



1 TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1985

2 THE COURT: Good morning.

3 JOHN T. WILSON, being duly sworn by the Court, testified:

4 DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. O'CONNOR:

5 Q Tell us your name, please. A John T. Wilson.

6 Q And your occupation, Mr. Wilson?

7 A Chief Forensic Chemist at the Regional Crime Lab, in  
8 Kansas City, Missouri.

9 Q And so you're employed by the Kansas City, Missouri  
10 Police Department?

11 A That's correct; yes.

12 Q And what are your duties as Chief Forensic Chemist at  
13 the Regional Crime Lab?

14 A In addition to supervising three other chemists, I  
15 analyze various types of trace evidence, such as  
16 hair and fibers and blood, body fluids.

17 Q And what training have you had in performing these  
18 duties?

19 A In addition to the college degree in biology and  
20 chemistry, I underwent a training program 12 years ago  
21 at the Crime Laboratory, and since that time I've  
22 attended a number of seminars with the American  
23 Academy of Forensic Science, and the F.B.I. Academy,  
24 and the Midwest Association of Forensic Scientists.

25 Q Are you a member of any professional organizations?

1 A Yes. I am a Fellow in the American Academy of  
2 Forensic Science, and I'm a member of the Midwest  
3 Association of Forensic Scientists.

4 Q Are you an author of any area -- of any articles in  
5 the area of trace evidence, as you've described to us?

6 A Yes.

7 Q And do any of those include blood or hair comparison?

8 A Yes. Three different publications involved hair and  
9 serology.

10 Q Now, what is serology?

11 A It's primarily the examination of body fluids.

12 Q Now, have you ever conducted seminars, yourself, in  
13 the area of hair evidence and serology, blood evidence?

14 A Yes; I have.

15 Q And how many times have you testified in state courts  
16 as an Expert Forensic Chemist?

17 A Several hundred times.

18 Q And have you also testified in federal courts as a  
19 Forensic Chemist?

20 A Yes; I have.

21 Q How many times, would you say?

22 A Perhaps 15 times.

23 Q Now, in connection with your duties as a Forensic  
24 Chemist at the Regional Crime Lab, did you conduct  
25 some tests relating to the rape of [REDACTED] ?

1 A Yes; I did.

2 Q Let's first talk about -- you did some work with some  
3 blood; is that true?

4 A Yes.

5 Q Did you do some work with the blood of [REDACTED] ?

6 A Yes; I did.

7 Q Can you tell us what work you did, sir?

8 A Well, I determined from a dried blood stain, that was  
9 submitted, what her ABO blood group was; and I also  
10 did the same with a saliva stain that was submitted.

11 Q Now, what kind of tests do you perform to find that  
12 information?

13 A Well, the test is referred to as Absorption-Solution  
14 Test; and it's just simply a way of taking a dried  
15 blood stain and placing the appropriate antiserum on  
16 it and waiting, perhaps an hour, and then adding the  
17 appropriate cells and then observing, under a micro-  
18 scope the agglutination of those cells; and that would  
19 then, in turn, indicate one of the four ABO blood  
20 groups.

21 Q What blood group did you determine [REDACTED]  
22 to have?

23 A She's a group AB.

24 Q Now, did you check the blood group of the defendant in  
25 this case, Mr. Kevin Ervin?

1 A Yes; I did.

2 Q And what did you determine his blood group to be?

3 A He's also an AB.

4 Q Now, did you receive, from the police detectives who  
5 were on this case, did you receive a rape kit?

6 A Yes; I did.

7 Q And what was -- tell us first, what is in a rape kit?

8 A Well, it's various types of evidence collected by  
9 medical personnel at a hospital; it's items that we  
10 request, at the laboratory, they collect for us.

11 Q Now, could you tell us what's included in that rape  
12 kit that you, yourself, used in this case?

13 A Well, first of all there was a dried blood stain  
14 standard, in other words, a known blood sample from  
15 the victim, and there is also a dried saliva stain  
16 standard from the victim. There was a known head and  
17 pubic hair samples, as well as pubic hair combings,  
18 and there was a microscope slide, that was prepared  
19 from a swab, which was taken to see if I could locate  
20 seminal fluid or spermatozoa.

