

**Larry Ollins**

Testimony of

Pamela Fish, Chicago Police Department Crime Lab, pp. 2 – 61

Raymond Lenz, Chicago Police Department Crime Lab, pp. 62 – 131

1 THE WITNESS: A. No. This one is Mr.  
2 Bradford. Mr. Ollins is a taller, thinner man. Yes.

3 MR. O'BRIEN: Q. I show you what's been  
4 marked People's Exhibit five. You recognize who that  
5 is?

6 | A This is Mr. Ollins.

7 Q And in addition, do your records have  
8 photographs similar to the ones I showed you?

9           A.     The ones I have are from 1986, but they  
10       are very similar, yes.

11 Q Do your records reflect that in a portion  
12 of 1984, that Larry Ollins and Marcellius Bradford  
13 were living together?

14 A Yes, they were.

15 MR. O'BRIEN: No further questions.

16 MR. SCHLESINGER: I have no questions.

17 THE COURT: Thank you, ma'am.

18 (Witness excused.)

19 THE COURT: All right.

20 MR. O'BRIEN: We'd next call Pam Fish,  
21 please.

22 THE CLERK: Raise your right hand.

23 | (Witness sworn.)

24 PAMELA ANN FISH,

1 called as a witness on behalf of the People of the  
2 State of Illinois, being first duly sworn, was  
3 examined and testified as follows:

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1 DIRECT EXAMINATION

2 By MR. O'BRIEN:

3 Q Would you state your full name and spell  
4 your last name, please?

5 A Yes. My name is Pamela Ann Fish, F-i-s-h.

6 Q And by whom are you employed?

7 A I'm employed by the Chicago Police  
8 Department.

9 Q Where within the Chicago Police Department  
10 do you work?

11 A I work in the crime laboratory, division of  
12 the police department.

13 Q And what is your title within the crime  
14 laboratory?

15 A Within the crime laboratory I'm a  
16 criminalist two.

17 Q How long have you worked for the crime  
18 laboratory?

19 A I have worked there approximately five and  
20 a half years now.

21 Q And can you tell us what your duties are  
22 within the crime lab?

23 A Within the crime lab I work in the serology  
24 unit which, in that unit, I preserve as well as work

1 up evidence on serology-type things, which are  
2 body-fluid-type evidence.

3 Q. And when you speak of body fluids, would  
4 blood and semen be considered bodily fluids?

5 A Yes, they are.

6 Q Could you tell us what your education has  
7 been after high school?

8 A I attended Loyola University and received a  
9 bachelor's degree in biology.

10 I also then went on and received a  
11 master's degree, also in biology, also from the Loyola  
12 University.

13 Q Since you have been employed by the Chicago  
14 crime lab, have you had any training, within the crime  
15 lab itself, for your duties in serology?

16 A Yes, sir, I have.

17 Q Could you tell us what those were?

18 A I was trained for nine months on the job  
19 underneath the supervisor in the serology unit.

20 I also went to three seminars in the  
21 field of serology.

22 I attended the FBI academy in  
23 Quantico, Virginia, in the analysis of bloodstains,  
24 and I am presently attending a seminar put on by Gram

1 Devall, who is the head serologist in Scotland Yard,  
2 on bloodstain analysis.

3 Q In your experience in the crime lab, on how  
4 many different cases have you had to work up  
5 bloodstains?

6 A On thousands of cases.

7 Q And since you have been employed by the  
8 Chicago crime lab, on how many instances have you had  
9 to come to court and give your opinion as to evidence  
10 that you have examined?

11 A I have testified approximately 40 times.

12 MR. O'BRIEN: I would tender the witness as an  
13 expert.

14 MR. SCHLESINGER: No questions on her  
15 qualifications, Judge.

16 THE COURT: The Court will find the witness  
17 qualified to testify as an expert in her field.

18 MR. O'BRIEN: Q. Did you, in 1986 and in  
19 1987, receive certain items in connection with the  
20 homicide of [REDACTED]?

21 A Yes, sir, I did.

22 Q And did you receive certain items from the  
23 medical examiner's office in connection with the [REDACTED]  
24 [REDACTED] case?

1           A Yes, sir, I did.

2           Q Was one of those items you received from  
3 the medical examiner's office a tube or vial of blood  
4 marked as having come from the body of [REDACTED]

5           A Yes, it was.

6           Q Presently where's that tube or vial of  
7 blood?

8           A That tube or vial of blood is located in  
9 the freezer portion of the refrigerator at the crime  
10 laboratory at this moment.

11          Q And is that to maintain that particular  
12 piece of evidence?

13          A That is correct.

14          Q Now, when you examined -- did you receive  
15 clothing and other objects in connection with the  
16 case?

17          A Yes, sir, I did.

18          Q And did you make any examination of objects  
19 for the presence or absence of blood?

20          A Yes, I did.

21          Q Could you tell us, when you're examining an  
22 object for the presence or absence of blood, what  
23 tests you perform?

24          A The test we do for the presence of blood is

1 called the preliminary chemical test for blood.

2                   What is involved is taking a simple  
3 Q-tip swab and moistening the end of the swab with a  
4 little bit of water, distilled water, and actually  
5 rubbing that swab onto the reddish stain that you see,  
6 and extracting part of that stain onto the end of the  
7 swab.

8                   We then apply basic chemicals to the  
9 swab when we look for a color reaction to appear. If  
10 a blue green or green color appears on the swab,  
11 that's a positive indication that that stain was in  
12 fact blood.

13                  Q After determining that a stain may be  
14 blood, you perform a further test or tests?

15                  A Yes, sir, you do.

16                  Q What what that be?

17                  A The human precipitant test.

18                  Q And could you tell us what that is supposed  
19 to reveal?

20                  A The human precipitant test is to determine  
21 if a bloodstain is in fact human blood, or if it is  
22 and animal blood.

23                  Q When you determine, after the precipitant  
24 test, that you have human blood, are any further tests

1 done by you on the object to determine anything more  
2 about the blood?

3 A Yes, sir, there are.

4 Q Would you tell us what that is?

5 A There is what we call genetic character  
6 test, in which we look for ten different enzymes or  
7 proteins or antigens which are present in blood.

8 Q When you talk about genetic markers, I  
9 think everyone is familiar with ABO blood types.

10 How do genetic markers relate to the  
11 ABO blood types?

12 A For example, in the ABO blood type, you  
13 could be one of four types, a type A, type B, type O  
14 or type AB. And you inherit the type from your genes,  
15 and you are this type from birth. And that is one of  
16 the genetic markers we look for in a bloodstain.

17 Q Would the other genetic markers you spoke  
18 of then be different categories or types of blood in  
19 addition to the ABO type?

20 A Yes, sir, they are.

21 Q When you receive the vial of blood from the  
22 medical examiner's office marked as having come from  
23 [REDACTED], what test did you perform on it?

24 A I initially went to perform the genetic

1 marker testing for the 11 genetic markers, which are  
2 present in the vial.

3 Q And did you determine the 11 genetic  
4 markers for [REDACTED] s blood?

5 A Yes, sir, I did.

6 Q And in the ABO system, what genetic marker  
7 did you determine [REDACTED] had in her blood?

8 A [REDACTED] was a type O individual.

9 Q And did you receive some of the items from,  
10 in connection with this case, clothing to examine?

11 A Yes, sir, I did.

12 Q Let me hand you what's been marked as  
13 People's Exhibit 38B, which is a pair of brown  
14 gloves.

15 You recognize those? And can you tell  
16 us what they are if you do recognize them?

17 A Yes, sir. I do recognize these.

18 Q And what are they?

19 A These are the brown gloves that I was  
20 submitted under this lab case number or the RD number,  
21 and my initials are present on the inside of the brown  
22 gloves.

23 Q When you receive items in connection with  
24 any particular case, you talked about a lab number.

1                   Is there a lab number assigned to each  
2 item that comes in on a particular case?

3                   A There is an item that is assigned to each  
4 case, which we call a records division number, RD  
5 number, and that number we place on each item that we  
6 receive.

7                   Q Let me hand you what's been marked as  
8 People's Exhibit eight, a brown cloth, I'm sorry,  
9 black cloth coat.

10                  Do you recognize that? And how do you  
11 recognize it?

12                  A Yes, I do recognize this. This, again, is  
13 the black coat that I was submitted from the medical  
14 examiner's office from [REDACTED], and again my  
15 initials are present on the inside of the coat.

16                  Q Let me hand you what's been marked as group  
17 exhibit seven, which is a blue sweat pants and sweat  
18 shirt.

19                  You recognize them? And how do you  
20 recognize them?

21                  A Yes. Again, I do recognize them, again the  
22 lab case number, my initials are present in the collar  
23 of the blue sweat shirt, and also in the back panel of  
24 the blue sweat pants.

1           Q Let me hand you what's been marked as  
2 People's Exhibit 38C for identification, a pink  
3 colored shirt.

4                         You recognize that, and how do you  
5 recognize it, if you do?

6           A Yes, sir, I do.

7                         Again this is the pink Polo shirt I  
8 received, and again, my initials are present in the  
9 collar of the exhibit.

10          Q And I hand you what's been marked as  
11 People's Exhibit 38 for identification, a woman's  
12 brassiere.

13                         I'd ask you if you recognize that, and  
14 how do you recognize it?

15          A Yes, sir, I do recognize it. Again, my  
16 initials are present in the back panel of the  
17 exhibit.

18          Q I hand you what's been marked as People's  
19 Exhibit 38E for identification, a pair of womens'  
20 underwear.

21                         You recognize that? And if you do,  
22 tell us how?

23          A Yes, sir, I do recognize it. Again, the  
24 lab case number and my initials are present in the

1 back panel of the underpants.

2 Q Hand you what's been marked as People's  
3 Exhibit 38A, a pair of blue socks.

4 You recognize that? And if you do,  
5 how do you recognize it?

6 A Yes, sir, I do recognize it. Again, the lab  
7 case number and my initials are present on the top of  
8 both of the socks.

9 Q I hand you what's been marked as People's  
10 Exhibit 38F for identification, a pair of white gym  
11 shoes.

12 You recognize that? And if you do,  
13 how do you recognize it?

14 A Yes, sir. Again, I do recognize it.  
15 Again, my initials and the lab case number are present  
16 on both the soles of the shoes.

17 Q Now, if you would hand me the pink shirt.  
18 Thank you.

19 On the item identified as 38C, the  
20 pink shirt, there is a cut out at the top of the item,  
21 and there's a marking in red.

22 Could you tell us, how was that placed  
23 there, and for what purpose?

24 A I actually made the cut out, or actually

1 cut a portion of the material out here. The purpose  
2 was to extract part of the bloodstain off so that I  
3 can do the genetic marker testing.

4 And to actually do that testing, we  
5 actually take a piece of the fabric and cut it out,  
6 and run our testing on that portion of the fabric.

7 Q. If there are other cut outs in those  
8 garments, would those have also been done by you for  
9 the purpose of your testing?

10 A Yes, sir, they would.

11 Q The item in front of you, that's a pair of  
12 brown gloves.

13 Did you make any tests on those gloves  
14 for the presence or absence of blood?

15 A Yes, sir, I did.

16 Q Could you tell us what those tests  
17 determined?

18 A Those tests revealed that there was blood  
19 present on both of these gloves.

20 Q Did you make any further tests after  
21 determining there was blood?

22 A No, sir, I did not.

23 Q Why was that?

24 A That was because there was not a quantity

1 or a sufficient amount of blood present on these  
2 gloves for me to do any further testing.

3 Q On the rest of the clothes that are in  
4 front of you, the shoes, the socks, the underwear, the  
5 shirt, sweat pants and sweat shirt, and the coat, did  
6 you perform any tests to determine if there was blood  
7 on all of those items?

8 A Yes, sir, I did.

9 Q And what did you determine on all of those  
10 items?

11 A I determined there was blood present on  
12 each one of those items.

13 Q And did you make any further tests to  
14 determine if it was human blood?

15 A Yes, sir, I did.

16 Q What is your opinion as to each of these  
17 articles of clothes as to human blood?

18 A That there was human man blood present on  
19 each of these articles of clothing.

20 Q Did you make any genetic marker tests on  
21 each of those items?

22 A Yes, I did.

23 Q And what did you determine after testing  
24 each of those items in comparison to [REDACTED]

1 blood and the 11 markers you obtained from that?

2 A My results indicated that the 11 genetic  
3 markers that I got off of each one of these articles  
4 of clothing are consistent with the same 11 genetic  
5 markers present in [REDACTED] blood.

6 Q I hand you what's been marked as People's  
7 Exhibits 24, 25, and 26. I'll ask you to look at them  
8 and see if you can recognize them.

9 (Brief pause.)

10 A Yes, sir. I recognize each one of them.

11 Q And again, how do you recognize them?

12 A I recognize each one as the lab case  
13 number, the RD number, and my initials are present on  
14 each of the vial tags.

15 Q One of those exhibits was identified as  
16 having come from the driver's door inside.

17 Could you find that exhibit?

18 A Yes, sir.

19 Q Would number is that?

20 A Exhibit number 24.

21 Q Did you attempt to make any tests on that  
22 exhibit for the presence or absence of blood?

23 A Yes, sir, I did.

24 Q Could you tell us what those tests showed?

A The tests showed there was blood present on  
the Q-tip swab in this vial.

3 Q Did you make any further tests on this  
4 vial?

5 A Yes, sir, I did.

6 Q What did those tests show?

A Indicated reddish brown stain that was blood, was in fact human blood.

9 Q And did you make any tests to determine the  
10 genetic markers on that blood in the vial?

11 A No, sir, I did not.

12 Q Why was that?

13                   A That was because, again, the quantity of  
14 sample present in this vial was not sufficient enough  
15 for me to do any testing.

16 Q On the other two exhibits, did you make  
17 tests on those to determine if there was blood present  
18 on those exhibits?

19 A Yes, sir, I did.

20 Q And could you tell us, how would those  
21 exhibits be labeled as coming from?

22 A Exhibit number 26 is labeled as blood from  
23 ground near victim.

Exhibit number twenty-five is labeled

1 as blood from front seat passenger side.

2 Q In your testing to determine if there was  
3 blood on those two exhibits, what did your tests  
4 show?

5 A The tests were positive for the presence of  
6 blood in each of these vials.

7 Q And what did your tests show when you  
8 attempted to determine if it was human blood?

9 A They were again positive for human blood.

10 Q And what did your tests showed when you  
11 attempted to determine the genetic marker of those two  
12 exhibits?

13 A Those tests indicated that the 11 genetic  
14 markers that I got off of both of these vials were  
15 consistent with the same 11 genetic markers found in  
16 [REDACTED] blood.

