

Exhibit A

Petitioner's Location

TWELVE RFK SHOOTING
WITNESSES ESTABLISHING THAT
SIRHAN SIRHAN WAS IN FRONT
OF U.S. SENATOR ROBERT F.
KENNEDY WHEN SIRHAN FIRED
HIS GUNSHOTS IN THE PANTRY

EDWARD MINASIAN: SIRHAN WAS IN FRONT
OF RFK WHEN HE FIRED SHOTS

FROM MINASIAN'S LAPD STATEMENT ON JUNE 5, 1968...

A: “. . . someone reached around from the -- from the front, it would be to the Senator's left as he was facing him, and . . . I personally saw two shots fired . . . he came running -- he came running towards the Senator.”

Q: “From what -- from where?”

A: “From in front of us. From the direction in which we were walking.”

Q: “. . . And he stopped to shake hands and then this man came from his -- ”

A: “From his front left.”

Minasian 6/5/68 LAPD interview (from Pages 5 - 6 A.K.A. Pages 146 - 147 of the transcript) can be accessed at:

<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99837&relPageId=146>

ALSO FROM MINASIAN'S FBI STATEMENT ON JUNE 7, 1968...

“I was leading the party, and was on the Senator’s right, about one step in front. After about fifteen feet inside the pantry door, I sensed the Senator was not as close as when we started into the pantry. I turned to my left, and observed the Senator shaking hands with hotel employees on his left. My partner, Karl Uecker, was on the Senator’s left, and about one or two steps in front of him. While the Senator was shaking hands I saw out of the right corner of my eyes someone darted behind my partner, and reached around him, with a gun in his right hand. Before I could react, he fired two shots . . . ”

Minasian 6/7/68 FBI statement (from Page 2 A.K.A. Page 368 of the transcript) can be accessed at:

<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99655&relPageId=60>

ALSO FROM MINASIAN'S GRAND JURY TESTIMONY ON JUNE 7, 1968...

A: “ . . . as we were walking forward, and just as we reached the serving table section here, the steam tables, on the Senator’s left there was several hotel employees standing in this area, and the Senator noticed them and he stopped to shake hands. He turned to his left, and I proceeded to take an extra step or two, and I felt that he wasn’t as close as I -- as he was when we started walking. And I turned my head to the left again, and I took a step back towards him to stay a little closer to him -- and Karl Uecker did the same thing -- and it seemed to me just at that precise moment that I turned to my left, out of the side vision, my

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Q: "From what -- from where?"

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peripheral vision, I noticed someone dart out from this area, dart out and lean against the steam table. And I saw a hand extended with a revolver, and I saw the explosion of the cartridges out of the -- out of a revolver.”

Minasian 6/7/68 Grand Jury testimony (from Page 159 of the transcript) can be accessed at:
<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99840&relPageId=115>

AND FROM MINASIAN’S TRIAL TESTIMONY ON FEBRUARY 14, 1969...

A: “. . . out of my peripheral vision I observed someone running in the direction of which we were walking.”

Q: “From what direction would that be . . . ?”

A: “I imagine easterly. The person was running from east to west.”

Q: “Was the person a male or female?”

A: “Male.”

Q: “Was he running toward you and the Senator?”

A: “Yes. And the next thing, as I looked up I saw a revolver extended and I couldn’t get a very close look at the person, but I saw the arm extended with a revolver and he had reached around Mr. Uecker. Mr. Uecker was standing almost immediately against the steam table or service table and Mr. Uecker, with his arm extended, I saw the explosion of the shells and I saw the Senator raise his arm practically in front of his face . . . ”

Minasian 2/14/69 Trial testimony (from Pages 3155 - 3156 of the transcript) can be accessed at:
<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99505&relPageId=230>

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**LISA URSO: SIRHAN WAS IN FRONT
OF RFK WHEN HE FIRED SHOTS**

FROM URSO'S LAPD STATEMENT ON JUNE 27, 1968...

“ . . . she observed the Senator approaching. She stopped approximately in the middle of the room in the area between the first and second table and stood watching the Senator shaking hands with Hotel employees . . . She then recalled a male enter her field of vision approximately three to four feet from her (between her and the Senator) and about three to four feet to her left. She was looking at what would be the right rear of the person. She observed this person take his right hand, move it across his body in the area of his waist and then move his hand back across his body, extend his arm in an upward position and at this time she observed the gun and the flash of the first shot. She heard three shots that she recalled . . . ”

Urso 6/27/68 LAPD interview (from Pages 1 - 2 A.K.A. Pages 229 - 230 of the synopsis) can be accessed at:

<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99845&relPageId=229>

AND FROM URSO'S FBI STATEMENT ON JULY 19, 1968...

“ . . . When KENNEDY came out of the Embassy Room and was in the hall of the kitchen LISA noticed, out of the corner of her eye, that a young man in front of her was reaching across his body with his right hand. She subconsciously thought he was getting ready to shake hands with KENNEDY, but when he continued the motion she had the thought that he was reaching for a gun. She then saw him bring his arm back out in front and up and he took a slight step forward. She is not certain that she saw a gun in his hand but she heard shots and saw flames coming from the tip of his hand. She recalls hearing three definite shots and

then there was chaos. There could have been more shots, the sound of which was covered by the outcries of the people in the room ”

Urso 7/19/68 FBI statement (from Page 1 A.K.A. Page 399 of the synopsis) can be accessed at: <http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?mode=searchResult&absPageId=1080263>

**JACK GALLIVAN: SIRHAN WAS IN FRONT
OF RFK WHEN HE FIRED SHOTS**

FROM GALLIVAN’S LAPD STATEMENT ON JUNE 5, 1968...

A: “I was ahead of the Senator and the immediate party and going ahead of them with my hand raised to direct the party to the press room. They were going from the big Embassy Room into another room that had been set aside for the print media, and they were going through the kitchen. I was, at the time of the shooting, ahead of the party with the suspect between me and the party As I was walking, I heard nothing until the shots I was faced towards the door, away from where the shots came. I spun around as I heard them and looked up ”

Gallivan 6/5/68 LAPD interview (from Page 39 A.K.A. Page 97 of the transcript) can be accessed at: <http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99838&relPageId=97>

MARTIN PATRUSKY: SIRHAN WAS IN FRONT OF RFK WHEN HE FIRED SHOTS

FROM PATRUSKY'S LAPD STATEMENT ON JUNE 5, 1968...

A: “. . . and all that I seen was this guy standing from -- there's a tray rack on the opposite side of the steam table and all I seen was the guy moved over and looked -- there was like two people in front and the guy looked like he was smiling and he looked like he was going to shake hands with him and he reached over like this and then the firing just started”

Patrusky 6/5/68 LAPD interview (from Page 5 A.K.A. Page 26 of the transcript) can be accessed at:

<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99838&relPageId=26>

AND FROM PATRUSKY'S FBI STATEMENT ON JUNE 7, 1968...

“After Senator Kennedy shook hands with Juan Romero I noticed a man pushing his way toward Senator Kennedy and Karl Uecker. I thought this man was going to shake hands with Senator Kennedy. He pushed himself around to the right of Uecker. This man leaned around the left side of Uecker's body and extended his hand toward Senator Kennedy. I do not know if this man extended his left or right hand. I immediately heard a sound like that of a firecracker. A second later I heard a series of sounds like fire crackers.”

Patrusky 6/7/68 FBI statement (from Page 2 A.K.A. Page 385 of the transcript) can be accessed at:

<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99655&relPageId=77>

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**JUAN ROMERO: SIRHAN WAS IN FRONT
OF RFK WHEN HE FIRED SHOTS**

FROM ROMERO'S LAPD STATEMENT ON JUNE 5, 1968...

A: “. . . he just kept on walking, you know, sort of looking this way.”

Q: “Uh hum.”

A: “He took two steps and all of a sudden I just seen somebody jumping up, no jumping, you mean, you know, just going over, reaching over and the first time I notice him and then after a little while after it was over, after I was help -- I tried to help Kennedy to straighten up and everything -- I felt something like burning, like, you know, like when you throw out fire crackers and some -- ”

Q: “Powder burns?”

A: “Powder burns, something like that, I see it burn there, I saw it all.”

Q: “Uh hum, did you see the gun?”

A: “Yes, it was a small gun.”

Romero 6/5/68 LAPD interview (from Pages 31 - 32 A.K.A. Pages 54 - 55 of the transcript) can be accessed at:

<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99838&relPageId=54>

ALSO FROM ROMERO'S FBI STATEMENT ON JUNE 7, 1968...

“. . . I was smiling and Senator KENNEDY was smiling. He held out his hand and I shook it. Senator KENNEDY kept walking for approximately one or two steps. I continued to observe him and I

noticed a man who was to my left and who was smiling and who appeared to be reaching over someone in an effort to shake Senator KENNEDY's hand. At about the same time I heard gunfire and I noticed that this individual was holding a gun in his hand, which hand not recalled, and that the gun was approximately one yard from Senator KENNEDY's head. I observed Senator KENNEDY placing his hands to his face . . . ”

Romero 6/7/68 FBI statement (from Page 2 A.K.A. Page 380 of the transcript) can be accessed at:

<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99655&relPageId=72>

AND FROM ROMERO'S TRIAL TESTIMONY ON FEBRUARY 14, 1968...

Q: “ . . . Something attracted you and you indicated over there; will you tell us what area?”

A: “There would be somebody right here, approaching here.”

Q: “Would that be the area from the front of the table marked ‘Serving Table, 15 or 16-D’?”

