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MOVE OF TURKS BEGINS QUIETLY

THE MOVEMENT OF TURKISH CYPRIOTS TO THE OCCUPIED NORTH OF CYPRUS UNDER THE AGREEMENT MADE IN VIENNA LAST WEEK BEGAN YESTERDAY WHEN UNFICYP TROOPS ESCORTED ABOUT 250 VILLAGERS FROM THE MIXED VILLAGE OF MARI, (IN THE LARNACA DISTRICT) WHERE SOME OF THEM HAD BEEN LIVING AS REFUGEES SINCE THE INTERCOMMUNAL TROUBLES OF 1963-64.

In Vienna it was agreed — reportedly under pressure of an ultimatum by the Turkish Cypriot leader Mr. Rauf Denktaş — that any Turkish Cypriots in the south who wanted to go north would be allowed to do so.

In return there would be a limited return of a few hundred Greek Cypriot refugees to the northern area, occupied by the Turkish Army since the invasion in July last year.

At the same time, a United Nations presence in the Karpass area was established by a detachment of UNFICYP who will be stationed in the Yaloussa area. This was also provided for in the Vienna agreement.

There were moving scenes at Mari when the Turkish Cypriots left their homes to go north.

A Turkish Cypriot woman was giving the key of her house to a Greek Cypriot woman, herself a refugee from Kyrenia, requesting her to look after it.

Housewives wept as Austrian troops of the U.N. peace force loaded their belongings on to army trucks to transport them to Nicosia, from where they were taken to the Turkish side.

There were moving scenes when Turks embraced their Greek friends on their departure.

A Turkish woman with tears in her eyes handed the key of her house to a Greek Cypriot woman, herself a refugee from Kyrenia, requesting her to look after her home. And the latter told her not to worry and expressed the hope that all refugees will soon go back to their homes.

Buses hired by the Cyprus Ministry of Communications and Works carried 263 Turkish Cypriots to the Nicosia airport. The convoy was escorted by police cars and UNFICYP, who supervised the transfer across the Green Line.

Troops and civilian police involved in the operation came from Austria, Finland, Britain and Sweden.

On Monday more British troops and Australian civilian police will be brought in when the evacuation operation moves to Paphos.

Under the arrangements made, the Turkish Cypriots are allowed to take their belongings. The U.N. services prepare a list in advance which is handed to the police, UNFICYP collect any arms and will keep them under custody.

The movement will continue on alternate days and is expected to be completed by September 9.

The removal of the Turkish population will mean the virtual separation of the two communities, although there are plans for a joint federal government.

Turks moving north will be allocated houses belonging to Greek Cypriot refugees, who fled to the south during the invasion.

Vienna agreement condemned
The New Cyprus society has attacked the agreement for the transfer of Turkish Cypriots from the south as a violation of the fundamental human rights of each person to choose the place where he would live.

The society says that it is a stigmatising treatment of people as 'bonds' and the division of 'Northern' and 'Southern' areas which has cost so much to mankind.

Another kindred society, 'Cyprus for the Cypriots' has also attacked the segregation.

Man wanted in theft case
Police have issued a warrant for the arrest of Christos Kostas Kefalos, formerly of Nicosia and recently resident at Vassiliou Village of Limassol district.

Police said he is wanted in connection with a case of theft of money. He is described as 35, tall, slender build, black hair and with mustache.

Clerides confirms murder plot

MR. Glafcos Clerides, yesterday formally confirmed reports of a plot against the life of President Makarios.

Earlier this week the local press had carried reports of extra security precautions being taken during the movements of President Makarios and linked them with a plot to remove him from the scene as an obstacle to the enforcement of a bizonal agreement for the Cyprus problem.

In a statement Mr Clerides yesterday said that he had learned in Athens about the plot to kill the President by blowing up his car by detonation by remote control of an electronic device. He informed both Premier Karamanlis and President Makarios.

Suspects being watched
Persons from Greece living in Athens and Greek Cypriots in Nicosia were involved, he said.

Mr Clerides did not reveal his source but said there is concrete information about the persons involved in the plot and they are under watch by the security services in Greece and in Cyprus.

During my latest stop-over in Athens, on my way back to Cyprus, Mr Clerides said, I was given information about a plan to assassinate the President of the Republic.

