

THIRTY EIGHT WITNESSES THE KITTY GENOVESE CASE Updated Version

thirty eight witnesses the kitty genovese case

The Kitty Genovese case remains one of the most infamous and studied instances of urban apathy in American history. The story, involving a brutal murder and the apparent indifference of numerous witnesses, has sparked widespread discussion about human behavior, morality, and the influence of social psychology. At the heart of this tragic event are claims that thirty-eight witnesses observed or heard the attack but failed to intervene or call for help. This article explores the details of the case, the role of the witnesses, the subsequent media coverage, and the lessons learned about human psychology and community responsibility.

The Background of the Kitty Genovese Case

Who Was Kitty Genovese?

Kitty Genovese was a 28-year-old woman working as a bar manager in Queens, New York. On the night of March 13, 1964, she was returning to her apartment after work when she was attacked. Her murder shocked the nation and became a symbol of urban violence and social apathy.

The Crime Details

- Time of Attack: Around 3:20 a.m.
- Location: Kew Gardens, Queens.
- Sequence of Events:
 - Kitty was approached by Winston Moseley, who stabbed her multiple times.
 - She screamed for help, alerting neighbors.
 - Moseley assaulted her repeatedly, eventually fleeing the scene when a neighbor confronted him.
- Despite her cries, many witnesses reportedly did nothing to intervene or call police immediately.

Thirty-Eight Witnesses: The Kitty Genovese Case and Its Lasting Impact on Society and Psychology

The tragic murder of Kitty Genovese in 1964 remains one of the most infamous instances of urban violence in American history, not only because of the brutal nature of her attack but also due to the

widespread perception that thirty-eight witnesses failed to intervene or even call the police. This case has since become a pivotal reference point in discussions about social psychology, bystander apathy, and community responsibility. But as subsequent investigations and scholarly analyses have revealed, the story is far more complex than the popular narrative suggests. This article explores the details of the case, the role of witnesses, the subsequent media portrayal, and its profound influence on psychological theory and public consciousness.

The Background of the Kitty Genovese Case

Who Was Kitty Genovese?

Kitty Genovese was a 28-year-old young woman working as a bar manager in Queens, New York. She was described as a kind, outgoing individual who was well-liked in her community. On the night of March 13, 1964, she was returning home from her shift when she was unexpectedly attacked in the parking lot of her apartment building.

The Crime Scene and Attack

According to initial reports, Kitty was stalked and assaulted by Winston Moseley, a convicted murderer and rapist who was actively at large at the time. Moseley stabbed her multiple times, and her screams reportedly drew the attention of neighbors. After the attack, Moseley fled the scene, only to be apprehended days later.

The Role of Witnesses and the Alleged Apathy

The most striking aspect of the story was that, according to early reports, as many as thirty-eight witnesses saw or heard her cries for help but did nothing to intervene or alert authorities. The narrative of passive bystanders became a stark symbol of urban alienation and indifference.

The Media Portrayal and the "Bystander Effect"

The New York Times' Reporting

The initial coverage by The New York Times, published on March 27, 1964, played a significant role in shaping public perception. The article titled "37 Who Saw Murder Did Not Call the Police" claimed that thirty-eight witnesses observed Kitty's assault and yet failed to act. The piece emphasized themes of urban anonymity, apathy, and moral failure.

The Concept of the Bystander Effect

Psychologist Bibb Latané and John Darley, inspired by this case, studied the phenomenon where

individuals are less likely to help a victim when others are present. They identified factors such as diffusion of responsibility and social influence that inhibit intervention in emergencies. The case of Kitty Genovese was often cited as a textbook example of this effect.

Impact on Public Consciousness

The story of the witnesses' inaction resonated deeply, reinforcing fears of urban decay and societal indifference. It prompted a wave of research, policy discussions, and public campaigns aimed at encouraging proactive helping behaviors.

Reevaluating the Narrative: What Did the Witnesses Actually See?

Recent Investigations and Corrected Accounts

Decades later, journalists and researchers revisited the original reports. In 2007, The New York Times published a series of investigative articles revealing that the initial account was exaggerated. Key findings included:

- The number of witnesses was overestimated; only a handful actually saw or heard the attack clearly.
- Witnesses did not ignore the cries but were confused about what was happening or unsure whether help was needed.
- Some witnesses called the police, but their calls were not immediately connected to the attack.
- The idea that all witnesses saw the attack and chose inaction was a simplification and, in some cases, inaccurate.