A: “Yes. And I thought there was a person that couldn't wait to shake his hand, and I thought I was going to be interested to watch it, and so I was watching it and I saw in his hand, this person -- and you know there were some people and I knew -- well, here is just another person that couldn't wait to shake his hand, so then I seen him put his -- he put his arm like that and he shot two shots and then I saw a gun and then I turned around and I seen he was right in front of him and I leaned down and put my hand to the back of his head and tried to give him some, whatever I could, aid, some aid; that is about all I could do.”

Romero 2/14/69 Trial testimony (from Pages 3188 - 3189 of the transcript) can be accessed at:

<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99505&relPageId=263>

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**VALERIE SCHULTE: SIRHAN WAS IN FRONT
OF RFK WHEN HE FIRED SHOTS**

FROM SCHULTE'S TRIAL TESTIMONY ON FEBRUARY 18,
1969...

Q: "And 12-E, while you were there, what occurred?"

A: "I noticed an arm extended with a gun and heard shots and observed the shots."

Q: "Now, prior to seeing the arm extended and the gun had you seen the individual who extended his arm and held the gun at all, as far as you recall?"

A: "Before I noticed the gun, no."

Q: "At the time you were standing at the approximate position, 12-E, was your attention on the Senator where he was shaking hands with the people up here somewhat to the north and to the east of you as you were looking at something else?"

A: "I turned and I spotted the Senator and immediately switched to the arm again."

Q: "Where did you see the arm of the gun, please?"

A: "In reference to -- "

Q: "In reference to any of the objects which are here in the pantry, if you can say, approximately where was the arm and the gun?"

A: "Approximately here. I can't say exactly with reference to here, but approximately five yards from me, approximately three yards, something like that, from the Senator."

Q: "You have indicated generally the area around the southwest corner of the first serving table, that serving table that bears the legend 'serving table' on it, and is that true?"

A: "Yes, sir."

Schulte 2/18/69 Trial testimony (from Pages 3426 - 3427 of the transcript) can be accessed at:
<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99506&relPageId=206>

**KARL UECKER: SIRHAN WAS IN FRONT
OF RFK WHEN HE FIRED SHOTS**

FROM UECKER'S LAPD STATEMENT ON JUNE 5, 1968...

" . . . Uecker was holding Kennedy's hand. Has Kennedy's right hand. Kennedy had stopped to shake hand with dishwasher. Uecker again grabbed Kennedy's right hand with his left hand and pulled him out of the crowd towards the Colonial Room, was slightly to right and in front of Kennedy. Saw suspect standing directly in front of him holding gun in right hand. Fired 2 or 3 times at Kennedy . . . "

Uecker 6/5/68 LAPD interview (from Page 1 A.K.A. Page 186 of the synopsis) can be accessed at:

<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?mode=searchResult&absPageId=1101206>

ALSO FROM UECKER'S LAPD STATEMENT ON JUNE 5, 1968...

A: " . . . and then he came back and I grabbed his hand again and pulled him through, through the crowd."

Q: "This is the Senator's hand you grabbed?"

A: "Yes, I grabbed his hand again and then at the time that it happened."

Q: "Where was this guy that had the gun the first time you saw him?"

A: "The first time I saw him, he was -- I was coming this way. He was standing on my left hand, coming this way and about -- about here, around here; this area here."

Q: "He was very close to you, then, the first time you saw him?"

A: "Right in front of me, right in front of me, you know . . ."

Uecker 6/5/68 LAPD interview (from Pages 3 - 4 A.K.A. Pages 233 - 234 of the transcript) can be accessed at:

<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99845&relPageId=233>

ALSO FROM UECKER'S GRAND JURY TESTIMONY ON JUNE 7, 1968...

Q: ". . . Mr. Kennedy got loose from your hand, and he shook hands with some individual, is that right?"

A: "Right."

Q: "Where were you at that time?"

A: "I was standing right in front of him. He was on the left side -- "

Q: "Then what happened after that?"

A: "After he finished shaking hand with one of the kitchen people there, with one of the dishwashers, I took his hand again, and we went few steps farther until we got on this corner here, where we have the heaters, the steam -- the steam heaters."

Q: "Those are tables that keep the food warm?"

A: "Right."

Q: "And are there three of them there in that pantry?"

A: "Three, right."

Q: ". . . What happened then?"

A: "He got loose of my hand again and shook hands again with one of the dishwashers. And then I took his hand again, and while I was pulling him, I was trying to get -- because too many people came behind

us at that time. Mr. Uno was in front of us -- Mr. Timanson -- and he was calling, waving over, and I was trying to get as fast through the kitchen area there, through the pantry, as I could. And while I was holding his hand, I was turning to my right towards -- to the Colonial Room where the press room was. At that time something rushed on my right side. I -- at that time I didn't recognize what it was, and I saw some paper flying. I don't even remember what it was, paper or white pieces of things. Then I heard the first shot and the second shot right after that, and Mr. Kennedy fall out of my hand. I lost his hand. I looked for him, and I saw him falling down. And I turned around again, and I saw the man -- right standing next to me. The arm, was holding the gun in ”

Uecker 6/7/68 Grand Jury testimony (from Pages 142 - 143 of the transcript) can be accessed at: <http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99840&relPageId=98>

AND FROM UECKER'S TRIAL TESTIMONY ON FEBRUARY 14, 1969...

A: “He shook hands with the last man here and I looked over there and I was kind of watching and this guy was coming close to the door again and, as I said before, I expected that some of them would be coming in here and a part of it -- and he couldn't get into the Colonial Room. He was shaking hands and I talked to him and then I turned to my left, to my right, and then I felt something moving in between the steam table and my stomach. I was very close to the steam table. Then the next thing I heard was something like a firecracker and I turned my head to the left and I slid over again and I heard something like a shot ”

Uecker 2/14/69 Trial testimony (from Pages 3095 - 3096 of the transcript) can be accessed at: <http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99505&relPageId=170>

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**FRANK BURNS: SIRHAN WAS IN FRONT
OF RFK WHEN HE FIRED SHOTS**

FROM BURNS' FBI STATEMENT ON JUNE 12, 1968...

“ . . . The one clear impression I have is of an extended arm holding a gun. This arm appeared to be next to the serving table and the gun would be about even with the front edge of the serving table . . . ”

Burns 6/12/68 FBI statement (from Page 3 A.K.A. Page 72 of the transcript) can be accessed at:
<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99659&relPageId=85>

**AND FROM BURNS' TRIAL TESTIMONY ON FEBRUARY 17,
1969...**

Q: “What happened when you got inside the pantry?”

A: “I was moving rather rapidly, moving to catch up with him as the Senator approached the edge of the serving table . . . Heard the noise, the ripple of what was a gun, and it sounded like firecrackers . . . It seemed just like a ripple of noise.”

Q: “When you heard the sound of gunfire what did you do?”

A: “The first thing I did was to look toward the sound, the noise and at that time all I really saw that I recall was an arm extended holding a gun. There were people there but in this area here, but right next to the serving table, right at this corner there was a hand stretched out with a gun in it and I very vividly recall seeing that . . . ”

Burns 2/17/69 Trial testimony (from Pages 3396 - 3399 of the transcript) can be accessed at:
<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99506&relPageId=176>

**PETE HAMILL: SIRHAN WAS IN FRONT
OF RFK WHEN HE FIRED SHOTS**

FROM HAMILL'S LAPD STATEMENT ON OCTOBER 9, 1968...

“Witness was walking toward the Colonial Room, preceding Senator Kennedy, in the area of the West end of the ice machines. He had turned and was walking backwards, looking at the Senator. He described the Senator standing with his body facing in an Easterly direction and his head turned to his left in a Northerly direction. His right arm was across his body and he was shaking hands. He was standing approximately 2’ South of the South end of the first steam table and approximately 4’ West of the West edge of the table. The suspect was standing approximately 4’ to 6’ from the Senator, near the center of the same table. His right foot was forward and his right arm was extended with the gun in his right hand. Witness estimated the gun was about 2’ from the Senator. He indicated he could be off on the distances due to the circumstances. He heard the shots and it was then that he first saw the suspect in the above described position. However, he did not see the flashes from the gun nor the Senator being hit. His view of the suspect’s face was a left profile. He described the suspect as having a look of determined concentration on his face. He next saw the Senator with his right hand up in the air.”

Hamill 10/9/68 LAPD interview (from Page 1 A.K.A. Page 293 of the synopsis) can be accessed at:

<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?mode=searchResult&absPageId=1108501>

**BORIS YARO: SIRHAN WAS IN FRONT
OF RFK WHEN HE FIRED SHOTS**

FROM YARO'S FBI STATEMENT ON JUNE 7, 1968...

“The senator and the assailant were little more than silhouettes but the senator was backing up and putting both of his hands and arms in front of him in what would be best described as a protective effort. The suspect appeared to be lunging at the senator, I don't know which hand the gun was in . . . ”

Yaro 6/7/68 FBI statement (from Page 2 A.K.A. Page 371 of the transcript) can be accessed at:
<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99873&relPageId=707>

**NINA RHODES: SIRHAN WAS IN FRONT
OF RFK WHEN HE FIRED SHOTS**

FROM RHODES' FBI STATEMENT ON JULY 15, 1968...

