THE DETECTIVE

THE JOURNAL OF ARMY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION
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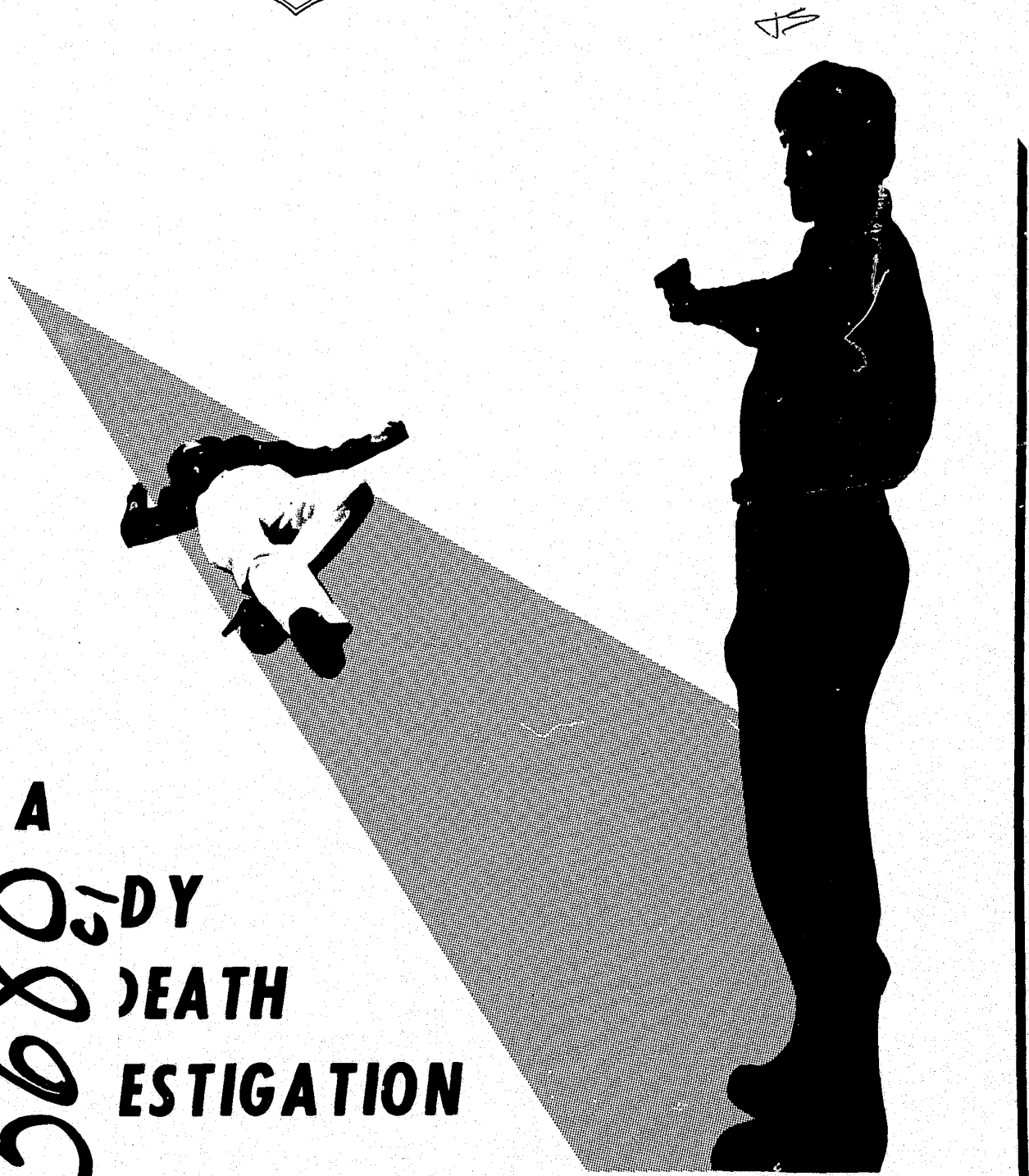

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Commander's Notes

Maj. Gen Paul M. Timmerberg
USACIDC Commanding General

At the beginning of calendar year 1978, I identified Logistics (property accountability), Recruitment and Retention, and Crime Prevention as this past year's Command Priorities. Through the efforts of everyone assigned to the command, we were successful in meeting the many goals identified in these areas.

