Sirhan trial transcript Late Febal, 1968 (3days before Walfer 3967 testified.) in Judge Walkers chamber 3:457 not present + not told of this fraudulanted and be 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.

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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. 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? (how about chain of custody)

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?

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

MR. FITTS: 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

VESTA MINNICK, OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER - Surhan trial transampt

to take up and that is the matter of conferences in chambers on matters without requiring the necessity of the defendant's presence.

MR. COOPER: Yes, your Honor please.

\*\* Police At This time, if your Honor please, I would offer to stipulate and to have the defendant make a statement agreeing that from time to time there are matters that are not formal in nature but only informal in character where it would be helpful both to the Court and counsel for the Prosecution and Defense to confer from time to time in the absence of the defendant.

Do you agree to do that?

DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

COURT: You join in that?

MR. HOWARD: I will join.

Anything further, gentlemen? (Chief ) fine Cauna (') There is one other thing, your Honor please. I think possibly that we should agree in the record, and I request, and now since the case is now set for trial for the 7th of January, and as I have read in the newspaper there is a flu epidemic of an Oriental origin, I think for the sake of everyone, so that we will not have to ask for a continuance, that Mr. Sirhan should be given a flu shot and I think that the Court should consent and the defendant.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

Spec. Et # Chapter XX

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and I will pick those up in order and ask for a stipulation that this is the bullet or bullet fragment removed from, let us Elizabeth Evans, the victim alleged in Count 5 of the Indictment.

MR. COOPER: No question about it.

MR. FITTS: Up to that point then we have no particular difficulty.

Mr. Wolfer I would also want to testify with respect to a bullet fragment that was removed from the Senator's head.

MR. COOPER: That will be stipulated to.

MR. FITTS: That, of course, was done during the course of surgery and the doctor is going to follow Mr. Wolfer, so --

MR. COOPER: Well, now, let me ask you this -- I would object to the necessity of calling that doctor in view of the fact that we are stipulating that all of these others were taken. It merely emphasizes gory details and at this point I would object. That evidence would be cumulative.

THE COURT: You make your objections when the time comes. I don't want to sit here in chambers and rule on this, that or the other.

I think we ought to get out there and get on with the trial now.

Make your objections out there in court and I

Remember the secret sweatheast deal 3 days larlier to stipulate to ballistico evidence. Sinhon was not informed stipulate to believe by has defense attorney prosecution lacked foundation no problem - look upo a deap to stipulate to ballistic evidence

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1969

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(The following proceedings were had in chambers.)

MR. MC COWAN: My first one is 3790, Line 1.

This is Mr. Compton speaking, "Are we going to a new subject of the Times article?" And he made no differentiation.

THE COURT: There would be.

MR. MC COWAN: We could insert "instead" between "subject" and "of".

THE COURT: What is your next?

MR. MC COWAN: The next one, and I just wanted to ask the Court if he could recall. This is 3801 and it was Mr. Cooper speaking, Line 11, and this is first the Court speaking.

"At the time of that comment I cited the case of Jones vs. Nevada, which I think held. I think you had some quarrel with it."

And then Mr. Cooper said, "We are agreeing to it."

Did he say that?

THE COURT: That is right. He didn't mean he was agreeing to Jones vs. Nevada, but he was agreeing to give the psychiatric information back and forth.

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BY MR. FITTS:

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Q Your occupation, sir?

A Police Officer for the City of Los Angeles, assigned to the Scientific Investization Division, Crime

(The following proceedings were had in open court, within the presence and hearing of the jury.)

THE COURT: People vs. Sirhan, let the record show the parties and counsel present, and the jury is in the jury box.

You may proceed, gentlemen.

MR. FITTS: De Wayne Wolfer, please.

THE CLERK: You do solemnly swear the testimony you are about to give in the cuase now pending before this Court shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

THE WITNESS: I do.

THE CLERK: Be seated, please.

State your name, please.

THE WITNESS: It is De Wayne A. Wolfer, and that is D-e W-a-y-n-e W-o-l-f-e-r.

# DE WAYNE A. WOLFER,

called as a witness by and on behalf of the People, having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

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Laboratory, where I act as a criminalist -- the study of firearms -- and as a ballistics expert.