“She grabbed LUCY SALINGER’s hand, who she stated was a KENNEDY volunteer and a Los Angeles resident, and together they ran into the kitchen passageway. She stated this area slanted downward in the direction they were running and that it was cluttered with all sorts of cables. She tried to focus her attention on the Senator’s head, thereby making it easier for her to determine his whereabouts. She had just left the entrance to the kitchen and noticed the Senator shaking hands with various kitchen employees and continue proceeding down the hallway when she suddenly heard a sound like a firecracker and she saw a red-like flash three to four feet from the left of the Senator’s head. She estimates that she was approximately ten feet from the Senator when she observed this. She instantaneously realized that she was there and that shots were being fired. She later recalled hearing eight distinct shots. Everything appeared to her like still frames in a stop-action movie. She recalls seeing the Senator’s head and suddenly everyone dropping to the floor. After the first shot the remaining ones sounded like a lighted string of firecrackers. They appeared to be very high in the air for when she saw the flashes she had to look up and the flashes appeared higher than the heads of the group of people in front of her. From her position, which was behind and slightly to the left rear of the Senator, the flashes were slightly to the left front of the Senator . . . ”

Rhodes 7/15/68 FBI statement (from Page 2 A.K.A. Page 366 of the synopsis) can be accessed at:

<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99665&relPageId=69>

**RICHARD AUBRY: SIRHAN WAS IN FRONT
OF RFK WHEN HE FIRED SHOTS**

FROM AUBRY'S LAPD STATEMENT ON JUNE 5, 1968...

A: “. . . well, that's where he been shot, right there, I mean, I was up -- ”

Q: “Where were you at when you heard the first reports?”

A: “First reports, I was about, as I said, about five or six or eight -- six feet in front of him because -- ”

Q: “In front of him?”

A: “Yeah.”

Q: “In front -- this -- you mean this way? I mean, he was walking through the door, wasn't he?”

A: “He was walking through the door so, therefore, I was up at the first part of the steam table, I would say . . . whatever the length of that table, that is the length I was ahead of the Senator is a good way of measuring.”

Q: “Uh huh.”

A: “I was one length of the one steam table up, or big metal table, when the first -- and I turned, I thought it was somebody shooting firecrackers, I thought it was Chinese firecrackers. When I turned around then it was just a constant -- like then looked like ‘pow’ (*) ‘pow, pow’ just cracking like a little bag of potato chips or something (*) then -- then -- it was just like about six -- five or six shots, I guess, all told.”

Q: “Were you looking back when you heard the shots or you were looking -- ”

A: “I looked back when the people were shaking his hand, they were -- they were -- and that -- at that time this is -- he was sort of delayed so I just sort of wait because he was getting ready to go into the press room. The next area was the press room.”

Q: “. . . Maybe I missed part of this, but did you see the suspect fire the weapon at the Senator?”

A: “No, not until I turned around. I heard the first two -- two reports.”

Q: “(*)”

A: “I saw he -- I didn't even see the weapon because I saw, he looked like a -- just a little -- ”

Q: “Flash?”

For more on what RFK witnesses said, go to <http://rfkproject.homestead.com/What-The-Witnesses-Said.html>

A: “ -- flash, like a little spark from a -- ”

Q: “Did you -- did you see this guy with the flashes coming out of his hand?”

A: “Oh, yes.”

Q: “ . . . When you looked around, was he to your rear or to your side?”

A: “Yes, he was definitely to the rear.”

Q: “To your right rear or to your left rear, would you say?”

A: “Uh -- to my right rear because he had to be leaning up against the counter, see, that’s when I spun around this way, I turned to the right sort of impulsively, you know.”

Q: “He was -- ”

A: “When I thought about the firecrackers, I wanted, you know, and I turned around this way to my right.”

Q: “And how far would you say he was from you?”

A: “Oh, I don’t know. Again I had -- ”

Q: “Was he between you and Kennedy?”

A: “When I looked back at first -- oh, yes.”

Q: “He was between you and -- you say he was six or seven feet ahead of the Senator and the newsmen?”

A: “Yes.”

Q: “And he was between you -- ”

A: “Right.”

Q: “ -- is that right?”

A: “Yes.”

Aubry 6/5/68 LAPD statement (from Pages 7 - 16 A.K.A. Pages 10 - 19 of the transcript) can be accessed at:

<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99837&relPageId=10>

For more on what these and other RFK assassination witnesses said, click here . . .

<http://rfkproject.homestead.com/What-The-Witnesses-Said.html>

Exhibit B

Pinning Down of Petitioner on Steam Table

FIVE RFK SHOOTING WITNESSES
ESTABLISHING SIRHAN SIRHAN
WAS PINNED DOWN AFTER
HE FIRED HIS FIRST GUNSHOTS

EDWARD MINASIAN: SIRHAN WAS GRABBED
IMMEDIATELY AFTER HE FIRED THE FIRST SHOTS

FROM MINASIAN'S LAPD STATEMENT ON JUNE 5, 1968...

A: “ . . . all I saw was the arm extended with the gun and I saw, I personally saw two shots fired. Then at that time I saw Karl grab him and then I jumped across and we grabbed him . . . I saw the first two shots fired . . . at that time Uecker hit his arm and grabbed him hammer -- neck hold around his neck, and then I grabbed him from the left side . . . ”

Minasian 6/5/68 LAPD interview (from Pages 5 - 9 A.K.A. Pages 146 - 150 of the transcript) can be accessed at:

<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99837&relPageId=146>

ALSO FROM MINASIAN'S FBI STATEMENT ON JUNE 7, 1968...

“ . . . I saw out of the right corner of my eyes someone darted behind my partner, and reached around him, with a gun in his right hand. Before I could react, he fired two shots. My partner grabbed the gunman in a headlock, and I grabbed him around the waist, and forced him up against a steam table. We could not control his gun hand until after he fired a number of shots in rapid succession . . . ?”

Minasian 6/7/68 FBI statement (from Page 2 A.K.A. Page 368 of the transcript) can be accessed at:

<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99655&relPageId=60>

ALSO FROM MINASIAN'S GRAND JURY TESTIMONY ON JUNE 7, 1968...

A: “ . . . And I saw a hand extended with a revolver, and I saw the explosion of the cartridges out of the -- out of a revolver . . . There were two shots and -- I heard two shots . . . They were very, very deliberate shots. There was just a slight pause. It was a bang-bang cadence, and after the second shot, why, as I said, I saw the flash of the cartridges being discharged, and immediately there were several other people in that area behind the Senator, and I just pushed into Karl Uecker. And he -- we both made an attempt to get at the hand holding the gun, and we had him -- I was down low, pushing up against him. And at that same time I turned to my left and I saw -- well, there were some more wild type firing which was a more rapid fire than the first two, as they were struggling for the gun. I'm sure that's why the gun was going off . . . I know the first two were deliberate, and the others came in quick spurts, so -- ”

Q: “Were the first two or the first series, we will call them -- if there were two -- was that before anyone touched the suspect or the person shooting?”

A: "Yes, sir."

Q: "After that, people started grabbing?"

A: "Right."

Q: "And there were then shots fired after that, is that correct?"

A: "That's correct."

Q: "Were those shots fired in the general direction of the Senator?"

A: "I doubt it"

Minasian 6/7/68 Grand Jury testimony (from Pages 159 - 162 of the transcript) can be accessed at:
<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99840&relPageId=115>

AND FROM MINASIAN'S TRIAL TESTIMONY ON FEBRUARY 14, 1969...

A: ". . . . I saw the explosion of the shells and I saw the Senator raise his arm practically in front of his face and then the second shot went off and after the second shot, why, I jumped across this area between myself and Mr. Uecker and attempted to grab, and grabbed ahold of him, the party, around the waist and at the top of the leg. We had him pinned up against the service table after the second shot is when I jumped across that corridor area there and both Mr. Uecker and I grabbed ahold of the person."

Q: "How many shots can you recall hearing before you grabbed ahold of this person?"

A: "The second shot. I say I didn't see the first explosion, but when I turned my head, just in the time it took to turn my head, the second shell went off and it was at that time that I jumped across the corridor."

Q: "Was there any additional fire?"

A: "Yes."

Q: "Was there a pause between the additional firing and what you have described as the second shot which you saw?"

A: "The first two, it seemed to me were in a bang-bang cadence. It

was quite rapid and then there was a pause after the second shot before I heard any more.”

Q: “When you say ‘a pause’ can you describe that in time sequence?”

A: “Possibly two or three seconds.”

Q: “Now, what occurred next? You had ahold of the defendant below the waist, is that a fair statement?”

A: “Yes.”

Q: “What occurred?”

A: “Then there was a large group of people surrounding him”

Q: “Now, directing your attention to the man that you helped pin against the steam table, do you see him in court today?”

A: “Yes, sir.”

Q: “Would you indicate him, please?”

A: “That is he with the blue tie and blue shirt.”

Q: “May the record indicate the defendant?”

Court: “It will so indicate.”

Minasian 2/14/69 Trial testimony (from Pages 3156 - 3160 of the transcript) can be accessed at: <http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99505&relPageId=231>

**LISA URSO: SIRHAN WAS GRABBED IMMEDIATELY
AFTER HE FIRED THE FIRST SHOTS**

FROM URSO’S LAPD STATEMENT ON JUNE 27, 1968...

“ . . . She heard three shots that she recalled. After the first shot, she recalled the Senator move his right hand in the vicinity of his right ear and possibly stagger forward slightly or backward. She was not sure .

. . . She then stated that a group of men immediately began to scuffle with the suspect. She further stated she can recall that the suspect the men were struggling with, who was later apprehended, was the same man that crossed her field of vision and drew the gun that shot . . . ”

Urso 6/27/68 LAPD interview (from Page 2 A.K.A. Page 230 of the synopsis) can be accessed at:
<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99845&relPageId=230>

AND FROM URSO’S FBI STATEMENT ON JULY 19, 1968...

