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Rubin Carter

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For the football player of the same name, see Rubin Carter (American football).

Rubin Carter

Statistics

Real nameRubin Carter

Nickname(s)Hurricane

Rated atMiddleweight

NationalityAmerican

BornMay 6, 1937 (1937-05-06) (age 74)

Clifton, New Jersey

StanceOrthodox

Boxing record

Total fights40

Wins27

Wins by KO19

Losses12

Draws1

No contests0

Rubin "Hurricane" Carter (born May 6, 1937) fought professionally as a middleweight boxer from 1961 to 1966. In 1966, he was arrested for a triple homicide in the Lafayette Bar and Grill in Paterson, New Jersey. He and another man, John Artis, were tried and convicted twice (1967 and 1976) for the murders, but after the second conviction was overturned in 1985, prosecutors chose not to try the case for a third time. From 1993 to 2005 Carter served as executive director of the Association in Defence of the Wrongly Convicted.

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[edit] Early life

Carter grew up in Paterson, New Jersey, the fourth of seven children. He acquired a record and was sentenced to a juvenile reformatory for assault and robbery shortly after his 14th birthday. Carter escaped from the reformatory in 1954 and joined the Army. A few months after completing infantry basic training at Fort Jackson, South Carolina, he was sent to West Germany. In his first year, Carter compiled a 35-5 record and won the European Lightweight Championship. He began going to classes—including a Dale Carnegie class, which helped him to conquer his stuttering problem. He even adopted Islam and changed his name for a while. Carter performed poorly as a soldier, and was court-martialed four times for charges from being AWOL.[citation needed] In May 1956, he received an "Undesirable" discharge, having served 21 months of his three-year term of enlistment.[1]

Carter was discharged from the Army on May 29, 1956, and was arrested less than a month later for his escape from Jamesburg Home for Boys. After his return to New Jersey, Carter was picked up by authorities and sentenced to an additional 9 months for escaping from the reformatory, he went to Annandale prison for five months. Shortly after being released, Carter committed a series of muggings, including assault and robbery of a middle-aged black woman. He pled guilty to the charges and was imprisoned in East Jersey State Prison in Avenel, New Jersey, a maximum-security facility, where he would remain for the next four years.[1] and spent time in the Rahway and Trenton state prisons until his release in September 1961.

[edit] Boxing career

Upon his release from prison in September 1961, Carter turned professional boxer.[2] At 5 ft 8 in (1.7 m), Carter was shorter than the average middleweight, but he fought all of his professional career at 155–160 lb (70–72.6 kg). His aggressive style and punching power (resulting in many early-round knockouts) drew attention, establishing him as a crowd favorite and earning him the nickname "Hurricane." After he had beaten a number of middleweight contenders such as Florentino Fernandez, Holley Mims, Gomeo Brennan, and George Benton, the boxing world took notice. The Ring first listed him as one of its "Top 10" middleweight contenders in July 1963.

He fought six times in 1963, winning four bouts and losing two.[2] He remained ranked in the lower part of the top 10 until December 20, when he surprised the boxing world by flooring past and future world champion Emile Griffith twice in the first round and scoring a technical knockout.

That win resulted in The Ring ranking Carter as the #3 contender for Joey Giardello's world middleweight title. Carter won two more fights (one a decision over future heavyweight champion Jimmy Ellis) in 1964, before meeting Giardello in Philadelphia for a 15-round championship match on December 14. Carter fought well in the early rounds, landing a few solid rights to the head, but failed to follow them up and Giardello took control of the fight in the fifth round. The judges awarded Giardello a unanimous decision. An informal poll conducted among ringside sportswriters agreed that Giardello had outboxed the challenger. Carter would later claim that he won at least nine rounds.[3] After that fight, Carter's standing as a contender — as reflected by his ranking in Ring Magazine — began to decline. He fought nine times in 1965, but lost three of four fights against top contenders (Luis Manuel Rodríguez, Dick Tiger, and Harry Scott).[2] Tiger, in particular, had no problem with Carter, flooring him three times in their match. "It was", Carter said, "the worst beating that I took in my life — inside or outside the

ring."[4] During his visit to London (to fight Scott) Carter was involved in an incident in which a shot was fired in his hotel room.[5]

Carter's career record in boxing was 27 wins, 12 losses and one draw in 40 fights, with 19 total knockouts (8 KOs and 11 TKOs).[6]

He received an honorary championship title belt from the World Boxing Council in 1993 (as did Joey Giardello at the same banquet) and was later inducted into the New Jersey Boxing Hall of Fame.[2]

[edit] Murders

On June 17, 1966, at approximately 2:30 a.m., two black males entered the Lafayette Bar and Grill in Paterson, New Jersey, and started shooting.[7] The bartender, James Oliver, and a male customer, Fred Nauyoks, were killed instantly. A severely wounded female customer, Hazel Tanis, died almost a month later, having been shot in the throat, stomach, intestine, spleen and left lung, and her arm being shattered by shotgun pellets. A third customer, Willie Marins, survived the attack, despite a gunshot wound to the head that cost him the sight in one eye. Both Marins and Tanis told police that the shooters had been black males after being interrogated, although neither identified Carter or John Artis, both of whom were subsequently arrested, charged, tried, and convicted.

Petty criminal Alfred Bello, who had been near the Lafayette to commit a burglary of a factory that night, was an eyewitness. Bello later testified that he was approaching the Lafayette when two black males - one carrying a shotgun, the other a pistol - came around the corner walking towards him.[8] He ran from them, and they got into a white car that was double-parked near the Lafayette.[7] Bello was one of the first people on the scene of the shootings, as was Patricia Graham (later Patricia Valentine), a resident on the second floor (above the Lafayette Bar and Grill). Graham told the police that she saw two black males get into a white car and drive westbound.[citation needed] Another neighbor, Ronald Ruggiero, also heard the shots and said that when he looked from his window he saw Alfred Bello running west on Lafayette Street toward 16th Street. He then heard the screech of tires and saw a white car shoot past, heading west, with two black males in the front seat.[citation needed] Both Bello and Valentine provided a description of the car to the police, which changed at the second court case: Valentine claimed that the lights lit up like butterflies, which Carter's car did not have; only the two end lights lit up[citation needed]

[edit] First conviction

Carter's car matched this description, and police stopped it and brought Carter and another occupant, John Artis, to the scene about 31 minutes after the incident. There was little physical evidence; police took no fingerprints at the crime scene, and lacked the facilities to conduct a paraffin test on Carter and Artis. None of the eyewitnesses identified Carter or Artis as the shooters. Carter, in fact, was brought to the hospital the evening of the shooting at approximately 4a.m., and victim Willie Marins identified Carter as not one of the shooters.[citation needed] On searching the car about 45 minutes later, Detective Emil DiRobbio found a live .32 caliber pistol round under the front passenger seat and a 12-gauge shotgun shell in the trunk. Ballistics later established that the murder weapons had been a .32 caliber pistol and a 12-gauge shotgun.[8] The defense would later raise questions about this evidence, as it was not logged with a property clerk until five days after the murders.[9]

Carter and Artis were taken to police headquarters and questioned. They were released

later that day.[citation needed]

Several months later, Bello disclosed to the police that he had an accomplice during the attempted burglary, one Arthur Dexter Bradley. On further questioning, Bello and Bradley both identified Carter as one of the two males they had seen carrying weapons outside the bar the night of the murders; Bello also identified Artis as the other. Based on this additional evidence, Carter and Artis were arrested and indicted.[10]

At the 1967 trial, Carter was represented by well-known attorney Raymond A. Brown.[11] Brown's focus, eventually unsuccessful, was on inconsistencies in some of the descriptions given by eyewitnesses Marins and Bello.[12] The defense also produced a number of alibi witnesses who testified that Carter and Artis had been in the Nite Spot (another nearby bar) at about the time of the shootings.[8] However, prosecutors were able to impeach the testimony given by these witnesses.[citation needed] Both men were convicted. Although prosecutors had sought the death penalty, jurors recommended that each defendant receive a life sentence for each murder. Judge Samuel Lerner imposed two consecutive and one concurrent life sentence on Carter, and three concurrent life sentences on Artis.

In 1974, Bello and Bradley recanted their identifications of Carter and Artis, and these recantations were used as the basis for a motion for a new trial. Judge Samuel Lerner denied the motion,[citation needed] saying that the recantations "lacked the ring of truth." Despite Lerner's ruling, Madison Avenue advertising guru George Lois organized a campaign on Carter's behalf, which led to increasing public support for a retrial or pardon. Muhammad Ali lent his support to the campaign, and Bob Dylan co-wrote (with Jacques Levy) and performed a song called "Hurricane" (1975), which declared that Carter was innocent. In 1976 Dylan performed the song at a concert at Trenton State Prison, where Carter was temporarily an inmate.

However, during the hearing on the recantations, defense attorneys also argued that Bello and Bradley had lied during the 1967 trial, telling the jurors that they had made only certain narrow, limited deals with prosecutors, in exchange for their trial testimony. A detective had taped one interrogation of Bello in 1966, and when it was played during the recantation hearing, defense attorneys argued that the tape revealed promises beyond what Bello had testified to. If so, prosecutors had either had a Brady obligation to disclose this additional exculpatory evidence, or a duty to disclose the fact that their witnesses had lied on the stand.

Lerner denied this second argument as well, but the New Jersey Supreme Court unanimously held that the evidence of various deals made between the prosecution and witnesses Bello and Bradley should have been disclosed to the defense before or during the 1967 trial as this could have "affected the jury's evaluation of the credibility" of the eyewitnesses. "The defendants' right to a fair trial was substantially prejudiced", said Justice Mark Sullivan.[8] The original convictions were set aside and Carter and Artis were granted a new trial.

Despite the difficulties of prosecuting a ten-year-old case, Prosecutor Burrell Ives Humphreys decided to try Carter and Artis again. To ensure, as best he could, that he would not use perjured testimony to obtain a conviction, Humphreys had Bello polygraphed, once by Leonard H. Harrelson and a second time by Richard Arther[citation needed], both of whom were well-known and highly-respected experts in the field.[citation needed] Both men concluded that Bello was telling the truth when he said

that he had seen Carter, outside the Lafayette immediately after the murders.[citation needed]

However, Harrelson also reported orally that Bello had been inside the bar shortly before and at the time of the shooting, a conclusion that contradicted Bello's 1967 trial testimony.[13] Despite this oral report, Harrelson's subsequent written report stated that Bello's 1967 testimony had been truthful, the polygraphist apparently unaware that in 1967 Bello testified that he had been on the street at the time of the shooting.[13]

[edit] Second conviction and appeal

During the new trial, witness Alfred Bello repeated his 1967 testimony, identifying Carter and Artis as the two armed men he had seen outside the Lafayette Grill. Bradley refused to cooperate with prosecutors, and neither prosecution nor defense called him as a witness. Three of Carter's alibi witnesses from the first trial (Catherine McGuire, her mother Anna Mapes, and Welton Deary) appeared as prosecution witnesses, and testified that Carter and his attorney had persuaded them to commit perjury at the first trial, to provide Carter with a false alibi.[14] Although Raymond Brown denied he had done anything of the sort, prosecutors had a letter that Carter had written to McGuire from jail, describing the false alibi.[citation needed] (Although the jurors never actually saw the letter's contents, the letter was displayed to McGuire in their presence.)[citation needed] The defense responded with testimony from multiple witnesses identifying Carter at the locations he claimed to be at the morning the murders happened.[15]

Defense witness Fred Hogan – whose efforts had led to the discredited recantations of Bello and Bradley – dealt the defense yet another blow. Although Hogan denied ever offering any bribes or inducements to Bello,[16] Judge Bruno Leopizzi forced him to produce his original handwritten notes on his conversations with Bello.

