THE FACE OF EVIL : THE TRUE STORY OF THE SERIAL KILLER, ROBERT BLACK PDF, EPUB, EBOOK



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The Face of Evil: The True Story of the Serial Killer, Robert Black - Clark, Chris -

These bald facts, horrific as they are, do not begin to scratch the surface of the truth about Robert Black, a Scottish-born serial killer who undoubtedly committed further murders for which he was never tried, both in this country and on the Continent. In this ground-breaking account, Robert Giles, who has spent years tracing the killer's movements and sifting through all the evidence, including transcripts of the trials, convincingly argues that Black was an habitual serial killer over many years, and quite certainly responsible for more than the four child murders for which he

was convicted. Co-written with Chris Clark, a former police intelligence officer whose tireless work into the Yorkshire Ripper produced convincing new evidence of other murders that went unnoticed or unrecorded, The Face of Evil shows once and for all that Robert Black was a serial killer whose crimes went far beyond what is generally believed. In doing so, it paints a portrait of human cruelty at its worst.

Product Details Price. Milford then requested that the jury reach a guilty verdict. Thwaites delivered his closing arguments on behalf of the defence. He began by asking the jury: "Where is the jury that will acquit a pervert of multiple murder? What good are you if you can't catch a child killer? Is he [Black] their salvation, or a convenient, expendable scapegoat? Judge Macpherson delivered his final instructions to the jury on 16 May and the following morning. In his final address, Judge Macpherson implored the jury to discard any emotion or personal distaste for Black's extensive history of sexual offences against children when considering their verdict, and not to prejudge his guilt because of his conviction for the abduction and sexual assault of the Stow schoolgirl.

Judge Macpherson further directed the jury to instead focus on the evidence presented at the trial and decide whether the "interlocking similarities" between the cases presented were sufficient to convince them of Black's guilt, [] before reminding them that any conclusions of guilt on one charge must not determine guilt on the remaining nine charges they were to debate. The jury then received strict instructions against reading newspapers, watching television or making any telephone calls, before retiring to consider their verdict. These deliberations continued for two days. On 19 May, the jury found Black guilty of three counts of kidnapping, three counts of murder, three counts of preventing the lawful burial of a body [] and—in relation to Teresa Thornhill—one count of attempted abduction.

These life sentences were to be served concurrently. Passing sentence, Judge Macpherson described Black as being the perpetrator of "offences which are unlikely ever to be forgotten and which represent a man at his most vile". Black remained unmoved upon receipt of this sentence, but as he prepared to leave the dock, he turned to the detectives from the various forces present at his sentencing who, since , had been involved in his manhunt and proclaimed, "Tremendous. Well done, boys.

Immediately following these convictions, the more than 20 detectives involved in the manhunt who had been present at his sentencing addressed the press assembled outside Moot Hall, with Hector Clark stating: "The tragedy is these three beautiful children who should never have died. Black is the most evil of characters and I hope there is not now or ever another one like him. I care not about him. He was formally charged the following day. Circumstantial evidence attesting to Black's guilt of Cardy's murder had been obtained by Northern Ireland investigators searching through petrol receipts—, in total—stored in his former employer's archives to ascertain Black's whereabouts on the dates surrounding the abduction and murder.

Black's trial began with the prosecutor, Toby Hedworth, stating that the discovery of Black's signature upon these receipts was as good as signing his own confession. On the second day of the trial, prosecutors introduced into evidence petrol receipts proving he had been near Ballinderry on the date of her abduction. Black was one of only two employees of Poster Dispatch and Storage Ltd willing to travel to Northern Ireland due to the Troubles , and travel records from all other drivers employed at this firm eliminated them from any culpability on the date of Cardy's abduction.

