

# community policing and social justice

## Community Policing and Social Justice: Building Trust and Equity in Our Neighborhoods

Community policing and social justice are not separate, isolated concepts; they are deeply intertwined forces shaping the safety, trust, and equitable treatment within our communities. As societies grapple with historical injustices and evolving public safety needs, understanding the synergy between community-oriented law enforcement strategies and the pursuit of social justice is paramount. This article delves into the core principles of community policing, explores its critical role in advancing social justice, examines the challenges and opportunities in their implementation, and highlights successful models that foster stronger, more equitable neighborhoods. By exploring this vital intersection, we can better appreciate how proactive, partnership-based approaches to public safety can dismantle systemic barriers and cultivate a more just society for all.

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## The Nexus: Community Policing and Social Justice

The relationship between community policing and social justice is symbiotic and essential for creating safe, equitable, and thriving neighborhoods. Community policing, at its heart, is a philosophy that emphasizes proactive problem-solving and building partnerships between law enforcement and the communities they serve. Social justice, on the other hand, is the principle that all individuals should have equal access to opportunities, rights, and resources, and that systemic barriers to these should be dismantled. When these two concepts are embraced and integrated, the result is a more effective and humane approach to public safety that addresses the root causes of crime and builds lasting trust.

Historically, policing in many communities has been characterized by an enforcement-heavy model, often leading to strained relationships and a perception of the police as an occupying force, particularly in marginalized neighborhoods. This has fueled a growing demand for policing that is not only effective in crime reduction but also committed to fairness, accountability, and addressing the underlying social conditions that contribute to crime. This is where the principles of community policing become critically important in the pursuit of social justice.

## **Defining Community Policing: A Philosophy of Partnership**

Community policing is more than just a set of tactics; it is a fundamental shift in how law enforcement agencies operate. It moves away from a reactive, incident-driven model towards a proactive, problem-solving approach. The core tenets revolve around building trust and fostering strong relationships between police officers and the residents they protect. This involves officers being visible and accessible within their assigned beats, engaging in regular dialogue with community members, and collaboratively identifying and addressing local concerns.

Key elements of community policing include:

- Decentralization of police authority to encourage officers to take initiative and respond to local needs.
- A commitment to problem-solving, which involves identifying the underlying causes of crime and disorder, rather than just responding to incidents.
- The development of partnerships with community members, local businesses, and other government agencies to address shared problems.
- The empowerment of citizens to participate in crime prevention efforts.
- A focus on accountability and transparency in police operations.

By decentralizing authority and encouraging officers to engage directly with residents, community policing aims to make law enforcement more responsive and attuned to the specific needs and concerns of each neighborhood. This fosters a sense of shared responsibility for public safety.

## **Understanding Social Justice: Equity and Fairness for All**

Social justice is a broad concept encompassing the principles of fairness and equity in society. It demands that all individuals have access to the same rights, opportunities, and resources, regardless of their background, socioeconomic status, race, ethnicity, gender, or any other characteristic. In the context of public safety and policing, social justice calls for an end to discriminatory practices, a reduction in racial disparities in arrests and sentencing, and a commitment to addressing the social determinants of crime.

Achieving social justice requires a critical examination of existing systems and policies that may perpetuate inequality. This includes looking at areas such as housing, education, employment, and the criminal justice system itself. When these foundational elements of a person's life are marked by inequity, it can contribute to increased crime rates and a breakdown of community trust, making effective policing more challenging.

The pursuit of social justice in policing means:

- Ensuring that all individuals are treated with dignity and respect by law enforcement.
- Eliminating racial profiling and other forms of discriminatory policing.
- Promoting transparency and accountability in police misconduct investigations.
- Working to reduce the disproportionate impact of the criminal justice system on certain communities.
- Advocating for policies that address the root causes of crime, such as poverty and lack of opportunity.

A commitment to social justice is not merely about enforcing laws; it is about ensuring that the enforcement of those laws is fair, equitable, and applied without bias.

## **How Community Policing Drives Social Justice Outcomes**

The principles of community policing directly contribute to advancing social justice by fostering trust, reducing disparities, and empowering communities. When police officers actively engage with residents, listen to their concerns, and work collaboratively to solve problems, they begin to build bridges across divides that may have been created by historical injustices or ineffective policing strategies. This engagement is crucial for creating a more equitable and just public safety environment.

