

Summary

Tuesday, September 21, 2021 8:09 PM

The People of the State of California v. Orenthal James Simpson was a criminal trial in [Los Angeles County Superior Court](#) in which former [National Football League](#) (NFL) player, broadcaster and actor [O. J. Simpson](#) was tried and acquitted for the murders of his ex-wife [Nicole Brown Simpson](#) and her friend [Ronald "Ron" Goldman](#). The pair were stabbed to death outside Brown's [condominium](#) in the [Brentwood](#) neighborhood of Los Angeles on the night of June 12, 1994. The trial spanned eleven months, from the [jury's swearing-in](#) on November 9, 1994.^[1] Opening statements were made on January 24, 1995,^[2] and Simpson was acquitted of both counts of murder on October 3 of the same year.^{[3][4]} The trial is often characterized as the [trial of the century](#) because of its international publicity and has been described as the "most publicized" criminal trial in history.^[5]

Following perfunctory questioning by [police](#) detectives, Simpson was formally charged with the murders on June 17, 1994, after investigators found a blood-stained glove on his property. After he did not turn himself in at the agreed time, he became the object of a low-speed pursuit in a white 1993 [Ford Bronco SUV](#) owned and driven by his friend [Al Cowlings](#).^[6] TV stations interrupted coverage of the [1994 NBA Finals](#) to broadcast live coverage of the pursuit, which was watched by an estimated 95 million people.^[7] The pursuit and Simpson's subsequent arrest were among the most widely publicized events in American history. Simpson was represented by a high-profile defense team, referred to as the "[Dream Team](#)", which was initially led by [Robert Shapiro](#)^{[8][9][10]} and subsequently directed by [Johnnie Cochran](#). The team also included [F. Lee Bailey](#), [Alan Dershowitz](#), [Robert Kardashian](#), [Shawn Holley](#), [Carl E. Douglas](#), and [Gerald Uelman](#). [Barry Scheck](#) and [Peter Neufeld](#) were two additional attorneys who specialized in [DNA evidence](#). While Deputy [District Attorneys Marcia Clark](#), [William Hodgman](#) and [Christopher Darden](#) believed they had a strong case against Simpson, Cochran was able to convince the jury that there was [reasonable doubt](#) concerning the [DNA evidence in this case](#), which was a relatively new form of evidence in trials at that time.^[11] The reasonable doubt theory included evidence that the blood sample had allegedly been mishandled by lab scientists and technicians, and there were questionable circumstances that surrounded other court exhibits.^[12] Cochran and the defense team also alleged other misconduct by the [LAPD](#) related to systemic racism and incompetence, in particular actions and comments of Detective [Mark Fuhrman](#).

The trial became historically significant because of the [reaction to the verdict](#).^[13] Although the nation observed the same evidence presented at trial, a division along racial lines emerged in observers opinion of the verdict, which the media dubbed the "racial gap."^[14] A poll of [Los Angeles County](#) residents showed that most African Americans felt that justice had been served by the "not guilty" verdict, while the majority of whites and Latinos felt it was a racially motivated [jury nullification](#)^{[15][16]} by a mostly African-American jury.^[17] More recent polling shows the "gap" has narrowed since the trial, with over half of polled black respondents in 2013 stating they believed Simpson was guilty.^[18]

After the trial, Goldman's father filed a civil suit against Simpson. On February 4, 1997, the jury unanimously found Simpson responsible for the deaths of both Goldman and Brown.^[19] The Goldman family was awarded compensatory and punitive damages totaling \$33.5 million (\$54 million in 2020 dollars), but have received only a small portion of that monetary figure. In 2000, Simpson left California for Florida, one of the few states where personal assets such as homes and pensions cannot be seized to cover liabilities that were incurred in other states.

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/O._J._Simpson_murder_case

OJ Simpson

Tuesday, September 28, 2021 3:58 PM

Orenthal James Simpson (born July 9, 1947), nicknamed "**the Juice**", is an American former [football running back](#), broadcaster, actor, advertising spokesman, and convicted felon. Once a popular figure with the U.S. public, he is now best known for [being tried for the murders](#) of his former wife, [Nicole Brown Simpson](#), and her friend, [Ron Goldman](#). Simpson was acquitted of the murders in criminal court but was later found responsible for both deaths in [a civil trial](#). Simpson attended the [University of Southern California](#) (USC), where he played football for the [USC Trojans](#) and won the [Heisman Trophy](#) in 1968. He played professionally as a running back in the [National Football League](#) (NFL) for 11 seasons, primarily with the [Buffalo Bills](#) from 1969 to 1977. He also played for the [San Francisco 49ers](#) from 1978 to 1979. In 1973, he became the first NFL player to [rush](#) for more than [2,000 yards](#) in a season. He holds the record for the single-season yards-per-game average, which stands at 143.1. He was the only player to ever rush for over 2,000 yards in the 14-game regular season NFL format. Simpson was inducted into the [College Football Hall of Fame](#) in 1983 and the [Pro Football Hall of Fame](#) in 1985. After retiring from football, he began new careers in acting and football broadcasting. In 1994, Simpson was arrested and charged with the murders of his ex-wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend, Ron Goldman. He was acquitted by a jury after a lengthy and internationally publicized trial. The families of the victims subsequently filed a civil suit against him. A [civil court](#) awarded a \$33.5 million judgment against him in 1997 for the victims' wrongful deaths. In 2000, he moved to Florida and settled in Miami to avoid paying any more of the liability judgment, which as of 2021 he has mostly not paid. In 2007, Simpson was arrested in Las Vegas, Nevada, and charged with the [felonies](#) of armed robbery and kidnapping.^[a] In 2008, [he was convicted and sentenced](#) to 33 years' imprisonment, with a minimum of nine years without [parole](#).^[a] He served his sentence at the [Lovelock Correctional Center](#) near [Lovelock, Nevada](#).^[a] Simpson was granted parole on July 20, 2017, which was the minimum sentence. He was eligible for release from prison on October 1, 2017, and was released on that date.^{[a][b]}

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/O._J._Simpson>

JUICE LOOSE

Where is OJ Simpson now?

We take a look at what happened in the “Trial of the Century” and how Robert Kardashian - father of the reality TV stars - was involved. Here’s the lowdown on the former NFL star’s VERY colourful life.



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OJ Simpson went on trial in the 90s for his wife's murderCredit: Reuters

Who is OJ Simpson?

OJ Simpson, 73, was born Orenthal James Simpson in 1947 in California.

OJ gained fame as an American football star and, later, as an actor.

He became the NFL's fastest player to gain 1,000 rushing yards in a season and the fastest player to gain 2,000 rushing yards in a season.

The running back gained the nickname "Juice" as a play on OJ due to his power on the field.

Simpson was inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 1985.

He married Nicole Brown five years after retiring from the sport in 1985.

They had two children together, Sydney Brooke and Justin Ryan.

Their marriage lasted seven years, during which, Simpson was investigated by police for domestic violence a number of times and pleaded no contest to spousal abuse in 1989.

Brown filed for divorce in February 1992 citing irreconcilable differences.

Simpson was previously married to Marguerite L. Whitley - they wed on June 24, 1967, when he was 19 years old.

They had three children together, Arnelle L, Jason Lamar and Aaren Lashone Simpson, who in August 1979 tragically drowned in the family's swimming pool just before her second birthday.

Simpson and Marguerite divorced in the same year.

The sport star met Nicole Brown in 1977 when she was working as a waitress at a nightclub and although still married to his first wife, Simpson began dating her.

Simpson in 1990	
No. 32	
	Position: Running back
Personal information	
Born:	July 9, 1947 (age 74) <div>San Francisco, California</div>
Height:	6 ft 1 in (1.85 m)
Weight:	212 lb (96 kg)
Career information	
High school:	Galileo <div>(San Francisco, California)</div>
College:	USC
NFL Draft:	1969 / Round: 1 / Pick: 1
Career history	
<div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Buffalo Bills (1969–1978) San Francisco 49ers (1979–1982) </div>	
Career highlights and awards	
<div> <div>NFL</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">NFL Most Valuable Player (1973) NFL Offensive Player of the Year (1973) 5× First-team All-Pro (1972–1976) 5× Pro Bowl (1972–1976) Bert Bell Award (1973) AP Athlete of the Year (1973) 3× UPI AFC Offensive Player of the Year (1972, 1973, 1975) 4× NFL rushing yards leader (1972, 1973, 1975, 1976) 2× NFL rushing touchdowns leader (1973, 1975) AFL All-Star (1969) Buffalo Bills Wall of Fame NFL 1970s All-Decade Team NFL 75th Anniversary All-Time Team NFL 100th Anniversary All-Time Team <div>College</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">National champion (1967) Heisman Trophy (1968) Maxwell Award (1968) Walter Camp Award (1967) 2× Unanimous All-American (1967, 1968) USC Trojans No. 32 retired </div>	
Career NFL statistics	
<div> <div>Rushing yards: 11,236</div> <div>Yards per carry: 4.7</div> <div>Rushing touchdowns: 61</div> </div>	
Player stats at NFL.com · PFR	
Pro Football Hall of Fame	
College Football Hall of Fame	

O. J. Simpson

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/O._J._Simpson>



6

OJ Simpson's trial was widely reported on and was watched by millions of people captivated by the events and evidenceCredit: Reuters

Where is OJ Simpson now?

