

That's The Way I Understand It - Series

**A Mathematical And Computer Analysis Method
For Catching A Sniper, Etc.**

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A Mathematical And Computer Analysis Method For Catching A Sniper, Etc.

Introduction Comments

USE OF METHOD. Here is a simple example that uses the method. Suppose that the only thing you know about some likely related law breaking incidents was that there were 2,000 cars at the scene of each incident. At each scene, law enforcement took about an hour to write down the state and license plate number of each car. Let's assume that one of the cars belongs to the law breaker. In certain cases you can use mathematics and computer analysis to determine which car belongs to the law breaker just from this much information.

This method takes law enforcement to the doorstep of the law breaker. Then, such things as detective work, tailing the law breaker, appropriate legal warrants, etc. gathers evidence to support that the law breaker is indeed who you are looking for.

This document will show a number of multiple incident situations in which this method may be of help - - even some situations that do not look like they are related multiple incident situations. This document will also examine ways to describe things mathematically that may not look like they could be described mathematically in order to use this method. For example, a set of numbers from a higher mathematics organization of number data is employed in using this method with fingerprints.

The focus and legality of this method is based on the fact that a person usually brings some kind of uniquely identifying public information with him into a situation. The Washington, D.C. sniper unavoidably brought some kind of uniquely identifying public information with him into the situation of each incident! In fact, he was eventually caught with a piece of uniquely identifying public information - - his vehicle license plate number! The method presented in this document makes a much more concentrated use of uniquely identifying public information. Also, note that by dealing in unavoidable uniquely identifying public information that it renders inconsequential any uses by the law breaker of disguise, camouflage, or illusion. In some uses of this method, there may need to be some new laws to cover new warrants needs and also privacy issues in identifying a person with unique public information while in public and using computers to do so.

ORIGIN OF METHOD. This method was developed in the fall of 2002 in the Washington, D.C. area sniper incidents when the writer of this document noticed that such a method would likely identify the unknown sniper and thus stop the killing. The nature of the method was presented to the police verbally in a brief, sketchy form just a couple of days before the case broke so the communications between the writer and the police had no need to develop more fully so that the police would see the implications of this method more clearly. However, the method had the potential for identifying the sniper from available information and from any information that could have been

gathered from future incidents. The writer of this document thought that it would be worth the time to write up the method with a clearer, more detailed description for future use by law enforcement.

HOW TO ESCAPE BEING CAUGHT BY THIS METHOD IF YOU ARE A LAW BREAKER. There is a difficult approach and an easy approach.

Let's look at the difficult approach first. You and your colleagues will need to devise ways to counteract the method explained in this document and all of the tools that law enforcement may use in conjunction with this method. The approach of this document is for law enforcement to examine higher mathematics to use such things as sets, matrices, rings, fields, mathematical truth set of statement logic, etc. or whatever may prove helpful. Therefore, study higher math so that you can devise a plan to counteract the use of higher math. This document also uses computer analysis as a tool for law enforcement. Therefore, study computers so that you understand the theoretical principles of their application so that you can devise a plan to counteract computer analysis. In conjunction with this method, law enforcement may use many tools that work together in concert. For instance, law enforcement uses all kinds of high technology including occasional use of military power that includes such things as unmanned spy planes that can do all kinds of seeming miraculous things. Therefore, you will need to develop your own high technology to counteract this massive, powerful technology. Similarly, with computers and the web it is possible now for law enforcement to make available and share instantly all kind of databases of clues and facts relating to related cases. The thoroughness of this sharing though is limited by budgets and the fact that law enforcement may have reasons to not share details of cases because of such things as retaining certain facts in secret may help in interrogations. Also, not sharing key facts reduces leaks to the media which can jeopardize cases. The media serves an important function in a culture in that they raise tough questions from the standpoint of the world view of their particular organization as they expose what is really going on in the culture in light of their world view. However, it is hard for the media to be an expert on every subject in order to always interpret what is going on realistically. So, there are valid reasons for limited sharing by law enforcement but overall there is considerable data sharing going on and you will, therefore, need a plan to counteract this computer and web sharing of data. Likewise, do not forget to consider satellite surveillance. If satellites can have a telescope that stares into the depths of the universe, just think what satellites might be used for to stare back down at earth. Therefore, you may need to have your own satellite system to counteract the use of satellites. Furthermore, there are most likely other things that need to be counteracted that the writer does not know about. But enough of this difficult approach as it is not a recommended approach.

Now let's look at the easy approach. I ask you to please hear the writer out and not pass this easy approach off as something you do not want before understanding exactly what is being said because it may be what you are really desiring in life! There are forces in the universe that can give us bad information. These forces can tell our minds that we should choose to ignore the law because to do so will likely bring us some big benefits. One of the surprises that we can find in life is that these big benefits do not bring us the

satisfaction that we expected. Regardless of your successes in your chosen way of life, may I humbly suggest that you are not dreaming big enough dreams. There may well be much bigger benefits and satisfactions out there in the vast mysteries of the universe that you may not have given serious and adequate examination thus cutting yourself out of possibly some of the greatest things available in life. On the website [danielhookemusic.com] where you found this document that you are now reading there is another document about someone who chose to ignore the law because of the benefits it would bring to him. But he found that he was not dreaming big enough dreams and that there were big dreams in the vast mysteries of the universe that he did not even know about. You might be able to identify with this person. He ignored the laws on being a thief. Please hear his story. His story is a document on this website entitled, “Is The Cross Of Jesus Christ Central To Human History?” I ask you to read the thief’s story for what it might bring to you. Dream much bigger dreams that can deeply satisfy! Read the thief’s story!

METHOD’S APPROACH. The mathematical approach of the method in this document is what the writer calls “cross section of sets to yield a solution”. This cross sectioning is to be done by computer analysis of the data in each set.

MATHEMATICAL BASIS OF THE METHOD. To understand this method to see if it would be useful to you, one needs to clearly understand the mathematical basis of the method and its implications.

We need to define set, cross section and its purpose for a solution, computer analysis in relation to this method, and the application of this method.

