



BOĞAZİÇİMUN ADVANCED

2025

the Legacy

US Criminal Court

STUDY GUIDE

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Academic Assistant: Can Özkarslı

#BridgingTheGap

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Letter From the Secretary-General

Meritorious participants of BoğaziçiMUN Advanced 2025,

It is with warm hugs, sincerity and utmost privilege to welcome you all to this edition of BoğaziçiMUNAdvanced. I'm Selin Ayaz, a senior Double Major of Political Science & International Relations and Sociology at Boğaziçi University. Having four years of university Model UN experience (alongside 5 years prior) under my belt, I will be serving as your Secretary-General.

For this version of BoğaziçiMUN, both of our teams have worked from day to night to give you the best experience ever. I would first like to thank my amazing Deputy-Secretaries-General, Maya Gençdiş and Emir Elhatip, for their continuous effort and clever wit. Another person that I'm thankful for is our esteemed Director-General, Irem Ayber. She and our Deputy-Director-General Azra Çökük are some of the most hardworking people I've known, they are tireless in their work and you will get to experience the fruits of their labour when we meet in September.

We've prepared 9 different committees covering a wide range of topics. UN HLPF is a one of a kind committee, with the important agenda item of "Advancing Sustainable, Inclusive, Science- and Evidence-Based Solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals for Leaving No One Behind". As by the theme of our conference, this committee honors the legacy of Şebnem Yaren, our previous club coordinator as well as the former Secretary-General of BoğaziçiMUN 2023. I would like to thank the hardworking Under-Secretaries-General Şebnem Yaren herself and Doğa İnce as well as their Academic Assistant Bakr Amro for their efforts in making this committee come to life.



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We've always used the phrase "Bridging the Gap" as our motto. This year, we are combining this with the legacy. Each edition of BoğaziçiMUN has been about providing our participants with the best experience they've ever had so far. Each time, we try to outdo ourselves and become the best version so far. This edition has been no different as all of us have vigorously and tirelessly worked so far. Now the ball is in your court. I invite you all to take a step forward and feel the legacy.

Warmest regards,

Selin Ayaz

Secretary-General of BoğaziçiMUN Advanced 2025



Letter from the Under-Secretaries General

As Co-USGs, **Hakki Atanur Duman** and **Emir Esat Temiz**, together with our Academic Assistant **Can Özkarslı**, we wish to express our sincere gratitude for the trust placed in us to curate this year's case file. Our ambition was to craft a problem that would be rigorous in method, elegant in structure, and genuinely pedagogical in outcome.

From the outset, we designed the case as a **puzzle**—a layered architecture of facts, inferences, and interlocking clues. Each piece was intended to be independently meaningful yet only fully legible when assembled with the others. Rather than privileging a single “correct” pathway, we embedded **competing hypotheses** and deliberately ambiguous nodes so that participants would need to weigh probative value, reconcile inconsistencies, and practice disciplined skepticism. In short, the file rewards close reading, chronological reconstruction, and evidence-based reasoning.

We also sought to foreground the **media dimension** of high-profile litigation. The materials invite participants to interrogate how **conventional (legacy) media** can shape narrative frames, prime heuristics, and, at times, exert a **palpable influence on juror perception**. By situating press coverage alongside evidentiary fragments, we aimed to model the tension between courtroom proof and public storytelling—encouraging delegates to separate *admissible facts* from *ambient noise* without dismissing the latter's social power.

A further inspiration was our shared love of **detective games**. Their disciplined curiosity—hypothesis generation, falsification, and iterative theory-building—guided our editorial choices. We translated that spirit into academic practice: precise sourcing, chain-of-custody awareness, and the constant testing of rival explanations. Our hope is that participants not only “solve” a case, but also **learn how to think like careful investigators** and criminal defense lawyer who can defend their conclusions.

None of this would have been possible without the leadership and generosity of our Secretariat. We extend heartfelt thanks to the Secretary-General , the Deputy Secretary-General , and the entire Organizing Team for their patience, professionalism, and unfailing support at every stage—from calendaring and logistics to academic review and quality assurance. We are equally indebted to the BoğaziçiMUN community, whose standards continually challenge us to do better and to aim higher.



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Finally, please consider this an **open invitation**: participants may reach us **at any time** (hakki.duman@bahcesehir.edu.tr) with questions, requests for academic clarification, or feedback on the materials. We remain at your disposal and are happy to provide readings, model outlines, or follow-up workshops upon request.

With appreciation and respect,

Hakkı Atanur Duman

Co-Under-Secretary-General

Emir Esat Temiz

Co-Under-Secretary-General

Can Özkarlı

Academic Assistant



List of Abbreviations

LASC	Los Angeles County Superior Court
LAX	Los Angeles Airport
USC	University of Southern California
LAPD	Los Angeles Police Department
NFL	National Football League (American Football League)



A. Introduction to the Court

Introduction to the Los Angeles County Superior Court — Criminal Jurisdiction and Process

A criminal action is a prosecution by the State of California of an individual or organization accused of a violation of a penal code. Unlike civil proceedings, which adjudicate private disputes and typically seek equitable or compensatory relief, criminal proceedings vindicate the public interest in the enforcement of the Penal Code and its ancillary laws. Sanctions may be fines, probation, county jail or state prison confinement, restitution, and collateral sanctions required by statute. Trial-level criminal adjudication in California is vested in the Superior Courts of every state county; in Los Angeles County, that authority is vested in the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles ("Los Angeles County Superior Court" or "LASC").

1) Jurisdiction, Constitutional Basis, and Institutional Scale

Established by Article VI of the California Constitution, the Los Angeles County Superior Court is a court of general jurisdiction. It has original jurisdiction over almost all felony and misdemeanor offenses committed in Los Angeles County, as well as infractions (for example, certain traffic and regulatory infractions). Being the biggest individual court of law in the United States, LASC operates through several courthouse complexes—most popularly the Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center—and an extensive system of criminal departments dispersed around the county. Its criminal jurisdiction extends to first appearance through to verdict and sentencing and post-judgment supervision and relief authorized by statute.