“ . . . She recalls hearing three definite shots and then there was chaos. There could have been more shots, the sound of which was covered by the outcries of the people in the room. She saw Senator KENNEDY grab the back of his head with his right hand. People closed in on the young man and she lost sight of him, but knew the people were holding him down on a table . . . ”

Urso 7/19/68 FBI statement (from Page 1 A.K.A. Page 399 of the synopsis) can be accessed at:
<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?mode=searchResult&absPageId=1080263>

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**MARTIN PATRUSKY: SIRHAN WAS GRABBED
IMMEDIATELY AFTER HE FIRED THE FIRST SHOTS**

FROM PATRUSKY’S LAPD STATEMENT ON JUNE 5, 1968...

A: “ . . . I seen Karl. Karl was holt -- pulling Kennedy through on --

Karl Uecker. He was pulling Kennedy through I think on the left side I think by his coat sleeve and all of a sudden I seen Karl reach out and grab the guy and Karl was holding him down, in a head lock down there, and he was waving the gun on the floor at the time, you know . . . back and forth and something like a piing noise came off the ceiling and I seen Eddie jumping down on top, hitting the guy. Eddie, you know, another captain, was jumping down on top of Karl and that and the next thing I knew they had the guy rushed over on the steam table, across the steam table . . . ”

Patrusky 6/5/68 LAPD interview (from Pages 6 - 7 A.K.A. Pages 27 - 28 of the transcript) can be accessed at:

<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99838&relPageId=27>

ALSO FROM PATRUSKY'S FBI STATEMENT ON JUNE 7, 1968...

“ . . . This man leaned around the left side of Uecker's body and extended his hand toward Senator Kennedy. I do not know if this man extended his left or right hand. I immediately heard a sound like that of a firecracker. A second later I heard a series of sounds like fire crackers. Karl Uecker swung about and grabbed this individual by the neck and I then heard more sounds like fire crackers . . . I saw a group of men grabbing a man who was lying face down on the steam table in the serving room. The muzzle of a gun was extending beyond the group and the gun was being waved around before some one grabbed it from the man.”

Patrusky 6/7/68 FBI statement (from Pages 2 - 3 A.K.A. Pages 385 - 386 of the transcript) can be accessed at:

<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99655&relPageId=77>

AND FROM PATRUSKY'S TRIAL TESTIMONY ON FEBRUARY
17, 1969...

A: “. . . He grabbed him around the neck and with one hand extended he held his arm, which at that time you could see the gun in his hand.”

Q: “At that time did you hear additional shots?”

A: “Yes, sir.”

Q: “How many?”

A: “About five or six. I can't tell exactly.”

Q: “The arm was extended at that time?”

A: “Yes, sir.”

*Patrusky 2/17/69 Trial testimony (from Pages 3387 - 3388 of the transcript) can be accessed at:
<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99506&relPageId=167>*

**JESUS PEREZ: SIRHAN WAS GRABBED
IMMEDIATELY AFTER HE FIRED THE FIRST SHOTS**

FROM PEREZ'S FBI STATEMENT ON JUNE 14, 1968...

A: “. . . PEREZ stated that he was shaking the Senator's hand, or rather the Senator was just letting go of his hand after having greeted him, when he heard a noise which sounded to him like a gun shot or a fire cracker. He stated that he turned his head and saw the man later identified as SIRHAN SIRHAN, waving his arm with an object in his hand, which PEREZ recognized as a revolver. He stated he saw the individual with the gun fire several more shots just as several men grabbed him in an attempt to subdue him and take away the pistol.”

For more on what RFK witnesses said, go to <http://rfkproject.hamstead.com/What-The-Witnesses-Said.html>

Perez 6/14/68 FBI statement (from Page 2 A.K.A. Page 242 of the transcript) can be accessed at:
<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99641&relPageId=169>

**KARL UECKER: SIRHAN WAS GRABBED
IMMEDIATELY AFTER HE FIRED THE FIRST SHOTS**

FROM UECKER'S LAPD STATEMENT ON JUNE 5, 1968...

“ . . . Uecker was holding Kennedy's hand . . . and pulled him out of the crowd towards the Colonial Room, was slightly to right and in front of Kennedy. Saw suspect standing directly in front of him holding gun in right hand. Fired 2 or 3 times at Kennedy. Uecker grabbed gun and suspect pushing gun and hand away suspect continued to fire . . . ”

Uecker 6/5/68 LAPD interview (from Page 1 A.K.A. Page 186 of the synopsis) can be accessed at:
<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?mode=searchResult&absPageId=1101206>

ALSO FROM UECKER'S LAPD STATEMENT ON JUNE 5, 1968...

A: “ . . . First shot -- first shot or second shot must have been shortly one after another, you know, and I saw Mr. Kennedy falling down out of my hand (*) and he is still shooting. And then I hit his hand down and I don't know how many times he shot. I don't know. I couldn't even tell

you -- four times, five times, six times, it was -- but he was shooting another direction, I think, but I was trying to push the gun away from the crowd into the kitchen . . . I didn't even realize at the first shot that it was a gun but by the second shot, I turned around and saw Kennedy falling down out of my hand and then at the time that I realized it must have been a gun, then I grabbed him, you know”

Q: “He had the gun in his right hand?”

A: “In his right hand, yeah, because I kept him in my right hand and he was -- yes, in his right hand. He was trying to pull the right hand over again. I was trying to move that hand over.”

Q: “He was trying to get the gun back to where he could shoot people?”

A: “Right.”

Q: “And you were trying to prevent this?”

A: “Right.”

Q: “. . . . Was he still firing?”

A: “He was still firing, yeah. Oh, yeah. Like I said, I don't know how many shots he shot, but I was trying to get his gun away and his arm away and I was pulling him on the side”

Uecker 6/5/68 LAPD interview (from Pages 2 - 8 A.K.A. Pages 232 - 238 of the transcript) can be accessed at:

<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99845&relPageId=232>

ALSO FROM UECKER'S GRAND JURY TESTIMONY ON JUNE 7, 1968...

A: “. . . . And while I was holding his hand, I was turning to my right towards -- to the Colonial Room where the press room was. At the time something rushed on my right side. I -- at that time I didn't recognize what it was, and I saw some paper flying. I don't even remember what it was, paper or white pieces of things. Then I heard the first shot and the second shot right after that, and Mr. Kennedy fall out of my hand. I lost his hand. I looked for him, and I saw him falling down. And I turned around again, and I saw the man -- right standing next to me. The arm,

was holding the gun in, push the arm down on towards the steam heater, and my right arm I took around his neck as tight as I could, and pressing him against the steam heater. In the meantime, somebody else came behind me and pushed me against the steam heater. The guy in front of me couldn't get loose. While I was holding the hand where he had the gun in, I was trying to get the point of the gun as far as I could away from the part where Mr. Kennedy was laying. From the left side, I was trying to push the gun away to the right side where I didn't see too many people, while he was still shooting . . . I was hitting his hand on the steam heater as hard as I could, with my left hand, I had him right here on the wrist, and hitting my left hand on the heater to get rid of the gun."

Q: "He has his gun in his right hand?"

A: "In his right hand, yes."

Q: "And you grabbed him with your left hand?"

A: "The left hand, yes, and had the right arm around his neck. I was standing there and he was shooting, and I could feel when he was turning his hand towards the crowd, that's why I pushed all over the steam table as far as I could, to almost to the end of the steam table."

Q: "Let me back up and go back. You could feel his hand with the gun in it turning, trying to turn the gun towards the crowd?"

A: "Towards the crowd or towards me, I don't know."

Q: "You kept pushing it away?"

A: "Pushing it away."

Q: "On the steam table?"

A: "Right."

Q: ". . . About how many shots did you hear altogether?"

A: "I couldn't swear on it, but I think it was -- there was six shots -- six -- could be seven. While I was hitting his hand on the steam heater, there was noise, too, you know."

Q: "Before you grabbed his arm or his hand with the gun, had the gun been shot before that?"

A: "Yes."

Q: "About how many times did that gun go off before that?"

A: "Twice."

Q: "Twice that you know?"

A: "I must have grabbed the arm by the third shot . . . While I was holding the right arm from the shooter, I looked to the left, and while he was shooting still, I saw some more people falling down. But I wasn't sure they were shot or they just bent down to get away from the -- from the shots."

Uecker 6/7/68 Grand Jury testimony (from Pages 143 - 149 of the transcript) can be accessed at:

<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99840&relPageId=99>

AND FROM UECKER'S TRIAL TESTIMONY ON FEBRUARY 14, 1969...

A: ". . . I was very close to the steam table. Then the next thing I heard was something like a firecracker and I turned my head to the left and I slid over again and I heard something like a shot, and Mr. Kennedy was falling out of my hand, and his upright arm, he was turning and then I realized there was somebody following me with a gun. I grabbed myself."

Q: ". . . Now, I want you to think about the scene at the time when you stopped in the area of the most westerly serving table?"

A: "Yes."

Q: "When the Senator stopped and he shook hands with two of the staff?"

A: "Right, sir."

Q: "And you went to grab the Senator by his arm to continue toward the Press?"

A: "I grabbed him myself by his hand . . . I grabbed his hand and I turned to my right toward the Colonial Room but in that turning something brushed next to me in front of me between the steam table and my stomach."

Q: "It was a person?"

