



AMERICAN ACTION—WHERE YOU MAKE A DIFFERENCE

www.AmericanAction.us

info@americanaction.us

The Truth about Rubin "Hurricane" Carter



Rubin "Hurricane" Carter and an accomplice were rightly convicted twice of murdering 3 people in cold blood in a bar in Paterson, New Jersey in 1966. He became a civil rights celebrity loudly proclaiming his innocence and in 1985, US District Court Judge H. Lee Sarokin set aside the second conviction on the grounds they did not receive a fair trial. The State of New Jersey appealed but in 1988, the charges were dismissed. In 1999 a movie about Carter's life, "The Hurricane" starring Denzel Washington, was released. This movie was a propaganda film, with many proven errors of fact. There are at least 3 books written about this case, including Carter's autobiography. The facts prove that Rubin Carter is a pathological liar, a sadistic sociopath and a cold blooded killer. On April 20, 2014, Rubin Carter died and faced God for eternal judgement. He had no lawyers present.

Articles:

- Carter's life and the triple murders - below
- New York Times articles on alibi witnesses admitting they lied on behalf of Carter - p.4
- The lies in the movie "Hurricane" - p.5, 6
- Contradiction from the 3 books and Timeline on the night of the murders - p.7 - 11
- Transcript of interview with Carter refusing to take another lie detector test in 1975 - p.12, 13
- Review of Carter's autobiography and quotes - p.14

Carter's Life and the Triple Murders

Rubin "Hurricane" Carter was born in 1937 in Clifton, New Jersey. One of 7 children, he grew up in Paterson, New Jersey. His parents had a stable marriage and provided well for the children. Only Rubin had serious problems with the law. Carter's predatory instincts started early.

Carter attended Public School #6 in Paterson to the 7th grade. He was referred several times to the Adjustment School. The Adjustment School at that time was Public School #22 to which students with discipline problems were referred from each of the other city schools in Paterson. The school records describe Rubin Carter as "very wild" with a "bullying attitude". The school's records state that he "terrorized boys and girls in class so that they were afraid to report him to the teacher." Carter was first referred to Juvenile authorities in 1946, when he was 9 years old. This information is from the 1957 Passaic County Probation Department report. (Exhibit H)

A Probation Department report prepared in 1977 (Exhibit I) states that Rubin Carter was arrested on March 21, 1949 as a juvenile and charged with larceny of T-shirts from a downtown Paterson store. Carter was given two months probation for this offense.

In May of 1951, a third juvenile complaint was filed against the defendant charging him with breaking into parking meters and stealing the contents. Carter was placed on probation.

In June 1951, at the age of 14, he attacked a man with a knife and hit him in the head with a bottle. Carter then stole \$55 and a wristwatch from the man. Carter's defense was that the man was a pedophile who was attempting to molest one of his friends. There is no evidence to support this claim. Carter was found guilty and sentenced to 6 years in a juvenile facility.

Carter escaped from the reformatory in 1954 and joined the US Army at age 17 and after basic training, was sent to Europe. Carter became interested in boxing and won two fights. But his attitude problems resulted in him being court-martialed four times. After serving only 21 months, he was deemed "unfit for military service", and thrown out of the Army, well short of his scheduled date of separation.

After returning to New Jersey, he was arrested for his reformatory escape, and served another year in prison, being released in 1957. About three months later, Carter robbed and brutally beat three people, including a middle-aged woman and 61 year old man. Carter was arrested, convicted and spent four years in state prison.

Carter was examined numerous times in various prisons and every psychologist came to essentially the same conclusions as Dr. Henri M. Yaker (Director of Psychology). Yaker examined Carter on August 30, 1960 and stated: Carter "continues to be assaultive, aggressive, hostile" and "sadistic." Exhibit N. "This individual is as dangerous to society now as the day he was incarcerated." Exhibit N. Doctor Yaker diagnosed the defendant as a sociopath who "thinks he is superior." "He has grandiose paranoid delusions about himself." Exhibit N.

While in prison, Carter resumed his interest in boxing and upon his release in 1961 turned pro. With quick fists and an aggressive style, he won many fights, often with knockouts and in December, 1962, made Ring Magazine's list of top 10 middleweight contenders. Carter continued to win most of his fights and on December 14, 1964, fought Joey Giardello in Philadelphia for the championship. Carter lost in a unanimous decision. Most of the press agreed with the decision as did most of the sportswriters at ringside. Carter did not protest the judging.

The next year, Carter went to London to fight Harry Scott, but was involved in an altercation at his hotel and fired several shots from a pistol. The promoter of the event, Mickey Duff, reported that he paid hush money so British police wouldn't arrest Carter (See Duff's autobiography). Carter lost the fight to Scott. Carter's career continued downward and by the summer of 1966, was no longer ranked among the top ten middleweights in Ring Magazine.

The Murders at the Lafayette Bar and Grill

On June 17, 1966, at about 2:30 AM, two black males walked into the Lafayette Bar and Grill in Paterson and started shooting - killing the bartender and one male customer. A badly-wounded grandmother died almost a month later. A third customer survived, but lost an eye from being shot in the head.

Two witnesses saw two black men run out of the bar and described the getaway car. They were Patricia Valentine (Graham), who lived above the bar and Alfred Bello, a petty thief going to the bar for cigarettes. Bello had been the lookout for his partner, Dexter Bradley who was trying to rob a business nearby. Bello was on Lafayette St when Carter and Artis left the bar and ran to their car. Carter was carrying a shotgun and Artis was carrying a pistol. They were laughing and talking loudly. Bello initially thought they were detectives, but when he recognized Carter, he turned and ran for his life. A nearby resident, Ronald Ruggiero, saw Bello running away and saw the killers car leave.