OJ Simpson left prison on October 1, 2017.

Since being released on parole, Simpson has been enjoying retirement in Las Vegas, where he lives in a friend's house in a gated community.

InTouch Weekly reports that he is "keeping a low profile these days".

Friends said that he just wanted a "simple life".

When he's out in public, he's typically set upon by fans asking for autographs and selfies.

What has OJ said about the rumours he is Khloe Kardashian's dad?

On June 16, 2019 OJ blasted rumours that he is Khloe Kardashian's dad as "false".

The former actor and sportsman took to Twitter to dismiss the idea that he had an affair with Khloe's mum, and his friend Robert Kardashian's ex-wife, Kris Jenner.

He says the rumour is being pushed by a man falsely claiming that he was his manager at the time.

In a video posted to Twitter the ex-NFL running back said: "But never – and I want to stress never – in any way shape or form had I ever had any interest in Kris, romantically, sexually, and I never got any indication that she had any interest in me.

"So all of these stories are just bogus. Bad, you know, tasteless."

From <<https://www.the-sun.com/news/1586691/oj-simpson-who-where/>>

Bronco Chase

Tuesday, September 28, 2021 4:52 PM

June 17, 1994: The Bronco chase



O.J. Simpson Bronco chase

Photo: Ted Soqui/Sygma via Getty Images

Simpson gets charged for the murders of Brown and Goldman



Fans on the side of the freeway cheering O.J. Simpson on during the Bronco chase

Photo: Vinnie Zuffante/Archive Photos/Getty Images

Although he originally promised to surrender to authorities, Simpson flees and becomes a fugitive. He is later spotted off the freeway driving his white Bronco with his friend Al Cowlings in the driver's seat. Fans began to line the freeways to cheer him on. As helicopters follow Simpson's Bronco, an estimated 95 million people watch the 60-mile pursuit on TV (famously interrupting the broadcast of the NBA finals). Simpson ultimately surrenders at his house a little before 9 pm. He is arrested and thrown in jail without bail.

From <https://www.biography.com/news/oj-simpson-trial-timeline>

Bronco chase

The chase ends at Simpson's Rockingham Avenue estate.

News helicopters searched the [Los Angeles highway system](#) for Cowlings's white Ford Bronco.^{[1][2][3]} At 5:51 pm, Simpson reportedly called 9-1-1; the call was traced to the [Santa Ana Freeway](#), near [Lake Forest](#). At around 6:20 pm, a motorist in [Orange County](#) notified [California Highway Patrol](#) after seeing someone believed to be Simpson riding in a Bronco on the [I-5](#) freeway heading north. The police tracked calls placed by Simpson on his cell phone. At 6:45 pm, a police officer saw the Bronco heading north on [Interstate 405](#); when she caught up to it, [Cowlings yelled out that Simpson was in the back seat of the vehicle and was pointing a gun at his own head](#).^{[4][5][6]} The officer backed off, but followed the vehicle^[4] at 35 miles per hour (56 km/h),^[4] with up to 20 police cars following her in the chase.^{[7][8][9]} [Zoey Tur](#)^[10] of [KCBS-TV](#) was the first to find Simpson from a news helicopter, after colleagues heard that the [FBI's](#) mobile phone tracking had located Simpson at the [El Toro Y](#). More than nine news helicopters eventually joined the pursuit; Tur compared the fleet to [Apocalypse Now](#), and the high degree of media participation caused [camera signals to appear on incorrect television channels](#).^{[11][12]} The chase was so long that one helicopter ran out of fuel, forcing its station to ask another for a camera feed.^[13]

Knowing that Cowlings was listening to [KNX-AM](#), sports announcer [Pete Arbogast](#) called Simpson's former [USC football](#) coach [John McKay](#) and connected him to Simpson. As both men wept, Simpson told McKay, "OK, Coach, I won't do anything stupid. I promise" off the air. ["There is no doubt in my mind that McKay stopped O.J. from killing himself in the back of that Bronco"](#), Arbogast said.^[14] McKay reiterated on radio his pleas to Simpson to turn himself in instead of committing suicide:^[15] "My God, we love you, Juice. Just pull over and I'll come out and stand by you all the rest of my life".^[16] [Walter Payton](#), [Vince Evans](#),^[17] and others from around the country also pleaded with Simpson over radio to surrender.^[18] At Parker Center, officials discussed how to persuade Simpson to surrender peacefully. Lange, who had interviewed Simpson about the murders on June 13, realized that he had Simpson's cell phone number and called him repeatedly. A colleague hooked a tape recorder up to Lange's phone and captured a conversation between Lange and Simpson in which Lange repeatedly pleaded with Simpson to "throw the gun out [of] the window" for the sake of his mother and children. Simpson apologized for not turning himself in earlier that day and responded that he was "the only one who deserved to get hurt" and was "just gonna go with Nicole". Simpson asked Lange to "just let me get to the house" and said "I need [the gun] for me". Cowlings's voice is overheard in the recording (after the Bronco had arrived at Simpson's home surrounded by police) pleading with Simpson to surrender and end the chase peacefully.^{[19][20]}

Los Angeles streets emptied and drink orders stopped at bars as people watched on television.^[21] Every television showed the chase:^[22] [ABC](#), [NBC](#), [CBS](#) and [CNN](#), and local news outlets interrupted regularly scheduled programming to cover the incident, watched by an estimated 95 million viewers nationwide;^{[23][24][25]} only 90 million had watched [that year's Super Bowl](#).^[26] While NBC continued coverage of Game 5 of the [NBA Finals](#) between the [New York Knicks](#) and the [Houston Rockets](#) at [Madison Square Garden](#), the game appeared in a [small box in the corner](#) while [Tom Brokaw](#) covered the chase.^{[27][28]} The chase was covered live by ABC anchors [Peter Jennings](#) and [Barbara Walters](#) on behalf of the network's five [news magazines](#), which achieved some of their highest-ever ratings that week.^[29] The chase was also broadcast internationally, with Gascon's relatives in France and China seeing him on television.^[30] Thousands of spectators and onlookers packed overpasses along the route of the chase, waiting for the white Bronco. In a festival-like atmosphere, many had signs urging Simpson to flee.^{[31][32]} Spectators shouting "Go, O.J., go"—the famous slogan from Simpson's Hertz commercials—^[33] and encouraging the actions of a possibly suicidal murder suspect outraged [Jim Hill](#), among those broadcasting pleas to their friend to surrender.^[34] [Jack Ferreira](#) and [Mike Smith](#) were among those watching the chase not knowing why;^[35] they felt part of a "common emotional experience", one author wrote, as they "wonder[ed] if O. J. Simpson would commit suicide, escape, be arrested, or engage in some kind of violent confrontation. Whatever might ensue, the shared adventure gave millions of viewers a vested interest, a sense of participation, a feeling of being on the inside of a national drama in the making".^[36] Simpson reportedly demanded that he be allowed to speak to his mother before he would surrender. The chase ended at 8:00 p.m. at his Brentwood estate, 50 miles (80 km) further, where his son, Jason, ran out of the house, "gesturing wildly",^[37] and 27 [SWAT](#) officers awaited.^{[38][39]} After remaining in the Bronco for about 45 minutes,^[40] Simpson exited at 8:50 pm with a framed family photo and went inside for about an hour; a police spokesman stated that he spoke to his mother and drank a glass of orange juice, causing reporters to laugh.^{[41][42]} Shapiro arrived, and Simpson surrendered to authorities a few minutes later. In the Bronco, police found "\$8,000 in cash, a change of clothing, a loaded [.357 Magnum](#), a United States passport, family pictures, and a disguise kit with a fake goatee and mustache".^[43] Simpson was booked at Parker Center and taken to [Men's Central Jail](#); Cowlings was booked on suspicion of [harboring a fugitive](#) and held on \$250,000 bail.

