

## Murder of Kitty Genovese

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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.<sup>[2][3]</sup> Two weeks after the murder in *Kew Gardens*,<sup>[4]</sup> *The New York Times*<sup>[5]</sup> published an article claiming that 38 witnesses saw or heard the attack, but none of them called the police or came to her aid.<sup>[6]</sup>

The incident prompted inquiries into what became known as the *bystander effect* or "Genovese syndrome",<sup>[7]</sup> 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".<sup>[8]</sup> 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".<sup>[9]</sup>

**Winston Moseley**,<sup>[9]</sup> 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.

### Murder of Kitty Genovese

|                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| <b>Date</b>        | March 13, 1964  |
| <b>Location</b>    | <i>Kew Gardens</i> , Queens, New York City, US                                    |
| <b>Type</b>        | Homicide  |
| <b>Burial</b>      | March 16, 1964<br>Lakeview Cemetery<br>New Canaan, Connecticut, US <sup>[1]</sup> |
| <b>Convicted</b>   | Winston Moseley   |
| <b>Trial</b>       | June 8–11, 1964   |
| <b>Verdict</b>     | Guilty  |
| <b>Convictions</b> | Murder  |
| <b>Sentence</b>    | <i>Death</i> (reduced to <i>life imprisonment</i> )                               |

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## Kitty Genovese

**Catherine Susan "Kitty" Genovese** (July 7, 1935<sup>[10]</sup> – 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.<sup>[13][14]</sup> 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<sup>[15]</sup>. 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".<sup>[16]</sup> 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.<sup>[16]</sup>

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<sup>[17]</sup> She and her girlfriend, Dee Guarnieri, were fined \$50 each and she lost her job.<sup>[18]</sup>

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.<sup>[19]</sup> By working double-shifts she was able to save money, which she intended to use to open an Italian restaurant.<sup>[18]</sup> She shared her *Kew Gardens* apartment at 82–70 Austin Street with her girlfriend Mary Ann Zielonko, whom she met in 1963.<sup>[20][21]</sup>

## 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.<sup>[22]</sup> As she walked toward the apartment complex, Moseley, who had followed her home, exited his vehicle,

**Kitty Genovese**



Police mugshot taken after Genovese's 1961 arrest for bookmaking.

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Born</b>           | Catherine Susan Genovese<br>July 7, 1935<br>Brooklyn, New York City, US <sup>[10]</sup>              |
| <b>Died</b>           | March 13, 1964 (aged 28)<br><i>Kew Gardens</i> , Queens, New York City, New York, US <sup>[11]</sup> |
| <b>Cause of death</b> | Asphyxiation from stab to lung <sup>[12]</sup>   |
| <b>Resting place</b>  | Lakeview Cemetery<br><i>New Canaan, Connecticut</i> , US   |
| <b>Occupation</b>     | Bar manager  |

which he had parked at a corner bus stop on Austin Street. Armed with a hunting knife, he approached Genovese.<sup>[22]</sup>

Genovese ran toward the front of the building, and Moseley ran after her, overtook her, and stabbed her twice in the back. Genovese screamed, "Oh my God, he stabbed me! Help me!" Several neighbors heard her cry, but only a few of them recognized the sound as a cry for help. When Robert Mozer, one of the neighbors, shouted at the attacker, "Let that girl alone!"<sup>[23]</sup> Moseley ran away and Genovese slowly made her way toward the rear entrance of the building,<sup>[24]</sup> seriously injured and out of view of any witnesses.<sup>[23]</sup>

Witnesses saw Moseley enter his car, drive away, and return ten minutes later. Shadowing his face with a wide-brimmed hat, he systematically searched the parking lot, the train station, and an apartment complex, eventually finding Genovese, who was barely conscious and lying in a hallway at the back of the building, where a locked door had prevented her from going inside.<sup>[12]</sup> Out of view of the street and of those who may have heard or seen any sign of the initial attack, Moseley stabbed Genovese several more times before raping her, stealing \$49 from her, and running away again.<sup>[23]</sup> The attacks spanned approximately half an hour, and knife wounds in Genovese's hands suggested that she attempted to defend herself from him. A neighbor, Sophia Farrar, found her shortly after and held her in her arms.<sup>[25]</sup>

Records of the earliest calls to police are unclear and were not given a high priority. One witness said his father called the police after the initial attack and reported that a woman was "beat up, but got up and was staggering around".<sup>[26]</sup> A few minutes after the final attack, another witness, Karl Ross, called the police, who arrived at the scene within minutes of his call. Genovese was picked up by an ambulance at 4:15 a.m., and died en route to the hospital. She was buried on March 16, 1964, in Lakeview Cemetery in New Canaan.<sup>[27]</sup>

## 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.<sup>[28]</sup>

On March 19, 1964, six days after the stabbing,<sup>[6]</sup> 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 **South Ozone Park** a few weeks earlier, and Barbara Kralik, who had been killed in her parents' **Springfield Gardens** home the previous July.<sup>[28][9]</sup>

## 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.<sup>[30]</sup> He was married with three children and had no prior criminal record.<sup>[27]</sup>

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.<sup>[31]</sup> He also confessed to murdering and sexually assaulting two other women and to committing between 30 and 40 burglaries.<sup>[32]</sup> Subsequent psychiatric examinations suggested that Moseley was a **necrophile**.<sup>[33][34]</sup> An **IQ test** carried out after his arrest gave a score of 135.<sup>[30]</sup>

