

LAPD FORM 10.7 (REV. FEB. 1964)

NOV 23 1966

JUL 20 1967

PROPERTY CARD

EVIDENCE

FOUND PROPERTY

FOUND EVIDENCE

SAFEKEEPING

DATE
Mar. 18, 1967

SR NO.
67 021 065

BOOKED TO
WILLIAMS, JAKE

BOOKING NO.
240 901

OFFENSE
211 PC

PROPERTY CLASS
10

LOCATION
29th and La Salle

BOOKED BY
Kize 11973

DIV. AND DETAIL
Univ A.

VESTIGATORS

DIV
Univ

IO. 6 SENT-DATE

HOLD UNTIL

REASON

OWNER (Found Property Receipts ONLY)

ADDRESS

DISPOSE BY CARD

9

SIR NO.	ARTICLES	DATE OUT	TAKEN OUT BY	DATE IN	RETURNED BY
(11)	PHIC602 PKG: Rev Iver Johnson 22 Ca	MAR 22 1967	<i>[Signature]</i>	MAR 22 1967	<i>[Signature]</i>
	6 rounds ammo	MAR 22 1967	<i>[Signature]</i>	MAR 22 1967	<i>[Signature]</i>
	<i>pkg. Iver Johnson</i>			DESTROYED	667
	RE-ACTIVATED				
	PKG: REV IVER JOHNSON	JUN 10 1967	<i>[Signature]</i>	DISPOSE BY CARD	667
12-16	PKG: REV IVER JOHNSON	JUL 1967		DESTROYED	667



97

Part #14

Robert F. Kennedy
68-50

SUS

TEST FIRINGS

Test firings were conducted on June 11, 1968, using a weapon and ammunition supplied by the Los Angeles Police Department as being of the most nearly identical manufacture possible to that of the fatal weapon. An area adjacent to the firing range on the Los Angeles Police Academy was utilized. Personnel consisted of Drs. Holloway and Noguchi, Mr. DeWayne Wolfer and Sgt. William J. Lee. Preliminary studies were with a target composed of a single layer of muslin over 3/8 inch (9 mm) gypsum board. The muzzle was perpendicular to the target unless otherwise noted.

A firm contact firing shows a circular defect about 3/8 inch (9 mm) in diameter, surrounded by a concentric zone of powder deposition about 7/8 inch (22 mm) in diameter and sometimes having a multi-laminar configuration at the periphery. These are on the outer surface of the muslin. Also evident on the under surface is a concentric zone of pale soot deposition about 3 inches (7.5 cm) in diameter.

At a 1/4 inch muzzle distance, there is a 5/16 by 1/4 inch (7.5 x 6 mm) defect with transverse ripping of the fabric over a zone 1-1/2 inches (3.8 cm) in length and about evenly divided bilaterally. Also present is a concentric zone of dense, dark gray discoloration one inch (2.5 cm) in diameter with irregular "clouding" within a zone up to 2-1/2 inches (6.3 cm) in diameter. Several faint radial smudges are identified as corresponding roughly with the known land-and-groove characteristics of the test weapon.

A firing at 1/2 inch muzzle distance is similar in configuration except for the absence of ripping of the target fabric and absence of land-and-groove "puffs." Visually detected powder residue is present in a zone having a maximum diameter of about 6 inches (15 cm).

At one inch distance there is the usual central defect and dense but comparatively homogeneous smudging up to a radius of 1-5/8 inches (4.2 mm).

A firing at 2 inch muzzle distance shows fairly homogeneous but comparatively lighter smudging up to a radius of 2-1/4 inches (5.6 cm). Discrete tattoo particles are now seen in a central zone up to 7/8 inch (2.2 cm) in radius.

The 3 inch distance firing shows pale mottling of powder residue within a radius up to 2-1/4 inches (5.6 cm), as well as finely dispersed powder granules up to a radius of about 1-3/4 inches (4.4 cm).

At 4 inches there is a pale smudging zone up to 1-3/4 inches (4.4 cm) in radius. In sharp contrast, discrete powder tattoo particles are identified out to a radius as much as 2 inches (5 cm).

*Siskin trial -
Wolfer testimony*

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7-3

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Q People's 58 is a black and white photograph,
People's Exhibits 56 and 57 are in color.

Could you tell us, sir, if there was a particular
reason so far as you were concerned or with respect to the
accuracy of your experiment why you required colored
photographs in 56 and 57?

A In the case of Exhibits 56 and 57 you were
dealing with an unknown.

MR. COOPER: With a what?

THE WITNESS: An unknown from the standpoint that we
do not know if, because of the tissue there, without seeing
it, whether or not it was actually there, so color indicates
that and not some other material. It indicates the basic
tattoo pattern and not some foreign material that is not
black. It might be blood or something else, so the
colored photograph is essential from the standpoint of
the body and the unknown tissue surrounding it at that time.

In the case of our experiment it is something
different.

