



# Jensen

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ACCOMPLICE THEORY  
**DECLASSIFIED**  
**\*\* CONFIDENTIAL REPORT \*\***

1994 OJ Simpson Accomplice

As a Private Investigator and because Jason Jensen appears regularly as a guest on Court TV, he was asked to review, and corroborate the Accomplice Theory concerning the Nicole Brown Simpson & Ronald Goldman Double-Murder, which occurred on June 12, 1994. The Investigator was provided the Miami New Times 9/21/2021 article recently published entitled, “A Mysterious Hollywood Script Suggests O.J. Simpson Had Company From Miami on That Fateful Night in 1994”. In addition, the Investigator reviewed other publicly available Brown Simpson/Goldman case information to discuss the following.

## **Question: Was Charlie Ehrlich an Accomplice to the Simpson/Goldman murders?**

Since the question hinges on whether Charlie Ehrlich was OJ Simpson’s accomplice, we first turn to any statements made by OJ Simpson concerning a possible role that Charlie Ehrlich may have played in the June 12, 1994 murders. Simpson wrote a book “If I Did It”; it was originally published on September 13, 2007. Before the book was published Simpson was interviewed by

Fox in 2006 about the book. For the purpose of this Report, said book “If I Did It” will be referred to as a Written Statement and Simpson’s 2006 Fox Interview shall be referred to as an Oral Statement, respectively.<sup>i</sup>

Before we accept either the Oral Statement or the Written Statement as statements in fact or admissions of a crime confessed by the Declarant, we analyzed the statements for their trustworthiness and we corroborated them, wherever possible, with known facts in evidence to properly verify the veracity of the statements. Simpson is the Declarant, and in both statements Simpson described the murders of Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald Goldman in great detail, but while doing so attempted to qualify the admissions as a hypothetical.

However, in order to be a true hypothetical, there are key words and phrases used in the English language that we come to expect in order to accept them as hypotheticals. When stating a hypothetical in the English language, the speaker will use the past subjunctive form of a verb after “*as if*” to indicate a hypothetical scenario in the present, and a speaker is expected to use *had + past perfect* to indicate a hypothetical scenario in the past.

Moreover, when someone is describing a hypothetical they frequently if not always include qualifiers such as “I think” or “I would”. Hypotheticals do not affirm facts using the first person in the past tense, e.g. “We drove”, “I said”, “I grabbed”, etc. Rather things are stated “I think we would have driven”, “I would have said”, “I would have grabbed”, etc.

In Simpson’s 2006 Oral Statement, said Oral Statement was video recorded by his Fox interviewer. The Interview is available online. In the Oral Statement, Simpson claimed or asserted throughout the interview he would be describing a “hypothetical”. And even at one point, he stopped himself from going on with his description in order to back-up, and remind the interviewer these were only hypotheticals. In the middle of providing graphic details, Simpson stopped, chuckled (as if duping laughter), and attempted to back-track claiming all he just described was protected and being presented as hypothetical only, but throughout the statement concerning Chapter 6 of his book, “If I Did It” he never used “as if” or “I would have [blank]”.

In light of these considerations, the 2006 Interview must be accepted as admissions rather than as an offered hypothetical for the purpose of this report.\* (Regardless, where possible, said “admissions” will be corroborated with other evidence, voiding blind acceptance on its face).

## **Relevant Admission of OJ Simpson's Oral Statement**

A summary of OJ Simpson's admissions obtained from his Oral Statement are depicted below, including numerous references to "Charlie" which appeared to be reference to Charlie Ehrlich.

In Simpson's discussion about Chapter 6 – The Night in Question, Simpson admitted the following –

- 1) An individual named "Charlie" approached Simpson and informed him, "You won't believe what's going on over there (referring to Nicole Brown Simpson's house on Bundy)
- 2) They (Simpson and "Charlie") drive to Bundy in the Bronco, and they park in the alley behind Nicole's house
- 3) Simpson puts on a cap and gloves
- 4) Simpson grabbed his knife stored under his seat, that he keeps there "for the crazies" because you cannot travel with a gun in your vehicle in California
- 5) Simpson stated "Charlie" said you're not bringing that (referring to the knife) and Charlie took the knife from Simpson
- 6) Simpson entered Nicole's back gate and walked around to the front of the home
- 7) Simpson noticed Nicole was preparing for company
- 8) An adult male arrived, later identified as Ronald Goldman
- 9) "Charlie" followed Ronald into the yard making sure there was no problem.
- 10) Simpson was in a mood and was fed up
- 11) Nicole came out and they exchanged words about Ronald Goldman – an argument ensued
- 12) Nicole told Simpson to get out, and Simpson didn't like it. (He expressed there were things leading up to this moment in time over that past two weeks that have irritated him)
- 13) "Charlie" still had the knife on him
- 14) Things got heated
- 15) Nicole fell and got hurt and Goldman got into a fighting posture
- 16) Simpson asked Goldman, "Do you think you can kick my ass?"