Of the three priorities noted, the latter two are being retained as part of the total Command Priorities for CY 79, with the added priority of Quality of Life programs within the command.

RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION

The success of USACIDC lies in its ability to recruit highly qualified personnel.

In past years, special emphasis has been placed upon attracting qualified minority male and female special agents. It is important that this emphasis be continued and that all USACIDC special agents realize the importance minority and female personnel play in the overall investigative effort. Recruitment is an activity for each member of the command to be concerned with and participate in actively.

Recruitment efforts alone cannot possibly support USACIDC requirements without a strong program toward retaining and reenlisting those qualified personnel who are recruited and subsequently trained.

During recent commanders' conferences, it has been recognized that there are many areas which impact upon our retention efforts. Subordinate commanders and leaders at the working level must identify and deal with those areas which impact at their respective organizations. Attention must be focused on the professional needs of the individual to provide him or her greater personal and job satisfaction--to make that person want to remain as a member of the command.

CRIME PREVENTION

Each special agent, as well as support person, must realize the importance of crime prevention to the mission of the command. Increasing emphasis must now be placed on the suppression and prevention of criminal acts.

With the increased sophistication of criminal means, the chances increase that a crime will never be discovered once committed; therefore, the symptoms creating criminal opportunity must be identified and treated. To do this we must educate facility and program managers in crime prevention methods; teaching them how to identify crime conducive conditions, as well as assisting them in implementing their own crime prevention programs.

The education of the populace remains an ever-present challenge in combating the less sophisticated type of crime; however, it is a challenge we must undertake.

QUALITY OF LIFE

While USACIDC does not control the budget for standard programs affecting the quality of life for servicemembers and their dependents, there are many actions which USACIDC and its supervisors can take to enhance the general work environment.

The identification of, and subsequent satisfaction of human needs plays an important part in our ability to retain quality personnel. The satisfaction of human needs also impacts upon the overall accomplishment of the mission.

In reacting to the everyday requirements and demands, it is often easy for commanders and supervisors to forget the individual.

In identifying this area as one of prime concern to me for the coming year, I ask you leaders to take "time out" to address the individual. As a start, look at areas such as:

--Improving the working environment through self-help programs.

--Shift conditions.

--Command Information: keeping personnel informed.

--Emphasis on the importance of support personnel.

--Satisfying the needs of families.

--Providing or organizing unit recreational activities.

--Professional development of the individual.

--Recognition for a job-done-well: Awards.

Though the Command Priorities are identified separately, they all impact on one-another in some way. By enthusiastically attacking these Command Priorities in a proactive rather than a reactive manner, we will see results in all of our programs--not just those listed in these Commander's Notes.

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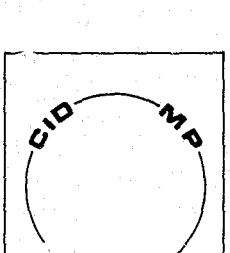

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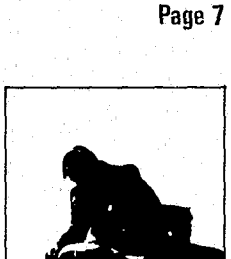

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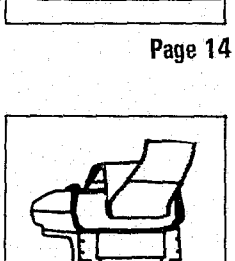

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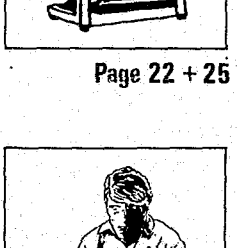

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DEPARTMENTS

CONTRIBUTORS to this issue in addition to those listed with by-Line: CPT C. F. Bown, Mr. Loren Walters, and Special Agents William E. Stodder and James V. Vandiver.