- A “set” is a set of a unique piece of public data for each person in the area at the time of an incident of the sniper or whatever. Each incident would have its own “set” of this data. For instance, most of the people in the area of a sniper, etc. incident would have a car license plate number. Thus, each incident would have a “set” of car license plate numbers which are for each person a unique piece of public data that can identify that specific person. There possibly can be several “sets” of uniquely identifying data for each incident such as a car license plate number, a driver’s license number, a fingerprint of which the law breaker’s fingerprint would be among all of the fingerprints at an incident, a name even though it might be an assumed name which the law breaker uses at all of the incidents because he is proud of his cleverness and his assumed name, a credit card number, a face on a surveillance camera which someday we may be able to represented mathematically, and other things which law enforcement realizes is uniquely identifying piece of public information which an individual brings into a situation.
- The “cross section and its purpose for a solution” deals with using each category of sets of data as a means of identifying the probable law breaker. Each piece of data in a set would mathematically be called an “element”. Remember, each incident has a set of data or “elements”. The solution comes by making cross sections across all of the sets from one category at a time from all of the incidents to find common elements in the sets. The common element, if it exists, may likely be the law breaker. Since the element is a piece of uniquely identifying

public information, we can now identify the likely lawbreaker. To identify from a license plate number - - contact the Division of Motor Vehicles, from a credit card number - - contact credit card companies which may need a warrant, from a fingerprint - - examine fingerprint files, etc. Detective work is then done to verify that it is indeed the law breaker you have identified which is followed by gathering court evidence including possibly tailing the probable law breaker to catch him in the act. For an example, let us suppose that we have a set of license plate numbers from a first incident. Let us also suppose that we have a second set of license plate numbers from a second incident. Further, let us suppose that we have a third set of license plate numbers from a third incident. Now, suppose that in the first set and the third set we have a common element which is the fact that the Virginia license plate number “ACB-223” is in both of the sets - - that license plate was at both of the incidents. Various explanations for the common element need to be considered such as: was the license plate at both incidents because the owner lived at the scene of one incident and worked at the scene of the other incident. But possibly the license plate owner was at both incidents because he was the law breaker - - even in the case we just mentioned. Now let us look at another common element. Two incidents are probably not enough to isolate the law breaker efficiently and effectively, but these possibilities should be given at least a moments consideration. Now, suppose that the Maryland license plate number “GGH-764” was in all three sets from all three incidents. This should arouse more interest from law enforcement for obvious reasons. If there were many incidents and a license plate number was in all of the sets from all of the incidents, it is highly probable that you have identified your law breaker - - so go check him out.

- “Computer analysis in relation to this method” is the easy way to find a solution. The solution can be found manually with this method but with considerable more effort and time plus more chance of error. Computer programs to help you find a solution are on this website (danielhookemusic.com) where you found this document that you are now reading. They are actually easy to use Visual Basic macros to be used in Microsoft Office Excel spreadsheets in Windows. You don’t need to know anything about macros or computer expertise in order to use these computer programs. A bare minimum knowledge of Excel spreadsheets which you can learn quickly on your own from someone that knows Excel is all that is needed.
- “The application of this method” happens like the following. A decision is made by law enforcement as to what kinds of uniquely identifying public information data about the people in the area which they want to gather at the scene of law breaking incidents plus where in specific this data will be gathered and by whom at the scene. At each scene of a law breaking incident the law enforcement officer gathers a little more data than he usually does which is this uniquely identifying data. This data may be something like taking a few minutes to methodically write down all of the license plate numbers in his small area of investigation. Then from incidents, as they happen, this data is entered into the computer by data entry people. This data entry part is the bulk of the method as far as adding new requirements on law enforcement if they decide to employ the tool which is this method. The computer macros are run which happens quickly. A printing from

the computer gives law enforcement detectives data to check out which may identify the law breaker. Step by step details of this application procedure are in the Directions part of the document that you are reading.

HOW WOULD THIS METHOD HAVE BEEN USED IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. SNIPER CASE? Had the case not have broken right after the nature of this method was presented to the police and had the police in their wisdom decided to employ this method as one of their tools, how would the method have been applied?

The Washington, D.C. sniper case was a very fearful time for the residents of the Washington, D.C. area and greatly altered people's behavior and plans. When the roadblocks began, citizens like the writer of this document were greatly fearful for the police knowing that at any instant a policeman could be staring down the barrel of a gun requiring an immediate life and death decision if it was not already too late. The writer of this document, as well as many others, appreciates the bravery, courage, compassion, professionalism, wisdom, and brilliance shown by the combined law enforcement community on behalf of me, my family, and my community during this troubling and dangerous time.

In the case of the Washington, D.C. sniper case, the police were starting to do a roadblock after each incident to hopefully catch the sniper as he quickly exited the area of the incident. This made a perfect scenario to catch the sniper using this method because either the roadblocks would identify the sniper or he was holing up somewhere close to the incident until the roadblocks had passed and thus possible places he might be holed up could be checked to identify the sniper. Thus, at any future incidents the police at the roadblocks could take vehicle license numbers and state plus consider taking from driver's licenses at least the name and driver's license number in case the sniper left the area of the incident. Along with this data, the police could get information from places that the sniper might be holing up in case he did not leave the area of the incident. Get information such as drive through shopping centers and take vehicle license numbers and state in case he was passing the time there. Go to nearby motels or any other place the sniper could spend the time unnoticed. The sniper could have shot from a shielded position, quickly thrown his gun in the trunk of his car, and then casually walked to a nearby motel by a round about way while blending into the pedestrians at the location. So at motels and such places from the front desk get vehicle license plate numbers and state if they are on the motel registration, names, and credit card numbers. Also, at the motel, etc., drive around it and get vehicle license information from the vehicles parked there because the information from the front desk might not be accurate. Also, get vehicle license information from cars parked on the street at the motel, etc. In addition, the sniper may have earlier stopped at the gas station where he would shoot someone and even got gas at the very pump where he would shoot someone so that he, the sniper, could check out the situation and plan his terrible deed. So, get credit card numbers from the gas station for the period of up to 24 hours before the incident. Likewise, get all vehicle license information from any surveillance cameras in the area of the incident. Furthermore, get any information from traffic stops and traffic incidents within 10 miles of the law breaking incident under investigation and around the time of that law breaking incident.

The preceding information could have been secured from any future incidents of the sniper. But notice that a lot of this information was still available from past incidents at the time that the writer of this document went to the police to explain the nature of this method. It would have taken about two or three days to gather and process the data from past information and that alone may well have identified the sniper. By “identified” we mean that for example a license plate or credit card number or even a name showed up at 6-8 or more of the incidents which would make it very suspect from a probability standpoint. What was that person with that piece of uniquely identifying data up to by being present at so many of the incidents? Thus it should be checked out as to who it belong to and what was that person up to that would make him a suspect or not.

Based on the patterns of the sniper reported after he was caught; mathematically, theoretically speaking, this method would have identified the unknown sniper and stopped the killing. However, it should be realized that things don’t always work in reality like they do in theory. There were reports that military unmanned spy planes would locate the sniper’s gun shot and then track the sniper but we never heard that this worked in reality like the theory said. But our best chance of success is to go with the best theories available.

After considering the dangers, we should not hesitate to use a theory because it might not always work in reality like it does in theory. Neither law abiding people nor people controlled by evil forces can ultimately control our Creator’s universe. But law abiding people are not in a helpless, hopeless position which is explained from one point of view in the thief’s story mentioned earlier in the document you are now reading in the section “HOW TO ESCAPE BEING CAUGHT BY THIS METHOD IF YOU ARE A LAW BREAKER.”

Computer systems like the one presented in this method do have a built in danger. In a worst case scenario, computer systems developed for law abiding people to rule over people controlled by evil forces can fall into the hands of evil in such a way that the same systems end up being used to rule over law abiding people when law enforcement, including the justice system, becomes corrupt, sloppy, inactive, or blind and indifferent to what is really going on. Thus, law enforcement can ultimately be dependent upon the moral integrity of the larger law enforcement community; otherwise, in the collapse of moral integrity anarchy or evil, oppressive systems of government can result. Although it does not appear so on the surface, this paragraph is related to the preceding paragraph and the ideas presented in this paragraph are developed a little more in the thief’s story.