Q BY MR. FITTS: At the time you performed the
particular firing experiment of which 58 is a photograph,
as illustrative, did you use the gun, People's 6 in evidence?

A No, we did not use this gun. We used a gun
which was the exact make and model and within a very close
serial number of this weapon. At that particular time
the gun was in the Court exhibits and was unavailable for us

*Wolfer's testimony
Siskin trial*

Sirhan trial transcript
Wolfer testimony / Cooper cross

1 Q How I noticed you said you used another
2 revolver similar in pattern, size and make and model to
3 People's Exhibit No. 6? (Exhibit 6 is the Sirhan gun)

4 A That is ^{you} correct.

5 Q And have since made a comparison between the
6 revolver that you used and People's Exhibit No. 6 that is
7 in evidence for the purpose of determining whether or not
8 this makes the same test pattern?

9 A This would be impossible. No, I have not.
10 The revolver was not available.

11 Q You say it wasn't possible to use the revolver
12 that was in evidence?

13 A It wasn't available.

14 Q Well, it was in evidence?

15 A Yes.

16 Q You could have gotten a court order?

17 MR. HOWARD: Argumentative.

18 MR. COOPER: Your honor please --

19 → THE COURT: What you wanted to say was that you could
20 have applied for a court order. That is as far as you
21 could go, of course.

22 MR. COOPER: But wouldn't the Court take judicial notice
23 of the fact it could be granted?

24 THE COURT: Certainly.

25 Q BY MR. COOPER: Did you make an application for
26 a Court order?

1 A I asked for the gun to be released to me.
2 Q When did you ask?
3 A I asked the District Attorney's Office.
4 Q You mean they said "No" or that it would
5 be too much trouble?
6 A Well, it is hearsay. ?
7 Q Well, if he wants to object to it, he can.
8 A I was told that the gun would not be released
9 for any further tests until they had a Court order
10 approved by different counsel as such and there was never
11 any time that they could get it approved. That was my
12 understanding.
13 Q Now, is it your opinion, did you say, that
14 if you fired a test pattern of People's Exhibit No. 6,
15 and is the revolver you used still available? (see 11)
16 A Yes, the revolver is still available. (H/18602)
17 Q In your professional opinion would that fire
18 the same test pattern as People's Exhibit No. 6?
19 A Yes, within the tolerances that I have
20 allowed.
21 Q What are the tolerances you have allowed?
22 A I have allowed in this instance a good double
23 of the air accuracies within the ranges of calculation,
24 and may I explain that?
25 Q Certainly.
26 A When I say approximately one inch, when you

see 7th
offering
Statement

* Cooper - questioning DeWayne Walker on the stand in
Siskin trial Feb. 24, 1969

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K. Special Exhibit 10 has "69-521466 Kennedy bullet comparison"
written on it at the top of the envelope and "Wolfer S.I.D." at the bottom.
It contains two 4" x 5" black and white photo negatives and four contact
prints therefrom. In the Special Hearing transcript on page 55 lines 14
and 26, the witness, Wolfer, identifies the bullets in this comparison
photomicrograph as Peo Ex. 47 and one of his test bullets. Examination
shows this to be incorrect, the two bullets have been determined to be
Peo Ex. 47 on the left and Peo Ex 52 on the right when viewing the
negative with the film identification notches in the upper left position.

L. On the question of whether or not more than one gun was used
to fire any of the evidence bullets, the fact that there is no identification
of the various victim bullets with the Sirhan gun leaves the question
open. However, there is no substantive evidence through the
examinations to date to suggest that a second gun is involved. The
similarities between Peo Ex. 47 and 54 and between Peo Ex. 52 and 54
together with witness observations and uniformity of class characteristics
of all bullets involved tend to weigh against the possibility of a second
gun unless it were of identical class characteristics as the Sirhan gun
and using ammunition of class characteristics identical with the
Sirhan ammunition.

V. Appendices:

1. Reference Court Order one through five are incorporated by reference.
2. Special Hearing Transcript September 16, 17, 18, 1975 is incorporated by reference.
3. Examiners Master Photo File is incorporated by reference
4. Bullet worksheet (Common form)
5. Recapitulation and tabulation of findings with attached comparison worksheets (Common form)

ANALYZED EVIDENCE REPORT

DR 67-021-06

DATE 3-21-67	TYPE OF INVESTIVE EVIDENCE CCW	ANALYST ASSIGNED	FIELD CALL
ADDRESS Walden Drive	VICTIM	OFFICER REQUESTING Raymond [unclear]	SER. NO. DIV.
LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE 29 th - La Salle	BY UNIV	DATE & TIME OCCURRED 3-18-67	
ANALYSIS REQUESTED 1-2 cal revolvers 18602 Ever Johnson			

LOCATION OF PROPERTY Cent. Prop	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 22 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 3-22-67	DISPOSITION OF EVIDENCE Returned to Central Property	SUPERVISOR APPROVING [Signature]	ANALYST (Signature and Serial No.) [Signature]
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