New Literature
New Books from Nordicom

*Media & Glocal Change. Rethinking Communication for Development*  
Oscar Hemer & Thomas Tufte (eds.)

*Global War – Local Views. Media Images of the Iraq War*  
Stig A. Nohrstedt & Rune Ottosen (eds.)

*Cultural Dilemmas in Public Service Broadcasting*  
Per Jauert & Gregory Ferrell Lowe (eds.)

*Diffusions of the News Paradigm 1850-2000*  
Svennik Høyen & Horst Pöttker (eds.)

For further information see page 134-141
Denmark
Documentalist: Peder Grøngaard

Culture, Media, Theory, Practice: Perspectives

Taking its point of departure in the pressing nature of culture and media theory and analysis in the contemporary global environment, the book offers a range of theoretical and analytical perspectives from researchers associated with the Culture and Media Studies program at Aalborg University. The text is organized around four questions: What does it mean to theorize culture? What does it mean to practice cultural analysis? What does it mean to theorize media? What does it mean to practice media analysis? The purpose of these questions is to connect research by faculty with Culture and Media Studies with global discourses in the field, and provide a view of researchers reflecting on their own methods that will be of use for students and researchers of culture and media alike.

Contains the following articles: Ben Dorfman: Culture, media, theory, practice: perspectives: introduction, Christian Jantzen: Theory, culture and society, Ben Dorfman: The “historical approach” to cultural theory: towards a historical phenomenology of culture, Tadeusz Rachwal: Theorizing culture, or echo and civilization, Benjamin C. Sax: Culture, history, and text, Bent Sørensen: Derrida, 911 and cultural analysis, Lene Yding Pedersen: The better story: Life of Pi and cultural text studies, Anders Horsboel: Discourse analysis as a non-method of cultural research, Mikael Vetner: Do artifacts have meanings?: on the attribution of meaning to technical artefacts, Steen Christiansen: Of questions and positions, or what does it mean to theorize media?, Jørgen Riber Christensen: Diploma, or ontological intertextuality in pastiche, Ove Christensen: Methods and models: an essay on media analysis, Peter Allingham: The moment of interpretation, Torben Vestergaard: Studying newspaper discourse.

For further information, see: http://www.forlag.auc.dk/

Performative Realism: Interdisciplinary Studies in Art and Media

New forms of art, culture and theory have recently emerged through engagements with the realities of the social world and everyday life, which are not primarily about representation but rather about participation and narration. These new forms are based on viewer responses and engagement, thus performatively creating open-ended situations rather than autonomous works with closure. Performative theory, drawing mostly on studies of speech acts, proves adequate to describe and analyse these new forms of art and culture and their engagement with the real. The book scrutinizes a range of contemporary works that experiment with viewer participation and processuality within art and culture, and it takes issue with theories of performativity and performance.

For further information, see: [http://www.mtp.hum.ku.dk/](http://www.mtp.hum.ku.dk/)

**Special Issue: Visual Authorship: Creativity and Intentionality in Media**


This year’s volume of the yearbook is a collection of essays that provides a new approach to the study of authorship. The essays show how personal creativity is central, even in today’s multifaceted media landscape. The role of individual creativity and authorship is discussed in relation to film, television, computer games, and Internet media. Theories of cognition and emotion provide new tools for understanding visual aesthetics; they explain why artworks are created by individuals, not by discourses or ideologies; and they suggest that traditional tools like biography may be used to gain insight in visual aesthetics and stylistic change.


For further information, see: [http://www.mtp.dk/](http://www.mtp.dk/)
Frontrunners or Copycats?

Presents various perspectives on children, adolescents, consumption and media. Most of the articles in the book are edited papers from an International Seminar held at The Copenhagen Business School. The articles are based on recent studies in the field of children/young people and consumption. Children and young people may be defined as innovators or trendsetters regarding new media and consumption. Or they may – on the contrary – be defined as vulnerable creatures who need protection. For quite some time this has been a topic for discussion among different groups such as educators, parents, marketers, researchers and others. The discussion is central when it comes to research. Some researchers consider the child as vulnerable, as a “social becoming” whereas others have the perception that the child is competent i.e. is a “social being”. The overall objective of this book is to give a broad variety of perspectives in relation to this important debate. For this purpose the articles cover historical perspectives on childhood, the concept of innovators, legal, generational and advertising perspectives and facts about children’s and adolescents’ use of new media such as the Internet and their role as consumers in today’s consumer society.

