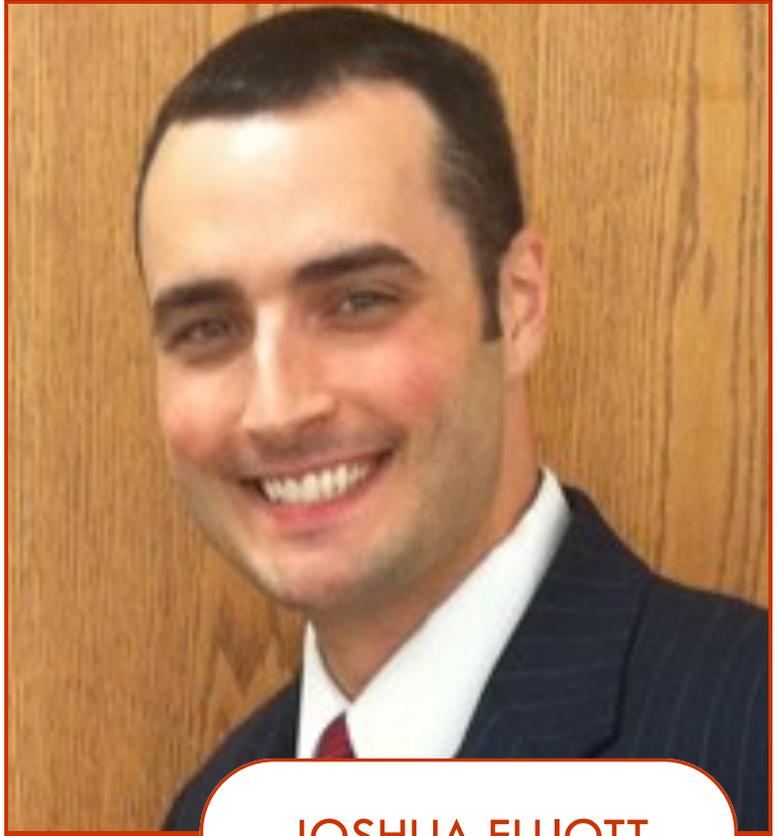


*PACIFIC NORTHWEST COURT
INTERPRETER CONFERENCE
PRESENTER*



JOSHUA ELLIOTT

Joshua Elliott is a Federally and State Certified Court Interpreter who holds a Master's of Arts degree in Spanish from the University of Louisville and a Bachelor of Arts degree in Spanish from Murray State University. He has also been certified as a medical interpreter through the Certification Commission for Healthcare Interpreters. After serving a stint in the United States Border Patrol in Southern California, Joshua joined Humana Insurance Company, where he spent several years working with Humana's Spanish-speaking clientele in a variety of capacities. Joshua has over eight years of experience as a staff interpreter in the state of Kentucky, and he is now Manager of Court Interpreting Services with the Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts. Joshua has done extensive work as an interpreter trainer, routinely presenting topics of interest to aspiring and advanced interpreters alike in venues across the nation. He is also a core faculty member of the Court Interpreter Training Institute (CITI) in Tucson, AZ, a program from which he also graduated in 2009. Lastly, Joshua was fortunate enough to marry the love of his life, and he and his wife have been blessed with 2 beautiful sons and a precious little girl!

Pacific Northwest Court Interpreter Conference Workshops

Advanced Skills Development for Spanish Court Interpreters

June 25, 2016 9:00 AM - 4:30 PM

Joshua Elliott

The purpose of the Advanced Skills Development Workshop is to provide continuing training for Spanish court interpreters who are already practicing in the field. The workshop will emphasize a **hands-on approach**, and the instructor will work to create a challenging yet entertaining atmosphere in which even the most experienced interpreters will be exposed to new practice techniques and learning methodologies. Attendees will work closely with the instructor to develop their individual interpreting skills through intense practice sessions and personalized feedback. Although the selected materials and exercises will certainly cover a wide range of subjects, special care will be taken to introduce concepts and terminology related to expert witness testimony, including weapons, drugs, and medical and ballistic forensics.

Registration Notes:

- Oregon Spanish Certified Court Interpreters will earn 6 Language Specific Continuing Education Credits for completing the workshop
- CE Approval is pending for CA, ID and WA
- Registrants will be required to bring digital recorders and headsets to the workshop that they can use to play back their interpreting performances. The OJD does have a limited amount of recorders and headsets available to loan out
- Registrants may also find it helpful to bring a laptop and other electronic resources

WORKSHOP AGENDA

Friday, June 25th, 2016

8:30 – 9:00 a.m.	Registration
9:00 – 9:15 a.m.	Introductions, Goals & Overview of the Course
9:15 – 9:45 a.m.	Sight Translation – Skills, Tips & Practice
9:45 – 10:35 a.m.	Sight Translation Skills Building – Group Exercises
10:35 – 10:45 a.m.	Break
10:45 – 12:00 p.m.	Note-Taking & Memory Retention
12:00 – 1:00 p.m.	Lunch
1:00 – 2:00 p.m.	Consecutive Skills Building – Group Exercises
2:00 – 3:00 p.m.	Simultaneous Skills Building – Group Exercises
3:00 – 3:10 p.m.	Break
3:10 – 4:00 p.m.	Instructor’s Choice
4:00 – 4:15 p.m.	Preparing Yourself for Success
4:15 – 4:30 p.m.	Evaluations & Closing Comments

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 - Consecutive Interpretation, Note-Taking & Memory Retention
 - Test Day – Preparing Yourself for Success

SIGHT TRANSLATION 1 – EXAMPLES OF POLICE REPORTS

Despondent male subject attempted suicide by overdosing on caffeine pills. Subject transported to Flower Hospital by Life Star Ambulance. Disorderly conduct charges filed through Northwood Mayor's court.

This PD received an anonymous call of a domestic in progress in the parking lot at Northwood Village Apartments. The male half was said to be in a black SUV and had just assaulted an individual in the parking lot. He fled the area. Upon arrival in the parking lot, no individuals were found. A short search of the area located a witness and eventually the victim. Information was obtained from both as well as physical evidence. A domestic violence incident was noted as having taken place. A warrant will be issued for the suspect.

Unit #1 was found off the roadway stuck in mud and unoccupied. Unit #1 had left the roadway on SB I-75 at the Wales Rd exit ramp, struck a light pole (knocking pole from base), and came to rest in grass ditch on side of roadway. Due to damage of vehicle, location, and smoke from vehicle, it was towed by Ray's towing. Driver unknown at this time.

On Saturday, February 13, 2010 shortly before 1120 hrs. the complainant, Erin K. Smith, was involved in a verbal argument inside her trailer at the Northwood Estates Trailer Park, 1905 Tracy Rd., Lot 119, Northwood, with Mr. Frank F. Wooten, the father of her child, while Erin was on the telephone with her friend, Heather McGuire. It got loud enough that the neighbor from Lot 120 yelled out from his lot to Ms. Smith to see if she was alright. Additionally, Ms. McGuire disconnected her call with Erin and notified the Northwood Police Department by telephone of the incident. Upon my arrival, Mr. Wooten was no longer at the residence. Ms. Smith advised me that during the argument, Frank had threatened to hit her in the face when he raised his fist at her. Charges were filed through Perrysburg Municipal Court for the M-4 Domestic Violence and Judge Osterud contacted by telephone. He set bond at 1225 hrs on 02-13-10 at \$7,500.00 with no 10% allowed. Warrant to be entered NORIS/LEADS. Message left with Prosecutor Ballenger's voicemail.

The complainant, Eric B. Smith, stated he left his Room #212 of the Express Motel, 301 Bihl Ave., Northwood, at 1113 hrs. on Friday, May 29, 2009, and returned at 1200 hrs. to find that the door to his room had been forced open and his two duffle bags with contents stolen from the room. The cellular telephone is not activated and used as a camera.

Sometime between 1100-1230 hrs. on Tuesday, June 23, 2009, while the complainant, Delores Rice, and helper, Benjamin Smith were on lunch break away from Lark School, 331 W. Andrus Rd., Northwood, subject(s) unknown spray painted graffiti upon the blacktop of the play ground, the two picnic tables, the surround wood structure at the base of a tree as well as the support structure for a basketball backboard and hoop. Additionally, Benjamin Smith's bicycle was stolen from the bike rack on the east side of the south wing of the school. Mr. Smith indicated that the shifters were on the handlebars, right handle foam was torn and the seat was black and described as wide. Bike is estimated to be 2-3 years old.

On Monday July 21, 2008 at 0942 hours I was dispatched to 530 Commerce Blvd., C C Bella Salon on a criminal damage to doors. Upon arrival I spoke to the Owner, Cari Jones and she stated unknown suspect(s) damaged her two rear entry doors (west side). Cari stated she locked up Saturday July 19, 2008 at 1830 hours and when she came in today at 0925 hours, she noticed the rear entry door to the building was damaged. Cari stated the door handle was loose and a pry mark was on the steel door, The pry mark was on the outside edge about three quarters up the door, but there was not damage to the wood frame. Cari stated she then checked the rear garage entry door and the key fit, but it no longer goes in smooth. No entry to the business, but she would like us to be aware of the damage. Cari also stated she has noticed teenage boys playing in the creek behind her business. I advised her to call us next time they are out there.

SIGHT TRANSLATION 2 – FACTUAL BASIS

On or about March 2, 2009, at or near Tucson, in the District of Arizona, I, Jorge Reyes-Jaramillo, did intentionally detain a group of 31 illegal aliens, including Federico García-Yesca, in a stash house located at 843 W. Indian Creek Rd. I helped keep the aliens in the house by carrying a Norinco, MAK 90 Sporter, 7.62x39 caliber rifle, bearing Serial Number 6987412 around the house and in the presence of the aliens. I also knew that at all times in the house when the aliens were present, there was an FEG, Model P9R, 9-mm semi-automatic pistol, bearing Serial Number R87413, also being carried by Miguel Fernandez Wright. These firearms were present to keep the aliens from trying to escape and to get them to comply with our commands - in particular to arrange for the payment of the increased smuggling fee of a minimum \$2800 which was raised from \$1000 to \$1500. I, along with my co-defendants, was holding the illegal aliens in the house by the use of force and fear and would not release them until their family members were able to pay the increased smuggling fee. While holding the illegals, Federico García-Yesca, one of the detained illegal aliens, complained about the increase in the smuggling fee. Later that day, Victor-Manuel Quiñones-Ledesma went up to Federico García-Yesca, placed his foot on Garcia's chest, and told him that he had to 'shut the fuck up and quick complaining' or he would be handcuffed, shot in the head and dumped in a canal like the 'fuckin' wet that he is.' This was said in front of the other illegal aliens so that they would comply with our demands and not make any trouble. I admit that I brandished the Norinco, MAK 90 Sporter rifle while I was committing the offense of Hostage Taking, which is a felony offense that is also a crime of violence, in order to get the illegal aliens to comply with our demands.

SIGHT TRANSLATION 3: 13 segments of affidavits: Weapons, Medical

1	<p>The evidence presented tended to show that around midnight on 18 February 1995, defendant arrived at the Kingsway Pavilion, a nightclub in Rockingham County. Defendant had on his person a nine millimeter semi-automatic pistol which was loaded to its capacity of sixteen rounds. After arriving, defendant attempted to locate Gary Blackstock among the crowd, which was estimated to be between 90 and 135 people. Defendant saw Blackstock, moved toward him and opened fire on him with the pistol. As defendant fired the pistol, he held it sideways and waved it back and forth. Defendant continued firing as he pursued Blackstock, who ran for the front door. Defendant then fled the scene, disposed of the pistol and turned himself in to the magistrate's office 48 hours later.</p>
2	<p>The bullets struck Blackstock and five other people. The bullet fragments struck walls, light fixtures and the floor. Blackstock was shot three separate times: in the left wrist, which was shattered, in the left thigh, and under the calf of his left leg. After reconstructive surgery he lost fifty percent of the function of his left wrist and thumb. Further, he had five surgeries on his left leg, including arterial replacement and the removal of his calf muscle, and he permanently lost control of his left foot. He requires an AFO for ambulation.</p>
3	<p>Greg Nordan was shot in the upper left arm, disintegrating the bone. He underwent reconstructive surgery, with bone taken from his hip to repair his arm, which was held in place with a metal plate and pins. He has retained the use of his arm, but stated that "...in the winter or in bad weather it will always bother me and my arm will never be right again...[and]...I am just not as strong in that arm."</p>
4	<p>Jermaine Jones was struck in the side just above his thigh. The bullet pierced his large and small intestines, which required three surgeries and the installation of a permanent colostomy bag. He also suffered nerve damage which has not healed, developing painful neuromas to the entry point areas of his lower extremities.</p>
5	<p>Preston Doug Clark suffered a gunshot wound to his right jaw, which shattered both his right and left jaws. He was hospitalized for two weeks and continued to suffer recurrent pain from the injury at the time of trial. His co-conspirator, Kevin Richardson was hit by a single bullet that entered his spine, leaving him permanently paralyzed from the mid-chest down. The bullet shattered inside</p>

	his body, also causing injuries to his lungs and left kidney. At the time of trial, Richardson was undergoing physical and occupational therapy twice a week and taking medication.
6	When defendant turned himself in to the magistrate's office, he made a voluntary statement admitting to the shootings. In his statement, defendant also recounted that he had been stabbed in the abdomen by Gary Blackstock during an altercation in January 1995 at the Kingsway Pavilion. After this stabbing, defendant was hospitalized for three days. The incident was reported to the Eden Police Department by hospital personnel, but defendant refused to identify his attacker and the investigation was closed. Blackstock confirmed that he had "cut" defendant during the dispute at the Kingsway Pavilion in January prior to the shooting.
7	The evidence presented at trial showed that Nordan was shot in the upper left arm, the bullet disintegrated the bone, the arm bone was removed, and reconstructive surgery transferred bone from his hip to his arm, which is held in place by a metal plate and nine screws.
8	Ballistics expert Ed Moran testified that at least seven shots had been fired through the window of the red Oldsmobile Alero that Bennett and Elston were killed in. The remaining shots would have been fired through the passenger side window, which was rolled down. At least one shot appears to have lodged in the driver's side door post of the vehicle. Moran also testified the shooter appeared to have been moving while firing, although he could not say specifically where the shooter might have been standing because the vehicle had been moved.
9	He was also struck near the center of his chest, perforating his heart, severing his aorta and lodging in his lung. The projectile was also recovered, as was a bullet through his left arm. Bennett also had a second wound to his left arm and right arm as well as two grazing wounds across his back. The toxicology report found no alcohol in his system, according to the medical examiner
10	Heather Harrellson, a ballistics expert, testified all of the 9 mm bullets that could be analyzed were fired through the same gun barrel. All 12 of the casings recovered at the scene were also ejected from the same weapon, she said. All shots were fired from the outside of the vehicle to the inside. At least two shots

	<p>appeared to have gone all the way through the back seat and landed in the trunk.</p>
11	<p>The day after the shooting, Hollowell identified appellant from a photographic lineup of six suspects. Detective Charles Payne was dispatched to the 400 block of West 26th Street and observed Coward's body positioned on his hands and knees. Payne noticed "a considerable amount of blood" on the doorstep of 410 West 26th Street where Coward had fallen, along with a gunshot wound to Coward's back.</p> <p>She turned the firearm over to police, who were able to identify the weapon as an unloaded .9mm pistol. Police investigators recovered no prints of value from the gun.</p>
12	<p>Paul Murphy, a firearms expert, testified that the bullet casings recovered from the scene matched the gun found in Boyd's yard. The gun also matched two bullets taken from the decedent during an autopsy. Bennett was struck through his jaw, with the bullet penetrating the orbit of his eye, lacerating his brain and exiting his skull near the top of his forehead. The bullet lodged just underneath the skin and was recovered.</p>
13	<p>The medical examiner testified that the deceased sustained five separate gunshot wounds. She was able to determine that two gunshot wounds entered the decedent through his back, and one gunshot wound entered the decedent through the back of his thigh. She opined that either, or both, of the wounds to Coward's back were the cause of death.</p>

GLOSSARY

1.	nightclub	antro, club
2.	had on his person	
3.	nine millimeter semi-automatic	
4.	loaded to its capacity	
5.	sixteen rounds	
6.	opened fire	
7.	held it sideways	
8.	waved it back and forth	
9.	fled the scene	
10.	disposed of the pistol	
11.	magistrate's office	
12.	bullet fragments	
13.	light fixtures	
14.	shattered	
15.	left thigh	
16.	calf of his left leg	
17.	reconstructive surgery	
18.	arterial replacement	
19.	AFO	
20.	ambulation	
21.	reconstructive surgery	
22.	metal plate and pins	
23.	bullet pierced	
24.	large and small intestines	
25.	permanent colostomy bag	
26.	painful neuromas	

27.	entry point areas	
28.	recurrent pain	
29.	spine	
30.	physical and occupational therapy	
31.	admitting to the shootings	
32.	hospital personnel	
33.	ballistics expert	
34.	driver's side door post	
35.	lodged	
36.	severing his aorta	
37.	two grazing wounds	
38.	toxicology report	
39.	medical examiner	
40.	the same gun barrel	
41.	the casings recovered at the scene	
42.	ejected	
43.	appellant	
44.	photographic lineup	
45.	dispatched	
46.	a considerable amount of blood	
47.	recovered no prints of value	
48.	firearms expert	
49.	decedent	
50.	the orbit of his eye	
51.	lacerating his brain	
52.	she opined that	
53.	cause of death	

SIGHT TRANSLATION 4 – Portions of Plea Agreement and Factual Basis

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

United States of America,)	
	Plaintiff,)
)	CR XXX
v)	PLEA AGREEMENT
)	
Jorge Reyes-Jaramillo,)	
	Defendant)
_____)	

The United States of America and the defendant agree to the following disposition of this matter:

1. Defendant will plead guilty to Count Seven, Hostage Taking, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1203(a) and Count Eight, Brandishing a Firearm During a Crime of Violence, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 924(c)(1)(A)(ii) and 2.

The elements of Hostage Taking are as follows:

- a. The defendant intentionally seized or detained a person;
- b. The defendant threatened to kill, injure or continue to detain that person; and
- c. The defendant did so with the purpose and intention of compelling a third person to act, or refrain from acting, in some way, as an explicit or implicit condition for the release of the seized or detained person.

The elements of Brandishing a Firearm During a Crime of Violence are as follows:

- a. First, the defendant committed the crime of Hostage Taking, a felony, as charged in Count Seven of the Indictment:
- b. Second, the defendant knowingly and intentionally brandished a firearm, and
- c. Third, the defendant brandished the firearm during and in relation to the offense of Hostage Taking.

The term “brandish” means, with respect to a firearm, to display all or part of the firearm, or otherwise make the presence of the firearm known to another person, in order to intimidate that person, regardless of whether the firearm is directly visible to that person.

2. The defendant understands that the maximum penalty for Title 18, USC §924, to which he is pleading, is a fine of \$250,000.00, minimum mandatory term of imprisonment seven (7) years up to life imprisonment, or both, and a period of at least five (5) years supervised release.

3. The government and the defendant stipulate and agree to a sentencing range of 120 months to 144 months imprisonment (ten to twelve years of imprisonment). The government agrees to dismiss the balance of Indictment at the time of sentencing. The government acknowledges that the above sentencing range is pursuant to a downward departure which may be authorized under Fast Track, waiver of video-depositions of the material witnesses, and waiver of all appeal rights.

FACTUAL BASIS

On or about March 32, 2009, at or near Tucson, in the District of Arizona, I, Jorge Reyes-Jaramillo, did intentionally detain a group of 31 illegal aliens, including Federico García-Yesca, in a stash house located at 843 W. Indian Creek Rd. I helped keep the aliens in the house by carrying a Norinco, MAK 90 Sporter, 7.62x39 caliber rifle, bearing Serial Number 6987412 around the house and in the presence of the aliens. I also knew that at all times in the house when the aliens were present, there was an FEG, Model P9R, 9-mm semi-automatic pistol, bearing Serial Number R87413, also being carried by Miguel Fernandez Wright. These firearms were present to keep the aliens from trying to escape and to get them to comply with our commands - in particular to arrange for the payment of the increased smuggling fee of a minimum \$2800 which was raised from \$1000 to \$1500. I, along with my co-defendants, was holding the illegal aliens in the house by the use of force and fear and would not release them until their family members were able to pay the increased smuggling fee. While holding the illegals aliens, Federico García-Yesca, one of the detained illegal aliens, complained about the increase in the smuggling fee. Later that day, Victor-Manuel Quiñones-Ledesma went up to Federico García-Yesca, placed his foot on Garcia’s chest, and told him that he had to quit complaining and making trouble or he would be handcuffed, shot in the head and dumped in a canal. This was said in front of the other illegal aliens so that they would comply with our demands and not make any trouble. I admit that I brandished the Norinco, MAK 90 Sporter rifle while I was committing the offense of Hostage Taking, which is a felony offense that is also a crime of violence, in order to get the illegal aliens to comply with our demands.

