

Poking More Holes in Judyth Baker

By David Josephs

<https://deeppoliticsforum.com/forums/showthread.php?14240-JVB-vs-Scott-Kaiser/page6>
<http://judythvarybaker.blogspot.com/2012/10/official-biography-of-judyth-vary-baker.html>

"Lee went to Jackson twice. The first time was on Aug. 29 when he took the bio-weapon to the hospital. He rode in Clay Shaw's black Cadillac with David Ferrie. They drove down the road to Clinton to wait for a phone call saying the the prisoner had left Angola. What caught them by surprise was that CORE had scheduled a black voter registration drive for Aug. 29 to follow up on the inertia of MLK's "I have a dream" speech on Aug. 28, so the area in front of the courthouse was full of people, and not empty as they had anticipated. That is where town marshal John Manchester saw them, as Bill Davy reports in his book.

Once they got their phone call, they headed back to Jackson where they intercepted the van from the prison on the road and followed it onto the grounds of the East Louisiana Hospital to make the guards think that they were part of the convoy from Angola. Once the prisoner was in the hospital, they injected him with the cancer weapon. Then they returned to New Orleans. Two days later, on Aug. 30, they needed to see if the cancer had kicked in, so a special blood test was needed to see if the cancer was active. This was an exotic test at the time, but it was something that Judyth was trained to do at Roswell Park Cancer Center in Buffalo, NY.

On Aug. 31, Lee drove Judyth up to Jackson in an old Kaiser, a car he borrowed from Guy Banister who parked it several blocks from his office and used it for his agents to drop off information and materials without coming to his office. That is the car that the barber saw in front of his barber shop with a woman sitting in the front seat and a baby carriage in the back seat. During the hair cut, the barber gave Lee the name of the state representative in Jackson, Reeves Morgan. Lee then drove to Morgan's house where his daughter Mary also saw the old car with a woman sitting in the front seat.

Garrison's team knew there was a young woman traveling with Oswald in Jackson, and they knew it was not Marina. They said they wanted to find her and to bring her into the court room to ask her questions, but they could not find her. This info is from the transcript of the closing arguments of the Shaw trial.

I, too, went to Jackson twice and spoke to the barber each time. He was Registrar of Voters with an office in Clinton at the time. I found nothing in what he said that contradicted Judyth's story. In fact, he told me that he did see a woman sitting on the front seat of the old car after Oswald left the barber shop, but due to the angle of the parked car, he could not see the driver.

Lee and Judy returned (3.5 hour drive) to New Orleans and Lee dropped her off at 10:00 pm. An hour later, at about 11:00 pm someone broke into Mary Sherman's apartment and stole thousands of dollars worth of equipment. But Mary was not there. She had left that morning for London for a month.

Finally, I know both Jim DiEugenio and Bill Davy and have a great deal of respect for them as researchers, but they have not taken the time to research the details of Judyth's story, as I have. Their expertise lies elsewhere. It is my conclusion that Judyth's story is real. And her experience in Jackson, combined with Dr. Ochsner's reaction to her protest about experimenting on a unwitting patient, is why she dropped out of cancer, and never touched science again after leaving New Orleans.

Frankly, it sounds to me like you listened to a radio interview and jumped to a lot of conclusions about Judyth. I encourage you to read ME & LEE carefully and with an open mind. And until you do, it would be nice if you stopped posting your half-baked criticisms of her.

*Ed Haslam
author of DR. MARY'S MONKEY*

I find it is usually best to go to the original evidence, authenticate it, and then see what it says....

The HSCA deposed Edwin McGehee on 1/19/78, owner of the barber shop in question... They say he said:

1. A woman in an old battered car had DRIVEN UP about the same time as Oswald arrived...
2. The woman was driving the car
3. The woman MAY have been going to the "washeteria" next door
4. He did NOT see Oswald getting out of that car
5. He referred Oswald to Reeves Morgan
6. A big black car pulled away shortly after Oswald left

McGehee also testified at the Shaw trial: He could not offer corroboration for anything he said, since he was alone with the dead Oswald. He tells us the car passed his shop with only the back end visible yet is able to recount a woman in the front seat (driver or passenger we do not know) and that there was a bassinet in the back seat? We are expected to believe that Lee and Judyth carry a bassinet with them to this car without a child, and drive to Jackson from New Orleans, some 100 miles away, in a "old car, real old car" that Bannister kept around as a dropbox. The witness fails to connect Oswald with this vehicle and also fails to mention the big black car (as was seen driven by Shaw with Ferrie) which pulled away shortly after Oswald left.

Q: Now, at the time that Lee Harvey Oswald was in your barber shop, was anyone present besides yourself?

A: No.

Q: Were you able to see, Mr. McGehee, how Oswald came to the shop, whether he --

*A: The door was open and I noticed this car drive up. It passed the door a little ways, not too far, **where the back end was just a little past the shop, and I did not see the man get out, and the next thing I noticed, there was nobody on the street hardly, not anybody, as a matter of fact, and this man walked in the shop.***

Q: Could you describe the car for us at all?

A: Yes, the car was -- it was an old car, it was battered, it was a dark colored car -- it might have been dark green -- but the make of it I just couldn't remember, it was an old car, real old.

Q: Now, Mr. McGehee, to the best of your recollection and knowledge, was there anyone else in that car?

A: Yes.

Q: Can you describe that person?

A: There was a woman sitting on the front seat -- this is after the man was getting a haircut I glanced at the car -- and in the back seat what I noticed was -- looked like a bassinet.

Q: A baby bassinet?

A: Right.

Q: Now, Mr. McGehee, had Oswald entered the shop before this car pulled up?

A: No, after.

Q: Did you ever see that car leave in front of the shop?

A: It eventually left after he left; I didn't notice if he got in the car, I didn't pay any attention.

Q: Well, approximately how long after he left the shop did the car leave?