As law abiding people see people controlled by evil forces in our midst and even see people from all around the world that try to infiltrate our society like a deadly cancer to destroy us, may we have faithful leaders who prepare themselves with moral examination and otherwise to look to our rewarding Creator for guidance and wisdom to led enough of us to join together using all of the power at our disposal to stop law breakers, to stop the killing, and to eradicate those cancerous evil forces in our midst and even from all around the world that eat into our society - - just as the law abiding people of the past got rid of pirates from the face of the earth!

SPECIFIC APPLICATIONS OF METHOD. Please be aware that this method is very simple to do once it is understood and is very, very inexpensive to do. It adds a little bit of additional time for the investigating officers. If the fingerprint macro is used, it will take a little bit of time for someone to do a simple mathematical classification as explained in this method of a small amount of fingerprints. The biggest change is that there will be likely several thousand very short entries of data entry into a computer by one or a few doing data entry. This method can be used even by very small law enforcement departments in the country without being a burden. In conjunction with other law enforcement tools, this method has good potential to produce fruitful results in the right situations. Everything you need is right here. Inexpensive! Easy! Little time required!

This method should be employed when cases of related law breaking incidents began to look like that they may be serial related multiply incidents.

However, this method should also be considered for use in incidents that do not look serial in nature because they may well be. Consideration should be given for doing this method and keeping a separate data file for all law breaking incidents that are related in type. For instance, keep a data file as described in this method for all murders, keep another data file for all bank robberies or even all types of robberies and hold-ups, keep another data file for all arsons, and a data file for all sniper cases or, probably better, put these in with the murders, etc. On occasion, valuable information may surface from these data files to show that they are indeed serial.

Also, something that can be done in a very few minutes is to every now and then, without making any changes, copy and paste the total data from all data files to combine all data files into one large DataTemp file and run all of the relevant computer macros given in this method which may give an occasional big surprise. If you do this procedure, realize that the resulting computer Reports “Data ID #” column and the “Incident” column will present some confusion to analyze until you check back to see which type of data files the entry came from. This comment will make more sense when you do the procedure and see the Reports. You may find a piece of public data that is showing at a lot different types of law breaking incidents. Check to see why as explained in this document may reveal the surprise.

In a similar manner, if someone is caught for any law breaking incidents like we are talking about, check that person’s uniquely identifying public information in the computer Reports of your various types of data files. Also, consider checking in the DataTemp files for the various types of data files to see if any of the caught law breaker’s uniquely identifying public information is in the files by clicking the letter above the column to select the appropriate column and then using the menu Edit/Find. Following up on this procedure may occasionally close some other open cases.

One application of this method has been described in the earlier paragraphs on **“HOW WOULD THIS METHOD HAVE BEEN USED IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C.”**

SNIPER CASE?" A few additional comments should be considered for these types of applications plus some general comments will be included at this point for consideration.

- If the sniper left the area of an incident, the roadblock would process him for uniquely identifying public information and if he holed up at the scene of the incident to wait out any roadblock until it was over, other procedures would process him for uniquely identifying public information. Thus, all possibilities were covered to be highly likely to get a piece of uniquely identifying public information from the sniper which plays right into the hands of this method.
- Roadblocks need to be carefully checked for escapes such as U-turns, cut across medians or through fields or lots. Look carefully to find creative escape routes and stop these.
- At roadblocks you can get vehicle license number and state, driver's license number, and name. You may need a warrant to systematically stop people to see their driver's license for information but mostly likely not to copy down all license plate numbers as they go through a roadblock or pass by a location.
- Sleep places such as nearby motels, YMCA's, shelters, missions, and campgrounds would be a good place to pass the time to wait out a roadblock as the sniper did.
- At sleep places such as motels you can get from the front desk registration name, credit card number, and possibly vehicle license number. You may need a warrant to do some of this. Then, as a double check, drive around the motel and copy down vehicle license plate numbers from there and on the street at the motel.
- In some cases some people may go by their middle name and their last name while on their driver's license it gives their first name and last name. Hopefully, enough of one or the other of these cases will show up at several incidents and the law breaker will then be caught by either first name and last name or middle name and last name.
- Notice that it is not a major concern if the law breaker is using a fictitious name at motels or has a fake driver's license with a fake name and/or driver's license number. Once this method has identified a name or driver's license number to be a possibility, look for someone with that data at future incidents. For example, at the next incident if you have a name that keeps surfacing in the motel data, go to the front desk of motels looking for that name and go pull the person using that name out of his room at gunpoint.
- Shopping Centers, if they are not closed, would be a good place to hole up a few hours and not be noticed in the crowd. If this may seem likely, investigation officers can take some moments to systematically copy down all of the vehicle license numbers in the shopping center including unloading dock areas.
- If it is determined that it might be likely some, but not all, of law breaker's incidents are near his home, copy down the vehicle license plate numbers during morning and evening work traffic one day as they leave and come back to the neighborhoods. This will be compared by the computer with license plate numbers from further away incidents. Likewise, do workplace parking lots and street parking if some, but not all, of the incidents are likely to have been committed by someone in relation to their work schedule and place.

- Check nearby gas stations for credit card numbers for the period of up to 24 hours before the incident.
- Get any information from traffic stops and traffic incidents within 10 miles of the law breaking incident under investigation and around the time of that incident.
- Do not forget surveillance cameras in the area when getting vehicle license numbers.
- Of course, the possibility should be considered that it may not take a roadblock to make a law breaker hole up after an incident - - he may hole up for a brief time to in hopes of avoiding detection.
- Consider what other places might be a good place to look for uniquely identifying public information. Consider what other type of uniquely identifying public information might be available and get that data. The computer macros are designed to handle other uniquely identifying public information than what has been mention if something that can be precisely stated in a uniform way so that the computer can look for an “exact match” from incident to incident. Designing your own macro is discussed later.
- Look for legal ways to get at any kind of uniquely identifying public information brought into a law breaking situation. But this can reach to the absurd. However, troubling times require troubling solutions. Do we want to pass laws to stop everyone at the scene of a law breaking incident and take their fingerprints or to take a dental imprint so that we can use the principles of this method to catch a law breaker?
- Vehicle license plate numbers that end up being possibilities can be checked out for identity at the Division of Motor Vehicles. The computer macros include a column for the license plate state but does not use this information to process the macro. The same license plate number is very unlikely to be in an area from two different states - - it would more likely be a data recording or processing error of some kind. By not processing the state your computer Report will give you the opportunity to visually see the possibility of a data error in this matter.
- Credit card numbers can be checked out for identity at credit card companies but a warrant may be needed as these companies are understandably very touchy about giving out any information related to a credit card or even acknowledging that a certain number exists. Some credit card companies start their credit cards all with the same number. Credit card numbers at a place like a gas station may have very little information with it on file other than the expiration date but this method works with just the number.
- Fingerprints can be checked out in fingerprint files.
- Humans are imperfect. There are points of confusion in handling data. There will likely be a few data recording errors, errors in reading what is recorded, and errors in entering data. Corporations counter these problems by having a Customer Service Department with one duty being to take data corrections from customers. For the purposes of this method the best way to avoid errors is for all parties to write legibly, double check and proofread your work! Hopefully any data errors will not involve the law breaker’s uniquely identifying public information.