The Bronco chase, the suicide note, and the items found in the Bronco were not presented as evidence in the criminal trial. Marcia Clark conceded that such evidence did imply guilt yet defended her decision, citing the public reaction to the chase and suicide note as proof the trial had been compromised by Simpson's celebrity status. Most of the public, including Simpson's friend [Al Michaels](#),^[44] interpreted his actions as an admission of guilt yet thousands of people encouraged him to flee prosecution and were sympathetic to his feelings of guilt.^[45]

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/O._J._Simpson_murder_case

The Murder

Tuesday, September 28, 2021 4:43 PM

The night of Murder and one suspect — OJ Simpson

This case has no other suspect other than O.J. Simpson, OJ was supposed to leave for the airport around 11 am. You might wanna look closely at the timeline of the case, you will know how and why so many people believed that Simpson did it.

OJ Simpson and Brian "Kato Kaelin" returned home from McDonald's at 9:45 P.M., Kato was staying with OJ in his guest house at the time.



NICOLE AND RONALD GOLDMAN GREW CLOSE TOGETHER OVER TIME.

At 10:25 P.M., Allan Park the Limousine driver arrived to pick OJ, OJ scheduled for a flight at 11:45 P.M.

From 10:40 to 10:55, Allan Park buzzed OJ's intercom several times and received no answer, little before 11 P.M. Allan sees a large shadowy figure, 6 ft. tall and weighing heavy walking across the driveway.

At 11:00 P.M. when Allen tries to buzz intercom again but this time OJ answers and says that he overslept and had just gotten out of the shower.

OJ departs on a flight to Chicago at 11:45 P.M. and 25 minutes later bodies of Nicole Brown and Ronald Goldman were found.

Evidence against OJ Simpson

The first officer on the scene noticed a carnage, noticing a bloody glove, a knitted hat, a bloody sock, and a bloody footprint.

The detectives looked into OJ's apartment at 5 in the morning and found the other pair of glove near the area where OJ's friend heard loud thumps, left by the killer at Nicole's home.

The glove left at the crime scene and one found in OJ's house had an exact match to OJ, Nicole, and Ronald's blood.

The knitted hat that was found contained hair proven to be OJ's by the FBI.

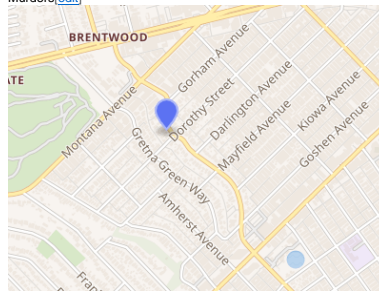
The sock contained Nicole's blood.

When OJ's flight landed detective Ron Phillips called OJ to inform him that his ex-wife is dead, to which OJ's first response was:

"Who killed her?"

From <<https://www.buggedspace.com/oj-simpson-guilty/>>

Murders[edit]



Wikimedia J. © OpenStreetMap

Location of the murders

On the evening of June 12, 1994, Brown and Simpson both attended their daughter Sydney's dance recital at Paul Revere Middle School. Afterwards, Brown and her family went to eat at Mezzaluna restaurant; they did not invite Simpson to join them. One of the waiters at the restaurant was Ron Goldman, who had become close friends with Brown in recent weeks,^[a] but was not assigned to the Brown family's table.^[a] Brown and her children then went to *Ben & Jerry's* before returning to Brown's condominium in *Bundy Drive, Brentwood*.^[a] The manager of Mezzaluna recounted that Brown's mother telephoned the restaurant at 9:37 p.m. about a pair of lost eyeglasses. The manager found the glasses and put them in a white envelope, which Goldman took with him as he left the restaurant at the end of his shift at 9:50 p.m., intending to drop it off at Brown's place.^{[a][b]} Meanwhile, Simpson ate takeout food from *McDonald's* with *Kato Kaelin*, a *bit-part* actor and family friend who had been given the use of a guest house on Simpson's estate. Rumors circulated that Simpson had been on drugs at the time of the murder, and the *New York Post's* Cindy Adams reported that the pair had actually gone to a local *Burger King*, where a prominent drug dealer known only as "J. R." had admitted to selling them *crystal meth*.^{[a][c]} Brown's neighbors testified that they heard profuse barking coming from outside throughout the night, beginning around 10:15 p.m. Around 10:55 p.m., a dogwalker who lived a few blocks away from Brown came across Brown's *Akita* dog barking in the street outside her home. The Akita, whose legs were covered in blood, followed the man home; he tried to walk the dog back to where he found it, but the dog resisted. Later on, he left the Akita with a neighboring couple who offered to keep the dog overnight; as the dog was agitated, the couple decided to walk it back to where it had been found. Around midnight, as they reached the area where the Akita had been found, the dog stopped outside Brown's home and the couple saw Brown's body lying outside the house. Police called to the scene found Goldman's body near Brown's.^[a] The front door to Brown's condominium was open when the bodies were found, but there were no signs that anyone had entered the building, by breaking in or otherwise. Brown's body was lying face down and barefoot at the bottom of the stairs leading to the door.^[a] The walkway leading to the stairs was covered in blood, but the soles of Brown's feet were clean; based on this evidence, investigators concluded that she was the first person to be killed and the intended target.^[a] She had been stabbed multiple times in the head and neck, but there were few *defensive wounds* on her hands, implying a short struggle to investigators. The final wound inflicted ran deep into her neck, severing her *carotid artery*. A large bruise in the center of her upper back with a corresponding foot print on her clothing indicated to investigators that, after killing Goldman, the assailant returned to Brown's body, stood on her back, pulled her head back by the hair and slit her throat.^{[a][b]} Her *larynx* could be seen through the gaping wound in her neck, and *vertebra C3* was incised;^[a] Brown's head barely remained attached to her body.^{[a][c][d]} Goldman's body lay nearby, close to a tree and the fence. He had been stabbed multiple times in the body and neck, but there were relatively few defensive wounds on his hands, signifying a short struggle to investigators.^[a] Forensic evidence from the Los Angeles County *coroner* alleged that the assailant stabbed Goldman with one hand while holding him in a chokehold. Near Goldman's body were a blue knit cap; a left-hand, extra-large *Aris Isotoner* light leather glove; and the envelope containing the glasses that he was returning. Detectives determined that Goldman came to Nicole's house during her killing and that the killer killed him to silence Goldman and remove any witnesses.^[a] A trail of the assailant's bloody shoe prints ran through the back gate. To the left of some of the prints were drops of blood from the assailant, who was apparently bleeding from the left hand. Measuring the distance between the prints indicated that the assailant walked—rather than ran—away from the scene.^[i]

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/O._J._Simpson_murder_case>

June 12, 1994: Nicole Simpson Brown and Ron Goldman are murdered

6:30 pm: After attending her daughter's dance recital, Brown has dinner with friends and family at the Brentwood restaurant Mezzaluna, where Goldman works as a waiter. Brown's mother accidentally leaves her eyeglasses at the restaurant and Goldman volunteers to stop by Brown's house to drop them off.

10:41 pm-10:45 pm: Brian "Kato" Kaelin, who is Simpson's houseguest at his Rockingham mansion just a couple of miles down the road from Brown's home, hears a thumping noise on the opposite side of his wall and goes outside to investigate.

10:50 pm-10:55 pm: A neighbor spots Brown's white Akita by itself — barking with bloody paws.

11:01 pm: Waiting since 10:25 pm, limousine driver Allan Park sees Simpson exit his house. A few minutes later, Park drives Simpson to the Los Angeles International Airport (LAX) for his flight to Chicago.

11:45 pm: Simpson takes off to Chicago.

From <<https://www.biography.com/news/oj-simpson-trial-timeline>>

Nicole Brown Simpson

Tuesday, September 28, 2021 4:00 PM

Nicole Brown Simpson (née **Brown**; May 19, 1959 – June 12, 1994) was the ex-wife of former professional [American football](#) player [O. J. Simpson](#), to whom she was married from 1985 to 1992, and the mother of their two children, Sydney and Justin. She was killed at her home in [Los Angeles](#), California, on June 12, 1994, along with her friend, restaurant waiter [Ron Goldman](#), two years after her divorce from Simpson. Simpson, who had a legal history of physically abusing, stalking and making death threats toward Brown, was arrested and charged with both killings. Despite a controversial and highly publicized [criminal trial](#) with both circumstantial and physical evidence that linked Simpson to the killings, Simpson was acquitted of all charges, though he was later found [liable](#) for both deaths in a [civil lawsuit](#) in 1997.