Contains the following articles: Birgitte Tufte and Jeanette Rasmussen: Introduction: frontrunners or copycats?, Jan Kampmann: Understanding and theorizing modern childhood in Denmark: tendencies and challenges, Flemming Hansen and Morten Hallum Hansen: Children as innovators and opinion leaders, Lena Olsen: Children, TV advertising and the law: internal and external perspectives, Ann Phoenix: Young people and consumption: commonalities and differences in the construction of identities, Brian Young: Children and promotion: the role of advertising and marketing in innovation, Birgitte Tufte and Jeanette Rasmussen: Children’s and adolescents’ use of the Internet – with focus on tweens, Valérie-Inès de la Ville: The invention of the child consumer: what is at stake for marketing practice and research?, Anne Flemmert Jensen: Children as change agents in the pursuit of the competencies of the future.

For further information, see: http://www.cbspress.dk/

Other new literature

The Media and Globalization

The author proposes here a new methodology called global mediagraphy for studying mediated globalization. She is influenced by A. Appadurai’s (1990) theory of scapes in the formation of globalization. Global mediagraphy helps to study mediated globalization across time and space. It makes possible researching role of individuals in mediated globalization. The case studies of the book consist of three families of four generations around the world: one from Finland (Rantanen’s own family), one from China and one originally from Latvia, now located in Israel. The research material consists of oral tradition, (auto)biographies and photographs. The purpose of the book is threefold: to study globalization, media and people. Its aim is to bring together people and globalization and to show the important role played by the media in the process of globalization.

Images of Time, Thought and Emotions: Narration and the Spectator’s Experience in Krzysztof Kieslowski’s Late Fiction Films

The doctoral dissertation deals with narration and style in Kieslowski’s late fiction films, as well as the spectator’s experience of them. The Polish film director Krzysztof Kieslowski depicted the relation between subjectivity, temporality and space in his stories. The author analyses the following films: A Short Film About Killing (1988), A Short Film about Love (1988), the television series The Decalogue (1988/1989), The Double Life of Véronique (1991), and The Three Colours trilogy (1993/1994). The narratives of these films are examined on the one hand as structures and on the other hand as processes, paying special attention to the spectator’s experience and understanding of them. Narration is analysed as a process taking place between the spectator and a film. Phenomenological approaches and cognitive film theory provide the theoretical framework for the study. Available also on the Internet: ISBN 951-39-2119-0. http://dissertations.jyu.fi
Technological Change and Job Redesign: Implications for the Quality of Working Life: A Qualitative Case Study into Employee Experiences During the Digitalization of Radio and Television Program Production


The study examines employee experiences during technological change and job redesign in terms of the quality of working life. The data are derived from 32 thematic interviews, mainly with journalists and editors in three units of a national broadcasting company during the digitalization of radio and television program production technology. To examine how technological changes are experienced in terms of the quality of working life a qualitative content analysis of the interviews was performed. In order to find out what stressors are experienced in job redesign stressful work situations were identified and examined by conducting a situational analysis. The study also examines ways of experiencing technological change with job redesign in terms of the quality of working life using phenomenographic analysis.


Other new literature

Articles


Sassi, Sinikka: Cultural differentiation or social segregation?: four approaches to the digital divide. *New Media & Society* 7(2005)5, pp. 684-700, ISSN 1461-4448.

TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE

• INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY • INTERNET

• DEMOCRACY • INFORMATION GAP

• GENDER • POLITICIANS • OLOF PALME

• ANNA LINDH
Articles


This article analyzes the framing of Norwegian media coverage of the war against terror in Afghanistan with special emphasis of the coverage of the Norwegian military presence in Afghanistan. Norwegian forces became involved in a military intervention for the first time since the Second World War when ex-Yugoslavia was attacked in April 1999. At that time, Norway provided military support for the invasion and placed fighter planes and Norwegian pilots at the disposal of NATO. The war in Afghanistan represented an additional dimension, with Norwegian ground forces taking part in the hunt for al-Qaeda fighters in the mountains of Afghanistan. The purpose of this article is to give a picture of Norwegian media coverage of the war in Afghanistan, with a special emphasis on the coverage of Norway’s role in the conflict. As a small country with traditionally close relations to US, Norway had to balance, like many other small countries, between the need uphold its traditional policy of complying with international law, and the desire to avoid provoking the USA with criticism and actions that could be regarded as disloyal and thus harm the bilateral relationship. This dilemma must also be seen as a problem for the mainstream media, which traditionally has been loyal to Norwegian security policy. Two main issues are discussed: 1. How was the start of the war covered in the media in October 2001? 2. In what context was the Norwegian military presence covered? The two newspapers analyzed are Aftenposten and VG. The choice of these two newspapers was made to include Norway’s largest and potentially most influential morning paper (Aftenposten) and its largest tabloid, as well as largest newspaper (VG). Quantitative as well as qualitative methods are used to analyze the coverage. Both Aftenposten’s and VG’s coverage on the first day of the war in Afghanistan is virtually absent in both newspapers. The legal
aspects are mentioned in the two newspapers, though in a very superficial manner. Neither of the newspapers focuses on potential “hidden agendas” in their news coverage. No issue is made of the USA’s potential global interests or the issue of controlling oil flows from the region. Aftenposten, in its coverage of an attack on a wedding party, treats this incident as “collateral damage” and in no way links it to Norway’s military presence. Norway is simply a “loyal ally” receiving praise from the US for doing a “good job”.

NEWSPAPERS • JOURNALISM • NEWS • WAR • NEWS COVERAGE • TERRORISM


MEDIA • ETHICS • JOURNALISTS • SOCIETY • MEDIA POLICY


INFORMATION SOCIETY • MEDIA • PRODUCTION • CONSUMPTION


FILMS • ADVERTISING • FILM PRODUCTION • FILM DIRECTORS • POPULAR CULTURE


FILMS • DOCUMENTARY FILMS • MUSIC • FILM DIRECTORS • FILM PRODUCTION


FILMS • FILM DIRECTORS • NARRATOLOGY • TELEVISION SERIALS


The article proceeds from a basic assumption that participation in the broadcast media is about mastering a set of performance roles that are given by the production context and by the requirements of the format. It discusses how a media production team is able routinely and systematically to manage the process of formatting participation; that is, the process whereby production teams prepare non-professional participants for the programme’s performance requirements. It elaborates on the various roles allotted to participants and introduces the concepts of ‘format consonance’, ‘format dissonance’ and ‘format incarnation’ to account for the formatting process. It also aims to demonstrate the way that formatting mechanisms operate in production where the professionals emphasize informality, everydayness and making participants ‘feel good’. The article draws for concrete examples on an ethnographic study of the production of Mamarazzi, a daily popular journalism format on the Norwegian public service youth channel P3.

MEDIA • BROADCASTING • PRODUCTION • PARTICIPATION


MEDIA • OWNERSHIP • MEDIA STRUCTURE • POLITICS • MEDIA POLICY • LEGISLATION • REGULATIONS • STATISTICAL DATA


This thesis discusses brands and branding in a B2B context by investigating the role corporate brand image plays during the selection of subcontractors and, furthermore, how subcontractors might pursue branding as an active communication strategy. The background for these questions can be found in the evolving topics of corporate communications and B2B branding. The empirical parts focuses on how buyers and sellers representing nine companies in the subcontractor context describe different phases and processes included in sales and purchasing.

Note: Available on the Internet: http://www.diva-portal.org

Growth and Dynamics of Maturing New Media Companies


This book explores developments in the new media firms, their effects on traditional media firms, and emerging issues involving these media. It addresses issues of changes in the media environment, markets, products, and business practices and how media firms have adapted to those changes as the new technology firms have matured and their products have gained consumer acceptance. It explores organizational change in maturing new media companies, challenges of growth in these adolescent firms, changing leadership and managerial needs in growing and maturing firms, and internationalisation of small and medium new media firms. The chapters in this volume reveal how they are now creating niches within media and communication activities that are providing them competitive spaces in which to further develop and succeed.

