Murder of Kitty Genovese

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

In the early hours of March 13, 1964, nearly home from work, 28-year-old Kitty Genovese was stabbed outside of the apartment building where she lived. Two weeks after the murder in Kew Gardens, the New York Times published an article claiming that 38 witnesses saw or heard the attack, but none of them called the police or came to her aid.

The incident prompted inquiries into what became known as the bystander effect or "Genovese syndrome", and the murder became a staple of American psychology textbooks for the next four decades. However, researchers have since uncovered major inaccuracies in the New York Times article.

Reporters at a competing news organization discovered in 1964 that the article was inconsistent with the facts, but they were unwilling at the time to challenge New York Times editor Abe Rosenthal. In 2007, an article in the American Psychologist found "no evidence for the presence of 38 witnesses, or that witnesses observed the murder, or that witnesses remained inactive". In 2016, The New York Times called its own reporting "flawed", stating that the original story "grossly exaggerated the number of witnesses and what they had perceived".

Winston Moseley, a 29-year-old Manhattan native, was arrested during a house burglary six days after the murder. While in custody, he confessed to killing Genovese. At his trial, Moseley was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death; this sentence was later reduced to life imprisonment. Moseley died in prison on March 28, 2016, at the age of 81, having served 52 years.

Kitty Genovese

Catherine Susan "Kitty" Genovese (July 7, 1935 – March 13, 1964) was born in Brooklyn, New York City, the eldest of five children of Italian-American parents Rachel (née Giordano) and Vincent Andronelle Genovese. She was raised Catholic, living in a brownstone home at 29 St. Johns Place in Park Slope, a western Brooklyn neighborhood populated mainly by families of Italian and Irish heritage. In her teenage years, she attended the all-girl Prospect Heights High School, where she was recalled as being "self-assured beyond her years" and having a "sunny disposition". After her mother witnessed a murder, her family moved to New Canaan, Connecticut, in 1954, while Genovese, who had recently graduated from high school, remained in Brooklyn with her grandparents to prepare for her upcoming marriage. Later that year, the couple wed, but the marriage was annulled near the end of 1954.

After moving into an apartment in Brooklyn, Genovese worked in clerical jobs, which she found unappealing. By the late 1950s, she had accepted a position as a bartender. In August 1961 she was briefly arrested for bookmaking, as she had been taking bets on horse races from bar patrons. She and her girlfriend, Dee Guarnieri, were fined $50 each and she lost her job.

She held another bartending position at Ev's Eleventh Hour Bar on Jamaica Avenue and 193rd Street in Hollis, Queens, and was soon managing the bar on behalf of its absentee owner. By working double-shifts she was able to save money, which she intended to use to open an Italian restaurant. She shared her Kew Gardens apartment at 82–70 Austin Street with her girlfriend Mary Ann Zielonko, whom she met in 1963. It was during this period that she developed a romantic relationship with John G. Zannino.

Attack

At approximately 2:30 a.m. on March 13, 1964, Genovese left the bar where she worked and began driving home in her red Fiat. While waiting for a traffic light to change on Hoover Avenue, she was spotted by Winston Moseley, who was sitting in his parked car. Genovese arrived home around 3:15 a.m. and parked her car in the Kew Gardens Long Island Rail Road station parking lot, about 100 feet (30 m) from her apartment's door, in an alleyway at the rear of the building. As she walked toward the apartment complex, Moseley, who had followed her home, exited his vehicle,
Winston Moseley was denied parole an 18th time in November 2015, "he said; "the whole family remembers". He continued to show little remorse for Genovese's murder or one-minute affair, but for the person who's caught, it's forever."

Parole

Moseley was given two additional 15-year sentences to run concurrently with his life sentence.

Police investigation

Mary Ann Zielonko was questioned by Detective Mitchell Sang at 7 am on the morning after the murder. She was later interrogated for six hours by two homicide detectives, John Carroll and Jerry Burns, whose questioning centered on her relationship with Genovese. This was also the police's focus when they questioned the couple's neighbors. Initially, Zielonko was considered to be a suspect.

On March 19, 1964, six days after the stabbing, Winston Moseley was arrested for suspected robbery in Ozone Park, Queens, after a television set was discovered in the trunk of his car, a white Chevrolet Corvair. A detective recalled that a white car had been reported by some of the witnesses to Genovese's murder, and he informed Detectives Carroll and Sang. During questioning, Moseley admitted to the murder of Genovese and two other women - Annie Mae Johnson, who had been shot and burned to death in her apartment in 1962, and Barbara Kralik, who had been killed in her parents' Springfield Gardens home the previous July.

Winston Moseley

Winston Moseley (March 2, 1935 – March 28, 2016) was 29 years old at the time he murdered Genovese. He was from Ozone Park, Queens and worked at Remington Rand, as a tab operator, preparing the punched cards used at that time for data storage for digital computers. He was married with three children and had no prior criminal record.

While in custody, Moseley confessed to killing Genovese. He detailed the attack, corroborating the physical evidence at the scene. He said that his motive for the attack was simply "to kill a woman", saying he preferred to kill women because "they were easier and didn't fight back". He stated that he got up that night around 2 a.m., leaving his wife asleep at home, and drove through Queens to find a victim. He saw Genovese on her way home and followed her to the parking lot before killing her. He also confessed to murdering and sexually assaulting two other women and to committing between 30 and 40 burglaries.