According to the plan, he added a car loaded with explosives would be parked at a point along the route followed between the Archbishopric and the President's Office. The explosives would be detonated by an electronic device at the moment the presidential car was at a point near the stationary cars.

'Flash lightning'
The plan was code-named 'Flash — Lightning' and involved it was persons from Greece living in Athens and Greek Cypriots in Nicosia, he said, adding:

'As soon as I received this information I met the Greek Premier, Mr Karamanlis, whom I briefed on the matter and subsequently I had a meeting with the Greek Minister of Internal Security to whom I conveyed the information about the plan, for the taking of the necessary measures. On my arrival in Cyprus I informed the President.'

There have been several attempts on the President's life, the first and most dramatic one being in March 1970 when his helicopter was shot down by gunmen from the roof-top of a school opposite the Archbishopric. The helicopter pilot from Greece was seriously injured but managed to make a forced landing and the President escaped unhurt.

After the arrival of General Grivas and the going into action of Eoka B, an ambush near Troodos was foiled and a plan codenamed 'Apollos' for shooting him during his drive to and from the Presidential Palace was again foiled.

In the year before the coup an electrically detonated bomb missed his car only minutes before he was to pass to visit Ayios Sergios village in the Famagusta district.

The last escape was during the coup of July 1974 when the Presidential Palace was shelled and burnt and the plotter thought he was dead and declared in radio bulletins 'Makarios is dead.'

The Nicosia District Court has issued a five day remand order against Andreas Demetriou of Tokhni in connection with investigations about alleged possession of arms and explosives (mortar).



MEMBERS OF UNFICYP men help load the belongings of a Turkish Cypriot woman at Mari village when the transfer of Turks to the occupied north was begun.

Release of church land urged by refugees

THE exploitation of all available land is a most important factor in the reactivation of the economy and the absorption of jobless refugees, says a memorandum by the Kyrenia Refugees Committee submitted to President Makarios and Ministers of the government.

The memorandum says that the struggle is bound to be long and tough and says special and urgent measures are necessary for national survival.

Intensive reactivation of industry, trade, construction and tourism will provide employment to harassed refugees but one of the most important contributions would be through the reactivation of the farming industry, it says.

Release of land
The memorandum calls for the disposal of government-owned and church land to refugee farmers and if the law does not allow this such land should be granted on long term lease with nominal rents.

Fair rents should be fixed to save refugees from exploitation, provision should be made for low interest loans, subsidisation of fertilisers and equipment and finding foreign markets as well as encouraging food processing, it adds.

The memorandum calls for equitable distribution of the economic repercussions of the invasion, fair rents for refugees who are not staying in camps and an upward revision of refugee relief aid.

It complains that the 20 per cent cut in salaries for the relief fund applies to refugees as well and says that refugees should be exempted or be asked to contribute only one to five per cent, according to their income.

Clothing industry expansion
Cyprus' clothing manufacturers in the United Kingdom are considering the possibilities of investing in Cyprus or cooperating with local industries.

Four members of the Cyprus Clothing Manufacturers Association of the U.K. (L. Pytharais, N. Christoforou, A. Cleantous and Ch. Costa) have arrived at the invitation of the Cyprus Ministry of Commerce and Industry for this purpose.

They were accompanied by the commercial attaché of the High Commission in London Mr M. Erotokritou.

REGIME OF TERROR AND VIOLENCE UNDER GREEK JUNTA

ATHENS, Aug. 9
A PROMINENT lawyer claimed here today that the colonels who seized power in Greece with a coup in 1967 were agents of the American Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr Alexandros Lykourazos told the five-member high tribunal trying the 20 ringleaders of the coup that the defendants had abolished the legal government and imposed 'a regime of terror and violence.'

He said that King Constantine had been under psychological and physical pressure and was forced to swear in a government proposed by the plotters.

Mr Lykourazos was giving evidence in the eleventh day of the trial of the leaders of the fallen military junta who face capital charges of high treason and insurrection.

Seven years of military rule which followed the April 1967 coup ended in July last year.

Never recognised
Mr Lykourazos said the Greek people never recognised the military regime.

'The colonels used terror and violence as the only means to stay in power. The Greek people were against them. The Greeks never recognised the regime as legal. The colonels prevailed but they had never been recognised as the legal government of the country,' Mr Lykourazos said.

