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Study Guide
STUDY GUIDE

1. Letter From the Co-SecretaryGenerals.....	3
2. Letter From the Under Secretary General.....	4
3. Letter From the Academic Assistant.....	5
4. Rules of Procedure of to the Treaty.....	6
4.1. Treaty Format & Progression.....	9
5. Introduction of The Agenda Item.....	16
5.1. Historical Background of The Cyprus.....	19
5.2. ENOSIS and EOKA (National Organization of Cypriot Combatants).....	23
6. Turkish presence of Cyprus.....	25
6.1. Ottoman and British rule.....	26
6.2. London and Zürich Agreements.....	27
6.3. First Peacekeeping Operation.....	30
7. First Geneva conference.....	34
8. The Second Geneva Conference.....	36
8.1. Special Note from Under-Secretary General.....	37
9. Diplomatic Strategies of Participant States.....	38
9.1. The view of Turkish Cypriots.....	38
9.2. The view of the Greek Cypriots.....	39
9.3. The view of the United Nations.....	39
10. Matrix.....	40
10.1. Turkey Delegation.....	40
10.2. Turkish Cypriot Delegation.....	41
10.3. Greece Delegation.....	42
10.4. Greek Cypriot Delegation.....	43
10.5. United Kingdom Delegation.....	43
10.6. The United Nations.....	44
10.7. Diplomatic Observers.....	44
11. Guiding Questions to be Considered.....	45
12. Bibliography.....	46

1. Letter From the Co-Secretary Generals

Dear Delegates,

It is our distinct honor and privilege to welcome you all to ATAMUN '2026. On behalf of the Secretariat and the Executive Board, we extend our warmest greetings as we prepare to embark on an exceptional journey defined by constructive debate, diplomatic negotiation, and global problem-solving.

This year marks a monumental step forward for our conference. We are exceptionally proud to announce our affiliations with Yale Model United Nations (Y MUN LIII) and Oxford Global. These partnerships underscore our unwavering commitment to maintaining world-class academic standards, fostering international educational exchange, and offering our delegates a diplomatic experience rooted in the highest global benchmark of MUN excellence.

This Study Guide has been meticulously drafted by the Academic Team of the Second Geneva Conference to provide you with a comprehensive, nuanced foundation for your committee deliberations. It outlines the core historical context, key political dynamics, and central questions facing your respective committees. We strongly encourage you to immerse yourselves in your delegation's foreign policy, push the boundaries of innovative policymaking, and engage with the debate in a spirit of true diplomatic leadership.

We wish you a fruitful and rewarding preparation process, and we eagerly look forward to seeing the impactful debates you will lead at ATAMUN '2026.

Warmest regards,

Kerem Veysel Düzgün & Hasan Arif Ege Başkurt

Co-Secretaries-General, ATAMUN '2026

2. Letter From the Under Secretary General

Dear Representatives,

As you all know, my name is Ali Emre ÜZÜLMEZ. I am honored to have established this committee for you. This committee holds a very special place for myself, just like you, our valued participants. After all, the Cyprus issue has yet to find a resolution from the past to the present, and the foundations for the fact that the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is not recognized by any country today were laid within this committee. On the timeline of reality, the desired agreement has never been reached, and the desired results have not been achieved. For this very reason, I expect you to be the individuals who shed light on this major problem and help me realize my vision over the next three years. I hope that within this committee, you will gain enjoyable and educational experiences and become more aware of this issue. I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to my esteemed academic assistant, Ata Yankı Kılınç, for his efforts in establishing this committee, and to the valuable members of the Executive Team who made this committee a reality. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions regarding the committee. Our goal is to shed light on any uncertainties you may have and to address your concerns. I've included my contact number below. I wish you all the best in your work and hope this guide has been helpful to you. See you at the conference.

Sincerely, Ali Emre ÜZÜLMEZ.

Contact Informations

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3. Letter From the Academic Assistant

Dear Delegates, Respected Academic Team, and Fellow Participants,

I extend a warm welcome to all of you as the Academic Assistant of the Second Geneva Convention. My name is Ata Yankı Kılınç and I am a 11th grader at Antalya Anatolian High School. Firstly, I would like to thank the Secretariat and my Under-Secretary General Ali Emre Üzülmöz for inviting me to this conference as an academic assistant.

There is some information that you should know for better understanding the committee. As every committee our study guide is crucial. If you start to have any hard times during reading the study guide and understanding the committee you may contact me via,

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Ata Yankı Kılınç Academic Assistant

4. Rules of Procedure of to the Treaty

In accordance with the decisions made by the conference secretariat under the bylaws, and given that the committee's procedures differ from the General Assembly committees, it is necessary to review these minor details before participating in the committee.

Participation.

All Committee members participating in their capacity as representatives shall be considered "Representatives". The present Representatives in the committees will represent their names and form all discussions and within their committees by having equal rights to speak during the formal session and equal rights to vote during all procedural and substantive voting procedures. It has been allowed to be pronounced as personal pronouns during the session.

The Role of Chairman/Chairwoman In Order to Ensure the Governing.

Chairmen/Chairwomen have been provided with complete authorization during management. Motions are proposed by the Chairmen/Chairwomen, and representatives are given the right to voting on the motions. The Chairmen/Chairwomen decides on the topics to be discussed in each session, also the total and individual timing in the motions. The committee mostly runs in Semi-moderated caucus but if the Chairmen/Chairwomen sense of much offensive and to interrupt other representatives while they're speaking, Chairmen/Chairwomen may move the commute to moderated caucus and in the process of writing the treaty, the Chairmen/Chairwomen may move to committee in an un-moderated caucus if they want.

Directional Commerce List (DCL).

Directional Commerce List is similar to the General Speakers' List but there is no compulsory to be at least 3 speakers. The Chairmen/Chairwomen shall establish a Directional Commerce List on the current topic after setting of the agenda item. The Representatives are expected to speak generally on the current topic in their speeches in the Directional Commerce List.

