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# Introductions from your Occupation of Cyprus Dais

Hello!

My name is Ian Graham Martinez, and I'll be your Chair for the Occupation of Cyprus committee at miniMUNC 2021! I've been a member of the Model U.N. team for three years, first as a member, then as a member of the Personnel department, and now as the Secretary-General. Outside of Model U.N., I'm director of the I.T. Department of the Student Union. I'm very interested in Computer Graphics and Cybersecurity, and I like to work on personal projects related to these things in my own time.

I know Model UN can be very intimidating and very demanding but I would encourage you to participate as much as possible in this committee, regardless of your experience level. For many (if not most) of you, this is your first committee (how exciting!), and it might feel a bit nerve-racking or even intimidating. The first thing I want you to know is that this is not only completely normal, but it's also universal. I, myself, after 4 years of experience, still get nervous at the start of committee, as does every delegate you will ever encounter, no matter how experienced. They may tell you they don't get nervous, or have an air of confidence, but don't be fooled: this just means they're a liar. Above all, I want each one of you to put in some effort to participate as much as you can: it gets easier the more you do it. If this seems difficult to you, know that that's alright, but do try to keep an open heart to the world of Model U.N., which might mean trying to move past what might seem like massive hurdles. If you have any questions or concerns, no matter how many, please shoot me an email or a text! I'm always happy to offer advice or help in any way I can.

All that being said, also know that MUN should be fun! Stay creative and open to well-researched arguments and intellectual debate. Don't be afraid to change your view if you have good reason to, or to stand against what the majority of the committee has agreed upon. We're going to be in committee for quite a while; it's okay to introduce some fresh ideas from time to time!

Best of luck (though I trust that you won't need it),

Ian Graham Martinez

[igraham20@stuy.edu](mailto:igraham20@stuy.edu)

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Dear Delegates,

Welcome to MiniMUNC! My name is Jerry Yang, and I am honored to be your Director for the Occupation of Cyprus committee in October. I am currently a junior at Stuyvesant, and I have been a part of MUN here since my freshman year. While I had done debate before high school, Model UN was a unique experience, and I hope to be able to share that experience with all of you at this conference! Outside of MUN, I am also on the Parliamentary Debate team, the Transit+Urbanism Association, and the Bowling team. When I am not doing any of those, you can often find me loading up a strategy game (HOI4!).

With this being your first conference, the biggest advice that I can give you as your Director is to speak as much as possible. Even though it can feel overwhelming, speaking more will make it easier to speak more and be successful in any committee. I urge you all to take that first step and raise your placards: you won't regret it.

Good luck with your preparations for this committee and I hope that this background guide helps you. I look forward to meeting all of you at miniMUNC. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to email either me or Ian.

Sincerely,  
Jerry Yang  
[jyang31@stuy.edu](mailto:jyang31@stuy.edu)

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## Committee Information

This committee is a Specialized committee, which combines elements of General Assembly committees and Crisis committees. This means that delegates may take the roles of real-life people, and should consider the measures that these people may take based on their views and previous actions. Furthermore, the actions of delegates within the committee will have an impact on the world around them. Delegates will be updated on developments as the committee goes on through crisis updates.

For many of you, this may be your first conference, so we'd like to remind you of the basic structure of Model U.N. committees (some small details may be omitted for the sake of maintaining any brevity at all, but your chairs will guide you through anything that's been skipped over). Please note that there are more in-depth descriptions of some of the terms to be mentioned in the following paragraphs. At the start of committee, after roll call is taken, the speakers list will be opened. The speakers list is exactly what it sounds like: a list of delegates who'd like to speak to the committee as a whole. During these speeches, delegates will have the opportunity to introduce themselves and their points of view, as well as to explain what aspects of the

issue at hand (in this case the occupation of Cyprus) concerns them.