The court also heard testimony from a Carter associate that Passaic County prosecutors had tried to pressure her into testifying against Carter. Prosecutors denied the charge.[17] After deliberating for almost nine hours, the jury again found Carter and Artis guilty of the murders. Judge Leopizzi re-imposed the same sentences on both men – a double life sentence for Carter, a single life sentence for Artis.

Artis was paroled in 1981.[18]

Carter's attorneys continued to appeal. In 1982, the Supreme Court of New Jersey affirmed his convictions (4–3). While the justices felt that the prosecutors should have disclosed Harrelson's oral opinion (about Bello's location at the time of the murders) to the defense, only a minority thought this was material. The majority thus concluded there had been no violation of Brady.[19]

[edit] Appeal at the federal court

Three years later, Carter's attorneys filed a petition for a writ of habeas corpus in federal court. In 1985, Judge Haddon Lee Sarokin of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey granted the writ, noting that the prosecution had been "predicated upon an appeal to racism rather than reason, and concealment rather than disclosure," and set aside the convictions.[20]

Carter, 48 years old, was freed without bail in November 1985.[21]

Prosecutors appealed Sarokin's ruling to the Third Circuit Court of Appeals and filed a motion with the court to return Carter to prison pending the outcome of the appeal.[22][23] The court denied this motion and eventually upheld Sarokin's opinion, affirming his Brady analysis without commenting on his other rationale.[24]

The prosecutors appealed to the United States Supreme Court, which declined to hear the case.[7][25]

Prosecutors could have tried Carter (and Artis) a third time, but decided not to, and filed a motion to dismiss the original indictments. "It is just not legally feasible to sustain a prosecution, and not practical after almost 22 years to be trying anyone", said New Jersey Attorney General W. Cary Edwards. Acting Passaic County Prosecutor John P. Goceljak said several factors made a retrial impossible, including Bello's "current unreliability" as a witness and the unavailability of other witnesses. Goceljak also doubted whether the prosecution could reintroduce the racially motivated crime theory due to the federal court rulings.[26] A judge granted the motion to dismiss, bringing an end to the legal proceedings.[27]

[edit] Aftermath

Carter now lives in Toronto, Ontario, and was executive director of the Association in Defence of the Wrongly Convicted (AIDWYC) from 1993 until 2005. Carter resigned when the AIDWYC declined to support Carter's protest of the appointment (to a judgeship) of the prosecutor of Canadian Guy Paul Morin

In 1996 Carter, then 59, was arrested when Toronto police mistakenly identified him as a suspect in his thirties believed to have sold drugs to an undercover officer. He was released after the police realized their error.[28]

Carter often serves as a motivational speaker. On October 14, 2005, he received two honorary Doctorates of Law, one from York University (Toronto, Ontario, Canada) and one from Griffith University (Brisbane, Queensland, Australia), in recognition of his work with AIDWYC and the Innocence Project. Carter received the Abolition Award from Death Penalty Focus in 1996.

[edit] Popular culture

Carter's story inspired:

the 1975 Bob Dylan song "Hurricane"

Nelson Algren's 1983 novel, *The Devil's Stocking*. [29]

the Norman Jewison 1999 feature film *The Hurricane*, starring Denzel Washington in the lead role

Carter later discussed at a lecture how he fell in love with Washington's portrayal of him during auditions for *The Hurricane*, noting that boxer Marvin Hagler and actors Wesley Snipes and Samuel L. Jackson were all vying for the role. [30]

Carter also appeared as himself in Dylan's 1975 movie *Renaldo and Clara*. [31]

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[edit] External links

Wikimedia Commons has media related to: Rubin Carter

Rubin Carter at the Internet Movie Database

Professional boxing record for Rubin Carter from BoxRec

Persondata

NameCarter, Rubin

Alternative namesCarter, Rubin "Hurricane"

Short descriptionProfessional middleweight boxer

Date of birth6 May 1937

Place of birthPaterson, New Jersey

Date of death

Place of death

Retrieved from

"http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Rubin_Carter&oldid=477776700"

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<http://www.graphicwitness.com/carter/liereport.html>

Rubin Carter's 1966 Lie Detector Test Report

"It is the opinion of this examiner ... that the subject was involved in the crime"

Although the findings contained in this lie detector test report have been published [see 1975 news story], this is believed to be the first time the report itself has been seen publicly. The test was administered by Sgt. John McGuire, who worked for the Elizabeth Police Department. Polygraph tests are not admissible as evidence because they are imperfect indicators of guilt, so this test was simply a tool for use by investigators. CARTER'S TEAM has been trying to discredit this document by simply calling it a phony, but to my knowledge they have never asked the prosecutor to release the results. In 1976 I asked Carter attorney Myron Beldock whether he would make such a request, but he would not say. In a December of 1975 prison interview, Carter claimed he had passed the test, but would not agree to have the results officially released. [Transcript.]

June 26, 1966

TO: Gustave Brugger (Director)

FROM: John J. McGuire (Sergeant)

SUBJECT: Polygraph examination report of Rubin Carter.

DATE: June 17, 1966 11:AM

SUBJECT: Rubin Carter negro male age 29 of 498 20th av. Paterson, N.J.

ARRANGEMENTS: Permission received from Director Brugger to assist Lt. Raftery of the Paterson Police Department with a number of Polygraph examinations at the Paterson Police Headquarters.

PROCEDURE: Standard polygraph procedure was followed throughout examination.

RESULTS: Subject answered all pertinent questions.
Q. Regarding the shooting at the Lafayette Grill, do you intend to answer truthfully each question about that?
A. Yes.
Q. Did you shoot any of those people last night at the Lafayette Grill?
A. No.
Q. Were you present last night at the Lafayette Grill when those people were shot?
A. No.
Q. Was your car used in that shooting last night at the Lafayette Grill?
A. No.
Q. Do you know for sure who shot those people last night at the Lafayette Grill?
A. No.
Q. Are you deliberately holding back information about that shooting last night at the Lafayette Grill?
A. No.
Q. Before the shooting occurred at the Lafayette Grill did you know it was going to happen?
A. No.

CONCLUSIONS: 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.

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<http://www.graphicwitness.com/carter/lietest.html>

Carter, Artis failed 1966 lie tests, sources say

Published in The Herald-News, Passaic-Clifton, N.J., September 1975

Now available: The actual lie test report.

Note: In a subsequent story broadcast on WABC-TV in New York, Reporter Bob Miller confirmed this story. He said his source in the Prosecutor's Office had told him "both Carter and Artis had flunked" their lie detector tests.

By HARRY MARAVEL,
JIM LANARAS and CAL DEAL

Herald-News Staff Writers

Rubin "Hurricane" Carter, who has proclaimed his innocence of a 1966 Paterson triple murder, failed a lie detector test on the morning of the murders, authoritative sources reported Wednesday.

John Artist, Carter's co-defendant in the subsequent murder trial, also failed the lie test, the sources said.

Results of the lie detector tests have not been made available to Carter and Artis or their attorneys, the sources said.

Carter and Artis were convicted of the June 17, 1966 triple murder in 1967. Both are serving life sentences.

Carter told The Herald-News last Thursday he will not take another lie detector test under any circumstances.

Within hours of the 1966 murders, John McGuire, and Elizabeth police officer, administered the tests to the two men.

In his report, McGuire concludes that Carter was "attempting deception to all the pertinent questions" concerning the murders, according to the sources. McGuire further concluded that Carter "was involved in the crime," the sources said.

Carter has not only proclaimed his innocence, but he has repeatedly asserted that he and Artis passed he lie tests. He did so in the interview last Thursday.

In his book, "The Sixteenth Round," Carter quotes McGuire as saying after the tests, "Both of them are clean. They had nothing to do with the crime."

During the interview with Carter at Trenton State Prison, The Herald-News offered to sponsor a second lie detector test for the convicted murderer.

"There's not reason to take another lie detector test ... I will not take a lie detector test under any circumstances," Carter said.

"As far as a lie detector test is concerned, I don not need that. We have enough (evidence) here. Let's deal with this," he said., gesturing to the documents spread before him.

Carter was also told Thursday that, according to information available at the time, the results of his lie detector test were questionable

Carter said, "Oh sure, they say that nine years (later), but they turned us loose (on the day of the murders). They turned us loose because this man (McGuire) laid these drafts (of the tests) on the table and explained to Capt. (John) Gourley and all the rest of the police that this is why these two men could not have committed this crime."

"...Now when they talk about the test was questionable, that's bull, see. What they are doing is trying, is taking things and not telling the truth about them, telling things that they want," he said.(A fuller account of the Carter interview will appear in a forthcoming

series in The Herald-News.)

McGuire was contacted Wednesday and would not comment on the Carter-Artis tests or the amount of experience he has had in administering such tests.

Another lie detector expert, who is an acquaintance of McGuire, estimated that McGuire had two or three years experience with the device in 1966. The validity of the exam, he said, would hinge on "the competency of the examiner."

McGuire, he said, "had not been too active" in lie detector work and is not a member of the New Jersey Polygraph Association.

He thought it unusual that a State Police polygrapher had not been called in by the Paterson police.

"It just wasn't done the way it normally would be done," said the expert, who has had many years of experience with lie detectors. He said he was "quite surprised" at the way the police handled the tests.

After the shootings, witnesses saw two armed black men drive away from the Lafayette Grill in a white car with distinctive "butterfly" tail lights. That was shortly before 3 a.m.

Based on that description, police apprehended Carter and Artis minutes later.

A police reporter, dated June 17, 1966, said a .32 caliber shell and a .12 gauge shotgun shell were found in Carter's rented car. The defendants have argued that the shells were planted there by police.

Although they failed the lie detector tests, Carter and Artis were released on the day of the murders because the state's case at that point was circumstantial, according to sources close to the investigation.

In October 1966, Alfred Bello told police that he saw Carter and Artis leave the Lafayette Grill immediately after the shootings. Both men were armed, he said.

Bello and Arthur Bradley said they were in the area attempting to break into a sheet metal plan. Both have long criminal records.

It was only after Bello and Bradley gave their statements to the police that the case against Carter and Artis was presented to the Grand Jury and the men were indicted.

Last year Bello and Bradley recanted that testimony. Based on those recantations, Carter and Artis are seeking a retrial.

Superior Court Judge Samuel Lerner, who presided at the Carter-Artis trial, said the recantations "lacked the ring of truth" and declined to give them a new trial. That decision is now under appeal.

[Main Page](#)

<http://www.graphicwitness.com/carter/liepage.html>

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW CARTER FLUNKED LIE TEST

Ex-cop who gave test in 1966 says there was no doubt about the results

SEPT. 29, 2000 -- Rubin "Hurricane" Carter failed a lie detector test just hours after the Lafayette Grill triple murder in 1966, according to the man who gave him the test, John J. McGuire, a former police polygraph examiner. McGuire said the results showed that Carter lied when he denied being involved in the crime. McGuire said he asked the series of questions twice, and each time Carter had the same "classic" response on the polygraph chart. The results were so clear-cut that any polygraph operator would have reached the same conclusion, McGuire said.

Carter became angry when he heard the results and refused to take a second test, according to McGuire, who confirmed that the copy of his 1966 report on this web site is authentic. He said it's the first time he's seen his report since the mid-1970s.