17 Q Showing you what's been marked as People's  
18 Exhibit 23B for identification, a green ammunition  
19 case.

20 Do you recognize that? And if you do,  
21 tell us how?

22 A Yes, sir, I do recognize this. Again, I  
23 recognize this as the green ammo case I was submitted.  
24 Again, the RD number and my initials are present on

1 it.

2 Q Did you make any, perform any tests on that  
3 particular exhibit for the presence or absence of  
4 blood?

5 A Yes, sir, I did.

6 Q And can you tell us what your tests  
7 showed?

8 A My tests indicated that there were reddish  
9 brown stains present on the side of this exhibit.

10 Q And did you determine whether the blood was  
11 human?

12 A Yes, sir, I did.

13 Q Was that blood human?

14 A Yes, it was.

15 Q Were you able to perform any genetic marker  
16 tests on that exhibit?

17 A Yes, sir, I was.

18 Q Could you tell us what that showed?

19 A Those tests revealed 11 genetic markers,  
20 and again, those 11 genetic markers were the same or  
21 consistent with the type of blood submitted from [REDACTED]  
22 [REDACTED].

23 Q In addition to the items that I have shown  
24 you, were any car seats made available to you in



1           Q I hand you what's been marked People's  
2 Exhibit 22A for identification. It's a brown paper  
3 bag.

4                         Could you tell us, do you recognize  
5 that?

6           A Yes, sir, I do.

7           Q How did you recognize that?

8           A This is the bag that I was submitted, again  
9 the RD number and my initials are present on the bag.

10          Q And when that bag was submitted to you, was  
11 it submitted to you with something contained in it, or  
12 something inside?

13          A Yes, sir, it was.

14          Q And did you withdraw the contents and  
15 perform any tests on the contents from the bag  
16 itself?

17          A Yes, sir, I did.

18          Q Let me show you what we have marked as  
19 People's Exhibit 22B for identification, which is a  
20 plastic bag.

21                 Can you, from the way the bag is  
22 packaged, determine if you recognize the bag?

23          A Yes, I can.

24          Q How did you recognize it?

1           A I recognize it by, again, the lab case  
2 number and my initials are present on the tag attached  
3 to the bag, as well as my initials are present on the  
4 bag itself.

5           Q Did you perform any tests to determine if  
6 there was blood on that bag?

7           A Yes, sir, I did.

8           Q What did your tests show?

9           A That the reddish brown stains that are  
10 present on this bag are in fact blood.

11          Q And did you try to determine whether it was  
12 human blood?

13          A Yes, sir, I did.

14          Q What did that show?

15          A It was indicative of the presence of human  
16 blood.

17          Q And did you try to determine what the  
18 genetic markers of the blood were?

19          A Yes, sir, I did.

20          Q What were you able to tell from that?

21          A I was able to tell that there were 11  
22 genetic markers present on this bag, and those 11  
23 genetic markers are consistent with the type of blood  
24 submitted to me from [REDACTED]

1           Q Show you what we have marked as People's  
2 Exhibit 22C for identification, a brick or piece of  
3 concrete.

4           I'll ask you, you recognize that?

5           A Yes, sir, I do.

6           Q How do you recognize it?

7           A I again recognize this as the piece of  
8 concrete I was submitted. Again my initials are  
9 present on it.

10          Q Did you perform any tests to try to  
11 determine if there was blood on that particular item?

12          A Yes, sir, I did.

13          Q From what part of the item did you try to  
14 do your test?

15          A I did the testing from the reddish brown  
16 stains which are present on the pointed portion of the  
17 piece of concrete.

18          Q And what did your tests show when you tried  
19 to determine if there was blood?

20          A They were positive for the presence of  
21 blood.

22          Q And did you perform a test to determine if  
23 it was human blood?

24          A Yes, sir, I did.

1 Q What did your tests show then?

2 A That these reddish brown stains were in  
3 fact human blood.

4 Q And did you perform any tests to try to  
5 determine the genetic markers of the blood?

6 A Yes, sir, I did.

7 Q Could you tell us what your tests showed  
8 there and what you concluded?

9 A My tests concluded that the 11 genetic  
10 markers I got off of this piece of concrete were  
11 consistent with the 11 genetic markers from [REDACTED]

12 [REDACTED]

13 Q In your connection as an evidence, as a  
14 crime analyst, when you receive semen, what are you  
15 able to determine from an item that comes to you and  
16 is in fact semen? What do you with that item?

17 A First we do the testing to determine if it  
18 is semen, and then we go on to determine some of the  
19 genetic markers which are present in semen.

20 Q Now, how do you, what test do you perform  
21 to try to determine if a liquid or substance that  
22 comes to you is in fact semen?

23 A There are two tests that we perform. First  
24 test is called an acid phosphotase test. Again, it's

1 a very simple preliminary chemical test, just like the  
2 preliminary chemical test for blood, where you  
3 actually take a portion of the Q-tip swab, mix it with  
4 a little bit of water, rub the suspected semen stain  
5 onto a swab, to extract part of it to the Q-tip swab,  
6 apply chemicals, and what we do is, we look for a  
7 purple color to appear.

8                 If that purple color appears, then  
9 it's positive for the indication of semen.

10                 Second test we do is, we take a small  
11 extract from that object that contains the semen  
12 stain, soak it in a little bit of water and apply it  
13 to a microscope slide.

14                 We then can stain it with a stain  
15 that's specific for the presence of spermatazoa, and  
16 we look underneath the microscope, and we look for  
17 spermatazoa, which are the male reproductive cells.

18                 Q After you determine in fact the stain is  
19 semen, what further tests are you able to do then?

20                 A The further tests we can then do, we can  
21 look for the presence of any ABO blood substances  
22 which may be present in the blood, and look for the  
23 presence of any enzyme activity, which also may be  
24 present in the semen.

1           Q Let me show you what's been marked as group  
2 exhibit 39 for identification, three small white  
3 boxes.

4                         Could you tell us, do you recognize  
5 those items?

6           A Yes, sir, I do.

7           Q And how do you recognize them?

8           A Again, I recognize -- each one of them  
9 contains the RD number and my initials.

10          Q Could you tell us how those are labeled?

11          A Three boxes are labeled. One is labeled  
12 "vaginal," one is labeled "rectal," and the last one  
13 is labeled "oral."

14          Q When you received those particular  
15 exhibits, were they labeled as having come from the  
16 medical examiner's office from Lori Roscetti?

17          A Yes, sir, they are.

18          Q And were there swabs inside each of those  
19 boxes?

20          A Yes, sir, there are.

21          Q Did you attempt to perform any tests on  
22 those swabs?

23          A Yes, sir, I did.

24          Q Could you tell us what those were, please?

1           A The first test I did was the acid  
2 phosphotase test to determine if there was semen  
3 present on any of these swabs.

4           Q In testing the oral swab, did you determine  
5 whether there was semen on the oral swab?

6           A Yes, sir, I did.

7           Q What did you determine?

8           A I determined that it was negative for the  
9 presence of semen.

10          Q And in testing the swab marked as having  
11 come from the rectal area of [REDACTED], did you  
12 determine whether there was semen on the swab marked  
13 as coming from the rectal area?

14          A Yes. I determined that there was not semen  
15 present on that rectal swab.

16          Q And testing the swab, marked as coming from  
17 the vaginal area of [REDACTED], what did your  
18 testing show for the presence or absence of semen on  
19 that swab?

20          A On the vaginal swab, my test indicated  
21 there was semen present on the vaginal swab.

22          Q And the tests that you spoke of earlier,  
23 were those the tests that you performed?

24          A Yes, sir, they were.

1           Q Did you perform any further tests to try  
2 and determine the genetic markers from that semen?

3           A Yes, sir, I did.

4           Q And did you try to determine the genetic  
5 markers that you looked at? Did you look at the PGM  
6 marker?

7           A Yes, I did.

8           Q Could you tell us, what is that?

9           A PGM is abbreviated for the enzyme  
10 phosphoglucomutase, an enzyme that everyone has, which  
11 is present in everyone, and is also present in semen.

12                 And there are ten different types that  
13 you can be within the PGM system and by a procedure  
14 called electrophoresis, we can determine the type that  
15 is present.

16                 Q Did you also determine genetic markers of  
17 the vaginal swab in the ABO blood group system?

18                 A Yes, sir.

19                 Q Did you receive, in connection with the  
20 [REDACTED] homicide, four vials marked as blood  
21 having come from certain individuals?

22                 A Yes, sir, I did.

23                 Q And did you receive a vial marked as having  
24 come from a Calvin Ollins?

1           A Yes, sir, I did.

2           Q And did you receive a vial marked as blood  
3 having come from Marcellius Bradford?

4           A Yes, sir, I did.

5           Q And did you receive a vial marked as blood  
6 having come from Omar Saunders?

7           A Yes, I did.

8           Q And did you receive a fourth vial marked as  
9 blood having come from a Larry Ollins?

10          A Yes, I did.

11          Q And did you perform any tests to determine  
12 the genetic markers of the four vials of blood that I  
13 just spoke of?

14          A Yes, I did.

15          Q When you examine a swab and determine  
16 there's semen on the swab, are you able to determine  
17 also anything with regard to, if you're talking about  
18 one donor of a semen or multiple donors of semen?

19          A Generally you cannot determine if there's  
20 more than one donor.

21          Q In the vaginal swab that you examined from  
22 [REDACTED], were you able to determine if you were  
23 looking at semen from one donor or more than one  
24 donor?

A I was not able to determine that.

2 Q Did you compare the vaginal swab in the PGM  
3 system with the blood marked as having come from  
4 Calvin and Larry Ollins in the the PGM system?

5 A Yes, I did.

6 Q What did you determine about the vaginal  
7 swab as compared to the blood coming from Larry Ollins  
8 and Calvin Ollins?

9           A I determined that the PGM types were  
10          consistent with the types, PGM type I got on the  
11          vaginal swab.

12 Q Now, so it's clear, are you able to, when  
13 you examine genetic markers, exclude or tell a  
14 particular source of the semen?

15 A That's correct.

16 Q Are you able to exclude everyone else  
17 except for one donor? Are you able to eliminate  
18 everyone but one person?

19 A No, sir, generally not.

20 MR. O'BRIEN: If I may have one moment,  
21 Judge.

22 THE COURT: All right.

23 (Brief pause.)

24 MR. O'BRIEN: No further questions on direct

1 examination.

2 THE COURT: Let's take a break for five  
3 minutes.

4 MR. SCHLESINGER: Thank you, Judge.

5 (Recess taken.)

6 (The following proceedings  
7 were had in the presence and  
8 hearing of the jury:)

9 A DEPUTY SHERIFF: Court's back in session.

10 THE COURT: You may be seated. Cross  
11 examination. Ready?

12 MR. SCHLESINGER: Yes, your Honor.

13 CROSS EXAMINATION

14 By MR. SCHLESINGER:

15 Q Miss Fish, in connection with your  
16 examination of evidence in this case, you prepared  
17 certain reports, is that correct?

18 A Yes, sir, I did.

19 Q I'm going to place before you what I have  
20 marked as Defendant's Exhibit nine for identification,  
21 ten for identification, and a one-page amendment  
22 that's been marked as Defendant's Exhibit 11, excuse  
23 me, 12 for identification.

24 Could you examine those and tell me if

1 those are true and accurate copies of the reports you  
2 prepared in connection with this case?

3 A Yes, sir, they are.

4 Q All right. The one page amendment merely  
5 pertains to a pair of shoes that was included and was  
6 a slight error, so those shoes are deleted from this  
7 the report, is that correct?

8 A That's correct.

9 Q Not a substantive report in any sense, is  
10 it?

11 A That's correct.

12 Q Now, in addition to preparing your reports,  
13 as you were conducting various tests that you talked  
14 about, you had work sheets that you used, isn't that  
15 right?

16 A Yes, sir.

17 Q And they have grids on them, and you filled  
18 in various results as you were performing these tests,  
19 is that right?

20 A That's correct.

21 Q And some months ago, in fact in February of  
22 1988, you were kind enough to meet with myself and Ms.  
23 Domph and Mr. O'Brien at the Chicago crime laboratory,  
24 and go over the results of your tests in connection

1 with this case?

2 A Yes, sir, we did.

3 Q And you had the laboratory results with you  
4 at that time, did you not?

5 A Yes, sir, I did.

6 Q And prior to testifying here today, I asked  
7 you to look over a chart that's been prepared, that is  
8 a compilation of certain of the results that you  
9 recorded on your work sheets, did I not?

10 A That's correct, yes.

11 Q. And you had a chance to do that before  
12 you came out to testify here today?

13 A Yes, sir, I did.

14 Q And the chart I'm referring to is Defendant  
15 Ollins' Exhibit 11 for identification, is it not?

16 A Yes, sir.

17 Q And it bears the markings that are on--

18 MR. VELCICH: Counsel, that 11 is one of the  
19 reports--

20 MR. SCHLESINGER: The report is 11.

21 Q The numbers or markings as they appear on  
22 this chart, the name and numbers, they are consistent  
23 with the markings that you made on your laboratory  
24 report sheets, aren't they?

1           A That's correct.

2           Q I'd first like to talk about the  
3 examination of the blood that you recovered from the  
4 scene and from the clothing of Lori Roscetti.

5                 And you told the ladies and gentlemen  
6 of the jury, on the questioning of the prosecutor,  
7 that you examined various items of clothing and swabs  
8 that were recovered from the scene, is that correct?

9           A Yes, sir.

10          Q You also examined a number of items of  
11 tools, and items that were recovered from the car?

12          A That's correct.

13          Q For the presence of blood?

14          A That's correct.

15          Q And for the classification of the type of  
16 blood that it was, is that right?

17          A That's correct.

18          Q And in addition to that, you received, you  
19 actually received the seats of the car in the crime  
20 laboratory, and you examined those as well?

21          A Yes, sir, I did.

22          Q In addition to the sample of the blood of  
23 [REDACTED], you received a sample of the blood of  
24 Larry Ollins, is that not correct?

1           A That is correct.

2           Q And we'll get to these particular markings  
3 later, but you were able to classify the blood of [REDACTED]  
4 [REDACTED] with regard to the various tests you  
5 performed, and you were also able to classify the  
6 blood of Larry Ollins as to all the various tests that  
7 you performed, isn't that correct?

8           A Yes, sir.

9           Q And did you find any blood that was  
10 consistent with Larry Ollins on any of the clothing of  
11 [REDACTED] at the scene, or in the car?

