

30 POINTS! 1) WHAT DID THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT DO? A) IT PROHIBITED AMERICAN TRADE WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE

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THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT OF 1809 WAS A SIGNIFICANT PIECE OF LEGISLATION IN EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY, ENACTED DURING A PERIOD OF ESCALATING TENSIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN POWERS. IT AIMED TO PROTECT AMERICAN MARITIME INTERESTS AMID ONGOING CONFLICTS, PARTICULARLY THE NAPOLEONIC WARS, WHICH INVOLVED BRITAIN AND FRANCE. THIS ACT MARKED A PIVOTAL SHIFT IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY, MOVING AWAY FROM OUTRIGHT WAR THREATS TOWARD ECONOMIC STRATEGIES DESIGNED TO SAFEGUARD AMERICAN COMMERCE. IN THIS COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE, WE WILL EXPLORE THE DETAILS OF WHAT THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT DID, ITS HISTORICAL CONTEXT, ITS EFFECTS ON AMERICAN TRADE, AND ITS BROADER SIGNIFICANCE IN SHAPING U.S. FOREIGN RELATIONS.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT LEADING TO THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT

UNDERSTANDING THE PURPOSE AND IMPACT OF THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT REQUIRES A GRASP OF THE GEOPOLITICAL LANDSCAPE OF THE EARLY 19TH CENTURY. DURING THIS PERIOD, EUROPE WAS EMBROILED IN THE NAPOLEONIC WARS, WHICH INVOLVED WIDESPREAD CONFLICT AMONG MAJOR POWERS LIKE BRITAIN, FRANCE, SPAIN, AND OTHERS. THESE CONFLICTS DIRECTLY AFFECTED AMERICAN MERCHANTS AND THE YOUNG NATION'S ECONOMY.

IMPACT OF BRITISH AND FRENCH POLICIES ON AMERICAN COMMERCE

- BRITISH ORDERS IN COUNCIL (1807): THESE DECREES RESTRICTED NEUTRAL TRADE, REQUIRING AMERICAN SHIPS TO OBTAIN LICENSES TO TRADE WITH CONTINENTAL EUROPE, WHICH BRITAIN CONTROLLED.
- FRENCH DECREES: NAPOLEON RESPONDED WITH THE BERLIN AND MILAN DECREES, AIMING TO BLOCK TRADE WITH BRITAIN AND ITS ALLIES, WHICH ALSO AFFECTED AMERICAN SHIPPING.
- NEUTRAL RIGHTS AT SEA: BOTH NATIONS VIOLATED THESE RIGHTS, LEADING TO SEIZURES AND IMPRESSMENTS THAT ANGERED AMERICANS AND THREATENED THEIR ECONOMIC INTERESTS.

INITIAL AMERICAN RESPONSES TO MARITIME CONFLICTS

- THE EMBARGO ACT OF 1807 WAS THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO ASSERT ECONOMIC PRESSURE BUT WAS WIDELY UNPOPULAR AND ECONOMICALLY DAMAGING.
- THE FAILURE OF THE EMBARGO PROMPTED CONGRESS TO PASS THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT AS A MORE TARGETED APPROACH.

THE PROVISIONS OF THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT

THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT WAS ENACTED ON MARCH 1, 1809, AS A REPLACEMENT FOR THE UNPOPULAR EMBARGO ACT. ITS PRIMARY GOAL WAS TO RESUME TRADE WITH MOST NATIONS WHILE SPECIFICALLY PROHIBITING TRADE WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

KEY ELEMENTS OF THE ACT

- TRADE RESTRICTIONS: THE ACT FORBADE AMERICAN SHIPS FROM TRADING WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE OR THEIR COLONIES.
- EXCEPTIONS: TRADE WAS PERMITTED WITH ALL OTHER NATIONS NOT INVOLVED IN THE CONFLICTS, LIKE SPAIN, PORTUGAL, AND THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.
- ENFORCEMENT: THE U.S. NAVY AND CUSTOMS OFFICIALS WERE TASKED WITH ENFORCING THE RESTRICTIONS.

GOALS OF THE LEGISLATION

- TO PRESSURE BRITAIN AND FRANCE INTO RESPECTING AMERICAN NEUTRALITY AND MARITIME RIGHTS.
- TO MINIMIZE ECONOMIC DAMAGE TO THE U.S. WHILE APPLYING DIPLOMATIC PRESSURE.
- TO AVOID THE FULL-SCALE CONFLICT THAT HAD RESULTED FROM PREVIOUS POLICIES.

