

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 19</p> <p>1 Q. Now, Hae always to you indicated she was 2 friends with the defendant, that sort of -- he was the 3 sort of person she would feel comfortable inviting to her 4 car; did she not? 5 A. Yes. 6 Q. Was she the sort of person that would let just 7 anybody into her car? 8 MS. GUTIERREZ: Objection. 9 THE COURT: Overruled. 10 THE WITNESS: No. 11 BY MR. URICK: 12 Q. Were she and the defendant ever in a dispute? 13 A. Yes. 14 Q. What sort of disputes would they have? 15 A. Just, I mean I term it as high school disputes, 16 but over not calling back, or you know, whatever the case 17 may be. 18 I didn't get in depth about what they were 19 arguing about. You could just tell body language and the 20 fact that she didn't want to talk to him, or she would 21 turn her back kind of thing if he were in the classroom. 22 Q. Nothing further. 23 THE COURT: Recross? 24 RE-CROSS-EXAMINATION 25 BY MS. GUTIERREZ:</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 21</p> <p>1 MR. URICK: Yes, please. Thank you. 2 THE COURT: Okay. 3 Good day, ma'am. 4 THE WITNESS: Thank you. 5 (The witness was excused.) 6 MS. MURPHY: Your Honor, may I step out to get 7 the next witness? 8 THE COURT: Sure. 9 (Pause.) 10 THE COURT: Come up to the front of the 11 courtroom, please. 12 MS. MURPHY: Your Honor, at this time the State 13 calls to the stand, Dr. Korell. 14 Whereupon, 15 MARGARITA KORELL, 16 a witness produced on call of the State, having first 17 been duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows: 18 THE CLERK: Ma'am, you may lower your hand. 19 Will you take the stand, please? You may be seated. 20 And will you please state your first and last 21 name for the record, and spell your name also? 22 THE WITNESS: I'm Dr. Margarita Korell, M-A-R- 23 G-A-R-I-T-A, Korell, K-O-R-E-L-L. 24 THE CLERK: And your business address, please? 25 THE WITNESS: It's the Office of the Chief</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 20</p> <p>1 Q. Did you become aware when Hae Lee got her 2 license? 3 A. I remember when she got her new cars? 4 Q. Her new car. 5 A. Yes. 6 Q. Okay. And at the time when she got her new 7 car, you were aware that she drove then? 8 A. Yes. 9 Q. Okay. And you were aware that after she got 10 her new car, she then drove every day to school? 11 A. Yes. 12 Q. And were you aware that Adnan Syed had his own 13 car? 14 A. Yes. I was -- oh. Sorry. 15 Q. And that he drove to school also? 16 A. Yes. 17 Q. Did you observe that car? 18 A. No. 19 Q. Were you aware that Hae Lee and Adnan were in 20 each other's car on a daily basis? 21 A. I know that he was allowed to drive her car. 22 Q. Okay. And that, in fact, he did so? 23 A. Yes. 24 Q. Okay. Thank you. Nothing further. 25 THE COURT: May this witness be excused?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 22</p> <p>1 Medical Examiner, 111 Penn Street, P-E-N-N, Baltimore, 2 Maryland 21201. 3 THE CLERK: Thank you, ma'am. 4 THE COURT: Yes. 5 MS. MURPHY: Thank you, Your Honor. 6 DIRECT EXAMINATION 7 BY MS. MURPHY: 8 Q. Dr. Korell, please explain what are the duties 9 of the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner? 10 A. Well, the duties are to determine the cause of 11 death in people who have died suddenly, unexpectedly 12 violently, like homicides, suicides, accidents or in 13 cases which somebody dies while not under the care of a 14 physician, called "unattended deaths." 15 Q. What are your specific duties? 16 A. My specific duties are to determine the cause 17 of death in homicides, suicides, accidents, and 18 unattended deaths. 19 Q. And does that include the performance of 20 autopsies? 21 A. Yes, ma'am. 22 Q. How long have you been practicing in this 23 field? 24 A. I have been an Assistant Medical Examiner since 25 October 1978. Before that I was an Associate</p>

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 23</p> <p>1 Pathologist. That's a training-type job for two years at 2 the same place. And before that I was, for one year, an 3 Associate Pathologist at the Coroner's Office in 4 Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. 5 This is all forensic pathology. 6 Q. What type of training did you receive to become 7 an Assistant Medical Examiner? 8 A. Well, I became a physician at the University of 9 Buenos Aires, Argentina. Then I did a rotating 10 internship at Fordham Hospital in the Bronx, New York. 11 Rotating means going through the several specialties of a 12 lab at that hospital. 13 Then I had training in anatomical and clinical 14 pathology. That's hospital-type pathology at Fordham and 15 Misericordia hospitals also in Bronx, New York. 16 And then I went into forensic pathology, with 17 one year at the Coroner's Office in Pittsburgh, two years 18 at the Medical Examiner's Office here. 19 Q. Approximately how many autopsies have you 20 performed during the course of your career? 21 A. Thousands. 22 Q. Can you explain what the term forensic 23 pathology means? 24 A. Forensic pathology is a subspecialty of 25 pathology that deals in determining the cause of death in</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 25</p> <p>1 Medical Examiner, 111 Penn Street. 2 MS. MURPHY: May I approach the witness, Your 3 Honor? 4 THE COURT: Yes. 5 BY MS. MURPHY: 6 Q. Dr. Korell, I show you what's been marked for 7 identification as State's Exhibit 3. Can you please 8 identify that document? 9 A. Yes. This is a notarized copy of the autopsy 10 on Ms. Hae Min Lee. Our autopsy number is 99759-510, 11 with attached photos. 12 Q. And those photos, do they fairly and accurately 13 depict the observations you made of Ms. Lee on that date? 14 A. Yes, ma'am. 15 MS. MURPHY: Your Honor, at this time I would 16 offer State's Exhibit 3. 17 THE COURT: Okay. Without objection -- I 18 thought it had been in -- but State's 3 is admitted. 19 (State's Exhibit No. 3, having 20 previously been marked for 21 identification, was 22 received into evidence.) 23 BY MS. MURPHY: 24 Q. Dr. Korell, based on your autopsy of Ms. Lee, 25 to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, have you</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 24</p> <p>1 homicides, suicides, accidents, and unattended deaths. 2 Q. During your years of experience in the Office 3 of the Medical Examiner, have you had occasion to observe 4 cases in which the cause of death was strangulation? 5 A. Yes, ma'am. 6 Q. Have you also been qualified and testified as 7 an expert in a court of law in the area of pathology? 8 A. Yes. 9 Q. Approximately how many times? 10 A. Hundreds of times. 11 MS. MURPHY: Your Honor, at this time, I would 12 offer Dr. Korell as an expert in pathology. 13 MS. GUTIERREZ: We certainly consider Dr. 14 Korell an expert. 15 THE COURT: Very good. 16 Dr. Korell is qualified as an expert in 17 pathology, and like the other experts you've heard, may 18 give the testimony in the form of opinions. 19 MS. MURPHY: Thank you, Your Honor. 20 BY MS. MURPHY: 21 Q. Dr. Korell, did you have occasion to perform an 22 autopsy on the victim Hae Min Lee on February 10th, 1999? 23 A. Yes. 24 Q. Where did that autopsy take place? 25 A. It took place at the Office of the Chief</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 26</p> <p>1 formed an expert opinion concerning the cause of death? 2 A. Yes, ma'am. 3 Q. What is that opinion? 4 A. The cause of death is strangulation. 5 Q. And can you explain? 6 A. Well, the autopsy showed petechiae hemorrhages 7 in the eyes -- petechiae, P-E-T-E-C-H-I-A-E. 8 THE COURT: Would you spell that again, please? 9 THE WITNESS: P-E-T-E-C-H-I-A-E. And they are 10 small minute areas of bleeding in the eyeballs; 11 specifically in the conjunctiva, -- that's the lining of 12 the eyelids -- and on the sclera -- that's the white of 13 the eyes. 14 She also had bleeding into the, what we call, 15 "strap muscles," S-T-R-A-P muscles of the neck. These 16 are the muscles that you can -- the larger one you can 17 feel here, and the smaller ones go between the tongue and 18 the jaw and the breastbone, that smaller muscles there. 19 And there were areas of bleeding, -- we call 20 hemorrhage, but bleeding into those areas, and there was 21 a fractured hyoid bone, H-Y-O-I-D. It's a bone that's in 22 the back of the tongue in the shape of a small horseshoe. 23 That's where the tongue, which is a muscle, is attached 24 to, and that was fractured. 25 BY MS. MURPHY</p>

