

african american literary criticism

African American literary criticism represents a vibrant and evolving field dedicated to analyzing, interpreting, and contextualizing the vast body of literature produced by African Americans. This critical lens examines themes of race, identity, oppression, resistance, and liberation, offering profound insights into the African American experience. From the early days of slavery to contemporary manifestations of Black culture, literary criticism has played a crucial role in shaping our understanding of these narratives. This article delves into the rich history, foundational figures, key theoretical approaches, and enduring significance of African American literary criticism, exploring how it continues to illuminate the complexities of Black life and art.

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The Historical Evolution of African American Literary Criticism

African American literary criticism boasts a long and complex history, deeply intertwined with the social, political, and cultural struggles of African Americans. Its evolution reflects a continuous effort to define, validate, and disseminate Black literary production, often in opposition to dominant critical paradigms that marginalized or misunderstood it. This critical tradition has consistently sought to excavate buried histories, challenge prevailing stereotypes, and articulate the unique aesthetic and thematic concerns of Black writers.

Early Voices and the Antebellum Period

The earliest forms of African American literary criticism emerged from the very act of writing and circulating narratives during the antebellum period. Slave narratives, such as those by Frederick Douglass and Harriet Jacobs, served not only as powerful testimonies of enslavement but also as implicit critiques of American society. These autobiographies inherently engaged in critical discourse by exposing the brutality of slavery and asserting the humanity of enslaved people. Early African American intellectuals and activists like David Walker and Maria Stewart used their writings and speeches to analyze the conditions of Black life and advocate for abolition and racial justice, laying groundwork for later critical engagement with literature.

The Harlem Renaissance and the New Negro Movement

The Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s and 1930s marked a pivotal moment for African American literary criticism. This era witnessed an outpouring of creative and intellectual energy, with writers and critics actively debating the purpose and direction of Black art. Figures like Alain Locke, often hailed as the "Dean of the New Negro," championed the idea of Black artistic autonomy and self-expression. In his seminal anthology, *The New Negro: An Interpretation*, Locke encouraged Black artists to draw

inspiration from their heritage and contribute to American culture on their own terms. Critics of this period grappled with questions of representation, authenticity, and the potential of literature to uplift the race. W.E.B. Du Bois, a towering figure in both sociology and literature, also contributed significantly, famously articulating the concept of "double consciousness" and advocating for literature that served a dual purpose: aesthetic excellence and racial uplift.

Mid-20th Century Developments and the Black Arts Movement

The mid-20th century saw further diversification and politicization of African American literary criticism. The Civil Rights Movement galvanized a new generation of writers and critics who continued to explore themes of racial injustice, but with an intensified focus on Black power and self-determination. The Black Arts Movement of the 1960s and 1970s, closely aligned with the Black Power movement, called for a distinct Black aesthetic that would celebrate Black culture and consciousness. Critics like Larry Neal and Amiri Baraka (formerly LeRoi Jones) advocated for art that was explicitly political, serving as a tool for Black liberation and empowerment. This period saw rigorous debates about the role of Black artists and the definition of Black art, often challenging Eurocentric literary standards and promoting a separatist artistic vision.

Post-Black Arts Movement and Contemporary Criticism

Following the Black Arts Movement, African American literary criticism continued to evolve, incorporating new theoretical frameworks and addressing a broader range of experiences within the African American diaspora. The late 20th and early 21st centuries have witnessed the rise of feminist and womanist criticism, which critically examines gender roles and the intersection of race and gender in Black literature, with scholars like Hazel Carby and bell hooks making foundational contributions. Postcolonial theory and critical race theory have also provided valuable lenses through which to analyze the enduring legacies of slavery, colonialism, and systemic racism. Furthermore, contemporary criticism increasingly engages with digital humanities, exploring new methods for analyzing and

disseminating Black literary texts and fostering wider accessibility to scholarship.

Key Theoretical Frameworks in African American Literary Criticism

African American literary criticism is characterized by a rich tapestry of theoretical approaches, each offering unique perspectives for understanding the complexities of Black literature. These frameworks often emerge from the specific historical and cultural contexts of African Americans, providing critical tools to analyze themes of race, identity, power, and resistance. Many of these theories are not mutually exclusive but rather inform and enrich one another, creating a dynamic and multifaceted field of study.

