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3-19-1979

Transcript of Proceedings - Interview of John Adamo

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Transcript of Proceedings INTERVIEW OF JOHN ADAMO

August 30, 197

INTERVIEWER: Now this is a jury interview with John Adamo on August-30 in his penthouse suite.

Okay.

For the first section-of the interview--this is kind of an informal thing by the way, and you don't-have to answer any questions you don't want to and if any of the questions are absolutely ridiculous, just say so.

For the first section of the interview I'd like to hear about your initial reactions on being called for Jury service and then your impressions of the case.

When you first received your subpoena for jury service how did you feel about being called.

MR. ADAMO: I thought it might be interesting.

I never done it before. I didn't know at first that it
was for the Rueben Carter Trial.

INTERVIEWER: When was the first time you were aware that this was the case you might be called for?

MR. ADAMO: Late in the day, the first day. I was in the petit jury room and I noticed they hadn't called my name at all and they had called a lot of people at least twice. I went up to the clerk and said, "what's up?" He said, "I'm told you're— supposed to go to a special panel." I went up to the special panel (inaudible). Apparently they had announced it when I wasn't there.

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INTERVIEWER: How did you feel when you found out you might be serving on this particular case?

MR. ADAMO: Then I thought it might be really interesting.

INTERVIEWER: Were you really pleased about it? Or apprehensive?

MR. ADAMO: I wasn't apprehensive. I, you know, I thought about it a lot and (inaudible). I think I was sort of looking forward to it in a sense.

INTERVIEWER: Do you think the other people there were apprehensive or -- in general, in general what would you stay the mood was in the Jury room?

MR. ADAMO: Among some of the younger people it was, you know, somewhat the same as mine. With the older people it was -- I didn't really get that impression. No one seemed apprehensive but there were a few people that were annoyed. No one was really apprehensive.

INTERVIEWER: And then they called you and you went into the courtroom. Okay. Is that what happened you were in the Petit Jury room first?

Is that where you waited when you were waiting for the voire dire?

MR. ADAMO: No. I wasn't supposed to be in the petit jury room at all. I just went to the wrong place. Later on -- we were all, we were all waiting, you know,

in the courtroom - they have the chambers, you know, for the voire dire. There were a couple of us --

INTERVIEWER: When you were actually in the courtroom did you have any special thoughts or feelings that this was anything that they were doing?

MR. ADAMO: As far as whether I was going to be called and whether it was going to be long?

INTERVIEWER: By the way, did you become friendly with any of the other perspective juros or --

MR. ADAMO: I became a little friendly with (inaudible) because I brought my chessboard. I spent a lot of time doing nothing I brought in my chessboard and played chess with (inaudible.) There was a girl I was talking to there for a while and then she was unavailable.

THE INTERVIEWER: But the people were just passing the time talking about things? They really weren't talking about the case.

MR. ADAMO: I didn't pay too much attention.

THE INTERVIEWER: And the general mood was then--

MR. ADAMO: It certainly wasn't apprehensive (inaudible)

THE INTERVIEWER: Before going in to be questioned had you heard anything about -- (interruption)

Okay. Before going in to be questioned what had you

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heard if anything about the questions that were being asked or the general procedures that were being followed in the chambers?

MR. ADAMO: The first thing, Obviously I knew they were going to ask questions. I think someone had said that they'd ask questions about if you related to these people, something like that. Somewhere along the line I was told that they'd ask you if you'd ever been arrested and you were disqualified if you were. I had been arrested so I just assumed that I was going to be disqualified and I was a little disappointed at first and I said well, what the hell, that's it, I was sort of looking forward to it, it might be interesting. But then a friend of mine who is a probation officer or a parole officer or something said that they wouldn't disqualify me for being arrested. So I didn't, you know, I didn't think anymore about it. It's turned out that wasn't the case. They didn't think my arrest was of any significance, so --

THE INTERVIEWER: Did you think it was unusual to be questioned individually out of the presence of the other jurors? And why do you think the questioning was conducted that way?

MR. ADAMO: I don't think it was unusual at all.

It just makes sense. They wanted to know just about your

individual, you-know, feelings and dispositions.

They didn't want, I'm sure they didn't want anyone to feel there was some kind of an answer you were supposed to give or see what kind of a reaction some answer was going to give.

THE INTERVIEWER: In general what did you feel about the questions that were being asked in chambers?

I mean did you think that they were effective in getting at the kind of things they were trying to get at?

MR. ADAMO: Well they seemed, they seemed to me to be effective and do the trick, but the way the jury checked out - I don't think so.

THE INTERVIEWER: Do you think that -- this is a question about res--well it's hard to ask questions in that particular situation that the Judge allows like more subtle than are you a racist, and some people have later said that they think the questions in the vore dire about attitudes towards blacks and Puerto Ricans set up the framework for the prosecutors racial revenge theory, and I just wonder what you think about that.

What kind of --

MR. ADAMO: Well I don't think I've -- you know,

I never examined the possibility enough to have an

opinion on that. I did think that it was in effective,

you know, to say to someone are you a racist or to raise

racial prejudice because there are very few people that will say yes unless they're just trying to get out of it, and that's the way to do it, you know. I would have thought there was -- now that you bring it up I think there might have been a little more subtle procedure for determining whether a persons' feelings were like that. But as far as it being a setup for the racial revenge theory, you know, it doesn't occur to me that it was, if that's what you're getting at.