- Q What is your rank and title?
- A I am a police officer.
- Q A sergeant?
- A No, just a police officer.
- Q Just a police officer.

If the Court please, if you will bear with me, I have a number of exhibits which I wish to mark for identification. Initially, I would say, before I proceed — and there are a number of these — they have been the subject of conversation with Mr. Cooper and there will be stipulations offered with respect to some of these.

MR. COOPER: That is correct, your Honor.

MR. FITTS: First of all, I have an envelope which contains an expended bullet; may that be marked People's 47 for identification?

THE COURT: So marked.

MR. FITTS: May it be stipulated, Mr. Cooper, that this expended bullet was removed from the vicinity of the sixth cervical vertebra of Senator Robert F. Kennedy at the time of the autopsy which was performed upon him?

MR. COOPER: So stipulated. It may be received in evidence then.

What is that exhibit number again?
THE COURT: 47 is the number I have.

MR. COOPER: Thank you.

MR. FITTS: I have a large evidence envelope and, for the purpose of identification, it contains, in the upper left-hand corner the designation Item Numbers 25 and I It contains two vials containing bullet fragments.

May that be marked as People's next in order, as People's 48?

THE COURT: In evidence, Mr. Cooper?

MR. COOPER: I have no objection, your Honor.

THE COURT: In evidence.

MR. FITTS: And the next, Mr. Cooper, is a bullet fragment contained with the vials as part of Exhibit 48, which was removed from the head of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, both during the course of surgery performed upon him prior to his death and later upon the autopsy performed subsequent to his death.

MR. COOPER: So stipulated.

3A. I have a photograph, your Honor, a 1 MR. FITTS: colored photograph, depicting an enlargement of the 2 bullet fragment that has been marked People's 49. ID? 3 MR. COOPER: For identification. MR. FITTS: In an envelope, which is for 5 identification purposes, bearing the designation, the 6 number in the upper left-hand corner, Item 57. 7 contains a vial containing two bullet fragments. 8 May that be marked People's 49? 9 MR. COOPER: 50 is the next one. 10 THE COURT: Is that in evidence? 11 MR. COOPER: Two bullet fragments, and where did 12 that come from, Counsel? 13 MR. FITTS: May it be stipulated -- but, I am getting 14 a little bit ahead. And this is from the alleged victim 15 in Count II of the Indictment, Mr. Paul Schrade. 16 MR. COOPER: So stipulated. I have another envelope for identifica-MR. FITTS: 18 tion purposes with the designation in the upper left-hand 19 corner, Item 105. 20 May this envelope and its contents be marked 21 People's --22 MR. COOPER: What was that, 105? 23 THE COURT: He is getting to that next. 24 MR. COOFER: Pardon me. 25 ic. 26 MR. FITTS: Exhibit 51.

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MR. COOPER: Tell me first and then maybe we can stipulate.

MR. FITTS: Item 51 contains one expended bullet, and may it be stipulated that the expended bullet contains --

THE COURT: Is that an expended bullet or shell?

MR. FITTS: Bullet.

THE COURT: Oh, all right.

MR. FITTS: That bullet is contained within an envelope which I have now given the designation 51, and it was removed from the body of Irwin Stroll, the victim alleged in Count III of the Indictment.

MR. COOPER: So stipulated, your Honor, and this is for the purposes of this case only. And may it be marked 51 and I make that because of the civil suit.

MR. FITTS: We understand.

THE CLERK: In evidence?

MR. COOPER: In evidence in this case only.

MR. FITTS: I have another envelope bearing for identification purposes only the designation in the upper left-hand corner Item 113, 114 and 115. Item 113 would be all that would be material in this lawsuit, Mr. Cooper. It is an extended .22 caliber bullet.

May it be marked People's 52 for identification?

THE COURT: So marked.

MR. FITTS: For identification at this time.

THE COURT: For identification.

MR. COOPER: As long as he lets me know where it came from.

MR. FITTS: All right, and may it be stipulated, Mr. Cooper, that this is an expended bullet which is contained in this envelope, People's 52 and given a designation on the cover of the envelope as Item 113 and it is a bullet which was removed from the person of Ira Goldstein, the victim alleged in Count IV of the Indictment.