Within a short time, police found the specific car they were looking for - a white Dodge Polara with out of state plates - with Carter and his pal Artis inside. They were brought to the scene in Carter's car and questioned extensively. At the scene, Valentine absolutely identified Carter's car as the getaway car. No one would positively identify Carter and Artis and they were released the next day, pending further investigation. Although Bello knew Carter had committed the murders, he kept his mouth shut out of fear of Carter, and also because he was afraid of being charged with burglary. As time went on and the threats continued, Bello became fearful for his life and went to the police four months later and identified Carter and Artis as the killers. Bello was promised protection and given the option of moving out of state. Bello and Bradley had both seen Carter just minutes before the shooting cruising the neighborhood in Carter's car. Carter had also been identified by one of the victims, Hazel Tanis, a grandmother who died 27 days later from her wounds. Because she died before the trial, her information was inadmissible in court.

Carter and Artis were both given a lie detector test. Both failed although Carter claims they passed which is why they were released. The truth is that lie detector tests were not admissible and the police couldn't hold Carter and Artis based on the results of a lie detector test. The administrator of the test, Sgt John McGuire, who gave the test to Carter, concluded: "After a careful analysis of the polygraph record of this subject it is the opinion of the examiner that this subject was attempting deception to all the pertinent questions. And was involved in this crime. After the examination and confronted with the examiners opinion the Subject denied any participation in the crime."

Carter and Artis were charged with 3 counts of murder in October 1966. The motive for the killings was racial retaliation. Earlier the same day, a white man had killed Leroy Holloway, the black owner of the nearby Waltz Inn in a business dispute. The stepson of Holloway, Eddie Rawls, was the bar tender at the Nite Spot where Carter was a regular and was friends with Rawls. Carter talked to Rawls when he arrived at the bar after leaving the hospital. Immediately, Carter went looking for his guns that had been missing for most of a year from his training camp.

In the trial in 1967, Carter and Artis were both found guilty. The jurors were all white, and naturally Carter and black activists blamed a biased jury. Truth was Carter had no defense and hung himself. While awaiting trial, he mailed a letter to two key alibi witnesses, telling them what to say. The letter was intercepted. One of the alibi witnesses was Anna Mapes who testified that Carter was with her at the time of the murders and remembers the times because she had to be at work in the morning. Fact was Mapes was on vacation. None of the other alibi witnesses were believable. Carter and Artis gave conflicting stories on their whereabouts that night. Ammunition found in Carter's car was similar to the type used in the murders. Carter refused to testify in his own defense at the trial - despite loudly proclaiming his innocence to the public. Carter was defended by Ray Brown, considered one of New Jersey's best defense lawyers.

Carter continued to loudly proclaim his innocence and published his book, "The Sixteenth Round" From Number 1 Contender to #45472" in 1974. Carter was rapidly become an international celebrity. Also in late 1974, Carter's supporters "persuaded" Bello and Bradley to recant their testimonies. Bob Dylan wrote a song honoring Carter. In 1976, the New Jersey Supreme Court vacated the murder convictions of Carter and Artis and ordered a new trial.

As a result of the court order, Carter and Artis were released on March 20, 1976. Just over a month later, on April 29, Carter assaulted a black woman named Carolyn Kelley who was actively involved in the legal defense of Rubin Carter!! Carter slapped her across the face, knocking her down and then kicked her in the back. All the while Carter was laughing hysterically. The Prosecutor's Office did not learn that this incident occurred until the end of May 1976. Kelley later testified that efforts were made to pacify her and persuade her not to disclose the matter.

Bello recanted for several reasons. Bello was angry at police officials because he didn't receive reward money, and Bello did not get leniency from the police for subsequent problems with the law. Bello was visited in prison by three people who pressured him to recant. He was promised monetary rewards by Fred Hogan of the Public Defender's Office.

Prior to the second trial, Carter refused 4 offers to take another lie detector test and refused to have the original polygraph test from 1966 released.

- 1) On August 28, 1975, Carter was interviewed at Trenton State Prison by Jim Lanaras. This interview was published in The Herald-News, Passaic, N.J. in September.
- 2) In December 1975, Carter interviewed at Clinton State Prison by Bob Miller of WABC-TV in New York City. Read the transcript of that interview.
- 3) The Prosecutor sent a confidential letter to Carter's attorney on Aug 31, 1976 with the offer of dropping murder charges if he can pass a polygraph test. Carter's attorney rejected the offer on Sept. 15, 1976.
- 4) On Nov. 16, 1976, Carter again refused to take a polygraph test on the Stanley Siegel TV show in New York City.

The new trial didn't turn out like Carter thought it would. There were 2 black jurors for this trial. All potential jurors answered 40 questions to test them on their racial attitudes. Anyone who expressed prejudice during the jury selection process was excluded from the jury by the judge. Four of Carter's alibi witnesses at the first trial admitted they lied at Carter's request. (See articles in the New York Times on page 4) The prosecution was led by Burrell Ives Humphreys, a civil rights lawyer and member of the NAACP. Carter and Artis were convicted a second time of 3 murders.



After a decade of judge shopping, Carter's defense team was able to present their case to a radical liberal democrat named H. Lee Sarokin. In 1985, Sarokin vacated the second murder convictions of Carter and Artis. Sarokin's opinion was filled with gross errors of fact, and it is very possible that Sarokin's decision was a deliberate political statement.

