NASSAU COUNTY FIRST DISTRICT COURT FIRST DISTRICT : CRIMINAL PART 7

\_\_\_\_X THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

-against-

Index No. 2004NA002058

JOSHUA WHARTON,

Defendant.

Monday, December 12, 2005 Hempstead, New York

B E F O R E : HONORABLE SONDRA K. PARDES District Court Judge

## APPEARANCES:

DENIS DILLON, ESO. District Attorney of Nassau County 99 Main Street Hempstead, New York 11550 BY: MICHAEL CANTY, ESQ. Assistant District Attorney

MASSIMO & PANETTA, ESQS. 99 Quentin Roosevelt Boulevard Garden City, New York 11530. BY: NICHOLAS MASSIMO, ESQ. Attorney for the Defendant

Reported by: Jean H. Beskin Official Court Reporter

1	THE CLERK: For the record, Number 1 on the
2	calendar, People versus Joshua Wharton.
3	People ready?
4	MR. CANTY: People ready?
5	THE CLERK: Defendant ready?
6	MR. MASSIMO: Defendant is ready.
7	I just received the Rosario.
8	THE COURT: You want to take a minute?
9	MR. MASSIMO: I asked the ADA if it applies to
10	the surveillance witness. I might ask for a few minutes
11	before we put the police officers on. I have no problem
12	going forward.
13	MR. CANTY: Your Honor, this is complete
14	Rosario pack. I can't speak definitively who it applies
15	to. It's any conversations I had with witnesses that
16	were documented are in this pact and also appended to
17	the pact which I put in. This is the Court's copy.
18	THE CLERK: Court 1.
19	MR. CANTY: The district attorney's notes that
20	were taken subsequent to the original pack being made.
21	The pact is complete at this time.
22	THE COURT: That's going to be marked Court
23	Exhibit 1.
24	COURT OFFICER: (Marking).
25	(The above-mentioned document, Rosario

1	Material, was marked Court Exhibit Number 1.)
2	THE COURT: Counsel, who is in the courtroom?
3	MR. MASSIMO: Defendant and his parents.
4	THE COURT: I am assuming his parents are not
5	going to be called as witnesses.
6	MR. MASSIMO: Actually, can we approach
7	briefly?
8	THE COURT: Yes.
9	(Discussion held off the record.)
10	MR. MASSIMO: The Advisement has been
1.1	executed.
12	THE COURT: It is going to be marked Court
L3	Exhibit 1 and 2.
L4	THE CLERK: 2 and 3.
15	THE COURT: I am sorry. 2 and 3.
L6	COURT OFFICER: (Marking).
L7	(The above-mentioned documents, Parker
L8	Advisement and Antommarchi Waiver, were marked for
L9	identification as Court Exhibits 2 and 3 respectively.)
20	THE COURT: Mr. Wharton, I have this document
21	here which is called a Parker Advisement. You have read
22	it and reviewed it with your attorney?
23	THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
24	THE COURT: You understand clearly you have a
25	right to be present. Once this trial starts, you are

1 expected to be here. And, if this trial continues to 2 tomorrow or even the next day, which is a possibility, you must be in court, and I'm going to tell you if you 3 4 are not here, this trial is going to go on without you. 5 Do you understand that? 6 THE DEFENDANT: Yes. 7 THE COURT: The Court starts at nine-thirty in the morning. We expect you here at nine-thirty in the 8 9 morning. 10 THE DEFENDANT: All right. 11 THE COURT: People, ready? 12 MR. CANTY: Yes, your Honor. May I proceed? 13 THE COURT: Please. 14 MR. CANTY: Thank you, your Honor. 15 Mr. Massimo, your Honor, this is a case about a defendant who thought he was above the law. On 16 17 January 20, 2004 at approximately 8:45 at the Dunkin' Donuts located on the southwest corner of Herricks Road 18 19 and Jericho Turnpike, this defendant violated five 20 counts of the Penal Law. The People intend to call four witnesses in 21 22 this case: Detective Kouril, Detective DeCaro, 23 Ms. Suraya Swedy, and Swarna Wijebahu. These witnesses will tell you that on the 24 evening of January 20, 2004 Officers Kouril and DeCaro 25

received a radio message for a mob trespass at Mineola High School. They took the call in and proceeded to Mineola High School along Armstrong Avenue located in Mineola.

As they approached this school, they saw four males traveling in the opposite direction away from the school. When they arrived at this school, they were informed by the athletic director that these individuals had just left and one of the individuals refused to leave when he was told to do so.

Based upon their training and experience they suspected the four individuals they had just seen were individuals they needed to speak to about a possible trespass disturbance at the Mineola High School.

They immediately got back into their car, traveled in the opposite direction from which they had come eventually spotting the defendant and two other individuals at the Dunkin' Donuts located in Mineola -- excuse me -- in Garden City Park. The officers entered the Dunkin' Donuts and observed two individuals standing over to the side by glass windows. They walked over to inquire about whether or not those individuals were involved in the possible trespass when the defendant, who was about 10 feet away from the officers, yelled out, fuck that. This is my hood. We don't have to talk

to you niggers. You might as well wait for me to finish eating because I ain't talking to you. This is my hood and you don't tell me what to do in my hood.

The defendant walked over to the table and the officers were immediately alerted, based on his conduct. They were unable to continue their investigation into whether or not the two other individuals were involved in this trespass.