MR. COOPER: So stipulated, but shouldn't 114 and 115 be removed if they are not material.

MR. FITTS: Item 114 has the notation "M.T." standing for medical treatment, and the other is 115, a receipt for property.

MR. COOPER: I would suggest, your Honor please, they be removed from the exhibit as being immaterial to the issues of this case.

MR. FITTS: I have no objection to that, however, for convenience, and in order to expedite what we are doing here, may they be removed at the time the witness examines the contents.

MR. COOPER: I don't care.

THE COURT: Let's put them in a smaller envelope within the bigger envelope: can't you do that?

MR. FITTS: Yes, your Honor. The only thing I am

concerned about is the bullet.

THE COURT: I know, but the other should be put in an envelope but not received in evidence.

MR. FITTS: Fine, your Honor, but for the purpose of moving along this can be done at the time of the witness' testimony.

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THE COURT: 52 is in evidence?

MR. COOPER: Yes, your Honor.

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MR. FITTS: And an additional envelope for identification purposes only, and in the upper left-hand corner a designation Item 45, consisting of two bullet fragments, and may it be stipulated that these bullet fragments were removed from the head of Elizabeth Evans, the victim alleged in Count V of the Indictment.

MR. COOPER: So stipulated, your Honor.

MR. FITTS: It would be People's 53 then in evidence, Mr. Cooper?

MR. COOPER: Yes, so stipulated.

MR. FITTS: I have an envelope bearing for identification purposes only in the upper left-hand corner the designation number 56, Item 56, as one expended bullet.

May that be marked People's 54 for identification, Mr. Cooper?

In case you want to offer it in evidence, may it be stipulated that this is a bullet which was removed from the person of William Weisel, the victim alleged in Count VI of the Indictment.

MR. COOPER: So stipulated. It may be received in evidence.

THE COURT: In evidence, People's 54.

MR. FITTS: Now, to get back to you, Officer Wolfer.

MR. COOPER: Are those the only ones you have? Are

you finished?

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 MR. FITTS: Yes.

Your Honor, I think this stipulation will save a couple days testimony.

THE COURT: Undoubtedly there is no question about that.

MR. FITTS: I would make it even more.

THE COURT: Well, it amounts to saving the testimony of a doctor passing it to a nurse who passes it to a police officer and all of the rest of them.

MR. COOPER: Yes.

MR. FITTS: About 20 witnesses.

Q BY MR. FITTS: Officer Wolfer, you have previously identified yourself as one versed in the science of ballistics, is that true. sir?

A That is correct.

Q What is that science?

A Ballistics is the science, a study of flight patterns of projectiles and we have internal ballistics and we have external, and that is from the time the bullet is fired or leaves the muzzle of the gun and flies through the air until it terminates.

Q What education and experience have you had or undergone to prepare yourself for this particular field?

A In this particular field, in the field of formal - education I have my Bachelor's Degree from the

with the California State College at Long Beach.

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I have given papers before professional groups, am a member of the American Academy of Forensic Science and a member of the California State Association of Criminalists.

That's essentially my background.

MR. COOPER: Mr. Fitts, do you think I should have an opportunity to take him on voir dire?

MR. FITTS: Would you like to, Mr. Cooper, or do want to reserve that for cross?

Q BY MR. FITTS: Officer, I have placed before you the exhibits which I have marked for identification, all but one of which has been received into evidence at this time. They are Exhibits 47 to 54, Exhibit 49 being marked for identification only, and being a picture enlargement of a bullet fragment.

With the exception of that picture, I now ask you to examine the contents of the envelopes which are before you in evidence, and when you have examined them all, would you tell me if you have seen them before?

MR. COOPER: I will stipulate he has seen them all before, if -- pardon me.

Maybe I shouldn't have done that.

MR. FITTS: I think the stipulation in this instance might save a little time. It might be tedious if he examines them all at this time.

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I offer to stipulate at this time that Sergeant Wolfer has seen the bullets and bullet fragments contained in Exhibits 47 to 54 in evidence.

Is that an acceptable stipulation to you, Mr. Cooper?

MR. COOPER: That's an acceptable stipulation.

