



GECMUN IX

BACKGROUND GUIDE

Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings

Deliberating commonwealth courses of action in response to 1980's crises

SDG: 10. Reduced Inequality, 16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, 17. Partnerships to achieve the Goal

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Pretext

From: Commonwealth Headquarters, The Honorable Sir Shridath Surendranath Ramphal
Subject: Invitation to Lusaka 1979

Salutations Commonwealth Delegates,

“On behalf of, The Head of the Commonwealth, Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II: I, The Secretary General, The Honorable Sir Shridath Surendranath Ramphal am proud to invite your government, as a member, to take part in the Bi-Annual Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting this 1st of August, 1979, in Lusaka.

We, the chairs of the Commonwealth, are proud to welcome you to the decade of the 80s. The world is changing; but, whether it's changing gradually or quickly, in what direction and for who seems to be the question of the era. Recognizing the great significance the Commonwealth has: its legacy, its members, and its international power, we are proud to provide a space for change to happen and especially from all corners of the Earth!

We've attempted to make this committee both creatively engaging and a hybrid of traditional and crisis committees. We hope that all delegates will find it interesting to have more creative freedoms and enjoy debating on these topics with fellow delegates as well as taking decisive action.

Finally, a reminder of the crucial flash point that we are at: throughout the decade (1979-87), the Commonwealth's 40+ membership must size up against a multitude of international crises while attempting to remain united. In such an urgent period, as the world inches closer to the end of the 20th century, how will you utilize the one, few remains of the crown to your gain, and to the benefit or detriment of others?

As always, god save the queen,
The Commonwealth

Committee Introduction

This historical-crisis committee addresses issues that have taken place in the past, stimulating a time when the particular global issue is anew and requires countries to come together and discuss how to move forward. Delegates continue to represent countries, or possibly become a representative of a political faction. For basic procedures, delegates will be introduced to a topic, debate upon it, and come together in crisis fashion, attempting to satisfy each of the country's goals and create a more cohesive network of nations as well as survive.

This conference was and remains the centerpiece of the Commonwealth, a conference essentially a large heads of state meeting to discuss global issues, commonly abbreviated to CHOGM. The delegates of this committee will be representing their country's respective heads of government. Just like the real CHOGM, they will work together, "... in the pursuit of peace, liberty, and progress" and have an interest in developing society as a whole. Both developing and developed countries are members of the Commonwealth of Nations. The organization's day as a sole basis of the British Empire no longer stands as country diversity has increased in the years that have passed, now totalling 56. A few of the countries include: Kenya, Ghana, Cyprus, Sierra Leone, India, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom, Canada, and New Zealand. In 1979, this committee's start date, this number was 39.

For this specific conference, the historical committee will stimulate a Commonwealth Meeting and address issues and topics from the turbulent 1980's where internal conflict and tense problem-solving environments became a running theme.

In order to deliberate on such topics, the committee chairs will also implement certain meeting procedures as well to better mirror the CHOGM. CHOGM, as a meeting between heads of state, the British monarch and their advisors, rules vary. The chairs will encourage discussions amongst the delegates during unmoderated caucus. Truly, the members should be collaborative with one another to handle the presented issues and crises. Delegates should also note that they are present as a head of state. Delegates are recommended to be more unrestrained to reflect this difference in power and may, if warranted, take on more decisive and unilateral action in contrast to UNA-USA procedure (Crisis ROP will be in use). Nonetheless, during the time of debate, the chairs will expect formal language, proposals or directives, and discussion only through the chairs.

Additionally, as part of being in the historical-crisis committee, it is important to remember that delegates' decisions must not be dependent on the future. Delegates should complete a thorough background research upon the topic and their country's stance, however, their choices and ideas should primarily be based on the knowledge and evidence that come from the situation itself. This allows delegates to experiment and have more freedom with what they present to other delegations and the chair. Please note that the outcome of the committee, or the resolution, may be completely different as of what happened in reality.

Finally, this committee is special for its format as well. The committee will be split into four different time periods, each reflecting one of the CHOGMs. These years are 1979, 1983, 1985, 1987. Delegates should note that the committee will be fast-paced and thus, delegates should think in advance their best course of action and act efficiently within committee to see it accomplished. Within these years and time-gaps, the chairs will provide updated information meaning that delegates will need to adapt quickly to new world situations and contexts. As delegates begin to make different decisions, what we know as history may change and thus, the results concluded may be entirely different. Good luck to all delegates!

Rules of Procedure

As a historical-crisis committee, certain procedures vary; however, the vast majority of the procedure follows the Crisis ROP. We kindly ask that you refer to the GECMUN IX Crisis ROP document for more information. The only exceptions are the following three procedures:

<p>Veto Threats</p>	<p>Any country, if not in favor of the resolution, can issue a threat. This is similar to a P5 threat; however, is related to the delegate's role internationally and limited to the delegate's personal power and portfolio.</p> <p>For example, a delegate may threaten withdrawal of support to commonwealth questions or a threat to another country regarding bilateral relations. Delegates may also begin to draft these via their Personal Directives (see section).</p> <p>The chair will ask the delegate to specify the threat, or what they are implying and an unmoderated caucus will be issued till either the country issuing the threat withdraws under a compromise or decides to enact their threat</p>
<p>Delegate Declarations</p>	<p>This refers to the stating of intentions of respective countries publicly, such as an opening speech.</p> <p>Although delegates may express their via the speakers list, this format may be utilized as a written means to state positions and changes.</p> <p>Delegates for example may state their voting intentions, threats, or reveal their personal directives through this format. This can especially be useful if the delegate's actions can be amplified by publicity.</p>
<p>Committee/Bloc Declarations</p>	<p>This refers to the stating of intentions publicly as a whole committee. These can be in the form of pre-ambulatory clauses in a resolution and must be voted on (See Substantive Resolution Voting Procedure)</p>

Agenda Introduction

As you may have put together by now, this committee is run a bit differently. The three main topics are spread over the years within the 1980s, (1979, 1983, 85 and 89, to be specific). As a historical committee, the chair is not at liberty to state during which years different events will take place; however, as convention states, the Chair will provide the topics. As an information-heavy historical commit, delegates are expected to come prepared.