GLOSSARY:

1.	agree to the following disposition of this matter	
2.	plead guilty to Count Seven, Hostage Taking	
3.	in violation of Title 18	
4.	brandishing a firearm during a crime of violence	
5.	Sections 924(c)(1)(A)(ii) and 2	
6.	seized or detained a person	
7.	to display all or part of the firearm	
8.	stipulate and agree to a sentencing range of	
9.	pursuant to a downward departure which may be authorized under Fast Track	
10.	waiver of video-depositions of the material witnesses	
11.	in a stash house	
12.	Norinco, MAK 90 Sporter, 7.62x39 caliber rifle	
13.	FEG, Model P9R, 9-mm semi-automatic pistol	
14.	house by the use of force and fear	
15.	handcuffed, shot in the head and dumped in a canal	

16.	a felony offense that is also a crime of violence	
17.	to get the illegal aliens to comply with our demands	
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SIGHT TRANSLATION 5 – Fingerprint Examination Report

August 22, 2009

Martin Marsh

Fingerprint Examiner / Senior Crime Scene Analyst

“Fingerprint B,” as it appears in this image, is of no value for identification purposes. This image contains friction ridge detail consistent with the palmar surfaces of the fingers, hands, and feet, and the ridge flow and pattern is consistent with an area of a finger in the upper core area. A discernible ridge flow pattern indicates a recurve, typical of a loop pattern or even some types of whorls. The substances that were deposited on the substrate by the contact with the friction ridge surfaces have been obliterated to such a degree that an identification is not possible.

“Fingerprint A,” as it appears in the image, is of no value for identification purposes. This image contains what appears to be friction ridge detail, however, the ridge flow pattern differs significantly from that present in “Fingerprint B.” This ridge flow pattern is typical for an extreme tip or side of a finger, or a lower finger joint, with the ridges flowing in from one side of the pattern and flowing out the other without any tendency to recurve.

Identifying either one of these images as being made by any specific source, to the exclusion of all others, is not possible.

GLOSSARY

1.	as it appears in this image	
2.	friction ridge retail	
3.	palmar surfaces	
4.	ridge flow pattern	
5.	recurve	
6.	loop pattern	
7.	whorls	
8.	substrate	
9.	obliterated	
10.	extreme tip	
11.	lower finger joint	
12.	flowing in / flowing out	
13.	exclusion of all others	
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SIGHT TRANSLATION 6 – BLOOD SPATTER – ENGLISH

BLOODSTAIN PATTERN ANALYSIS

The victim was located at the hospital and was observed to have extensive head and scalp lacerations. The victim did not sustain any other blood-letting injuries.

The victim stated that he was in his apartment suite when his roommate demanded money from him so that he could purchase crack cocaine. The victim refused to give the suspect money and as a result, the suspect attacked the victim with a metal pipe, initially while they were inside the residence. The victim then fled the apartment suite and was chased by the suspect. The victim was struck numerous times by the suspect as he fled through the hallway, down the stairs and out the main entrance door.

The victim's statement is corroborated by the bloodstain pattern evidence as follows:

The projected *impact* spatter observed within the apartment suite around the bedroom door frame and on the cupboards and range hood above the cooking range is consistent with blows to the victim's head while he was in an upright, standing position. The victim would have also been in a position in front of the cabinet doors.

Numerous bloodstain patterns are observed on the wall adjacent to the apartment entrance door and the area of the cooking range. The bloodstain patterns observed are consistent with violent movement of the blood source(s).

The bloodstain patterns on the exterior of the door are consistent with *transfer from blood soaked hair*.

The bloodstain patterns observed on the stairway landing above the entrance/exit to the apartment building include: an *impact pattern(s)*, *transfers from blood soaked hair*, *transfer from a blood contaminated hand* and *from a blood contaminated object, possibly a hand or weapon (pipe)*.

Taken from : © *J. Slemko Forensic Consulting* www.bloodspatter.com

GLOSSARY

1.	bloodstain pattern analysis	
2.	scalp	
3.	lacerations	
4.	blood-letting injuries	
5.	crack cocaine	
6.	metal pipe	
7.	struck numerous times	
8.	hallway	
9.	victim's statement	
10.	corroborated	
11.	impact spatter	
12.	door frame	
13.	cupboards	
14.	range hood	

15.	cooking range	
16.	blows to the head	
17.	upright, standing position	
18.	cabinet doors	
19.	adjacent	
20.	consistent with violent movement	
21.	blood source	
22.	transfer	
23.	blood soaked hair	
24.	stairway landing	
25.	impact pattern	
26.	blood contaminated hand	
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SIGHT TRANSLATION 7: MENTAL COMPETENCY - ENGLISH

The opinion that Mr. Kaczynski is competent to stand trial despite the diagnoses that have been rendered, does take into consideration that at present, he is not demonstrating significant overt psychotic symptomatology. There is clearly evidence of residual delusional ideas. Upon extensive interviewing throughout this evaluation, Mr. Kaczynski has been able to consider alternative explanations for some of his claimed beliefs.

It is likely that Mr. Kaczynski will present some challenges during the trial process, regardless of whether he is represented by counsel or proceeds pro se. He will continue to focus on detail and be reluctant to separate out useful detail from unnecessary detail. He will continue to demonstrate suspiciousness, and is likely to over-value some information that may arise.

He does not have much insight into the fact that acquiring new representation will not necessarily resolve the types of conflicts he currently has with this defense team, who remain his main support system at this time.

In interacting with Mr. Kaczynski, it may be prudent to maintain awareness of his psychological functioning during interpersonal interactions with him. It is extremely important for him to feel included in the process and those interacting with him need to be aware of his tendency to suspect that others may be deceiving him and to read hidden meaning into benign remarks or events.

In regard to Mr. Kaczynski's recent suicide attempt, it is not my impression that the attempt resulted from significant depression. Instead it appeared to be a considered action in response to a difficult situation. He will remain at risk of choosing suicide as an option throughout the remainder of the legal proceedings. He has expressed his belief that he sees no disadvantage to death over life in prison. Should he be convicted and incarcerated, his risk of suicide would, in all likelihood, be a chronic issue.

Those interacting with him should also be aware that he tends to form rapid attachments and over value relationships. It is important to be very clear with him what the purpose and intent of your interactions are with him, and for individuals to clearly define their roles in those interactions.

(signature)

GLOSSARY

1.	competent to stand trial	
2.	diagnoses rendered	
3.	overt psychotic symptomatology	
4.	residual delusional ideas	
5.	claimed beliefs	
6.	challenges	
7.	trial process	
8.	proceeds pro se	
9.	useful detail	
10.	suspiciousness	
11.	insight	
12.	support system	
13.	prudent	
14.	psychological functioning	
15.	interpersonal interactions	
16.	deceiving	

17.	read hidden meaning	
18.	benign remarks or events	
19.	suicide attempt	
20.	legal proceedings	
21.	likelihood	
22.	rapid attachments	
23.	define their roles	
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SIGHT TRANSLATION 8 – GUARDA Y CUSTODIA

En la Ciudad de Bogotá, Distrito Capital, a los 13 días del mes de abril del año 2015 compareció ante la Notaría cincuenta y seis del Círculo de Bogotá, MIGUEL RODRÍGUEZ GONZÁLEZ, mayor de edad, identificado con la cédula de ciudadanía número 17689233 expedida en Florencia y KAREN LUISA RADILLO GÓMEZ, mayor de edad, identificada con la cédula de ciudadanía número 28791392 expedida en Santa Isabel y manifestamos:

PRIMERO. – Que bajo la gravedad del juramento declaro que en calidad de padres de la menor de edad CHRISTINA JAZMÍN RODRÍGUEZ RADILLO, identificada con la t.i. 873827-23875 de Bogotá, ESTAMOS de acuerdo que nuestra hermana LUPE ROSINDA RODRÍGUEZ GONZÁLEZ identificada con la c.c. 58721390 de Bogotá, tenga la custodia única o sea la custodia total y legal de la menor de edad y que ya no podemos proveer financieramente ni cuidar físicamente por la niña y por eso la mandamos a vivir con la tía que nosotros como padres renunciamos a estar presentes ante juzgado o ante un juez para estos procedimientos que la menor de edad no puede ser reunida con sus padres que ellos no son capaces de aceptar que vuelva con ellos.

SEGUNDO. – Que rinde este testimonio de conformidad con lo dispuesto en el artículo 1º. Decreto 1557 de 1989 y artículos 442 del C.P. y 266, 267, 269 y 299 del C.P.C. – A QUIEN LE INTERESE.

No siendo más el objeto de la presente diligencia se extiende y suscribe la presente acta por los declarantes y el Notario

Derechos notariales: \$ 10.800

IVA: \$ 1.728.00

LOS DECLARANTES

SIGHT TRANSLATION 9 – Chapas Clonadas

Otro caso de chapas clonadas se denuncia en Encarnación

(www.ultimahora.com – Paraguay)

Un caso de chapas clonadas en vehículos de extrema similitud se denunció ante la Fiscalía de Encarnación, Itapúa. El presunto afectado viajó desde Asunción hasta la sede del Ministerio Público de la zona tras tomar conocimiento de la existencia en esta ciudad de un rodado de procedencia americana similar al suyo.

Conduciendo su propio vehículo, un automóvil de la marca Ford, tipo Fusion de procedencia americana, llegó hasta las instalaciones de la Fiscalía de la ciudad de Encarnación, Valerio Spiriti, debido a que se encuentra demorado en dependencias del Ministerio Público un auto similar al suyo, incautado en un procedimiento fiscal registrado hace unos 25 días.

El vehículo tiene la misma chapa y documentos, según informaron en la sede fiscal.

ANTECEDENTES

El rodado demorado era conducido por la esposa de José Ishibashi, vehículo que luego de un incidente que involucrara a un abogado del foro local, fuese presentado ante la fiscalía, en donde se encuentra detenido a la espera del peritaje, informaron.

En tanto, la fiscal Raquel Bordón, a cargo de las investigaciones se excusó de poder brindar datos sobre este nuevo caso de clonación de chapas, debido al excesivo trabajo que aún tenía pendiente resolver.

Un caso similar se denunció esta semana en Asunción.

SIGHT TRANSLATION 10 – Muerte de Esposa

Por muerte de su esposa irá a juicio y tiene arresto

(www.ultimahora.com – Paraguay)

El analista de sistemas irá finalmente a juicio oral y público, según decidió ayer el juez de Garantías Gustavo Amarilla Arnica. El magistrado, al mismo tiempo, decretó el arresto domiciliario del procesado, quien no tenía medida cautelar alguna.

El encausado es Rodolfo Alfredo González González, quien está acusado de matar de cinco cuchilladas a su esposa Patricia Carolina Serafini Giubi. Su muerte ocurrió el 9 de enero del 2008, y su cónyuge, el acusado, señaló que la misma supuestamente se suicidó.

El magistrado rechazó los pedidos de sobreseimiento definitivo y provisional, realizados por los defensores Cristóbal Cáceres y Víctor Gulino, debido a que a criterio del juez existen elementos en contra del acusado que deben ser dirimidos en juicio oral y público.

Por otro lado, el magistrado también le dio trámite a la excepción de inconstitucionalidad planteada por los defensores. Dispuso sacar compulsas y corrió vista al fiscal general del Estado, que deberá contestar en un plazo de 9 días. Luego se remitirá a la Corte Suprema de Justicia.

Además, dispuso agregar también un informe de Criminalística, que aún no estaba en el expediente.

MEDIDA CAUTELAR. Asimismo, el juez Amarilla, de oficio, dispuso el arresto domiciliario del acusado, quien luego de su sobreseimiento provisional, no tenía medida cautelar.

La fiscalía Teresa Martínez no había pedido medida cautelar alguna, por lo que el magistrado consideró prudente disponer el arresto domiciliario del acusado, teniendo en cuenta la gravedad del delito del que se le acusa, en el que las penas son de entre 5 y 25 años de prisión. Con ello, señala el magistrado, está latente el peligro de fuga ante una eventual condena en juicio oral y público.

SIGHT TRANSLATION 11 – BALÍSTICA FORENSE – COLOMBIA

En el lugar de los hechos comúnmente se encuentran, armas de fuego, cartuchos, vainillas, proyectiles, fragmentos, perdigones, postas, taco, o pistón de potencia, camiseta o blindajes, residuos de pólvora en superficies como prendas, muebles puertas y paredes, etc. El buen manejo de este material permite obtener óptimos resultados en el laboratorio y por ende, llegar al esclarecimiento de los hechos investigados.

Las armas de fuego deben ser embaladas en cajas para evitar roces y el desprendimiento de evidencias trazas (material orgánico como sangre, masa encefálica y pelos, etc.)

Estudio de heridas y trayectorias en el cuerpo humano a partir del protocolo de necropsia

Cuando en un hecho delictivo se emplea arma de fuego y es necesario determinar las trayectorias y la distancia de disparo en la víctima, se debe realizar un análisis de las características presentes en las heridas y determinar la presencia de fenómenos como el anillo de contusión, ahumamiento, tatuaje, morfología y dimensión de los orificios, descripción, trayectoria del proyectil y ubicación de los orificios de entrada y salida.

Toda esta información se obtiene de las actas de inspección al cadáver, necropsia del occiso e historia clínica. Si las zonas de impacto estaban cubiertas por ropas, se practica estudio físico y químico de las prendas que vestía la persona muerta o lesionada. Por lo tanto, es requisito indispensable que la autoridad siempre aporte copia de los documentos mencionados.

Residuos de disparo en armas de fuego

Cuando se dispara un arma de fuego, durante el proceso de disparo se depositan en el interior de su cañón residuos de pólvora combustionada o semicombustionada (nitritos y nitratos), estos son extraídos y

observados con la ayuda de un microscopio estereoscópico y posteriormente sometidos al contacto con un reactivo, que reacciona con una coloración siempre y cuando exista la presencia de dichos nitritos, y que el arma no haya sido objeto de una buena limpieza o contaminación, la cual podría arrojar resultados falsos positivos o falsos negativos.

GLOSARIO

Proyectil: Elemento que hace parte del cartucho y es expulsado fuera del cañón del arma cuando se produce el disparo. Hay proyectiles de muchas formas, constituciones y calibres.

Fragmento: Parte de un proyectil, que generalmente proviene del rompimiento o fraccionamiento de éste por choque contra superficie de mayor dureza.

Vainilla: Elemento componente del cartucho, que contiene la pólvora y el fulminante; las hay de diferentes formas, tamaños y calibres.

Cartucho: Unidad de carga del arma de fuego, compuesto por vainilla, fulminante, pólvora y uno o más proyectiles.

Taco: Componente del cartucho para escopeta, que separa la pólvora de la carga de proyectiles múltiples, generalmente es plástico y en forma de copa.

Pistón: Otro nombre utilizado para denominar al taco del cartucho para escopeta.

Perdigones: Proyectiles de forma esférica de diferentes diámetros, menores a 4 milímetros, los cuales conforman la carga de cartuchos de proyectiles múltiples para escopeta; diseñados para la cacería menor o de aves.

Postas: Proyectiles de forma esférica de diferentes diámetros, mayores a 4 milímetros, los cuales conforman la carga de cartuchos de proyectiles múltiples para escopeta; diseñados para la cacería mayor o de animales de pelo.

Estría: Surco impreso en bajo relieve en el cuerpo de un proyectil, por acción del proceso de disparo a través del alma estriada del cañón del arma de fuego.

Macizo: Superficie dejada en el cuerpo de un proyectil por la formación de dos estrías consecutivas, por acción del proceso de disparo a través del alma estriada del cañón del arma de fuego.

Arma de fuego: Ensamble de un cañón y accesorios desde el cual son impulsados uno o varios proyectiles por productos de la combustión.

Dispersión: Es la distribución que presentan los proyectiles múltiples, cuando inciden en un blanco, la forma que dibujan es lo que se denomina «patrón de dispersión», el cual se acostumbra a medir como un diámetro.

Residuos de disparo: Son los elementos que salen de la boca de fuego del arma cuando el proyectil es disparado. Generalmente están formados por gránulos de pólvora combustionada, semicomburnada o cruda, partículas metálicas procedentes del proyectil y el fulminante de la vainilla, tales como plomo, cobre, bario y antimonio.

Número serial: Un número conformado por varios caracteres (numéricos y alfanuméricos) que presenta el arma de fuego con el fin de identificarla individualmente, el cual es estampado por la casa fabricante y sirve como registro para realizar el rastreo de información sobre su comercialización.

La totalidad de este documento se puede consultar en la página

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GLOSSARY

1.	Lugar de los hechos	
2.	Cartuchos	
3.	Vainillas	
4.	Proyectiles	
5.	Perdigones	
6.	Postas	
7.	Taco	
8.	Piston de potencia	
9.	Camiseta o blindaje	
10.	Residuos de pólvora	
11.	Buen manejo	
12.	Óptimos resultados	
13.	Por ende	
14.	Esclarecimiento	
15.	Embaladas	
16.	Roces y desprendimiento	
17.	Evidencias trazas	
18.	Masa encefálica	
19.	Protocolo de necropsia	
20.	Hecho delictivo	
21.	Anillo de contusión	
22.	Ahumamiento	
23.	Tatuaje	
24.	Morfología	

25.	Orificios	
26.	Cadáver	
27.	Occiso	
28.	Historia clínica	
29.	Zonas de impacto	
30.	Requisito indispensable	
31.	Aporte copia	
32.	Proceso de disparo	
33.	Cañon	
34.	Combustionada o semicombustionada	
35.	Nitritos y nitratos	
36.	Microscopio estereoscópico	
37.	Posteriormente sometidos a contacto	
38.	Reactivo	
39.	Arrojar resultados	
40.	Rompimiento o fraccionamiento	
41.	Superficie de mayor dureza	
42.	Fulminante	
43.	Unidad de carga	
44.	Escopeta	
45.	Forma de copa	
46.	Cacería menor	
47.	Surco	
48.	Bajo relieve	
49.	Anima estriada	
50.	Ensamble	

51.	Inciden en un blanco	
52.	Patrón de dispersión	
53.	Plomo, cobre, bario y antimonio	
54.	Número serial	
55.	Alfanumérico	
56.	Estampado	
57.	Casa fabricante	
58.	Rastreo de información	
59.	Comercialización	
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SIGHT TRANSLATION 12 – Homicidio Tumultuario

“EN NOMBRE DEL ESTADO DE HONDURAS, LA CORTE SUPREMA DE JUSTICIA, Tegucigalpa, Municipio del Distrito Central, el veintiocho de septiembre del año dos mil cuatro, por medio de la SALA PENAL, integrada por LOS MAGISTRADOS SANTIAGO REYNA MONTES Y MARIBEL COREA, CONTRA el señor JUAN MADRIL por suponerlo responsable del delito de HOMICIDIO SIMPLE en perjuicio del señor HECTOR MADRIL.-

SON PARTES: El Licenciado JOSE BARRIENTOS PINEDA, Fiscal del Ministerio Público, y el Licenciado ROMULO RUBIO, Apoderado del señor JUAN MADRIL. CONSIDERANDO. Por su parte el Tribunal Sentenciador del fallo expresa: “Con toda la prueba que evacuó la Fiscalía siendo la más importante la reconstrucción de hechos asistida por peritos especialistas en balística y médicos forenses, los que después de analizar en forma conjunta dictámenes de exhumación, comparaciones de ojivas y casquillos con las armas decomisadas, declaraciones de testigos y otros, no se pudo determinar con certeza quién fue el causante de las lesiones de efecto mortal en HECTOR MADRIL y Lesiones en la persona de Salvador Ocaña.”

“El delito de homicidio en riña tumultuaria antes citado quedó consumado al haber poca o nula iluminación en el lugar de los hechos por lo que la reyerta se volvió confusa y tumultuaria y como resultado el fallecimiento de las personas acometidas analizado al tenor del artículo 119.”

La declaración del señor JIMÉNEZ, un testigo que pudo presenciar directamente los hechos suscitados, al rendir su interrogatorio manifiesta lo siguiente: “Estábamos reunidos tomándonos unas cervezas, Juan no estaba jugando, Héctor estaba jugando con Uriel Pascual, y hubo un problema entre ellos y Juan intervino,

discutieron y sacaron las armas y dispararon rápido y disparó Juan Madril primero y el tiro se lo pegó a Salvador y el otro a mi hermano, después se apagó la luz y sólo se miraron las luces de los tiros.” A la interrogación del Fiscal responde: ¿Usted miró claramente cuando el señor Juan Madril le disparó a su hermano?, este manifestó que sí, de igual manera el representante del Ministerio Público preguntó ¿Quién empezó a disparar?, contestando el testigo, Juan.

