

ISTMUN



CORTE SUPERIOR DE LOS ANGELES

CASO O. J. SIMPSON

CITACIÓN A LA CORTE

Bogota D.C, 17 de diciembre de 2018

Queridos abogados;

Queremos darles la bienvenida a un comité esperamos pueda traer a la vida uno de los casos penales más icónicos de los noventa. Como sus jueces esperamos que tengan no solo un conocimiento extensivo del caso, pero también una capacidad de trabajar bajo presión y de improvisación que los ayude a llevar a cabo su papel durante la extensión del modelo. Aunque no sabrán mucho hasta el inicio del juicio podemos decir que aunque la historia y los sucesos son importantes, habrán algunas sorpresas preparadas para probar su habilidad como abogados. Y por más de que les recomendamos seguir la historia, esta se puede llegar a alterar.

Su capacidad de interpretar evidencia y la calidad de la investigación que van realizar serán vitales para el desarrollo de este caso. Le recomendamos que se informen lo más que puedan sobre este juicio, un pequeño detalle puede ser la diferencia entre ser el mejor o simplemente ser un abogado más; esperamos que sean curiosos y que vayan más allá de lo obvio. Mediremos no solo su capacidad de expresarse frente a un grupo de personas, pero también su habilidad para improvisar, desenvolverse, convencer y afrontar todos los retos y giros que encontrarán en esta corte.

Finalmente sean nuevamente bienvenidos al juicio de "The people vs Orenthal James Simpson", estamos muy emocionados por que sean parte de esta experiencia con nosotros. Confiamos en que su trabajo en éste será impecable y emocionante. Este caso, al ser uno de los más controversiales que se han vivido en los Estado Unidos ,tiene mucho por descubrir y tratar, esperamos que saquen provecho a este tema que meticulosamente se escogió y más que todo que esta oportunidad sea para ustedes enriquecedora en todo sentido. Cualquier duda o inquietud que tengan, no duden en contactarnos ya que estamos para lo que necesiten. Más que solo los jueces de este caso, esperamos ayudarlos a lograr su máximo potencial.

Gustavo Gonzalez y Susana Castellanos.

CITACIÓN A LA CORTE

SUBP-001

ATTORNEY OR PARTY WITHOUT ATTORNEY (Name, State Bar number, and address): Orenthal James Simpson 875 South Bundy Drive, Brentwood Los Angeles, California TELEPHONE NO.: 800-815-9387 FAX NO.: ATTORNEY FOR (Name):	FOR COURT USE ONLY
NAME OF COURT: Los Angeles County Superior Court. STREET ADDRESS: 1427 W Covina Pkwy, West Covina, CA 91790, USA MAILING ADDRESS: CITY AND ZIP CODE: Los Angeles, 91790 BRANCH NAME:	
PLAINTIFF/ PETITIONER: The people DEFENDANT/ RESPONDENT: Orenthal James Simpson	
CIVIL SUBPOENA For Personal Appearance at Trial or Hearing	CASE NUMBER: 1994-93598364

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TO (name, address, and telephone number of witness, if known):

Defendent Lawyers, The People of California, Detectives and Forensic Analysts.

1. YOU ARE ORDERED TO APPEAR IN LOS ANGELES COURT at the date, time, and place shown in the box below UNLESS you make an agreement with the person named in item 2:

a. Date: June 20, 1994	Time: 7:00am	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dept.: 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Div.: 12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Room: 1002
b. Address: 1427 W Covina Pkwy West Covina, CA 91790, USA				

2. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE TIME OR DATE FOR YOU TO APPEAR, OR IF YOU WANT TO BE CERTAIN THAT YOUR PRESENCE IS REQUIRED, CONTACT THE FOLLOWING PERSON BEFORE THE DATE ON WHICH YOU ARE TO APPEAR:

a. Name of subpoenaing party or attorney: Gustavo Gonzales, Susana Castellanos
b. Telephone number: Judge: gustavo270220@gmail.com

3. **Witness Fees:** You are entitled to witness fees and mileage actually traveled both ways, as provided by law, if you request them at the time of service. You may request them before your scheduled appearance from the person named in item 2.

DISOBEDIENCE OF THIS SUBPOENA MAY BE PUNISHED AS CONTEMPT BY THIS COURT. YOU WILL ALSO BE LIABLE FOR THE SUM OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND ALL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM YOUR FAILURE TO OBEY.

Date issued: June 17th, 1994

Cited by: Gabriela Rondon, Secretary General.

(TYPE OR PRINT NAME)

(SIGNATURE OF PERSON ISSUING SUBPOENA)

Judge: susanacastellanosf@gmail.com

(TITLE)

Requests for Accommodations

Assistive listening systems, computer-assisted real-time captioning, or sign language interpreter services are available if you ask at least 5 days before the date on which you are to appear. Contact the clerk's office or go to www.courtinfo.ca.gov/forms for Request for Accommodations by Persons With Disabilities and Order (form MC-410). (Civil Code, § 54.8.)



(Proof of service on reverse)

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CONTEXTO DEL CASO

LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT CASE REPORT PRE-PRINT

URGENT: Please revise before it is forwarded to update the corresponding news stations.

En la noche del 12 de Junio de 1994 en Brentwood la policía de los ángeles ha encontrado dos cadáveres registrados bajo el nombre de Nicole Brown y Ron Goldman, con puñaladas de un arma blanca al rededor de media noche. En la escena del crimen se encontraron muestras de sangre, cabello y un par guantes que podrían ser del asesino. Se contactó a OJ simpson inmediatamente, ya que es el ex esposo de la víctima, además de ser uno de los principales sospechosos ya que los detectives al llegar a su residencia observaron que su camioneta tenia algunas manchas de sangre. El sospechoso no se encontraba en la ciudad de Los Ángeles por lo que ha sido contactado y tras una persecución dos días después el señor simpson ha sido capturado y procesado y ahora se encuentra en manos de las autoridades.