THE INTERVIEWER: Well I guess I wasn't saying it that way. You ask people, you kind of clue people in that this is a case involving black people and white people because (inaudible)

MR. ADAMO: Yeah.

THE INTERVIEWER: It's, you know, certain that people's attitudes towards black people are being examined in the voice dire. That may be, kind of tease people into accepting the fact that there's racial (inaudible)

MR. ADAMO: I think that's stretching it a little.

I think it's kind of, that we're -- you know, there's

no way that case wasn't going to, you know, to go

and get people that were completedly unaware of such a

thing as racial strife (inaudible) possible and not -
I thought that, that he just had to, you know, make a

considerable effort in not getting people who were,
you know -- make an attempt at least to give it a fair
shot. I thought that that was the problem, not that
I didn't think the foremat itself was a problem.

THE INTERVIEWER: What, what impression did you form about the nature of the case from the questions being asked at the voire dire that you, impressions that you didn't have before the voire dire.

MR. ADAMO: I don't think it gave me any new impressions. I knew very little about the case except for the, you know, skeletal outline, and after the voire dire that's, that's all I knew.

THE INTERVIEWER: Do you think you were encouraged in the voire dire to give your honest answers to questions?

MR. ADAMO: Well I don't remember being discouraged so -- I think, you know, it might depend on the attitude you go in with. I certainly feel like I was being discouraged. I wouldn't say like I felt I was being encouraged. I never felt that, I never felt it was anything but, you know, just a straight honest question and a straight honest answer was expected.

THE INTERVIEWER: Do you remember your initial impression of Rueben Carter?

MR. ADAMO: Yeah. I thought he was very scary look in

Very intense, very black, because to white people that aren't used to seeing a very black black person it's kind of scary, especially when he has no hair and he's built like a gorilla and like walks very, you know, very sort of, with a pugilist's gait.

THE INTERVIEWER: How about John Artis?

What was your initial impression of him?

MR. ADAMO: I gather --

This is, this is almost humorous, but possibly because he was much lighter skinned. John-Artis looked like a real pussy cat. But I just, I liked his face immediately. I liked him. He just seemed like a nice guy, like the kind of guy I might go out- with. In-fact I had to restrain myself from smiling because I thought it would be sort of in poor taste. When I came out of the Jury room -- you were in the voire dire you said?

MR. ADAMO: When I came out of there apparently something I said there must have, you know, he must have liked or something because he gave me a real big smile and I thought I might smile to him but I thought, I was afraid that would not look like.

UNIDENTIFIED: Yes.

THE INTERVIEWER: Your initial impressions of the Judge?

MR. ADAMO: My initial impression of the Judge, my

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impression during and after the entire trial was nothing but respect. I really heard a lot of shit about him going into the trial and I thought it was all preposterous. I thought he was extremely competent, fair, intelligent, tolerant. I had nothing but respect for him

THE INTERVIEWER: How about Ronald Marmo?

MR. ADAMO: Well my initial impression, impressions of Marmo were that like he was kind of the dull individual he seemed. Like he knew what he was doing, he seemed to be dedicated to his work and was extremely competent Later on in the trial during the questioning of some witnesses I started to think otherwise, and as far as dedication to work I realized that he -- I'm sorry, I shouldn't say realized - I felt that he as well as several other people involved are much more concerned with their own career and self image than, than necessarily justice because there- were several times that he and Humphreys and both defense attorneys were more interested in making their side look good than finding out the truth. I thought that in a trial like that-maybe that's somewhat ridiculous and idealistic, but it was - to me that's what he would be trying to find out, not just trying to sling mud when you have nothing and it was stupid anyway. They were really stupid. In fact when it was done it was just, to me it was grossly

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annoying when one of the attorneys did that. Like they, like they wouldn't be able to completely discredit some witnesses and they start doing all this assinine you know, implying this and insinuating that. It really was just, to me it was getting to be really offensive to me. But for a while I had a pretty high opinion of Marmo, but when I saw him starting that and continue that shit, I, my opinion was knocked down quite a few pegs.

THE INTERVIEWER: Okay. Now I'd like to --

MR. ADAMO: I thought he was realy wild. I didn't like him at all. He was, he was the epitome of the style, that I dislike. He and Stiel sort of kind of took on the opposing roles in the opening. Like he started with like the fire and brimstone kind of approach. I don't know if that's exactly a correct analogy, but very emotionally oriented, you know, that he shot the man five times and all this -- that emphasis on the blood and gore and not what, you know, what the truth of the matter is but on the actual crime. He was emphasizing the heinousness of the crime instead of emphasizing the points that were supposed to indicate that the defendant did it and Stiel had to do the same thing like, you know, when he went into the thing about Artis being a choir boy I was literally going to -- I

thought I was going to fall through the chair.

But by the time the trial was over the attorney that

I have the most respect for still is Goldbaum (sic)

although I thought he could have been a lot better.

He's certainly the more intelligent and mature of the defense attorneys.

THE INTERVIEWER: How about of DeSimone?

What were your initial impressions of him?

I think he was in chambers.

MR. ADAMO: Oh, he was in chambers?

I didn't know that.

I didn't, I didn't remember him -- I didn't have any impression from there. I just had impressions from on the witness stand.

THE INTERVIEER: Okay. How about (inaudible)

MR. ADAMO: I thought that I sort of liked him.

