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SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW JERSEY LAW DIVISION: UNION COUNTY 1 DOCKET NO: 1266-74 2 3 STATE OF NEW JERSEY, TRANSCRIPT Complainant, 4 OF -vs-5 PROCEEDINGS NATHANIEL WALKER, 6 Defendant. 7 8 NOVEMBER 5, 1986 UNION COUNTY COURTHOUSE 9 ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY 10 11 B E F O R E: 12 THE HONORABLE ALFRED M. WOLIN, A.J.S.C. 13 14 15 APPEARANCES: 16 RICHARD P. RODBART, ESQ. 17 Assistant Prosecutor for the State 18 19 20 PAUL J. CASTELEIRO, ESQ. Attorney for the Defendant 21 22

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THE COURT: Mr. Prosecutor, what matter

2	is this, please?
3	MR. RODBART: I come before the Court
4	at this time
5	MR. CASTELEIRO: Your Honor, I have
6	an application.
7	Before we continue, could we have Mr.
8	Walker take his jacket off?
9	THE COURT: His handcuffs may be removed.
10	MR. RODBART: Your Honor, for the record,
11	the State and counsel are before the Court
12	at this time on Union County Indictment 1266
13	May 19, 1974. This matter currently stands
14	in a closed status in terms of court proceedings,
15	there having been a conviction after trial by
16	jury some 10 years ago in this county. The
17	defense counsel, I believe, has an application
18	to present to this Court at this time.
19	THE COURT: Counsel, please enter your
20	appearance.
21	MR. CASTELEIRO: Paul Casteleiro on
22	behalf of Mr. Walker.
23	Your Honor, this is a motion. The Court
24	is well aware of the background of it. It's a
25	motion based upon a disclosure of evidence which

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unequivocally demonstrates scientifically that, in fact, Mr. Walker could not have been the perpetrator of the kidnap and rape, sodomy, which he was convicted of in 1974.

The brief history, your Honor. In 1974

a woman was abducted on the streets of Elizabeth,

New Jersey and had been taken to Newark, she was

raped, sodomized, and then brought back to

Elizabeth and released by the abductor. And at

that point was taken to Elizabeth Hospital in

the city. A Dr. O'Connor examined her, and at

that time he took samples from the vaginal cavity

of the victim, which in his opinion indicated

that there was sperm present in the vaginal

cavity. He took slides and swabs of the contents

of the vagina, and that's where it rested.

The victim subsequently in February of 1975 in a lineup, picked Mr. Walker out of the lineup saying that he, in fact, was the person who abducted her and who raped her. It went to trial in 1976 in this courthouse. Mr. Walker was convicted, despite a defense in which he ascerted that he was working at the time of the offense, or shortly before the offense, until 11:31, the offense allegedly taking place at 12:15.

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He presented alibi witnesses. He presented medical testimony indicating that he had a normal scrotum with two testicles, the victim having said she believed the person who performed the abduction had one testicle. And he presented evidence that he had been uncircumcized.

The case went to trial. He got convicted, got sentenced imposed on him of life plus 50 years.

During the whole time--in fact, during the sentencing in this case, Mr. Walker stood up, interrupted the sentencing judge and protested his innocense.

In 1986, your Honor, we had become involved with this case, had conferences with the Prosecutor's Office providing the discovery in this case. Mr. Rodbart gave discovery, which they were unable to obtain due to their distruction. In those reports, there was indication in the medical record and, in fact, samples had been taken of the victim that night. Those samples were located and they were sent to the F.B.I. Laboratory. The F.B.I. Lab came back indicating that there was a presence of A, B, and H antigens on the swab taken from the vaginal cavity. The Court is aware of the submissions. There were four types of blood, A, B, AB and O. Only O gives off O antigens. A gives off A antigens.

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B gives off B antigens. A and B gives off both AB antigens. All types gives off H antigens.

Mr. Walker was then tested. It was determined that, in fact, he was type A blood. And also in that evidence he was a secretor. Some people do not secrete. Then the victim was tested. It was determined that she also was type A blood.

This all meant, your Honor, and this is stipulated to based upon the prosecutor's investigation on the matter and my investigation of the matter, and through all the experts we consulted, that the B antigen present on the swabs and slides taken from the cavity of the vaginal cavity of the victim on the night of the rape were uncounted for. And, in fact, the defendant, Nathaniel Walker, could not have been the person who abducted and raped her. As a conclusion, in fact, the rapist is either a person with both type B blood or type AB blood, and, in fact, the secretor.