A: Right away. I noticed -- I heard it pull off, I didn't pay no attention to it, it was gone

The HSCA also deposed Reeves Morgan after he had testified at the Shaw Trial:

Q: Mr. Morgan, did you get a look at the automobile in which he arrived?

A: No, sir, sure didn't.

Q: You didn't see it at all?

A: Didn't see it -- period. I didn't go no further than the door to let him in when he knocked, and when he left I didn't go any further than the door

How exactly can his daughter see the car and passenger when in his HSCA deposition he is reported as recalling:

"Unfortunately, Mr. Morgan or his daughter, who was present at the time, did not see the car or possible driver."

He goes on to tell us via the interview summary that he called the FBI and told them about his encounter. "However, no one came to interview him"

The FBI was only interested in the type of jacket Oswald was wearing.

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Let's now add the deposition of H.E. Palmer in Clinton who recalls a "late model black Cadillac" pull up and drops off a man he learned in late November was Lee Oswald.

Mr. Palmer also identifies Clay Shaw as being behind the wheel of said Cadillac. And identified a photo of Ferrie as being the other man in the car.

It was Morgan & McGehee who suggested to Oswald that being a registered voter would not hurt his chances of getting hired, and Clinton, LA is where he went to register. The deposition summary of Palmer, Morgan and McGehee connects Oswald to Shaw to the black Cadillac to trips to Jackson, then to Clinton and then back to Jackson.

The mystery woman driving the old car with a bassinet in the back has not ever been connected to Lee Harvey Oswald. Much like Clinton, Shaw parks the Cadillac away from Oswald's destination, having him walk the final distance... McGehee basically tells us that Oswald just appears...He is not asked if he recognizes the "old car" or whether by stating the woman was "in the front seat" if she was driving - he only finally says so in his HSCA deposition.

Judyth does not state she drove this old car...

It appears to those who actually take the time to look at the source documents, that Judyth was neither with this man claiming to be Oswald, who is married to Marina.

What we know for sure is that a man named Lee Oswald was in and around 544 Camp Street, Banister and his Anti-Commie/Castro cronies... and no one with any authenticity corroborates JVB's story. Connecting unconnected evidence and stretching what the evidence actually says is no way to prove a point.

Copies of the HSCA deposition pages are found on the CD that accompanies John Armstrong's book *Harvey and Lee*. Here are a couple referred to above:

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

NAME Reeves Morgan Date 1/19/78 Time 5 p.m.
Address Rt. 1, Box 104 Place Residence
Jackson, LA 70748
Ph: (504) 634-2239

Interview:

Mr. Morgan was interviewed at his home in Jackson by Robert Buras and Patricia Orr. He verified that his statements made at the Clay Shaw trial, which we went over with him, were accurate and truthful. He said that he had been a member of the Louisiana State Legislature from 1960 to 1964. Sometime in "probably the latter part of August," Oswald came to Morgan's home to talk to him about getting a job at East Louisiana State Hospital. Morgan believes Oswald had driven up to his home or had been driven to his home by somebody, because he had heard the car come up his driveway just before Oswald came to the door. Unfortunately, Mr. Morgan or his daughter, who was present at the time, did not see the car or possible driver.

Oswald introduced himself as "Lee Oswald" and asked about getting a job open in the electrical department. Morgan was surprised that Oswald knew about a vacancy. Morgan told Oswald that he could not help him get a job ahead of his other constituents, but that he would not prevent him from getting a job at the State Hospital. Morgan told Oswald about

Interviewer


(Signature)

P. Orr/R. Buras
(Name)

Date Transcribed 1/27/78 by IR

Reference copy, JFK Collection: HSCA (Rq 233)

Interview w/H. E. Palmer/1-19-78/page two

Palmer remembers that the doctor had a Spanish surname, but could not remember exactly what the name was. (The name was given to a Garrison investigator, Mr. Sciambra). This was not enough to allow Oswald to register, but Palmer told him he did not have to be a registered voter for the job at the hospital. He asked Oswald if he knew the business manager of the hospital, Warren Price, or the Jackson town Mayor, Tommy Jackson, since that would help. Oswald thanked him and left. He had been in the office approximately 15 or 20 minutes, leaving about 4 p.m. He thinks Oswald was wearing a dark pair of trousers, tennis shoes and a t-shirt. Palmer recognized Oswald from television coverage following the assassination, but told no law enforcement officials until local police Lieutenant Fruge and Garrison's investigators inquired. As for the black Cadillac, Palmer had asked a law officer to check the driver's license registration to get a "1028", in case the car occupants were CORE agitators. The officer told Palmer that the men were O.K., since they were from the International Trade Mart in New Orleans. He only wondered what representatives from the International Trade Mart would be doing in Clinton. There were two individuals in the front seat. The man in the passenger seat had "bushy", "messed-up hair", and heavy eyebrows, resembling David Ferrie insofar as the hair and eyebrows were similar. He could not positively identify this man as Ferrie when asked in court. The driver

Reference copy, JFK Collection: HSCA (RG 233)

KENNEDY

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

NAME Edwin Lea McGehee Date 1/19/78 Time 8PM

Address Box 221, Jackson, La 77048 Place McGehee Home

504/634-7586 (no work phone)

Interview:

Mr. McGehee was interviewed by Bob Buras and Patricia Orr at his home in Jackson regarding his testimony on February 6, 1969 at the Clay Shaw trial. Mr. McGehee told us that he had had a barber shop in Jackson for almost 20 years. He said he did not get many strangers in his shop. He remembers that Oswald came in for a haircut in the latter part of August, 1963.

A woman in a battered old car had driven up at about the same time that Oswald arrived. He did not see Oswald get out of or into the car. McGehee was unable to recall the type of car that the woman had been driving. A big black car pulled away shortly after Oswald left. McGehee did not know if Oswald got into it.