12          A No, sir, I did not.

13          Q You also, you were given three items, a  
14 blue jacket, a blue pullover jacket, and a green  
15 plastic shower cap that were identified as having been  
16 taken from Larry Ollins, were you not?

17          A That is correct.

18          Q Those were identified in your laboratory as  
19 exhibits L5, L6, and L7, is that correct?

20          A Yes, sir.

21          Q And you examined those for the presence of  
22 blood, did you not?

23          A Yes, sir, I did.

24          Q. These were the items identified as having

1 been taken from Larry Ollins?

2 A That's correct.

3 Q Any of your tests reveal the presence of  
4 blood on either of the two jackets or the shower cap  
5 that were recovered from Larry Ollins?

6 A. My tests were negative for the presence  
7 of blood.

8 Q Now, with regard to the testing that you  
9 performed, Mr. O'Brien, the prosecutor, asked you if  
10 you received four vials of blood, and listed the names  
11 of four individuals. Do you recall that question?

12 A Yes, sir, I do.

13 Q And in fact, you received many more than  
14 four samples of blood in connection with this case,  
15 did you not?

16 A That is correct.

17 Q And you received, can you approximate for  
18 the ladies and gentlemen of the jury how many samples  
19 of blood you received in connection with this case?

20 A I would be approximate. It would think  
21 there was eight or nine vials of blood I was  
22 submitted.

23 Q And with regard to the samples of blood you  
24 received as to the other individuals, other than the

1 four individuals that Mr. O'Brien mentioned to you,  
2 were you able to classify, by the various tests that  
3 you performed, the blood of those individuals?

4 A Yes, sir.

5 Q And were you able to perform the same tests  
6 on those samples as you were on the samples of blood  
7 from Larry Ollins or from [REDACTED]?

8 A Yes, sir, I was.

9 Q Now, you told the ladies and gentlemen of  
10 the jury first about the, what we know as the ABO  
11 system of classification. Is that perhaps the oldest  
12 system of blood classification?

13 A Yes, sir, it is.

14 Q And could you tell the ladies and gentlemen  
15 of the jury how long that's been in existence?

16 A It was discovered at the turn of the  
17 century. So, approximately around the very early  
18 1900's.

19 Q. And you told the ladies and gentlemen of  
20 the jury that, in addition to the ABO system, you  
21 performed classification for 11 other genetic markers,  
22 is that correct?

23 A That's correct.

24 Q And these genetic marker tests look for

1 proteins or enzymes that are identifiable, is that  
2 correct?

3 A That's correct.

4 Q And in a way, that is similar to the ABO  
5 system, you are able to classify certain individuals  
6 as belonging to the certain particular classifications  
7 by these tests, are you not?

8 A That's correct, yes.

9 Q Now, the truth is that although the Chicago  
10 crime laboratory has the capacity to perform 11 tests,  
11 there are hundreds of genetic markers, are there not?

12 A There are hundreds of genetic markers,  
13 that's correct.

14 Q That could be tested for?

15 A Not necessarily in dry stain, no, sir.

16 Q But in various forms or certain situations,  
17 there are hundreds of markers that could be tested  
18 for, isn't that correct?

19 A In a liquid blood sample.

20 Q There are different tests to perform for  
21 the 11 particular classifications or system, is that  
22 right?

23 A The 11 systems which are available to be  
24 performed on dry bloodstains.

1           Q Could you tell the ladies and gentlemen of  
2 the jury -- I don't want you go to through all of the  
3 11 systems, but for example, could you tell them about  
4 the Lewis (phonetic spelling) system? Did you perform  
5 any tests for the classification under the Lewis  
6 system?

7           A Yes, I can.

8           Q Could you describe that system of  
9 classification for the ladies and gentlemen of the  
10 jury?

11          A The Lewis system, although it's not  
12 considered one of the genetic markers we test for, is  
13 a system where we look for antigens from red blood  
14 cells.

15           What we do is, we actually take a  
16 small specimen of the blood, put it on a microscopic  
17 slide, apply commercially-prepared antiserum for the  
18 agglutination of the red blood cells, for the clumping  
19 of the red blood cells.

20           If the clump is in specific antisera,  
21 then they are considered to be a Lewis positive. If  
22 they do not clump, they are considered to be a Lewis  
23 negative.

24          Q What is the significance of that type of

1 classification? What does that tell you as a  
2 serologist in the crime lab?

3           A We use Lewis only as a tool that would  
4 possibly aid us in determining if a person is possibly  
5 a secretor or not.

6           Q Now, you mentioned the word "secretor," and  
7 I would like to try to explain, as best you can in  
8 terms that are most understandable as you can, what  
9 the term "secretor" means.

10          A Secretor is an individual who will secrete  
11 their ABO blood group substances in bodily fluids  
12 other than blood. For example, in their semen.

13          Q So, is it true that some people are  
14 secretors and some people are not secretors?

15          A That's correct.

16          Q And does that mean, am I correct in saying,  
17 that that means that some people can be classified in  
18 the ABO system, from their semen or their saliva,  
19 because they secrete those characteristics in their  
20 other bodily fluids?

21          A Some individuals you can classify that way,  
22 that is correct.

23          Q And those people are called secretors, is  
24 that right?

1           A That is correct.

2           Q And the people that don't secrete those  
3 classifications in their saliva, or in their semen,  
4 are referred to as non-secretors, isn't that correct?

5           A That's correct, for a general term, yes.

6           Q Now, what does the term "H activity" mean?

7           A H activity is basically indicative of type  
8 O blood. You cannot, when you are doing blood  
9 testing, actually see the reactions that occur with  
10 type O blood. What we actually see is, we see some  
11 interaction with a specific chemical substance, and if  
12 you see a chemical reaction, you are seeing H  
13 activity, which means you are seeing the reactions  
14 caused by type O blood.

15           Q Now, if you see that H activity in a sample  
16 of either semen or saliva or in fluid other than  
17 blood, what does that indicate to you?

18           A If I see -- could you repeat it, please?

19           Q Yes.

20           If you see or observe or detect, by  
21 your testing -- let me strike the question.

22           Where cold you detect H activity?

23           A There are thousands of places you can  
24 detect H activity.

1           Q Could you detect it in human blood?

2           A Yes, sir, you can.

3           Q Can you detect it in saliva?

4           A Yes, sir.

5           Q Could you detect it in semen in some  
6 individuals?

7           A Yes.

8           Q If you detect it in saliva or in semen,  
9 what does that indicate to you as a serologist in the  
10 crime laboratory?

11          A If you detect it in somebody's saliva, it  
12 would indicate that somebody would be secreting that H  
13 substance.

14          Q Now, they are secreting it because they are  
15 a secretor, is that correct?

16          A That's correct.

17          Q Now, did you make a determination as to  
18 whether [REDACTED] was a secretor or a  
19 non-secretor?

20          A Yes, I did.

21          Q What was the determination that you made?

22          A It was determined that [REDACTED] was a  
23 non-secretor.

24          Q All right. And you had a vaginal specimen

1 or vaginal swab in connection with this case, did you  
2 not?

3 A That's correct.

4 Q And you also had a specimen from Larry  
5 Ollins, did you not?

6 A That's correct.

7 Q And you referred to that specimen, you had  
8 a specimen of his blood, and you had a specimen of his  
9 saliva at some point, did you not?

10 A That's correct.

11 Q And did you make certain observations or  
12 conclusions as to this blood and his saliva concerning  
13 his secretor status?

14 A From the blood cells that I received or I  
15 tested from Larry Ollins, I determined that he was a  
16 non-secretor.

17 Q All right. Just so we're clear, you  
18 determined from your testing that [REDACTED] was a  
19 non-secretor, and you determined from your testing  
20 that Larry Ollins was a non-secretor, is that  
21 correct?

22 A When I tested the blood cells from both of  
23 those individuals, I determined that they were both  
24 non-secretors.

1 Q All right. Now, you had a vaginal swab or  
2 specimen that was marked as exhibit K2 in your report,  
3 is that correct?

4 A That's correct.

5 Q And you made certain tests or conducted  
6 certain tests with regard to that specimen, did you  
7 not?

8 A That's correct.

9 Q And you noted the presence of H activity in  
10 that specimen, did you not?

11 A That's correct.

12 Q All right. And you have told us that the  
13 presence of H activity in saliva or in semen is  
14 indicative of someone being a secretor, is that not  
15 correct?

16 A That's correct.

17 Q Now, is it not correct that someone that  
18 was a secretor deposited semen in [REDACTED]?

19 A That's correct.

20 Q So it's correct, is it not, that someone  
21 other than the defendant, Larry Ollins, deposited  
22 semen in [REDACTED]?

23 A It's a possibility, yes, sir.

24 Q Now, you have told us that you cannot

1 determine how many people deposited the semen in [REDACTED]  
2 [REDACTED], is that correct?

3 A That's correct.

4 Q It is entirely consistent with all of your  
5 testing that someone other than Larry Ollins, without  
6 Larry Ollins, deposited semen in [REDACTED], is it  
7 not?

8 A No, sir, it is not.

9 Q Can you tell me why that is?

10 A It is because Larry Ollins is a  
11 non-secretor, and therefore he would not secrete his  
12 ABO blood group substance in his semen, and therefore,  
13 I would not be able to detect if it was there or if it  
14 wasn't there.

15 Q So you couldn't detect if it was there or  
16 wasn't there, is that correct?

17 A That's correct.

18 Q And you can't tell us how many people  
19 deposited semen in [REDACTED] isn't that correct?

20 A That's correct.

21 Q And you know that someone else deposited  
22 semen in [REDACTED] other than the defendant Larry  
23 Ollins, isn't that correct?

24 A That's correct.

1           Q Now, I'd like to go over with you, if I,  
2 can some of the other testing that you did.

3                         Judge, I'd just like to move this  
4 closer to the jury, if I might.

5                         Miss Fish, you mentioned on your  
6 direct examination to the jury testing in what's  
7 called the PGM or phosphoglucomutase system, is that  
8 correct?

9           A That's correct.

10          Q And could you tell the ladies and gentlemen  
11 of the jury, in the ABO system we have A, we have B,  
12 we have O and we of AB, is that right?

13          A That's correct.

14          Q In the PGM system, in the  
15 phosphoglucomutase system, could you tell me what  
16 classifications there are?

17          A In the PGM subtyping position, we can look  
18 at ten different types. These are any combination of  
19 the following what we call alleles, which would be two  
20 plus or two minus, or a one plus or one minus.

21                         What I mean is, an individual could be  
22 either like a two plus, two minus or two plus, one  
23 plus, or a two plus one minus, or they can even be  
24 just a two plus two plus, or two minus two plus, or

1 one plus one plus.

2 There's ten total combinations.

3 Q So, the system itself is somewhat more  
4 complicated than the ABO system, isn't that right?

5 A Just because there's more types.

6 Q Just because there's ten different types,  
7 is that right?

8 A Right.

9 Q Is it correct that the last column that's  
10 listed on this chart, are you able to see the chart?  
11 Maybe I can hold it for you just a second.

12 Could you see it now?

13 A Yes, I can.

14 Q Is it correct the last column on the chart  
15 indicates your findings with regard to various  
16 individuals in the PGM system, the subtype testing, is  
17 that right?

18 A That's correct.

19 Q Could you explain to the ladies and  
20 gentlemen of the jury, did you do two types of tests  
21 in the PGM system?

22 A Yes, I did.

23 Q And could you explain those two different  
24 tests?

1           A Two different tests are just actually two  
2 different procedures, one a much shorter procedure and  
3 one is a more sensitive procedure.

4           The first procedure is just to  
5 determine the PGM type, is an individual a type one,  
6 type two or type two one.

7           Then, when we know what their initial  
8 PGM type is, we can further break it down.

9           For example, if an individual is found  
10 to be a type one, we can find out if they are one plus  
11 one plus, one plus one minus, or a one minus one  
12 minus.

13          Q Now, with regard to the blood of [REDACTED]

14 [REDACTED] did you examine that in the PGM system and  
15 in the subtype system?

16          A Yes, sir, I did.

17          Q Were you able to classify her blood in that  
18 particular system?

19          A Yes, sir, I was.

20          Q Now just so we're clear, whether or not a  
21 person is a secretor doesn't have any effect on your  
22 ability to classify in the PGM system, isn't that  
23 right?

24          A That's correct.

1           Q In the ABO system, someone has to be a  
2 secretor or has to secrete those characteristics in  
3 their semen or their saliva or in their other blood  
4 fluids for you to detect them, is that correct?

5           A That's correct.

6           Q But in the PGM system, there's no secretor  
7 status or non-secretor status; everyone's bodily  
8 fluids can be typed in the PGM system, is that right?

9           A That is correct. But in their semen, not  
10 their saliva.

11          Q In their semen or in their blood, is that  
12 correct?

13          A That's correct.

14          Q Now, could you tell the ladies and  
15 gentlemen of the jury the classification of [REDACTED]  
16 [REDACTED] blood in the PGM system?

17          A [REDACTED] was a type two minus one  
18 plus.

19          Q And that's indicated at the top of our  
20 chart in the perpendicular right hand corner, is that  
21 right?

22          A That's correct.

23          Q And then you have the vaginal swab, the  
24 fluids that were in the vaginal swab, is that right?

1           A That's correct.

2           Q And were you able to classify that  
3 particular swab with regard to the particular  
4 classification that it was?

5           A Yes, sir, I was.

6           Q And what was the conclusion or the  
7 classification that you reached there?

8           A That the genetic markers of the mixture of  
9 bodily fluids present in that vaginal swab was a type  
10 indicated by a two minus one plus, and a one minus.

11          Q. And that's indicated in the second column  
12 here, I mean, the second row in the far right column?

13          A Yes, sir.

14          Q Now, did you test Marcellius Bradford's  
15 blood in the PGM subtype system?

16          A Yes, sir, I did.

17          Q And what classification was Marcellius  
18 Bradford?

19          A Marcellius Bradford was considered to be a  
20 two minus one plus.

21          Q And did you test Larry Ollins in the PGM  
22 subtype system?

23          A Yes, sir, I did.

24          Q What classification was that?

1           A Larry Ollins was found to be a one plus one  
2 minus.

3           Q And did you test the number of other  
4 individuals, an individual by the name of Carlos  
5 Gutierrez, Omar Saunders, Anthony Bell, David Debruce  
6 (phonetic spelling), and Anthony Blair, among others?

7           A Yes, sir.

8           Q You also tested an individual by the name  
9 of Calvin Ollins, is that correct?

10          A That's correct.

11          Q Now, you said that it is your opinion that  
12 Larry Ollins is consistent with a group of people that  
13 could have deposited semen from the victim, is that  
14 correct?