Consideration should be given as to the application of this method to robberies and hold-ups in your area of jurisdiction. There would be some of the same consideration we mentioned in the preceding discussion. It has been reported that the Washington, D.C. sniper got supporting funds for his sniper incidents from robberies which also involved shootings.

Another possible application of this method would be that a series of related arson cases seem to be developing. Is it true that the arsonist usually likes to come back and see the fire? If so, copy down all vehicle license plate numbers at the fires and run the computer macro for license plate numbers.

Please note that some uses of this method are practical (such as the license plate use) while others may be more impractical for your situation because of the data analysis and data entry time involved.

Now let's look at the mathematical representation of fingerprints for the purposes of this method to identify a law breaker. At bank robberies the robbers may leave a few fingerprints on the bank door or somewhere else in or at the bank. At the same places will also likely be bank customer and employee fingerprints. There may be other fingerprints to add to these bank fingerprints from other robberies and hold-ups. If the mathematical representation of a fingerprint is found at several robberies and it is indeed found to represent a specific fingerprint, especially if the banks are of different company brand, then we may well have a fingerprint that will identify the robber since it is very unlikely that a customer would have accounts at many different brands of banks.

This discussion on fingerprints will likely make more sense after you read the whole fingerprint discussion.

How do we represent a fingerprint mathematically? First let's mention that, except for the fingerprint macro, all of the computer macros in this method are looking for an "exact match" in the data from each incident to identify the law breaker. In the fingerprint macro the computer looks for an "exact match" in a fingerprint "pattern". If there are matches in fingerprint patterns, then we look to see if these fingerprint patterns represent the same fingerprint. In other words, you will check out the fingerprint(s) with the same mathematical number organization that show up at several incidents to see if the mathematical number organization represents the same fingerprint. If yes, research the fingerprint to see whose it is and check out the person to see why he was at so many of the incidents. Reference information to tell us which fingerprint we are talking about is included in the total data entry but this reference information is not discussed here. Also, please note that here we are talking about a "number pattern" representing fingerprint characteristics. In a moment we will also use the word pattern in a different sense to refer to the nine basic fingerprint patterns. Do not confuse the two uses.

So, the mathematical principle here is to come up with a mathematical pattern that would isolate one or just a very few fingerprints which would thus lead us to the law breaker. This is how it works. We use a mathematical number organization that represents various types of characteristics of the fingerprint. We have a set of all fingerprints from

each incident. No fingerprint is isolated at this point. We can create a smaller set of fingerprints by creating a subset of those fingerprints. Thus, we could let a certain number represent the characteristic of being one on the nine basic patterns of fingerprints. This may cut our original set of fingerprints in half to help us begin to isolate the fingerprint we want. Then, we let another number represent a different type of characteristic of the fingerprint. Now we have a yet smaller subset of a subset which further isolates a fingerprint. Continuing this process, if we have several numbers representing many different types of characteristics of a fingerprint, we keep getting a smaller and smaller subset by having a subset of a subset of a subset of a subset, etc. Therefore, we can isolate the fingerprint or a very few fingerprints with a number pattern which is a mathematical number organization. Then, we look to see if the number pattern has indeed isolated a certain fingerprint.

It is important that you understand the mathematical principle behind the fingerprint macro in this method for two reasons. First, the writer of this document has no experience with fingerprints and his mathematical number organization may not use enough characteristics that really do in fact isolate a fingerprint or a very few fingerprints. The number pattern procedure can easily be extended by at least one or possibly more number positions to add more types of characteristics by adding another “|” and another number for each new position in the mathematical number organization. Thus, the mathematical number organization would better isolate a fingerprint. Second, any law enforcement person reading this document knows more about fingerprints than the writer of this document. You may want to set up a completely different number organization based on these principles to more precisely isolate a possible fingerprint showing up at several incidents and if done right, the fingerprint macro will still work for you. Use only a single space for a number position. With numbers this gives you 0 through 9 to work with. But you can count higher than nine with a single space by following nine with the letters of the alphabet. Keep a table and let a=10, b=11, c=12, d=13, etc. through z and the fingerprint macro will work fine. Remember, everything has to be done consistently and uniformly for the computer to come up with a match and be sure that each number position is only one space.

What each number represents at each position needs to be objective meaning that anyone who selects the number for that position in the mathematical number organization will most likely always select the same number. For instance, the same number would nearly always or always be picked to represent one of the nine basic fingerprint patterns that is visible in the fingerprint under being classified.

When making the classification of a fingerprint into the mathematical number organization, use the primary central part of fingerprint in case at another incident you are matching to an incomplete fingerprint.

And now for the classification of a fingerprint: In the order of numbers in the mathematical number organization, the numbers are separated by pipes “|” which is at the uppercase backward slash position and each number position has a special meaning as defined below depending on its position in this mathematical number organization:

- Nine basic patterns:

- 1 = plain arch
- 2 = tented arch
- 3 = plain loop to and from the right
- 4 = plain loop to and from the left
- 5 = whorl
- 6 = central pocket loop
- 7 = lateral pocket loop
- 8 = twinned loop
- 9 = accidental
- Pipe character “|” which is at the uppercase backward slash position.
- Ridge patterns that are enclosed:
 - 0 = none
 - 1 = one such enclosed ridge
 - 2 = more than one such enclosed ridge
- Pipe character “|” which is at the uppercase backward slash position.
- Dots or very short dashes:
 - 0 = none
 - 1 = one such dot
 - 2 = two such dots
 - 3 = three such dots
 - 4 = more than three such dots
- Pipe character “|” which is at the uppercase backward slash position.
- Ridges forming a “Y”:
 - 0 = none
 - 1 = one to ten such ridges forming a “Y”
 - 2 = more than ten such ridges forming a “Y”
- Pipe character “|” which is at the uppercase backward slash position.
- Ridges that end:
 - 0 = none
 - 1 = one such ridge that ends
 - 2 = two such ridges that end
 - 3 = three such ridges that end
 - 4 = five to seven ridges that end
 - 5 = more than seven ridges that end
- The resulting entry mathematical number organization would look something like this with the numbers separated by pipes “|” and with each number having a special meaning as defined above depending on its position in this mathematical number organization:
 3|2|1|1|0
- This fingerprint procedure was design so that it would not be too hard or time consuming to do once it is understood. For the purposes of this method we are probably not dealing with a lot of fingerprints. In the vehicle license plate macro we are dealing with thousands of short data entries. In the fingerprint macro we may well be dealing with around a hundred, more or less and probably much less, data entries which will need this brief classifying before entering into the computer. The fingerprint logic of this method could be done manually without

doing the classifications but most likely it still would be quicker and possibly with less chance for error by using the fingerprint computer macro.

