

communist manifesto influence on revolutionary theory us

The Enduring Echo: Communist Manifesto Influence on Revolutionary Theory in the US

The specter of communism, as articulated in the Communist Manifesto, has cast a long and complex shadow over American history and political thought. While the United States has historically positioned itself as a bulwark against communist ideology, the profound influence of the Manifesto on revolutionary theory within the US is undeniable. This seminal work, penned by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, provided a powerful critique of capitalism and a blueprint for radical social transformation that resonated with various movements and thinkers throughout American history. Understanding this influence requires delving into how its core tenets – class struggle, historical materialism, and the call for proletarian revolution – were interpreted, adapted, and applied to the unique socio-economic landscape of the United States. From early labor movements to civil rights activism and beyond, the ideas embedded within the Communist Manifesto have shaped debates about inequality, power, and the very nature of American society, proving that even in a nation often defined by its opposition to communism, its foundational theories have subtly, yet significantly, impacted revolutionary thinking.

Table of Contents

- The Communist Manifesto: A Foundational Text for Revolution
- Class Struggle in the American Context: Adapting Marxist Theory
- Historical Materialism and the American Experience
- The Proletariat and the American Working Class
- Influence on Early American Labor Movements
- The Red Scare and the Suppression of Marxist Ideas
- Civil Rights and the Intersections with Marxist Thought
- New Left Movements and the Modern Legacy
- Critiques and Counter-Arguments to Marxist Influence in the US

- Conclusion: The Persistent Resonance of the Communist Manifesto

The Communist Manifesto: A Foundational Text for Revolution

The Communist Manifesto, first published in 1848, stands as one of the most influential political documents in history. Its enduring power lies in its incisive analysis of capitalism and its bold prediction of a future society free from exploitation. The core arguments revolve around the concept of class struggle, positing that history is fundamentally a narrative of conflict between oppressors and the oppressed. Marx and Engels identified the bourgeoisie (the capitalist class) and the proletariat (the working class) as the primary antagonists in capitalist societies. They argued that the inherent contradictions within capitalism, such as the alienation of labor and the cyclical crises of overproduction, would inevitably lead to the proletariat's rise and the overthrow of the bourgeoisie. The Manifesto's call to action, famously concluding with "Workers of the world, unite!", provided a rallying cry for the disenfranchised and a theoretical framework for understanding and challenging existing power structures.

Key Tenets of the Communist Manifesto

Several core tenets of the Communist Manifesto have had a profound impact on revolutionary theory globally and, by extension, within the United States. These include:

- **Class Struggle:** The idea that history is driven by conflict between social classes, particularly the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, formed the bedrock of Marxist thought.
- **Historical Materialism:** This philosophical approach posits that economic and material conditions are the primary drivers of historical change, shaping social, political, and intellectual life.
- **Critique of Capitalism:** The Manifesto detailed the exploitative nature of capitalism, arguing that it generated inequality, alienation, and inherent instability.
- **Abolition of Private Property:** Central to the Manifesto's vision was the call for the abolition of bourgeois private property, seen as the foundation of class oppression.
- **Proletarian Revolution:** Marx and Engels predicted that the proletariat would eventually rise up and overthrow the capitalist system through revolution.

- **Dictatorship of the Proletariat:** Following the revolution, a transitional phase would be established, characterized by the rule of the working class to consolidate power and dismantle capitalist remnants.
- **Classless Society:** The ultimate goal was the establishment of a communist society, devoid of classes, exploitation, and the state.

Class Struggle in the American Context: Adapting Marxist Theory

While the Communist Manifesto was written with European industrial societies in mind, its core concepts of class struggle found fertile ground for adaptation within the unique context of the United States. American society, though often idealized as a land of opportunity, has always been marked by significant economic disparities and power imbalances. The industrialization of the US in the late 19th and early 20th centuries mirrored many of the conditions Marx and Engels observed in Europe, creating a large industrial working class susceptible to the appeal of socialist and communist ideas. American thinkers and activists grappled with how to apply Marxist analysis to a nation founded on principles of individualism and democratic republicanism. This adaptation often involved reinterpreting the "proletariat" in the American context, considering the diverse workforce, the role of racial and ethnic divisions, and the evolving nature of American capitalism. The idea that economic forces and class interests underpinned political and social developments in the US proved to be a powerful lens through which to critique American institutions and advocate for radical change.

