Das Umweltbundesamt – staatlich verordnete Klima-Doktrin. Faktencheck zur UBA-Broschüre “Und sie erwärmt sich doch“ Erster Teil

geschrieben von Lüdecke | 29. Mai 2013

Veranlassung und Inhalt der EIKE Replik

Im “Daily Online“ thematisierte David Rose am 25. Mai 2013 einen kürzlich veröffentlichten Bericht des regierungsamtlichen britischen Met Office, der feststellt, dass die “*globale Erwärmung vor 16 Jahren geendet hat*“,
was bedeutet, dass
“*die Pause nun schon etwa so lange andauert wie die vorhergehende Warmphase zwischen 1980 und 1996*“.
Die UBA-Schrift “Und sie erwärmt sich doch“ vom Mai 2013 (hier) spielt auf eine Aussage von Galilei an, der sie als Querdenker gegen den Zeitgeist formulierte. Hier ist

dieses Zitat angebracht, denn das Umweltbundesamt bewegt sich NICHT. Der von der profitierenden Klimawissenschaft den Medien und der Politik angediente Zeitgeist von der globalen Erwärmung wird unbekümmert aller neuen Erkenntnisse beibehalten. Dies soll angesichts der immer massiveren Kritik nachdenkender Bürger offenbar helfen, dem Alarmismus über anthropogene Klimakatastrophen neue Nahrung zu geben und irrationale Urängste zu schüren (s. Titelbild). Widersprechende Fakten bleiben, weil unerwünscht, nach wie vor unerwähnt. Sie werden in unserem Faktencheck der regierungsoffiziellen Agitation gegenübergestellt. Zur Vermeidung unnötiger Wiederholungen werden die maßgebenden Aussagen des UBA in den folgenden 10 Abschnitten besprochen:
1. Allgemeines zum Begriff Klima und Klimaänderungen.

2. Die Änderung der globalen Mitteltemperatur im 20. Jahrhundert.
3. Extremwetterzunahmen?
4. Wie groß ist der menschgemachte (anthropogene) Beitrag zur jüngsten Klimaänderung?
5. Was trägt die Sonne zu Klimänderungen bei?
6. Äderungen der Gletschermassen.
7. Die Auswirkungen von anthropenem CO2.
8. Sind Klimamodelle zuverlässig?
9. Erwärmung oder Abkühlung, was ist vorteilhafter?
10. Gibt es einen wissenschaftlichen Konsens?
Wir bringen unseren Faktencheck in 3 Folgen: Folge 1 – Themenschwerpunkte 1 bis 4, Folge 2 – Themenschwerpunkte 5 bis 7, Folge 3- Themenschwerpunkte 8 bis 10. Die vollstängige EIKE-Replik auf die UBA-Broschüre ist in jedem Teil als pdf angehängt.

Die Autoren

Allgemeines zum Begriff

Klima und Klimäänderungen

(Kap. 1, 2 der UBA

Schrift):
Das UBA
zählt
vermutete
und
bekannte

physikalische Antriebe von Klimaänderungen

auf. Es unterlässt allerdings zu erwähnen,

dass es bis heute weitestgehend unbekannt ist, wie

diese Antriebe die beobachteten Klimaände

rungen bewirken. Dazu ist das globale System

von Atmosphäre, Hydrosphäre, Biosphäre

,

Kryosphäre und Pedosphäre zu komplex.

Von Details, wie beispielsweise kurzfrist

igen klimatischen Auswirkungen von extremen

Vulkanausbrüchen abgesehen, sind bis heute die

einzigen bekannten Ursachen von Klimäände rungen

die berühmten Milankovitch-Zyklen [1], [2].

Die Milankovitch-Theorie erklärt aber

lediglich die in grob 100.000 Jahren Perioden l

änge auftreten den Warm- und Kaltzeiten, wobei

selbst
hier
keine
völlige
wissensch
aftliche

Einigkeit besteht [3].

Die UBA Aussage über die

Buschbrände in Australien ist sachlich falsch.

Diese Brände haben mit Klimaände rungen nichts zu

tun. Tatsächlich ist die australische Natur

auf die Buschfeuer angewiesen, denn viele

Pflanzen brauchen die große Hitze zur Fortpflanzung:

erst durch Buschfeuer springen die

Samenkapseln auf (hier). Buschbrände sind in

Australien völlig normal und natürlich. Für die

ungewöhnliche Stärke der Brände und ihre

Todesopfer der jüngsten Jahre im Bundesstaat

Victoria waren dagegen "politische" Gründe ve

rantwortlich. In dem betreffenden Zeitraum

regierten die Grünen in Victoria mit. Das Abräumen

des Unterholzes (fuel) nahe an Wohnsiedlungen

wurde gesetzlich verboten und das Siedeln

in unmittelbarer Nähe des Buschs gefördert

.

Obwohl Forstfachleute in der renommier

ten australischen Zeitschrift "The Australia

n"
eindringl
ich vor
den
Folgen
dieser

unsachgemäßen Umweltpolitik warnten, blieb die

Regierung Victorias bei ihrer Linie – mit den bekannten

Folgen (hier). Die vom UBA am Ende von Kap. 2

suggerierte Auffassung, dass die ohnehin

geringfügigen Temperaturänderungen des 20.

Jahrhunderts generell schädlich seien, entbehrt

jeder sachlichen Grundlage. Hierzu weisen

wir auf das neue Ergrünen der Randgebiete der

Sahara hin. Die größte Trockenwüste der Welt

schrumpft. Dieser Effekt ist einem regionalen

Klimawandel, aber auch dem ansteigenden CO2-Gehalt

der Luft zu verdanken (hier) und (hier).

Die

Ände

rung

der

glob

alen

Mitt

elte

mper

atur

im

20.

Jahr

hund

ert

Für

die Periode

des 20. Jahr

hund

erts

zeig

t

die

glob

ale

HadC

rut-

Kurve (hie

r)

eine

Temp

erat

urst

eige

rung

von

grob

0,8 °C, von

1980 bis 2010

von

0,5

°C

an

(Bil

d

2). Die UBA-

Aussage in

Kap. 3 über

das 20. Jahr

hundert

“Das

Temp o der

Erwärmung

hat

in

dies

er

Peri

ode

deut
lich
zuge

nomm
en“
sowi

e

auf

S.

38 in Kap.

6 “Z

umin

dest

seit

Ende

der

1070er Jahr

e

ist

die

Änderung der

bodennahen

glob
alen
Mitt

elte

mper

atur

mit

natü

rlic

hen

Einf

lüss

en

alle

in

nicht zu erkl

ären

“

wide

rspr
icht
dem

Vergleich

der

HadC

rut-

Kurve mit

historisch

Prox i-Temp

erat

urre

ihen

und

ist

info

lged
esse
n

falsch.

offe

nbar

ist

dem

UBA das Date

nmat
eria
l

unbe
kann
t,

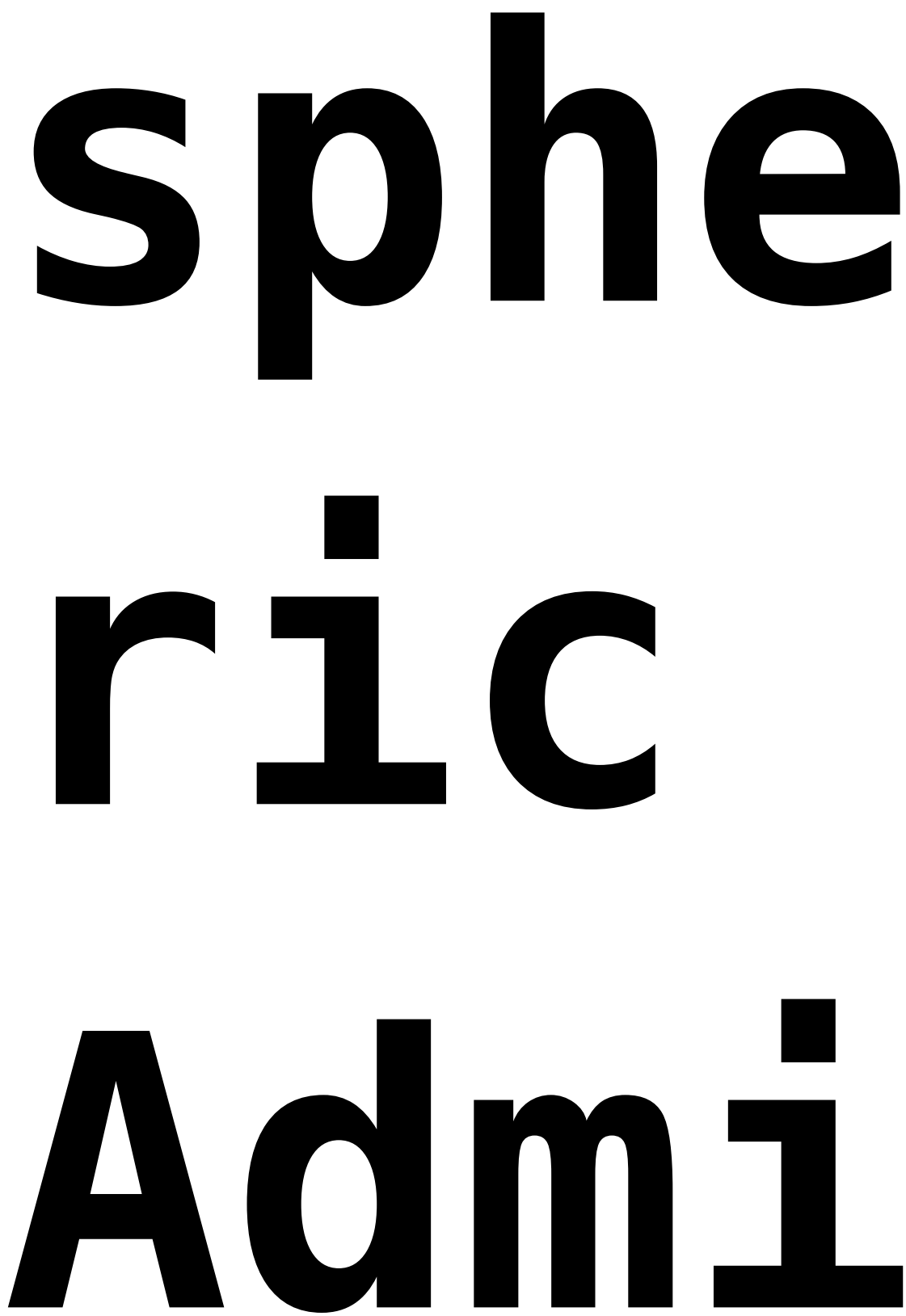
das

von

der

Nati
onal
Ocea

nic and Atmo


sphe
ric
Admi

nist

rati

on

(NOAA) der

USA

der

wiss

ensc
haft
lich

en

Geme

inde

und

jede

m

interessiert

en

Laie

n

freï

zugä

nglï

ch

ist

(hie

r).

Die

zur

Zeit

qual

itat

iv

wohl

best

e

Prox

y-

Reihe, die

knap

p

2000

Jahre von

1973 bis zum

Jahr
e 0
zurü

ckre

icht

,

wurde aus

91 Einzelre

ihen

(Ana

lyse

n

von

Baum

ring

en,

Stal

agmi
ten,
Sedi

ment

en,E

isbo

hrke

rnen

usw.

)

dest

illi

ert

und

von

den

Auto

ren

Christiansen

und

Ljun

gqvi

st

im

Jahr

e

2012

verö

ffen

tlic

ht

(hier): Sie

wird

von

weit

eren

Reih

en

welt

weit

best

ätig

t.

Aus

ihr

sind

stel

lver
tret
end

folg

ende

Temp

erat

ursc

hwan

kung

en

zu

entn

ehme

n

(all

e

Wert

e

aus

übli

cher

line

arer

Regression

in

den

ange

gebe

nen

Zeit

bere
iche
n):

Temperatur

eige

rung

in 5

Jahr

en

von

930

bis

935

n.Ch

r.:

+1,3

°C

Temperat

urst

eige

rung

in

87

Jahr

en

von

903

bis
990
n.Ch

r.:

+1,9

°C

Temperaturab

fall in 5 Jahr

en

von

1637

bis 1643 n.Ch

r.:

-1,9

°C

Tatsächlich

sind

zumindes

t in

den

letz

ten

2000

Jahr

en

aus

der

Reihe von

Christiansen

/Ljungqvist,

aber

auch

aus

weit

eren

Prox

y-

Reih

en

in

zahl

reic

hen

Zeit

peri

oden

Temp

erat

urän

deru

ngen

aufz
ufin
den,

die

zumi

ndes

t

ähnl

ich

stark, oft

aber

auch

stär

ker

und

schn

elle

r

ware

n

als

die

Temperatürän

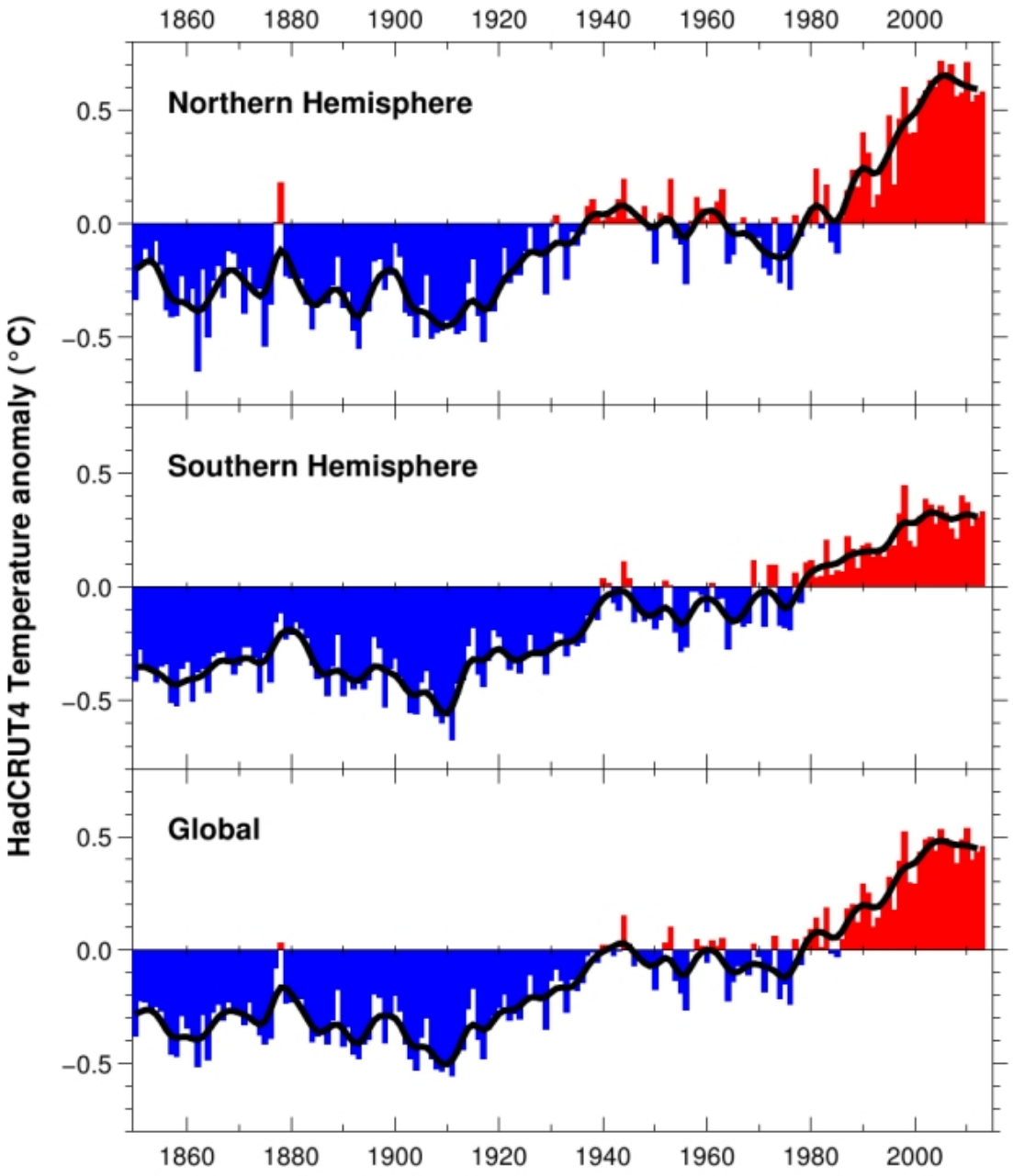
deru

ngen

im

20. Jahrhund

ert.


1860
1880
1900
1920
1940
1960
1980
2000
Northern Hemisphere
Southern Hemisphere
Global
HadCRUT4 Temperature anomaly (°C)
0.5
0.0
−0.5

Bild

2: Global alwe

ite

Mitt

elte

mper

atur

en,

verö

ffen

tlic

ht

vom

CRU,

die

jüng

ste

glob

ale

Abkü

hlun

g

geht

aus

den

Dars

tell

unge

n

bere

its

deut

lich

hervor.

Die Aussagen

des

UBA

über

eine

unge

wöhn

lich

e

Schn

elli

gkei

t

und

Stär

ke

der

glob

alen

Erwärmung im

20. Jahrhund

ert

ist

dahe

r

sach

lich

falsch.

Alle

Änderungen

des 20. Jahr

hund

erts

lieg

en

im

Rahm

en

NATÜ

RLIC

HER

Fluk

tuat

ione

n.

Seit

Ca.
16
Jahr

en

wird

wied

er

glob

alwe

ite

Abkü

hlun

g

gemessen

. Es ist folg

lich

zu

beto

nen,

dass

sowo

hl

die

Abkü

h-

lung

sper

iode

n im

20.

Jahr
hund
ert

als

auch

die

neue

und

noch

anda

uern

de

Abkürzung

der
jüng
sten

16 Jahre

nicht mit

dem

stet

ig

anst
eige
nden

CO2 Gehalt

der Atmosphä

re

zusa

mmen

passen.

3.

Ex

tr

em

we

tt

er

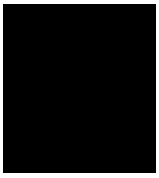
zu

na

en

(K

ap



4

de

r

UB

A

Sc

hr

if

t)

Di

e

Ke

rn

au

ag

e

de

S

UB

A

VO

n

Ka

p.

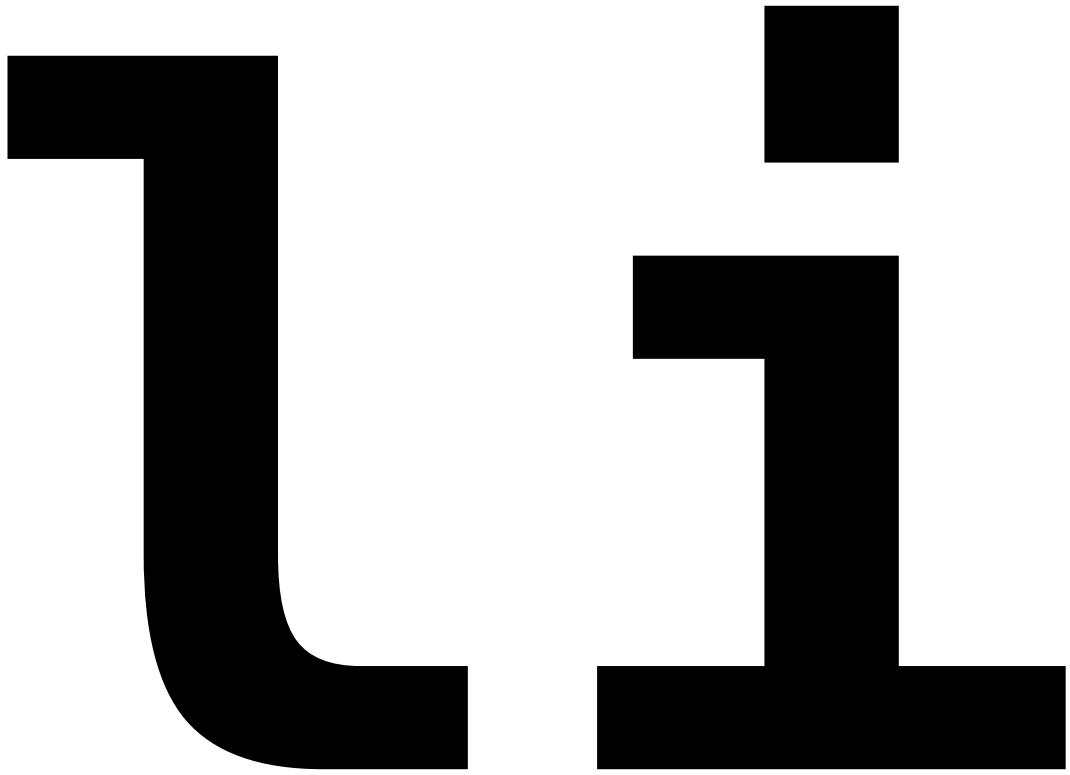
4

is

t

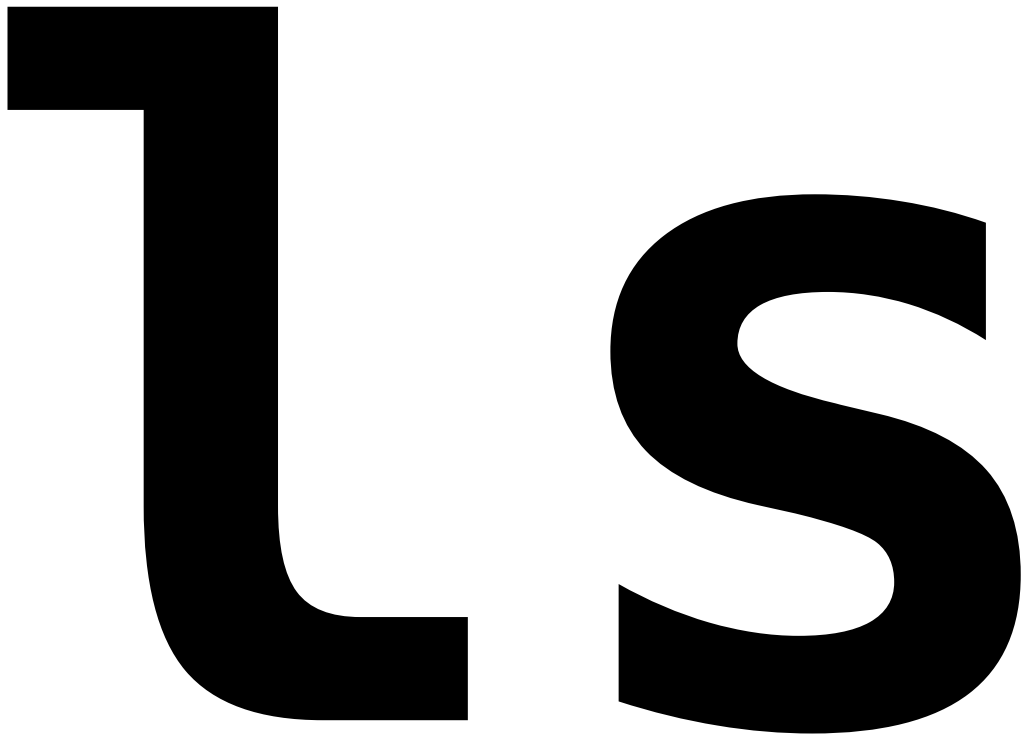
sa

ch

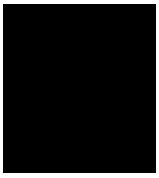


ch

fa



ch



Si

e

wi

de

rs

pr

ht

ch

t

n u

r

de

r

ge

sa

mt

en

me

te

or

ol

og

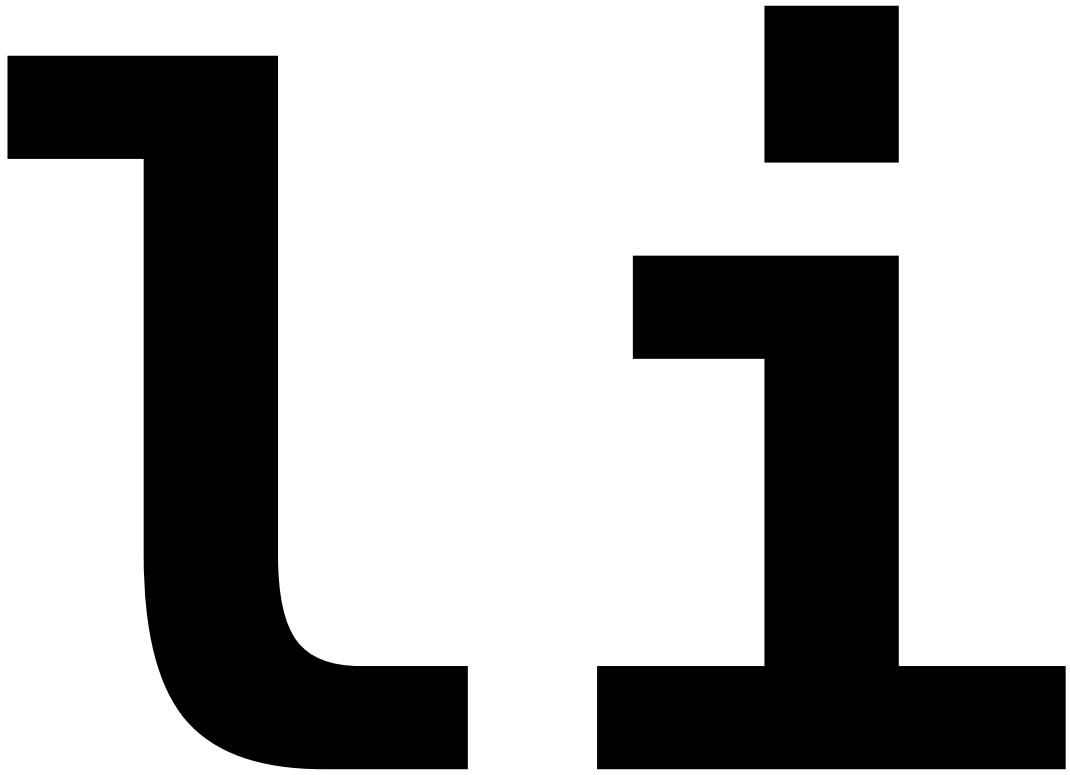
is

ch

en

Fa

ch



te

ra

t u

st

el

er

tr

et

en

de

S

Be

is

pi

el

[4

]，

SO

nd

er

n

au

ch

no

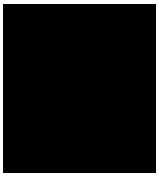
ch

de

m

IP

CC



Ka

um

et

wa

S

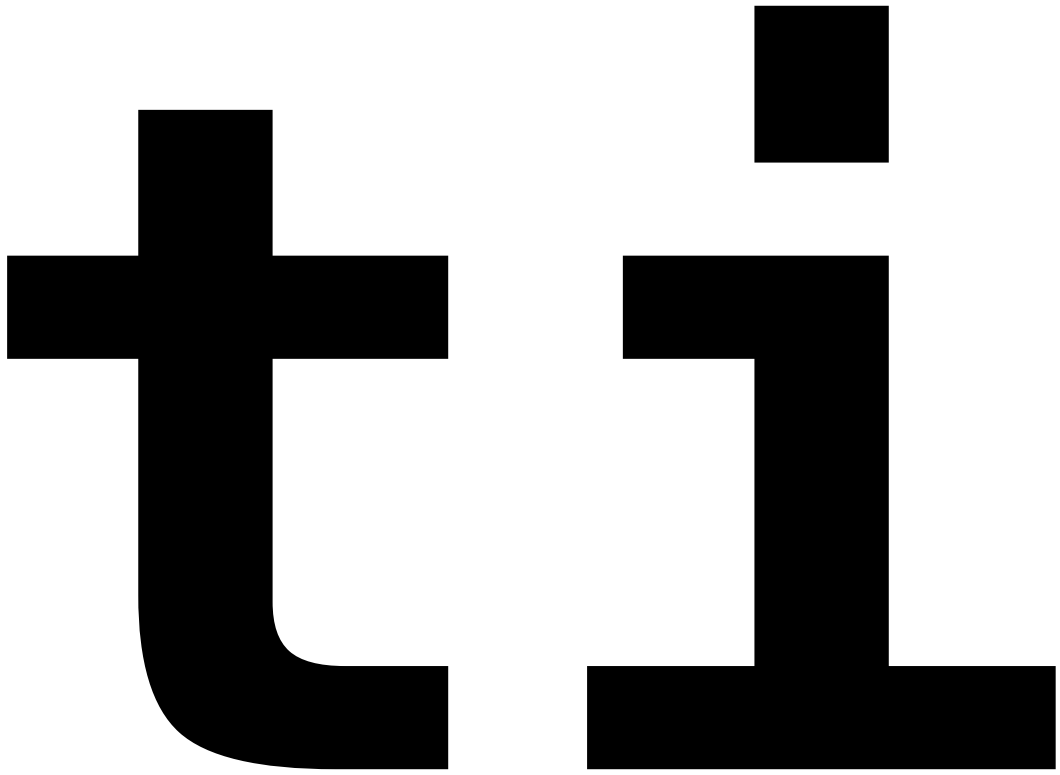
is

t

st

at

is



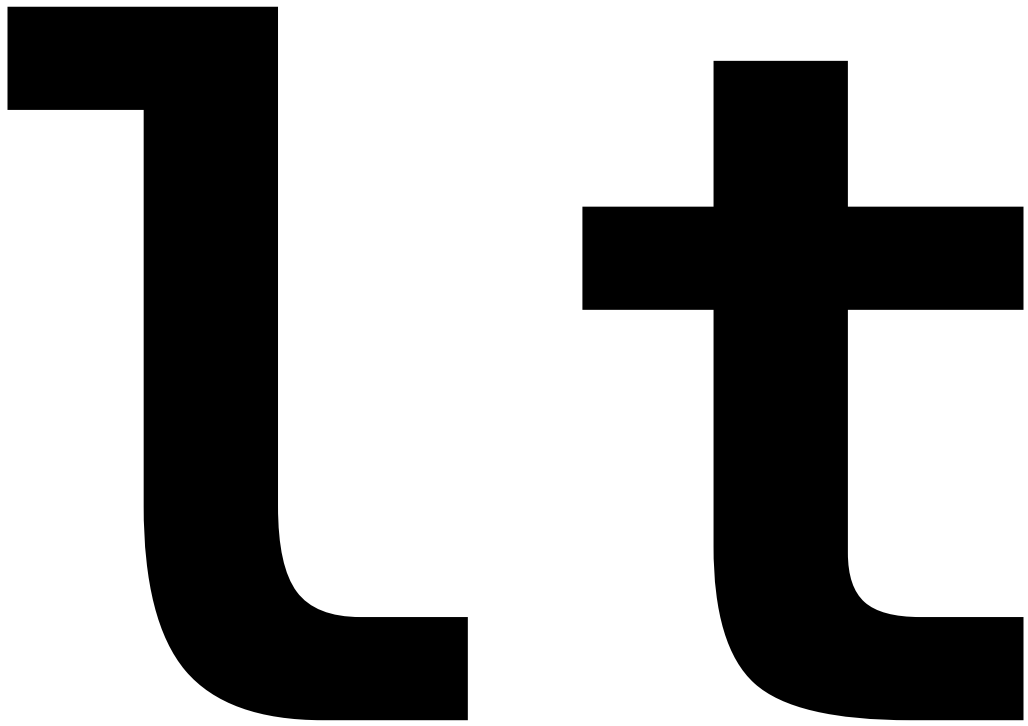
SC

h

SO

rg

fä



er

u

nt

er

su

ch

ţ,

al

S

di

e

ve

rm

ut

et

en

Ve

nd

er

un

ge

n

de

n

Hä

ig

ke

it

en

VO

n

Ex

tr

em

we

tt

er

er

ei

gn

is

se

n

de

r

tz

te

n

Ja

hr

ze

te

(S

tü

rm

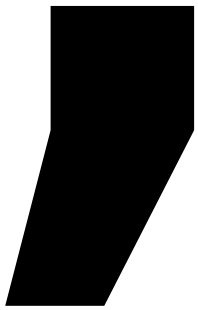
e,

To

rn

ad

os



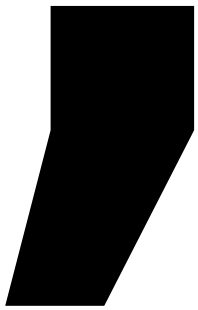
st

ar

kr

eg

en



er

SC

hw

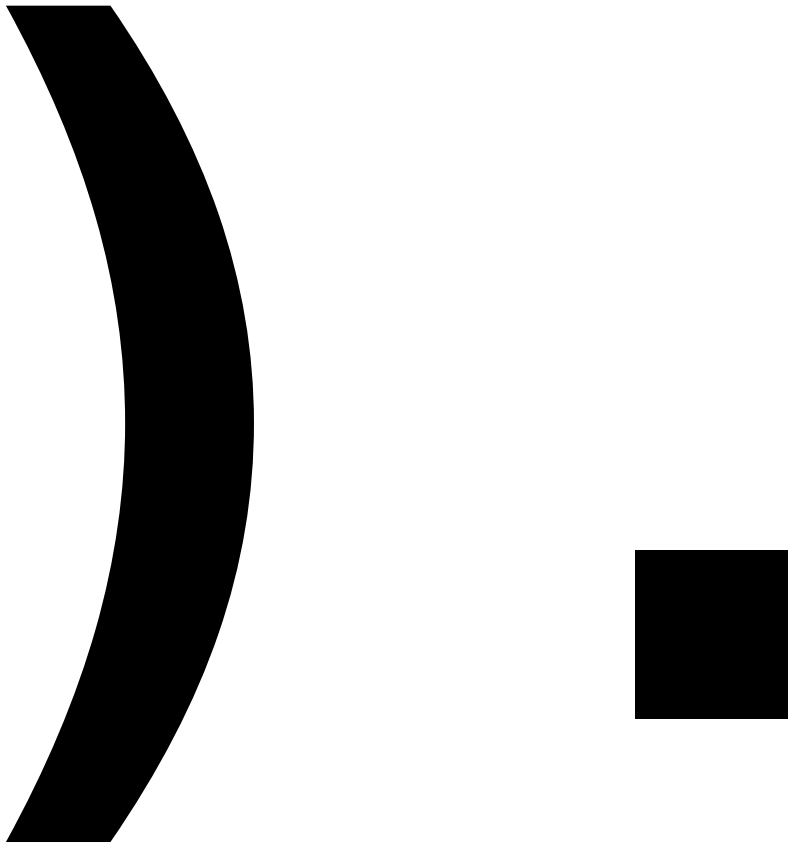
em

mu

ng

en

us



Hi

er

sa

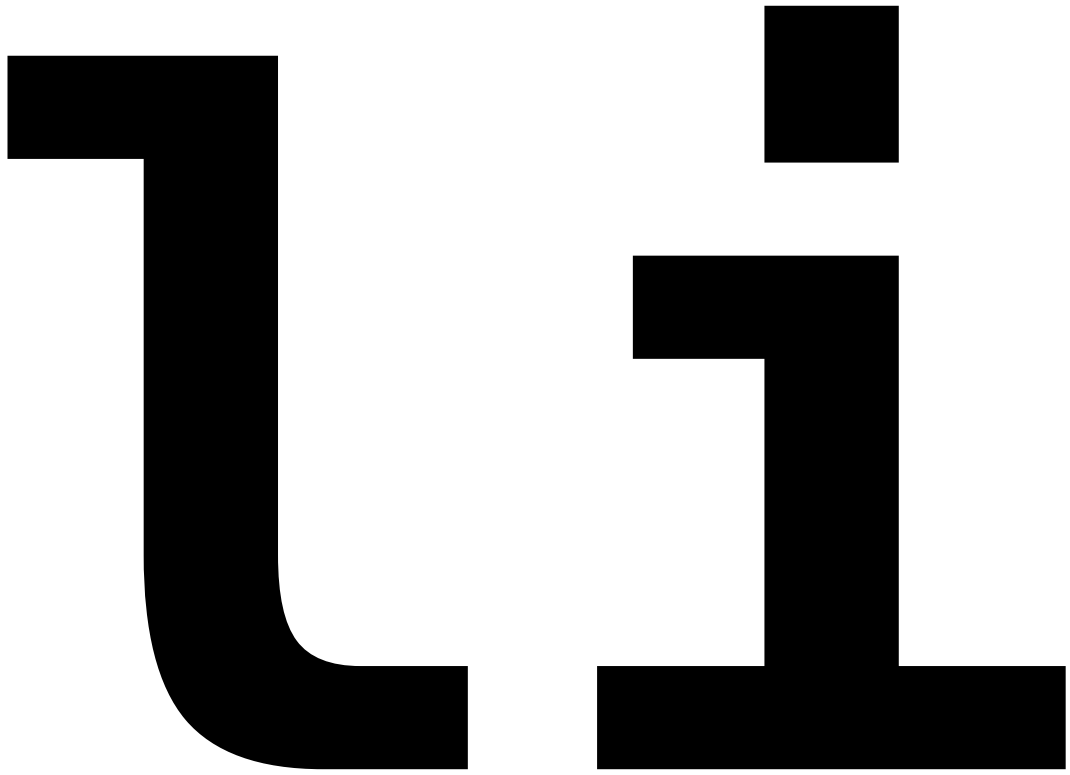
gt

di

e

Fa

ch



te

ra

t u

r

un

d

da

S

IP

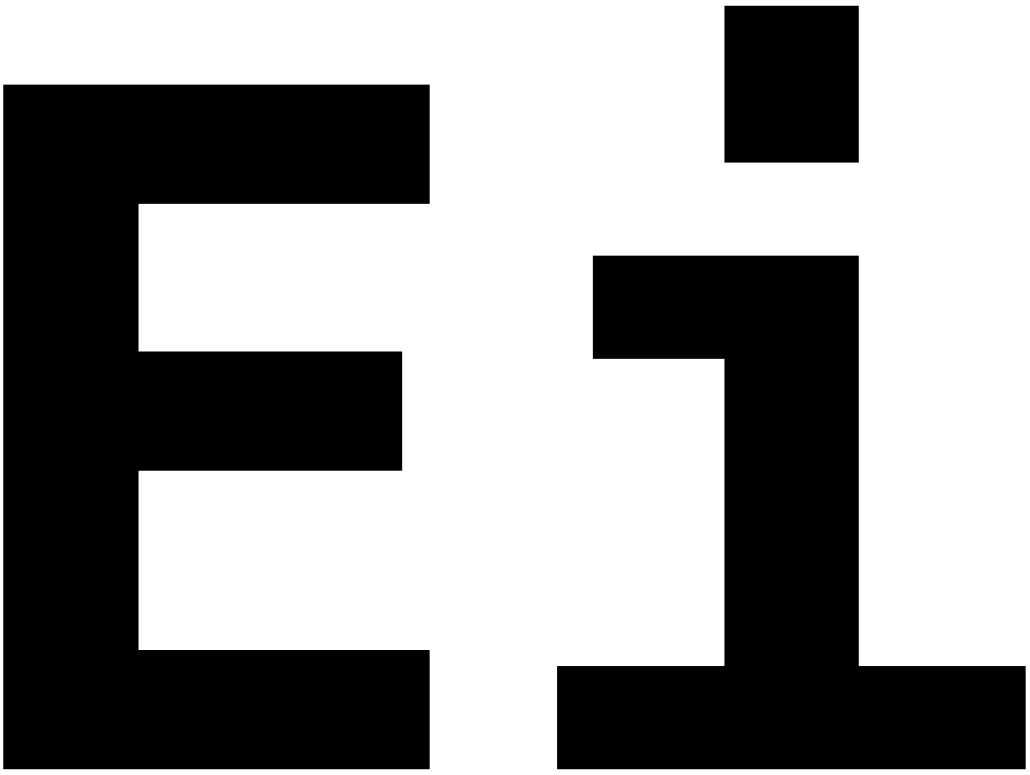
CC

ab

SO

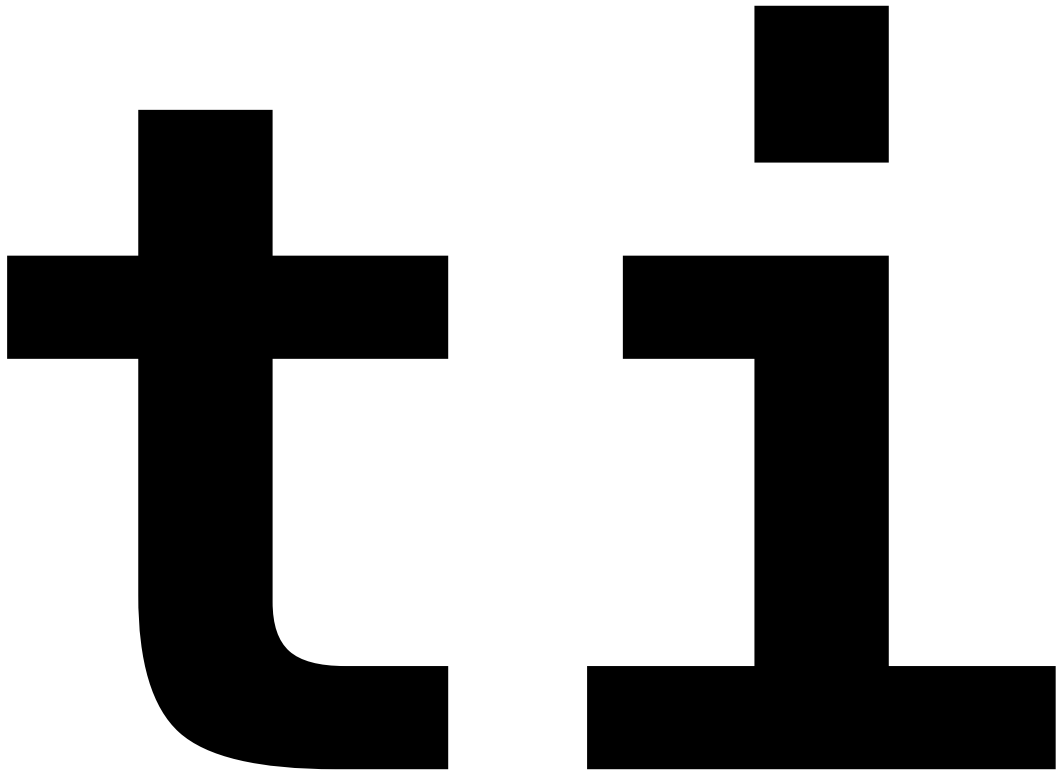
lu

t



nd

eu



ge

S

au

Es

sí

nd

bi

S

he

ut

e

ke

e

Ex

tr

em

we

tt

er

zu

na

en

au

de

n

(h

ie

r)

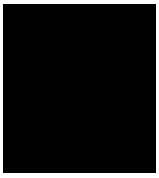
un

d

(h

ie

r)



In

sb

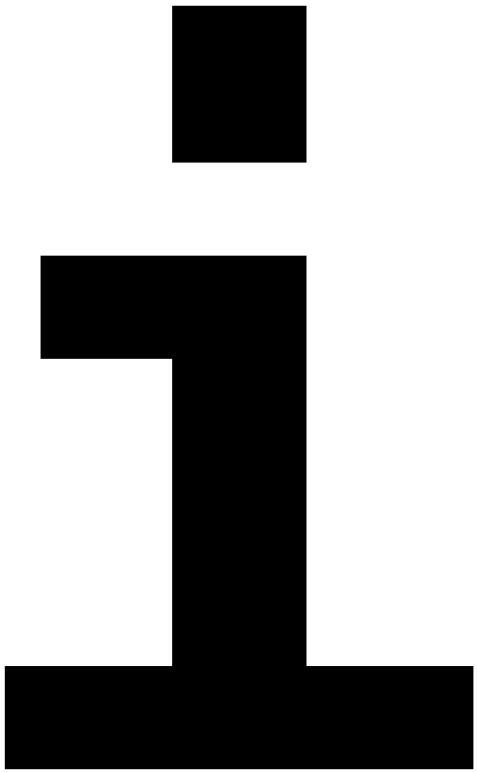
es

on

de

re

be



de

r

er

SC

hw

em

mu

ng

sp

ro

bl

em

at

ve

rw

ec

hs

el

t

da

S

UB

A

of

fe

nb

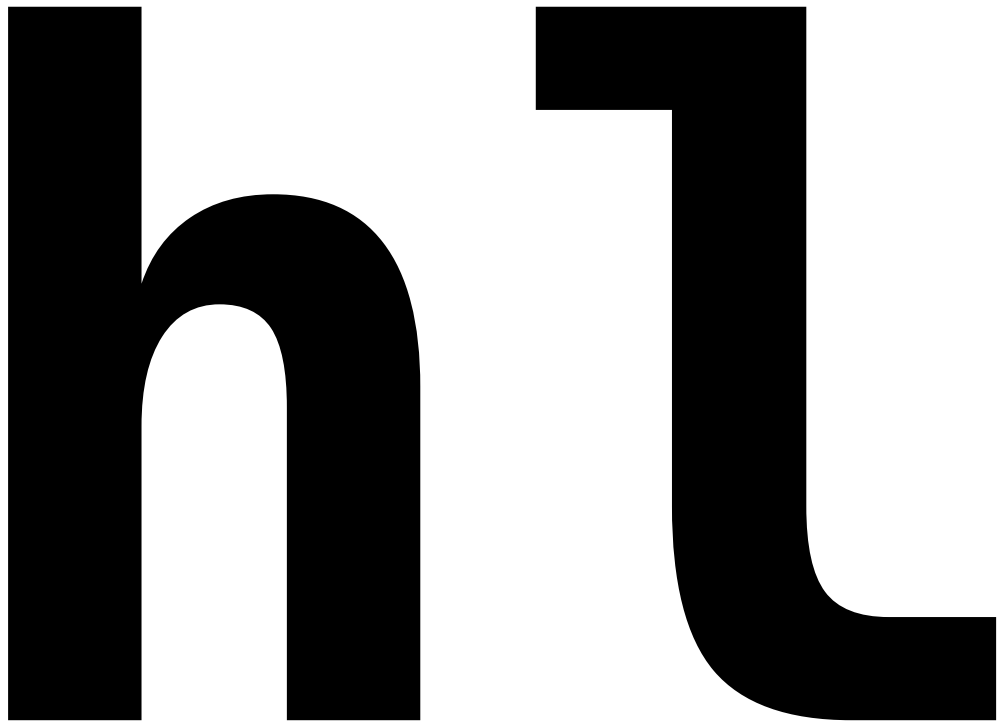
ar

di

e

ta

ts



h

au

re

te

nd

en

hö

he

re

n

Sc

hä

de

n

t

an

ge

bl

h

gr

er

en

er

SC

hw

em

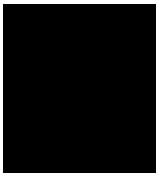
mu

ng

sh

öh

en



Di

es

e

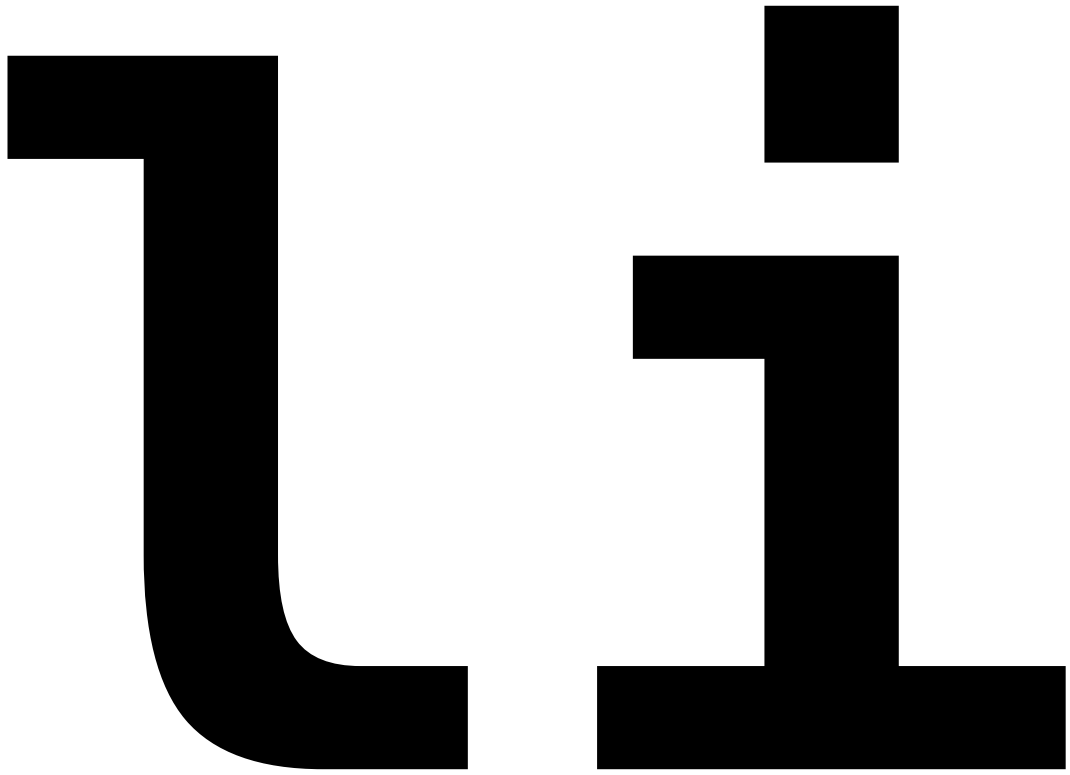
ge

hö

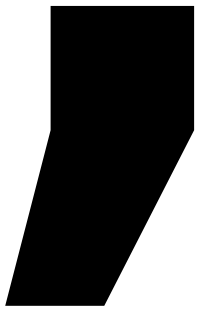
re

n

ei



ch



wi

e

al

hi

st

or

is

ch

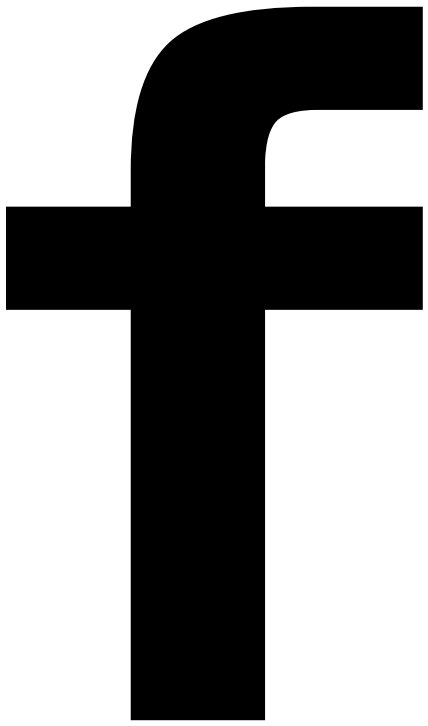
en

Ма

rk

en

au



eu

ro

pä

is

ch

en

us

sp

eg

el

wä

nd

en

be

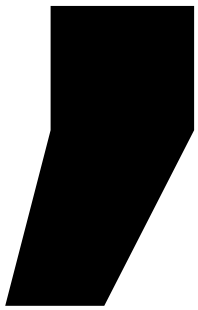
ge

n

(h

ie

r)



de

n

Be

re

h

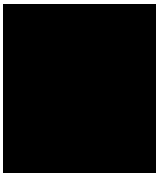
de

r

My

th

en



Da

di

e

Ve

rm

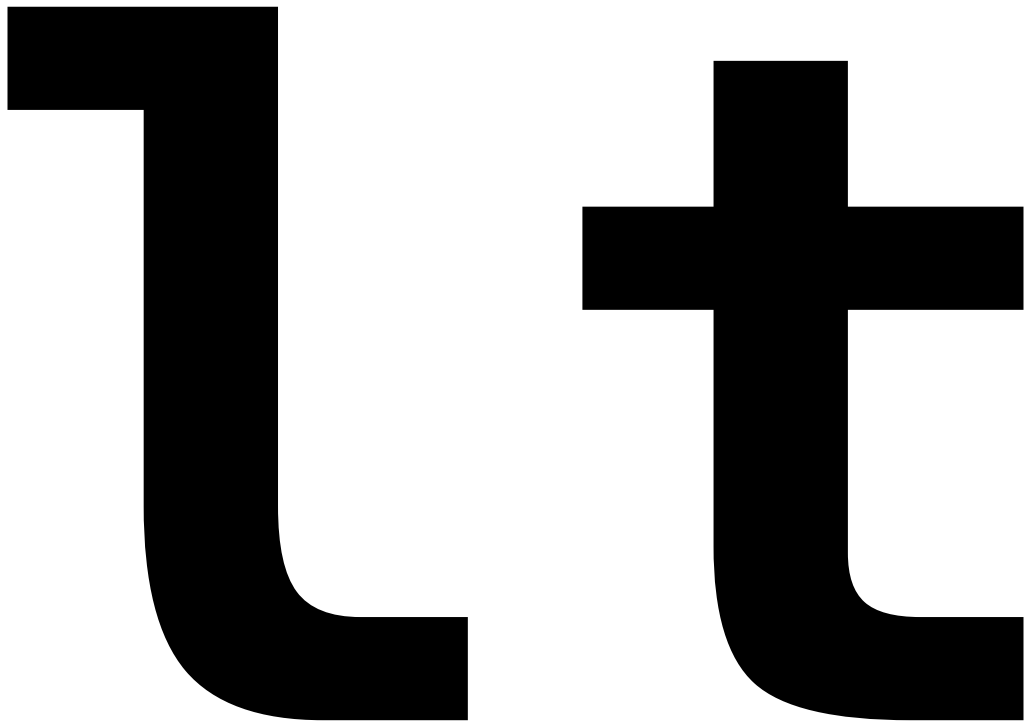
en

SW

er

te

we



we

it

zu

ge

no

mm

en

ha

be

n

un

d

zu

de

m

au

S

PL

at

zg

rü

nd

en

ve

rm

eh

rt

ho

ch

wa

er

ge

fä

rd

et

en

Ge

bi

et

en

ge

sí

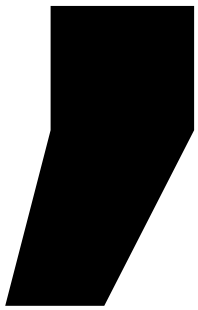
ed

el

t

wi

rd



sí

nd

Sc

ha

de

ns

zu

na

en

un

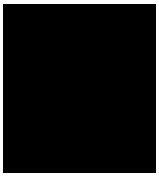
ve

rm

ei

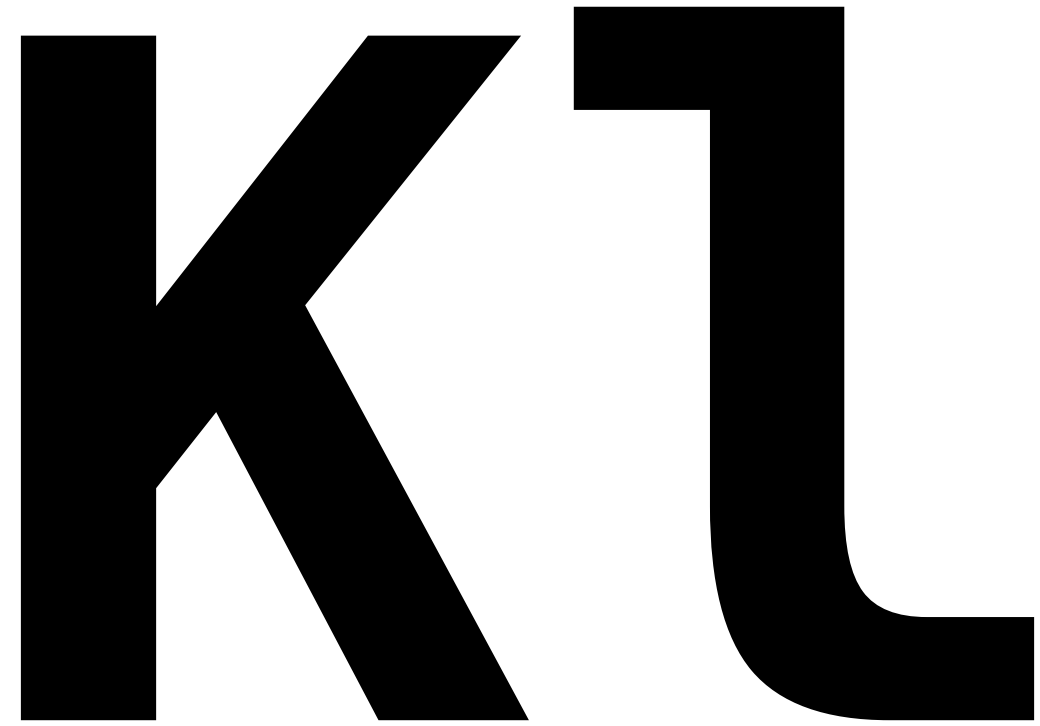
d b

ar



Mİ

t



nd

er

un

ge

n

ha

t

da

S

ch

ts

zu

t u

n.

Di

es

is

t

ne

be

nb

ei

au

ch

de

r

na

ch

VO

zi

eh

ba

re

Gr

un

d ,

wa

ru

m

di

e

gr

en

Ve

rs

he

ru

ng

en

zu

a

us

ge

sp

ro

ch

en

en

Be

fü

rw

or

te

rn

de

r

AG

W

Hy

po

th

es

e

(A

nt

hr

op

og

en

GL

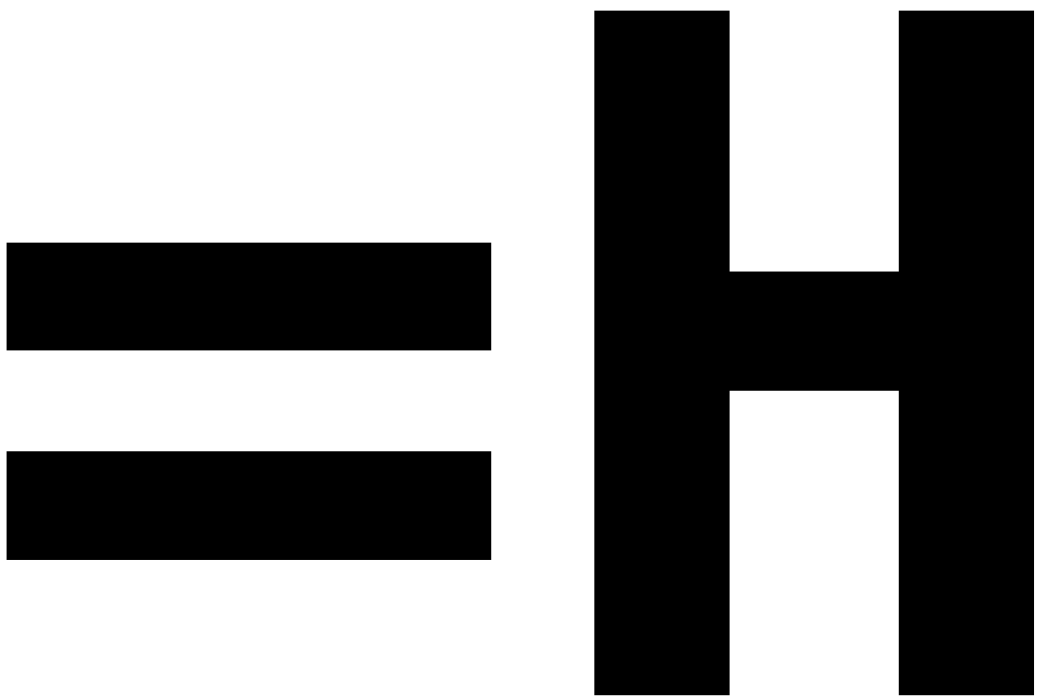
ob

al

Wa

rm

g



yp

ot

he

se

VO

n

ei

ne

r

me

ns

ch

ge

ma

ch

te

n

gl

ob

al

en

Er

wä

rm

un

g)