### Trial

Moseley was charged with the murder of Kitty Genovese, but was not charged with the other two murders he had admitted to:<sup>[9]</sup> For the police, a complicating factor was that another man, Alvin Mitchell, had also confessed to the murder of Barbara Kralik.<sup>[35]</sup>

Mosley'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**.<sup>[36]</sup> 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.<sup>[29]</sup> 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."<sup>[37]</sup>

On June 23, Mosley 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.<sup>[38]</sup> The trial produced a hung jury, but Mitchell was convicted in a second trial.<sup>[9]</sup>

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.<sup>[39]</sup>

### 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.<sup>[40][41]</sup> 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.<sup>[40][42]</sup> 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,<sup>[43]</sup> 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.<sup>[44]</sup>

During the 1970s, Moseley participated in the **Attica Prison riot**,<sup>[45]</sup> and late in the decade obtained a **Bachelor of Arts** in **sociology** in prison from **Niagara University**.<sup>[46]</sup> 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."<sup>[47]</sup> 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.<sup>[48]</sup> 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<sup>[47]</sup> and parole was again denied.<sup>[49]</sup> Genovese's brother Vincent was unaware of the 2008 hearing until he was contacted by *New York Daily News* reporters.<sup>[47]</sup> Vincent Genovese has reportedly never recovered from the horror of his sister's murder.<sup>[47]</sup> "This brings back what happened to her," Vincent had said; "the whole family remembers".<sup>[47]</sup>

Moseley was denied parole an 18th time in November 2015,<sup>[50]</sup> and died in prison on March 28, 2016,<sup>[9]</sup> 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**.<sup>[51]</sup>

## Reaction

### Public reaction

Winston Moseley



Booking photograph (April 1, 1964)

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| <b>Born</b>            | March 2, 1935 <sup>[29]</sup> <div>United States</div>  |
| <b>Died</b>            | March 28, 2016 (aged 81) <sup>[9]</sup> <div>Clinton Correctional Facility, New York, United States</div>   |
| <b>Nationality</b>     | American  |
| <b>Occupation</b>      | Remington Rand machine operator   |
| <b>Conviction(s)</b>   | Murder  |
| <b>Criminal charge</b> | Murder A1 (degree-less prior to September 1, 1974, in the State of New York) <div>Robbery (second degree)</div> <div>Attempted kidnapping (second degree)</div> |
| <b>Penalty</b>         | <b>Death</b> reduced to <b>life imprisonment</b> plus two 15-year sentences   |

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 *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.<sup>[13][25]</sup> The article,<sup>[6]</sup> 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 witnesses 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".<sup>[52]</sup> 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."<sup>[13]</sup> 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.<sup>[52]</sup>

**Science-fiction** author and cultural *provocateur* **Harlan Ellison**, stated that "thirty-eight people watched" Genovese "get knifed to death in a New York street"<sup>[53]</sup> His June 1988 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.<sup>[54]</sup>

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 harried civil servant gave that number to the police commissioner who gave it to Rosenthal, and it entered the modern history of America after that.<sup>[55]</sup>

## Subsequent

Subsequent public attacks have been compared and contrasted:<sup>[56]</sup>

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*"<sup>[57]</sup> 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 Takooshian, 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.<sup>[58]</sup>

Psychologist Frances Cherry has suggested the interpretation of the murder as an issue of bystander intervention is incomplete.<sup>[59]</sup> She has pointed to additional research such as that of Borofsky<sup>[60]</sup> and Shotland<sup>[61]</sup> 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.<sup>[59]</sup>

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.<sup>[62]</sup> 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.<sup>[24]</sup>

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.<sup>[24]</sup> 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.<sup>[63][64]</sup>

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

## Accuracy of original reports

More recent investigations have questioned the original version of events.<sup>[66][67][68]</sup> 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,<sup>[69][70]</sup> stating there was "no evidence for the presence of 38 witnesses, or that witnesses observed the murder, or that witnesses remained inactive".<sup>[8]</sup> After Moseley's death in March 2016, *The New York Times* called their second story "flawed", stating<sup>[9]</sup>

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 drunks quarreling. There were two attacks, not three. And afterward, two people did call the police. A 70-year-old woman ventured out and cradled 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.<sup>[71]</sup> Only one witness, Joseph Fink, was aware she was stabbed in the first attack, and only Karl 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.<sup>[24]</sup> 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.<sup>[72]</sup>

A 2015 documentary, featuring Kitty's brother William, discovered that other crime reporters knew of many problems with the story even in 1964. Immediately after the story broke,**WNBC** police reporter Danny Meehan discovered many inconsistencies in the original article in *The New York Times*. Meehan asked *New York Times* reporter Martin Gansberg why his article failed to reveal that witnesses did not feel that a murder was happening. Gansberg replied, "It would have ruined the story." Not wishing to jeopardize his career by attacking powerful *New York Times* editor **Abe Rosenthal**, Meehan kept his findings secret and passed his notes to fellow WNBC reporter**Gabe Pressman**. Later, Pressman taught a journalism course in which some of his students called Rosenthal and confronted him with the evidence. Rosenthal was irate that his editorial decisions were being questioned by journalism students and angrily berated Pressman in a phone call.<sup>[73]</sup>

On October 12, 2016, *The New York Times* appended an Editor's Note to the online version of its 1964 article, stating that "Later reporting by The Times and others has called into question significant elements of this account."<sup>[6]</sup>

## Creation of 911

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

Various aspects of an alleged lack of public response<sup>[75][76]</sup> existed.

A confirming **PBS** report<sup>[77]</sup> 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.<sup>[78][3]</sup> 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,"<sup>[63]</sup> and songs.