Understanding Witness Behavior

The revised accounts suggest that witness behavior was more nuanced. Factors influencing their responses included:

- Uncertainty: Witnesses were unsure if the cries for help were real or a joke.
- Perceived Responsibility: Some felt that others would or should take action.
- Fear: Concerns about personal safety or involvement.
- Information Limitations: Limited visibility and hearing made it difficult to assess the situation accurately.

The Role of Media and Public Memory

The mythologized version of the case persisted because it served as a compelling narrative about societal apathy. The media's simplified portrayal overshadowed complex human behaviors and contextual factors.

The Psychological and Sociological Implications

The Bystander Effect and Diffusion of Responsibility

The case of Kitty Genovese was instrumental in establishing the concept of the bystander effect, where individuals are less likely to help as the number of witnesses increases. The phenomenon occurs because:

- People assume others will intervene.
- Responsibility is diffused across all witnesses.
- Individuals may feel less personal accountability.

Ethical and Moral Considerations

The case raises questions about moral responsibility in urban settings. It challenges us to consider:

- What obligations do witnesses have to intervene?
- How do social norms and fear influence helping behavior?
- Can community structures be improved to foster proactive responses?

Impact on Emergency Response and Policy

The case spurred initiatives such as:

- Bystander intervention training programs.
- Public awareness campaigns emphasizing personal responsibility.
- Changes in emergency response protocols to encourage prompt action.

The Case's Legacy in Popular Culture and Academic Discourse

In Literature, Film, and Art

The Kitty Genovese case has been referenced and dramatized in various media, including films, documentaries, and theater, often emphasizing themes of urban alienation and moral failure. It has

become a cautionary tale warning of societal indifference.

In Academic Research

The case remains a foundational case study in social psychology courses. It has inspired research into:

- Group dynamics.
- Altruism and prosocial behavior.
- Moral psychology.

Contemporary Relevance

Modern incidents of bystander apathy, including social media-facilitated emergencies, continue to evoke comparisons to the Genovese case. The core lessons about individual responsibility and societal engagement remain relevant.

Lessons Learned and Moving Forward

Understanding Human Behavior

The reinterpretation of the Kitty Genovese case underscores the importance of understanding human psychology in context. It reminds us that:

- People often act based on complex assessments, not mere indifference.
- Environmental, social, and informational factors heavily influence responses.

Encouraging Proactive Help

Communities can foster a culture of assistance by:

- Promoting awareness of the bystander effect.
- Providing training in emergency response.
- Encouraging individuals to take personal responsibility.

Enhancing Urban Safety and Community Ties

Urban planning and community development can also reduce apathy by:

- Increasing neighborhood engagement.
- Creating safer, more connected environments.
- Implementing clear protocols for emergencies.

Conclusion: Beyond the Myth of Apathy

The story of the thirty-eight witnesses to Kitty Genovese's murder has left an indelible mark on societal consciousness and psychological theory. While initial reports painted a picture of callous indifference, subsequent research reveals a more complicated reality rooted in human uncertainty, social influence, and contextual factors. The case serves as both a cautionary tale and a catalyst for positive change—reminding us that understanding human behavior is essential to building a more compassionate and responsive society. It challenges individuals and communities alike to reflect on their roles in responding to emergencies and to foster environments where helping others becomes a shared moral imperative rather than a matter of chance or apathy.