He was someone that had been around, kind of a long

time, probably had his share of raw deals and was very

sick of it and kind of a guy who was dedicated to his

work. Some, you know, I don't doubt that he didn't

have personal ambitions but he seemed to be reasonably

dedicated to his work and as I listned to his testimony

I got the impression that if he believed someone was

guilty he would not be opposed to bending the law to

rectify what he would consider the faults of the system

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in order to get a conviction.

THE INTERVIEWER: Okay. How about Myron Roback (sic)

MR. ADAMO: I thought that I liked him. His style seemed very rational. He didn't go into that emotional stuff too much. He seemed pretty logical himself. He, unlike Stiel, did not alienate the Jury. At times I thought that he, that the defense was just, they missed a couple of important points. I kept a diary at the time. I haven't reread it lately so I can't think of what they are specifically, but I remember at times saying, "Jesus, why didn't they bring up something like that?" So I thought they could have had better defense lawyers, but in general I thought Roback did a good job, both in what he did and how he did it? You know, how one does it is a lot more important than some attorneys realize - not so much to me because I, you know, I could see the style and the difference didn't matter. He was using us like a toy. But part of the jurors, I mean (inaudible)

THE INTERVIEWER: It might have been a personal affront to some of the --

MR. ADAMO: No, not so much personal affront.

The personal affront would be one thing, but I mean they seemed to hold it against the defendant for the,

the stupidity or insolence of the attorney.

THE INTERVIEWER: How about Mr. (inaudible)

MR. ADAMO: My initial impression of him, he seemed like a nice guy who had a lot of growing up to do.

By the time the trial was over I was ready to slap him in the face because I think that he just about singlehandedly convicted his defendant.

(Pause for rearrangement of furniture)

THE INTERVIEWER: So you think that there were a lot of problems with who sat on the Jury?

MR. ADAMO: Yeah.

THE INTERVI_EWER: On the Jury?

MR. ADAMO: Yeah. Really. He just antagonized the Judge who everybody respected, and he just antagonized the Judge way beyond the point where it could do any good. He did things like he was constantly making faces and noises and like hanging around toward the side of the Jury Box and going, "hmm, hum," you know like when questions would be asked. He annoyed me.

I'm sure that -- when I say sure, I'm sure that a lot of people just -- it was just, it was a cross between hilarious and an incredible experience to see how the Jurors reacted against the defense for the conduct of the attorney. I mean he had this just nasty self - indulgent you know, his (inaudible) were just really out of place.

He really had a lot to do with one of those guys that hang around bowling alleys

THE INTERVIEWER: Do you think that in general that the people on the Jury reacted later, describing your own feelings that there was almost universal respect for the Judge and the other feelings towards the others that you describe?

MR. ADAMO: No, I wouldn't say that all with the attorneys. I would say everything was, you know that was about universal and the Judge was universal. But the feelings about (name) and Marmo were somewhat mixed.

THE INTERVIEWER: Did ou notice myself sitting next to the man with white hair?

MR. ADAMO: I noticed you. I don't remember that person. If I saw him --

THE INTERVIEWER: During the voire dire?

MR. ADAMO: I don't remember.

THE INTERVIEWER: How much do you feel you knew about the case at the time you were called for selection?

MR. ADAMO: Almost nothing.

THE INTERVIEWER: You may have answered this.

In General did you want to serve on the Jury in this case?

MR. ADAMO: Yeah, I would say so.

THE INTERVIEWER: Why? You have a basis for --

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MR. ADAMO: Well there was two reasons. I thought it would be interesting and, secondly, it was just another matter of interest. It seemed to me that it would be very interesting to get something, you know, aside from just general inferences of how it worked, it would be interesting to actually be there and know exactly what really happened something that was obviously going to be a major news event, you know, because going about our everyday lives, especially me, you know, I don't follow the newspapers or anything. It's, I suppose I'm an ideal juror. I hadn't looked at anything in the newspaper except for a comic strip in years, you know, and I just thought it would be interesting to actually know exactly what was going on, and, you know, compare that to how that was, you know, seen on the outside.

THE INTERVIEWER: Did you consider how to get off the Jury at all?

MR. ADAMO: Jokingly. I mean that I knew that if I didn't want to serve that there were several ways to do it.

THE INTERVIEWER: But (inaudible) did you think that you would be selected as a member of the Jury when you went in there and you knew that the conviction was going to be a problem?

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MR. ADAMO: I didn't know that the conviction was going to be a problem. I was extremely surprised when they alled me back. When they called me back in, then it began to dawn on me that - hey, maybe they weren't that scared off by me. In fact they didn't ask me about that. They asked me about the one arrest and then they asked more about the circumstances around that that weren't mally to do with the arrest. When I was arrested -- I was arrested twice. I was arrested when I was 19 and I was arrested when I was, I don't know, about- 26, I guess. And I'd gotten in a fight in Upstate New York and the guy shot at me with a shot-I remember that. But they, they called me back. T hey were much more concerned about seeing whether that was going to affect me than finding out about, you know, that I had been in a fight and what it involved and what I was charged with, et cetera.

THE INTERVIEWER: Why do you think you were chosen as a Juror?

MR. ADAMO: I think probably I showed a degree of judgment and intelligence and a willingness to be objective about— it.

THE INTERVIEWER: So what did you do when you found out you were chosen to be a juror?