Subsequent psychiatric examinations suggested that Moseley was a necrophile. An IQ test carried out after his arrest gave a score of 135.

Trial

Moseley was charged with the murder of Kitty Genovese, but was not charged with the other two murders he had admitted to. For the police, a complicating factor was that another man, Alvin Mitchell, had also confessed to the murder of Barbara Kralik.

Moseley's trial began on June 8, 1964, and was presided over by Judge J. Irwin Shapiro. Moseley initially pleaded not guilty, but his attorney later changed his plea to not guilty by reason of insanity. During his testimony, Moseley described the events on the night he murdered Genovese, along with the two other murders to which he had confessed and numerous other burglaries and rapes. The jury deliberated for seven hours before returning a guilty verdict at around 10:30 p.m. on June 11.

On June 15, Moseley was sentenced to death for the murder of Genovese. When the jury foreman read the sentence, Moseley showed no emotion, while some spectators applauded and cheered. Judge Shapiro added, "I don't believe in capital punishment, but when I see a monster like this, I wouldn't hesitate to pull the switch myself."

On June 23, Moseley appeared as a defense witness in the trial of Alvin Mitchell for the murder of Barbara Kralik. After being granted immunity from prosecution, he testified that he had killed her. The trial produced a hung jury, but Mitchell was convicted in a second trial.

On June 1, 1967, the New York Court of Appeals found that Moseley should have been able to argue that he was medically insane at the sentencing hearing when the trial court found that he had been legally sane, and the sentence was reduced to lifetime imprisonment.

Imprisonment and death

On March 18, 1968, Moseley escaped from prison while being transported back from Meyer Memorial Hospital in Buffalo, New York, where he had undergone minor surgery for a self-inflicted injury. He hit the transporting correctional officer, stole his weapon, and fled to a nearby vacant house owned by a Grand Island, New York, couple, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Kulaga, where he stayed undetected for three days. On March 21, the Kulagas went to check on the house, where they encountered Moseley, who held them hostage for more than an hour, binding and gagging Matthew and raping his wife. He then took the couple's car and fled.

Moseley traveled to Grand Island where, on March 22, he broke into another house and held a woman and her daughter hostage for two hours before releasing them unharmed. He surrendered to police shortly afterward and was charged with escape and kidnapping, to which he pleaded guilty. Moseley was given two additional 15-year sentences to run concurrently with his life sentence.

During the 1970s, Moseley participated in the Attica Prison riot and in the decade obtained a Bachelor of Arts in sociology in prison from Niagara University. He became eligible for parole in 1984. During his first parole hearing, he told the parole board that the notoriety he faced due to his crimes made him a victim, stating, "For a victim outside, it's a one-time or one-hour or one-minute affair, but for the person who's caught, it's forever." At the same hearing, Moseley claimed he never intended to kill Genovese and that he considered her murder to be a mugging because "people do kill people when they mug them sometimes." The board denied his request for parole. He returned for a parole hearing on March 13, 2008, the 44th anniversary of Genovese's murder. He continued to show little remorse for Genovese's murder and parole was again denied. Genovese's brother Vincent was unaware of the 2008 hearing until he was contacted by New York Daily News reporters. Vincent Genovese has reportedly never recovered from the horror of his sister's murder. "This brings back what happened to her," Vincent had said; "the whole family remembers."

Moseley was denied parole an 18th time on November 12, 2015 and died in prison on March 28, 2016, at the age of 81. He had served 52 years, making him one of the longest-serving inmates in the New York State prison system. 
In the days following the murder, it did not receive much media attention. It took a remark from the New York City Police Commissioner Michael J. Murphy to The New York Times metropolitan editor A. M. Rosenthal over lunch — Rosenthal later quoted Murphy as saying, “That Queens story is one for the books” — to motivate the Times into publishing an investigative report.[13][25]

The article,[9] written by Martin Gansberg and published on March 27, 1964, two weeks after the murder, claimed that 38 witnesses saw the murder, but an error reduced the number of eyewitnesses by one in the headline, “37 Who Saw Murder Didn’t Call the Police”. It has been quoted and reproduced since 1964 with a corrected headline of “Thirty-Eight Who Saw Murder Didn’t Call the Police.”[52] The public view of the story crystallized around a quote from the article by an unidentified neighbor who saw part of the attack but deliberated before finally getting another neighbor to call the police, saying, “I didn’t want to get involved.”[19] Many then saw the story of Genovese's murder as emblematic of the callousness or apathy of life in big cities, and New York in particular.[52]

Science-fiction author and cultural provocateur Harlan Ellison, stated that “thirty-eight people watched” Genovese “get knifed to death in a New York street”[53] His June 1968 article in The Magazine of Fantasy and Science Fiction (later reprinted in his book Harlan Ellison's Watching) referred to the murder as “witnessed by thirty-eight neighbors, not one of whom made the slightest effort to save her, to scream at the killer, or even to call the police”. He cited reports he claimed to have read that one man, “viewing the murder from his third-floor apartment window, stated later that he rushed to turn up his radio so he wouldn’t hear the woman's screams”.