A: "Person, right. Then I heard a shot which was something like a firecracker, a second shot and then I turned my head back again and I

lost the Senator. I looked, I saw what happened and was right in front of the man who had a gun in his hand. I grabbed, I started grabbing for the gun and with my right arm, I got my arm around his neck and had his head in a headlock and bent him over the steam table trying to push the gun away from the Senator. I had him right by the wrist over here.”

Q: “You had the individual with your hand on his hand on his wrist?”

A: “My left hand on his right hand.”

Q: “Was it his right hand the hand that held the gun?”

A: “It was, sir.”

Q: “And you had your hand on the right hand, the right wrist of this individual?”

A: “Right, sir.”

Q: “Now, up until the time you put your hand on his right wrist how many shots did you think you heard?”

A: “It might have been two or three shots. As soon as I started grabbing for the gun the shooting stopped for just a moment and as soon as I got this wrist, the shots, he kept on shooting. I was trying to move that hand as far away as I could from the crowd and from Mr. Kennedy. I felt my right hand, I had his hand in a headlock and was bending him over the steam table and there was somebody else behind me and he was trying to push me against this man, against the steam table and the man kept on shooting. I don’t know how many shots he shot and by the way, I was trying very hard to get that gun away from the heart of the Senator and I could feel that he was very strong in his right hand and he was trying to pull the gun back toward the Senator, toward me, I don’t know. I had to push him over, over to the steam table as far as I could but I didn’t have my hand in the right place so he could still move his hand over to the left side. I felt him shooting, and he kept on shooting, at that time very repeatedly.”

Q: “. . . Now, after you put your hands on Mr. Sirhan’s wrist you said he was pulling the trigger and you were trying to force the gun away from the crowd and the Senator. How many additional shots would you say took place, could you tell us that?”

A: “About four or five. I couldn’t tell you because I was hitting the gun on the top of the steam table while I was pushing, and I was holding the

gun on the steam table to make noise, and I didn't pay attention. It must have been four, five or six shots, I don't know."

Uecker 2/14/69 Trial testimony (from Pages 3095 - 3100 of the transcript) can be accessed at:
<http://www.maryferrell.org/mffweb/archive/viewer/showDoc.do?docId=99505&relPageId=170>

For more on what these and other RFK assassination witnesses said, click here . . .
<http://rfkproject.homestead.com/What-The-Witnesses-Said.html>

Exhibit C

Declaration of Philip van Praag

1 technologies, test equipment and characterization capabilities
2 from the inception of magnetic tape recording in the 1940's.
3

4 3. I first became aware of an audio tape recording made on
5 the night of June 4-5, 1968 by Stanislaw Pruszyński, a free-
6 lance reporter for Canadian newspapers, when told about this
7 Pruszyński recording in the spring of 2005 by Brad Johnson, a
8 senior international news writer with CNN. Johnson had contacted
9 me after becoming aware of my work with tape recording through
10 my book published in 1997, *"Evolution of the Audio Recorder"*.
11 He initially asked that I examine an audio cassette copy from
12 (and created by) the California State Archives (CSA) that
13 contained the content of Pruszyński's recording made at the
14 Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles, California during the June 5,
15 1968 shooting that resulted in the death of Senator Robert F.
16 Kennedy.
17

18 4. On or around August 6, 2005, I began to examine the
19 sounds contained within the Pruszyński recording.
20

21 5. Realizing the content-quality limitations imposed by the
22 consumer-grade cassette-based copy produced by the CSA, I
23 requested, and was granted, permission by the CSA (that
24 permission made possible in part through the efforts of CNN's
25 Brad Johnson) to make my own recordings from the CSA's open-reel
26 Pruszyński recording copy using laboratory grade playback and
27 recording equipment. The CSA's open-reel copy had been
28

1 transferred there in 1987 by the Los Angeles Police Department,
2 which had been provided this copy by the FBI in 1969.

3
4 6. My examination of the Pruszynski recording involved the
5 following process steps: (1) general examination of the entire
6 recording; (2) initial more-detailed examination of the time
7 period covering several seconds prior to the commencement of
8 gunshot sounds through several seconds after the termination of
9 perceivable gunshot sounds; (3) validation of the overall
10 recording through comparison with several other audio and video
11 recordings made prior to, and after the gunshot interval; (4)
12 re-timing of the gunshot interval to real-time; (5)
13 determination of Pruszynski's movement immediately prior to the
14 commencement of the shooting, based upon analysis of television
15 network video feeds; (6) determination of Pruszynski's likely
16 recording equipment, distances from, and room dimensions
17 surrounding, the shooting site, followed by simulation
18 recordings with like equipment; (7) a first-level detailed
19 analysis to characterize the gunshot sounds in both number and
20 timing; (8) a second-level detailed analysis of the gunshot
21 sounds to characterize the gunshot impulse trailing edge
22 envelope data for frequency content; (9) field testing as a
23 result of frequency content data findings from the Pruszynski
24 recording for envelope characterization; and (10) a data pattern
25 match comparison between field test results and Pruszynski
26 recording test results.

1 6a. The first two process steps acquainted me with overall
2 recording content. I initially recognized that the FBI-copied
3 recording, which was made from a Royal Canadian Mounted Police
4 (RCMP) dub of Pruszyński's original cassette recording,
5 consisted of several segments evidently dubbed from the original
6 cassette in a non-contiguous manner. Thus the next step was to
7 ensure that the recording's critical time period encompassing
8 the shooting was in fact contiguous. This was accomplished in
9 part through an analysis of the prominent background nominal-60
10 Hz frequency content found throughout the recording; a cycle by
11 cycle examination revealed that while expected breaks occurred
12 at the obvious abrupt audio content changes consistent with the
13 non-contiguous segments, the sinusoidal 60 Hz pattern was
14 consistent from the pre-shooting through the post-shooting
15 period segment. Then, preliminary testing of the shooting
16 period was accomplished, utilizing analog laboratory audio
17 active-filtering equipment (e.g., Krohn-Hite 3323 and 3750),
18 along with other examination tools such as time interval
19 elongating computer software (e.g., Audacity) and frequency
20 domain spectrum analyzer equipment (e.g., Tektronix 5441 with
21 5L4N).

22 6b. In the third process step, several commercial broadcast
23 and private audio/video recordings from that night at the
24 Embassy Room of the Ambassador Hotel were compared with the
25 Pruszyński recording to validate the various sounds throughout
26 the Pruszyński recording and to gain a general understanding of
27 the positioning of Pruszyński, Senator Kennedy, and others heard
28

1 on the recording during and immediately after Senator Kennedy's
2 victory statement at the podium on the makeshift stage. As seen
3 on the video recordings, Pruszynski's recorder was stored under
4 the podium during the victory statement, with his microphone on
5 top of the podium.

6 6c. The fourth process step consisted of re-establishing
7 correct timing for the entire gunshot interval of the Pruszynski
8 recording. From examination of the recording, together with FBI
9 declassified documentation indicating the FBI's attempt to
10 correct an obvious speed issue with the RCMP dub (that attempt
11 was imprecise), it was necessary to re-time that interval in
12 order to synchronize that Pruszynski recording interval with
13 broadcast recordings from just before the shooting. This
14 provided the basis for comparing Pruszynski's movements to the
15 sounds of his recording, and then to ascertain the correct
16 timing of the shot sounds recorded as Pruszynski walked down the
17 stairs from the stage area and entered the corridor leading to
18 the kitchen pantry where the shooting occurred. As will be
19 described in conjunction with the third discovery, another
20 benefit of the re-timing would prove to be the re-establishment
21 of correct frequency content of the gunshot trailing edge
22 waveforms.

23 6d. With re-timing completed, Pruszynski's movements
24 (Process Step 5) could be accurately tracked as he left the
25 stage area, descended the steps, and proceeded into the corridor
26 toward the kitchen pantry.

1 6e. Process Step 6 involved detailed study of Embassy Room
2 video footage, from which several frames were located which
3 provided excellent clues as to the recording equipment used by
4 Pruszyński: specifically, footage of him retrieving his
5 equipment from the podium after Senator Kennedy completed his
6 victory statement, and footage of Pruszyński as he left the
7 kitchen pantry approximately 24 minutes after the shooting, and
8 walked past a television interview being conducted at the time.
9 Scale drawings and models of the kitchen-pantry, corridor, and
10 Embassy Room, along with precise measurements obtained of
11 relevant areas in and around the kitchen pantry were located.

