

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

0326

ORIGIN	OFFICE	FILE NO.	
	Dallas	62-103700	
TYPE OF CASE	STATUS	TITLE OR CAPTION	
Retrospective Research	Continued	Assassination of President Kennedy, Dallas, Texas	
INVESTIGATION MADE AT	PERIOD COVERED		
Dallas & Fort Worth, Texas	December 2 - 11, 1963		
INVESTIGATION MADE BY			
W. S. Williams, Edgar Moore, Fairbank Bailey, Roger Murray & William Carter			
DETAILS	<p><i>Interviews with Russian associates of Oswald showed no knowledge of assassination plot.</i></p> <p>These Russian associates of Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife were personally interviewed in regard to their relationship. Nothing was developed to indicate the persons contacted had any knowledge of the assassination plot.</p> <p>George de Murenschmidt, a Russian who is reported to have maintained a close relationship with Oswald, is presently residing in Dallas, Texas. In a letter of an interview with de Murenschmidt is held in Chief's Office for determination.</p> <p><u>DETAILS OF INTERVIEW</u></p> <p>Reference is made to previous reports.</p> <p>On December 2, 1963, it was ascertained that Alex Hainblauer (name Oswald on piece of paper in wallet of Lee Oswald) is a foreign representative for Erna Enterprises, a plastic production company located at 2020 Rosswood Road, Fort Worth, Texas.</p> <p>Mr. Hainblauer was personally interviewed at his place of employment December 3, 1963, by SA Charles Miller and the reporting agent. He stated he resides at 2114 1/2 East Street, telephone MR 2-5525, Fort Worth. He is 40 years of age and single. He claims to have been in Poland as Polish partisan, both of them died in German concentration camps during World War II. He was confined to Buchenwald until 1945 when he was liberated by Central Postal Directory Service. He immediately moved to Czechoslovakia and then to France. From France he came to the United States in May 1950 and</p>		
DISTRIBUTION	COPIES	REPORT MADE BY	DATE
	3 & 2	<i>William N. Carter</i>	12-12-63
	2	SPECIAL AGENT	
		APPROVED	DATE
		613	12-12-63
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

(CONTINUE ON PLAIN PAPER)

Mr. Heindelmann stated that he met Mrs. Hall in November, 1942. He returned to France as a combat engineer with the 1st Infantry Division in November 1944, and made a visit to his wife and child for a couple of days in Dallas in July or August 1949. He then returned to this country in June 1951 and became a naturalized citizen in July 1952. Because of his ability to speak a number of European languages, Mr. Heindelmann has become associated with numerous foreign individuals, many of whom reside in the Fort Worth-Dallas area. These include Mrs. Hinkle, George Bush, George G. Harwood, Peter Gregory, Mrs. Max Glantz, and Mrs. Flora Hall.

Mr. Heindelmann stated he was very much in love with Mrs. Hall during 1942, who was then divorced from her husband. He recalls that one Sunday morning which he believes was in September 1942, he was working in Mrs. Hall's garage at 1730 Trail Lake Drive, Fort Worth, building wooden bridges for stereo speakers, George Bush drove up in his convertible with Lee Canfield, his wife and child. During this approximately 45 minute visit, Mr. Bush discussed with Mrs. Hall about Marvin's dental problems, Mrs. Hall being a dental technician. Mr. Heindelmann met the Canfields on this occasion for the first time and stated that Lee was almost totally unrecognizable.

Mrs. Hall was injured in an auto-wreck accident in Fort Worth in 1942 while Marvin and the child were residing on her home. Later, after being released from the hospital and after Marvin spent a few days at home, Mrs. Hall on October 31, 1942, departed Fort Worth for Garden City, New York, to visit friends. Mr. Heindelmann stated that while Mrs. Hall was in the hospital and in New York, he frequently called on Marvin during his lunch period to determine her needs and her welfare. He stated that the group of friends with which he was socially acquainted who were in Dallas had genuine pity for Marvin and the child, but none of them cared for Lee because of his political philosophy and lack of interest in anything else. He stated he only saw Lee Canfield when he accompanied Mrs. Hall to take clothes for Mrs. Canfield or the child and has the impression that both Lee and Marvin were professional liars. He stated he made attempts to visit Marvin at Mrs. Hall's, but Mrs. Hall and other women in their social group felt that Marvin needed help since she was withdrawn and the child slept on the floor. He last saw the Canfields about the first of November 1942.