g

ew

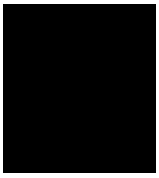
or

de

n

sí

nd



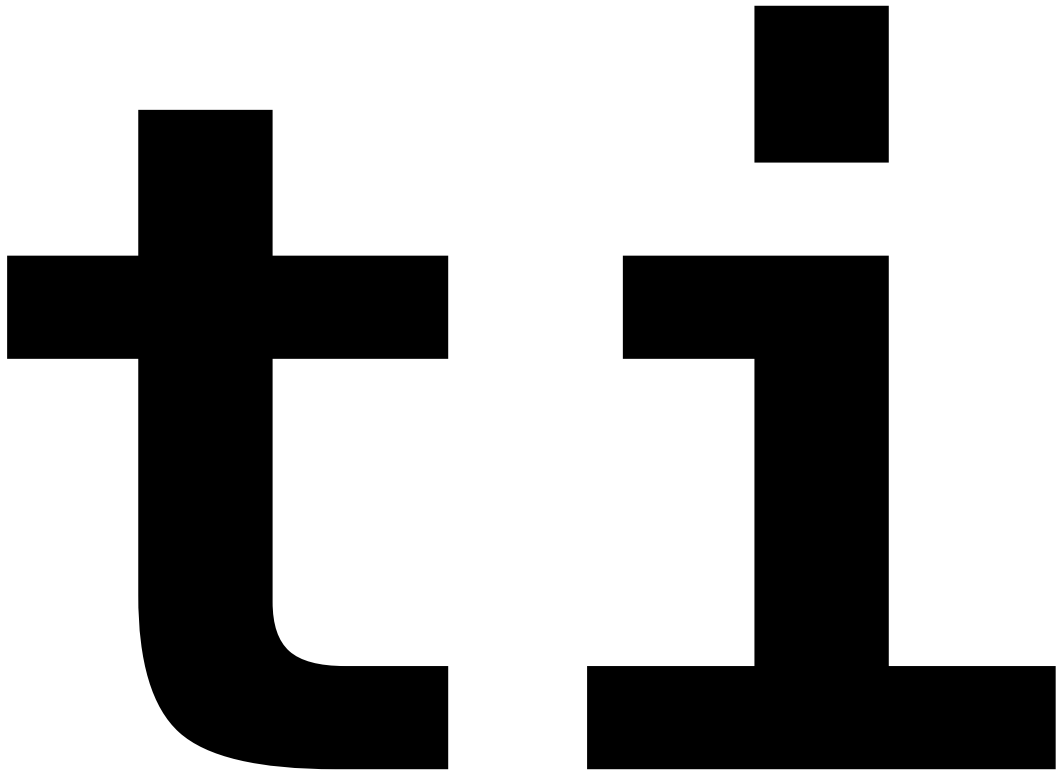
Di

e

At

tr

ak



vi

tä

t

ei

ne

S

SO

he

n

Ge

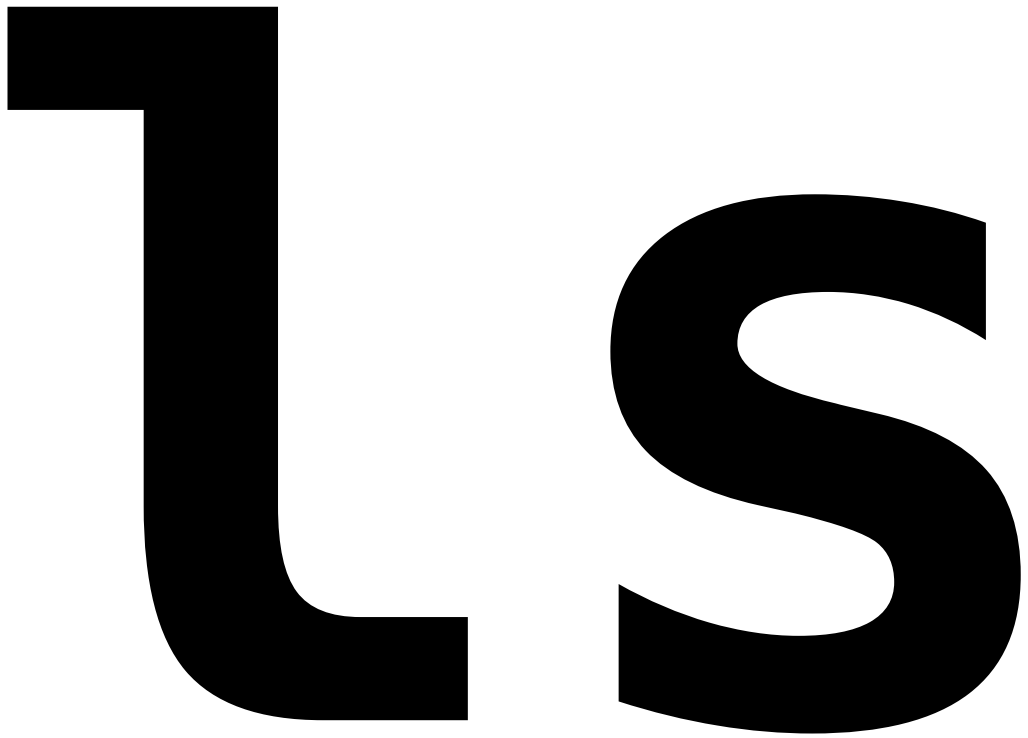
SC

hä

sm

od

el



is

t

na

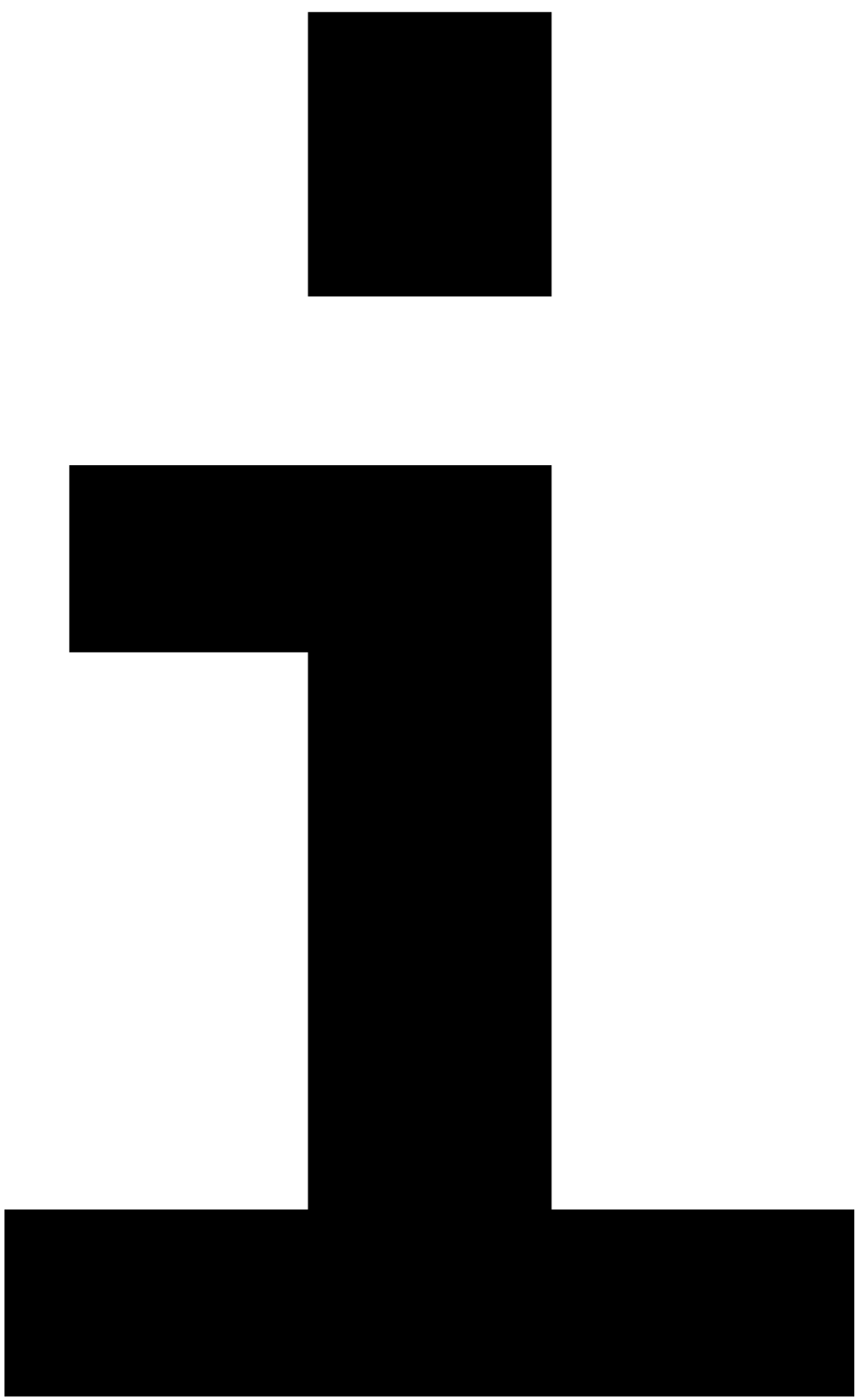
ch

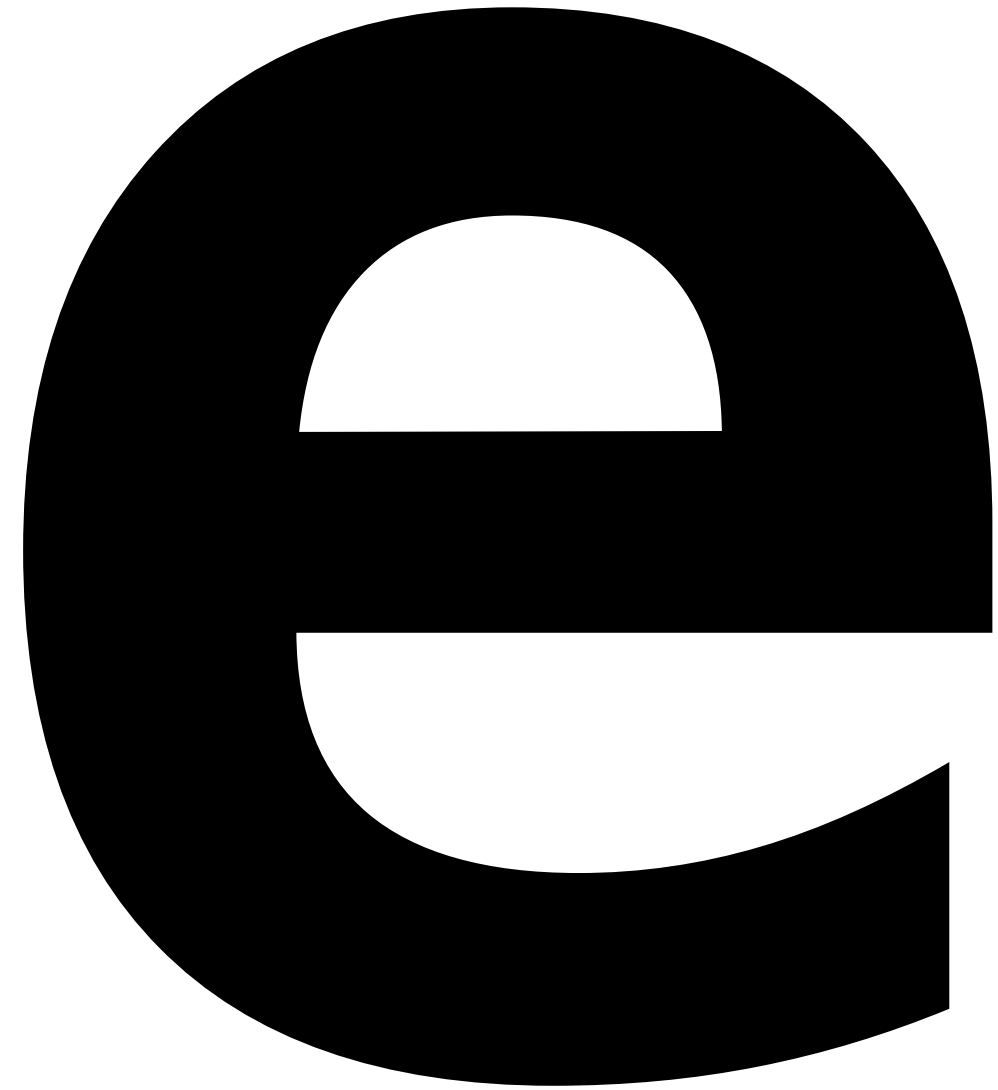
VO

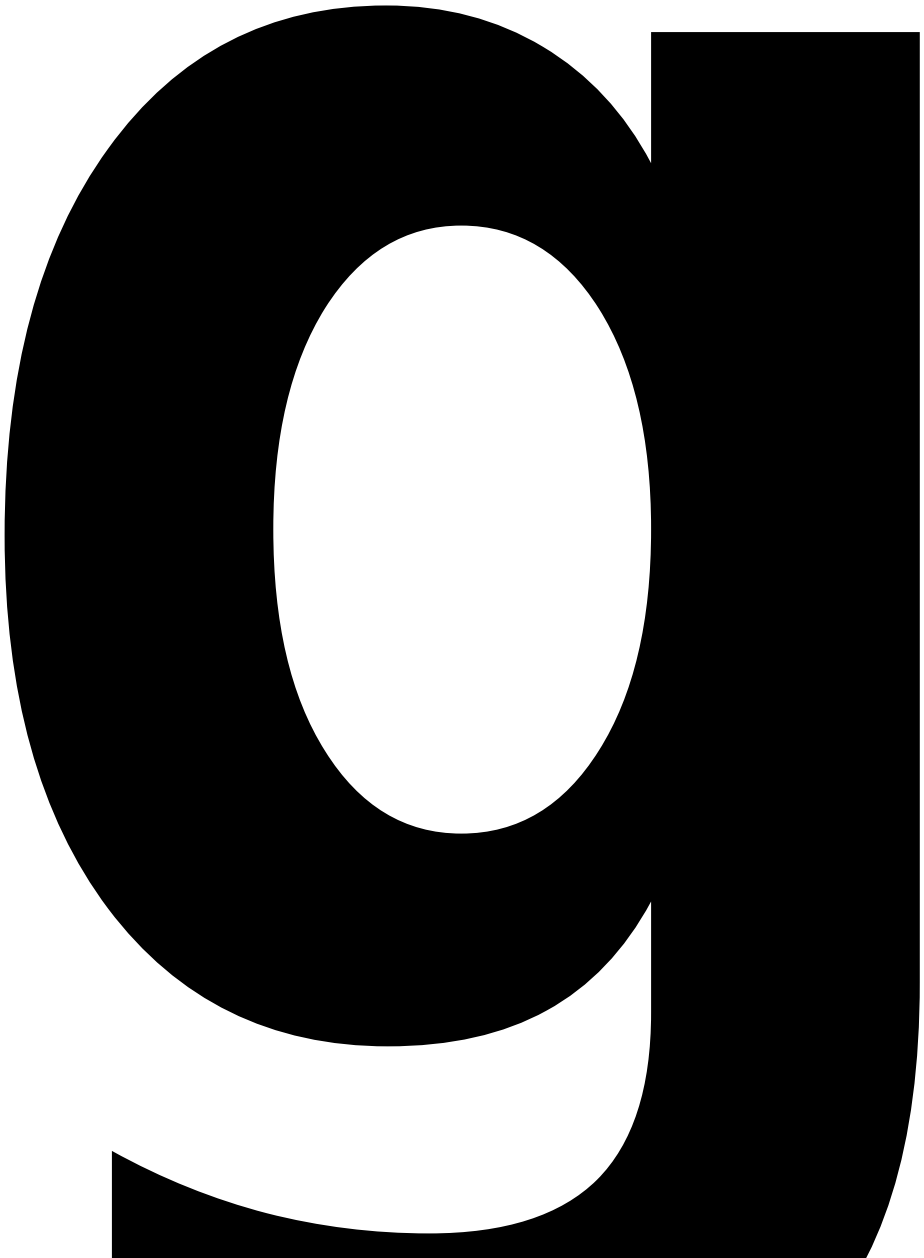
zi

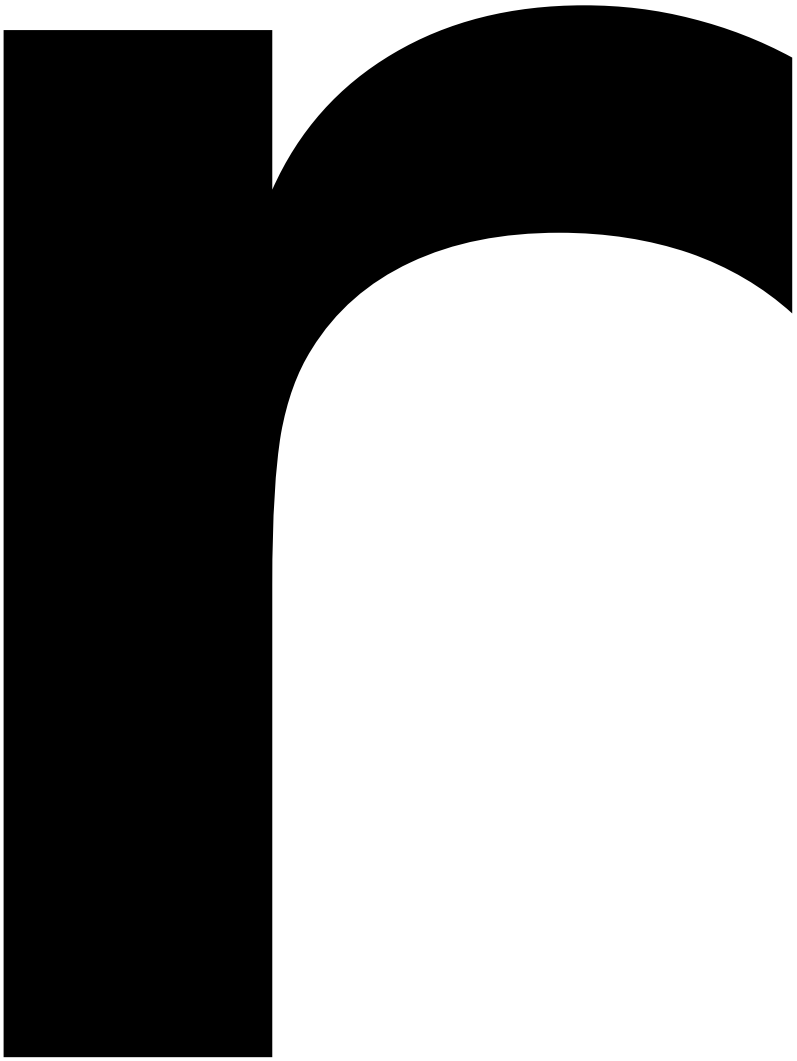
eh

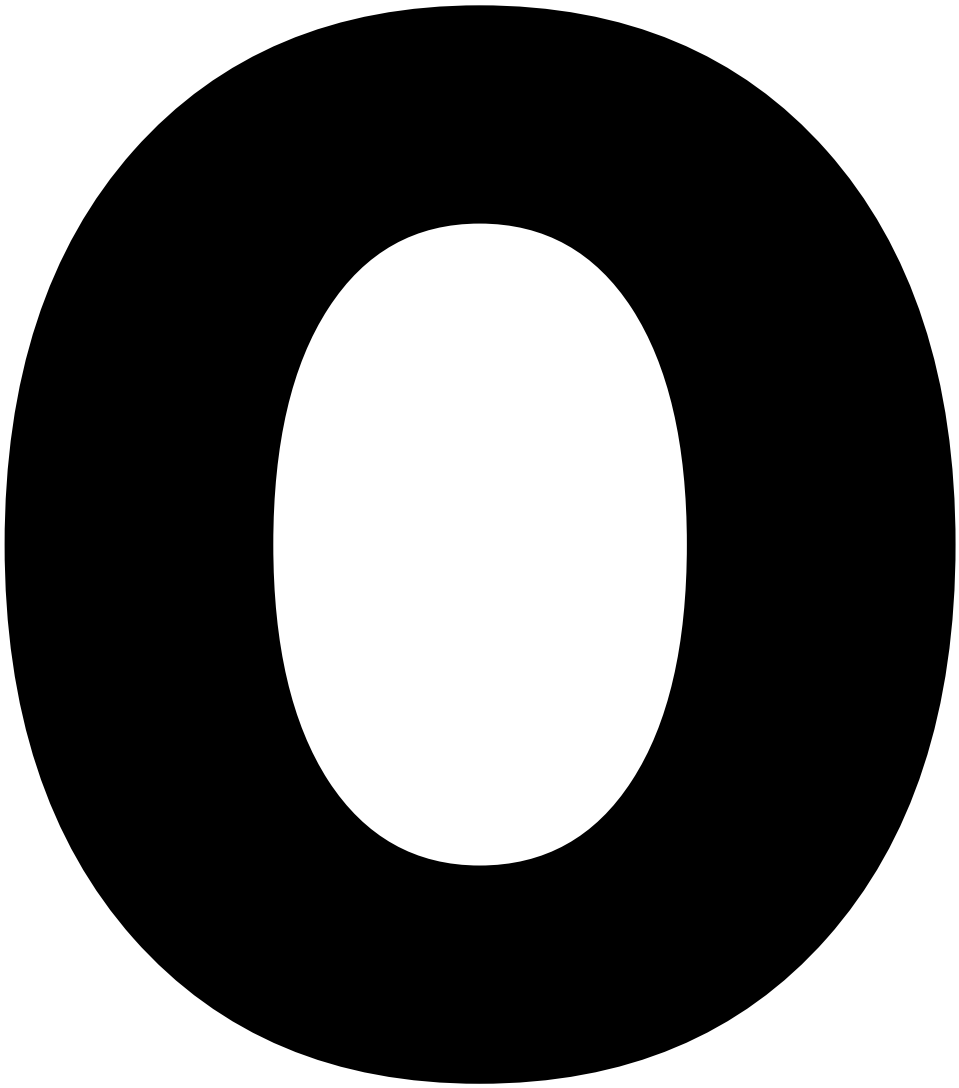
ba

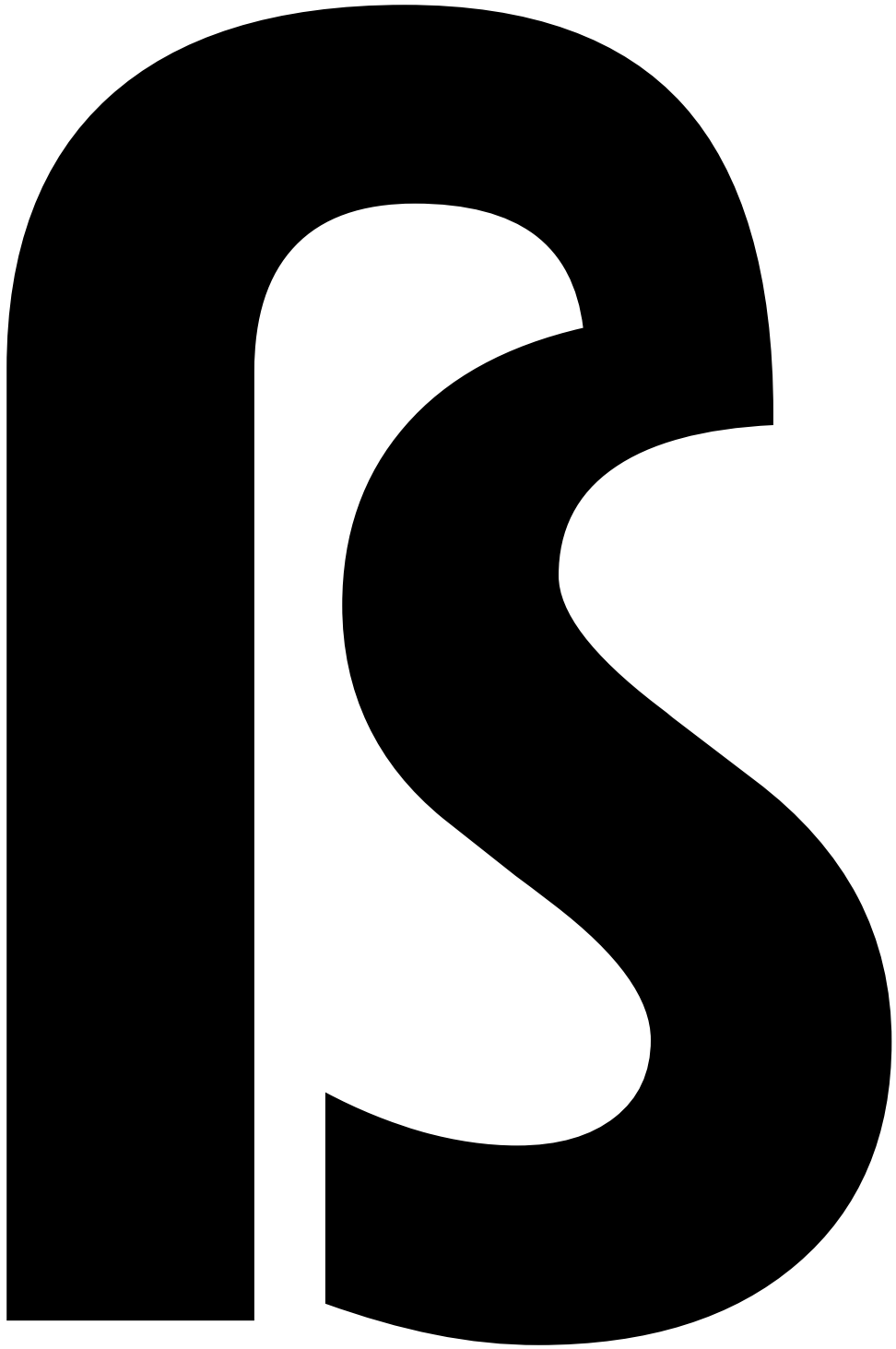


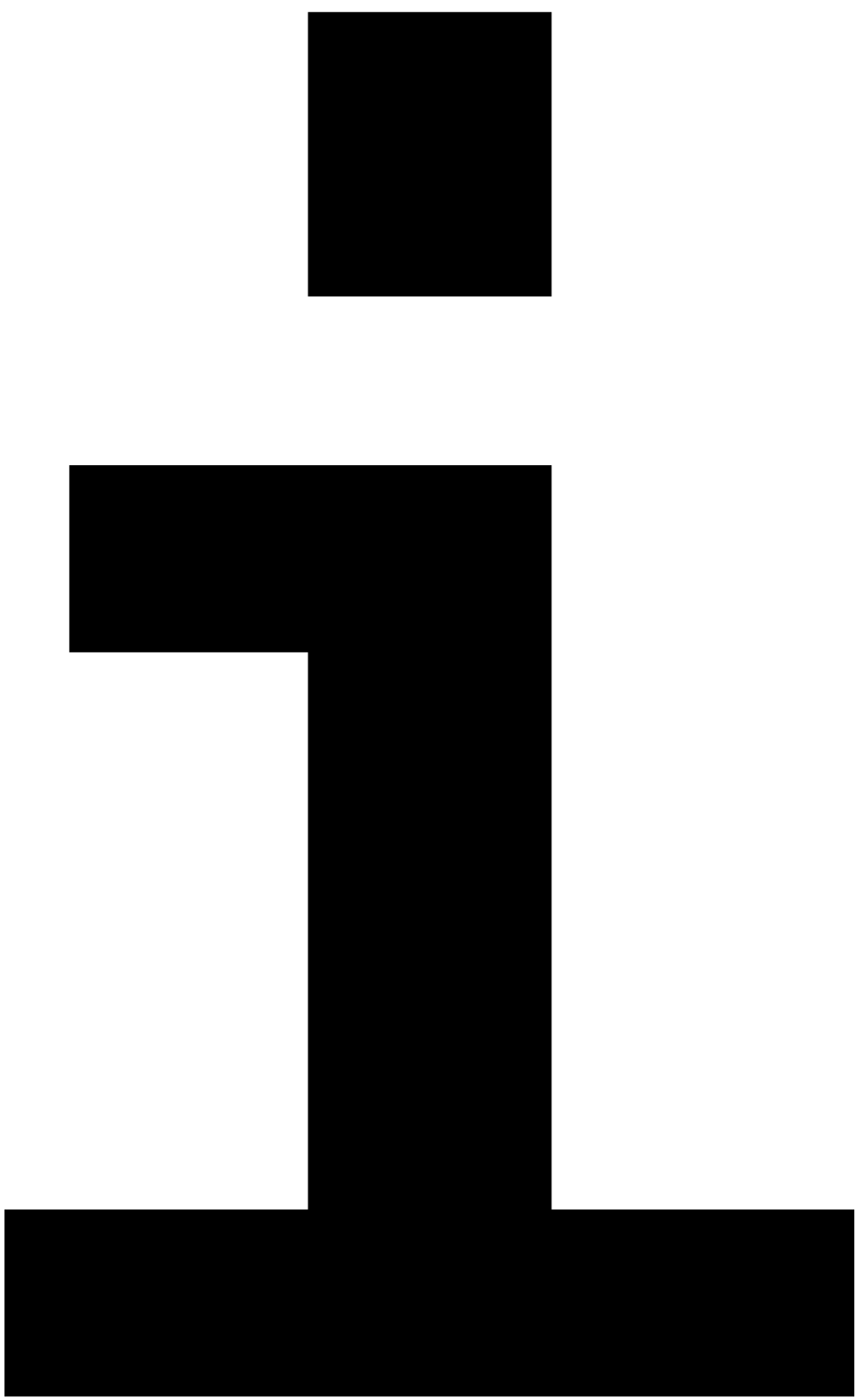




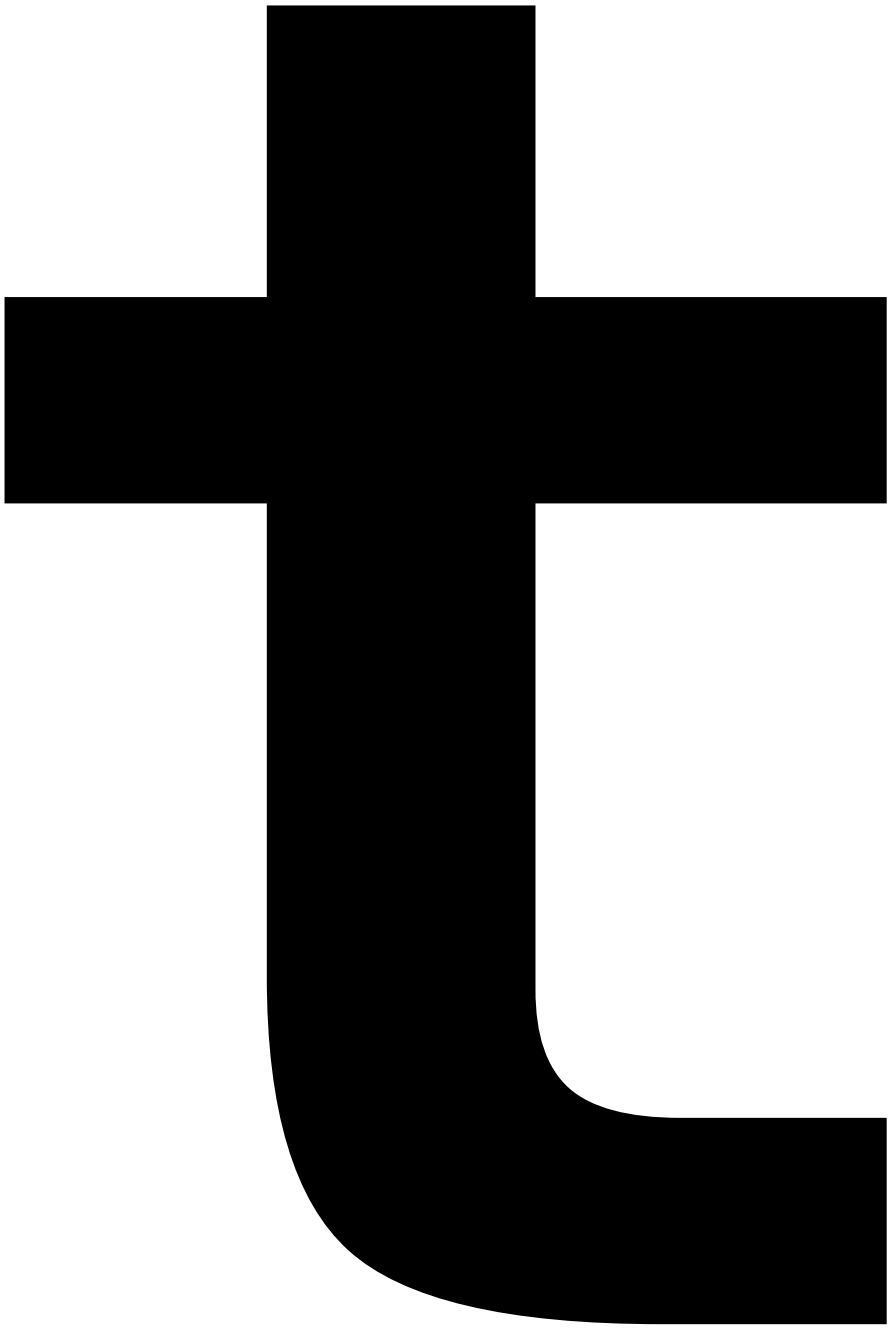




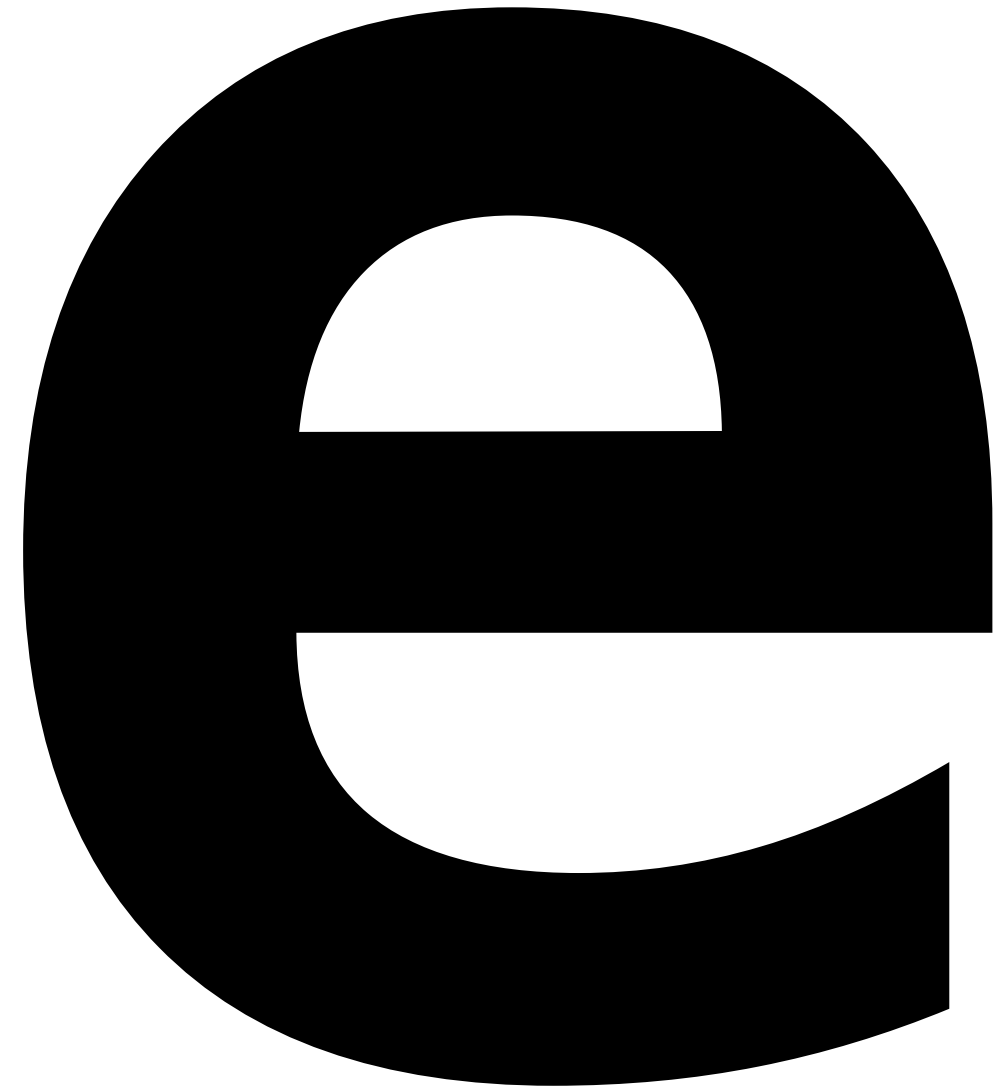


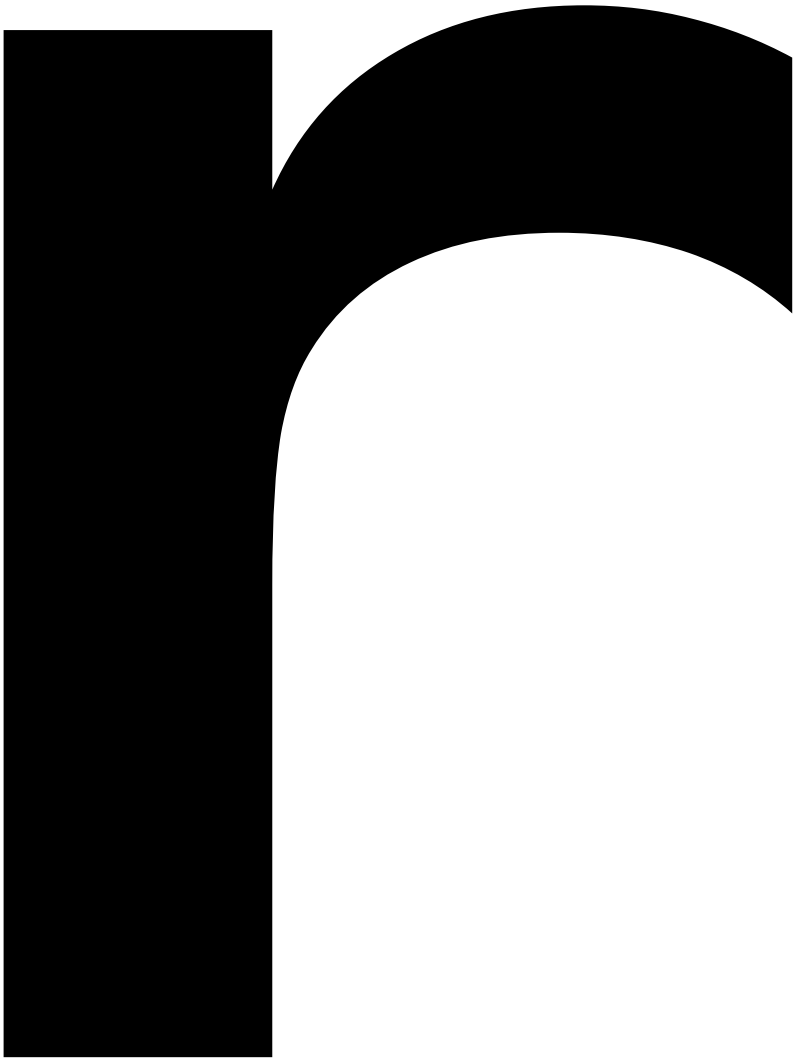


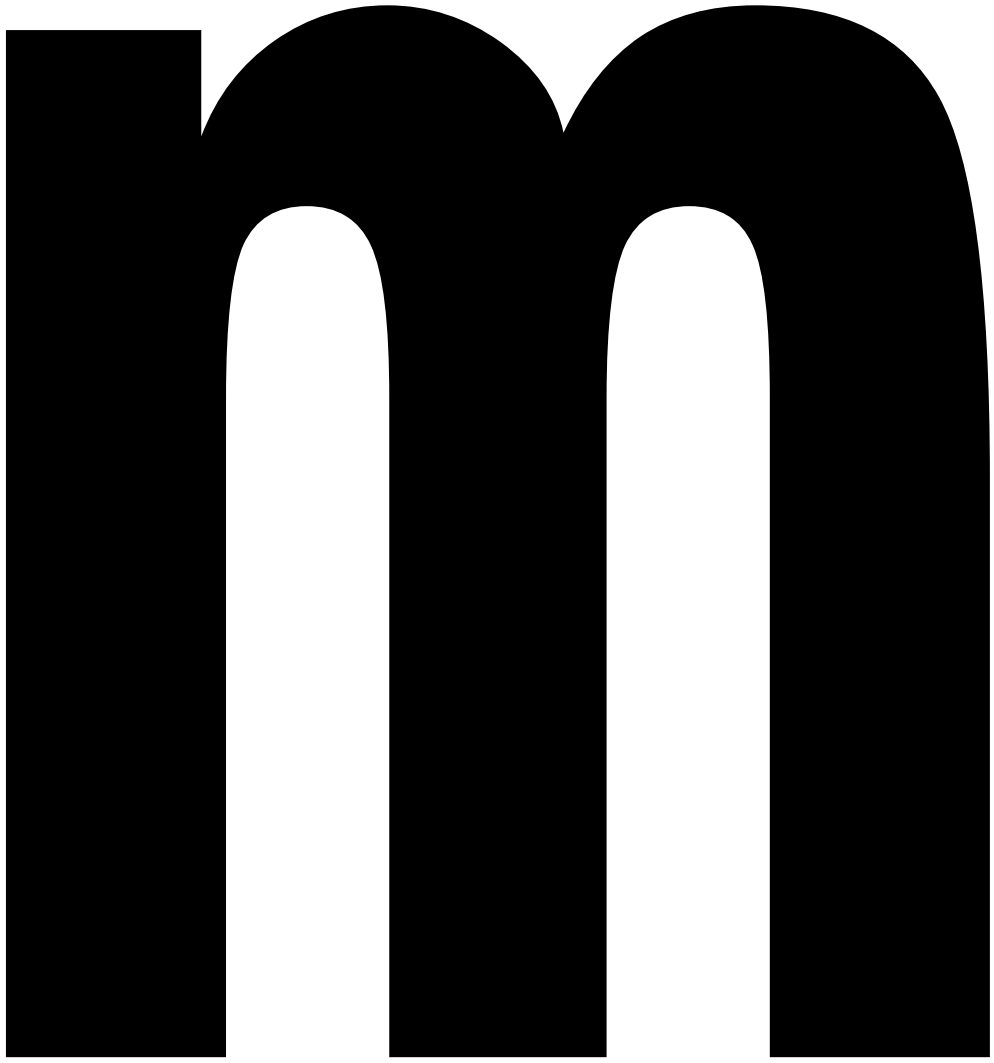
S

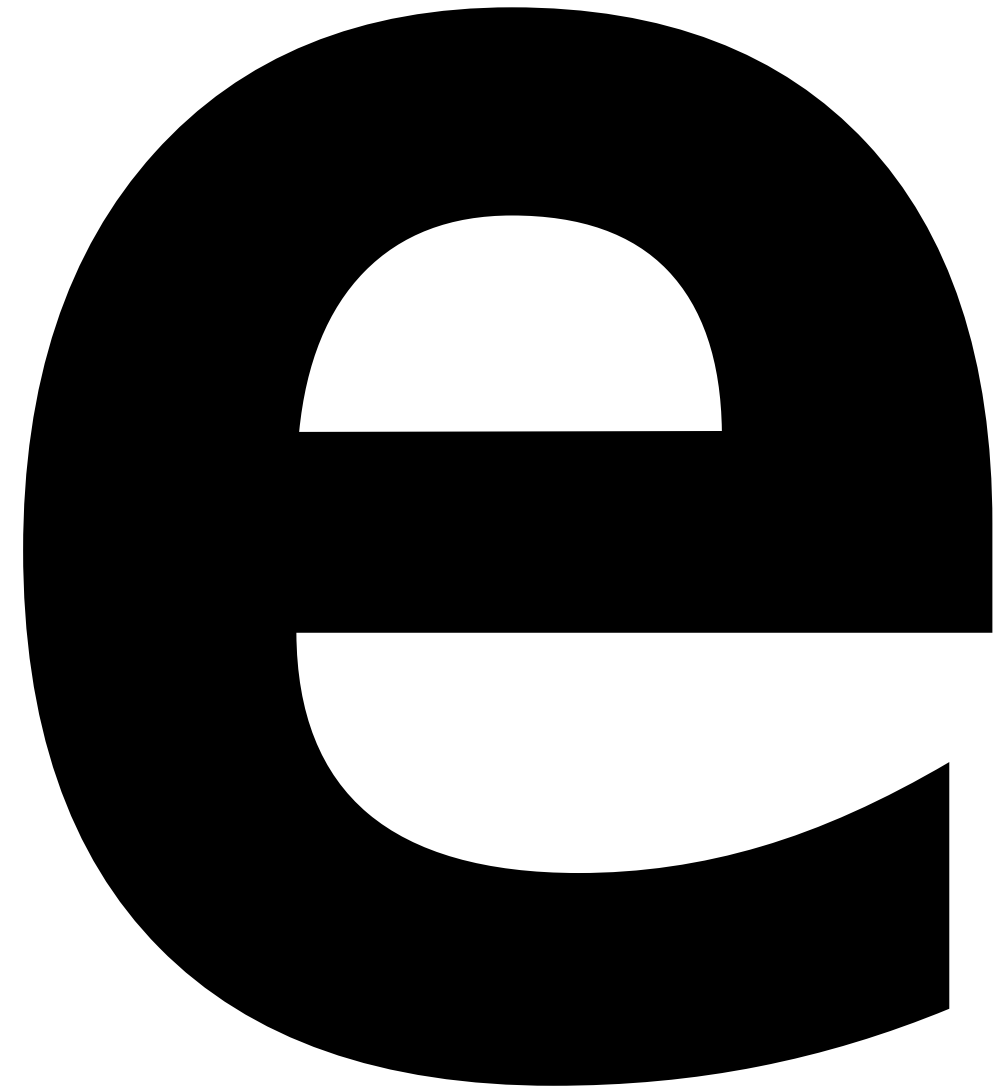


d



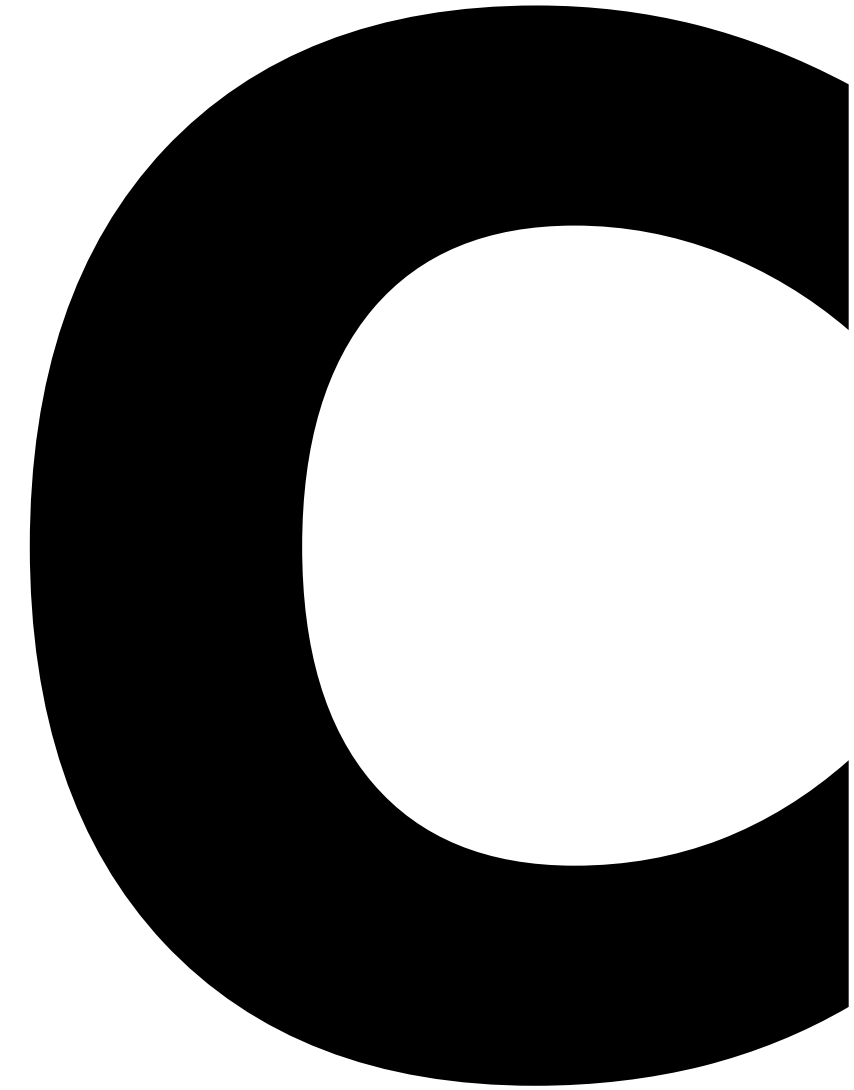


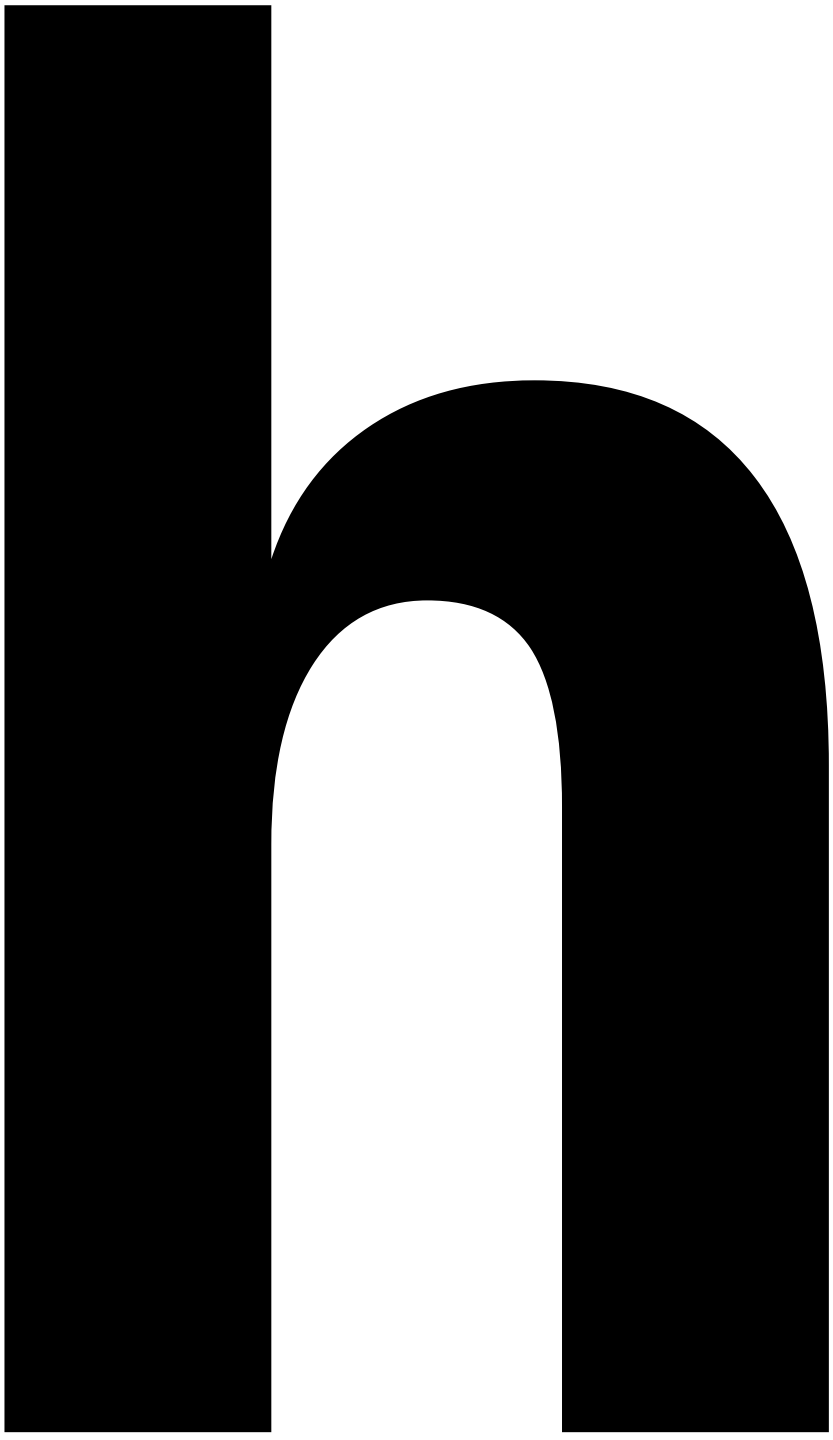


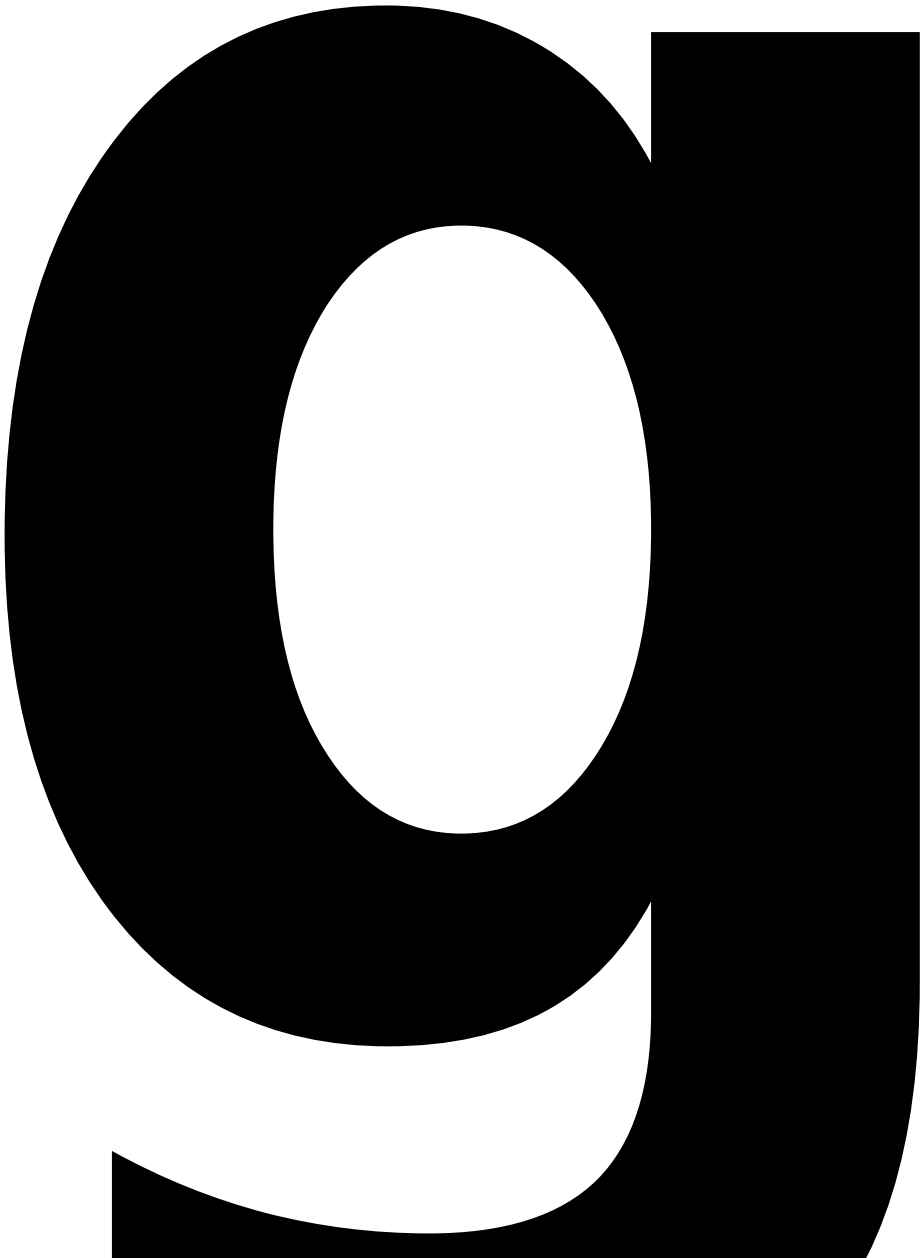


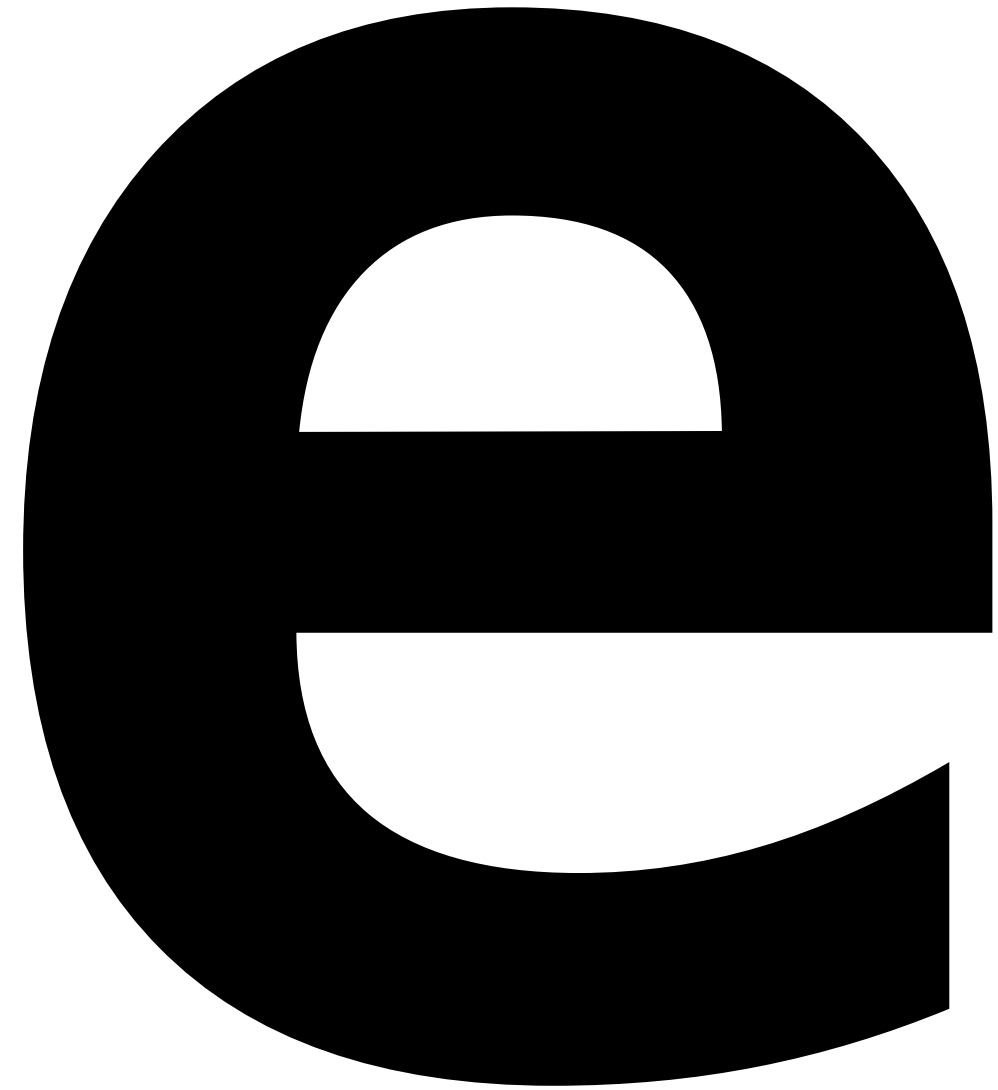
n

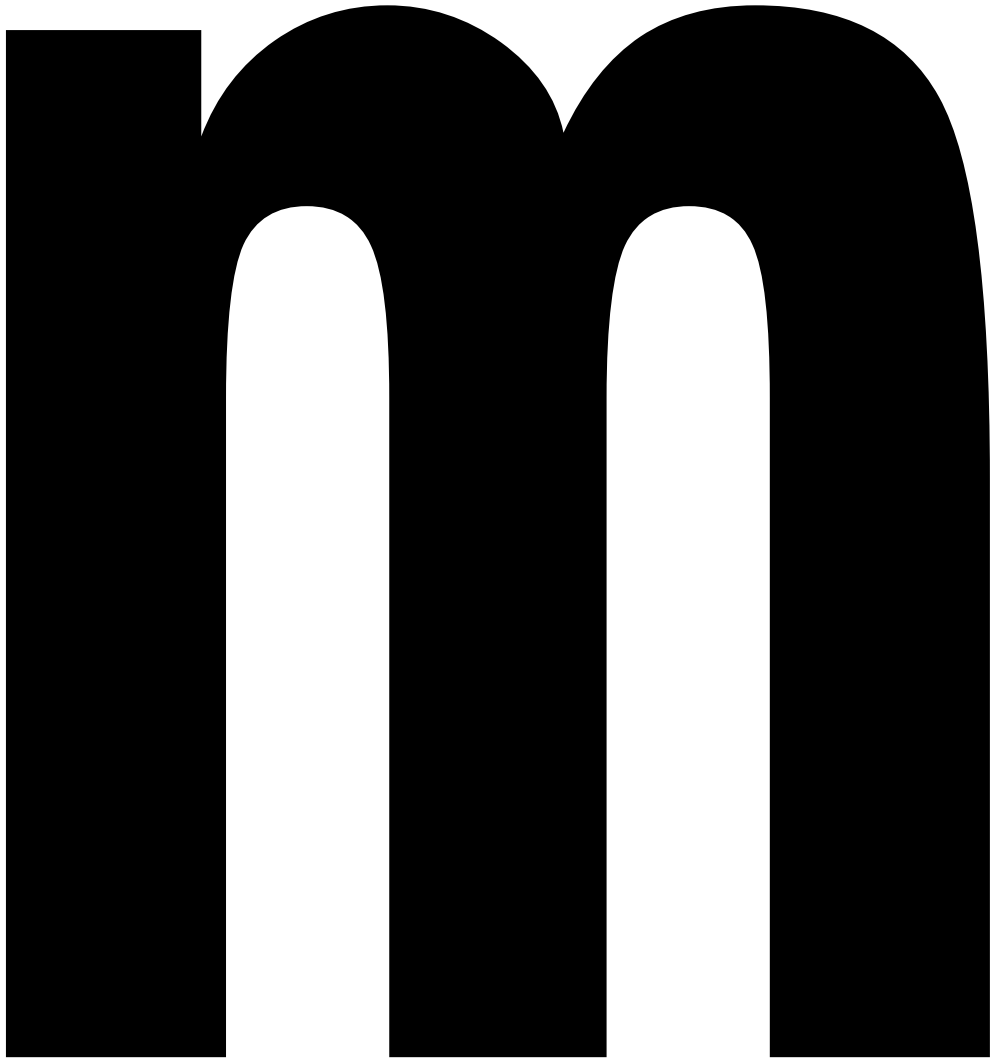
S

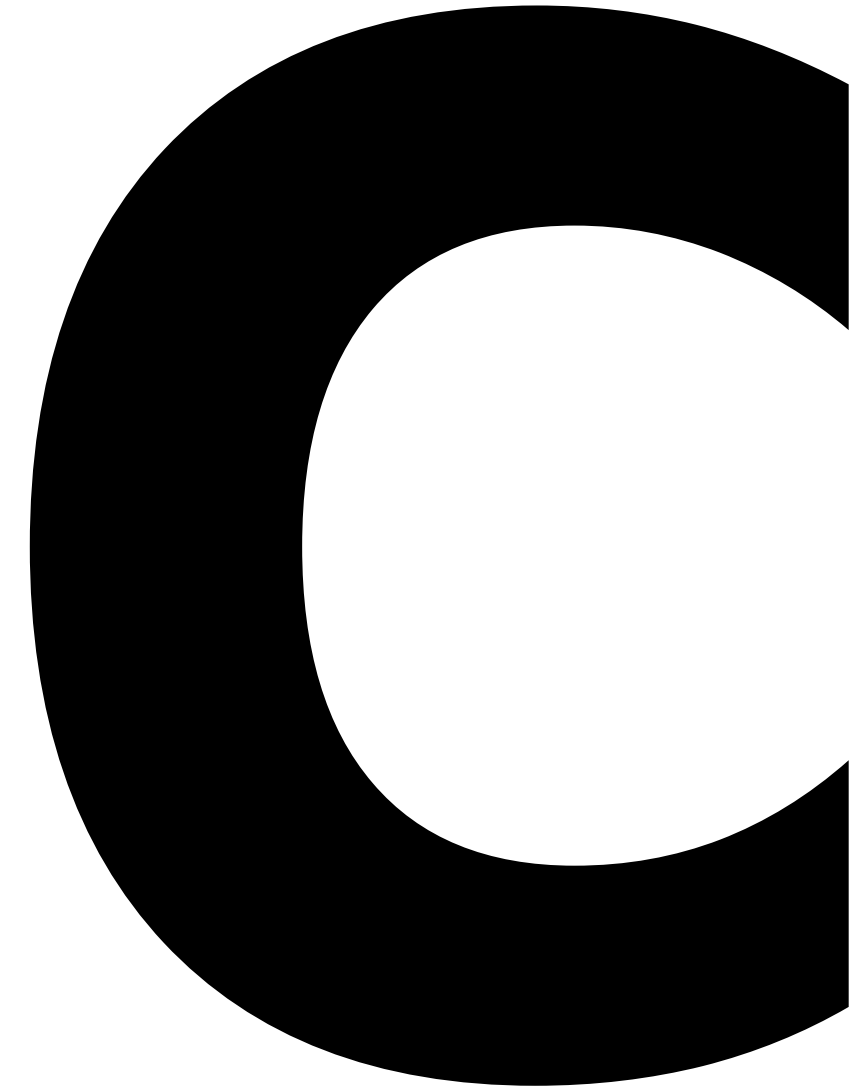


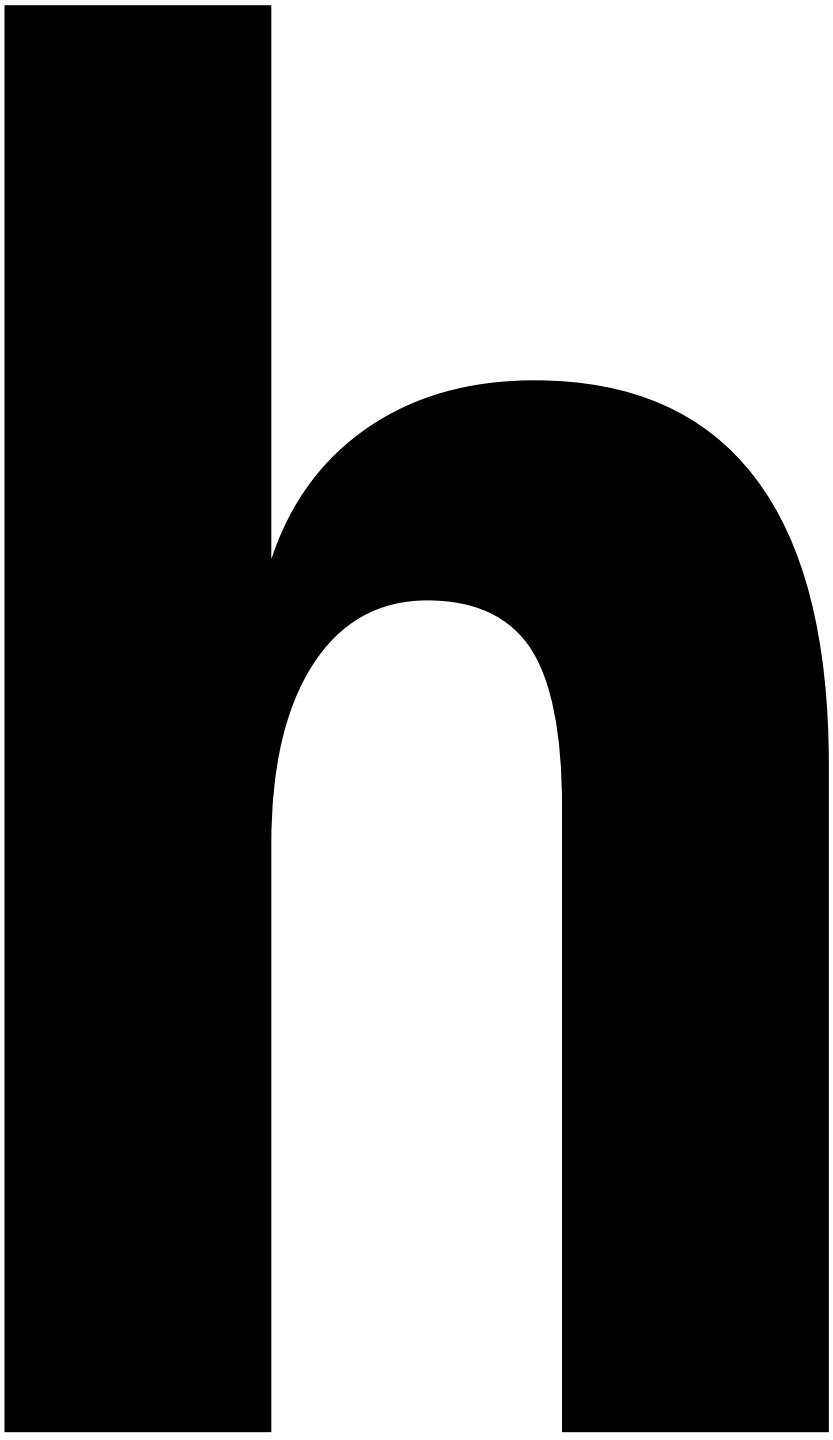


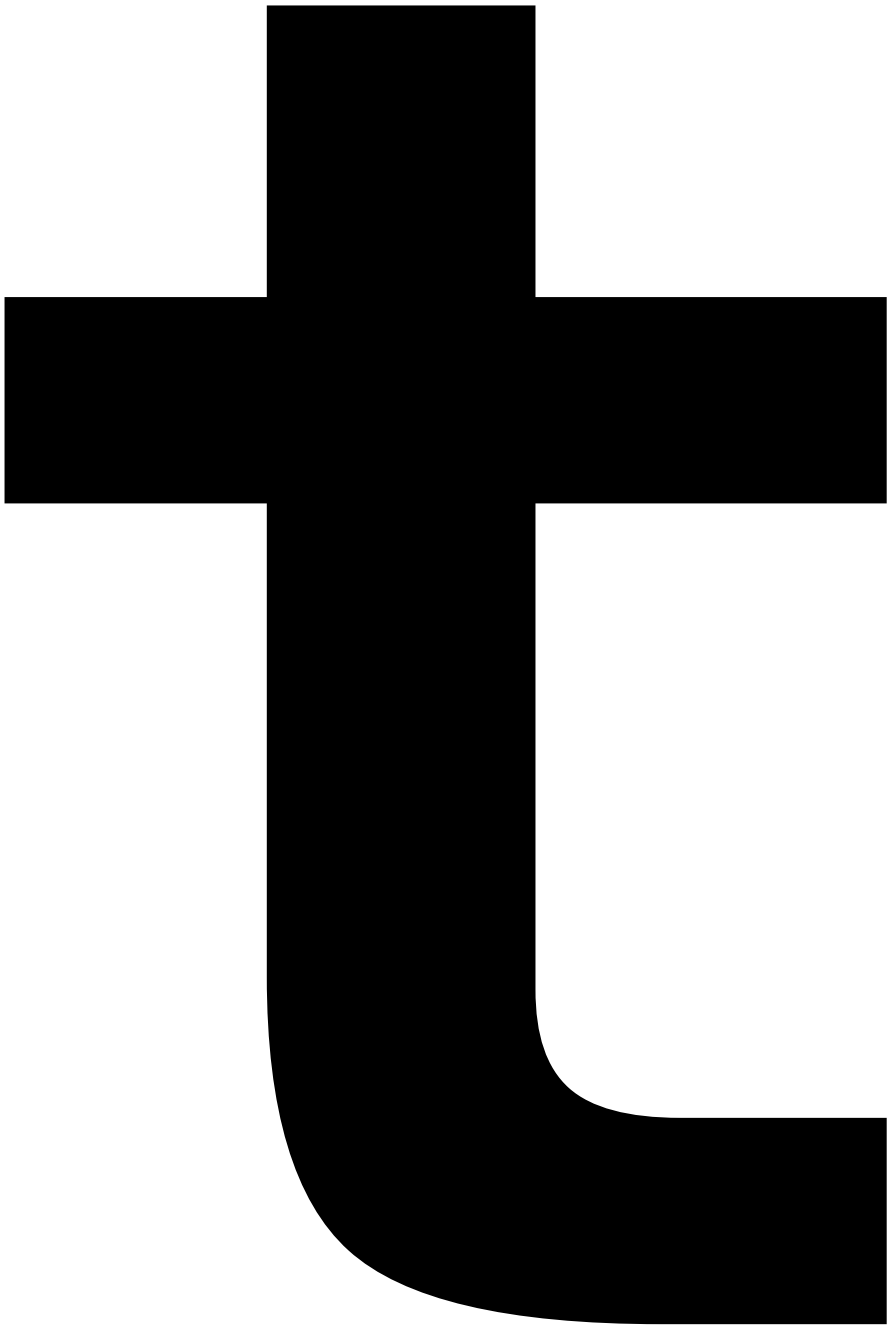


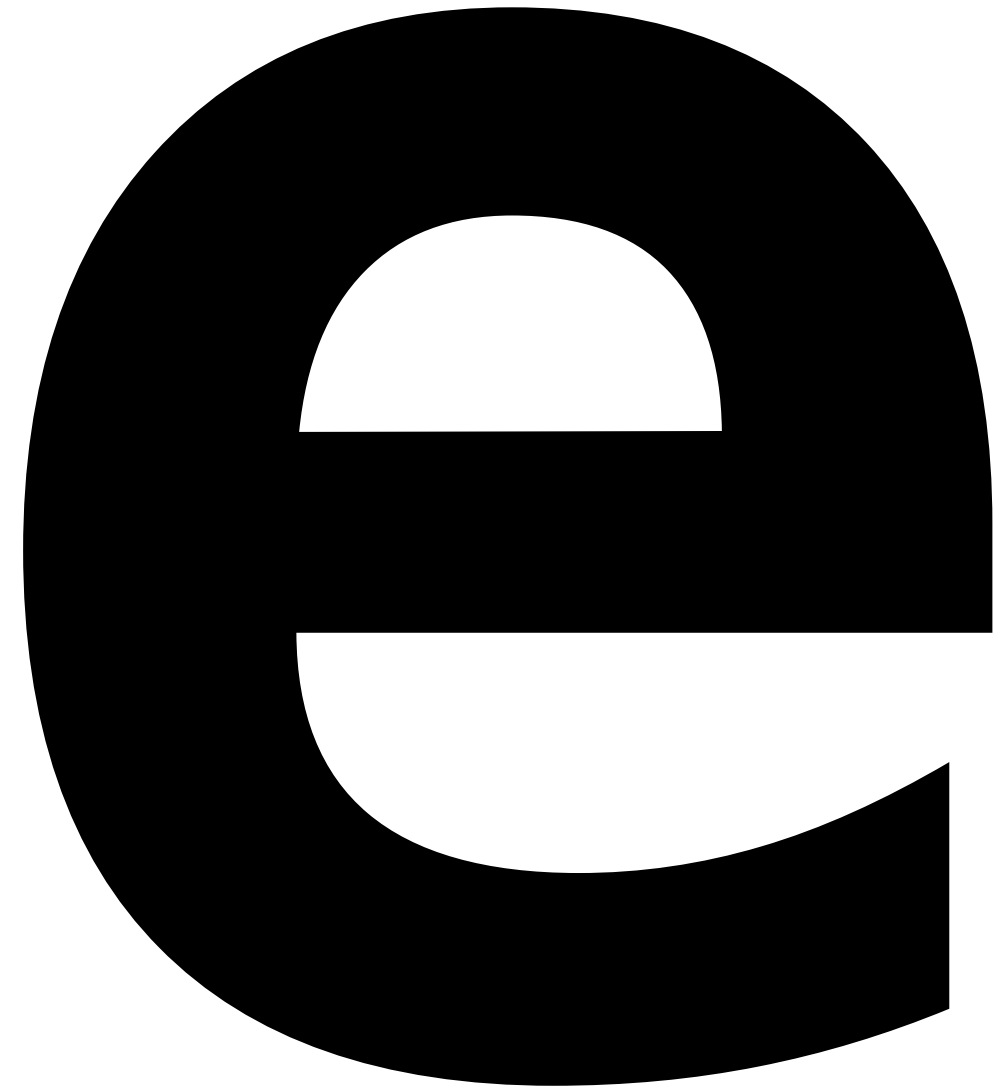


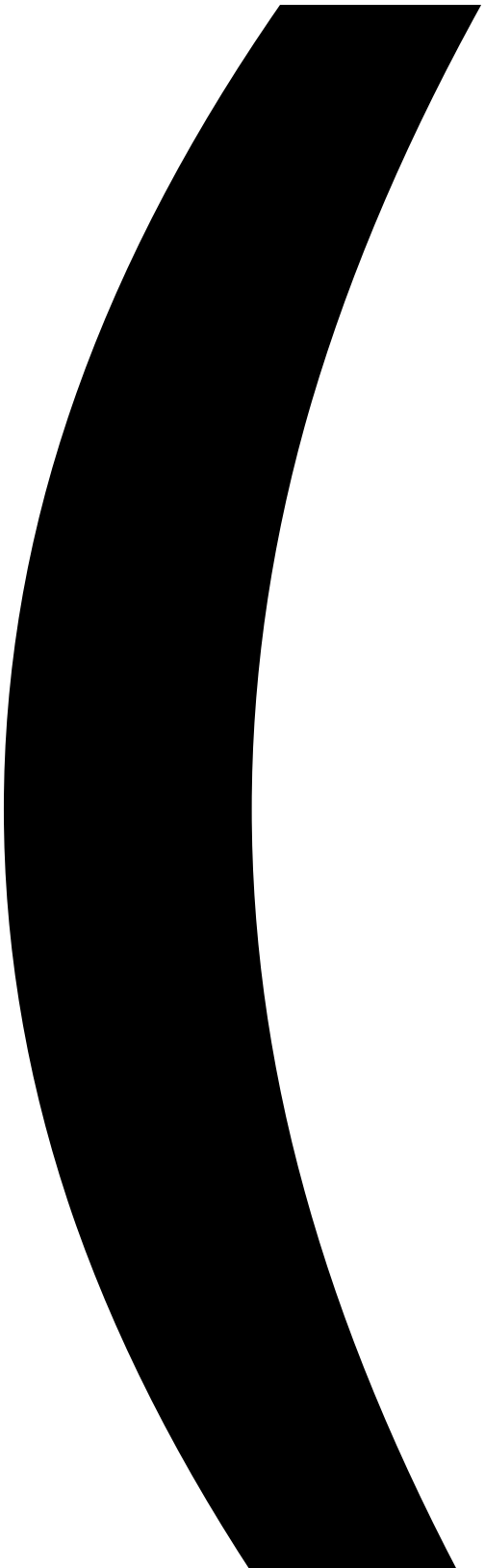




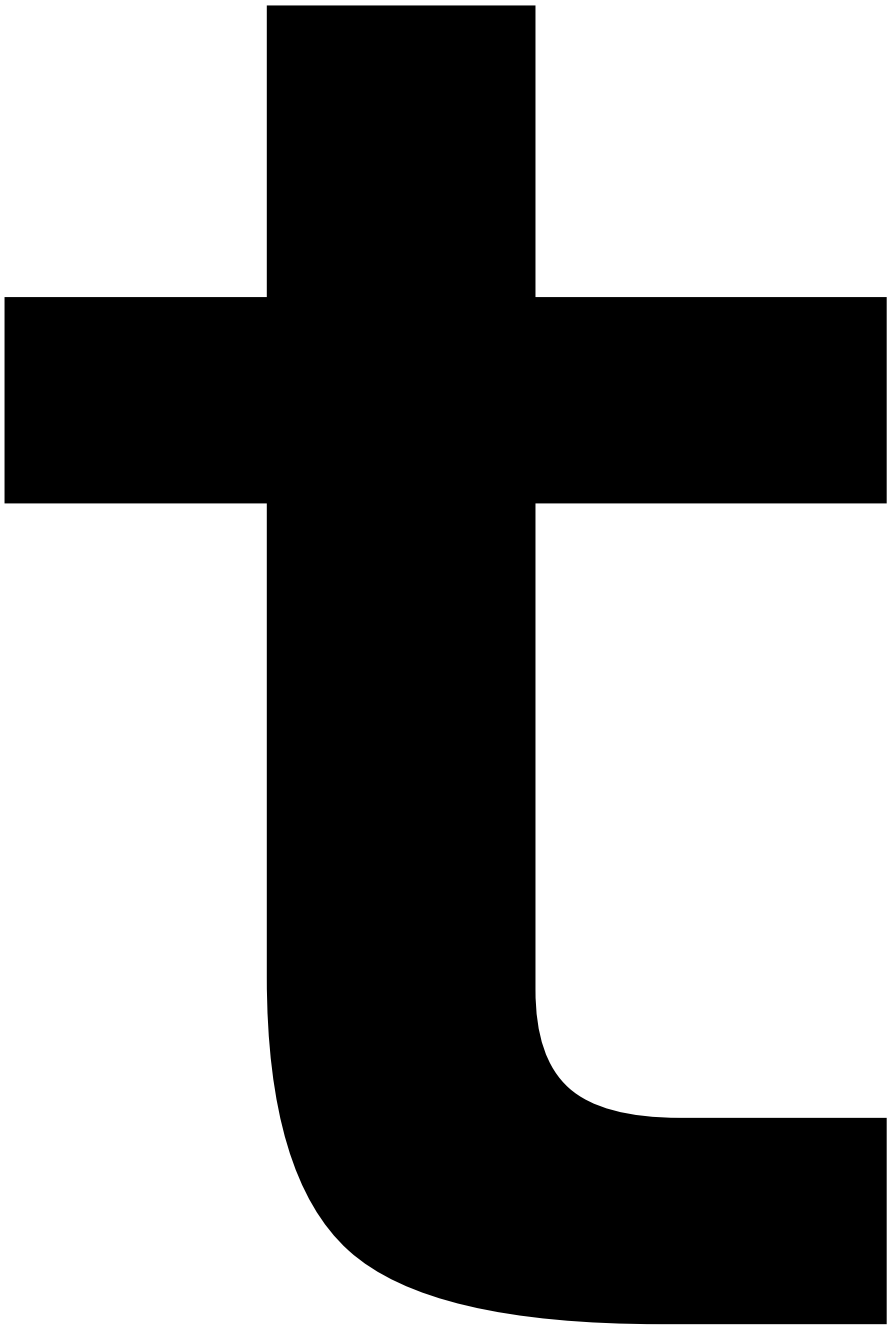


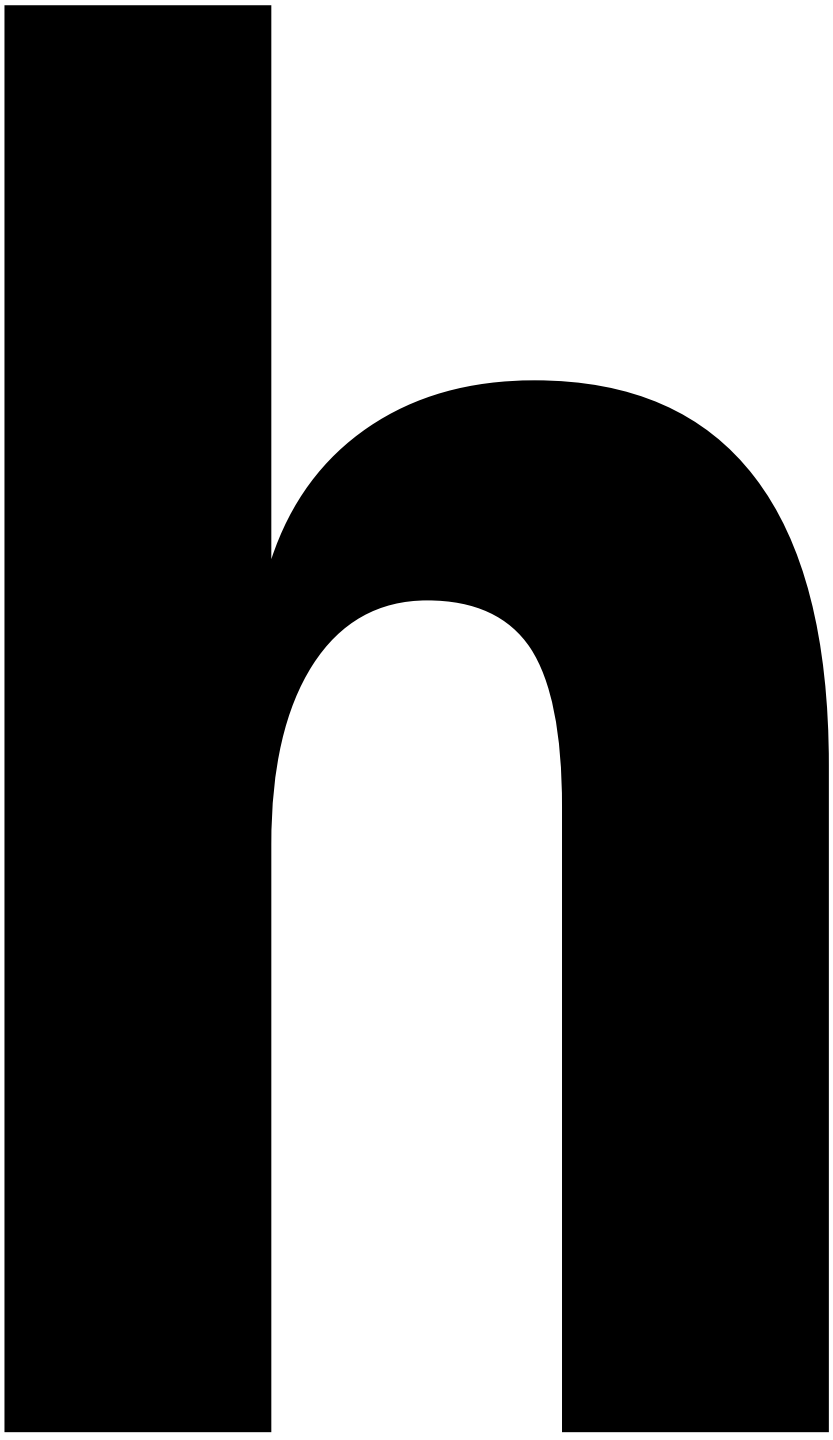


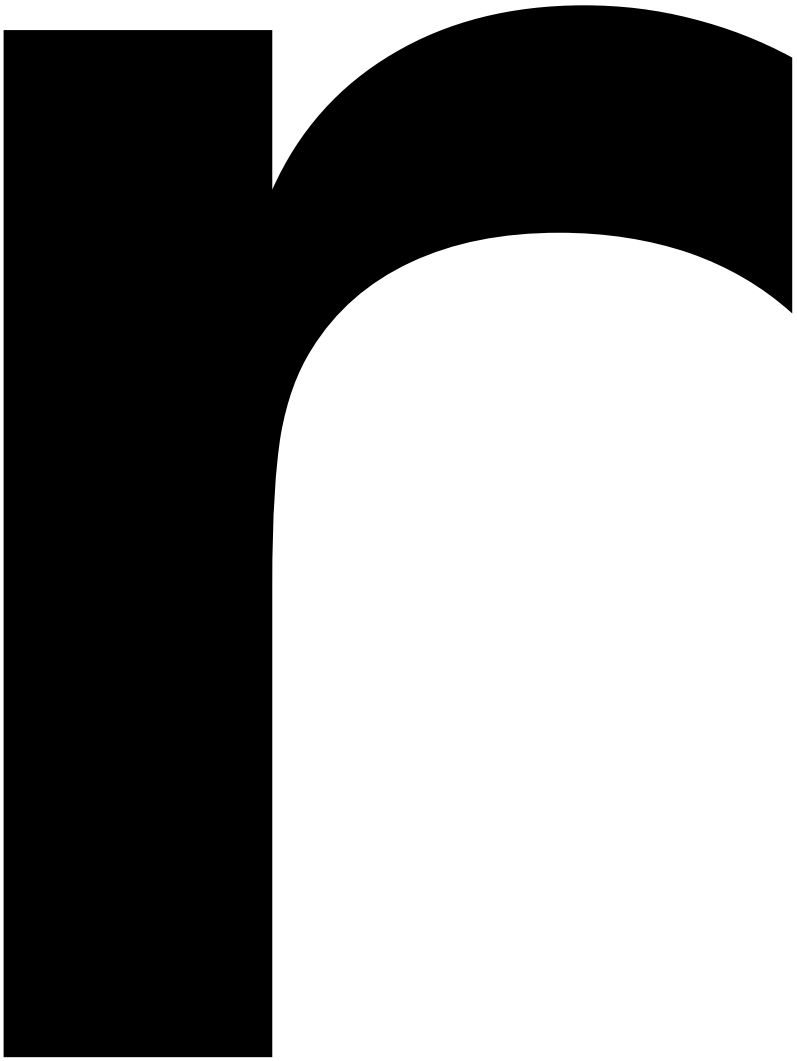


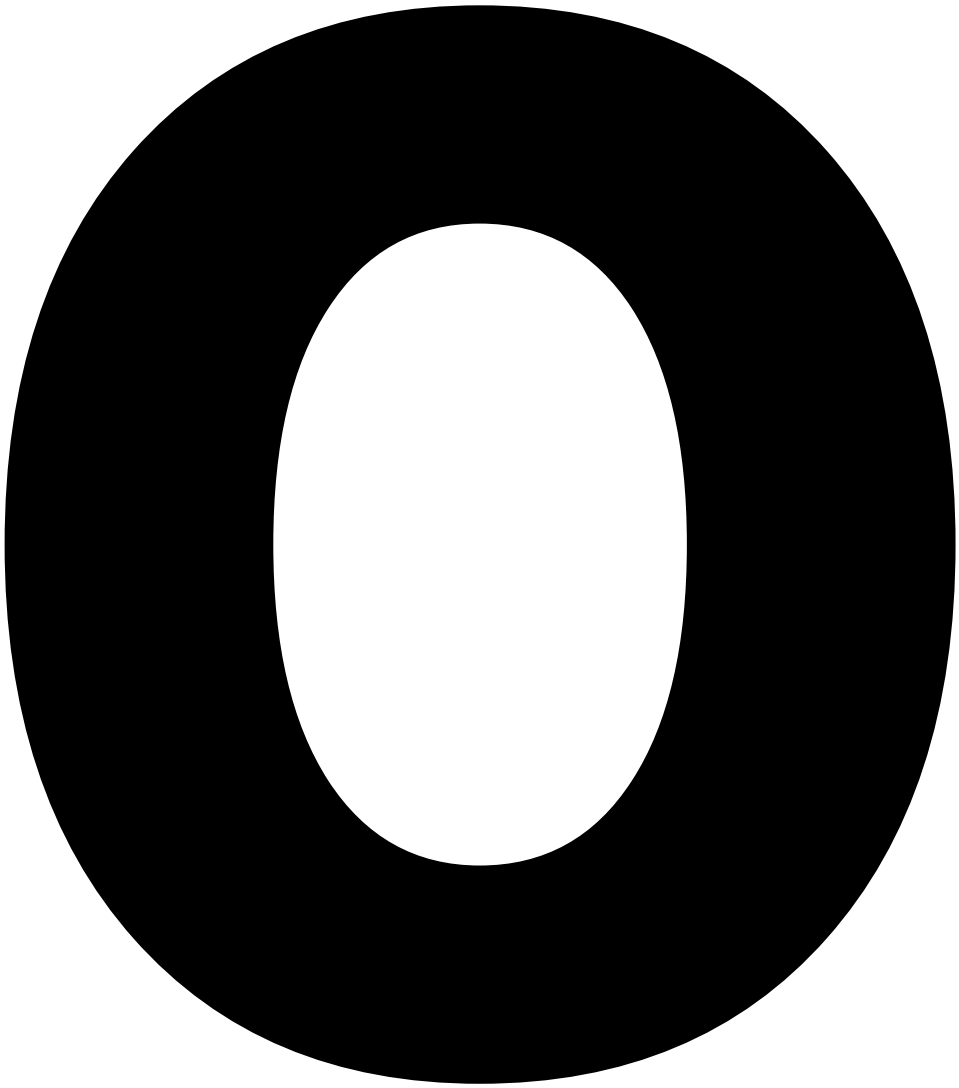


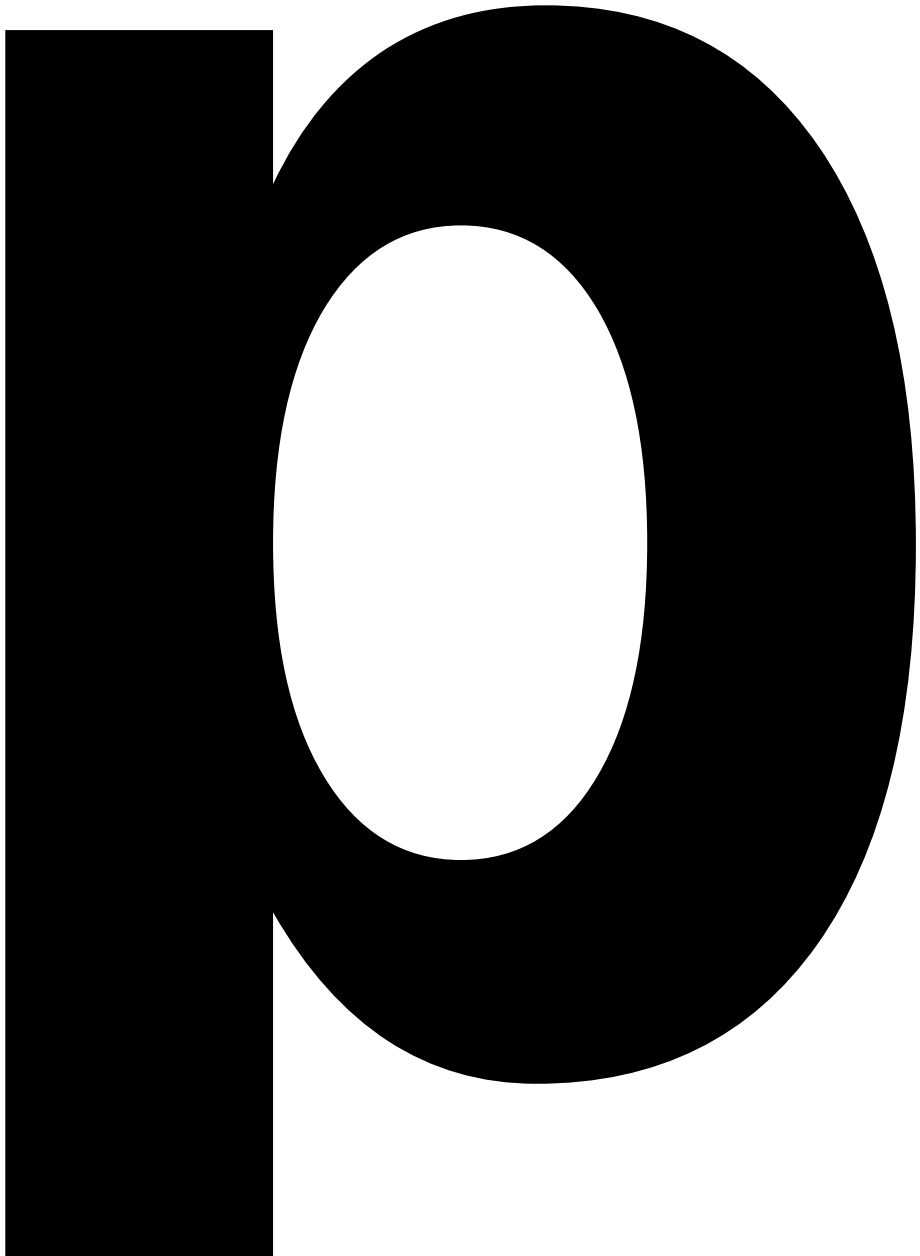
n

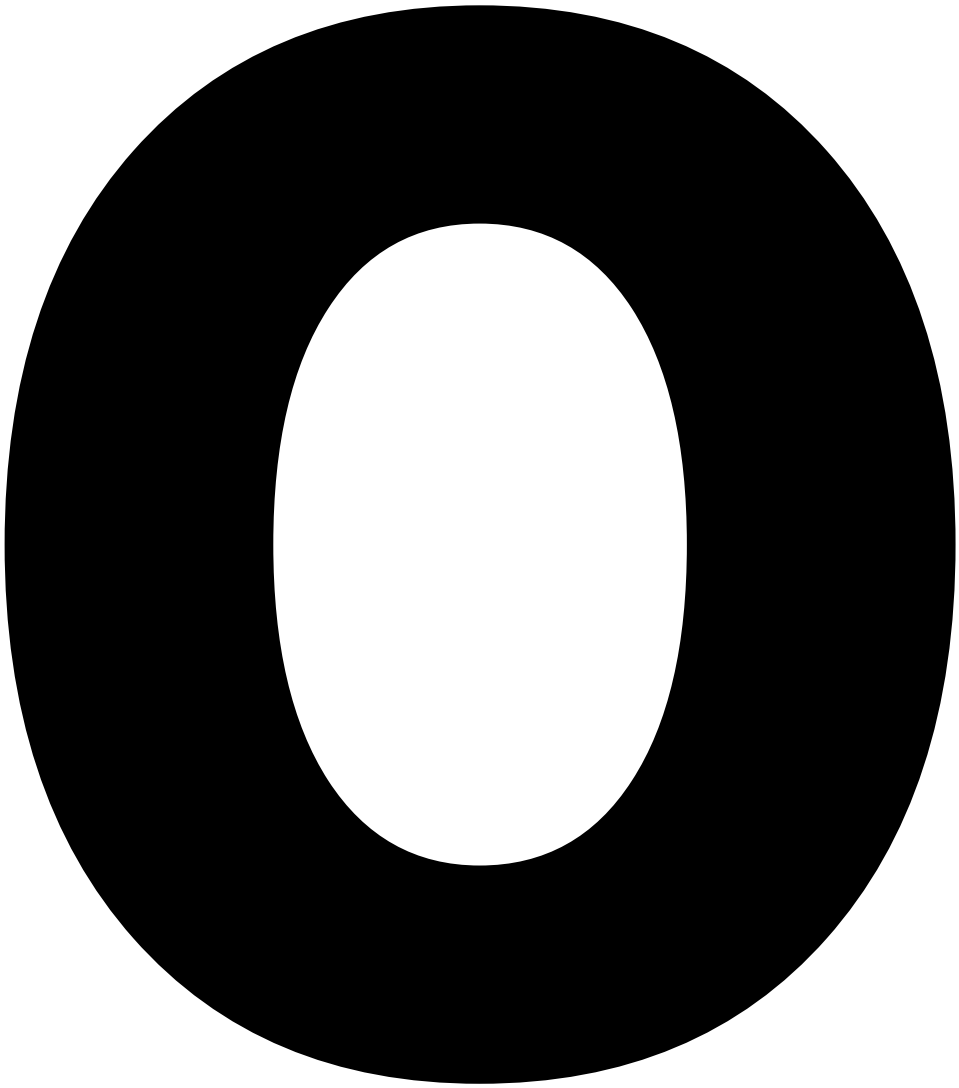


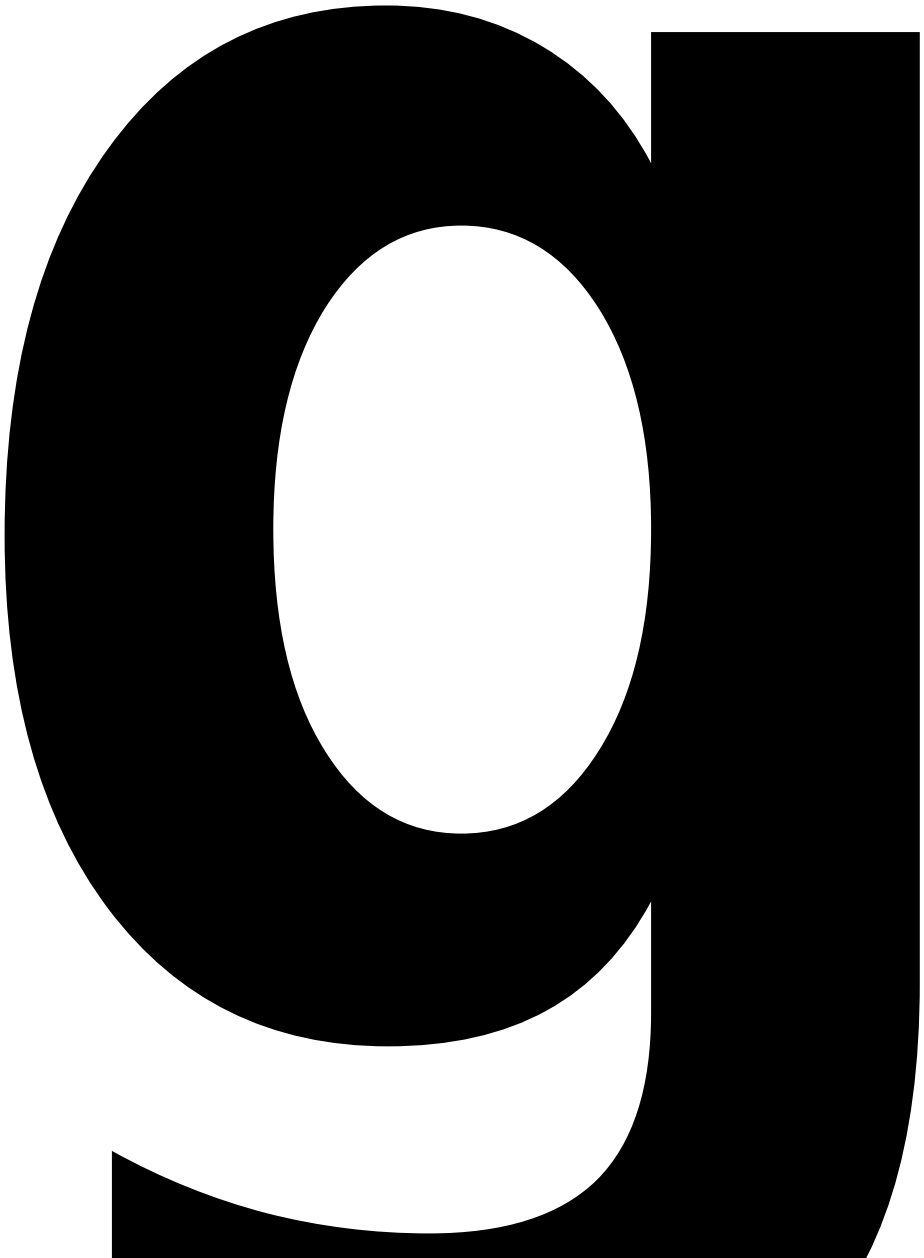


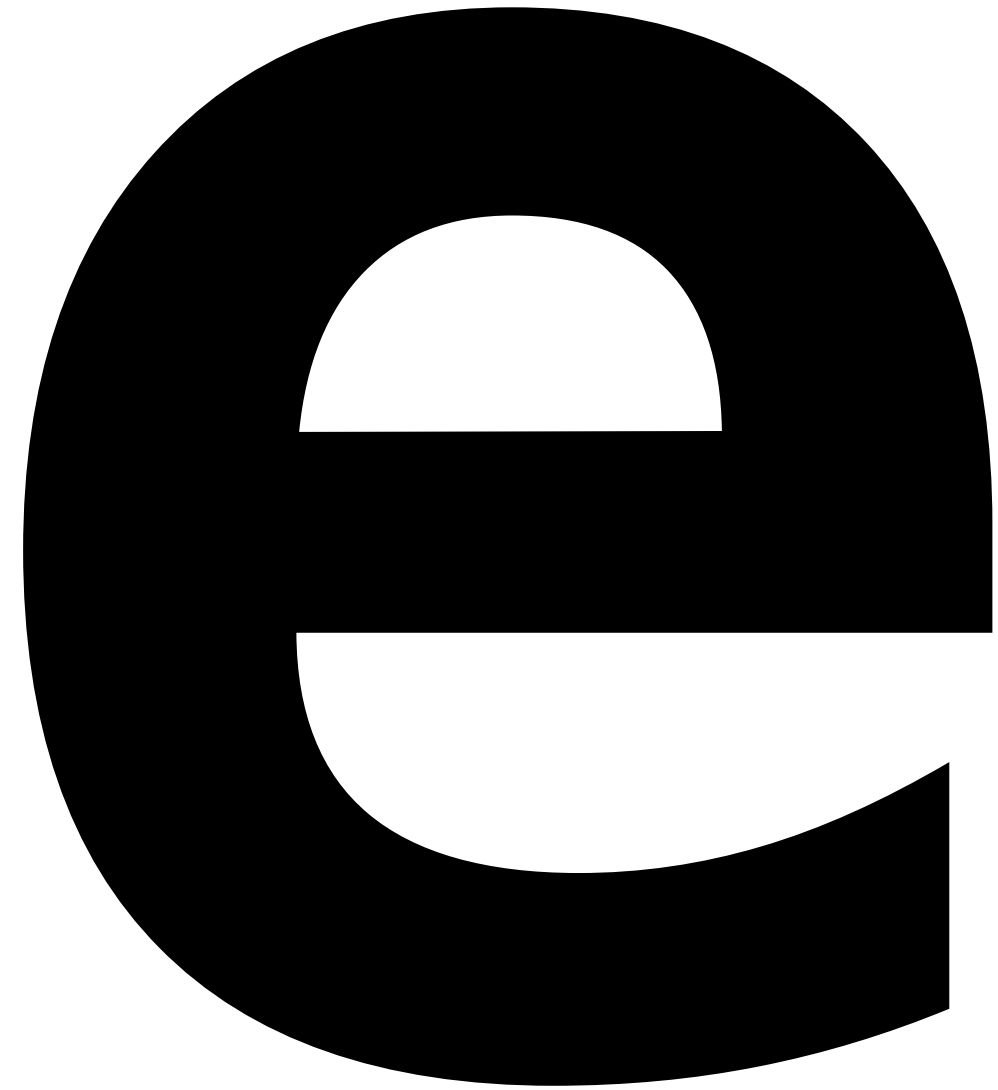




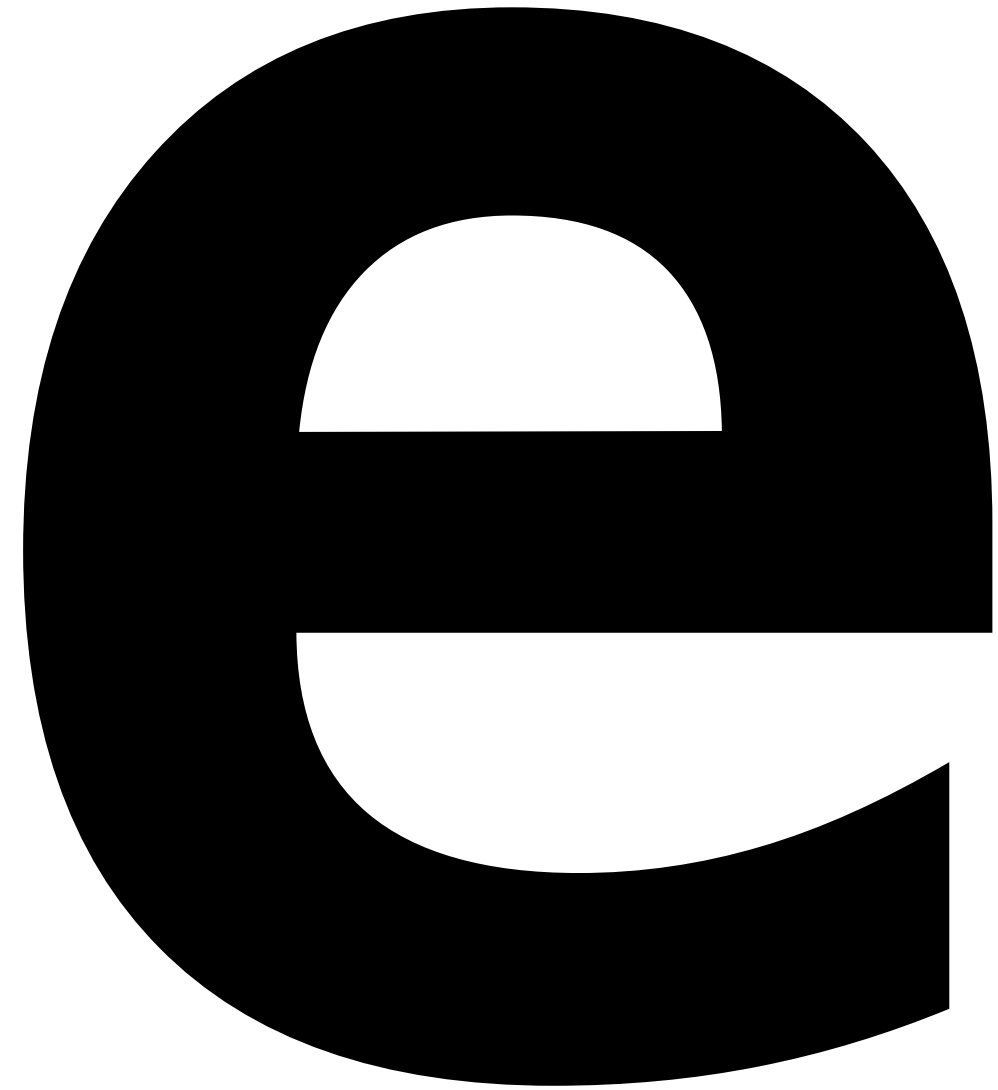


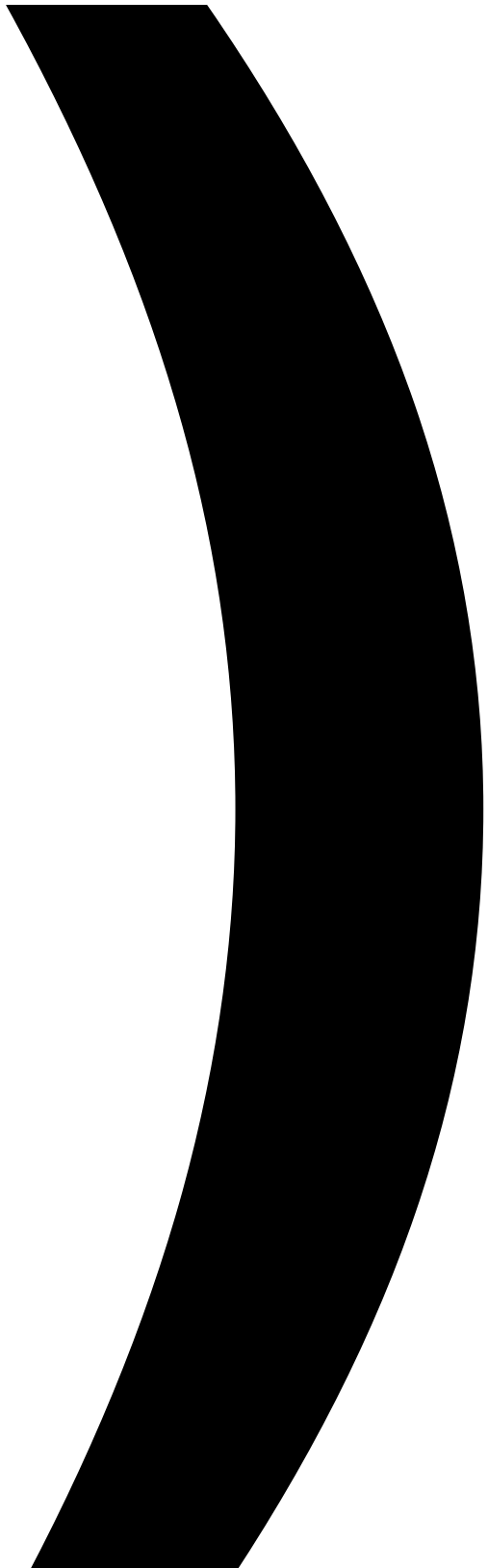




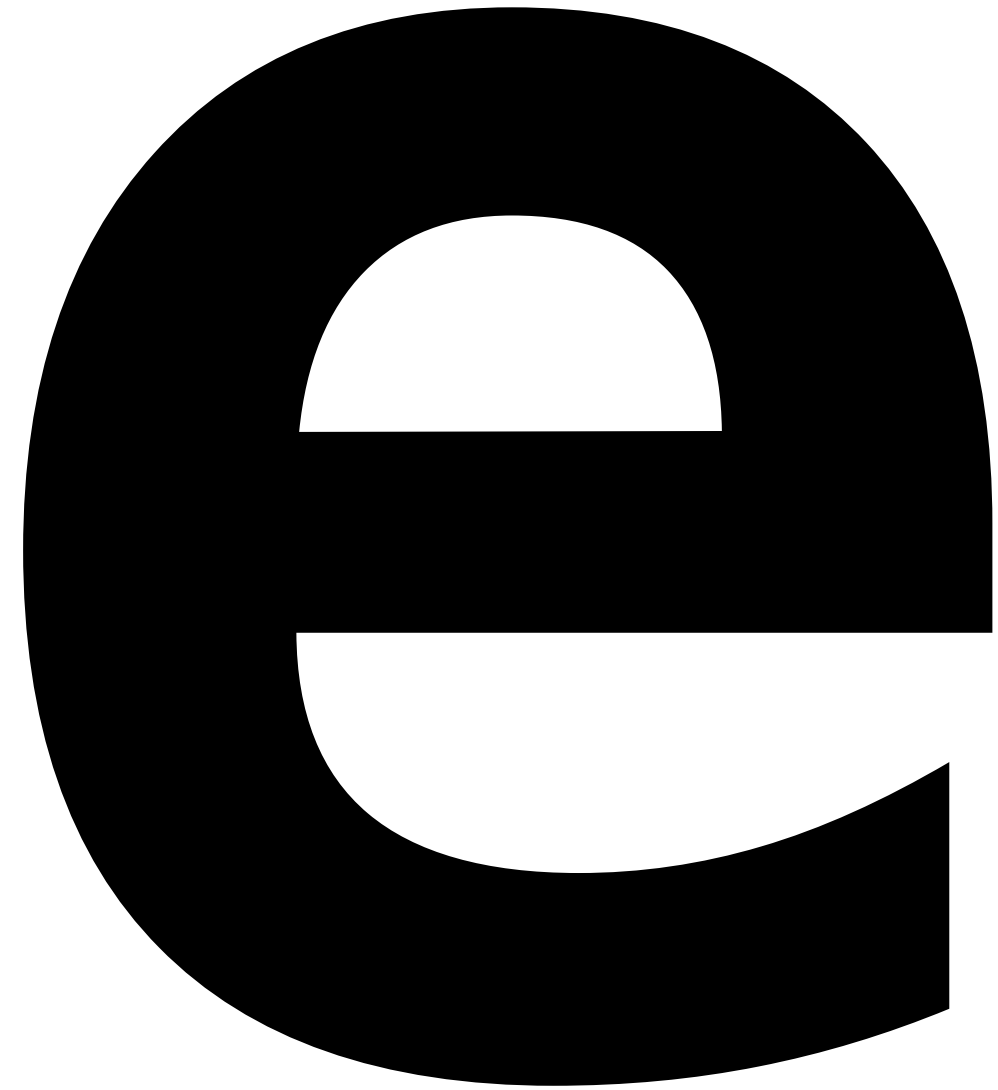


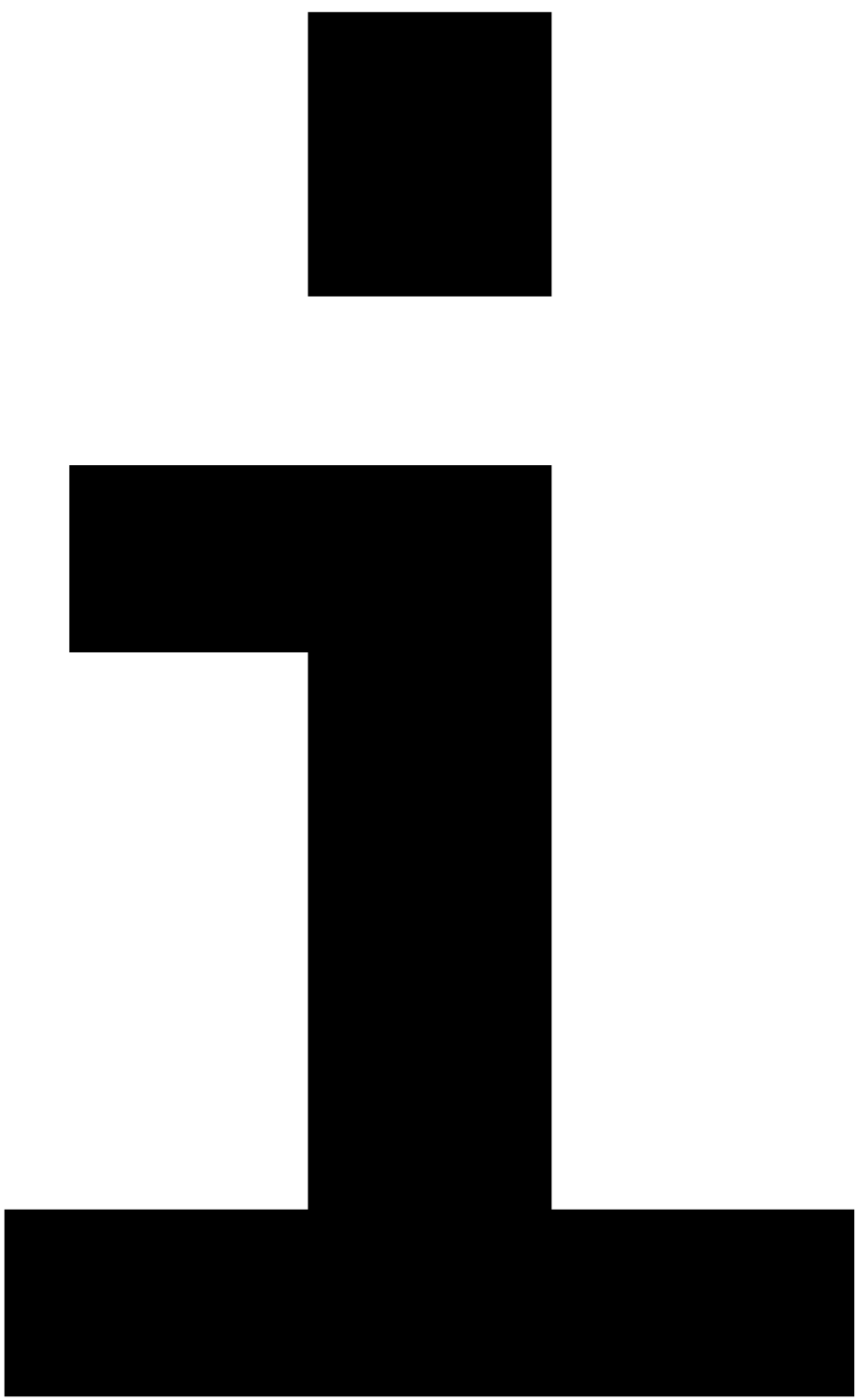
n

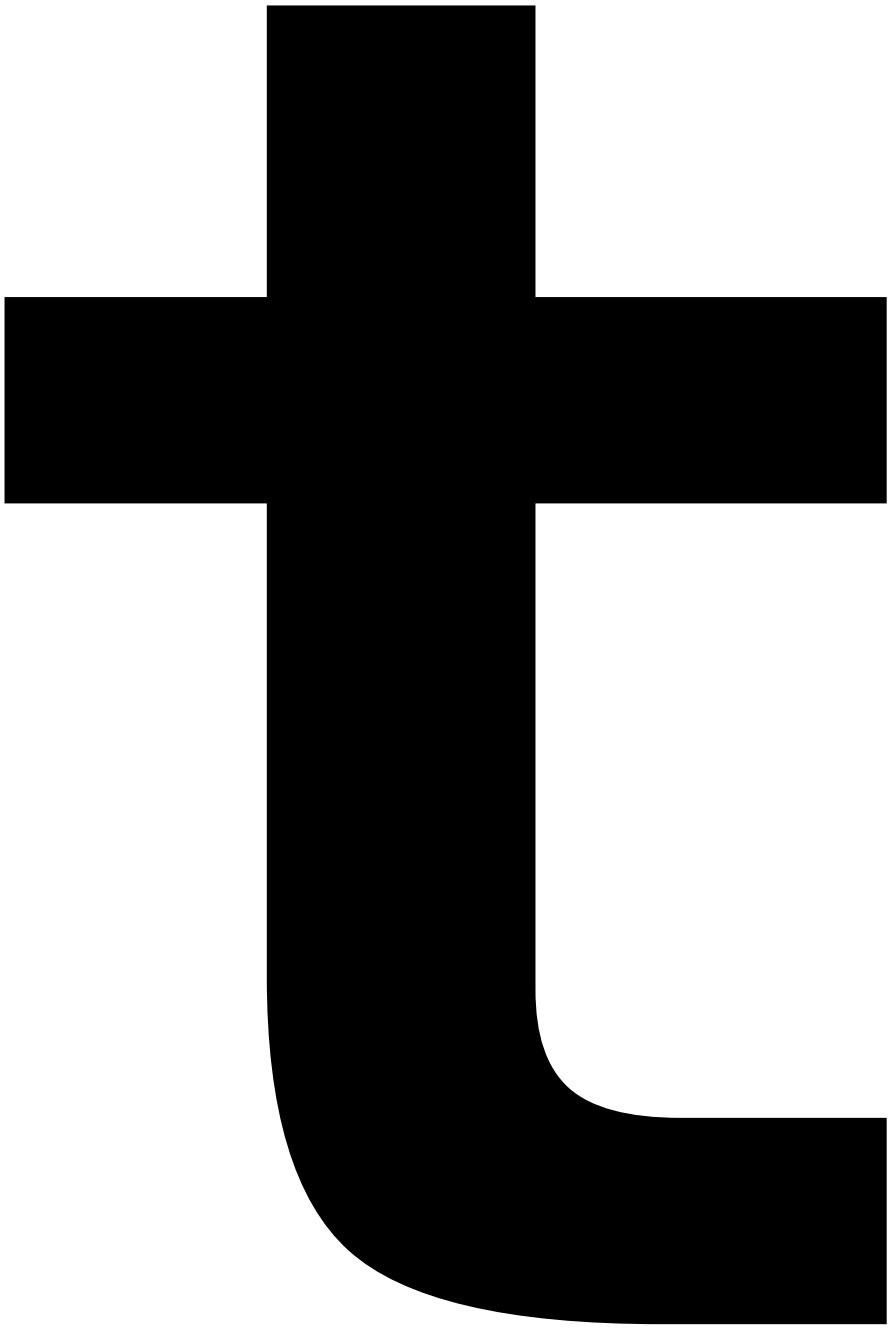


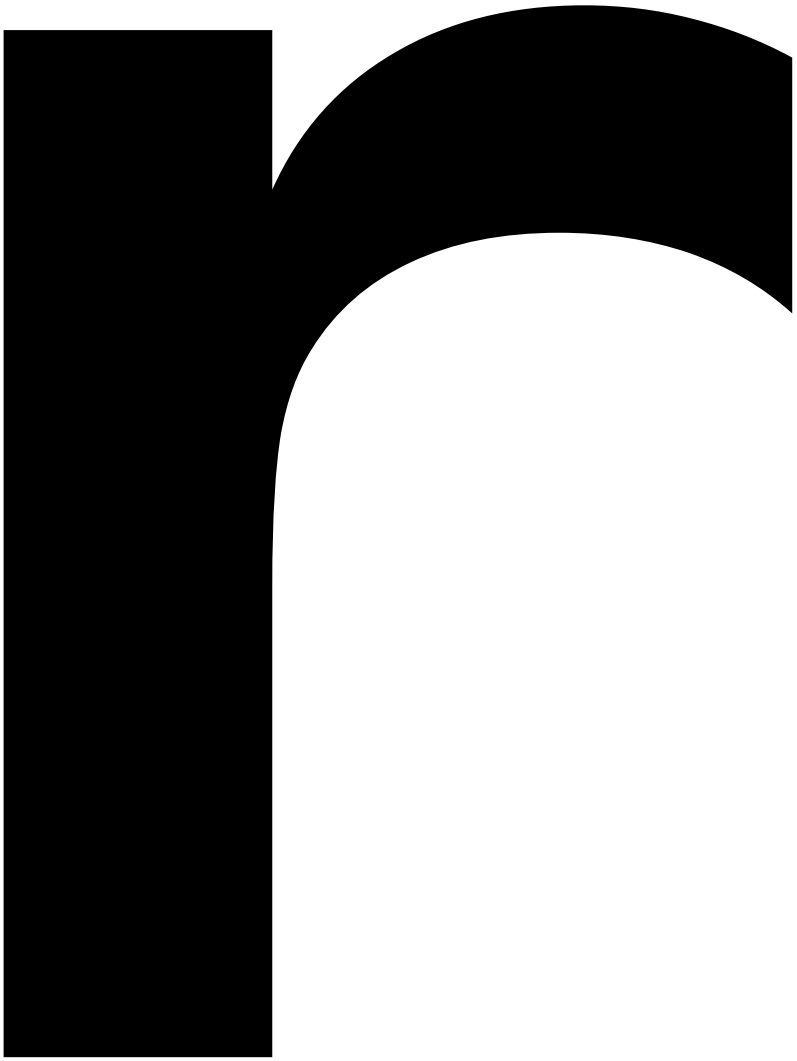


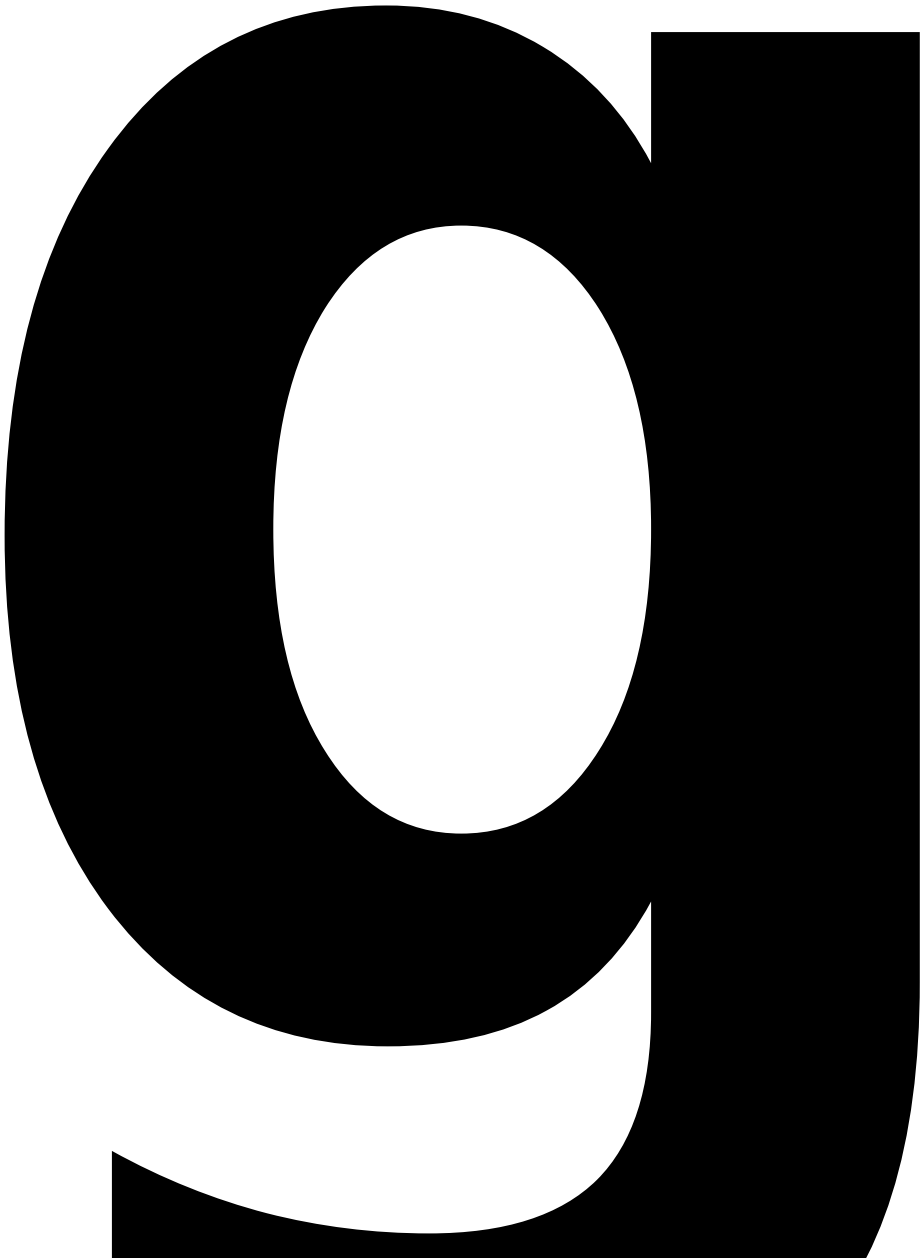
B

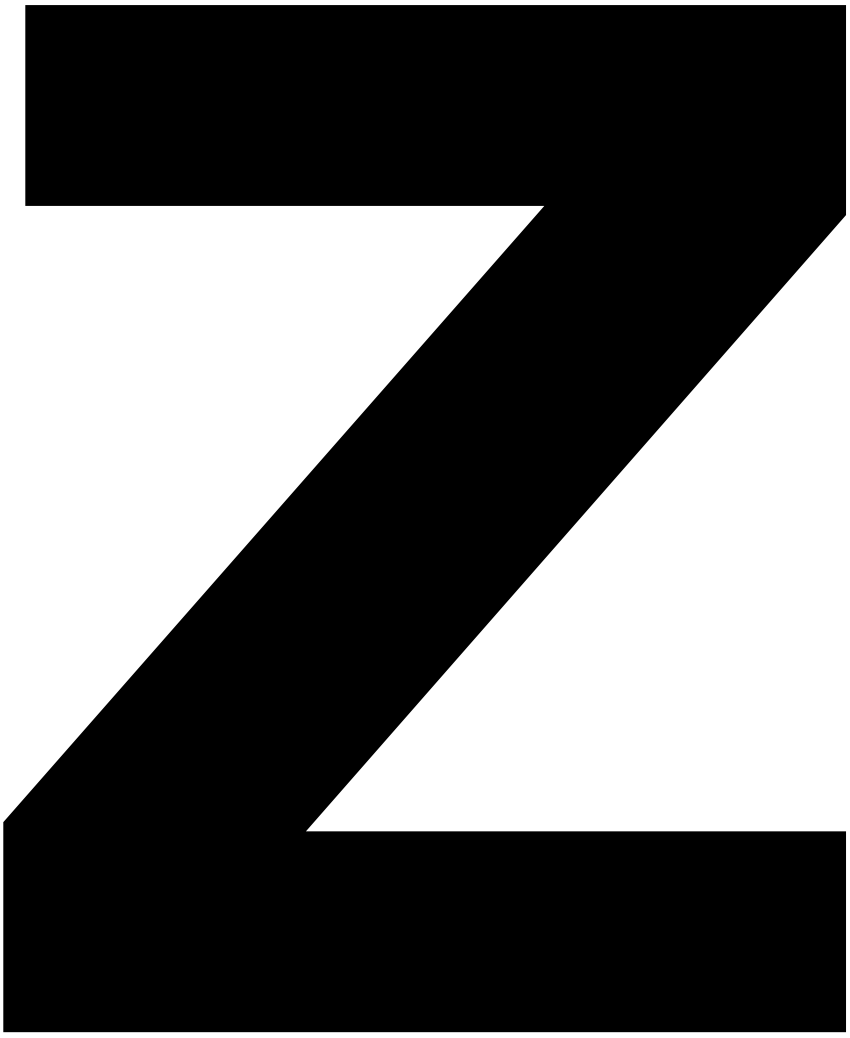


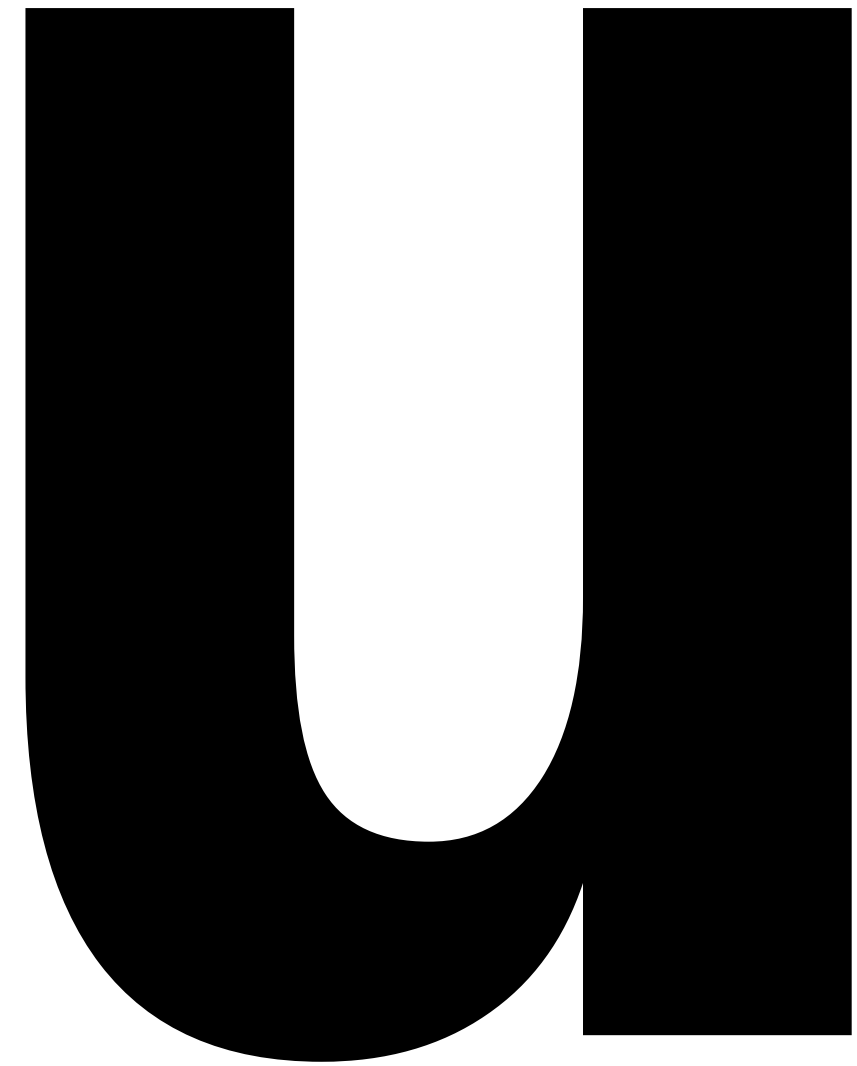


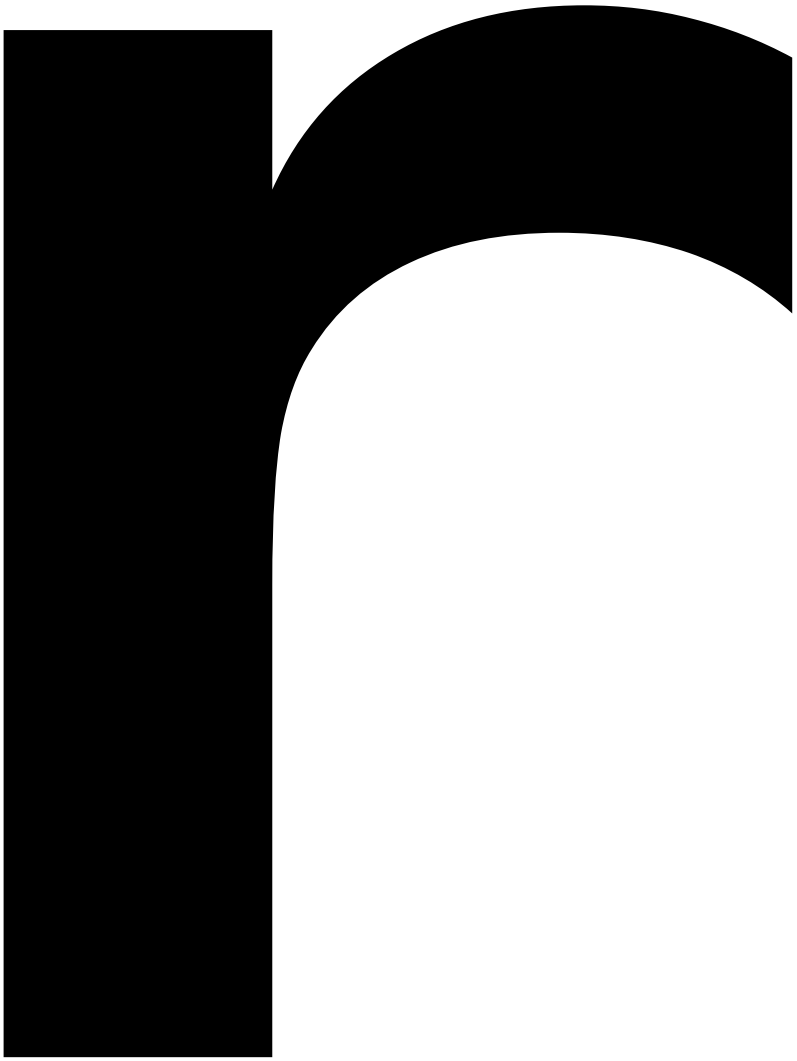


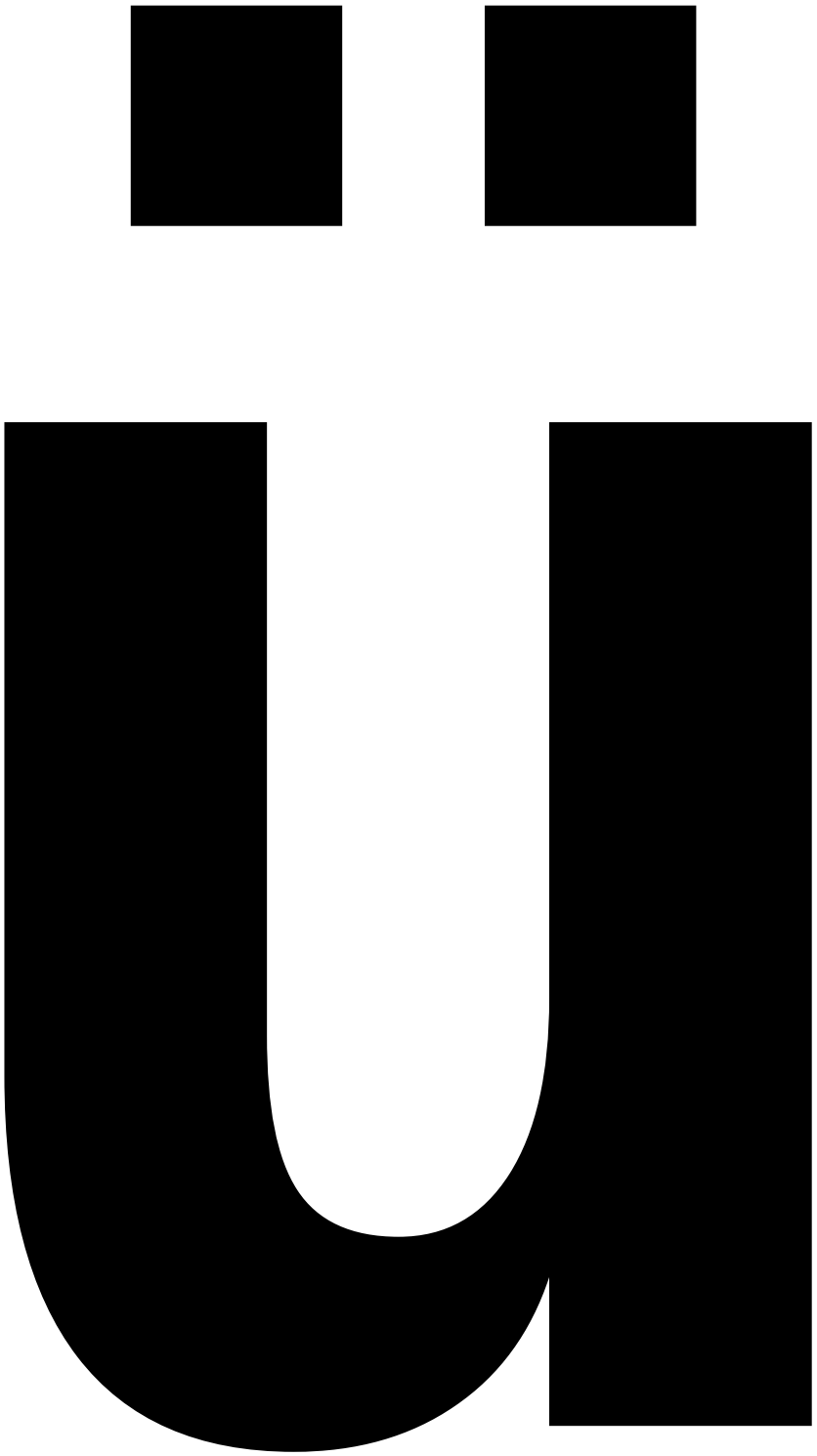




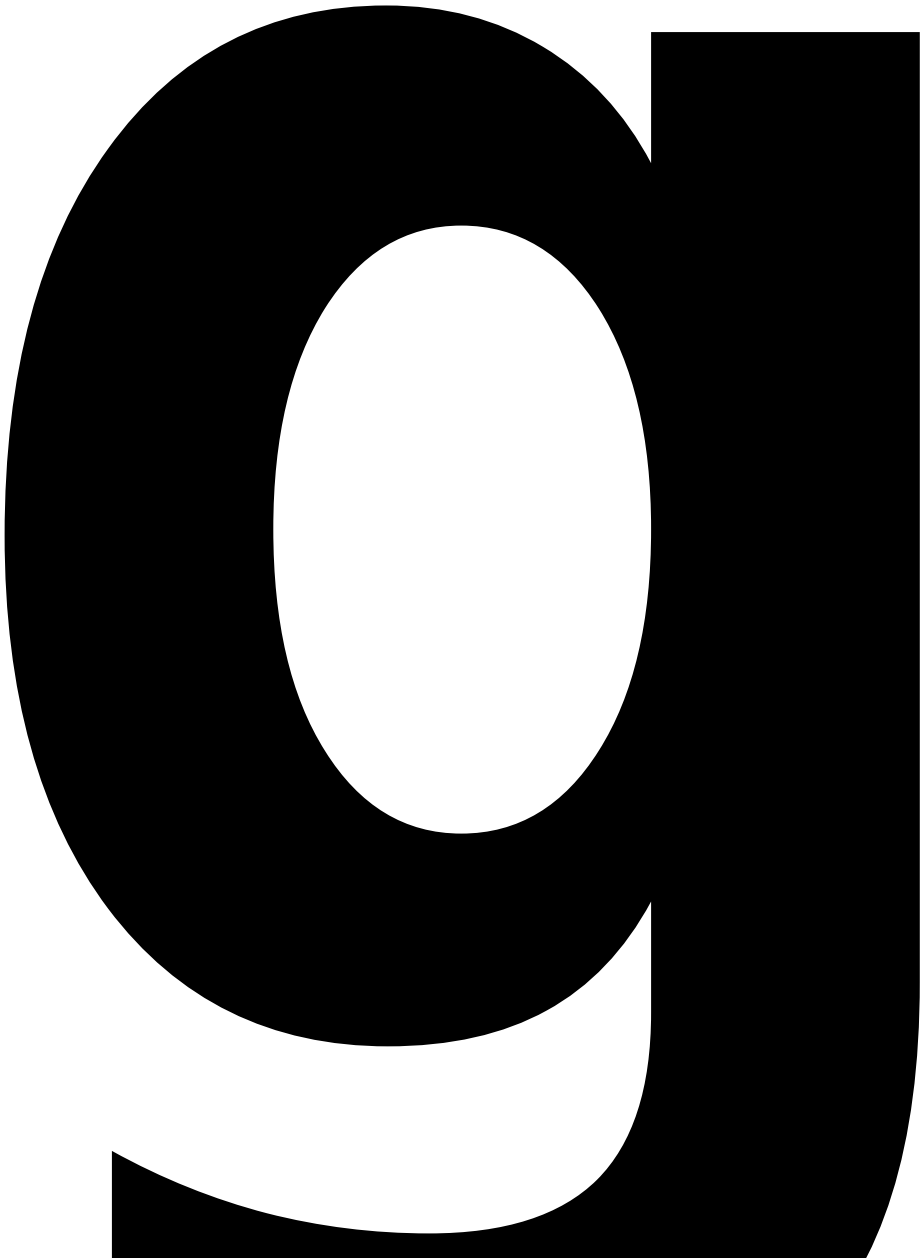




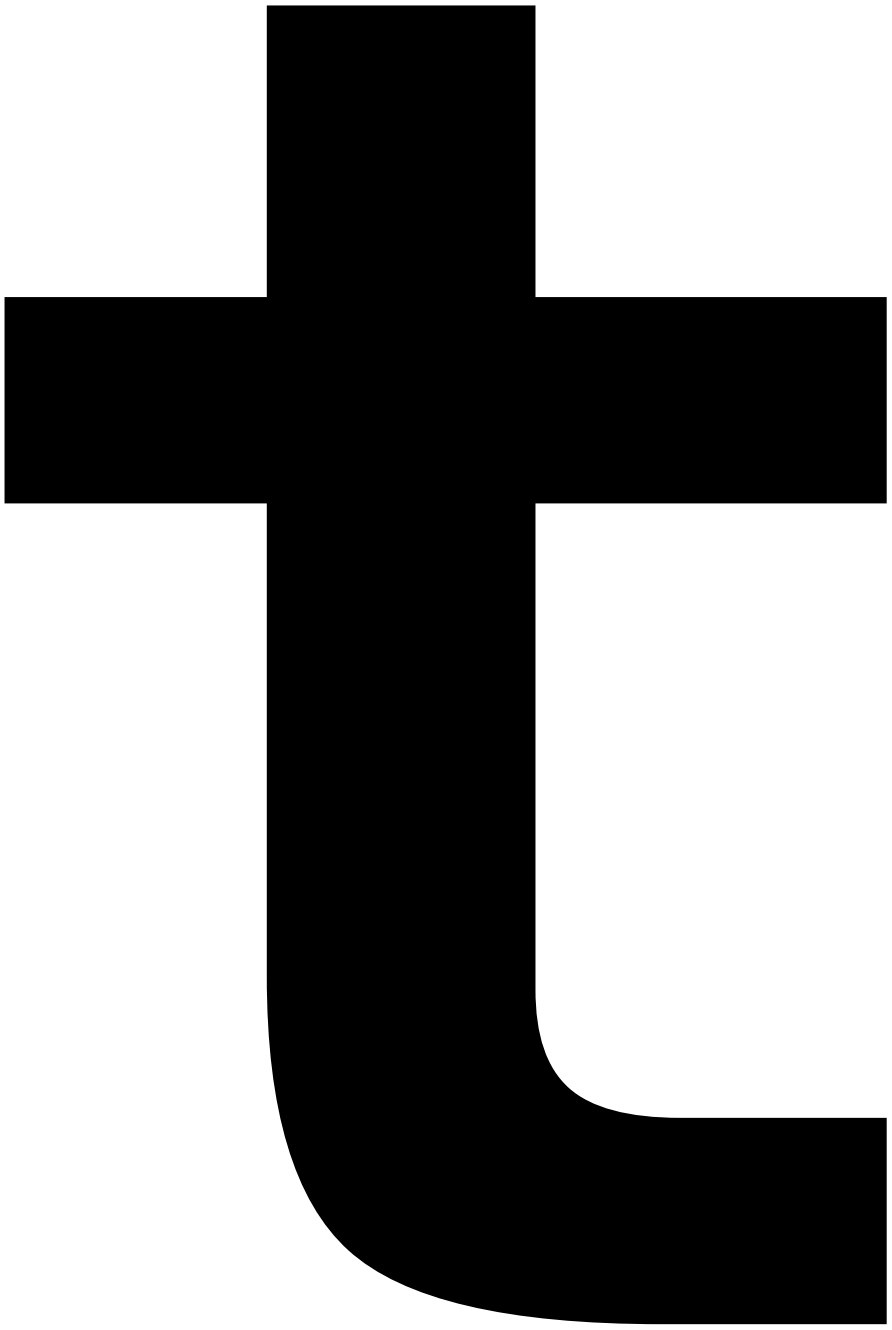


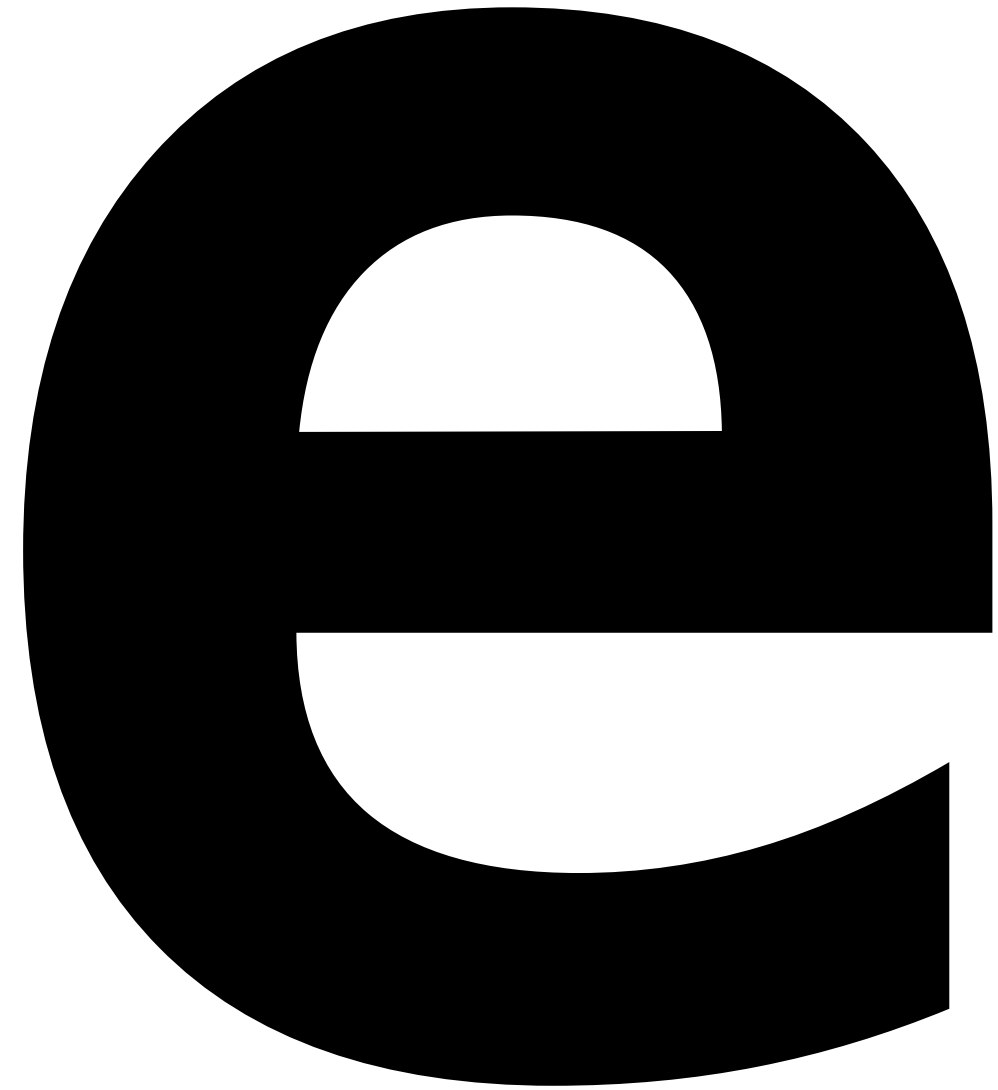


n

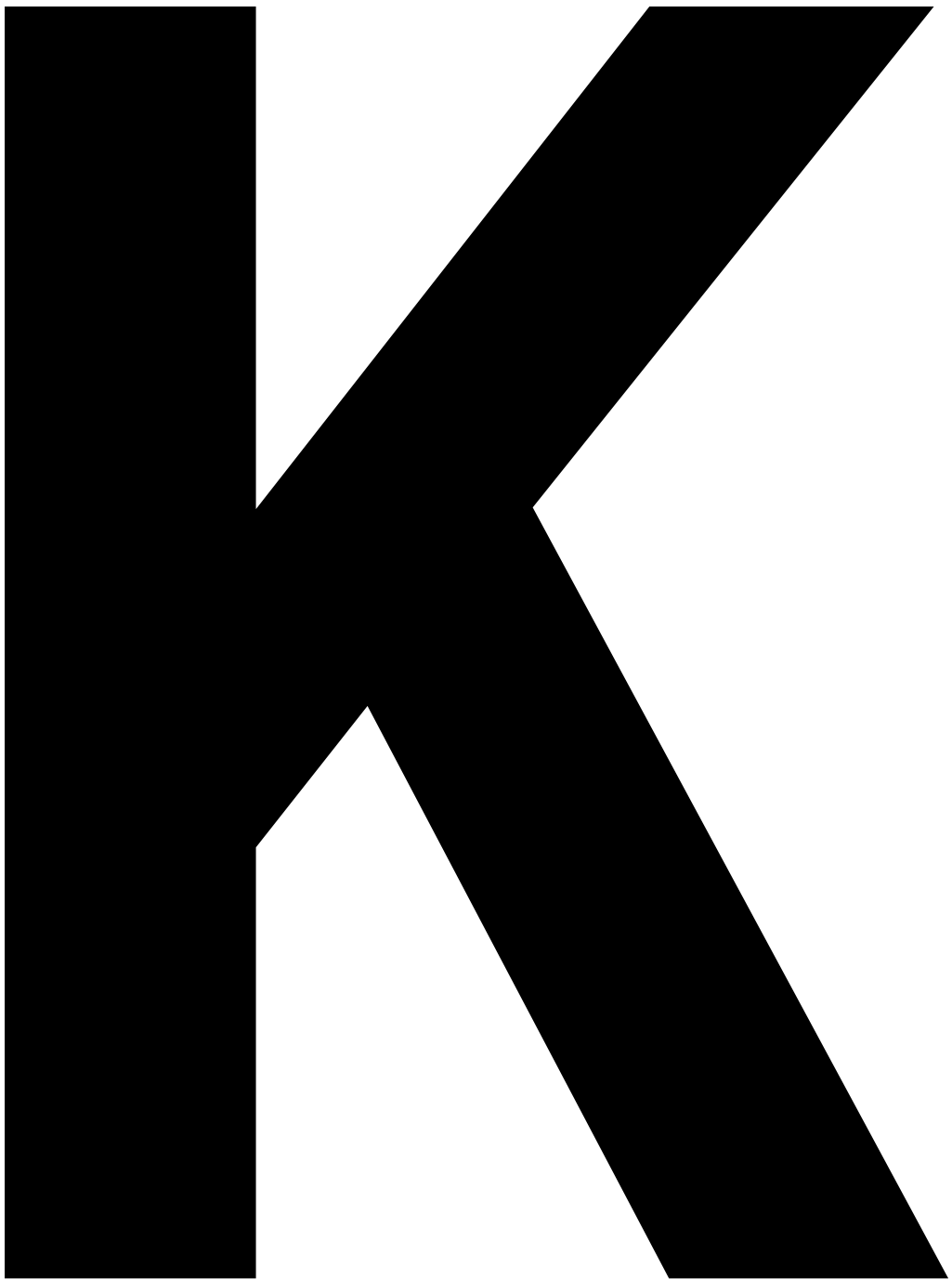


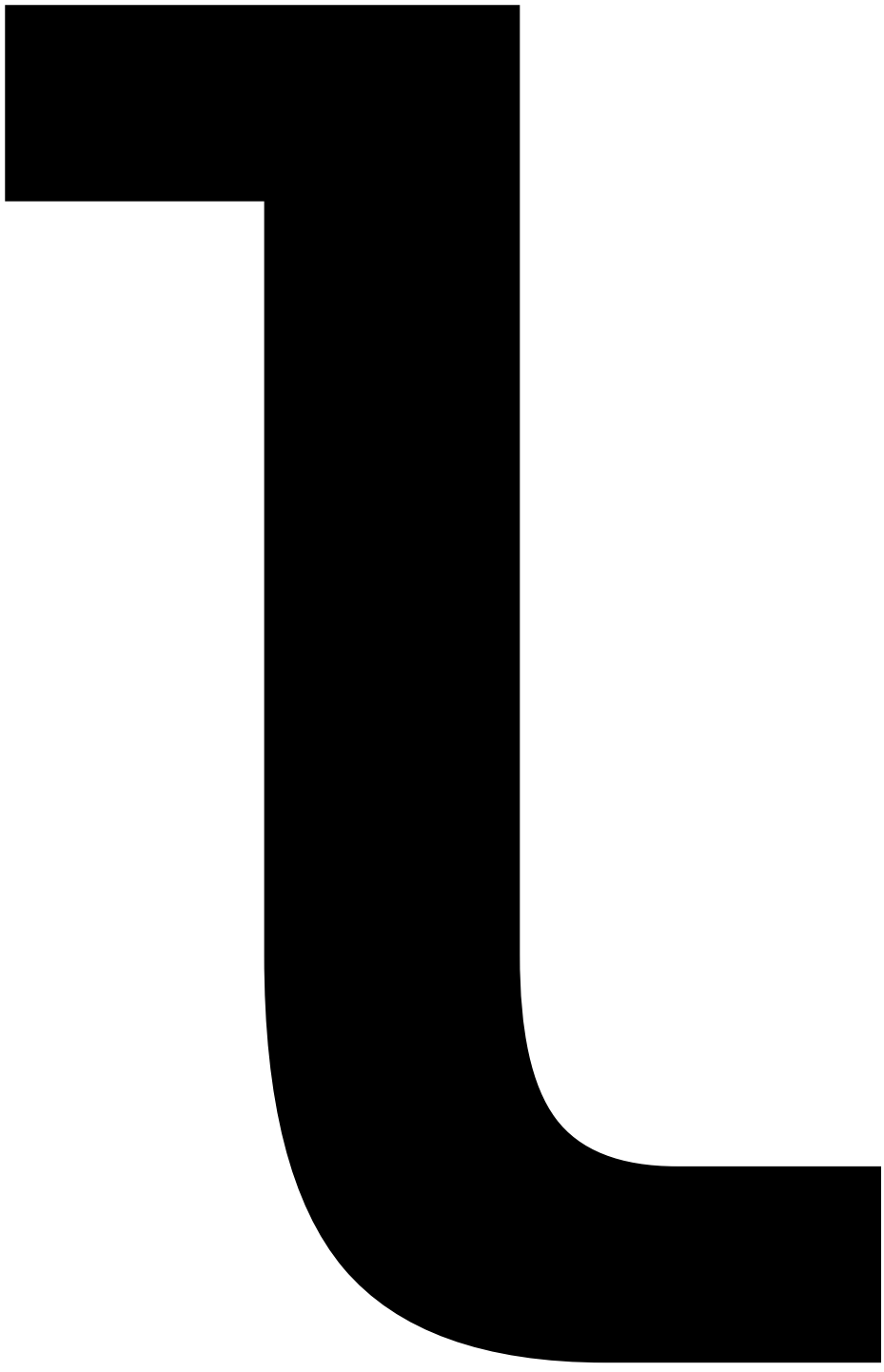
S

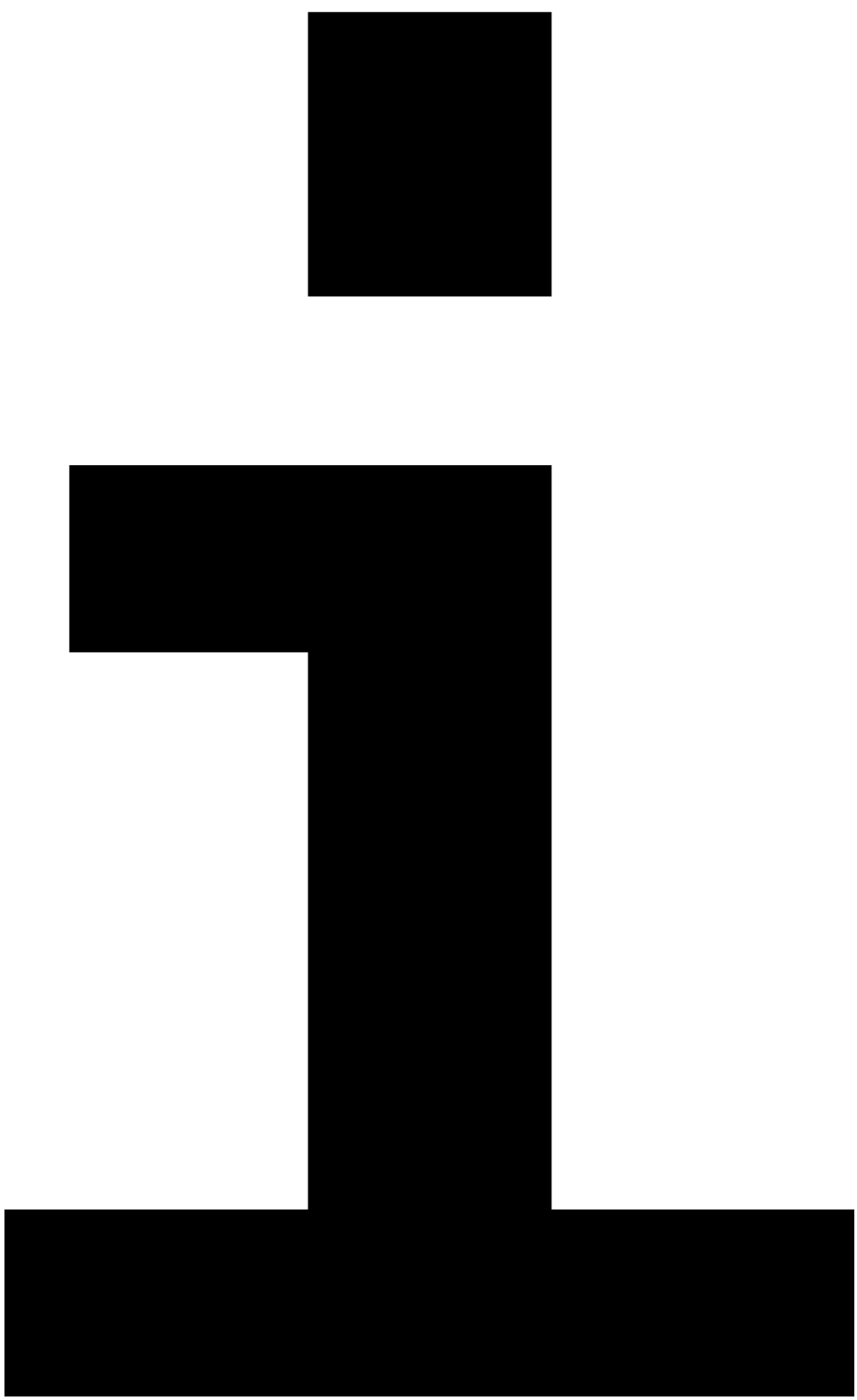


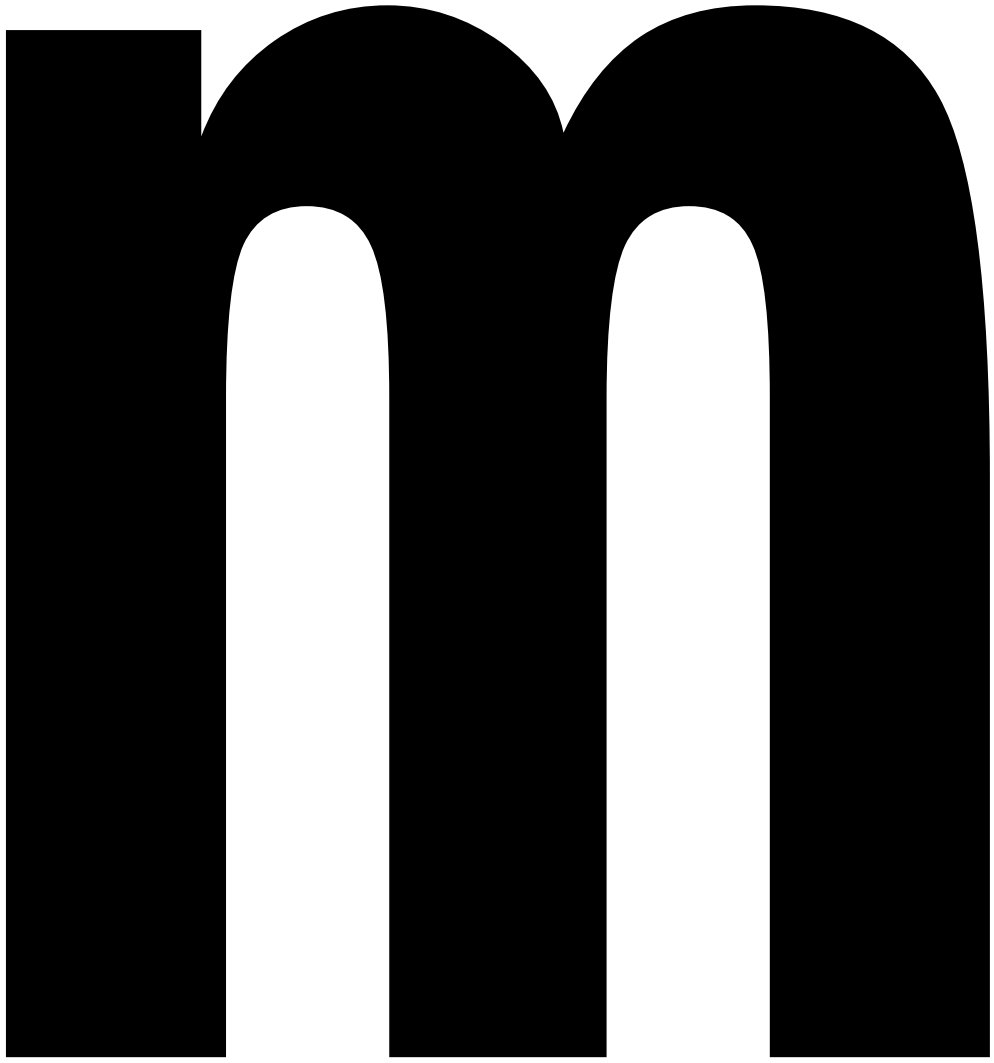


n



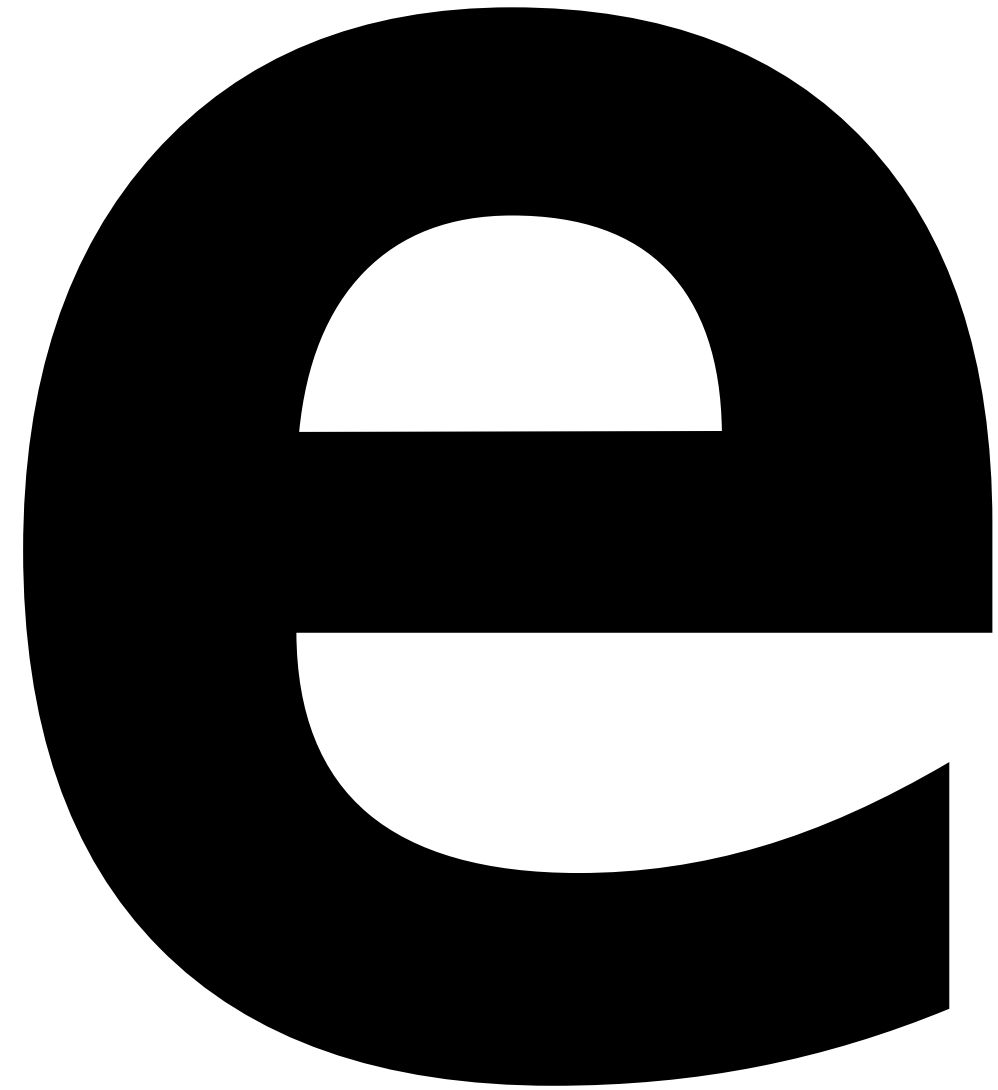


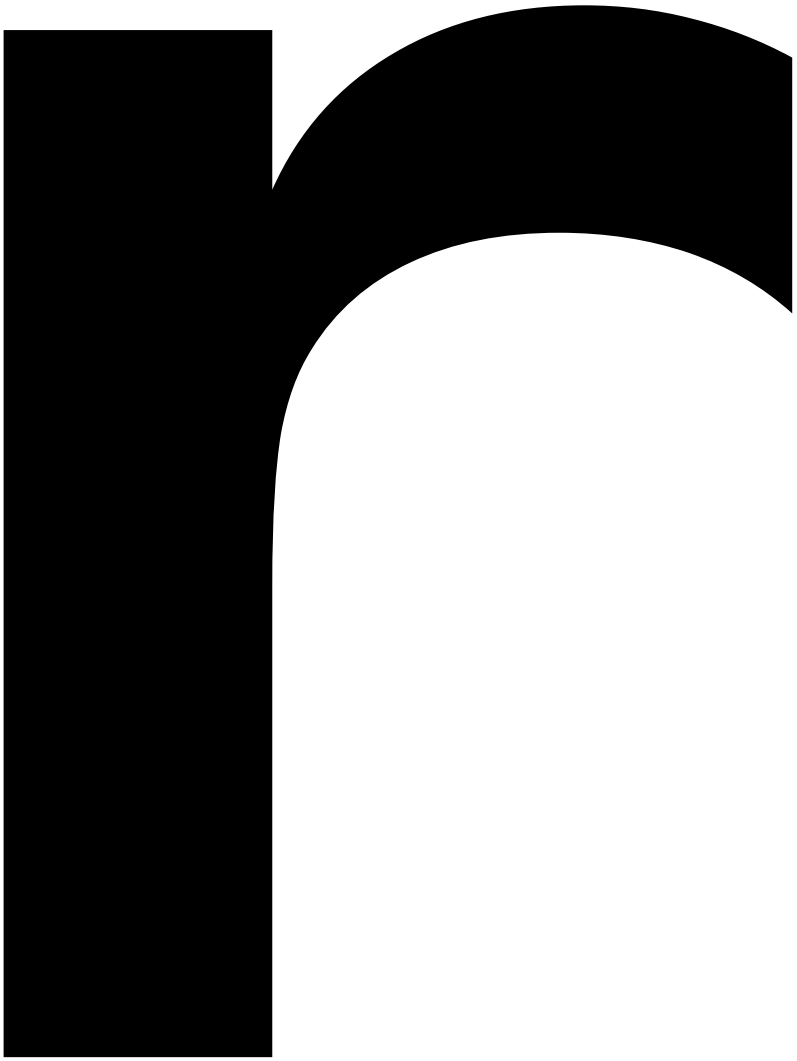


