

**Houston Area  
Model United Nations  
Crisis Committee**

**The Cypriot Question**



**Crisis Directors | Owen Butler and  
Diya Sharma**

**Houston Area Model United Nations 49  
February 1 & 2, 2024**

# Note to Delegates

## Delegates:

Welcome to HAMUN 49 and to “The Cypriot Question.” My name is Owen Butler, and I am your Crisis Director this year. Currently, I am a junior at the University of Texas majoring in International Relations. In my free time, I like to hang out with my friends and watch movies, but I also pass the time writing and engaging in politics. I have five years of experience attending HAMUN, and this is my third year chairing a committee. When I was in high school, I had always loved Model UN, and I’m glad to be involved in any way possible to keep this tradition alive.

This year we will be discussing a historical matter, the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974. This is a complex historical event, and I believe that you will all be adequately challenged in your endeavors to both protect your nations and peoples, as well as in attempting to build a peace. There are many different ways you can take this committee, but to have the most fun and surround yourselves into the processes of international diplomacy, I encourage you to learn everything you can about your people and their culture. I again urge everyone to do more research outside of the background guide to better prepare themselves for committee and know more about the ethnic and historical backgrounds of their region.

Reach out to me via the email below if you have any questions or are in need of clarification on the topics. I look forward to seeing everyone in committee. Good luck.

### **Owen Butler**

CD of The Cypriot Question,  
Turkic Committee, HAMUN 49

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# Note to Delegates

## Delegates,

Hello, my name is Diya Sharma, and I am pleased to be your crisis director for the Greek side of The Cypriot Question. This is going to be an incredible conference, and I can't wait to welcome all of you in person.

A little bit about me: I am a fourth-year student at UT Austin majoring in biochemistry. I got involved in Model UN in freshman year of high school, so I have spent nearly eight years getting involved with the organization. Even though it is my first year serving as a crisis director for HAMUN, I have crisis directed for the UT conference: CTMUN, and have been a part of seven various crisis rooms in different ways. I continue participating in Model UN because of all of you! I love seeing how everyone tackles all of the issues and events that occur in crises, especially under the duress of being put in a different era of time.

The Cypriot question mainly focuses on the invasion that occurred in 1974; however, it has a lasting impact on the territory today. Even now, there is a strong military presence in Cyprus, and the arguments for the initial invasion are constantly under scrutiny. There are so many parts of the world that hold so much tension: just looking at the most heavily guarded borders in the world can tell such a story of turmoil. I believe that these issues always need to be explored to understand the different perspectives present around us, and hopefully you will be able to emerge from this crisis with a new understanding of a controversial territory.

Come into the room with your head high, and don't be afraid to speak up! Crisis may be a new experience for you or a breeze, but no matter what I will be on the other side of those crisis notes ready to answer any questions you may have or to further any goals you want accomplished. I wish you all the best of luck!

## Best Wishes,

Diya Sharma

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# Background

Cyprus has long sat upon a critical position in the Eastern Mediterranean. Immediately west of the Levant, North of Egypt, and South of Anatolia, this island has changed hands innumerable numbers of times in history, and it seems that it may do so again.

The local Greek Cypriot population has remained the primary culture group of the island since antiquity. However, during the Ottoman conquests, this island (alongside mainland Greece) was annexed by the Ottoman Turks, and a sizable Turkish Cypriot population emerged during this period. Both populations of Cypriots lived among each other, often in mixed communities.

The British gained control of the island from the Ottoman Empire up until 1960, where the Cypriots were granted independence.

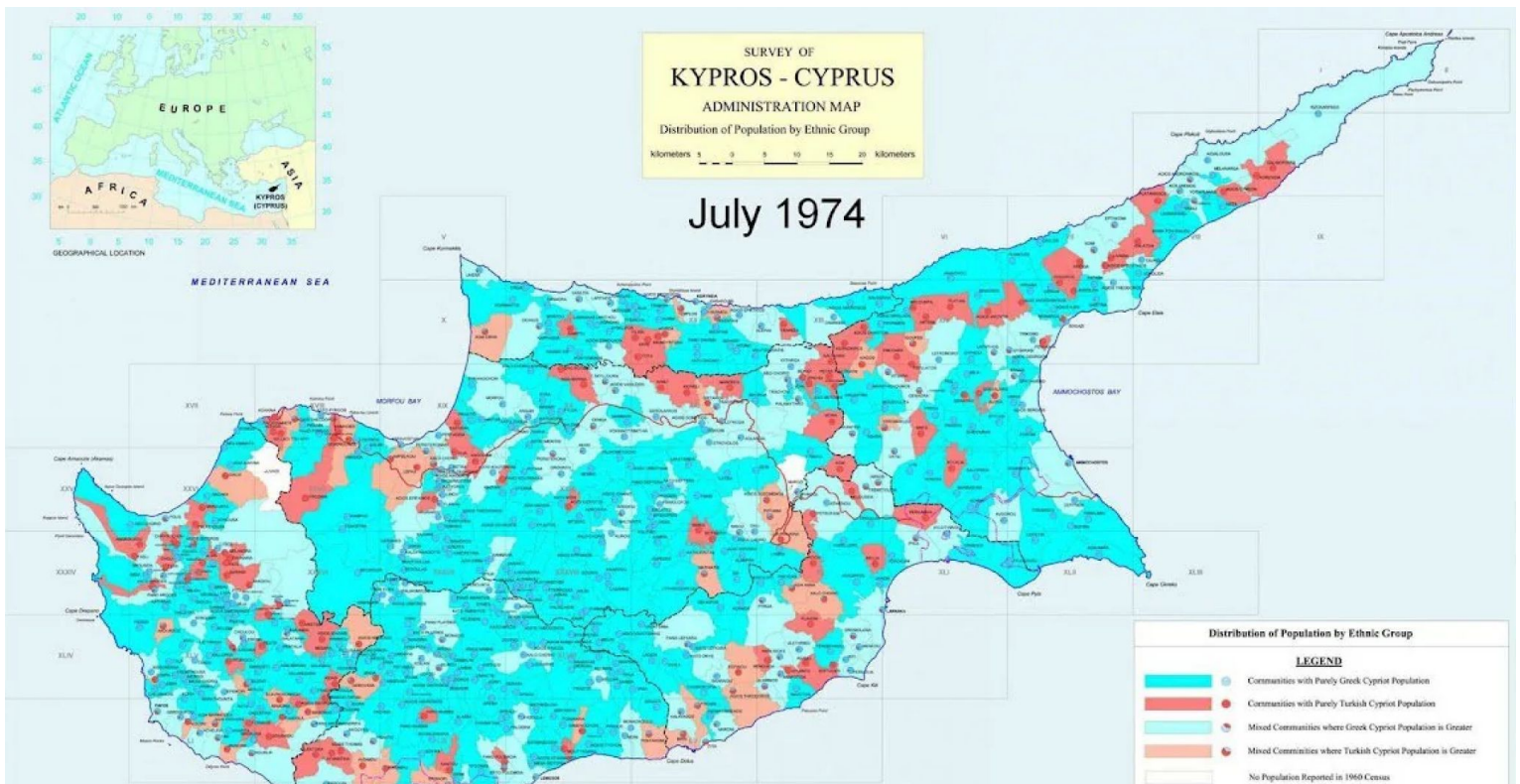
Following this, tensions began to flare up as centuries-old rivalries were rekindled.