1 Q. And by fracture you mean?
 2 A. It's a break in that little bone -- with not
 3 only the break, but there was an area of bleeding at the
 4 point of breakage.
 5 Q. Now, your report also states a manner of death?
 6 A. Yes.
 7 Q. What is your conclusion regarding the manner of
 8 death in this case?
 9 A. Manner of death is homicide.
 10 Q. Can you explain that?
 11 A. We use homicide in the medical field in
 12 forensic pathology as the death of one human being at the
 13 hands of another human being.
 14 Q. Were you able to form an opinion regarding the
 15 time of Ms. Lee's death?
 16 A. An opinion. I only can say she was dead for
 17 quite a while.
 18 Q. Can you be any more specific than that?
 19 A. When we found, when she came to our office,
 20 lividity, which is the bluish discoloration that occurs
 21 after death, and that's due to settling of the blood in
 22 the parts where the body is lying on. That was fixed.
 23 Now, to get to that point, it takes several
 24 hours. The body also had still some rigor, but that was
 25 more from the cold. She was also decomposing, with skin

1 slippage.
 2 Skin slippage occurs because after death there
 3 are bacteria that produce gas and they get in under the
 4 skin and there are bubbles, and then that sheet of skin
 5 breaks and then you have something called "skin
 6 slippage." That means essentially that the skin peels
 7 apart.
 8 And there was also the internal organs were,
 9 for example, the heart was flabby from the decomposition,
 10 also.
 11 Q. Did you observe any signs of struggle?
 12 A. Struggle. What do you mean like defense
 13 wounds, or something like that?
 14 Q. Any signs that the victim struggled in this
 15 case?
 16 A. No.
 17 Q. Dr. Korell, how long would it take for a person
 18 to die of strangulation?
 19 A. Well, before you die, you become unconscious.
 20 It is known, and it's -- from books and people that have
 21 done experiments with animals, that you have to apply at
 22 least ten seconds of pressure onto the blood vessels of
 23 the neck.
 24 If after ten seconds you release the pressure,
 25 in a couple of more seconds, the person may come back.

1 But, if you hold on in the same position, then you become
 2 unconscious and from unconsciousness, then there is a
 3 point of no return in which you die.
 4 Now, may I say that a person dies of
 5 strangulation, not by the lack of air, because it's very
 6 hard to compress the larynx, or the voice box, or the
 7 trachea. It's because of the pressure applied to the
 8 blood vessels, one of which you palpate here, that's the
 9 carotid. So there's pressure on the carotid and the
 10 jugular, which is next to it.
 11 Now, the pressure on those areas, it impairs
 12 the flow of blood to the heart, to the brain, with blood
 13 with oxygen. So just the pressure on the jugular and the
 14 carotid, and/or the carotid, sometimes both of them
 15 together, or just one of them causes impairment of the
 16 blood flow. And, if you don't have blood flow, you don't
 17 get enough oxygen to the brain, you become unconscious,
 18 and then die.
 19 Q. Would it be fair to say that as little as 15
 20 seconds would be enough time to cause death by
 21 strangulation?
 22 A. Yes.
 23 Q. Did you observe any cuts, lacerations, open
 24 wounds, on the victim?
 25 A. No, ma'am.

1 Q. Is there any other source from which blood may
 2 have come?
 3 A. Well, after somebody dies, or in the process of
 4 dying, you have congestion in the lungs. Congestion is
 5 the settling of blood in the lungs, pulmonary edema, E-D-
 6 E-M-A, that's water in the lungs. And that's blood
 7 tinged, also.
 8 And that comes up through the windpipe and then
 9 through the mouth, through the trachea and the larynx, or
 10 voice box, and then out the mouth.
 11 Now also, when somebody dies, the capillaries,
 12 -- that's the tiniest blood vessels -- they break up due
 13 to the composition or just because there is no vital
 14 tissue, they break up and you can have a source of blood
 15 from that.
 16 Also, from the stomach up, the lining of the
 17 stomach in live people is lined with mucous, and we
 18 generally don't get any bleeding. But after death that
 19 breaks down and you have blood vessels breaking down from
 20 the stomach and you have bloody fluid coming from there.
 21 After death you have -- it comes up through the
 22 food pipe. So all those sources can -- is a source of
 23 bloody fluid.
 24 Q. Were you able to make any determination as to
 25 whether strangulation in this case was manual by hands or

