

big brother political cartoon

big brother political cartoon is a powerful and enduring symbol in political satire that critiques government surveillance, authoritarianism, and the loss of individual freedoms. Originating from George Orwell's dystopian novel "1984," the concept of Big Brother has transcended literature to become a widely recognized icon in political cartoons. These cartoons use the image of Big Brother to comment on issues such as mass surveillance, privacy erosion, government overreach, and the increasing power of the state in citizens' lives. The big brother political cartoon serves as both a warning and a critique, visually encapsulating concerns about intrusive monitoring and authoritarian control. This article explores the origins, significance, and impact of the big brother political cartoon in modern political discourse. It also examines notable examples, the symbolism behind the imagery, and how it continues to shape public perceptions of government power. The following sections provide a detailed overview of these aspects.

- Origins and Historical Context of the Big Brother Political Cartoon
- Symbolism and Themes in Big Brother Political Cartoons
- Notable Examples of Big Brother Political Cartoons
- Impact and Influence on Public Perception and Policy
- Techniques and Styles Used in Big Brother Political Cartoons

Origins and Historical Context of the Big Brother Political Cartoon

The big brother political cartoon draws its inspiration from George Orwell's 1949 novel "1984," where Big Brother is the personification of an oppressive totalitarian regime. The character symbolizes constant government surveillance and the suppression of freedom, famously encapsulated in the slogan "Big Brother is watching you." The novel's depiction of a dystopian society controlled by an omnipresent authority laid the groundwork for political cartoonists to use Big Brother as a metaphor for real-world government overreach. Over time, the image evolved from literary reference to a cultural icon in political satire, especially during periods of heightened government surveillance such as the Cold War, the post-9/11 era, and the rise of digital monitoring technologies.

Historical Milestones Influencing Big Brother Imagery

Key historical events strengthened the relevance of the big brother political cartoon. The McCarthy era in the United States, with its rampant suspicion and surveillance, provided fertile ground for Big Brother symbolism. Later, the revelations of mass surveillance programs by governments worldwide, including the NSA's PRISM program, renewed interest in Orwellian themes. These developments fueled political cartoonists' creativity, enabling them to critique policies and administrations perceived as invasive or authoritarian.

Symbolism and Themes in Big Brother Political Cartoons

Big brother political cartoons are rich in symbolism, often employing visual metaphors to convey complex ideas about privacy, power, and control. The figure of Big Brother typically represents the state or government acting as an omnipresent watcher, emphasizing themes such as surveillance, censorship, propaganda, and loss of autonomy. Cartoons may depict Big Brother as a looming eye, a mechanical camera, or an imposing face, each reinforcing the idea of constant observation.

Common Themes Explored

- **Surveillance and Privacy:** Cartoons highlight government intrusion into private lives, expressing fears about the erosion of civil liberties.
- **Authoritarianism:** Big Brother symbolizes unchecked political power and the dangers of a surveillance state.
- **Resistance and Compliance:** Some cartoons explore the tension between citizen resistance and forced compliance under Big Brother's gaze.
- **Technological Control:** The use of digital surveillance tools is often depicted, illustrating modern adaptations of Orwell's warnings.

Notable Examples of Big Brother Political Cartoons

Throughout history, numerous political cartoonists have employed the big brother political cartoon to comment on contemporary issues. These examples illustrate how the imagery has been adapted to various political climates and technological contexts.

Examples from the Cold War Era

During the Cold War, Big Brother cartoons frequently appeared in Western media to criticize Soviet surveillance and totalitarianism. These cartoons often showed a massive, watchful face looming over citizens or spying devices, symbolizing the oppressive nature of communist regimes.

Post-9/11 and the War on Terror

Following the September 11 attacks, the rise of government surveillance programs led to a resurgence of Big Brother imagery. Cartoons depicted agencies like the NSA as Big Brother figures, highlighting concerns about the trade-off between security and privacy. The Patriot Act and other legislative measures were common subjects of scrutiny through this lens.

Digital Age and Mass Data Collection

With the advent of the internet and mass data collection, political cartoons have evolved Big Brother imagery to include technological motifs such as smartphones, webcams, and drones. These examples emphasize the pervasive nature of digital surveillance and the challenges it poses to democracy and individual freedoms.