Many Greek Cypriots began to endorse the Greek idea of **enosis**, or the reunification of formerly Greek lands that had Greek majority populations with their homeland. However, especially following the disaster of the Greco-Turkish War after the First World War, many were anxious about the issues that conflict with Turkey could bring.

After the exodus of Turkish Cypriots from government due to ethnic conflict, massacres against Turks broke out in several villages. Thousands were displaced, followed inevitably by general armed conflict between the groups. Only at the last moment did the United States stop Turkey from intervening; nevertheless, tensions remained at an all time high for the island. But that was five years ago.

Today, Turkey looms in the minds of even the most devoted and outspoken proponents of Greek nationalism. In Anatolia, preparations began to be put in order to reclaim the island: under no circumstances would their own people be massacred or marginalized.

Peace is a distant and foreign matter for the people of Cyprus now... it may only be a matter of time before a match lights the island ablaze.





# The Cypriot Question

CDs | Owen Butler and Diya Sharma

**Houston Area Model United Nations 49**

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## Timeline

The territory of Cyprus has been disputed for hundreds of years, both due to its strategic location and because of a complex history. Currently, it stands under a shared rule held together by many compromises and a carefully forged government.

However, there has been a recent disturbance to the hard-earned peace amongst the territory. A military coup d'etat sponsored by the Greek Junta has led the EOKA-B terrorist organization to take their goal of reunification to a new pressing reality.

This crisis begins on July 15th of 1974, right after the coup d'etat. The position of the current President of Cyprus, Makarios III, is being threatened, and Turkish authorities have been alerted.

The location of this committee is in Cyprus, safe from the revolt, but there are members that hail from lands outside Cyprus as well.

Though the events after this are known in history, the actual events of this crisis may stray greatly from this framework. The decisions made by you as a delegation will be the ones reflected in the fate of the committee.



## Your Goals - Turkey

- Secure the independence or safety of the Turkish people on the island of Cyprus.
- Weaken the Greek government and its position in the Mediterranean.

## Your Goals - Greece

- Create a new system for Cyprus under Greek Cypriot rule, either through diplomacy or war.
- Advance the aims of the Greek government while weakening Turkey's position at home and abroad.



The Cypriot territory has been disputed for thousands of years. However, for the sake of only including relevant content, this section starts in 1878—the beginning of British influence in Cyprus.

## British Influence

In 1878, via the Treaty of Berlin, the Ottoman Empire relinquished control of Cyprus to the British in exchange for promises that Britain would protect them against the growing threat of Russia. However, Cyprus was still formally Ottoman until it entered World War I on the German side, upon which the British officially annexed the Cypriot territory in 1914.

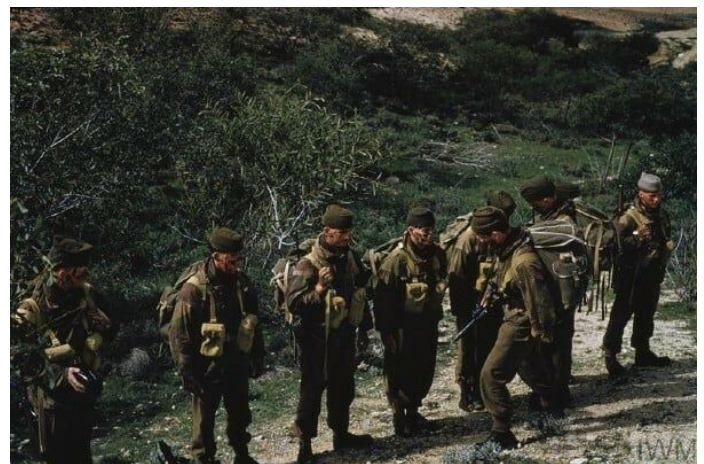
In 1923, via the Treaty of Lausanne, Turkey finally gave up all rights to the Cypriot lands, and it was declared a crown colony in 1925. The British had a vested interest in this colony as it was situated in a strategic location in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The years following the colonization of Cyprus, many disgruntled Cypriot people held the dream of freedom in their hearts.

While many protests were launched in the struggle for independence, those strategies weren't as fruitful as the Cypriots hoped.

The next proposal was launched in the form of a national liberation plan, which would break the British rule over the island in hopes of forming a new relationship with Greece. However, the kingdom of Cyprus consisted of 80% Greek Cypriots and 20% Turkish Cypriots at the time. This led many Turks to support the continuation of the current system instead of risking being a minority in their own state.

Ultimately, this culminated in the Zurich-London agreements signed by Turkey, Britain, Cyprus, and Greece, granting Cyprus independence on August 16, 1960.



British troops in Cyprus in the 1960s



## **An Independent Cyprus**

The late 1950's were a tumultuous time that brought upon the hope of independence. The idea of the unification of Greek states, also known as enosis, started to once more grow in strength. Since the British or Turkish Cypriots were opposed to this union, the Greeks had to compromise in an agreed arrangement with Britain, where the rule of Cyprus would only be transferred to both the Turkish and Greek Cypriot people as an independent nation state. Britain also held the ability to intervene if this agreement was violated and thus maintained sovereign bases in Cyprus.

After the aforementioned Zurich Agreement, the Constitution of 1960 was drawn up; it was extremely interested in maintaining the equality of both Greek and Turkish Cypriots in all aspects. The treaty also led to the balance of power between the two larger nations that had an interest in Cyprus: Turkey and Greece.