15          A That's correct.

16          Q Is it not true that the group of people  
17 that we're talking about is 37 percent of the entire  
18 male population of the world?

19          A Of the United States, yes, sir.

20          Q Of the United States.

21           So that Larry Ollins, along with 37  
22 percent of the male population of the United States,  
23 or I assume if we looked at the City of Chicago, in  
24 the City of Chicago, are equally consistent as being

1 involved in this crime, isn't that correct, based upon  
2 your evidence?

3 MR. O'BRIEN: Judge, objection.

4 THE COURT: What's your objection?

5 MR. O'BRIEN: Equally consistent with being  
6 involved in this crime, consistent with having  
7 deposited the semen.

8 MR. SCHLESINGER: I'll rephrase the question.

9 THE COURT: Rephrase it.

10 MR. SCHLESINGER: Q. Is it not correct,  
11 ma'am, that Larry Ollins, and 37 percent of the male  
12 population of the City of Chicago, by your evidence,  
13 could be involved in this case?

14 A Could be involved in depositing the semen  
15 on that swab.

16 Q Yes. Now, is it not true that certain  
17 other individuals, including Mr. Carlos Guttierrez, for  
18 example, Mr. Carlos Guttierrez, could have deposited  
19 semen in the victim, isn't that correct?

20 A That's correct.

21 Q And in fact, you had a conversation with  
22 Detective Mercurio, did you not, at some point during  
23 the course of this investigation? In fact, had many  
24 conversations with him, didn't you?

A Yes, sir, I did.

2 Q And you told Detective Mercurio that Mr.  
3 Guttierez belonged to a group of only seven percent of  
4 the population that had the characteristics of the  
5 offender, isn't that correct?

6 A I do not recall that conversation.

7 Q Well, do you recall speaking with Detective  
8 Mercurio prior to January 15th, 1987, concerning the  
9 investigation of this case?

10 A I talked with Detective Mercurio many, many  
11 times.

12 Q And you did tell him that it was determined  
13 that the sperm found in the vagina of Lori Roscetti  
14 was from a type O secretor?

15 A Yes, sir. That's one of the possibilities  
16 I indicated to Detective Mercurio.

17 Q And did you not tell him that approximately  
18 seven percent of the population have the  
19 characteristics of Carlos Gutierrez in their blood?

A I'm sorry. I do not recall saying that.

21                   MR. SCHLESINGER: Judge, if I could have one  
22 moment.

23 THE COURT: All right.

24 (Brief pause.)

1           MR. SCHLESINGER: Just to try to clarify this  
2 a bit. One or two more questions.

3           Q The PGM subtype system in the vaginal swab,  
4 there were three markers found, is that correct?

5           A That's correct.

6           Q And that's a two minus one plus and one  
7 minus?

8           A Yes, sir.

9           Q And each individual can contribute two  
10 markers to a system, is that right?

11          A That's correct.

12          Q We know that Lori Roscetti contributed a  
13 two minus and a one plus, is that correct?

14          A That's correct.

15          Q And anyone that had a one minus and a one  
16 plus, or one minus and two minus in their  
17 classification could have deposited semen in [REDACTED]

18 [REDACTED] is that correct?

19          A There are also other individuals that could  
20 have, too.

21          Q And that group constitutes, as you have  
22 already testified, 37 percent of the male population  
23 of the United States or the city of Chicago?

24          A Yes, sir.

1                   MR. SCHLESINGER: No further questions.

2                   MR. O'BRIEN: Just a few questions.

3                   REDIRECT EXAMINATION

4                   By MR. O'BRIEN:

5                   Q   The two jackets that counsel spoke of that  
6   you examined, which you marked as, on your report as  
7   L5 an L6, were either of those jackets an Adidas sweat  
8   suit jacket?

9                   A   No, sir, they were not.

10                  Q   Counsel spoke of perhaps more 100 genetic  
11   markers that could be tested for, and you stated that  
12   there were only a certain number of markers that could  
13   be tested for in a dry stain.

14                  How many markers could be tested for  
15   in a dry stain?

16                  A   Presently Lee only 11 markers could be  
17   tested for in a dry stain.

18                  Q   The stains that you observed on the  
19   clothing tested, would this be considered liquid  
20   stains or dry stains?

21                  A   They are considered dry stains.

22                  Q   The stains from the liquid swabs?

23                  A   Dry stains.

24                  Q   The stain that you removed from the rock,

1 is that a liquid stain or dry stain?

2 A A dry stain.

3 Q How about the stain from the ammunition  
4 box, liquid or dry?

5 A A dry stain.

6 Q Counsel one time referred to the fact that  
7 the semen had to be deposited by someone other than  
8 Larry Ollins, but in fact the semen had to be  
9 deposited by Larry Ollins, plus at least one other  
10 person, is that correct?

11 A That's correct.

12 Q And the ABO type of Calvin Ollins, what is  
13 that?

14 A Calvin Ollins is a type O.

15 Q And what is his PGM subtype.

16 A Calvin Ollins' PGM subtype is one plus one  
17 plus.

18 Q Of the four persons arrested in the Lori  
19 Roscetti case whose blood you received -- Marcellius  
20 Bradford's, Calvin Ollins', Omar Saunders' and Larry  
21 Ollins -- in their PGM subtype, how many of their PGM  
22 subtypes have a minus one?

23 A Only one of the individuals does.

24 Q Who is that?

1           A    Larry Ollins.

2           Q    In the vaginal swab that you had, was there  
3    a minus one?

4           A    Yes, sir, there was.

5           Q    Of those four individuals, which of them  
6    could account for that minus one?

7           A    Larry Ollins.

8           MR. O'BRIEN: No further questions.

9                           RECROSS EXAMINATION

10                  By MR. SCHLESINGER:

11                Q    When you talked about swabs, and you say  
12    they were dry samples, those were the blood swabs, are  
13    they not?

14                A    I believe we were referring to the vaginal  
15    and rectal and oral swabs that were submitted.

16                Q    Well, when Mr. O'Brien asked you just now  
17    about swabs, and you said they were dry, you were  
18    referring to the blood swabs that were recovered from  
19    the car and around the scene, were you not?

20               A    They are also submitted from a dry stain,  
21    type O.

22               Q    Is your testimony that the liquid swab from  
23    the vaginal swab is also a dry swab, is that correct?

24               A    That's correct.

1           Q   But that doesn't interfere with your  
2 ability to test in the PGM system, does it?

3           A   No, sir, not at all.

4           Q   Whether it's dry or liquid, whether you got  
5 it immediately in a liquid state or dry, you can still  
6 test in the PGM system, isn't that right?

7           A   That's correct.

8           Q   Isn't it true that in anyone, any  
9 individual in the world that had a minus one  
10 classification, either two minus or one plus could  
11 have deposited the semen in [REDACTED]?

12          A   Yes, sir.

13          Q   And one person could have deposited those  
14 two markers, isn't that right?

15          A   What two markers are we--

16          Q   One minus and -- let's say, example, one  
17 minus and two minus.

18          A   Any individual could have both of those  
19 markers and contributed them in their semen.

20          Q   So, an individual with a two minus and a  
21 one minus marker could have contributed those markers  
22 to the swab of [REDACTED] taken from [REDACTED]  
23 [REDACTED] vagina, isn't that correct?

24          A   That's correct.

1           Q  And that one person could have deposited  
2 those two markers?

3           A  That's correct.

4           Q  And that would account for the three  
5 markers in the vaginal swab, would it not, because of  
6 [REDACTED] own bodily fluids?

7           A  That's correct.

8           Q.  So, it's entirely possible and totally  
9 consistent with your findings that someone else other  
10 than the defendant, Larry Ollins, to the exclusion of  
11 the defendant Larry Ollins, could have deposited the  
12 semen, isn't that correct?

13           A  I cannot exclude him as depositing the  
14 semen on that vaginal swab.

15           MR. SCHLESINGER:  Judge, not responsive to my  
16 question.  I'd ask the question be read back.

17           THE COURT:  If it's not responsive, why don't  
18 you ask the question?  I think you asked her a rather  
19 confusing question.

20           Is there an objection to the  
21 question?

22           MR. O'BRIEN:  No.  No objection to the  
23 question.

24           The objection was that it wasn't

1 responsive, and I believe the answer was responsive.

2 THE COURT: What was your answer? You  
3 understand the question?

4 THE WITNESS: I believe I understand the  
5 question; yes, sir.

6 THE COURT: Okay.

7 THE WITNESS: No.

8 THE COURT: The answer is no?

9 THE WITNESS: The answer is no.

10 MR. SCHLESINGER: Q. Miss Fish, is that  
11 because I said to the exclusion of Larry Ollins?

12 A That's correct.

13 Q It's entirely conceivable that one  
14 individual deposited semen in [REDACTED] is it  
15 not?

16 A It's a possibility, yes, sir.

17 Q That's one possibility?

18 A Yes, sir.

19 Q And it's a possibility that that one  
20 individual had a two minus and one minus marker, is  
21 that not right?

22 A That's correct. It's possible.

23 Q And that could account for, could it not,  
24 the deposit of semen in the vagina of [REDACTED]?

1 A It's a possible combination for getting the  
2 results I got, yes, sir.

3 MR. SCHLESINGER: I have nothing further.

4 MR. O'BRIEN: Nothing further on that, Judge.

5 THE COURT: Thank you, ma'am.

6 | THE WITNESS: Thank you

7 (Witness excused.)

8 MR. O'BRIEN: Judge, we'd call John McHugh to  
9 the stand.

10 THE CLERK: Raise your right hand, sir.

11 | (Witness sworn.)

12 JOHN McHUGH,

13 called as a witness on behalf of the People of the  
14 State of Illinois, being first duly sworn, was  
15 examined and testified as follows:

16 DIRECT EXAMINATION

17 By MR. O'BRIEN:

18 Q Would you state your name and spell your  
19 last name, please?

20 A John McHugh, M-c-H-u-g-h.

Q And who do you work for?

22 | A Chicago Police Department.

23 Q. How long have you been a Chicago police  
24 officer?

1 THE CLERK: Larry Ollins.

2 (The defendant is brought before  
3 the bar and the following  
4 proceedings were had within  
5 the presence and hearing of  
6 the Jury:)

7 THE COURT: May I inquire of the Jury, before we  
8 get started, did you avoid reading any papers,  
9 listening to news programs, watching television  
10 programs?

11 (Jury nodding affirmatively.)

12 THE COURT: Great.

13 Is the State ready to proceed?

14 MR. VELCICH: Yes, your Honor.

15 THE COURT: You may proceed.

16 MR. VELCICH: We would call Raymond Lenz.

17 (Witness sworn.)

18 RAYMOND LENZ,

19 a witness called on behalf of the People of the State  
20 of Illinois, being first duly sworn, was examined and  
21 testified as follows:

22 DIRECT EXAMINATION

23 BY MR. VELCICH:

24 Q Sir, would you state your full name,

1           please and then spell your last name for the record?

2           A       Raymond Lenz, L-e-n-z.

3           Q       What is your occupation?

4           A       I am employed as a criminalist with the  
5           Chicago Police Crime Laboratory.

6           Q       How long have you been employed by the  
7           Chicago Police Department Crime Laboratory?

8           A       10 years.

9           Q       Could you tell us briefly what your duties  
10          are as a criminalist there?

11          A       Receiving, testing and analyzing of  
12          physical evidence as it is submitted to the  
13          laboratory.

14          Q       What division or department of the  
15          laboratory do you work with?

16          A       Microscopy-trace evidence unit.

17          Q       Would you tell us something about your  
18          educational background?

19          A       Yes.

20           I got a Bachelor's of Science degree  
21          in Biology from St. Xavier College in Chicago, 1978  
22          and became employed at the Police Department Lab  
23          soon after that and underwent a six-month training  
24          period under the then senior members of the

1                   laboratory.

2                   Q     Have you taken any courses of study in the  
3                   area of microscopy and criminalistics?

4                   A     Yes.

5                   Q     Where have you taken those courses?

6                   A     Where?

7                   Q     Yes, sir.

8                   A     McCrone Research Institute, a course given  
9                   by the FBI, a course at the School of Pharmacy in  
10                  gastomatography.

11                  Q     As part of your duties do you perform what  
12                  is known as hair comparisons?

13                  A     Yes, I do.

14                  Q     About how many hair comparisons have you  
15                  performed?

16                  A     Approximately a thousand.

17                  Q     And you have testified as an expert in  
18                  courts of law?

19                  A     Yes, I have.

20                  Q     About how many times?

21                  A     25 to 30.

22                  MR. VELCICH: Your Honor, at this time I would  
23                  tender the witness in the area of his qualifications.

24                  MR. SCHLESINGER: No questions, your Honor.

1           THE COURT: I find the witness qualified to  
2 testify as an expert.

3           MR. VELCICH: Q Mr. Lenz, in October of 1986,  
4 did you become involved in the investigation of the  
5 homicide of a young woman by the name of Lori Roscetti?

6           THE WITNESS: A Yes, I did.

7           Q On what date did you become involved?

8           A I believe that was October 20th.

9           Q Would that have been the first Monday after  
10 the homicide?

11          A Yes.

12          Q By the way, where is the laboratory?

13          A The laboratory is situated in police head-  
14 quarters and the next building at 1100 South State.

15          Q Now, on the 20th of October and in the  
16 time after that, did you receive physical exhibits  
17 of evidence from the Cook County Medical Examiner's  
18 Office and from the crime scene?

19          A Yes.

20          Q As part of the exhibits that you received  
21 from the Cook County Medical Examiner's Office, did  
22 you receive certain fingernail cuttings from the  
23 victim, [REDACTED]

24          A Yes, I did.

1           Q     When you looked at those, did you find any  
2       human tissue or blood on those?

3           A     I don't believe I did, no.

4           Q     Now, you said that during the course of  
5       your work you performed hair comparisons, is that  
6       right?

7           A     Yes.

8           Q     Would you tell the ladies and gentlemen  
9       of the jury what is it you do when you perform a  
10      hair comparison?

11          A     Okay.

12                   A hair comparison is performed using  
13       a microscope. When you are using the comparison  
14       part of the microscope you are using the comparison  
15       microscope which is two microscopes linked by what  
16       we call a bridge, and then you can look at both  
17       specimens at the same time, side-by-side, or you can  
18       overlap them.