Reinterpreting the American Class Structure

American society presented a complex class landscape that required nuanced interpretation of Marxist theory. Unlike the more rigid class structures of Europe, the US had a strong narrative of social mobility, even if this mobility was often limited in reality. Marxist-influenced thinkers in the US had to contend with:

- **The Role of the Middle Class:** The growth of a significant middle class in America complicated the simple bourgeoisie-proletariat dichotomy.
- **Immigration and Labor Divisions:** Waves of immigration often created divisions within the working class, with different ethnic and racial groups competing for jobs and wages.
- **Agrarian Influences:** Early American revolutionary thought also had

agrarian roots, which sometimes blended with or contrasted against industrial class analysis.

- **The Frontier Thesis:** Historian Frederick Jackson Turner's concept of the "frontier" as a safety valve for social discontent was also debated in relation to its impact on class consciousness.

Historical Materialism and the American Experience

The principle of historical materialism, which emphasizes the primacy of economic factors in shaping history and society, offered a compelling framework for analyzing American development. Proponents of this view in the US examined how the nation's economic evolution – from agrarianism to industrial capitalism, and later to financialization – influenced its political systems, cultural values, and social struggles. They argued that the pursuit of profit and the accumulation of capital were the driving forces behind key historical events, including westward expansion, the Civil War (viewed by some through an economic lens), and the rise of corporate power. This Marxist-inspired perspective provided a critical counter-narrative to prevailing historical accounts that often emphasized exceptionalism or the actions of great individuals. By focusing on the material conditions and economic relations, historical materialism offered a way to understand persistent inequalities and power dynamics within American society, fueling movements for social and economic justice.

Economic Determinants of American History

The application of historical materialism to American history involved analyzing various economic transformations and their consequences:

- **Agrarian Capitalism:** The transition from small-scale farming to large-scale commercial agriculture and its impact on land ownership and labor.
- **Industrial Revolution:** The rapid growth of manufacturing industries, the rise of factory systems, and the subsequent creation of a large industrial proletariat.
- **Corporate Consolidation:** The monopolization of industries and the increasing power of corporations in shaping economic and political life.
- **The Role of Finance Capital:** The emergence of powerful banking and financial institutions and their influence on economic policy and societal wealth distribution.

- **Imperialism and Global Economics:** The connection between American economic expansion abroad and its domestic class relations.

The Proletariat and the American Working Class

The concept of the proletariat, the class of wage-earners who sell their labor power for survival, was a central focus for those in the US who drew inspiration from the Communist Manifesto. American labor movements often adopted and adapted this concept to describe the growing ranks of industrial workers, miners, factory hands, and agricultural laborers who faced harsh working conditions, low wages, and a lack of political power. While the American working class was remarkably diverse, encompassing immigrants from various backgrounds and native-born citizens, the shared experience of exploitation under industrial capitalism forged a degree of common identity. Marxist-influenced organizers sought to cultivate this class consciousness, encouraging workers to recognize their collective strength and to unite in opposition to the capitalist class. Debates within the American left often revolved around defining who constituted the "true" proletariat and how to overcome divisions within the working class, whether based on race, ethnicity, or skill level, to achieve the revolutionary unity envisioned by Marx and Engels.

Defining and Mobilizing the American Proletariat

Efforts to understand and mobilize the American working class often involved specific strategic considerations:

- **Unionization Efforts:** The organization of workers into unions was seen as a crucial step in building working-class power and collective bargaining.
- **Strike Actions:** Major strikes, such as those at Homestead, Pullman, and later during the Great Depression, were viewed as manifestations of class struggle and potential catalysts for broader revolutionary change.
- **Political Organizing:** The formation of socialist and communist parties aimed to translate class consciousness into political action and electoral power.
- **Intersectional Struggles:** Recognizing that class oppression often intersected with racial and ethnic oppression, some movements sought to build solidarity across these lines.

