

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:
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DIRECT EXAMINATION

By MR. O'BRIEN:

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

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

Q And by whom are you employed?

A I'm employed by the Chicago Police Department.

Q Where within the Chicago Police Department do you work?

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

Q And what is your title within the crime laboratory?

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

Q How long have you worked for the crime laboratory?

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

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

A Within the crime lab I work in the serology 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 Lori Roscetti?

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 Lori
24 Roscetti 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 Lori Roscetti?

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 Lori Roscetti, 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 Lori Roscetti's blood?

5 A Yes, sir, I did.

6 Q And in the ABO system, what genetic marker
7 did you determine Lori Roscetti had in her blood?

8 A Lori Roscetti 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 Lori Roscetti, 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 Lori Roscetti's

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 Lori Roscetti's 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?

1 A The tests showed there was blood present on
2 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?

7 A Indicated reddish brown stain that was
8 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.

24 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 Lori Roscetti's 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 Lori
22 Roscetti.

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 Lori Roscetti.

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 Lori
12 Roscetti.

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 phosphatase 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 Lori Roscetti, 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 Lori Roscetti, 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 Lori Roscetti 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 Lori Roscetti, were you able to determine if you were
23 looking at semen from one donor or more than one
24 donor?

1 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 Domphe 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 Lori Roscetti, 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 Lori
4 Roscetti 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 Lori Roscetti 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 Lori Roscetti?

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 could 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 Lori Roscetti 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 Lori Roscetti 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 Lori Roscetti 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 Lori Roscetti?

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 Lori Roscetti?

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 Lori
2 Roscetti, 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 Lori Roscetti, 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 Lori Roscetti, isn't that correct?

20 A That's correct.

21 Q And you know that someone else deposited
22 semen in Lori Roscetti 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 Lori
14 Roscetti, 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 Lori
16 Roschetti's blood in the PGM system?

17 A Lori Roschetti 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 Guttierrez, 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?

1 A Yes, sir, I did.

2 Q And you told Detective Mercurio that Mr.
3 Guttierrez 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 Guttierrez in their blood?

20 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 Lori
18 Roscetti, 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 RE CROSS 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 Lori Roscetti?

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 Lori Roscetti, taken from Lori
23 Roscetti's 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 Lori Roscetti's 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 Lori Roscetti, 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 Lori Roscetti?

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.

21 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, Lori Roscetti?

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 occlusion 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 Lori Roscetti's homicide, did you
7 receive head and pubic hair samples of Lori Roscetti
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 receipted 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 Lori Roscetti's 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

16

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

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

3 Q Did you compare those hairs that you found
4 on the rock and on the bag to the head hair of
5 Lori Roscetti?

6 A Yes.

7 Q Were you able to make a comparison?

8 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 Lori Roscetti 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-blond human hair.

13 Q Did you compare that human hair that you
14 found with the head hair of Lori Roscetti?

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 Lori Roscetti.

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.

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

4 What is shown in that photograph?

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

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

11 A Yes.

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

14 A Yes.

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

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

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

23 A Yes, it is, this is the rear seat that
24 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 Lori Roscetti's 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 Lori Roscetti's 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-blond hair that were similar
15 to Lori Roscetti's 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 Lori
19 Roscetti's 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 Lori Roscetti's 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 Lori Roscetti?

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 Lori Roscetti, 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 Lori Roscetti.

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 Lori Roscetti 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 Lori Roscetti. 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 Lori Roscetti's 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 Lori
11 Roscetti's 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 Lori Roscetti's 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 Lori Roscetti's 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 Lori Roscetti's 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 Lori Roscetti's clothing?

4 A Yes.

5 Q Now, when you compared Lori Roscetti's
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 Lori Roscetti's 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 Lori
9 Roscetti's 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.

6 Q When you compared Omar Saunders' pubic hair
7 with the pubic hair that was found on the driver's
8 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.

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CROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. SCHLESINGER:

Q Mr. Lenz, during the course of your testimony you have referred to certain notes and documents that you brought here today, is that correct?

A Yes.

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

A Yes, with my lab report, yes.

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

I ask you to take a look at it.

A Uh-huh.

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

A Yes.

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

A Yes.

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 Lori Roscetti?

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 Lori Roscetti?

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 Lori Roscetti --

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 Lori Roscetti?

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 Lori Roscetti 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 what he 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 Lori Roscetti, 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 Lori
2 Roscetti 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 Lori
15 Roscetti?

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 Lori Roscetti 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 Lori Roscetti,
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 Skyeck 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?

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 Lori Roscetti, 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 Lori Roscetti,
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 Lori
18 Roscetti's 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 Lori Roscetti's 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 Lori Roscetti, 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?

1 A You mean between like -- Ollins and
2 Saunders?

3 Q Yes.

4 A I believe I did.

5 Q Well, is there anything in your report
6 that reflects that you did?

7 A No, I just identified the hairs from the
8 different suspects as being what they were outside
9 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.

15 I don't know what you are talking
16 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 Lori Roscetti?

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 RE CROSS-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