Se ha informado que la fiscal a cargo del caso será la señora Marcia Clark. Acompañada de su equipo de fiscales se enfrentarán al equipo de la defensa encabezado por Robert Shapiro y Jhonnie Cochran, los medios los han bautizado "El equipo de ensueño" o "Dream team". El jurado estará compuesto por en su mayoría afroamericanos con algunas excepciones. Sin duda se espera un desarrollo extraordinario nunca antes visto en un caso de corte. Ya que se dice que la defensa piensa usar la opresión racial que se vive en estos momentos a su favor, al igual que el perfil de celebridad del señor Simpson al ser uno de los mejores jugadores vistos de la NFL.

Este caso dejará mucho que ver mientras el desarrollo del mismo. Mientras solo queda ver qué estrategias y qué evidencias presentarán ambas partes. Se dice que las evidencias que se encontraron en la calle Bundy son exorbitantes sin embargo se ha escuchado a través de pequeñas pistas que existe la posibilidad que estas hayan sido plantadas por los detectives a los cuales se les acusa de racistas.

Martha Smith.
June 18th, 1994

Signs. Martha Smith
Special court reporter for the case: The people vs Orenthal James simpson.

CONTEXTO DE CASO

A mediados de los años noventa se vivió en Estados Unidos uno de los casos de homicidio más recordados hoy en día, este conmocionó a la población norteamericana profundamente, ya que además de la seriedad de lo ocurrido, incluía a una figura que podría denominarse como un "National Treasure". Se trata de el caso de homicidio donde se le culpaba a Orenthal James (O.J) Simpson, o como se le conocía popularmente "The Juice", por el asesinato de su ex esposa Nicole Brown y de el joven Ron Goldman. El caso fue extremadamente popular debido a la reputación de O.J, quien era un jugador afroamericano de fútbol convertido en actor. O.J era conocido como uno de los mejores jugadores de fútbol americano en su época. Jugó once temporadas como Running Back para los Buffalo Bills y para los San Francisco 49ers.

El 12 de junio de 1994, la policía de los Ángeles, conocida como LAPD recibió una llamada que venía de un lujoso vecindario llamado Brentwood. Un vecino a causa de los ladridos de su perro, encontró dos cadáveres en el patio de una de las casas. La policía descubrió que estos cuerpos habían sido violentamente apuñalados, además de incontables evidencias en la residencia. Desde huellas de pisadas hasta un guante con manchas de sangre. Uno de los cadáveres era Nicole Brown ex esposa de OJ y la dueña de la casa. Mientras que el otro se trataba de Ron Goldman un mesero de un restaurant en los Ángeles. Se asume el era un amigo cercano de Nicole Brown

Inmediatamente la policía de los Ángeles, toma a OJ Simpson como principal sospechoso, debido a que el cadáver era su ex esposa, esto se da por anteriores reportajes de violencia conyugal cuando los estaban casados. Al llegar la policía a casa de OJ encontraron no solo que el jugador acababa de tomar un vuelo hacia Boston pero también encontraron sangre en uno de los automóviles de la residencia. Luego de entrevistar al chofer que llevó a OJ al aeropuerto esa noche, y no quedar convencidos con su historia, se le cargo el crimen de doble asesinato a Simpson. De aquí en adelante OJ se enfoca en encontrar un abogado que pueda defenderlo en el juicio que deberá enfrentar.

Su primer abogado fue Robert Shapiro, un especialista en abordar casos jurídicos relacionados con estrellas de cine y famosos, su primer paso fue llevar un equipo de especialistas a dejar a OJ más presentable antes de entregarse a la policía. Sin embargo, OJ protagonizó lo que fue la persecución más vista en la historia de Estados Unidos, al escapar con ayuda de uno de sus amigos en una Ford Bronco blanca por una de las autopistas Californianas, aquí se vio como OJ llevaba un arma en la parte trasera del carro con la intención de suicidarse, como lo establecen las cartas que había dejado atrás. Las televisiones del país cortaron sus emisiones para dar en directo su huida. Finalmente, tras más de dos horas de persecución, O.J. Simpson se entregó a la policía.

Su equipo legal (Contra los deseos iniciales de OJ), decidió que la mejor manera de abordar el caso sería aprovechar la discriminación racial que se estaba viviendo en Estados Unidos en esos momentos. El equipo llama al abogado Johnnie Cochran, especializado en casos de discriminación racial que establece la estrategia de la defensa. La defensa de OJ, mejor conocida como el "Dream team", termino contando con Barry Scheck, F. Lee Bailey, Alan Dershowitz, Gerald Uelmen, Carl Douglas, Peter Neufeld y Robert Kardashian, cabe de resaltar que Robert Kardashian era un amigo cercano de Simpson que estuvo presente en todos los momentos del caso, a su vez su ex esposa era una amiga cercana de Nicole Brown. Ellos irían contra el equipo de la fiscalía compuesto por la fiscal Marcia Clark y Christopher Darden.

CONTEXTO DE CASO

Uno de los factores más determinantes dentro del caso fue que el llamado "Dream Team" logró un jurado principalmente afroamericano, 8 de 12 para ser exactos. Presentaron al LAPD como un grupo de blancos racistas, que lo único que buscaban era llevar a un afroamericano inocente a prisión solo por el hecho de ser exitoso. Se alegó que los policías habían manipulado evidencias, a la vez que expusieron los comentarios denigrantes hacia los afroamericanos hecho por uno de los detectives del caso Mark Fuhrman, que fue uno de los primeros en llegar la noche del crimen a casa de O.J. Simpson. Además Nicole Brown, la mujer asesinada, la ex esposa de Simpson, era blanca y los abogados recordaron que el agente Fuhrman había dicho públicamente que no toleraba que un hombre negro se casara con una mujer blanca.