Termination of Caucuses

This motion can be given by the representatives and the motion for termination of the moderated/unmoderated caucus can be given any time during moderated or unmoderated caucuses. The floor does not have to be open to raise this motion. The Chairmen/Chairwomen shall be exercising its extraordinary authority to terminate previous motion.

Extension of Caucuses

Right after the time for a moderated or unmoderated caucus elapses, representatives may raise a motion to extend the previous moderated/unmoderated caucus. And also the Chairmen/Chairwomen shall be exercising its extraordinary authority to extend previous motion.

Voting Procedure of the Treaty

As the representatives proceeded to the voting procedure following the drafting of the treaty, the Chairmen/Chairwomen exercised their extraordinary authority to move the committee forward to the voting procedure. During the vote, representatives are requested to sign in the space provided for their names at the bottom of the written agreement. If a representative refuses to sign this agreement, it will be sufficient for them not to come forward to sign when their name is called. In such a situation, since any treaty regarding its purpose has not been reached, , the committee is automatically deemed to have failed.

4.1.Treaty Format & Progression

When drafting a treaty, it is necessary to be aware of specific considerations. An example of a treaty should be provided, and the requirements that must be followed should be explained.

“TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, DENMARK, AUSTRIA,
FRANCE, PRUSSIA, RUSSIA, AND SWEDEN FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF AFFAIRS IN
THE PAST.

Signed in Vienna, June 9 , 1815.

HIS MAJESTY the King of Spain, His Majesty the King of the Great Britain, His Majesty the
Emperor of All the Russias, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, animated by the
desire to bring peace to Europe, and wishing, for the sake of order and security, have resolved to
conclude the present treaty.

Their said Majesties and the President of the French Republic have, therefore, appointed as their
Representatives, namely:

For the Kingdom of Spain: Don Pedro Gomez,

For the Great Britain: Viscount Castlereagh, Arthur Wellesley,

For the Russian Empire: Tsar Alexander I, Karl Nesselrode,

For Portugal : Pedro de Sousa Holstein,

For Austria : Klemens von Metternich, Baeron Johann

For Sweden : Carl Löwenhielm,

For Prussia : Wilhelm von Humboldt, Karl August von Hardenberg,

For Denmark : Neels Rosenkrantz, King Frederick VI,

For France: Charles Talleyrand, Emmerich Joseph,

Who, having assembled in conference with full powers, and having reached an accord in good
faith, have agreed upon the following stipulations;

Chapter I : Fate of France

ARTICLE I

It has been decided that France will be ruled by the House of Orléans which is a branch that is indirectly related to the House of Bourbon. The populace will be steered by constitutional monarchy which is a form of regime more responsive to the demands of the individuals. Charles Talleyrand will be appointed as prime minister of the Kingdom of France. Louis Philippe will be the king and the House of Orléans will be the dynasty. Louis Philippe will be responsible for appointing the prime minister and all the other ministers, opening new sessions of parliament and to give royal assent to bills passed by parliament, signifying that they have become law.

ARTICLE II

1792's map will be used in France in order to revoke the effects of the France Revolution and for France to return its former states before the Coalition Wars. The regions that will be affected are from Veurne to Saint-Tropez as a borderline. The exact map of 1792 will be used except the annexation of the Netherlands.

ARTICLE III

For the return of the soldiers in France, the soldiers that are coming from several countries will yield to their countries in 6 months. The logistic expenses will be provided by the Kingdom of France.

Chapter II: Polish-Saxon Issue

ARTICLE I

The Austrian Empire will redraw their borders which consists of merging the south east part of Warsaw which also has borders in 3 sides with the river Vistula. This region will be annexed nationally to the Austrian Empire.

The former regions that were in the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth region which are Posen, Thorn, Danzig, Königsberg, Tilsit and Memel will be the Kingdom of Prussia's territory. Posen, Thorn, Danzig, Königsberg, Tilsit and Memel will be annexed nationally to the Kingdom of Prussia.

Balystak, Konvo, Vikna, Riga, Pinsk, Minsk, Odessa and Ismail will be in the territory of the Tsardom of Russia. Balystak, Konvo, Vikna, Riga, Pinsk, Minsk, Odessa and Ismail will be annexed nationally to the Tsardom of Russia.

ARTICLE II

No militaristic escalations and armies will happen and maintain in twenty kilometers from the border the new borders of the Austrian Empire, Kingdom of Prussia, Tsardom of Russia and the new Kingdom of Poland in order to prevent militaristic tensions and ensure political and diplomatic stability in Europe. The governance will be ruled according to monarchy. The Slaislaw August II will be the king of Poland. Slaislaw August II is the former King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania from 1764 to 1795. This treaty will be signed in Vienna during Vienna Congress by Klemens von Metternich and Baron Johann von Wessenberg representing Austrian Empire, Wilhelm von Humboldt and Karl August von Hardenberg representing Kingdom of Prussia and Tsar Alexander I and Karl Nesselrode representing Tsardom of Russia.

ARTICLE III

Saxony will be fully annexed nationally. The former cities of Leipzig, Nordsachsen, Meißen Bautzen, Dresden, Görlitz, Sächsische Schweiz-Osterzgebirge, Mittelsachsen, Chemnitz will be annexed nationally to territory of the Kingdom of Prussia and the remaining former cities which consist of Zwickau, Vogtland-Kreis and Erzgebirgs-Kreis will be a part of Bavaria's borders.

CHAPTER III: Holy Roman Empire Issue

ARTICLE I

The borders of the new confederation which will be established in order to replace the Holy Roman Empire and ensure the essential balance of powers will have the same borders of the former empire in the region which was the Holy Roman Empire, and will be named Germanic Confederation.

ARTICLE II

Frederic August I, the last emperor of the Saxonian country will be the new Chancellor of the new confederation. The emperor's duty will be only accepting the decisions of confederation, decoration, medal yield and selecting the Prime Minister who will be Francis I. The Prime Minister's duty will be being the chairboard of the confederation which will consist of the kings and leaders of the countries, feudal states, kingdoms and empires which had land in the former Holy Roman Empire. The countries which had territories in the former Holy Roman Empire

region will keep their territories within this newly established confederation without making the territories to annexate to the aforementioned Germanic Confederation. Only the countries that have lands that are in the Holy Roman Empire Region will be allowed to be a part of the aforementioned Germanic Confederation. These lands will be a part of the confederation to ensure countries to be represented in the confederation.