Public reaction to murders happening in the neighborhood supposedly did not change. According to a The New York Times article dated December 28, 1974, ten years after Genovese's murder, 25-year-old Sandra Zahler was beaten to death early Christmas morning in an apartment within a building that overlooked the site of the Genovese attack. Neighbors again said they heard screams and “fierce struggles” but did nothing.[54]

In an interview on NPR on March 3, 2014, Kevin Cook, author of Kitty Genovese: The Murder, the Bystanders, the Crime That Changed America, said:

Thirty-eight witnesses — that was the story that came from the police. And it really is what made the story stick. Over the course of many months of research, I wound up finding a document that was a collection of the first interviews. Oddly enough, there were 49 witnesses. I was puzzled by that until I added up the entries themselves. Some of them were interviews with two or three people who lived in the same apartment. I believe that some hurried civilian service gave that number to the police commissioner who gave it to Rosenthal, and it entered the modern history of America after that.[56]

Subsequent

Subsequent public attacks have been compared and contrasted.[56]

The public's reaction was in sharp contrast to the bystander effect or “Genovese syndrome”

Two decades later, the Chicago Tribune began an article titled “Justice in the wrong hands”[57] by saying:

Twenty years later, in the same city, a man known in headlines as the subway vigilante and the Death Wish gunman shoots four teenage boys on a subway and a disturbing number of voices express delight... Miss Genovese screamed for more than a half-hour ... the public reaction is ... disbelief that law enforcement authorities will protect people against street crime, and in its display of belief that the rule of force is all that is left.”

Psychological research

Harold Takosonian, writing in Psychology Today, stated that:

In his book, Rosenthal asked a series of behavioral scientists to explain why people do or do not help a victim and, sadly, he found none could offer an evidence-based answer. How ironic that this same question was answered separately by a non-scientist. When the killer was apprehended, and Chief of Detectives Albert Seedman asked him how he dared to attack a woman in front of so many witnesses, the psychopath calmly replied, ‘I knew they wouldn’t do anything, people never do’

— Seedman & Hellman, 1974, p. 100.[64]

Psychologist Frances Chervin has suggested the interpretation of the murder as an issue of bystander intervention is incomplete.[58] She has pointed to additional research such as that of Borofsky,[60] and Shotton and demonstrating that people, especially at that time, were unlikely to intervene if they believed a man was attacking his wife or girlfriend. She has suggested that the issue might be better understood in terms of male/female power relations.[59]

The apparent lack of reaction by numerous neighbors purported to have watched the scene or to have heard Genovese's cries for help, although erroneously reported, prompted research into diffusion of responsibility and the bystander effect. Social psychologists John M. Darley and Bibb Latané started this line of research, showing that contrary to common expectations, larger numbers of bystanders decrease the likelihood that someone will step forward and help a victim.[61] The reasons include the fact that onlookers see that others are not helping either, that onlookers believe others will know better how to help, and that onlookers feel uncertain about helping while others are watching. The Genovese case thus became a classic feature of social psychology textbooks in the United States and the United Kingdom.[24]

In September 2007, the American Psychologist published an examination of the factual basis of coverage of the Genovese murder in psychology textbooks. The three authors concluded that the story was more parable than fact, largely because of inaccurate newspaper coverage at the time of the incident.[24] According to the authors, “despite this absence of evidence, the story continues to inhabit our introductory social psychology textbooks (and thus the minds of future social psychologists).” A survey of ten leading undergraduate psychology textbooks found the Genovese case in all ten of them, with eight textbooks suggesting that witnesses watched from their windows as Genovese was murdered, and two textbooks stating that some or most of the witnesses heard but could not see the attack.[53][64]

In 2010 the Center for Disease Control gave a million dollar grant "to start a program called Bringing in the Bystanders."[65]

Accuracy of original reports

More recent investigations have questioned the original version of events.[66][67][68] A 2004 article in the New York Times by Jim Rasenberger, published on the 40th anniversary of Genovese's murder, raised numerous questions about claims in the original Times article. A 2007 study found many of the purported facts about the murder to be unfounded.[69][70] stating there was "no evidence for the presence of 38 witnesses, or that witnesses observed the murder, or that witnesses remained inactive".[6] After Moseley's death in March 2016, The New York Times called their second story “flawed”, stating.[71]

While there was no question that the attack occurred, and that some neighbors ignored cries for help, the portrayal of 38 witnesses as fully aware and unresponsive was erroneous. The article grossly exaggerated the number of witnesses and what they had perceived. None saw the attack in its entirety. Only a few had glimpsed parts of it, or recognized the cries for help. Many thought they had heard lovers or drunk quarreling. There were two attacks, not three. And afterward, two people did call the police. A 70-year-old woman ventured out and cried the dying victim in her arms until they arrived. Ms. Genovese died on the way to a hospital.

Because of the layout of the complex and the fact that the attacks took place in different locations, no witness saw the entire sequence of events. Investigation by police and prosecutors showed that approximately a dozen individuals had heard or seen portions of the attack, though none saw or was aware of the entire incident.[71] Only one witness, Joseph Fink, was aware she was stabbed in the first attack, and only Kari Ross was aware of it in the second attack. Many were entirely unaware that an assault or homicide had taken place; some thought what they saw or heard was a domestic quarrel, a drunken brawl or a group of friends leaving the bar when Moseley first approached Genovese.[24] After the initial attack punctured her lungs, leading to her eventual death from asphyxiation, it is unlikely that Genovese was able to scream at any volume.[72]
Creation of 911

NYC's WNYC.org, looking back in 2014, reported how "An Iconic Murder Helped Create the 911 System."[74]

Various aspects of an alleged lack of public response[75][76] existed.