Oswald told McGehee that he "really needed a job" and asked if there might be any jobs at the East Louisiana State Hospital. McGehee told him there were always jobs and mentioned the electrical department as a possibility. Since Oswald so impressed McGehee with his clean-cut appearance, McGehee decided to help him by referring him to Reeves Morgan;

Interviewer


(Signature)

Patricia Orr Robert Buras
(Name)

Date Transcribed _____ by IJR
(Ini)

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That I now know Lee Harvey Oswald as having been the white male individual I saw exit the late model black cadillac automobile herein above described on the particular occasion herein above described.

That during this time herein above described, I had an opportunity to observe the other two white male individuals as they remained seated in the front seat of this late model black cadillac following the departure of the lone white male individual from the rear passenger seat of this late model black cadillac automobile.

That in 1966 or 1967, I observed a photograph of Clay L. Shaw in a particular Louisiana newspaper.

That in 1969 I observed Clay L. Shaw in a courtroom in New Orleans, Louisiana, in connection with his trial for conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

That at that trial in 1969 I identified the defendant, Clay L. Shaw, as having been seated behind the steering wheel of the late model black cadillac automobile in Clinton, Louisiana in late August or early September of 1963.

Handwritten signature

When do Lee and JVB get a bassinet and travel around LA without a child...
You've read "Oswald in Aliceland"? <http://www.jfklancer.com/Courtwright1.html> In early October "Oswald" is traveling with a Marina look-alike and 2 small children... this was Judy?

Like so many things - this too gets clarified many years later: "A big black car [DJ-Shaw, Ferrie and Oswald arrive in Clinton in a black cadillac] pulled away shortly after Oswald left"
Mary Morgan has nothing to do with the barber shop... and **as Reeves tells us, "his daughter did not see the car or driver"** In fact, in her statement to Jim Garrison's office she does not mention this at all. And in her 1992 interview with Jim DiEugenio, she was adamant about seeing Oswald, but never mentioned seeing the car. It was Van Morgan, Reeves Morgan's son, who saw the car. Which he recalled as a black Cadillac.

What makes Van so compelling are the circumstances under which he revealed this information. In Garrison's extant files, unlike with sister Mary Morgan, there is no interview available with Van. In the nineties, when Bill Davy and Jim DiEugenio traveled to Jackson and Clinton to interview the surviving witnesses, Van happened to be at his father's home. Bill and Jim spent some time interviewing Reeves Morgan in his living room. Near the tail end of the interview, Van came in from the backyard. Catching the exchange near the end, he interjected that he had seen the large black car since he was playing in the front yard—as children are prone to do. He told the two researchers that the man waiting behind the wheel had a shock of white hair. (*Destiny Betrayed*, Second Edition, p. 89) Due to the spontaneity, near serendipity, of Van's statements, it is very hard to believe that he would not mention seeing a woman in the car if he had done so. Or, even more incredible, somehow he was told not to reveal that bit of interesting information. Because if Jim and Bill had not been there that day, it is highly doubtful this information would have gotten into the record; since, as stated, there is no surviving interview of Van in Garrison's files. At least not the file collection given to Jim DiEugenio by Lyon Garrison. Which does not conclusively mean there was not any interview with Van done by Garrison's office. Just that there is not any copy of that interview that, to our knowledge, survives. The above is what we have from Van.

Further, in his 1988 book, *On the Trail of the Assassins*, Jim Garrison makes no mention of the older, battered car with the bassinet. Or any woman. (See pages 105-09) This is because, as time went on, Garrison came to think, as did McGehee, that the older car McGehee saw was simply that of a person who happened to be using the washeteria, which was on the corner down from McGehee's barber shop. (Jim DiEugenio, *Reclaiming Parkland*, p. 159) When this lead first came into Garrison's office, the DA theorized that the older car may have belonged to Kerry Thornley, and the woman may have been his girlfriend Jean Hack. But as time went on, more and more convincing evidence came in demonstrating to the DA that this car was not used by Oswald at all. And further, that Ferrie and Shaw were the accessories, not Thornley. This included a photograph of the car in Clinton. (ibid) No one who saw the photo has ever said that there was a woman in the car. They all maintain it was Shaw and Ferrie with Oswald. Jim Garrison modified his concepts as new and better evidence and testimony came onto his desk. This is a good example of that trait.

Before leaving the subject of Clinton/Jackson, we should add that CTKA respects the work of Ed Haslam. Jim DiEugenio gave his book about Mary Sherman a good review. (Click here to read it <http://www.ctka.net/reviews/haslem.html>) And Jim believed in his thesis enough to help Ed in his research. A fact which Ed has acknowledged. CTKA just disagrees with him about Judy Baker.

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Interviewer


(Signature)

Patricia Orr Robert Buras
(Name)

Date Transcribed _____ by IJR
(Ini)

What possible reason can there be for her being employed at Reily that summer ?
Did the man she claims to have known have a mastoid scar and gunshot scars on his left arm? The man Ruby killed did not.

This is her "official bio" and contains some interesting tidbits...

<http://judythvarybaker.blogspot.com/...ary-baker.html>

*By mid-February, 1962, Baker's mother and her aunt, Elsie Vargo, were distressed that Judyth's education was now at a halt. They secretly enrolled her, despite the late date, at The University of Florida after garnering the influence of US Senator **George Smathers** who arranged a full scholarship for her there. Computer data was also created to account for her late (and technically illegal) arrival.*

(Editor's Note: It should be added here that this is the point in her story that Florida attorney Carol Hewitt had a serious problem with. Carol was one of the finest researchers to ever write for *Probe Magazine*. To use one example: While commentators like Peter Scott and Jefferson Morley were accepting the work of Houston reporters Ray and Mary LaFontaine, she was one of the first writers to seriously question the John Elrod story about his verbal exchange in jail with Oswald. A tale that has now been all but discredited. When CBS was contemplating doing a segment on Judy Baker, they asked Carol to do some research on her. Carol found many of her utterances rather hard to swallow e.g. horseback riding on the beach in New Orleans with Oswald; being invited to dinner with Oswald, David Ferrie and Clay Shaw. But Carol said that the one thing that really disturbed her was that she could never get a straight answer as to what happened to Baker at the University of Florida. Apparently, the following tale had not been disseminated by Judy and her backers at that rather early date.)