Mr. Heindelmann stated he saw Lee Canfield on one occasion at 1730 Trail Lake Drive, Fort Worth, when he visited the address during Mrs. Hall's absence to determine the needs of Marvin and the child. During this visit, Lee observed that the zipper on his wife's skirt was not completely closed, and he took her into another room where he left her a number of times. The only other time Mr. Heindelmann saw Lee was on one or two occasions when he accompanied Mrs. Hall when she took clothing and other articles to Marvin and the child at 2703 Hurvick, Fort Worth.

He stated Mrs. Hall left Fort Worth October 31, 1942, to visit friends in New York; that Marvin and the child stayed until November 5 or 12, 1942, when Marvin telephoned him and said they were joining Lee at Dallas. He

Refrigerator Serial Number, same as unknown (husband was then a taxi driver at Dallas) and the child. Maria is believed to be the daughter of George G. Hildebrand.

Mrs. Hildebrand has not seen the Couzils since they left Fort Worth.

On December 7, 1963, accompanied by SA Richard Moore, the reporting agent personally interviewed Mrs. Katherine Ford (White, female, 37, 5-10, 155, dark brown hair, brown eyes) at her residence, 2437 Bucklewood, Dallas, Texas. Mrs. Ford was born Katherine Brubaker in Northbrook, U.S.S.R., and lived there until the age of 17, at which time the Germans took her from Russia and placed her in a concentration camp. Her mother, Maria Brubakova, and some sisters still reside in this Russian camp. Mrs. Ford said she met and married an American GI by the name of Stanley Stetfield, and in 1946 they came to the United States and settled in his hometown of Dallas. Mrs. Ford stated that she divorced Stanley Stetfield in 1960. Mr. Stetfield lives at 2011 W. Fitzhugh, Dallas, TX 75247, and operates a real estate office at 2011 W. Henderson, Dallas. Mrs. Ford became a United States citizen February 1, 1952, while she was still married to Stanley Stetfield.

Some of the people in this city of Russian extraction remain in close contact, and it was through her Russian friends she met the Couzils. She said one of her Russian friends, Paul George, had met Couzil in the Fort Worth Embassy and had asked her and her husband to meet some of the other Russians living here. Mrs. Ford said she first met the Couzils at a party given in the home of Mrs. Anna Heller. Another Russian, George A. Reube, 4948 Hurst, Dallas, TX 75246, thought they should try to help the Couzils because Lee was out of a job and the baby needed clothes, a bed, etc. Mrs. Ford said that of all the Russians she had contact with Maria, George Reube seemed to be closest to her. He had gained her confidence and Maria would call him about her problems. Reube told Mrs. Ford that he had spent about \$30 on things for Maria and the baby. Mrs. Ford said Lee Couzil did not want gifts and he resented the help anyone gave Maria and the baby. Mrs. Ford said she always thought Couzil was a "kook" because he seemed to have other serious problems. She stated Couzil was extremely independent.

Maria had called George Reube and said Lee had beaten her and she wanted to leave him. Apparently someone picked Maria up from their apartment at 608 Elizabeth Street, and took her and the baby to Anna Heller's. It was later established that Maria took a taxi to Mrs. Heller's home.

Mrs. Ford recalls Maria came to Anna Heller's home the last week in October 1963. Mrs. Heller called Mrs. Ford and asked if she could keep Maria and the baby because the Heller apartment was too small. Mrs. Ford said she had to help them and Maria and her daughter arrived at the Ford's the last week in November and remained one week. At the end of the week, one of the neighbors, Frank and Jane Ray, took Maria and the baby into their home.

The case for Marina moved in with the boys, Leo came to see Marina and
asked her into returning home with him. Mrs. Ford said she did not see the
Greek girl until Christmas when they came to a party she was giving for
her Russian friends. Mrs. Ford said she never saw either Marina or Leo again
after December 1962. She said she usually heard of the Communist movements
through her friends. In the spring of 1966, a friend Lydia Dymitruk told
her Marina said they were moving to New Orleans.