A confirming PBS report[77] wrote how "papers and media outlets ran with the story;" they also added "nearly a dozen books" and when it came to film, mentioned "James Solomon's film The Witness" more than once.[78][79] The report's The Genesis of 911 section noted that "Up until the late 1960s, there was no centralized number for people to call in case of an emergency."

In popular culture

The story of the witnesses who did nothing is "taught in every introduction-to-psychology textbook in the United States and Britain, and in many other countries ... and has been made popularly known through television programs and books,"[80] and songs.

WNYC.[74] PBS[77] and NYT[81] lookback articles referenced in particular one film (The Witness) and have noted the cumulative impact of the murder to the development of the 911 system.[77]

Film and television

- The Perry Mason episode, "The Case of the Silent Six" (November 21, 1965), portrays the brutal beating of a young woman whose screams for help are ignored by the six residents of her small apartment building. The "get involved" quote is spoken once by Paul Drake and paraphrased by several other characters.[82]
- An American television movie, Death Screan (1975), starring Raúl Juliá, was based on the murder.[81]
- The Law & Order episode "Remand" (1996), is loosely based on the Genovese case,[83] as is the Law & Order: SVU episode "41 Witnesses" (2015). In the season 1 Law & Order episode, "The Violence of Summer" (1991), Detective Logan remarks: "It's the post-Kitty Genovese era, nobody wants to look, they think they'll get involved," when lamenting the lack of witnesses to a rape.[83]
- The 1999 vigilante film The Boondock Saints references Genovese's murder in the opening credits during a church sermon about the indifference of man.
- History's Mysterious, episode 15.2 "Silent Witnesses: The Kitty Genovese Murder" (2006) on the History Channel, is a documentary of the murder.[84]
- The film 38 Lemons (2012, 38 Witnesses), directed by Lucas Belvaux, is based on Didier Decoin's 2009 novel about the case and reset in Le Havre, France.[85]
- Season 2, episode 1 of the Investigation Discovery Channel's A Crime to Remember series, "38 Witnesses" (2014), is about the Genovese murder.[86]
- The 2015 film The Witness reexamines the murder with interviews of both Genovese's and her killer's families.[87]
- The 2016 film 37 is a fictional account of the night Genovese was murdered.[88]
- Season 5, episode 7 of Girls (2016), "Hello Kitty" follows the characters as they navigate through an interactive theatrical version of Genovese's murder.[89]

Literature

- Ryan David Jahn's novel Good Neighbors (2009) is based on the murder.[90][91]
- Didier Decoin's novel Est-ce ainsi que les femmes meurent? (2009; Is This How Women Die?, ISBN 2246682215) is based on the murder.
- In Tastevins Conté: New York City Behind the Kitty Genovese and Barbara Kraik Murder Trials (ISBN 978-1481745414), Charles Skoller, the lead prosecutor from the Genovese murder trial, recalls the events and mass attention surrounding the crime.
- Kitty Genovese: A True Account of a Public Murder and Its Private Consequences written by Catherine Pelonero is based on this case.
- In 2016, the book "No One Helped": Kitty Genovese, New York City, and the Myth of Urban Apathy, by Marcia M. Gallo, won in the category of LGBT Nonfiction at the Lambda Literary Awards.[92][93]
- The Watchmen comic series by Alan Moore references Genovese's murder as a key influence behind the character Rorschach's transformation into a vigilante.
- In the fictional SCP Foundation universe, the object of SCP-688 is the knife used in the murder, as it gives off psychic energy preventing anybody from interfering when it is used to commit murder.

Music

- Genovese's murder inspired folk singer Phil Ochs to write the song "Outside of a Small Circle of Friends", originally released on the album Pleasures of the Harbor (1967). This song related five different situations that should demand action on the part of the narrator, but in each case the narrator concludes: "I'm sure it wouldn't interest anybody outside of a small circle of friends."[92][94]
- Following the killing of Meredith Hunter at the Altamont Free Concert in 1969, KSAN put on a four-hour telephone call-in program to discuss the events. A woman who called in gave details about the violent behavior of Hells Angels at the show and said people didn't stop them because "we were all in terror of them". At the concert, she had tried to speak up against the violence, but was warned to be quiet by the people around her, for fear of being beaten. In his response, KSAN's Scoop Nisker mentioned the bystander effect and the Genovese story.[95]
- A 2011 documentary about the murder shows that other crime reporters knew of many problems with the story even in 1964. Immediately after the story broke, WNBC reporter Charles Skoller mentioned the bystander effect and the Genovese story.
- The song "Dear Genovese" for their album "Newton's Apple" in 2014, inspired by these events.
- The 2015 film The Whimper of Whipped Dogs, is based on the murder.
- The 1999 vigilante film The Boondock Saints, directed by Lucas Belvaux, is based on Didier Decoin's 2009 novel about the case and reset in Le Havre, France.[85]
- Season 2, episode 1 of the Investigation Discovery Channel's A Crime to Remember series, "38 Witnesses" (2014), is about the Genovese murder.[86]
- French band Amorino's short story "Is This How Women Die?" (1999), is based on the murder.