Sarokin was a Harvard graduate and Finance Chair for New Jersey Democratic Senator Bill Bradley's 1978 campaign. He was appointed to the Federal Court in New Jersey by Democrat President Jimmy Carter and to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals in 1994 by Democrat President Bill Clinton.

H. Lee Sarokin

The state of New Jersey appealed but in February 1988, dropped charges against Carter and Artis. It was 22 years since the murders had been committed. Some witnesses had died and others couldn't be located.

Notes:

Exhibit H - A 1957 Passaic County Probation Department report containing excerpts from these school records. Rubin Carter's referral to the Adjustment School is noted on page two of that report. The Probation Department report also states that the defendant was referred to the Children's Bureau in 1946 and 1949. At that time, the Children's Bureau was the Juvenile Division of the Paterson Police Department. In 1946, the defendant was nine years old. Report Submitted to the court by JOSEPH A. FALCONE, PASSAIC COUNTY PROSECUTOR.

Exhibit I - A Probation Department report concerning Ruben Carter's arrest on March 21, 1949. Report Submitted to the court by JOSEPH A. FALCONE, PASSAIC COUNTY PROSECUTOR.

Exhibit N - The examination of Rubin Carter by Dr. Henri M. Yaker. Report Submitted to the court by JOSEPH A. FALCONE, PASSAIC COUNTY PROSECUTOR.



Carter alibi witnesses admit lying at the first trial - Reported in the New York Times

Excerpts from the Nov 28, 1976 New York Times - Jersey edition:

“Three former friends of Rubin (Hurricane) Carter testified today that prior to his first trial in 1967, they had been asked to testify falsely to having been with him at the time of the three murders he is accused of having committed.”

“Two of the today’s prosecution witnesses testified for the defense nine years ago. They said today that Raymond Brown, who defended Mr. Carter in 1967, had told them how to testify to create a phony alibi for Mr. Carter, a boxer.”

“The third witness, William Hardney, Mr. Carter’s former sparring partner, said that it was Mr. Carter who told him how to testify. Ultimately, however, Mr. Hardney did not testify at the first trial for Mr. Carter and the co-defendant, John Artis.”

“They agreed that if he were ever asked to substantiate Mr. Carter’s alibi, Mr. Hardney was to say that they were together at the Nite Spot, a local tavern that Mr. Carter often frequented. He was also to have said, he testified, that Mr. Carter left the bar for a little while to drive two women home and then returned.”

“In reality, Mr. Hardney went on, he was in Newark on the night of June 16, when the murders occurred, and did not see Mr. Carter at all.”

“The second witness who testified was Welton Deary, another former friend of Mr. Carter’s who said that prior to the first trial he spoke with Mr. Brown, who told him what to say when he testified at the first trial. He said that his statements then had been false, but that he had seen Mr. Carter on June 17, at midnight, at another bar called Ritchie’s Hideaway.”

“He said that on May, 20, 1967, he met with Mr. Brown, then Mr. Carter’s lawyer, at the Thunderbird Motel in downtown Paterson.”

““He asked me would I change and say I was at the Nite Spot instead of Ritchie’s Hideaway. He briefed me on certain times.””

“The third witness, Anna (Mapes) Brown, testified in the first trial that Mr. Carter had left the Nite Spot at around 2:15 A.M. on June 17, 1966, to drive her and her daughter home. That would have been about 15 minutes before the shootings are believed to have occurred.”

“She said today, in direct examination, that she ‘knew it was not true’ but ‘wanted to help him.’”

Excerpts from the Nov 30, 1976 New York Times - Jersey edition:

“A former friend of Rubin (Hurricane) Carter testified today at Mr. Carter’s retrial on murder charges that she had lied for him on the witness stand nine years ago. She had testified then that the former boxer was with her when three persons were killed in a Paterson tavern.”

“The friend, Catherine McGuire, who told the court she had dated Mr. Carter for a while before the murders, testified in 1967 at his first trial that he was driving her and her mother home at the time of the Lafayette Bar and Grill slayings.”

“Mrs. McGuire also testified today that last July ‘Rubin came to talk to me and said he wanted me to help him.’”

“‘I said I would, but I wouldn’t tell a lie, she said. ‘I said there were a lot of lies going at the other trial, and I wouldn’t do it again.’”

“Judge Bruno L. Leopizzi ruled in Superior Court that letters written just before the 1967 trial by Mr. Carter to Mrs. McGuire and three other persons were not admissible as evidence. However, he said they could be used to refresh memories about what the witnesses said at the trial nine years ago.”

“The prosecution has maintained that the letters reflected an effort on Mr. Carter’s part to tell his friends how to testify.”



The Truth about the movie “Hurricane”



Rubin "Hurricane" Carter with Denzel Washington at the 2000 Golden Globe Awards.

In 1999, “The Hurricane”, a film about the life of Carter was released, starring Denzel Washington. The movie’s producer, Norman Jewison, based the movie largely on two books: Carter’s 1974 autobiography, “The 16th Round,” and the 1991 approved biography of his life written by Chaiton and Swinton titled “Lazarus and the Hurricane: The Untold Story of the Freeing of Rubin “Hurricane” Carter.”

The movie portrays Carter as a man with near saintly integrity and character. Nothing could be further from the truth. The movie has many errors and omissions in it. Probably the greatest distortion and smear job was on Detective DeSimone, whose name in the movie was Vincent Della Pesca.

Movie Lie - Della Pesca is a racist detective who has hounded Carter since childhood and has framed Carter for the murders.