A WORD FROM THE EDITOR

Readers of this issue of the Detective will note significant changes in format, layout, and general content. This change was brought about, in part, by the redesignation of the Detective from a CID pamphlet to that of an official Army periodical.

This redesignation, though not apparent to most, provides the editorial staff, in its collective mind's eye, additional flexibility in the type of information placed between the publication's covers.

The Detective was designed to provide the opportunity for individuals to proffer their views regarding technical procedures and developments in support of the investigative process. It must be understood that these views are those of the authors.

The editors of the Detective have observed, in the past y ar, a reluctance to submit articles for publication. This reluctance has been caused, to a great extent, by the considerable time required to prepare a lengthy article. The new format is designed to counter that reluctance and to let contributors espouse a point without having to prepare a voluminous paper.

Another goal, which the editorial staff is attempting to meet with this "new" Detective, is to widen the parameters of articles published. Presently, a significant number of the USACIDC population is "left out" in regard to the data published.

Though the Detective will not become a "general" publication, articles are now solicited which impact on any areas of interest to investigators or technical support personnel to include topics such as aspects of career development and management practices impacting on the investigative process.

Sections of the Detective have now been set aside for opinion pieces; "shorts" regarding equipment, procedures, and miscellaneous releasable criminal information notes; and for letters which may express opposition or support to technical procedures described in previous issues.

Though the Detective staff will attempt to analyze areas that might be of interest to the audience and will task various elements for support in that regard, support from the individuals of the command is essential if the Detective is to provide a valuable service.

ARTICLE SUBMISSION

Unsolicited articles have been and will continue to be the cornerstone for this publication. As mentioned above, on occasion the Detective staff will task various elements of the command for article submissions--at that point deadlines and other requirements will be relayed.

Generally, authors of unsolicited articles should attempt to limit manuscripts to 15 double-spaced typewritten pages; however, manuscripts of greater length will be equally welcome. Authors must understand that space limitations may require editing in order to reduce the overall length of longer articles.

Artwork in support of articles is solicited from authors. Because limited support is available to the Detective staff, authors are requested to provide general concepts for illustrations. Authors are also requested to provide a brief, personal biography for possible use with the article.

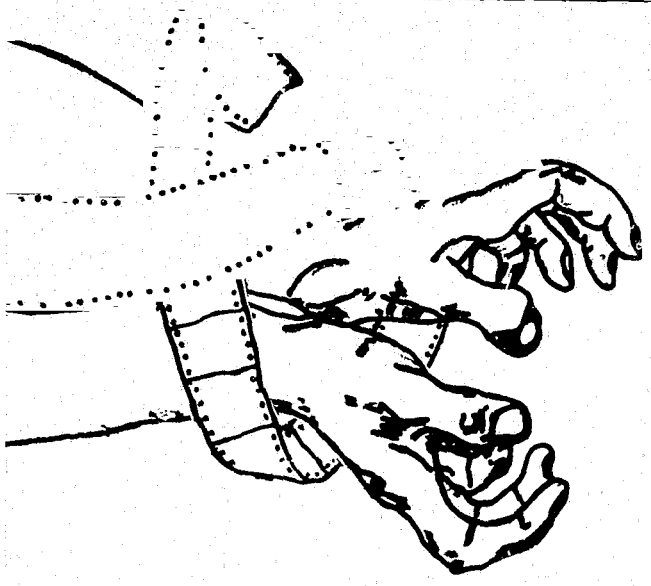
The Detective will be published the second month of each quarter. The deadline for article submission is the last day of the month--three months before the publication month--that is, Feb. 28th for May publication.