Theatre

- English composer Will Todd's music theatre work, The Screams of Kitty Genovese (1999), is based on the murder.[96]

See also

- Crime in New York City
- Death of Cristina and Violetta Djeordsevic (Italy)
- Death of Wang Yue (China)
- Social loafing
- Volunteer's dilemma
- Bystander Effect

References
On March 13, 1964, Kitty Genovese was raped and stabbed to death outside her apartment in Queens, with 38 people watching but not intervening. The wounds that she apparently suffered during the first attack, the two to four stabs in the back, caused her lungs to be punctured, and the testimony given at trial is that she died not from bleeding to death but from the lungs leaked into her thoracic cavity, compressing the lungs, making it impossible for her to breathe. I am not a doctor, but as a layman my question is, if someone suffers that type of lung damage, are they ever physically capable of screaming for a solid half hour?'


On March 14, 1964, Kitty Genovese was raped and stabbed to death outside her apartment in Queens, with 38 people watching but not intervening. The wounds that she apparently suffered during the first attack, the two to four stabs in the back, caused her lungs to be punctured, and the testimony given at trial is that she died not from bleeding to death but from the lungs leaked into her thoracic cavity, compressing the lungs, making it impossible for her to breathe. I am not a doctor, but as a layman my question is, if someone suffers that type of lung damage, are they ever physically capable of screaming for a solid half hour?'

In fact, before 1968, the only way to reach the police was by dialing '0' to reach an operator in hopes they were not too busy to transfer your call.
Further reading

- De May, Joseph Jr., “Kitty Genovese: What you think you know about the case might not be true”. A reinvestigation by a member of the Richmond Hill Historical Society, Richmond Hill, NY. This comes in two versions:
  - Single page at the Wayback Machine (archived June 16, 2006) that analyzes and argues with Gansberg’s article, with links to other material.
  - A 13-page comprehensive summary at the Wayback Machine (archived February 7, 2004) of the same article.
- Merry, Stephanie (June 29, 2016), "Her shocking murder became the stuff of legend. But everyone got the story wrong." The Washington Post.

### Bibliography

- Ochs, Phil. "Outside of a Small Circle of Friends’ lyrics. CS.pdx.edu.
- Ozgo, Matthew (Producer) & Isay, David (Executive Producer) & Ticktin, Jessica (Production Assistant), “Remembering Kitty Genovese” Sound Portraits. Archived from the original on March 24, 2004. Includes interview with Mary Ann Zielonko and crime scene photographs.

### Further reading

1. New Canaan, Connecticut

   - New Canaan,
   - “Kew Gardens, Queens” – Kew Gardens is an upper-middle-class neighborhood in the central area of the New York City borough of Queens. Forest Park and the neighborhood of Forest Hills are to the west, Flushing Meadows–Corona Park north, Richmond Hill south, Briarwood southeast, Kew Gardens was one of seven planned garden communities built in Queens from the late 19th century to 1950. Maple Grove Cemetery on Kew Gardens Road opened in 1875, a Long Island Rail Road station was built for mourners in October and trains stopped there from mid-November. In 1880, the executors of Marie estate laid out the Queens Bridge Golf Course on the hills terrains south of the cemetery. This remained in use until it was bisected in 1908 by the line of the Long Island Rail Road. The golf course was abandoned and a new station was built in 1909 on Lefferts Boulevard. The name, Aldrick Man and Albon Man Jr. decided to lay out a new community and called it at first Kew, the architects of the development favored English and neo-Tudor styles, which still predominate in many neighborhoods of the area. In 1910, the property was sold piecemeal by the estate and during the few years streets were extended, land graded. The first apartment building was the Kew Boarer at 80–45 Kew Gardens Road, erected in 1915, a clubhouse followed in 1916 and a private school, Kew-Forest School, in 1918. In 1920, the Kew Gardens Inn at the station opened for residential guests, who paid $40 a week for a room. Elegant one-family houses were built in the 1920s, as were apartment buildings such as Colonial Hall and Kew Hall that numbered more than twenty by 1936. In 1973, the Grand Central Parkway opened from Kew Gardens to the edge of Nassau County, since the parkways used part of the roadbed of Union Turnpike, no houses were demolished. Despite its historical significance, Kew Gardens lacks any landmark protection, in 1964, the neighborhood gained news notoriety when Kitty Genovese was murdered near the Kew Gardens Long Island Railroad station. A New York Times article reported that none of the neighbors responded when she cried for help, the story came to represent the apathy and anonymity of urban life. The circumstances of the case are disputed to this day and it has been alleged that the critical fact reported by The New York Times that none of the neighbors responded was false. The case of Kitty Genovese is an example of the bystander effect. In addition to Maple Grove Cemetery, the Ralph Bunche House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is also a designated National Historic Landmark, a major five-star hotel is under development on 82nd Avenue, reflecting a modernization of the area.