- 17) Simpson remembered he grabbed the knife away from “Charlie”
- 18) Simpson asserted not remembering much at that point; blacking out in other words
- 19) Simpson paused the interview with laughter and asserted he has to “backup again” to characterize this story was still a hypothetical
- 20) Simpson addressed never seeing so much blood in his life at the murder scene
- 21) Simpson addressed removing a glove to take the knife stating he didn’t have a conscious memory of doing that but “obviously” he must have because they found the glove there
- 22) Simpson described the crime as “horrible, absolutely horrible”
- 23) Simpson stated “Charlie” panicked, claiming “Charlie” kept telling Simpson, “We’ve got to get out of here”
- 24) Simpson took off his shoes, pants and shirt and dropped them in a bundle
- 25) Simpson explained that somebody had to get rid of the bloody clothes
- 26) Simpson left his keys and wallet in his pants pocket and so had to go back to get them.  
Simpson added, “Being honest, I know that to be true.”
- 27) Simpson believed “Charlie” was hysterical, and said “Charlie” was screaming “Jesus Christ, OJ, Jesus Christ.” Simpson said “Charlie” was in a panic, so he told “Charlie” to shut up and let’s get out of here.”
- 28) Simpson and “Charlie” got back into the Bronco, and they went home to the back;  
Simpson walked home between his tennis court and the neighbor’s tennis court
- 29) Simpson said, at home he took a shower.

Simpson made repeated references to “Charlie”, acknowledging Charlie was present, believed to be Charlie Ehrlich, but Simpson did not accuse “Charlie” of participating in the commission of the murders. Instead, he only described him as being present. Whether the facts stated above would be sufficient to satisfy the meaning of *Accomplice* under California law is deferred to California jurisprudence. But the Investigator will declare that under the U.S. Constitution, a material witness has an affirmative right to remain silent under the Fifth Amendment. Moreover, the presumption of innocence requires when two competing theories conflict, the presumption yields towards the innocent explanation over the assumption of guilt.

## **Crime Scene Photo Analysis – Position of Victim's Bodies**

Simpson's admissions of "Charlie" being present is supported by a crime scene photo analysis. In a review of crime scene photos and a diagram of the crime scene, we see two victims - A female, Nicole Brown Simpson, at the base of her stairs, and a male victim, Ronald Goldman lying at the left of the stairs. The fact that Goldman was backed away from the front gate, and away from Nicole Brown Simpson, and because his shirt was pulled up is significant. The combination of these three facts suggest another individual was present. The location of Goldman is consistent with Simpson's admission that he had been followed into the gate. Once confronted by two men, Goldman backed himself to the only remaining area in the yard to stand his ground.



The diagram above is consistent, and appears to be an accurate representation of the placement of victims' bodies as depicted in the photos below.



Clearly, Ronald Goldman's shirt is pulled up to his shoulders.



The victim Ronald Goldman appears to have been backed to the location he was assaulted, he was restrained or detained by an individual, and during the exchange Goldman attempted to free himself. The assailant must have had hold of his shirt. As Goldman attempted to pull away, his shirt was pulled up.

The sequence of these two murders is that Ronald Goldman was murdered first, and that Nicole Brown Simpson was incapacitated almost simultaneously, then murdered subsequently thereafter. That sequence corroborated the admissions by Simpson in his Oral Statement, and also falls in line with key pieces of evidence that were testified to during the trial. To reiterate, Ronald Goldman's shirt signified he was physically restrained and attempted to break free.