From all the evidence we have been able to gather on this, your Honor, that A blood grouping, each and every person is in agreement, all the experts, and some referred to this submission, that it's impossible that Mr. Walker could have

been the rapist. Based upon that, your Honor, we're asking that Mr. Walker be granted a new trial. It's my understanding from the conversations I had with the prosecutor is if, in fact, the Court grants the motion for a new trial, the prosecutor will submit a dismissal. In fact, this case will be dismissed upon the granting of the motion for a new trial.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Casteleiro.

Before I hear from the Prosecutor, would you take his legs iron off also.

MR. PROSECUTOR, I'll hear you.

MR. RODBART: Thank you, your Honor.

The record should show, of course, this is a joint application. I take the time to commend counsel for his diligentness and his dedication to this case, and to his discerning eye to catch material that was previously overlooked. If it was not for his diligentness and dedication, it's unquestioned that we would not be here today.

I've reviewed the standards pursuant to

Rule 3:20-1, which is the new trial motion rule.

One of the facets of that rule covers the strictions

of a motion for a new trial based on newly discovered

evidence; that is, the motion before the Court at this time.

I reviewed State v. Carter at 91 N.J.,

Page 86, specifically the standards enunciated

by our Supreme Court, 121. That's a 1982

Supreme Court case. I am satisified on behalf of

the State of New Jersey that those standards

have been satisfied and that the interest of

justice are similarly satisfied by this Court

fairly considering this motion and granting relief.

I echo the comments of Mr. Casteleiro.

There is no doubt that this is not a reasonable doubt standard that we appear before the Court and offer today. The State has no doubt that this defendant is now excluded from the blood classification of individuals who might have committed this assault on the victim. The F.B.I. results were confirmed in terms of cross comparisons between the blood of the defendant, which was drawn in this courthouse some days ago, and submitted both to the F.B.I. and to the independent testing laboratory.

The victim, although, out of State and not subject to the jurisdiction of this Court, cooperated in the aftermath of the investigation, and agreed to the taking of her blood for the purpose

of this pending motion. That blood was tested at a local hospital in her state of residence for blood testing and secretor status. A second sample was drawn at that time last week, and also forwarded to a laboratory in Bayonne on behalf of the defense for independent testing. The results were identical, A positive secretor.

In that status, as I said previously, the State is absolutely convinced that this defendant is excluded from the classification of persons who could have committed the assault. In this joint application, the State also ask this Court now to grant the application for a new trial.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

This Court has had the opportunity

to review the moving papers and hear the argument
of counsel. It appears that despite the procedural
safeguards of the criminal justice system and
meticulous appellate review, an innocent
man has been incarcerated for a crime he
did not commit.

The strength and perhaps the virtue of the criminal justice system is to recognize that beyond the role of convicting the guilty and

acquitting the innocent is the continuing obligation to see that justice is accomplished and that goal endures even beyond the final appeal. Fundamental fairness and common decency are inextricably intertwined with a profound respect for individual rights and liberty. Justice is a beacon of light that illumines the path of freedom and should never be darkened by an unforgiving or uncaring society. Here, though belatedly, the evidence unequivocally establishes that Mr. Walker did not commit the horrible crime charged against him and he is entitled to his freedom. Both the prosecutor and counsel for the defendant are to be commended for the effort undertaken in presenting this joint application to the court. It demonstrates the caring and fairness of the system when confronted with its fallibility.

An incident such as this creates the opportunity for great notoriety and that is good. It also permits the system of criminal justice and all of those connected with it a moment to pause and reflect about its goals and purposes too often brushed aside by the pressures of its everyday existence. Such introspection and self analysis redounds to the benefit and not the

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detriment of justice.

There are those in our midst who will view this day and these proceedings as a sad day for the criminal justice system. With cynicism, they will underscore the imperfection of a society whose laws permitted an innocent man to be separated from his family and deprived of his liberty and freedom. this Court rejects that narrow perspective without excusing the injustice suffered by Mr. Walker. It prefers to focus on the positive aspect of these proceedings that permit an impersonal institution of government to demonstrate individual care and concern when provided the appropriate opportunity. Occasions such as this serve as its finest hour and all who have participated in these proceedings here today may take pride in a task well done.

The motion for a new trial is granted.

Mr. Casteleiro, as a result of newly

discovered evidence, sir, I will move to

sentencing on Essex County Indictment 3285-78.

MR. CASTELEIRO: Your Honor, I'll just leave it to the Court's discretion.

I'll just note for the Court that Mr. Walker,

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as it is my understanding, since he's been in Trenton State some time since August of 1982, he has been determined as a model prisoner. I ask the Court to consider that, and I note the Court is aware of the fact that Mr. Walker has a loving family. A family who supported him throughout this entire ordeal, having been labeled not only a rapist, but also a kidnapper, and one who has preyed upon someone who is in no position to fight back. standing by him, your Honor, the strength has, I'm sure, increased, and their strength has increased. And I believe he is a completely different person than at the time initially when the victim received the stolen car.