MR. FITTS: I take it, sir, that those bullet
fragments came to you in the due course of police
procedure at the laboratory, is that correct, sir?

THE WITNESS: That's correct.

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BY MR. FITTS: And they were delivered to Q you for some purpose, were they not?

> A That's correct.

With reference now to the pictorial enlargement which is 49, and directing your attention --

MR. COOPER: That's 49 for identification?

MR. FITTS: Yes, that's for identification only.

-- and to the bullet fragments contained in People's Exhibit 48, marked immediately preceding it, which by stipulation contains bullet fragments removed from the head of Senator Kennedy, does that picture which you hold in your hand, People's 49, bear some relation to Exhibit 48, sir?

Yes, it does.

What is that?

This picture which has been marked for identification here is a fragment taken from People's Exhibit Number 48. It was taken and photographed at my direction and in my presence to show certain portions of the identifying features of the bullet.

MR. COOPER: Counsel, with the permission of the Court may I just ask some questions on voir dire with respect to that picture?

THE COURT: Yes.

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# VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION

# BY MR. COOPER:

Q Officer, do you have a small photograph of that same picture?

A Yes, counsel, I probably do.

Q You don't have it with you?

A No. I could probably get it.

MR. COOPER: Could we approach the bench, if your Honor please?

THE COURT: Yes, certainly.

(The following proceedings were had at the bench, outside the hearing of the jury.)

MR. COOPER: If your Honor please, there is before your Honor this enlarged photograph of a bullet fragment and I am taking this up now because it will follow in logical sequence, and two photographs of the head of the deceased Senator Kennedy.

We intend to object to all three of these photographs; to wit, the enlargement of the bullet and the two photographs of Senator Kennedy, on the ground that they are highly inflammatory.

I have heretofore, just as I have stipulated to the foundation of these bullets, offered to stipulate that there is no question but that these bullets and bullet fragments came from the head of Senator Kennedy and from each of the victims.

I note with respect to these two photographs of the deceased Senator Kennedy they intend to show by that that on the ear there is powder tattooing, and we will stipulate that there was powder tattooing on the ear of Senator Kennedy; that the gun was held as close as the witness wants to testify that it was held.

I realize the prosecution has a right to prove its case; at the same time, number one, with respect to this bullet fragment, it looks like a bullet from an exceptionally large revolver --

MR. FITTS: May I interrupt you at that point? We have the bullet fragment. The bullet fragment can be shown to the jury and it will be explained that this is an enlarged magnification of it.

The purpose of having an enlarged magnification is to have the witness's testimony -- if I may briefly summarize what I expect -- your Honor will observe that in the color photograph there are what appear to be small gold areas. I expect that the witness will testify that this is indicative that this was Mini-Mag ammunition.

Further, there are visible to the trained eye, and particularly under microscopic examination, certain indications that that bullet fragment was fired from a gun bearing the same rifling specifications as the weapon, People's 6 in evidence, in this case. It is illustrative of his testimony.

MR. COOPER: He could testify to that orally, if your Honor please.

In view of the defense that has been announced as early as voir dire and the nature of the cross examination of these witnesses; from the nature of the examination of all of the witnesses; these photographs are highly inflammatory.

We will stipulate that these fragments did come from Senator Kennedy; we will further stipulate they came from the gun.

If they want to go through them, as they possibly have the right to do, and have this witness testify as an expert, I have no objection to his testifying as an expert; but I do object to this enlarged photograph, because he could testify to it without the photograph.

Secondly, with respect to the photographs of Senator Kennedy, they do nothing but inflame the jury. I don't think it is the kind of thing that should be in evidence, in any event, having in mind the Kennedy family.

It's highly prejudicial to the defendant's

rights.

MR. FITTS: With reference to the circumstances of the shooting, your Honor, your Honor has heard Karl Uecker and any number of witnesses who attempted to describe what happened; one witness has put the muzzle of the revolver some three or four feet from the Senator's head, others have had it at varying ranges. The only way we can clear up whatever ambiguity there may be there and to show the truth is by the testimony of this witness who, on the basis of the powder tattooing and the experiments that he performed with respect thereto, will testify that the muzzle range with respect to the Senator's head was about one inch.