The Detective is published quarterly by the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC) as a major Army command official publication, authorized by Army Regulations 310-1 and 310-2. As stated in Army Regulation 310-1, "The fact that such publications are considered 'official' does not imply that they contain approved Department of the Army doctrine."

The Detective publishes articles providing information to USACIDC special agents and staff members, as well as to other members of the military and civilian law enforcement community, on criminal investigative and law enforcement matters.

The Detective solicits articles of law enforcement interest, to include comments on doctrine, equipment, and investigative techniques, from all its readers, which may be sent directly to the Editor at USACIDC Headquarters, 5611 Columbia Pike, Falls Church, VA 22041.

Distribution of the Detective is made by the USACIDC pinpoint distribution system and a controlled circulation mailing list.



Computers Against Crime

(A Type Criminal Information System)

The following article was written by Special Agent Rich P. Boetticher, criminal information coordinator, Ft. Hood District, USACIDC, Tex. It gives a detailed description of a type criminal information system being tested at Ft. Hood. It is one of two types of advanced systems currently being evaluated.

Questions regarding this and other systems should be directed to HQUSACIDC, Automated Management Office.

By Special Agent Rick P. Boetticher

Since the establishment of the U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command, special agents, operations officers, and commanders have endeavored to improve the command's equipment and procedures.

Through these endeavors, new report writing procedures have been established, new types of modern equipment have been issued, and many new concepts of investigative techniques implemented. One such concept implemented by the command was the Criminal Information Program.

At the start, the Criminal Information Program was designed to accept information from the special agent, evaluate that information, report it, and subsequently have the information disseminated throughout the command in the form of the Criminal Information Bulletin.

As time went on, the Criminal Information Program became refined into a workable method of collation between raw data information, ongoing investigative information, crime prevention information, and numerous other types of information. The final analyzed information developed through this process is reported to CID worldwide through Criminal Information Reports, Criminal Information Bulletins, Essential Elements of Criminal Information (EECI), and Quarterly Crime Prevention Reports.

