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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
HONORABLE EDWARD RAFEEDIE JUDGE PRESIDING

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
)
Plaintiff,)
)
vs.) Case No. CR-87-422-ER
)
RAFAEL CARO-QUINTERO, et al.,)
)
Defendants.)
_____)

REPORTER'S PARTIAL TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1992

MARY TUCKER, CSR 9308
Official Court Reporter
429-D U.S. Courthouse
312 North Spring Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90012
213/687-0530

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1 LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1992; 10:00 AM

2 (Prior proceedings had and reported but not transcribed)

3 (Jury in)

4 MR. CARLTON: Thank you, Your Honor. Good
5 morning, ladies and gentlemen. My name is John Carlton. I
6 am an Assistant United States Attorney, and I'm one of the
7 prosecutors representing the government in this case. I
8 share that responsibility with another Assistant United
9 States Attorney. His name is Manuel Medrano. He will be
10 sitting here at the counsel table with me.

11 During the course of trial, you will also see one
12 or two other individuals sitting at this counsel table.
13 One of them is Douglas Keel, another is named Hector
14 Berrellez. Both Mr. Keel and Mr. Berrellez are agents of
15 the United States Drug Enforcement Administration or the
16 D.E.A. and they will assist in the presentation of the case
17 to you.

18 Let me now summarize for you very briefly what the
19 government expects the evidence in case will show.

20 This is Enrique Camarena-Salazar. His friends
21 knew him as Kiki. Kiki was raised in the area of Calexico,
22 California. Did a tour with the United States Marine
23 Corps, and served with the Calexico Police Department,
24 Imperial County Sheriff's Department. And in 1974 he
25 joined the D.E.A. as a Special Agent.

1 In 1980 Kiki Camarena was transferred to the
2 D.E.A.'s office in Guadalajara, Mexico. He moved there and
3 lived there with his family at that time. He continued to
4 live there until 1985.

5 In February of 1985, Kiki Camarena was clearing
6 his case load in Guadalajara because he was scheduled to be
7 transferred to the D.E.A. office in San Diego, California
8 in March of that year, just about you a month away.

9 On February 7th, 1985, Kiki Camarena had an
10 appointment in Guadalajara to meet his wife for lunch. And
11 he never made that appointment. One month later his
12 tortured body was found lying in a field outside of the
13 small town of Simora about 60 miles from Guadalajara.

14 What happened to Kiki Camarena? Why did his path
15 lead to that barren field in Simora? That is what this
16 case is about.

17 Ladies and gentlemen, the evidence will show that
18 Kiki Camarena was murdered because he, and the D.E.A. for
19 which he worked, threatened the operation of a huge
20 international narcotics enterprise. And that enterprise is
21 referred to in the indictment, and I will refer to it
22 today, as the Guadalajara Narcotics Cartel. It's based in
23 Guadalajara Mexico.

24 This Cartel grew and distributed marijuana on a
25 massive scale, employing thousands of workers on huge

1 desert plantations. It also imported and distributed in
2 the United States vast quantities of cocaine.

3 And the drugs produced and distributed by the
4 Cartel were worth literally billions of dollars. In order
5 to protect this investment, the Cartel made pay-offs to
6 virtually every level of Mexican law enforcement, to
7 prominent politicians, to members of the military.

8 The evidence will show that those pay-offs didn't
9 get the job done. Because in 1984 and early 1985, the
10 Cartel suffered a series of devastating losses at the hands
11 of law enforcement amounting to thousands of tons of
12 marijuana and billions of dollars in cash. The Cartel
13 blamed the D.E.A. for those losses. In particular, the
14 Cartel blamed the Guadalajara office of the D.E.A. and one
15 agent in that office Kiki Camarena.

16 Beginning in the Fall of 1984, the Cartel laid
17 plans retaliate against the D.E.A. And on February 7th,
18 1985, they carried out those plans by kidnapping Agent
19 Camarena, torturing him, interrogating him, and murdering
20 him.

21 Now, one of these persons who participated in
22 planning the kidnapping sits here in this courtroom today.
23 His name Ruben Zuno-Arce. He is one the defendants. For
24 those of you who can see, he is sitting right there with
25 the headphones in the blue jacket.

1 There is another defendant in this court today.
2 His name is Humberto Alvaraz Machain. He sits there in the
3 green jacket. He is a medical doctor.