Neither Turkey nor Greece was allowed to gain a favorable position over the other in Cyprus. The new nation also could not join any pacts or agreements that did not include both mother countries. Both Turkey and Greece maintained the right to have military bases in the nation, along with two British military camps all placed along the island.

## **The Fall of the Constitution**

The Constitution of 1960 assumed that the Greek and Turkish Cypriots could exist peacefully together on the island, placing members of both Turkish and Greek descent in power. This did not end up working. The government established was a bicomunal unitary republic, two communities under a singular republic.

The constitution ultimately started breaking down in 1963, as the Turkish representatives in the government pulled out despite there being safeguards being put in place to protect their people's rights. Constant disagreements over how governmental issues should be handled led to disarray.

Even the two figureheads President Makarios III and Vice President Fazil Küçük ran into conflict when the former advocated for the union of the two ethnic groups, while the latter supported the separation. Makarios also wanted to remove the special rights written for the Turkish Cypriots in the constitution, as to him it prevented complete trust between the two sides. These disagreements ultimately led to the fall of the government.

In December of 1963, Greek and Turkish Cypriots began fighting in Nicosia, causing several deaths. A few days later, Turkish and Greek troops intervened. By Christmas, a ceasefire was negotiated by the two parties and the UK.

While a momentary period of peace followed, it was clear it would not hold. A joint military force made up of men from each side as well as the UK was formed to mitigate the conflict during negotiations.

This effort unfortunately failed, and during negotiations, a further 150 people were killed. Beginning January 21, 1964, there was a continuous string of conflicts that lasted until August.

The United States also has had a level of involvement, further bringing international scrutiny to this conflict. The matter has escalated to the point that the issue has been brought by the UK and Cypriot governments to the United Nations.

As a result, the United Nations has established the Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) to replace the former joint garrison. This group was led by General P.S. Gyani of India and consists of over 6000 members. This has not stopped the cycle of violence between Greek and Turkish Cypriots, or the ever increasing number of civilian deaths.





# Committee Brief: Turkey

The Turkic people have had a long and storied history, once leading an empire that stretched from the heart of Europe through much of the Islamic world. It was they who finally felled the Romans, and they who had been so mighty and powerful that their name was known and feared all over the civilized world.

But that was hundreds of years ago by now, and as the 37th Cabinet of Turkey forms following this year's election, the wonder and power is lost. No longer are we the power we once were; no longer do others fear our armies. Our people, spread out across the former lands of the empire, have their rights trampled, and are killed in the streets and in their homes, their faith desecrated, and villages burned. It is all too much.

Now we must act: we must find a way to protect those who once gave us their allegiance.

If the United Nations and those who call themselves our allies are not willing to aid us in guaranteeing the fair treatment and empowerment of our people, then we must act.

In the interests of the Republic, and for the lives of the Turkish people, now and those not yet born, we must act.



# Committee Brief: Greece

Greece was once a formidable civilization, a powerful Hellenic empire stretching across the Western world and the birthplace of democracy. Thousands of years later, Greece may be far removed from this ancient zenith, a shade of its former glory... but the echoes of a glorious past still resonate in the hearts of the Greek people.

This crisis finds Greece at a crossroads. On one end stands a prerogative to preserve international peace; on the other, a moral imperative owed to its fellow Hellenic people to intervene. The turmoil faced by ethnic Greeks on the island of Cyprus has stirred up ancient memories of a collective Greek consciousness and shared heritage. This crisis is more than just a distant conflict: it is a test. Will Greece once again have the resolve to protect its own?

The Greece of old certainly would have. It would have the power to assert its dominance over an island that historically belonged to them: to the people of Greece. But the world looks very different now than it did thousands of years ago.

Once again, the question is raised. Will the Greek government hide behind international powers like the United Nations, trusting it to solve its problems? Or will Greece take matters into their own hands, marching on bravely like the Hellenic empire of the past? The choice, dear delegates, is yours.

# Characters: Turkey



## Prime Minister Bülent Ecevit

Mr. Ecevit has led the nation in the continued vision of Mr. Ataturk in the CHP. A unique blend of Left-wing nationalism, Kemalism, faith in the republic, and support of the working class has found him many supporters across Turkey. However, it has also highlighted the tensions within his nation between the highly religious MSP who he shares a joint governance with. He wishes only to maintain his power and protect his people.



## Deputy PM Necmettin Erbakan

Forming a coalition government is not easy. This is especially true when the coalition consists of the Kemalists and the Islamist MSP. However, Deputy PM Erbakan has been working his whole life to tread this balance. His policies are not radical—he simply wants realignment. Turkey's future is not to become a European secular state, but rather to secure closer relations with their Muslim brothers in the East. Mr. Ecevit needs his support to stay in power, no matter the cost. Without Mr. Erbakan, there is no Mr. Ecevit.

# Characters: Turkey



## Minister of State Orhan Eyüboğlu

The Kurdish forces have been agitating for independence for as long as Mr. Eyüboğlu could draw breath. For now, he has been less worried about some rebels in the Far East; they come and go but never win. It is the reports of Turkish Cypriots being killed and harassed that now worries him. He is a long time CHP member with PM Ecevit, and was awarded his place on the governmental stage. In reality, he has inherited a position that is more fragile than any coalition and faces threats both at home and abroad.



## Minister of Justice Şevket Kazan

A life in the study of law and faith has brought Dr. Kazan stronger convictions about his beliefs. Tradition and reason have been harmonized in the MSP and their ideology, and it is through this coalition that they may be able to work in reclaiming the momentum of Turkey back to a non-secular nation. If the Minister of Justice works effectively, he may be able to start to turn the tide back to a nearly forgotten time of purity, brotherhood, and faith.