12 6f. With Pruszyński's movements known, together with
13 dimensional data, information concerning the locations of Sirhan
14 and Senator Kennedy at the time of the shooting, and an accurate
15 approximation of Pruszyński's equipment, I was then able to
16 begin examining the shot sounds (Process Step 7). First, using
17 a cassette recorder and microphone closely approximating
18 Pruszyński's equipment (a Concord F100, simulating Pruszyński's
19 likely Telefunken 4001 model), and using cassette tape generally
20 available in that year (a Scotch 271 "magnetic cartridge"),
21 gunshot sounds were recorded and played back to gain a general
22 sense of the resulting gunshot sound characteristics, given the
23 limitations imposed by that consumer grade equipment. The
24 resulting data was useful, as was a succeeding generation dub of
25 that recording through a Uher Report 4000L open reel recorder
26 similar to that used by the RCMP to make a copy of the original
27 cassette (as ascertained from FBI declassified files). The
28

1 Pruszynski recording was analyzed, at this stage, using analog
2 test equipment and computer-based software to attempt to
3 determine the number of shots captured by that recording. Given
4 the recording equipment limitations, together with the general
5 noisy crowd environment, and Pruszynski's distance from the area
6 from which the shots emerged, it was not possible to
7 definitively determine the exact total number of shots fired.
8 However, 13 shot sounds were identified (my first discovery).
9 It is possible that the total number exceeds 13, in view of the
10 fact that loud screams emerged within seconds from the people
11 closest to the shooting scene as they became aware of what had
12 just occurred. These emerging screams and loud shouting may
13 have obscured the capture of discernible additional shot sounds.
14 As the number of captured shot sounds I identified significantly
15 exceeded the capacity of Sirhan's gun (eight shots), and with no
16 opportunity for him to reload, it became evident that more than
17 one gun must have been fired. With multiple guns fired over a
18 short period of time (slightly more than five seconds), and by
19 more than one individual, it occurred to me that this would
20 result in a random timing distribution among the occurrence of
21 those shots during that brief interval. And, that the spacing
22 of some of those shots could, by chance, be quite narrow. Two
23 "double shot" groups (my second discovery) were indeed located
24 within the 13 shot sounds. That is, there were two instances
25 identified wherein the two shots within each of those double
26 shots were fired extremely close together, specifically about
27 149 ms apart for shots 3-4, and 122 ms apart for shots 7-8.

28

Declaration of Philp Van Praag

1 Given that Sirhan's gun was an inexpensive revolver (an Iver
2 Johnson Cadet 55SA), it seemed highly unlikely that that gun
3 could have been fired that rapidly.

4 6g. Given the findings at that point of the analysis (my
5 first two discoveries), I continued with a more detailed
6 analysis (Process Step 8). As the occurrence of two guns fired
7 suggested at least the possibility that those two guns might
8 have been of different makes and models, I began examining the
9 shot waveform envelopes more closely. One distinguishing
10 characteristic of gunshots is the presence of a trailing edge
11 waveform "envelope". The presence of this envelope, quite long
12 relative to the very short initial "impulse" sound created at
13 the instant of firing allows law enforcement-utilized commercial
14 products such as "ShotSpotter" to immediately send notification
15 of 'shots fired' to police headquarters, reliably ignoring other
16 impulse sounds (firecrackers, balloons, etc.) that humans might
17 easily mistake for gunshots. As I examined the frequency
18 content of these trailing waveform envelopes, I discovered an
19 anomaly occurring in five of those gunshot waveforms. This
20 anomaly presented as a single frequency component, at 1,600 Hz,
21 at a level not found in the other shot sound waveforms. It was
22 further noted that this anomaly was present in one, and only
23 one, of each double shot pair. Later, as my understanding of
24 the significance of the 1,600 Hz level evolved, this became my
25 third discovery. The presence of this anomaly being possibly
26 caused by 'coloration' due to the kitchen pantry area
27 furnishings or construction materials was discounted since it
28

1 only appears in five of the shot sounds; and, during the brief
2 five-second interval during which all 13 shots were fired,
3 Sirhan's gun arm had been pinned down onto a steam table (and
4 thus he was then shooting from exactly the same position after
5 his second shot). Also, echoes are ruled out for the same
6 reason (why would echoes appear only in those shots?), and by
7 reason of the dimensions of the kitchen pantry area (given the
8 speed of sound).

9 6h. As a result of this finding, with no immediately
10 demonstrated apparent exact cause, I conducted field testing
11 (Process Step 9) of two differing 22-caliber revolvers of that
12 era: an Iver Johnson Cadet 55SA (as was confiscated from Sirhan
13 at the crime scene) and a Harrington & Richardson 922. The H&R
14 922 has identical class characteristics to the Iver Johnson
15 Cadet 55SA, with six riflings, a right hand twist, and a 0.054
16 inch land width mark. It is also a make/model gun owned at that
17 time by a security guard who confirmed to police that he had
18 been armed and had been standing immediately behind and toward
19 the right of Senator Kennedy at the moment the shooting
20 occurred. The outdoor field test was set up with microphones
21 located 40 feet from the guns, to mimic the average distance
22 between Pruszynski's microphone and the guns. One microphone
23 was positioned in front and slightly to the side of the guns,
24 the other positioned behind and slightly to the side. The tests
25 were repeated a second time, about two weeks after the first set
26 of tests, to help ensure confidence in the resulting data.

1 6i. Analysis of the test data (Process Step 10) was
2 conducted using the Steinberg Wavelab computer software, the
3 same software used to initially identify the frequency anomaly
4 on the Pruszynski recording. The results revealed that no
5 frequency anomaly was found within the Iver Johnson test fire
6 data within the tested frequencies, whether recorded from the
7 front or from the rear of that gun as it was fired. With the
8 H&R 922, however, a frequency anomaly was found when analyzing
9 recordings from the rear of that gun, but not from in front of
10 that gun. Further, the test results revealed the frequency of
11 that anomaly to be the same frequency (1,600 Hz) as that
12 discovered within five of the Pruszynski recording captured shot
13 sounds.

14 From a preponderance of witness accounts, Sirhan was firing
15 in a westward direction. Pruszynski, and the microphone he was
16 holding, was moving in an eastward direction, toward the kitchen
17 pantry, and therefore toward the source of the shots. That put
18 Pruszynski's microphone in front of Sirhan's gun, essentially
19 facing the barrel of Sirhan's gun. As my field test results
20 placed the second gun firing in a direction facing away from the
21 microphone, therefore that second gun was firing in an eastward
22 direction, opposite that of Sirhan's direction of fire.

23
24 7. It is important to understand that the capability to
25 perform a number of the technological related processes
26 described above, together with the capability to perform other
27 of the described processes in the depth and to the degree of
28

1 accuracy necessary to result in definitive findings, such as
2 described above, were not available in 1968; and particularly,
3 to the best of my knowledge no other analyst, including those
4 referenced by the State in their Supplemental Brief Regarding
5 Actual Innocence (RSB 7.), utilized a sophisticated computer-
6 based analytical program with the capability to discern unique
7 frequency characteristics from the trailing edge contained
8 within the brief audio wave envelope created by gunshots, such
9 as the one I employed to uniquely define individual frequency
10 based acoustic characteristics.

11 Until recent years, qualitative judgments concerning
12 gunshots relied predominantly upon human hearing. Such methods
13 - relied upon by the State - are extremely deficient given that
14 the human ear is most often unable to discern gunshots from
15 other impulse sounds; unable to individually identify and count
16 the exact number of rapidly occurring gunshots (such as from
17 multiple guns being fired), much less to characterize the unique
18 frequency content of gunshots so as to accurately determine the
19 existence of, and differentiate between, gun makes and models.

20
21 8. Within recent years, the advance of computer and other
22 electronic technology has enabled the commercial development of
23 computer based analytical tools capable of differentiating
24 gunshots from other "impulse" type sounds (firecrackers,
25 balloons, etc.). Thus, products such as "ShotSpotter" have
26 emerged, and have gained acceptance in many law enforcement
27 communities throughout the United States. Such products have
28

1 the capability to identify the overall presence of the unique
2 trailing-edge acoustic audio pattern that is characteristic of a
3 gunshot; this uniquely defines that impulse sound as a gunshot
4 as opposed to other impulse sound sources. The methodology I
5 used, as described above, and which led to my third discovery,
6 goes a significant step further by analyzing that unique
7 trailing edge pattern to identify the level of individual
8 constituent frequencies that comprise that envelope pattern.
9 In cases such as the shooting death of Senator Robert F.
10 Kennedy, where the firing of more than one gun was identified by
11 virtue of my first two discoveries, it was indeed possible to
12 confirm multiple firearm use. In addition, it has become
13 possible, as I was able to demonstrate in this case, to
14 determine the sequencing of shots respectively from each
15 identified firearm by virtue of the unique gun make/model
16 resonance characteristic.

17
18 9. Contrasted with the opinions cited by the State, (*id.* at
19 p.7) there is no indication that their analysis methods
20 contained a level of sophistication sufficient to adequately
21 characterize the nature of the gunshots present in the
22 Pruszyński recording. It would seem that without use of that
23 level of sophistication, particularly given the relatively poor
24 quality of the Pruszyński recording, one cannot definitively
25 state that only one gun was fired. Just as one cannot
26 accurately state that the proverbial haystack does not contain a
27 needle simply because one was not found during a cursory search,
28

1 so too in this case one cannot accurately state, categorically,
2 that only one gun and one gun model was fired as a result of
3 using cursory testing methods; cursory methods incapable, for
4 example, of resonant frequency determination from gunshot
5 trailing edge envelope waveforms. Using adequate methodologies
6 in this case, two differing audio frequency signatures were
7 detected and later verified through the test firing of two
8 different gun makes/models (with one being that which was taken
9 from Sirhan and the other bearing the same class characteristics
10 but differing in composition - and hence, resonance
11 characteristics), leading to the basis of my opinion, namely:
12 that two guns, of differing make/model, with one of those makes
13 / models differing from that which was confiscated from Sirhan
14 Sirhan immediately after the gunshots ceased, were fired during
15 the shooting that resulted in Senator Kennedy's death. Further,
16 that with regard to the two "double shot" occurrences, each
17 double shot pair consisted of one shot each from the two
18 differing gun makes/models.

19 9.a The use of the highest quality version of the
20 Pruszyński recording that can be obtained for analysis today
21 (i.e., the open reel audio recording that has been housed at the
22 CSA since 1987) is essential for the complex analysis necessary
23 to support these findings.