19-year-old Baker arrived in New Orleans two weeks early due to UF's new trimester system, but to her dismay, both Ochsner and Sherman were out of town. Her fiancé, who only knew that Baker had "plans to work" in New Orleans, was not due to arrive until May, at which time an elopement was planned, but in the meantime, Baker needed emergency funds. Unwilling to ask for help from her parents, she began temporary work at a Royal Castle near the airport. This restaurant was then being used by a government surveillance team to spy on the powerful Mafia leader, Carlos Marcello, whose office behind the Town & Country Motel was just next door. Robert Kennedy had forcibly deported Marcello, who had defiantly returned to the US and was now involved in a deportation court case that he would win on November 22nd, the same day Kennedy was shot.

George Smathers is one heck of a contact to have at UF.... http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Smathers
<http://spartacus-educational.com/JFKsmathers.htm> Smathers took a close interest in the events in Cuba. He supported **Alliance for Progress**, a government program that spent billions of dollars in an attempt to get pro-American governments in Latin America.

(to support the likes of United Fruit.... etc...)

More interesting info... Smathers was providing funding for JVB to live while the Dean of Women created cover jobs to hide these facts....

The same Smathers who was a groomsman at JFK's wedding. But it's just a coincidence 🤔

Baker's father responded by trying to get her arrested as a runaway. However, with UF's Dean of Women Marian Brady's help, Baker obtained a writ of emancipation (at that time parents had legal custody of their dependents until age 21). Brady created several cover jobs for Baker to account for funding provided, in fact, by Senator Smathers "even as police outside her office door were demanding entrance," says Baker.

By April 26, Lee Harvey Oswald had met Baker, who in November would be accused of killing President Kennedy. Researchers believe his meeting with Baker was not accidental. Baker says Oswald concluded she was involved in clandestine operations due to the many people she knew who were linked to the CIA, her employment at that particular Royal Castle, her closeness to Ochsner, her knowledge of Dr. Sherman, and a mix-up of names. By the time Oswald realized the truth, the 23-year-old had already introduced Baker to the clandestine side of Ochsner's cancer research project, exposing Dr. Sherman and her friend David W. Ferrie as among the participants

*Baker learned that Oswald was working with former FBI Chicago chief Guy Banister in anti-Castro operations
< snip >*

On May 4, 1963 Baker turned to Oswald after she was evicted in the middle of the night due to a police raid from her rented room <snip>

Baker documented how cover jobs were arranged for herself and Oswald, where they spent approximately half their time. Though she was a slow typist, Baker said arrangements were made to hire her as a secretary for former FBI agent William I. Monaghan, Wm. B. Reily Coffe Company's Vice President of Security, Finance and Field Sales. After moving into nearby apartments the same week, Baker and Oswald rode the same bus to and from work together the next eleven weeks. Both Baker and Oswald began their employment on the same day, at a (then) small subsidiary company, Standard Coffee, owned by Reily, where their background reports were laundered and Baker was taught how to handle the Vice President's secretarial duties. A week later, the two new employees were transferred together to Reily's main company. WC documents support these facts

Sure does seem to me that getting her to New Orleans a couple days after Oswald arrives there is very well planned out. And it appears that she is CIA connected all along the route.... According to this narrative it seems both her jobs in New Orleans were CIA connected....

On May 4th Oswald was staying with Lee's aunt Lillian Murret at 757 French Street and had been there a couple days before he found a place through Myrtle Evans... 4907 Magazine. Where was JVB from May 5th on?

To recap -
he arrives in NOLA on April 24 (James Wilcott says the Oswald Project begins in April 1963)

he stays with Lee's aunt Lillian Murret and is gone most days until late in the evenings until he gets the job at Reily on May 9 and is asked to start work the next day.

he finds 4907 Magazine and moves in May 10th

he calls Marina at the Paines and invites her to come to New Orleans to live

Ruth and Marina show up in the brown station wagon on May 11th

Ozzie fills out a postal form to forward mail addressed to him at the Paines to 4907 Magazine... except he never lived at the Paines, to this point so why would he be getting mail there? (John Armstrong, *Harvey and Lee*, p. 540)

Do we have any info on the apartment Judyth took to be on the same bus line to Reily at 640 Magazine? It would seem to me, if the CIA was creating bogus backstories for the employment of JVB at two CIA connected locations, she may have never been at Reily Coffee at all.... no one there recalls her, the W-2

really proves very little other than it being another piece of uncorroborated paper which was used to establish a bogus history for her real work. Which apartment was she thrown out of in May 1963 and where did she live for the rest of the summer?

Nothing about her story adds up - and until there is actual proof, regular everyday proof of tax returns filed, jobs worked, W-2 copies at the IRS, an apartment with heat and electricity bills, a bus pass, a bus driver who sees them every day all summer, ANYTHING REAL on which to hang an explanation... maybe she could be believed. If, on the other hand she was PART OF THE MACHINE which she has been made to appear to be, much like Oswald on his return from Russia, there would be little sense to leave any evidence behind... yet even with Oswald we find corroborated evidence... not so with Judyth.

Let us conclude this part of the critique by comparing Garrison's rationale for the Jackson/Clinton trip to what Judy Baker and her backers—e.g. Howard Platzman, Jim Fetzer—present to us.