4 And the evidence will show that he assisted the
5 Cartel and was present at the torture and interrogation of
6 Kiki Camarena.

7 Now that is a thumbnail sketch of what the
8 government expects the evidence will show. What I would
9 like to do now is to go over it in a little bit more
10 detail.

11 The persons who were involved with this Cartel
12 came from many walks of life. Some of them were primarily
13 marijuana traffickers. Some cocaine traffickers. Some
14 bodyguards. Some leaders of the Cartel. And there were
15 politicians. There were military people. People who
16 worked in law enforcement.

17 But the evidence will show that all of these
18 people worked together and they worked together for one
19 overriding purpose, and that purpose was to make vast
20 amounts of money trafficking, from the trafficking of
21 narcotics.

22 Now, what I like to do now is to talk about a few
23 of the leaders of this Cartel. These are names that you
24 will be hearing over and over again throughout this case,
25 and it will pay to be familiar with them now. It will

1 assist in your understanding of the evidence as it's
2 presented.

3 First there are the traffickers, the people who
4 produce and distributed the narcotics. And among the
5 traffickers one of names you will be hearing most often is
6 Rafael Caro-Quintero, and I will refer to him by the short
7 name reference of Caro. Also know, by the way, as Rafa.

8 In 1985, rafa was in his twenties. Very poorly
9 educated. Known for his temper and his taste for flashy
10 jewelry. He was also one of the most powerfull drug lords
11 in all of Mexico.

12 You will hear that wherever he went Caro was
13 accompanied by a retinue of bodyguards, many of whom were
14 members of various law enforcement agencies.

15 You also be hearing quit a bit about an individual
16 named Ernesto Fonseca-Carrillo, or Fonseca. He had several
17 nicknames also. Among them Don Neto and El Senior.

18 Fonseca was Rafa's mentor. In effect, he was the
19 old man of the Cartel. Like Rafa, he was accompanied by an
20 entourage of bodguards, many of whom were state police
21 agents. And they accompanied him as he moved from one to
22 another of his many, many houses in the Guadalajara area.

23 Miguel Felix-Gallardo is the other third
24 traffickers about who you will be hearing quite a bit. He
25 was a cocaine traffickers. He was sophisticated of the

1 group. You'll hear that he owned several hotels in the
2 Guadalajara area, including one called the Los America
3 Hotel.

4 The prominent politicians were also involved with
5 the Cartel. You will be hearing about the Governor of
6 Valista, Enrique Alvarez del Castillo. For those of you
7 who are not aware of this, Mexico is like the United
8 States, in a sense that it is republic consisting of many
9 separate states. One of those states is called Valista,
10 and the capital of Valista is Guadalajara. Enrique Alvarez
11 del Castillo was the Governor of Valista.

12 You'll hear that he presided in that position over
13 the unprecedented rise of the Guadalajara Cartel. The
14 unprecedented rise of power of the Cartel which was made it
15 all the easier by assistance of the state police force.
16 And in return for this assistance and protection Enrique
17 Alvarez del Castillo was paid large sums of money by the
18 Cartel.

19 Another individual about whom you will hear is the
20 Secretary of Govern Nacionale Manuel Bartlett Diaz. Govern
21 Nacion is a department of the Mexican Federal Government.
22 It doesn't translate very well, but in that capacity
23 Bartlett was responsible for a number of agencies, quasi
24 law enforcement agencies, one of which is known as the
25 D.F.S.

1 As you will hear, many of the major traffickers
2 had D.F.S. credentials. Many of the individuals who
3 protected their activities and protected them were D.F.S.
4 agents.

5 But the Cartel's influence also extended to
6 visually the highest level of Mexican law enforcement. For
7 instance, you will be hearing about the director of the
8 Mexican Federal Judicial Police or the M.F.J.P. His name
9 is Manuel Ibarra-Herra.

10 The M.F.J.P. was the one law enforcement agency in
11 Mexico charged with responsibility for investigating
12 narcotics crimes, and it was the one agency with which the
13 D.E.A. in Mexico had to work. Despite this, many
14 comandantes and agents of the M.F.J.P. assisted the
15 traffickers in their operations.