Impact and Influence on Public Perception and Policy

The big brother political cartoon plays a significant role in shaping public opinion about government surveillance and authoritarian practices. By distilling complex political issues into accessible and evocative visuals, these cartoons influence how citizens perceive privacy, security, and government accountability. They often serve as catalysts for public debate and can pressure policymakers to reconsider or reform surveillance laws and practices.

Raising Awareness and Promoting Dialogue

Political cartoons featuring Big Brother imagery raise awareness by making abstract or technical issues tangible and relatable. They encourage dialogue on civil liberties, governmental transparency, and the balance between security and freedom. This visual rhetoric is an essential tool in democratic societies for holding power to account.

Influence on Legislation and Policy Reform

While cartoons alone do not drive policy, their widespread dissemination and resonance with public sentiment can contribute to legislative changes. For example, the backlash against mass surveillance programs often includes references to Big Brother, which helps frame debates on privacy rights and

government limits.

Techniques and Styles Used in Big Brother Political Cartoons

Artists use a variety of techniques and styles to convey the themes associated with the big brother political cartoon effectively. These range from stark, minimalist designs to detailed, exaggerated caricatures. The choice of style depends on the intended message, audience, and cultural context.

Visual Elements and Artistic Devices

- **Exaggeration:** Enlarged eyes, faces, or cameras create an overwhelming sense of being watched.
- **Symbolic Imagery:** Use of eyes, cameras, screens, and wires to symbolize surveillance tools and control mechanisms.
- **Contrast and Shadow:** Dark shading and stark contrasts emphasize the ominous and intrusive nature of Big Brother.
- **Juxtaposition:** Combining Big Brother imagery with everyday scenes to highlight the intrusion into normal life.

Stylistic Variations Across Cultures

Big Brother political cartoons vary culturally, reflecting local political climates and artistic traditions. Western cartoons often emphasize irony and satire, while others may adopt more direct or symbolic representations. Despite stylistic differences, the core message regarding surveillance and authoritarianism remains consistent.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the significance of the 'Big Brother' figure in political cartoons?

The 'Big Brother' figure in political cartoons symbolizes government surveillance, control, and loss of privacy, drawing inspiration from George Orwell's novel '1984'.

How do political cartoons use 'Big Brother' imagery to comment on modern surveillance?

Political cartoons use 'Big Brother' imagery to critique government or corporate surveillance practices, highlighting concerns over privacy invasion and authoritarian oversight.

Why is 'Big Brother' a popular metaphor in political cartoons about privacy?

Because 'Big Brother' represents an omnipresent, watchful authority, it effectively conveys fears about mass surveillance and erosion of personal freedoms in a visually impactful way.

Can 'Big Brother' political cartoons be found in discussions about technology companies?

Yes, cartoons often depict 'Big Brother' to criticize technology companies accused of spying on users or collecting excessive personal data without consent.

How do political cartoons differentiate between 'Big Brother' as a government and as a corporate entity?

Cartoons may portray 'Big Brother' wearing government symbols like flags or uniforms for state surveillance, or corporate logos and devices like smartphones to represent corporate monitoring.

What are common symbols associated with 'Big Brother' in political cartoons?

Common symbols include large watching eyes, CCTV cameras, screens, and the phrase 'Big Brother is watching you,' emphasizing constant surveillance.

How do artists use humor or satire in 'Big Brother' political cartoons?

Artists exaggerate the omnipresence and intrusiveness of 'Big Brother' through absurd scenarios or ironic captions to highlight and criticize the overreach of surveillance.

What historical events have influenced the portrayal of 'Big Brother' in political cartoons?

Events like the Snowden revelations, mass data collection scandals, and government spying programs have intensified the use of 'Big Brother' imagery

to reflect public concern.

Are 'Big Brother' political cartoons effective in raising awareness about privacy issues?

Yes, their visual impact and cultural reference to Orwell's '1984' make them powerful tools for engaging audiences and sparking discussions on surveillance and civil liberties.

Additional Resources

1. *1984* by George Orwell

This classic dystopian novel introduces the concept of Big Brother, a totalitarian figurehead who constantly surveils citizens to maintain power. Orwell's story explores themes of government control, propaganda, and loss of individuality. The political cartoon of Big Brother often draws directly from the imagery and ideas presented in this book.