The book is based on papers and discussions at the workshop, The ‘New Economy’ Comes of Age: Growth and Dynamics of Maturing New Media Companies at Jönköping International Business School in November 2004.
Corporate Governance of Media Companies


This book explores issues in the relationships among owners, directors, and managers of companies and their effects on strategies, performance, shareholders, companies, and managers.

The book is based on selected presentations from the workshop on Corporate Governance of Media Companies in Stockholm, October 2004.

Other new literature


How should youth culture be understood in the globalised world of today? How do patterns of cultural taste develop in societies undergoing fundamental change? This book presents a comparative analysis of media use and cultural preferences among students at the University of Tartu in Estonia and at Södertörn University College in Sweden. In some respects, the patterns found in the two countries converge, in others they diverge. Explanations for this are to be found both in the present living conditions and in social norms from the past.


MEDIA USE • CONSUMPTION • VALUES • SOCIAL CHANGE • ESTONIA • SWEDEN


This CFK-report is from the conference *Elusive consumption, tracking new research perspectives* which took place in June 2002 at the Center for Consumer Science (CFK), School of Economics and Commercial Law at Göteborg University. The conference gathered a large number of internationally renowned consumer researchers. The aim was to problematize the elusive concept of consumption, to reflect upon new research perspectives, theories and methods within consumer research. Researchers from a vast area of disciplines from both sides of the Atlantic were invited. The participants represented the disciplines of anthropology, marketing and sociology, which are not often combined within one conference. It led to interesting and exciting discussions reflecting the importance of having reciprocal exchange between disciplines.


MEDIA USE • CONSUMPTION • VALUES • EVERYDAY LIFE • MARKET


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has to be reduced and this thesis aims to find out how on-the-ground efforts to bridge the digital divide can be carried out and to examine which factors are most important or most difficult to overcome and why this is so. The research question was “What does an on-the-ground initiative to bridge the digital divide look like in practice?” The methodology chosen is case study and the case chosen is an ICT-project (Self-Manage IT, SMIT) in Uganda. The empirical material consists of 14 interviews and the information from the informants was analysed according to two tools/theories; Dr Richard Heeks’ “Information Chain Theory” and bridges.org’s “Real Access/Real Impact” framework.

INFORMATION AN COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY
- ACCESS TO INFORMATION
- DIGITALIZATION
- EVERYDAY LIFE
- ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
- UGANDA


JOURNALISM • PUBLIC SPHERE • HISTORY • RESEARCH PROJECTS

Articles


TELEVISION • PUBLIC SPHERE • CULTURE • AUDIENCE REACTION


The theme of the Internet and the public sphere now has a permanent place on research agendas and in intellectual inquiry; it is entering the mainstream of political communication studies. The first part of this presentation briefly pulls together key elements in the public sphere perspective, underscoring three main analytic dimensions: the structural, the representational, and the interactional. Then the discussion addresses some central themes in the current difficulties facing democracy, refracted through the lens of the public sphere perspective. In particular, the destabilization of political communication systems is seen as a context for understanding the role of the Internet: It enters into, as well as contributes to, this destabilization. At the same time, the notion of destabilization can also embody a positive sense, pointing to dispersions of older patterns that may have outlived their utility.

Further, the discussion takes up obvious positive consequences that follow from the Internet, for example that it extends and pluralizes the public sphere in a number of ways. Thereafter the focus moves on to the interactional dimension of the public sphere, specifically in regard to recent research on how deliberation proceeds in the online public sphere in the contemporary environment of political communication. Finally, the analytic category of deliberative democracy is critically examined; while useful, some of its rationalist biases, particularly in the context of extra-parliamentarian politics, limit its utility. It is suggested that the concept of civic cultures offers an alternative way to understand the significance of online political discussion.