HOW THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT WORKED IN PRACTICE

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT DEPENDED ON ENFORCEMENT AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSES. WHILE IT WAS A MORE TARGETED APPROACH THAN THE EMBARGO ACT, ITS SUCCESS WAS LIMITED.

EFFECTS ON AMERICAN TRADE

- AMERICAN MERCHANTS WERE PROHIBITED FROM TRADING WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE, WHICH WAS INTENDED TO WEAKEN THEIR ECONOMIES.
- TRADE WITH OTHER NATIONS INCREASED TEMPORARILY, PROVIDING SOME RELIEF.
- THE ACT LED TO A DECLINE IN AMERICAN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE, BUT IT ALSO HURT AMERICAN MERCHANTS AND ECONOMIC INTERESTS.

ENFORCEMENT CHALLENGES

- SMUGGLING BECAME WIDESPREAD AS MERCHANTS SOUGHT TO BYPASS RESTRICTIONS.
- THE U.S. LACKED THE NAVAL POWER TO EFFECTIVELY PATROL ALL TRADE ROUTES.
- MANY AMERICAN SHIPS ILLEGALLY TRADED WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE DESPITE THE RESTRICTIONS.

INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

- BRITAIN AND FRANCE LARGELY IGNORED THE ACT, CONTINUING THEIR POLICIES OF SEIZING AMERICAN SHIPS.
- THE ACT FAILED TO COMPEL BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO CHANGE THEIR MARITIME POLICIES, LEADING TO CONTINUED TENSIONS.

THE IMPACT AND LIMITATIONS OF THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT

ALTHOUGH THE LEGISLATION WAS A STEP TOWARD ASSERTING AMERICAN NEUTRALITY, IT HAD MIXED RESULTS.

POSITIVE OUTCOMES

- IT DEMONSTRATED THAT THE U.S. WAS WILLING TO USE ECONOMIC MEASURES TO PROTECT ITS INTERESTS.
- IT TEMPORARILY REDUCED AMERICAN TRADE CONFLICTS WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE.
- IT LAID GROUNDWORK FOR FUTURE ECONOMIC DIPLOMACY.

MAJOR LIMITATIONS

- IT WAS INEFFECTIVE IN STOPPING BRITISH AND FRENCH VIOLATIONS OF NEUTRAL RIGHTS.
- ECONOMIC HARDSHIP PERSISTED FOR AMERICAN MERCHANTS.
- SMUGGLING AND ILLEGAL TRADE UNDERMINED THE RESTRICTIONS.
- THE ACT CONTRIBUTED TO DOMESTIC POLITICAL DEBATES OVER TRADE POLICIES AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES

- THE ACT WAS CRITICIZED BY THOSE FAVORING MORE AGGRESSIVE POLICIES, SUCH AS THE WAR HAWKS.
- IT HIGHLIGHTED THE NEED FOR STRONGER NAVAL POWER AND DIPLOMATIC STRATEGIES.

TRANSITION TO THE MACON'S BILL NO. 2 AND BEYOND

THE LIMITATIONS OF THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT LED CONGRESS TO PASS SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION LIKE MACON'S BILL NO. 2 IN 1810, WHICH AIMED TO REOPEN TRADE WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE BUT WITH CONDITIONS. THIS SHIFTING POLICY REFLECTED ONGOING FRUSTRATIONS WITH THE INEFFECTIVE TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

BROADER SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT

THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT PLAYED AN INTEGRAL ROLE IN SHAPING EARLY AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY AND ECONOMIC STRATEGY.

KEY LESSONS LEARNED

- ECONOMIC SANCTIONS CAN BE TOOLS OF DIPLOMACY BUT OFTEN REQUIRE ENFORCEMENT POWER.
- TARGETED TRADE RESTRICTIONS MAY BE LESS DAMAGING DOMESTICALLY BUT ARE LESS EFFECTIVE IN CHANGING FOREIGN POLICIES.
- THE IMPORTANCE OF NAVAL POWER IN ENFORCING MARITIME RIGHTS BECAME EVIDENT.

IMPACT ON FUTURE LEGISLATION

- THE EXPERIENCE INFORMED FUTURE TRADE POLICIES, SUCH AS THE NON-IMPORTATION ACTS AND THE WAR OF 1812.
- IT UNDERScoreD THE NEED FOR STRONGER MILITARY CAPABILITIES TO DEFEND AMERICAN INTERESTS ABROAD.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT MARKED A SHIFT TOWARD A MORE ASSERTIVE AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY STANCE.
- IT WAS PART OF THE BROADER STRUGGLE OF THE YOUNG NATION TO MAINTAIN SOVEREIGNTY AND ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE AMIDST EUROPEAN CONFLICTS.

