2. SWITZERLAND: Pressure for export controls suggested.--
US Minister Vincent in Bern expresses the view that although
the Swiss are showing a "disposition" to cooperate in the
Western program to control exports to Eastern Europe, it is
clear that the extent of Swiss cooperation will depend on the
amount of pressure which the Western European countries
participating in the export control program are willing to
exert on Switzerland by withholding strategic materials.
Vincent suggests that, once the basic decision to pressure the Swiss has been made, the Western nations could either approach Bern officially on the problem or simply cut off strategic supplies to the Swiss without publicity or formal notice until adequate Swiss controls are adopted.

(CIA Comment: The Swiss are reluctant to sacrifice the benefits of middleman between the East and the West, and they will probably have to be pressured into adopting strict export controls. The Swiss still need to be convinced that the Western nations themselves are denying Eastern Europe those goods which the Swiss have been asked to embargo.)

3. YUGOSLAVIA: Salonika port facilities needed--US Ambassador Allen in Belgrade reports that the Yugoslav Minister of Foreign Trade has raised the question of Yugoslavia's urgent need to be able to import foodstuffs through the Greek port city of Salonika. The Yugoslav Minister said his government has been anxious to open rail connections with Greece for some time and expressed the hope that the US can prevail on the Greek Government to become more cooperative. Allen agrees that the prompt reopening of the Yugoslav-Salonika rail connection and resumption of the use of the Free Port by Yugoslavia are important. He adds that the Turkish Ambassador in Belgrade has also expressed much interest in the use of Salonika port facilities by his country because rail connections through Bulgaria are most difficult and may be cut off at any time.

(CIA Comment: Both the Greek and the Yugoslav Governments have contributed to the currently cool relations between the two countries. The present situation, however, may lead to an early resumption of general negotiations between the two countries on the technical level, without necessarily involving immediate normalization of their presently limited diplomatic relations.)
4. KOREA: Communist atrocities in Seoul area--US Embassy
Seoul transmits an estimate, based on incomplete investigations,
that thousands of South Koreans in the Inchon-Seoul area were
either murdered by the Communist invaders or forced to
march north with the evacuating forces. The Embassy points
out that the investigation of Communist treatment of political
prisoners has been complicated by the lack of witnesses be-
cause of death, flight from the area, or forced evacuation with
the retreating North Korean troops. Even without all the sup-
porting details, the Embassy is convinced that during the last
days of Communist occupation of Seoul, the North Koreans
forcefully deported large numbers of people known to be loyal
to the Republic of Korea Government. The Embassy also feels
that the Communists murdered many South Koreans, probably
thousands, including children of officials who were with the
ROK Government at the time.