MEDIA • DEMOCRACY • POLITICAL COMMUNICATION • INTERNET • PUBLIC SPHERE • GLOBALIZATION


TELEVISION • PUBLIC SPHERE • POWER • CITIZENS


MEDIA • PUBLIC SPHERE • ANTHROPOLOGY • CITIZENS • CULTURE

Jarvis, Christine; Burr, Viv: ‘Friends are the family we choose for ourselves’: Young people and families in the TV series Buffy the Vampire Slayer. Young 13(2005)3, 269-283, ISSN 1103-3088. Note: Available on the Internet for subscribers: http://online.sagepub.com/.

The young people at the centre of Buffy the Vampire Slayer present themselves as an alternative family that contrasts with the programme’s conventional families. This device helps to raise awareness about changing family structures in contemporary Western society, particularly with respect to the family’s capacity to facilitate the development
of young people. The series implies that the stability associated with the nuclear family is often illusory and/or achieved at the price of young people’s freedom and agency. The alternative structure, by contrast, answers the call for the ‘democratisation’ of the family (Giddens, 1999) and is coded positively in spite of many weaknesses.

The aim of this article is to derive a critical standard against which institutional arrangements of e-government can be assessed in terms of democratic potential. It draws on Jürgen Habermas’s discursive model of deliberative democracy, and to illustrate how this standard can be applied through an assessment of the information and communication technology (ICT) enabled services found on Swedish municipal websites. The assessment focuses on the potential of the ICT infrastructure to support deliberative democratic ideals and is based on a quantitative exploration of all 289 Swedish municipal websites.


**Informations and Communication Technology • Public Service • Democracy • World Wide Web**
New Books
from Nordicom
This book is about exploring both the potential and the limits of communication – of using communication both as a tool and as a way of articulating processes of development and social change, improving, everyday lives, and empowering people to influence their own lives and those of their fellow community members. The essence is communication. The dilemma is that communication will not solve every problem, although it can contribute in some ways to problem solving – we just need to get better at knowing how. The discipline of communication for development is currently at a crossroads, and the approaches taken over the last few decades require serious rethinking. Technologies are evolving, societies are changing, globalization is impacting on everything – and communication for development is evolving and changing, too: as a tool as an approach and as a scientific sub-discipline of communication concerned with debates and issues relating to development and change in society. The aim of this book is to contribute to the critical reflection about how communication works in processes of change within the context of globalization.
Introduction: The Challenge of the Glocal, by Oscar Hemer and Thomas Tufte

Part I
Globalization, Media and Culture
How can the Global be Local? Islam, the West and the globalisation of identity politics, by Thomas Hylland Eriksen
New Complexities of Transnational Media Cultures, by Kevin Robins and Asu Aksoy
Writing the World, by Oscar Hemer
Communication and Social Change
Five Key Ideas: Coincidences and Challenges in Development Communication, by Silvio Waisbord
Participatory Communication – The New Paradigm? by Jan Servaes and Patchanee Malikha
Communicating for What? How Globalisation and HIV/AIDS Pushes the ComDev Agenda, by Thomas Tufte

Methodology
The Diffusion and Participatory Models. A Comparative Analysis, by Nancy Morris
Communication for Empowerment. The Practice of Participatory Communication in Development, by Maria Celeste Cadiz
Entertainment-Education in Development Communication - Between Marketing Behaviours and Empowering People, by Thomas Tufte

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Media Policy, Peace and State Reconstruction, by Tim Allen and Nicole Stremlau
Participatory and Cultural Challenges for Research and Practice in Health Communication, by Rafael Obregon and Mario Mosquera

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The Information Society: Visions and Realities in Developing Countries, by Madanmohan Rao
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‘We Were Nobody. We Were Nothing’: Art, Communications & ‘Memories of Underdevelopment’, by Sarat Maharaj and Gilane Tawadros

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Radio in Afghanistan: Socially Useful Communications in Wartime, by Gordon Adam
From the Sandinista Revolution to Telenovelas: The Case of Puntos de Encuentro, by Clemencia Rodriguez
SiMchezo! Magazine. Community Media Making a Difference, by Minou Fuglesang
Young Voices Travel Far. A Case Study of Scenarios from Africa, by Kate Winskell and Daniel Enger
Communication Functions in an Evolving Context of Rural Development, by Ricardo Ramirez
Bridging Digital Divides. Lessons Learned from the Information Technology Initiatives of the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, by Arvind Singhal, Peer J. Svenkerud, Prashant Malaviya, Everett M. Rogers and Vijay Krishna
Theatre for Development in Africa, by Christopher Kamlongera