El juicio fue televisado totalmente en los millones de hogares a través de los estados unidos. La presión pública, además de la presión por las minorías hicieron el trabajo de la fiscal Clark extremadamente difícil, ya que no solo le criticaban su forma de desenvolverse en la corte, de hecho algunos noticieros se enfocaron más en su manera de vestir o en su corte de cabello. En su momento, ella quien se encontraba en medio de un divorcio casi pierde la custodia de sus hijos ya que su ex marido, salió en los medios de comunicación diciendo que ella era demasiado ocupada y que simplemente no era buena madre. La defensa puso en duda más de un testimonio de todos los testigos y a su vez la fiabilidad de las evidencias. Uno de los momentos más sorprendentes el juicio fue cuando se presentaron los guantes encontrados en la casa de la víctima, sin embargo cuando OJ tuvo que probarlos, sorprendentemente estos era demasiado pequeños para sus manos, por ende se creó la famosa frase con la que el abogado Coarx cerró el último día del juicio "Si no encaja, debe absolver." (If it doesn't fit, you must acquit.)

Finalmente, al pasar 133 días de juicio y 150 testigos el jurado se reunió para emitir una sentencia. Más de 150 millones de espectadores escucharon en televisión el veredicto, en tan solo 4 horas se declara a Orenthal James Simpson como inocente. Al pasar de los años muchas personas siguen convencidas que en realidad OJ era culpable, que el juicio fue injusto o que la fiscal no fue la indicada. La única certeza que se puede decir de este caso es que cada pequeño detalle influye en una decisión final, y que la tenacidad que presentaron ambas partes dio más que solo un caso de corte, uno de los mayores espectáculos penales del siglo XX en los Estados Unidos.

INFORMACIÓN Y ANEXOS

Se recomiendan los siguientes anexos para obtener mayor información:

- American crime story: The people vs Oj Simpson [Television series].
- Julia-Mullaney. (2018, October 03). Infamous Photos From the O.J. Simpson Murder Trial. Retrieved from <https://www.cheatsheet.com/entertainment/infamous-photos-from-o-j-simpson-murder-trial.html/>
- Multiplayer, B. (2017, March 04). Retrieved January 25, 2019, from https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YLmDE_JYUNU
- O.J. Simpson acquitted. (2009, November 24). Retrieved from <https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/o-j-simpson-acquitted>
- O.J. Simpson trial: Night of the murders timeline. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://edition.cnn.com/2007/US/law/12/11/court.archive.simpson14/index.html>

Al igual que los siguientes anexos con mayor información concierne al caso:

1. Informe de autopsia
2. Transcripción de la conversación policía con OJ
3. Lista de testigos de la fiscalía
4. Lista de testigos de la defensa

ANEXO 1

AUTOPSY REPORT 94-05136

I performed an autopsy on the body of BROWN-SIMPSON, NICOLE at the DEPARTMENT OF CORONER Los Angeles, California on June 14, 1994 @0730 HOURS From the anatomic findings and pertinent history, I ascribe the death to:
MULTIPLE SHARP FORCE INJURIES Due To Or As a Consequence of

Anatomical Summary:

I. Incised wound of neck:

- A. Transection of left and right common carotid arteries.
- B. Incisions, left and right internal jugular veins
- C. Transection of thyrohyoid membrane, epiglottis, and hypopharynx.
- D. Incision into cervical spine, C3.

II. Multiple stab wound of neck and scalp (total of seven).

III. Multiple injuries of hands, including incised wound, ring finger of right hand (defense wound).

IV. Scalp bruise, right parietal.

NOTES AND PROCEDURES

1. The body is described in the Standard Anatomical Position. Reference is to this position only.

2. Where necessary, injuries are numbered for reference. This is arbitrary and does not correspond to any order in which they may have been incurred. All the injuries are antemortem, unless otherwise specified.

3. The term "anatomic" is used as a specification to indicate correspondence with the description as set forth in the textbooks of Gross Anatomy. It denotes freedom from significant, visible or morbid alteration.

EXTERNAL EXAMINATION:

The body is that of a well-developed, well-nourished Caucasian female stated to be 35 years old. The body weighs 129 pounds and measures 65 inches from crown to sole. The hair on the scalp is brown. The irides are brown with the pupils fixed and dilated. The sclerae and conjunctive are unremarkable, without evidence of petechial hemorrhages on either. Both upper and lower teeth are natural, without evidence of injury to the cheeks, lips or gums.

There are no tattoos, deformities or amputations. Two linear surgical scars are found beneath each breast, transversely oriented and measuring 2 inches in length.

Rigor mortis is fixed at the time of autopsy examination (please see form 1). The body appears to the examiner as stated above. Identification is by toe-tag and the autopsy is not material to identification. The body is not embalmed.

ANEXO 1

The head is normocephalic and there is external evidence of antemortem injury to be described below. Otherwise, the external auditory canals, eyes, nose and mouth are not remarkable. The neck shows sharp force injury to be described below, and the larynx is visible through the gaping wound.

No recent traumatic injuries are noted on the chest or abdomen; tan lines are seen on the lower abdomen (bathing suit). The genitalia are that of adult female with no gross evidence of injuries. Examination of the posterior surface at the trunk shows some excoriations compatible with postmortem injuries on the upper back, right side, on the medial aspect of the right scapula and on the lateral aspect of the right scapula (compatible with ant to insect bites). An abrasion above the left scapula measures $\frac{3}{4}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and is red-brown in color and appears antemortem. Otherwise, the lower back and remainder of the posterior aspect of the body shows no evidence or recent injuries.

