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D. Romeuf, Chapdes-Beaufort, Lyon 1 University, France; D. Augustin, Anglet, France; R. Behrend, Geneva Observatory, Switzerland; V. Benishek, Belgrade Astronomical Observatory; P. Pravec, Ondrejov Observatory; B. Christmann, J. Michelet, and R. Montaigut, Club d'Astronomie de Lyon Ampere, France; E. Barbotin, Etriac, France; P. Sogorb, La Bastide des Jourdans, France; R. Durkee, Shed of Science South Observatory, Pontotoc, TX, U.S.A.; F. Manzini, Stazione Astronomica di Sozzago, Italy; and F. Sold, Observatorio Amanecer de Arrakis, Sevilla, Spain, report that photometric observations taken with a 0.36-m telescope at Pommier Observatory in France, a 0.14-m refractor at "Deep Sky Chile" observatory in Chile, a 0.35-m telescope at the Sopot Observatory in Serbia, a 0.28-m telescope at the La Souchere Observatory in France, a 0.50-m telescope at the La Grande Vallee Observatory in France, a 0.28-m telescope at the Bastidan Observatory in France, a 0.50-m telescope at the Shed of Science South Observatory, a 0.40-m telescope at the Stazione Astronomica di Sozzago, and a 0.20-m telescope at the Observatorio Amanecer de Arrakis during Apr. 15-June 2 reveal that minor planet (2171) is a binary system with an orbital period of 22.96 +/- 0.01 hr. The primary shows a period of 3.1716 +/- 0.0002 hr and has a lightcurve amplitude of 0.11 mag at solar phases 6-7 degrees, suggesting a nearly spheroidal shape. Mutual eclipse/occultation events that are 0.06 to 0.12 magnitude deep indicate a lower limit on the secondary-to-primary mean-diameter ratio of 0.24. The secondary appears synchronous and has a light-curve amplitude (in the combined primary-plus-secondary light curve) of 0.02-0.03 mag, suggesting a moderately elongated shape with an equatorial-axis ratio of 1.3.