WNYC,<sup>[74]</sup> PBS<sup>[77]</sup> and NYTimes<sup>[3]</sup> 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.<sup>[2][79]</sup>

### 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.<sup>[80]</sup>
- An American television movie, *Death Scream* (1975), starring **Raúl Juliá**, was based on the murder.<sup>[81]</sup>
- The *Law & Order* episode "Remand" (1996), is loosely based on the Genovese case,<sup>[82]</sup> 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.<sup>[83]</sup>
- 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 Mysteries*, episode 15.2 "Silent Witnesses: The Kitty Genovese Murder" (2006) on the **History Channel**, is a documentary of the murder.<sup>[84]</sup>
- The film *38 témoins* (2012, *38 Witnesses*), directed by **Lucas Belvaux**, is based on **Didier Decoin**'s 2009 novel about the case and reset in **Le Havre**, France.<sup>[85]</sup>
- Season 2, episode 1 of the **Investigation Discovery Channel**'s *A Crime to Remember* series, "38 Witnesses" (2014), is about the Genovese murder.<sup>[86]</sup>
- The 2015 film *The Witness* reexamines the murder with interviews of both Genovese's and her killer's families.<sup>[87]</sup>
- The 2016 film *37* is a fictional account of the night Genovese was murdered.<sup>[88]</sup>
- Season 5, episode 7 of *Girls* (2016), "Hello Kitty" follows the characters as they navigate through an interactive theatrical version of Genovese's murder.<sup>[89]</sup>

### Literature

- Genovese's murder inspired **Harlan Ellison**'s short story "The Whimper of Whipped Dogs", first published in *Bad Moon Rising: An Anthology of Political Forebodings* (1973).<sup>[90]</sup>
- In his book, *The Tipping Point* (2000), **Malcolm Gladwell** refers to the case and the "bystander effect" as evidence of contextual cues for human responses.<sup>[63]</sup>
- Ryan David Jahn**'s novel *Good Neighbors* (2009) is based on the murder.<sup>[91][92]</sup>
- 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 *Twisted Confessions: The True Story Behind the Kitty Genovese and Barbara Kralik Murder Trials* (ISBN 978-1481746144), **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**.<sup>[93][94]</sup>
- 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-668 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".<sup>[95][96]</sup>
- 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.<sup>[97]</sup>
- Korean indie rock band **Nell** wrote the song "Dear Genovese" for their album "Newton's Apple" in 2014, inspired by these events.<sup>[98]</sup>
- The song "Big Bird" by **AJJ (band)** references the Genovese murder on their 2011 album, "Knife Man."

### Theatre

- English composer **Will Todd**'s music theatre work, *The Screams of Kitty Genovese* (1999), is based on the murder.<sup>[99]</sup>

## 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**

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### Notes

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## Further reading

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Categories: [1964 in New York City](#) | [1964 murders in the United States](#) | [20th century in Queens](#) | [Crimes in Queens, New York](#) | [Deaths by person in the United States](#) | [Deaths by stabbing in the United States](#) | [Incidents of violence against women](#) | [Journalism ethics](#) | [March 1964 events](#) | [Rapes in the United States](#) | [Violence against LGBT people in the United States](#) | [Violence against women in the United States](#)

### RELATED RESEARCH TOPICS

1. **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. The station was named Hopedale, after Hopedale Hall, a located at what is now Queens Boulevard. In the 1890s, the executors of Mans estate laid out the Queens Bridge Golf Course on the hilly terrains south of the railroad. 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. Mans heirs, 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 sections of the neighborhood. 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 Bolmer 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 July 1933, 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 /ˈnuː ˈkeɪnən/ is a town in Fairfield County, Connecticut, United States, 12 miles northeast of Greenwich, 36 miles west of New Haven and 48 miles northeast of New York City. The population was 19,738 according to the 2010 census, in 2008 New Canaan had the highest median family income in the country. New Canaan station and Talmadge Hill station are both on the New Canaan Branch of the New Haven Line, and transfer is possible in Stamford south to Manhattan, many New Canaan residents commute to New York regularly, with travel time to Grand Central Terminal approximately 70 minutes. According to the United States Census Bureau, the town has an area of 22.5 square miles, of which 22.1 square miles is land and 0.3 square miles. The town is served by the Merritt Parkway and by a line of the Metro-North Railroad. There are also churches in town as well as the historic Roger Sherman Inn. Most major banks and many wealth managements firms have a presence in New Canaan, including J. P. Morgan, Merrill Lynch, Wells Fargo, UBS, Citibank and Bank of America, several hedge funds are also based in New Canaan. The town is bounded on the south by Darien, on the west by Stamford, on the east by Wilton, on the southeast by Norwalk and on the north by Lewisboro and Pound Ridge in Westchester County, New York. The town includes the sections, New Canaan town center, Talmadge Hill, Ponus Ridge, West, Oenoke Ridge, Smith Ridge. In 1731, Connecticut colonial legislature established Canaan Parish as an entity in northwestern Norwalk. The right to form a Congregational church was granted to the few families scattered through the area, as inhabitants of Norwalk or Stamford, Canaan Parish settlers still had to vote, pay taxes, serve on juries, and file deeds in their home towns. Because Canaan Parish was not planned as a town when it was first settled in 1731, when New Canaan was incorporated in 1801, it found itself without a central common, until the Revolutionary War, New Canaan was primarily an agricultural community. After the war, New Canaan's major industry was shoe making, some of the districts were centered on Ponus Ridge, West Road, Oenoke Ridge, Smith Ridge, Talmadge Hill and Silvermine, a pattern which the village gradually outgrew. With the 1868 advent of the railroad to New Canaan, many of New York City's wealthy residents discovered the quiet, pastoral beauty of the area and built magnificent summer homes. In the 1890s, editor Will Kirk of the Messenger wrote an editorial in response to editors who chided him. The remark was found untrue and Kirk, after enduring the comments of others, wrote about a "dream" of approaching the Pearly Gates in the company of his fellow editors. All others were turned away but he, Will Kirk, was welcomed, because he, in fact, was from the "Next Station to Heaven." Since then, the name has been controversial, with residents affectionately using the latter, and local critics of New Canaan still using the original nickname. New Canaan was an important center of the design movement from the late 1940s through roughly the 1960s