24 9.b Also essential is use of the highest quality dubs of
25 the CSA's open reel recording that can be created today and
26 which I created, in September, 2005, through the simultaneous
27 recording of five new copies directly from the open reel
28

1 recording, which was played back with a laboratory quality
2 Studer A807 model, ideally suited for that purpose. It should
3 also be noted that, subsequent to my analysis as described
4 above, I obtained quality recording copies (produced as a result
5 of a release in 2008 by the FBI through the Freedom of
6 Information Act) of the RCMP-recorded direct copy of
7 Pruszyński's audio cassette and the companion 1969 FBI-produced
8 copy of that RCMP recording (the companion to the copy now
9 residing at the CSA). Both of these additional copies presented
10 with test results corroborating those I obtained from the CSA
11 recording copies I had made in 2005.

12 9.c Also essential is the use of techniques and
13 methodologies I developed specifically for the task, as
14 described above. In particular, I do not believe the testing I
15 performed on gunshot trailing edge waveform envelopes for
16 resonant frequency content had been used before.

17
18 10. In the case of the killing of Senator Robert F.
19 Kennedy, I was able to determine the existence of two firearms
20 being discharged during that shooting, verified through the
21 identification of unique resonant frequency characteristics
22 present in several -but not all - recorded gunshots.

23
24 11. In order to understand the significance of advanced
25 technologically computerized analysis of the sounds contained
26 within the Pruszyński recording, it is essential to fully
27 comprehend the difference between these processes and simply
28

1 listening to the tape with the human ear or the use of earlier,
2 relatively primitive, electronic filtering or other sound
3 altering devices. I note that the State in its Supplementary
4 Brief refers only to the unsworn opinions of claimed audio
5 experts who "heard" the tape and came to their conclusions on
6 the basis of what they heard, directly, or through some
7 amorphously defined electronic analysis. (*id.* at 7.)

8 11a. For example, the examination by Philip Harrison, a
9 United Kingdom forensic audio technician, hired by anti
10 conspiracy author, Mel Ayton, cited by the State, (*id.*) was
11 conducted without the examiner knowing where Mr. Pruszyński was
12 standing and, most significantly, what was the location of his
13 microphone, and how it was moving toward the pantry as the shots
14 were fired. He perhaps was not aware of the layout, dimensions,
15 or contents of the kitchen pantry in which the shootings
16 occurred. He perhaps was not aware that Sirhan's gun arm was
17 pinned down onto a steam table after his second shot. In
18 addition, Harrison was working from a dubbed copy of one of my
19 masters. These deficiencies, contrasted with the mandatory
20 standards set out above (see paragraph 9) that I employed, bring
21 into question the credibility of Harrison's opinion. Further,
22 exactly what scientific process(es) did Harrison use to
23 categorically rule out the possibility that there could have
24 been more than eight shots fired?

25 11b. Another unsworn opinion, relied upon by the State,
26 (also commissioned by writer Mel Ayton) is that of Steve Barber,
27 whose credentials are withheld from us. (*id.*) It emerges that
28

1 Barber largely relied upon listening to a copy of one of my
2 masters for his conclusions. When he did use a computer to
3 examine the sounds it is revealing that he admits the possible
4 presence of an "echo" or a double shot, which, of course, is
5 what I concluded occurred in two instances. Also, it is doubtful
6 perhaps that Barber was aware of the essential shooting scene
7 details listed above with reference to Harrison. Again, the
8 question begs to be asked as to exactly what scientific
9 process(es) did he use to categorically rule out the possibility
10 that there could have been more than eight shots fired?

11 11c. I suggest that the reliance of the State upon the also
12 unsworn opinion of Ayton, (*id.*), who has consistently supported
13 the official positions in such cases, and his efforts to provide
14 evidence of their contrary conclusions by way of articles and
15 not formal Declarations, is worrisome.

16
17 12. As a matter of scientific certainty I know of no way
18 that such methods of examination, as those described by the
19 State, could, in accuracy, be sufficient so as to be capable of
20 determining that no more than one gun was fired in the shooting
21 of Senator Kennedy; nor that such methods would be capable of
22 discerning and defining the occurrence of two almost-
23 simultaneous shots. There is no indication, in the writings,
24 that any of the State-described experts calculated the known
25 dimensions of the pantry for the possibility of echoes, or
26 whether they used any level of sophisticated technology to
27 isolate the gunshots from the background noises, or were in

28

1 possession of other important material facts surrounding the
2 shooting as described above, or that they used any scientific
3 methods to categorically rule out the presence of more than
4 eight shots. In testimony, under oath, these and other relevant
5 issues would be ascertained. As it stands, these detailed
6 informational omissions render such opinions quite speculative
7 from a scientific perspective.
8

9 13. I confirm that my analysis revealed: that 13 shots, or
10 more, were fired in the pantry during that brief five second
11 period of time; that five of those shots were fired from a west-
12 to-east direction, opposite to the direction that witness
13 accounts report as the direction in which Sirhan was firing
14 (east-to-west); and that in two instances within those five
15 seconds there were virtually simultaneous, or "double" shots
16 (shot numbers 3-4 and 7-8).
17

18 14. The "double shot" conclusion alone clearly evidences
19 the fact that two guns were fired, given that Sirhan's weapon
20 type cannot be fired anywhere near rapidly enough to account for
21 the shot pairs -double shots - occurring as they do in the
22 Pruszyński recording (the latter fact was confirmed in a field
23 test by marksman Phil Spangenberger for the 2007 Discovery Times
24 Channel television documentary entitled "*Conspiracy Test: The*
25 *RFK Assassination*").
26
27
28

1 15. In light of the discoveries comprising my findings,
2 together with the Spangenberg-verified analysis, in my opinion
3 the conclusion is inescapable that there was a second gun fired
4 by a second shooter during the shooting that resulted in the
5 death of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, and that the five shots from
6 the second gun were fired in a direction opposite the direction
7 in which Sirhan fired.

8
9 I declare under penalty of perjury, under the laws of the State
10 of California that the foregoing is true and correct and that
11 this declaration was executed on November 14, 2011 at Tucson,
12 Arizona.

13 

14 Philip Van Praag,
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Exhibit D

D. Wolfer's Log

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Exhibits to Request to the Los Angeles County Grand Jury

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Wolfer also stated that he could not recall whether he made any other tests on the Sirhan gun other than test firing it. Wolfer could not remember examining the gun's cylinder. Wolfer did state that he used one of the seven test fired bullets from the .22 caliber revolver to compare with an evidence bullet but he did not know if he had marked the one used for comparison, and could not remember in 1975 which test fired bullet had been compared to an evidence bullet.

The apparent lack of reports, both written and photographic, either made by Wolfer and destroyed, or never in existence, raised serious doubts as to the substance and credibility of the ballistics evidence presented in the original Sirhan trial.

Special Counsel Kranz commented during the Wolfer examination that the forthcoming ballistics examination by the experts would be crucial because it might be the first thorough examination of bullet evidence in the case. Kranz emphasized that the only area in the entire Kennedy assassination where the reports were not complete was in the ballistics area. Several of the attorneys involved were critical of the lack of documents and working papers to supplement Wolfer's testimony.

Subpoena Ducus Tecum - Items Produced Wolfer's Daily Log

In answer to the subpoena ducus tecum asking Wolfer and L.A.P.D. officials to produce analyzed evidence reports prepared by Wolfer and other L.A.P.D. Scientific Investigation Division officers concerning tests or examinations relative to bullets and firearms exhibits, Wolfer, and L.A.P.D. officers Sartuche and McDevitt stated that they were only able to find one progress report dated July 8, 1968. This progress report was essentially a summary of laboratory work done in the S.I.D. Division under Dwayne Wolfer's supervision, and a trajectory analysis by Wolfer of bullet pathways.

Additionally, Dwayne Wolfer produced his own daily log covering his activities from June 5, 1968, through June 19, 1968. This log highlighted his work in the criminalistic section of S.I.D., and was a record of the following:

- Reconstruction of the crime scene;
- Search for physical evidence;
- Examination of the Ivor-Johnson .22 caliber to determine the number of shots fired;
- Analysis of the bullets;
- His examination of the destroyed ceiling panels and x-rays thereof;
- His microscopic examination of the Goldstein and Stroll bullets (June 6, 1968, at 8:30 a.m.);
- His receiving of the Kennedy bullet, Exhibit 47, at 3:15 p.m., June 6, from Rampart detectives;
- His comparison of the Kennedy bullet (Exhibit 47) and the Goldstein bullet (52) at 9:00 p.m., on June 6, 1968;

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His testimony before the Grand Jury at 8:00 a.m., June 7;
 His microscopic and chemical tests on Kennedy's coat on June 7, 10:00 a.m.;
 His Grand Jury testimony, June 7 at 3:00 p.m.;
 His reproduction of maps, photography and studies of evidence at 9:00 a.m., on June 10;
 His purchase of additional ammunition from Ben Harrick at the Lock, Stock and Barrel Gunshop in San Gabriel on June 10, 1968;
 His meeting at the Coroner's Office with Dr. Noguchi on June 10;
 His construction of devices to conduct muzzle tests with the Coroner on June 10;
 His meeting with Coroner Noguchi and his study of x-ray photos of Kennedy's wounds on June 11;
 His visit to the Police Academy with Dr. Noguchi on June 11 to conduct muzzle distance tests (with the second gun obtained from the L.A.P.D. Property Division and subsequently destroyed in 1969);
 His visit to the Ambassador Hotel for reconstruction of the crime scene and ballistics studies in the afternoon of June 11;
 His x-rays of evidence on June 12;
 His photographs of evidence bullets on June 12;
 His reconstruction of the Kennedy coat and ballistics studies on the afternoon of June 12;
 His additional ballistics tests and ammunition and nitrate pattern studies on June 14;
 The H-acid test on the Kennedy coat for a nitrate pattern on June 14;
 His x-rays of the controversial door jamb (the center divider which had two holes circled and the object of several photographs in the ensuing years) on June 17, 1968;
 His search and further ballistics study of the Ambassador Hotel on June 18;
 And a discussion of sound tests to be conducted at the Ambassador Hotel on June 18.
 This daily log supplied by Wolfer from his S.I.D. Division was sketchy at most, and did not provide very thorough information concerning the types of tests conducted, or the analyzed evidence reports or written documents that might supplement the tests described in the daily log.