CONCLUSION

THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT OF 1809 WAS A CRUCIAL STEP IN THE EVOLUTION OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY. BY PROHIBITING TRADE SPECIFICALLY WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE, IT AIMED TO LEVERAGE ECONOMIC PRESSURE TO INFLUENCE THEIR BEHAVIOR TOWARD AMERICAN MARITIME RIGHTS. WHILE IT HAD LIMITED SUCCESS IN ACHIEVING ITS DIPLOMATIC GOALS AND WAS CHALLENGING TO ENFORCE, THE ACT SIGNALLED THE UNITED STATES' DESIRE TO ASSERT ITS NEUTRALITY AND ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE. ITS LEGACY INFLUENCED SUBSEQUENT POLICIES AND HIGHLIGHTED THE COMPLEX RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRADE, DIPLOMACY, AND MILITARY POWER IN EARLY U.S. HISTORY.

KEYWORDS: NON-INTERCOURSE ACT, AMERICAN TRADE POLICY, BRITAIN AND FRANCE, MARITIME RIGHTS, U.S. FOREIGN POLICY, EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY, ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, NAPOLEONIC WARS, AMERICAN NEUTRALITY, TRADE RESTRICTIONS, U.S. LEGISLATION 1809

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT WAS THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT?

THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT AIMED TO PROHIBIT AMERICAN TRADE SPECIFICALLY WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO PRESSURE THEM TO RESPECT AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

HOW DID THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT DIFFER FROM THE EMBARGO ACT?

UNLIKE THE EMBARGO ACT, WHICH BANNED ALL AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE, THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT SPECIFICALLY TARGETED TRADE WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE WHILE ALLOWING TRADE WITH OTHER NATIONS.

WAS THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT SUCCESSFUL IN ACHIEVING ITS GOALS?

NO, THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT WAS LARGELY INEFFECTIVE, AS BRITAIN AND FRANCE CONTINUED THEIR RESTRICTIONS, AND AMERICAN MERCHANTS FOUND WAYS TO CIRCUMVENT THE LAW.

WHAT WERE THE KEY LIMITATIONS OF THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT?

ITS LIMITATIONS INCLUDED EXEMPTIONS THAT ALLOWED TRADE WITH OTHER NATIONS, AND ITS INABILITY TO EFFECTIVELY PRESSURE BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO CHANGE THEIR POLICIES.

WHEN WAS THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT ENACTED?

THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT WAS ENACTED IN 1809, REPLACING THE EARLIER EMBARGO ACT OF 1807.

How did the Non-Intercourse Act impact American merchants?

It restricted their ability to trade with Britain and France, leading to economic hardship and prompting merchants to seek alternative trade routes.

What was the ultimate outcome of the Non-Intercourse Act?

The act was eventually replaced by other policies as tensions with Britain and France continued, culminating in further conflicts like the War of 1812.

Why was the Non-Intercourse Act considered a controversial law?

Because it limited international trade for American merchants without effectively stopping British and French interference, leading to debates over its effectiveness and economic impact.

Additional Resources

Non-Intercourse Act: An In-Depth Analysis of Its Impact and Significance

Introduction: Understanding the Non-Intercourse Act

The early 19th century was a tumultuous period for the young United States, marked by conflicts on the international stage, economic challenges, and the struggle to maintain national sovereignty. Among the legislative responses to these issues, the Non-Intercourse Act of 1809 stands out as a pivotal piece of federal policy aimed at navigating the complex waters of foreign trade and diplomacy. This legislation was designed to assert American neutrality and protect its economic interests, particularly amid the ongoing conflicts between Britain and France.

In this article, we will explore the core aspects of the Non-Intercourse Act, focusing on its primary function: prohibiting American trade with Britain and France. We will examine its historical context, provisions, effects, and subsequent developments to understand its role in shaping early American foreign policy.

Historical Context: The Road to the Non-Intercourse Act

Before delving into the specifics of the act itself, it's essential to understand the environment that led to its enactment.

The Embargo and Rising Tensions

- **The Embargo of 1807:** Initiated by President Thomas Jefferson, this embargo was a broad ban on all American ships trading with foreign nations, aiming to pressure Britain and France to respect American neutrality. However, it

SEVERELY HURT THE U.S. ECONOMY AND WAS WIDELY UNPOPULAR.