After some delegates have had the chance to speak on the speakers list, someone will most likely motion to have a moderated caucus, which is in essence the same as the speakers list, except with a limit to the number of speeches and a set topic which speeches must revolve around (see more information below).

After a few moderated caucuses, when delegates have introduced & debated an array of topics, your chair will likely allow you to motion for an unmoderated caucus. During this period, you'll be allowed (and encouraged) to stand up and approach delegates who you'd like to work with (whether it's because you feel similarly, because you think you could reach a compromise with them, or simply because you want to better understand their point of view). The first unmoderated caucus or two will likely be devoted to bloc-building, a process in which delegates form teams, or blocs, who they'd like to work with. Nothing official binds these blocs together, and delegates are free to move between them, but progress is usually best made in groups. Later unmoderated caucuses (unmods) will likely be devoted to resolution-writing, a process through

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which delegates attempt to create a plan to tackle the issue at hand. Smaller blocs with less voting power will likely be forced to compromise a great deal with the rest of the committee, while very large blocs may not be forced to compromise at all.

This cycle of moderated and unmoderated caucuses will usually continue until resolutions are finalized and ready to be voted on. More than one resolution can pass (as long as they don't contradict each other), so make sure to listen to and participate in debate surrounding all resolutions, not just the one you're most familiar with.

One last thing to add is that throughout all of committee, notes will be constantly passed around. This is how you will communicate with fellow bloc-members outside of unmods, and how you will invite delegates to speak to you during unmods. These notes are private, and in crises and specialized committees are often used to accomplish all sorts of secret plans and strategies, but please make sure to keep notes respectful and professional.

Below we have outlined some of the committee procedures.

**Roll Call:** At the beginning of each committee session, the chairs will take attendance. Delegates must respond with either, "Present" or, "Present and voting." If the delegation

wishes to respond, "Present," they are able to abstain from voting for that committee session. If the delegation responds with, "Present and voting," the delegation must vote at every turn. If a delegation arrives late, the delegate must send a note up to the dais to inform them of their presence.

**Motions:** Motions are used for opening and closing debate, proposing a speaker's list, moderated, or unmoderated caucus, and deciding to move to voting procedure. To propose a motion, lift your placard.

**Speaker's List:** List of delegates which is often used to start committees. The speaker's list is usually used to outline a country's agenda on the topic and jumpstart the networking process. If at any point during committee there are no new motions, the chair will revert back to the speaker's list.

**Moderated Caucus:** A form of debate used to allow delegations to explain and debate their country's positions on a specific topic in front of the entire committee. For a moderated caucus to be considered, the motion must include the overall speaking time, time per speaker, and the topic which will be discussed. Subsequently, the chairs will call on countries wishing to speak until the allotted time for the moderated caucus is over.

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**Unmoderated Caucus:** An informal style of debate used for delegates to have time to form blocs and work on draft resolutions. Formal debate rules are suspended, and delegates are allowed to leave their seats. In order to move into an unmoderated caucus, the motion must only outline the overall caucus time.

Although miniMUNC 2021 does not require position papers, they are highly recommended. Position papers are a great way to summarize all of your research into one document that can be

referred to throughout the committee and can help you understand and solidify your stance on the topic. They can also be a great way to prepare for the conference since you will thoroughly research your topic in the process of writing the paper. If you would like to receive feedback on your position paper, please submit your paper to [igraham20@stuy.edu](mailto:igraham20@stuy.edu) via email. Papers should be a maximum of about one page long (single-spaced with 12 point font).

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# Committee Background

## *British Cyprus*

After the Ottoman defeat in the Russo-Ottoman War in 1877, the United Kingdom and the Ottoman Empire agreed to the Cyprus Convention, an agreement where Great Britain would gain administrative control of Cyprus in exchange for support of the Ottomans at the Congress of Berlin in 1878, which took place in order to revise the Treaty of San Stefano that would have taken most of the Ottoman Empire's Balkan territories.