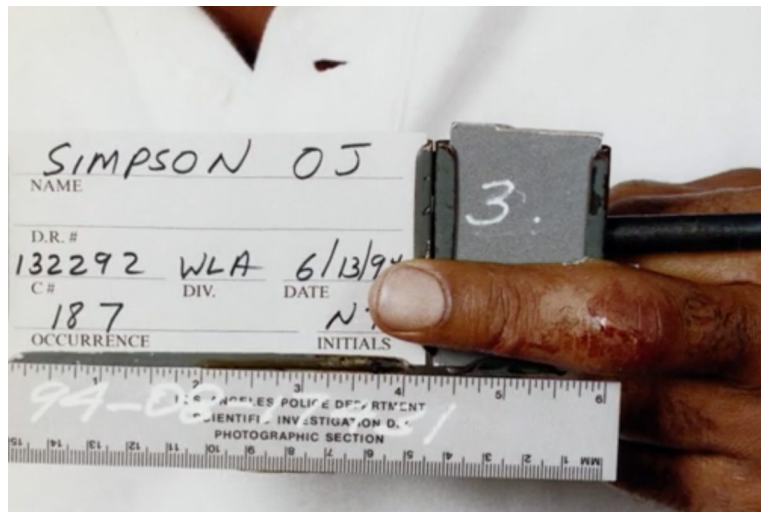
Moreover, a closer look at one of Goldman's hands we see injuries consistent of an individual who is involved a fist fight. He was fighting for his life.



If Goldman were involved in a fist fight with Simpson, we would expect the same kinds of injuries on Simpson, especially upon his face, and/or, ribs. However, immediately following Simpson's arrest, law enforcement photographed Simpson. The photos taken do not show Simpson having received any injuries consistent with being in a physical altercation or fist fight.



Simpson had no scratches, abrasions, or contusions upon his face, not one. The only notable injury was a small laceration near the proximal inter-phalangeal joint of his middle finger.



This photographic evidence demonstrated that Simpson was not involved in a fist fight with anyone, and in particular, Simpson was not in a fist fight with Ronald Goldman. What this injury does show is that Simpson was involved in the unlawful use of violence with a weapon that being a knife, and he either stabbed his own finger as he held onto a victim, or if Charlie had possessed a knife, a double edged knife, which is reflective of the wounds suffered by Ronald Goldman, then it is very possible, that during his wild stabbing, Charlie may have struck OJ in the finger. *(Dr. Irwin Golden, the actual Coroner, testifies under oath, that; 'There are two morphologically different types of stab wounds on the victims.')*