Carter's co-defendant, John Artis, also failed his lie detector test, McGuire said. -- Cal Deal
1975 news story: Carter, Artis flunked lie test

Carter's Actual Lie Test Report

EXCLUSIVE: View document -- NOTE: Carter's team has been trying to discredit this document by simply calling it a phony, but the Prosecutor himself refutes that claim in a letter to Carter's attorney. Read 10/7/76 letter. In addition, the polygraph operator himself said the lie test report is the real thing (see story above) To my knowledge the defense attorneys have never asked the prosecutor to release the 1966 lie test results. In 1976 I asked Carter attorney Myron Beldock whether he would make such a request, but he would not say. In a December of 1975 prison interview, Carter claimed he had passed the test, but would not agree to have the results officially released. [Transcript of that interview.] -- Cal Deal

CARTER REFUSES NEW LIE TEST 4 TIMES

REFUSAL I -- August 1975: "I will not take a lie detector test!" Carter declares. Interview transcript

REFUSAL II -- December 1975: Carter again says he won't take another lie detector test. WABC-TV, New York interview transcript

REFUSAL III -- "Pass a lie test and go free" ... Carter rejects Prosecutor's incredible, no-lose offer! (1976 -- See below)

REFUSAL IV -- Nov. 16, 1976 -- Stanley Siegel TV show, New York City. Carter says he won't take lie test.

KEY WITNESS AGAINST CARTER PASSES TWO LIE TESTS IN 1976 See story

CONFIDENTIAL LETTERS CARTER REJECTS AMAZING 'PASS A LIE TEST AND GO FREE' OFFER

For the first time you can read the Prosecutor's confidential 1976 letter to Carter's attorney containing the amazing "pass a lie test and go free" offer to Carter -- a no-lose deal that boils down to this: Pass the test and we'll drop the murder case; fail the test and we won't use it against you. (8/31/76)

PLUS: Read the accusation-filled reply from Carter's attorney in which he rejects the offer. (9/15/76)

AND DON'T MISS the Prosecutor's uncompromising response. (10/7/96)

It's an extraordinary exchange of letters that later caused Prosecutor Humphreys to write:

"So much for the claims of innocence."
Prosecutor's 1977 letter recounting the exchange

CARTER & THE TRUTH

Did Carter face a lynch mob at the murder scene?

He says "yes," everyone else says "no"

Carter says he was menaced by an "angry white mob" when police brought him to the scene of the murders. Look at the picture, read the observations of witnesses, and decide for yourself who's telling the truth. See story & photo.

FALSE: Carter's claim that Marins

"said we didn't do it"

In a TV interview, Carter insists that the one man who survived the shootings said we didn't do it. Then he's confronted by a passage in his own book that proves his statement to be false. Transcript of 1975 prison interview.

FALSE: Carter's description
of Bello tape recording

Al Bello identified Rubin Carter as a killer in a tape-recorded interrogation in 1966. Carter describes that interrogation as little more than a brainwashing session, in which the information was "implanted" in Bello's mind. A transcript of the tape reveals otherwise. Read the story from 1975.

[Main Page](#)

<http://www.graphicwitness.com/carter/lieinterview.html>

"I will not take a lie detector test," says Carter

Published in The Herald-News, Passaic, N.J., September 1975

Note (February 2000): In this August 1975 interview Jim Lanaras and I ask Rubin Carter to take a lie detector test and Carter vehemently and steadfastly refuses. I went into this interview leaning in Carter's favor, but his refusal to take the lie test was troubling and raised the first real doubts in my mind about his innocence. -- Cal Deal

In this recent interview conducted by Herald-News reporter Jim Lanaras, Rubin "Hurricane" Carter talks about a lie detector test he took hours after a 1966 triple murder at the Lafayette Grill in Paterson.

Carter was convicted of those murders in 1967 and is now seeking a new trial.

The interview took place in Trenton State Prison Aug. 28. At that time, sources had reported that the results of Carter's lie detector test were questionable.

Since then, however, authoritative sources have disclosed that Carter failed the lie detector test. The man who gave Carter the test, John McGuire, an Elizabeth police officer, concluded that Carter "was involved in the crime," the sources said.

Q. You both passed a lie detector test in Paterson that morning?

A. Yes. [See Carter's lie test report. He failed.]

Q. Now would you be willing to take another lie detector test.

A. No. No, of course not. There's no reason to take another lie detector test. We have already taken a lie detector test. Take the information from that test which is closer (to the time of) that crime.

Q. Well, I heard that the outcome of the test was questionable as to whether you actually did pass?

A. Oh sure, they say that nine years later now, but they turned us loose because this man (McGuire) laid these drafts out on the table and explained to Capt. John Goursley and all the rest of the police that this is why these two men could not have murdered these people.

Q. Well if you passed a lie detector test then, then undoubtedly you would pass one now. It certainly would help your case a great deal.

A. Would help? You got all this other evidence.

Q. We're talking about in the court of public opinion.

A. Yes, yes, but we're talking about something else here. We are talking about a fair trial.

Q. Taking another lie detector test and passing it would put an awful lot of pressure on the people in office to give you a new trial.

A. Why would it put a lot pressure on them? Why do you think....

Q. Because of public opinion. You don't think that it would be significant that you passed a lie detector test?

A. No, no absolutely not. You have the lie detector test that I passed. Take that. That is in the police hands.

Q. But if you can't get to that ... if this thing is being suppressed, destroyed, whatever it may be, why not take another test? Why not do it again?

A. Why not look at the evidence?

Q. Why don't you do it again and say to the world, "Here is the proof"?

A. Because I don't think that you, what I think you doin' here is tryin' to, tryin' to uh, what you tryin' to do is solve the crime.

Q. I think what we're trying to say is it would help establish your credibility.

A. It would not establish anything.

Q. At a point now when, as you say, people are lining up in your corner, it would certainly buttress your case.

A. Well, you see, people are not lining up in my corner because of innocence or guilt.

Q. They think you were framed.

A. Yes. Yes, that's what they're lining up in the corner about, that a man is in jail and he did not receive a fair trial. Bello and Bradley were the only two people that says John Artis and I had anything to do with this crime. In 1966 you willingly, readily took their testimony as being valid. Today Bello and Bradley say Rubin Carter and John Artis did not do that, that they lied. If their testimony ought to be enough to get Rubin Carter and John Artis out of jail.

But at any rate, you mention a lie detector test. They brought this, Mr. McGuire. And he came up here to Paterson Police Headquarters, he set his machines up and he told me that if he found anything in this thing here that is indicative of my guilt, that he would help put my black ass underneath the electric chair.

I will not take another lie detector test. I refuse to do it by the same token that I refuse to wear prison clothes, as I refuse to be treated as a criminal. I refuse to take a lie detector test now under any circumstances, from anybody and for any reason because you have evidence right here that you can deal with.

(At this point Carter is informed that The Herald-News would be willing to arrange and finance another lie detector test.)

CARTER: Yeah, well if The Herald-News wants to take a lie detector test they can take a lie detector test all they want to, but they will not bring no lie detector down here for Rubin Carter to take.

Q. You would refuse to take a lie detector test if one of us arranged...

A. From anybody, from anybody. If you tell me that you would give me that lie detector test and if I passed that lie detector test and if I passed that lie detector test I would walk out that door, I'll take it.

Q. The only thing we can guarantee is that if you agree to take a lie detector test the results of that test, good, bad or indifferent, would be in the paper. It would be there, as you say, in the court of public opinion.

A. (laughs) You feel that way see, but, uh, I don't feel that and therefore I will not take it for any reason, for anybody, for any circumstances.

Q. You know, we're talking about something that, you know, it's dramatic. People would say, "Look at that!".

A. I understand exactly what you say. I have went through these mental gyrations before in terms of lie detector tests. I had thought about that many times.

Q. The purpose of something like this would be to pressure the system.

A. Yes, I understand. Listen, I understand exactly what you saying, but again, that's my decision to make.

Q. What if we gave a lie detector test to Bello or Bradley and they passed?

A. That's what I been trying to do, being that I took one, I said, okay, I took a lie detector test, now give Bello and Bradley a lie detector test, that's all. And they said no we won't do it.

Q. What has become of the original test?

A. How would I know. I had no control over these things. As far as I know it exists.

Q. Well, what would you say if Bello and Bradley took a lie detector test and they passed and you refused to take a lie detector test? Wouldn't that look awful bad?

A. If they took a test and passed it, I would take a test. I would do that. If they took a test and they passed it from an objective observer I would take a test.

Q. What would you call an objective observer?

A. Nobody from New Jersey. No law enforcements from New Jersey. No law enforcements period.

Q. That's the only stipulation?

A. That's the only way.[RELATED STORY -- Carter got just such a "no-lose" offer: Pass a lie test and go free (He rejected the deal.) See Prosecutor's letter. Eyewitness Al Bello took two lie tests and was found to be telling the truth regarding his identification of Carter as one of the killers. Both examiners were from outside of New Jersey. Eyewitness Dexter Bradley, who also identified Carter as one of the killers, refused to take a lie test before the second trial and was not called to testify.]

Q. We have contacted two people. If we were to get a person who...

A. (angry) Let me put this to rest. Let me put this rest. I will not take a lie detector test under any circumstances. Let me put that to rest.

Q. Are you retracting what you said before about....?

A. What I don't want you to do is to try and do my thinkin for me. I do not need that. We have enough evidence here. Let's deal with this. What you looking at here is for your own personal edification, that this guy is not guilty. That is not the issue here.

Q. The issue is not whether you're guilty or innocent, it's whether you got a fair trial?

A. That's right. And, that is the only issue we're dealing with here. When I say I am innocent, it has no bearing on people. And the only thing that will have a bearing on people is a verdict of not guilty by a jury.

Q. Once the issue as to whether or not you got a fair trial is decided, and if they do decide to have another trial, that will settle that argument. Then the issue will be again, when you're in the court, are you guilty or innocent and, at that point, would not a lie detector test be to your advantage?

A. At that point, one the issue is decided that Rubin Carter and John Artis did not get a fair trial and a retrial is mandated, at that point it would be intelligent.

Q. If the judge rules in favor of a retrial, would you then at that point agree to a lie detector test?

A. Well, let's take that when it comes. At that point a lie detector test would certainly be valid. I would take a lie detector test at that point if the judge say, "You are entitled to a new trial and, if you take a lie detector test and that test proves favorable, then you don't have to go to court, I'll take it.

Q. I don't foresee him saying that.

A. No, I don't foresee him saying that either, but it is at that point in which a lie detector test would become valid. What we're talking about is the law of the land. The constitutional law, the state law. That's what I want. And that's what is violated. And that's what we're talking about here.

[Main Page](#)

<http://www.blhny.com/attorney.cfm/ID/15>

State v. Carter, 69 N.J. 420, 354 A.2d 627 (1976) (Reversing 1967 triple murder convictions on Brady grounds due to suppression of evidence impeaching eyewitness testimony and prosecution's knowing use of false testimony); State v. Carter, 91 N.J. 86, 139, 449 A.2d 1280, 1309 (1981) (Four to three decision upholding 1977 second trial convictions); Carter v. Rafferty, 621 F. Supp. 5332 (D.C.N.J. 1985) (Sarokin, J.: Granting habeas corpus writ and vacating 1977 conviction due to prosecution withholding material evidence and misrepresenting result of polygraph testimony of the only testifying eyewitness and contention of racial motivation for shooting death of Caucasian males by African Americans based on defendants' race without evidence of racial animosity), aff'd. 826 F.2d 1288 (3rd Cir. 1987) (Due process Brady grounds sufficient, without considering racial motivation prejudice issues).