3. **Capital punishment** – Capital punishment, also known as the death penalty, is a government sanctioned practice whereby a person is put to death by the state as a punishment for a crime. The sentence that someone be punished in such a manner is referred to as a death sentence, etymologically, the term capital in this context alluded to execution by beheading. Fifty-six countries retain capital punishment, 103 countries have abolished it de jure for all crimes, six have abolished it for ordinary crimes. Capital punishment is a matter of controversy in various countries and states. In the European Union, Article 2 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union prohibits the use of capital punishment, also, the Council of Europe, which has 47 member states, prohibits the use of the death penalty by its members. The United Nations General Assembly has adopted, in 2007, 2008, 2010, 2012 and 2014, non-binding resolutions calling for a moratorium on executions. Although most nations have abolished capital punishment, over 60% of the population live in countries where executions take place, such as China, India. Execution of criminals and political opponents has been used by nearly all societies—both to punish crime, in most countries that practise capital punishment it is reserved for murder, terrorism, war crimes, espionage, treason, defection or as part of military justice. In many countries use the death penalty, drug trafficking is also a capital offence. In China, human trafficking and serious cases of corruption are punished by the death penalty, in militaries around the world courts-martial have imposed death sentences for offences such as cowardice, desertion, insubordination, and mutiny. The use of formal execution extends to the beginning of recorded history, most historical records and various primitive tribal practices indicate that the death penalty was a part of their justice system. Communal punishment for wrongdoing generally included compensation by the wrongdoer, corporal punishment, shunning, banishment, usually, compensation and shunning were enough as a form of justice. The response to crime committed by neighbouring tribes or communities included a formal apology, a blood feud or vendetta occurs when arbitration between families or tribes fails or an arbitration system is non-existent. This form of justice was common before the emergence of a system based on state or organized religion. It may result from crime, land disputes or a code of honour, acts of retaliation underscore the ability of the social collective to defend itself and demonstrate to enemies that injury to property, rights, or the person will not go unpunished. However, in practice, it is difficult to distinguish between a war of vendetta and one of conquest. Elaborations of tribal arbitration of feuds included peace settlements often done in a religious context, compensation was based on the principle of substitution which might include material compensation, exchange of brides or grooms, or payment of the blood debt. Settlement rules could allow for animal blood to replace human blood, the person offered for execution did not have to be an original perpetrator of the crime because the system was based on tribes, not individuals

4. **The New York Times** – The New York Times is an American daily newspaper, founded and continuously published in New York City since September 18, 1851, by The New York Times

Company. The New York Times has won 119 Pulitzer Prizes, more than any other newspaper, the papers print version in 2013 had the second-largest circulation, behind the Wall Street Journal, and the largest circulation among the metropolitan newspapers in the US. The New York Times is ranked 18th in the world by circulation, following industry trends, its weekday circulation had fallen in 2009 to fewer than one million. Nicknamed The Gray Lady, The New York Times has long been regarded within the industry as a newspaper of record. The New York Times international version, formerly the International Herald Tribune, is now called the New York Times International Edition, the papers motto, All the News That's Fit to Print, appears in the upper left-hand corner of the front page. On Sunday, The New York Times is supplemented by the Sunday Review, The New York Times Book Review, The New York Times Magazine and T, some other early investors of the company were Edwin B. Morgan and Edward B. We do not believe that everything in Society is either right or exactly wrong, —what is good we desire to preserve and improve, —what is evil, to exterminate. In 1852, the started a western division, The Times of California that arrived whenever a mail boat got to California. However, when local California newspapers came into prominence, the effort failed, the newspaper shortened its name to The New-York Times in 1857. It dropped the hyphen in the city name in the 1890s, One of the earliest public controversies it was involved with was the Mortara Affair, the subject of twenty editorials it published alone. At Newspaper Row, across from City Hall, Henry Raymond, owner and editor of The New York Times, averted the rioters with Gatling guns, in 1869, Raymond died, and George Jones took over as publisher. Tweed offered The New York Times five million dollars to not publish the story, in the 1880s, The New York Times transitioned gradually from editorially supporting Republican Party candidates to becoming more politically independent and analytical. In 1884, the paper supported Democrat Grover Cleveland in his first presidential campaign, while this move cost The New York Times readership among its more progressive and Republican readers, the paper eventually regained most of its lost ground within a few years. However, the newspaper was financially crippled by the Panic of 1893, the paper slowly acquired a reputation for even-handedness and accurate modern reporting, especially by the 1890s under the guidance of Ochs. Under Ochs guidance, continuing and expanding upon the Henry Raymond tradition, The New York Times achieved international scope, circulation, in 1910, the first air delivery of The New York Times to Philadelphia began. The New York Times first trans-Atlantic delivery by air to London occurred in 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