One of the most significant ways community policing promotes social justice is by humanizing the interaction between law enforcement and the public. When officers are visible and approachable, and when they are seen as partners rather than adversaries, residents are more likely to view them with respect and trust. This can lead to increased cooperation in reporting crime and providing information, which ultimately makes communities safer for everyone.

## **Building Trust and Legitimacy Through Engagement**

Trust is the bedrock upon which effective community policing and social justice are built. For far too long, certain communities, particularly minority groups and low-income neighborhoods, have

experienced disproportionate policing, harassment, and a lack of accountability from law enforcement. This history has eroded trust and created significant barriers to effective collaboration.

Community policing strategies that prioritize genuine engagement, active listening, and consistent presence can help to repair this damage. When officers are embedded in neighborhoods, attending community meetings, participating in local events, and engaging in informal conversations, they have the opportunity to build rapport and demonstrate their commitment to the well-being of all residents. This consistent, positive interaction helps to chip away at the perception of the police as an external force and instead fosters a sense of shared responsibility for community safety.

Key engagement strategies include:

- Foot and bicycle patrols that increase officer visibility and accessibility.
- Community meetings and forums where residents can voice concerns and provide feedback.
- Partnerships with community organizations and faith-based groups to address specific issues.
- Youth outreach programs that build positive relationships between officers and young people.
- Citizen police academies that educate the public about police operations and build mutual understanding.

The legitimacy of law enforcement is derived from the perception that it is fair, just, and effective. By actively engaging with communities and demonstrating a commitment to these principles, police agencies can enhance their legitimacy and earn the trust necessary for effective policing.

## **Reducing Disparities and Promoting Equity in Policing**

A critical component of social justice is the eradication of systemic disparities in the criminal justice system. Community policing, when implemented effectively, can play a significant role in identifying and addressing these inequities. By working closely with community members, police departments can gain a deeper understanding of the specific challenges and concerns within different neighborhoods, which may include issues related to biased enforcement or discriminatory practices.

For instance, if community members report feeling targeted or unfairly treated by police officers, a community policing approach encourages officers to listen to these concerns and investigate their validity. This can lead to internal reviews, policy changes, and improved training for officers on implicit bias and de-escalation techniques. By actively seeking out and addressing these issues, law enforcement agencies can work towards more equitable application of the law.

Strategies to reduce disparities include:

- Data collection and analysis to identify patterns of stops, arrests, and use of force that may indicate bias.

- Bias training for all officers to raise awareness of unconscious prejudices.
- Community oversight boards that provide an independent review of police conduct.
- Diversion programs that offer alternatives to arrest and incarceration for low-level offenses, particularly for youth.
- Collaboration with social services to address underlying issues contributing to criminal behavior, such as mental health and substance abuse.

By focusing on fairness and equity in their day-to-day operations, community policing efforts can help to dismantle the systems that perpetuate inequality, thereby advancing the cause of social justice.

## **Empowering Communities for Safer Neighborhoods**

Community policing is inherently about empowering residents to become active partners in creating safer environments. Instead of viewing the police as the sole arbiters of safety, this approach recognizes that the community itself possesses valuable insights and resources. When residents feel heard, respected, and involved in the decision-making process, they are more likely to take ownership of their neighborhoods and contribute to crime prevention efforts.

This empowerment can manifest in various ways, from neighborhood watch programs and community clean-ups to active participation in local planning meetings and dialogue with law enforcement. By fostering a sense of collective responsibility, community policing initiatives can lead to more sustainable and effective solutions to public safety challenges. This collaborative spirit directly aligns with the goals of social justice, which seeks to ensure that all members of society have a voice and a stake in their communities.

Examples of community empowerment in action include:

- Community-led initiatives to address blight and improve public spaces.
- Resident participation in developing neighborhood safety plans.
- Partnerships between schools and police to create safer learning environments.
- Community mediation programs to resolve disputes peacefully.
- Resident feedback loops for police departments to continuously improve their services.

When communities are empowered, they become stronger, more resilient, and better equipped to address their own challenges, contributing to a more just and equitable society.