- IMPRESSMENT AND SEIZURES: BRITISH AND FRENCH NAVAL FORCES FREQUENTLY SEIZED AMERICAN SHIPS, IMPRESSED SAILORS, AND VIOLATED NEUTRAL RIGHTS, FUELING DOMESTIC OUTRAGE.
- CONFLICT BETWEEN BRITAIN AND FRANCE: THE NAPOLEONIC WARS CAUSED BOTH COUNTRIES TO IMPOSE RESTRICTIONS ON NEUTRAL NATIONS, INCLUDING THE U.S., FURTHER COMPLICATING TRADE.
- NEED FOR A TARGETED APPROACH: THE BROAD EMBARGO WAS INEFFECTIVE AND DAMAGING; THUS, POLICYMAKERS SOUGHT A MORE NUANCED, STRATEGIC RESPONSE.

SHIFT TOWARD THE NON-INTERCOURSE POLICY

THE FAILURE OF THE EMBARGO LED CONGRESS AND PRESIDENT JAMES MADISON TO CRAFT LEGISLATION THAT WOULD SPECIFICALLY TARGET BRITAIN AND FRANCE'S ECONOMIC WARFARE AGAINST THE U.S., LEADING TO THE PASSAGE OF THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT IN 1809.

WHAT DID THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT DO?

THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT WAS A KEY PIECE OF LEGISLATION AIMED AT SAFEGUARDING AMERICAN INTERESTS WHILE MAINTAINING A DEGREE OF NEUTRALITY. ITS PRIMARY FUNCTION WAS TO PROHIBIT AMERICAN TRADE WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

CORE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

- TARGETED TRADE RESTRICTIONS: THE ACT FORBADE THE IMPORTATION OF GOODS FROM BRITAIN AND FRANCE, AS WELL AS THEIR COLONIES, EFFECTIVELY CUTTING OFF ECONOMIC TIES WITH THESE NATIONS.

- EXCEPTIONS FOR CERTAIN PORTS: UNLIKE THE BROAD EMBARGO, THE ACT ALLOWED TRADE WITH ALL OTHER NATIONS, PROVIDING SOME FLEXIBILITY.
- ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS: IT AUTHORIZED THE PRESIDENT TO CEASE TRADE WITH EITHER BRITAIN OR FRANCE IF THEY PERSISTED IN VIOLATING AMERICAN NEUTRAL RIGHTS.
- CONDITIONAL LIFTING: THE PRESIDENT COULD RESTORE TRADE WITH BRITAIN OR FRANCE ONCE THEY STOPPED SEIZING AMERICAN SHIPS AND RESPECTING NEUTRALITY.

LEGAL AND DIPLOMATIC NUANCES

- THE ACT WAS AN ATTEMPT TO USE ECONOMIC PRESSURE SELECTIVELY, RATHER THAN A BLANKET EMBARGO.
- IT UNDERScoreD THE U.S. POLICY OF NEUTRALITY, ASSERTING THAT AMERICAN TRADE POLICIES SHOULD NOT FAVOR OR DISCRIMINATE AGAINST ANY FOREIGN POWER UNLESS THEY INFRINGED UPON NATIONAL RIGHTS.
- THE LEGISLATION ALSO AIMED TO PREVENT FUTURE CONFLICTS AND PRESERVE AMERICAN SOVEREIGNTY BY REDUCING ECONOMIC ENTANGLEMENTS WITH BELLIGERENT NATIONS.

IMPACTS OF THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT

UNDERSTANDING THE EFFECTS OF THE ACT REVEALS ITS SUCCESSES AND LIMITATIONS.

ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES

- LIMITED ECONOMIC DAMAGE: COMPARED TO THE PREVIOUS EMBARGO ACT, THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT WAS LESS DESTRUCTIVE TO THE AMERICAN ECONOMY BECAUSE IT TARGETED SPECIFIC COUNTRIES RATHER THAN ALL FOREIGN TRADE.

- **TRADE DIVERSIFICATION:** AMERICAN MERCHANTS BEGAN SEEKING NEW MARKETS OUTSIDE BRITAIN AND FRANCE, SUCH AS THE CARIBBEAN, SOUTH AMERICA, AND OTHER REGIONS.
- **CONTINUED SMUGGLING:** ENFORCEMENT DIFFICULTIES LED TO CONTINUED SMUGGLING AND VIOLATIONS OF THE ACT, UNDERMINING ITS EFFICACY.

