

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

0326

ORIGIN <i>10-11-63</i>	OFFICE <i>Dallas</i>	FILE NO. <i>100-4-37,000</i>
TYPE OF CASE <i>retroactive research</i>	STATUS <i>Continued</i>	TITLE OR CAPTION <i>Assassination of President Kennedy, Dallas, Texas</i>
INVESTIGATION MADE AT <i>Dallas & Fort Worth, Texas</i>	PERIOD COVERED <i>December 2 - 11, 1963</i>	
INVESTIGATION MADE BY <i>SA Charles Miller, Edward Moore, Thelma Bailey, Roger Weaver & William Carter</i>		

DETAILS

Interviews with Russian associates of Oswald showed no knowledge of assassination plot.

Known 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.

George de Hirschfeldt, a Russian who is reported to have maintained a close relationship with Oswald, is presently residing in L. S. in L. S., Cuba. In light of an interview with de Hirschfeldt as referred to Chief's Office for determination.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to previous reports.

On December 2, 1963, it was ascertained that Alex Hloialowicz (name found on piece of paper in wallet of Lee Oswald) is a foreign representative for Zena Enterprises, a plastic production company located at 3080 Lafford Road, Fort Worth, Texas.

Mr. Hloialowicz was personally interviewed at his place of employment December 3, 1963, by SA Charles Miller and the reporting agent. He stated he resides at 3442 1/2 East Street, telephone ML 2-0585, Fort Worth. He is 40 years of age and single. He claims to have been born in Poland of Polish parents, both of whom died in German concentration camps during World War II. He was confined to Dachau until 1945 when he was liberated by General Patton's forces. He immediately moved to Czechoslovakia and then to France. From France he came to the United States in May 1958 and

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		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	

in a military field employment with the United States. He returned to France as a military representative of that country in November 1944, and made a visit to this country for a single day's duration in July or August 1957. He then returned to this country in June 1961 and became a naturalized citizen in May 1963. Because of his ability to speak a number of European languages, Mr. Weinberger has become associated with numerous foreign individuals in the Fort Worth-Dallas area. These include Anna F. [redacted], George Douke, George de Mohrenschilg, Peter Gregory, Mrs. Max Clark, and Mrs. Elena Hall.

Mr. Weinberger stated he was very much in love with Mrs. Hall during 1962, who was then divorced from her husband. He recalls that one Sunday morning which he believes was in September 1962, he was working in Mrs. Hall's garage at 4760 Trail Lake Drive, Fort Worth, building wooden shelves for stereo speakers, George Douke drove up in his automobile with Lee Oswald, his wife and child. During this approximate 45 minutes visit, Mr. Douke inquired of Mrs. Hall about Marina's dental problems, Mrs. Hall being a dental technician. Mr. Weinberger met the Oswalds on this occasion for the first time and stated that Lee was almost totally uncommunicative.

Mrs. Hall was injured in an automobile accident in Fort Worth in 1962 while Marina and the child were residing at her home. Later, after being released from the hospital and after having spent a few days at home, Mrs. Hall on October 31, 1962, departed Fort Worth for Garden City, New York, to visit friends. Mr. Weinberger stated that while Mrs. Hall was in the hospital and in New York, he frequently called on Marina 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 spent time in New York had genuine pity for Marina 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 Oswald when he accompanied Mrs. Hall to take clothes for Mrs. Oswald or the child and has the impression that both Lee and Marina were professional lumps. He stated he made remarks to this effect to Mrs. Hall, but Mrs. Hall and other women in their social group felt that Marina needed help since she was without clothes and the child slept on the floor. He last saw the Oswalds about the first of November 1962.

Mr. Weinberger stated he saw Lee Oswald on one occasion at 4760 Trail Lake Drive, Fort Worth, when he visited the address during Mrs. Hall's absence to determine the needs of Marina 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 hit her a number of times. The only other time Mr. Weinberger saw Lee was on one or two occasions when he accompanied Mrs. Hall when she took clothing and other articles to Marina and the child at 2703 Hurwain, Fort Worth.

He stated Mrs. Hall left Fort Worth October 31, 1962, to visit friends in New York; that Marina and the child stayed until November 5 or 12, 1962, when Marina telephoned him and said they were joining Lee at Dallas. Mr.

Mladolmer stated Alana, surname unknown (husband was then a taxi driver at Dallas) raised Marina and the child. Alana is believed to be the daughter of George de Hirschowitz.

Mr. Mladolmer has not seen the Couzals since they left Fort Worth.