One of the most contentious parts of the Cyprus Convention was the Cyprus Tribute. The terms of the convention meant that any excess revenue Cyprus brought to Great Britain would be paid to the Ottoman Empire in an annual payment. However, this money was paid to England to pay off Ottoman debts from the Crimean War. Many Cypriots were opposed to this, as they felt they were paying for a debt they weren't responsible for.

The Cyprus Convention was ended in 1914 with the beginning of World War I, with Great Britain annexing the island as under military occupation, and in 1925, Cyprus became a Crown Colony after the war. With the dismantling of the Ottoman Empire following the First World War, many Greek territories had been united with

Greece (such as the Aegean and Ionian Islands). Furthermore, since around 74% of the population of Cyprus was Greek, many Greek Cypriots on the island believed that the British would help them reunite with Greece. However, after this did not happen over decades of British rule, with Greek resentment towards the Cyprus Tribute and their lack of participation in the island's government, many Greek Cypriots began to demand enosis (union with Greece).

In September 1931, Ronald Storrs, the governor of Cyprus, blocked a decision to halt tax increases to cover a budget deficit, leading to a protest in October 1931 with around 5,000 Greek Cypriots besieging Government House in the capital of Nicosia, throwing rocks and eventually setting the building on fire. Seven protestors were killed, thirty injured, ten exiled for life, and around 2,600 received various punishments ranging from prison sentences to fines. This led to a harsh crackdown on the island that would last until the Second World War, with assembly in groups of more than five people and the act of flying foreign flags among things that were now banned in Cyprus.

In 1948, after the Second World War and Greek Civil War had ended,

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King Paul of Greece declared that Cyprus desired union with Greece. In 1950, the Orthodox Church of Cyprus conducted an unofficial referendum in which 97% of the Greek Cypriot population voted in favor of enosis.

In 1955, the National Organization of Cypriot Fighters (EOKA) began a military insurgency on April 1st, where they destroyed British facilities on the island of Cyprus. The British government had difficulty obtaining intelligence on EOKA, since most of the Greek Cypriot population supported the group. British resources were also spread between Cyprus and conflicts in Malaya and the Middle East. In 1958, the Turkish Resistance Organization (TMT) was formed to oppose EOKA. Overall, hundreds died in the Cyprus Emergency from 1955-1959, when the London and Zurich Agreements were signed.

### ***The Republic of Cyprus***

In 1960, Cyprus became independent from the UK through the Zürich and London Agreements. Under this agreement, a new constitution was introduced which divided Cyprus by ethnicity and allocated government offices accordingly. The president was to be Greek, and the vice-president would be Turkish. Greek Cypriot representatives would make up 70% of the House of Representatives and would be elected by Greek Cypriots, and

Turkish Cypriots would make up 30% of representatives and would be elected by Turkish Cypriots. While this arrangement made it difficult for either side to pass laws, Turkish representatives violently opposed President Makarios III's proposed changes to the constitution, which reduced the privileges of Turkish Cypriots in government.

In 1963, violence broke out between Greek and Turkish Cypriots in an event known as Bloody Christmas, after a Greek policeman shot and killed a Turkish couple who refused to show identification documents. After several ceasefires were not successfully enforced, British forces were brought in to establish a buffer zone. Despite this, fighting still continued, eventually involving the death of a total of 174 Greek and 364 Turkish Cypriots, the destruction of 109 villages, and the displacement of 25,000 to 30,000 Turkish Cypriots. In response, Britain, Greece, and Turkey intervened in peace talks, and all sides eventually agreed on a deal that would allow a force of 2,700 British soldiers to enforce a ceasefire and a buffer zone to be created inside Nicosia, known as the "Green Line."