Refer to available photographs and diagrams and the specific documentation of the autopsy protocol.

CLOTHING:

The decedent was wearing a short black dress, blood stained. Also, she was wearing a pair of black panties. To the unaided eye examination there was no evidence of cut or tear.

EVIDENCE OF INJURY:

DESCRIPTION OF INCISED WOUND OF NECK:

The incised wound of the neck is gaping and exposes the larynx and cervical vertebral column. It measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and is found at the level of the superior border of the larynx.

After approximation of the edges, it is seen to be diagonally oriented on the right side and transversely oriented from the midline to the left side. On the right side it is upwardly angulated toward the right earlobe and extends for 4 inches from the midline. On the left side it is transversely oriented and extends $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the anterior border of the left sternocleidomastoid muscle. The edges of the wound are smooth, with subcutaneous and intramuscular hemorrhage, fresh, dark red purple, is evident.

On the right side the upwardly angulated wound passes through the skin, the subcutaneous tissue, the platysma, passing under the ramus of the right mandible and upward as it passes through the strap muscles on the right, towards the digastric muscle on the right, and through the thyrohyoid membrane and ligament. Further dissection discloses that it passes posteriorly and transects the distal one-third of the epiglottis, the hypo-pharynx, and passes into the body of the 3rd cervical vertebra where it transversely oriented $\frac{3}{4}$ inch incised wound is seen in the bone, extending it for a depth of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch into the bone. The spinal canal and cord are not entered.

ANEXO 1

On the right side superiorly the wound passes towards the insertion of the sternocleidomastoid muscle, and then becomes more superficial and tapers as it terminates in the skin below the right earlobe.

On the left side the wound is transversely oriented and extends for 2 1/2 inches where the wound path intersects the stab wounds on the left side of the neck to be described below.

Dissection discloses that the right common carotid artery is transected with hemorrhage in the surrounding carotid sheath and there is a 1/4 incised wound or nick in the right internal jugular vein with surrounding soft tissue hemorrhage.

On the left side the left common carotid artery is transected with hemorrhage in the surrounding carotid sheath and the left internal jugular vein is subtotally transected with only a thin strand of tissue remaining posteriorly with surrounding soft tissue hemorrhage. The injuries on the left side of the neck intersect and the pathways of the stab wounds on the left side to be described below.

There is fresh hemorrhage and bruising noted along the entire incised wound path. Depth of penetration is not given because the neck can be either flexed or extended, and the length of the wound is greater than the depth.

Opinion: This is a fatal incised wound or sharp force injury, associated with transection of the left and right carotid arteries and incisions of the left and right internal jugular veins with exsanguinating hemorrhage.

DESCRIPTION OF MULTIPLE STAB WOUNDS

There are four stab wounds on the left side of the neck over the left sternocleidomastoid muscle; they extend to 3 inches below the external auditory canal.

1. This stab wound overlaps that of the incised wound of the neck described above. The wound measures 5/8 inch in length, is vertically oriented, and has a squared-off end inferiorly approximately 1/32 inch and a pointed end superiorly. The minimal depth of the penetration, from left to right, is 1 1/2 to 2 inches where it intersects the incised wound. Penetration is through the skin, subcutaneous tissue and muscle, and injury to the internal jugular vein or common carotid artery cannot be excluded.

2. Stab wound of left side of neck: This is a 1/8 inch superficial slit-like incision into the skin and dermis; no squared-off or dull end is evident. This is a superficial slit-like wound of the skin, non-fatal.

ANEXO 1

3. Stab wound on left side of neck: This is a diagonally oriented stab wound measuring 1/2 inch in length; there is a pointed end on the posterior aspect and a squared-off end anterior less than 1/32 inch in length. The edges are smooth, and dissection discloses a depth of penetration for 1 1/2 to 2 inches where the stab wound intersects that of the incised wound of the neck; the stab wounds are approximately 1 inch from the left lateral termination of the incised wound. Fresh hemorrhage is noted along the wound path which goes through the skin, subcutaneous tissue and muscle.

Opinion: This stab wound cannot be distinguished from injuries caused by the incised wound of the neck and may have injured the left common carotid artery and/or the left internal jugular vein.

4. Stab wound of the left side of neck: This is a diagonally oriented stab wound measuring 7/8 inch in length; on the posterior aspect there is a pointed end and on the anterior aspect a squared-off or dull end approximately 1/32 inch in width; otherwise the edges are smooth. Subsequent dissection discloses the wound path through the skin, subcutaneous tissue and muscle where it intersects the incised wound of the neck. Depth of penetration is 1 - 1/2 inches.

Opinion: This stab wound may have injured the left common carotid artery and/or the left internal jugular vein as described above.

5. Stab wound of scalp, left parietal: This diagonally oriented stab wound is located on the left parietal scalp, which is shaved postmortem for visualization. It measures 1/2 inch in length and no definite squared-off or dull end is evident, both ends appearing to be rounded. Depth of penetration is through the scalp, to the galea, approximately 3/8 - 1/2 inch. There is deep scalp hemorrhage and a subgaleal bruise, measuring 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches; there is no cutting wound or injury to the skull and there is no penetration into the cranium.

Opinion: This is a superficial stab wound or cutting wound of the scalp, non-fatal.