The topics consist of:

Resolving Apartheid & race tensions in former British colonies

Considering methods to the new Cold War & relevant issues

Relevant information has been included below, and delegates are free to conduct their own research. Further, delegates are expected to research on their own domestic issues not included within the list as such information may become relevant during the conference. A reminder that as a historical committee delegates are strictly forbidden from using or citing events after August 1st, 1979. The chair has no power to regulate how a delegate researches but a reminder that the chair will be solely evaluating the position of the delegate through prior information as well.

Additionally, the chairs will interject several times throughout the conference to provide crisis updates, which using a variety of factors may be based on reality, or not, which requires delegates to use their creativity to progress.

Letters from the Chairs

Dear delegates,

Hello, my name is Hannah Kang (she/her) and I'll be the head chair for this historical semi-crisis committee. I was born and raised in the US, but moved to Busan, South Korea about 3 years ago. I am currently a junior (G11) at the International School of Busan. In my free time, I like to eat donuts, make coffee cakes, and play volleyball. This is my fifth MUN conference and my first time chairing. I hope all delegates will enjoy tackling issues of the Commonwealth nations and travel back 40 years to do so.

Hello delegates, my name is Antonio Jose Navarro Lim (he/him), and am proud to say I'll have the chance to be your deputy chair for this committee. I'm 15, Spanish-Korean and I currently attend ISB. This is my 5th MUN. I absolutely adore music, film and the arts but at the same time, I'm extremely engaged with politics and history (as evidenced by the topic). I hope that all delegates will bring the passion and creativity to accomplish their agendas, find joy in the chaos and bring forth political reform on a global scale, especially in such a nuanced political climate.

Hello delegates, my name is Viktoria Arabadzhieva (she/her). A sophomore student (Grade 10) from the International School of Busan (ISB), from Bulgaria and currently living in South Korea. My interests vary from skiing to embroidery to playing backgammon. My position in this year's GECMUN conference is the Assistant Chair of Historical Committee II. My MUN experience is far from advanced; however, I have learned a lot from the conferences I have participated in as a delegate. I hope all delegates will learn from the negatives and appreciate the positive encounters.

A few tips for MUN as a whole and for this committee:

- Immerse yourself into the delegate's personality, identity and beliefs!
- Understand your country's stances through proper and thorough research.
- Reach out to fellow delegates first and make friends!
- Don't be afraid to speak up, even if it might be incorrect and bold. That's what makes it fun!
- Be ready for anything! In a crisis, things can get hectic, so be ready to make tough decisions!

We, the chairs, are looking forward to welcoming all delegates! Best of luck!

Best Regards,

Your Chairs: Hannah Kang, Antonio Jose Navarro Lim & Viktoria Arabadzhieva

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Disclaimer

Delegates, before we move any further the chair would like to specify that two background guides are available regarding this committee. The topics selected within this committee are multi-faceted and therefore, the chair has also presented an extended version of the guide which is available [HERE](#). The main distinction is the separation of topic one into two sub-topics (a new issue dedicated to the economic aspects of countries and portfolios). If confused, please do not hesitate to reach out! This guide is only to be used as an advantage for delegates, not a burden and the chair hopes that this advanced information will be able to do so!

Historical Background/State of Affairs

Topic One: Resolving Apartheid & race tensions in former British colonies

Introduction

Post-World War II, a flurry of independence occurred. Nationalism had been fuming in Europe ever since the Great War, and the Atlantic Charter, proposed by President Roosevelt, further alluded to the post-colonial world that would arise once the war had passed. Italy for example had lost its African empire and although the British refused, signs of democratic self-governance had started to show itself in territories such as Nigeria or Ghana, where measures for autonomy were being implemented.

Today the majority of the world is decolonized and with the advent of a new politically complex world, a variety of ideologies have emerged. Many represent the political values that have long been suppressed by the empires of the world; however, systems of oppression are still present in many former colonies as well. One of these is the continuation of the racist policy of Apartheid which is not only out-dated, but extremely damaging to the majority of populations for where it's been implemented.

Apartheid is a form of systemic racism that has been enacted in several different ways for decades. Apartheid means *apartness*, and the motive for the movement is to promote white power and increase division. At the core of the discrimination, the government is dictating which citizens are considered native and not, resulting in the superiority of white minorities (such as descendants of British or Dutch (Afrikaners) settlers), while nonwhites are being left with little to no rights. This is the ideology driving discriminatory practices such as police brutality, deprivation of opportunity, wealth inequality, segregation etc. Nonwhites are being forced out of their homes, instructed that they are not allowed to interact or coexist with the whites in the same geological sectors, and being treated as inferior.

Recently, as civil right movements have made gains, it's garnered more scrutiny. Currently, Apartheid is specifically being implemented within South Africa and Rhodesia. The Portuguese Empire was a strong supporter of both nations and using their territory in Mozambique had supported the countries economically and politically even as the international community moved to place sanctions and embargoes on the two. This renewed movement is partly due to the revolution in Portugal that occurred in 1975 and allowed Mozambique to become independent. With the fall of Mozambique, Mozambique and all other neighboring countries (as well as the majority of the international community) have

begun to support militant rebels in both countries through direct and indirect aid. The motivations for this aid range from Socialism, Pan-Africanism and other ideologies.

This aid has led to an escalation in what is known as the Bush War and although South Africa remains strong, Rhodesia is fully surrounded. South Africa has advocated for talks in Rhodesia in an attempt to portray itself as diplomatic. The fall of the Republic of Rhodesia, or at least massive reforms, seem inevitable whether that be through diplomatic or military means.

When it began, the effect on the racial minorities of South Africa was immediate and this is one of the most pressing issues of the conference. South Africa has already been expelled from the Commonwealth and Rhodesia has only been invited as a result of signs of compromise. Delegates will need to remain firm on their stances and are also suggested to analyze the economic (e.g. sanctions (extra resources regarding economics are available in the extended guide), geopolitical (e.g. the Cold War) and domestic (e.g. discrimination within their own governments) implications of any kind of action. Since Apartheid is an ongoing and progressing event up until the 1980s, a timeline has been provided for a better understanding of its status.