Influence on Early American Labor Movements

The late 19th and early 20th centuries witnessed a surge in labor activism in the United States, and many of these movements were profoundly influenced by the theoretical underpinnings of the Communist Manifesto. While not all labor leaders were avowed Marxists, the Manifesto's critique of capitalism, its emphasis on class conflict, and its advocacy for workers' rights provided a powerful intellectual toolkit. Organizations like the Knights of Labor and later the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) incorporated socialist and syndicalist ideas that echoed Marxist principles. These groups organized strikes, fought for the eight-hour workday, and advocated for collective ownership of the means of production. The language of exploitation, the call for solidarity, and the vision of a society free from capitalist oppression were all potent elements that resonated with American workers seeking to improve their dire circumstances. The Manifesto offered a systematic explanation for their plight and a vision of a more equitable future, inspiring a generation of activists to challenge the status quo and fight for fundamental societal change.

Key Labor Movements and Marxist Echoes

Several significant labor movements in the US showed clear influences from the ideas found in the Communist Manifesto:

- **The Knights of Labor:** Advocated for an eight-hour day and cooperative enterprises, reflecting a critique of wage labor.
- **The Industrial Workers of the World (IWW):** Embraced revolutionary industrial unionism and the idea of a "one big union" to overthrow capitalism.
- **Socialist Party of America:** While a broader political party, it drew heavily on Marxist ideology to advocate for worker rights and government control of key industries.
- **Anarcho-Syndicalist Movements:** Often allied with or overlapping with socialist and communist groups, these movements also focused on direct action and worker control.

The Red Scare and the Suppression of Marxist Ideas

The significant influence of Marxist thought on American labor and radical movements inevitably led to a strong backlash, most notably during periods of

"Red Scare." Following the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, and again during the Cold War, any association with communism or even socialist ideas became deeply suspect in the United States. Government agencies, law enforcement, and public opinion often conflated the theoretical critiques of capitalism found in the Communist Manifesto with the authoritarian practices of Soviet-style communism. This led to widespread suppression of labor unions, persecution of suspected communists and socialists, and the blacklisting of individuals involved in radical politics. The legacy of the Red Scares highlights the tension between the foundational ideas of class analysis and revolutionary change presented in the Manifesto and the American establishment's fear of any ideology that challenged its capitalist foundations. This suppression, while intended to eradicate Marxist influence, also inadvertently cemented the Manifesto's role as a symbol of dissent and a touchstone for those seeking radical alternatives.

Mechanisms of Suppression

The anti-communist fervor in the US manifested in various forms of suppression:

- **Legislation:** Laws like the Smith Act targeted individuals advocating for the overthrow of the government.
- **Congressional Investigations:** Committees like the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) investigated and exposed alleged communist sympathizers in various sectors of society.
- **Blacklisting:** Individuals suspected of communist affiliations were often denied employment in industries like Hollywood and academia.
- **Immigration Policies:** Strict controls were placed on immigration from countries perceived as communist or socialist.
- **Public Propaganda:** Extensive public campaigns were launched to demonize communism and its adherents.

Civil Rights and the Intersections with Marxist Thought

While often analyzed through the lens of racial justice and human rights, the American Civil Rights Movement also exhibited significant, though often unacknowledged, intersections with Marxist thought. Activists fighting against racial segregation and discrimination recognized that economic inequality was inextricably linked to racial oppression. The Communist Manifesto's emphasis on class struggle provided a framework for understanding

how power and wealth were concentrated in the hands of a dominant group, which in the American context, often included white elites who benefited from both capitalist accumulation and racial hierarchy. Some prominent figures and organizations within the Civil Rights Movement drew inspiration from Marxist analyses of systemic oppression and advocated for economic justice as an integral component of racial equality. This included calls for fair wages, access to housing, and the dismantling of economic structures that perpetuated discrimination. While the movement's primary focus remained on civil rights, the underlying critiques of power, exploitation, and inequality often resonated with the fundamental arguments presented in the Communist Manifesto.

Economic Justice in the Civil Rights Struggle

The pursuit of economic justice within the Civil Rights Movement included demands for:

- **Fair Employment Practices:** Legislation and activism aimed at ending discriminatory hiring and promotion practices.
- **Living Wages:** Advocacy for minimum wage increases and better compensation for low-wage workers, many of whom were people of color.
- **Economic Opportunity Programs:** Initiatives to provide job training, education, and access to capital for marginalized communities.
- **Housing Desegregation:** Fighting discriminatory housing policies that concentrated poverty and limited economic mobility.
- **Critique of Systemic Inequality:** Understanding racism as a tool that reinforced economic exploitation and maintained class divisions.