16 And you will hear also about Miguel Aldana-Ibarra,
17 who in 1984 was the head of the Mexican branch of Interpol,
18 the international police agency. He was the cousin of
19 Manuel Ibarra who has his superior. You will hear that
20 Aldana consistently attempted to delay and hamper the
21 D.E.A. investigations in Mexico.

22 But the military also assisted the traffickers.
23 You will hear about the Minister of Defense Juan
24 Aevalo-Gardoqui. In return for assistance that the
25 military provided to protect in many of the traffickers

1 operations, Juan Aevalo-Gardoqui received large amounts of
2 money from the traffickers.

3 Now, this is just a partial cast of characters in
4 this case. There were many, many other persons associated
5 with this Cartel, including the two defendants in the
6 courtroom.

7 What I would like to do now is to summarize for
8 you some of the more significant losses that were inflicted
9 on the Cartel in 1984 and 1985 as result of D.E.A.
10 investigative activities.

11 In late 1983, Agent Camarena became involved in an
12 investigation, the purpose of which was to purchase some
13 heroin from an individual Manuel Chavez. In the course of
14 that investigation, Agent Camarena worked with an
15 informant, an individual who provided information to the
16 D.E.A., and at his instructions, the informant accepted a
17 job with Manuel Chavez. As it turned out, Chavez was the
18 foreman of a series of marijuana plantations in the Mexican
19 state of Zacatecas. These plantations were owned by
20 Caro-Fonseca and other members of the group.

21 Zacatecas is dry desert state and these
22 plantations were irrigated from deep desert wells. They
23 were cultivated with large farm equipment, thousands of
24 workers were to be employed. And in order to protect it's
25 investment, the Cartel paid off virtually every level of

1 Mexican law enforcement in the area, the M.F.J.P., the
2 D.F.S., the state police, even the military.

3 You hear that even the local comandante of
4 M.F.J.P. and the D.F.S. were on the Cartel's payroll. All
5 of this information was presented to the M.F.J.P. in Mexico
6 City, to Manuel Ibarra. And a plan was formulated to raid
7 these fields. Those plans were to be kept in the utmost
8 secrecy. But you will hear that when the raid was carried
9 out, almost no one associated with the operations were
10 present. Even the local comandante of the M.F.J.P. and the
11 D.F.S. were gone.

12 Despite this, the blow to Cartel was significant.
13 Over 100 acres of marijuana were destroyed, ten tons of
14 masacured marijuana were seized, 200 meters of hasish oil,
15 and 6,500 pounds of marijuana seized, which you will hear
16 was enough to plant 6,500 acres. So this inflicted a loss
17 in the million of dollars.

18 You will be hearing about another investigation as
19 well, named Operation Padrino out of Guadalajara. This was
20 an international investigation which eventually came to
21 focus on two individuals in particular, Miguel Felix, one
22 of the Cartel leaders, and an individual named Juan Matta.

23 In course of the investigation, it was learned
24 that large amounts of cocaine were being brought up from
25 Columbia, through Mexico, and distributed in the United

1 States. Juan Matta was the connection to the source of the
2 cocaine which was delivered to Miguel Felix and his
3 associates who delivered it through Mexico into the United
4 States.

5 You will be hearing about the vast scope of this
6 cocaine smuggling operation. From 1984 to early 1985
7 alone, approximately \$150 million dollars in drug profits
8 were delivered to Felix and Matta and their associates in
9 Mexico as result of their operations in the Southwestern
10 United States.

11 In June of 1984, law enforcement authorities in
12 Anaheim, California, seized \$4.1 million of these drugs
13 profits.

14 Yet a third investigation about which you will
15 hear involved the largest marijuana bust in history in
16 Mexico in the State of Chihuahua. This investigation began
17 when numerous source of information came to the D.E.A. and
18 told the D.E.A. that vast tracts of land in Chihuahua were
19 being cultivated with marijuana.

20 The agents made efforts to corroborate this
21 information, which again was presented to Mexican
22 authorities in Mexico City. And again, a plan was made to
23 raid these fields. A plan which was to be kept in the
24 utmost secrecy. And again when the fields were raided, no
25 one of significance to the operation was there.

1 The head of these raid from the Mexican end of
2 things was Miguel Aldana, the Interpol guy. And although
3 he consistently attempted to hamper the D.E.A.'s efforts,
4 the blow to the Cartel in this instance was monumental.