ARTICLE III

The countries, empires and the feudal states which are affiliated with the confederation will only work as one country in a case of defence against any country. Under a possible attack to any state within the Confederation, this attack will be accepted as it is done to all of Confederation.

Chapter IV Italian States

ARTICLE I

The Duchy Of Milan and the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. The Austrian Empire's emperor will exercise his influence by appointing a governor to the Grand Duchy of Tuscany and Republic of Venice region and make the Duke of Milan remain as the head of the Duchy of Milan.

These lands will be the influence zone for ensuring political stability and reconstructing the devastated regions in Italian states. Through that balance will be protected with that area.

ARTICLE II

The borders of Papal states will be as it was in 1789 that borders includes San Marino and Scavelino .To not disrupt the flow of their beliefs and ensure the balance, peace and trust in the Italian States and also to minimize the effects of the revolution on border states. For protection of culture and national association and unification of Italy which include Perugia, Rome, Abruzzo, Marche and Bologna.

ARTICLE III

The authority of the King of the Kingdom of Naples will be significantly reduced, thereby limiting his political and military influence. If the king wants a warlike situation, he should consult the House of Orleans in this case. So this provision is enacted to prevent excessive centralization of power in Southern Italy and to ensure that the region remains aligned with European stability.

ARTICLE IV

The Piedmont-Sardinia buffer zone which protects the areas from each other shall be strengthened with the Italian state's loan and help which is economical fluences for instance 0.5% of their annual disposable income to payback of the amount with interest which is 2% after on will be 10 years, both militarily and diplomatically in order to prevent any future escalations, foreign interference or potential threats from countries. The Piedmont-Sardinia will have the right to authority for accepting or rejecting the taking of the loan.

Chapter V Scandinavian Issue

ARTICLE I

The Tsardom of Russia and the Union of Sweden will make an agreement to recognize the importance of preventing any form of border threats within the Scandinavian region, regarding to enter into an arrangement reflecting the same principles among The Tsardom of Russia, The Kingdom of Prussia and the Austrian Empire. There will be conferences to help and supervise that system in order to prevent any increase of tension.

ARTICLE II

It has been decided to hold conferences between The Tsardom of Russia and the Union of Sweden every two years for peace and to increase the transparency in their relations. Kings won't participate in these conferences. The members of conferences will be appointed by kings. Each conference will be held in different locations, due to which they shall introduce their culture for increasing political stability.

ARTICLE III

It has been decided that the region of Vorpommern and the island above this area shall be given to The Kingdom of Prussia. In return The Kingdom of Prussia shall make payment for adding Vorpommern to their borders to The Kingdom of Denmark and The Kingdom of Sweden .Prussia will pay Sweden the sum of 1.5 million Thalers as compensation. One million Thalers will be paid upfront,the remaining sum will be paid within a year.Prussia will also pay Denmark the sum of 1 million Thalers,750 thousand Thalers will be paid upfront and the remaining sum will be paid within a year.

CHAPTER VI: Low Countries

ARTICLE I

Bruges ,which is a city in the West of Dutch Republic that is surrounded by Lower Rhine Rivers, will be given to France. In this region France will be allowed to manage those harbors. The income of the harbours and the tax reductions will be ensured to the Empire of the French but this money will be returned in 20-25 years with interest. Any kind of income that comes from Bruges will be transferred to the Holy Roman Empire. The amount of donations will be %10 for 10 years every year. After 10 years this percentage will increase by %30 in order to donate every year. The amount of donations will be %30 between 10 years and 30 years. After 30 years donations will be stopped.

ARTICLE II

It has been decided that The Empire of Austria shall be awarded with the Austrian Netherlands that is located between the Kingdom of France and Dutch Republic. The Austrian Empire will appoint a governor to the Austrian Netherlands. The armies and troops in the Austrian Netherlands will return to their original country in a maximum of six months.”

As shown in the example, when drafting a Treaty, the first step is to state which countries signed the existing agreement. Next, the year in which the agreement was drafted is noted. Following that, the current positions and duties of the representatives who drafted the agreement within their respective countries are specified. After the names of the country representatives are provided, the text begins with the following statement: “Who, having assembled in conference with full powers, and having reached an accord in good faith, have agreed upon the following stipulations.” If the agreement covers multiple topics and issues, they are listed under “Chapters” provided that each addresses a distinct subject. “Articles” are listed under each topic heading. The articles of the treaty contain the decisions reached without addressing any specific issues. The language used in drafting the treaty must be precise and leave no room for ambiguity.

5. Introduction of The Agenda Item

Cyprus, being the third largest island of the Mediterranean Sea, has witnessed a constant struggle and entered into the domination of various communities and civilizations throughout history because of its geopolitical and geostrategic importance. The Island of Cyprus, which is geographically an extension of the Anatolian peninsula, has been a land of many conquests due to its proximity to the Middle Eastern countries and its strategic location at the cross-road of East and West. Cyprus has seen a succession of rulers, namely Assyrians, Egyptians, Persians, Romans, Arabs, Crusaders and Turks who ruled the Island as part of the Ottoman Empire, from 1571 until 1878.