Timeline of Events

- 1959 → The Extension of University Education Act (nonwhites banned from established universities) (South Africa)
- 1960 → Sharpeville Massacre (ANC and PAC established military wings afterwards) (South Africa)
- 1960 → Decolonisation in other countries (Global)
- 1961 → The Indemnity Act (South Africa)
- 1961 → South Africa withdrew from the Commonwealth since the other countries were against racism (South Africa)
- 1961 → The National Democratic Party, a socialist African party, is banned (Rhodesia)
- 1963 → Nelson Mandela incarcerated (drew international attention) (South Africa)
- 1963 → The CAF is dissolved (Rhodesia)
- 1964 → ZAPU and ZANU unite their militia's into the Patriotic Front (Rhodesia)
- 1965 → The Rhodesian Front (RF) win a landslide victory (Rhodesia)
- 1966 → Guerilla War/Bush War begins (Rhodesia)
- 1968 → UN Sanctions placed (Rhodesia)
- 1970 → Political suppression (Rhodesia)
- 1970 → Rhodesia removes it's connection to the crown and becomes a Republic (Rhodesia)
- 1970 → Bantu Homelands Citizenship (South Africa)
- 1970 → Informal negotiations begin (Rhodesia)
- 1971 → Singapore Declaration of Commonwealth Principles (South Africa)
- 1973 → UN General Assembly denounced Apartheid (South Africa)

1975 → Angola and Mozambique gain independence from Portugal after the Carnation Revolution (Rhodesia and South Africa)
1976 → Soweto Riots (South Africa)
1976 → Ian Smith accepts the Kissinger proposals including Majority rule (Rhodesia)
1976 → “UN Security Council voted to impose a mandatory embargo on the sale of arms to South Africa” (South Africa)
1977 → CHOGM meeting in Scotland, initiated an international campaign against Apartheid (Gleneagles Agreement) (South Africa)
1978 → Soweto Riots (South Africa)
1978 → Internal settlement agreed upon (Rhodesia)
1978 → Final death to Rhodesian Morale (Rhodesia)
1979 → New elections take place (Rhodesia)
1979 → Zimbabwe Rhodesia declared (Rhodesia)

Key Terms

Current account

The amount of capital coming in and out of the country via trade. Sometimes this is also known as the Balance of Payments.

Mercantilism

An economic policy by a government to maximize exports and minimize imports measured by current account, especially in regards to Trade Balance.

"Take-Off" or Unsustainable Exponential Growth

The process of a rapid creation of wealth that continues to be made in larger quantities as more is produced. In this instance, this also refers to an unsustainable amount of economic growth which will create an unstable economy.

Laissez-faire

When the government takes a role of non-interference in the private sector or free market by refraining from regulation, laws, limits or any kind of government act. This could be

Moratorium

A legal act by a government for debtors to halt collection of payments for a specific amount of time.

Central Bank

The authority that manages the currency and monetary policy of the region it has authority in. As a governmental body, it acts in the public good and has exclusive privileges such as printing more money.

Monetary Base

The total amount of money in circulation.

Treasury Security/Bond

The issuer owes the holder of the bond a debt and must pay the bond as well as the interest (Yield) over a specific amount of time.

Liquidity

The ease of converting an asset into cash without losing value. More liquid assets include cash which you can use immediately while less liquid assets include stocks or bonds which take longer to sell and more effort. Low-liquid assets are known as illiquid and can also be impacted by a loss in the value of the asset such as a house that becomes cheaper over time when trying to sell because of less demand.

Foreign Currency or Exchange Reserves

Countries buy currency or gold and keep these assets within other central banks or financial institutions.

Keynesian Economics

The idea that demand and economic output are not proportional and that a government should intervene during crises when the economy must be stabilized.

Austerity

Economic policies that either reduce government spending or raise taxes due to deficits in the government budget.

Fixed exchange rate

A set ratio of exchange between two currencies determined by the governments.

Floating exchange rate

An adjustable ratio of exchange between two currencies based on supply and demand for that currency. A higher supply will cause the currency to fall and vice versa. This supply and demand reflects economic strength but is also subject to controversy and speculation in the short-term.

Wage-Price Spiral

A series of wage increases which cause price increases which again cause wage increases and thus, a cycle of escalation.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade/GATT

A legal agreement between the large majority of countries to lower tariffs per the promotion of global liberalized trade. Multiple rounds have been held, which refer to talks of delegates. The most recent, the Tokyo round, achieved tariff reductions worth 300 billion USD.

Donor Conditionality

In regards to foreign aid or funding, this occurs when a body receives some form of an asset or assistance from another but only if certain demands are met.

Imperial Preference

The proposal, and former British policy, that commonwealth countries should garner trade benefits as a result of their historical relationships. This can look like less regulation, tariffs or other aggressive measures to promote trade or to an extreme, completely free trade.

Sterling Area

A group of countries that used to peg their currencies to the pound sterling or use it as the legal tender within their country. The Sterling Area was a way for foreign governments during the early part of the century after the fall of the gold standard to easily have another valuable currency to either use themselves or convert their assets into which would create a more business-friendly environment.

Franc Zone

A zone created within mainly former French colonies (The CFA, an African zone and CFP, a Pacific zone) which all operate using the French Franc and with the Bank of France acting as the central bank.

Enfranchisement → The provision to a group or individual of the right to vote. The lack of so is known as disenfranchisement.

Bush War

Refers to a Guerilla conflict between rebels, nations supporting the rebels indirectly and the apartheid governments of South Africa, Rhodesia (and Portugal till 1974).

Internal Settlement

An agreement signed in 1978 between the Ian Smith government and black moderates amidst the escalated war in an attempt to gain international recognition for the country by enfranchising the majority of black citizens and holding new elections.

Frontline States

The name for an informal alliance or political stance of countries near South Africa and Rhodesia that are actively anti-apartheid by pursuing economic sanctions against the two and even indirect aid to rebels.

South West Africa

The territory refers to modern-day Namibia that was illegally annexed by South Africa since South African troops seized it from German troops in WW1.

Congress Alliance

An Anti-Apartheid coalition of organizations led by the ANC and the Communist Party of South Africa (CPSA, later SACP), the South African Indian Congress (SAIC), the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU), the Coloured People's Congress (CPC) and the South African Congress of Democrats (COD).