5 You will be seeing that the these were substantial
6 operations. Again, there were wells to irrigate the
7 fields, farm equipment, buildings and facilities for
8 sorting, manicuring, packaging marijuana, all of that was
9 destroyed. Over 6,000 workers were detained and over
10 10,000 tons of marijuana were destroyed, worth at the
11 wholesale level somewhere in the area of \$5 billion.

12 Now, following on the heels of these tremendous
13 losses in 1984, was yet another seizure in early 1985. The
14 evidence will show that during 1984 and early '85, the
15 Cartel imported approximately 60 tons of marijuana into
16 Arizona using a helicopter. This helicopter would land in
17 a remote desert site where it would be off-loaded in a
18 matter of minutes by highly trained ground crew. And the
19 marijuana would be put into pickup trucks, where it would
20 be taken to Tucson and then distributed elsewhere,
21 including to California.

22 The owner, the source of the marijuana, was Rafael
23 Caro, but the man who ran the operation was another
24 individual named Rene Verdugo. You will be hearing more
25 about him in a few minutes.

1 In any event, on February 5th, 1985, two days
2 before Agent Camarena's abduction, law enforcement
3 authorities in Arizona intercepted the pickup trucks just
4 after the helicopter had made a delivery. The helicopter
5 was able to get away, but inside the pickup trucks, the
6 agents found approximately two tons of manicured marijuana.

7 So that summarizing all of this, between May of
8 1984 and February of 1985, which was a period of just over
9 seven months, the Cartel suffered a series of devastating
10 blows, resulting in losses to it in the billions of
11 dollars. And the Cartel blamed the D.E.A. for those
12 losses.

13 Ladies and gentlemen, you will be hearing
14 eyewitness testimony that beginning in the Fall of 1984, a
15 series of meetings were held in the Guadalajara area. Now,
16 you will be hearing from many, many witness in this case.
17 Some of these witnesses were participants in these events,
18 including the kidnapping of Agent Camarena, and other
19 serious crimes. Some of these witnesses have been paid
20 money by the government for living expenses, for
21 protection, and a few have been given promises of immunity,
22 but they will testify as eyewitnesses.

23 And what some of them will tell you is that during
24 these meetings, the subject that was discussed was the
25 disruption that was being caused to the Cartel's operations

1 by the D.E.A. and what was to be done about it.

2 These meetings were attended by representative of
3 ever group that had an interest in Cartel's operations.
4 There were the traffickers, the main traffickers, Caro,
5 Fonseca, Felix, prominent politicians attended some of
6 these meetings, including the Governor Enrique Alvarez and
7 the Minister of Govern Nacion, a department. The Mexican
8 law enforcement was represented at several in the person of
9 Manuel Ibarra and Miguel Aldana. And the military was
10 represented also by the Minister of Defense himself Arevalo
11 Gardoqui. And one of the defendants in this courtroom was
12 also present at several of these meetings and an active
13 participant, and that was Ruben Zuno-Arce.

14 You will hear that at the beginning of these
15 meetings there was some discussion about trying to bribe
16 the agent to get him to cooperate. But it was greed if
17 that was not possible, he was to be picked up and taken
18 care of.

19 Ladies and gentlemen, the evidence will show that
20 is exactly what happened.

21 On February 7th, 1985, Kiki Camarena works through
22 the morning at the D.E.A. office, and about two o'clock in
23 the afternoon he left the office in U.S. Consulate in
24 Guadalajara, to meet his wife for lunch.

25 As he walked across the street from the Consulate

1 building, towards his pickup truck, he was accosted by
2 several bodyguards for Caro and Fonseca. One of these
3 people showed him a credential that said something to the
4 effect that the comandante wants to see you, and Camarena
5 was then forced into a small car at gunpoint.

6 He was then driven to another location in
7 Guadalajara. A location about which you will be hearing
8 quite a bit, 881 Lope de Vega Street.

9 Kiki Camarena was held at that location for at
10 least the next day, all the while being beaten and
11 interrogated about his activities and the activities of the
12 D.E.A. in Mexico.

13 By February 8th of 1985, Kiki Camarena was dead.

14 About 6:30 in the morning on February 8th, his
15 wife placed a telephone call to the D.E.A. Agent Victor
16 Wallace. Victor was an old friend of Camarena who had been
17 transferred to the D.E.A. office in Guadalajara a few
18 months before.