2) Parties and Charging Documents

Prosecutions for offenses are in the name of the People of the State of California. Most felonies and misdemeanors are prosecuted by the Los Angeles County District Attorney; specific misdemeanor offenses within city boundaries can be prosecuted by city attorneys (e.g., the Los Angeles City Attorney). Proceedings are initiated by:
a complaint filed by the prosecutor on arrest or investigation;



a grand jury indictment (used less frequently than complaints but for complex or sensitive cases); or in limited circumstances, the filing of an information following a judicial finding of probable cause at preliminary hearing.

Defendants in criminal cases are constitutionally guaranteed counsel, the presumption of innocence, public and speedy trial, confrontation and compulsory process, and trial by jury if so authorized by statute. The prosecution bears the burden of proof "beyond a reasonable doubt," the highest in American law.

3) Initiation of Proceedings: Arrest, Arraignment, and Pretrial Release

A criminal case is typically initiated with an arrest for probable cause or a warrant. The defendant is brought before a judge for arraignment, where the charge document is read, counsel is appointed or confirmed, pleas are entered, and release conditions are set. In the decision to grant bail or non-monetary conditions, the court takes into account the gravity of the offense, the defendant's history and ties to the community, risk of nonappearance, and public-safety considerations, as well as the defendant's ability to pay and whether there exist less restrictive alternatives in conformance with requirements of due process and equal protection. Release options include own-recognizance release, supervised release, protective orders, or monetary bail; detention is reserved for situations where no set of conditions will suffice.

4) Early Case Management: Discovery and Motion Practice

Following arraignment, the case proceeds in an orderly pretrial management. California's statutory framework creates reciprocal discovery obligations and codifies the prosecution's continuing constitutional duty to make pretrial disclosure of impeachment and exculpatory evidence. Dispositive and evidentiary issues are resolved by the parties through motion practice, which often includes: Suppression motions challenging the admissibility of evidence obtained in alleged violation of constitutional or statutory limits; Probable cause challenges and motions to dismiss informations; Motions in limine to resolve evidence issues prior to trial; Severance/joinder and ancillary case-management motions; and Application of speedy-trial rights by calendaring and dismissal statutes.



5) Felony Screening and Preliminary Examination

For felonies on complaint, the court conducts a preliminary examination at which the prosecution must establish probable cause that a felony offense was committed and the defendant is the perpetrator. If retained to respond, the prosecutor files information in the Superior Court, and the matter proceeds to trial. Alternatively, the prosecution may seek a grand jury indictment instead of a preliminary hearing; an indictment, if returned, filed, and unsealed, eliminates the need for a preliminary examination.

6) Trial: Jury, Burdens, and Verdicts

Criminal trials in LASC are conducted by a Superior Court judge. Juries are convened and charged under California law, and unanimity is required in a finding of guilt in felony and most misdemeanor jury trials. The prosecution must prove each element of each charged offense beyond a reasonable doubt; the defense may present statutory and constitutional defenses, attack specific elements, or present affirmative defenses allowed by law. The court rules on evidentiary objections, advises the jury on the law of the case, and imposes due process during proceedings.

7) Disposition Without Trial: Pleas and Diversion

While the court enjoys a constitutional mandate to provide a forum for trial, the majority of criminal cases are disposed of by no-contest or guilty pleas after negotiation, subject to judicial authorization and victim-notice requirements. California law also allows deferred entry of judgment and statutory diversion in identified categories (e.g., drug offenses of certain types or mental-health cases), reflecting a policy interest in proportionality and specific rehabilitation. Collaborative courts (e.g., drug court, mental-health court, veterans' court) are administered by the Los Angeles County Superior Court to address criminogenic needs and reduce recidivism where appropriate.

8) Sentencing and Post-Judgment Supervision



Upon conviction, sentencing is under the direction of California's Determinate Sentencing Law and related provisions. The court considers statutory ranges, aggravating and mitigating circumstances, victim-impact statements, and enhancements or alternatives that may apply. Dispositions may include probation with conditions (like treatment, community service, or county-jail confinement), county-jail sentences for applicable felonies, or commitment to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation for state-prison sentences. Restitution to victims is also ordered when required.

Post-judgment, LASC oversees probation revocation and violation, conducts petitions for relief (e.g., reductions or set-asides when appropriate), and considers writs of habeas corpus originally filed. Statutory remedies such as record relief for eligible convictions and expungement-type relief (e.g., Penal Code relief upon successful probation) are dealt with by the court as mandated.

9) Appellate Review and Collateral Proceedings

Judgments and delineated appealable orders of the Los Angeles County Superior Court are reviewable by the California Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District, and, on further review, by the California Supreme Court. Interlocutory challenges may go forward by writ petition where permitted. Collateral attacks—state habeas are included—are addressed in California's post-conviction regime and, where federal claims are preserved and exhausted, can be followed by federal habeas review.

B. Case Informations (People of the State of California v. Orenthal James Simpson)

1) Introduction to the Case

People of the State of California v. Orenthal James Simpson arose from the June 12, 1994 homicides of Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald L. Goldman outside Brown Simpson's condominium at 875 South Bundy Drive in Brentwood, Los Angeles. In the hours before the killings, Brown Simpson had attended her daughter's dance recital; later that evening she dined at Mezzaluna, a neighborhood restaurant where Goldman worked as a waiter. After Brown Simpson's mother inadvertently left her eyeglasses at the restaurant, Goldman volunteered to return them to the Bundy residence. Shortly after 12:00 a.m. on June 13,



neighbors—alerted by Brown Simpson’s Akita, whose paws and belly were blood-stained—were led to the bodies near the front gate; LAPD officers responded within minutes. Autopsies later attributed both deaths to multiple sharp-force injuries.