<http://www.law.harvard.edu/academics/clinical/cji/innconf02/bio-carterr.htm>

RUBIN "HURRICANE" CARTER

As a top-ranked prizefighter, Rubin Carter had a thundering left hook that earned him the nickname "Hurricane".

One fight away from becoming the Middleweight Champion of the World, he lost everything. In 1966, he was put on trial for murder even though he had no motive, didn't match the killers' description, was cleared of being the attacker by two of the victims, and passed a lie detector test.

Carter was convicted and sentenced to life. For 20 years he rotted in jail, fighting for his freedom and struggling to clear his name. He wrote a book about his imprisonment and wrongful conviction - *The Sixteenth Round: From Number One Contender to Number 45472*. He mailed a copy of his book to Bob Dylan who visited him in prison and wrote a song entitled, "Hurricane" about his case.

In 1976 the New Jersey Supreme Court overturned the convictions and ordered a new trial because the state witness had committed perjury and vital evidence had been withheld from the defense.

At the second trial, the State's principal witness, after telling numerous different versions of the events in question (none of which implicated Rubin Carter and co-defendant John Artis as the gunmen), recanted his recantation, and Carter was again convicted.

Carter languished in prison until 1985 when, working closely with Professor Leon Friedman and Myron Beldock, New York attorneys who donated their services. He finally had the opportunity to present his claims to a federal court. The U.S. District Court ruled that Carter's conviction had been based on "Racism rather than disclosure and concealment rather than disclosure". A writ of Habeas Corpus was granted, and Rubin Carter exploded into the headlines again on November 8, 1985 when he was freed at last.

Mr. Carter now makes his home in Toronto, Ontario. An articulate and charismatic speaker, Mr. Carter lectures frequently at Bar Associations, Universities, Law Schools, High schools, and libraries across the world on such diverse issues as literacy and education, wrongful convictions, and the death penalty. He has testified before the United States Congress on the need for preserving federal review of State court convictions. He is on the Board of Directors of the Southern Center for Human Rights (Atlanta) and the Alliance for Prison Justice (Boston), and serves as the Executive Director of the Toronto-Based Association in Defence of the Wrongly Convicted, a group dedicated to championing the cases of prisoners who have been wrongly imprisoned. He has spoken at the United Nations.

Mr. Carter was awarded the WBC World Championship belt by the World Boxing Council at its 30th annual convention for not only being a survivor in the ring but more importantly a survivor of life. On April 6, 2000 at the Air Canada Centre in Toronto he

was presented with the World Boxing Association belt.

Harvard University | Harvard Law School | Contact

Last updated April 16, 2002

HURRICANE CARTER

The Other Side of the Story



Media Inquiries
CLICK HERE

THE EVIDENCE MAKES IT CLEAR:

**Rubin Carter stood over
a cowering, defenseless
grandmother and fired a
shotgun into her.**

Believe him if you want.

[Why This Site
Exists](#)
by [Cal Deal](#)

*"There comes a time when one
must take a position that is neither
safe, popular, or political, but
because it is right."*

— Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Note: Ruben "Hurricane" Carter was twice convicted of triple murder; this web site will show you the many good reasons why. Original documents, photographs and transcripts are used to expose the many lies in the Hollywood movie ([see graphics at right](#)) and in [Dylan's song](#). (Both the movie and song were created with Carter's cooperation - what does that tell you?!) I stand behind everything in this site, and you can rest assured that the documents in it are authentic. If you assume all of this is motivated by racism, [read this](#). --
Cal Deal

[E-MAIL YOUR QUESTIONS
& COMMENTS](#)

SEARCH THIS WEB SITE:

 ×

Ride Along on Carter's Getaway
Route with YouTube!

\$200 REWARD (was \$50 ... then \$100) ... to the first person who produces a news clipping -- published BEFORE the June 1966 murders -- that documents Rubin Carter's claimed civil rights activism. Must be from a reputable news organization. We've checked the microfilm and haven't found a single article to back up his claims. Frankly, we don't believe him. Decision of Cal Deal is final. [Send email.](#)

ALTERNATE SEARCH ENGINE



JOHN ARTIS ARRESTED FOR COCAINE DEALING! He claims the drugs were for medicinal use, but 1986 news reports tell a different story. And ... he pleaded guilty! [Excerpts from the original stories.](#) Complete news clippings, 1986. [Click here.](#)

CARTER'S ACTUAL PRISON RECORD. Includes psychiatric evaluations ("beginning to show psychotic behavior") and a record of disciplinary problems. Used in Prosecutor's 1985 brief. 11 pages, 1.1 MB PDF. [Click here.](#)

"JUSTICE WINS" -- This newspaper editorial appeared after Carter's second conviction in 1976. [12/76 clipping](#)

NEW! FROM STAR WITNESS PAT VALENTINE...

1967 Trial Testimony. Her story of that bloody night -- published in full for the first time. She says Carter's car is the one that fled the murder scene. (9/25/02) [Click here for 172K PDF file.](#)

Secret Grand Jury

Testimony. Never before published in its entirety! From 1966. (9/9/02) [Click here for PDF file.](#)

Statements to Police. Scanned from her personal copies. -- [June 17, 1966 statement](#) (day of murders). [Page 1](#) -- [Page 2](#) -- [Oct. 19, 1966 statement.](#) [Page 1](#) -- [Page 2](#) -- [Page 3](#)

BOB DYLAN last played "Hurricane" on Jan. 25, 1976. See critique of song: [Dylan Murders the Truth.](#) See web site: ["How Long Has it Been Since Dylan Played..."](#)

CARTER'S BOXING CAREER SELF DESTRUCTS! His hopes for a crack at the middleweight crown are dead, "Ring" magazine says in an article published just two months before the murders! [Click here.](#)

The REAL detective's 1979 obituary. (9/14/02) [Click here.](#)

This movie shows the route believed to have been followed by Hurricane Carter & John Artis after the 1966 triple murder in Paterson, N.J. [\[Follow along on this special map.\]](#)

The video starts with ["Miss Patty Valentine's" view](#) of the getaway car, and follows the route to Carter's hangout, [the Nite Spot](#) (he was there minutes before the murders); then to [Eddie Rawls' apartment](#) — where prosecutors believe the guns were dumped — and, finally, to the place where Carter and Artis were first stopped by police *just 10 minutes after the murders.* Within an hour, [both eyewitnesses identified Carter's unusual car as the getaway car.](#)

The is based on the Prosecutor's reconstruction as presented at trial. Narrated by Cal Deal.

IMPORTANT: [The murder of Eddie Rawls' black stepfather hours earlier is believed to have been the motive for the "revenge" killings of three whites at the Lafayette Grill.](#) Posted 10/25/06. Note: Carter's conviction was overturned based on procedural errors, NOT evidence.

Or View Route Using GoogleEarth

A flyover tour of Carter's triple murder getaway route — as reconstructed by the the prosecutor — with photos of each location! Requires [GoogleEarth software.](#)

- [Click here to download Carter Getaway tour file](#) or ...
- [Download zipped tour file \(8KB\)](#)

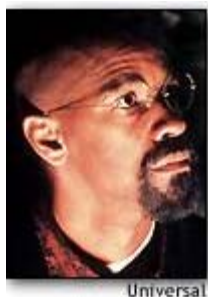
Click on left GoogleEarth panel to get descriptive box and photos.

'HURRICANE' MOVIE MURDERS THE TRUTH!

And Denzel goes along for the ride

How Carter Lost His Eye!

Exclusive photo of the alleged assailant. [Click here \(9/7/02\)](#) in the Works: The Sam Fauntleroy Story (Hooch with the Hubby). T. Peters, too.



Why Denzel should not get the Oscar for his portrayal of Carter

By Cal Deal, 2/21/00 — [Click here](#)

2 FREE DOWNLOADS FOR RESEARCHERS!

1. Statement of Facts in searchable PDF format! This is one of the key prosecution documents and contains the best overall summary of the evidence against Carter. 218 pages. [Go to page.](#)

2. Recantations Rejected!

Two prosecution witnesses recanted in 1974, but did you know that their recantations were such obvious lies that Carter's request for a new trial was rejected?? This interesting, 25-page decision explains why. [Download 135K searchable PDF file.](#)

Judge Leopizzi bent over backwards to be fair to Carter & Artis.

[Read his statement from a 1981 hearing.](#)

50 original news

clippings from Carter's first trial. He says the coverage was "diabolical"; the clips will show you otherwise. [View index of clippings](#)

NY Daily News headline:

"CARTER, ARTIS GUILTY AGAIN," [12/76 front page](#)

EX-WIFE CONDEMNS LESRA

MARTIN'S "LIES." Victoria Vaughan says Martin's claim that he had a close relationship with Rubin Carter is not true. "You continue to disgust me with your lies," she writes. "It's very sad to see that people look up to you." (Lesra was the kid in the movie.) [Click here.](#)

"Truth will ultimately prevail where pains is taken to bring it to light."

-- George Washington
in a letter to Charles Thruston,
Aug. 10, 1794

IN MEMORIAM

Barbara Burns, daughter of murder victim Hazel Tanis, of cancer, 12/01. Barbara was a big supporter of this web site and worked hard to get the word out

[SEE picketers in Hollywood during the Oscar voting](#)

MOVIE CRITIQUE

A point-by-point look at how it misleads a trusting public. [Read about Norman Jewison's falsumentary.](#)

HELPING DENZEL LOSE

"Ex-Reporter Rains on Denzel's Parade" [Miami Herald story about Cal Deal and efforts to stop Denzel from winning a "Hurricane" Oscar.](#)

JACK VALENTI DOESN'T KNOW

He says what's false is "true" and sympathizes with a man twice convicted of murder. [Comments on two unfortunate statements by the head of the Motion Picture Association of America](#)

Documentary examines lies in 'Hurricane' movie

Film features Ed Lozzi & Cal Deal

about Carter.

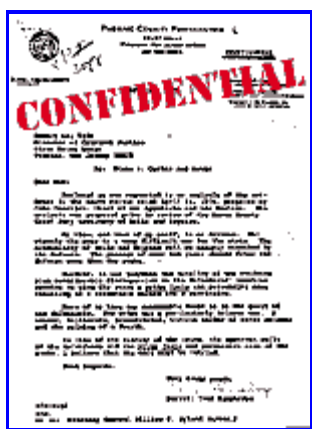
Theodore Capter, one of the two officers who apprehended Carter 30 minutes after the murders. Sometime early in 2002.

Detective Donald LaConte passed away on Tuesday, Feb. 8, 2000, according to an e-mail from his nephew, former Paterson Police Lt. Ray LaConte. Donald LaConte was the first person to obtain a statement from Al Bello identifying Rubin Carter as one of the gunmen. [Read His Nephew's Tribute](#)

Still frame from this documentary shows Ed Lozzi in Hollywood holding a poster created by Cal Deal, editor of this web site. The posters were used by pickets outside the Academy of Motion Picture Arts & Sciences during screenings of "Hurricane" in 2000. The Academy members were voting on who would receive the Oscars that year. "Hurricane" got none!

AUSTRALIA GETS IT RIGHT Movie "takes enormous liberties with the truth," reviewer says. [Sydney, Australia Daily Telegraph](#)

CELEBRITIES IGNORE CARTER Not one star shows up at 1976 trial; supporters are few, courtroom is half-empty, press is bored. [Read 1976 article](#)



PROSECUTOR'S SECRET REPORT gives his assessment of the case against Carter just months before the second murder trial. "None of us have any reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the defendants," he says. [CLICK HERE](#)



"I WROTE the books upon which the movie was based. I WROTE the script upon which the movie was filmed from. I CHOSE DENZEL Washington to play me."