Brown lived at 875 South Bundy Drive in [Brentwood, Los Angeles](#), California, with her two children.^{[28][29][30]} On the evening of Sunday, June 12, 1994, Brown, aged 35, was stabbed to death outside her home along with her friend, 25 -year-old restaurant waiter [Ron Goldman](#). Her body was found shortly after midnight on June 13. She was lying in the [fetal position](#) in a pool of blood.^[31] An autopsy determined that Brown had been stabbed seven times in the neck and scalp, and had a 14 cm-long (5.5 inches) gash across her throat, which had severed both her left and right carotid arteries and breached her right and left [jugular veins](#).^[32] The wound on Brown's neck was so severe it had penetrated a depth of 1.9 cm (0.75 inches) into her [cervical vertebrae](#),^[33] nearly decapitating her.^{[34][35]} She also had defensive wounds on her hands.^[36] Brown's funeral was held on June 16 at the [St. Martin of Tours Catholic Church](#) in Brentwood,^[37] with mourners including Simpson and their children,^[38] members of Brown's family, [Al Cowlings](#), house guest [Kato Kaelin](#), and [Steve Garvey](#).^[39] Brown is buried in Ascension Cemetery^[40] in [Lake Forest](#), California.^{[27][38]}

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicole_Brown_Simpson>

OJ Simpson and Nicole’s Marriage

OJ Simpson and Nicole Brown got married in 1985 and were blessed with 2 babies, a son, Justin Ryan Simpson and daughter Sydney Brooke Simpson, while the relationship was the best in the beginning phase but there were domestic abuse allegations on Simpson resulting in 9 police visits.

ADVERTISEMENT



Simpson was investigated multiple times by the police for domestic violence and pleaded no contest to spousal abuse in 1989.

Nicole Brown filed for divorce on February 25, 1992. After the divorce, they got back together and a call to 9-1-1 revealed that Nicole Brown was afraid of OJ Simpson. The call recording was:

*He[Simpson] is going to beat the shit out of me.
Nicole Brown.*

After this incident, their relationship would end for the final time with no getting back together.

From <https://www.buggedspace.com/oj-simpson-guilty/>>

Nicole Brown Simpson	
	
Brown in 1993	
Born	Nicole Brown May 19, 1959 Frankfurt , West Germany
Died	June 12, 1994 (aged 35) Brentwood, Los Angeles , California, U.S.
Cause of death	Homicide by stabbing and slashing ^[a]
Resting place	Ascension Cemetery, Lake Forest , California, US <div><div><div><div><div></div><div><div>33.6512°N 117.6935°W</div></div></div></div></div></div>
Spouse(s)	O. J. Simpson <div></div> <div>(m. 1985; div. 1992)</div>
Children	2

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicole_Brown_Simpson>

Ron Goldman

Tuesday, September 28, 2021 4:01 PM

Ronald Lyle Goldman (July 2, 1968 – June 12, 1994) was an American restaurant waiter and a friend of [Nicole Brown Simpson](#), the ex-wife of [O. J. Simpson](#). He was killed along with Brown at her home in [Los Angeles, California](#), on June 12, 1994. Simpson was [acquitted of their killings](#) in 1995, but found [liable](#) for both deaths in a 1997 [civil lawsuit](#).

On the evening of Sunday, June 12, 1994, Goldman worked a server shift at Mezzaluna Trattoria, a restaurant at 11750 [San Vicente Boulevard in Brentwood](#). Brown called to report that her mother accidentally left her [sunglasses](#) on the table when they dined there earlier in the day.^[22] Goldman was not their server. After a search turned up the glasses in a street gutter outside the restaurant, Goldman agreed to drop them at her home after work. The *Los Angeles Times* reported that Goldman "punched out at 9:33 pm and stayed another 15 minutes to have bottled water at the bar." Before returning the sunglasses, he stopped by his Brentwood apartment at 11663 Gorham Avenue and spoke briefly to his roommate, Mezzaluna's bartender Stewart Tanner, before he left. The two had plans to go out later that evening.^[6] Goldman and Brown were stabbed to death on the walkway leading to the condominium at 875 South Bundy Drive. Police found their bodies shortly after midnight. During a reconstruction of the events, the police came to believe he had arrived during or shortly after Nicole's death.^{[4] (citation needed)} Goldman's family believe that **Goldman died trying to save Brown from her attacker** and that he was the man whom eyewitnesses heard shouting that night.^[13] Goldman was killed 20 days before his 26th birthday. He is buried at Pierce Brothers Valley Oaks Memorial Park in [Westlake Village, California](#).^{[6][14]}

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ron_Goldman



Ron Goldman	
 <div>Goldman in 1991</div>	
Born	July 2, 1968 <div>Chicago, Illinois, U.S.</div>
Died	June 12, 1994 (aged 25) <div>Brentwood, Los Angeles, California, U.S.</div>
Cause of death	Homicide ^[4]
Resting place	Pierce Brothers Valley Oaks Memorial Park <div>Westlake Village, California, U.S.</div>
Education	Adlai E. Stevenson High School
Alma mater	Illinois State University <div>Los Angeles Pierce College</div>
Occupation	Waiter

From https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ron_Goldman

The Trial

Tuesday, September 28, 2021 4:43 PM

Orenthal James "O.J." Simpson was a popular and record-breaking football player who became even more famous when he was accused of murdering his ex-wife Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend Ronald Goldman on June, 12, 1994.

After failing to turn himself in for questioning five days later, Simpson got in the back of his friend Al Cowlings' 1993 white Ford Bronco and the two led police on a car chase that captivated the nation.

Simpson was eventually arrested and put on trial. What was originally considered an open and shut case for the prosecution turned into an internationally televised media circus. Simpson had a "dream team" of lawyers defending him, including Robert Shapiro, Robert Kardashian, and Johnny Cochran, who heavily played on Simpson's beloved celebrity status to gain public sympathy. They also ruthlessly scrutinized the investigators for their procedural ineptitude and failure to properly handle evidence. The climax of their defense came when Simpson tried on a bloody glove from the crime scene, leading Cochran to declare, "If it doesn't fit you must acquit!"

On October 3, 1995, after only three hours of deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. On top of competing against Simpson's popular public image, it is thought that the prosecution failed to adequately explain DNA evidence to the jury, which was still a relatively new concept at the time, but would be considered ironclad proof now. Despite advances in forensic analysis that would likely convict Simpson today, Simpson is protected by double jeopardy laws and cannot be tried for the same crime twice. However, in 1997 the Brown and Goldman families sued Simpson for damages in a civil trial. Simpson was found liable for their wrongful deaths and ordered to pay a \$33.5 million judgment.

From <<https://www.crimemuseum.org/crime-library/sports-crimes-2/oj-simpson/>>

July 22, 1994: O.J. Simpson pleads not guilty



Photo: Los Angeles Police via WireImage

Simpson pleads "absolutely, 100 percent not guilty" to the murder charges. Judge Lance Ito is assigned to the case.

September 9, 1994: Prosecution wants life without parole

Prosecution decides not to pursue the death penalty and instead, seeks life without parole for the defendant if he's convicted.

November 3, 1994: The jury is selected

The initial jury is selected and is made up of four males and eight females. Eight of the jurors are Black, one Hispanic, one white person and two mixed race.

January 11, 1995: The jury reports for duty

The jury — 12 men and 12 women — are sequestered.

January 15-16, 1995: Simpson's lawyers stop speaking to each other

Shapiro tells the media that he and another one of Simpson's defense attorneys F. Lee Bailey are no longer on speaking terms.

January 18, 1995: Johnnie Cochran takes the reigns of the defense

[Johnnie Cochran](#) becomes lead counsel for the defense.

Judge Ito rules that the jury is allowed to hear evidence of Simpson's alleged domestic abuse towards Brown.