# Challenges and Strategies in Implementing Community Policing for Social Justice

While the promise of community policing in advancing social justice is significant, its implementation is not without its challenges. Overcoming historical mistrust, ensuring genuine inclusivity, and allocating adequate resources are critical hurdles that agencies must address. However, with strategic planning and a steadfast commitment to its core principles, these challenges can be navigated successfully.

One of the primary obstacles is the lingering legacy of discriminatory policing practices, which have created deep-seated cynicism and a reluctance to engage with law enforcement in many communities. Building authentic relationships requires sustained effort, transparency, and a willingness to acknowledge and rectify past wrongs. Furthermore, ensuring that community policing efforts are not merely a superficial outreach program but a fundamental shift in operational philosophy requires buy-in from all levels of the police department, from leadership to line officers.

## Overcoming Historical Mistrust and Building Rapport

The historical context of policing in many urban and marginalized communities often involves a legacy of excessive force, racial profiling, and a lack of accountability. This has understandably bred deep mistrust and a reluctance to engage with law enforcement. For community policing to be effective in advancing social justice, these historical wounds must be acknowledged and actively addressed.

Building rapport requires more than just a police presence; it demands consistent, positive, and respectful interactions. This means officers must be trained to be culturally competent, empathetic, and skilled in de-escalation techniques. Furthermore, transparency in police actions and a commitment to holding officers accountable for misconduct are essential for earning back the trust that has been lost. Police departments can also work with community leaders and elders to understand the specific historical grievances and to develop strategies that are sensitive to the community's lived experiences.

Strategies for building trust include:

- Community-oriented training for officers that emphasizes cultural awareness and historical context.
- Regular, informal interactions between officers and residents in non-enforcement capacities.
- The establishment of civilian oversight boards with real authority to review complaints and recommend disciplinary actions.
- Transparent investigation of all complaints of misconduct.
- Active participation of police in community events and forums.

Rebuilding trust is a long-term process that requires persistent effort and a genuine commitment to partnership and accountability.

## **Ensuring Inclusivity and Addressing Systemic Biases**

For community policing to truly serve social justice, it must be inclusive and actively work to dismantle systemic biases within policing. This means ensuring that all segments of the community feel represented, heard, and equally protected. Inclusivity requires a proactive approach to outreach and engagement, ensuring that marginalized groups are not overlooked or excluded from the process.

Addressing systemic biases involves a critical self-examination of police policies, practices, and culture. This can include reviewing data on stops and arrests to identify potential racial disparities, implementing bias training, and promoting diversity within the police force itself. A police department that reflects the diversity of the community it serves is often better positioned to understand and address the unique needs and concerns of its residents. Furthermore, a commitment to social justice demands that community policing strategies actively challenge and work to change discriminatory practices rather than simply accommodating them.

Key strategies for inclusivity and addressing bias:

- Recruitment and retention of officers from diverse backgrounds.
- Regular review of departmental policies for potential discriminatory impact.
- Mandatory implicit bias and cultural competency training for all personnel.
- Creation of community advisory boards composed of diverse residents.
- Partnerships with organizations that advocate for marginalized communities.

By prioritizing inclusivity and actively working to dismantle systemic biases, community policing can become a powerful tool for achieving a more just and equitable society.

## **Resource Allocation and Training for Effective Implementation**

The success of community policing hinges on adequate resource allocation and comprehensive training for officers. Implementing a community-oriented philosophy requires more than just a change in mindset; it necessitates tangible support in terms of staffing, technology, and specialized training programs. Without these resources, even the best intentions can falter.

Officers need to be equipped with the skills and knowledge to effectively engage with diverse

communities, de-escalate conflicts, and engage in collaborative problem-solving. This includes training in areas such as conflict resolution, communication, cultural sensitivity, mental health awareness, and crisis intervention. Furthermore, police departments need to allocate sufficient personnel to allow officers the time and flexibility to engage with the community outside of routine patrol and incident response.

Essential resource considerations include:

- Adequate staffing levels to support community engagement initiatives.
- Investment in ongoing training programs for officers in relevant skill sets.
- Technology that facilitates communication and data sharing between police and community members.
- Funding for community-based programs and partnerships that support public safety goals.
- Support for officers to build relationships, which may require time allocated for community meetings and events.

By prioritizing these investments, law enforcement agencies can ensure that their community policing efforts are well-supported and have the greatest potential for success in fostering social justice.