19           Q     When you perform a hair comparison, what  
20       is it about the hair that you look for?

21          A     Well, there are many different characteris-  
22       tics.

23          Q     Could you tell the Judge and the Jury what  
24       those characteristics are.

1           A     Yes. There is some major points involved  
2       with the hair, those being the medulla, cortex, the  
3       cuticle, the root, and then there's other things inside  
4       the cortex of the hair that you look for, the pigment,  
5       granules, how they are distributed, what shape they  
6       are, things of that nature.

7           Q     Can you give the ladies and gentlemen of  
8       the Jury an example of how a hair is structured?

9           A     Okay.

10              A good example of that would be to  
11       just take a look at a pencil, and if you lifted the  
12       pencil and try and imagine the eraser end is like  
13       the root end of the hair and the follicle, and then  
14       the shaft of the pencil would be the shaft of the  
15       hair and then the point would be the point of the  
16       hair, the tip, which, like a pencil, can be broken  
17       or rounded or come to a point.

18              If you look at it from the side, you  
19       get an idea of what the cross-sectional shape looks  
20       like where the lead of the pencil would be, the  
21       medulla area, the wooden part would be the cortex  
22       and then the paint around it would be like a scale  
23       layer or cuticle layer, as we call it.

24           Q     Do these particular characteristics, the

1        hair and the scales on the outside, the medulla in  
2        the middle, do they vary from person to person?

3            A      Yes.

4            Q      Do they vary within the range of one  
5        individual's hair?

6            A      Yes, they do.

7            Q      Would you please, with the Court's  
8        permission, step down from the stand and explain  
9        the positions of those parts of the hair, using  
10      People's Exhibit No. 3, which is a demonstrative  
11      chart.

12          A      This is a representation of the different  
13      parts of the hair.

14                  As I have testified, here is the  
15      medulla, it would be this dark area here, and it  
16      can take different forms, it can either be  
17      continuous, discontinuous or fragmented or absent  
18      completely.

19                  This area between -- this outer area  
20      is called the cuticle, this is where the scales are  
21      present, much like a fish.

22                  The part in between, that is what we  
23      refer to as the cortex, okay. In the cortex is  
24      where you will find the pigment granules, which are

1       these little dots here, or you can find what we call  
2       cortical fusi, f-u-s-i, and these are the little  
3       faces in the hair that are present, it's an  
4       identifiable characteristic or point of comparison.

5           Q     When you look at them with a microscope,  
6       do you see these different characteristics of the  
7       hair?

8           A     Yes.

9           Q     You said when you do hair comparisons you  
10      look at two hairs at the same time and compare those,  
11      is that correct?

12          A     That's correct.

13          Q     Now, when you perform these hair comparisons  
14      are there certain characteristics that identify hair  
15      as having come from a particular racial group?

16          A     Yes, there are.

17          Q     And what are the characteristics that  
18      identify hair as having come from a black person?

19          A     Okay. In general, there are some general  
20      characteristics that are somewhat specific to  
21      certain racial groups. You have the three groups  
22      being Negroid, Caucasian or Mongoloid. Okay. And  
23      black people would come under the category of  
24      Negroid, and some of the general characteristics

1       that would be specific to that group would be  
2       pigmentation, clumping, okay, that would be a  
3       characteristic.

4           Q     And how does that differ, for example,  
5       from Caucasian hair?

6           A     Well, Caucasian hair, when I say pig-  
7       mentation, clumping, you are referring to how the  
8       pigment is arranged inside the cortex of the hair,  
9       and in blacks you will find the clumping, okay, and  
10      in Caucasians you will not find this clumping, okay,  
11      the pigmentations are usually more generalized and  
12      not a clump.

13          Q     You said that you could look at a hair  
14      and determine from the way it is cross-sectioned or  
15      it's -- the diameter, and also the kind of shape it  
16      had, is that correct?

17          A     Yes. Flat hair, which is like ribbon-like  
18      hair would be more curly if you looked at it with  
19      the naked hair. Round hair would be more straight  
20      and then oval hair would be sort of wavy, so you  
21      have different characteristics as to the shape and  
22      how it looks.

23          Q     You said that Mongoloid is the third major  
24      racial category that distinguishes hair.

1           A     Yes.

2           Q     Would it be correct to say that each of  
3       the three types, Negroid, Caucasian and Mongoloid  
4       have different shapes of hair?

5           A     Yes.

6                      Generally, Mongoloid hair is round,  
7       cross-sectional shape, where Negroid hair would be  
8       more flat and Caucasian hair would be more oval.

9           Q     And because the Negroid hair is flat, is  
10      that why it curls more?

11       A     Yes.

12       Q     And is that also why Mongoloid hair, which  
13      is round, is generally straight?

14       A     Yes.

15       Q     Are you able to tell when you look at a  
16      hair whether it came from a man or a woman?

17       A     No, I am not.

18       Q     Are there distinctions when you look at a  
19      hair that tell you what part of the body it came  
20      from?

21       A     In some instances, yes, this can be  
22      determined.

23       Q     For example, what is the difference  
24      between head hair and facial hair?

1           A     Well, head hair, depending on the  
2     individual, generally is as I have described either  
3     flat, oval or round. Facial hair, in general,  
4     usually comes out in a more triangular cross-  
5     section shape that will be like beard hair or moustache  
6     hair, when I say facial hair.

7           Q     And how does head hair differ from eyebrow  
8     hair?

9           A     Eyebrow hair would be a lot shorter from  
10    root to tip, very short, saber-like in appearance,  
11    by that I mean it is curved from root to tip, it's  
12    very coarse.

13          Q     How does pubic hair differ from head hair  
14    and other facial hair you have described?

15          A     Mostly it's a lot flatter, usually, than  
16    head hair and there's a great deal of buckling in  
17    the pubic hair, that's one major characteristic  
18    you find in pubic hair. Buckling is also found in  
19    some instances in some head hair, but in general  
20    that would be one of the things you would look for.

21          Q     Sir, is it possible when you look at a  
22    hair to state categorically that it came from a  
23    certain individual to the exclusion of all others?

24          A     The only time we can definitely say that

1 any one hair came from any one particular individual  
2 is if we actually saw that hair plucked from that  
3 person's head. We cannot say to the exclusion of  
4 everyone else in the world that an unknown hair that  
5 might be found comes from one person and one person  
6 alone, we can only talk in general characteristics.

7 Q Now, is it possible that you can tell  
8 whether an individual contributed a hair that you  
9 look at?

10 A We could do a hair comparison.

11 Q What are the conclusions that you can reach  
12 when you make that comparison?

13 A Well, when I compare the two hairs, the  
14 most positive thing I can say is that a hair could  
15 have originated from someone, that is, their hair  
16 shows or exhibits similar characteristics that are  
17 within the range of the known hair from that  
18 individual, that it is possible that this hair could  
19 have come from that individual.

20 You can also say in some instances,  
21 on the other end of the spectrum, that a particular  
22 hair did not come from a particular individual. If  
23 you have a person with very dark brown to black hair,  
24 okay, and very short, curly, flat hair, and you have

1       a hair that is, say, red, okay, and it is round and  
2       it is very long, those two hairs did not come from  
3       the same head, the same individual, so you can  
4       definitely exclude people in that particular instance.

5           Q     Now, sir, during the course of your  
6       investigation of [REDACTED] homicide, did you  
7       receive head and pubic hair samples of [REDACTED]  
8       from the Cook County Medical Examiner's Office?

9           A     Yes, I did.

10          Q     What do you do with the hair samples when  
11       you first get them, when you start to analyze it?

12          A     Well, after it is received and put in our  
13       book and logged and everything, when we are going to  
14       start to do our examination, the first thing before  
15       we do that is to take the hairs from the container in  
16       which they were submitted and mount them on glass  
17       slides, and then we would cover-slip them and use a  
18       mount media, mark the slide also as to what is on  
19       there.

20          Q     When you received [REDACTED] hairs,  
21       did you look at those under the microscope?

22          A     Yes.

23          Q     What characteristics did they have?

24          A     They were long, blonde-light brown-light

1 reddish-brown type hairs.

2 Q Were they consistent with having come from  
3 a Caucasian person?

4 A Yes.

5 Q Did you receive any eyelash or eyebrow  
6 standards from the Medical Examiner's Office?

7 A No.

8 Q Now, during the course of your investiga-  
9 tion did you also receive from the scene of the  
10 homicide a certain piece of concrete and a plastic  
11 bag?

12 A Yes.

13 Q I will show you what has been marked as  
14 People's Exhibit No. 22-A, B and C.

15 Would you look at those, and if you  
16 recognize them, would you please tell us what they  
17 are?

18 A Okay. This is the plastic bag and the  
19 lock that was submitted on this particular case. I  
20 recognize that by what is on that tag, I have the  
21 R.D. number, my initial Lori Roscetti's name,  
22 inventory number and what was submitted here, a  
23 piece of concrete and a white plastic bag.

24 The bag was white when it was

1 submitted but it has been since powdered for finger-  
2 prints.

3 Q Was the powder for the fingerprints before  
4 or after you did your analysis of it?

5 A That would have been after I did my analysis.  
6 We would get these things before the latent finger-  
7 print unit and because of the fact that trace  
8 materials would be ruined if they tried to dust for  
9 the prints beforehand.

10 Q You are referring to People's Exhibit 22-B,  
11 is that correct?

12 A That's correct.

13 Q Would you please look at People's Exhibit  
14 22-C?

15 A Uh-huh, yes, this is the rock that was  
16 submitted.

17 Q Now, when you took these items what did  
18 you do with them?

19 A All right. Much in the same way that we  
20 examine everything submitted in the laboratory, I  
21 put down some clean, brown paper and I examined  
22 them visually for any evidence that I could find,  
23 any damage, if that is pertinent, and then I collect  
24 whatever trace materials I can find on the particular



1 plastic bag and the rock.

2                   The glass slides inside are similarly  
3 marked with my initials and the R.D. number and what  
4 the evidence is.

5                   These slides are also marked with my  
6 initials, as this is, the slide mailer.

7                   Q     These slides actually contain the objects,  
8 the hairs and traces that you found on these, on  
9 the rock and the plastic bag, is that correct?

10                  A     Yes, that's correct.

11                  Q     Could you describe the hairs that you  
12 found on that rock and plastic bag?

13                  A     Well, they are short. As I said, they are  
14 short, they are saber-like, some of them are clumped  
15 together with what appears to be blood, and I  
16 actually had to pluck some of these hairs off the  
17 rock itself.

18                  Q     Why was that?

19                  A     Well, because they were -- they were  
20 embedded in the rock along with some of the reddish-  
21 brown material which I believed to be blood.

22                  Q     And are some of those hairs on those slides  
23 actually still stuck together after you mounted them?

24                  A     Yes, they are. There is one right here

that you can see, if you get close enough, that it's still stuck together.

Q Did you compare those hairs that you found on the rock and on the bag to the head hair of [REDACTED]?

A Yes.

O      Were you able to make a comparison?

A No, they were dissimilar.

9 Q Do you have an opinion as to the kind of  
10 hairs those hairs that you found on the rock and the  
11 bag are?

12           A       These would be consistent with what would  
13           be eyebrow or eyelash-type hairs.

14 Q And of course, you did not have eyelash or  
15 eyebrow hairs of [REDACTED] to compare the two,  
16 is that correct?

17 A That's correct.

18 Q Now, in addition to receiving those items  
19 did you receive certain tools and an ammunition box  
20 from the scene?

21 A Yes, I did.

22 Q I would ask you to look at People's Exhibit  
23 No. 32-B and see.

24 Do you recognize those?

1           A     Yes. This is the tire iron and the ammo  
2           box that was submitted.

3           Q     And again, did you receive that before it  
4           was dusted for fingerprints?

5           A     Yes.

6           Q     Did you look for trace evidence on these  
7           items?

8           A     Yes, along with some tools.

9           Q     What was it that you found on those items?

10          A     Well, among other things some particles  
11         of green paint, some debris and light blonde or  
12         light brown-blonde human hair.

13          Q     Did you compare that human hair that you  
14         found with the head hair of [REDACTED]

15          A     Yes.

16          Q     What was the result of that comparison?

17          A     I found those to be similar to the head  
18         hairs of [REDACTED].

19          Q     Now, in addition to those tools, did you  
20         also receive some actual car seats from her car?

21          A     Yes.

22          Q     When you received those, these were removed  
23         from the car, is that correct?

24          A     Yes.

Q Now, would you please look at these photographs, specifically -- let's begin with People's Exhibit No. 2, for identification.

What is shown in that photograph?

A These are the two front seats, the driver's seat and the passenger seat from the car that were submitted in the case.

Q When you received them they had been removed from the car and brought to the lab, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q      Would you please look at People's Exhibit  
No. 12-A, the smaller photograph?

A Yes.

Q Does that show the edge of the passenger seat as it appeared when you first -- when you saw it at the Crime Lab?

A Yes, this is a picture, a representation of the passenger seat that was submitted to the laboratory.

Q I would ask you to look at People's  
Exhibit No. 13. Is that the rear seat of the car?

A Yes, it is, this is the rear seat that was submitted also.

1           Q     When you received these seats, did you  
2         look for trace materials on them?

3           A     Yes.

4           Q     How did you do that?

5           A     Well, I laid out some clean, brown paper,  
6         much as in the same way as the other evidence, I  
7         looked at the seats and I collected whatever evidence  
8         I could see in pill boxes, and I scrapped down the  
9         seats after picking off what I could see, and I  
10         collected whatever was there.

11          Q     Did you find any hairs on the rear seat of  
12         [REDACTED] car?

13          A     Yes.

14          Q     What did those hairs look like?

15          A     They were light brown human hairs that I  
16         found to be consistent with her head hair.

17          Q     You compared those with her head hair  
18         from the morgue, is that correct?

19          A     Yes.

20          Q     And the result of that comparison was what?

21          A     They were similar.

22          Q     Now, the right front passenger seat, the  
23         one with the blood on it on the edge, did you look  
24         at that seat and find anything on that?

1           A     Yes.

2           Q     What was it that you found on that seat?

3           A     I also found head hairs in that -- that  
4                        were similar to [REDACTED] on that seat also.

5           Q     And those were the long blonde hairs, is  
6                        that correct?

7           A     Yes.

8           Q     Did you also perform the same analysis  
9                        on the driver's seat, the front driver's seat?

10          A     Yes.

11          Q     And when you did that, what did you find  
12                on the seat?

13          A     Well, among other things I found -- I  
14                found some light brown-blonde hairs that were similar  
15                to [REDACTED] and I also found a shaft and a  
16                fragment of darker dark brown hair.

17          Q     These -- well, first of all, the light  
18                brown hairs, did you compare those with [REDACTED]  
19                [REDACTED] standards from the Medical Examiner's  
20                Office?