This method also lets you design it for other types of uniquely identifying public information by including an “Other 1” macro and an “Other 2” macro. These columns each also have a reference number column for each piece of data if you need it. A reference number column is explained later in the Directions in the practice exercises for fingerprints and in other comments about fingerprints. Remember everything must be done consistently and uniformly or the computer will not find a match. Your procedure for the data entry into the “Other 1” column or the “Other 2” column must come up with absolutely the exact same data entry from incident to incident for the same piece of uniquely identifying public information or the computer will not find a match. For instance, a license plate number would be “exactly” the same at all incidents when entered according to the directions given late in this method. You can design your data procedure so that it produces “exact matches” like the license plate number procedure or you can design it using the principles we used in the fingerprint principle when we matched a mathematical number organization pattern. The computer looks for an absolute “exact match” whether it is an exact match of an exact data match or an exact match of a data mathematical number organization pattern.

Now let’s look at the application of this method by representing faces mathematically from surveillance camera pictures. A face procedure using surveillance cameras would be particularly helpful to catch a subway escape from the scene of an incident. This discussion is incomplete at this time because the writer of this document did not come up something that would efficiently isolate a face or a few faces. A way was developed in theory, testing it on photographs, to represent a face mathematically using the principles used in the fingerprint macro but it did not sufficiently to isolate a face or a few faces. Also, the macro and formulas involved would be very complex with a lot of new features and be time consuming to write especially not knowing their usefulness to law enforcement. This discussion, even though incomplete at this time, is included here though for your examination because it may give you an idea that would develop into something that works efficiently.

There are three immovable skeleton based measurements of the head that are hard to disguise or hide with hair styles, beards, or even pulling a lady’s hose down over your head. These three are the distance from the center of the left eye to the center of the right eye, the distance from the center between the eyes to just below the nose, and the distance from the center between the eyes to the center of the mouth if closed or the bottom of the upper teeth if the mouth is open. These three front view measurements of the head could be used as ratios in a more complex mathematical number organization than we used in the fingerprint procedure but still with the same procedure. We could have the ratio of the distance from the center of the left eye to the center of the right eye over the distance from the center between the eyes to just below the nose. We could also have the ratio of the distance from the center of the left eye to the center of the right eye over the distance from the center between the eyes to the distance from the center between the eyes to the center of the mouth if closed or the bottom of the upper teeth if the mouth is open. By using ratios we would not have to be concerned with the exact measurements in real life,

the size of the picture being used for classification, or the measuring system of metric or otherwise because the geometry would work out to give us the same ratio. In the absence of a measurement we would have to be careful about division by zero. However, two ratios were not enough to isolate a face or a few faces. Other ratios are possible to help isolate a face using the measurement from the horizontal center of the eyes to the top of the ears and from the horizontal center of the eyes to the bottom of the ears. Also, there could be a ratio using the width of the neck just below the head. But all of these measurements can be unavailable because of hair styles, etc. Someone very familiar with the Bertillon System may see a way to improve this approach until it is effective. Because spherical geometric effect of camera angle, lens distortion, slight tilt and turning of the head, each number position would not be able to be an exact match but instead would be a macro formula that involved being a certain percentage match. Other completely different approaches were examined but issues remained with all approaches.

The writer has heard a report of having a machine that could match a person's face with a picture of the same person for airport needs. Also, the writer has heard of face mapping software available and used in a London vehicle license number and face matching experiment. Someone may see a way that these technologies may be able to be combined with the various logics underlying the method presented in this document that you are now reading. With the London software, faces passing by on the street are matched to faces of terrorists to see if that person is a terrorist. These concepts raise privacy issues about something public like a face being in public and yet remaining private. To conclude the face discussion though, it certainly looks realistic that the comparing of faces using mathematics and/or computers is a definite, practical possibility for law enforcement but with special legal and philosophical issues.

COMPUTER HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE NEEDED FOR USING THE METHOD.

The computer macros to run this method are on this website [danielhookemusic.com] where you found this document that you are now reading. The computer macros for the method are designed for Microsoft Office Excel spreadsheets in Windows used on a PC platform. It has not been checked to see if the macros would work on other computer platforms if Microsoft Office Excel is on one of those platforms. You can quickly try the macros on other platforms to see if they work by doing the practice exercises in the Directions part of this document. But most law enforcements departments, even very small departments, likely have a PC available at work or at home to do the simple procedure of this method. Also, do a few of the practice exercises from the Directions part of this document even if it is a PC platform. Computers do funny things - - especially with macros when they are use on a computer other than the one on which it was written. You may have to try the macros on another PC computer.

PLEASE NOTE! Do not in any way alter the computer macros in this method or the integrity of the macros may be lost resulting in known and unknown errors in their use. Some of the steps in the macros are not evident as to the purpose in the design of the total macro. Please write you own macros if you need to make changes in the design. Do not alter even the name of the macro. Again, I say, any slight change in a macro can make the whole macro invalid in ways that might not be readily apparent!

CHAMPION FOR METHOD. The writer of this document is not a member of the law enforcement community. So, someone in the law enforcement community who sees merit in this method will have to champion this method.

Thus, finally, if you like the tool that this method gives to law enforcement, please tell others in the law enforcement community about this method.

[The remainder of this document is Directions on how to use the method.]

Directions

1. **IF YOU HAVE DOWNLOADED FILES AND PRACTICED THIS PROCEDURE, THEN GO TO STEP 2., OTHERWISE:**

- Download all of the macros and data files related to this procedure from the website [danielhookemusic.com] where you found this document that you are now reading. Save them somewhere on your computer.
- **DO NOT change the name of a macro file** or it will not work!
- However, **DO RENAME THE FILES YOU DOWNLOADED FROM THE WEBSITE TO MAKE THE CASE MATCH THE CASE USED IN THESE DIRECTIONS - - (IF NEEDED).** (Sorry for the inconvenience but this is best.) Make these case changes now to the downloaded computer programs:
 - “datatest.xls” rename to “DataTest.xls” {note that there are no spaces}
 - “datamaster.xls” rename to “DataMaster.xls”
 - “dataentrybook1.xls” rename to “DataEntryBook1.xls”
 - “creditcardmacro.xls” rename to “CreditCardMacro.xls”
 - “driverlicensemacro.xls” rename to “DriverLicenseMacro.xls”
 - “exactnamemacro.xls” rename to “ExactNameMacro.xls”
 - “fingerprintmacro.xls” rename to “FingerprintMacro.xls”
 - “licenseplatemacro.xls” rename to “LicensePlateMacro.xls”
 - “other1macro.xls” rename to “Other1Macro.xls”
 - “other2macro.xls” rename to “Other2Macro.xls”
- **Special Note:** In newer versions of Excel, you **MUST** change the “Security Level” in the menu “Tools/Macro/Security.../Security Level tab” to “Medium” before you open the file or the file will not open in Excel since there is a macro in the file. If you forget to do this, close the file, change to security setting, and then open the file again. Use your virus protection checker, etc. before opening to check the file for your security. Or you may have to click Enable Macro. Or you may have to click Macro Options and Enable Content or do something else to let Security run a Macro.
- Read this document if you have not done so because some details for using this method are in the document and are not repeated in detail here in the Directions.
- Go through the rest of these Directions and do the practice exercises to get a better picture of this procedure.
- Practice exercises:
 - These exercises are to give you a quick overview of using the macros.
 - Open Excel.
 - Open the file named “DataTest.xls”. This file is the equivalent of your DataMaster.xls file when you are actually using this procedure.
 - Use the menu File/Save As and save DataTest.xls somewhere such as on the Desktop and name it “DataTemp.xls” in the “File name:” box and be sure to use the file type “Microsoft Excel Workbook” in the