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 31</p> <p>1 by some other means?</p> <p>2 A. We did not see any implement, a cord or</p> <p>3 anything that would make -- or a string or anything like</p> <p>4 that.</p> <p>5 So it's -- yes, and not -- and there was a</p> <p>6 little bit of bluish discoloration on the front of the</p> <p>7 neck, but it didn't have the impression of a cord, or</p> <p>8 string or anything like that.</p> <p>9 So it's more likely to be manual, but --</p> <p>10 Q. Your report also refers to bruises on the</p> <p>11 victim's head. Are you familiar with that section?</p> <p>12 A. Yes.</p> <p>13 Q. Would that occur, in your opinion, before</p> <p>14 death? After death?</p> <p>15 A. No. These are bruises that are in the right</p> <p>16 occipital and right temporalis muscle. Occipital is in</p> <p>17 the back, right temporalis muscle is in the area of the</p> <p>18 temple. And these are under the skin, subfilar is on</p> <p>19 the surface of the bone and into the muscle of the right</p> <p>20 temple. And they only occur when the heart is still</p> <p>21 pumping.</p> <p>22 MS. MURPHY: The Court's indulgence, please.</p> <p>23 Madam Clerk, may I have State's Exhibit 13?</p> <p>24 It's a sheet of photographs. It's one of these larger</p> <p>25 sheets.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 33</p> <p>1 Q. On the shirt? And have you ever actually seen</p> <p>2 and handled the shirt?</p> <p>3 A. No, not that shirt.</p> <p>4 Q. No. In fact, what was submitted to you was the</p> <p>5 body, at the time unknown and unidentified; isn't that</p> <p>6 correct?</p> <p>7 A. Right. Yes, ma'am.</p> <p>8 Q. And you conducted a normal autopsy to determine</p> <p>9 the cause of death; is that correct?</p> <p>10 A. Yes.</p> <p>11 Q. And essentially, your opinion, Dr. Korell --</p> <p>12 Dr. Korell, you and I have spoken before today; have we</p> <p>13 not?</p> <p>14 A. Yes.</p> <p>15 Q. Okay. Dr. Korell, your opinion is essentially</p> <p>16 that the death of this young woman occurred by likely</p> <p>17 manual strangulation; is that correct?</p> <p>18 A. I wouldn't say likely. It is strangulation.</p> <p>19 Q. Okay, but manual, likely manual --</p> <p>20 A. Yes, the manual is likely, yes.</p> <p>21 Q. Okay. And when you know because of your</p> <p>22 experience, that you've looked at strangulation cases, it</p> <p>23 would be fair to say that you looked closely to see if</p> <p>24 there was anything, either internally or externally, that</p> <p>25 might indicate some type of ligature?</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 32</p> <p>1 May I approach the witness, Your Honor?</p> <p>2 THE COURT: Yes.</p> <p>3 BY MS. MURPHY</p> <p>4 Q. Dr. Korell, I'll show you what's been marked as</p> <p>5 State's Exhibit 13 in evidence. These are photos</p> <p>6 depicting blood stains on a t-shirt.</p> <p>7 A. Uh-huh.</p> <p>8 Q. The blood shown on the t-shirt here, would that</p> <p>9 be consistent with what you describe as pulmonary edema?</p> <p>10 The sort of blood that is produced --</p> <p>11 A. Pulmonary edema is -- in general, is blood</p> <p>12 tinged, yes.</p> <p>13 Q. Thank you.</p> <p>14 I have no other questions, Your Honor.</p> <p>15 THE COURT: Cross?</p> <p>16 CROSS-EXAMINATION</p> <p>17 BY MS. GUTIERREZ:</p> <p>18 Q. Dr. Korell, the picture that you were shown,</p> <p>19 State's Exhibit 13, were you asked to observe this</p> <p>20 before?</p> <p>21 A. I think I've seen it before, but I don't</p> <p>22 remember.</p> <p>23 Q. Were you ever asked to conduct any testings on</p> <p>24 what appears to be blood?</p> <p>25 A. No.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 34</p> <p>1 A. Right.</p> <p>2 Q. Isn't that correct?</p> <p>3 A. Yes.</p> <p>4 Q. Like a cord, or a rope, or something that was</p> <p>5 used to assist in applying pressure necessary to cause</p> <p>6 first the loss of consciousness and then death; is that</p> <p>7 correct?</p> <p>8 A. Yes; correct.</p> <p>9 Q. And you found nothing in your observations that</p> <p>10 to you indicated any type of ligature, did you?</p> <p>11 A. Right.</p> <p>12 Q. Okay. And that's why your opinion is that it's</p> <p>13 likely manual; is that correct?</p> <p>14 A. Yes.</p> <p>15 Q. And the manual strangulation of a human being,</p> <p>16 regardless of their age, size, weight, height, as you</p> <p>17 said studies show, can occur as quickly as ten seconds?</p> <p>18 A. That's when you may lose consciousness, yes.</p> <p>19 Q. And if there's nothing else, if the pressure is</p> <p>20 continued even for a minuscule amount of time, then it's</p> <p>21 a very simple matter for consciousness to go into death;</p> <p>22 is it not?</p> <p>23 A. Yes.</p> <p>24 Q. Okay. And, you, of course, from your</p> <p>25 pathological review of this young woman's body, can't</p>

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 35</p> <p>1 tell us how long it took to conduct the manual 2 strangulation, can you? 3 A. No. 4 Q. Okay. Now, Dr. Korell, you were asked 5 questions about the time of death. 6 A. Yes. 7 Q. You, in your expert opinion, can only tell us 8 that it was sometime before her body was recovered; is 9 that correct? 10 A. Yes. 11 Q. Okay. And you conducted the autopsy on this 12 young woman's body on February the 10th, did you not? 13 A. Yes. 14 Q. At ten o'clock in the morning? 15 A. Yes. 16 Q. As quickly as your office could set up an 17 autopsy following the recovery of her body the day 18 before; isn't that correct? 19 A. Yes; correct 20 Q. Okay. And from your autopsy, you can, in your 21 expert opinion, tell us that decomposition had already 22 started? 23 A. Yes. 24 Q. And was, in fact, well on its way? 25 A. Yes.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 37</p> <p>1 A. Yes, and the location. 2 THE COURT: Again, we do need you to talk one 3 at a -- we need one at a time. We know you're over 4 excited, so, both of you calm down and let the other 5 finish before the other starts. 6 THE WITNESS: Sorry. 7 BY MS. GUTIERREZ: 8 Q. That's all right. My question was, you 9 mentioned temperature? 10 A. Yes. 11 Q. Would cold slow down decomposition or speed it 12 up? 13 A. Slow down certainly. 14 Q. And hot would speed it up, would it not? 15 A. Right. 16 Q. Okay. And it could also be affected by other 17 conditions, could it not? 18 A. Uh-huh. Yes. 19 Q. Whether the body was exposed to air, for 20 instance? 21 A. Yes. 22 Q. As opposed to whether or not the body was 23 buried? 24 A. Right. 25 Q. Is that correct?</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 36</p> <p>1 Q. Decomposition is a natural event; is it not? 2 A. Yes. 3 Q. Okay. That occurs following the death of a 4 live human being or other species? 5 A. Right. 6 Q. Is that correct? 7 A. Yes. 8 Q. But decomposition takes place over a period of 9 time, does it not? 10 A. Yes. 11 Q. And decomposition of a once live human being, 12 the time line on such decomposition, is affected by lots 13 of factors; is it not? 14 A. Yeah. Multiple, yes. 15 Q. Who the person is? 16 A. Yes. Well, -- 17 Q. Physically who they are? What condition? 18 A. Yes, physically. You know, if the person is -- 19 what condition, what happened. I mean, even the 20 circumstances, you know, the temperature -- 21 Q. The temperature of the air outside, how cold it 22 is? 23 A. Yes. 24 Q. How cold it is would mean that it would 25 decompose less rapidly?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 38</p> <p>1 A. Yes. 2 Q. When you viewed this body that was initially 3 unidentified to you, you could look at -- anyone, even 4 without your expertise, could look at the body and be 5 able to determine that it had been dead longer than the 6 day in which it was found? 7 A. Certainly. 8 Q. Certainly. You could look because 9 decomposition, although it is a natural process, is a 10 process that has visible results, does it not? 11 A. Yes. 12 Q. As a pathologist, you are looking, not only for 13 what's visible, but what is not readily visible to the 14 naked or un-expert eye, are you not? 15 A. Yes, ma'am. 16 Q. But you, as an expert pathologist, never 17 attempted to pinpoint a time of death for the body of 18 this young woman, did you? 19 A. In general, you cannot pinpoint. 20 Q. Okay. Did you ever -- 21 A. You only may be able to estimate. 22 MS. MURPHY: Objection. 23 BY MS. GUTIERREZ: 24 Q. To estimate? Did -- 25 A. If that much, yes.</p>