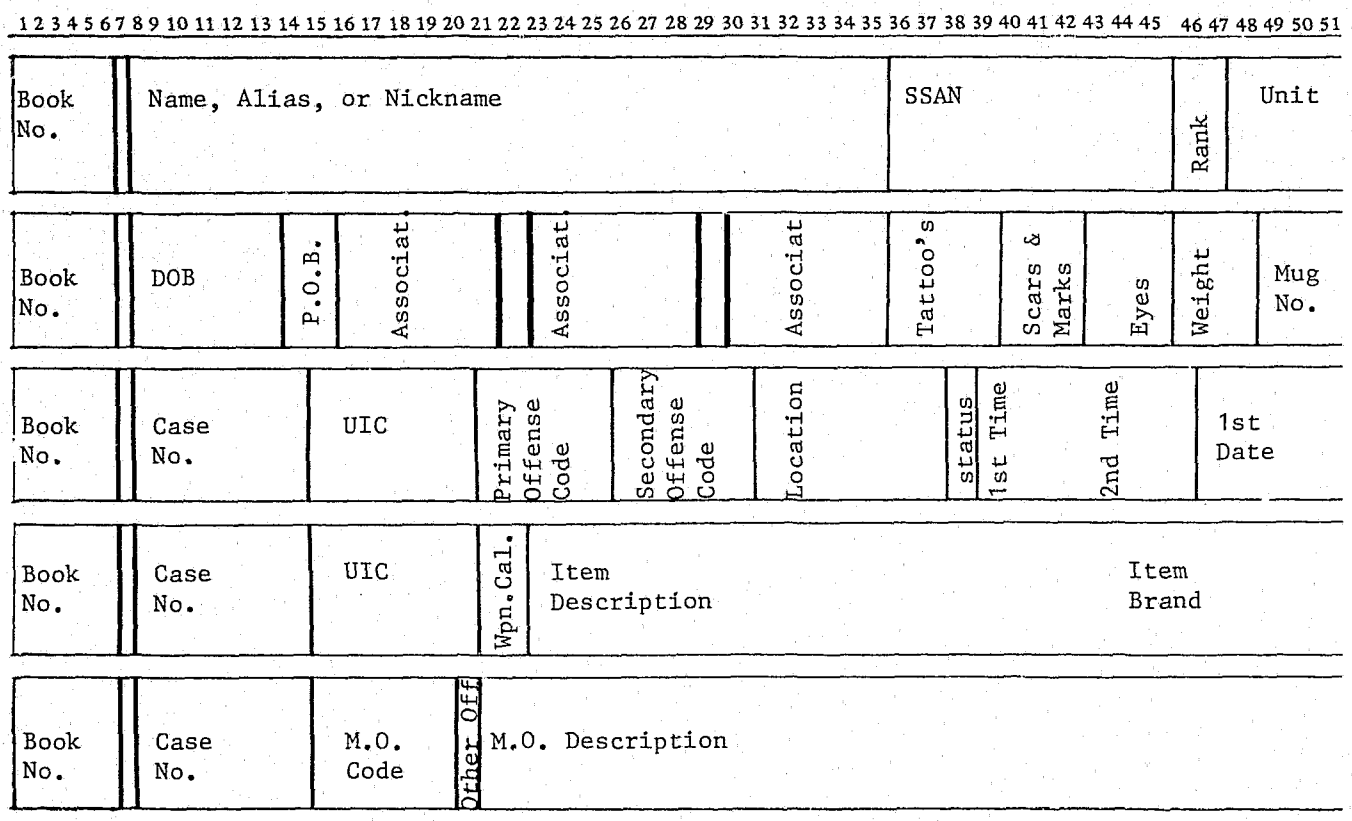
This total effort caused new investigative procedures to be implemented, common worldwide modus operandi to be identified, and numerous unsolved investigations to be solved as a result of this totally coordinated working program.

The coordinated collection effort caused the Criminal Information Program files to grow in volume. As this volume became larger, card file retrieval methods soon became awkward and inadequate for retrieval of information stored within each office's Criminal Information Program files.

This volume, in turn, started to work against the Criminal Information Program, crippling its ability to collate data received and stored within the program. In answer to this problem, the command began reviewing several new types of storage and retrieval methods to eliminate the storage problems being encountered by the Criminal Information Program at all levels of the command.

SYSTEM ATTRIBUTES

At the onset, the initial review process considered eight attributes deemed necessary for the storage/retrieval method selected to meet the needs of the Criminal Information Program at all levels of the command. The eight attributes deemed necessary were defined as:



- A method which would retrieve information from storage in a timely manner for the user.
- A method which would contain accuracy in retrieval.
- A method which had minimum volume.
- A method which did not greatly increase manpower requirements.
- A method which would allow flexible retrieval capabilities.
- A method which had minimum costs.
- A method which would allow capabilities for data security.
- A method which had allowances for expansion without a large increase in any of the preceding seven attributes.

In July 1976, the command started reviewing the availability, possible uses, and capabilities of computer systems for use within the Criminal Information Program. With the determination that the attributes could be met, a computer system data base format was developed and approved for testing.

Basically, the computer system that was designed is nothing more than basic information placed on computer key punch cards, fed into a computer for collation, and finally printed into numerous report formats needed by the user.