Leo or Marina never talked about politics in the presence of Mrs. Ford.
She said it was unusual for politics to be discussed at any of the gather-
ings, but Leo frequently mentioned his life in Russia, and indicated he would
like to return to that country. Mrs. Ford said she and her friends did not
like Leo's preference of Russia over the United States, and George Douke had
shown her articles and seen several Communist writings. For this
reason her friends decided to stay away from the Communist. A Russian by the
name of George de Kharaschidze was corresponding with Leo Oswald,
and Mrs. Ford said that George and Leo were quite friendly. Mrs. Ford says
that in her opinion de Kharaschidze is sympathetic to the Communist belief.
She stated she formed this opinion from de Kharaschidze's attitude and his
conversations in reference to laws in this country. She said Leo Oswald had
a similar philosophy and this probably accounts for his close relationship
with de Kharaschidze. Mrs. Ford said de Kharaschidze had left San Francisco
in the summer of 1963 to visit the President of Haiti. They
are reported to be good friends and de Kharaschidze is over there looking
for aid on behalf of the President. She said she thought de Kharaschidze
may have worked for the United States Government at one time.

When asked if she knew Mrs. Ruth Payne, that Marina lived with briefly,
Mrs. Ford stated she does not know Ruth Payne personally and the first she
heard of her was when she read Mrs. Payne's name in the newspaper. This was
after she announced and she called Mrs. Payne in an effort to contact
Marina and offer help to her and the children.

George J. Kharaschidze is a geologist and is described as follows:
white, male, 45, 6'4", 175, light brown hair, fair complexion, grey or blue
eyes. He has a brother who is a professor of language at Dartmouth College.

Mr. Samuel Fallon, 3715 Hedrick, Dallas, Texas, friend of George
de Kharaschidze, was contacted by telephone and he said he last heard from
George de Kharaschidze about the middle of November and he indicated he
was still in Haiti. Mr. Fallon furnished the following address for
de Kharaschidze: c/o U. S. Embassy, Port au Prince, Haiti.

On December 7, 1965, accompanied by St. Bailey, the reporting agent inter-
viewed George L. Douke at his apartment at 2400 Hester, Dallas, Texas, at 7-20013.
Mr. Douke was born in Russia and came to the United States in 1924. He moved
to Dallas in 1934, and has lived here until the present. Mr. Douke is described
as white, male, 49, 5'8", 170, top of head bald with grey side, wears glasses,
and is a retired accountant.

Mr. Douke stated that his first contact with the Oswalds was on Saturday, August 23, 1962, at a dinner party given at the home of Peter Gregory in Fort Worth. Present at that party were Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, their son Paul, Mrs. Sara Miller, and the Oswalds. Paul Gregory picked the Oswalds up at their apartment and brought them to the party. Mr. Douke said he was interested in the Old Country and that he talked at length with Marina Oswald about living conditions in Russia. He said he and Marina spoke in their native tongue of Russian because Marina could not speak English. Mr. Douke said that Lee Oswald was very quiet, retiring, and stayed to himself during most of the evening. When Lee spoke he appeared to be doing so only to be polite. When Lee entered in the conversation he spoke with favor toward the Russian way of life, and Mr. Douke said that in his opinion Lee Oswald was sympathetic toward Communist beliefs. Mr. Douke recalled that Oswald had once mentioned how well he liked the duck hunting in Russia. In previous reports it has been mentioned that Lee Oswald belonged to a hunt club in Russia when he lived there.

Mr. Douke said that in his conversations with Lee Harvey Oswald they never discussed the political situation in either Russia or the United States. Mr. Douke said that after he visited the Oswald apartment and saw Communist literature he was reluctant to engage in any political discussion with Lee. Mr. Douke said once he got the feeling that Oswald wanted to engage him in "social activities," but he avoided any such debate. He explained that occasionally Oswald would ask a question and seem to wait in anxiety for an answer so he could argue the point. Douke said he never fell for the trap.

On one visit he said Oswald did not seem to welcome him and as Douke talked with Marina, Lee sat by himself and read Paul Newman's autobiography. Mr. Douke said he visited the Oswalds three weekends on Saturday afternoons in September and October of 1962. At the time of these visits the Oswalds were living on Maxwell Street in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas. Mr. Douke said he was always accompanied by a Russian friend on the visits and they would talk things over for the baby and Marina. Oswald would have very little to say during the visits and when he spoke it was with a depressive tone of voice. On the first visit Mr. Douke observed that the baby had no bed and slept on the floor. The next visit Douke brought a baby bed, baby clothes, and clothes for Marina. He purchased these articles himself, and he also bought food for Marina and the baby. On previous visits he had noticed that the baby was without milk and there was little food in the house. Mr. Douke said his only motive for the gifts was the satisfaction of helping a mother and baby that were in genuine need. Oswald was indifferent toward the gifts and left the impression he didn't appreciate the consideration.