Police soon focused investigative attention on O.J. Simpson, Brown Simpson’s former husband. The couple had married in 1985 and divorced in 1992 after a turbulent relationship that included documented domestic-violence incidents. Notably, Simpson entered a *nolo contendere* (no-contest) plea in 1989 to a misdemeanor spousal-battery charge stemming from an incident at the couple’s Brentwood home—an event widely reported at the time and later referenced during pre-trial proceedings. The history of alleged abuse, and Brown Simpson’s prior calls for police assistance, formed part of the case context that investigators

The evening timeline placed Simpson at his Rockingham estate, roughly two miles from the Bundy crime scene, awaiting a late-night limousine to LAX for a red-eye flight to Chicago. According to houseguest Brian “Kato” Kaelin, three loud “thumps” struck the wall near his room at approximately 10:40 p.m.; around the same period, a neighbor observed Brown Simpson’s Akita agitated and alone. Limousine driver Allan Park testified that he arrived about 10:25 p.m., did not initially see Simpson’s white Ford Bronco at the Rockingham gate, and—after repeated unanswered intercom rings—saw a figure enter the front door shortly before 11:00 p.m., after which Simpson emerged and departed for the airport. These observations, together with telephone and movement records, shaped the preliminary chronology prosecutors and investigators assembled in the days following the homicides.

In the early morning of June 13, Simpson arrived in Chicago on an American Airlines flight; meanwhile, detectives at Rockingham secured the premises and identified physical evidence, including blood traces and a glove recovered on a walkway at the estate that was similar to one found near Goldman’s body on Bundy. Investigators also impounded Simpson’s Ford Bronco, noting apparent bloodstains consistent with the emerging evidentiary picture. The combination of scene evidence, forensic sampling, and witness accounts quickly elevated Simpson from person of interest to prime suspect, and detectives coordinated with the District Attorney’s Office on charging decisions as laboratory testing commenced.

On June 17, 1994, after authorities filed murder charges and scheduled a voluntary surrender, Simpson failed to appear and subsequently became the subject of a widely televised, low-speed pursuit in a white Ford Bronco driven by his friend Al “A.C.” Cowlings. The



chase culminated at Simpson's Rockingham residence, where he ultimately surrendered to police and was taken into custody that evening. The events from June 12–17—spanning the homicides, early forensic collection, timeline reconstruction, and arrest—framed the case that would proceed in the Los Angeles County Superior Court.

2) Background of the Events

2.1) Early Life of Orenthal James “O.J.” Simpson (through June 12, 1994)

Orenthal James Simpson was born on July 9, 1947, in San Francisco, California, and grew up primarily in the city's Potrero Hill public-housing neighborhood. Accounts of his childhood describe significant early health challenges—most notably rickets—that required leg braces until about age five, followed by a turbulent adolescence that included brief time in a juvenile facility. These formative experiences coexisted with precocious athletic ability that emerged in high school and quickly became central to his identity.

Simpson played football at Galileo High School but lacked the grades for major-college recruitment. He enrolled at City College of San Francisco in 1965, became a junior-college All-American, and transferred to the University of Southern California (USC) in 1967. At USC he led the nation in rushing in 1967 and 1968, powered the Trojans to a national title run, and won the 1968 Heisman Trophy—achievements that made him one of the most celebrated college athletes of his era.

Selected first overall by the Buffalo Bills in the 1969 AFL–NFL draft, Simpson's professional career accelerated once the Bills built their offense around him in the early 1970s. He captured four NFL rushing titles (1972, 1973, 1975, 1976) and, in 1973, became the first player in league history to rush for more than 2,000 yards in a 14-game season (2,003), a per-game record that still stands. After an injury-marred 1977 season he was traded to the San Francisco 49ers in 1978 and retired in 1979; he entered the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1985.

Parallel to football, Simpson cultivated a high-profile media persona. Beginning in the 1970s he appeared in films and on television, worked as a sportscaster, and fronted national



advertising campaigns—work that amplified his crossover popularity beyond sports and into mainstream American culture.

Simpson's personal life unfolded in public view. He married his first wife, Marguerite L. Whitley, on June 24, 1967. They had three children: Arnelle (born the day he accepted the Heisman in December 1968), Jason (1970), and Aaren (1977). Aaren died in a swimming-pool accident in 1979, the same year Simpson and Whitley divorced.

Simpson met Nicole Brown in 1977 while she was working as a waitress at The Daisy, a Beverly Hills nightclub he frequented. They married on February 2, 1985, and had two children: Sydney (1985) and Justin (1988). The couple's relationship, however, was troubled. Police were called to their home on multiple occasions, and on May 22–23, 1989, Simpson pleaded no contest to a misdemeanor spousal-battery charge stemming from a New Year's Day incident at their Brentwood residence; he was placed on probation and ordered to counseling. Simpson and Brown divorced in 1992.

In the early 1990s, Simpson remained a prominent public figure—retired NFL icon, broadcaster, actor, and endorser—while his personal life with Brown oscillated between separation and attempts at reconciliation after the divorce. By the late spring of 1994, they were living apart and navigating a fraught post-marital relationship in Los Angeles. The events that followed in Brentwood on the night of June 12, 1994, would end this pre-trial chapter of Simpson's life and usher in one of the most scrutinized criminal cases in American history.

2.2) Early Life of Nicole Brown Simpson (through June 12, 1994)

Nicole Brown Simpson (born Nicole Brown, May 19, 1959) spent her early childhood in Frankfurt, West Germany, the second of four daughters of Juditha Anne (Baur), a German national, and Louis Hezekiah “Lou” Brown Jr., an American who had served as a pilot in World War II and later worked overseas before the family relocated to the United States. The Browns eventually settled in Orange County, California, where Nicole was raised in a Catholic household alongside her sisters Denise, Dominique, and Tanya.