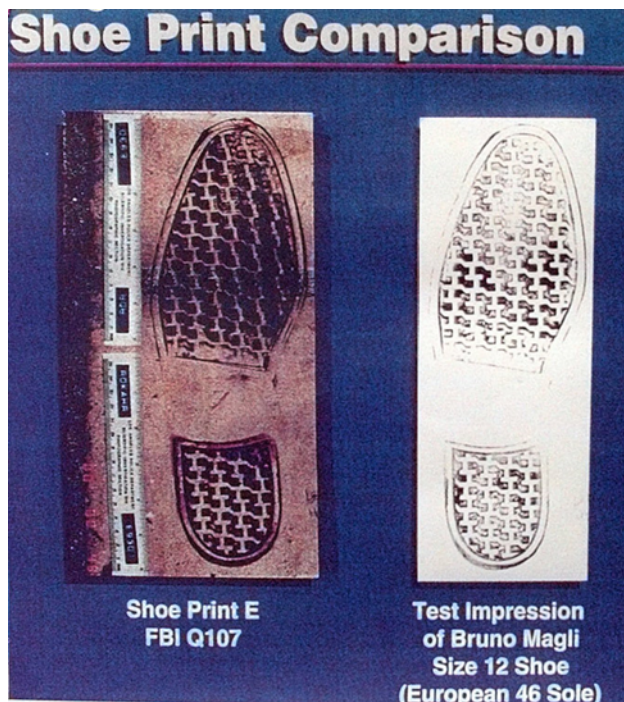


## - Shoeprints and Related Blood Stains

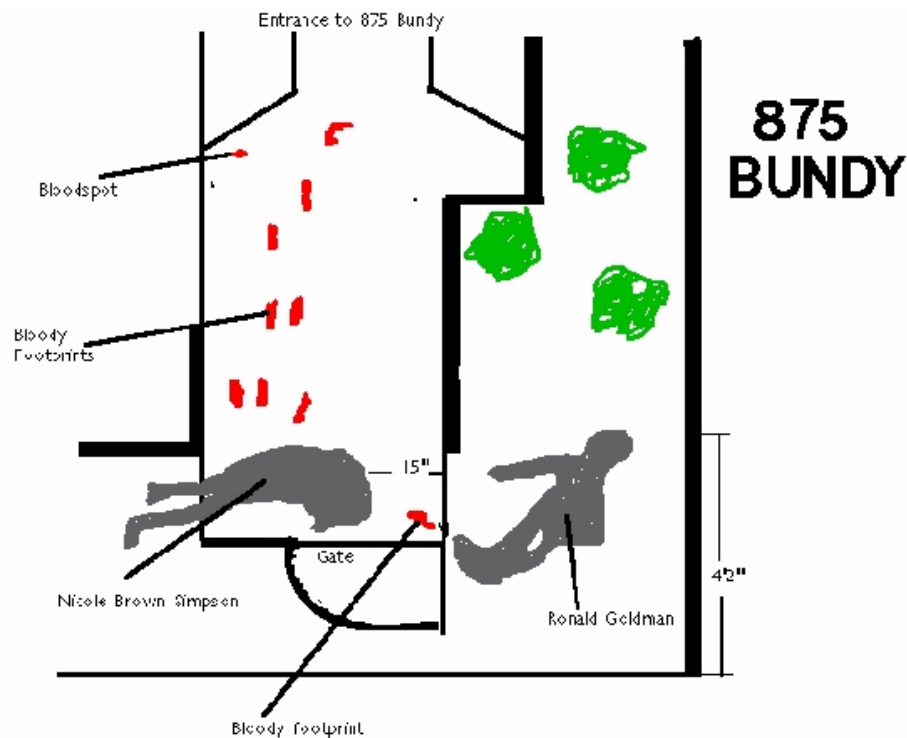
According to reports, and famed Forensic Pathologist, Dr. Henry Lee, there were two sets of bloody shoe prints at the crime scene. (1) Z-shaped/Bruno Magli, (2) Parallel-lined.



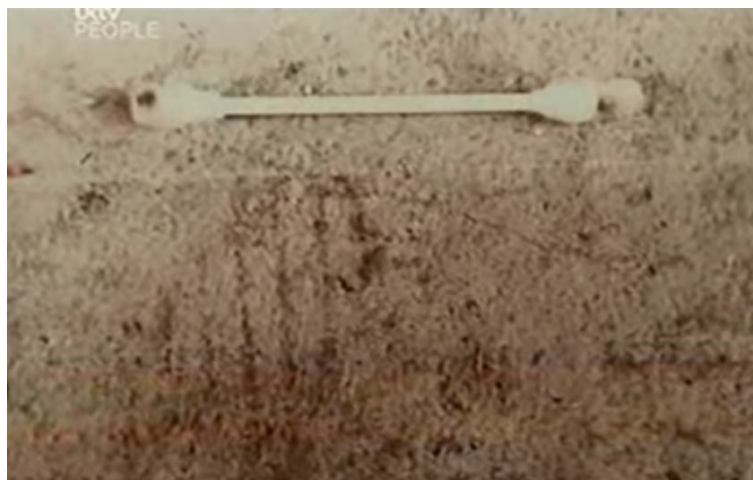
The most notable were the Bruno Magli shoe prints, now made famous by the trial. At the crime scene we see clear patterns matching the alleged Bruno Magli shoes, and the Parallel-lined shoes.



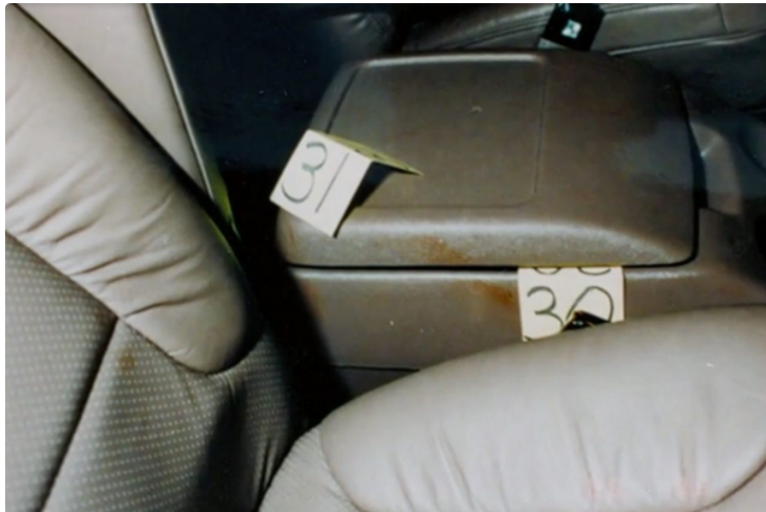
In the single example above, we see a stain matching the Bruno Magli pattern. According to Investigators, those prints were well documented. The diagram below demonstrated the locations of the Bruno Magli prints.