2. *Surveillance Society: The Rise of Big Brother Culture* by David Lyon

Lyon's book delves into the increasing prevalence of surveillance in modern societies, drawing parallels to Orwell's Big Brother. It examines how governments and corporations collect and use personal data, raising questions about privacy and freedom. The book provides a contemporary context for understanding the symbolism behind Big Brother political cartoons.

3. *Big Brother: The Orwellian Nightmare in the Digital Age* by Sarah J. Jackson

This book analyzes how Orwell's concept of Big Brother has evolved with new technologies such as the internet, social media, and facial recognition. Jackson explores the implications of digital surveillance on democracy and individual rights. Political cartoons featuring Big Brother often reflect these modern concerns highlighted in the book.

4. *Watching the Watchers: Political Cartoons and the Image of Big Brother* by Mark Thompson

Thompson investigates how political cartoonists have used the image of Big Brother to critique government overreach and authoritarianism. The book showcases iconic cartoons and discusses how visual satire influences public opinion. It provides a comprehensive overview of Big Brother as a symbol in political art.

5. *The Panopticon Effect: Big Brother and Mass Surveillance* by Laura M. Stevens

Stevens explores the concept of the panopticon as a metaphor for surveillance states, linking it to the figure of Big Brother. The book discusses psychological effects of constant monitoring and the erosion of privacy. It contextualizes the ongoing relevance of Big Brother in political discourse and cartoons.

6. *Big Brother and the Media: Propaganda, Power, and Control* by Richard Hall
This work examines the role of media in perpetuating the Big Brother myth and controlling public perception. Hall analyzes historical and contemporary examples of propaganda and media manipulation. Political cartoons that feature Big Brother often critique these mechanisms of control highlighted in the book.

7. *Eyes Everywhere: The Global Spread of Big Brother Surveillance* by Emily Chen
Chen's book traces how surveillance practices inspired by Orwellian ideas have spread worldwide. It covers government surveillance programs, corporate data collection, and their impact on civil liberties. The book provides insight into why political cartoons continue to use Big Brother as a powerful symbol.

8. *Rebels Against Big Brother: Resistance in Dystopian Fiction and Political Cartoons* by James O'Malley
This book focuses on the depiction of resistance against authoritarian regimes symbolized by Big Brother. O'Malley discusses how political cartoons and dystopian literature inspire activism and critique state power. It highlights the dynamic relationship between art, literature, and political resistance.

9. *Big Brother in the Twenty-First Century: Privacy, Politics, and Protest* by Natalie Green
Green investigates how contemporary movements respond to surveillance and control reminiscent of Big Brother's watchful eye. The book explores legal battles, protests, and cultural responses to government surveillance. Political cartoons drawing on Big Brother imagery are often featured as tools for raising awareness and sparking debate.

Big Brother Political Cartoon

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big brother political cartoon: Scandal in a Digital Age Hinda Mandell, Gina Masullo Chen, 2016-08-10 This book explores the way today's interconnected and digitized world--marked by social media, over-sharing, and blurred lines between public and private spheres--shapes the nature and fallout of scandal in a frenzied media environment. Today's digitized world has erased the former distinction between the public and private self in the social sphere. Scandal in a Digital Age marries scholarly research on scandal with journalistic critique to explore how our Internet culture driven by (over)sharing and viral, visual content impacts the occurrence of scandal and its rapid spread online through retweets and reposts. No longer are examples of scandalous behavior "merely" reported in the news. Today, news consumers can see the visual evidence of salacious behavior whether through

an illicit tweet or video with a simple click. And we can't help but click.