# Characters: Turkey



## Min. of National Defense Hasan Esat Işık

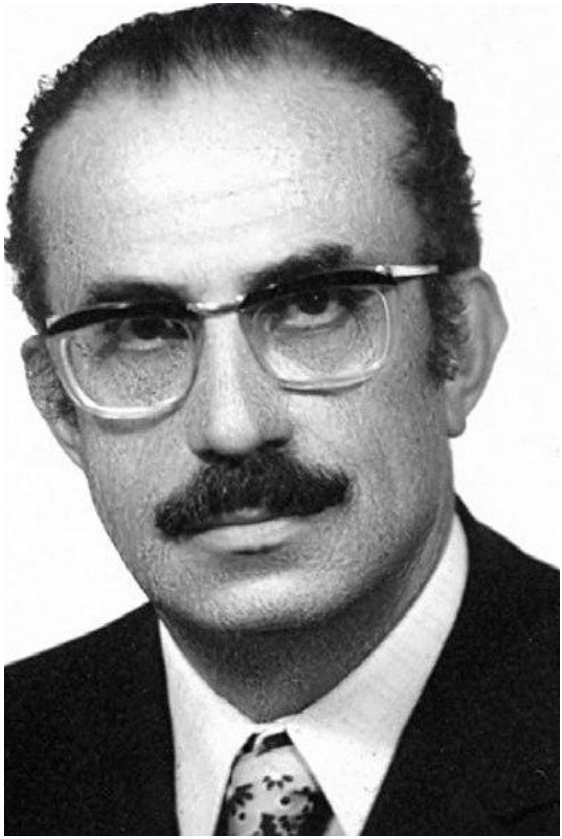
Mr. Işık is proof that some degree of meritocracy may yet still survive in the republic. A life in foreign service to the state has brought about a confidence in the platform of the CHP and an earnest belief in the future of the Turkish people that consists of modernity and development. It is perhaps rare that the man in charge of national security is a diplomat himself, and even rarer for that diplomat to be experienced and a dove. This is his drive, as he knows cooler heads will prevail; he just needs time.



## Min. of the Interior Oğuzhan Asiltürk

This political issue has given Asiltürk headaches for the entirety of his term in government. A faithful Muslim and MSP member, he knows that their people cannot be left out to die with governmental indifference in a faraway land. His greatest fear, however, is that there will be a failed intervention, or that the international community will get involved. The refugee crisis alone could bring down their government, not to mention the political optics of failing to protect the Turkish people.

# Characters: Turkey



**Minister of Foreign Affairs Turan Güneş**

A life spent in education has fostered in Güneş an understanding of Kemalism that few others possess. Following the coup of 1960, he moved away from the center-right Democrat Party and became an enthusiastic member of the CHP. Though he does not have perhaps the experience abroad that might be expected for this role, he has been equipped with an education and love for all things foreign that will help him in his work and hopefully lead to a more enlightened foreign policy.



**Minister of Industry Abdülkerim Doğru**

Mr. Doğru is a pious and industrious man. He has worked in every industry from mining, food production and processing, to complex manufacturing. His faith and his family inspired him to join the MSP, and he wishes to ensure that the people of Turkey will reclaim their faith. Through earnest labor, he believes that the Turkish people will be able to devote more time to their families and their God, as well as provide hard to teach lessons about the benefits of good work that can survive this economic downturn.



# Characters: Turkey



## **Min. of Construction & Set. Ali Topuz**

There is a great deal of work ahead for Minister of Construction and Settlement Ali Topuz. There is of course the issue of modernizing the many villages and roads of inland Anatolia, even before the worry about the settling of refugees from Cyprus. The military, as always, is similarly agitating for more money for bases and infrastructure. Mr. Topuz, however, remembers the days of the coup in 1960, and is staunchly opposed to the military's wants, despite his CMP allegiance to PM Ecevit and his policies.



## **President Fahri Korutürk**

President Korutürk has, despite his background in the Turkish Admiralty, enjoyed a life as an Independent with remarkable success in the elected government of his fatherland. For some time after the coup, he served as the ambassador to the Soviet Union and learned the importance of non-military based diplomacy. He has attempted to maintain the careful balance between the American and Soviet spheres, as well as his tenuous position as the Commander in Chief of Turkey.

# Characters: Turkey



## Minister of Commerce Fehim Adak

Fehim Adak has an acute understanding of the precarious state of Turkey's economy. Ancient infrastructure still exists as the only method of reaching certain isolated villages. Though cities like Ankara and Istanbul are developed and modern, with Istanbul being even considered as European by many, a major conflict and disruption of the Turkish civilian economy could bring ruin to the modernization efforts which are taking place elsewhere within the country.



## General Eşref Akıncı

Mr. Akıncı knows he stands at a critical juncture in Turkish history. His whole career has prepared him to be here, and to be the man for the job, whatever it may be. Despite this, he cannot help but bemoan the lack of experience in his units, or even any he has been able to draw upon in combat himself. For over five decades war has not been waged in Turkey. His troops have had skirmishes with Kurds and held defensive positions, but offensive operations have remained a hypothetical—until now.

# Characters: Turkey



**Admiral Kemal Kayacan**

Political ambition and a sharp drive of wanting to serve his country have long prepared Admiral Kemal Kayacan for his current role. The Turkish navy has been a major player in the Eastern Mediterranean in preventing piracy as well as guaranteeing the sovereignty of their waters from any other nations. Looking at any map of the Mediterranean makes the value of a navy clear, and if conflict with Greece breaks out, its value will increase all the more.



**Vice President of Cyprus Rauf Denktaş**

It is perhaps easier to define what VP Denktaş has not done in his life. He has worked *for* the government under British Rule, *against* the government by founding the TMT resistance movement against the Greek Cypriots, and *in* the government when Cyprus achieved independence, rising to vice-presidency. Following the crackdowns on Turkish-Cypriot rights in 1963, he went to Ankara and was subsequently barred from reentry. Now he will make his return.

# Characters: Turkey



## **TMT Resistance Leader Rıza Vuruşkan**

The struggle for independence from the Greek Cypriots has continued throughout all of Mr. Vuruşkan's life. He wants revenge for the pain and suffering inflicted upon his people and will not stop until the full extent of Turkish authority and power in the region is realized. The best way to secure that never again will his people be harassed or oppressed is to bring about a new order in the region—one where Turkey and Turkey alone can act in whatever interests she may have for the protection of her people.



## **Ambassador to Greece Mustafa Cetin**

Mustafa Cetin does not have a job many others envy. He has raised countless protests against the actions of the Greek government since the coup. When they arrested candidates, he issued a protest. When they butchered their institutions and legal system, he issued another protest. Now, their government seems hell bent on assimilating or displacing the Turkish Cypriot minority and eventually annexing the land. So now he will issue even more protests, no doubt just littering the floor of the Greek ministry.

# Characters: Turkey



**Amb. to the UK Turgut Menemencioglu**

There is no ability to navigate the current crisis without having a strong relationship with the United Kingdom, the former master of the island. In order to maintain legitimacy in the eyes of the international community, the Turkish government must work through these systems which have been so painstakingly constructed. To act rashly and without a care for legitimacy or foreign reaction would doom their actions, their government, and maybe even their state to being a laughing stock and failure.