21          A     Yes.

22          Q     What was the result of that comparison?

23          A     They were similar.

24          Q     You said you found two dark brown hairs

1 on the seat, on the driver's seat, is that correct?

2 A Yes.

3 Q Did you compare those with her head hair?

4 A Yes.

5 Q What was the result of that comparison?

6 A They were dissimilar to her head hairs.

7 Q Did you compare those with her pubic hair?

8 A Yes.

9 Q And what was the result of that comparison?

10 A Well, there was a shaft and a fragment,  
11 the shaft was in a condition that was -- it didn't  
12 lend itself to do a proper comparison, it was in  
13 such a condition that you couldn't really compare it,  
14 okay, so there wasn't enough identifiable charac-  
15 teristics to really do a proper comparison on that,  
16 and the fragment I also compared and found that to  
17 be dissimilar, dissimilar to her pubic hair.

18 Q What is the difference between a shaft and  
19 a fragment?

20 A Well, in this particular case a shaft would  
21 refer to a hair that has a root and a fragment would  
22 be hair that does not have the root present.

23 Q On the fragment were you able to -- were  
24 there enough characteristics on it to be able to look

1 at and to make a determination as to what kind of  
2 hair it was?

3 A Yes.

4 Q What did the race appear to be of the  
5 individual who contributed that hair?

6 A The characteristics I found were consistent  
7 with that of Negroid.

8 Q Did you look at that hair and try to deter-  
9 mine what part of the body that it came from?

10 A Yes.

11 Q What was it that you determined that to be?

12 A The characteristics lent themselves to be  
13 consistent with a pubic hair.

14 Q And you said that that was inconsistent  
15 with [REDACTED] hair, is that correct?

16 A Yes.

17 Q What did you do with that fragment that  
18 appeared -- that was on the front driver's seat,  
19 rather, from a black person, and it was pubic, what  
20 did you do with it after you looked at it?

21 (No response.)

22 Q I'm sorry.

23 Did you preserve it?

24 A Yes.

1 Q During the course of your investigation  
2 did you also receive certain items of clothing from  
3 [REDACTED]

4 A Yes.

5 Q And that was from the Medical Examiner's  
6 Office?

7 A Yes.

8 Q Beginning with People's Exhibit No. 8, for  
9 identification, do you recognize that black coat?

10 A Yes, this is the coat -- this is the coat  
11 that was submitted on this case, it's worn off a  
12 little bit but my initials are right here along with  
13 the R.D. number.

14 Q I would ask you to look at two items of  
15 clothing that are marked as People's Exhibit No. 7,  
16 for identification and I will ask you if you  
17 recognize those.

18 A Yes, these are the blue jogging pants,  
19 these are the blue jogging pants and the blue sweat-  
20 shirt submitted from the Medical Examiner's Office.  
21 I recognize that by the fact that my initials and  
22 the R.D. number are up here on the collar and along  
23 the waistband here (indicating).

24 Q I will show you what has been marked as

1 People's Group Exhibit No. 38, beginning with a pair  
2 of blue socks.

3                   Do you recognize those?

4                   A Yes, these are the socks that were  
5 submitted from the Medical Examiner's Office for  
6 comparison on [REDACTED], the R.D. number and  
7 my initials are right here on both socks.

8                   Q I will show you a woman's brassiere and a  
9 pair of pants. Do you recognize those that are part  
10 of People's Group Exhibit No. 38?

11                  A Yes, these are -- these are the bra and  
12 panties submitted from the Medical Examiner's  
13 Office, there is my initials and the R.D. number  
14 and the R.D. number here, and the R.D. and my  
15 initials right there (indicating).

16                  Q Now I would ask you to look at People's  
17 Exhibit, part of Group Exhibit No. 38, a pair of  
18 brown gloves.

19                  Do you recognize those?

20                  A Yes, these are a pair of brown gloves  
21 submitted from the Medical Examiner's Office from  
22 [REDACTED].

23                  I identify it by my initials and the  
24 R.D. number here and here (indicating).

1           Q     Now, I will ask you to look at a pink  
2       shirt that is part of People's Group Exhibit No. 38.

3                          Do you recognize that?

4           A     Yes, this is a pink shirt submitted on  
5       this case from [REDACTED] from the Medical  
6       Examiner's Office.

7                          The R.D. number and my initials are  
8       right here on the collar (indicating).

9           Q     Would you look at two pairs of white tennis  
10      shoes that are also part of Group Exhibit No. 38.

11                          Do you recognize them?

12           A     Yes, these were also submitted from the  
13      Medical Examiner's Office from [REDACTED]. Here  
14      is the R.D. number and my initials right here on  
15      both shoes. (Indicating.)

16           Q     Now, were you the first person at the Crime  
17      Lab to receive these after they were collected?

18           A     Yes, they come to trace first so we can  
19      take whatever trace materials are there off the  
20      clothing.

21           Q     When you received [REDACTED] clothing,  
22      what did you do with it?

23           A     Well, much in the same way as the other  
24      evidence, I laid out some clean, brown paper and we

1 have a clothes tree, it's a metal stand that we can  
2 hang clothes on, and I hung each piece of clothing  
3 if it were to be hung up, and I plucked over this  
4 brown paper and I plucked off whatever trace materials,  
5 fibers, whatever, and I scrapped the clothing down  
6 for whatever I might not have been able to see.

7 Q When you did that, were you able to find  
8 certain pieces of trace material?

9 A Yes.

10 Q What was it that you found on [REDACTED]  
11 [REDACTED] clothing?

12 A Among other things, I found two shafts  
13 of dark brown hair.

14 Q Now, did you compare those two shafts of  
15 dark brown hair --

16 A Uh-huh.

17 Q -- to [REDACTED] head hair?

18 A Yes.

19 Q And what was the result of that comparison?

20 A They were dissimilar.

21 Q Did you compare those dark brown shafts of  
22 hair to [REDACTED] pubic hair?

23 A Yes..

24 Q What was the result of that comparison?

1           A    They were dissimilar.

2           Q    Did you preserve those?

3           A    Yes.

4           Q    You said you found other things on her  
5   clothing, is that correct?

6           A    Yes.

7           Q    Did you find different kinds of debris,  
8   paint material, things like that?

9           A    Yes.

10          Q    Sir, when you describe something as dark  
11   brown, is that the way it appeared to the naked eye?

12          A    Sometimes it will appear dark brown, some-  
13   times it will appear to be maybe black, but in  
14   reality, under the microscope, when you look at it,  
15   it will be a dark brown or dark shade of brown.

16          Q    Is there such a thing as pure black color  
17   of hair?

18          A    Yes, from what I know, really, truly,  
19   completely black hair is really only just in like  
20   American Indians and Orientals, everything else just  
21   has like real dark shades of brown.

22          Q    Would that include people who are black  
23   or of the Negroid race?

24          A    Yes.

1 Q And a Caucasian person would have hair  
2 that is likely mixed black and dark brown hair that  
3 may appear black, would that be true black or just  
4 dark brown?

5 A Mostly it appears to be just dark brown.

6 Q When you look at something under the  
7 microscope it is not necessarily as it appears to  
8 the naked eye?

9 A That's correct, as a matter of fact, it  
10 might look dark but there might be some light brown  
11 fibers there, it is best to look at it under the  
12 microscope, it looks a little different sometimes.

13 Q During the course of your investigation  
14 did you receive several hair standards from  
15 individuals arrested in the Lori Roscetti investiga-  
16 tion?

17 A Yes.

18 Q Did you receive head hair and pubic hair  
19 samples from a young man by the name of Larry Ollins?

20 A Yes.

21 Q Did you receive head hair and pubic hair  
22 samples from a young man by the name of Calvin  
23 Ollins?

24 A Yes.

1 Q Did you receive head hair and pubic hair  
2 samples from a young man named Marcellius Bradford?

3 A Yes.

4 Q And did you receive the same head hair and  
5 pubic hair samples, similar ones, head hair and  
6 pubic samples from a person by the name of Omar  
7 Saunders?

8 A Yes.

9 Q When you received those, did you preserve  
10 them and mount them on a slide the same way?

11 A Yes.

12 Q Did you conduct comparisons of those  
13 hairs?

14 A Yes.

15 Q Beginning with Larry Ollins' head hairs,  
16 can you describe Larry Ollins' head hairs when  
17 you saw them under the microscope.

18 A The representative sample or the standard  
19 that I was sent from Larry Ollins, as far as his  
20 head hair goes, revealed different -- well, what  
21 we call different color, different types of hair  
22 color-wise, some were brown, some were dark brown,  
23 some were lighter brown.

24 Q And these were all taken from the same

1 person, Larry Ollins, isn't that correct?

2 A Yes.

3 Q When you had Larry Ollins' head hairs, did  
4 you compare them to the head -- to the hairs that  
5 were found on [REDACTED] clothing?

6 A The two shafts of dark hair?

7 Q Yes, sir.

8 A Yes.

9 Q Now, I will show you first of all what has  
10 been marked as People's Exhibit No. 58.

11 Do you recognize what that slide case  
12 contains?

13 A Yes. This is -- these are hairs found  
14 on the trace materials from her clothing, and it's  
15 marked with my initials on the outside the mailer,  
16 on the slide themselves.

17 Q These are the two dark brown shafts that  
18 weren't consistent with her hair that you found on  
19 her clothing, is that correct?

20 A That's correct.

21 Q I would ask you to look at People's Exhibit  
22 No. 59.

23 Do you recognize what is inside that  
24 slide case?

1           A     Yes. These are two of the -- two of the  
2       head hairs from the standard submitted from Larry  
3       Ollins' head hair.

4           Q     Did you compare the hairs that are in  
5       People's Exhibit 59, that came from the clothing,  
6       with 58, the hairs that came from Larry Ollins' head?

7           A     The Larry Ollins head hair marked 59, and  
8       the clothing trace is marked 58.

9           Q     Did you compare those hairs that are in  
10      front of you now?

11       A     Yes.

12       Q     When you made that comparison, did you  
13      reach a conclusion as to whether those hairs shared  
14      similar characteristics?

15       A     Yes.

16       Q     What was that conclusion?

17       A     That one of those two hairs from the  
18      clothing, that would be this one here (indicating),  
19      was similar to the dark brown hair from Larry Ollins'  
20      head hair sample.

21       Q     When you made that conclusion, did you  
22      look at individual characteristics of those two  
23      hairs side-by-side?

24       A     Yes.

1           Q     And when you looked at those, did you look  
2       at the color?

3           A     Yes.

4           Q     What was the color that you found?

5           A     It was dark brown.

6           Q     Did you look at the type of scales that  
7       were on those hairs?

8           A     Well, I looked at the cuticle, the scales  
9       on it, yes.

10          Q     How did the scales compare?

11          A     I believe the cuticle layer or scales  
12       were similar or within the range of similarity.

13          Q     And what was the size of the scales?

14          A     The -- I believe I looked at the side of  
15       the protrusion of the scales and they were within  
16       the range.

17          Q     Now, as you were doing this examination,  
18       did you make certain notes and points of comparison?

19          A     Yes.

20          Q     Would those notes assist you in testifying  
21       before the Jury?

22          A     Yes.

23          Q     I will ask you to look at People's Exhibit  
24       No. 38 and No. 40.

1                   Are those Xerox copies of the notes  
2                   that you made as you made the comparison of Larry  
3                   Ollins' hair and the hair on [REDACTED] clothing?

4                   A      Yes.

5                   Q      Now, when you compared [REDACTED]  
6                   clothing hair, the hair that was found on her  
7                   clothing and the head hairs of Larry Ollins --

8                   A      Uh-huh.

9                   Q      -- how did these scales compare?

10                  A      Well, they were similar.

11                  Q      How did the cuticle compare -- once again,  
12                  what is a cuticle?

13                  A      The cuticle is this area here under the  
14                  scale area, along the outside (indicating).

15                  Q      How did the hair cuticle compare?

16                  A      It was also similar in thickness and  
17                  fluctuation and color.

18                  Q      You said there was a certain amount of  
19                  distribution of pigment that characterizes black  
20                  hair, is that correct?

21                  A      Yes.

22                  Q      How did you -- what was the result of your  
23                  comparison on the way that the pigment was  
24                  distributed between those two hairs?

1           A    Well, they were -- the pigment distribution  
2         on both of them was heavy and there was clumping and  
3         some stripping, and it was toward the cuticle, which  
4         is the outside area in some areas.

5           Q    Did you find pigment clumping?

6           A    Yes.

7           Q    How did the amount of pigment clumping  
8         compare?

9           A    It was almost the same, that was similar.

10          Q    How did the size of the clumping compare?

11          A    That's also similar.

12          Q    How did the shape of the pigment clumping  
13         compare?

14          A    That was also similar.

15          Q    Did you find granules of pigment inside  
16         the hairs?

17          A    Yes.

18          Q    How did that compare in size and shape?

19          A    The size and shape were both similar.

20          Q    Did you find gaps between the pigment on  
21         the two hairs?

22          A    Yes, there were some gapping.

23          Q    And did they compare the same way?

24          A    Yes.

1 Q Now, one of the hairs did not have a root,  
2 is that correct?

3 A That's correct.

4 Q And you weren't able to compare the roots  
5 for that reason, is that right?

6 A That's correct.

7 Q And did you determine the buckling that  
8 you found -- pardon me, strike that.

9 Now, sir, during the course of this  
10 evaluation did you find any significant differences  
11 in characteristics between these two hairs?

12 A Between the two dark brown hairs, no, not  
13 really.

14 Q Did you find any differences with the  
15 other light brown hairs or brown hairs that you  
16 found -- that were on the defendant's head?

17 A Yes, there were some slight variations  
18 in the other hairs from his standard, and they varied  
19 among themselves as well as with the hair from the  
20 clothing.

21 Q But the hair from the clothing matched in  
22 all those respects one of the dark hairs of Larry  
23 Ollins, is that correct?

24 A Yes, the dark brown hairs, yes.

1 Q Now, sir, did you perform the same kind of  
2 comparison between the pubic hair of Omar Saunders  
3 and the pubic hair that you found on the front  
4 driver's seat of [REDACTED] car?

5 A Could you repeat that, please?

6 Q Yes.

7                   Earlier you testified that you found  
8 a hair, several hairs on the driver's seat of [REDACTED]  
9 [REDACTED] car. Is that correct?