21 Q All right. Let's first talk about saliva. What does  
22 saliva take; what could you tell from that?

23 A Well, we use the saliva standard as an indirect test  
24 to see whether or not the individual secretes their  
25 blood group substances in their body fluids. Not

1 everyone secretes their ABO blood group in their  
2 body fluids, such as hair or sweat, saliva or any  
3 other body fluid. Approximately 80 percent of the  
4 population does. So we use that saliva, not only to  
5 determine ABO group, but also to determine whether or  
6 not and how much of that substance is secreted in the  
7 body fluids.

8 Q Now, you also said you got a slide that you were to  
9 look at. What did you find on that slide?

10 A Well, under microscopic examination the slide contained  
11 numerous spermatozoa.

12 Q Now, were those, at that time were they motile or non-  
13 motile?

14 A No; on the microscope slide they're fixed; they're --  
15 that's a dried stain.

16 Q Can you tell us what the difference is between motile  
17 sperm and non-motile sperm?

18 A Well, the motile sperm just refers to the fact that the  
19 sperm is still moving. All of the samples that we look  
20 at at the Crime Lab are all dried stains, so none of  
21 them are motile.

22 Q How long -- what would be your expert opinion as  
23 to how long a motile sperm, in other words, a sperm  
24 would keep moving after it had emitted from the penis?

25 A Well, it depends a great deal on the environmental

1 conditions that it's in, but four to six hours is fairly  
2 common.

3 Q Now, in determining these blood groups, you determined  
4 the victim and the suspect, both, to be of AB blood  
5 type?

6 A Yes.

7 Q And this sperm on the slide, are you able to type the  
8 blood type of the sperm?

9 A Yes. Actually it's more the seminal fluid which is  
10 the liquid medium that the sperm is in, it is what is  
11 actually typed.

12 Q What did you type that to be?

13 A The only blood group I could find was A.

14 Q Now, what does that mean in relationship to the defen-  
15 dant's blood type of AB?

16 A Well, normally most AB individuals will secrete the  
17 same amount of both A and B substance; but in the case  
18 of Mr. Ervin, he only -- he secretes a great deal of A  
19 and very little B. So in this case I could not elim-  
20 inate the defendant as being a possible contributor of  
21 the seminal stain that I analyzed. ✓

22 Q How many people in the population would have that type of  
23 blood group as the seminal fluid that you saw; can you  
24 tell us that?

25 A Well, 41 percent of the population is group A; and

1 obviously all of those individuals could contribute  
2 such a sample, and about 11 percent of the population  
3 is group AB. If one were to assume that all of those  
4 individuals could also contribute a sample, then you're  
5 looking at around 52 percent.

6 Q So you could not eliminate Mr. Ervin as the source of  
7 that?

8 A No; I cannot.

9 Q Now, you said that he -- I don't want to be the expert  
10 here, because I don't understand this area that well,  
11 but you said that he has AB type but he gives out more  
12 A than B, or something around that -- like that?

13 A Yes.

14 Q Can you explain that again? You said it was odd, that  
15 people with AB usually give off the same number of  
16 amounts.

17 A Well, it's not really odd; it's a fairly well documented  
18 case, it's just the majority of the time people  
19 secrete equal amounts of both. Perhaps a better example  
20 is the victim does not secrete any blood group sub-  
21 stances, so when testing her saliva, the results are  
22 simply negative because she does not secrete A or B in  
23 her saliva. The defendant secretes a great deal of A  
24 and very little B.

25 Q Okay. Now, also did you receive some hair standards

1 of the victim in this case?

2 A Yes; I did.

3 Q And tell the jury what those were used for? Why do we  
4 take the hair combings of the victim's pubic area?

5 A Well, the hair is very, it's probably the most common  
6 piece of trace evidence we see at the laboratory,  
7 because people are constantly losing hair all day long,  
8 something like 50 hairs a day is pretty average. So  
9 really going bald isn't a matter that your hair starts  
10 falling out, it's just that it doesn't come back in  
11 any more. So consequently we see a lot of hair in  
12 every type of case we examine. And so -- especially in  
13 sexual assault cases we request the hospitals send us  
14 known standards of the victim's hair, so then that we  
15 can compare the hair we collect from our evidence, and  
16 can tell then whether or not we have hair foreign to the  
17 victim and could at a later time compare that, if we had  
18 foreign hair, to a possible suspect.

19 The same is true of the pubic hair. Obviously  
20 if we had a pubic hair that was not the victim's, that  
21 would be very good evidence. And the only way we would  
22 know that it's not the victim's is if we have a known  
23 standard of the victim's to microscopically compare.