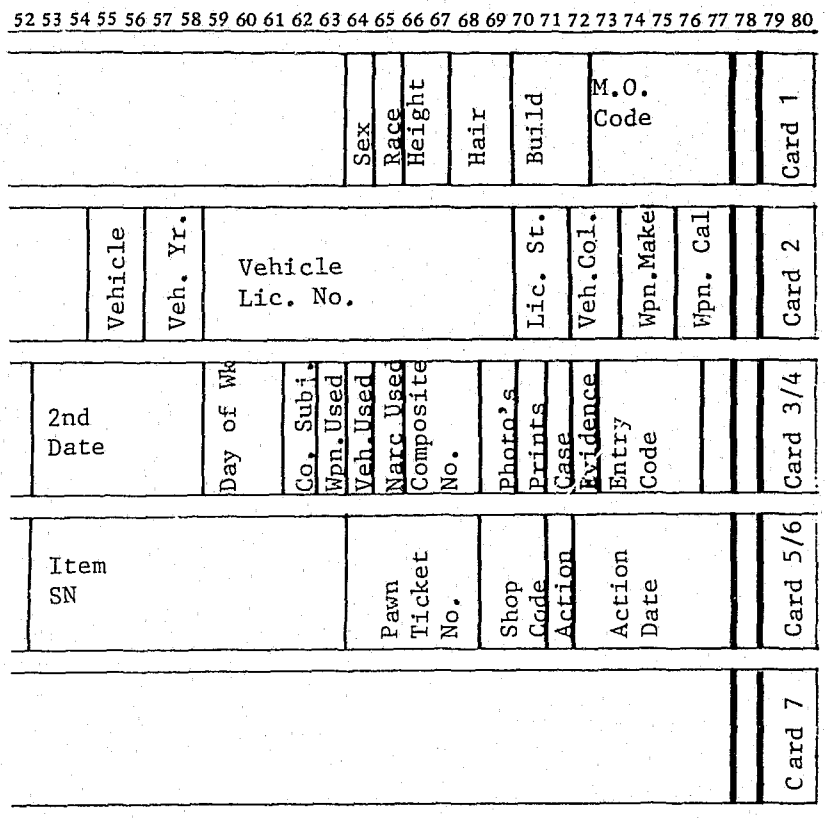
THE COMPUTER SYSTEM

The computer system being tested consists of four basic types of data:

- **Personal data (Cards 1 and 2):** These cards contain basic data extracted from the CID Form 44 maintained within the files mentioned above. Fifty-two of these cards can be entered into the system on any one identity.
- **Case data (Cards 3 and 4):** These cards contain case information pertaining to the appropriate identity listed on the corresponding 1 and 2 cards. Again fifty-two of these cards can be entered into the system on any one identity.
- **Property data (Cards 5 and 6):** These cards contain property identifications and serial numbers which correspond to the appropriate 1 and 2 cards. Again fifty-two of these cards can be entered into the system on any one identity.
- **Modus operandi (MO) (Card 7):** This card contains any MO associated with the identity on the corresponding 1 and 2 cards. Twenty-six of these cards can be entered into the system on any one identity.

It was felt that with these four types of data, information maintained within the Criminal Information Program could be stored as well as retrieved expeditiously for analysis by special agents, operations officers, and commanders as needed.

The figure above reflects the layout of each of the computer key punch cards and the information stored on each. **It should be noted that each of the four types of data are drawn together through the use of a BOOK NUMBER. This Book Number works on the order of a social security number, one per identity entered into the system, whether the identity is entered as a person's name, an unknown, a place, or a title.**



The figure at left reflects the layout of the computer key punch cards and the information stored on each. Page 26 contains an explanation of the four basic types of data within the computer system, as well as the identification of the cards which store and enter the four types of data into the system.

The cards are the basic 80-column key punch type, capable of coding a single line of data on each. At left, the five different lines of data are reflected.