19 Mrs. Camarena asked him if he knew where Kiki might
20 be, which he didn't. And from that point on the D.E.A.
21 began an intense effort to find Kiki Camarena.

22 The first thing that was found was Camarena's
23 truck parked across the street where he had left it the day
24 before. His credentials and his gun were found up in his
25 desk. The agents then went to their counterparts for

1 assistance the M.F.J.P., but were told that most of the
2 M.F.J.P. agents were not available. They were off in
3 another state on another investigation. The state police
4 flatly refused to cooperate.

5 It wasn't until the following day, February 9th of
6 1985, that any M.F.J.P. reinforcement arrived in
7 Guadalajara. About 50 agents, maybe, showed up in
8 Guadalajara, headed by an named Armando Pavon.

9 Shortly after their arrival, later in the day on
10 February 9th, the D.E.A. Intercepted some radio
11 transmission indicating that one of the traffickers was
12 attempting to depart from the Guadalajara airport. So
13 Armando Pavon and his M.F.J.P. agents, along with several
14 of the D.E.A. agents, rushed to Guadalajara airport to
15 intercept this departing trafficker.

16 What they found was Rafael Caro-Quintero
17 attempting to leave in a small jet. This jet was
18 surrounded by heavily armed bodguards.

19 I should point out that at that time, none of the
20 agents at the airport, none of the agents in Mexico, the
21 D.E.A. agents, knew what Caro looked like.

22 In any event, there was a tense stand-off between
23 the bodguards and the M.F.J.P. agents. And at that moment,
24 Caro asked to speak with Pavon. The two of them then
25 walked to the back of the airplane and had a conversation,

1 and Pavon went into a nearby hanger where he placed a
2 telephone call.

3 And the evidence will show that he rarely made any
4 significant move without calling his superior, Manuel
5 Ibarra. When he returned, Pavon announced that it was all
6 right, that the people at the airplane were D.F.S. agents
7 and he let the plane go. And as the plane taxied away,
8 Rafael stood in the doorway of plane, toasted everyone with
9 champagne, and said that next time they should arm
10 themselves with something bigger than toys.

11 In the month following Caro's flight from
12 Guadalajara, the United States maintained constant pressure
13 on Mexican authorities to find Kiki Camarena. And in
14 response to that pressure, the M.F.J.P. conducted a series
15 of raids and searches at locations in the Guadalajara area.

16 But you will hear that the M.F.J.P. did not
17 initiate most of those raids, they followed leads that were
18 provided to them by the D.E.A. And in any event, most of
19 these raids and searches were utterly fruitless. No
20 suspects of any significance were found. Almost no
21 evidence was located. In some cases, food would be on the
22 stove. The television would be on. But no one would be
23 there.

24 The D.E.A. began to suspect that they weren't
25 obtaining the full cooperation of the M.F.J.P.

1 Now, you will hear that while the D.E.A. and the
2 M.F.J.P. were running Guadalajara looking for the
3 traffickers, the traffickers were moving around the
4 Guadalajara area keeping one step ahead. Nevertheless,
5 this pressure was having some impact.

6 You will hear about a meeting that was held at one
7 of the residences of Ernesto Fonseca in late February of
8 1985. That attending this meeting were some of the major
9 traffickers, representatives of the M.F.J.P., and the state
10 prosecutor's office, among others.

11 And the traffickers complained that the situation
12 was getting difficult, and asked what could be done about
13 it. And the response was that the problem should be taken
14 out of Valista and put into another state.

15 Ladies and gentlemen, the evidence will show that
16 is precisely what happened.

17 On February 28 th of 1985, Comandante Pavon met
18 with several D.E.A. agents in Guadalajara, and he showed
19 them a letter, a letter that had supposedly been received
20 by the D.E.A. or by the M.F.J.P. in Mexico. This letter
21 appeared to have been postmarked in Los Angeles, and stated
22 that Camarena had been abducted by mistake, by members of
23 the Bravo family, who had a ranch in the neighboring state
24 of Michoacan, and that if the authorities wanted to find
25 Agent Camarena's body, they should look at the Bravo Ranch.

1 So several days later the ranch was searched by
2 several D.E.A. agents, and others, but no body was found.

3 The next day, however, the D.E.A. was notified
4 that two bodies had been found lying in a field a short
5 distance from the ranch, across the road. The D.E.A.
6 agents went to Mexico, exained the bodies, and one of which
7 was positively identified as that of Kiki Camarena.