Now, I think the prosecution is entitled to present that.

MR. COOPER: Your Honor, we have no objection to his testifying that he observed these powder burns and we have no objection to his testifying to whatever his opinion is, but I don't feel it's necessary to illustrate it. We don't quarrel that it was held within one inch.

THE COURT: Well, I think the prosecution has a right to present its case, whatever they think should be presented.

There are plenty of cases which hold that these types of photographs are not inflammatory. I have had dozens of them up before the Court that were a lot more

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inflammatory than these.

MR. COOPER: But in the circumstances of this case, if your Honor please, I feel that it would be highly prejudicial and highly inflammatory so far as the defendant is concerned; and it could be done without these.

THE COURT: I appreciate that is true, but I still think the prosecution has a right to present their case the way they think it should be presented.

Now, we are in a position of talking about two photographs which have no identification on them whatsoever, so there might be some question as to the ruling --

MR. COOPER: Well, when the time comes --

THE COURT: Just so you won't have to make these objections all over again when the time comes, is there any reason why these can't be marked 56 and 57, respectively for identification?

MR. FITTS: They could be at this time, your Honor. The only reason I haven't marked them now is that there are going to be three phases of this witness's testimony and I wanted to mark some of the exhibits with respect to one phase, and then go into the next phase.

THE COURT: Well, there are two photographs, one purporting to be of the Senator's head, partially shaven, with sutures showing, and red crayon marks on it; one purporting to be the Senator's head with sutures showing and somebody is holding his ear with rubber gloves.

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I will overrule the objection at this time as to all three of them.

MR. COOPER: Without in any manner, shape or form, if your Honor please, relinquishing the objections heretofore made, since your Honor has made this ruling, what is the necessity for the two photographs when one will suffice?

MR. FITTS: Well, that isn't true. The testimony of the witness is going to indicate the reason for having the two photographs with reference to the expert opinion of the witness in placing the muzzle of the revolver. That is with reference to the powder tattooing.

THE COURT: It will be deemed then when these come in it won't be necessary for Mr. Cooper to reiterate his objections.

MR. COOPER: I'll just make the objection on the grounds heretofore made.

THE COURT: I want the record clear that you have objected to it.

MR. COOPER: If your Honor please, considering the Kennedy mystique and the respect in which he was held by all the people in this country, we still hold this is highly inflammatory.

THE COURT: Well, when I ask you if you have said everything you've got to say, let's stop there. I know, I realize what has happened, but I want to give you all the

time in the world to say what you want to say, and when I rule on it, I don't think something else should be put in the picture.

MR. COOPER: If your Honor please, my associate suggested that.

THE COURT: I heard it.

(The following proceedings were had in open court, within the presence and hearing of the jury.)

THE COURT: With respect to the photograph the witness is now about to testify to, the objection will be overruled.

DY MR. FITTS: As I recall, Officer Wolfer,
I directed your attention to People's Exhibit 49 and
correct me if I am wrong -- you have stated in substance
that that was an enlarged color photograph of one of the
little fragments contained in Exhibit 48, a fragment
removed from the head of Senator Kennedy, is that true, sir?

A That's correct.

Needless to say, that is a photograph taken with a considerable amount of magnification, is that correct?

A That's correct.

MR. COOPER: 49 is now in evidence, your Honor?
THE COURT: Yes.

Q BY MR. FITTS: For the purpose of illustrating to the jury the degree of magnification, 49 seems to depict a rather large piece of shrapnel. Would you look at People's 48 and find an object which is the subject of the photograph being People's 49?

A No, for the Court records, I am now holding the two exhibits side by side.

- Q Display them to the jury.
- A Yes.
- Q And you happen to know the degree of magnification?
  - A Offhand, no.
- Q It appears to be several hundreds, though, doesn't it?
  - A Yes, it does.
- Q All right, I think now for the purpose of your testimony you may return to Exhibit 49, to the file which contains the fragments that are in evidence and which is in this envelope which has been returned to the large envelope.

At some other time you testified that those exhibits before you you did see perhaps before you received a certain weapon?