Educated first in Garden Grove, Nicole attended Rancho Alamitos High School and later graduated in 1976 from Dana Hills High School in Dana Point. Yearbook notes and later recollections depict a sociable, energetic student with interests that included travel and photography, characteristic of a well-integrated adolescent experience following her family's transatlantic move.

After high school, Nicole worked in the service and hospitality sector in Los Angeles. At age 18, she took a job as a waitress at The Daisy, an upscale Beverly Hills members' club frequented by entertainment and sports figures. It was there, in 1977, that she met Orenthal James (O.J.) Simpson, then a prominent professional athlete and media personality. Their relationship began shortly thereafter and unfolded amid Simpson's growing celebrity profile.

Nicole and O.J. married on February 2, 1985, following several years of courtship. They had two children: Sydney Brooke (born 1985) and Justin Ryan (born 1988). During these years Nicole's public identity shifted from private citizen to the spouse of a nationally known figure, a change that brought increased public attention to her family life in Brentwood.

The marriage, however, was troubled by incidents of domestic abuse. On May 22–23, 1989, Simpson entered a *nolo contendere* (no-contest) plea to a misdemeanor spousal-battery charge stemming from a New Year's Day incident at the couple's home; he received probation and counseling. Police contacts and domestic-disturbance responses were documented on multiple occasions, forming a significant part of the couple's history in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Nicole filed for divorce in 1992, and although the two intermittently attempted reconciliation thereafter, they remained separated in the months leading up to June 1994.

2.3) Early Life of Ronald Lyle Goldman (through June 12, 1994)

Ronald Lyle Goldman was born on July 2, 1968, in Chicago, Illinois, to Fred Goldman and Sharon Rufo. He spent most of his childhood in the northwest suburbs, particularly Buffalo Grove, alongside his younger sister, Kim. He attended Twin Groves Junior High and graduated from Adlai E. Stevenson High School (Lincolnshire) in 1986, a setting remembered for its competitive academics and affluent surrounding communities.



After high school, Goldman enrolled at Illinois State University, where he initially planned to study psychology. He left after about a year and relocated to Southern California to be nearer to family, continuing his education at Los Angeles Pierce College while working to support himself. During this period, he held a range of jobs, including tennis instructor and waiter, reflecting both his athletic interests and a pragmatic approach to paying for school and living expenses.

By the early 1990s, Goldman had built a busy life in Los Angeles that combined work, study, and volunteering. Sources describe him as an aspiring actor who occasionally modeled and took small media opportunities, and as a consistent volunteer—particularly with groups serving children with disabilities. Friends and family accounts depict him as outgoing, energetic, and socially engaged, traits that aligned with his service-industry work and entertainment ambitions.

Goldman's restaurant work became his primary income. He waited tables at several establishments (including the Cheesecake Factory earlier on) before joining Mezzaluna Trattoria in Brentwood, a neighborhood spot that drew a high-profile clientele. Through Mezzaluna he came to know Nicole Brown Simpson, who lived nearby, and was part of a social circle centered in Westside Los Angeles in the mid-1990s.

2.4) Detailed Timeline — June 12–13, 1994

2.4.1) Early evening

- **~5:00–6:00 p.m.** — Family attends daughter Sydney's dance recital at Paul Revere Middle School (Brentwood). Nicole Brown Simpson later goes to **Mezzaluna** with family/friends.



- **~8:00–8:30 p.m.** — Nicole and family leave Mezzaluna; shortly afterward, Nicole’s mother realizes she lost her eyeglasses. At **9:37 p.m.**, Mezzaluna manager **Karen Lee Crawford** receives the call about the glasses; she finds them, seals them in a white envelope labeled for Nicole.

2.4.2) 9:30–10:00 p.m.

- **~9:35–9:40 p.m.** — At Rockingham, O.J. Simpson and houseguest **Brian “Kato” Kaelin** make a quick run to **McDonald’s** and return. Kaelin places their return around **9:35–9:37 p.m.** in later testimony.
- **9:50 p.m.** — **Ronald Goldman** finishes his Mezzaluna shift, takes the white glasses envelope, and plans to drop it at Nicole’s Bundy Drive address.

2.4.3) 10:00–10:20 p.m. (phone record & early observations)

- **10:02–10:03 p.m.** — Phone records later cited at trial show a call attempt from Simpson’s auto/Cell to **Paula Barbieri**.
- **~10:15 p.m.** — Multiple neighbors near Bundy report the Akita (Nicole’s dog) starts persistent, unusual barking; this becomes a key anchor for one side’s time-of-death theory.

2.4.4) 10:20–10:40 p.m. (limo arrives; no response at Rockingham)



- **10:22–10:25 p.m.** — Limo driver **Allan Park** (Town & Country Limousine) arrives early at Rockingham for an **11:45 p.m.** AA flight to Chicago. As he positions the stretch limo, Park notes **no white Ford Bronco** by the Rockingham curb address marker.
- **~10:30 p.m.** — Neighbor **Steven Schwab** begins his walk (he times it to TV shows) and soon notices a white Akita roaming alone. He will later fix the time sequence around 10:55 p.m. by reference to program start/stop times.
- **10:40 p.m.** — Park steps to the gate intercom and begins buzzing (**10:40, 10:43, 10:49 p.m. attempts**); no answer. House appears dark.

2.4.5) 10:40–10:55 p.m. (the “thumps,” dog activity, and the “shadowy figure”)

- **~10:40–10:45 p.m.** — From the guesthouse, **Kato Kaelin** hears **three loud “thumps”** against the wall near the south walkway; he later demonstrates it in court and repeatedly fixes it around 10:40–10:45.
- **~10:45–10:55 p.m.** — Continued dog activity near Bundy. Witnesses differ on exact minutes; defense later highlights testimony that initial loud barking could have begun closer to **10:35 p.m.** or later.
- **10:55 p.m. (approx.)** — Park, still waiting, sees a **“shadowy figure”** (similar build to Simpson) approach the **front door** and go inside; immediately thereafter, Simpson answers the intercom, says he **overslept**, and will be down in a minute. Park had been ringing since 10:40.



