

# Transcription of Podcast Episode 381: Barry Fisher

## SPEAKERS

Barry Fisher, Bob Furring

**Note:** This transcription was computer-generated and may contain typographical errors.

### **Bob Furring 00:00**

Good afternoon Shadow Hills. It's Bob furring again. And you may wonder what Sun City Shadow Hills has in common with Big Horn? And the answer is that we both do podcasts. I tend to do things in the community and all kinds of different things. The podcaster at Bighorn focuses on the stories of their residents. And I thought that you know that there are a lot of interesting stories here. I don't know what your appetite is to hear about them. But we're going to try one today. And I'd like to get your feedback on that. So I'm said he podcasts at Sun City shadow hills.com. So my first guest is a resident who's been here for several years. His name is Barry Fisher. Barry, welcome to the podcast. Thank you, Bob. So your journey you were born on what turned out to be a pretty significant day, but a long time ago?

### **Barry Fisher 01:12**

Yes, I had the date first. It was for those of you who are counting. I was born on September 11 1911 1944. I just turned 79 years old. So you can see me on the street. You can wish me a happy birthday, even though it's a little belated. Anyway, I started my life in the Bronx in New York City. I grew up there with my family, my younger brother, my parents, sorted other relatives that live with us. And I lived in New York City through college, I attended City College of New York or CCN y. And some people may know and studied chemistry. I disappointed my mother terribly. She envisioned that I would become a doctor.

### **Bob Furring 02:07**

She Jewish mother.

### **Barry Fisher 02:10**

Exactly. And I disappointed her greatly. I biology didn't rock my boat. But I took my first chemistry class. And that did it for me. I was in I really liked it.

### **Bob Furring 02:26**

But you had some other jobs before you got out of New York?

### **Barry Fisher 02:30**

Well, yes, I did. My family was in the fishing business. My mother's brothers were both ran a fishing boat out of the Bronx, the Bronx River if you know your New York City, geography, they took people out either into the Long Island Sound or off of the Jersey Shore to fish. It was a fairly busy business the second boat that they owned, which was called the Ventura the second little bit I know I would be living near Ventura one time at a later date. But that was an 85 foot boat. And on a busy weekend, we could

have as many as 100 plus fishermen and fisherwomen on board trying to catch as much as they could. And I worked on that for quite a few years. During high school and college summers. I was a deckhand. I helped people get set up, put on their hooks and sinkers, cut up bait, help them land fish, and on the way back would clean them for them for tips. It was a fairly lucrative summers job but exhausting because I would be getting up at the literally the crack of dawn like five in the morning 430 Go down. My uncle, one of my uncle's would take me down to the boat, we would go out and I would come home at the end of the day, usually around seven at night wreaking from fish. And all I wanted to do is to get into the shower and go to sleep until the next day. My uncle was really good to me. He gave me one day off a week, one day off every two weeks. And it was usually on a Wednesday. So every summer I remember I would promise myself. This is it. I'm not doing it again. And my mother would say your uncle's need you so it kind of reminded me of Don Corleone except this was a Jewish version. No, I

**Bob Firing** 04:59

finished couldn't refuse.

**Barry Fisher** 05:01

Exactly, exactly.

**Bob Firing** 05:04

Well, so I'll bet you do you finally graduated from high school. After you were a, you had a musical background.

**Barry Fisher** 05:16

That's being very charitable. My mother brushed her soul was keen on me to get some culture and take up a musical instrument. Fortunately, it wasn't drums or something like that. And I started off with that clarinet and eventually graduated to a saxophone which had the same fingering and same key. And in junior high school in high school, I was in the school bands. I always like to say that I attended Christopher Columbus High School, by the way, today is Columbus Day, or Native American Day, which ever you prefer. And in honor of the name of our school, we were the first high school band to march up Fifth Avenue during the annual Columbus Day, March that the city ran each year. And I would kind of go along with my heavy saxophone strapped around my neck playing various John Philip Sousa marches as we plotted along.