10 A Yes.

11 Q And you said that one of those could be  
12 compared and one could not, is that correct?

13 A That's correct.

14 Q The one that could be compared, did you  
15 compare that one with the samples taken from Omar  
16 Saunders?

17 A Yes.

18 Q Now, I will show you what has been marked  
19 as People's Exhibit No. 56, for identification.

20                   What is shown in that photograph?

21 A Okay. This is People's No. 56 is the hairs  
22 from the driver's seat, okay, I recognize it by the  
23 R.D. number and my initials on the outside, also on  
24 the slides themselves.

1 Q Would you look at People's Exhibit No. 57,  
2 for identification?

3           A       57 is hairs from the pubic hair standards  
4       of Omar Saunders and I've got my initials on the  
5       slide mailer and also on the slides.

Q When you compared Omar Saunders' pubic hair with the pubic hair that was found on the driver's seat, what was the result of that comparison?

9           A       The one dark brown hair on the front  
10      driver's seat was similar to Omar Saunders' pubic  
11      hair.

12 Q When you made these comparisons with the  
13 unknown hairs that you found at the scene, did you  
14 compare it with the other defendant as well,  
15 standards of the other defendants?

16 A Oh, yes.

17           MR. VELCICH: Your Honor, could I have one  
18 second.

19 Your Honor, I have no further  
20 questions.

21 THE COURT: Cross-examination.

22 MR. SCHLESINGER: Thank you, Judge.

1                   CROSS-EXAMINATION

2                   BY MR. SCHLESINGER:

3         Q     Mr. Lenz, during the course of your testi-  
4     mony you have referred to certain notes and documents  
5     that you brought here today, is that correct?

6         A     Yes.

7         Q     And did you, in fact, bring with you all  
8     the notes and reports and recordations that you made  
9     fully in this case?

10        A     Yes, with my lab report, yes.

11        Q     I am going to show you now your lab report,  
12     if I may, a document that has been marked as  
13     Defendant Larry Ollins' Exhibit No. 13, for identi-  
14     fication.

15                   I ask you to take a look at it.

16        A     Uh-huh.

17        Q     Does that appear to be a true and accurate  
18     copy of the report that you made in connection with  
19     this case?

20        A     Yes.

21        Q     Now, this is the final report that you  
22     made, is it not?

23        A     Yes.

24        Q     And it was dated August 24th, 1987?

1 A Yes.

2 Q And this was a report that is maintained  
3 within the files of the Chicago Police Department  
4 Crime Laboratory, is it not?

5 A Yes.

6 Q And this is a report that reports scienti-  
7 fic findings which you might later testify to in  
8 Court, is that correct?

9 A Yes.

10 Q And you prepared this with care, do you  
11 not?

12 A Yes, we try to.

13 Q And you try to be as accurate as possible  
14 in preparing this report, don't you?

15 A Yes.

16 Q And you know that you may have to come to  
17 Court and testify in a criminal case and report  
18 your findings and you may have to review your report  
19 to do that, isn't that correct?

20 A Yes.

21 Q You told the ladies and gentlemen of the  
22 jury that the hairs you found on the clothing of  
23 Lori Roscetti were dark brown, is that correct?

24 A Yes.

1           Q     And you told the ladies and gentlemen of  
2     the jury that you received a hair sample from Larry  
3     Ollins, isn't that correct?

4           A     Yes.

5           Q     And in your report you describe the hair  
6     sample that you received from Larry Ollins, did you  
7     not?

8           A     Yes.

9           Q     Is it not true, sir, that you described  
10    the hair that you received from Larry Ollins as  
11    brown and light brown, and nowhere in this report do  
12    you describe that sample as dark brown?

13          A     Could I see that report?

14                 In terms of Exhibit L-1 and L-2,  
15    the head hair of Larry Ollins, which would be L-1,  
16    yes, that's identified as being shafts or fragments  
17    of brown and light brown human hair on my report.

18          Q     That is a mistake?

19          A     There was a typographical error there,  
20    yes.

21          Q     What is that error?

22          A     The words dark brown should be in the  
23    report and they are not here in my notes, however.

24          Q     Did you review your report before you

1 signed it?

2 A I believe I did.

3 Q You read it over?

4 A I believe so, yes.

5 Q You have also brought with you some original  
6 notes, is that correct?

7 A Yes.

8 Q I am going to show you -- by the way, with  
9 regard to each of the items of trace material that  
10 you recovered, either from the car or from the  
11 clothing -- excuse me.

12 May I strike that question, your  
13 Honor.

14 With regard to each item of clothing  
15 that was submitted to you, and with regard to each  
16 item of physical evidence that was recovered from  
17 the car, did you prepare certain handwritten notes?

18 A Yes.

19 Q I am going to show you one page of hand-  
20 written notes marked as Defendant Larry Ollins'  
21 Exhibit 14, for identification.

22 Could you take a look at it?

23 Does that appear to be a true and  
24 accurate copy of a page of notes that you prepared

1           in connection with this case?

2           A     Yes, this is a page of preliminary notes  
3                   that I started to write.

4           Q     Would that have been done early on in this  
5                   investigation when you first began to examine the  
6                   evidence?

7           A     Yes.

8           Q     And is this -- are these the handwritten  
9                   notes that pertain to a trace material recovered  
10                  from the driver's seat?

11           A     Yes.

12           Q     Do you indicate on that page of handwritten  
13                  notes that two shafts of hair -- excuse me -- one  
14                  shaft of hair and one fragment of human hair were  
15                  recovered?

16           A     Yes.

17           Q     And did you describe both the shaft and  
18                  the fragment?

19           A     I started to, yes.

20           Q     By the way, these hairs are totally  
21                  dissimilar to the hair of Larry Ollins, they are  
22                  not comparable in your opinion, isn't that correct?

23           A     These two hairs?

24           Q     Yes.

1 A From the driver's seat to Larry Ollins?

2 Q Yes, sir.

3 A Yes.

4 Q These are dissimilar?

5 A Yes.

6 Q Do you have a similar page of notes with  
7 regard to the clothing of [REDACTED]?

8 A I don't understand what you are asking.

9 Q Do you have a page of notes that you  
10 prepared in connection with the examination of the  
11 clothing of [REDACTED]?

12 A Each piece of clothing, yes.

13 Q Do you have those with you here?

14 A I believe so, yes.

15 Q Could you take a look at those, please?

16 A Okay.

17 Do you have similar pages with regard  
18 to the clothing of [REDACTED] --

19 MR. O'BRIEN: I'm going to object to similar  
20 pages, what does that mean, similar pages?

21 MR. SCHLESINGER: I will try to explain it for  
22 Mr. O'Brien.

23 MR. O'BRIEN: I would object to Counsel's  
24 comment.

1                   THE COURT: All right, gentlemen, let's move  
2 along.

3                   What are you asking for, Counsel?

4                   MR. SCHLESINGER: Q Do you have handwritten  
5 notes with regard to the clothing?

6                   THE WITNESS: A Yes.

7                   Q And are they similar in that report in  
8 that they are handwritten notes that were prepared  
9 originally when you conducted your investigation  
10 and examination in this case?

11                  A Yes.

12                  Q Did you segregate those from the rest of  
13 your reports?

14                  A You just want the clothing?

15                  Q Yes, sir.

16                  Have you done that?

17                  A Yes.

18                  Q How many pages of original notes are there  
19 in connection with the clothing of [REDACTED]?

20                  A Four.

21                  Q Can I look at those for a second.

22                  Is there additionally a page of notes  
23 that later on bears reference to a sample of Larry  
24 Ollins' handwritten note?

1           A     To Larry Ollins' what?

2           Q     Is there additionally a page of handwritten  
3         notes that on that page make reference to the sample  
4         of Larry Ollins' hair --

5           MR. VELCICH: Objection.

6                          Which sample, it's unclear.

7           MR. SCHLESINGER: Q   The head hair sample.

8           THE WITNESS: A   Head hair sample?

9           Q     Yes.

10                         Mr. Lenz, you have produced from your  
11         notes documents, two documents that are stapled  
12         together and a third document that is an individual  
13         page, isn't that correct?

14           A     Yes.

15           Q     And these are the handwritten notes that  
16         you made with regard to the hair samples of the  
17         defendant, Larry Ollins?

18           A     Yes.

19           Q     Head hair samples, correct?

20           A     Well, yes.

21           Q     Now, with regard to the original notes  
22         that you made concerning the traces from the driver's  
23         seat and the recovery of hair from the driver's seat,  
24         you described hairs that you found on the driver's

1 seat, did you not?

2 A Yes, I start to.

3 Q Can you tell me, can you look at these  
4 descriptions of the clothing of [REDACTED] and  
5 tell me where it shows us that hair was recovered  
6 from those items of clothing?

7 MR. VELCICH: Judge, I object.

8 He is looking at the wrong records to  
9 find whathe is asking for.

10 THE COURT: Are you asking that he looked in  
11 that particular record?

12 MR. SCHLESINGER: Yes, Judge.

13 THE COURT: For Ollins' head hair?

14 MR. SCHLESINGER: No, Judge, he indicated that  
15 as to the driver's seat he made a notation that hair  
16 was recovered and he collected that hair. I am  
17 asking him now to show us where on the notations  
18 as to the clothing it indicates that hair was  
19 recovered.

20 THE COURT: On that particular --

21 MR. SCHLESINGER: On these particular documents.

22 THE COURT: Not any other documents?

23 MR. SCHLESINGER: That's correct.

24 THE WITNESS: A Well, there is nothing on here

1 about hairs on these documents because these are  
2 descriptions of individual pieces of clothing.

3 MR. SCHLESINGER: Q And the other document  
4 is a description of the individual pieces of evidence  
5 as well, is it not, on the driver's seat?

6 A No, it's actually a list -- if you read it  
7 it says trace from driver's seat, it's not actually  
8 a description of the driver's seat itself, which is  
9 on a different page.

10 Q Which is on a different page.

11 Would you find the page that describes  
12 this driver's seat?

13 A Right there (indicating).

14 Q You have produced another document that is  
15 handwritten notes, is that correct?

16 A Yes.

17 Q All right.

18 Now, with regard to -- just so we are  
19 clear on this, with regard to those four pages of  
20 original notes that you told us pertain to the cloth-  
21 ing of [REDACTED], there is no indication on these  
22 documents that hair was recovered, is that correct?

23 A Not on these documents.

24 Q There is another page that describes the

1 hair that was recovered from the clothing of [REDACTED]

2 [REDACTED] in your notes?

3 A (No response.)

4 MR. SCHLESINGER: I have a copy of the original,  
5 Counsel has a copy as well. If I could, I will  
6 substitute this and show it to the witness.

7 THE COURT: Any objection?

8 MR. O'BRIEN: No, Judge, no objection at all.

9 THE COURT: Fine.

10 MR. SCHLESINGER: Q Mr. Lenz, I am going to  
11 substitute a copy for the original, and there is  
12 some handwritten ink marks on there. Now, with the  
13 exception of that is that a true and accurate copy  
14 of your notes with regard to the clothing of [REDACTED]

15 [REDACTED]?

16 THE WITNESS: A Yes.

17 Q Okay. And you are now able to locate the  
18 handwritten notes?

19 A Yes.

20 Q Mr. Lenz --

21 A Uh-huh.

22 Q -- you are able to tell this Jury that  
23 those two hairs are similar, is that correct?

24 MR. VELCICH: Objection, Judge, as to what

1 hairs we are talking about.

2 MR. SCHLESINGER: Q You are able to --

3 THE COURT: Sustained.

4 MR. SCHLESINGER: Q You are able to say that  
5 the dark brown hairs that you say were found on  
6 the clothing of [REDACTED] are similar to the  
7 dark brown hairs from the hair sample, head hair  
8 sample of Larry Ollins, is that correct?

9 A One of them.

10 Q One of them, yes?

11 A Yes.

12 Q And in fact, from the head hair sample of  
13 Larry Ollins you described many of the hairs as  
14 light brown, is that not correct?

15 A Some of them, yes.

16 Q And you described many of the hairs or  
17 some of the hairs as brown as opposed to being dark  
18 brown, isn't that correct?

19 A Yes.

20 Q And those hairs are not comparable or  
21 similar in your opinion, is that right?

22 A In some respects there were several  
23 similarities, but there are some differences, yes.

24 Q If you had to express an opinion, your

1                   opinion would be that it is dissimilar, right?

2                   A        Which?

3                   Q        The light brown and the brown hairs that  
4                   were taken from the head hair sample of Larry Ollins?

5                   A        Like I say, there were similarities, there  
6                   are also some dissimilarity, some slight variations  
7                   within his own head hair sample.

8                   Q        But you don't express the opinion that  
9                   they were similar, is that correct?

10                  A        Like I just said, they are similar in some  
11                  respects, they are dissimilar in a few.

12                  Q        Before this jury you have indicated that  
13                  the hairs that you have found to be similar are the  
14                  dark brown hairs of Larry Ollins and the hairs that  
15                  were recovered from the clothing of [REDACTED]  
16                  is that correct?

17                  A        One of the hairs, yes.

18                  Q        Hair comparison is not an exact science,  
19                  is it?

20                  A        No, sir, it is not.

21                  Q        And you can't -- you told the ladies and  
22                  gentlemen if you saw somebody pull a hair out of  
23                  a head you, as well as anybody else could say that  
24                  those two or that hair belonged to a certain person,

1 isn't that right?

2 A Yes.

3 Q And if you don't see somebody pull the  
4 hair out of their head you can't say that a hair  
5 belongs to a particular person, you can't?

6 A You can't -- you can't have a hair that  
7 is in, like, trace material, okay, and you can't  
8 assign that to one person and one person only.

9 Q If you don't see somebody pull a hair out  
10 of the head you can't say that it belongs to a  
11 particular person, is that correct?

12 A That's correct.

13 Q What your examination consists of is looking  
14 at two hairs side-by-side and saying that in your  
15 opinion those hairs are similar, isn't that right?

16 A Yes.

17 Q And that's all you do.

18 Do you make any measurements?

19 A Well, we measure the length and the  
20 diameter of the hairs if that's what you mean by  
21 measurements.

22 Q But other than that, do you do anything  
23 else except look at the two hairs?

24 A No, the microscopical examination and

1 comparison.

2 Q By the way, you have the capacity to photo-  
3 graph things at the Chicago Crime Lab, don't you?

4 A Yes, I do.

5 Q And in fact, you photographed certain  
6 items of physical evidence for publication, have  
7 you not?

8 A There was a -- I believe you are referring  
9 to some fish scales that somebody used in an article  
10 in Identification News.