**General Nurettin Ersin**

The world the politicians dream of and that in which we live in are not the same, nor even parallel to one another. With the military's determined and dogged work, the republic is no less corrupt—her people no better off. If the current government is unwilling to deal with the current situation in Cyprus and save the local Turks, the military must act on its own. General Ersin knows there are others out there who agree: decisive action must be taken now, or the Turkish people in Cyprus will be doomed.

# Characters: Turkey



## Rep. to the UN Osman Olcay

In order to maintain the profitable and useful relationship that currently exists between Turkey and the international community, Osman Olcay must work hard to curtail the hardliners in government. It is difficult to argue for reason and long-sightedness in the face of such a great and immediate issue, but this is what he has been prepared to do throughout his career. Turkey must not become a pariah: they must maintain their alliances and their good standing in the international community.



## US Rep. to Turkey William Macomber Jr.

Though William Macomber Jr. is not a politician—he's not even a Turk—he brings to the table a direct line with D.C. His role in Ankara is to do his best to make sure conflict between Turkey and Greece doesn't erupt, to secure American and NATO influence in the region, and deal with any potential sensitive diplomatic issues that may arise during this time of peril. The United States is playing a dangerous game with the Soviet Union and cannot afford to lose one or two of their Mediterranean allies in some regional fight.

# Characters: Turkey



## Former PM Ferit Melen

Mr. Melen has worked as both the 14th Prime Minister of Turkey, as well as being a prior head of the Ministry of National Defense. In any executive committee, his experience will be invaluable in steering a course of action for Turkey that best protects her people, as well as guarantees the longevity of her government. Though in his youth he was a member of the CHP, today he is a member of the CGP, a more left leaning party that was formed out of many members of the CHP. He has maintained support in the military.



## MİT Head Bahattin Özülker

Regardless of any actions, taken or not taken, by the Turkish government in response to this matter, it is imperative that we remain based in reality. Through his work as the head of the National Intelligence Organization (MİT), Özülker has picked up a few tricks for how to always come out on top in government. Not only does he have to worry about understanding the every move of their adversaries, but he must also have an ear to the ground to keep the Turkish government on top of any conspiracies.

# Characters: Turkey



## Former PM Naim Talu

Immediately before Prime Minister Ecevit began his term and after Prime Minister Melen left his, PM Naim Talu served briefly as the 15th Prime Minister of Turkey. His political stance was aligned with that of PM Melen, and he was also a CGP. Much of his time in government and after has been centered around promoting more modern and more left wing economic policies, and he has distanced himself from the military politics of Turkey, especially as they have increased in recent years.



## SWD Head Sabri Yirmibeşoğlu

The Special Warfare Department of the Turkish Armed Forces does the work that nobody else is willing to. When men are needed, Yirmibeşoğlu gets the call, and the orders are carried out. Special warfare is a broad category that lends itself to anything from disinformation to commando operations and partisan attacks. Many years on the job have made him calloused and mission oriented to a fault. Whatever needs to be done, he will do it, no matter the cost. He will not tolerate weakness.



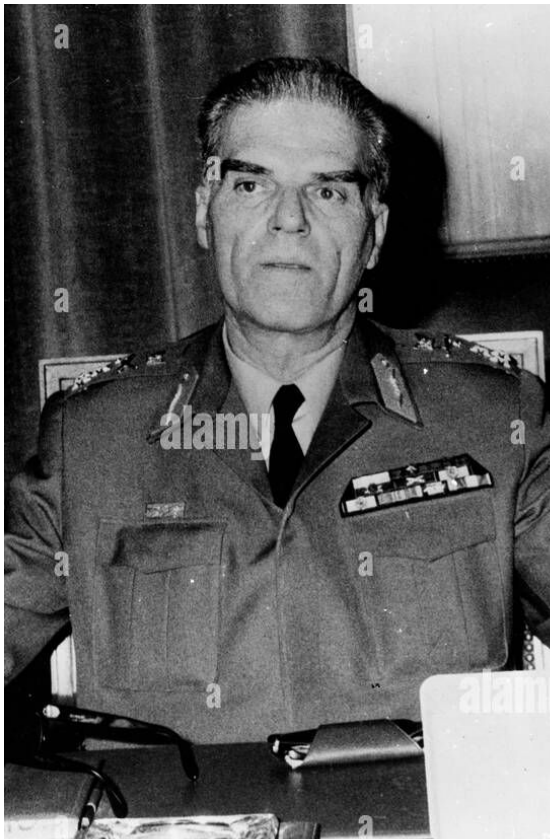
# Characters: Turkey



## MGK Secretary General Nahit Özgür

The National Security Council exists to provide the civilian government of Turkey with the information that the military has access to and define foreign policy in relation to national security. Though Özgür is a General in the Air Force, he is now also the head of one of the most important combined civilian and military organizations in Turkish government, and he will play a great role in how much the military chooses to influence the civilian led government of Turkey.

# Characters: Greece



## Phaedon Gizikis

Phaedon Gizikis is a very talented military officer who went from serving on the side of the Greek forces in multiple wars to serving as the last President of Greece under the Greek Junta. He believes in the Greek ownership of Cyprus but not in direct confrontation with Turkish forces. In his eyes, this territory is not worth war. However, as the conflict in Cyprus picks up, avoiding war at all costs has become an increasingly difficult goal.



## Dimitrios Ioannidis

Dimitrios Ioannidis is the leader of the 1974 coup that put Sampson in power. Ioannidis is a powerful military force with a lot of stake in Sampson as a leader, whom he handpicked to further his unification of Cyprus with the Greece movement. He has planned and executed three coups so far, and Ioannidis shows no sign of stopping if his efforts do not prove fruitful. Vast knowledge of battle and political movement is your strength: remember that when fighting for Greece.

# Characters: Greece



## Archbishop Makarios III

Makarios is the previous president of Cyprus and a strong proponent of Cyprus functioning as its own unitary state with Turkish and Greek collaboration. He is very much against the violence of the Greek Junta and wants the Cypriots to create their own governmental system, possibly rewriting the Constitution of 1960 for a more agreeable solution. There are some Cypriots that still listen and follow his doctrine, even after he was ousted.