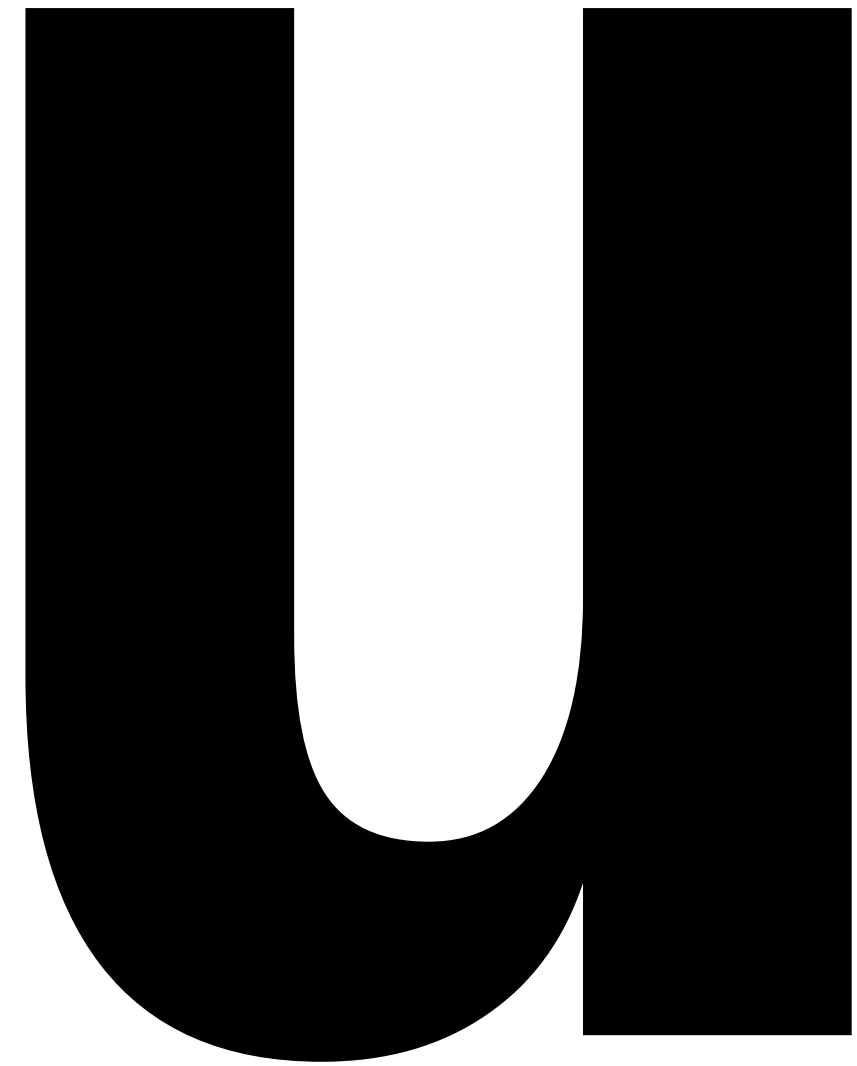


n

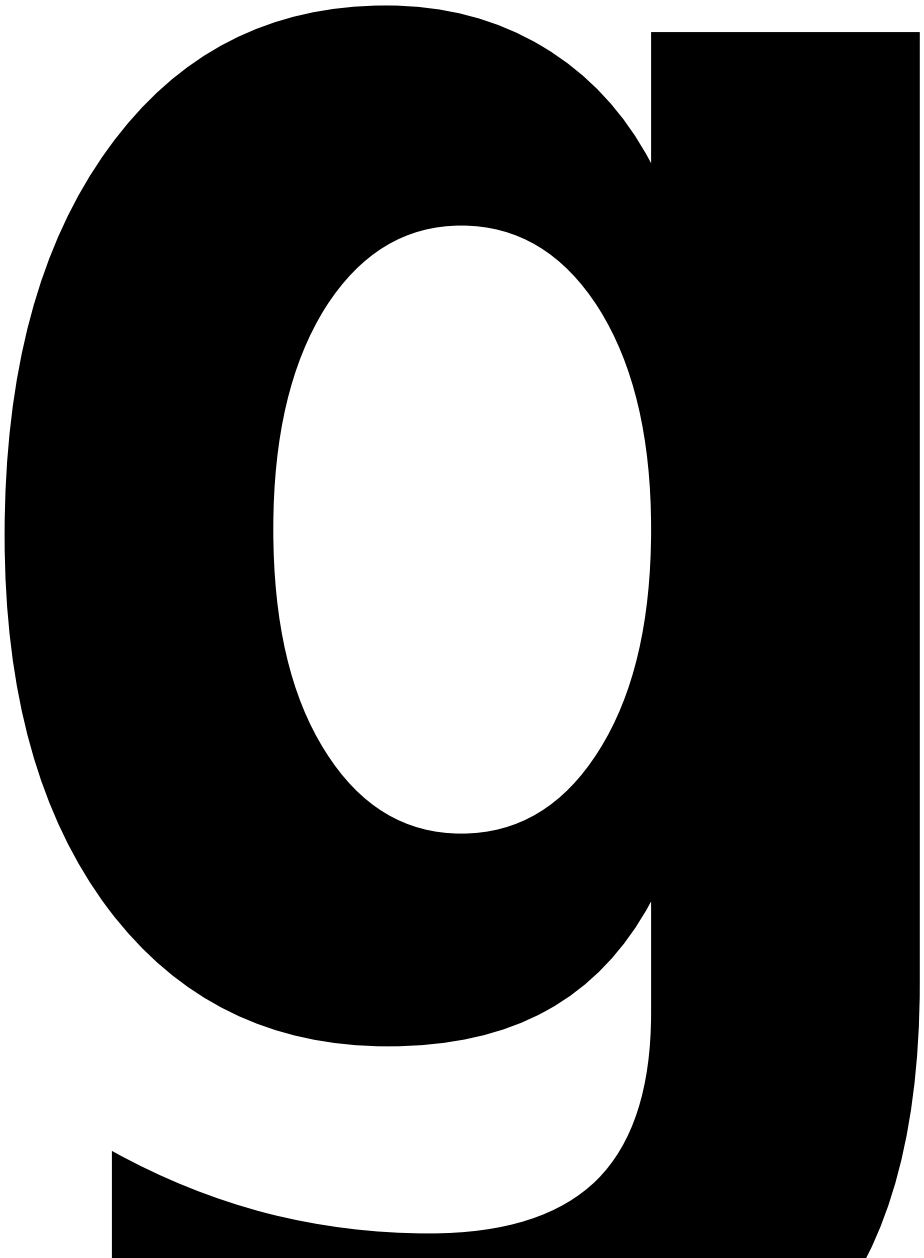
d

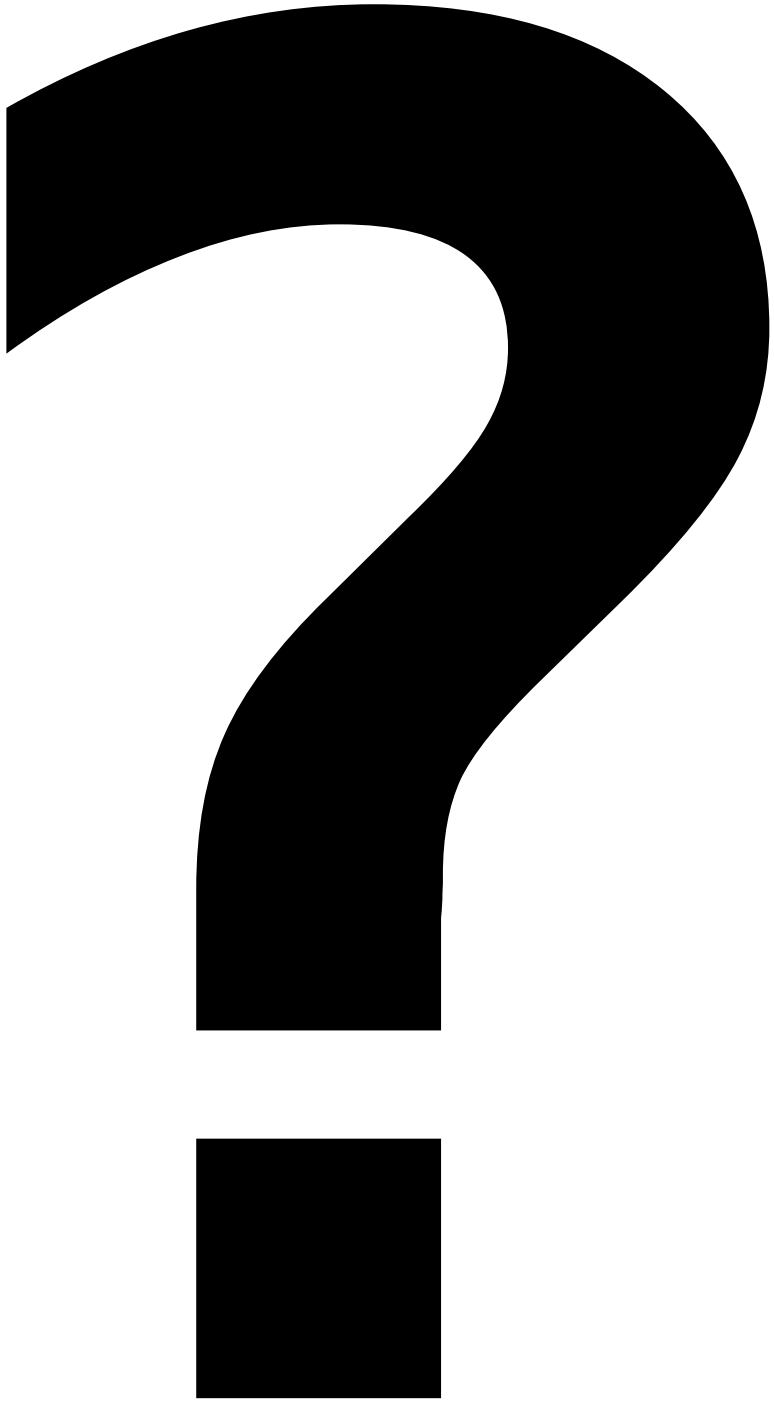


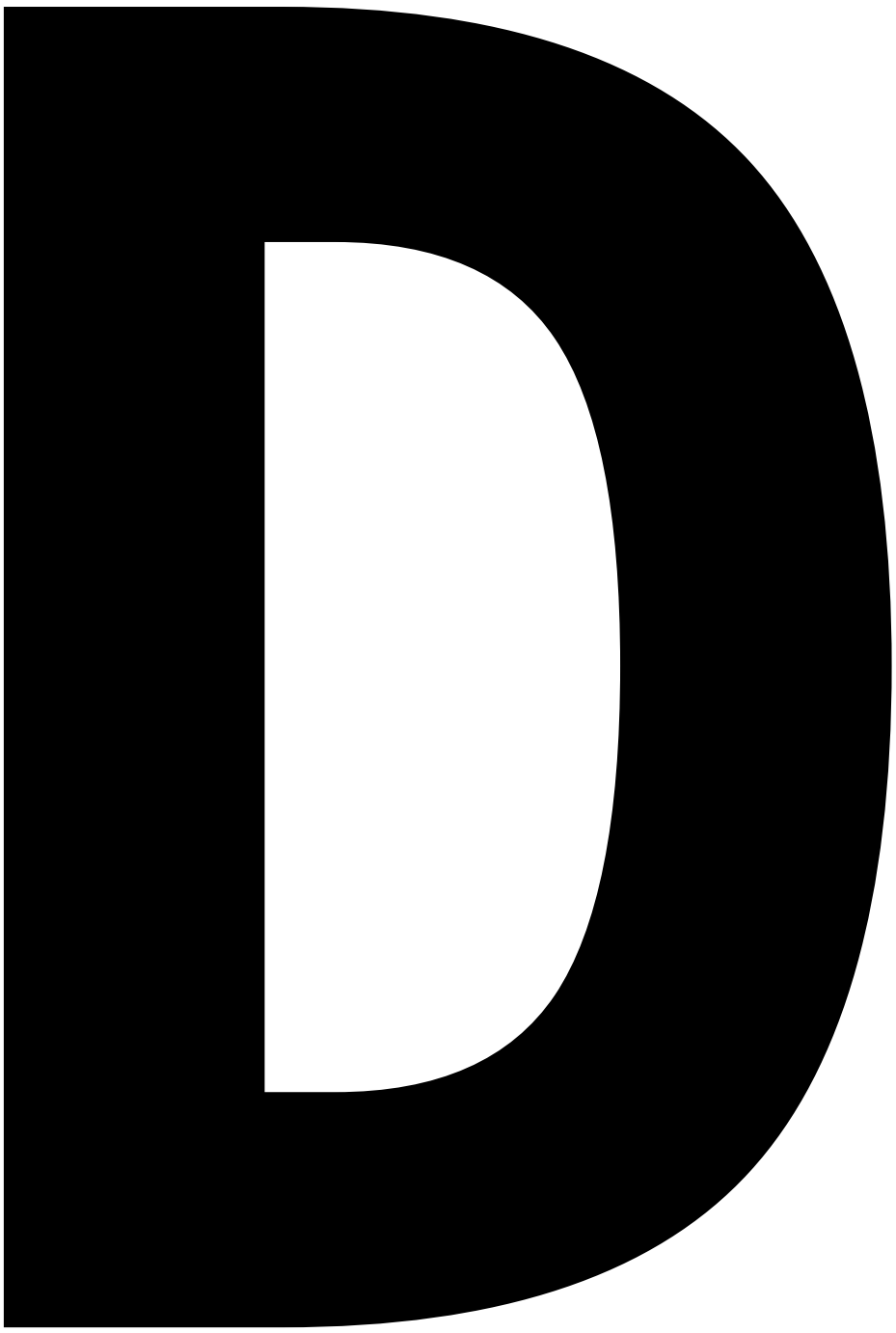


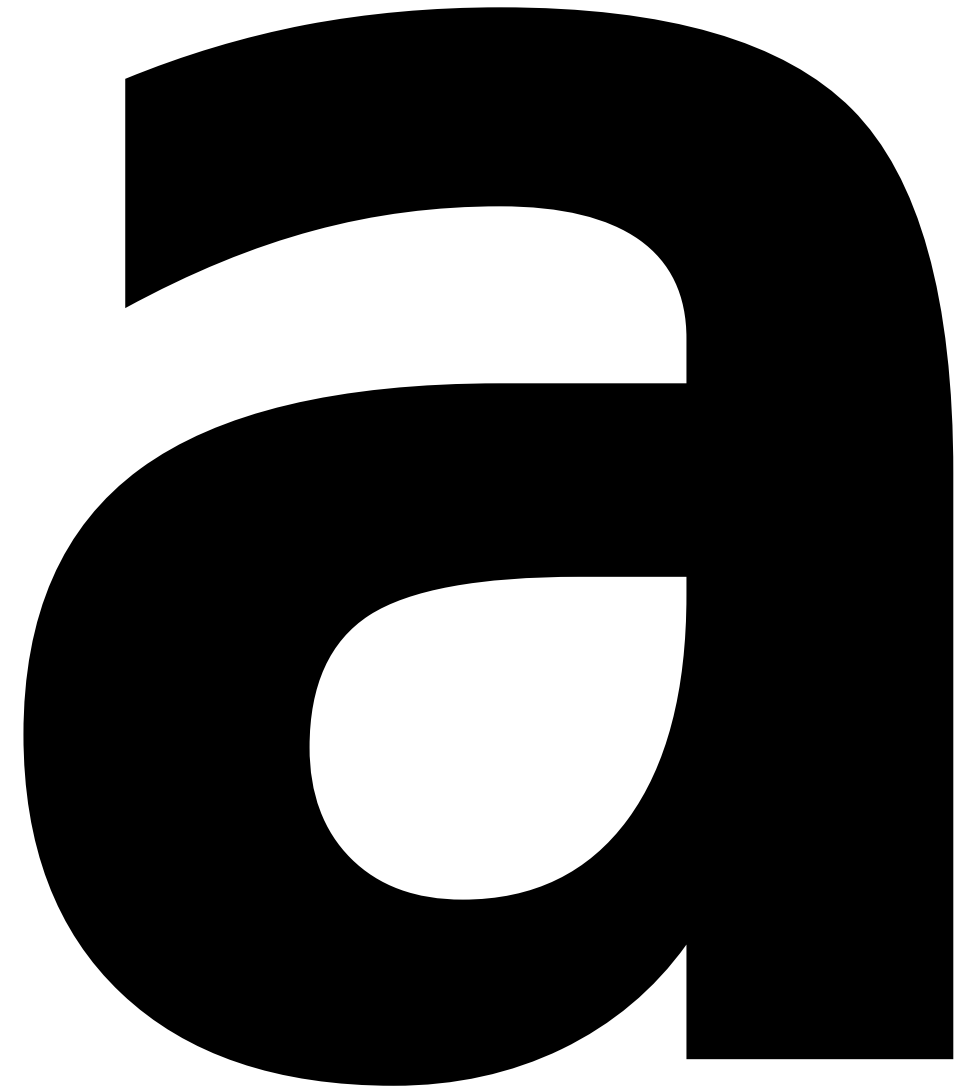


n

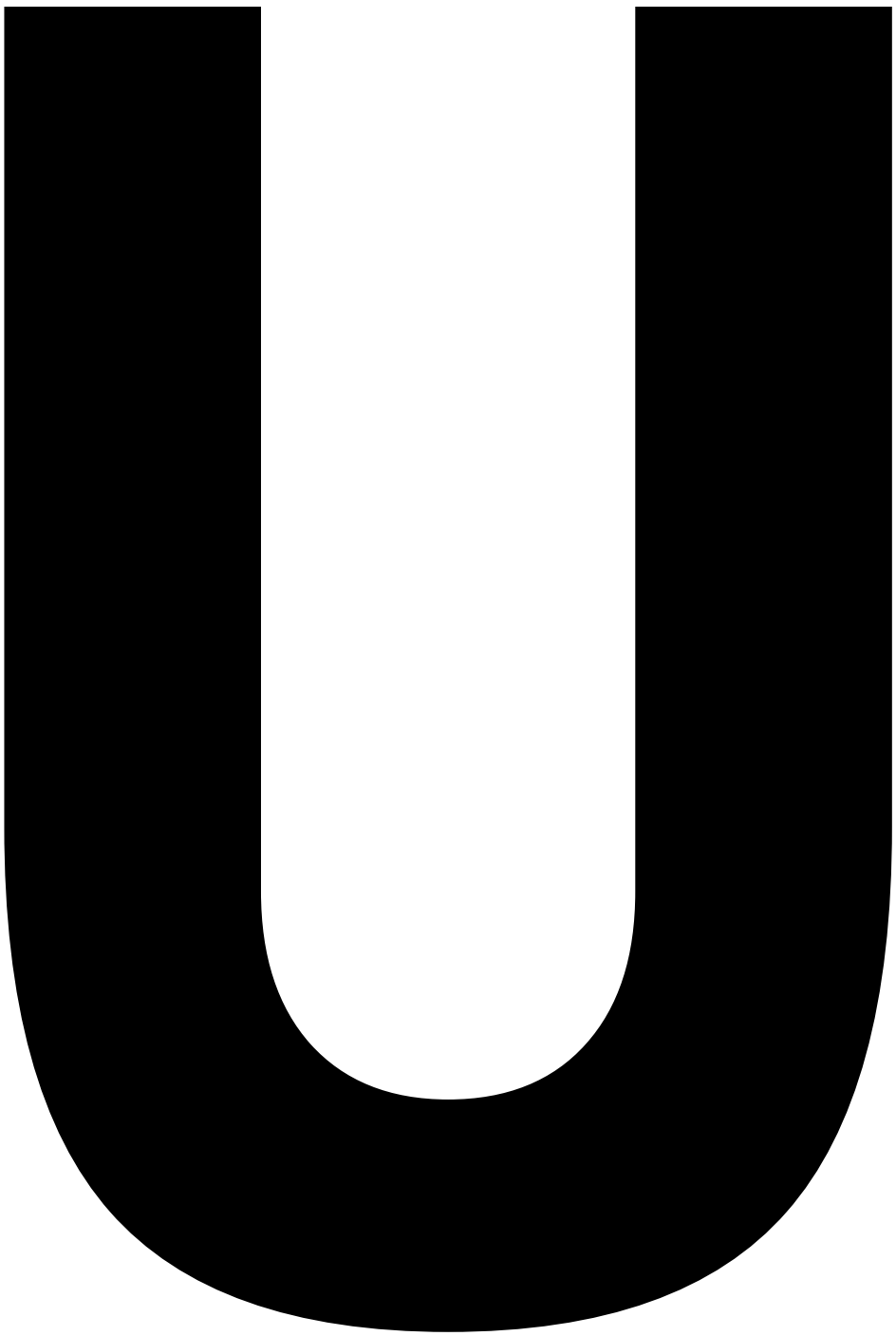




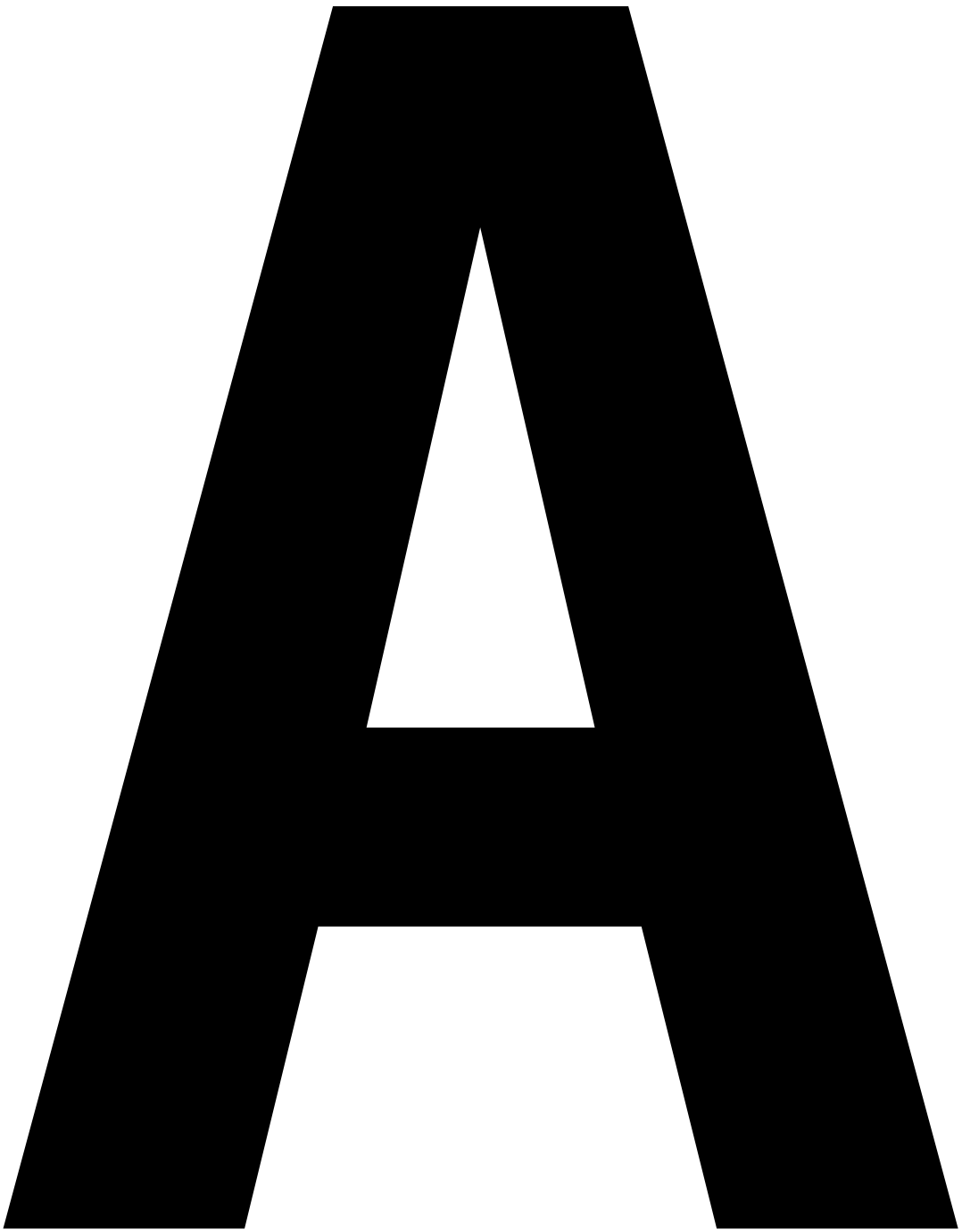




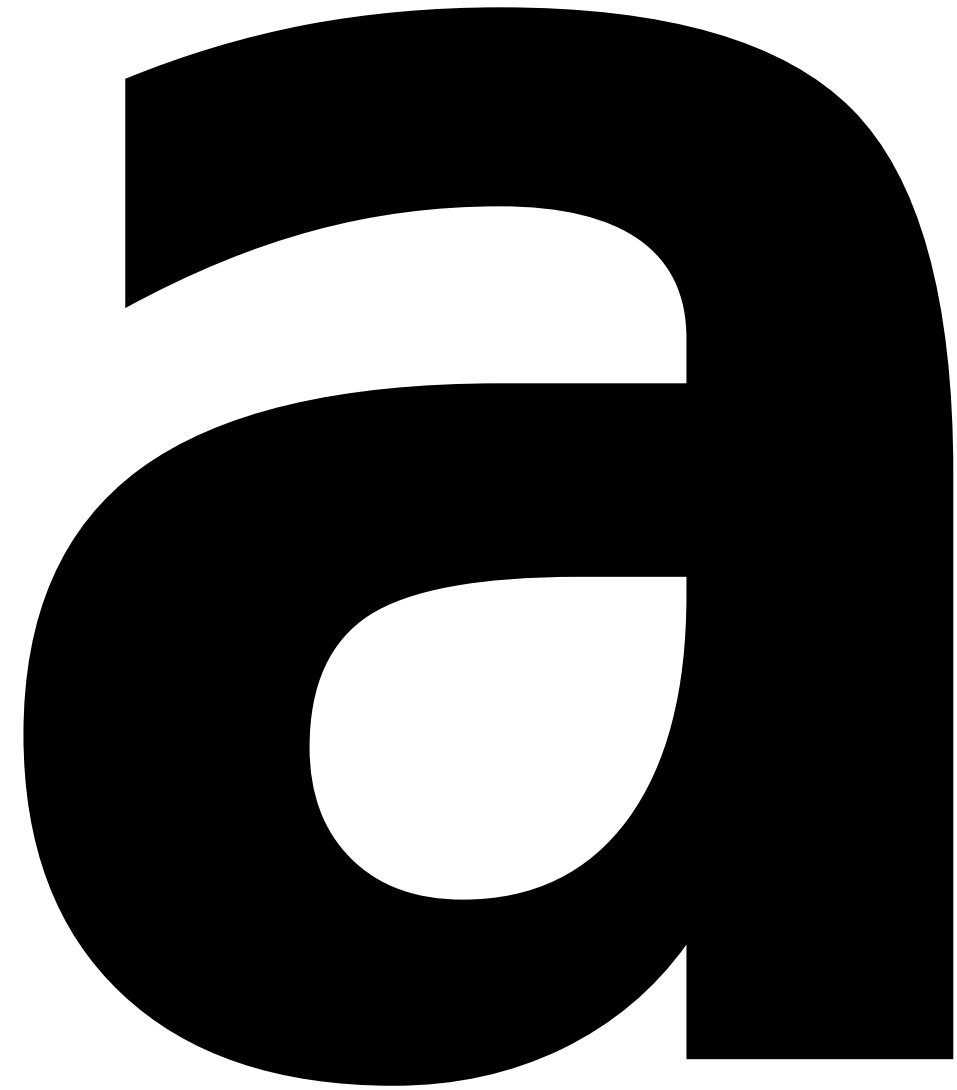
S

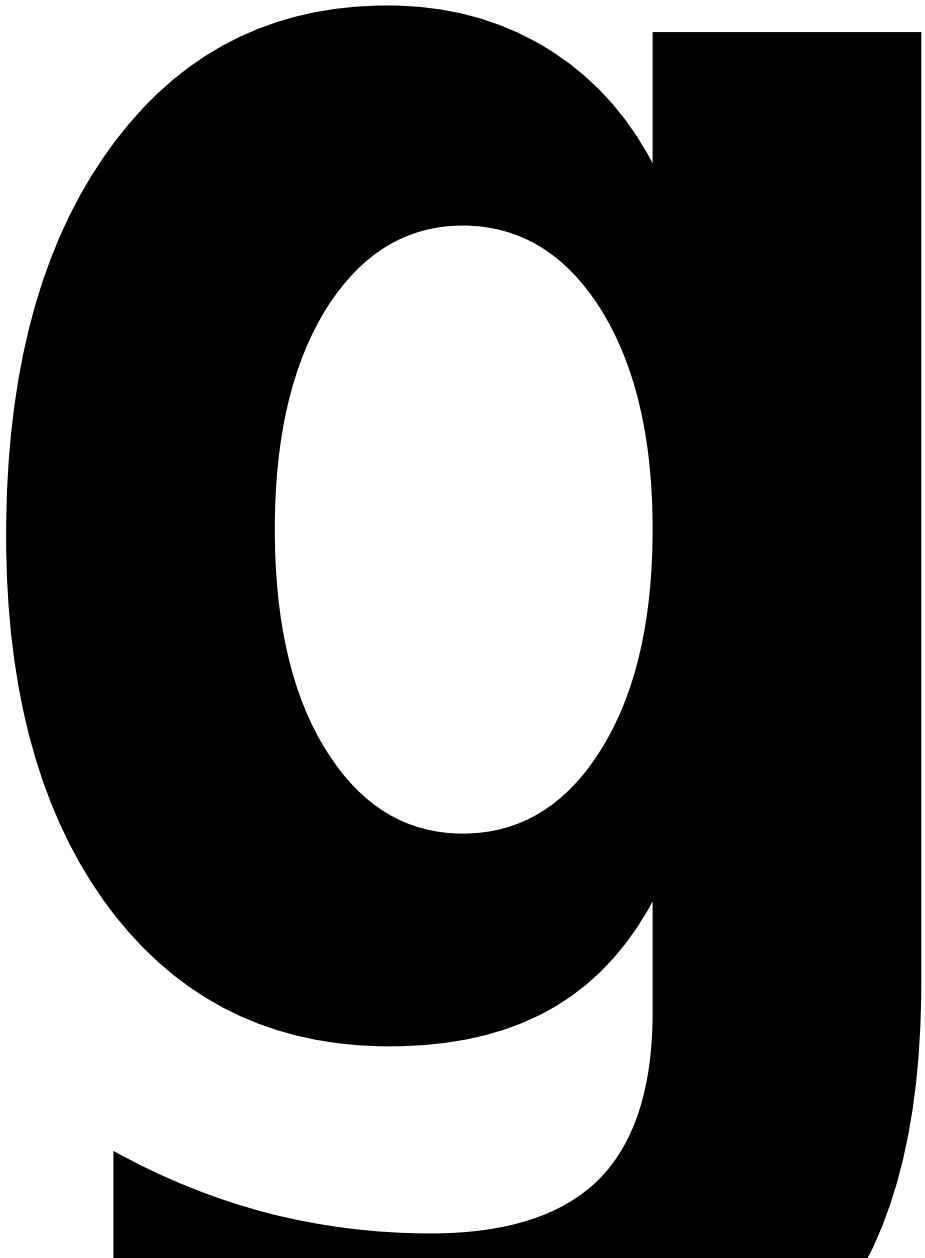


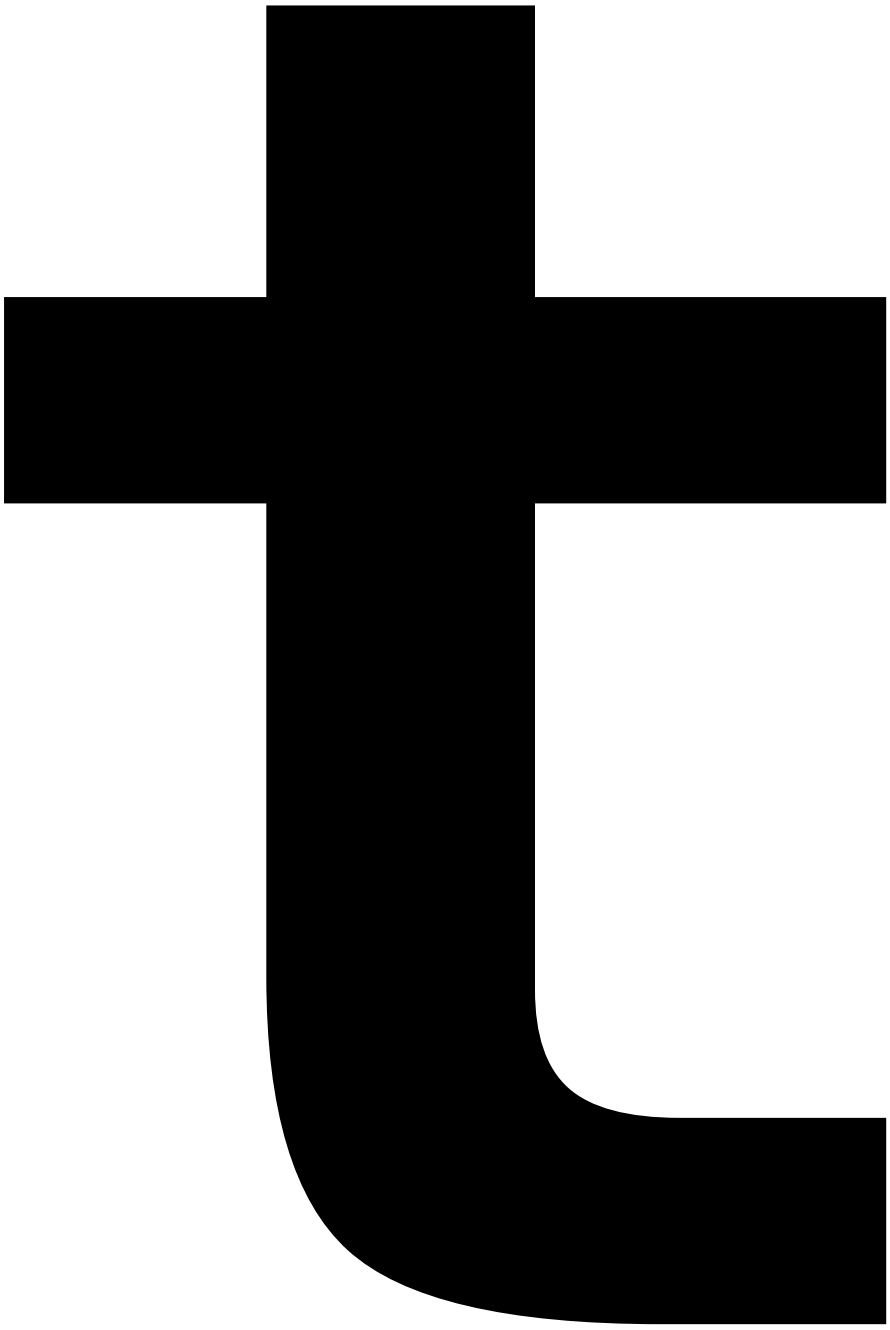
B

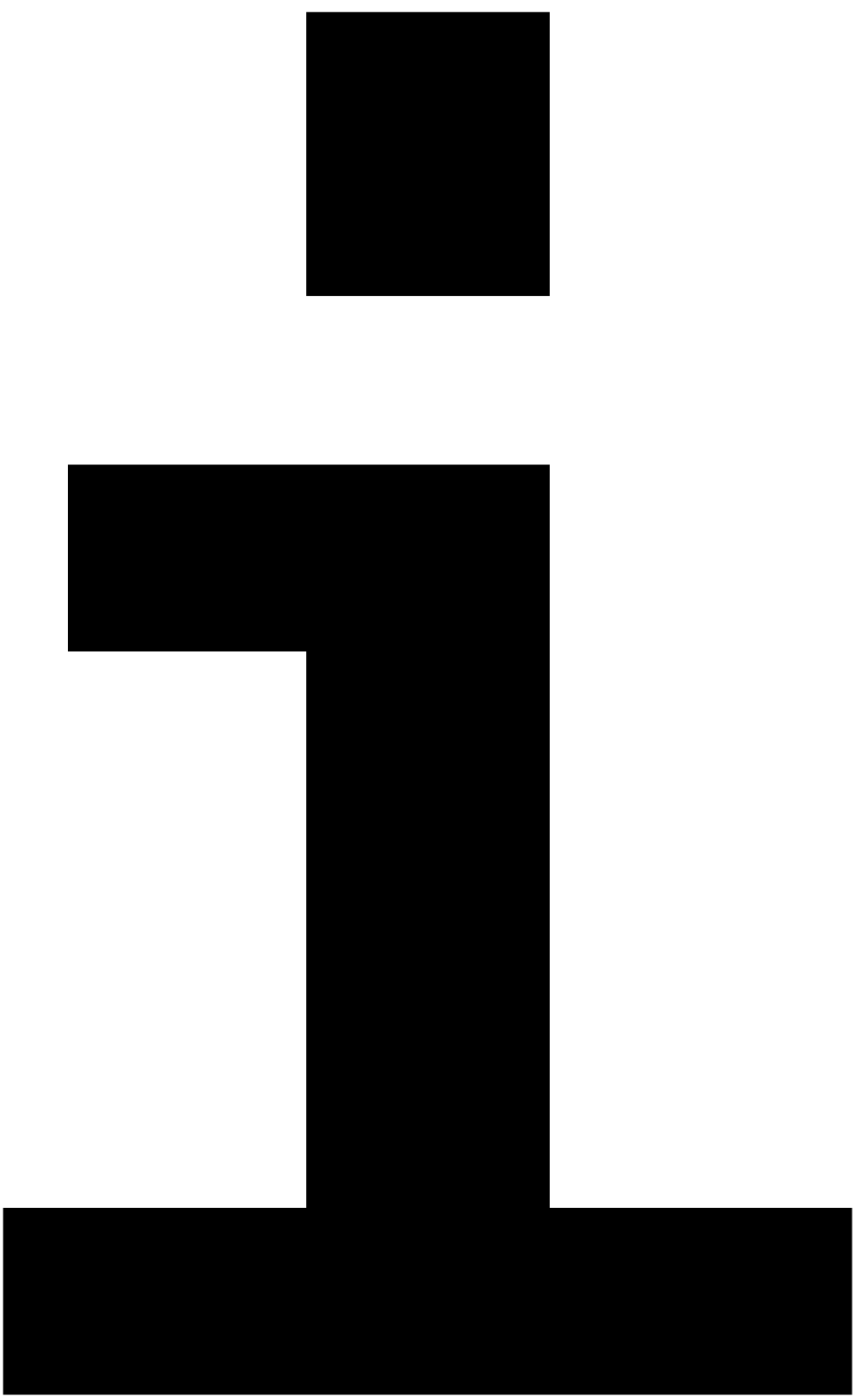


S



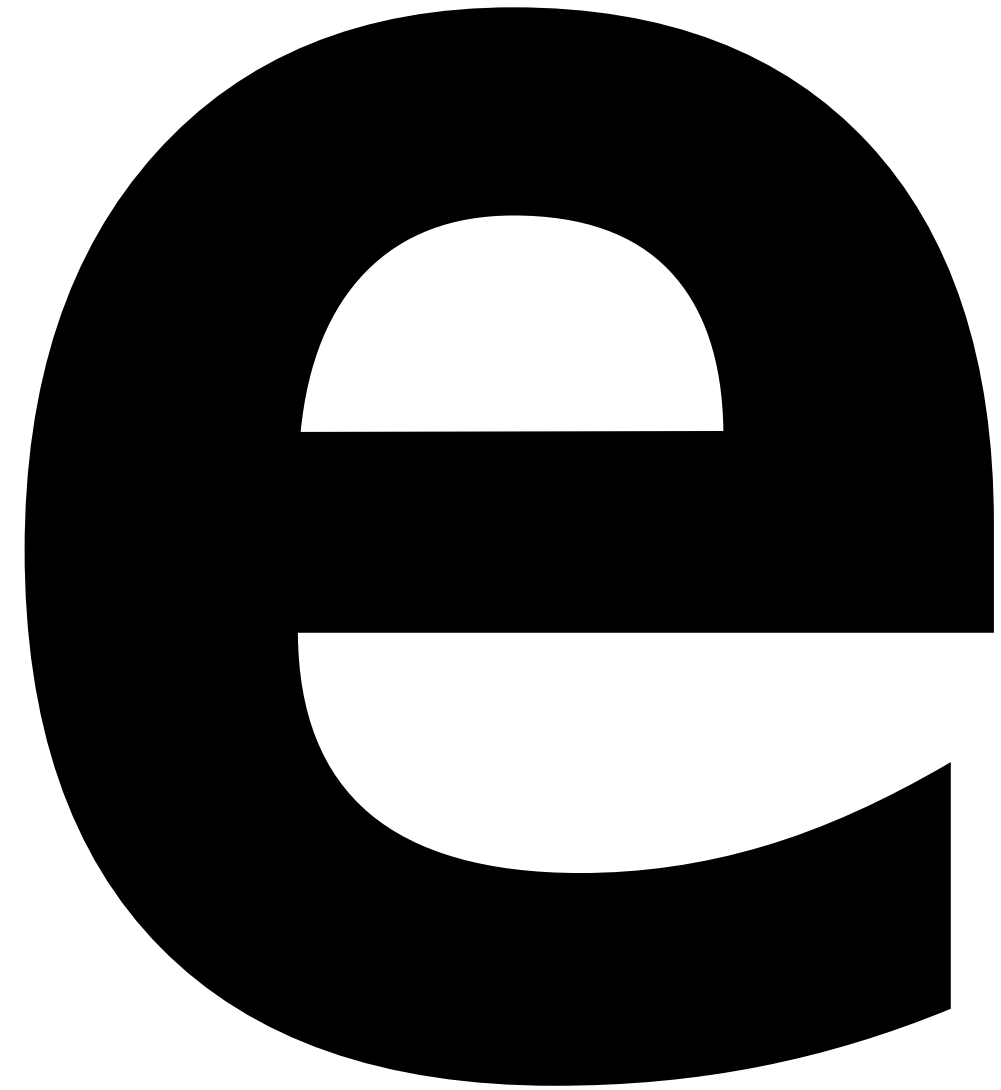


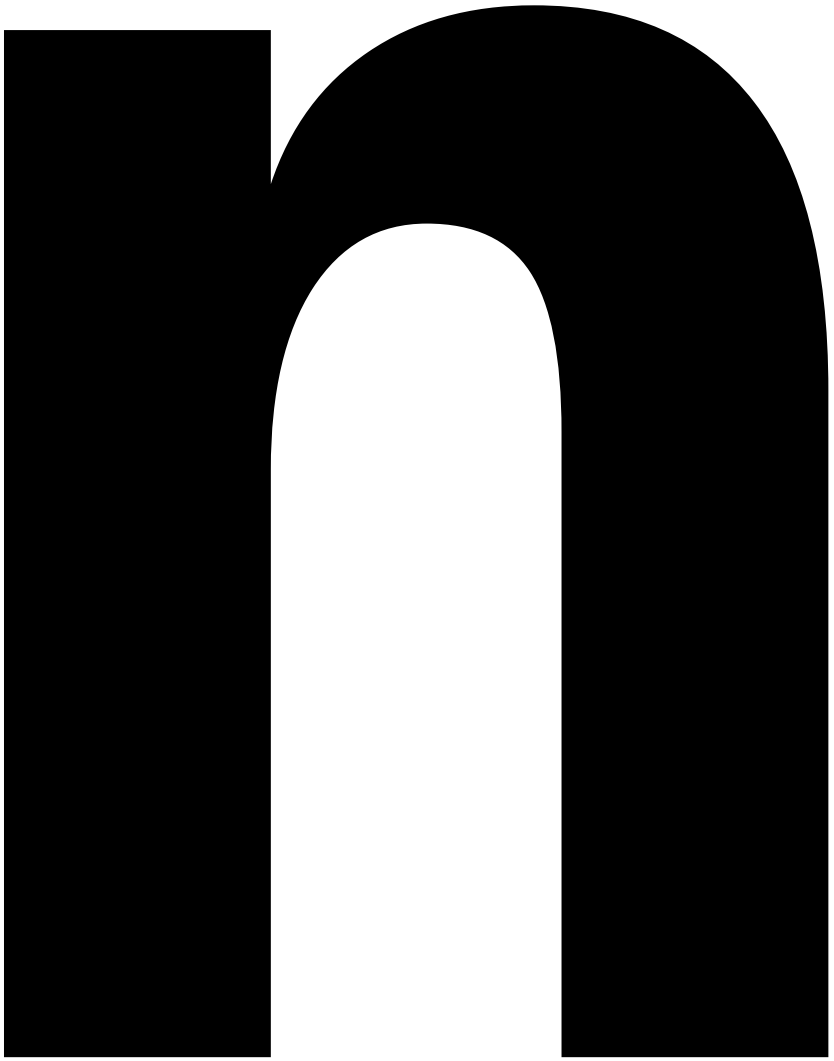




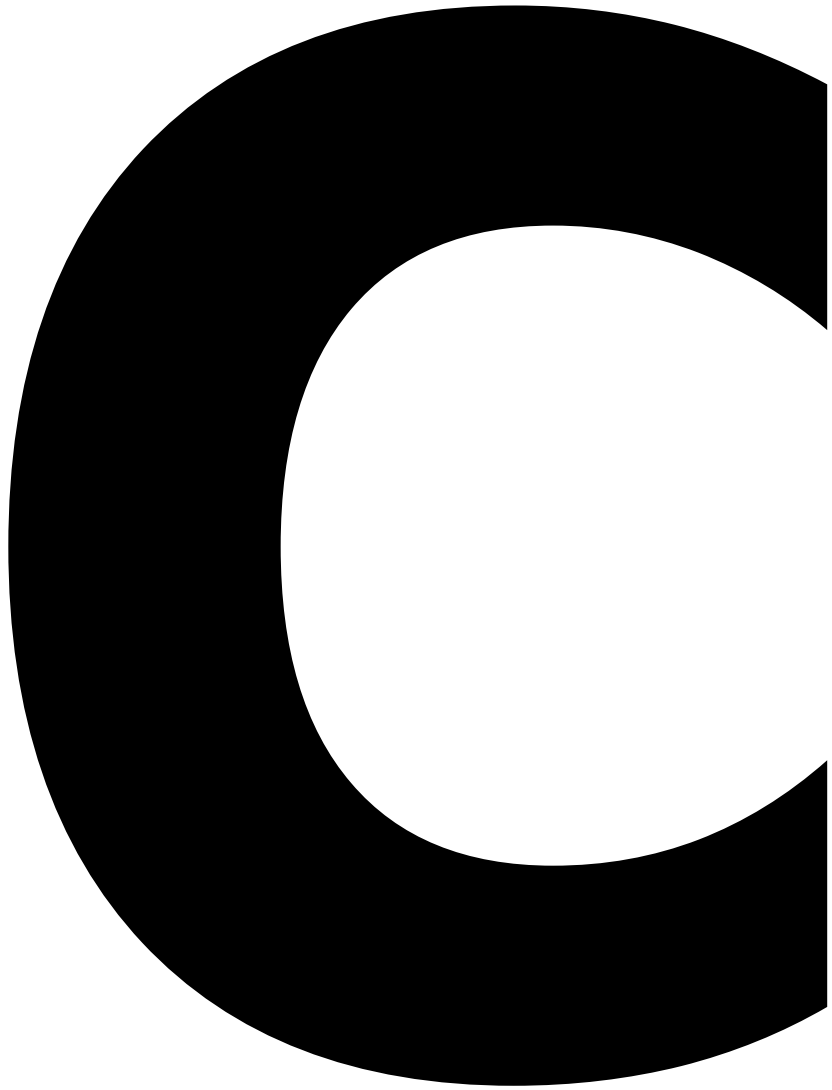
S

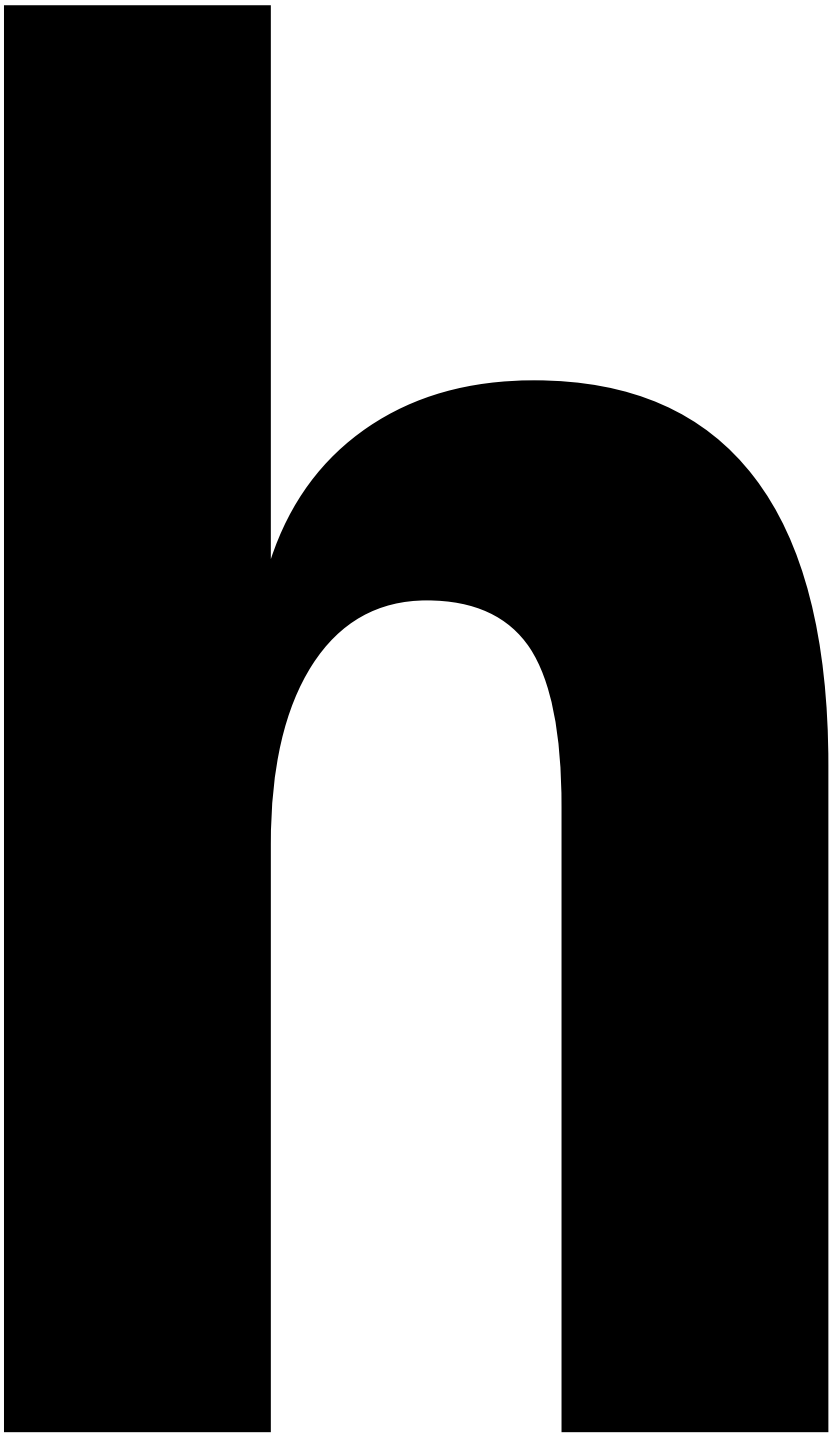
S

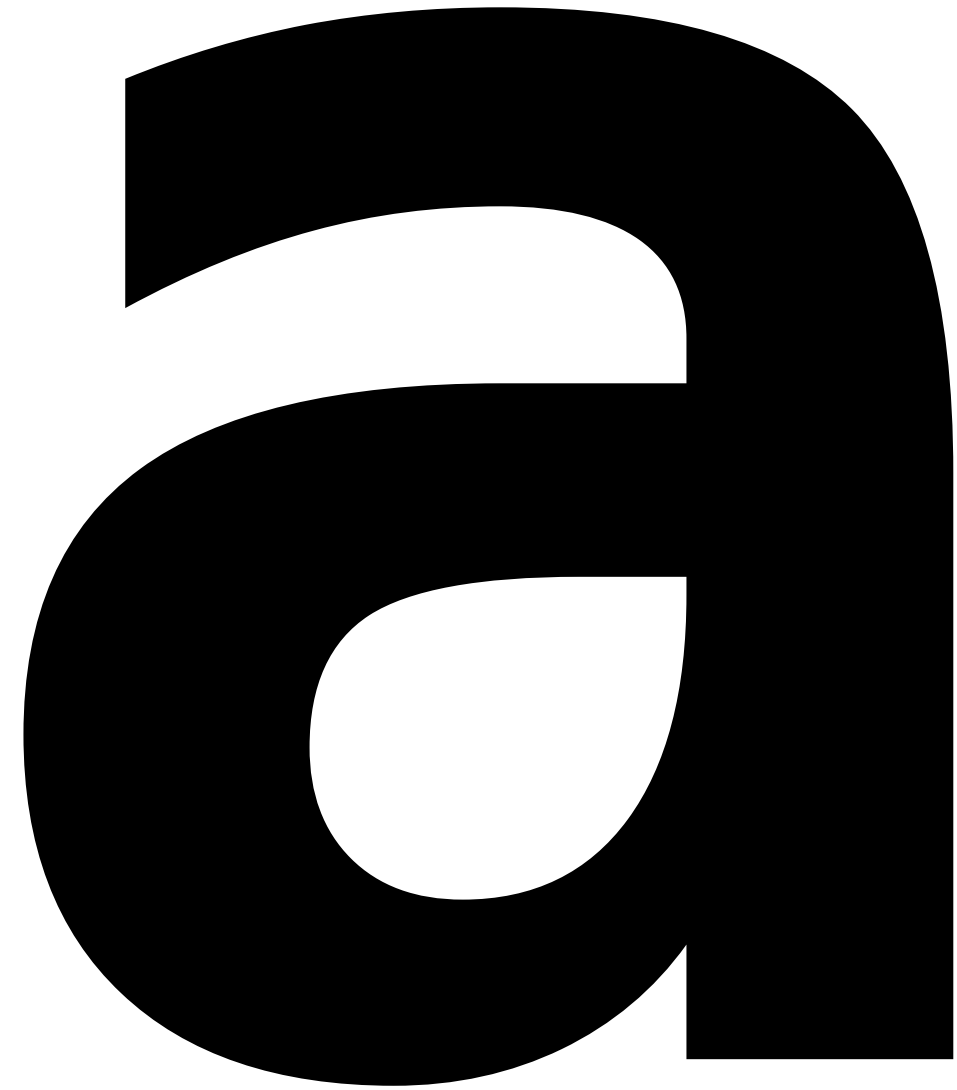


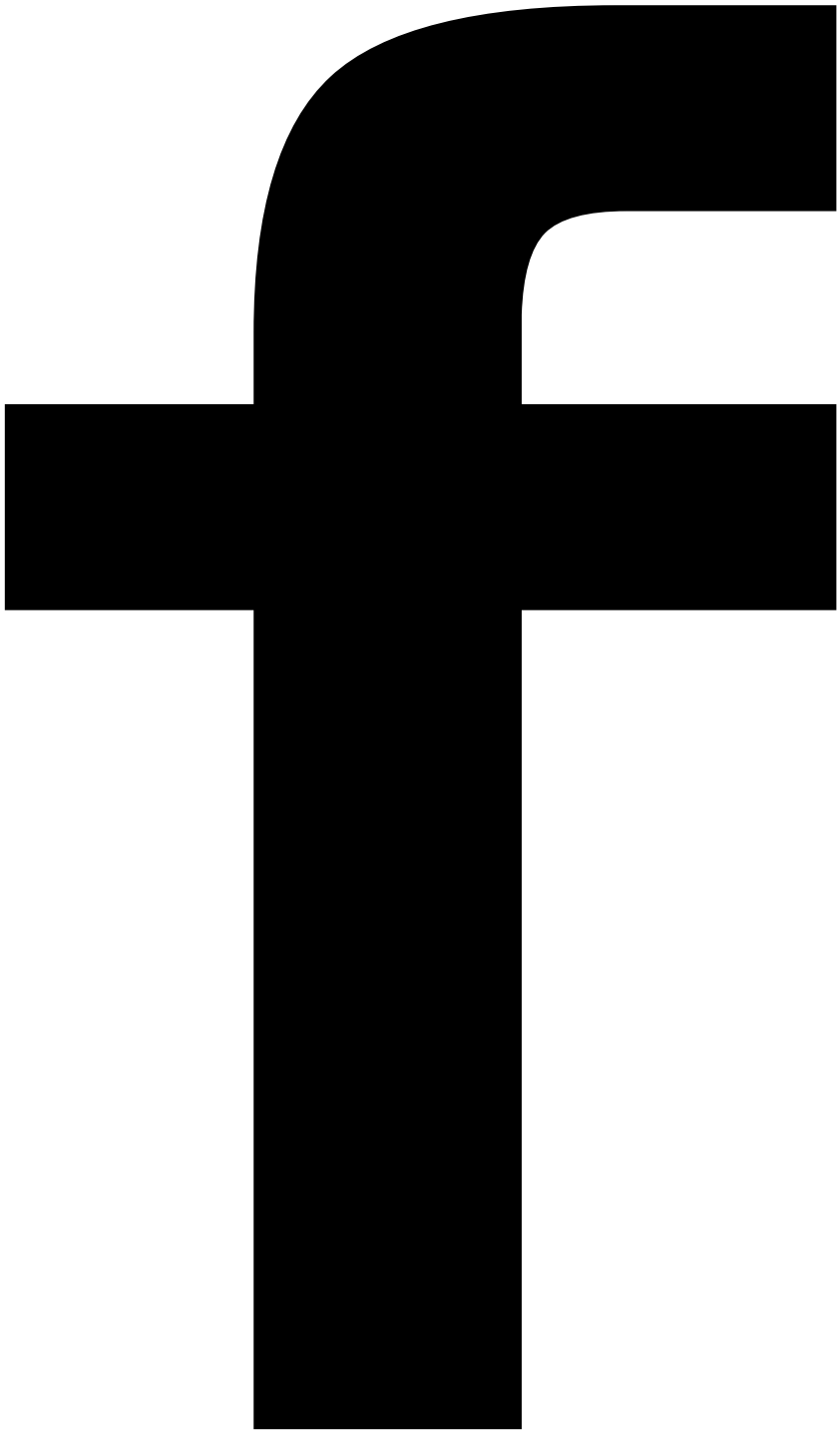


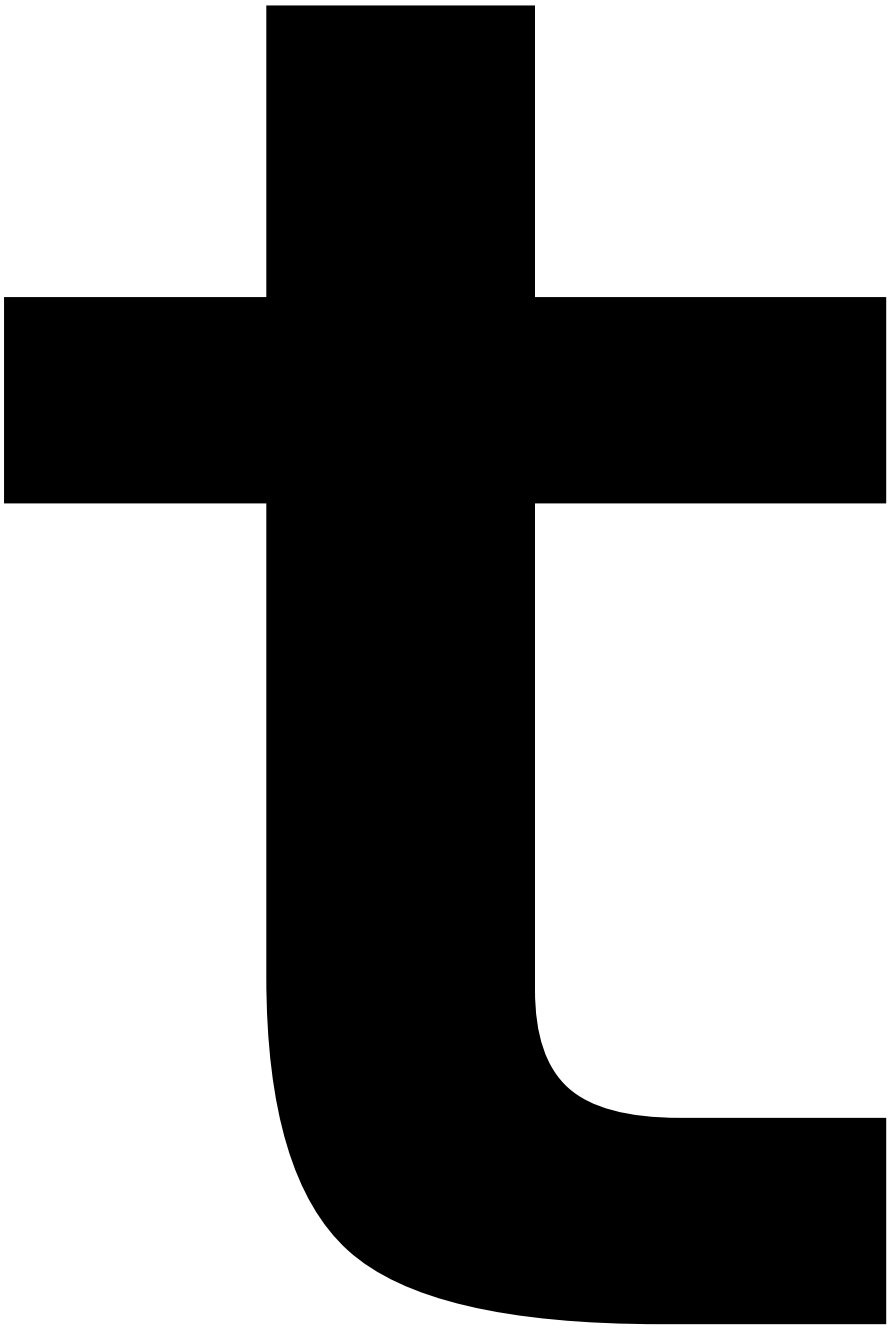
S

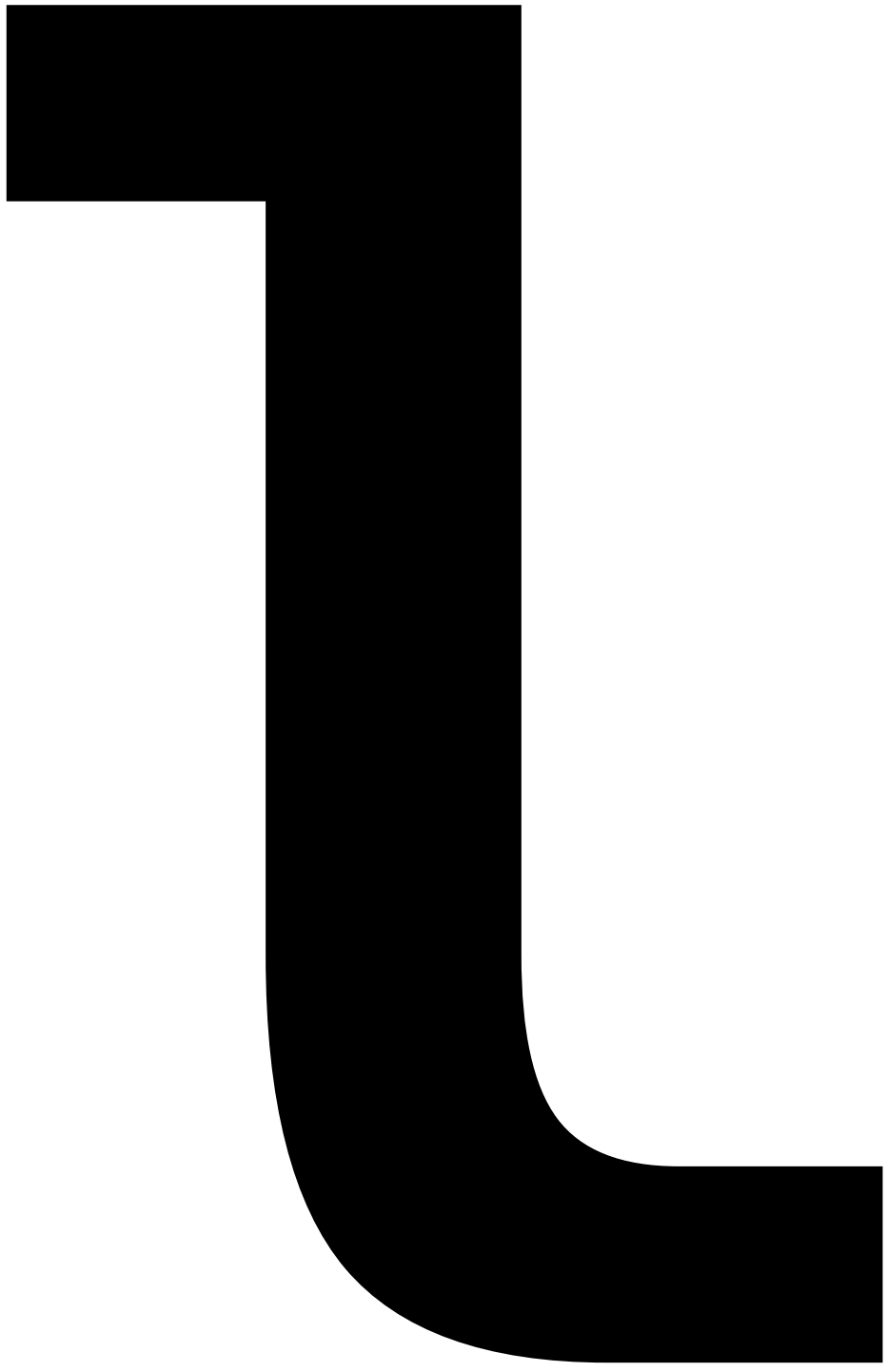


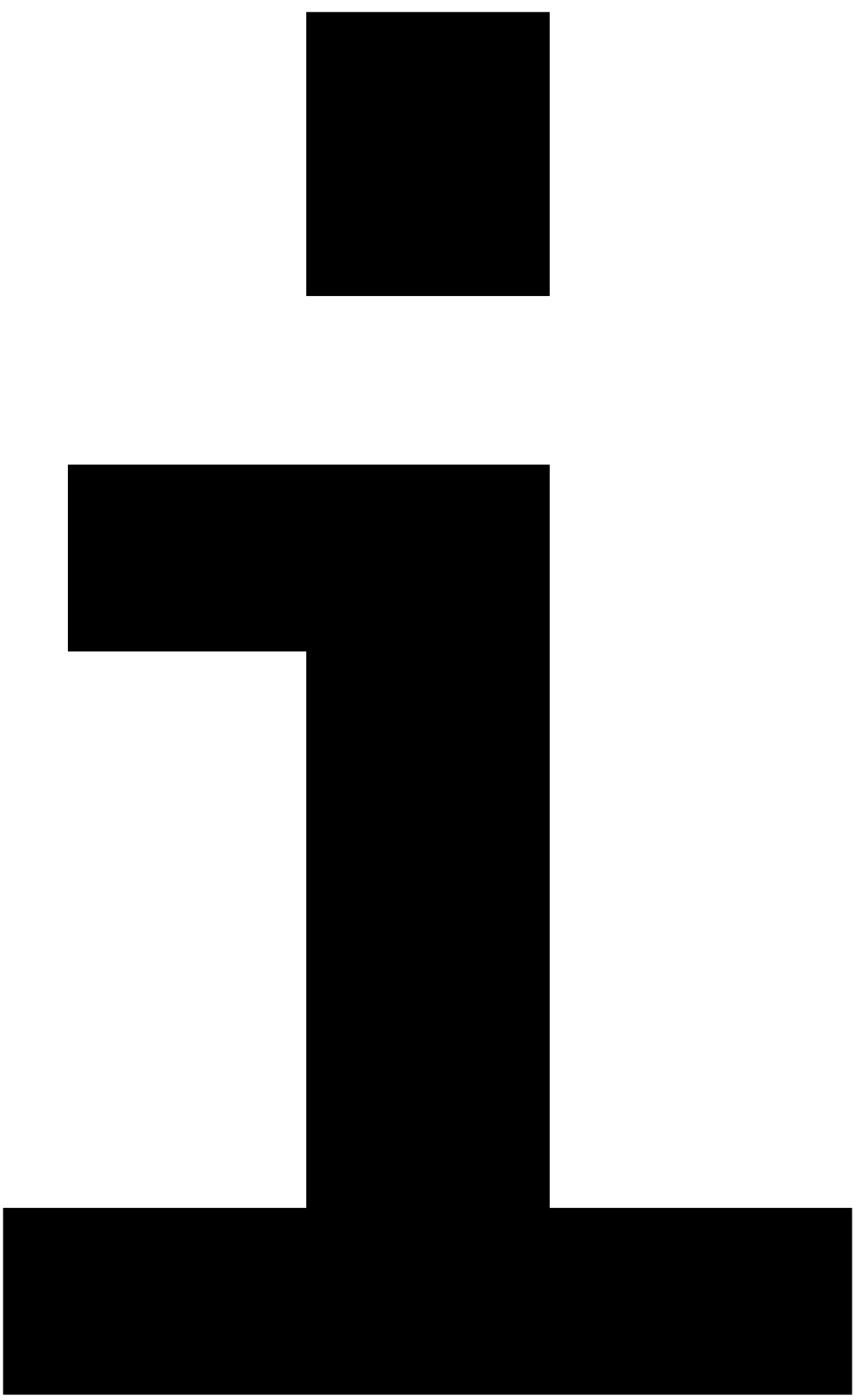


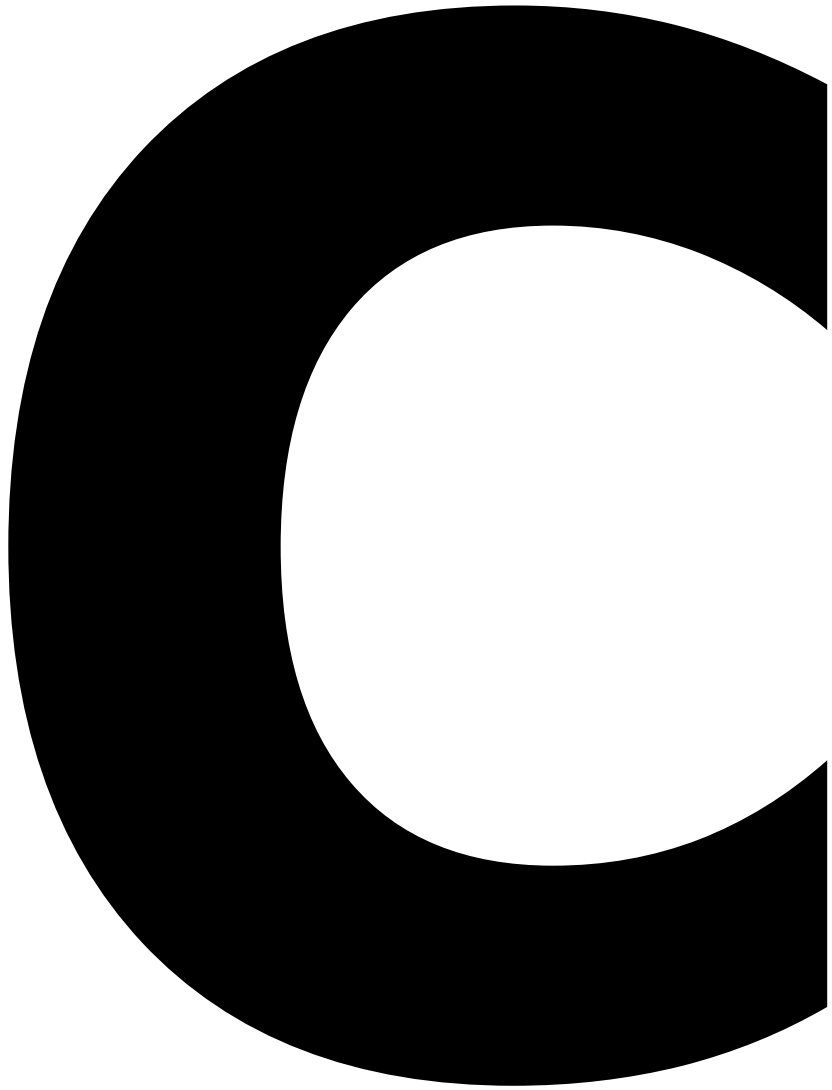


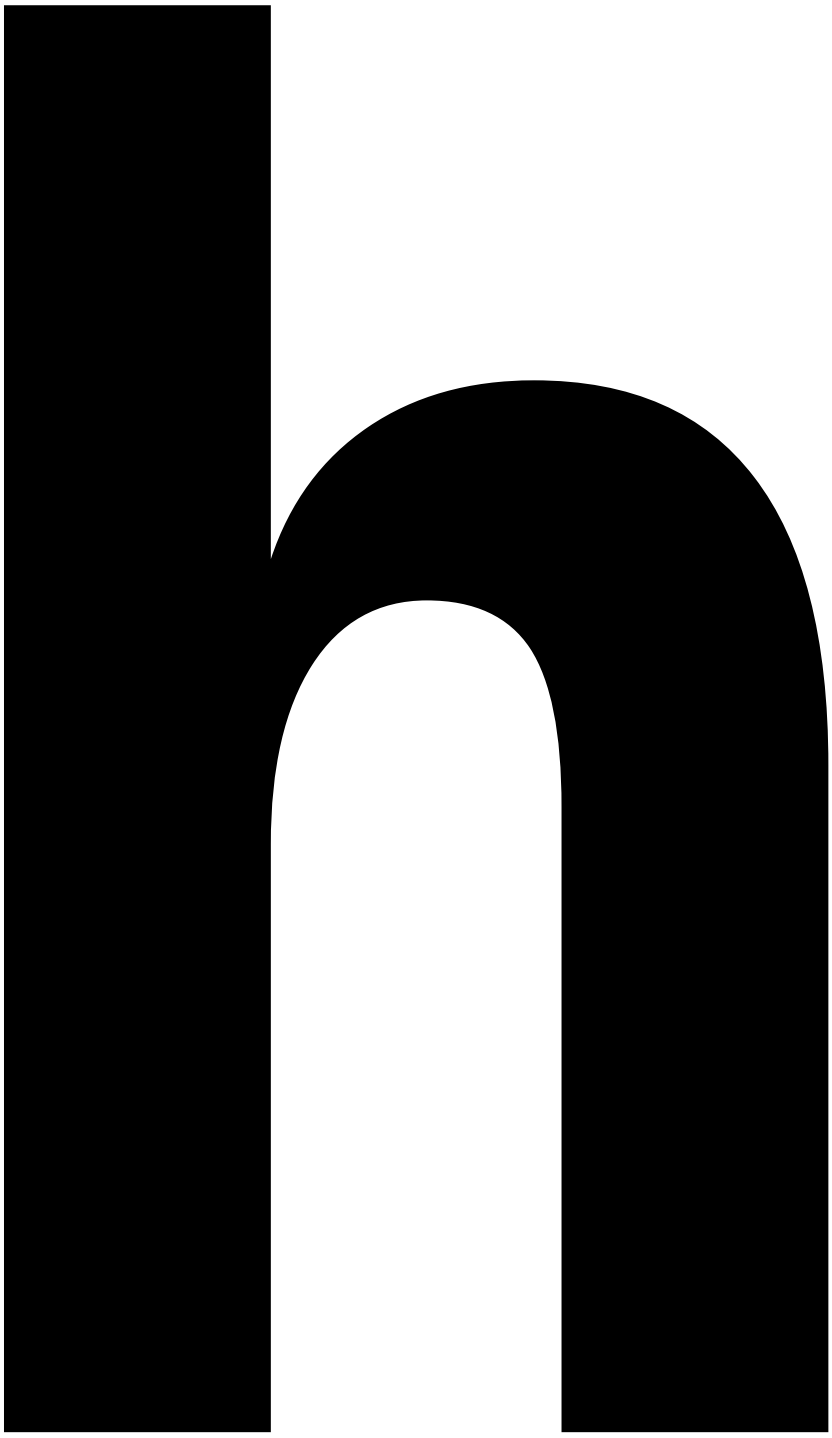


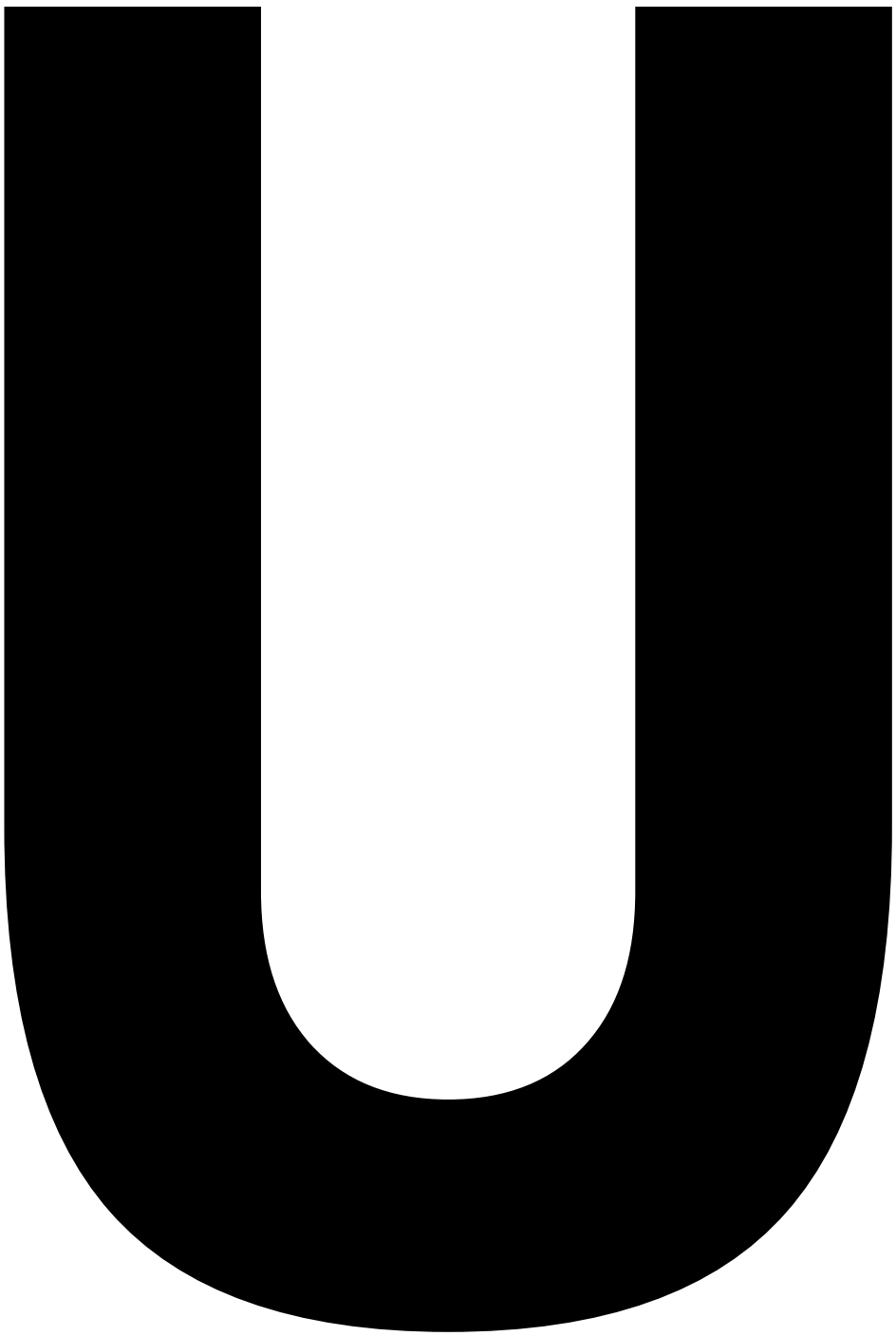


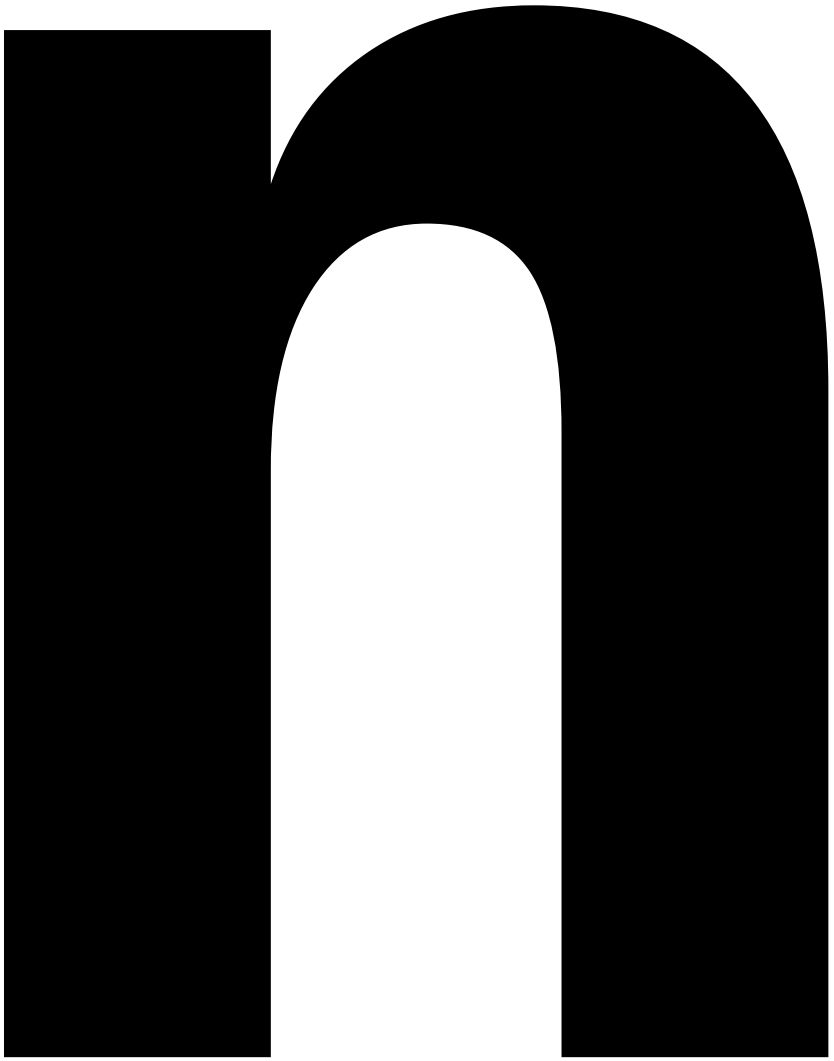


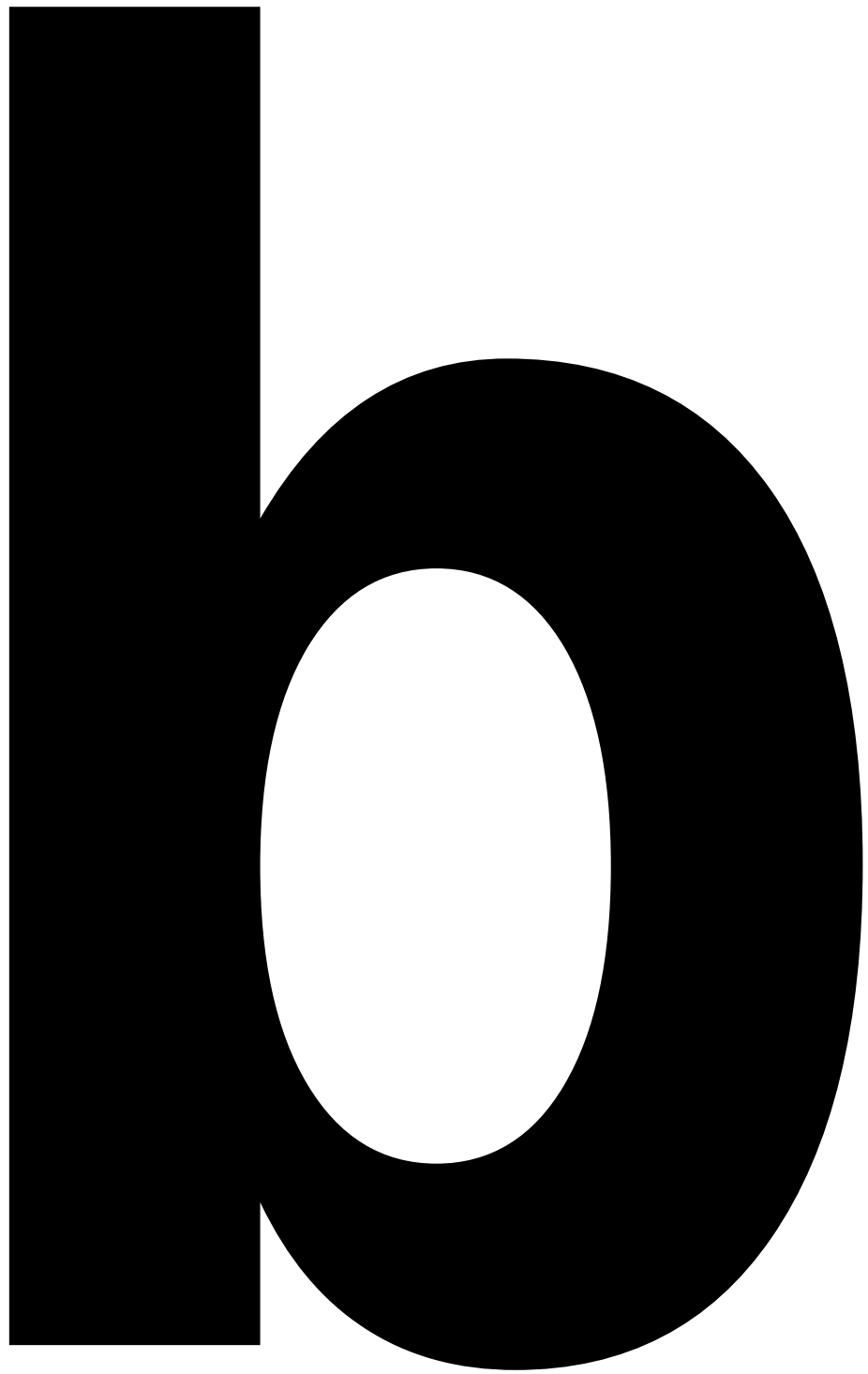


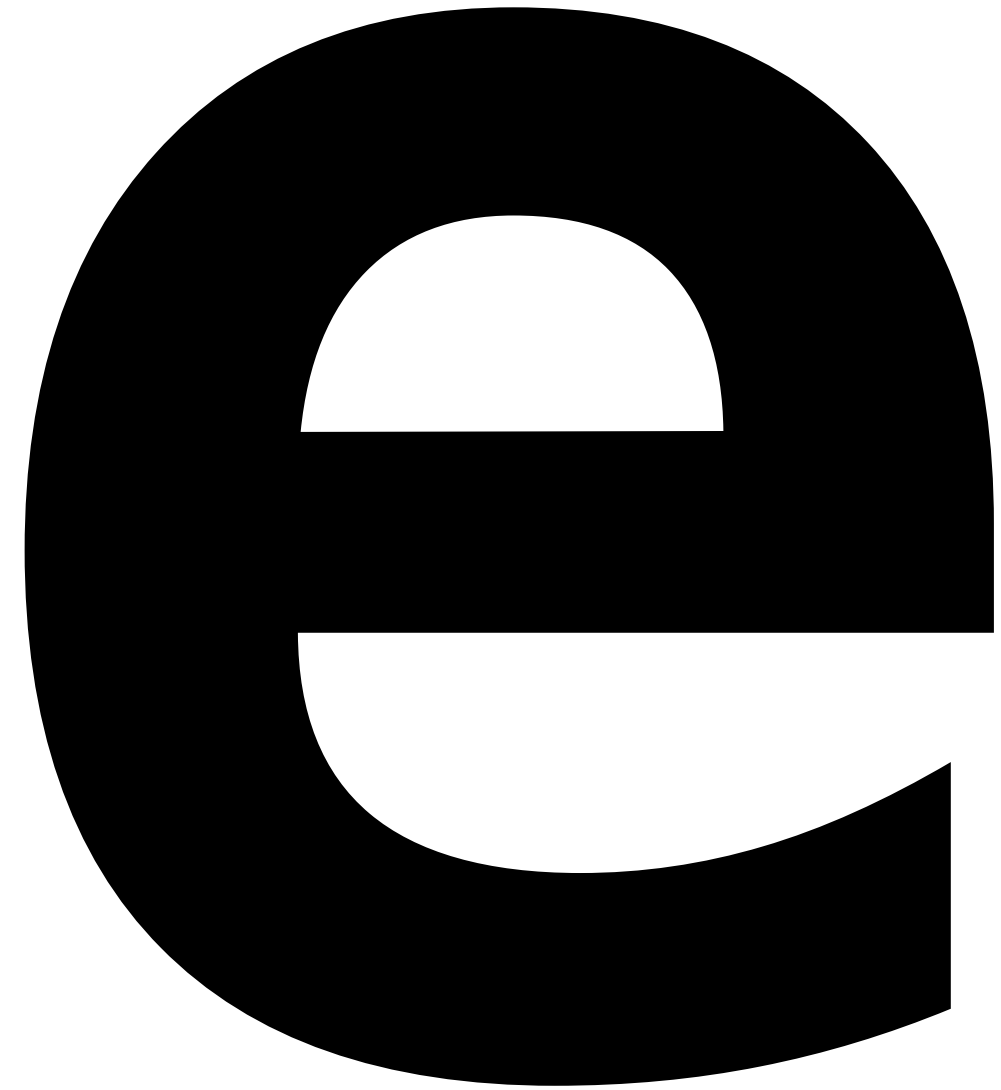


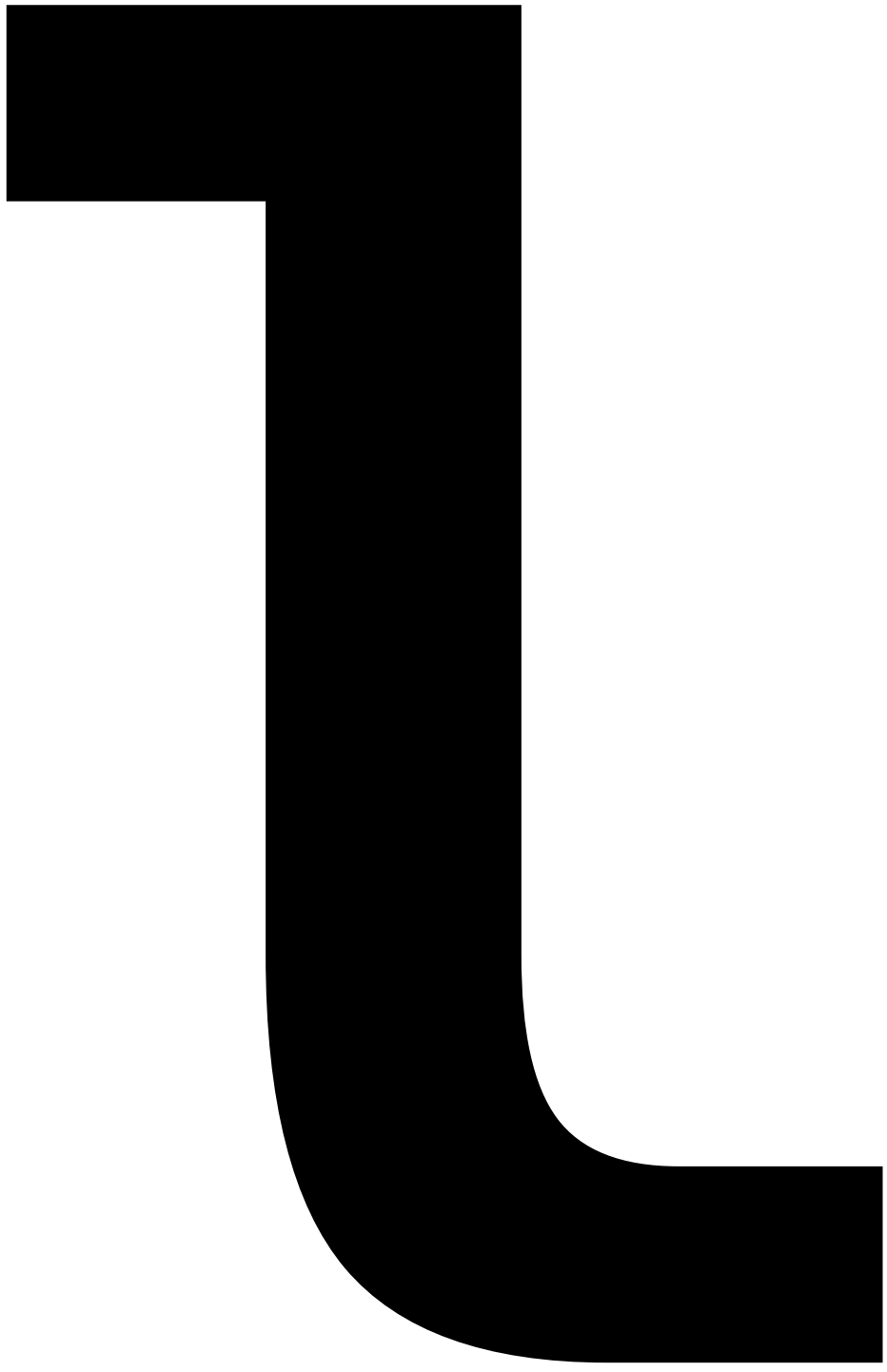


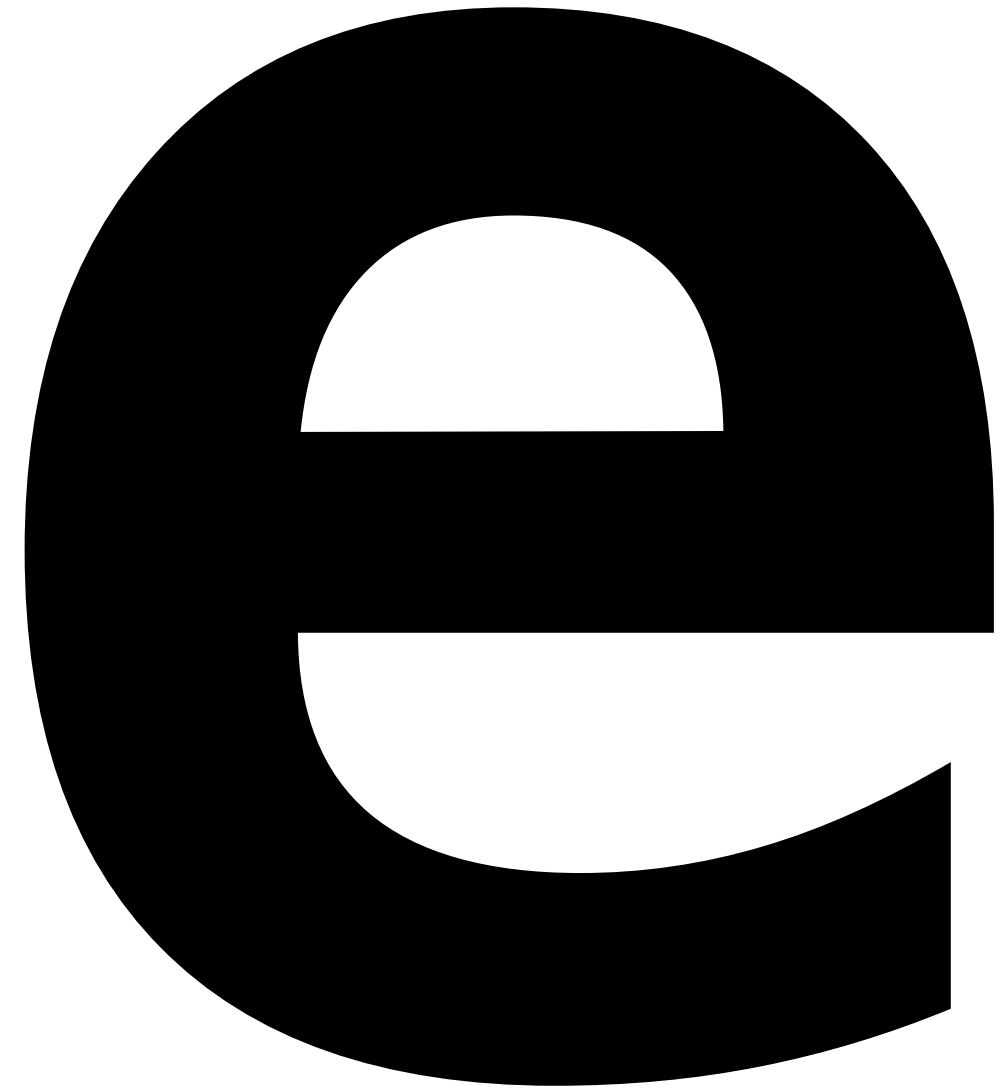


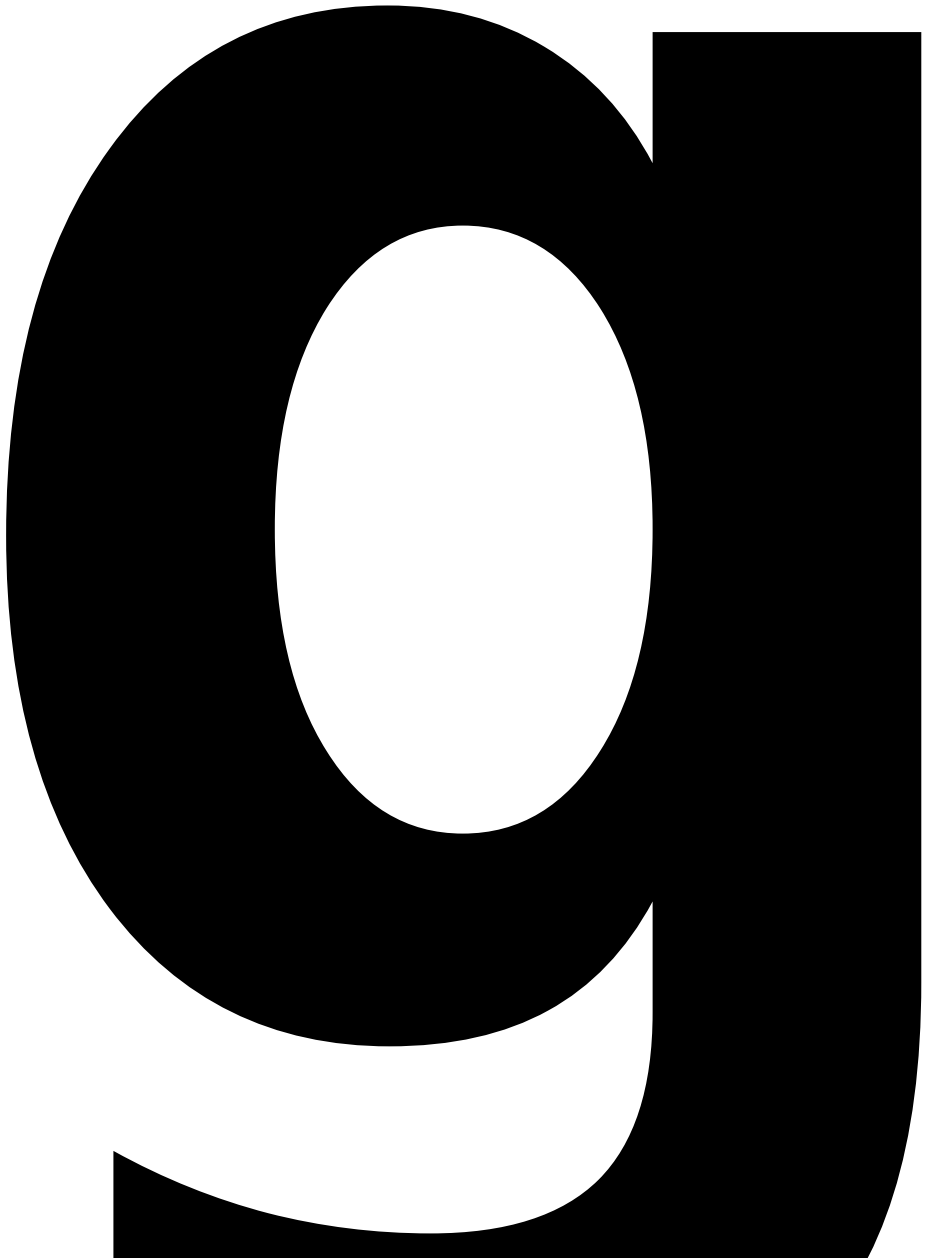


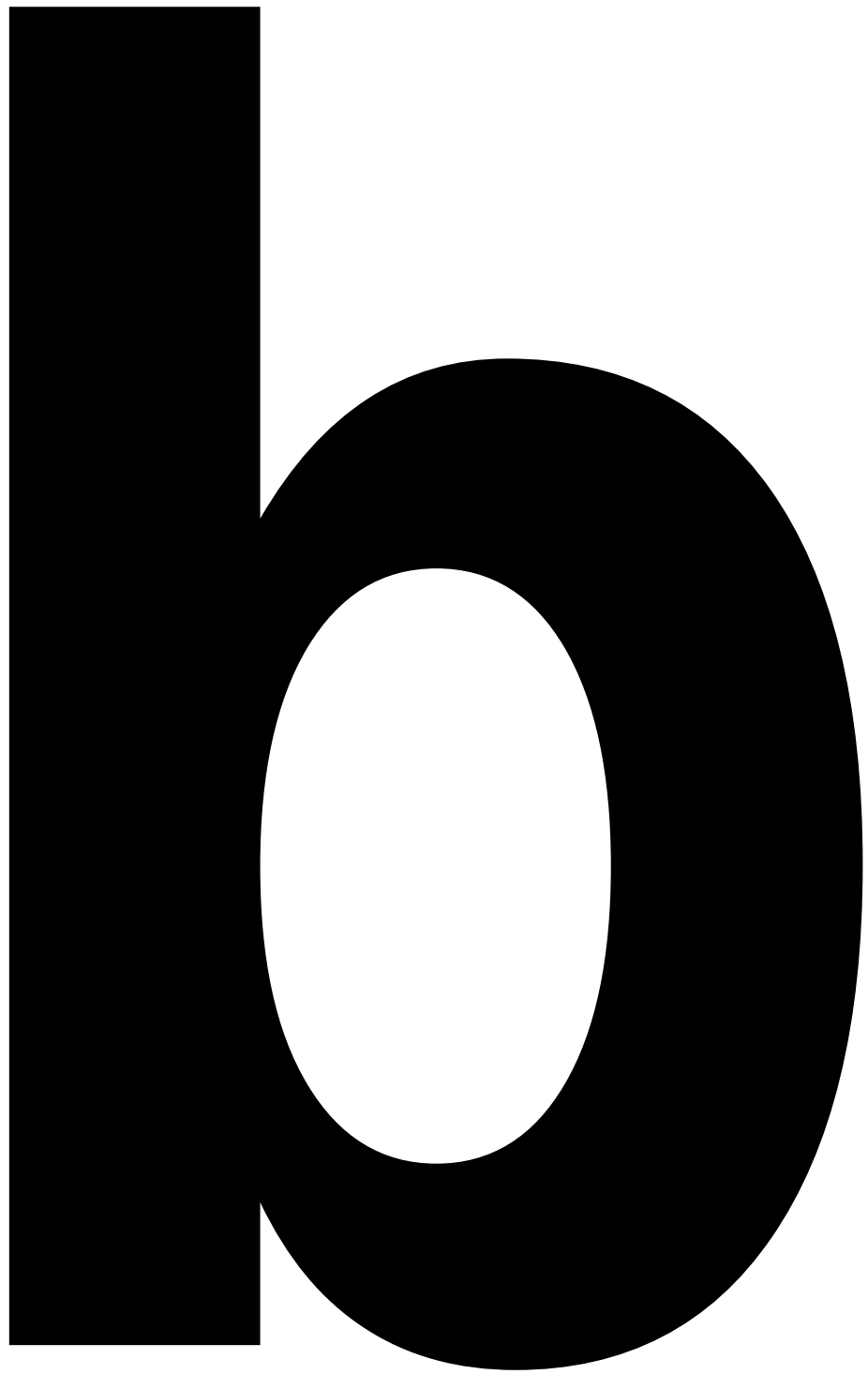


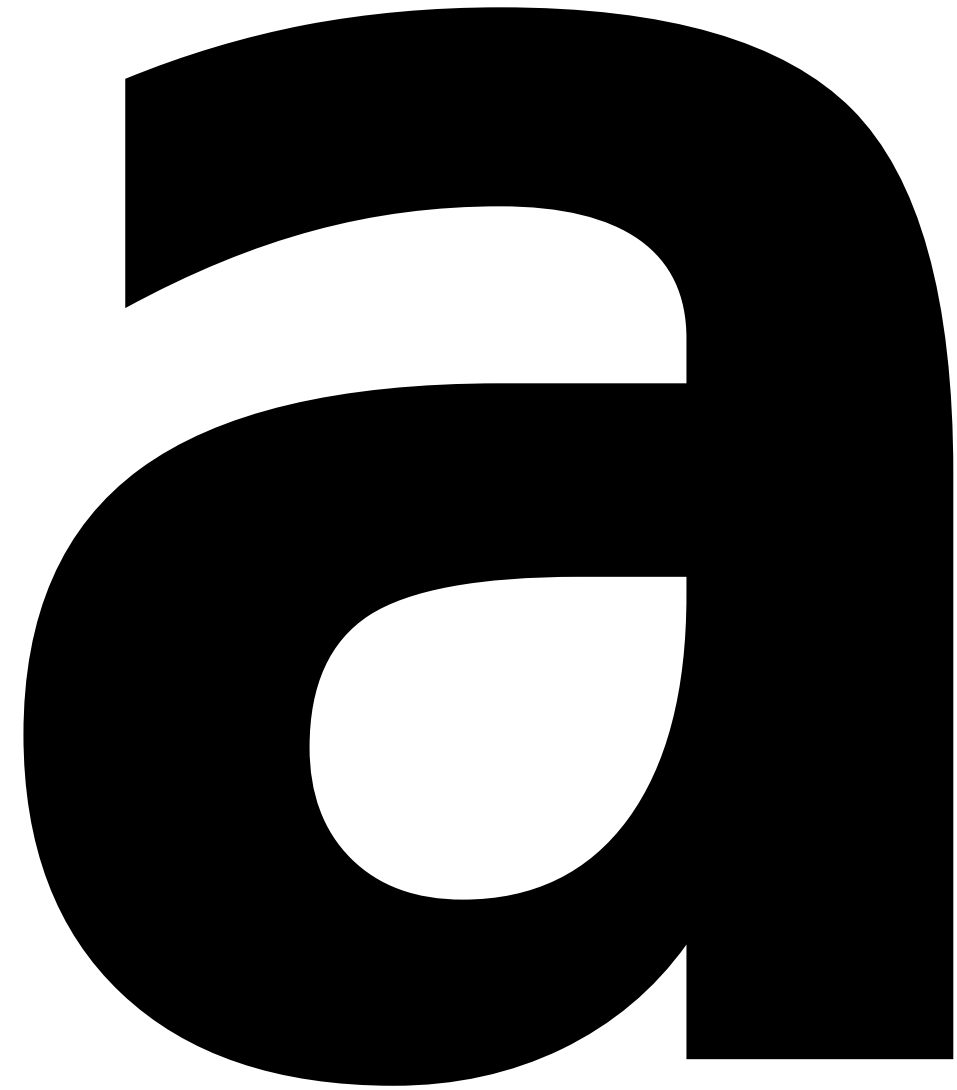


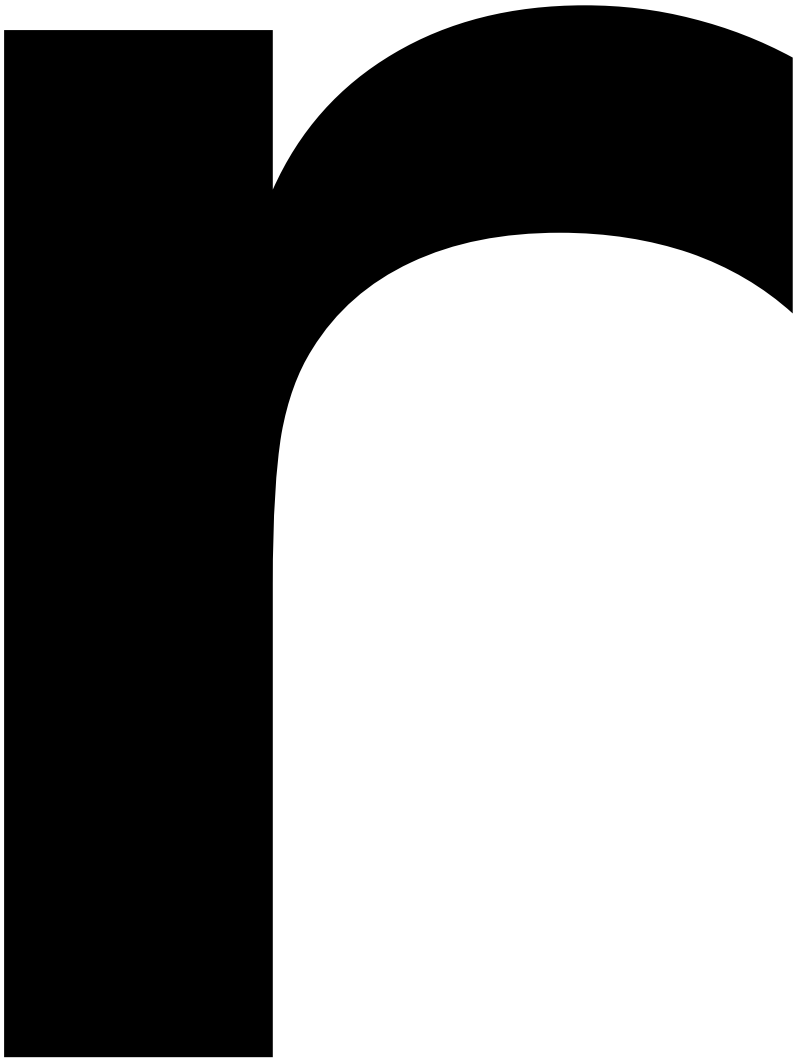


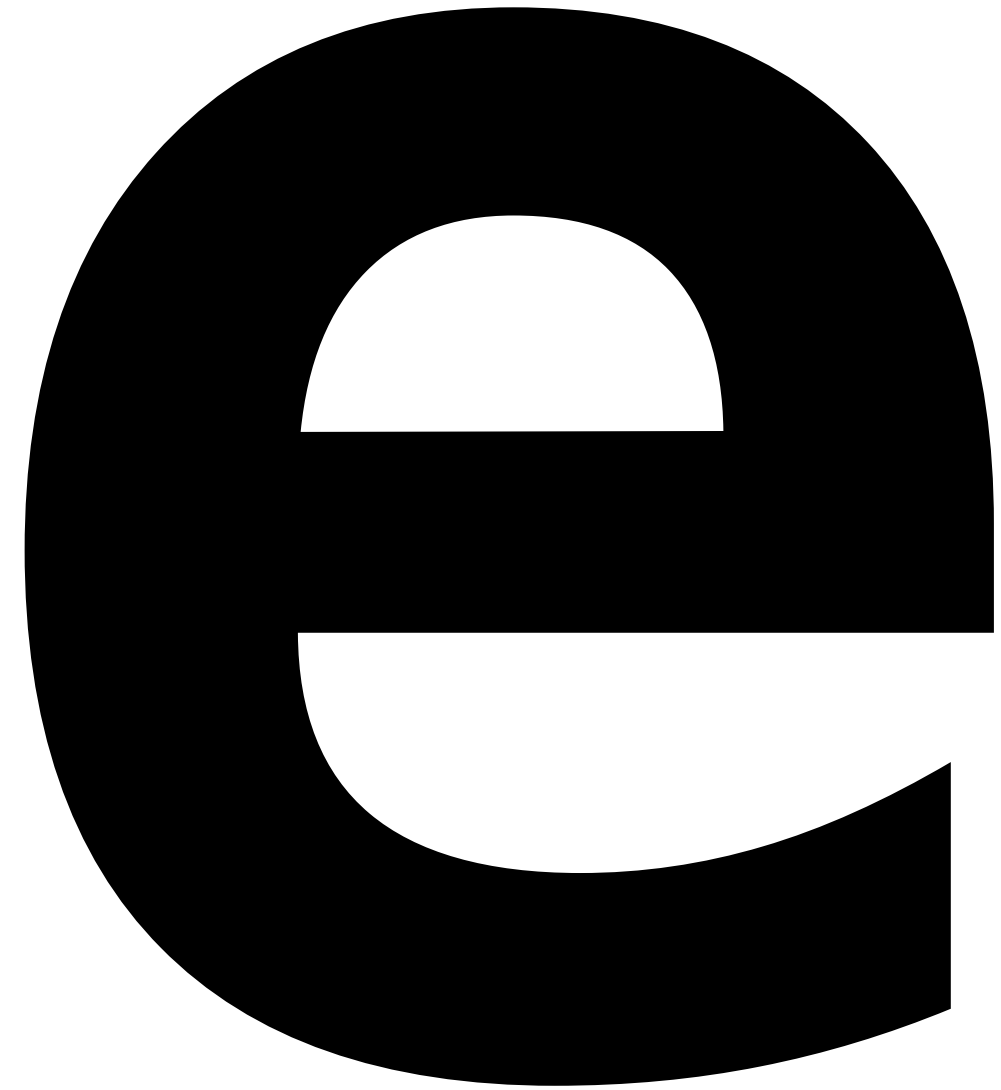




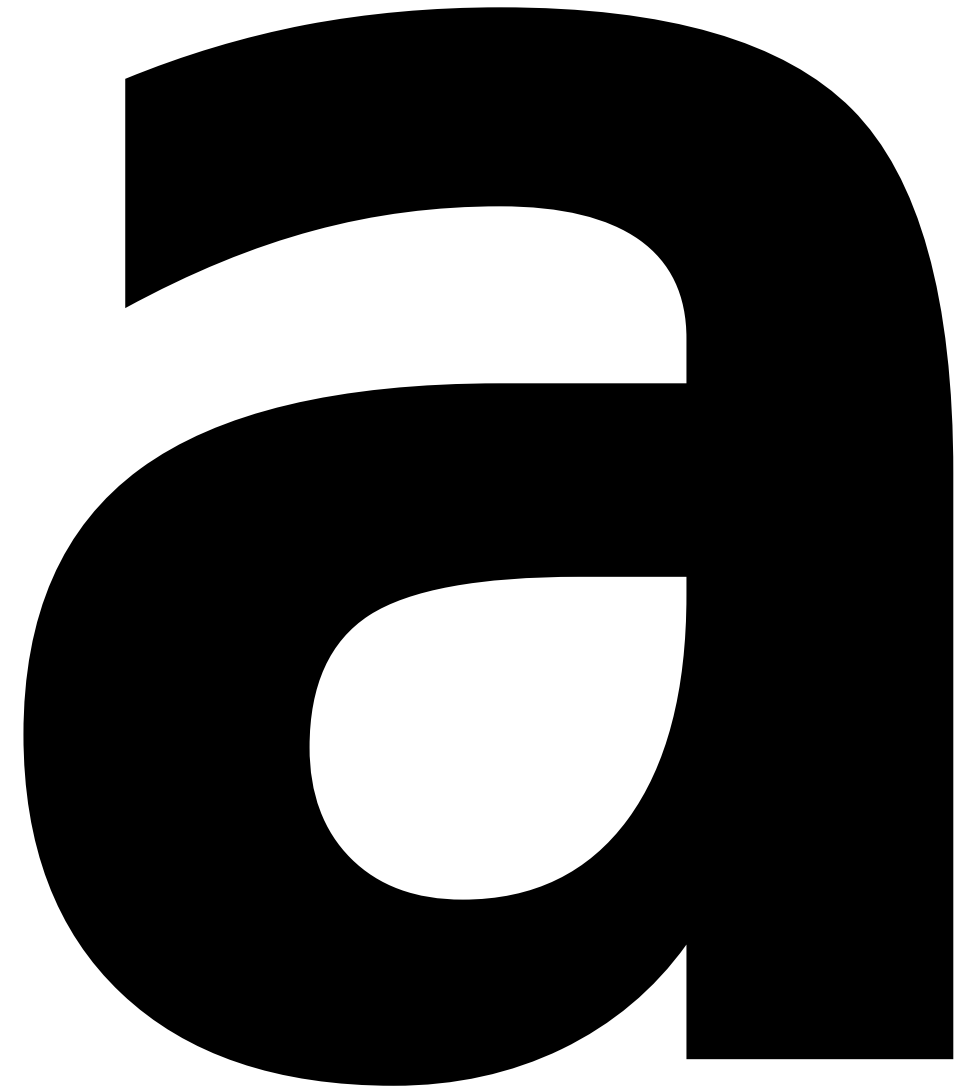






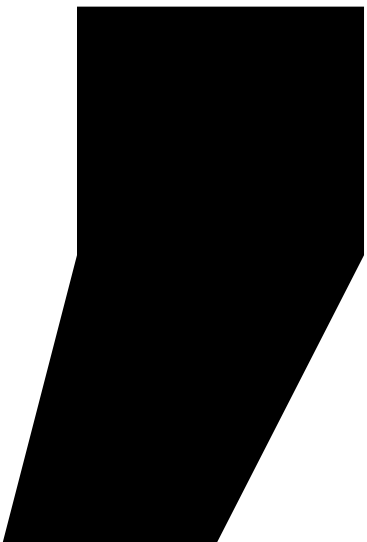


S

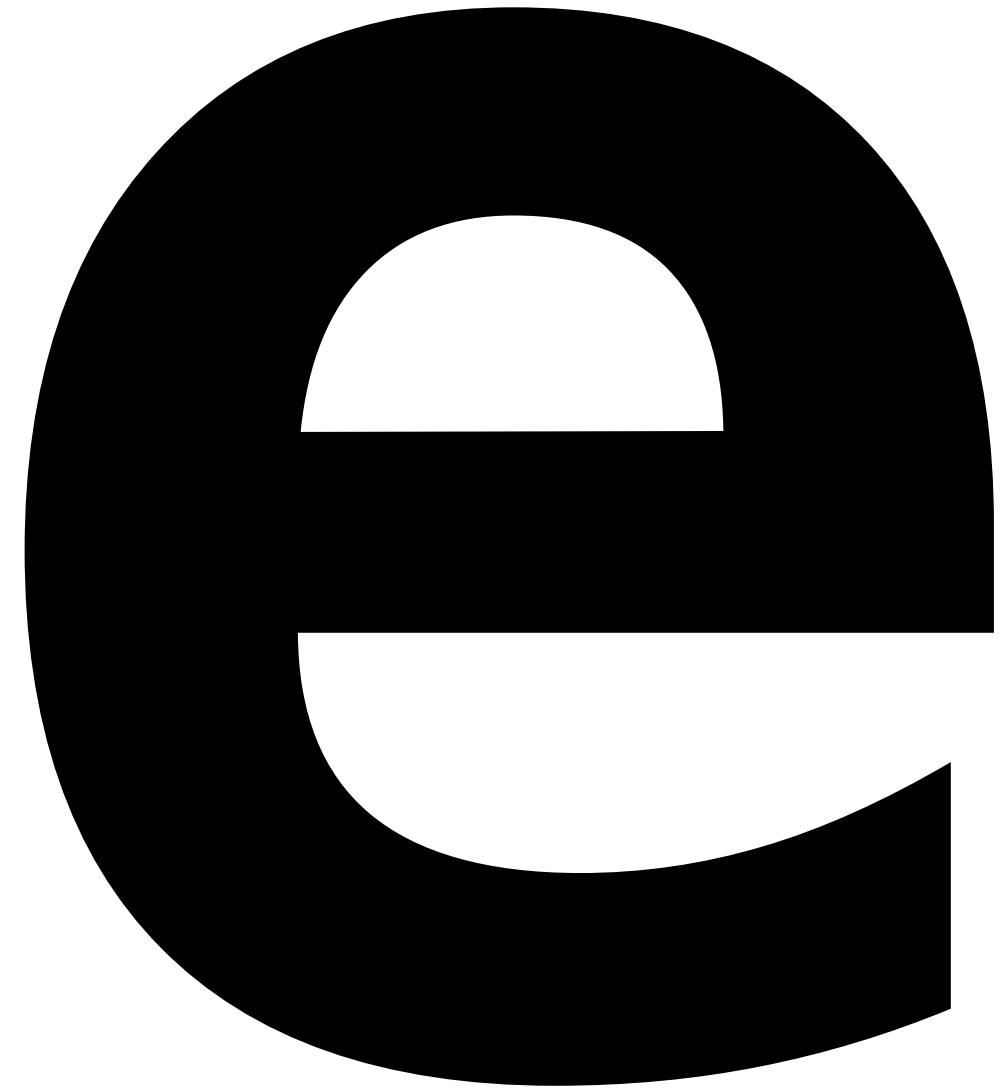


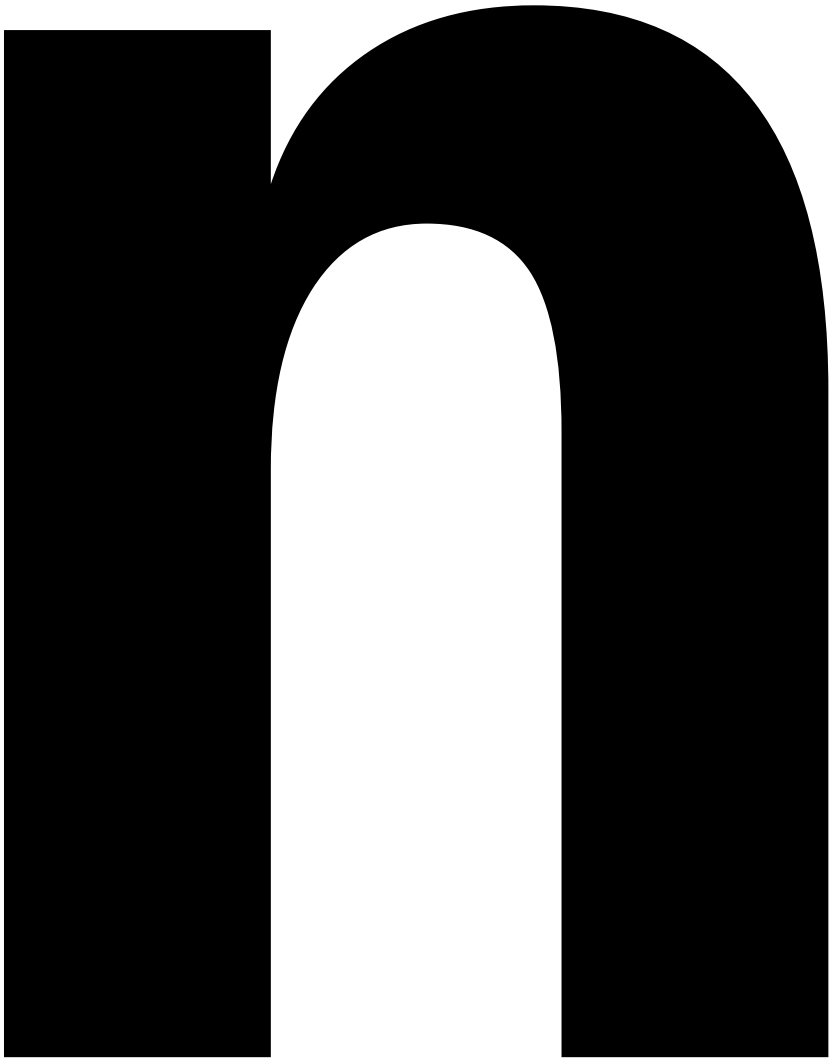
u

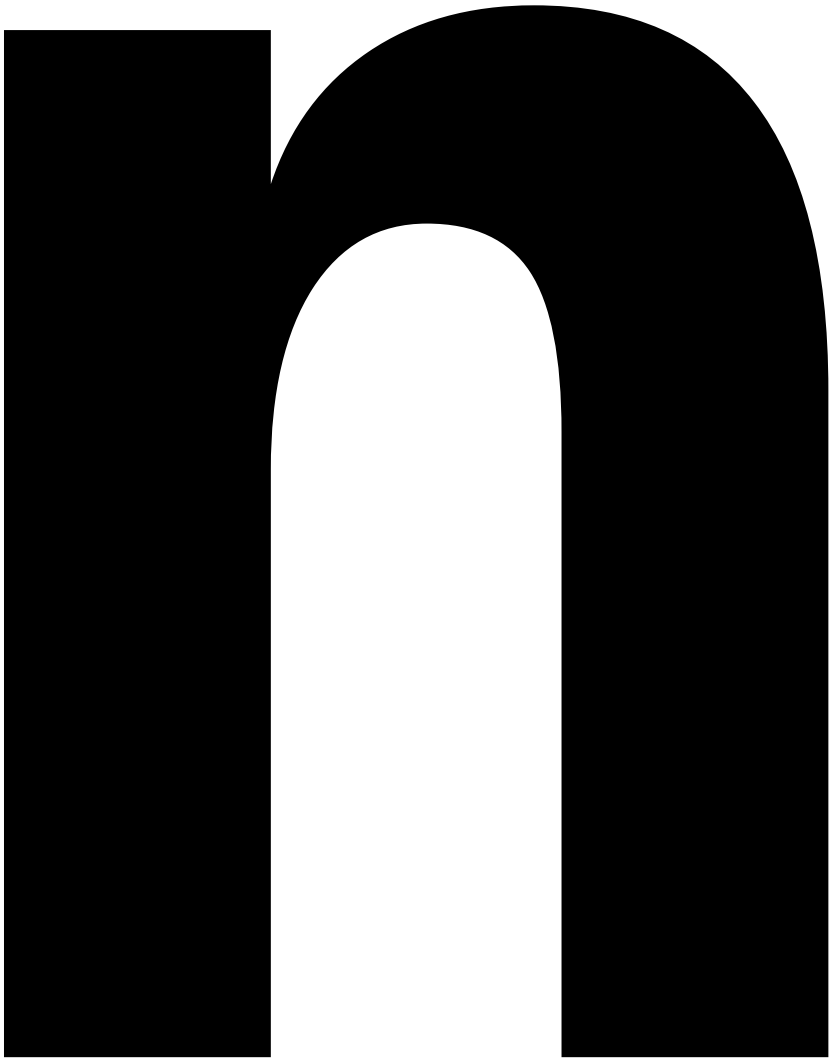
S



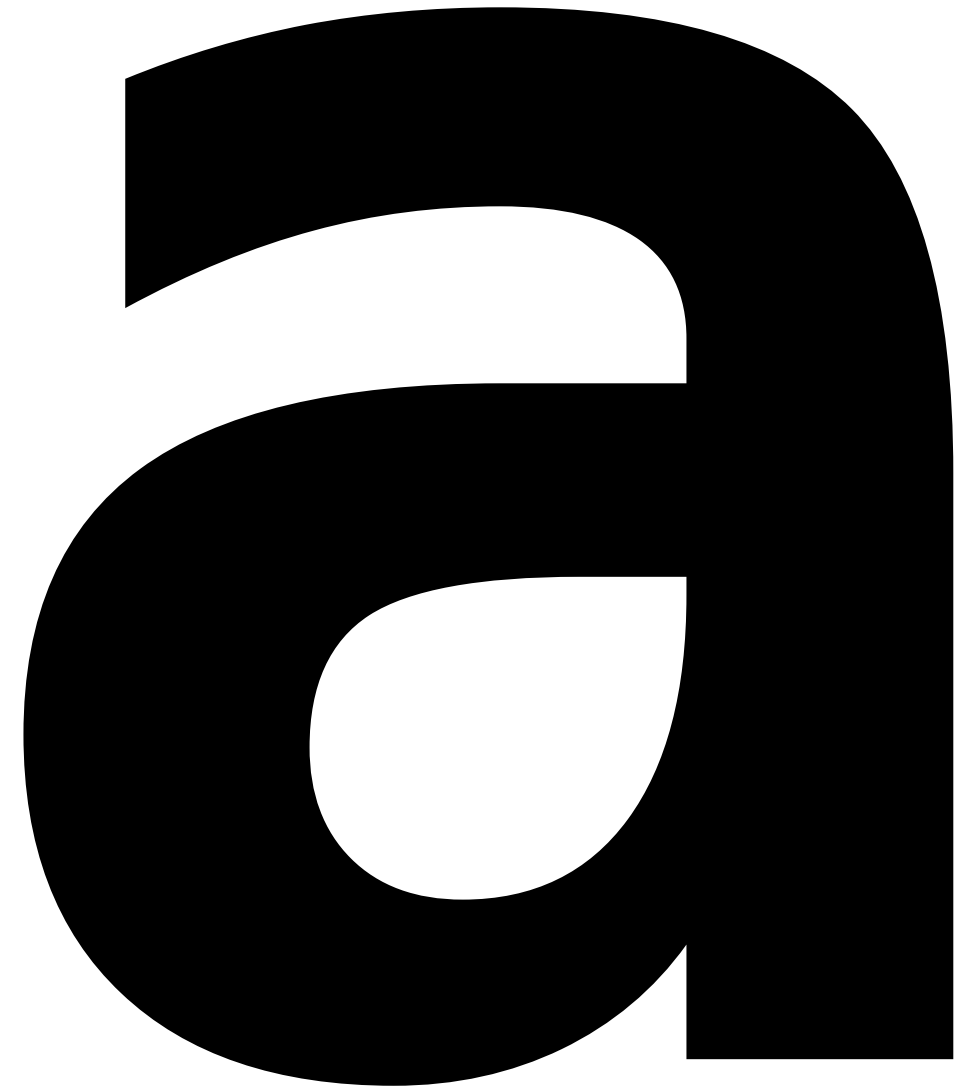
d



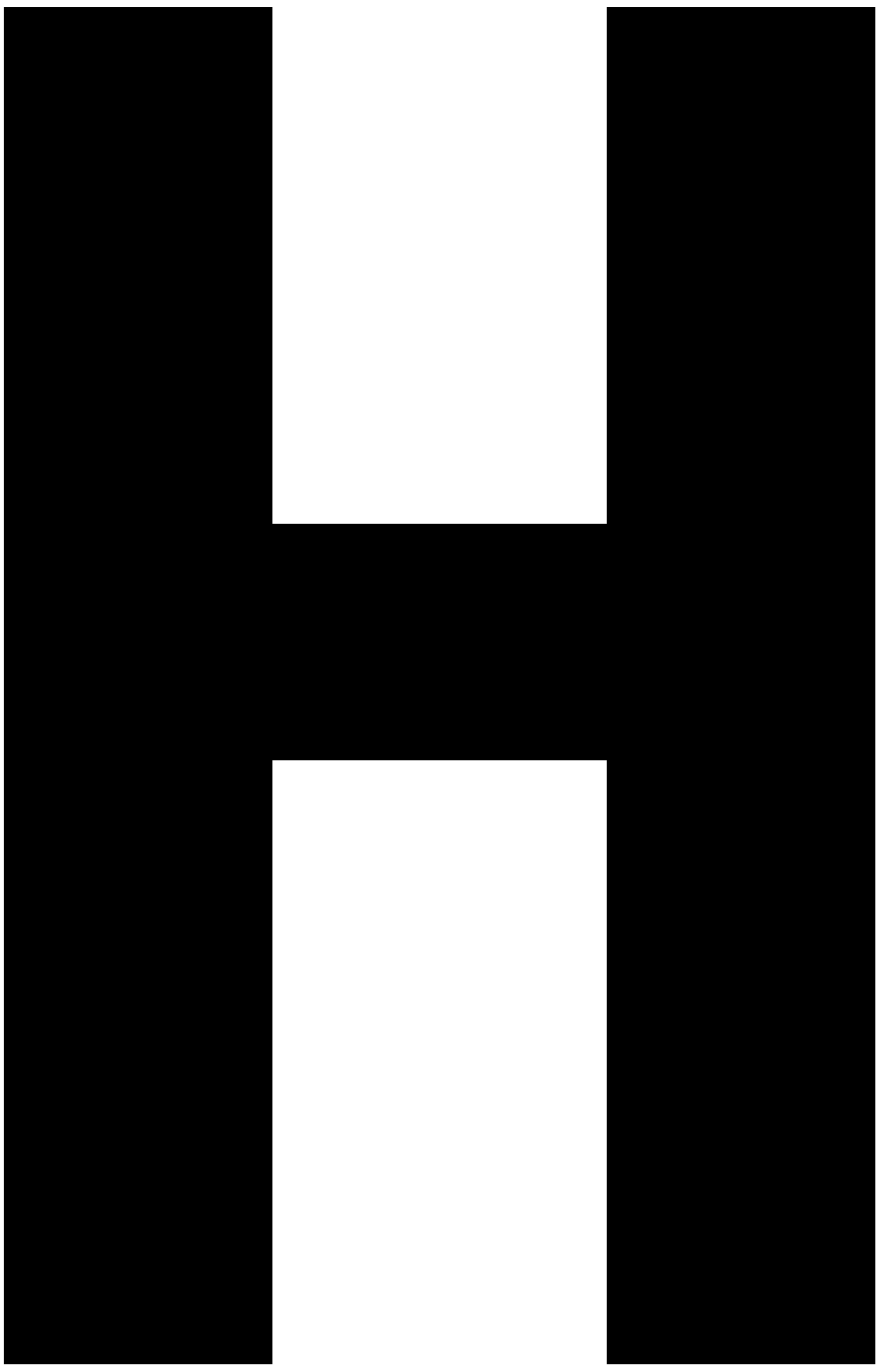


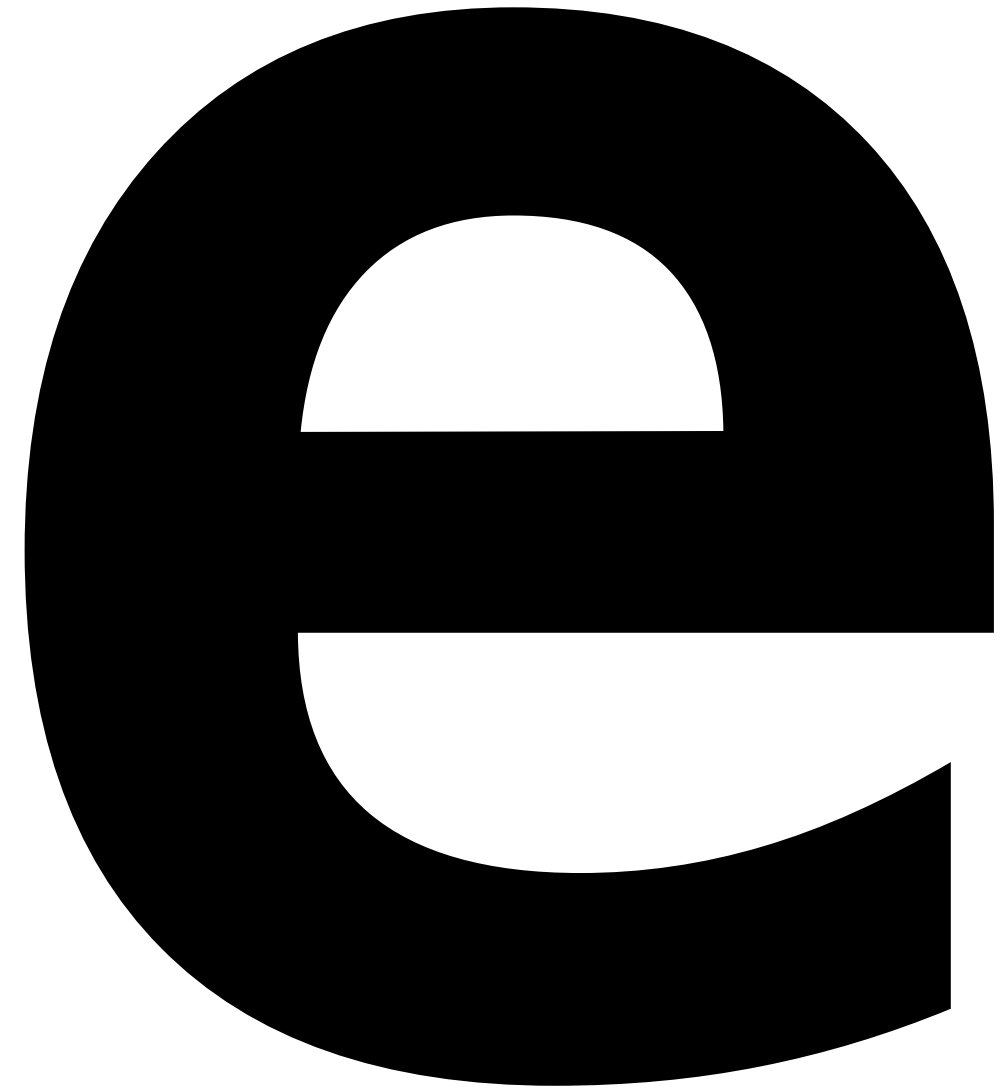


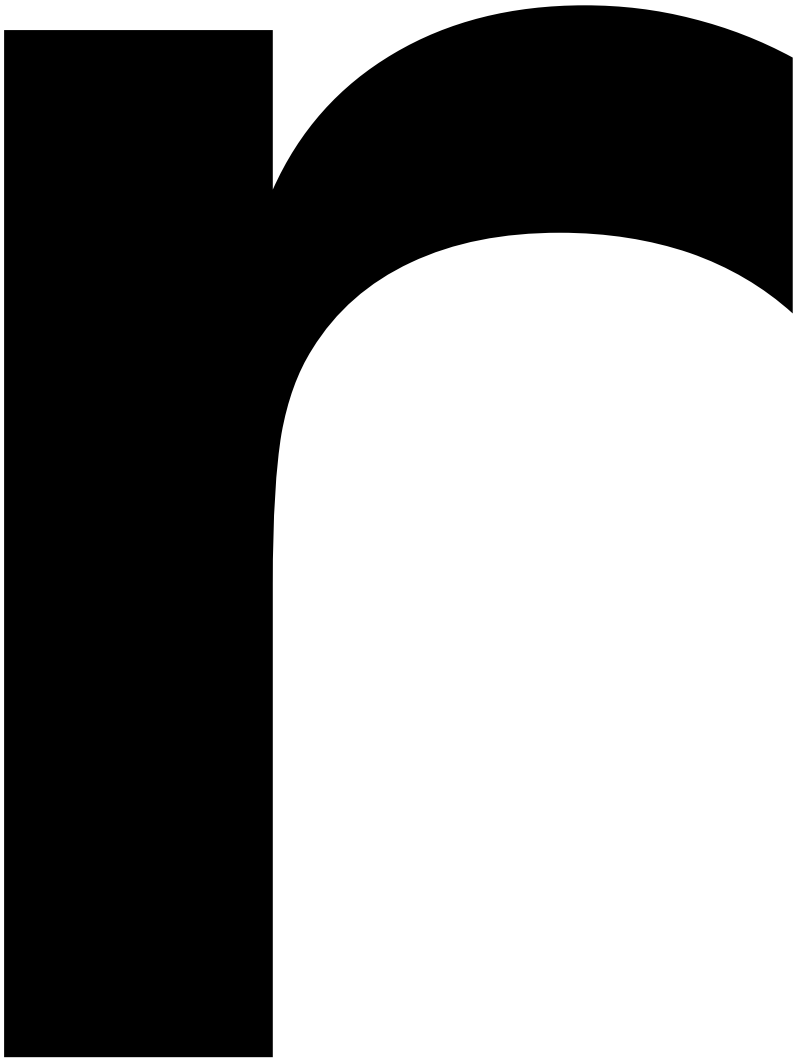
d

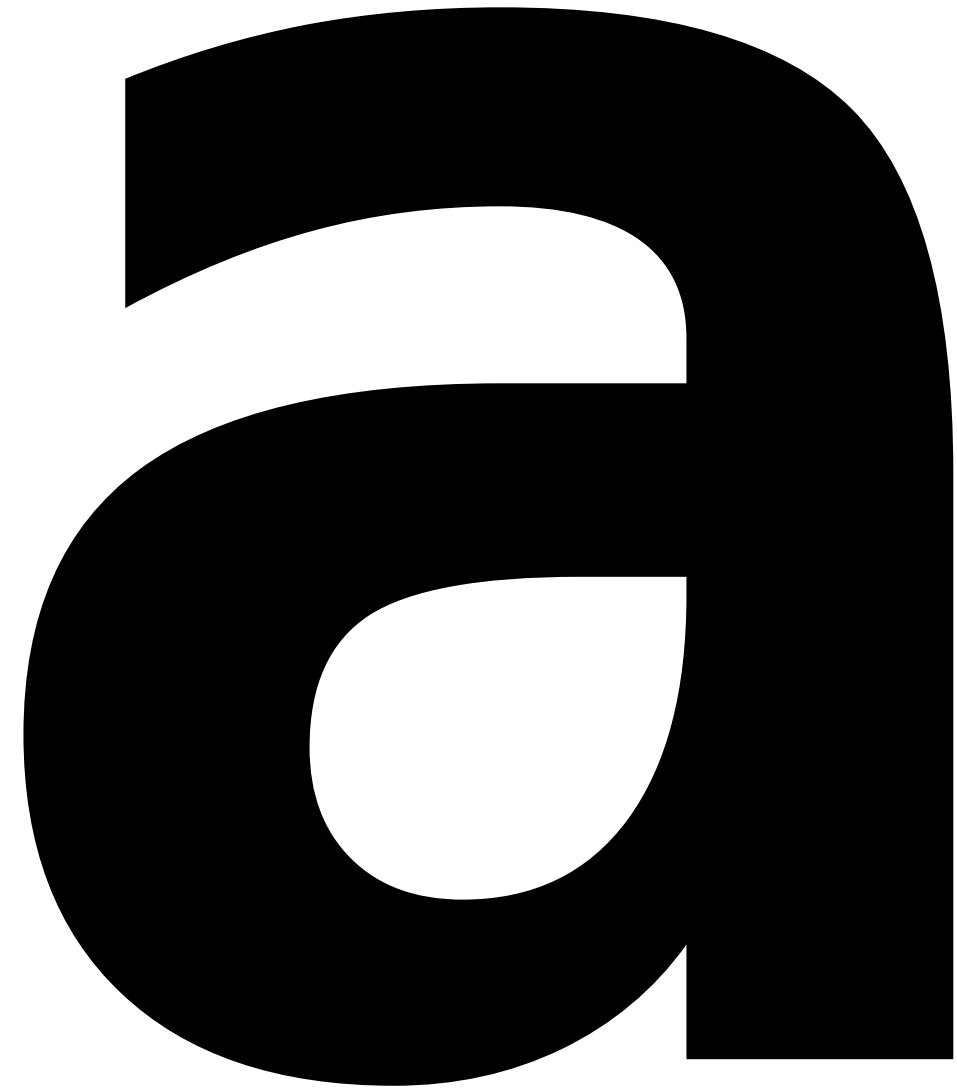


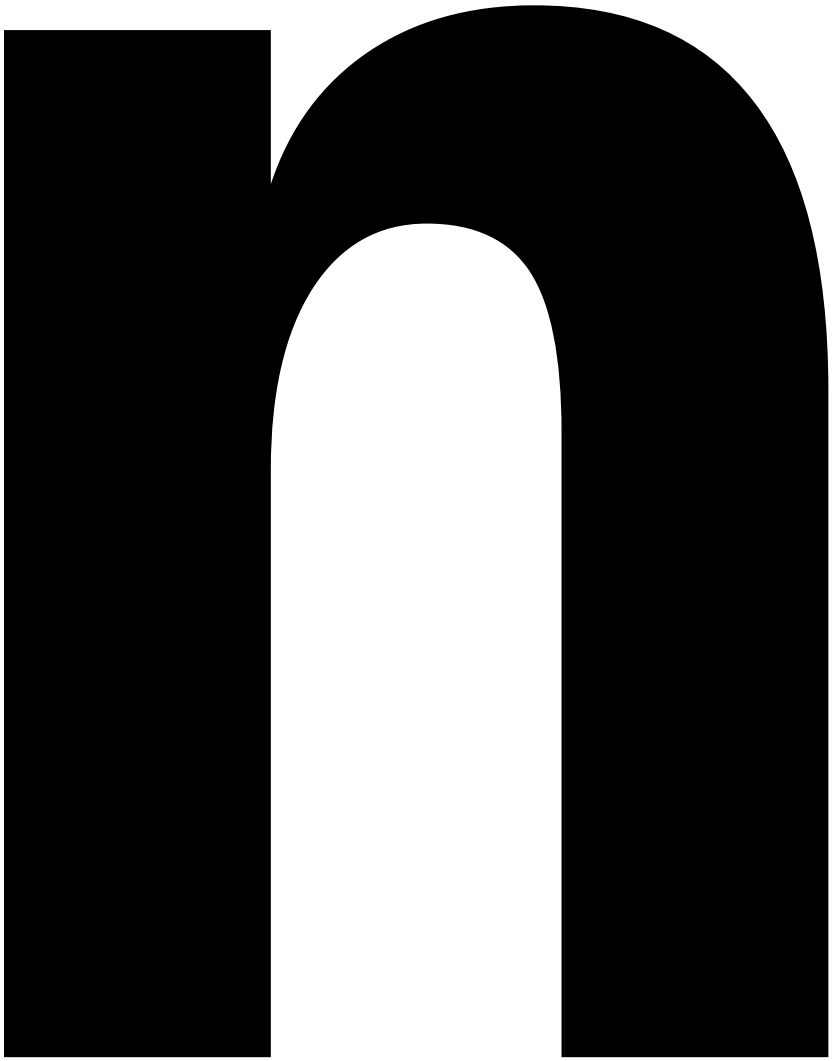
S

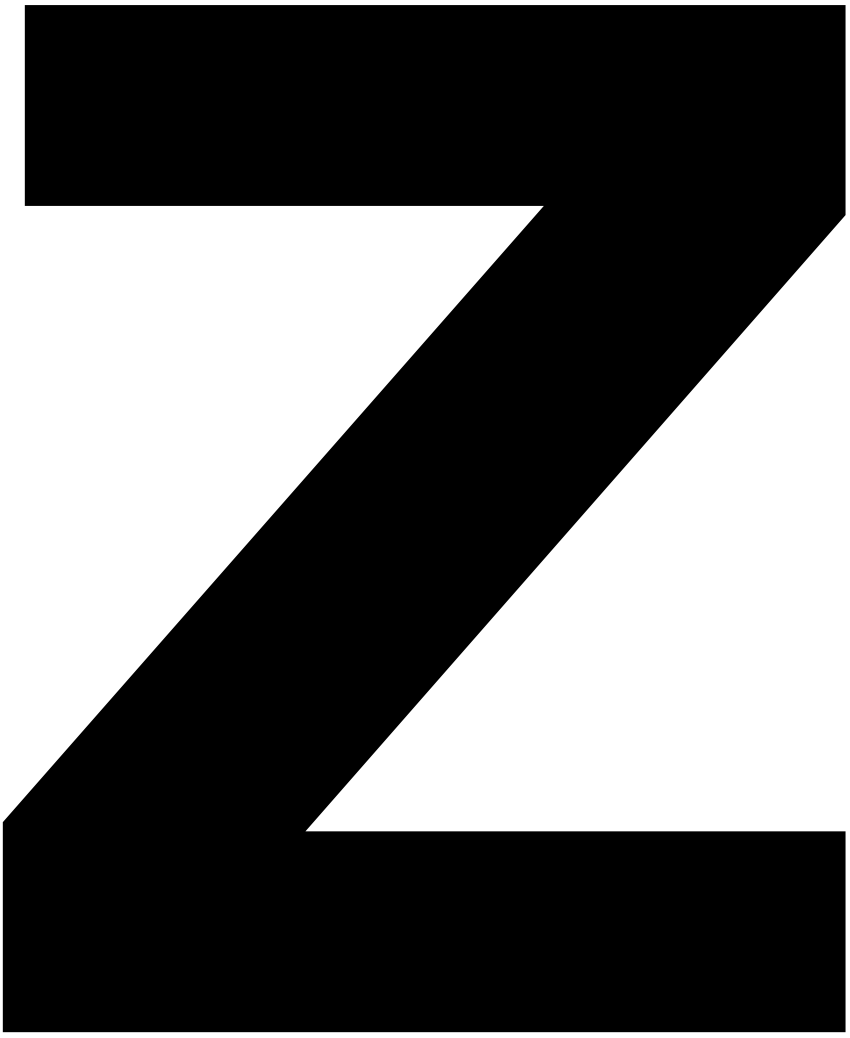


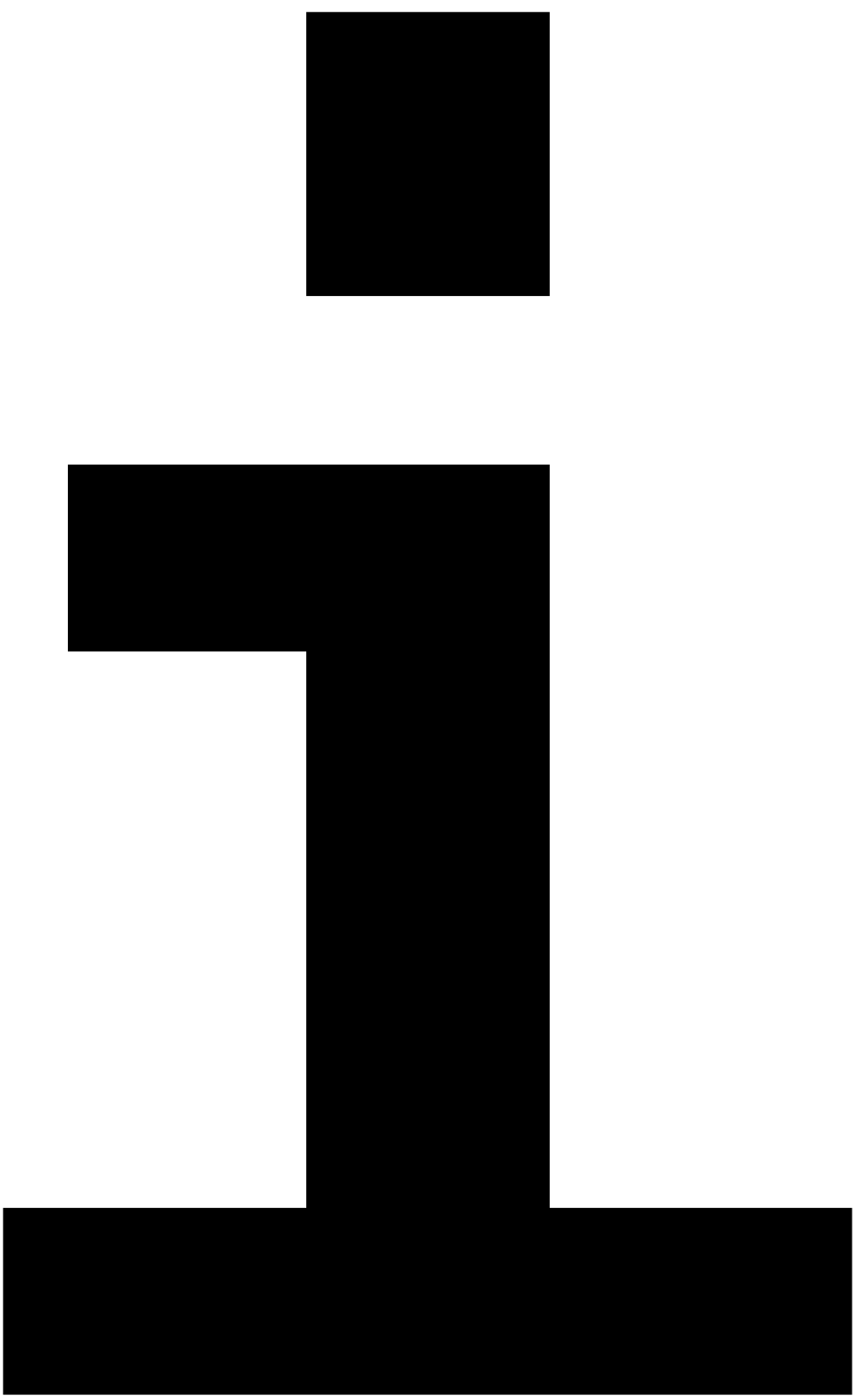


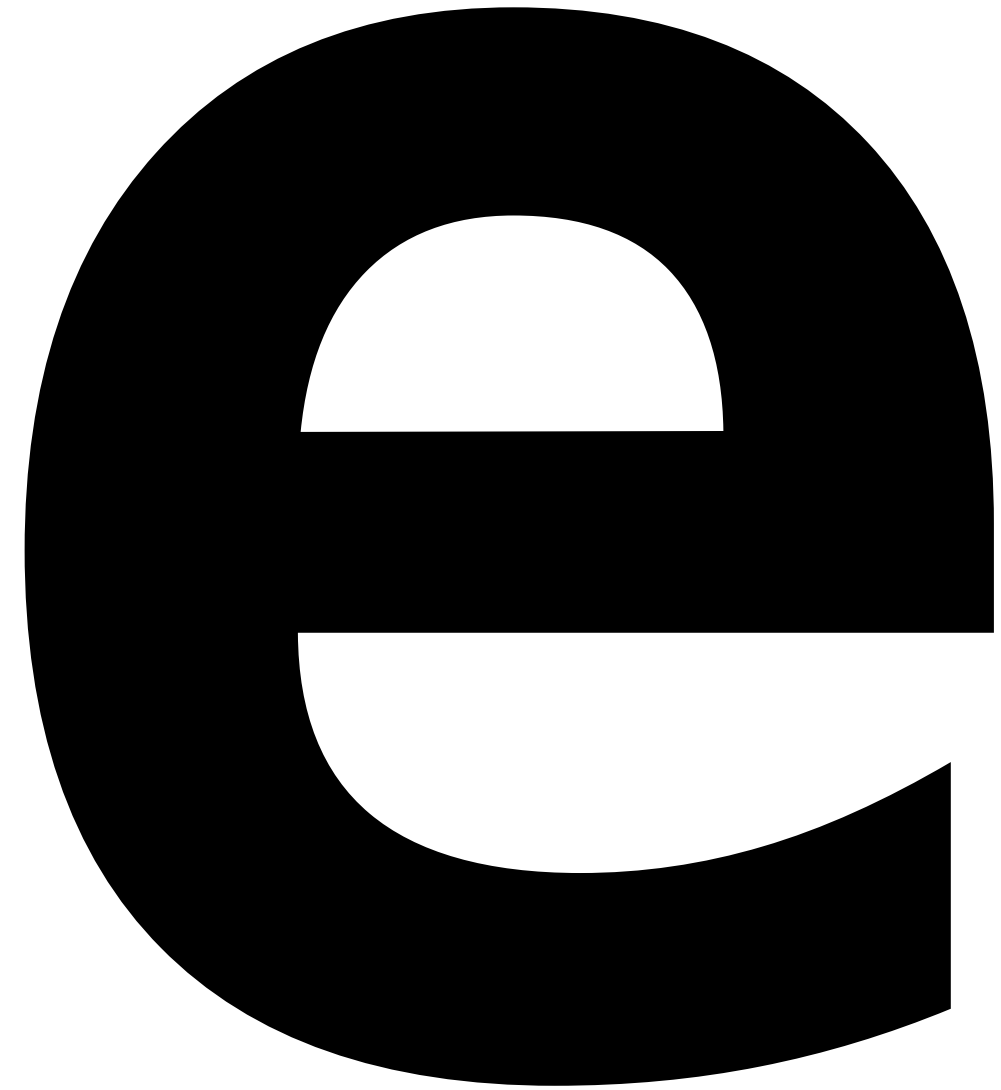


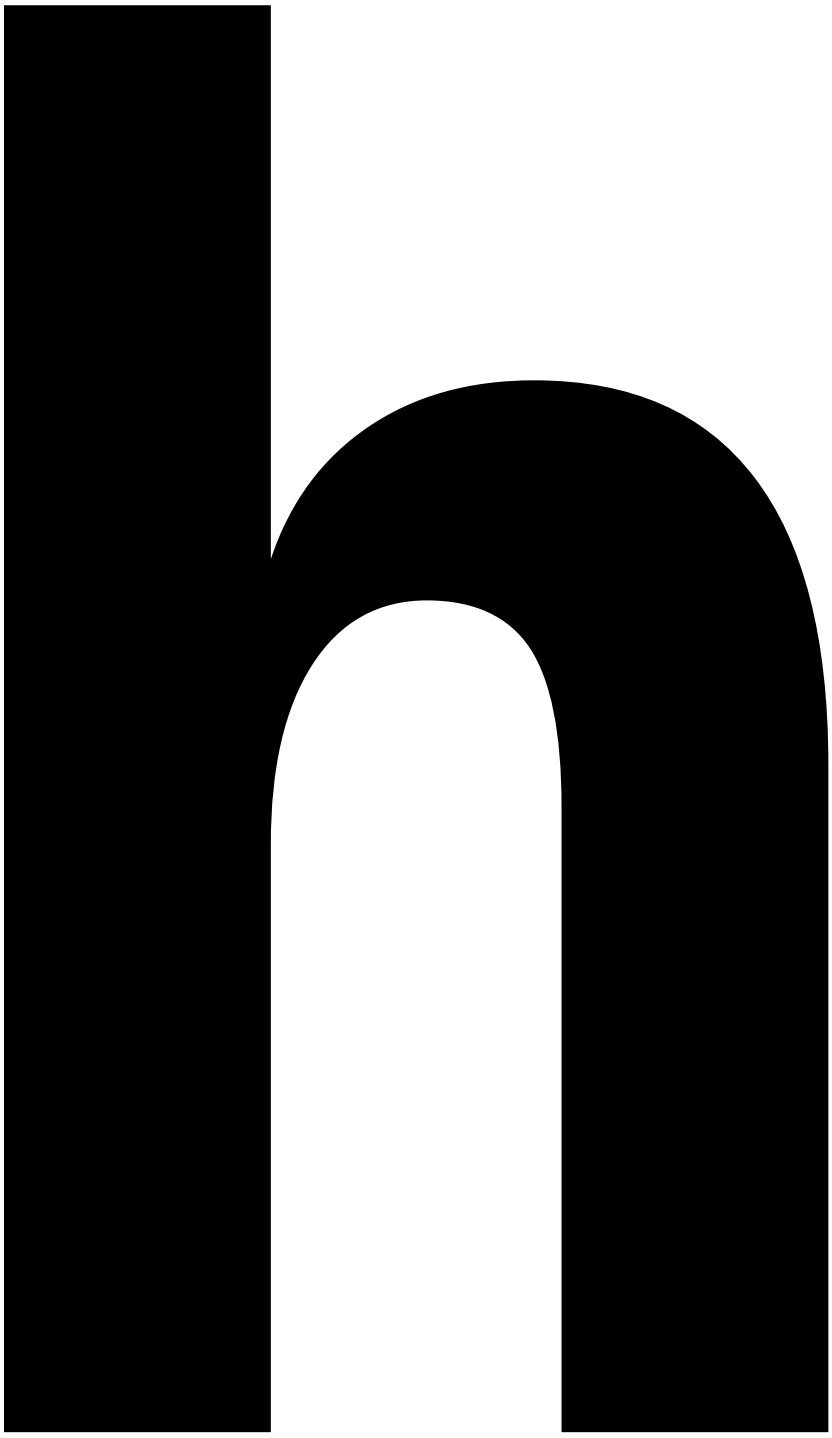


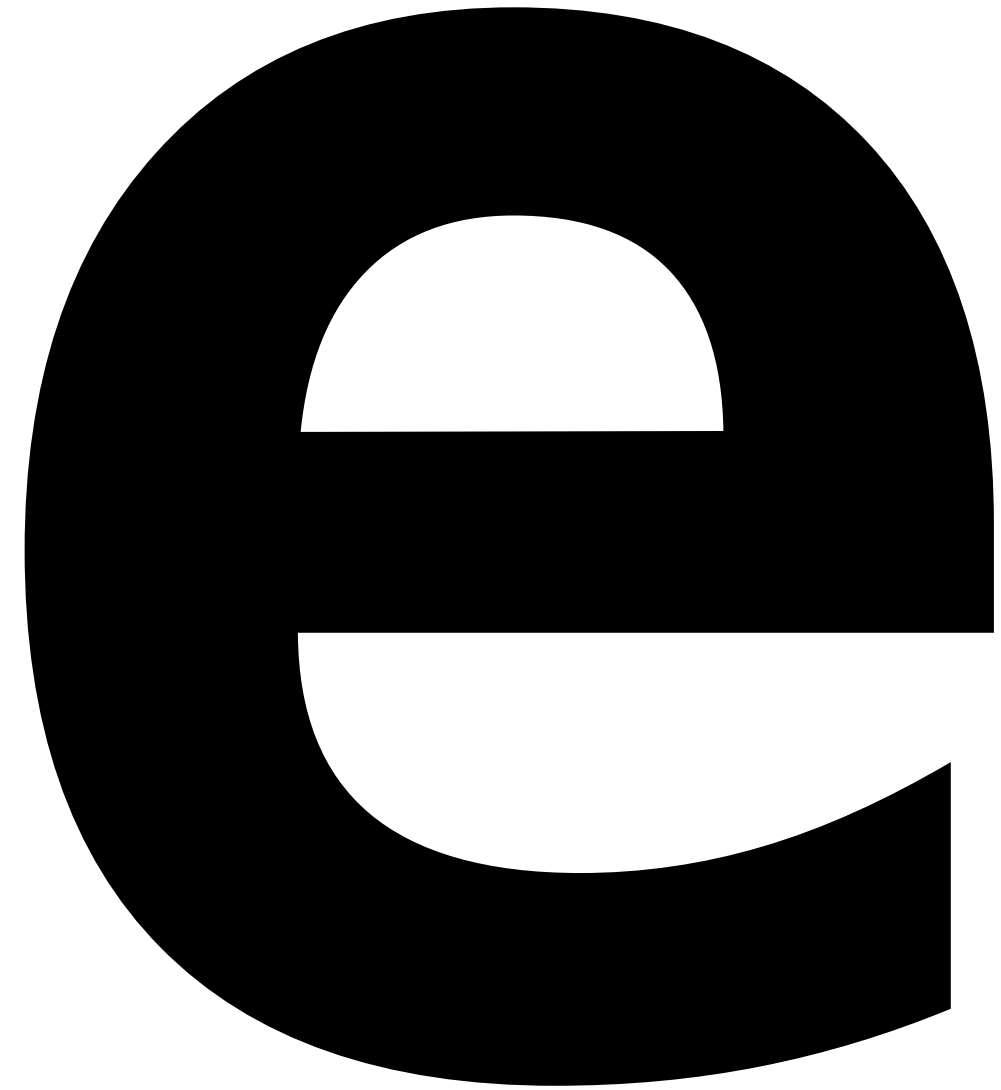


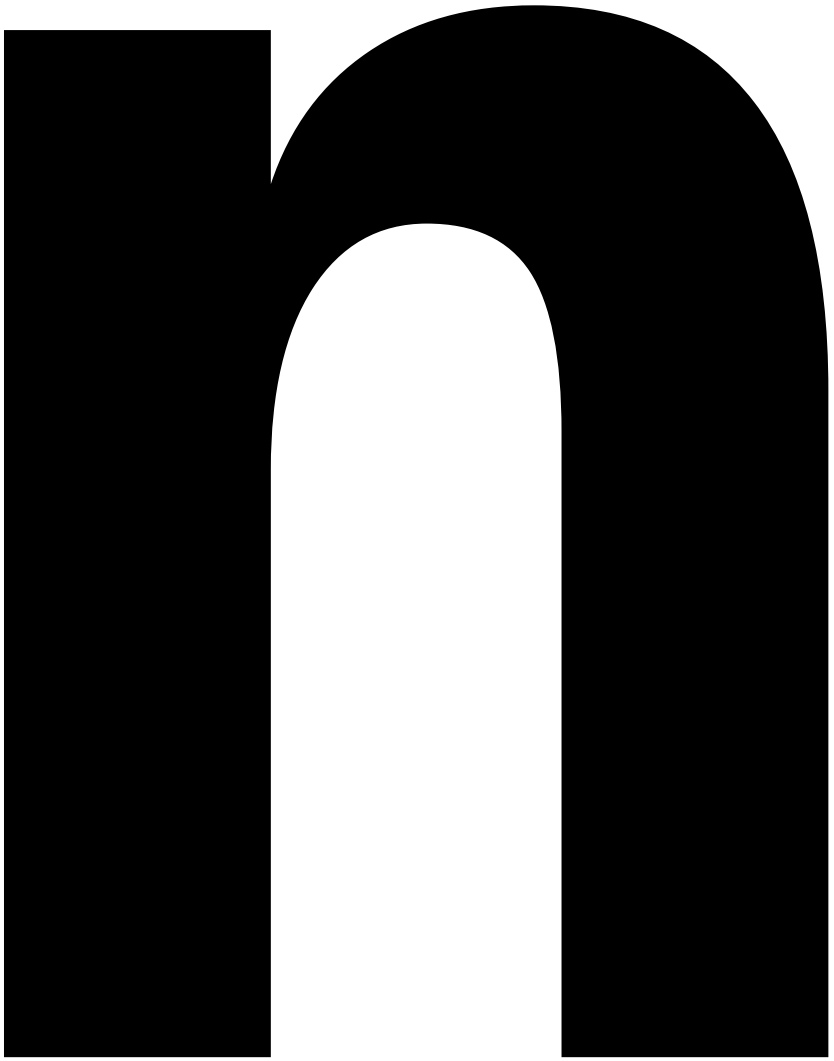


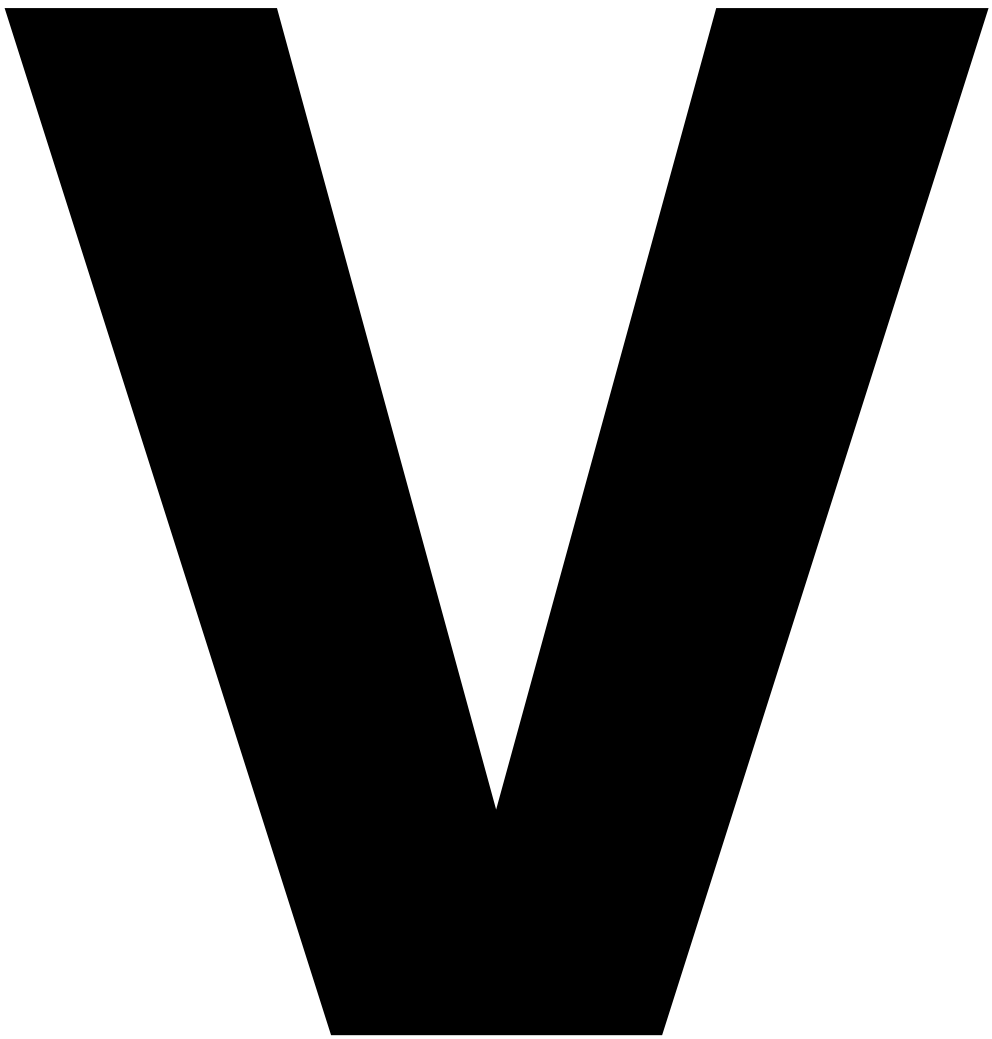


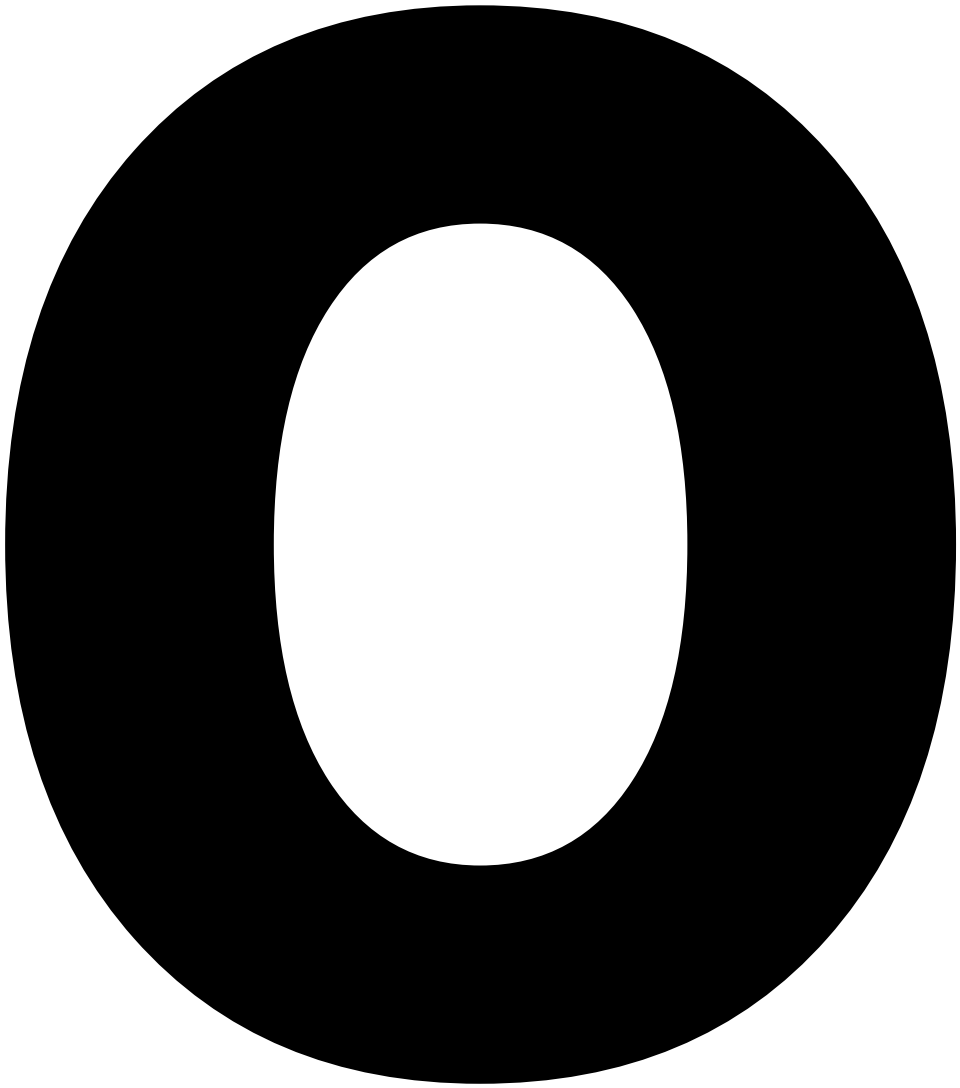


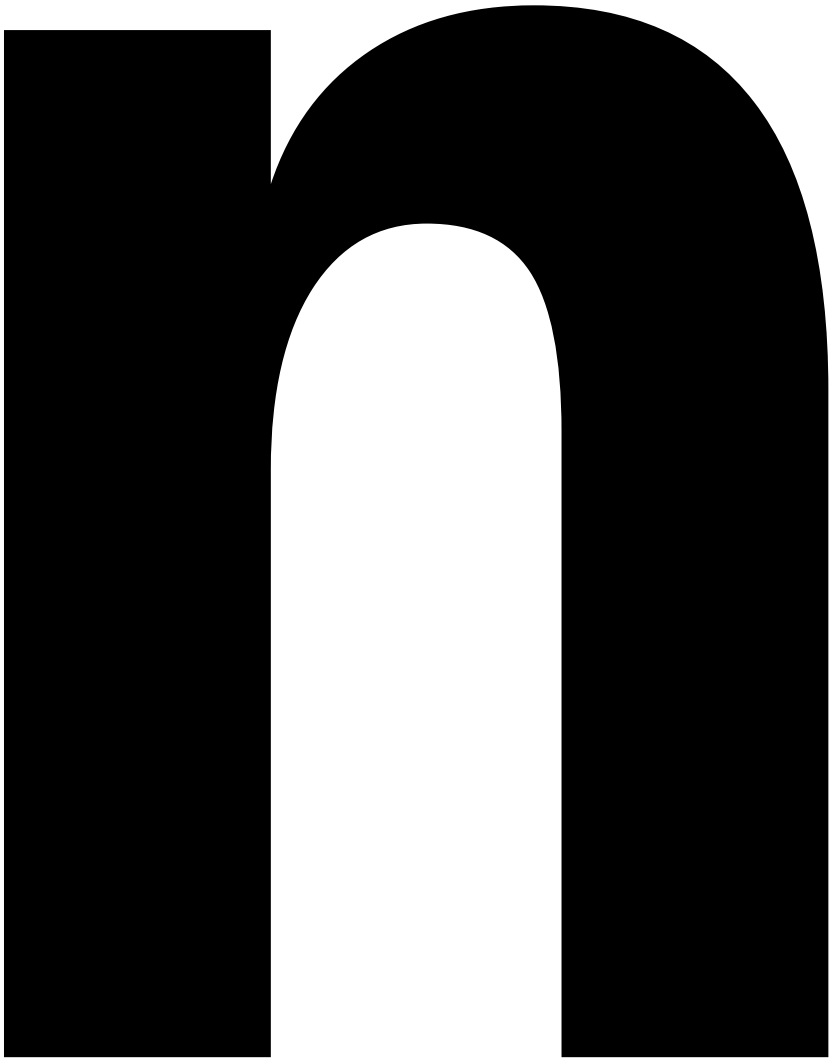


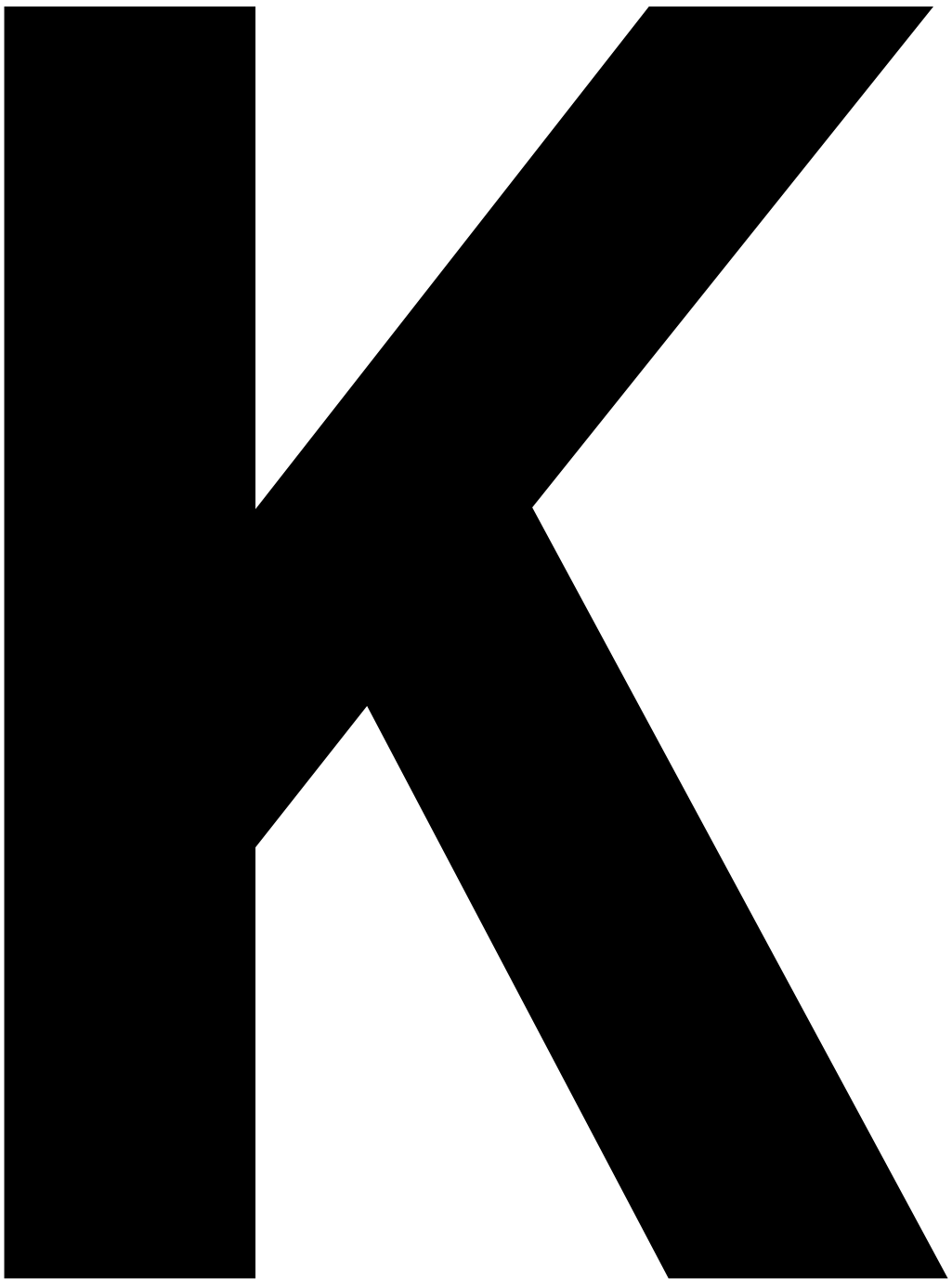


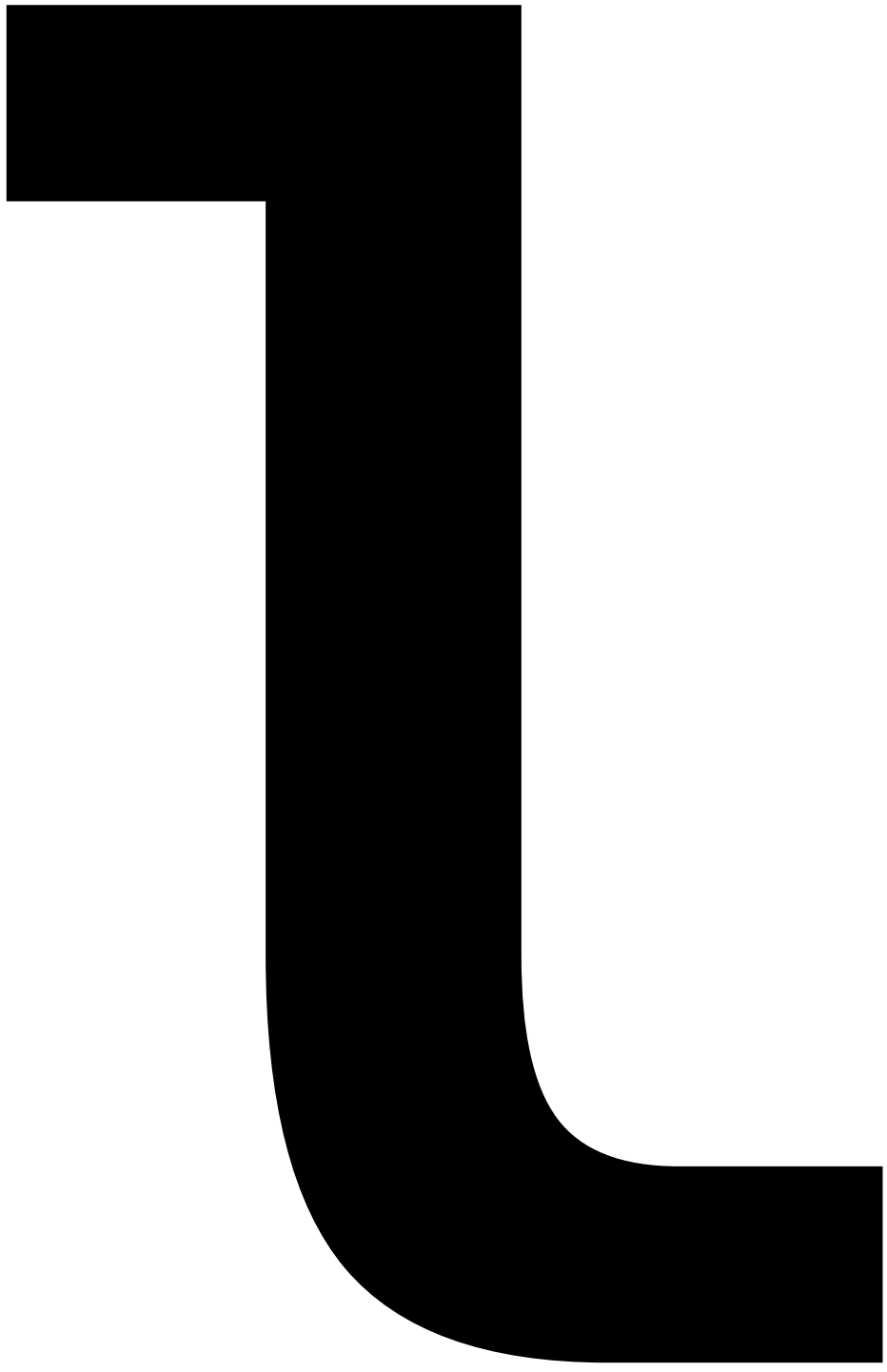


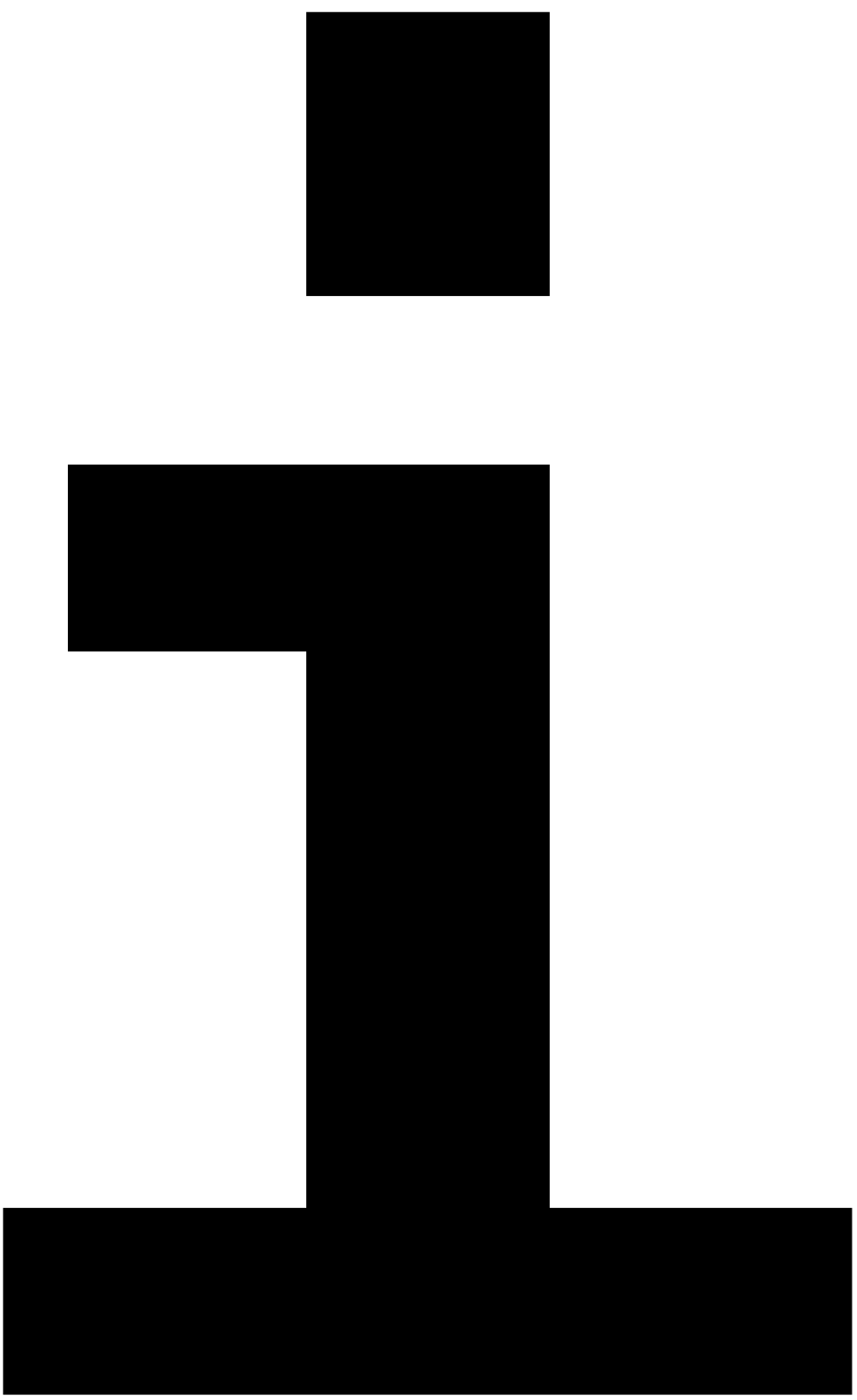


