

**FILED**

13TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

3/8/2024 10:01 AM

TS

*Gina Vaccaro*  
CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT  
LASALLE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

# EXHIBIT A

## Update

### Case Information

Othram #: OCN230802-02

Agency Case #: 60-CF-753

### Summary

Since the initial report dated 18 October 2023, the profile of the Unidentified Subject (UNSUB) was uploaded to FamilyTreeDNA (FTDNA), another authorized genetic genealogy database for law enforcement use, and matched with genetic relatives suitable for forensic genetic genealogy (FGG) and records research (RR). Two descendants of Patrick Bray (1860-1944) and Ann Waters (1862-1932) provided a reference sample for comparison to the UNSUB. Based on these results, the recommendation is to interview and obtain reference samples to exclude Leo Bray (1892-1972), Ira Studebaker (1904-1983), and Charles Studebaker (1908-1995), and/or exhume the bodies of Charles Bray (1894-1981) and Edward Bray (1900-1960).

## Genetic Relatives

### GEDmatch

In the previous report, two DNA matches were noted:

#### **DNA Match #1, Amy Harris, shares 248 centimorgans (cM).**

Assuming no pedigree collapse or endogamy, the potential common ancestor for a DNA match sharing 248 cM is 3rd great-grandparent level or closer.

Table 1

#### **Relationship Probabilities**

<b>62%</b>	<i>1c2r</i>
<b>26%</b>	<i>2c1r</i> <i>Half 1c2r</i>

#### **DNA Match #2, Carolyn Strohecker, shares 92 cM.**

Assuming no pedigree collapse or endogamy, the potential common ancestor for a DNA match sharing 92 cM is 4th great-grandparent level or closer.

Table 2

#### **Relationship Probabilities**

<b>33%</b>	<i>1c3r</i>
<b>30%</b>	<i>Half 1c3r</i>
<b>24%</b>	<i>Half 2c2r</i>

### FTDNA

#### **DNA Match #3, Pamela (Zehr) Klendworth, shares 785 cM and an X-chromosome.**

Assuming no pedigree collapse or endogamy, the potential common ancestor for a DNA match sharing 785 cM is 2nd great-grandparent level or closer.

Table 3

#### **Relationship Probabilities**

<b>92%</b>	<i>Great-Niece</i>
------------	--------------------

## KinSNP

### DNA Match #4, Jeffrey Todd Ingold, shares 947 cM.

Assuming no pedigree collapse or endogamy, the potential common ancestor for a DNA match sharing 947 cM is great-grandparent level or closer.

Table 4

#### Relationship Probabilities

100%	Great-Nephew
------	--------------

### DNA Match #5, Sara (Evans) Bertram, shares 403 cM.

Assuming no pedigree collapse or endogamy, the potential common ancestor for a DNA match sharing 403 cM is 2nd great-grandparent level or closer.

Table 4

#### Relationship Probabilities

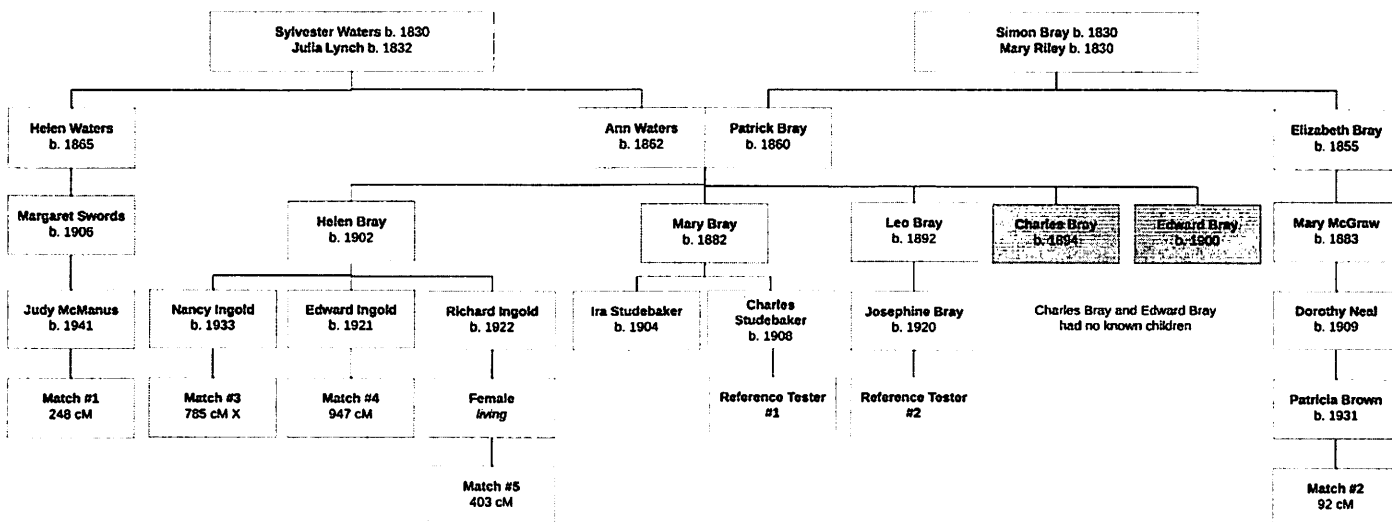
72%	Great-Great Niece
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## Genetic Network

The diagram below illustrates the position of Match #1, #2, #3, and #4 and the reference testing candidates and emphasizes the union couple connecting these matches.

Figure 1

### Genetic Network



Lucidchart, 18 February 2024.

## Genealogical Interpretation

Match #1, Match #3, Match #4, and Match #5 are descendants of Sylvester Waters (b. 1830) and Julie Lynch (b. 1832). Match #2 is a descendant of Simon Bray (b. 1830) and Mary Riley (b. 1830). Their son, Patrick Bray (b. 1860), married Ann Waters (b. 1862), daughter of Sylvester and Julie (Lynch) Waters. Match #3, Match #4, and Match #5 descend from this union. The amount of DNA shared between Match #3, Match #4, Match #5, and the UNSUB supports the UNSUB's descent from this couple. Additionally, Match #3 and the UNSUB share an X chromosome. The X chromosome has a unique inheritance pattern for males and females. Males inherit the X chromosome from their mothers. Therefore, Match #3 and the UNSUB are connected through the UNSUB's maternal side. Based on these results, Match #3 and the UNSUB are most likely great-uncle/great-niece.

With the unique inheritance pattern of the X chromosome, there are seven candidates who descend from Ann (Waters) Bray who are in the line of inheritance: brothers Leo Bray (b. 1892), Charles Bray (b. 1894), and Edward Bray (b. 1900), brothers Ira Studebaker (b. 1904) and Charles Studebaker (b. 1908), and brothers Edward Ingold (b. 1921) and Richard Ingold (b. 1922).

Match #4 is the biological son of Edward Ingold. Therefore, Edward Ingold is excluded.

Match #5 is the biological granddaughter of Richard Ingold. Therefore, Richard Ingold is excluded.

Brothers Ira and Charles Studebaker resided in Belmond, Wright County, Iowa, with their parents from 1930 through 1950. Ira continued his life in Belmond, marrying in 1937 and raising three children before he died in March 1983. Charles married in Belmond in 1939 and eventually relocated to Tarrant County, Texas, where he died in May 1995. Therefore, Ira and Charles are the least likely of the remaining candidates to be the UNSUB.

This leaves three brothers as the most likely candidates to be the UNSUB: Leo, Charles, and Edward Bray. Due to the age of Leo (b. 1892), he is the least likely of the three brothers to be the UNSUB. However, obtaining a reference sample from a grandchild would confirm or exclude him as the UNSUB. Charles and Edward had no known children. Therefore, to exclude Charles and Edward, who are buried in Saint Mary's Cemetery in Utica, LaSalle County, Illinois, their bodies would need to be exhumed and DNA extracted for comparison to the profile generated by Othram, Inc.

## Hypothesis

The UNSUB is a descendant of Patrick and Ann (Waters) Bray, with the most probable suspects being Charles Bray or Edward Bray.

## Conclusion

Based on DNA analysis in conjunction with genealogical research, the recommended next steps are:

1. Interview and reference sample from Reference Tester #1, Marge Studebaker, **AND**
2. Interview and reference sample from Reference Tester #2, Joanne (Volk) Fleming, **OR**
3. Exhumation of Charles Bray and Edward Bray.

## Recommended Interview Questions

For Reference Tester #1

- Are you the biological grandchild of Mary (Bray) Studebaker, who was the daughter of Patrick and Ann (Waters) Bray?
- Have you taken a consumer DNA test?
  - o If yes, would you be willing to upload those results to GEDmatch to assist in the case?
  - o If no, would you be willing to provide a DNA reference sample to assist in the case?

For Reference Tester #2

- Are you the biological grandchild of Leo Patrick Bray, who was the son of Patrick and Ann (Waters) Bray?
- Have you taken a consumer DNA test?
  - o If yes, would you be willing to upload those results to GEDmatch to assist in the case?
  - o If no, would you be willing to provide a DNA reference sample to assist in the case?

The sample(s) collected will be compared to the profile generated by Othram, Inc., to exclude Leo Patrick Bray (b.1892), Ira Studebaker (b. 1904), and Charles Studebaker (b. 1908) as the UNSUB.

## Contact Details<sup>1</sup>

### Reference Tester #1, potential child, half-niece, or great-niece of the UNSUB

**Name:** Marjorie (Marge) Anne Studebaker (also Brown)  
**DOB:** 3 April 1955  
**Location:** 2117 Tarver Road, Burleson, Texas  
**Phone:** (817) 691-3708 (mobile)  
(817) 295-9059 (landline)  
**Email:** jmsranch@aol.com

### Reference Tester #2, potential grandchild, great-niece, or 1c1r of the UNSUB

**Name:** Joanne Marie (Volk) Fleming  
**DOB:** 27 March 1940  
**Location:** 321 Morton Street, Utica, Illinois  
**Phone:** (773) 433-6113 (mobile)  
(815) 433-6113 (landline)  
**Email:** jojo158@insightbb.com

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<sup>1</sup> The data provided has been sourced from public records and may not represent the most up-to-date information.

## Definitions

**Biographical Admixture** – Method of inferring geographical origins by comparing the DNA to one or more reference populations.

**Centimorgan (cM)** – A unit used to measure how two people are related.

**DNA Database** – A genetic database permitting law enforcement use for identifying unidentified human remains and violent crime perpetrators (FamilyTreeDNA or GEDmatch PRO).

**DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid)** – The genetic code for all living things.

**DNA Match** – A person or DNA kit derived from a person that shares one or more matching segments with a person, or kit, of interest; a genetic relative to a person of interest.

**DNA Profile** – The results of DNA testing of a forensic sample.

**DNA Segment Triangulation** – Method of identifying a common ancestor of three or more genetic relatives who share the same DNA segment.

**DNA Segment** – A contiguous region of a chromosome with a sufficient similarity between two or more individuals to indicate recent common ancestry.

**DNA Shared Match Triangulation** – A technique to tentatively identify an ancestor or ancestral couple among three or more descendants.

**Endogamy** – An individual having many historical ancestors who are identical.

**Forensic Genetic Genealogy (FGG)** – Using DNA in genealogical research to support lines of descent.

**Kit** – A DNA profile compatible with genealogical DNA testing databases. Kit DNA profiles are incompatible with traditional crime laboratory forensic DNA typing profiles.

**Most Recent Common Ancestor (MRCA)** – The ancestor or ancestral couple shared by two or more genetic relatives born most recently.

**Pedigree Collapse** – A repeat of the same ancestor(s) in an individual's family tree.

**Pedigree Triangulation** – Method of identifying an ancestor or ancestral couple of two or more people by comparing genealogical pedigrees.

**Records Research (RR)** – Any public or privately held record used for genealogical purposes such as birth, marriage, and death records, obituaries, census records, and published genealogies.

**Reference Populations** – Group(s) of people to whom the DNA profile results are compared.

**Unidentified Human Remains (UHR)** – An unknown deceased person.

**Unidentified Subject (UNSUB)** – An unknown perpetrator in an investigation.



# EXHIBIT B

1 STATE OF ILLINOIS )

2 COUNTY OF LASALLE )

3 IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

4 LASALLE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

5

6 PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, )

7 Plaintiff, )

8 -vs- ) No. 1960-CF-753

9 CHESTER O. WEGER, )

10 Defendant. )

11

12 REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS had in the above-entitled matter,  
13 at the Criminal Justice Center, Ottawa, Illinois on the  
14 20th day of June, 2023.

15

16 BEFORE: THE HONORABLE JUDGE MICHAEL C. JANSZ

17 PRESENT: MS. COLLEEN GRIFFIN

18 MR. CHRISTOPHER KOCH

19 MR. SCOTT PYLES

20 Appeared on behalf of the People,

21 MR. ANDREW HALE

22 Appeared on behalf of the Defendant.

23 EMILY DALE, CSR

24 CSR# 084-004301

1 grandfather said that this was a mob hit, there's nothing  
2 more that she could tell us.

3 THE COURT: What about your ability to assess her  
4 credibility and the statement she made? I mean what about  
5 granted assuming that she told Mr. Hale everything she knew,  
6 what about his argument that your office should at least be  
7 sizing up these individuals to determine whether their  
8 testimony is even worthy of credibility without regard to  
9 anything else?

10 MS. GRIFFIN: Well, I would respond that we don't take  
11 issue with whether she's telling the truth or not. She  
12 obviously told an employer of hers the same thing. I don't  
13 take any issue with Mrs. Smith saying this occurred. What  
14 the State's response is is that it can lead to nothing. The  
15 grandfather's dead. All of these people who would have had  
16 any information as to whether this was a 1960's mafia hit are  
17 dead. The grandfather's dead. I don't know what else --  
18 what other information Mrs. Smith could possibly allude to  
19 because again, she was -- I think she said she was 14 or 15  
20 when these statements were made. The State can't really  
21 investigate the 1906's mob and go back in time and  
22 investigate the 1960's mob so we don't take issue with Mrs.  
23 Smith's credibility. It just that is really the end of what  
24 her information could possibly be that her grandfather told

1 her that this was a hit on these women. Also, Your Honor,  
2 that statement is inconsistent with certain other aspects of  
3 what the defense has presented as evidence including what Mr.  
4 Tyson said.

5 The State in this case has taken in to account all of  
6 defendant's exhibits supplied to the State. Again, the  
7 defendant thinks the State should make more of an  
8 investigation in to their witnesses and their hearsay because  
9 it may lead to more and the State may walk away from an  
10 interview believing his witnesses. Again, the State does not  
11 necessarily disbelieve these witnesses. However, what they  
12 have to say is simply hearsay.

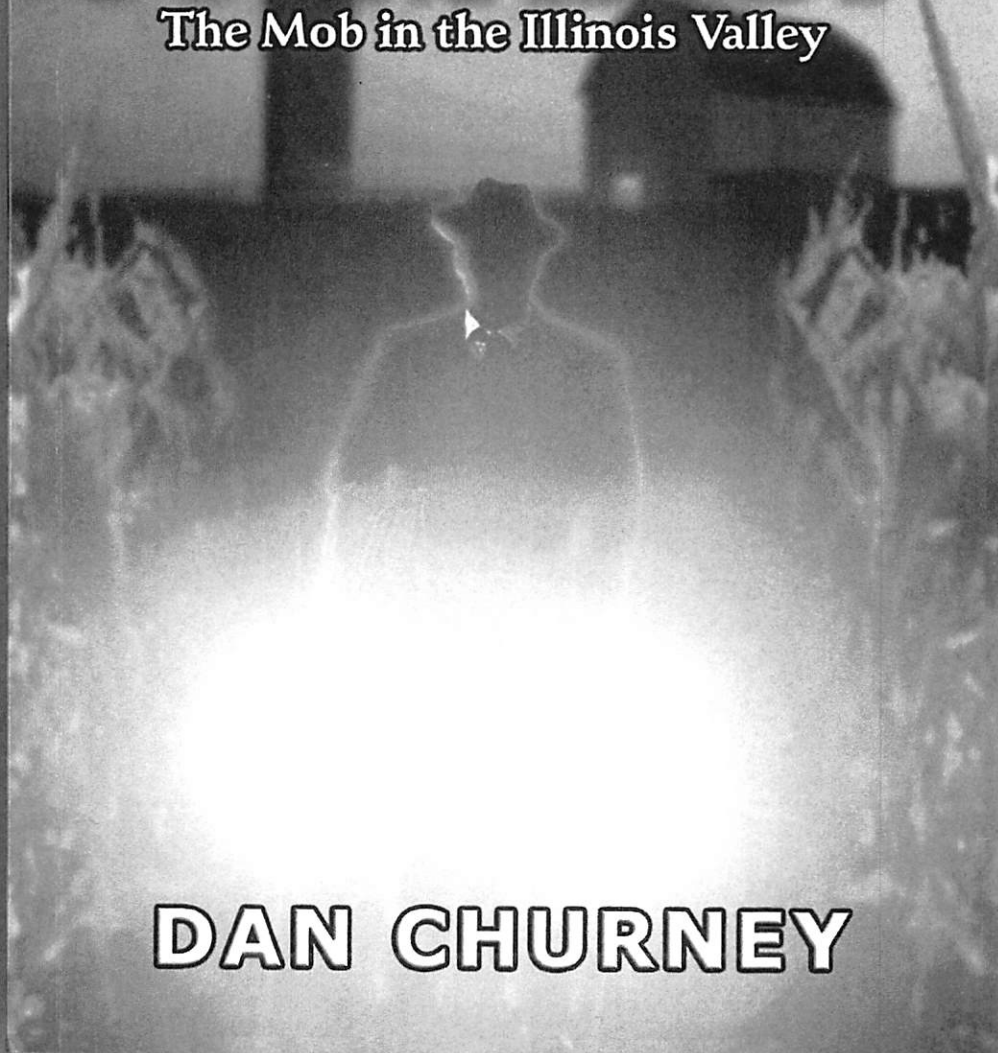
13 THE COURT: How do you respond to his general argument  
14 that your office has an obligation to ascertain the truth,  
15 you know, the higher obligation, the ethical obligation for  
16 justice as it relates to all of these arguments that you're  
17 making? How do you respond to Mr. Hale's argument on that?