**5. Park Slope** – Park Slope is a neighborhood in northwest Brooklyn, New York City. Park Slope is roughly bounded by Prospect Park and Prospect Park West to the east, Fourth Avenue to the west, Flatbush Avenue to the north, the neighborhood takes its name from its location on the western slope of neighboring Prospect Park. Fifth Avenue and Seventh Avenue are its primary streets, while its east-west side streets are lined with brownstones. The neighborhood had a population of about 62,200 as of the 2000 census, resulting in a density of approximately 68, 000/square mile, or approximately 26. Park Slope is considered one of New York City's most desirable neighborhoods, Park Slope is part of Brooklyn Community Board 6. The area that comprises the neighborhood of Park Slope was first inhabited by the Native Americans of the Lenape people. The Dutch colonized the area by the 17th century and farmed the region for more than 200 years, during the American Revolutionary War, on August 27,1776, the Park Slope area served as the backdrop for the beginning of the Battle of Long Island. In this battle, over 10,000 British soldiers and Hessian mercenaries routed outnumbered American forces, the historic site of Battle Pass is now preserved in Prospect Park, and on Fifth Avenue there is a reconstruction of the stone farmhouse where a counterchange covered the American retreat. In the 1850s, a lawyer and railroad developer named Edwin Clarke Litchfield purchased large tracts of what was then farmland. Through the American Civil War era, he sold off much of his land to residential developers, during the 1860s, the City of Brooklyn purchased his estate and adjoining property to complete the West Drive and the southern portion of the Long Meadow in Prospect Park. However, Park Slope's bucolic period ended soon after, many of the large Victorian mansions on Prospect Park West, known as the Gold Coast, were built in the 1880s and 1890s to take advantage of the beautiful park views. Today, many of these buildings are preserved within the 24-block Park Slope Historic District, by 1883, with the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge, Park Slope continued to boom and subsequent brick and brownstone structures pushed the neighborhoods borders farther. The 1890 census showed Park Slope to be the richest community in the United States, in 1892, President Grover Cleveland presided over the unveiling of the Soldiers and Sailors Arch at Grand Army Plaza, a notable Park Slope landmark. The Park Slope Armory was completed in 1893, nearby, Old Stone House is a 1930 reconstruction of the Vechte-Cortelyou House which was destroyed in 1897. It is located on Third Street between Fourth and Fifth Avenues, beside the former Gowanus Creek, realtors and community members saw a clear connection between Park Slopes bucolic setting and the comfort of living there. Baseball had also played a prominent role in the history of the Park Slope area, from 1879 to 1889, the Brooklyn Atlantics played at Washington Park on 5th Avenue between 3rd and 4th Streets. When the park was destroyed by a fire, the moved to their part-time home in Ridgewood, Queens. In 1898, the New Washington Park was built between Third and Fourth Avenues and between First and Third Streets near the Gowanus Canal, the team, by this point known as the Dodgers, played to an ever-growing fan base at this location

**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. In 1917 coeducation was mandated in the Soviet Union, according to Cornelius Riordan, By the end of the nineteenth century, coeducation was all but universal in American elementary and secondary public schools. And by the end of the 20th century, this was largely true across the world, in the UK, Australia, and Ireland the tradition of single sex education remained quite strong until the 1960s. The 1960s and 1970s were a period of social changes. Wiseman shows that by 2003, only a few countries across the globe have greater than one or two percent single sex schools. Recently, however, there has been a resurgence of interest in single sex schools in modern societies across the globe, the topic of single-sex education is controversial. Advocates argue that it aids student outcomes such as test scores, graduation rates, one version of this argument holds that male-female brain differences favor the implementation of gender-specific teaching methods, but such claims have not held up to rigorous scrutiny. A systematic review published in 2005 covering 2221 studies was commissioned by the US Department of Education entitled Single-sex versus coeducational schooling, there is some support for the premise that single-sex schooling can be helpful, especially for certain outcomes related to academic achievement and more positive academic aspirations. For many outcomes, there is no evidence of benefit or harm. There is limited support for the view that single-sex schooling may be harmful or that coeducational schooling is more beneficial for the student, a UCLA report commissioned by the National Coalition of Girls' Schools used data from a large national survey of U. S. They also argue that single-sex schooling does not adequately prepare students for adult workplaces and society, coeducational schools offer greater opportunity to break down sexist attitudes through purposeful interaction with the other sex. Coeducational schools are said to create greater feelings of safety. He further said that these authors provide no evidence for their claim that gender divisions are made even more salient in SS settings

**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, Fiats main market is Europe, mainly focused in Italy. Historically successful in citycars and supermini sector, currently Fiat has a range of models focused on two segments. Fiat does not currently offer any large family car, nor an executive car - these market segments have, to some extent been covered by the Lancia and Alfa Romeo brands, which Fiat also owns. Fiats share of the European market shrank from 9.4 per cent in 2000 to 5.8 per cent in the summer of 2004, at this point Sergio Marchionne was appointed as Fiats chief executive. By March 2009 their market share had expanded to 9.1 per cent, Fiats built their five-story Lingotto plant in 1915 through 1918, at the time it was Europes largest car manufacturing plant. Later the Mirafiori plant was built, also in Turin, to prepare for production of the all-new Fiat 128, Fiat opened their Rivalta plant in October 1968. Until the 128 entered production, the plant was used to build versions of the 850 and 124 as well as parts for the Fiat Dino. Fiats 2014 range of car engines comprised eleven units, eight petrols. The second generation Punto was a seller in the UK after its October 1999 launch. The original Fiat 500 had been one of the few competitors for the iconic Mini during its 1960s heyday. Fiat has invested for a time in South America, mainly in Brazil. They built their first Brazilian car plant in the Greater Belo Horizonte city of Betim in 1973, recently a brand new model developed in Brazil has been launched, the Fiat Uno. Other European models are imported to Brazil, Fiat 500. Some others are still in production, Punto, Idea, Bravo, Fiat has a long history in the United States. In 1908, the Fiat Automobile Co. was established in the country and a plant in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. began producing Fiats a year later, like the Fiat 60 HP and the Fiat 16-20 HP. These luxury cars were produced long before Chrysler Corp. was formed in 1925 from older manufacturers that were acquired by Walter P. Chrysler, the New Jersey factory was closed when the U. S. entered World War I in 1917. Fiat returned to North America in the 1950s, selling the original 500, Fiat 600 Multipla, Fiat 1100, Fiat 1200, for example the Fiat 124 Sport Spider and the Fiat X1/9