In an effort to discredit the prosecution's contention that Black had been making deliveries to Ireland, Black's defence counsel, David Spens, suggested on the fourth day of the trial the Coventry petrol receipt could only indicate Black had been making deliveries to Coventry on the day after Cardy's murder; in rebuttal, Toby Hedworth questioned a colleague of Black's, who confirmed the firm did not make deliveries to Coventry in the early s. To further support the prosecution's contention that Cardy's murder had been committed by Black, Nathaniel Cary, a forensic pathologist, testified on the 11th day of the trial to the similarities between Cardy's abduction and murder, and that of Sarah Harper. Cary testified that the circumstances of the two girls' deaths were "remarkably similar", and that the injuries inflicted upon both girls' bodies strongly suggested both girls had been alive, albeit likely unconscious, when their bodies had been placed in water.

Black's second murder trial lasted six weeks, and the jury deliberated for four hours before delivering their verdict. On 27 October, he was found guilty of Cardy's abduction, sexual assault, and murder. Black was given a further life sentence, [35] with hearings deferred on the minimum term to be served. On 8 December, Judge Weatherup imposed a minimum term of 25 years. At his sentencing for his fourth murder, Black was informed that he would be at least 89 before he would be considered for release.

The eight-year, nationwide inquiry which culminated in the arrest of Robert Black proved to be one of the longest, most exhaustive and costly British murder investigations of the 20th century. Robert Black appealed against his convictions. Black contended he had been denied a fair trial due to details of his abduction and sexual assault charges being introduced as similar fact evidence at his trial, a ruling his defence counsel had fundamentally objected to. Black also contended that the final instructions delivered to the jury by Judge Macpherson had been unbalanced. In July , Black was attacked in his cell at Wakefield prison by two fellow inmates, who threw boiling water mixed with sugar over him, bludgeoned him with a table leg, then stabbed him in the back and neck with an improvised knife.

Black sustained superficial wounds, burns and bruising in this attack; his attackers were jailed for three further years after admitting wounding Black with intent to cause grievous bodily harm. Black never admitted responsibility in any of the murders of which he was convicted or suspected, and refused to cooperate with investigators, in spite of having little hope of ever being freed. According to Ray Wyre , a pioneer in the treatment of sex offenders [] who conducted several interviews with Black between and , the prime reason for this was an issue of control for Black. Wyre summarised the psychology behind Black's refusal to cooperate with investigators:.

He's the sort of person for whom it's all about power and control. Having information about what he's done gives him power. He has no desire to ease his conscience, and he's not going to give up the one thing that gives him power over the pain that his victims' families are suffering. The closest Black ever came to confessing to any of his crimes was shortly before his trial, when Wyre asked why he had never denied any of the charges brought against him. According to Wyre, Black replied, "Because I couldn't. No family or friends were present at this service. Police believe that Black had committed more murders than the four for which he was convicted, with senior detectives believing the true number of victims he had killed to be at least eight. The meeting assessed the evidence investigators had assembled to establish whether Black had killed

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Disappeared from the grounds of her comprehensive school; her fully clothed body was found in Hounslow Heath two days after her disappearance. She had been strangled with a ligature, but had not been raped. Her bludgeoned and strangled body was found in Johnstone , Renfrewshire, in November One eyewitness was adamant he had seen a man matching Black's description running from the crime scene, [] but police do not believe Black was near Renfrewshire at the time of Hastie's murder. A Kincasslagh schoolgirl [] who disappeared while visiting her grandparents in Ballyshannon. Black is known to have been in County Donegal at the time of Boyle's disappearance, being charged with after-hours drinking in Annagry.

Boyle's body has never been found. Her body was found in a stream close to a British Army base near to her home the day after her disappearance. Garben had been violently sexually assaulted and strangled, although she died of drowning. Ramona Herling Last seen walking to a swimming complex just yards from her home in the town of Bad Driburg. Black made regular trips to nearby Amsterdam to buy child pornography. He is considered a strong suspect in this case. Abducted from Neuilly-sur-Marne on 5 May Her nude body was found in a Mareuil-les-Meaux orchard on 9 October, with her clothes folded beside her. Delmas had been strangled; the extent of decomposition prevented the pathologist from determining whether she had been raped before death. Black is known to have made several deliveries in and around Paris on the date of Delmas' disappearance. A Malakoff schoolgirl, originally from Mauritius.