## **Successful Models of Community-Oriented Policing and Social Justice**

Numerous cities and police departments across the globe have demonstrated the efficacy of community policing in fostering both safety and social justice. These successful models often share a common thread: a deep commitment to partnership, transparency, and addressing the root causes of crime. By actively involving community members in problem-solving and prioritizing relationship-building, these initiatives have yielded positive results, from reduced crime rates to improved community relations.

Examining these best practices provides valuable insights into how other jurisdictions can adapt and implement similar strategies. These models showcase that when policing is approached with a focus on collaboration and equity, it can serve as a powerful catalyst for positive social change, making communities safer and more just for all residents.

## **Examples of Effective Community-Policing Initiatives**

Several cities have become known for their successful implementation of community policing strategies that have a direct impact on social justice. These examples often highlight a department-wide commitment to partnership and a willingness to adapt to the specific needs of their

communities.

One notable example is the implementation of “focused deterrence” strategies, which identify high-risk individuals and groups and engage them through a combination of law enforcement and social services. This approach aims to reduce violence by offering support and opportunities while also making clear the consequences of continued criminal activity. Another model involves the expansion of specialized units focused on addressing community concerns, such as youth engagement teams or officers dedicated to working with individuals experiencing homelessness or mental health crises.

Key successful models often incorporate:

- Problem-oriented policing (POP) initiatives that tackle specific crime issues through collaborative analysis and tailored solutions.
- Community outreach programs that go beyond traditional enforcement, such as police athletic leagues or mentorship programs.
- The use of data to inform policing strategies and identify areas where disparities may exist, followed by targeted interventions to address them.
- Strong partnerships with social service agencies, schools, and community organizations to address the underlying social determinants of crime.
- Emphasis on de-escalation techniques and the use of force as a last resort.

These examples demonstrate that a proactive, partnership-based approach can lead to more effective public safety outcomes and contribute to a more just society.

## **The Role of Data and Accountability in Advancing Equity**

In the pursuit of social justice through community policing, the strategic use of data and a commitment to accountability are paramount. Data can illuminate patterns of policing that may reveal systemic biases or disproportionate impacts on certain communities. By collecting and analyzing this information, police departments can identify areas for improvement and implement targeted interventions to promote equity.

Accountability mechanisms ensure that police officers are held responsible for their actions and that there are clear processes for addressing misconduct. This can include robust internal affairs investigations, independent civilian oversight bodies, and transparent reporting of disciplinary actions. When communities can see that their concerns are being heard and that accountability measures are in place, it strengthens trust and reinforces the legitimacy of law enforcement. This data-driven and accountability-focused approach is essential for ensuring that community policing efforts genuinely advance social justice and serve all members of the community fairly.

Essential elements of data and accountability include:

- Regular collection and public reporting of data on stops, arrests, use of force, and complaints.
- Analysis of this data to identify and address potential disparities based on race, ethnicity, or other protected characteristics.
- Independent oversight bodies with the authority to review complaints and recommend disciplinary actions.
- Clear and consistently applied policies regarding officer conduct and use of force.
- Training for officers on data interpretation and the ethical implications of policing practices.

By embracing data and accountability, police agencies can demonstrate their commitment to fairness and build stronger, more equitable communities.

## **The Future of Community Policing and Social Justice**

The ongoing evolution of community policing and its integral role in advancing social justice signifies a critical juncture for public safety. As societal expectations shift and the demand for equitable and accountable policing grows, the principles of partnership, problem-solving, and community engagement will become even more central to effective law enforcement.

The future likely holds a greater emphasis on data-driven approaches to identify and address disparities, alongside a continued focus on building robust community relationships. Innovation in technology, coupled with a deep understanding of social determinants of crime, will further shape how community policing is implemented. Ultimately, the success of these future endeavors will depend on the sustained commitment of police departments, community leaders, and residents to work collaboratively towards safer, more just, and equitable neighborhoods for all.

## **Adapting to Evolving Community Needs**

The landscape of community needs is constantly changing, requiring police departments to be adaptable and responsive. As demographics shift, new social challenges emerge, and technological advancements reshape how communities interact, policing strategies must evolve accordingly. Community policing, with its inherent emphasis on dialogue and partnership, is uniquely positioned to facilitate this adaptation.