Communication for Sustainable Development: Applications and Challenges, by Paolo Mefalopulos
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‘We Were Nobody. We Were Nothing’: Art, Communications & ‘Memories of Underdevelopment’, by Sarat Maharaj and Gilane Tawadros
In this book, media scholars from a number of countries and cultures provide a more global view of the 2003 Iraq War and the War on Terror than is usually present in the news media. This book will assist journalists and media workers to reflect upon their own tradecraft and to make improvements when motivated.

Never before has it been more urgent for media researchers and journalists to engage in explorations and reflections on the conditions for improved war journalism. News reports cross national borders and continents in no time; live images of war scenes constitute a competitive advantage in the struggle for television audience; war propaganda and concept management saturate the professional fields where war correspondents try to make a living under death threats; and blatant lies are promoted by democratic leaders in order to win the public opinion for military adventures. The recent wars, in particular the 2003 Iraq War, are remarkable because of the number of ‘big lies’ that have accompanied them and because these lies have been well exposed and criticised in public.

For media research it is urgent to analyse some crucial aspects of media reflexivity based on the cumulative experiences from the recent conflicts. This book contributes to increased reflexivity by rich insights into how the Iraq War was related to national policies and local conditions. The authors have also studied whether or not the media elaborate on their own role. Self-criticism on the part of the media and journalists is a virtue of utmost importance in war reporting, not least from a democratic and professional point of view.
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**Acknowledgements**

Stig A. Nohrstedt & Rune Ottosen

**Introduction**

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The War Against Iraq in Transnational Broadcasting

Chapter 2

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Financialization, Emotionalization, and Other Ugly Concepts
In recent years public service broadcasting seems caught in a radicalized dilemma between two obligations. To serve and preserve national culture and identity has for decades been an essential mandated obligation. At the same time, being a ‘window to the world’ has also been central to the remit. How can PSB handle the challenges of being custodians of diluted national identities amid a variety of heterogeneous cultures on the one hand, and simultaneously acting as explorers of global orientation on the other? The ideal of serving an Enlightenment mission has always been central to the PSB role and function, to its legitimating remit. This mission is a defining strand in the DNA of public service broadcasting and it is still relevant today because many of the cultural issues it was originally instituted to partially address are recurrent and growing uncertainties in light of globalization. Integration and fragmentation is a fundamental contradiction of our day. Although the traditional Enlightenment mission is no longer operable, developing a newly enlightened cultural mission is essential for PSB legitimacy. Thus, cultural dilemmas in public service broadcasting framed the RIPE@2004 conference – Mission, Market and Management: Public Service Broadcasting and the Cultural Commons.

The authors in this volume discuss the contemporary relevance of PSB as a culturally obligated and culturally oriented enterprise. They do this from many perspectives and focussed on various dimensions that, taken together, clarify why public service broadcasting is about much more than transmitting content. The issues treated herein speak fundamentally to how broadcasting ought to be socially harnessed, at least in fair measure, to beneficially serve a variety of contemporary cultural demands.
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Media history is much more than a collection of chronological narratives set within national borders. As a social system media has several sustaining parts, at the same time different and interdependent. Some of these parts are international in origin while some are truly nationally or regionally unique in their development. Thus media history internationally can serve as a laboratory to help detect the impact of political ideologies and other traditions, which influence journalism as a textual genre. It is in this spirit the following chapters have been written, collected and edited. This anthology is topically centred on the news paradigm: its origin and diffusion over more than a century. It also contrasts the news paradigm with some of its opposites in journalism history. Even when contributors vary methodologically – essays and empirically based overviews intermingle with systematic content analyses – they have the forms, the qualities and the substance of journalism in mind as a guiding principle.
Diffusion of the News Paradigm 1850-2000

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