The diagram does not reveal the locations of the other prints. One photo image, this Investigator did obtain, was that of a Parallel-lined single print, from the Bundy walkway. This image is distinctly different from the Bruno Magli shoe prints. *(From Dr. Henry Lee's files/discovery.)*



Also concerning Simpson's Bronco, there was blood stain known as a wipe. It is a transfer stain from a blood source, and it is transferred by making contact with another surface. In the passenger seat of Simpson's Bronco there was a wipe transfer stain on the right side of the center console. That stain indicated that an individual with blood on him was seated in the passenger seat, and also could be holding the 'bloody bundle of clothing and evidence', in his lap, as OJ describes in his book, "If I Did It". *(There is also a blood smear on the steering wheel that does not come back to Nicole, Ron, or OJ.)*



There had to be a driver, and so since there was a passenger, that indicated a second person. Either Simpson was the driver, and "Charlie" was the passenger, or "Charlie" was the driver, and Simpson was the passenger.

## **The Infamous Glove**

According to Simpson's Oral Statement, Simpson arrived at Nicole Brown Simpson's home he was wearing Gloves. Also, Simpson admitted that when he obtained the Knife from "Charlie" he removed the Glove. The Glove was found at the crime scene where the knife attack occurred.





### **Male's Hat Left in Bronco (*Mafia-style, Paper-Boy Hat*)**

In addition to the wipe transfer bloodstain found on the passenger side of Bronco described above, there was also a Male's Paper-Boy Hat found on the floor of the driver's side. This Hat did not belong to OJ Simpson, and from an interview, the Investigator learned that this Hat was not only too small to fit OJ's large head, i.e., the Hat size being a 7 1/8, but that inside of Charlie's Confessional Audio Tape, and Written Version, the Hat is referred to as; *'A piece of evidence being left behind in the White Bronco'*. IF the Hat remains in evidence, it should be tested for DNA using the standards currently in effect.



### **Victimology – Nicole Brown Simpson**

In approximately 58% of murder cases, the victim knows her attacker or attackers. In the case of Nicole Brown Simpson, by Simpson's own admissions her perpetrator was her estranged

husband, Simpson, which can be characterized as a domestic homicide. It is also stated in Charlie's Taped and Written Confession, that famed Mafioso Joseph Ippolito, Jr., i.e. Charlie's boss, personally knew OJ Simpson, Nicole Brown Simpson, and Faye Resnick. *(Photo below is of Charlie Ehrlich and OJ Simpson, reuniting years after the murders, with the Nicole Brown Simpson look-a-like, Christie Prody, i.e., OJ's girlfriend, seated between them.)*



## **Other Crimes**

As stated above, to reiterate, the Oral Statement, the interview of OJ Simpson with Fox occurred in 2006. In that interview he asserted his story was a hypothetical and that at that time it appeared his usage of a man's name "Charlie" was done so in a generic way as if to say "In my hypothetical I would have a John Doe with me; it would be a two-man crime. For the sake of this conversation we will call him 'Charlie'."

When Simpson wrote his book "If I Did It", and during this interview, he was not thinking that a year later he would once again be charged with a crime. In 2007, Simpson was involved in an

armed robbery in Las Vegas for which was convicted. That being said, he also wouldn't know that a year following the Interview, that he would be charged along with accomplices, if any, during the commission of that crime. In hindsight, we know that Charlie Ehrlich was present with Simpson in that robbery. We see from surveillance footage, Charlie Ehrlich carrying a box of items removed from the hotel room.



In a CNN interview concerning Simpson's sentencing for the armed robbery conviction, Charlie Ehrlich defended Simpson asserting that Simpson was not aware that the other men accompanying them had guns and that they would have guns involved.

### **DNA Testing**

One on-line source, this Investigator reviewed, claims there were unidentified DNA and fingerprints found at the crime scene, along with the different sets of blood shoe prints.

The two killer theory was also bolstered by still unidentified DNA and fingerprints found at the crime scene, untested blood spatter on Nicole's back and what appeared to be two different sets of bloody footprints on the pathway.

It is reasonably expected that said evidence is still in evidence at the Los Angeles Police Department. Those items of evidence should be compared with Charlie Ehrlich.

## **Conclusion**

By no means is this report intended to be an exhaustive review of all the records and evidence, both released to the public and withheld inside police case files and the evidence room. However, that being said, there is clear evidence as demonstrated above, that a reasonable person could conclude that Charlie Ehrlich was present at the crime scene during the murders of Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald Goldman. Either he was an accomplice as defined under California law, or he was a material witness, who had exercised his right to remain silent under the 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

## **End of Report**

For any questions, please contact Jason Jensen at 801-759-2248.

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<sup>i</sup> For ease of drafting this report, since the Oral Statement is intended to be a verbal version of the printed book, the Written Statement, we'll only quote to and cite the Interview.