18 MS. GRIFFIN: The State's Attorney's Office has looked  
19 in to all of the issues in this case, and I believe that Mr.  
20 Hale's classification that the State has done nothing in this  
21 case is simply incorrect. Our office has reviewed each and  
22 every item and document provided by the defense. We have  
23 reviewed the entire record in this case including reading the  
24 defendant's trial and the appeals. The State met with

# EXHIBIT C

# CAPONE'S CORNFIELDS

The Mob in the Illinois Valley



DAN CHURNEY

## CHAPTER 30

### The Chief

I'll give you a hand.

—Albert “Lupi” Cardenas, also known as the  
“Chief,” 1967

**W**illiam “Willie Potatoes” Daddano could be a difficult mob boss for whom to work.

Through the good offices of Richard Cain, chief investigator for the Cook County Sheriff’s Office during the 1960s, who was also a mob mole, Potatoes obtained the use of a polygraph machine with which to determine the honesty of his underlings.

The polygraph was admissible in Potatoes’ court and he is known to have administered the death penalty to two of his hoods that flunked.

Willie Potatoes was so nicknamed because in between—and sometimes during—murders, hijackings and loan shark operations he loved to munch on shoestring potatoes. Informants told police that Willie would discuss or perform mob business while the shoestrings hung from his mouth.

It is unknown what junk food Ottawa native Albert “Lupi” Cardenas, also known as the “Chief,” enjoyed consuming, but it is known that he linked up with Potatoes and became one of the murderous mobster’s minions in Kane County.

Cardenas, born in 1928, grew up in Ottawa and lived at 910 W. Marquette St., until the early 1950s. He was listed as a laborer in the city directory, but might have had other sources of income: in June 1952 he was indicted by a La Salle County Grand Jury on charges that he burglarized an Ottawa warehouse.

Cardenas was known around Ottawa as a guy who could get things for you "wholesale" and did business from the trunk of his car.

His name didn't hit the news again until April 1966, but that time he made the Chicago papers. The Chief was one of 18 men—including a man from Shabbona in southern DeKalb County—arrested during an FBI crackdown on a mob hijacking ring that the government said was bossed by Willie Potatoes.

This case was not the first time that truck hijacking was linked to the environs of the Illinois Valley. In December 1961, two rural Utica men, who operated Your Choice Discount Center in Spring Valley, and two Chicago men were arrested by the FBI on charges that they stole a semi-trailer full of clocks and watches that had been loaded at the Westclox plant in Peru.

Cardenas, who was living in Elgin at the time of his arrest, was charged in connection with the hijacking of four semi-trailer trucks in 1964 and 1965. One heist netted photographic equipment worth \$350,000 and the other three jobs bagged loads of silver valued at \$940,000.

The feds said that Richard E. Frederick, 38, who operated a truck stop restaurant in Shabbona, participated in one of the silver hijackings, which had occurred in Indiana. In that case, the truck driver was abducted, brought to Illinois and then released near Shabbona.



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town around Ottawa as a guy who could "buy and sell wholesale" and did business from the trunk

of the truck. It hit the news again until April 1966, when he made the Chicago papers. The Chief was looking for a man from Shabbona in southern Illinois who was arrested during an FBI crackdown on a mob operation. The government said was bossed by Willie

at the first time that truck hijacking was reported in the Illinois Valley. In December 1961, a man named The Chief, who operated Your Choice Discount Store in Elgin, and two Chicago men were arrested on charges that they stole a semi-trailer full of goods that had been loaded at the Westclox plant

was living in Elgin at the time of his arrest, in connection with the hijacking of four semi-trailers in 1964 and 1965. One heist netted photographic equipment worth \$50,000 and the other three jobs bagged up a total of \$940,000.

at Richard E. Frederick, 38, who operated a store in Shabbona, participated in one of the hijackings which had occurred in Indiana. In that case, he was abducted, brought to Illinois and then released to Shabbona.

Two of the men named in the indictments had already run afoul of mob justice before they could face government justice: Guy "Lover Boy" Mendola had walked into the path of five shotgun blasts and Angelo Boscarino had been stabbed to death and left to lie in state in a Chicago gutter.

The FBI hailed the arrests as a major blow against the Chicago Outfit and identified Cardenas as one of the key figures in the hijacking ring and as a top syndicate muscleman in northern Illinois.

Patrick Schang, a convicted bank robber from Westchester, had delivered the hijackers into the laps of the law after he was arrested in the Shabbona case and decided to cooperate with the FBI investigators.

A month after The Chief was charged with hijacking, he was named by state investigators as having helped to spearhead the Outfit's takeover of gambling, jukebox and vending machine operations in Kane County. The Chief was aided in this endeavor by Francis "The Thin Man" Curry of Joliet, on behalf of Chuckie English, and Dominick "Butch" Blasi, Sam Giancana's driver.

During his hijacking trial, The Chief was caught under the pen of New York columnist Jimmy Breslin, who was visiting Chicago.

Breslin wrote that before proceedings began one day, Cardenas rode the elevator to the courtroom floor in company with prosecutors, who were pulling a handtruck with evidence and papers. When the doors parted, Breslin quoted The Chief as saying to the prosecutors, "I'll give you a hand." He then gave the handtruck a good kick with his loafer-clad foot.

Cardenas was found guilty of having conspired to possess stolen goods and of aiding and abetting the thefts; twelve of

his fellow defendants were also convicted of the same charge. He was sentenced on June 27, 1967, to 15 years in prison.

Prosecutors had tried to mash Willie Potatoes, but he was found not guilty. The Chief and the other boys overcame the sadness of their own guilty verdicts by giving Potatoes a rousing cheer when the court clerk read Potatoes' innocent verdict. They said adios to their boss by shaking his hand as they filed past him and into custody.

Potatoes had skated, but he was still on thin ice. The federal government convicted him in 1969 of bank robbery conspiracy and sent him away to prison, where he died of a heart attack in 1975—perhaps all those shoestring potatoes he had eaten had strangled his old ticker.

More trouble came The Chief's way while he was free on bond appealing his conviction: he was convicted on a fresh federal charge of receiving stolen property that was in interstate transit when it was stolen. A judge gave Lupi another five-year prison term to be served consecutively with his hijacking sentence.

In the meantime, the hijacking convictions of The Chief and his co-defendants were tossed out on appeal. However, The Chief was re-convicted and re-sentenced.

Fate was not kind to three of The Chief's fellow hijackers; they were rubbed out in the late 1970s and early 1980s after serving their prison terms.

The Chief made the news again in May 1970 when the state of Illinois revoked his drivers license. State officials made use of a little-employed section of the Illinois motor vehicle code that called for the mandatory and permanent revocation of the license of any person who used a vehicle in the commission of a felony. The Chief qualified because of his hijacking rap.

The Chief's name disappeared from the files of the

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Chicago Crime Commission after the report on his license revocation and it is unknown what fate held in store for him.

However, although Cardenas and his fellow hijackers met with prison and murder, their cloud had a silver lining: the stolen silver was never recovered.

What mob boss won kudos from the Ottawa City Council?

What brought Jimmy Hoffa to La Salle County?

The Illinois Valley boasts beautiful Starved Rock State Park, acres of verdant farmland and lively small towns. However, the region has also had its share of vice and ties to the mob. Area reporter Dan Churney has unearthed more than 30 cases in which organized crime touched on - or clobbered - the Illinois Valley, ranging from moonshine to murder.

What Capone foe once killed a man during a boxing match in La Salle?

What are the Illinois Valley's links to the St. Valentine's Day Massacre?

Find the answers and more inside!

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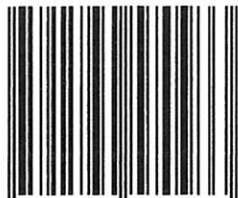
"This is a delightful book!"

- *John Drummond, WBBM-TV Chicago*



Dan Churney is a native of North Central Illinois and has been a reporter in that region for several years. In addition to his newspaper work, Churney has had a short story published and has won a number of writing awards.

ISBN 1-59457-093-0



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Cover design by Keith Seroka

# EXHIBIT D

# Weger Studies Appeal . . .

(Continued from Page One)

doubts in my mind, but the defense didn't live up to expectations."

The jury foreman said the first ballot, taken Thursday night, was 7-5 for a guilty verdict. Friday, the first ballot was 6-6, with other results 8-4, 11-1 and 12-0.

Judge Leonard Hoffman, in charging the jury, said it could free Weger, send him to prison, or condemn him to the electric chair.

The trial was limited to the charge of murdering Mrs. Oetting, wife of George Oetting, general supervisor of internal audits for the Illinois Bell Telephone Co.

steep-walled dead-end gorge, two miles from the lodge where Weger worked as a dishwasher.

The killings took place on a springlike day. Bodies of the victims were found two days later, March 16, in a shallow grave near the head of the canyon, after about one foot of snow fell in the area.

In his closing presentation to the jury Thursday, Richardson termed the crime "brutal, heinous, barbaric."

"The injuries that this woman received are as gruesome as you will experience in your lifetime," he said.

## Other Evidence

The jurors also were permitted

# EXHIBIT E

Thank you.

THE COURT: We will take a tenminute recess.

(Short recess taken.)

MR. RACCUGLIA: Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Raccuglia.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Counsel, ladies and gentlemen  
of the jury:

At this time it is my privilege  
to speak to you on what is known as our rebuttal  
argument.

We have something in common in  
this case. For many of you and probably all of  
you this is your first chance to sit as a juror  
and to see the administration of justice.

For me, this is my first oppor-  
tunity to speak to a jury in a criminal case of  
this magnitude. I consider this a privilege to  
be a part of justice, the administration of  
justice, and I want to speak to you and I want  
to tell you this:



what the position of the lady was.

That is the position (indicating).  
And Chester puts that woman in that position not  
only at the reenactment but in his confessions.

This is Chester Weger going up  
the bluff trail (indicating), showing how he  
left.

That isn't a pale-cheeked boy.

Now, I state to you ladies and  
gentlemen that this man does not deserve 199  
years in the penitentiary. He doesn't deserve  
299 years in the penitentiary. He doesn't  
deserve 399 years in the penitentiary.

He deserves to be electrocuted,  
and they were all qualified, you all stated you  
had no conscientious scruples against the  
application of the death penalty, and I believed  
you, and I believe you now, and I believe that  
you will perform your duty.

This is a serious matter, one that  
should not be deliberated upon on the basis of

petty prejudice.

You might not like me or Mr. McNamara, but that should not be taken into consideration.

You should decide on the facts we have presented to you.

We have proven this case beyond all reasonable doubt, all doubt. And I want you to remember why Chester Weger confessed this crime:

He confessed this crime as he stated it to Craig Armstrong because of his mother and because of his father.

And now in closing, I say this: I leave you with three requests:

One, find this defendant guilty as he should be found.

Two, give him the punishment he deserves, the electric chair.

And three, ask the good Lord to have mercy on his wretched soul.

# EXHIBIT F

IRMA BYCZYNSKI,  
called as a witness for the People, having been  
first duly sworn, was examined and testified as  
follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY

MR. RACCUGLIA:

Q State your name, please?

A Mrs. Irma Byczynski.

Q Mrs. Byczynski, where do you reside?

A Utica.

Q How long have you resided in Utica?

A Oh, since 1936.

Q Mrs. Byczynski, are you employed?

A At Starved Rock Lodge, in the kitchen.

Q Is that full time?

A Part time.

Q How long have you been engaged in that work  
part time?

A I would say off and on it is going on  
three years.

Q Mrs. Byczynski, I direct your attention  
to the 17th day of March, 1960, and ask you

whether or not you have an independent recollection of having worked on that day?

A Yes.

Q Do you know Chester Otto Weger?

A Yes.

Q Can you identify him?

A Yes, I can.

Q Would you identify him here, and point him out in the court room?

A He is sitting right over there, at the table.

Q Let the record show that the witness has indicated the defendant seated with his counsel at defense table.

Mrs. Byczynski, do you have an independent recollection of whether or not Chester was working on March 17th?

A Yes.

Q He was?

A Yes, he was.

Q In 1960?

A Yes.

Q Did you have occasion to see him on that

day?

A Yes, I did.

Q Where would that have been?

A In the kitchen.

Q In the kitchen?

A Yes.

Q What was your work while you were at the lodge part time?

A Part time dishwasher, and also in the kitchen.

Q How close would you be to Chester Otto Weger in distance when you were working there?

A Right together.

Q Did you work for a period of time at the lodge?

A Yes, at the same lodge.

Q How long would you be with him during the day?

A I would be with him about six hours.

Q Will you tell the Court and jury what, if anything, you noticed about Chester Otto Weger's appearance on that day?

A Yes. He had come in to work in the

morning that day.

I noticed that his face was bruised and scratched.

Q Will you describe the scratches and the location, please?

A He had scratches up above the eye, and some on the face, and on the neck, and quite a bruise under the right eye. It was yellow.

Q What size was this bruise, if you know?

A About the size of a quarter, something like that.

Q Did you make any remarks to Chester about his appearance?

A No, not right away; no.

Q What was the state of your mind as you noticed the appearance of the defendant at that time?

MR. MC NAMARA: I object to that statement, if your Honor please.

THE COURT: I don't understand the question.

MR. RACCUGLIA: What I am trying to show, your Honor --

MR. MC NAMARA: Your Honor, I am going to

object to any offer of proof before the jury.

MR. RACCUGLIA: I asked her her state of mind insofar as her thinking when she noticed the defendant's appearance, that she make a declaration of her state of mind at that time, which is entirely proper.

The witness is on the witness stand now and she can testify to the state of mind she was in at that time.

MR. MC NAMARA: Your Honor, I object to that.

THE COURT: The objection will be sustained.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Q Could you describe to the Court and jury the markings on Chester Otto Weger's face at that time and place? Would you describe the length of the markings, and how many there were, if you know?

A There were several; there were quite a few.

Q Can you describe them, please?

A They were quite noticeable -- if that is what you mean -- you could see them, and the bruise was noticeable.

Q You have been questioned about this case



for some time, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Who was the first person you told about these scratches and bruises on Chester's face?

A Mrs. Reeves.

Q Who did you talk to, if anyone else? Who did you tell it to?

A I mentioned it to the employees there in the kitchen, and I talked with several of them -- Mark, for one; he was one of them. We talked about it, just discussed it among ourselves.

Q Did you tell any law enforcement agencies about these scratches and bruises?

A I told Mr. Hess and Mr. Dummett when they asked me about it. They were the first ones I did tell it to.

Q You didn't volunteer this information?

A No, they asked me, and I told them.

Q Why was it that you didn't volunteer this information?

A Nobody asked me before that -- I was afraid to.

Q Why were you afraid?

MR. MC NAMARA: I object to that.

MR. RACCUGLIA: I have a right on direct examination to ask this woman why she didn't tell the law enforcement agencies what she saw.

MR. MC NAMARA: I don't think it is proper, unless she was threatened.

I don't think it is competent, your Honor.

THE COURT: In view of the manner in which you have been attacking these witnesses, I will permit it.

Proceed.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Q Why were you afraid?

A When I seen the condition of his face, I connected that, and I was afraid to say anything working with him.

Q What do you mean by you "connnected" it?

MR. MC NAMARA: To which I object, your Honor --

THE COURT: Yes. Strike it out.

MR. MC NAMARA: -- and I ask that the jury be instructed to disregard the answer.

THE COURT: Yes, the jury will disregard

the answer. It has no bearing on this case at all. It is purely a supposition on the part of the witness.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Q You stated that you were afraid, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Did you have occasion to speak to any law enforcement agencies immediately after the body was found at St. Louis Canyon?

A I believe these investigators, they were over there. I don't recall the names.

There was an investigator over there. He called us in. It would have been that following Friday, of the 18th, that he called us, and he asked us if we had any knowledge about whether anybody had made any indecent remarks, but of course --

Q At that time you didn't state anything about the scratch?

A No, not at that time, no.

Q Did you tell your superior about these scratches?

A I mentioned it to my boss.

Q What did your boss tell you?

What was the nature of the order that your boss gave you?

MR. MC NAMARA: I object to this, your Honor.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Your Honor, he went into this on cross examination -- as to why -- the jury has a right to know the reason why.

MR. MC NAMARA: I didn't ask why they didn't. I simply brought out the date that was first mentioned.

THE COURT: In view of the previous testimony, I will have to cut you off on this.

Now, I will sustain the objection.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Q Do you recall approximately how long after March 17th it was that you first mentioned these scratches to any law enforcement agencies?

A Oh, I would say the next day.

Q Do you know whether or not there was -- do you know whether or not any of your statements were recorded in writing?

A I don't know; I have no idea.

Q Do you know how many statements you gave?

A Well, the first time we were questioned was by the investigators at the lodge, Starved Rock in the room there, and again we were questioned there in the room right across -- 101, I believe.

I believe he was from the State's Attorney's office.

And I also talked to Mr. Hess and Mr. Dummett.

Q In other words, you gave quite a few statements?

A About four or five times, I am sure.

MR. RACCUGLIA: You may cross examine.

#### CROSS EXAMINATION

BY

MR. MC NAMARA:

Q Mrs. Byczynski, the condition of Chester Weger's face, which you have just testified to, are you absolutely certain as to the date you noticed that?

A I am positive.

Q Could that have been on Monday, the 14th?

A No, it was on Thursday.

Q It was on Thursday?

A Yes.

Q And that would be the 17th?

A That's right.

Q Did you say anything to him about it?

A No, sir.

Q Did he say anything to you about it?

A No, sir.