Mr. Douke said that on one of his brief conversations with Oswald, Lee spoke with defiance and bitterness because he couldn't get a steady job in this country. Mr. Douke suggested Lee attend a school of his choice and study in an effort to improve his ability.

Mr. Burke said his Russian wife is quite suspicious of the Comals after observing Iweta's attitude toward them, and after seeing the Communist magazine he displayed in her apartment. Burke said he and his friends had to go to considerable lengths and Marina was able to secure permission to travel with her. Burke said this first period occurred mostly among the Comals who had been away from Communist very long, and they may have thought the Comals were sent here to spy on them. In the interview with Mrs. Frank, which is set out later in this report, she said they didn't know Comals, but instead they each spent years struggling for their lives and they resented associating with an individual who had renounced his own freedom for Communism.

Mr. Burke said that occasionally Marina would call Mrs. Haller when she was having trouble with Leo, and Mrs. Haller would call Mr. Burke about Marina's problems. Marina once called Mrs. Haller and told her that Leo had beaten her up so she had run off with the baby. She had called from a phone booth and didn't have any more money, therefore, Mrs. Haller advised Marina to take a taxi to her apartment and she would pay the fare. Marina went to Mrs. Haller's and stayed a few days. Mr. Burke said Marina then moved to Mrs. Frank's home and spent one week. Frank and Anna Fay offered to assist the others in looking Marina and after the work at Paris, Marina was brought to the Burys to stay. Mr. Burke said he moved Marina from Mrs. Haller's to Mrs. Burke's and Frank's took her from Paris to his home.

Mr. Burke stated that he was sure that Comal was capable of such an act as the abandonment of her infant child. Mr. Burke said the only witness he could associate with Comal was the many times Comal allegedly beat his wife Marina.

Mr. Burke said that he and the majority of his Russian friends had given up on the Comals primarily due to Leo's attitude toward them and his apparent love for Communist literature. Shortly thereafter another Russian friend, George de Mohrenschildt came to see Burke and criticized Burke and the others for deserting the Comals. Mr. Burke said that de Mohrenschildt was closer to Comal than anyone else, and that he talked to Leo more than others. According to Burke, de Mohrenschildt was critical of some United States laws relating to foreign born citizens and that he was the type that would have more in common with Comal than the others. Mr. Burke described de Mohrenschildt as an adventurous sort of person who was rebellious and loved trouble and excitement. Mr. Burke said he thought de Mohrenschildt would have assisted in Comal's radical and rebellious attitude.

Mr. Burke said he didn't see the Comals again until December 25, 1942, when he was at a Christmas party given by Mrs. Katherine Ford at her home in Dallas. The Comals came to the party with the de Mohrenschildts. After the rest of the Russian party had stopped seeing the Comals, George de Mohrenschildt continued his association with Leo. Mr. Burke said he understood that Mrs. Ford did not invite the Comals to the Christmas party, but that de Mohrenschildt brought them as their guests. This was Mr. Burke's last contact with the Comal family.

Mr. Davis said that in his opinion Lee Harvey Oswald was a rebel against society in general. He said that in his association with Oswald he got the impression he was against the rules and regulations of society. Davis said Oswald seemed to think society was just something for nothing.

Mr. Davis stated that he and his Russian friends had only a charitable interest in the Oswalds, primarily because Marina is Russian and would help them with the baby. Mr. Davis said it is a common practice for the people of Russian descent to aid newcomers to this city from their foreign land.

On December 9, 1963, accompanied by SA Herman Miller, the reporting agent interviewed Mrs. Frank H. Ray at her home 4577, Alta Vista Lane, Dallas, Texas. Mrs. Ray was born Valentinia Anna Petrovichna in Vernochilovsk, U.S.S.R. in 1922, lived there until May 1942, when Texan soldiers took her to Germany and she was placed in a concentration camp. After the war was over she met and married an Army G.I. named Henry D. Wilson. They came to the United States in July 1948, and lived in St. Louis, Missouri. In June 1951, she divorced Mr. Wilson and in June 1954, she married Frank Ray and moved to Dallas. Mrs. Ray stated that there is a number of Russians living in the Dallas area, but she only sees them once or twice a year. On these occasions someone usually gives a dinner or cocktail party for their Russian friends and her attendance at these events is the extent of her contact with them. She said her associations with the other Russians was not one of close friendship but more of fellowship.