8 Ladies and gentlemen, you will be quite a bit of
9 forensic evidence in the case. Forensic evidence is
10 scientifically analyzed physical evidence. Some of this
11 forensic evidence derives from the autopsy of Agent
12 Camarena's body. You will be hearing from the man who
13 conducted that autopsy, Dr. Spencer.

14 He well tell you that Agent Camarena had several
15 broken bones, broken arm, broken ribs, his skull was
16 fractured in many places on top, cheekbones. Agent Spencer
17 will tell you that there was evidence of bruising on the
18 back of Agent Camarena's head, indicating that he had been
19 hit with a blunt instrument, and that a hole had been
20 driven through the top of Agent Camarena's skull with a
21 blunt instrument, and it was that blow which caused his
22 death.

23 Dr. Spencer will also testify that his examination
24 revealed now evidence that Agent Camarena's body had been
25 laying exposed for any significant period of time.

1 There is other forensic evidence associated with
2 the body, about which you will hear. There was a sheet.
3 There was tape, which apparently had been used as
4 blindfold. There was binding rope, various articles of
5 clothing. Head hair was obtained from the body. And in
6 addition, a sample of soil was scraped from the body. You
7 will hear that soil did not match the soil at the location
8 where the bodies were found, but it did match the soil at
9 another location in a large park outside of Guadalajara in
10 the State of Valista .

11 And you will be hearing about other physical
12 evidence obtained from 881 Lope de Vega. In April of 1985,
13 Mexican authorities notified the United States authorities
14 of this location, and at that time, and again in June,
15 F.B.I. agents were allowed to examine this residence. And
16 while they were there they conducted extensive sweeping and
17 collected what evidence they could, and they found a
18 number of piece of evidence, that will be significant to
19 the case.

20 Among other things, they found many, many hairs.
21 They found hairs, several at several locations in the
22 house. They found hairs in a small Volkswagon automobile
23 on the property. And they found hairs in what I will refer
24 to as the guest house, which was a small building located
25 adjacent to the swimming pool. And all of those -- a

1 number of those hairs matched in ever comparable the hairs
2 of Kiki Camarena. Some of those hairs had been forcibly
3 removed.

4 There were various carpet samples taken from 881
5 Lope de Vega. And the fibers from these carpet samples
6 matched fibers that were scraped from Agent Camarena's
7 burial shroud, and fibers that were obtained from the
8 blindfold, another location. The burial shroud itself, the
9 sheet, that had been associated with the body, was matched
10 in ever comparable respect. And the pillow cases found at
11 881 Lope de Vega.

12 And there were other items that were found, and I
13 will discuss these in a bit more detail later, but among
14 them were plastic bags, and a syringe.

15 Other hair matches were also made, not just with
16 Agent Camarena, hair matching those of Juan Matta were
17 found in two locations at 881, including the guest house.
18 Hair matching Rene Verdugo, the man who ran the helicopter
19 operation, was also found at that location. And hair
20 matching in every comparable respect, the hair of another
21 individual named Sergio Espino Verdin, was found at 881
22 Lope de Vega.

23 Ladies and gentlemen, you will also hear that
24 while he was being interrogated, Agent Camarena was being
25 taped. These tapes reveal certain information. Among the

1 information on the tapes, three invoices have been
2 identified, Agent Camarena voice, the voice of Rafael
3 Caro-Quintero, and the voice of Sergio Espino Verdin whose
4 hair was found at the location and who was revealed on the
5 tapes really to be the primar interrogator of Agent
6 Camarena. And the tapes also revealed, based upon
7 information contained in them, that they were made at 881
8 Lope de Vega.

9 What were the roles of these two defendants in
10 this crime? Many, many people were involved in this crime,
11 but only two are on trial here today. And one of them is
12 Ruben Zuno Arce.

13 The evidence will show that Ruben Zuno was a
14 wealthy individual, with well connected family relations.
15 And as a matter of fact, one of his relatives, his
16 brother-in-law, was the former president of Mexico, one of
17 former president of Mexico.

18 Ruben Zuno has held himself out as legitimate
19 business man with interest in the area of Mascota in
20 Valista. But the evidence will show that he led a double
21 life of sorts because he was also a marijuana grower and a
22 trafficker. He coordinated his trafficking activities with
23 other members of the Cartel. He socialized with other
24 members of the Cartel. And he helped them plan the
25 kidnapping of Kiki Camarena.