January 24, 1995: The prosecution begins its opening statement

[Trial](#) [edit](#)



Judge [Lance Ito](#) presided over the trial

Simpson wanted a [speedy trial](#), and the defense and prosecuting attorneys worked around the clock for several months to prepare their cases. The trial began on January 24, 1995, seven months after the murders, and was televised by [closed-circuit TV camera via Court TV](#), and in part by other cable and network news outlets, for 134 days. Judge [Lance Ito](#) presided over the trial in the [C.S. Foltz Criminal Courts Building](#).

[Jury](#) [edit](#)

[District Attorney Gil Garcetti](#) elected to file charges in downtown Los Angeles, as opposed to [Santa Monica](#), in which jurisdiction the crimes took place. [The Los Angeles Superior Court](#) then decided to hold the trial in Downtown Los Angeles instead of Santa Monica due to safety issues [\[see defense website\]](#) at the Santa Monica Court house. The decision may have affected the trial's outcome because it resulted in a [jury pool](#) that was less educated, had lower incomes, and contained more African Americans. [Richard Gabriel](#), a jury consultant for Simpson, wrote that more educated jurors with higher incomes were more likely to accept the validity of DNA evidence and the argument that domestic violence is a prelude to murder. Gabriel notes that African Americans, unlike other minorities, are far more likely to be receptive to the claim of racially motivated fraud by the police. [\[link\]](#)



[C.S. Foltz Criminal Courts Building](#)

In October 1994, Judge Lance Ito started interviewing 304 prospective jurors, each of whom had to fill out a 75 -page questionnaire. On November 3, twelve jurors were seated with twelve alternates. [Over the course of the trial, ten were dismissed for a wide variety of reasons. Only four of the original jurors remained on the final panel.](#) [According to media reports, Clark believed women, regardless of race, would sympathize with the domestic violence aspect of the case and connect with Brown personally. On the other hand, the defense's research suggested that black women would not be sympathetic to Brown, who was white, because of tensions about interracial marriages. Both sides accepted a disproportionate number of female jurors. From an original jury pool of 40 percent white, 28 percent black, 17 percent Hispanic, and 15 percent Asian, the final jury for the trial had ten women and two men, of whom nine were black, two white and one Hispanic.](#) [The jury was sequestered for 265 days, the most in American history. It broke the previous record by over one month.](#)

On April 5, 1995, juror Jeanette Harris was dismissed because Judge Ito learned she had failed to disclose an incident of domestic abuse. [Afterwards, Harris gave an interview and accused the deputies of racism and claimed the jurors were dividing themselves along racial lines. Ito then met with the jurors, who all denied Harris's allegations of racial tension among themselves. The following day, Ito dismissed the three deputies anyway, which upset the jurors that didn't complain because the dismissal appeared to lend credence to Harris's allegations, which they all denied.](#) [On April 21, thirteen of the eighteen jurors refused to come to court until they spoke with Ito about it. Ito then ordered them to court and the 13 protesters responded by wearing all black and refusing to come out to the jury box upon arrival.](#) [The media described this incident as a "Jury Revolt" and the protesters wearing all black as resembling a "funeral procession".](#)

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/O._J._Simpson_murder_case>



Marcia Clark during the O.J. Simpson trial
Photo: POO/AFP/Getty Images

Prosecutors [Marcia Clark](#) and Christopher Darden make passionate opening statements. "He killed her out of jealousy," Darden told the jury. "He killed her because he couldn't have her."

January 25, 1995: The defense gives its opening statement

Cochran begins his opening statement on behalf of the defense. "This case is about a rush to judgment, an obsession to win at any costs," he told the jury.

January 27, 1995: O.J. Simpson's book comes out

Simpson's book, *I Want to Tell You: My Response to Your Letters, Your Messages, Your Questions*, is released.

February 3, 1995: Nicole Simpson Brown's sister-in-law takes the stand

Brown's sister-in-law, Denise Brown, testifies in tears over how Simpson abused Brown.

February 12, 1995: The jury visits key locations

The jurors take a field trip to Simpson's Rockingham home and Brown's house, now labeled a crime scene.

March 13, 1995: Mark Fuhrman says he's not racist

Detective Mark Fuhrman is cross-examined and denies being racist. He also objects to the defense's theory that he undermined the investigation by tampering with evidence.

March 21, 1995: Kato Kaelin takes the stand...again



Kato Kaelin
Photo: POO/AFP/Getty Images

For a second time, Kaelin takes the stand and describes how he spent his evening with Simpson just hours before the double homicide occurred.

April 4, 1995: Dennis Fung confesses crime scene wrongdoings



Dennis Fung
Photo: Pat DOWNS/AFP/Getty Images

Criminologist Dennis Fung admits that proper protocols were not entirely enforced at the scene of the crime.

May 10, 1995: The DNA evidence is presented

The DNA testimony begins and jurors learn one day later that one in 170 million people, including Simpson, would have the genetic characteristics as a drop of blood that discovered at the crime scene.

June 15, 1995: O.J. Simpson tries on the leather gloves



O.J. Simpson trying on the "too tight" bloody gloves during his double murder trial.
Photo: VINCE BUCCI/AFP/Getty Images



Christopher Darden presenting evidence that O.J. Simpson owned similar, if not the same, gloves found at the crime scene.
Photo: POO/AFP/Getty Images

Darden has Simpson try on the leather gloves in front of the jury. Simpson puts them on and declares them "too tight."

August 29, 1995: Tapes are released of Mark Fuhrman saying racial slurs

The jury hears old taped recordings of Fuhrman making multiple racial slurs, (which he had denied ever having done during his cross-examination), and also bragging about his enforcement of police brutality.

September 28, 1995: The defense presents its closing argument

Following the prosecution's closing arguments the day before, Cochran delivers his closing argument to the jury with his famous phrase: "If it doesn't fit, you must acquit."

October 3, 1995: O.J. Simpson is acquitted



The cover of the 'New York Post' when O.J. Simpson was found not guilty.
Photo: Evan Agostini/Liaison

Deliberating for less than four hours, the jury returns with a verdict of not guilty on two counts of murder. Simpson is a free man.

From <https://www.biography.com/news/oj-simpson-trial-timeline>

Evidence

Tuesday, September 28, 2021 4:49 PM

FORENSICS AT THE OJ SIMPSON TRIAL



So...What Went Wrong?

Evidence Collection

From the beginning, there were issues involving evidence collection. An important bloody fingerprint located on the gateway at [Nicole Brown's](#) house was not properly collected and entered into the chain of custody when it was first located. Although it was documented in his notes by Detective Mark Fuhrman, one of the first to arrive on the scene, no further action was taken to secure it.

The detectives who took over Fuhrman's shift apparently were never aware of the print and eventually, it was lost or destroyed without ever being collected. Other items of evidence were also never logged or entered into the chain of custody, which gave the impression that sloppy forensic collection had been carried out at the scene.

The prosecution had expert witnesses who testified that the evidence was often mishandled. Photos were taken of critical evidence without scales in them to aid in measurement taking. Items were photographed without being labeled and logged, making it difficult, if not impossible, to link the photos to any specific area of the scene. Separate pieces of evidence were bagged together instead of separately, causing cross-contamination. Wet items were also packaged before allowing them to dry, causing critical changes in evidence. Police even used a blanket that came from inside the house to cover Nicole Brown's body, contaminating the body and anything surrounding it. **Beyond poor evidence collection techniques, sloppy maneuvering at the scene caused more bloody shoe prints to be left behind by LAPD than by the perpetrator.**

Securing the Evidence

Throughout the investigation, there were issues with how evidence was secured. **There was about 1.5 mL of O.J. Simpson's blood assumed missing from a vial of evidence.** The LAPD could not counter the idea of "lost blood" because there was no documentation of how much reference blood was taken from Simpson as evidence. The person who drew the blood could only guess he had taken 8 mL; **only 6 mL could be accounted for by the LAPD.**

To add to the problem, the blood was not immediately turned over as evidence but was carried around for several hours before it was entered into the chain of custody, allowing for speculation of when and how the 1.5 mL of blood may have disappeared.

The security of LAPD storage and labs was also brought under scrutiny when it was discovered that some pieces of evidence had been accessed and altered by unauthorized personnel. Simpson's Bronco was entered at least twice by unauthorized personnel while in the impound yard; Nicole Simpson's mother's glasses had a lens go missing while it was in the LAPD facility.

A Question of Planted Evidence

Not only were there many claims that the evidence was mishandled in the police lab but there were also claims that evidence was planted at the crime scene. Because the police department did not have proper collection documents regarding Simpson's blood, it was argued that the police planted Simpson's missing blood on critical evidence and in critical areas of the murder scene.

