

description of gun box

#1 (2 pages)

SUS file

Note: A check of Presley's desk turned up a business card bearing the name of John Fahey, Cal Tek Industries.

PRESTON, JACK

Mr. Preston is the range master at the Pasadena Park Department Rifle and Revolver Range, 2783 New York Drive, Pasadena. He stated he had never seen Sirhan Sirhan fire on his range. Prior to the assassination there was no roster maintained on the range.

PRESTWOOD, CONSTANCE

Mrs. Prestwood met Sirhan early in 1966 when he was employed as an exercise boy at the Granja Vista Del Rio Stable. She said that Sirhan was introduced to her as Sol Sirhan. She said that she took her thoroughbred horse, "Jet Spec," to the stable for training and that Sirhan exercised the horse. Sirhan was also courteous, polite and appeared calm.

PRESTWOOD, ROBERT LOUIS

Mr. Prestwood was the owner of a race horse named "Jet Spec," and it was learned that Sirhan was the exercise boy for the horse during its training period. Prestwood stated the horse was boarded and worked out at the Granja Vista Del Rio Stables beginning in April of 1965. Prestwood described Sirhan, whom he knew as "Sol," as polite and recalled that he always referred to Prestwood and his wife as Mr. and Mrs. Prestwood. His conversations with Sirhan were always limited to opinions about the horse and how it ran on a particular day. During December 1966, Prestwood met Sirhan at Santa Anita and inquired if he was still working for Burt Altfillisch and how he was getting along. Sirhan told Prestwood that he had been involved in an accident and had fallen from a horse, but was coming along fine and was trying to get a settlement from the insurance company. Prestwood recalled that Sirhan appeared normal with no apparent change.

→ PRICE, WILLIAM EDMUND

In February 1968, Price was visiting a friend, George Charles Erhard, in Pasadena, California. At Erhard's request Price accompanied him to a location on Howard Street where Erhard stated he hoped to sell a pistol. It was approximately 6 p.m. when they arrived at a corner where two men were standing. Erhard exited the car and talked with a man later known as "Joe" while Price remained in the automobile with the pistol. A short time later Erhard returned to the automobile and removed the pistol. The man with "Joe" came over to the automobile and talked with Price. Price recalled that "Joe" said

SUS

#1-b *Jim Cox*

he wanted his brother to see the pistol. Erhard and "Joe" bargained over the price of the pistol for which Erhard was asking thirty dollars. They finally settled on a sale price of twenty five dollars of which "Joe" obtained about six dollars from the other man. The pistol was in a brown cardboard box with a velvet type lining, and the word "Iver" written on the box. He said that "Joe" mentioned several times that the pistol was to be used for hunting. Although both brothers discussed the price of the pistol, "Joe" did the actual purchasing. He identified a photograph of Sirhan Sirhan as being identical with "Joe's" brother.

PROFUMO, STEPHANIE MICHAELA

Mrs. Profumo was a volunteer worker and part time secretary for Ray O'Connell and Jerry Owen who were Kennedy staff members. Profumo arrived at the Ambassador Hotel on June 4, 1968, 8:30 p.m. with her husband. She went directly to the Embassy Room and stayed near the television cameras watching the returns. At 11 p.m. she left with her husband and went home. Profumo returned to the Embassy Room at 11:45 p.m. alone, and was refused admittance at the main door. Profumo went around to the kitchen area and stood near the double doors leading into the kitchen. While walking through the kitchen she noticed two bus boys, two small children, and two women wearing Kennedy hats. Upon completion of the Senator's speech she remained at this location and as the Senator passed she shook hands with him. The Senator then entered the kitchen area and in a few seconds she heard a single bang, then two more bangs, and finally five more. A crowd of people then came running out of the kitchen and she walked into the kitchen. Profumo saw the Senator on the floor with some other people and they were all bleeding. She climbed on top of a serving table with two other women and remained there a short period of time.

PROVENZANO, ANTHONY

Mr. Provenzano was closely associated with James Hoffa Sr. while incarcerated at United States Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. He stated that he never heard Hoffa state that he had a contract out on Robert F. Kennedy.