**Bob Firing** 06:27

I see. So after that you first went to City College of New York? Yes. And you got a BS degree in chemistry? Yes. Okay. And so then what happened?

**Barry Fisher** 06:46

Well, I decided that most people realize that if you're in the sciences, you need to go on to graduate school to continue with your education beyond your bachelor's degree. And I recognize this. I was hoping someday to get a PhD in chemistry. I applied to a number of schools and was accepted to Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana, which was a culture shock because this is the first time I had been out of New York City and the Midwest was just a totally different beast that I was, had been used to. So I was I was going along there, I had an advisor, I was doing my research and whatnot,

hoping at some point to get a PhD. And during the after the first year at Purdue, I went back home for the summer, got a summer job. And my roommate from Purdue, who is a Brooklyn fellow calls me up one day and he says, Barry, I have a favor to ask you. Little did I know that this favor would change my entire life's trajectory. UCCE said, I'm dating this, this lady from Queens from Rockaway, Far Rockaway, New York down by JFK airport. And I'm looking for somebody to set up her girlfriend from Los Angeles who's visiting her. And I'm really desperate because I've tried all my friends in Brooklyn and Queens, and there's nobody who's available. I realize it's a big stretch for you because geographically the Bronx and Far Rockaway queens were about as far away from each other in New York City that you can imagine. So I saw it and I said, Sheldon, that was his name. I'll do you a favor. I'll do your kindness. So I went out there we went on a double date. Something happened. And I've been married to this woman now come December, my wife, Susan, for 55 years. So we're doing we're doing pretty well. But back in at Purdue, I got back to my second year there. And my studies were literally going circling the drain going down the toilet. Because all I did was I was writing these mushy love letters every single day to my sweetie in Los Angeles, instead of hitting the books. And this had a deleterious effect on studies. Such so much so that my advisor called me in one day and he said So, Barry, I'm sorry, you just don't have it. We'll let you go. And he used this. It was a pejorative term that many academics use, will let you go with the booby prize, meaning a master's degree. And I said to him, thank you, thank you, thank you, because I didn't want to have wasted two years of my life, with nothing to show for it. So I quit Purdue, I headed out, West, moved into Susan's house with her parents, and started to look for a job. However, before that, it turned out that one of the last classes I took in graduate school, for those masochists out there a course in nitrogen chemistry, I got a D in it, because my head was not really screwed. And the wonderful professor would not give me the courtesy of a C, and I needed a C to really graduate. So I explained my situation to my advisor at Purdue, and he said, not a problem, just find a class at UCLA, or USC, that's kind of like this same level of difficulty and get a passing grade and will take care of you. So I was, I went to UCLA, I was very motivated. I took a fairly difficult course it was in physical chemistry. And I got an A, see what a little motivation will do, really. So at that point, I could start in earnest looking for a job. Now, one of the challenges I had, I guess most of the people in our audience remember, this time in the 60s when they were young men and women, this was during the Vietnam War. And I was all set to get myself drafted. I had kind of resolved myself that that was going to happen. And I would go around looking for work. And that was a an impediment to finding jobs, because laboratories had were not able to offer me a deferment, and they knew that if they hired me, I would be in the wind lickety split. So I did get a job for a period of time at a clinical chemistry lab, which analyzed samples for ill people. The worst we had to do is analyze feces, for. For lipids, we called it FICO fats. It was not very pleasant. And I was eager to find something and I answered an ad from the California Human Resources department or whatever it was called. This guy calls me in, sits me down. He says, I have a job you might be interested in. Did you ever see the TV show? Perry Mason? I'm thinking What in heaven's name is he talking about? He says, Well, the Sheriff's Department, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department is desperate for people with chemistry degrees, because they have a huge drug backlog that had to be tested. And I want to send you down for an interview. I went downtown, interviewed for that position. And lo and behold, they hired me. I said to the person who offered me the job, I said, you know, I have a problem. I'm about to get drafted. And he said, Don't worry about it. We'll have the sheriff write a letter to your draft board. And sure enough, I got a critical skills deferment. And I have to tell you, it bothers me a little bit today

because I feel that I really should have been over there and there's a slight tinge of guilt for not doing what I should have done like so many of my other friends had done but in a sense, I did my time.