Q Do you, of your own knowledge, know of anything he did with regard to the scratches?

A No, sir.

Q Did you notice any scratches or abrasions of any kind on his neck?

A Well, no, not so much on his neck. On his face above his eye.

Q Above the eye?

A Yes, and a bruise below the right eye.

Q What did you notice above his eye?

A Quite a scratch.

Q Indicating a scratch up here?

A Yes.

Q Did you notice anything on the side of his face?

A There were marks, but you see, it was beginning to heal up after that.

Q It was beginning to heal up? It had begun to heal up?

A Yes, it began to heal up. It looked like it healed up.

Q Would that have been consistent with shaving scratches or cuts?

A No, I don't think so, because they would look like -- I have a husband and son that shave, and I know -- I have a son and a husband who shave, but they --

Q They look different?

A Yes.

Q You were first questioned when you noticed this on Thursday?

A The following Friday, I think.

Q That would be on the 18th?

A Yes.

Q That was the first time that you told anyone about the scratches on Chester Weger's face

which you saw?

A I didn't tell him that. He didn't ask me.

What he asked me was, if anybody -- if I knew of anybody that had offered any rides or made any --

Q Indecent proposals?

A Yes.

Q And Chester had never made any indecent proposals?

A No.

MR. RACCUGLIA: To which we object, your Honor, but she may answer.

MR. MC NAMARA: Q At the time that you were questioned, were the other employes also questioned?

A Yes.

Q Do you know whether or not of your own knowledge whether or not Chester was being questioned?

A Yes, he was.

Q He was?

A Yes.

Q You had no conversations that you know of



with Chester Weger?

A No, outside of hello, and that's all.

MR. MC NAMARA: I have no further questions.

MR. RACCUGLIA: No questions, your Honor.

THE COURT: That is all. You may step down.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Your Honor, our next witness will not be here until one o'clock, and I have no more witnesses at the present time. If we could adjourn now and come back earlier, perhaps?

(Witness excused.)

THE COURT: All right. The State has run out of witnesses, and we will adjourn now until 1:15 p.m., instead of 1:30.

(Whereupon further hearing of the foregoing cause was continued to 1:15 o'clock p.m. of the same day.)

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# EXHIBIT G

MR. RACCUGLIA: The People will call Louise Reeves.

THE CLERK: Raise your right hand, please?

(Witness duly sworn.)

LOUISE REEVES,  
called as a witness for the People, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY

MR. RACCUGLIA:

Q Will you state your name, please?

A Louise Reeves.

Q And where do you reside?

A Starved Rock.

Q And what is your occupation, ma'am?

A I do the silver.

Q And you are employed at Starved Rock?

A Yes.

Q And how long have you been so employed?

A About four years.

Q Would you explain what you mean by doing

the silver?

A Well, it comes in -- the busboy brings the silver in, he dumps it into a dish pan.

I take the silver out and put it in a basket, and then it is put into the machine, comes through the machine, comes through the other end, and I wipe it.

Q And this, of course, takes place in the kitchen, is that correct?

A Yes.

Q Now, ma'am, I call your attention to the 15th day of March, 1960, and ask you whether or not you have an independent recollection of working on that day?

A On Tuesday that would be?

Q Yes.

A Yes.

Q Do you know the defendant Weger?

A Yes, I do.

Q Would you identify him, please?

A (Witness indicates.)

Q Let the record show that the witness has indicated the defendant seated with his counsel at

the counsel table.

Do you have an independent recollection of seeing Chester Weger on March 16th, 1960?

A Yes, I do.

Q And where would that be?

A In the kitchen.

Q Do you have an approximation as to the time?

A When I went to work in the morning, he was in the kitchen.

Q Would you tell the Court and the jury, please, what, if anything, unusual you observed about the defendant Weger?

A Yes.

Chester had scratches all up and down his face here (indicating).

He had a bruise, a bad bruise.

Q And where was that bruise located?

A Right up here (indicating).

Q Can you describe the scratches, as to their length?

A Well, they were all up and down his cheek here (indicating), on both sides.

Q Can you describe what they looked like?

A They just looked like long scratches.

Q Now, I call your attention to the 17th day of March, 1960, and ask you if you have an independent recollection of working on that day?

A Yes.

Q Now, do you have a recollection as to whether or not the defendant Weger was working on that day?

A Yes.

Q Did you see the defendant Weger on that day?

A Yes.

Q And where would that be, ma'am?

A In the kitchen.

Q And the approximate time, if you know?

A Well, I saw him all day long, I mean when he was in and out.

He was working that day.

Q Now, on that day, March 17th, 1960, did you have occasion to notice anything unusual about his appearance on that day?

A Yes, I did.

Q Would you tell the Court and the jury the circumstances and the unusual appearance?

A Well, we have a long table that the racks are placed on to stack dishes. Chester was sitting up on these racks, and he had one of the cloths that we -- that they use to wipe the dishes with. There is always three or four laying there.

Chester was sitting there. He was -- he had this cloth in his hand, and he was twining and twining the cloth. He was over like this (indicating), and there were scratches on his chest.

Q Now, did you have occasion to observe the length of these scratches?

A I couldn't see how long they were.

He had a lot of scratches, but I could see them up from here, but I couldn't tell you how long they were, but they were deep scratches.

Q Now, did you mention at any time, either March the 15th in 1960, or March the 17th in the

year 1960, anything to the defendant Weger about these scratches?

A I have never.

Q Would you tell the Court and the jury approximately how close you work to the defendant?

A You mean when I am doing silver?

Q Yes.

A It would be about 12 or 13 feet.

Q I see.

Is there any occasion which would allow you to get closer than 12 or 13 feet?

A Yes.

Q And --

A When I have to put the silver into the basket, I am right -- I was right next to Chester.

Q Now, you have been questioned about the matter at Starved Rock many times, is that correct, ma'am?

A Yes.

Q Now, do you recall the first time that you mentioned anything about scratches or bruises of the defendant?

A It was when I was called over the telephone



from Ottawa.

I was home ill at the time.

Q Now, is there a reason why you did not volunteer this information?

A Yes.

MR. MC NAMARA: Now, your Honor, I am going object to this.

THE COURT: Yes, I think I will sustain the objection.

MR. RACCUGLIA: You may cross examine.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY

MR. MC NAMARA:

Q Do you work with Mrs. Byczynski?

A Yes, I do.

Q Did you and Mrs. Byczynski discuss the scratches that you saw on Chester?

A Yes.

Q And when was the first time you did that?

A Probably right away.

Q Well, I would like you to -- can you give me a date and a time?

A No, I couldn't give you an exact date.

Q Well, do you think it was on the 15th?

A No, I don't think so. I think it was  
about on --

Q 17th?

A Thursday.

Q About on the 17th?

A If the 17th -- if Thursday was the 17th,  
that was the day.

Q And I presume that you and Mrs. Byczynski  
since that time have discussed this several times  
also, is that right?

A Many times.

Q And I presume that you also have discussed  
some theories about this particular case?

A Yes, sir.

Q Both you and Mrs. Byczynski, is that right?

A That is right.

Q And as you sit there now, you have some  
theories about the case, isn't that correct?

A Yes.

Q When was the first time that you reported  
to the authorities that you had seen some scratches

on Chester Weger's face?

A When I was asked.

Q And when was that? The date, please?

A I don't know the date.

I never told them about the scratches until they asked me about the scratches, then I told them.

Q Well, was it a month ago?

A Oh, it was longer ago than that.

Q Was it two months ago?

A More than that, but I can't tell you just when it was.

Q Now, you remember the scratches very clearly?

A I don't think I will ever forget them.

Q But you don't remember the date, is that right?

A That is right.

Q Now, did you discuss these scratches with anyone else out there at the lodge?

A Yes.

Q And who?

A Mrs. Robinson.

Q And what is her job out there?

A She is over in the salads.

Q But isn't it true, Mrs. Reeves, that it was probably seven to eight months before any of these scratches were reported to the authorities that you saw?

A That I saw?

Q Yes.

A I don't know exactly how long it was.

Q Would you say that was a reasonable figure?

A I don't know.

MR. RACCUGLIA: I object to arguing with the witness.

THE WITNESS: I don't know. I am not going to say.

MR. MC NAMARA: I have a right to find out.

MR. RACCUGLIA: He is merely arguing with the witness.

THE WITNESS: I can't tell you, because I don't remember.

THE COURT: That is clear now she stated it.

MR. MC NAMARA: She doesn't remember?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MC NAMARA: All right.

Q Now, to how many people have you given statements that were reduced to writing about this case, Mrs. Reeves?

A I don't know whether they were all writing them down or not. I didn't watch them.

I answered the questions that they asked me.

Q How many times were you questioned by law enforcement officials about this case?

A Oh, I imagine about four.

Q About four times?

A I think so.

Q And can you tell me when?

A No.

Well, at first, right away.

Q Now, when you say "right away", was that Thursday?

A Oh, I think it was Friday.

Q You think it was on Friday?

A Yes.

Q And isn't it true that all of the

employees of the kitchen, including Chester Weger, were questioned on Friday, is that right?

A I don't know whether they were all questioned on Friday or not.

Q Well, possibly Thursday, Friday and Saturday, would you say that was a fair statement?

A I suppose so.

Q Now, were you questioned by any assistant State's Attorneys?

A He might have been. I don't know who they were. I was so glad to answer the questions and get out of there, I didn't ask them their names.

Q Do you know whether or not any of these were reduced to writing?

A Possibly.

Q Do you know how many?

A No.

MR. MC NAMARA: Now, your Honor, if this woman gave any statements --

MR. RACCUGLIA: Your Honor --

MR. MC NAMARA: -- I am entitled to see them.

MR. RACCUGLIA: I will gladly turn the statement over to counsel.

THE COURT: Identify it and turn it over.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Let the record show that the People at this time are tendering to the defense, Mr. McNamara and Mr. Chester Weger, a statement taken by Craig Armstrong on October 11th, 1960.

The statement was taken in the presence of Beverly Meador, and this is the only statement that we have in our possession.

(Whereupon Mr. Raccuglia handed said statement to Mr. McNamara.)

MR. RACCUGLIA: Excuse me, that is her statement, isn't it?

MR. MC NAMARA: Yes, Louise Reeves, yes.

Q Now, this statement, Mrs. Reeves, was given to Craig Armstrong on Tuesday, October 11th, 1960.

Did you give any statements to him or any other authorities after that time?

A I don't think so.

Q And how many times have you talked with the present State's Attorney and his assistants

as to your testimony today?

A Twice.

Q Twice?

A Yes.

Q And when was that?

A Oh, I don't know. It was last week or the week before, and this morning.

Q And this morning?

A He didn't -- he told me this morning to get up and tell the truth, and that was it.

Q And he didn't tell you anything else?

A He did not.

Q Did you go over the testimony that -- the questions he was going to ask you?

A Yes.

Q Now, in this statement that you gave to Craig Armstrong, Mrs. Reeves, you stated -- this question was asked of you;

"Chester Weger worked on Tuesday.

Do you remember seeing Chester that day?

"Answer" --

-- you answered:



"Yes."

"Question: What was he doing?"

"Answer: Throwing dishes through  
the other end.

"Question: You remember what he  
had on for clothes?"

"Answer: No.

"Question: Do you remember look-  
ing at his face?"

"Answer: Yes.

"Question: Do you remember if he  
had scratches on it?"

"Answer: Yes.

"Question: Where were those  
scratches?"

"Answer: I just noticed he had  
scratches on his face. I really  
didn't pay any attention. Chester  
was a kid that you didn't pay too  
much attention to him anyway. He  
was a nice kid. He was a little odd."

A Well, that is true.

Q Now, the question is:

"Were they high on his forehead?

"Answer: I think on his face, I noticed when he bent over he had some here (Pointing to the conjuncture of the collar bone), his shirt was open.

"I thought he had a fight at home with his wife.

"Question: Do you know his wife and he didn't get along?"

MR. RACCUGLIA: Well, now, your Honor, I don't think that this is material.

MR. MC NAMARA: This is all part of her testimony that was given.

MR. RACCUGLIA: That is correct, but he is going beyond the direct.

We never mentioned anything about whether or not Chester Weger gets along with his wife. That is irrelevant.

That is not in issue here.

Of course, if the defense would like to put that into the record, that is his business.

THE COURT: Well, then you have no objection I take it.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Well, I do have an objection insofar as the statements made -- the statement Mrs. Reeves made about the condition of the family at home.

THE COURT: Well, I don't see what is material about it.

MR. MC NAMARA: All right.

Q "Question" -- I am skipping along now:

"Question: Do you know if Chester needed a shave that Tuesday?

"Answer: No, I didn't pay enough attention.

"Question: How far away were you when you looked at those scratches?

"Answer: I was close to him some-times."

And then the question was given to you by the examiner:

"Question: One time he leaned down and you noticed scratches on the upper part of his chest and on his

face one or two places, is that correct?"

A He had them on both sides of his face.

Q And you said:

"Yes, there were more than one or two."

No, this isn't -- yes, that is right.

"Question: Were they more or less confined to one side of his face?"

"Answer: I really wouldn't know. I didn't pay that much attention."

Is that what you said?

A If it is down there, I must have.

Q Then you went on, and you were asked:

"Have you ever told anybody about it?"

"Answer: I don't think so."

Now, this was in October.

"Question: I am the first person that has ever inquired about this?"

"Answer: Yes. Nobody asked me about it. I didn't think anything about it.

"Question: Do you know if the scratches on his face went parallel or vertical?

"Answer: I think it was vertical. I am not too sure."

Then later you were asked:

"Question: You wouldn't have an idea how long the scratches lasted?"

And you answered:

"Answer: No, I wouldn't. I think somebody said he did it shaving."

Is that right?

A That is what he said.

Q Did you hear him say that?

A No.

(Mr. McNamara returned said statement to Mr. Raccuglia.)

MR. RACCUGLIA: Are you finished with it?

MR. MC NAMARA: Yes, for now.

That is all I have, your Honor.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Just a moment, please.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY

MR. RACCUGLIA:

Q Ma'am, is there a particular reason why you did not mention the scratches to anyone prior to October 11th?

MR. MC NAMARA: Now, I object to that, your Honor.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Now, your Honor, this was brought out in cross examination, and I think the jury ought to be -- ought to know why.

MR. MC NAMARA: She testified when she first mentioned it in answer to my question.

It is purely speculative and self-serving.

THE COURT: I don't know what probative value that would have.

If you want me to, I will send the jury out and you can tell me.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Well, I wish you would.

THE COURT: Will the jury please step out

for a minute?

(Whereupon the jury retired from the court room, and the following took place outside the presence of the jury:)

MR. RACCUGLIA: If your Honor please, the purpose of this is to show that the witness as well as all of the witnesses at the lodge, were told to let the police do the investigation work and not to tell them anything.

Now, we have a right, I believe, to allow the jury to hear this so that the jury can realize why these scratches were never mentioned until October 11th.

They should have a right to understand the situation surrounding the statements taken at the lodge.

Now, we must realize that these employees at the lodge have been talked to many, many times, and the feeling at the lodge between the lodge employees and the owner of the lodge and the state police and the authorities was not the

most desirable, and as a result, these witnesses will testify under oath that they were told that they were to leave the work of investigation to the police, and not to volunteer anything until they were asked; "wait until you are asked about certain things and then make your statements."

Now, these officers never asked any of these witnesses, the original investigating officers, about scratches on Weger's face, and as a result they refused to volunteer this information.

Now, I think it is important to get this before the jury so that they can understand the full intent of the testimony of these witnesses, understanding why these witnesses did not volunteer this information.

MR. MC NAMARA: There is no foundation for that at all.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Now, your Honor, insofar as the foundation is concerned, on direct examination I attempted to bring this out, and the objection was made and the objection was sustained.

However, it was brought up by the



defense counsel on cross examination when he said or was talking about, "when you first told about the scratches."

He mentioned, "It's been some time, it was eight months before you mentioned it to anyone about scratches."

Now, I believe the jury should know why it was eight months before the scratches were mentioned.

He brought this out on his cross examination.

I believe we have a right on redirect to clarify any statements made on cross.

MR. MC NAMARA: It is highly prejudicial and it would call for strictly a conclusion of hers.

MR. RACCUGLIA: It is not a conclusion.

MR. MC NAMARA: It is strictly self-serving.

MR. RACCUGLIA: She can testify of her own knowledge.

MR. MC NAMARA: There is no foundation.

MR. RACCUGLIA: She can testify from her own knowledge.

MR. MC NAMARA: She would just be giving her opinion.

MR. RACCUGLIA: She will say she was told this.

MR. MC NAMARA: That is hearsay.

MR. RACCUGLIA: It is not hearsay. It is apparent hearsay and that is an exception to the rule and she was actually told this herself.

This didn't come from another employee who said, "Now, you know that someone told us to keep quiet."

She was told this. They were all told this particular point, and I think the jury and the prosecution -- I think that the prosecution should be allowed to present this to the jury to allow them to understand why these statements were given October 11th and not brought forth to the police officials immediately.

This cannot be prejudicial.

MR. MC NAMARA: Her statement wouldn't be proof of that.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Well, that is what counsel says, but anything that comes out of the witness

chair is proof. It is up to the jury to decide whether it is proof of the statement or not.

MR. MC NAMARA: Well, that is not quite so, Counsel, either.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Direct your remarks to the Court, please.

The whole impact of this testimony will be lost.

THE COURT: Well, the question always is whether or not proposed evidence has any bearing on the charge before the Court or will tend to explain the charge or the testimony of the witness.

MR. RACCUGLIA: That is correct.

This will certainly explain why, which the defense counsel brought out on cross:

"Isn't it a fact that it was seven or eight months before you gave a statement?"

MR. MC NAMARA: There is no foundation for this.

All this testimony is counsel's, your Honor, about what they might have been told or what they thought amongst themselves. There

is no foundation. There is nothing in the record about that at all.