PRUDHOMME, JEANETTE

Miss Prudhomme was a campaign worker for the Students For Kennedy and arrived at the Ambassador Hotel on June 4, 1968, at 9 p.m. While in the Sunset Room, she noticed two grubby men who did not appear properly dressed for the occasion. About midnight, she went to the Ambassador Room where she saw a woman in a black and white polka dot dress standing next to a man who resembled one of the aforementioned men. She completely discounted the incident until the following day when she saw a

2a

LOWELL W. BRADFORD
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723-1630
Area Code (408) or
448-7273

July 8, 1994

Rose Lynn Manqan
4443 Hwy. 50 East
Carson City, NV 89703

Dear Lynn:

Thanks for your note of June 25.

I will pass through Sacramento on Wednesday, August 3, between 1:00pm and 5:00pm and will be able to take an hour or two to do the work in which you are interested.

If I understand it correctly you want the following to be performed:

1. Examine and record the information on the bases of Peo. Ex. #47, 52, and 54.
2. Make a photographic record of the findings.

If there are any other objectives please detail them. I will also need the following information:

1. Address of the work location.
2. Name and phone number of the person I am to contact.

Sincerely yours,


LOWELL W. BRADFORD

LWB:rh

#2

LOWELL W. BRADFORD

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June 7, 1994

Lynn Mangan
4443 Highway 50 East
Carson City, NV 89703

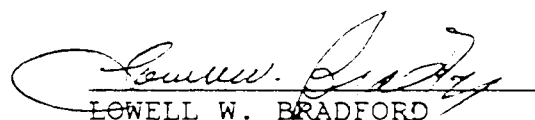
Dear Lynn:

I will be traveling to ^{Roseville} ~~Sacramento~~ on ^{Wed} ~~Fri~~ ^{Aug 3} ~~July 30~~ and can be at the State Archives Bldg. at 1:00pm.

The equipment that I will use will be a Zeiss Stereomicroscope and a 35 mm camera unit with stand and photoflood illuminator. A 110V outlet will be required.

Please let me know if this is satisfactory to the Archives Director.

Sincerely yours,


LOWELL W. BRADFORD

LWB:rh

#20

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REPORT OF EVALUATION

FOR

Rose Lynn Mangan,
4445 Highway 50 East
Carson City, NV 89703

IN RE.

SIRHAN—RFK EVIDENCE

August 6, 1994

Spec. Ex. # Chapter XXII 1-8 (pg 30)

2 d

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August 6, 1994

REPORT OF EVALUATION
(No. 7182)

I. Reference Information

Submitted by: Rose Lynn Mangan
4443 Highway 50 East
Carson City, NV 89703

Re: SIRHAN--RFK EVIDENCE

II. Source of Material Evaluated

At the request of Rose Lynn Mangan, the following items were retrieved from the California State Archives and submitted for examination by staff member Nancy Zimmerman, who closely observed the handling and examination of each item:

1. EXHIBIT 47-----fired bullet from back of RFK
2. EXHIBIT 52-----fired bullet from Goldstein
3. EXHIBIT 54-----fired bullet from Weisel
4. EXHIBIT 55-----fired bullets, test fired by Wolfer
5. EXHIBIT 75-A-----portion of a label
6. EXHIBIT 6-----REVOLVER, caliber .22,
Iver Johnson, Cadet Model #H53725

The following item was submitted by Ms. Mangan:

7. Box, "Iver Johnson" inscribed on top

III. Purpose of the Evaluation

It was requested that the fired bullets be examined to determine whether or not any identification inscriptions are visible on the bases or noses of fired bullets defined as Items 1., 2., & 3. in Part II. above.

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It was also requested that the box (Item 7.) be examined to determine whether or not:

- a. the label(Item 75-A) was originally attached to the box.
- b. the gun(Item 6.) fits into the box in such a way as to account for the impressions and markings in the lid and bottom of the box.

IV. Results and Conclusions

The examination of the bullets proceeded with the use of a stereoscopic microscope.

The examination of fired bullet Items 1., 2., & 3. was thwarted by the presence of a glaze-like coating having the appearance of grease. The sides of the bullets have a heavy deposit of a white coating material, which combined with the glaze obscures the details of land and groove markings. The surfaces of the bases of Items 1. and 2. are covered with so much of this glaze material that an observation of engravings is not possible. The base of Item 3. has less glaze and the letters "LM?" are discernible. The third letter that is represented by "?" has the appearance of the first half of an "O".

The test fired bullets (Item 4.) have the same glazing and white coating that is present on Items 1., 2., & 3.