Last September, Mr Lykourazos, 45, and a group of colleagues belonging to the association of democratic lawyers of Athens, filed separate law suits asking the public prosecutor to open an investigation and assess the responsibility of those who planned and carried out the coup.

The leaders of the junta were then sent for trial on charges of high treason and insurrection.

Mr Lykourazos said the Greek people never stopped resisting the regime. 'This is why many Greeks had been tortured, jailed, exiled and persecuted during the dictatorial regime,' he said.

'Cooperation with CIA'
'There is evidence that Mr Papadopoulos had cooperated closely with the CIA. He and the other members of his junta were agents of the CIA and served foreign interests by staging their coup.'

In another Athens trial, defence counsel today continued their pleas on behalf of 21 army officers who face charges of a court martial of conspiring to commit acts of sedition against the civilian administration of premier Constantine Karamanlis.

The defendants have pleaded not guilty. The public prosecutor has already demanded prison terms ranging from five to 17 years for 20 of them. He asked for the acquittal of a retired colonel.

On Monday, another court martial resumed hearings at which 31 officers and soldiers face charges of torturing political prisoners during the military regime.

Today's weather
Sunny and hot.
Winds: Light or moderate.
Temperatures: 33C (91F) inland, 28C (82F) on coasts.
Maximum yesterday: 34C (93F) inland, 30C (86F) on coasts.

Growing fear of all-out war in Angola

Luanda, Aug. 9
AT LEAST three people were killed and an unknown number injured today in a 10-hour pitched battle here which involved troops of all three Angolan liberation movements and increased fears of an all-out war for control of the Angolan capital.

The fighting erupted soon after the midnight curfew when troops of the popular movement for the liberation of Angola (MPLA) attacked an area occupied by men of the rival national front (FNA) and a building which served as its headquarters in Luanda.

Most FNA troops withdrew from Luanda after bloody clashes with the MPLA last month which left several hundred — some estimates put the number at 1,000 — dead and the MPLA in effective control of the capital.

After the July battles, some 600 FNA troops retreated to an old Portuguese fort at the entrance of Luanda harbour, near the city's oil refinery.

Village assaulted
Other FNLA men remained in a village within the city in a valley behind the city's palace — seat of the Portuguese High Commission and the now defunct transitional government, which originally included Portuguese officials and members of all three liberation groups — and it was here that today's battle took place.

A building overlooking the village, which served as FNLA headquarters, was pockmarked by bullet holes in the fighting. Outside, two bodies covered with blankets were lying not far from the burned-out bulk of a landrover hit by a mortar shell.

FNLA men poured fire into the village, where MPLA soldiers had taken up position.

The soldiers swiftly changed position as mortars blazed back, setting a landrover not far behind them on fire. Three other vehicles in the area were badly damaged by shrapnel.

The soldiers involved in this incident at first appeared to belong to Angola's third liberation group, the national union for the total liberation of Angola (Unita) but they were later identified as FNLA troops.

Fighting between the groups escalated yesterday when MPLA troops attacked the main Unita delegation offices here.

Unita withdrew from their headquarters and from some of their other offices, and observers believe the MPLA is trying to drive Unita out of the capital as they did with the FNLA three weeks ago.

There were further reports yesterday of fighting between MPLA and Unita along the southern border of Angola with Southwest Africa.

After today's fighting died down, Portuguese trucks and armoured cars patrolled the area, barred to civilians by Portuguese road blocks.

The Portuguese troops are following a policy of neutrality, trying to stay out of the strife between the three movements scrambling for supremacy as Angola's independence from Portugal on November 11 draws nearer.

A spokesman for the provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, which proclaimed a ceasefire last February, said it was not responsible for any of the attacks on police stations.

The violence in Belfast, the capital, was repeated in Londonderry, northwest of here, and in Newry, Lurgan and smaller towns.

All main roads out of Newry, near the border with the Irish Republic, were blocked by barricades of hijacked lorries and cars.

Gangs of youths roamed Belfast's streets as Catholics converged on Castle Street, the Catholic commercial area in the city centre, for a mass protest rally on this fourth anniversary of internment.

A march from the tough Andersonstown district was planned for tomorrow.