New Left Movements and the Modern Legacy

The latter half of the 20th century saw a resurgence of radical thought in the US, particularly with the rise of the New Left movements of the 1960s and 1970s. These movements, encompassing anti-war activism, student protests, and counter-cultural shifts, often engaged with Marxist theory, albeit in more eclectic and critical ways than earlier generations. While not necessarily advocating for a direct proletarian revolution in the Soviet mold, New Left thinkers and activists utilized Marxist concepts to critique American imperialism, corporate power, and social injustices. They analyzed issues such as the Vietnam War through the lens of economic exploitation and power dynamics, and they applied class analysis to understand the roots of social inequalities beyond the traditional industrial working class, encompassing

students, minorities, and the disenfranchised. The legacy of the Communist Manifesto in these movements lies in its enduring power as a critical tool for dissecting societal power structures and advocating for fundamental systemic change, even as the specific historical context and proposed solutions evolved.

New Left Engagement with Marxist Ideas

New Left movements embraced and adapted Marxist ideas in several key areas:

- **Anti-Imperialism:** Critiques of US foreign policy and military interventions were often framed using Marxist analyses of capitalist expansion and neocolonialism.
- **Student and Youth Movements:** Universities became sites of protest where Marxist critiques of authority and established institutions were debated and applied.
- **Identity Politics and Class:** Attempts were made to integrate analyses of race, gender, and sexuality with class-based critiques.
- **Cultural Marxism:** Some strands of thought explored the influence of economic structures on culture and ideology, extending Marxist analysis beyond the purely economic realm.
- **Eco-Socialism:** Modern interpretations have sought to link environmental degradation to the inherent expansionary drive of capitalism, a concept rooted in Marxist critiques.

Critiques and Counter-Arguments to Marxist Influence in the US

Despite the significant influence of the Communist Manifesto and Marxist thought on various American movements, it is crucial to acknowledge the robust critiques and counter-arguments that have shaped the discourse. The dominant ideology in the United States has long been rooted in capitalism, individualism, and democratic principles that often stand in direct opposition to Marxist tenets. Critics argue that the historical trajectory of Marxist-inspired revolutions has often led to authoritarianism, economic inefficiency, and the suppression of individual liberties, contrasting sharply with the American ideal of freedom and democracy. Furthermore, the inherent diversity and mobility within American society, as well as the strength of its democratic institutions, have been presented as factors that mitigate the conditions for a widespread proletarian revolution as envisioned by Marx and Engels. The emphasis on individual achievement and the success of

capitalism in raising overall living standards for many Americans are frequently cited as evidence against the necessity or desirability of Marxist revolutionary theory in the US context.

Common Criticisms of Marxist Theory in the US

- **Failure of Real-World Implementations:** The collapse of the Soviet Union and economic struggles in other communist states are often cited as evidence of Marxist theory's practical failure.
- **Suppression of Individual Liberties:** Critics point to the historical record of communist regimes and their tendency towards authoritarianism and the curtailment of freedoms.
- **Economic Inefficiency:** Central planning and the abolition of private property are argued to stifle innovation and economic growth.
- **American Exceptionalism:** The belief that the US has unique historical and cultural characteristics that make it immune to the class struggles described by Marx.
- **The Strength of the Middle Class:** The development of a large and relatively prosperous middle class is seen as undermining the concept of a universally oppressed proletariat.
- **Focus on Individualism:** American culture's strong emphasis on individualism is often contrasted with the collectivist ideals of Marxism.

Conclusion: The Persistent Resonance of the Communist Manifesto

The Communist Manifesto, despite its controversial status in American political discourse, has undeniably exerted a profound and persistent influence on revolutionary theory within the United States. Its core analyses of class struggle, economic exploitation, and systemic inequality provided a powerful framework for generations of activists, labor organizers, and social critics. From the early days of industrial unionism to the civil rights movement and the New Left, the ideas articulated by Marx and Engels were adapted and applied to critique the American capitalist system and advocate for radical social transformation. While the American experience has often resisted direct Marxist prescriptions, the Manifesto's enduring legacy lies in its ability to inspire critical thinking about power, justice, and the distribution of wealth. The ongoing debates about economic inequality,

corporate power, and social justice in the US continue to echo the fundamental questions first posed so forcefully in the Communist Manifesto, demonstrating its lasting impact on the theoretical underpinnings of revolutionary thought in America.