Greedharry had been raped and strangled, and her body set alight. Black is known to have regularly travelled upon the road where Greedharry's body was found when making deliveries in northern France. Vigneron disappeared on her way to buy a Mother's Day card in Bouleurs en route to attending a pottery course; her strangled body was discovered in a rapeseed field in Chelles on 27 June, with her clothes folded neatly beside her.

A white van had been seen in Bouleurs on the day of Vigneron's disappearance. Her strangled and sexually assaulted body was found the following day in the commune of Vauhallan. From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Scottish serial killer. Mugshot of Robert Black, taken after he was arrested in July Grangemouth , Scotland. When this colleague quizzed Black as to his whereabouts on the day concerned, Black claimed he had not been near the Anglo-Scottish border. This employee did not relay his concerns to the police. The Independent. Retrieved 15 July Herald Scotland. Retrieved 9 July The Telegraph. Archived from the original on 27 October Retrieved 12 July BBC News. Retrieved 5 July Retrieved 13 May The Belfast Telegraph. Retrieved 3 May Belfast Telegraph. Retrieved 6 July Retrieved 6 September The Citizen, Ottawa. Retrieved 27 October Irish Times. Ulster Star.

The Glasgow Herald. The Guardian. Retrieved 5 May Retrieved 23 March Daily Telegraph. Retrieved 7 October Retrieved 10 July The Scotsman. Retrieved 26 July Southern Reporter. Retrieved 23 October The Herald Glasgow. Retrieved 16 July Evening Chronicle. Yorkshire Evening Post. News Letter. Retrieved 21 July Archived from the original on 28 October Retrieved 8 December Retrieved 13 July Retrieved 12 January True Crime Library.

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Police removed the driver from his seat and handcuffed him. One of the officers, who was the father of the abducted girl, [] opened the rear of the van and clambered inside, calling his daughter's name. En route to Selkirk police station, Black said: "It was a rush of blood to the head; I have

always liked little girls since I was a lad. I tied her up because I wanted to keep her until I had dropped a parcel off. I was going to let her go. The girl was able to pinpoint the lay-by on the A7 where Black had sexually assaulted her. Black's intention had been to quickly make a final scheduled delivery to Galashiels before further abusing and almost certainly killing his victim. At Selkirk police station, Black admitted to sexually assaulting the girl, saying he had not done more to her because he "didn't have much time".

As Black awaited a scheduled 16 July Selkirk Sheriff court appearance, the detective superintendent—noting the similarities between the Stow abduction and the three child killings—notified Hector Clark of Black's arrest. Although Black's answers in this brief interview were largely monosyllabic, Clark left feeling that Black was the man he had sought since A search of Black's van found restraining devices including assorted ropes, sticking plaster, and hoods; a Polaroid camera ; numerous articles of girls' clothing; a mattress; and a selection of sexual aids. Black's appointed defence lawyer, Herbert Kerrigan QC , and the Edinburgh procurator fiscal both ordered psychiatric evaluations of Black, which were undertaken by prominent psychiatrists.

Both reports were uncompromising regarding Black's deviancy and proclivities towards children. On 10 August , Black was tried for the abduction and sexual assault of the Stow schoolgirl. The trial lasted one day. In his opening statement , Kerrigan stated his client would plead guilty to all charges. The Lord Advocate of Scotland, Lord Fraser of Carmyllie QC then outlined the facts of the case, terming the implements found in Black's van a clear sign of premeditation , and citing a medical expert's testimony that the girl would likely have suffocated within 15 minutes had she not been rescued. Testimony was given that Black drove his victim to a lay-by to sexually abuse her, then returned through the village. In a statement read to the court, the victim stated she "didn't know [Black] was a bad man" as Black had stared at her before bundling her into his van. In rebuttal, Kerrigan asserted again that the abduction had been unplanned, and that Black had intended to release the girl after assaulting her.