The revolver(Item 6.) fits into the box(Item 4.) in a manner that is consistent with its original containment.

The label(Item 75-A) was originally glued to the end of the box(Item 7.). The basis for this conclusion is that some of the glue and paper have remained on the box and a section of the glue has released from the box. The margin of this release pattern is irregular and constitutes a physical match between the box and the label.

V. Disposition of Submitted Material

All of the submitted items were immediately returned by hand to the respective submitters at the conclusion of the examination of each item.


LOWELL W. BRADFORD

LOWELL W. BRADFORD

Forensic Scientist
Consultant In Physical Evidence
P. O. BOX 1148
SAN JOSE, CA. 95108

June 4, 1999

REPORT OF EVALUATION

(No. 7339)

I. Reference Information

Submitted by: Rose Lynn Mangan
4445 Highway 50 East
Carson City, NV 89701

Re: PEO. V. SIRHAN

II. Source of Material Evaluated

The following items were submitted by Ms. Mangan and received on June 4, 1999:

1. photographic print, 6" x 4", labeled "X-16-J.W." consisting of an image of a pistol, three fired bullets, eight fired cartridge cases and a scale.
2. photocopy of prints showing "Stroll bullet", "underside of Stroll bullet" and "fatal bullet--item 24".

III. Purpose of the Evaluation

It was requested that a determination be made as to whether or not the bullets depicted in Item 1. above include the bullet that caused the death the death of Robert F. Kennedy.

It was also requested that photographs of the firearms evidence in this matter, that reside in the files of the undersigned, which were made by him during the course of examinations conducted by the Wenke panel, be consulted as needed to answer the question posed in the above paragraph

IV. Results and Conclusions

It is concluded that the bullet on the left side of the photograph is Peo. Exhibit #51(Stroll) and the bullet on the right side is Peo. Exhibit #47(Kennedy neck). The middle bullet in the photograph cannot be identified because of the lack of detail in this image. The fatal bullet(Peo. Ex. #48) is not shown in this photograph.

Lowell W. Bradford
(Supplement #5, Ex #8)

2 g

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LOWELL W. BRADFORD

Forensic Scientist
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SAN JOSE, CA. 95108

August 3, 1999

Lynn Mangan
4445 Highway 50 EAST
Carson City, NV 89701

PEO. V. SIRHAN

Dear Ms. Mangan:

I have reviewed your investigative report concerning the Los Angeles Police Department Evidence Item 24, which purports to be the fatal bullet in this matter, including the copies of police evidence identification records and related documentation.

I agree with your conclusion that the chain of possession information concerning Evidence Item 24 is subject to question in that the records do not show an intact chain of custody of the item that was introduced into evidence and examined by the Wenke Panel as items #3 and #3-A. The normal procedure for evidence collection, in addition to other procedures, requires a tag on the item or enclosure in a sealed envelope that is treated as a journal record. On this record, the date and name (signature or initials) of the custodian should be recorded as the item is transferred from one custodian to another. This record should accompany the evidence item from its source to its final destination.

If you are successful in discovering any photographs or other items that are suitable for examination, I would be pleased to examine and evaluate them as to correspondence with photographs recording Panel Items #3 and #3-A that were made during the examination of the firearms evidence, at which time I was a Member of the Wenke Panel.

Sincerely yours,


LOWELL W. BRADFORD

Supplement VI

(39)

#3 a

Custodian gap 23 Judge Conke

transcript

1 being accurate or in some way misleading, or not portraying
2 what happened. I would ask the court to just make it a part
3 of the record.

4 MR. LYNCH: Object to that, your Honor. It only tells
5 one small part of what happened; it is directed to a narrow
6 issue. A great many things happened to these exhibits.

7 THE COURT: Why don't you discuss this at a recess or
8 some other time.

9 MR. BOZANICH: No further questions of Mr. Coleman.

10 THE COURT: Any other questions of Mr. Coleman?

11 (No response.)

12 THE COURT: You may step down, Mr. Coleman. As far as
13 the court is concerned the witness is excused.

14 The court is inclined to find at this time that
15 the foundation is sufficient and that the material that is
16 here in the courtroom in the box and in the wrapping are the
17 exhibits in the Sirhan case and as referred to in the proposed
18 order.