Question What is the significance of the thirty-eight witnesses in the Kitty Genovese case? The thirty-eight witnesses refer to the individuals who reportedly saw or heard Kitty Genovese's attack but did not intervene or call the police, highlighting issues of urban apathy and bystander effect. Did all thirty-eight witnesses actually see or hear the attack on Kitty Genovese? Later investigations revealed that not all thirty-eight witnesses directly observed the attack; some only heard parts of it or heard screams, and the number of witnesses was exaggerated in initial reports. How did the media portrayal of the witnesses impact public perception of the case? The media emphasized the witnesses' inaction, which led to widespread criticism of urban indifference, but subsequent research showed that the story was somewhat sensationalized, affecting perceptions of community responsibility. What is the bystander effect, and how does it relate to the Kitty Genovese case? The bystander effect is a social psychological phenomenon where individuals are less likely to help a victim when others are present; the case of Kitty Genovese was often cited as a prime example of this effect. Have later studies challenged the original narrative of the thirty-eight witnesses in the Kitty Genovese case? Yes, subsequent investigations found that the story was somewhat exaggerated, and the number of witnesses and their inaction were less clear-cut than initially reported, leading to a more nuanced understanding. What lessons did the Kitty Genovese case teach about urban safety and community responsibility? The case prompted discussions on the importance of community awareness, prompt intervention, and the need for individuals to take responsibility in emergencies, though interpretations of the case have evolved over time. Why is the Kitty Genovese case still relevant today in discussions about social behavior? The case remains a powerful example in psychology and sociology for understanding bystander apathy, the influence of social norms, and the importance of encouraging proactive intervention in emergencies.

Related keywords: Kitty Genovese, bystander effect, New York City, 1964, urban violence, social psychology, eyewitness accounts, murder case, community response, public outrage, crime

investigation

the thirty six strategies of ancient china englis

The Thirty Six Strategies of Ancient China English

The Thirty Six Strategies of Ancient China English is a renowned compilation of ancient Chinese military and strategic tactics that have transcended time, culture, and geography. These strategies, originally crafted for warfare, diplomacy, and statecraft, continue to inspire modern leadership, business, and personal development. Understanding these strategies provides valuable insights into strategic thinking, problem-solving, and decision-making, making them relevant not only in historical contexts but also in contemporary situations.

In this article, we delve into the essence of the Thirty Six Strategies, exploring their origins, key concepts, and practical applications. Whether you are a history enthusiast, a business leader, or someone interested in strategic thinking, understanding these strategies can enhance your approach to challenges and opportunities.

Origins and Historical Background

The Thirty Six Strategies are believed to have been compiled during the Warring States period (475?221 BC) of Chinese history, a time marked by constant warfare and political upheaval. While the exact authorship remains uncertain, these strategies reflect the collective wisdom of Chinese military strategists, scholars, and statesmen over centuries.

The strategies are often grouped into categories such as deception, negotiation, and psychological warfare, illustrating a comprehensive approach to victory that emphasizes cunning, adaptability, and understanding human nature.

Core Concepts of the Thirty Six Strategies

The strategies are based on several foundational ideas:

- **Deception:** Misleading opponents to gain advantage.
- **Flexibility:** Adapting tactics to changing circumstances.
- **Psychological Warfare:** Undermining enemy morale and confidence.
- **Diplomacy and Alliances:** Forming strategic partnerships.

- **Surprise:** Attacking unexpectedly to catch opponents off guard.

These core principles highlight the importance of mental agility, patience, and strategic foresight.

Overview of the Thirty Six Strategies

The strategies are traditionally categorized into six groups, each containing six individual strategies:

1. Strategies for Deception and Misdirection

- **Deceive the heavens to cross the ocean** ? Conceal true intentions by disguising them as other activities.
- **Besiege Wei to rescue Zhao** ? Attack a weaker point to distract the enemy from your main goal.
- **Kill with a borrowed sword** ? Use external forces or allies to achieve your aims without direct confrontation.
- **Wait at leisure while the enemy tires itself out** ? Let the opponent exhaust their resources before striking.
- **Loot a burning house** ? Exploit chaos or weakness in the enemy's domain.
- **Make a sound in the east, then strike in the west** ? Create diversions to deceive the enemy about your true target.

2. Strategies for Political and Diplomatic Maneuvering

- **Create something out of nothing** ? Fabricate information or illusions to influence perceptions.
- **Openly repair the gallery roads, but sneak through the passage of Chencang** ? Appear open and honest while secretly pursuing your real plan.
- **Observe the fire on the opposite bank of the river** ? Wait and watch as others handle conflicts, then act at the opportune moment.
- **Hide a knife behind a smile** ? Be friendly outwardly while plotting secretly.
- **Sacrifice the plum tree to preserve the peach tree** ? Sacrifice minor interests to protect larger ones.
- **Take the opportunity to pilfer a goat** ? Seize opportunities when circumstances are favorable.

3. Strategies for Warfare and Combat

- **Replace the beams with rotten timbers** ? Undermine the foundation of the enemy's structure or strategy.

