



TrueAllele Exonerations

Darryl Pinkins and Roosevelt Glenn

Roosevelt Glenn and Darryl Pinkins were wrongly convicted of a 1989 five-man "bump-and-rape" crime. They were misidentified through clothing stolen from their car.

A 2001 DNA analysis found two people on the evidence, neither of whom were the defendants. But post-conviction relief was denied: the court needed information for all five perpetrators.

15 years later, *pro bono* Cybergenetics results on the same DNA data found genotypes of all five perpetrators. TrueAllele computing provided the statistical science needed to establish innocence beyond doubt.

For more on this story, watch
CBS 48 Hours, "Guilty Until Proven Innocent"
goo.gl/VSZWrT

My desire is to bring light and focus to the forgotten victims of legal system errors in hopes of improving what we call the 'greatest legal system in the world."

 Roosevelt Glenn in his autobiography, Innocent Nightmare **1989** On a frigid December night in Indiana, five men savagely gang-raped a motorist after bumping her car on highway I-65.

1991 Despite questionable physical evidence, Pinkins was convicted of the rape. The bumpand-rape crimes continued.

1993 After a mistrial in 1992, Glenn was also convicted of the rape. He and Pinkins maintained their innocence.

1999 Indiana University Professor Frances Watson (Wrongful Conviction Clinic Director at McKinney Law School) became involved. She contacted scientist Greg Hampikian.

2001 DNA analysis identified two major, unknown genotypes.

2014 TrueAllele compared evidence with evidence to calculate exclusionary match statistics. The computer discovered new genotypes from 5%–10% minor contributors by jointly analyzing DNA mixture data. TrueAllele showed that three of the perpetrators were brothers. These powerful and unique TrueAllele capabilities found the victim and 5 unidentified genotypes in the semen and hair evidence. The defendants were not linked to the crime.

2016 Pinkins was exonerated and freed on April 25, 2016 after serving 24 years. Glenn was exonerated on January 30, 2017 after serving 17 years.