They walked up to the defendant and asked him to produce an ID. He refused. Again, yelling out that he didn't have to show an ID to the police. Again they asked for an identification. The defendant refused and not only did he refuse, but he took the table he was sitting at and shoved it into the leg of Detective Philip Kouril.

At this point the officers decided they were going to place the defendant under arrest for obstruction of governmental administration because of his conduct with interfering with their ability to conduct an investigation in the trespass, as well as disorderly conduct. It was the defendant's intent to cause public inconvenience, annoyance, and alarm in three different ways.

First, fighting or in violent, tumultuous behavior in that the defendant took the table and shoved

it into the leg of an officer.

Second, a public place. He used abusive and obscene language for no legitimate purpose.

And, third, create a hazardous or physically offensive condition by any act which serves no legitimate purpose other than to thwart the officer's investigation.

The officers told the defendant he was going to be placed under arrest and when they put their hand on the defendant, he flailed his arms and refused to be handcuffed. He refused to the point where one officer was able to get handcuffs on this defendant. Eventually the defendant needed to be put on the ground in order to get the cuffs on him as he flailed his arms not allowing the officers to conduct a valid arrest, based on the charges he was facing.

Your Honor, that's the testimony the People intend to proof through our four witnesses, and I'm confident after you hear all their testimony and we review all the evidence at the end of this case, you will come to the only conclusion that is consistent with the evidence, consistent with the facts that are presented, and consistent with the law, and, that is, this defendant is guilty of obstruction of governmental administration, guilty of disorderly conduct, the three

counts in which he faces, and guilty of resisting arrest in that these actions occurred here in Nassau County in the State of New York, I ask you to return the only verdict consistent with those facts and that's the verdict of guilty. Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Massimo, do you wish to open?

MR. MASSIMO: Thank you.

May it please the Court, Mr. Wharton, this is the case about abuse of authority. Contrary to what the People say, this is a case about our most basic constitutional rights, rights that derive from hundreds of years ago.

This is a case about the First Amendment,

Article 1, Section 8, of the New York State

Constitution, freedom of speech, and officers exceeding their authority.

On this evening my client was in a Dunkin' Donuts. Two police officers walked in. According to the officers, they were investigating a trespass of Mineola High School. My client was not a suspect in that trespass. He was there with two friends of his.

When the police officers came in and tried to speak to Mr. Wharton -- I'm sorry -- to Mr. Wharton's friends, Mr. Wharton said to these friends they didn't have to speak to them. Mr. Wharton, himself, and his

friends did not have to speak to the police officers and, indeed, when he did that, Mr. Wharton was exercising a constitutional right, the right not to speak to police officers, the right that not only falls under the constitution, but the Court of Appeals has made in People v. Johnson, which I will be presenting to the Court before the end of this case, the police overreacted. Feeling that Mr. Wharton is being a wise guy to them, the police decided to teach him a lesson.

Now, the officers are going to tell you they asked him for identification and he refused to give the identification. I submit to this Court that Mr. Wharton at that time was well within his constitutional rights to do so, and there is law to that effect, as well.

According to the police officers, Mr. Wharton allegedly pushed the table toward them. The evidence will be contrary to such an allegation. The police officers decided to place Mr. Wharton under arrest for disorderly conduct. However, as the Court will see, that this situation did not create a public disturbance, and this is how that is defined under the law, that the language that he used or allegedly used even from the police officers allegations is protected by the First Amendment of the United States Constitution and Article 1, Section 8, of the New York State Constitution. And,

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indeed, the police officers instead of doing what the United States Supreme Court has told police officers, which is act like the bigger man and walk away from the situation, did quite the opposite. They attempted to place my client under arrest, though they had no probable cause to believe he had committed any crime.

MR. CANTY: Objection. These are legal issues you litigated before the trial, the factual part of the trial. If he wants to raise any legal issue, they can be done outside of the scope of the trial. The whole purpose of the opening statement is to show the evidence that produce or attack, not to the legal sufficiency of the charge which is already adjudicated.

THE COURT: There was a motion on the evidence. We don't have a jury here, counsel.

MR. MASSIMO: Your Honor, I submit to this

Court that after the evidence comes in this case, it

will be very clear a verdict of not guilty on all counts
is the only verdict consistent with justification.

It will be clear the People will be unable to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant had committed the act of disorderly conduct or there was reason to believe he would.

It will be clear the defendant did not commit the act of obstruction of governmental administration

1	and he did nothing. The arrest of the case was not
2	authorized nor did Mr. Wharton resist arrest, as you
3	will see on the tape. And, at the end of this case,
4	your Honor, I'm going to ask you to come back with the
5	only verdict that's consistent with the law, consistent
6	with the facts of this case, and consistent with
7	justice, and that will be a verdict of not guilty on all
8	charges. Thank you.
9	THE COURT: People.
10	MR. CANTY: At this time the People call
11	Ms. Swarna Wijebahu, S-W-A-R-N-A, W-I-J-E-B-E-H-U.
12	(The Court Officer left the courtroom and
13	returned shortly thereafter with the witness.)
14	THE CLERK: Step into the box, remain
15	standing, and raise your right hand.
16	Do you swear or affirm the testimony you are
17	about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and
18	nothing but the truth?
19	You have to keep your voice up.
20	THE WITNESS: I'm going to tell the truth.
21	THE CLERK: Do you swear or affirm to tell the
22	truth?
23	THE WITNESS: Yes.
24	THE CLERK: Have a seat, please.
25	THE COURT: You have to speak very loud.