Truth - DeSimone may have interrogated Carter once when he was younger, but it is an absolute lie that DeSimone hounded Carter since childhood. When Carter was picked up by police 30 minutes after the murders, DeSimone was home in bed. Vincent DeSimone was a decorated WWII hero who was severely wounded when shot in the face in Europe. He lived by “the Good Book” the Bible and once said, “I couldn’t live with myself if I knew I was responsible for a man spending one night in jail for a crime he didn’t commit.”(1) After Bob Dylan’s ballad supporting Rubin Carter came out, DeSimone commented, “People aren’t interested in the facts. They just want a cause.”

Movie Lie - In the opening scenes Carter is shown soundly defeating a blood spattered Joey Giardello in the 1964 title fight but the bigoted white judges give the victory to Giardello anyway.

Truth - Giardello clearly won the REAL fight in a unanimous decision.(2) Giardello suffered only a small cut in the middle rounds. After the film’s release, Giardello filed a federal lawsuit against the filmmakers for libel. Giardello was supported by many boxing figures, including Robert Polis, who refereed the real fight, scoring it 72-66 for Giardello.(3) The case was settled before trial(4) with the producers reportedly paying Giardello \$300,000. Television announcer Les Keiter, who narrated the real fight, said Joey Giardello was a clearcut winner.(5)

Movie Lie - The movie depicts Carter defending his friend from a white child molester, then stabbing the man as he dangles him near the edge of a cliff.

Truth - There is zero evidence to support this claim. We have to take Carter’s word for it.

Movie Lie - The movie scene outside the bar after the shootings gives many false impressions - (A) poor lighting, (B) wrong model car, (C) wrong parking spot, (D) wrong position for Al Bello. Movie has Bello in a gas station across the street. At this distance, coupled with poor lighting Bello couldn’t have really seen anything.

Truth - (A) There were 2 bright street lights at this intersection, but apparently were turned off for the movie, (B) the movie used a Dodge Monaco instead of a Polara, which Carter used, (C) Carter double parked his car about 30 feet down Lafayette street, (D) Bello was on Lafayette St when Carter and Artis were going to their car. Bello was within 15 feet of Carter when he turned and ran.

Movie Lie - The other witness to see the suspects flee was Pat Valentine, who lived above the bar. Movie has (A) the intersection very dark, (B) has signs cluttering her view, (C) has the car heading south, (D) has Valentine looking out the wrong window.

Truth - (A) the intersection had 2 bright street lights, (B) There was no sign clutter out of the window she looked through, (C) Carter headed west, (D) Valentine looked out the window facing Lafayette Street.

Movie Lie - The killers escape in a dodge Monaco while Carter drives a Dodge Polara. The movie wants you to believe that the two key witnesses who saw the getaway car saw a Monaco - not Carter’s Polara - and identified the wrong car. The witness also noted the car had out of state plates. Carter’s car had New York plates.

The Truth about the movie "Hurricane" - Continued

Truth - There is a huge difference in the taillight set up between a Monaco and Polara. Carter's Polara had two rectangular lights on the very outside of each side. The lights on a Monaco go far into the center of the car's rear. Both eyewitnesses identified a Polara - Carter's car.

Movie Lie - The cops pull Carter and Artis over for DWB - driving while black. The famous sarcasm by the movie cop "Any two will do" give the impression the cops were looking for any white car with two blacks in it. The movie creates the impression that they were far from the crime scene when arrested.

Truth - Carter and Artis were stopped twice by police shortly after the murders. The first time was 14 blocks from the murder scene but police let them go. When the same officers got a detailed description of the getaway car, they realized it was the same car they had just stopped and let go. The two officers went back on patrol and found Carter's car again.

Movie Lie - The surviving shooting victim, Willie Marins, shakes his head "no", indicating that Carter & Artis are NOT the killers.

Truth - Marins really told police "I can't tell. I don't know"[6] Marins had been in the bar for over 4 hours and only got a glimpse of the shooters.[7]

Movie Lie - The film shows Carter refusing to come out of his cell during an inspection. He tells a compassionate sergeant he's afraid that someone might steal the manuscript of the book he was writing.

Truth - A former prison guard, Tom Blaszczyk, knew Carter for 18 months at Trenton prison: "If a guy refused to come out of his cell for an inspection and a search for contraband, there is no way they are going to call a sergeant to come and gently talk him out. That guy is going to come out one way or another. They would have Maced him and taken him out. You can't have that kind of breakdown of authority and have 50 other guys on the tier see that. You have to live and work there every day. It would have been disaster."[8]

Movie Lie - Carter refuses to give up his civilian clothes for a prison uniform

Truth - Former guard Tom Blaszczyk said, "He never wouldn't have gotten out of county jail without prison-issue clothes. Everyone knows that's not prison procedure. The fact is, no one had to wear prison clothing. When they first came in, everyone was quarantined in prison-issue clothing. Once they got into the general population, they could wear their own clothes."[8]

Movie Lie - Nearly all the prison guards in the movie were white.

Truth - Tom Blaszczyk states "Most inmates were black and Hispanic, so were the officers, including sergeants, lieutenants and assistant wardens."[8]

Movie Lie - In the second trial, the prosecution used "racial revenge" as the motive and a black woman named Louise Cockersham says "Why would racial revenge be inflicted on a bar that was friendly to blacks?"

Truth - The bar did not serve blacks. The real Cockershams had to pay for their drinks and take them out the back door. The Lafayette Grill was near a black area and the only white bar open in the immediate vicinity when the murders occurred.

The facts are overwhelming that racial revenge WAS the only motive, as no money was taken. Former prison guard Blaszczyk states that Carter was very detached from most people. He asked a trustee-runner named Frank Darby, also black, what was up with Carter. Darby told Blaszczyk that Carter "just doesn't like white guys."[8]

Movie Lie - The film show Carter in his Army uniform with numerous medals, leaving the impression Carter was a good soldier.