Negritude and its Influence

Negritude, a literary and cultural movement originating in the Francophone Caribbean and West Africa in the 1930s, had a significant impact on African American literary criticism. Pioneered by figures such as Aimé Césaire, Léopold Sédar Senghor, and Léon-Gontran Damas, Negritude celebrated Black identity, heritage, and cultural distinctiveness in response to colonial oppression and cultural assimilation. It emphasized the emotional and spiritual aspects of Black experience, often contrasting them with the perceived rationalism of Western culture. While debates arose about its essentialism, Negritude provided a powerful intellectual framework for asserting Black pride and challenging colonial narratives, influencing Black writers and critics across the diaspora.

The Black Aesthetic

The Black Aesthetic, closely associated with the Black Arts Movement, represents a critical framework

that advocates for art produced by Black people for Black people, reflecting and celebrating Black culture, history, and experience. It posits that Black art should have its own standards of beauty, value, and purpose, often distinct from or in opposition to Western aesthetic norms. Critics like Maulana Karenga, who developed the Kwanzaa principles and the concept of Nguzo Saba (the Seven Principles), articulated an aesthetic that emphasized cultural nationalism, communalism, and political activism. The Black Aesthetic calls for art that is functional, communal, and revolutionary, serving to educate, inspire, and mobilize the Black community.

Feminist and Womanist Literary Criticism

African American feminist and womanist literary criticism emerged to address the limitations of earlier critical approaches that often overlooked or marginalized the experiences of Black women. Feminist criticism, in its broader sense, analyzes the representation of gender and power dynamics in literature. However, African American feminist critics, and more specifically, womanist critics, emphasize the unique position of Black women, who face the intersecting oppressions of racism, sexism, and classism. Scholar Alice Walker, who coined the term "womanism," defines it as a feminist perspective that includes, embraces, and affirms the commonalities and differences between men and women, particularly Black women. Critics like Hazel Carby and Deborah McDowell have explored how Black women writers have constructed narratives of resistance, self-definition, and community, often reclaiming their voices from patriarchal and racist silencing.

Postcolonial and Critical Race Theory Approaches

Postcolonial theory provides a valuable framework for analyzing literatures produced in the aftermath of colonialism, examining themes of cultural hybridity, diaspora, and the ongoing impact of imperial legacies. For African American literature, which grapples with the enduring legacy of slavery and its quasi-colonial structures, postcolonial theory helps illuminate the persistent effects of power imbalances and the construction of racialized identities. Critical Race Theory (CRT), developed in legal

scholarship, offers tools to understand how race and racism have been foundational to American legal systems and social structures. Applying CRT to literature allows critics to analyze how literary texts depict, reinforce, or challenge racialized power dynamics and systemic inequalities.

Digital Humanities and African American Literary Studies

In recent years, digital humanities have opened new avenues for African American literary criticism. These approaches utilize computational methods, data analysis, and digital platforms to explore literary texts and their historical contexts. For example, digital archives and databases allow scholars to access and analyze vast collections of Black literature, tracing thematic trends, authorial networks, and publishing histories in unprecedented ways. Text analysis tools can reveal patterns in language and style, offering new insights into stylistic innovations and the evolution of Black literary expression. This growing area fosters innovative research methodologies and broadens the accessibility of scholarship to a wider audience.

Foundational Figures and Their Contributions to African American Literary Criticism

The field of African American literary criticism is built upon the groundbreaking work of numerous scholars, writers, and intellectuals who have shaped its theoretical foundations and critical methodologies. These figures have not only analyzed Black literary production but have also actively participated in its creation and dissemination, often navigating complex sociopolitical landscapes. Their insights continue to inform contemporary discussions and research in African American literary studies.

W.E.B. Du Bois

William Edward Burghardt Du Bois was a towering intellectual whose influence extended across sociology, history, and literature. His seminal concept of "double consciousness," first articulated in *The Souls of Black Folk* (1903), remains a cornerstone of African American literary criticism. Double consciousness describes the internal conflict experienced by Black Americans, who are aware of themselves both as individuals and as members of a racial group viewed with prejudice by the dominant society. Du Bois's literary criticism often focused on literature's role in challenging racial stereotypes and promoting uplift for the Black community, advocating for art that was both aesthetically sound and socially relevant.