“Save as type:” box. This temporary master data file must have the name “DataTemp.xls” or the macros will not work.

- Before using a macro, we need to do some data cleaning and analysis for inconsistencies in the data. You may be asked to do a little more cleaning and analysis than this when you are actually using the procedure.
- Let’s assume that we are going to do the Exact Name macro. First, we will sort the data by the “Last Name” column. Click the little empty box that is above the numbers before the beginning of the rows and to the left of the letters above the columns. This selects the whole worksheet. Click the menu Data/Sort. In the requester box select all of the “Ascending” buttons and the “Header row” button. In the “Sort by” area use the drop down arrow, scroll if needed, and select “Last Name” which means the Last Name column. Leave the “Then by” two areas blank which is the “none” choice using the drop down arrows and scrolling if needed.
- Now, look at the top of the Last Name column and the end of the column to see if there are characters that are obviously not a character that should not be at the beginning of the last name. Correct these errors in the data. Watch for a SPACE at the beginning of the name. Remove these spaces. These things will stop the macro from finding an exact match because the data error prevents the exact match. Also note other strange phenomena that may appear and correct. You probably did not find any errors like this in the test data.
- Let’s jump ahead a minute in the process. Let’s study name variations. After you use the Exact Name macro, you will need to do this analysis. In the DataTemp worksheet, look at the Last Name column and notice the name VanJail is written with and without a space in it. The computer will not find this to be a match even though it is the same name because it is not an exact match. The same could be said for the Last Name O’Yes and OYes. Therefore, look at names that begin with Van, De, O’, etc. to see if there is another listing of that name with a variation in another incident to give you more leads. Now looking at both name columns, notice that Daniel Hooke and Daniel Lucas-Hooke are the same name because people do not always consistently use a hyphenated name. Notice that Turnip VanJail sometimes goes by Nip VanJail for short as does Pickle Lostcause go by Pick. Notice that V Sorry and Very Sorry may be the same name as is FG Lostcause and Foolish Lostcause. Notice that Weve Mess and Wephen Mess are the same just as Steve is a nickname for Stephen. Names can have shortened or nicknames such as Dan or Danny for Daniel and the names sometimes do not look alike such as Becky and Rebecca. A baby names book from the bookstore can give you the nicknames for various names from many different ethnic and language backgrounds. Notice that Jumpy Up and Jumpette Up are not the same name since one is likely female and one is likely male similar the Fred and Fredricka. Notice one more thing, Oranges OYes and Ornages O’Yes

are mostly the same name with Oranges being a rather obvious typing error of Oranges. Be on the look out for Jr., Sr. or III in one entry which may imply that it is or is not a matching listing. The purpose of all of this analysis is that if you have a name showing up at many incidents, that name may be in your data in a variation form which will maybe give you some more leads about that name. Notice one more thing, if a name is one you need to check out from your Report, look the first name up in the sorted Last Name column by scrolling up and down. If it is there, see if the last name is with it in the First Name column because first and last names do get swapped in data. You may have found another piece of information for leads. See the name Daniel Hooke and Hooke Daniel in the test data.

- Now, let's return to where we were in the process. Next do this previous procedure for sorting and sort the data by the "1st Name" column. Look at the top and the end of the column for other strange phenomena. If the first name is blank, both names may be in the last name blank. Correct this error so that the computer can find matches if it exists in the data. For an example, see the last name SomeMess and the name Some Mess in the test data.
- When you are doing names, you need to clean and analyze two columns. For all of the other macros you will only need to fix up one column which has the name of the macro.
- If you are going to do the license plate, credit card, or driver's license number macro, click the letter at the top of that column which selects the whole column. Use the menu Edit/Find and search for spaces and delete any found spaces. Also search for dashes and delete any found dashes. This is so that the macro will work better in accordance with the Directions given in this document. We are not practicing this step at this time.
- Now we will run a macro. We will skip the clean and analyze steps that we just talked about. Open the file named "LicensePlateMacro.xls" which you use to process vehicle license plates.
- If it asks you to "Enable Macros", then click on "Enable Macros".
- To run the macro, it asks you to hold down the "Ctrl" key and then it asks you to press a certain letter key while holding down the "Ctrl" key. Do this now.
- Follow the Directions on the screen as you go along.
- Soon you will have your "Report" worksheet and you can print it.
- Study the Report until you see that there are some possibilities to check into because for some reason a certain vehicle license plate was at many incidents. When you are actually using the procedure, you will check out this license plate number to see if the reason that it was at so many incidents was because it belonged to the law breaker.
- Close the "Report" worksheet by using the menu Edit/Delete Sheet. If you then need to click on "OK", then do so.

- Close the LicensePlateMacro.xls file by using the File/Close. If it asks if you want to save changes, click on “No”.
 - Now, try another macro by following the same procedure and open the exact name, driver’s license, or credit card macro.
 - Try another one of these macros if you would like.
 - Then, try the fingerprint macro to see the mathematical representation of a fingerprint in use. Notice that there is a column to assign a reference number to each fingerprint. This is so that you can go back and find the fingerprint that is represented by the number organization that uses the pipes “|”. To help retrace your steps in all of the macros, you have a Data Source column which would probably be the location, etc. that you got the data. You also have an Incident column so that you know which incident the data came from. And, each line of data has a Data ID number to keep each piece of data clearly distinguished from the other pieces of data.
 - Close all files WITHOUT SAVING.
 - Delete the DataTemp.xls file.
 - Empty the Recycle Bin on the Desktop if needed.
2. Review this document if you have not done so because some details for using this method are in the document and are not repeated in detail here in the Directions.
 3. A decision is made by law enforcement as to what types of uniquely identifying public information data about the people in the area which they want to gather at the scene of law breaking incidents such as vehicle license number and state, credit card number, name, driver’s license number, fingerprints, or other information. The type or types of information selected to be gathered will likely be determined by what will be your opportunities to gather data.
 4. Decide at what kind of locations and then what specific locations this data will be gathered.
 5. Decide who will gather what data at the scene and who will be assigned to what locations.
 6. Police data gathers should be familiar with this whole document.
 7. Police data sheets: officer name, date, incident, place name, location, data general time of day, data type should be at the top of the data sheets. Then, make a list of the data such as vehicle license numbers and state. Police data taking officers are only to be concerned with getting data for the columns which are in the DataMaster that they have been assigned. Notice that the vehicle license plate number involves also getting the state. Fingerprints should each have a reference number so that you will be able to know which fingerprint the mathematical classification refers to. Also, the Other 1 and Other 2 may each involve a reference number.
 8. Data takers need to write clearly. There are two places in particular that could create miscommunication between data takers and data entry people. Thus, draw a diagonal line through the number zero “0” (diagonal line not shown here) to make it look different from a letter “O”. Also, put tiny cross on the top and bottom of a letter “I” and a tiny triangle on the top left of a number one “1” to distinguish between these.