DIPLOMATIC AND POLITICAL OUTCOMES

- **TENSIONS WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE:** THE RESTRICTIONS DID LITTLE TO PERSUADE BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO RESPECT AMERICAN NEUTRALITY, LEADING TO CONTINUED MARITIME CONFLICTS.
- **POLITICAL DIVISIONS:** THE ACT WAS SUPPORTED BY THOSE FAVORING A STRONG STANCE ON NEUTRALITY BUT CRITICIZED BY MERCHANTS AND THOSE ECONOMICALLY DEPENDENT ON TRADE WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE.
- **PRELUDE TO FURTHER LEGISLATION:** THE LIMITATIONS OF THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT PROMPTED THE PASSAGE OF THE MACON'S BILL NUMBER 2 IN 1810, AIMING TO REOPEN TRADE WITH ONE NATION AT A TIME.

MILITARY AND NATIONAL SECURITY IMPLICATIONS

- WHILE PRIMARILY AN ECONOMIC MEASURE, THE ACT ALSO REFLECTED THE BROADER STRUGGLE TO DEFEND AMERICAN MARITIME RIGHTS AND SOVEREIGNTY.
- ITS LIMITED EFFECTIVENESS HIGHLIGHTED THE NEED FOR A STRONGER NAVAL FORCE AND MORE ASSERTIVE DIPLOMATIC STRATEGIES.

LIMITATIONS AND CHALLENGES OF THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT

NO LEGISLATION IS PERFECT, AND THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT FACED NOTABLE CHALLENGES.

ENFORCEMENT DIFFICULTIES

- **SMUGGLING AND VIOLATIONS:** AMERICAN MERCHANTS OFTEN CIRCUMVENTED THE RESTRICTIONS THROUGH ILLEGAL TRADE ROUTES.
- **LIMITED NAVAL POWER:** THE U.S. LACKED A SUBSTANTIAL NAVY TO ENFORCE EMBARGOES EFFECTIVELY, MAKING IT DIFFICULT TO PREVENT VIOLATIONS.

ECONOMIC LIMITATIONS

- THE TARGETED TRADE BANS HURT AMERICAN MERCHANTS WHO HAD COMMERCIAL TIES WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE, LEADING TO ECONOMIC HARDSHIP IN PORT CITIES.

DIPLOMATIC LIMITATIONS

- THE POLICY FAILED TO COMPEL BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO RESPECT AMERICAN NEUTRALITY, AS BOTH NATIONS CONTINUED MARITIME SEIZURES.

EVOLUTION AND LEGACY OF THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT

THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT WAS A STEPPING STONE IN AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY, INFLUENCING SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

TRANSITION TO MACON'S BILL NUMBER 2

- In 1810, Congress replaced the Non-Intercourse Act with Macon's Bill Number 2, which aimed to restore trade with either Britain or France if they agreed to cease maritime impressments and seizures.

IMPACT ON THE WAR OF 1812

- The failure of economic sanctions and continued maritime conflicts contributed to rising tensions that eventually led to the War of 1812.

HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- The Act exemplified early American attempts at economic diplomacy and neutrality.
- It highlighted the limitations faced by a nascent nation in enforcing foreign policy measures without a strong military.
- The legislation also underscored the importance of balancing economic interests with national sovereignty and diplomatic strategy.

CONCLUSION: THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT'S ROLE IN U.S. HISTORY

The Non-Intercourse Act of 1809 was a significant, though imperfect, attempt by the United States to navigate the treacherous waters of international conflict and economic pressure during the early 19th century. By prohibiting American trade with Britain and France, it aimed to protect American maritime rights and assert neutrality, but its limited enforcement and diplomatic shortcomings demonstrated the challenges faced by a young nation asserting its independence on the global stage.

Despite its shortcomings, the Act represented a crucial evolution in U.S.

FOREIGN POLICY, EMPHASIZING ECONOMIC MEASURES AS TOOLS OF DIPLOMACY AND LAYING GROUNDWORK FOR FUTURE POLICIES. ITS LEGACY UNDERSCORES THE IMPORTANCE OF STRATEGIC, TARGETED RESPONSES TO INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS AND THE ONGOING BALANCING ACT BETWEEN ECONOMIC INTERESTS AND NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY.

AS A HISTORICAL MILESTONE, THE NON-INTERCOURSE ACT REMAINS A TESTAMENT TO AMERICA'S EARLY EFFORTS TO CHART AN INDEPENDENT COURSE IN A WORLD DOMINATED BY EUROPEAN POWERS, HIGHLIGHTING BOTH THE ASPIRATIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF ITS NASCENT DIPLOMATIC MACHINERY.

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