On December 7, 1948, accompanied by SA Edward Moore, the reporting agent personally interviewed Mrs. Katherine Ford (White, female, 37, 5-7 1/2, 125, dark brown hair, brown eyes) at her residence, 24037 Buckenast, Dallas, Texas. Mrs. Ford was born Katherine Borstova in Northcherokee, 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 Borstova, and some sisters still reside in this Russian community. Mrs. Ford said she met and married an American GI by the name of Stanley Skotnicki, and in 1946 they came to the United States and settled in his hometown of Dallas. Mrs. Ford stated that she divorced Stanley Skotnicki in 1949. Mr. Skotnicki lives at 2001 N. Fitzhugh, Dallas, TX 7-3347, and operates a real estate office at 1007 N. Henderson, Dallas. Mrs. Ford became a United States citizen February 1, 1952, while she was still married to Stanley Skotnicki.

Some of the people in this city of Russian extraction remain in close contact, and it was through her Russian friends she met the Couzals. She said one of her Russian friends, Paul Gregory, had met Couzal in the Fort Worth Embassy and had asked him and his wife to visit some of the other Russians living here. Mrs. Ford said she first met the Couzals at a party given in the home of Mrs. Anna Moller. Another Russian, George A. Bouke, 4740 Honor, Dallas, TX 7-3023, thought they should try to help the Couzals 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 Marina, George Bouke seemed to be closest to her. He had gained her confidence and Marina would call him about her problems. Bouke told Mrs. Ford that he had spent about \$50 on things for Marina and the baby. Mrs. Ford said Lee Couzal did not want gifts and he resented the help everyone gave Marina and the baby. Mrs. Ford said she always thought Couzal was a "nut" because he seemed to blame others for his own problems. She stated Couzal was extremely independent.

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

Mrs. Ford recalls Marina came to Anna Moller's home the last week in October 1948. Mrs. Moller called Mrs. Ford and asked if she could keep Marina and the baby because the Moller apartment was too small. Mrs. Ford agreed to keep them and Marina and her daughter arrived at the Ford's the first week in November and remained one week. At the end of the week, some other friends, Frank and Jane Ray, took Marina and the baby into their home.

The case for Marina moved in with the Fords, Lee came to see Marina and until Lee was returning home with her. Mrs. Ford said she did not see the couple again until Christmas when they came to a party she was giving for her Russian friends. Mrs. Ford said she never saw either Marina or Lee again after December 1962. She said she usually heard of the Oswalds movements through her friends. In the spring of 1963, a friend Lydia Danilov told her Marina said they were moving to New Orleans.

Lee 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 gatherings, but Lee 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 Lee's preference of Russia over the United States, and George Soule had been to the Oswald apartment and seen several Communist writings. For this reason her friends decided to stay away from the Oswalds. (A Russian by the name of George G. Khrenschikoff was companionship with Lee Oswald, and Mrs. Ford said that George and Lee were quite friendly. Mrs. Ford says that in her opinion de Khrenschikoff is sympathetic to the Communist belief. She stated she formed this opinion from de Khrenschikoff's attitude and his conversations in reference to laws in this country.) She said Lee Oswald had a similar philosophy and this probably accounts for his close relationship with de Khrenschikoff. Mrs. Ford said de Khrenschikoff had left for Port au Prince, Haiti in the summer of 1963 to visit the President of Haiti. They are reported to be good friends and de Khrenschikoff is over there looking for oil on behalf of the President. She said she thought de Khrenschikoff may have worked for the United States Government at one time.

When asked if she knew Mrs. Ruth Payne, whom 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 the assassination and she called Mrs. Payne in an effort to contact Marina and offer help to her and the children.

George J. Khrenschikoff is a geologist and is described as follows: white, male, 45, 6'2", 175, light brown hair, fair complexion, gray or blue eyes. He has a brother who is a professor of language at Dartmouth College.

Mr. Samuel Dallon, 6715 Midway, Dallas, Texas, friend of George de Khrenschikoff, was contacted by telephone and he said he last heard from George de Khrenschikoff about the middle of November and he indicated he was still in Haiti. Mr. Dallon furnished the following address for de Khrenschikoff: c/o U. S. Embassy, Port au Prince, Haiti.

On December 7, 1963, accompanied by SA Bailey, the reporting agent interviewed George L. Soule at his apartment at 2740 Homer, Dallas, Texas, TX 7-2226. Mr. Soule 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. Soule is described as white, male, 69, 5'9", 140, top of head bald with gray sides, wears glasses, and is a retired accountant.