24 Q And that also has relationship, too, with the kind of  
25 hair style a person may have, whether or not they would

1           lose a lot hair; is that true?

2    A       That's possible.

3    Q       Okay. Now, hair evidence, that you're talking about,

4           there is two types. One is the type -- well, there are

5           more than two types, but what we're talking about here

6           is head hair and pubic hair. Head hair will come off

7           at a natural point and pubic hair will, too; true?

8    A       That's correct; yes.

9    Q       Okay. In this case you received head hair standards --

10           I mean you received these standards from the victim;

11           correct?

12   A       Yes.

13   Q       Did you find any foreign hair within that hair?

14   A       No; I did not.

15   Q       All right. Now, what is foreign hair?

16   A       Well, anything that would come from someone other than

17           the victim.

18   Q       So if you were to have Mr. Ervin's head hair standard,

19           would that have helped you in this case?

20   A       No.

21   Q       Why not?

22   A       Because there was nothing to compare it to.

23   Q       So in other words, before you can make a comparison you

24           have to have something that is foreign within the hair

25           you have, must be someone else's because it's not the

- 1 victim's; is that true? A That's correct.
- 2 Q You determined all the hair that you received to be the  
3 victim's hair?
- 4 A Actually I did it in a little more general fashion,  
5 because that's a rather time consuming test. Since  
6 the suspect was reported to be black, I looked for hair  
7 that was typically black in appearance and did not  
8 find any.
- 9 Q In your work as a hair expert, is there a definite  
10 difference between hair from a white individual and  
11 hair from a negroid individual, or negroid hair?
- 12 A Very definitely. Yes.
- 13 Q And so there would be obvious distinction between the --  
14 a negro hair -- head hair and let's say a white male or  
15 white female's hair?
- 16 A Yes. Microscopically there is a great deal of differ-  
17 ence in the appearance of the hair, primarily in the  
18 pigment of the hair.
- 19 Q And there were no negro hairs that you received?
- 20 A That's correct.
- 21 Q Did you also check the panties of Miss Peterson?
- 22 A Yes; I did.
- 23 Q What did you find in the panties?
- 24 A There was a seminal stain in the crotch of the panties.
- 25 Q Okay. And again what is -- what would a seminal stain

1 be consistent with?

2 A Ejaculation from a male.

3 Q And then you also received a slide that had that same  
4 seminal stain on it?

5 A Yes.

6 Q And also still found seminal stain in the panties?

7 A That's correct; yes.

8 MR. O'CONNOR: That's all I have. Thank you,  
9 Mr. Wilson.

10 CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. ATWELL:

11 Q Mr. Wilson, you testified a little bit about motile  
12 sperm; and you said it was not uncommon that motile  
13 sperm would last four to six hours; is that right?

14 A Yes.

15 Q There are situations, under a variety of circumstances,  
16 where they last substantially longer than that, too;  
17 isn't that right?

18 A I would think that there would be, yes.

19 Q And there are documented cases where it has lasted  
20 longer than four to six hours; isn't that right?

21 A Yes.

22 Q And so you really can't say -- you can approximate,  
23 but you really can't say for sure how long motile sperm  
24 has been -- has been ejaculated from a male's body;  
25 wouldn't that be fair to say?

1 A Yes.

2 Q Now, also in regards to this blood test that you did, or  
3 they call -- sometimes they call it the secretion test,  
4 don't they?

5 A Yes.

6 Q And as I understand it, about eight out of every ten  
7 human beings secrete their antibodies or portions of their  
8 blood grouping into their human fluids; is that right?

9 A Antigens; yes.

10 Q Antigens, blood antigens? A Yes.

11 Q So, in other words, if you take things like saliva,  
12 seminal fluid and the like, in about eight out of ten  
13 cases, male and female, you can determine the blood  
14 type based upon that saliva or seminal fluid; is that  
15 right?

16 A That's correct.

17 Q So what you did in this case is you took some saliva  
18 from [REDACTED]; is that right?

19 A Yes.

20 Q And then you had some seminal fluids that were taken  
21 from [REDACTED] in the course of her examination  
22 at St. Luke's Hospital?

23 A Yes.

24 Q So the first thing you determined is that [REDACTED]  
25 [REDACTED] is not a secretor; is that right?

1 A That's right.

2 Q Meaning that having her body fluids won't help you in  
3 typing her?

4 A Basically, yes.

5 Q In essence, since she's not a secretor, it's virtually  
6 impossible or close to impossible to determine her  
7 blood type solely from, say, saliva?