- A Yes, I did.
- Q I direct your attention now to People's 6 in evidence, a .22 which I have here, an Iver Johnson revolv

Have you seen that before, sir?

A Yes, I have.

Were you requested at the time you had People's 6 for identification in your presence, and the bullet fragments, People's 48 through 54, excluding of course Exhibit 49 as a photograph, were you instructed to perform certain ballistic experiments to determine, if possible, whether or not any of the projectiles contained in those exhibits had been fired by Number 6 in evidence?

A I was.

Q In reference to that task, what did you do, sir?

A I then took the gun to a water recovery tank, the gun that is marked People's Exhibit 6 now.

Q Yes.

A And fired People's Number 6 again into a water recovery tank at the Police Department, 150 North Los Angeles.

Q And a water recovery tank, what is a water recovery tank?

A That is a tank that is approximately ten feet in length. It is imbedded in the floor of the Police Building, and into which, we fire into an eighteen-inch column of water for the purpose of recovering the expended projectile from the weapon and the water slows it down without any great damage to it and that allows us to have a good bullet for comparison purposes.

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With reference to ammunition which you selected for making these test shots, had you been imformed at this time as to the condition of the ammunition that would probably be used?

A I had.

And in that connection what did you do in choosing ammunition for these test shots?

A I took the batch number and, further, having information of where the ammunition was purchased from, went to the location and purchased an additional batch number of this ammunition for the purpose of these test firings.

Q Did you purchase the ammunition from the Look, Stock 'N Barrel?

A That is correct, in San Gabriel...

Now referring to the batch number, when you are talking about batch numbers, is this powder batches?

A Yes and no. I would have to explain this. This may not be the same batch of powder. It is the same batch of lead. It is the same batch of priming compound, in other words, when they produce the ammunition at the factory, they may produce anywhere from five to seventy-five thousand rounds at one time. They then take and mark the flap of the box which is housing it with a number for allistic purposes, as well as for later identification.

Lis tatch would then indicate that it was all manufactured at one manufacturing process.

1 And is it a fair statement to say that having 2 the same batch number you could come as close as possible 3 to the same ballistic characteristics? That is correct. If I might explain. 5 they have a batch they run ballistics on every tenth 6 box and every periodic round so it does have a standard 7 ballistic pattern. 8 MR. FITTS: If the Court please, I have an envelope 9 which contains, and I can't read the writing and it is about time I got glasses, but I have not done it yet. 10 MR. COOPER: Do you want to borrow mine? 11 I would rather use the eyes of Mr. 12 MR. FITTS: Wolfer. 13 I believe this contains some expended 14 bullets, if the Court please, and may this be marked 15 People's next in order which will be People's 55. 16 (the gake Wil THE COURT: People's 55. 17 The alleged Suhan MR. COOPER: What is 54? 18 MR. FITTS: 54 is an expended bullet from --19 THE COURT: A photograph. 21 No, from Mr. William Weisel, the same will AC 22 Count of the Indictment. 23 THE COURT: An expended bullet from Mr. William Weisel? 24 MR. COOPER: I see, I have 53 two times. Thank 26 LACGI records the gun as LACGI #7- that is all-no gun ID number ginen!

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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?

A It does.

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 man by the state of the test shots in the state of the s

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 attached by a common bridge. By looking through the

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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 54, 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.

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

Per 48 (Item# 4 + 25) was turned over to FBI agent Rhead Richards p., # 4560 on 6-5-68 @ 3 PM. But Waffer fired feet billeto (from Jun H 18602) on 6-6-68. So Waffer didn thank per 48 on 6-6-68 for Comparison Purposes a see Per 58 envelope date 6-6-68 + see LAPD Prop. Reports

upward, they grab in the muzzle and twist it so when they leave the barrel it spins and that stability at the nose is kept forward.

Now, these riflings are important from the standpoint that different manufacturers have different rifling specifications and they spin right and left and they go anywhere from four, five, six, up to twenty-two lands and grooves, and they have a gyroscopic value and these are important also for identification purposes.

But, even more important are the imperfections that creep in and that bullet produces a series of thousands of scratch marks on this bullet.