6. Stab wound or cutting wound of scalp: This is transversely oriented and is found in the right posterior parietal-occipital region. The transversely oriented wound measures 1 1/2 inches in length and has a pointed end to the left and a fork or split into the right. Depth of penetration is 3/8 - 1 1/2 inches with fresh deep scalp bruising.

Opinion: This is a non-fatal, stabbing or cutting wound of the scalp.

7. Stab wound or cutting wound of the scalp, right parietal-occipital: This is vertically oriented, measures 3/16 inch in length and involves the skin only. No squared-off or dull end is evident, both ends or aspects being pointed or tapered. There is a small amount of deep scalp hemorrhage or bruising, no subgaleal hemorrhage.

ANEXO 1

Opinion: This is a non-fatal superficial stabbing or cutting wound of the scalp.

8. Blunt force injury to head: On the right side of the scalp, 4 inches above the right external auditory canal there is a scalp bruise; this is revealed after postmortem shaving of the scalp. It measures 1 x 1 inches and is red-violet or purple in color. The skin is smooth, non-abraded or lacerated. Subsequent autopsy discloses fresh deep scalp hemorrhage and fresh dark red-purple subgaleal hemorrhage or bruising measuring 2 x 1 1/4 inches.

Inferiorly the bruise extends to the superficial right temporal muscle. There is no associated skull fracture.

INJURIES TO HANDS:

Right hand: There is a 5/8 incised wound of the volar surface of the right index finger at the distal knuckle. This 5/8 inch incised wound is tangentially oriented or cut through the skin and dermis with the avulsed skin inferiorly indicating that the direction is from distal to proximal.

Further examination discloses that there is a split or forked end on the ulnar aspect and pointed end on the radial aspect. There is a small amount of dermal hemorrhage. On the dorsal surface of the right hand, at the base of the ring finger, there is a 1/16 inch punctate abrasion.

Left hand: On the dorsal surface of the left hand, there is a punctate abrasion, red-brown in color at the base of the ring finger. There is a 1/2 inch superficial incised skin cut, 1/2 inch in length, diagonally oriented, on the top of the left hand, midportion.

INTERNAL EXAMINATION

The body is opened with the usual Y-shaped thoracoabdominal incision revealing the abdominal wall adipose tissue to measure 1/4 - 3/8 inch in thickness. The anterior abdominal wall has its normal muscular components and there is no evidence of abdominal wall injury. Exposure of the body cavities shows the contained organs in their usual anatomic locations with their usual anatomic relationships. No free fluid or blood is found within the pleural, pericardial, or the peritoneal cavities. The serosal surfaces are smooth, thin, and glistening and there are no intra-abdominal adhesions.

INTERNAL EVIDENCE OF INJURIES:

There are no internal traumatic injuries involving the thorax or thoracic viscera, abdomen or abdominal viscera.

SYSTEMIC AND ORGAN REVIEW:

Autopsy findings, or the lack of them, are considered apart from those already stated. The following observations pertain to findings other than the injuries and changes that are described above.

MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM--

SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE--SKIN

Examination of the breasts reveals bilateral silastic implants that are intact. Otherwise, no other significant changes are noted in the breasts. The remainder of the musculoskeletal system and subcutaneous tissue are anatomic.

ANEXO 1

HEAD--CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM

- The external injuries to the scalp have been described. A small abrasion, red-brown in color, measuring $\frac{3}{8}$ x $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and appearing to be antemortem is found lateral-posterior to the right eyebrow and this is a non-patterned superficial abrasion.
- The hemorrhage beneath the scalp, due to the sharp force injuries have been described. There is no hemorrhage deep into the temporal muscles.
- There are no tears of the dura mater and no recent epidural, subdural, or subarachnoid hemorrhage.
- The dura is stripped to reveal no fractures of the bones of the calvarium or base of the skull.
- The pituitary gland is normally situated in the sella turcica and is not enlarged.
- The cranial nerves are enumerated and they are intact, symmetrical and anatomic in size, location and course.
- The component vessels of the circle of Willis are identified. They are anatomic in size, course, configuration and distribution. The blood vessels are intact, free of aneurysms or other anomaly, and non-occluded and show no significant atherosclerosis.

Examination of the non-formalin fixed, fresh brain shows: The cerebral hemispheres, cerebellum, brainstem, pons and medulla to show their normal anatomical structures. The cerebellar, the pontine and medullary surfaces present no lesions. Multiple sections reveal an anatomic appearing cortex, white matter, ventricular system and basal ganglia. There is no evidence of hemorrhage, cyst or neoplasm involving the brain substance. The spinal chord, in the vicinity of the cervical incised wound is dissected; there is no evidence of intraspinal hemorrhage and no evidence of sharp force injury to the spinal chord.

ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSES:
Not dissected.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM--THROAT STRUCTURES

The oral cavity, viewed from below, is anatomic. The teeth are examined and there is no evidence of injury and there is no evidence of injury to the cheeks, lips, gums, or tongue. No blood is present.

Injuries to the upper airway including the incised wound of the hypopharynx and epiglottis have been described. Otherwise, the mucosa of the larynx, piriform sinuses, trachea and major bronchi are anatomic. No mucosal lesions are evident and no blood is present.

ANEXO 1

The hyoid bone and thyroid cartilages are intact, inasmuch as the incised wound passes through the thyrohyoid membrane and ligament and both greater cornuas of the thyroid cartilage are intact. Hemorrhage is present in the tissue adjacent to the neck organs due to the incised would as described above. There is no hemorrhage into the substance of the thyroid gland which anatomic in size and location. The parathyroid glands are not identified.

Lungs: Right lung weighs 330 grams; left lung 300 grams. The external appearance and that of the sectioned surface of the lungs show minimal congestion and otherwise no injuries or lesions. No foreign material, infarction, or neoplasm is encountered. The pulmonary arteries are free of thromboemboli.