Thousand years ago, the island subsequently came under the rule of the Assyrians (707-650), Egyptians (570-546), Persians (546-333), Ptolemies (320s-58), Romans (58 BC-330 AD), and Venetians (1489-1571) (see, Hill, 1948). Cyprus was captured by the Ottoman Empire in 1570-71. The Ottomans brought in a large number of settlers from the mainland to form a Moslem element in the local population. By the end of the seventeenth century, approximately 30,000 Turks settled on Cyprus, and a sizable Turkish community was formed, eventually composing more than 20 percent of the total population (Gazioglu, 1990). In the beginning of togetherness, there was no sign of overt troubled relations, but differences over ethnic origin, religion, and customs inevitably led to a very low level of communal interaction. Both communities preferred to live in separate quarters in towns and mixed villages,

For Venice Cyprus was an important station for its military and commerce, so they built many fortifications in Nicosia, Kyrenia and Famagusta. The funding of the buildings was enabled through high taxes for lords and even higher taxes for the people. With the Ottoman rule the cathedrals of Nicosia and Famagusta changed into mosques. Cyprus was given the right to autonomy and relative freedom. The orthodox archbishop was granted more rights, for example he was able to requisition taxes. 1754 the bishops got acknowledged as the ambassadors of the Greek population, this was the beginning of the bishop rule. But the rule of the bishops didn't change anything in terms of the living conditions of the population, that's the reason why, at the end of the 18.

Century, the fight between the upper and the lower class broke out. In 1821 the Greek war on freedom took place, a secret society asked the bishops for assistance, but the Ottomans interfered and hung the bishops. That was the end of the bishop rule in Cyprus. This was followed by a big massacre of the Greek population on Cyprus and opened a huge gap between the Greek and Turkish population. However, the loss of power of the Ottoman Empire couldn't be stopped. When the British Empire promised to help in the war against Russia, they got Cyprus as a tradeoff. The Britons appointed a high commissariat to rule the island, but they kept the Turkish administration, which caused fundamental problems. The Greek orthodox population and the orthodox church demanded the connection to Greece, that thought was named ***Enosis***. From 1571 until 1878, Cyprus remained under the sovereignty of the Ottoman Empire. In 1878, the Ottoman Empire left Cyprus to the 'provisional administration' of the UK as a price for diplomatic support against Russia. However, Britain established a colonial administration on the island and did not leave until 1960. With the beginning of the Greek independence struggle in the

19th century, the Greek Orthodox community endeavoured to annex the island to Greece. These efforts increased even more after 1878. However, the defeat of the Greeks during the Turkish War of Independence and Turkey's renunciation of its rights in Cyprus and the transfer of the island to Britain with the 1923 Treaty of Lausanne put a brake on the ambitions of the Greeks for a while. In the 1950s, Greece wanted to bring the Cyprus Problem to the international platform and took it to the United Nations General Assembly in 1954. In 1955, Colonel Georgios Grivas founded the EOKA (National Organisation of Cypriot Fighters) and started armed actions on the island.

5.1. Historical Background of The Cyprus

Three centuries of Ottoman rule in Cyprus came to an end in 1878 when the island leased to the British Empire, marking the beginning of a new era of colonial governance. Though Cyprus formally remained under Ottoman sovereignty until 1914, British administration quickly took root, and the island was annexed by Britain during World War I. By 1925, Cyprus had officially become a British Crown Colony.

During the colonial period, nationalist sentiments began to intensify among the island's two main communities which were the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots. Greek Cypriots viewed enosis as their historical and cultural destiny.

In response to rising Greek nationalism, Turkish Cypriots, who composed a significant minority, grew increasingly apprehensive about their future in a potentially Greek dominated state. As a countermeasure, they began advocating taksim, or partition, aiming for a division of the island that would safeguard their communities political and cultural autonomy.

Tensions escalated sharply in the 1950s. In 1955, the Greek Cypriot nationalist movement took a violent turn with the formation of EOKA (Ethniki Organosis Kyprion Agoniston, National Organisation of Cypriot Fighters), an underground militia led by George Grivas. EOKA initiated an armed campaign against British colonial rule, aimed at achieving enosis. The British administration responded with severe crackdowns, but the struggle also polarized the island's communities further.

By 1958, amid increasing violence and ethnic tension, Turkish Cypriots responded by forming their own paramilitary organization, TMT (Türk Mukavemet Teşkilatı, Turkish Resistance Organization). Back by Turkey, TMT was established to counter the influence of EOKA and to defend Turkish Cypriot interests, including the pursuit of partition.