- Rubin Carter
March 12, 2000
The Greensboro (NC)
News & Record

REVIEWS

"An exciting web site"

-- Dick Cavett

"More than anybody in this grim and grimy business, you have helped restore the adage that 'one man can make a

Director Norman Jewison ignored many damning facts to portray Rubin Carter as an innocent man. [The graphics below](#) use court records and news clippings to show how the movie lied about what really happened.

What you may not realize is that Rubin Carter has NEVER been declared innocent or otherwise exonerated by the courts. Carter was set free because of two alleged procedural errors, NOT because of new evidence. Those alleged errors were cited by a single judge who heard no witnesses and issued an [error-filled opinion](#) that

difference."

-- **Reid Collins**
Former News Correspondent,
CBS and CNN, in a note to *Cal Deal*



Your web site is a
(pardon me)
knockout. Bravo!

-- **Larry Elder**
KABC Talkradio (3 to 7 p.m.), Los
Angeles ([Elder's web site](#))

Elder on Carter:
["Hurricane Warning"](#)

THE DECISION THAT SET CARTER FREE

JUDGE SAROKIN'S 1985
RULING Why he freed
Carter, [Complete text](#)

FACTUAL ERRORS
ABOUND in Sarokin's ruling.
He just didn't understand the
case. [A point-by-point
rundown by Jonathan R.](#)

**HIGHLY
RECOMMENDED:**

PROSECUTOR'S
REBUTTAL An excellent
outline of the case against
Carter is contained in this
response to Sarokin's
decision. [Read the 1987 brief](#)

This site is a
work in progress
and committed
to accuracy:
[eMail corrections.](#)

demonstrated his very poor grasp of the facts. The judge claimed the prosecution had appealed to "racism over reason" -- which makes no sense because the 1976 jury that convicted Carter included two blacks! That lone judge threw out the work of scores of police and prosecutors who, to this day, believe Rubin Carter is a triple murderer. So do I. -- *Cal Deal*

How the movie lies to you!

A documented critique of key scenes

"CARTER'S LIFE" GRAPHICS:

- [Carter was NOT the No. 1 contender](#)
- [Carter was NOT a "war hero"](#)
- [Carter was NOT a child hero](#)

"KILLERS' GETAWAY" GRAPHICS:

- [Getaway scene is misleading ... in Carter's favor](#)
- [Movie "blinds" an eyewitness who saw it all](#)
- [Movie clutters up star witness' clear view](#)

"RACIAL ISSUES" GRAPHICS:

- [Racist pig detective never existed, filmmakers admit](#)
- [Racism made bar a target for revenge](#)
- [Racial profiling?? No ... Carter's car matched getaway car](#)

"THE MOVIE DIDN'T TELL YOU..." GRAPHICS

- [2 witnesses identified Carter's car as getaway car!](#)
- [Survivor told friends Carter & Artis were the gunmen](#)

"BOGUS ISSUE" GRAPHIC:

- [Phone record wasn't faked: time of call was well documented](#)

"THEY JUST MADE IT UP" GRAPHIC:

- [Burglars "conspiring" to frame Carter were really 75 miles apart](#)

PLUS: [Carter "signs off" on movie script](#)

[FOR MORE ABOUT THE MOVIE. CLICK HERE](#)

DYLAN

HOW DYLAN GOT IT WRONG [A verse- by-verse critique of his incredibly inaccurate song "Hurricane."](#) which hurts the good people who put Carter behind bars.

COLUMNIST QUESTIONS DYLAN'S JUDGMENT
Dylan should have done more than chat with a convicted triple murderer before writing the song "Hurricane," says columnist Mike Cleveland in 1975. "Carter may have been set up. ... But he might also have been guilty as hell and Dylan does not take that into even the remotest consideration." [Read the column.](#)



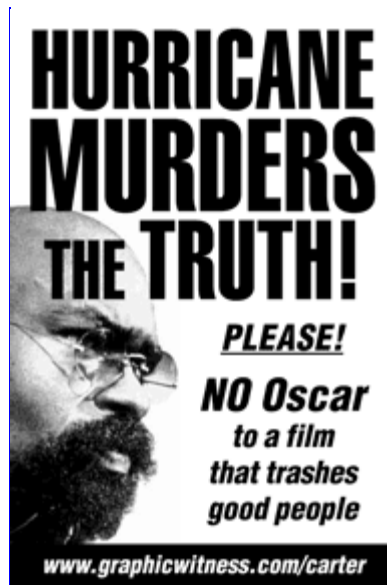
People Magazine article

PHONY PHOTO SHOOT
Bob Dylan performed for Carter at Clinton State Prison in 1975, but when People Magazine ran a large photo of the two men, it showed Carter behind bars. Could they have shaken hands? Given each other a hug? A peck on the cheek? You bet! [See what the situation was really like.](#)

COULD-A BEEN CHAMP?
??? Carter's boxing record was a lousy 7-7-1 in 1965-'66. [View chart.](#)

ITEMS OF INTEREST

NEW YORK TIMES



Picket sign used in Hollywood at screenings of the movie "Hurricane"

"I wanted to be the Administrator of Justice, the Revealer of Truth, the Inflicter of All Retribution. I gloried in these thoughts."

-- Rubin "Hurricane" Carter in "The 16th Round," p 139



[Cyber Boxing Zone Message Board: Rubin Carter ... Guilty or Not?](#)



INTERVIEW with Cal Deal regarding the Carter case and this web site. [Read story \(you may have to sign into their site\).](#)

KEY ARGUMENTS in the case as of 1975. Did witnesses lie? Was evidence suppressed or mishandled? Defense vs. Prosecution. [See what both sides had to say.](#)

'SECRET' TAPE WAS MENTIONED AT TRIAL -- In 1975, Carter's supporters made a big deal about a tape recording they claimed was "suppressed" by the prosecution because it contained evidence of "deals" made to get the testimony of prosecution witness Al Bello. But the existence of the "secret" tape was actually revealed during Carter's 1967 trial. [Full story from Oct. 16, 1975.](#)

DID CONTROVERSY KILL "HURRICANE'S" OSCAR HOPES? [Read Staci D. Kramer's story on APB.com.](#)

APB.com story about this site and others: [Web Sites Aim to Debunk "Hurricane" by Staci D. Kramer.](#)

"THE COURTS SAID I WAS NOT GUILTY." That statement is not true, but that's what Carter told the press and public in Lincoln, Nebraska, where he was given the key to the city. He also told them the movie is accurate. See [Cal Deal's comments on the story.](#)

Carter QuoteWatch. Recent statements by Carter that have gone unchallenged. [Read quotes.](#)

FRED HOGAN

AL BELLO SAYS HE WAS OFFERED BRIBES TO RECANT his identification of Carter and Artis in 1974, and points the finger at Fred Hogan, an investigator for the Public Defender's Office in Monmouth County. [Read 1/7/76 news story.](#)



CARTER FAILS LIE DETECTOR TEST

[READ THESE STORIES ON LIE TEST PAGE](#)

CARTER FLUNKED FOR SURE! That comes directly from the man who gave Carter the test in 1966. He says there was absolutely no doubt about the results **EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW**

CARTER REJECTS "GO FREE" OFFER! Pass a lie test and go free, the Prosecutor told Carter in 1976. Carter refused the incredible offer -- which had no down side for him. Read the **CONFIDENTIAL** letters between the Prosecutor and Carter's attorney

CARTER REFUSES LIE TEST 4 TIMES!

MORE GOOD READING at other sites:

CARTER MYTHS GET SHOT DOWN Canadian [Lona Manning's excellent web site](#) examines the misleading and downright false information that's being fed to the public by and about Rubin Carter. **HIGHLY RECOMMENDED READING.** [Click here.](#)

"ODE TO A PSYCHOPATH" A fascinating, uncompromising psychological analysis of Carter by [Pat Brown](#), Investigative Criminal Profiler and a licensed Virginia Private Investigator. An excerpt: "The events in the movie seemed phony and lacking in details, so I moved on to Carter's own words to fill in the missing information. And there, it was ... the truth, nestled within a huge pack of lies. Carter was clearly a psychopath and a pathological liar. In his own words, he tells us this. Truth and lies intermingle in a most fascinating journey through his psychopathic mind. What a gem of a book!" [CLICK HERE TO READ THE COMPLETE ARTICLE](#)

VIOLENCE
& RUBIN CARTER

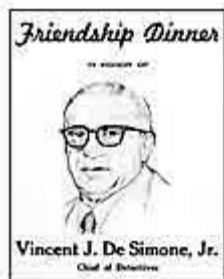
FRED HOGAN AND THE RECANTATION OF AL BELLO -- This prosecutor's brief tells the amazing story. [Read the 1/19/87 brief.](#)

BOXER REBELLION

"The Real Freakin' Story of The Hurricane" from [cyberboxingzone.com](#), which looks at his boxing career. Excerpt: People "are blown away when I tell them the real story of "The Hurricane" & his boxing career as opposed to the claptrap of the film. And what's even more astounding is that after I tell them the real details of Carter's life & career they don't wanna believe me ... They'd rather believe in the movie & Dylan's song because that makes them feel all warm & fuzzy." [Caution: Profanity]

EX-CHAMP GIARDELLO SUED over movie's false depiction of 1964 fight. The suit settled and Giardello got some cash. [READ THE COMPLETE TEXT OF THE SUIT](#)

Hundreds Honor Lt. Vince DeSimone



The movie portrays a "Lt. Vince" as a racist obsessed with nailing Rubin Carter. The real Lt. Vince was a big, sensitive man who was hurt by all the criticism. After the

"Rubin Carter is a substantial threat to the community"

[\(Prosecutor's report\)](#)

[Click here to read the stories below:](#)

CARTER BEATS A WOMAN

- Top Carter Supporter Says 'Carter Beat Me' (1976 news article)
- Prosecutor's report on the beating
- *Exclusive:* Carter bodyguard's 1976 statement on the beating

CARTER'S 1957 ROBBING & BEATING SPREE *We've got the actual newspaper account, and it's not at all like the sanitized story in his book.* [Read more](#)



CARTER'S VIOLENT SIDE *Newark Star Ledger column*

CARTER'S THREATS "If you mess with me, I'm going to try to kill you," Carter tells the Saturday Evening Post (1964)

CARTER'S ARREST "Boxer Faces Two New Charges in Paterson" (1965 news article)

RACISM

& THE CARTER CASE

[Comments by web site creator Cal Deal](#)

PROSECUTOR'S SECRET LETTER ON RACIAL ISSUES After successfully prosecuting Carter & Artis, Prosecutor Humphreys writes to the Governor and reveals his thoughts about race and the Carter case. [View the letter.](#)

THE RACIAL REVENGE THEORY was first injected into Carter's 1976 trial by *Carter's attorneys*, NOT by the prosecutors. Ironically, the judge cited the prosecution's use of the theory as his main reason for setting Carter free in 1985. [Explanation in 1987 brief.](#)

RACIST CONSPIRACY? Carter's top prosecutor had been a member of the NAACP, for gosh sakes! [Excerpts from 1967 interview.](#)

CONSPIRACY FRAMED CARTER? If that's true, it must have been an awfully big conspiracy, judging by the size of the witness list. [View the list from Carter's 1967 trial.](#)

Black Investigator Places Carter at Murder Scene

He calls racial revenge the only plausible motive



second Carter trial, hundreds gathered to pay tribute to him.