**Bob Firing** 14:46

Okay, so you wound up starting with the sheriff's department and in 1969

**Barry Fisher** 14:54

Yep. 1969 Cinco de Mayo was my first day on the job. was another one of those culture shocks equal to Purdue University because attending college, I had little contact with law enforcement personnel with, with cops and such. And when I say they see the world a little differently than young college students, that would be a serious understatement. We, we poke fun at one another. And as you can see, sitting across from me, I still have a beard, I started to grow a beard back then to kind of in their face because cops had to be clean shaven. And this was my little effort to thumb, my nose, so to speak at them. But anyway, I started there in May of 69. And I guess that's where my story really begins. Okay.

**Bob Firing** 15:59

And I'm sure that everyone remembers their first crime scene. But you had a really special one.

**Barry Fisher** 16:08

Well, the way the way it worked in our lab, but when I started there, there were about a dozen chemists, the job title was criminalist. And in addition to working in the lab testing, evidence, going to court to testify. We ought to we also had to go out to crime scenes, most often murder scenes to assist detectives in processing the evidence,

**Bob Firing** 16:40

by the way, why did they want you to go to the crime to murder scenes?

**Barry Fisher** 16:45

Well, these were a bit more complicated, and they wanted to have somebody with a science background to survey the scene and to make observations based on the skill set that we had that was different from the cops. So that was the principal reason. So for newbies in the laboratory, there was kind of an unwritten hazing that went on. They tried to gross you out, in other words, and send you to horrific murder scenes. Up to that point, I had never in my life seen a dead body, natural, naturally dead or otherwise. And truth be told, I tried to keep a low profile that every time a case came up, I found that I was terribly busy doing whatever. So one day my number was up. And they a couple of guys, senior guys in my office latched on to me and despite my protestations that I was unavailable, they said we have to go to this is crime scene. And it was in a middle class residential area down in Redondo Beach, California. And we drove we drove down there and I casually said to one of them, so what kind of cases is this? What are we going to say? He says, oh, it's an Axe Murderer. Okay, I said it, it was just totally nonplussed, you know, emotion of just, like, go to the store and get a container of milk sort of thing. So he got to the scene at this at this time, the sheriff wanted to have everybody in ties and jackets in case the media was out there. So we made a good show. And we kept all of our tools that we needed to collect evidence and attache cases. So the three of us walk up to the front door. And there was a crusty

old homicide detective Lieutenant there, his name is Dick Griffin. Remember dick. And he was wearing a fedora which was very fashionable for his age group. And he says, he looks at us up and down in in a fairly close imitation of Jackie Gleason, he says, and what do we have here? It's just, he really put us down. So one of them said, Well, we're from the crime lab, and we're here to do our thing. And he told us, well just go inside and find out. Find the detectives involved responsible for the case. So we walk in this hallway and when I tell the story, I always recollect how time just slow down for me. It was like slow motion. I was looking around And I saw off in the corner of the living room. This person who I first this body that I first thought was a mannequin. And there was a lamp that was knocked over. The lampshade was ajar, and it cast an eerie glow in onto the scene. And I'm serving this this scene that was a lot of damage that in the struggle the it was blood and gore on the walls and whatnot. And I'm staring down I'm looking and there's an ax roofing axe stuck out of the head of this poor woman. And there were several cuts on the on the head. And I guess as he lifted the axe each time, he splattered some brain materials of brain tissue on the adjacent wall. And I'm, I'm just looking at this in stark disbelief, because I couldn't conceive of what I was looking at, it was so unnatural. It just, I couldn't believe it. And I took that image home with me, and it's stuck with me for months, and I can easily dredge it up, even today, 50 years later. And I can picture the crime scene quite vividly what happened was that this poor woman's teenage daughter came home from school and walked into the house and saw her mother on the floor dead. And it must have been horrific experience for this poor girl this this guy was a burglary used in roofing acts to gain entry into the house and must have surprise the woman and he murdered her. I don't know whatever happened to that case, if they ever caught the guy. If went to trial, I just had any right

**Bob Firing 22:17**

I think we should move on.