**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 Garden stations 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 located in back of the Mowbray, located about 150 or 200 ft. to the east of the present tracks which pass through. A flag station known as Maple Grove was the station between Jamaica and. This track was used by freight trains except in commuting hours when some passenger trains ran over it. The station was closed in 1882, reopened in 1883, the new cut-off began at the present 84th Drive on the east and continued to about the present Ascan Avenue in Forest Hills. The cut-off cut 328 feet off of the Main Line, east of Lefferts Avenue the new cut-off passed through the high ground of the A. P. Man estate, the Richmond Hill Golf Club, and on the west side of the turnpike, much of the success of the Maple Grove cut-off was due to the good will of Alrick H. Man, the founder of Richmond Hill. He also lost no time in cutting streets through the club property nearest the new Kew station and building handsome. Winter slowed down progress but work began in earnest in March 1909, two new bridges were added to the plans in 1909 for the Forest Hills section, Ascan Avenue and Penelope Avenue, each of these a new 650 foot high-way. So rapidly did the work go all during the summer of 1909 that by September both grading and track laying had been completed, on September 4 Main Line service opened over the Maple Grove cut-off and through Forest Hills. The new Kew station was moved approximately 600 feet south alongside, the former station was razed a short time later, and the existing station was renamed Kew Gardens in 1912. The Kew Gardens station has the distinction of being the site of the worst accident in Long Island Rail Road history. On November 22,1950, a collision between two Long Island Rail Road commuter trains killed 79 people and injured hundreds. This occurred nine months after a collision at Rockville Centre station on February 17,1950, that resulted in the deaths of 32 people, and serious injury of 158 people. A far more notorious historical aspect is the 1964 murder of Kitty Genovese, west of the original Maple Grove station was a station known as Hopedale, which was named after a hamlet near todays Union Turnpike west of Queens Boulevard. It was established in July 1875 and was first listed on the timetable of May 1877 and is listed in the made for the LIRR Long Island. In 1877 there were three daily trains going west and one daily train going east, money for a new building was contributed by the people of Richmond Hill and Whitepot

**9. Ozone Park, Queens** – Ozone Park is an urban neighborhood located in the southwestern section of the borough of Queens, in New York City, New York, United States. It borders Woodhaven, Richmond Hill, Howard Beach, and City Line, different parts of the neighborhood are covered by Queens Community Board 9 and 10. The neighborhood is located in the Sixth congressional district, and is represented by Democrat Gregory Meeks, the northern border is Atlantic Avenue, the southern border is South Conduit Avenue, and the eastern border is 108th Street. The western border is the county line with Brooklyn and it is the home of the Aqueduct Racetrack, a popular spot for Thoroughbred racing. The neighborhood is known for its large Italian-American population, the current ground level of Ozone Park is about four feet higher than the original ground level. Initially the avenues and cross streets were raised above ground level and then all of the basements were set on ground level and the land was back filled around the houses. The older houses that were at the ground level now appear sunken. An area now part of Ozone Park that pre-dated that community was called Centreville and it was founded in the 1840s and was centered around Centreville Street and the Centreville Community Church. Part of Ozone Park is still called Centreville and it was completed for Christmas 1958. The old church and the property that surrounded it were sold to Aqueduct Racetrack, the lot is still vacant as of 2013. During the 1870s, a depression caused residents of New York City to look for better housing opportunities in the suburbs of Manhattan and Brooklyn. Two partners, Benjamin W. Hitchcock and Charles C. denton, first began

carving farmland into building lots. They were able to do this because of their wealth and substantial capital, housing was first developed in the area after the Long Island Rail Road began service through the area in 1880 as part of its route from Long Island City to Howard Beach. Ozone Park was created and settled in 1882, before the turn of the 20th century, there was an attempt to develop up to nine neighborhoods with the park title. Ozone Park was the one of these neighborhoods that continues to exist. The name persisted because of the commuters who passed through the Ozone Park station. The final improvement to the transit system was the Fulton Street Elevated train line at Liberty Avenue in 1914. In addition to this railroad came the nickel fare, which was another major factor in the development of Ozone Park