8 A Yes.

9 Q Now, then you took the blood of Mr. Ervin; is that  
10 right?

11 A Yes.

12 Q And Mr. Ervin, I believe, came out to your office and  
13 voluntarily gave you that blood; is that right?

14 A That's correct.

15 Q *mic* And then from that blood you did a test designed just  
16 to determine that he has AB blood?

17 A Yes.

18 Q And then you were able to determine that from the  
19 seminal stain, and by the way you were also able to  
20 determine that Mr. Ervin, like eight out of ten of all  
21 of us, is what we call a secretor?

22 A Yes.

23 Q Meaning that Mr. Ervin, if you had his saliva or his  
24 seminal stain, that would assist you in typing his  
25 blood; is that correct?

1 A Yes.

2 Q So once you had Mr. Ervin's blood, you were able to  
3 determine it was AB?

4 A That's correct.

5 Q You were able to determine A blood groups from the  
6 seminal stain; is that right?

7 A Yes.

8 Q So, in essence, Mr. Ervin's blood is consistent with  
9 the blood type that you found in the seminal stain?

10 A No. At that time I would say Mr. Ervin absolutely was  
11 not consistent, just simply looking at his blood and  
12 saying he was a secretor and saying that he was a  
13 group AB. If I had not gone any further, I would have  
14 told the prosecutor he could not have contributed that  
15 seminal stain.

16 Q Well, then further tests determined that since he did  
17 not secrete much of the B substance that he could have  
18 secreted the seminal stain; is that right?

19 A That's correct.

20 Q In essence what you did is you eliminated Mr. Ervin,  
21 along with about 40 percent of the male population,  
22 could have put that seminal stain in those pants;  
23 is that right?

24 A That's correct; yes.

25 Q And that's about as far as you can say; isn't that true?

1 A That's true.

2 Q Now, let's talk a little bit about this hair comparison.  
3 First of all, what you normally do is when you do a  
4 hair comparison you have what's called a known hair;  
5 is that right?

6 A Yes.

7 Q And then you have what's called a foreign hair?

8 A Yes.

9 Q So like, for example, if I took a hair from your head,  
10 you would know it was John Wilson's hair, that's a  
11 known hair?

12 A Yes.

13 Q And then if we had a hair from Mr. O'Connor and put it  
14 under a microscope and it was consistent with your hair,  
15 then that would be the comparison; right?

16 Let me rephrase it; that's a little unclear, Mr.  
17 Wilson.

18 The known hair means you know where you got it from?

19 A Yes.

20 Q And you compare that to hairs where you don't know  
21 where the hair came from?

22 A That's correct.

23 Q And so if you take a known hair, such as John Wilson's  
24 hair and compare it under a microscope with an unknown  
25 hair, and they are similar and consistent with each

1 other, someone, such as yourself, could render an  
2 opinion that the unknown hair is consistent with John  
3 Wilson's hair; is that fair?

4 A That's correct.

5 Q So what you do is you take a known hair, put it under  
6 a micro -- compare it -- use a comparison microscope?

7 A That's correct.

8 Q That's a microscope where there's basically two slides,  
9 or two portions together, one portion having the known  
10 hair and the other portion having the foreign hair?

11 A That's correct.

12 Q And you look to see if they are similar to each other;  
13 is that correct?

14 A Yes.

15 Q Now, in the science of comparing hairs, generally what  
16 you are looking for is if the hairs are similar or con-  
17 sistent with each other; is that right?

18 A I think more clearly stated to see that they're indis-  
19 tinguishable.

20 Q Indistinguishable? A Yes.

21 Q I believe you also used the term "match".

22 A Yes. That's correct.

23 Q Okay. Now, then also in the science of hair analysis,  
24 one of the things you can usually tell conclusively  
25 is that you can tell the difference between what we

1 call negro hair, in other words hair from a black per-  
2 son and caucasian hair, hair from a white person;  
3 is that right?

4 A Again, that's generally true.

5 Q In other words, in the vast majority of cases you've  
6 got two hair standards, even if you don't know where  
7 they came from, one of them negroid hair and one of them  
8 is a caucasian hair, you can readily tell the difference;  
9 is that fair?

10 A Yes.

11 Q Now, in this case there were combings that were taken  
12 from the pubic area of [REDACTED] for comparison;  
13 correct?