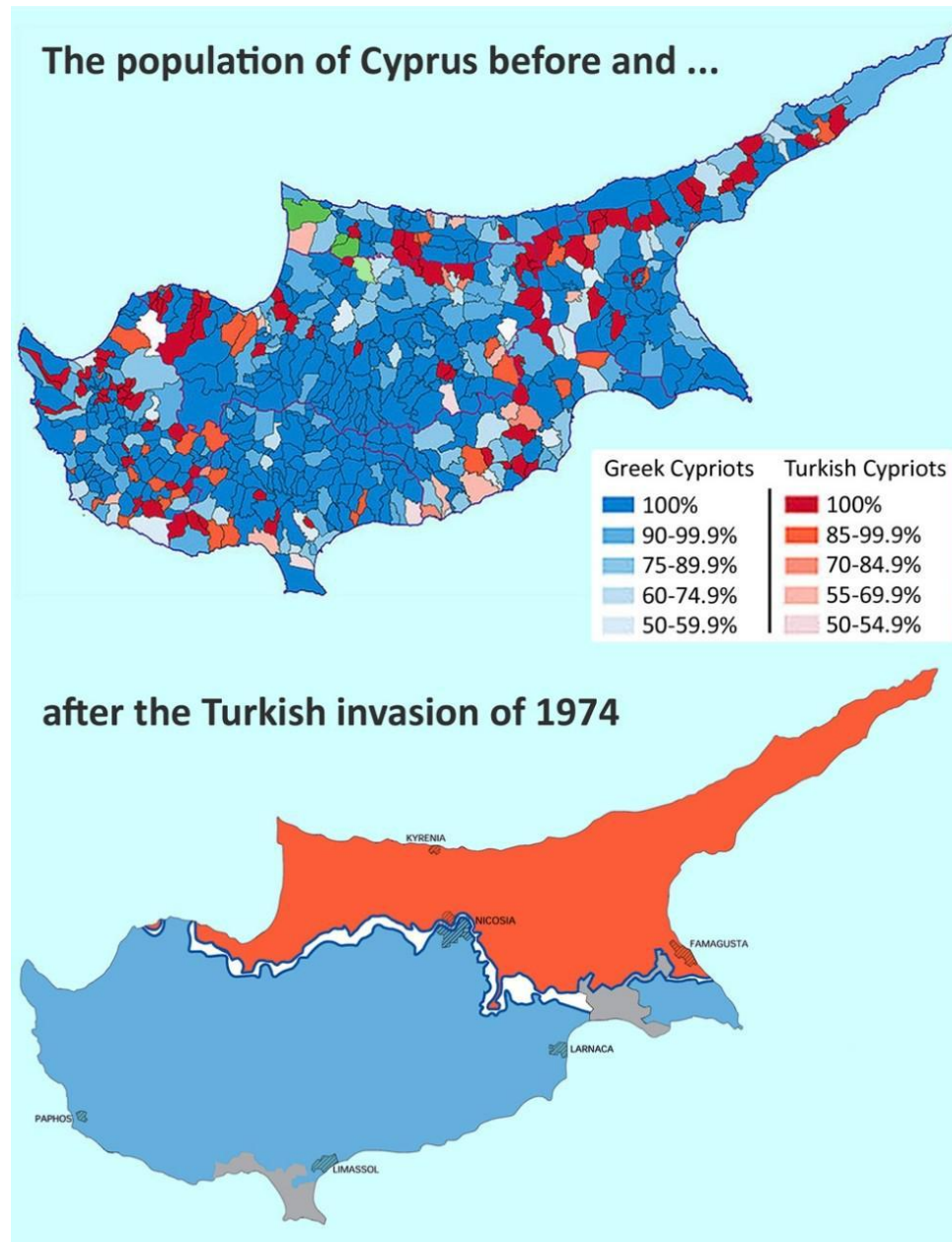
Amidst this backdrop of violence and conflicting national aspirations, a fragile compromise was reached. In 1960, Cyprus was granted independence as the Republic of Cyprus under a power sharing constitution brokered by the Zurich-London Agreements, involving Britain, Greece, and Turkey as guarantor powers. The new republic had a population composed of approximately 80% Greek Cypriots and 18% Turkish Cypriots. However, the arrangement left both communities dissatisfied as the Greek Cypriots were frustrated that enosis had not been achieved, while the Turkish Cypriots feared marginalization and remained wary of their long term security.

The constitution created a complex political structure designed to balance the interests of both groups, including provisions for a Greek Cypriot President and Turkish Cypriot Vice President, each with veto powers, and proportional representation in public services and the military. However, this system soon proved unworkable due to deep seated mistrust and conflicting national objectives.

In 1963, President Archbishop Makarios proposed constitutional amendments to reduce the powers of the Turkish Cypriot minority. Turkish Cypriots rejected the proposals, viewing them as a threat to their status and security. This sparked a wave of inter-ethnic violence, beginning in December 1963, known as 'Bloody Christmas.' The conflict led to hundreds of deaths and the

displacement of thousands of Turkish Cypriots, who withdrew into enclaves for protection. Many Turkish Cypriots lost their homes and lived under siege-like conditions, relying on aid and protection from Turkish forces and the United Nations.

Intercommunal clashes continued intermittently until 1967, with Turkish Cypriots bearing the heavier toll, both in casualties and in forced displacement of around 20% of their population. During this period, the ethnic divide on the island deepened further, and the trust between the two communities eroded significantly, setting the stage for the more dramatic events of the 1970s.



The political system in the Ottoman Empire also encouraged this tendency toward separation. Under the millet system, the Greek and Turkish communities were institutionalized as distinct cemaats (communities), electing their own judicial and administrative officials, such as muhtars (village headmen). This exclusive political socialization over a long period of time contributed to the crystallization of separate ethnic identities and aspirations.

5.2. ENOSIS and EOKA (National Organization of Cypriot Combatants)

The political conflict between the two communities on the island began in 1878, when Greek Cypriots desired ENOSIS and Turkish Cypriots rejected it. In 1955, Greek Cypriots had started an armed campaign of terror in order to unite the island with Greece, while Turkish Cypriots rejected and resisted the colonization by Greece. The Greek orthodox population and the orthodox church demanded the connection to Greece, that thought was named ***Enosis***. As it mentioned before.

After the Second World War, the Greek Cypriots once again became politically active. The very intensification of the enosis campaign came in the wake of the election of Makarios III as Archbishop in 1950. In that year, the Greek Orthodox Church organized a referendum on union with Greece. The result was amazing as 96% of eligible Greek Cypriots voted for enosis. Encouraged by this result, in 1954, Greece's United Nations (UN) representative formally requested that the subject of self-determination pertaining to the people of Cyprus be included on the agenda of the General Assembly.

However, the UN General Assembly decided that it did not appear appropriate to adopt a resolution on the question of Cyprus. Thereupon, the Greek Cypriot leaders called for a general strike. Makarios returned from New York, where he attended UN meetings, and founded an underground guerrilla organization, with the acronym EOKA (Ethnici Organosis Kypriou Agoniston- National Organization of Cypriot Combatants).

In the mid-1950s, the EOKA started its campaign of violence against the British. Many Greek Cypriots left their jobs in the government and police as well. In response, the colonial authorities were forced to rely more and more on Turkish Cypriots. For example, at a time when all Greek-speaking political parties were banned, the British authorities allowed. This contributed to the increasing of accusations against Britain for their usual policy to “divide and rule” in Cyprus as they had done elsewhere. Regardless of whether this was true or not, tension between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots grew further. In December 1956, a set of proposals –the Radcliffe Plan- was presented to the Greek Cypriots. This, basically, granted full internal self-rule to Cyprus, under the authority of a legally elected legislature.

However, Britain would keep control of foreign and defense policy, as well as internal security. The proposals were rejected by the Greek Cypriots. Meanwhile, in a statement to the House of Commons, Colonial Secretary Alan Lennox-Boyd said that the Turkish Cypriots have a separate right of self-determination.