**Barry Fisher 22:18**

Okay, let's move on.

**Bob Firing 22:19**

Let's move on to your experience with TNT.

**Barry Fisher 22:24**

Ah, yes, TNT. For those listening, I've given Bob a brief biography of some of my experiences. So he's, he knows my story, probably better than I do. But anyway, I was I was in the lab. Now I had graduated from my initial position of dealing with toxicology looking for drugs and blood and urine samples. And I was in what we call the physical evidence section, which dealt with just about any type of evidence that would be would come around for major crimes. And periodically, we would get in sticks of dynamite into the laboratory. Today, that would never happen that would not be permitted. But back then in the wild west days, we would actually get dynamite into the lab that was seized from some other crime or whatnot. And these were sticks and they the outside of oily because what Dynamite was nitroglycerin, kind of mixed in with sawdust as a binder. And the nitroglycerin was kind of oozing through the paper wrapping of the sticks of dynamite. And this supervisor there who was an old hand at this, he says come over here guys, let me show you how we do this. So he takes a scissors and he cuts open that stick of dynamite takes a scoop or two of the sodas saturated with nitroglycerin and puts it into a glass

beaker. Pour is a chemical solvent in petroleum ether, stirs it around, pours the mixture into a funnel with filter paper so the liquid comes out into another container. And then he pours some of this clear liquid onto a piece of filter paper about three inches in diameter. And here's how he tested it to see if it was dynamite. From under his desk, he pulls out a three foot I beam and then he takes a sledgehammer. About three pound sledge holds the filter paper out in front of him with a pair of salad tongs. We were very scientific back then. And he gives the paper a couple of wax and a third whack. There's a little explosion. Fireball, he actually singed his eyeball his eyebrows. And he turned around he says, Yep, it's TNT. And that was how, at the time we tested for nitroglycerin that came with a lab primitive that's not done that way anymore. Effective but primitive.

### **Bob Firing 25:30**

Okay, well, Barry's got some other experiences that it may I think we'll skip over. In the interest of time for those of you who watched Breaking Bad. Walter White, right one of his first episodes, did something with some sulfuric acid that was similar to what Barry experienced in real life who knows they might have gotten that idea from your actual story. But you know that it let's talk about the McMartin preschool case and what because you've had some pretty significant What are your role changed the way sexual cases are handled?

### **Barry Fisher 26:20**

There was a huge child abuse investigation in Los Angeles at this little day school in Huntington Beach called the McMartin day school, they had been in business for years. And the parents were starting to get strange stories from their kids. A couple of also a couple of the kids actually came down with came home with urinary tract infections, which pediatricians would tell you could be from a variety of things, including digital manipulation. Guests, the mom started to talk about this one to another. And they started to believe that there was some shenanigans going on in school other than teaching their children ABCs and whatnot. So they went to the police. And the police began, it began an investigation and one of the stories that the kids told was that the teachers there, were having the children run around naked, and they would touch them inappropriately. And supposedly, a teacher said that if you ever tell your parents what's going on here, we're going to do some terrible things. And to prove their point. This kid said that they slit a bunnies throat in front of them to kind of scare the daylights out of them. This was true, I certainly would have been frightened. So the parents were really, really at wit's end, and they were tired of the way the authorities were slow walking this investigation, they were not doing it that quickly. So one evening, one Saturday, they hire a backhoe to start to dig up the adjacent lots, the lot next to the school, in hopes of finding some evidence of animals that may have been dumped in the lock. Sure enough, they come up with the skeletal remains of a Desert, desert tortoise. Oh, my goodness, of course, the press is out there, filming this. And they show this desert tortoise, they this these, the shell was about 10 inches on top, cross on top. This is all over the news. The police come in and seal off the crime scene. I'm at home minding my own business, it must have been eight or nine at night. And my boss calls up and he says the sheriff wants you out there tomorrow morning. First thing with a team of people to excavate this lot. And whatever you do, don't eff it up. And you probably know what I mean by that. So the next day, we go out there and we have a half a dozen people from the lab ready to do our thing and we start poking around looking for clues. And I'm looking at the perimeter of the slot. It's kind of an L shaped perimeter. It happened to be St. Patrick's Day and on a Sunday And people have nothing better to do. So they showed up in their lawn chairs, their picnic