- **Point at the mulberry tree to curse the locust** ? Use indirect accusations or symbolism to target opponents.
- **Feign madness but keep your balance** ? Pretend to be weak or irrational to lure the enemy into complacency.
- **Remove the firewood from under the pot** ? Cut off supplies or reinforcements to weaken the enemy.
- **Disturb the water to catch fish** ? Create chaos to gain advantage.
- **The beauty trap** ? Use allure or temptation to distract opponents or manipulate perceptions.

4. Strategies for Psychological and Cultural Tactics

- **Replace the beams with rotten timbers** ? Undermine the enemy's confidence or foundation.
- **Feign madness but keep your balance** ? Confuse opponents by unpredictable behavior.
- **Lure the tiger out of the mountain** ? Draw the enemy into a vulnerable position.
- **Let the enemy's own spy sow discord** ? Use internal dissent to weaken their unity.
- **Make the host and the guest exchange roles** ? Flip perceptions to confuse and control the situation.
- **Create a false sense of security** ? Lull opponents into complacency before striking.

5. Strategies for Economic and Resource Management

- **Befriend a distant state while attacking a neighbor** ? Use alliances to isolate and weaken the enemy.
- **Make a sound in the east, strike in the west** ? Diversify tactics to stretch resources.
- **Borrow a corpse to resurrect the soul** ? Revive old strategies or resources for new purposes.
- **Replace the beams with rotten timbers** ? Sabotage or destabilize enemy infrastructure.
- **Seize the opportunity to capture the governor's residence** ? Take control during moments of chaos or transition.
- **Create a diversion** ? Manage resources by redirecting enemy attention elsewhere.

6. Strategies for Personal and Leadership Development

- **Make the host and the guest exchange roles** ? Adapt roles and perspectives to lead effectively.
- **Create something out of nothing** ? Innovate and inspire through resourcefulness.
- **Lure the tiger out of the mountain** ? Encourage boldness and initiative among team members.
- **Observe the fire on the opposite bank of the river** ? Maintain awareness of external

environments.

- **Use the enemy's own spies to sow discord** ? Leverage intelligence for strategic advantage.
- **Make a sound in the east, strike in the west** ? Master the art of surprise and timing in leadership.

Practical Applications of the Thirty Six Strategies Today

While these strategies originated in ancient warfare, their principles are highly applicable in modern contexts:

- **Business Negotiations:** Using deception and misdirection to gain advantageous deals.
- **Leadership and Management:** Adapting roles, inspiring confidence, and strategic resource allocation.
- **Conflict Resolution:** Employing psychological tactics and diplomacy to resolve disputes.
- **Marketing and Advertising:** Creating illusions and diversions to attract and retain customers.
- **Personal Development:** Cultivating patience, flexibility, and strategic thinking in life challenges.

Conclusion

The Thirty Six Strategies of Ancient China English encapsulate a profound understanding of human nature, psychology, and strategic planning. Their timeless wisdom offers valuable lessons for navigating complex situations, whether in warfare, politics, business, or personal life. By studying these strategies, individuals and organizations can develop a more nuanced approach to problem-solving, emphasizing ingenuity, adaptability, and foresight.

Incorporating these ancient tactics into modern strategy does not mean adopting deception or manipulation but rather understanding the underlying principles of influence, timing, and psychological insight. As the old adage goes, "All warfare is based on deception," and these strategies remind us that victory often depends as much on smart thinking as on brute force.

Whether you seek to outwit competitors, lead effectively, or resolve conflicts peacefully, the Thirty Six Strategies remain a valuable and inspiring guide for strategic excellence.

The Thirty Six Strategies of Ancient China Englis: An In-Depth Exploration of Timeless Wisdom

The Thirty Six Strategies of Ancient China Englis is a renowned collection of strategic principles that have influenced military campaigns, political maneuvers, and even business tactics for centuries. Rooted in Chinese history and philosophy, these strategies encapsulate a blend of cunning, adaptability, and psychological insight, offering a timeless guide for navigating complex situations. This article aims to unpack the origins, core concepts, and modern applications of these strategies,

providing readers with a comprehensive understanding of their enduring relevance.