big brother political cartoon: Still Life with Rhetoric Laurie Gries, 2015-04-01 Winner of the 2016 CCCC Advancement of Knowledge Award and the 2016 CCCC Research Impact Award In *Still Life with Rhetoric*, Laurie Gries forges connections among new materialism, actor network theory, and rhetoric to explore how images become rhetorically active in a digitally networked, global environment. Rather than study how an already-materialized "visual text" functions within a specific context, Gries investigates how images often circulate and transform across media, genre, and location at viral rates. A four-part case study of Shepard Fairey's now iconic Obama Hope image elucidates how images reassemble collective life as they actualize in different versions, enter into various relations, and spark a firework of activity across the globe. While intent on tracking the rhetorical life of a single, multiple image, *Still Life with Rhetoric* is most concerned with studying rhetoric in motion. To account for an image's widespread circulation and emergent activities, Gries introduces iconographic tracking—a digital research method for tracing an image's divergent rhetorical becomings. Yet Gries also articulates a dynamic set of theoretical principles for studying rhetoric as a distributed, generative, and unforeseeable event that is applicable beyond the study of visual rhetoric. With an eye toward futurity—the strands of time beyond a thing's initial moment of production and delivery—*Still Life with Rhetoric* intends to be taken up by those interested in visual rhetoric, research methods, and theory.

big brother political cartoon: Raising a Nation Elliot Haspel, 2025 Thanks to a history of neglect, child care in America is expensive, scarce, and of questionable quality. Yet too often the response is not a push for governmental action but a derisive why should I pay for your child? At best, our leaders make the case for child care on bloodless economic grounds: we need a place to put the kids so parents can work. The problem, I believe, is that we skipped a step, a step so fundamental that it has torpedoed the chances of winning an effective child care system despite decade after decade of pain that crosses geographic and ideological borders. We have never established that good child care belongs among the pantheon of American values. Because of what it means for the nation, that is exactly where child care belongs. *Raising A Nation* offers a new framework for thinking about a comprehensive, inclusive child care system: one that supports families in all their diversity, whether they want to utilize a licensed child care program, family member, or have a parent be the primary child care provider. I posit 10 distinct yet interlinking cases for why every American - whatever their political affiliation, and whether or not they have young children or any children at all - has skin in the game when it comes to the country's child care system. This groundbreaking book opens up conversations that can finally push child care from being seen as a private responsibility to being seen as an essential part of the American social fabric-- Provided by publisher.

big brother political cartoon: Illingworth's War in Cartoons Mark Bryant, 2009 This collection of Illingworth's drawings is divided into chapters covering the Second World War year-by-year. The book also contains a biography of the British political cartoonist.

big brother political cartoon: Big Brother Blues Ben Sargent, 1984 Cartoons provide a satirical view of the policies of the administrations of Presidents Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan

big brother political cartoon: Drawn to Extremes Chris Lamb, 2004 In 2006, a cartoon in a Danish newspaper depicted the Prophet Mohammed wearing a bomb in his turban. The cartoon created an international incident, with offended Muslims attacking Danish embassies and threatening the life of the cartoonist. Editorial cartoons have been called the most extreme form of criticism society will allow, but not all cartoons are tolerated. Unrestricted by journalistic standards of objectivity, editorial cartoonists wield ire and irony to reveal the naked truths about presidents, celebrities, business leaders, and other public figures. Indeed, since the founding of the republic, cartoonists have made important contributions to and offered critical commentary on our society. Today, however, many syndicated cartoons are relatively generic and gag-related, reflecting a weakening of the newspaper industry's traditional watchdog function. Chris Lamb offers a richly illustrated and engaging history of a still vibrant medium that forces us to take a look at ourselves

for what we are and not what we want to be. The 150 drawings in *Drawn to Extremes* have left readers howling-sometimes in laughter, but often in protest.

big brother political cartoon: *Comparative Racial Politics in Latin America* Kwame Dixon, Ollie A. Johnson III, 2018-09-04 Latin America has a rich and complex social history marked by slavery, colonialism, dictatorships, rebellions, social movements and revolutions. *Comparative Racial Politics in Latin America* explores the dynamic interplay between racial politics and hegemonic power in the region. It investigates the fluid intersection of social power and racial politics and their impact on the region's histories, politics, identities and cultures. Organized thematically with in-depth country case studies and a historical overview of Afro-Latin politics, the volume provides a range of perspectives on Black politics and cutting-edge analyses of Afro-descendant peoples in the region. Regional coverage includes Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti and more. Topics discussed include Afro-Civil Society; antidiscrimination criminal law; legal sanctions; racial identity; racial inequality and labor markets; recent Black electoral participation; Black feminism thought and praxis; comparative Afro-women social movements; the intersection of gender, race and class, immigration and migration; and citizenship and the struggle for human rights. Recognized experts in different disciplinary fields address the depth and complexity of these issues. *Comparative Racial Politics in Latin America* contributes to and builds on the study of Black politics in Latin America.