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM:

The heart weighs 280 grams, and is anatomic in size and configuration. The chambers, valves and myocardium are anatomic, and a minimal amount of liquid blood is found within the cardiac chambers. No focal endocardial, valvular, or myocardial lesions are seen. There are no congenital anomalies. Multiple transverse sections of the left and right coronary arteries reveal them to be thin-walled and patent throughout with no significant atherosclerosis. The aorta and major branches are anatomic and show only minimal lipid streaking of the intima. The portal and caval veins and the major branches are anatomic.

Note: The injuries of the common carotid arteries and internal jugular veins have been described above.

GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM:

- The mucosa and wall of the esophagus are intact and gray-pink and no lesions or injuries are evident.
- The gastric mucosa is intact and pink. No mucosal lesions are evident and there are no residuals of medication or blood.
- Examination of the gastric contents reveals approximately 500 ml. of chewed semisolid food in the stomach. Recognizable food particles are identified as follows: pieces of pasta appearing to be rigatoni, fragments of apparent spinach leaves; and the remainder, chewed, partially digested non-recognizable food material.
- The mucosa of the duodenum, jejunum, ileum, colon and rectum are intact. The lumen is patent. No mucosal lesions are evident, and no blood is present. The fecal content is usual in appearance.

HEPATOBIILIARY SYSTEM -- PANCREAS

The liver weighs 1370 grams. The capsular surface is intact. The subcapsular and the cut surface of the liver are uniformly brown-red in color, and free of nodularity and are usual in appearance. The biliary duct system, including the gallbladder, are free of anomaly and no lesions are evident. The mucosa is intact and bile stained. The lumen are patent and no calculi are present.

The pancreas is anatomic both externally and on cut surface.

ANEXO 1

MOLYMPHATIC SYSTEM -- ADRENAL GLAND

- The spleen weighs 90 grams and has an intact capsule. Cut surface shows the usual dark red-purple parenchyma which is firm and no lesions are evident.
- The blood, the bone marrow and the usually-named aggregates of lymph nodes do not appear to be significantly altered.
- The thymus gland is no identifiable.
- The adrenal glands are their usual size and location and cut surface presents no lesions.

URINARY SYSTEM:

Each kidney weights 100 grams. The kidneys are anatomic in size, location and configuration. The capsules are stripped to show a pale brown surface. On section the cut surface shows no abnormalities of the cortex and medulla. The calyces, pelves, ureters and urinary bladder are unaltered in appearance. The mucosa is gray-pink, no calculi are present and no blood is present. The urinary bladder contains a few ml. of clear urine.

GENITAL SYSTEM (female)

The uterus, tubes, and adnexa are anatomic. Cut surface of the uterus shows no lesions and a thin light brown endometrium. The vagina has its normal mucosal surface and no lesions or injuries are evident.

HISTOLOGY:

Representative portions of the various organs, including the larynx and hyoid, are preserved in 10% formaldehyde and placed in a single storage container.

TOXICOLOGY:

A sample of cardiac chamber blood and urine are submitted for toxicologic analysis.

SEROLOGY:

A sample of intracardiac blood is submitted in an EDTA tube,

RADIOLOGY:

None.

PHOTOGRAPHY:

In addition to the routine identification photographs, pertinent photographs are taken of the external injury.

WITNESSES:

Detective Vannatter and Lange, Los Angeles Police Department, Robbery- Homicide, were present during the autopsy.

OPINION:

Death is attributed to multiple sharp force injuries, including a deep incised wound of the neck and multiple stab wounds of the neck.

The sharp force injuries led to transection of the left and right common carotid arteries, and incisions of the left and right internal jugular vein causing fatal exsanguinating hemorrhage. The sharp force injury to the scalp were superficial, non-fatal. Injuries present on the hands, including the incised wound of the right hand are compatible so-called defense wounds.

Routine toxicologic studies were ordered.

/s/ Irwin L. Golden M.D.

IRWIN L. GOLDEN

DEPUTY MEDICAL EXAMINER

Date: June 16, 1994

ANEXO 2

Para ver la transcripción completa dirigirse a:

- Retrieved from <http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/Simpson/oj-stmnt.html>

A continuación se muestra el inicio de la conversación.

OJ's Statement to the LAPD

>From November 29, 1994 issue of STAR

This interrogation was conducted by Philip Vannatter (VA) and Thomas Lange (TL), the Los Angeles Police Department's chief investigators of the murders of Nicole Simpson and Ron Goldman.

VA ...my partner, Detective Lange, and we're in an interview room in Parker Center. The date is June 13th, 1994, and the time is 13:35 hours. And we're here with O.J. Simpson. Is that Orenthal James Simpson?

OJ Orenthal James Simpson

VA And what is your birthdate, Mr. Simpson?

OJ July 9th, 1947.

VA OK. Prior to us talking to you, as we agreed with your attorney, I'm going to give you your constitutional rights. An I would like you to listen carefully. If you don't understand anything, tell me, OK?

OJ All right

VA OK. Mr. Simpson, you have the right to remain silent. If you give up the right to remain silent, anything you say can and will be used against you in a court of law. You have the right to speak to an attorney and to have an attorney present during the questioning. If you so desire and cannot afford one, an attorney will be appointed for you without charge before questioning. Do you understand your rights?

ANEXO 2

OJ Yes, I do.

VA Are there any questions about that?

OJ (unintelligible)

VA OK, you've got to speak up louder than that...

OJ OK, no.

VA OK, do you wish to give up your right to remain silent and talk to us?

OJ Ah, yes.

VA OK, and you give up your right to have an attorney present while we talk?

...