baskets, their coolers, their umbrellas. And their This was their Sunday morning entertainment to watch us excavate a lot. And of course, the news media is out there listening in to what we're saying. And I finally realized that we didn't know what the heck we were doing. So I went up to the investigator in charge, and I said, we don't know what the hell we're doing. You need to get ahold of one of these local universities that has an archaeology department that is used to doing digging up remains, and get them out there to do this job properly. Because we're going to be excoriated, if we screw this up in court. Sorry, does this they the county, LA County spent about \$25 \$25,000, to bring in a, a firm, university there to do the job. They didn't find very much of anything, went to trial. And after the trial, turns out that when they went back and talked to some of the people in the neighborhood, this was the neighborhood's Pet Cemetery, that when people's pets passed into pet lands, in the far beyond, they would bury their dogs, their cats, their turtles and whatnot, in this piece of undeveloped land, and so we found this tortoise there, no idea of whether or not it had anything to do with the McMartin case, or just a natural death?

**Bob Firing 31:49**

Well, I in 40 years, you've got lots and lots of stories. But let's back, let's go up a little bit, and what is the purpose of a crime lab? Why do they bring you in? And, you know, how does how does that all work?

**Barry Fisher 32:09**

Well, there are some off the top of my head around 600 crime labs, state and local laboratories across the country, in police departments, sheriff's offices, District Attorney's Office, state police, Attorney General's Office. And then on top of that you have the federal laboratories, the FBI, the Drug Enforcement, administration, Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms and others. The purpose of crime labs is to bring in subject matter experts in science, typically chemistry and biology, to look at evidence that are collected at crime scenes and try to make some sense of it and provide assistance to the police in the investigation. And in many cases, it results in clearing the individual who is first believed to be a subject in that particular case. We test for all sorts of different things. The most sophisticated these days is DNA testing, firearms examination, bullets, and shell casings, hairs and fibers and soil and glass and paint. Of course, drugs of every imaginable type. We have a pretty big business and DUI cases, people who are arrested for drunk driving or driving under the influence with drugs to test their bodily fluids, their bloods or, or urine samples to see if they were under the influence when they were driving is a whole potpourri of different types of materials that could be tested. And after the testing has been done, if it's material information, by that if it's if it can't be used by the police to further their investigation. It gets sent over to the prosecutor's office and more often than not, we have to go to court and testify and I during my career, I've testified in hundreds of various types of cases from DUI cases to terrible murder cases and things in between.

**Bob Firing 34:39**

Well, one of the reasons that I thought you would be a great subject is the public's fascination with crime scene investigations. This show CSI has run for 16 seasons, and ad 330 Five different episodes. So clearly there is an appetite in amongst the population for this kind of story. Now, you were a professional, you actually did this stuff. from your standpoint, how real are those shows? And what parts of it the investigations makes your skin crawl?