As Jim DiEugenio described, after a very long analysis of the evidence, and having access to as many firsthand accounts from his assistants as anyone could have had back then, Garrison came to conclude that the objective of Clinton/Jackson was to get Oswald's job application into the files at the mental hospital, called East, which was located in Jackson. Then, through contacts that the plotters had in the area and at the hospital, Oswald's files would be transferred to the patient files. Around the time of the assassination, that file would be "discovered", and presto! The Warren Commission would have the evidence that Oswald was really a sociopath. Something that was sorely lacking in their bill of indictment. (See *Destiny Betrayed*, second edition, pgs. 186-87)

It should be added, this all makes perfect sense in light of the progress of the trio. They began at McGehee's, with Oswald asking for a job at the hospital in Jackson, where the barber shop was located. They then visited Morgan's, who was a state representative. Morgan gave Oswald the (apparently wrong) information that he needed to be registered to vote to apply for the job. They then end up at the registration drive in Clinton. When the voter registrar approached Oswald, he told him that it was not necessary to be registered to get a job at East. But he did find out that Oswald had come prepared with references to doctors who worked there. (Ibid, p. 91) Once Oswald was alerted to this, he then showed up at the hospital and filed a job application.

The reason it did not play out this way was because neither Shaw nor Ferrie realized that there would be a voter registration rally going on in Clinton. (Which is about 100 miles northwest of New Orleans.) Thinking that Oswald needed to be registered to vote to apply for a job at the hospital, Oswald got in line during the time of a CORE registration rally. CORE was a civil rights activist group founded by James Farmer. It was designed to register black Americans. Therefore, Oswald stood out in the crowd. Too many people saw him. And since the local authorities were suspicious of FBI surveillance, the town marshall actually questioned Clay Shaw. (ibid, p. 91) Therefore, with all these eyewitnesses, it was much too dangerous to bring this incident into play in 1964. If any reporter had visited the area, it may have blown the conspiracy open. Therefore, it was covered up.

Now, let us compare the above outline with that composed by Baker, with help from Howard Platzman. In a manuscript called *Deadly Alliance*, Baker and Platzman write that no one has been able to come up with a coherent explanation for the visit of Shaw, Ferrie and Oswald to Clinton/Jackson. I guess in their eyes, Jim Garrison doesn't count for much. Even though, without him, this whole episode would likely have remained unknown to the public. But clearly, they wish to say this in order to add weight to what they see as their new and novel scenario. They actually state that one reason that the voyage north was a mystery is that writers had been sidetracked by the fact Oswald had tried to register to vote. Yet, as the reader can see from the above, this is actually the key to the episode. Because it was that unexpected voting drive which very likely blew the operation.

In the Baker/Platzman summary, there is no chronology of events or itinerary that Oswald took while in the area. In other words, unlike with Garrison, there is no reason or rationale for the progress of the trio from place to place. Instead, Baker and Platzman now mention things that seem to be, at the least, rather improbable. For instance, they note that Oswald said that a man in a white hospital garb guided them to East and the "experimental area" there. There is nothing in the documentary record of Oswald ever mentioning anything about the Clinton/Jackson incident. Therefore this must be something of Baker's invention. To which one should ask: Why would the trio need anyone to guide them to the hospital? It is on a main street in Jackson. You can't miss it. Also, Shaw grew up in the area. Further if this was supposed to be a secret operation, why would this guide wear white medical garb? To simply draw attention to himself?

Also, why would they need someone to enter the car in the first place? As noted, Lee knew the names of one or two doctors there already. Shaw and Ferrie likely found this out from either Cuban exile leader Sergio Arcacha Smith, or Shaw's friend, the wealthy and powerful Dr. Alton Ochsner. (ibid, p. 92)

Why were the trio in the area for an entire day or two? Well, according to Baker and Platzman, the experiment for the bioweapon Baker had been working on went off schedule. The test subject was a prisoner who was being transported in from a nearby jail, and he was late to arrive. Why they would have to wait for this is their mystery. Why would they not just drop off this bioweapon with their contact? And then leave quickly.

But here is the clincher. Baker and Platzman have to have a reason for Oswald to be in line for the CORE rally. And since Garrison's outline leaves them out in the cold in all respects, they had to come up with something, anything. According to them Oswald got in line because he *made a bet* with Shaw that he could register to vote, even though he was caucasian. They lead this off by saying that the prisoner delay is the excuse for the long stop in Clinton. The problem with this is that 1.) The hospital is in Jackson, and 2.) The voter rally was in Clinton. In their scenario, there really is no reason for Shaw, Ferrie and Oswald to be in Clinton at all. And the idea that Oswald would risk going high profile and exposing himself to literally scores of witnesses, including the voter registrar and the sheriff, makes absolutely no sense. It makes perfect sense in Garrison's explanation.

Finally, one should also ask another obvious question: If Ochsner was a part of the bioweapon project, why did they need to go 100 miles north to test it? Ochsner had created his own clinic in 1942, and he had taught for years at Tulane Medical School. In 1963, his clinic was one of the largest in the south and it catered to luminaries from Central and South America. Ochsner had special clearances to deal with these people. (William Davy, *Let Justice be Done*, pgs. 78-79) Why do such an experiment so far away, under circumstances which he could not really control?

Somehow, no one in Baker's circle took any of these questions seriously. It appears that what they did was to extract the (false) bassinet washeteria angle and blow that up into playlet, which like the origins, all apart upon contact and in comparison with Garrison's much more cohesive, fact based, and logical explanation.

have arrived with the woman McGehee has not seen the car since.

McGehee also told us that the owner of the International Trade Mart was also the owner/operator of Merrydale Farm, located on Route 10 between Jackson and St. Edwardsville. An unidentified man, who McGehee believed worked at Merrydale Farm, often went to McGehee's barber shop for a hair cut and shave. This man was described as 6'1" tall, 240 lbs., black wavy hair, olive complexion, heavy beard, "a world traveler", and the "toughest" man McGehee had ever met. The man disappeared from the area after the assassination.

Another man, possibly a "Daniels", who had formerly been employed at Merrydale, was suggested by McGehee as possibly having further information. Daniels reputedly runs a chicken farm in the area.