Now, if he wants to lay a proper foundation --

MR. RACCUGLIA: This is a proper foundation.

MR. MC NAMARA: This is not a proper foundation.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Whether or not she was told, that is a proper foundation.

You don't need foundation to ask questions of witnesses.

MR. MC NAMARA: I object to this. It is highly prejudicial.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Well, that is a stock objection which we have been listening to, "highly prejudicial," we have been listening to that routine for four days.

MR. MC NAMARA: Yes, and you will hear it again and again.

MR. RACCUGLIA: And it will have the same worth as it has had for the last four days.

MR. MC NAMARA: So long as you continue your conduct you will hear it again and again.

THE COURT: I think it is dangerous, in any case, not just a case like this, to get into the realm of why or why not something is done, because it involves speculations and conclusions.

MR. RACCUGLIA: But, Judge, this isn't speculation. She knows this from first-hand knowledge.

THE COURT: The question before the Court, the question of fact, is whether or not he had scratches on his face shortly after the crime was supposed to have been committed.

Now, she testified that on Tuesday, the 15th, she saw the scratches.

She testified that on Thursday, the 17th, she saw scratches on his chest -- that is, providing your concern -- you take into consideration the weight that should be given to this witness, that is testimony to a fact.

When that fact was revealed by her to somebody else is of no consequence.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Well, in line of the --

THE COURT: Now, the question is whether or not he had scratches shortly after the crime was

supposed to have been committed.

Now, I don't know why it is of any consequence whether or not she told it to a state policeman, an investigator, another employee, or didn't.

The reason for inquiring as to when she might have said this is so that the defense can attack the witness, attack the credibility, attack the veracity and the truth and the ability of the witness to recall what she saw or didn't see.

But to let her testify as to why she did or didn't do something which is of no consequence, I don't think adds anything to the case.

The fact is she said on a certain time she saw this.

Now, her testimony's weight will depend on his ability to tear it down, and not upon your ability to explain something.

No, I am going to sustain the objection.

Bring the jury back.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Well, then there will be no redirect examination.

THE COURT: Does that finish it, then?

MR. MC NAMARA: That finishes it.

THE COURT: Call the jury back in.

You have to wait a minute, ma'am.

Get your next witness ready.

THE WITNESS: Do I have to sit here until they come in?

THE COURT: Yes, I want you to stay there so that they can here me excuse you.

THE WITNESS: All right.

(Whereupon the jury returned to the court room, and the following took place in the presence of the jury:)

THE COURT: All right, you may step down now, Mrs. Reeves.

(Witness excused.)

THE COURT: Call your next witness.

MR. RACCUGLIA: The People will call Mark Lolkus.

Your Honor, at this time the People

would like to make a motion to strike that portion of the testimony, cross examination of the witness, Louise Reeves, and to have the jury instructed to disregard that portion of the testimony with reference to a statement that was supplied to Mr. McNamara.

The reason for the motion on behalf of the People is that the law requires us to supply him with the statements for an inspection and use for impeachment purposes.

I would like to state that Counsel did not impeach the witness by these statements. He did not show that she had made any contrary statements at a previous time than she stated on the witness stand.

MR. MC NAMARA: Now, your Honor, that is not so, and if you want to read all of the testimony, I will be happy to point them out.

THE COURT: Well, I will deny the motion.

The jury can be the judge of that.

THE CLERK: Raise your right hand, please.

(Witness duly sworn.)



# EXHIBIT H

The People will call Mrs. Robinson,  
Mattie Robinson.

MATTIE ROBINSON,  
called as a witness by the People, having been  
first duly sworn, was examined and testified as  
follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY

MR. RACCUGLIA:

Q Will you state your name, please?

A Mattie Robinson.

Q Is that Miss or Mrs?

A Mrs.

Q Where do you reside, Mrs. Robinson?

A I reside Utica, Utica, Illinois.

Q What is your business or occupation, ma'am?

A I was a salad chef.

Q You were a salad chef?

A Yes.

Q Are you employed at the present time?

A No, I am laid off at the present time.

Q I direct your attention to the evening of

March 14, 1960, and ask you if you have an independent recollection of working on that evening?

A Yes, I do.

Q Do you know the defendant, Chester Otto Weger?

A Yes, I do.

Q Would you identify him?

A Yes, that is Chester over there.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Let the record show that Mrs. Robinson has indicated the defendant seated with his counsel, Mr. McNamara, at the defense table.

Q Mrs. Robinson, I again direct your attention to the aforesaid date, and I ask you whether or not you had occasion to see the defendant, Chester Otto Weger, on that evening?

A Yes, I did.

Q Approximately how far away were you from him when he first came in, do you know?

A When he first came in?

Q Yes.

A I had been just at least 15 feet or more from him.

Q Who else was present there in the kitchen then at that time and place?

A Glen Comatti, the chef.

Q Did you have occasion to hear Mr. Comatti make a statement to the defendant, Chester Otto Weger?

A Yes, I did.

Q Will you tell us, please, what that statement was?

A He said, "What happened to you? What happened to you?"

He looked up as he went by and he said, "What happened to you?" And Chester walked by, and he said to Chester, he told him, "Don't tell anyone you run into a door."

Q I direct your attention approximately to the 21st day of March, 1960, and ask you whether or not you had occasion to see Chester Otto Weger on that day?

A Yes, sir.

MR. MC NAMARA: What was that date again, please?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. RACCUGLIA: The 21st.

THE WITNESS: Yes, I imagine I did.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Q Where would that be?

A In the kitchen I had seen him.

Q Did you have an opportunity to notice his physical appearance on that day?

A Yes. You see --

Q Just answer the question --

A Yes.

Q -- what, if anything, unusual did you notice about his face?

A I saw a bruise about his eye, with a couple of little marks --

Q Was it fading away --

MR. MC NAMARA: I object, your Honor. That is leading.

THE COURT: Yes, it is leading.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Q What did you notice, what was the condition, what did you see?

A It was kind of a greenish-yellow bruise.

Q Do you know what size it was? Can you describe it for us, what size it was?

A It was around by the eye; I don't know

which eye. It was around by the eye in there.

MR. RACCUGLIA: You may cross examine.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY

MR. MC NAMARA:

Q Mrs. Robinson, on the 14th of March, 1960, when you say you saw Chester Weger and overheard this conversation with Mr. Comatti, you didn't hear what Chester replied to him as he went by?

A No, I didn't. Chester was going to work, and he kept on walking.

Q You didn't notice anything untoward in his physical appearance at that time?

A No.

Q You didn't notice anything?

A No.

Q The first thing you saw or that you noticed was on the 21st?

A Yes, that's it; that's the first I saw of anything.

Q You have discussed this matter with Mrs. Reeves and Mrs. Byczynski?

A I have talked about it, what we read in the paper.

Q And that has been for some time, is that correct?

A Like anybody else would, all during the course of it, like anybody else would, yes.

MR. MC NAMARA: Thank you. That is all.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Thank you, Mrs. Robinson.

THE COURT: That is all. You may step down.

(Witness excused.)

(Discussion off the record.)

THE COURT: We will take a short recess.

(Short recess taken.)

# EXHIBIT I



GLEN COMATTI,

called as a witness for the People, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY

MR. RACCUGLIA:

Q Would you state your name, please?

A Glen Comatti.

Q And where do you reside, sir?

A Oglesby.

Q And what is your business or occupation?

A Chef at Starved Rock Lodge.

Q How long have you been so employed, sir?

A At the lodge?

Q Yes.

A Ten, eleven years.

Q Now, Mr. Comatti, I direct your attention to the month of March, 1960, and ask you whether or not you have an independent recollection of working during that month?

A Yes, sir, I worked.

Q Now, I direct your attention to the 15th

of March, 1960, which would be a Tuesday, and ask you whether or not you have an independent recollection of working on that day?

A Yes, sir, I worked.

Q Now, Mr. Comatti, do you have any other duties in conjunction with your duties as chef?

A I do all the ordering, buying.

Q And you are somewhat of a superior in the kitchen, is that correct?

A Yes, sir.

Q And how many chefs do you have?

A At the time I had two with me.

Q I see. And they designated you as the head chef, is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q Now, Mr. Comatti, in your duties as chef, you stated that you also did the buying and selling.

Did you or -- was it under your direction to order string for the lodge?

A Yes, sir, I ordered the string.

Q And was that personally, sir?

A Yes, sir, unless it is ordered on a day off that I am not there, and then I leave a notice

that it will be ordered.

Q Now, is the string that you order an integral part of your kitchen?

A Yes, sir.

Q And what is it used for?

A Well, that there in general almost everything.

Q I see.

Now, where would this string be located, sir, in the kitchen area?

A Well, I have it, a ball kept in a can hanging right by the meat block at all times, and then there is a box in the back where all the string is kept.

Q And would that be accessible to anyone in the kitchen?

A Anyone in the kitchen.

Q Is there a certain kind of string that you order, Mr. Comatti?

A Well, at the time that this here -- I had two kinds of string.

Q I see.

A A 12- and a 20-ply.

Q Are you quite familiar with the appearance of the string you used?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you use it frequently in your job?

A Almost every day.

Q Now, Mr. Comatti, I hand you what has been marked as People's Exhibit No. 74 for identification.

A Yes, sir.

Q And I will ask that you examine this.

MR. MC NAMARA: Now, your Honor, I am going to object to this.

There is an improper foundation.

This man is not an expert.

THE WITNESS: This is similar to the string we used.

THE COURT: Just a minute.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Just a minute, Mr. Comatti.

THE COURT: Just a minute, just a minute.

What was that question?

(Pending question read by the reporter.)

THE COURT: Well, that is no question.

You asked him to examine it.

MR. RACCUGLIA: I showed him People's Exhibit No. 74 for identification, and I asked him to examine it.

THE COURT: Well, the objection will be overruled to that. He may examine it.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Q Now, Mr. Comatti, have you examined People's Exhibit No. 74 for identification?

A Yes.

Q I ask you whether or not you have ever seen string similar to this in the kitchen at the lodge?

MR. MC NAMARA: Now, I object to that, your Honor.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Your Honor, if I might say a word, this man is in charge of ordering all of the string at the lodge.

He is the fellow that handles it frequently in his duties.

We are not asking him to give an expert opinion as to the strain or stress of the string. However, I think that even as a layman

he is qualified to compare this cord with the cord that they had at the lodge.

Furthermore, it would be the only way that we could get that to the jury.

MR. MC NAMARA: Well, now, let me say something as to your getting it to the jury.

Your Honor, this string is apparently an integral part of their case. They have had it examined by the Sheriff, who testified that it came off the wrist of the dead woman.

It is common knowledge that the defendant worked at Starved Rock Lodge, and I am certainly going to object strenuously to letting them put a man on to testify that this piece of common, ordinary string, of which I am sure there are probably 2,000 varieties, I am not going to let my defendant be tied up on such flimsy evidence.

I strenuously object.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Well, I strenuously object to his remarks to the Court which are prejudicial to the jury.

MR. MC NAMARA: If they want to bring in an

expert to compare the two kinds of string, that is another matter.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Now, Judge --

MR. RICHARDSON: Judge --

THE COURT: Are you finished?

I will hear one at a time.

Are you finished?

MR. MC NAMARA: I am for the time being.

MR. RICHARDSON: Your Honor --

MR. RACCUGLIA: Judge, the defense counsel is attacking this question solely on the credibility of the testimony that is being extracted from this witness, no legal reasoning whatsoever. He is invading and asking the Court to invade the purview of the jury.

It is within the jury's province.

He can testify that this cord is similar, the same as the cord that came from the kitchen at the lodge.

Whether this is flimsy evidence or substantial evidence is not a ground for objection.

It is up to these twelve people

sitting here in the jury box to determine that particular point, whether it is good or bad, and I believe that he has a right legally to state whether or not it is similar.

His objection is that it is not -- it is flimsy, but that is no legal objection, your Honor. That is a conclusion on the part of the defense counsel.

THE COURT: My ruling will be that the witness may answer.

I think that the question goes to the weight of the evidence or rather, the objection goes to the weight of the evidence rather than to its admissibility.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Read the question back, and you may answer the question.

(Pending question read by  
the reporter.)

THE COURT: You may answer.

THE WITNESS: A Yes, sir.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Q Mr. Comatti, do you know  
Chester Otto Weger?



A Yes, sir.

Q Will you identify him for the Court and the jury, please?

A That is him (indicating).

MR. RACCUGLIA: Let the record show that he indicated the defendant seated next to his counsel McNamara at the counsel table.

Q Now, Mr. Comatti, directing your attention to the 15th day of March, 1960, did you have occasion to be in the kitchen at Starved Rock Lodge?

A Yes, sir.

Q Would you state who was present there, sir?

A In the kitchen with myself?

Q Yes, sir.

A That day there was I and the other cook, Mark Lolkus, and Chester worked, and the dish washers were Louise Reeves, Mrs. Robbie Robinson worked, and that is -- I don't exactly remember who else.

Q In any event, you saw the defendant, Chester Weger, in the kitchen at that time?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, Mr. Comatti, could you tell the Court and the jury whether or not the physical appearance of the defendant at that time was unusual?

A Yes.

Q Would you tell us what the unusual appearance might be?

A Well, he had a large bruise or scratch on the -- high on his cheek bone, and several small scratches.

Q I see.

Now, Mr. Comatti, how close did you get to Chester Weger that day?

A Well, I was close enough to notice that, because, I mean I noticed it right away.

Q Now, generally, how far away from you does Chester work generally in the kitchen area?

A Oh, he is in the back, around in the back.

Q So that you see him occasionally?

A I see him occasionally, yes, sir.

Q Now, could you tell the Court and the jury the length of this bruise or scratch, the

one that is more pronounced?

A Well, it was from, you know, just right here on the cheek bone (indicating).

Q I see.

A A scratch or a rake on the cheek bone.

Q Could you describe that to the jury?

Would you say that it was fresh?

MR. MC NAMARA: Now, your Honor, I am going to object to this.

THE COURT: Yes, sustained.

MR. MC NAMARA: He has testified as to what it was.

THE COURT: That is right.

MR. RACCUGLIA: You may cross examine.

MR. MC NAMARA: Now, your Honor, I have been surprised at this procedure concerning the string, and I would like the Court's permission to cross examine this man later on today after the noon hour, and to reserve my cross examination until this time.

MR. RACCUGLIA: We are going to object strenuously.

THE COURT: How have you been surprised?

MR. RACCUGLIA: Where is the legal surprise?

THE COURT: Just a minute.

Isn't he on the list of witnesses?

MR. RACCUGLIA: He most certainly is on the list of witnesses.

MR. MC NAMARA: Yes, he is on the list of witnesses, but I had no knowledge of any testimony he was going to give concerning the string.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Obviously.

MR. MC NAMARA: This wasn't brought in previously, and I had no knowledge of it.

How can I properly examine him on the string?

MR. RACCUGLIA: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Just a minute.

MR. MC NAMARA: How can I properly examine him when I am completely unprepared? I was completely unaware.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Your Honor, are we required to inform the defense counsel as to what the testimony of the witnesses is going to be?

MR. MC NAMARA: If you want to be fair, you should.

MR. RACCUGLIA: We are being fair, but we have to be fair to the People as well as the defendant, your Honor.

This is not legal surprise.

THE COURT: Well, what is there about your cross examination that you are not prepared to conduct at this time?

MR. MC NAMARA: Well, in other words, he has given the opinion now that that string is similar to what was down there.

I would like to have an opportunity to get some string and see how good a man he is on string.

MR. RACCUGLIA: That will serve no purpose. He stated the string is similar.

Mr. McNamara could bring in a truckload of string and tell him to examine it.

MR. MC NAMARA: That would be a little difficult.

Now, I will proceed.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY

MR. MC NAMARA:

Q Mr. Comatti, you stated that this string was similar to what is used down there?

A That is right.

Q But you can't of your own knowledge say that this is the same string that came from your kitchen, can you?

A No.

Q In fact, it is very common string, isn't it?

A Well, I don't know about that.

Q Well, now, in your experience as a buyer, wouldn't you say that this is a very common type of string?

A Yes.

Q It is?

A It is.

Q And it can be obtained almost any place, can't it?

A I buy from a couple or three different companies.

A Well, I never counted it.

Q All right.

Now, on the 15th of March -- is that the day you testified that you saw scratches on Chester?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, you didn't tell us when you saw the scratches?

A No, sir, I didn't.

Q Do you remember when?

A Well, I don't remember the exact time, no.

Q Now, did you and Chester ride to work together that morning?

A That I can't say.

Q But you did sometimes, didn't you?

A On occasions, yes, sir, if he asked me for a ride, I gave it to him.

Q Now, did you have any conversations with Chester that day?

A Just talk, maybe, as we passed, or something. I mean, I don't remember sitting down and talking with him or anything.

Q I mean, in other words, you were the chef

and he is the dish washer?

A He was working back there. I mean, I don't pay no attention to what he is doing all the time, no.

Q I mean, in other words, when you saw the scratches that were located --

A That is right.

Q -- in the vicinity of his cheek bone, you say?

A They were high on the cheek bone, and there was some smaller scratches, that is right.

Q Do you think that the scratches could have been consistent with shaving?

A No, I doubt it.

Q Is that possible?

A I doubt it.

Q And why do you say you doubt it?

A Well, I shave, and I don't cut myself like that.

Q What do you shave with?

A A Gillette.

Q Safety razor?

A Yes.



Q Do you ever shave with a straight razor?

A No.

Q Have you ever tried?

A No.

Q And you never cut yourself shaving?

A I said I cut myself, but not like that was.

Q Well, now, if you can tell us how different, how did it differ?

A It was more or less a rake and a bruise, I mean there was no cut like a razor would make.

Q And when you say that it was a bruise, what gave you the impression that it was a bruise?

A Because you could see how it was in the skin. The skin was not cut. It was more or less broke, and blood was drawn through it.