Once this information is placed on computer key punch cards in code and/or free style formats, the key punch cards are fed into the computer for collation and then printouts produced in the following formats:

- **Master Index:** A listing of all data contained within the system and printed in sequential order of book numbers.
- **Items Index:** A listing of property data within the system printed in alphabetical order by item and brand in sequential order of the serial numbers.
- **Unit Stolen/Pawned Property Index:** A listing of property data within the system printed in alphabetical/sequential order by the unit Unit Identification Code (UIC) or the appropriate identity reflected on the Personal Data Cards.
- **Offense/Location Index:** A listing of all case data within the system printed in sequential/alphabetical order of the primary offense code reflected on the Case Data Cards.
- **Unit Offense Index:** A listing of all case data within the system printed in alphabetical/sequential order by the unit UIC of the identity reflected on the Personal Data Cards.
- **Modus Operandi Index:** A listing of all modus operandi (MO) within the system printed in sequential/alphabetical order of the offense code category of the particular MO described.
- **Alpha Index:** A listing of all identities within the system printed in alphabetical order.

The primary printout described above is the Master Index. This contains a total data listing for each book number entered into the system. All other indices are partial data listings and are referenced back to the Master Index via the book number. If any office using the system wanted other types of printouts, then they could be prepared. For example: A printout by social security number, unit, or any other data deemed necessary by the user.

To permit the system to be completely flexible, a search program was designed to allow the search for any data contained on the 1 and 2 cards.

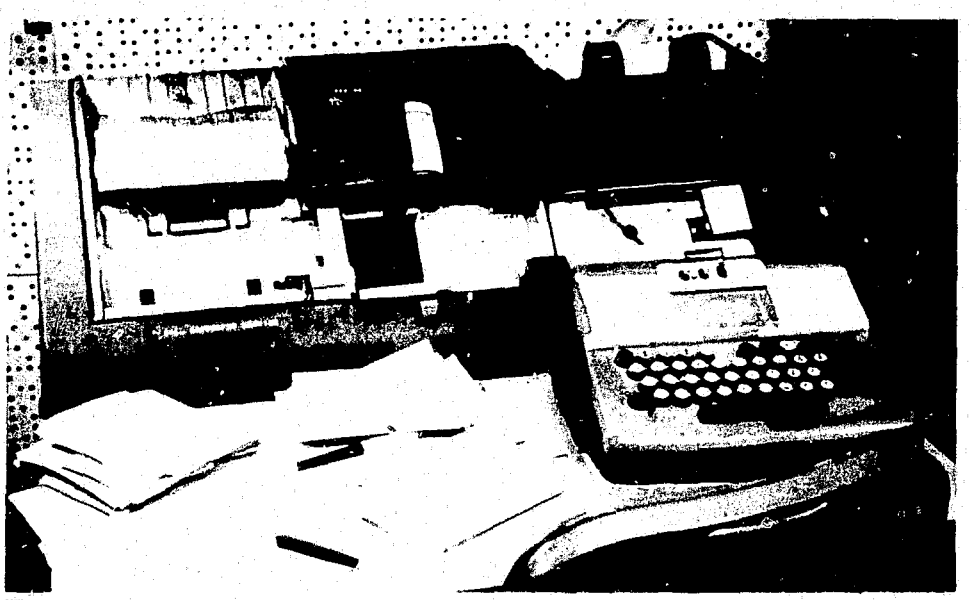
An example of this usage would be with a robbery investigation where the suspect, an unknown male, 72 inches in height, 165 pounds, brown hair, driving a yellow Ford pickup, and using a nickname of "Joe," could be checked against all identities (known or unknown).

In this case, the search program could be used to determine if any identity contained within the system has the characteristics of or like the suspects. Any identity within the system matching the search request would be identified in a printout using the Master Index format.

It should be noted that the search has a variable of 2 inches plus or minus on height; 2 years plus or minus on year of birth; and 10 pounds plus or minus on weight. All other data checked under the search program is on an exact match basis.

SYSTEM COSTS AND EQUIPMENT

Excess ADP equipment was obtained for input of new or changed information or for its deletion. The equipment obtained and maintained within the CID element is an 026 IBM key punch machine, an 083 IBM sorter, and six disk packs. These items were



Key punch machine used in CID office.

obtained for the cost of shipping and up-date maintenance, or approximately $590 dollars.