He pointed out that Black freely admitted his paedophilic preferences, and claimed to have successfully fought against the urge to abduct young girls prior to the incident at issue. He also said that Black accepted that he was a danger to children and wished to undergo treatment. This was no 'rush of blood', as you have claimed. This is a very serious case; a horrific, appalling case You will go to prison for life, and your release will not be considered until such a time as it is safe to do so. Prior to imposing sentence, Ross paid tribute to Herkes, whose vigilance had led to Black's arrest. Sentencing Black to life imprisonment for what he described as "a horrific, appalling case", Ross said he was greatly influenced by the opinion of the psychiatrists, who had concluded that Black was, and would remain, an extreme danger to children.

In September , Black announced his intention to appeal against his life sentence, but he later abandoned this. In November , he was transferred to Peterhead Prison. Two weeks after the Stow trial, Clark conducted a second, recorded interview with Black. He had appointed Andrew Watt and Roger Orr to conduct the interview, with instructions they were to tell Black that they would not be judgemental. In the six-hour interview, Black freely discussed his early sexual experiences, his experimentation with various forms of self-abuse, and his attraction towards young children; he also described his penchant for wearing young girls' clothing, [] and admitted to having sexually assaulted in excess of 30 young girls between the s and s.

He was largely uncommunicative in response to questions even loosely pertaining to any unsolved child murders and disappearances, but said he had enticed two young girls into his van in Carlisle upon the pretext of asking for directions in late , then allowed them to leave when eyewitnesses appeared. In the latter stages of this interview both men steered their questioning to the subject of child abduction and murder, specifically in relation to the murder of Caroline Hogg.

Informing Black that police had already established he had been in Portobello on the date of Hogg's abduction, Watt and Orr then tacitly informed him they had eyewitness accounts and petrol-station receipts, further proving that he was near Portobello on the date of Hogg's abduction. Orr then produced a composite drawing of the man with whom Hogg had left the funfair, and placed this composite alongside photographs of Black dating from the early s—highlighting their similarities.

Asked directly, at the end of the interview, to confess to end the suffering of his victims' families, he did not respond. Despite the fact the information obtained in this interview did little to advance the murder inquiry, upon the conclusion of the interview, Clark informed his two colleagues: "That's our man. I'd bet my life on it. Detectives from all forces in the UK linked to the joint manhunt then began an intense and painstaking endeavour to gather sufficient evidence to convince the Crown Prosecution Service to instigate legal proceedings against Black, with a reasonable chance of securing convictions. As was his legal right , Black refused to cooperate with the detectives in their investigation. Investigators contacted Poster, Dispatch and Storage Ltd to establish whether travel records could confirm his whereabouts on crucial dates linked to the investigation. Staff at this firm were able to confirm that Black had always bought petrol using credit cards, the receipts of which he would then submit to his firm to claim expenses.

These files, plus several historical delivery schedules, were still in the company's archives. Investigators discovered that Black had made scheduled delivery runs to the areas where the abductions had occurred on the relevant dates, and although the precise times he had been in the area were difficult to adduce, petrol receipts confirmed he had bought fuel close to where each girl had been abducted on the date of her disappearance. For example, on the date of Sarah Harper's disappearance, Black had been scheduled to make a series of deliveries across the Midlands and Northern England. The two final deliveries on this schedule had been in West Yorkshire: in Brighouse , then a final delivery in Morley at a firm yards from Harper's home. Investigators discovered that upon his return to London from his long-distance deliveries to Northern England or Scotland, Black had regularly slept overnight in a house in Donisthorpe which belonged to his landlord's son. Leeds detectives also discovered that, on his regular deliveries to Morley, Black often slept in his van overnight in the premises to which he delivered, which was close to Sarah Harper's home.