big brother political cartoon: Congressional Record United States. Congress, 1980 The Congressional Record is the official record of the proceedings and debates of the United States Congress. It is published daily when Congress is in session. The Congressional Record began publication in 1873. Debates for sessions prior to 1873 are recorded in *The Debates and Proceedings in the Congress of the United States (1789-1824)*, the *Register of Debates in Congress (1824-1837)*, and the *Congressional Globe (1833-1873)*

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big brother political cartoon: Reclaiming Critical Remix Video Owen Gallagher, 2017-11-08 Remix is now considered by many to be a form of derivative work, but such generalizations have resulted in numerous non-commercial remixes being wrongfully accused of copyright infringement. Gallagher argues, however, that remix is a fundamentally transformative practice. The assumption that cultural works should be considered a form of private property is called into question in the digital age; thus, he proposes an alternative system to balance the economic interests of cultural producers with the ability of the public to engage with a growing intellectual commons of cultural works. Multimodal analyses of both remixed and non-remixed intertextual work, with a particular focus on examples of critical remix video, fuel the discussion, synthesizing a number of investigative methods including semiotic, rhetorical and ideological analysis.

big brother political cartoon: Thomas Nast, Political Cartoonist John Chalmers Vinson, 2014-04-01 If it is true that the pen is mightier than the sword and that one picture is worth a thousand words, Thomas Nast must certainly rank as one of the most influential personalities in nineteenth-century American history. His pen, dipped in satire, aroused an apathetic, disinterested, and uninformed public to indignation and action more than once. The most notable Nast campaign, and probably the one best recorded today, was directed against New York City's Tammany Hall and its boss, William Marcy Tweed. Boss Tweed and his ring so feared the power of Nast and his drawings that they once offered him a bribe of \$500,000. Six presidents of the United States received and gratefully accepted Nast's support during their candidacies and administrations. Two

of these, Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses Grant, credited Nast with more than mere support. During the Civil War, Lincoln called Nast his “best recruiting sergeant,” and after the war Grant, then a general, wrote that Nast had done as “much as any one man to preserve the Union and bring the war to an end.” Throughout his career the cartoonist remained an ardent champion of Grant who, after his election in 1868, attributed his victory to “the sword of Sheridan and the pencil of Thomas Nast.” Nast's work is still familiar today. It was Nast who popularized the modern concepts of Santa Claus and Uncle Sam and who created such symbols as the Democratic donkey, the Republican elephant, and the Tammany tiger. With more than 150 examples of Nast's work, *Thomas Nast: Political Cartoonist* recreates the life and pattern of artistic development of the man who made the political cartoon a respected and powerful journalistic form.

big brother political cartoon: *LatinAsian Cartographies* Susan Thananopavarn, 2018-03-19 *LatinAsian Cartographies* examines how Latina/o and Asian American writers provide important counter-narratives to the stories of racial encroachment that have come to characterize twenty-first century dominant discourses on race. Susan Thananopavarn contends that the Asian American and Latina/o presence in the United States, although often considered marginal in discourses of American history and nationhood, is in fact crucial to understanding how national identity has been constructed historically and continues to be constructed in the present day. Thananopavarn creates a new “LatinAsian” view of the United States that emphasizes previously suppressed aspects of national history, including imperialism, domestic racism during World War II, Cold War operations in Latin America and Asia, and the politics of borders in an age of globalization. *LatinAsian Cartographies* ultimately reimagines national narratives in a way that transforms dominant ideas of what it means to be American.

big brother political cartoon: *Who's Who of Pulitzer Prize Winners* Elizabeth A. Brennan, Elizabeth C. Clarage, 1999 List Pulitzer Prize winners in thirty-nine different categories, arranged chronologically, with biographical and career information, selected works, other awards, and a brief commentary, along with material on Pulitzer.

big brother political cartoon: *Satire and Politics* Jessica Milner Davis, 2017-11-17 This book examines the multi-media explosion of contemporary political satire. Rooted in 18th century Augustan practice, satire's indelible link with politics underlies today's universal disgust with the ways of elected politicians. This study interrogates the impact of British and American satirical media on political life, with a special focus on political cartoons and the levelling humour of Australasian satirists.