However, intercommunal violence continued, and after a forceful exodus of Turkish Cypriots in parts of Cyprus, Turkey threatened a direct invasion, which was ultimately deterred by the establishment of the UN



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Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) in 1964. Turkey threatened to invade again after Makarios established the 20,000-strong Cypriot National Guard, but a strongly worded letter from US President Lyndon B. Johnson prevented this. Turkey sent military aid to the Turkish Cypriot enclave of Kokkina, and the Cypriot government invited Greek Cypriot General George Grivas to attack Kokkina, before Turkey retaliated by bombing Greek positions. Greece and Turkey had now been drawn into the conflict, though mediation managed to prevent direct conflict even as the island grew more divided.

In 1967, the Cyprus situation worsened as a military junta overthrew the democratically elected government of Greece, placing pressure on Makarios to achieve enosis. However, Makarios did not support the junta, so he began distancing himself from the goal of enosis, leading to tension between both him and the Greek government and between him and George Grivas. After Grivas' units killed 26 Turkish Cypriots in fighting in Turkish enclaves, the Turkish government demanded his removal from the island and the withdrawal of Greek troops. After his removal, Makarios acknowledged in 1968 that enosis was now near impossible.

Many continued to believe in enosis, and some branded Makarios a

traitor for abandoning the goal. In 1971, Grivas returned to Cyprus and began creating a paramilitary group called the National Organization of Cypriot Fighters (EOKA-B), and with funding from the Greek military junta, took control over the Cypriot military establishment. On July 15th, 1974, Makarios was overthrown and replaced by Mikos Sampson, a pro-enosis member of EOKA. Five days later, Turkish troops invaded the island and took control of an area near Kyrenia and Nicosia (3% of the territory of Cyprus) within two days, before the UN Security Council brokered a ceasefire. According to the Red Cross, by this point, around 450 Greek Cypriots and 3,300 Turkish Cypriots were prisoners of war.

On July 23rd, the Greek military junta collapsed because of the events in Cyprus and the Cypriot military junta collapsed shortly after. Talks in Geneva on August 14th fell through after the Cypriot request for more time to consult with Athens was denied, leading to a second Turkish invasion that resulted in the occupation of 37% of Cyprus by August 16th. The ceasefire line established after this invasion is now the Green Line, the current border between the Republic of Cyprus and the Turkish-occupied territories. It is estimated that 140,000 to 160,000 Greek refugees and 51,000 Turkish Cypriots are still refugees, trapped on the wrong side of the Green Line.

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Now, it's up to delegates from a variety of backgrounds to come together to decide the fate of the Island of Cyprus. Some of these delegates are Turkish Cypriots, some are Greek Cypriots, and others are from abroad. Some are politicians, some are generals, and others are diplomats. Each has a unique role in government, and in the world, and it is up to them to decide what their goals are and how they will use their influence to accomplish them.

***Questions to Consider:***

- ❖ Is a 2-state system inevitable, or is it possible to integrate both Turkish and Greek Cypriots under a single government?

- ❖ Is foreign aid in Cyprus necessary? In other words, can Cyprus stay stable without foreign troops (namely British, Greek, and Turkish troops)?
- ❖ What dangers are inherent to having military foreign aid on the island?
- ❖ What ideals should lay at the foundation of Cypriot administration? Should it be the right to self-determination, compromise, or is there something else more crucial to the stability of government?

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## Committee Positions

### ***Rauf Denktaş***

Rauf Denktaş is currently the President of the Autonomous Turkish Cypriot Administration, responsible for governing the territory now occupied by the Turkish Army. He was also the Vice President of the Republic of Cyprus before the Turkish invasion. The Guardian has described him as “an archvillain to Greeks and, for the army of international diplomats and policymakers who dealt with him, an irritant par excellence,” due to his insistence on a two-state system.

### ***Fahri Sabit Korutürk***

Fahri Sabit Korutürk is currently the President of Turkey. He leads the Executive Branch of the Turkish government. He insists that the Turkish invasion of Cyprus was a last resort, and has called upon the U.N. to help resolve the conflict peacefully.