Declaración de la perito Laura RIVERA, quien participó en la reconstrucción de hechos, al ser interrogada por el Fiscal indicó: ¿Es decir que el tiro fue pegado de frente?, En el trayecto está establecido que el proyectil siguió su recorrido de adelante hacia atrás, conclusión que es coincidente con lo expresado por los testigos, los cuales refirieron en su declaración que cuando se produjo el enfrentamiento el ahora occiso Hector, estaba de frente al encausado. ¿Dice de las ojivas encontradas en las exhumaciones, que no es posible determinar sus características, a qué se refiere cuando dice eso?, Quiere decir que la bala no presenta sus características individualizantes, ¿Entonces no fue el arma 3.57 que las disparó?, No puedo decir eso, de hecho mi dictamen dice que no se puede determinar si esos casquillos fueron percutidos por esa arma. No se está hablando de un negativo rotundo, sino que no fue posible determinar si fueron o no disparadas por el arma de fuego recibida como muestra, porque las balas y fragmentos de bala están deformes; es decir no se ha eliminado la probabilidad que provenga del arma que portaba el imputado, sino que simplemente al haber perdido la ojiva sus características individualizantes no se hace posible su comparación.

- El juez sentenciador al momento de analizar la reconstrucción, los peritajes balísticos emitidos en la misma y la prueba testifical evacuada, manifiesta que es una regla de la Psicología que en un lugar de juegos de azar la gente está tensa por las apuestas, por las reacciones de los jugadores y en este caso también por el consumo de bebidas alcohólicas, por las causas expuestas y el aglomeramiento, al producirse un enfrentamiento entre los participantes hay confusión y desconcierto entre éstos y los espectadores,

produciéndose por el movimiento instintivo de conservación de las personas, actos que dan como resultado el apagar la fuente de luz: candelas, lámparas de gas, etc.

Al estar presente en el lugar de los hechos el sentenciador determina en base a la experiencia “de que en los pueblos de Honduras especialmente los de Olancho, cuando se sale de noche se anda armado,” conclusión afirmada por uno de los testigos que dijo que él también andaba armado, y confirmó que los hechos se dieron en una riña tumultuaria.

GLOSSARY TUMULTUARIO

1.	municipio	
2.	sala penal	
3.	magistrado	
4.	suponerlo responsable	
5.	ministerio público	
6.	en perjuicio de	
7.	considerando	
8.	apoderado	
9.	sentenciador del fallo	
10.	evacuó	
11.	dictámenes de exhumación	
12.	ojivas y casquillos	
13.	armas decomisadas	

14.	lesiones de efecto mortal	
15.	homicidio en riña tumultuaria	
16.	personas acometidas	
17.	al tenor	
18.	quedó consumado	
19.	nula iluminación	
20.	reyerta	
21.	los hechos suscitados	
22.	los tiros	
23.	el occiso	
24.	el encausado	
25.	percutidos	
26.	el imputado	
27.	los peritajes balísticos emitidos	
28.	causas expuestas	
29.	aglomeramiento	
30.	desconcierto	
31.	instinto de conservación	
32.	ocote	
33.	candelas	
34.	el sentenciador	
35.		

SIGHT TRANSLATION 13 - HEMATOLÓGICA FORENSE

DEPARTAMENTO DE BIOLOGÍA FORENSE “FISCALÍA GENERAL DE LA NACIÓN

1. Este reporte consiste en Veintidós (22) páginas, cada una firmada por mí. Todo lo escrito en este, es verdad de acuerdo a lo mejor de mi conocimiento profesional y convicción y manifiesto que si este es tenido en cuenta como evidencia, estaré disponible para sustentarlo dentro del Proceso Penal en el momento requerido.
2. En todo momento, en el cual se llevo a cabo esta Misión, los materiales utilizados así como la evidencia recolectada por los investigadores estuvieron bajo mi observación en todo momento. Los resultados fueron mantenidos en mi laboratorio al cual sólo yo tengo acceso y bajo las debidas normas de seguridad y conservación. Garantizo la continuidad de la integridad de la evidencia durante el periodo que estuvo a mi cargo.
3. **Antecedentes del caso.** El 28 de agosto del 2008, me fue asignada la realización del análisis de las manchas de un arma blanca, específicamente un cuchillo encontrado en el domicilio de un sospechoso, para establecer los hechos, relacionado con un supuesto caso de asesinato cometido a un individuo de treinta años de edad en la Ciudad de Bogotá.
4. El supuesto asesinato según manifiesta la fiscalía, se produjo el día 20 de agosto del 2008 sobre un hombre de 30 años de edad. Las heridas fueron causadas por un arma cortopunzante.
5. Se realizó un análisis a las manchas del arma blanca que me fue entregada, para determinar si la supuesta sangre que aparece en el cuchillo corresponde al mismo tipo de sangre de la víctima, es decir con el fin de obtener detalles tales como: a. Si se trata de sangre; b. Si se trata de sangre humana; c. Si se trata del mismo tipo sanguíneo de la víctima. d. Si se trata de sangre de alguien de sexo masculino.
6. Una vez fotografiado el cuchillo y después de haber hecho las respectivas mediciones y peso, se procedió a hacer un raspado de la superficie lisa de la hoja del cuchillo donde se encontraban las manchas ya secas. Este raspado se realizó con un bisturí esterilizado previamente.
7. **Conclusiones.** Podemos concluir claramente lo siguiente:
8. 1. La mancha analizada es de sangre humana. 2. Pertenece al grupo sanguíneo A. 3. La sangre pertenece a un individuo de sexo masculino.

GLOSSARY

1.	Hematología Forense	
2.	A lo mejor de mi conocimiento profesional	
3.	Manifiesto	
4.	Si es tenido en cuenta como evidencia	
5.	Sustentarlo dentro del Proceso Penal	
6.	Evidencia recolectada	
7.	Debidas normas de seguridad y conservación	
8.	Continuidad de integridad	
9.	Se me fue asignada	
10.	Manchas de un arma blanca	
11.	Arma corto punzante	
12.	Tipo sanguíneo	
13.	Respectivas mediciones y peso	
14.	Raspado de la superficie	
15.	Hoja del cuchillo	
16.	Bisturí esterilizado	
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SIGHT TRANSLATION 14 – LEGÍTIMA DEFENSA

Yakiri Rubio es absuelta tras ser acusada de homicidio

CIUDAD DE MÉXICO (CNNMéxico) - Meses después de haber sido consignada por homicidio, la joven Yakiri Rubio fue absuelta este jueves, luego de que un juez reevaluara su situación como "legítima defensa con exceso de violencia", en el caso donde acusó haber sufrido un abuso sexual.

La ahora candidata a diputada local por el partido Movimiento Ciudadano (MC) había sido excarcelada en marzo de 2014, tras pagar una fianza de 423,800 pesos, aunque había continuado el proceso legal.

Según testimonios de sus familiares, en diciembre de 2013 la joven fue privada de su libertad, violada y golpeada por Miguel Ángel Ramírez Anaya.

Tras ser abusada sexualmente dentro de un hotel, según la narración de su familia, la joven de entonces 20 años forcejeó con Miguel Ángel Ramírez, que intentaba matarla con un cuchillo; pudo voltear el arma y herirlo de muerte.

Yakiri Rubí acudió a la agencia 50 para denunciar los hechos. La atendieron paramédicos de las heridas que presentaba. Y en tanto Omar Ramírez la acusó de matar a su hermano. Yakiri fue detenida y consignada al penal de Santa Martha Acatitla, acusada de homicidio calificado. El hecho causó polémica y protestas a favor de la joven.

Este jueves, el juez 13 penal de delitos no graves del Tribunal Superior de Justicia del Distrito Federal (TSJDF) emitió una sentencia de absolución a favor de la joven, al reevaluar el hecho como "legítima defensa con exceso de violencia". "En apego al artículo 420 del Código de Procedimiento Penales del Distrito Federal se ordenó la destrucción de la causa que dio lugar al juicio", dice una tarjeta informativa del Tribunal.

CONSECUTIVE EXERCISE 1: CAR PARTS

1.	Officer	This is Reginald Valley Police Officer Zapolski conducting an interview with Mr. Mauricio Tellez Talamante. The date is October 3, 2011, the time is 4:55 p.m. The interview is being held at the King's Crossing Substation. I'm going to stop so the interpreter can translate.
2.	Officer	Ok. Present at this interview besides me are: Officer Marcia Reed; the interpreter, Lucy Luna; and Mr. Mauricio Tellez Talamante, a concerned citizen that has come forward on his own to speak to us. Sir, do you consent to this interview being recorded?
3.	Mr. Tellez	Claro que sí, como no.
4.	Officer	Ok. Could you please repeat what you were telling us before we started recording. Start from the beginning.
5.	Mr. Tellez	Pues, yo estaba comentando que mi sobrino es muy bueno para la mecánica y puso un como anuncio, algo así, en el Internet en esa cosa que le llaman facelook o no sé qué.
6.	Officer	What is your nephew's name, sir?
7.	Mr. Tellez	Carlos Javier Téllez Zaragoza. Tiene 19 años y es muy empresarial y bastante hábil para la mecánica.
8.	Officer	Ok, sir, so your nephew, Carlos, put something in Facebook indicating he was willing to work on cars.
9.	Mr. Tellez	Sí, precisamente. Entonces le empezaron a salir trabajitos por aquí y por allá pero en eso, unos narcos se pusieron en contacto con él. Digo... Carlitos no sabía que eran narcos, por supuesto.
10.	Officer	Ok. So what were the names of the people who contacted him?

11.	Mr. Tellez	Pues me dijo que a uno le de le decían el Ruco. A otro, el Vaquero, y a otro el Catrín.
12.	Officer	Do you or does you nephew know their real names?
13.	Mr. Tellez	No. De hecho, al principio se le hizo curioso que todos tenían apodos pero usted verá que a nosotros los latinos nos encanta ponerle sobrenombres a la gente así que no pensó más en ello.
14.	Officer	Go on, sir.
15.	Mr. Tellez	Pues entonces él fue a un como taller improvisado. Y mi sobrino les hizo trabajitos ahí con los carros, le dijeron que era un negocio de compraventa de autos y que los componían y los vendían en subastas. Y pues, Carlitos, encantado porque le llamaban a cado rato a chambear con los carros y le pagaban bien.
16.	Officer	And when did he find out they were drug dealers?
17.	Mr. Tellez	A eso voy. Le habían dicho que lo necesitaban, que porque el mecánico que tenían antes se había mudado a otra ciudad. A ese parece que le decían el Chabacano.
18.	Officer	El Chabacano... ok. So that was the previous mechanic before they found Carlos on Facebook?
19.	Mr. Tellez	Así es. Pero en una de esas, Carlos los oyó comentar algo de que la vieja del Chaba no lo iba esperar a que saliera del bote.
20.	Officer	Ok. We'll run a records check on inmates with that aka. Please proceed.
21.	Mr. Tellez	Entonces ahí fue cuando se empezó a poner chango y yo creo que ellos también le agarraron confianza y dejaron de ser discretos.
22.	Officer	What do you mean by that?
23.	Mr. Tellez	Pues se dio cuenta de que lo que realmente estaban haciendo allí era modificar a los carros para esconder droga. Le habían dicho a él que no entrara a una cierta parte del taller que porque allí estaba el auto del jefe y que lo cuidaba mucho.
24.	Officer	Who was the boss?

25.	Mr. Tellez	El que le decían El Ruco. El caso es que Carlitos vio como modificaban tableros, consolas, guanteras, la caja de cambios y hasta los tanques de gasolina para crear escondites para la cochinada esa que trafican.
26.	Officer	What else did he say about these secret hiding places? Or compartments?
27.	Mr. Tellez	Modificaban cajuelas de doble fondo, atrás del gato, adentro de la extra, debajo de los tapetes, detrás del guardafango, la defensa, los conductos de ventilación ...
28.	Officer	What kind of cars?
29.	Mr. Tellez	Me dijo que toda clase de carros. Vio un Lincon Town Car, una Denali, todo tipo de vehículo, hasta un vocho llegó a ver. Me dijo que hasta en la transmisión y en la batería creaban compartimientos falsos sin que afectara el funcionamiento del auto.
30.	Officer	It sounds like your nephew was pretty involved to see all of this.
31.	Mr. Tellez	Pues, lo que pasa es que poco a poco se fue dando cuenta, y como le pagaban bien, y le caían bien los fulanos, y la neta, él está en la gloria cuando trabaja en la mecánica. Y pues ... cayó. Pero llegó un momento en que recapacitó y ya no quiso estar allí.
32.	Officer	And where is your nephew now?
33.	Mr. Tellez	No, pues, lo mandamos con una tía que tiene en Guatemala. Mi esposa es de allá. Indirectamente el Ruco le dijo que no se podía salir sin represalias.
34.	Officer	Ok. What else did he tell you that he saw there?
35.	Mr. Tellez	Me dijo que usaban dispositivos hidráulicos o eléctricos, que si simultáneamente aplastaban la direccional y el cuentakilómetros, se abría el clavo. Y que allí ocultaban fajos de billetes, cocaína, crack, heroína... qué se yo... hasta escuadras.
36.	Officer	How long did your nephew work for them?
37.	Mr. Tellez	Pues, yo diría que como un año y medio, o tal vez más. Pero ya en los últimos meses yo lo vi muy cabizbajo y le preguntaba que si qué onda, y no me quería decir... hasta que una noche me lo llevé a tomar unas chelas y un tequilita y ahí sí, poco a poco empezó a despepitar todo. Y ya me dijo que les tenía mucho miedo.

38.	Officer	What else did he tell you in regard to the shop?
39.	Mr. Tellez	Pues básicamente que podían poner un compartimiento falso en cualquier parte del carro no nomás en los lugares obvios, como debajo del asiento del copiloto, en los paneles traseros, o en las bolsas de aire. Les gustaba mucho usar los ductos del aire acondicionado.
40.	Officer	Do you know what the location of this shop is?
41.	Mr. Tellez	Sí señor. Aquí tengo la dirección y cómo llegar. Cerca de la esquina de Jamestown con Garden, por una callecita que se llama Wildwood, a media milla yendo hacia el hipódromo.
42.	Officer	And why did you come forward with this information?
43.	Mr. Tellez	Porque yo ya estoy harto de los narcos. Me entristece, me enfurece lo que están haciendo. Y cómo embaucan a los jóvenes decentes como mi sobrino a caer en sus garras. Y ni se diga que todo el mundo ya sospecha de cualquier latino por causa de esos... esos... rufianes.
44.	Officer	I understand sir. Is there anything else you would like to add?
45.	Mr. Tellez	No, pues es todo. Gracias.
46.	Officer	This ends the interview. The time is 5:35 pm and I will now stop the recording.

GLOSSARY

1.	conducting and interview	
2.	substation	
3.	concerned citizen	
4.	come forward	
5.	empresarial y bastante hábil	
6.	le empezaron a salir trabajitos por aquí y por allá	
7.	por supuesto	
8.	apodos	
9.	sobrenombres	
10.	compraventa	
11.	encantado	
12.	en una de esas	
13.	la vieja del Chaba	
14.	bote	
15.	run a records check	
16.	with that aka	
17.	poner chango	
18.	tableros, consolas, guanteras, la caja de cambios	
19.	escondites	
20.	cochinada	
21.	vocho	
22.	funcionamiento del auto	
23.	la neta	
24.	la gloria	
25.	cayó	
26.	recapacitó	

27.	represalias	
28.	dispositivos hidráulicos o eléctricos	
29.	la direccional y el cuentakilómetros	
30.	el clavo	
31.	fajos de billetes	
32.	escuadras	
33.	cabizbajo	
34.	chelas	
35.	despepitar	
36.	asiento del copiloto	
37.	paneles traseros	
38.	hipódromo	
39.	me entristece, me enfurece	
40.	embaucan	
41.	garras	
42.	rufianes	
43.	subasta	
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CONSECUTIVE 2 - Gunshot Physician

Witness: Dra. Beatriz Noriega

Defendant: Manuel Menchaca-Torres

1.	Judge	OK, we're back on the record after the afternoon break on the trial of Manuel Marines Menchaca. Counselor, you may continue your direct examination of the witness.
2.	Prosecutor	Dr. Noriega, if you recall prior to our afternoon break, you began testifying as an expert witness in relation to the case of defendant Manuel Menchaca-Torres, also known as El Chucho.
3.	Dra. Noriega	Así es.
4.	Prosecutor	Dr. Noriega, as we have learned, the defendant underwent significant facial plastic surgery since you last saw him. So how can you be certain that the defendant is indeed Manuel Menchaca-Torres?
5.	Dra. Noriega	Aunque no reconozco la cara ya, sí reconozco el daño a órganos internos que él sostuvo y las cicatrices externas relacionadas con esas lesiones y cirugías subsecuentes. Había ciertas lesiones que--- bueno, ahí está todo, ahí en mi informe médico.
6.	Prosecutor	So these medical reports of the defendant that have been entered into evidence reflect that work that you did on him?
7.	Dra. Noriega	Así es, reconozco mi mano de obra, y créame que fue bastante... incluyendo daños causados por arma de fuego, o sea, durante el intento de asesinato del que él fue víctima.
8.	Prosecutor	So, based on the x-rays and charts and body scans and external examination, you can attest that the defendant is Manuel Menchaca-Torres?
9.	Dra. Noriega	Sí.
10.	Prosecutor	Could you please elaborate on the findings that led you to that conclusion?
11.	Dra. Noriega	Este es un hombre que aparentemente se ha sometido a cirugía plástica radical, posiblemente para alterar su apariencia. Pero tiene otras cicatrices y muestras internas de cirugía que corresponden exactamente al individuo que acudió a mí anteriormente. No puede ser otra persona.
12.	Prosecutor	But please explain why you say that.
13.	Dra. Noriega	Por ejemplo, tiene una cicatriz de 5 centímetros de largo en el centro del abdomen. Cuando llegó a urgencias, tuvimos que hacerle una cirugía exploratoria buscando las causas de sangrado interno. Esta cicatriz corresponde exactamente al corte que yo tuve que hacerle.

14.	Prosecutor	Is there some other outward sign of his visit to the E. R. that definitely proves he is the patient whom you operated on, on that date?
15.	Dra. Noriega	Sí, aunque no me correspondió a mí hacerlo, fue necesario después ponerle una colostomía permanente debido al daño que sostuvo en su colon, en el intestino grueso.
16.	Prosecutor	What is a colostomy?
17.	Dra. Noriega	La colostomía es una abertura producida quirúrgicamente en el colon a través del abdomen. La colostomía sirve para permitir que las heces fecales se desvíen de una parte enferma o dañada del colon. En el caso del acusado, fue una colostomía permanente, según lo indican otros documentos que he revisado, y mi inspección propia del individuo.
18.	Prosecutor	So what is it that we see on a colostomy patient?
19.	Dra. Noriega	El paciente lleva una bolsa para recoger las heces fecales, pegada en la superficie anterior del abdomen. La colostomía carece de músculo esfínter, por lo que la persona no puede controlar la evacuación de forma voluntaria. La bolsa debe ser cambiada con cierta frecuencia.
20.	Prosecutor	Interesting... So it's safe to say you saved his life?
21.	Dra. Noriega	Sin lugar a dudas... y más de una vez durante ese lapso de una semana. Cuando me lo llevaron, había sufrido más de 19 heridas de bala, y si no fuera por las habilidades mías y de mi equipo quirúrgico, otro gallo cantara.
22.	Prosecutor	The defendant has been described in his medical records as a medical marvel for being able to walk again, given his extensive and numerous injuries, those 19 bullets... Would you concur with that assessment?
23.	Dra. Noriega	Bueno, en cuestiones de armas de fuego, lo que importa no es tanto cuántas balas, sino de qué tipo y dónde pegan. Una sola puede matar si es a un órgano vital, o a la columna vertebral a un nivel alto.
24.	Prosecutor	So what did you know in advance about his case?
25.	Dra. Noriega	Pues nos avisaron que venía en camino un paciente con múltiples lesiones de bala... entonces convoqué mi equipo de trauma, les avisé a ellos, pues, para que todos estuviéramos listos. Y de ahí, pues esperar a que llegara la ambulancia.
26.	Prosecutor	What was his condition when he arrived?
27.	Dra. Noriega	El señor Menchaca-Torres llegó por ambulancia al Centro Médico, y con un simple vistazo, pudimos ver la gravedad de la situación. Le habían disparado

		en las pantorrillas y básicamente por todo el costado derecho... él gritaba de dolor. Estaba confundido y algo agresivo.
28.	Prosecutor	What did you do at that point, then?
29.	Dra. Noriega	Lo estabilizamos colocándole un tubo endotraqueal, y comenzamos con un mapeo de su cuerpo, de arriba a abajo, encontrando 19 puntos de entrada de balas. Tenía en las piernas, en el abdomen, por lo menos una en el pecho y otra en el maxilar--en la cara. Esta última lesión parecía ser superficial, de refilón.
30.	Prosecutor	And did any of his injuries merit immediate surgical attention?
31.	Dra. Noriega	Sí, notamos más señales de estrés: la sonda urinaria produjo sangre, lo cual puede indicar daño interno a la vejiga o al sistema urinario.
32.	Prosecutor	At that point was Mr. Menchaca-Torres unconscious--anesthetized?
33.	Dra. Noriega	Claro, ya para entonces lo habíamos sedado. Y aguardábamos los resultados de diferentes pruebas que se le estaban haciendo.
34.	Prosecutor	Such as what-- what kinds of tests had you run?
35.	Dra. Noriega	Por ejemplo, nos entregaron radiografías que mostraban no solo daño causado por balas, sino las balas mismas cerca de uno de sus riñones, y derrames a través de agujeros donde habían sido perforados los intestinos. Mientras, también nos aseguramos de que hubiera sangre disponible por si necesitábamos transfundirlo, y le dimos una inyección de antitetánico.
36.	Prosecutor	So about how many people were there in the operating room, crowded around Mr. Menchaca-Torres? And what were they doing?
37.	Dra. Noriega	Bueno, pues éramos como 5, entre enfermeras especializadas, cirujanos y técnicas. Lo que hicimos en ese momento fue hacerle una incisión al abdomen, e inmediatamente vimos que había hemorragias, sangre en el peritoneo. Para encontrar de dónde provenía la sangre, se colocaron gasas para absorberla y poder ubicar las perforaciones del tracto digestivo.
38.	Prosecutor	And were you then able to determine where his wounds were? And if so, how did you proceed?
39.	Dra. Noriega	Encontramos contenido intestinal y materia fecal del colon del Sr. Menchaca en la cavidad peritoneal. Esto indicó que los proyectiles habían perforado los intestinos. Esta situación puede ser letal, o sea, llevar a la muerte, porque puede causar infecciones graves.
40.	Prosecutor	And how did the team address this situation?