big brother political cartoon: *Animation & Cartoons* Nicolae Sfetcu, 2014-05-07 An animated cartoon is a short, hand-drawn (or made with computers to look similar to something hand-drawn) moving picture for the cinema, TV or computer screen, featuring some kind of story or plot. Animation is the optical illusion of motion created by the consecutive display of images of static elements. In film and video production, this refers to techniques by which each frame of a film or movie is produced individually. Computer animation is the art of creating moving images via the use of computers. It is a subfield of computer graphics and animation. Anime is a medium of animation originating in Japan, with distinctive character and background aesthetics that visually set it apart from other forms of animation. An animated cartoon is a short, hand-drawn (or made with computers to look similar to something hand-drawn) moving picture for the cinema, TV or computer screen, featuring some kind of story or plot (even if it is a very short one). Manga is the Japanese word for comics and print cartoons. Outside of Japan, it usually refers specifically to Japanese comics. Special effects (abbreviated SPFX or SFX) are used in the film, television, and entertainment industry to visualize scenes that cannot be achieved by normal means, such as space travel. Stop motion is a generic general term for an animation technique which makes static objects appear to move.

big brother political cartoon: *Byron: The Poetry of Politics and the Politics of Poetry* Roderick Beaton, Christine Kenyon Jones, 2016-07-01 'It is no great matter, supposing that Italy could be liberated, who or what is sacrificed. It is a grand object - the very poetry of politics. Only think - a free Italy!!! Why, there has been nothing like it since the days of Augustus.' So wrote Lord

Byron in his journal, in February 1821, only days before the outbreak of revolution in Greece, where three years later he would die in the service of the revolutionary cause. For a poet whose life and work are interlaced with action of multiple sorts, surprisingly little attention has been devoted to Byron's engagement with issues of politics. This volume brings together the work of eminent Byronists from seven European countries and the USA to re-assess the evidence. What did Byron mean by the 'poetry of politics'? Was he, in any sense, a 'political animal'? Can his final, fateful involvement in Greece be understood as the culmination of earlier, more deeply rooted quests? The first part of the book examines the implications of reading and writing as themselves political acts; the second interrogates the politics inherent or implied in Byron's poems and plays; the third follows the trajectory of his political engagement (or non-engagement), from his abortive early career in the British House of Lords, via the Peninsular War in Spain to his involvement in revolutionary politics abroad.

big brother political cartoon: *Stages in the Revolution* Catherine Itzin, 2021-09-05 This book, first published in 1980, is a comprehensive study of the radical theatre movement in Britain from 1968 to 1978. The essays are based on first-hand interviews, with each section being introduced with a summary of key events before detailing the artists under examination.

big brother political cartoon: *Paul Jamiol's World 2008-2010* Paul Jamiol, 2011-12

big brother political cartoon: *Prologue*, 1990

big brother political cartoon: *Politics and the Novel During the Cold War* David Caute, 2017-09-08 David Caute's wide-ranging study examines how outstanding novelists of the Cold War era conveyed the major issues of contemporary politics and history. In the United States and Western Europe the political novel flourished in the 1930s and 1940s, the crisis years of economic depression, fascism, the Spanish Civil War, the consolidation of Stalinism, and the Second World War. Starting with the high hopes generated by the Spanish Civil War, Caute then explores the god that failed pessimism that overtook the Western political novel in the 1940s. The writers under scrutiny include Hemingway, Dos Passos, Orwell, Koestler, Malraux, Serge, Greene, de Beauvoir, and Sartre. Strikingly different approaches to the burning issues of the time are found among orthodox Soviet novelists such as Sholokhov, Fadeyev, Kochetov, and Pavlenko. Soviet official culture continued to choke on modernism, formalism, satire, and allegory. In Russia and Eastern Europe dissident novelists offered contesting voices as they engaged in the fraught re-telling of life under Stalinism. The emergence of the New Left in the 1960s generated a new wave of fiction challenging America's global stance. Mailer, Doctorow, and Coover brought fresh literary sensibilities to bear on such iconic events as the 1967 siege of the Pentagon and the execution of the Rosenbergs.

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