Investigators learned that Poster, Dispatch and Storage Ltd had accounts with several oil companies, which allowed their drivers to buy fuel. With the cooperation of the companies, investigators obtained seven million credit card slips archived on microfiche detailing fuel purchases paid via this method at every one of their nationwide premises between and These were sent to the reopened incident room in Newcastle upon Tyne , where a team of officers searched them for Black's distinctive signature in an effort to pinpoint precisely when and where he had bought his fuel. In each

instance, the time of purchase had been shortly before or after each child had been abducted. By December , the inquiry team decided they had sufficient circumstantial evidence to convince the Crown that there was a reasonable prospect of securing convictions against Black, although Clark was worried that the inquiry had not uncovered any forensic evidence to tie Black to the murders. At a news conference held on 11 March, Hector Clark informed the press that "criminal proceedings have been issued on the authority of the Crown Prosecution Service against Robert Black".

Several pretrial hearings were held between July and March ; these hearings saw Black's defence counsel submit contentions that their client be tried on each count separately, and that the prosecution not be allowed to demonstrate any similarity between the modus operandi of each offence at the upcoming trial. In the penultimate pretrial hearing, in January , Judge William Macpherson ruled against defence motions to try Black on each charge separately, and also ruled to allow the prosecution to submit similar fact evidence between the cases. This ruling allowed the prosecution to make these similarities between the cases known, and to introduce into evidence Black's recent conviction for the abduction and sexual assault of the Stow schoolgirl. The prosecution was prohibited from introducing into evidence the transcript of the August interview between Black and detectives Watt and Orr. Black pleaded not guilty to each of the 10 charges of kidnap, murder, attempted kidnap, and preventing the lawful burial of a body.

In his opening statement on behalf of the Crown, prosecutor John Milford QC described the case to be tried as "every parent's nightmare" [] as he outlined the prosecution's contention that Robert Black had committed the three child murders and the attempted abduction, and the similarities between these offences and the abduction and sexual assault of the Stow schoolgirl for which Black was already serving a life sentence. Milford then described the circumstances of each abduction and murder for the jury; contending that each victim had remained alive in Black's van for several hours before her murder, and that each had been killed near the location Black had disposed of her body. In the latter stages of this five-hour opening statement, Milford contended that Black had kidnapped each victim for his own sexual gratification, [84] and pointed out Black's extensive record of child sexual abuse and the paraphernalia discovered in his vehicle and at his London address.

Milford closed his speech by stating that the petrol receipts and travel records would prove Black had been at all the abduction, attempted abduction and body recovery sites on the dates in question. On the second day of the trial, the prosecution began to introduce witnesses, witness statements, circumstantial evidence, and forensic testimony. Contemporary statements made by the mother of each murder victim at the time of her child's abduction were also read to the court, [] alongside testimony from the pathologists who had examined the bodies. Upon hearing the details of the kidnaps and murders, relatives of the three murder victims wept openly in court. Several of these initial witnesses were subjected to intense cross-examination by Black's defence counsel, Ronald Thwaites, upon issues such as memory accuracy and minor discrepancies between times logged in record books at a firm to which Black had made a delivery on the date of Susan Maxwell's disappearance and those of petrol receipts introduced as evidence this discrepancy was proven to be an administrative error [] , and earlier police statements given by the witnesses.

Most witnesses maintained their insistence of the accuracy and honesty of their testimony. One of the witnesses cross-examined on the third day of the trial was James Fraser, a forensic scientist, who had examined more than items recovered from Black's van and his London lodgings; Fraser conceded that in over 1, microscopic comparisons, no forensic link had been established between Black and the three victims.