**10. Chevrolet Corvair** – The Chevrolet Corvair is a compact automobile manufactured and marketed by Chevrolet for model years 1960–1969 over two generations. The Corvair competed with imported cars such as the original Volkswagen Beetle as well as the Ford Falcon, Plymouth Valiant, Studebaker Lark, the name Corvair is a portmanteau of Corvette and Bel Air. The name was first applied in 1954 to a Corvette-based concept with a hardtop fastback-styled roof, in 1952, Ed Cole was promoted to chief engineer of the Chevrolet Motor Division. Four years later, in July 1956, he was named manager of Chevrolet — GMs largest automotive division —. At Chevrolet, Cole pushed for many of the engineering and design advancements introduced in the Chevrolet car. He was the force behind the development and production of the rear-engined, air-cooled Corvair. Despite its infamous history, the Corvair was a small car in its day. As chief engineer, he was involved in the development of the Corvette sports car. He is also known as the father of the small block Chevy V8, until 1960, the Big Three domestic auto manufacturers produced only one basic size of passenger cars, large. However, a modern compact car market segment was established in the U. S. by the 1950 Nash Rambler. Moreover, imports from Europe, such as Volkswagen, Renault, American Motors also reincarnated its predecessor companys smallest Nash model as the new 1958 Rambler American for a second model run, an almost unheard of phenomenon in automobile history. During 1959 and 1960, the Big Three automakers planned to introduce their own compact cars, Ford and Chryslers designs were scaled-down versions of the conventional American car, using four- or six-cylinder engines instead of V8s, and with bodies about 20% smaller than their standard cars. An exception to this strategy was the Chevrolet Corvair, led by General Manager Cole, Chevrolet designed a revolutionary new car. It was powered by an air-cooled horizontal six-cylinder engine made many major aluminum components. The engine was mounted in the rear of the car, driving the wheels through a compact transaxle. Suspension was independent at all four wheels, there was no conventional frame, it was the first Unibody built by Fisher Body. The tires were a new wide low-profile design. The styling was unconventional for Detroit, subtle and elegant, with no taillfins or chrome grille and its engineering earned numerous patents, while Time magazine put Ed Cole and the Corvair on the cover, and Motor Trend named the Corvair as the 1960 Car of the Year

**11. Punched card** – A punched card or punch card is a piece of stiff paper that can be used to contain digital information represented by the presence or absence of holes in predefined positions. The information might be data for data processing applications or, in earlier examples, the terms IBM card, or Hollerith card specifically refer to punched cards used in semiautomatic data processing. Many early digital computers used punched cards, often prepared using keypunch machines, while punched cards are now obsolete as a recording medium, as of 2012, some voting machines still use punched cards to record votes. Basile Bouchon developed the control of a loom by punched holes in paper tape in 1725, in 1801 Joseph Marie Jacquard demonstrated a mechanism to automate loom operation. A number of punched cards were linked into a chain of any length, each card held the instructions for shedding and selecting the shuttle for a single pass. It is considered an important step in the history of computing hardware, semen Korsakov was reputedly the first to use the punched cards in informatics for information store and search. Korsakov announced his new method and machines in September 1832, rather than seeking patents, charles Babbage proposed the use of Number Cards, pierced with certain holes and stand opposite levers connected with a set of figure wheels. Advanced they push in those levers opposite to which there are no holes on the card, Herman Hollerith invented the recording of data on a medium that could then be read by a machine. Prior uses of machine readable media, such as those above, had been for control, after some initial trials with paper tape, he settled on punched cards. Developing punched card data processing technology for the 1890 US census, other companies entering the punched card business included the Powers Accounting Machine Company, Remington Rand, and Groupe Bull. Both IBM and Remington Rand tied punched card purchases to machine leases, in 1932, the US government took both to court on this issue. IBM viewed its business as providing a service and that the cards were part of the machine, IBM fought all the way to the Supreme Court and lost in 1936, the court ruling that IBM could only set card specifications. According to the IBM Archives, By 1937, IBM had 32 presses at work in Endicott, N. Y. printing, cutting and stacking five to 10 million punched cards every day. Punched cards were used as legal documents, such as U. S. Government checks. Punched card technology developed into a tool for business data-processing. By 1950 punched cards had become ubiquitous in industry and government, do not fold, spindle or mutilate, a generalized version of the warning that appeared on some punched cards, became a motto for the post-World War II era. In 1955 IBM signed a consent decree requiring, amongst other things, tom Watson Jr. s decision to sign this decree, where IBM saw the punched card provisions as the most significant point, completed the transfer of power to him from Thomas Watson, Sr. The UNITYPER introduced magnetic tape for data entry in the 1950s, during the 1960s, the punched card was gradually replaced as the primary means for data storage by magnetic tape, as better, more capable computers became available

**12. Buffalo, New York** – Buffalo is a city in western New York state and the county seat of Erie County, on the eastern shores of Lake Erie at the head of the Niagara River. As of 2014, Buffalo is New York states 2nd-most populous city after New York City, the metropolitan area has a population of 1.13 million. After an economic downturn in the half of the 20th century, Buffalos economy has transitioned to sectors that include financial services, technology, biomedical engineering. Residents of Buffalo are called Buffalonians, the citys nicknames include The Queen City, The Nickel City and The City of Good Neighbors. The city of Buffalo received its name from a creek called Buffalo Creek. British military engineer Captain John Montresor made reference to Buffalo Creek in his journal of 1764, there are several theories regarding how Buffalo Creek received its name. In 1804, as principal agent opening the area for the Holland Land Company, Joseph Ellicott, designed a radial street and grid system that branches out from downtown like bicycle spokes similar to the street system he used in the nations capital. Although Ellicott named the settlement New Amsterdam, the name did not catch on, during the War of 1812, on December 30,1813, Buffalo was burned by British forces. The George Coit House 1818 and Samuel Schenck House 1823 are currently the oldest houses within the limits of the City of Buffalo, on October 26,1825, the Erie Canal was completed with Buffalo a port-of-call for settlers heading westward. At the time, the population was about 2,400, the Erie Canal brought about a surge in population and commerce, which led Buffalo to incorporate as a city in 1832. In 1845, construction began on the Macedonia Baptist Church, an important meeting place for the abolitionist movement, Buffalo was a terminus point of the Underground Railroad with many fugitive slaves crossing the Niagara River to Fort Erie, Ontario in search of freedom. During the 1840s, Buffalos port continued to develop, both passenger and commercial traffic expanded with some 93,000 passengers heading west from the port of Buffalo. Grain and commercial goods shipments led to repeated expansion of the harbor, in 1843, the worlds first steam-powered grain elevator was constructed by local merchant Joseph Dart and engineer Robert Dunbar. Darts Elevator enabled faster unloading of lake freighters along with the transshipment of grain in bulk from barges, canal boats, by 1850, the citys population was 81,000. At the dawn of the 20th century, local mills were among the first to benefit from hydroelectric power generated by the Niagara River, the city got the nickname City of Light at this time due to the widespread electric lighting. It was also part of the revolution, hosting the brass era car builders Pierce Arrow. President William McKinley was shot and mortally wounded by an anarchist at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo on September 6,1901, McKinley died in the city eight days later and Theodore Roosevelt was sworn in at the Wilcox Mansion as the 26th President of the United States. The Great Depression of 1929–39 saw severe unemployment, especially working class men