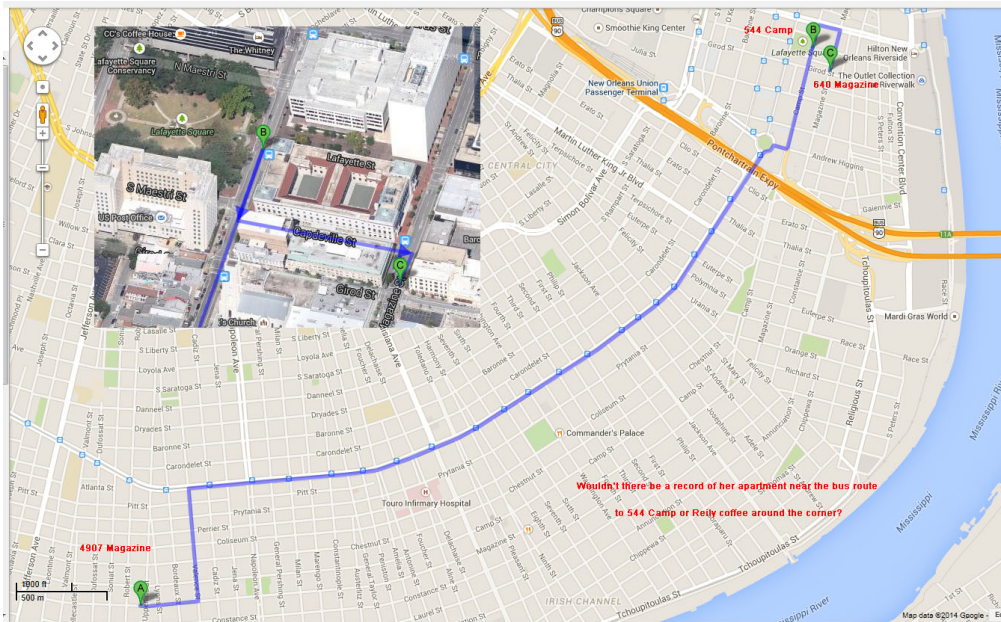
When asked to relate any other unusual events or circumstances with which he might be familiar, McGehee said that he had met a Mexican doctor from the hospital who had mentioned to McGehee that he owned a firing range in Mexico, which McGehee thought was a strange coincidence.

If, as it appears, the CIA and helpers provided Judyth Anne Vary/Baker with cover employment and a fake history to conceal monies being forwarded to her by George Smathers and who knows who else.

How can anything about her past, up to Nov 22, 1963, be considered authentic? Or proveable for that matter?

The only two remedial jobs she was able to find, quickly, were both—as she maintains-- CIA fronts for much more serious work.

I have not read her book - if anyone has, can they please post where she lived when she was kicked out of her room; where did she live while Ozzie was at his aunt Lillian Murrett's looking for work? Where did she live that enabled her to be on the same Magazine Avenue bus to Reily... any of these locations should have utility records unless they were hidden or removed on purpose...



Something just looks wrong about that W-2 from Reily from 1963...

First off the last 4 of her social is visible and should be checked... I have not been able to find any other evidence to confirm her SS# other than Jim Fetzer's word.

Second & thirdly, and most importantly, what we are shown is COPY B - which was to be filed with the Employee's Tax Return and should still be attached to that particular return. The employee is instructed to KEEP COPY C...

It appears from the bleeding through of the W-2 behind COPY B, that it was typed at the same time since all the bleed through characters are exactly 1.65 inches offset except for the box in the top right - which should be the COPY C title.

I have searched all the years around 1963 <http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-prior/fw2--1963.pdf> https://www.google.com/?gws_rd=ssl#q=IRS+form+W-2+1963 and NONE of the IRS Forms look like the one at the top of the graphic. I also have COPY C of 1963 W-2's which again do not match what is bleeding thru Copy B.

If the COPY B in the graphic was sent to the IRS as it should have been, it certainly shows no signs of

being stapled to the return... And I imagine we do not have access to that return either.

JVB supposedly worked from May 10th - a Friday - thru Aug 9, 1963.

That's 13 weeks of work

That's 520 hours of work at full time, 40 hours a week (to and from work on the same bus as Oswald after having moved into apartments "near by" Reily.

She earns \$519.07 in 520 hours of work?

*By mid-February, 1962, Baker's mother and her aunt, Elsie Vargo, were distressed that Judyth's education was now at a halt. They secretly enrolled her, despite the late date, at the University of Florida after garnering the influence of US Senator **George Smathers**, who arranged a full scholarship for her there. Computer data was also created to account for her late (and technically illegal) arrival.*

I continue to discover support for the fact that the Evidence IS the Conspiracy...

In this case the W-2 offered is simply not a form from the IRS I can find anywhere. There are no forms for any of those years where the amounts appear below the Employee's name

WITHHOLDING TAX STATEMENT **1963**
Federal taxes withheld from wages

Type or print EMPLOYER'S identification number, name, and address above.

Copy C—For employee's records

SOCIAL SECURITY INFORMATION		INCOME TAX INFORMATION	
\$ F.I.C.A. employee tax withheld, if any	\$ Total F.I.C.A. wages paid in 1963	\$ Federal income tax withheld, if any	\$ Total wages* paid in 1963
<p>NOTICE: If your wages were subject to social security taxes, but are not shown, your social security wages are the same as wages shown under "Income Tax Information," but not more than \$4,800. Keep this copy as part of your tax records.</p>			

Type or print EMPLOYEE'S social security account no., name, and address above.

FORM W-2—U.S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service

* Before payroll deductions or "sick pay" exclusion.

WM. B. REILY & CO. INC.
640 MAGAZINE ST.
NEW ORLEANS LA. 70160
72-0297940

WITHHOLDING TAX STATEMENT
1963 Federal Taxes Withheld From Wages
Copy B-To Be Filed With Employee's Tax Return

Type or print EMPLOYER'S identification number, name, and address above.
Type or print EMPLOYEE'S social security account no., name, and address below.

Judyth Anne Baker
511 East Brooks St.
Ft. Walton Beach, Fla.