2.4.6) ~11:00 p.m.–11:30 p.m. (airport run; the Akita and neighbors)

- ~11:00–11:05 p.m. — Kaelin comes forward to the front to meet the limo after hearing the thumps; Simpson emerges, and they begin loading luggage. (Park later describes Simpson handling a bag himself.)
- ~11:00–11:15 p.m. — As Schwab returns toward his complex, he encounters the **Akita with blood on its paws/legs** and takes it home temporarily. He times first seeing the dog to **about 10:55 p.m.** based on his TV-anchored routine.
- ~11:30–11:58 p.m. — The Akita remains agitated. Neighbor **Sukru Boztepe** takes the dog to walk it back toward where it might live; the dog **pulls toward Bundy** and stops at the Brown residence area, focusing on the right-hand walkway.

2.4.7) ~11:45 p.m.–12:10 a.m. (flight; discovery sequence begins)

- **11:45 p.m.** — Simpson's **American Airlines Flight 668** departs **LAX** for Chicago; Park had the airport run.
- ~11:58 p.m.–12:10 a.m. — Following the dog's cues, neighbors see a prone figure near the front walkway at **875 S. Bundy** and call 911; responding LAPD officers find **Nicole Brown Simpson** and, moments later, **Ronald L. Goldman** at/near the walkway area just inside the front gate. (Exact minute varies by account; discovery generally placed just before/after midnight.)



Notes on contested points

- **Exact murder window:** Prosecution often framed it ~**10:15–10:30 p.m.**; defense emphasized later barking/voice testimony to push the window later.
- **Intercom/door sequence:** Park's "no answer" buzzes at **10:40/10:43/10:49** and the **10:55** appearance/voice were central planks of the State's timeline.
- **McDonald's run timing:** Kaelin repeatedly placed the burger run and return **before 9:40 p.m.**; accounts vary slightly across proceedings, but the window aligns around ~**9:35–9:37**.

Relevant Documents and Evidences

1) OJ's Statements to the LAPD

<https://famous-trials.com/simpson/1860-ojstatement>

2) Excerpts from two 911 calls from Nicole Brown Simpson (Oct. 25, 1993)

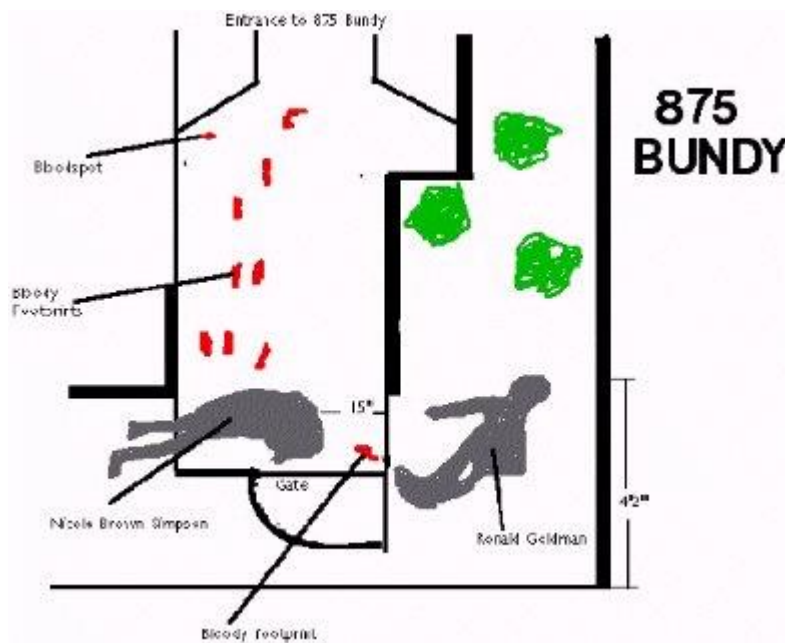
<https://famous-trials.com/simpson/1832-documents>