In direct re-examination by John Milford, Fraser said that the interval between the offences and Black's arrest, and the fact Black had only bought the van in which he was arrested in , would make establishing a forensic link between the three murders unlikely. The final prosecution witnesses to testify were detectives from the police forces involved in the manhunt; they testified on 29 April, and much of their testimony described the scope of the investigation while Black had been at large, and the painstaking inquiries to gather evidence. The final detective to testify was Hector Clark, who testified that Black's name had never been entered into the HOLMES database during the manhunt due to his conviction pre-dating the timescale of those judged to warrant further investigation.

Clark further explained he could not recall any other cases where children had been abducted, killed and their bodies transported considerable distances, before stating: "I don't believe there has been a bigger crime investigation in the United Kingdom, ever. On 4 May, Ronald Thwaites began to outline his case in defence of Black. Thwaites reminded the jury the police had been unsuccessfully investigating these crimes for eight years before Black's arrest and conviction for the Stow abduction, and asserted that the investigators had seized on this case in an attempt to scapegoat his client to appease their feelings of "frustration and failure", and in an effort to restore broken reputations.

Thwaites claimed that, although the paraphernalia introduced into evidence attested to his client's admitted obsession with paedophilic material, [] no direct evidence existed to prove Black had progressed from molester to murderer. Describing his decision not to permit Black to testify on his own behalf in relation to the petrol receipts and travel records, Thwaites informed the jury: "No man can be expected to remember the ordinary daily routine of his life going back many years. To support Thwaites' contention that the three murders were not part of a series and had not been committed by Black, much of the testimony delivered by the defence witnesses referred to sightings of alternative suspects and suspicious vehicles near each abduction. The evidence delivered by these eyewitnesses contradicted that of those who had earlier testified on behalf of the prosecution. For example, Thomas Ball testified that on the date of Susan Maxwell's abduction, he had observed a girl matching her description striking a maroon Triumph saloon with a tennis racket.

This car had contained at least two men, and the location Ball had seen this incident was very close to the site of Maxwell's abduction. On 12 May, both counsel delivered their closing arguments to the jury. Prosecutor John Milford argued first; opening his final address to the jury by describing the circumstances of Black's arrest and recounting the extensive circumstantial evidence presented throughout the trial, and emphasising the fact no physical evidence existed due to the interval between the offences and Black's arrest.

In reference to the defence argument that Black's close proximity to each of the abduction and body disposal sites of the dates in question was mere coincidence, [] Milford stated that if this defence contention were true, it would be "the coincidence to end all coincidences". Milford then requested that the jury reach a guilty verdict. Thwaites delivered his closing arguments on behalf of the defence. He began by asking the jury: "Where is the jury that will acquit a pervert of multiple murder? What good are you if you can't catch a child killer? Is he [Black] their salvation, or

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involvement in her abduction in Abducted while delivering newspapers in Aylesbeare , Devon. Her bicycle was found in a country lane by two girls she had spoken to minutes before, [] but her body has never been found. Black made numerous deliveries of posters to the south-west of England in Lawrence was last seen leaving her sister's home in Harold Hill , northeast London.

Although her body has never been found, Lawrence's name was added to a list of Black's possible victims in July Her case has also been linked to Peter Tobin. Disappeared from the grounds of her comprehensive school; her fully clothed body was found in Hounslow Heath two days after her disappearance. She had been strangled with a ligature, but had not been raped. Her bludgeoned and strangled body was found in Johnstone , Renfrewshire, in November One eyewitness was adamant he had seen a man matching Black's description running from the crime scene, [] but police do not believe Black was near Renfrewshire at the time of Hastie's murder.