MR. ADAMO: It was kind of severe. It was about the

same reaction I get when someone dies. I sort of smile. 2 I thought what the hell -- just, it doesn't really 3 sink in. I get this weird feeling. It's sort of like 4 all -- it's really a vaguely absurd humorous thing. 5 I just -- oh--you know, it doesn't, it doesn't really

MR. ADAMO: Where was I?

sink in (interruption)

THE INTERVIEWER: You were saying it feels weird, kind of feels weird.

Mr. ADAMO: Yes. It just kind of felt, you know, my initial reaction was just, you know, I thought boy, this is just really, you know, I kind of got used to the idea. I kind of liked it for a couple of reasons aside from the, aside from the actual reasons involving the case, you know, I thought it would be interesting to see how it works. I also -- it was kind of nice. I just had really worked a lot on my law, but I just felt it would be kind of like being interred there for a while and I began to -- anyway I would be there a while and it would be nice to maybe just relax. I had had rather a hectic few months before that, so I had just my personal feelings about it. I just also broken up with the lady I'd been seeing for a year or so and I just thought well I have some time to think about it, which turned out to be true. So I was -- in general

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once I got used to the idea I was fairly pleased with it, you know, personal as well as judicial reasons.

THE INTERVIEWER: Do you think any of the jurors may have presented themselves falsely in order to get on the Jury - hidden a few things they may have known -bout the case or -- do you think any of the jurors had a very intense desire to be on the Jury?

MR. ADAMO: They didn't seem to. I thought that some of the jurors must have hid the fact that they were obviously racist. I mean it wasn't even close. But as far as doing it for the purpose of getting on I wouldn't say so because the people that I thought of in that regard seemed rather annoyed to be on. One guy said nothing. He might have been honest. He might have been something like that, as you described, but he never said anything that really indicated anything — just something about his attitude which seemed to be in there (inaudible)

THE INTERVIEWER: Which one was that?

MR. ADAMO: (inaudible) but it turned out to be (inaudible)

THE INTERVIEWER: Did you know that the jorors were originally going to be selected in Passaic County but that the Judge moved the panelto Hudson County?

MR. ADAMO: Somewhere along the lines fairly early

1 I heard that. They were, why didn't didthat? MR. ADAMO: Yeah, (inaudible) Im from around there and (inaudible) Passaic County? moved back to Paterson? along the line. far as you were concerned? MR. ADAMO: (inaudible)

2 THE INTERVIEWER: Do you remember why? 3 4 5 To see that he could get a fair trial and, you know-6 THE INTERVIEWER: Do you think that the jury 7 selection in Hudson County as over Passaic County 8 helped or hurt or didn't make any difference? 9 MR. ADAMO: (inaudible). I certainly don't know 10 about that but I imagine it helped somewhat (inaudible). 11 12 THE INTERVIEWER: The people that you knew from 13 14 MR. ADAMO: (inaudible) told me that the people there, 15 which I don't know if that's true or not, (inaudible) 16 THE INTERVIEWER: Why do you think the trial was 17 18 MR. ADAMO: Just as a matter of convenience to the 19 witnesses. (inaudible). It was mentioned somewhere 20 THE INTERVIEWER: How did, how did moving that 21 to Paterson affect the daily atmosphere of the trial as 22 23 I mean the bus ride every 24

morning made it a little longer or something like that.

I mean possibly being in Hudson and going from the hotel to the HudsonCounty Courtroom, I might have seen somebody I'd known or something like that. So it might have been a little more secretive that way or more secure, for purposes of getting (inaudible) I don't know.

THE INTERVIEWER: Do you think it affected at all the course of the trial?

MR. ADAMO: The course of the trial?

THE INTERVIEWER: The events of the trial?

The outcome of the trial? Do you think it made any difference at all?

MR. ADAMO: I haven't considered # but I can't see how. I mean if someone would volunteer information on it I might think about it and say well yeah. But, you know, it just never occurred to me that it could.

THE INTERVIEWER: So back to the question - do you think the move back to Paterson helped or hurt the defendant's chances of getting a fair trial?

MR. ADAMO: I don't think it made any difference.

THE INTERVIEWER: Yeah. Fro m what you observed during the voire dire and the trial, would you say that the Judge was favorable to the defense, to the prosecution or equally favorable to both?

MR. ADAMO: I think I mentioned that. It didn't

seem to me that the Judge was favoring either. He was just trying to get it done.

THE INTERVIEWER: Would you say that the Jury that was chosen was a fair one and able to listen impartially?

MR. ADAMO: Not even close.

THE INTERVIEWER: Okay. Now I'm going to ask you to explain.

MR. ADAMO: The trial was six weeks long. People were getting up at 6 in the morning, sometimes being in the courtroom until 6 or 7 at night. There were -- well I would say probably more than half of the jurors after the trial did not even know the other jurors full name. I mean that's straight business. There were, they said, "what's his last name?" They couldn't remember

the other jurors last names. The older people just didn't have the concentration.

Oh, now there's something that could be affected by the move to Paterson. The courtroom was oppressively hot. There was, there was no circulation and the lights were brutal. They made everyone sleepy. So in that way just the physical, you know, courtroom could have affected the trial. But I thought that most of the people were simply too old to absorb and, you know, judge that much material for that long a period of time. I mean

some of the things that I heard. Like some -- I talked to some jurors events mixed, events from before the original trial mixed up with events after the recall hearing, the --

THE INTERVIEWER: .The recantation hearing.