No. of Dependents: []
Single (Married): []
Excludable Sick Pay: []
City Tax Withheld: []
State Tax Withheld: []

SOCIAL SECURITY INFORMATION
F.I.C.A. EMPLOYEE TAX WITHHELD, IF ANY: \$ 18.82
TOTAL F.I.C.A. WAGES PAID IN 1963: \$ 519.07

INCOME TAX INFORMATION
FEDERAL INCOME TAX WITHHELD, IF ANY: \$ 92.60
TOTAL WAGES* PAID IN 1963: \$ 519.07

FORM W-2—U.S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service
*Before payroll deductions or "sick pay" exclusion.
If you expect to owe more income tax for next year than will be withheld if you claim every exemption to which you are entitled, you may increase the withholding by claiming a smaller number of exemptions with your employer to have additional amounts withheld. See Form W-4.

FOR USE OF INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
Employee's Copy and Employer's Copy compared

EMPLOYER: Please note that the tax and wage boxes are arranged in a different order than in past years. This will tie in with an improvement to be made in 1963 income tax return forms.

For instructions on preparing Form W-2, see other side.

WITHHOLDING TAX STATEMENT 1963
Federal taxes withheld from wages

Type or print EMPLOYER'S identification number, name, and address above. *Copy B—To be filed with employee's tax return*

SOCIAL SECURITY INFORMATION		INCOME TAX INFORMATION	
\$ F.I.C.A. employee tax withheld, if any	\$ Total F.I.C.A. wages paid in 1963	\$ Federal income tax withheld, if any	\$ Total wages* paid in 1963

EMPLOYEE: This is not a tax return but you must file it with Form 1040A, or Form 1040. See instructions on other side and on back of copy C.
If you expect to owe more income tax for next year than will be withheld if you claim every exemption to which you are entitled, you may increase the withholding by claiming a smaller number of exemptions or you may enter into an agreement with your employer to have additional amounts withheld. See Form W-4.

FOR USE OF INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
Employee's copy and employer's copy compared

Type or print EMPLOYEE'S social security account no., name, and address above.
FORM W-2—U.S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service *Before payroll deductions or "sick pay" exclusion.

WITHHOLDING TAX STATEMENT 1962
Federal taxes withheld from wages

Type or print EMPLOYER'S identification number, name, and address above. *Copy B—To be filed with employee's tax return*

SOCIAL SECURITY INFORMATION		INCOME TAX INFORMATION	
\$ Total F.I.C.A. wages paid in 1962	\$ F.I.C.A. employee tax withheld, if any	\$ Total wages* paid in 1962	\$ Federal income tax withheld, if any

EMPLOYEE: This is not a tax return but you must file it with Form 1040A, or Form 1040. See instructions on other side and on back of copy C.
If you expect to owe more income tax for next year than will be withheld if you claim every exemption to which you are entitled, you may increase the withholding by claiming a smaller number of exemptions or you may enter into an agreement with your employer to have additional amounts withheld. See Form W-4.

FOR USE OF INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
Employee's copy and employer's copy compared

Type or print EMPLOYEE'S social security account no., name, and address above.
*Before payroll deductions or "sick pay" exclusion.

WITHHOLDING TAX STATEMENT 1961
Federal Taxes Withheld From Wages

Type or print EMPLOYER'S identification number, name, and address above. *Copy B—To Be Filed With Employee's Tax Return*

SOCIAL SECURITY INFORMATION		INCOME TAX INFORMATION	
\$ Total F.I.C.A. Wages paid in 1961	\$ F.I.C.A. employee tax withheld, if any	\$ Total Wages* paid in 1961	\$ Federal Income Tax withheld, if any

EMPLOYEE: This is not a tax return but you must file it with Form 1040A, Form 1040W, or Form 1040. See instructions on other side and on back of Copy C.
If you expect to owe more income tax for next year than will be withheld if you claim every exemption to which you are entitled, you may increase the withholding by claiming a smaller number of exemptions or you may enter into an agreement with your employer to have additional amounts withheld. See Form W-4.

FOR USE OF INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
Employee's Copy and Employer's Copy compared

Type or print EMPLOYEE'S social security account no., name, and address above.
FORM W-2—U.S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service *Before payroll deductions or "sick pay" exclusion. 450-16-75110-1

There are no forms where the wage info is below the person's name

<http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-prior/fw2--1964.pdf>

<http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-prior/fw2--1965.pdf>

<http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-prior/fw2--1966.pdf>

http://www.burroweb.com/siteimages/navy_w2_1967r.jpg 1967

<http://2.bp.blogspot.com/-542GVMaXDz...s1600/VUW2.jpg> 1968

Copy B is indeed the one that goes to the IRS. She should have Copy C in her possession - does she? Copy A goes to the District Director.

<http://doctormarysmonkey.com/jvb/doc...%20Company.htm> says this was the form sent to the IRS...

Is there any info in the book about how she came into its possession? The IRS does not just send out it's Copy B which is supposed to be attached to the return... have we seen the return?

<http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-prior/fw2--1963.pdf>

Let's take a close look at this "original"

The top sheet is moved to the left by the length of the arrows I placed on the page...

You can see the bleed thru which I tried to highlight, yet is pretty obvious that there is another sheet with exactly the same info underneath.

SOCIAL SECURITY INFORMATION		INCOME TAX INFORMATION	
F.I.C.A. EMPLOYEE TAX WITHHELD, IF ANY	18.82	FEDERAL INCOME TAX WITHHELD, IF ANY	92.60
TOTAL F.I.C.A. WAGES PAID IN 1963	519.07	TOTAL WAGES* PAID IN 1963	519.07

I also included the actual W-2 Copies A, B, & C as it SHOULD have appeared for that year.