ANEXO 3

1. List of Prosecution Witnesses
2. Sharon Gilbert, LAPD 911 Dispatcher 1/31
3. Det. John Edwards, LAPD 1/31
4. Det. Mike Farrell, LAPD 1/31
5. Ron Shipp, friend of O.J. and Nicole 2/1 - 2/2
6. Mike Stevens, LAPD investigator 2/2
7. Terri Moore, 911 Dispatcher 2/2
8. Sgt. Robert Lerner, LAPD 2/3
9. Catherine Boe, neighbor of Nicole 2/3
10. Carl Colby, neighbor of Nicole 2/3
11. Denise Brown, sister of Nicole 2/3 and 2/6
12. Candace Garvey, friend of Nicole 2/6
13. Cynthia Shahian, friend of Nicole 2/6
14. Tia Gavin, waitress at Mezzaluna 2/7
15. Stuart Tanner, bartender at Mezzaluna 2/7
16. Karen Crawford, manager at Mezzaluna 2/7
17. Karen Goldman, sister of Ron Goldman 2/7
18. Pablo Fenjves, neighbor of Nicole 2/7
19. Eva Stein, neighbor of Nicole 2/8
20. Louis Karpf, neighbor of Nicole 2/8
21. Steven Schwab, neighbor of Nicole 2/8
22. Sukru Boztepe, neighbor of Nicole 2/8
23. Elsie Tistaert, neighbor of Nicole 2/8
24. Mark Storfer, neighbor of Nicole 3/6 (called out of order)
25. Off. Robert Riske, LAPD 2/9 and 2/14
26. Sgt. David Rossi, LAPD 2/14 - 2/15
27. Det. Ronald Phillips, LAPD 2/15 - 2/17
28. Det. Tom Lange, LAPD 2/17, 2/21 - 2/22 and 3/6 - 3/9
29. Det. Mark Fuhrman, LAPD 3/9 - 3/10 and 3/13 - 3/16<
30. Lt. Frank Spangler, LAPD 3/16
31. Det. Philip Vannatter, LAPD 3/16 - 3/17 and 3/20 - 3/21
32. Patti Goldman, Ron Goldman's stepmother 3/9
33. Darryl Smith, Inside Edition cameraman 3/16
34. Brian "Kato" Kaelin, O.J.'s houseguest 3/21 - 3/23 and 3/27 - 3/28
35. Rachel Ferrara, friend of Kato 3/28
36. Allan Park, limo driver 3/28 - 3/29
37. Judge Delbert Wong, Special Master 3/29

ANEXO 3

38. James Williams, skycap at LA International Airport 3/29
39. Sue Silva, Westec Security Inc. 3/30
40. Charles Cale, neighbor of O.J. 3/31
41. Dennis Fung, LAPD criminalist 4/3 - 4/5, 4/11 - 4/14 and 4/17-4/18
42. Andrea Mazzola, LAPD criminalist 4/20 and 4/25 - 4/27
43. Gregory Matheson, chief chemist, LAPD 5/1 - 5/5
44. Bernie Douroux, towtruck driver 5/8
45. Robin Cotton, lab director, Cellmark Diagnostics 5/8 - 5/15
46. Gary Sims, Calif. Dept. of Justice 5/16 - 5/22, 5/31 - 6/1
47. Renee Montgomery, criminalist, Calif. Dept. of Justice 5/23, 5/24
48. Collin Yamauchi, criminalist, LAPD 5/24 - 5/31
49. Dr. Lakshmanan Sathyavagiswaran, LA County Chief Medical Examiner 6/2 - 6/15
50. Brenda Vemich, merchandise buyer, Bloomingdale's 6/15
51. Richard Rubin, former Isotoner Glove executive 6/15 - 6/16
52. William J. Bodziak, FBI shoe print expert 6/19
53. Samuel Poser, shoe department manager, Bloomingdale's 6/20
54. LuEllen Robertson, custodian of records, Airtouch Cellular Phones 6/21
55. Kathleen Delaney, lawyer for Mirage Hotel, Las Vegas 6/21
56. Bruce Weir, population geneticist 6/22, 6/23, 6/26
57. Denise Lewis, criminalist, LAPD 6/26, 6/27
58. Susan Brockbank, criminalist, LAPD 6/27, 6/28
59. Douglas Deedrick, FBI Special Agent 6/29 - 7/6
60. The rebuttal case began on September 11.
61. Mark Krueger, amateur photographer at Bears game in Dec. 90 9/11
62. Bill Renken, runs photo lab, took pictures at Bengals game in Jan. 91 9/11
63. Kevin Schott, photography teacher, took pictures at Bills game in Nov. 93 9/11
64. Stewart West, photographer at 49ers game in Dec. 93 9/11
65. Michael Romano, photographer at Bills game in Jan. 94 9/11
66. Debra Guidera, photo assistant, took pictures at Giants game in Dec. 93 9/11
67. Richard Rubin, glove expert 9/12