Q You mean little spots of blood?

A Yes, like a bruise would be.

Q So then it wasn't a cut then?

A It was a cut and a bruise together, a rake down the side of his face.

Q Now, which way did the cut run, and where was it located?

A Well, now, that I can't say, which side of the face it was on, because I don't remember, but I remember it was along about on the side of his face, a bruise mark, a rake.

Q How carefully did you look at it?

A Like I said, it was there good enough so that I noticed it when I came in, when I first saw him I noticed that there was something wrong.

Q But you don't remember when that was?

A I think it was either -- it was Tuesday.

Q You think it was Tuesday?

A Either Monday night or Tuesday. It was before the bodies were found on Wednesday.

Q And did he still have it on Wednesday?

A Well, we had -- there was so much commotion that nobody was interested in that, and like I say, at the time it was more or less a bunch of fellows joking.

Q But you didn't say anything to Chester about this?

A No, just made the remark about what happened.

Q Well, what do you mean, now? What remark about what happened?

A Well, I mean, I just made a remark, I asked him what happened, that is all.

Q And did he answer you?

A I don't know. He made some remark, yes, sir.

Q But you don't recall what that was?

A No, I don't know at the time, I mean, I don't pay no attention to what -- you know, like I say, it was a bunch of fellows joking at the time.

Q And who else was there?

A I think that Mark Lolkus was there, and that is about all that I recall.

Q How about the assistant maitre de, what is his name, Costello?

A Costello, he worked that day, yes, sir.

Q And was he there when you were doing this joking?

A No, not at the time, I don't think so.

Q When were you first -- when was the first time that you told any police official about seeing Chester Weger scratched?

A Oh, I told them a couple or three times.

I don't exactly remember the date,  
but I told them a couple of times.

Q As close as you can remember, tell me  
when and to whom?

A It was right after, because I was  
questioned just a couple of days after the tragedy,  
the bodies were found.

Q Friday, would you say you were questioned  
on Friday?

A It was either Thursday or Friday.

Q And who questioned you?

A I don't even remember the questioning  
officer's name.

Q Well, was it a county official?

A No.

Q A state police officer?

A I think he was from Chicago. I don't  
know exactly, because I never asked him where he  
worked or anything else. I just took it for  
granted.

Q Now, that was the first time?

A That is right.

Q And how long were you questioned at that

time?

A Oh, I don't remember.

Q To your best recollection?

A Maybe a half an hour.

Q Now, I will ask you to answer these to the best of your ability because you have been quite certain on your direct examination as to what you saw.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Now, your Honor --

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. RACCUGLIA: I have to object.

MR. MC NAMARA: I am sure he can remember.

MR. RACCUGLIA: I object to these remarks.

They are made in order to engender some kind of prejudice on behalf of the jury.

There is no need for a remark like that.

THE COURT: This is cross examination, proceed.

MR. MC NAMARA: Q Now, when was the next time that you were examined, Mr. Comatti, or when you gave a statement to some official?

A I don't remember, because like I say, I

was questioned quite a few times.

Q Now, you just told me that you figured about three.

A That is right.

Q Was it more than three?

A I mean, Mr. Armstrong once questioned me.

Q When was that, now?

A Well, now, that I can't say exactly.

Q Was it -- could it have been in September or October?

A Well, I am not even going to say, because I am not sure.

Q But you were questioned by Mr. Armstrong?

A Yes.

Q And where was that questioning, where did that take place?

A In the cabin at Starved Rock Lodge.

Q Now, who else questioned you, if you remember?

A Well, I think that Mr. Armstrong was the only one that questioned me, but he questioned me a couple of times because I took a lie detector test, as everybody else did.

Q And you say Craig Armstrong questioned you a few times?

A Yes, sir, he was around.

Q Now, can you remember any other occasions and who questioned you?

A No, I don't.

Q And when you were questioned, what generally did you tell about?

Were you questioned about your --

A About my --

Q -- your doings?

A That is right.

Q What you were doing?

A That is right.

Q Now, on any of these occasions, were you questioned about what Chester Weger might have been doing?

A No, because I mean they weren't concerned. I was concerned about myself, that is all.

Q Well, what I want to find out, Mr. Comatti, is when is the first time and to whom did you say that you saw Chester Weger with scratches on his face?

A Well, I think that that was Armstrong at that time made, you know, and I told him.

Q And that was, to the best of your recollection, in October?

A I wouldn't know.

Q Could it have been in October?

A Well, like I say, a couple or three times I was questioned, and I think that -- I am not sure, but I think that I was questioned right away, two days afterwards, or the day after the bodies were found.

Q But the first time that you ever gave the testimony that you gave here this morning was when you were questioned by Mr. Armstrong, is that right?

A Well, I don't recall whether I did to the first officer or not.

MR. MC NAMARA: Now, your Honor, in view of the witness's testimony, I am asking that I be supplied with copies of the statements that he has previously given.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Of course, your Honor, we are going to object, and we are going to object



for the reason that he has not shown any contra-  
testimony which would be grounds for impeachment.

MR. MC NAMARA: Read the last statement back  
that he just made.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Secondly, when a man says  
he doesn't remember or he can't be for sure on  
dates and months, that is not impeachment.

He is not -- he has not changed  
his story and he testified on the stand on cross  
examination that what he has said here today  
was the same that he has testified to or said  
previously.

Secondly, counsel has not  
established a written statement. He has not  
established that. That is a basic foundation.  
There are two things he must show: First of all,  
that the statement is in writing, and secondly  
he must show impeaching circumstances, and I  
don't believe he has.

MR. MC NAMARA: Now, if he doesn't remember,  
he may have remembered in some of those written  
statements that he gave to Craig, and I am  
entitled to see them.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Your Honor, he testified on cross examination -- this man is trying to be honest. He said, "I don't know. I can't remember exactly the date."

MR. MC NAMARA: He hasn't even remembered something very important to your case, and I want to test his memory, and that is my prerogative, and that is precisely why I am asking for it.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Well, the prerogative, your Honor, to test the memory of a witness is, it is true, in the hands of the defense counsel but I don't think the people should supply him with anything to help him in this regard.

THE COURT: Our Supreme Court has ruled that the defense, upon cross examination, is entitled to examine any statement in the hands of the prosecution to be used for impeachment purposes, unless such statement contains matters which do not relate to his direct testimony.

Under that rule, I am compelled to ask you if you have such a statement.

MR. RACCUGLIA: We have, and we will be glad

to turn it over to your Honor and have you look at the statement and determine whether or not this man should -- this man has given prior statements that are inconsistent which are grounds for impeachment.

We feel that that is the law in People vs. Wolff.

We shouldn't supply him with a statement to allow him to read everything that went on in a statement, because these fellows were all subject to investigation.

We will turn the statements over to you and allow you to read it, and if you feel in your mind that that -- that there was impeaching circumstances, then he is entitled to the document.

THE COURT: I don't believe that is the rule. I believe the rule is that upon a statement's existence being established, which is now the case, that it then is incumbent upon you to deliver that statement to the defense unless you state to the Court that there are matters in the statement which were not concerned with the direct

testimony.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Well, there are.

THE COURT: Are there such matters?

MR. RACCUGLIA: Yes, there are.

THE COURT: Then it is up to you to show those matters to me, and for me to blot them out or eradicate them or remove them from the statement before the defense looks at them, so we will do that now.

MR. RACCUGLIA: May we have five minutes? I don't have the statement with me, and I will have to go upstairs and get it.

THE COURT: Let's establish one more thing.

Is there just one statement?

MR. RACCUGLIA: That is all we have in our records.

THE COURT: Do you wish to query the witness as to whether there were any others?

MR. MC NAMARA: Yes, I would like to.

THE COURT: All right, proceed.

MR. MC NAMARA: Q Now, Mr. Comatti, how many written statements, or how many statements did you make that were written down, if you can

remember?

A Well, now, see, that is the thing.

All of mine was oral. Whether they were writing them down or not, I don't know.

Q I mean --

A He had his secretary with him, and whether she was writing down what I was saying, I wouldn't know, that is their business.

Q Well, now, when you were talking to Mr. Armstrong, what was his secretary doing?

A That I was not paying no attention to, what his secretary was doing. This was none of my business.

MR. RACCUGLIA: And further, your Honor, I am not certain that it is a statement that this man gave. It might be a memorandum by Mr. Armstrong as to his --

THE COURT: The memorandum will not be produced, but a statement will be, and I will only permit the defense to impeach on his direct testimony.

There will be no --

MR. RACCUGLIA: Thank you.

THE COURT: He has no right to go beyond that. That is the rule, as I understand it.

We will take a short recess, while you produce the statement to me in chambers.

(Short recess taken.)

MR. RACCUGLIA: At this time, your Honor, the People would like to make a record showing that on the 3rd day of October, 1960, a statement was taken by Mr. Craig Armstrong, Assistant State's Attorney at that time, and his secretary, Beverly Meador, and the statement was taken of Glen Comatti, and that pursuant to the request by defense counsel, the People will tender this statement at this time for his inspection and use.

Let the record further show that another statement of this witness, Glen Comatti, was taken on the 21st day of October, 1960, by Mr. Craig Armstrong, former Assistant State's Attorney, and his secretary, Beverly Meador, and that the People, pursuant to the request of defense counsel, will tender this to the defendant

for his inspection and use.

THE COURT: All right. Proceed, Mr. McNamara.

MR. MC NAMARA: Thank you, your Honor.

Q I believe you stated previously you were questioned many times subsequent to March 14, 1960, but that you did not know whether or not those statements were reduced to writing at that time?

A That's right.

Q You do not recall being questioned in October?

A Yes. I don't know if that was taken in writing. His secretary was along, and it was just questions -- I mean, there was --

Q I think you testified before that the statement you gave to Mr. Armstrong was the first time you mentioned -- in October, 1960 -- that you mentioned the cut or bruise?

A That I remember. Now, I don't recall what the questions was.

Q You further stated that you talked to Chester on the 14th of March, 1960.

A Was that Tuesday?

Q That was Monday.

A It was Tuesday we were discussing it. It was either Monday night or Tuesday night we were discussing this scratch on his face.

Q By "we", whom do you mean, you and Chester?

A There was a couple of other fellows there; Mark was one of them. I don't recall who the rest of them was.

Q Now, this statement that you gave to Mr. Armstrong, assistant state's attorney, on October 3, 1960, in answer to a question by Mr. Armstrong as follows:

"Did you notice any cuts or bruises on Chester's face that Monday or Tuesday?

"Answer: What is this, the scratches that everybody is talking about? I didn't notice them. The remark was made by one of us. He said it was a close shave. I never seen the scratches. I don't recall if I actually seen them. I remarked, 'What the heck happened to your face?'



He said, 'It was a close shave.'

Now, is that the statement you gave?

A Yes, if it was a close shave, and he remarked at that time that it was a close shave, and I said to him at that time, "If you shave any closer, you'll cut your throat."

Q You also said here previously that you hadn't seen them.

A Well, I don't recall that.

Q And the question was also asked of you:

"Where was the cut?"

And you said:

"I guess it was on the right side. I don't recall what they actually was, because at that time they didn't mean a thing."

A That's right. I said at that time they didn't mean a thing. They didn't mean a thing. It was just a bunch of guys joking.

Q Later on you were questioned by Mr. Armstrong, the former Assistant State's Attorney, on October 21, 1960, at the lodge. Do you

recall the time?

A I was questioned a couple of times. I don't recall the date.

Q You were asked this question:

"You couldn't remember if you talked to Chester about it that night?"

And that is referring to the above March 14th, 1960.

A Yes.

Q And you said this -- or this, in substance:

"I don't say that I did or didn't. I tell whoever comes in to fill the stoker because it has to be filled."

A Yes. At that time there was a remark about it -- just a minute; what was the question again?

Q The question which you were asked by Mr. Armstrong:

"You couldn't remember if you talked to Chester about it that night?"

Referring to that night, March 14 1960?

A I don't know if I did or not.

Q Did you answer that the stoker had to be filled? Did you answer that?

A Yes.

Q And you were asked this question, or this in substance:

"You also told me that there was some talk between you and Chester about a bruise or some scratches on his face. You remarked, 'What the heck happened to your face?' to Chester, and he said, 'It was a close shave.' This was on either Monday or Tuesday."

And you answered:

"That is right. I can't say specifically which day it was."

Is that right?

A I think it was Monday or Tuesday, but I do know it was before the bodies were found on Wednesday.

Q When you were questioned by Mr. Armstrong and the police officers, you didn't quite know what kind of scratches when you were first questioned about it, is that right?

A I said it was a mark I had noticed because it was there. It was clearing up and I had noticed it; that's why. That is why I noticed it.

Q That statement doesn't appear here.

A That time -- really -- I wasn't interested in anybody -- I was interested in myself.

Q In October?

A They questioned me, and I was answering to the best of my knowledge.

Q The answer you gave here this morning as to what the scratches looked like --

A There was just a break or bruise mark down the side of his face.

Q At that time that you saw them and he said it was a close shave, you didn't question him?

A I didn't question him, because I had no --

Q That's all; you answered the question.  
Thank you.

And you were also asked this question on October 21st, 1960, by Mr. Craig Armstrong, Assistant State's Attorney:

"I asked you previously, 'Ever see Chester shave down there?' --

MR. RACCUGLIA: Your Honor, I object to this. This man didn't testify to anything about shaving.

MR. MC NAMARA: There is testimony to the close shave here.

MR. RACCUGLIA: I will ask that you read the entire statements.

MR. MC NAMARA: Q You were asked:

"Did you ever see Chester shave down there?"

And you said:

"No."

And you were asked:

"Did Chester ever talk to you about shaving with a straight razor?"

And you said:

"Not to my knowledge, he might have, but I would say no."

A I don't remember him talking to me about a straight razor.

Q You testified that he might have?

A He could have done anything at home as far

as shaving. I don't know.

Q He could have been shaving downstairs?

A Yes.

Q And many of the employees did shave downstairs?

A Yes.

Q Let me ask you this: You testified this was on either a Monday or Tuesday; you worked on that Tuesday?

A Yes.

Q Did Earl Hack work on Tuesday?

A No, Monday was his last day.

Q And John Donlon, did he work that day?

A I don't recall.

Q And Carl was one of your assistants?

A Who?

Q Wasn't Carl one of them that worked out there?

A Mack Lolkus -- I mean Mark Lolkus, he worked out there; he worked on Tuesday.

Q What I want to ask you is this: What time did you finish work on Tuesday, to the best of your recollection?

A The same as I finish every day; two o'clock.

Q I mean in the evening.

A Eight o'clock, or a quarter after eight; in there.

Q Do you recall drinking beer with Chester Otto Weger and some other employees at the Powwow Room?

A If it is open, I drink a bottle of beer every evening, but during that time of the year I don't recall if it was, unless there is some people in the house it isn't open except on Friday nights.

Q What I want you to answer is whether or not you have a recollection of drinking beer in the Powwow Room with Chester and with some other employees at that time?

A I don't recall.

Q Is it possible?

A If it was open, yes.

Q Since you do not recall, then you do not recall whether or not you had any conversations with Chester that night, is that correct?

A I don't recall.

Q Is that right?

A I don't recall.

MR. MC NAMARA: That is all.

THE COURT: Anything further?

MR. RACCUGLIA: Yes, your Honor, I have some more on redirect.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

BY

MR. RACCUGLIA:

Q Mr. Comatti, on cross examination you were asked by Mr. McNamara the question as to whether or not you saw scratches, and your answer here is:

"What is this, the scratches that everybody is talking about? I didn't notice them. The remark was made by one of us. He said it was a close shave."

And then there is another question, and the question was:

"Before the women were found?"



And you answered:

"Yes."

You answered:

"Yes, on Monday or Tuesday."

And you were then asked:

"Where was the cut?"

And you answered:

"I guess it was on the right  
side" --

MR. MC NAMARA: I object to that, your Honor.  
He can't impeach his own witness.

MR. RACCUGLIA: I am not impeaching my own  
witness.

MR. MC NAMARA: He can't use his own state-  
ment to impeach his own witness.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Counsel, don't you want the  
jury to hear this entire statement?

MR. MC NAMARA: Your Honor, I object to the  
remarks of counsel. I believe he should be  
chastized.

THE COURT: You are right, he can't impeach  
his own witness. However, if a statement from  
this statement is read by you which can be

explained or needs to be explained or is in other parts of the statement, he may show that to explain by --

MR. MC NAMARA: By direct examination.

THE COURT: Like he is doing now. You can't impeach out of context. If you impeach out of context, he is entitled to show the entire picture in the statement.

Now, if that is what you are doing, you can proceed.

MR. RACCUGLIA: Q And the next question here:

"Where was the cut?"

And you answered:

"I guess it was on the right side. I don't recall what they actually was because at that time they didn't mean a thing."

Is this the question he read to you?

And the next question, which goes on:

"Did you think about them on Wednesday?"

And your answer was:

"Yes."

And the next question:

"What did you think?"

And you answered:

"It stopped being funny."

THE COURT: Is that all the questions and answers you remember at that time, to the best of your recollection?

THE WITNESS: Yes.

MR. RACCUGLIA: I have no further questions.

MR. MC NAMARA: No questions, your Honor.

THE COURT: That is all. You may step down.

(Witness excused.)

# EXHIBIT J

CARL RAISENS,  
called as a witness for the Defendant, having been  
previously duly sworn, was examined and testified  
as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY

MR. MC NAMARA:

Q Corporal Raisens?

A Yes, sir.

Q You have previously been a witness here  
on behalf of the prosecution?

A Yes, sir.

Q I believe you testified at that time that  
you arrived at Starved Rock or the Starved Rock  
area on March 16th?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know the defendant, Chester Weger?

A Yes, I do.

Q And when is the first time that you recall  
seeing him and then the first time that you took  
any part in any interrogation of Chester Weger?