The demonstrations were organised by sign Fein, the legal political arm of the illegal IRA, to demand an immediate end to the British government's internment policy introduced on August 9, 1971.

The Soviet firm Technoexport will supply equipment for a million-dollar oil project in Iraq under an agreement signed in Baghdad, the Iraq news agency reported.

Limassol theft
Limassol police are investigating a report that unknown persons broke into a house in Limassol and stole foreign currency belonging to two Belgian nationals together with their passports.

Major step forward in Rhodesian dispute

Pretoria, Aug. 9
SOUTH AFRICA and Rhodesia have agreed on proposals which they believe could settle the Rhodesian dispute, a joint statement here said today.

The statement followed crucial talks between Mr Ian Smith and Mr John Vorster, prime ministers of Rhodesia and South Africa, and other ministers from both sides.

It said: 'The Rhodesian and South African ministers had a very fruitful discussion on the whole Southern African situation and have agreed to proposals which, if implemented by all parties concerned, can lead to a settlement of the issues involved.'

'Further announcements will be made in the near future.'

No details
No details of the proposals were immediately available.

It was thought Mr Smith might want to report back to his cabinet in Salisbury before anything further was announced.

The British government, from which white-ruled Rhodesia broke away almost 10 years ago, will probably also be informed in advance, observers said.

The Smith-Vorster talks ended earlier than expected. They began last night and Mr Smith was not expected back in Salisbury until tomorrow.

A key issue at the talks here was believed to be the deadlock between Mr Smith and the African National Council over the venue for a constitutional conference on Rhodesia's future. Mr Smith wants the negotiations to take place in Rhodesia while the nationalists insist on a foreign venue.

One proposal, from the nationalists, has been Pretoria itself. But as yet there is no indication whether Mr Vorster has made such an offer — or whether Mr Smith has accepted.

The cautious wording of today's communiqué indicated that the proposals they agreed were of a broader nature than simply the venue.

(Reuters)

Over four million under arms in Soviet Union

Washington, Aug. 9
THE Soviet Union now has over four million men in its armed forces and spends 25 per cent more on defence every year than the U.S., America's top military officer, General George Brown, said tonight.

In a prepared speech to a war veterans convention in Chicago, General Brown, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, said the Soviet Union was increasing its troop deployments in East Asia and Eastern Europe.

'They have increased their active military force from three million to over four million men, he told the veterans' group. He did not say when the increases had been made.

The authoritative London-based Institute for Strategic Studies in its 1974-1975 publication on the world-wide military balance lists the Soviet Union as having 3,525,000 men in its armed forces. The United States has 2,131,120 men under arms.

General Brown said that the Soviet Union was outspending the United States on defence by more than 25 per cent annually, and increasing its defence budget about five per cent each year.

The General said that if the nuclear arms talks did not succeed, and if the U.S. did not expand and modernise its nuclear missile force, the Soviet Union could achieve a favourable strategic balance of power.

But he indicated he did not expect this to happen in the near future. (Reuters)

LYSSARIDES DENOUNCES VIENNA AGREEMENT

THE socialist party led by Dr. Lyssarides yesterday issued a strong condemnation of the Vienna accord and called on refugees to rally against any bizonal arrangement.

The statement attacked the Greek Cypriot negotiator Mr Glafcos Clerides for allegedly deviating from his directive by agreeing to the transfer of the Turkish Cypriots and invited President Makarios to speak and not indulge in a cover-up.

The statement says: 'Cyprus is in danger. It is threatened not only by foreign enemies who keep under occupation 40 per cent of our land and try to complete their hegemony over the whole island but it is threatened also by submissive handlings which help the completion of the national catastrophe.'

It claims that the Vienna agreement gives indirect recognition to the Denktaş state, undermines the principle of co-existence of Greeks and Turks, provides arguments for President Ford and Dr. Kissinger to lift the U.S. arms embargo on Turkey and deprives Cyprus of international solidarity.

LYSSARIDES DENOUNCES VIENNA AGREEMENT

It describes the European Economic Community as the other side of the NATO coin. The statement says the socialist movement is in the vanguard for a long struggle for internationalisation and defensive preparation as well as universal training for the people, to avoid accomplished facts and the realism of accommodations.

It concludes: 'No to the bizonal plan. All refugees to their homes. No to accomplished facts. Uncompromising long struggle for liberation.'