Truth - Carter was court martialed 4 times and booted out of the Army early. Carter never received any medals.

Sources:

1. <http://www.graphicwitness.com/carter/letter.html>
2. <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/09/08/sports/othersports/08giardello.html>
3. The Italian Stallions: Heroes of Boxing's Glory Days, by Stephen Brunt. Sport Classic Books. Pub 2003, p 213
4. http://articles.philly.com/2000-09-27/sports/25584658_1_movie-rubin-hurricane-carter-joe-giardello
5. <http://archives.starbulletin.com/2000/02/29/sports/story1.html>
6. <http://www.graphicwitness.com/carter/marins1.html>
7. New York Times, Jersey edition November 16, 1976
8. Lancaster, PA Sunday News, Feb. 13, 2000

The Truth about Rubin "Hurricane" Carter

Contradictions between the 3 books and timeline on the night of the murders

There are three books about Rubin Carter's life and the Patterson, New Jersey murders:

The 16th Round, From number 1 contender to number 45472. This is Carter's autobiography published in 1974. Carter's autobiography contains many premeditated lies - some very clever, some very obvious and many facts are changed or conveniently forgotten. For Rubin Carter to claim he was wrongly convicted of 3 murders and then write an autobiography with so many provable lies makes it impossible to believe his claims of innocence - or any thing else he says.

Lazarus and the Hurricane: The Untold Story of the Freeing of Rubin "Hurricane" Carter. Published in 1991, this is the approved biography of his life written by Chaiton and Swinton.

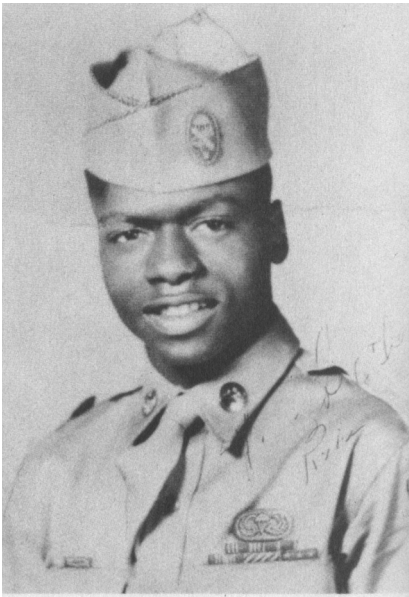
Hurricane: The Miraculous Journey of Rubin Carter. Published in 2000 by James Hirsch.

**Carters Autobiography -
The 16th Round (1974)**

**Lazarus and the Hurricane
Approved biography (1991)**

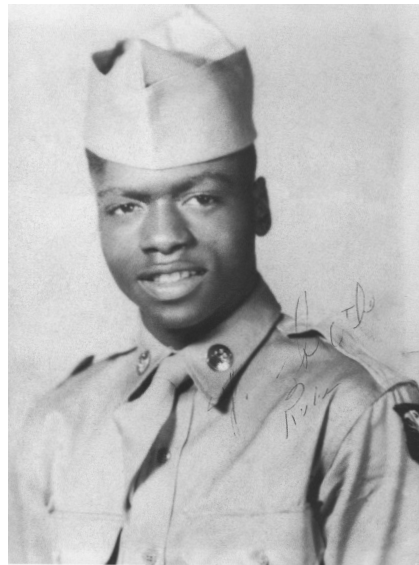
**Hurricane: The Miraculous
Journey of Rubin Carter.
(2000)**

Comment



Numerous medals and patches have been airbrushed on.

No photo for obvious reasons



The correct photo. Carter didn't receive any awards in the military. He was court-martialed 4 times and booted out of the Army.

Carter claims Detective DeSimone harrassed him his whole life.

Carter never mentions DeSimone until he is interviewed in connections with the Lafayette murders. Had DeSimone hounded him since childhood, as he claims, it is logical that DeSimone would have been mentioned prominently throughout Carter's autobiography.

Once again, if DeSimone had hounded Carter since childhood, it is logical that DeSimone would have been mentioned prominently throughout Carter's approved autobiography, which he wasn't.

DeSinome is not mentioned until Carter is being interviewed on the night of the murders.

DeSimone did not harass Carter his whole life.

Timeline of events on the night of the murders -

Thursday, June 16, and Friday, June 17, 1966 - Murders happened about 2:30 am on Friday morning.

Watches James Brown on TV with wife and daughter

Watches James Brown on TV till 10 p.m.

Watches James Brown on TV. Does a few "jigs" with wife. Dresses up to go out.

Probably true.

Got phone call from Nathan Sermond telling about fight offer from South America. Then called Bill Hardney to meet at Nite Spot.

Scheduled to have a meeting with Sermond at Club La Petite at midnight and Bill Hardney at Nite Spot.

Left house "late." Picks up Bucks Royster and than John Artis on way to Club La Petite "near midnight."

Leaves house just after 10 p.m. to meet business advisor at Club LaPetite for next fight in South America.

Sipping Vodka outside Nite Spot at 11:00 p.m.

Major contradiction on times and locations. Carter lied about time he arrived at Nite Spot to cover up conversation with Morrison and Rawls in front of Nite Spot at 11 a.m. and the trip to Chandler's apartment.

(This version does not have anything about the conversations with Morrison and Eddie Rawls. This was a major issue at the trial and it is very suspicious that Carter wouldn't mention it in his autobiography.)

(This version does not have anything about the conversations with Morrison and Eddie Rawls. This was a major issue at the trial and it is very suspicious that Carter wouldn't mention it in his autobiography.)