6. Turkish presence of Cyprus

Turkey has given a great importance to Cyprus because of their historical, political and cultural bonds and because the island is a part of Anatolia and also has a great importance in the country defense. On the contrary, the Greece considered the Cyprus which is very far away its Reasons Leading To The Cyprus Peace Operation And Developments In The Cyprus Problem After The Operation The Journal of Academic Social Science own territory within the frame of great design and desired to appropriate the island on its own in order to realize the Enosis as soon as possible by ignoring the Turkish presence in the island.

Along with such approach of Greece, the obsession of Enosis and Great Design caused that the Cyprus Island has turned into a bleeding wound. The acts of violence used towards the Turkish Cypriots by EOKA (National Organization of Cypriot Fighters) and the attempts to completely eliminate the Turkish presence in the island within the scope of the Akritas Plan in 1960s led to the demolition of the Cyprus Republic which was established with great hopes and also in which both communities were represented.

6.1. Ottoman and British rule

In 1878, Britain took administrative control of the island in return for supporting the Ottoman Empire against Russian threats to Turkey's eastern provinces. By the end of the century, some Greek Cypriot elite began to consider the possibility of the island's union to the Kingdom of Greece, which gained independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1829.

However, viewing no reason to relinquish the territory and arguing that Cyprus was formally still a part of the Ottoman Empire, Britain refused the request. A reason to relinquish Cyprus arose in December 1912 and it was pursued until the island, which had been annexed upon the Ottoman Empire's entry into the First World War on the side of the Central Powers, was offered to Greece in October 1915. Yet the Greek King rejected the offer (see, Varnava 2009: 265). After the war, with the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923, the new Turkish Republic formally gave up its right on Cyprus in favor of Britain. Two years later, in 1925, Britain formally declared sovereignty over the island, which became a crown colony. Greek Cypriot elite increased calls for the island to be united with Greece. In 1931, there were violent riots against the British authorities, in large part driven by pro-enosis Greek nationalism. This led to the introduction of new laws preventing further political agitation. But this did not end hopes for union. Instead the movement went underground.

6.2. London and Zürich Agreements

Two conferences organised between Britain, Turkey and Greece to find a solution to the Cyprus problem. While the first London Conference (29 August-7 September 1955) yielded no result, the independence of Cyprus was accepted at the second London Conference (19-23 February 1959).

The UK, which did not accept the existence of the Cyprus problem for a certain period of time, decided to convene a conference with the participation of Turkey and Greece when the developments in the island accelerated. At the First London Conference, Britain defended the thesis that Cyprus should be given autonomy and Turkey and Greece should take part in the defence of the island. Turkey argued that the island should be given to itself according to its historical past. Greece, on the other hand, insisted that the people of Cyprus should be given the right to determine their own future. The conference dispersed without reaching a conclusion.

On the occasion of the NATO Council of Ministers meeting held in Paris in December 1958, the Foreign Ministers of Turkey, Britain and Greece held talks on granting independence to Cyprus. Later, the Turkish and Greek sides met in Zurich and agreed in principle (11 February 1959).

Such a solution to the Cyprus dispute had already been proposed by Makarios in 1958. The treaty was signed by the prime ministers of Turkey, Greece and Britain at Lancaster House in London. According to the treaty, a dual administration consisting of Turks and Greeks would be implemented on the island and the independence of the state of Cyprus would be under the

guarantee of Turkey, Greece and Britain. Cyprus would not be annexed to any state; Turks would not be treated as a minority, Greece and Turkey would participate in the defence of the island, and Britain would protect some of its military bases.

In the House of Representatives of the island, both communities would have members in certain proportions; the President would be elected from the Greek Cypriots and his deputy from the Turkish Cypriots. Turks would participate 40 per cent in the Cyprus army and 30 per cent in local law enforcement and administration. Three members of the Council of Ministers would be Turkish and seven would be Greek. The treaty included detailed provisions on how many other institutions would be established according to the 'dual administration'.

The treaty concluded by the prime ministers of Greece and Turkey on the establishment of an independent state in Cyprus. In the treaty, the basic principles on which the international status and constitution of the independent Cypriot state to be established would be based were agreed. The principle decisions taken were not announced without informing the United Kingdom. While the status of the island was determined as a result of Britain's addition of some provisions to the treaty, the decisions taken with the London Treaty of 19 February 1959 became valid.

Thus, starting from 16 August 1960, the independent state of the Republic of Cyprus was established and its integrity was guaranteed by Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom through the Treaties of Constitutive Treaty, the Treaty of Guarantee and the Treaty of Alliance. The 1960 Constitution of the Republic of Cyprus provided for the equality of the two communities on the one hand, and the joint exercise of sovereignty by the two elements on the other. In late 1963, a constitutional amendment (Article 13 of the 1960 Constitution) proposed by the President of the

Republic of Cyprus, Makarios, on matters relating to local government and finance, was rejected by the Turks. As attacks on the Turks increased, Nicosia was divided into two parts by a ceasefire line.

In March 1964, the United Nations Security Council decided to send a peacekeeping force to the island. In the meantime, İnönü announced that he had decided to intervene in the island and Turkish aircraft flew warning flights over the island. After this attempt of which the sole aim was to provoke Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots, the Greek side put in place the Akritas Plan.

The main objective of the plan was to eliminate the gains of the Turkish side in the Zurich and London Agreements and to leave the Turkish Cypriots in a simple minority status. In order to achieve these goals, the Greeks aimed to oppress and distribute the Turks within the borders which would not give opportunity to the foreign interventions but if not, they planned to realize Enosis in any case by destroying the existence of Turkish society on the island.