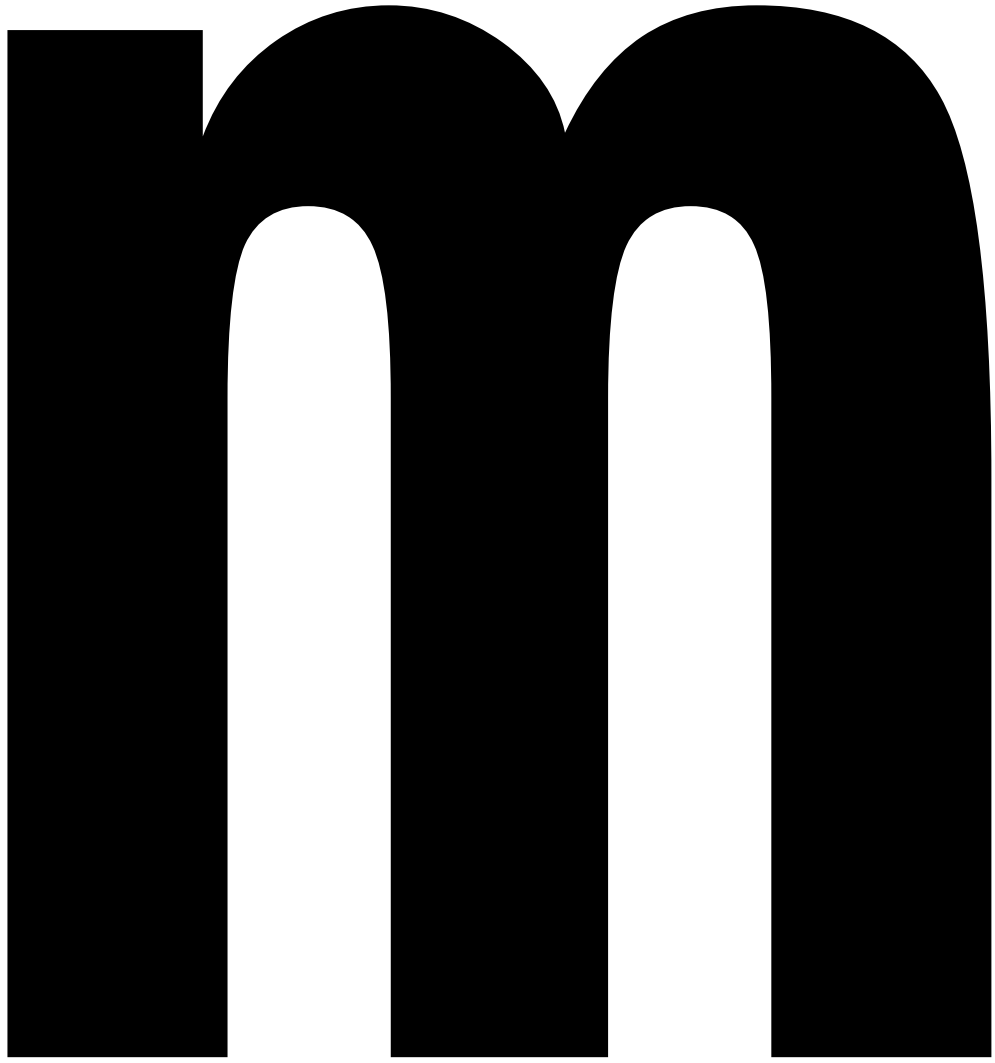


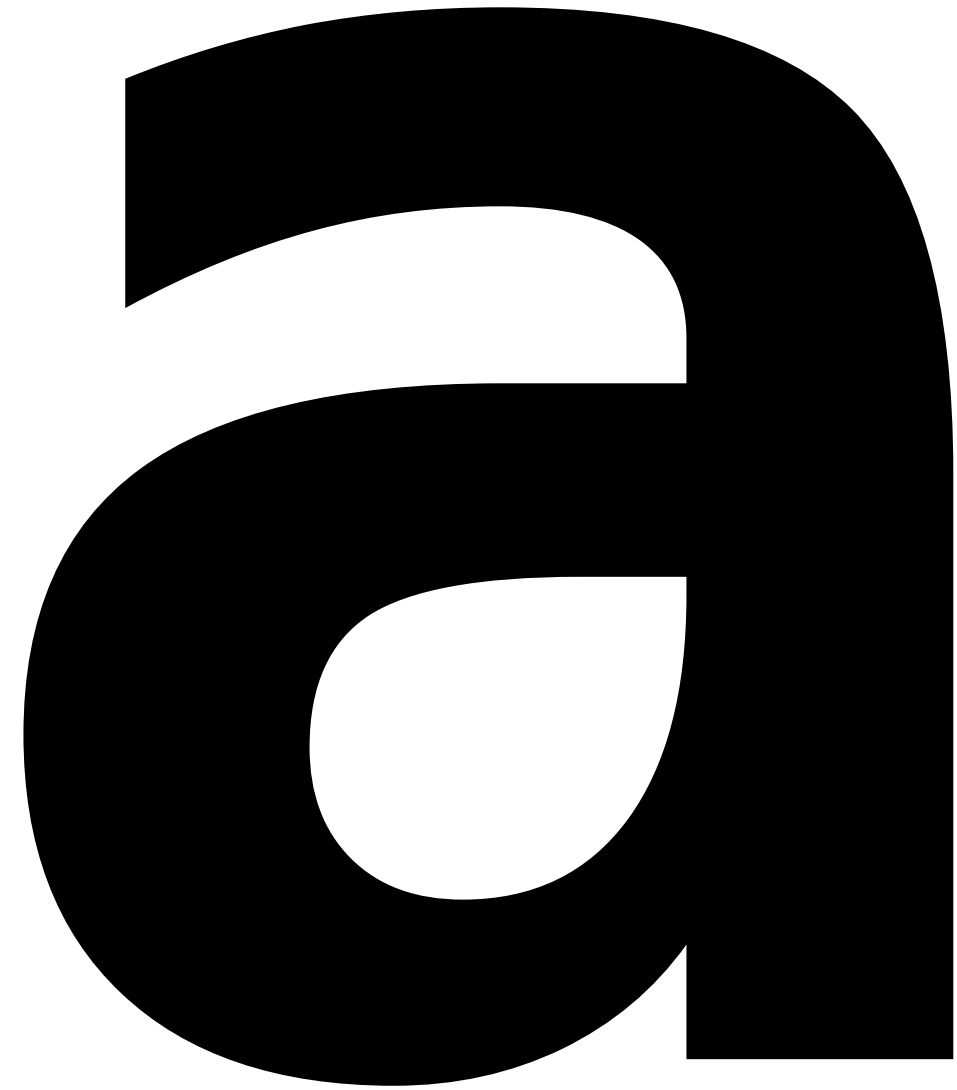


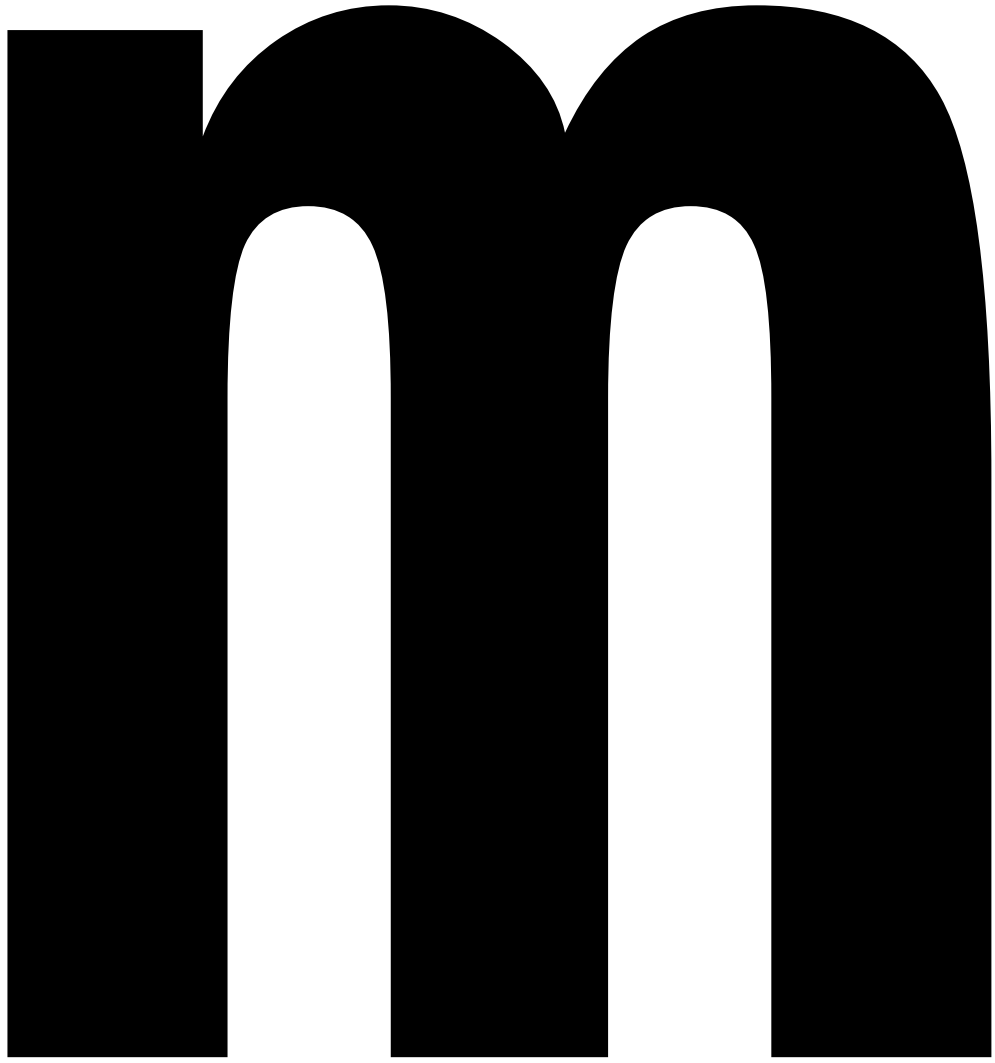


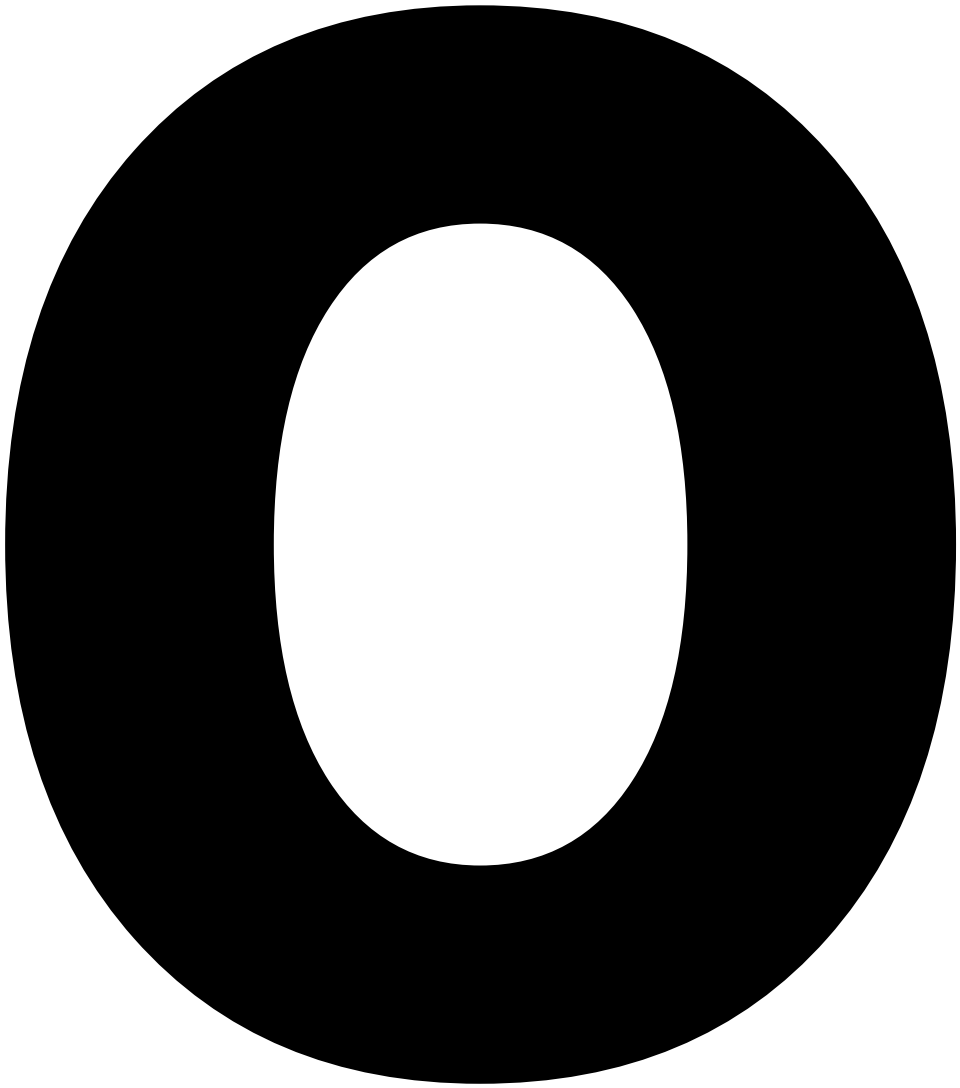




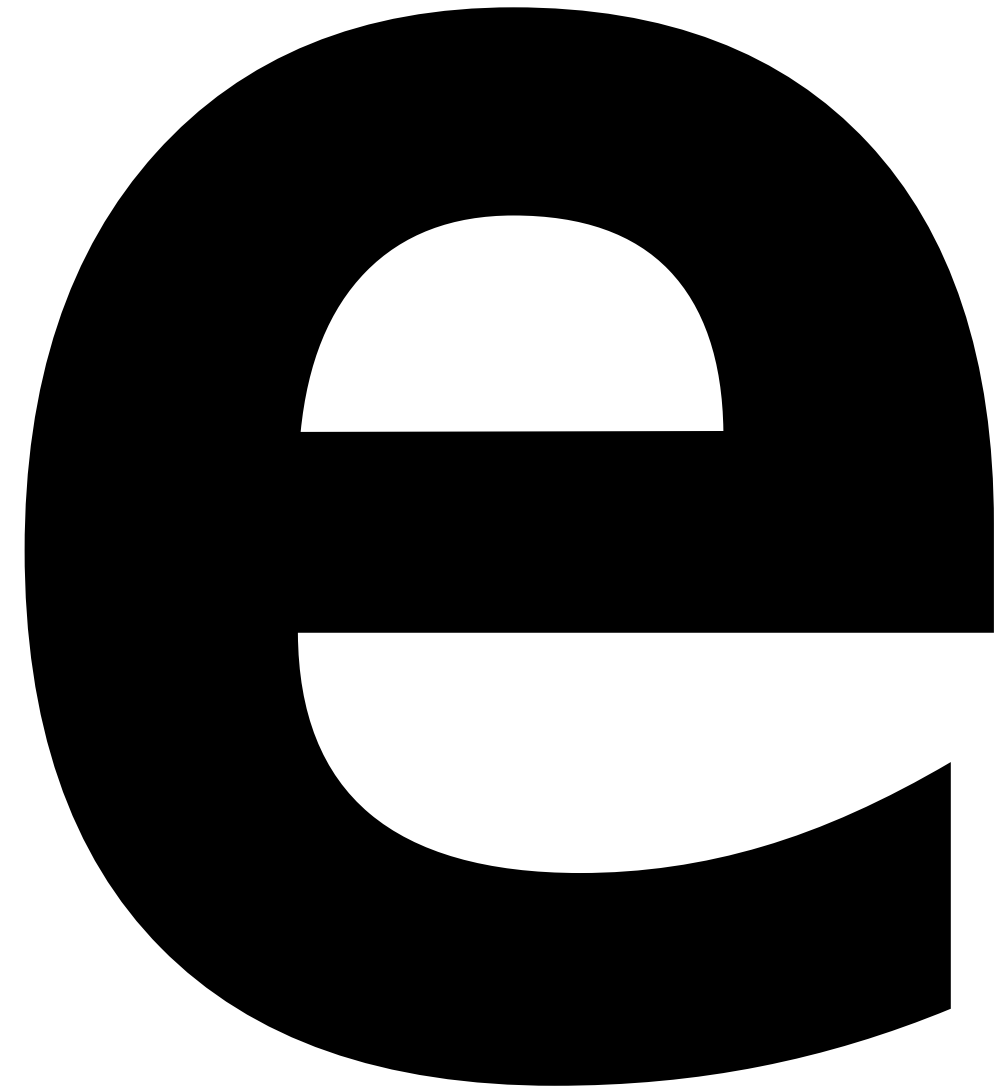


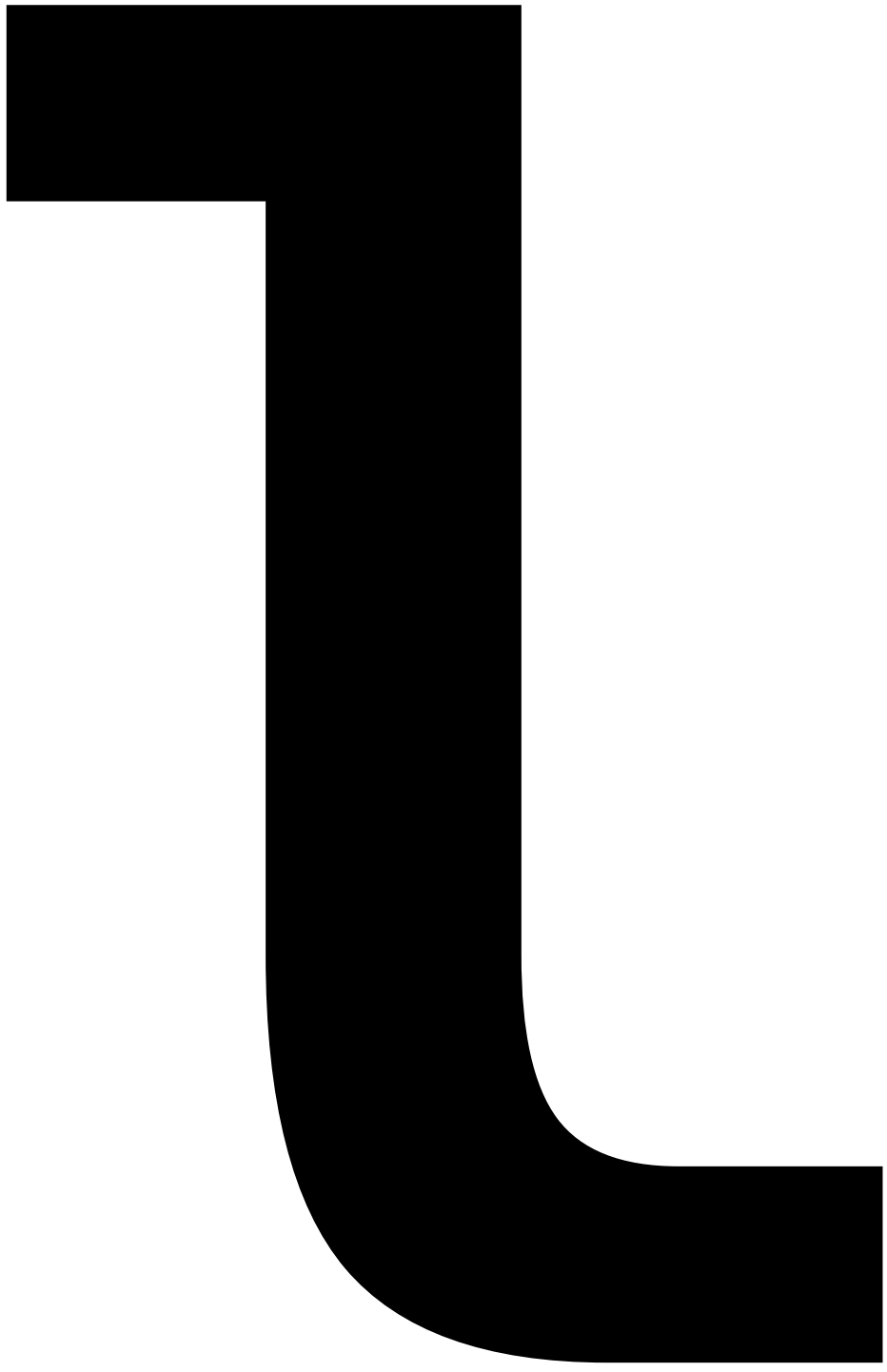


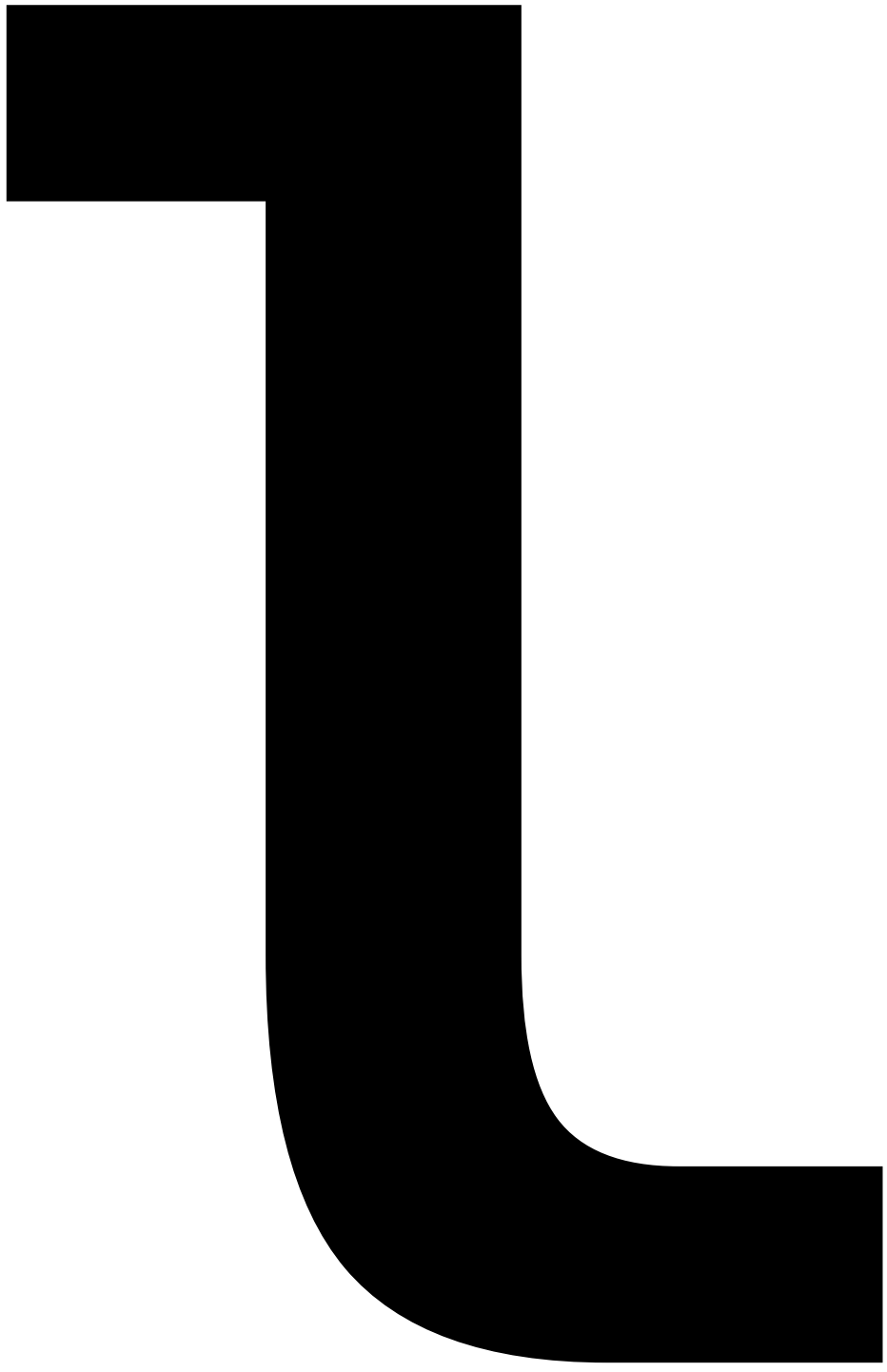


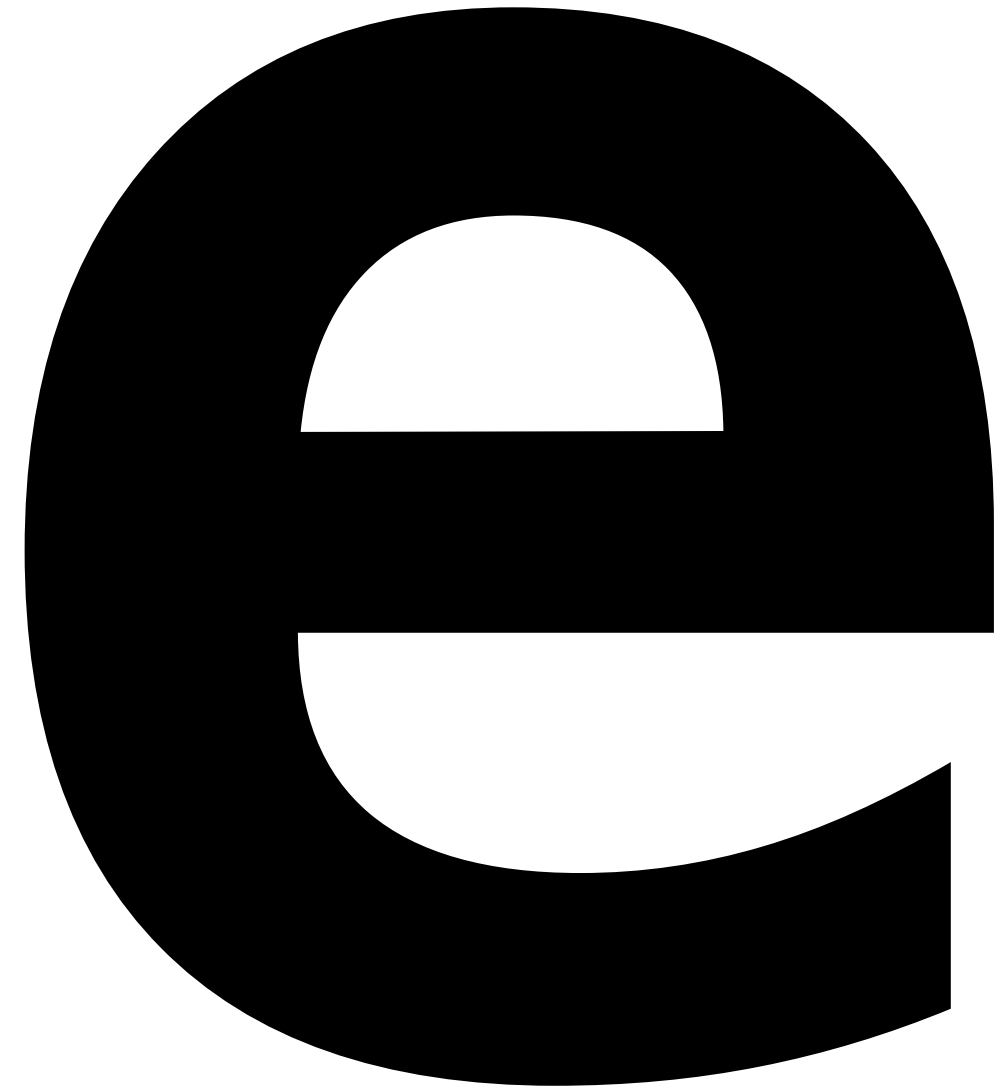


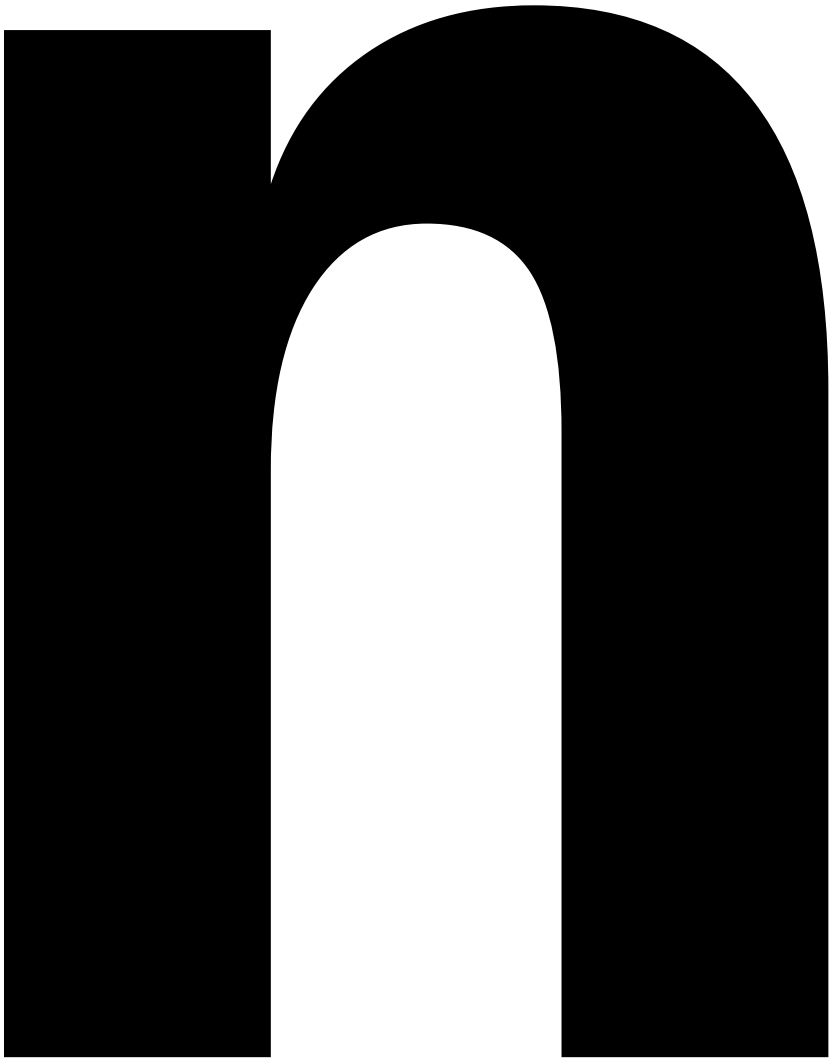
d

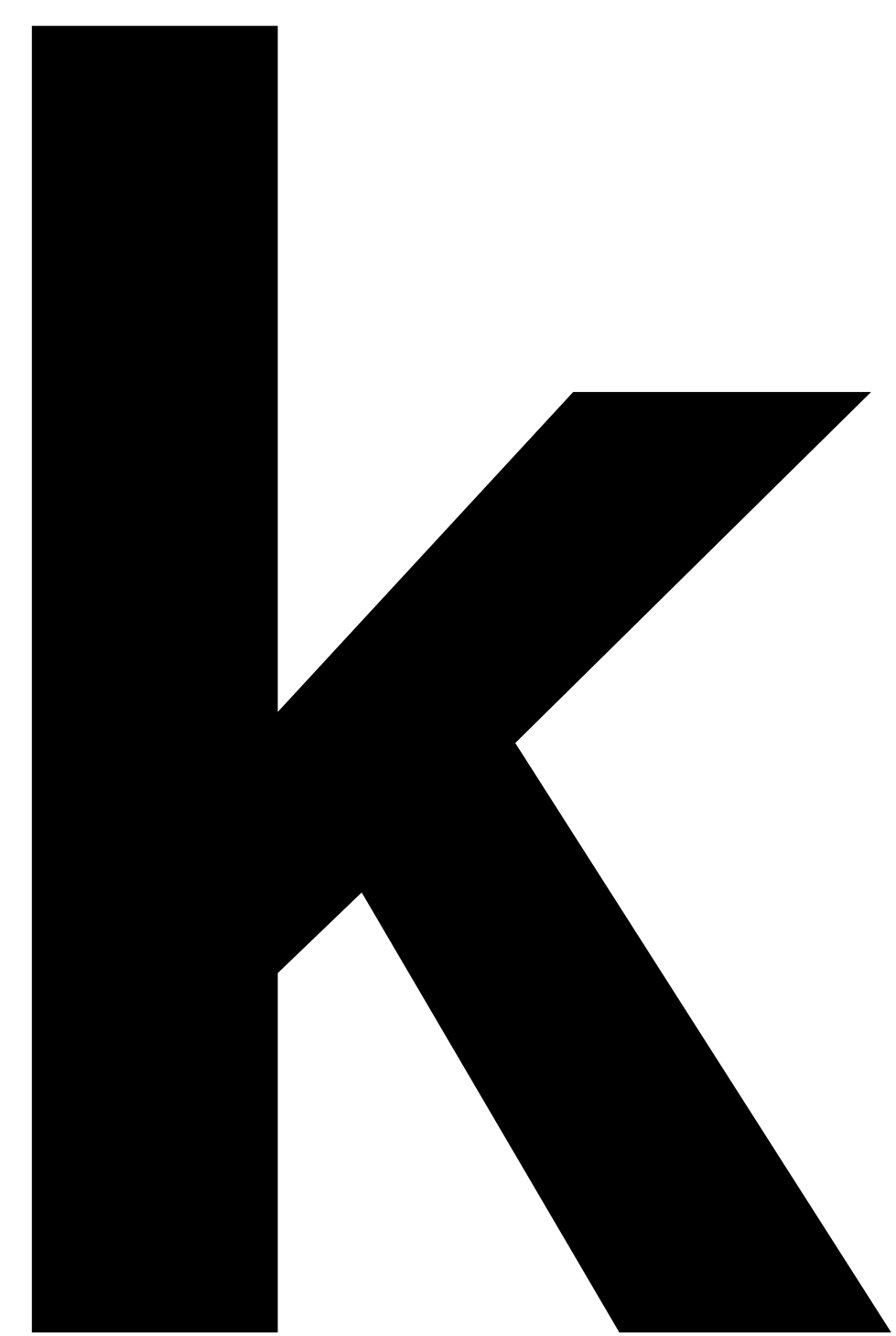


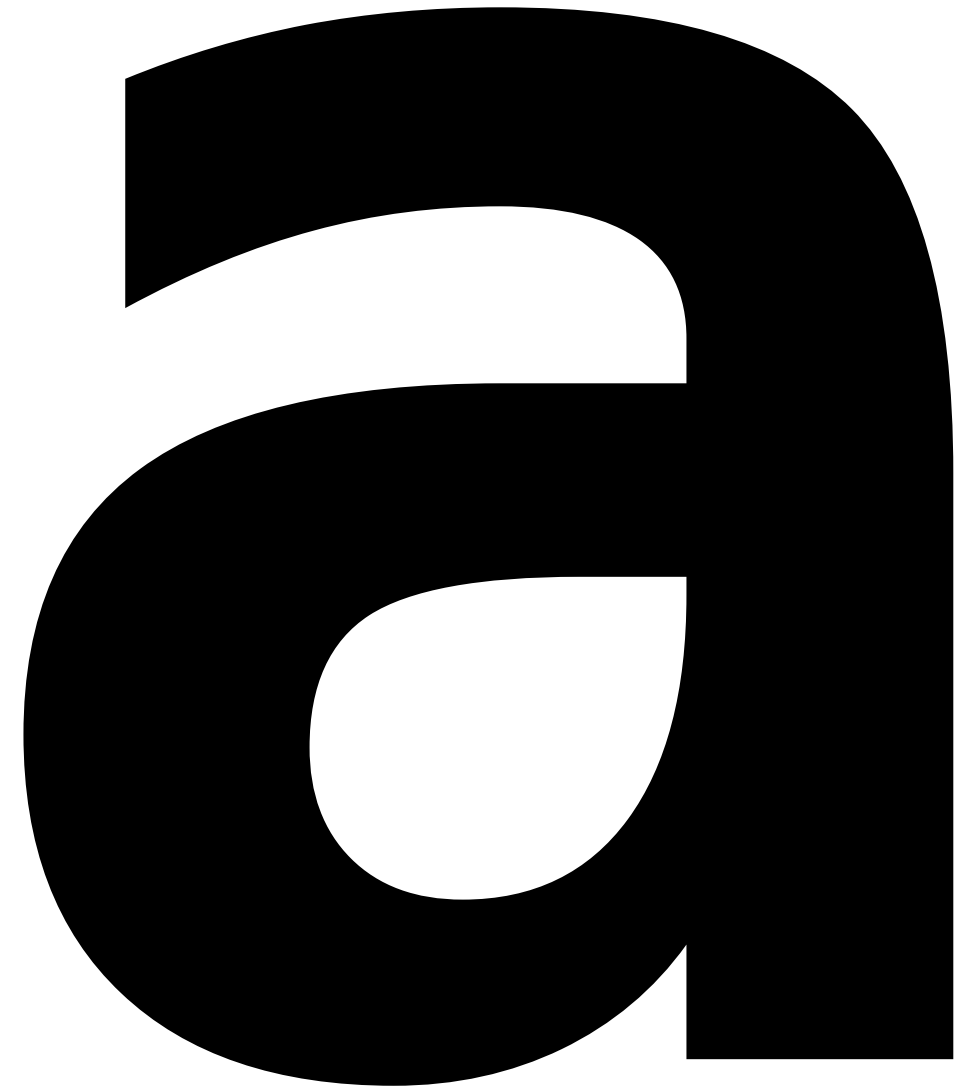


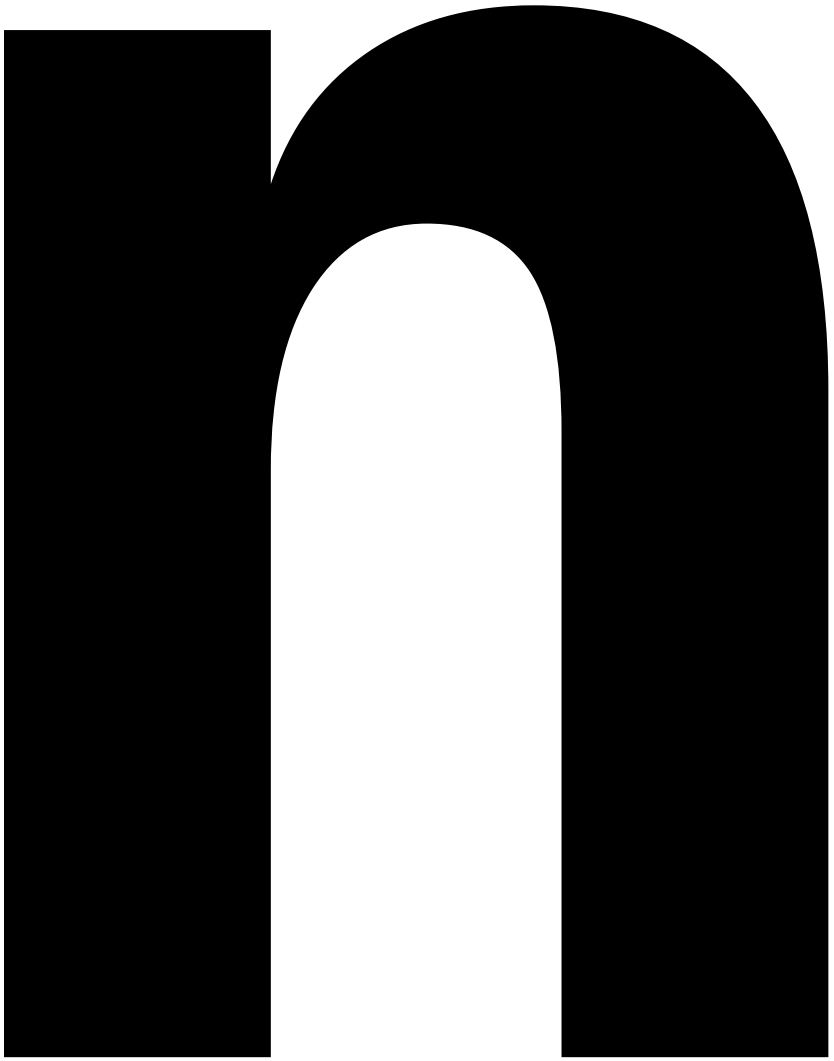


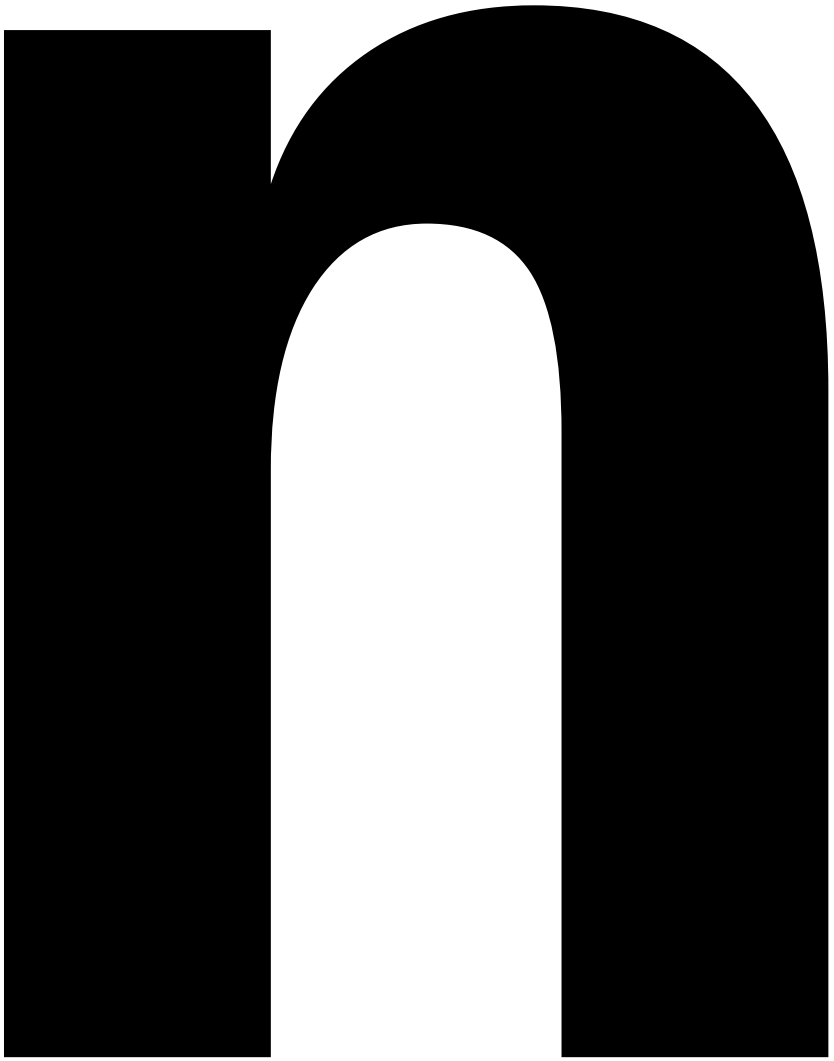


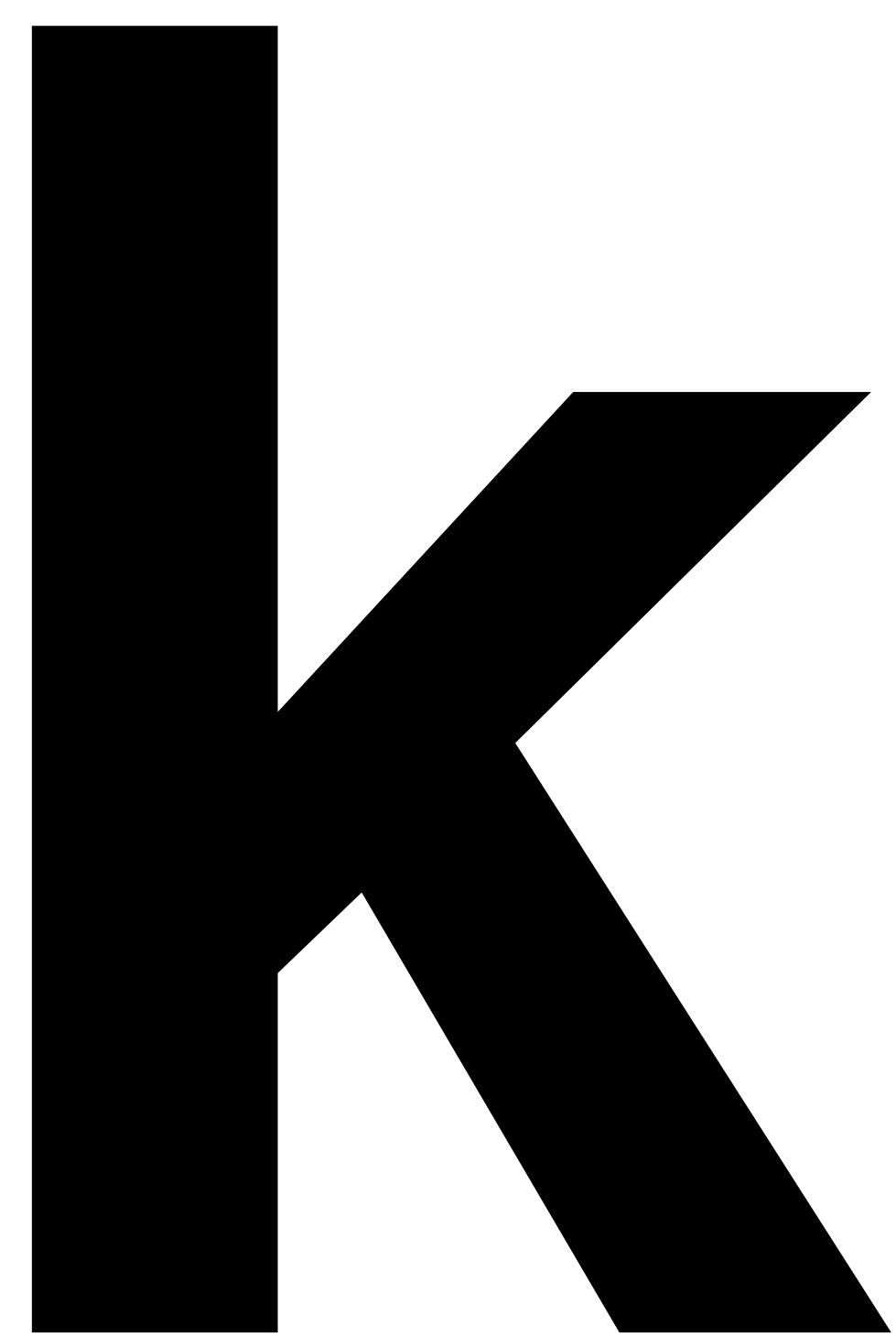


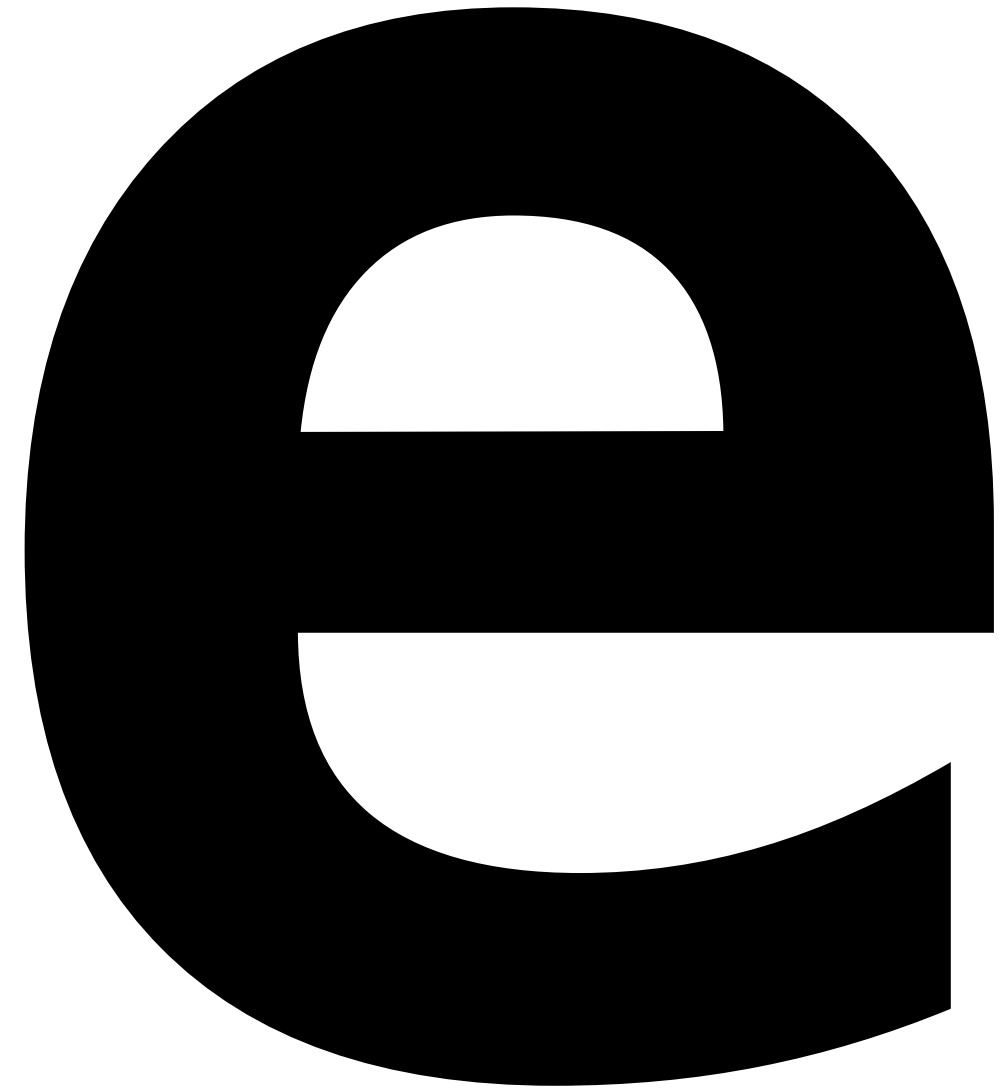


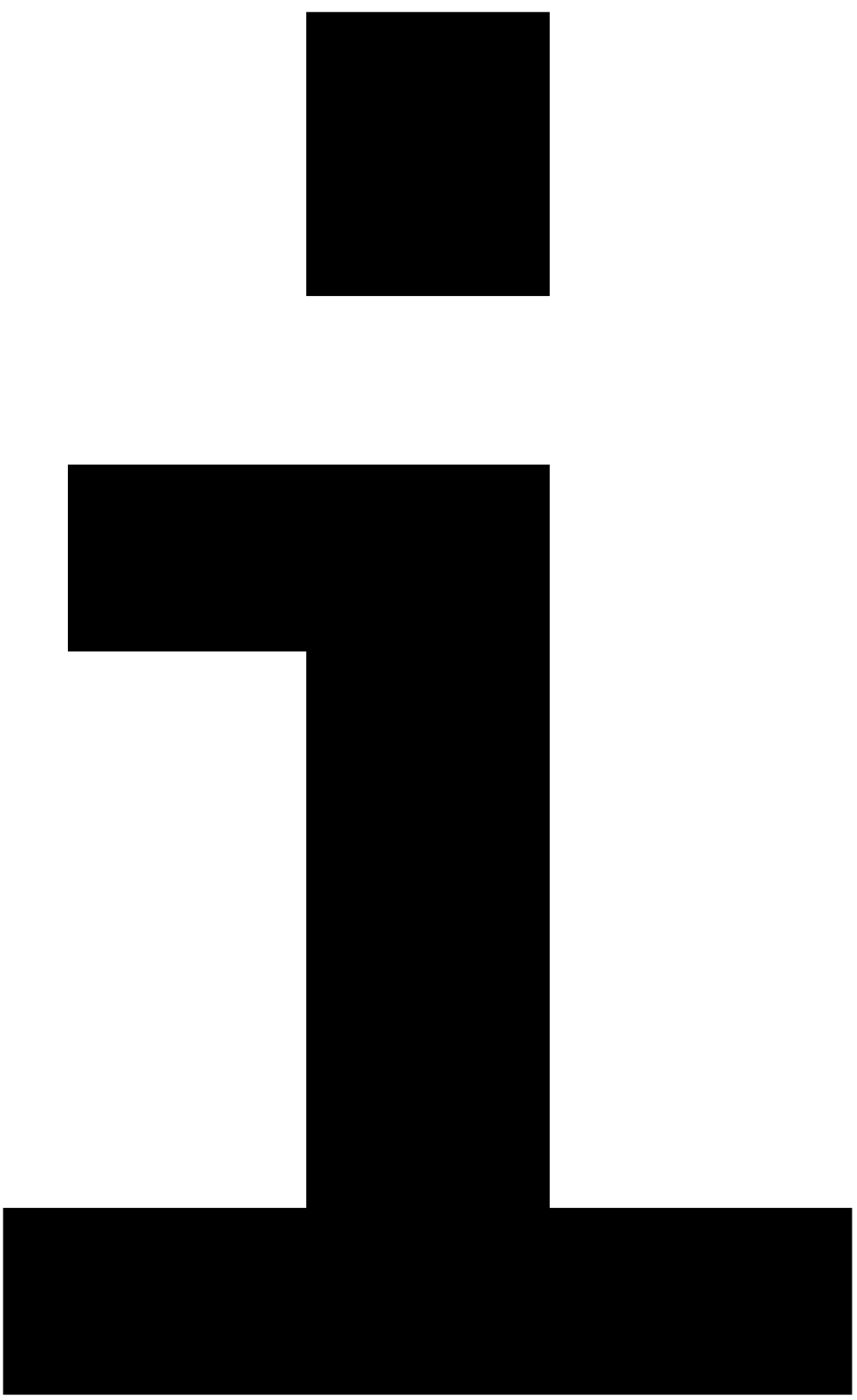


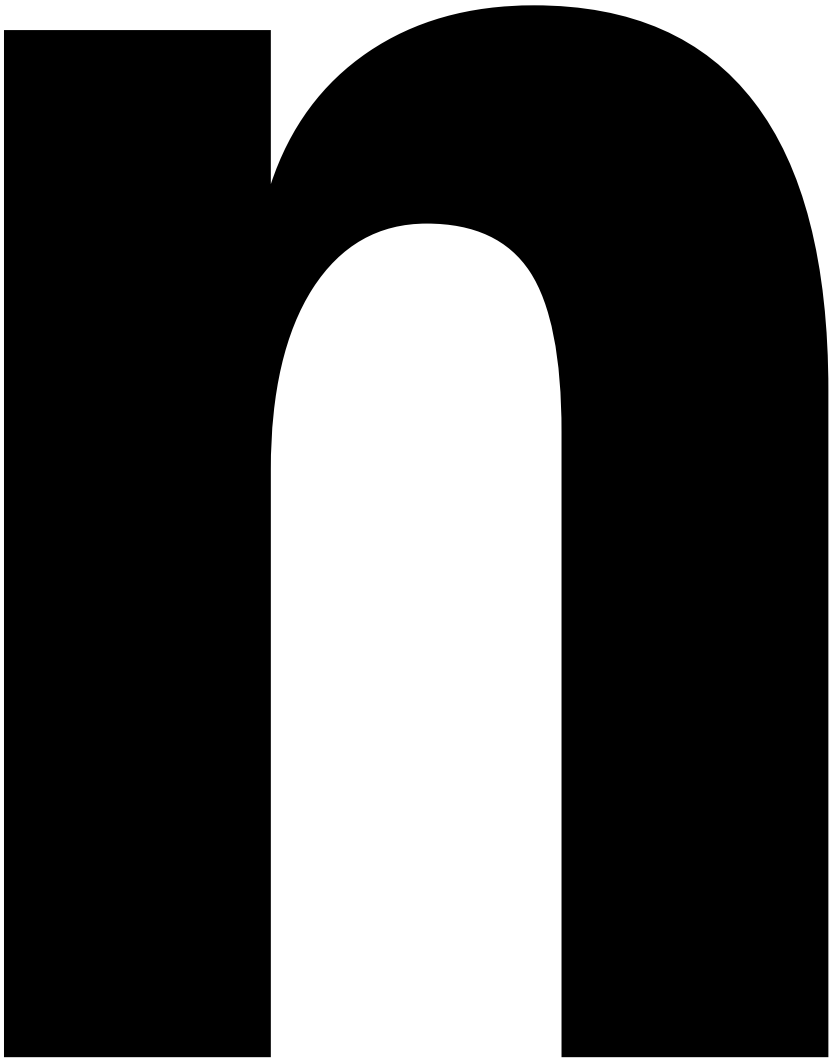


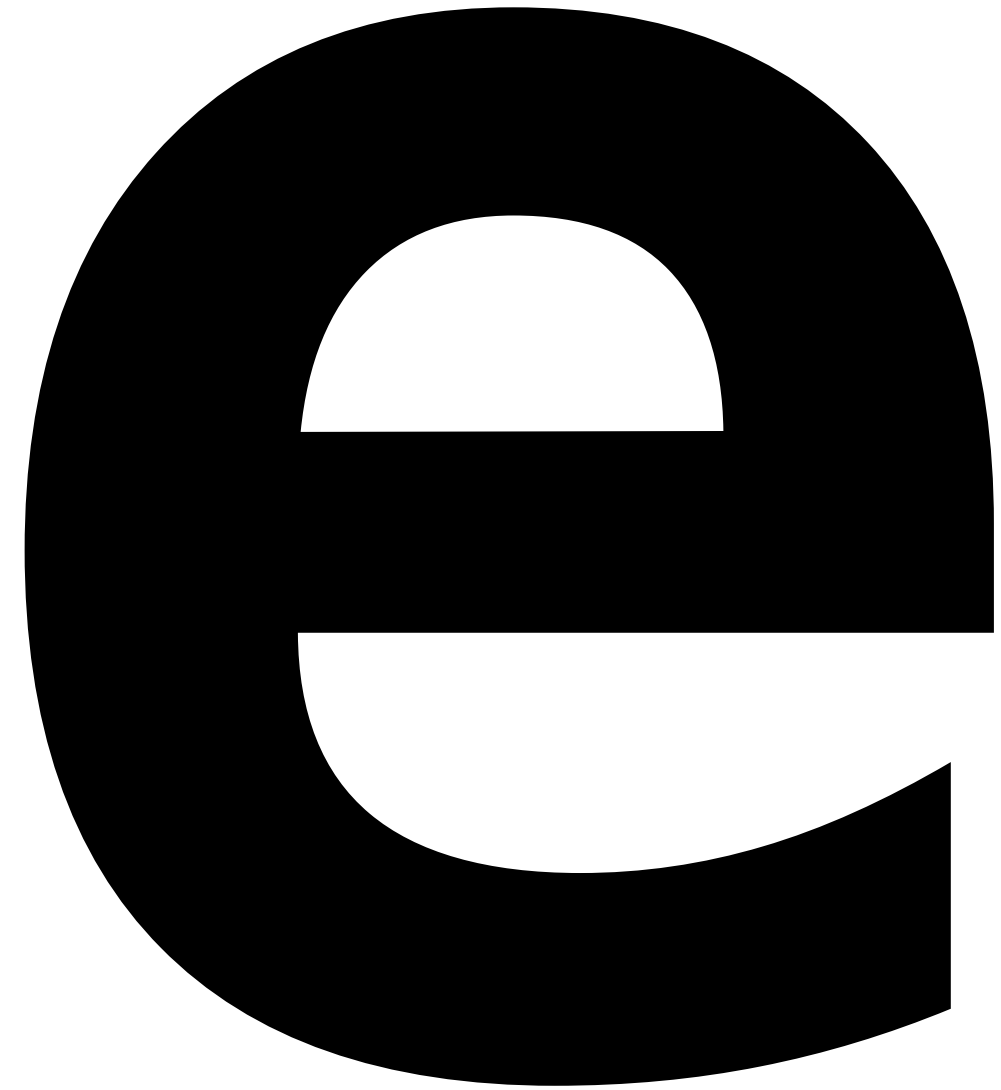


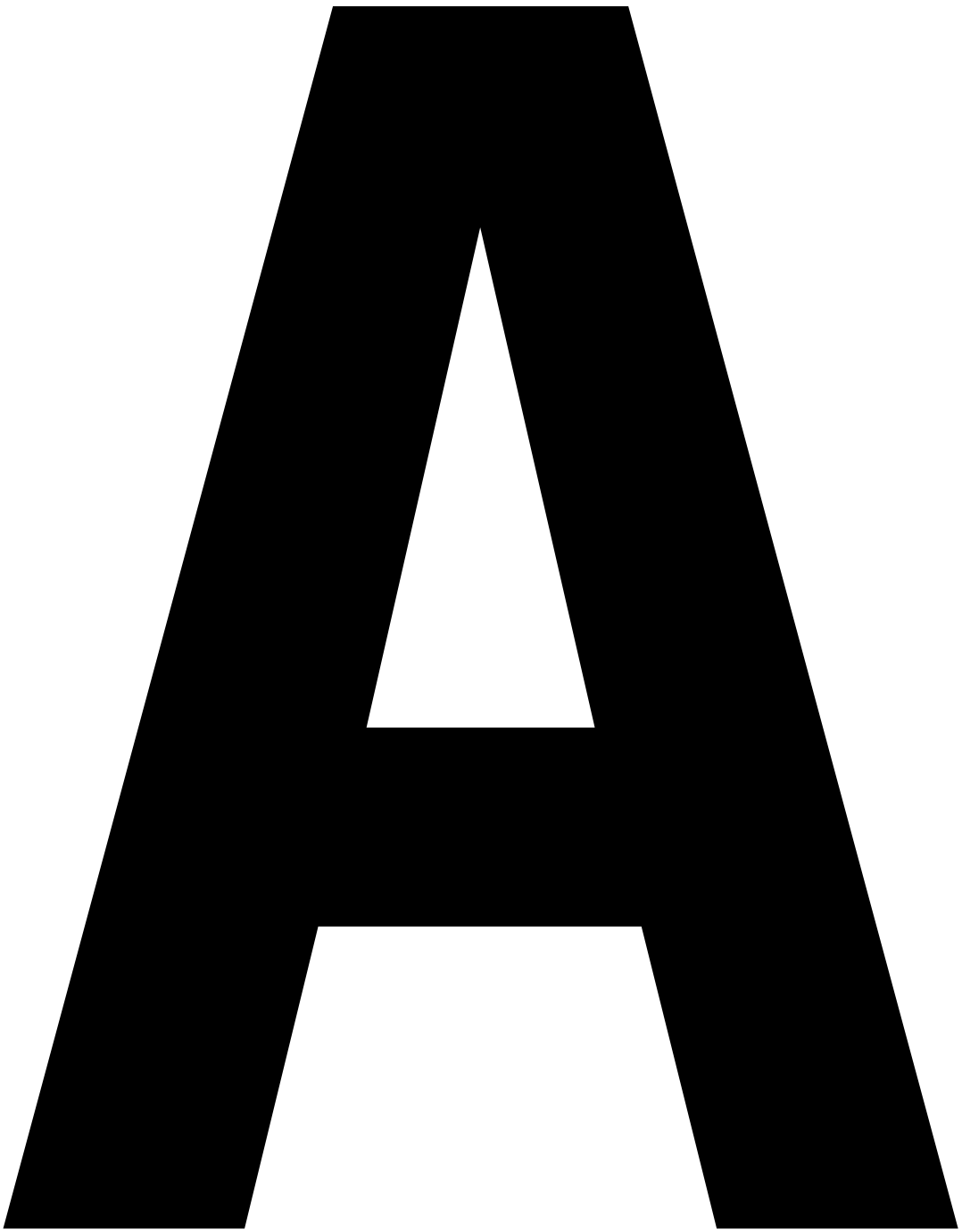


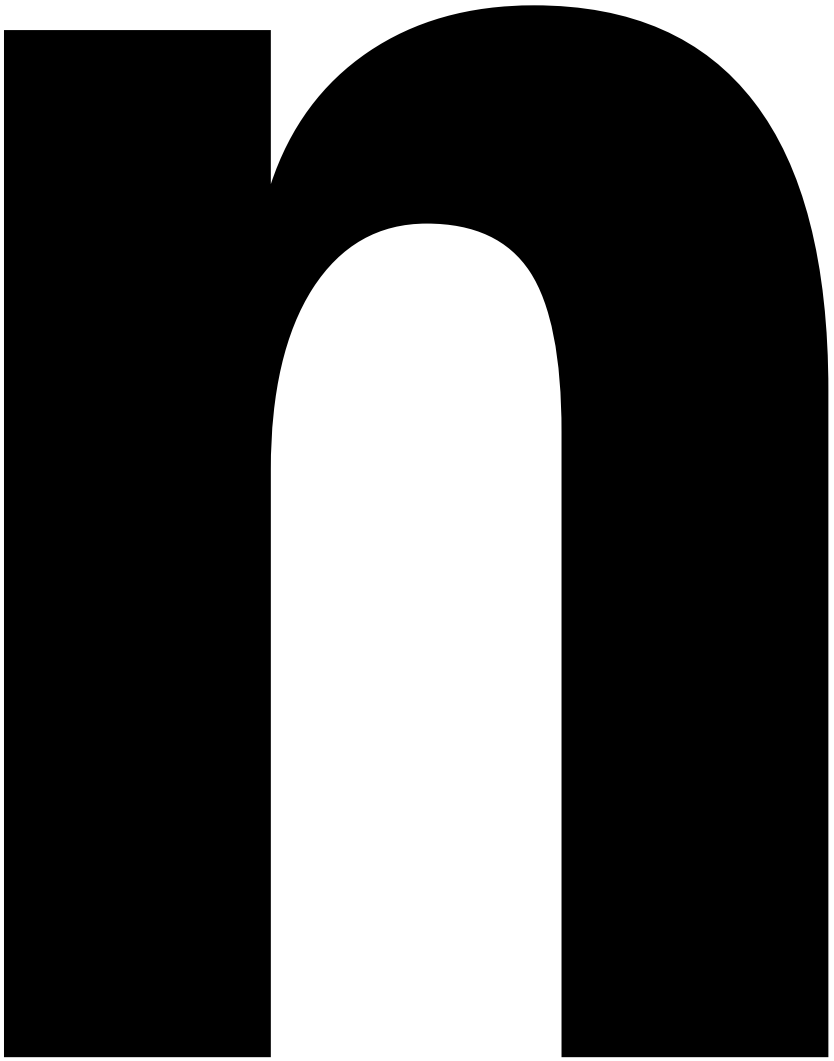


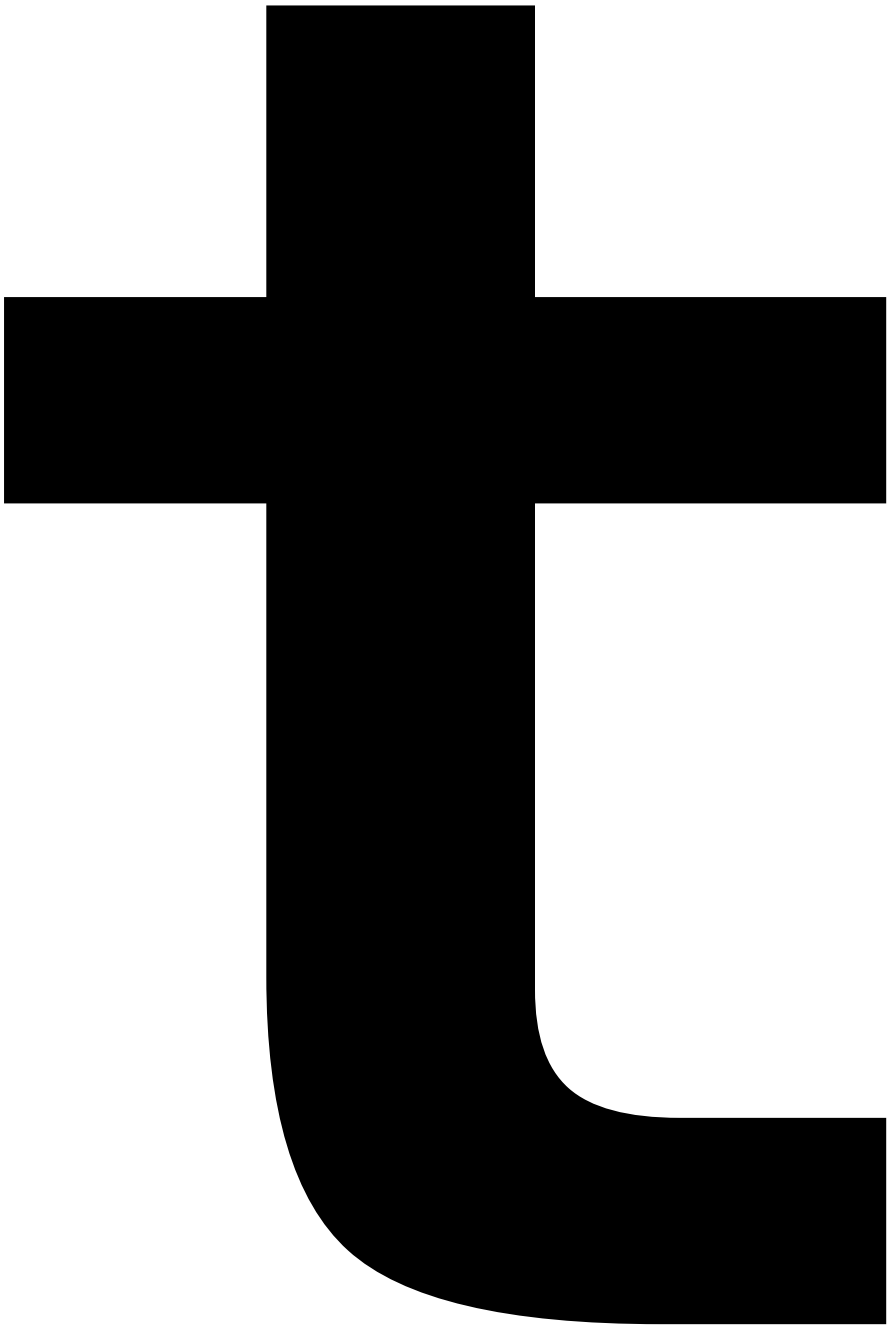


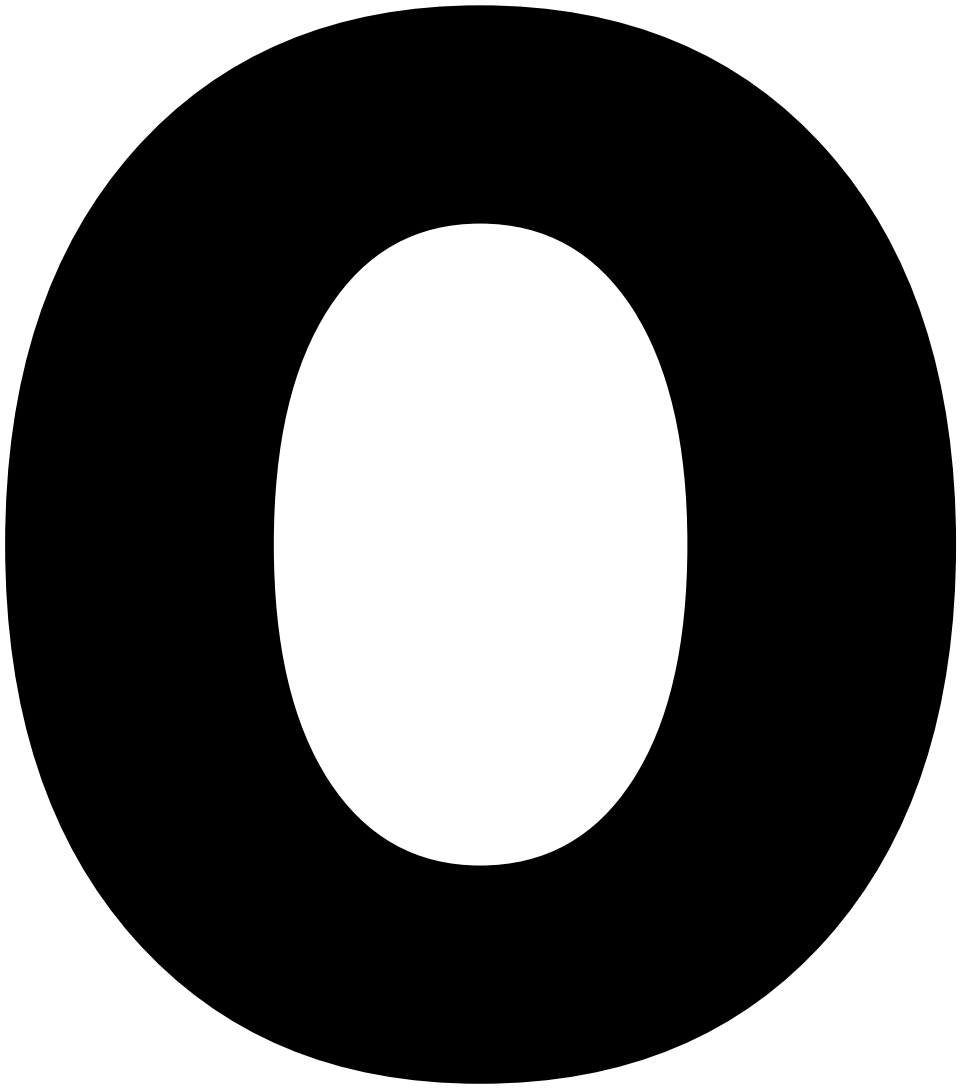


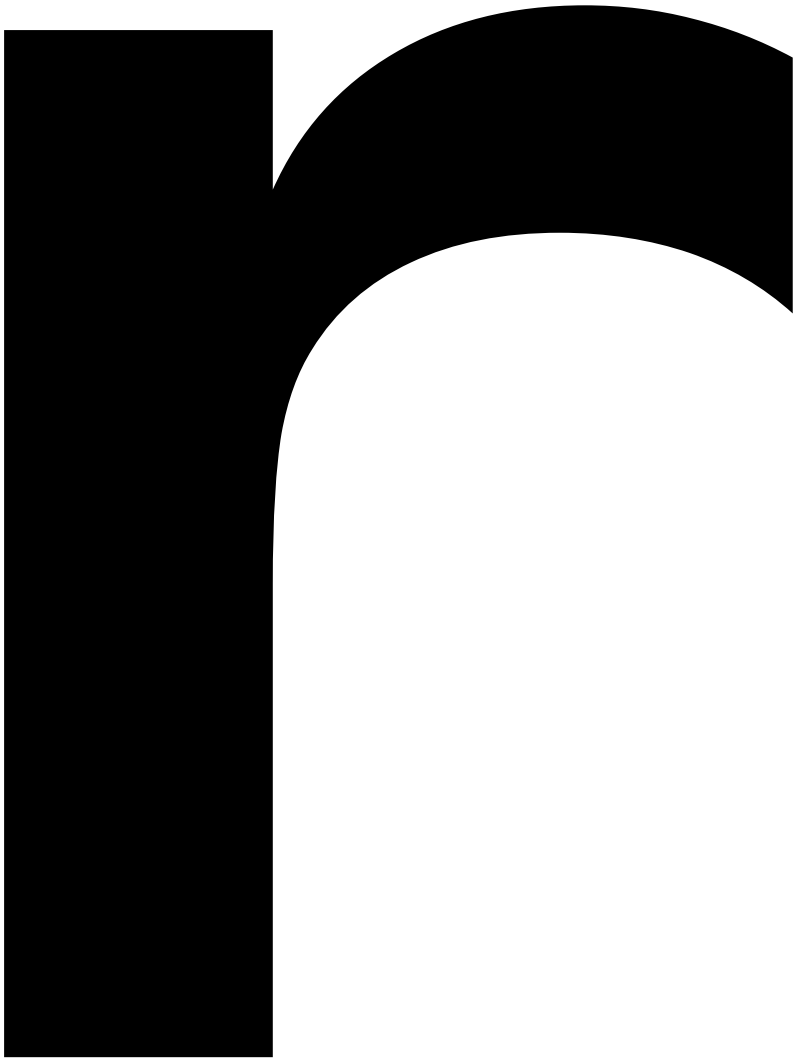


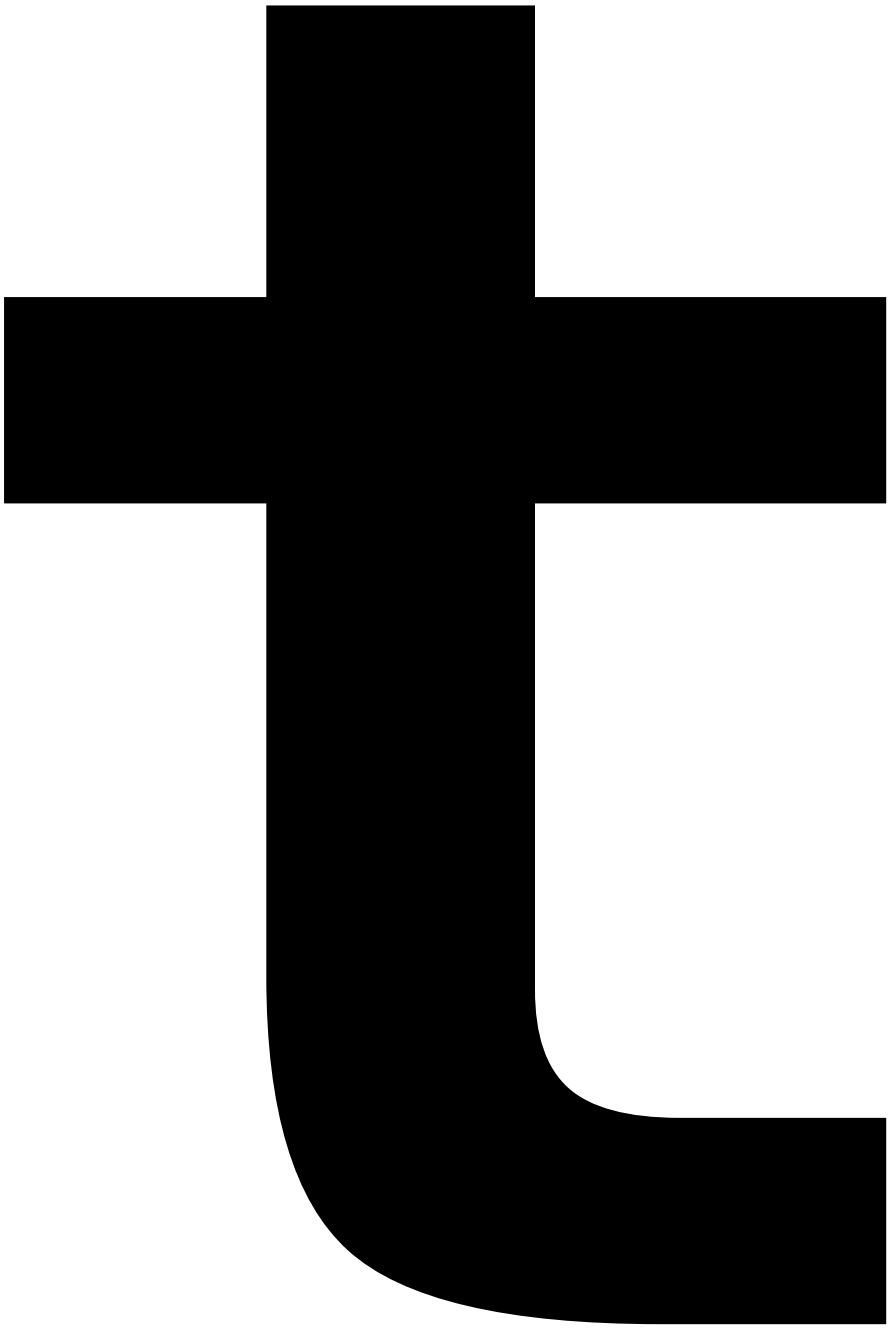


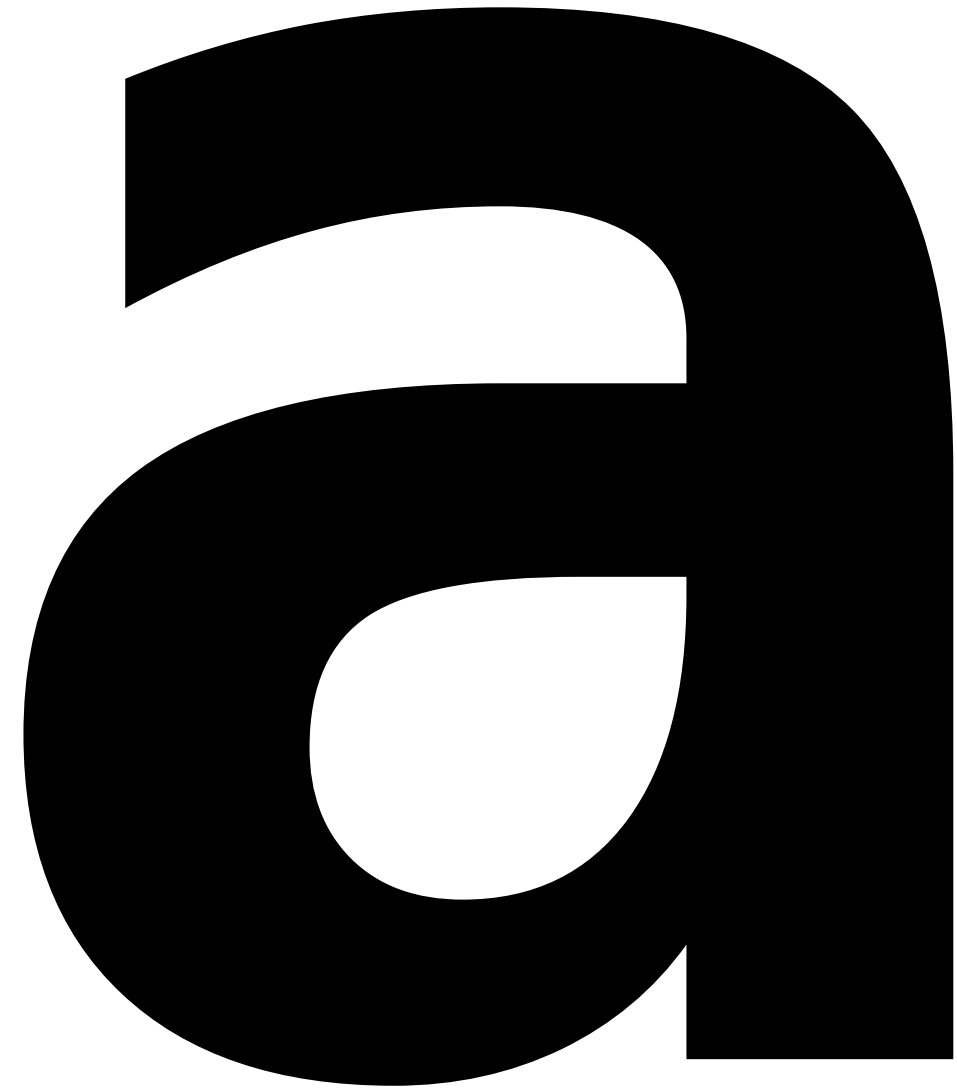




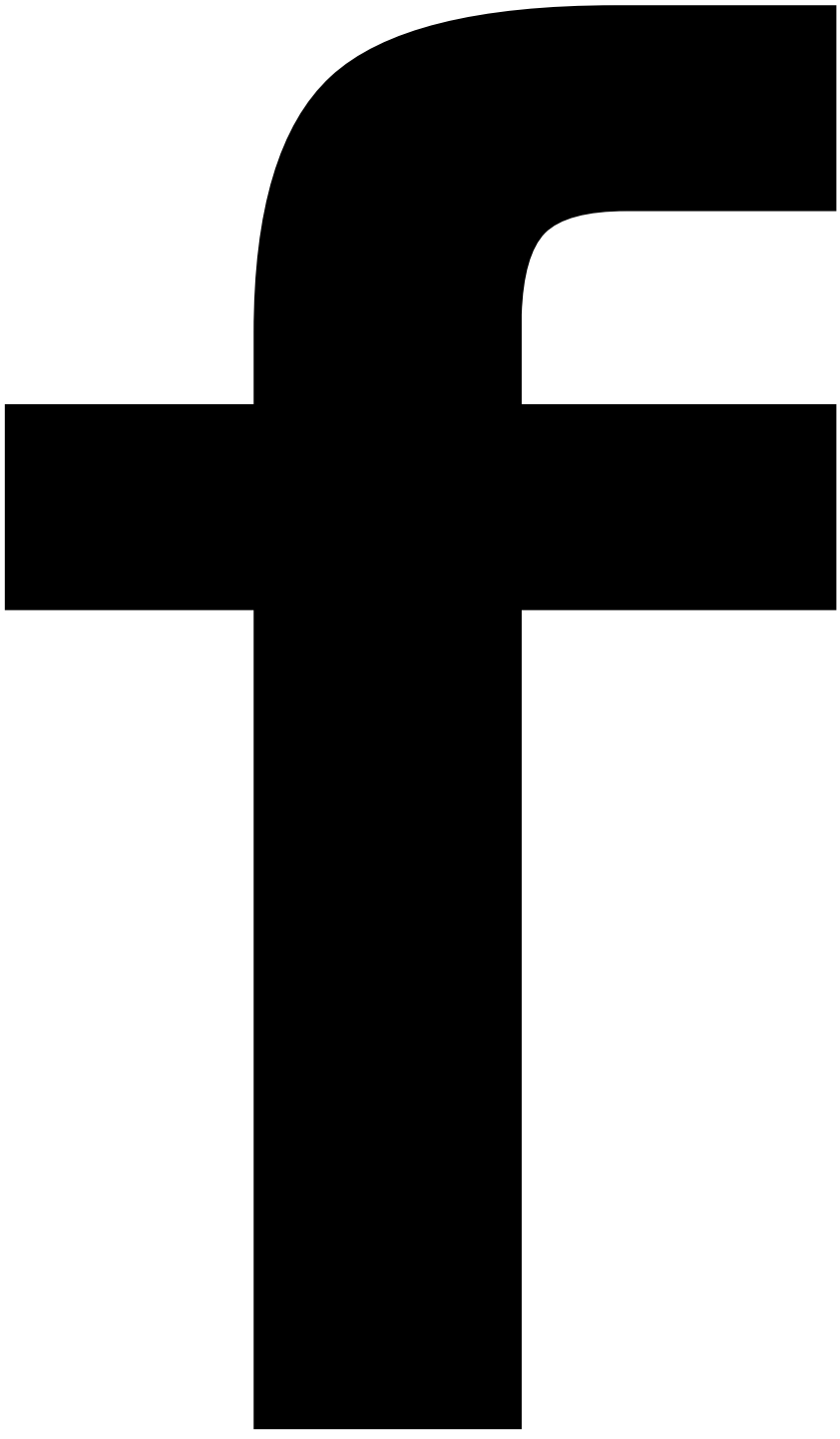




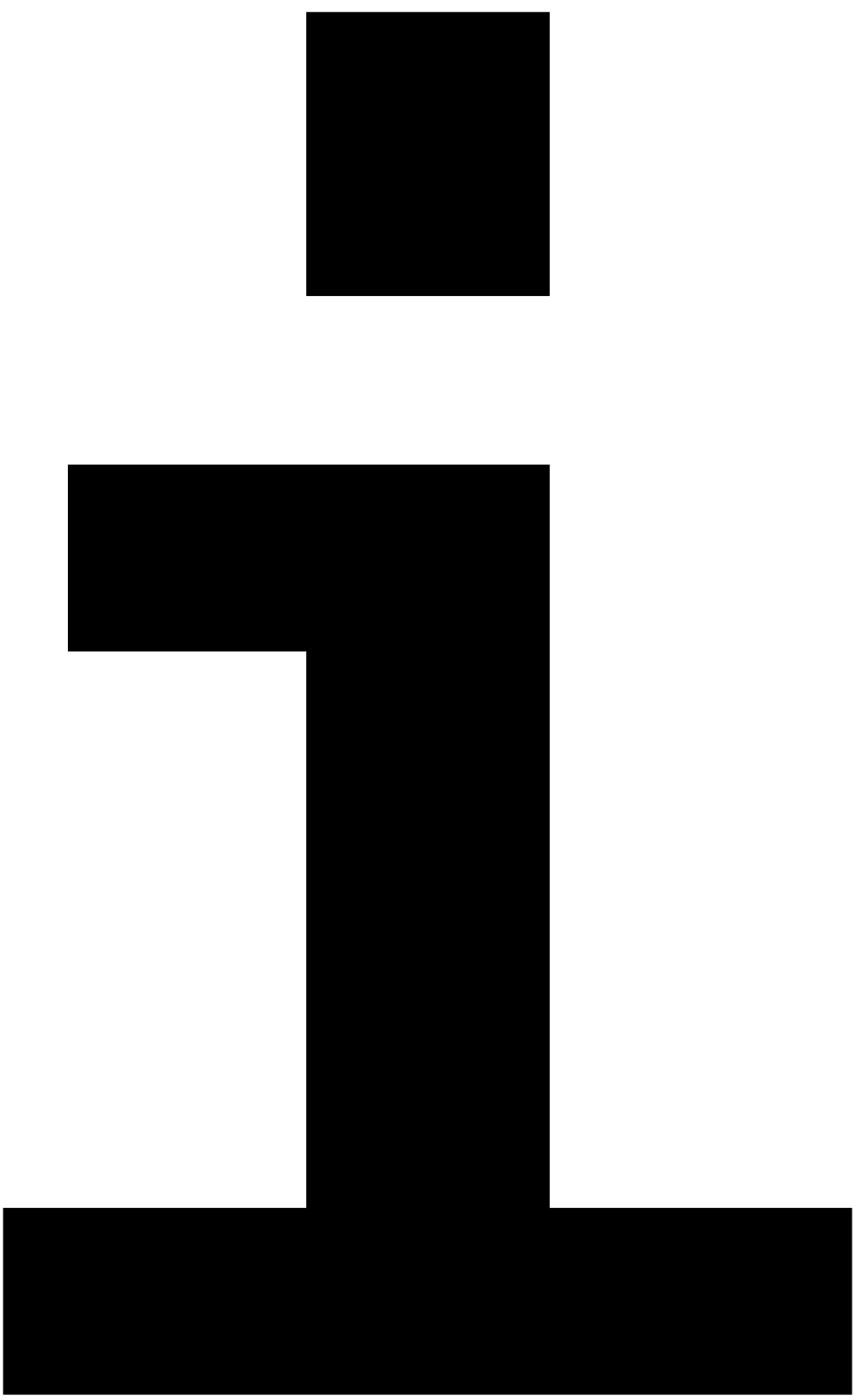


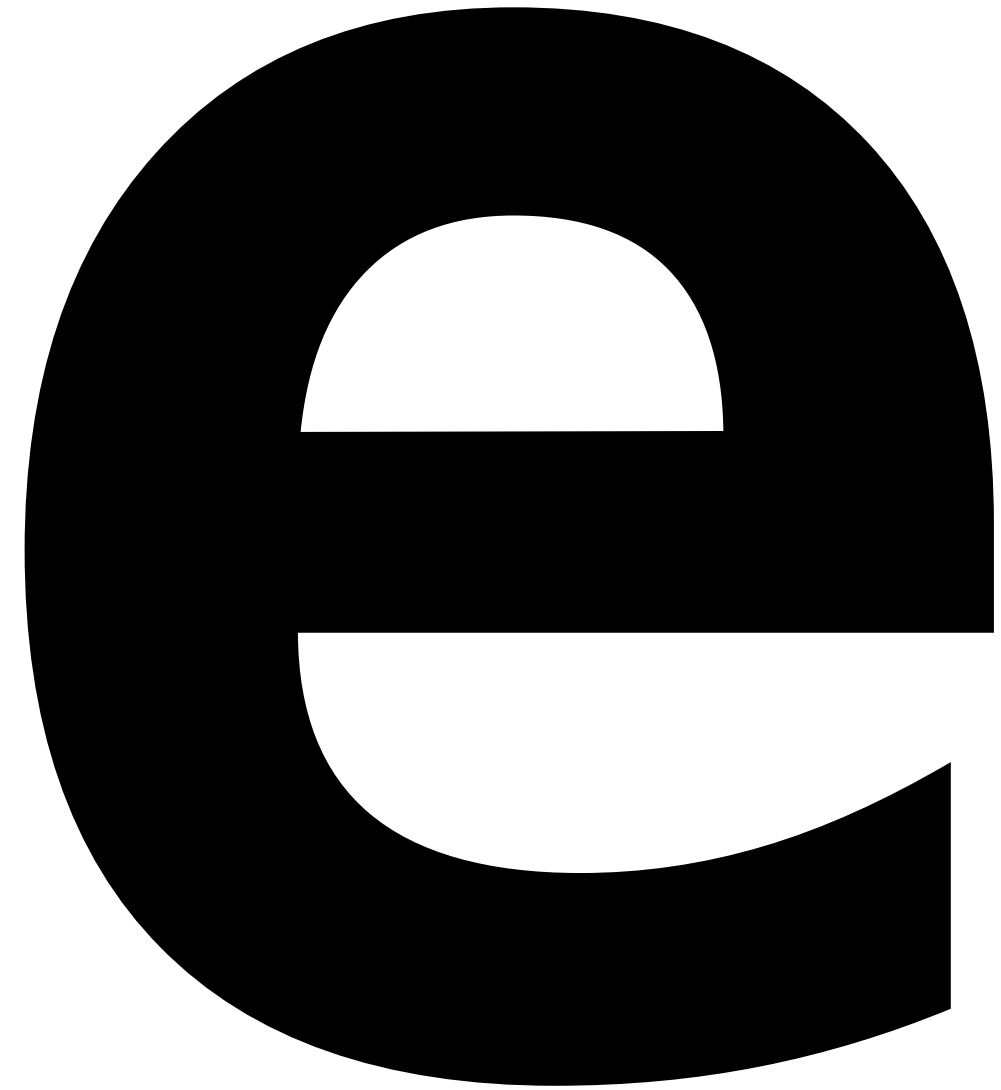


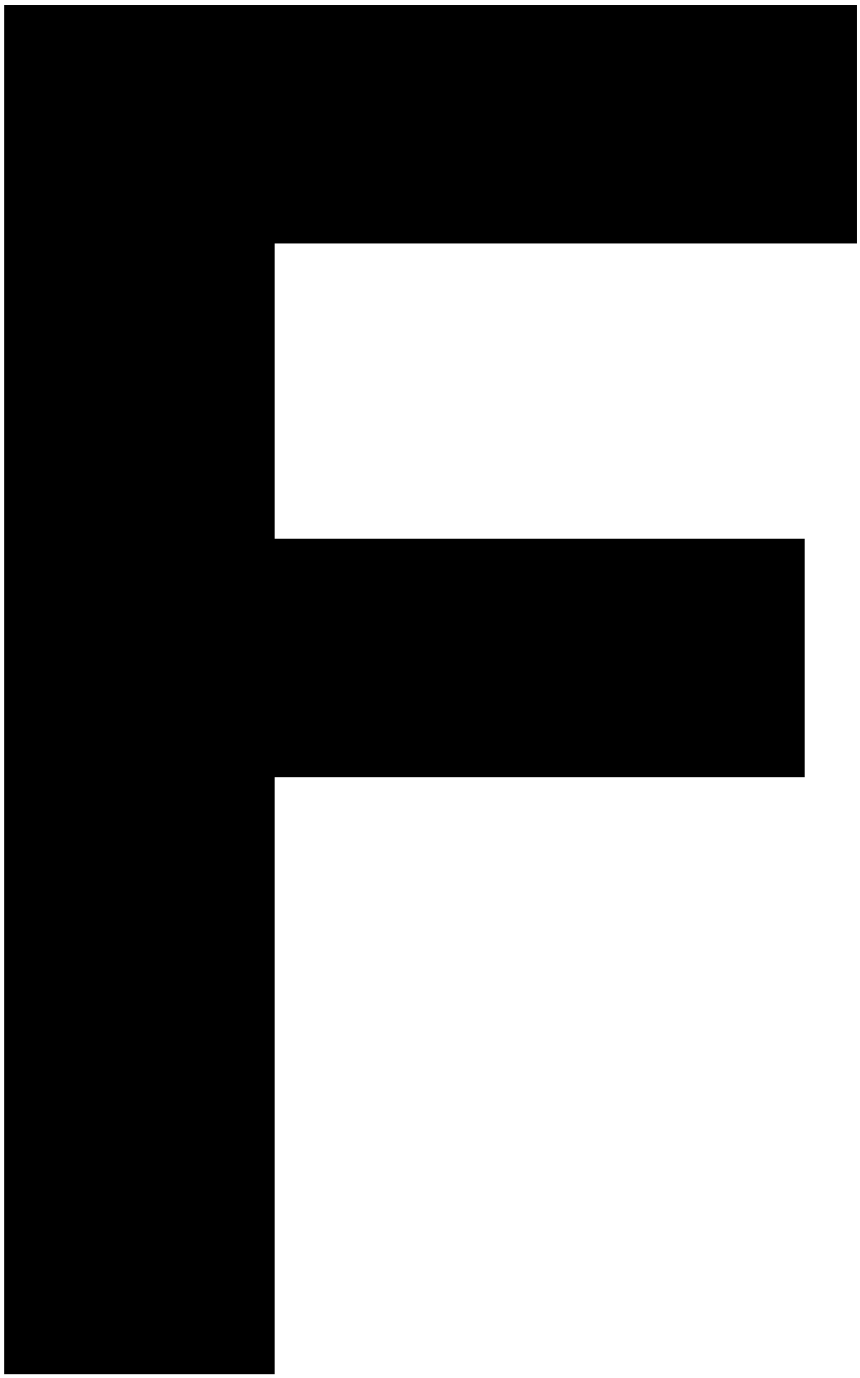
u

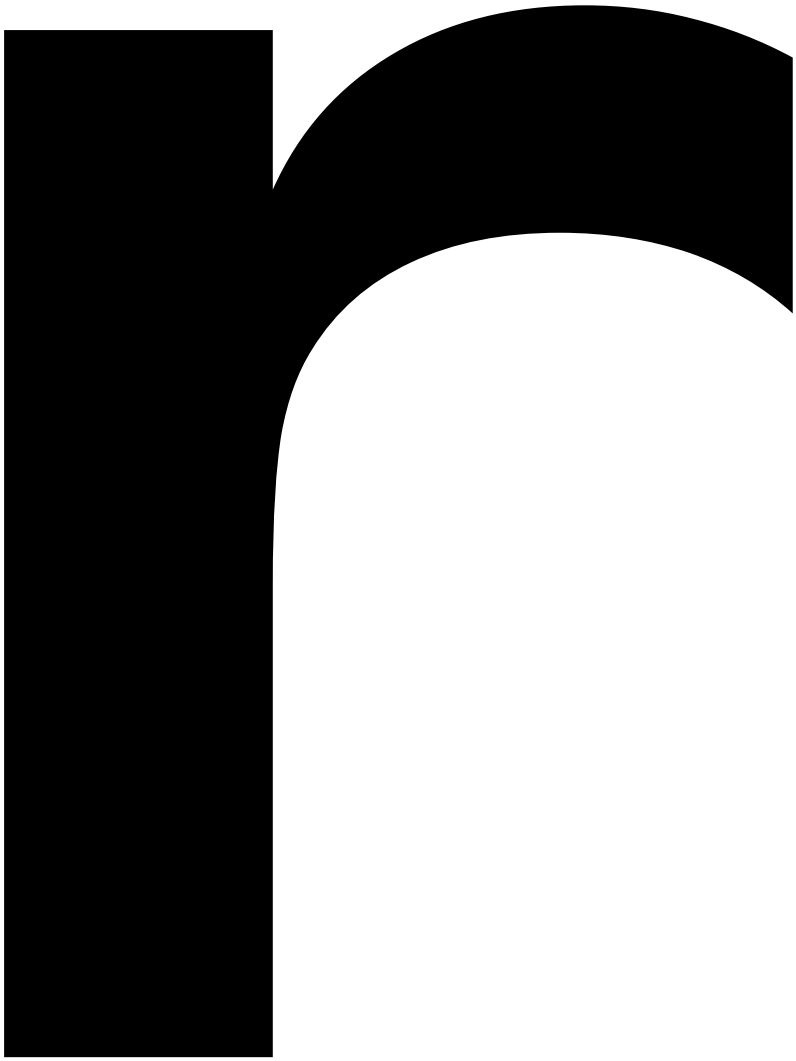


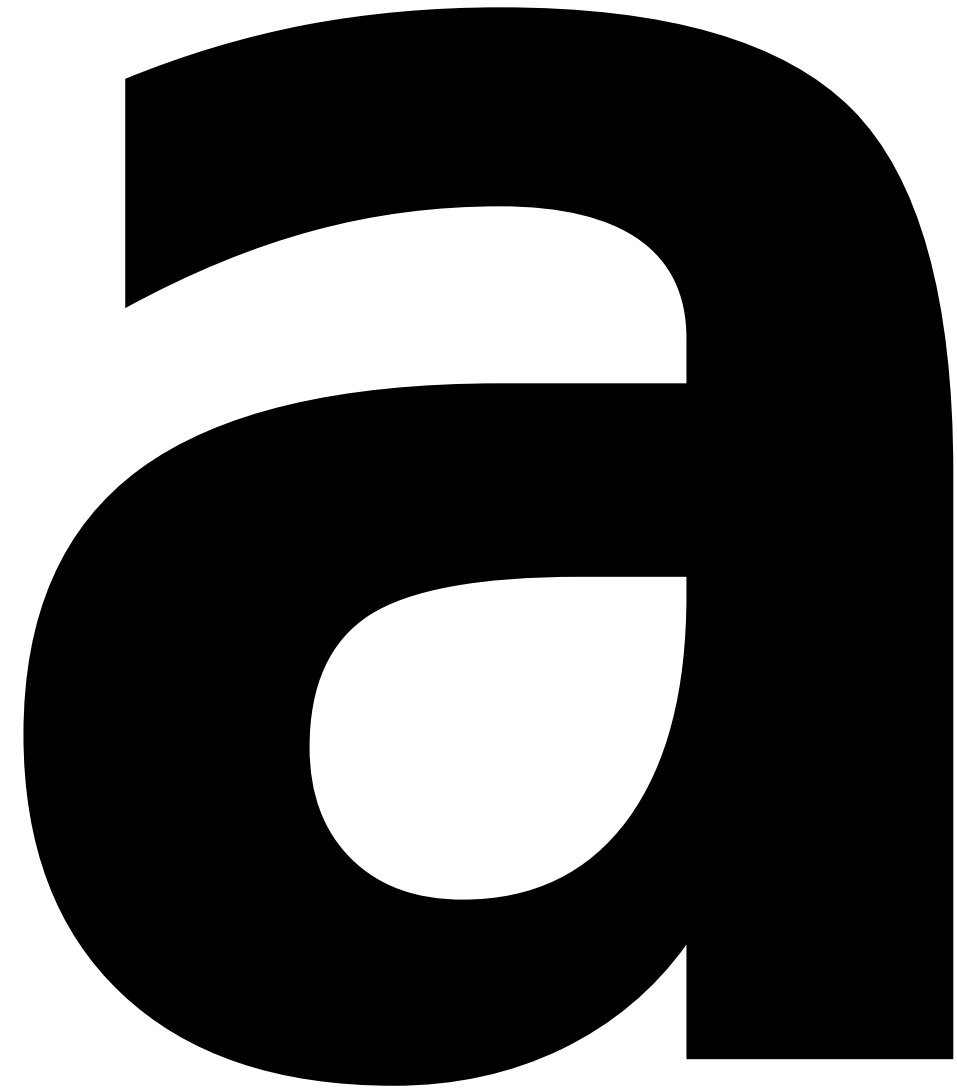
d

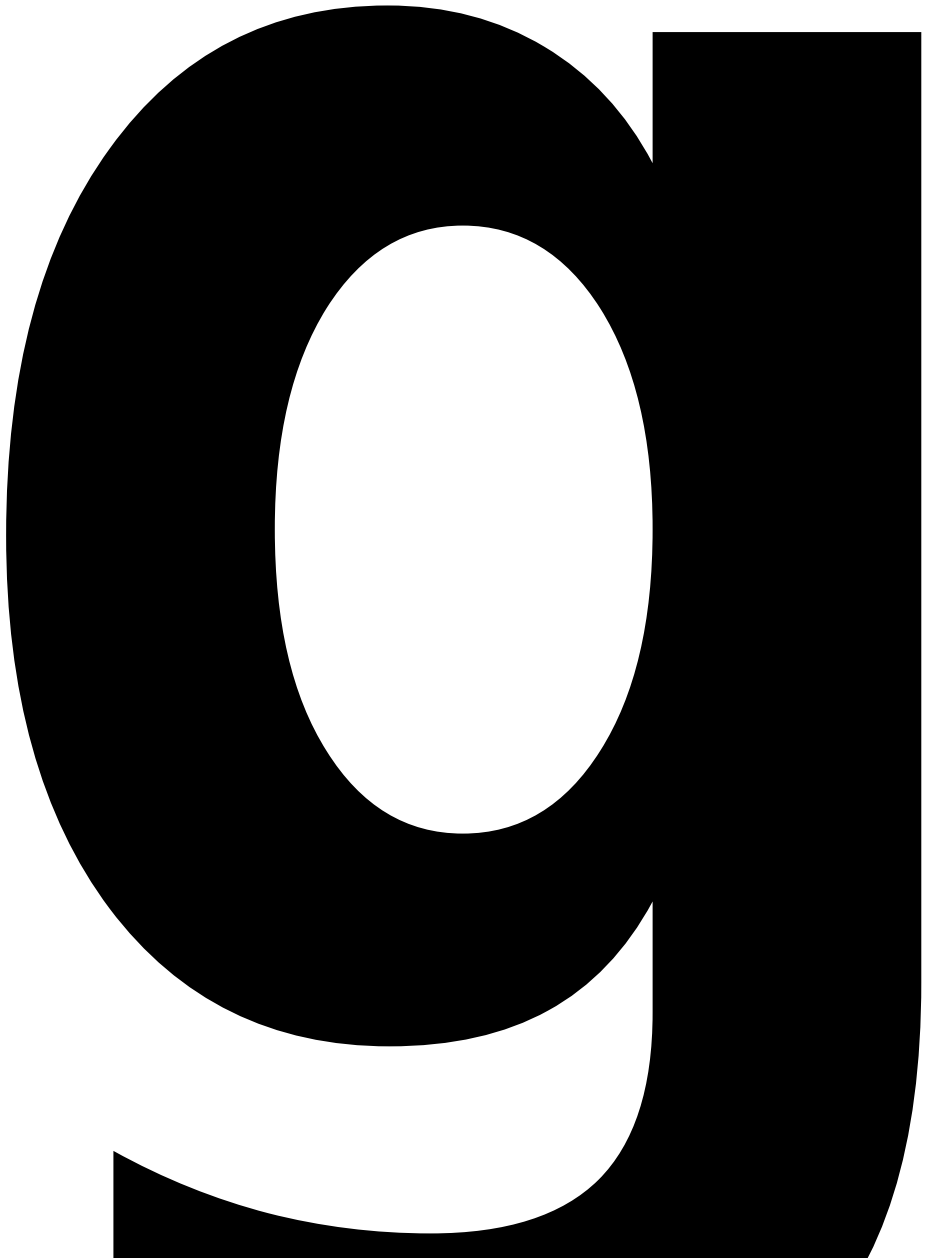


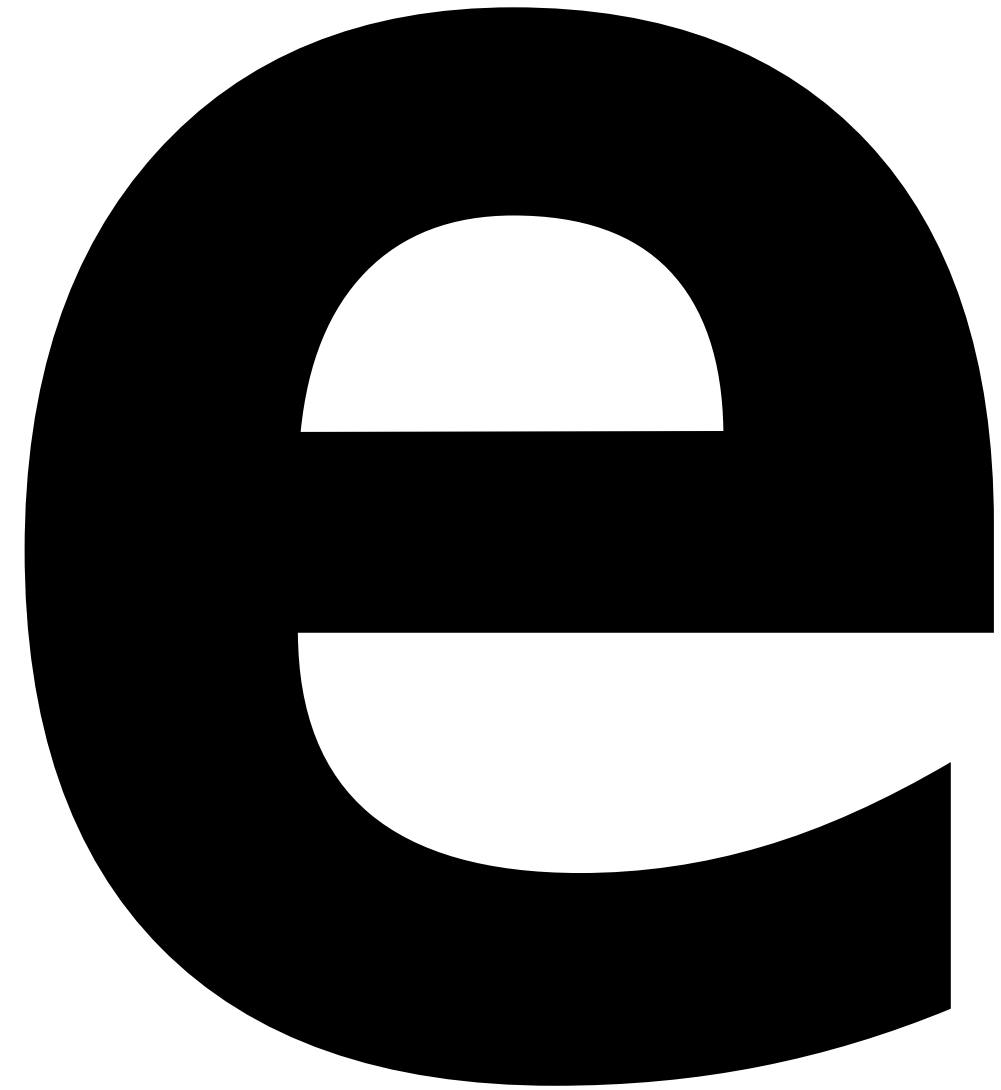




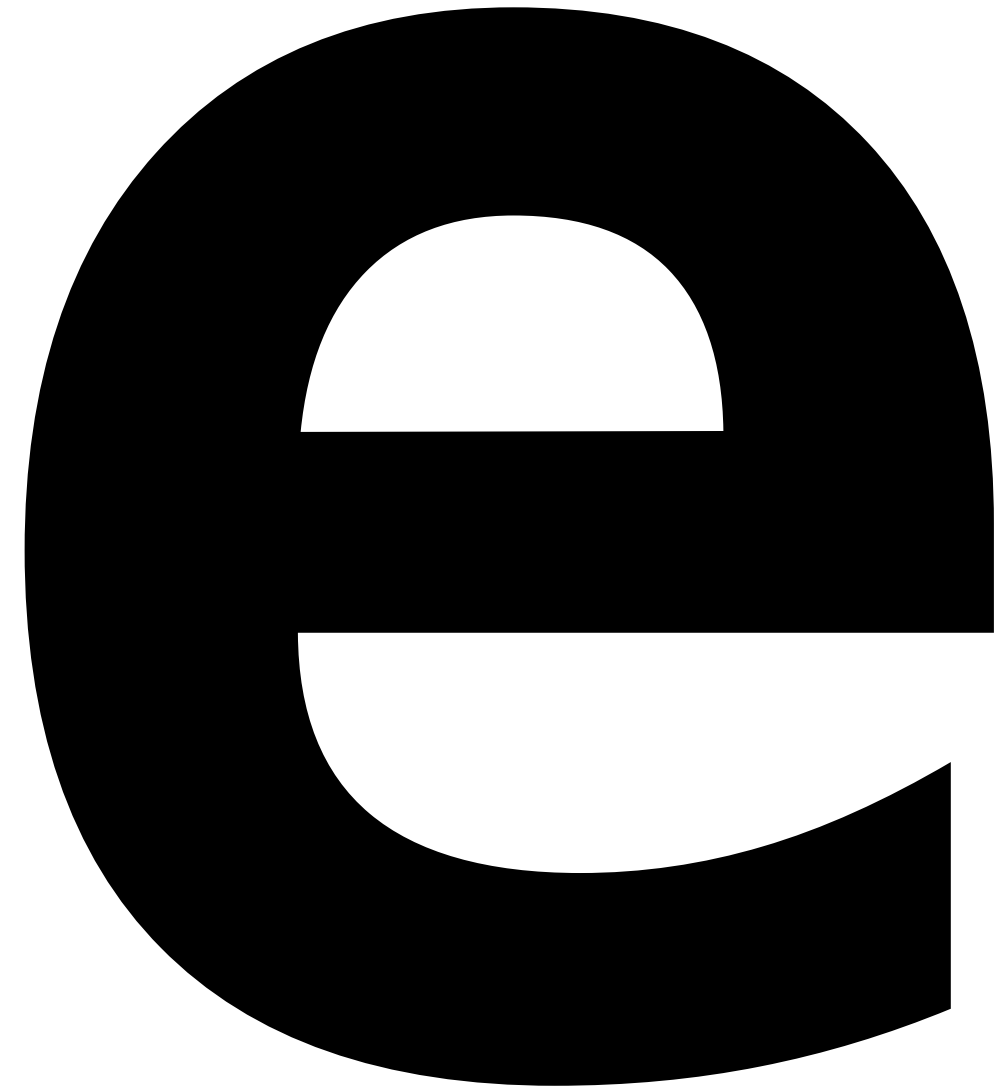




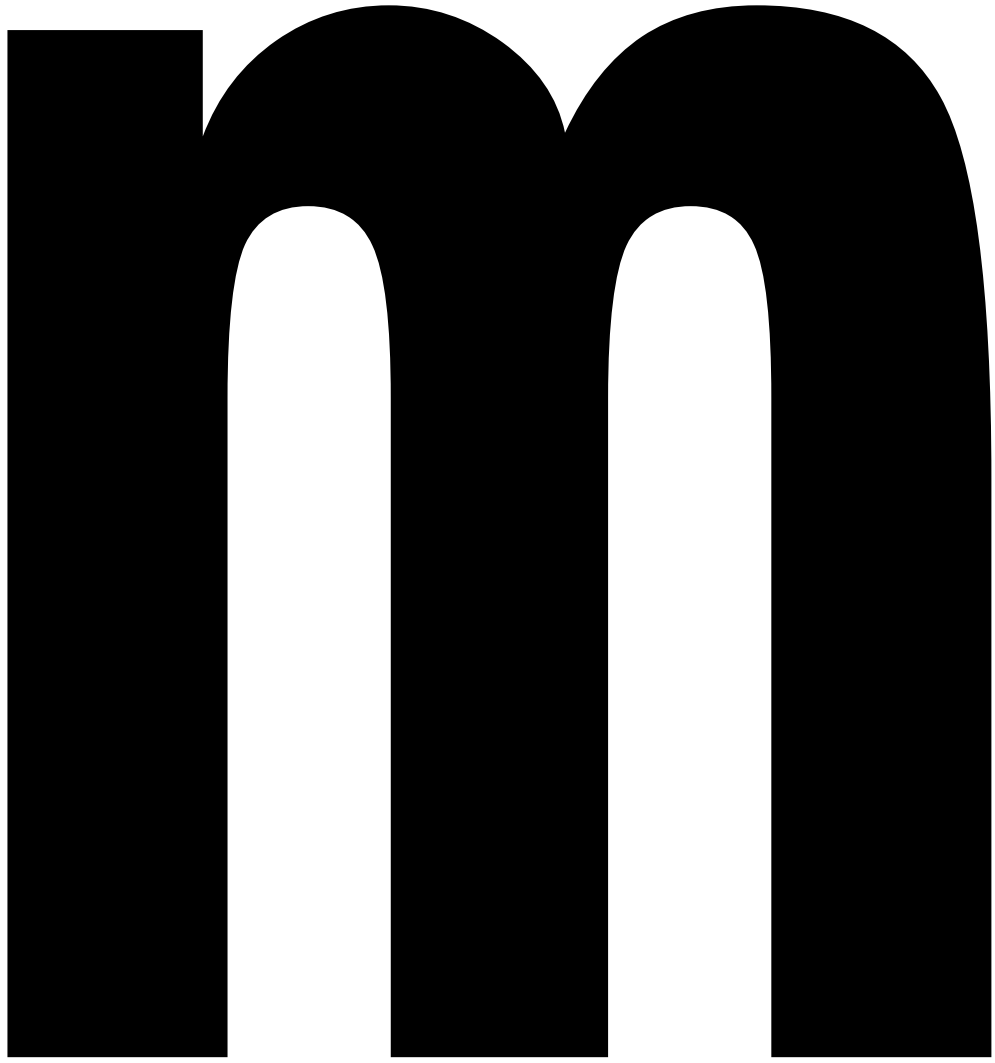


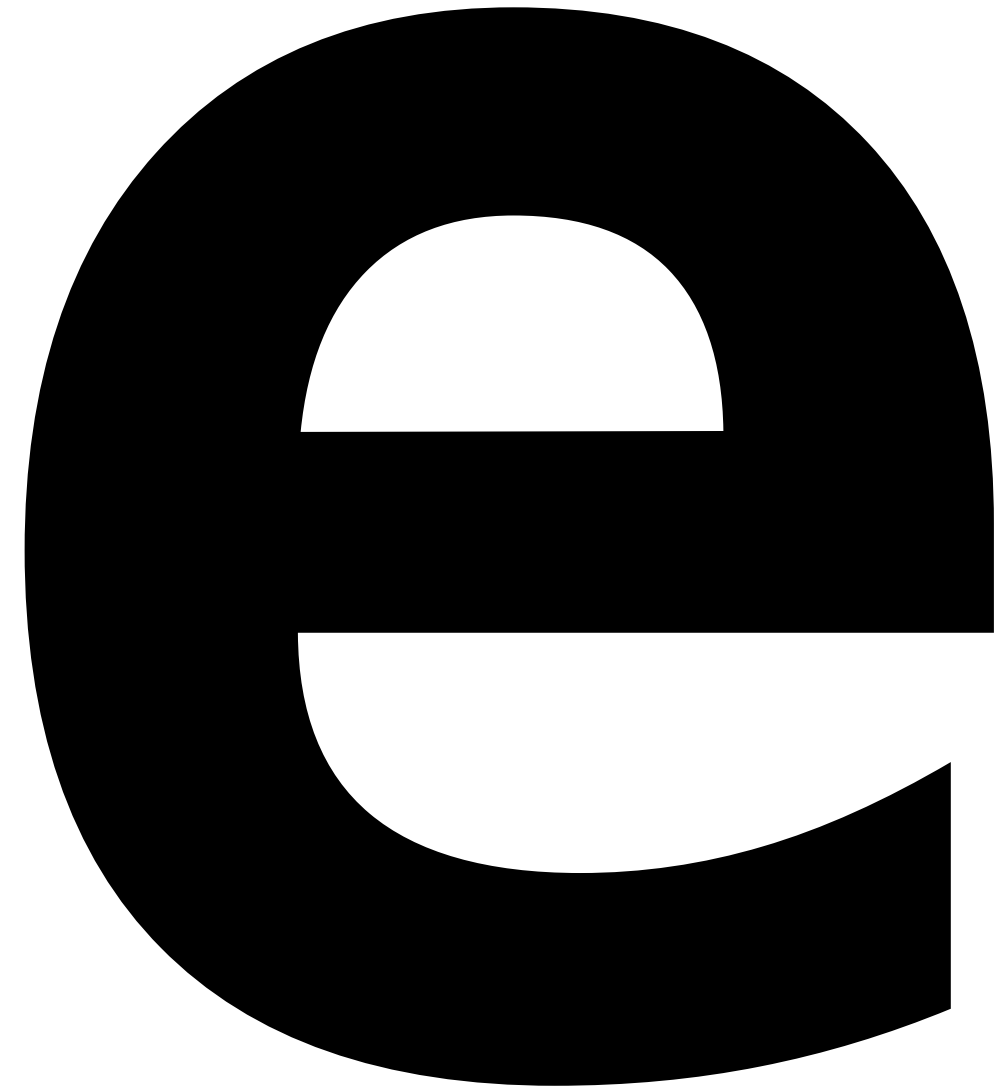


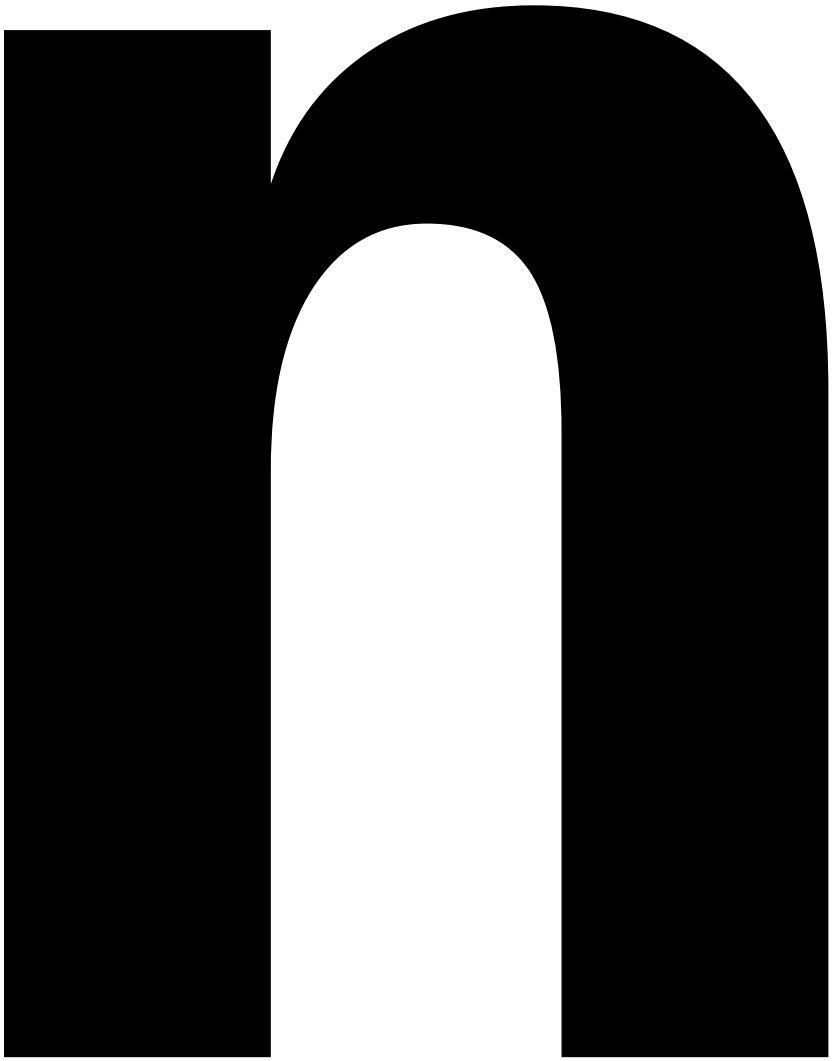
d



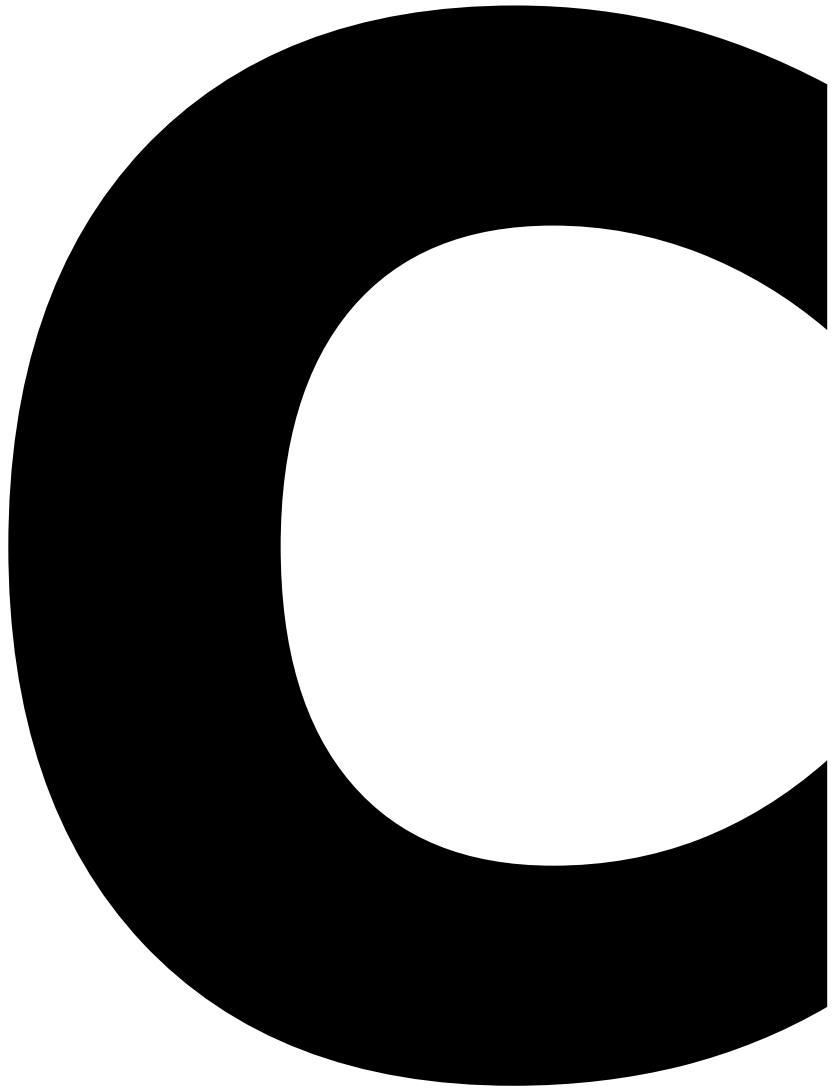
S

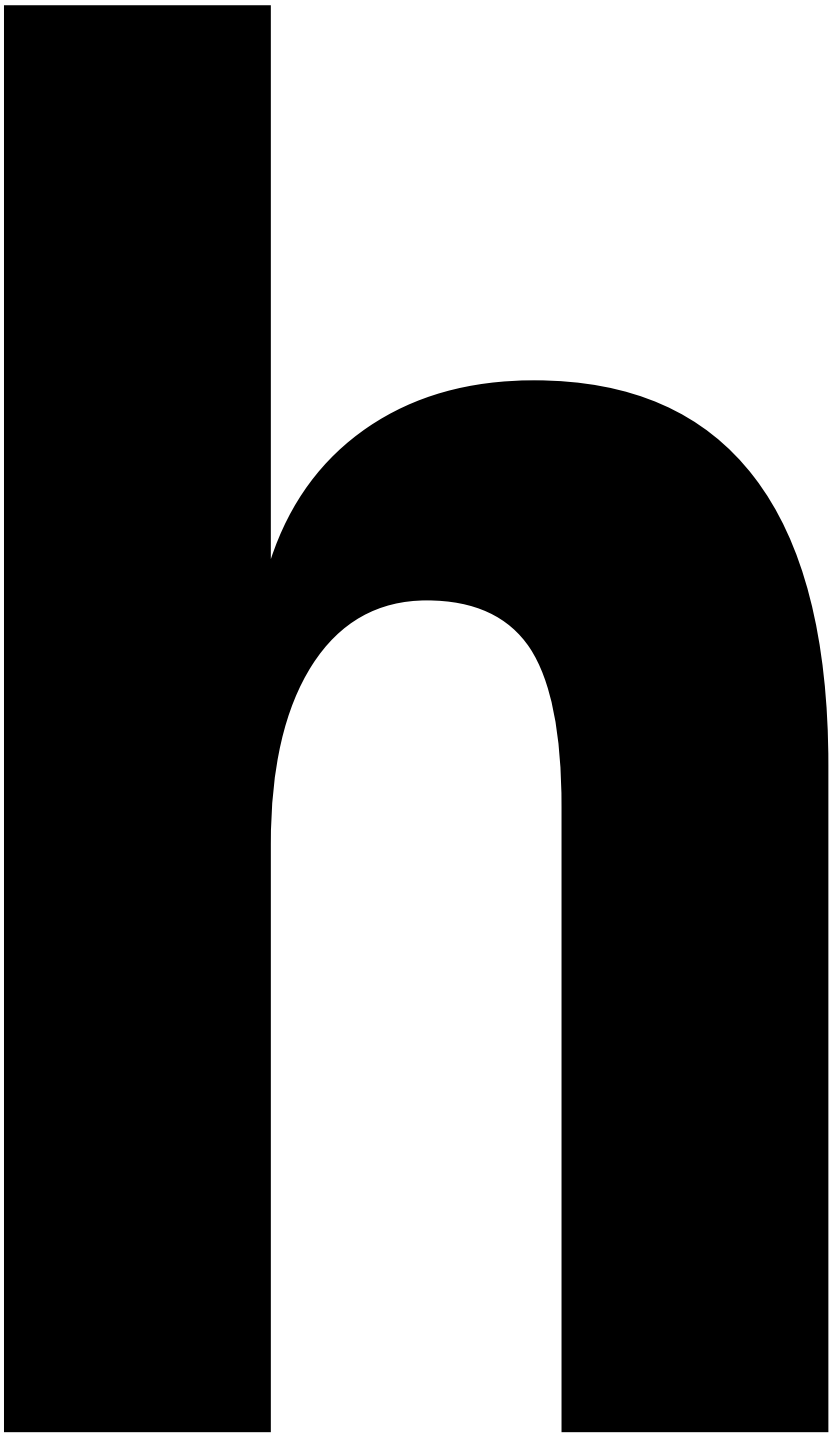


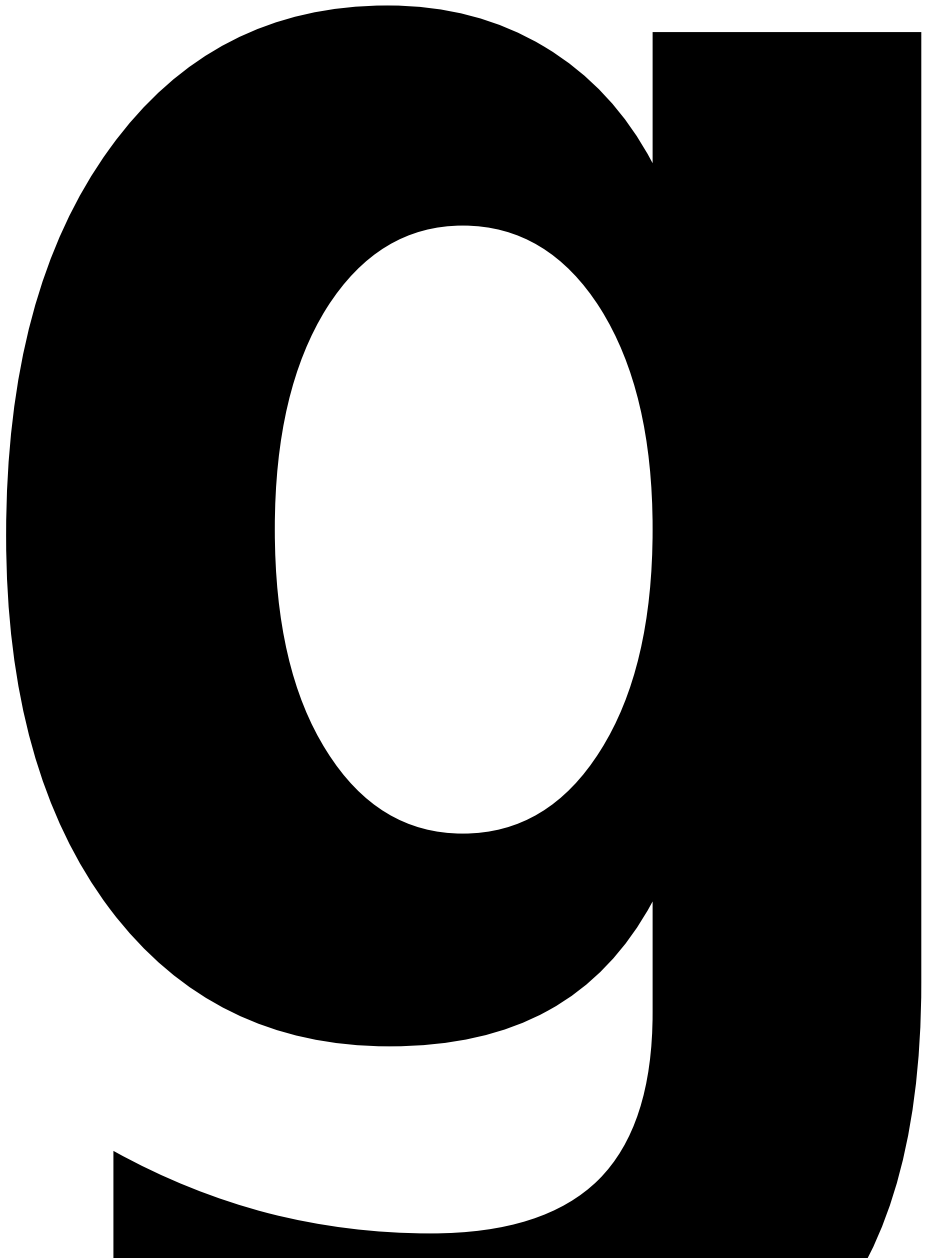


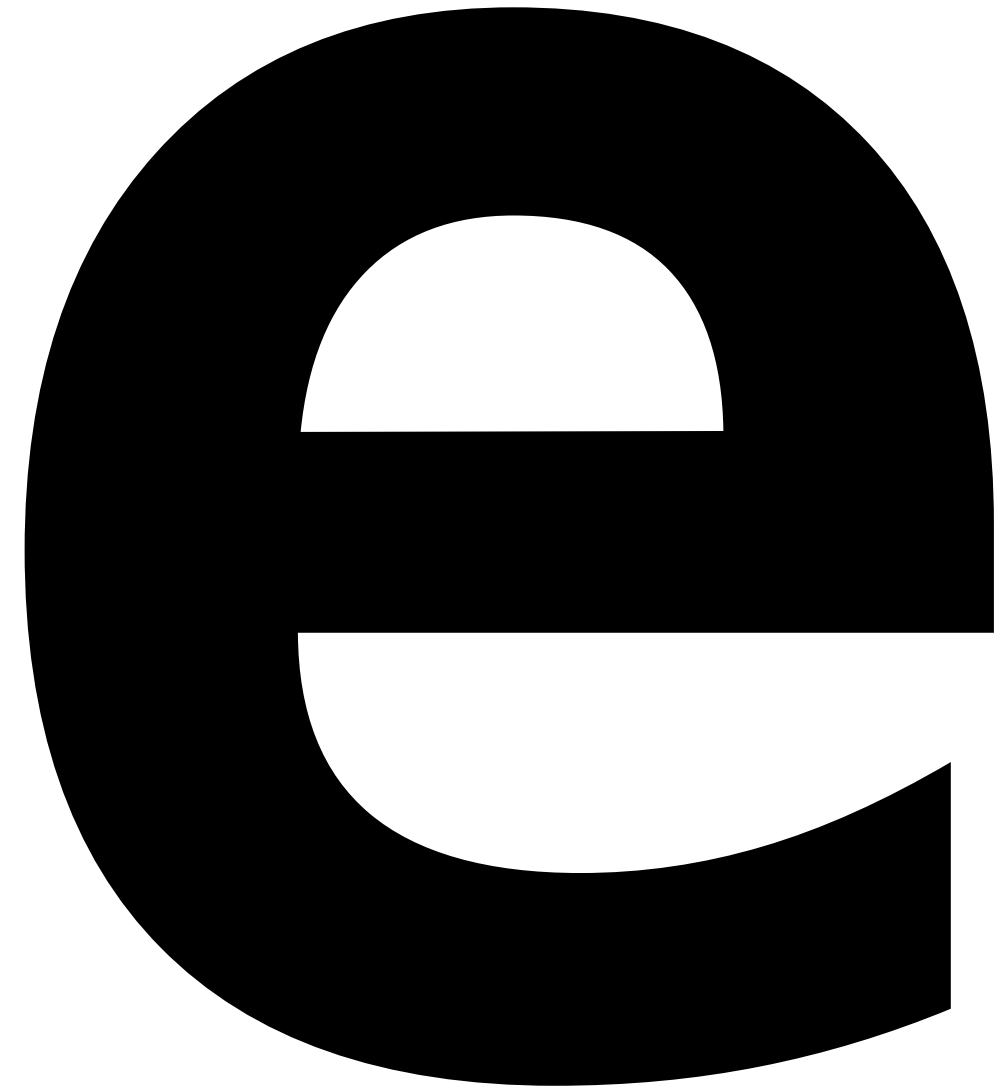


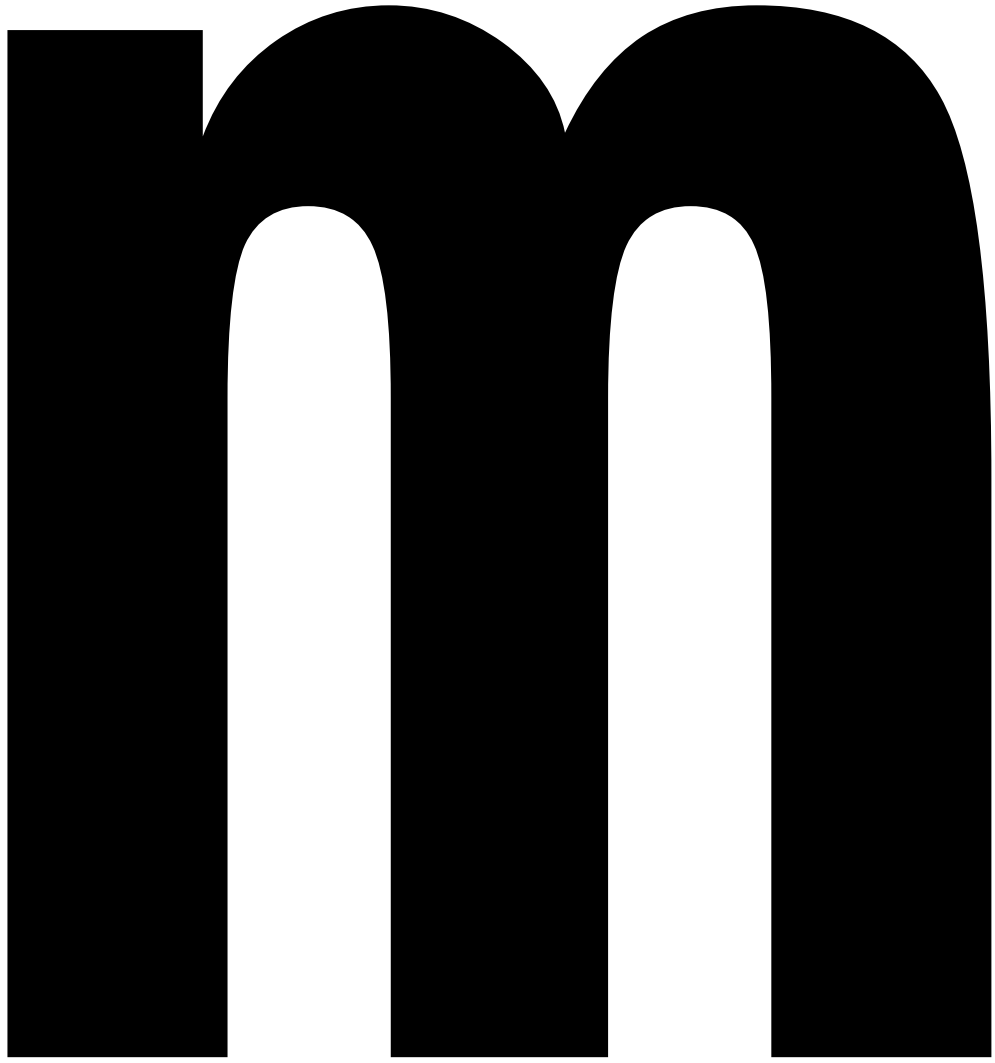
S

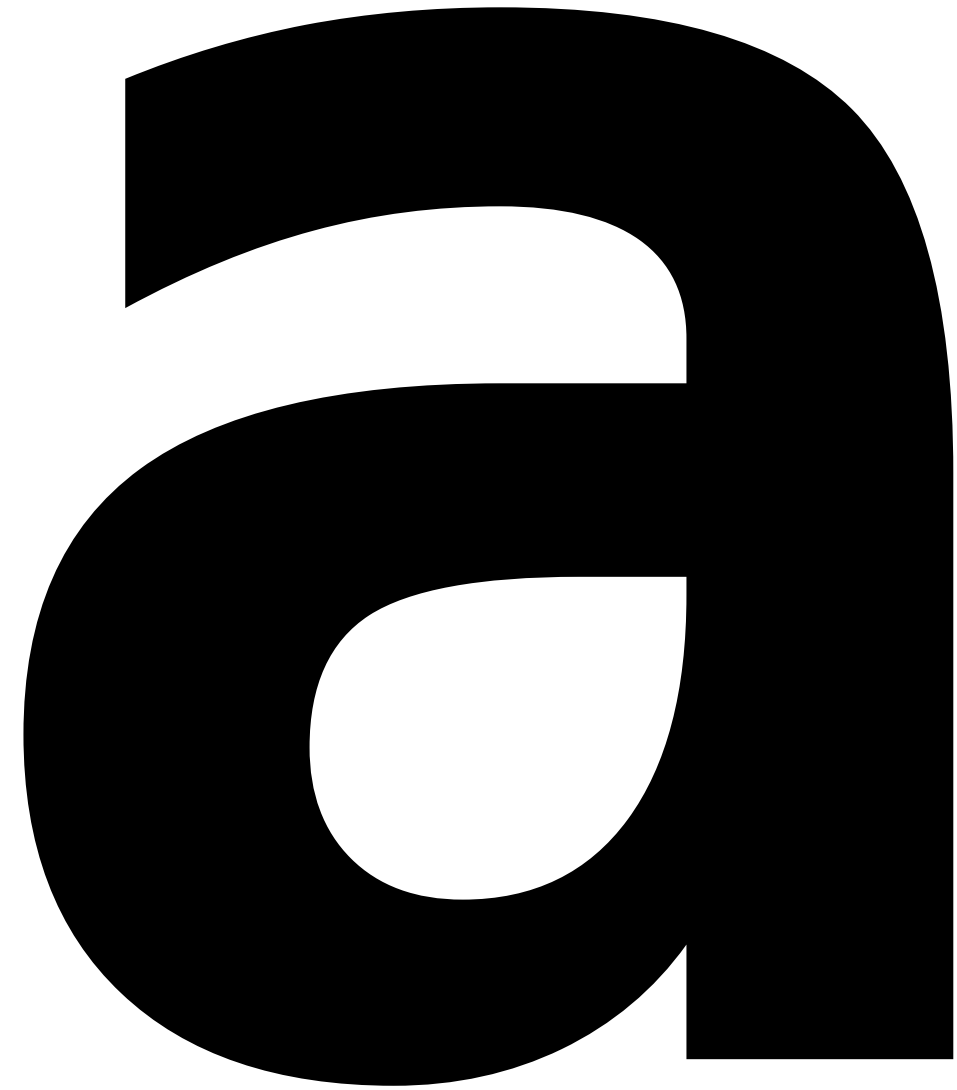


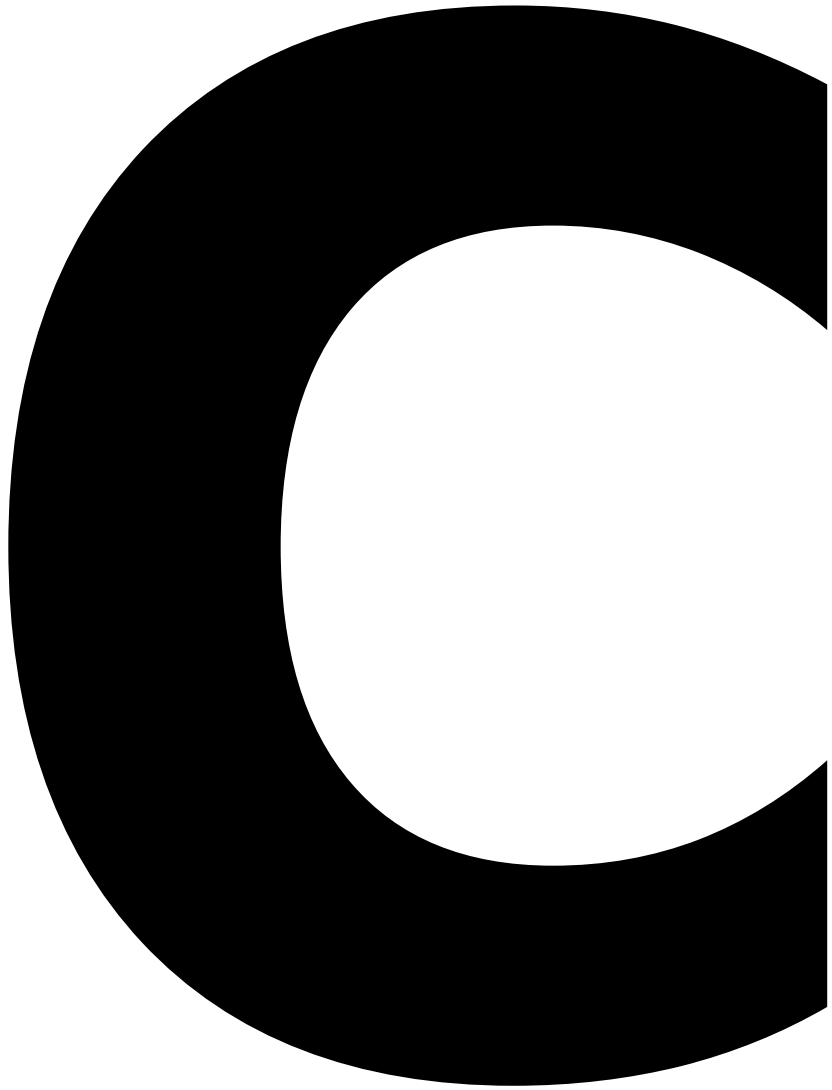


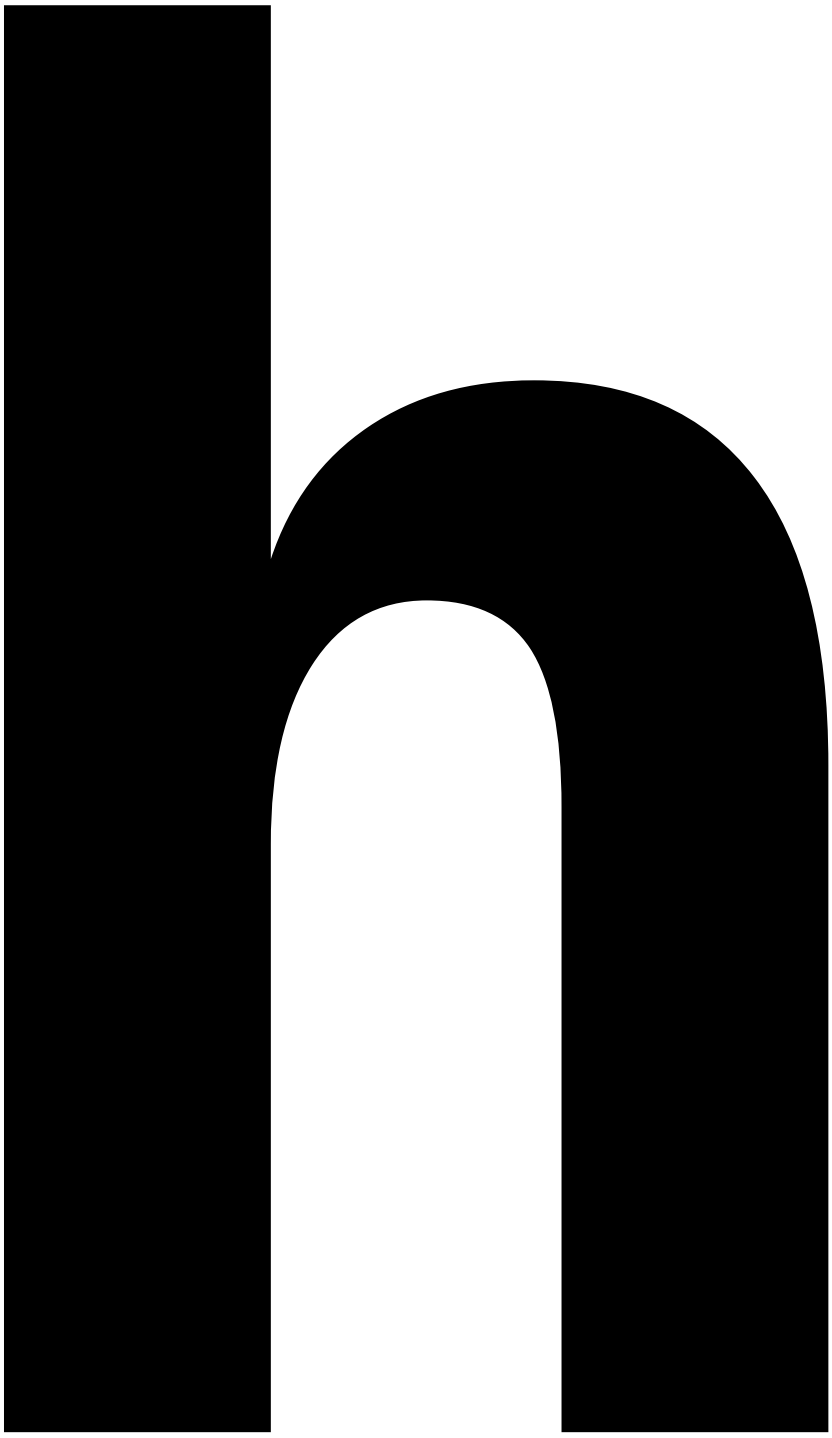


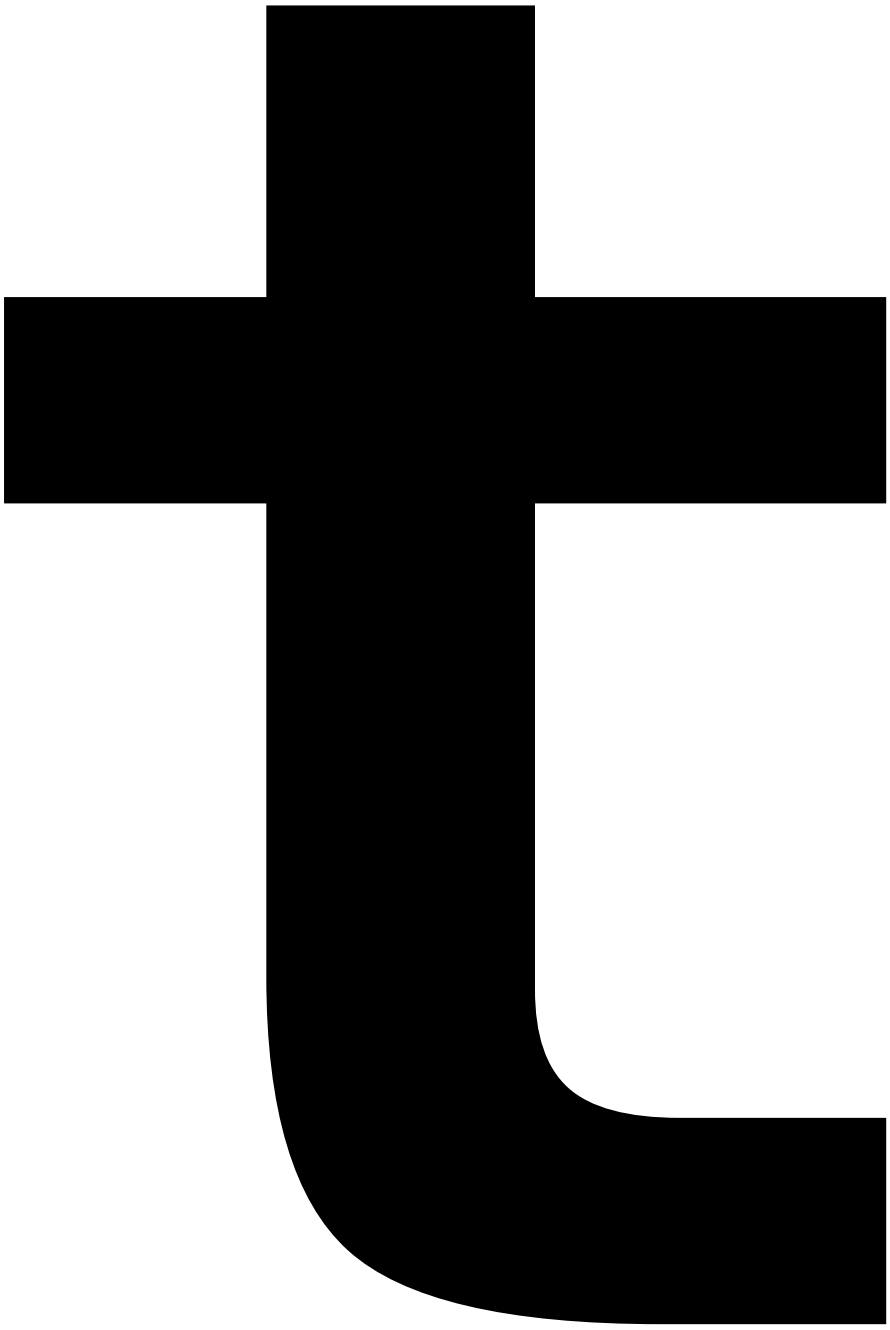


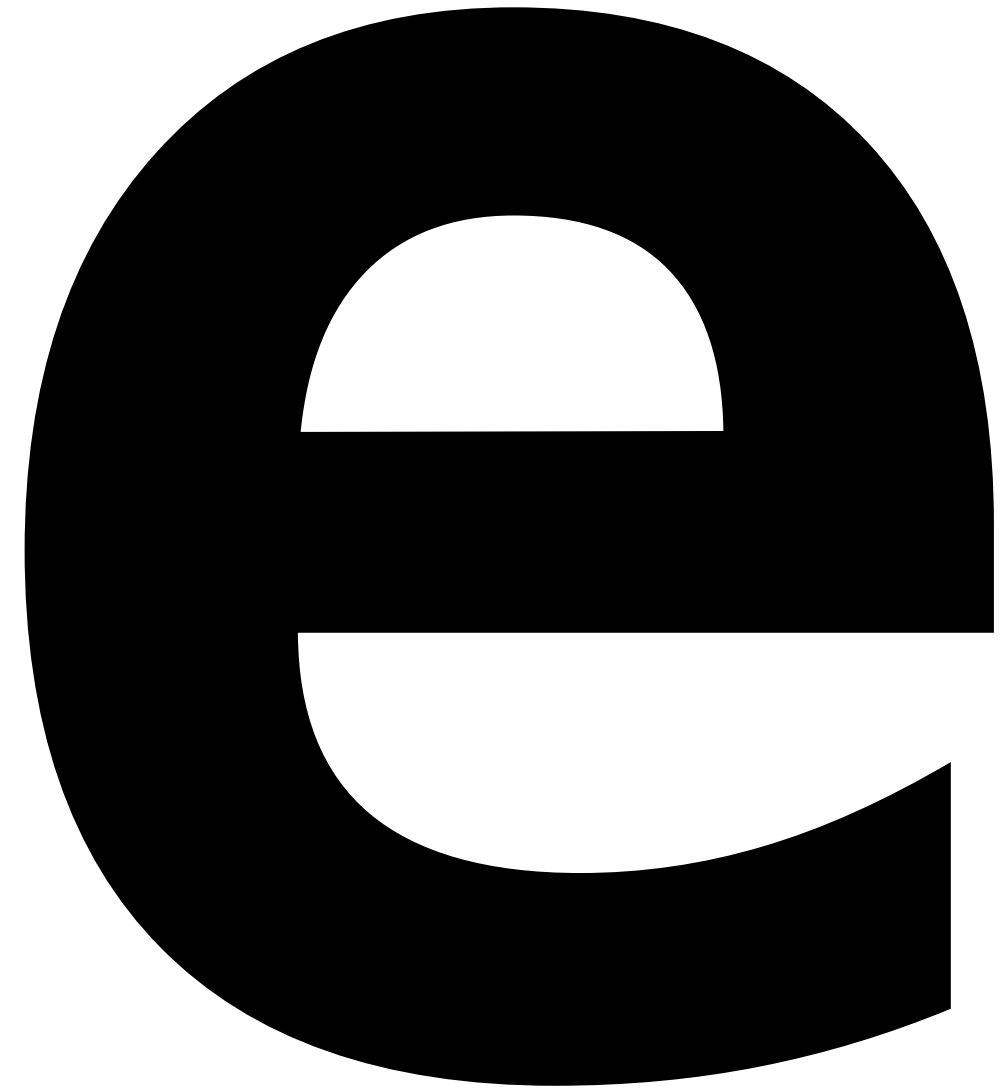


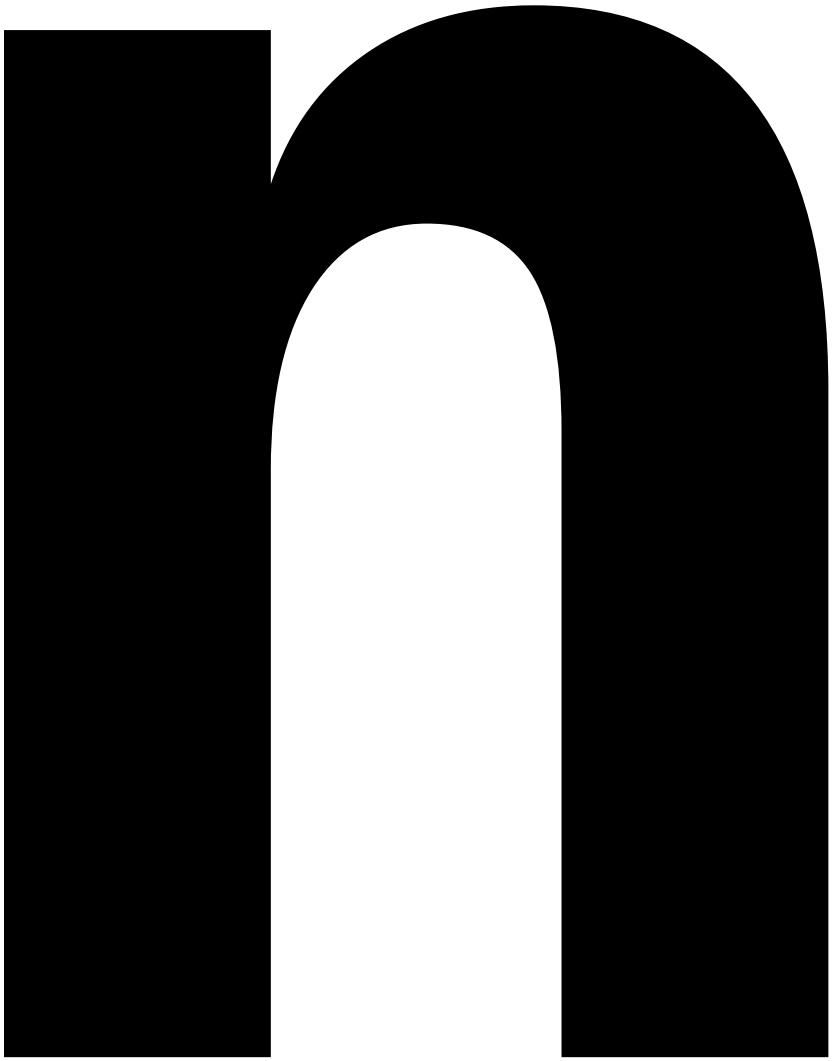


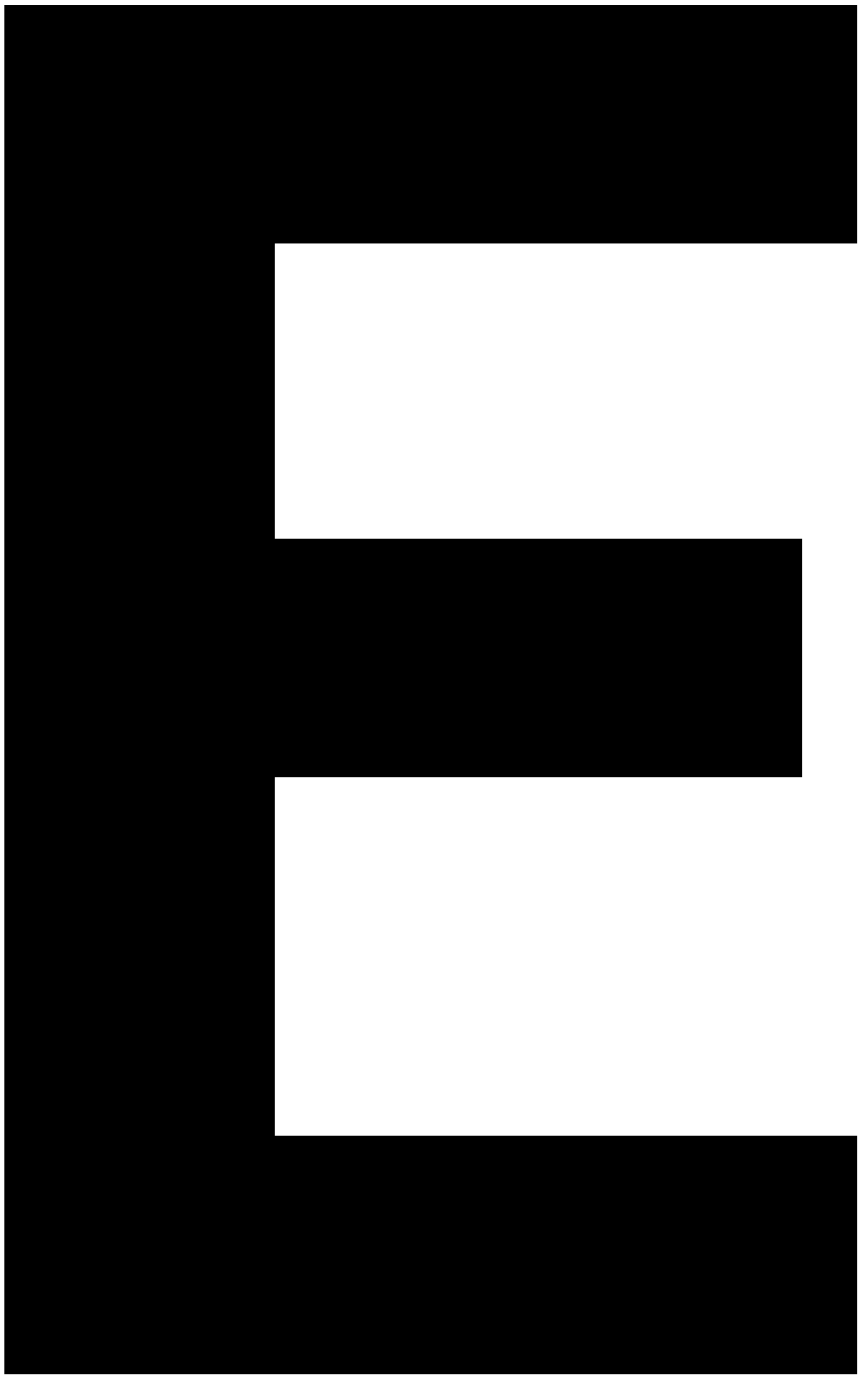


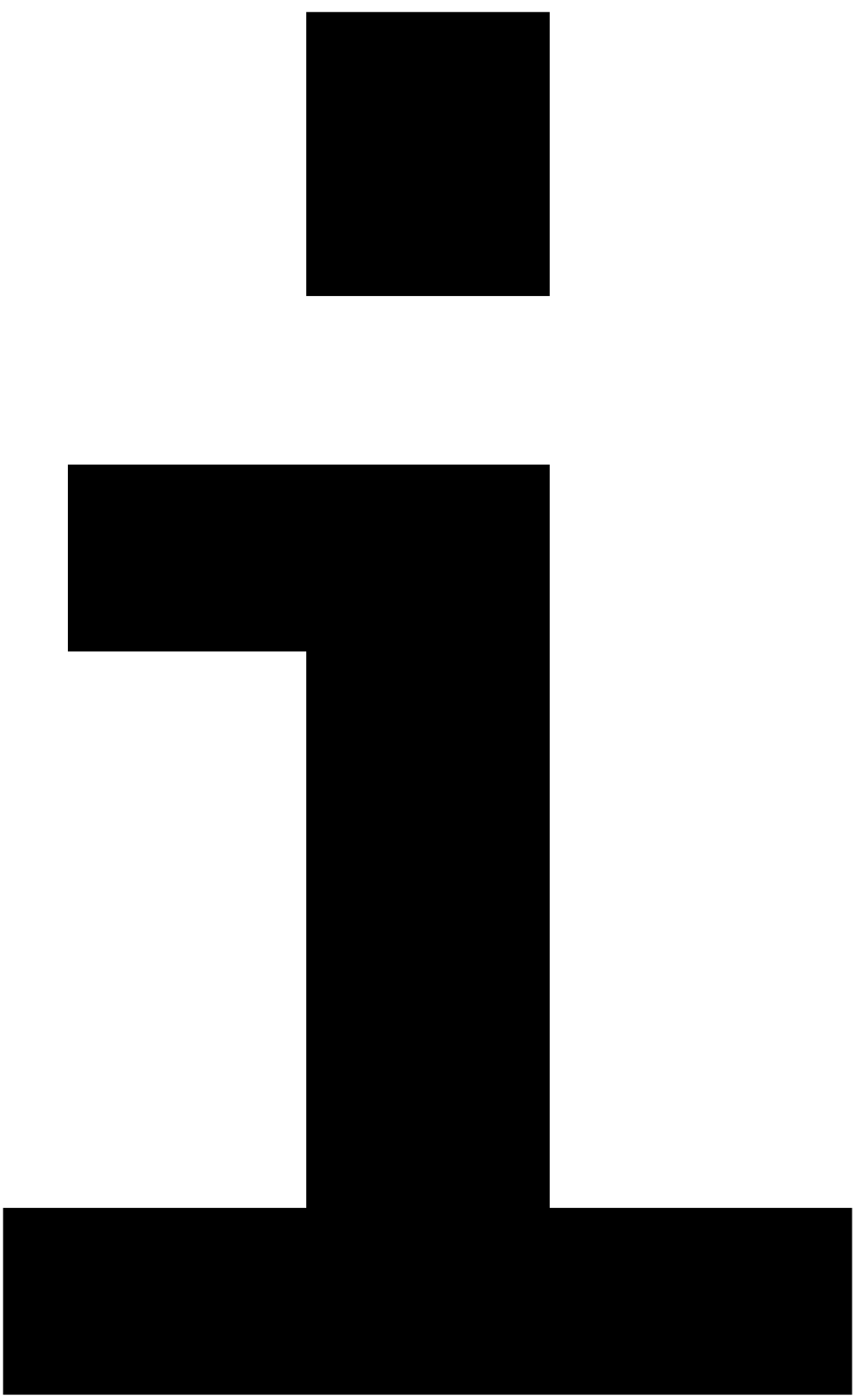


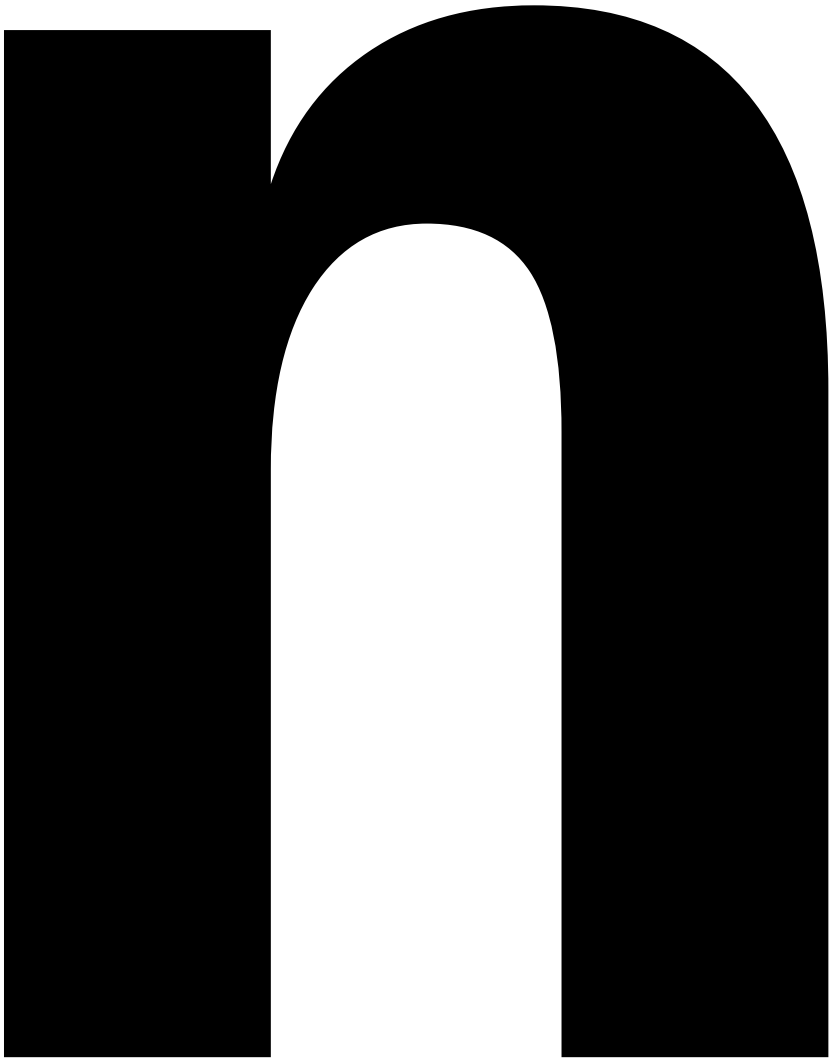


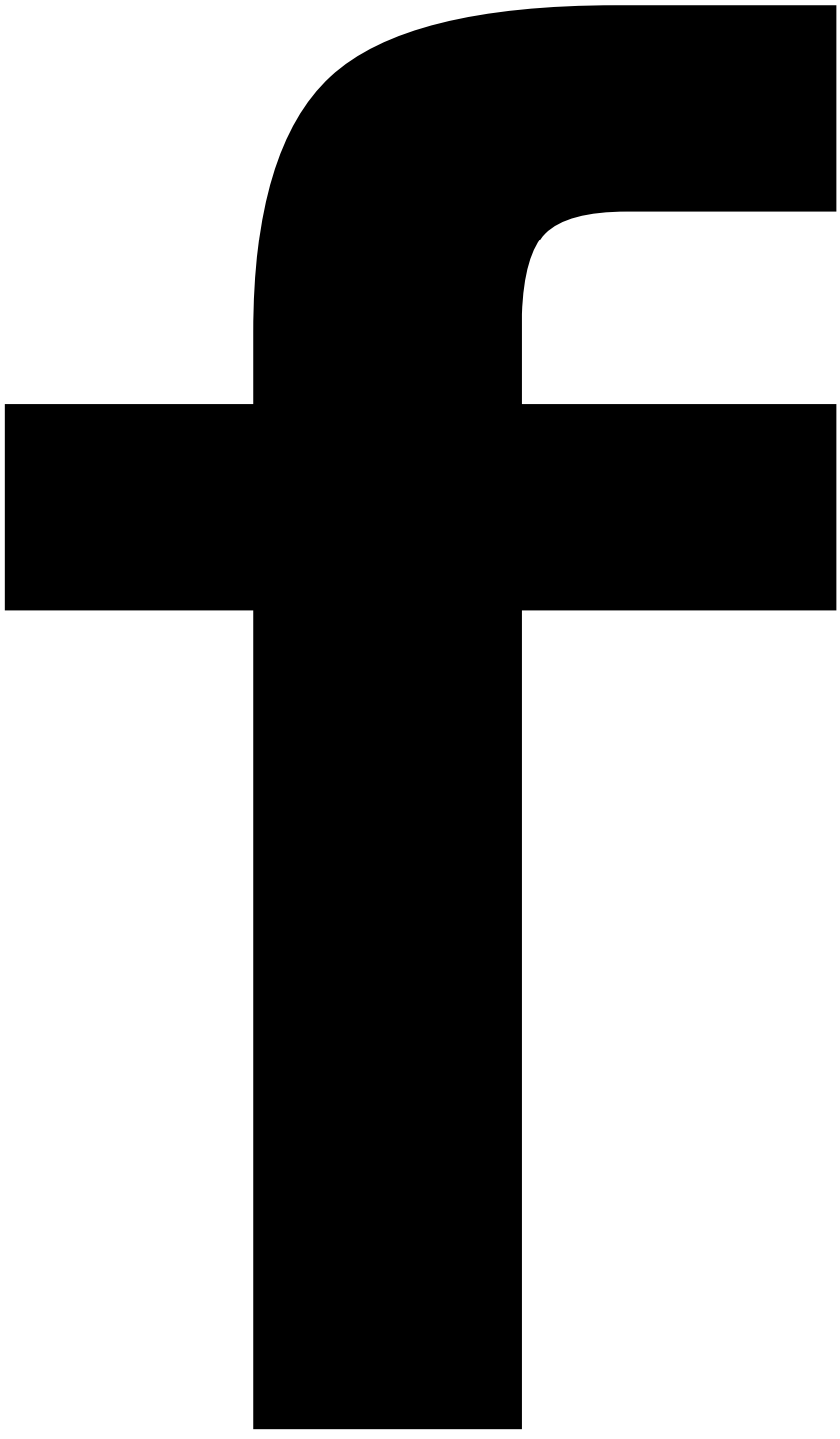


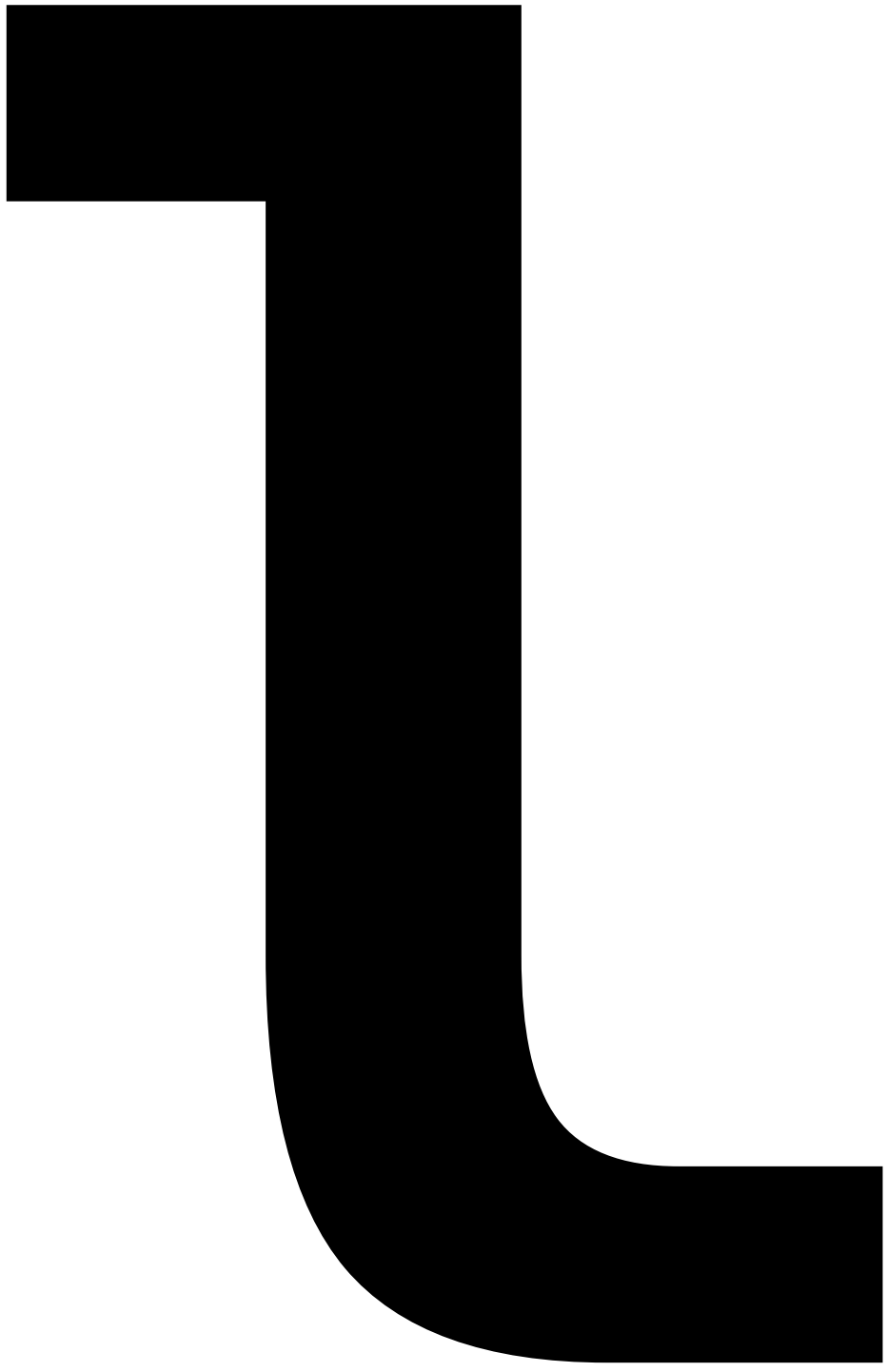








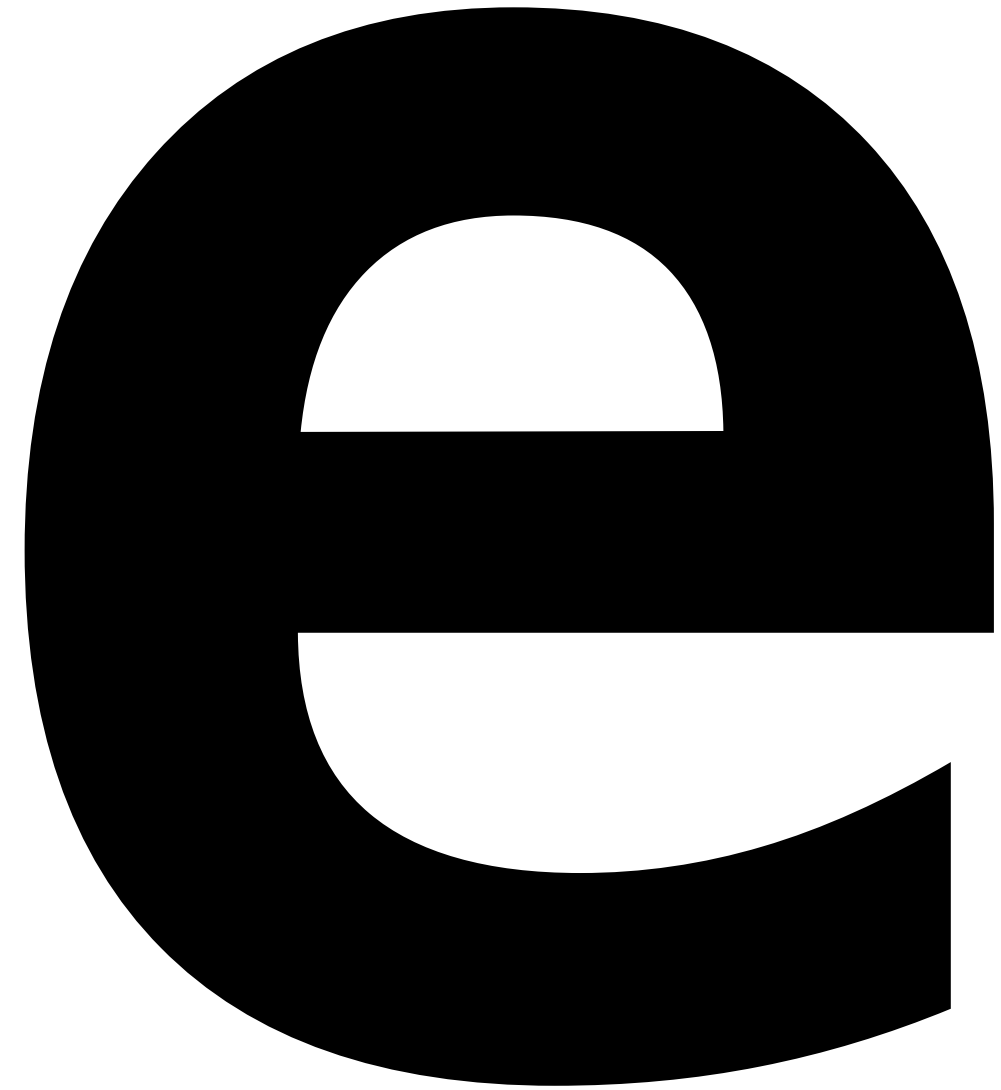




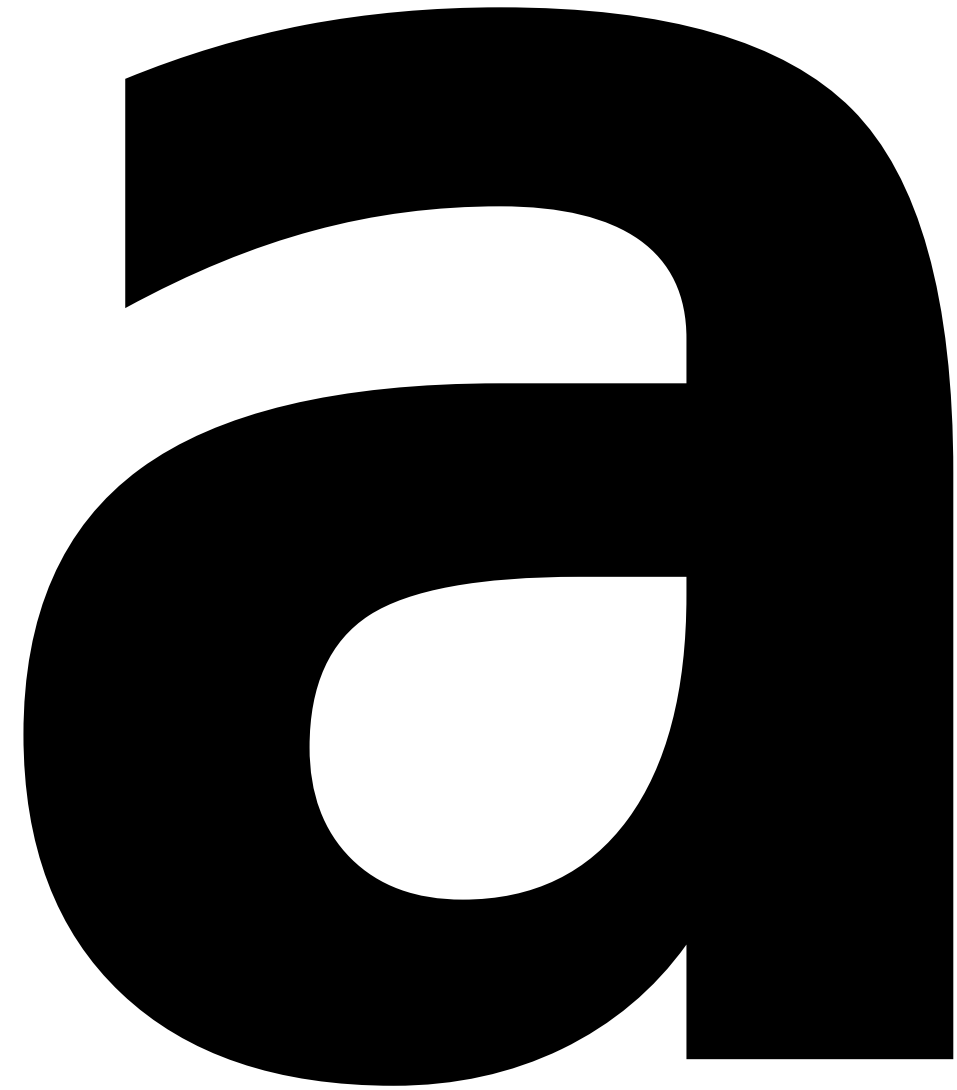
u

S