About 11:00 p.m. outside Nite Spot, Carter sees Neil Morrison, just out of jail and accuses him of stealing 3 of his guns the previous fall from his training camp. Carter had been looking for Morrison "for months." Annabelle Chandler, a friend of Carter's, told him she saw Morrison with his guns. During the dispute with Morrison, Eddie Rawls, the bartender at the Nite Sport arrives there "from the hospital." Rawls stepfather, Roy Holloway had just been murdered earlier in the day by Frank Conforti, a white man over a business dispute. Carter "expressed his condolences" to Rawls and the group "chatted for several minutes."

Since racial revenge was believed to be the motive for the murders, it is obvious why Carter would not report on this in his autobiography or Lazarus, the approved biography. The truth is after meeting with Rawls, Carter went looking for his guns that were missing for nearly a year to exact revenge for the murder of Rawls stepfather by a white man.

(This version does not have anything about the trip to Chandler's apartment. This trip was a major issue at the trial and it is very suspicious that Carter wouldn't mention it in his autobiography.)

(This version does not have anything about the trip to Chandler's apartment. This trip was a major issue at the trial and it is very suspicious that Carter wouldn't mention it in his autobiography.)

Carter, Morrison and 2 others drive to Chandler's apartment. Chandler, sick with cancer, says if she knew Carter was going to tell Morrison, she wouldn't have told him in the first place. Carter says, "forget about it" and goes back to the Nite Spot.

Timeline of events on the night of the murders - Continued

Thursday, June 16, and Friday, June 17, 1966 - Murders happened about 2:30 am on Friday morning.

Meeting with Sermond at Club La Petite. Carter told Sermond to call promoter in South America to work out details. Sermond said he would call and for Carter to stop back at La Petite later that night for results of phone conversation.

(This version does not report a meeting with Sermond at Club La Petite.)

Doubtful. Carter had to account for time for an alibi.

Leave Club La Petite and drop Artis off at Nite Spot. Then Carter and Bucks Royster go to a club named Richie's Hideaway to hear a band.

(This version does not have anything about the trip to Richie's Hideaway or dropping Artis off at the Nite Spot)

Leave Richie's Hideaway to go back to the Nite Spot, arriving around 2:00 a.m.

Carter enters the Nite Spot at 2:00 a.m.

Carter still at Nite Spot at 2:00 a.m. when last call is announced.

Carter's autobiography doesn't have him getting to Nite Spot until 2 a.m. All these trips are obviously a lie to make it appear all three had been hanging out all evening.

(This version does not have Carter running out of money until he comes back to Nite Spot after dropping off Mapes and McGuire about 2:30 a.m.)

Carter discovers he is out of money

(This version does not have anything about driving McGuire and Mapes home)

During the second trial, Mapes admitted lying at the first trial to cover for Carter. This trip never happened. Carter lied about this trip to cover up for the time he needed to check out the area around the Lafayette Bar and Grill prior to murdering the 3 people. (See "Carter alibi witnesses admit lying" on pg. 4)

Carter drives the two women home at 2:15 a.m. and got back to the Nite Spot in "10 minutes."

Carter drives the two women home at 2:15 a.m. and got back to the Nite Spot in "10 minutes." (Authors made sure they matched Carter's autobiography on timing here.)

(This version does not have anything about driving McGuire and Mapes home)

Timeline of events on the night of the murders - Continued

Thursday, June 16, and Friday, June 17, 1966 - Murders happened about 2:30 am on Friday morning.

Back at the Nite Spot, Carter discovers he is out of money and decides to go home and get more money. Artis drives Carter's Dodge Polara with Royster in the passenger seat and Carter "settled down" in the back seat.

Back at the Nite Spot, Carter asks Hardney to go home with him and get more money. Hardney won't go, so Carter asks Artis to go and then Royster tags along. Artis drives Carter's Dodge Polara with Royster in the passenger seat and Carter "settled" in the back seat, reclining.

Carter planning to go to an after hours club, so needs to drive home to get money. Carter asks Artis to go along and Bucks Royster asks Carter if he can go along too. Carter gives Artis the car keys and tells him to drive. Royster is in the passenger seat and Carter is "slumped down" in back seat, calling out directions to his house about 3 miles away. (This version does not mention Artis or Royster until the trip to Carters house after 2 a.m.)

Carter was afraid of being recognized leaving the murder scene so he slumped down in the back seat so he couldn't be seen in his car. Much like O J Simpson in his famous slow speed chase around LA.

Carter's car pulled over by police "4 blocks" from Carter's home. Police let them go. "This was at 2:40 a.m., by the cop's report" - 10 minutes after the murders.

Carter's car pulled over by police. Police let them go. This was at 2:40 a.m., - 10 minutes after the murders.

At 2:40 a.m. Carter's car pulled over "about six blocks" from Carters house by Police.

The murders occurred at about 2:30 a.m.

Arrived home and then went back to Nite Spot, which was closing.

Arrived home and then went back to Nite Spot, which was closing.

Arrived home, got \$100 and the trio returned to the Nite Spot, which was closing down.

Carter was a regular at these bars and knew when they closed down. Carter was supposedly planning to go to an after hours club.

Also too late to go back to Club La Petite and see Sermond. Decided to call it a night.

Carter then told Artis to drive to Club LaPetite to look for Hardney, but they discovered that that club had closed. After sitting in the parking lot a few minutes, Artis and Royster decided to call it a night. Police car sees Carter's car there at 2:55 a.m.

Carter then told Artis to drive to Club LaPetite to look for Hardney, but they discovered that that club had closed. After sitting in the parking lot a few minutes, Artis and Royster decided to call it a night.