MR. ADAMO: --the recantation hearing. It was just totally laughable. And I also thought that it wasn't sufficiently screened for a racial attitude. I thought that a case that long and that complex needed an extremely exceptional jury. In fact one could not be picked with any kind of practicality. I thought that there were probably -- they had a jury panel of a thousand and if that's the jury they of out of the thousand - 2 500 person jury panels - I think they probably needed a jury panel of a hundred thousand. Either that or just pick the Jury from a somewhat more select circle instead of just people -- that might sound somewhat elitist but I think it was just true.

THE INTERVIEWER: How many of the Jurors do you think really had difficulty following what was happening in the courtroom, you know, really had difficulty in observing and were able to look at it and understand--

MR. ADAMO: At least half. At least half.

They just -- you know, in fact, I mean, I think it was
to the point where I would say that many, kind of almost

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didn't really try. They just, I think they just tried to kind of follow a general feeling or a sort of impression, because as far as trying to follow the facts - not too many people did it. I had trouble, I was going -- I had -- I'm young. I have a fairly active mind. I play chess, you know, and I remember things all the time, you know, and I was having a hard time and I was writing down everything I could remember as soon as I went- home at night because that's, you weren't allowed to write down anything in the courtroom or in the jury room. So as soon as I got home I wrote down everything I could remember and compared it as I went along and tried to form some kind of picture. I'm the only one that wrote anything down as far as I know except for maybe Art Sieber (sic). He spent a lot of time done. He might have been writing something down. But it was just so easy to get a general impression that was not backed up by the actual facts. I don't remember what the question was so I don't know if I answered

it.

THE INTERVIEWER: Probably. You think that the Jury that was picked was able to listen impartially to the evidence and then I asked you that thing about the --

MR. ADAMO: It wasn't even close.

THE INTERVIEWER: All right. You say their ability

to understand and --

MR. ADAMO: Yeah.

THE-INTERVIEWER: (inaudible)

MR. ADAMO: Well it wasn't until -- in fact it wasn't until the last night -- oh, there was -- first of all there were people who were talking in the first week that they made up their mind, they were just unabashedly in the Jury room saying they had their minds made up in the first week. I mean in spite of the Judge's admonition everyday, three times a day but --

THE INTERVIEWER: Like how many do you think were saying that in general? A substantial number?

MR. ADAMO: There was three that just made no bones about it. And it wasn't util the last day or the night before we had to go back in the court, you know, to pick the jury that I reread all my notes and decided pretty much what I thought and then I thought, felt certain ways. But until I reviewed everything I hadn't really decided on how I was going to vote.

THE INTERVIEWER: Do you think that the summations were adequate and sort of put together the pieces for the Jury?

MR. ADAMO: No, I really don't remember much about them, other than Ives. I remember that Ives said something

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- Burrell Ives. He said, he said something that was just directed at me. This is not a chess situation like a chess piece (inaudible) and the other things (inaudible) cases of creative memory (inaudible) But I really don't remember the summations.

THE INTERVIEWER: The people that were talking in the first week that had their minds made up because they were saying that already, do you think that they made it up even before the trial began?

MR. ADAMO: Yeah. I think there were certainly indications by at least one of them the first day that it was -- I knew -- like the first day I said this guy is really an asshole and this guy is going to be a problem. He's in Disneyland somewheres now. That was his idea. He just saw everything exactly how he felt like seeing it. In fact (inaudible) the Judge asked him if there was any reason about why you think (inaudible) and the guy told him. He said, "Yeah, well I was in --. " He told him the story about his brother-in-law -- I think it was his brother in law-being beat up, tortured and threatened to be killed by like 3 or 5 black guys down in Jersey City and he only was saved by some real freak of fate and, and I think the Judge asked him in court about would it affect his opinion. He said yes. And then the Judge asked him some

other questions and he found out he was having some trouble with his unemployment and the Judge said, "well, you know, the trouble is being paid."

He just --

"We'll let you go." So then he was going to send him out without, without the defense having to use one of their --

THE INTERVIEWER: Peremptory?

Peremptory challenges?

MR. ADAMO: Peremptory challenges, and Stiel said, "No, keep him on. We can work out something. about his unemployment, I'm sure." I don't know what, what the hell was in his mind - if he thought that was going to be some kind of reverse psychology, but this guy told me about this and he was incensed. He was incensed from the -- first of all he just had a lot of prejudice against blacks and secondly he was really pissed at Stiel for making him come on because he wasn't getting paid. And he was -- the Court (inaudible)

THE INTERVIEWER: Well I just want to goback once more to the people you were talking to. They were talking (inaudible) and wondering if that came out of so far what they had heard from the prosecution of the trial or whether that—

MR. ADAMO: Well I couldn't really say anything

because I didn't, you know, talk to those people about their feelings. But I mean it just seemed like the opening remarks were not, as far as --

THE INTERVIEWER: These, these were to the Jury?

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INSTALLED IN THE RECORDING MACHINE.

THE INTERVIEWER: Okay. Let's talk about sequestration. Why do you think the Jurors were sequestered at this particular trial and was it necessary?

MR. ADAMO: Well I'm not sure -- the way they run sequestration, I'm not sure if tht's--well let me put it this way: if they had the right kind of Jury to begin with, it wouldn't be necessary to have the people cut off from their crazy relative although it might be a good idea to have them not out on the street and not, you know, in touch with the news media or possible barbs or possibly threats or anything like that.