19 MR. BOZANICH: Your Honor, keeping in mind the court's
20 priorities, the People nevertheless lodge an objection for
21 the record that at least 1968 through '73 was not covered
22 and because of that we feel those witnesses should come
23 forward to provide foundational aspects.

24 THE COURT: Well, the witness is the custodian in
25 charge and they are official records of the court and I think
26 the court is entitled to consider that. The objection is
27 overruled.

28 Now, the next matter has to do with Mr. Wolter.

(Supplement # 5, Ex. # 1)

1 in terms of tomorrow. I don't know that the Police Department
2 is going to complete their search by tomorrow and it may be
3 that that is not absolutely necessary in terms of our
4 experts. Now, if we could question this expert as to the
5 matters that we have here and any other matters that wouldn't
6 require reference to exhibits that are not here, then perhaps
7 we could conclude with him and then we would just have to
8 depend on the LAPD to do the best they can to uncover these
9 other matters.

10 MR. LEVINE: If that were uncovered I assume it would
11 be made available to the experts and counsel?

12 THE COURT: I assume that would be agreeable. Talk to
13 Mr. Morrow about that. It seems like a waste of time for all
14 of us to insist on formalities as to matters of that sort.
15 If we have to, we can. Proceed.

16 Q BY MR. LEVINE: Mr. Wolfer, do you know if a
17 neutronic activation analysis was done of any of the evidence
18 in this case?

19 A To my knowledge, no.

20 Q Did you --

21 A I mean I have to clarify that. I don't -- I
22 never saw the bullets after they were entered into the Grand
23 Jury. I'd have no knowledge, from that time on.

24 Q Mr. Wolfer, did you discuss a neutron activation
25 analysis with anyone, with regard to this case?

26 A Yes, I did.

27 Q With whom did you discuss it?

28 A With several. I discussed that with the District

(Supplement VI, Ex. 16a)

(3)

1 Attorney, the Attorney General, everybody in the room, the
2 FBI, our chief, the District Attorneys, the whole works.

3 Q When you say everybody that was in the room, was
4 there one meeting at which this matter was discussed?

5 A Yes. Well, now, what do you call one meeting?

6 Q Was there one discussion?

7 A I later had discussion with Dr. Noguchi, if that
8 is what you are referring to.

9 Q Was there a specific meeting at which a decision
10 was made not to conduct a neutron activation analysis?

11 MR. BAZANICH: Your Honor, that assumes they made a
12 decision.

13 THE COURT: Assuming it either was or wasn't. And he
14 has indicated that it wasn't. ^(?) So why do we need the detail?

15 MR. LEVINE: Well, it would appear, your Honor, that
16 it may be helpful to the experts to understand why their
17 decision was made; whether or not this is a customary
18 practice, and it may be an important question, in this
19 instance, as to whether such a test ought to be made or ought
20 not to be made.

21 I believe they ought to consider the prior
22 reasons.

23 THE COURT: Well, of course, the status of the science
24 may have improved over the last seven years, so I don't know
25 whether that would be controlling. And I assume that they
26 would have their own independent opinion, based on an
27 examination of the exhibits, as to whether or not it's
28 feasible or whether or not it's desirable.

(Supplement VI, Ex. 16b)

4c
the trial transcript and, of course, the defense had no interest in the matter. Very probably they never even read the inscription on the face of the coroner's envelope of Exhibit 47. Noguchi admitted to me, before his mouth was finally closed, that he might have counted wrong. Maybe yes and maybe no - but this is a case of first degree murder.

Any ambiguity on this subject should most certainly be clarified by the famous TEN VOLUME report of the LAPD, but this too has been denied us - - and the world for that matter.

I think it is reasonable to conclude that the combination of bungling and secrecy will prevent anyone from ever knowing the true circumstances of the death of Senator Kennedy.

W.W.H.

9-24-72

(I am very sorry about the "garbled" condition of this report, but the entire subject is very garbled in the beginning.)

Bill Harper

4-c

FOR RELEASE:
FEBRUARY 19, 1975

EXHIBIT 'A'

"THE CRIMINALISTICS IN THE RFK ASSASSINATION"

-- a brief Statement by William W. Harper

A certain amount of consternation has arisen over the 23 minutes of rifling angle difference between the RFK bullet (Exh. #47) and the Weisel bullet (Exh. #54) -- which I first reported in my Affidavit on this case in December, 1970.