Another contradiction on where they went. Carter knew that Club LaPetite was closed at 2 a.m.

Leave Nite Spot and Carter drops Bucks Royster off at his house. Carter is driving.

Leave Club LaPetite and Carter drops Bucks Royster off at his house. Artis is driving.

Artis, still driving, leaves Club La Petite and drops Royster off on Hamilton St "sometime after 3 a.m."

Who was driving?? Which club were they at??

On the way to John Artis house, Carter's car is surrounded by police at a traffic light.

On the way to John Artis house, Carter's car is surrounded by police at a traffic light.

After dropping Royster off, Carter's car surrounded by police at a traffic light.

Timeline of events on the night of the murders - Continued

Thursday, June 16, and Friday, June 17, 1966 - Murders happened about 2:30 am on Friday morning.

Carter and Artis ordered to follow police to crime scene in Carter's car. "Roughly" searched and then put into a Paddy Wagon.

Carter and Artis ordered to follow police to crime scene in Carter's car. Trunk searched and Carter and Artis searched against a wall. Then put into Paddy Wagon.

Carter and Artis ordered to follow police to crime scene in Carter's car. Trunk searched and Carter and Artis searched against a wall. Then put into Paddy Wagon.

Paddy Wagon take Carter and Artis to hospital where William Marins, shot in the head is being treated. Detective asks Marins to look at the two men's faces and asks "Are these the two men who shot you?" Marins shakes his head 'No.'

Paddy Wagon take Carter and Artis to hospital where William Marins, shot in the head is asked if Carter and Artis. were the ones who shot him. Shakes head 'No'.

Paddy Wagon takes Carter and Artis to hospital where William Marins, shot in the head is being treated. Sgt Callahan tells Artis and then Carter to stand next to the bed and asks Marins if either one was the one who shot him. Marins shakes his head 'No.'

Marins had been drinking all evening.

"Close to 11:00 a.m.," begins interrogation with Lieutenant DeSimone. "I sat there and told him everything that he wanted to know..."

Given a lie detector test by Sergeant McGuire.

At 2:30 in the afternoon, given a lie detector test by Sergeant McGuire of the Elizabeth Police. Prior to test, Carter tells him "Fuck you, man, and give me the goddamn thing."

(Results of lie detector test)
"Carter?" It was McGuire talking. "Come over here, I want to show you something," he said, laying out several charts on the battered table. The other cops crowded around us.

(Results of lie detector test)
Carter watches as Sergeant McGuire gives the results.

(Results of lie detector test)
Pointing to the lines on the chart, McGuire declared, "He didn't participate in these crimes, but he may know who was involved."

The truth is Carter and Artis BOTH flunked the lie detector test. This is why Carter refused to allow the results to be published or to take another one.

"Well," he said, "that indicates your answer to my question, 'Have you ever been inside of the Lafayette Bar and Grill?' Your answer was, 'No.' The line on the chart continued on uninterrupted, so that was the truth. All the answers for the questions on the lines are the same," Sergeant McGuire announced to Captain Gourly standing at his side. "So you can turn him loose, Captain," he said. "And Artis, too. Both of them are clean. They had nothing to do with the crime."

"Vince, here, look at this" McGuire says as he lays out several charts on the table. McGuire points out a long straight line. This is where Carter answered 'no' to the question of whether he had ever been inside the Lafayette Bar and Grill. "The uninterrupted line indicates the answer is truthful. The answers to all the other questions are truthful too, They had nothing to do with this, Lieutenant. You can let them go."

"Is that so?" DeSimone asked.
"No, but I can find out for you," Carter said.



Interview with Rubin Carter, Clinton State Prison, December 1975

This interview was arranged by Bob Miller of WABC-TV in New York. Investigative reporter Cal Deal was brought along to assist Miller because of his familiarity with the case and because Deal's approach to the story was a lot tougher on Carter than the "cream puff questions" the rest of the press was throwing at Carter, according to Miller.

Four months earlier, Reporter Jim Lanaras and Cal Deal had interviewed Carter in Trenton State Prison and had offered to give him a lie detector test, which could have helped him prove his innocence. Carter vehemently refused to take the test. Deal took advantage of this interview to follow-up on that line of questioning (This excerpt from the interview is unedited.) -- Cal Deal, 2/11/00

DEAL: You've refused to take another lie detector test, is that right?

CARTER: Why should I take another lie detector test? I took a lie detector test in 1966 hours after the crime took place.

DEAL: The authorities say that you failed that test.

CARTER: Bring that test forward.

DEAL: If you want that test to be made public, all your attorney has to do is write a letter to the prosecutor....

CARTER: Bring that test (inaudible) forward.

DEAL: Ask your attorney to write a letter to the prosecutor.

CARTER: Why should I ask the attorneys....

DEAL: Because that's the only way it can be released. If that story was inaccurate, that you failed a lie detector test, all your attorney has to do is write a letter to the prosecutor and get the report himself.

CARTER: Do you have the chart? Do you have the report?

DEAL: I do not.

CARTER: Well then, how could you say I failed it if you don't have the report? That's another vicious lie of yours.

DEAL: Well you could easily disprove it if your attorney would get the report.

CARTER: Well why should I have to disprove it if you cannot prove it?

BOB MILLER: OK, Cal, what I think you told me before when I asked you the same question he's asking you is that you had talked to another reporter who had seen it. Is that correct?