But I thought with the right kind of jury, I thought that that aspect of sequestration would have proved not necessary but with the actual jury it turned out that it was necessary they made remarks though that it was necessary

THE INTERVIEWER: What kind of remarks?

MR. ADAMO: Some of them did the weirdest. some moron -- well they are not the moron, the wife is the moron-but someone's wife after they heard he was going to

be on the Jury told him about hearing that Carter failed a lie detector test for this. I mean not only was this off the wall to mention anything about it but it was grossly misinformed. I mean she didn't talk about both lie detector tests which I found out about later when we heard, but she didn't talk about conflicting lie detector tests or anything like that. She just said that she heard he failed a lie detector test, or if anyone like you didn't come out of voire dire because we didn't hear anything about t - his wife comes in and says, "I hear you're going to be on the Jury."

THE INTERVIEWER: And he felt, he felt it was important to him during the trial you think?

MR. ADAMO: Yeah. I think she might have quoted that to me too but I know that certainly kicked her down the steps for me.

THE INTERVIEWER: Anytime I ask you these people's names, are you going to tell me?

MR. ADAMO: No.

THE INTERVIEWER: Okay.

Then I won't ask you. I just thought I'd ask.

Who do you think was the main force behind the sequestration - the Judge or the defense or the prosecution?

Or did the Jurors have the idea it was one side

or it was the Judge who had you sequestered?

THE WITNESS: Well I thought it was generally the idea of the system. I mean I just took it that it was part of the system, that's how it was done. However, I did think that to some extent a small case, a small --in some cases a small extent and in other cases not too small an extent at all that the prosecution had an influence on he jurors because of sequestration. It's simply sort of a comaraderie with the law officers. I think there should have been some more--

THE INTERVIEWER: They could have been less --

MR. ADAMO: Yeah, they said that there should have been some kind of, there should have been some sort of an impartial kind of sequestration by smeone who had nothing to do with the law. Most of them, I think they are called bailiffs, were absolutely meticulously consciensious but later on when the City started paying out too much overtime to the people that were staying there fulltime, they started bringing in some other people that were working with the sequestered Jury that were not that conscienscious at all, I mean people that made baseless remarks and remarks that would indicate, you know, things that these people were guilty. The original three people that were (obliterated)

THE INTERVIEWER: So that the people (inaudible)

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1 AT THIS POINT THERE IS MUCH EXTRANEOUS NOISE INTRODUCED 2 ONTO THE RECORDING, EFFECTIVELY OBLITERATING MUCH OF THE 3 RECORDED INTERVIEW. 4 MR. ADAMO: Well the fellow they put in charge 5 did stay with us. 6 THE INTERVIEWER: Did they make any comments to the 7 Jurors? 8 MR. ADAMO: Later I think they did, which were 9 grounds for (obliterated). For a lot of reasons I 10 never mentioned (inaudible) I thought were not happening (inaudible) retrospect I feel that I should have done 11 this, just sent a note to the Judge and bld him that 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 by the end? 23

I'd like to talk to him as to those two fellows One fellow especially (indiscernible) THE INTERVIEWER: (obliterated) MR. ADAMO: One guy, one guy was kind of like joking, making racist remarks with one of the jurors who was (obliterated). And the other guy just said something like, "Oh, this (indiscernible) will get away with it," or something like that. He said it that-(obliterated) and many people just shared this. THE INTERVIEWER: Did you resent the sequestration MR. ADAMO: A lot of people resented it in the first place. (obliterated) It wasn't so much the

sequestration but that they thought the whole thing was senseless because they found him guilty anyway. But I don't think it was a waste of time but I don't think it made them think (obliterated). It was hard on a lot of people (obliterated)

THE NEXT MINUTE AND TEN SECONDS ARE OBLITERATED BY VARIABLE SPEEDS OF THE RECORDING TAPE.

THE INTERVIEWER: At the court did you discuss the case among yourselves even though you were told not to?

MR.ADAMO: I would say there were a certain amount of violations of that, but most of them in the beginning—there was very general talk (obliterated). Then eventually by the 5th or 6th week it was just not possible they did start to talk. Some people did it very admirably.

But I was not one of them. (obliterated) But in general I thought the Jury was pretty good.

THE NEXT MINUTE AND TWELVE SECONDS IS OBLITERATED

BY VARIABLE SPEEDS OF THE RECORDING TAPE.

MR. ADAMO: --and I don't think the fact that Artis testified he never shot anybody, you know, swayed me or anybody else. Obviously the prosecution tried hard about proving he case beyond a reasonable doubt.

(inaudible) To me that was the thing. But I was fairly suspicious at the end because of a few things.

So that I think that might have had something to do with

this. It seemed to me that was the thing. Like I was fairly suspicious at the end because I thought (inaudible.) I thought there, I thought Carter and Artis's alibis were bullshit. I thought they were laying and I thought they had good reason to lie to the Jury. I thought that — another irrelevant thing, Whether or not they were lying about their alibis was irrelevant because they were obviously going to be framed. I think that Carter and Artis were effinitely framed, with no question in my mind. But I'm not sure that they are innocent. I'd say — I know, I know they were framed but I'm not, I wouldn't say that hey weren't guilty. I would say that they would be more guilty at this point.

INTERVIEWER: Okay. So for you the reasonable doubt (inaudible).

MR.ADAMO: I guess. Yeah.

THE INTERVIEWER: Were there jurors who by the time the prosecution's case had rested were still in a frame of mind to consider the defense?