The defense team stated that EDTA was found in the samples of blood that were collected at the crime scene. EDTA is a blood fixer (anticoagulant) used in labs and mixed with collected blood. If evidence with Simpson's blood showed traces of EDTA, the defense claimed, then that blood had to have come from the lab, which meant that it was planted.

However, EDTA is also a chemical found naturally in human blood and chemicals such as paint. At the time, tests were not readily available to differentiate between natural and contaminant EDTA or the differences in the level of EDTA in blood. Some believe that the positive EDTA results may have been due to contamination of the equipment used to run the tests.

A Question of Character

Detective Fuhrman was discredited by the prosecution when he was alleged to be a racist and accused of planting evidence. When asked if he had falsified police reports or planted evidence in the Simpson case, he invoked his **5th Amendment rights against self-incrimination**. Fuhrman was accused of planting critical evidence, contaminating it with Simpson's blood, and falsifying police records. In Fuhrman's book, he stated that at one point he was even accused of killing Nicole Brown and Ron Goldman himself. This put anything he touched in the investigation under scrutiny.

Understanding Forensic Science

A major hurdle that the prosecution team failed to overcome was the lack of knowledge and understanding regarding forensics, specifically the relatively new science of DNA. The jurors agreed that the DNA testimony was difficult to appreciate since expert witnesses were not able to put their evidence in terms that the jury could understand.

This inability to understand key evidence made the evidence essentially useless; even some seasoned lawyers found the scientific testimonies to be incomprehensible. It is reported that the DNA evidence showed that the chance that some of the blood found near the bodies came from anyone but Simpson was 1 in 170 million. The chance that blood found on Simpson's sock could be from someone other than Nicole Brown was 1 in 21 billion. Blood samples found inside of Simpson's Bronco, which was discovered outside Simpson's home the next day, were equally matched to Simpson and both victims. Such evidence should have resulted in an open and shut case by today's standards but was not made clear enough to understand at the time.

What happened in the trial of O.J. Simpson that led to his acquittal?

The role of the jury is to listen to both sides of the case (prosecutor and defense). The jurors have to unanimously decide guilt or innocence. Whatever the outcome, the jurors must feel that their decision is beyond a reasonable doubt. This was particularly difficult to achieve in this case. Going in, the public were already influenced by Simpson's likeability and star power as a pro

DNA evidence and blood trail[edit]

Main article: [DNA evidence in the O. J. Simpson murder case](#)



Crime scene photo at Brown's home.

The prosecution presented a total of 108 exhibits, including 61 drops of blood,^{[a][b]} of DNA evidence allegedly linking Simpson to the murders. With no witnesses to the crime, the prosecution was dependent on [DNA](#) as the only [physical evidence](#) linking Simpson to the crime.^{[a][b]} The volume of DNA evidence in this case was unique and the prosecution believed they could reconstruct how the crime was committed with enough accuracy to resemble an eyewitness account.^{[a][b][c][d]} Marcia Clark stated in her opening statements that there was a "trail of blood from the Bundy Crime scene through Simpson's Ford Bronco to his bedroom at Rockingham".^{[a][c]}

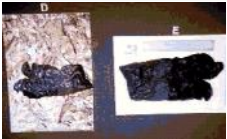

- Simpson's DNA found on blood drops next to the bloody footprints near the victims at the Bundy crime scene.^{[a][c]} Probability of error was 1-in-9.7 billion.^{[a][c]}
- Simpson's DNA found on a trail of blood drops leading away from the victims, towards and on the back gate at Bundy.^{[a][c]} Probability of error was 1-in-200.^{[a][c]}
- Simpson, Goldman and Brown's DNA found on blood on the outside of the door and inside Simpson's Bronco.^{[a][c]} Probability of error was 1-in-21 billion.^{[a][c]}
- Simpson's DNA found on blood drops leading from the area where his Bronco was parked at Simpson's Rockingham home to the front door entrance.^{[a][c]}
- Simpson, Brown and Goldman's DNA on a bloody glove found behind his home.^{[a][c]}
- Simpson and Brown's DNA found on blood on a pair of socks in Simpson's bedroom. Probability of error was 1-in-6.8 billion.^{[a][c]}
- Hair and fiber evidence[edit]**
 - LAPD criminalist and hair fiber expert Susan Brockbank testified on June 27, 1995, and FBI Special Agent and fiber expert Doug Deedrick testified on June 29, 1995, to the following findings:^{[a][b][c][d]}
 - The fibers from the glove found at Simpson's home microscopically match the one found at the crime scene, proving they were each other's mate.^{[a][b][c][d]}
 - Both of the victims, the two gloves, and the Blue knit cap worn by the killer had hair consistent with Simpson.**^{[a][b]} The hair in the Blue Knit cap worn by the killer was embedded in the seams, indicating it was there from being worn repeatedly.^{[a][b][c][d]}
 - Dark blue cotton clothing fibers were found on both victims. The video from the Dance recital that Simpson attended earlier that night shows him wearing a similarly colored shirt. **Kato Kaelin testified that Simpson was still wearing that shirt when they got home from McDonalds but not anymore when he answered the door for the limousine driver.** The police searched his home but the shirt was never found.^{[a][b][c][d]}
 - Hair consistent with Goldman was found on Brown and clothing fibers consistent with Brown was found on Goldman. This supported the prosecution's theory that the assailant killed Brown first, then Goldman, and afterwards returned to Brown to cut her throat. The hair consistent with Brown that was found on the Rockingham glove was torn which also supports the prosecution claim that the killer grabbed Brown by her hair to cut her throat.^{[a][c]}
 - Fibers that were only used in the 1993-1994 model year **Ford Bronco**, the same car that Simpson owns, were found on both victims, the knit cap and on both gloves.^{[a][b][c][d][e][f]}
 - The glove found at Simpson's home that belonged to the murderer had hair and clothing fibers consistent with Simpson, Brown and Goldman as well as fibers from a rare and expensive pair of Bruno Magli Italian shoes.** He determined the shoes were a size 12, the same size that Simpson wore, and are only sold at Bloomingdales. Only 29 pairs of that size were sold in the U.S. and one of them was sold at the same store that Simpson often buys his shoes from. Bodziak also testified that, despite two sets of footprints at the crime scene, only one attacker was present because they were all made by the same shoes. During cross-examination Bailey suggested the murderer deliberately wore shoes that were the wrong size, which the jury dismissed as "ridiculous".^{[a][b][c][d][e][f][g][h][i][j][k][l][m][n][o][p][q][r][s][t][u][v][w][x][y][z][aa][ab][ac][ad][ae][af][ag][ah][ai][aj][ak][al][am][an][ao][ap][aq][ar][as][at][au][av][aw][ax][ay][az][ba][bb][bc][bd][be][bf][bg][bh][bi][bj][bk][bl][bm][bn][bo][bp][bq][br][bs][bt][bu][bv][bw][bx][by][bz][ca][cb][cc][cd][ce][cf][cg][ch][ci][cj][ck][cl][cm][cn][co][cp][cq][cr][cs][ct][cu][cv][cw][cx][cy][cz][da][db][dc][dd][de][df][dg][dh][di][dj][dk][dl][dm][dn][do][dp][dq][dr][ds][dt][du][dv][dw][dx][dy][dz][ea][eb][ec][ed][ee][ef][eg][eh][ei][ej][ek][el][em][en][eo][ep][eq][er][es][et][eu][ev][ew][ex][ey][ez][fa][fb][fc][fd][fe][ff][fg][fh][fi][fj][fk][fl][fm][fn][fo][fp][fq][fr][fs][ft][fu][fv][fw][fx][fy][fz][ga][gb][gc][gd][ge][gf][gg][gh][gi][gj][gk][gl][gm][gn][go][gp][gq][gr][gs][gt][gu][gv][gw][gx][gy][gz][ha][hb][hc][hd][he][hf][hg][hh][hi][hj][hk][hl][hm][hn][ho][hp][hq][hr][hs][ht][hu][hv][hw][hx][hy][hz][ia][ib][ic][id][ie][if][ig][ih][ii][ij][ik][il][im][in][io][ip][iq][ir][is][it][iu][iv][iw][ix][iy][iz][ja][jb][jc][jd][je][jf][jg][jh][ji][jj][jk][jl][jm][jn][jo][jp][jq][jr][js][jt][ju][jv][jw][jx][jy][jz][ka][kb][kc][kd][ke][kf][kg][kh][ki][kj][kk][kl][km][kn][ko][kp][kq][kr][ks][kt][ku][kv][kw][kx][ky][kz][la][lb][lc][ld][le][lf][lg][lh][li][lj][lk][ll][lm][ln][lo][lp][lq][lr][ls][lt][lu][lv][lw][lx][ly][lz][ma][mb][mc][md][me][mf][mg][mh][mi][mj][mk][ml][mm][mn][mo][mp][mq][mr][ms][mt][mu][mv][mw][mx][my][mz][na][nb][nc][nd][ne][nf][ng][nh][ni][nj][nk][nl][nm][nn][no][np][nq][nr][ns][nt][nu][nv][nw][nx][ny][nz][oa][ob][oc][od][oe][of][og][oh][oi][oj][ok][ol][om][on][oo][op][oq][or][os][ot][ou][ov][ow][ox][oy][oz][pa][pb][pc][pd][pe][pf][pg][ph][pi][pj][pk][pl][pm][pn][po][pp][pq][pr][ps][pt][pu][pv][pw][px][py][pz][qa][qb][qc][qd][qe][qf][qg][qh][qi][qj][qk][ql][qm][qn][qo][qp][qq][qr][qs][qt][qu][qv][qw][qx][qy][qz][ra][rb][rc][rd][re][rf][rg][rh][ri][rj][rk][rl][rm][rn][ro][rp][rq][rr][rs][rt][ru][rv][rw][rx][ry][rz][sa][sb][sc][sd][se][sf][sg][sh][si][sj][sk][sl][sm][sn][so][sp][sq][sr][ss][st][su][sv][sw][sx][sy][sz][ta][tb][tc][td][te][tf][tg][th][ti][tj][tk][tl][tm][tn][to][tp][tq][tr][ts][tt][tu][tv][tw][tx][ty][tz][ua][ub][uc][ud][ue][uf][ug][uh][ui][uj][uk][ul][um][un][uo][up][uq][ur][us][ut][uu][uv][uw][ux][uy][uz][va][vb][vc][vd][ve][vf][vg][vh][vi][vj][vk][vl][vm][vn][vo][vp][vq][vr][vs][vt][vu][vv][vw][vx][vy][vz][wa][wb][wc][wd][we][wf][wg][wh][wi][wj][wk][wl][wm][wn][wo][wp][wq][wr][ws][wt][wu][wv][ww][wx][wy][wz][xa][xb][xc][xd][xe][xf][xg][xh][xi][xj][xk][xl][xm][xn][xo][xp][xq][xr][xs][xt][xu][xv][xw][xx][xy][xz][ya][yb][yc][yd][ye][yf][yg][yh][yi][yj][yk][yl][ym][yn][yo][yp][yq][yr][ys][yt][yu][yv][yw][yx][yy][yz][za][zb][zc][zd][ze][zf][zg][zh][zi][zj][zk][zl][zm][zn][zo][zp][zq][zr][zs][zt][zu][zv][zw][zx][zy][zz]}