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#### — **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 ...

Homestead Gourmet Shop and other stores on Lefferts Boulevard

Maple Grove Cemetery entrance on Queens Boulevard

A typical house in Kew Gardens

P.S. 99 Main Building on Kew Gardens Rd.

#### — **New Canaan, Connecticut** [\[videos\]](#) —

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

East view of Church Hill, the central part of New Canaan (1836) by [John Warner Barber](#)

New Canaan Train Station

New Canaan High School

Saxe Middle School

#### — **Capital punishment** [\[videos\]](#) —

Capital punishment, also known as the death penalty, is a government-sanctioned practice whereby a person is put to ...

Anarchist [Auguste Vaillant](#) guillotined in France in 1894

The Christian Martyrs' Last Prayer, by [Jean-Léon Gérôme](#) (1883). [Roman Colosseum](#).

Ling Chi – execution by [slow slicing](#) – was a form of torture and execution used in China from roughly AD 900 ([Tang](#) era) until it was banned in 1905

The burning of Jakob Rohrbach, a leader of the peasants during the [German Peasants' War](#).

## **The New York Times** [videos]

The New York Times (sometimes abbreviated as The NYT or The Times) is an American newspaper based in New York City with ...

Image: New York Times Front Page 15Nov 2012

The New York Times newsroom, 1942

A speech in the newsroom after announcement of [Pulitzer Prize](#) winners, 2009

The New York Times headquarters 620 Eighth Avenue

## **Park Slope** [videos]

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

Image: Park Slope

Seventh Avenue in Park Slope

The architectural details of one of Park Slope's buildings

House in Park Slope, 1974. Photo by [Danny Lyon](#).

## **Single-sex education** [videos]

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

[La Pietra: Hawaii School for Girls](#)

A lesson in boys' primary school, [Saratov, Soviet Union, 1949](#)

Girls' school in Spain, 1951

Girls' school in Trebizond (modern [Trabzon](#)), early 20th century

## **Fiat Automobiles** [videos]

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

Fiat Punto

Fiat Panda

Fiat Uno, specifically developed for Brazilian market

Fiat re-entered the North American market in 2011 with the new [Fiat 500](#)

## **Kew Gardens (LIRR station)** [videos]

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

The Kew Gardens station and the Lefferts Boulevard Bridge as seen from the eastbound platform.

The former Maple Grove Station, 18 years before the LIRR realignment project

All the shops to the right of the pizzeria are on the Lefferts Boulevard bridge over the station

The station's short platforms can be seen from the 82nd Avenue bridge over the Main Line.

## **Ozone Park, Queens** [videos]

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

Ozone Park Welcome Sign

[Aqueduct Racetrack](#), in Ozone Park

[Rockaway Boulevard](#) in South Ozone Park

P.S. 63

## **Chevrolet Corvair** [videos]

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

1964 Chevrolet Corvair Monza

The Corvair's air-cooled rear-mounted flat-6 [engine](#)

1962 Chevrolet Corvair Monza convertible

1960 Chevrolet Corvair

## **Punched card** [videos]

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

A general-purpose punched card from the mid twentieth century.

Close-up of the 8 × 26 hole punched cards on a Jacquard loom

A deck of punched cards comprising a computer program

[Binary](#) punched card.

## **Buffalo, New York** [videos]

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

Image: Aerial photo of Buffalo, NY Skyline

An early map of the village of Buffalo and outer lots

[Panorama](#) of downtown Erie in 1901, looking east into the inner harbor

Elmwood Village

## Sociology [videos]

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 [videos]

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

Image: Hubie Brown 1981

## — New York City Police Commissioner [videos]

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 [videos]

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

[H. G. Wells](#)

[Jules Verne](#)

## — Harlan Ellison [videos]

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

Ellison in 1986

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 [videos]

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.

Kinsey Wilson and the npr.org crew at the 69th Annual Peabody Awards

## — Chicago Tribune [videos]

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 [videos]

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 [videos]

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

Jamaica Avenue is a major avenue in the New York City boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, New York, in the United States. ...

Image: Jam Avenue Guy Br Blvd

[East New York bus depot](#) on Jamaica Avenue

Chase Bank at 161st St and Jamaica Avenue

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 . 24. Heima. 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 i 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. 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 CommonsKitty Genovese whose murder 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