MR. ADAMO: Yeah. I think so. But I'll tell you something - by the time the prosecution's case was finished I almost wasn't in a frame of mind to consider the prosecution. I only started leaning back to the possibility of their being guilty after the defense's case.

I don't know if that means anything to you, but after the prosecution's case was over I said I don't know how they ever expected to convict anybody on this shit. And then when the defense came up, really I think that they would have been a lot better if they would have done their summations after the prosecution. They would have done better at the trial.

Okay. I'll put it that way -- that's all they had to do as far as I was concerned. The prosecution's case was so bad that all they had to do was sit on their tails. Now you can take that for what'it's worth (obliterated), but the thing about bringing all these people or having a lot of these alibis were just like (indiscernible) It was all over and I think that that and a few other things were pretty bad.

INTERVIEWER: So that could you rate these from what you thought the other people might have though?

MR. ADAMO: I really can't. They were bund guilty.

INTERVIEWER: Now looking particularly at the prosecution's racial revenge murder, how persuasive was that to you?

MR. ADAMO: Well I'll tell you one thing aboutit.

I didn't think it was off the wall or out of the question.

Like what they are trying to do on he appeal thing,

I thought it was a reasonable possibility. (inaudible)

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You know, I thought that -- what you had to do was kind of build a case against -- somehow somewhere along the line kind of a very subliminal case got built against Carter's character. I don't know how. Maybe it was from what I heard, maybe it was, you know, the thing with the Carolin Kelly incident and this and that, but somewhere along the line it was pretty -- all you had to do was believe that Carter was a madman and then that didn't seem that far fetched. I mean since there was no other motive found, it didn't seem that off the wall. I mean there was -- I would think that if they hadn't found that motive -- well I don't know what to think I don't know what this Jury felt. But I they hadn't found that by the Jury I probably wouldn't have -- I wouldn't have considered it at all. Just why? They didn't give the slightest reason why they found it. But I thought --I didn't think that that was an unreasonable motive I didn't think it was inflammatory. I thought it was, you know -- well inflammatory is quite a word. Even if it inflammatory, if that's the real motive - I didn't think that it was off the wall.

THE INTERVIEWER: We were talking about the racial revenge thing. To get back to that, you say that that was not an unusual motive?

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MR. ADAMO: No.

THE INTERVIEWER: How do you think that the other Jurors responded to this motive? Do you think that without the theory they would have been convicted?

MR.ADAMO: Yes. I think that most of the Jury bought it. I think that if they didn't have that theory that Jury probably would have convicted them anyway and if it wasn't for that racial revenge theory I would have been, I would, I would, you know, I would have never entertained thoughts that they were guilty. And I think that without that --

INTERVIEWER: Without that theory -(Pause) (Interruption in recording)

INTERVIEWER: We're just speaking about the racial revenge theory. How persuasive do you think that the defense's frameup theory was?

(Pause for adjusting recording machine)

INTERVIEWER: All right. Go ahead. How persuasive was the defense's frame-up theory?

MR. ADAMO: Very persuasive. I can't remember a whole lot of the specifics right now, but I had written everything down and it was, it was just not everything that they tried to say was part of the frame-up. You know, I wasn't convinced about all of it but I thought there was definitely some of a frameup and the fact that you

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could see the police were doing that made all the evidence suspect because, you know, if they would do it with some you can't really tell which was which.

THE INTERVIEWER: How persuasive did you think it was to the others?

MR. ADAMO: I think that a lot of the people have the idea that it was, you know, at least-partially over zealoused police work, but putting it -- I'm trying to -- that, you know, I imagine there were some that were just, you know, little pollyanic about it - they thought that everything the police said was true. Oh - one guy, the same guy who, the same guy who wanted to be off and stiel put on, the same guy whose relatives were beat up and tortured and all that, the same guy said something like -- I made some kind of a remark or crack about boy, what a crock of shit that was or something about the police, he said, "you don't think that the police would lie in acase as important as this, as important as this, do you?" I said no. He said, "you don't think the police would lie just because they are in front of a jury." (inaudible)

THE INTERVIEWER: What was that name? What was the name of that juror?

MR. ADAMO: I don't recall it offhand.

THE INTERVIEWER: Okay. Now this is sort of the

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same question but bow did you and the others in general respond to the defense's statement that the Paterson Police were involved in this defense's theory of conspiracy to get Carter and Artis? We've done part of the same thing, but again the question is: were any of the jurors kind of pollyannic in that way, in the feeling that police don't do things wrong that they couldn't be involved in this type of a conspiracy, that they don't cover up?

MR. ADAMO: I don't think as completely as that one fellow was, but on occasion there was a little bit of that going nn. I mean there had to be some because there was some stuff that was just such acrock of shit, you know, and I heard people say things like they thought he was (inaudible) things like that. I don't hink that, you know, everyone was quite that bad. I think that people considered that, that there might have been a little overzealousness by the Police Department, but --

THE INTERVIEWER: You know, it's funny - before the trial we had been warned against young people on the Jury because young people were particular naive, they were told, and particularly had a hard time in believing that the police would do, get involved in cover-up stuff and the Jury did, the Jury did divide along these lines in believing that the police would be involved in this?

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Was there a point in the trial where you began to feel fairly certain - I mean not as to their, the defendants guilt or innocence, but he way you would vote?