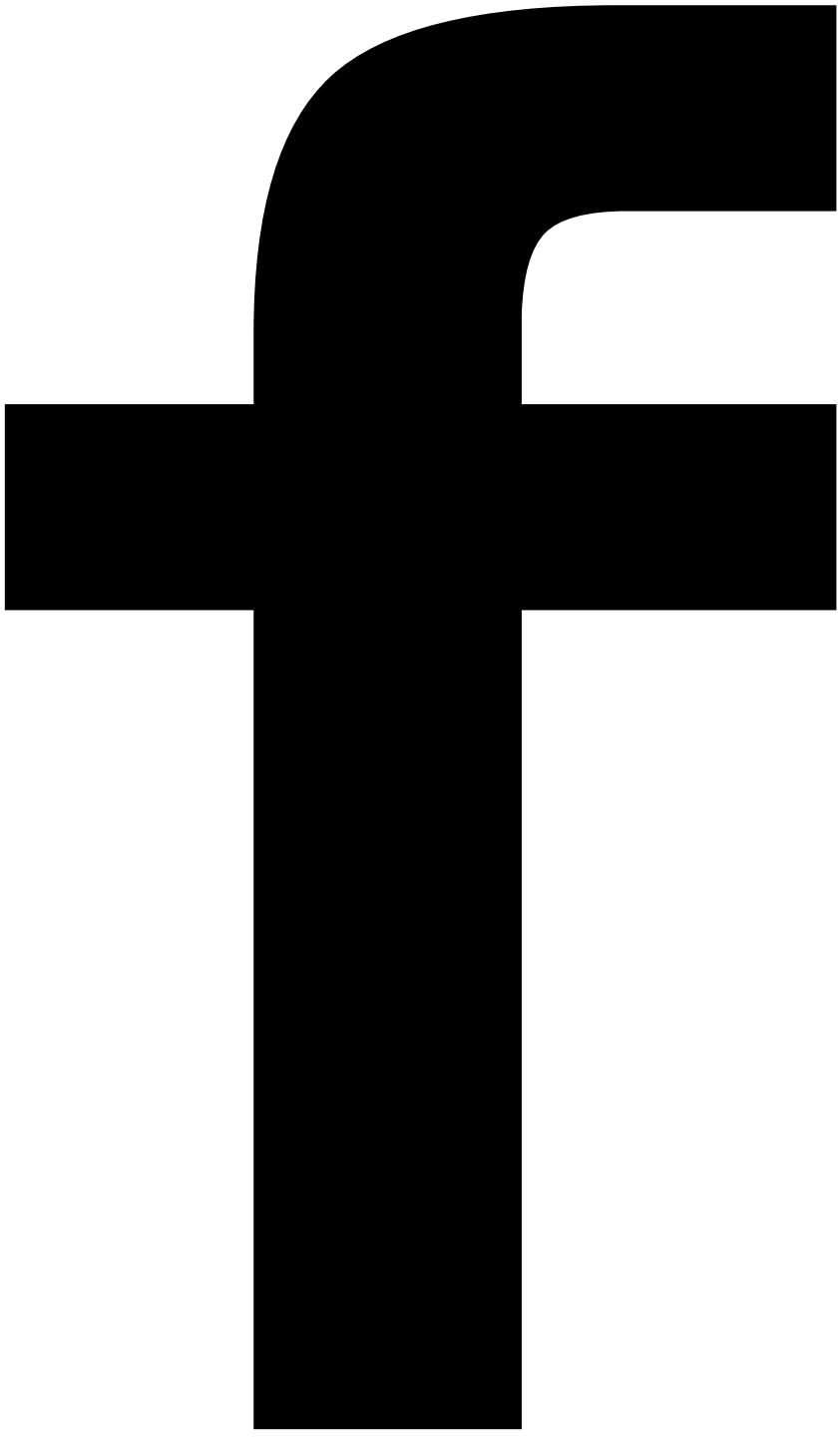
S



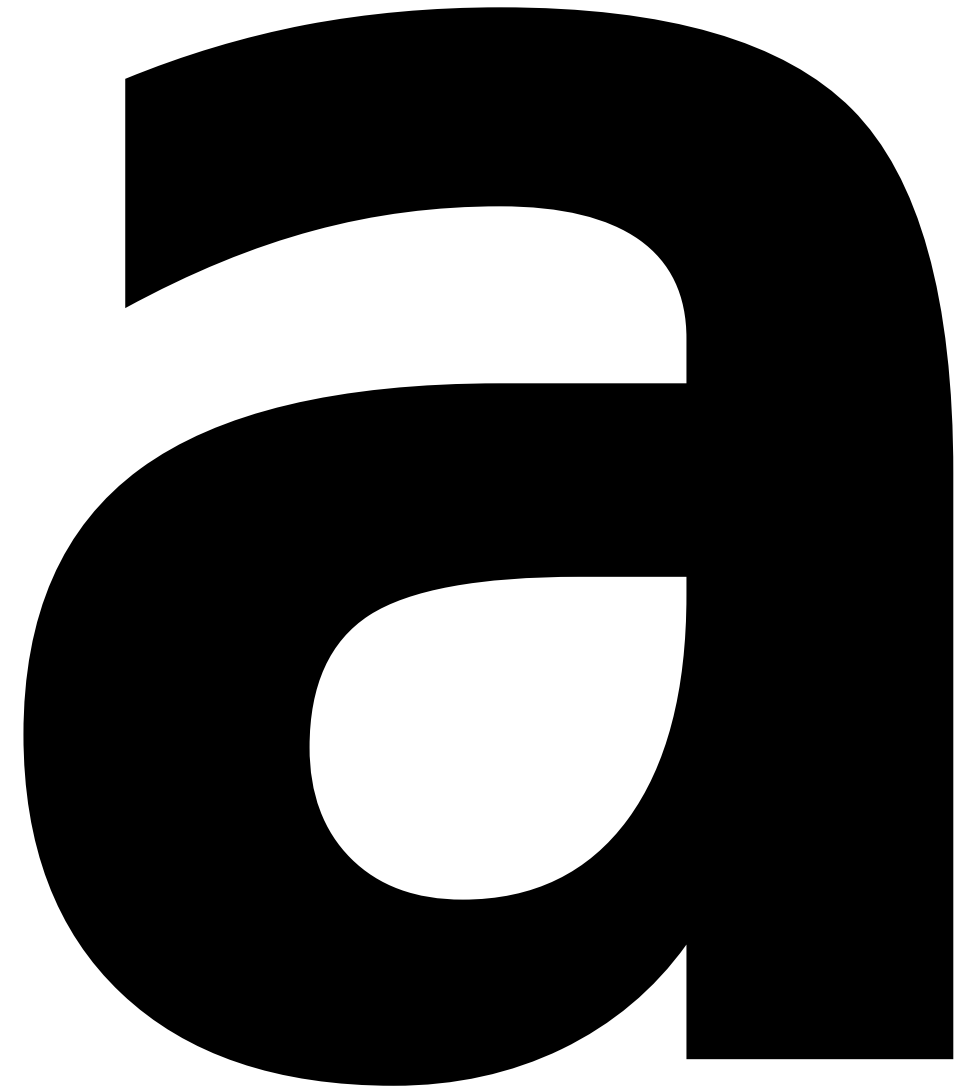
S



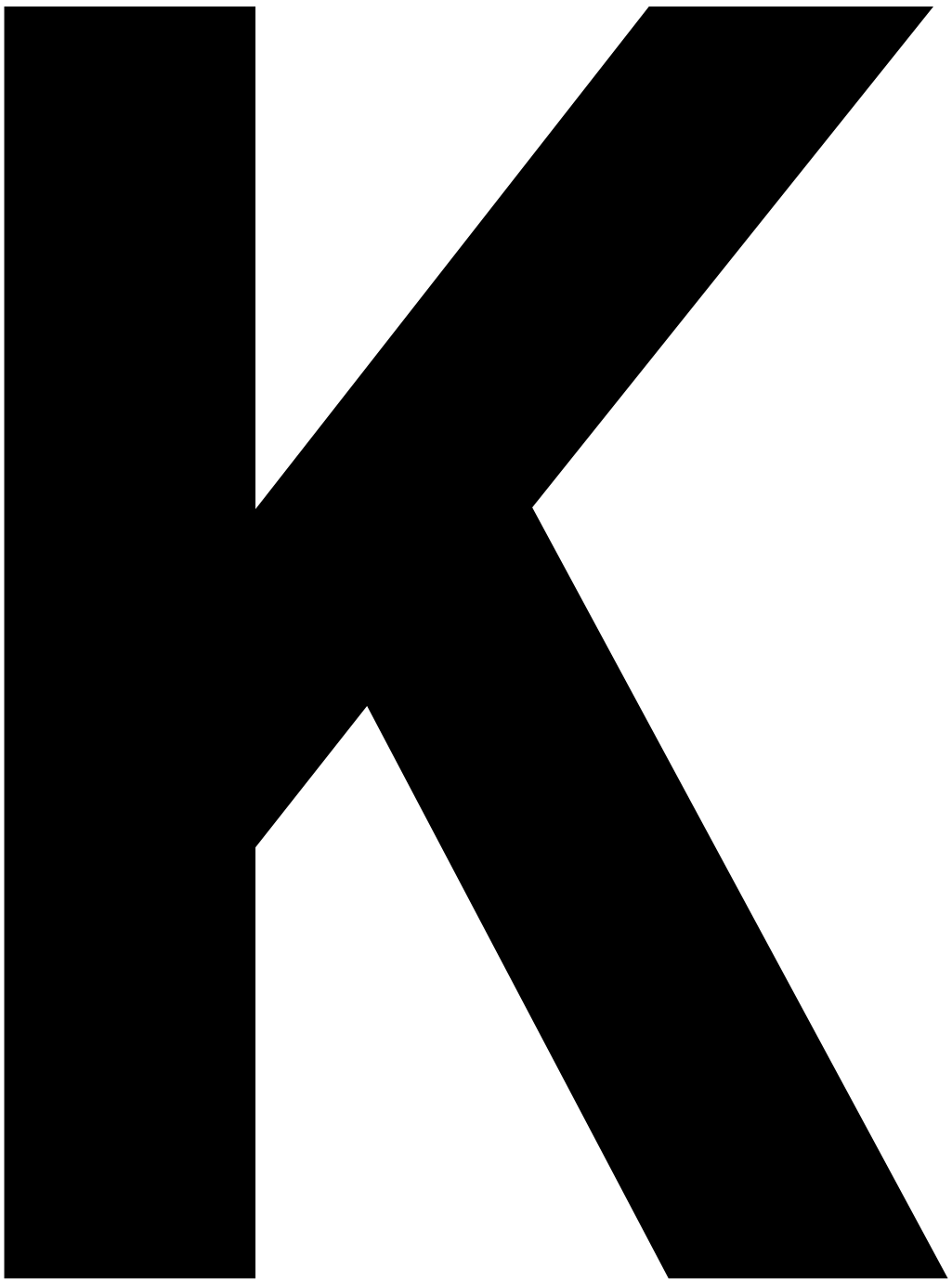
u

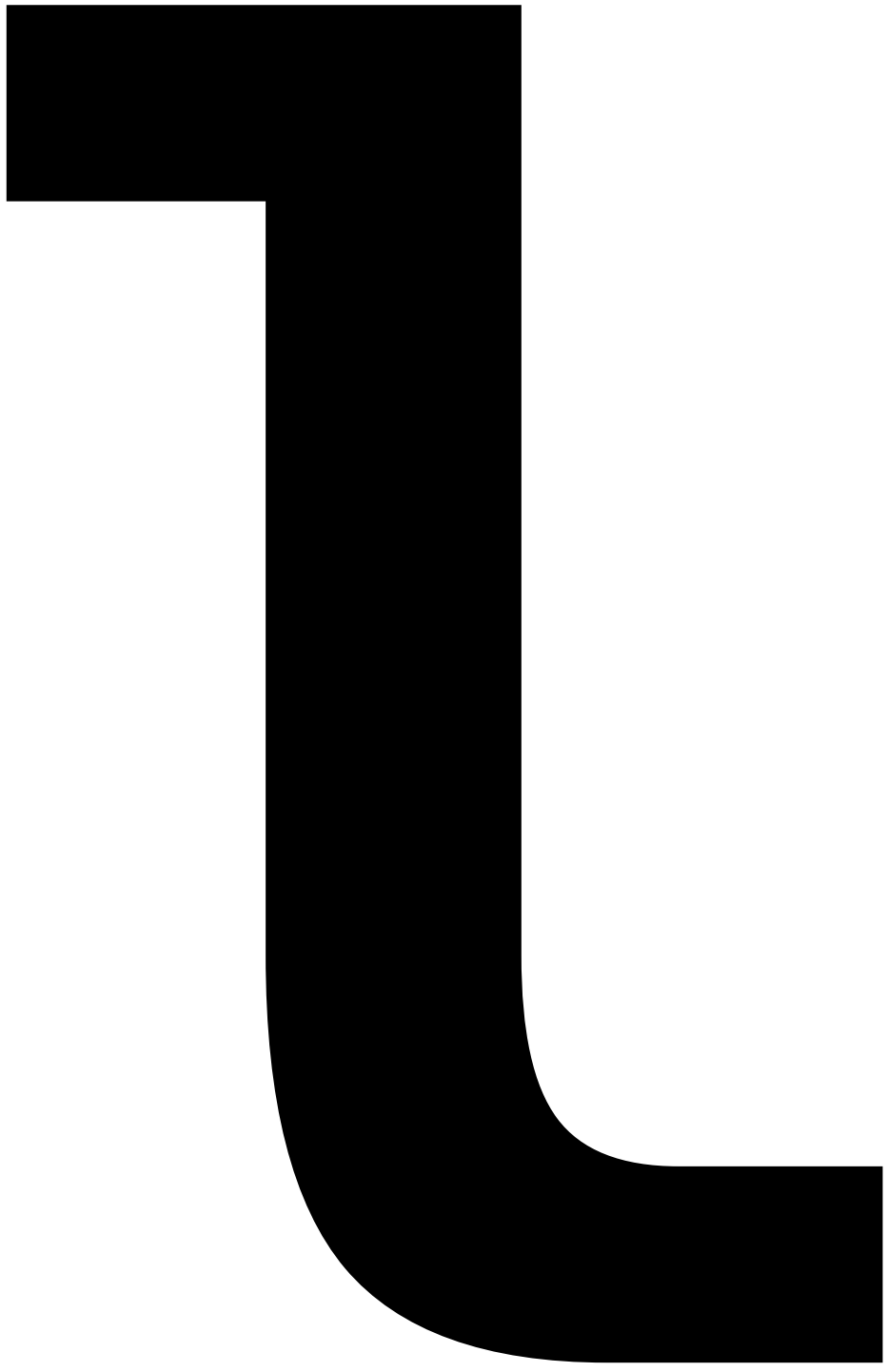


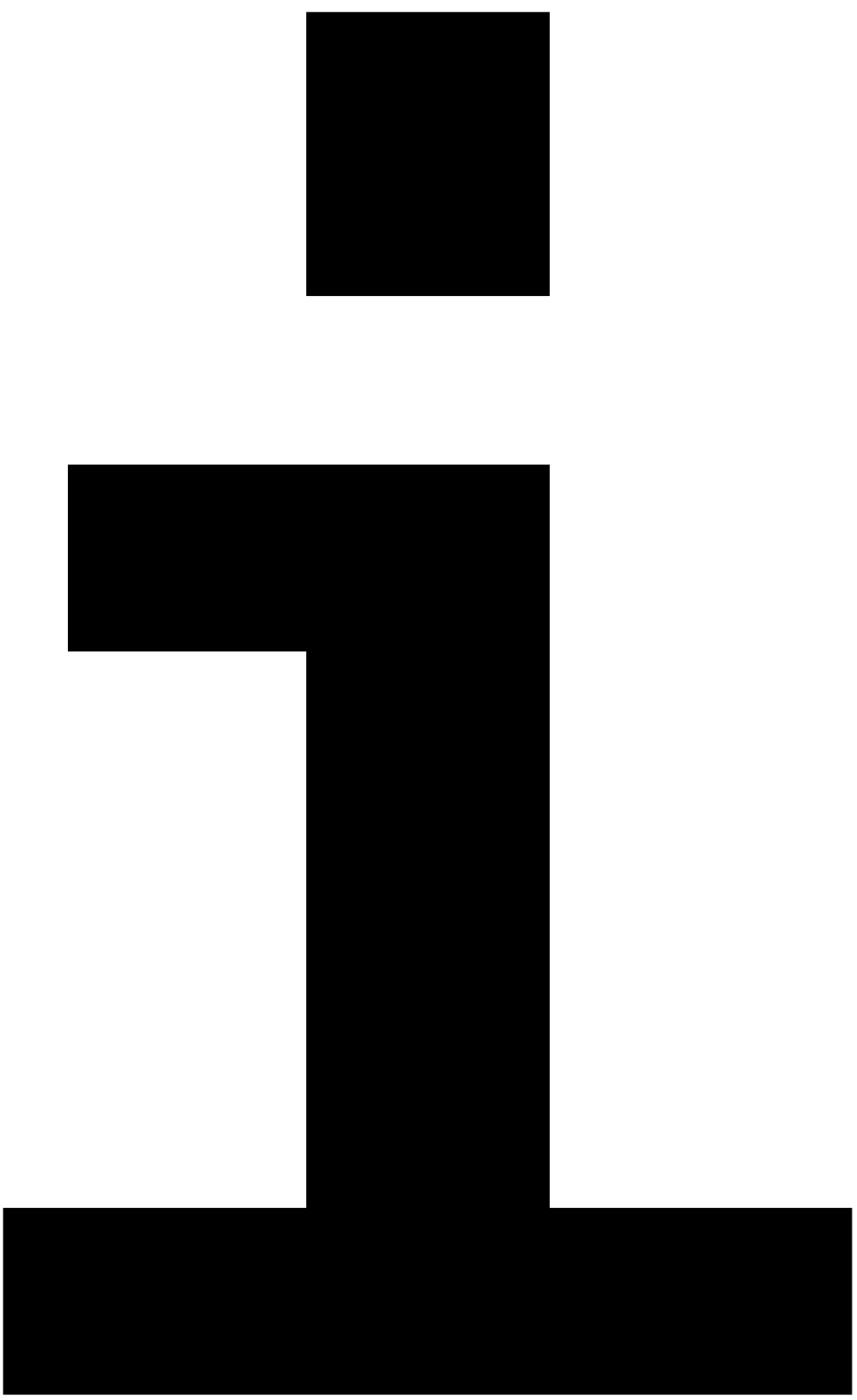
d

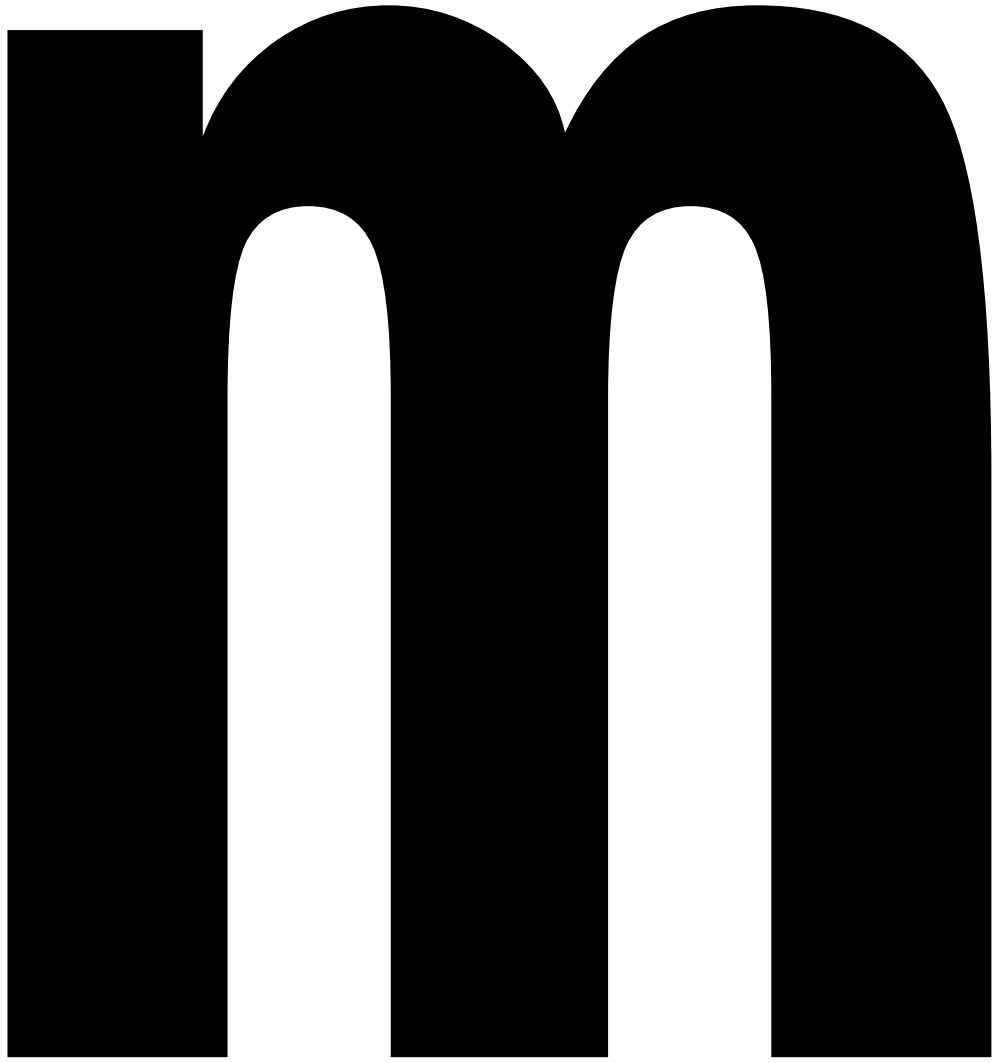


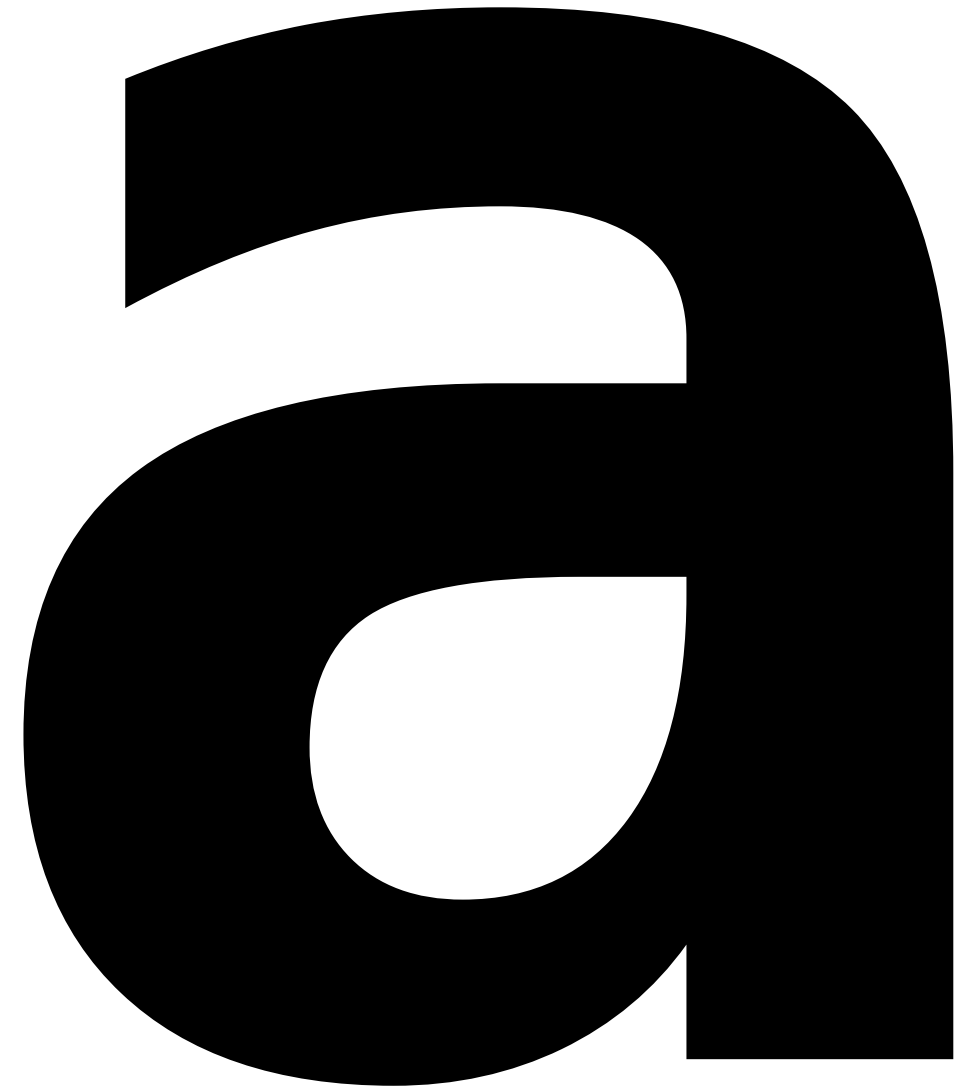
S

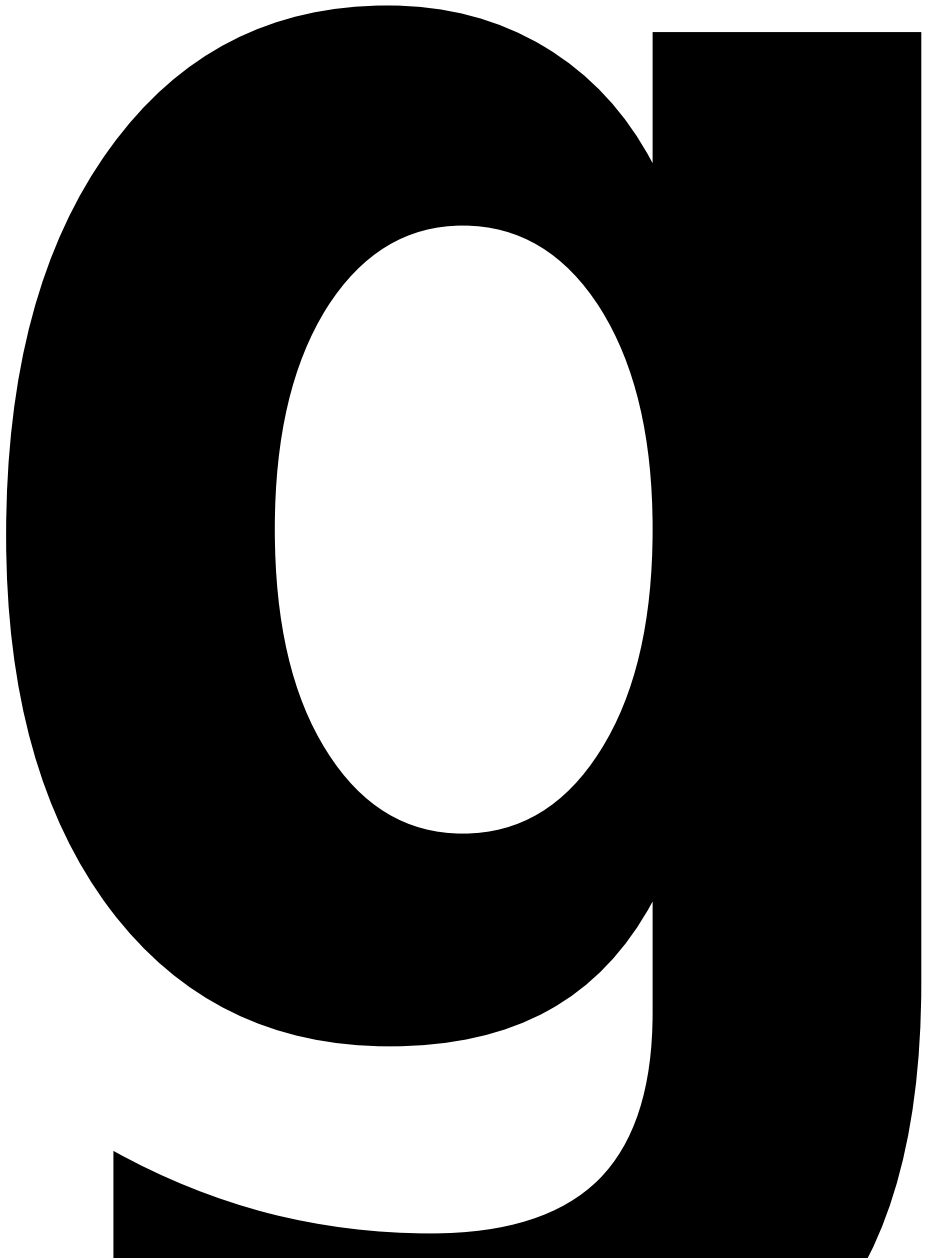


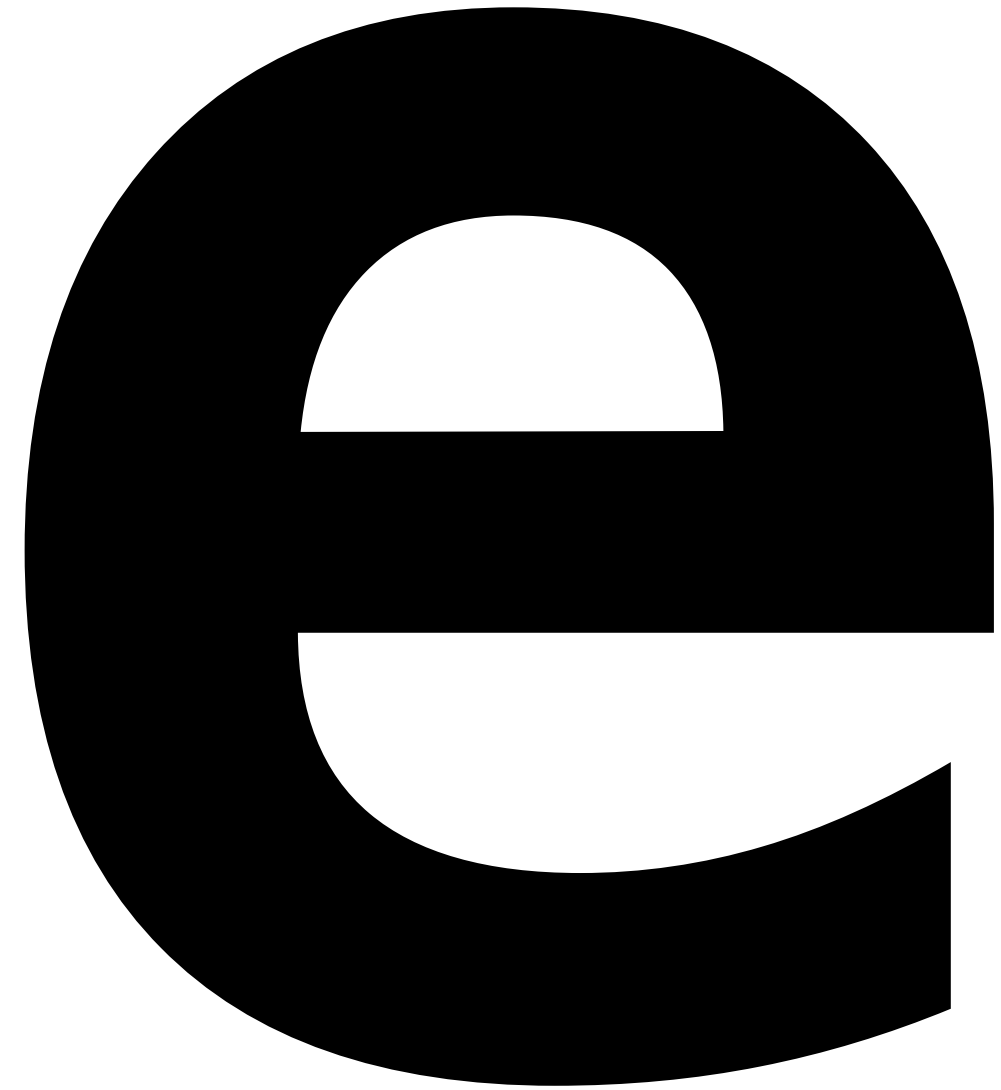




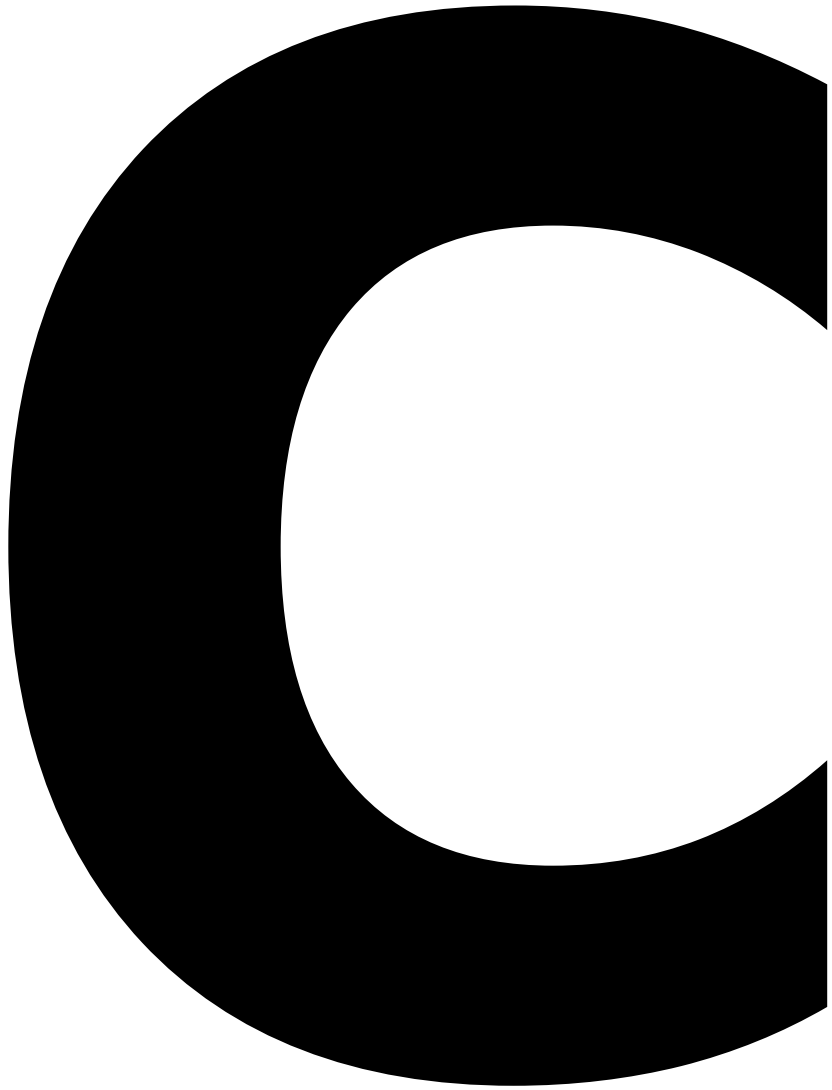


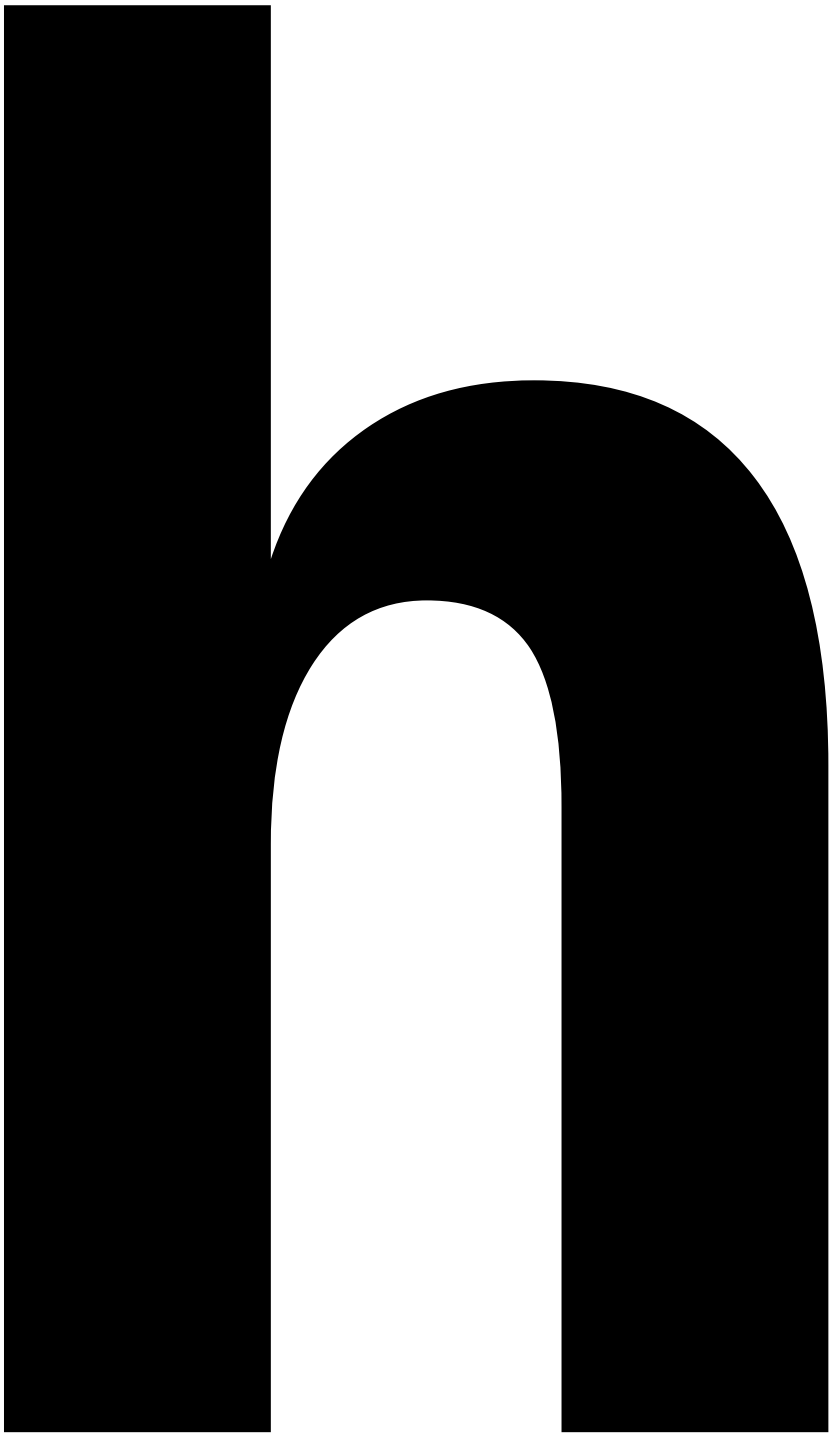


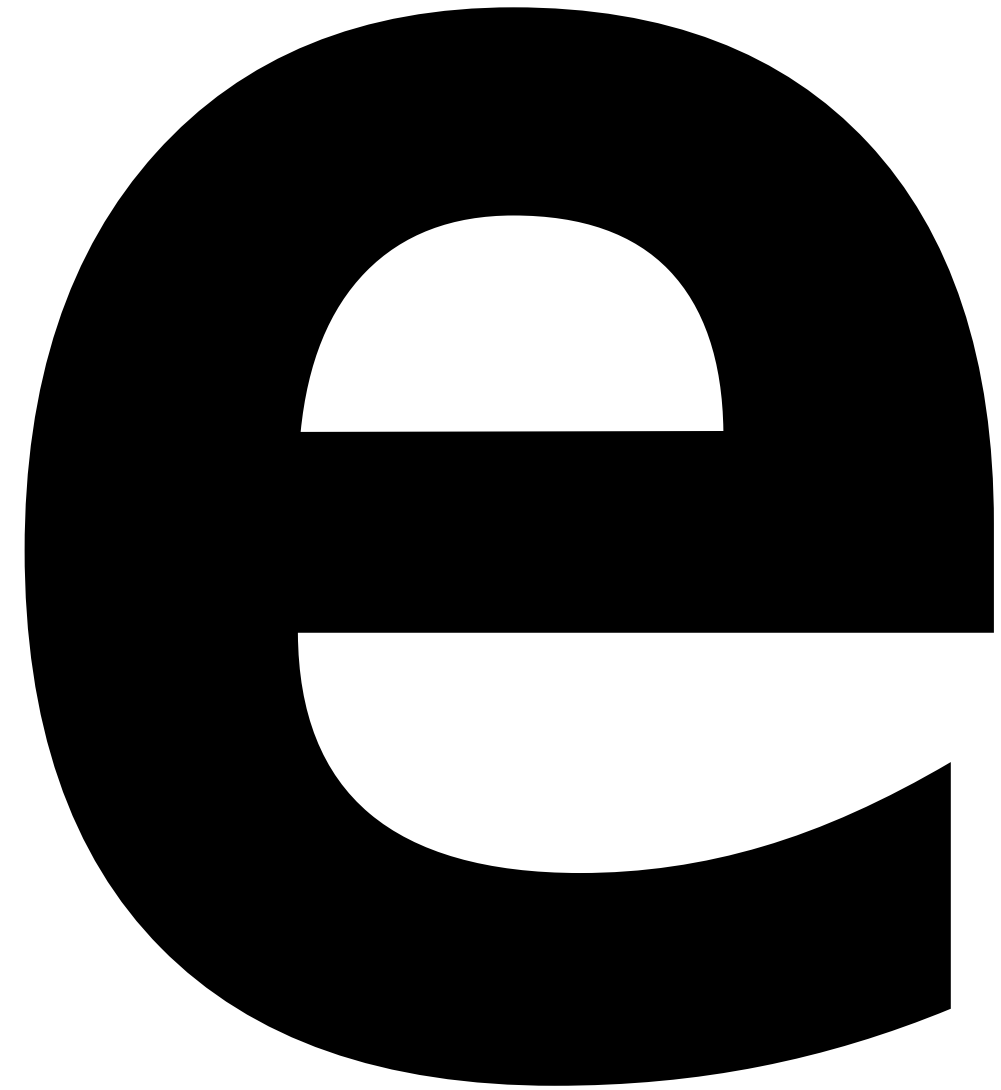


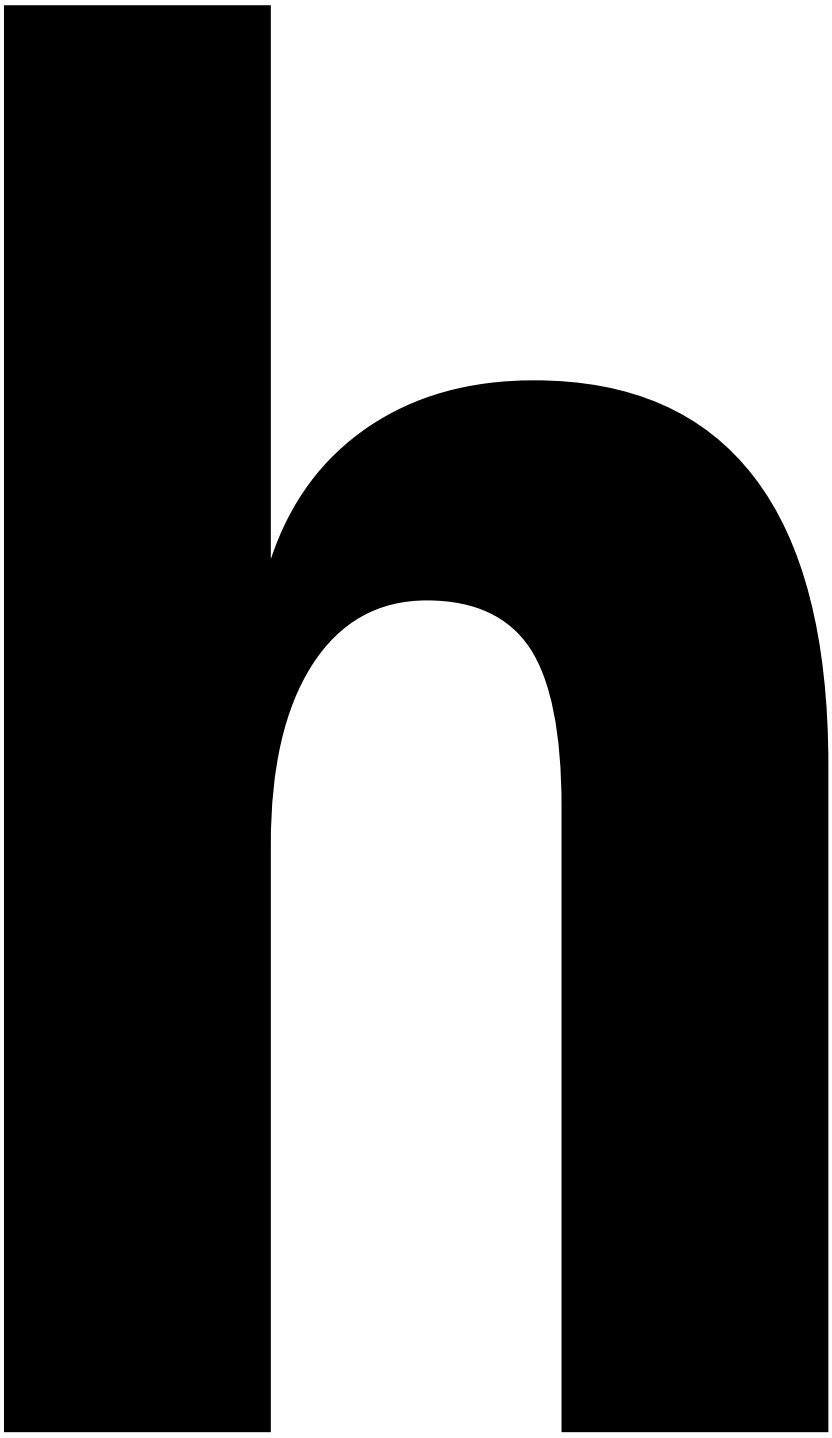


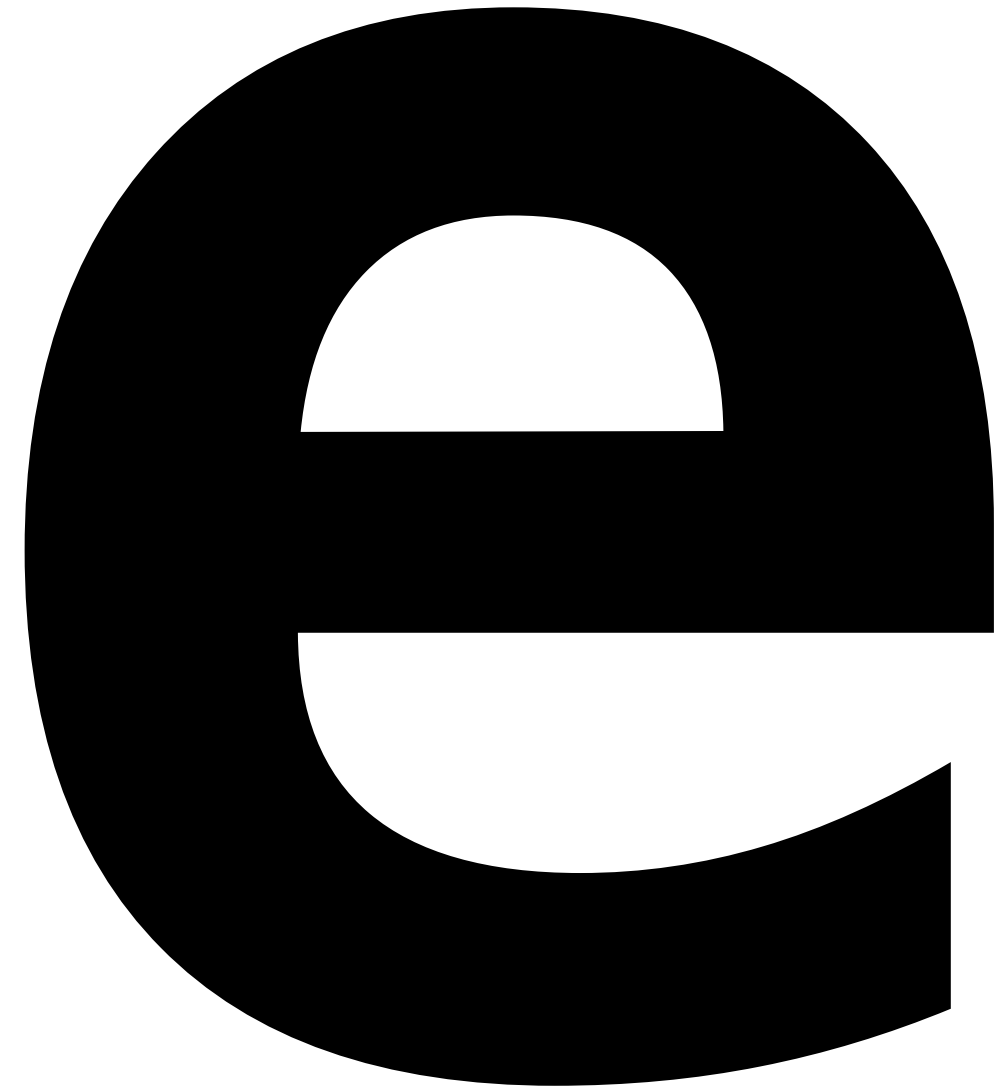
S

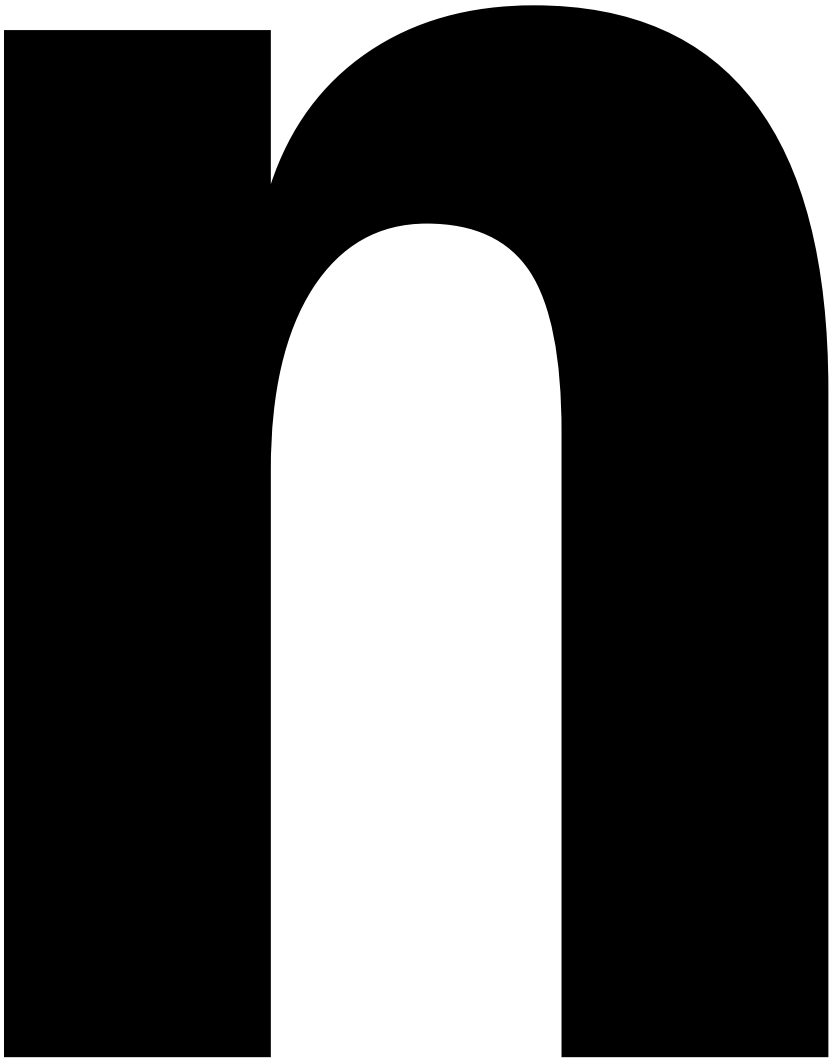


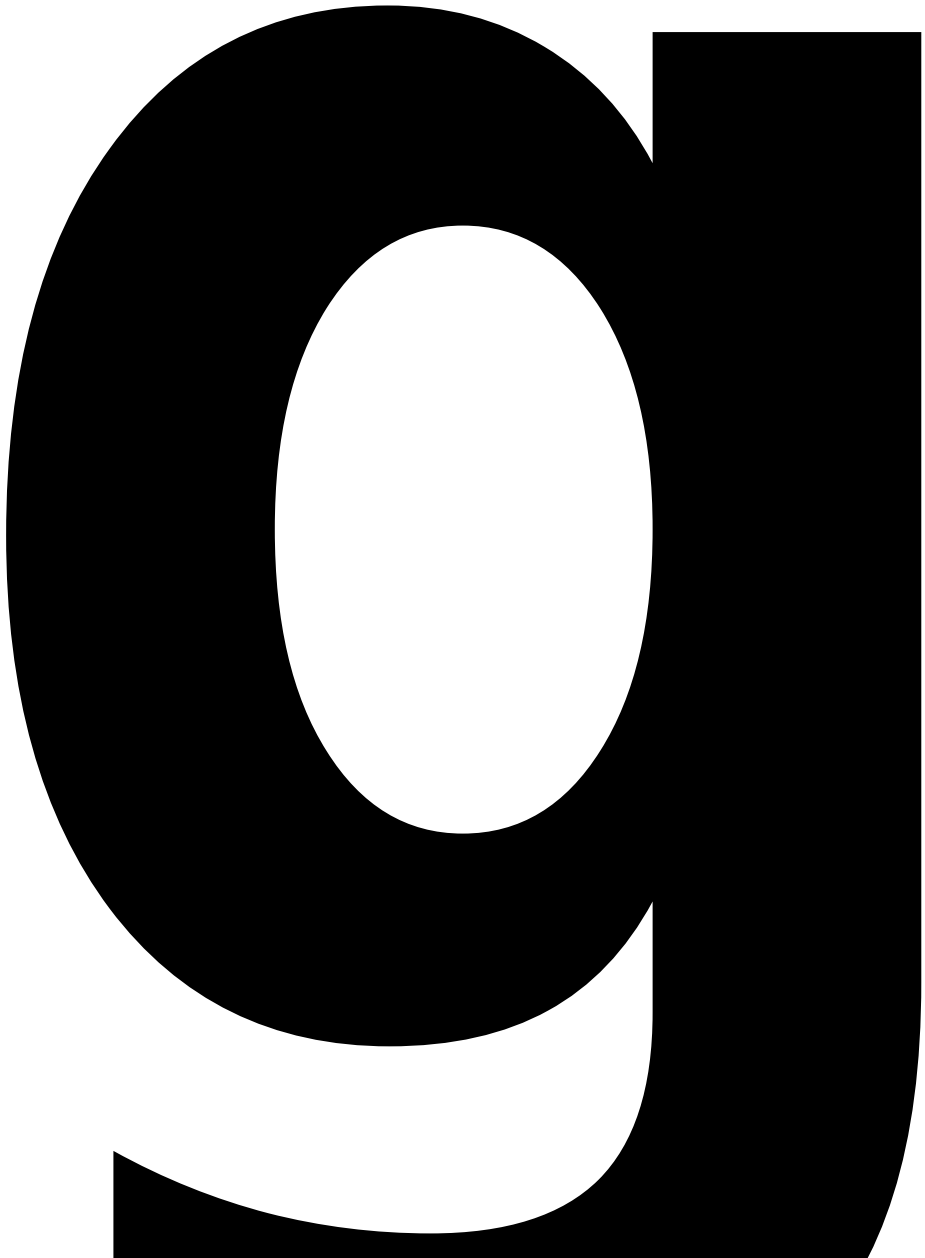


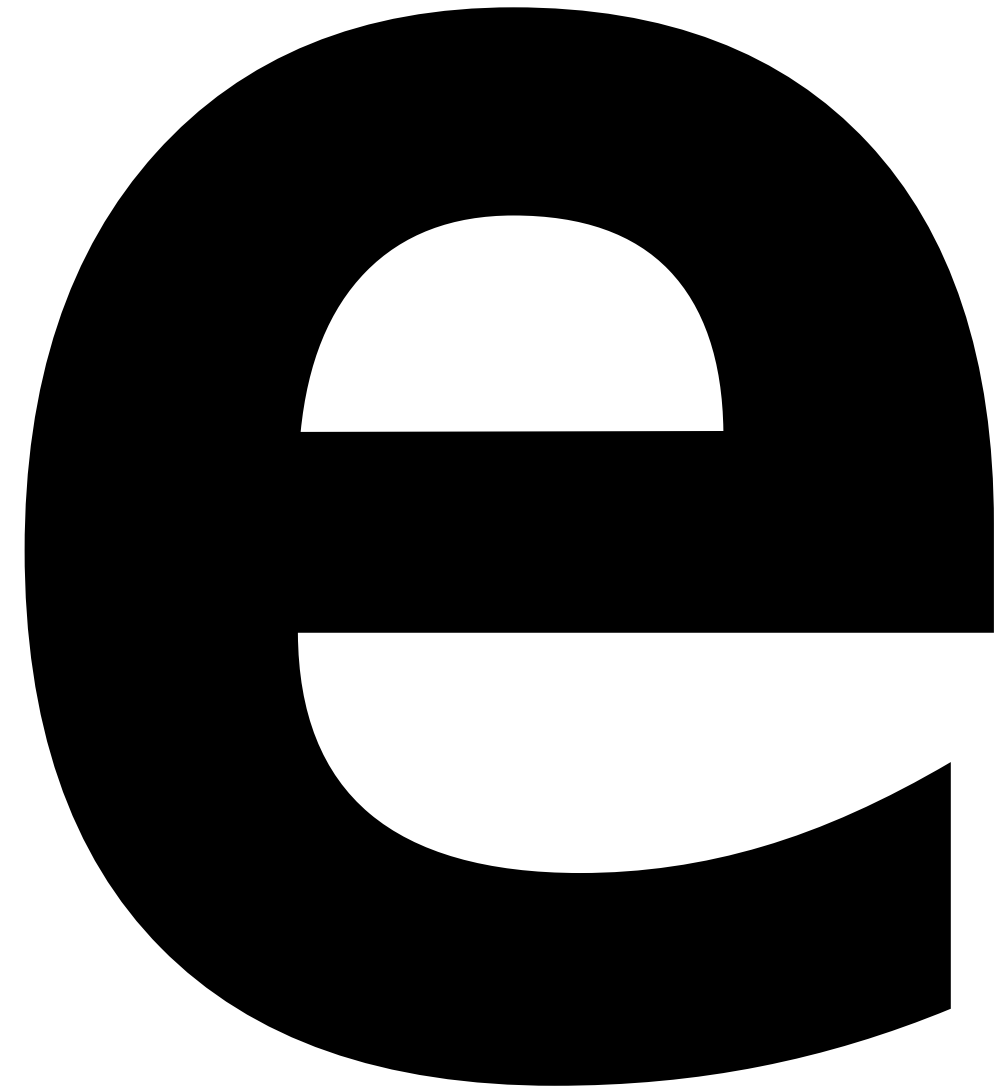


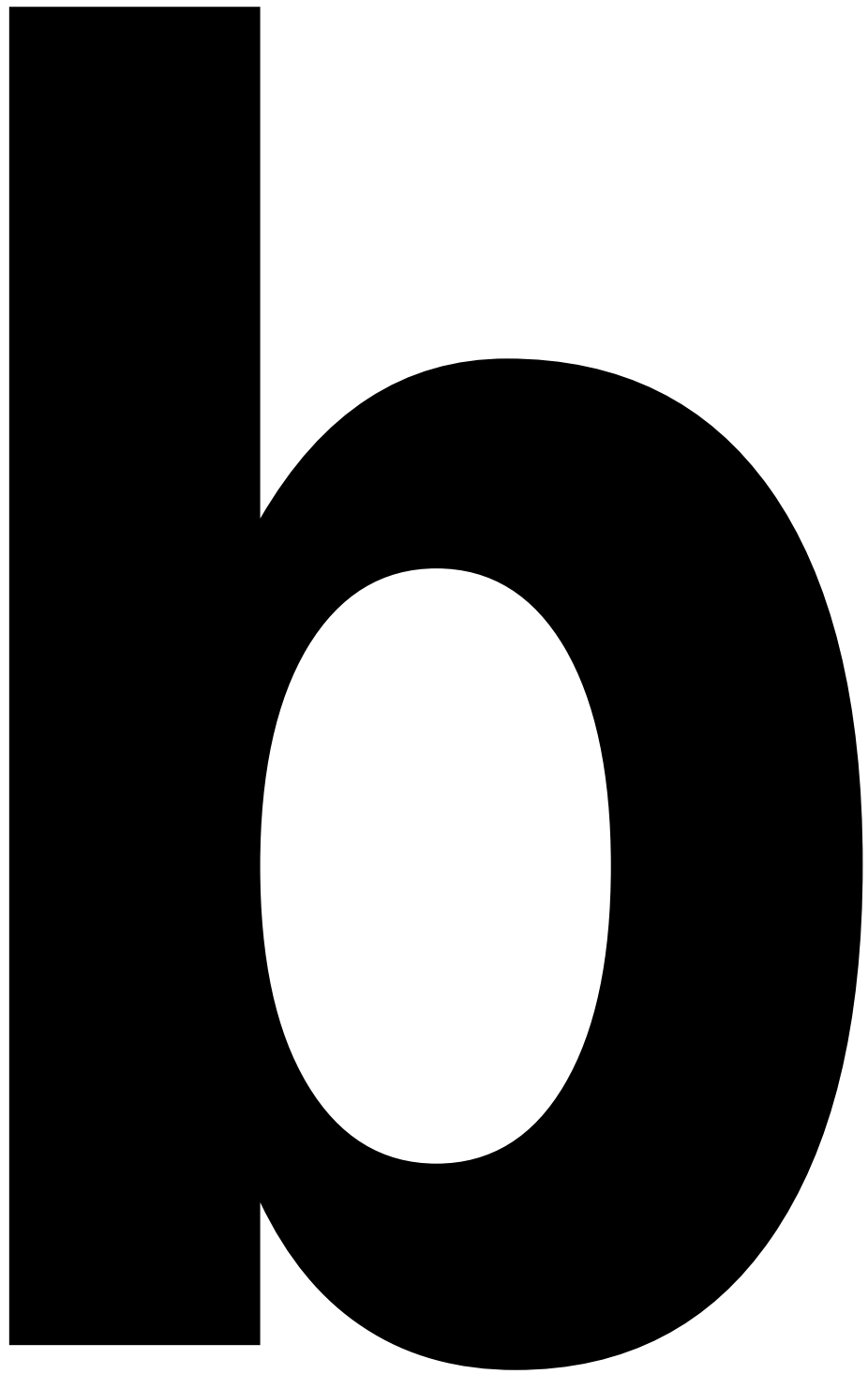


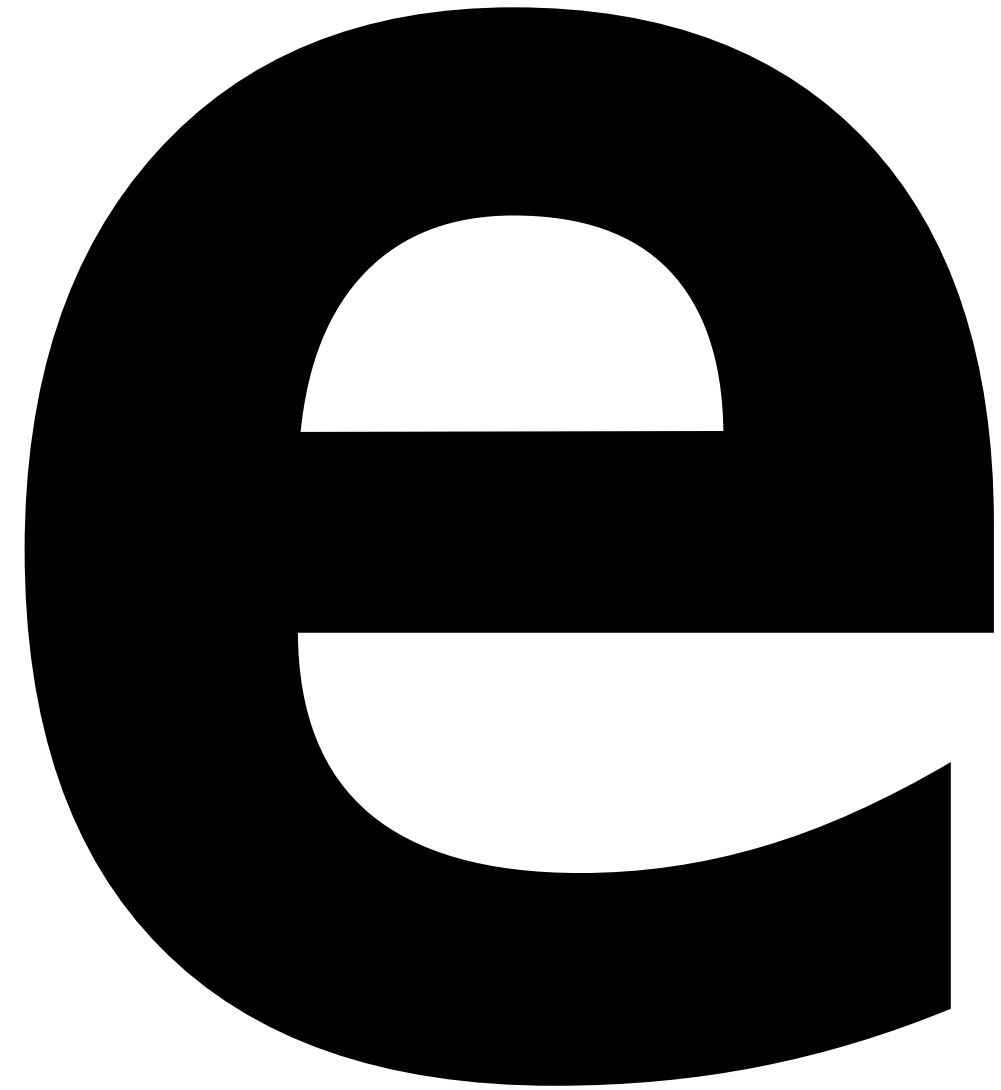


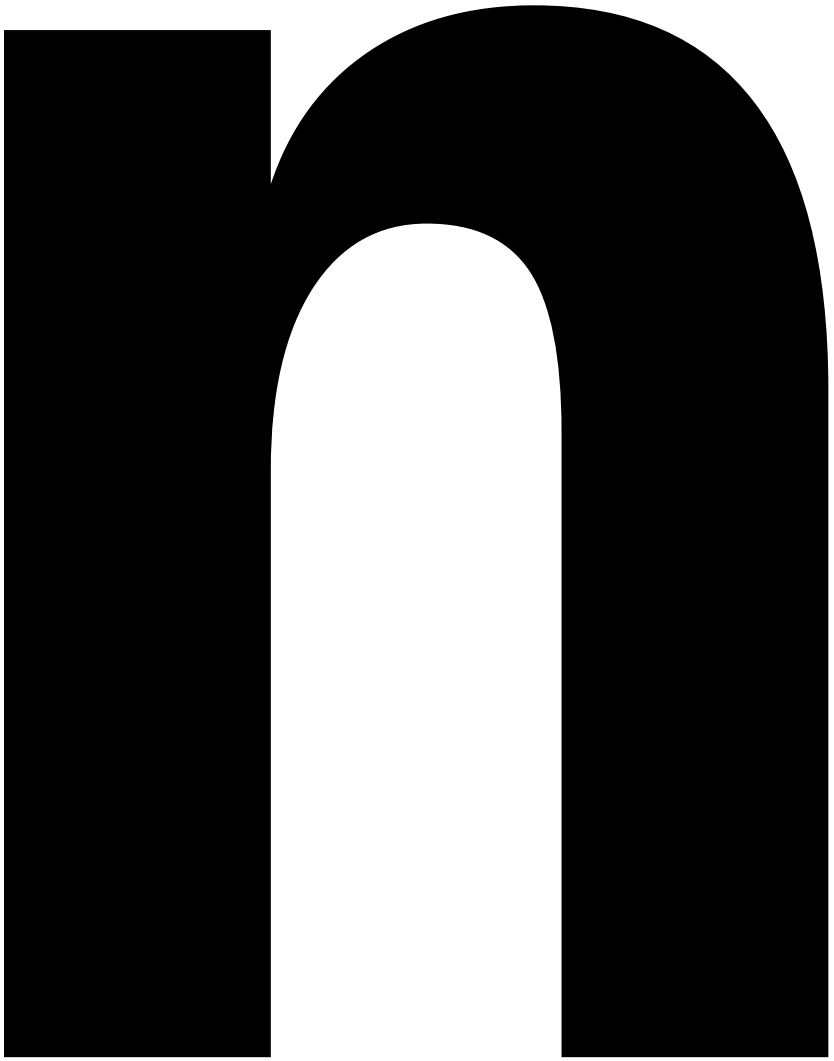


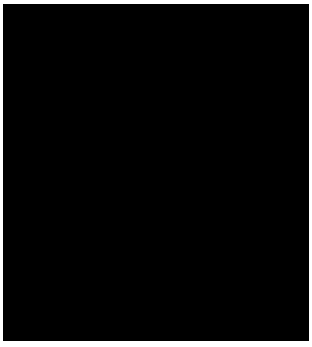


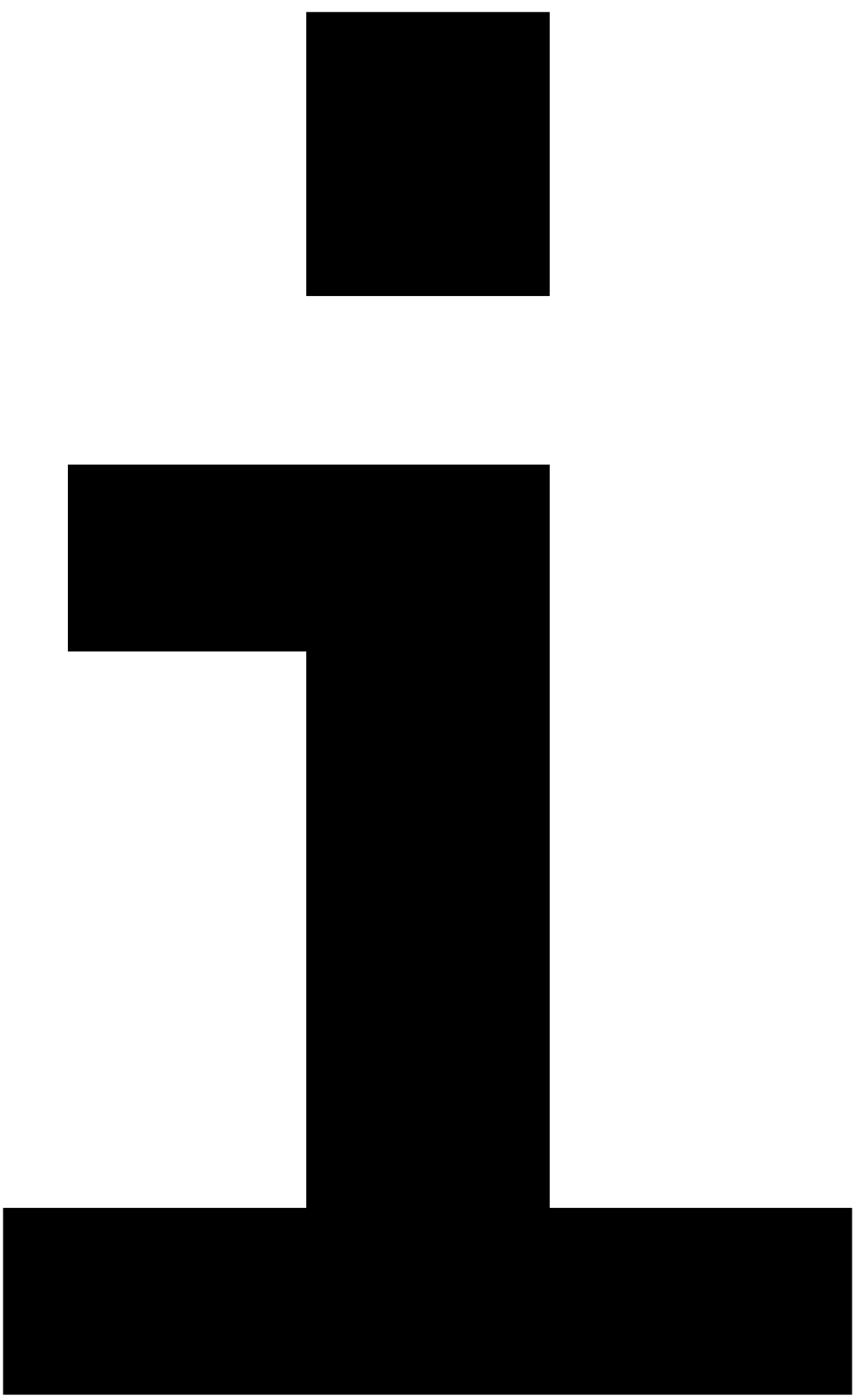


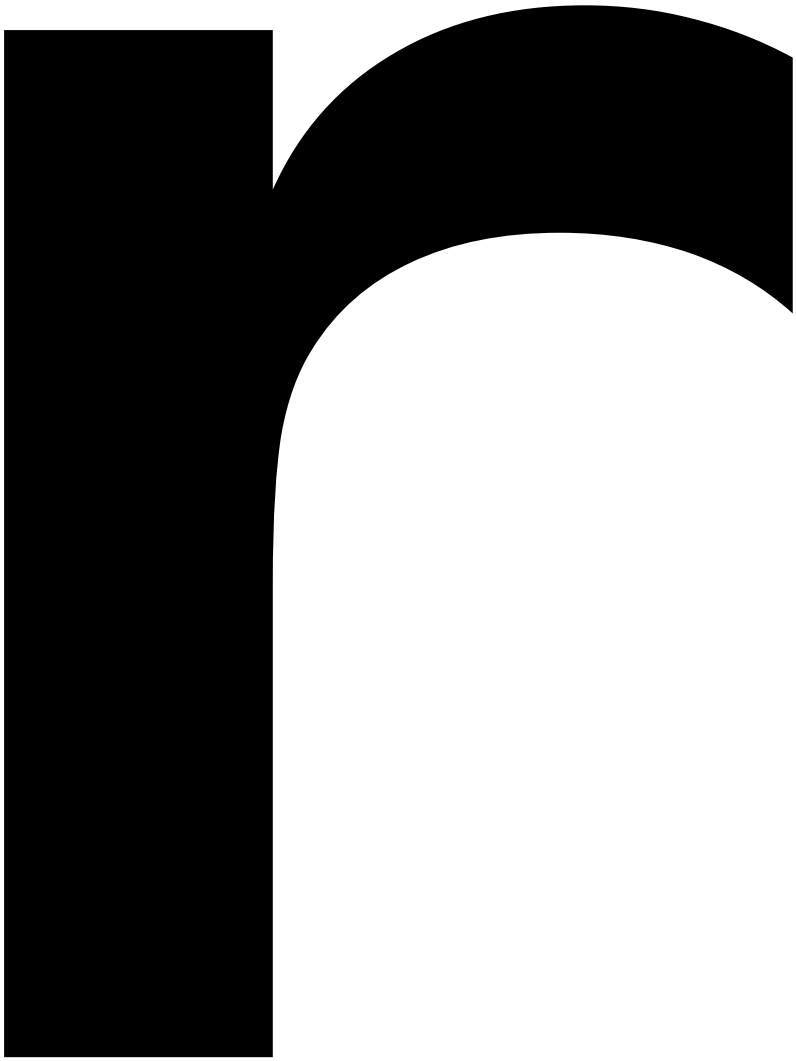


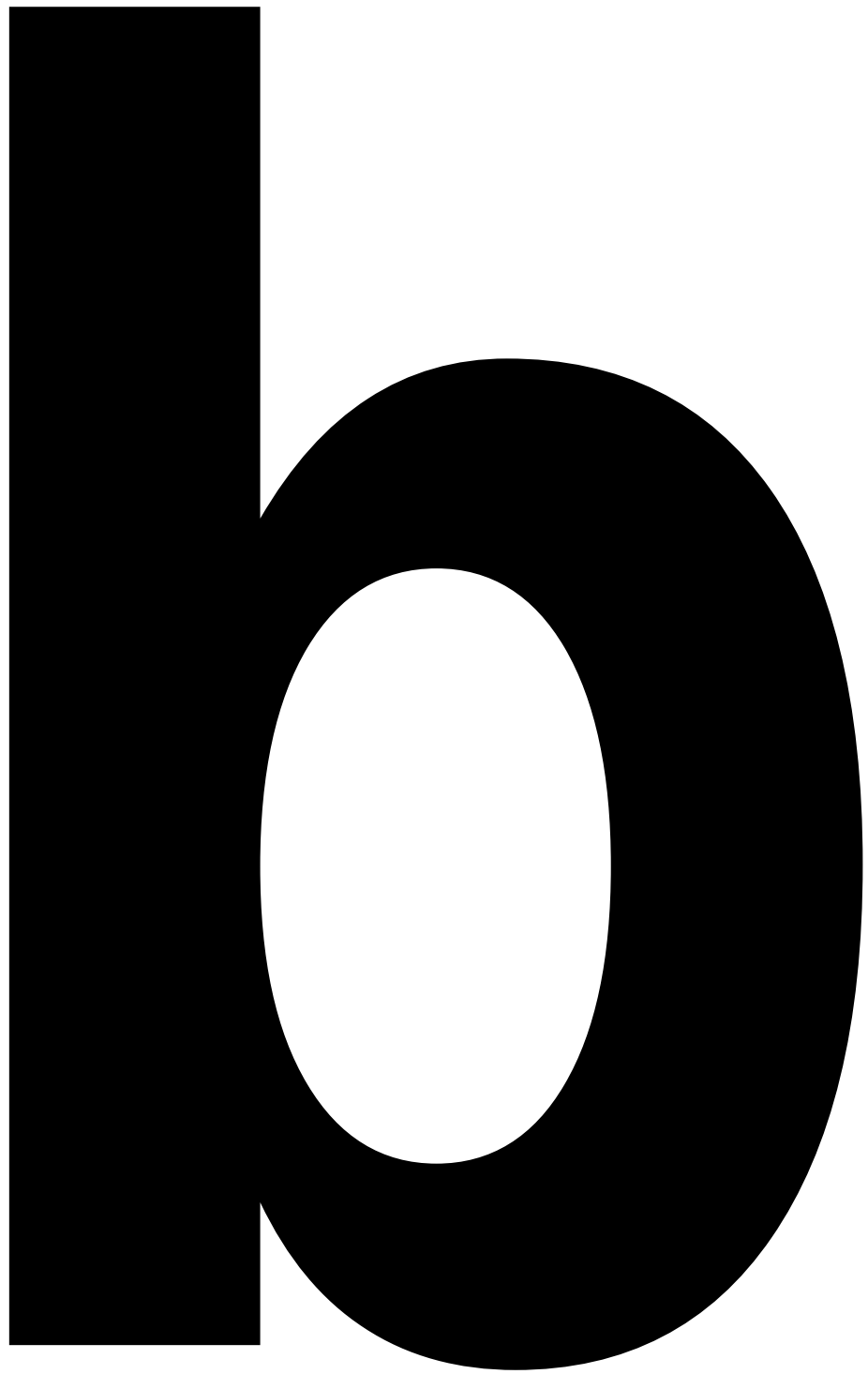


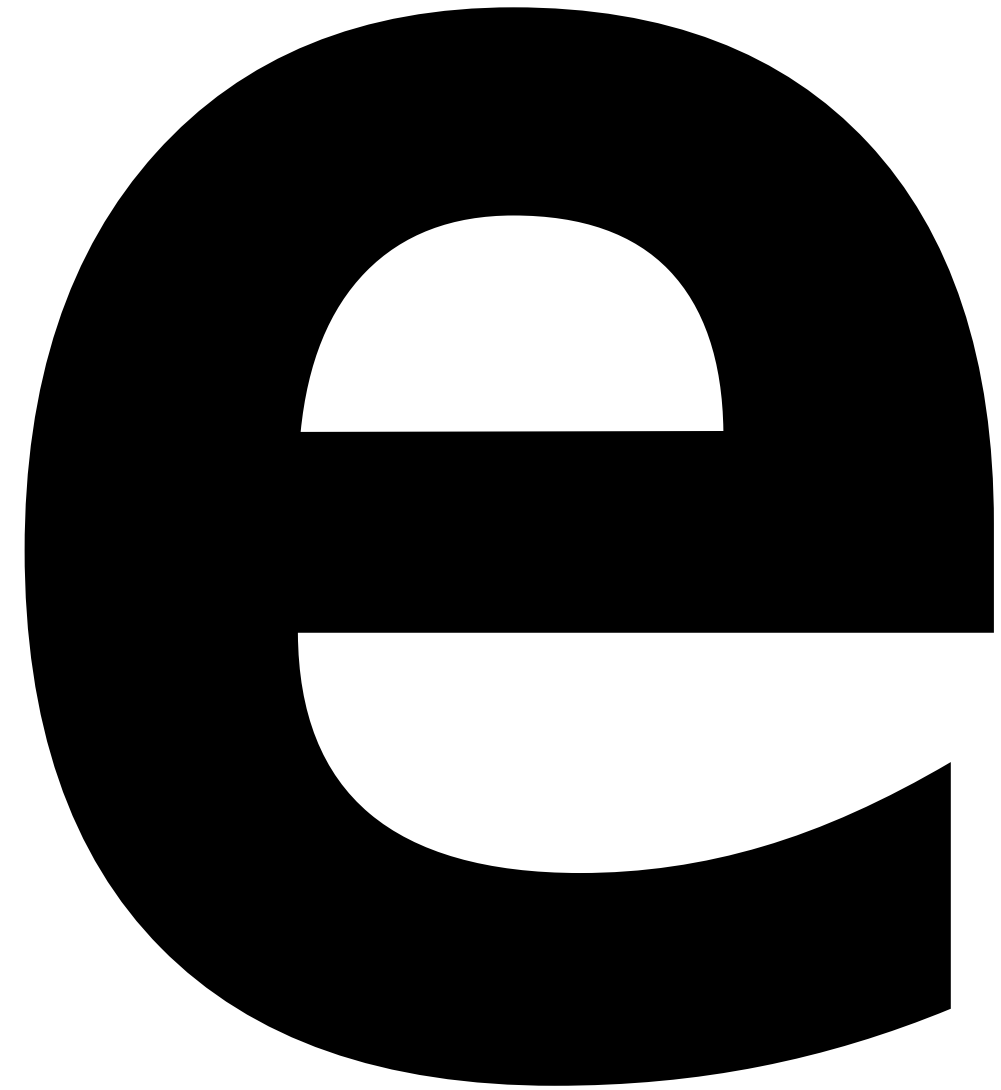


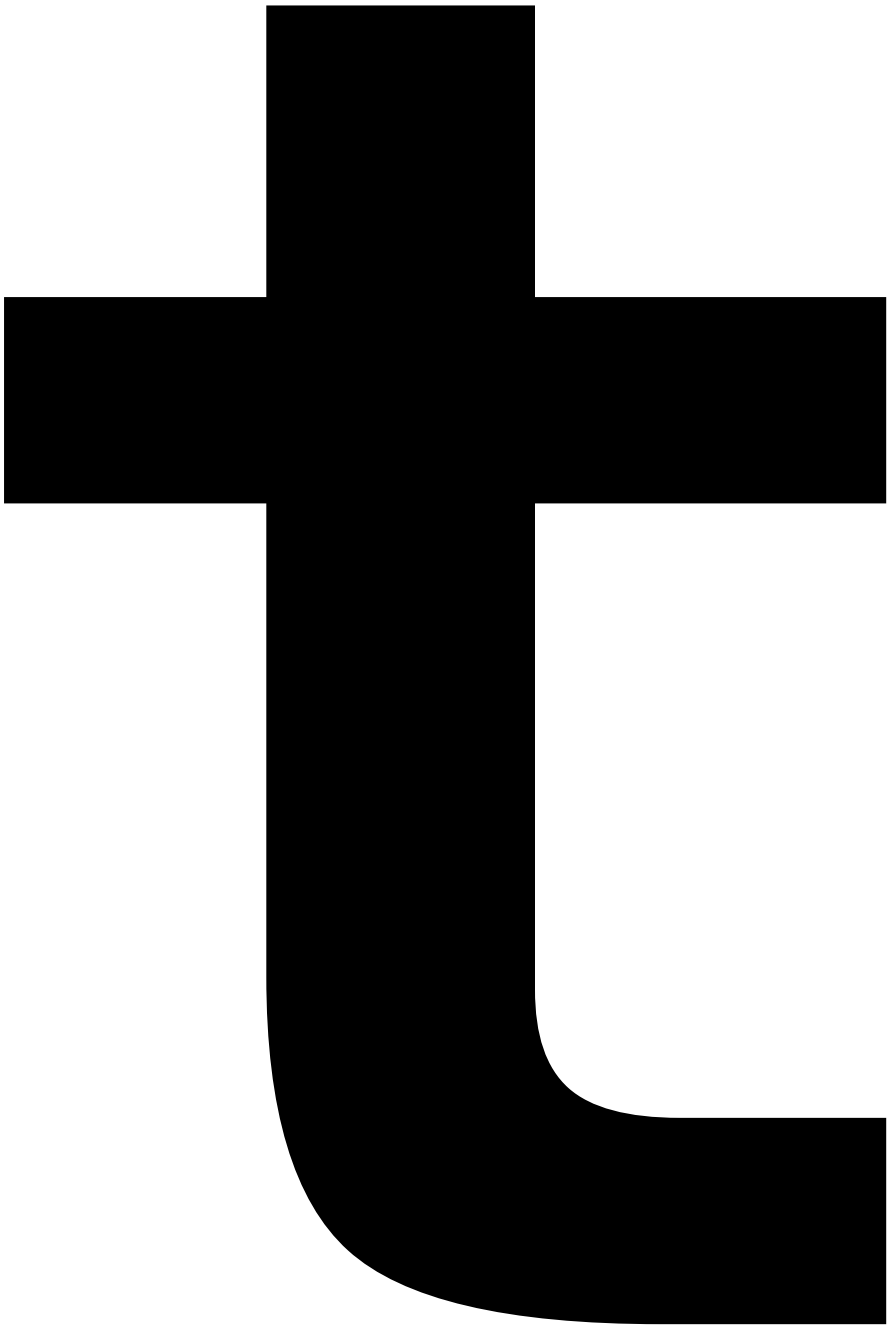


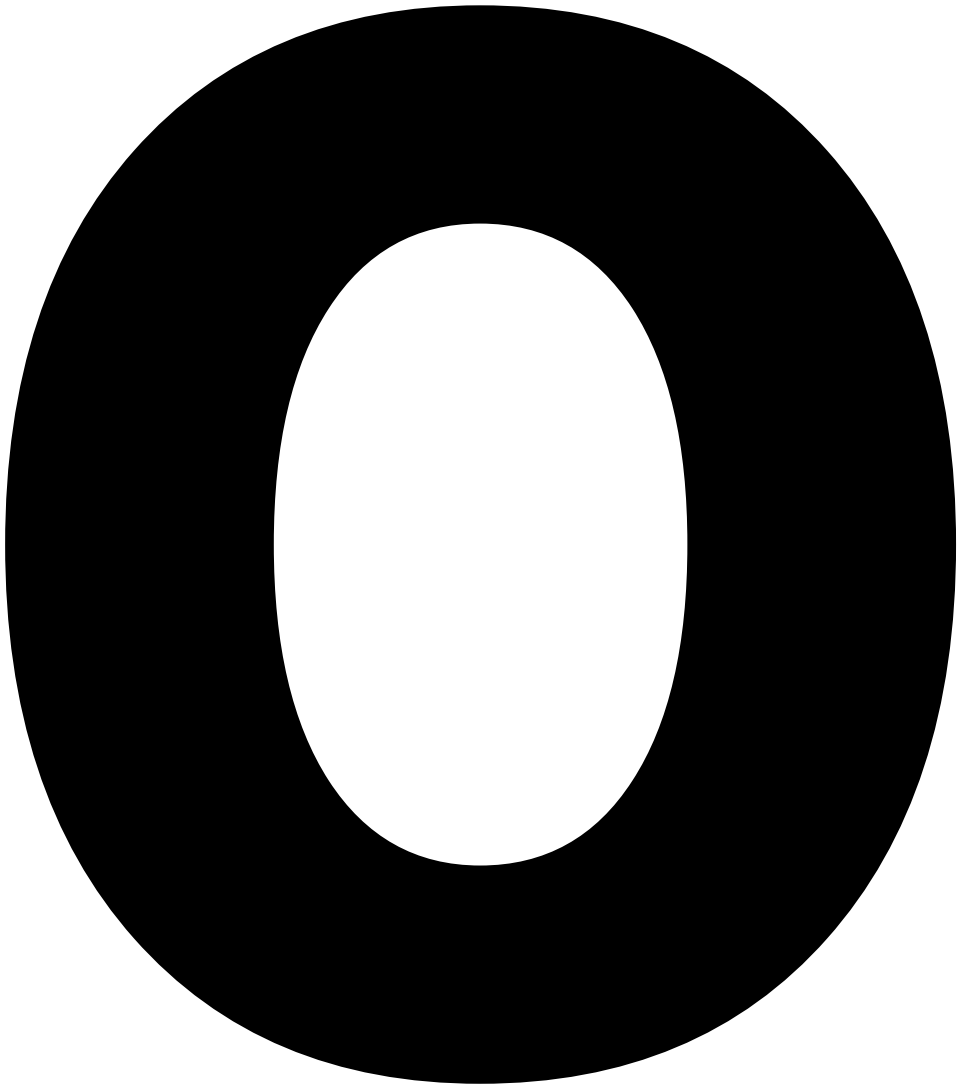


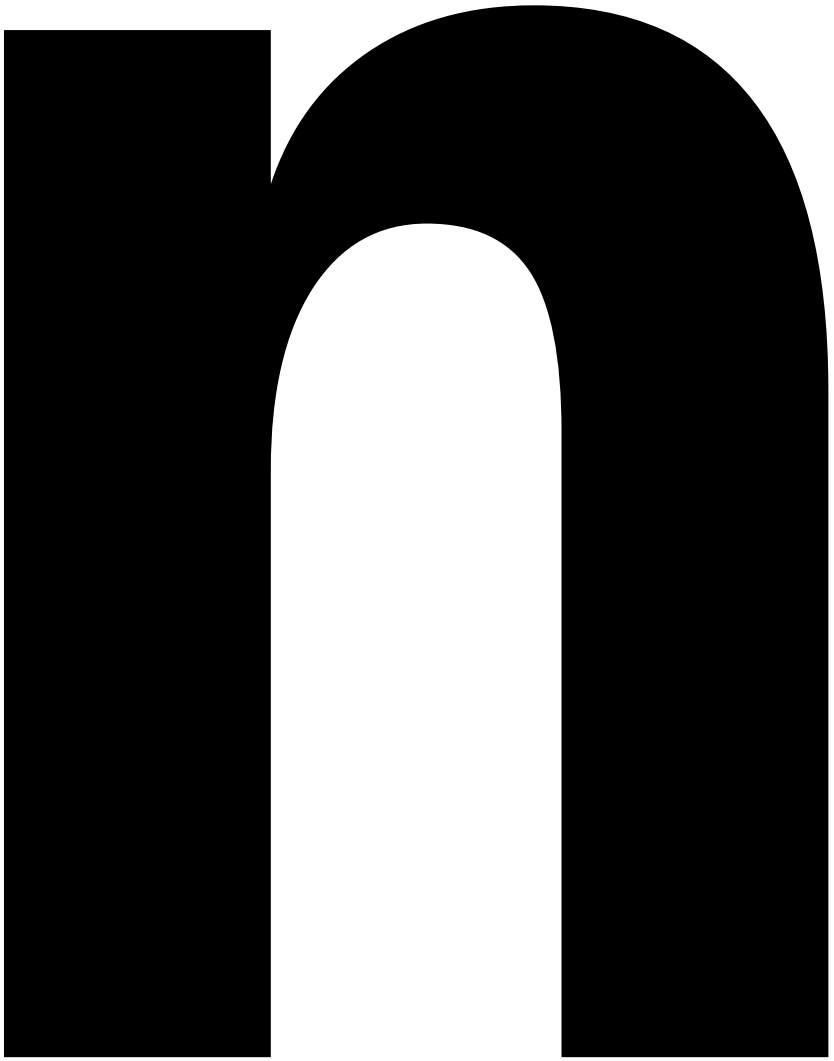


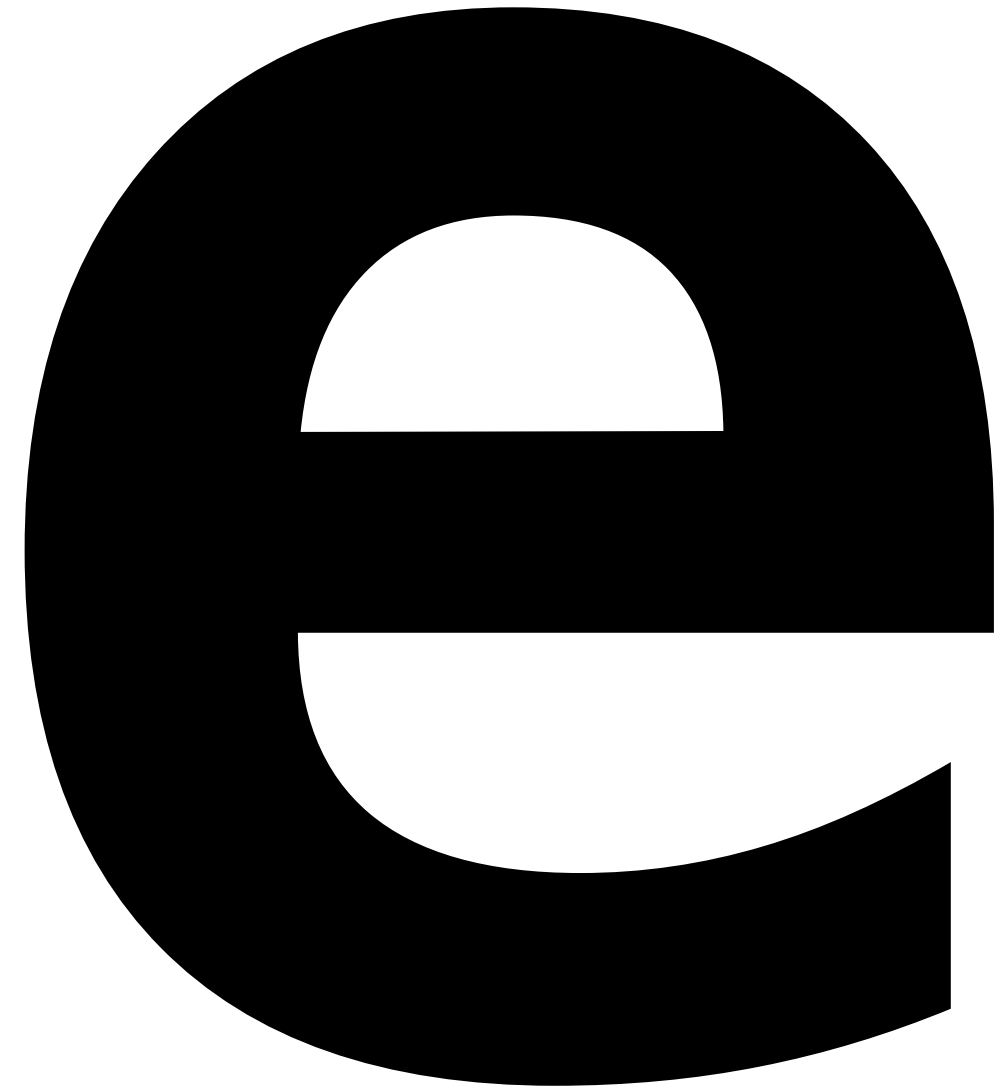


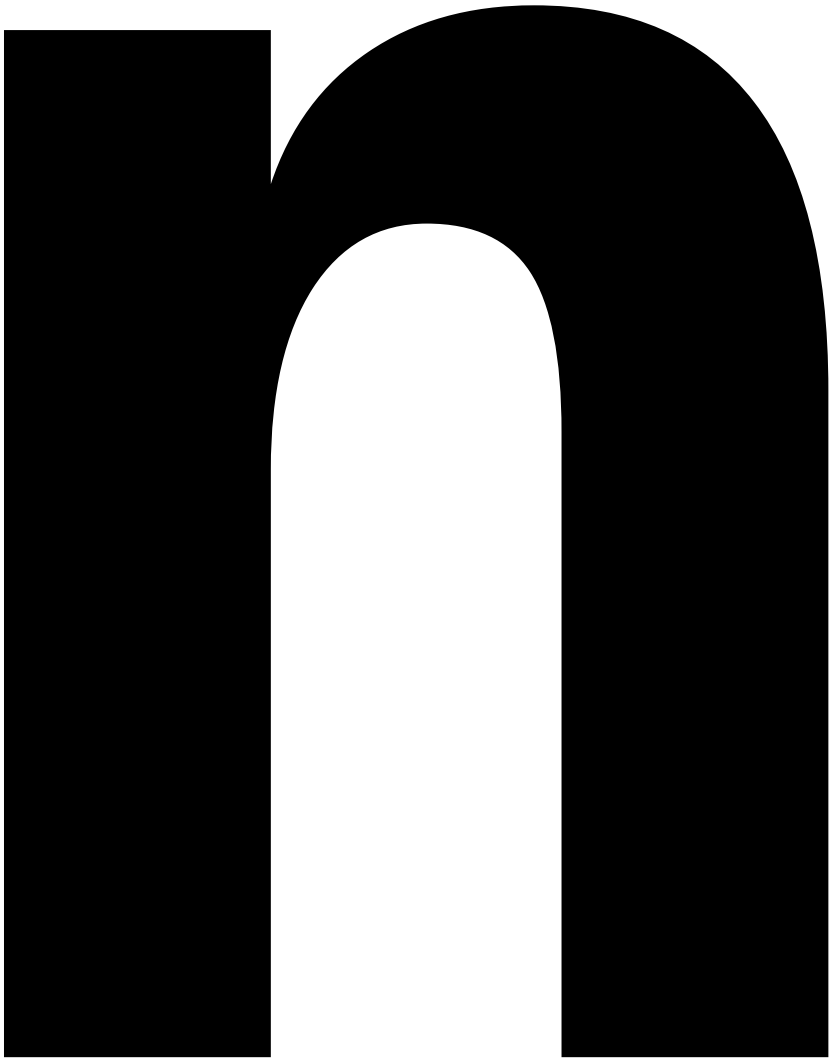


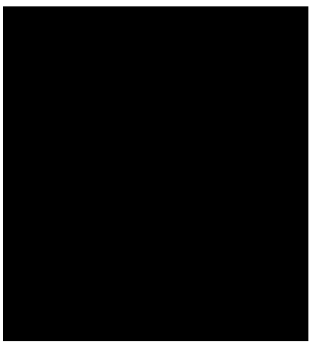


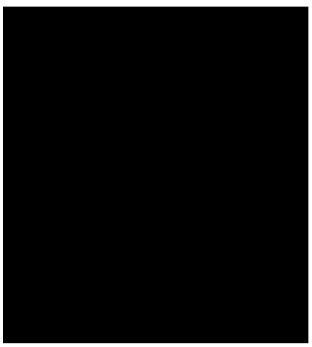


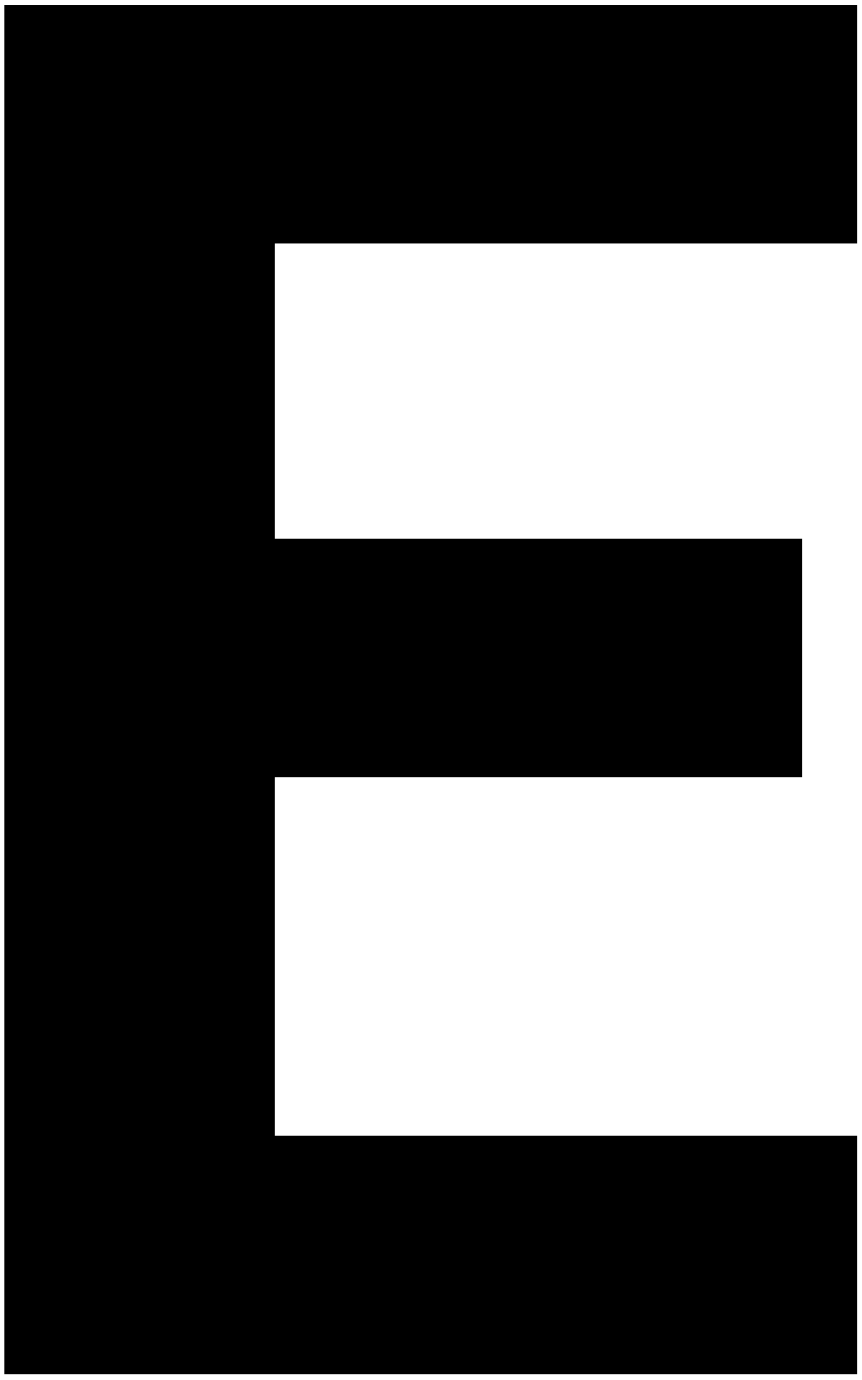




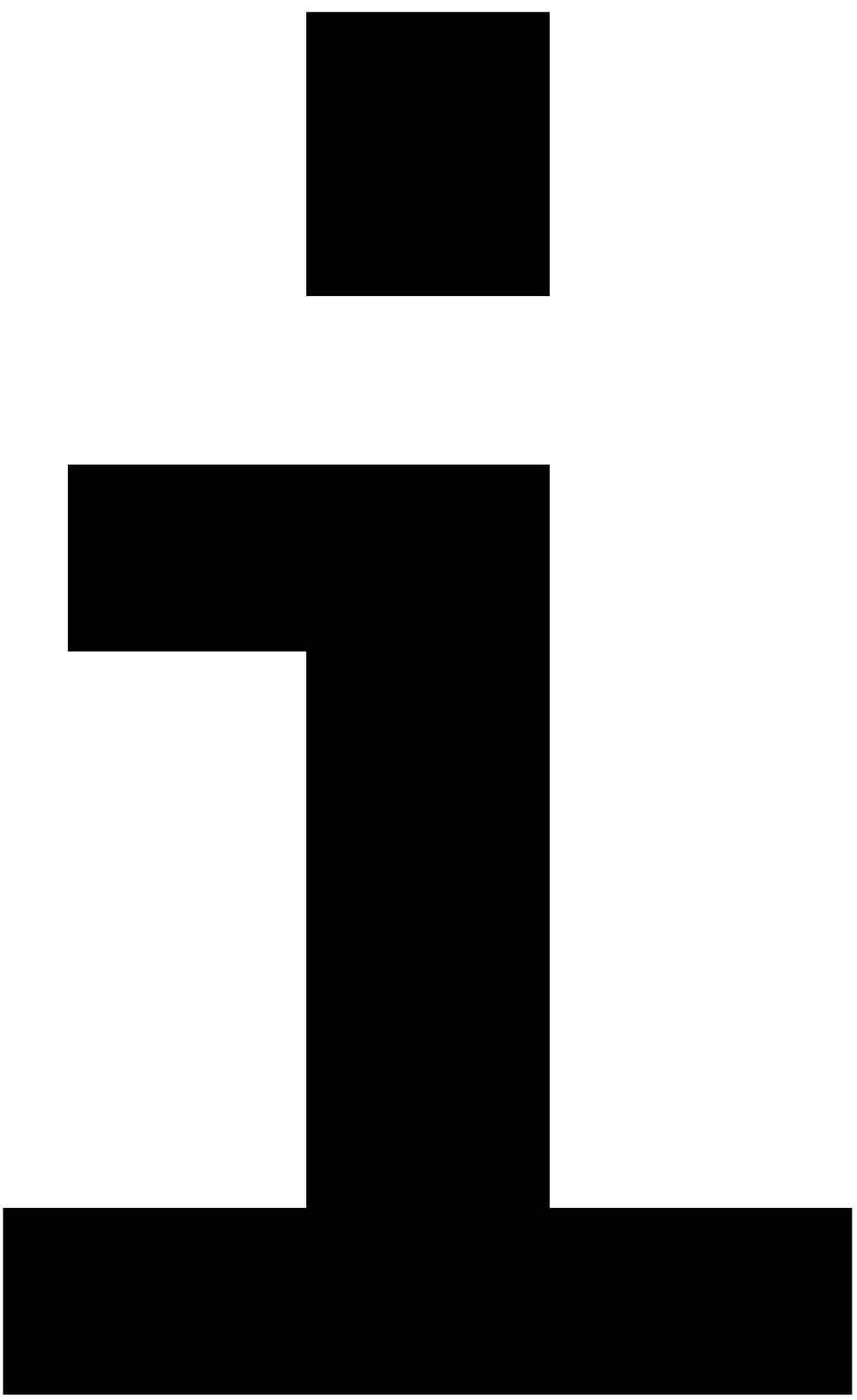




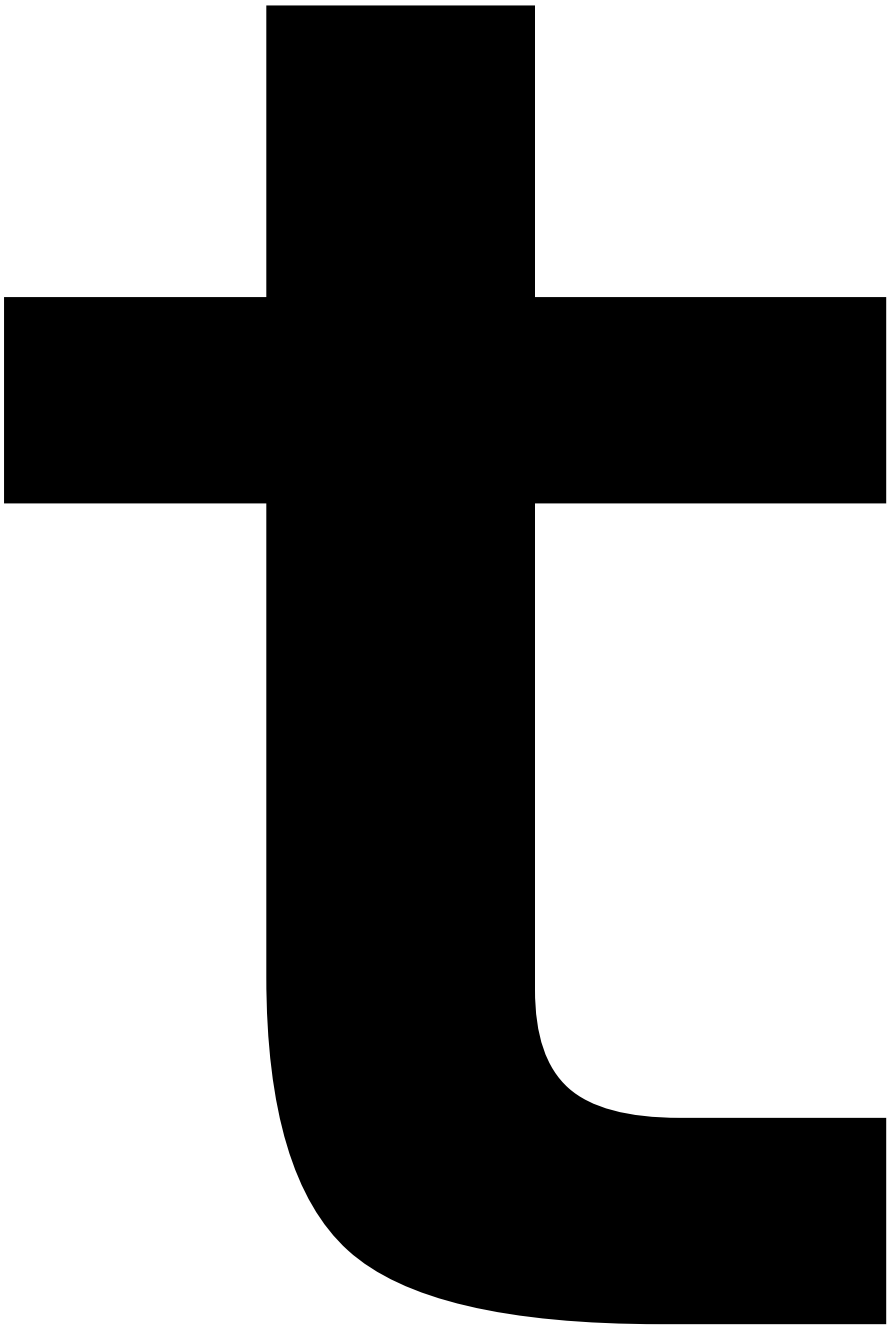


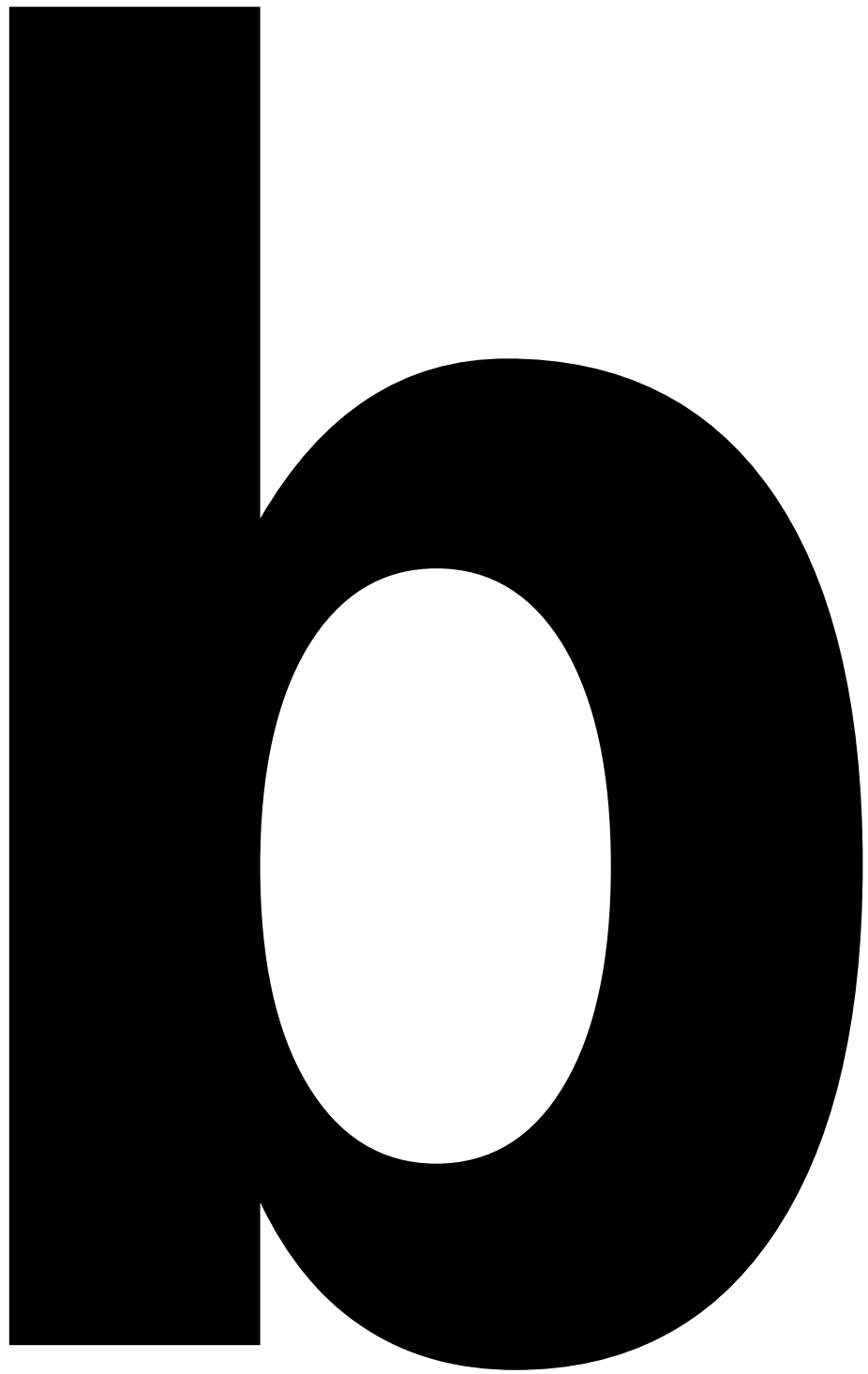


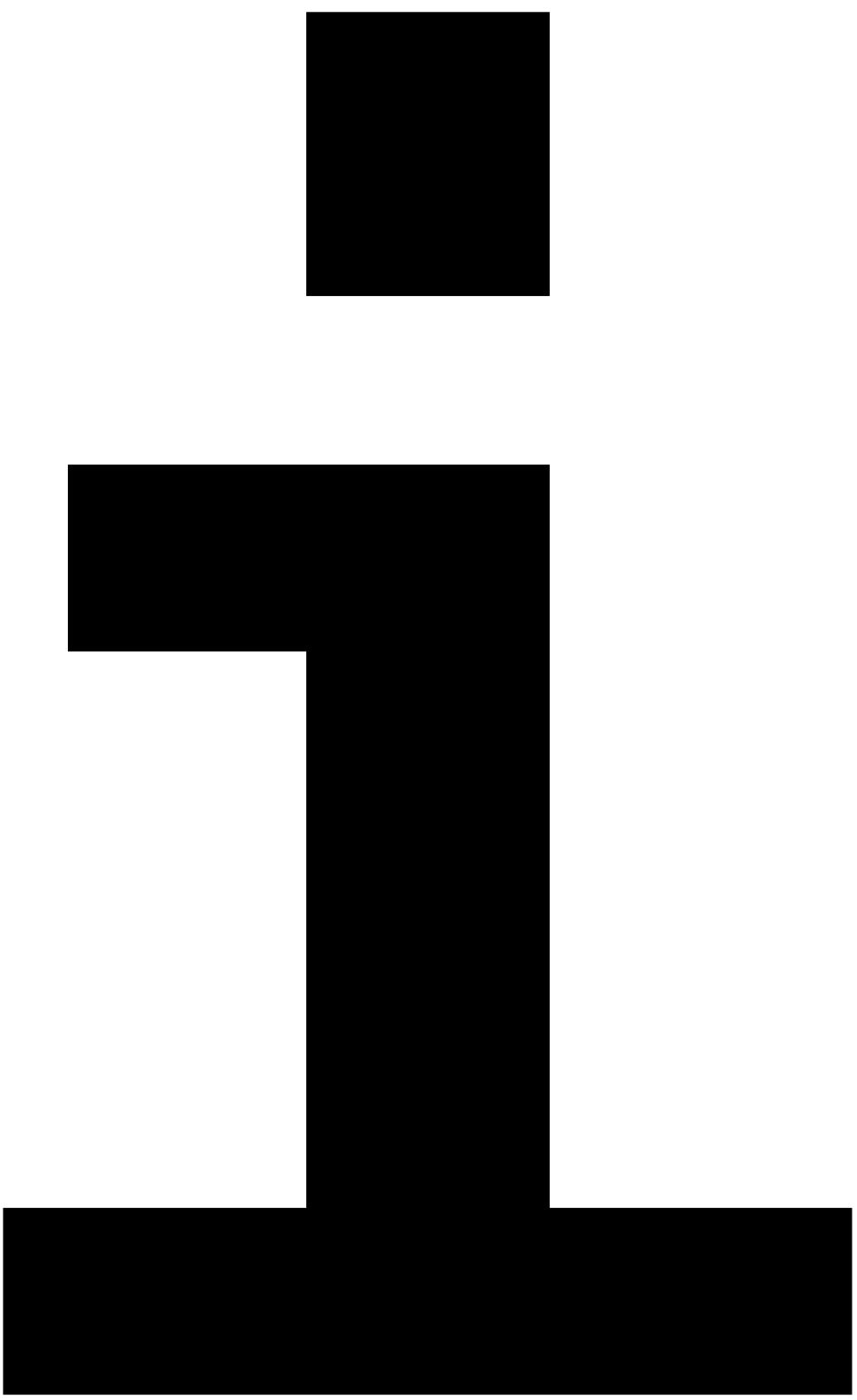
S



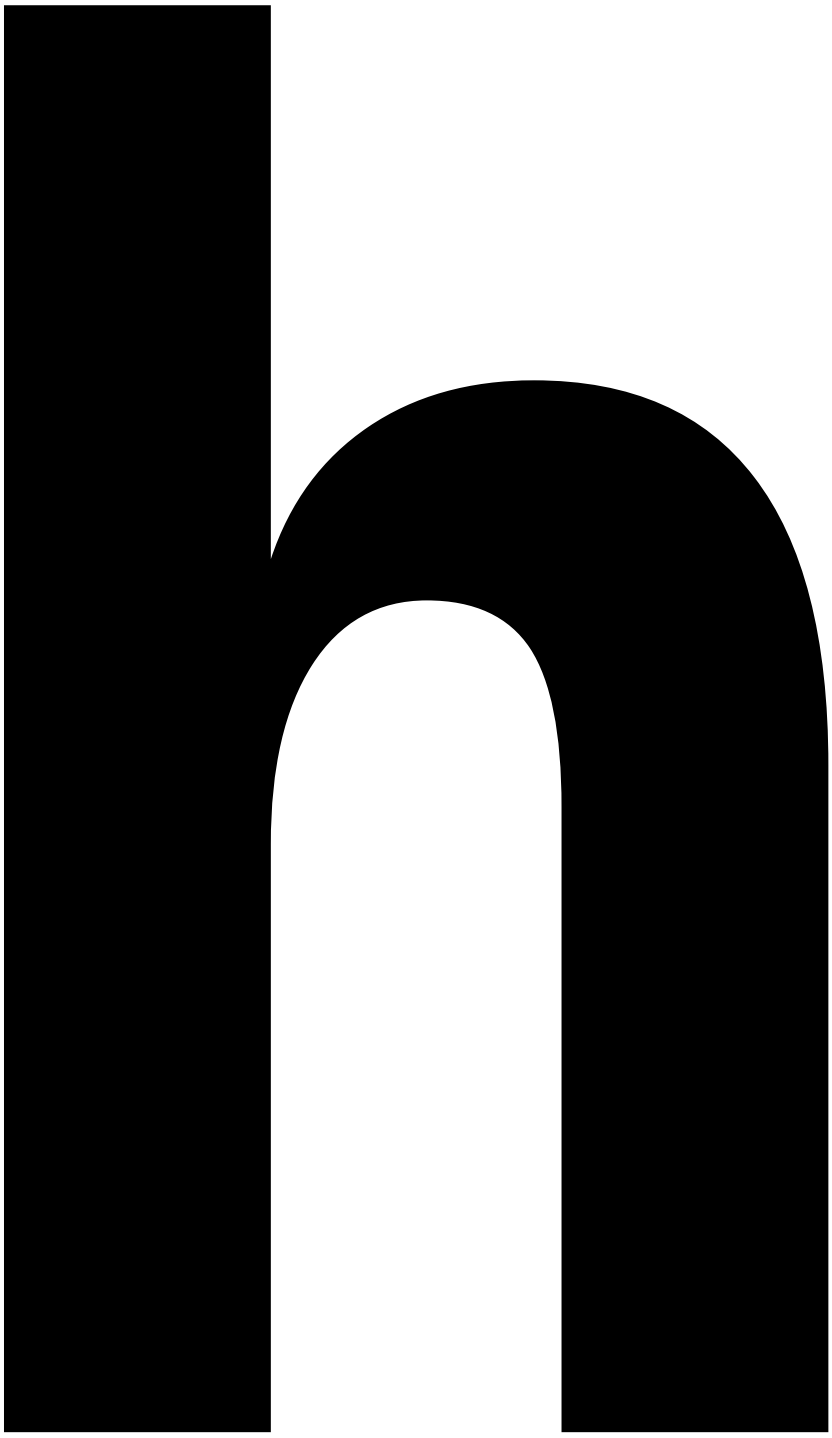
S

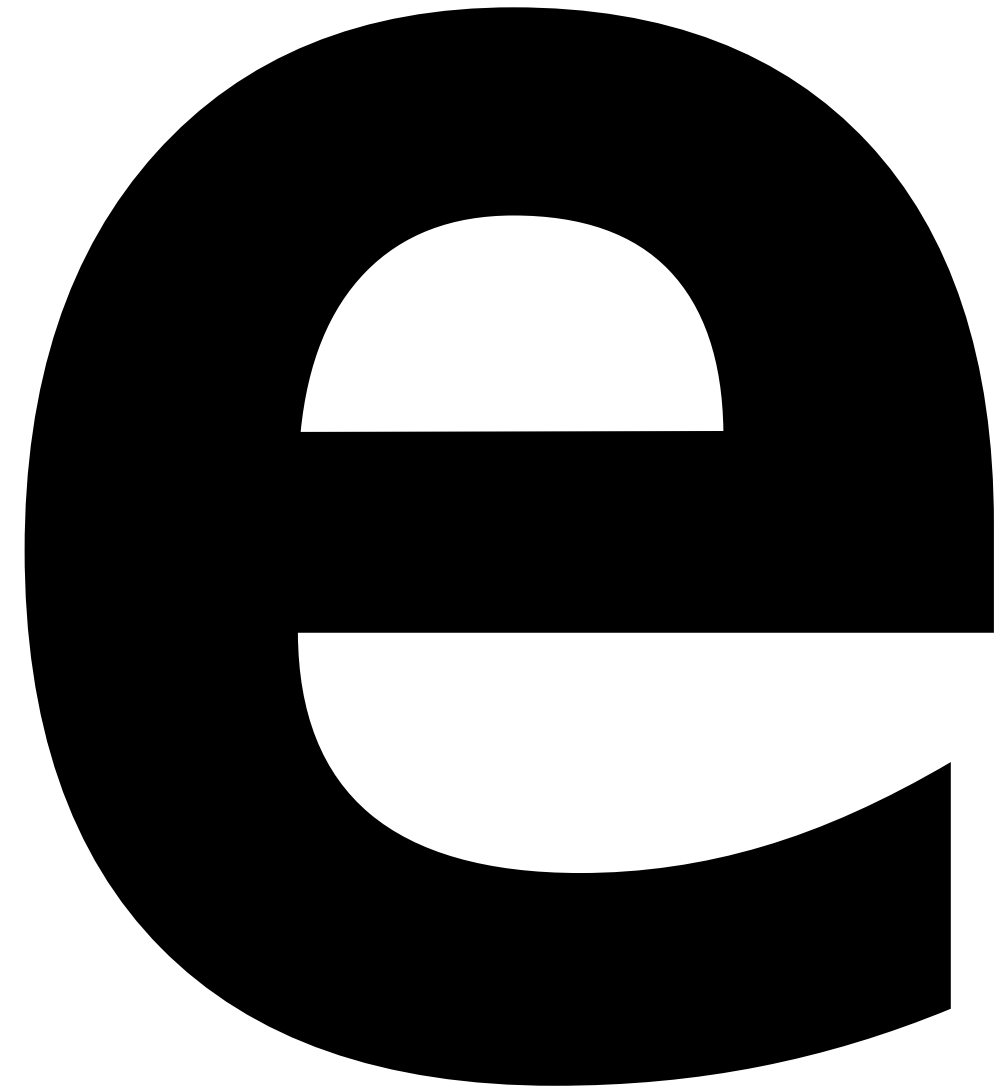




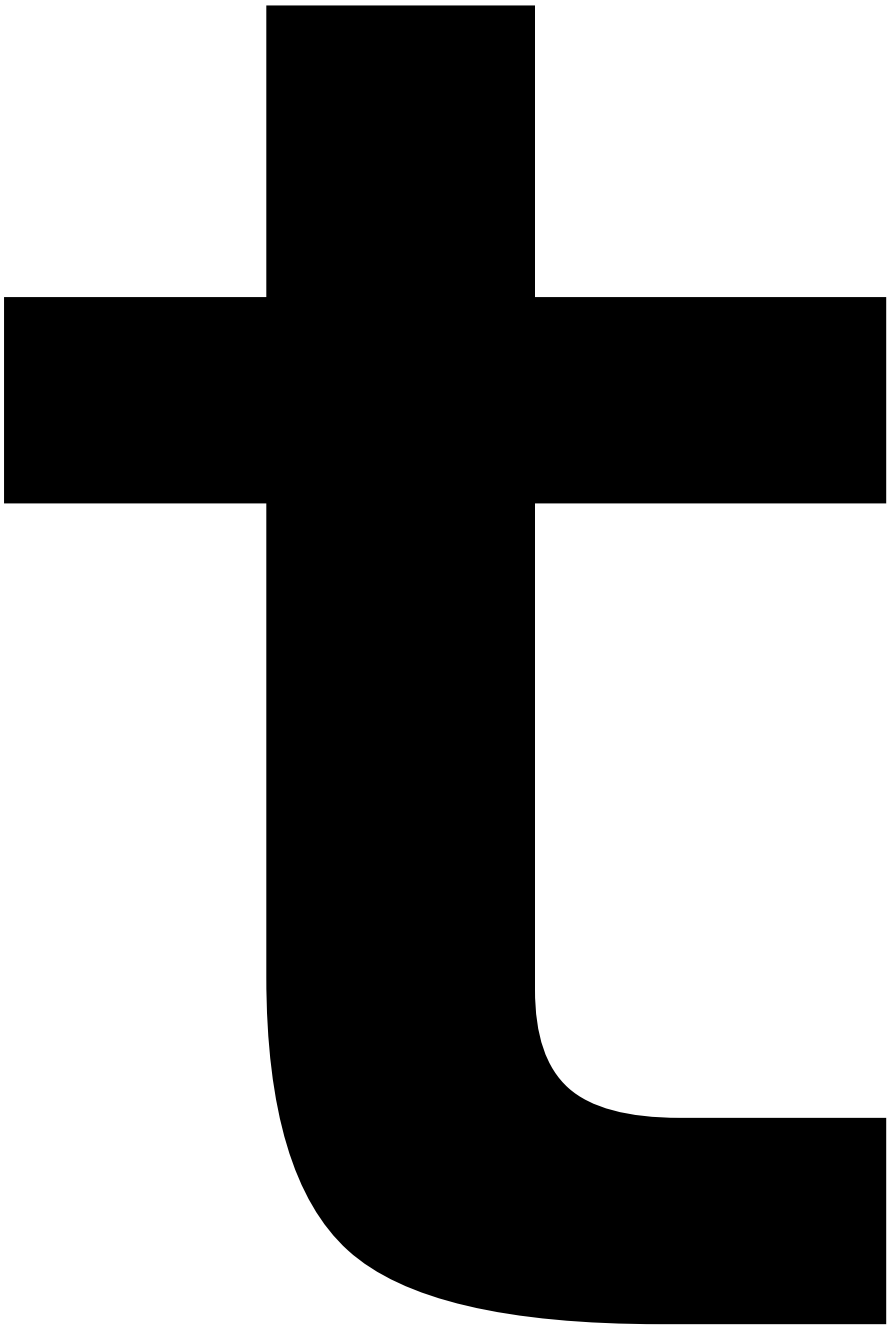


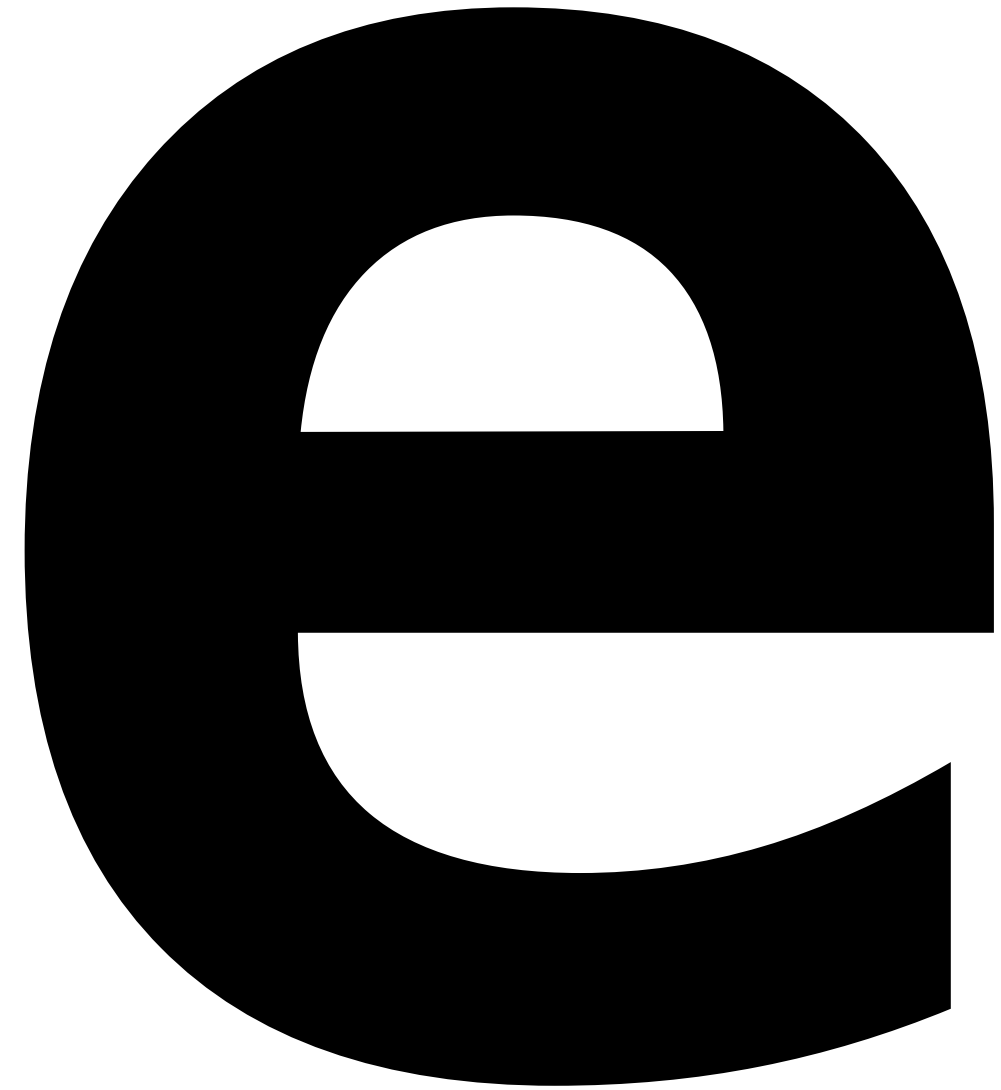
S

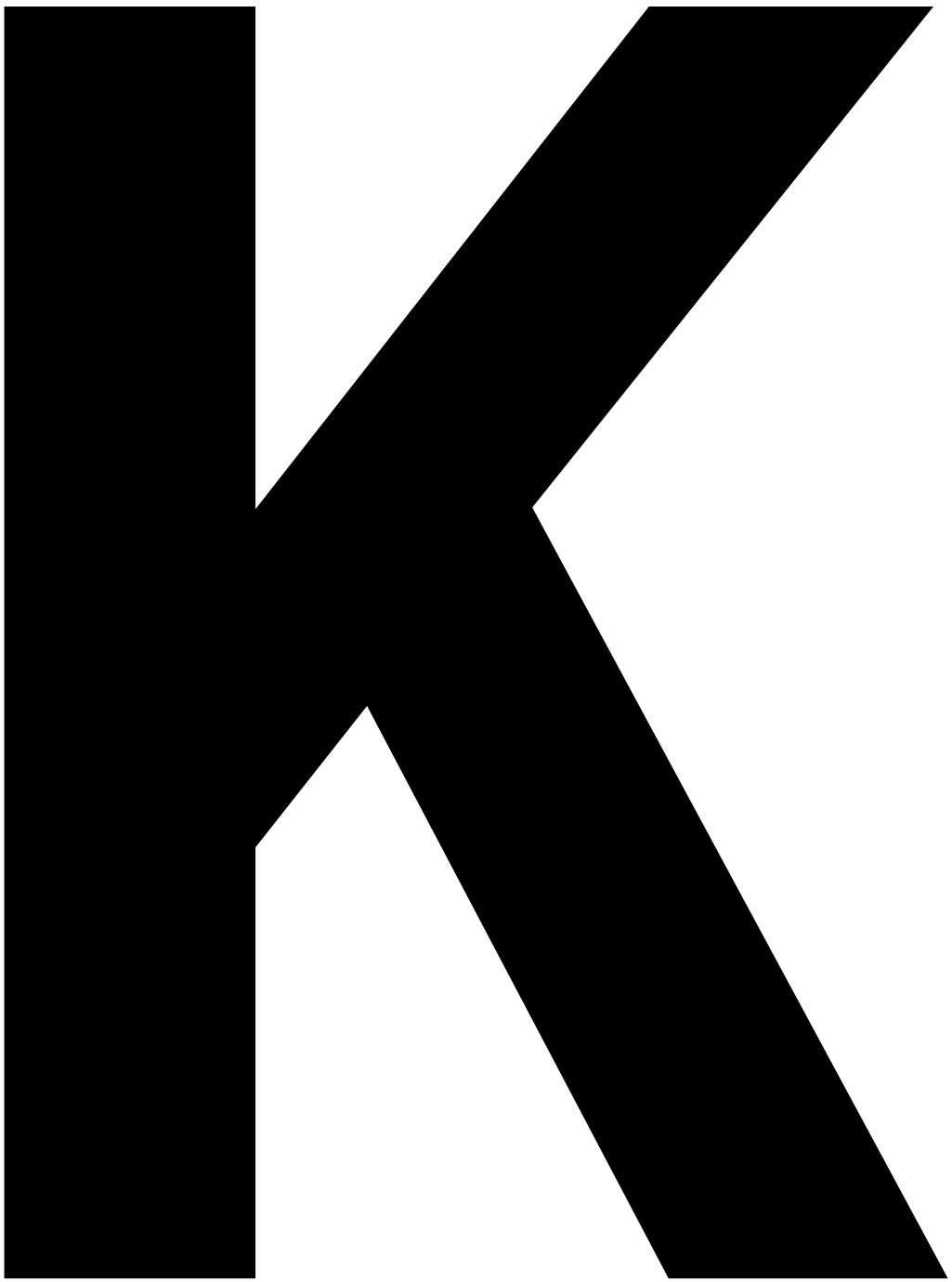


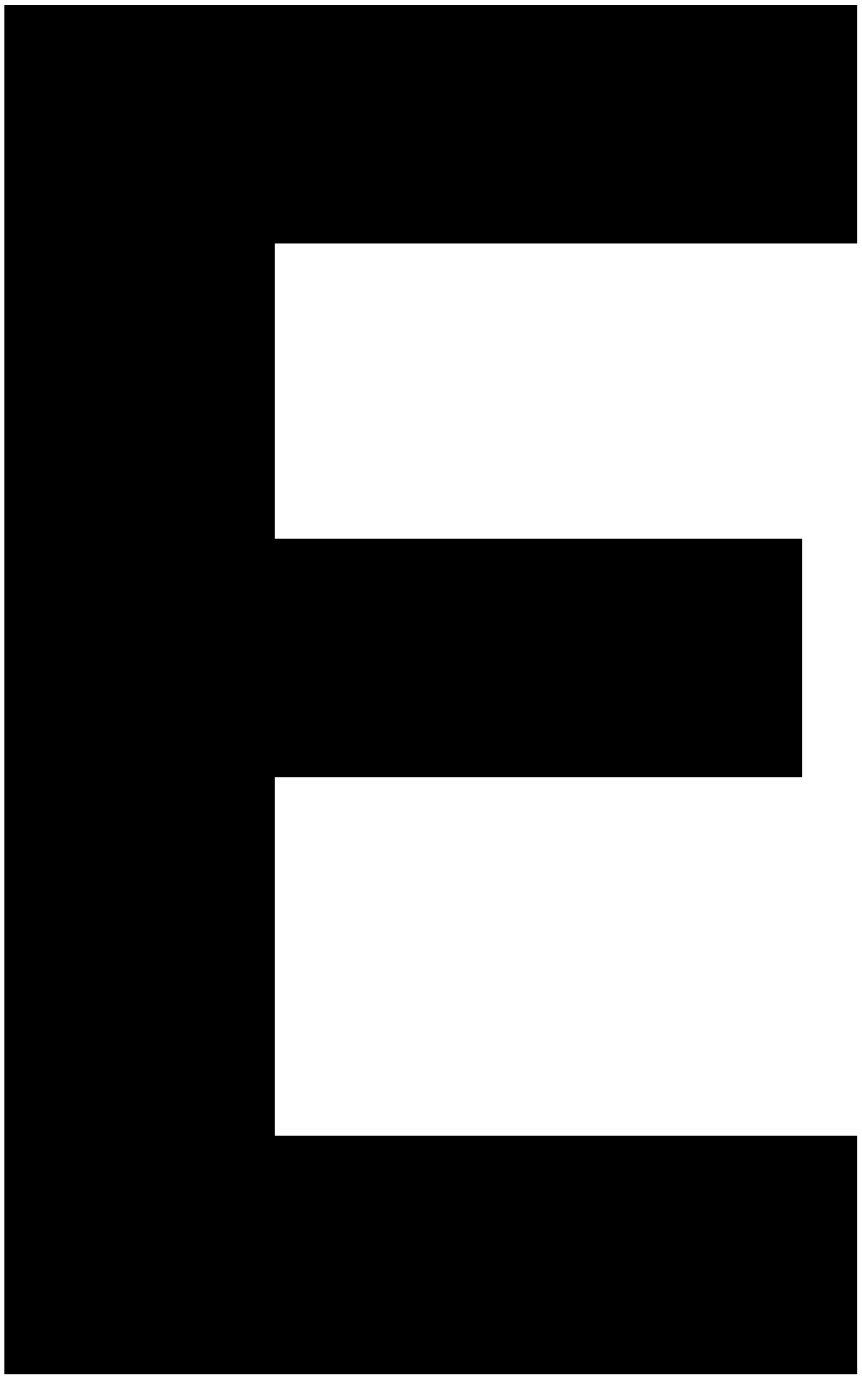


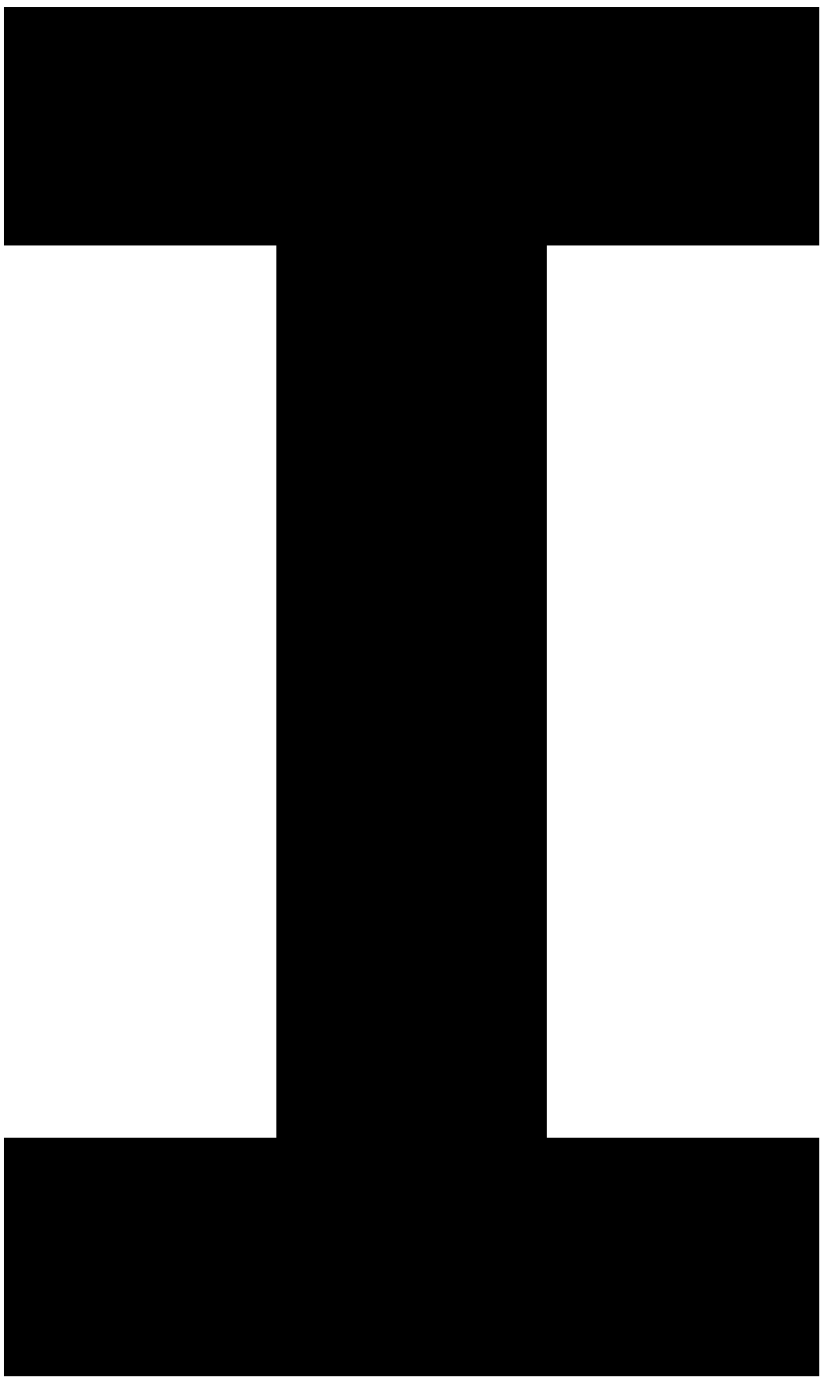
u



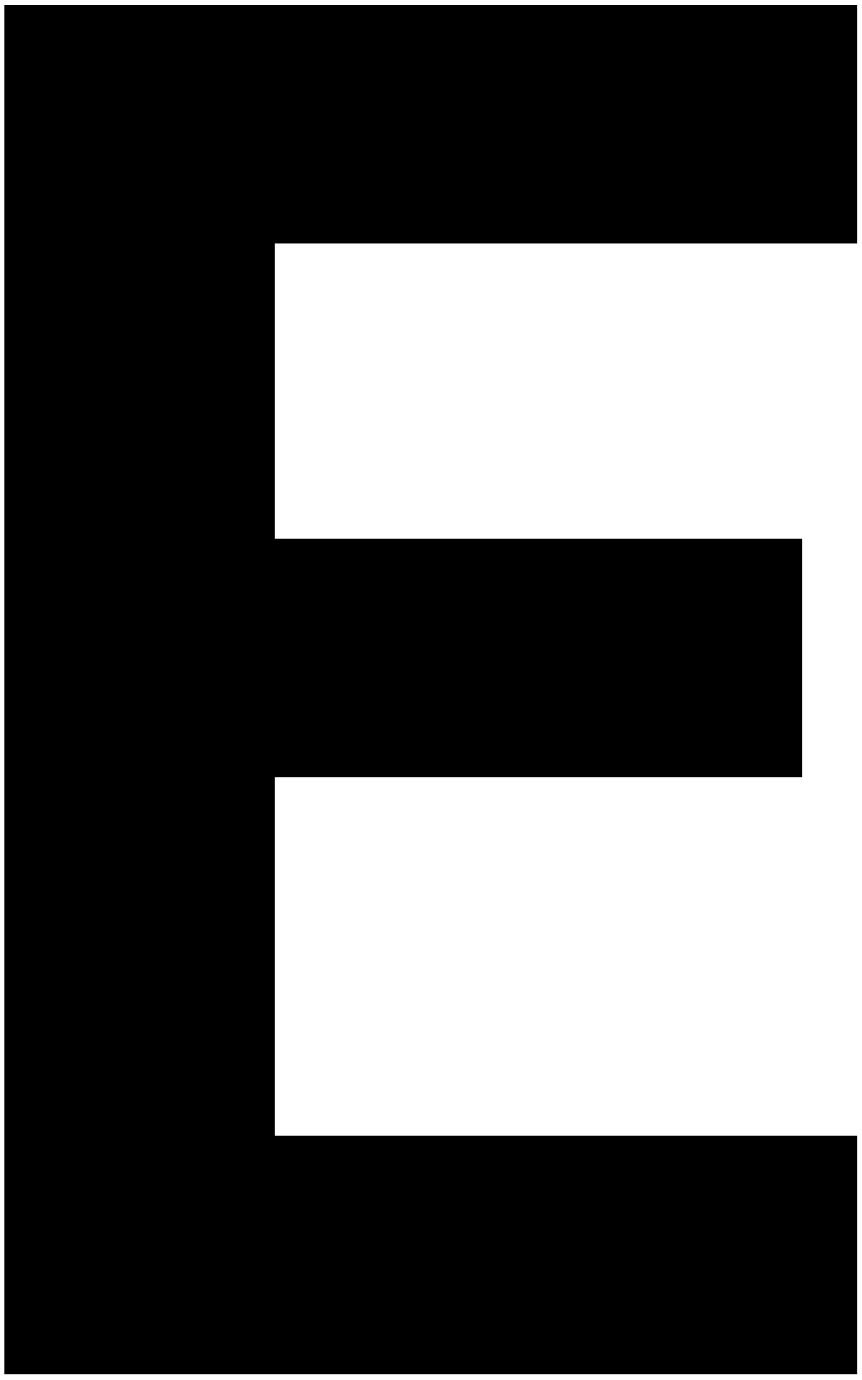


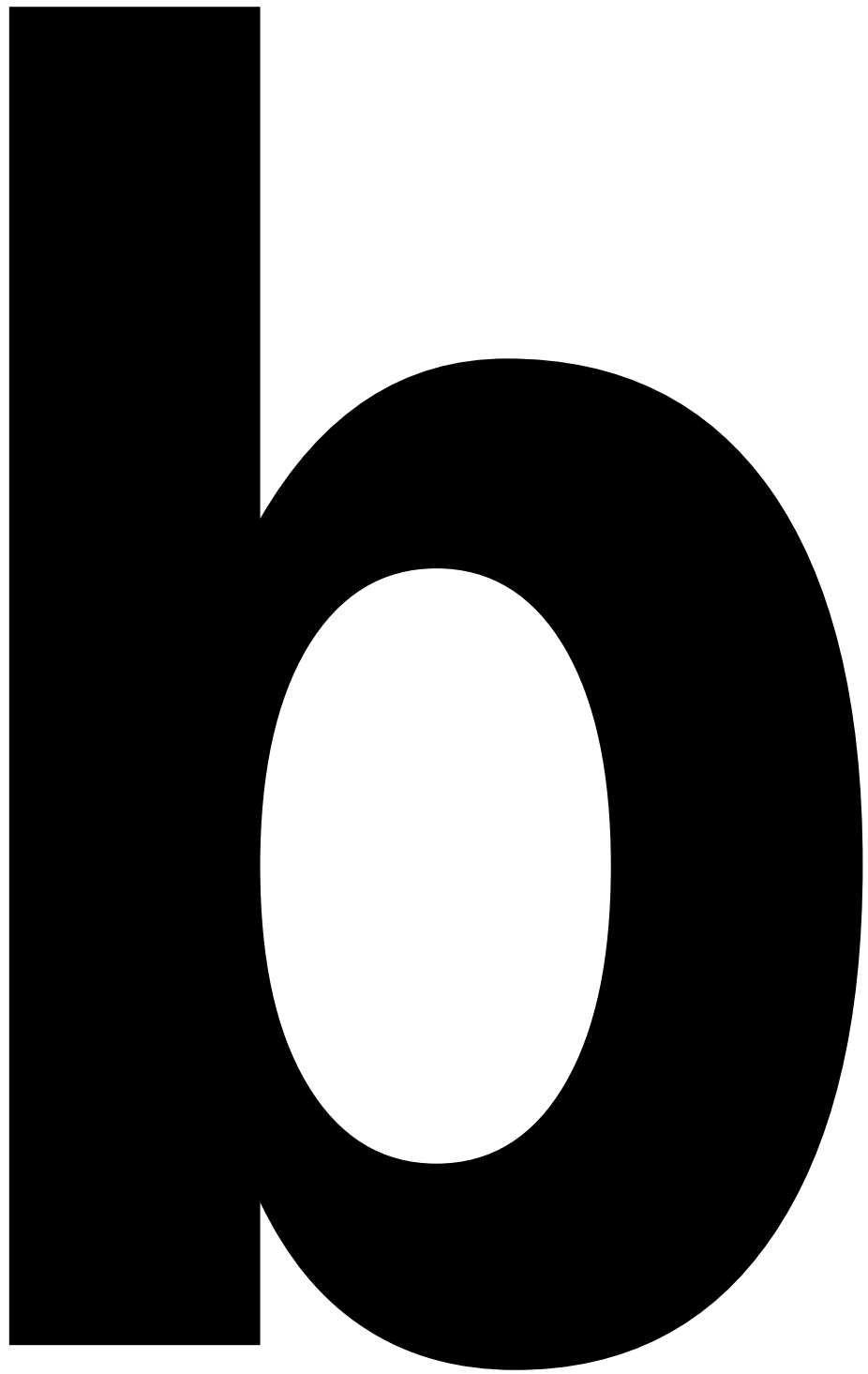


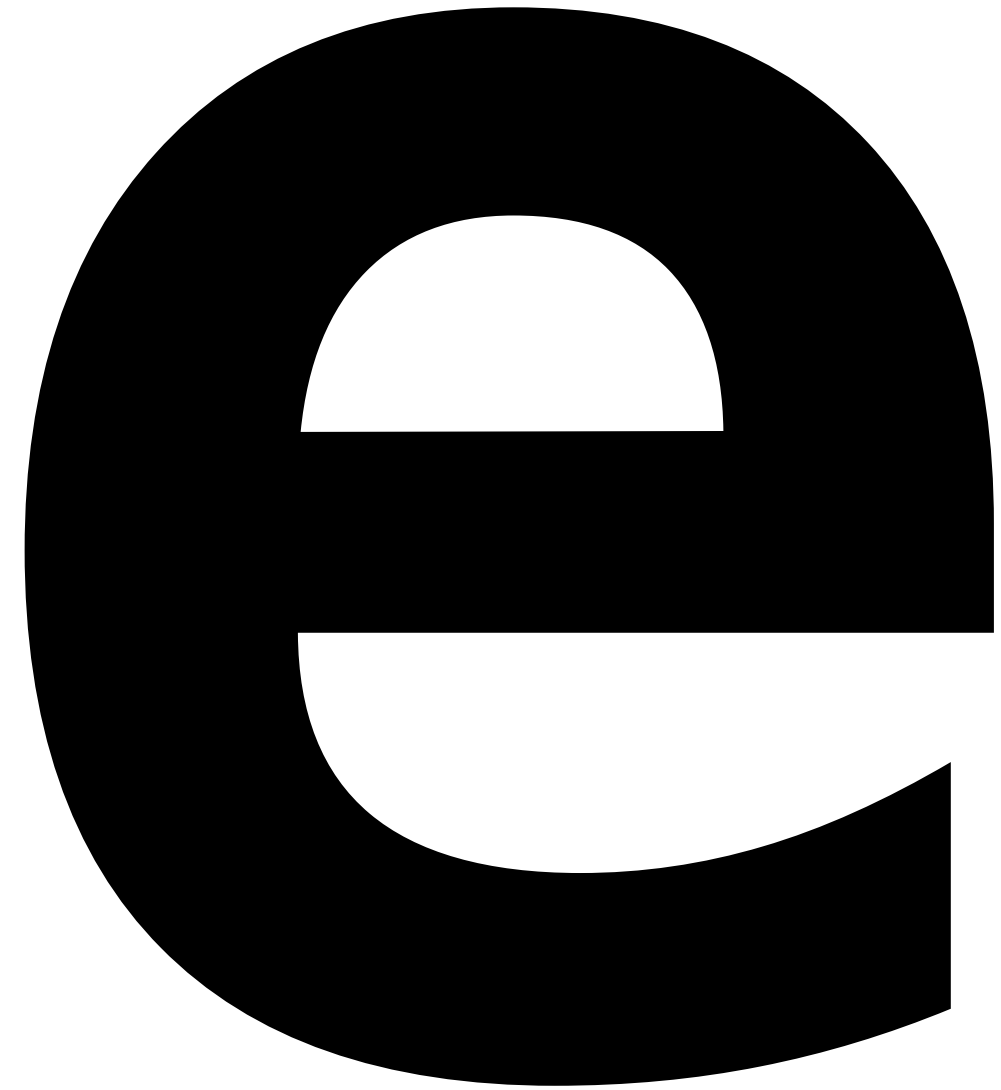


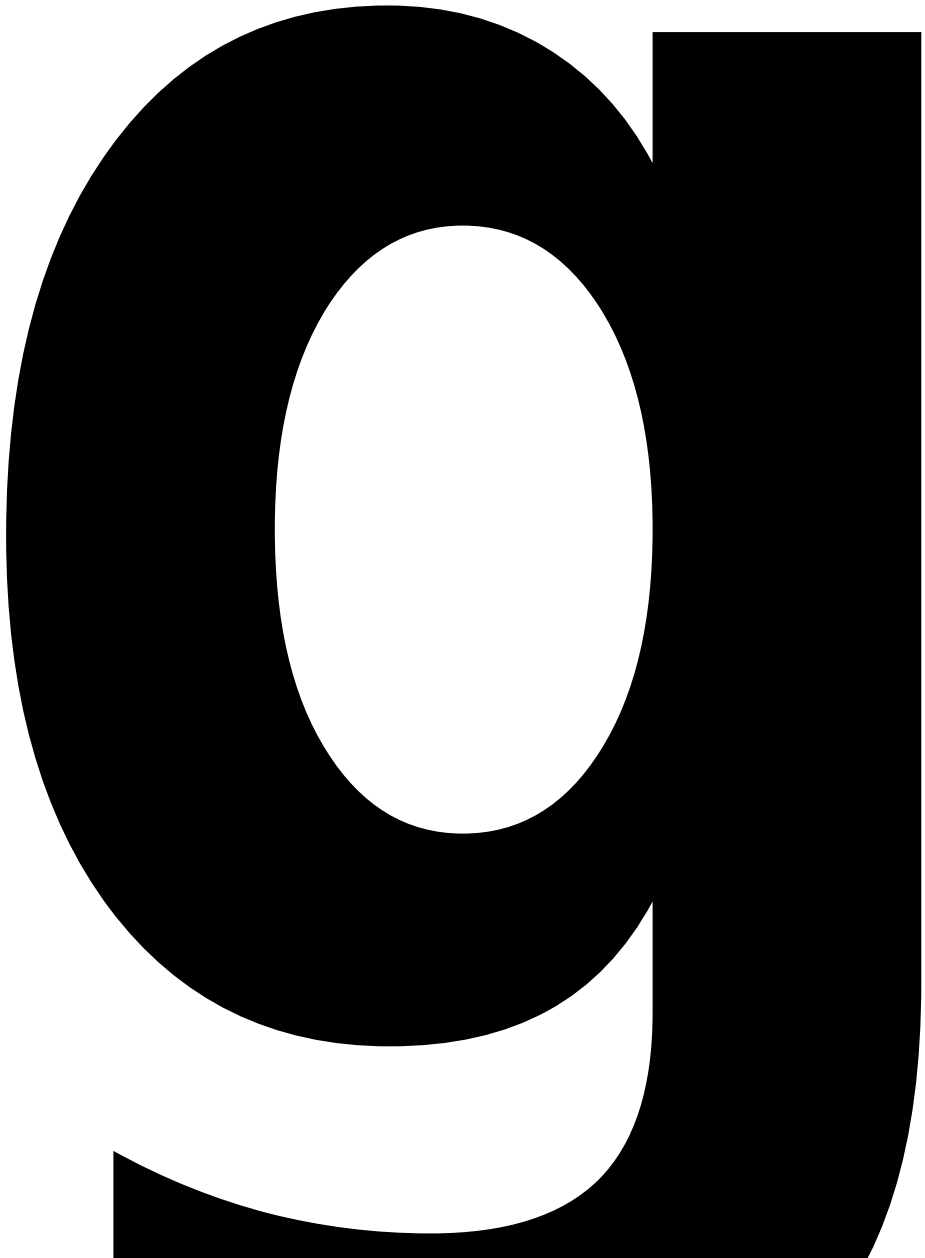


N

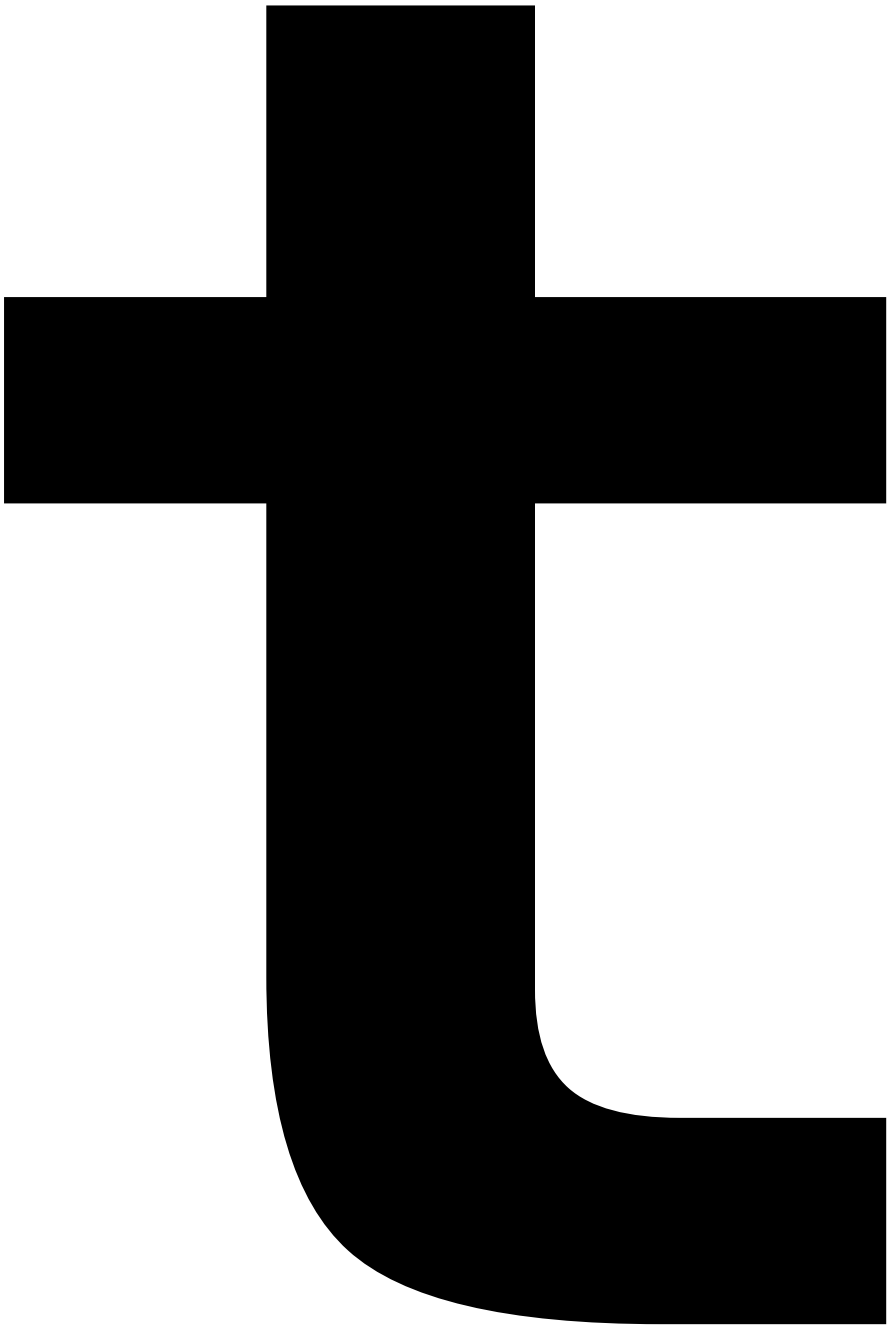


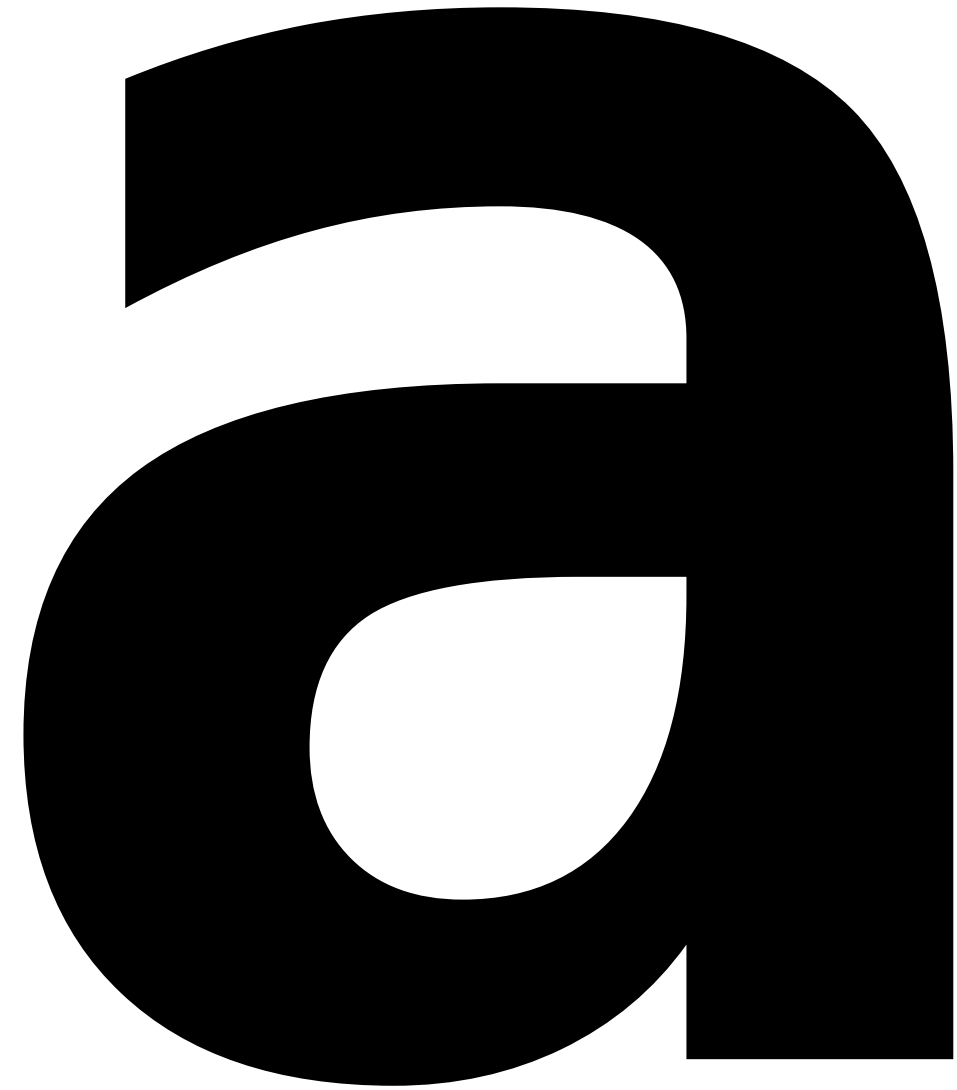


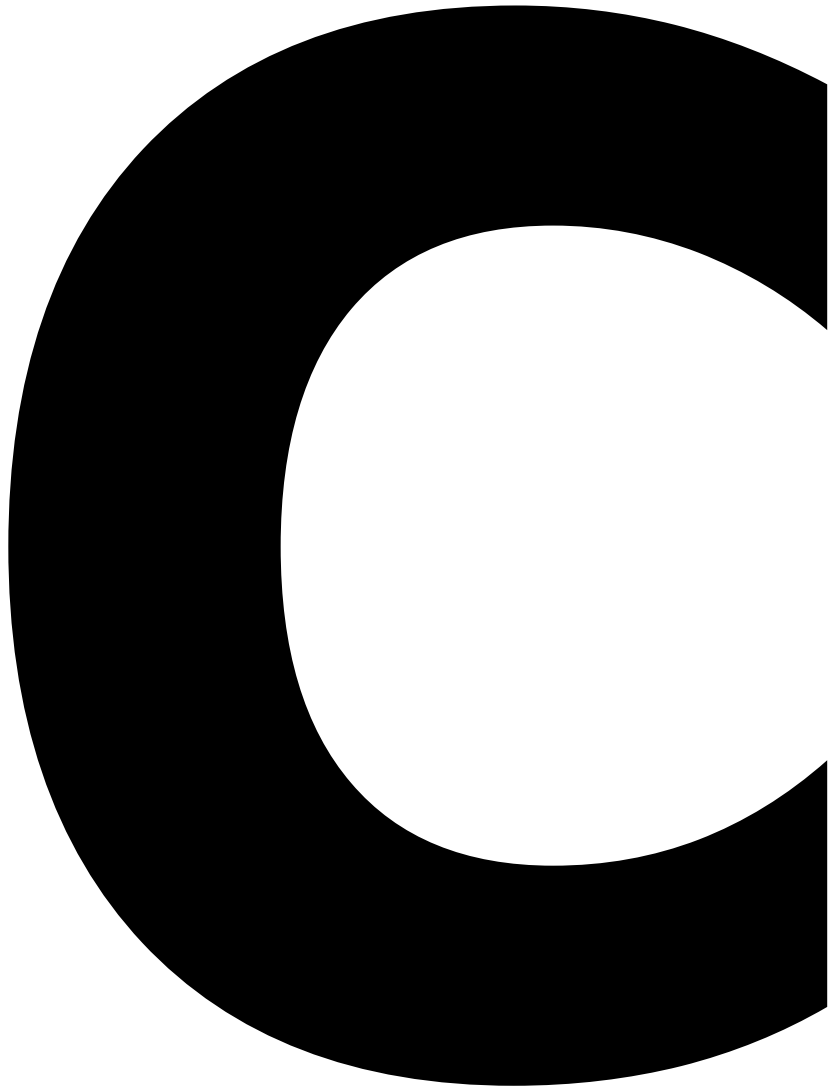


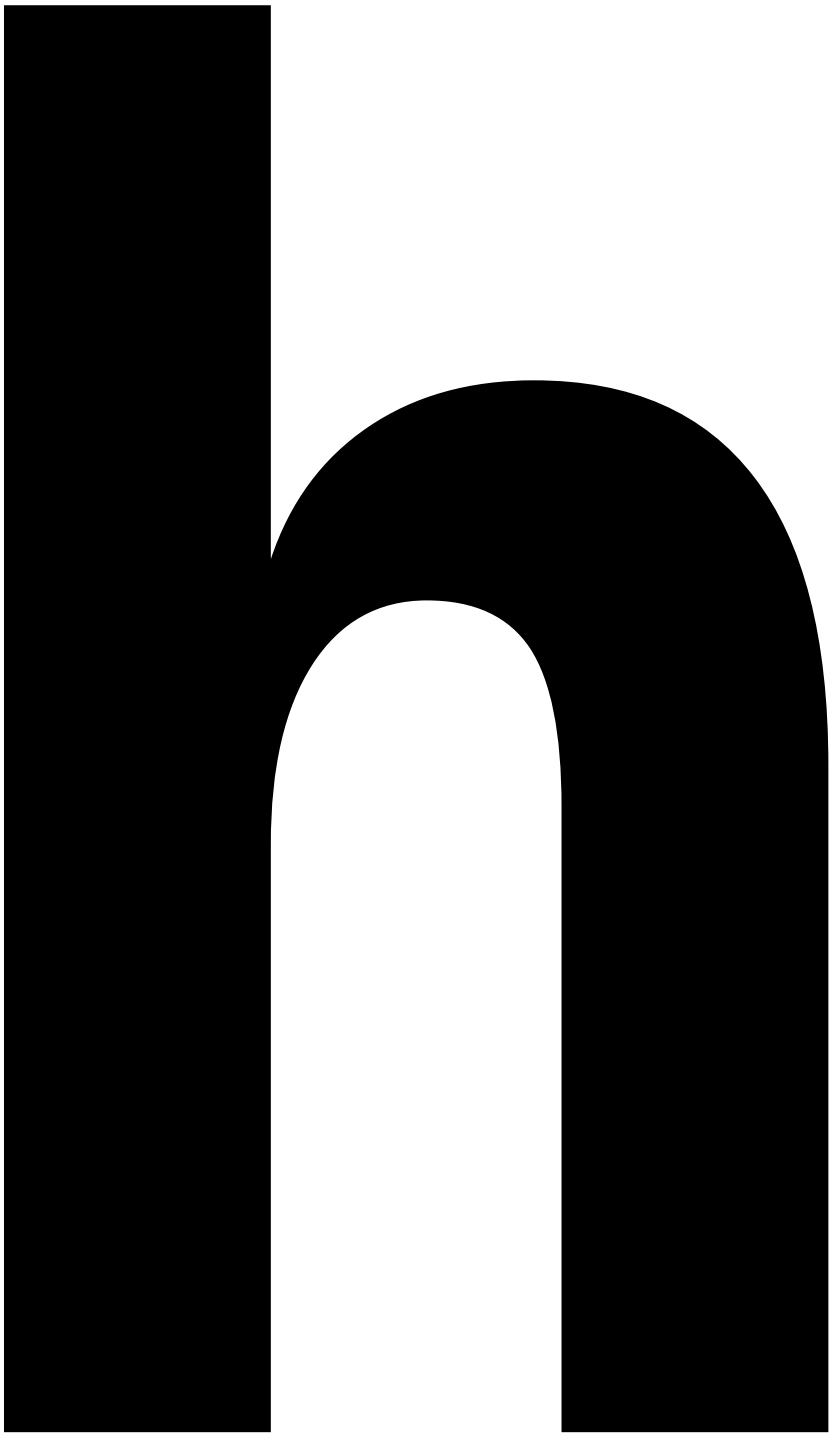


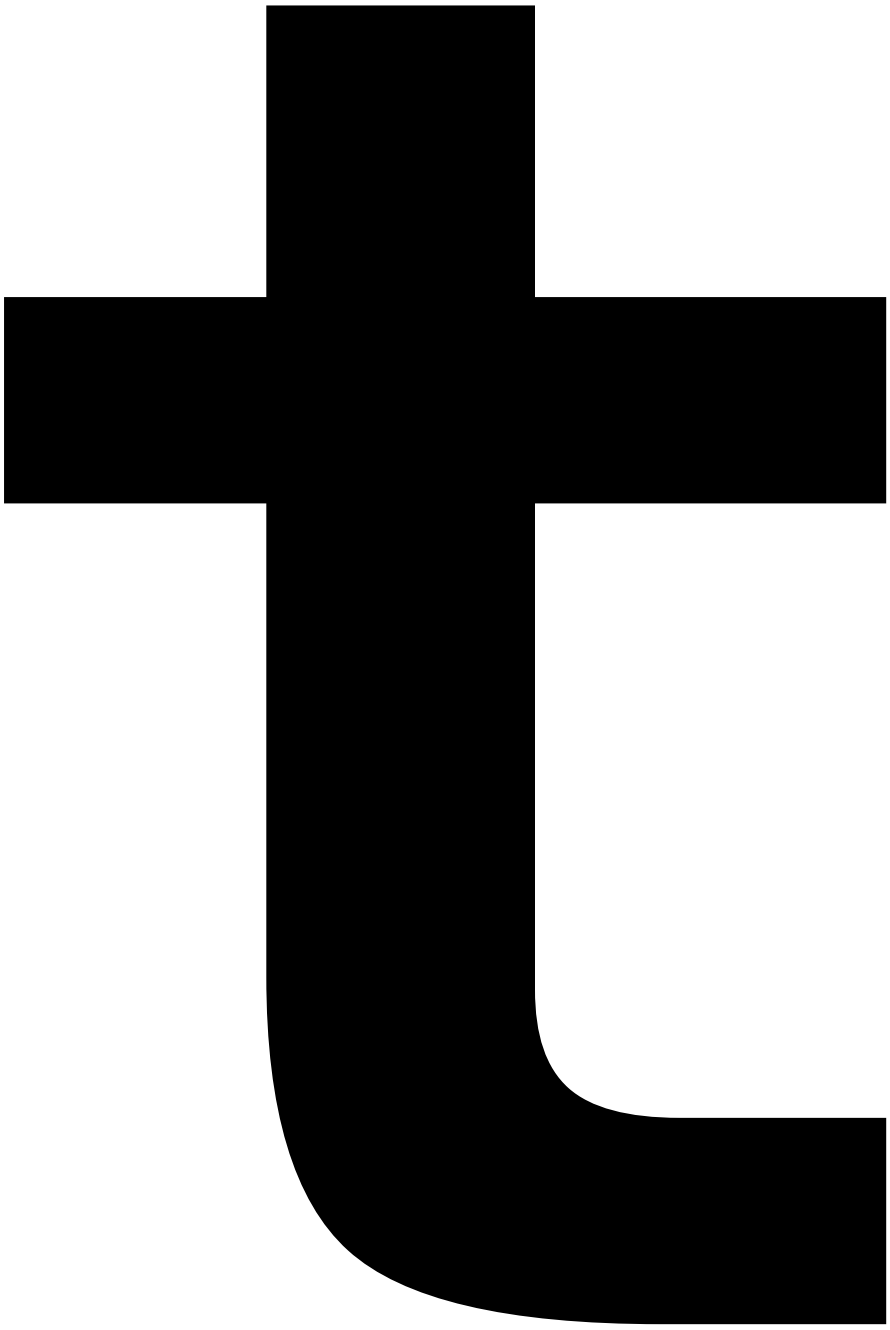
u

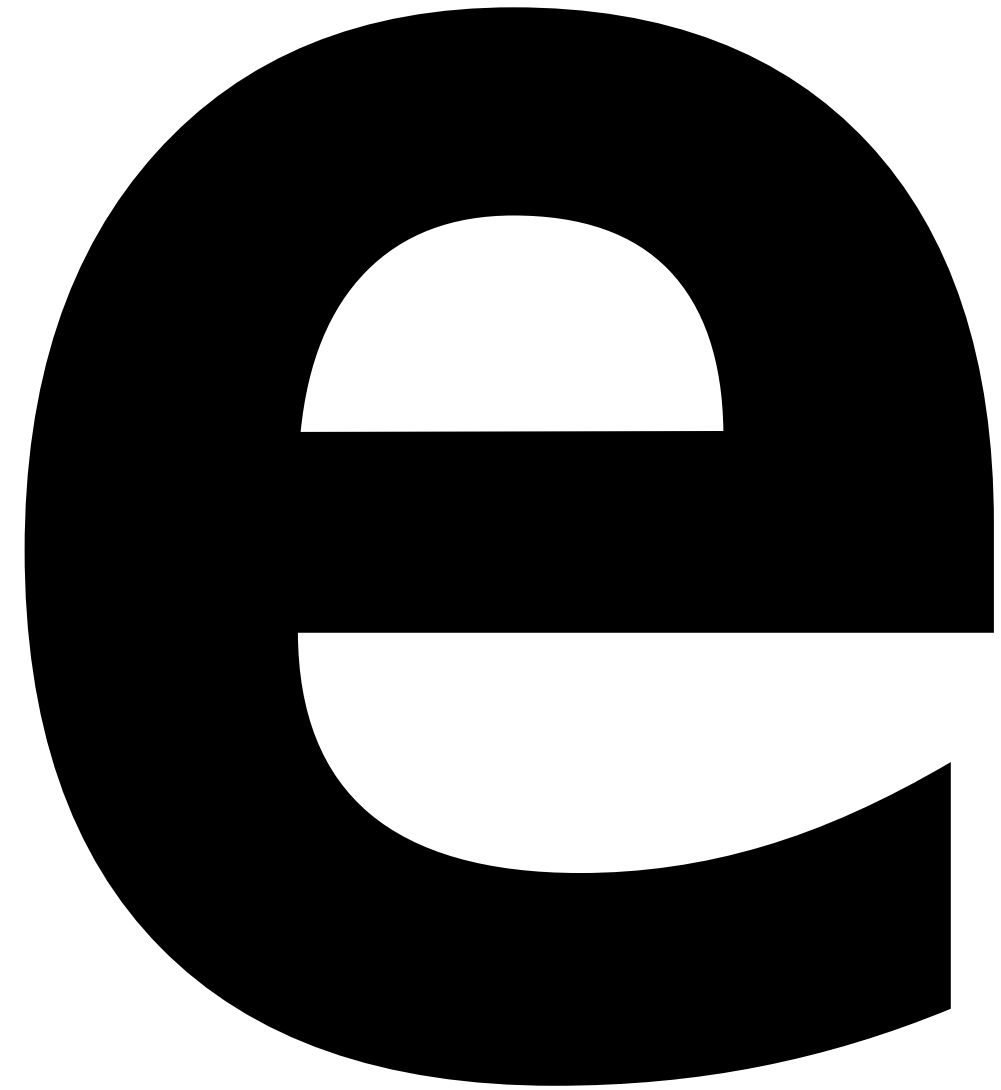


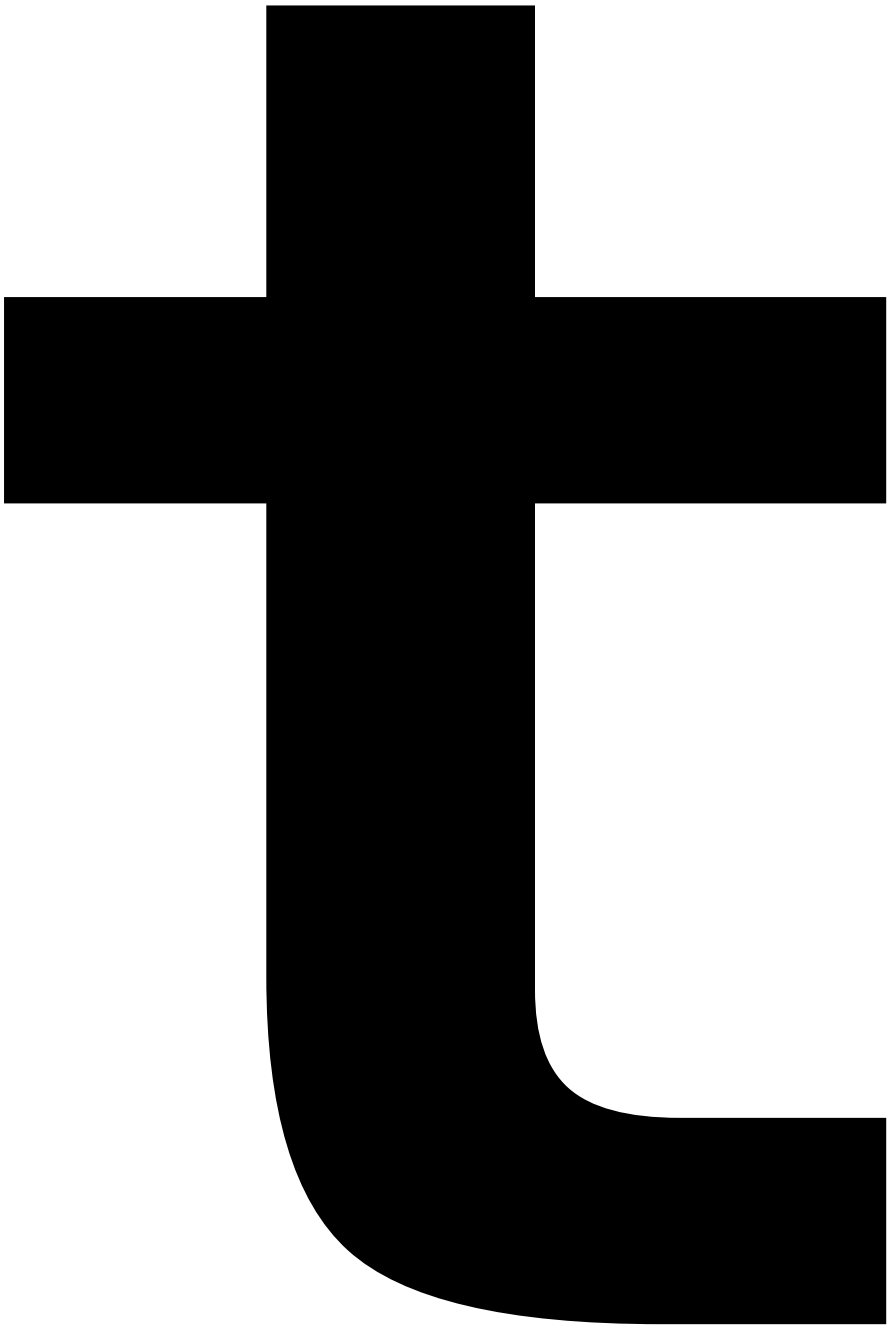


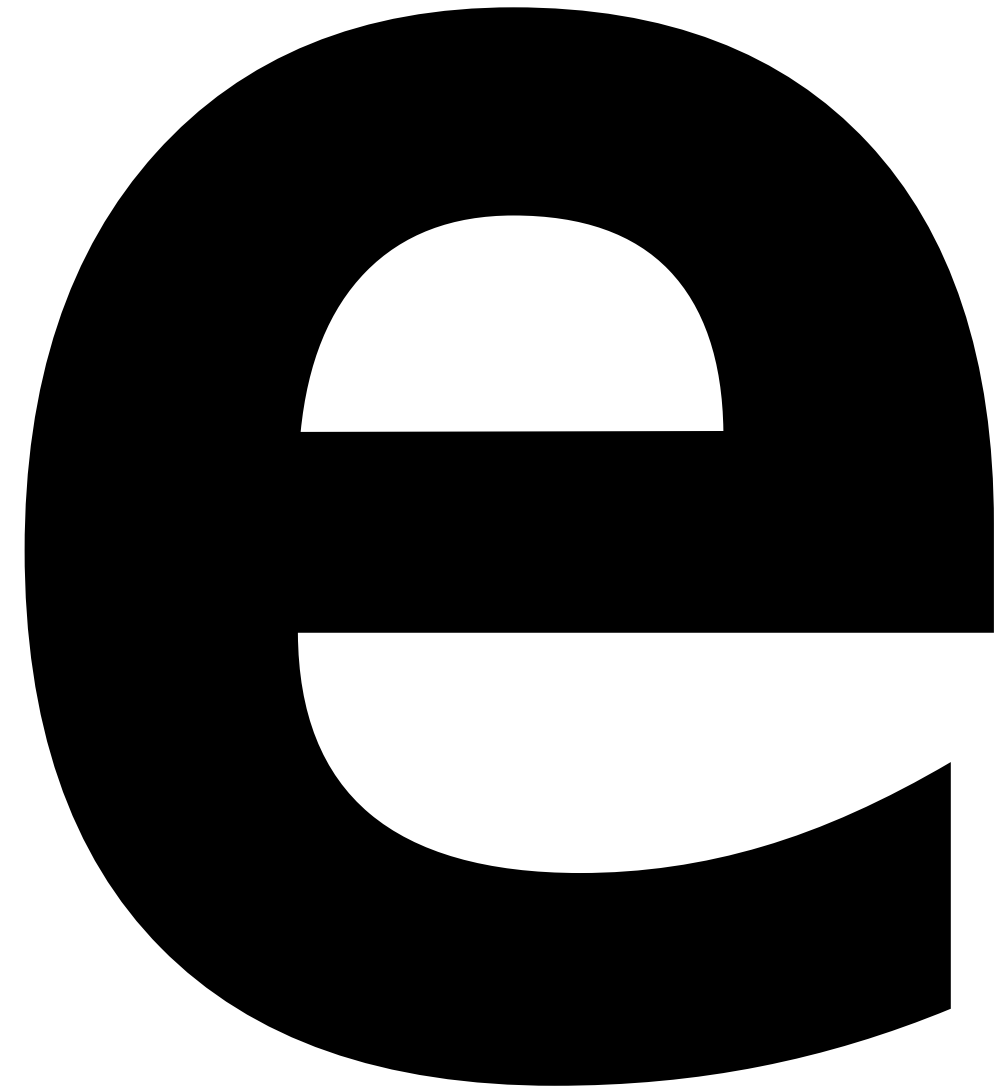