I'll leave it to the Court's discretion.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Casteleiro.

I'll hear from you, Mr. Rodbart.

MR. RODBART: Your Honor, as the Court knows, jurisdiction to bring such a motion would ordinarily be out of time. This matter now falls under Court Rule 3:21-10b. This is now a joint application which breaks the jurisdictional bar to bring such a motion. The State joins in the application of counsel. I think it can only be fairly characterized that Mr. Walker had overpaid any debt

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he owed to society. That debt being in regard to Essex County 3285-78.

I wish to place on the record that I personally in the presence of Mr. Casteleiro spoke with Judge Kushenmeister, who now sits in the Superior Court in Bergen County, and having previously sat in Essex County having sentenced the defendant on the aforementioned indictment. I spoke to him through the telephone and apprised him in the fashion of this case and the expectation of the motions which are before the Court today. He advised me that he had no objection administratively to your Honor hearing this application, this joint application today, in lieu of all the papers being removed to Bergen County to bring the application before him. He further advised me that he had no objection to the relief being sought and the substantive sentence on this application.

The State urges upon your Honor in amending the previous sentence, vacating that sentence, which your Honor knows was a consecutive sentence, consecutive to the indictment for which the defendant have been granted a new trial, and which the State will now apply to the Assignment Judge for a nolle prosse dismissal. It makes no

sense to continue a consecutive sentence when there is nothing to be consecutive to. And, in essence, we're asking that the defendant receive full credit for time served from the day he hit custody in the State of New Jersey on the Essex County indictment.

The State makes that application with full knowledge that he will, in effect, max out, even at a three-year sentence, he will have maxed out several years ago on the Essex County indictment. And that, in effect, would be if Judge Beglin grants the nolle prosse application today that the defendant would be discharged from custody.

Mr. Walker, please rise. Mr. Walker, as all defendants, you're accorded the right of allocution to say whatever you like before I impose sentence. I'll hear from you, sir, if you choose to be heard.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. WALKER: I like to thank everyone for what they did to clear this matter up. It's a crime I didn't commit.

THE COURT: We're talking about a crime now that you did commit, the receiving stolen property.

MR. WALKER: No, I have nothing to say on that.

THE COURT: All right. I'm satisfied that

based upon the application submitted to me that
the sentence of Judge Kuechenmeister imposed on
October 19, 1984 sentencing you to a three year
custodial term consecutive to the Union County
sentence should be modified, although, I have
not discussed this matter with Judge Kuechenmeister,
I'm sure if he were sitting here today, that he
would not have considered the consecutive sentence.
But for the fact of the outstanding Union County
indictment where you were charged with a horrible
crime you were charged with, I'm satisfied,
sir, that your sentence should be modified.

I'm going to commit you to the custody of the Commissioner of the Department of Corrections for a term of three years. The consecutive aspect is deleted. With time served, sir, you are entitled to your immediate release. I'm going to direct that the representatives of the Department of Corrections release Mr. Walker forthwith to the custody of the Union County Sheriff. I'm going to direct that the Union County Sheriff immediately release him with no need to process him through the Union County Jail. He may be transferred into custody now.

I want to advise you that you have 45 days

in which to file an appeal if you think that this sentence imposed is unfair.

MR. RODBART: Your Honor, just for a formality, I personally presented the original application for nolle prosse in Judge Beglin's chambers this morning. I request, your Honor, to determine at this time if Judge Beglin is disposed to sign that application.

THE COURT: Would you please do that. I'll amend it. Assuming that he signed your nolle prosse, you may be released. If he has not signed your nolle prosse, you have to be processed by the Union County Jail.

Let the record also indicate that I am signing the writ directing the release of Mr. Walker from the Department of Correction's custody to the Sheriff of Union County.

MR. RODBART: I believe your Honor was already presented by form of order of Mr. Casteleiro, motion for a new trial and motion to amend sentence.

THE COURT: The Court has already signed all of those order. I'll present them to you, Mr. Rodbart, for filing with the appropriate authority.

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All right. The report is that Judge
Beglin had signed the nolle prosse. Mr. Walker
is to be released immediately.

Court will be in recess.

(Whereupon the proceedings in this matter were concluded.)

## CERTIFICATE

## I, Lourdes Torres-Fuster,

a Certified Shorthand Reporter of the State of

New Jersey, do hereby state that the foregoing

is a true and accurate transcript of my stenographic notes of the within proceedings, to the best

of my ability.

Lourdes Torres-Fuster

Dated: November 28, 1987