41.	Dra. Noriega	El equipo rápidamente puso en marcha el dispositivo para engrapar los intestinos y el colon, haciendo disección de un tramo que estaba completamente desgarrado. Sellamos la cavidad y enviamos al paciente a la unidad de cuidados intensivos.
42.	Prosecutor	Very well, then. My last series of questions will deal with the results of the tests you conducted. Could you please look at this anatomical diagram and tell us what you see?
43.	Dra. Noriega	Ah, pues... aquí se aprecian las cicatrices. Este diagrama es tomografía que muestra esos puntitos radio-opacos en su torso, esas son las balas.
44.	Prosecutor	And what can you tell us about them, about the damage they caused?
45.	Dra. Noriega	En este caso las balas eran proyectiles encamisados, eran balas expansivas... son más dañinas. Aquí se ve que atravesaron los tejidos blandos de la mano y muñeca de la víctima antes de penetrar su torso. Debido a eso, la bala se expande y deforma---
46.	Prosecutor	Is it fair to say, then, that because the bullet struck a hard surface first, it expanded and continued penetrating...?
47.	Dra. Noriega	Sí, es por eso que las balas expansivas son más dañinas... se expanden-- se deforman y el daño que causan al continuar su trayectoria es ahora mayor, por tener una superficie irregular y de tamaño mayor. Posiblemente ya no llegue a salir del blanco corporal... Si pasaran por un área de distribución de sangre mayor, o un órgano que maneje mucha sangre, como los riñones...
48.	Prosecutor	What might happen then?
49.	Dra. Noriega	El daño al blanco corporal, al paciente, será mayor. Puede ser letal. Se pierde mucha sangre y puede presentarse un ataque hipovolémico.
50.	Prosecutor	What is that last term you used, please?
51.	Dra. Noriega	¿Ataque hipovolémico? Ah, pues es una emergencia médica en la cual la pérdida severa de sangre y líquido hace que el corazón sea incapaz de bombear suficiente sangre al cuerpo. Este tipo de shock puede hacer que muchos órganos dejen de funcionar, y de ahí rápidamente se pasa a la muerte.
52.	Prosecutor	And did your patient, Mr. Menchaca-Torres, suffer hypovolemic shock at any point?
53.	Dra. Noriega	No, pero estábamos muy pendientes de ello, como hacemos con todo paciente que llega a urgencias y que sea víctima de un acribillamiento.
54.	Judge	Counsel, ladies and gentlemen, I just noticed we have gone past noon, here... If counsel considers it a good time for an adjournment, let's do that and resume at 1:15.

GLOSSARY

1.	back on the record	
2.	direct examination	
3.	underwent significant plastic surgery	
4.	cicatrices externas	
5.	lesiones y cirugías	
6.	mano de obra	
7.	x-rays and charts,	
8.	body scans	
9.	external examination	
10.	muestras internas	
11.	acudió a mí	
12.	cirugía exploratoria	
13.	sangrado interno	
14.	outward sign	
15.	colostomía	
16.	intestino grueso	
17.	abertura producida quirúrgicamente	
18.	heces fecales se desvían	
19.	parte enferma o dañada	
20.	superficie anterior	
21.	músculo esfínter	
22.	heridas de bala	
23.	otro gallo cantara	
24.	medical marvel	
25.	concur with that assessment	

26.	columna vertebral	
27.	convoqué mi equipo de trauma	
28.	gravedad	
29.	pantorrillas	
30.	costado derecho	
31.	confundido y algo agresivo	
32.	tubo endotraqueal	
33.	mapeo	
34.	puntos de entrada	
35.	maxilar	
36.	refilón	
37.	merit immediate attention	
38.	estrés	
39.	sonda urinaria	
40.	vejiga	
41.	sistema urinario	
42.	anesthetized	
43.	radiografías	
44.	riñones	
45.	derrames	
46.	transfundirlo	
47.	antitetánico	
48.	operating room	
49.	crowded around	
50.	enfermeras especializadas	
51.	cirujanos	
52.	técnicas	

53.	incisión	
54.	hemorragias	
55.	peritoneo	
56.	gasas	
57.	tracto digestivo	
58.	contenido intestinal	
59.	materia fecal	
60.	address this situation	
61.	se puso en marcha	
62.	engrapar los intestinos	
63.	disección de un tramo	
64.	completamente desgarrado	
65.	sellamos la cavidad	
66.	unidad de cuidados intensivos	
67.	series of questions	
68.	anatomical diagram	
69.	tomografía	
70.	puntitos radio-opacos en su torso	
71.	proyectiles encamisados, balas expansivas	
72.	tejidos blandos	
73.	muñeca	
74.	se expande y deforma	
75.	is it fair to say	
76.	struck a hard surface	
77.	distribución de sangre mayor	
78.	blanco corporal	
79.	ataque hipovolémico	

80.	bombear suficiente sangre	
81.	acribillamiento	
82.	adjournment	
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Consecutive 3: Expert Witness Testimony, Explosives. Perito de Explosivos.

1.	Attorney	Please state your name for the record
2.	Witness	Amalia Castillo Ríos, a sus órdenes.
3.	Attorney	Ms. Castillo, are you a member of the National Police Force for the Mexican Republic?
4.	Witness	Sí, señor.
5.	Attorney	Can you tell us a little bit about your educational background?
6.	Witness	Soy Licenciada en Ciencias Químicas.
7.	Attorney	And what is your current position within the Mexican National Police Force?
8.	Witness	Tengo veinte años fungiendo en la Unidad Central de Desactivación de Explosivos. Más concretamente, soy directora de un grupo de investigación de explosivos.
9.	Attorney	What do your duties entail in that position?
10.	Witness	Entre otras cosas, soy la encargada de analizar los restos de explosivos o los restos en los sitios de explosión. Soy responsable de la investigación de explosivos, en general.
11.	Attorney	I see. So, what type of things do you analyze?
12.	Witness	Desempeño todo tipo de análisis pericial de explosivos, tanto en restos de explosión como sustancias enteras provenientes de una desactivación.
13.	Attorney	So your department is the only one that handles all forensic evidence relating to explosives?
14.	Witness	No, también existe el departamento de Policía Científica. Nosotros podemos detectar todo lo relativo a explosivos tanto improvisados como industriales o militares. No obstante, algunos aditivos no podemos detectarlos y es por lo que en algunos casos se envían a la Policía Científica para que hagan el análisis con los medios que ellos tienen que son superiores a los nuestros.

15.	Attorney	I'd like to show Exhibit 15A. Is this an expert report signed by you?
16.	Witness	Sí, esa es mi firma.
17.	Attorney	Did you analyze the remains of an explosion that took place on June 27, 2009, in Mexico? An explosion which almost killed three American DEA agents working in your country?
18.	Witness	Sí, eso sucedió cerca de la estación de ferrocarril en la ciudad de San Tomasino.
19.	Attorney	Is this the report you prepared in that case?
20.	Witness	Efectivamente, ese el informe que yo redacté.
21.	Attorney	And what does the report say you analyzed?
22.	Witness	Una sustancia en polvo obtenida del sitio de la explosión, y todos los explosivos enteros, es decir, no explosionados; todas las sustancias completas que fueron apareciendo a lo largo de la investigación
23.	Attorney	Where were the unexploded substances retrieved from?
24.	Witness	De una furgoneta estacionada cerca de la estación de ferrocarril.
25.	Attorney	What kind of things did you recover from the scene of the crime?
26.	Witness	Muestras diversas de metales, plásticos, telas, clavos, material aislante, tierra, entre otras materias. También una sustancia polvorosa de color rosado, posiblemente polvo para extinción de incendios.
27.	Attorney	Were you able to identify the explosives used in that crime?
28.	Witness	Sí, como lo dice mi informe... dinamita.
29.	Attorney	What kind of scientific techniques were used to identify the explosives?
30.	Witness	Bien, pues se lleva la sistemática habitual de aplicación de la química analítica cualitativa.
31.	Attorney	Can you be a little more specific and tell us what procedures your lab took?

32.	Witness	Mi laboratorio es un laboratorio que debe dar una respuesta rápida, así que se eligen primero las muestras que dan un resultado positivo en una detección mediante difenilamina, para seguir trabajando con ellas. O sea, si la muestra da positivo, se continúa su análisis; la que no, se guarda para más tarde y entonces se empieza a analizar en búsqueda de inorgánicos, es decir, de las sales componentes de explosivos.
33.	Attorney	What do you mean by that?
34.	Witness	Se determinan las sales o los aniones de esas sales presentes en explosivos comúnmente. Eso es lo que se está buscando; no se busca otro tipo de sales, sino se va directo a la identificación de sales presentes en el mundo de los explosivos.
35.	Attorney	I'm sure you're explaining this in the best way possible, but you're using scientific jargon that's hard to follow. I just want to clarify how you determine the components that produced the blast?
36.	Witness	Se disuelve el asentamiento que encontramos en los restos dejados por la explosión en las piezas que nos hayan llegado. El disolvente que se emplea casi siempre, porque es disolvente universal en el mundo de explosivos, es la acetona.
37.	Attorney	So you used acetone on the samples obtained from the explosion that almost killed the American DEA agents?
38.	Witness	Sí. El agua y la acetona son disolventes que se utilizan para detectar determinados componentes inorgánicos y orgánicos.
39.	Attorney	What else did you do?
40.	Witness	Se realizó la cromatografía de capa fina – una técnica separativa, capaz de identificar explosivos orgánicos presentes. Así es como detectamos los explosivos orgánicos que en este caso dieron resultados positivos.
41.	Attorney	What kinds of things did you find?
42.	Witness	Muestras o restos pertenecientes a mochilas con componentes de dinamita.
43.	Attorney	What type of components did you detect that made you conclude it was dynamite?

44.	Witness	En inorgánicos: nitritos, nitratos y amonio, con lo cual la lectura es nitrato amónico. Y en orgánicos: nitroglicol, con lo cual la lectura final es dinamita.
45.	Attorney	And how does this lead you to conclude it was indeed dynamite?
46.	Witness	Porque el nitroglicol es componente de todas las dinamitas.
47.	Attorney	The report you turned in initially doesn't mention the components you stated earlier. Why is that?
48.	Witness	Bueno, yo a mis superiores les digo dinamita porque todo el mundo conoce la palabra dinamita. Las palabras nitritos, nitratos, amonio, nitroglicoles son más complicadas para personas no expertas en estos temas, y como estos datos van a colectivos policiales, autoridades judiciales, etcétera, pues es más fácil usar términos comunes.
49.	Attorney	And in your professional opinion, there is no doubt that dynamite was used in this explosion?
50.	Witness	Así es. No tengo duda alguna.
51.	Attorney	Thank you. I have no further questions.

GLOSSARY

1.	Licenciada en Ciencias Químicas	
2.	fungiendo	
3.	concretamente	
4.	sustancias enteras provenientes de una desactivación	
5.	tanto improvisados como industriales o militares	
6.	aditivos	
7.	los medios	
8.	redacté	
9.	explosivos enteros	
10.	furgoneta	
11.	recover from	
12.	scene of the crime	
13.	metales, plásticos, telas, clavos, material aislante, tierra	
14.	entre otras materias	
15.	polvorosa de color rosado	
16.	polvo para extinción de incendios	
17.	scientific techniques	
18.	detección mediante difenilamina	diphenylamine
19.	continúa su analítica	

20.	inorgánicos	
21.	sales o los aniones de esas sales	salts or salt anions
22.	scientific jargon	
23.	blast	
24.	disuelve el asentamiento	
25.	disolvente	solvent
26.	cromatografía de capa fina	thin layer chromatography
27.	técnica separativa	
28.	nitritos, nitratos y amonio	nitrites, nitrates, ammonium
29.	nitroglicol	nitroglycol
30.	la lectura final	final finding / final analysis
31.	colectivos policiales	
32.	autoridades judiciales	

CONSECUTIVE EXERCISE 4: FIREARMS CONFUSION

1	Attorney	Please state your name for the record
2	Witness	Me llamo Sandro Apodaca Fierros y quisiera que alguien me aclarara bien porqué estoy aquí.
3	Attorney	We'll get to that in a second, Mr. Apodaca, but there are rules of procedure we must follow. Now, what is your occupation sir?
4	Witness	Soy comerciante. Me dedico a la importación y exportación de artesanías más que nada pero también de otros productos.
5	Attorney	Could you tell us where your business is located?
6	Witness	La dirección es 2438 W. Starflower Rd. Aquí mismo, en esta ciudad.
7	Attorney	I'm looking at the financial affidavit you filled out at your initial appearance and it looks like that's the address you gave for your home. Do you work out of your home, Mr. Apodaca?
8	Witness	Pues, sí. Tengo un cuarto allí en mi casa dedicado solamente para chambear.
9	Attorney	Can you tell us what type of merchandise you import and export exactly?
10	Witness	Pues, lo que el mercado exija. He estado trayendo muchos alebrijes de Oaxaca, ollas de barro negro de Chihuahua, y unas cajas de madera labrada, usted sabe, en México a donde quiera que uno voltee, hay artesanías preciosas y los gabachos saben apreciarlas.
11	Attorney	You said import and export. What do you export into Mexico?
12	Witness	Pues, ropa en general, juguetes, artículos de hogar, herramientas... hay muchas cosas muy baratas en este país que en México cuestan mucho. Ya ve usted, todo lo que viene de China.
13	Attorney	Do you sell weapons, specifically, firearms?

14	Witness	¡Claro que no! ¡Qué barbaridad!
15	Attorney	I'd like you to look at Exhibits 3B, 7C, 9B, and 12B. Do you recognize the items depicted in these photographs? And for the record, the exhibits I'm referring to are photographs of boxes with different types of firearms. Automatic weapons, semiautomatic pistols, shotguns, revolvers, R-15's, and various rifles.
16	Witness	Ya les he dicho más de mil veces que yo no tengo nada que ver con esas armas. No sé cómo llegaron a parar entre mi mercancía. Está muy clarito que yo soy la víctima en todo este enredo.
17	Attorney	So you're saying that you have no idea how these items got into your home?
18	Witness	Lo que yo creo es que alguien las metió a las cajas de mercancía cuando yo salí de la casa.
19	Attorney	Mr. Apodaca, do you know a person by the name of Sergio Vizcarra, who goes by the nickname, "El Camaleón"?
20	Witness	Pues, hay un tipo que va al mismo gimnasio que yo que le dicen el Camaleón, no sé si usted se refiere a la misma persona.
21	Attorney	Were you aware that Camaleón's cell phone calls were being recorded and that law enforcement authorities have recordings of at least seven conversations between you and Camaleón regarding the purchase of firearms?
22	Witness	¿Qué? ¡Usted no sabe lo que dice! ¡Eso nomás faltaba!
23	Attorney	I'm going to play one of these calls and ask the court's interpreter to interpret the call into English. Here it is:
24	Recording	-¿Qué onda, viejo? -Ahí, nomás. -Oye, necesito cinco martillos y cuatro desarmadores. -¿De qué tamaño?

		<p>-9 y 38.</p> <p>-¿Pa' cuando?</p> <p>-Pues pa' el viernes, si se puede.</p> <p>-Sale. Ahí te aviso pa' mañana que ondas, si se puede o no.</p> <p>-Órale.</p>
25	Attorney	Is that your voice in the recording we just placed?
26	Witness	Sí, pero nosotros estábamos hablando de herramientas.
27	Attorney	Right. You weren't talking about 9mm handguns or 38-caliber pistols. Let me play you another phone call Mr. Apodaca. And again, if the Court's interpreter could assist us with the interpretation.
28	Recording	<p>- ¿Bueno?</p> <p>- Oye, güey, necesito quince. Como unas siete. ¿Te las mochas?</p> <p>- Simón. Pero hasta la semana que entra porque el vato que me las trae anda pa' Lexington.</p> <p>- No hay bronca. Márcame cuando las tengas.</p> <p>-Sale y vale.</p>
29	Attorney	Isn't it true, sir, that you were referring to R-15s in this conversation?
30	Witness	No, no, ¿cómo cree? Estábamos hablando, de, de ...carretes de pesca que miden 15 pies de largo. Le digo que soy comerciante y la gente me llama cuando necesita algo porque saben que yo voy mucho a los tianguis.
31	Attorney	Mr. Apodaca, let me show you these photographs marked as Exhibits 13, 16, and 17. These are pictures of boxes with silencers, cartridges, clips, ammunition, as well as files and acids commonly used to remove serial numbers. Agents have testified that they found these in your house. Do you recognize them?
32	Witness	Es lo que les estoy diciendo, que no sé cómo fueron a dar entre mi mercancía.

33	Attorney	Sir, let me show an affidavit by a Mr. Rodrigo Solis, aka Pánfilo, who has stated that you illegally sold him a Sig Sauer 9 mm, a Taurus 38-caliber revolver, a Beretta Px4 Storm, and a 22-caliber Derringer. Do you admit that you sold him those firearms?
34	Witness	Quisiera consultar con mi abogado antes de contestar. Si fuera tan amable de permitírmelo.
35	Judge	We'll take a brief recess at this time. Counsel, I'd like to see you at sidebar.

GLOSSARY

1.	me aclarara bien	
2.	artesanías	
3.	finacial affidavit	
4.	initial appearance	
5.	chambear	
6.	lo que el mercado exija	
7.	alebrijes	
8.	ollas de barro negro	
9.	madera labrada	
10.	gabachos	
11.	artículos de hogar	
12.	¡Qué barbaridad!	
13.	exhibits	
14.	automatic weapons,	
15.	semiautomatic pistols	
16.	shotguns	
17.	revolvers	
18.	R-15's and various rifles	
19.	este enredo	
20.	¡Eso nomás faltaba!	
21.	¿Qué onda, viejo?	
22.	Ahí, nomás.	
23.	pa'	
24.	sale	
25.	si se puede o no	

26.	órale	
27.	9-millimeter handguns	
28.	38-caliber pistols	
29.	oye, güey	
30.	te mochas	
31.	simón	
32.	no hay bronca	
33.	sale y vale	
34.	márcame	
35.	¿cómo cree?	
36.	carretes de pesca	
37.	comerciante	
38.	tianguis	
39.	silencers, cartridges, clips	
40.	ammunition, files, acids	
41.	remove serial numbers	
42.	Sig Sauer 9mm	
43.	Taurus 38-caliber revolver	
44.	Beretta Px4 Storm	
45.	22-caliber Derringer	
46.	sidebar	
47.		
48.		
49.		
50.		
51.		
52.		

CONSECUTIVE EXERCISE 5: DIRECT EXAMINATION COYOTE (América)

1.	Prosecutor:	Sir, could you please state your full and complete name for the record?
2.	Witness:	Soy Juan Francisco Guzmán López, para servir a usted.
3.	Prosecutor:	Can you tell us where you were born?
4.	Witness:	Nací en San Juan Huapanningo, en el estado de Guerrero, en México.
5.	Prosecutor:	Of what country are you a citizen?
6.	Witness:	México.
7.	Prosecutor:	Do you have any legal papers or documents that would allow you to enter or be in the United States legally?
8.	Witness:	No. Si los tuviera, no estuviera aquí pasando por esto...
9.	Prosecutor:	Did you enter the United States of America illegally on June 30, 2011, at a place not designated as an official port of entry?
10.	Witness:	Sí. No recuerdo bien la fecha, pero sí, sí era por ahí.
11.	Prosecutor:	Can you tell us what, if any, arrangements you made before coming to the United States?
12.	Witness:	Pues, mi primo en Kentucky había hecho los arreglos con alguien para cruzarme.
13.	Prosecutor:	And what did these arrangements consist of?
14.	Witness:	Pues, él me dijo que me fuera primero a la central camionera de México. Y de allí, que tomara el camión a Hermosillo, Sonora. Y eso fue lo que hice. Luego, me fui en una furgoneta hasta un pueblo llamado Ixtajoa.
15.	Prosecutor:	And what did you do then?