## Nikos Sampson

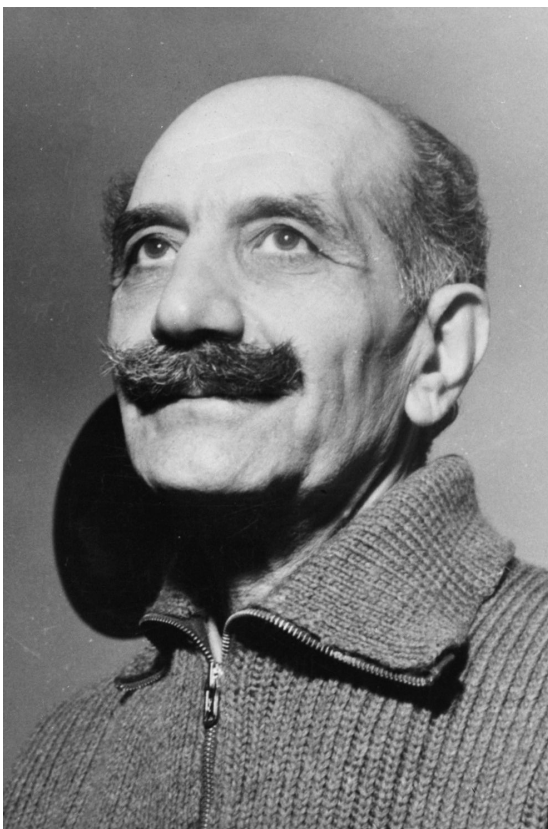
After the coup, Sampson was installed as President of Cyprus. A very strong support of the unification of Cyprus with Greece (*enosis*), Sampson will not back down on his beliefs and does not think highly of the Turks living on his land. An ex-journalist and ex-member of the EOKA, Sampson has brash opinions and a way with words. Never doubt the power of public announcement: the people are sometimes your greatest weapon.

# Characters: Greece



## Glafcos Clerides

A strong-willed and intelligent politician, Glafcos Clerides was part of the original EOKA organization. Because of this, he holds strong anti-colonial sentiments. Clerides is a trusted colleague of Makarios because he stuck by him at some of his lowest points, and he is not above using this relationship to his advantage. Clerides is not completely against collaborating with other world powers if it is for the good of Cyprus.



## Georgios Grivas

A very competent and experienced military leader who served as a founding member of both EOKA and EOKA-B, Grivas fully believed in the idea of *enosis*. More than anything, Grivas believed that the unification of Cyprus with Greece would ultimately benefit Cyprus. He aimed to fulfill these goals through military means and was always up for a good fight when things didn't seem to be going his way.

# Characters: Greece



## **Konstantinos Karamanlis**

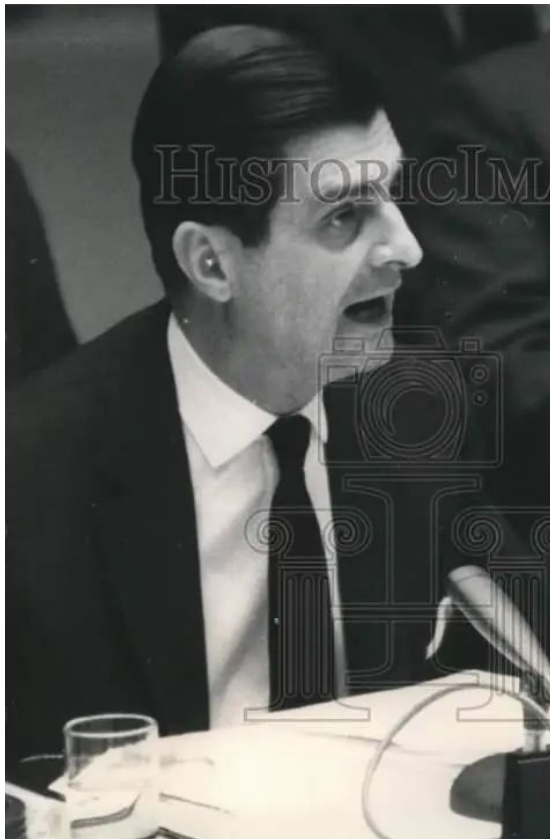
The prime minister of Greece, Karamanlis has more of a hand in Greek politics rather than Cyprus specifically, but he has taken special interest in Cypriot politics for this meeting. He sees no benefit in Cyprus becoming a part of the Greek empire and would rather see how it fares as being an independent country. Karamanlis knows that there are people of Greek origin in the territory, but at the end of the day they are Cypriots through and through.



## **Evangelos Averoff-Tositsa**

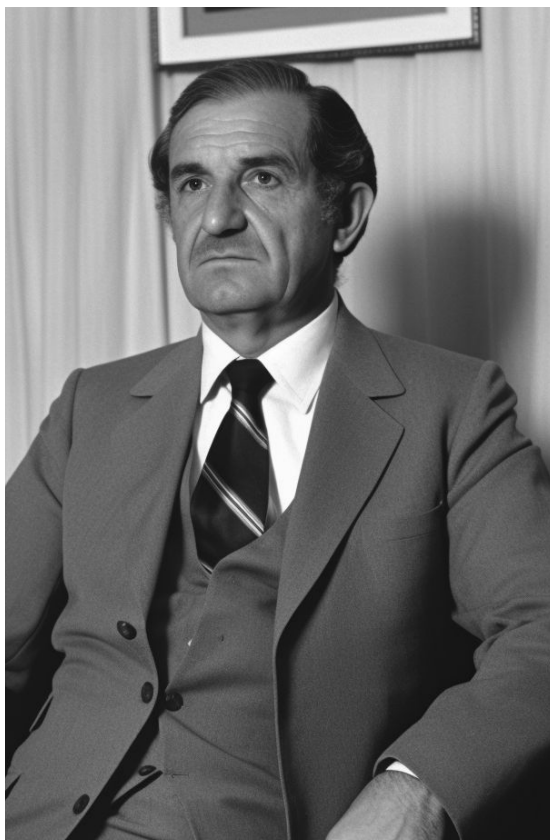
Minister of Defense, Averoff-Tositsa served as the minister of F.A. during the London-Zurich agreements and was a big part of the negotiations for the Cypriot Independence movement. A Junta supporter, he believes too much focus is being placed on the Cyprus problem and there should be a two-state solution proposed with an understanding between the Turkish and the Greek Cypriots.