Alain Locke

Alain Locke, often recognized as the chief architect of the Harlem Renaissance, played a pivotal role in shaping early African American literary criticism. As a philosopher and critic, Locke championed the "New Negro" movement, which emphasized Black self-reliance, cultural achievement, and a new era of racial consciousness. His edited anthology, *The New Negro: An Interpretation* (1925), presented a collection of writings that celebrated Black artistic and intellectual contributions. Locke advocated for a nuanced understanding of Black identity, encouraging Black artists to express the richness of their heritage and to contribute to American culture on their own terms, shifting the critical discourse away from purely protest-oriented literature.

Richard Wright

Richard Wright, a prominent novelist and essayist, also made significant contributions to African American literary thought through his critical essays and pronouncements. In his influential essay "Blueprint for Negro Literature" (1937), Wright argued for a literature that was grounded in social realism and actively engaged in the struggle against racial oppression. He believed that Black writers

should expose the brutal realities of racism and the economic and social conditions that shaped Black life. Wright's emphasis on proletarian literature and his commitment to exposing the psychological effects of oppression deeply influenced subsequent generations of critics and writers.

James Baldwin

James Baldwin was a profound essayist, novelist, and social critic whose literary criticism offered searing insights into race, identity, and American society. Baldwin's criticism was deeply personal and philosophical, often exploring the complexities of love, sin, and salvation through the lens of race. His essays, collected in works like *Notes of a Native Son* and *The Fire Next Time*, provided incisive critiques of American racial dynamics and the psychological toll of racism on both Black and white Americans. Baldwin's eloquent prose and unflinching honesty made his criticism both intellectually rigorous and deeply moving, influencing countless writers and readers.

Toni Morrison

Nobel Laureate Toni Morrison, celebrated for her groundbreaking novels, was also a formidable literary critic whose theoretical insights shaped the understanding of African American literature. In essays and interviews, Morrison explored the power of language, the complexities of memory, and the deliberate artistry involved in creating Black narrative. She famously discussed the importance of "writing to the trauma," the deliberate act of confronting and representing the pain and resilience of the African American experience. Morrison's critical work often emphasized the psychological and spiritual dimensions of Black life, highlighting the ways in which literature can heal, excavate, and reimagine history.

Henry Louis Gates, Jr.

Henry Louis Gates, Jr. is a leading scholar of African American literature and culture, renowned for his influential theoretical frameworks, particularly his work on African American literary theory and criticism. In books like *The Signifying Monkey: Towards a Theory of Afro-American Literary Criticism*, Gates introduced the concept of "signifyin(g)," an African diasporic rhetorical practice of playful, ironic, and often subversive commentary that involves parody, repetition, and revision. He also developed the concept of the "vernacular tradition," emphasizing the importance of oral storytelling, blues, and jazz in shaping African American literary expression. Gates's work has been instrumental in establishing African American literature as a distinct and vital field of academic study.

Hazel Carby

Hazel Carby is a prominent scholar whose work has been crucial in the development of feminist and critical race studies within African American literary criticism. In her seminal work, *Reconstructing Womanhood: The Emergence of the Afro-American Woman Novelist*, Carby analyzes how Black women novelists of the late 19th and early 20th centuries challenged racist and sexist stereotypes through their literary creations. Her criticism highlights the ways in which Black women writers navigated oppressive social structures and forged new modes of representation, emphasizing their agency and resistance. Carby's scholarship has been foundational in articulating the interconnectedness of race, gender, and class in shaping Black women's literary experiences.

bell hooks

bell hooks was a prolific author, cultural critic, and activist whose work profoundly influenced African American literary criticism, particularly through her intersectional feminist analysis. Hooks explored the concept of "oppositional consciousness," the critical awareness that arises from living under conditions of oppression. Her criticism often focused on the ways in which race, class, and gender intersect to

shape experiences of domination and resistance. Hooks's writings, such as *Ain't I a Woman: Black Women and Feminism*, have been instrumental in bringing the voices and perspectives of Black women to the forefront of literary and cultural analysis, emphasizing the importance of solidarity and collective liberation.