Freedom Charter

A collection of the principles of the Congress Alliance which was written during the 1955 Congress of People meeting of the group.

PAC

A split movement from the ANC in 1959 due to conflicts around ideology. The PAC is a Pan-African group and does not believe in a multiracial world where their oppressors garner equal rights to them.

Black Nationalism

The idea of nations based on race which posits that countries should be formed around black people. The movement aims to empower black communities and on the African continent have also inspired Pan-African proposals.

African Socialism

Although inspired by Socialism, African Socialism differs through a variety of means.

ZANU

The Zimbabwe African National Union is a political and military organization dedicated to fighting minority rule in Rhodesia and supporting communism. Its military wing is known as the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA).

ANC

The African National Congress: one of the most influential Anti-Apartheid organizations in South Africa.

uMkhonto we Sizwe (MK)

A controversial military wing of the ANC created in 1961 that was in response to the Sharpeville Massacre and officially recognized in 1962.

Congress Alliance

An Anti-Apartheid coalition of organizations led by the ANC and other prominent majority rule advocates.

Freedom Charter

A collection of the principles of the Congress Alliance which was written during the 1955 Congress of People meeting of the group.

ZAPU

The Zimbabwe African People's Union is another political group and military organization dedicated to fighting Rhodesia and empowering communism. It's military wing is known as Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army, the ZAPU military wing.

PF

The Patriotic Front, the name for an alliance brokered between the two rebel factions in Rhodesia/Zimbabwe, ZAPU and ZANU.

SWAPO

An organization dedicated to the independence of South West Africa via political or military means that works within the region.

Afrikaners

One who speaks Afrikaans and is of European descent, more specifically Dutch and Huguenot(French) settlers. They are also sometimes referred to as 'Boers'.

Afrikaner nationalist ideology

This was the primary ideology behind Apartheid. This is where those who are of European, or white, are more privileged.

Homelands

The Promotion of Bantu Self Government Act made it so that South Africans were organized into small sectors of territories and were named "homelands". These homelands

were highly restricted and there were severe consequences if one was found outside their homeland without documentation.

Union of South Africa

This refers to the state that South Africa was in after the division of territories for white and black South Africans. It originated in 1910 and though it was self governed, it was under the British Empire.

OAU

The Organization of African Unity, a major body for African nations that resembles the UN.

Current State of Affairs

At this point, most countries are at some degree against Apartheid since it violates moral and ethical principles. This is elaborated upon in the stances below, but in some countries, they may have started with either neutral or hesitance to get involved since there are some economic resources that South Africa provides and in Rhodesia's case, an opportunity to exploit the country's position in the cold war in a deeply socialist region of Africa. For South Africa, this includes resources derived from mining, such as steel, and other minerals and for Rhodesia, this refers to the government's opposition to ZAPU and ZANU rebels who are supported by the USSR and the PR of China. Furthermore, both countries have been able to increase progression in electricity generation drastically and countries such as neighbors still rely on these resources due to colonial ties.

Since Apartheid creates conditions where labor is extremely cheap, the output of resources greatly outweighs the resources that go into manufacturing of the natural goods. Europe had a pretty well established economic relation with South Africa since the country has developed. This continues until now, only facing a bit of withdrawal in economic agreements and trading with the changing situation of Apartheid. Countries from Europe, including the UK and France, should consider the economic impact of any actions against Apartheid/South Africa (note that information regarding domestic and the international economies have been thoroughly provided via the extended guide). Although sanctions have been placed, these have largely been avoided and only have become more effective since the Carnation Revolution in Portugal. From the timeline above, delegates are able to see what legislations and regulations are still active.

By coming together in this Commonwealth meeting, this is a chance to enforce aspects of international demands that had been omitted at the internal settlement in 1978 and

further, a chance to consider solutions to the issue in South Africa in the future once the Rhodesia issue is settled.

Stances of Parties

Nation	Stance
Canada	<p>Canada is opposed to Apartheid but in the past has aligned with the US. Regarding Rhodesia, the delegate will likely adopt a similar stance to the delegate of the UK in that they believe the Internal Settlement “was good but needed more work”. They will likely express these demands, especially the inclusion of the PF, in this conference,</p> <p>Regarding South Africa, the delegate may perceive the ANC as a terrorist group and although the country is opposed to South Africa, may be more wary of financial repercussions. Because of this, the delegate will likely seek a diplomatic solution and be open to soft sanctions such as those already existing on arms or sporting. Because of South Africa’s economic importance, harder sanctions may be opposed and military action, due to the MK, will likely be seen as a USSR plot to take over the continent.</p>
Botswana	<p>Zambia has declared the Internal Settlement as unfair and lodged the requests of ZANU and ZAPU to be included. Botswana with other FLS has always supported these groups and is likely to be a strong proponent of continued conflict if the demands are not accepted. Practically all African nations in this conference also express this view regarding Rhodesia and have united under Pan-African rhetoric. Botswana is also of the opinion, as expressed in a speech for UNSC R403, that Rhodesia due to its illegality is under British control and Britain maintains an obligation. Botswana has also requested economic aid from other countries and the UN to itself and other FLS due to the burden they have.</p> <p>Botswana will likely also levy the need for military aid to the MK, stronger economic sanctions from the UK and US and financial aid programs to the FLS on the issue of South Africa.</p>
Queen Elizabeth II	<p>The Queen is strongly against Apartheid and when Rhodesia asked to be recognized, she refused; however, the Queen should only support Anti-Apartheid stances in two ways.</p> <p>First of all, she must remain ambiguous and thus should not specifically support a certain approach. Second of all, she can support the continuation of discussion and diplomatic means as it is rather inoffensive but should not support something explicitly that could upset anyone.</p> <p>She may secretly support certain causes in order to ensure the commonwealth remains stable through personal directives but nothing specific publicly. Furthermore, the</p>