16.	Witness:	Me fui a un motel. Eso me dijo mi primo que hiciera. Y llegando al motel, tenía que preguntar por El Greñas.
17.	Prosecutor:	And what was the name of this motel?
18.	Witness:	La Yegua Norteña
19.	Prosecutor:	And when you got to this motel, did you find El Greñas?
20.	Witness:	Sí. Pregunté por él en recepción, y me dijeron que me fuera a la habitación 9.
21.	Prosecutor:	And what did you find in room 9?
22.	Witness:	Pues, entré, y vi a varias personas. Unas sentadas en la cama, otras en el piso.
23.	Prosecutor:	How many people were in that room?
24.	Witness:	Uy, pues yo diría que como unas veinte, veintiunas, por ahí.
25.	Prosecutor:	Were there women and children or just men?
26.	Witness:	No vi niños, pero sí había como unas cinco, seis mujeres, más o menos. No recuerdo exactamente.
27.	Prosecutor:	Ok. So how long were you in that room?
28.	Witness:	Como unas dos horas. Hasta que llegó un muchacho con unos sándwiches, refrescos, y Sabritas. Repartió la comida entre todos y luego nos dijo que nos íbamos a ir en la madrugada. Pero que primero teníamos todos que pagar mil quinientos pesos para la mafia.
29.	Prosecutor:	For the mafia? Do you mean the smugglers that were going to take you across illegally?
30.	Witness:	No. Para los narcos, para que nos dejaran pasar. Según tengo entendido, los polleros le dan ese dinero a los narcos para que no haya broncas.

31.	Prosecutor:	How much were you going to pay in total to be smuggled into the United States?
32.	Witness:	Dos mil quinientos dólares. Pero no los tenía que pagar hasta llegar a Kentucky.
33.	Prosecutor:	Let me see if understand this correctly. You had to pay fifteen hundred pesos at the hotel. And then you were going to pay twenty five hundred dollars upon your arrival in Kentucky?
34.	Witness:	Bueno, no iba a pagar todito de jalón. Mi primo iba a pagar mil dólares cuando yo llegara a <i>Frankfor</i> y luego, el resto lo iba a pagar yo en abonos, ya que encontrara trabajo.
35.	Prosecutor:	Ok. Let's go back to when you were at the motel. What happened after you paid the mafia money and they gave you the sandwiches?
36.	Witness:	Nos dividieron en grupos. Y a cada grupo le dieron un nombre. A mi me tocó estar en el Grupo Mapache.
37.	Prosecutor:	How many people were in your group?
38.	Witness:	Éramos 6. Cinco hombres y... y.... América.
39.	Prosecutor:	When you say, America, are you referring to America Ballesteros Luna?
40.	Witness:	Pues... sí. O sea, en ese entonces yo no sabía que ese era su apellido, pero sí, me refiero a ella.
41.	Prosecutor:	Let me show you what I've marked as Government's Exhibit one. Can you tell us what this is?
42.	Witness:	Sí. Es la credencial de América. Su tarjeta de elector. Es la que dejamos encima de su cuerpo, después de que.. de que.. pues, de que murió ... allí en el desierto.
43.	Prosecutor:	So you recognize the person in this photo as America Ballesteros Luna?

44.	Witness:	Sí. Es ella. Nunca la olvidaré.
45.	Prosecutor:	So what happened after the six of you were designated as the Mapache Group?
46.	Witness:	Pues, empezaron a llamar a los grupos uno por uno, y así íbamos saliendo del cuarto. Cuando se asomó un fulano y dijo “¡Grupo Mapache, vámonos!” salimos y nos subieron a un coche y nos llevaron a la línea, pues, allí, a la frontera. Era puro monte y caminamos paralelo a la línea un rato, hasta que el guía nos dijo “por aquí nos vamos a brincar.”
47.	Prosecutor:	So you had a guide - was that in addition to the five people that were with you, or was the guide one of them?
48.	Witness:	No. Él no formaba parte del grupo. Era El Greñas.
49.	Prosecutor:	Do you see that person in this courtroom today? And if so, can you describe him and tell us what he’s wearing?
50.	Witness:	Es el señor que está sentado en la mesa aquella. El de la piocha canosa, con gafas, y trae puesta una playera negra con franjas verdes.
51.	Prosecutor:	Let the record reflect that the witness has identified the defendant in this case, Mr. Leobardo Marroquin-Buelna, also known as “El Greñas.” So how did you get across the border line?
52.	Witness:	Es que la primera parte de la barda es de madera luego de allí para arriba es de alambre. Y en ese lugar, el alambre estaba separado de la madera. Nos ayudaron a meternos por ese hoyo en la alambrada y brincamos y ya, pues, cuando tocamos tierra, ya estábamos en el lado americano. Y en cuanto aterrizamos, el Greñas nos hizo que nos pusiéramos pedazos de alfombra en los pies para no dejar huellas y nos dijo que nos echáramos a correr todos.
53.	Prosecutor:	How far did you run?

54.	Witness:	Pues en términos de distancia, no le podría decir, pero como veinte minutos a media hora, más o menos, hasta que llegamos a una cañada y allí nos metimos.
55.	Prosecutor:	Was America able to keep up with you?
56.	Witness:	Pues al principio sí, pero ya después se empezó a cansar y a quedarse atrás. Yo me quedé con ella.
57.	Prosecutor:	What time of day was it?
58.	Witness:	Era temprano, en la mañanita cuando cruzamos pero ya se sentía el calor.
59.	Prosecutor:	Can you tell us what happened then?
60.	Witness:	Pues, caminábamos por más o menos media hora y descansábamos. Y así seguimos todo el día, hasta que llegamos a un cerro ya por la tarde.
61.	Prosecutor:	Were you carrying anything with you?
62.	Witness:	Sí, cada uno de nosotros llevaba una mochila con un cambio de ropa, agua, <i>Gueitorei</i> y tantita comida. Yo aparte llevaba ajo, porque me habían dicho que el ajo repela a las víboras y a los alacranes. Y pa lo que me sirvió... acabé con una picadura de alacrán en el tobillo.
63.	Prosecutor:	And how was América doing at that time? Was she keeping up with the rest of the group?
64.	Witness:	No, pobrecita, ya estaba muy cansada. Y quería descansar más. De hecho, un par de veces descansamos porque ella ya no podía seguir adelante. Y El Greñas se enojaba con ella y le decía “¡órale, órale, apúrate, apúrate, vámonos!” Y a veces hasta groserías decía.
65.	Prosecutor:	You said you got to a hill. What happened when you got to the hill?

66.	Witness:	Pues, para entonces ya todos estábamos bien cansados y hacía un calor infernal. El Greñas nos dijo que teníamos que subir el cerro. Y empezamos a subir el cerro pero muy despacito.
67.	Prosecutor:	And how was America doing?
68.	Witness:	Ella iba muy, muy lento. Entonces Luis, otro del grupo, le ayudó sacándole cosas de su mochila y poniéndolas en la de él, para alivianarle el peso. Y luego el Greñas le empezó a decir groserías y a empujarla para que subiera.
69.	Prosecutor:	What kind of vulgarities was he saying? I know this may be uncomfortable or difficult, but we need to know exactly what it was that he said.
70.	Witness:	Dijo “ándale, cabrona... o si no, regérsate pa’ México si quieres. No tenemos todo el pinche día para estarte esperando”. Y Luis le dijo al Greñas que no le hablara así, y el Greñas se puso muy bronco con él.
71.	Prosecutor:	What do you mean by that?
72.	Witness:	Le dio un puñetazo en la cara y le dijo “¿por qué no te regresas tú también con ella, pendejo? ¡Váyanse los dos al carajo y chinguen a su madre!”
73.	Prosecutor:	And what happened next?
74.	Witness:	Subimos al cerro, pero América se quedó a la mitad. Y el Greñas le dijo a Luis que bajara y se quedara con ella hasta que ella ya pudiera subir.
75.	Prosecutor:	And did Luis go down and stay with her?
76.	Witness:	Pues, sí pero por un ratito nomás y luego volvió a subir hasta arriba donde estábamos nosotros porque oyó al helicóptero que andaba cerca de allí y tenía miedo que lo vieran. Dijo que América estaba actuando

		como borracha, como que no sabía ni dónde estaba y creía que Luis era Beto, su hermano.
77.	Prosecutor:	And how did El Greñas react when Luis came back up the hill?
78.	Witness:	Se enojó mucho con Luis porque no lo obedeció, o sea, porque no se quedó con ella y el Greñas le dio un empujón y le dijo que se regresara con ella otra vez y que todos teníamos que hacer lo que él dijera o nos iba a agarrar la migra.
79.	Prosecutor:	And did Luis go down again to where America was?
80.	Witness:	Sí, pero regresó rápido diciendo que América no estaba donde la había dejado.
81.	Prosecutor:	So she wasn't where he had left her. What happened then?
82.	Witness:	Bajamos todos a buscarla y al fin, la encontramos. Estaba a la subida de otro cerro. Tirada en el suelo. Nos acercamos a ella y, pues, ya nos dimos cuenta que--que--pues usted sabe. Ya había pasado a otro mundo.
83.	Prosecutor:	So when you were finally able to find her, she was already dead. And what did you do then?
84.	Witness:	La pusimos debajo de un arbolito que estaba allí, en la sombra y yo le puse la credencial encima. ¡Ah, qué caray!
85.	Prosecutor:	The government requests a brief recess to allow the witness to compose himself.
86.	Judge:	So ordered. We will reconvene at three o'clock.

Glossary

1.	pasando por esto	
2.	port of entry	
3.	arrangements	
4.	para cruzarme	
5.	central camionera	
6.	furgoneta	
7.	la Yegua Norteña	
8.	refrescos y sabritas	
9.	madrugada	
10.	smugglers	
11.	polleros	
12.	que no haya broncas	
13.	de jalón	
14.	en abonos	
15.	Grupo Mapache	
16.	marked as Government's Exhibit one	
17.	credencial	
18.	tarjeta de elector	
19.	se asomó un fulano	
20.	a la línea	
21.	monte	

22.	piocha canosa	
23.	gafas	
24.	playera negra con franjas verdes	
25.	let the record reflect	
26.	la alambrada	
27.	tocamos tierra	
28.	aterrizamos	
29.	cañada	
30.	keep up	
31.	a quedar atrás	
32.	órale, órale	
33.	groserías	
34.	calor infernal	
35.	ándale, cabrona	
36.	pinche	
37.	bronco	
38.	puñetazo	
39.	chinguen a su madre	
40.	la migra	
41.		
42.		
43.		

CONSECUTIVE 6 - Freetalk Drugs

1.	Attorney	You have voluntarily signed a cooperating agreement whereby you've agreed to provide us true and reliable information regarding your knowledge of criminal activity in exchange for which your charges will be reduced to a probation-available offense. Has your lawyer explained this to you?
2.	Informant	Sí, mi abogada ya me explicó todo eso antes de que viniéramos.
3.	Attorney	As you can see, your statement in this session is being recorded and at your request, we have provided the services of a translator-- I mean, an interpreter. Please state your true and complete name for the record.
4.	Informant	Gerardo Escalante Páez
5.	Attorney	And you agree, then, that it has been explained to you that the information you are providing will not be used to incriminate you, unless it is discovered that the information you are providing is false?
6.	Informant	Sí, sí, me explicó eso la señorita abogada.
7.	Attorney	It is therefore VERY important that you provide us with true information, because otherwise it may result in legal actions taken against you and our agreement will be null and void. Is this clear?
8.	Informant	Sí, entendido.
9.	Attorney	Very well, then, let's get started. If at any point you have a question or need to speak to your attorney, let me know. Any questions?
10.	Informant	No, todo bien.
11.	Attorney	So, we're here to talk about your involvement in the drug trafficking business.

12.	Informant	Bueno, pues lo que pasó es que yo trabajaba en la construcción y de repente los únicos que estaban construyendo casas eran los narcos. O sea, eran los únicos que nos contrataban. Durante la construcción de la obra, siempre había unos guaruras allí echando ojo y pues, nos poníamos a echar rollo y luego empezaron a mocharse con el <i>perico</i> , luego con la <i>meta</i> y ... pues así comenzó el show.
13.	Attorney	We're interested in the structure of the organization. Who did you report to and who did that person report to?
14.	Informant	Cuando yo empecé a vender, el que me abastecía era Pablo Montiel y sólo lo conocía a él y a los guaruras que me lo presentaron. Después de que tronaran al Pablito, me surtía Poncho Carreras, aunque yo entonces sólo lo conocía como el Gordo.
15.	Attorney	And so, did you stand on a corner ... or how did you sell your product?
16.	Informant	Recibía un texto en clave. Llegó un momento en que yo sabía quién vendía qué. Lo que quisieras yo te lo conseguía. <i>Perico, chiva, polvo de ángel, éxtasis, cruzblancas, azulitos, benis...</i>
17.	Attorney	Ok. So you were in the business of trafficking in everything you could get your hands on?
18.	Informant	Simón. Yo me creía muy abusado pero empecé a meter la pata porque me cruzaba de una plaza a otra.
19.	Attorney	What territories are you referring to?
20.	Informant	Pues el Chucho abarca todo lo que es de la Congress hasta la Avenida 18. El Pechugón se encarga del sur, y el Caracol del este, y así pues. Y yo trataba de colarme por todas partes.
21.	Attorney	So you got in trouble with the different bosses?
22.	Informant	Sí. Ya antes de que ustedes me cacharan yo ya andaba sacándole la vuelta a los sicarios del Caracol que andaban atrás de mí. Y sin duda me van a querer poner piso.
23.	Attorney	We can protect you as long as you cooperate and don't do anything foolish.

24.	Informant	Yo les estoy cantando la pura neta. Lo que no les dije en la última sesión, fue que el Cholo le estaba chanchuyendo al Caracol. A él le tocaba repartir el <i>Séxtasis</i> ...
25.	Attorney	Wait a minute... what's that?
26.	Informant	Es cuando se mezcla la Viagra con el Éxtasis, pero el Cholo le estaba rebajando mucho y los clientes se empezaron a quejar y aparte andaba vendiendo <i>Furia</i> sin permiso.
27.	Attorney	Just to clarify – when you say Fury, you mean anabolic steroids?
28.	Informant	Sí, pues, <i>jugo</i> , hombre. Pero eso no era todo - también le dio por vender <i>acelerantes</i> y <i>pa' abajos</i> por su cuenta, como si en este mundo se pudiera guardar un secreto, como si no hubieran orejas y soplones a cada vuelta de esquina.
29.	Attorney	Ok, so you're talking about amphetamines and barbiturates?
30.	Informant	Ajá. Pero cuando el Caracol y sus compinches se dieron cuenta de que el Cholo y su equipo andaban vendiendo <i>viola-fácil</i> en los antros ... pues, allí fue cuando apareció todito acribillado el pobre Cholito. Sea lo que sea, no era mal tipo.
31.	Attorney	So you're saying Caracol had Cholo killed?
32.	Informant	Obvio. Eso todo el mundo lo sabe. Menos ustedes, tal vez.
33.	Attorney	No need to cop an attitude. We're the ones that have your back now.
34.	Informant	Órale, ya sé, no se agüiten. Así soy yo. Antes de seguir, ¿me dan chanza de buscar un arbolito por allí?
35.	Attorney	The declarant has requested a bathroom break. We will stop the recording at this point.

GLOSSARY

1.	Cooperating agreement	
2.	Whereby	
3.	Trae and reliable information	
4.	Criminal activity	
5.	Probation-available offense	
6.	Incriminate	
7.	Otherwise	
8.	Null and void	
9.	Drug trafficking business	
10.	De repente	
11.	Guaruras	
12.	Échando ojo	
13.	Echar rollo	
14.	Mocharse	
15.	Perico	
16.	Meta	
17.	El show	
18.	Me abstecía	
19.	Tronaro a Pablito	
20.	Surtía	
21.	<i>Perico, chiva, polvo de ángel,</i>	
22.	<i>éxtasis, cruzblancas</i>	
23.	<i>azulitos, benis...</i>	
24.	Get your hands on	
25.	Abusado	
26.	Meter la pata	

27.	Plaza	
28.	Tratabad de colarme	
29.	Me cacharan	
30.	Sacándole la vuelta	
31.	Sicarios	
32.	Poner piso	
33.	Do anything foolish	
34.	Cantando la pura neta	
35.	Chanchuyando	
36.	Séxtasis	
37.	Éxtasis	
38.	Rebajando	
39.	Furia	
40.	Anabolic steroids	
41.	Jugo, hombre	
42.	Acelerantes	
43.	Pa' abajos	
44.	Orejas y soplonos	
45.	Amphetamines and barbiturates	
46.	Compinches	
47.	Viola-facil	
48.	Acribillado	
49.	Cop an attitude	
50.	Have your back	
51.	Órale	
52.	Agüiten	
53.	Buscar un arbolito	

SIMULTANEOUS EXERCISE 1: Autopsy after exhumation - Murder Case

1.	PROSECUTOR:	Ladies and Gentlemen this is an inquest into the manner of death of the late Catalina Sanchez, a 42-year-old female who, on May 12, 2010, was found to be deceased. This is neither a civil nor a criminal hearing, but merely an inquest to determine manner of death. Dr. Jensen is available for testimony. Dr. Jensen can you come forward, please?
2.	PROSECUTOR:	Dr. Jensen you were duly sworn earlier today and I'd like to remind you that you are still under oath to tell the truth.
3.	WITNESS:	Yes, counselor, I'm aware of that.
4.	PROSECUTOR:	Did you perform an autopsy on Ms. Catalina Sanchez after exhumation at the request of the state authorities?
5.	WITNESS:	Yes, I did.
6.	PROSECUTOR:	And what were your conclusions?
7.	WITNESS:	It is my opinion, as I stated in my report, that Ms. Sanchez' drowning in the bathtub should be properly re-classified as a homicide.
8.	PROSECUTOR:	Could you tell us in your own words how you came to this conclusion, Dr. Jensen?
9.	WITNESS:	Well, it would probably be easier if I just read directly from my report.
10.	PROSECUTOR:	Then by all means do so, Doctor.

11.	<p>WITNESS: I'll start with a brief history.</p> <p>Catalina Sanchez's lifeless body was found in the bathtub at her residence lying on her left side about 11:15 p.m. on Thursday evening, May 12, 2010. There was no water in the tub, her hair was wet and blood-soaked, and dry and coagulated blood was present on the bottom of the tub. Her body was cold and no stiffening - rigor mortis- was noted. She was last known to have spoken to someone about eight p.m. Wednesday and had not answered her telephone all day Thursday.</p> <p>Autopsy showed further absence of rigor mortis, areas of fixed purple lividity and no food in the stomach. These findings, plus the scene findings and the circumstances, indicate that Ms. Sanchez's death had occurred during the late evening hours of Thursday and many hours after her last meal. The autopsy also describes a one-inch blunt force laceration of the back of the head, five abrasions and six blunt force black and blue contusions of the extremities, abdomen and buttock. There was fluid in the lungs, cerebral edema and water in the ethmoid sinuses. No significant pre-existing natural disease was present. The heart was normal. Toxicology was negative for drugs or alcohol. The death was certified as accidental drowning.</p> <p>I will now read the section of my report dealing with the External Examination.</p>
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12.	<p>PROSECUTOR: Please proceed. And I will remind you to do so slowly and clearly since we are availing ourselves of the services of an interpreter.</p>
13.	<p>WITNESS: Certainly. I will now read directly from the report:</p> <p>Quote: “The remains are removed from refrigeration wrapped in 2 zippered body bags and show evidence of prior autopsies. Thirteen total body x-rays taken under the supervision of Dr. Marcus three days previously are examined by me and show no fractures of the head, trunk or extremities. Eight members of the Illinois State Police are present during my examination, including a photographer.</p> <p>The body is in poor condition with skeletonization of the head and distal portions of the upper and lower extremities. There is adipocere formation in proximal soft tissue portions of the upper extremities. The skin and soft tissues of the chest, breasts and abdomen are intact. The viscera are in a plastic bag in the thoraco-abodminal cavity.</p> <p>EVIDENCE OF INJURY</p> <p>The skin of the head, hands and upper and lower extremities, which showed multiple bruises and abrasions as described in the first autopsy and a one-inch laceration of the back of the head, are now absent because of post-mortem loss of soft tissues. There are still visible prominent blue-purple subcutaneous hemorrhages- bruises and</p>

	<p>contusions caused by blunt force injuries shortly before death- in the outer lower quadrant of the right breast, the upper inner right thigh and the right lower quadrant of the abdomen.</p> <p>INTERNAL EXAMINATION</p> <p>The eyes and larynx are absent due to post-mortem changes. The spine is intact without evidence of injury and the spinal cord is present but severely decomposed with no evidence of hemorrhage. The viscera are in a plastic bag and have been previously dissected. The heart, coronary arteries, liver, brain and gastrointestinal tract are unremarkable. The lungs do show edema evidence of drowning.</p> <p>LABORATORY STUDIES</p> <p>Toxicology studies performed at the time of the first autopsy show no evidence of drugs.</p> <p>OPINION</p> <p>It is my opinion, to a reasonable degree of medical certainty, that the drowning of Ms. Sanchez, a healthy adult, in a bathtub with multiple blunt force injuries indicative of a struggle, should be properly classified as a homicide.” That’s the end of the report, and my signature is at the bottom.</p>
14.	PROSECUTOR: Thank you, Dr. Jensen. You may now step down.