3) The Gloves That Found at the Crime Scene





4) Map of the Crime Scene



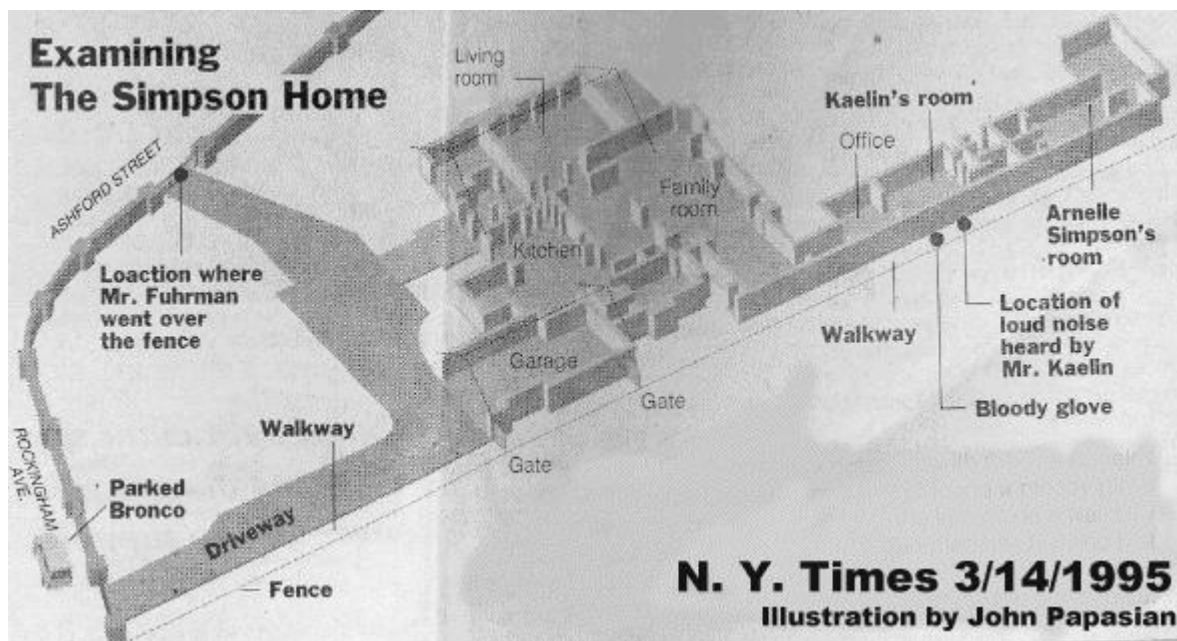
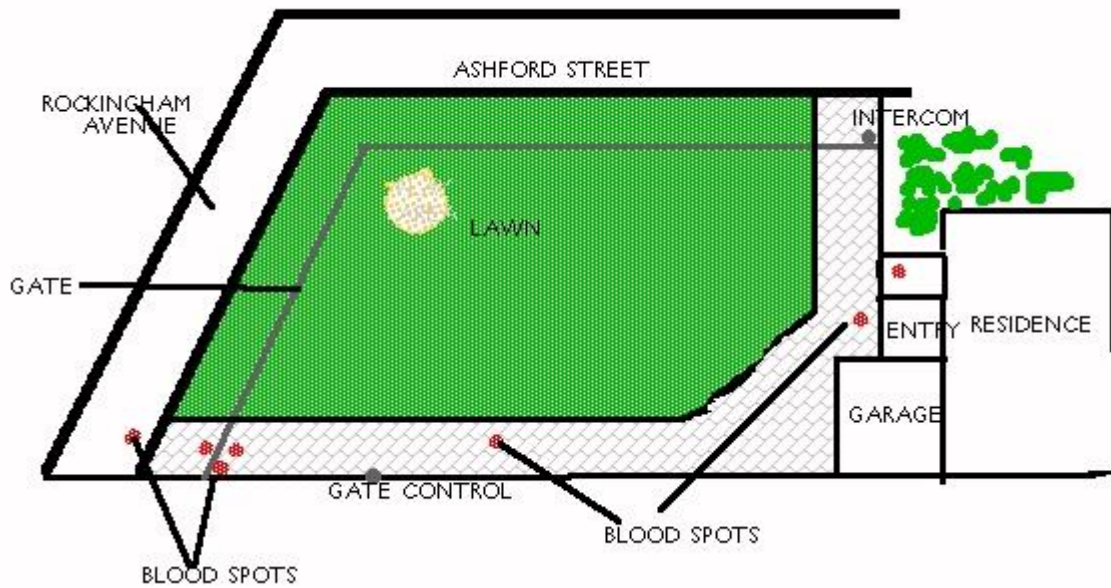
5) Map of the Relevant Locations



6) Photo of White Bronco



7) Maps of the Lawn and the Streets



8) The Random Letters That Found Inside of the Gloves

“ O douiz wt zit gft, wxz fgz ziqz gft, pxlz zit gft xfrtk zit liqrgv gy zit ziokzn gft ”



Applicable Law

1) California Code, Penal Code

California Code, Penal Code - PEN § 187

(a) Murder is the unlawful killing of a human being, or a fetus, with malice aforethought.

(b) This section shall not apply to any person who commits an act that results in the death of a fetus if any of the following apply:

(1) The act complied with the former Therapeutic Abortion Act ([Article 2 \(commencing with Section 123400\) of Chapter 2 of Part 2 of Division 106 of the Health and Safety Code](#)) or the Reproductive Privacy Act ([Article 2.5 \(commencing with Section 123460\) of Chapter 2 of Part 2 of Division 106 of the Health and Safety Code](#)).

(2) The act was committed by a holder of a physician's and surgeon's certificate, as defined in the Business and Professions Code, in a case where, to a medical certainty, the result of childbirth would be death of the person pregnant with the fetus or where the pregnant person's death from childbirth, although not medically certain, would be substantially certain or more likely than not.

(3) It was an act or omission by the person pregnant with the fetus or was solicited, aided, abetted, or consented to by the person pregnant with the fetus.

(c) Subdivision (b) shall not be construed to prohibit the prosecution of any person under any other provision of law.



California Code, Penal Code - PEN § 189

(a) All murder that is perpetrated by means of a destructive device or explosive, a weapon of mass destruction, knowing use of ammunition designed primarily to penetrate metal or armor, poison, lying in wait, torture, or by any other kind of willful, deliberate, and premeditated killing, or that is committed in the perpetration of, or attempt to perpetrate, arson, rape, carjacking, robbery, burglary, mayhem, kidnapping, train wrecking, or any act punishable under [Section 206](#), [286](#), [287](#), [288](#), or 289, or former Section 288a, or murder that is perpetrated by means of discharging a firearm from a motor vehicle, intentionally at another person outside of the vehicle with the intent to inflict death, is murder of the first degree.

(b) All other kinds of murders are of the second degree.

(c) As used in this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) "Destructive device" has the same meaning as in [Section 16460](#).

(2) "Explosive" has the same meaning as in [Section 12000 of the Health and Safety Code](#).

(3) "Weapon of mass destruction" means any item defined in [Section 11417](#).

(d) To prove the killing was "deliberate and premeditated," it is not necessary to prove the defendant maturely and meaningfully reflected upon the gravity of the defendant's act.

(e) A participant in the perpetration or attempted perpetration of a felony listed in subdivision

(a) in which a death occurs is liable for murder only if one of the following is proven:

(1) The person was the actual killer.

(2) The person was not the actual killer, but, with the intent to kill, aided, abetted, counseled, commanded, induced, solicited, requested, or assisted the actual killer in the commission of murder in the first degree.



(3) The person was a major participant in the underlying felony and acted with reckless indifference to human life, as described in [subdivision \(d\) of Section 190.2](#).