Frequently Asked Questions

How did the Communist Manifesto's critique of capitalism influence early American socialist and labor movements?

The Communist Manifesto's analysis of class struggle, exploitation of the proletariat by the bourgeoisie, and the inherent contradictions within capitalism provided a powerful theoretical framework for early American socialist and labor organizers. It offered a language and a set of concepts (like alienation and surplus value) to articulate worker grievances and advocate for collective action, strikes, and the formation of unions as a means to challenge the existing economic order and push for more equitable distribution of wealth.

What specific ideas from the Communist Manifesto resonated with radical thinkers in the US during periods of significant social upheaval, such as the Progressive Era or the Great Depression?

During the Progressive Era and the Great Depression, ideas like the inevitability of economic crises under capitalism, the concentration of power in the hands of a few capitalists, and the need for a more organized, class-conscious working class strongly resonated. The Manifesto's call for the abolition of private property and the establishment of a classless society, while often interpreted in various ways, offered a radical alternative to the perceived failures of laissez-faire capitalism and inspired calls for significant governmental intervention, social welfare programs, and, for some, more revolutionary change.

How did the historical context of the United States, with its unique emphasis on individualism and a large agrarian past, shape the reception and interpretation of the Communist Manifesto's revolutionary theories?

The strong American traditions of individualism, property rights, and a frontier mentality often created a cultural barrier to the collectivist and revolutionary tenets of the Manifesto. While its economic critiques found

traction, the explicit call for the overthrow of existing property relations and the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat was frequently viewed with suspicion and resistance, often framed as un-American or a threat to fundamental liberties. This led to adaptations and reformist interpretations rather than outright adoption by many.

In what ways did the anti-communist sentiment and McCarthyism in the mid-20th century impact the public discourse and academic study of the Communist Manifesto's influence on American revolutionary thought?

Anti-communist fervor and McCarthyism severely suppressed open discussion and academic study of the Communist Manifesto and its influence. Many individuals and organizations associated with socialist or communist ideas were persecuted, leading to a chilling effect on intellectual inquiry. Consequently, the nuanced analysis of the Manifesto's role in shaping certain strands of American radicalism was often overshadowed by ideological condemnation, making it difficult to explore its theoretical impact without facing accusations of disloyalty.

How did the rise of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) and other radical labor movements in the early 20th century reflect the influence of the Communist Manifesto's revolutionary theories?

The IWW, with its emphasis on 'one big union' and militant class struggle, directly drew upon the Manifesto's core ideas. Their call for the 'unskilled and the unfriended' to organize, their critique of the wage system, and their vision of a worker-controlled society mirrored the Manifesto's concept of the proletariat as the revolutionary class and its ultimate goal of a communist society. The IWW's direct action tactics and internationalist outlook also echoed the Manifesto's call for global worker solidarity.

Beyond explicit socialist parties, in what less obvious ways did the theoretical groundwork laid by the Communist Manifesto shape American movements advocating for radical social and economic change?

The Manifesto's influence extended beyond formal communist or socialist parties. Its critique of alienation, its focus on systemic inequality, and its exploration of power dynamics permeated various social justice movements. For instance, elements of its analysis can be seen in the anti-war movements, civil rights activism's focus on systemic oppression, and even certain environmental justice movements that highlight the exploitative nature of capitalist production. The underlying critique of power structures and the

call for fundamental societal transformation found echoes in diverse arenas.

How has the evolving understanding of 'revolution' in the US, from armed insurrection to more systemic or cultural transformation, been informed by or reacted against the Communist Manifesto's original revolutionary proposals?

The Communist Manifesto's primary focus was on a political and economic revolution, often implying a forceful overthrow of the state and bourgeoisie. Over time, the concept of revolution in the US has broadened, encompassing legal and electoral pathways, cultural shifts, and grassroots organizing. While some continue to advocate for more direct challenges to capitalist structures, many movements influenced by radical thought have adapted, focusing on systemic change through policy, advocacy, and building alternative institutions, representing a complex reaction to and evolution from the Manifesto's initial revolutionary blueprint.