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 39</p> <p>1 Q. Did you, in your autopsy, Dr. Korell, estimate 2 the time of death of this young woman? 3 A. Based that the libra was fixed and she had been 4 buried, and she was very cold, the stiffness really was 5 from cold more than just rigor, and, you know, I only can 6 say several weeks. 7 Q. Several weeks. Okay. The stiffness that you 8 referred to, you earlier referred to that as "rigor"; 9 correct? 10 A. Yes. 11 Q. R-I-G-O-R. 12 A. Yes, yes. 13 Q. That is the medical term for what happens to 14 the joints post death? 15 A. Right. 16 Q. Is it not? 17 A. Yes. 18 Q. And you said that was the rigor, the stiffness 19 that you observed, was really related to the coldness, -- 20 A. Yes. 21 Q. -- more than the natural decomposition of her 22 body? 23 A. Because the body was already decomposed and the 24 libra was fixed so the rigor in that person who wasn't 25 decomposed should have been gone and we would have called</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 41</p> <p>1 to fix, as closely as you could, the particular time of 2 death? 3 A. As I said before, I only can estimate, based on 4 where she was found and the general appearance of the 5 body, that estimated a couple weeks. 6 Q. Okay. And that estimate of a couple weeks does 7 not appear in your autopsy, however, does it? 8 A. No. We never do. 9 Q. Okay. You were asked subsequently, in fact, 10 much later to provide an estimate as to whether or not 11 her body decomposition, as you observed, in your medical 12 opinion, was consistent with the date of January 13th? 13 A. Right. 14 Q. Were you not? 15 A. Yes. 16 Q. Were you not? 17 A. Yes. 18 Q. Is that correct? 19 A. Yeah. 20 Q. And that would be consistent with what you saw, 21 would it not? 22 A. Yes, ma'am. 23 Q. Depending upon such factors as the temperature; 24 is that correct? 25 A. Certainly.</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 40</p> <p>1 the joints flaccid, yes. 2 Q. Okay. And that is a medical process that you 3 can determine in your expertise? 4 A. Yes. 5 Q. Now, when you saw the body, you were made aware 6 of the conditions under which it was found, were you not? 7 A. Yes. 8 Q. And those conditions included, as you've 9 already said, a shallow burial? 10 A. Yes. 11 Q. By that you mean to determine that it was not 12 buried deeply in any context? 13 A. Right. 14 Q. And you were also told that it was buried in 15 the ground? 16 A. Yes. 17 Q. And that it was partially covered by both soil 18 and dirt? 19 A. Yes. 20 Q. Okay. And you were provided -- you're being 21 provided that information was ordinary, was it not? 22 A. Yes, ma'am. 23 Q. You didn't have to request that, did you? 24 A. Right. No. 25 Q. Okay. And you -- did you ever make an attempt</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page</p> <p>1 Q. And depending upon other factors that you have 2 no knowledge of; is that correct? 3 A. Even the air -- the flow of air, cold air, 4 besides just the temperature and all that. 5 Q. After you were asked to ask if her body as it 6 appeared was consistent with January 13th, the only 7 opinion you rendered was that, "Well, it's consistent"? 8 A. Consistent with, yes. 9 Q. Is that correct? 10 A. Certainly. 11 Q. That's the best estimate that you can give us? 12 A. Yes. 13 Q. And the way that her body appeared, Dr. Korell, 14 would also be consistent, if she were manually strangled, 15 -- 16 A. Yes. 17 Q. -- by another human being, but that manual 18 strangulation occurred on January 14th, would it not? 19 A. Certainly. 20 Q. And it would be consistent also if she were 21 manually strangled by another human being and that manual 22 strangulation occurred on the 15th -- 23 A. Correct. 24 Q. -- of January? 25 A. Right.</p>

1 Q. Or the 16th even?
 2 A. Yes.
 3 Q. Or the 17th?
 4 A. Yes.
 5 Q. Or any time forward to the time when the body
 6 was buried to within, if you backtrack, a couple of
 7 weeks; is that correct?
 8 A. Right.
 9 Q. A couple of weeks from February 9th, when her
 10 body was discovered?
 11 A. Right.
 12 Q. Is that correct? Now, Dr. Korell, you also
 13 were asked about things with the cause of death being
 14 strangulation, you spoke and you spelled for us petechiae
 15 hemorrhages?
 16 A. Yes.
 17 Q. Okay. And you've defined for us hemorrhaging
 18 is a word that most of us lay people would describe as
 19 bleeding; is that correct?
 20 A. Right; yes.
 21 Q. The petechiae hemorrhages that you have
 22 described are on the eye, are they not?
 23 A. Yes.
 24 Q. Inside the eye; is that correct?
 25 A. Yes.