(f) Subdivision (e) does not apply to a defendant when the victim is a peace officer who was killed while in the course of the peace officer's duties, where the defendant knew or reasonably should have known that the victim was a peace officer engaged in the performance of the peace officer's duties.

California Code, Penal Code - PEN § 190

(a) Every person guilty of murder in the first degree shall be punished by death, imprisonment in the state prison for life without the possibility of parole, or imprisonment in the state prison for a term of 25 years to life. The penalty to be applied shall be determined as provided in [Sections 190.1](#), [190.2](#), [190.3](#), [190.4](#), and [190.5](#).

Except as provided in subdivision (b), (c), or (d), every person guilty of murder in the second degree shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of 15 years to life.

(b) Except as provided in subdivision (c), every person guilty of murder in the second degree shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of 25 years to life if the victim was a peace officer, as defined in [subdivision \(a\) of Section 830.1](#), [subdivision \(a\), \(b\), or \(c\) of Section 830.2](#), [subdivision \(a\) of Section 830.33](#), or [Section 830.5](#), who was killed while engaged in the performance of his or her duties, and the defendant knew, or reasonably should have known, that the victim was a peace officer engaged in the performance of his or her duties.

(c) Every person guilty of murder in the second degree shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of life without the possibility of parole if the victim was a peace officer, as defined in [subdivision \(a\) of Section 830.1](#), [subdivision \(a\), \(b\), or \(c\) of Section 830.2](#), [subdivision \(a\) of Section 830.33](#), or [Section 830.5](#), who was killed while engaged in the performance of his or her duties, and the defendant knew, or reasonably should have



known, that the victim was a peace officer engaged in the performance of his or her duties, and any of the following facts has been charged and found true:

(1) The defendant specifically intended to kill the peace officer.

(2) The defendant specifically intended to inflict great bodily injury, as defined in [Section 12022.7](#), on a peace officer.

(3) The defendant personally used a dangerous or deadly weapon in the commission of the offense, in violation of [subdivision \(b\) of Section 12022](#).

(4) The defendant personally used a firearm in the commission of the offense, in violation of [Section 12022.5](#).

(d) Every person guilty of murder in the second degree shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of 20 years to life if the killing was perpetrated by means of shooting a firearm from a motor vehicle, intentionally at another person outside of the vehicle with the intent to inflict great bodily injury.

(e) Article 2.5 (commencing with [Section 2930](#)) of Chapter 7 of Title 1 of Part 3 shall not apply to reduce any minimum term of a sentence imposed pursuant to this section. A person sentenced pursuant to this section shall not be released on parole prior to serving the minimum term of confinement prescribed by this section.

California Code, Penal Code - PEN § 190.2

(a) The penalty for a defendant who is found guilty of murder in the first degree is death or imprisonment in the state prison for life without the possibility of parole if one or more of the following special circumstances has been found under [Section 190.4](#) to be true:

(1) The murder was intentional and carried out for financial gain.



(2) The defendant was convicted previously of murder in the first or second degree. For the purpose of this paragraph, an offense committed in another jurisdiction, which if committed in California would be punishable as first or second degree murder, shall be deemed murder in the first or second degree.

(3) The defendant, in this proceeding, has been convicted of more than one offense of murder in the first or second degree.

(4) The murder was committed by means of a destructive device, bomb, or explosive planted, hidden, or concealed in any place, area, dwelling, building, or structure, and the defendant knew, or reasonably should have known, that his or her act or acts would create a great risk of death to one or more human beings.

(5) The murder was committed for the purpose of avoiding or preventing a lawful arrest, or perfecting or attempting to perfect, an escape from lawful custody.

(6) The murder was committed by means of a destructive device, bomb, or explosive that the defendant mailed or delivered, attempted to mail or deliver, or caused to be mailed or delivered, and the defendant knew, or reasonably should have known, that his or her act or acts would create a great risk of death to one or more human beings.

(7) The victim was a peace officer, as defined in Section 830.1, 830.2, 830.3, 830.31, 830.32, 830.33, 830.34, 830.35, 830.36, 830.37, 830.4, 830.5, 830.6, 830.10, 830.11, or 830.12, who, while engaged in the course of the performance of his or her duties, was intentionally killed, and the defendant knew, or reasonably should have known, that the victim was a peace officer engaged in the performance of his or her duties; or the victim was a peace officer, as defined in the above-enumerated sections, or a former peace officer under any of those sections, and was intentionally killed in retaliation for the performance of his or her official duties.



(8) The victim was a federal law enforcement officer or agent who, while engaged in the course of the performance of his or her duties, was intentionally killed, and the defendant knew, or reasonably should have known, that the victim was a federal law enforcement officer or agent engaged in the performance of his or her duties; or the victim was a federal law enforcement officer or agent, and was intentionally killed in retaliation for the performance of his or her official duties.

(9) The victim was a firefighter, as defined in Section 245.1, who, while engaged in the course of the performance of his or her duties, was intentionally killed, and the defendant knew, or reasonably should have known, that the victim was a firefighter engaged in the performance of his or her duties.

(10) The victim was a witness to a crime who was intentionally killed for the purpose of preventing his or her testimony in any criminal or juvenile proceeding, and the killing was not committed during the commission or attempted commission, of the crime to which he or she was a witness; or the victim was a witness to a crime and was intentionally killed in retaliation for his or her testimony in any criminal or juvenile proceeding. As used in this paragraph, "juvenile proceeding" means a proceeding brought pursuant to Section 602 or 707 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

(11) The victim was a prosecutor or assistant prosecutor or a former prosecutor or assistant prosecutor of any local or state prosecutor's office in this or any other state, or of a federal prosecutor's office, and the murder was intentionally carried out in retaliation for, or to prevent the performance of, the victim's official duties.

(12) The victim was a judge or former judge of any court of record in the local, state, or federal system in this or any other state, and the murder was intentionally carried out in retaliation for, or to prevent the performance of, the victim's official duties.