14 A Yes.

15 Q And there were combings also taken from the pubic area  
16 of Kevin Ervin for comparison; is that right?

17 A Let me check; I don't recall.

18 Q I believe it's page 1 of your inventory sheet.

19 A Yes; I did.

20 Q So, in essence, if you had found -- if you had found  
21 a caucasian hair in Kevin Ervin's combings, you could  
22 have compared it to [REDACTED] hair; is that right?

23 A Yes.

24 Q And then if you found a negro pubic hair in [REDACTED]  
25 [REDACTED] combings, then you could have done a comparison

1                   there; is that right?                   A     Yes.

2     Q            And the same way with head standards, you had head hair

3                   standards from both Mr. Ervin and Miss [REDACTED] --

4     A            Yes.

5     Q            -- is that correct?                   A     Yes.

6     Q            And so if you had found a caucasian hair, found from

7                   Mr. Ervin, you could have compared it to the known hair

8                   standard of Miss [REDACTED]?

9     A            Yes.

10    Q            And vice versa, if you had found negro hair standard,

11                  on any of the items that Miss [REDACTED] had, you could

12                  have compared it to Mr. Ervin's known negro hair

13                  standard?

14    A            That's correct.

15    Q            And when you took the combings and the evidence submit-

16                  ted from Miss [REDACTED], you found no foreign hair to

17                  compare; is that correct?

18    A            That's correct.

19    Q            And similarly when you took the combings and standards

20                  from Mr. Ervin, you found no foreign hair to compare?

21    A            Yes.

22    Q            So you didn't get any comparison because there just

23                  wasn't any foreign hair on either person; isn't that

24                  right?

25    A            That's correct.

1 Q Now, in the course of what you did, you were submitted  
2 certain property that was taken from Mr. Ervin, weren't  
3 you?

4 A Yes.

5 Q And among that was a stocking cap and a scarf; is that  
6 right?

7 A Yes.

8 Q And oftentimes in things like stocking caps, oftentimes  
9 you do find hair standards in those stocking caps,  
10 don't you?

11 A I find hair, yes.

12 Q As a matter of fact, stocking caps are sort of a good  
13 medium to pick up hair; isn't that right?

14 A It's very good, yes.

15 Q And oftentimes like, for example, armed robbery cases  
16 you've frequently testified about hair standards being  
17 found in stocking caps?

18 A Well, hair, not standards.

19 Q Hair. Okay. A Yes.

20 Q There was no foreign hair found in either the scarf  
21 or the stocking cap of Mr. Ervin; isn't that true?

22 A That's true.

23 Q Now, I believe, also, that you received certain wood  
24 chips for comparison; is that right?

25 A Yes; I did.

1 Q Could you tell the jury, from what -- the wood chip  
2 standards that you looked at, what they were, more  
3 specifically, from your report, where they came from?

4 A Well, one item -- I received three different samples  
5 of wood, and one is listed as a chip from the suspect's  
6 pocket, and in this case that was Mr. Ervin at the time.

7 Q Okay.

8 A There were pieces of wood stick and it does not indicate  
9 where that was collected from --

10 Q Uh-huh.

11 A -- and then there were some wood chip standards; and  
12 I assume that's at the scene, wherever that might have  
13 been.

14 Q Now, in a somewhat similar fashion you can do a micro-  
15 scopic comparison of these wood standards, can't you?

16 A That's true; yes.

17 MR. O'CONNOR: Judge, I have an objection.

18 May we approach the bench, please?

19 THE COURT: You may.

20 (Counsel approached the bench and the follow-  
21 ing proceedings were had:)

22 MR. O'CONNOR: I don't believe the police  
23 are under any duty to check, if they did not make  
24 make a -- I assume Charles' next question is going  
25 to be that they did not make a comparison of the

1 wood chips found in his pocket and --

2 MR. ATWELL: They did. They did; and they  
3 weren't similar.

4 MR. O'CONNOR: Okay.

5 (Proceedings returned to open court.)

6 Q (By Mr. Atwell) Now, as I understand it you did these  
7 three different wood standards that you had; you com-  
8 pared them to each other to see if they were similar;  
9 is that right?