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Looking at the scratches under the comparison microscope and the lands and grooves of this test bullet being in evidence, if I can have them, the scratches and the lands, the majority of the lands, I can say that they were fired from this gun and no other gun, and that what is what I attempted to do with each of the exhibits.

Would it be an underlying premise then, as you have described this, that no two barrels are going to impart the same impressions or striations on the projectiles which pass through them as they are expelled by them?

A That is correct.

In other words, it is somewhat analogous to fingerprints. No individual or two individuals have identical fingerprints, no two guns leave the same striations on the projectiles that are being expelled by them?

A That is correct.

Q Now with reference to the exhibits that you have before you, some of them are mere fragments are they not?

A That is correct.

And some of the bullets, if they are bullets indeed, they are very badly distorted, is that correct?

A That is also correct, yes.

Q And that, of course, can happen when a bullet

 meets the object, it may either disintegrate or become distorted or it may retain its individual characteristics as it leaves the gun, is that right?

A Yes, that is correct.

Q With reference now, first of all, to that exhibit that you have before you, were some of the bullets, they were sufficiently impaired so you could not make a comparison under a comparison microscope?

A They were.

Q Will you select those bullets, please?

A Yes. I can say that this bullet, Exhibit No. 47, the bullet taken from Senator Kennedy's Sixth Cervical Vertebra, and then this bullet taken from Mr. Golstein, the bullet being Exhibit No. 52, and the bullet taken from Mr. Weisel, People's Exhibit No. 56, were fired from the same weapon.

MR. COOPER: Pardon me, 54, Item 56?

THE COURT: You are correct, Counsel. I am sorry.

That is right. It is actually People's Exhibit No. 54,

were fired from this gun and no other gun.

Q BY MR. FITTS: That is on the comparison of the striations and mounting them up as you have indicated, gyroscopically, by moving your finger as you have illustrated to the jury, is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q Now, with reference to other exhibits there

before you, which are distorted or fragments, were you able to come to some conclusion with respect to these based upon your examination?

> A = Yes.

First of all I will direct your attention to the bullet fragments People's 48 and People's 49, as being an enlargement, as the most significant of those fragments?

A That is correct.

In the case of People's Exhibit 48, this was a bullet taken from Senator Kennedy and the bullet was extremely or badly damaged which is well depicted here in People's No. 49. This was damaged to the point, and I say that these were Mini-Mag ammunition, which is the same ammunition as previously used in my test, they were Mini-Mag ammunition that was fired from the gun of the same ballistic rifling specification as that of People's No. 6 but, because of the damage, I cannot say positively that it was fired from that gun.

In the case of --

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c.	1	MR.FITTS: Just a moment, sir. With reference to
1	2	People's 48, that exhibit consists of fragments, does it
	3	not, sir?
	4	A Yes, it does.
ī	5	Q By your testimony you were using fragment
	6	bullets?
	7	A Fragments of People's No. 48.
	8	Q We are talking about fragments of one bullet,
	9	are we not?
į	10	A Yes, we are.
	11	Q All right.
	12	Q All right.  MR. COOPER: Pardon me, so I understand. Items 26 Cylemo
:	13	and 27 are fragments of one bullet, is that right? #24+
;	14	MR. FITTS: I think we better use the numbers I
;	15	have given them in evidence.
	16	MR. COOPER: From People's 48.
:	17	THE WITNESS: May I answer that People's 48, they
	18	are two fragments of one bullet.
	19	MR. COOPER: Thank you.
t }	20	Q BY MR. FITTS: In reference to your testimony
	21	with respect to People's 49, I believe you were able to
	22	say, and I was being interrupted slightly
: :	23	MR. COOPER: I apologize.
:	24	MR. FITTS: It was not your fault, Mr. Cooper. We
: :	25	were able to determine that that was Mini-Mag ammunition,
-	26	is that right?
	H. + ,	Item #26 + #27 are plantom substitution numbers of the fatal bullet & fragments. The correct numbers is Stem #24 & Item #25 - see suid for & soial. + suiz
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A That is correct.

Q How were you able to do that from an examination of that particular fragment?

A People's Exhibit 49, I have had it enlarged, an extreme enlargement, to illustrate the fact that if you look at it, and I will now point it out for the Court and the jury, and, Mr. Cooper, you can see the area I am pointing to and, in this area I am pointing to, there is a gold plaid material that is a coating on the bullet.