The rifling angle measurements on both these bullets were made in November and December of 1970 by Col. Phil Robertson (USAF ret.) and me. We used 20 X Balliscan photographs of the bullets in question, from which we made measurements of the slant angles of the driven and trailing edges of the land impressions, by means of an engineering protractor.

The mean value of 132 separate readings which we obtained on the RFK bullet (Exh. #47) is 181 minutes; the mean value of 132 separate readings on the Weisel bullet is 158 minutes, thus giving a difference of 23 minutes. Since the rifling angle is a basic class characteristic of a fired bullet, it is my contention that such a difference would rule out the possibility of these bullets having been fired in the same weapon.

In those Los Angeles Police Department Crime Lab reports we have been able to examine, we find no mention that similar measurements of rifling angles were made by DeWayne Wolfer of the LAPD Crime Lab. Since, however, he made a positive identification of the Sirhan gun as having fired both Exh. #47 and Exh. #54, it seems logical to assume that he has guessed that these bullets have identical

rifling angles; or in other words, he is assuming that the difference in the rifling angles is zero or at least substantially zero.

Assuming for the moment that Wolfer's guess is better than our measurements of the difference between these two rifling angles, a further problem remains: in those cases where two revolvers (same caliber and other class characteristics) may have been involved, criminalistics provides other tools for making further differentiations. In the event there may be a difference in the projectile constituents, i.e. different batch of projectile lead -- spectrographic or Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA) may be utilized.

We recognize, of course, that analyses of this type are far from routine in firearms identification cases. In the average case, where a positive identification has been made, complete with good photomicrographs, analyses of bullet constituents, including trace elements, are rarely made. It appears, however, that Mr. Wolfer (or someone within the investigative-prosecutive team) may have had some considerable misgivings about whether a single weapon had fired all the bullets in the kitchen pantry of the Ambassador Hotel.

It was learned -- for the first time -- in a deposition given by Wolfer in the case of Wolfer vs. Blehr on September 20, 1971 (Case #C 8080; see pages 120-26, 148-52, 190-97) that Wolfer had, in fact, made spectrographic analyses of the various bullets and fragments recovered in the RPK assassination. Curiously enough, though, at the time of the Sirhan trial (1969) no testimony by Wolfer or others regarding the making of these tests, nor of the results obtained, was given. However, in his 1971 deposition, Wolfer stated that he had found all the spectrograms showed "identical" analyses. When asked

to produce his spectrogram films, Wolfer insisted that they had either been "lost" or "destroyed." Fortunately, however, it is my information that the bullets and fragments are still in the custody of the courts; so unless this evidence has been severely "bent out of shape" as the Los Angeles authorities would have us believe is the case, spectrographic, or preferably Neutron Activation Analyses, can still be performed. I might also add that it is now a matter of public record -- in sworn testimony -- that Wolfer interfered in an attempt to conduct the NAA tests on the various bullets, at the very time he was offering testimony before the grand jury that indicted Sirhan as RPK's "lone and unassisted assassin."

It will be, indeed, a very dark day in the history of criminalistics if the RPK-Sirhan case is laid to rest shrouded in the clouds of technical uncertainties, of which there are many -- far too many.

Presented before the American Academy of Forensic Sciences convention in Chicago, Illinois, February 18-21, 1975.

Date: February 6, 1975

William W. Harper
WILLIAM W. HARPER
615 Prospect Boulevard
Pasadena, California

Here you see the scientific community blaming
Wolfer for ^{in fact} US refusal to conduct NAA
tests when ^{in fact} US controlled virtually all of
the Sirhan evidence. And to keep ^{the} ~~control~~ ^{under} Dr.
Koguchi was ordered to keep his mouth shut.
Rose Lynn Morgan

Ta

Baptist Ward Hearing

57

1 same type of bullet. It was a simple question that I wanted
2 to prove it.

3 SUPERVISOR WARD: And therefore you contacted
4 Dr. Guinn almost immediately after the senator's death.

5 What procedures and Dr. Guinn agree on
6 or what further contacts did you have with him?

7 DR. NOGUCHI: Well, first of all -- this
8 test takes considerable preparations and a chain of
9 evidences so important I cannot let it go from outside of
10 my jurisdiction, unless my associate, who had complete
11 control -- so I sent Dr. John E. Holloway to prepare and
12 have a meeting.