### ***Bulent Ecevit***

Bulent Ecevit is the Prime Minister of Turkey. He is the leader of the Turkish Parliament and legislative branch of the Turkish government. He is known among Turkish Cypriots as the hero of the invasion, and he has said

that the Turkish invasion “saved [Turkish Cypriots] from extinction.”

### ***Hasan Esat Isik***

Hasan Esat Isik is the Minister of National Defence of Turkey. He manages all government activity concerning national security and the Turkish Armed Forces. He has stated that “the welfare of the Turkish community on the island is protected by international agreements. Therefore any infringement in any form of the Turkish community's rights cannot be tolerated by Turkey.” He works closely with Nutterin Ersin.

### ***Turan Gunes***

Turan Gunes is the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey. He is responsible for overseeing the international relations of the Turkish government. His proposed plan would create six cantons under Turkish-Cypriot administration totalling 18% of the island of Cyprus, and would dissolve the Cypriote Army.

### ***Nurettin Ersin***

Nurettin Ersin is a Lieutenant General in the Turkish Armed Forces. He led the main invasion force of Turkish troops in Cyprus. He is a key

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figure in the Turkish military and a necessary ally to anyone who wishes to dispatch Turkish troops. He works closely with Hasan Esat Isik.

***Efthymios Karayannis***

Efthymios Karayannis is a Lieutenant General in the Hellenic Armed Forces and the Chief of Staff of the Cypriot National Guard. He led the main Greek Cypriot resistance to the Turkish invasion.

***Glafcos Clerides***

Glafcos Clerides is the Acting President of the Republic of Cyprus. He replaced the Cypriot military junta. He supports reaching a compromise with the Turkish Cypriots, wanting to accept local Turkish Cypriot autonomy before the invasion.

***Konstantinos Karamanlis***

Konstantinos Karamanlis is the Prime Minister of Greece. He returned to Greece just a few weeks ago after the Turkish invasion and is now tasked with forming a national unity government to move towards democratic elections. He is not an ardent supporter of Enosis, believing that Cyprus should be its own independent republic.

***Phaedon Gizikis***

Phaedon Gizikis is the pro tempore President of Greece. He is a former general and one of the key

figures in the downfall of the military junta. His positions in the military & in government have given him many connections, which he uses to realize his will.

***Georgios Mavros***

Georgios Mavros is the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece. He is responsible for overseeing the international relations of the Greek government. He has declared that no settlement could be reached without the full withdrawal of Turkish troops and that only Cypriots can determine the future of Cyprus.

***Evangelos Averoff***

Evangelos Averoff is the Minister of National Defense of Greece. He manages all government activity concerning national security and the Hellenic Armed Forces. He was a major opponent of the military coup and was formerly the Foreign Minister of Greece.

***James Callaghan***

James Callaghan is the Foreign Minister of Britain. As Cyprus is a former British colony and both Greece and Turkey are members of NATO, Callaghan has called for a politically mediated solution to the Cyprus crisis.

***Henry Kissinger***

Henry Kissinger is the U.S. Secretary of State. He works with and is

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in close contact with Gerald Ford, the president of the United States. He's made clear throughout the direct conflict between Greece and Turkey would strain the NATO alliance and must be avoided.

***Andrei Gromyko***

Andrei Gromyko is the Soviet Foreign Minister. He supports the official Soviet position on the Cyprus issue, believing that "a halt to the military interference in the internal affairs of Cyprus" and restoring Cyprus to be an "independent, sovereign state that existed before the Greek aggression" will solve the problem.

***Qiao Guanhua***

Qiao Guanhua is the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China. He supports the view that the United States tacitly supported the Turkish invasion. As the representative of China, his views align closely with the USSR's.

***Jean Sauvagnargues***

Jean Sauvagnargues is the Foreign Minister of France. He has coordinated meetings between the nine European Common Market countries and they previously issued a joint statement condemning the military coup in Cyprus that led to the Turkish invasion.