Mr. Douke stated that his first contact with the Oswalds was on Saturday, August 25, 1962, at a dinner party given at the home of Peter Gregory in Fort Worth. Present at this party were Mr. and Mrs. Gregory, their son Paul, Mrs. Anna 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, sultry, 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 remarked 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 "political speculation," but he avoided any such debate. He explained that occasionally Oswald would ask a question and seemed 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 so Douke talked with Marina, who sat by himself and read Karl Marx with him. 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 Marcellis 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 take things for the baby and Marina. Oswald would have very little to say during the visits and when he spoke it was with a sarcastic 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. Douke said his Russian friends were suspicious of the Comals' attitude toward Lee's attitude toward them, and after seeing the Communist literature he displayed in his apartment. Douke said he and his friends had to be a little careful and Marina was able to secure permission to travel with Lee. Douke said this fact caused concern mostly among the Comals as Lee's home away from Communist very long, and they may have feared 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 Comal, but instead they each spent years struggling for their lives and they recalled associating with an individual who had renounced his own freedom for Communism.

Mr. Douke said that occasionally Marina would call Mrs. Moller when she was having trouble with Lee, and Mrs. Moller would call Mr. Douke about Marina's problems. Marina once called Mrs. Moller and told her that Lee 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. Moller advised Marina to take a taxi to her apartment and she would pay the fare. Marina went to Mrs. Moller's and stayed a few days. Mr. Douke said Marina then moved to Mrs. Katherine Ford's and spent one week. Frank and Anna Fay offered to assist the others in liberating Marina and after the week at Ford's, Marina was brought to the Fays to stay. Mr. Douke said he moved Marina from Mrs. Moller's to Mrs. Ford's and Frank and Anna Fay took her from Ford's to his home.

Mr. Douke stated that he was suspicious that Comal was capable of such an act as the assassination of President Kennedy. Mr. Douke said the only violence he could associate with Comal was the many times Comal allegedly beat his wife Marina.

Mr. Douke said that he and the majority of his Russian friends had given up on the Comals primarily due to Lee's attitude toward them and his apparent love for Communist literature. Shortly thereafter another Russian friend, George de Mohrenschildt came to see Douke and criticized Douke and the others for deserting the Comals. Mr. Douke said that de Mohrenschildt was closer to Comal than anyone else, and that he talked to Lee more than others. According to Douke, 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. Douke described de Mohrenschildt as an adventurous sort of person who was rebellious and loved trouble and excitement. Mr. Douke said he thought de Mohrenschildt found this excitement in Comal's radical and rebellious attitude.

Mr. Douke said he didn't see the Comals again until December 23, 1962, when he met them at a Christmas party given by Mrs. Katherine Ford at her home in Dallas. The Comals came to the party with the de Mohrenschildts. Many of the rest of the Russian group had stopped seeing the Comals, George de Mohrenschildt continued his friendship with Lee. Mr. Douke said he understood that Mrs. Ford did not invite the Comals to the Christmas party, but the de Mohrenschildts brought them as their guests. This was Mr. Douke'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 about his association with Oswald he got the impression he was against all rules and regulations of society. Davis said Oswald seemed to think society was his enemy 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 needed help for a child and the baby. Mr. Davis said it is a custom practice for the people of Russian descent to aid newcomers to this city from their foreign land.

On December 9, 1949, accompanied by SA Maurice Miller, the reporting agent interviewed Mrs. Frank H. Ray at her home 4574 Alta Vista Lane, Dallas, Texas. Mrs. Ray was born Valentina Anna Peresolomovskaya in Vereshchilovsk, U.S.S.R. in 1920, lived there until May 1942, when German soldiers took her to Germany and she was placed in a concentration camp. After the war was over she met and married an Army Sergeant named Henry Hoffman. They came to the United States in July 1946, and lived in St. Louis, Missouri. In June 1951, she divorced Mr. Hoffman 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 offered 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 live with Lee 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 Oswald apartment. Lee greeted her and thanked her for the clothing but did not extend a warm welcome and she only stayed a few minutes. Mrs. Ray said the last time she saw the Oswalds was at Mrs. Ford's Christmas Party in December 1963, at which time she only spoke to them but they, about three weeks ago, Mrs. Ray said she gathered some clothing for the Oswald baby and called Mrs. Ford to find out where the Oswalds were living. Mrs. Ford informed her that she had heard the

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

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

On December 9, 1963, accompanied by SA Lawrence Miller, I interviewed Mrs. Lydia Dymitruk, described as a white female, 37, 5'5", 130, reddish-brown hair, blue eyes, resides at 3543 1/2 East Street, Fort Worth, Texas, and works for Helman-Hansen 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 Keller. 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 Lee Oswald 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 Oswald 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 thought of Oswald 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 Oswalds to her again.

