DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Camnission Exhibit 2757

JUL 6 1964

Dear Mr. Rusk,

In reply to a request from Mr. Coleman, I am supplying the following information on the Department's airpacs A-L7 of February 1, 1962.

A-L7 is listed as document V-95 in the list of documents supplied to the Commission by the Department. It is also listed as document XI-18 since it was one of those documents returned by our Embassy at Moscow, since A-L7 was only classified "Official Use Only", it was not registered, and, therefore, the Department has no record to show the exact date or means of its transmission to Moscow. Under the Department's procedures, A-L7 would have been sent from Washington to Belaiki in an unaccompanied air pouch which has a lead seal. Anyone desiring to see a document in that pouch would have had to break the seal. The Department has no evidence whatsoever that any seals on any pouches from Washington to Belaiki during this period were tampered with. A-L7 would have been by courier from Belaiki to Moscow.

A-L7 would have left the Department on February 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and, after any of these departure dates, would have arrived in Moscow on February 10. As the marking on the upper right corner of document XI-18 indicates, the airmail was stamped by the Embassy on February 11, 1962.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Leonard C. Wexler
Acting Legal Adviser

The Honorable
J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel
President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy,
200 Maryland Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Commission Exhibit No. 2757
He advised no representative of the Soviet Union, the KGB, or any intelligence agent of the Soviet Union ever attempted to recruit him in any way. He stated no one in the Soviet Union ever attempted to elicit any secret information concerning the United States or its defense from him.

Oswald denied he ever told the Soviets at any time he would make available to them information concerning his U.S. Marine Corps specialty.

Oswald advised in about May 19, 1961, he became fearful some reprisals might be taken against him for having made the trip to the Soviet Union. He stated he then inquired of the American Embassy whether, Russia, as to the possible local complications. He stated the Embassy assured him they were aware of no evidence which would warrant prosecution against him, should he return to the Soviet Union. In this connection, Oswald stated the American Embassy tried to persuade him to return to the United States alone, and without his wife, Marina. He told the Embassy he could not do that.

The Embassy reportedly pointed out to Oswald it would be a difficult matter to obtain a passport for Oswald's wife, who was a Russian. The Embassy tried to influence him to come back alone, find a job, get established, and later send for his wife. Oswald stated he refused to follow this course. He told the American Embassy he feared he would never see his wife again if he left her in Russia. Oswald stated he finally furnished a "document of support" in the interest of his wife and the passport was eventually granted. Oswald stated he was his wife's sponsor, and only sponsor.

Oswald stated he has had no contact with his half brother, John Ecuador, a Staff Sergeant, in the U.S.A.F, and, so far as he knows, PIC is still stationed in Japan.

Oswald stated he might have to return to the Soviet Union in about five years in order to take his wife back home to see her relatives. He stated no definite plans have been formulated to this end.

Oswald still declined to answer questions as to why he went to the Soviet Union in the first instance. He stated he considered it "nobody's business" why he wanted to go the Soviet Union. Oswald finally stated he went over to Russia for his "own personal reasons." He said it was a "personal matter" to him. He said "I went, and I came back." He also said "It was something that I did."

Commission Exhibit No. 2759—Continued

Handwritten account of amorous affairs in the USSR, found among Oswald's personal effects. (Oswald's handwriting)