	<p>Queen wants to ensure civil conversation in the Commonwealth, and it would be preferable that all countries are at a level of neutrality or civility at the end of any meeting. This view will be similar for South Africa.</p>
India	<p>Concerning Rhodesia, India will likely support the inclusion of ZANU and ZAPU as the majority of states will. India did not support the groups as it takes a nonviolent approach to situations; however, it still believes in their empowerment. India is also a devout anti-imperialist and will likely have no problems with USSR influence. Further, India will likely support aid to FLS. Finally, Indians in Rhodesia have been historically discriminated against in the country and thus, India may aim to center aspects of its speech to create clauses regarding protection for migrants as well.</p> <p>Concerning South Africa, a similar stance will likely be adopted. India may support the ANC; however, not militarily. Further, it will likely support economic sanctions but will not break its pacifist stance.</p>
Malaysia	<p>About Rhodesia, the delegate being mainly will likely repeat similar sentiments to the west regarding sanctions. The delegate may be in favor of soft sanctions but will likely not support itself being militarily involved. Although the delegate is not aligned with the USSR, like the majority of countries, it will support ZANU and ZAPU.</p> <p>Regarding South Africa, the delegate will likely accept a similar stance. The delegate may be wary of the inclusion of the ANC (due to Malaysia's own struggles with communist insurgency) but will largely be in favor of other means of pressure such as economic sanctions.</p>
Ghana	<p>Ghana maintains the view that the Smith government must be defeated and is largely in favor of any kind of intervention and supports troops. Ghana will likely request for a comprehensive deal including the popular criticisms of the Internal Settlement.</p> <p>Ghana will likely also support a similar stance regarding South Africa and push other nations to do so. Ghana believes in the Pan-African identity and will also support this through this cause, the ANC, and communicate it in other channels if they wish such as the OAU.</p>
Malawi	<p>Malawi will be one of the few outliers in the conference. Malawi is a small country that economically relies on both South Africa and Rhodesia. Malawi does support Anti-Apartheid; however, may be more hesitant. For this reason it may support action in word, but will likely not make unilateral actions and will continue trade with both. Being Pro-West it may also perceive the ANC as a terrorist group and thus, justify inaction on South Africa due to that.</p>
Bangladesh	<p>Bangladesh is a strong supporter of the liberation movements. Bangladesh will likely levy similar concerns regarding the Settlement. Bangladesh will also support strong action with South Africa even in its current economic state as it has little to no ties to</p>

	<p>South Africa. Bangladesh has not sent aid directly to groups; however, may send aid to FLS.</p>
Kenya	<p>Kenya will be a prominent outlier at this conference. Kenya has continued to sustain trade relations in a similar capacity to Malawi since Apartheid's implementation. This is largely due to a reliance on trade and connection to European countries that rely on this trade as well. Kenya does support anti-apartheid action but hasn't enacted much of its statements. Regarding Rhodesia it will likely support reform but not as harshly. Regarding South Africa, Kenya may approach the situation diplomatically and will take at the most, soft sanctions.</p>
Zambia	<p>The delegate, with other FLS, have called the Internal Settlement a sham and have requested that ZANU and ZAPU be recognized and included. Zambia has strongly supported these groups via supplies, funding and guerilla camps between the border. Zambia is strongly committed to majority rule and will likely be one of the strongest proponents for either a continuation of the war or the inclusion of the PF regarding Rhodesia. Zambia is also a strong believer in African Socialism. Zambia may also ask for economic aid as a general goal that all FLS support in a ploy to remove its economic reliance on the two countries and further, continue to sustain the fight. Finally, Zambia has long been requesting for British military intervention in the country and may note this if negotiations are unsuccessful.</p> <p>Regarding South Africa, although sanctions are to the detriment of Zambia and their economically weak neighbors, these countries will continue to be the torch bearers of strong action. Zambia Supports the ANC and South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO). Essentially, the delegate should be doing what they can to be against Apartheid. The delegate should consider working with delegates of the neighboring countries to collectively contribute to the cause of anti-Apartheid.</p>
Gambia	<p>The Gambia, like the majority of countries, will continue to express support for the liberation movements and is largely in favor of the majority of strong actions regarding the topic.</p>
United Kingdom	<p>Prior to Apartheid, the UK and South Africa had a strong economic relationship and the UK was benefiting greatly. There is a duality within the UK's stance since they are against racial discrimination but also have economic priorities. Since there is strong economic relations between the UK and South Africa, this delegate would need to consider alternative sources for the goods, such as metals, prior to agreeing to any economic policies.</p> <p>Regarding these relations, the recent rise of Thatcher may be a good sign for Rhodesia and South Africa. The UK is likely to pursue a more diplomatic approach to Rhodesia (Although it will follow-through with criticisms regarding ZAPU and ZANU) and on South Africa, although it will oppose the country, it may refrain from sanctions due to the economic ideology thatcher holds and further, Thatcher believes the ANC is a</p>

	terrorist group.
Bahamas	The Bahamas has a largely similar view. The country will likely support liberation movements but to a moderated extent with a preference for diplomacy or sanctions over supporting military action.
Nigeria	The Nigerian government has been one of the strongest supporters of Anti-Apartheid movements. It will likely conjugate with the FLS to demand strong action on both issues.
Rhodesia	Rhodesia is expected to fight for its current government, Zimbabwe Rhodesia; however, this will largely be unsuccessful. The best Rhodesia can do is attempt to mitigate some of the larger ZAPU and ZANU demands. Regarding South Africa, Rhodesia has sustained ties but they have faltered in recent years. The issue of S. Africa is largely unimportant as Rhodesia will likely have a different outlook by the end of 1979.
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka will likely caucus with the FLS nations to demand that reforms to Rhodesia and South Africa are brought in. Sri Lanka does not support direct military action but may intervene indirectly.
Australia	<p>Australia is against apartheid but has specific economic and political aspects that need to be considered. Rhodesia is largely settled and the delegate will likely support reforms but will need to be wary to ensure the PF does not garner so much power that the new state becomes a USSR-proxy. Australia is firmly committed against communism.</p> <p>On South Africa, the delegate has economic relations and also considers the ANC's connection to the USSR problematic. Although the delegate may want reform, they will likely only support soft sanctions and diplomatic means and will be very hesitant to support anything ANC-related.</p>
Grenada	Grenada largely supports action regarding South Africa or Rhodesia. Grenada will not have the ability to militarily intervene but will likely push for sanctions in the blocs they're in (such as CHOGM) and will support the ANC and PF.
Jamaica	Jamaica largely supports the liberation movements and any reforms they wish to make. Jamaica is somewhat incapacitated but will ensure that the commonwealth and larger countries do their share.
Singapore	Singapore is largely inactive on the issue. Singapore is against apartheid and may support soft sanctions but its desire to become an economic hub, especially for the west, may prevent it from taking decisive action and force it to take a more diplomatic approach.
Uganda	Uganda will largely pursue similar stances to the rest of its African neighbors. As a