1 Q. And inside the eyelid itself; is that correct?
 2 A. Yes.
 3 Q. By the hemorrhaging or bleeding you meant that
 4 it's the petechiae which is -- I don't know, is it an
 5 organ? Is it a body part? What?
 6 A. No. It's a tiny blood vessel also that breaks.
 7 Q. Okay. The bleeding that you could observe in
 8 your expert opinion; correct?
 9 A. Yes.
 10 Q. And, in fact, it is one of the signatures of
 11 strangulation that you always attempt to observe when you
 12 believe strangulation may be the cause of death; is it
 13 not?
 14 A. Correct.
 15 Q. It's the trademark of strangulation; is it not?
 16 A. Yes.
 17 Q. Because of what happens to the body when the
 18 pressure cuts off the blood flow --
 19 A. Yes.
 20 Q. -- of blood to the brain into the heart;
 21 correct?
 22 A. Yes.
 23 Q. Now, could ordinary people, without your
 24 expertise, observe the hemorrhaging/bleeding that you've
 25 described?

1 A. You mean a lay person?
 2 Q. Yes.
 3 A. I would doubt it.
 4 Q. Okay. And would that hemorrhaging/bleeding
 5 actually produce blood that came out of the eye?
 6 A. No.
 7 Q. Would it produce blood that came out of any
 8 other body part anywhere on a person such as this, where
 9 you observed the petechiae hemorrhaging?
 10 A. No. These petechiae hemorrhages in the eyeball
 11 are capillaries that break, but they break into the
 12 tissues of the eye itself. So it doesn't come out.
 13 Q. So they wouldn't -- they would not produce
 14 blood on the exterior of the body?
 15 A. Certainly not.
 16 Q. Either from the eye or from any other orifice?
 17 A. Right.
 18 Q. They certainly wouldn't produce blood from the
 19 nose?
 20 A. No. These are not petechiae hemorrhages. The
 21 bleeding from the nose would be larger bleeding areas of
 22 bleeding after decomposition or something like that.
 23 Q. After decomposition, --
 24 A. Yeah.
 25 Q. -- meaning after death?

1 A. Right.
 2 Q. Is that correct?
 3 A. Yes.
 4 Q. So there wouldn't be bleeding that if that
 5 occurred, and you observed it -- by the way, did you
 6 observe that?
 7 A. What?
 8 Q. Bleeding that was related to decomposition?
 9 A. No.
 10 Q. No. And, Dr. Korell, the hundreds or thousands
 11 of autopsies that you've conducted, you rely on others
 12 both from your office and from other agencies, to bring
 13 you bodies that have not been tampered with subsequent to
 14 their being found?
 15 A. Right.
 16 Q. You rely on that, do you not?
 17 A. Yes.
 18 Q. And you were aware that this body was, in fact,
 19 disinterred, taken from the shallow grave, --
 20 A. Yes.
 21 Q. -- packed up and sent to your office by a
 22 coroner, by a pathologist?
 23 A. Yes.
 24 Q. Were you not?
 25 A. Yes.

1 Q. You were given that information, were you not?
 2 A. Yes.
 3 Q. And by disinterment, you were aware that that
 4 pathologist took great care to not do anything else to
 5 the body, --
 6 A. Yes.
 7 Q. -- or to do the least amount of possible by
 8 disinterring it and then doing something; correct?
 9 A. Correct.
 10 Q. And if the body was injured in the disinterment
 11 or the travel to your office, because that injury would
 12 clearly have occurred after death, it would look
 13 different to you, would it not?
 14 A. Certainly.
 15 Q. And you would be able to tell that it was post-
 16 death injury, would you not?
 17 A. Yes.
 18 Q. And you noted no such post-death injuries on
 19 the body of this young woman, did you?
 20 A. Correct.
 21 Q. Correct. And if you had, you would have
 22 reported them in your autopsy report, would you have
 23 not?
 24 A. Yes.
 25 Q. Now, you spoke of other injuries to the strap

1 muscles? Is that how you say it?
 2 A. Yes.
 3 Q. S-T-R-A-P?
 4 A. Yes.
 5 Q. Those are muscles that are inside the neck;
 6 correct?
 7 A. Yes.
 8 Q. Okay. What I call the neck from your chin down
 9 to your breast bone.
 10 A. Yes, you know, behind the skin.
 11 Q. Okay. Meaning underneath the skin?
 12 A. Yes.
 13 Q. They're not external?
 14 A. Certainly not.
 15 Q. You can't touch them from the outside, can you?
 16 A. You can feel the big one here.
 17 Q. But its' from the inside? What you are feeling
 18 is a muscle contained entirely within the body?
 19 A. Right.
 20 Q. Is that correct? And so the hemorrhaging, the
 21 bleeding as you referred to it, bleeding into the strap
 22 muscles, occurred entirely inside the body of this young
 23 woman?
 24 A. Yes.
 25 Q. Did it not?

1 A. Yes.
 2 Q. And you observed no opening on the neck or this
 3 area from the chin all the way down to the breast bone --
 4 A. Right.
 5 Q. -- that was open?
 6 A. No, nothing was open.
 7 Q. No injury?
 8 A. Right.
 9 Q. No cut?
 10 A. Right.
 11 Q. No bleeding through?
 12 A. It was all internal, yes.
 13 Q. Okay. All internal, nothing external; correct?
 14 A. There was only that bruise on the front of the
 15 neck, yes.
 16 Q. Okay. And by bruise, you are describing
 17 something different than bleeding?
 18 A. Well, bruise or contusion is bleeding under the
 19 skin.
 20 Q. On the inside; correct?
 21 A. But still on the inside, yes.
 22 Q. And bruising is a natural process that occurs
 23 when there's an injury to any part of the body, internal
 24 or external, while a person, while a body is alive?
 25 A. Correct.

1 Q. Because if a body is dead, and it's bruised, it
 2 doesn't bleed, --
 3 A. Yeah.
 4 Q. -- because blood is no longer flowing; is that
 5 correct?
 6 A. Because the heart had stopped, yes.
 7 Q. Okay. The heart stopped and therefore, if a
 8 body were injured post-death, you would see no evidence
 9 of bruising; is that right?
 10 A. Right.
 11 Q. But again, let me make sure. In this area of
 12 the body that you examined, that you have reported on, of
 13 an unidentified young woman whose body was delivered to
 14 your office on the 9th of February, you observed no
 15 external bleeding or source of external bleeding, meaning
 16 external to the body in this entire area of the neck down
 17 to the breast plate?
 18 A. Correct.
 19 Q. And if you had, you certainly would have noted
 20 it on your report, would you have not?
 21 A. Certainly.
 22 Q. Dr. Korell, you also spoke of the hyoid
 23 fracture?
 24 A. Yes.
 25 Q. That was what you call in parlance of