Shoepoint analysis[edit]

On June 19, FBI shoeprint expert William J. Bodziak testified that the **bloody shoeprints found at the crime scene and inside Simpson's Bronco were made from a rare and expensive pair of Bruno Magli Italian shoes.** He determined the shoes were a size 12, the same size that Simpson wore, and are only sold at Bloomingdales. Only 29 pairs of that size were sold in the U.S. and one of them was sold at the same store that Simpson often buys his shoes from. Bodziak also testified that, despite two sets of footprints at the crime scene, only one attacker was present because they were all made by the same shoes. During cross-examination Bailey suggested the murderer deliberately wore shoes that were the wrong size, which the jury dismissed as "ridiculous".^{[a][b][c][d][e][f][g][h][i][j][k][l][m][n][o][p][q][r][s][t][u][v][w][x][y][z][aa][ab][ac][ad][ae][af][ag][ah][ai][aj][ak][al][am][an][ao][ap][aq][ar][as][at][au][av][aw][ax][ay][az][ba][bb][bc][bd][be][bf][bg][bh][bi][bj][bk][bl][bm][bn][bo][bp][bq][br][bs][bt][bu][bv][bw][bx][by][bz][ca][cb][cc][cd][ce][cf][cg][ch][ci][cj][ck][cl][cm][cn][co][cp][cq][cr][cs][ct][cu][cv][cw][cx][cy][cz][da][db][dc][dd][de][df][dg][dh][di][dj][dk][dl][dm][dn][do][dp][dq][dr][ds][dt][du][dv][dw][dx][dy][dz][ea][eb][ec][ed][ee][ef][eg][eh][ei][ej][ek][el][em][en][eo][ep][eq][er][es][et][eu][ev][ew][ex][ey][ez][fa][fb][fc][fd][fe][ff][fg][fh][fi][fj][fk][fl][fm][fn][fo][fp][fq][fr][fs][ft][fu][fv][fw][fx][fy][fz][ga][gb][gc][gd][ge][gf][gg][gh][gi][gj][gk][gl][gm][gn][go][gp][gq][gr][gs][gt][gu][gv][gw][gx][gy][gz][ha][hb][hc][hd][he][hf][hg][hh][hi][hj][hk][hl][hm][hn][ho][hp][hq][hr][hs][ht][hu][hv][hw][hx][hy][hz][ia][ib][ic][id][ie][if][ig][ih][ii][ij][ik][il][im][in][io][ip][iq][ir][is][it][iu][iv][iw][ix][iy][iz][ja][jb][jc][jd][je][jf][jg][jh][ji][jj][jk][jl][jm][jn][jo][jp][jq][jr][js][jt][ju][jv][jw][jx][jy][jz][ka][kb][kc][kd][ke][kf][kg][kh][ki][kj][kk][kl][km][kn][ko][kp][kq][kr][ks][kt][ku][kv][kw][kx][ky][kz][la][lb][lc][ld][le][lf][lg][lh][li][lj][lk][ll][lm][ln][lo][lp][lq][lr][ls][lt][lu][lv][lw][lx][ly][lz][ma][mb][mc][md][me][mf][mg][mh][mi][mj][mk][ml][mm][mn][mo][mp][mq][mr][ms][mt][mu][mv][mw][mx][my][mz][na][nb][nc][nd][ne][nf][ng][nh][ni][nj][nk][nl][nm][nn][no][np][nq][nr][ns][nt][nu][nv][nw][nx][ny][nz][oa][ob][oc][od][oe][of][og][oh][oi][oj][ok][ol][om][on][oo][op][oq][or][os][ot][ou][ov][ow][ox][oy][oz][pa][pb][pc][pd][pe][pf][pg][ph][pi][pj][pk][pl][pm][pn][po][pp][pq][pr][ps][pt][pu][pv][pw][px][py][pz][qa][qb][qc][qd][qe][qf][qg][qh][qi][qj][qk][ql][qm][qn][qo][qp][qq][qr][qs][qt][qu][qv][qw][qx][qy][qz][ra][rb][rc][rd][re][rf][rg][rh][ri][rj][rk][rl][rm][rn][ro][rp][rq][rr][rs][rt][ru][rv][rw][rx][ry][rz][sa][sb][sc][sd][se][sf][sg][sh][si][sj][sk][sl][sm][sn][so][sp][sq][sr][ss][st][su][sv][sw][sx][sy][sz][ta][tb][tc][td][te][tf][tg][th][ti][tj][tk][tl][tm][tn][to][tp][tq][tr][ts][tt][tu][tv][tw][tx][ty][tz][ua][ub][uc][ud][ue][uf][ug][uh][ui][uj][uk][ul][um][un][uo][up][uq][ur][us][ut][uu][uv][uw][ux][uy][uz][va][vb][vc][vd][ve][vf][vg][vh][vi][vj][vk][vl][vm][vn][vo][vp][vq][vr][vs][vt][vu][vv][vw][vx][vy][vz][wa][wb][wc][wd][we][wf][wg][wh][wi][wj][wk][wl][wm][wn][wo][wp][wq][wr][ws][wt][wu][wv][ww][wx][wy][wz][xa][xb][xc][xd][xe][xf][xg][xh][xi][xj][xk][xl][xm][xn][xo][xp][xq][xr][xs][xt][xu][xv][xw][xx][xy][xz][ya][yb][yc][yd][ye][yf][yg][yh][yi][yj][yk][yl][ym][yn][yo][yp][yq][yr][ys][yt][yu][yv][yw][yx][yy][yz][za][zb][zc][zd][ze][zf][zg][zh][zi][zj][zk][zl][zm][zn][zo][zp][zq][zr][zs][zt][zu][zv][zw][zx][zy][zz]}