MR. ADAMO: There were times when I was feeling certain, but not ultimately. Like I said, after the prosecution presented their case, I said, "well I obviously have to vote for acquittal. They have no case." And when the defense came up with their case, I thought, "oh, God, that really looks bad." I thought it really looked bad, that I might have to consider they are guilty and then I looked back over all my letters that I kept at the trial and pieced the whole story together and so to me it was like, you know, the night before, the night before it was all over. It was after all the testimony was in. I read back my diary and said, "Oh, it's just, you know, theres too many discrepancies here and too little real evidence and—

THE INTERVIEWER: And do you think particularly in the defense's case that this whole business about the alibi witnesses and the whole business about where the fellow was or was not believeable? Did you go through that, some things that made you feel that there might be something more to it than you felt after the prosecution?

MR. ADAMO: I'm not sure I understand your question.

The fact that the alibi witnesses didn't hold up too

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well did not change my feeling about the case. The thing that did change my feeling toward leaning back toward guilty was discrepancies in some of the, some of the discrepancies read by Artis and Carter some of the things, that Artis had a hard time in explaining and --I don't know, I felt that -- I didn't think they should have gone -- I really do think that the alibi was just, you know, completely made up and I don't think they should have done that. I think they should have -if you were out drinking I can't account exactly for my time but no, I didn't -- the main thing to me was -- the main thing that made me feel at first was some of the discrepancies in the statement, some of (inaudible)

THE INTERVIEWER: Okay. And in general in the others, could you sense the way they were going to vote? I'm talking about the three -- the people who were trying to listen to this stuff and --

MR. ADAMO: I couldn't really say about- all of them I know -- I thought that there was a few others besides the three, you know, or probably going to vote guilty pretty early on and there were some people that surprised me, that I felt sure were not going to vote quilty but I wouldn't say that there was any particular time when things started to gel.

THE INTERVIEWER: That's what I was asking about.

How did you feel when Carter decided not to take the stand?

You expected him to?

MR.ADAMO: Until they said something about it, I just kind of assumed he would.

THE INTERVIEWER: And why do you think he didn't take the stand?

MR. ADAMO: I don't know. Probably because he wouldn't do well with the questions - he would be easy to trip up or, you know, to annoy or -- it's also possible that his testimony, some of the stuff they would cross examine him on would be damaging to him.

THE INTERVIEWER: And how did the --

MR. ADAMO: Oh, oh, oh, yeah. Here is something.

It's in regards to timing, you know, like you say about
a certain point. Something that affected me a lot - I don't
know if it affected the other people, but I was really
turned off by the defense -- this is one of the
things I thought nobody on the Jury (inaudible).

You're talking about Anny Ruth Hagins, Anny Ruth
Hagins, Anny Ruth Hagin s. And then she's never called.

NOw we heard that conversation between him and
Marmo about saying, you know, well if she's in North
Carolina why didn't you call her if you wanted to,

something like this, and here, here he is talking about all this Anny Ruth Hagins - all that, you know, making this big mystery about her and what she said or what she didn't say, and then they didn't even call her. I mean it was really -- it didn't look good at all, (inaudible)

THE INTERVIEWER: Okay. Other people and the fact that Carter didn't take the stand - do you think that with anybody it was the turning point or a real feeling because he didn't take he stand?

mr. ADAMO: I don't know. (inaudible) I don't kow if that was a convincing thing or a turning point. to anyone who was neutral on the subject. I don't know. Like I said, I just don't know. Im not saying that it wouldn't be or that it wasn't. I'm just saying I don't know. I didn't see evidence of it.

THE INTERVIEWER: What did you think about John's testimony? Did you think he was being honest and what kind of an impression did he leave on you?

MR. ADAMO: I thought that he didn't come through as quite credible. I mean there were points where he sounded pretty weak. I personally think he came off pretty well, but again as I say - I think the defense would have done better to present (inaudible)

THE INTERVIEWER: I'm sure you didn't?

MR. ADAMO: Huh?

THE INTERVIEWER: They didn't, they left youthey didn't get into (inaudible)

Do you know how the other jurors reacted to Artis' testimony? Was there --

MR. ADAMO: I know, I know one other juror
who I did not think was a racist and who I did think
was pretty convinced of their guilt. That's the one
whose wife talked about the whatever, you know, about
the polygraph test. One other fellow said that he
thought that Artis was very sly and he was lying. A
very streetwise fellow too. Like I wouldn't, I certainly
wouldn't change my opinion on account of him, but he
said, something along the way that I really thought were
good considerations. The only one who I thought offered
really any intelligent discussion or anything like that.

INTERVIEWER: And otherwise you don't, you don't know how the people reacted to that. What do you think were the one or two most important factors to the Jury in coming to their decision?

MR. ADAMO: I don't know if I can say one or two
I think there was just like a general thing. There was
just -- like all the evidence, quotation marks, presented
--like I said, the people were not capable, most of the
people were not capable of analyzing it. I mean things

were kind of like, kind of like numbed them on the weight of the evidence in say as in volume, because it's not quality now, and that was about it. Actually, you know, I heard people say that they actually felt that Bello was telling the truth, (inaudible), (inaudible) changes his testimony.

THE RECORDING TAPE ENDS AT THIS POINT AND A NEW TAPE IS INSTALLED IN THE RECORDING MACHINE.

CERTIFICATION

Dated: 3/19/79

I, Albert Adler, assigned Transcriber, approved by the Administrative Offices of the Court hereby certify that the foregoing Transcript of proceedings in the interview of Mr. Adamo is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and ability.