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 51</p> <p>1 pathologists, that was also evidence of injury; was it 2 not? 3 A. Certainly. 4 Q. Okay. And by fracture you meant the bone to 5 which the human tongue is connected was broken? 6 A. Yes. 7 Q. Okay. And its being broken is not a normal 8 condition? 9 A. Certainly not. 10 Q. Is that correct? And in your experience, Dr. 11 Korell, that bone being broken is entirely consistent 12 with the evidence that you saw that led you to your 13 opinion of strangulation as the cause of death; was it 14 not? 15 A. Correct. 16 Q. Okay. And that, you also described, there was 17 some bleeding at the site of the fracture? 18 A. Yes. 19 Q. Okay. And that would also be consistent with 20 what you observed with other injuries internal to this 21 young girl's neck; is that correct? 22 A. Right. 23 Q. There was no evidence of blood that exited the 24 body relative to the fracture of the hyoid bone, was 25 there?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 53</p> <p>1 A. No. 2 Q. And if you had so observed externally, you 3 would have, in your expertise, noted it on your autopsy 4 report, would you have not? 5 A. Correct; certainly. 6 Q. You're trained to do that, are you not? 7 A. Yes. 8 Q. In fact, when you conduct an autopsy, you 9 dictate it as you go along? 10 A. No. 11 Q. Okay. Do some pathologists do so? 12 A. When we put our findings on a paper, and we 13 have a sketch, and we write on that, and then we go and 14 dictate from that. 15 Q. And you dictate from the notes that you make 16 contemporaneous with conducting the autopsy? 17 A. Correct. 18 Q. Okay. And you're very carefully trained to be 19 as accurate and thorough as you can, are you not? 20 A. Correct. 21 Q. Okay. And you conducted this autopsy with that 22 accuracy, did you not? 23 A. Yes. 24 Q. And with that thoroughness, did you not? 25 A. Right.</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 52</p> <p>1 A. Correct. Correct. 2 Q. The only evidence was inside? 3 A. Yes. 4 Q. And you literally get inside the bodies you 5 autopsy by opening them up according to your trained 6 expertise; is that correct? 7 A. Right. Yes. 8 Q. To give you the maximum and best view of both 9 the external view of an entire body that you're 10 examining; correct? 11 A. Correct. 12 Q. That you observe very carefully; correct? 13 A. Yes. 14 Q. Particularly when you have a body such as the 15 body of this young woman that came to you on the 10th, 16 and you know nothing about the circumstances that caused 17 her death before you start to autopsy her body; is that 18 correct? 19 A. Correct. 20 Q. You first carefully examine the external parts 21 of the body; is that correct? 22 A. Yes. 23 Q. And did you note any blood that appeared 24 visible related to any injury that you later observed 25 internally?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 54</p> <p>1 Q. And if you had seen any evidence of blood on 2 the external parts of this once live body, you would have 3 noted it? 4 A. Certainly. 5 Q. And you didn't see so, did you? 6 A. Right. 7 Q. Okay. Now, the skin slippage that you 8 observed, Dr. Korell, would that be visible to someone 9 without your expertise? 10 A. Well, somebody would see that the skin is not 11 normal and that it's sort of soft and tearing slightly 12 off, especially epidermis. You could -- 13 Q. The epidermis is the skin; right? 14 A. Yes. You know, you could see, but I don't know 15 if you could make, a lay person could put two and two 16 together, I don't think so. 17 Q. But if a lay person saw skin slippage in the 18 state that you observed in this young woman's body, they 19 could observe that there was something wrong with the 20 skin? 21 A. Yes. 22 Q. Okay. And skin slippage -- by slippage, that 23 is a word commonly used in every day parlance. Is that 24 similar to its meaning as you've used it as an expert? 25 A. Yes.</p>

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1 Q. Slipping from where it was; is that correct?

2 A. Right. Yes. Yeah.

3 Q. Not appearing in the same place where it

4 appeared when that person's body was alive; is that

5 correct?

6 A. Correct.

7 Q. Okay. In the -- the bruises that you were

8 asked about, Dr. Korell, on the head, you pointed, I

9 guess on the left side of your head --

10 A. No. Right side, right side.

11 Q. But it actually appears on the right side,

12 correct?

13 A. It's on the right (inaudible) and right

14 temporalis muscles. So it would be here and here.

15 Q. Okay. And you pointed to the back of head;

16 right?

17 A. Yes, that's occipital.

18 Q. Behind the ear but fully in the back of the

19 head; correct?

20 A. Yes, yes. Yeah.

21 Q. And a bruise that appears above --

22 A. In the temple area.

23 Q. -- the eyebrow; is that correct?

24 A. This would be temple, yes.

25 Q. Okay. The temple. And both of those bruising

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1 were bruising that you can clearly determine occurred

2 before death, because otherwise they would not appear as

3 bruising?

4 A. Right.

5 Q. Right? Because if they occurred after death,

6 you might see other evidence of injury, but it wouldn't

7 appear as bruising?

8 A. Correct.

9 Q. Is that correct?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. Because again, the bruising that you described

12 occurred inside the head?

13 A. Correct.

14 Q. Inside the body?

15 A. Correct.

16 Q. Is that correct?

17 A. Correct. Correct. Yes.

18 Q. Even though you use the same word bruising to

19 describe something that would appear outside on the skin,

20 also; correct?

21 A. Yes.

22 Q. And that's because that's medically --

23 A. It's the same way, the same -- it's produced

24 the same way, yes.

25 Q. The body produces the evidence of injury in the

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1 same way; is that correct?

2 A. Right; correct

3 Q. Whether it appears externally somewhere on the

4 epidermis or inside the body; is that correct?

5 A. Right.

6 Q. And that's why you use the same term. As to

7 either of those injuries that you describe as bruising

8 inside, there was no evidence of breakage of skin at or

9 near the locus of that bruising, the placement of that

10 bruising?

11 A. Correct.

12 Q. There's no breakage that would leak any of the

13 bleeding, the hemorrhaging that causes bruising, from

14 inside what you observed to outside the skin?

15 A. Correct.

16 Q. Is that correct?

17 A. Correct.

18 Q. Either as to the bruise behind the temple; is

19 that correct?

20 A. Right.

21 Q. Or as to the bruising that you saw on the back

22 of the head?

23 A. Right.

24 Q. Right. And if you had observed any break that

25 would create any evidence on the external body of this

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1 young girl, you again, would have reported it, would you

2 have not?

3 A. Correct.

4 Q. Thank you.

5 The blood that you described that might come or

6 might appear you were asked for instance, on the shirt,

7 the State's Attorney told you that that was blood, but

8 you didn't examine it, did you?

9 A. No. It looks like pink material consistent

10 with --

11 Q. Consistent with blood?

12 A. Yeah, yeah.

13 Q. It's not surprising to you to be told that

14 somebody else has determined it to be blood; correct?