In addition to this their are rifling specifications around the base of the particular bullet.

Q Before you get to that, what is the significance of this gold coating on the bullet, sir?

A The gold coating on the bullet is a plating process that is placed upon the lead to inhibit leading of the barrel, in other words, if you have a very plain lead bullet bearing against the barrel surface, the imperfections will grab the lead and hold it. This then actually causes tearing of the bullet, that procedure, or even tearing of the bullets that follow after that and, ballistically, it produces, gives less instability, but if this copper is applied, ballistically applied, and then when this is put in the barrel it holdsit and it keeps most of the bullets from being stable in flight.

Q And so this in character is a Mini-Mag

### ammunition?

35,

A Yes, it is. But, in addition to this, this which is in People's 49 also has rings that go around the bullet in which we have nearly, this has all been studied to indicate the brand of ammunition by the color applied and the nature of the alloy, the copper applied, and so they can say this is Mini-Mag ammunition.

- Now, in addition to this I believe you referred in your testimony to certain rifling specifications which are discernible by microscopic examination of the fragments which are designated in People's 49, is that correct?
  - A That is correct.
  - Q What do you mean by that?

A In the barrel of People's No. 6 and in the rifling specifications there are certain series of land and groove marks.

These lands project down and the grooves
naturally project upward. These are to grab the bullet
and spin it in flight to produce gyrostration of the bullet.

Q And so you have told us.

Now is it true, if I may ask you this leading question, with respect to certain manufacturers of firearms the particular specifications, that is to say they distinguish between a land, the spacing and the size of them, as to the designation of a certain weapon?

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Α That is correct.

Q But when I say there is a certain marking specification as People's 6, that means that would be fired by a gun that had that sort of distribution and measurement of lands and grooves and whatever else is indeed the barrel of the gun, is that right, sir?

That is basically correct.

All right, I am just trying to simplify it for my own sake.

Now, with reference to other exhibits before you, these would include the bullet fragments from Elizabeth Evans, from Mr. Stroll, and from Mr. Schrade. They were pretty badly distorted, were they not?

They were. With the exception of the better of those which you mentioned, which was that of Mr. Stroll's bullet, which I believe, and when I say Mini-Mag ammunition, it has the same basic rifling specifications, it is a little better than the other bullets.

That leave Elizabeth Evans, another individual.

What conclusion did you come to about those fragments?

They were all Mini-Mag ammunition and, in Α some cases, you could get some basic rifling specifications, but they are very weak. They are too badly damaged.

MR. FITTS: Now, with the Court's permission, I have



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two photographs.

MR. COOPER: We have seen them.

MR. FITTS: Yes.

Which purport to depict the right-hand profile of an individual showing the full head and an ear. In one of the photographs there is a man with rubber gloves and it has the ear forward.

THE COURT: That would be 56?

Yes. I just wanted to describe them. MR. FITTS: And the first one without the rubber gloves, may that be People's 56?

MR. COOPER: Are these being offered now?

MR. FITTS: They are being marked for identification at this time.

MR. COOPER: All right.

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MR. FITTS: May the photograph of what purports to be the same individual but with the fingers of the rubber gloves twisting the ear be marked People's 57?

THE COURT: It may be so marked for identification only. at this time.

MR. FITTS: I direct your attention to these two photographs. Did you obtain those photographs from the office of the County Coroner in connection with some further experiments that you performed in this case?

THE WITNESS: Yes and no. I obtained from the County Coroner's Office the transparencies from which I had these shots made, myself. In other words, I received the transparencies and then I ordered that these photographs be made from the transparencies for my purposes.

Q BY MR. FITTS: Those transparencies, were they from the official records of the autopsy performed on Robert F. Kennedy?

A They were.

MR. FITTS: Counsel, will you stipulate to that?

MR. COOPER: I will stipulate to that fact, yes.

THE COURT: That is, that these are photographs made from the transparencies secured from the Coroner's Office?

MR. COOPER: And that they are photographs of the deceased Senator Kennedy's head, yes, that part I will stimulate to.

(Messrs. Fitts and Cooper confer.)

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