WITHHOLDING TAX STATEMENT **1963**
Federal taxes withheld from wages

Type or print EMPLOYER'S identification number, name, and address above. *Copy B—To Be Filed With Employee's Tax Return*

SOCIAL SECURITY INFORMATION		INCOME TAX INFORMATION	
\$ F.I.C.A. employee tax withheld, if any	\$ Total F.I.C.A. wages paid in 1963	\$ Federal income tax withheld, if any	\$ Total wages* paid in 1963

EMPLOYEE: This is not a tax return but you must file it with Form 1040A or Form 1040. See instructions on other side and on back of copy C.
 NOTICE: If your wages were subject to social security taxes, you must show your social security wages are the wages by claiming a smaller number of exemptions or you may enter into an agreement with your employer to have additional amounts withheld. See Form W-4.
 * Before payroll deductions or "sick pay" exclusion.

FOR USE OF INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
 Keep this copy as part of your tax records.
 Employee's copy and employer's copy compared

Type or print EMPLOYEE'S social security account no., name, and address above.

FORM W-2—U.S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service

Does her 1963 tax return state she worked at Reily? Above, I showed that the bleed through from underneath appears as if there is another copy of this Baker W-2...

And then it dawned on me that the sheet on top was moved up and over - so I realigned the holes on the right, where this sheet should have been before it was torn off

(And by the way, her Copy B W-2 would have a stamp in it from being attached to her return and she would not have this copy.)

in any case, when you move the holes to the right spot the bleed thru no longer works...

Is it possible that is simply a Reily stamped book of blank W-2's and this document was created, erased, recreated, typed over, etc...??

The red arrows point to where we SHOULD see bleed thru - the white where the bleed thru or "whatever" actual is....

Any ideas?

WM. B. REILY & CO., INC.
640 MAGAZINE ST.
NEW ORLEANS LA. 70160
72-0297940

WITHHOLDING TAX STATEMENT
1963 Federal Taxes Withheld From Wages
Copy B-To Be Filed With Employee's Tax Return

Type or print EMPLOYER'S identification number, name, and address above.
 Type or print EMPLOYEE'S social security account no., name, and address below.

Judyth Anne Baker
511 East Brooks St.
Ft. Walton Beach, Fla.

SOCIAL SECURITY INFORMATION		INCOME TAX INFORMATION	
\$ 18.82 F.I.C.A. EMPLOYEE TAX WITHHELD, IF ANY	\$ 519.07 TOTAL F.I.C.A. WAGES PAID IN 1963	\$ 92.60 FEDERAL INCOME TAX WITHHELD, IF ANY	\$ 519.07 TOTAL WAGES* PAID IN 1963

FORM W-2—U.S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service * Before payroll deductions or "sick pay" exclusion.
 EMPLOYEE: This is not a tax return but you must file it with Form 1040A or Form 1040. See instructions on other side and on back of Copy C.
 If you expect to owe more income tax for next year than will be withheld if you claim every exemption to which you are entitled, you may enter into an agreement with your employer to have additional amounts withheld. See Form W-4.
 FOR USE OF INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
 Employee's Copy and Employer's Copy

That may be a bit over the top - yet who knows...

To date I have yet to see a copy of a 1963 W-2 (or any 1960's W-2) that looks like that...

There really is no reason for Baker to have the IRS copy B of this form in her possession (unless this is before she filed it and took a photo of it) when she'd have Copy C for her records.

Same thing with the apartment address in NOLA... Does she literally neglect to name the address along this route where she moved - when this was the happiest time of her life, being able to ride to and from work with your lover??

In early January 2000, Debra Conway (owner and co-founder of JFK Lancer [<http://jfklander.com>]) volunteered to video-tape Anna Lewis in New Orleans. In the videotape, Anna said that she and her husband David Lewis had socialized frequently with Judy Baker and Lee Oswald in New Orleans in the Summer of 1963, including a visit to The Five Hundred Club, where they met with Carlos Marcello. Anna stressed that she thought Judy and Lee were lovers at that time. Anna's filmed testimony was witnessed by Anna's daughter Sondra, Dr. Joseph Riehl, Dr. Howard Platzman, historian Martin Shackelford, Judyth Baker, and Debra Conway who asked Anna questions as she filmed her.

The photo shown here was taken immediately following the Anna Lewis interview.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NyN37x3OfHs> I could not find the Conway interview, yet here is the Wim Dankbaar interview.

At 1:45 - "In about Feb 1962, I met Lee Harvey Oswald in the Park" (by Banister's place where she went for a date with he husband to be David Lewis, a friend of Jack Martin who worked for Banister.)

The park as you can see from the map above, was Lafayette Park. Yet, in February of 1962 Oswald was in Minsk. She goes on to say she and David left New Orleans in April 1962.

Problem is that even if she meant 1963, in February, March and April of 1963 Oswald was in Texas. He does not get to New Orleans until the end of April 1963.

This woman seems lost there in New Orleans. Jack Martin and David were NOT working for Bannister when they moved back to New Orleans sometime later in 1962. She then tells stories of Lee in New Orleans in 1962...**He does not get to New Orleans until the end of April 1963. and NEVER lives in New Orleans in 1962...** (Baker also seemed lost about her sojourn in Sweden, click here http://glennviklund.blogspot.se/2014_04_01_archive.html)

Judyth Vary Baker has been caught in many, let us call them, contradictions. As Barb Junkarrien has pointed out, Baker once said she had written to President Kennedy in May of 1960. When in fact, there was no President Kenendy at that time. Baker once told David Lifton that she had intended to meet with her boyfriend Lee Oswald in late 1963 in Cancun, Mexico. When in fact, there was no Cancun in 1963. That resort did not develop until 1970. (As she usually does, she now blames these faux pas on others around her.)

We have added some very curious evidentiary points above. In spite of it all, Baker continues to have her backers, who seem to be tireless. Even in the face of so many problematic areas of her story. She even appears on respectable radio programs like *Pacifica's Guns and Butter*. With so much good research out there today, with so many disclosures of the ARRB that have not been properly aired, this seems to us to be quite unfortunate. With so many issues around her, Baker trivializes the murder of JFK. And really, that is nothing less than a tragedy.