15 A. Right. Usually the lab, the police lab does

16 that determination.

17 Q. But you were never submitted any results of

18 anything to ask you to put inside your autopsy report,

19 were you?

20 A. Correct.

21 Q. And you weren't asked to conduct any tests on

22 any shirt regarding any fluid that may have come from the

23 body that you autopsied on February 10th?

24 A. Correct. And it's -- our office doesn't do

25 those types of tests. It's the police lab that does

1 those types of tests.
 2 Q. Right. And so you weren't surprised that
 3 nothing else was submitted to you?
 4 A. Correct.
 5 Q. There's nothing abnormal about that; is that
 6 correct?
 7 A. Correct.
 8 Q. There are times when things that are important
 9 and relevant to your autopsy are submitted to you, are
 10 they not?
 11 A. Correct.
 12 Q. Okay. Now, one of the things, though, that you
 13 described was because the lungs, the fluid in the lungs,
 14 what happens as a result of decomposition, or the
 15 contents of the stomach, including the normal contents of
 16 the stomach, excluding what one puts into the body,
 17 things happen to those contents after death; is that
 18 correct?
 19 A. Yes.
 20 Q. And that's also part of the normal --
 21 A. And may I say also --
 22 Q. Certainly.
 23 A. -- the lungs, the congestion edema occurs
 24 during the process of dying also.
 25 Q. But the evidence of that --

1 A. Yes?
 2 Q. -- what happens through the decomposition of
 3 the fluid in the lungs or the stomach, takes place over
 4 time, does it not?
 5 A. Yes.
 6 Q. You would not expect to appear immediately, the
 7 fluid from the lungs, outside the body through the mouth,
 8 would you?
 9 A. Yes. May I say something?
 10 Q. Yes.
 11 A. The pulmonary edema and congestion appears, can
 12 appear during the process of death because essentially
 13 there is backup of -- I mean --
 14 Q. By reason of the pressure on the neck --
 15 MS. GUTIERREZ: Objection.
 16 THE COURT: Sustained. Please let her finish
 17 the answer.
 18 You may finish your answer, Doctor.
 19 THE WITNESS: Thank you.
 20 There is lack of oxygen to the brain. The
 21 brain also is involved in determining the rhythm of the
 22 respirations. Then there is a backup of fluid in the
 23 lungs. But the person is not quite dead and that
 24 pulmonary edema, it's like a person with a heart attack.
 25 Pulmonary edema can come while still the person is alive.

1 BY MS. GUTIERREZ:
 2 Q. Because sometimes death is not a process that
 3 only takes 10 or 15 seconds; correct?
 4 A. Right.
 5 Q. In fact, you can't tell us how long the death
 6 of this young woman took place?
 7 A. No.
 8 Q. And you can't tell us when it took place?
 9 A. Correct.
 10 Q. And your autopsy doesn't report any findings of
 11 evidence on her body of that process, does it?
 12 A. Well, the lungs are quite heavy --
 13 Q. By "heavy," you mean heavy in weight?
 14 A. Yes.
 15 Q. Okay. And is that indicative of that process?
 16 A. Of congestion and edema, yes.
 17 Q. Okay. Did you speculate -- did you render any
 18 opinion regarding when that edema took place, if at all?
 19 A. As I said before, it's non-specific, but it
 20 occurs during, or a little bit before, during the process
 21 of dying or even before dying, because of the backup of
 22 fluids because of the backup of the general circulation.
 23 Q. Does that same --
 24 A. You know, the heart slows down and there is a
 25 backup of fluids.

1 Q. Okay. That same process -- would that same
 2 process apply to the contents of the stomach?
 3 A. That's a little bit different, because that's
 4 again, when circulation stops in the stomach, the lining
 5 of the stomach breaks down. But that wouldn't be
 6 necessarily -- that's more after death. And the breakage
 7 of small capillaries in the nose, that's a process more
 8 often -- you know, after death.
 9 Q. After death.
 10 A. Yeah.
 11 Q. Did you, in your report, note any evidence of
 12 any fluid from the lungs coming out of anyplace
 13 externally on this young girl?
 14 A. No.
 15 Q. And if you had, you would have noted it, would
 16 you have not?
 17 A. Yes.
 18 Q. Okay. Because that may have some significance
 19 to the manner or cause of death, might it?
 20 A. Right.
 21 Q. And you didn't note any such observations, did
 22 you?
 23 A. Correct.
 24 Q. Dr. Korell, you examined the body of this young
 25 girl fully, did you not?