In November 1963, a friend of hers, Betty Ford, called and told her of the Oswalds and said Marina was staying with her. Marina had been at the Fords a week and Mrs. Ray advised to take Marina and the child in her home. Mr. Ray moved Marina from the Fords to his home, and on the same day Lee Oswald called wanting to come out and visit the baby. Lee later arrived by bus and visited with Marina and the child. Marina decided to return to Mrs. Ford and Mr. Ray moved her belongings to their apartment in Oak Cliff.

Lee Oswald talked very little to the Rays during his visit in their home and the topic of his conversation was limited to talk about the baby. Mrs. Ray said she discussed the current economic conditions in Russia with Marina, but not in the presence of Lee. Mrs. Ray said that she did not actually pay much attention to Lee during his short visit to their home.

The only other meeting Mrs. Ray had with the Oswalds was about a month following their visit to her home. At that time, Mrs. Ray had collected baby clothing from her neighbors and took them to the Oswalds apartment. Lee got out her and checked her for the clothing but did not attend a mass meeting and she only stayed a few minutes. Mrs. Ray said the last time she saw the Oswalds was at Mrs. Ford's apartment party in December 1963, at which time she and her friends took her to Mrs. Ford's home. About three weeks ago, Mrs. Ray said she got some more clothing for the Oswalds baby and called Mrs. Ford to find out where the Oswalds were living. Mrs. Ford told her that she had heard the

Cowals had gone to New Orleans in the Spring and as far as she knew they were still living there. Mrs. Day has had no further contact with the Cowalds.

Mrs. Day said that her only interest in the Cowalds was to help Marina and the child.

On December 9, 1968, accompanied by SA Maurice Miller, I interviewed Mrs. Lydia Dymitruk, described as a white female, 37, 5'5", 130, reddish-brown hair, blue eyes, resides at 3516 1/2 West Street, Fort Worth, Texas, and works for Holman-Harous Department Store in Fort Worth. Mrs. Dymitruk said she was born in Russia and lived there until 1942 when she was 15 years old. At that time she was removed to Germany and placed in a concentration camp. After the war she remained in Europe and moved to Brussels in 1945. In 1957 she married a Russian called Dymitruk and they lived in Brussels, Belgium until 1959 at which time they came to this country and settled in Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. Dymitruk said that after living in Dallas a short time, she and her husband met other people of Russian extraction. She said she became close to only two of these individuals, George Bouke and Anna Miller. Mrs. Dymitruk said that Bouke had offered to help her learn English when they first met because she could not speak the language. She said Bouke also helped her get enrolled in night courses and encouraged and aided her in finding work.

Mrs. Dymitruk said that George Bouke once told her about Leo Cowald giving up his citizenship and going to Russia and how he married a Russian girl and they had returned to Dallas to live. Mr. Bouke said they were in need of help and asked her if she would join other Russians in assisting them. Mrs. Dymitruk said she told Bouke that anyone who would give up his freedom to go to Russia was stupid and did not deserve any help. Mrs. Dymitruk said she was also suspicious of Cowald because of the fact he went to Russia, married a Russian girl, and was allowed to leave the country by Soviet authorities. Mrs. Dymitruk said she viewed Cowald as a traitor to freedom, and she admitted she was scared of him throughout her association with him. After she informed Bouke of her feelings, he did not mention the Cowalds to her again.

A short time later, Mrs. Dymitruk was visiting Mrs. Anna Miller and Mrs. Miller told her the Cowalds' small child was sick and Leo would not allow her to be given medical attention. Mrs. Dymitruk said she decided to offer to help Marina for the baby's sake and she went to the Cowalds' apartment on North Street in Dallas. She said she had never met Marina before that day, and she did not know which apartment they were in. Therefore, she had to go to the building and ask where the Cowalds lived. She recalled visiting with the family and discussing the Cowalds' problems. At the apartment, Marina told her Leo would not allow the baby to be taken to the doctor but since he was so sick they would go ahead and take the baby to the doctor. An appointment would not be made until 6:00 P.M., and that afternoon Leo Cowald came home. Mrs. Dymitruk said they were taking the baby to the doctor, he became extremely ill. She stated that he would take care of his own baby and he and

Madam had a loud and heated argument about the care of the child. Madam threatened to leave if he did not allow the baby to be examined by the doctor, so the family consulted and they went together to National Hospital.