	<p>result of Tanzania's intervention, Tanzania has large control over Ugandan politics and to maintain stability and also due to Ugandan support for African Socialism, the country will strongly support the liberation movements.</p>
Tanzania	<p>Tanzania is a strong actor within African Socialism. Tanzania supports all liberation movements and all means to liberate the countries. Tanzania is also of the opinion that the UK has a responsibility of ownership over Rhodesia and must take stronger action. Tanzania can be expected to be one of the biggest advocates.</p>
Lesotho	<p>Lesotho is likely to be one of the strongest advocates and most endangered countries. Continued Lesotho opposition may bring the country under the helm of South Africa if the country decides to invade Lesotho. Lesotho; however, continues to maintain its stance even if surrounded. The country continues to play host to ANC operations and supports the movements by any means necessary.</p>
Cyprus	<p>Cyprus is a strong believer in self-determination. The country will likely be for sanctions and for any reforms necessary to liberate these countries.</p>
US	<p>The US is not a part of CHOGM, yet still contributes as a part of the UN. In the earlier years of Apartheid, the US did not publicize any strong opinions about support or opposition for the National Party. The two countries have a strong economic relationship and there are laws very similar to those in South Africa in the Southern states. This explains their lack of response in the beginning stages. Later, the Sharpeville Massacre contributed greatly to a definitive stance from the US, since the UN stepped in. In the later years, as the Civil Rights Movement became more prominent, their stance became more opposing of Apartheid.</p> <p>There's no doubt there are already similarities between the US, South Africa and Rhodesia. The US since undergoing the Civil Rights Movement may propose similar actions or reforms in these two countries. This includes dissolving the Bantu Self Government Act, or the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act. There is a level of economic dependency between the two countries, but since the US is already quite self-sufficient, there shouldn't be any major repercussions that can be foreseen. This makes the US more agreeable to imposing sanctions than countries in the commonwealth.</p> <p>However, the US will likely still remain hesitant though as the ANC and PF remain heavily USSR influenced and the US will likely not agree to this. The US has defined the ANC as a terrorist organization itself. In this case, the US will likely support reforms but may refrain from full-action due to USSR influence and may seek a third party to take power rather than either of the two current options.</p>

Questions to Consider

- What are the tangible implications of a prosperous government that make citizens content?
- How does this definition vary based on geographical limitations, history, politics and other factors of a country?
- How are the political ambitions of a government communicated within economic policy and vice versa?
- What led to racism becoming a systemic and governmental practice to the extent that it became?
- How did the economic status of respective countries affect their stances and understanding of Apartheid?
- What were the relations between South Africa, Rhodesia and respective countries prior to Apartheid and how have they transformed?

Possible Solutions

Regarding the more immediate crisis, Rhodesia, it's important to consider what exactly is wrong with the Internal Settlement. All of the internal community agrees that electoral concessions are not fair if the same apartheid institutions remain in place with similar; however, the approach to reach a new government or create reform has been varied.

Certain countries believe that as the UDI was illegal, Rhodesia is still under British rule and as a result the British government must intervene. A return to British sovereignty with an international action plan implemented in the country could allow for new elections to take place with the support of ZANU and ZAPU. This plan though may be unpopular with the British themselves who are economically unstable and at a time when anti-war sentiment is growing. Further, the plan could be perceived by locals and neighbors as colonialistic.

It's also possible that the country is directly handed over to the PF and that the PF will rule the country and implement their own plan with the support of the FLS or OAU. This may be preferred but the questions on whether or not a white revolt or a South African military intervention could be avoided are yet to be answered.

It's important to also consider that the country is in financial ruin as a result of sanctions, the loss of South African and Portuguese support and mass deficit due to the war. The country will inherit 700 million Rhodesian Dollars worth of debt and not only must the country balance this, they must revert back to a period of economic growth. Further, Rhodesia's infrastructure has been destroyed: over 2 million mines exist on the borders of neighbors, bioweapons are missing and could harm citizens and military organizations may still run rampant. Rhodesia, although arguably the most developed country in the region, will still require support.

Whether the FLS or OAU are willing to take on this burden is ambiguous and even so, IMF or UN support may be required. The UK, US, the PR of China or USSR could also intervene but whether they would take on the burden and whether the local population would accept it is still also unknown. It's extremely important that any kind of economic support is fair and many non-aligned nations will be ensuring that whatever plan, Zimbabwe follows through with African Socialism by becoming more independent.

The Commonwealth or UN could also jointly implement an action plan. This may be controversial though. The Commonwealth has a split of opinions on how much the Commonwealth should intervene in a country and whether they themselves should become more of a military bloc. This comes at a time when the UK is also losing popularity and prominence on the international stage. In either situation, a UN or Commonwealth implementation may also draw conflict as evidenced by Germany, Korea and other recent partitions. The west may decide to not recognize the ZANU and ZAPU countries if they deem that the two are too close to the USSR and the PR of China.

Finally, simple reform in the country is also an option. Delegates may attempt to change the country by reorganizing departments and enforcing new laws regarding commerce, education, property and more. Delegates could also institute symbolic changes such as removing the name Rhodesia from the country's name in favor of Zimbabwe. This is less effective but may prove useful for countries that want reform without a PF government. Observers could be placed in the country to monitor the changes with international recognition and inclusion being conditional on certain changes. This would also better satisfy remaining whites, retain skilled workers via less alienation, skip the need for large systematic change, a new election and new government. Of course, this would face criticism as well as one of the criticisms of the Internal Settlement was the moderation and watering-down of many desires of the local population.

Regarding South Africa, it is important to consider any preceding methods the Commonwealth, and/or individual countries have taken in order to combat the issue of racism. This includes the Commonwealth declarations, such as Lusaka and Singapore. In addition, South Africa left the Commonwealth in 1961, but if they were to have any evidence of supporting equality, it can be used as an argument.