A Well, the first time I saw him was on the  
18th of March.

Q Yes, sir?

A When we were interviewing all of the lodge employees.

That was not an interrogation.

Q I see.

A As I --

Q I see.

A As I would call an interrogation, merely to ascertain the whereabouts of the employees of the lodge on the 14th of March.

Q And was that the first -- was that the first day that you had conducted any either questioning or interrogatim of any of the lodge employees?

A No, sir, we started on the 17th, the day before.

Q On the 17th?

A Yes, sir.

Q And could you have seen Chester on the 17th?

A I could have, but I didn't.

Q And why are you so sure it was the 18th?

Do you have some written memorandum?

A I kept a little memo of the names of the persons I had interviewed or intended to interview.

Q And did you subsequently interrogate Chester?

A Yes, I did.

Q And when was that?

A I believe it was on the 20th of March.

Q And who was present and how long did you question him?

A Trooper Lowthorp and Sergeant Hall were present at that time.

Oh, I would judge it was about a two-hour interrogation.

Q And when was the next time that you talked to him?

A The next time that we interrogated Chester was -- oh, well, actually let's not say again "interrogate."

It was the 26th of March.

Q Now, and who was present at that time?

A Trooper Lowthorp and myself.

Q And where was that?

# EXHIBIT K



MR. MC NAMARA: The defendant will call Trooper Lowthorp.

THE CLERK: Raise your right hand, please.  
(Witness duly sworn.)

RICHARD D. LOWTHORP,  
called as a witness for the Defendant, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY

MR. MC NAMARA:

Q Will you state your name, please?

A Richard D. Lowthorp.

Q And what is your occupation?

A State Police officer.

Q And how long have you been a State Police officer?

A Four years, sir.

Q And you took part, from March 16, 1960, and subsequent thereto, in the Starved Rock murder investigation?

A I did.

Q Do you know the defendant, Chester Otto Weger?

A Yes, sir, I do.

Q When was the first time that you can recall interrogating Chester Weger?

A It was about the 20th of March, 1960.

Q And is that the first time that you saw him?

A I saw him one time prior to that, but I didn't know him. I knew he was present, but I didn't see him.

Q Do you recall when that was?

A It was approximately the 18th of March, 1960.

Q On March the 20th, did you interrogate the defendant?

A Yes, sir, I did.

Q Were there any other police officers there at that time?

A Yes, sir, there were.

Q Who were they?

A Corporal Carl Rasins, and Sergeant William Hall.

Q How long did you interrogate him?

A I don't remember.

Q To the best of your knowledge or to the best of your judgment, how much would you say? What length of time was it?

A Possibly one hour.

Q Where was that?

A It was in the lodge at Starved Rock State Park.

Q Do you remember the next time you interrogated him?

A I saw him later, I saw him at a later time on the 26th of March, 1960.

It wasn't an interrogation.

Q Where was that?

A Pardon me?

Q Where was that? What was the occasion for that?

A We went from the lodge of Starved Rock State Park to LaSalle, at his home.

Q And did you take anything there?

A We saw a pair of shoes at that time.

We saw no more in the house.

# EXHIBIT L

MR. MC NAMARA: We will call Sergeant Hall.

MR. RICHARDSON: Mr. McNamara, wait until I get Mr. Raccuglia.

WILLIAM HALL,

called as a witness for the Defendant, having been previously duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY

MR. MC NAMARA:

Q Sergeant Hall, you have previously testified in this cause on behalf of the People?

A Yes, sir.

Q And you were at Starved Rock on March 16th, 1960?

A I was.

Q And subsequently for how long?

A I recall that I was there 31 days without ever going home, and then I came back and was there quite a while longer.

Q That was your detail for quite some time?

A Yes, sir.

Q Now, when was the first time -- you know the defendant, Chester Weger?

A Yes.

Q When was the first time that you interrogated Chester Weger, if you remember?

A To the best of my knowledge, it was on or about March the 20th.

Q Could it have been the 17th, Sergeant?

A I don't think so.

Q It was on Thursday?

A I say I don't know for sure the exact date.

I can tell you where I talked to him, and who I would talk to him with.

Q Yes?

A As to the exact date, I can't -- I do not know.

Q Well, tell me that?

A I talked to him in the presence of Corporal Rasins and Trooper Lowthorp.

Q And to the best of your recollection, that was the first time that you talked to him, is that right?

A Yes.

Q Is it possible that you could have interrogated him on the 17th, that was on a Thursday?

A I don't -- no, I don't think so.

Q Did you interrogate --

A Unless that is the date.

Q Yes?

A Unless that is the date in question here.

Q Did you interrogate people on the 17th?

A No, the job of interrogation wasn't mine.

Q I see.

What was your job?

A Well, my job mostly had been examination of -- at the scene.

Q And that took place on the 16th?

A That took place on the 17th, starting the 16th, starting the night of the 16th.

Q That is right.

A The 17th and the 18th and the 19th.

Q Now, when you say that your main job was at the scene, were you the person that staked it off and had the fence erected and that

# EXHIBIT M



MR. RICHARDSON: At this time the People will call Dr. Meyer Kruglik.

THE CLERK: Will you raise your right hand, please?

(Witness duly sworn.)

MEYER KRUGLIK,  
called as a witness for the People, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY

MR. RICHARDSON:

Q Will you state your name, sir?

A Meyer Kruglik.

Q And where do you reside?

A In Evanston, Illinois.

Q And what is your business or profession?

A I am a physician and surgeon, specializing in psychiatry.

Q And where do you maintain your offices,

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Doctor?

A Six North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Q Where did you receive your education,  
Doctor?

A I took my pre-medical education at  
Cannicious College, which is in Buffalo, New  
York, and I took my degree in medicine at the  
University of Illinois.

Q And you graduated in what year, sir?

A I received my M. D. in 1939.

Q Are you licensed to practice medicine in  
the State of Illinois?

A Yes, sir.

Q And when were you so licensed?

A 1939.

Q And did you intern anywhere, Doctor?

A I interned at the University Hospital in  
Chicago, and at the Cook County Hospital.

Q And I ask you whether or not you  
specialized in any particular branch of medicine?

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A Yes, sir.

Q And what would that be, sir?

A Psychiatry.

Q Would you state what experience you have had in your particular field, Doctor, please?

A Well, I have been engaged exclusively in the practice of psychiatry since starting my training in 1942.

I was a psychiatrist in the Armed Forces of the United States from 1944 until 1946.

I have been employed by the Veterans Administration as a psychiatrist.

I entered the private practice of psychiatry in 1947, and am still engaged in that.

I am a consultant to the Department of Public Safety of the State of Illinois. I have taught on the faculty of psychiatry of the Chicago Medical School.

I am a member of the usual medical societies; that is, the Chicago and Illinois, American Medical Association, the American Psychiatric

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Association.

Q Now, Doctor, directing your attention to the date of November 17th, 1960, I ask whether or not on that date you had occasion to see the defendant, Chester Weger?

A What was that date, sir?

Q November 17th, 1960.

A Yes, I did.

Q Do you recognize the defendant in this court room, Dr. Kruglik?

A Yes, I do.

Q Will you point him out for the Court and jury, please?

A He is seated at the table with his counsel, directly in front of me.

Q For the record, indicating that the defendant is seated directly in front of the witness with his attorney, Mr. McNamara.

State where it was that you saw the defendant on that date.

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A I saw him in the LaSalle County Jail.

Q And who was present at that time and place?

A During the interview proper?

Q Yes, Doctor.

A Just the two of us.

Q And at that time and at that place did you have a conversation with this defendant?

A Yes, sir.

Q Will you recite to the Court and jury what that conversation was?

A We talked at first about himself and the state of his physical health.

He told me that he was feeling reasonably well, that -- to put it in his own words as closely as I can -- that he had slept for the first time in a long time after he had made a confession.

It was to my interest to determine whether this confession was made willingly or not,

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and I so asked him.

He told me that he had made the confession willingly, that he had done so after his mother had kissed him and told him to tell the truth; that he had previously been concerned about his mother's health, and that now he felt that the best thing to do was to relate all there was to -- that he could about the case, and to let the Court take whatever course it decided to take.

His conversation to me was clear. It was willingly. I might use the word "eagerly" given.

There was no question in my mind that at any time during the examination that Mr. Weger was fully sane in the legal sense, that he was competent to relate to me what it was he was telling me.

He told me further that he had committed the offenses, that he had tied the women up at one point, that his purpose was robbery

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because he was of short funds;

That one of the women had then torn loose and inflicted some painful blows on his head or about his head with binoculars, I believe he said, and that he had grasped a tree limb from the ground and swung it at her with sufficient force to break the limb;

That he felt that he had killed her, and to avoid having any witnesses to the scene he felt then that he had to kill two others who were there, and if I recall correctly, he also said that some instinct made him turn around and when he did so, he found that the first woman that he had struck had regained consciousness and was coming towards him, and that there was nothing for him to do but then to avoid identification to repeatedly strike her.

I asked him why, if his motive was robbery, he hadn't taken any valuable articles such as rings or other such things that he could have taken, and he said that at this time he was much

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too concerned about the possibility of an identification, and then he went on to say that he arranged the bodies in such fashion that it would look like rape, because he felt that rape would be more difficult to prove than robbery.

In essence this, I believe, was the conversation.

Q Now, at that particular time, Doctor, was there anyone present other than yourself and the defendant?

A No, sir.

Q And do you recall in what particular room this conversation took place in the LaSalle County Jail?

A Well, it was the room with -- a large room with a table and some chairs.

I am sure it has some specific designation. I don't recall it, though.

Q And at that time and place, Doctor, did you ever convey any threat to this defendant?

A No, sir.

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Q And I ask you to state whether or not you have made any reference whatsoever to the term or phrase, "electric chair" as pertaining to this defendant?

A I did not.

Q And I ask you to state whether or not you did any physical violence to him or made the threat of such to him?

A No, sir.

Q Did the defendant at that time and place make any complaint of any nature whatsoever to you?

A The only thing that he had told me that I could perhaps answer in the frame of reference of "complaint" was that he hadn't been sleeping well since the offense occurred; that he had been having some nightmares relative to the scene, and relative to people breaking into his home, but that following the confession he slept well.

There were no complaints of any physical nature or any violence that had been committed upon his person that I could elicit

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from him.

MR. RICHARDSON: You may cross examine.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY

MR. MC NAMARA:

Q Doctor, have you read the written confessions that this defendant gave?

A No, I did not.

You mean at the time prior to my seeing him?

Q Yes, and subsequent.

A I know I did not prior to seeing him because I had come in rather late in the evening and went almost immediately to the jail to see him.

Q Mr. Warren called you down, didn't he?

A Mr. Warren called me, I think, early that morning, if I would come to see him.

Q And did you subsequently read the written confessions, two of which have been admitted in evidence here?

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A I cannot be sure that I have.

I may be confusing what he told me with what could have been perhaps hearing in newspaper accounts and others.

To my best knowledge, I don't think I ever read an actual written confession or a transcription thereof.

Q Now, this wasn't the only time that you talked to Chester Weger, was it, Doctor?

A No, it wasn't.

Q How many other times had you talked with him?

A Once.

Q Was that on September 27th?

A No, I don't think that date is correct. I think it was the first Monday in October.

Q And where was that, Doctor?

A That was in my office.

Q And did he confess anything to you at that time?

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A No, sir.

Q What did he tell you at that time?

A Well, this -- it was in the nature of a complete diagnostic interview relative to the offense. He said that he had no knowledge of the offense to offer.

Q Is that the sum and substance of what he told you?

A Relative to the offense, yes.

MR. MC NAMARA: I have no further questions.

THE COURT: That is all, Doctor.

MR. RICHARDSON: That is all, Doctor.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

(Witness excused.)

MR. RICHARDSON: The People will recall Mr. Craig Armstrong.

THE COURT: You are already sworn.

THE WITNESS: Yes, sir.

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# EXHIBIT N

Goren's Show Parades Celebs—See TV WEEK WITH THIS ISSUE Chicago Daily Tribune THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

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BY WILLIAM FULTON... Kasavubu Nearer Being Seated

Fire Sweeps Loft Area in Manhattan

BRITAIN BRINGS END TO COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE... G.O.P. Eyes 8 States for Vote Recount

STORIES ON BLINDS... G.O.P. Eyes 8 States for Vote Recount

WISCONSIN LIVING MEANS A NEW HOME... G.O.P. Eyes 8 States for Vote Recount



WISCONSIN LIVING MEANS A NEW HOME... G.O.P. Eyes 8 States for Vote Recount

WISCONSIN LIVING MEANS A NEW HOME... G.O.P. Eyes 8 States for Vote Recount

Jurors Indict Starved Rock Triple Slayer

JUDGE FLAYS HIM; ORDERS \$15,000 FINE... Also to Pay Costs of U. S. Case

Also to Pay Costs of U. S. Case... JUDGE FLAYS HIM; ORDERS \$15,000 FINE

Also to Pay Costs of U. S. Case... JUDGE FLAYS HIM; ORDERS \$15,000 FINE

Also to Pay Costs of U. S. Case... JUDGE FLAYS HIM; ORDERS \$15,000 FINE

Also to Pay Costs of U. S. Case... JUDGE FLAYS HIM; ORDERS \$15,000 FINE

## Jurors Indict Starved Rock Triple Slayer

(Picture on back page)

Chester Otto Weger, the wayward ex-dishwasher at the Starved Rock State park lodge, was indicted by the La Salle county grand jury yesterday for the murder of three Riverside matrons there last March 14.

He also was named in three other indictments charging robbery, larceny, assault with a deadly weapon, rape, and assault with intent to rape in two crimes in Matthiesen State park, just three miles from the scene of the murders.

### Moved in Chains

An hour after the indictments were returned to Judge Leonard Hoffman in the La Salle county Circuit court at Ottawa, Weger, who is 21 and an ex-marine, was taken in chains to the courthouse from the county jail two blocks away.

He stood with shoulders stooped and eyes downcast, speaking in a low monotone, as Judge Hoffman asked him if he had attorney.

"No sir, not that I know of," Weger said.

The judge said that if Weger had no choice of an attorney he would appoint one for him.

"I think that's best," said Weger.

"What's best?" asked Judge Hoffman.

### Names Public Defender

"For you to select the lawyer for me," replied Weger.

Judge Hoffman named Joseph Carr, La Salle county public defender to represent the accused killer. Carr has been the public defender for three years.

# Retraction Of Confession By Weger Dubbed 'Routine'

Cheser Weger's repudiation of his statement that he killed three Riverside women in Starved Rock State Park last March wasn't unexpected.

State's Attorney Harland Warren today described it as a routine defense tactic.

Weger, 21-year-old former dishwasher at the park's lodge and a father of two small children, is charged with murdering the wives of three Chicago business execu-

tives.

A grand jury indicted him last week within hours after Sheriff Ray Eutsey announced he had confessed the fatal beating of Mrs. Frances Murphy, 47; Mrs. Mildred Lindquist, 50, and Mrs. Lillian Oetting, 50, as they hiked through the park on a brief vacation.

On Saturday Weger recanted the statement, saying he gave it under strain of eight hours of continuous questioning.

Warren said the repudiation made no difference whatsoever in the prosecution. He termed it a usual tactic of the defense.

Joseph Carr, La Salle county public defender appointed to represent Weger at his trial, said Weger had no alibi to support his repudiation.

"He said he doesn't know where

he was at the time of the killings", Carr said. "He didn't tell any story to account for his time".

Carr said in view of the withdrawal of the confession he will drop his plan to seek a mental test for Weger and will enter a plea of innocent. He will apply to the circuit court for copies of the statement.

## Mora

Alfred Morandi, Peru Democrat, has gained a net total of 39 votes in the recount of votes for the La

## Sir W. Churchill Very Much Better

LONDON (AP) — Sir Winston Churchill's doctors hope to get him out of his sickbed for the celebration of his 86th birthday Nov. 30.

Britain's World War II leader



## Attorney Says Weger Will Present Alibi

OTTAWA, Ill. (UPI)—The attorney for accused killer Chester Otto Weger said today the ex-dishwasher might be able to account for his whereabouts at the time three Chicago matrons were bludgeoned to death in Starved Rock State Park.

Joseph D. Carr, La Salle County public defender, would not reveal the alibi. "It will be disclosed at the proper time," Carr said.

Weger met Monday with his attorney in a cell at the La Salle County jail here. He was also visited by his parents, Wayne and Juanita Weger of Oglesby.

The elder Wegers have expressed doubt their son was responsible for the slaying of Mrs. Frances Murphy, 47, Mrs. Mildred Lindquist, 53, and Mrs. Lillian Oetting, 50.

Weger confessed last Thursday he beat the women with a log when they resisted a robbery attempt. The women were slain while on a hiking trip in the park last March 14.

Weger repudiated his confession Saturday, saying he only admitted the triple-killing to bring to an end prolonged questioning.

A psychiatrist who examined Weger after Thursday's confession said he displayed "inferiority feelings and character resentments toward money and people of wealth" which may have led to the killings.

The examination was made by Dr. Meyer Kruglik, chief psychiatrist at Stateville penitentiary.

Kruglik said the attack might have been triggered "if someone said something insulting to Weger. This might make him angry enough to strike out at them."

## THREATS MADE HIM CONFESS, WEGER CLAIMS

### Offer of 'Deal' in 3 Killings Alleged

BY SANDY SMITH

Chester [Rocky] Weger, 21, claimed yesterday that threats of electrocution and an offer of a "deal" by La-Salle county authorities impelled him to confess the triple murder in Starved Rock state park.

Weger, who repudiated his confession after he was indicted for the three slayings of matrons from Riverside, charged that the threats came from investigators for Harland D. Warren, La Salle county attorney. Warren said he had "no comment" on Weger's story.