(13) The victim was an elected or appointed official or former official of the federal government, or of any local or state government of this or any other state, and the killing was intentionally carried out in retaliation for, or to prevent the performance of, the victim's official duties.

(14) The murder was especially heinous, atrocious, or cruel, manifesting exceptional depravity. As used in this section, the phrase “especially heinous, atrocious, or cruel, manifesting exceptional depravity” means a conscienceless or pitiless crime that is unnecessarily torturous to the victim.

(15) The defendant intentionally killed the victim by means of lying in wait.

(16) The victim was intentionally killed because of his or her race, color, religion, nationality, or country of origin.

(17) The murder was committed while the defendant was engaged in, or was an accomplice in, the commission of, attempted commission of, or the immediate flight after committing, or attempting to commit, the following felonies:

(A) Robbery in violation of Section 211 or 212.5.

(B) Kidnapping in violation of Section 207, 209, or 209.5.

(C) Rape in violation of Section 261.



(D) Sodomy in violation of Section 286.

(E) The performance of a lewd or lascivious act upon the person of a child under the age of 14 years in violation of Section 288.

(F) Oral copulation in violation of Section 287 or former Section 288a.

(G) Burglary in the first or second degree in violation of Section 460.

(H) Arson in violation of subdivision (b) of Section 451.

(I) Train wrecking in violation of Section 219.

(J) Mayhem in violation of Section 203.

(K) Rape by instrument in violation of Section 289.

(L) Carjacking, as defined in Section 215.

(M) To prove the special circumstances of kidnapping in subparagraph (B), or arson in subparagraph (H), if there is specific intent to kill, it is only required that there be proof of the elements of those felonies. If so established, those two special



circumstances are proven even if the felony of kidnapping or arson is committed primarily or solely for the purpose of facilitating the murder.

(18) The murder was intentional and involved the infliction of torture.

(19) The defendant intentionally killed the victim by the administration of poison.

(20) The victim was a juror in any court of record in the local, state, or federal system in this or any other state, and the murder was intentionally carried out in retaliation for, or to prevent the performance of, the victim's official duties.

(21) The murder was intentional and perpetrated by means of discharging a firearm from a motor vehicle, intentionally at another person or persons outside the vehicle with the intent to inflict death. For purposes of this paragraph, “motor vehicle” means any vehicle as defined in Section 415 of the Vehicle Code.

(22) The defendant intentionally killed the victim while the defendant was an active participant in a criminal street gang, as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 186.22, and the murder was carried out to further the activities of the criminal street gang.

(b) Unless an intent to kill is specifically required under subdivision (a) for a special circumstance enumerated therein, an actual killer, as to whom the special circumstance has been found to be true under Section 190.4, need not have had any intent to kill at the time of the commission of the offense which is the basis of the special circumstance in order to suffer death or confinement in the state prison for life without the possibility of parole.



(c) Every person, not the actual killer, who, with the intent to kill, aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, solicits, requests, or assists any actor in the commission of murder in the first degree shall be punished by death or imprisonment in the state prison for life without the possibility of parole if one or more of the special circumstances enumerated in subdivision (a) has been found to be true under Section 190.4.

(d) Notwithstanding subdivision (c), every person, not the actual killer, who, with reckless indifference to human life and as a major participant, aids, abets, counsels, commands, induces, solicits, requests, or assists in the commission of a felony enumerated in paragraph (17) of subdivision (a) which results in the death of some person or persons, and who is found guilty of murder in the first degree therefor, shall be punished by death or imprisonment in the state prison for life without the possibility of parole if a special circumstance enumerated in paragraph (17) of subdivision (a) has been found to be true under Section 190.4.

The penalty shall be determined as provided in this section and Sections 190.1, 190.3, 190.4, and 190.5.

California Code, Penal Code - PEN § 1096

A defendant in a criminal action is presumed to be innocent until the contrary is proved, and in case of a reasonable doubt whether his or her guilt is satisfactorily shown, he or she is entitled to an acquittal, but the effect of this presumption is only to place upon the state the burden of proving him or her guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. Reasonable doubt is defined as follows: "It is not a mere possible doubt; because everything relating to human affairs is open to some possible or imaginary doubt. It is that state of the case, which, after the entire comparison and consideration of all the evidence, leaves the minds of jurors in that condition that they cannot say they feel an abiding conviction of the truth of the charge."



California Code, Evidence Code §210

“Relevant evidence” means evidence, including evidence relevant to the credibility of a witness or hearsay declarant, having any tendency in reason to prove or disprove any disputed fact that is of consequence to the determination of the action.

California Code, Evidence Code §350

No evidence is admissible except relevant evidence.

California Code, Evidence Code §351

Except as otherwise provided by statute, all relevant evidence is admissible.

California Code, Evidence Code §352

351.1. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the results of a polygraph examination, the opinion of a polygraph examiner, or any reference to an offer to take, failure to take, or taking of a polygraph examination, shall not be admitted into evidence in any criminal proceeding, including pretrial and post conviction motions and hearings, or in any trial or hearing of a juvenile for a criminal offense, whether heard in juvenile or adult court, unless all parties stipulate to the admission of such results.

(b) Nothing in this section is intended to exclude from evidence statements made during a polygraph examination which are otherwise admissible.

(Added by Stats. 1983, Ch. 202, Sec. 1. Effective July 12, 1983.)



Case Law

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Questions Should Be Answered by the Juries

Count 1 — Murder of Nicole Brown Simpson (Penal Code §187):

“As to Count 1, how do you find the defendant, Orenthal James Simpson?”

☐ **Guilty** ☐ **Not Guilty**

Count 2 — Murder of Ronald Lyle Goldman (Penal Code §187):

“As to Count 2, how do you find the defendant, Orenthal James Simpson?”

☐ **Guilty** ☐ **Not Guilty**

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