2. New Canaan, Connecticut

   - New Canaan
   - “Kew Gardens, Queens” – Kew Gardens is an upper-middle-class neighborhood in the central area of the New York City borough of Queens. Forest Park and the neighborhood of Forest Hills are to the west, Flushing Meadows–Corona Park north, Richmond Hill south, Briarwood southeast, Kew Gardens was one of seven planned garden communities built in Queens from the late 19th century to 1950. Maple Grove Cemetery on Kew Gardens Road opened in 1875, a Long Island Rail Road station was built for mourners in October and trains stopped there from mid-November. In 1880, the executors of Marie estate laid out the Queens Bridge Golf Course on the hills terrains south of the cemetery. This remained in use until it was bisected in 1908 by the line of the Long Island Rail Road. The golf course was abandoned and a new station was built in 1909 on Lefferts Boulevard. The name, Aldrick Man and Albon Man Jr. decided to lay out a new community and called it at first Kew, the architects of the development favored English and neo-Tudor styles, which still predominate in many neighborhoods of the area. In 1910, the property was sold piecemeal by the estate and during the few years streets were extended, land graded. The first apartment building was the Kew Boarer at 80–45 Kew Gardens Road, erected in 1915, a clubhouse followed in 1916 and a private school, Kew-Forest School, in 1918. In 1920, the Kew Gardens Inn at the station opened for residential guests, who paid $40 a week for a room. Elegant one-family houses were built in the 1920s, as were apartment buildings such as Colonial Hall and Kew Hall that numbered more than twenty by 1936. In 1973, the Grand Central Parkway opened from Kew Gardens to the edge of Nassau County, since the parkways used part of the roadbed of Union Turnpike, no houses were demolished. Despite its historical significance, Kew Gardens lacks any landmark protection, in 1964, the neighborhood gained news notoriety when Kitty Genovese was murdered near the Kew Gardens Long Island Railroad station. A New York Times article reported that none of the neighbors responded when she cried for help, the story came to represent the apathy and anonymity of urban life. The circumstances of the case are disputed to this day and it has been alleged that the critical fact reported by The New York Times that none of the neighbors responded was false. The case of Kitty Genovese is an example of the bystander effect. In addition to Maple Grove Cemetery, the Ralph Bunche House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is also a designated National Historic Landmark, a major five-star hotel is under development on 82nd Avenue, reflecting a modernization of the area.

3. Kew Gardens, Queens

   - Kew Gardens
   - “Kew Gardens, Queens” – Kew Gardens is an upper-middle-class neighborhood in the central area of the New York City borough of Queens. Forest Park and the neighborhood of Forest Hills are to the west, Flushing Meadows–Corona Park north, Richmond Hill south, Briarwood southeast, Kew Gardens was one of seven planned garden communities built in Queens from the late 19th century to 1950. Maple Grove Cemetery on Kew Gardens Road opened in 1875, a Long Island Rail Road station was built for mourners in October and trains stopped there from mid-November. In 1880, the executors of Marie estate laid out the Queens Bridge Golf Course on the hills terrains south of the cemetery. This remained in use until it was bisected in 1908 by the line of the Long Island Rail Road. The golf course was abandoned and a new station was built in 1909 on Lefferts Boulevard. The name, Aldrick Man and Albon Man Jr. decided to lay out a new community and called it at first Kew, the architects of the development favored English and neo-Tudor styles, which still predominate in many neighborhoods of the area. In 1910, the property was sold piecemeal by the estate and during the few years streets were extended, land graded. The first apartment building was the Kew Boarer at 80–45 Kew Gardens Road, erected in 1915, a clubhouse followed in 1916 and a private school, Kew-Forest School, in 1918. In 1920, the Kew Gardens Inn at the station opened for residential guests, who paid $40 a week for a room. Elegant one-family houses were built in the 1920s, as were apartment buildings such as Colonial Hall and Kew Hall that numbered more than twenty by 1936. In 1973, the Grand Central Parkway opened from Kew Gardens to the edge of Nassau County, since the parkways used part of the roadbed of Union Turnpike, no houses were demolished. Despite its historical significance, Kew Gardens lacks any landmark protection, in 1964, the neighborhood gained news notoriety when Kitty Genovese was murdered near the Kew Gardens Long Island Railroad station. A New York Times article reported that none of the neighbors responded when she cried for help, the story came to represent the apathy and anonymity of urban life. The circumstances of the case are disputed to this day and it has been alleged that the critical fact reported by The New York Times that none of the neighbors responded was false. The case of Kitty Genovese is an example of the bystander effect. In addition to Maple Grove Cemetery, the Ralph Bunche House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and is also a designated National Historic Landmark, a major five-star hotel is under development on 82nd Avenue, reflecting a modernization of the area.

4. The New York Times

6. Single-sex education — Single-sex education, also known as single-gender education, is the practice of conducting education where male and female students attend separate classes or in separate buildings or schools. The practice was common before the century, particularly in secondary education. Single-sex education in many cultures is advocated on the basis of tradition as well as religion, recently, there has been a surge of interest and establishment of single-sex schools due to educational research. Motivations for single-sex education range from religious ideas of sex segregation to beliefs that the sexes learn and behave differently. Before the 19th century, single-sex schooling was most common. As such, mass education was introduced, and more and more schools were set up. Together with mass education, the practice of coeducation was universalized in many parts, increased secularization in the 20th century also contributed to the acceptance of mixed sex education.

7. Fiat Automobiles — Fiat Automobiles S. p. A. is the largest automobile manufacturer in Italy, a subsidiary of FCA Italy S. p. A. which is part of Fiat Chrysler Automobiles. Fiat Automobiles S. p. A. was formed in January 2007 when Fiat reorganized its automobile business, Fiat main market is Europe, mainly focused in Italy. Historically successful in cities and supermini segment, currently Fiat has a range of models focused on two segments. Fiat does not currently offer any family car, nor an executive car - these market segments have, to some extent been covered by the larger models such as the Lancia Ypsilon, Fiat Grande Punto. In 2009 the management of Fiat was appointed as Fiat's chief executive. By March 2009 their market share had expanded to 9.1 per cent, Fiat's built their five-story Lingotto plant in 1915 through 1918, at the time it was Europe's largest automobile manufacturing plant.