[Read the program and see some photos.](#)

"My father was the ultimate honest cop"

By James DeSimone

[Read his remembrance of his dad & his comments on the movie](#)

[DeSimone's obituary](#)

DeSimone's daughter finally says "goodbye"

[Read the letter she wrote to her Dad 18 years after his death.](#)

VICTIM'S GRANDSON

"I was beginning to think the victims of this horrible crime were forgotten."

[Read his email message](#)

Hurricane Q&A

Q. Were there a lot of cars on the road in Paterson at 2:30 a.m. when the shootings occurred?

A. No. Minutes after the shootings, police were told to look for a white car with two "colored" occupants. Just blocks from the shooting scene, Sgt. Ted Capter and Officer Angelo DeChellis spotted a speeding white car with out-of-state plates. They tried to intercept it by driving a lengthy, circuitous

THE TRIPLE MURDER

CRIME SCENE PHOTOS **CAUTION: Disturbing content!!** [View photos](#)

THE VICTIMS

- [Photos of the shooting scene & mug shots of the four victims](#)
- [Snapshot of victim Fred Nauyoks](#)
- [Snapshot of victim Jim Oliver](#)

THE MURDERS How it all went down, 2:30 a.m. June 17, 1966. [Story published in 1975.](#)

MURDER SCENE The Lafayette Grill in Paterson NJ. [LARGE exterior photo from 1975](#)



WHERE HAZEL TANIS WAS TRAPPED Grandmother was fatally shot five times at close range, including one shotgun blast. [View police diagram and photo.](#)

ORIGINAL POLICE REPORT From the day of the murders, June 17, 1966 (3 pages). [View report](#)

FIRST NEWS ARTICLE Published on the day of the murders. Includes the first mention of the racial revenge theory (near the end). [Read the article.](#)

HOW CARTER GOT CAUGHT

Hurricane Carter was linked to the Lafayette Grill murders just 20 minutes after they occurred. Two cops realized the description of the killers' getaway car exactly matched Carter's Dodge -- which they had just stopped.

GETAWAY ROUTE [The graphic at right](#) brings the prosecution's "racial revenge" theory into focus as it relates to the movements of Carter & Artis after the murders. It shows how Carter's car and a police car crossed paths, and explains why the two police officers went looking for Carter & Artis only minutes after letting them go. [View the graphic](#) (It will take a few moments to download at 160k)



CARTER AT CRIME SCENE This is the ONLY picture of Carter at the Lafayette Grill (right). It was taken 35 minutes after the murders. [View blowup and stories.](#)

route.

"We rode quite a distance and we didn't see anything on the road," Sgt. Capter testified. Then they spotted Carter's car -- a white car with out-of-state plates -- five blocks from where they had seen the speeding white car. They pulled it over. *[Note: I called Sgt. Capter in January 2000 to ask him about the "didn't see anything" quote. I wanted to know if it could be taken literally. He said yes; there were no other cars on the road. Sgt. Capter died early in 2002.]*

Q. Was Carter driving his car?

A. No. Depending on your point of view, he was either "hiding" or "lying down" on the back seat for what was supposedly a short drive home. (It makes sense to be hiding if you think your famous face has just been seen by an eyewitness at a murder scene and the police may be hunting for you.) John Artis was driving. A then-unidentified man was in the passenger seat.

Q. Why did the officers let Carter and Artis go at first?

A. There were three blacks in the car, and the initial report said the getaway car had two black occupants.

Q. Why did those same police officers go looking for Carter and Artis just minutes later?

A. At the murder scene, they talked to Al Bello, a witness who saw the getaway car. Bello said the white car had brake lights that lit up "like a butterfly." He also said it had out-of-state plates. Carter's car had both.

"As soon as we heard that, I

"HOW I APPREHENDED RUBIN CARTER" Sergeant Capter testifies about pulling over Carter's car just after the murders. From a 1967 pre-trial hearing. [Complete transcript.](#)



CARTER'S CAR IDENTIFIED AS KILLERS' CAR

[VIEW COLOR CAR GRAPHIC](#)

[VIEW TAILLIGHT COMPARISON](#)

Less than an hour after the murders, two eyewitnesses said Rubin Carter's car was the one they saw pulling away from the murder scene. The new, white car had two unusual features -- out-of-state plates and butterfly taillights. The streets of Paterson were deserted at that hour, which greatly narrowed the field of possible choices. And the occupants were black, which matched the description of the killers. [Read the 1975 story.](#)



PAT VALENTINE'S DRAMATIC TESTIMONY

It was Carter's car I saw leaving the murder scene

Complete 1967 Trial Testimony of Pat Valentine. Her story of that bloody night -- published in its entirety for the first time. (9/25/02) [Click here for PDF file.](#)

VALENTINE'S SECRET GRAND JURY TESTIMONY. This key witness tells the story of that terrible night and says Carter's car is the one that fled the murder scene. Never-before published in its entirety! 9/9/02 [Click here for PDF file.](#)

STATEMENTS TO POLICE View her personal copy of her first formal statement, which was made just hours after the murders. [Page 1](#) -- [Page 2](#)

- Oct. 19, 1966 statement. [Page 1](#) -- [Page 2](#) -- [Page 3](#)

VALENTINE'S DAMNING TESTIMONY Under oath in 1967 she identifies Carter's car as the killers' getaway car. [Read her testimony.](#)

FIRST PICTURE EVER PUBLISHED of star witness Pat Valentine, right, who saw the getaway car and testified at Carter's two trials. [View blowup.](#)

looked at my partner and he looked at me and we both shook our heads and we left the scene to go looking for [Carter's] car again," Capter testified.

They found Carter and Artis at 3 a.m. and took them to the murder scene, where both Bello and Pat Valentine identified Carter's car as the getaway vehicle. That occurred less than an hour after the murders.

Q. Were the murder weapons found in the car?

A. No. Officials believe they were dumped at a friend's house, which is why Carter and Artis were still on the road and in the area when the second stop occurred. It also explains why they were confident enough to be driving slowly.

During a search of the car at 3:45 a.m., Lt. DiRobbio found a .32 caliber bullet and a 12 gauge shotgun shell. The rounds matched the calibers of the the murder weapons.

The rounds were seen by witness Pat Valentine as she was being led into police headquarters, they were mentioned in the official police report, and the bullet was shown that morning to Carter himself, which he admitted at trial.

Photo Copyright by The Graphic Witness, Inc.

VALENTINE REAFFIRMS TESTIMONY in a [February 2000 statement](#).

2 WITNESSES NAME CARTER, ARTIS AS THE KILLERS



Bello saw them face-to-face

[Articles, tapes and pictures on the Al Bello page](#)

Carter, Artis Were the Gunmen, Shooting Victim Told Close Friends

In private, the lone surviving victim of the 1966 Lafayette Grill shootings positively identified Rubin "Hurricane" Carter and John Artis as the gunmen, according to the his brother and some friends. The movie falsely portrays the man as indicating they were innocent. That never happened. [Full news story from Oct. 16, 1975.](#) -- [READ TRANSCRIPT OF INTERVIEW](#)



POLICE SKETCH RESEMBLES ARTIS



Victim's descriptions of gunmen
closely match Carter & Artis

It wasn't until 1975 that the public first saw this sketch of one of Hazel Tanis'

killers. The sketch was drawn by a police artist based based on Tanis' description. It was not entered into evidence because of the unexpected death of Mrs. Tanis, who was shot five times and lived 28 days. Does it look like Carter's co-defendant John Artis? You be the judge. [Go to blowup of sketch and read news story](#)

When black Assemblyman Eldridge Hawkins looked into the Carter case for N.J. Gov. Byrne, he reported the following about Hazel Tanis, the victim who died about one month after the shootings:

"Hazel Tanis ... advised her son, Lawrence Burns of Boynton Beach, Florida, that the short one was very slim and young and seemed scared. The one with the shotgun she alleged to have been as tall as her son (6' with very short hair, she said bald), not a kid, maybe around age 30 with a mean look. This information was obtained according to the son, by him at his mother's bedside while she was in the Hospital." [See photo of Carter just after the murders.] Note: Burns is now deceased.

Aside from the heights of the men, the descriptions seem to fit Carter and Artis. Regarding the heights, remember that Mrs. Tanis was covering on the floor in the corner of the bar, so her perception of heights would have been affected by the angle of view and the distance each gunman stood from her.

LIVE ROUNDS IN CARTER'S CAR FIT MURDER WEAPONS

When police searched Carter's car shortly after the murders, they found a live shotgun shell and a live .32 caliber bullet rolling around inside. The live rounds are significant because they fit the murder weapons and were found long before the caliber of the handgun used in the crime was determined. Three people saw the rounds in the police garage shortly after they were found: a citizen (Pat Valentine), a detective (Donald LaConte) and a newspaper reporter (Paul Alberta). All so testified at the second trial.



Bill O'Reilly:

"If they did find the ammunition in the car, and there's no credible evidence that it was planted, that's a strong piece of information."

-- Fox News' "O'Reilly Factor"
February 2000

[Note: There is NO credible evidence that the live rounds were planted.]

POLICE REPORT MENTIONS ROUNDS [Page from June 17, 1966 homicide report](#)

CAR I.D. & LIVE ROUNDS HAD BIG IMPACT ON JURY (news story) -- The identification of Carter's car and the discovery of a bullet and a shotgun shell in the car were more important to the 1967 jurors than the testimony of Al Bello and Arthur Bradley, who identified Carter and Artis as the

gunmen, according to one juror. The jury believed Bello and Bradley, though. [Full 1975 story.](#)

CARTER HUNTS FOR HIS GUNS Although his .12 gauge shotgun and two or three rifles had been stolen a year earlier, it was on the night of the triple murder that Carter decided to hunt for them. That hunt began just hours after a black friend's stepdad had been murdered by a white man. Prosecutors believe that murder resulted in the "revenge" murder at the white Lafayette Grill. [Read the prosecutor's brief.](#)

CARTER'S ALIBI CRUMBLES

His witnesses admit they lied!

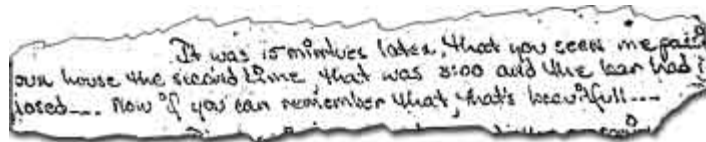
CONFLICTING STORIES Carter and co-defendant John Artis said they were together the night of the murders, but gave conflicting stories. [View chart comparing their stories](#)

ALIBI WITNESSES ADMIT THEY LIED
[News story from 1976.](#)



CARTER TO ALIBI WITNESS:

"REMEMBER THIS" While in jail awaiting his first trial, Rubin Carter writes to his main alibi witness and tells her the story "I want you to remember." He runs through the alibi story point by point. "Read the front page carefully, and remember it," he says. [Now you can read the letter from April 5, 1967.](#) (I believe it was intercepted by the authorities.)