Aggression is an option and there are many means to do so. Most countries have already established an aspect of international isolationism. Neighboring countries though don't have this privilege and heavily rely on the country for utilities due to colonial economic ties established during the British empire that still exist till this day. Helping fund government projects using international funds from a variety of organizations may help make these countries more dependent which would enable them to cut off more trade.

An alternative could be the military means through the conflict within South Africa in which one could overthrow the government. Under this proposal, massive amounts of funding would need to be provided to sustain and define vulnerable states such as the FLS or Lesotho as well as to militias such as the MK to ramp up guerilla operations.

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A final option is to pursue both to a light extent. Although military surrender is an option, South Africa understands that it itself does not necessarily have an advantage. Simply pushing South Africa to similar limits that Rhodesia had in 1978 could bring the country to produce a similar deal such as that of the Internal Settlement. However, this would be highly criticized: South Africa has already displayed a more diplomatic approach after recent events in Rhodesia but suggested concessions have been deemed too-little. Countries will have to consider whether negotiated deals would be acceptable and specify under what terms they'd accept the government.

Ultimately, the issue of Apartheid and aggression does not differ greatly in other periods of systemic racism amongst international nations. In South Africa, drawing international attention is a huge factor in any anti-Apartheid support. Within the Commonwealth, getting to the root of the issue, or the reason why a nation might deem that it is necessary for there to be segregation, and disproving their rationale can gain support from other nations. From here, delegating with countries about what seems appropriate in addressing racism and issuing consequences is what becomes a challenge as well. The UN or OAU can be brought in for additional support, whether it be adopting their manner of crisis management, or studying their previous work in increasing quality of life and ensuring rights to apply in this context. Creatively thinking on what can be used to influence others, such as money or endorsement, and employing it in an ethical manner is essential to eradicate the conditions of Apartheid.

Topic Two: Considering methods to the new Cold War & relevant issues

Introduction

Starting in 1979, the New Cold War has escalated tensions between the nations who believe that Capitalism is best and those who believe that Communism is best. This specific agenda will focus on the tensions between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, Nuclear Proliferation Warfare and other conflicts that are brewing during this New Cold War time period.

Foreword

Three issues (four within the extended guide) have been included as an aspect of the New Cold war but crisis committees are always changing and whether they are debated or not may be impacted by certain actions so they are not guaranteed. Furthermore, other issues within the New Cold War may gain prominence for the same reason and may be introduced so delegates are expected to have a good understanding of larger conflicts in the Cold War (before and during this new period in the war) as well as where their country lies within it and any potential conflicts regarding their country or that their country would be significant to so that delegates can easily adapt.

Further, as a large conflict less stances have been provided for this issue. As the Cold War is quite literally a global conflict, the Chair couldn't include all positions and delegates will need to research the comprehensive history on their own. A note that having an alliance or diplomatic relations with a major super power should not make the delegate entitled to support every decision made by the allies of their represented nation. This is a false assumption that the Cold War is black and white rather than a war of conditionals, ifs and if nots and of shades of gray. Like this committee, things are always changing within this conflict and delegates are suggested to keep a keen eye out for the little details.

Issue One | Soviet and Afghan Tensions

Introduction

The Afghan-Soviet relationship is creating high tensions that are alarming the public. The political leaders in Afghanistan keep fluctuating their support of either the Soviet Union or the United States.

When Mohammed Daud distanced the nation from the dependency on the USSR. The Soviet Union highly criticized this. It was feared that Afghanistan would become closer to the West

and that the United States could find a way to influence the government in Kabul. The PDPA, a socialist party, declared a popular revolution in 1978 and took power through the Saur Revolution and aligned itself with the Soviets. Although popular, a power struggle has ensued in the country which has made the Soviets skeptical and they fear Afghanistan may be too unstable that it may fall to the US either voluntarily or by other forces.

Stances of Parties

Nation	Stance
Afghanistan	Supports nations that do not want to be dependent on the USSR. As well as nations that are not extreme on either side of the political system spectrum (Communism to Capitalism). Further believes that USSR warrants for intervention are uncalled for: Taraki is a fit leader and the country is being managed well.
USSR	Will always support full (or at least close to) Communist ideology; therefore, would like other nations to be dependent on the USSR for necessary resources. Further believes that Afghanistan is unstable due to Taraki-Amin rivalry, the Khalq-Parcham rivalry, the cult of personality, the purge and Afghanistan's willingness to easily switch to the US. If the country falls to the US, this would be a failure to protect the Brezhnev doctrine which states the need to protect Soviet borders and that of other communist countries. This nation was part of the Warsaw Pact and cooperating with other countries including but not limited to: Bangladesh due to USSR's recognition of the nation's independence in 1972, Angola due to the military training and equipment provision prior to 1975 and India due to the 1971 friendship treaty between the two.

Questions to Consider

- Considering the tension between the countries, would it be possible that the USSR would act upon the tension?
- Taking into account the stances of the representative nation, the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. If a conflict were to happen (e.g an invasion or a war), how could this be prevented? What kind of negotiations could be set up to benefit both sides?

Possible Solutions

Taking this in mind, in order to limit any major conflicts that could affect the Commonwealth nations negatively, a policy or a precaution could be instated. Any treaties that could help instate a prevention that would benefit both nations as well as the Commonwealth. Possibly something that could bring together the USSR and Afghanistan to a compromise.

Certain countries; however, may hope for conflict. If countries are aligned against the US this rift between two socialist states may provide a front to gain a new hotspot in the region whether through military, economic or diplomatic means. Countries can also use these same means to burden one of the two countries to help facilitate the action they'd like to see.

Issue Two / Nuclear Warfare

Introduction

The contradicting beliefs between the United States of America and the USSR created tensions between WWII and the New Cold War. Although in the late 1960s and early 1970s there was a thaw, a return to more political extremes in both countries have brought this new cold war about. Further, new conflict zones have also led to this. As a result, countries are pursuing more policies for militarizations. Those policies also crucially include nuclear weapons, a volatile risk for all globally.