A short time later, Mrs. Dymitruk was visiting Mrs. Anna Keller and Mrs. Keller told her the Cowalds' small child was sick and Lee 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 Eleventh 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 landlady and ask where the Cowalds lived. She recalled visiting with the family and discussing the Cowalds' problems. At the apartment, Marina told her Lee would not allow the baby to be taken to the doctor but since he was not well they would go ahead due to the baby's condition. An appointment could not be arranged until 6:00 P.M., and that afternoon Lee Oswald came home. When told they were taking the baby to the doctor, he became extremely angry. Lee shouted that he would take care of his own baby and he and

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

At the hospital the receptionist asked Lee to answer questions for the admission application. Mrs. Bystrak said Oswald reluctantly answered the questions, and he lied that he was unemployed. Marina, speaking in Russian, scolded Lee for lying and asked him to tell the truth. According to Mrs. Bystrak, Lee became very loud and argued at Marina and he told her he lied because he did not intend to pay for anything.

Mrs. Bystrak stated she did not see the Oswalds again until the Spring of 1963, when she met Marina and another lady in a Fort Worth store. Marina told her she was looking right away for Roy Glickens where her husband had obtained work. She has never seen Marina or Lee Oswald again.

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

On December 21, 1963, with SA Roger Wynn, I interviewed Mrs. Irma Heller, maiden name Gelfandina, at her home 6704 Lakewood Drive, Dallas, Texas. She is described as a White female, 46, 5-7, 120, brown hair. Her husband is named Boris and works for Campbell and Department Store in Dallas. Mrs. Heller said she was born in Russia and lived there until she was taken out by the Germans in World War II. Mrs. Heller resided in Germany and married her husband in 1950, and they came to the United States as refugees that same year. Shortly after arriving in Dallas, they met George Bothe and he helped them get accustomed to the American way of life. They have known George Bothe as a close friend for about 10 years.

Mrs. Heller said she first met the Oswalds at a dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gray at their home in Fort Worth in August of 1962. She later met with Marina in the 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 was out of town and she and Mr. Bothe decided they would assist the Oswalds in getting started. Mrs. Heller said she became suspicious of the Oswalds after she learned Lee had defected to Russia and then returned with a Russian wife to this country, and on her first visit to the Oswald apartment she observed Oswald's wedding of Karl Marx. Mrs. Heller said she was asked to get involved with the Oswalds, but one of her friends said that the FBI must have checked Lee before allowing them to re-enter the country. Not being familiar with FBI procedures, Mrs. Heller said she was of the Oswalds had been checked and was all right. During September and October 1963, Mrs. Heller said she visited the Oswalds several times, usually with Mr. Bothe, and occasionally would take them food and clothes for the baby. She said her only concern was for the need of Marina and the baby.

late one night in October 1962, Marina called Mrs. Heller and said Lee had left her and she wanted to come and stay with Mrs. Heller. Marina was calling from a service station and she didn't have any money, so Mrs. Heller said she would take her to her place and she would pay the fare. Marina came to the Hellers on Friday and stayed until Friday night, at which time Mrs. Heller had arranged for another Russian, Katherine Ford, to pick her up and keep her for awhile. This was the last time she saw either of the Couzals until a Christmas party at Katherine Ford's in December 1962. She did not see the Couzals again after the Christmas party.

Mrs. Heller said that in all her visits with the Couzals she had very little conversation with Lee. She recalled at the Gregory party, Lee Couzald 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 Couzald was abnormal because of the way he acted toward the people who tried to befriend him. She said that in all her meetings with the Couzals, Lee talked only about general topics.

Mrs. Heller said that she was not well acquainted with George de Helmschmidt, but that she had been at several gatherings which he attended. This was usually a party at one of her Russian friends home. Mrs. Heller was reluctant to talk about de Helmschmidt, but she described him as a "stranger" than without prejudice. She thought de Helmschmidt spent more time with the Couzals than anyone else.

Mrs. Heller explained that her only interest in the Couzals was to extend the same kind of hospitality she received upon arriving in this country as a stranger in need of assistance.

END:crw