1. On 21 August 1962, an individual claiming to be the son of Adolf EICHMANN walked into the U.S. Embassy in Buenos Aires and was interviewed first in the morning by an officer.

2. The purpose of his appearance at the Embassy was to offer to produce the Nazi war criminal, Dr. Josef MEYER.

In return for documentation for himself under a changed name in a safe country, Dr. MEYER, as described by EICHMANN, contacted a Viertel-Sectionist and radioactive expert from the Jena and other inmates of Auschwitz concentration camp in Nazi Germany. As a boy, EICHMANN claims to have witnessed an experiment involving the injection of carbon dioxide in the veins of a pregnant woman. EICHMANN said MEYER was at present working in a hospital, under protection of the military, in a Latin American country. The impression of both interviewing officers was that this country could only be Paraguay, Bolivia, or Chile, and indications seem to point to Paraguay. EICHMANN said MEYER lived in Argentina until 1942, and in Brazil from 1955 to 1960.

3. EICHMANN claimed that he is in touch with MEYER by a special radio Morse code transmission, and offered to kidnap the latter (with the aid of confederates) and bring him to some point where a U.S. official could satisfy himself that it was indeed EICHMANN.

(continued...)
1. NOT RELEVANT

2. In the autumn of 1949, KIEVIAN, a Soviet defector, and one of the chief ideologues of the KGB, defected to the United States. He was a key figure in the KGB's network in the United States and provided valuable intelligence about Soviet espionage activities.

3. KIEVIAN was later contacted by the Israeli Intelligence Service, MOSSAD, in exchange for compromising material on a high-ranking Iranian official. He was asked to provide information about the Iranian government's activities in the Middle East.

4. KIEVIAN was a well-respected defector and his information was deemed highly valuable by the Israeli Intelligence Service. However, his cooperation was limited due to his former position within the KGB and his understanding of Soviet espionage methods.

5. In the spring of 1950, KIEVIAN was visited by a high-ranking Israeli intelligence officer. The meeting was held under the pseudonym of "Mr. Kiev". They discussed the KGB's activities in the Middle East and the potential for further cooperation.

6. About eight months ago, an article published in a newspaper in Buenos Aires accused KIEVIAN of being a KGB agent. As a result, KIEVIAN was forced to leave Argentina and move to Cordoba. The article was never published in Cordoba.

7. KIEVIAN was rather clandestine during the interview, speaking in code and using special encrypted messages. The Israeli Intelligence Service, MOSSAD, gathered additional information on KIEVIAN, including his contacts in Latin America and his knowledge of the KGB's networks.

8. The interviewing officers were told by KIEVIAN that he was not interested in further cooperation with the Israeli Intelligence Service. He claimed to have provided all necessary information and was no longer interested in the KGB's activities.

9. The Israeli Intelligence Service, MOSSAD, was able to verify some of KIEVIAN's claims. However, there was not enough evidence to link the KGB's activities directly to the Iranian government. The information provided by KIEVIAN was considered valuable but not sufficient for further action.

10. Further information is requested from Headquarters.