THE PRESS

PRESS BIAS & THE CARTER CASE [Opinion.](#)

'TRUTH IS SWEEP ASIDE BY HURRICANE' The Irish Times focuses on "preposterous" claims by Carter and severely criticizes the Kansas City Star for printing them without question. Among other things, Carter has been saying that J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI were out to get him. "And here's the worst part of it all" says the Times, "[Star columnist Jason] Whitlock fell for it - hook, link and sinker." [Read George Kimball's excellent May 11, 2000 column. \(PDF file\)](#)

PITTSBURGH REPORTER TAKES ON CARTER [Read Milan Simonich's excellent story](#)

CARTER APPEARANCE "AN INSULT" TO MANDELA
[Comment from Australia's Herald-Sun](#)

ACTUAL FRONT PAGE "Carter and Artis Are Found Guilty" -- 1976
[View front page](#)

BULLETIN BY ASSOCIATED PRESS [Carter convicted in second trial \(12/21/76\)](#)



Items of Interest

AUTOGRAPHS OF STAR WITNESSES Al Bello and Pat Valentine signed the same page of the same copy of Carter's book. [View autographs.](#)

AL BELLO SINGS (in more ways than one). In the 1970s, Bello tried songwriting and gave me a copy of one of his musical efforts. This is the first time it's been seen publicly. [See song.](#)

DRUNK IN COURT The third man in the car when Carter & Artis were stopped by police 10 minutes after the murders was John "Bucks" Royster. When he testified in 1967, Royster slumped in the witness chair and the judge asked him how many drinks he had downed before coming to court that morning. [Read the original news article.](#)

MURDER VICTIM HAZEL TANIS

- [Handwritten deathbed note](#)
- [Obituary](#)

NO CLEMENCY Letter to the Governor opposing executive clemency for Carter & Artis. Written by the son of Lafayette Grill owner Betty Panagia, 10/75. [Read the letter](#)



CARTER'S CLOTHING BILL Before the second trial, he buys seven suits and a tux (3/18/76). [View the receipt.](#)

PHOTOGRAPHS

The Prisoner: [Rubin Carter during Aug. 28, 1975 prison interview](#)

[Muhammad Ali](#), co-chair of the Hurricane Trust Fund, visits Paterson, NJ in support of Carter, 1976 (Photo by Cal Deal)

[Vince DeSimone](#), Chief of County Detectives, Passaic County Prosecutor's Office, January 1977.

[Burrell Ives Humphreys, the Passaic County Prosecutor, and Vince DeSimone](#), Chief of County Detectives, leave the Passaic County Courthouse after Carter's second conviction, Dec. 21, 1976.

<http://graphicwitness.com/carter/>

THE EVIDENCE MAKES IT CLEAR:

SEARCH THIS WEB SITE:

powered by

Custom Search
Web

Ride Along on Carter's Getaway
Route with YouTube!

This movie shows the route believed to have been followed by Hurricane Carter & John Artis after the 1966 triple murder in Paterson, N.J. [Follow along on this special map.] The video starts with "Miss Patty Valentine's" view of the getaway car, and follows the route to Carter's hangout, the Nite Spot (he was there minutes before the murders); then to Eddie Rawls' apartment — where prosecutors believe the guns were dumped — and, finally, to the place where Carter and Artis were first stopped by police just 10 minutes after the murders. Within an hour, both eyewitnesses identified Carter's unusual car as the getaway car.

The is based on the Prosecutor's reconstruction as presented at trial. Narrated by Cal Deal.

IMPORTANT: The murder of Eddie Rawls' black stepfather hours earlier is believed to have been the motive for the "revenge" killings of three whites at the Lafayette Grill. Posted 10/25/06. Note: Carter's conviction was overturned based on procedural errors, NOT evidence.

Or View Route Using GoogleEarth

A flyover tour of Carter's triple murder getaway route — as reconstructed by the the prosecutor — with photos of each location! Requires GoogleEarth software.

Click here to download Carter Getaway tour file or ...

Download zipped tour file (8KB)

Click on left GoogleEarth panel to get descriptive box and photos.

Why Denzel should not get the Oscar for his portrayal of Carter
By Cal Deal, 2/21/00 — Click here

SEE picketers in Hollywood during the Oscar voting

MOVIE CRITIQUE

A point-by-point look at how it misleads a trusting public. Read about Norman Jewison's falsumentary.

HELPING DENZEL LOSE

"Ex-Reporter Rains on Denzel's Parade" Miami Herald story about Cal Deal and efforts to stop Denzel from winning a "Hurricane" Oscar.

JACK VALENTI DOESN'T KNOW

He says what's false is "true" and sympathizes with a man twice convicted of murder. Comments on two unfortunate statements by the head of the Motion Picture Association of America

Documentary examines lies

in 'Hurricane' movie

Film features Ed Lozzi & Cal Deal

Still frame from this documentary shows Ed Lozzi in Hollywood holding a poster created by Cal Deal, editor of this web site. The posters were used by pickets outside the Academy of Motion Picture Arts & Sciences during screenings of "Hurricane" in 2000. The Academy members were voting on who would receive the Oscars that year. "Hurricane" got none!

AUSTRALIA GETS IT RIGHT Movie "takes enormous liberties with the truth," reviewer says. Sydney, Australia Daily Telegraph

CELEBRITIES IGNORE CARTER Not one star shows up at 1976 trial; supporters are few, courtroom is half-empty, press is bored. Read 1976 article

"I WROTE the books upon which the movie was based. I WROTE the script upon which the movie was filmed from. I CHOSE DENZEL Washington to play me."

– Rubin Carter

March 12, 2000

The Greensboro (NC)

News & Record

Director Norman Jewison ignored many damning facts to portray Rubin Carter as an innocent man. The graphics below use court records and news clippings to show how the movie lied about what really happened.

What you may not realize is that Rubin Carter has NEVER been declared innocent or otherwise exonerated by the courts. Carter was set free because of two alleged procedural errors, NOT because of new evidence. Those alleged errors were cited by a single judge who heard no witnesses and issued an error-filled opinion that demonstrated his very poor grasp of the facts. The judge claimed the prosecution had appealed to "racism over reason" -- which makes no sense because the 1976 jury that convicted Carter included two blacks! That lone judge threw out the work of scores of police and prosecutors who, to this day, believe Rubin Carter is a triple murderer. So do I. -- Cal Deal

"CARTER'S LIFE" GRAPHICS:

- Carter was NOT the No. 1 contender
- Carter was NOT a "war hero"
- Carter was NOT a child hero

"KILLERS' GETAWAY" GRAPHICS:

- Getaway scene is misleading ... in Carter's favor
- Movie "blinds" an eyewitness who saw it all
- Movie clutters up star witness' clear view

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PLUS: |Carter "signs off" on movie script

FOR MORE ABOUT THE MOVIE, [CLICK HERE](#)

Picket sign used in Hollywood at screenings
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"Rubin Carter is a substantial threat to the community"

(Prosecutor's report)

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Top Carter Supporter Says 'Carter Beat Me' (1976 news article)

Prosecutor's report on the beating

Exclusive: Carter bodyguard's 1976 statement on the beating

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CRIME SCENE PHOTOS CAUTION: Disturbing content!! View photos

THE VICTIMS

Photos of the shooting scene & mug shots of the four victims

Snapshot of victim Fred Nauyoks

Snapshot of victim Jim Oliver

THE MURDERS How it all went down, 2:30 a.m. June 17, 1966. Story, published in
1975.

MURDER SCENE The Lafayette Grill in Paterson NJ. LARGE exterior photo from 1975

WHERE HAZEL TANIS WAS TRAPPED Grandmother was fatally shot five times at
close range, including one shotgun blast. View police diagram and photo.

ORIGINAL POLICE REPORT From the day of the murders, June 17, 1966 (3 pages).

View report

FIRST NEWS ARTICLE Published on the day of the murders. Includes the first mention
of the racial revenge theory (near the end). Read the article.

HOW CARTER GOT CAUGHT

Hurricane Carter was linked to the Lafayette Grill murders just 20 minutes after they
occurred. Two cops realized the description of the killers' getaway car exactly matched

Carter's Dodge -- which they had just stopped.

GETAWAY ROUTE The graphic at right brings the prosecution's "racial revenge" theory into focus as it relates to the movements of Carter & Artis after the murders. It shows how Carter's car and a police car crossed paths, and explains why the two police officers went looking for Carter & Artis only minutes after letting them go. View the graphic (It will take a few moments to download at 160k)

CARTER AT CRIME SCENE This is the ONLY picture of Carter at the Lafayette Grill (right). It was taken 35 minutes after the murders. View blowup and stories.

"HOW I APPREHENDED RUBIN CARTER" Sergeant Capter testifies about pulling over Carter's car just after the murders. From a 1967 pre-trial hearing. Complete transcript.

CARTER'S CAR IDENTIFIED

AS KILLERS' CAR

VIEW COLOR CAR GRAPHIC

VIEW TAILLIGHT COMPARISON

Less than an hour after the murders, two eyewitnesses said Rubin Carter's car was the one they saw pulling away from the murder scene. The new, white car had two unusual features -- out-of-state plates and butterfly taillights. The streets of Paterson were deserted at that hour, which greatly narrowed the field of possible choices. And the occupants were black, which matched the description of the killers. Read the 1975 story.

PAT VALENTINE'S

DRAMATIC TESTIMONY

It was Carter's car I saw leaving the murder scene

Complete 1967 Trial Testimony of Pat Valentine. Her story of that bloody night -- published in its entirety for the first time. (9/25/02) [Click here for PDF file.](#)

VALENTINE'S SECRET GRAND JURY TESTIMONY. This key witness tells the story of that terrible night and says Carter's car is the one that fled the murder scene. Never-before published in its entirety! 9/9/02 [Click here for PDF file.](#)

STATEMENTS TO POLICE View her personal copy of her first formal statement, which was made just hours after the murders. [Page 1](#) -- [Page 2](#)

[Oct. 19, 1966 statement. Page 1](#) -- [Page 2](#) -- [Page 3](#)

VALENTINE'S DAMNING TESTIMONY Under oath in 1967 she identifies Carter's car as the killers' getaway car. Read her testimony.

FIRST PICTURE EVER PUBLISHED of star witness Pat Valentine, right, who saw the getaway car and testified at Carter's two trials. View blowup. Photo Copyright by The Graphic Witness, Inc.

VALENTINE REAFFIRMS TESTIMONY in a February 2000 statement.

2 WITNESSES

NAME CARTER, ARTIS AS THE KILLERS

Bello saw them face-to-face

Articles, tapes and pictures on the Al Bello page

Carter, Artis Were the Gunmen, Shooting Victim Told Close Friends

In private, the lone surviving victim of the 1966 Lafayette Grill shootings positively identified Rubin "Hurricane" Carter and John Artis as the gunmen, according to the his brother and some friends. The movie falsely portrays the man as indicating they were innocent. That never happened. Full news story from Oct. 16, 1975. -- READ
TRANSCRIPT OF INTERVIEW

POLICE SKETCH RESEMBLES ARTIS

Victim's descriptions of gunmen
closely match Carter & Artis

It wasn't until 1975 that the public first saw this sketch of one of Hazel Tanis' killers. The sketch was drawn by a police artist based based on Tanis' description. It was not entered into evidence because of the unexpected death of Mrs. Tanis, who was shot five times and lived 28 days. Does it look like Carter's co-defendant John Artis? You be the judge. Go to blowup of sketch and read news story

When black Assemblyman Eldridge Hawkins looked into the Carter case for N.J. Gov. Byrne, he reported the following about Hazel Tanis, the victim who died about one month after the shootings:

"Hazel Tanis ... advised her son, Lawrence Burns of Boynton Beach, Florida, that the short one was very slim and young and seemed scared. The one with the shotgun she alleged to have been as tall as her son (6' with very short hair, she said bald), not a kid, maybe around age 30 with a mean look. This information was obtained according to the son, by him at his mother's bedside while she was in the Hospital." [See photo of Carter just after the murders.] Note: Burns is now deceased.