GLOSSARY

1.	inquest into the manner of death	
2.	the late Catalina	
3.	found to be deceased	
4.	criminal hearing	
5.	duly sworn	
6.	under oath	
7.	exhumation	
8.	drowning	
9.	properly re-classified	
10.	by all means do	
11.	lifeless body	
12.	blood-soaked	
13.	stiffening	
14.	rigor mortis	
15.	fixed purple lividity	lividez fija morada/violácea
16.	findings	
17.	blunt force laceration	laceración de fuerza contundente
18.	abrasion	
19.	black and blue contusions	
20.	extremities, abdomen and buttock	

21.	cerebral edema	edema cerebral
22.	ethmoid sinuses	senos etmoidales
23.	pre-existing disease	
24.	toxicology	
25.	remains	
26.	refrigeration	
27.	zippered body bags	
28.	fractures of head, trunk or extremities	
29.	skeletonization	esqueletización
30.	distal portions	porciones distales
31.	trunk or extremities	
32.	adipocere formation	formaciones de adipocira
33.	soft tissue	tejidos blandos
34.	upper extremities	
35.	viscera	
36.	thoraco-abdominal cavity	cavidad toracoabdominal
37.	multiple bruises	
38.	post-mortem	
39.	blue-purple subcutaneous hemorrhages	hemorragias subcutáneas azules y moradas
40.	outer lower quadrant	cuadrante inferior exterior
41.	spinal cord	

42.	decomposed	
43.	dissected	
44.	coronary arteries, liver, brain and gastrointestinal tract	
45.	unremarkable	
46.	reasonable degree of medical certainty	
47.	struggle	
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ADVANCED SIMULTANEOUS EXERCISE 2: ROBBERY APPEAL

STATE of Kentucky v Dionisio Daniel Bustamante, Defendant.

August 23, 2010

The defendant, Dionisio Daniel Bustamante, is appealing a judgment dated January 21, 2008 entered consistent with a jury verdict finding him guilty of robbery with a dangerous weapon. For the reasons below, we find the defendant received a trial free of error.

Facts:

On September 24, 2007, at approximately 11:00 am, Antonio Ramirez drove to a store in Lexington, Kentucky to put air in his spare tire. As he bent over to inflate the tire, he put his wallet down on the ground beside him. The defendant approached Ramirez and said something in a mixture of English and Spanish that Ramirez could not understand. Ramirez does not speak English. The defendant pushed Ramirez, grabbed Ramirez's wallet and ran. Ramirez chased the defendant.

That same morning, Sergeant Jackson Terrance of the Lexington Police Department was parked across from the store in an unmarked vehicle and observed the incident. As the defendant ran away from Ramirez, he ran right beside Sergeant Terrance's unmarked vehicle. Sergeant Terrance observed that the defendant was carrying a wallet in his left hand and a knife in his right hand. Sergeant Terrance drove to a point where he anticipated he could intercept the defendant, maneuvered in front of the chase and got out of his vehicle.

At this point Ramirez had caught up with the defendant and the defendant was turned around facing Ramirez. The defendant was walking backward, away from Ramirez, but toward Sergeant Terrance, with the wallet in his left hand and a knife in his right hand. The defendant, unaware that Sergeant Terrance was behind him, told Ramirez, and I apologize for the language, but these are the words presented in the trial testimony, "If you come over here, I'm going to fuck you up, bitch." Sergeant

Terrance drew his sidearm and instructed the defendant to stop and drop the knife. The defendant then began to put the knife in his back right pocket, but was instructed to stop and drop it on the ground. The defendant was taken into custody and Ramirez's wallet was returned to him.

The following is the Procedural History of the case:

On November 12, 2007, the Grand Jury indicted the defendant for robbery with a dangerous weapon. This charge was tried before a jury on December 18, 2008, with the Honorable Jennifer Martinelli as the Judge presiding. On December 19, 2008, the jury returned a verdict finding defendant guilty of robbery with a dangerous weapon. The Trial Court entered a judgment consistent with the jury verdict dated January 21, 2008, sentencing defendant to 103 to 133 months in prison. Defendant appeals.

The defendant raises the issues of whether: (1) there is sufficient evidence to support the defendant's armed robbery conviction; (2) the trial court erroneously admitted the State's detailed cross-examination of the defendant regarding prior charges and convictions; and (3) the trial court erroneously admitted inadmissible hearsay evidence about the neighborhood.

As to the first point relating to sufficiency of evidence:

The defendant first argues his conviction for robbery with a dangerous weapon must be vacated because there is insufficient evidence he took property by use or threatened use of a dangerous weapon and that he endangered or threatened the life of Ramirez with a dangerous weapon. The defendant moved to dismiss the charge on the ground of insufficient evidence at the close of the State's evidence and again at the close of all the evidence, both of which motions were denied by the Trial Court.

Substantial evidence is relevant evidence that a reasonable person might accept as adequate, or would consider necessary to support a particular conclusion. A substantial evidence inquiry examines the sufficiency of the evidence presented but not its weight. The reviewing court considers all evidence in the light most favorable to the State, and the State receives the benefit of every reasonable inference

supported by that evidence. Evidentiary contradictions and discrepancies are for the jury to resolve and do not warrant dismissal.

The essential elements of robbery with a dangerous weapon are: “(1) an unlawful taking or an attempt to take personal property from the person or in the presence of another, (2) by use or threatened use of a firearm or other dangerous weapon, (3) whereby the life of the person is endangered or threatened.”

“Robbery with a dangerous weapon requires that ‘the defendant's use or threatened use of a dangerous weapon must precede or be concomitant with the taking, or be so joined with it in a continuous transaction by time and circumstances as to be inseparable.’”

However, “the exact time relationship, in armed robbery cases, between the violence and the actual taking is unimportant as long as there is one continuing transaction.”

“The commission of armed robbery does not depend upon whether the threat or use of violence precedes or follows the taking of the victims' property. Where there is a continuous transaction, the temporal order of the threat or use of a dangerous weapon and the taking is immaterial.” Nevertheless, mere possession of a weapon is not sufficient to support an armed robbery conviction.

In the instant case, Ramirez did not see the defendant's knife until defendant was taken into custody. However, Sergeant Terrance testified the defendant, while holding a knife in his right hand and the recently stolen wallet in his left hand, threatened to harm Ramirez immediately after the short chase through the streets. Sergeant Terrance further testified that he first saw the knife in the defendant's hand right after defendant stood up after pushing Ramirez and taking his wallet. While defendant testified that he was holding a crack pipe and not a knife in his hand, this contradiction is a matter for the jury to decide. Considering all evidence in the light most favorable to the State, the evidence was sufficient to send the charge of robbery with a dangerous weapon to the jury. This assignment of error is overruled.

The defendant also argues the trial court erred in allowing the State to question defendant about accusations for which defendant was not convicted and about the details of defendant's prior convictions. The defendant contends the State exceeded the permissible scope of cross-examination and the questioning violated Rules 608(b) and 609(a) of the Kentucky Rules of Evidence.

Here, the defendant took the witness stand and testified in his own defense. On direct examination, the defendant claimed, speaking through a certified interpreter, that he did not “do violent crimes,” would not seriously hurt a person or put them in danger, and had never robbed anyone. On cross-examination, defendant was asked by the State if he had previously been convicted of a misdemeanor “assault with a deadly weapon after the State reduced that from a felony assault to misdemeanor assault with a deadly weapon.” The defendant responded that “because they didn’t have enough evidence against me, the assault with deadly weapon was dismissed.”

The defendant was asked what kind of weapon was involved, and defendant responded “it supposedly had been a shotgun, but it was really a BB gun.”

The defendant was next asked if he had pleaded guilty in 2005 to misdemeanor possession of drug paraphernalia and he again responded, “Yes.” The State then asked if that charge had been reduced from felony possession with intent to sell or deliver cocaine, and the defendant responded “Yes.” No objections were made to any of the questions, and defendant admitted to each conviction.

During direct examination, the defendant minimized the seriousness of his criminal involvement when he claimed that he was not a violent person and had never robbed anyone. This testimony opened the door to the State's questioning as to defendant's past criminal history. This assignment of error is overruled.

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The defendant next argues the trial court erroneously admitted inadmissible hearsay evidence about the neighborhood. Again, defendant did not object at trial to the admission of this evidence, therefore we

review this issue only for plain error.

At trial, Sergeant Terrance testified that on September 24, 2007 he was conducting surveillance of the area where the robbery occurred because police “had numerous complaints of prostitution, street-level drugs, larcenies, shoplifting, robberies, assaults.” This testimony was elicited in response to the State's question asking Sergeant Terrance why he was conducting surveillance in that area, on that day. This testimony was not admitted for the truth of the matter asserted, but rather to explain why Sergeant Terrance was in a position to observe the robbery. Therefore, the statement was not hearsay and was admissible. This assignment of error is overruled.

No error. Judge Cartagena and Judge Myers Concur.

GLOSSARY

1.	appeal	
2.	judgment	
3.	entered	
4.	jury verdict	
5.	robbery with a dangerous weapon	
6.	facts	
7.	unmarked vehicle	
8.	maneuvered	
9.	I'm going to fuck you up, bitch	
10.	drew his sidearm	
11.	indicted	
12.	presiding	
13.	trial court	
14.	raises the issues	
15.	cross-examination	

16.	inadmissible hearsay evidence	
17.	sufficiency of evidence	
18.	vacated	
19.	dismiss the charge	
20.	close of the state's evidence	
21.	moved	
22.	motion	
23.	relevant	
24.	support	
25.	inquiry	
26.	warrant	
27.	whereby	
28.	precede or be concomitant	
29.	be so joined	
30.	temporal order	
31.	immaterial	
32.	mere possession	
33.	instant case	
34.	taken into custody	
35.	crack pipe	
36.	light most favorable	
37.	overruled	
38.	assault with deadly weapon	
39.	BB gun	
40.	paraphernalia	
41.	hearsay	
42.	conducting surveillance	
43.	street level drugs	
44.	larcenies	

45.	shoplifting	
46.	elicited	
47.	the truth of the matter asserted	
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SIMULTANEOUS 3 - Revolver Mechanical Functioning

Good morning. My name is Jonathan Sanders, and I'm a Forensic Lab Technician at the FBI laboratory here in Seattle, Washington. I have been detailed to the FBI's firearms identification division for close to 3 years now, and I have over 1000 hours of formal training in diverse areas related to firearms and firearms identification, including ballistics, crime scene processing and internal mechanical functioning. I also hold a master's degree in Forensic Science from California State University in Fresno. I was asked to be here today to explain how revolvers actually work, and I'd like to begin by providing a general description of the processes that occur when the trigger of a revolver is pulled.

Just to clarify, when I say revolver, I'm referring to a type of repeating firearm that has a cylinder containing multiple chambers and at least one barrel for firing. If you've ever seen one of the old Western movies where the cowboys use what are called "six guns", you probably know what I'm talking about. As far as firearms go, the internal functioning of the revolver is fairly simple.

As the user cocks the hammer, the cylinder "revolves" to align the next chamber and round with the hammer and barrel, and it's actually this "revolving" motion that gives the revolver its name. The hammer can be cocked either manually, that is by the shooter physically pulling it back, or mechanically; for example, during the first portion of the trigger pull in double-action revolvers. I'll talk about the difference between single and double action in just a moment.

A revolver basically works by having several firing chambers arranged in a circle in a cylindrical block that are all brought into alignment with the firing mechanism and barrel one at a time. In contrast, other repeating firearms, such as lever-action, pump-action, and semi-automatic, have a single firing chamber and a mechanism to load and extract cartridges.

Now earlier you heard me mention the terms single action and double action, so let me explain a little before we go forward. There are actually numerous types of “**actions**”, which is really just a term to describe the logic of how the mechanism is built and how it’s used. The type of action a firearm has depends on exactly what functions the trigger performs. In addition to releasing the hammer, for example, a trigger could also cock the hammer, rotate a revolver's cylinder, deactivate passive safeties, or select between semi-automatic and full-automatic fire.

In a single-action revolver, the hammer is manually cocked, usually with the thumb of the firing or supporting hand. This action moves the cylinder to the next round – round is just a fancy word for bullet - and locks the cylinder in place with the chamber aligned with the barrel. The trigger, when pulled, releases the hammer, which strikes the firing pin, causing the round in the chamber to fire. To fire again, the hammer must be manually cocked again. This is called "single-action" because the trigger only performs a single action, that is, releasing the hammer. Because only a single action is performed and trigger pull is lightened, single-action revolvers tend to be more accurate than their double-action counterparts.

In double-action revolvers, pulling the trigger causes three things to happen: (1) the hammer is pulled back to the cocked position. (2) At the exact same time, the cylinder is being rotated to the next round, and (3), the hammer is released to strike the firing pin. The whole idea of cocking the gun is totally unnecessary with double-action revolvers simply because every trigger pull will result in a complete cycle. Although double-action revolvers can typically be fired quicker, the user also tends to lose a bit of accuracy because of the longer, harder trigger stroke. Having said that, however, you can also view this drawback as somewhat of a safety feature, since the gun is less likely to accidentally discharge if dropped

As mentioned earlier, a revolver is often much simpler to operate than many semiautomatic weapons. Revolvers are also generally more reliable. If a semiautomatic pistol jams, for example, you must manually cycle the action in order to clear the chamber, since clearing the action is normally an automatic process that takes place upon firing a cartridge. With a revolver, on the other hand, none of the energy for cycling the cylinder comes from the firing of the cartridge, but rather is supplied by the user, either through cocking the hammer or, in a double action design, by just squeezing the trigger.

SIMULTANEOUS 4 - OPENING STATEMENT – MURDER CASE

Ladies and gentleman of the jury, let me thank you for the difficult service you are about to provide. It will be no cake walk for you to sit here for the next few days as you attentively evaluate the evidence that will be presented to you, some of which will be painstakingly technical, and some will be disturbing and heart-wrenching. Such as the gruesome photographs depicting the victim in this case, Catalina Sanchez, as she lay dead in her bathtub with blood-soaked hair showing evidence of blunt force trauma and defensive injuries. I suspect your reaction will be much like mine. You will be incensed and saddened by what you will hear. I'm sure Catalina's story will tug at your heartstrings. For, her's is a story about a woman, a mother, a sister, who wanted to improve herself and do well by her children. Catalina was a tragic victim of domestic violence who sought help from the police... but the police turned a cold shoulder to her. Her abuser James Carlton, the defendant in this homicide case, was a police officer himself. And every time she called the police, they left her residence without filing a report, persuaded by the defendant that it was a misunderstanding; that it was Catalina who was unstable and he was merely trying to keep the peace in his household and protect her from herself. The responding police officers were blinded by their spirit of fraternity and solidarity. Admirable and necessary qualities in their line of work most of the time, but in this case the officers placed it before their duty, protocol and common sense. They fell for the defendant's gift of gab and charm. Believed him over Catalina, a limited-English speaker, linguistically and otherwise handicapped next to the defendant's persuasive abilities and law enforcement advantages. The officers were bamboozled by a charming brother-in-arms and have since repeatedly demonstrated sincere regret that they never took this poor woman seriously.

Catalina would later seek the help of the District Attorney, by writing him a letter relating how she feared for her life, pleading with him for help, telling him how the police were continuously turning a blind eye, and again her voice was not heard. In fact that letter did not surface until long after her death. It lay somewhere in the bowels of bureaucracy. In this missive, Catalina asked the prosecutor's office to help her and her children and I quote, "before it's too late."

On May 12, 2010, it did indeed become too late... for on that night the defendant brutally, cruelly and savagely killed Catalina Sanchez, the mother of his own children and made it look like an accident as he'd frequently threatened her that he would do.

This is the worst type of violent crime, ladies and gentlemen. A person in whom citizens placed their trust for protection abused his power by violently ending the life of the woman who gave birth to his own children. Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of Catalina Sanchez, her traumatized children, her grieving family and friends, and on behalf of the People of this great state, I thank you for the difficult yet necessary task you are about to embark on.

I will have another opportunity to address you once all of the evidence is presented and all of the witnesses have testified. At that time, I will ask you to carry out your duties as jurors and ask you to return a guilty verdict since I am absolutely certain you will be convinced James Carlton is guilty far beyond a reasonable doubt of Murder in the First Degree.

GLOSSARY

36.	opening statement	
37.	no cake walk	
38.	painstakingly technical	
39.	disturbing	
40.	heart-wrenching	
41.	gruesome photographs	
42.	evidence of blunt force trauma	
43.	defensive injuries	
44.	incensed and saddened	
45.	tug at your heartstrings	
46.	do well by her children	
47.	turned a cold shoulder	
48.	Her abuser	
49.	protect her from herself	

50.	gift of gab	
51.	limited-English speaker	
52.	law enforcement advantages	
53.	the bowels of bureaucracy	
54.	her traumatized children	
55.	to return a guilty verdict	
56.	guilty far beyond a reasonable doubt	
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SIMULTANEOUS Script 5: Opening Statement. America.

United States of America v Leobardo Marroquín-Buelnas

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury. The Court has already explained to you the importance and seriousness of your duty here today. This is not an easy thing to do, to sit in judgment of another human being. However, determining if a person is guilty or not guilty by being tried before a jury of one's peers is the cornerstone of our justice system – a system which is the envy of many countries the world over. So before I say anything else, I want to thank you for being here today, for putting aside your busy lives so that American justice can continue to be carried out in the fairest way possible and in alignment with our country's ideals.

Now, in regard to the case before you. You are being asked to determine if the defendant, Mr. Leobardo Marroquin-Buelnas committed the crimes of Alien Smuggling, Harboring and Encouraging or Inducing, for personal gain or advantage, and causing personal injury or death of the individuals involved. This isn't a political issue. It does not matter what your views are on immigration, whether you believe people have a right to enter the U.S. or to stay without proper documentation from the immigration authorities or not. What you are here to determine is if this man violated the law as passed by our nation's Congress.

We will show, ladies and gentlemen, how a group of six people from different parts of the Mexican Republic, ended up in a hotel in northern Mexico for the specific purpose of coming to the United States for a better life. How Mr. Marroquin helped these six people -- five men and a young woman-- jump over the international border fence, guided them across the desert in late June, in the blistering heat of a southern Arizona summer. How this man led this group of six hopeful souls through the desert, during the day, mind you, not like other smugglers who make the migrants walk at night and rest during the day. No, sir, not Mr. Marroquin. He thought he would outsmart the U.S. Border Patrol by leading this group of people through the desert during the hottest part of the day, when temperatures soared to triple digits. You will hear evidence from five of the six people being smuggled of how he forced them to keep going even after they were suffering from extreme fatigue, from dehydration, and having great difficulty just putting one foot in front of the other. The five witnesses will tell you about the tragedy that befell the sixth person in the group. A young woman who had just turned twenty years old; a young woman who was named America, of all things. I say *was*, ladies and gentlemen, because America and her dreams perished in the desert. You will hear testimony about how the defendant callously pushed America on beyond the point of exhaustion. How he vulgarly yelled at her to keep going when it was obvious she could go no further. How he punched another member

of the group, Luis Carrasco, for trying to help her, for defending her against the defendant’s abusive behavior toward her. These six people placed their trust and their lives in the hands of the defendant. He assured them he knew his way through the desert and would be able to get them to their destination. One of them was trying to get to Chicago; another to Houston, to be with his father; another to Kentucky. And America, America dreamed of being reunited with her sister and her mother who worked at a restaurant in Philadelphia. They placed their trust in him and he in turn led them through a perilous journey resulting in the death of this young woman, America, whose body was left under a mesquite tree. And what happened after America met her untimely death in the treacherous desert? The defendant led the others on and on. He pushed them until they ran out of water, until their legs could hold them up no longer. He pushed them to the brink of death...