<p style="text-align: right;">Page 63</p> <p>1 A. Yes.</p> <p>2 Q. And you included looking at her hands?</p> <p>3 A. Yes.</p> <p>4 Q. And you were aware that she was not yet</p> <p>5 identified, were you not?</p> <p>6 A. Right.</p> <p>7 Q. And during an autopsy, is it ordinary and</p> <p>8 routine to clip the fingernails of the person whose</p> <p>9 autopsy you're doing?</p> <p>10 A. Yes.</p> <p>11 Q. And did you do so?</p> <p>12 A. I don't quite remember, but yes, I think. Yes.</p> <p>13 Q. You think you did?</p> <p>14 A. Yeah, yeah, yeah.</p> <p>15 Q. You would have ordinarily done that, would you</p> <p>16 have not?</p> <p>17 A. Yes.</p> <p>18 Q. There would be nothing out of the ordinary to</p> <p>19 clipping the fingernails of the body submitted to you for</p> <p>20 autopsy?</p> <p>21 A. Correct.</p> <p>22 Q. And like other things that you recover from the</p> <p>23 body, once you clip them, you don't analyze them.</p> <p>24 They're then sent to a lab, are they not?</p> <p>25 A. Correct.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page 65</p> <p>1 Q. That's pretty easy. You do it on a smear, then</p> <p>2 you look at the slide and you can tell if semen is</p> <p>3 present, is it not?</p> <p>4 A. And we do also what's called "acid</p> <p>5 phosphatase."</p> <p>6 Q. That's to test for a specific -- I guess is</p> <p>7 acid phosphate a chemical?</p> <p>8 A. Yes. It's a chemical an enzyme that's in the</p> <p>9 prostatic fluid of a man.</p> <p>10 Q. Of a man?</p> <p>11 A. Yes.</p> <p>12 Q. So that you would be able to tell by the level</p> <p>13 of acid phosphotase if, in fact, even before knowing</p> <p>14 conclusively that sperm was inside the woman whose body</p> <p>15 you were examining; is that correct?</p> <p>16 A. Correct.</p> <p>17 Q. And did you, in fact, do a smear to determine</p> <p>18 whether or not there was semen inside the body of this</p> <p>19 young woman?</p> <p>20 A. Yes.</p> <p>21 Q. And was there?</p> <p>22 A. No.</p> <p>23 Q. Okay. And you conducted that yourself, did you</p> <p>24 not?</p> <p>25 A. Yes.</p>
<p style="text-align: right;">Page 64</p> <p>1 Q. Okay. And you're not the one that determines</p> <p>2 what, if any, scientific tests are performed on evidence</p> <p>3 that you then submit as a result of your autopsy?</p> <p>4 A. Correct.</p> <p>5 Q. Is that correct? Now, Dr. Korell, also after</p> <p>6 death -- on the death of any woman generally you conduct</p> <p>7 an examination to see how recent sexual intercourse has</p> <p>8 taken place, if at all, do you not?</p> <p>9 A. Yeah. We do what we call "smears."</p> <p>10 Q. Smears. And that's -- the smears is to -- by</p> <p>11 testing the inside of a woman's private parts to</p> <p>12 determine for the presence of a substance not her own;</p> <p>13 correct?</p> <p>14 A. Correct.</p> <p>15 Q. Being semen; is that correct?</p> <p>16 A. Right.</p> <p>17 Q. Or some other substance, but generally you</p> <p>18 conduct the smears so that that can also be tested to</p> <p>19 determine for the presence of semen?</p> <p>20 A. Correct.</p> <p>21 Q. Is that correct?</p> <p>22 A. Correct.</p> <p>23 Q. And that's a test that you do in your lab;</p> <p>24 isn't that correct?</p> <p>25 A. Certainly, that we do.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Page</p> <p>1 Q. And you put that on your autopsy, did you not?</p> <p>2 A. Correct.</p> <p>3 Q. Okay. And did you also conduct or collect</p> <p>4 swabs --</p> <p>5 A. Yeah.</p> <p>6 Q. -- for acid phosphotase?</p> <p>7 A. Correct.</p> <p>8 Q. You collected swabs from the vagina of this</p> <p>9 young woman?</p> <p>10 A. Yes.</p> <p>11 Q. And you also collected swabs of her mouth, did</p> <p>12 you not?</p> <p>13 A. Yes, and anus also.</p> <p>14 Q. And anus. And that's all normal; is it not?</p> <p>15 A. Correct.</p> <p>16 Q. Okay. And did those tests, those swabs, reveal</p> <p>17 the presence of acid phosphotase in sufficient quantities</p> <p>18 to indicate the presence of semen?</p> <p>19 A. No.</p> <p>20 Q. No. In fact, your test indicated a level of</p> <p>21 acid phosphotase far below what you would expect to see,</p> <p>22 if, in fact, she had semen?</p> <p>23 A. Correct.</p> <p>24 Q. Anywhere in your body where you collected the</p> <p>25 swabs?</p>

1 A. Correct.
 2 Q. In her anus?
 3 A. Yes.
 4 Q. In her vagina and in her mouth?
 5 A. Correct.
 6 Q. And so your autopsy reflects that there is no
 7 evidence inside her body of recent sexual activity?
 8 A. Correct.
 9 Q. And by recent sexual activity semen is produced
 10 by a male; correct?
 11 A. Yes.
 12 Q. And semen -- the evidence of semen inside a
 13 woman's body on any of the three orifices we've
 14 discussed, can remain there for how long a period of
 15 time?
 16 A. Well, it depends on the medium it is in. But
 17 it can stay several days, yes.
 18 Q. Several days.
 19 A. Yes.
 20 Q. It would also depend upon whether or not -- you
 21 say the medium whether that body is dead or alive, would
 22 it not?
 23 A. Certainly.
 24 Q. Certainly. Okay. So from your examination,
 25 you cannot detect any physical evidence that suggests

1 that she had recent sexual activity?
 2 A. Correct.
 3 Q. And your performing those tests was part of the
 4 normal routine of any autopsy; is that correct?
 5 A. Correct.
 6 Q. You weren't asked to do anything special here?
 7 A. Certainly not.
 8 Q. And you did not?
 9 A. Right.
 10 Q. If it had been called for, you would have done
 11 something special; would you have not?
 12 A. No. This is routine.
 13 Q. This one was routine?
 14 A. Yes.
 15 Q. Okay. There was nothing that you saw either
 16 inside or outside the body, whether it would have been
 17 visible to those of us who are lay people or not, that
 18 gave you concern about your opinion as to what was the
 19 cause of death, did it?
 20 A. Correct.
 21 Q. Or as to what was the manner of death?
 22 A. Can you rephrase that, please?
 23 Q. Certainly, I'll try. Meaning that it was a
 24 homicide?
 25 A. Yes.

1 Q. There's nothing about what you saw that made
 2 you even hesitate to render that opinion?
 3 A. Correct.
 4 Q. Correct.
 5 (Pause.)
 6 MS. GUTIERREZ: Thank you, I have nothing
 7 further, thank you, Dr. Korell.
 8 THE COURT: Redirect?
 9 MS. MURPHY: Nothing, Your Honor.
 10 THE COURT: Very good. May the doctor be
 11 excused?
 12 MS. MURPHY: Yes, Your Honor.
 13 THE COURT: Thank you, Doctor.
 14 THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.
 15 (The witness was excused.)
 16 THE COURT: Next?
 17 (Pause.)
 18 MR. URICK: At this time the State will call
 19 Melissa Stangroom to the stand.
 20 THE CLERK: Raise your right hand, please?
 21 Whereupon,
 22 MELISSA STANGROOM
 23 a witness produced on call of the State, having first
 24 been duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:
 25 THE CLERK: Okay. Ma'am, you may lower your

1 hand. You may be seated.
 2 Will you please state your name and address for
 3 the record? And would you please spell your first and
 4 last name?
 5 THE WITNESS: Melissa Stangroom, S-T-A-N-G-R-
 6 O-O-M. I am at the Maryland State Police Crime
 7 Laboratory, 1201 Reisterstown Road, Pikesville, Maryland.
 8 THE CLERK: Thank you, ma'am.
 9 THE COURT: Yes.
 10 DIRECT EXAMINATION
 11 BY MR URICK:
 12 Q. Good morning, Ms. Stangroom.
 13 A. Good morning.
 14 Q. Where are you employed again?
 15 A. The Maryland State Police Crime Laboratory.
 16 Q. And how long have you been employed there?
 17 A. Almost five years now.
 18 Q. And what is your current position there?
 19 A. I am a Forensic Chemist II in the Biology DNA
 20 Unit.
 21 Q. And what are your job duties?
 22 A. I analyze physical evidence that comes into the
 23 Crime Lab for the presence of blood and semen and other
 24 body fluids and then I perform DNA testing on them.
 25 Q. What previous work experience have you had?