Aside from the heights of the men, the descriptions seem to fit Carter and Artis.

Regarding the heights, remember that Mrs. Tanis was cowering on the floor in the corner of the bar, so her perception of heights would have been affected by the angle of view and the distance each gunman stood from her.

LIVE ROUNDS IN CARTER'S CAR FIT MURDER WEAPONS

When police searched Carter's car shortly after the murders, they found a live shotgun shell and a live .32 caliber bullet rolling around inside. The live rounds are significant because they fit the murder weapons and were found long before the caliber of the handgun used in the crime was determined. Three people saw the rounds in the police garage shortly after they were found: a citizen (Pat Valentine), a detective (Donald LaConte) and a newspaper reporter (Paul Alberta). All so testified at the second trial. Bill O'Reilly:

"If they did find the ammunition in the car, and there's no credible evidence that it was planted, that's a strong piece of information."

-- Fox News' "O'Reilly Factor"

-- February 2000

[Note: There is NO credible evidence that the live rounds were planted.]

POLICE REPORT MENTIONS ROUNDS Page from June 17, 1966 homicide report
CAR I.D. & LIVE ROUNDS HAD BIG IMPACT ON JURY (news story) -- The identification of Carter's car and the discovery of a bullet and a shotgun shell in the car were more important to the 1967 jurors than the testimony of Al Bello and Arthur Bradley, who identified Carter and Artis as the gunmen, according to one juror. The jury believed Bello and Bradley, though. Full 1975 story.

CARTER HUNTS FOR HIS GUNS Although his .12 gauge shotgun and two or three rifles had been stolen a year earlier, it was on the night of the triple murder that Carter decided to hunt for them. That hunt began just hours after a black friend's stepdad had been murdered by a white man. Prosecutors believe that murder resulted in the "revenge" murder at the white Lafayette Grill. Read the prosecutor's brief.

CARTER'S ALIBI CRUMBLES

His witnesses admit they lied!

CONFLICTING STORIES Carter and co-defendant John Artis said they were together the night of the murders, but gave conflicting stories. View chart comparing their stories
ALIBI WITNESSES ADMIT THEY LIED News story from 1976.

CARTER TO ALIBI WITNESS: "REMEMBER THIS" While in jail awaiting his first trial, Rubin Carter writes to his main alibi witness and tells her the story "I want you to remember." He runs through the alibi story point by point. "Read the front page carefully, and remember it," he says. Now you can read the letter from April 5, 1967. (I believe it was intercepted by the authorities.)

THE PRESS

PRESS BIAS & THE CARTER CASE Opinion.

"TRUTH IS SWEEP ASIDE BY HURRICANE" The Irish Times focuses on "preposterous" claims by Carter and severely criticizes the Kansas City Star for printing them without question. Among other things, Carter has been saying that J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI were out to get him. "And here's the worst part of it all" says the Times, "[Star columnist Jason] Whitlock fell for it - hook, link and sinker." Read George Kimball's excellent May 11, 2000 column. (PDF file)

PITTSBURGH REPORTER TAKES ON CARTER Read Milan Simonich's excellent story

CARTER APPEARANCE "AN INSULT" TO MANDELA Comment from Australia's Herald-Sun

ACTUAL FRONT PAGE "Carter and Artis Are Found Guilty" -- 1976 View front page
BULLETIN BY ASSOCIATED PRESS Carter convicted in second trial (12/21/76)

Items of Interest

AUTOGRAPHS OF STAR WITNESSES Al Bello and Pat Valentine signed the same page of the same copy of Carter's book. View autographs.

AL BELLO SINGS (in more ways than one). In the 1970s, Bello tried songwriting and gave me a copy of one of his musical efforts. This is the first time it's been seen publicly. See song.

DRUNK IN COURT The third man in the car when Carter & Artis were stopped by police 10 minutes after the murders was John "Bucks" Royster. When he testified in 1967, Royster slumped in the witness chair and the judge asked him how many drinks he had downed before coming to court that morning. Read the original news article.

MURDER VICTIM HAZEL TANIS

Handwritten deathbed note

Obituary

NO CLEMENCY Letter to the Governor opposing executive clemency for Carter & Artis. Written by the son of Lafayette Grill owner Betty Panagia, 10/75. Read the letter

CARTER'S CLOTHING BILL Before the second trial, he buys seven suits and a tux (3/18/76). View the receipt.

PHOTOGRAPHS

The Prisoner: Rubin Carter during Aug. 28, 1975 prison interview

Muhammad Ali, co-chair of the Hurricane Trust Fund, visits Paterson, NJ in support of Carter, 1976 (Photo by Cal Deal)

Vince DeSimone, Chief of County Detectives, Passaic County Prosecutor's Office, January 1977.

Burrell Ives Humphreys, the Passaic County Prosecutor, and Vince DeSimone, Chief of County Detectives, leave the Passaic County Courthouse after Carter's second conviction, Dec. 21, 1976.

<http://members.shaw.ca/cartermyths/>

The Movie isn't the true story. The Song isn't the true story.

"Hurricane" Carter hasn't told you the truth.

Think you know all about Rubin "Hurricane" Carter and the Lafayette Grill murders?

Think again. Most of what you've been told, is false.

This website examines Rubin Carter's credibility. It's easy to cry "racism," but the facts don't support Carter's claim that he was framed. This website takes no issue with the fact that many black people have been victimized and abused by the justice system. But Carter is an imposter -- he is not a civil rights hero and he is not a victim of a racist police frame up.

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

"This man is love," Denzel tells the cheering audience

"It is an affront to treat falsehood with complacency."

-- Thomas Paine

Carter says the police framed him for murder after he gave an interview for the Saturday Evening Post in 1964. Read excerpts from the article.

Update August 2004: Carter quits AIDWYC. The Directors of the Association in Defense of the Wrongfully Convicted join the long list of former friends he has publicly trashed.

[About the movie]

[About the books]

[Carter's credibility]

[The murders]

[The two trials]

[Lafayette library/Site Index]

[About/Contact]

Myth #1

Hurricane Carter was "wrongfully convicted of a crime he didn't commit," and he's been "exonerated."

Hurricane Carter and his co-accused, John Artis, have never been found "not guilty" of the Lafayette Grill Murders. They were twice convicted, and twice the convictions were set aside on the grounds that they didn't get a fair trial. The State of New Jersey decided not to re-try them a third time because so much time had passed, and withdrew the indictments against them.

Myth #2

Carter was framed because he "was well-known for his incendiary voice in the civil rights movement."

It's amazing how many journalists have repeated Carter's claim that he was "well known for his views on black self-defense," or "known to the Paterson police for his civil rights activities," or that "he held a reputation as a black militant in racially tense Paterson," when there is zero evidence that Hurricane Carter was an activist, or that he even lifted a finger for the civil rights movement. This bogus claim is central to Carter's accusation that he was framed by the police, but it's gone unchecked and unchallenged for thirty years.

Myth # 3

Carter was framed by racist, corrupt police and prosecutors. "His temperament, his background, and the color of his skin made him the perfect scapegoat."

This claim is frequently made, but is not proven. Carter and his defenders present a one-sided view of events and haven't told you about the evidence against Carter and Artis. This website, on the other hand, demonstrates that the evidence Carter provides to "prove" he was harassed and framed, is bogus. He changes dates and makes false and misleading statements but his paranoid version of events has been taken at face value. The movie *The Hurricane* shows Carter being railroaded by one racist cop -- this is pure Hollywood hokum. The Canadians did not "uncover... evidence that he had been framed by corrupt officials," and neither did anyone else.

Myth: #4

"The case against Carter was thick with racism and thin on evidence." Carter and Artis were railroaded by an all-white jury.

During the jury selection phase of the first trial, the prosecution and the defense examined a staggering 377 jurors. The defense used up all of their challenges (exercising the right to refuse someone for jury duty.). The prosecution only used eight of their challenges. The first jury included one black man, although his name was not drawn for the final deliberations. "All-white" doesn't necessarily mean "all-racist." The second jury, drawn from a jury pool of 250, included two blacks. The defense gave all the potential jurors a list of over 40 questions to test them on their racial attitudes. Anyone who expressed prejudice during the jury selection process was instantly excluded from the jury by the judge. Even so, Carter and Artis were still re-convicted.

Myth #5

Carter and Artis passed lie detector tests.

In his book, *The Sixteenth Round*, Carter quotes Sgt. McGuire (the officer who gave the tests), as saying, "Both of them are clean. They had nothing to do with the crime." In the book *Hurricane*, by James Hirsch, McGuire is quoted as saying, "he didn't participate in these crimes, but he may know who was involved." The actual report states, "This subject

was attempting deception to all the pertinent questions. And was involved in this crime."

Myth #6

Like the Bob Dylan song explains, Carter and Artis were convicted on the word of Bello and Bradley, who were thieves and liars. And the surviving shooting victim, the one with "one dyin' eye," said "[Carter] ain't the guy."

Al Bello, the eyewitness who says he saw Carter and Artis fleeing the scene of the crime, was indeed a lookout man for a burglary. But his eyewitness testimony helped police track down Carter's car minutes after the crime. There was other evidence linking Carter to the crime. Even Carter and Artis's lawyers admitted there was a "mountain of incriminating evidence" against them. At trial, Willie Marins, the surviving shooting victim in the Dylan song, said he did not know if Carter and Artis were the killers.

Myth #7

Carter and Artis had "rock solid" alibis for the time of the murders.

Actually, they've got several -- take your pick. When Carter and Artis were first questioned, they gave conflicting versions of their activities that night. When Carter wrote his autobiography, *The Sixteenth Round*, he gave another version. James S. Hirsch reports a different alibi for Carter in the book *Hurricane*. At the second trial, four of Carter's alibi witnesses from the first trial testified that Carter asked them to lie.

Myth #8

Carter was stopped by the police only because he was DWB -- Driving While Black. Carter claims that when Sgt. Capter stopped him, Capter said, "Awww, shit. Hurricane, I didn't know it was you" (as shown in the movie). This is false. Sgt. Capter and his partner were looking specifically for Carter and his car because it matched the description of the getaway car given by two eyewitnesses. But Bob Dylan and Hollywood fell for Carter's version.

Myth #9

John Artis was about to go to college on an athletic scholarship when he was arrested for the murders.

As the 1987 prosecutor's brief states: "John Artis had been out of high school for two years at the time of the murders in June 1966. He was not arrested until October 1966 and he had not begun college at that point. There was no evidence that he ever had submitted any papers towards college enrollment. There was no evidence to show that, at the time of the murders, John Artis had a college scholarship..." In fact, John Artis had been drafted into the Army. This is not pertinent to the murders, but just like Myth #10, it's something the defense keeps insisting upon.

Myth #10

Hurricane Carter was "at the peak" of his career, "slated to contend" or "about to challenge" for the world middleweight boxing title when he was arrested.

Carter might have been hoping to re-challenge for the championship, but his career was on a downhill slide. Then-world champion, Dick Tiger, beat him like a gong the year before the murders. After that, Carter had nine more boxing matches and he lost five of them.

Visit the Lafayette Library for a complete site index

Also be sure to visit the Rogue's Gallery: a collection of links to stories of phonies, rogues, and academic hoaxes.

Acknowledgements: this website is written by Lona Manning with the help of the Hurricane Research team, including Cal Deal, whose site: "Hurricane" Carter, the Other Side of the Story is a wealth of information about the Lafayette Grill murders.

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