Weger asserted that Warren's aids, William Dummett and Wayne Hess, told him they would see that he died in the electric chair if he did not confess. Then, Weger said, the two investigators offered to "make it easier" on him if he admitted that he killed the women in the park last March 14.

#### Call Story 'Baloney'

In a joint denial that they had used any pressure on Weger, Dummett and Hess described his allegations as "a lot of baloney."

Weger is a former dishwasher at Starved Rock lodge with a seven year record of sex crimes. He said he confessed the murders to avoid the electric chair and to get relief from a round-the-clock police surveillance.

Weger's charges against Warren and his investigators were voiced from his cell in the La Salle county jail, where he is awaiting trial for the murders.

He made the accusations to his father, Wayne, and his court appointed attorney, Joseph D. Carr, La Salle county public defender.

# EXHIBIT O

THE COURT: All right, you may proceed with your final summation, Mr. McNamara.

MR. MC NAMARA: May it please the Court.

THE COURT: Mr. McNamara.

MR. MC NAMARA: Counsel for the prosecution, ladies and gentlemen of the jury:

Now, you have just heard the initial statement by the prosecution and I wish to inform you at this time, and I will beg your indulgence and attention, since this will be the only opportunity I will have of speaking with you.

After I finish, the prosecution will answer my statement and will close, and thereafter you will be instructed as to the law in the case which, as you recall from your voir dire examination, you must accept as the Court gives it to you, and you will then retire to deliberate this case.

Now, you will recall again from your voir dire examination that you as jurors

he do it for truth? And if he did, why didn't he stick to it?

If so, why did he come into court in this trial and repudiate it if he did it because he was honest and true and plain as day?

Then will you tell me at the very first chance he got away from the watchful eye of Deputies Dummett and Hess and the law enforcement officers when at the very first human voice that could give him any help, which was the Public Defender, Joseph D. Carr -- and incidentally, if he hadn't been indicted so promptly -- he was the next day -- there might be ten more confessions.

I just want to comment in passing that Chester had a 24-hour guard, and one of these guards came in here and alleged that Chester had made some admissions to him regarding the fact that he made two mistakes.

I had never heard of this. Chester denied it on the stand, and I suppose ten dollars a day is good pay for a stool

pigeon, and I don't think, however, that this man should be a jury guard.

But let me get back to Joseph D. Carr, the Public Defender.

Didn't Chester reach out for the very first hand that reached out to him and say, "This confession is a lie"? "This confession is wrong."

Ladies and gentlemen, it is clear upon its face and it will be up to this jury to say why Chester Weger confessed.

There must have been some motive that influenced this quiet man when he signed his name to that document.

Whatever that motive was, he forgot it the first chance that he had, and that motive can be read upon every page of criminal prosecutions the world has ever seen.

It was the effort of these deputies, these law enforcement officials and political expediency of people to create fear

Does it seem probable and plausible and possible that they would willingly agree, these three intelligent, healthy, fair-sized women, without fighting their attacker, this 140-pound boy 21 years of age, to accompany him back another eighth of a mile into a box canyon that they had just left, to allow themselves to be tied up with no resistance, and then to break their bonds and to run after their attacker and to attempt to strike him with field glasses and camera and to chase him to do it?

You heard the prosecution say that our defense was the most fantastic thing that he had ever heard of.

Let me say this, ladies and gentlemen: This confession is the most fantastic, improbable thing that I have ever heard of, and is capable of being thought up only by a man of Bill Dummett's caliber.

This is utterly impossible and unbelievable.

one hand and liberty on the other.

Now, I have said that, all that I need to say about this confession, that a man was picked up without process, was wrongfully identified, charged with crimes that he had not committed.

He was bullied and promised all of these things to save his life, and Dummett has come in here, and in view of these plain facts and in the face of everyone has dared to raise his hand to heaven and swear to this jury that this is a free and voluntary confession made without fear and without hope.

Ladies and gentlemen, this confession is the record of a deputy sheriff with political aspirations who took this young American citizen, outraged his liberty, violated the laws of the land, trampled on the Constitution, and then committed the darkest and deepest perjury in this court of justice to cover up his deed.

Remember this, ladies and gentlemen:



# EXHIBIT P

STATE OF ILLINOIS, )  
COUNTY OF LA SALLE. ) SS:

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF LA SALLE COUNTY

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE )  
OF ILLINOIS, )  
Plaintiff, )  
vs. ) No. 60-11-753  
CHESTER OTTO WEGER, )  
Defendant. )

February 21, 1961,

1:30 o'clock p.m.

Court reconvened pursuant to an adjournment.

BEFORE:

THE HON. LEONARD HOFFMAN, Judge.

APPEARANCES:

SAME AS BEFORE.

---

MR. RACCUGLIA: The People will call Mr.  
Homer Charbonneau, Jr.

THE CLERK: Will you raise your right hand,  
please?

(Witness duly sworn.)

HOMER CHARBONNEAU, JR.,  
called as a witness for the People, having been  
first duly sworn, was examined and testified as  
follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY

MR. RACCUGLIA:

Q Would you state your name, please?

A Homer Charbonneau, Jr.

Q And where do you reside, Mr. Charbonneau?

A 1202 State Street, Ottawa.

Q Now, Mr. Charbonneau, I direct your  
attention to the 14th day of March, 1960, between  
the hours of approximately five minutes after  
three to five minutes after four, and ask you

whether or not you had occasion to be flying an airplane at that time?

A Yes, sir, that is correct.

Q Again referring you to the 14th day of March, 1960, I ask you whether or not you had an occasion to be flying that particular airplane in the local area?

A Yes, sir, my flying was local that day.

Q Do you have a recollection of the color of the airplane that you flew on that day?

A It was red and white.

Q Now, Mr. Charbonneau, when were you first approached regarding your flight on May 14th, 1960?

A Well, it was along in the end of November or after the 20th, 22nd or 23rd, something like that.

Q And who approached you?

A Deputy Sheriff Dummett.

Q And is that the first time you were asked about your flight on March 14th, 1960?

A Yes.

MR. RACCUGLIA: You may cross examine.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY

MR. MC NAMARA:

Q What is your occupation, Mr. Charbonneau?

A I am a contractor.

Q And how long have you been flying?

A Roughly three years; somewhat less than three years.

Q And is it simply a hobby with you?

A More or less, yes, sir.

Q And where do you fly, from the local Ottawa airport?

A Yes, sir.

Q And are you required by rules to keep a log of your flights?

A Yes, sir, that is correct.

Q And is that how you know that you were flying that day at that particular time?

A That is one way I have of knowing.

I recall the day also.

Q And what makes you recall the day?

A Association with other events surrounding that.

Q Do you recall the 15th of March?

A Yes, sir.

Q What do you recall about the 15th of March, 1960?

A Well, I recall that on that day I was in the airport office in the afternoon, and we didn't work in the afternoon, and I recall an airplane from Chicago arriving with some correspondents.

Q On the 15th?

A Yes, sir.

Q The 15th of March, 1960?

A Yes, sir -- oh, no, no, sir. That was the 16th, the 16th.

Q Do you recall anything about the 15th?

A It snowed. There was snow, and I couldn't fly.

Q But you were able to fly on the 14th?

A Yes, sir.

Q And is this the testimony that you have just given, is that what the log -- is that what the log recites?

A Well, it states that I flew on the 14th.

I don't know what the entries following that are.

I think there is a void there for some days. It won't state anything that didn't pertain to flying.

Q What are you required to put down in the log?

A The date, type of airplane, the horsepower of the engine, the number of daylight hours and the number of solo hours or dual hours.

Q And is it necessary that you write down the time that you take off and the time that you land?

A Not in the log book.

Q Not in the log book?

A No.

Q In other words, that would be an independent recollection of yours?

A Yes, sir, that is true.

Q Now, can you tell me what you did on April 15th, whether you flew that day or not?

A I can tell you that I did not fly.

Q And how about the 16th?

A I am not positive about that date.

Q You could have flown on the 16th?

A I don't think so, no.

Q Well --

A I could tell by looking at my log book, however.

Q In other words, the log book would say that you had flown?

A Yes, had I flown.

Q And it would further recite that you had flown in the daytime, is that right?

A Yes.

Q Or night?



A Yes.

Q Whatever the case might be?

A Yes.

Q But as to the time that you flew, that would be your own independent recollection, is that right?

A Yes, sir, that would be substantiated somewhat by another record that we have at the airport office, however.

Q Yes, and what is that?

A A sign-out sheet.

Q And what does that indicate, the sign-out sheet?

A It indicates the hours that you might have flown, the time that you signed out for a certain airplane.

Q And is there a sign-in sheet also?

A No, sir, the only thing that would be helpful there would be the hour that a subsequent pilot may take the airplane. Obviously you would be in by that time.

Q But the airplane could have set idle for several hours, is that right?

A It is possible.

Q It is possible?

A Yes.

MR. MC NAMARA: I have no further questions.

THE COURT: That is all.

Thank you.

(Witness excused.)

MR. RICHARDSON: Your Honor, at this time the People have certain exhibits that they desire to offer in evidence, and they are People's Exhibits 7, 7-A, 7-B and 7-C for identification, initially, and would the Court care whether I offered them all together?

THE COURT: Well, let's take them one at a time.

MR. RICHARDSON: All right.

THE COURT: You are offering 7, 7-A, 7-B and 7-C for identification?

# EXHIBIT Q

**JULIUS CORSINI,**  
called as a witness by the People in rebuttal,  
having been first duly sworn, was examined and  
testified as follows:

**DIRECT EXAMINATION**

**BY**

**MR. RICHARDSON:**

Q Will you state your name, please?

A Julius Corsini.

Q And where do you reside?

A Ottawa, Illinois.

Q And what is your business or occupation?

A Airport operator.

Q And where is the airport located, Mr.

Corsini?

A Right on the northwest edge of town.

Q Of Ottawa, Illinois?

A Yes, sir.

Q And how long have you been engaged in  
that business?

A Since 1946, at Ottawa.

Q Now, Mr. Corsini, I ask you whether or not  
any law enforcement officer of LaSalle County had

an occasion to contact you with regard to whether or not a red and white airplane was flying out of the local airport?

A Yes, sir, we were contacted.

Q When were you contacted, sir?

A It was late in November.

Q Do you recall who it was that contacted you?

A Bill Dummett.

Q Now, at the time that you were first contacted with regard to whether or not this particular airplane was flying, what did you do with regard to determining that?

A Well, he came out wanting to know if we had any aircraft flying in that vicinity on that particular day, and I told him we could have, but my gosh, we have got 25 airplanes out there, and I asked him to try to narrow it down to some particular type of airplane or color or something.

Q And what did he do?

A Well, he said it was a red and white one.

Q Now, when you say that particular day, sir,

are you referring to whether or not this particular airplane was flying on March 14th, 1960?

A That was the date he was inquiring about.

MR. MC NAMARA: I object to leading questions, your Honor.

THE COURT: No, I will let that answer stand.

MR. MC NAMARA: All right.

MR. RICHARDSON: Q And did you make investigation to determine whether or not such a plane was flying on that day?

A Yes, we did.

We only had three airplanes red and white over there, so that narrowed it down pretty well.

And so we finally narrowed it down to this one airplane that was flying that day.

Q And by "this one airplane", which airplane do you mean, sir?

A Well, this Aeronca 7PC is the designation of it, and it belongs to the Ottawa Airmen's Club.

Q And what is the color of that airplane?

A Red and white.

Q And was that airplane flying on that particular day?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you know who was flying it?

A Well, Mr. Charbonneau.

Q Is that Homer Charbonneau, Jr.?

A Yes, sir.

Q And do you know what hours that airplane was being flown on that day by Mr. Charbonneau?

A We have a record of it, yes, sir.

Q Do you know as you sit there now what hours that he was flying?

A Well, I have a record of the flights of that ship on that date.

Q What does the record reflect?

A Mr. Charbonneau had that airplane flying between three and 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

MR. RICHARDSON: All right, sir.

You may cross examine.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY

MR. MC NAMARA:

Q Now, when you say that Mr. Charbonneau had that airplane flying between three and 5:30 o'clock, how do you determine that, Mr. Corsini?

A From this schedule sheet and from his log book.

Q And when you say from his log book, would you explain, would you just tell us the procedure that is followed?

A Well, it is required by law for anybody that flies an aircraft to keep a record of the time that he has that airplane in the air.

Q You mean by the hours?

A Yes, sir.

Q And does Mr. Charbonneau, does he fill out that report there?

A No, this is the club report, their schedule sheet.

Q Who fills that out?

A Well, whoever wants to fly that airplane at a certain time, they schedule the airplanes



because they have 50 members in this club.

They have three airplanes, and so when anybody wants to fly it on a particular day, they just put their name down there and the time they want to fly it, and the aircraft they want to fly.

Q Well, now, you of your own knowledge, then, can't tell me that Mr. Charbonneau flew that plane between three and five o'clock, 5:30, can you?

A Yes, I can tell you that he flew that airplane because he asked me to fly with him on that day.

Q Were you along with him?

A No, I didn't fly with him.

Q And what time did he take off, if you recall?

A Well, approximately three o'clock.

Q And did you see him come in, or do you know where he went?

A Yes, sir.

Q Of your own knowledge, now?

A Yes, sir.

Q And where was that?

A Starved Rock area he was flying.

Q And how do you know that?

A Well, because I first of all -- first of all, he wanted me to go with him.

He wanted to land on the island down thereto check for foxes that we know are running down there, and we had a fresh snow and he wanted me to go down there with him to check for fox tracks and to shoot them if we could find them.

Q Was this conversation when he asked you to do this, was this before you flew?

A That was before he flew.

Q Yes, but you didn't fly with him?

A No, because I told him we better not get down there. The snow was too deep. We might not be able to land there and take off.

Q So then you can't tell me, of your own knowledge, where he flew, can you?

A Yes, I can tell you that.

Q Tell me how you know.

A He flew down there because I asked him

to check our boats down there. We had two boats tied up there and we leave them in the water all winter.

Q Now, I want to know what you know of your own knowledge, not what Mr. Charbonneau told you.

MR. RICHARDSON: Well, your Honor, he is asking the questions and the witness is giving him the answers.

THE COURT: Are you objecting?

MR. RICHARDSON: I am objecting to him trying to limit the witness when he is answering counsel's question.

THE COURT: Well, this is cross examination.

MR. MC NAMARA: Q Mr. Corsini?

A Yes, sir?

Q I just want to know what you know personally, not what Mr. Charbonneau might have told you.

I want to know how you know for sure where he flew that day, of your own knowledge, your own personal knowledge?

A I don't think he would have any reason to tell me if he was down there if he wasn't.

Q I don't want to know that. That isn't considered as evidence in this case.

I want to know what you know.  
You are the witness that I am talking to.

A I know that he was flying an airplane for approximately an hour and a half that day.

Q That is right, but you don't know of your own knowledge where he flew, do you?

A No, but I have good reason --

MR. MC NAMARA: All right, no further questions.

MR. RICHARDSON: That is all.

THE COURT: That is all, Mr. Corsini.

(Witness excused.)

THE COURT: Thank you.

THE WITNESS: Yes.

THE COURT: Call your next witness.

MR. RICHARDSON: Your Honor, that concludes the witnesses for the People.

THE COURT: Do the People rest?

MR. RICHARDSON: The People rest.

THE COURT: Let the record show that the People rest.

(Whereupon the People rested  
their case.)

THE COURT: The jury may step out for a while.

(Whereupon the jury retired from  
the court room, and the following  
took place outside the presence  
of the jury:)

MR. MC NAMARA: I will present my written  
motion, your Honor, in just a moment when I find  
it here.

THE COURT: Just a minute.

Are all of the proofs closed?

MR. RICHARDSON: Yes, your Honor.

MR. MC NAMARA: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Both sides?

MR. RICHARDSON: Yes, your Honor.

MR. MC NAMARA: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

Let the record show that the proofs  
are closed.

(Proofs closed.)

EXHIBIT 13

# EXHIBIT R

STATE OF ILLINOIS        )  
                                  ) SS  
COUNTY OF LASALLE     )

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,  
LASALLE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

---

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS    )  
  )  
v.   )     No. 60-11-753  
  )  
CHESTER O. WEGER                     )

---

AFFIDAVIT OF HOMER CHARBONNEAU

---

I, HOMER CHARBONNEAU, being first duly sworn under oath, depose and state as follows:

1. I am an eighty-two year old resident of LaSalle County, Illinois. I reside at 1202 State Street in Ottawa, IL.
2. I testified as a witness for the prosecution in the trial of *People v. Chester Weger* in 1961.
3. I flew a red and white airplane on March 14, 1960. I took off from the Ottawa Airport. My flying was local that day.
4. I began flying airplanes in 1957. I was a member of the Ottawa Airmen's Club. At one point, I served as President of the Ottawa Airmen's Club.
5. In 1960, the Ottawa Airmen's Club had four airplanes. I frequently flew airplanes in 1960 in the area. If conditions warranted, I would fly two to three times a week.
6. I customarily flew an Aeronca Champion or a Tricycle-Geared Aeronca. Both were single-engine planes with two or three seats.
7. In 1960, there was an airstrip at Plum Island, which is an island in the Illinois River near Starved Rock State Park. The owner of the Ottawa Airstrip, Julius Corsini, partly owned the airstrip at Plum Island.
8. My flying courses varied, but I would often fly over Starved Rock State Park. I would usually fly over St. Louis Canyon in Starved Rock during take-off from the

island's airstrip. When flying over St. Louis Canyon, I would be 200, but no more than 250 feet, in the air. It was a critical time at takeoff, so I would not have been inclined to look down into the canyon. From my experience of having been in the canyon, one could see a plane from that location, for the airstrip was 200 to 300 yards from St. Louis Canyon.

9. I did not fly over Oglesby on March 14, 1960.

10. There was a sign-out sheet affixed to the wall at the airport. I was required, for each flight, to write on the sign-out sheet the date and time that I flew and the type of airplane that I flew.