8. Kew Gardens (LIRR station) — Kew Gardens is a station on the Main Line of the Long Island Rail Road in Kew Gardens, Queens. The station is located at Austin Street and Lefferts Boulevard. One of Kew Gardens unique features is the 119th Street Bridge which has one story commercial buildings on both sides for local businesses. Using todays landmarks, the Station was opened in 1879, by 1919 by dirigible, airplane Edition was sent by plane to Chicago so it could be in the hands of Republican convention delegates by evening. In the 1940s, the extended its breadth and reach. The crossword began appearing regularly in 1942, and the section in 1946
Capital punishment, also known as the death penalty, is a government-sanctioned practice whereby a person is put to death for a crime. The practice of capital punishment has been a topic of much debate and controversy, with supporters arguing that it serves as a deterrent to crime and upholds the rule of law, while opponents argue that it is inhumane and violates the principles of human rights.


The burning of Jakob Röhricht, a leader of the peasants during the German Peasants’ War. It was banned in 1905

Ling Chi – execution by slow slicing – was a form of torture and execution used in China from roughly AD 900 to 1890.

Kew Gardens is a neighborhood in the central area of the New York City borough of Queens. Kew Gardens, shaped roughly...

New Canaan, Connecticut is a town in Fairfield County, Connecticut, United States, 12 miles (19 km) northeast of Greenwich, 36...

Kew Gardens Videos (show more)
Kew Gardens, Queens [videos]

Kew Gardens is a neighborhood in the central area of the New York City borough of Queens. Kew Gardens, shaped roughly...

New Canaan, Connecticut [videos]

New Canaan is a town in Fairfield County, Connecticut, United States, 12 miles (19 km) northeast of Greenwich, 36...

YouTube Videos [show more]

The Gentleman’s Magazine, 1895. It was banned in 1895. Ling Chi – execution by slow slicing – was a form of torture and execution used in China from roughly AD 900 to 1890.


The burning of Jakob Röhricht, a leader of the peasants during the German Peasants’ War. It was banned in 1905.

New Canaan High School

Saxe Middle School

New Canaan Train Station

East view of Church Hill, the central part of New Canaan (1836) by John Warner Barrie

Homestead Gourmet Shop and other stores on Liebertz Boulevard

Maple Grove Cemetery entrance on Queens Boulevard
### Park Slope

Park Slope is a neighborhood in northwest Brooklyn, New York City. Park Slope is roughly bounded by Prospect Park and ...

### Single-sex education

Single-sex education, also known as single-gender education, is the practice of conducting education where male and ...

### Fiat Automobiles

Fiat Automobiles S.p.A. (FIAT, Italian: Fabbrica Italiana Automobili Torino, lit. ‘Italian Automobiles Factory, Turin’) ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fiat Uno</td>
<td>specifically developed for Brazilian market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiat Panda</td>
<td>re-entered the North American market in 2011 with the new Fiat 500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiat Punto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Kew Gardens (LIRR station)

Kew Gardens is a station on the Main Line of the Long Island Rail Road in Kew Gardens, Queens, near Austin Street and ...

### Ozone Park, Queens

Ozone Park is a neighborhood located in the southwestern section of the borough of Queens, in New York City, New York, ...

### Chevrolet Corvair

The Chevrolet Corvair is a compact car manufactured by Chevrolet for model years 1960–1969. It was the only ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Chevrolet Corvair Monza</td>
<td>only car to have a small-block, air-cooled six-cylinder engine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Chevrolet Corvair Monza convertible</td>
<td>1960 Chevrolet Corvair</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Punched card

A punched card or punch card is a piece of stiff paper that can be used to contain digital information represented by ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A general-purpose punched card from the mid twentieth century.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close-up of the 8 x 26 hole punched cards on a Jacquard loom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A deck of punched cards comprising a computer program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binary punched card.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Buffalo, New York

Buffalo is the second-largest city in the U.S. state of New York and the 81st most populous city in the United ...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aerial photo of Buffalo, NY Skyline</td>
<td>An early map of the village of Buffalo and outer lots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panorama of downtown Erie in 1901, looking east into the inner harbor</td>
<td>Elmwood Village</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sociology

Sociology is the scientific study of society, including patterns of social relationships, social interaction, and...

Ibn Khaldun statue in Tunis, Tunisia (1332–1406)
Auguste Comte (1798–1857)

Karl Marx (1818–1883)
Émile Durkheim

Niagara University

Niagara University is a Catholic university in the Vincentian tradition, located in the town of Lewiston in Niagara...

A statue of St. Vincent de Paul talking to students, which is common to all Vincentian universities in the United States.

Image: Niagara University sign

Image: Gilbert Parent

New York City Police Commissioner

The New York City Police Commissioner is the head of the New York City Police Department. The Commissioner is appointed...

Image: Simeon Draper, Collector of the Port of New York
Image: John Alexander Kennedy by Brady

Image: Theodore Roosevelt, New York City police commissioner
Image: Michael C. Murphy, Obituary picture, March 4, 1903 The New York Evening World

Science fiction

Science fiction (often shortened to SF or sci-fi) is a genre of speculative fiction, typically dealing with imaginative...