Wolfer's Laboratory Progress Report

Additionally, L.A.P.D. Officers Saratuche and McDevitt, in answer to the subpoena, produced a progress report submitted by L.A.P.D. Officers Collins, Patchett, and MacArthur, dated July 18, 1968, which essentially highlighted the laboratory work conducted by DeWayne Wolfer. This progress report was submitted by the three officers to Lieutenant Penn, the Supervisor of the Special Unit Senator Unit, a one-and-a-half page document within the ten-volume S.U.S. files.

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Exhibit E

Wenke Panel Report

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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
Plaintiffs,
vs.
SIRHAN BISHARA SIRHAN,
Defendant.

No. A 233 421
COMPREHENSIVE JOINT
REPORT OF THE
FIREARMS EXAMINERS

Final Joint Report

The examiners working independently arrived at the same conclusions as follows:

1. There is no substantive or demonstrable evidence to indicate that more than one gun was used to fire any of the bullets examined.
2. Peoples' Exhibit 47 has two cannellures. Each of the bullets, Exhibits 47, 51, 52 and 54 is the same with respect to caliber, weight, number and position of cannellures and copper alloy coating as caliber .22, Long Rifle bullets manufactured by Cascade Cartridges, Incorporated, and to the bullets, Exhibits 55 and Grand Jury 58, Exhibits 38, 48, 50 and 53 were not indicative of the origin of manufacture because of their physical condition resulting from impact damage and/or fragmentation.
3. It cannot be concluded that Exhibits 47, 52 and 54

(Signature)

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7473741 Feb-11-22

1 were fired from the Sirhan revolver. The reasons for this are
 2 that there are insufficient corresponding individual characteristics
 3 to make an identification. The poor reproducibility of strias
 4 left on consecutively fired test bullets may be attributed to the
 5 following factors:

- 6 a. barrel fouling;
- 7 b. copper alloy coating;
- 8 c. impact damage and distortion;
- 9 d. cylinder alignment;
- 10 e. possible loss of fine detail over intervening years.

11 4. The precise measurement of rifling angle, or pitch,
 12 is not a usual firearms identification procedure and is rarely
 13 attempted. This measurement is a difficult one at best and is
 14 usually not possible unless the bullet is in good condition. The
 15 significant difficulty is the precise determination of the axis of
 16 the bullet being measured. If the bullet is deformed, damaged or
 17 mutilated (as is frequently the case with lead bullets), the
 18 measurement of rifling angle cannot be made with the accuracy
 19 necessary to be of value. It should be noted that both Exhibit
 20 47 and 54 were damaged, with 47 receiving the most damage.

21 Preliminary rifling angle measurements did not disclose
 22 any significant differences in rifling angles between Exhibits
 23 47 and 54. These results are not definitive based on the data
 24 presently available.

25 / / / /
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5. The examiners make no recommendation for additional types of testing of the physical evidence in this case.

Dated: October 4, 1975.

Patrick V. Garland
PATRICK GARLAND

Stanton O. Berg
STANTON O. BERG

Alfred A. Biasotti
ALFRED A. BIASOTTI

Lowell W. Bradford
LOWELL W. BRADFORD

Cortlandt C. Viningham
CORTLANDT C. VININGHAM

Charles V. Morton
CHARLES V. MORTON

Ralph F. Turner
RALPH TURNER

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Exhibit F

Ballistics Evidence

6. In making any examination or test of any exhibit the members of the panel of firearms experts shall not do any act which will impair the integrity of any exhibits.

Dated: 9-23-1975

/s/ ROBERT A. WENKE
JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

Prior to any examinations, the evidence was inventoried and assigned Panel Identification Numbers. Each bullet was indexed with a circular depression on the ogive, and an identification mark was placed where it would do the least amount of harm.

The evidence inventory follows:

People's Exhibit No.	Panel ID No.	Description
38		Stapled envelope with 2 tags, Case #A233 421 Envelope Marked: #46 Vehicle License No JWS 093 CDW (2 spent slugs) 6-D 38 Envelope marked Panel ID #1 and 1a
	1	<u>Contents:</u> 2 bullets as: 1 lead-uncoated, no ID marking, 2 grooves.
	1a	1 1/2 land impressions, wood imbedded in mushroomed area. 1 copper colored coated bullet, no ID marking, 1 land impression, wood imbedded in mushroomed area.
47		Stapled envelope, 2 tags. Envelope marked 68-5731 Name: Robert Kennedy Contents: Bullet Date: June 6, 1968 8:40 a.m. Signed: Thomas T. Noguchi Initialed DW
	2	<u>Contents:</u> 1 copper colored coated bullet, hollow point ID mark "DW" (base) "TN" (base)

People's Exhibit No.	Panel ID No.	Description
48		Envelope Tagged, Case # A 233 421 Marked: Evidence Date: 6-5-68 D.H.Q. 68521466 (DR#) Name: Sirhan, Sirhan B. 594 139 (Booking #) Location: 1212 Shatto Charges 187 P.C. Officer: Sgt. Varhey 10833 DHQ <u>#26 - 1 Vial w/bullet fragments</u> <u>#27 - 1 Vial w/bullet fragments</u> Kennedy
	3	<u>Contents:</u> Vial #24 Initialed D.W. bullet fragments Badly mutilated copper coated lead bullet ID mark "DW". Marked 3 on base. 4 metal fragments of no value, approx. 7 bone fragments.
	3a	Vial #25 Cork marked P-ID-3A Minute fragment.
50		Envelope Tagged, Case # A 233 421 Marked: Evidence Date: 6-6-68 Div: RAMP DR# 68-521466 Name: Sirhan, Sirhan B. Booking # 495139 Location: Kaiser Hospital Charge: 187 P.C. Officer: L.M. Orozco 11072 RAMPS Det. Item #57 <u>2 bullet fragments</u> Schrade
	4	<u>Contents:</u> Vial: Schrade, Paul Dr. Fuchs DW Item #87 2 small lead fragments. Marked P-ID-4 on top Marked 4 on base
51		Envelope Tagged, Case # A 233 421 Marked: Evidence Date: 6-5-68 Civ. Homicide Dr. #68-521466 Name: Sirhan, Sirhan B. Booking #495139 Location: 5925 San Vicente Charge: 187 P.C. Officer: J.D. Dill 6215 Wom: Item #105 <u>1-Expanded Bullet</u> Stroll
	5	<u>Contents:</u> T-copper colored coated bullet, side flattened, initialed on damaged side "DW" (twice), 3 grooved and 2 land impressions.

People's Exhibit No.	Panel ID No.	Description
52		Envelope marked: Evidence Date: 6-5-68 Div. Central DR. #68-521466 Name: Sirhan, Sirhan B. Booking # 495139 Location: 16237 Ventura Blvd. Charge 187 P.C. Officer: Feddema 11044 Div. W. Valley Item #113 - 1-Bullet expended .22 cal/ <u>Goldstein</u>
	6	<u>Contents:</u> Vial: Bullet from Ira Goldstein Age 19 Dr. M. Finkel Initialed DW P-ID-6 1 copper colored coated bullet, .22 L.R., hollow point marked "DW" on nose, marked 6 on base.
53		Envelope Tagged, Case # A 233 421 Envelope marked: Evidence Date: 6-6-68 Div: RAMP DR# 68-521466 Name: Sirhan, Sirhan B. Booking # 495139 Officer: Brandt 10004 RAMP Item #45 <u>2 bullet fragments</u> <u>Evans</u>
	7	<u>Contents:</u> Gauze containing approx. 5 fragments. Largest fragment copper coated lead, flattened.
54		Tagged Envelope, Case # A 233 421 Envelope marked: Evidence Date: 6-6-68 Div: RAMP DR# 68-521466 Name: Sirhan, Sirhan B. Booking # 495139 Location: Kaiser Hospital Offense: 187 P.C. Officer: L.M. Orozco 11072 RAMP Item #56 1- bullet expended <u>Weisel</u>
	8	<u>Contents:</u> Vial: Weisel, William 6/5/68 Initialed "DW" 1-copper colored coated bullet, .22 L.R. hollow point marked LM on base DW on ogive, 8 on nose.
55		Tagged Envelope, Case # A 233 421 Envelope marked: Los Angeles Police Dept. Crime Lab Test Shot Name: Sirhan, S. B. Date: 6-6-68 Make: I&J Cal. .22 Type: Rev. No. H 18602 DR # 68-521466 Crime: 187 P.C. H- 18602 - Cadet Model
	A	.22 LR HP Copper coated "DW" on crimped nose
	B	.22 LR HP Copper coated "DW" on crimped nose
	C	.22 LR HP Copper coated "DW" on crimped nose.