**Barry Fisher 35:30**

Before I answer that, let me just back up a tad. When CSI was first getting started, when they had the pilot, the writers and producers came down to the laboratory. They wanted to see a real live. That makes any sense a real laboratory. So I showed them around. They were very interested in impressed. And one of them says to me, you know, we're just getting started with this program. We haven't optioned it or anything yet. And we could really use a consultant somebody knew what was going on. Is this something you might be interested in? And I'm thinking to myself, This guy is not this. Orville this will never fly. And I said it nicely. And I was wrong.

**Bob Firing 36:27**

Did they offer you a salary range

**Barry Fisher 36:30**

to be consultants, just to see if I was interested? That never got that. We never got that far. But they wound up hiring a half a dozen people from my lab. Yeah, did take jobs on the original show on Miami and New York and whatnot. And they, many of them did pretty well on that thing. But for whatever reason, I turned them down. But an answer to your question. You have to realize that there are a couple of things going on for people who watch this stuff. First of all, there is a morbid curiosity to understand what goes on in these police procedural types of cases. The other thing is that there has to be a decent storyline. If it's a yawn, a boring storyline. It's not going to fly. I can't tell you how many hours I would spend with my eyes looking through a microscope. It was not an exciting, thrilling experience. So you have to come to a resolution that satisfying to the public, either in a half hour or an hour depending on how long the show is. The show is loosely based on fact, but for anybody in the business, it's total. unequivocal. Oh, shit, shit. Got it. Got it. Yeah, there was one there was one episode that they had where, where this guy was stabbed with an icpick now with a with a an icicle rather. And they showed in the in the show The coroner, the medical examiner, pouring some molding material into the wound and pulling it out and said, This is what the murder weapon looks like. Absurd it would. It can't work. It doesn't work. It's impossible. The other thing that's impossible is that they are solving a case in an hour, less the time for commercials 40 minutes, 40 minutes. No cases. A quick case would be a month, maybe longer. Some of these cases can last for years. So

**Bob Firing 39:09**

and so the there's clearly a morbid side to this. There's a chemistry side to it. But it this is what this held your interests for 40 years, and your son followed you into the business. What do you think attracted him into the business?

**Barry Fisher 39:31**

Well, when he was in high school, we took them to a conference was an international conference in Germany. So I went around looking listening to talks and looking at papers and presentations and whatnot. And he was always interested. He went to UC San Diego and he was always interested in science. He graduated with a degree and biochemistry. And when he graduated, he says to me, Dad, what do you think I ought to be doing? What should I do? So I said to him, you know, the line of work that I am in is really interesting. First of all know this for a fact, you will never be rich. You're



going to be a public servant and making a comfortable salary, but you're never going to be a millionaire or a wealthy person. On the other side, anytime you go into a room and a social event, and you people, you tell people what you do in the room is going to grow silent. And everybody's going to want to know, what was the most interesting case you have worked on? Or what are you working on now. So with that in mind, he followed his then girlfriend needed, didn't, didn't turn out that way. But he followed his then girlfriend, who went to was going to graduate school in New York City. And there's a pretty decent graduate program in forensic science at John Jay College, which is part of university, City University. And he's working there. And he took a volunteer job at the New York City Medical Examiner's Office, they have a large DNA lab there, and 911 hits. And they're using their volunteer labor to help with recovering remains and doing some very rudimentary laboratory work to try to identify the victims of 911. My birthday, by the way, the turned out to be a job for him. So he worked. He worked for the city of New York for the medical examiner's DNA lab for about 20 years, and eventually got tired of the New York City politics. And like any municipality, there are plenty of politics. And he answered and a job an ad for a job in New Jersey, where he actually lived at the New Jersey Institute of Technology and J it which I had never heard of, but which has been a public university for about 150 years. They were starting a an undergraduate forensic science program. So he applied, and he was hired. Along with all this, that back while I'm working full time, I had written or CO written a number of three books, actually. And I decided to do some joint writing with him on the latest editions. So we have this one book out, you can check it out on Amazon, if you like. It's called techniques of crime scene investigation. It's Now in its ninth edition. This is a shameless plug. And you'll see the authors are Barry AJ Fisher. That's me and my offspring, David R. Fisher, as co authors. Pretty cool.