At the hospital the physician asked her to answer questions for the child's condition. Mrs. Byrdwick said she would reluctantly answer the questions, but he lied that he was interested. Madam, speaking in Russian, seemed to be lying and asked her to tell the truth. According to Mrs. Byrdwick, her became very loud and angry at Madam and he told her he lied because he did not intend to pay for anything.

Mrs. Byrdwick stated she did not see the Oswalds again until the Spring of 1963, when she met Madam and another lady in a Fort Worth store. Madam told her she was having night work for Toy Company where her husband had obtained work. She has never seen Madam or Lee Oswald again.

Mrs. Byrdwick said she only met Lee Oswald the one time and they had very little to say to each other. She remarked Oswald as selfish and cruel for not leaving the baby. Mrs. Byrdwick said she seldom sees the other Russians in Dallas and her relationship with them is not a close one.

On December 11, 1963, when SA Frank Murphy, I interviewed Mrs. Anna Miller, nee Anna Gelfandina, at her home 5514 Rockledge Drive, Dallas, Texas. She is reported as a White Russian, age 57, 5'6", brown hair. Her husband is named Boris and works for Campbell's Department Store in Dallas. Mrs. Miller said she was born in Russia in 1906, that she was taken out by the Germans in World War II. Mrs. Miller resided in Germany and married her husband in 1952, and she lives in the United States as a refugee that same year. Shortly after coming to Dallas, she met George Davis and he helped them get accustomed to the American way of life. They have known George Davis as a close friend for about 12 years.

Mrs. Miller said she first met the Oswalds at a dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Cooper at their home in Fort Worth in August of 1962. She later met Mrs. George Davis to visit the Oswalds at their apartment in Dallas and while there they noticed the baby was unattended and was sleeping on the floor. At the time, Lee Oswald had just returned and she and Mr. Davis decided they would assist the Oswalds in getting started. Mrs. Miller said she became suspicious of the Oswalds after she learned Lee had defected to Russia and she returned with a transfer visa to this country, and on her first visit to the Oswalds apartment she observed their wedding of Earl Warren. Mrs. Miller said she was nervous to get involved with the Oswalds, but one of her neighbors said that the FBI must have checked her before allowing them to return to this country. She began dealing with FBI procedures, Mrs. Miller said she was of the Oswalds had been checked and were all right. During September and October 1963, Mrs. Miller said she visited the Oswalds several times, usually with Mr. Davis, and occasionally in the time when food and clothes for the baby. She said her only concern was the need of Madam and the baby.

One day in October 1962, Irena called Mrs. Heller and said Lee
wanted her and she wanted to come and stay with Mrs. Heller. Irena was
calling from a service station and she didn't have any money, so Mrs. Heller
and she told her to take a taxi to her place and she would pay the fare,
Irena came to the Heller on Friday and stayed until Friday night, at which
time Mrs. Heller had arranged for another Irena, Katherine Ford, to pick
her up and bring her for coffee. This was the last time she saw either of
the girls until a Christmas party at Katherine Ford's in December 1962.
She never saw the Gumbis again after the Christmas party.

Mrs. Heller said that in all her visits with the Gumbis she had very
little conversation with Lee. She recalled at the Gregory party, Lee Gumbis
was very reluctant to talk with anyone. She said he would wander off to a
corner by himself and seemed to neglect the others present. Mrs. Heller said
she shared the opinion that Lee Gumbis was unusual because of the way he
acted around the people she tried to befriend him. She said that in all her
meetings with the Gumbis, Lee talked only about general topics.

Mrs. Heller said that she was not well acquainted with George de Hebra-
schmidt, but that she had been at several gatherings which he attended. This
was usually a party at one of her friends' homes. Mrs. Heller was never
about to talk about de Hebra-schmidt, but she described him as a "stranger"
and without guidelines. She thought he might have spent more time with
the Gumbis than anyone else.

Mrs. Heller explained that her only interest in the Gumbis was to as-
sist the same kind of her ability she possessed upon arriving in this country
as a stranger in need of assistance.

END