ANEXO 3

68. Gary Sims, Calif. Dept. of Justice Lab 9/13

69. Stephen Oppler, Investigator, D.A.'s Office
9/13

70. Teresa Ramirez, Videographer, D.A.'s
Office 9/13, 9/14

71. Douglas Deedrick, FBI Agent, expert on
hair and fiber 9/14

72. William Bodziak, FBI Agent, expert on
shoeprints 9/14, 9/15, 9/18

73. Comm. Keith Bushey, LAPD 9/21

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ANEXO 4

1. Arnelle Simpson: OJ's daughter 7/10
2. Carmelita Simpson-Durio: Simpson's younger sister 7/10
3. Eunice Simpson: Simpson's Mother 7/10
4. Carol Connors: Songwriter that saw OJ & Paula Barbieri at a fundraising dinner on June 11 7/10
5. Mary Collins: Interior designer said she was redoing OJ's house 7/10
6. Shirley Baker: OJ's older sister 7/11
7. Jack McKay: Golf Partner of OJ 7/11
8. Danny Mandel: Supposedly walked by Nicole's condo at 10:25 PM and saw nothing 7/11
9. Ellen Aaronson: On a date with Danny that night 7/11
10. Francesca Harman: At Dinner Party on Dorothy that night 7/11
11. Denise Pilnak: Neighbor who saw her friend off at 10:20 PM 7/11
12. Judy Telander: Neighbor 7/11
13. Robert Heidstra: Neighbor who heard two men arguing and saw a white "Jeep-Like" 14. vehicle speeding away from Bundy 7/11
14. Wayne Stanfield: American Airlines pilot on OJ's flight 668 from Los Angeles to Chicago 7/12
15. Michael Norris: Employee of Network Courier that saw Simpson Arrive at the airport; said OJ did not appear preoccupied or rushed that night 7/12
16. Michael Gladden: Asked Simpson for his autograph with Norris 7/12
17. Howard Bingham: Spoke briefly with Simpson on the flight 7/13
18. Stephen Valerie: Boarded the flight just ahead of Simpson 7/13
19. Jim Merrill: Hertz employee; greeted Simpson at Chicago Airport 7/13
20. Raymond Killduff: Hertz division VP; gave Simpson a ride back to Chicago Airport 7/13
21. Mark Partridge: Chicago Trademark attorney; Sat next to Simpson on the Return trip to LA. He later wrote down eight pages of observations from that flight 7/13
22. Dr. Robert Huizenga: OJ's doctor described his Physical condition 7/14, 7/17, 7/18
23. Juanita Moore: OJ's barber for 16 years 7/18
24. Donald Thompson: Police officer that put Simpson in handcuffs when he returned; said he was ordered to by Det. Vannatter. 7/18
25. John Meraz: Tow truck driver at police impound garage; admitted he stole things from Simpson's Bronco 7/19
26. Richard Walsh: Personal trainer for the OJ Simpson workout video 7/19
27. Willie Ford: LAPD photographer 7/19, 7/20
28. Josephine "Gigi" Guarin: Worked as O.J. Simpson's housekeeper 7/20
29. Det. Kelly Mulldorfer: Los Angeles Police Detective 7/20
30. Det. Bert Luper: Los Angeles Police Detective 7/20
31. Dr. Fredrich Rieders: Defense EDTA expert 7/24, 8/14
32. Roger Martz: FBI expert on EDTA 7/25, 7/26
33. Herbert MacDonell: Defense expert who tested blood stains on socks 7/27, 7/31, 8/1
34. Thanos Peratis: Los Angeles Police Department Nurse who drew blood from O.J. Simpson on June 13, 1994. NOTE: Testimony was via videotape 8/1

ANEXO 4

35. John Gerdes: Director of Denver Laboratory. He testified about contamination in the Los Angeles Police Department Crime Lab. 8/2, 8/3, 8/4 and 8/7
36. Terence Speed: Professor at the University of California, statistical expert. 8/7, 8/8
37. Michael Baden: Former New York City Chief Medical Examiner. 8/10, 8/11
38. Michele Kestler: Head of Los Angeles Police Department Crime Lab. 8/14, 8/16
39. Gilbert Aguilar: Fingerprint Specialist, Los Angeles Police Department. 8/17
40. Larry Ragle: Former Head Orange County Crime Lab. 8/21
41. Christian Reichardt: Former fiancée of Faye Resnick. 8/22
42. Kenneth Berris: Chicago Police Department Detective. 8/22
43. Dr. Henry Lee: World Respected Forensic Expert. 8/22, 8/23, 8/25, 8/28
44. Laura Hart McKinney: North Carolina Screenwriter who taped Conversations with Fuhrman where he used N-word. 8/29, 9/5, 9/6
45. Kathleen Bell: Woman who says Fuhrman Used Racist Language At Marine Corps Recruiting Station. 9/5
46. Natalie Singer: Says Fuhrman Used N-Word in Front of Her in 1987. 9/5
47. William Blasini Jr.: Says He Saw Bronco At Tow Yard on June 21 and There Was No Blood Inside. 9/5
48. Rolf Rokahr: Los Angeles Police Department Photographer. 9/5
49. Roderic Hodge: Man Arrested By Mark Fuhrman in 1987, Says Fuhrman Called Him the N-word 9/6
50. Det. Mark Fuhrman Pleading the Fifth 9/6
51. Philip Vannatter: LAPD Detective. 9/19
52. Michael Wacks: FBI Special Agent. 9/19
53. Larry Fialto: Reputed Mob Figure. 9/19
54. Craig "Tony the Animal" Fialto: Reputed Mob Figure. 9/19
55. Rebuttal Witnesses: Herbert MacDonell: Defense expert who conducted shrinkage experiment on gloves. 9/18



Decisions: You represent your country and unlike normal delegations, you have power in your countries, this means that you can make personal decisions about your country. For example: Egypt will close their boundaries to all the catholic immigrant because the potential growing of violence to this community. To make this type of decisions, it is necessarily making a press release, this will pass to the dais for approval, when it is accepted the drafting countries have to make a motion to read the press release, this in order for all the delegates know your actions.

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REFERENCES

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA [online]

[https://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/\(httpPages\)/B8A3B48A3FB7185EC1257B280045DBE3?OpenDocument](https://www.unog.ch/80256EE600585943/(httpPages)/B8A3B48A3FB7185EC1257B280045DBE3?OpenDocument)

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