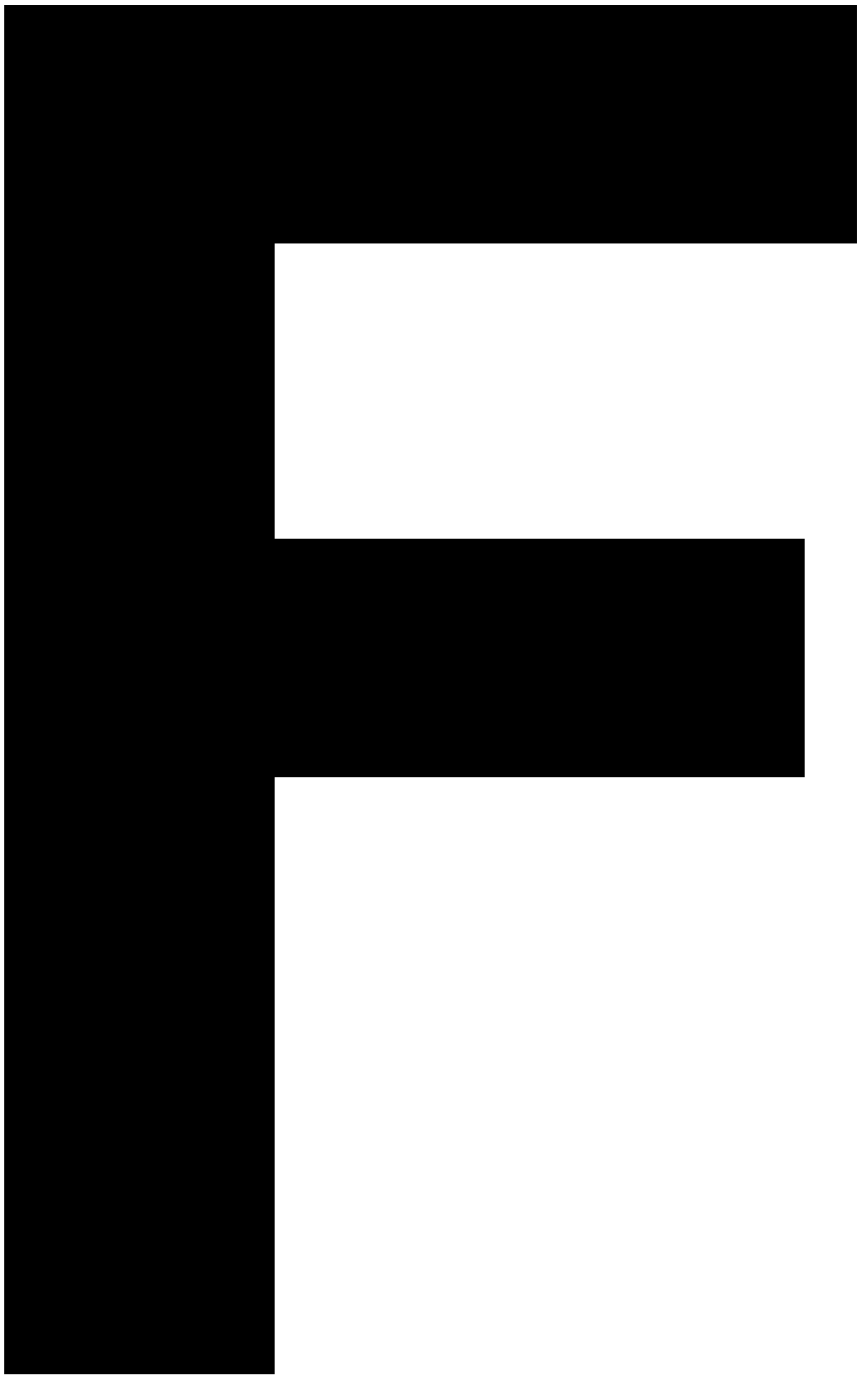


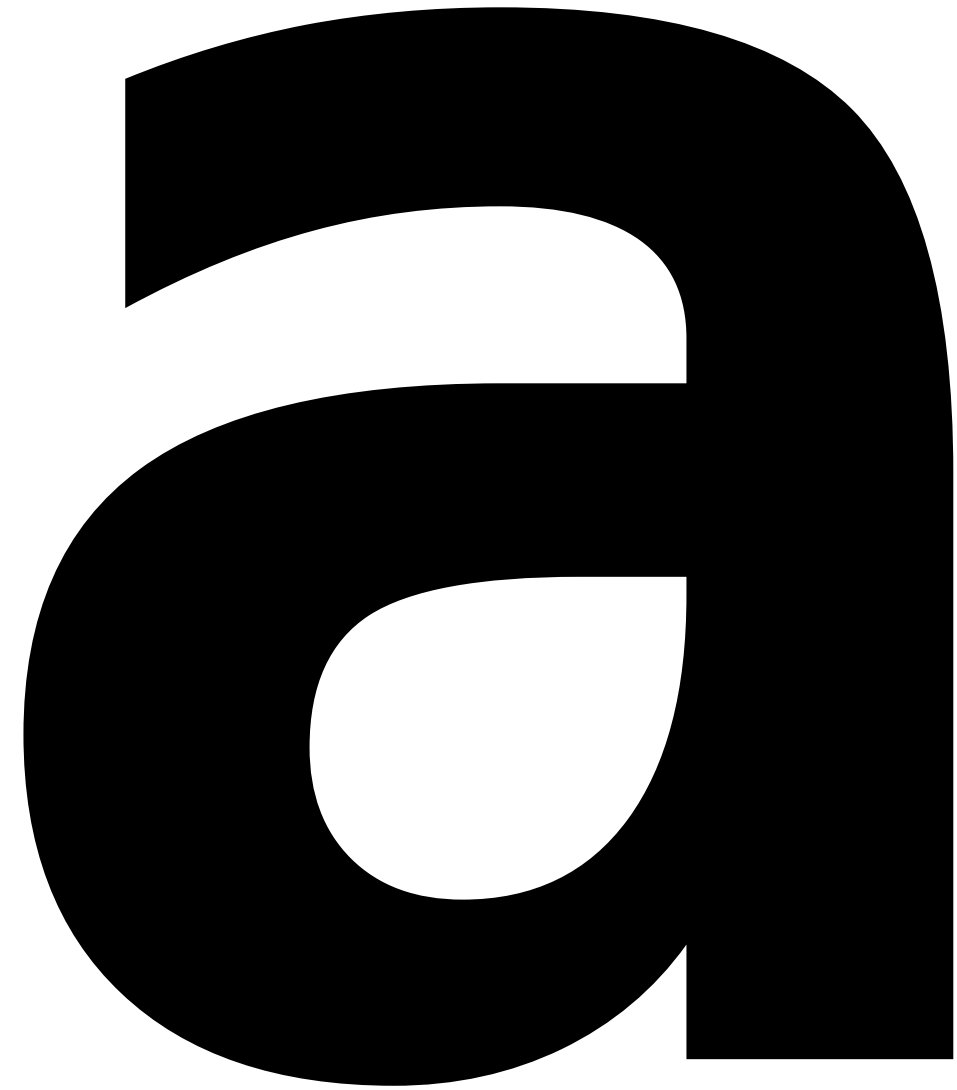


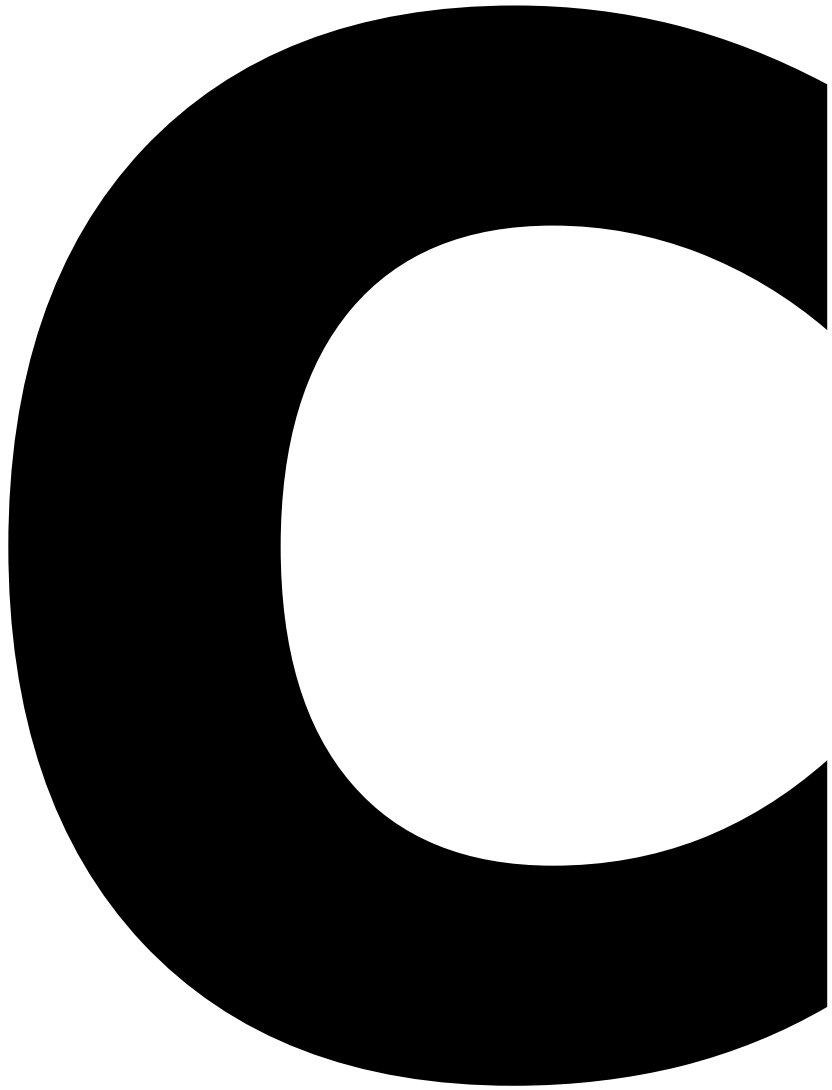


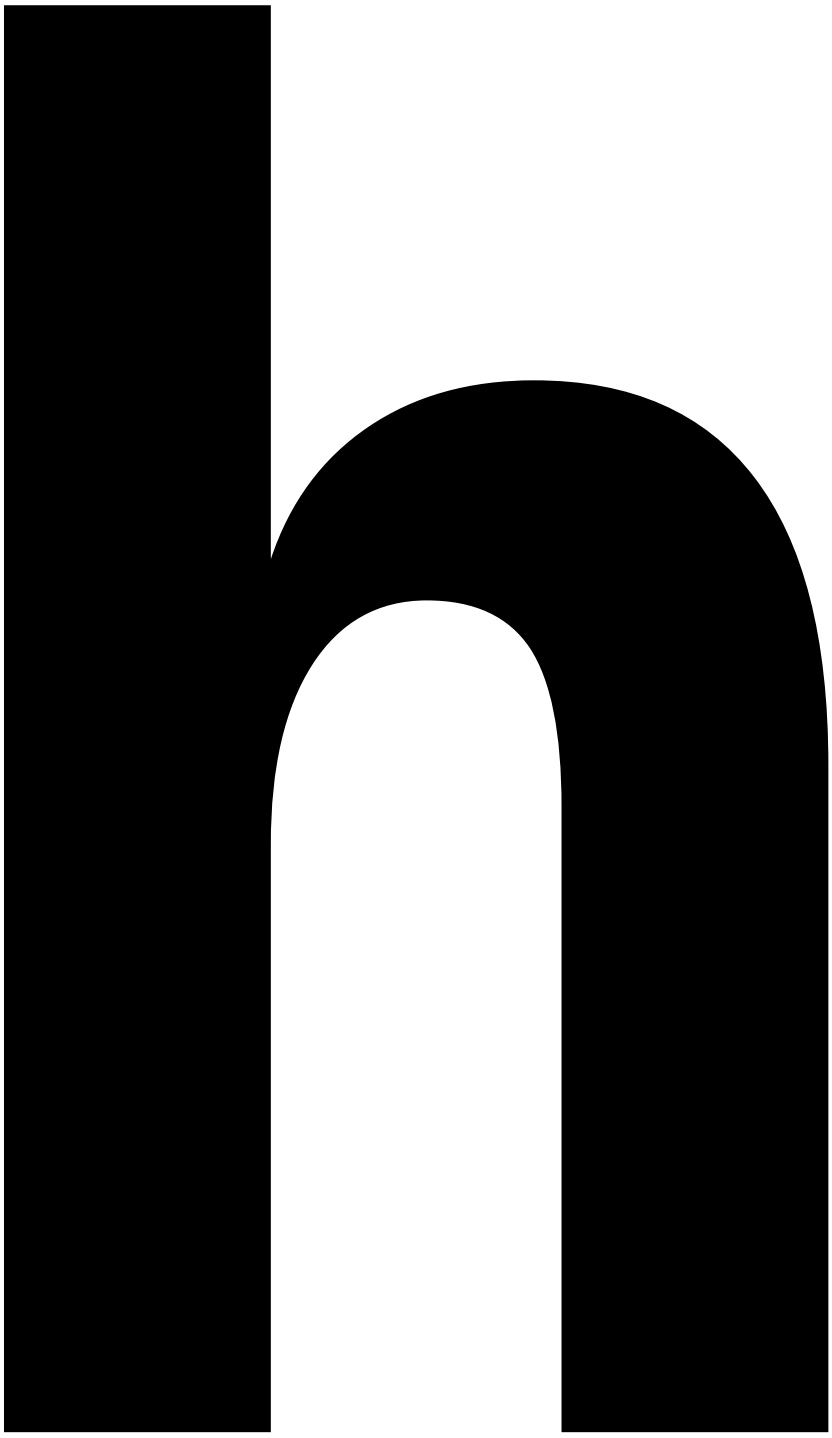


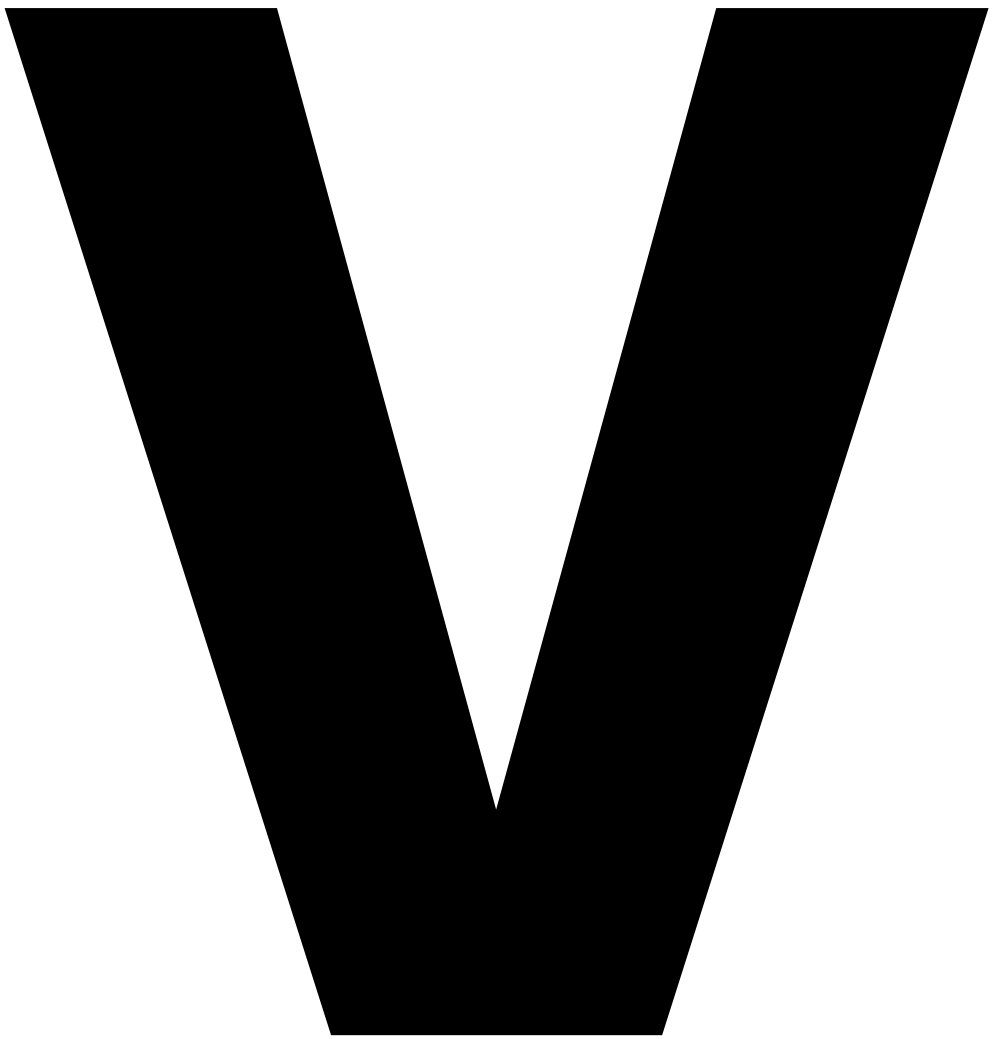


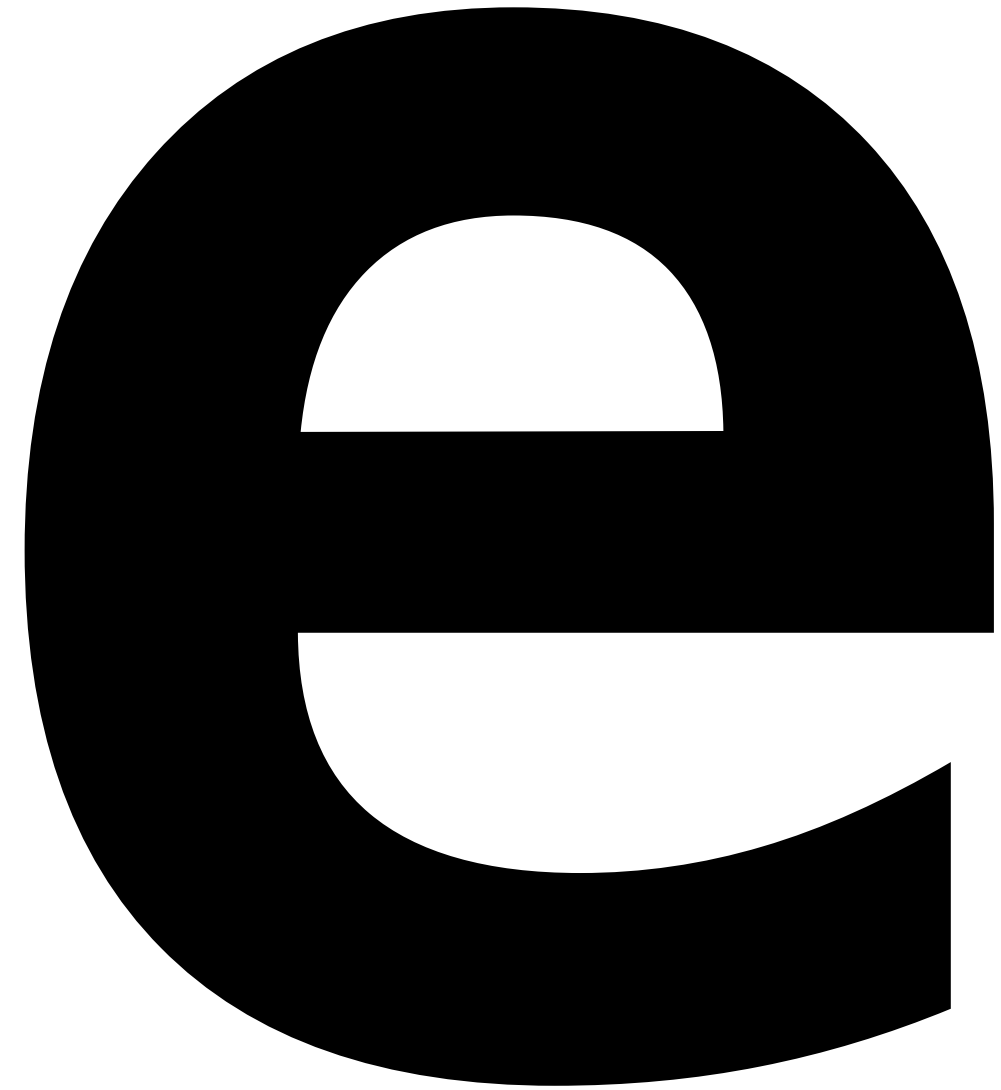


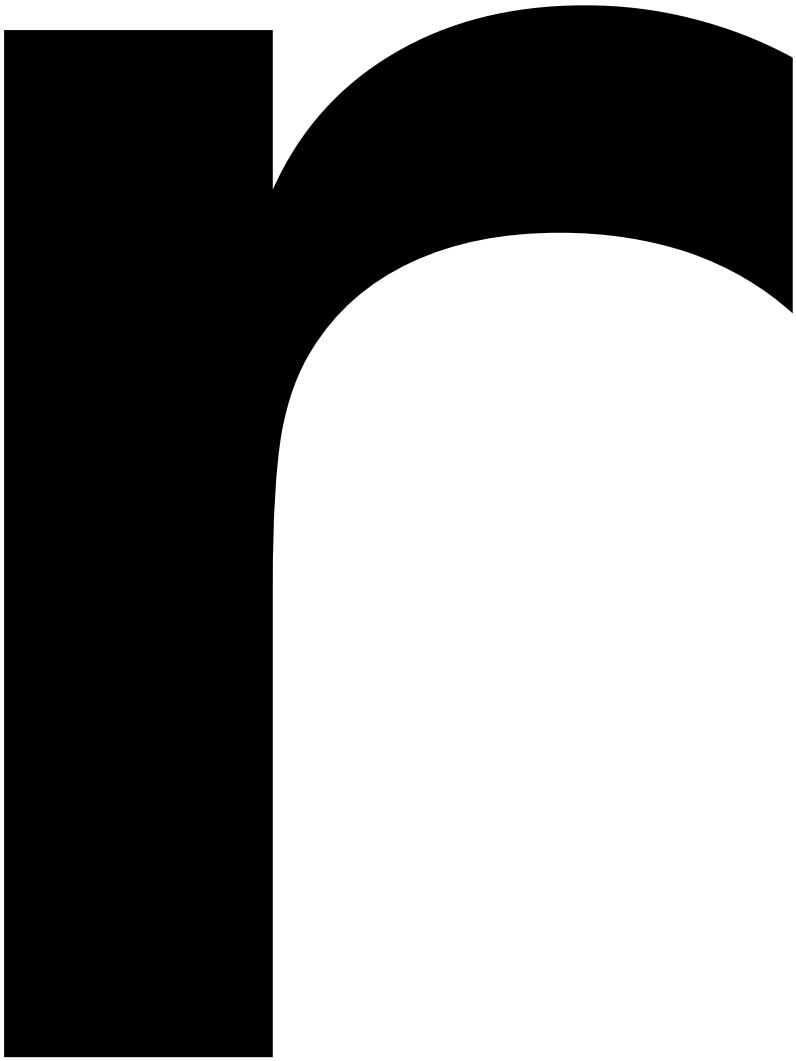


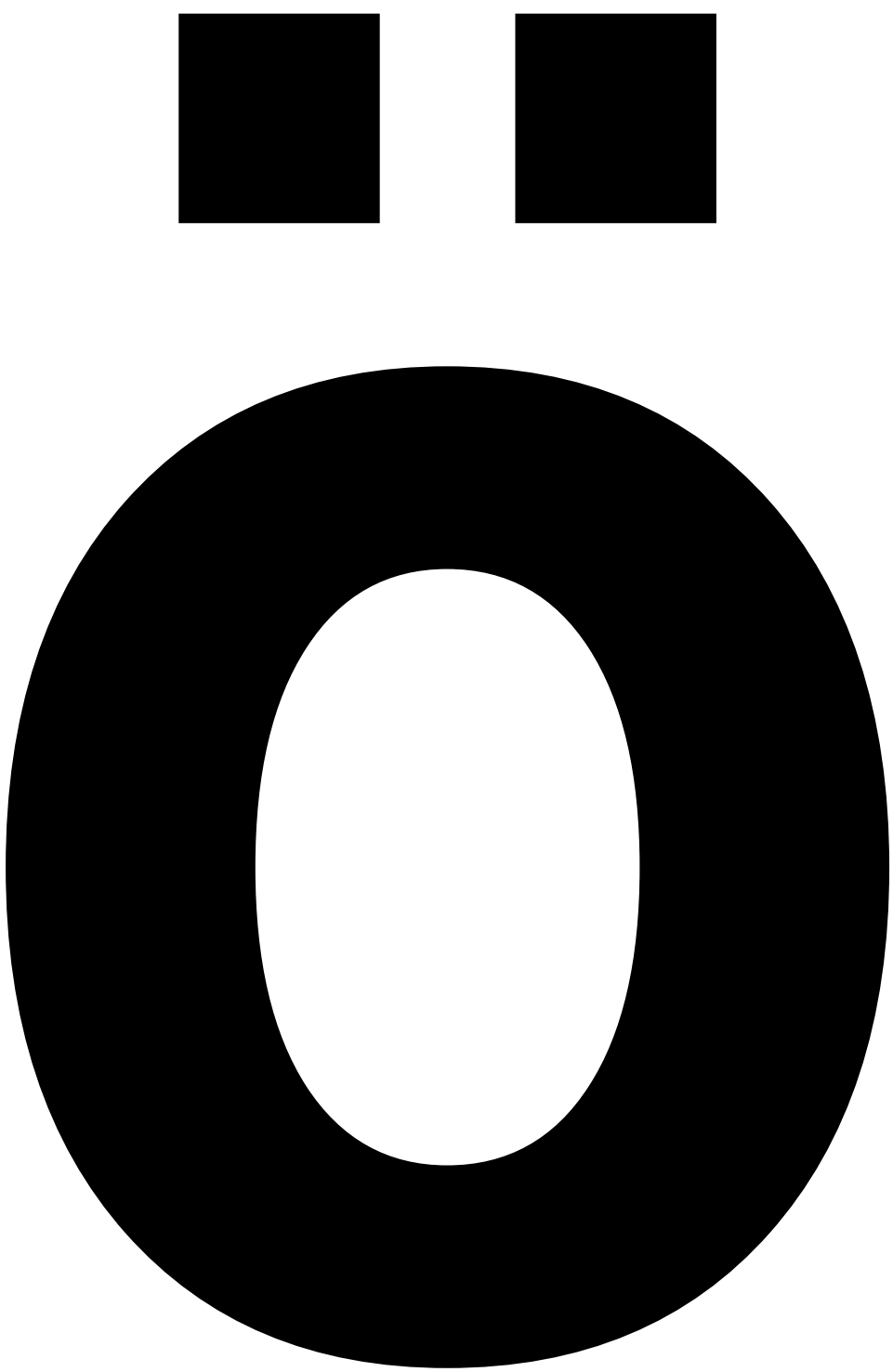


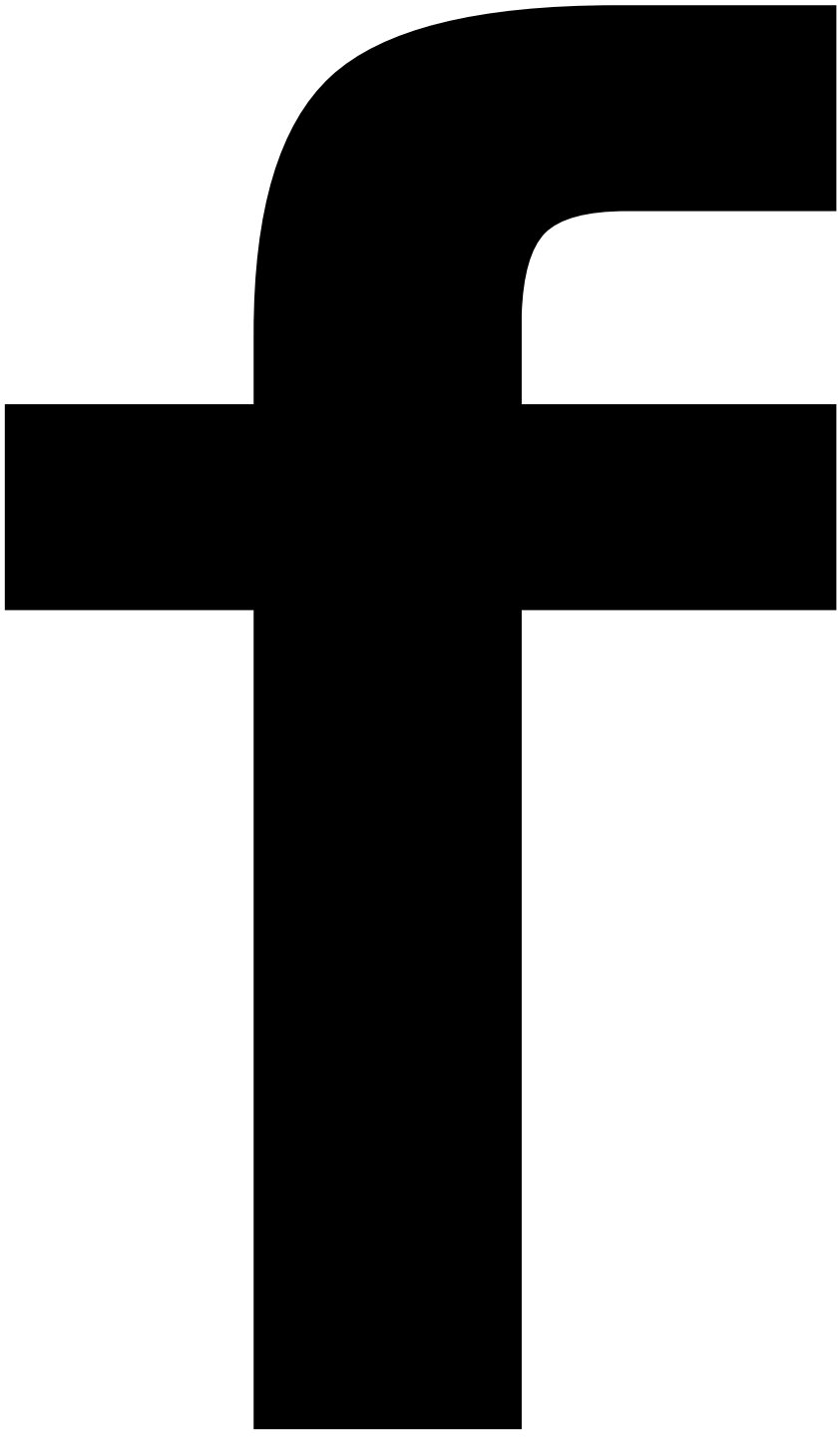


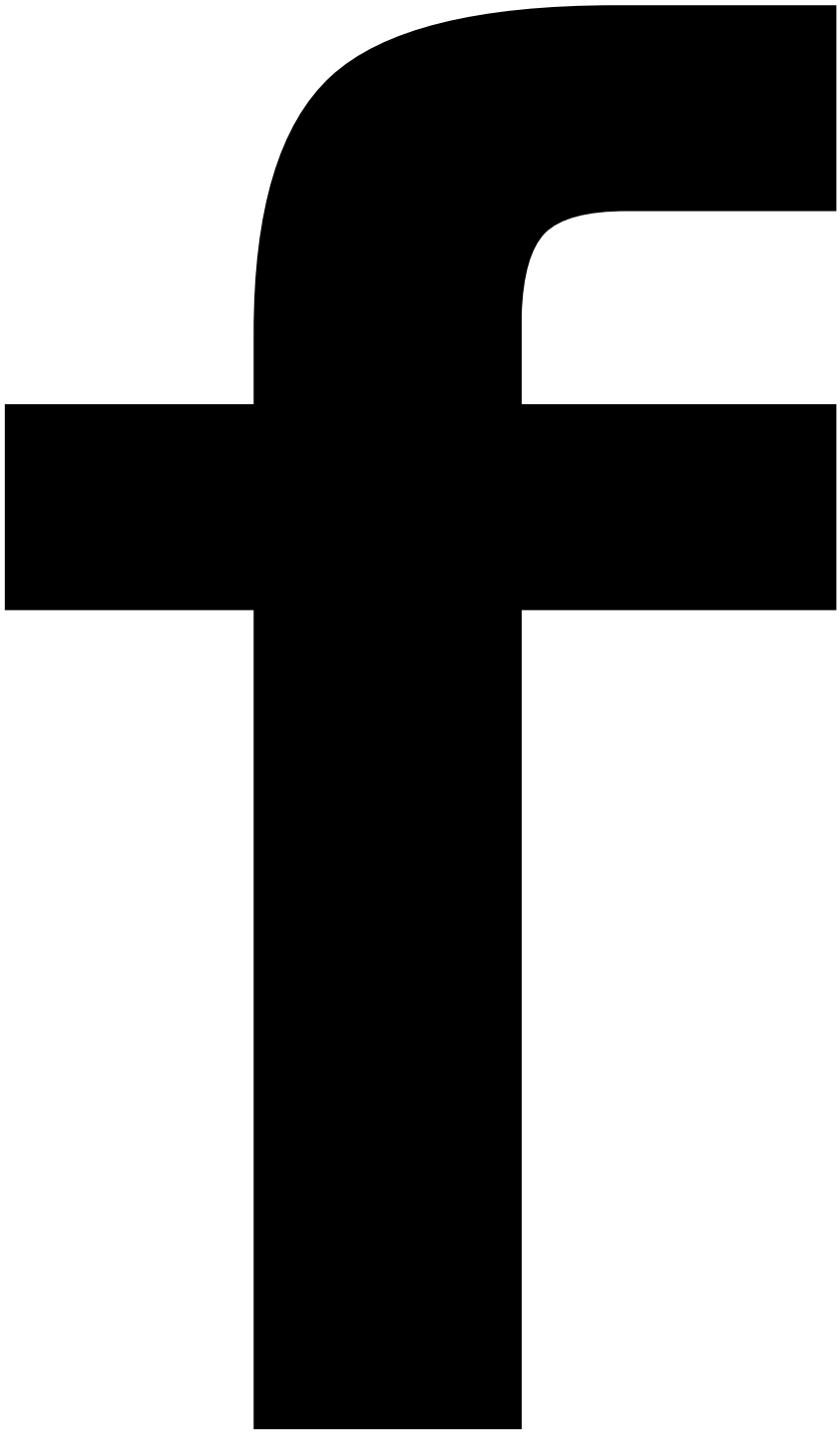


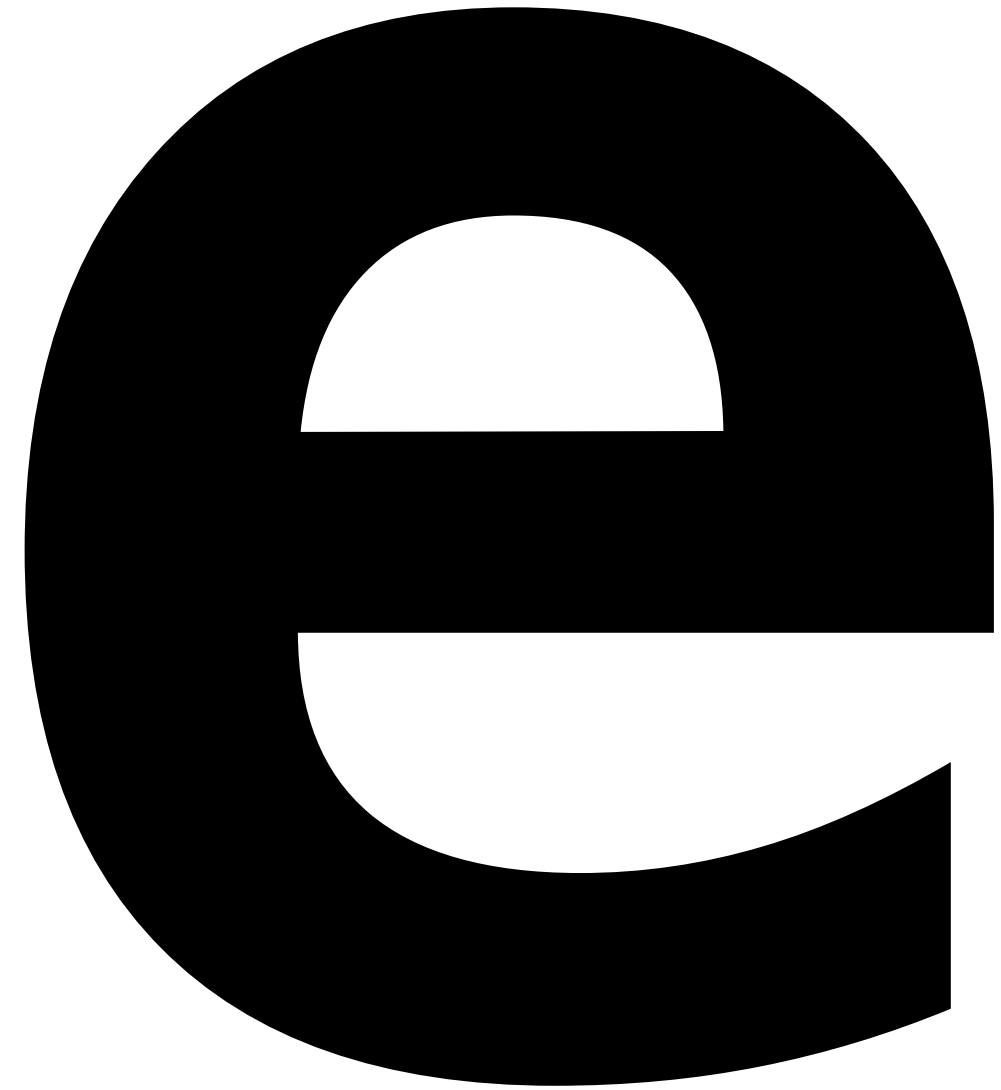


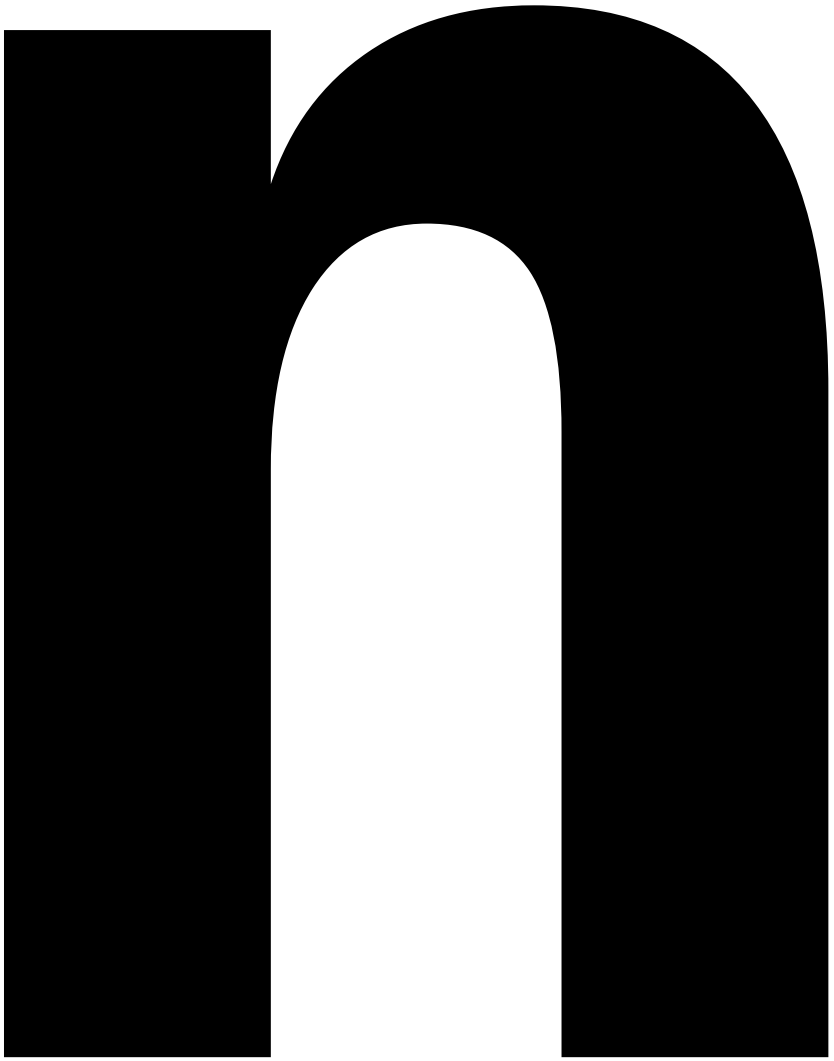


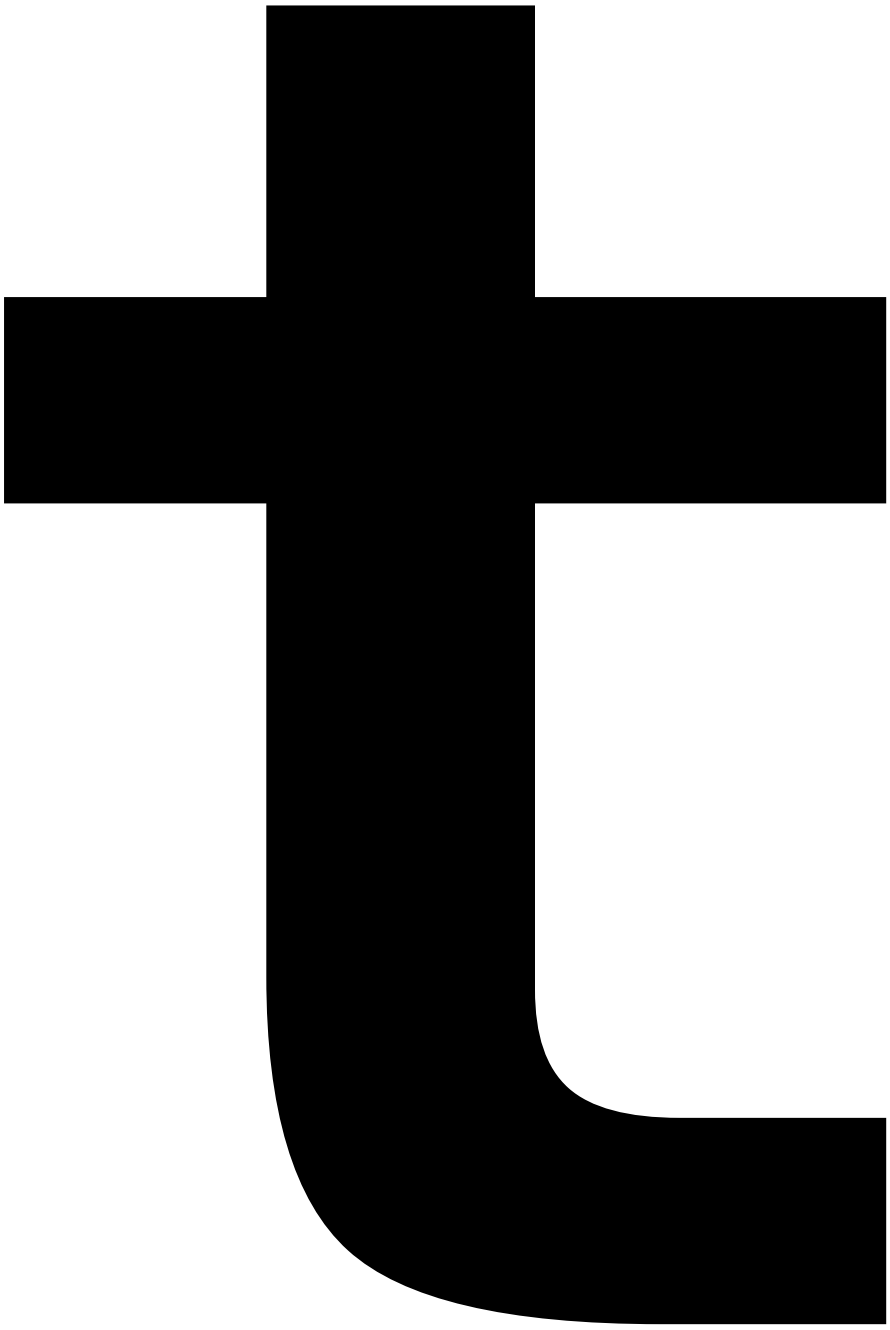


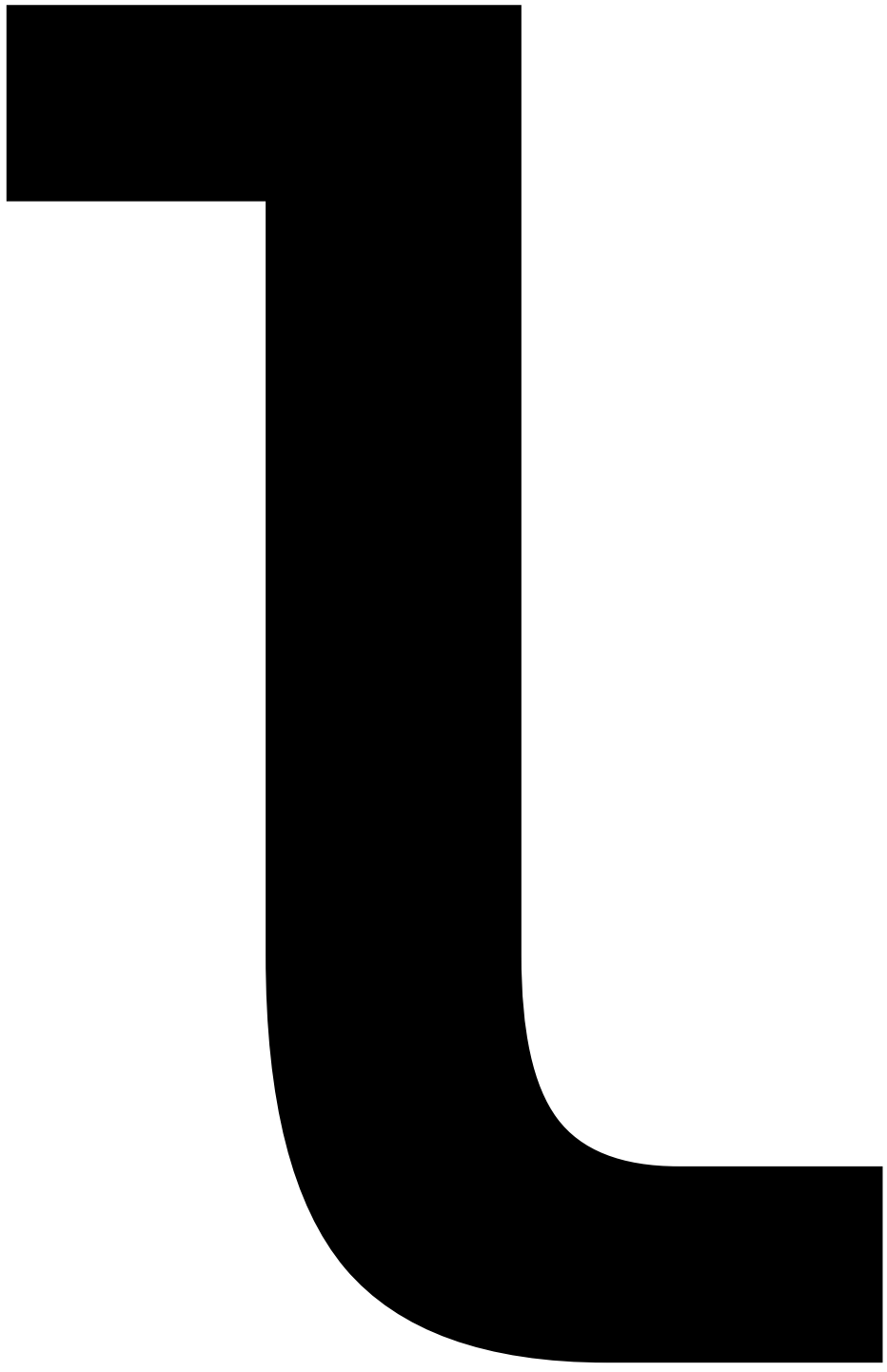


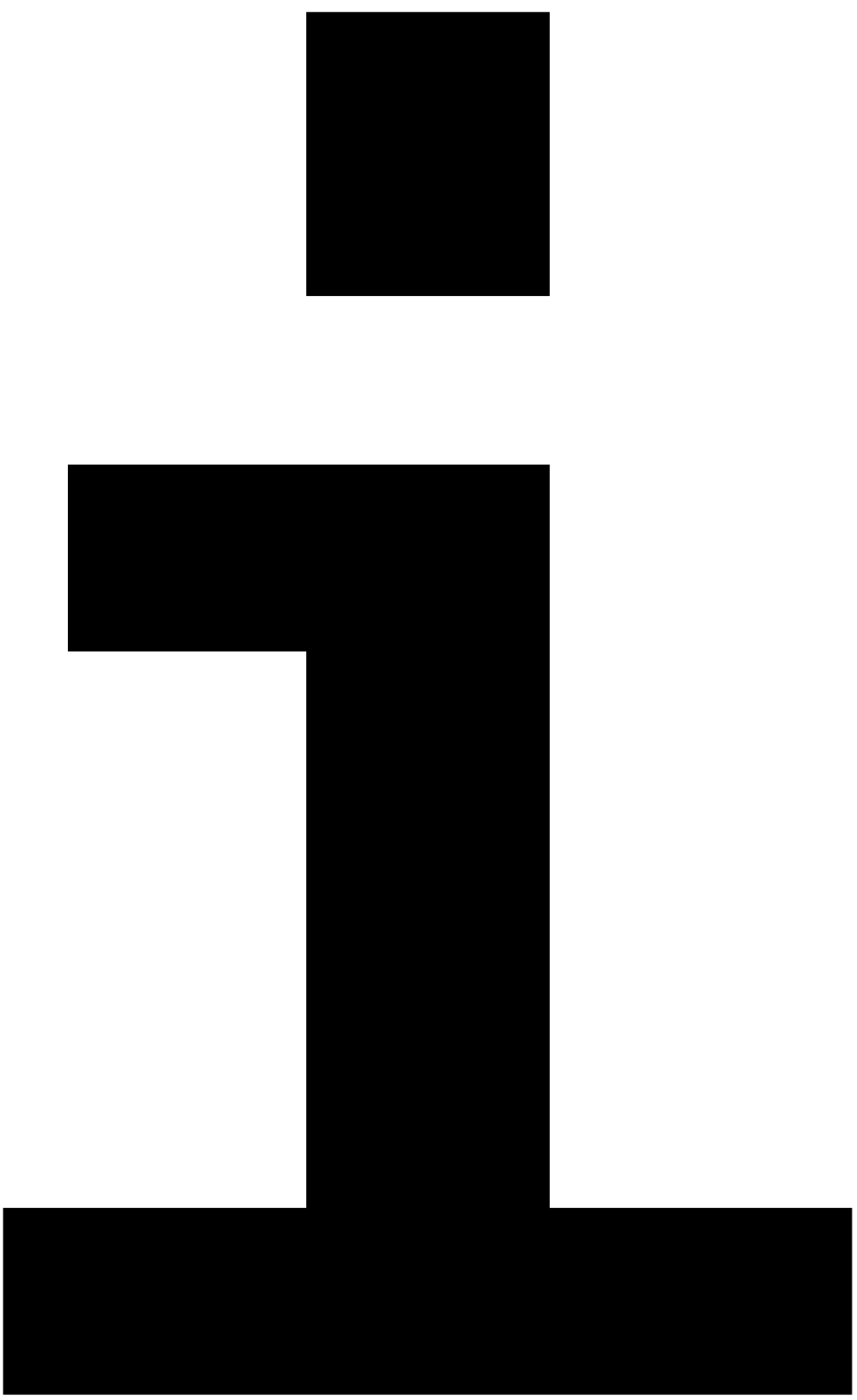


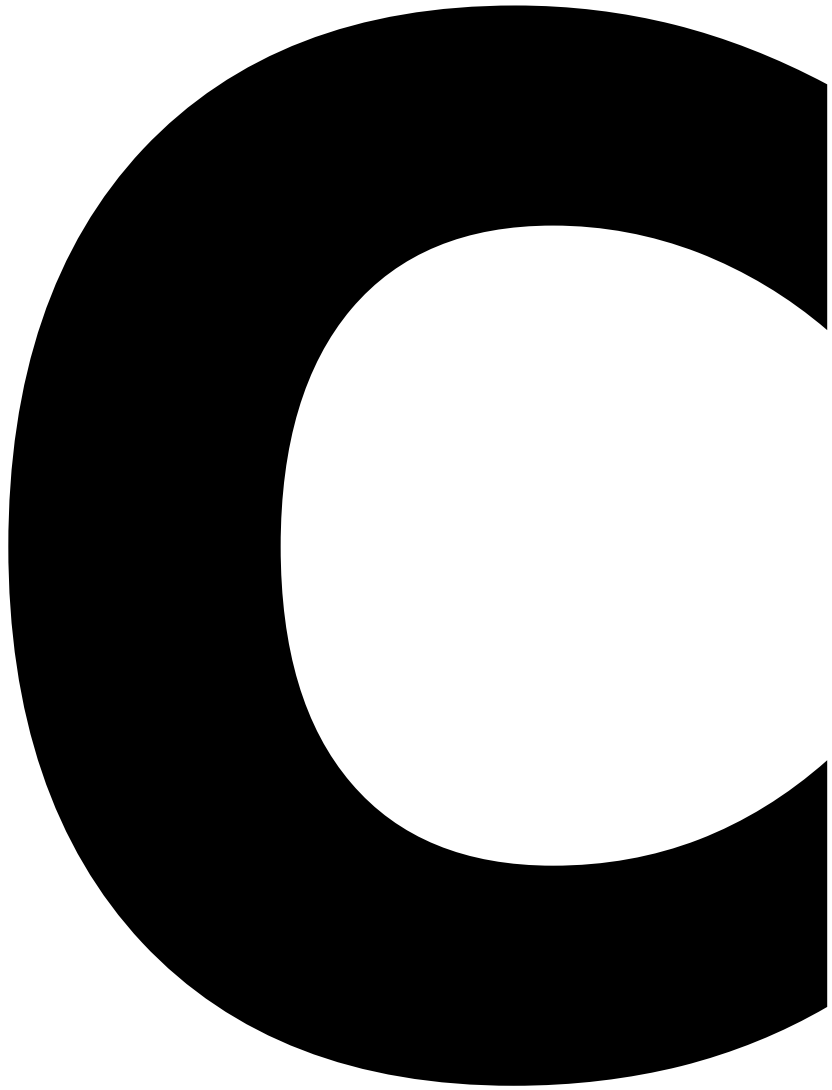


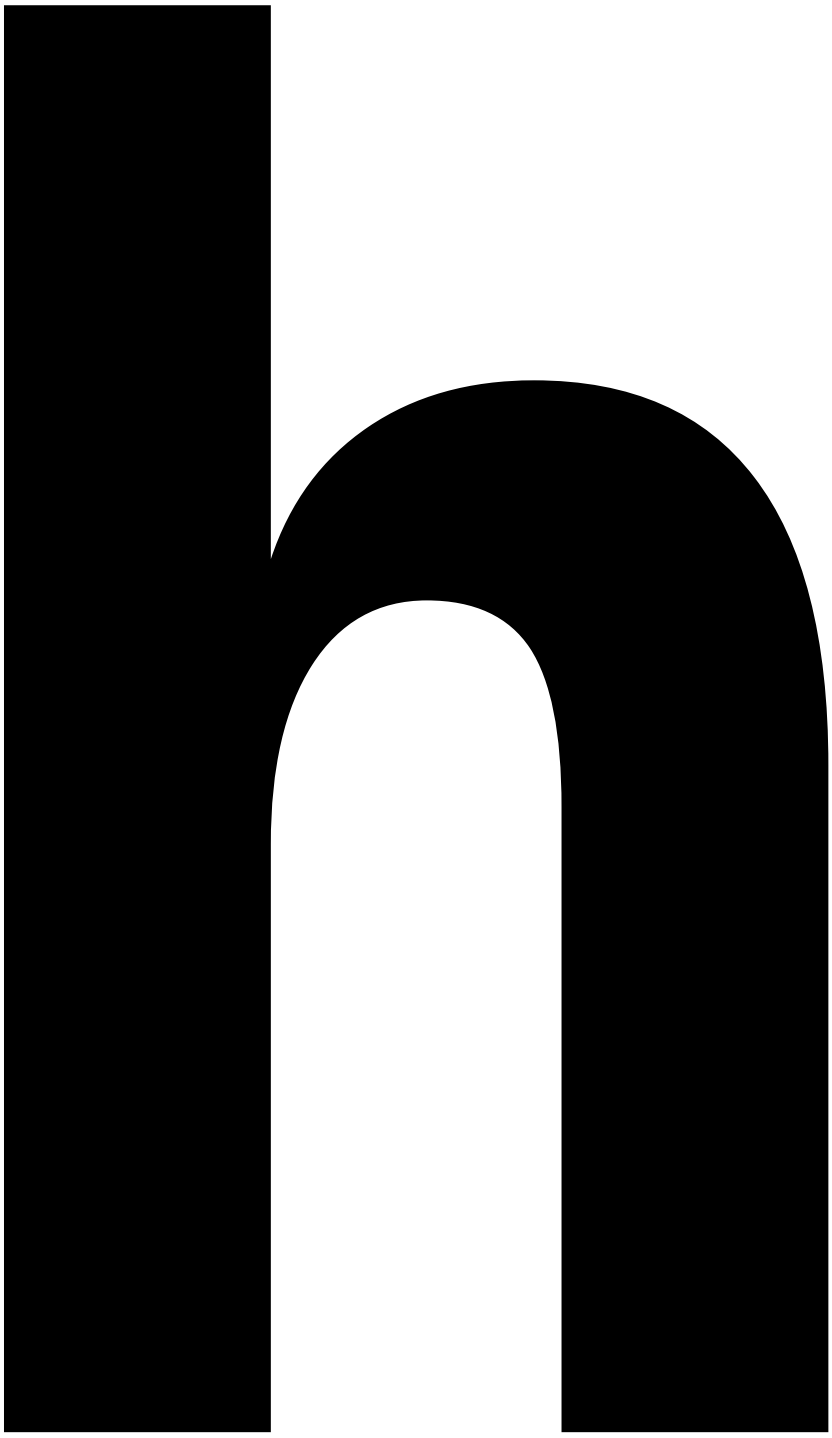




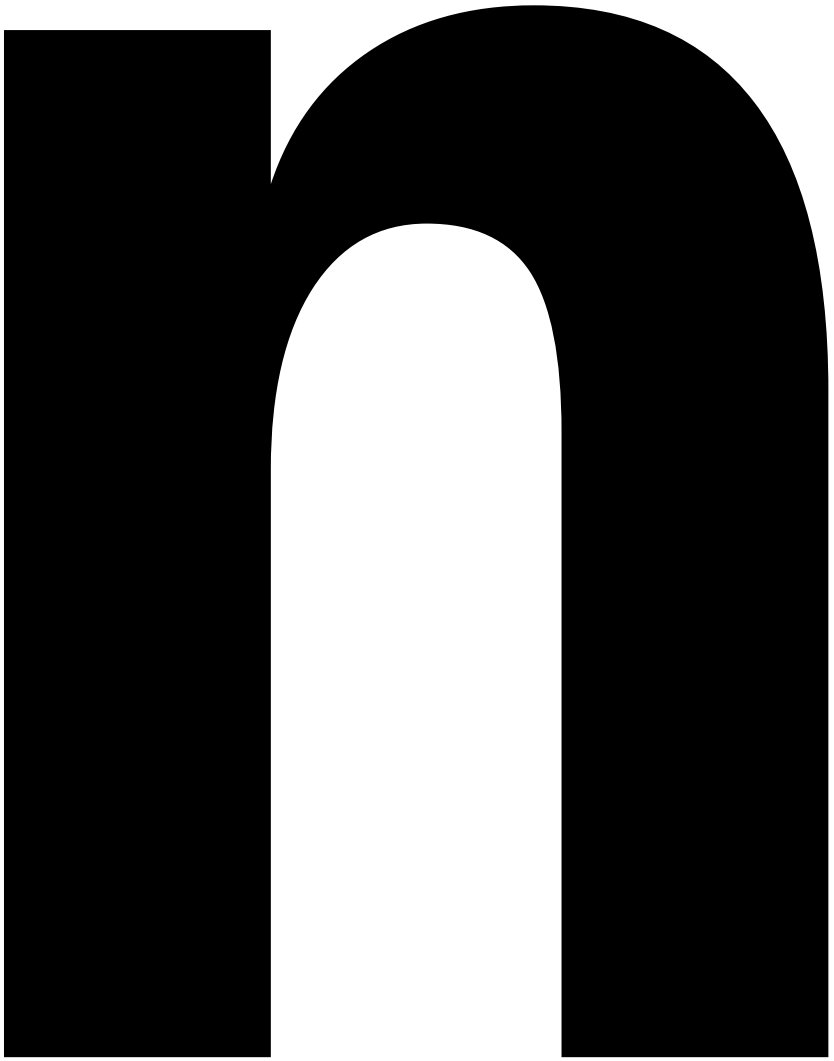


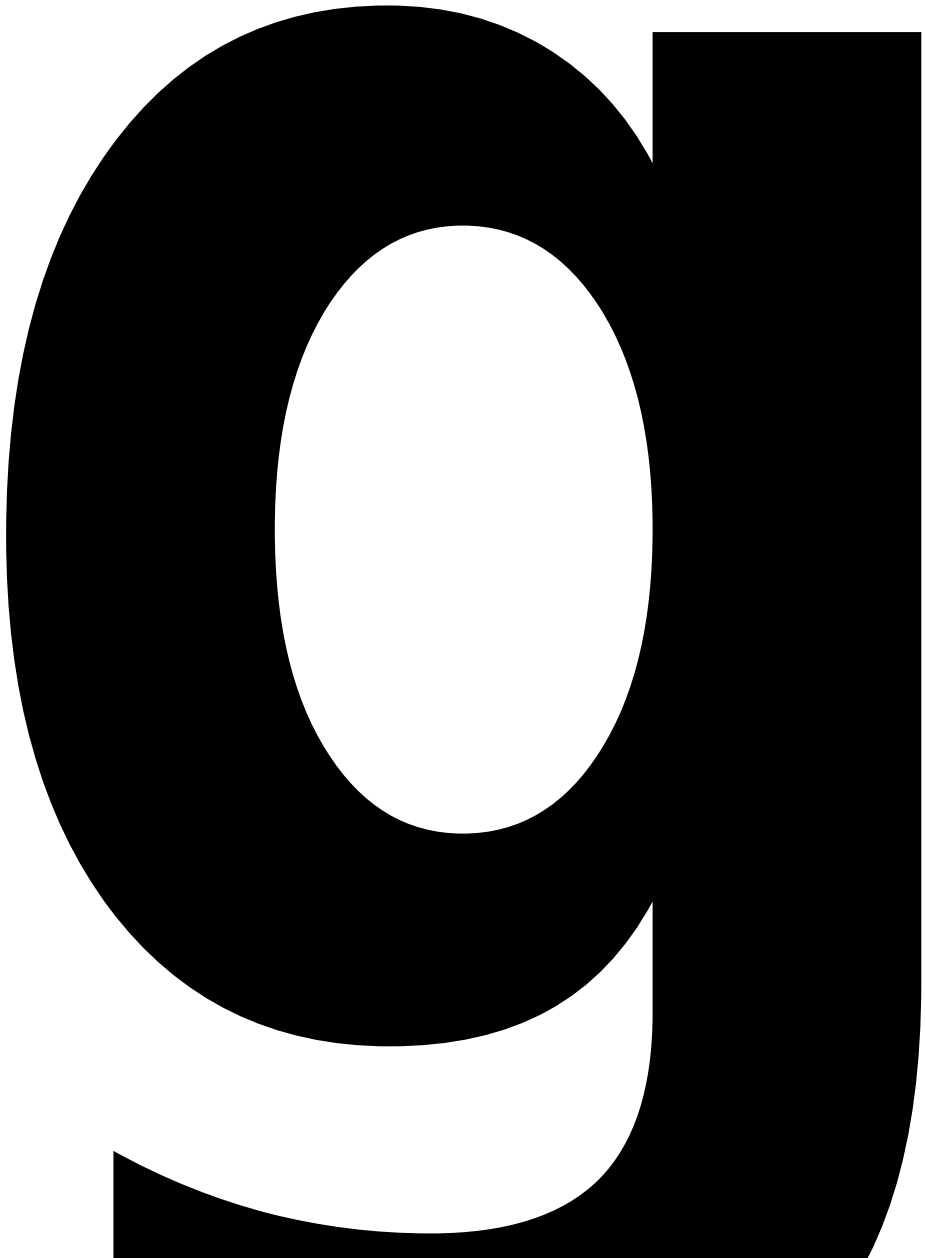


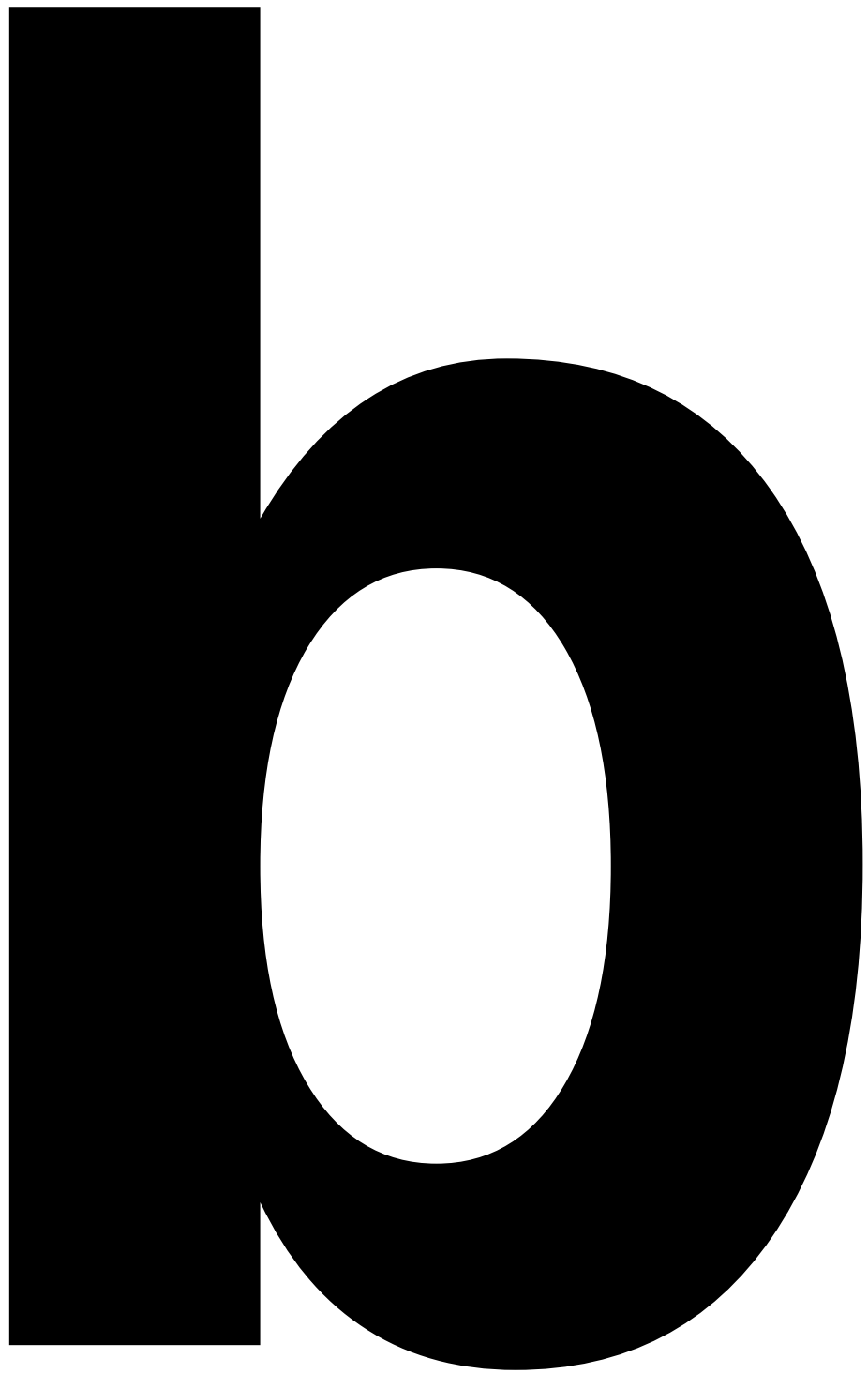


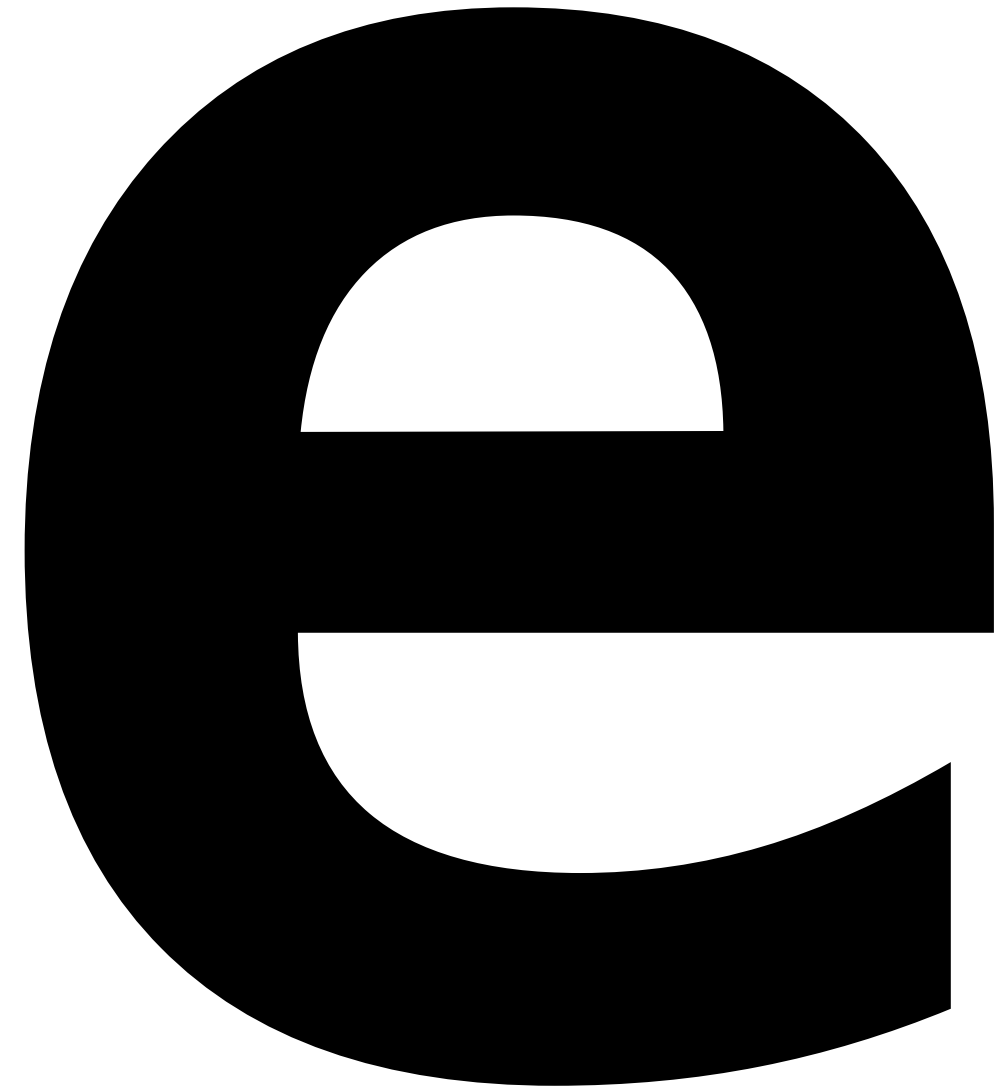


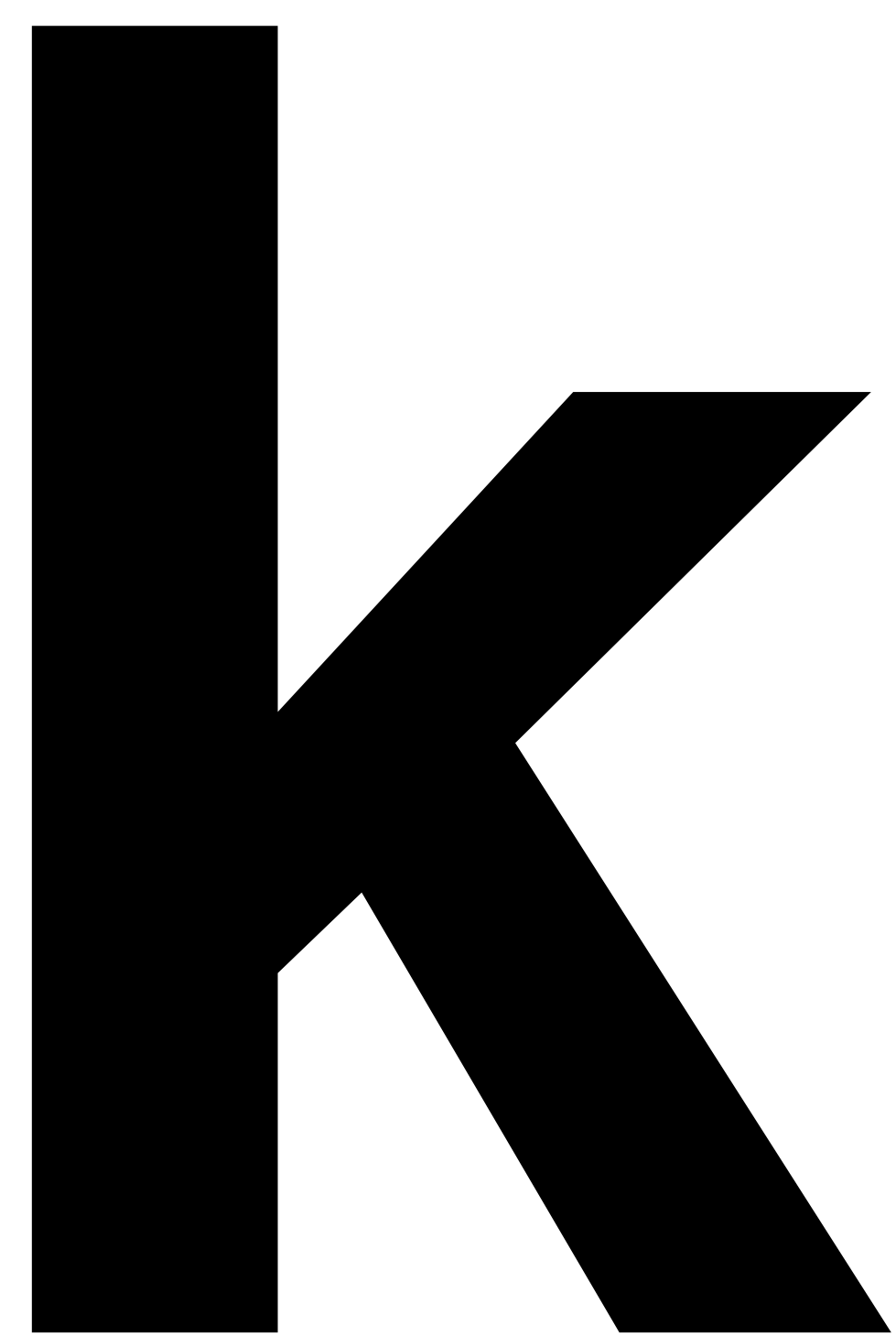
u

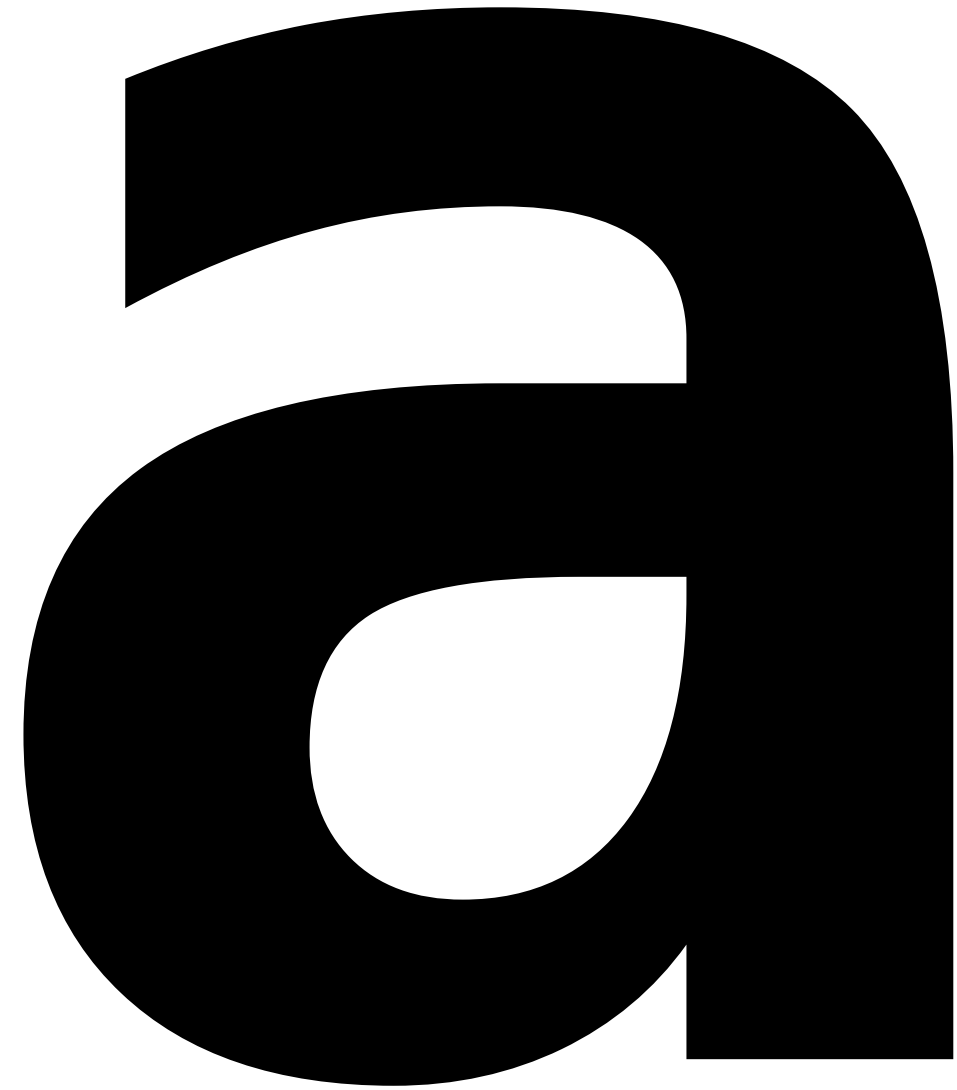


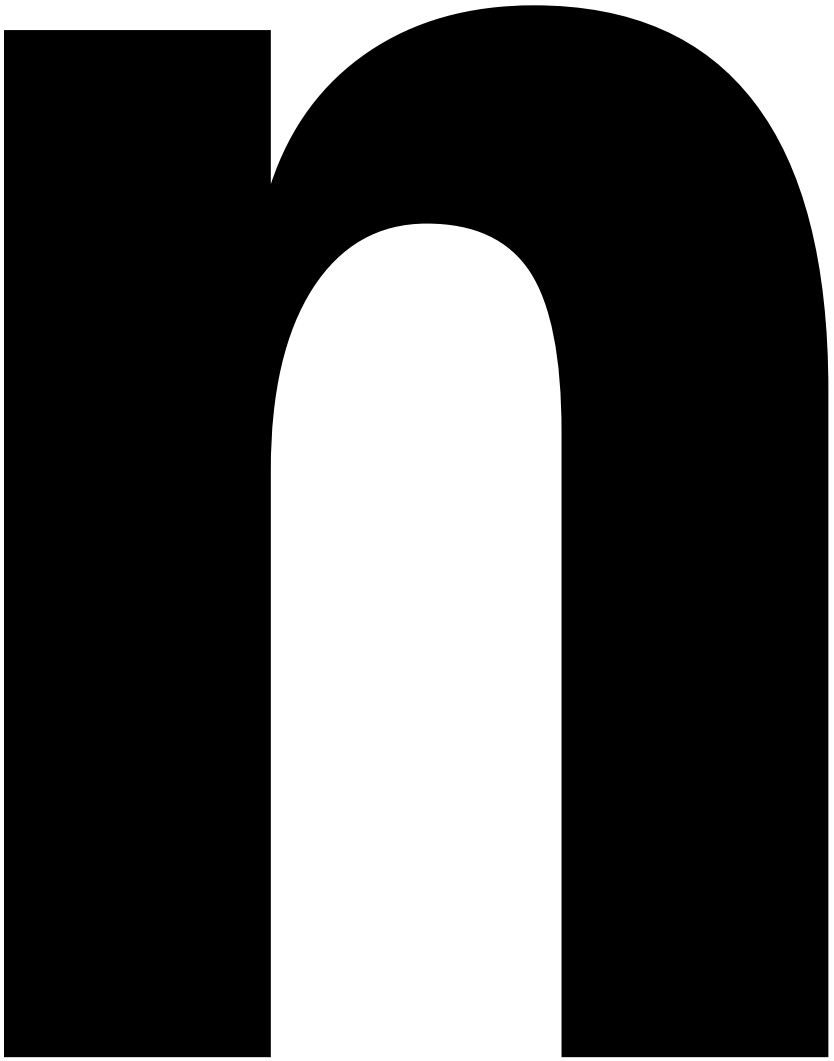


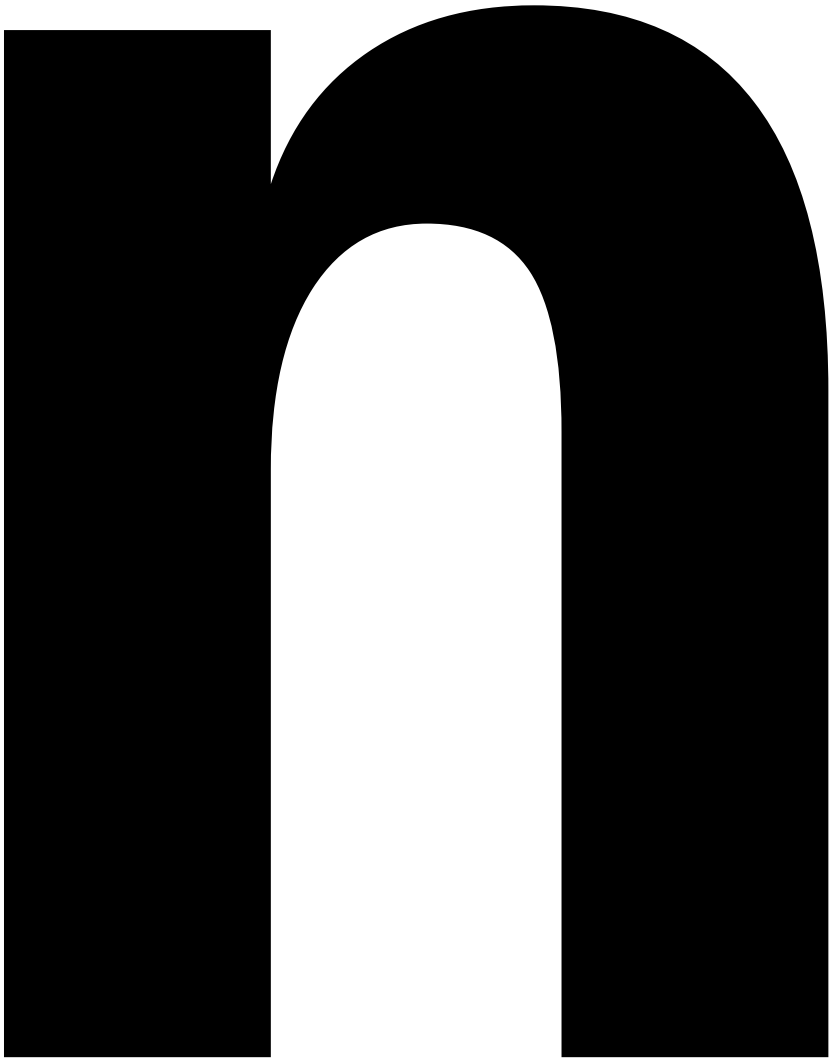


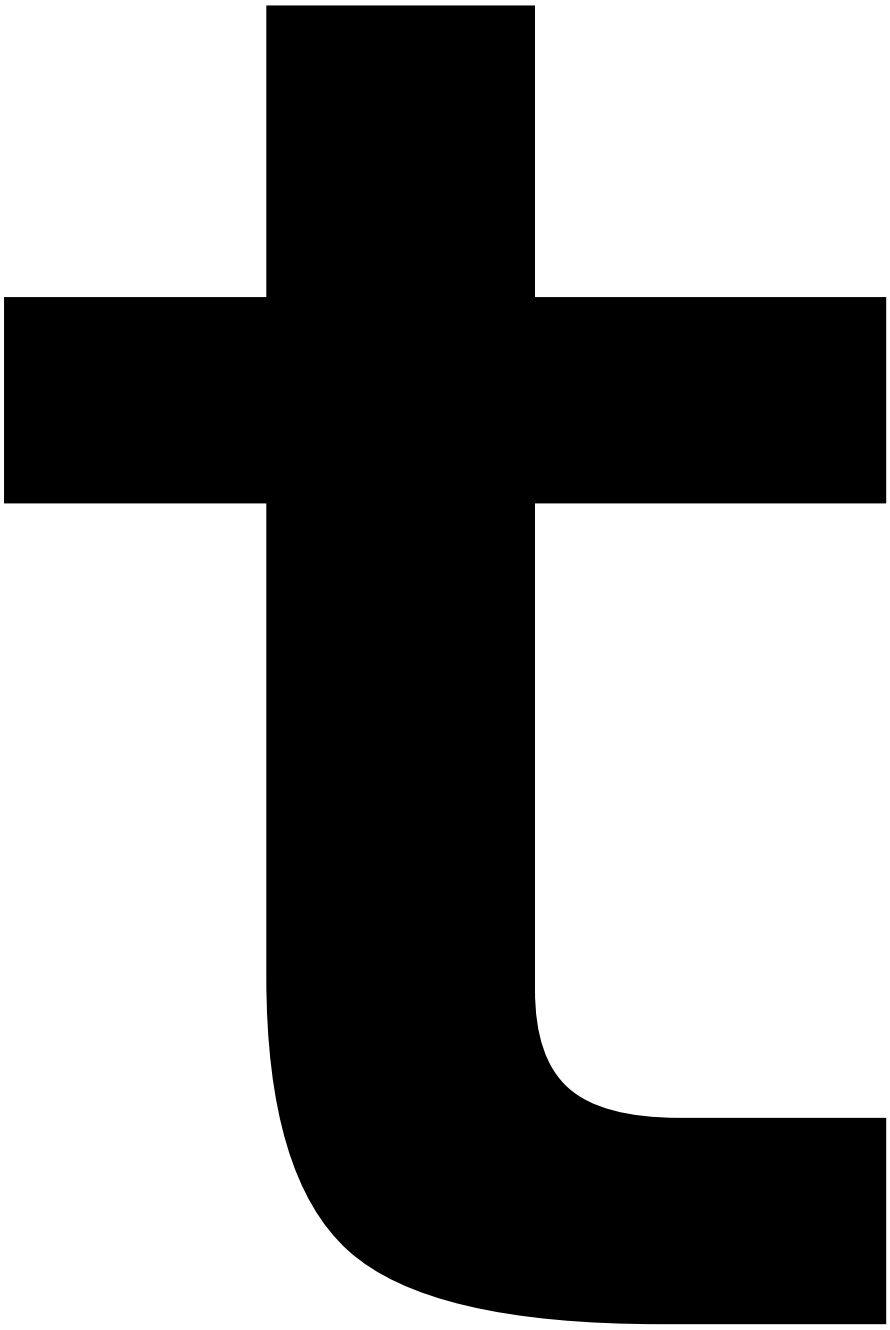


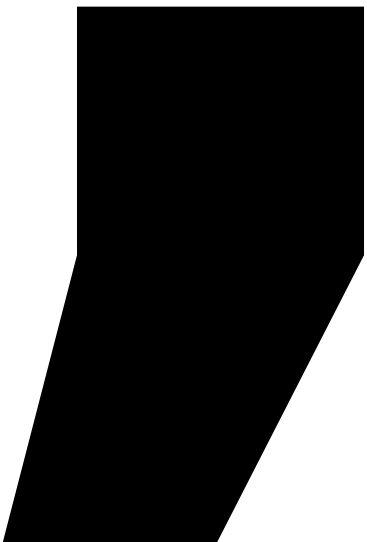




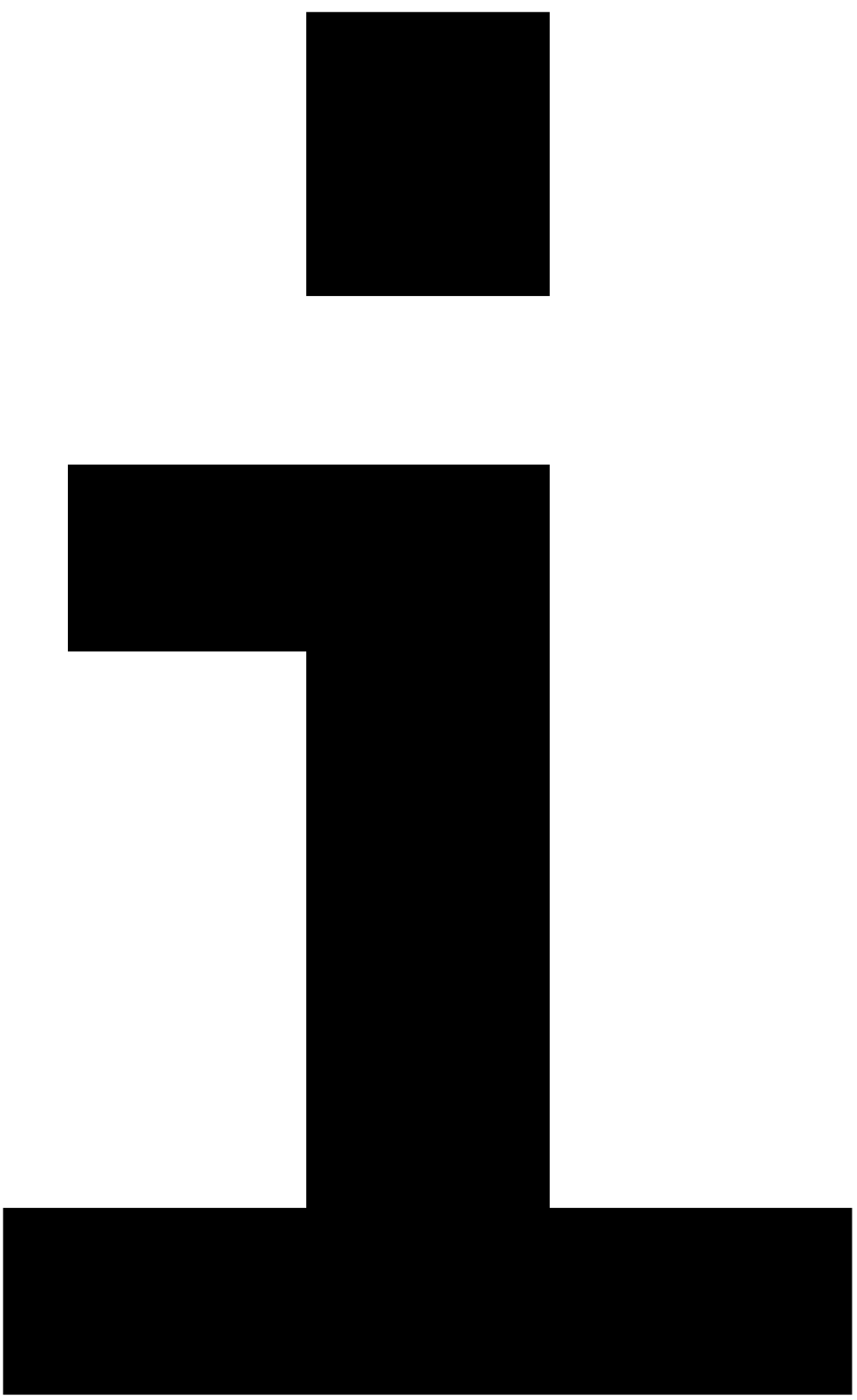


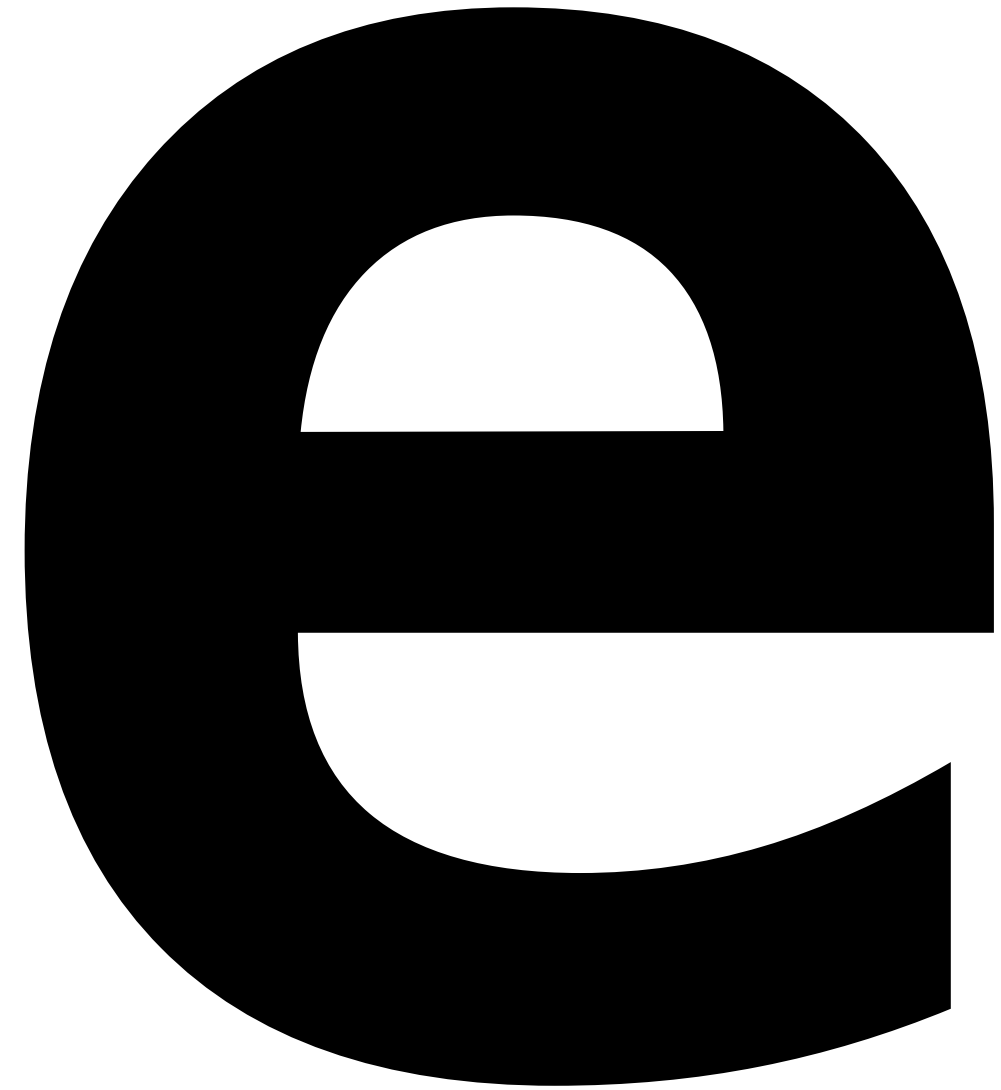


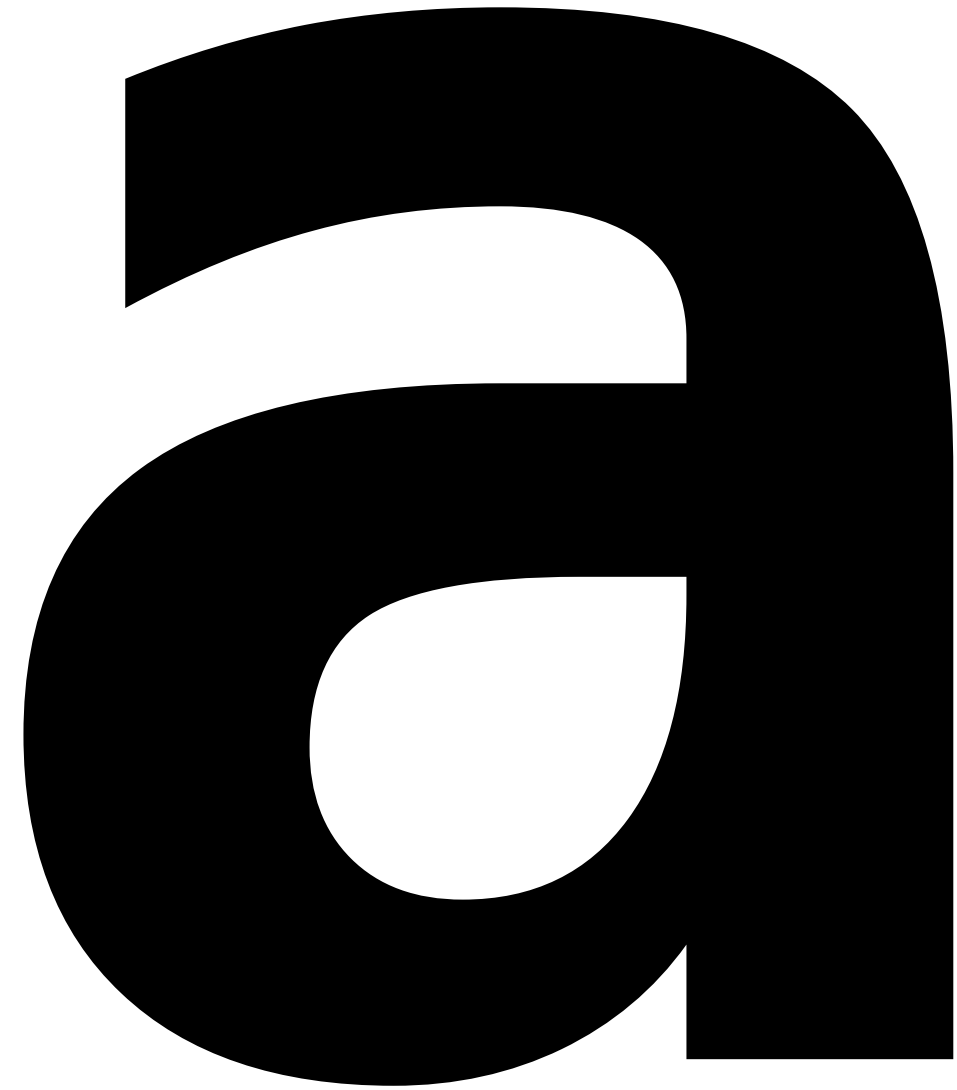




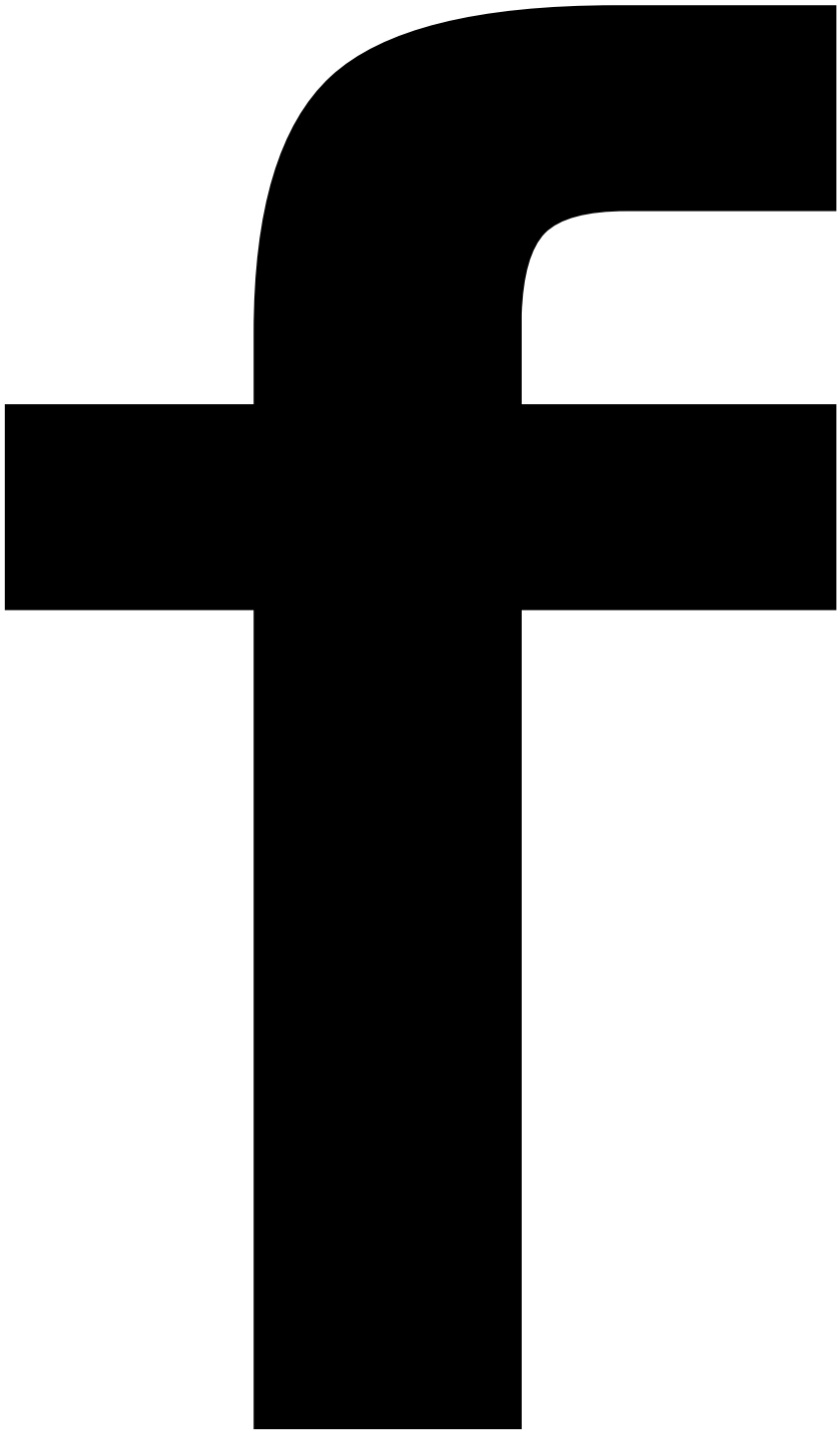
d



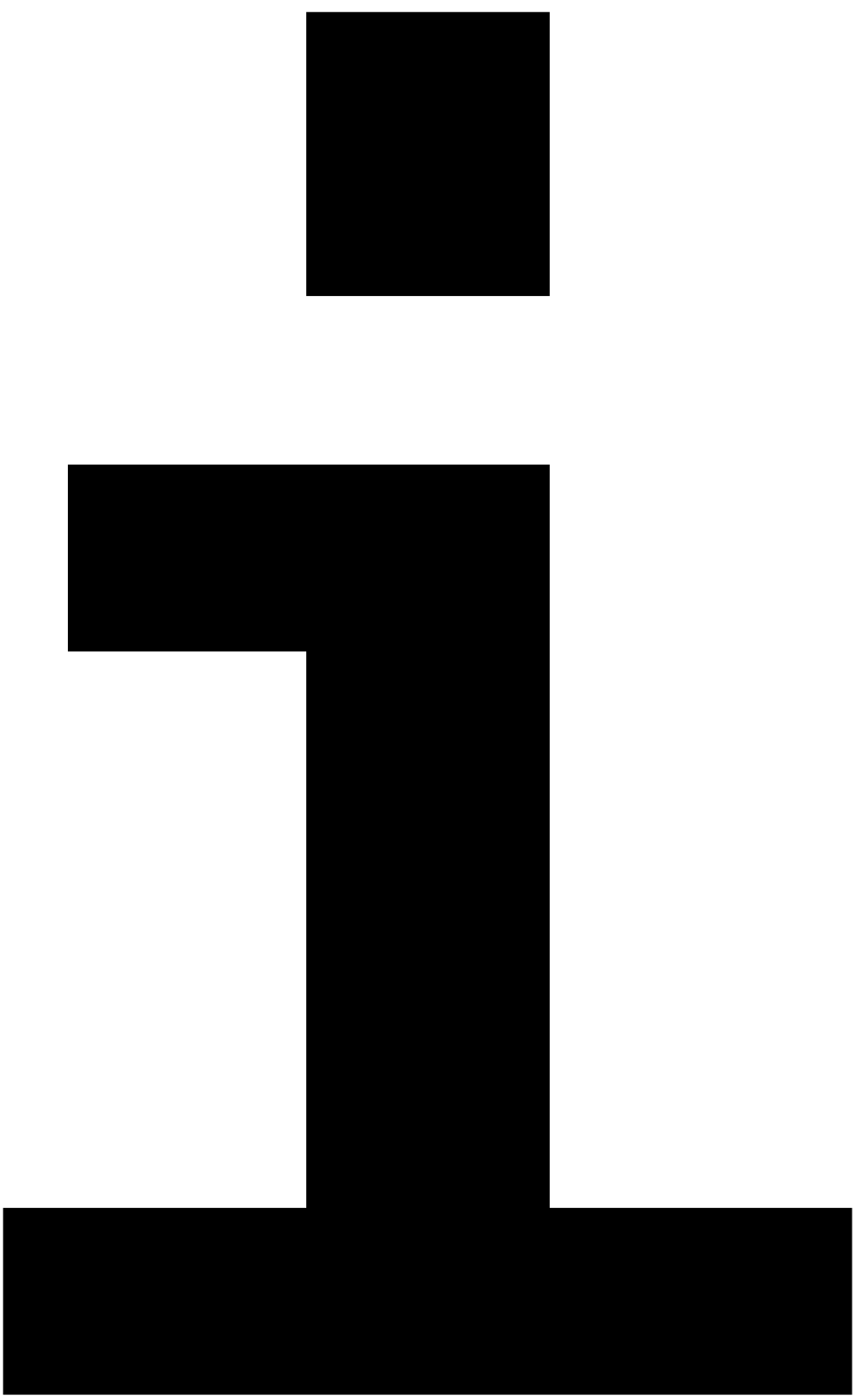


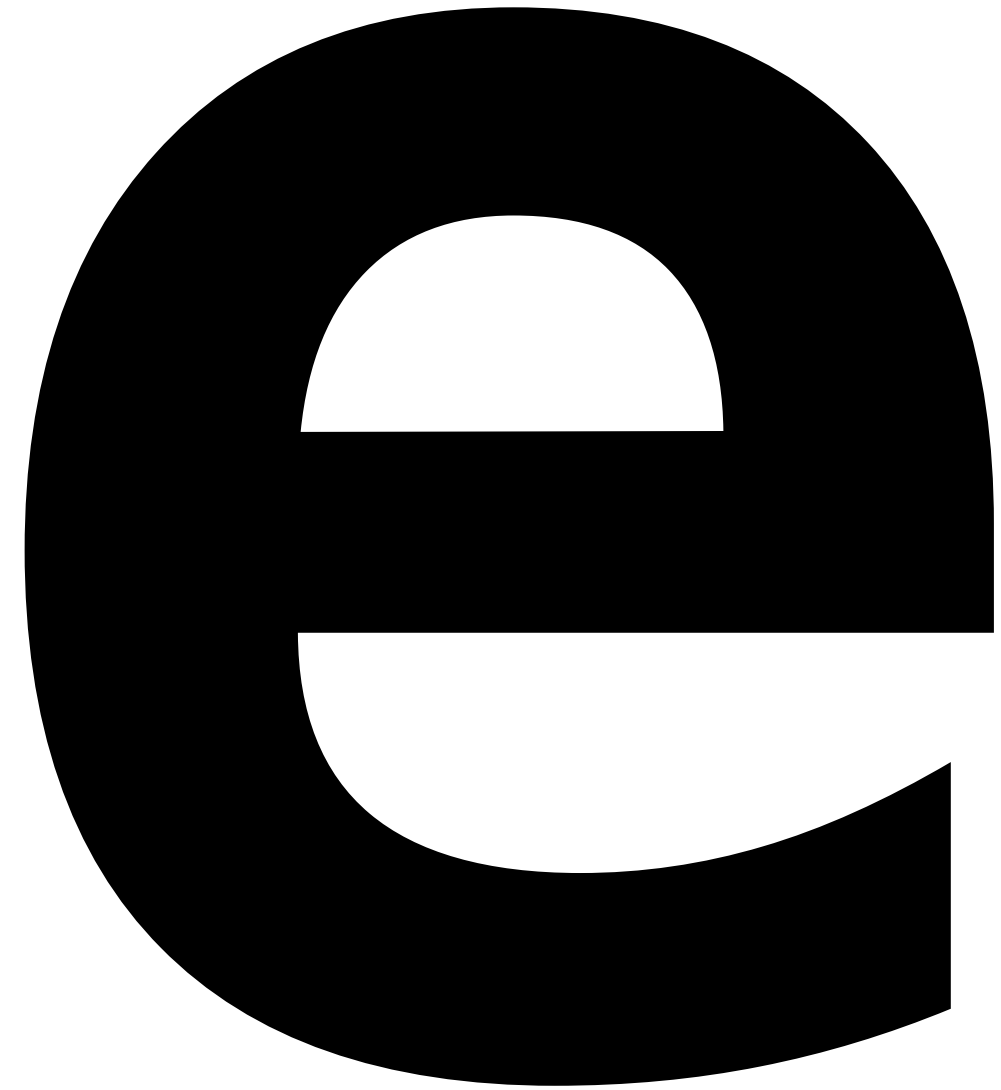


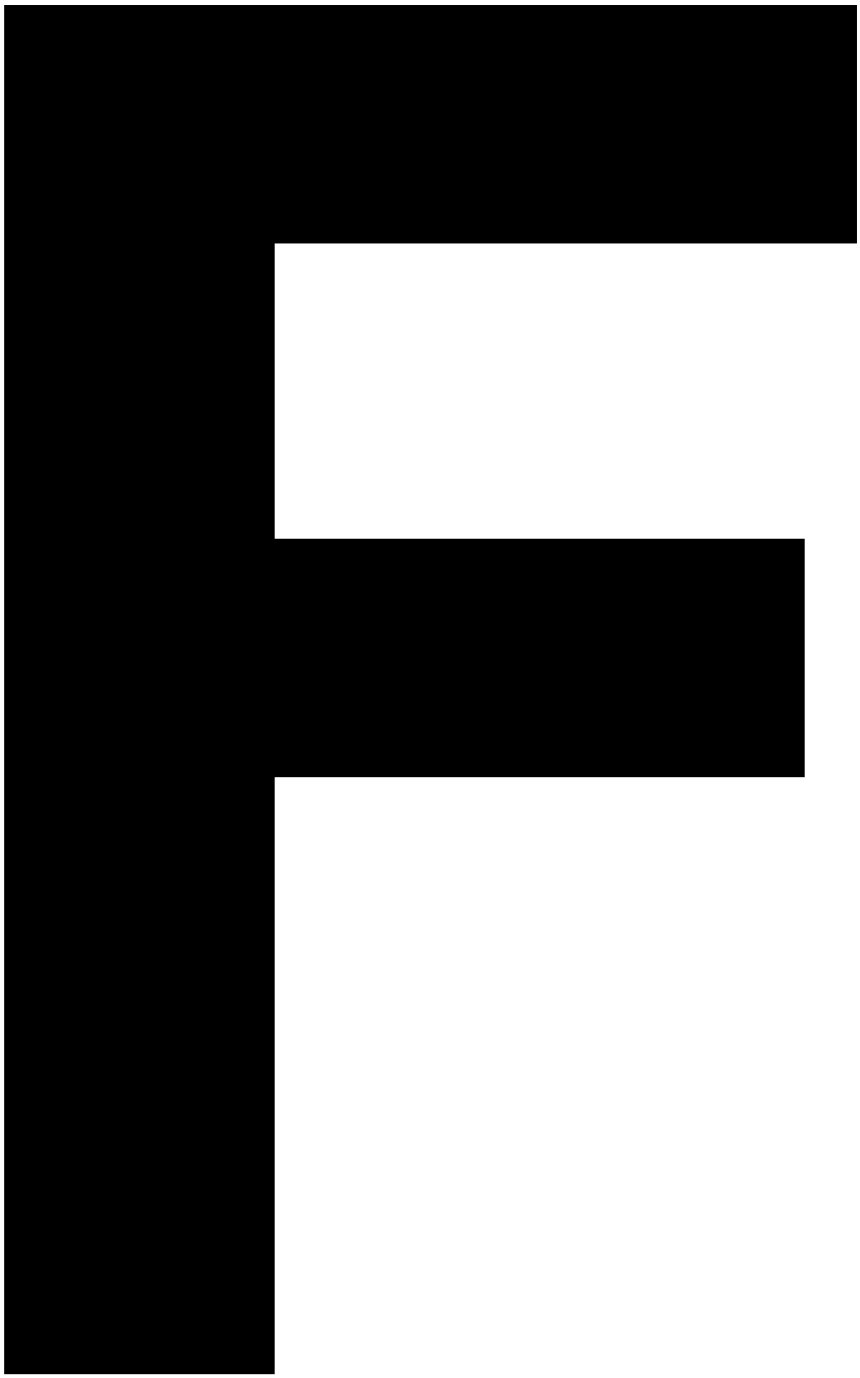
u

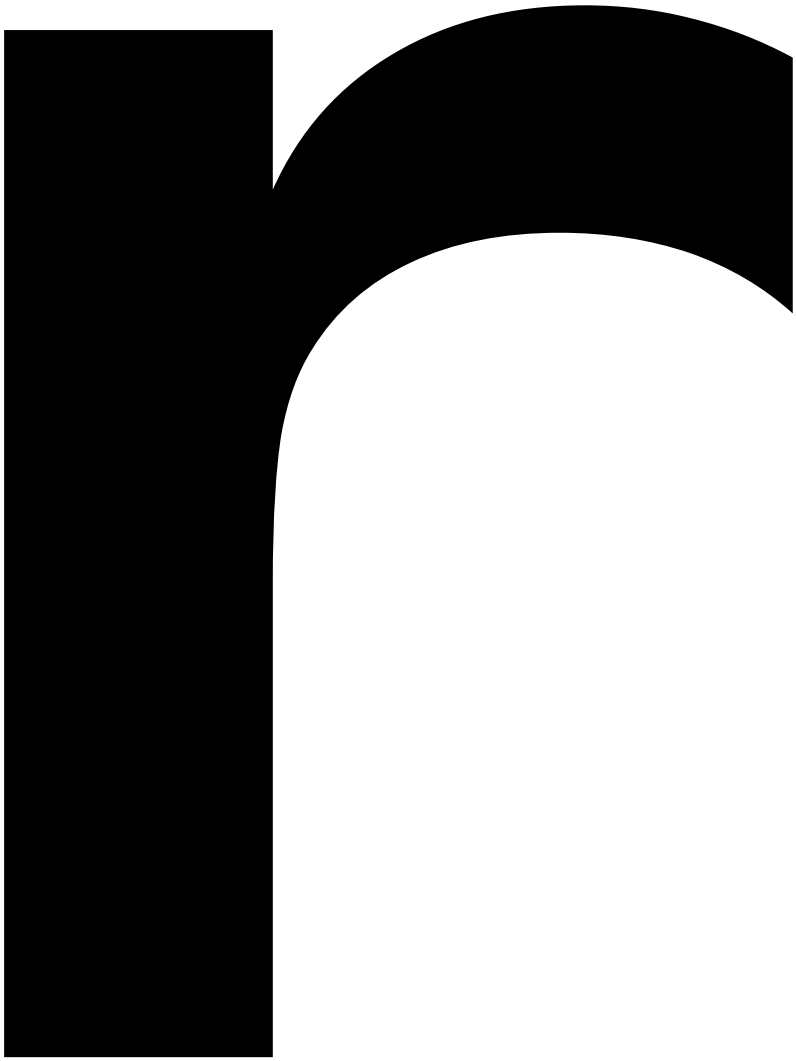


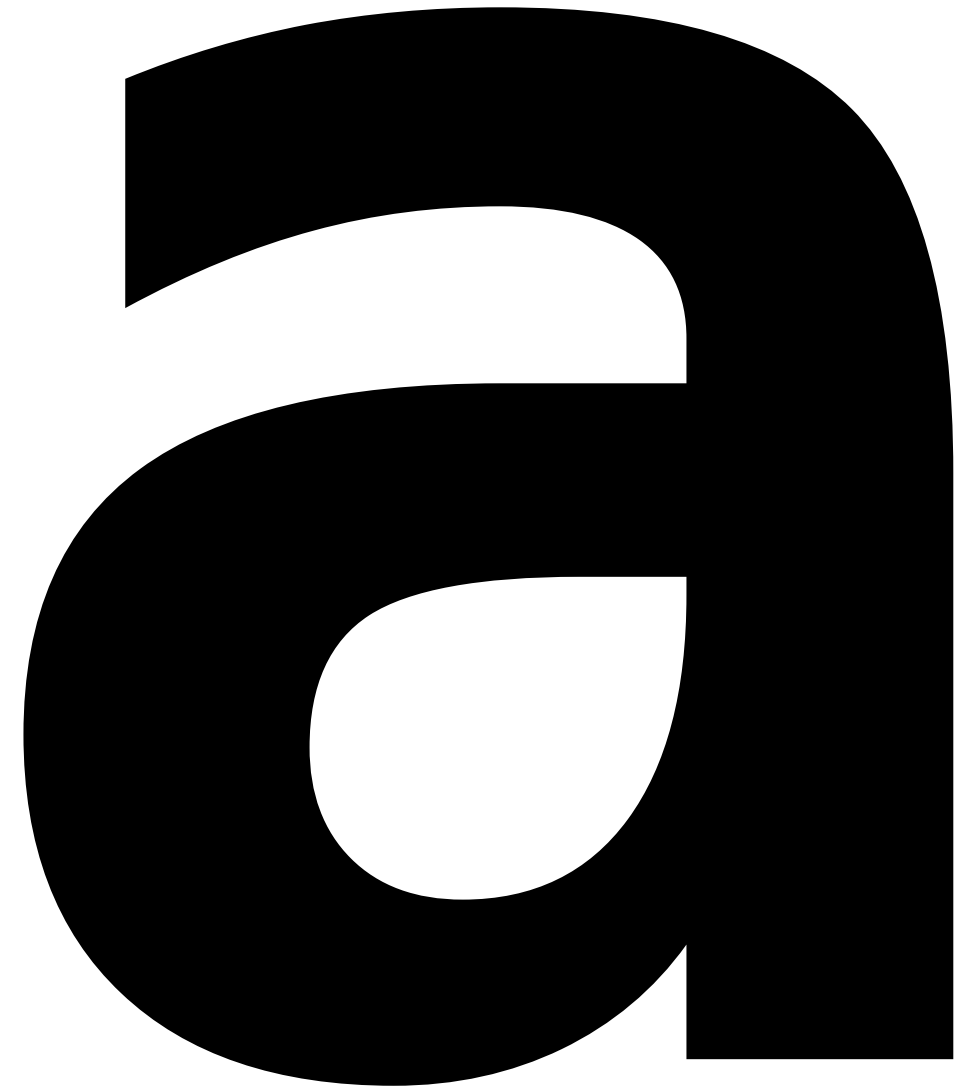
d

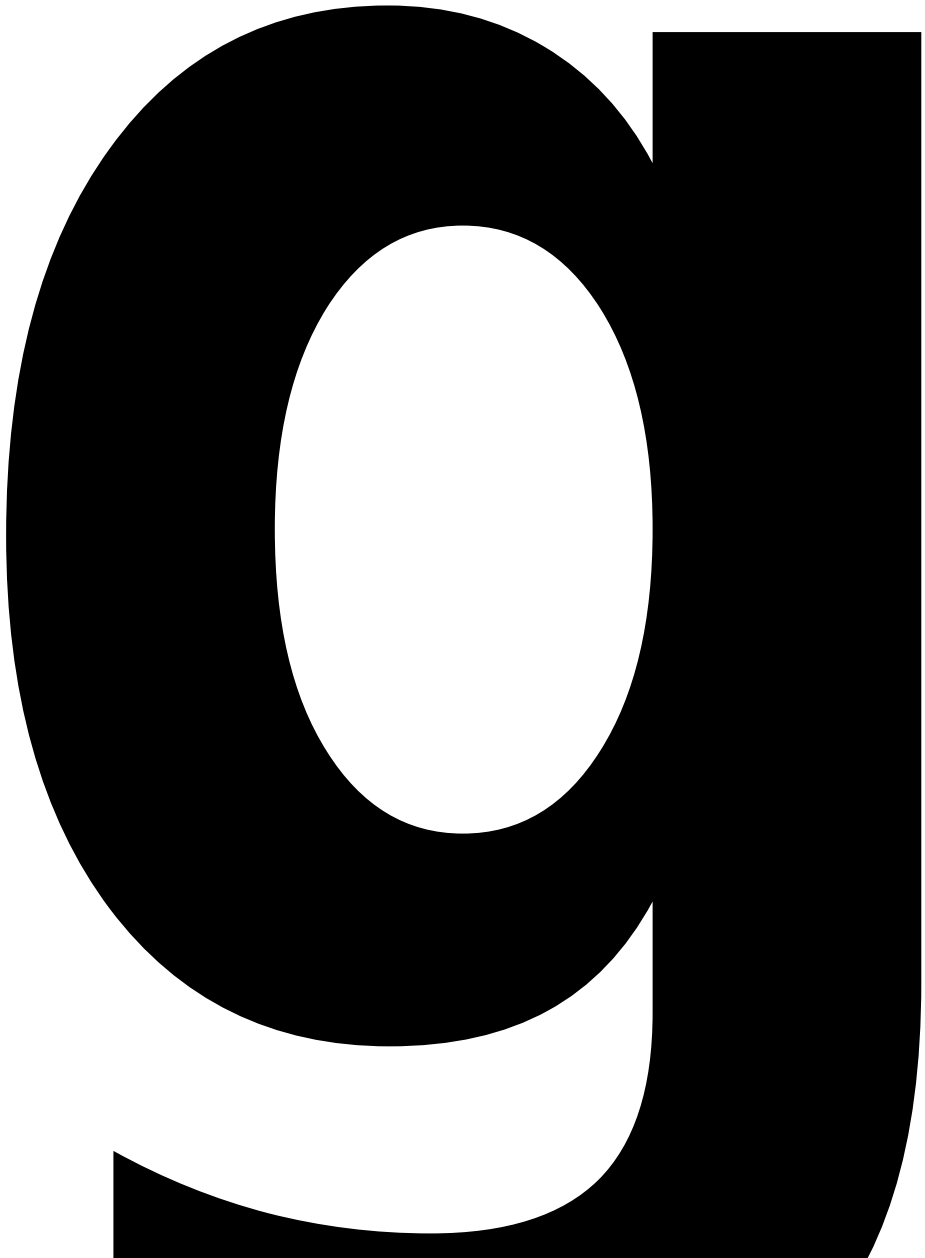


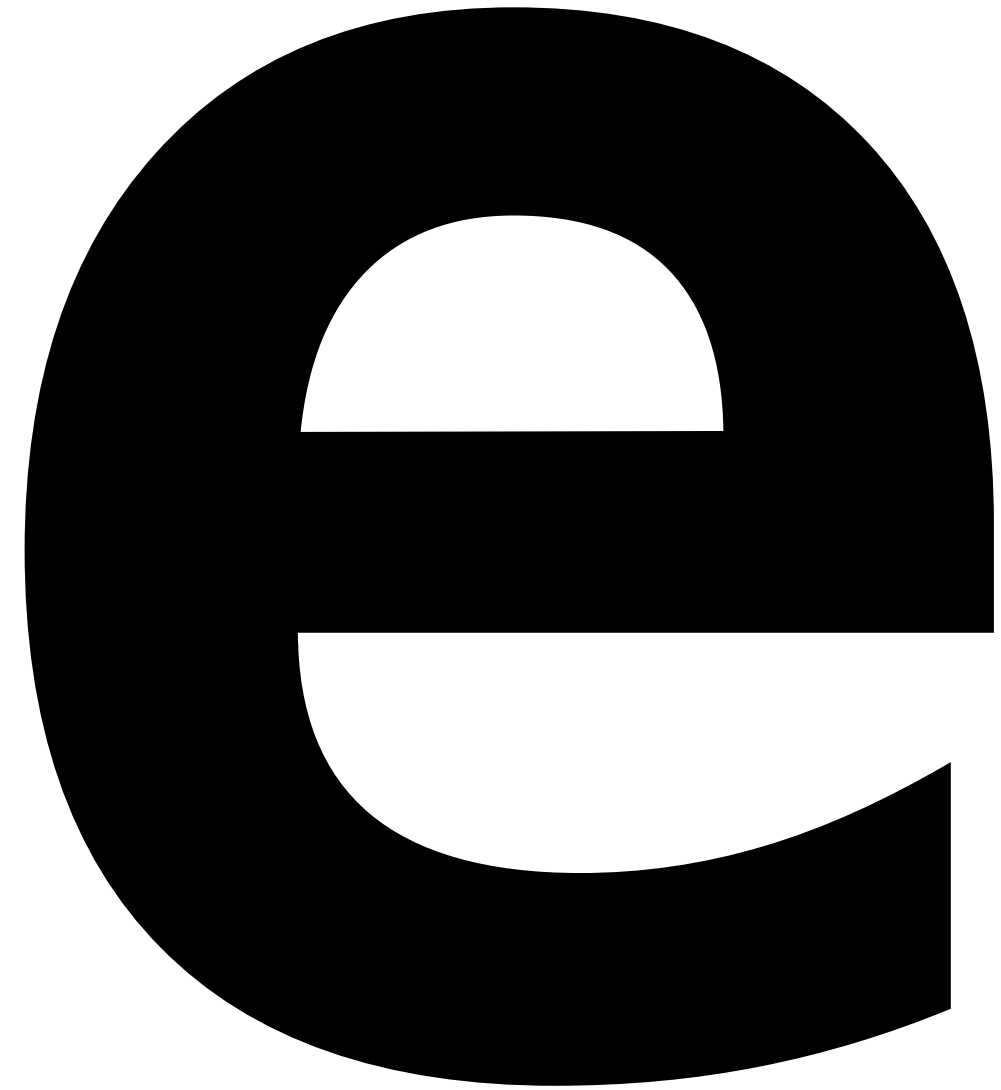


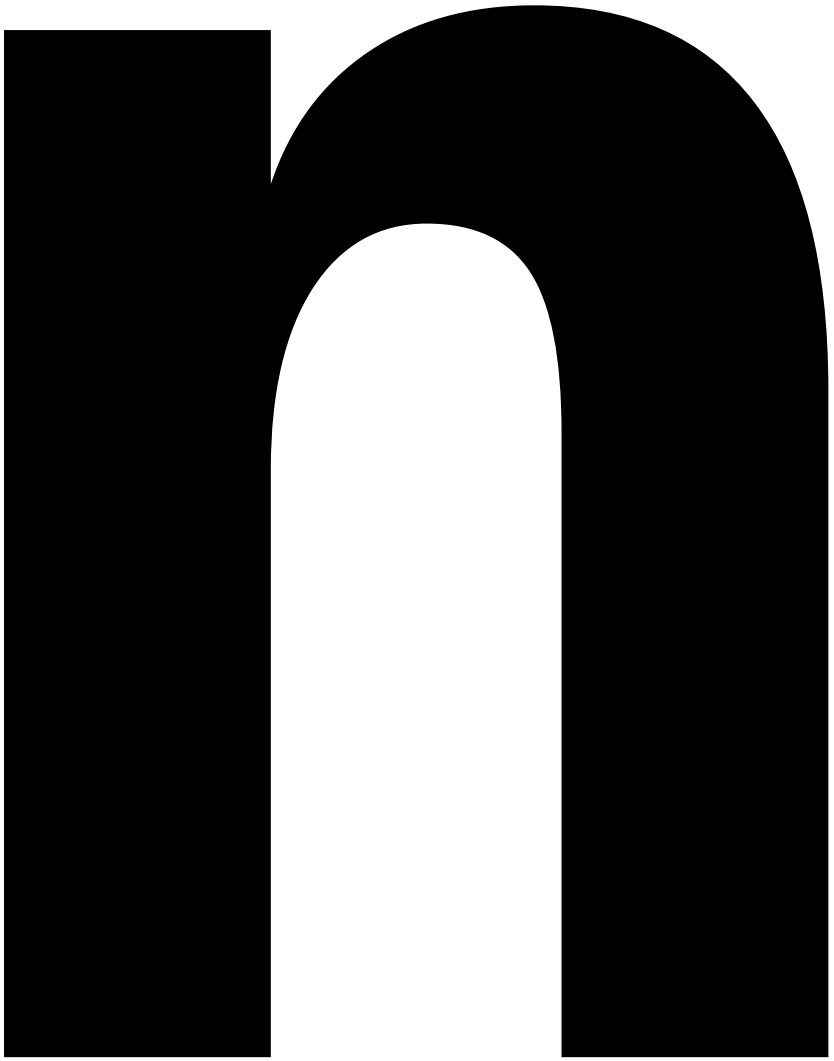


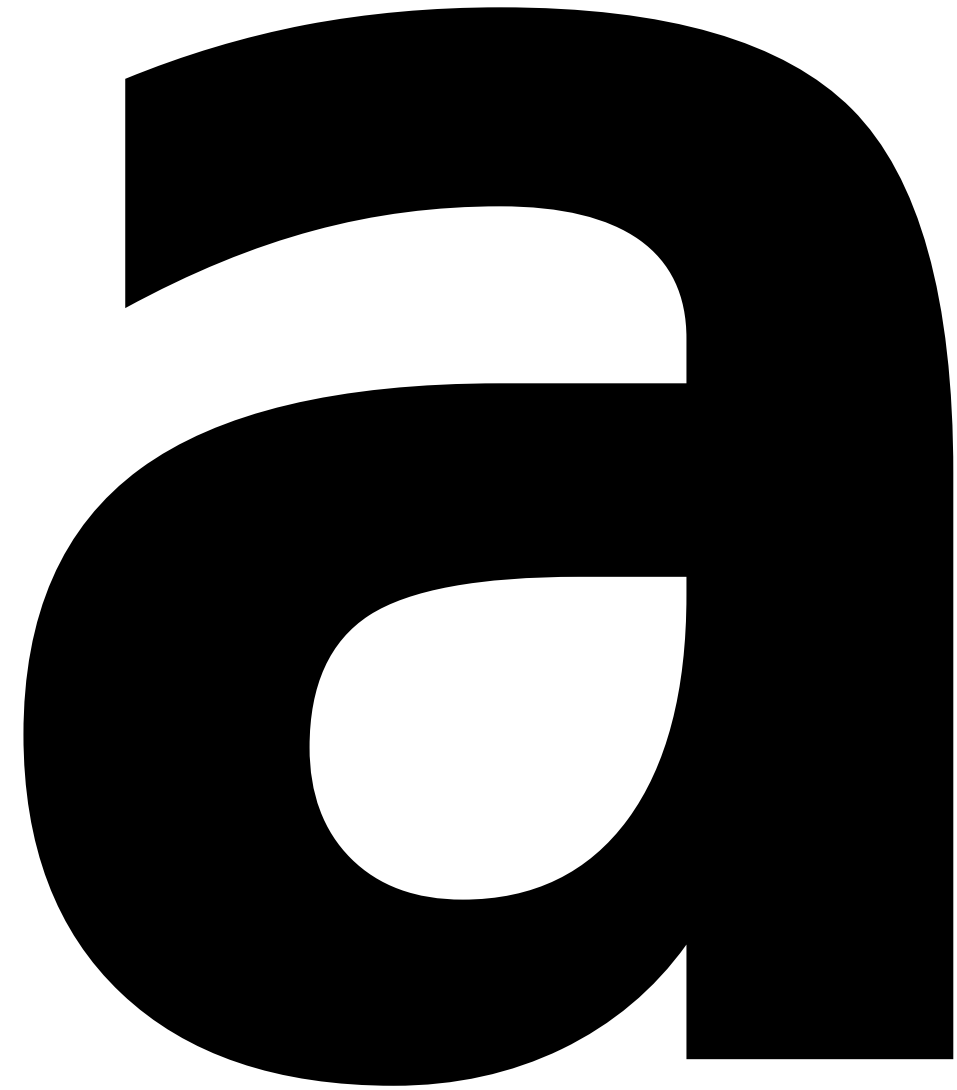


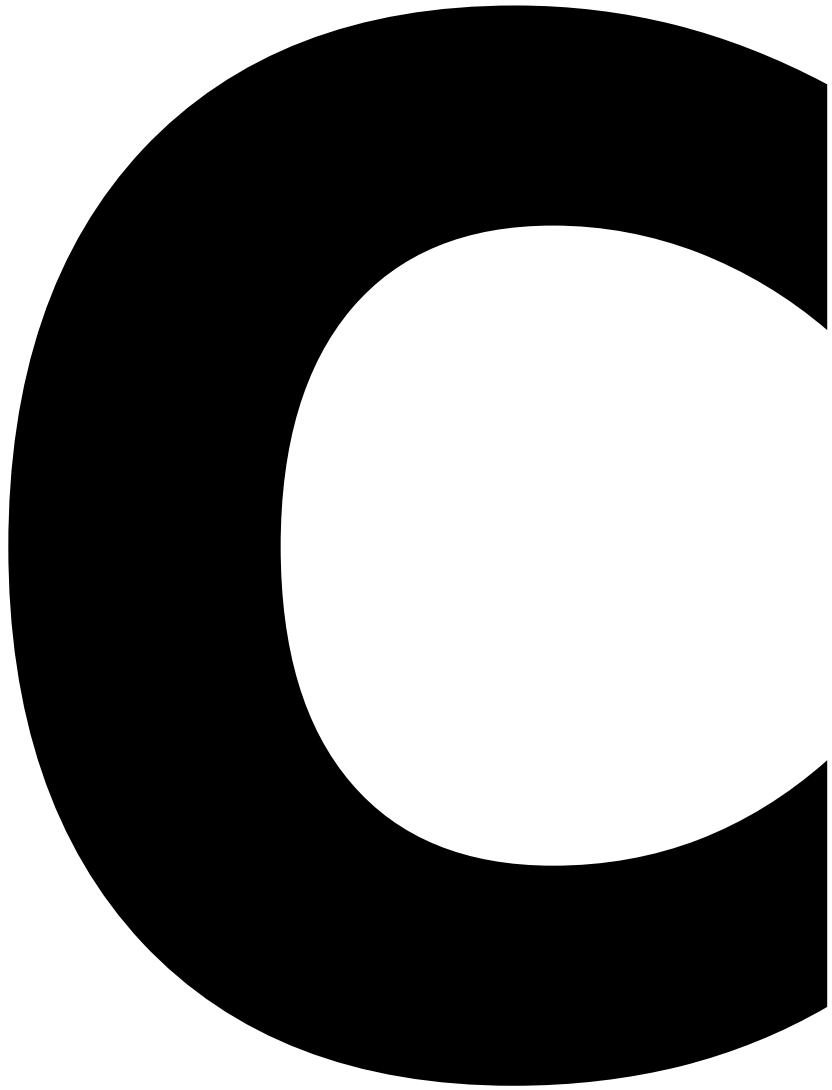


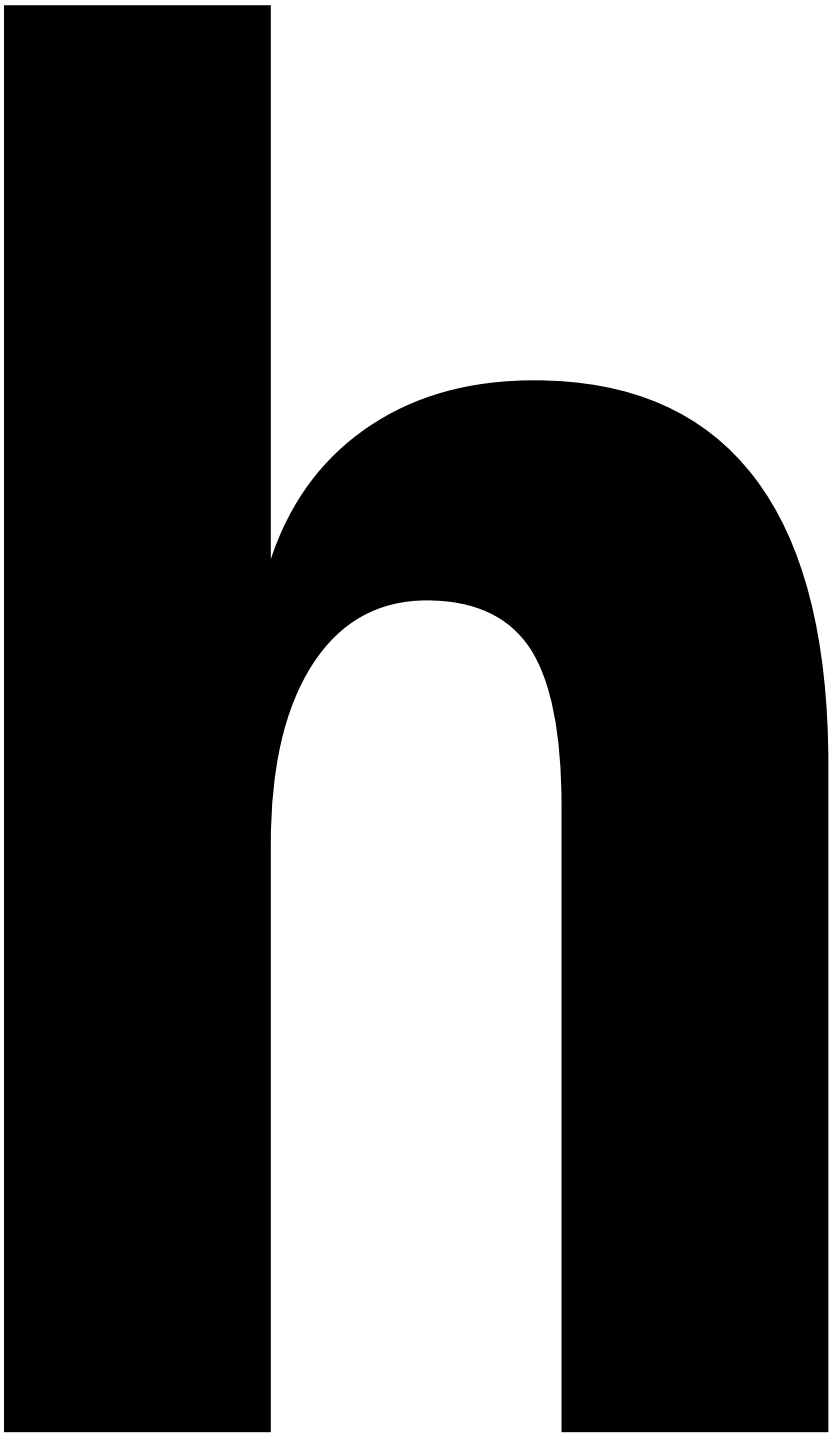




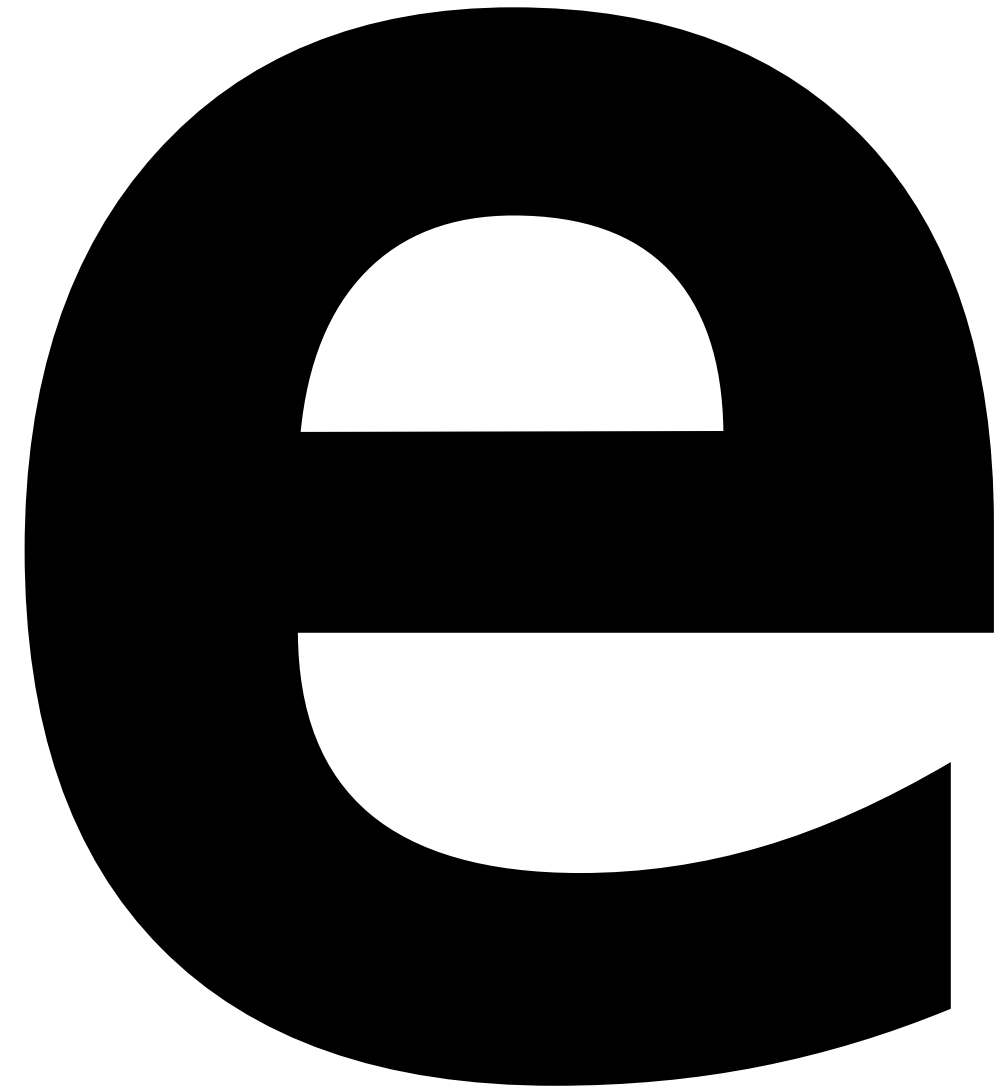


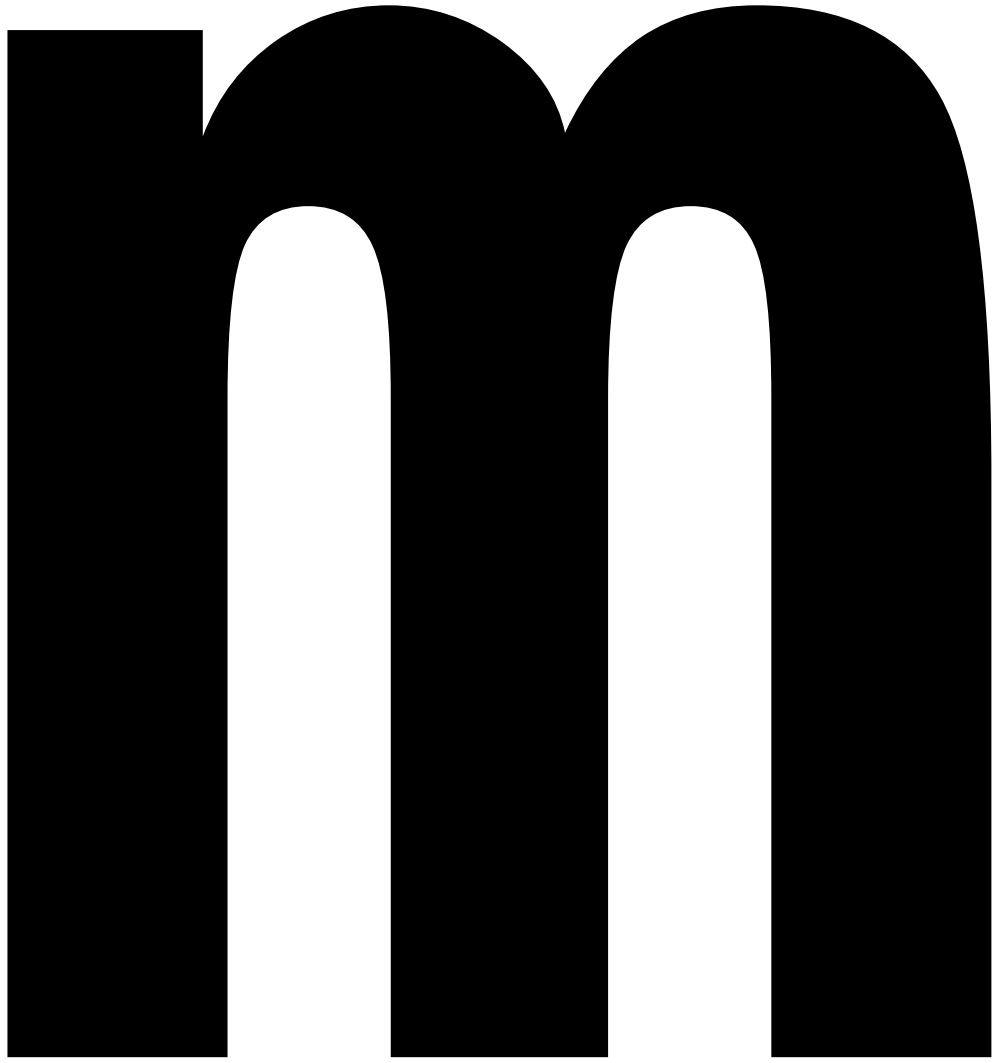


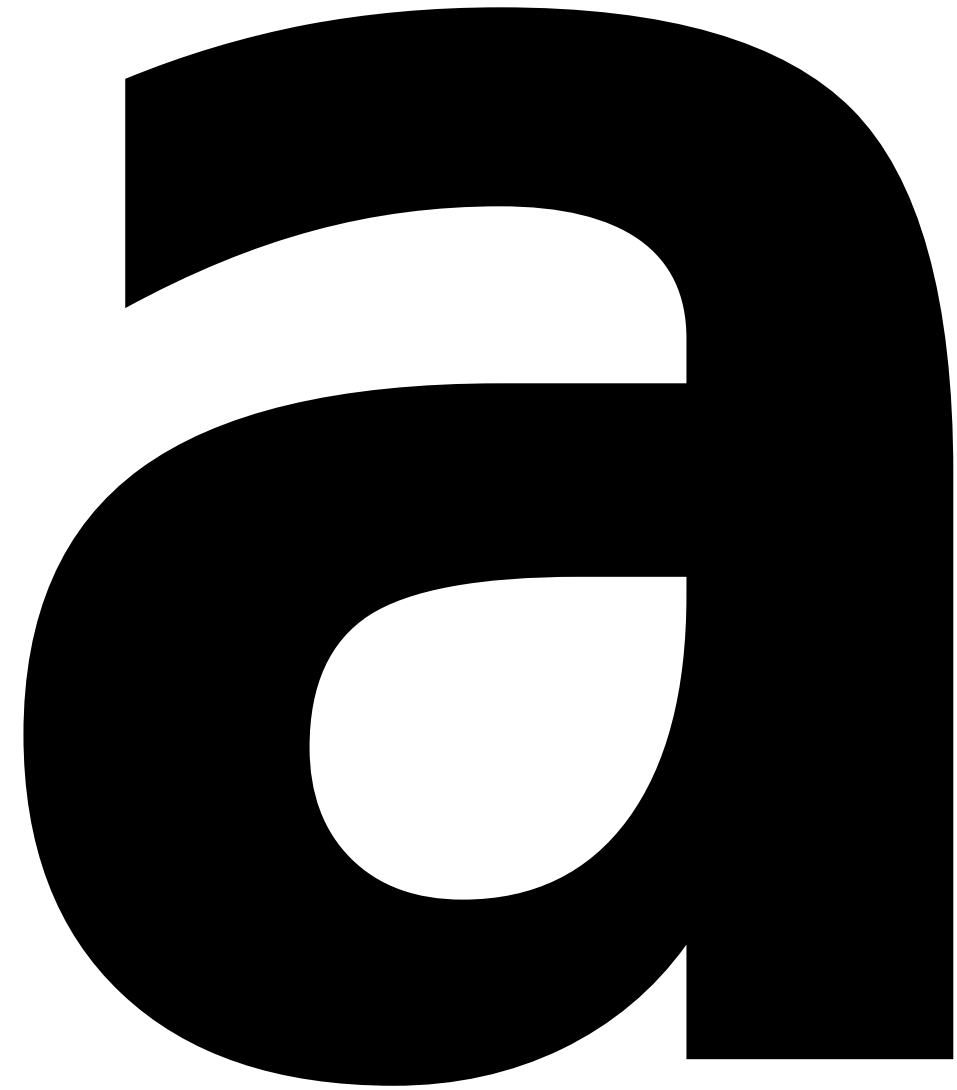


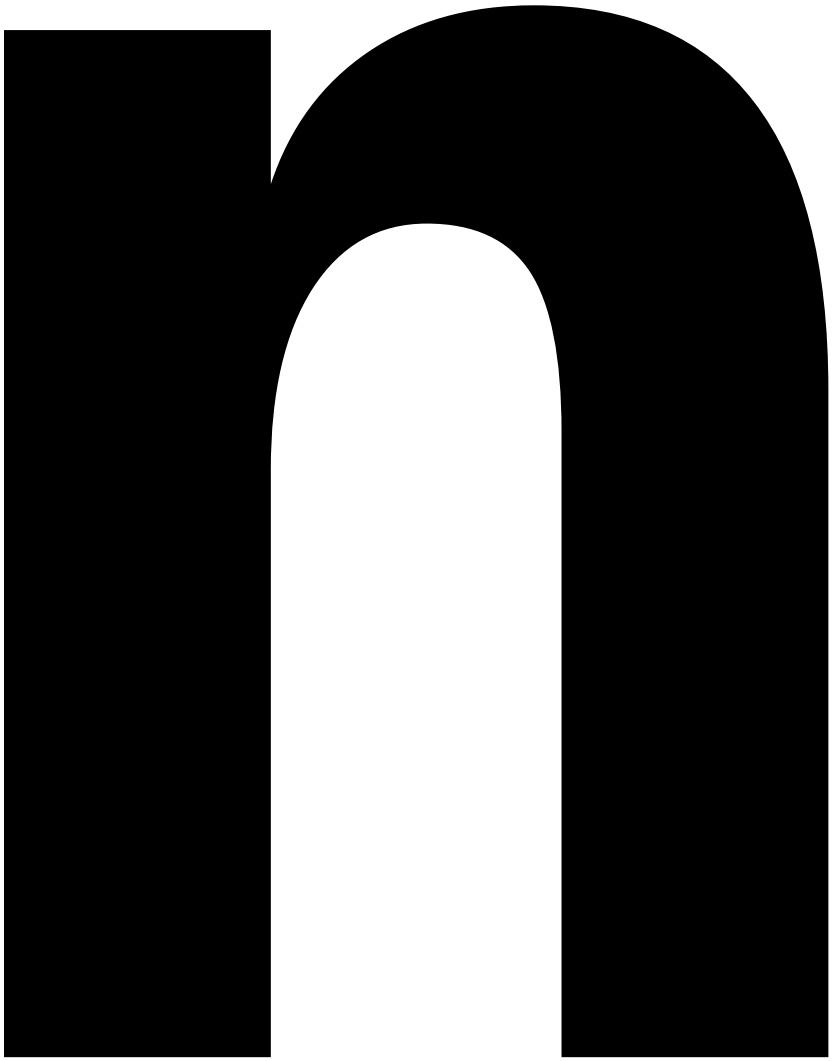


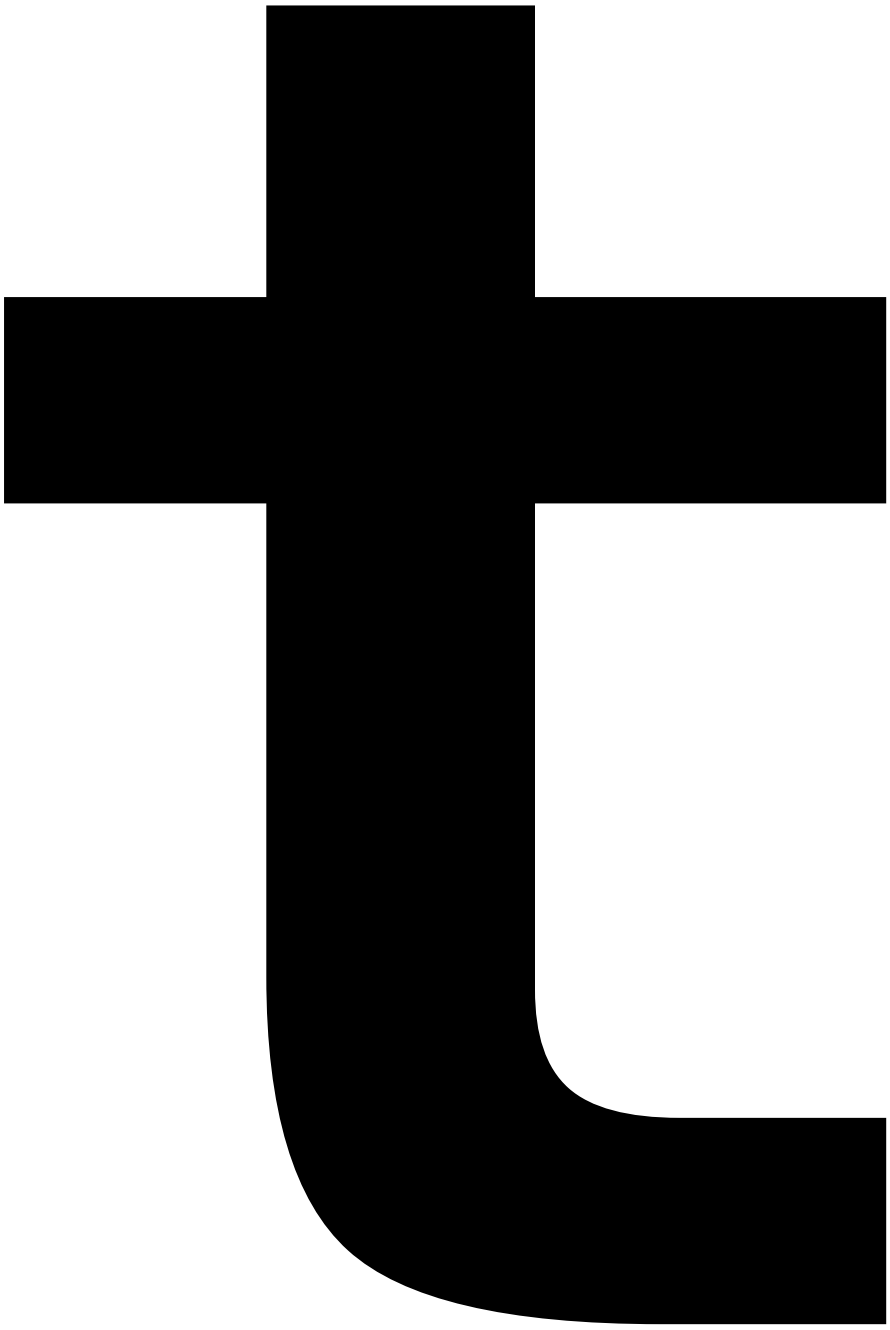
d

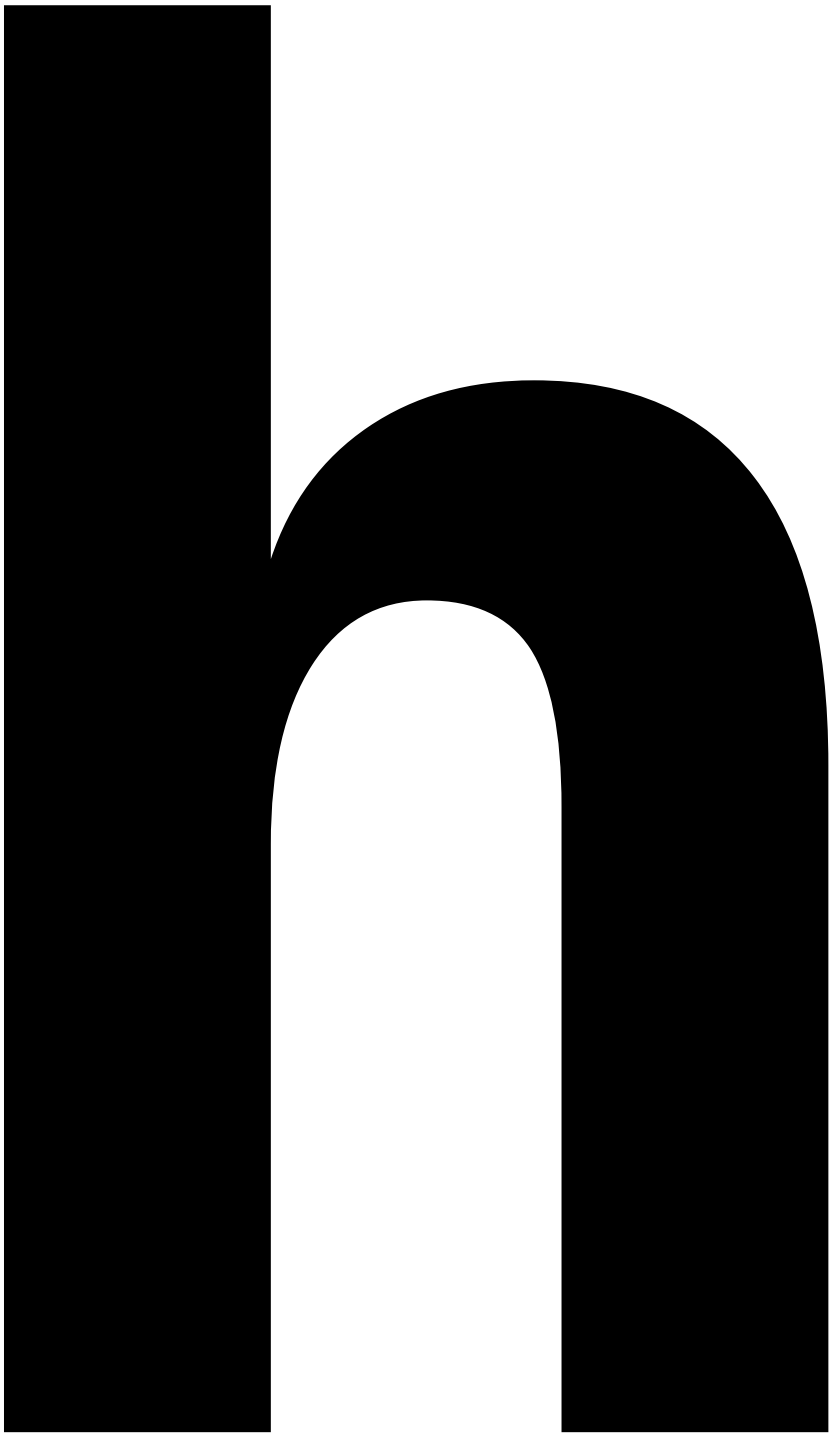


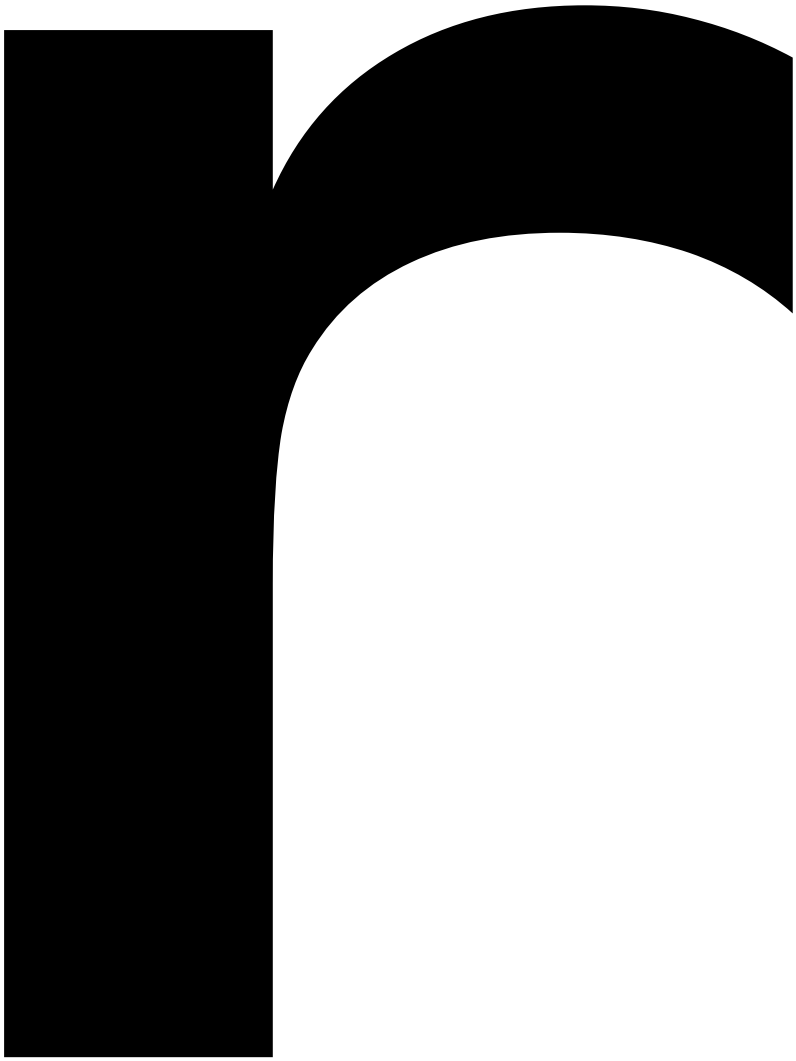


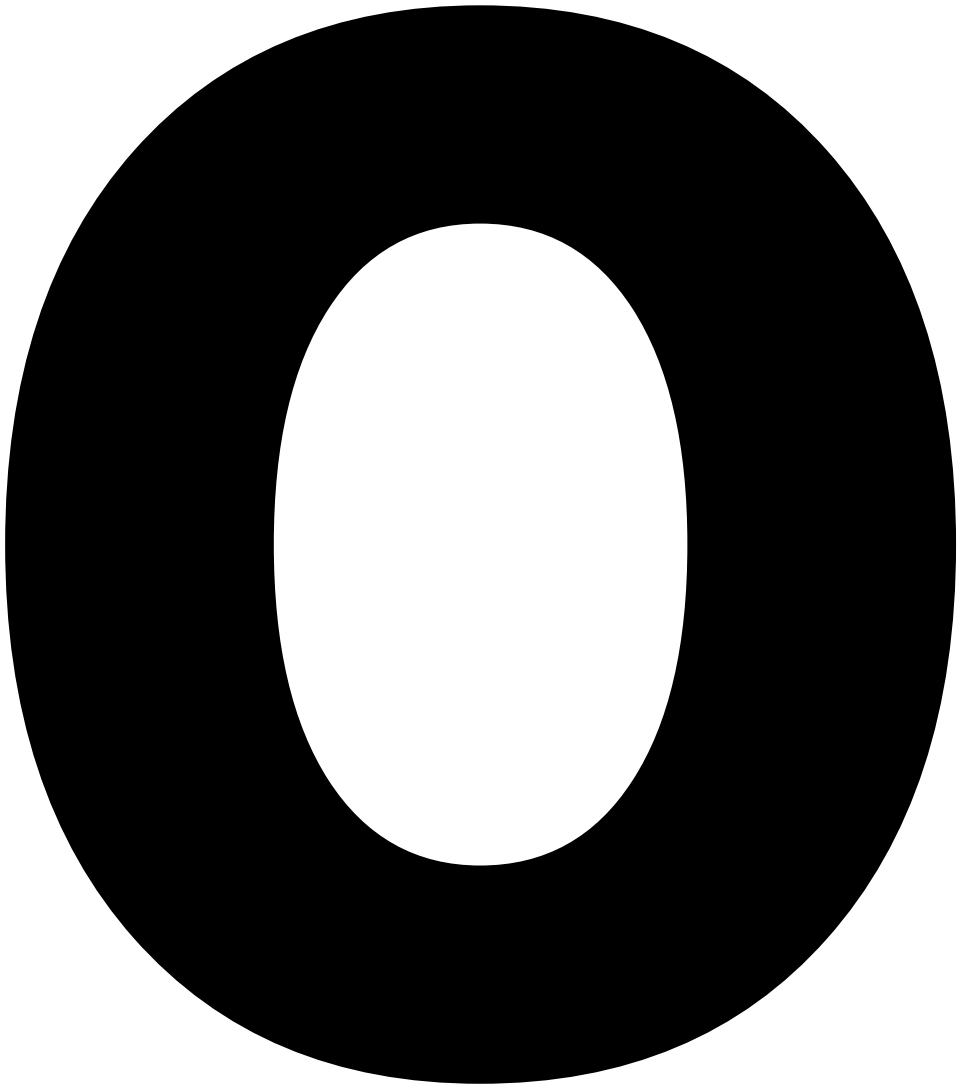


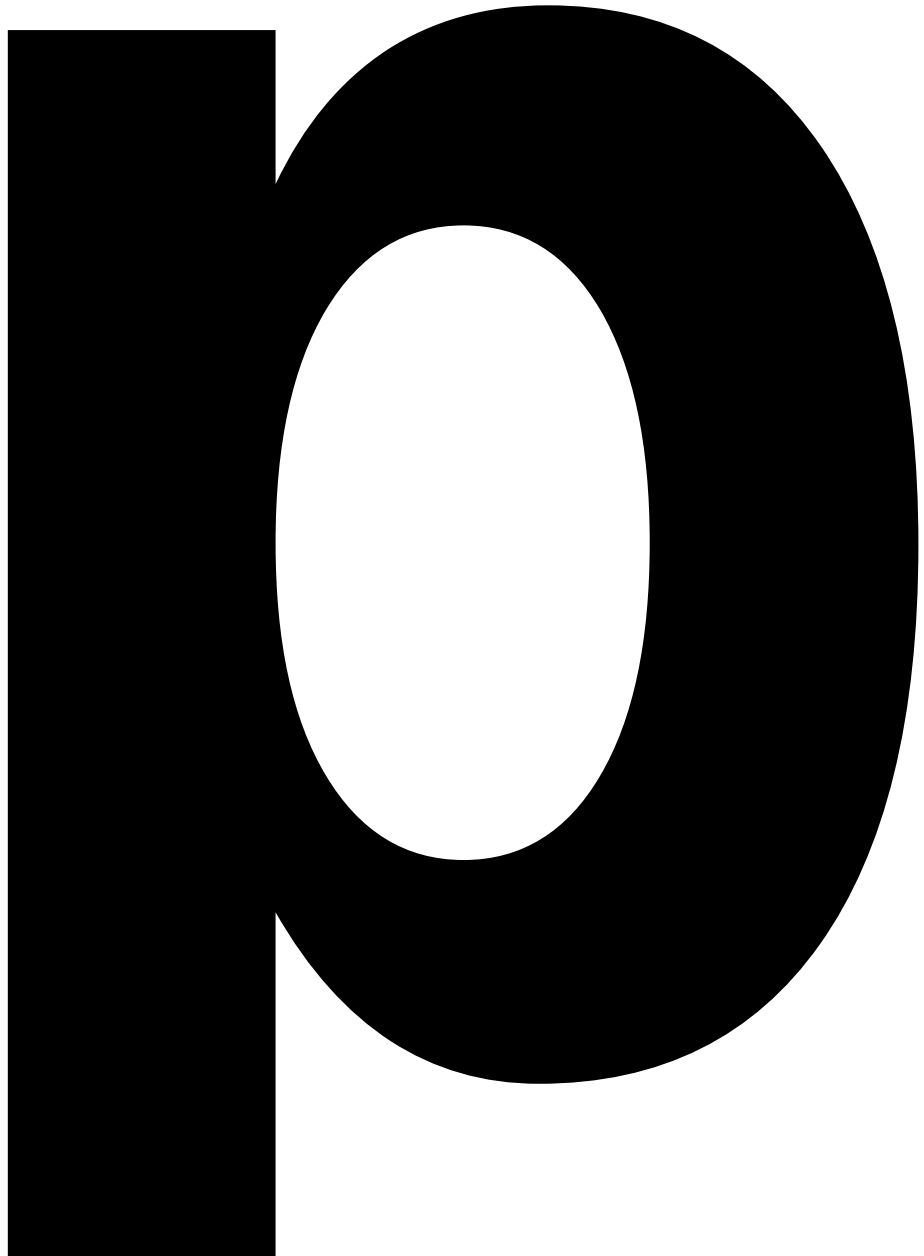


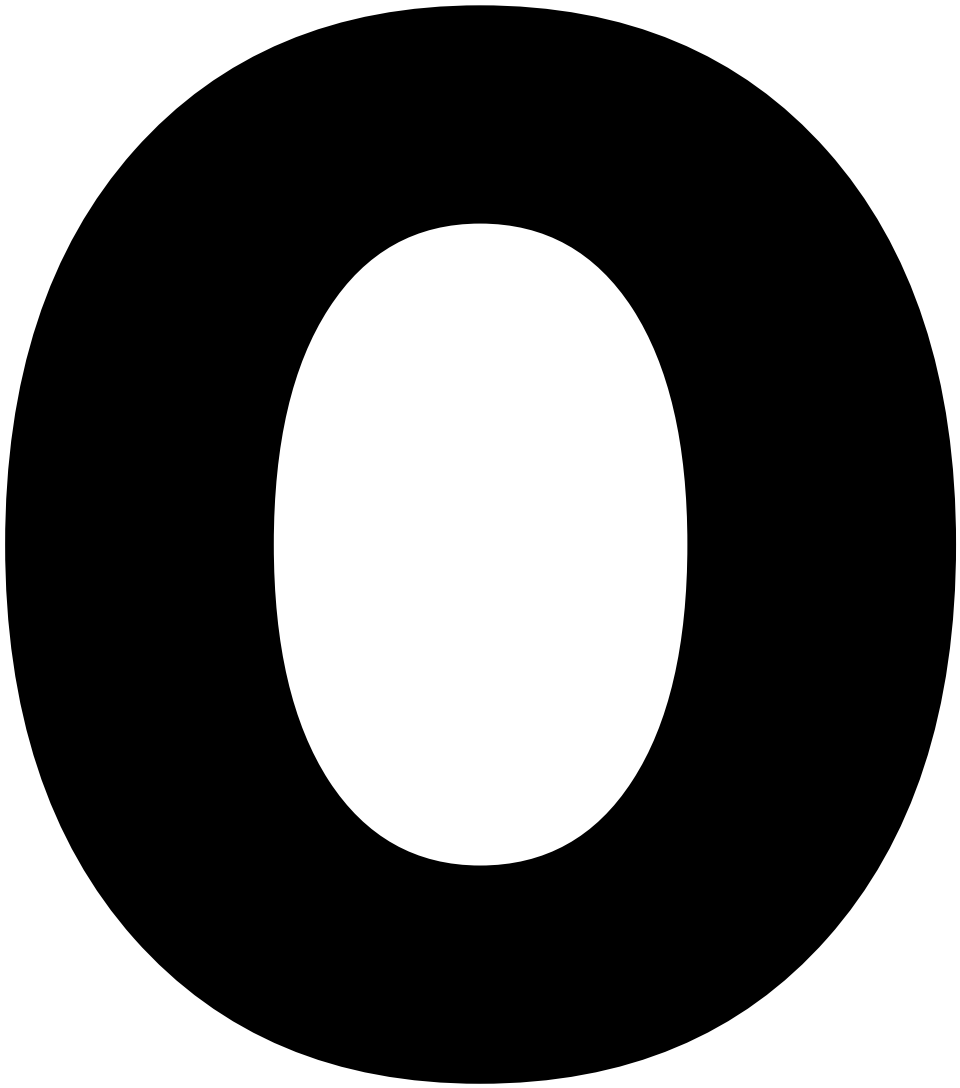


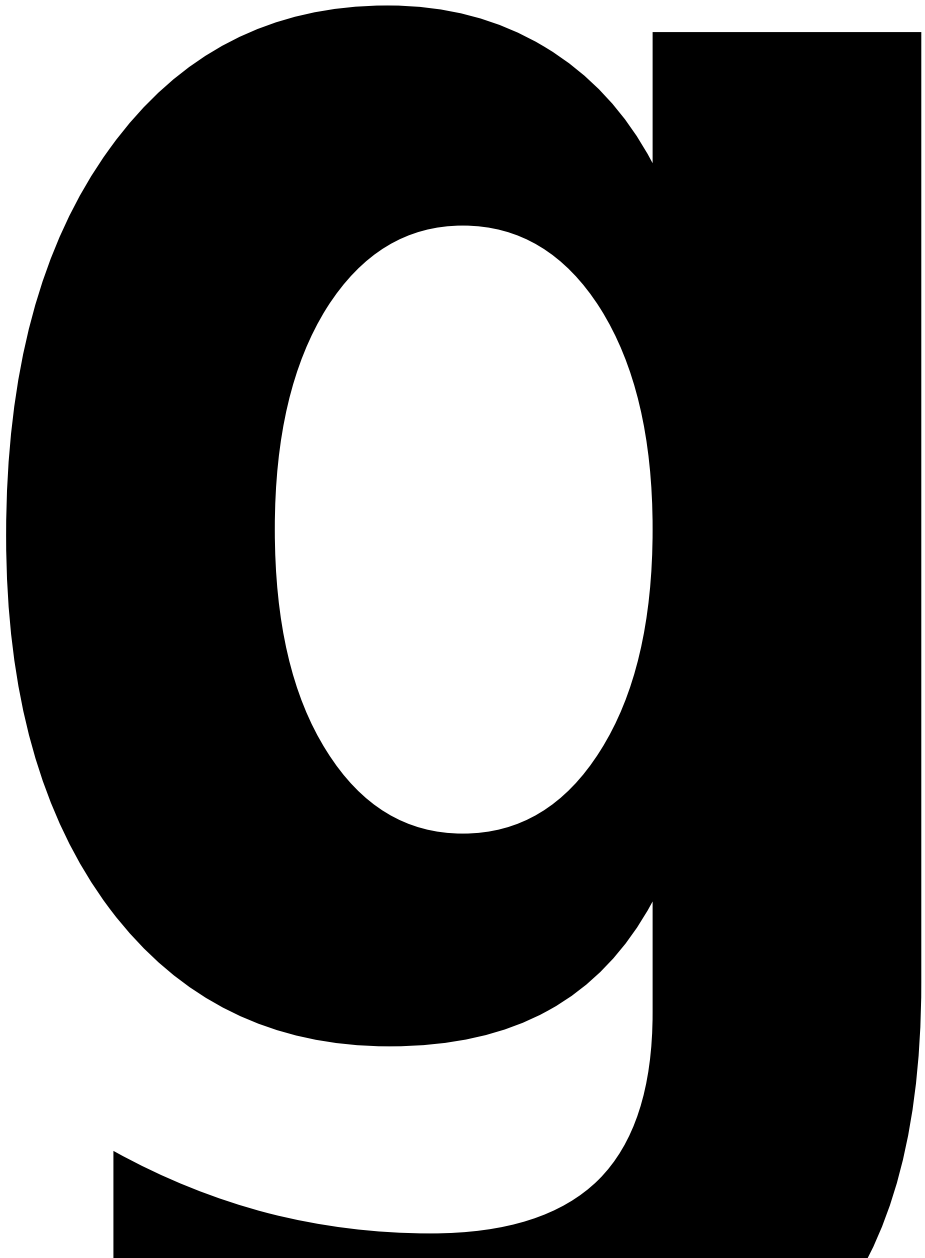


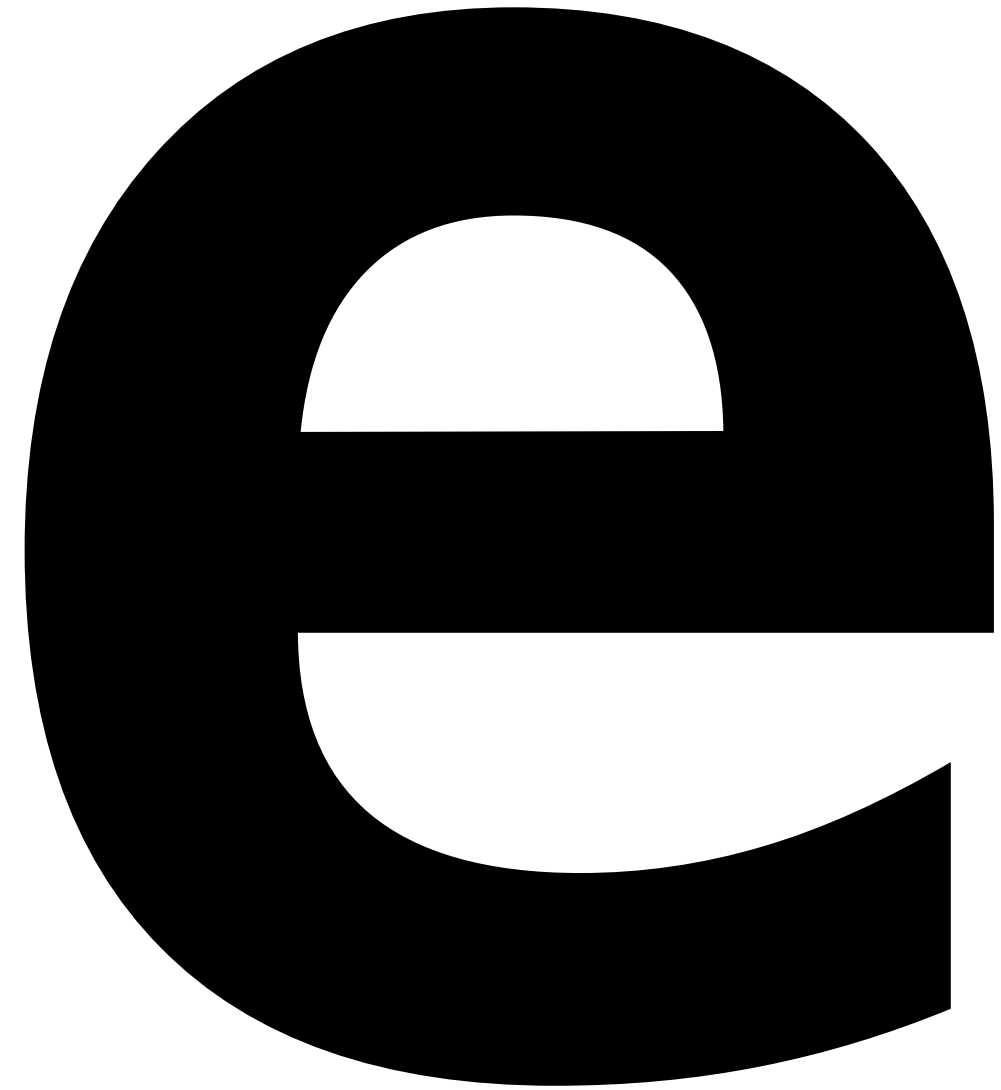


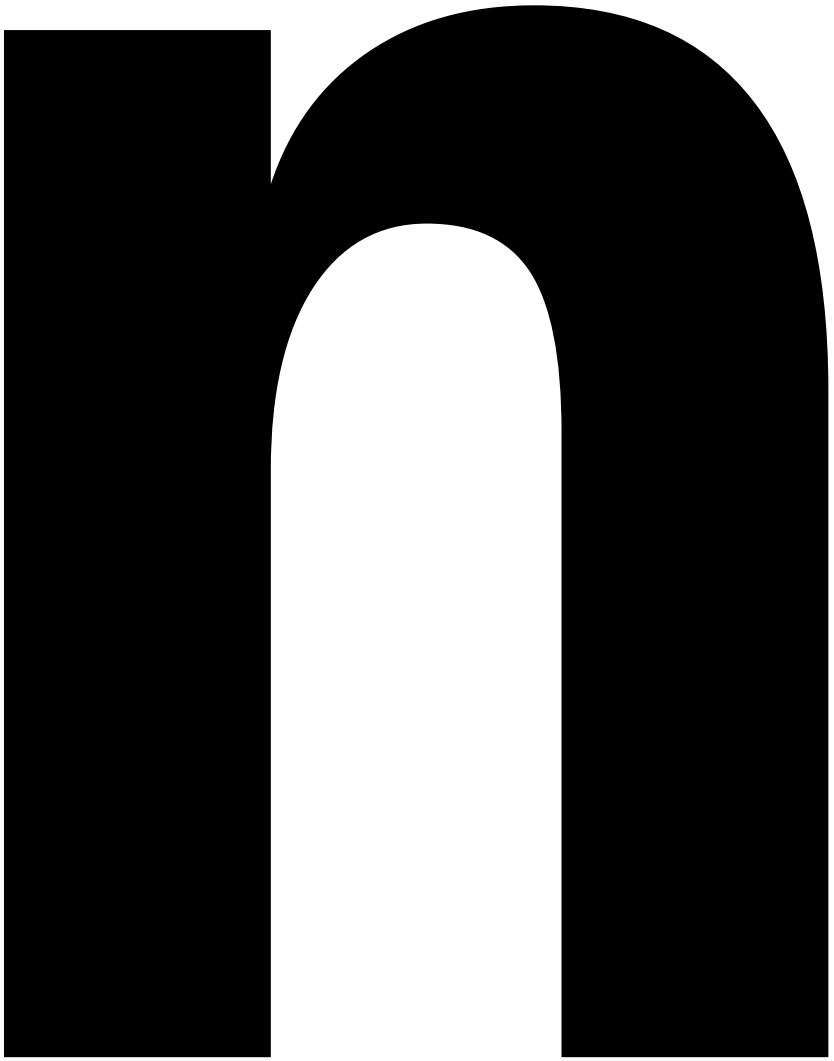


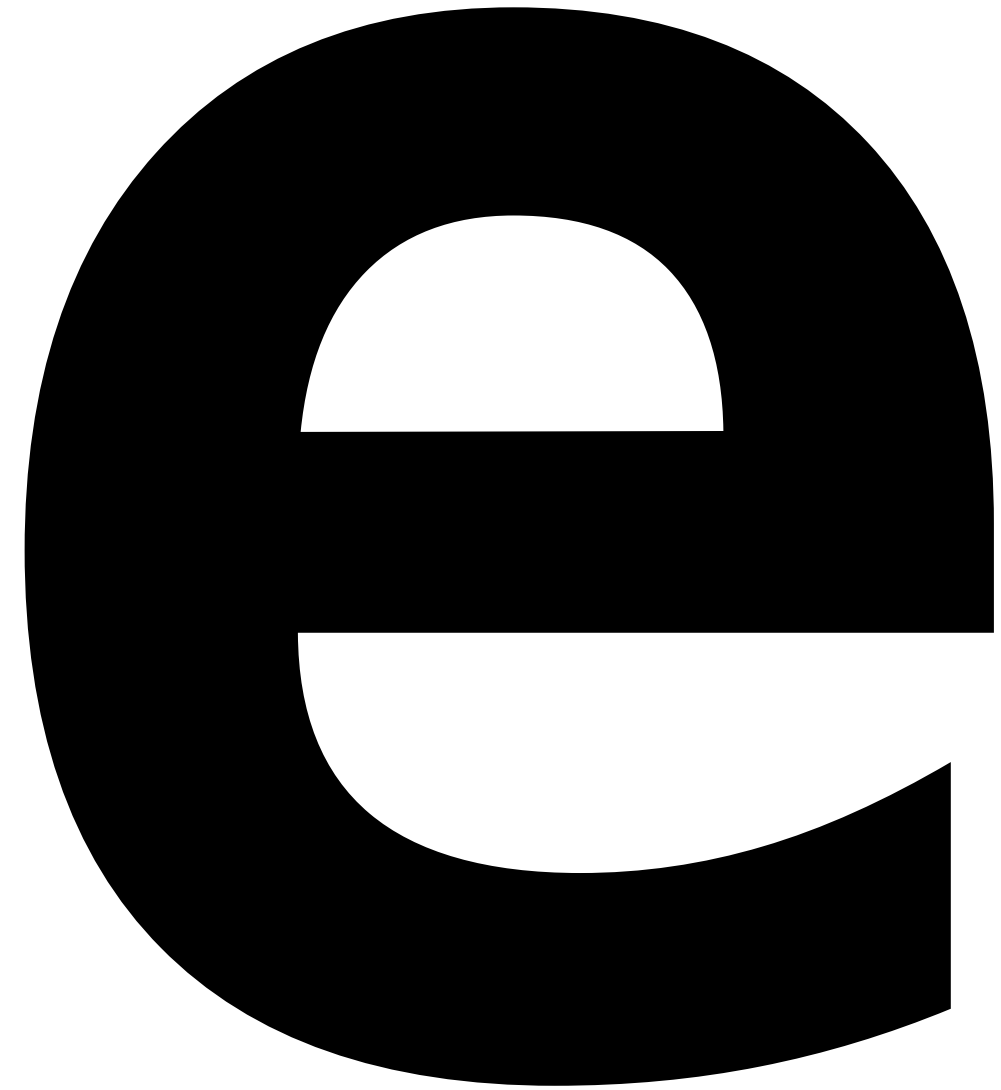


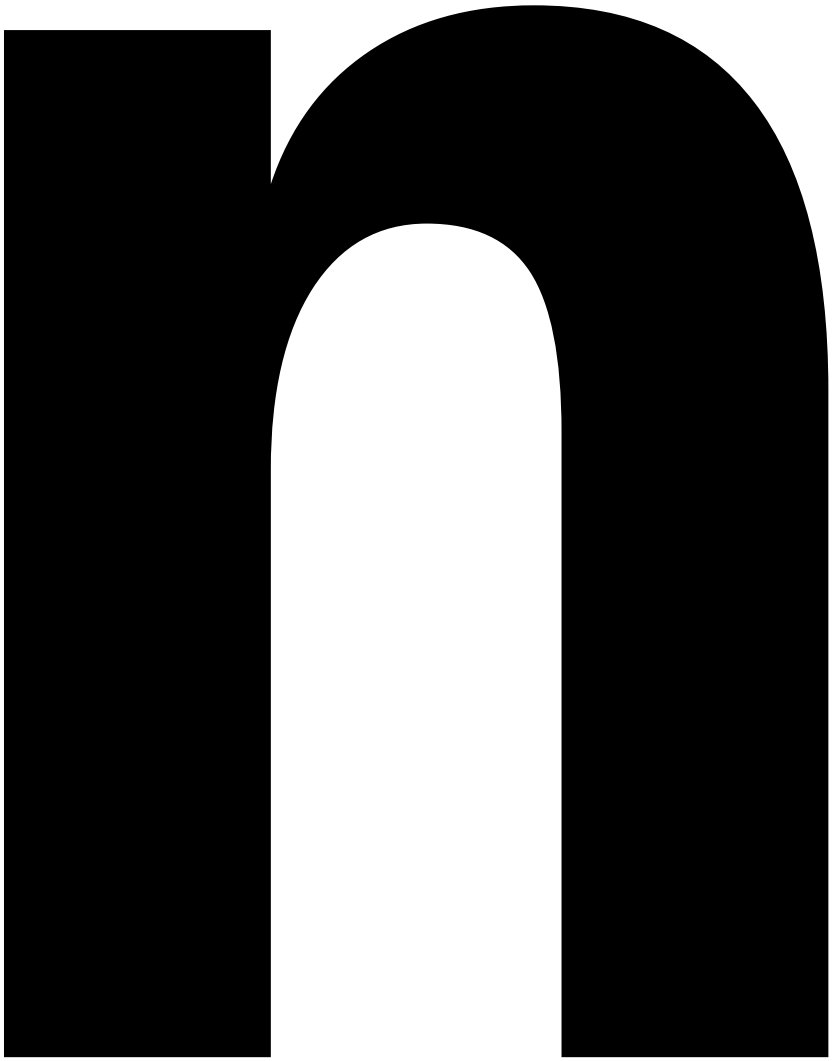


