to whether each picture that we prepare for the jury is a fair and accurate representation of the original exemplars?

MR. COOPER: No, we concede that it is his handwriting as you know.

MR. FITTS: All right. Now, there is another problem that I'd like to get to with respect to the medical.

It is our intention now to call DeWayne Wolfer to testify with respect to his ballistics comparison. Some of the objects or exhibits that he will need illustrative of his testimony will not, because he is being taken somewhat out of order for reasons that we will come to later, will not have adequate foundation, as I will concede at this time.

MR. COOPER: You mean the surgeon took it from the body and this sort of thing?

MR. FITTS: Well, with respect to the bullets or bullet fragments that came from the alleged victims, it is our understanding that there will be a stipulation that these objects came from the persons whom I say they came from. Is that right?

MR. COOPER: So long as you make that avowal, there will be no question about that.

MR. FITTS: Fine. Well, we have discussed the matter with Mr. Wolfer as to those envelopes containing those bullets or bullet fragments; he knows where they came from; the envelope will be marked with the names of the victims

25.

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Q And is it a fair statement to say that having the same batch number you could come as close as possible to the same ballistic characteristics?

A That is correct. If I might explain. When they have a batch they run ballistics on every tenth box and every periodic round so it does have a standard ballistic pattern.

MR. FITTS: If the Court please, I have an envelope which contains, and I can't read the writing and it is about time I got glasses, but I have not done it yet.

MR. COOPER: Do you want to borrow mine?

MR. FITTS: I would rather use the eyes of Mr. Wolfer.

I believe this contains some expended bullets, if the Court please, and may this be marked People's next in order which will be People's 55.

THE COURT: People's 55.

MR. COOPER: What is 54?

MR. FITTS: 54 is an expended bullet from --

THE COURT: A photograph.

MR. FITTS: No, from Mr. William Weisel, the same Count of the Indictment.

THE COURT: An expended bullet from Mr. William Weisel?

MR. COOPER: I see, I have 53 two times. Thank you.







 This spent bullet, now 55, have you told us where that is alleged to have come from?

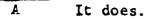
MR. FITTS: I can tell you what I think I know.

MR. COOPER: These are exemplars?

MR. FITTS: These are test shots, yes.

MR. COOPER: Thank you.

Q BY MR. FITTS: I direct your attention to this envelope which is People's 55, and it bears certain writing perhaps from your hand, does it not?



Q What does it contain?

A It contains three of the test shots that I took from People's No. 6, the weapon, and this was from the water recovery tank, and that would be three test shots I used for comparison purposes.

MR. COOPER: 55 may be received in evidence if you desire.

THE COURT: People's 55 in evidence.

Q BY MR. FITTS: Having obtained the test shots, People's 55, and bearing mind your task of attempting to identify the source of the lead that you have in those other exhibits, what did you then do?

A I then took my test shot through a comparison microscope, and a comparison microscope is simply two microscopes that we use for comparing and they are autached by a common bridge. By looking through the









eyepiece I am able to see through those two microscopes. I placed my evidence test shot here, the one I took from People's No. 6, and marked 55 on one stage of one of the microscopes. I then went through and placed each one of the corresponding exhibits, Numbers from 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 53 and '4, onto the opposite side of the microscope, one at a time, during which time I observed the striations or the scratches on the bullet which they make when they explode, and this is the portion I have of the two bullets which were under the microscope.

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I looked at them separately, and as these bullets traverse the barrel of the gun, or travel through this barrel, and for court purposes the gun is unloaded as I checked it.

Q BY MR. FITTS: You are now referring to People's 6 in evidence?

A Yes. I hold here People's No. 6, and this is the bullet which was expelled from the muzzle of the gun and, prior to that, it goes along the barrel of the gun. It becomes scratched by the imperfections of the barrel and then it also picks up the lands and grooves specifications of that barrel; in other words, the barrel as it fires this elongated projectile, and I have looked at the fatal bullet, and in my opinion this bullet has certain lands and grooves markings from the barrel and when it was projected down in the valley, which projected

Howard Trapp Menarandeen

TO:

JOHN E. HOWARD

Chief Deputy District Attorney

FROM:

SIDNEY D. TRAPP, JR.

Deputy District Attorney

SUBJECT:

DESCRIPTION OF SIRHAN CASE EXHIBITS

DATE:

JUNE 7, 1971

On June 2, 1971, the undersigned accompanied by John Howard visited the Supreme Court Clerk's Office, Old State Building, Los Angeles, California, for the purpose of viewing several Sirhan exhibits which had been delivered to that office from San Francisco at the request of attorney George Shibley.

The following exhibits were present and were examined in the presence of the Supreme Court clerk:

# Exhibit 6

Iver-Johnson .22 caliber revolver, serial number H-53725. This was contained within one large manila envelope which bore the inscription on the outside "Number 6 and 7." It is presumed that since the transcript indicates that the gun was numbered "6" that this is its present number. No exhibit 7 appeared within the envelope.

### Exhibit 47

A bullet, .22 caliber long rifle. This was old Grand Jury exhibit number 5-A. The envelope in which the bullet was found bears Coroner's remarks and DeWayne Wolfer's initials "DW".

#### Exhibit 48

Contains SUS items number 26 and 27. There was an envelope within an envelope. Contained therein was one vial with a two gram item (believed to be the same as in the photograph number 24), one vial with a black top containing gauze and

(, )

Show

bullet fragments. This vial was numbered 24 and is believed to contain the same fragments as were exhibited in the photograph number 24.

### Exhibit 49

This was SUS item number 24 and is a picture of a 25.5 grain bullet fragment and a small 2 grain bullet fragment.

Note: This is believed to be a photographic reproduction of the items contained within exhibit 48.

### Exhibit 50

This was item number 57 in the SUS series. Contained within were two bullet fragments. The envelope indicates the bullet fragments were taken from victim Schrade. Within the envelope is a vial containing two fragments. Dr. Fuchs' name appears and DeWayne Wolfer's initials "DW" also appear.

## Exhibit 51

Is item number 105 in the SUS series. Believed to be the Stroll bullet. Stroll's name appears on the outside of the envelope. There are two evidence envelopes and within the two evidence envelopes is one coin envelope containing one expended bullet. The initials "DW" appear on the bullet.

#### Exhibit 52

This contains items number 113, 114 and 115 from the SUS series. These are one bullet expended, .22 caliber; one medical treatment slip bearing the name "Goldstein"; and one ambulance receipt. There are two evidence envelopes, one within the other. The inside envelope contains a jar bearing the name "Goldstein", "Dr. Finkel", the initials "DW". Within the jar was one bullet bearing the initials "DW".

#### Exhibit 53

This was item 45 in the SUS series. Contained two envelopes. Within the envelopes were two bullet fragments believed to be the Evans fragments. The envelope bears the name "Evans".

# Exhibit 54

This is item 56 in the SUS series. It's the Weisel expended bullet. Also contained therein is a Kaiser tissue examination. The bullet contains the initials "DW".

### Exhibit 55

Contains three expended .22 caliber slugs and two expended casings. The envelope bears the inscription "I and J .22, serial number H-18602, Cadet model." The initials "DW" appear on each slug.

This appears to be the extent of the evidence in the custody of the Supreme Court Clerk's Office of Los Angeles on June 2, 1971.

SDT:jw

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