13 The first meeting was held probably
14 was in one week after the autopsy. Then, I sent once again
15 Dr. Holloway for almost within two weeks, for almost final
16 preparation, which I didn't go through.

17 SUPERVISOR WARD: What -- for what reason
18 were your negotiations with Dr. Guinn broken off?

19 DR. NOGUCHI: Negotiations, the simplest --
20 very simple -- to have a Neutron Activation Analysis to
21 be conducted of the specimens we have retained during the
22 course of the autopsy, to make sure that the bullets be
23 similar type of bullets.

24 SUPERVISOR WARD: All right.

25 Now, why did you not go ahead with this?

26 DR. NOGUCHI: Well, let me say there is a
27 reason. The Neutron Activation Analysis are specialized --
28 first specialized technique. You see, we were not able to

(Supplement II, p. 17a)

(36)

Baxter Ward
5b *Hearing*
1 conduct in our department, and the field -- that may be
2 slightly outside of my field. I thought maybe best to consult
3 with someone who knows the business.

4 So, I consulted Mr. DeWayne Wolfer,
5 Director of the Los Angeles Police Department.

6 SUPERVISOR WARD: Mr. Wolfer has been
7 identified here earlier as the LAPD expert who prepared
8 the ballistics evidence for his department on the prosecution
9 and who also testified during the Grand Jury hearing in
10 the trial -- Mr. Wolfer.

11 DR. NOGUCHI: Yes, yes. He advised me that
12 the sense of a test like this result in variances of results
13 which are so sensitive -- metallic analysis of even one
14 bullet from nose to the shell would be different. So that
15 he advised me not to have test done.

16 I took his advice.

17 SUPERVISOR WARD: Then, on the advice of
18 Mr. Wolfer, the process was not undertaken.

19 Were you aware at that time that
20 Mr. Wolfer had taken or was taking some spectrograms,
21 another type of analysis in which, apparently, he did have --

22 DR. NOGUCHI: No, I was not aware of it.

23 SUPERVISOR WARD: They were not introduced
24 as a subject during either the trial or the Grand Jury
25 hearing, but were revealed during the course of the later
26 deposition taken in late 1971 of Mr. Wolfer in connection
27 with another court case.

28 All right.

(Supplement VI, 4, 17b)

(37)

1 So, Mr. DeWayne Wolfer advised you that
2 it might be chemically inappropriate to conduct the neutron
3 inquiry; therefore, negotiations with Dr. Guinn were
4 concluded at that time?

5 DR. NOGUCHI: That's right, sir.

6 SUPERVISOR WARD: He testified today that it
7 would still be possible to conduct the inquiry even now. He
8 said that the composition of the lead in the bullets would
9 not have altered, and that the examination would be as
10 valid if carried on now as then.

11 Would you consider that a good proposal?

12 DR. NOGUCHI: Yes.

13 SUPERVISOR WARD: We had earlier, before you
14 came, some extracts from both the Grand Jury testimony and
15 the trial testimony from three witnesses who were present
16 in the pantry and testified that they had observed Sirhan
17 in a firing position versus Senator Kennedy, and all
18 indicated that they felt the distances were considerable
19 between the two parties. One case, it was two or three feet
20 between the gun of the senator and so on; and therefore,
21 my questions of you regarding the proximity of closeness
22 between the muzzle and the senator's body had bearing on
23 that. The testimony indicated two or three feet is the
24 muzzle distance. You indicate an inch, one and a half inches
25 to three inches which is virtually point-blank range.

26 When did you become aware that this was
27 a point-blank range? Was it prior to the trial?

28 DR. NOGUCHI: Of course, I believe, on the

(Supplement IV, Ex. 17c)

LAPD FORM 10.3
REV. JULY 1960

PROPERTY RECEIPT

DR No. 68-521 466

RELATED OR OR BKG. NOS.

RELEASE AUTHORIZED BY (Name, Serial No., Division)

PERSON ISSUING THIS RECEIPT (Name, Serial No., Div.)

ITEM NUMBERS MUST CORRESPOND TO THOSE ON PROPERTY REPORT - Form 10.1

Serial No.