Major Themes and Motifs in African American Literature as Explored by Criticism

African American literary criticism has consistently focused on identifying and analyzing recurring themes and motifs that are central to the African American experience as rendered in literature. These themes often reflect the historical struggles, cultural resilience, and evolving identities of Black people in America and the diaspora. Critical analysis helps to illuminate the depth and complexity of these narratives, revealing how writers have used their craft to explore identity, resist oppression, and celebrate community.

Identity and Self-Discovery

The quest for identity and self-discovery is a pervasive theme in African American literature, and literary criticism has paid considerable attention to how writers portray this journey. From the fragmented identities shaped by the trauma of slavery and its aftermath to the embrace of diasporic connections and cultural heritage, Black writers have explored the multifaceted nature of Black identity. Criticism examines how characters grapple with societal perceptions of race, navigate internal conflicts, and strive for self-definition in the face of systemic racism. Novels by authors like Nella Larsen, Ralph Ellison, and Morrison, for instance, are frequently analyzed for their exploration of the psychological and social dimensions of identity formation.

The Legacy of Slavery and Reconstruction

The indelible legacy of slavery and the tumultuous period of Reconstruction remain potent themes in African American literature, and critical analysis has been vital in understanding their enduring impact. Critics examine how writers depict the brutality of chattel slavery, the psychological scars it left on individuals and communities, and the ongoing repercussions for subsequent generations. Literature often explores the promises and failures of Reconstruction, the rise of Jim Crow laws, and the continued struggle for civil rights. Works by Toni Morrison, especially *Beloved*, are deeply analyzed for their engagement with the historical trauma and memory of slavery, demonstrating how the past continues to shape the present.

Racial Oppression and Resistance

African American literature is replete with narratives of racial oppression and acts of resistance, which literary criticism has diligently explored. Critics analyze the various forms of oppression depicted, including segregation, discrimination, violence, and systemic inequality, and how writers expose these injustices. Simultaneously, criticism highlights the diverse strategies of resistance employed by characters and communities, ranging from intellectual discourse and artistic expression to political activism and everyday acts of defiance. The literature of figures like Frederick Douglass, Harriet Jacobs, and Richard Wright is often studied for its powerful portrayal of the struggle against racial subjugation and the assertion of human dignity.

The Black Family and Community

The Black family and the sense of community are central motifs in African American literature, often serving as sources of strength, resilience, and cultural transmission. Literary criticism examines how writers portray the complexities of Black family structures, the challenges they face due to racism and economic hardship, and their role in fostering identity and belonging. The concept of the extended

family and the broader Black community as a refuge and support system is frequently analyzed. Works by authors such as Alice Walker and Maya Angelou are often praised for their rich depictions of female-centered communities and the nurturing bonds that sustain Black individuals and families.

Spirituality and Faith

Spirituality and faith, particularly within the context of the Black church and African diasporic religious traditions, are significant themes that literary criticism has brought to light. Critics explore how religious beliefs, practices, and institutions have provided solace, inspiration, and a framework for resistance for African Americans. The literature often features characters who find strength, hope, and moral guidance in their faith, even amidst profound adversity. The blues, gospel music, and sermonic traditions are frequently analyzed as integral components of the Black literary aesthetic and as expressions of spiritual endurance and communal identity.

The Interplay of Art and Activism

A defining characteristic of African American literature is the often inseparable link between artistic creation and social or political activism. Literary criticism consistently analyzes how Black writers have utilized their literary works as tools for social change, consciousness-raising, and political engagement. From the slave narratives that served as abolitionist manifestos to the Black Arts Movement's call for revolutionary art, writers have frequently seen their literary endeavors as part of a broader struggle for liberation and equality. Criticism explores this dynamic interplay, recognizing how literature can both reflect and shape social movements, challenging dominant narratives and advocating for a more just society.

The Impact and Significance of African American Literary Criticism

The impact of African American literary criticism extends far beyond academic circles, profoundly shaping cultural understanding, empowering Black voices, and influencing various disciplines. Its significance lies in its ability to reframe narratives, challenge established canons, and offer essential perspectives on the American experience. By consistently centering Black experiences and artistic contributions, this critical tradition has fostered a more inclusive and nuanced understanding of literature and culture.