11. LaSalle County Sheriff's Deputy William Dummett was a member of the Ottawa Airmen's Club at some point, though I do not know if he was a member in 1960. I had known Dummett since childhood.

12. The sign-out sheet was visible to anyone who walked into the airport, for it was affixed to the wall.

13. While I have no personal knowledge that Dummett did so, it is possible that, prior to November 16, 1960, Dummett could have checked the sign-out sheet on the wall, and thus, determined that I flew the Aeronca on March 14, 1960 at a particular time.



*Homer Charbonneau*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
HOMER CHARBONNEAU

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO  
Before me on this 23<sup>RD</sup> day of  
JUNE, 2004.  
*Steven Spearie*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
NOTARY PUBLIC



# EXHIBIT S

DONALD CILA,

called as a witness by the People in rebuttal,  
having been first duly sworn, was examined and  
testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY

MR. RICHARDSON:

Q Will you state your name, sir?

A Donald Cila.

Q And where do you reside?

A 1526 Sycamore Street, Ottawa.

Q And have you been employed recently  
by the Sheriff of LaSalle County?

A I have.

Q When did you begin that employment, Mr.  
Cila?

A November the 17th, 1960.

Q And what were your duties in that employ-  
ment?

A Sitting guard at the county jail on  
Chester.

Q And state who you were guarding.

A Chet Weger.

Q How long did you continue to act in that capacity from November 17, 1960?

A Until December the 2nd, 1960.

Q And during that time did you work shift work at the LaSalle County Jail?

A Yes, I did.

Q Now, I direct your attention to the date of November 23, 1960, and ask you to state whether or not on that day you had a conversation with the defendant, Chester Weger?

A I did.

Q State where the defendant was at the time he talked to you.

A He was in his cell.

Q And state where you were, Mr. Cila.

A I was sitting in the chair right outside of his cell, guarding him.

Q I want you to tell the Court and the jury what, if anything, the defendant Weger said to you at that time and place?

A Well, we were talking there for a few minutes, and Chester said that he made two mistakes:

One, taking the six lie detector

tests in Chicago;

"Secondly, going out to Starved Rock and putting all the pieces together for the dumb cops."

Q Was that the sum and substance of the conversation on that date?

A That was about it.

MR. RICHARDSON: You may cross examine, Counsel.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY

MR. MC NAMARA:

Q What was your status while you were guarding Chester Weger?

A I was a guard, jail guard.

Q Were you a deputy?

A No.

Q How much were you paid for this?

A I was paid ten dollars a day.

Q Have you ever worked for the County before?

A No.

Q Are you working now?

A Yes.

Q What are you doing now?

A Guarding the jury.

Q You are guarding the jury now?

A Right.

Q And what is your employment in guarding the jury, what does that consist of, and where does that take place?

A At the Creedon Hotel in the corridors.

Q What are your duties?

A To sit there and see that nobody comes in or that the jury does not leave their rooms at night.

Q When did you report this conversation that you have just testified to, and to whom?

A I had a note that I had on it, and I reported it to the Sheriff's office.

Q What is that note that you are talking about?

A I wrote it down.

Q Have you got that note with you?

A No, I don't.

Q Do you know where it is?

A Yes.

Q Can you produce it for me and show it  
to me?

A I can.

MR. RICHARDSON: We have the note.

THE WITNESS: Mr. Richardson has it.

MR. RICHARDSON: We can produce it.

MR. MC NAMARA: I would like to see it.

MR. RICHARDSON: Well, I will tender it to  
the Court, Counsel.

Well, it begins on the bottom of  
the page, your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, the only thing I can  
permit you to see is what refers to the 23rd.

MR. MC NAMARA: That is right.

THE COURT: Will you confine yourself to  
that?

MR. MC NAMARA: I will confine myself to  
that portion.

(Whereupon the Court handed  
the document to Mr. McNamara,  
who, after examining same,

returned it to the Court,  
and the Court returned it  
to Mr. Richardson.)

MR. MC NAMARA: I have no further questions.

THE COURT: That is all. Thank you.

MR. RICHARDSON: That is all.

(Witness excused.)

THE COURT: Call your next witness.

MR. RICHARDSON: The People will call Mr.  
James Christianson.

THE CLERK: Will you raise your right hand,  
please?

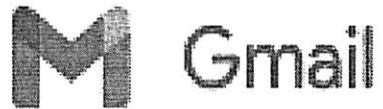
(Witness duly sworn.)

# EXHIBIT T



3/6/24, 6:47 PM

Andrew M. Hale & Associates Mail - Hair Extract



Andrew Hale <andy@halemonico.com>

---

## Hair Extract

---

Tess Chart <tess.chart@bodetech.com>

Wed, Nov 22, 2023 at 12:53 PM

To: Andrew Hale <Andy@halemonico.com>, Teresa Vreeland <Teresa.Vreeland@bodetech.com>

Hello Andy,

I can answer this one quick while Teresa is out!

The hair extract sent to Othram (CCC2137-0395-E08a1) had the description "Hair(s) From Victim Murphy's Glove (Left Index Finger)" and it was inventoried here as "Hair 5 – apparent root end".

The serologist here at Bode described it in the inventory as having follicular material and it was a straight, brown apparent human hair.

Have a great Thanksgiving,

Tess

# EXHIBIT U

## Begin Fingerprinting 500 Persons In Park Area; To Ask Hair Samples

OTTAWA, Ill. (AP) — Fingerprinting of up to 500 persons living in the area of Starved Rock State Park begins today in the latest phase in the hunt for the killers

### Oldest Resident Of Davenport Is Dead at Age 105

Mrs. Katie Lorenz, Davenport's oldest resident, died at 12:05 this morning in Mercy Hospital, at the age of 105.

Mrs. Lorenz was born in Germany, April 7, 1855. She came to this country and to Davenport with her parents in 1866, when she was 11 and the city was just 31 years old. Katie, as she liked to be called, celebrated her 105th birthday anniversary in Mercy Hospital.

When once asked if she liked to reminisce about "the good old days," Mrs. Lorenz said she only remembered one thing in particular that was really "good." She missed the old downtown area of Davenport, "when we could go down town shopping and be through in a half-hour; that was all the stores there were."

Mrs. Lorenz also remembered how her brother used to ring a bell to attract a crowd in front of Petersen's store when they would hold auctions at night. "He got 10 cents a night for it." She said the only stores she remembered when she first came to Davenport were two drug stores and four grocery stores.

of three Chicago-area matrons.

Some men will be asked to provide hair samples as well. Employees of the park will be among the first fingerprinted.

The quarry now is believed to be two men, one of them middle-aged. This was deduced, Sheriff Ray Eutsey of La Salle County reported Monday, on the basis of strands of hair found clutched by two of the victims.

Earlier, it was theorized that one powerfully built man attacked and beat to death the three wives of Chicago business executives and then lugged their bodies into a cave in the year round recreation area.

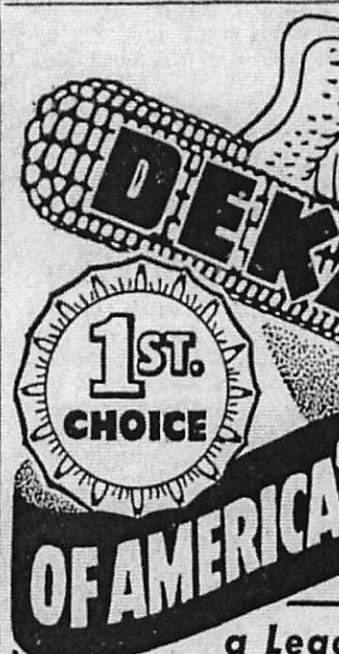
Eutsey said researchers from the laboratories of Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y., informed him that 18 strands of brown hair were found in the left hand of Mrs. Lillian Oetting, 50, and eight strands of blond hair were discovered clinging to a glove worn by Mrs. Frances Murphy, 47. The hair samples came from males.

The other victim was Mrs. Mildred Lindquist, 50. All were from Riverside, Ill. They were slain March 14 shortly after setting out for a hike. Their bodies were found March 16.

Eutsey would not comment when asked about reports that one of the males was presumed to be a boy. But he said the brown hair came from a middle-aged man.

The mass fingerprinting will proceed at a rate of about 50 to 60 a day. Investigators of the Illinois Department of Criminal Ident-

tification hope to match a cluster of bloody prints found on the garments of two of the victims.



### SALES - RESEARCH

DeKalb's leadership in sales for corn attests to the soundness and progress and the thoroughness of its corn. RESULTS tell the story—MORE than ANY OTHER CORN—and

#### SEE THESE DEKALB

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Coal Valley

Carroll Vetter  
Joy

Marlin Schmidt  
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## TAKE FINGER PRINTS FROM PARK WORKERS

### Two Men Now Believed To Have Killed Three Chicago Area Women

Employees of Starved Rock State Park were among the first of 500 persons living in the area of park to be fingerprinted today in the latest phase in the hunt for the killers of three Chicago suburban matrons.

Some men, authorities said, will be asked to provide hair samples as well.

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# EXHIBIT V

MR. RICHARDSON: Thank you, Doctor.

(Witness excused.)

THE COURT: Call your next witness.

MR. RICHARDSON: The People will call Mr.  
P. Rene Bidez.

THE CLERK: Will you raise your right hand  
and be sworn, please?

P. RENE BIDEZ,

called as a witness for the People, having been  
first duly sworn, was examined and testified as  
follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY

MR. RICHARDSON:

Q Will you state your name?

A First initial is P. Middle name is Rene.  
Last name Bidez, B-i-d-e-z.

Q And where do you reside, Mr. Bidez?

A I live in Cheverly, Maryland, which is  
a suburb of Washington, D. C.



Q And I ask you to state what your occupation is.

A I am a special agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and I am assigned to the laboratory division in Washington, D. C.

Q And how long have you been employed as a special agent of the F. B. I.?

A It will be 14 years this summer, sir.

Q And will you state what your educational background is, sir?

A Yes, I was graduated from Auburn University at Auburn, Alabama, with a Bachelor of Science degree.

My work there was in the field of chemistry, and chemical engineering.

Following this, I had approximately one and a half years of analytical chemistry for the State of Alabama. This was prior to my entry into the F. B. I.

Q And have you received any specialized training in your scientific field since you entered the F. B. I.?

A Yes, sir, I went through an extensive

training program, and at the beginning of my work in the laboratory division I was -- I worked under the supervision of other special agents who had been designated by the courts throughout the country as experts until it was deemed that I, myself, was an expert within my own field.

Q And Mr. Bidez, approximately how many examinations of criminal evidence have you made?

A Oh, I couldn't give you an accurate figure, sir, but I am sure it would run into the tens of thousands.

Q And have you previously testified as an expert in court?

A Both in federal and state courts many times, yes, sir.

Q Do you have any approximation of how many times you have so testified, sir?

A Oh, 125 or 150 times, maybe.

Q Mr. Bidez, how long have you been working in the F. B. I. laboratory, sir?

A Since 1949, eleven and a half years, sir.

Q And in particular, what department or section did you say you were in?

A I am assigned to the seriology unit of the physics and chemistry section, and my work there consists of the examination and identification of blood and other body fluids.

Q Mr. Bidez, I now hand you what has been identified as People's Exhibit No. 4 for identification, and ask that you examine it, sir, and state for the record what it is?

A Yes, sir. This is a suede jacket that was delivered to me in the F. B. I. laboratory by Mr. Tom Anderson, who at that time was Assistant State's Attorney.

It was delivered to me on October 12th, 1960, and I recognize it by my initials which are here in the collar.

I placed these, my initials, here at the time I made the examination upon this jacket.

Q And state to the Court and jury what you were requested to do with that jacket?

A I was requested to examine the jacket for the presence of any bloodstains which might be present.

Q Now, will you explain to the Court and jury what tests you made on that jacket, and the results of those tests and examinations?

A Yes, sir.

On the area of the jacket just adjacent to the right pocket, there is a fairly large stain which is -- which has some rigidity to it, it has some stiffness.

This was the first stain that I noticed on the jacket, because it is the largest stain.

Upon this I made certain chemical tests and found firstly that the material within this stain probably consisted of blood, but the blood was extremely insoluble. It would not go into solution.

By doing other microchemical tests upon the material in this stain, I was able to definitely establish that this stain, which is approximately two inches long by one inch wide, does actually consist of a bloodstain.

However, as I mentioned before the blood was so insoluble that I was not able

to determine the origin of the blood.

So I went to my microscope and went over the entire jacket, and on the right sleeve portion I found numerous minute spots which had the size -- they ranged in size anywhere from that of a pinpoint, just a very minute spot, upto spots possibly as large as the head of a straight pin, that would be about the maximum size of any of the deposits that were on this jacket.

On the inside portion of the sleeve I made a composite of several of these little microscopic stains and found that one of the stains, the stains do actually consist of blood, and, too, that the stains are of human origin.

On the outer portion of the right sleeve of the jacket I also identified another stain approximately in the vicinity of the elbow which I was able to identify as being a minute spatter of blood.

On the fringe portion adjacent to -- right up in the area of the right chest, upon one of these small tassles, I obtained a

sufficient quantity of blood from this to determine that the blood was of human origin.

On the right collar portion of the jacket, there was a couple of minute spatters up there which I was able to identify as spatters of human blood.

The other area was also on the inside portion of the right sleeve, which I have identified by No. 2, and once again in this particular stain I was able to determine that the bloodstains are of human origin.

Q Now, Mr. Bidez, based upon your experience and upon your examination of this particular object, being People's Exhibit No. 4 for identification, can you state to the Court and the jury how this blood was deposited on this jacket to which you have testified?

A Well, sir, from the nature of the staining, the fact that these deposits were very minute spatters, and from the locations of the stains on the jacket there were both stains on the underside of the sleeve, also on the outer side of the sleeve, it is obvious that the jacket

must have been worn at the time that the stains were deposited, and the wearer of the jacket must have been nearby or immediately next to blood that was being spattered, flying blood, and further, since all of the stains were confined to the right portion of the jacket, it seems much more logical that the right side of the wearer was closest to this flying blood.

MR. RICHARDSON: You may cross examine, Counsel.

CROSS EXAMINATION

BY

MR. MC NAMARA:

Q Now, you were quite certain -- were you quite certain of all of the stains or did you hesitate on the largest stain, that is the one closest to the pocket?

A The largest stain closest to the pocket was more insoluble than the little minute deposits.

You might be interested in the reason for this.

Q Yes.

A Leather contains acids that are used in the tanning process, and a certain residual amount of this tanning is left in the leather, which in turn makes the leather insoluble. It keeps it from being slick and slimy when it becomes wet.

This tanning which is left in leather will also have the same effect on blood. If it is deposited and it becomes mixed with these tanning acids that are present in the stain, it has the same effect.

Q Does it break down the blood?

A No, it simply makes it, by chemical reaction, it simply makes it insoluble.

Q But can you still identify it as blood, even though it is insoluble?

A Yes, sir, I could identify the stain adjacent to the pocket as being blood, but I could not determine whether it was animal or human.

Q You could not determine whether it was animal or human?

A Yes, but the small spatters --



Q Yes. Now, those small spatters that you spoke of, you have definitely determined them to be human?

A Yes, sir, and the reason for that is that most of these small spatters were out on the nap area.

Q They did not penetrate?

A They did not penetrate to the leather proper.

Q Now, these small spatters that you have testified about, were you able to type that blood?

A No, sir, there was not a sufficient quantity of blood within the small spatters to allow grouping or typing tests to be made.

Q Then you couldn't say that that blood was Chester Weger's blood?

A I couldn't determine the blood group, no.

Q You couldn't say who it belonged to, is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q Now, with your original expert opinion

as to how it possibly got on the jacket, would it be consistent to say that if the wearer of that jacket would punch somebody in the mouth, that that might cause this particular pattern that you saw?

A Well, sir, it would have to be repeated blows, because the first blow usually will not spatter blood, because the first blow opens up the wound.

Q Either the nose or the mouth?

A And repeated blows into that heavily blood-soaked area could have caused --

Q This particular pattern?

A -- could have caused blood to be spattered.

Q Now, were you aware of the fact that the jacket had been examined previously?

MR. RACUGLIA: That is not a correct statement.

MR. RICHARDSON: That is not a correct statement.

THE COURT: Yes, yes.

MR. RACUGLIA: We object to that.

THE COURT: Sustained.

MR. MC NAMARA: Q Were you asked to identify for possible bloodstains anything besides that jacket, were you asked to examine anything for possible bloodstains, anything besides that jacket?

A Was I asked to examine anything besides this jacket?

Q Yes, any other article of wearing apparel or portion of same?

A Yes, sir.

Q And did you conduct such an examination on that, and did you find any bloodstains?

A Yes, sir, I did.

Q Did you get a chance to examine one of the leather thongs that hang down there that was severed from the jacket?

A No, sir, I examined all of the tassles that are present on this jacket.

Q But you didn't examine any individual, and when I say individually, I mean any separate tassel that would have been removed from that jacket?

A This is the only thing of the jacket that

I examined.

Q That is all.

Then you can't tell us whose blood that is, is that right?

A No, sir, I cannot, merely the fact that it was human.

MR. MC NAMARA: That is all. No further questions.

THE COURT: That is all.

MR. RICHARDSON: Nothing further, your Honor.

THE COURT: You may step down.

THE WITNESS: May I be released to return to Washington?

THE COURT: Any objection?

MR. MC NAMARA: I have no objection.

MR. RICHARDSON: Yes, you may.

THE COURT: Yes, you may, Mr. Bidez.

THE WITNESS: Thank you.

(Witness excused.)

MR. RICHARDSON: Your Honor, that is all

the witness we have scheduled for this morning.

THE COURT: We will adjourn until 1:30.

(Whereupon further hearing of  
the foregoing cause was con-  
tinued to 1:30 o'clock p.m.  
of the same date.)

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