Item No.	Quan.	Description of Article
132	1	Copy, P.C.C. paper-Sirhan
133	2	Copies DMV Certificate
134	1	Copy, DMV Cert. Sharif Sirhan
135	1	Copy, questionnaire, Dr. Tashma
136	1	Copy consent for treatment
137	4	Copy Calif. horse racing board
138	1	Copy, student placement serv.
144	1	Pants, Ira Goldstein's
146	1	Rosicrucian appl.-Sirhan 16A
155	1	Worksheet, Corona Pistol Range 70
71	1	Plastic bag from Pasadena P.D., containing gun label, envelope & two pieces of paper.

unprocessed
this is not

IF additional space is required, use Continuation Sheet, Form 15.9

OWNER'S NAME (BUSINESS NAME IF FIRM) ADDRESS CITY DATE RECEIVED

PROPERTY NOTED TO Sirhan B. Sirhan

IF COURT RECEIVES PROPERTY IN EVIDENCE, PROVIDE FOLLOWING INFORMATION

COURT INDEX NO.

RECEIVED BY (COURT CLERK'S SIGNATURE)

DEPT. NO. DIV. NO.

CASE OF PEOPLE VS.

Sirhan B. Sirhan

5233421

G. Nicholson

107

DATE 6-6-68		197 P.C.		ANALYST ASSIGNED		FIELD CALL	
ARRESTEE Sirhan, Sirhan B.		VICTIM Kennedy, Robert F.		OFFICER REQUESTING Melendrez		SER. NO. Ramp. Dets	
LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE Ambassador Hotel				DIV. Rampart		DATE & TIME OCCURRED 6-5-68	
ANALYSIS REQUESTED							
LOCATION OF PROPERTY Obtained from Orozco #11072				PROPERTY BOOKED TO <input type="checkbox"/> ARRESTEE <input type="checkbox"/> VICTIM <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:			
The undersigned is prepared to testify that he is a <u>Criminalist</u> employed by the Los Angeles Police Department; that he did on the <u>6th</u> day of <u>June</u> 19 <u>68</u> obtain from <u>Orozco #11072</u> evidence consisting of:							
#1 - 1 - 22 caliber spent bullet from Kennedy's 6th Cerv. Vertebrae (Item #33)							
#2 - 1 - 22 caliber Iver Johnson Revolver #H 53725 (Item #11) Received from Central Property on 6-5-68.							
That he did make an examination and analysis of this evidence and in his opinion:							
The 22 caliber spent bullet from Kennedy's 6th Cerv. Vertebrae was fired from the Iver Johnson 22 caliber Revolver #H 53725. (Item #11).							
(FIGURE # 1)							
DATE ANALYSIS COMPLETED 6-6-68		DISPOSITION OF EVIDENCE Held in lab, S.I.D.					
SUPERVISOR APPROVING Lt. D.W. Mann #2445		ANALYST (Signature and Serial No.) Officer Dwayne A. Wolfer #6727					

[illegible]

Druley tests H18602

ANALYZED EVIDENCE REPORT

OR 67-021-1163

DATE <i>3-21-67</i>	TYPE OF INVESTIGATION <i>CCW</i>	ANALYST ASSIGNED <i>104</i>	FIELD CALL <input type="checkbox"/>
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ADDRESS <i>William J. Tate</i>	VICTIM <input type="checkbox"/>	OFFICER REQUESTING <i>Traphagen, CIVIL</i>	SER. NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	DIV. <input type="checkbox"/>
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LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE <i>2975 - La Salle</i>	DATE & TIME OCCURRED <i>3-18-67</i>
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ANALYSIS REQUESTED
1-22 cal revolver 18602- Ever Johnson

LOCATION OF PROPERTY <i>Cent. Prop</i>	PROPERTY BOOKED TO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARRESTEE <input type="checkbox"/> VICTIM <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER
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The undersigned is prepared to testify that he is a *Firearms expert* employed by the Los Angeles Police Department, that he did on the *22* day of *March* 1967 obtain from *Central Property* evidence consisting of:

1- Ever Johnson 32 cal revolver serial # H18602

That he did make an examination and analysis of this evidence and in his opinion *The weapon test fired properly when the cylinder pin was placed in the weapon*

ANALYSIS COMPLETED <i>3-22-67</i>	DISPOSITION OF EVIDENCE <i>Returned to Central Property</i>	ANALYST SIGNATURE AND SERIAL NO. <i>Druley Miller</i>
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SUPERVISOR APPROVING