Shaping Literary Canons

One of the most significant impacts of African American literary criticism has been its role in challenging and expanding traditional literary canons. For centuries, Eurocentric literary standards often excluded or marginalized Black writers. Critics have actively worked to recover lost texts, re-evaluate overlooked authors, and establish a canon of African American literature that reflects the richness and diversity of Black artistic production. This process of canon formation has not only legitimized Black literary works within academic institutions but has also introduced these vital narratives to a broader readership, ensuring their preservation and continued study.

Influencing Cultural Understanding

African American literary criticism has been instrumental in shaping broader cultural understanding of the African American experience. By analyzing the themes, styles, and historical contexts of Black literature, critics have provided invaluable insights into the complexities of race, identity, power, and resistance. This critical engagement has helped to dismantle harmful stereotypes, foster empathy, and promote a more nuanced appreciation of Black culture. The insights generated by this field have

permeated public discourse, influencing how society understands issues of race and social justice.

Empowering Black Voices

At its core, African American literary criticism is an act of empowerment. By validating and celebrating the literary achievements of Black writers, it provides a platform for their voices to be heard and their stories to be told. This critical tradition has fostered a sense of pride and belonging within the Black community, affirming the value of Black experiences and perspectives. Furthermore, by developing theoretical frameworks rooted in Black intellectual traditions, it offers Black scholars and writers the tools to critically engage with and shape their own cultural narratives, fostering self-determination and agency.

Interdisciplinary Connections

The influence of African American literary criticism extends beyond the field of literature itself, fostering significant interdisciplinary connections. Its methodologies and theoretical insights have been applied to and have enriched fields such as history, sociology, cultural studies, gender studies, African American studies, and even law (through Critical Race Theory). The critical analysis of Black literature often illuminates broader social, political, and historical contexts, demonstrating the interconnectedness of artistic expression and societal realities. This cross-pollination of ideas has led to a more comprehensive and integrated understanding of the Black experience across various academic disciplines.

Conclusion: The Enduring Relevance of African American

Literary Criticism

African American literary criticism remains a vital and dynamic field, continuously evolving to address new questions and interpret the rich, ongoing legacy of Black literary production. Its enduring relevance is underscored by its consistent ability to provide profound insights into the African American experience, illuminating themes of identity, justice, and cultural resilience. The critical frameworks developed within this tradition have not only shaped academic discourse but have also significantly influenced public understanding of race and culture. As new generations of Black writers continue to emerge and explore the complexities of their world, African American literary criticism will undoubtedly continue to offer essential perspectives, ensuring that these powerful voices and narratives are understood, celebrated, and actively engaged with for generations to come.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the key tenets of African American literary criticism?

Key tenets often include the examination of racial identity, the legacy of slavery and its impact, the exploration of Black experiences and culture, the critique of systemic racism, the celebration of Black agency and resistance, and the analysis of narrative strategies used to subvert dominant discourse and reclaim Black voices.

How has the definition of 'Blackness' evolved within African American literary criticism?

The concept of 'Blackness' has broadened significantly, moving beyond a solely racial or biological definition. It now encompasses a complex interplay of cultural, historical, social, and political experiences. Criticism acknowledges the diversity within the African diaspora, including gender, sexuality, class, and regional differences, and how these intersect with Black identity.

What role does the concept of 'The Black Aesthetic' play in contemporary African American literary criticism?

The Black Aesthetic continues to be a vital concept, though its interpretation is debated. It generally refers to artistic principles, values, and forms that emerge from and reflect the Black experience. Contemporary criticism often explores how Black writers create distinct aesthetics that challenge Western literary conventions and affirm Black cultural production.

How does African American literary criticism engage with issues of intersectionality?

Intersectionality, a term coined by Kimberlé Crenshaw, is central to contemporary African American literary criticism. Critics analyze how race intersects with other identities such as gender, sexuality, class, disability, and nationality to shape individual experiences and literary representations, revealing the multifaceted nature of oppression and resistance.

What are some prominent theoretical frameworks currently influencing African American literary criticism?

Prominent frameworks include postcolonial theory, critical race theory, queer theory, feminist theory (particularly Black feminism), performance studies, and affect theory. These frameworks help critics analyze power dynamics, identity formation, historical trauma, and the emotional landscapes within Black literature.

How has digital technology and social media impacted the field of African American literary criticism?