1 You will hear from people who were there that
2 Ruben Zuno attended several pre-induction meetings at which
3 the kidnapping was discussed, that he actively participated
4 in those meetings, and that he urged the deed be done.

5 And you will hear that by his own admission, Ruben
6 Zuno-Arce owned the house at 881 Lope de Vega, at least
7 until January 11th of 1985. Less than a month before Agent
8 Camarena's abduction.

9 The evidence will show also that that Rafael Caro
10 was present at that house before January 11th of 1985, and
11 that Ruben Zuno was present afterwards.

12 So in sum, Ruben Zuno was a member of the Cartel
13 and a moving force in the abduction of Kiki Camarena.

14 What was the role of Humberto Alvarez Machain?
15 Well, he was a medical doctor and he assisted the Cartel
16 with medical services. He attended to the traffickers'
17 injuries. He revitalized people who had partied too much.

18 You will also here that he was present at 881 Lope
19 de Vega when Kiki Camarena was being held there and
20 interrogated, and that Dr. Alvarez Machain was there to
21 assist the Cartel with his medical services. He wasn't
22 there -- his role wasn't the same as some of the other
23 individuals. He wasn't a bodyguard. He wasn't an
24 interrogator. He was there as a medical doctor.

25 Ladies and gentlemen, you will hear that Defendant

1 Alvarez was brought to the United States against his will,
2 and after arriving here, he made statements. And in those
3 statements he admitted being at Lope de Vega, and he
4 admitted seeing Agent Camarena. Twice. What he claims was
5 that on the first occasion he went to a bedroom and looked
6 in and there was Agent Camarena, and on the second occasion
7 he went back to the bedroom and looked in and this time
8 Agent Camarena was being attended by another doctor.

9 You will also hear that Defendant Alvarez has
10 admitted being at the airport on February 9th, 1985, when
11 Pavon allowed Caro to flee. You will be hearing evidence
12 that when the FBI agents searched residence at 881 Lope de
13 Vega, they found in the bathroom of the guest house, lying
14 on the floor, a syringe. In that syringe were traces of a
15 drug called Lidocaine.

16 Ladies and gentlemen, the evidence will show that
17 Lidocaine is one of the first things that a doctor will
18 turn to stabilize a fibrillating heart. That's a heart that
19 has begun to vibrate so quickly it doesn't pump blood. And
20 the evidence will show that heart fibrillation can be caused
21 by the very sort of injuries suffered by Enrique Camarena.

22 You will also hear, ladies and gentlemen, that in
23 their search of the Lope de Vega residence, the agents
24 found some plastic bags, like dry cleaners bags, in the
25 closet in one of the bedrooms. On those bags were found

1 fingerprints, and those fingerprints have been matched to
2 the fingerprints of Defendant Humberto Alvarez Machain.

3 So Defendant Alvarez admits that he was at Lope de
4 Vega as an observed to Camarena's interrogation. Ladies
5 and gentlemen, the evidence will show that he was much more
6 than that.

7 The judge has summarized for you what the charges
8 against each of these defendants are. I'll do it again
9 very briefly.

10 Both defendants are charge with conspiracy to
11 commit violent crimes in aid of a racketeering enterprise,
12 that is, the kidnapping and murder of Agent Camarena.

13 Both defendants are charged with committing a
14 violent crime in aid of a racketeering enterprise, again
15 the kidnapping of Agent Camarena.

16 Both are charged with conspiracy to kidnap a
17 Federal agent and with the kidnapping of a Federal agent.

18 And lastly, Defendant Alvarez Machain alone is
19 charged with felony murder in relation to Agent Camarena's
20 death.

21 That, ladies and gentlemen, is what the government
22 expects the evidence in case will show. There will be
23 many, many witnesses, many piece of evidence.

24 I want to thank you in advance for your patience
25 and careful consideration of all that evidence. When the

1 evidence has been fully presented, the government will
2 have an opportunity to discuss it with you in light of the
3 law as you are instructed by the judge, and at that time, I
4 or AUSA Medrano, will ask you find each of these defendants
5 guilty as charged. I'm confident that you will.

6 (Further proceedings had and reported but not transcribed)

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