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/O._J._Simpson_murder_case>

The Trial of O. J. Simpson: The Incriminating Evidence The DNA Evidence

O. J. Simpson: The Timeline	Criminal Trial Evidence	Incriminating Facts that the Criminal Jury Was Not Permitted or Able to Consider
 <p>The matching bloody gloves found at the murder scene and outside Simpson's home</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">The 9-1-1 call and the history of Simpson's violence directed at Nicole Brown.Hair evidence: (1) hairs consistent with that of Simpson found on cap at Bundy residence, (2) hairs consistent with that of Simpson found on Ron Goldman's shirt.Fiber evidence: (1) cotton fibers consistent with the carpet in the Bronco found on glove at Rockingham, (2) fibers consistent with the carpet from the Bronco found on cap at Bundy residence.Blood evidence: (1) killer dropped blood near shoe prints at Bundy, (2) blood dropped at Bundy was of same type as Simpson's (about 0.5% of population would match), (3) Simpson had fresh cuts on left hand on day after murder, (4) blood found in Bronco, (5) blood found in foyer and master bedroom of Simpson home, (6) blood found on Simpson's driveway, (6) blood on socks in OJ's home matched Nicole's.Glove evidence: (1) left glove found at Bundy and right glove found at Simpson residence are Aris Light gloves, size XL, (2) Nicole Brown bought pair of Aris Light XL gloves in 1990 at Bloomingdale's, (3) Simpson wore Aris Light gloves from 1990 to June, 1994.Shoe evidence: (1) shoe prints found at Bundy were from a size 12 Bruno Magli shoe, (2) bloody shoe impression on Bronco carpet is consistent with a Magli shoe, (3) Simpson wore a size 12 shoe.Other evidence: (1) flight in Bronco, (2) strange reaction to phone call informing him of Nicole Brown's death, etc.	 <p>Blood stains and evidence markers at the crime scene</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Simpson did not testify at his criminal trial. Defense attorneys will almost always call as a witness an articulate client that they believe to be innocent.Subsequent to the trial defense attorneys talking about the trial have been careful to say "the jury did the right thing," while not stating that Simpson was in fact innocent.Subsequent to the trial, Simpson has devoted no real effort to tracking down the "real killer," nor has any significant evidence surfaced suggesting that the killer was anyone other than Simpson.The jury was not allowed to hear testimony concerning Simpson's rumored jailhouse confession to Rosie Grier.Subsequent to the criminal trial other evidence of Simpson's guilt surfaced. The most significant of the new evidence may have been photographs of Simpson wearing Bruno Magli shoes. The new evidence, together with much of the evidence considered in the criminal trial, convinced a civil jury that Simpson murdered Nicole Brown and Ronald Goldman.In his 2007 book, <i>If I Did It</i>, Simpson (for all intents and purposes) confessed. The book describes in detail events leading up to the moment of the murders.

From <<http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/trials/simpson/evidence.html>>

football player and beloved celebrity. Changing that initial perception was going to be tough. While the abundance of evidence certainly provided more than enough to do so, the doubts cast by the sloppy police work were enough of a window. Additionally, some jurors have since admitted that the verdict was retribution for the acquittal of white police officers in the beating of Rodney King in 1992.

From <<https://www.crimemuseum.org/crime-library/famous-murders/forensic-investigation-of-the-oj-simpson-trial/>>

Chain of Custody

Tuesday, September 28, 2021 6:50 PM

What Is Chain of Custody? Definition and Examples

Evidence bag with blood sample. Science Photo Library / Getty Images

In criminal and civil law, the term “chain of custody” refers to the order in which items of evidence have been handled during the investigation of a case. Proving that an item has been properly handled through an unbroken chain of custody is required for it to be legally considered as evidence in court. While often unnoticed outside the courthouse, proper chain of custody has been a crucial factor in high-profile cases, such as the 1994 murder trial of former professional football star O.J. Simpson.

Key Takeaways

- Chain of custody is a legal term referring to the order and manner in which physical or electronic evidence in criminal and civil investigations has been handled.
- In criminal trials, the prosecution must typically prove that all evidence was handled according to a properly documented and unbroken chain of custody.
- Crime-related items found not to have followed a properly documented and unbroken chain of custody may not be allowed as evidence in trials.

Chain of Custody Definition

In practice, a chain of custody is a chronological paper trail documenting when, how, and by whom individual items of physical or electronic evidence—such as cell phone logs—were collected, handled, analyzed, or otherwise controlled during an investigation. Under the law, an item will not be accepted as evidence during the trial—will not be seen by the jury—unless the chain of custody is an unbroken and properly documented trail without gaps or discrepancies. In order to convict a defendant of a crime, the evidence against them must have been handled in a meticulously careful manner to prevent tampering or contamination. In court, the chain of custody documentation is presented by the prosecution in order to prove that the item of evidence is, in fact, related to the alleged crime, and that it had been in the possession of the defendant. In an effort to establish a [reasonable doubt of guilt](#), the defense looks for holes or acts of mishandling in the chain of custody to show, for example, that the item may have been fraudulently “planted” to make the accused person appear guilty.

In the O.J. Simpson trial, for example, Simpson’s defense showed that crime scene blood samples had been in the possession of multiple investigating officers for various lengths of time without being properly recorded on the Chain of Custody Form. This omission enabled the defense to create doubt in the minds of the jurors that blood evidence linking Simpson to the crime could have been planted or contaminated in order to frame him.

From the time it is collected until it appears in court, an item of evidence must always be in the physical custody of an identifiable, legally-authorized person.

Thus, a chain of custody in a criminal case might be:

- A police officer collects a gun at the crime scene and places it in a sealed container.
- The police officer gives the gun to a police [forensics technician](#).
- The forensics technician removes the gun from the container, collects fingerprints and other evidence present on the weapon, and places the gun along with the evidence collected from it back into the sealed container.
- The forensics technician gives the gun and related evidence to a police evidence technician.
- The evidence technician stores the gun and related evidence in a secure place and records everyone who accesses the evidence during the investigation until final disposition of the case.

Items of evidence are typically moved in and out of storage and handled by different people. All changes in the possession, handling, and analysis of items of evidence must be recorded on a Chain of Custody Form.

From <<https://www.thoughtco.com/chain-of-custody-4589132>>

Motive Means and Opportunity

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In seeking "indicators of suspicion" in investigations, suspects will need to have had:

- Motive to commit the crime (for example, financial gain or to seek revenge)
 - Means to commit the crime (including tools and physical capabilities)
 - Opportunity to commit the crime (including being at the crime scene at the time of the offence)
- They will also establish the relationships between the victim and any potential offenders

From <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Criminal_investigation>

In U.S. criminal law, means, motive, and opportunity is a common summation of the three aspects of a crime that must be established before guilt can possibly be determined in a criminal proceeding. Respectively, they refer to: the ability of the defendant to commit the crime (means), the reason the defendant committed the crime (motive), and whether the defendant had the chance to commit the crime (opportunity).

From <<https://caucus99percent.com/content/criminal-justice-101-means-motive-and-opportunity>>

THE MYSTERY BONES

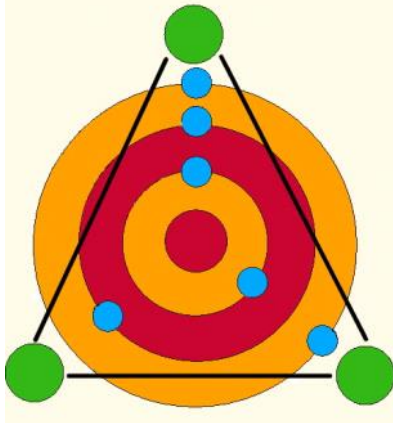
They are the core of the plot that you flesh out a mystery on.

Why did the killer kill?

How did the killer do it?

When did it happen?

Once you know the answer to those questions you are on your way to constructing a whodunnit.



MOTIVE, METHOD & OPPORTUNITY

build a TARGET and show you

who is in the Crosshairs ...

You have as many words as you need to tell your story and not a word longer.

It may or may not happen quickly.

In murder mystery entertainment, there is a very short amount of time to get the relevant information out so you start off by making sure that every suspect has a motive.

From <<https://mysteryfactory.com/mystery-scripts-motive-method-opportunity/>>