The Greeks who considered maintaining the struggle in the international arena and also implementing the military acts of violence in order that the Turks accepted the constitutional amendments within the scope of the plan, took the action soon enough. The Greeks, who accelerated the terror movement they launched, performed the act of violence known as the **Bloody Christmas on December 21, 1963.**

6.3. First Peacekeeping Operation

On the morning of July 20, 1974, the Turkish military airborne and amphibious assault assaulted the island at 06:05. The initial Turkish soldiers to land in Cyprus were paratroopers. The 1st Parachute Battalion of the Airborne Brigade landed at Pınarbaşı, and the 2nd Parachute Battalion at Gönyeli. The initial battalions did not face intense fire upon landing. The amphibious landing was conducted by the troops of the Marine Infantry Brigade on Karaoğlanoğlu (Pentemili) Beach. Prior to the initiation of the landing operation, pre-targets in mountains close to Pladini Beach were bombarded by Turkish jet aircraft. The first landing vessel reached the beach at 08:50.

The 3rd Parachute Battalion conducted a landing at Pınarbaşı at 11:15 a.m., and the 4th Parachute Battalion at Gönyeli. The 3rd and the 4th battalions came under intense artillery and mortar fire. Due to this, the battalions, having landed in a dispersed order, had extreme difficulty trying to regroup.

The Commando Brigade moved on July 20, 1974, at dawn. The 1st Commando Battalion landed in Pınarbaşı at 8:20 a.m. Then the 2nd Commando Battalion and the 3rd Commando Battalion landed in Gönyeli, and the Nevşehir Commando Battalion conducted its landing in Hamitköy. The Greek Battalion, backed by armor and armored vehicles, attacked the Turkish Cypriot Battalion at dusk. The Turkish Cypriot Battalion defeated this attack. But the Greek National Guard took control of the Girne Strait, while the 1st Commando Battalion took Doğrüyol Hill and also gained control of the Girne Strait.

On the second day of the operation, the Greek troops launched an effort to prevent the units landing by air from joining the units advancing by sea and to destroy these forces. At the same time, during the clash on the island, the Kocatepe destroyer was mistakenly sunk by Turkish planes because of lack of communications and coordination, and 54 soldiers were tragically killed. Following the Kocatepe incident, Pakistan dispatched a mobile hospital, and Iran sent both a mobile hospital and medical equipment. Libya also declared that it was ready to offer every form of assistance to Turkey, particularly in supplying spare parts. As a result of this incident, Libya fulfilled Turkey's requirement for spare parts.

Confronted with escalating external pressure, the Turkish government supported United Nations Security Council Resolution 353 and pledged to initiate a ceasefire as of 5:00 p.m. on July 22, 1974, the third day of the operation. The decision was made public by Prime Minister Bülent Ecevit in a press conference at 10:00 a.m. When the decision was made public, the air and naval forces stationed in Cyprus were still not integrated, and their integration was anticipated to be completed at 5:00 p.m.

On 22 July, at 10:30, Bora Special Forces arrived at Pladini Beach and, along with the 3rd Commando Battalion, moved into Girne at 5:00 p.m. The combat continued for a further three to four hours. The village of Küçük Kaymaklı was captured by the Lefkoşa Sancağı Mücahitleri at 6:30 p.m. As a result of ceasefire breaches during July 22 to July 30, the Turkish army captured the areas of Upper and Lower Dikmen (Dikomo), Kaynakköy (Sihari), Taşkent (Vuno), and

Akçiçek (Siskilip), while making impressive gains in the area around Nicosia Airport. The events at Nicosia Airport led to a crisis between the United Kingdom and Turkey.

A tense phone call between Turkish Prime Minister Bülent Ecevit and British Prime Minister Harold Wilson ensued regarding the airport situation, during which Wilson adopted an aggressive attitude, threatening the Turks with any move against the airport. The United Nations Security Council on July 24, 1974, decided not to try to take Nicosia Airport by force.



The second and third Turkish Commando Battalions also started their movement towards Zeytinli. On 22 July, after the attack of the third Parachute Battalion, Turkish troops first entered Girne after capturing Deliktepe, and then moved towards Lefkoşa. The line Girne-Lefkoşa was consolidated before the start of the ceasefire. As a consequence of this intervention by the Turkish Armed Forces, the Greek junta regime and the Nikos Sampson Government in the Republic of Cyprus resigned. In Greece, the military government also agreed to transfer power to civilians and invited Konstantin Karamanlis, who had been in exile in France for seven years, to

establish a government. The formation of the government by Konstantin Karamanlis on July 24, 1974, put an end to the military regime that had been functioning in Greece since 1967.

“I wish this operation will benefit our country, all Cypriots, and humanity. I hope that our forces will not be fired upon and that it will not lead to bloody conflict. In fact, we are going to the island not to fight, but to bring peace to both Turks and Greeks. We were forced to make this decision only after exhausting all diplomatic and political avenues.”

Prime Minister Of Turkish Republic Bülent Ecevit

7. First Geneva conference

According to Article 5 of United Nations Security Council Resolution 353, Turkey, Greece, and the United Kingdom were required to immediately begin negotiations with the aim of reestablishing constitutional order in Cyprus. For this reason, the First Geneva Conference was convened on July 25, 1974, lasted six days, and concluded with the signing of the Geneva Agreement on July 30. The three foreign ministers acknowledged the existence of two autonomous administrations in the Republic of Cyprus, one Turkish and one Greek, and agreed to discuss the issues arising from this in future talks.

Geneva Convention

Article I

While the three foreign ministers agree on the reestablishment of the 1960 constitutional order, there are some urgent measures that must be taken beforehand.

Article II

The parties in Cyprus shall not expand the areas under their control as of 24:00 on July 31, 1974, Turkish time. In other words, according to this declaration, the ceasefire line in Cyprus is not the line that existed at 5:00 p.m. on July 22, but the line that existed at midnight on July 30. This is because, after July 22, Greek Cypriot attacks continued, leading to renewed hostilities, and Turkish forces expanded the area under their control.

Article III

A security zone under the control of United Nations forces will be established along the ceasefire line as of July 30.

Article IV

All Turkish areas under siege by Greek Cypriot and Greek forces will be evacuated by these forces, and these Turkish areas will come under the protection of United Nations forces.

Article V

Three foreign ministers will meet again in Geneva on August 8 to reestablish the constitutional order in Cyprus. However, until the constitutional order is reestablished, Vice President Rauf Denktaş will perform the duties of the President in accordance with the 1964 Constitution. However, this situation will not prevent the continuation of the Turkish Interim Administration of Cyprus.