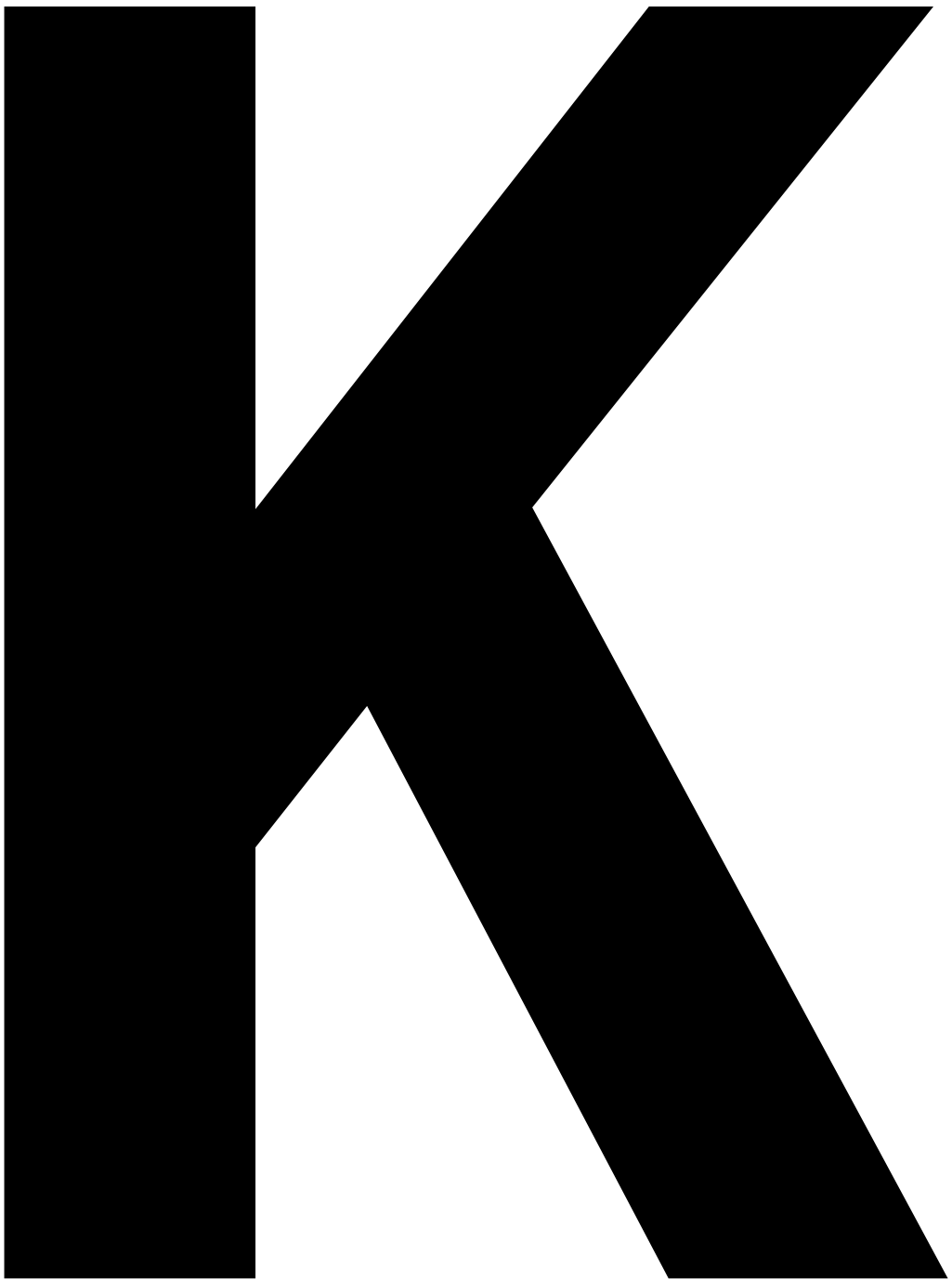


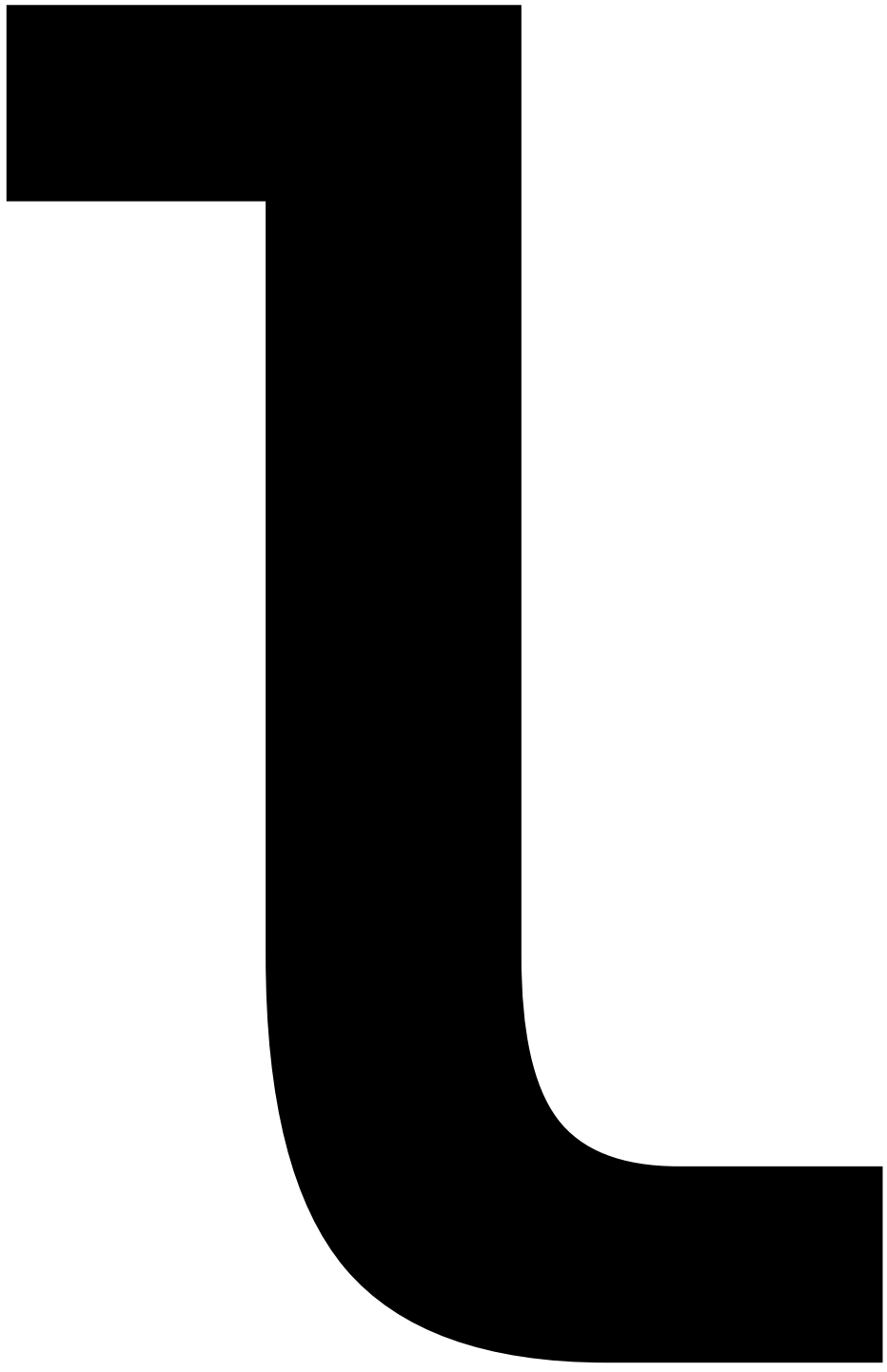


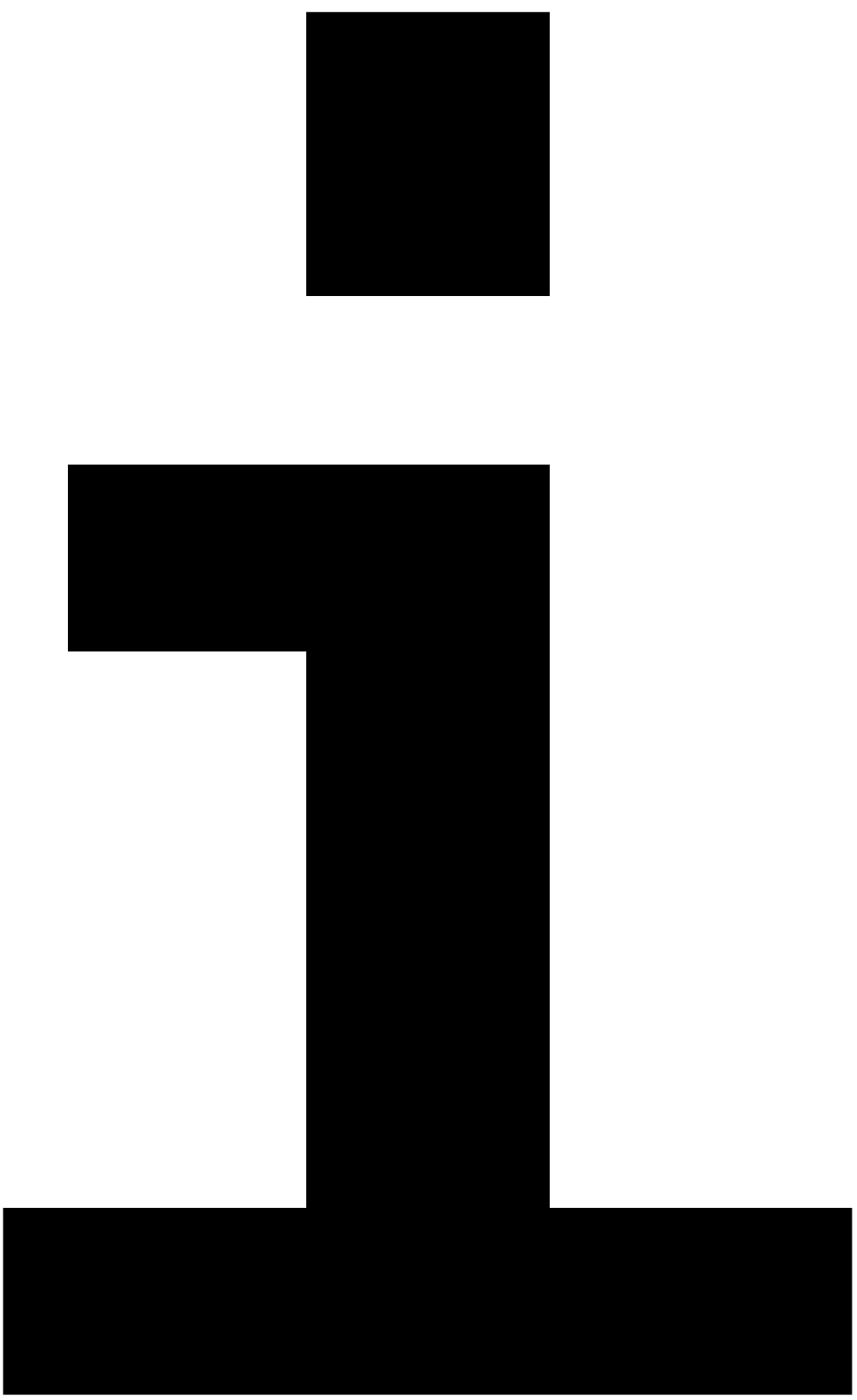


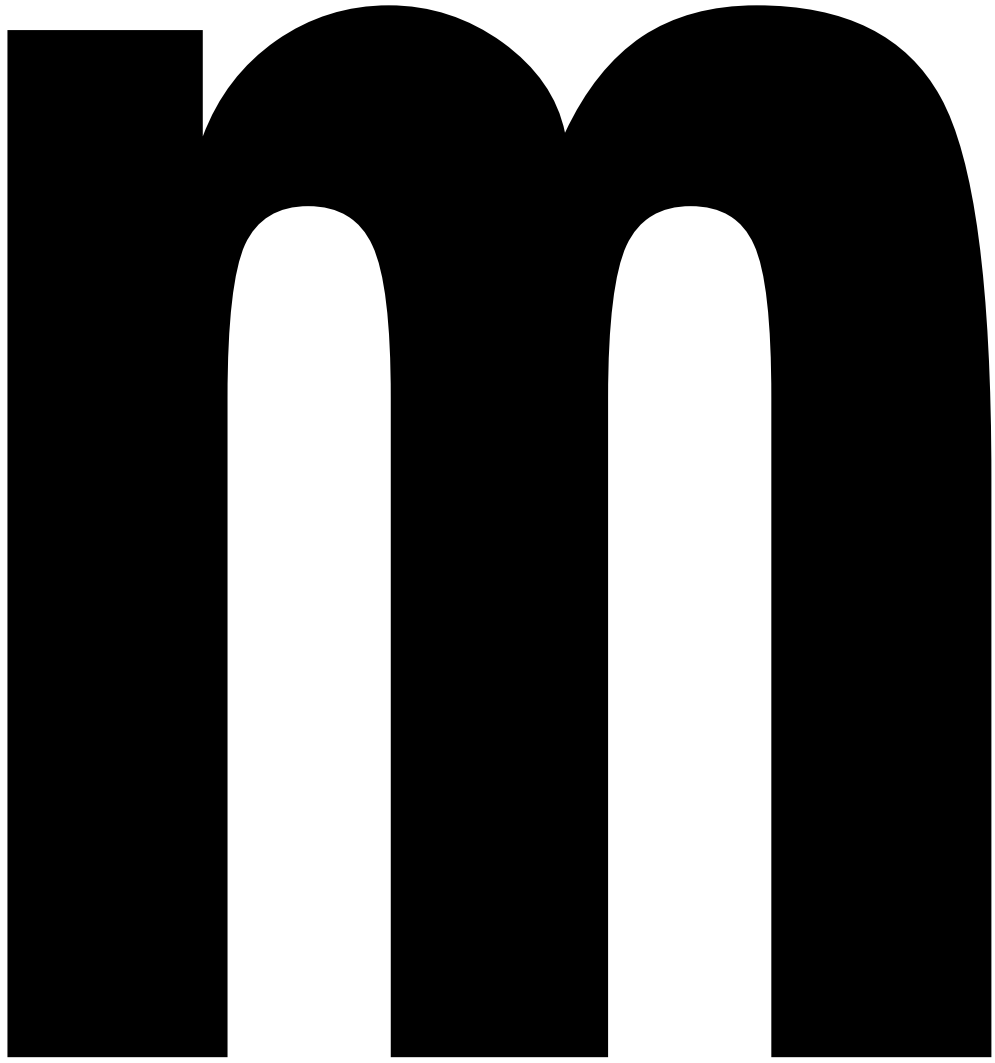


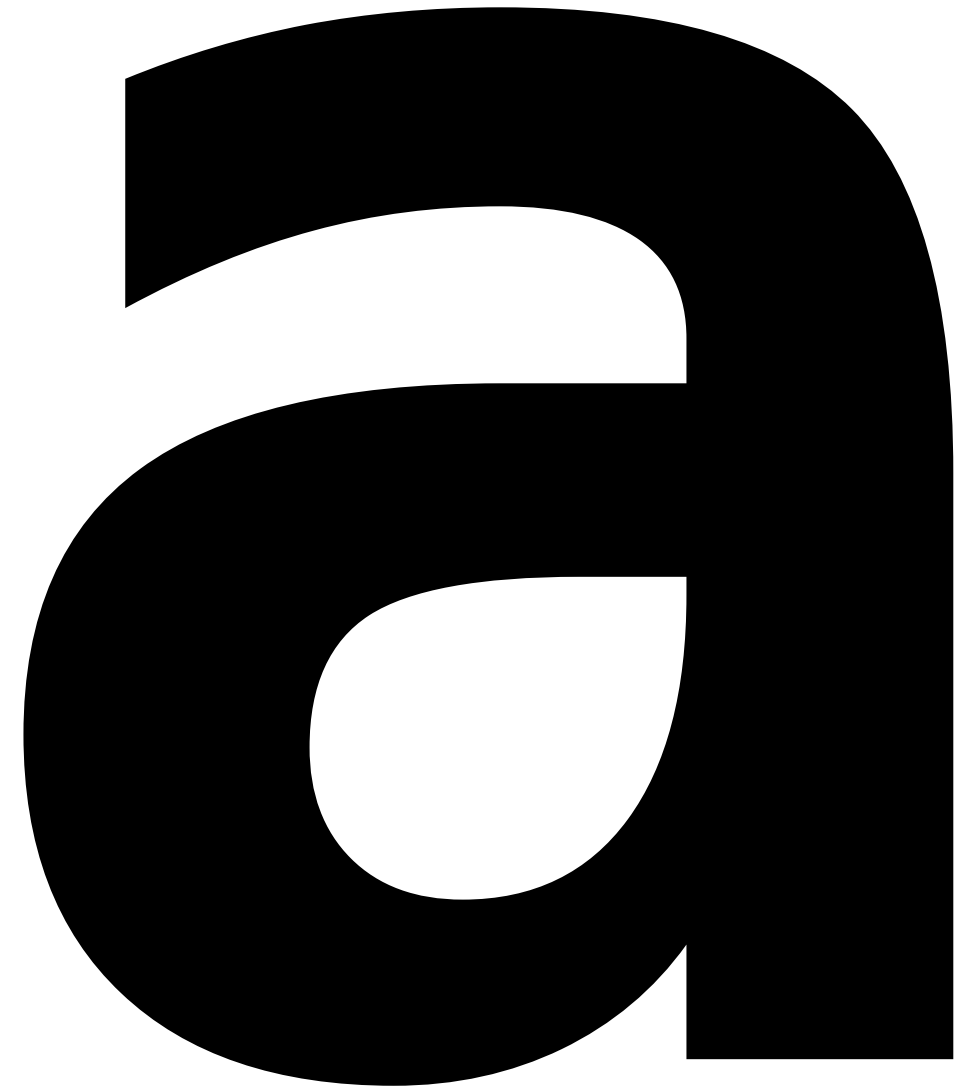


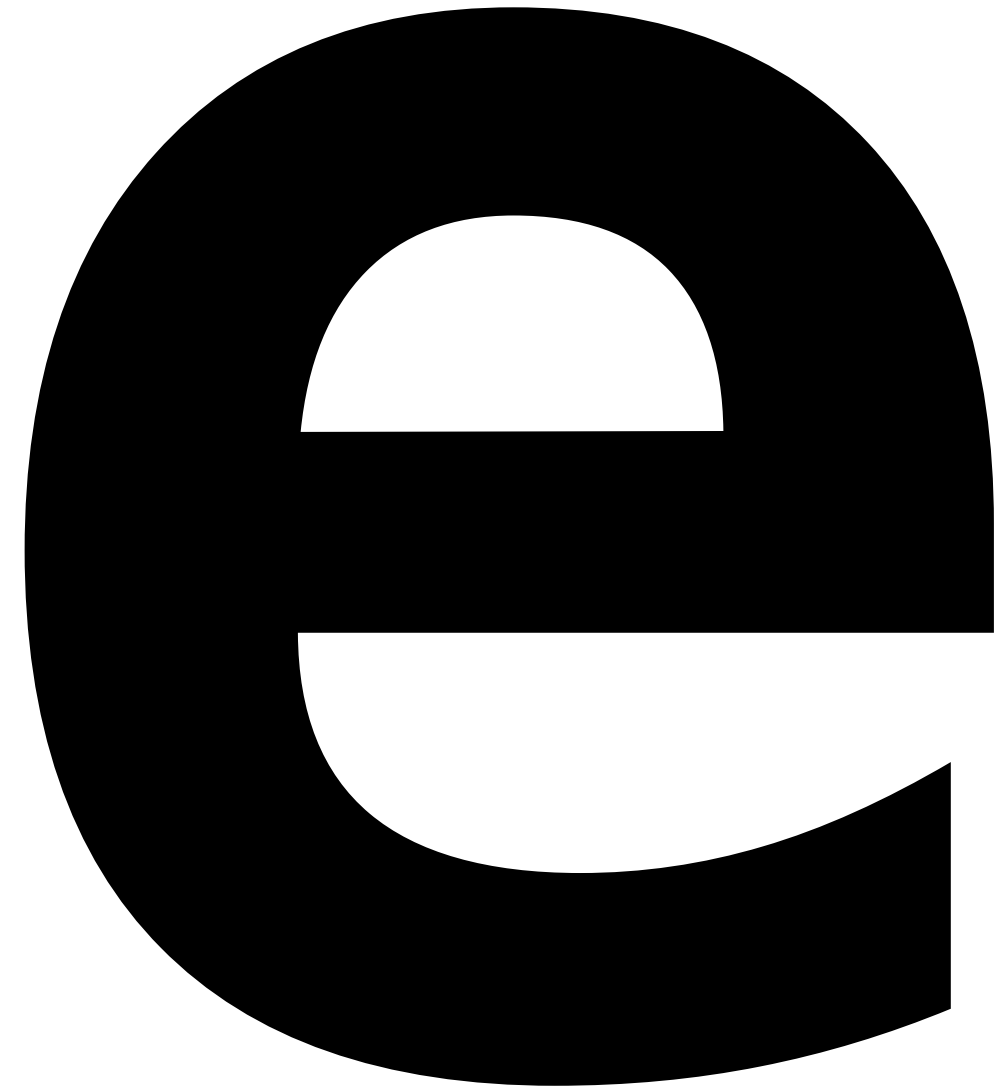


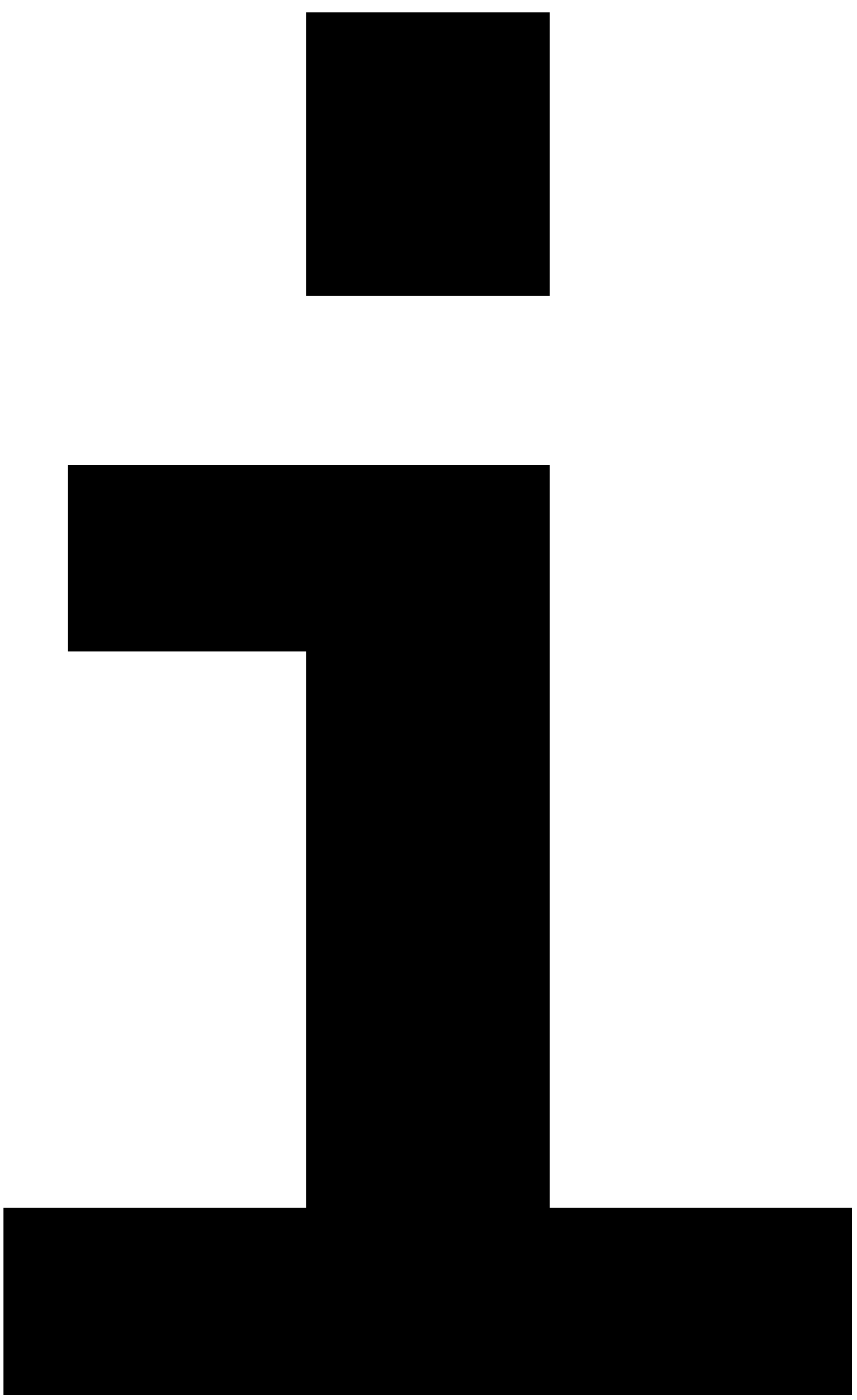


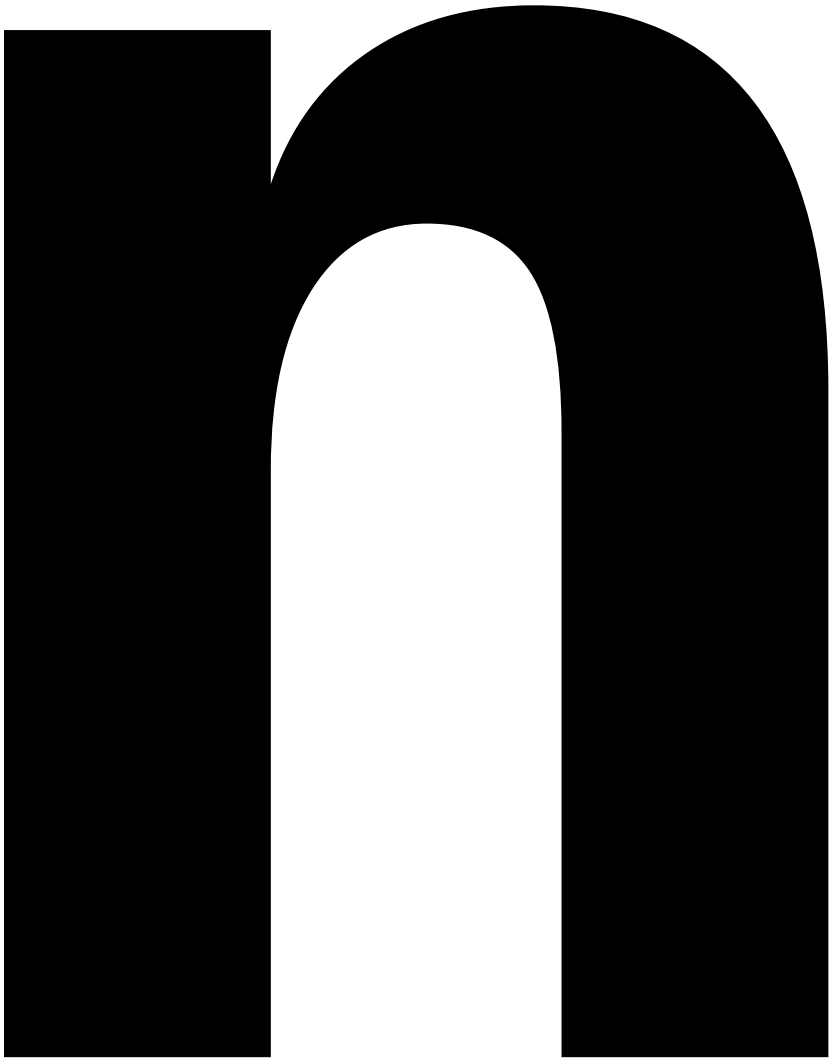


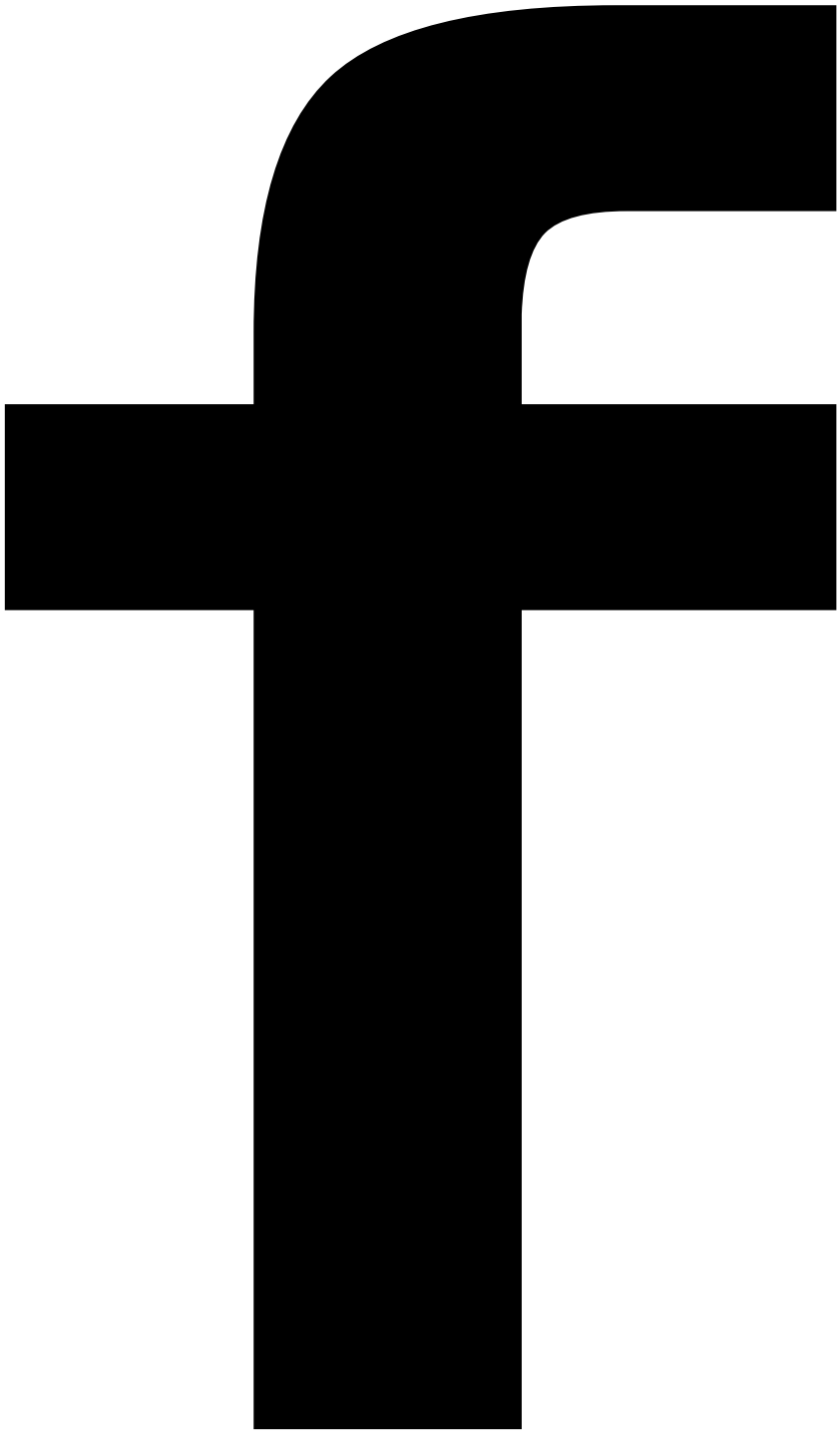


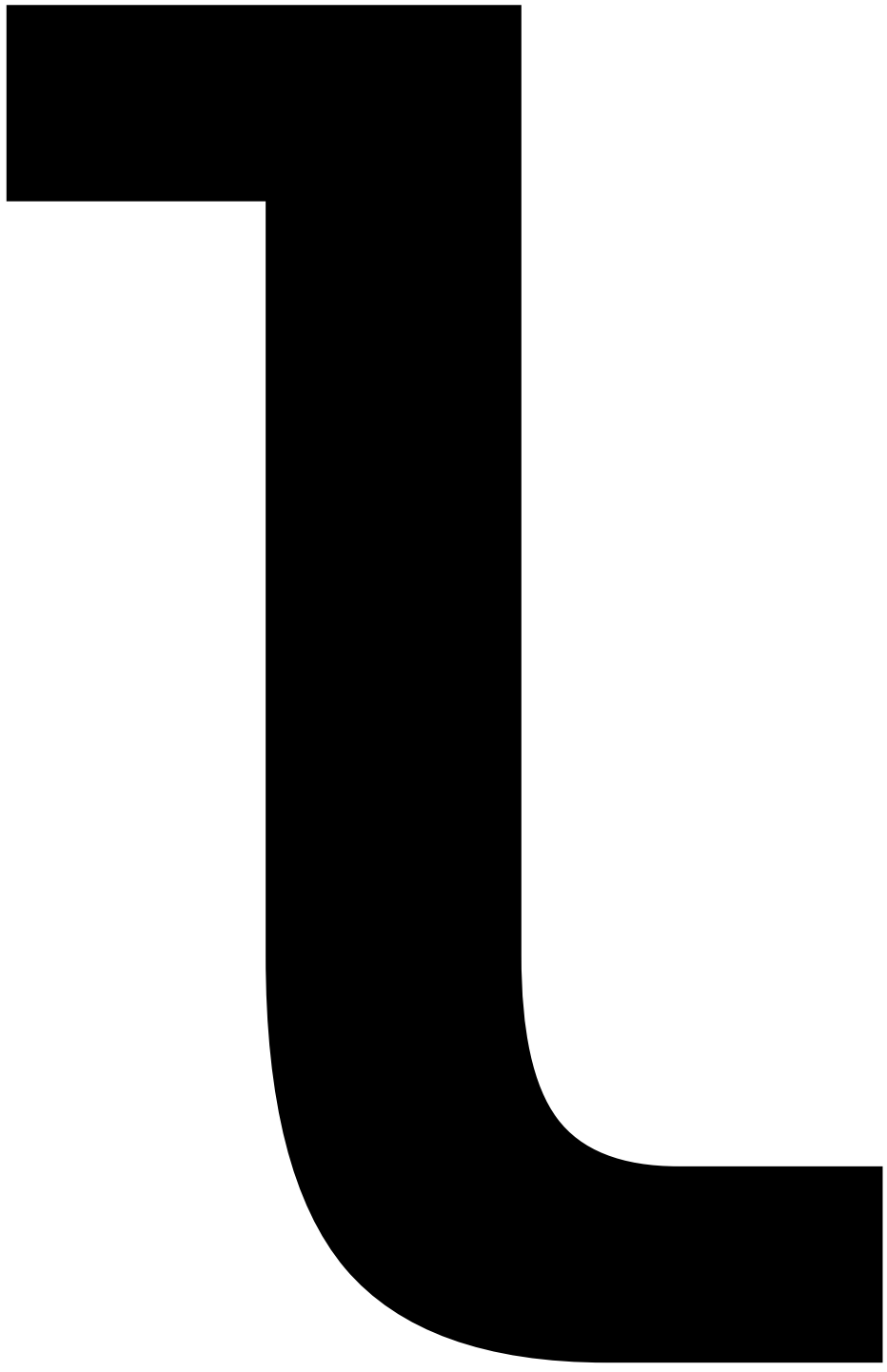








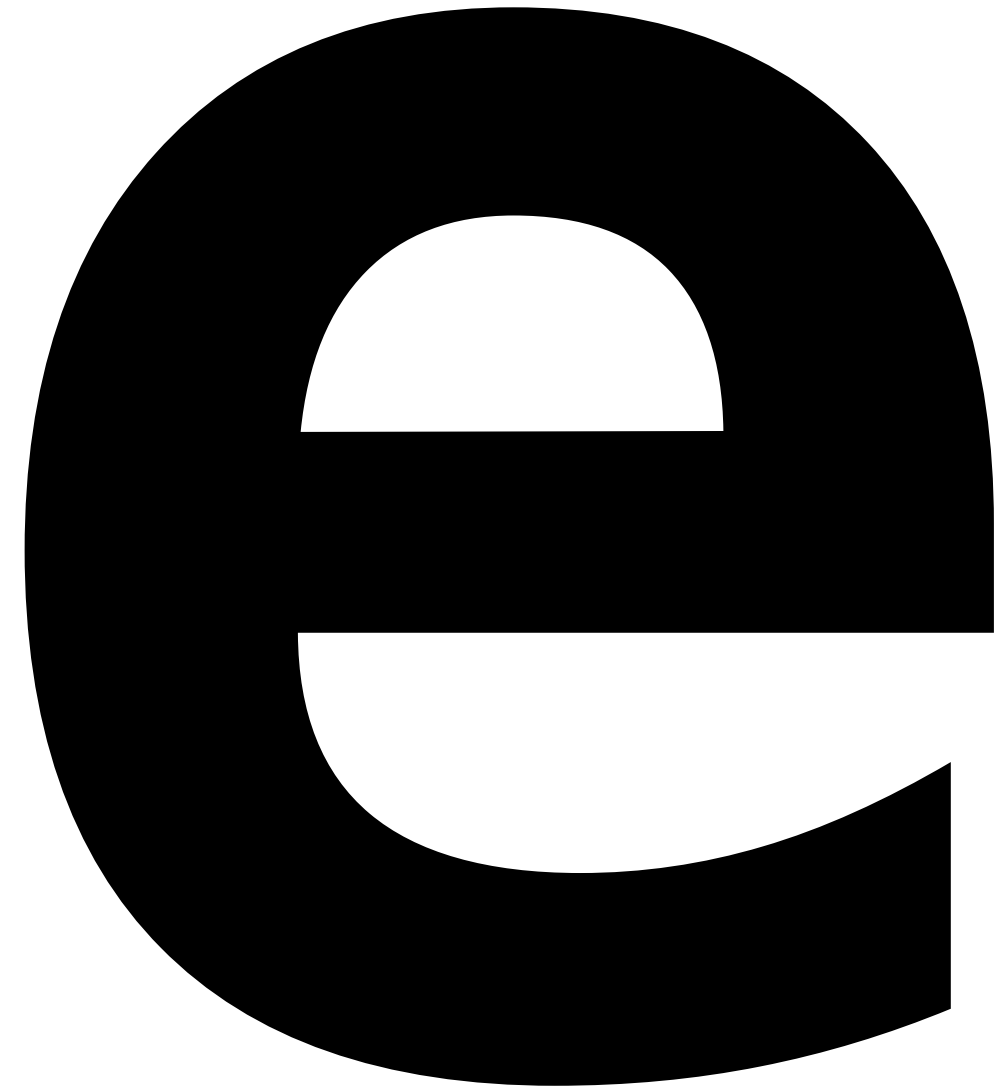


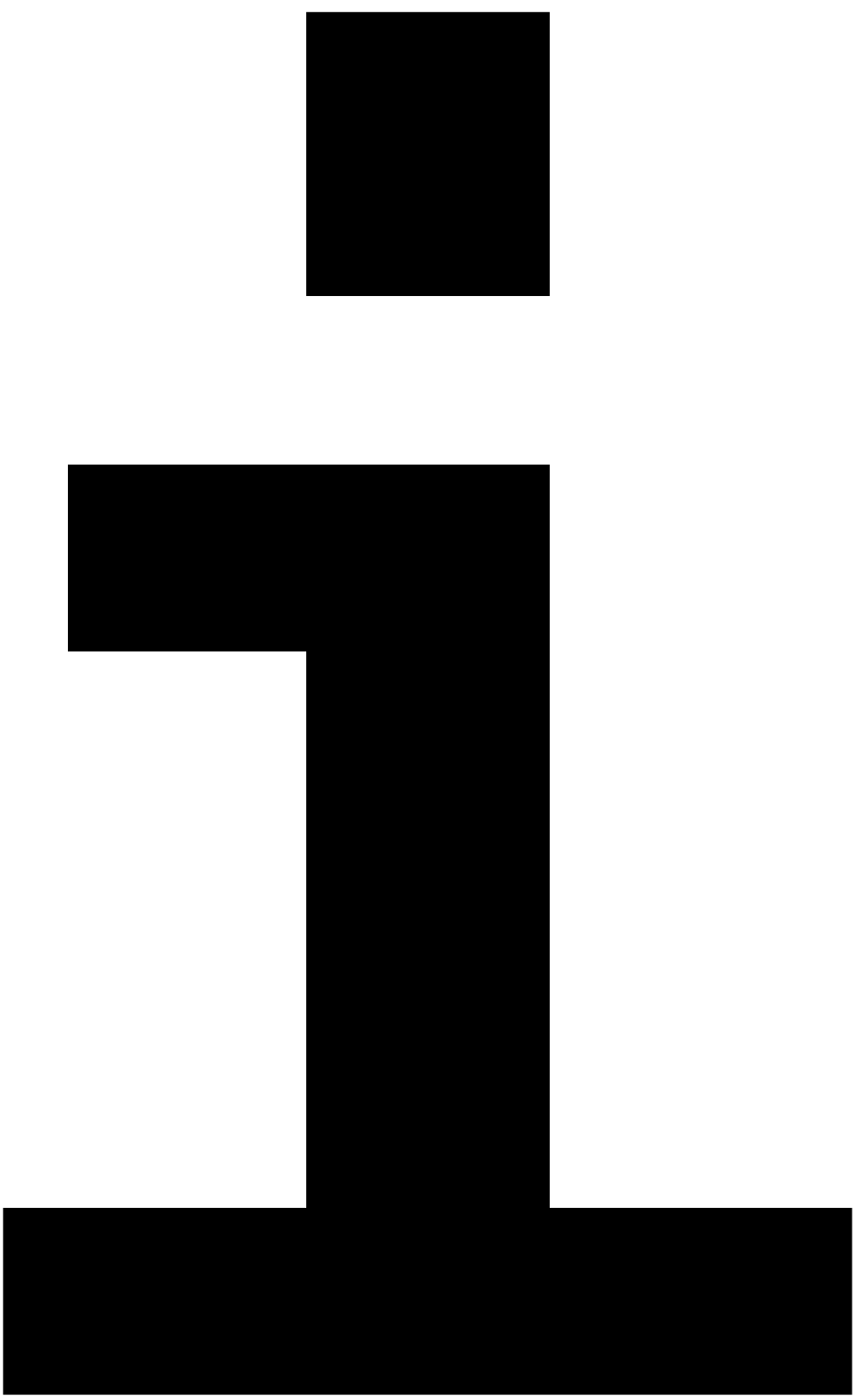


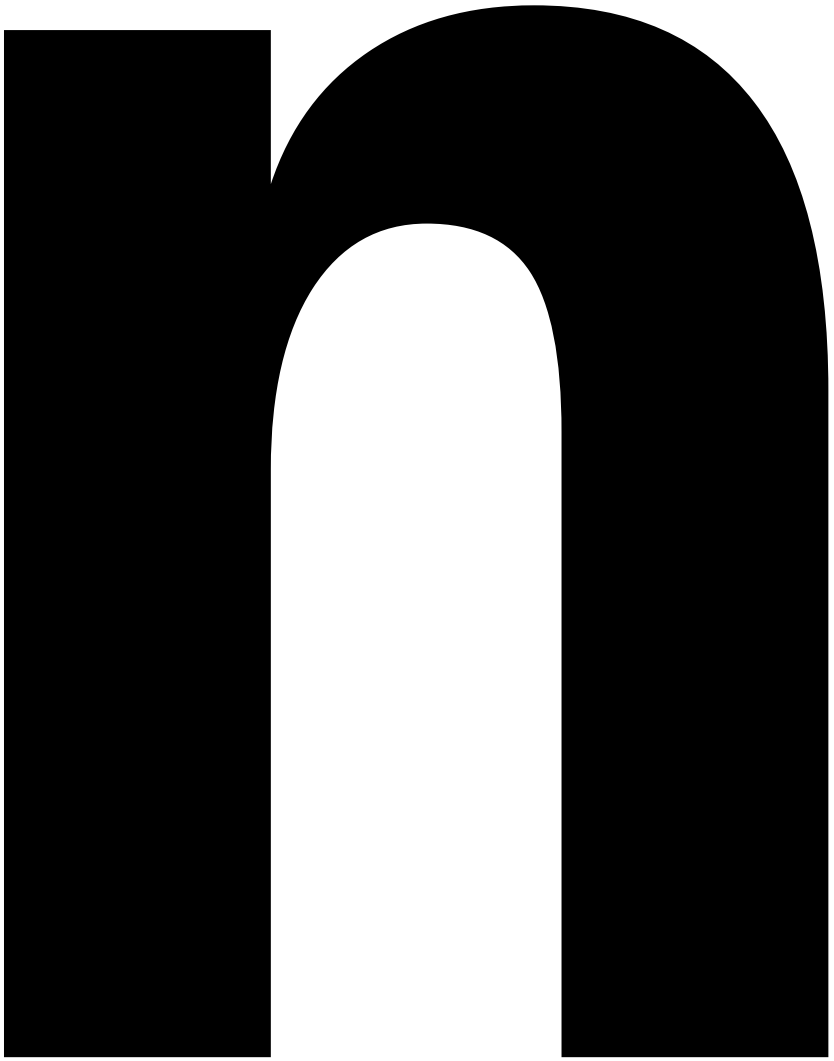
u

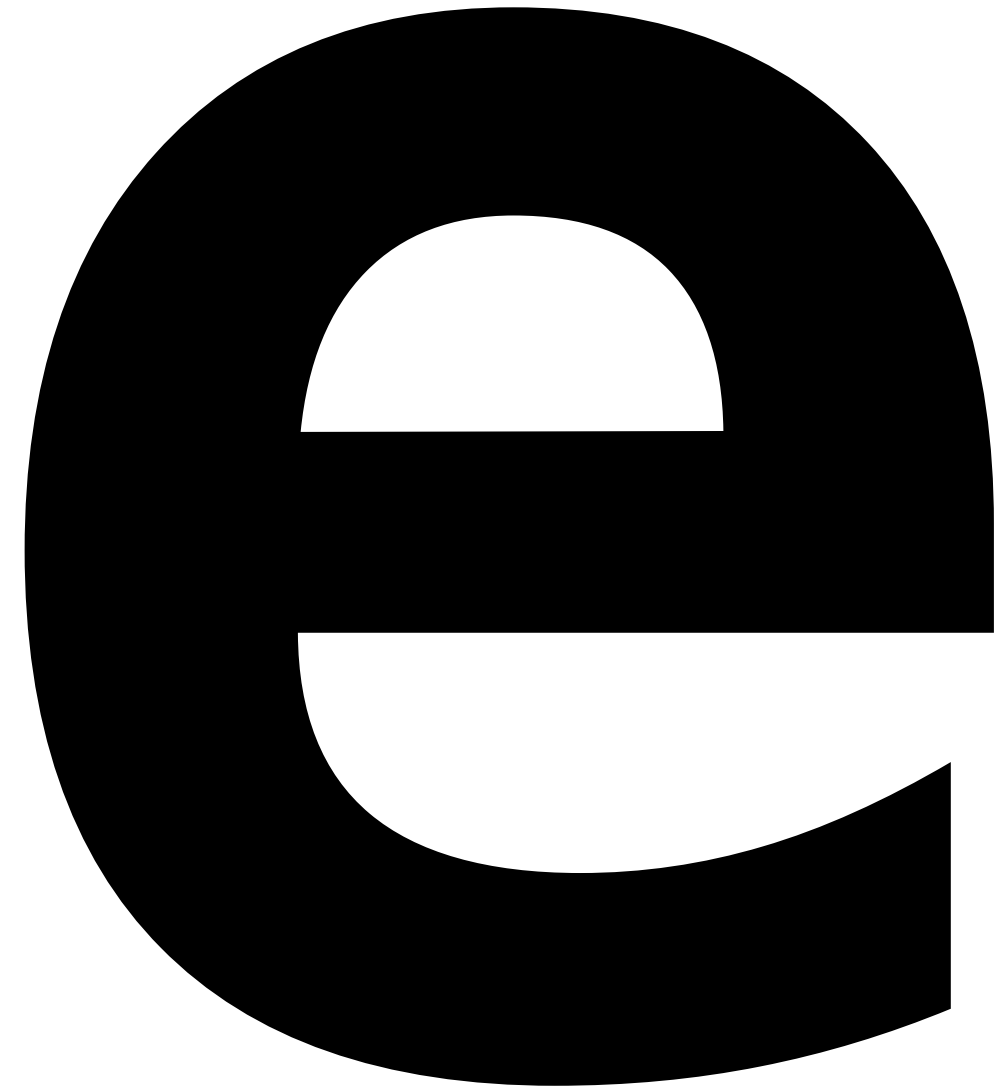
S

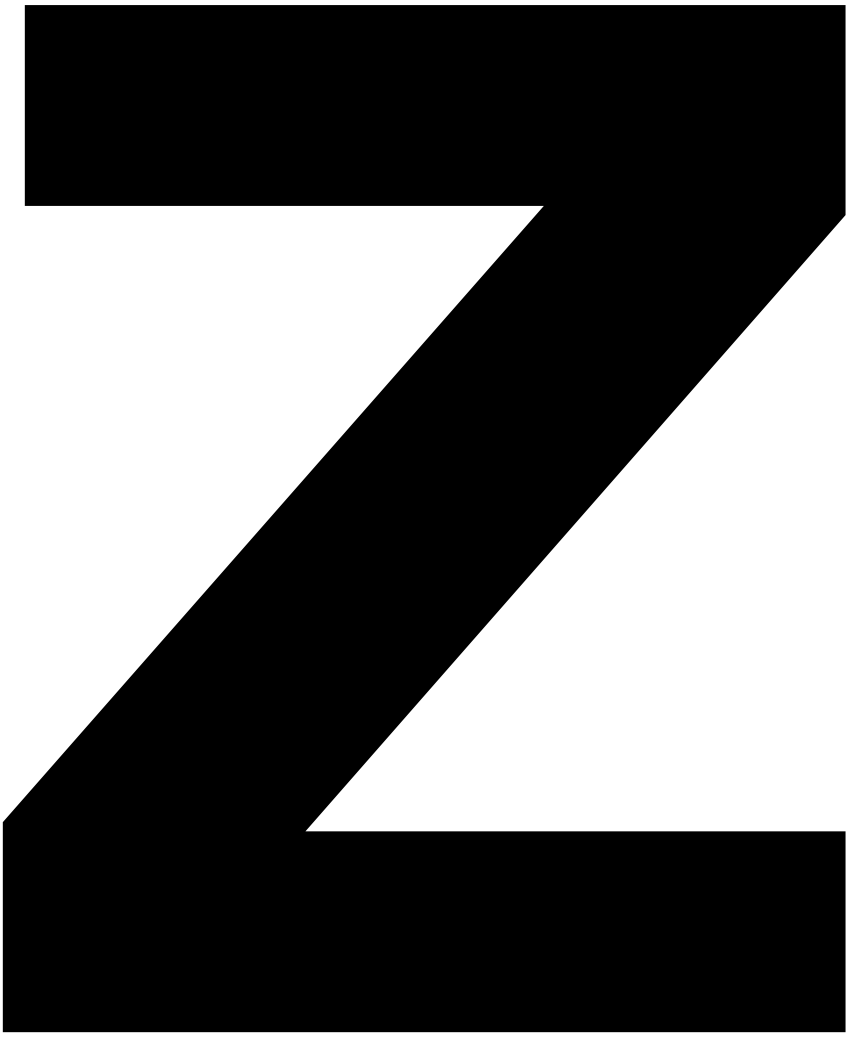
S



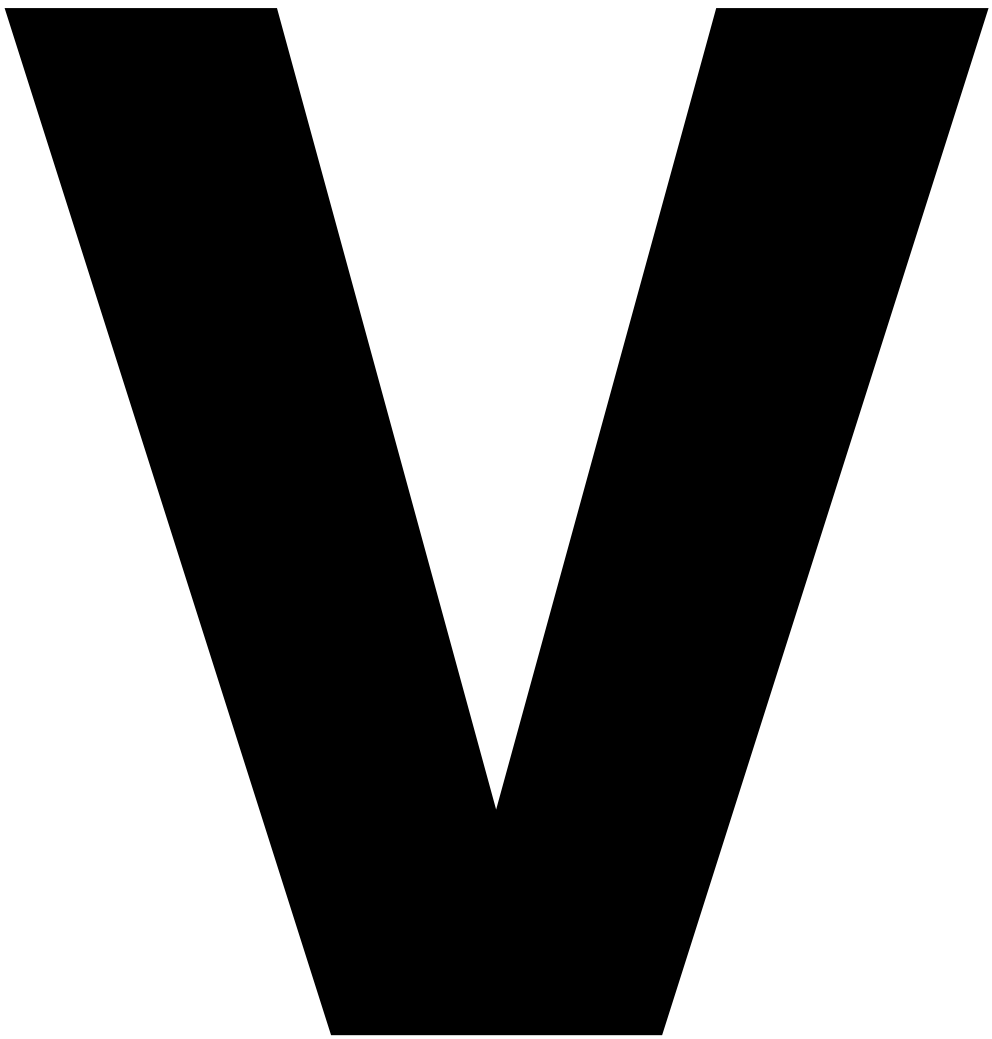


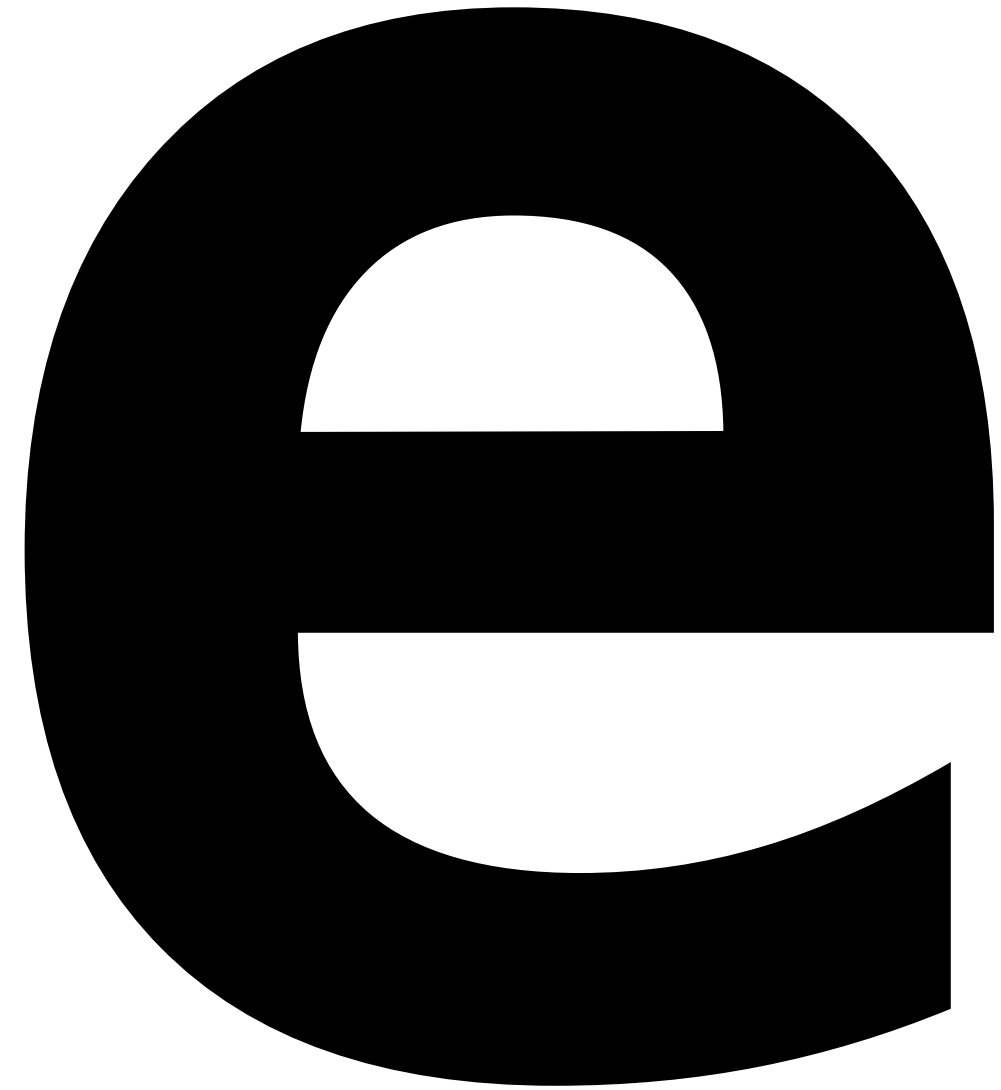


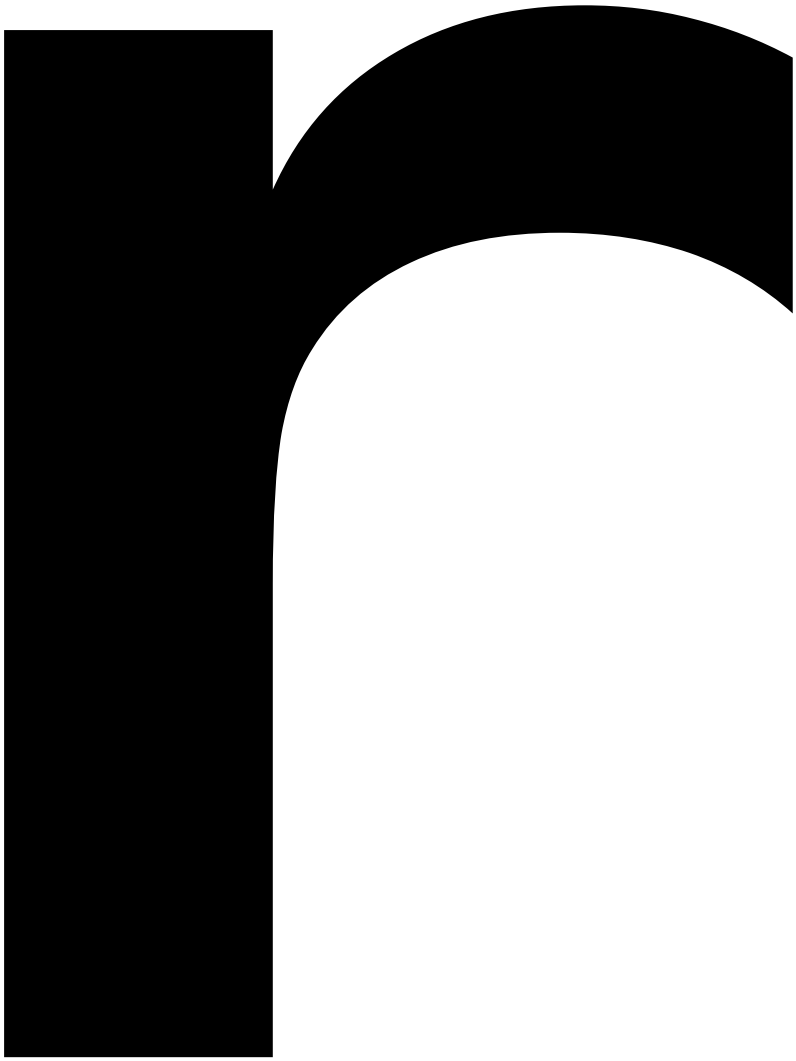


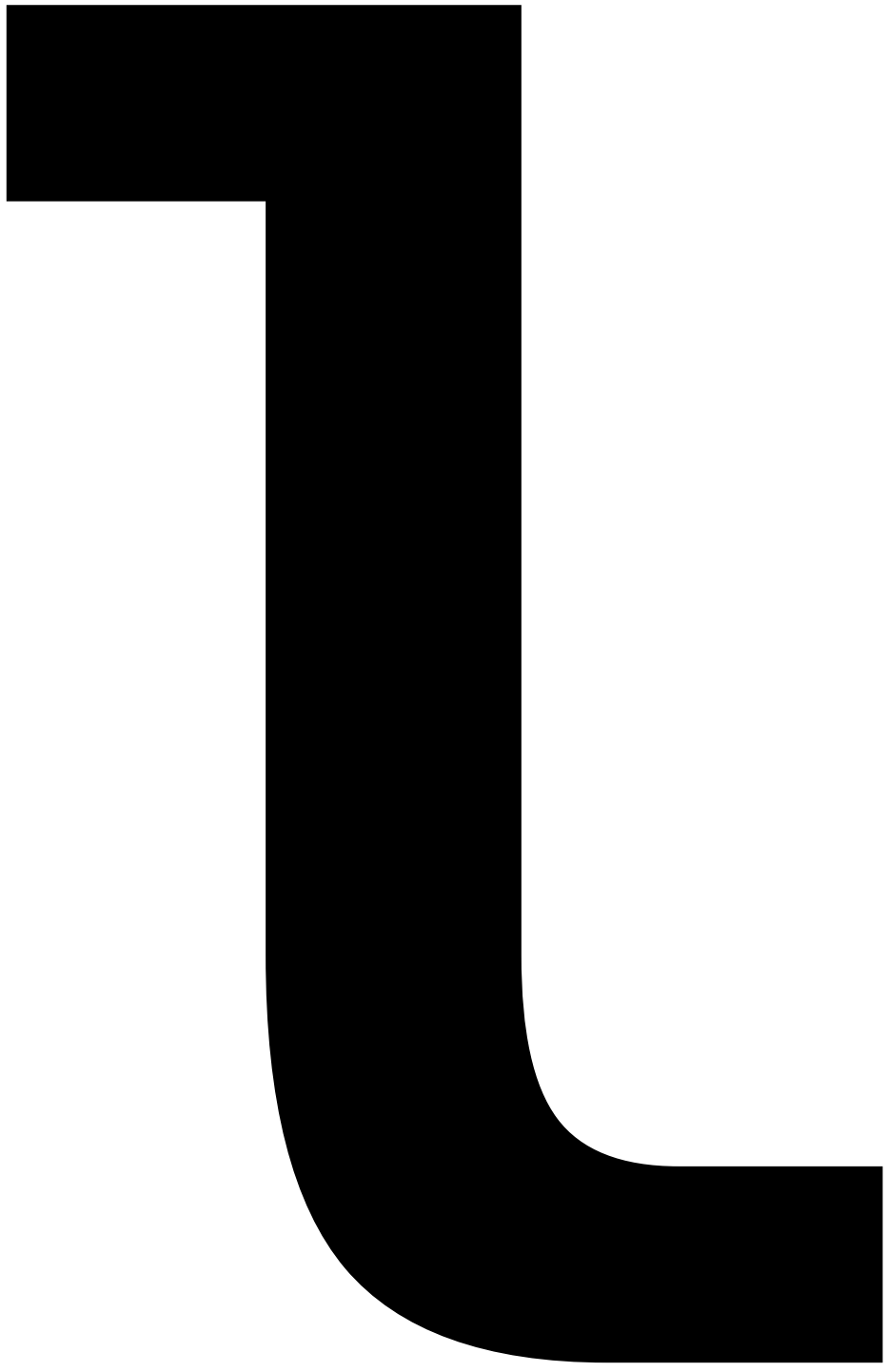


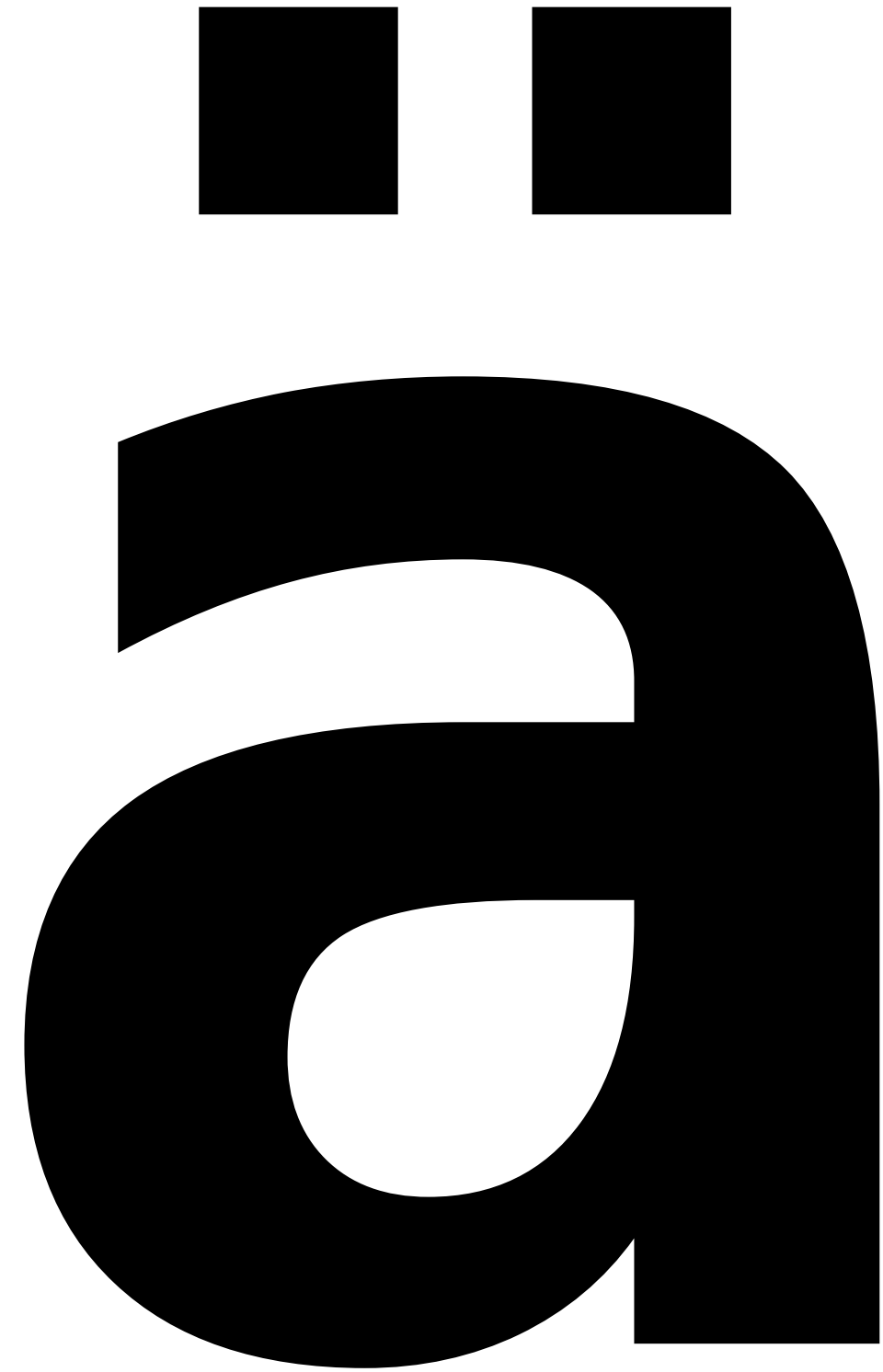
u





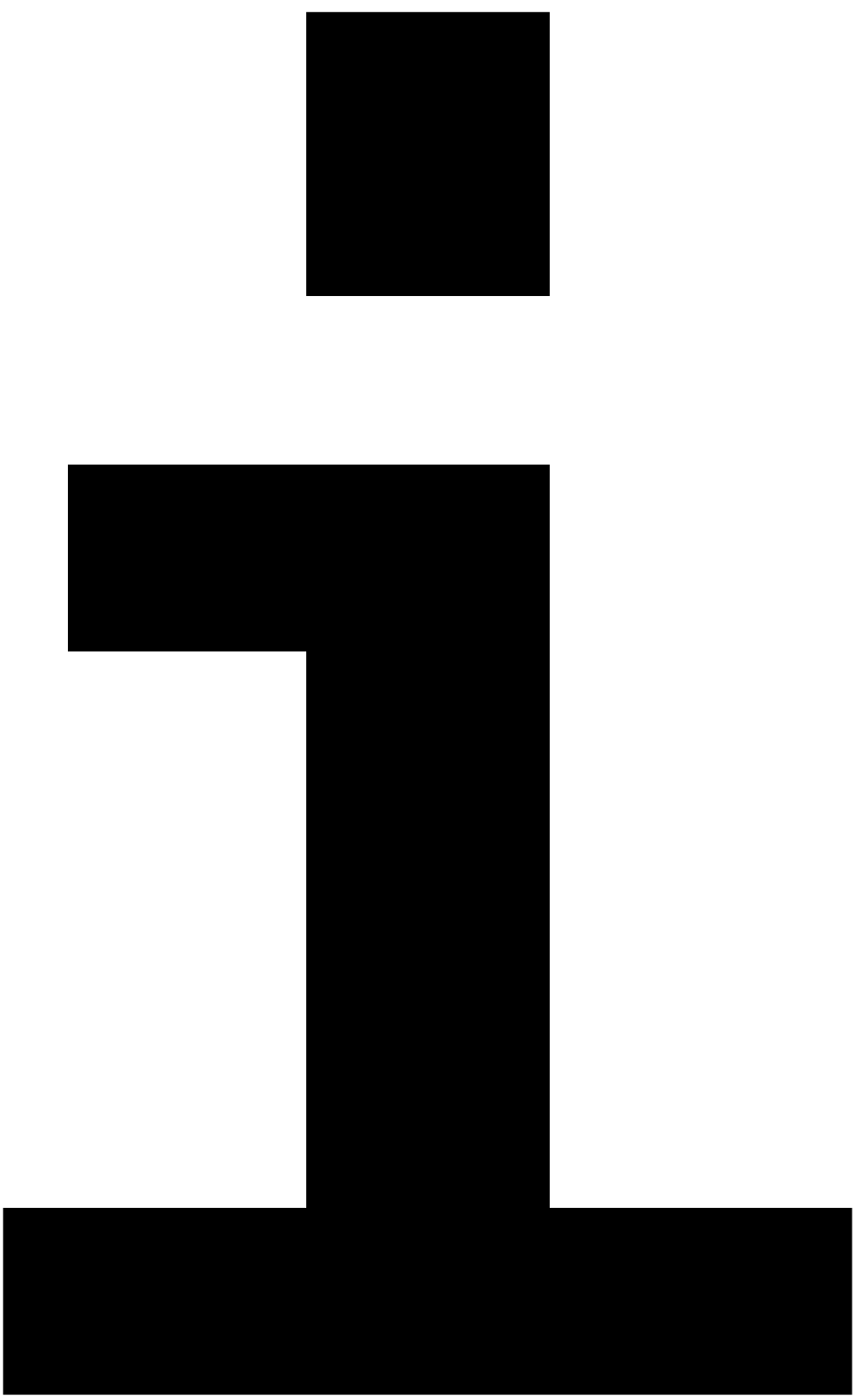


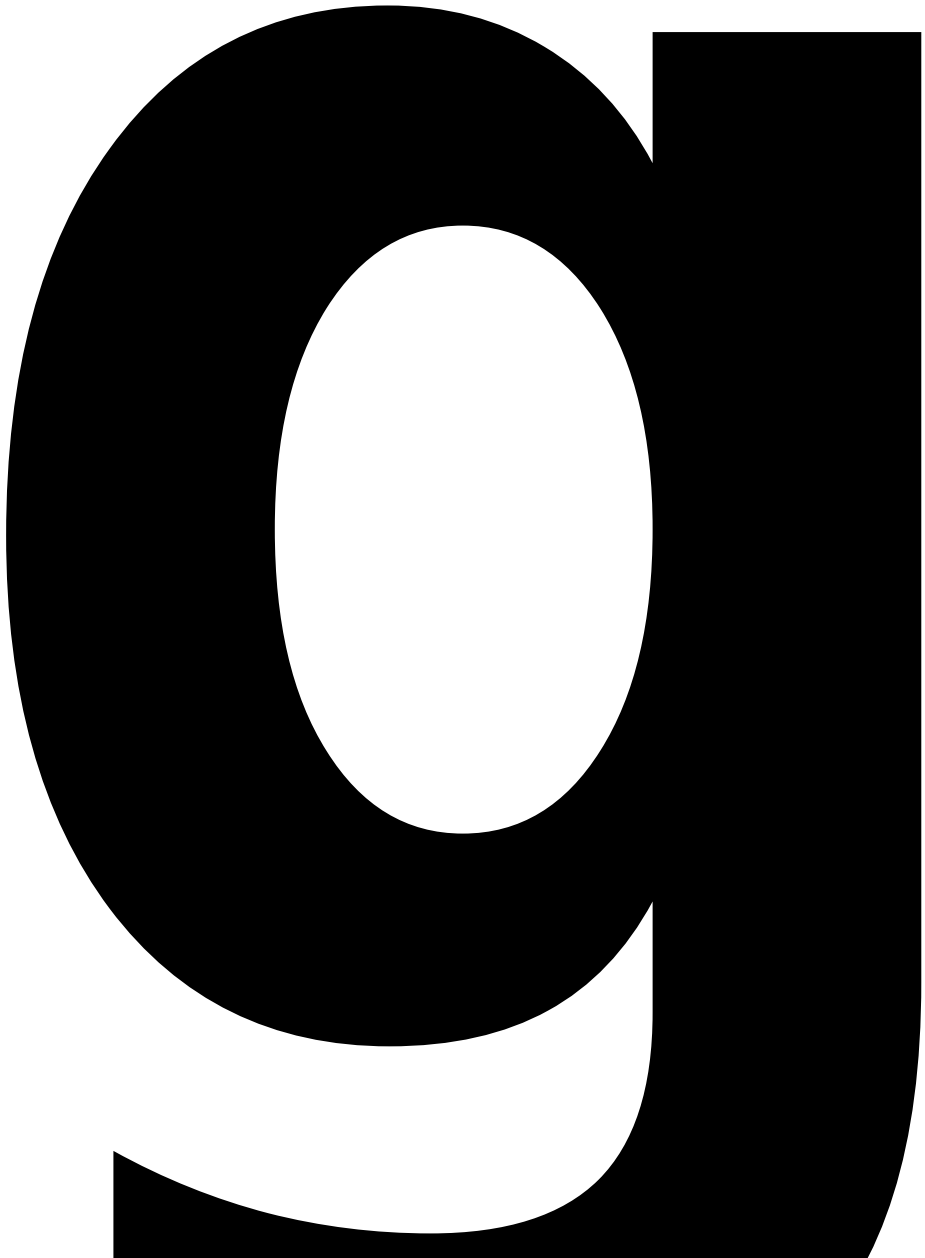


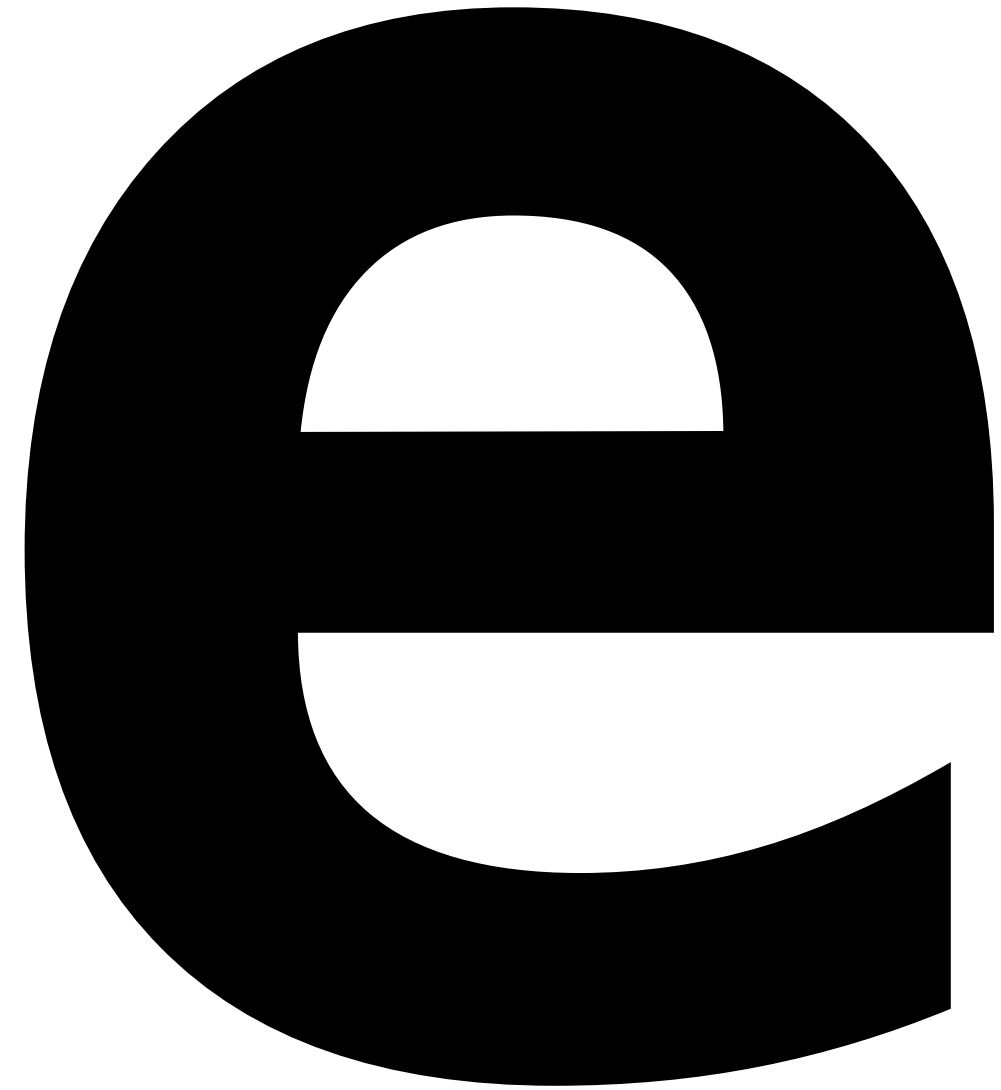


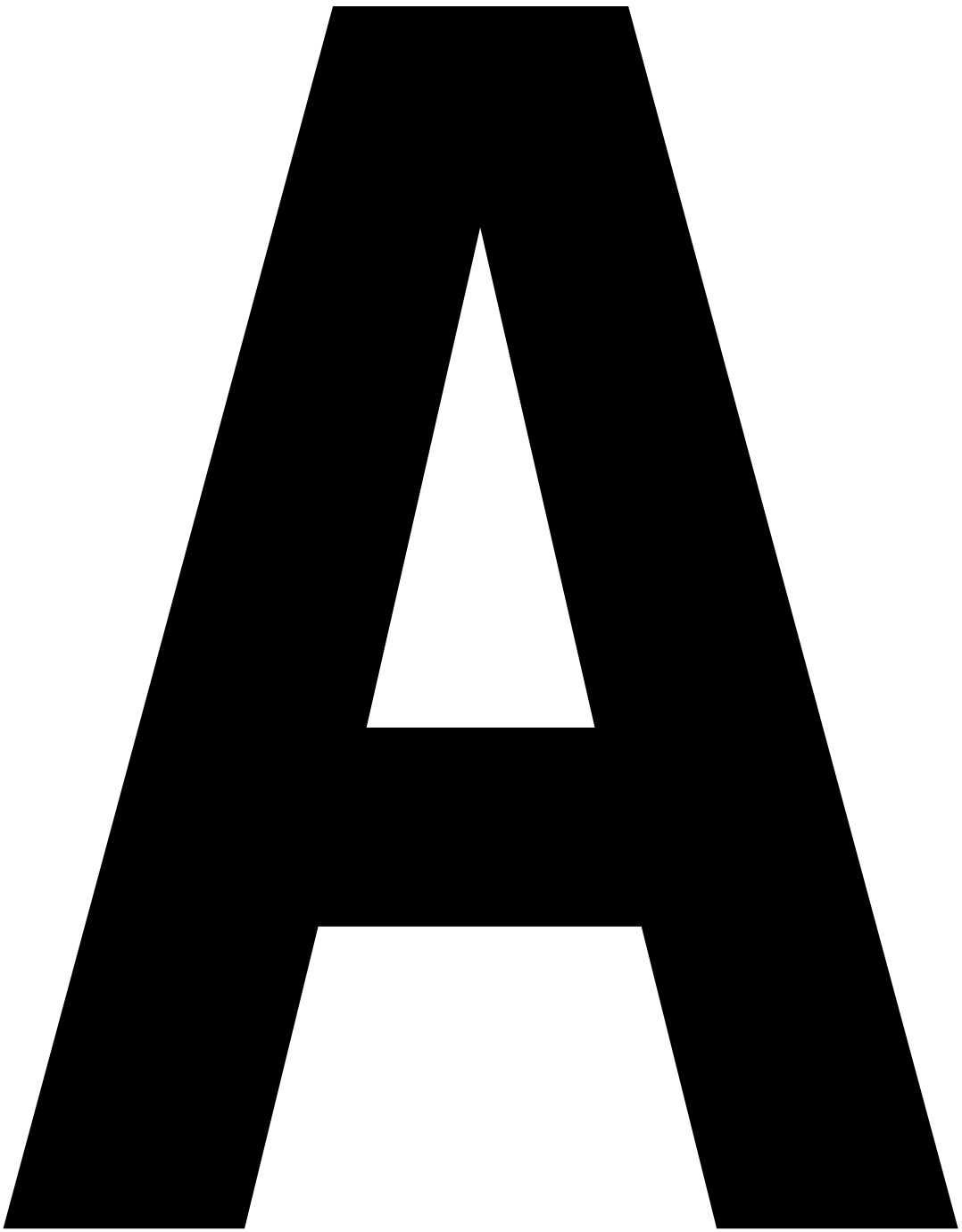
S

S

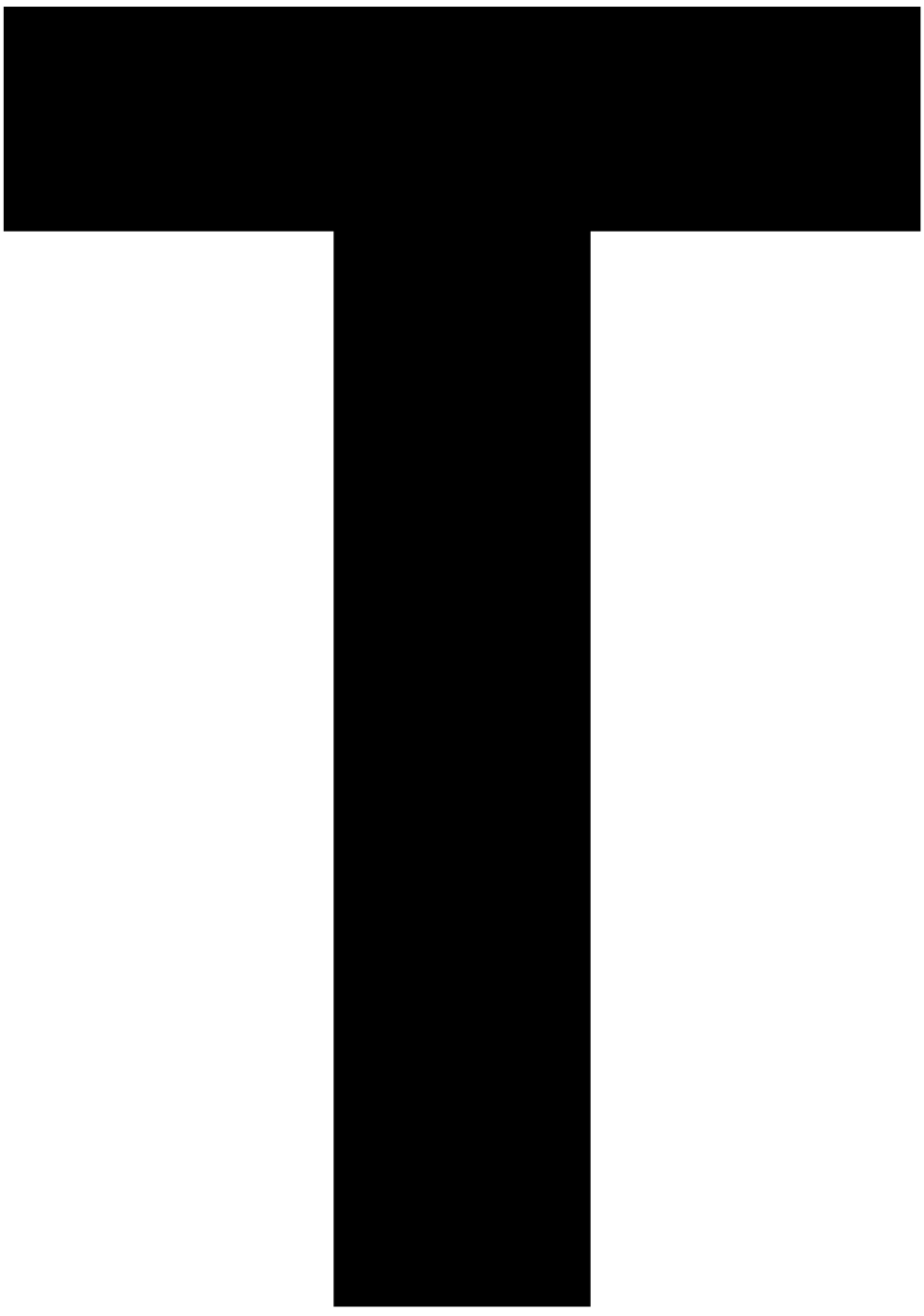




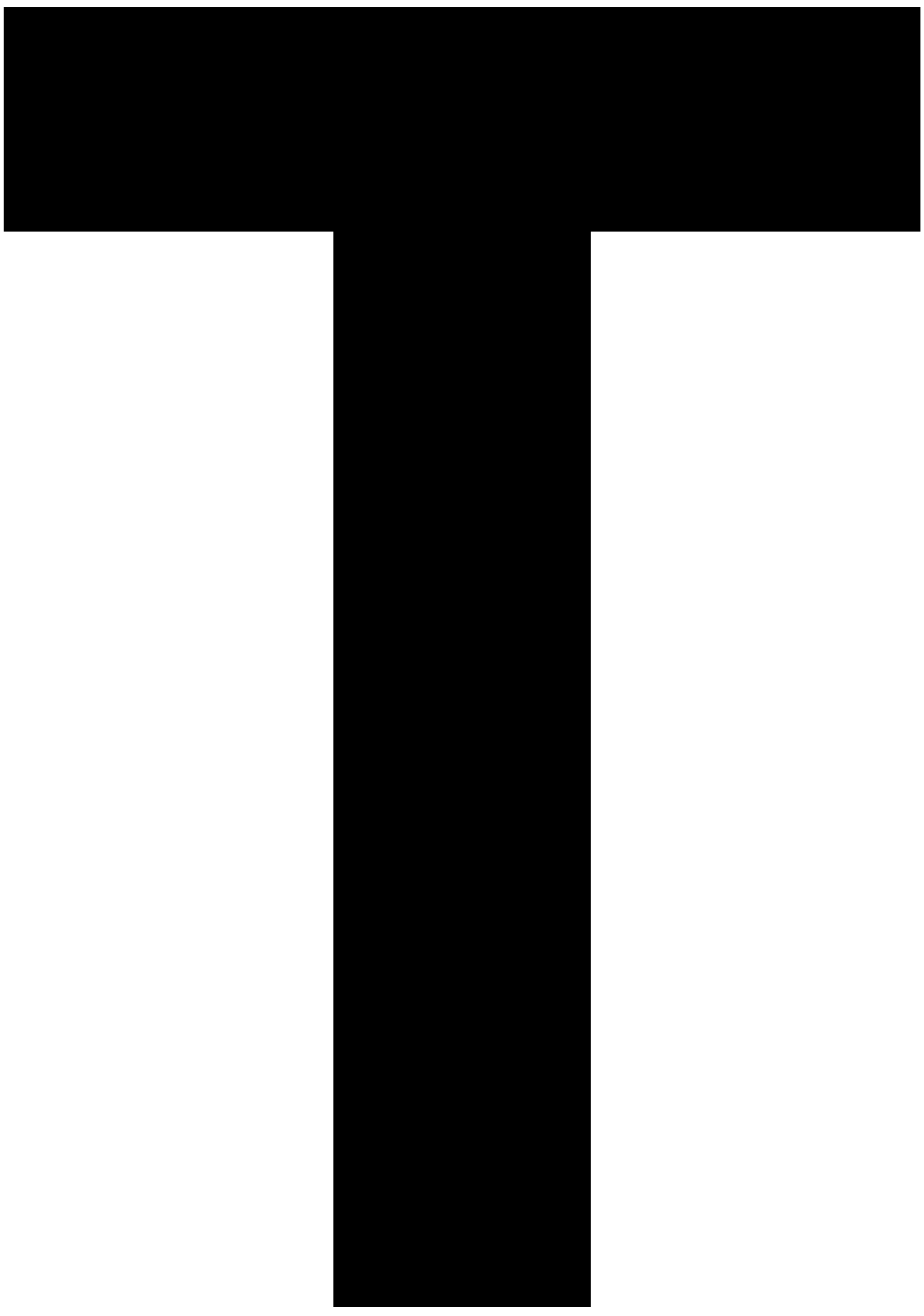


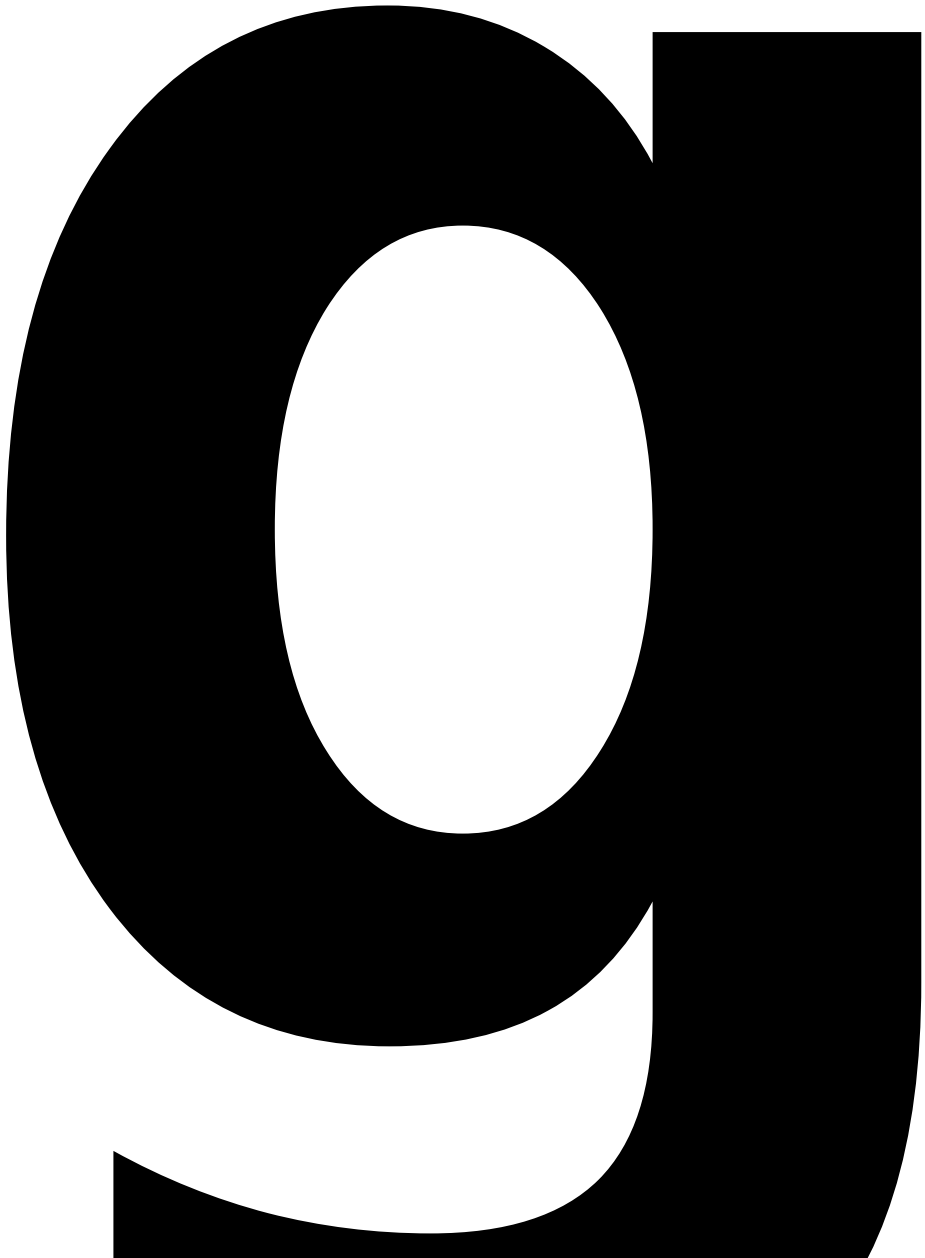


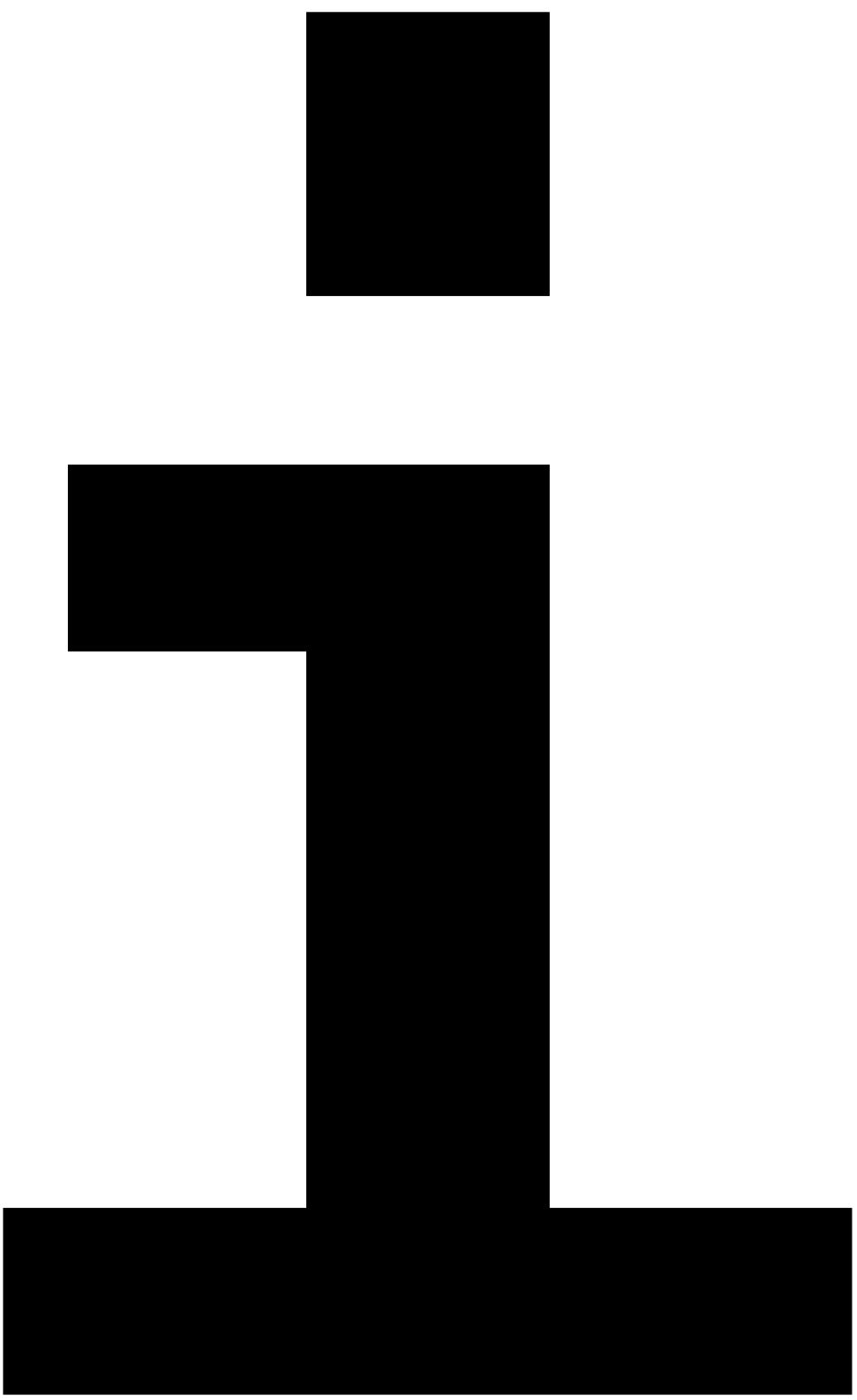
N

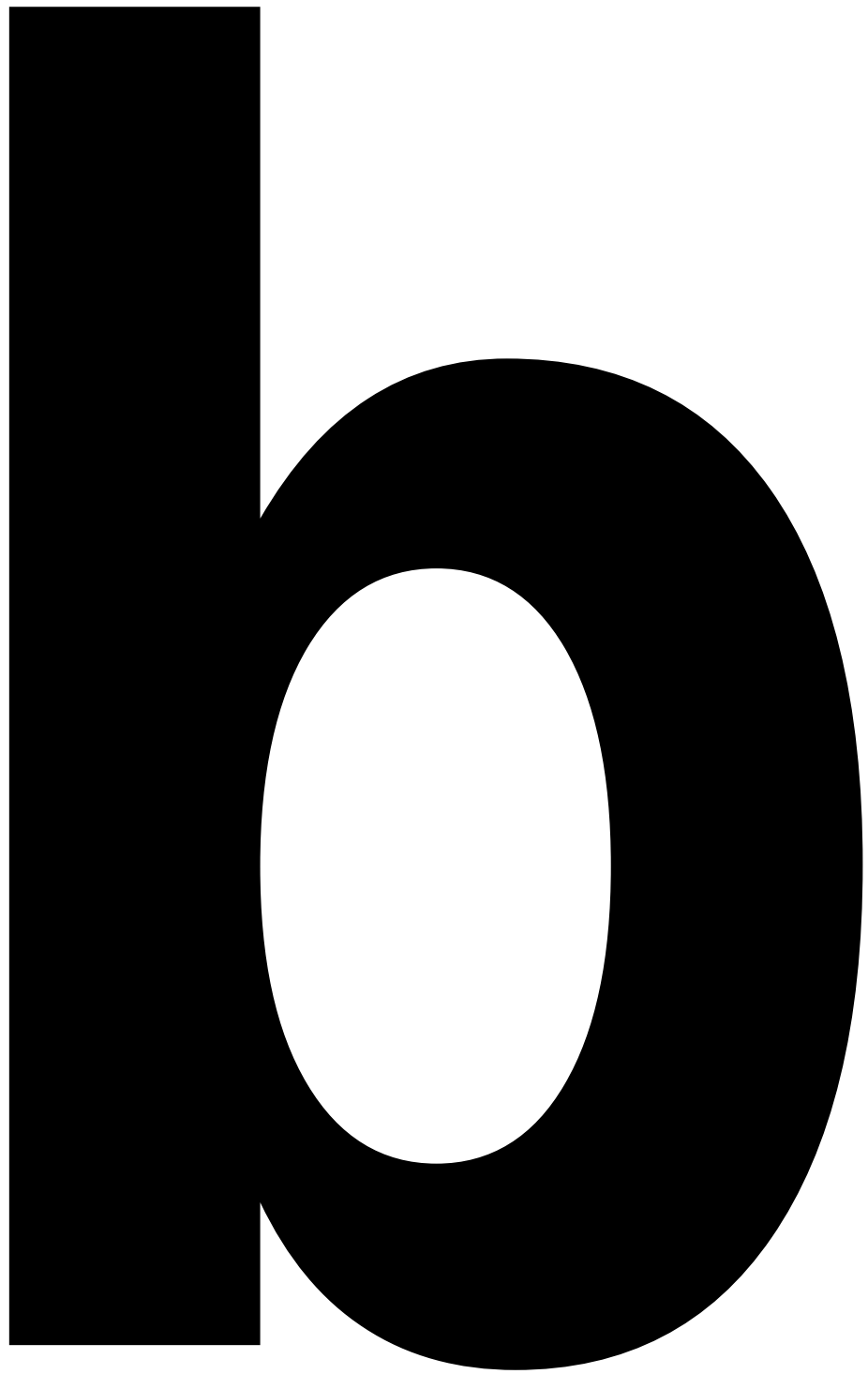


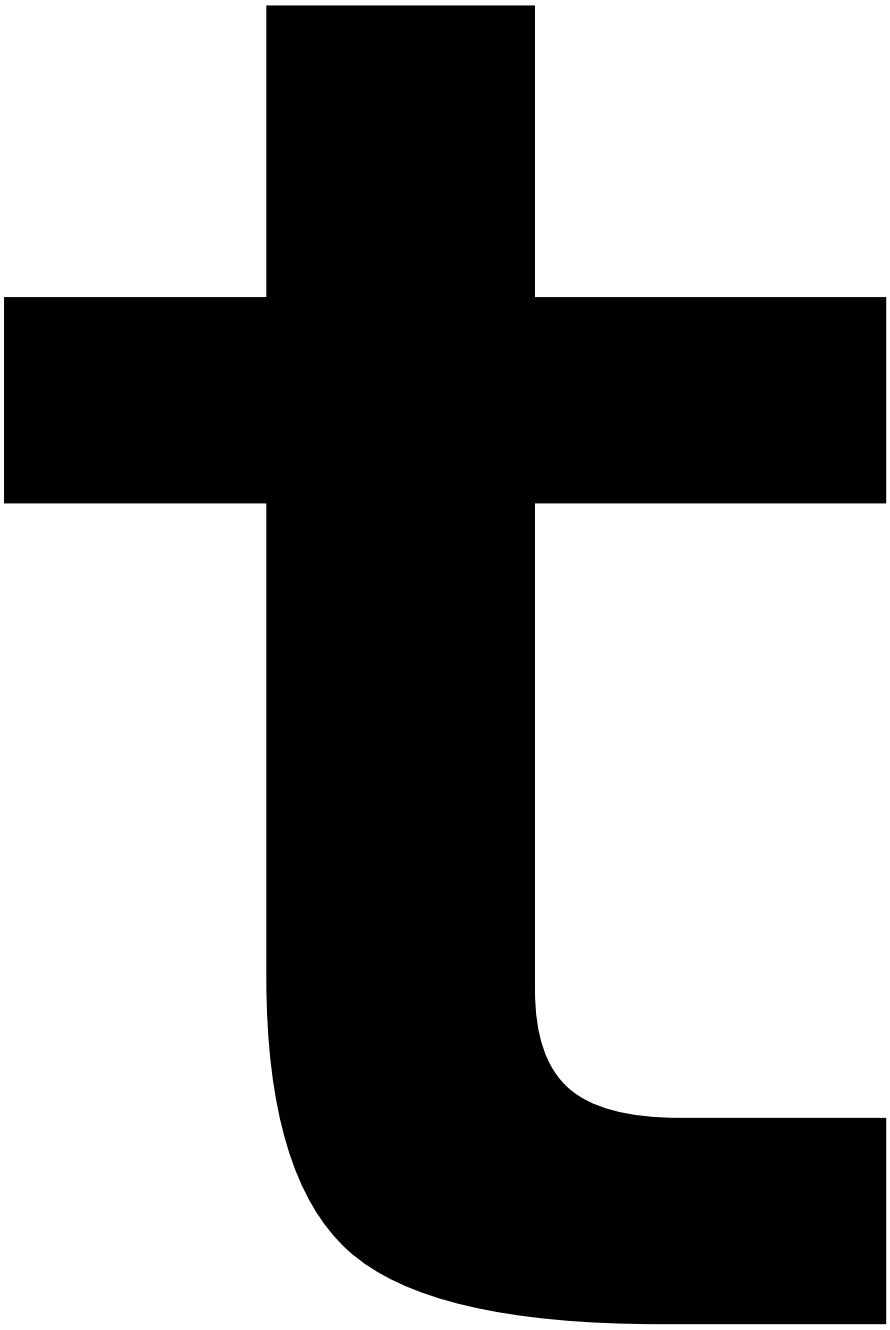
0

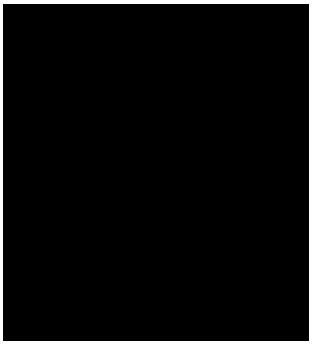


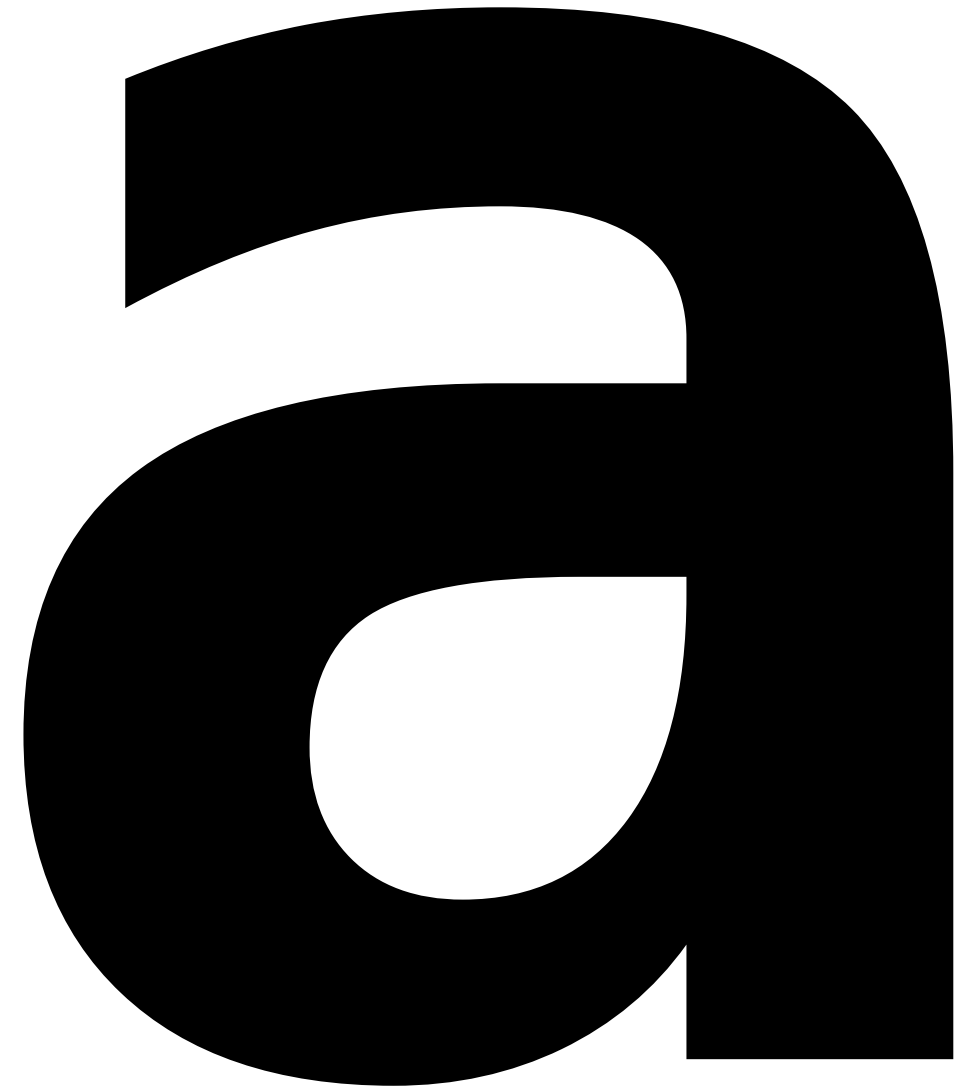


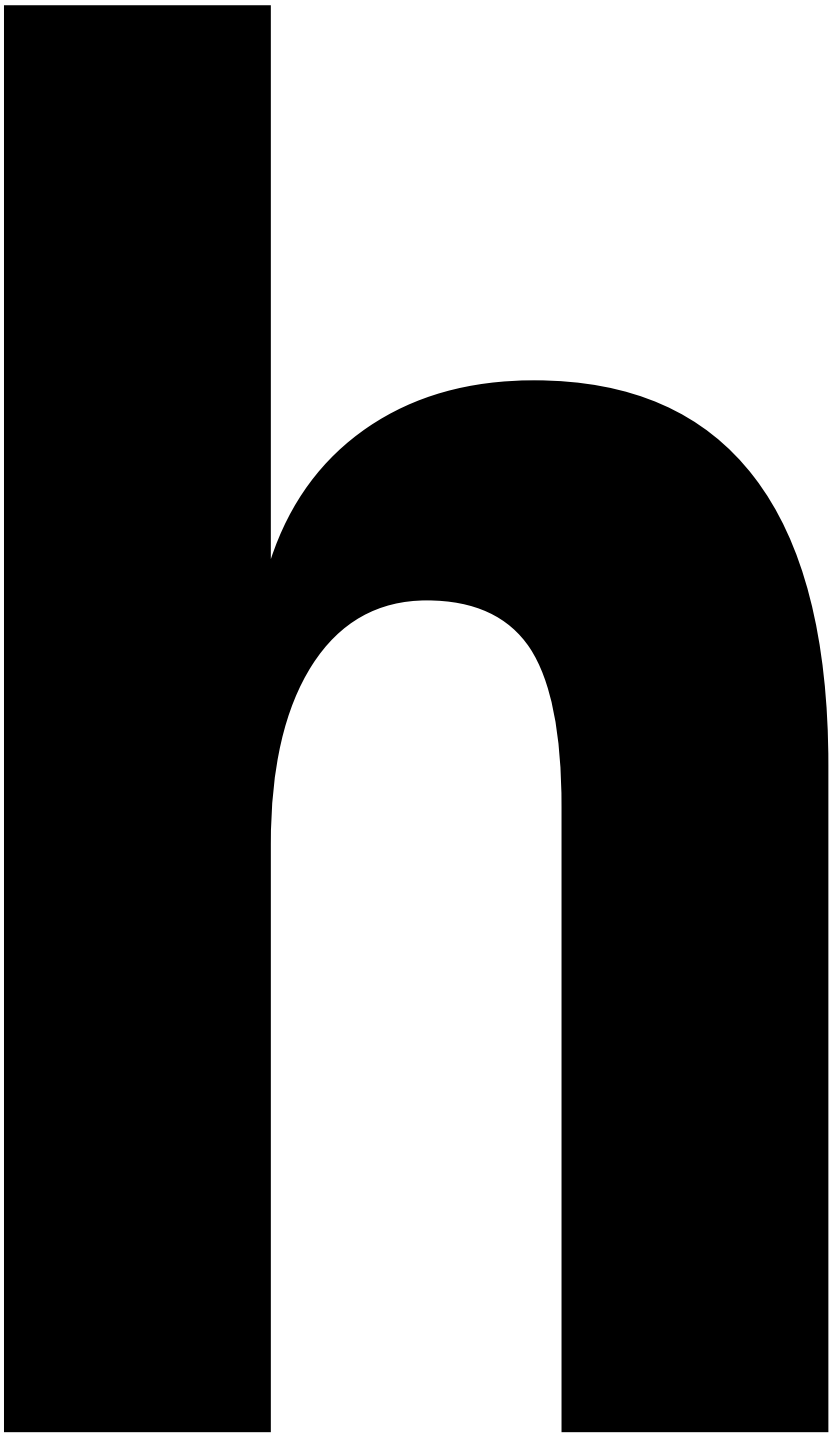


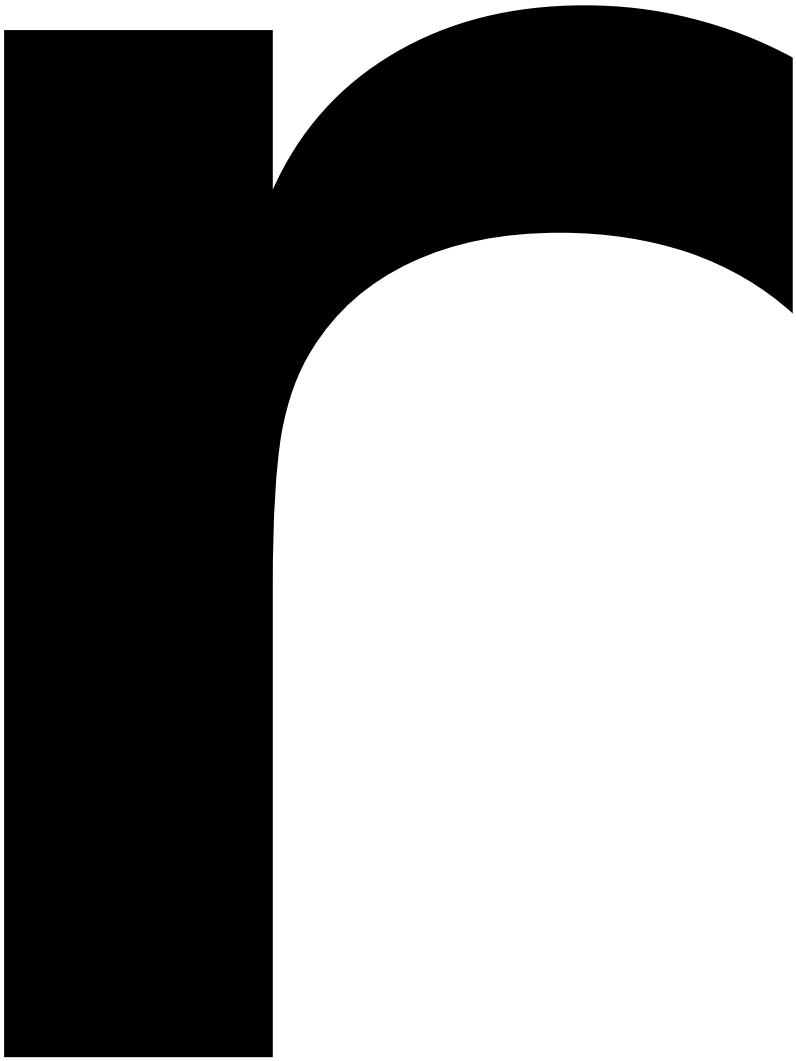




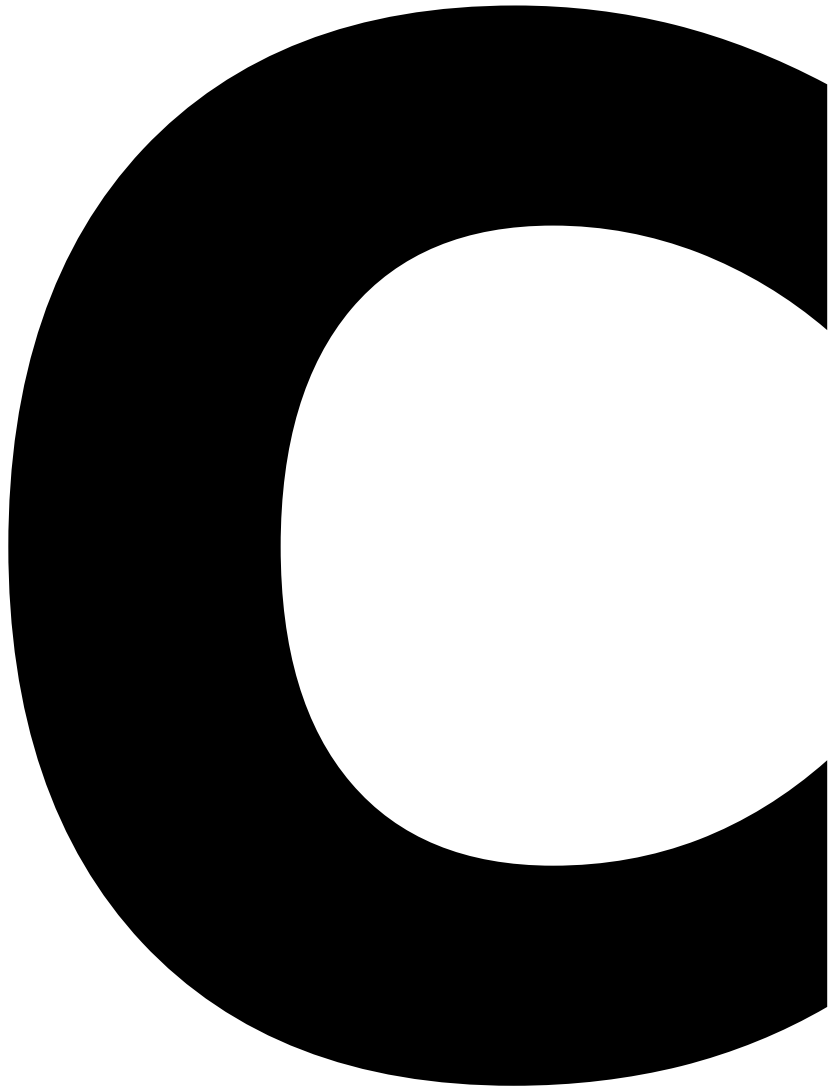


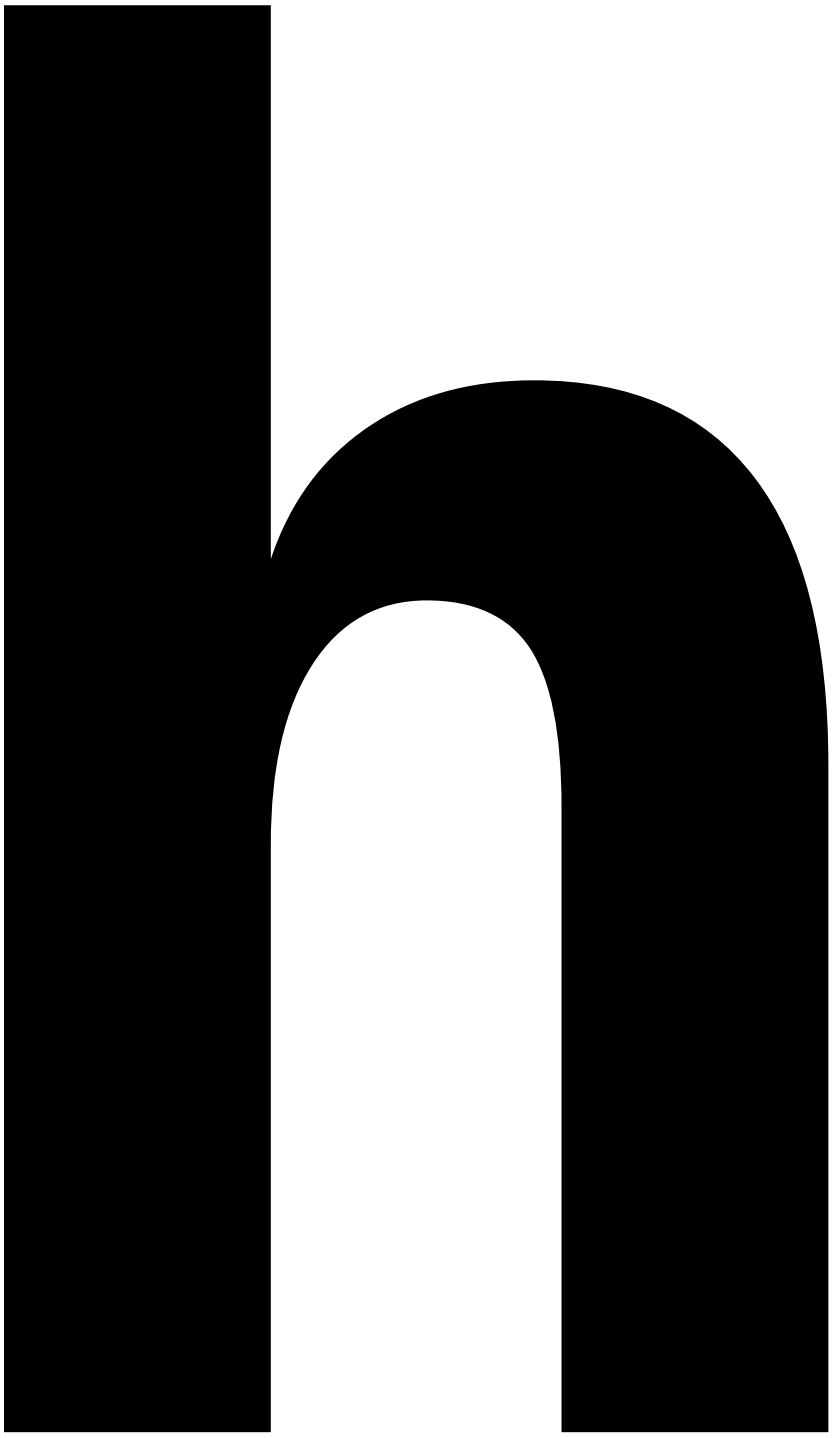


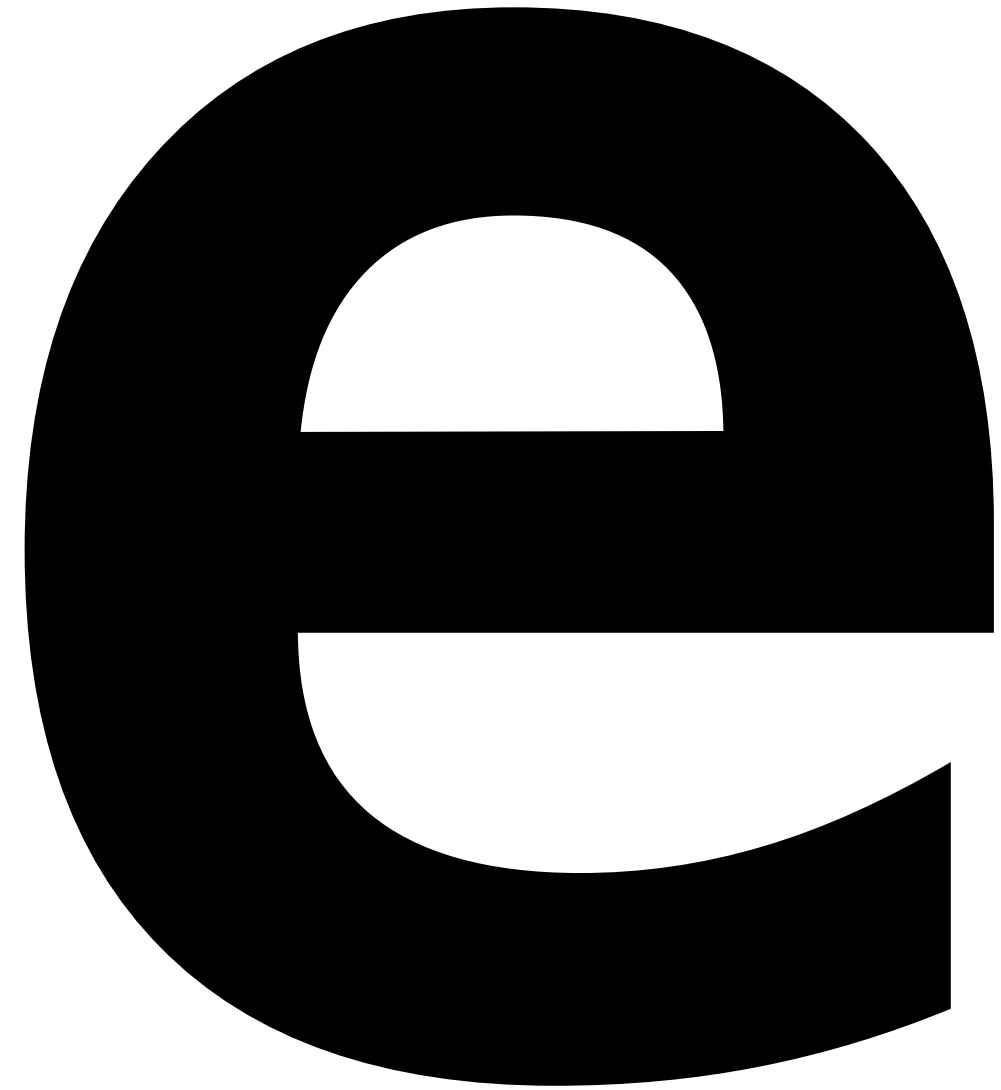


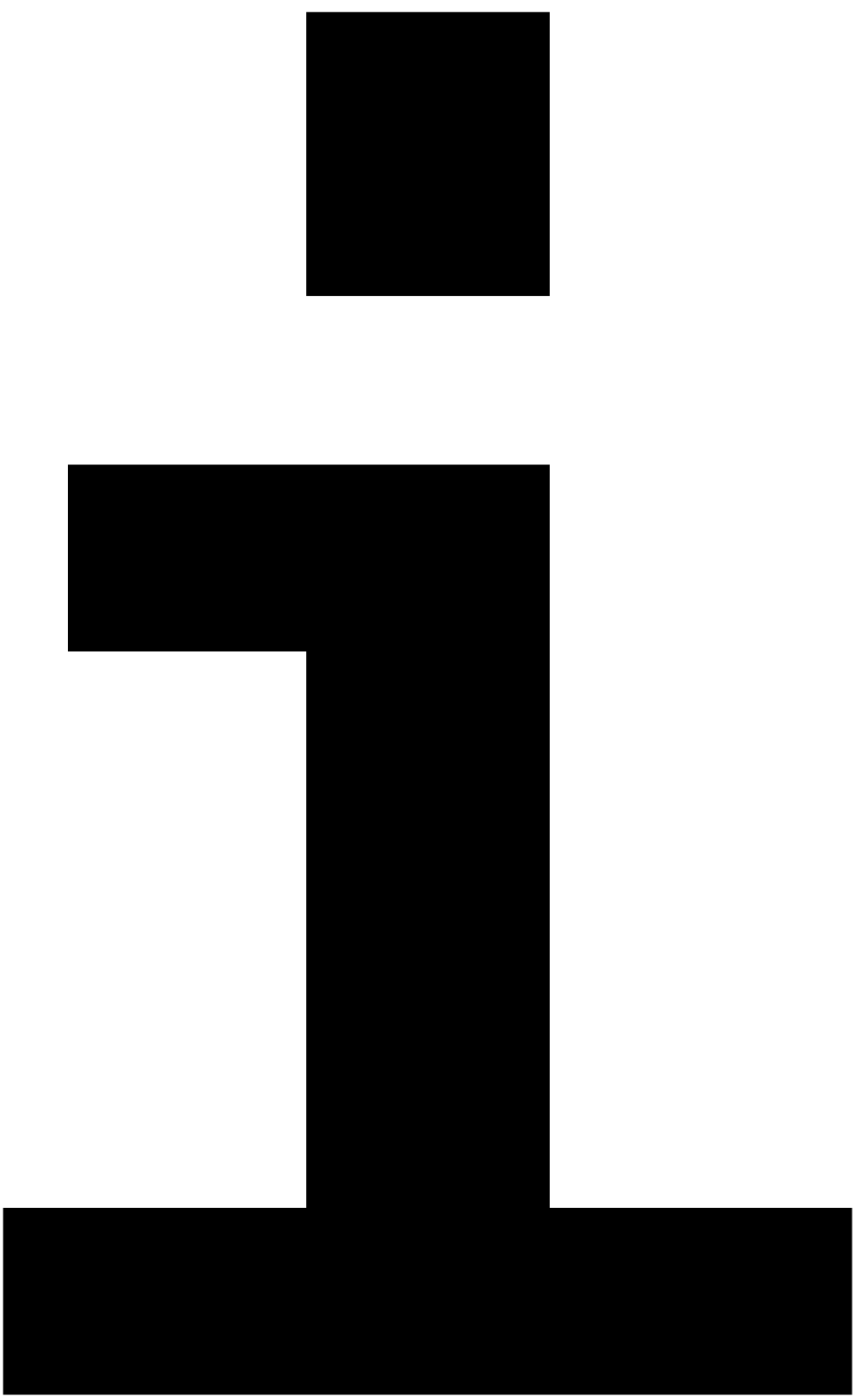


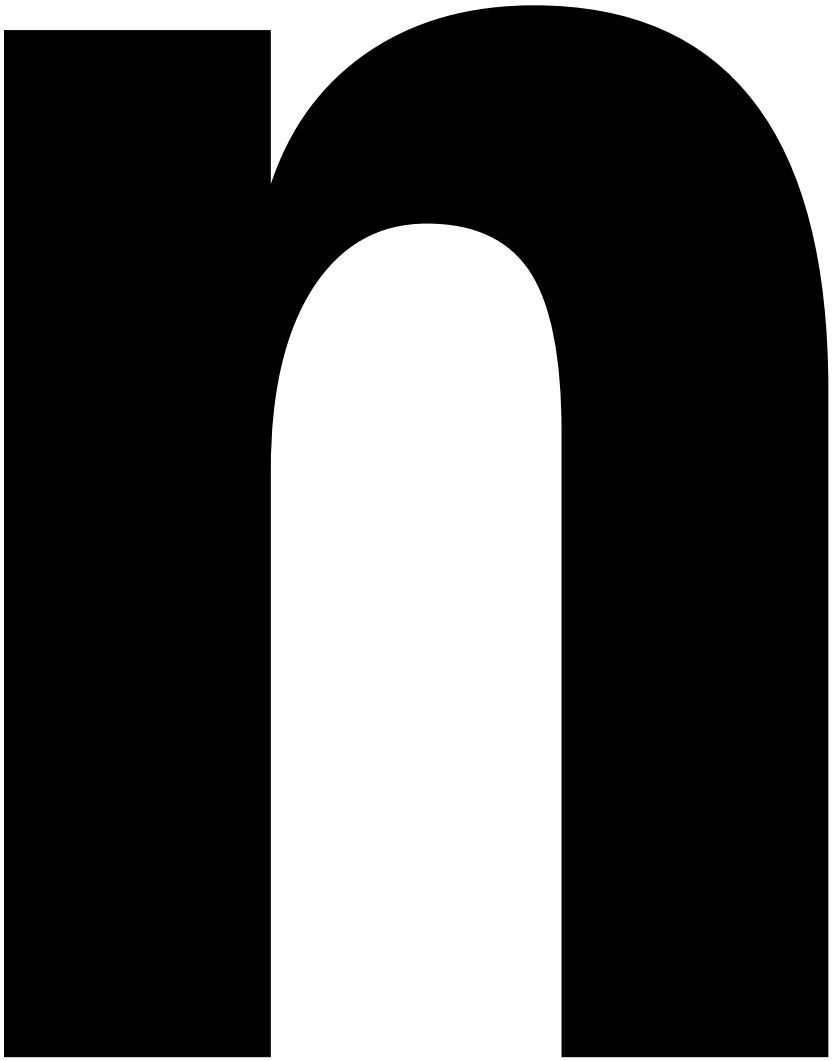
S

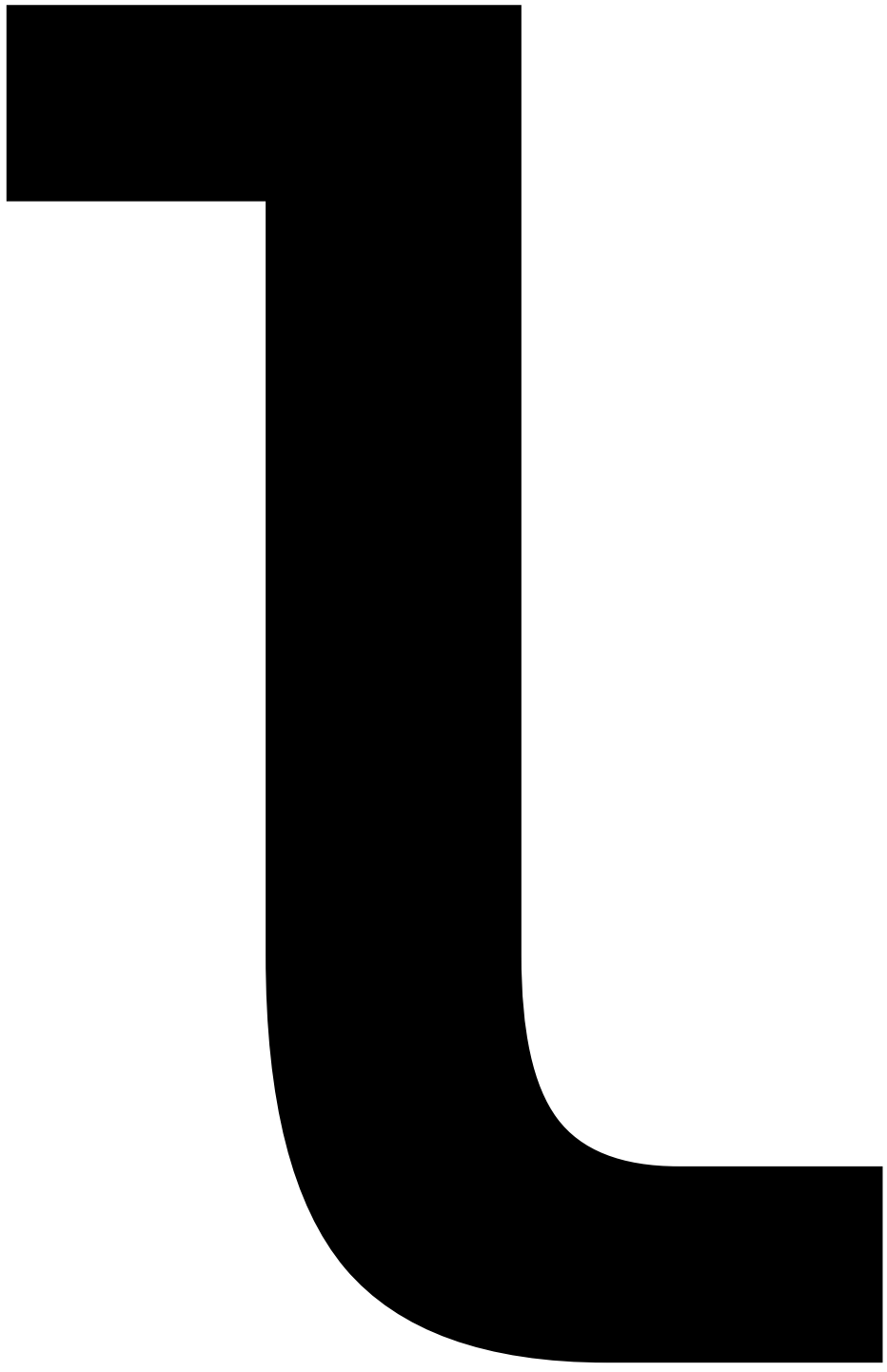


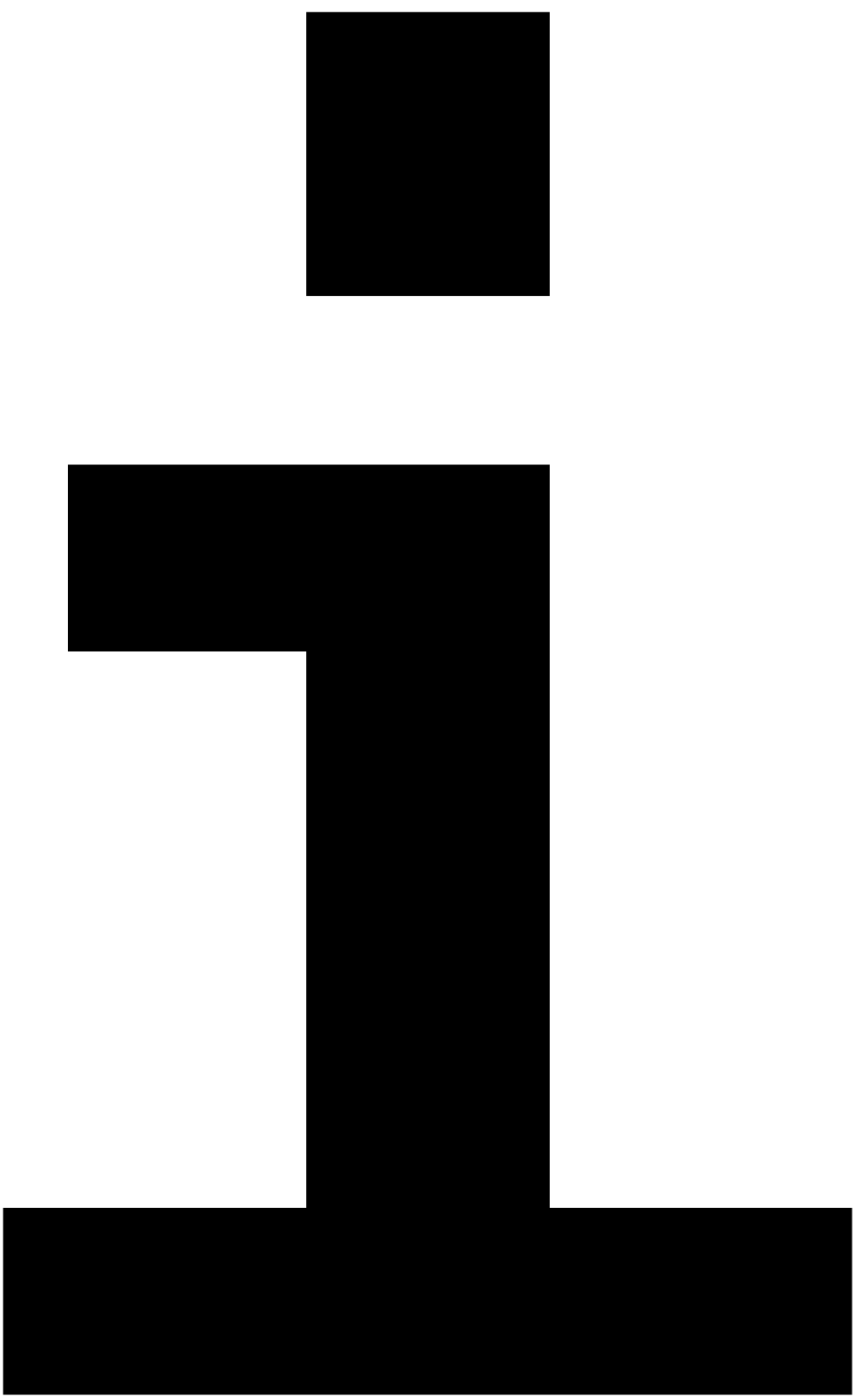


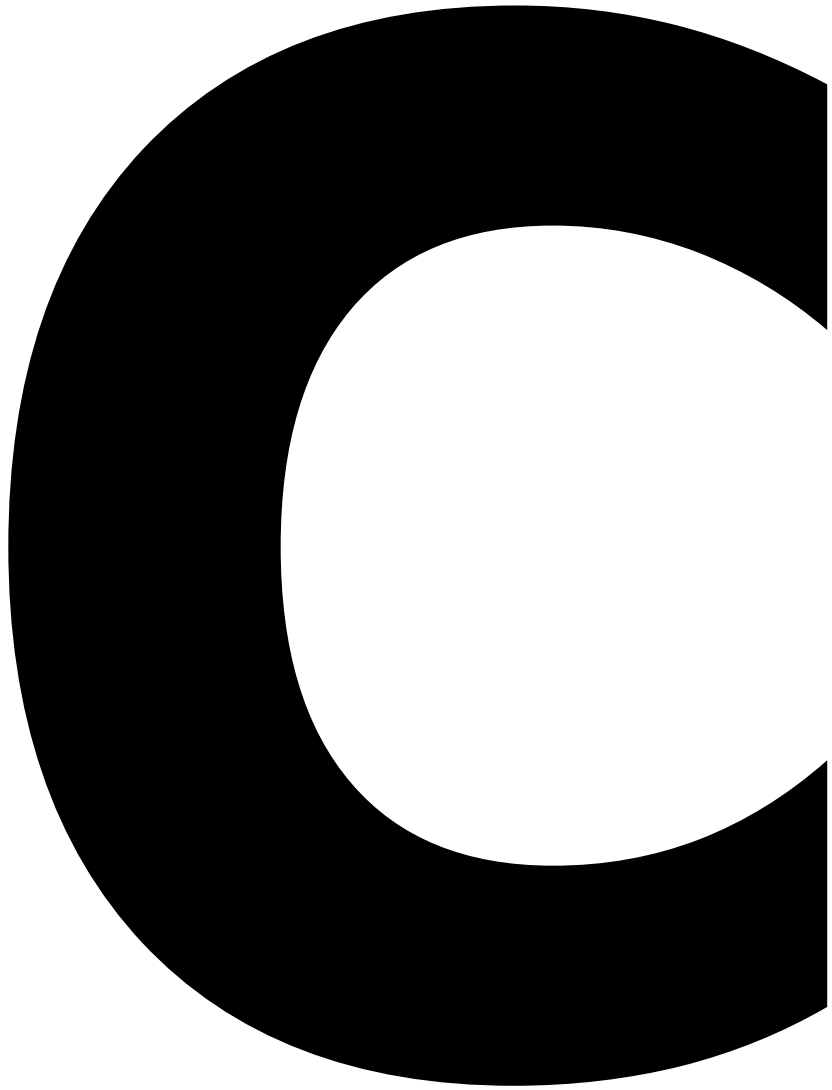


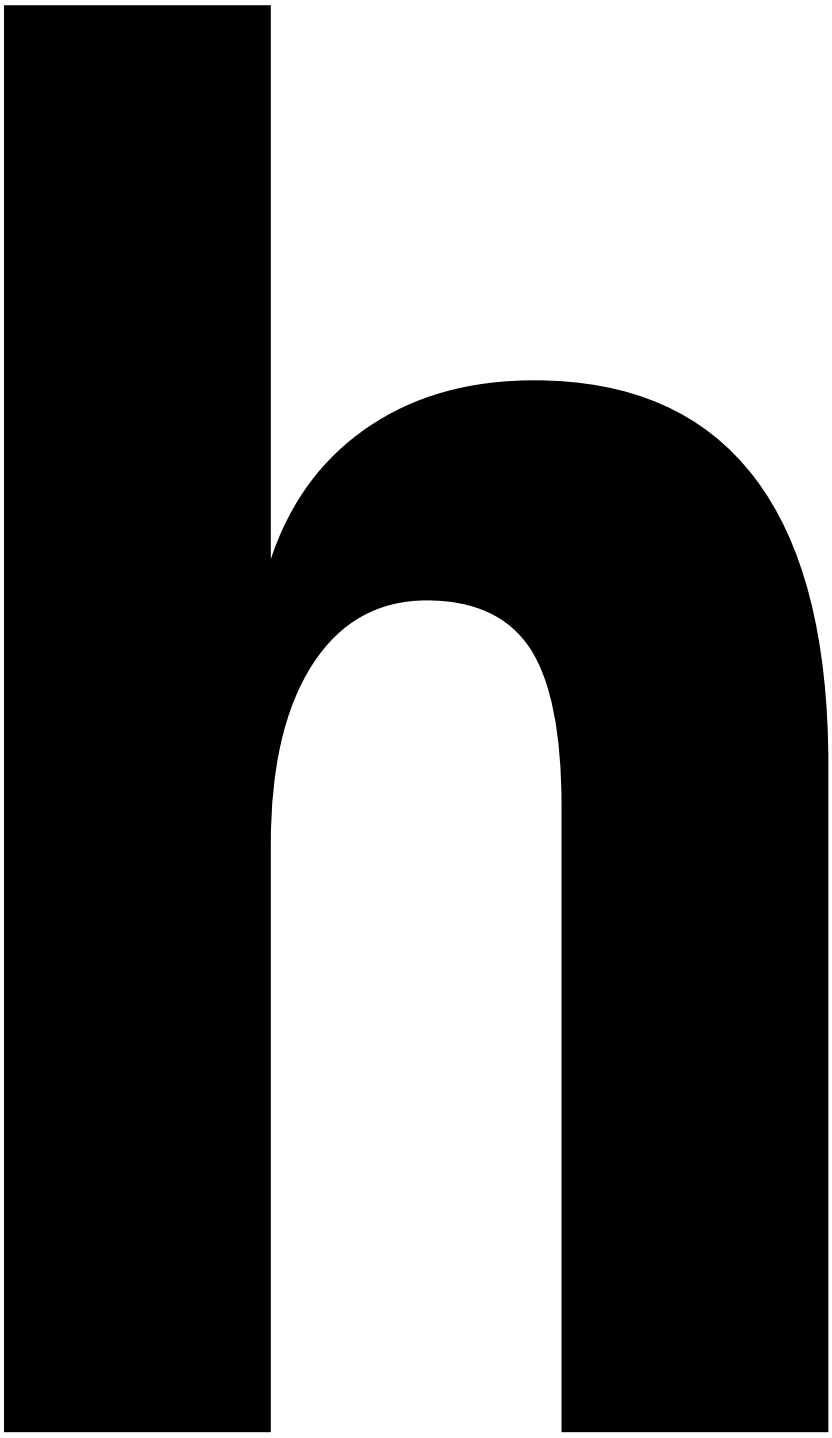


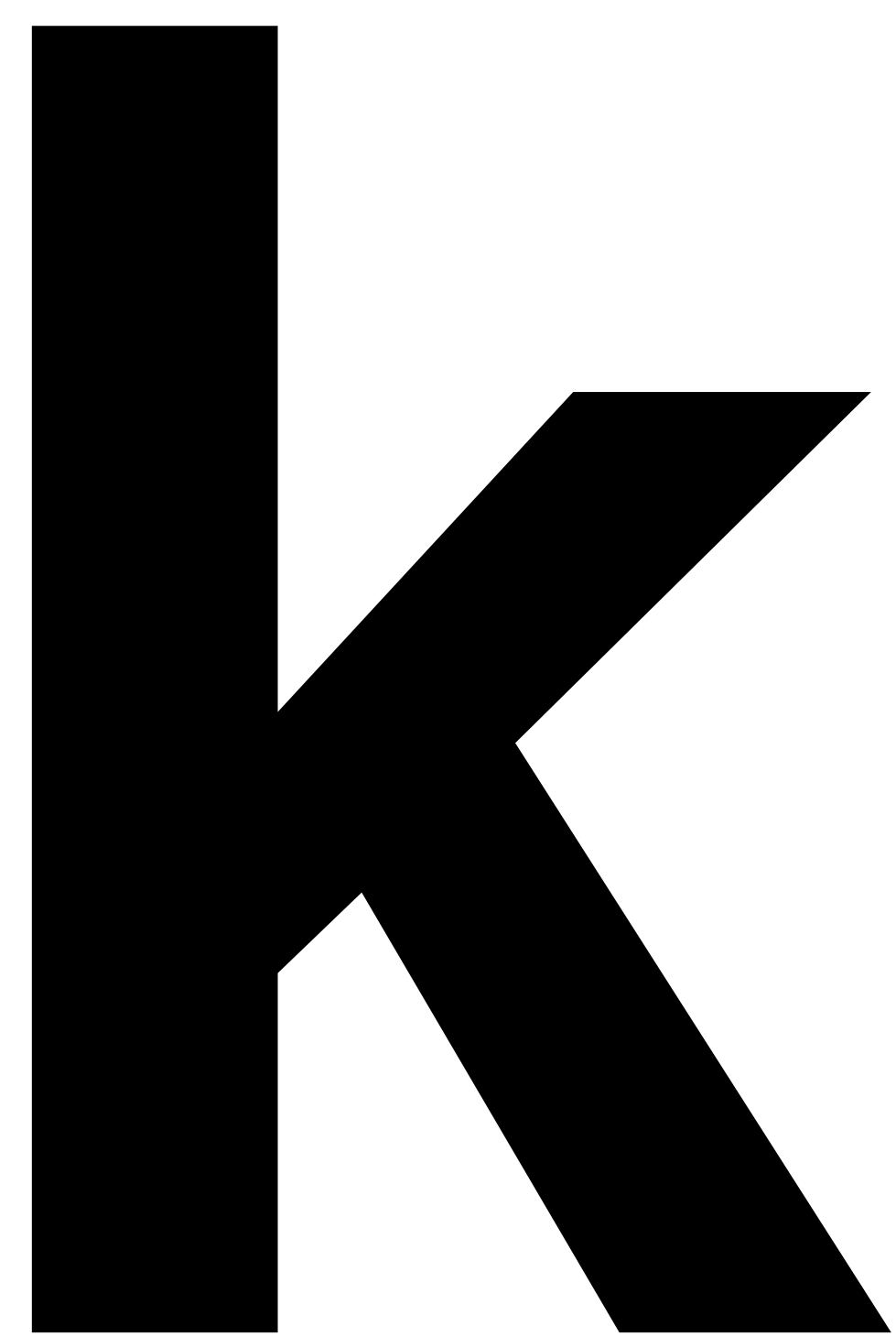


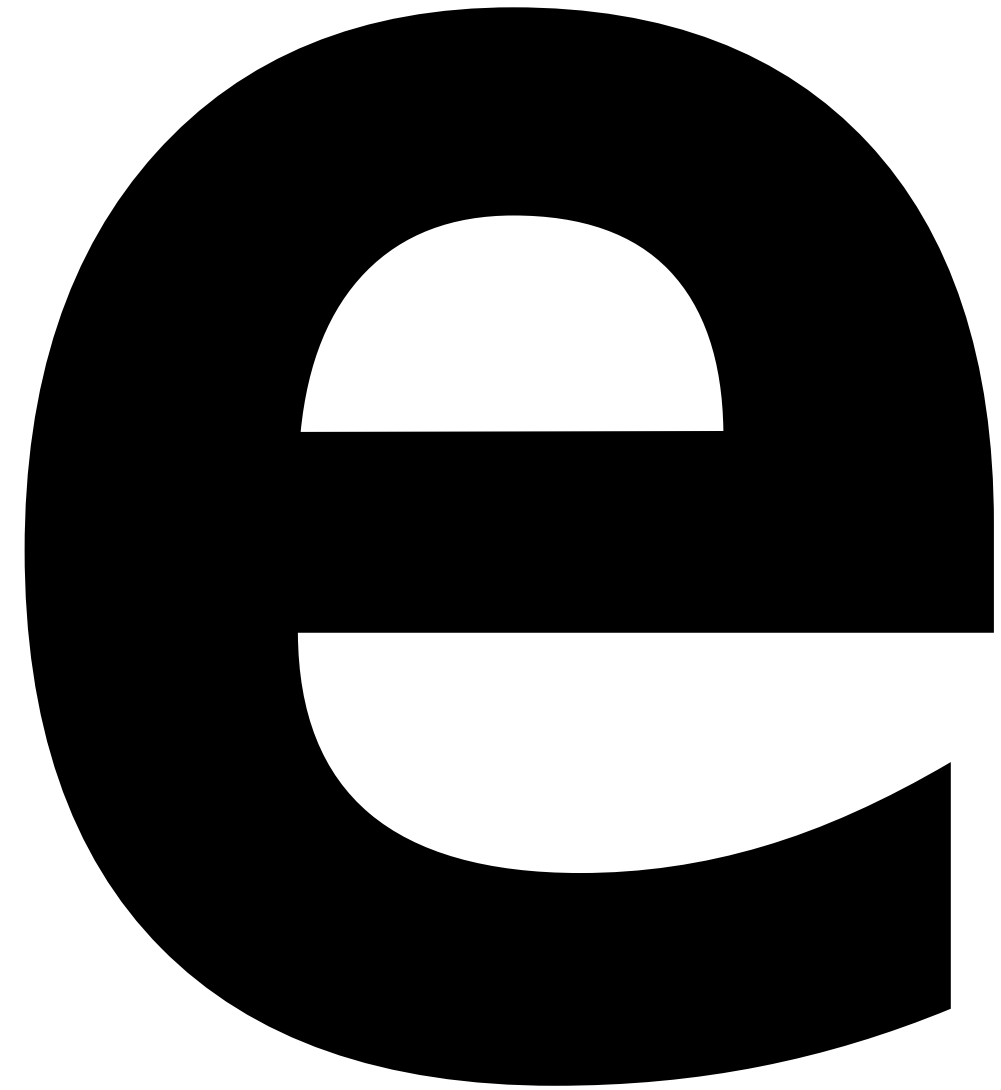


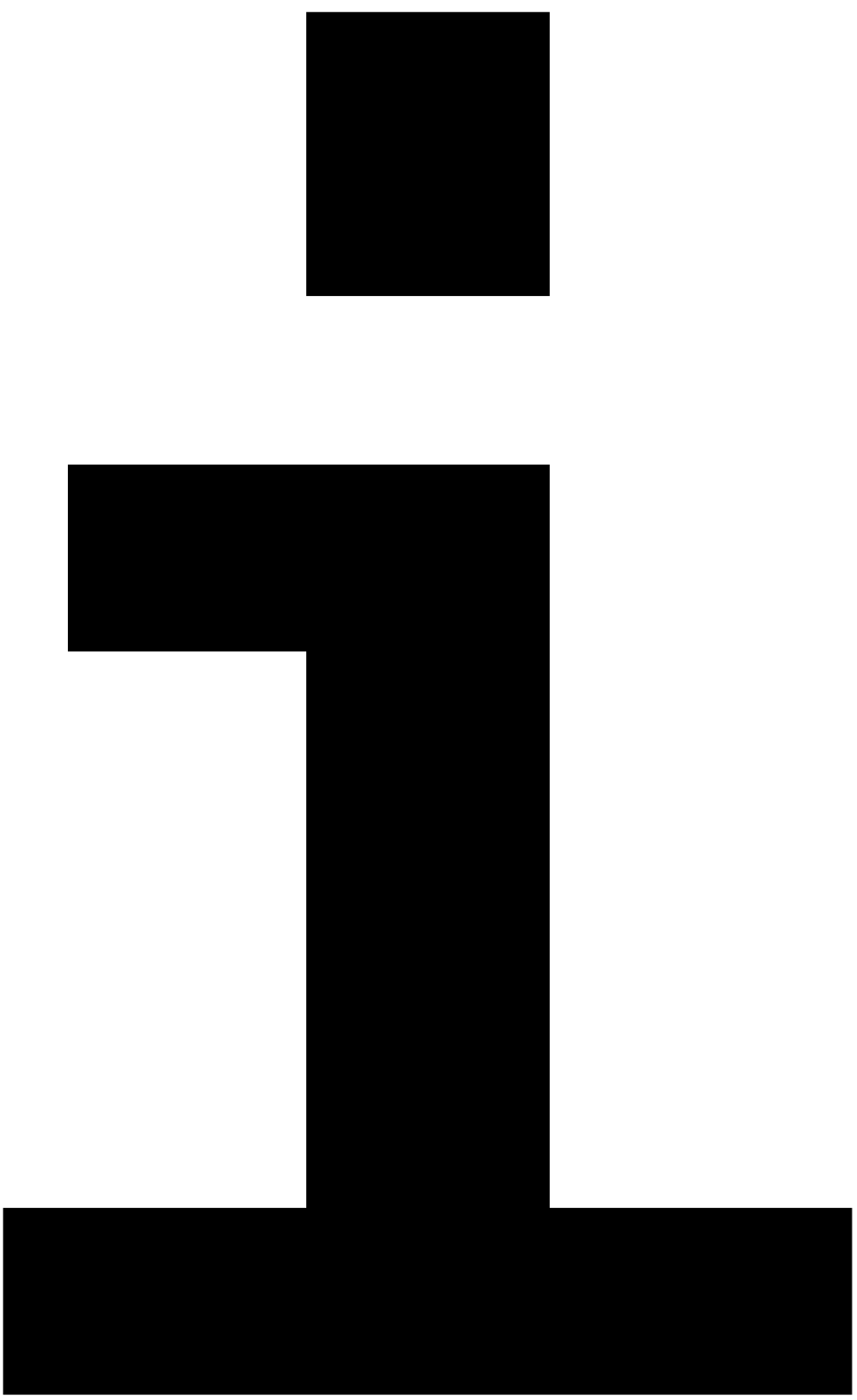


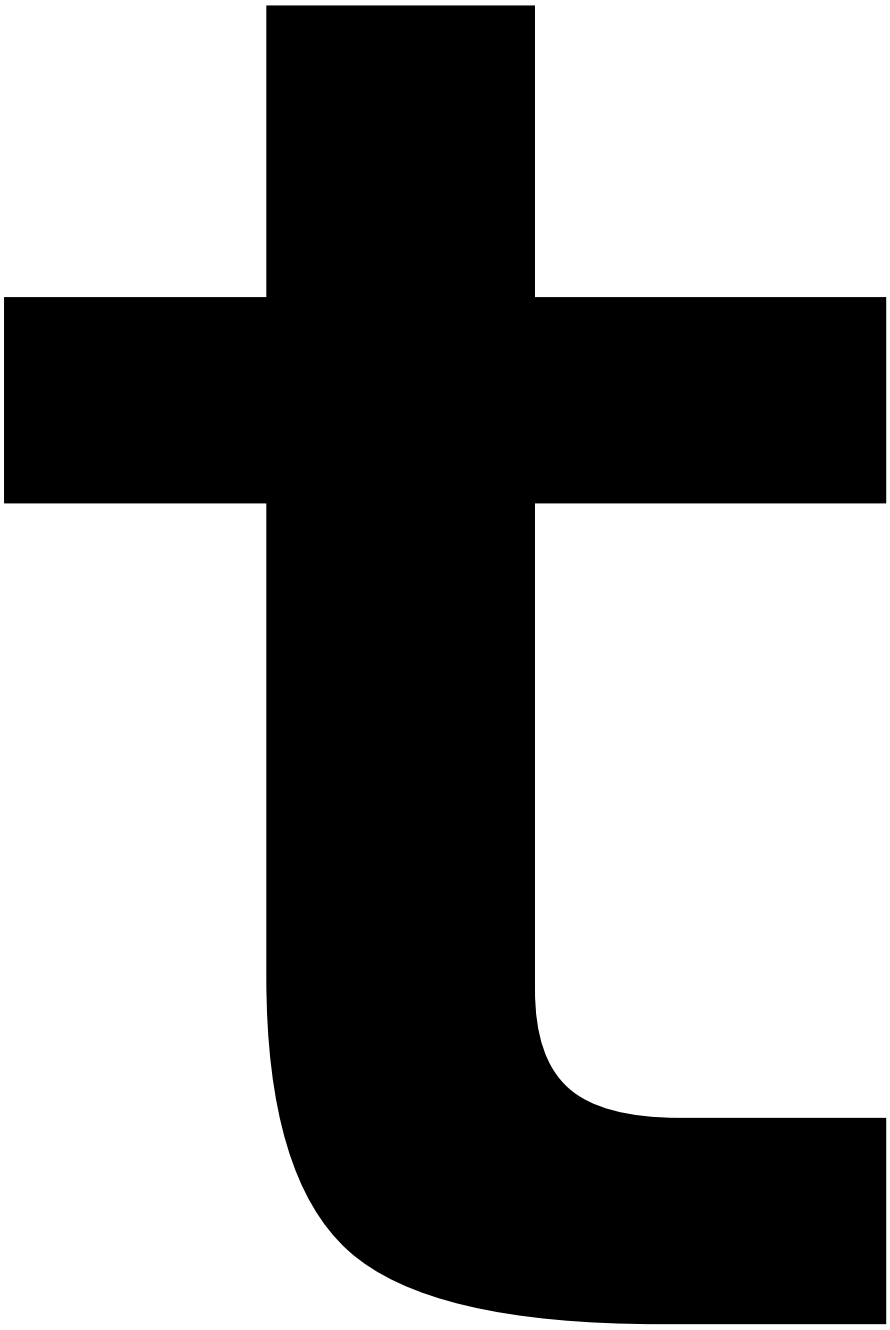




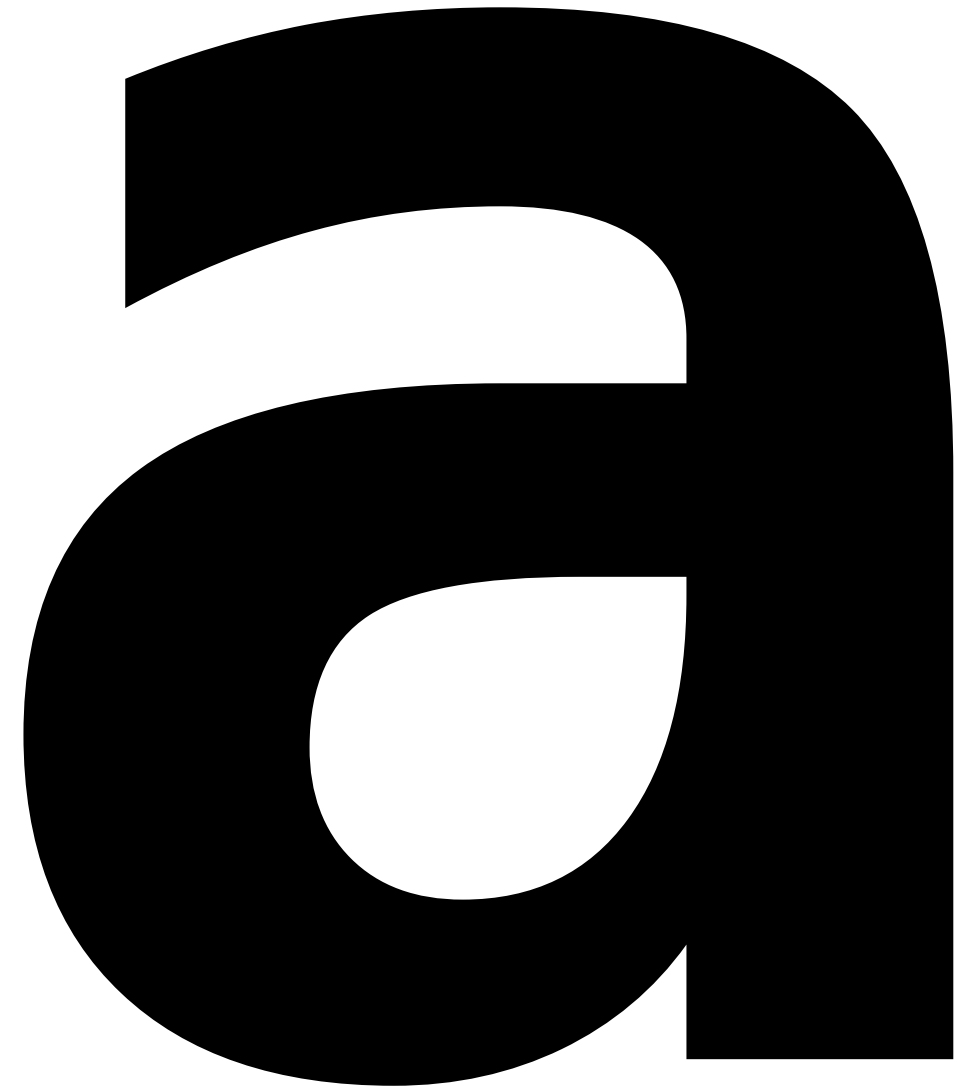








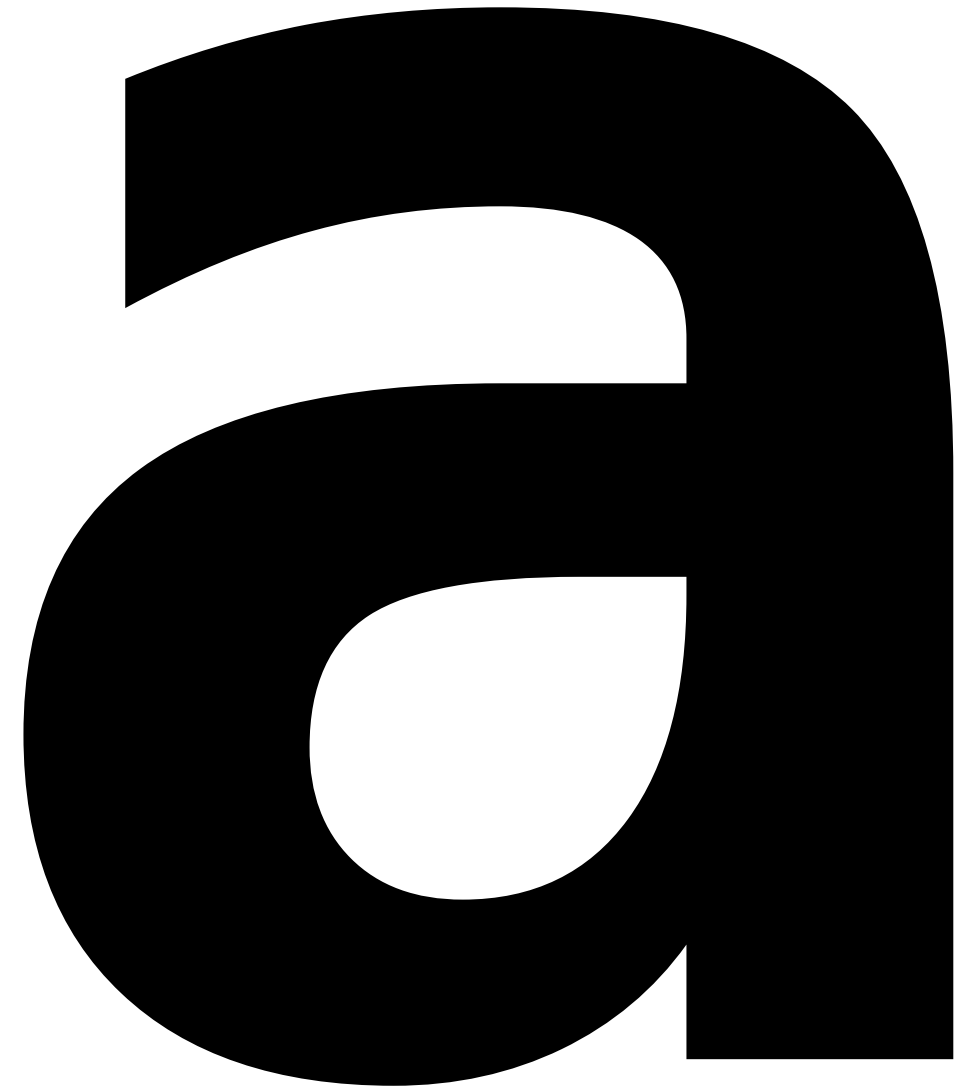
S

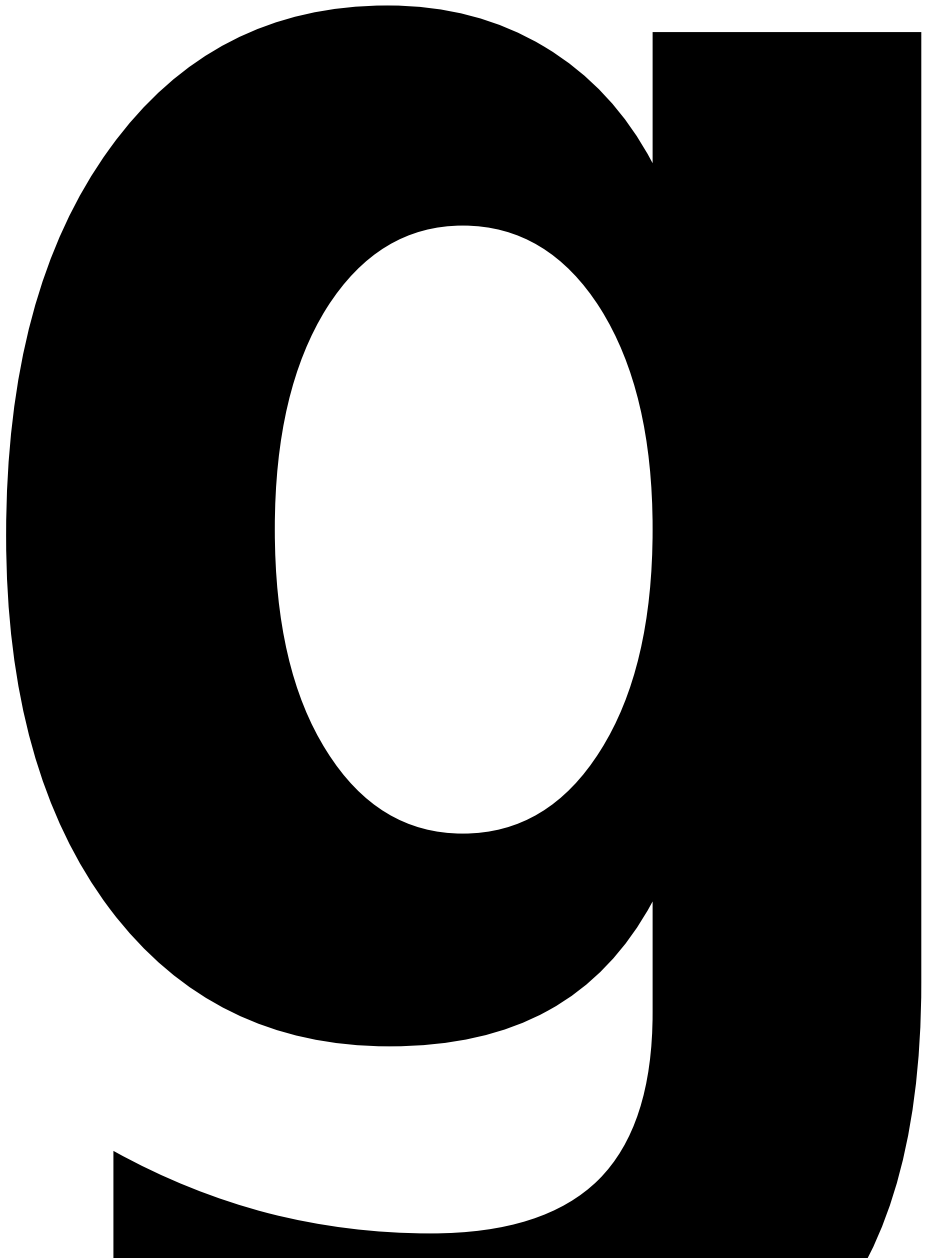


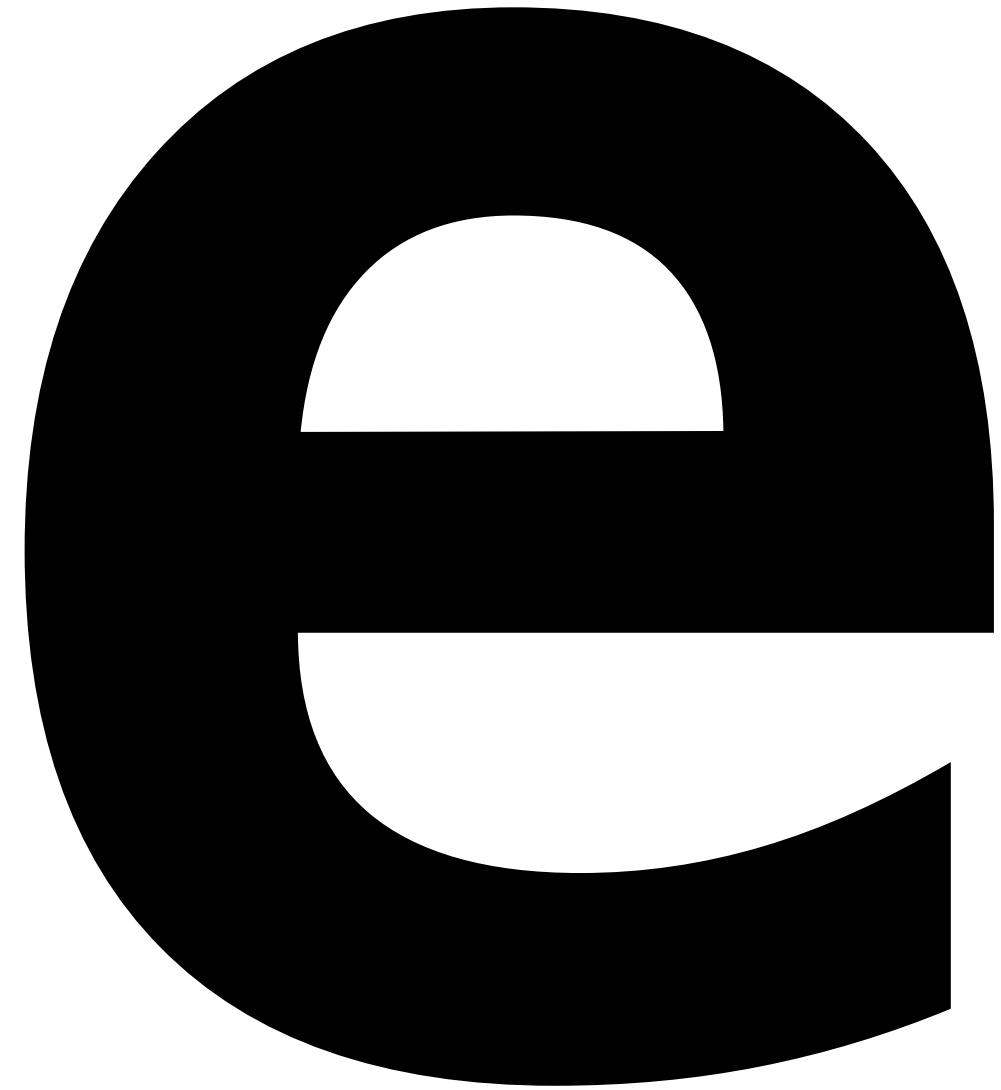
u

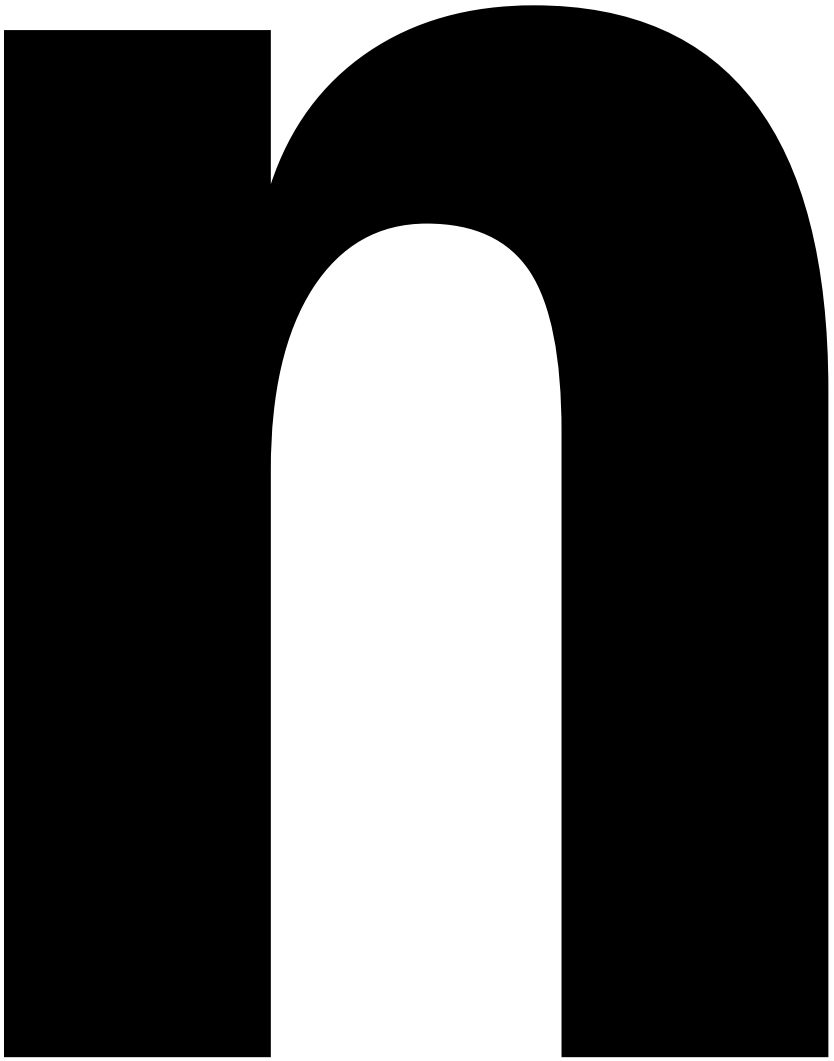
S

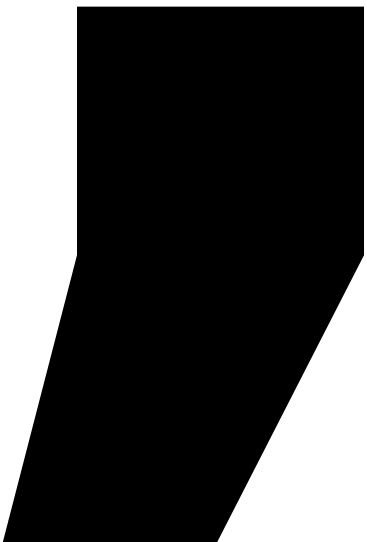
S

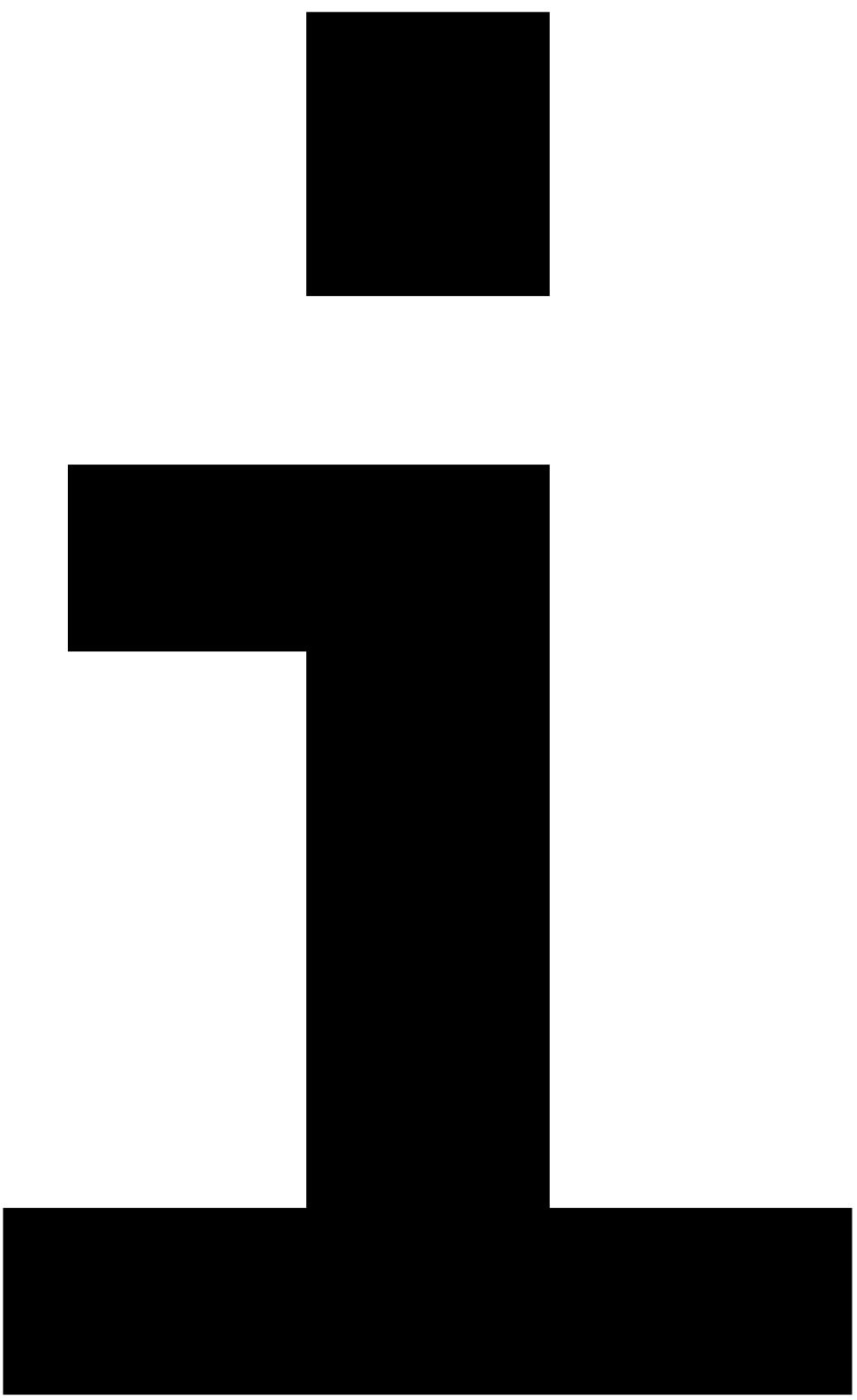


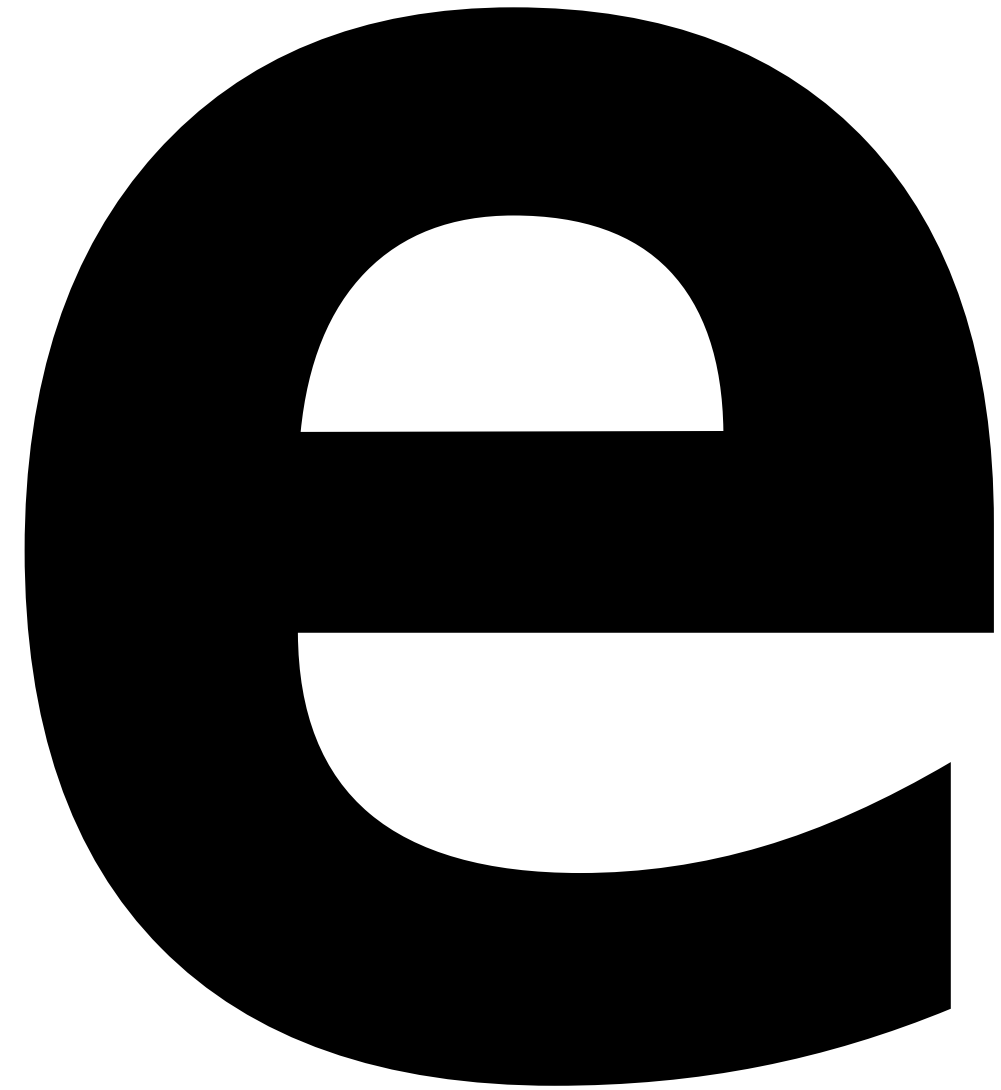




