

U.S. ROLE HINTED IN CYPRIOT COUP

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Report Says Inaction May
Have Been Intentional
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WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 — Officials of the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency may have intentionally permitted Greek militants to engineer a coup against Archbishop Makarios in Cyprus, according to a report prepared by the staff of the House Select Committee on Intelligence.

The two-volume report, portions of which were provided to The New York Times today, will be considered by the committee in open session tomorrow.

The staff report traced the events leading up to the coup in Cyprus in July 1974. It acknowledged that the United States had told its representatives to oppose a coup against President Makarios.

"It is clear, however, that the Embassy took no steps to underscore for Ioannides Brig. Gen. Demetrios Ioannides, who led the overthrow] the depth of the United States concern over a possible coup d'état," the report said.

The report disclosed that it had information from "intelligence sources" that Rodger Paul Davies, the United States Ambassador in Cyprus who was slain in August 1974, was killed by Cypriot police officers. The suspects, despite United States protests, have never been charged or removed from their jobs.

Suspects Identified

According to State Department officials, suspects in the ambassador's death were identified from commercial television films by the Cypriot police and United States Embassy security personnel. The ambassador and his secretary were killed by sniper bullets during an anti-American demonstration around the Embassy.

They said that several written and oral protests had been made to the Cypriot Foreign Office and police authorities but that the suspects had never been apprehended. "They still go about their normal activities in Nicosia," one State Department official said.

This same officer, however, said that he believed that the United States had done all it could to force the Cypriots to bring the suspects to trial.

The report also details a secret shipment of arms to Kurdish rebels fighting in Iraq. It said President Richard Nixon and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, over the objections of the C.I.A., ordered the C.I.A. to feed arms to the Kurdish rebels, at the request of the Shah of Iran.

"Evidence collected by the committee," the report said, suggests that the project was initiated privately as a favor to our ally, who had cooperated with United States agencies" and who had come to fear his neighbor.