8. The Second Geneva Conference

The second Geneva Conference began on August 8, 1974. The Turkish side proposed the adoption of a federative state based on geographical principles in Cyprus, but the Greek side did not accept this proposal. Turkish military officials agreed to launch the second operation on August 14 in order to prevent the Greek forces from gaining more time, to ensure the safety of Turkish forces and Turkish villages at the bridgehead, and to maintain the superiority gained as a result of the first operation. The Turkish government also agreed to launch the second operation upon receiving reports that the genocide in Turkish villages was continuing.

When it became clear during the talks in Geneva that an agreement was not possible, Turkish Foreign Minister Turan Güneş informed Prime Minister Bülent Ecevit of the password “Ayşe tatile çıksın” (Ayşe, go on vacation), which meant that the operation would be restarted. (Ayşe is the name of Turan Güneş's daughter, Ayşe Güneş Ayata.)

The conference dispersed(As on the 7.1 title special note from the Under-Secretary-General Note to you) at 2:20 a.m. on August 14 without reaching a conclusion. At 4:30 a.m. on August 14, 1974, Turkish forces in Cyprus launched their operation.

8.1. Special Note from Under-Secretary General

Dear Representatives

As I mentioned that “You may have a change to the history” That is what I said, so in the real second Geneva conference the representatives never cooperate with themselves because I will mention the diplomatic strategies of the member states and The conference dispersed. Now your mission is to write a treaty in the Second conference. Dear Representatives, they were never able to write that treaty at the actual conference, or they only managed to finish half of it. For this reason, the Turkish delegation realized that no result would come out of the conference and began the second operation. Your main goal is to prevent the Turks from launching the second operation and to reach a diplomatic agreement. I am aware that this will be difficult to achieve, but for an agreement to be reached, the guarantor states must be willing to compromise on some of their demands. Your goal is to reach an agreement while making as few concessions as possible. However, do not forget that everyone has the same objective. I believe there will be a great deal of debate within the conference. Regardless of which side you are on, please adhere to your country's policies. As I will mention during the conference, any ideas you may have individually should be set aside within the committee. Whether you are part of the Greek delegation or another delegation, your objective should be aligned with your country's primary objective. I recommend approaching the conference with this mindset.

9. Diplomatic Strategies of Participant States

9.1. The view of Turkish Cypriots

The official view of the Turkish Cypriot leadership and the opinion of a significant portion of the public is that the operation saved Turkish Cypriots from systematic massacres and established law and order. According to Turkish Cypriots, Turkey intervened in the island legitimately based on the rights granted by the Zurich Agreement and played an effective role in ending the attacks against the Turkish population of the island.

In Northern Cyprus, the operation is officially called the “Cyprus Peace Operation” and is commemorated in various cemeteries and monuments. The Karaoğluanoğlu Martyrs' Cemetery, built for the Turkish soldiers who first landed on the island and died there, is one such example.

Additionally, today, the Turkish flag is flown alongside the TRNC flag at all government and other institutions in the TRNC.

9.2. The view of the Greek Cypriots

The view of the Greek Cypriot leadership and a significant portion of the population is that the operation was an illegal invasion and that the TRNC constitutes an illegitimate separatist movement. According to the official Greek Cypriot thesis, Turkey is not defending the rights of Turks on the island, but rather pursuing expansionist goals and attempting to gain a say in Cyprus. Official publications after 1974 claim that Cypriot Turks lived

peacefully in the past and that all blame for the Cyprus Problem lies with the occupying “enemy” Turkey.

9.3. The view of the United Nations

According to the United Nations, the Republic of Cyprus is the sole authority on the island, and Security Council Resolution 550 calls for the non-recognition of the TRNC by UN member states. According to the United Nations, Turkish troops are occupiers on the island and have occupied these areas without any international agreement. As a result of this decision, the TRNC has not been recognized by any United Nations member state other than Turkey.

10. Matrix

10.1. Turkey Delegation

Turan Güneş – Minister of Foreign Affairs (Head of Delegation)

Orhan Eralp – Turkish Ambassador to the United Kingdom

Necdet Kent – Turkish Permanent Representative to Geneva

Şükrü Elekdağ – Undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Orhan Birgit – Director General of Press and Information

10.2. Turkish Cypriot Delegation

Rauf Denktaş – Leader of the Turkish Cypriot Community (Head of Delegation)

Osman Örek – Former Minister of Defence, legal adviser

Ziya Müezzinoğlu – Representative of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus

Ahmet Mithat Berberoğlu – Political adviser

10.3. Greece Delegation

Georgios Mavros – Minister of Foreign Affairs (Head of Delegation)

Dimitrios Bitsios – Greece's Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Nicos Lelys – Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

10.4. Greek Cypriot Delegation

Glafkos Klerides – Acting President and Leader of the Greek Cypriot Community (Head of Delegation)

Polycarpos Georkadjis – Government Adviser

John Christodoulides – Legal Adviser

Tassos Papadopoulos – Former Minister and legal adviser

10.5. United Kingdom Delegation

James Callaghan – Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (Head of Delegation)

Sir Thomas Brimelow – Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

Sir Peter Ramsbotham – British Ambassador to Switzerland

Michael Palliser – Deputy Under-Secretary, Foreign and Commonwealth Office

10.6. The United Nations

Hugo Gobbi – Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Cyprus

10.7. Diplomatic Observers

(Not official Representatives but actively involved behind the scenes)

Joseph J. Sisco – United States Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs

11. Guiding Questions to be Considered

Is the Second Geneva Conference Decision an equitable decision?

How can national sovereignty, policies, national interests, and state decisions be better accommodated?

In what ways may the conference be ended with an agreement?

How can a balance between Turkish and Greek rights be established?

How can lesser powers bargain on their terms amidst the pressure from the superpowers?

Are more favorable terms of negotiation available to your nation's interests?

(These simple questions are provided as a starting point for initiating the thought process and analysis of the topic by you.)

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