Historical Background/State of Affairs

The aim of obtaining more nuclear weapons calls for an international framework to stop proliferation. There were discussions on treaties in the UN (1959). On July 1, 1968, after multiple draft resolutions, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States signed the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

There was a "hopeful era" for the United States and USSR relations. This has become evident in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT). In 1972, The Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty limited nations' possessions of missile defense systems to their capital. As well as limited to one ICBM site. The SALT I restricted the number of nuclear missile silos and submarine-launched missile tubes for a five-year period. It does not address strategic bombers or warhead arsenals.

A Treaty Between The United States of America and The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (SALT II) has been established between the two nations. Delegates should review this treaty in order to implement and see how non-proliferation can be further managed to prevent major damage in land or water.

Thatcher's Perspective

Margaret Thatcher, the prime minister from the right wing Conservative Party strongly supports the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). She advocates for independence among the individuals of the nation, e.g privatization. Thatcherism refers to her policies and her moral absolutism and nationalism. They support Britain's independent nuclear deterrent

in contrast to the Labour Party's rejection of Britain's current nuclear and defense policies. Thatcher is a strong supporter of the United States.

Questions to Consider

- With all of these treaties and policies intact, would there be a likely chance that the Soviet Union will start to revisit their use of nuclear warfare because of the disagreements with Afghanistan?
- Would it be possible for the Soviet Union to break the treaty guidelines?
- Are there any new regions where militarization is occurring or could occur?

Possible Solutions

A possible solution to reduce the tension caused by the possession of nuclear warfare is to revisit treaties or policies. In 1973, in Ottawa, Canada, this statement regarding the Statement on Nuclear Weapon Tests. This was issued during the arms-race period of the Cold War. Affirming the continuing support of Commonwealth governments for the international Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water. Furthermore, to the international community for a total ban on nuclear weapon tests in any environment. Finally, the prevention of militarizing any regions via a conference between NATO, the Warsaw Pact and any other military partners.

Issue Three | The Effect of Grenada's Change in it's Political System

Introduction

One of the many issues that has been happening before the 1979 CHOGM Meeting is the political system change of Grenada. Changing from a Democracy to a Communist system because of Maurice Bishop. The political party: New Jewel Movement (NJM), was made by the merging of the Movement For Assemblies of the People (MAP) and Joint Action For Education Welfare & Liberation (JEWEL) by Unison Whiteman, a colleague of Bishop. The political stance of Grenada has a Unitary Marxist-Leninist one-party parliamentary socialist constitutional monarchy. Their monarch is Queen Elizabeth II and their governor general is Sir Paul Scoon.

Historical Background

Maurice Bishop was the Prime Minister of Grenada as of 13th of March, 1979. A revolutionary that believed in internationalism and Marxism. The leader of the New Jewel Movement (a Marxist-Leninist party). This kind of system prioritizes socio-economic

development, education, and black liberation. 1976, elected to represent St. George's South-East in Parliament. From 1976 to 1979 he held the position of Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives of Grenada.

On the 7th of November, 1976, the United Labour Party won the General Elections. The previous president and Prime Minister, Eric Gairy, was removed from office due to the complaints of the opposition leaders, but specifically, the followers of Bishop seized control of the government. The complaints were about the tampering of the voting papers by the members of the GULP. This then allowed Maruce Bishop to be elected as the position Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives from 1976 to 1979. As well as, become elected to represent St. George's South-East.

Overall the political system of Grenada has been fluctuating since 1974. In 1974, Grenada gained independence from the United Kingdom. Then from 1974 to 1979, the nation operated as a democracy. In 1979, came the Communist New Jewel Movement (NJM).

Since the United States was known for their support of the democratic ideology, a new Communist system in the Caribbean does not please the nation. Considering that this is during the period of the New Cold War, tensions are even higher. In the beliefs of the nation, their goal is to prevent the spread of Communism in the Caribbean.

American officials are becoming concerned about the Bishop suspending the constitution and holding back political prisoners. Bishop then established close relationships with Communist Cuba. The Bishop government, with the help of Cuba, Libya, and other countries, began building the Point Salines Airport. The project started in 1954, American officials were concerned about the possibility that the airport could accommodate Soviet military aircraft, to be used for transporting to Central America. The Bishop government affirms that it would be used to accommodate large commercial tourist aircraft.

Stances of Parties

Nations Affecting Current Topic	Supportive Nations in CHOGM
Grenada	Grenada, in essence, supports communist ideology and is against any policies that prevent communism.
USSR	The USSR contains powerful resources that can easily help other allied nations. Hence, they are a powerful supporter, especially for countries that are smaller or have low economic resources.
United States	Considering that the nation is a supporter of the capitalist ideology, the

	<p>US supports the idea of Containment which is that of “preventing communism”.</p> <p>This nation was part of NATO and cooperating with other countries including but not limited to: the UK and Canada because of their support of similar ideologies, Kenya because of their established diplomatic relations since 1964, Singapore established diplomatic relations since 1965, and Botswana established diplomatic relations since 1966.</p>
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Questions to Consider

- Considering the differences between the economic situation of Grenada and the United States, the U.S could easily budget an invasion. Would it be possible for the U.S to start a conflict?
- Considering the resources that Grenada possesses, would it be possible for Grenada to function post conflict from a major power?
- Would it be possible to negotiate between Grenada and the United States?
- What would be the role of the international community in such a situation?
- Why is Grenada important strategically?

Possible Solutions

As the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, the goal is to tackle challenges. Some ways to create solutions is to consider any possible conflicts to happen between the US and Grenada. Consider the policies or the treaties already made to prevent any damaging conflicts between Capitalist and Communist nations.

Communist New Jewel Movement (NJM)	a Marxist-Leninist vanguard party in Grenada.
Movement For Assemblies of the People (MAP)	A political party led by Maurice Bishop while he was a lawyer at the time in 1972.
Grenada United Labour Party (GULP)	Created in 1951 and formerly known as the Grenada Peoples Party (GPP). The political party had overwhelming support from the working class. The leader was Eric Gairy and won the 1951 elections in Grenada.

Internationalist	the belief that it is good for different countries to work together
ICBM site	Inter Continental Ballistic Missile
Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)	An agreement for general disarmament.
Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation.	signed in mid-1971 by India with the Soviet Union, gave India the arms it used in the war.
SALT II	At a summit meeting in Vienna, President Jimmy Carter and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev signed the SALT-II agreement dealing with limitations and guidelines for nuclear weapons.

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