Origins and Historical Context of the Thirty Six Strategies

The Thirty Six Strategies, also known as "San Shi Liu Ji," is believed to have originated during the Warring States period (475-221 BCE), a time characterized by relentless warfare and political intrigue among Chinese states vying for dominance. Although the exact authorship remains uncertain, the strategies were compiled over centuries, drawing from military classics like Sun Tzu's The Art of War and other ancient texts.

Throughout Chinese history, these strategies served as tactical guides for generals, advisors, and rulers seeking to outwit opponents. Their principles emphasize deception, flexibility, and psychological warfare—traits that proved effective in both battlefield confrontations and diplomatic negotiations. Over time, the collection became a cultural touchstone, reflecting a worldview that values cunning over brute force and emphasizes strategic patience.

Core Concepts of the Thirty Six Strategies

The strategies are often categorized into six groups, each addressing different scenarios:

- Winning Strategies ? Commands for gaining advantage.
- Engaging Strategies ? Tactics for confrontation.
- Offensive Strategies ? Approaches for attack.
- Defensive Strategies ? Methods for protection.
- Strategic Retreats ? Situations where retreat is prudent.
- Desperate Strategies ? Last-ditch efforts when circumstances are dire.

This classification underscores the importance of adaptability, encouraging strategists to evaluate their environment carefully and choose the most appropriate approach.

Deep Dive into Selected Strategies

- Deceive the heavens to cross the ocean (????)

Meaning & Application: This classic stratagem emphasizes deception as a powerful tool. It involves disguising true intentions from opponents, allowing one to execute plans unnoticed. Historically, it might have involved feigning strength in one area while secretly attacking elsewhere.

Modern Analogy: In business, a company might project confidence in their flagship product while

secretly developing a rival innovation. Politically, leaders might conceal true policies to gain public support before implementing significant changes.

Key Takeaways:

- Use misdirection to divert attention.
 - Keep opponents unaware of your true plans.
 - Combine deception with timing for maximum effect.
-
- Besiege Wei to rescue Zhao (????)

Meaning & Application: When enemies threaten an ally, instead of confronting them directly, attack their other vulnerabilities. Historically, this strategy involved attacking the enemy's supply lines or key positions to force them to divert resources.

Modern Analogy: A tech firm might undermine a competitor by targeting a different market segment, forcing the competitor to shift focus from their primary target. Diplomatically, nations might pressure a third party to influence the primary adversary.

Key Takeaways:

- Exploit enemy's overextension.
 - Use indirect tactics to weaken opposition.
 - Focus on strategic vulnerabilities instead of head-on conflicts.
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- Kill with a borrowed sword (????)

Meaning & Application: This involves using a third party to accomplish a goal, minimizing one's own risk. It requires diplomacy and strategic alliances.

Modern Analogy: A company might leverage a supplier or partner to take legal or market actions against a competitor, avoiding direct confrontation.

Key Takeaways:

- Enlist third parties to achieve objectives.

- Maintain plausible deniability.
- Minimize personal risk through indirect means.

- Loot a burning house (????)

Meaning & Application: Capitalize on chaos or crises. When others are distracted or vulnerable, seize opportunities that arise.

Modern Analogy: During a market downturn, opportunistic investors might acquire undervalued assets. Politicians might push through reforms during times of social unrest.

Key Takeaways:

- Recognize moments of chaos as opportunities.
- Act swiftly to capitalize on vulnerabilities.
- Balance risk with potential reward.

Strategic Principles Embedded in the Collection

The Thirty Six Strategies are not just a set of tactical maneuvers but embody broader principles:

- Flexibility: No single strategy is universally applicable; success depends on context.
- Deception: Misinformation and disguise are vital tools.
- Psychological Warfare: Understanding and manipulating perceptions can turn the tide.
- Timing: Knowing when to act or retreat is crucial.
- Adaptability: Strategies evolve as situations change.

These principles highlight a worldview that values mental agility over brute strength, emphasizing long-term planning and subtlety.

Modern Applications and Relevance

While these strategies originate from ancient warfare, their principles resonate in contemporary fields:

Business and Corporate Strategy

- Competitive Tactics: Companies use strategic misdirection, such as launching a teaser campaign to divert attention from a rival product.
- Market Manipulation: Leveraging third-party actions to influence market dynamics.
- Crisis Exploitation: Capitalizing on economic downturns or negative publicity to reposition a brand.