And yet, in spite of how much money they were paying, how much they had already gone through, how badly they wanted to make a life in the United States, they decided to jettison their dreams and walk up to the highway and flag down a Border Patrol vehicle to turn themselves in. They knew they would suffer the same fate as America if they didn’t get water soon. By the end of this trial, good people of the jury, you will be convinced of the defendant’s guilt and I have no doubt you will swiftly return with a guilty verdict. Thank you.

1.	the court	
2.	to sit in judgment	
3.	a jury of one’s peers	
4.	cornerstone	
5.	in alignment with	
6.	alien smuggling	
7.	harboring and encouraging or inducing	
8.	for personal gain or advantage	
9.	U.S. border patrol	
10.	people being smuggled	
11.	of all things	

12.	defending her against the defendant's abusive behavior	
13.	they placed their trust in him	
14.	untimely death	
15.	treacherous	
16.	to the brink of death	
17.	in spite of	
18.	flag down	
19.	turn themselves in	
20.	good people of the jury	
21.	convinced of the defendant's guilt	
22.	return with a guilty verdict	
23.	jettison	
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SIMULTANEOUS 6: Direct Examination. Paramedic (America)

1.	Prosecutor:	Please state your name and occupation for the record.
2.	Witness:	My name is Jonathan Alexander Maldonado and I'm a paramedic for the Lukeville, Arizona Fire Department.
3.	Prosecutor:	Were you on duty on July 2, 2011?
4.	Witness:	Yes, ma'am. I was working the evening shift, from 4 pm to 11 pm.
5.	Prosecutor:	And on that day, did you respond to a call at the request of the Border Patrol Agency?
6.	Witness:	Yes, ma'am. Shortly after coming on duty, my partner and I responded to a call from Border Patrol Agent, Lisa Gutierrez, who stated there were four... I mean, five people in a state of apparent dehydration after being lost in the desert without water for a few days.
7.	Prosecutor:	Did you say four or five people?
8.	Witness:	Well, initially there were four people but while we were at the scene, another person was found in a similar condition, but a ways down the road.
9.	Prosecutor:	What was the exact nature of the call you responded to?
10.	Witness:	The dispatcher told us that Agent Gutierrez requested medical assistance for five individuals at mile marker 25, on Highway 87. According to the Agent, the individuals appeared to be dehydrated after walking in the desert without water for a few days. That type of call is not uncommon in that area, given the proximity to the Mexican border.
11.	Prosecutor:	And what did you and your partner encounter when you arrived at that location?

12.	Witness:	There were five Hispanic males, handcuffed at the side of the road. They were all sitting down and being watched by Agent Lisa Gutierrez. At first glance, it was apparent that they were severely sunburned and unkempt.
13.	Prosecutor:	What do you mean by unkempt?
14.	Witness:	Well, their clothes were filthy, and they... well, just what you'd expect for someone to look like after walking in the desert for a few days in the middle of summer without water and proper hygiene.
15.	Prosecutor:	What did you do when you saw them?
16.	Witness:	My partner and I proceeded to evaluate the situation, assess vital signs. They were all suffering from dehydration and severe sunburn.
17.	Prosecutor:	Did they suffer from any other conditions aside from the sunburn and heat exhaustion, I mean dehydration?
18.	Witness:	Well, they all had abrasions and lacerations to varying degrees from bushwhacking through the desert. They reported they had become disoriented and were brushing up against cacti and other thorny vegetation. One of them, Mr. Guzman, stated his calves were cramping up – a symptom of dehydration – and that he kept losing his footing and falling down.
19.	Prosecutor:	Were all five individuals in the same or similar conditions?
20.	Witness	One individual, Luis Carrasco, had severe blistering on the soles of his feet. Another, Mr. Guzman Lopez, had been stung by a scorpion.
21.	Prosecutor:	So I take it you administered first aid and treated Mr. Carrasco and Mr. Guzman Lopez for the blisters and a scorpion sting?
22.	Witness	Yes. My partner and I did.
23.	Prosecutor:	You said a sixth person was discovered shortly after you arrived. Can you tell us about that?

24.	Witness:	Yes, ma'am. After being there for approximately 45 minutes, Agent Gutierrez received radio communication indicating another person was found down the road flagging down a Border Patrol vehicle asking for water. He was arrested and brought down to where our emergency vehicle was. I noticed that the men that we were in the midst of treating glanced at each other when the other subject arrived and I asked them if they knew him.
25.	Prosecutor:	Do you speak Spanish Mr. Maldonado?
26.	Witness:	Yes, ma'am. I'm a third generation Mexican-American and my parents and my grandmother spoke to us in Spanish at home. I don't read it or write it too well, but I consider myself a native speaker.
27.	Prosecutor:	So what did these individuals say to you?
28.	Witness:	They told me he – the sixth man – was their “pollero,” or smuggler, and that he had led them through the desert for several days until they ran out of food and water.
29.	Prosecutor:	What else did they tell you?
30.	Witness:	They said the pollero had at one point told them he was going to take them to a stock tank used for cattle where they could find water but after walking a long time, they couldn't find it, so they decided to leave the pollero and walk to the highway to ask for help.
31.	Prosecutor:	That sixth person, the one who was subsequently picked up by the border patrol agents and brought to your emergency vehicle, the one the others referred to as the smuggler, do you see him in the courtroom today?
32.	Witness:	Yes, ma'am. He's seated at the table over there. He's the one with the goatee and the glasses, in the striped shirt.

33.	Prosecutor:	May the record reflect the witness has identified the defendant, Leobardo Marroquin-Buelna. Did anything else happen while you were treating those gentlemen there by the side of the road?
34.	Witness:	I noticed the other five of them appeared nervous. At first I just thought it was because of the situation they were in but then one of them, Mr. Carrasco, said, “we have to tell him,” in Spanish. And so I asked them, in Spanish, what it was they needed to tell me. I thought it had something to do with their medical condition; something I needed to know for purposes of providing medical assistance.
35.	Prosecutor:	And did they tell you anything at that point?
36.	Witness:	Yes, ma’am. Mr. Carrasco told me that there had been another person with them, a girl, who had died along the way. He said her name was America.
37.	Prosecutor:	And what did you do when you received this information?
38.	Witness:	I informed Agent Gutierrez.
39.	Prosecutor:	And what did she do?
40.	Witness:	She asked them for more information. Specifically, about who she was, if they were sure she was deceased, when she died, and so on. She wanted to know exactly where they left her; if they thought they would be able to show the agents where she was.
41.	PROSECUTOR:	And did Mr. Carrasco say he remembered where America’s body was?
42.	WITNESS:	Yes. And Mr. Guzman agreed to go with the agents to where the girl’s body was.
43.	PROSECUTOR:	And then what happened?
44.	WITNESS:	Well, Agent Gutierrez took over from there. They were stabilized by then so that was pretty much the end of my involvement.

45.	PROSECUTOR: Thank you, Mr. Maldonado. I have no more questions for this witness.
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GLOSSARY

1.	evening shift	
2.	respond to a call	
3.	Border Patrol agent	
4.	apparent dehydration	
5.	a ways down	
6.	mile marker	
7.	handcuffed	
8.	sunburned and unkempt	
9.	filthy	
10.	proper hygiene	
11.	heat exhaustion	
12.	abrasions	
13.	lacerations	
14.	cacti and thorny vegetation	
15.	calves	
16.	cramping up	
17.	losing his footing	

18.	severe blistering	
19.	soles of his feet	
20.	flagging down	
21.	in the midst of treating	
22.	glanced at each other	
23.	third generation	
24.	native speaker	
25.	pollero	
26.	stock tank	
27.	smuggler	
28.	goatee	
29.	may the record reflect	
30.	she was deceased	
31.	stabilized	
32.		
33.		
34.		
35.		
36.		
37.		
38.		

SIMULTANEOUS PRACTICE 7 - CLOSING ARGUMENT: LYDIA

Ladies and Gentlemen of the jury, we are now at the final stages of this trial. Soon, you will be retiring to the jury room to deliberate on the fate of my client, Lydia Machado. As you must have noticed when she testified, she is a demure, mild-mannered and soft-spoken lady. It has been a great pleasure for me to represent her. I whole-heartedly believe that as you confer among yourselves you will find that the only thing she is guilty of is naivete. Of being too trusting and perhaps of having poor judgment and lacking in savvy.

You heard Police Officer Sanders testify that she must have known the drugs were in the car given her nervous demeanor when he pulled her over. I submit to you, ladies and gentlemen, that her nervousness had nothing to do with guilt. Rather, it stemmed from a cultural legacy. Lydia comes from a country where law enforcement personnel is feared. Police officers do not usually invoke a sense of protection. Far from it. Because of that country's unfortunate history, Lydia and her fellow countrymen are culturally conditioned to react fearfully when confronted by police and military officers – they tend to instill feelings of terror and trembling rather than safety and security.

So when Officer Sanders says, “she knew she was busted when she saw the canine unit arrive because all the color drained from her face,” he is completely misinterpreting what was going on in her mind. The police dog simply enhanced what was to her a culturally conditioned response of wariness and fear of uniformed authorities. My client told you as much from the stand.

You heard Lydia testify through the aid of the interpreter – who did an amazing job, by the way – that she was shocked, stunned and speechless when the officer discovered the secret compartment by pressing on the fog lights, the defroster and the CD player controls. She had no idea she was transporting meth and bulk cash. She really thought she was delivering the car to her friend's sister. Lydia is not the one that should be on trial here today, ladies and gentlemen, it should be Thelma, the woman who talked her into driving that vehicle from Smithtown to Castor Hills who is now nowhere to be found. When Thelma told Lydia she would pay her \$200 if she drove the car to the Walmart parking lot in Castor Hills and left the keys under the mat so that Thelma's sister could pick it up when she got off work, Lydia didn't question it. She was glad to help out a friend and needed the money to pay for her beauty school tuition.

So driving the 70 miles to Castor Hills, dropping off the vehicle, and returning by bus seemed like a fortuitous break. Perhaps you and I may have been suspicious and doubtful of such a request but not sweet Lydia. She would never question a friend.

So, ladies and gentlemen, when you are deliberating, please remember that it is the prosecution that has the burden of proof to show guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. Lydia didn't have to testify, the law does not require her to tell her side, to defend herself or prove her innocence. She chose to tell you her story anyway because she has nothing to hide. The entire burden of proof rests on the shoulders of the prosecutor. And after all is said and done, they were not able to prove that Lydia knew those drugs were there. I am therefore certain you will come back with a not guilty verdict.

GLOSSARY

74.	final stages of this trial	
75.	retiring to	
76.	the jury room	
77.	deliberate on the fate	
78.	demure, mild-mannered and soft-spoken	
79.	naivete	
80.	lacking in savvy	
81.	nervous demeanor	
82.	pulled her over	
83.	I submit to you	
84.	culturally conditioned	
85.	police and military officers	

86.	safety and security	
87.	she was busted	
88.	canine unit	
89.	color drained from her face	
90.	wariness	
91.	the aid of the interpreter	
92.	secret compartment	
93.	fog lights, the defroster and the CD player controls	
94.	transporting meth	
95.	bulk cash	
96.	beauty school tuition	
97.	dropping off the vehicle	
98.	burden of proof	
99.	guilt beyond a reasonable doubt	
100.	you will come back with a not guilty verdict	
101.		
102.		
103.		
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106.		
107.		
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111.		
112.		

SIMULTANEOUS 8 - Ballistic Fingerprinting

Attorney: Please state your name and occupation for the record.

Witness: My name is Sam Adams. I'm a firearms examiner with the Forensic Services Division of the Oregon State Police.

Attorney: Thank you, Mr. Adams. How long have you been employed in that capacity?

Witness: I have worked as a firearms examiner for the OSP since May of 2008.

Attorney: And can you tell the court what your qualifications are to work as a firearms examiner?

Witness: Certainly. I have a Master's degree in Forensic Science from the University of Oregon. I also worked in law enforcement as both a Border Patrol Agent in Southern California and as an Oregon State Trooper right here in Portland. I have over 20 years of experience using firearms and have undergone countless hours of firearms proficiency training, not to mention the on-the-job training that I have received since joining the Forensic Services Division.

Attorney: Thank you, Mr. Adams. Your Honor, if it pleases the court, I would move to have Mr. Adams classified as an expert witness at this time.

Judge: So ordered. Please proceed.

Attorney: Thank you, Your Honor. Mr. Adams, I am ultimately going to be asking you some specific questions about some of the exhibits in this case, but first I would like to ask you some very general questions to clarify a few key concepts. Can you tell me what ballistic fingerprinting is?

Witness: Certainly. Ballistic fingerprinting refers to a set of [forensic](#) techniques used to match a bullet to the gun that fired it. Ballistic fingerprinting techniques are based on the principle that each and every firearm is, in essence, unique due to the inevitable variations that occur during the manufacturing process. Such variations, and I'm really just talking about minute imperfections within the machines used in the firearms manufacturing process, leave very shallow impressions – which is really just a nice way to say little marks and scratches - in the gun's metal which are rarely completely polished out. Also, normal wear and tear from use can cause each firearm to acquire distinct characteristics over time. As you may have gathered, a ballistic fingerprint is as unique as a real fingerprint; with enough practice, and assuming you know what to look for, you can conclusively determine if a given bullet was fired from a specific firearm. That's, of course, where firearms examiners enter the picture.

Attorney: I think I understand. So what is it that firearms examiners are actually looking for? How do you know that a certain bullet was fired from a specific gun?

Witness: Most modern pistols, revolvers, rifles, and even some shotgun barrels have what is called rifling, or rather, spiraling grooves cut or formed into the interior of the gun barrel designed to stabilize the projectile and to increase accuracy and range by imparting spin. Of interest to us is the fact that when a bullet is fired through a rifled barrel, the raised and lowered spirals of the [rifling](#), which in firearm jargon are called “lands and grooves”, etch fine striations into the bullet through a process called engraving. A “land”, of course, is the raised area between two grooves. Firearms can actually be

manufactured with any number of lands and grooves in their barrels, and they can spiral either left or right. A firearm will always have the same number of lands and grooves.

Attorney: Got it. So what makes it possible to match a bullet to a specific firearm are the marks...I guess they are really scratches...that form on the bullet as it passes through the barrel. Do shell casings play any role in ballistic fingerprinting?

Witness: Believe it or not, cartridge casings can be even more helpful in the process of ballistic fingerprinting than the actual bullets themselves. First and foremost, cartridge cases are usually easier to physically find than bullets, which is, in and of itself, half the battle. Secondly, bullets are often severely deformed on impact, destroying much of the markings they acquire. Even if you're lucky enough to find all the bullets at a given crime scene, it's quite possible that none of them will be of value for the purposes of a comparison. Bullets are great, but only to the extent that they can help you identify the suspect weapon.

Another reason that shell casings are, many times, more helpful than bullets is because the parts of a firearm that produce marks on cartridge cases – and there are lots – are less subject to long-term wear, and are therefore more reliable indicators for the purposes of identification. The firing pin, for example, leaves a very distinct imprint on the base of the shell. Imperfections in the chamber also scratch the cartridge. The ejector mechanism also leaves markings on casings, and even the magazine itself in semiautomatic handguns, for example, can sometimes leave unique markings on a shell casing as it's gradually pushed towards the chamber with every successive shot.

SIMULTANEOUS 9 - Defense Closing Argument

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, the evidence you have heard against my client, Mr. Reggie Coombs, may seem compelling upon first glance. But before you render your verdict based on this evidence, remind yourselves of a few key facts. Rather, I should say, remind yourselves of the *absence* of a few key facts. Remember, for example, that no single piece of material evidence ever actually linked my client to the crime scene. The gun found on him when he was arrested? It wasn't the same kind of weapon that fired the bullet that killed Carlos Garcia. In fact, according to the firearms expert that testified on behalf of the prosecution, it couldn't even fire that type of ammunition. The gun found outside Garcia's residence? It actually could have fired that bullet, but no ballistics findings could confirm that it was even fired that night, and certainly none of my client's fingerprints or DNA were found on that weapon. So really, ladies and gentlemen, all the prosecution has succeeded in proving to you is that my client *may* have fired *a gun* on the same night that someone else fired the weapon that took Carlos Garcia's life. Unfortunately for the prosecution, there is no proverbial smoking gun, and there is not one iota of evidence that points towards my client as the culprit in yet another case of senseless random violence.

I can honestly say that I am deeply dismayed at the tragic death of this young man. As I read about Carlos in the case files and heard testimony from witnesses describing the type of person that Carlos was, I couldn't help but think that he sounded like a good kid. Most certainly the kind of bright, polite young fellow I would want my own son to be friends with. And though it may sound strange, neither I nor my client, Mr. Coombs, harbor any ill will towards the Garcia family for their testimony against him. They are the true victims in this most unfortunate turn of

events, and we both want justice to prevail to honor the memory of the son they lost. But it's one thing to be moved and saddened by their testimony. It's quite another, however, to send an innocent young man to jail – possibly for the rest of his life – on the basis of that testimony, regardless of how emotional and heartfelt it seems to be. Studies and experience have shown us that, despite their very best intentions, eye witnesses frequently give spotty, inconsistent, and inaccurate testimony, especially when it comes to remembering the requisite amount of detail to positively ID someone you think you saw. Contrary to popular belief, emotional trauma actually *worsens* the mind's ability to remember, rather than sharpening it. A victim or a victim's loved ones can want justice and retribution so badly, that they can actually make the memory fit the suspect. Ladies and gentlemen, that's a very dangerous game to play with very high stakes. We all want justice for Mr. and Mrs. Garcia, and we all want to see someone pay for their horrific loss. On the other side of the coin, however, we have to think about Reggie's family, and how his mother and father would feel if their son was unjustly sent to prison for a crime he did not commit. For many, that would be a fate far worse than death.

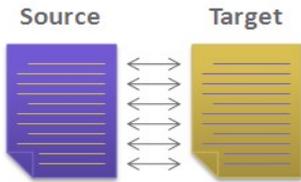
Please don't get me wrong; I won't try to pull the wool over your eyes by feeding you some line of bologna. Reggie was no saint, and he obviously ran around with a pretty sleazy group of people. That, however, doesn't make him a murderer, and I believe that it's just as obvious that he doesn't fit the bill of a cold-blooded killer. Speaking of sleazy, ladies and gentlemen, let's talk about the prosecution's star witnesses, Tanya Shafer and Darnel Hutchins. These individuals are known druggies who would sell their own grandmother down the river in order to shake a little time off their sentences. I'd say they got the bargain of a lifetime in this case, and all they had to do was point a finger at my client. How convenient, don't you think?

As the saying goes, the guilty dog barks first, and here we have a prime example of the guiltiest parties fessing up immediately in order to get the best deal possible.

Finally, if you feel you must convict Reggie, because your conscience compels you to do so based on what you heard here this week, I urge you to consider that if Reggie *was* involved in the tragic death of Carlos Garcia, his involvement was neither intentional, nor guided by any malice or premeditation. If you're going to believe the less-than-credible eye-witness testimony in this case, *believe all of it*. Three out of the four witnesses said they saw Carlos slap the hand of the shooter, and that it was *then* that the gun went off. Tanya even admitted that the plan was just to *scare* Carlos into giving her back her phone. If that's the case, and you believe the witnesses saw Carlos slap Reggie's hand away, then we're not talking about premeditated murder with malice aforethought. What we're talking about is manslaughter. We're saying Reggie would have had no intention of murdering Carlos, and that he was just a dumb kid playing a deadly game. The game has come to an end, ladies and gentlemen, and all parties have now laid all their cards on the table. We all feel for Mr. and Mrs. Garcia. We feel their pain, and we want to help them get closure on their son's untimely demise. Two wrongs don't make a right, however, and I ask you to fulfill your duty as jurors and find my client not guilty of murder based on the evidence presented in this case. Thank you.

Introduction to Sight Translation

Presented by:
Joshua C. Elliott, M.A., USCCI, CHI



Sight Translation (ST) – A hybrid of translation and interpretation, in which the interpreter reads a document and provides an oral equivalent in the target language on the spot.

ST relies on the comprehension of the written text, and the instantaneous, oral translation of that text into the target language.

Ideally, a sight translation should sound as if the interpreter were simply reading a document written in the target language.

General Considerations for ST:

- Usually performed with very little prep time.
 - No time to study the document.
- The Interpreter has little or no time to look up terms.
 - Done completely on the fly!
- ST can be stressful and may create a lot of pressure on the interpreter.