Digital platforms have democratized critical discourse, allowing for broader participation and the creation of online communities dedicated to discussing Black literature. Social media facilitates rapid dissemination of ideas, engagement with authors, and the critique of media representations of Blackness, though it also presents challenges related to intellectual property and online harassment.

What are the ongoing debates surrounding canon formation within African American literature?

Debates persist regarding which texts and authors should be considered foundational to the African American literary canon. Critics often discuss the inclusion of previously overlooked voices, the re-evaluation of established works in light of new theoretical perspectives, and the challenges of balancing historical significance with contemporary relevance.

How does African American literary criticism address the legacy of trauma and resilience in literature?

This criticism deeply engages with how African American writers depict the enduring impact of historical traumas like slavery, Jim Crow, and ongoing systemic racism. It also celebrates the resilience, survival, and agency of Black characters and communities, exploring how art serves as a source of healing, resistance, and cultural affirmation.

What is the significance of 'New Negro Renaissance' or 'Black Arts Movement' criticism today?

The criticism surrounding these movements remains significant for understanding foundational concepts of Black self-determination, cultural nationalism, and the radical potential of Black art. Contemporary critics often revisit these periods to draw parallels with current social and artistic movements, re-evaluate their legacies, and explore their ongoing influence on contemporary Black literary production.

Additional Resources

Here are 9 book titles related to African American literary criticism, each with a brief description:

- 1.

The Black Novelist: Essays and Interviews

This collection offers insights into the minds and methods of prominent African American male novelists. Through a series of essays and candid interviews, the book delves into their creative processes, thematic concerns, and their engagement with the literary tradition. It provides a valuable look at how these authors grapple with identity, history, and the complexities of Black life in America.

2.

Toni Morrison: Critical Essays

This compilation brings together a diverse range of scholarly analyses of Toni Morrison's groundbreaking literary works. The essays explore recurring themes such as trauma, memory, community, and the legacy of slavery within her novels. Readers will find examinations of her narrative techniques, character development, and her profound impact on contemporary literature.

3.

The Black Aesthetic

This foundational text explores the principles and philosophies behind the Black Aesthetic movement in art and literature. It examines how Black artists and writers have sought to define and celebrate Black culture, identity, and experience on their own terms. The essays in this volume discuss the theoretical underpinnings and practical applications of this vital cultural and intellectual movement.

4.

Race, Writing, and Difference

This influential anthology addresses the intricate relationship between race, writing, and the construction of difference in literary studies. It features critical perspectives that challenge dominant Western literary canons and offer new ways of understanding literature produced by marginalized voices. The collection highlights how racial ideologies shape literary production and interpretation.

5.

Blues People: Negro Music in White America

While primarily focused on music, this seminal work provides a crucial lens for understanding African American literary expression. It traces the evolution of Black music as a reflection of the Black experience in America, from slavery to the 20th century. The book's analysis of cultural adaptation, resistance, and innovation deeply informs literary criticism by illuminating the cultural roots of Black artistic creation.

6.

Reconstructing the Native: African American Literary Critics and the Culture of Critique

This scholarly work examines the historical development and significant contributions of African American literary critics. It analyzes how these critics have shaped and reshaped understandings of Black literature and its cultural context. The book delves into their theoretical frameworks and their crucial role in building and preserving the field of African American literary studies.

7.

In the Wake of the Trauma: Identity and Representation in African American Literature

This critical study investigates how African American literature confronts and represents the enduring impact of historical trauma, particularly slavery and its aftermath. It explores how writers navigate issues of identity formation and self-representation in the face of profound historical violence. The book offers nuanced readings of literary texts that engage with memory, healing, and resilience.

8.

The Black Image in the New World: Artists as Detectives

This thought-provoking book posits that Black artists and writers often function as "detectives," uncovering and exposing the hidden truths of racial oppression and cultural identity. It analyzes how creative works serve as investigative tools, revealing societal injustices and exploring the complexities of the Black diaspora. The essays offer fresh perspectives on how art constructs and deconstructs racialized realities.

9.

Literary Theory: An Introduction

While a broader work, this book provides essential theoretical frameworks and vocabulary that are indispensable for African American literary criticism. It introduces students and scholars to a range of critical approaches, from structuralism and post-structuralism to feminist and postcolonial theory. Understanding these diverse theoretical lenses is crucial for unpacking the complexities of African American literary texts and their cultural significance.

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