9. There is enough confusion in license plates that interpretation of a license plate could vary. For instance, are the oranges in the middle of a Florida license plate considered to be a dot, a dash, or a space? The writer has even seen a double dash which could be mistaken for a dash and also a citizen altered license plate. A license plate always has to be interpreted exactly the same for the purposes of this method or the computer macro will not work appropriately. Thus, to avoid error, use no dashes, dots, or spaces in license plate numbers, driver's license numbers, etc. except do use a dash in the Zip+4.
10. Use only the full-sized, big letters and numbers on the license plate. The writer has seen license plates with small letters used like a U over a J or at F over a T. Also, a small 1, 2, 3 has been observed going diagonally down on a license plate. Therefore, use only the big, full-sized letters and numbers. Use the big D and letters of diplomat license plates. If however police determine that they do need some these small letters or numbers, they must be used consistently throughout process or the computer macros will not work properly.
11. Address columns are in the DataMaster only for the purpose of putting in a few addresses for likely suspects if desired. Do not take police time for needless work to get all unneeded addresses which data entry people will then have to take time to do needless data entry of unneeded addresses. This method was designed to do things efficiently. It is not necessary and you may not need to put any addresses in this system.
12. If fingerprints are involved, someone will need to do the mathematical classification as explained earlier in this document.
13. If needed, get proper procedures taken care of to make this method legal for the use selected such as any needed warrants.
14. So, at each scene of a law breaking incident the law enforcement officer gathers a little more data than he usually does which is this uniquely identifying data. The law enforcement officer gathers the type or types of data he has been assigned to gather and at the location he has been assigned to gather it. This data may be something like taking a few minutes to methodically write down all of the license plate numbers in his small geographic area of investigation.
15. The data gathered by the law enforcement agents is turned over to the data entry people.
16. Then from the incidents, as they happen, this data is entered into the computer by data entry people. This data entry part is the bulk of the method as far as adding new requirements on law enforcement if they decide to employ the tool which is this method.
17. Data entry people need to especially carefully proofread each entry after it is entered.
18. It would help if data entry people would read all of these Directions.
19. The first data entry person should have the file named "DataEntryBook1.xls". This Excel spreadsheet is set up with the correct headings. The second data entry person should get a copy of the file and rename it "DataEntryBook2.xls", the third person renames it "DataEntryBook3.xls", etc.

20. The data ID number column will not be used by the people doing data entry.
21. Data entry people will put information in all columns on the entry line in the computer for which there is some information from the data gathers. See the top of their record gathering sheets because each entry will need some of this information. Instead of writing out the whole incident name in the incident column you may develop a code sheet with which everyone is aware. In a like manner, you may want a code sheet for the data source column so that you will not need to write out place name, location, data general time of day, and date.
22. A ready to use "DataMaster.xls" file is in your set of files from the website. Numbering in the data ID number column should begin at 100001 so that your sorting will work properly in case you need to sort by that column. This will allow you to have 65,500 entries with a data ID number of up to 165,500 before you get into trouble sorting by that column. (If you have more than 65,500 entries, contact the writer of this document to see if an adaptation is available.)
23. At the end of the day or even in a more timely manner, all lines of data from each data entry person's data entry book spreadsheet are copied and pasted into the "DataMaster.xls" file. Once all of the entries are in the DataMaster.xls file, the new entries are numbered consecutively in the Data ID number column. This numbering continues the usually consecutive numbering that is already in the Data ID number column so that the whole column is numbered consecutively. See the Help menu for series and filling especially using either the menu Edit/Fill/Series or using a handle to make this numbering easy. Of course, you do not change any Data ID number that is already in the column. Save the DataMaster.xls file. Also, save a copy. Then, the data entry person erases all of his entries and leaves the headings in their data entry book spreadsheets for the next time.
24. Again, keep an up-to-date copy of the DataMaster.xls file.
25. If you wish to have several data file for different types of crimes, put these files into separate files called DataMasterMurder.xls, DataMasterArson.xls, DataMasterRobbery.xls, etc.
26. If someone in your Department sets up a database entry system, convert that file to the DataMaster.xls file.
27. Using the DataMaster.xls file, DataMasterMurder.xls file, or whatever Master file, make a "DataTemp.xls file" and give the file to whoever will run the macros. To do this, use the menu File/Save As and save DataMaster.xls somewhere such as on the Desktop and name it "DataTemp.xls" in the "File name:" box and be sure to use the file type "Microsoft Excel Workbook" in the "Save as type:" box. This temporary master data file **MUST** have the name "DataTemp.xls" or the macros will not work.
28. The computer macros are run, one for each type of data, and the Report is printed, one for each type of data, all of which happens quickly. Of course, if you have a separate DataMaster file for each type of data, you will need to make a DataTemp.xls file from each one of these as you get ready to run each of the related macros. There will be a separate Report for each type of data. The printed Report from the computer gives law enforcement detectives data to check out which may identify the law breaker. The next steps in this procedure describes using the macros.
29. **DO NOT change the name of a macro file** or it will not work!
30. Is the printer you want to use selected in the computer?