# Characters: Greece



## **Dimitry S. Bitsios**

As the Foreign Minister of Greece, Bitsios is trying to settle the Cyprus issue for his own political agenda and is in favor of a quick agreement. He is willing to make a full attempt to negotiate with Turkey to reach a reasonable solution. However, Bitsios believes that Turkey would have to concede more than they have currently in order to appeal to Greece, as Greece has a definite upper-hand in this situation.



## **John Tzounis**

Tzounis is the Greek Director General for Political Affairs and does not have a vested interest in the Cypriot issue. However, he believes in resolving it quickly to focus on more pressing Greek issues. Tzounis does not see a problem in letting Cyprus be an independent state and would be fine starting negotiations with Turkey to make that happen. He tends to go with the most logical solution rather than one based on pride.

# Characters: Greece



## **Menelaus Alexandrakis**

As the Foreign Ambassador to the United States, Alexandrakis is inclined to work for a solution to the Cyprus problem that benefits Greece while being as efficient as possible. The United States wants this problem solved as quickly as possible and is willing to offer support if necessary, especially if the claim for aid is presented in the proper fashion by the ambassador.



## **Adamantios Androutsopoulos**

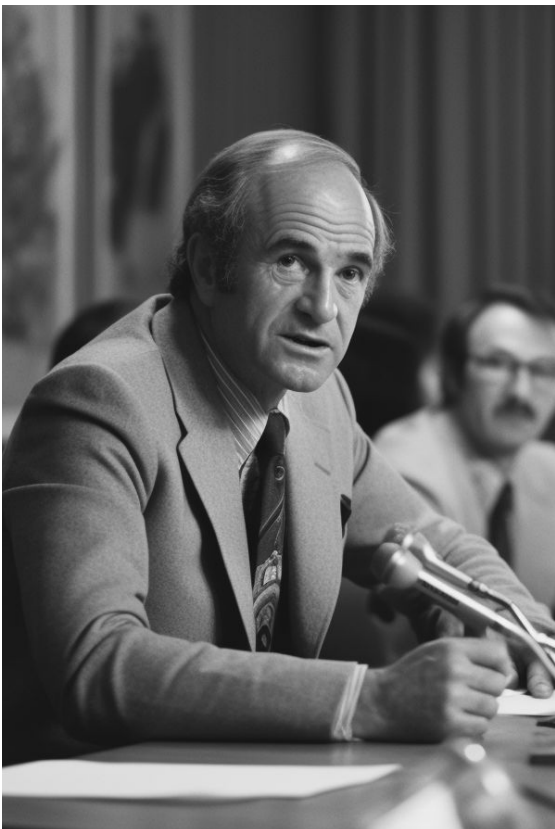
While currently the Greek finance minister, Androutsopoulos was previously a professor and lawyer. He then held many positions in government before settling on finance minister. Androutsopoulos is an experienced leader and shows promise in the government succession; this may explain why he tries to appeal to the current Prime Minister and supports his pro-Cypriot independence stance.

# Characters: Greece



## John Christophides

As the Greek-Cyprus Foreign Minister, Christophides acted in tandem with Makarios in negotiations with foreign officials. He still places high emphasis on their shared views. This involves reaching an agreement with the Turkish Cypriots for a bizonal Cyprus, approximately a quarter or less Turkish with the rest being under Greek control. After that division, Christophides believes Cyprus should function as an independent bizonal state.

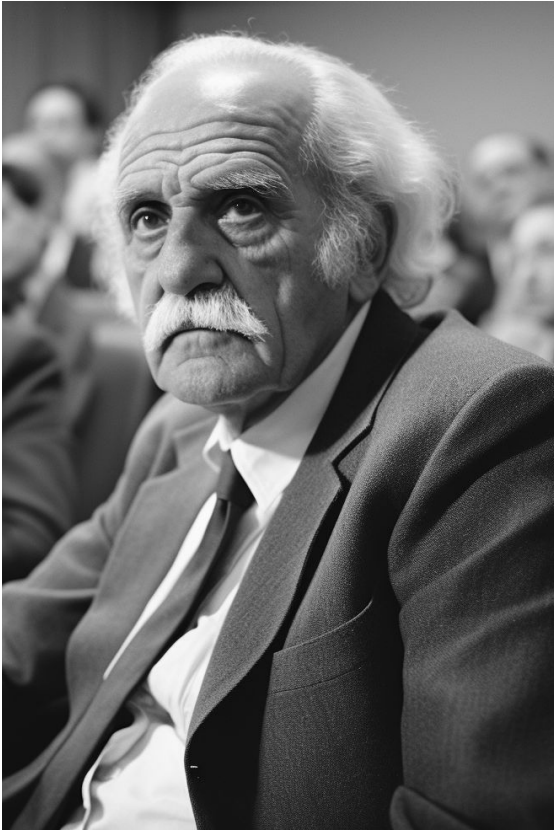


## William Rex Crawford Jr.

Crawford is the current United States Ambassador to Turkey and was assigned to his post in a difficult time, as America was still mourning the loss of the previous ambassador to Cyprus who was killed in the line of duty. Crawford tends to be a bit careful with his level of involvement in the Turkish and Greek Cypriot rivalries. While this is understandable, America is asking him to help quickly reach an agreement so they can move past the Cypriot problem.



# Characters: Greece



**Nicos G. Dimitriou**

Dimitriou is the Cypriot ambassador to the United States and has knowledge of the inner workings of Greek Cyprus, as well as the willingness of the U.S. to offer their support. There are certain internal rivalries that America would rather keep its distance from, but they have a trust in the collaborative intuition of Dimitriou and their own ambassador. Dimitriou largely wants to focus on negotiations between Turkey and Greece for Cypriot independence.