Elements of Sight Translation

- Conservation of Meaning
 - Register - Formal to colloquial in same document!
- Written Language
 - Usually more densely-packed with information
 - No pauses to “catch up”
- Reading Comprehension
 - Requires vast knowledge of written texts in SL & TL
- Prediction
 - Prediction based on knowledge of SL syntax and style

Skills Needed for Sight Translation

- Full Command of Working Languages
 - Wide range of subject matters and registers
 - Full command of SL and TL at all levels of usage
- Ability to scan documents rapidly for content and style
- Ability to identify the subject and verb of each sentence quickly (He gave the book to Elena)
- Ability to ID UOMs that form each sentence of the text

Skills Needed for Sight Translation

- Ability to anticipate syntactical rearrangements which will be necessary in the TL
- Ability to read ahead
 - Don't get hypnotized by words!
- Ability to maintain underlying meaning of the SL text - Must abandon the external structure!
- Ability to use effective public speaking skills
 - Clear diction, appropriate pauses and intensity, smooth delivery, well-modulated voice, physical presence

Process of Sight Translation

- First Pass: Read the document for meaning
 - Don't just start interpreting!
 - Subject matter – What is the document about?
 - General context – What is the purpose of the document? What is it trying to accomplish?
 - Is the language extremely technical or colloquial? Is meaning clear or obscure? Do you need to ask for more time?
 - Be prepared to provide a summary of the document if needed – What is the main idea? Who are the actors?

Process of Sight Translation

- Second Pass: Focus on relevant translation issues
 - Style, key features, punctuation
 - Identify the subject and the predicate (verb + objects) of each sentence
 - Think about UOMs– Each UOM must be accounted for in your rendition
 - Country of origin – Can you discern where the document is from? Will it make a difference in the way you render the message?
 - Common pitfalls – Resolve syntactical difficulties and lexical gaps (circumlocution)

Process of Sight Translation

- Third Pass: Begin your rendition of the document
 - Comfortable pace – A little slower than normal
 - Focus on one UOM at a time
 - Scan ahead as you are speaking to prepare for the next UOM
 - Adjust the syntax as needed in order for the message to make sense in the TL
 - **“Meaning for meaning” not “word for word”!**
 - Smooth pacing, pleasant to listen to – Should sound as though you are reading in the TL

**Linguistic Considerations
(Foreign Language>English)**

- 1) Formal documents in any language tend to be convoluted.
- 2) Many times, word order (syntax) is a lot more flexible in the foreign language than in English.
 - a) The subject may be at the end of the sentence.
 - b) There may be one or several "built-in" sentences, obscuring the location of the subject.
- 3) Rule of Thumb: Always find your subject in the foreign-language sentence, and use it as your building block for your sight-translation into English.

**Linguistic Considerations
(Foreign Language>English)**

- Many times, the subject of the foreign-language sentence is at its beginning, as in the vast majority of English-language sentences, so no word rearrangement is required.

**Linguistic Considerations
(Foreign Language>English)**

- The practice of finding the subject in your foreign-language sentence comes in handy when it is "buried", or when it occurs in an unusual spot, such as the end of the sentence.

**Linguistic Considerations
(English>Foreign Language)**

- English usually has a straightforward word order (syntax), with the exception of some legal documents, namely, articles of incorporation of companies that are seldom sight-translated.
- Most of the time, the subject is at the beginning of the English-language sentence.

Clear Voice and Diction

- No matter how good your sight-translation technique may be, if you do not speak clearly, pronouncing your words correctly and pausing appropriately, your goal of communicating will not be achieved.
- If you are afraid to speak in public, practice in front of a mirror or better yet, do it with a colleague that can critique you.

ST Exercises – Public Speaking

- Reading Aloud
 - Read aloud on daily basis - Maybe start with your kids!
 - Read for an audience if possible – A mirror works too!
 - Record yourself on audio- or videotape and critique your performance. Pay attention to your voice, posture, and speech mannerisms.
 - Choose a variety of texts, including those with high emotional content. Are you able to relay the message without expressing your personal feelings?
 - Look for opportunities to speak in public.

ST Exercises – Reading Ahead

- Extensive Reading
 - Build speed by reading as often as possible in a wide variety of fields (also helps build vocabulary)
- Content Analysis
 - Pick out the subject and verb of each sentence
- Identifying Sentences & Embedded Sentences
 - Divide complex sentences into smaller UOMs
- Deciphering Handwriting
 - Practice using handwritten texts

ST Exercises – Analytical Skills

- Reading for Content
 - Read a text aloud to a friend, and afterward have the person ask you questions about it
- Chunking
 - Choose a text and mark off the units of meaning in it
- Practice with Transcripts
 - Identify UOMs and try to establish a hierarchy of importance
- Completing Phrases
 - The judge determined that the defendant had strong ties to the community, and therefore released him...

ST Exercises – Analytical Skills

- Paraphrasing
 - Read a text aloud, and rephrase it as you are going along, taking care not to change the meaning
- Expanding/Condensing
 - Read a text aloud, and say the same thing in more/fewer words as you are going along, again taking care not to change the meaning
- Manipulating the register
 - Read a text aloud, and alter the register as you go along, being careful not change the underlying meaning

Find the Pesky Subject!

- Strolling down the busy street was Uncle Joe.
- Behind the house stood the garage.
- There is the Smith's house.
- Here is your jacket
- From Virginia have come many of our presidents.
- Here are your gloves.

Find the Pesky Subject!

- What are you doing on New Year's Eve?
- There is the best passer on the team.
- How much does a cup of coffee cost at the restaurant?
- At the top of the stairs stood Aunt Martha.
- From the little girl came a drawn out sigh.
- There are many obstacles in our path.
- When will you be coming to Chicago?
- From the playpen came the cries of my little nephew.
- Where is Cliff going on his vacation?

Find the Pesky Subject!

- Driving cautiously down the street was my Uncle Craig.
- Among the hospital visitors was Mrs. Todd.
- Where did Helen put the tickets?
- Walking rapidly toward me was the principal.
- Here is a picture of Elvis.
- How have you dealt with the problem in the past?
- Why have you run out of money so fast?
- Up the ladder climbed the little boy.
- Study the map carefully

Find the Pesky Subject!

How was I, who had worked hard and read books of adventure, and was only fifteen years old, who had not dreamed of giving the Queen of the Oyster Pirates a second thought, and who did not know that French Frank was madly and Latinly in love with her—how was I to guess that I had done him shame?

Find the Pesky Subject!

- The rulings from the 11th of May the criminal judge did issue.
- 2 years of in the state penitentiary was the punishment that on the 4th of January the defendant did receive.
- As outlined in the agreement, \$250,000.00 is the price of the condo in Salt Lake.
- Nine were the crimes that he committed while he was a fugitive of justice.

Find the Pesky Subject!

- Due to his varied insults, Your Honor; harassed I was, having become a victim of domestic violence.
- Having heard the final argument of counsel, the case Your Honor did dismiss.
- Due to a lack of evidence, the release of the prisoner the Criminal Court did so order.



Advanced Consecutive Skills for Court Interpreters

Theory, Memory Development & Note-Taking

State Oral Preparation Workshop

Portland, OR- June 2016

Presented by:
Joshua C. Elliott, M.A., USCCI, CHI

Agenda - Adv. CI for Court Interpreters

- **Common Myths of CI**
 - What is real and what is myth in the world of CI?
- **Required Skills for CI**
 - What are the building blocks for success in CI?
- **Note-Taking 101**
 - Theory and Skills Building
- **Memory Retention**
 - Theory and Skills Building
- **Practical Application**
 - Hands-on Practice in Consecutive Interpretation

Common Consecutive Myths...

- **Myth:** All successful court interpreters have been blessed with supernatural memories that allow them to recall long, detailed passages with little or no specialized training...
- **Myth:** Notes are all important in finding success in consecutive interpreting. The more notes you take, the more accurate your interpretation will be...
- **Myth:** There is one note-taking method that is widely accepted by successful court interpreters everywhere...
- **Myth:** There is a "right way" and a "wrong way" to take notes...

The Reality of CI

- While a good memory doesn't hurt, it is much more important to develop skills and techniques that will aid you in retaining information and triggering your memory.
- Notes are not the "end all, be all" of consecutive interpreting. Notes only serve to complement other, more important skills, and sometimes notes can actually be more hurtful than helpful.
- There is no universally accepted note-taking methodology.
- There is no "right way" to take notes. Notes are as unique as the interpreters that take them.

So what's the secret to CI????

- **THERE IS NO SECRET!**
- "Skilled" CI practitioners have been successful because they have developed a methodology that works for them.
- They have taken the numerous difficult and complex tasks of which CI is comprised and have found a way to simplify the process by using pragmatic skills and techniques.

Skills Required in CI

5 Key Abilities for Successfully Performing CI

Skills Required in CI

1. Attentive Listening
2. Prediction
3. Memory Retention
4. Note-Taking
5. Situational Control

Skills Required in CI - Listening

- To be able to process the SL message accurately, the interpreter must be able to listen effectively and attend meaning. The interpreter must analyze the message and make sense of it all.
- Attentive listening or “attending” are terms often used to describe the type of listening that interpreters do.
- Not an involuntary action – Active listening is hard work, requiring awareness, interest, and effort in order to receive information.

Skills Required in CI - Prediction

- CI is made easier through the ability to predict what is likely to come next and the ability to select which parts of the message we will really pay attention to.
- Knowledge of commonly used legal terms, questions, etc.
- Even though prediction is an important and necessary skill, it is crucial that the interpreter never completely stop paying attention as the unexpected can (and will) happen...

Skills Required in CI - Note-taking

- Although notes are not the main component of CI, it is fair to say that you must take at least some notes in order to be accurate and complete in your interpretation.
- Notes are tailored to each interpreter's way of organizing information and processing thoughts.
- You must practice note-taking in order to develop the skills you need to succeed.

Skills Required in CI - Memory

- Retention of long messages, including details - Up to 50 words is a good standard.
- Memory and understanding are inseparable – If you don't understand the message, you won't be able to remember it. Pay special attention to regionalisms!
- Personal biases may play a negative role in memory retention - People tend to remember information better if they like the subject matter being discussed.
- Irrelevant external stimuli may also interfere with retention – Learn to focus!

Skills Required in CI - Sit. Control

- Ethics – Appearance of bias/conflict of interest
- Requesting a repetition (Fast or incoherent testimony) - Use proper protocol, know commonly used requests.
- Interrupting the witness – Use of hand signals, they gotta breathe at some point...
- Physical Proximity - Paralinguistic considerations
- NEVER speak to a witness in the familiar form if applicable in your language, unless speaking to a child
- Refer to yourself in the 3rd person to preserve the record!

Advanced Note-Taking for CI

The Art of Writing Really Useful Stuff on a Piece of Paper

The Cardinal Rule of Note-Taking

- Cardinal Rule of Note-Taking – Notes are simply there to trigger your memory. Notes do not take the place of attentive listening and memory retention skills.
- There is no secret to note-taking. You have to dedicate the time to developing your own methodology in order to be successful.

Why Take Notes?

- Court interpreting requires a far higher standard of accuracy than other forms of interpreting. Notes are an important tool for the interpreter in order to be as precise as possible so that justice is served.
- Notes can help you retain the data you need in order to be more accurate in your interpretation.
- Researching the case is preferable, but many times the interpreter is faced with many unpredictable/unknown items:
 - Numbers, amounts, addresses, proper names, times, specific objects, products, etc.
- Cheat sheet - Many times, the assigned interpreter will not be familiar with the specific details of the case, and it may not be possible to access the court file before the proceeding.

Common Traits of Efficient Notes

- Although notes may vary greatly, efficient notes usually share at least a few common characteristics.
- Based on the user's thought processes – visual vs text-based
- Neat and organized – Illegible notes are useless!
- Minimal – Less truly is more!
- Placement of notes on page - Indentation, verticalization
- Key words, phrases, abbreviations, symbols for each UOM
- Linkage words to help follow the flow - But, however, therefore, as, yet, because, nonetheless, etc.
- Used in conjunction with retention skills – e.g. Chunking, Visualization, etc. Focus on writing key words of each UOM.

Abbreviations & Symbols

- No need to reinvent the wheel – You probably already know lots of abbreviations and symbols that you can start using in your notes immediately:
- Arrows (→ ←) can be used to signal time sequences or to help determine the flow of a conversation.

Abbreviations & Symbols

- Did you arrive at the bank before 10:30 AM, or was it after 11:00 AM, around the same time that the officers showed up and arrested the defendant and took him to the station?
- 34 units
- Notes:
- U @ Bank ← 10:30 AM or → 11:00 AM, ≈ offs shw/arres Δ/tk stat?

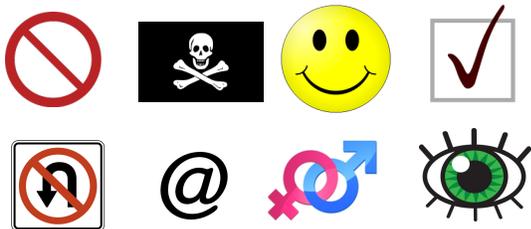
Abbreviations & Symbols

- Good afternoon, Ms. Sanchez. I'm John Cobb, the attorney for Mr. Hilario Silva Garcia, the defendant in this case. I'm going to be asking you several questions regarding the night in question. If you need clarification on something, just let me know.
- 42 units
- Gd PM, Ms. San. I Jn Cb, Esq → HSG, Def. (or Δ). I → U sev ??? re night N ?. If clarif, LMK

Common Abbreviations

- Lbs – Pounds
- Ks – Kilograms/Kilos
- \$ - Money/Dollars
- Gs – Thousands (as in dollars)
- Δ/Def – Defendant
- Esq - Attorney
- → (after) ← (before)
- AM/PM
- Abbreviations of states
- Common chemical symbols O₂, H₂O, CO₂, etc.
- All mathematical symbols (%+/-=#≈<>X÷)
- Commonly used texting abbreviations

Common Symbols



Abbreviations & Symbols

- There is no need to learn shorthand or memorize a huge list of symbols and abbreviations.
- Begin by making a list of abbreviations and symbols that you already know and work to incorporate them into your note-taking routine.
- What symbols and images can you come up with?

Note-Taking - Review

- How many notes should you be taking?
- What types of things should you be writing down?
- Do you always need to take notes?
- If the speaker is speaking slowly, does the amount of notes you take change?
- Questions/comments?

Memory Retention for CI

Theory and Skills to Help You Expand Your Mind...Literally

The Truth About Memory Retention

- Retention of long, detailed passages is crucial during consecutive interpretation.
 - Omissions and “rewriting”
- Although some people may have better memory skills than others, there is nothing particularly special about most court interpreters when it comes to memory retention.
- Far more important than a great memory is the time one spends enhancing his/her memory retention abilities.

The Truth About Memory Retention

- Today we will focus on 2 key techniques for developing your memory skills:
 1. Visualization
 2. Chunking/Segmentation

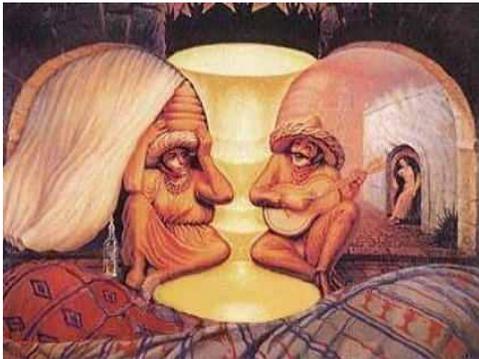
Visualization Exercises



Visualization

- Visualization – The formation of mental visual images.
- While visualization cannot be used in every instance, many passages are very descriptive in nature and can easily be visualized by the interpreter.
- Visualization works very well in tandem with chunking, which we will discuss in just a bit.

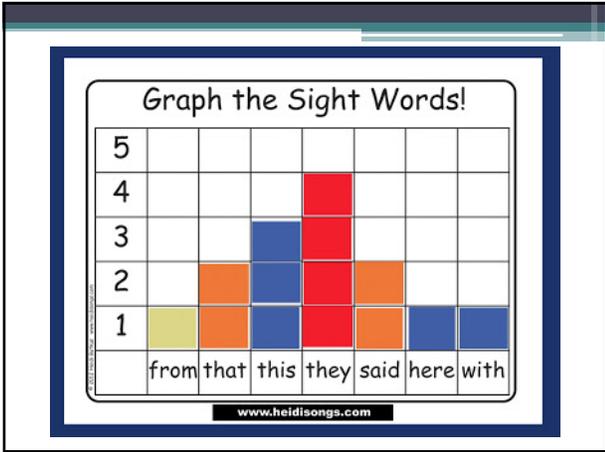




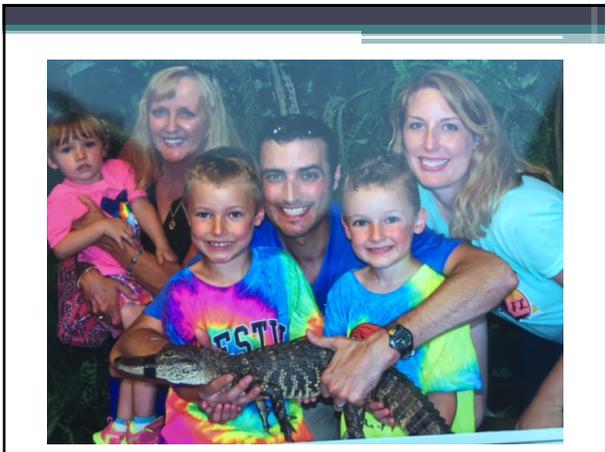


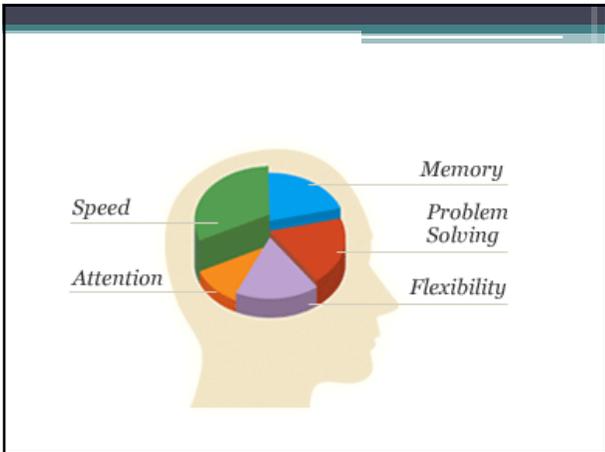












Chunking Exercises

Chunking /Segmentation

- Chunking /Segmentation – Involves dividing a message into meaningful units (i.e. units of meaning) in order to render it more understandable.
- May include possibly changing the sequence of ideas in order to render the message more understandable.

Chunking Exercises

- Janet is leaving for Jaimaica tomorrow at 11:30 on American Airlines with her mother, Judy, who lives in Destin, FL, which is 5 hours from Jacksonville.
- 26 words
- Text mixed with numbers.
- Seems a Little difficult, right?
- How can we make this more manageable?

Chunking Exercises

- Janet is leaving for Jamaica tomorrow.
- Janet is leaving for Jamaica tomorrow at 11:30 on American Airlines.
- Janet is leaving for Jamaica tomorrow at 11:30 on American Airlines with her mother.
- Janet is leaving for Jaimaica tomorrow at 11:30 on American Airlines with her mother, Judy, who lives in Destin, FL.
- Janet is leaving for Jaimaica tomorrow at 11:30 on American Airlines with her mother, Judy, who lives in Destin, FL, which is 5 hours from Jacksonville.

Chunking Exercises

- Susan went to the grocery to buy milk and bread, and she returned home around 1:15, at which time she was interviewed by DEA agents who were looking for drug traffickers operating in the area. (35 units)
- Chunking :
 - 1. Susan → groc → mk/brd
 - 2. ← ≈ 1:15
 - 3. IVd by DEAs
 - 4. ☉ Dtrafs op N ar

Chunking Exercises

- You can practice on your own by obtaining a transcript of Q&A testimony and segmenting it into units of meaning:
- Q: Do you know why the Court ordered your bond revoked?
- A: They say that I broke the conditions of my bond and that I failed a drug test or something, but that's not true. They're also saying that I didn't attend my classes...you know, the counseling sessions.

Chunking Exercises

- Q: Do you know --- why the Court ordered --- your bond revoked?
- A: They say --- that I broke the conditions --- of my bond --- and that I failed a drug test or something ---, but that's not true. --- They're also saying --- that I didn't attend my classes ---...you know, the counseling sessions.
- U knw Y Ct → bond rev?
- They say brk cds bond + fld D tst or ≈, but no true. Also sayng I ≠ att classes ...U know, cns sess.

CI Memory-Building Exercises

- Visualization Exercises
- Summarizing - Listen to a short recording and try to summarize the content in one sentence.
 - Topic not important, but not too technical.
 - Don't use notes at first.
- Verbatim Playback
 - Try to give a verbatim rendition of the recording.
 - Mentally chunk into UOMs – Lengthen slowly.
 - Add notes if desired – Must correspond to UOMs.

Hands-on Practice



Checklist for CI

- Literal translations
- Inadequate language proficiency
 - Grammatical errors
 - Lexical (Vocabulary) errors
- Register (Formality)
- Partial/total distortion due to misinterpretation
- Omissions
- Embellishments
- Errors of protocol, procedure, or ethics
- Failure to convert paralinguistic elements (hedges, fillers)

THANK YOU!