The computer used for the test is an IBM 360/50 (DOS) located at the test installation Management Information Systems Office. Total cost for the system's use per year, not counting the initial equipment costs, is approximately $1,000.

THE FUTURE

In the opinion of the writer, the future will bring a computer terminal device to each CID office, worldwide. Through this terminal device immediate CRC checks, modus operandi checks, and many other checks will be possible for the user. With this type of support, the military offender who uses movement and/or reassignment as a protection from the CID agent hot on his trail, will have far less possibility of avoiding the agents. Further, this support will give each CID office access to much more detailed information on a worldwide basis in a timely manner.

WHEN EXPEDIENCE COUNTS

Though the automated criminal information system described at Ft. Hood has served the installation and the local CID office well, there developed certain problems or challenges which the CID criminal information personnel had to face.

One such problem is one which results anytime one must share equipment time with other elements on an installation-Responsiveness.

The Ft. Hood CID office has managed to "work around" the relative inaccessability to the BASOPS computers, through acquisition of two key pieces of machinery, the 026 IBM key punch machine and the 083 IBM sorter.

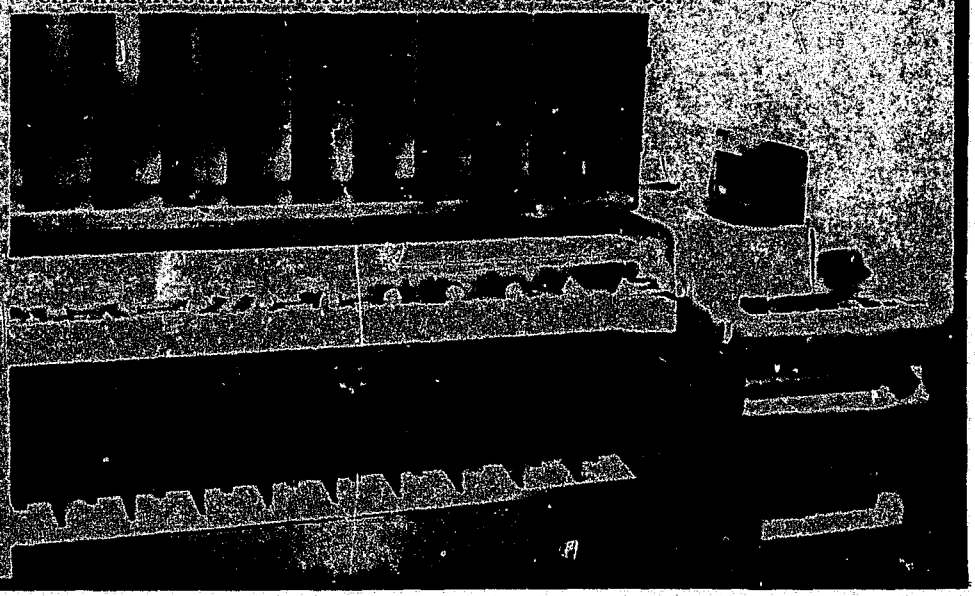
Generally, Ft. Hood District is able to gain access to the BASOPS ADP equipment on a monthly basis. As the CID personnel use their key punch machine to prepare the data cards in advance, it is relatively easy for BASOPS personnel to enter the data into the system.

Once the data is in the system, the indices referenced in the preceding article are completed. This gives the CID office an up-to-date record of all data in the system.

The problem comes when information is needed quickly between the date the indices were completed and the date when an offense occurred requiring immediate access to criminal information files.

Since the CID office prepares key punch cards as information is made available, tracing EECI to the specific date of an offense is merely a matter of mechanically separating cards "punched" since the last indices were prepared, isolating the desired EECI from those cards and then comparing that data with information available in the latest indices.

The task of segregating the latest key punch cards is simplified tremendously by use of the sorter.



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