Martian invasion from H.G. Wells' War of the Worlds
Cover of Imagination, August 1958

Harlan Ellison

Harlan Jay Ellison (born May 27, 1934) is an American writer. His principal genre is speculative fiction. — His published...

Ellison in 1988
Ellison’s 1957 novelette “The Savage Swarm”, cover-featured in Amazing Stories, has never been included in an authorized collection or anthology

A few months later, another Ellison novelette, “The Steel Napoleon”, also took the cover of Amazing. It also remains uncollected.

Another uncollected Ellison novelette, “Satan Is My Ally”, was the cover story on the May 1957 issue of Fantastic Science Fiction

NPR

National Public Radio (usually shortened to NPR, stylized as npr) is an American privately and publicly funded...

1970s logo
NPR’s former headquarters at 635 Massachusetts Avenue NW in Washington, D.C. (demolished in 2013)

The new NPR sign at 1111 North Capital St, NE.
Kimsey Wilson and the npr.org crew at the 69th Annual Peabody Awards

Chicago Tribune

The Chicago Tribune is a daily newspaper based in Chicago, Illinois, United States, owned by Tronc, Inc., formerly...

An 1870 advertisement for Chicago Tribune subscriptions.
The lead editorial in the first issue the Chicago Tribune published after the Great Chicago Fire

Truman was widely expected to lose the 1948 election, and the Chicago Tribune ran the incorrect headline, “Dewey Defeats Truman”.

Chicago Tribune building

Capital punishment in the United States

Capital punishment is a legal penalty in the United States, currently used by 31 states, the federal government, and...

U.S. Supreme Court seat in Washington, D.C.
The lethal injection room in Florida State Prison.

The over 200 witnesses to the execution of Timothy McVeigh were mostly survivors and victims’ relatives of the Oklahoma City bombing.

Executions in the United States from 1608 to 2009

New York Daily News

The New York Daily News, officially titled Daily News, is an American newspaper based in New York City. As of May 2016, ...

Front page of October 8, 2016, with the headline story reporting on the “Access Hollywood” recordings of Donald Trump.
February 5, 1921 front page

Daily News Building, John Mead Howells and Raymond Hood, architects, rendering by Hugh Ferriss. The landmark building housed the paper until the mid-1990s.
October 30, 1975, front page
It shows how there are some things that simply refuse to change in India. It also shows how the caste problem is not restricted to Hinduism, and how other religions suffer from it as well. You can watch the entire movie in parts here. Shot almost entirely by Palestinian farmer Emad Burnat, who bought his first camera in 2005 to record the birth of his youngest son, the footage was later given to Israeli co-director Guy Davidi to edit. Structured around the violent destruction of each one of Burnat’s cameras, the filmmakers’ collaboration follows one family’s evolution over five years of village turmoil. Burnat watches from behind the lens as olive trees are bulldozed, protests intensify, and lives are lost. “I feel like the camera protects me,” he says, “but it’s an illusion.” Watch After combing through four years of images from our popular What’s Going On in This Picture? feature, we selected 40 photographs to highlight in this slide show. Many of these are our most commented-on images — some attracting nearly a thousand student comments. Others are simply our favorites. We invite teachers and students to use this bank of 40 intriguing images, all stripped of their captions or context, to practice visual thinking and close reading skills by holding a “What’s Going On in This Picture?” discussion or writing activity. Or, use any of the ideas we suggest in this lesson pla Bored with nothing interesting to do? The internet has you covered. Check out these cool websites to keep you from being bored. Most posts are numbered lists, complete with lots of photos and videos for you to look at. Categories include art, signs, places, objects, ads, science, medicine, home design, names, people, gifts, stories, tech and more. 07.
The 1964 murder of Kitty Genovese and how no one came to her aid - became an American legend. But everyone got the story wrong, says Stephanie Merry. Bill Genovese didn't realise how many people knew his sister's name until he joined the Marines in 1966. Two years after 28-year-old Kitty Genovese was stabbed to death in the Queens area of New York while 38 neighbours watched and did nothing - or so the story went - he was in line during boot camp, waiting for a piece of equipment.

"Genovese, William," said the man checking names off a list. "Is your sister Kitty?" "And I looked at him like, what?" Genovese recalls 50 years later. The Marine knew Kitty's name from a psychology or sociology class. In the early hours of March 13, 1964, 28-year-old Kitty Genovese was stabbed outside the apartment building across the street from where she lived in an apartment above a row of shops on Austin street in Kew Gardens, Queens, a borough of New York City. Two weeks after the murder, The New York Times published an article claiming that 38 witnesses saw or heard the attack, but none of them called the police or came to her aid. The Kitty Genovese murder inspired one ugly theory that is present in virtually every psychological textbook to this day. Wikimedia Commons

Kitty Genovese whose muder would inspire the psychological phenomenon known as the bystander effect. At approximately 3:15 a.m. on March 13, 1964, a woman was murdered. Her name was Kitty Genovese. She was 28 years old, "self-assured beyond her years," and had a "sunny disposition." However, on that Friday evening, none of that mattered. As Kitty Genovese was stabbed to death in an alleyway outside her home, the friends and neighbors she had lived next to f