Additional Resources

Here are 9 book titles related to the influence of the Communist Manifesto on revolutionary theory, along with their descriptions:

1.

The Spectre of Revolution: The Communist Manifesto and its Enduring Impact

This book explores how Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels' foundational text, the Communist Manifesto, laid out a comprehensive critique of capitalism and a vision for a communist society. It delves into the core tenets of historical materialism, class struggle, and the inevitable overthrow of the bourgeoisie by the proletariat. The work examines the Manifesto's direct influence on subsequent revolutionary movements and theoretical debates, tracing its legacy through the 20th century and beyond.

2.

From Manifesto to Mass Movements: Revolutionary Strategies Inspired by Marx and Engels

This title investigates the practical application of the Communist Manifesto's ideas to actual revolutionary movements across the globe. It analyzes how leaders and theorists adapted Marx and Engels' calls for organized action, the seizure of state power, and the establishment of a dictatorship of the proletariat. The book highlights case studies of successful and unsuccessful revolutions, demonstrating the varying

interpretations and implementations of the Manifesto's strategic imperatives.

3.

The Dialectic of Change: How the Communist Manifesto Shaped Modern Revolutionary Thought

This work focuses on the philosophical underpinnings of the Communist Manifesto and their transformative effect on revolutionary theory. It dissects the dialectical method employed by Marx and Engels, explaining how they viewed history as a series of class conflicts driving towards a communist future. The book assesses the Manifesto's contribution to understanding social progress, alienation, and the potential for radical societal transformation through organized revolutionary action.

4.

Beyond the Bourgeoisie: The Communist Manifesto's Vision for a Post-Capitalist World

This title examines the Communist Manifesto's radical proposals for dismantling capitalism and constructing an alternative society. It analyzes the core demands for the abolition of private property, the socialization of the means of production, and the creation of a classless society. The book explores the theoretical challenges and societal implications of realizing such a profound economic and social restructuring, as envisioned by Marx and Engels.

5.

The Global Uprising: The Communist Manifesto as a Blueprint for International Revolution

This book investigates the internationalist dimension of the Communist Manifesto, particularly its famous call, "Workers of all countries, unite!" It traces how this rallying cry inspired transnational solidarity and revolutionary movements aimed at overthrowing global capitalism. The work analyzes the role of the Manifesto in fostering international communist organizations and its impact on anti-colonial struggles and global labor movements.

6.

The Revolutionary Vanguard: Leninism and the Manifesto's Call to Action

This title specifically addresses the influence of the Communist Manifesto on the development of Leninist revolutionary theory and practice. It explores how Lenin adapted Marxist concepts, including the role of the party as a vanguard leading the proletariat, to suit the conditions of Tsarist Russia.

The book examines how Lenin's interpretation of the Manifesto's call for revolutionary action became a dominant force in 20th-century revolutionary thought.

7.

Echoes of the Manifesto: Critical Reinterpretations and Enduring Debates in Revolutionary Theory

This work engages with the ongoing critical analysis and reinterpretation of the Communist Manifesto's ideas within contemporary revolutionary theory. It highlights how later thinkers have both built upon and challenged Marx and Engels' original formulations, addressing issues of state power, democracy, and the nature of the proletariat. The book showcases the dynamic and evolving legacy of the Manifesto in understanding and pursuing social change.

8.

The Materialist Revolution: Class Struggle and the Communist Manifesto's Historical Imperative

This title delves into the core Marxist concept of historical materialism as presented in the Communist Manifesto. It explains how the Manifesto views history as driven by the conflict between economic classes, with capitalism being an inherently exploitative system destined for revolutionary overthrow. The book analyzes the Manifesto's argument that revolution is not merely a possibility but a historical necessity arising from the contradictions within capitalism.

9.

From Paris to Beijing: The Communist Manifesto's Global Reach in Revolutionary Practice

This book explores the tangible impact of the Communist Manifesto on revolutionary movements and regimes in diverse national contexts. It examines how the Manifesto's core ideas were translated into practical policies and political strategies by revolutionary leaders in countries like Russia and China. The work assesses the successes and failures of these attempts to build communist societies, highlighting the enduring, albeit complex, legacy of the Manifesto's call for radical transformation.

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