Future community policing efforts will likely involve a more nuanced understanding of diverse populations and their specific needs. This could include greater attention to mental health crises, the opioid epidemic, and the challenges faced by vulnerable populations such as immigrants and LGBTQ+ individuals. By actively seeking input from various community groups and incorporating their feedback into policy and practice, law enforcement can ensure that their efforts remain relevant, effective, and aligned with the pursuit of social justice.

Key areas for adaptation include:

- Developing specialized training for officers on emerging social issues.
- Creating flexible patrol strategies that can be adjusted based on community feedback and data analysis.
- Fostering strong partnerships with organizations that provide services to specific community groups.
- Utilizing technology to enhance communication and gather community input.
- Regularly evaluating and updating community policing strategies to ensure they remain effective and relevant.

By remaining adaptable, community policing can continue to be a vital force in promoting both safety and social justice in an ever-changing world.

## **The Synergy: Continued Integration for a Just Society**

The ongoing integration of community policing principles with the broader goals of social justice is not merely an aspiration; it is a necessity for building a truly just and safe society. As communities continue to demand greater accountability, fairness, and equity from their law enforcement agencies, the collaborative and problem-solving ethos of community policing offers a clear path forward.

The future will undoubtedly see a deeper synergy between these two vital concepts. This will involve police departments actively working to dismantle systemic barriers, promote equitable outcomes, and empower community members as equal partners in public safety. By continuing to foster trust, transparency, and mutual respect, the combined force of community policing and social justice can lead to profound and lasting positive change, creating neighborhoods where all residents feel safe, valued, and treated with dignity.

## **Conclusion: Building a Just and Safe Future**

The powerful intersection of community policing and social justice offers a roadmap for creating neighborhoods that are not only safe but also equitable and just. By prioritizing genuine engagement, fostering trust, and actively addressing systemic inequalities, law enforcement agencies can move beyond traditional enforcement models to become true partners with the communities they serve. This collaborative approach empowers residents, reduces disparities, and ultimately builds stronger, more resilient societies.

The commitment to community policing and social justice is an ongoing journey that requires sustained effort, critical self-reflection, and a willingness to adapt. Through strategic implementation,

adequate resource allocation, and a deep respect for human dignity, the principles of community policing can serve as a catalyst for profound positive change. By embracing this integrated approach, we can collectively work towards a future where safety and justice are accessible to all, fostering a more harmonious and equitable society for generations to come.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **How does community policing address systemic inequalities and promote social justice?**

Community policing aims to build trust and collaboration between law enforcement and residents, particularly in underserved communities. By involving residents in problem-solving and policy development, it can help identify and address root causes of crime that are often linked to social injustices, such as poverty, lack of opportunity, and discriminatory practices.

### **What are the key differences between traditional policing and community policing in the context of social justice?**

Traditional policing often focuses on reactive enforcement and crime suppression. Community policing, conversely, emphasizes proactive engagement, problem-solving, and partnership. In relation to social justice, community policing seeks to build relationships, understand community needs, and work collaboratively to address issues that disproportionately affect marginalized groups, rather than solely relying on enforcement.

### **How can community policing initiatives be designed to be inclusive and equitable for all community members?**

Designing inclusive community policing requires actively engaging diverse voices from the outset. This includes seeking input from community leaders, advocacy groups, and residents from various racial, ethnic, socioeconomic, and LGBTQ+ backgrounds. Policies should be reviewed for potential biases, and training should emphasize cultural competency, de-escalation, and understanding historical injustices.

### **What role does data and transparency play in ensuring community policing contributes to social justice outcomes?**

Data transparency is crucial for accountability and identifying disparities. By publicly sharing data on stops, arrests, use of force, and community engagement, departments can be held accountable for equitable practices. Data can also help identify patterns of over-policing or under-policing in certain communities, allowing for targeted interventions that promote social justice.

### **How can community policing help to repair damaged relationships between law enforcement and historically**

## **marginalized communities?**

Community policing can foster repair by prioritizing genuine engagement, active listening, and demonstrating a commitment to addressing past grievances. This can involve truth and reconciliation initiatives, civilian oversight boards, and collaborative problem-solving on issues that have historically led to mistrust, such as racial profiling or excessive force.