DEAL: Uh, well I don't want to get into that, but we have reliable information, very reliable information, that both Rubin Carter and John Artis did fail the lie detector test. I talked to Mr. Carter's attorney and he said he was going to speak to the prosecutor about that and, as far as I know, he never has. And I understand that, if they wanted that report to be released, they would simply have to write a letter to the prosecutor and it would be turned over to them.

MILLER: OK, getting back to the idea of taking another test, why not? Could it be harmful to you?

CARTER: Why should I? Could it do me any good?

MILLER: If you pass it with flying colors, sure.

CARTER: Oh no, no. You got evidence right here. What we're talking about here, what we're talking about here is what's right and what's wrong. We're talking about whether men received a fair trial after being accused of a crime. That's what we're talking about. All the evidence shows, today, that there's no way in the world that John Artis and Rubin Carter received a fair trial. There's too much suppression of evidence. Even the prosecution's own witness, Bello and Bradley, said that they lied, that they were coerced into lying. That they were promised deals and rewards. That they told lies. If Bello's and Bradley's testimony is the only testimony that they had to convict us, then in equal justice, as the system is supposed to be, then their testimony is enough to give us a fair trial free from the perjured testimony. We have enough in front of us right here, right now to deal with, which nobody is dealing with. The United State Supreme Court again says, in (unintelligible) vs. Illinois in 1959 decision, says that if deals, rewards and promises are made, that these things should be brought to the attention of the jury, by the prosecutor, if the prosecutor allowed perjured testimony to be introduced at trial, then the conviction cannot stand.

MILLER: However, Cal and I, at least certainly on my part, I don't think we're questioning whether you should get a new trial. I think we're questioning your innocence or your guilt.

CARTER: Well, in court, I questioned my innocence or guilt too, because I know that I am not guilty of this. I know that I did not commit the crime. However, again, on June 17, 1966, when John Artis and I were at this police station for 17 hours, when they asked us if we would take a lie detector test, and I told them that I would take a lie detector test as long as no Paterson police officer gave it to me. And they brought in Sgt. McGuire from somewhere else to come and give us the lie detector test and this man gave us a lie detector test and then sat down there and told the police why John Artis and Rubin Carter could not have been involved in this crime. And at that point, the police give me my car keys and let me go. Isn't it inconceivable that if John Artis and Rubin Carter would have failed that test the very same day that this crime took place and, isn't it inconceivable that, a year later, the police come to court and said that they found two live bullets in my car on that very night. Isn't it inconceivable that if two black men committed this crime and the police said they found two live shells in the car and the police -- that I failed the lie detector test, isn't it obnoxious to think that they would let me walk out of there?

MILLER: It seems inconceivable to me...

CARTER: Of course it is.

MILLER: It also seems a little inconceivable to me that you wouldn't want to prove your innocence beyond any shadow of a doubt and take another test.

CARTER: I want to prove my innocence beyond any shadow of a doubt, but why should I give you extraneous matter when you have law matters right here at hand that says that we did not receive a fair trial. That's what I'm talking about. You have that. you have laws into effect today that says that. If people didn't receive a fair trial, then they ought to get a fair trial. Now if you're not moving on that, how am I gonna assume that you're going to move on something else? Let's deal with what we got here.

Interview moves to another subject.

Source: <http://www.graphicwitness.com/carter/lieinterview2.html>



AMERICAN ACTION—WHERE YOU MAKE A DIFFERENCE

www.AmericanAction.us

info@americanaction.us

The 16th Round, From number 1 contender to number 45472

by Rubin Carter

Rubin Carter has written an autobiography about himself that is a lot of tall tales, a little bit of truth and a lot of lies. Carter - totally self absorbed with himself - attempts to justify his predatory, violent nature and lies about killing 3 innocent people in cold blood.

Some excerpts from the book:

"My urge for revenge now almost choked me up with its bitterness. Somebody would have to pay for putting me back in jail. Even more than that, somebody would have to pay for destroying my self respect. For mutilating the "newly found" Rubin, the "at-peace-with-himself" Rubin. Somebody had to pay for that!

I wanted to see this insidious juvenile labor system demolished from stem to stern and I wanted to see it happen out of pure hatred and vengeance at atonement for the crimes committed against me, and others just like me who have never had the nerve to voice their legitimate grievances as members of the human race. I wanted to be the Administrator of Justice, the Reveler of Truth, the Inflicter of All Retribution. I gloried in these thoughts." pg.139.

"I noticed something else, too: All these honkies were wearing guns, every last one of them. I decided I would have to get me one too. This Army life was not really making me any nastier than what I was, but it wasn't making it any easier for me either. It just made me care a little less than usual, which wasn't really a helluva lot in the first place." pps.119-120.

"I was proud of my position. It made me feel like a god. In my mind, I vaguely recalled some misbegotten slogan that went "Equality for all under God." I couldn't accept that. What with the position I held, and the gang's dependence upon my fighting skills, I felt uniquely superior. In the Apaches I was, in fact, accepted as a god, and there could be no equality in the world that I lived in--a world of conflict and confusion, where only the strong survived."

"We were looked upon as a rough, menacing phalanx, an anti-social mob. To live up to this reputation, I must admit, we performed deeds that one might easily classify as being against the best interests of society. But we were Apaches--so we raided the enemies' neighborhoods, fought to a standstill the marauding gangs that violated our territorial boundaries, and pillaged the downtown marketplaces."

"One day, while returning home from the movies, we decided to perform a feat of daring. There were about fifteen or twenty Apaches along, since the movie house was situated in enemy territory and we needed a show of force to deter any possible attack. We were approaching a store that had racks and racks of clothing displayed outside on the sidewalk. The object of each Apache was to run past the display, grab as much of the merchandise as he could handle, and then escape without getting caught." pg. 16.