Politics and Diplomacy

- Negotiation Strategies: Employing deception or indirect tactics to influence treaties.
- Alliance Building: Using third parties to achieve diplomatic goals.
- Strategic Retreats: Recognizing when to concede ground to preserve long-term interests.

Personal Development

- Negotiation & Conflict Resolution: Applying psychological strategies to influence others.
- Career Moves: Timing opportunities and leveraging alliances for advancement.

The versatility of these strategies underscores their timelessness?principles that can be adapted to any competitive or adversarial environment.

Ethical Considerations and Criticisms

Despite their effectiveness, the strategies also raise ethical questions. Deception and manipulation can erode trust and lead to unethical behavior if misused. Critics argue that reliance on cunning over integrity may foster distrust and conflict.

However, proponents contend that these strategies are tools?neutral in themselves?and their ethicality depends on the intent and context of use. In modern society, transparency and honesty are often valued, but understanding strategic deception remains valuable for safeguarding oneself.

Conclusion: The Enduring Wisdom of the Thirty Six Strategies

The Thirty Six Strategies of Ancient China Englis encapsulate a profound understanding of human nature and conflict. Their emphasis on cunning, adaptability, and psychological insight offers a nuanced approach to overcoming adversity. Whether in warfare, politics, business, or personal life, these strategies serve as a reminder that victory often depends less on brute force and more on strategic ingenuity.

As the world continues to evolve, the core lessons embedded in these ancient principles remain

remarkably relevant. They challenge us to think strategically, act wisely, and recognize the importance of timing and perception. In an era defined by rapid change and complex challenges, the Thirty Six Strategies provide a timeless toolkit for navigating the intricate dance of competition and cooperation.

In summary, understanding and applying the Thirty Six Strategies of Ancient China can empower individuals and organizations alike to approach challenges with intelligence and foresight. As history demonstrates, those who master these principles can turn the tide of conflict and emerge victorious—not just through strength, but through strategic mastery.

Question What are the Thirty Six Strategies of Ancient China? The Thirty Six Strategies are a collection of Chinese proverbs and tactics used in politics, warfare, and strategy, dating back to ancient times, offering guidance on deception, deception, and strategic thinking. How did the Thirty Six Strategies influence Chinese warfare and diplomacy? They provided strategic principles that emphasized cunning, deception, and psychological tactics, shaping Chinese military campaigns and diplomatic negotiations for centuries. Are the Thirty Six Strategies applicable in modern business or leadership? Yes, many principles from the strategies are applicable in modern contexts such as business, negotiation, and leadership, emphasizing tactics like flexibility, strategic planning, and psychological advantage. What are some well-known strategies from the Thirty Six Strategies? Examples include 'Deceive the heavens to cross the ocean,' which involves deception, and 'Besiege Wei to rescue Zhao,' which involves attacking the enemy's weaknesses to achieve your goals. Who authored the collection of the Thirty Six Strategies? The exact authorship is uncertain, but it is believed to be a compilation from various Chinese military and strategic texts compiled over centuries. How do the Thirty Six Strategies compare to Western strategic principles? While Western strategies often emphasize direct confrontation and logic, the Thirty Six Strategies focus more on deception, indirect tactics, and psychological advantage, reflecting different cultural approaches to strategy. Can the Thirty Six Strategies be used ethically in modern scenarios? Many strategies involve deception and manipulation, so ethical use depends on context; they are often better seen as tools for understanding strategic thinking rather than direct prescriptions for behavior. Are there modern adaptations or interpretations of the Thirty Six Strategies? Yes, many authors and strategists have adapted these principles for modern use in business, politics, and personal development, interpreting them through contemporary lenses. What is the significance of studying the Thirty Six Strategies today? Studying these strategies offers insights into ancient Chinese wisdom on tactics and psychology, enhancing strategic thinking and decision-making skills applicable across various fields. Where can I learn more about the Thirty Six Strategies in English? You can find books, articles, and online resources that translate and analyze the strategies, such as 'The Thirty-Six Strategies of Ancient China' by various authors or academic publications on Chinese military history.

Related keywords: ancient Chinese military strategies, thirty-six stratagems, Chinese warfare tactics, Chinese history, military strategy, Chinese philosophy, strategic thinking, Chinese classics,

Sun Tzu, strategic deception

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