A Kincasslagh schoolgirl [] who disappeared while visiting her grandparents in Ballyshannon. Black is known to have been in County Donegal at the time of Boyle's disappearance, being charged with after-hours drinking in Annagry. Boyle's body has never been found. Her body was found in a stream close to a British Army base near to her home the day after her disappearance. Garben had been violently sexually assaulted and strangled, although she died of drowning. Ramona Herling Last seen walking to a swimming complex just yards from her home in the town of Bad Driburg. Black made regular trips to nearby Amsterdam to buy child pornography. He is considered a strong suspect in this case. Abducted from Neuilly-sur-Marne on 5 May Her nude body was found in a Mareuil-les-Meaux orchard on 9 October, with her clothes folded beside her. Delmas had been strangled; the extent of decomposition prevented the pathologist from determining whether she had been raped before death.

Black is known to have made several deliveries in and around Paris on the date of Delmas' disappearance. A Malakoff schoolgirl, originally from Mauritius. Greedharry had been raped and strangled, and her body set alight. Black is known to have regularly travelled upon the road where Greedharry's body was found when making deliveries in northern France. Vigneron disappeared on her way to buy a Mother's Day card in Bouleurs en route to attending a pottery course; her strangled body was discovered in a rapeseed field in Chelles on 27 June, with her clothes folded neatly beside her. A white van had been seen in Bouleurs on the day of Vigneron's disappearance. Her strangled and sexually assaulted body was found the following day in the commune of Vauhallan.

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Scottish serial killer. Mugshot of Robert Black, taken after he was arrested in July Grangemouth , Scotland. When this colleague quizzed Black as to his whereabouts on the day concerned, Black claimed he had not been near the Anglo-Scottish border. This employee did not relay his concerns to the police.

The Independent. Retrieved 15 July Herald Scotland. Retrieved 9 July The Telegraph. Archived from the original on 27 October Retrieved 12 July BBC News. Retrieved 5 July Retrieved 13 May The Belfast Telegraph. Retrieved 3 May Belfast Telegraph. Retrieved 6 July Retrieved 6 September The Citizen, Ottawa. Retrieved 27 October Irish Times. Ulster Star. The Glasgow Herald. The Guardian.

Robert Black (serial killer) - Wikipedia

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It confirmed to me that Black was such an evil characte I found for me that this was a very informative book on the evil child killer Robert Black. It confirmed to me that Black was such an evil character who prowled the country and beyond looking for victims. While there are descriptive facts that are disturbing to read and think about, the authors do well to remember the families pain during the time and even so many years later. The Police teams did a painstaking job of work in piecing together the bits and pieces of evidence linking Black with the areas involved and linking the motive and opportunities he had to do those evil acts. A well-researched, well-written and important book about the child serial killer, Robert Black. Black was convicted of 4 child murders and suspected of many more. One of the co-authors wives was believed to be the victim of an attempted abduction by Black in my home county of Cambridgeshire.

The book covers the known victims and examines cases where Black was strongly suspected. There are a couple of minor factual inaccuracies and a few typos but not to the extent that they became an issue. As an A well-researched, well-written and important book about the child serial killer, Robert Black. As an aficionado of true crime books there is little pleasure in reading books like this. There is simply too much sorrow and sadness for lives cruelly cut short to actually enjoy them. But its vitally important that they are published and read by as wide an audience as possible. Sadly, life is not all wine and roses. Aug 17, Irene Young rated it really liked it. Harrowing A well written and well researched account of the awful life and crimes of Robert Black.

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The Face of Evil: The True Story of the Serial Killer, Robert Black a book by Chris Clark

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In this ground-breaking account, Robert Giles, who has spent years tracing the killer's movements and sifting through all the evidence, including transcripts of the trials, convincingly argues that Black was an habitual serial killer over many years, and quite certainly responsible for more than the four child murders for which he was convicted. Co-written with Chris Clark, a former police intelligence officer whose tireless work into the Yorkshire Ripper produced convincing new evidence of other murders that went unnoticed or unrecorded, The Face of Evil shows once and for all that Robert Black was a serial killer whose crimes went far beyond what is generally believed. In doing so, it paints a portrait of human cruelty at its worst. Related Products.

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