#### **Bob Firing 43:19**

Sorry, colder writer. CO write a book with your son. Well, he I don't follow this stuff too closely. But I am amazed when I read the stories of cold cases that were of crimes that were committed 50 years ago, that all of a sudden they're able to solve with because of DNA evidence. Could you talk a little bit about that and where this is going.

#### **Barry Fisher 43:46**

DNA has been a game changer in the area of police investigations. Any type of violent crime there's all kinds of biological fluids left behind blood, seminal fluid. Even perspiration on clothing, just what have you. Coincidentally, you can also get to blood typing on earwax, if you are interested in that. Up until the 90s. The technology was not terribly great. And you could only get it down to maybe one person and 1001 person and 5000 So if you're in a in a large municipality, how even here and in the Coachella Valley, how there's a few 100,000 people living here. If you're able to limit it down to maybe 10% of the population that's still a lot of people. You know, fingerprints up to that point was the straightforward way of Really focusing in on a single investigation single person who might be responsible. DNA came about it was originally started, came to light in England, crossed the pond into the United States developed into a very robust tech testing procedure, the FBI started up a national DNA database, which contains the DNA test results of criminals. And that's been used for quite some time to identify individuals. More recently, there has been a melding of the use of genetic genealogy with forensic DNA testing. And we have here at Sun City Shadow Hills, a genealogy club and they know about sending and samples to have your DNA tested and match it up with family members you knew nothing about. And the police have begun to use this very technology to locate people who are not present in the

government's criminal database. It was a huge case, just recently, in the last couple of years, called the Golden State killer. He was a actually retired police officer who murdered quite a number of people. It was never, they had DNA that they collected from these murders. But there was nothing to match it to, they would come up empty handed. So apparently, one of the detectives had a friend who is into genealogy and all this DNA stuff, and asked if it was possible to try to use this. And a number of these DNA companies are kind of open to the public. They're able, you're able to check a sample against their holdings. And rather than getting a direct hit with an individual, you can get hits on possible close family members, parents, siblings, and whatnot. And that's exactly what happened. In this case, they found a close family member to this individual. They began to shadow him. And they followed him into I'm assuming he was like a Starbucks. And they fished out of the waste a coffee cup that he had drunk from, and got DNA testing off of the lip of the coffee mug and was able to interesting to get a hit Wow, all these cases. But the way that they came into focus, this person was kind of a roundabout sort of way. And this, this technology is being used to a greater and greater extent, because it is very effective. And it works. So hot. The challenge, of course, is that there are a lot of people out there who worry about the government. Yeah, having an idea of what your genetic profile is. They

**Bob Firing 48:44**

know nothing is private, they

**Barry Fisher 48:47**

just worry about it. And even if I tell you well, there's nothing to be concerned about it unless you're, unless you're a murderer, then you might be a little worried. But if you go for your driver's license, you have to give a fingerprint. If you're teaching, if you're a teacher, you have to send and submit your fingerprints. All of these various data types are currently out there. This is just another source to help the police solve crimes. Yeah. And I think that's a good thing for the public to have some level of confidence in that they can be assured that the police if insufficient evidence are going to solve crimes and at the same time, even exonerate innocent people.

**Bob Firing 49:38**

Yeah, yeah. Well, Barry, thank you for coming in and telling us your story. I'm sure if you know to the audience if you have questions of very, that I didn't think to ask, send them in to podcast that Sun City Shadow Hills, and I will forward them to him and he can respond to you directly. And as I said in the beginning, I there's a lot of people here with a lot of interesting stories. And if you're interested in hearing more of these, please let us know. And if the demand is there, we will have more interesting people in very in the meantime, Barry, thank you for taking the time and sharing your story and to the audience. Thank you for your attention. Until next time, bye-bye