**Michalis Dountas**

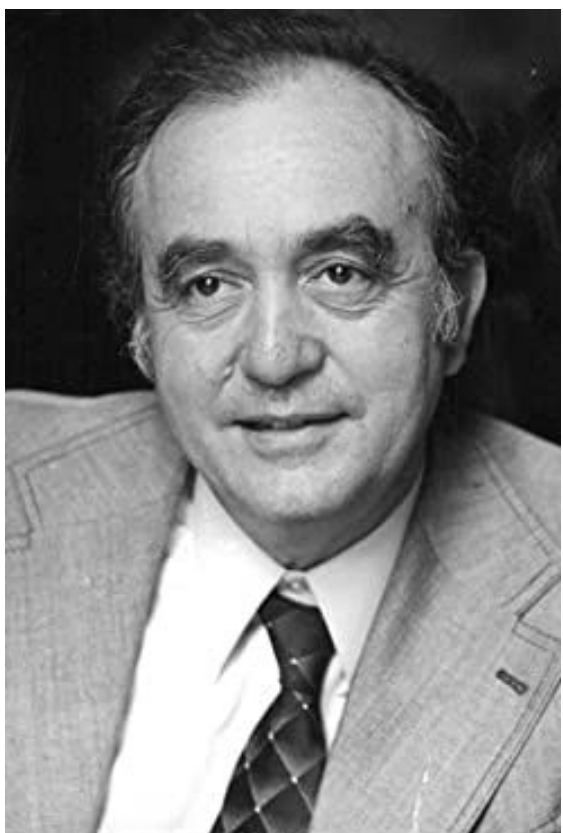
The Greek ambassador to Cyprus, Dountas works to keep the Greek government informed on the day to day movements of the Cypriot government. Working his way into the ranks of Makarios, Dountas nevertheless believes in the continued involvement of Greece in whatever governmental solution is reached. While he wants negotiations with Turkey to commence, he holds a fair amount of anti-Turk sentiment and believes Greek Cypriots should gain control of the island.

# Characters: Greece



## **Panayiotis Kanellopoulos**

Kanellopoulos is the former Prime Minister of Greece. Currently laying low as a member of the New Democracy Party, he was still invited to share his hard-earned expertise on complex political issues. An academic and author, Kanellopoulos favors getting a treaty in writing between Turkey. He believes in pushing Turkey back on their current claims but still thinks that an agreement can be reached.



## **Vassos Lyssarides**

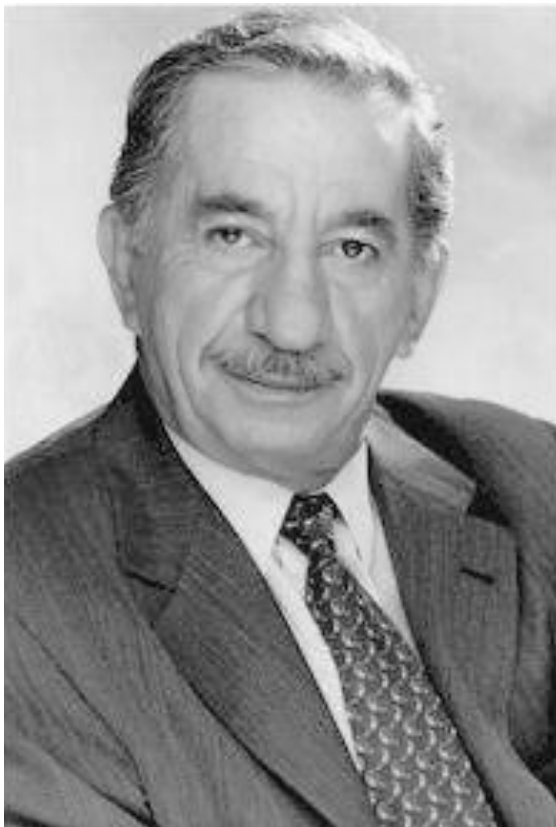
Lyssarides is the founder of the EDEK Socialist Party—the first of its kind in Cyprus—and many members of this party are on the frontlines of defense for Makarios. The party and Lyssarides himself are in support of an independent Cyprus and are willing to put in tremendous effort to realize their goal. Lyssarides works closely with Makarios and is a trusted advisor of his, as well as his physician.

# Characters: Greece



## **Christos Xanthopoulos-Palamas**

As the Greek foreign minister, Xanthopoulos-Palamas is one of the few government officials present who served in both the pre and post-junta governments. He is against a fully independent Cyprus and would rather have it become a satellite country of Greece, as many of its citizens are of Greek origin. This would mean having to completely steamroll the Turkish-Cypriots in any future legislation.



## **Efstathios "Tassos" Papadopoulos**

Papadopoulos is the founder of Eniaion Komma Party, which is closely aligned with Makarios and supports his viewpoints. He was one of the original members of EOKA and continued to be a prominent member in the struggle for Cypriot independence through various ministerial appointments. Often chosen to be a representative of Greek Cyprus, he has a lot of experience dealing with the Turkish people.

# Characters: Greece



## Spyros Kyprianou

A former government official in Cyprus, Kyprianou now functions as a lawyer and legal advisor who still has many connections amongst the politicians in attendance. He supports an independent Cyprus and believes that Cyprus can solve its internal issues itself without the interference of Greece or Turkey. He was also one of the original Greek Cypriots at the London-Zurich Agreements.



## George Vassiliou

Vassiliou is the Cypriot economic minister and is in favor of a diplomatic issue to the Cypriot issue. In particular, he is a big supporter of the union of the Greek and Turkish citizens of Cyprus. As an economic minister, he knows the financial implications of becoming an independent nation but believes Cyprus can become self-sufficient. Vassiliou doesn't see a point in a bizonal agreement, though, and thinks that Cyprus belongs to all its inhabitants.

# Characters: Greece



## Odysseas Angelis

Angelis is the former Greek Chief of the Army General Staff. Despite not currently serving in government, Angelis has an extensive military background and many military connections amongst Greece. He is an expert in battle strategy and is known to be a brutalist. He sees this issue as one requiring military action: the Turkish people have done enough damage, and now they must pay at the hands of Greece.



## Dionysios Arbouzis

As the Chief of Hellenic National Defence Staff, Arbouzis is the main leader in charge of creating military strategy after taking into account advice from other military personnel. He is an expert on strategy, with combat experience hailing from World War II, the Greek Civil War, and the Korean War. He believes that Cyprus is an intrinsic part of Greece and that the Turkish people cannot be negotiated with.

# Characters: Greece



## Stephen Olver

Being the High Commissioner from the UK to Cyprus, Olver serves as the British Parliament's voice in Cypriot government discussions. His goal is to reach a peaceful and diplomatic solution that renders Cyprus completely independent and self-sufficient. Having either Turkey or Greece lay their claim to this territory would be highly disadvantageous to the United Kingdom.

Note: Pictures for John Tzounis, Menelaus Alexandrakis, John Christophides, William Rex Crawford Jr., Nicos G. Dimitriou, Dionysios Arbouzis, and Stephen Olver were created using an AI art software (Midjourney).

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