11 Q Right, and you contributed the photographs  
12 for that particular article, did you not?

13 A Yes.

14 Q Does it have a particular kind of name?

15 A It's called a photomicrograph.

16 Q Did you make any photographs of these hairs  
17 in this case?

18 A No.

19 Q Did you do any other kind of testing, any  
20 neutron activation analysis?

21 A No, we don't have it.

22 Q But you have access to that type of testing,  
23 don't you?

24 A No.

1           Q     It's your testimony that the Chicago Police  
2         Department has no access, can't send out to the  
3         Illinois State Police or the Illinois State Depart-  
4         ment --

5           A     I don't know who has a neutron activation  
6         analyzer, who doesn't, I just know we don't do it at  
7         our lab.

8           Q     Is it your testimony that the Chicago  
9         Police Department does not have the capacity to  
10         contact another lab and have that testing done --

11          MR. O'BRIEN: I would object.

12           He said he doesn't know who has it.

13          THE COURT: If he is in a position to answer it,  
14         let him answer, if he doesn't know, then he can't  
15         answer.

16          THE WITNESS: A I don't know, I don't know  
17         what their capacity is as far as getting other people  
18         to do things.

19          MR. SCHLESINGER: Q Well, you have never had  
20         an occasion where the Chicago Police Department --  
21         how long have you been with the Chicago Police  
22         Department?

23          A     Ten years.

24          Q     You have never been familiar with a case

1 where the Chicago Police Department has used neutron  
2 activation analysis?

3 A No.

4 Q Are you aware that in this particular case  
5 the Chicago Police Department went to Presbyterian-  
6 St. Luke's and had some elemental analysis conducted  
7 with regard to certain identification?

8 A Yes, I know they did some tests on it.

9 Q Were you aware that they took some of the  
10 evidence and took it to Presbyterian-St. Luke's and  
11 had an analysis conducted by a doctor by the name of  
12 Skypeck?

13 A What do you mean, someone else's hairs?

14 Q Another suspect's.

15 A I am aware they took some hairs over there,  
16 yes, I don't know what exact tests they did there.

17 Q Do you know what elemental analysis is?

18 A Yes, you are analyzing something for the  
19 elemental composition, I believe.

20 Q What minerals might be in there or elements  
21 might be in there.

22 A Elements, yes.

23 Q And that can be done with hair as well as  
24 other kinds of substances, is that correct?

1           A     I suppose you can try it, we don't do it  
2       in our laboratory and I'm not aware of the procedure  
3       in order to do that.

4           Q     Well, the Chicago Police Department did it  
5       in this very same case, did they not?

6           A     I did you mean?

7           Q     No, not you, but the Chicago Police Depart-  
8       ment went to Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital and had  
9       someone by the name of Skypeck do it with regard to  
10      the hair of a fellow named Carlos Gutierrez, did they  
11      not --

12       MR. O'BRIEN: Objection.

13       THE COURT: If he knows.

14       THE WITNESS: A They took the hairs to the Rush-  
15      Presbyterian-St. Luke's to have them analyzed, do  
16      their elemental analysis, whatever that consisted of,  
17      that's all I know, I don't know what that test was  
18      or how it was performed.

19       MR. SCHLESINGER: Q Was that elemental analysis  
20      ever done with regard to the hair of Larry Ollins?

21       A     Not to my knowledge.

22       Q     We met in February, 1988, did we not?

23       A     Yes.

24       Q     Mr. O'Brien was there?

nd6

1           A     Yes.

2           Q     Did you tell me that there was a gentleman  
3         by the name of Perkins that you recognize as an  
4         expert in the field?

5           A     No, I don't recall.

6           Q     You didn't tell me that there is a  
7         Professor from the University of Toronto named  
8         Perkins that you recognize as an expert in the field?

9           A     No, as a matter of fact, I do not, you  
10         brought that name up and asked me if I recognize  
11         that as an expert, and I told you that I was not  
12         familiar with the person or anything he had done or  
13         any kind of work that he has done, so I didn't  
14         recognize the name at all, no.

15          Q     Do you recognize Professors Imbau and  
16         Moenssens and their test, Scientific Evidence in  
17         Criminal Cases?

18          A     Yes.

19          Q     And are you familiar with the chapter on  
20         hair examination?

21          A     Yes.

22          Q     And do you agree or disagree with the  
23         statement in that chapter, Page 411, Counsel, there  
24         are several other techniques for the investigation

1 of hairs, one of the most recently developed methods  
2 is a spin-off, neutron activation analysis, commonly  
3 called NAA, do you agree or disagree with that state-  
4 ment?

5 A That there exists neutron activation?

6 Q Yes.

7 A I have heard that it exists, yes.

8 Q And that there are other techniques other  
9 than just looking at two hairs that can be used in  
10 comparison?

11 A To what success as far as the comparison  
12 goes I'm not aware, I don't know any of the research  
13 data to be able to answer that as far as how good  
14 it would be, but I'm sure you could do anything you  
15 want with a hair, it doesn't mean it's pertinent to  
16 the examination or comparison.

17 Q So the only technique you regard as valid  
18 is looking at two hairs side-by-side?

19 A It's the only one we use in the Chicago  
20 Police Crime Lab.

21 Q That's not my question, that is the only  
22 technique you regard as valid?

23 A Right now that's all I know, so that's all  
24 that I can say that is valid.

1           Q     Now, I'd like to ask you a few questions  
2           about some of the other evidence that you received  
3           in this case.

4                         You received fingernails that had  
5           been removed from the body of [REDACTED] is that  
6           correct?

7           A     Yes.

8           Q     And you examined those because you were  
9           looking for trace material, there might have been  
10          hair or there might have been tissue, human tissue,  
11          skin, or there may have been blood underneath those  
12          fingernails as a result of a struggle, is that not  
13          correct?

14          A     I looked for trace materials, yes.

15          Q     Yes, skin or hair or blood, isn't that  
16          correct, fibers?

17          A     Blood is actually serology, and it is not  
18          really considered trace material.

19          Q     If you found blood you would have told  
20          the serologist about that?

21          A     Yes, I would.

22          Q     Did you find any blood?

23          A     Not that I recall.

24          Q     Did you find any hair?

1 A No.

2 Q Did you find any human tissue?

3 A No.

4 Q You examined the clothing of [REDACTED]  
5 did you not, sir?

6 A Yes.

7 Q And you found a quarter-inch tear on her  
8 brassiere, is that correct?

9 A I believe that's correct.

10 Q With the exception of the quarter inch  
11 tear that you found on her brassiere, did you find  
12 any other evidence of recent damage to her clothing?

13 A I don't recall that, no.

14 Q Well, would you take a look at -- do you  
15 have a copy of your report before you?

16 A Yes, I do.

17 Q The exhibits that you described as [REDACTED]  
18 [REDACTED] clothing in your report, your Exhibits  
19 K-5 through K-13, is that correct?

20 A That's correct.

21 Q And K-9 is the white bra which had a  
22 quarter inch tear in it, is that correct?

23 A That's correct.

24 Q With regard to Exhibit K-5 through K-13,

1       the rest of [REDACTED] clothing, is there any  
2       indication of recent damage?

3       A       No.

4       Q       The hair that you say you recovered from  
5       the clothing of [REDACTED] the two hairs --

6       A       Uh-huh.

7       Q       -- do you know what piece of clothing it  
8       came from?

9       A       No.

10      Q       And that's because when you scrapped the  
11       hairs off, as you said you did, you didn't segregate  
12       one piece of clothing from another, did you?

13      A       Well, I segregated as I examined them,  
14       but since they are all submitted together, wrapped  
15       together we have to collect the trace materials  
16       together just because I might find a hair, say, on  
17       an outside piece of clothing, that doesn't mean that  
18       might not have come from another piece of clothing  
19       that was transferred in the box, therefore, we  
20       collect --

21      Q       All the material came together to the  
22       Medical Examiner's Office and you couldn't tell  
23       whether something came off the coat or the shirt?

24      A       That's correct.

1 Q So you examined all the items together?

2 A That's correct.

3 Q In fact, there is a principle in trace  
4 material study, is there not, called transference?

5 A Yes, I believe you are referring to the  
6 Locard Exchange Principle.

7 Q Well, basically that is that items exchange  
8 from one item, physical items to another, isn't that  
9 right?

10 A Yes.

11 Q You don't know how these hairs that you say  
12 were placed on the clothing got there, do you?

13 A No.

14 Q You don't know how long they had been  
15 there?

16 A No.

17 Q Could they have come from sitting on a  
18 couch or a chair or touching someone else, or putting  
19 your arm around someone else?

20 A Hairs can be transferred in that way, yes.

21 Q And in many ways, is that correct?

22 A Yes.

23 Q Did you make any comparison at all between  
24 the hairs of the various suspects in this case?

A You mean between like -- Ollins and  
Saunders?

Q Yes.

A I believe I did.

Q Well, is there anything in your report that reflects that you did?

A No, I just identified the hairs from the different suspects as being what they were outside the envelope.

10 Q What is your recollection of the comparison  
11 that you did with the hair of Larry Ollins and other  
12 suspects in the case?

13 | MR. VELCICH: Judge, I'd object.

14 THE COURT: Sustained.

I don't know what you are talking  
about, be more specific.

17 MR. SCHLESINGER: Certainly, Judge, I will try.

18 Q You had hair from a number of individuals  
19 in this case, is that correct?

20 THE WITNESS: A Yes, and when they are  
21 submitted as standards, okay, we are not looking for  
22 trace materials in them because they are standards,  
23 so that's not really anything to compare, I just  
24 have to take it that these are standards from that

1           particular individual and all the hairs in that  
2           envelope are from that individual.

3           Q     Well, just so we are clear, you had known  
4           standards from a number of different individuals,  
5           is that right?

6           A     Yes.

7           Q     You had Larry Ollins' hair, isn't that  
8           correct?

9           A     Yes.

10          Q     And you knew that was his hair?

11          A     Yes.

12          Q     And then you had a known standard from  
13           somebody by the name of Marcellius Bradford, is that  
14           correct?

15          A     Yes.

16          Q     And then you had one from another fellow  
17           by the name of Omar Saunders?

18          A     Yes.

19          Q     And did you have one from other individuals  
20           as well?

21          A     Yes, Calvin Ollins also.

22          Q     Did you at any point make any sort of  
23           comparison or examination between the known hairs of  
24           any two suspects?

1           A    I don't recall at this time whether I did  
2           that or not.

3           MR. SCHLESINGER: Judge, if I could have one  
4           moment.

5           THE COURT: All right.

6           MR. SCHLESINGER: Q It's your opinion, is it  
7           not, sir, that there are certain characteristics  
8           that are unique or consistent with particular races  
9           that contrast them from the individuals of other  
10          races, is that your testimony?

11          A    In general, yes, there are certain racial  
12          characteristics.

13          Q    And you came to that conclusion with regard  
14          to certain of the unknown hairs in this case, is  
15          that right?

16          A    Yes.

17          Q    And you came to that conclusion fairly  
18          early on in the investigation?

19          A    I believe so.

20          Q    And you were in contact with the investiga-  
21          tors, the detectives who were handling this case, is  
22          that correct?

23          A    Yes.

24          Q    And did you relay those conclusions to the

1           investigators?

2           A     They asked me questions and I told them in  
3           general what my opinion was at that time.

4           Q     And was that fairly early on in the  
5           investigation of this case?

6           A     I don't recall exactly when it was, but I  
7           believe it was rather early, I mean.

8           Q     It wasn't in January of 1987, it was either  
9           October or November, or perhaps December of 1986?

10          A     Somewhere in that area.

11          MR. SCHLESINGER: Judge, just one second, please.

12                       Nothing further.

13                       Thank you.

14          THE COURT: Redirect.

15          MR. VELCICH: Yes, Judge.

16                       REDIRECT EXAMINATION

17                       BY MR. VELCICH:

18          Q     Mr. Lenz, Counsel asked you about whether  
19           or not Larry Ollins had dark brown hair in the  
20           standard he gave from his head.

21          A     Yes.

22          Q     I ask you to look at your notes, People's  
23           Exhibit No. 37.

24                       Are those the notes that you made as

1 you compared his hair to the hairs on the clothing  
2 of [REDACTED]?

3 A Well, these are the notes on his hair, yes.

4 Q And when you made those notes, did you look  
5 at the color of the hair?

6 A Yes.

7 Q What did you write down as you made that  
8 comparison about the color of the hair of Larry  
9 Ollins?

10 A Well, on this particular description,  
11 dark brown.

12 Q And your report was written sometime after  
13 that, the formal, typed report, is that correct?

14 A Yes.

15 Q And when Counsel asked you about in neutron  
16 activation analysis testing, you said the Chicago  
17 Police Department doesn't perform that, is that  
18 correct?

19 A That's correct.

20 Q Does the Federal Bureau of Investigation  
21 publish a technical manual called microscopy of  
22 hair manual, is that correct?

23 A I believe so.

24 Q That manual is used by crime labs such as

1 yours for information to do their chemical and  
2 scientific analyses?

3 A Yes, it's a reference book we use.

4 Q And you rely on the information in that book  
5 to make the analyses?

6 A Yes.

7 Q And it is used throughout the country in  
8 law enforcement?

9 A To my knowledge, yes.

10 Q And in that book about neutron activation  
11 analysis, doesn't it say that it has been demonstrated  
12 that hair specimens from one individual may vary  
13 periodically in their elemental content due to an  
14 individual's diet, health, hygiene and environment?

15 A Yes, I believe so.

16 Q And in addition, does it state that  
17 accordingly most recent scientific investigations  
18 agree that results obtained from NAA or neutron  
19 activation analysis are difficult if not impossible  
20 to interpret and are unreliable for purposes of  
21 individualization, is that correct?

22 A Yes.

23 Q Individualization is being able to say  
24 that a hair came from an individual, right?

1           A    That's correct.

2           MR. VELCICH: Nothing further.

3                           RECROSS-EXAMINATION

4                           BY MR. SCHLESINGER:

5           Q    Well, Mr. Lenz, there is no technique to  
6         your knowledge that can individualize hairs, is that  
7         right?

8           A    That's correct.

9           Q    Neutron activation analysis, sitting and  
10      looking at two hairs or anything else, no one can  
11      individualize hair to this date as far as you know?

12       A    That's correct.

13       MR. SCHLESINGER: I have nothing further.

14       THE COURT: Anything further?

15       MR. VELCICH: Nothing further.

16       THE COURT: You are excused. Thank you, sir.

17                           (Witness excused.)

18       THE COURT: Let's take a short break.

19                           (The proceedings in the above-  
20                           entitled cause were continued  
21                           until 1:30 o'clock p.m. of the  
22                           same day, Thursday, the 16th  
23                           day of June, A.D., 1988.)

24