10 A Yes.

11 Q And your comparison indicated that they were not similar;  
12 isn't that right?

13 A That's correct.

14 Q Now, was there any soil standards submitted to you?

15 A No; there was not.

16 Q So you didn't do any soil standards comparison; is  
17 that right?

18 A That's correct.

19 Q You do have the capability of doing that, don't you?

20 A Yes.

21 Q But you didn't do that in this case because no soil  
22 was submitted to you?

23 A No known standards.

24 Q So again the wood chips, that you compared, were not  
25 similar; is that right?

1 A That's correct.

2 Q And in spite of the fact that you had Mr. Ervin's skull-  
3 cap and scarf, you found no foreign hairs on anything  
4 that you received from Kevin Ervin; is that right?

5 A That's correct.

6 MR. ATWELL: That's all I have, Judge.

7 MR. O'CONNOR: I have a few questions.

8 REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. O'CONNOR:

9 Q Now, can you tell, from looking at your report, what  
10 day you determined that the person's seminal fluid was  
11 the A blood type; can you give us a date on that?

12 A That report -- I might be more specific -- that was  
13 on Feb -- excuse me -- May the 29th of 1984.

14 Q Okay. And you made that information available to me  
15 and to Mr. Atwell at that time?

16 A Yes; I did.

17 Q Can you tell us when Mr. Ervin came in to give his  
18 sample?

19 A That was September -- September the 18th.

20 Q Of '84? A Yes.

21 Q So that was about four months later?

22 A Yes.

23 Q Now, would a person who had AB blood type know that  
24 their, what you said earlier about the -- that they  
25 give out more A and very little B, or does a person

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know that?

MR. ATWELL: I object to that; that calls for a conclusion. He doesn't know what Mr. Ervin knows. I object to his calling for a conclusion.

THE COURT: Objection sustained.

Q (By Mr. O'Connor) But that's something that you have determined as a forensic chemist, through your biology training and microscopic look at it, then you determined with further testing, that you had to do, to determine whether or not he gave out higher levels of A than B; correct?

A That's correct.

Q Because you said if you wouldn't have done this further testing that you would have told us that he was not the source?

A That's true.

Q But since you did further testing, and you saw that he gave out high levels of A, then you could not eliminate him as a source?

A That's true.

Q Now, Mr. Atwell has talked a lot about all of this hair evidence; but when we boil it all down is it fair to say that it wouldn't matter if you had a hundred hairs of Mr. Ervin, since you didn't have any foreign

1 hair, you had nothing to compare? ✓

2 A That's true.

3 Q And even in his own stocking cap, that was taken from

4 him at the time, you didn't find his hair in his own cap?

5 A I didn't find any foreign hair. I'd have to look at my

6 report to see if I found any hair.

7 Q Okay. Could you do that?

8 A Yes. I simply said that I didn't find any caucasian

9 hair in any of his clothing.

10 Q But you found his hair? A Yes.

11 Q Okay. But you found -- if we had a hundred caucasian

12 hairs to send you, it wouldn't do you any good, because

13 all you've got is his hair in that cap?

14 A That's correct.

15 Q Okay. Now, also, now, if a man is wearing a cap at the

16 time, chances are he's not going to lose any head hair

17 onto somebody; would that be true?

18 A That would be greatly reduced; yes.

19 Q Okay. Now, last question. How many rape cases have

20 you, yourself, looked at hair standard evidence in,

21 approximately, from victims and suspect?

22 A Thousands.

23 Q Would -- is it rare not to find foreign hair, like

24 her -- his hair in her pubic standards?

25 A No; it's not rare. It's fairly -- it's fairly common

1           that we don't. It's just what I would call a signifi-  
2           cant percentage of time, perhaps, 30 percent of the time  
3           we do find foreign hair; and that's why it's important  
4           for us to receive the standards from the victims. But  
5           certainly a majority of the time we don't find that  
6           foreign hair.

7                       MR. O'CONNOR: Okay. That's all I have.

8           REXCROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. ATWELL:

9           Q           But in that same vein, in this case, the taking of the  
10           hair standards in the rape kit of both head hair and  
11           pubic hair, that's standard procedure, isn't it?

12           A           Certainly.

13           Q           It's done all the time?                       A           Yes.

14           Q           And the reason it is done is because to attempt to make  
15           the very comparisons that you would have made if you  
16           had foreign hairs; isn't that right?

17           A           Absolutely.

18           Q           Also in regards to the stocking cap situation, if one,  
19           for example, if you're in a struggle with one in a  
20           stocking cap, it will not be uncommon for the person  
21           without the stocking cap, for his hair to appear in that  
22           stocking cap; that happens all the time, doesn't it,  
23           Mr. Wilson?

24           A           Yes.

25                       MR. ATWELL: No other questions.