31. Open Excel and the DataTemp.xls file as explained in the practice exercises at the beginning of these Directions. Close any other workbooks that may be open. Check the menu called "Window" to see if there are any other workbooks open.
32. Do the data cleaning exercises as explained in the practices exercises at the beginning of these Directions.
33. Open which ever macro that you wish to use.
34. If it asks you to "Enable Macros", then click on "Enable Macros".
35. Do not change the names of any worksheets or the macro may not work.
36. **MAKE SURE THAT YOUR MACRO FILE IS IN THE ACTIVE WINDOW** (that means you can see it on the screen) -- use the menu called "Window" in Excel to change to your macro file workbook if you need to change.
37. **To run the macro, it asks you to hold down the "Ctrl" key and then it asks you to press a certain letter key while holding down the "Ctrl" key. Do this now.**
38. FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS ON THE COMPUTER SCREEN.
39. If something other than the macro starts - - download the macro again.
40. If there are no column headings on your Report, the probable explanation is that the macro is not working on your computer. Try it on another computer. If there are column headings but no data under the headings, the probable explanation is that the macro searched the data and there was nothing there to consider.
41. Wait for the macro to run. It will be obvious when it is done.
42. **DO NOT RUN ANYTHING ELSE WHILE THE MACRO IS RUNNING OR YOU COULD GET INTO SERIOUS TROUBLE PLUS RUIN YOUR MACRO!**
43. To stop the Macro before it is finished: hit the "Esc" key, then click "End", then delete the sheet named "Report". You may need to close everything without saving and start over.
44. After you have printed out your Report, DELETE the sheet "Report" in your Master workbook in Excel using the menu "Edit/Delete Sheet".
45. Close the macro without saving it.
46. **NEVER SAVE A MACRO WHEN CLOSING IT OR YOU MAY ALTER THE MACRO!**
47. Delete DataTemp.xls files when finished with them so that they will not get mixed up with other DataTemp.xls files.
48. Empty Recycle Bin on the Desktop if needed.
49. Give the computer Report to the detectives.
50. If all entries for a possibility on the Report are only from one incident, it is not relevant for use by this method.
51. After the first computer report, check earlier reports to see if you have already considered possibilities on the later report. All possibilities, both new and old, will be on every computer report.
52. If this is an Exact Name macro Report, look for the name variations as needed as explained in the practice exercises earlier in these Directions.
53. Any data entry of interest to the detectives can be examined possibly in more detail by going back to the DataTemp.xls file. Also, a cell in the spreadsheet may not show all of the information in the cell if it is not wide enough. Select the column by clicking the letter at the top of the column and use the menu Format/Column/AutoFit Selection.

54. This method takes law enforcement to the doorstep of the law breaker. Then, such things as detective work, tailing the law breaker, appropriate legal warrants, etc. gathers evidence to support that the law breaker is indeed who you are looking for.

That's The Way I Understand It - Series

See the website danielhookemusic.com

Concerning Music Documents in "That's The Way I Understand It - Series": Read all of the music documents to get a picture of what has worked for the writer.

Concerning Religious Documents in "That's The Way I Understand It - Series":

These religious documents are *An Advocate* for interpreting the Bible the way Jesus of Nazareth interprets the Bible. Jesus will honor the Bible if we use it the way He interprets it. ... Jesus our Savior believed the Bible as He interpreted it; so we know that what the Bible says about diligently seeking God and Jesus will be rewarded and honored in some way. Hebrews 11:6; John 14:15, 21; 15:4-6; I Sam. 2:30.

Bible Lessons For Those Who Want To Be Better Informed About This Famous Book

Do you know what the Bible really says and what it offers? Do you know what are some of the main issues in a Bible interpretation position that is *An Advocate* for interpreting the Bible the way Jesus of Nazareth interprets the Bible and what kind of Biblical understanding it offers? Requires a few minutes a day of reading. Uses documents from *That's The Way I Understand It - Series*. [Another approach to the materials in *Studies In Biblical Christianity, A Self-Directed Course Of Study*.]

THE BIBLICAL GOD IS A REWARDER

Are You Informed About Where Biblical Christians Are Coming From As You Make Decisions?

Bible Rewards from God.

A Case For Art Music To Be The Core Of The Church Music Program

Persuasion to help us not to lose the great depth of Worship that is possible with a particular kind of music assuming that it is properly done.

An Easy Bible Reading Plan

Do you know what the Bible really says? With a few minutes a day you can read the entire Bible. The readings are divided into episodes to make your reading more logical and easier.

Encouraging Hope For The Adult Beginning Harpist

Encouragement for adult harpist. Discussion of musicianship for any musician and for many who are not musicians.

The Essence Of Teaching

Provides the professional teacher or the parent as teacher with a momentary reflection on the natural process of teaching hopefully with a more comprehensive, helpful look at teaching.

The Welcoming Committee For The Second Coming

A study in Biblical prophecy and the end times of earth time. **{Help to save you time in figuring out Bible Prophecy.}**

How To Sing At Sight For The Singer And Instrumentalist (How To Hear Printed Music In Your Mind)

Just what the title says. For the professional and the amateur. Get a copy of this document for each member of your performance organization especially if it is a singing group. Drill on it at the beginning of each rehearsal should pay good dividends.

That's The Way I Understand It - Series (continued)

Instant Sunday School – A Ten Year Verse-By-Verse Trip Through The Bible

Requires very little preparation time for a person to lead this group study. All of the work is already done for you. Thus, it is an easy Bible Study to present. This Bible Study goes through the Bible verse-by-verse alternating from time to time between the Testaments. This study can also be done as an individual study. Please see the document for more details and uses. Do you know what the Bible really says to help you discern error and grow? *"Blessed are they that hear the Word of God, and keep it." Luke 11:28*

IS THE CROSS OF JESUS CHRIST CENTRAL TO HUMAN HISTORY?

Has anyone ever told you about Biblical Christianity? Do you know some of the issues about the Bible and Bible interpretation including the issue of is God a rewarder? Uses "The seven last words of Jesus Christ". Uses the story of the thief on the cross beside Jesus. The thief on the cross bad-mouthed Jesus severely. Then, in less than a few hours he converted. What happened? Why did the thief convert? Sinners can be forgiven and redeemed by God. **An Advocate for interpreting the Bible the way Jesus of Nazareth interprets the Bible.** **{Help to save you time in figuring out the Bible.}**

A Layered Aesthetic Interpretation Of Music For The Performer, Composer, And Listener

A new look at music in human existence. For anyone who makes music at any level and for anyone's enjoyment of music. Not as complex as the title might imply. The principles in this document have application to all of the arts.

A Mathematical And Computer Analysis Method For Catching A Sniper, Etc.

An inexpensive, simple to use tool for law enforcement to identify the law breaker in serial, multiple incident law breaking situations. For law enforcement professionals.

The Pattern Of Prime Numbers

Plus A Prime Numbers Formula

The Pattern of Prime Numbers. For the mathematician. Contains information on macro writing thus making it also for the computer person.

Studies In Biblical Christianity

A Self-Directed Course Of Study

Provides a Picture Study, a Linear Study, and Additional Studies that should go far in giving you the opportunity to examine the explanations, clarifications, and reasons in the view of a Bible interpretation position that is **An Advocate for interpreting the Bible the way Jesus of Nazareth interprets the Bible** to see some of the issues in Biblical Christianity for an introduction or review. Uses documents from **That's The Way I Understand It - Series**. [Another approach to the materials in **Bible Lessons For Those Who Want To Be Better Informed About This Famous Book**.]

A Quick Look At Biblical Christianity

Do you know why Jesus of Nazareth is important? Do you know what He claims His purpose is? Do you know how He supports and interprets the Bible? Compare your answers with this document. Many people who know that Jesus is important have never really investigated Biblical Christianity. Many people are restrained by peer pressure (both social and professional), threat of death, etc. from investigating Jesus of Nazareth or from investigating Biblical Christianity. This is a good document to use to begin your investigation of Biblical Christianity. This document could have also been titled "The Intellectual Basis Of Belief And The Belief Basis Of Intellect".