## **What are some challenges in implementing community policing in a way that truly advances social justice?**

Challenges include deeply ingrained systemic issues within law enforcement, resistance to change, insufficient community trust, lack of adequate resources, and the difficulty of measuring success in social justice terms. It also requires a fundamental shift in police culture and a commitment to addressing the social determinants of crime.

## **How can community policing strategies be tailored to address specific social justice issues like gentrification or the criminalization of poverty?**

Tailoring strategies involves understanding the unique social and economic contexts. For gentrification, community policing might involve facilitating dialogue between new and long-term residents, or partnering with housing advocates. To address the criminalization of poverty, it might involve connecting individuals to social services, diversion programs, and reducing enforcement of minor offenses that disproportionately impact low-income populations.

## **What are emerging best practices in community policing that specifically focus on advancing social justice?**

Emerging best practices include focusing on restorative justice principles, implementing robust implicit bias training, increasing civilian oversight and input in policy, developing community-led public safety initiatives, and utilizing data analytics to identify and mitigate disparities in policing practices. There's also a growing emphasis on community-oriented problem-solving that addresses the root causes of crime, rather than just the symptoms.

## **Additional Resources**

Here are 9 book titles related to community policing and social justice, each with a brief description:

### **1. The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness**

This influential book argues that the U.S. criminal justice system functions as a contemporary system of racial control, disproportionately impacting Black communities. It explores how drug laws and the war on drugs have led to mass incarceration, creating a caste system that mirrors historical forms of racial oppression. The author highlights the devastating social and economic consequences for individuals, families, and communities.

### **2. Policing the Black Man: Arrest, Search, and Discrimination in America**

This collection of essays examines the various ways Black men encounter the criminal justice system,

from street encounters to courtroom proceedings. Contributors delve into issues of racial profiling, excessive force, and discriminatory sentencing. The book aims to illuminate the systemic biases that contribute to the overrepresentation of Black men in prisons and the erosion of trust between these communities and law enforcement.

### 3. The Color of Justice: Race, Ethnicity, and Crime in America

This comprehensive text explores the intricate relationship between race, ethnicity, and the American criminal justice system. It analyzes how societal perceptions and historical injustices shape law enforcement practices, judicial decisions, and correctional policies. The book provides a nuanced understanding of how racial disparities manifest at every stage of the justice process.

### 4. Community Policing: Principles and Practices

This foundational text outlines the core philosophy and practical applications of community policing. It emphasizes building collaborative relationships between law enforcement and the communities they serve to proactively address crime and disorder. The book details strategies for problem-solving, citizen engagement, and fostering mutual trust and respect.

### 5. Locking Up Our Own: Crime and Poverty in Fifty Years of American Justice

This book provides a historical account of how the criminal justice system has evolved over the past half-century, often driven by political rhetoric and public fear rather than evidence-based practices. It critically examines the focus on punitive measures and mass incarceration as solutions to social problems, particularly those stemming from poverty and inequality. The author argues for a more compassionate and effective approach to justice.

### 6. The End of Policing

This provocative book challenges the fundamental role and efficacy of policing in contemporary society. The author argues that policing, in its current form, is inherently rooted in a history of social control and often exacerbates existing inequalities. It explores alternative models for ensuring public safety and addressing social problems that move beyond traditional law enforcement.

### 7. Force Against the Law: Civil Rights and the American Police

This book examines the complex and often contentious history of civil rights movements and their interactions with American law enforcement. It details instances where police actions have been central to the struggle for justice and equality. The book also analyzes the ongoing efforts to reform policing and ensure accountability for misconduct.

### 8. Justice on Trial: The Rise of Black Lives Matter

This book chronicles the emergence and impact of the Black Lives Matter movement, a powerful force advocating for racial justice and an end to police brutality. It explores the movement's origins, its core tenets, and its strategies for challenging systemic racism within the criminal justice system. The book highlights the movement's role in raising public awareness and demanding accountability from law enforcement.

### 9. Creating a Just and Inclusive Society: The Role of Community and Policing

This title suggests a book focused on fostering environments where both community well-being and equitable law enforcement practices are prioritized. It likely explores how collaborative approaches between police and residents can address social injustices. The book would aim to bridge divides and build stronger, safer communities through shared responsibility and understanding.

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