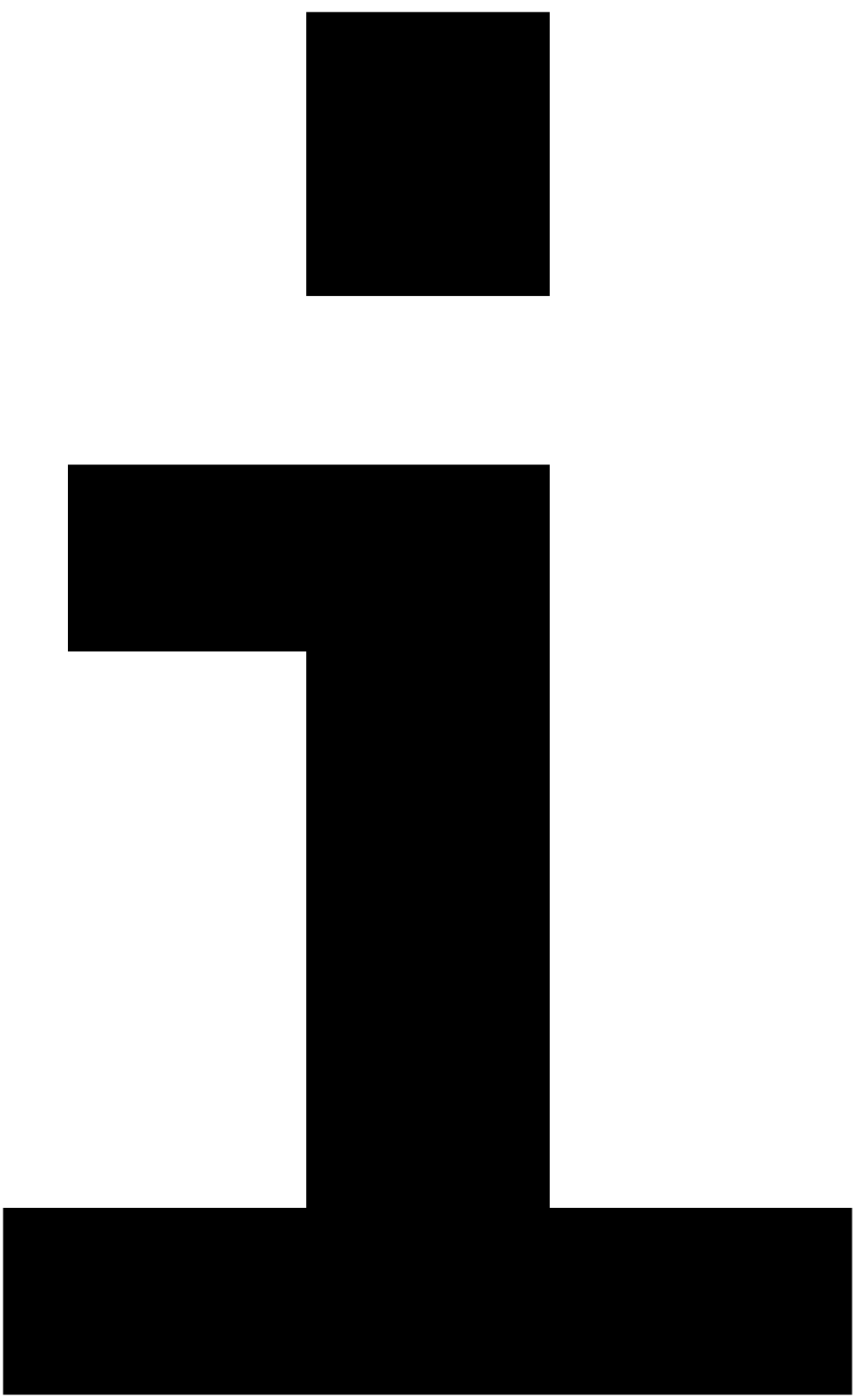


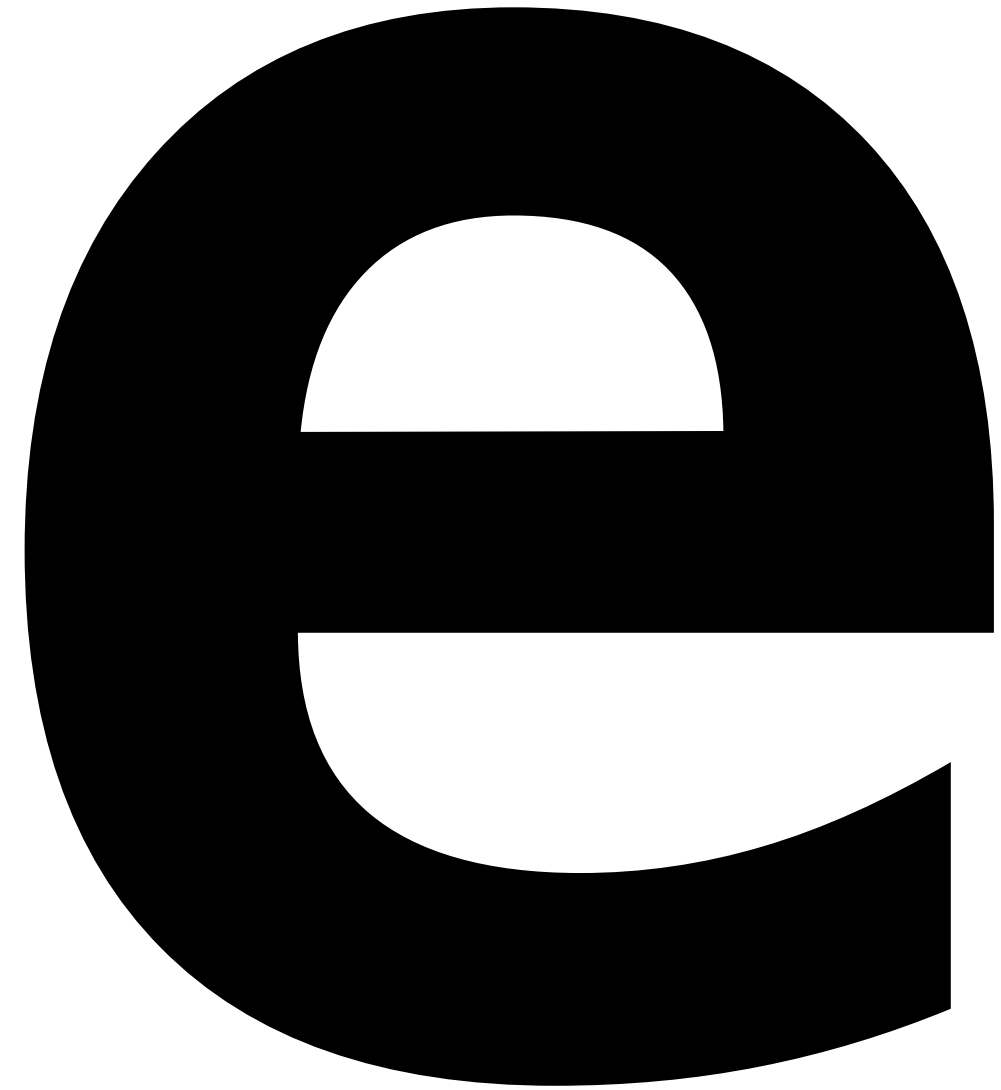




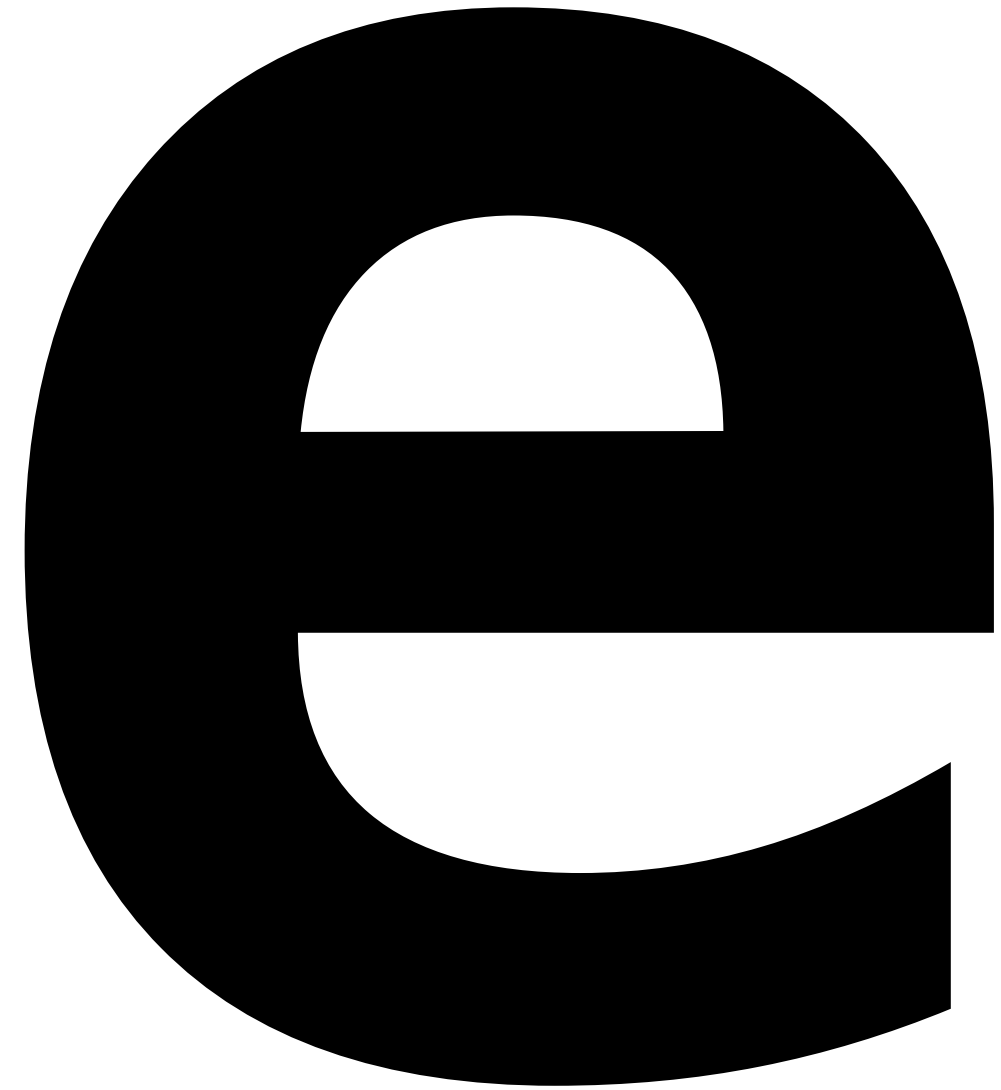


d

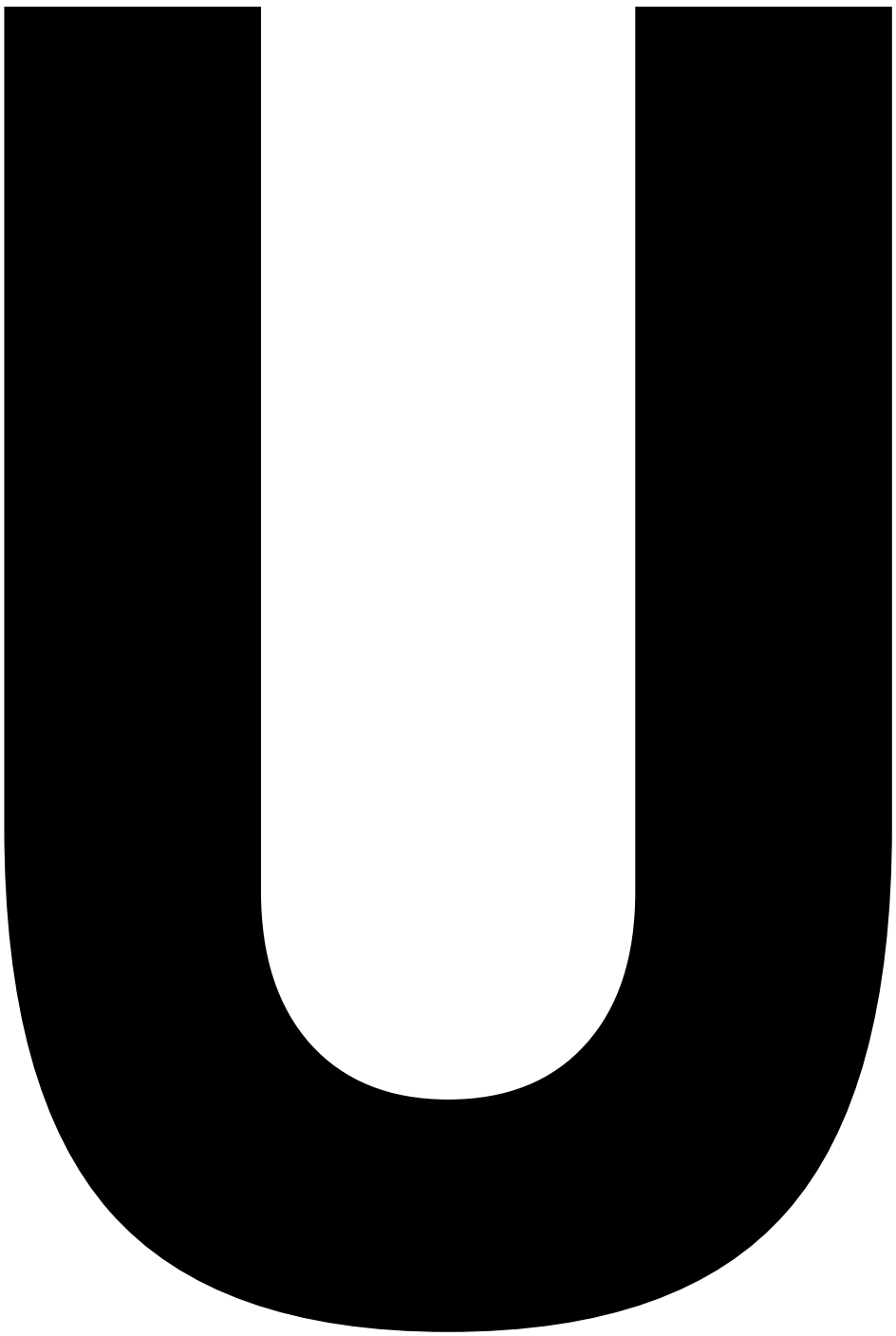




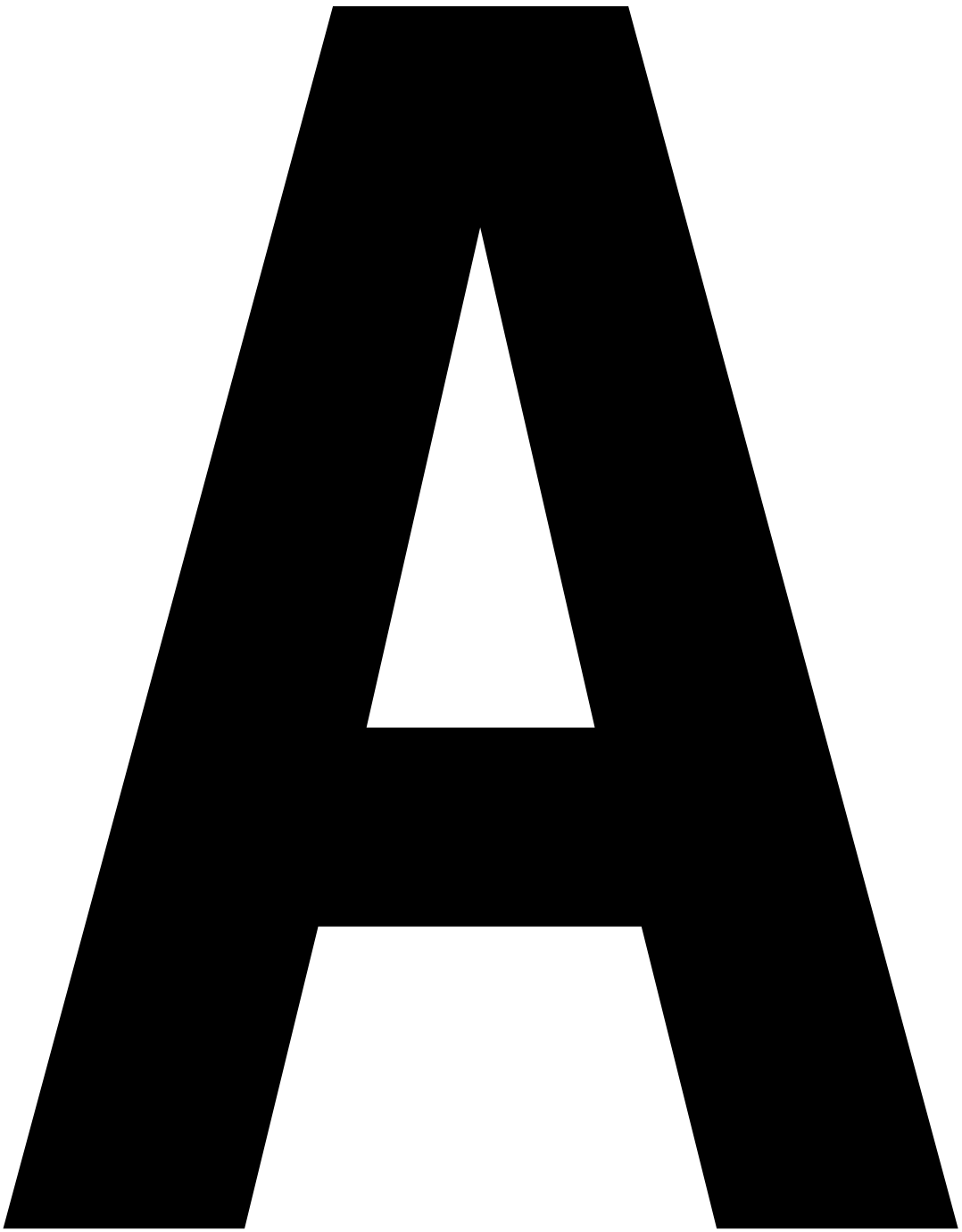
d

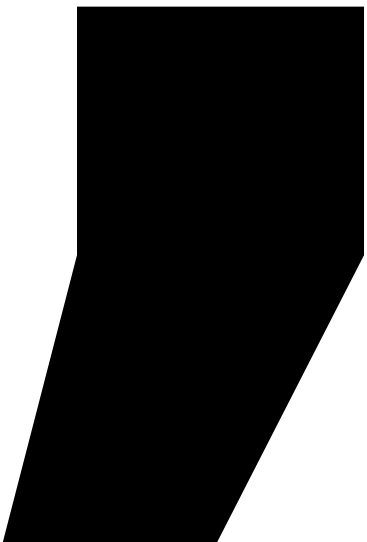


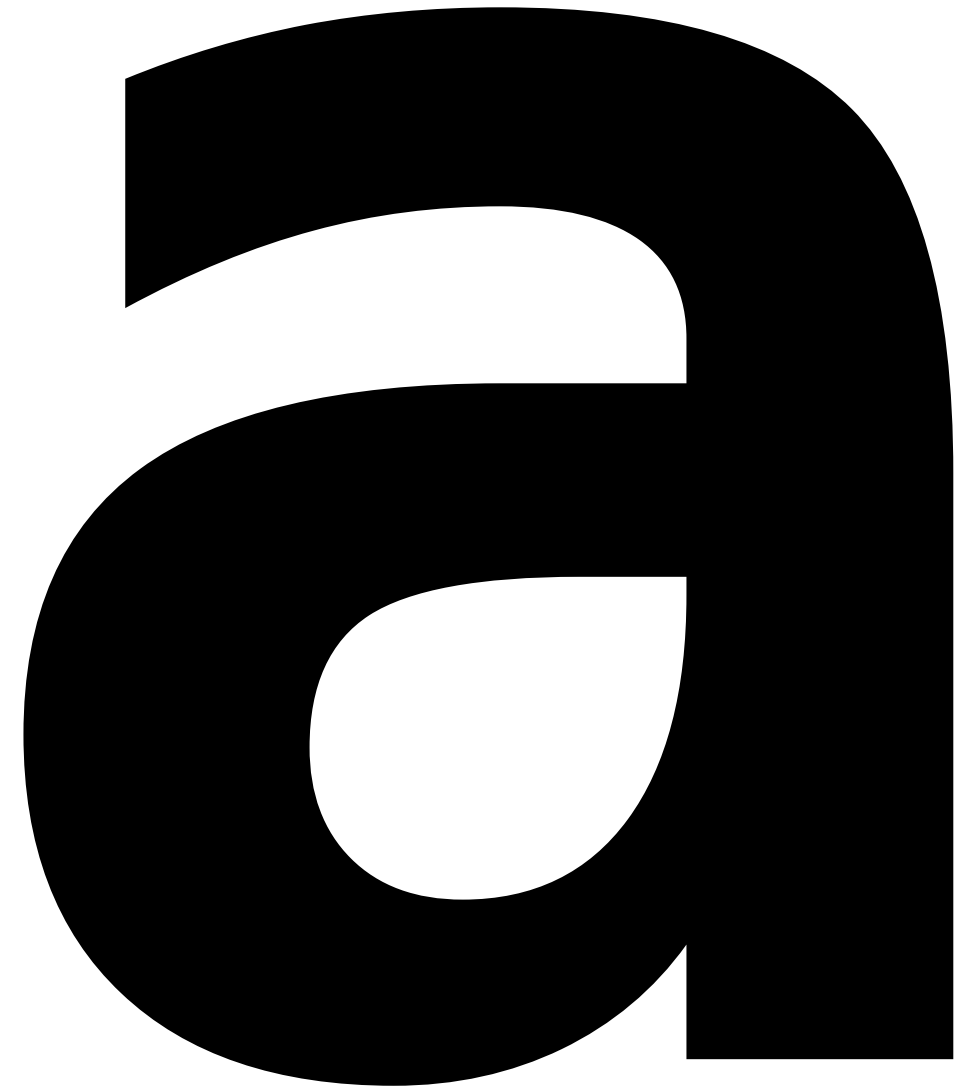
S

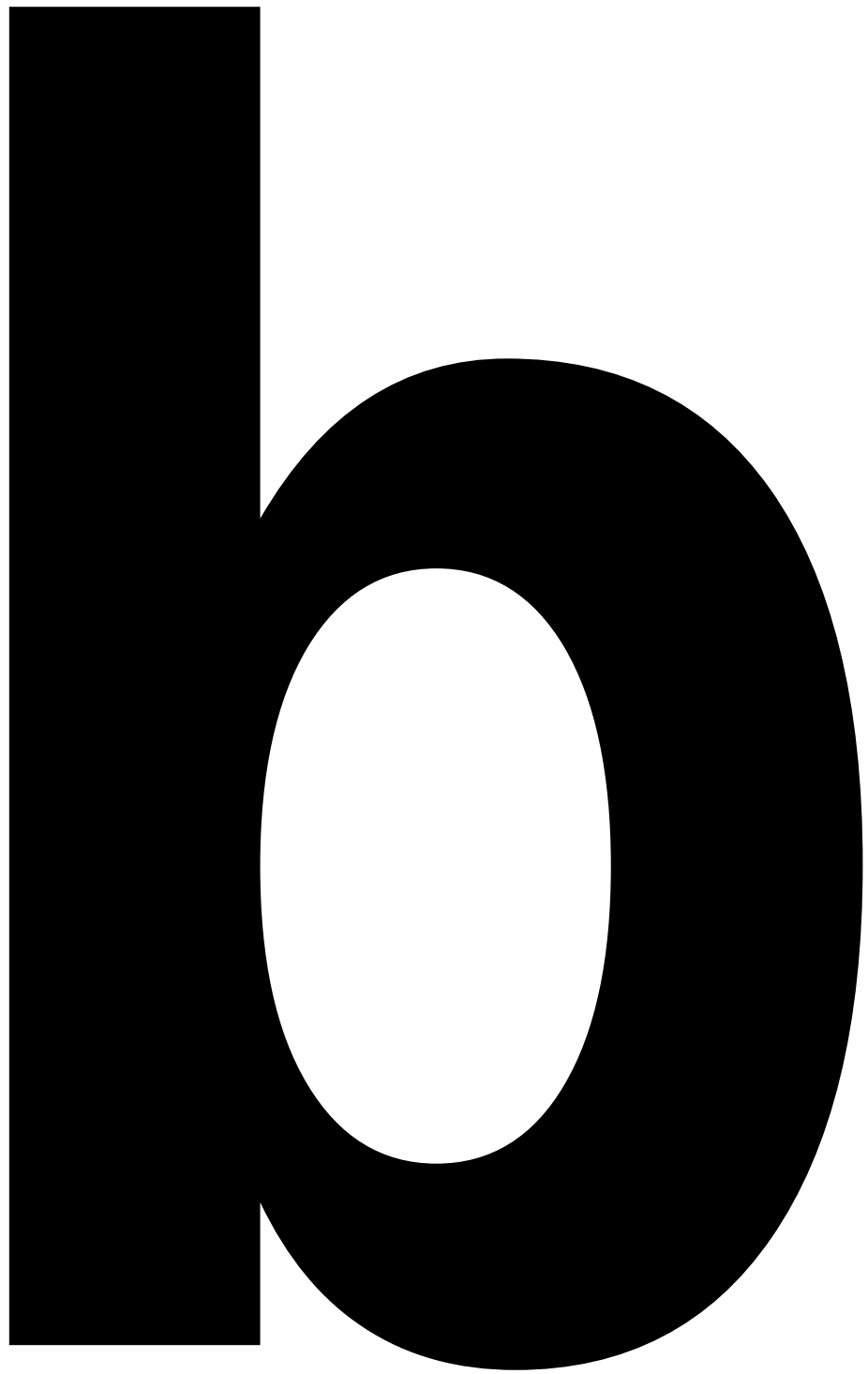


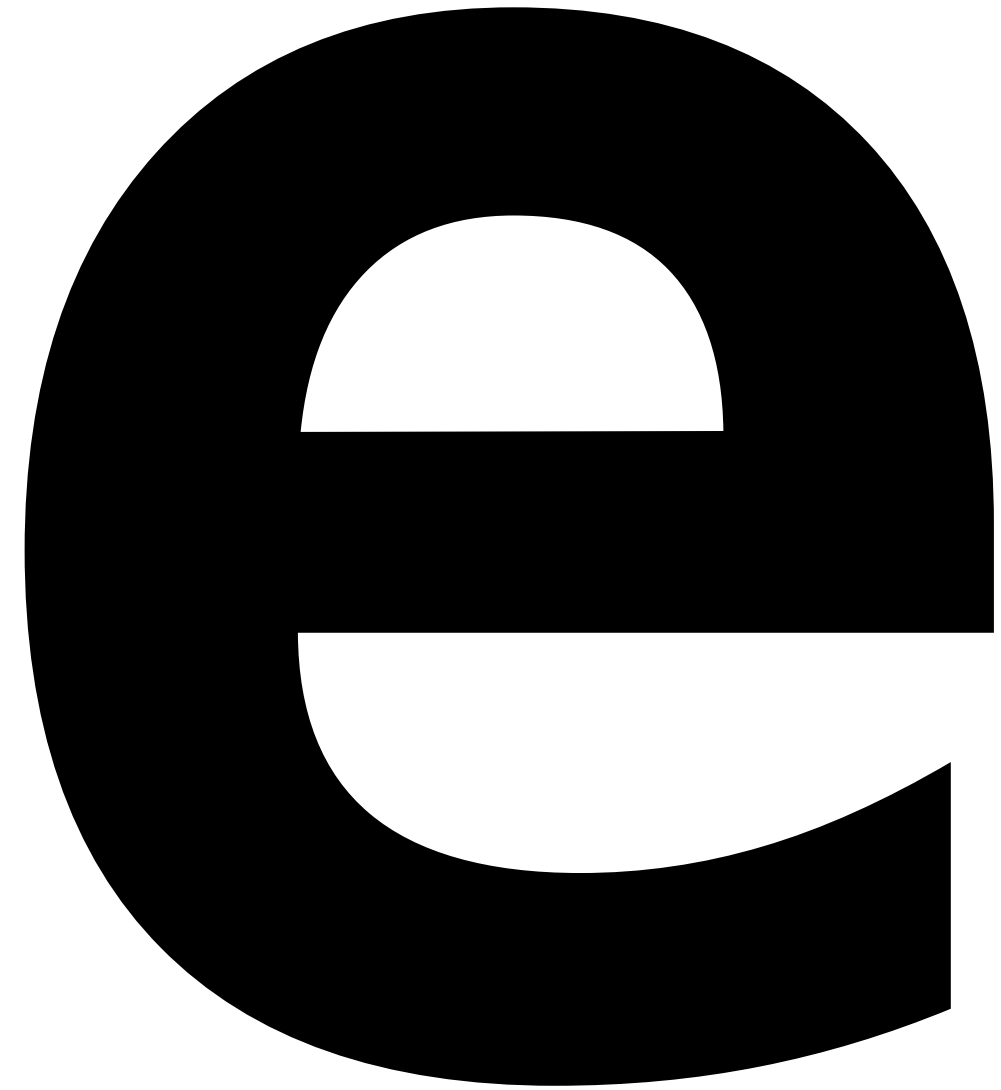
B

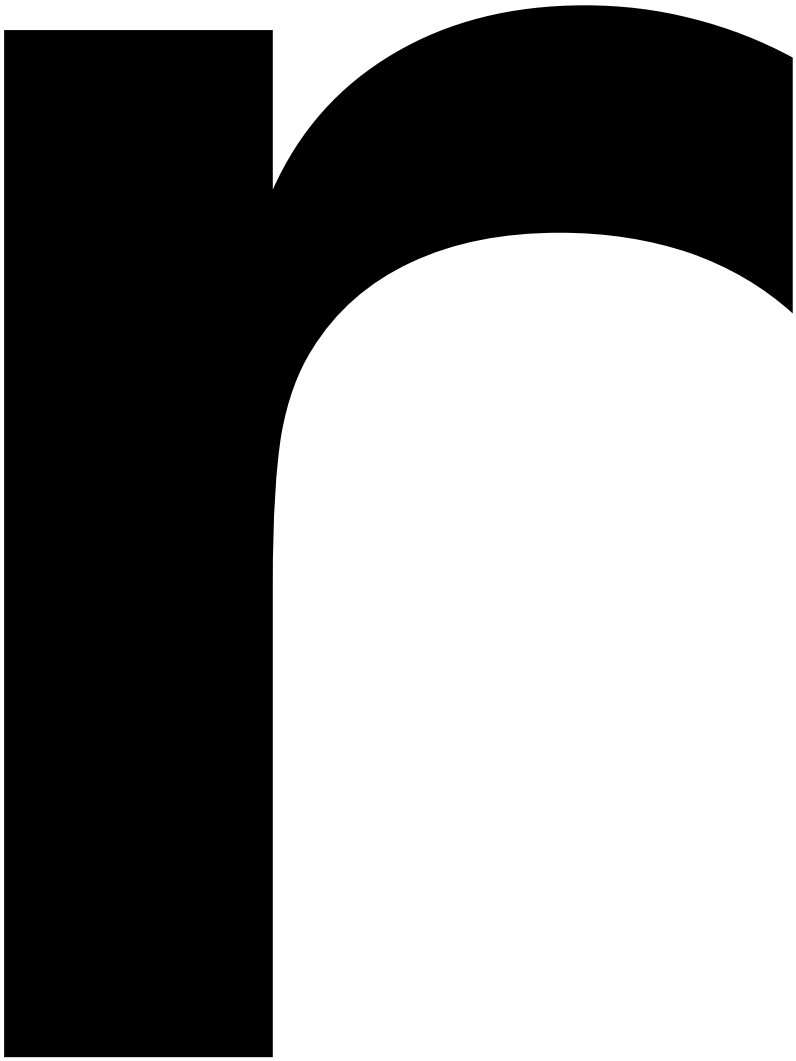


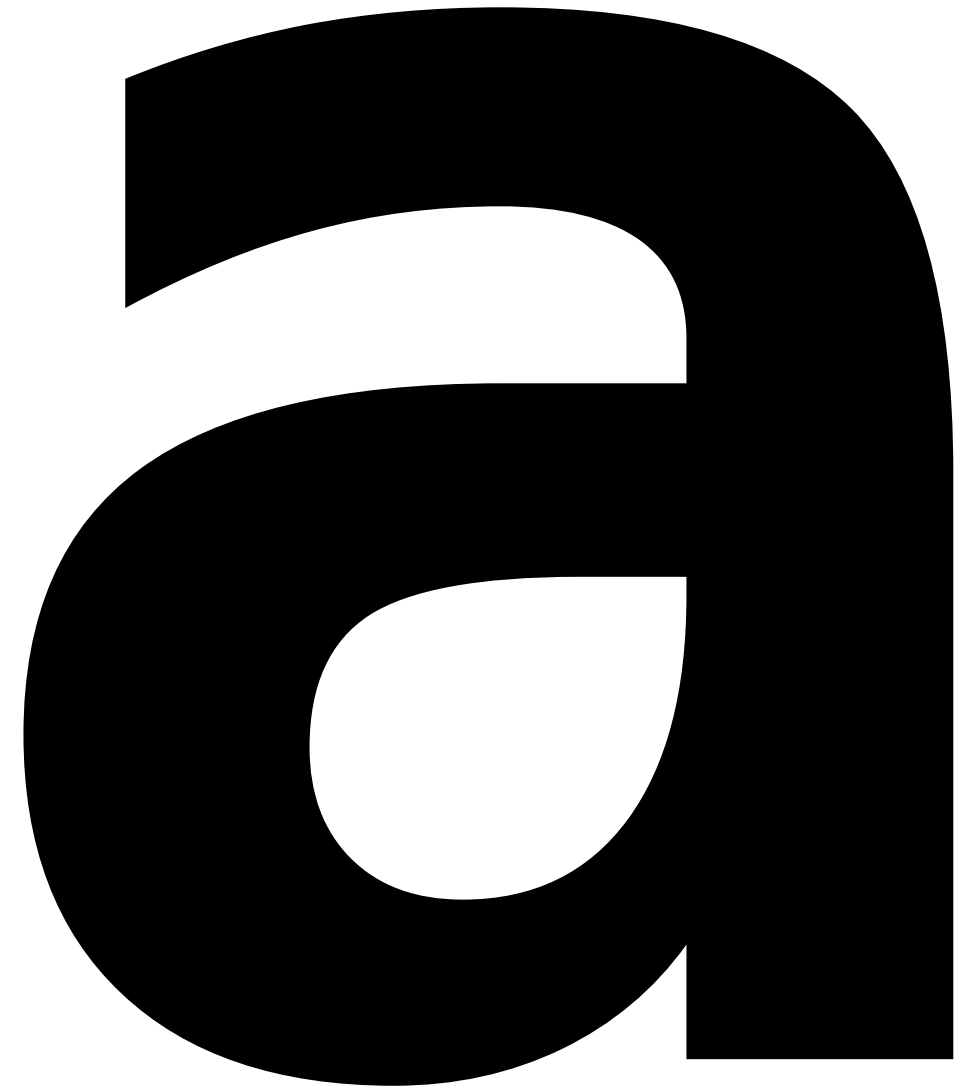




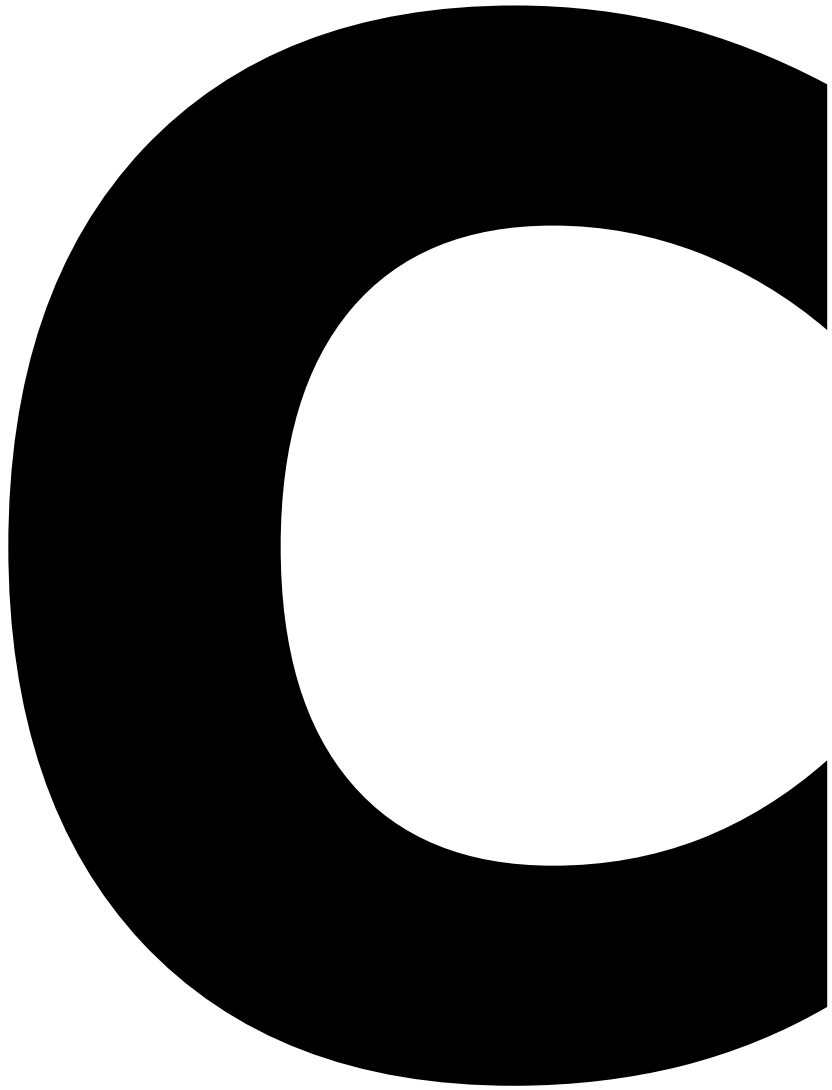


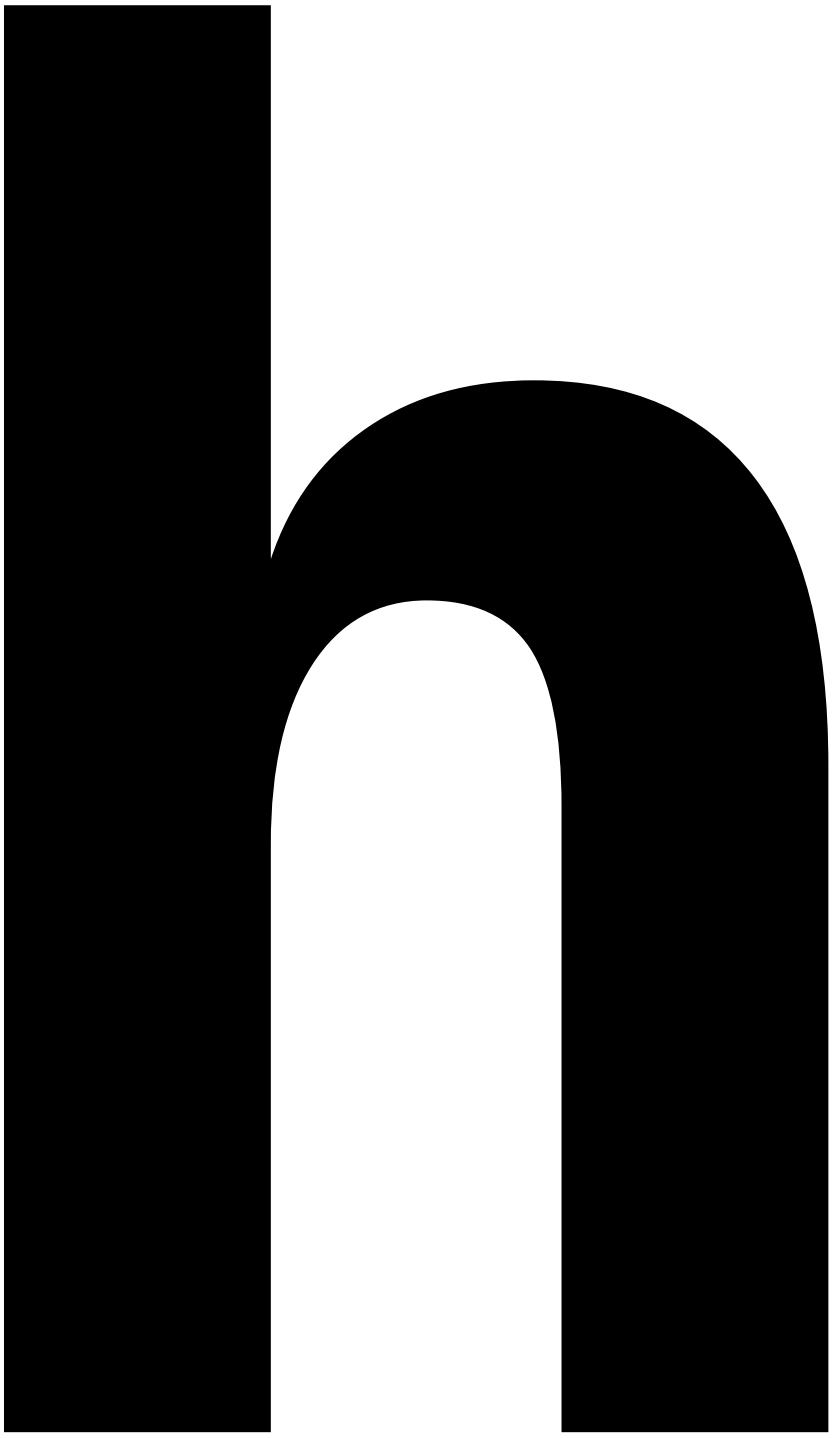




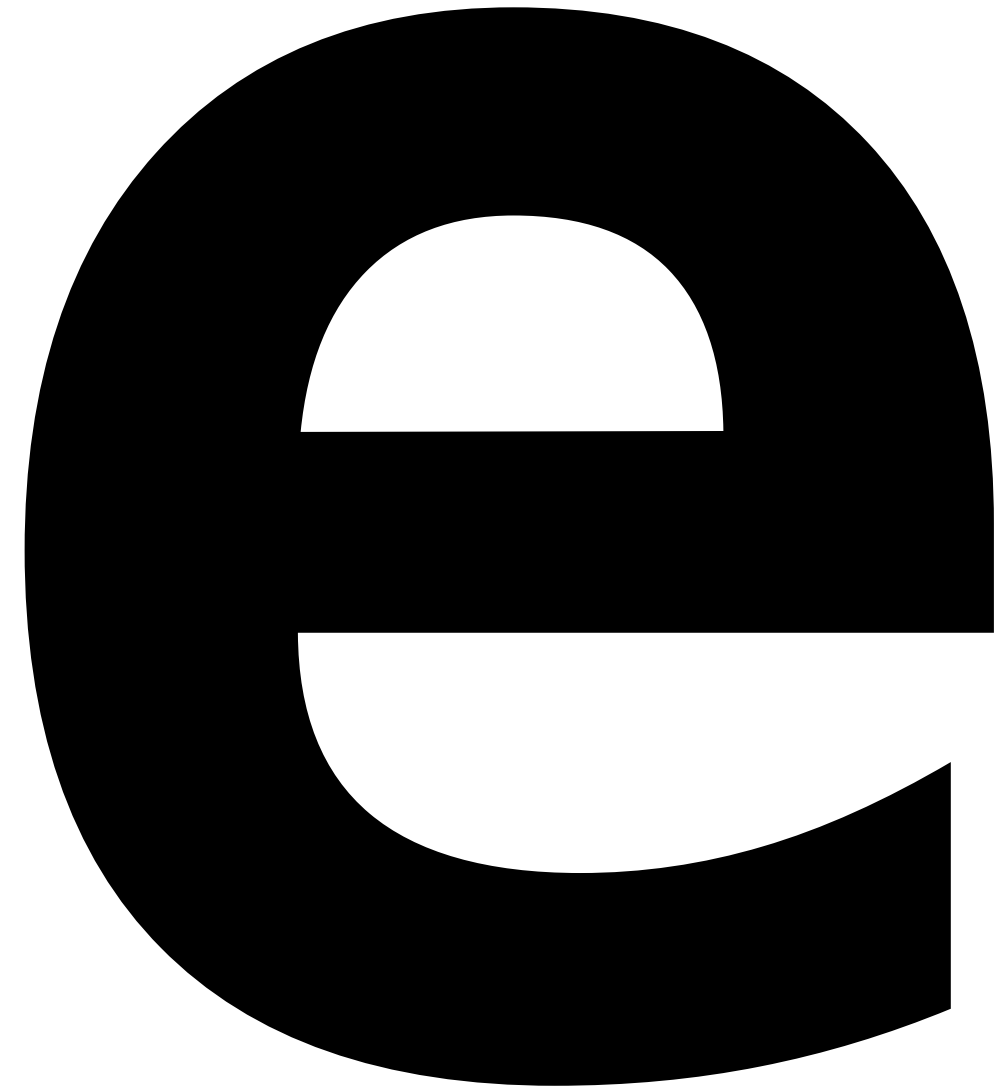


u

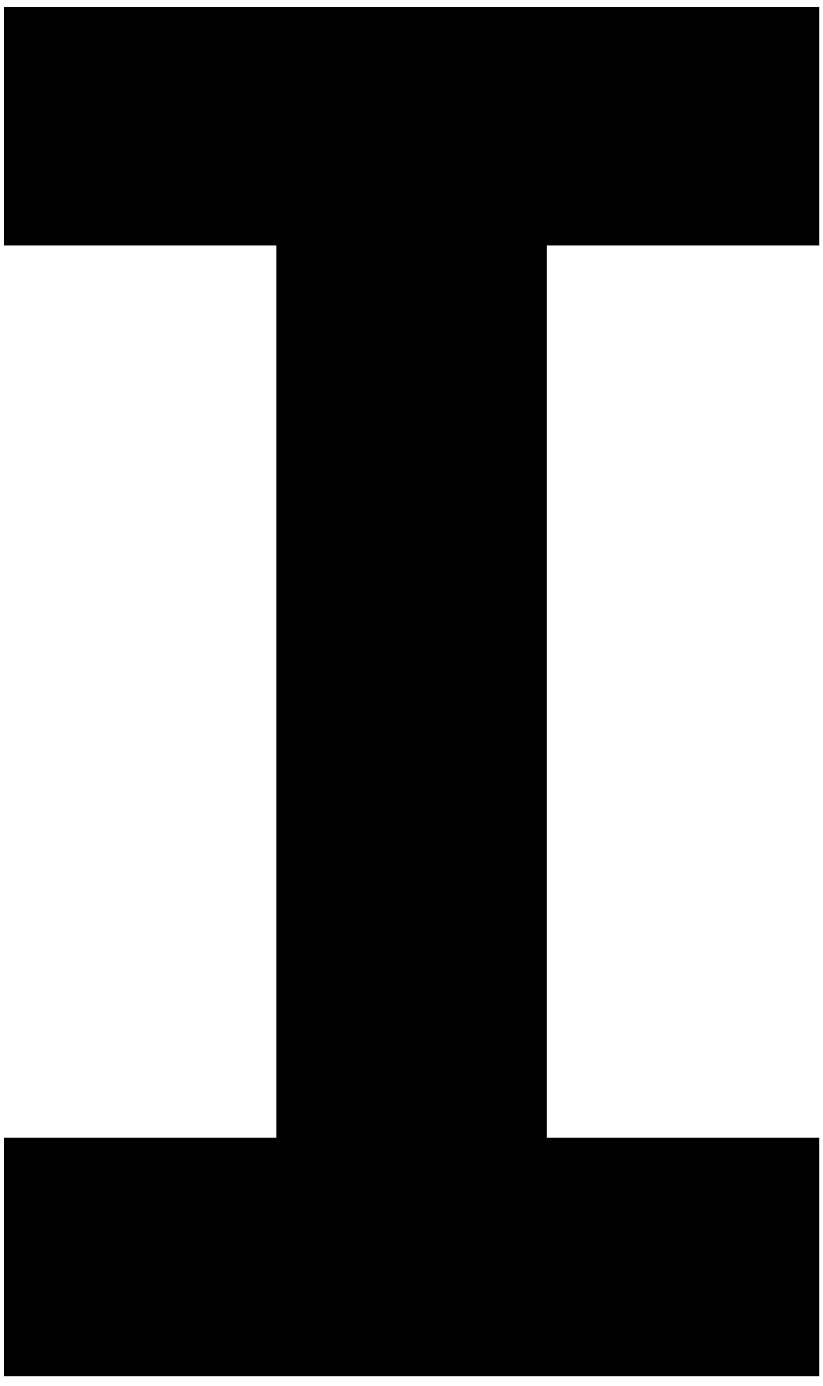


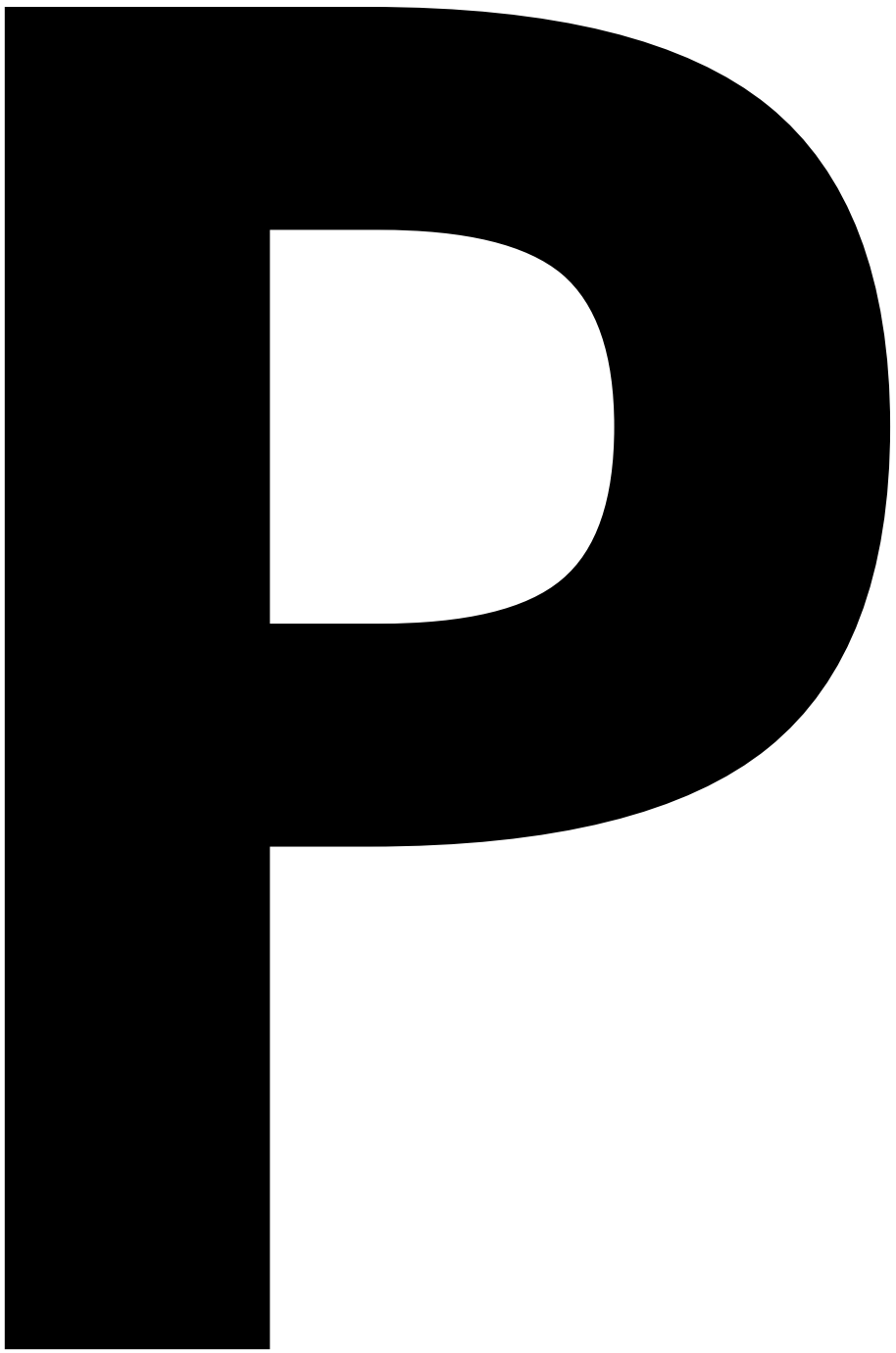


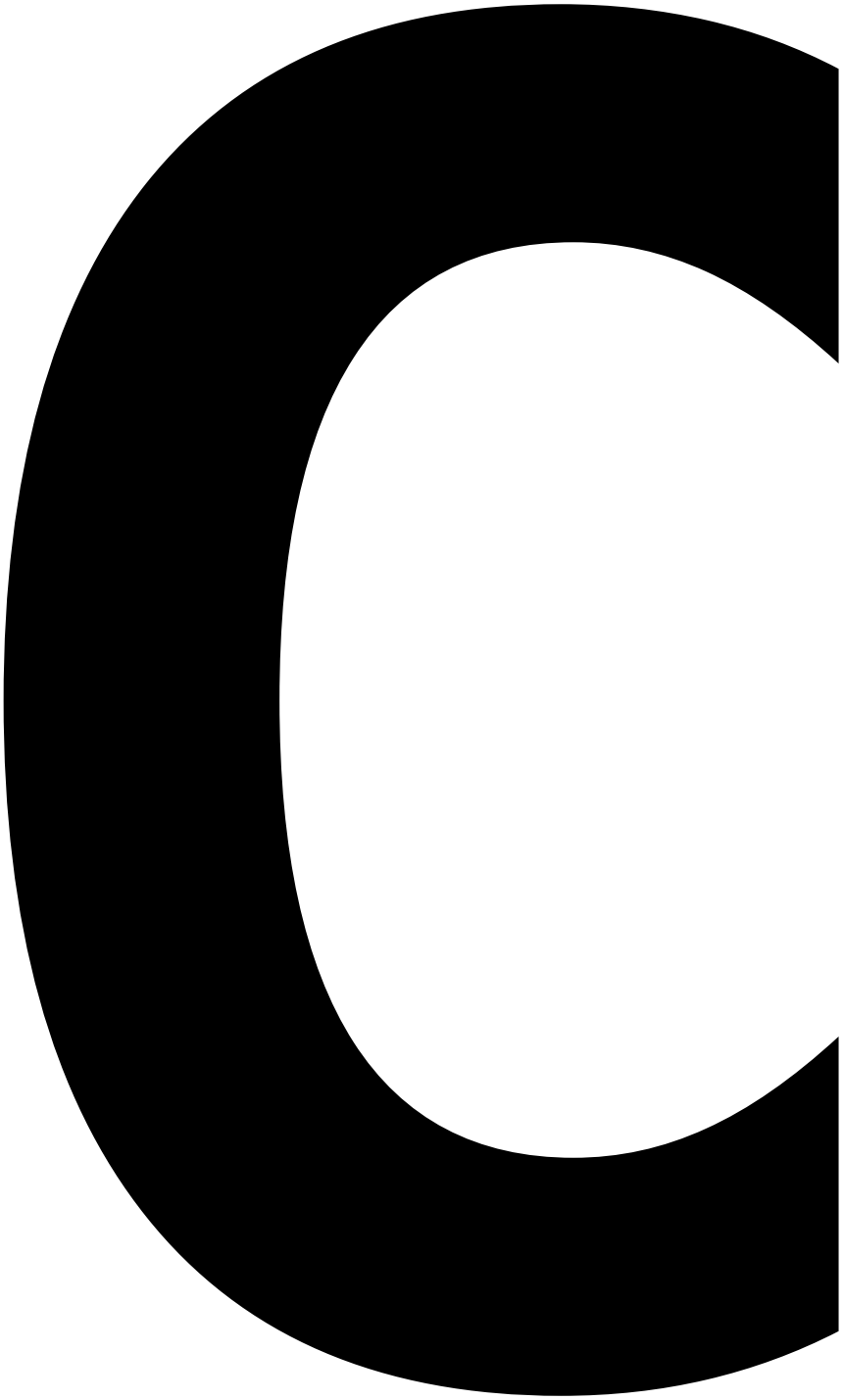
d

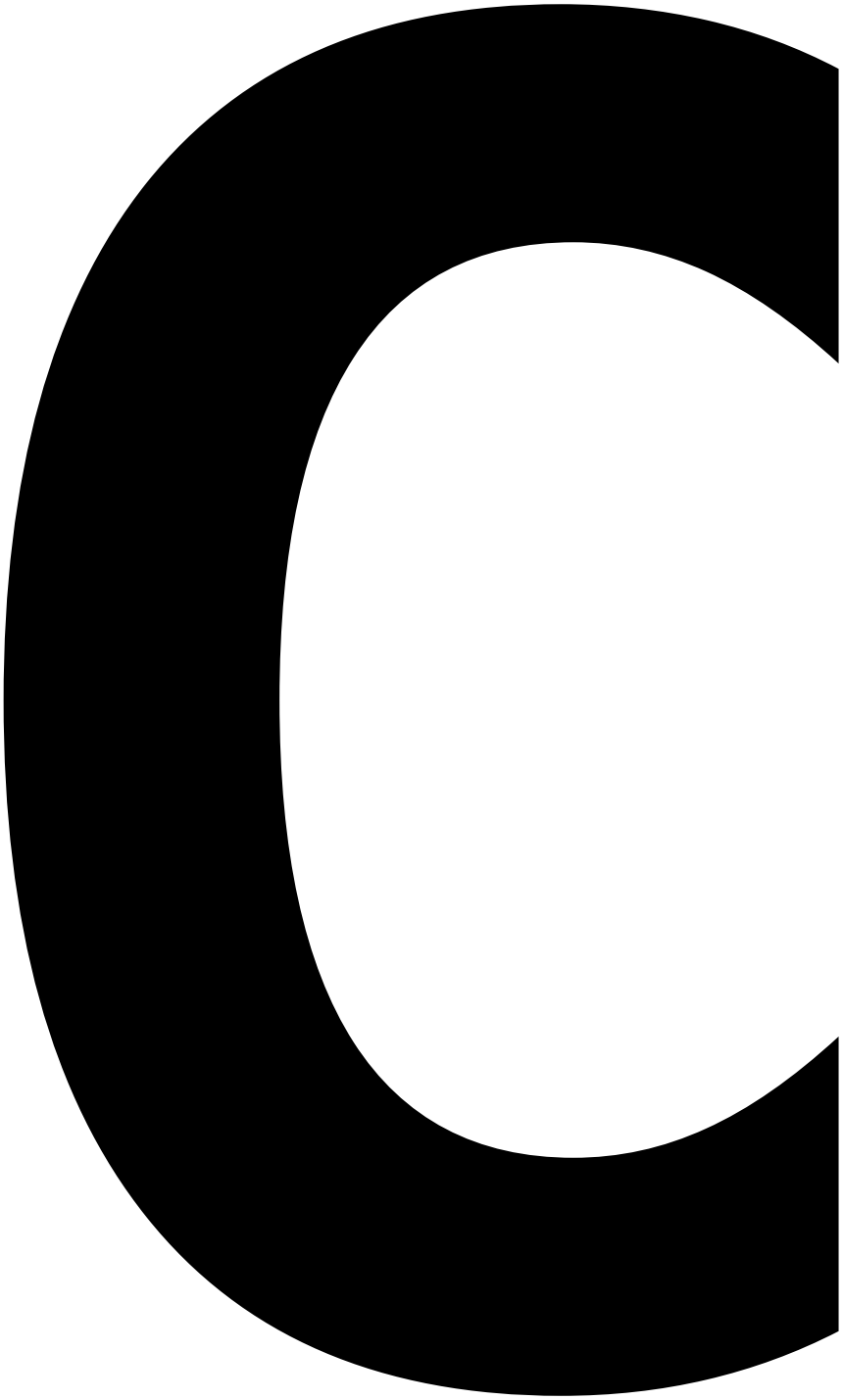


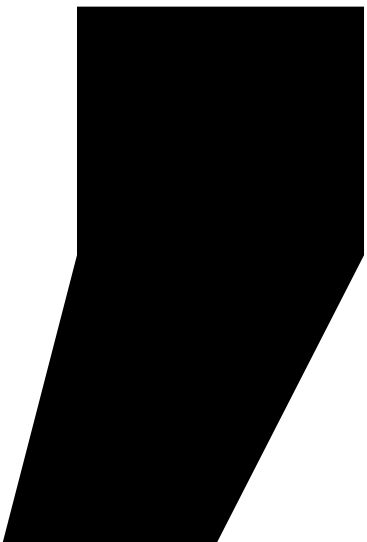
S



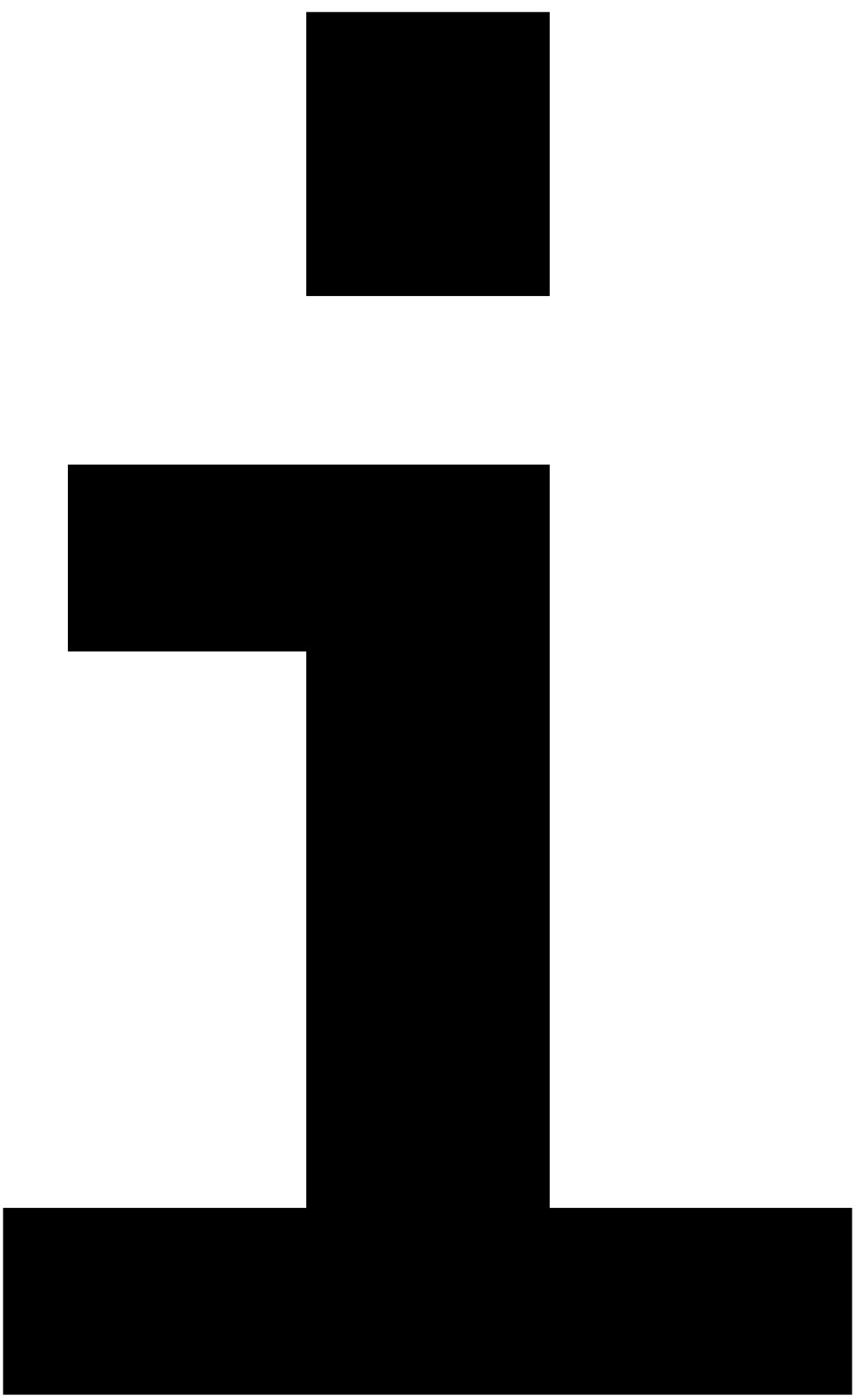


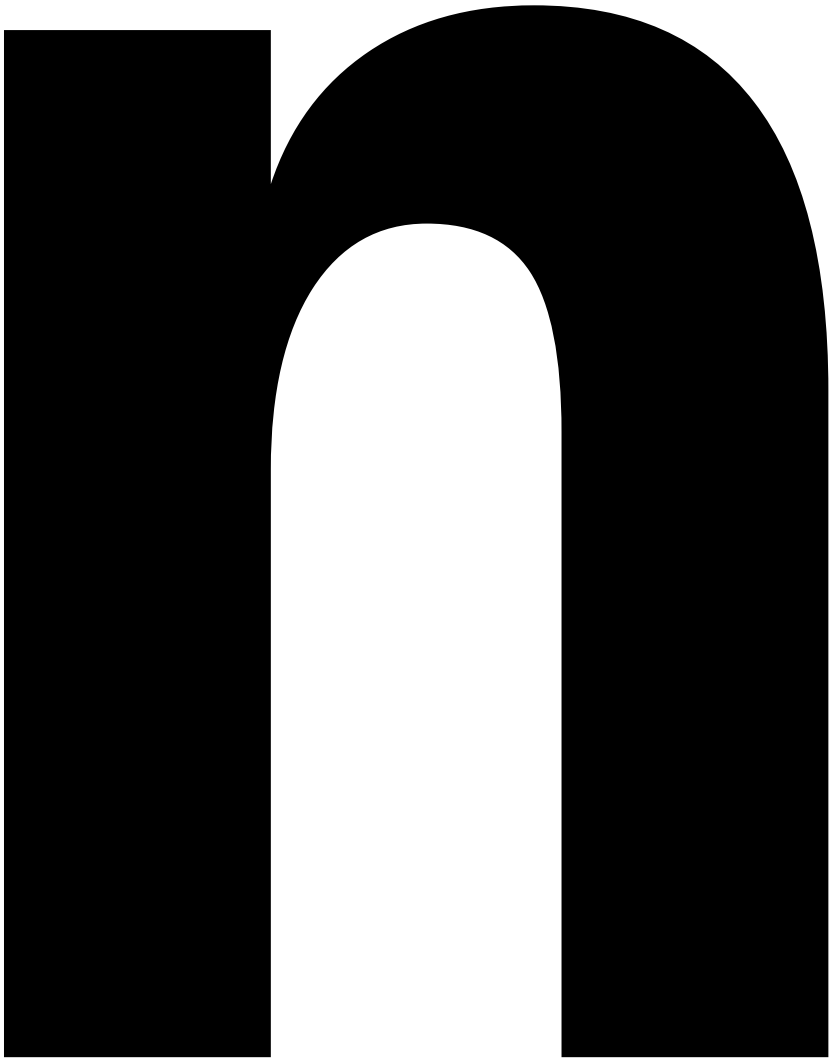




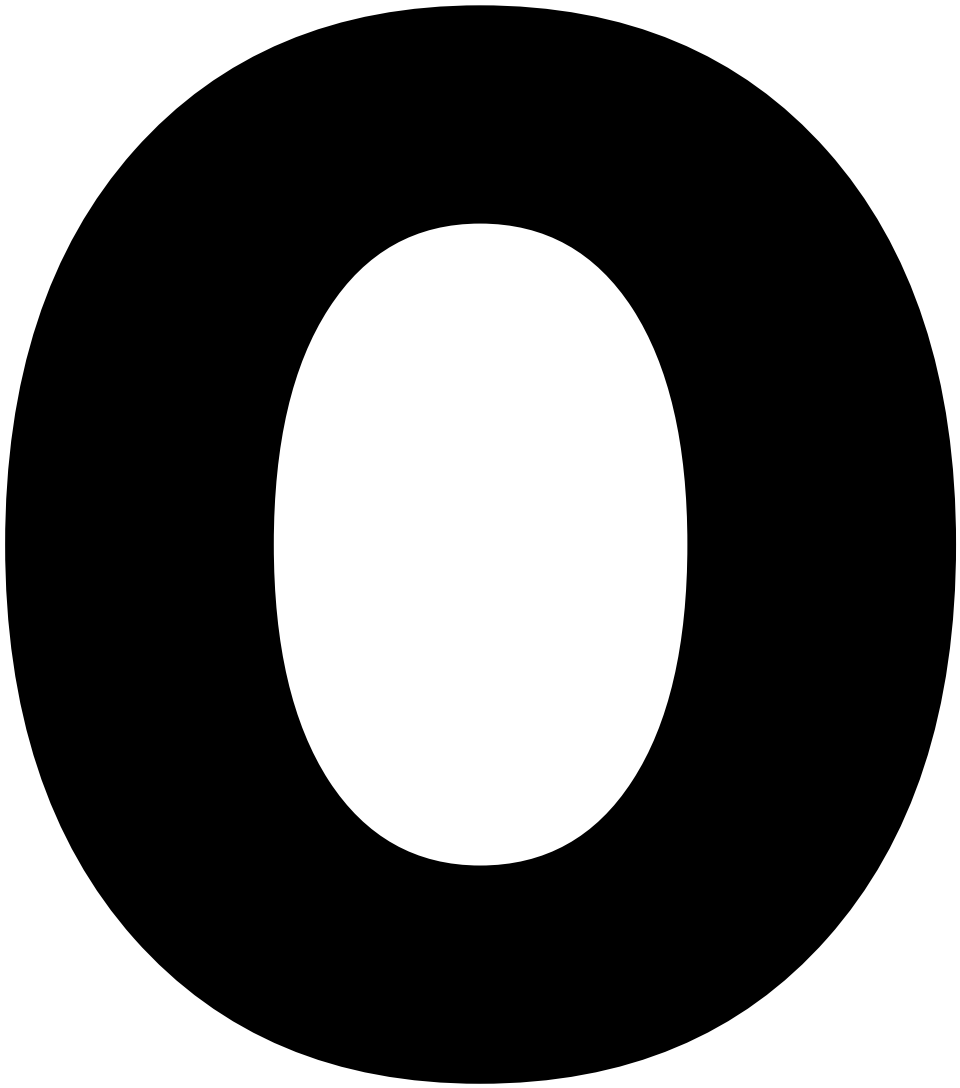


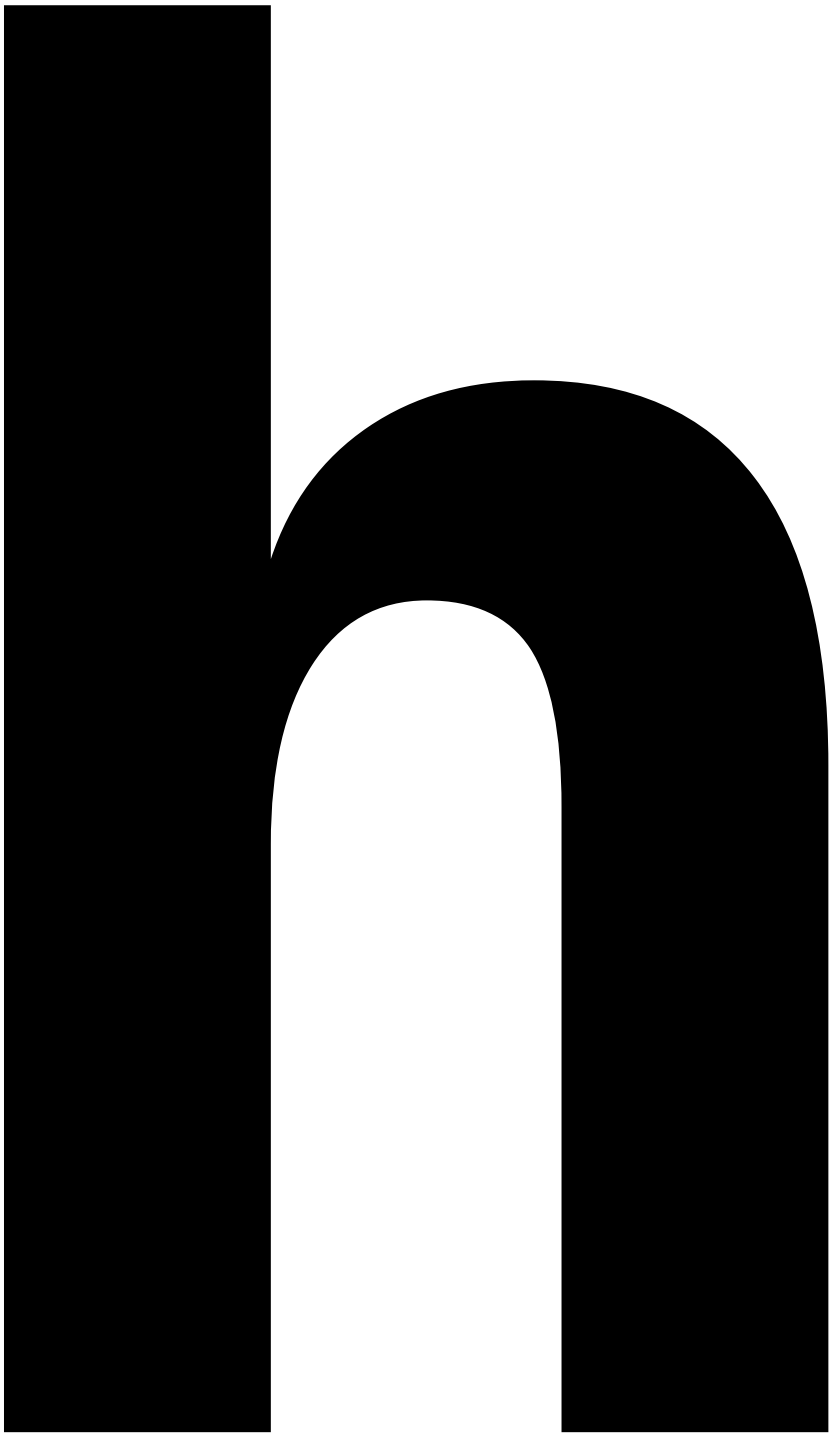
S

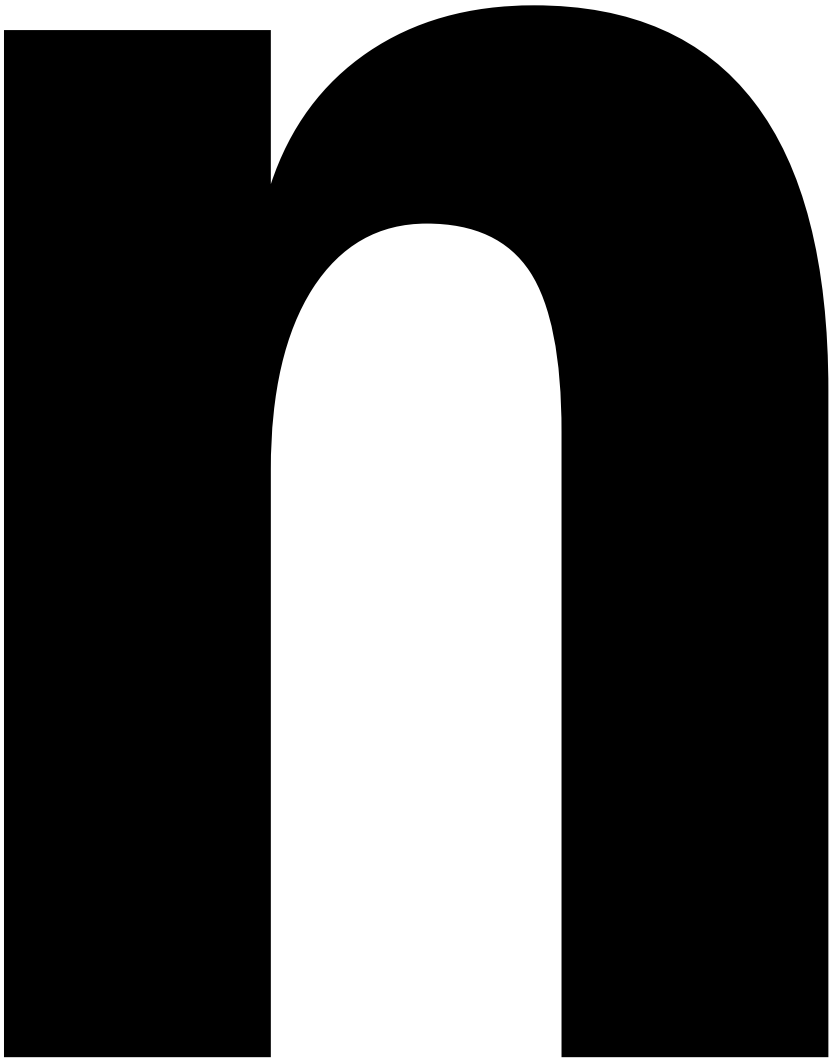


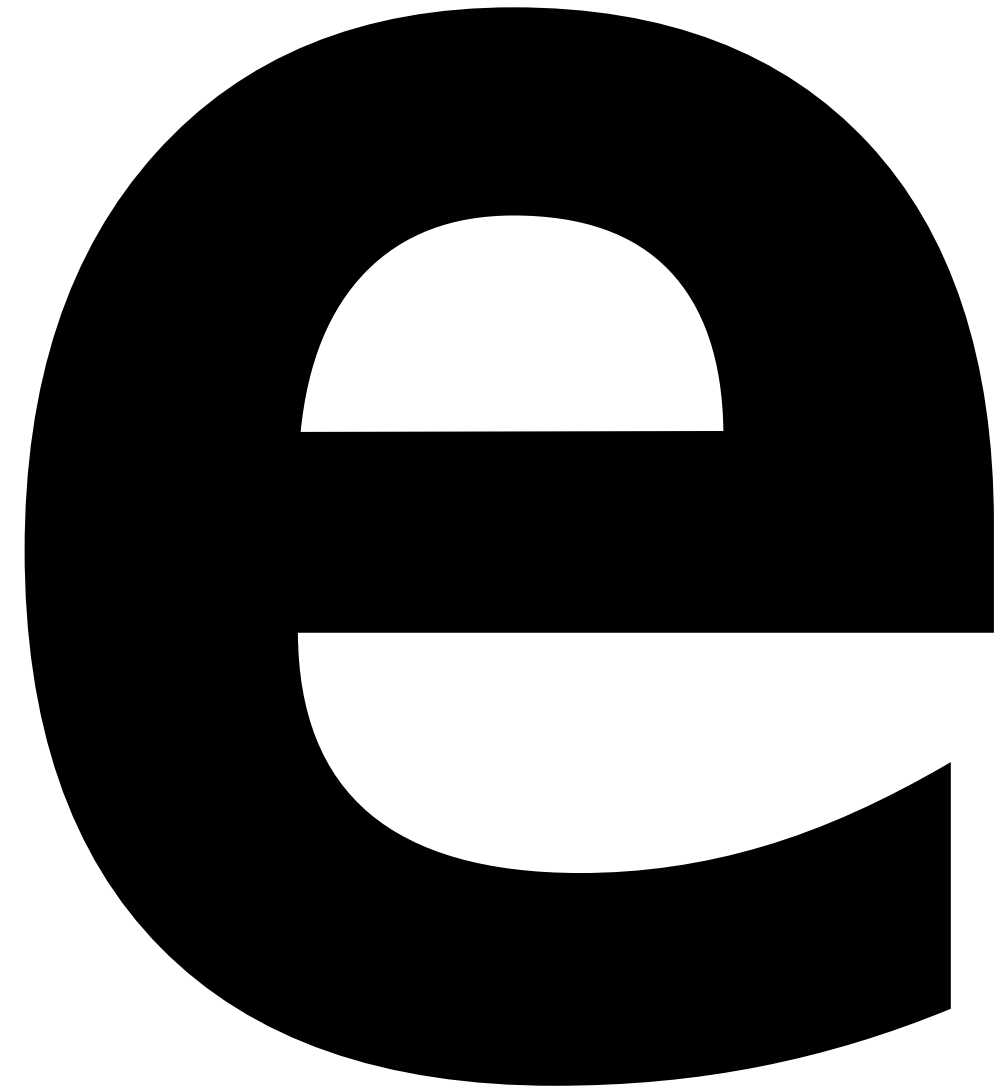


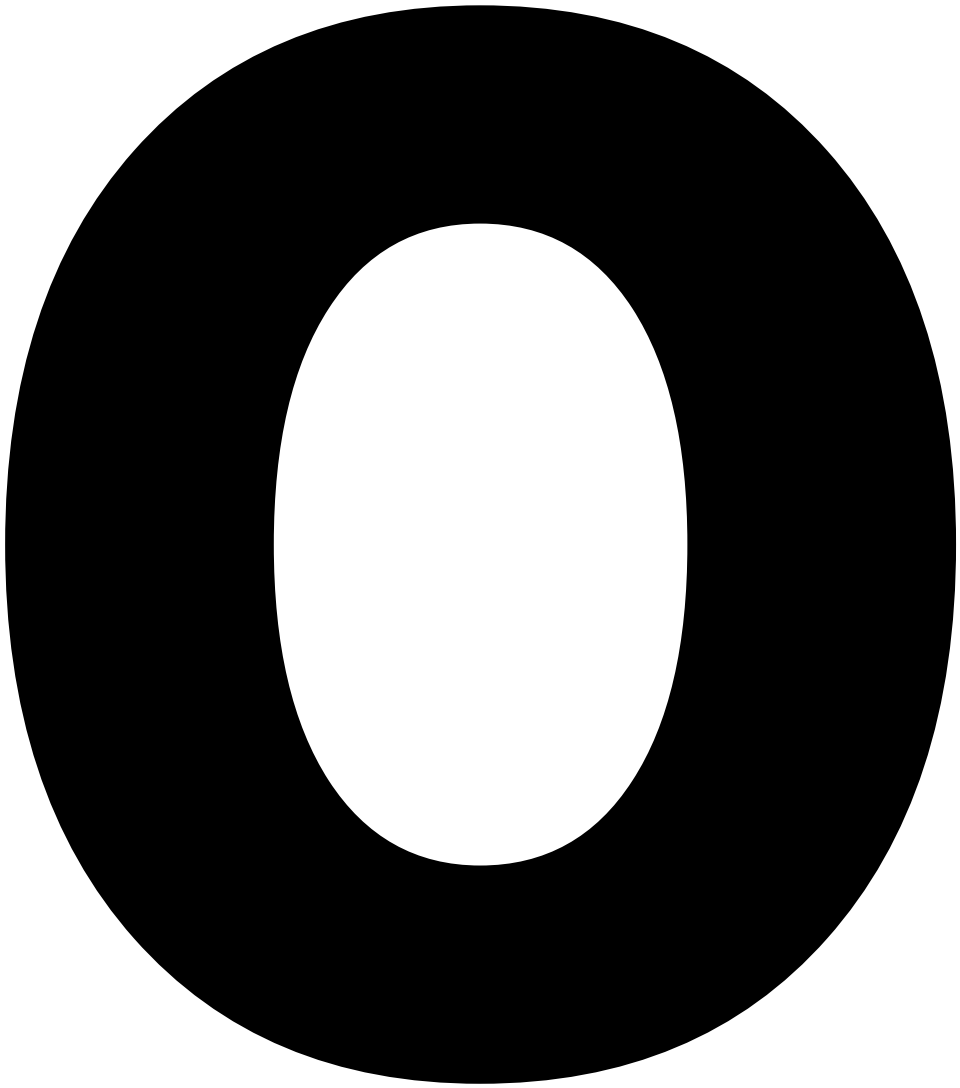
d

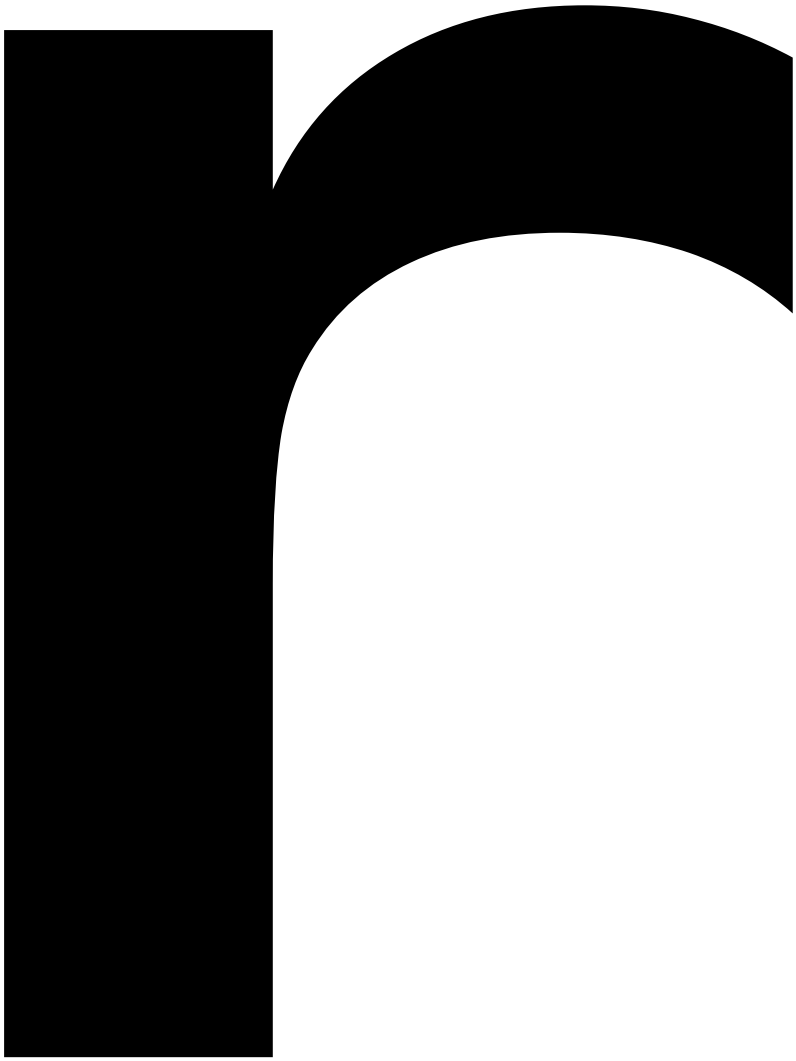




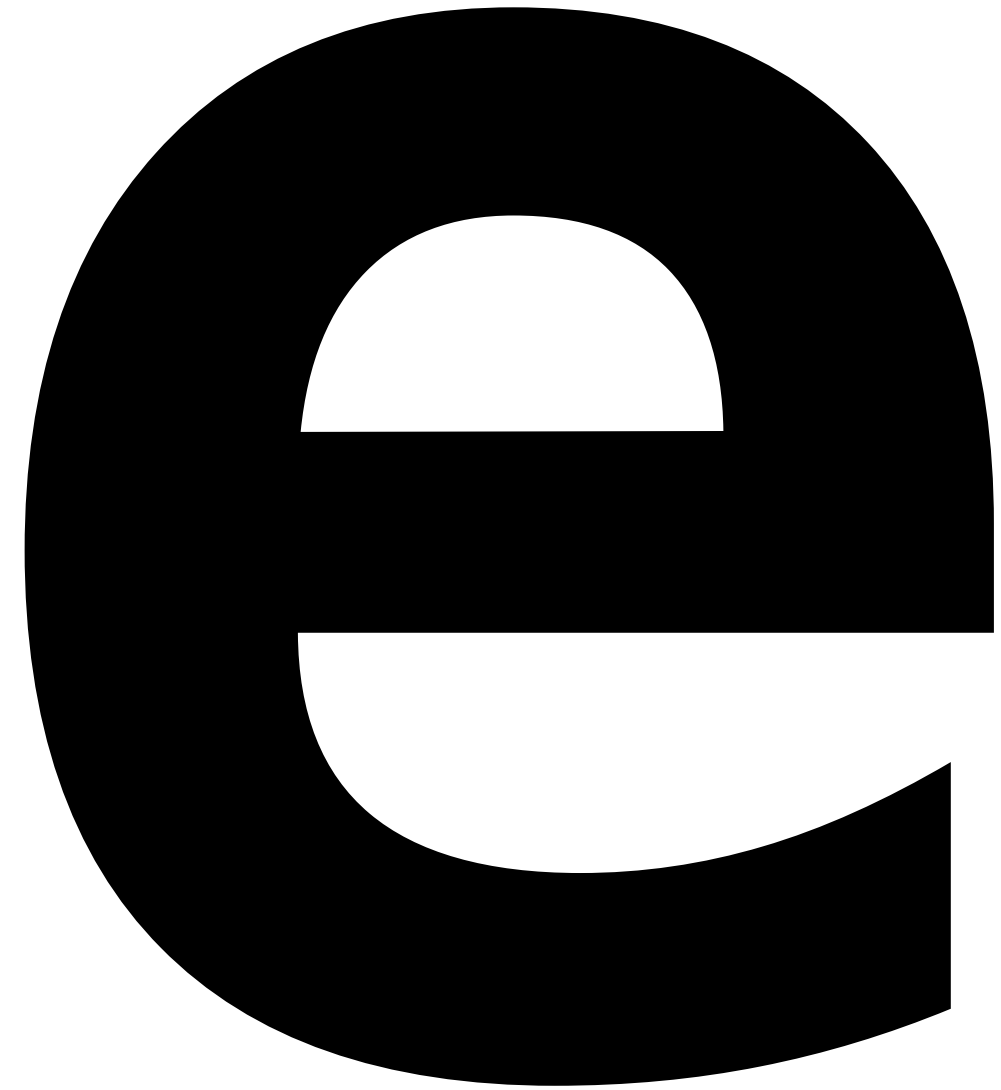


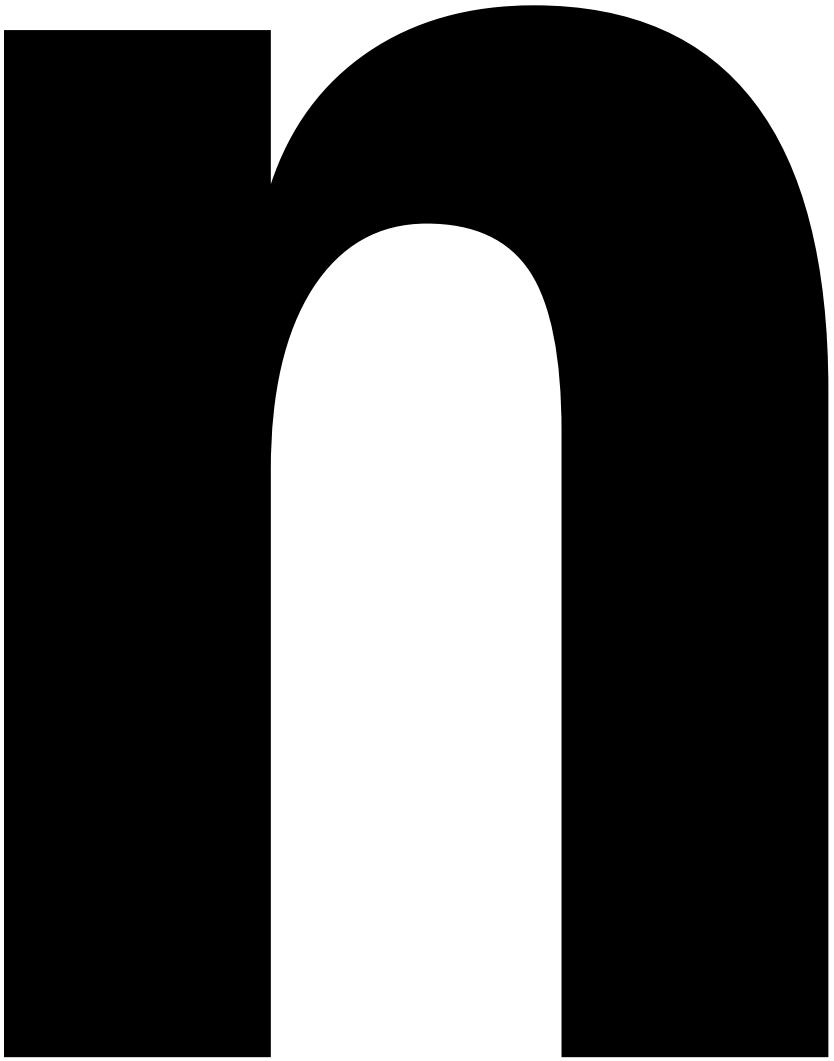


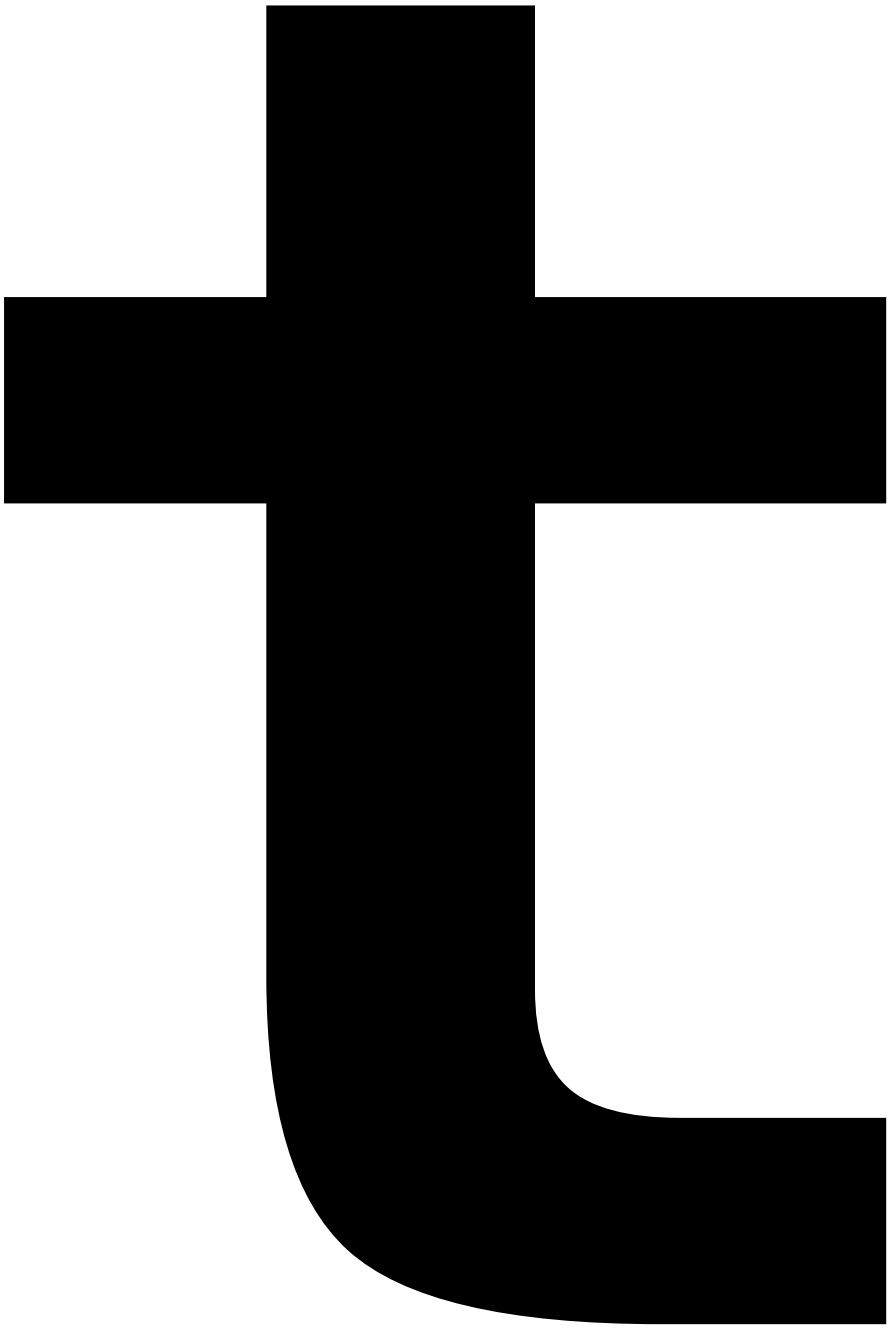


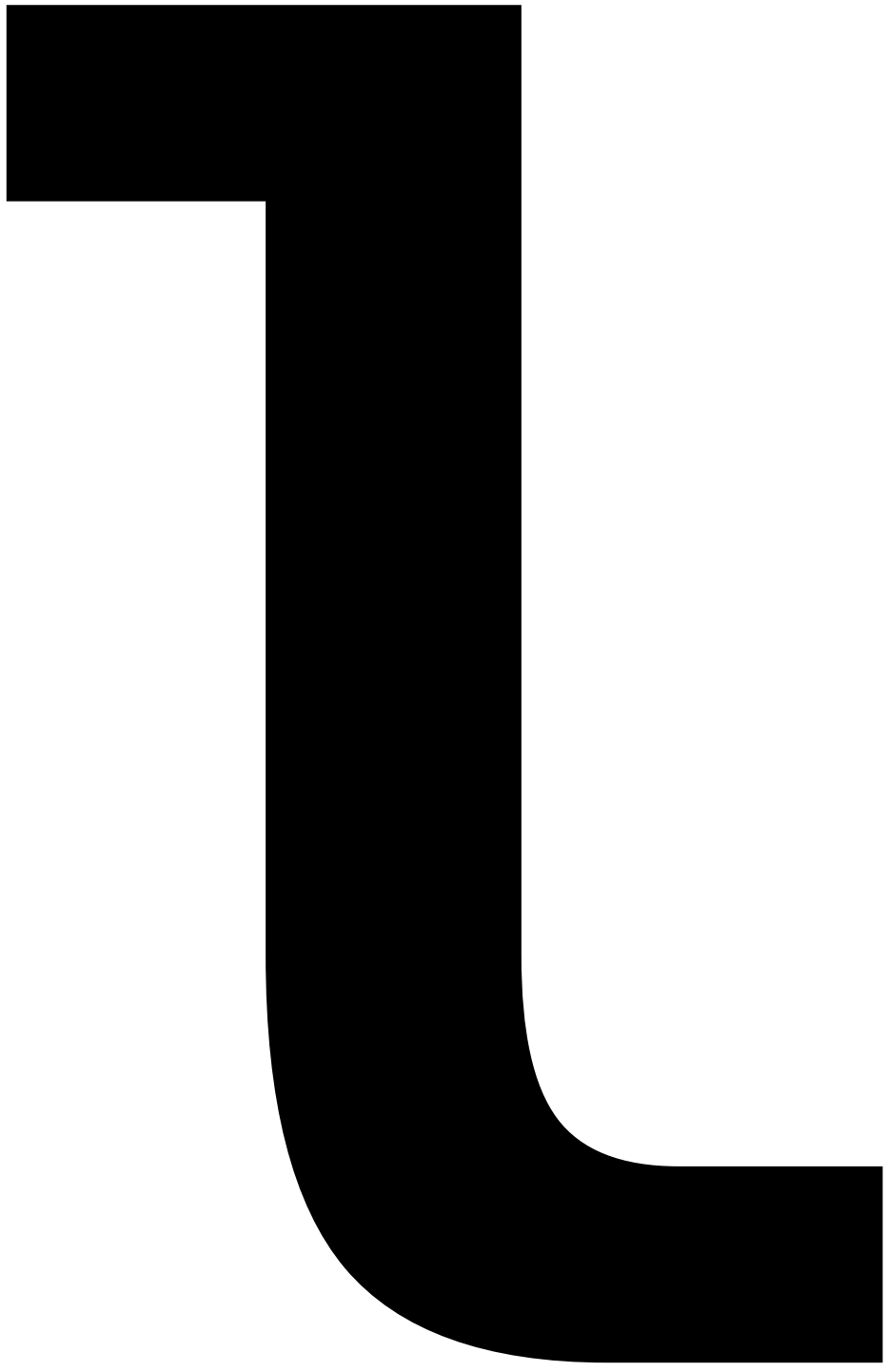


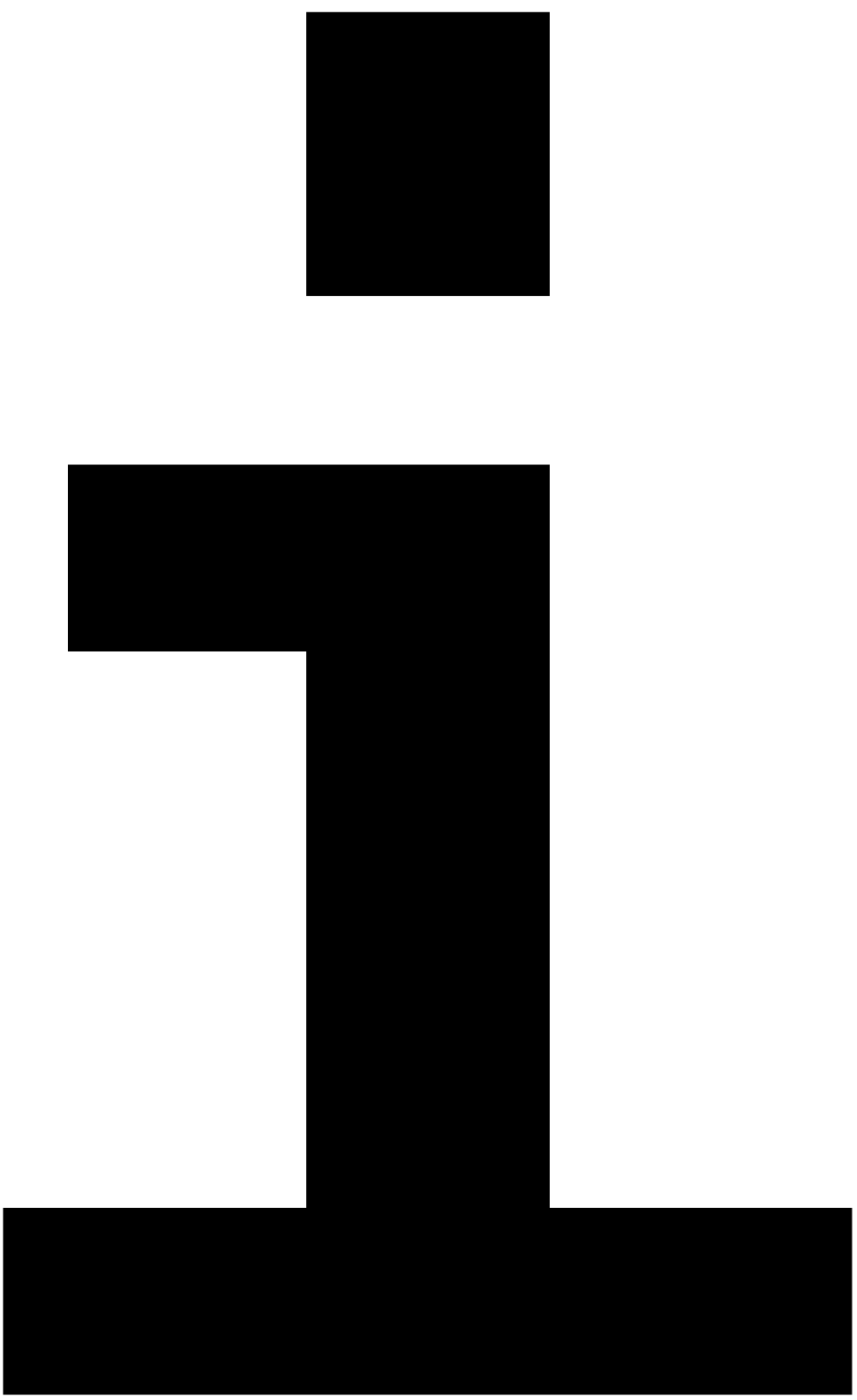
d

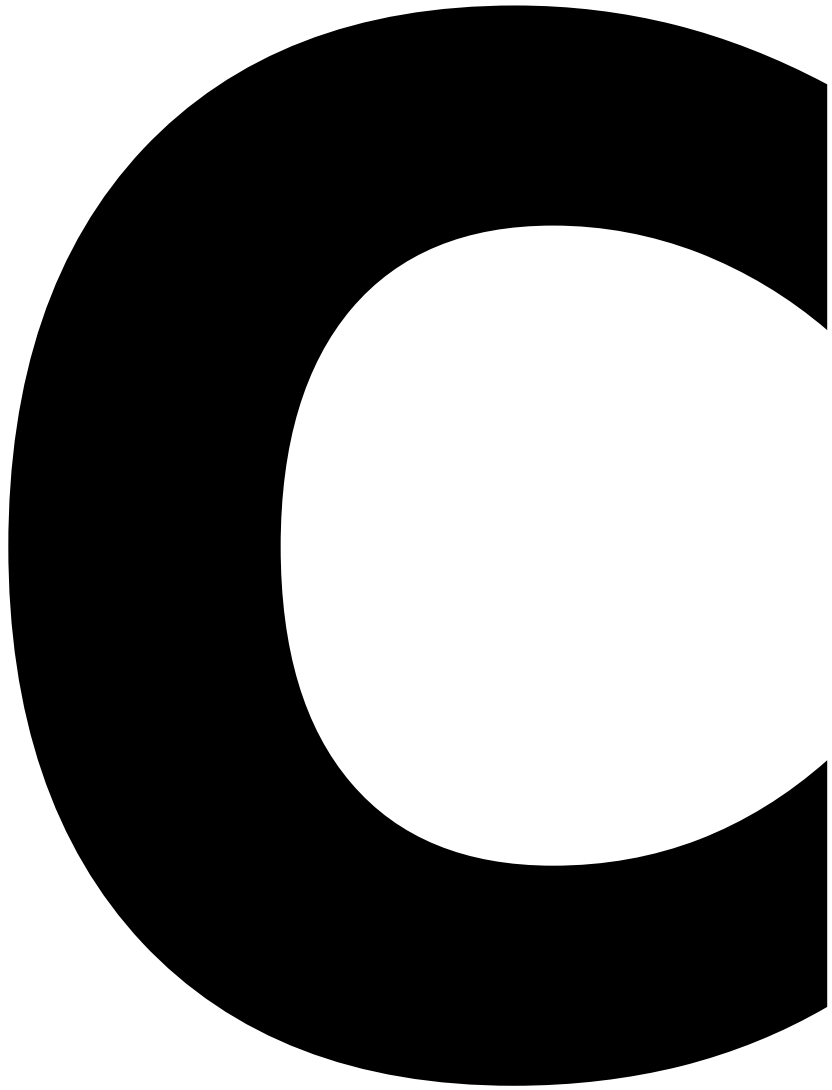


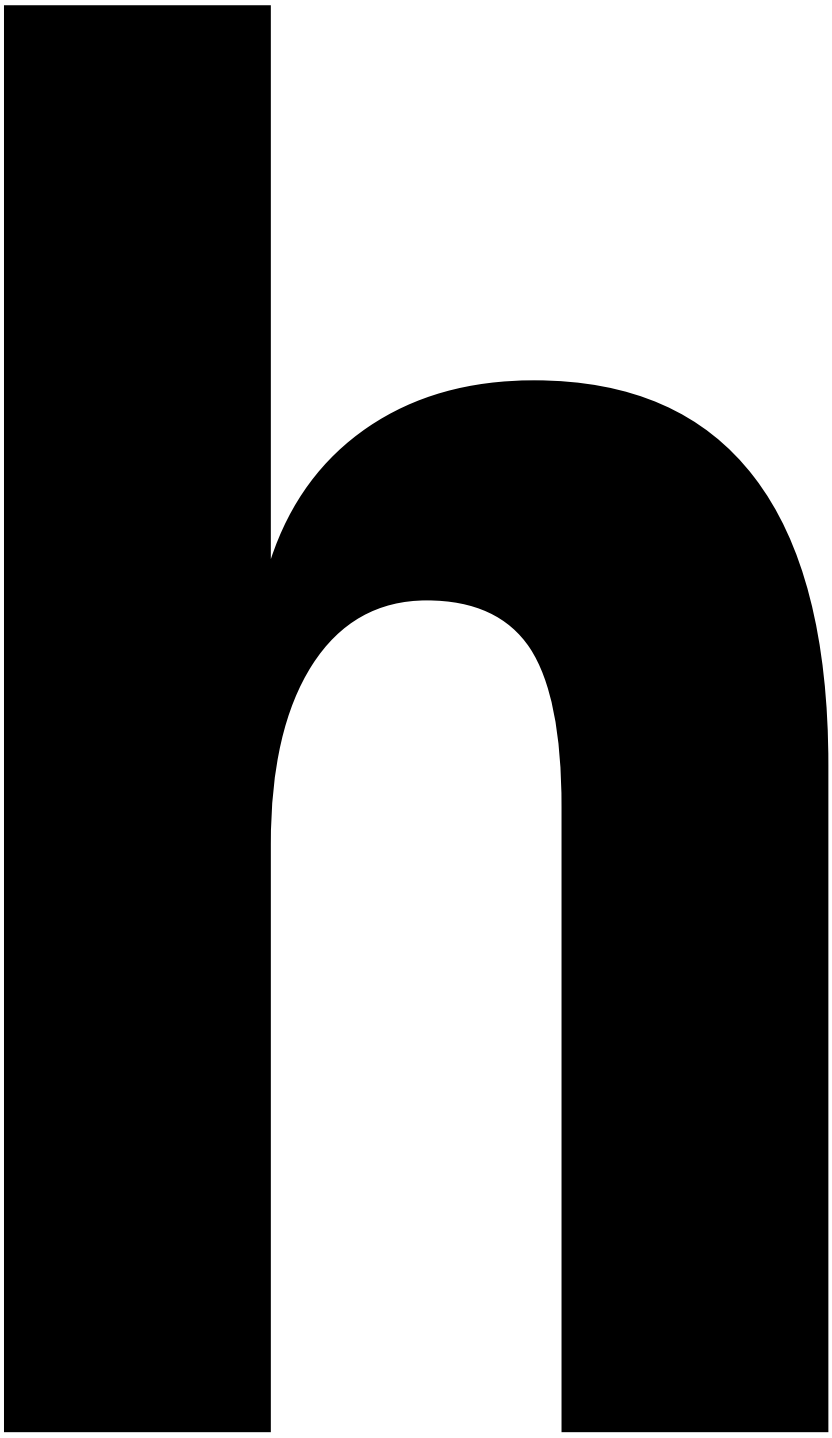


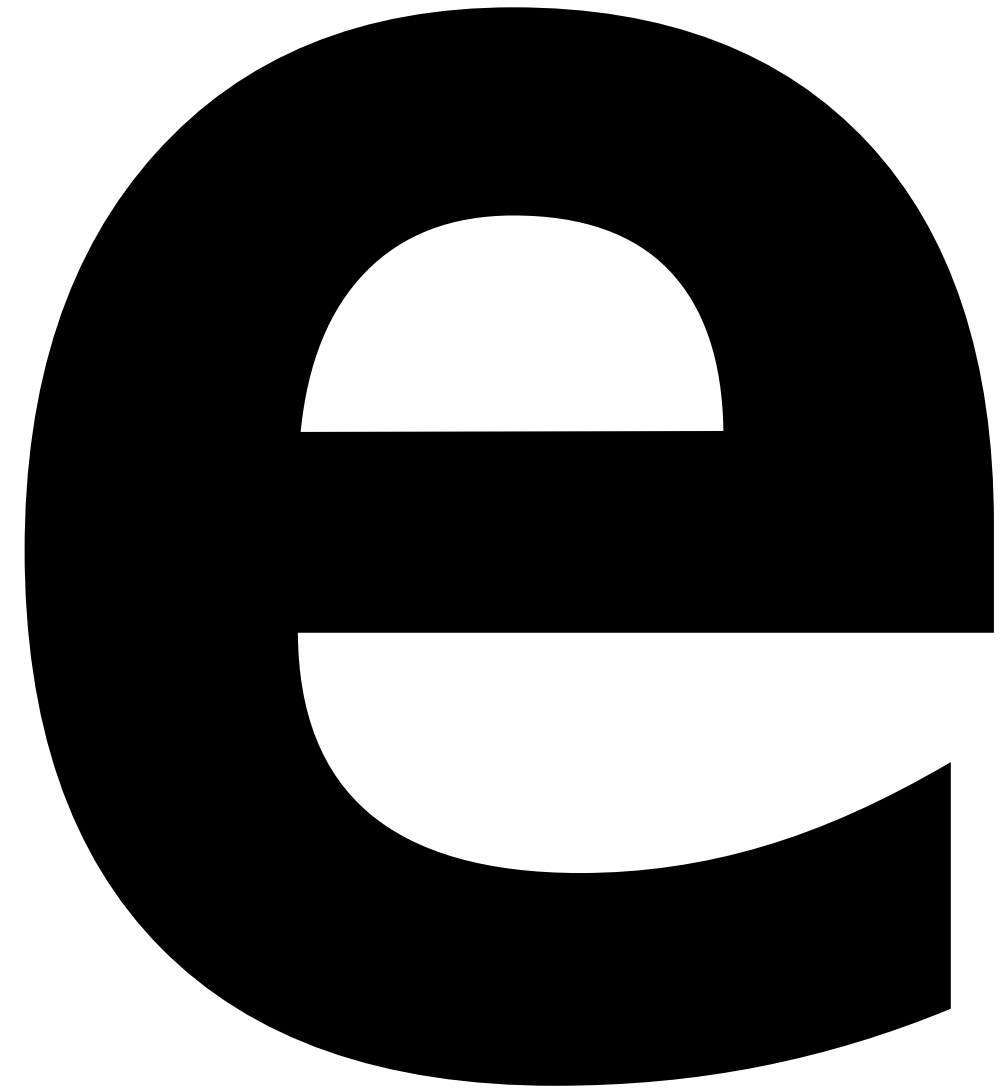


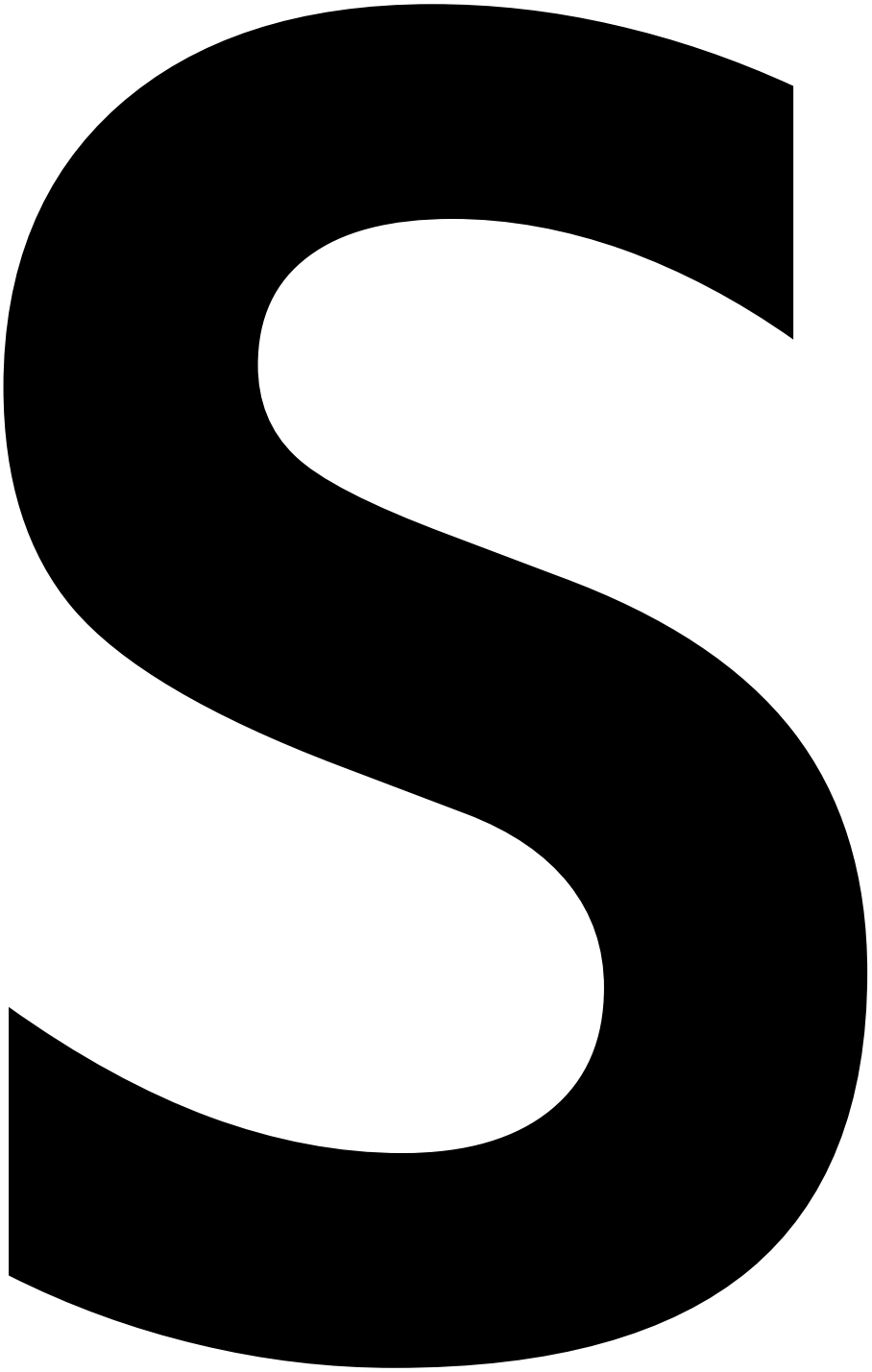


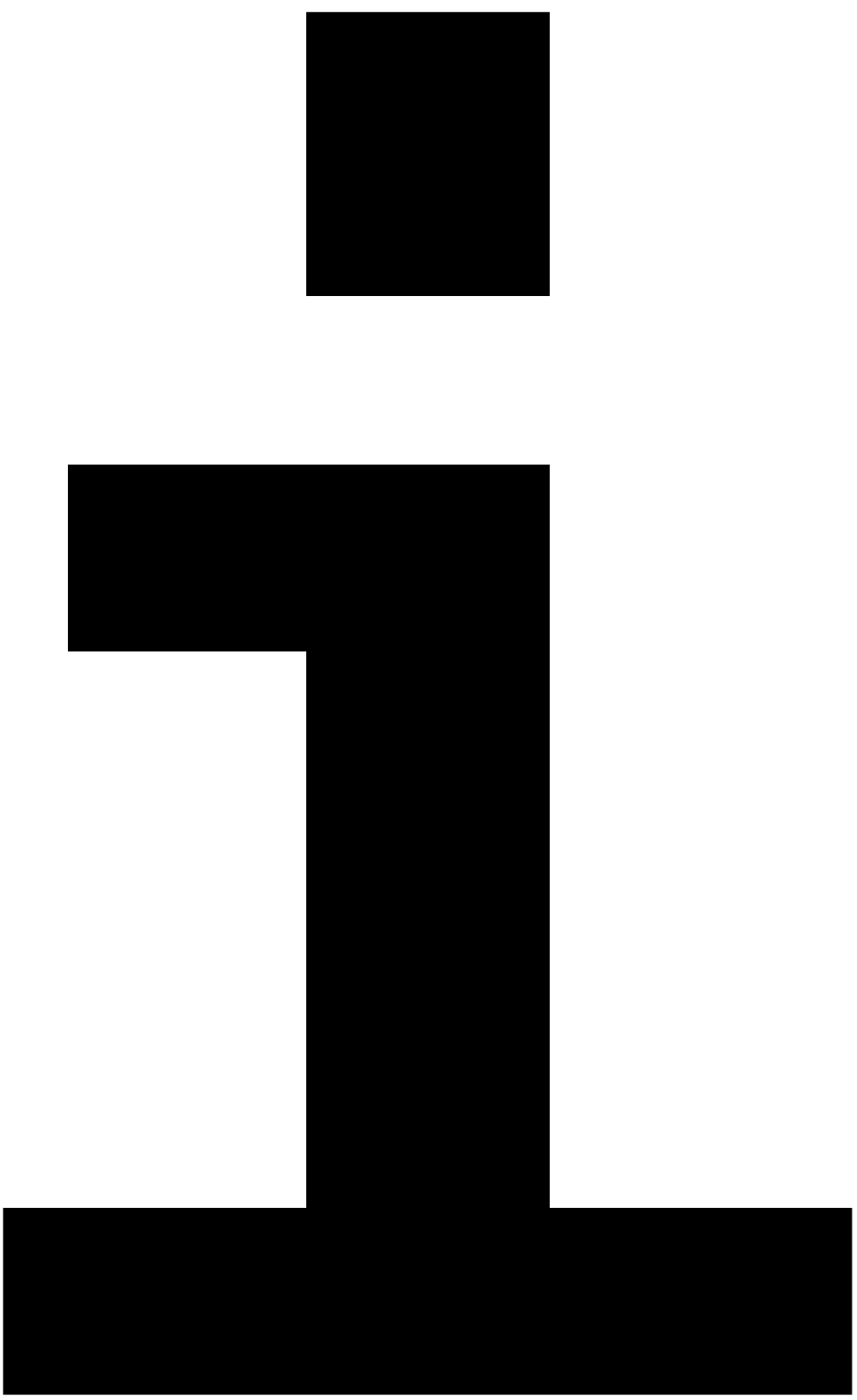


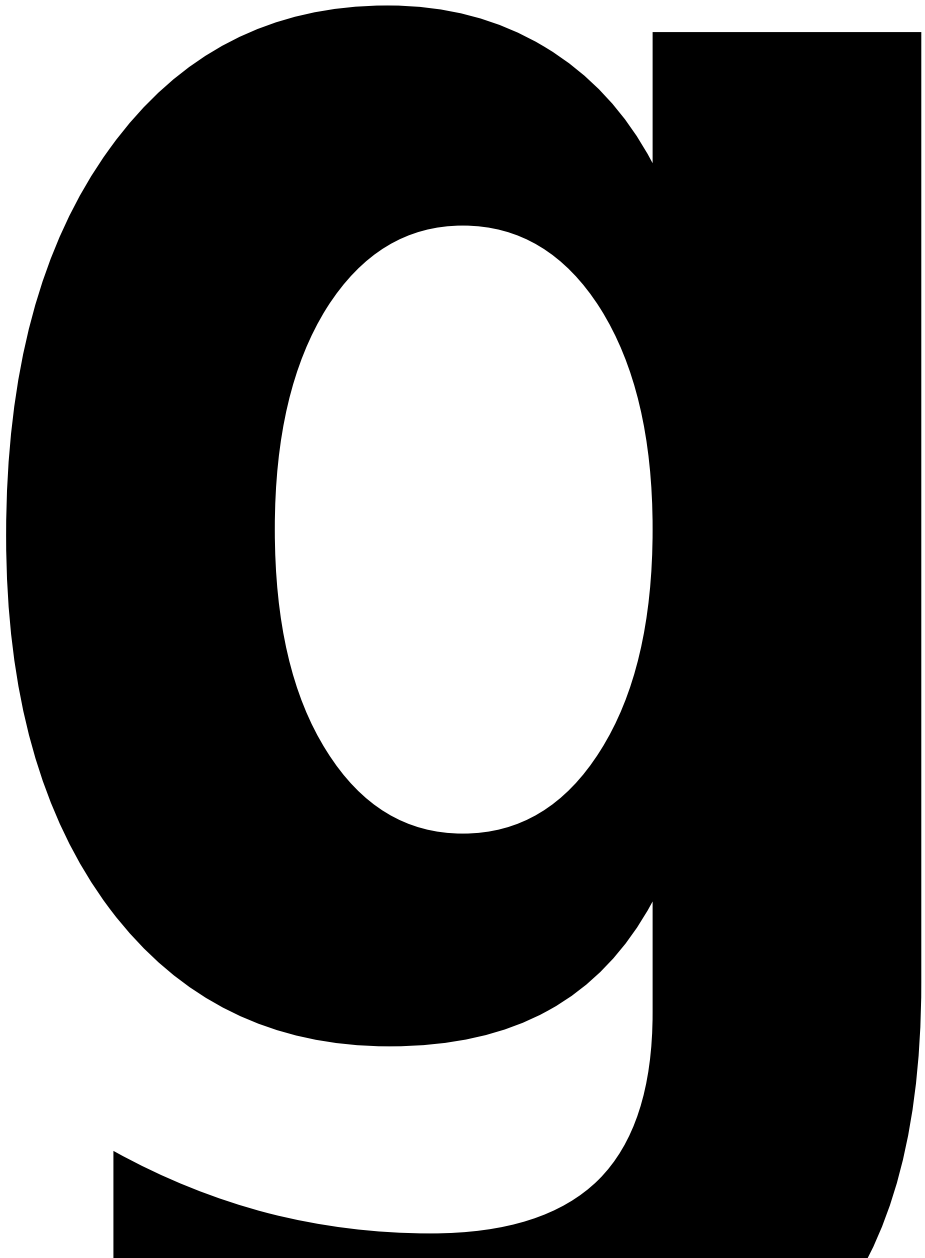


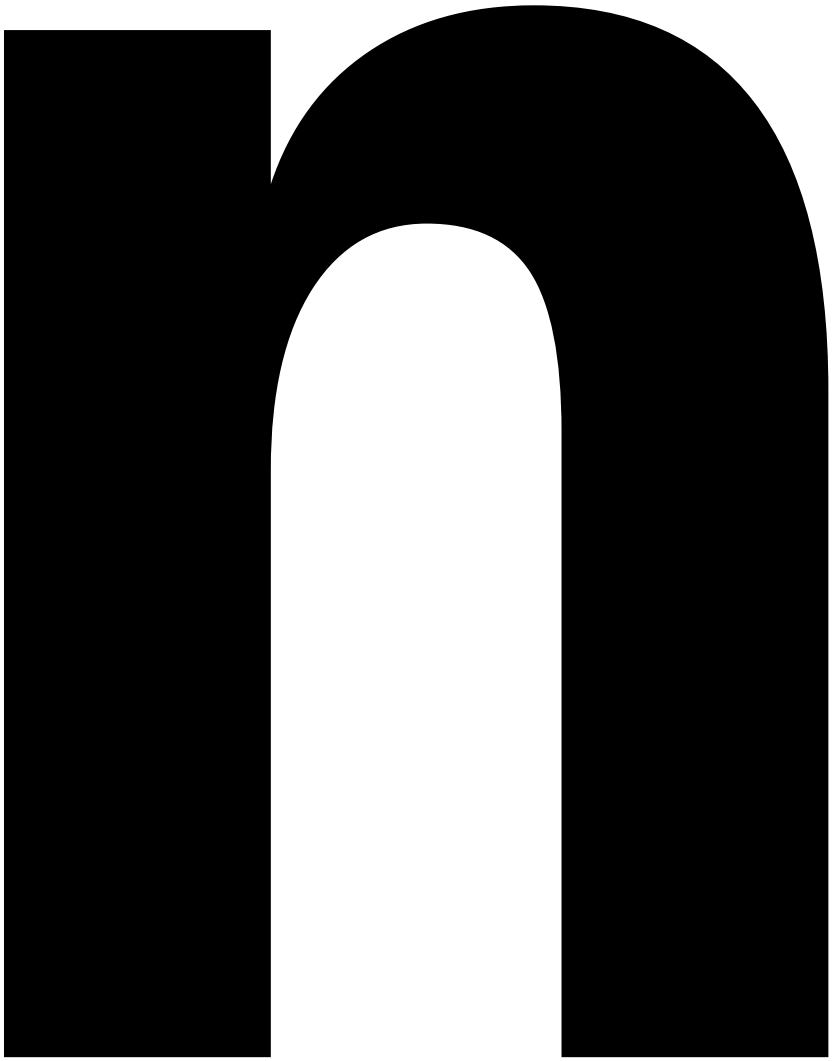


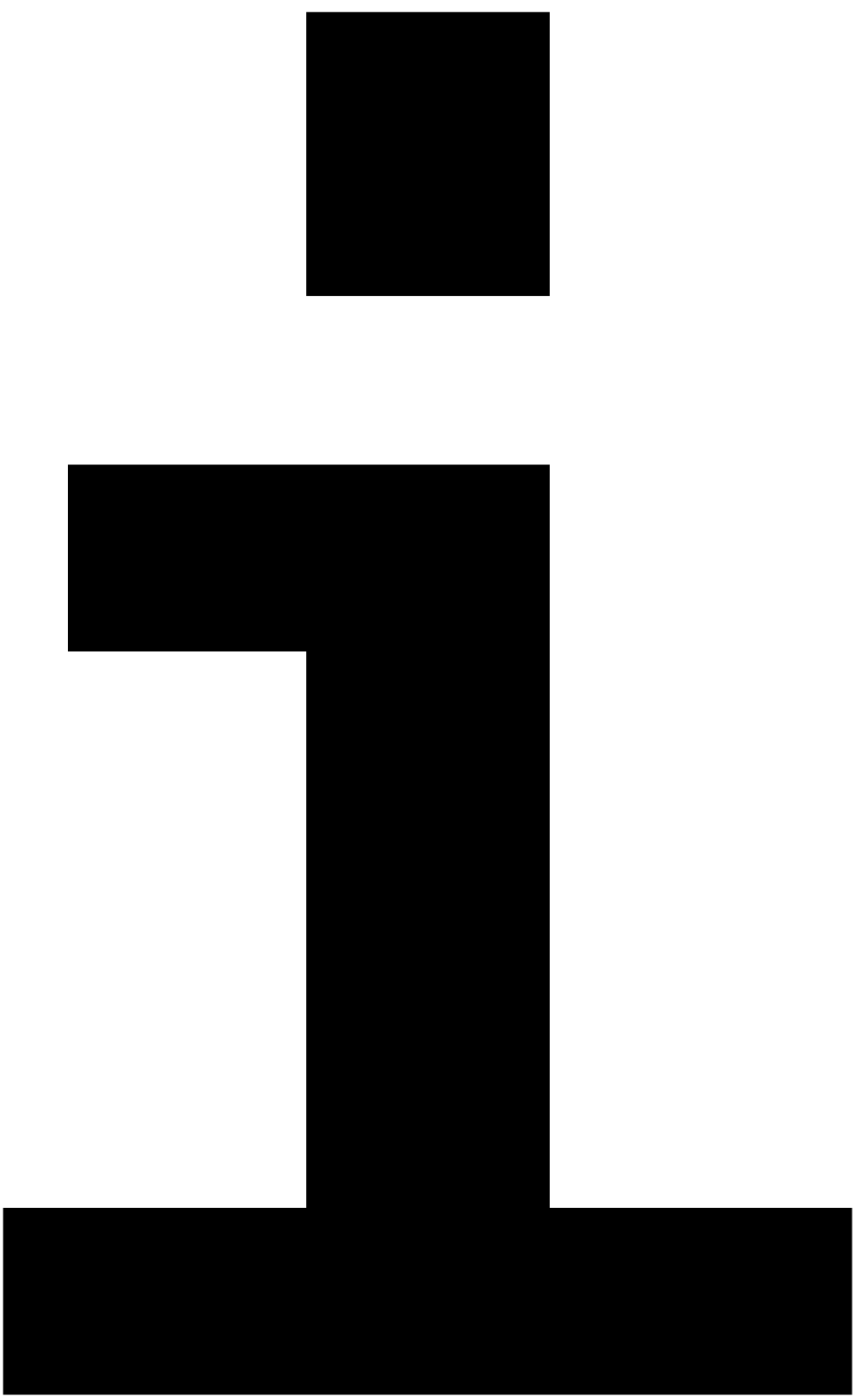


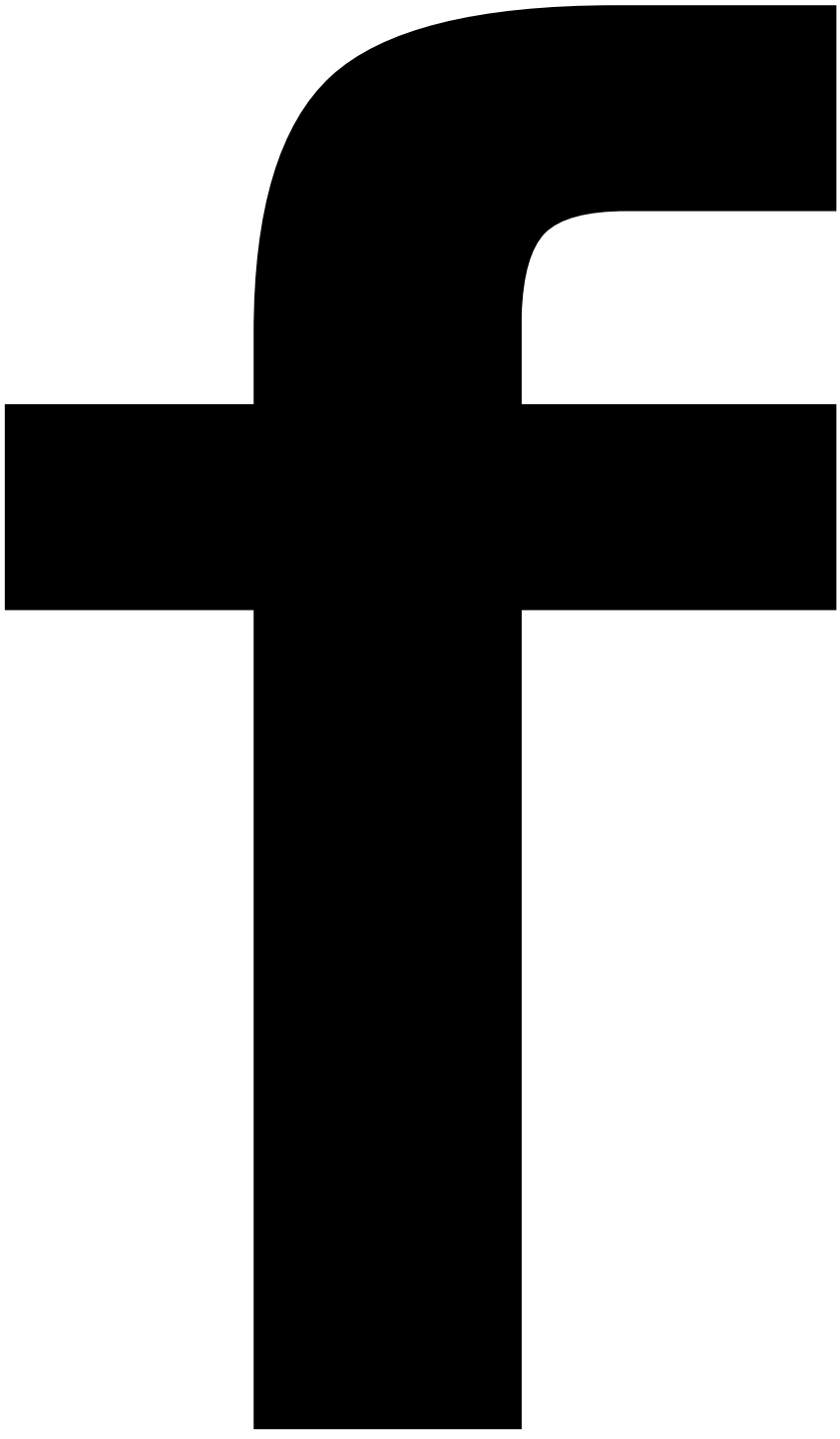


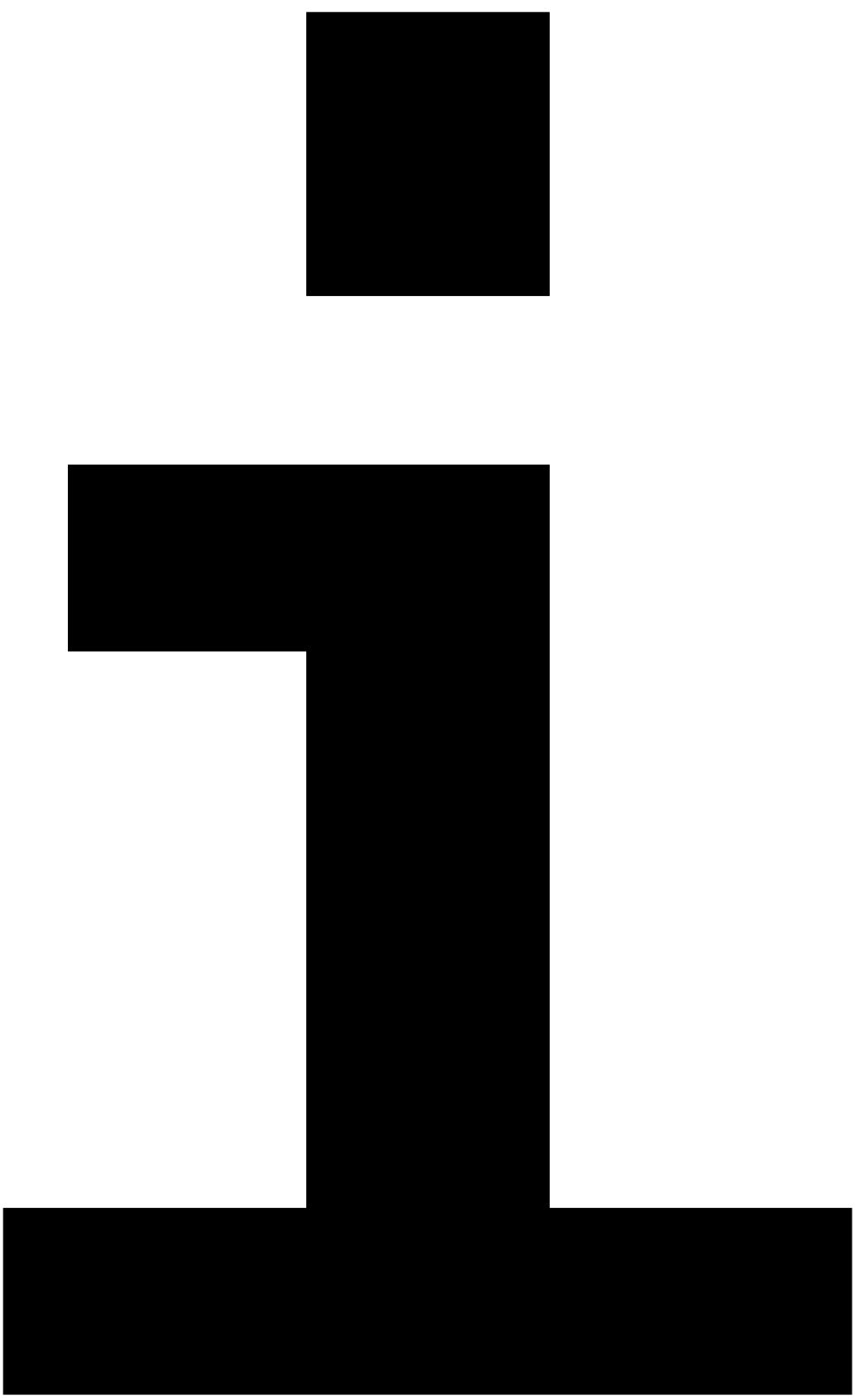


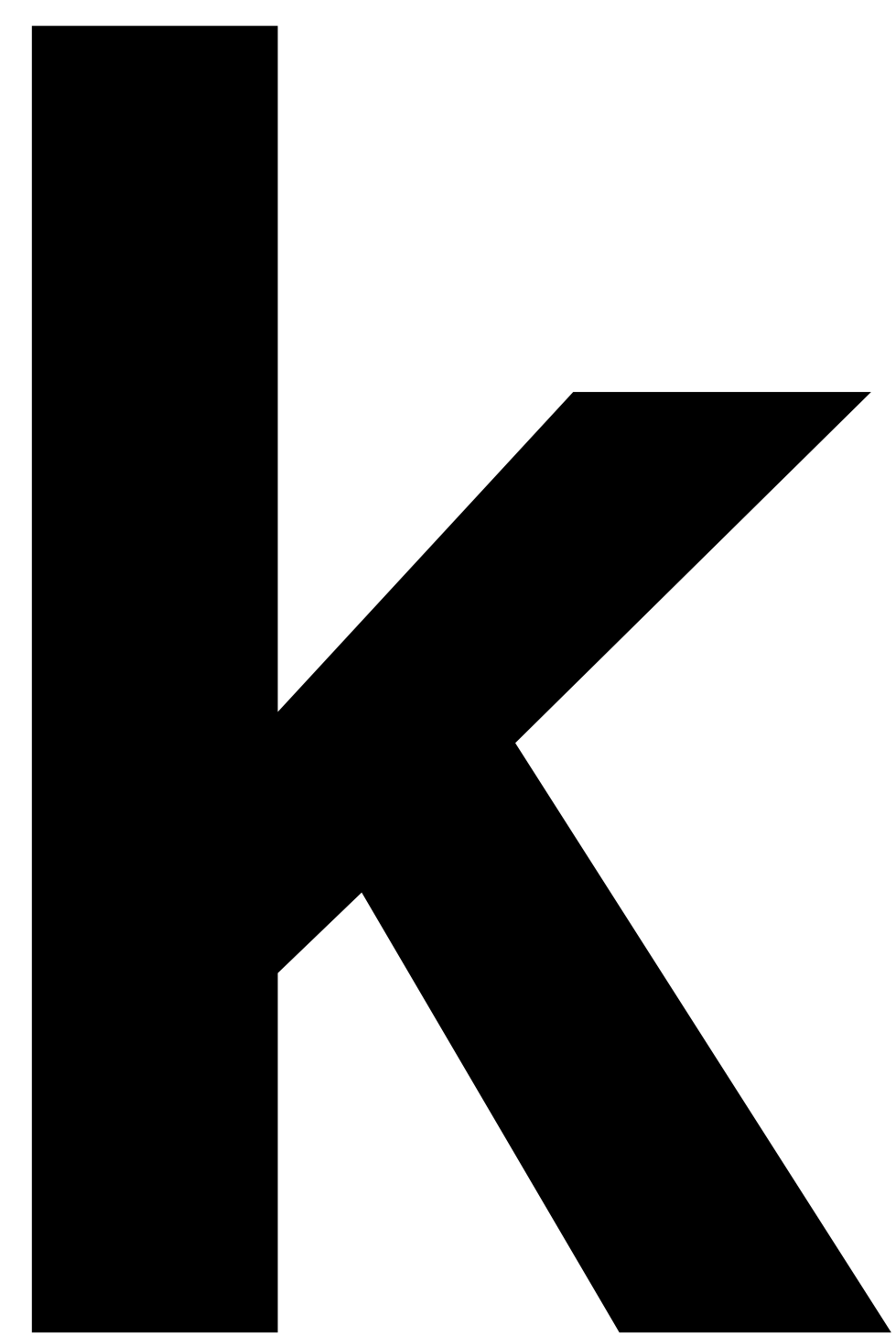


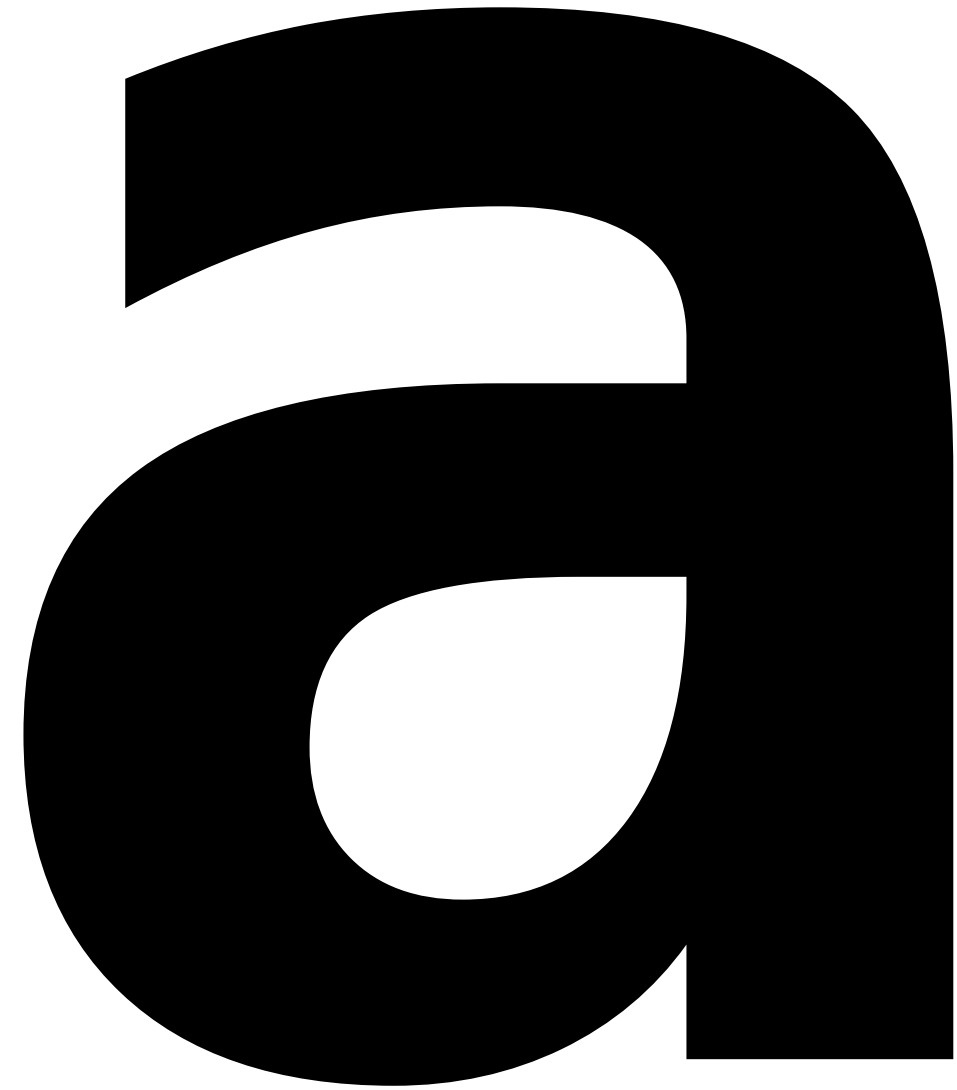


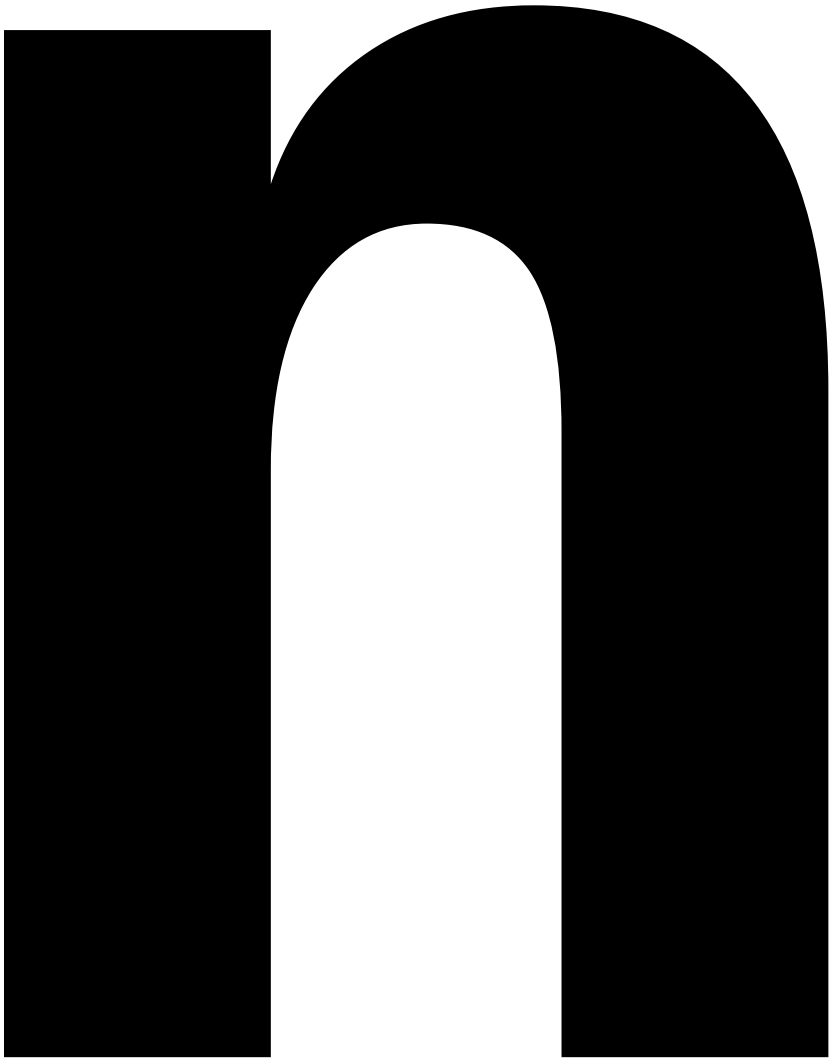


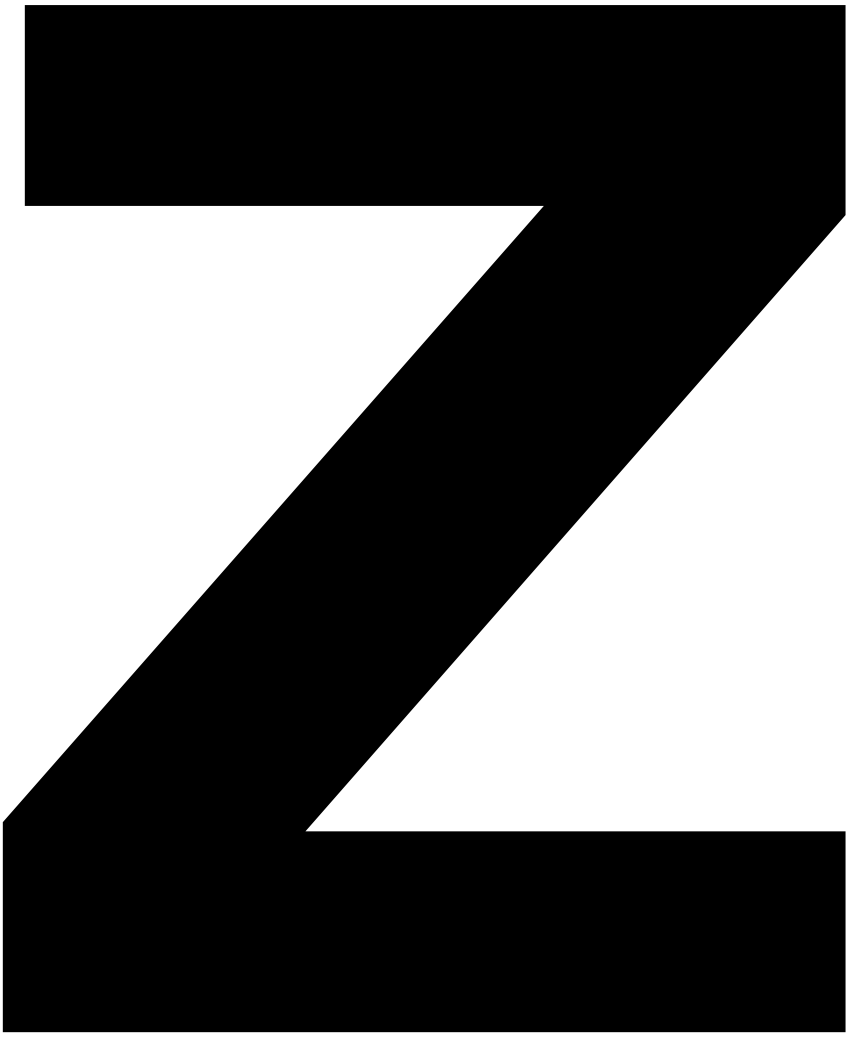


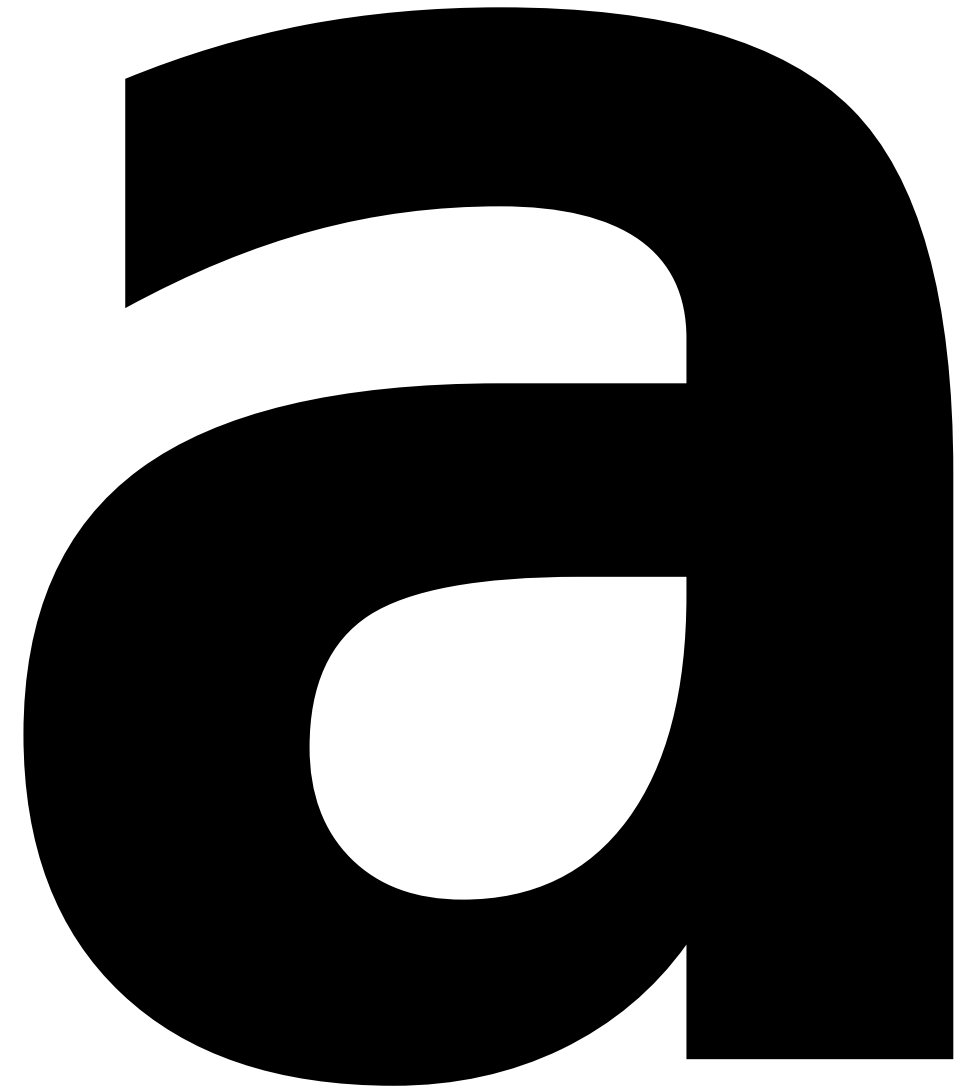


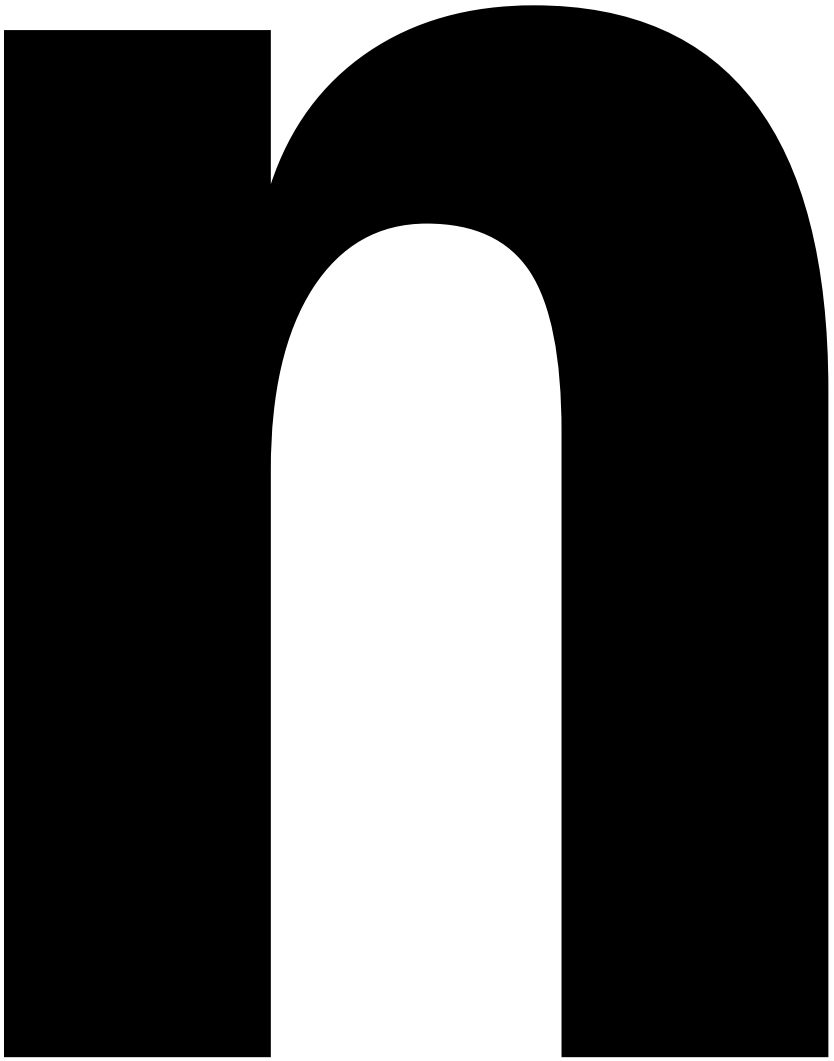


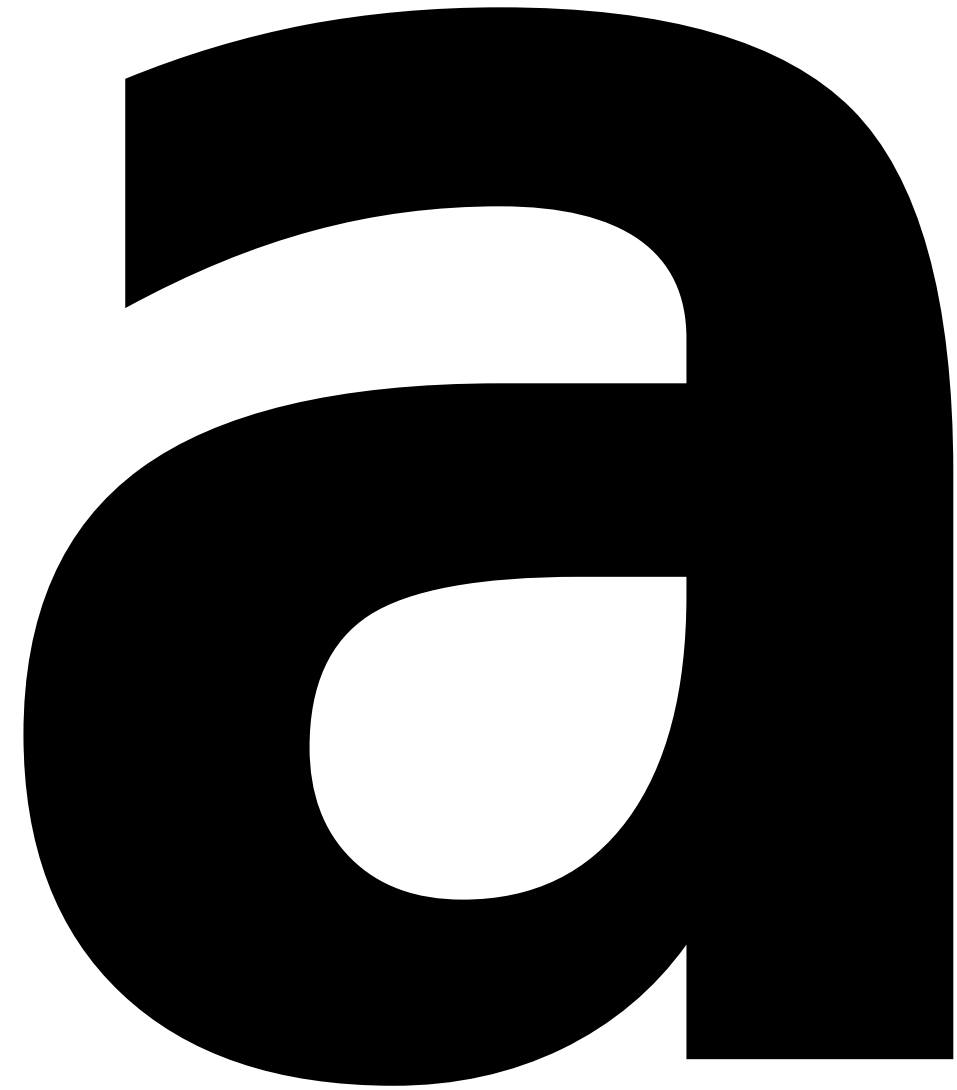


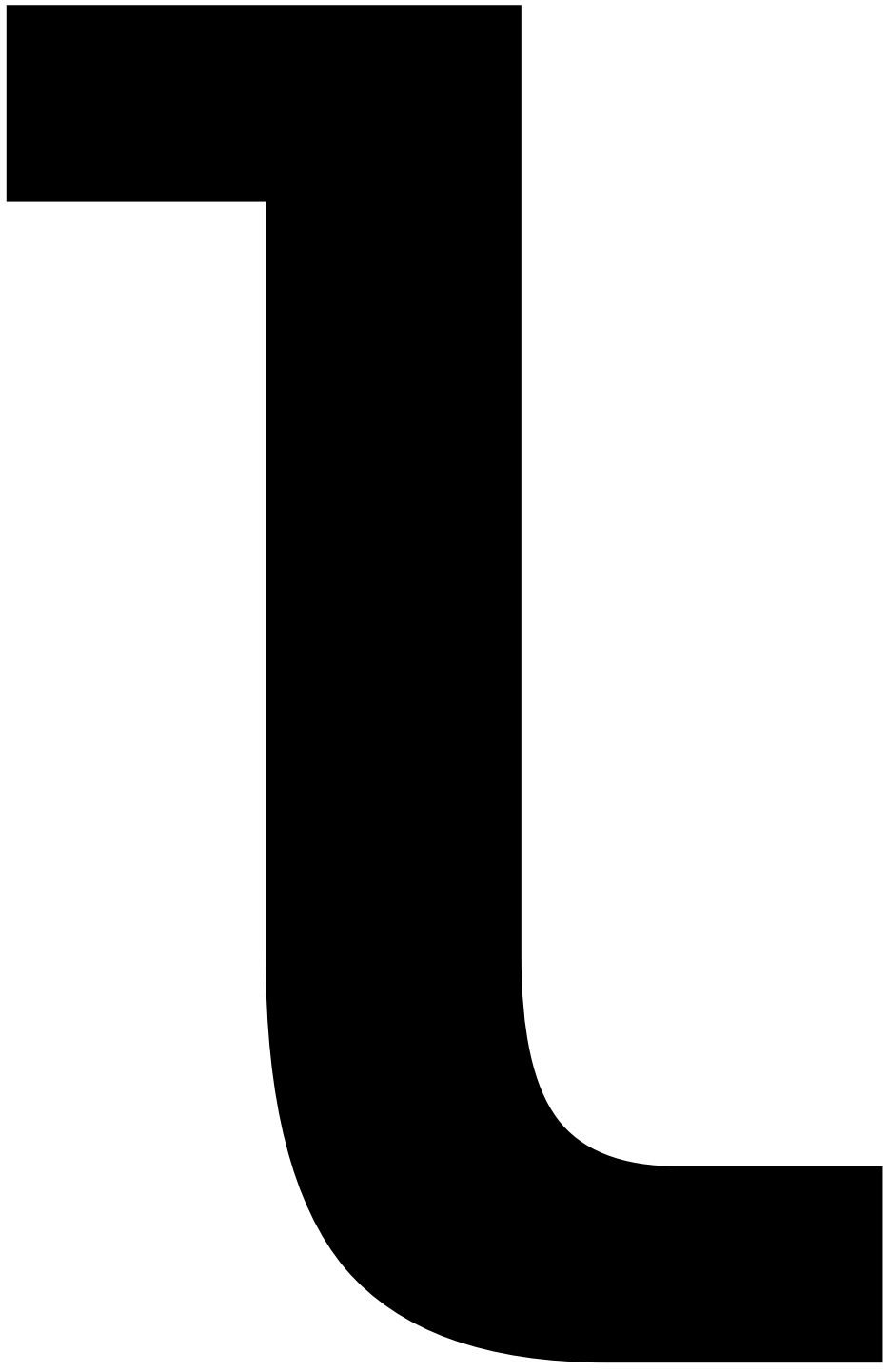


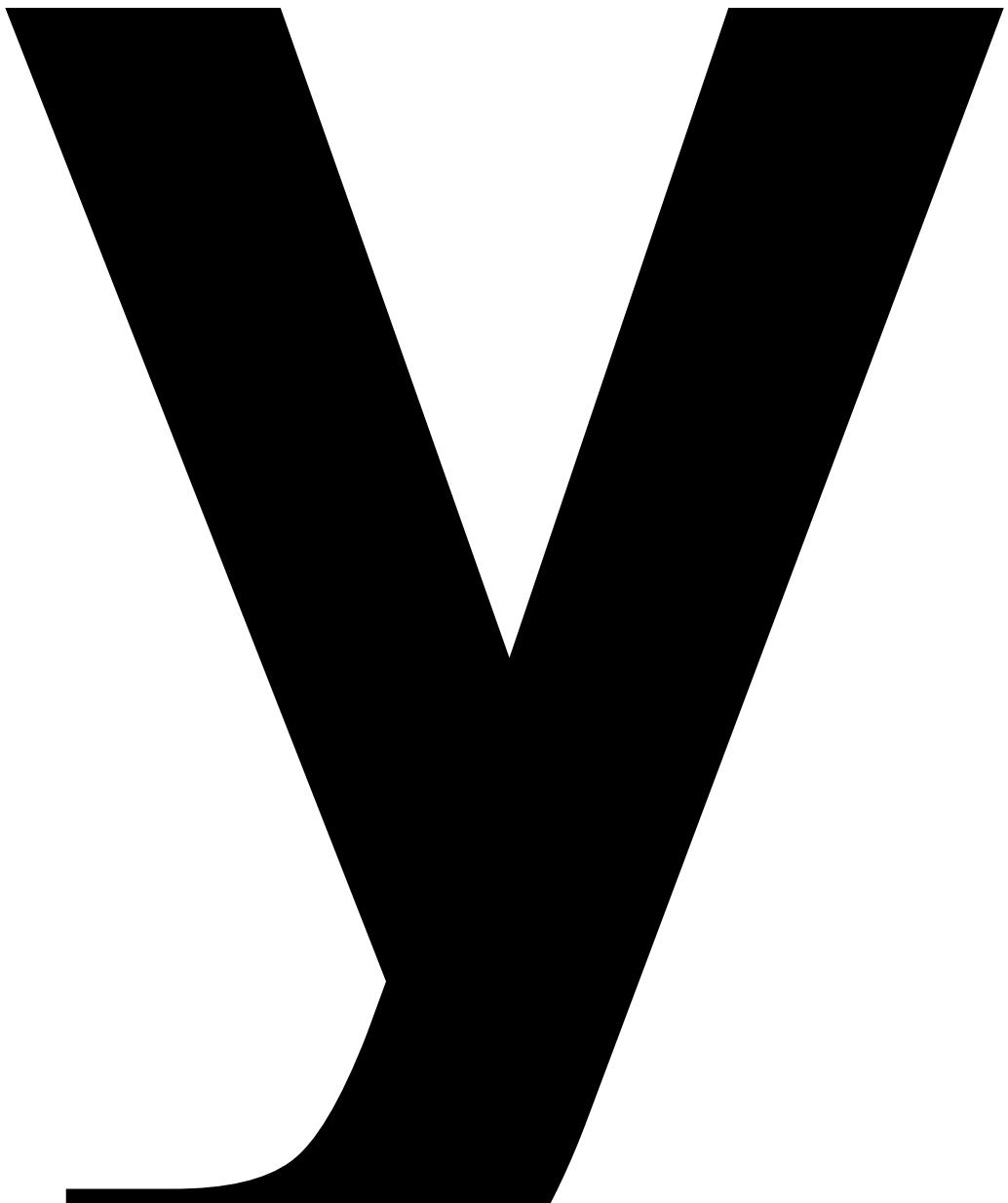




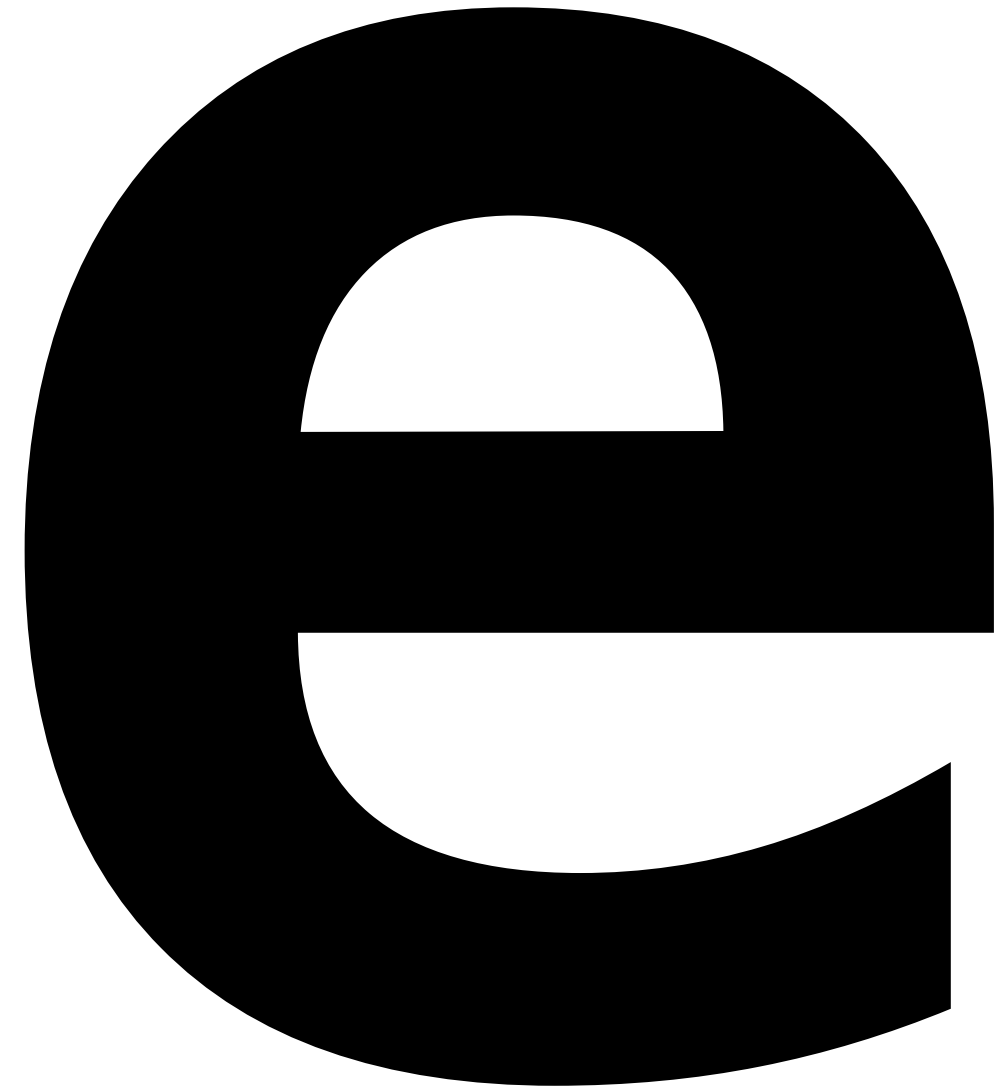


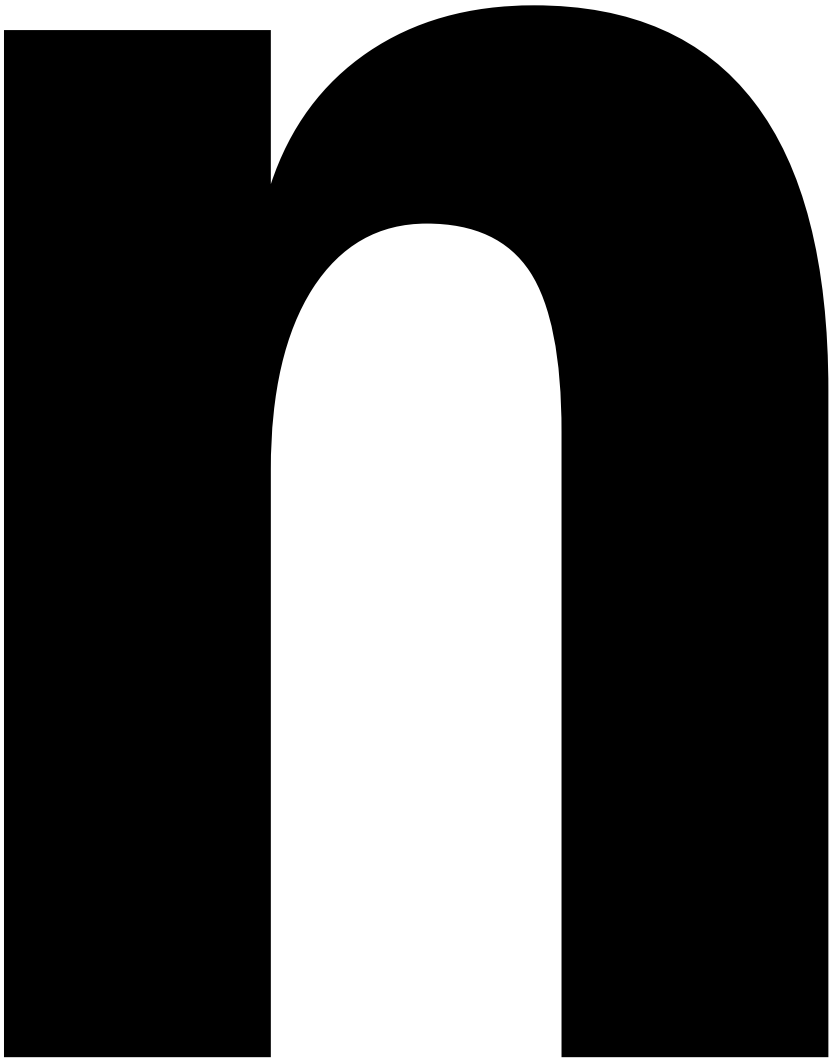




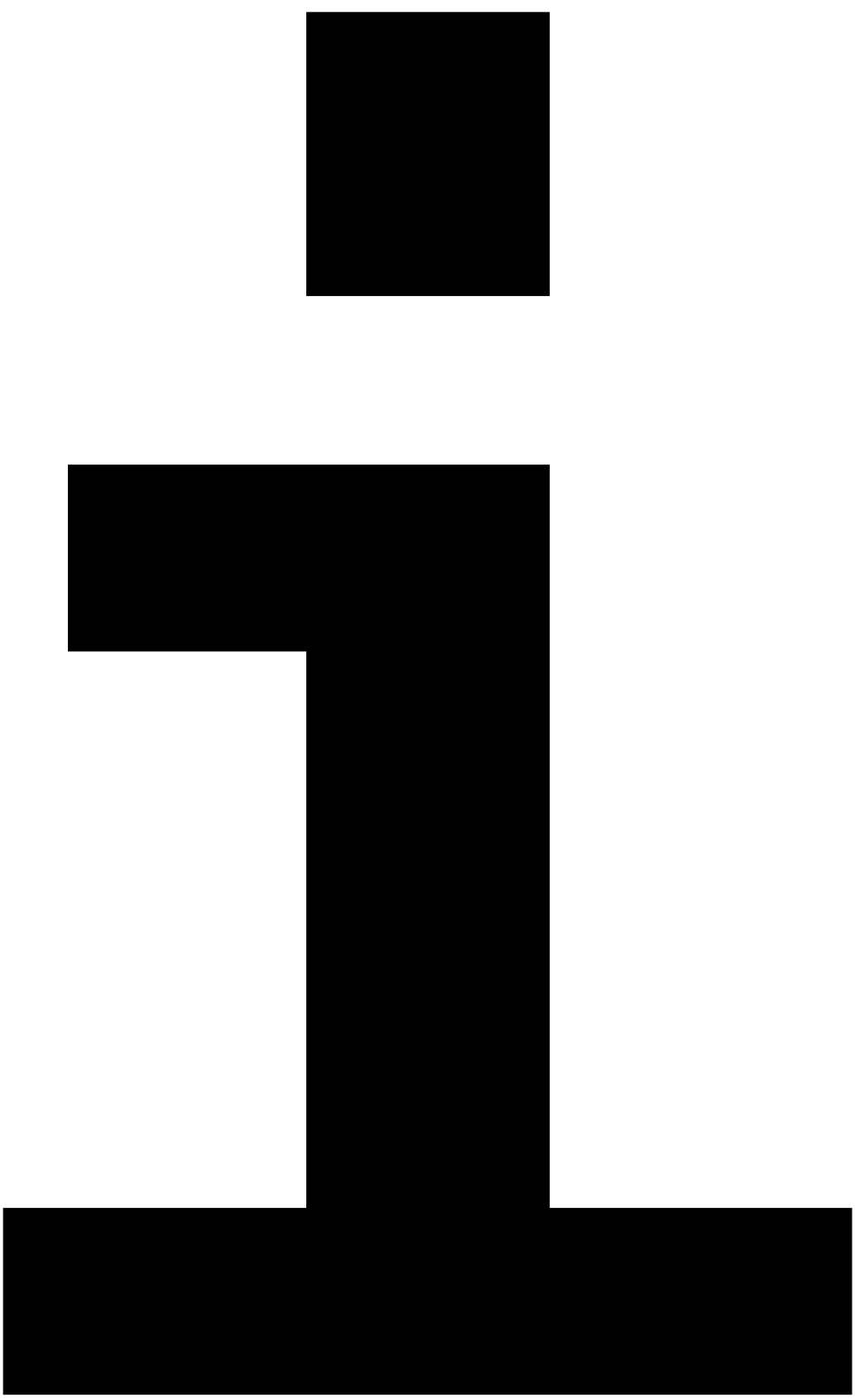


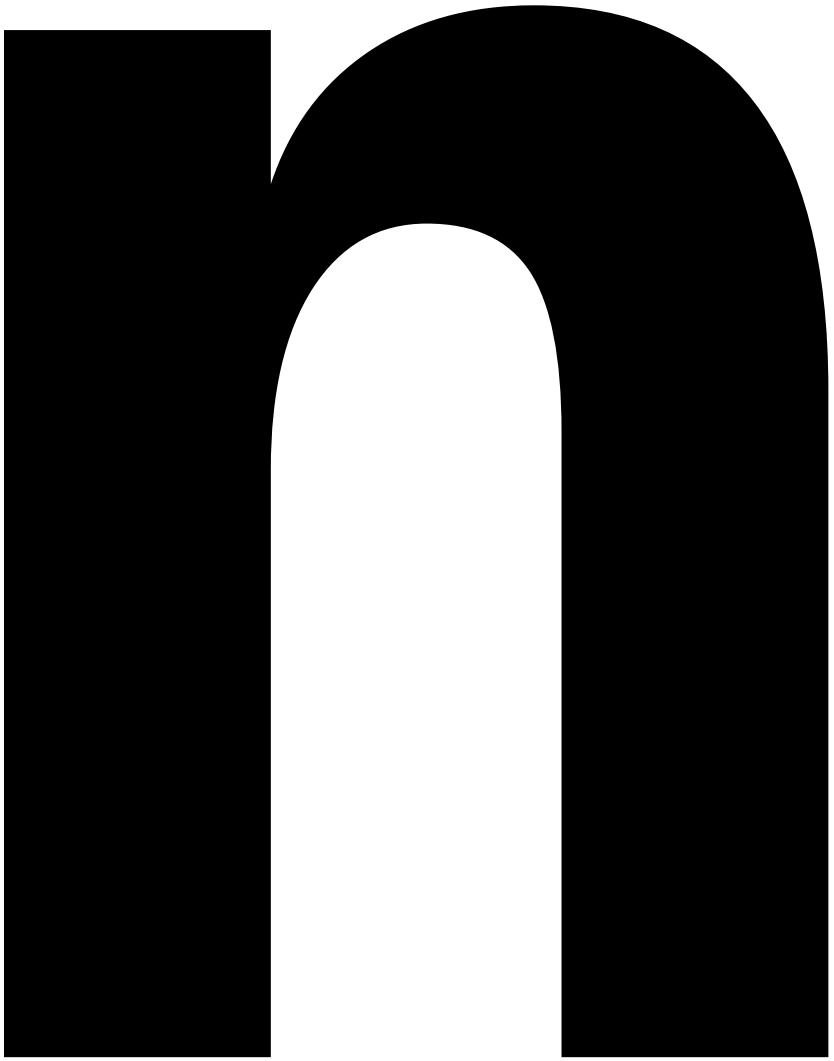
S

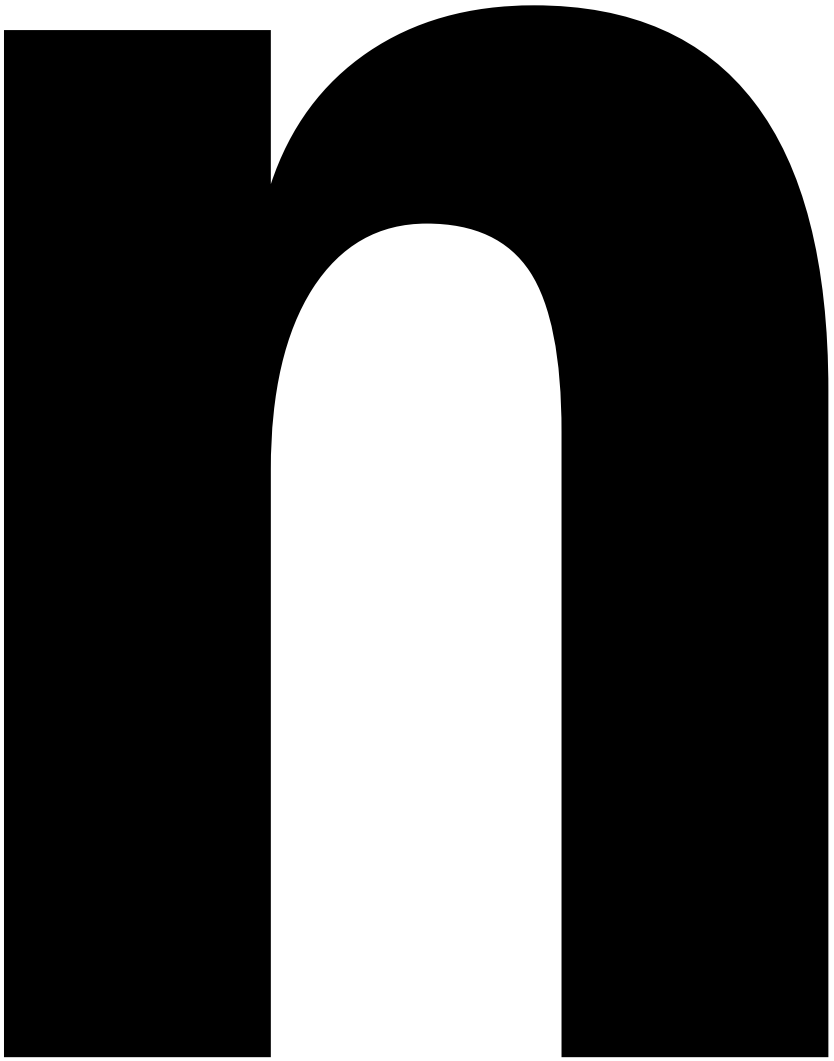


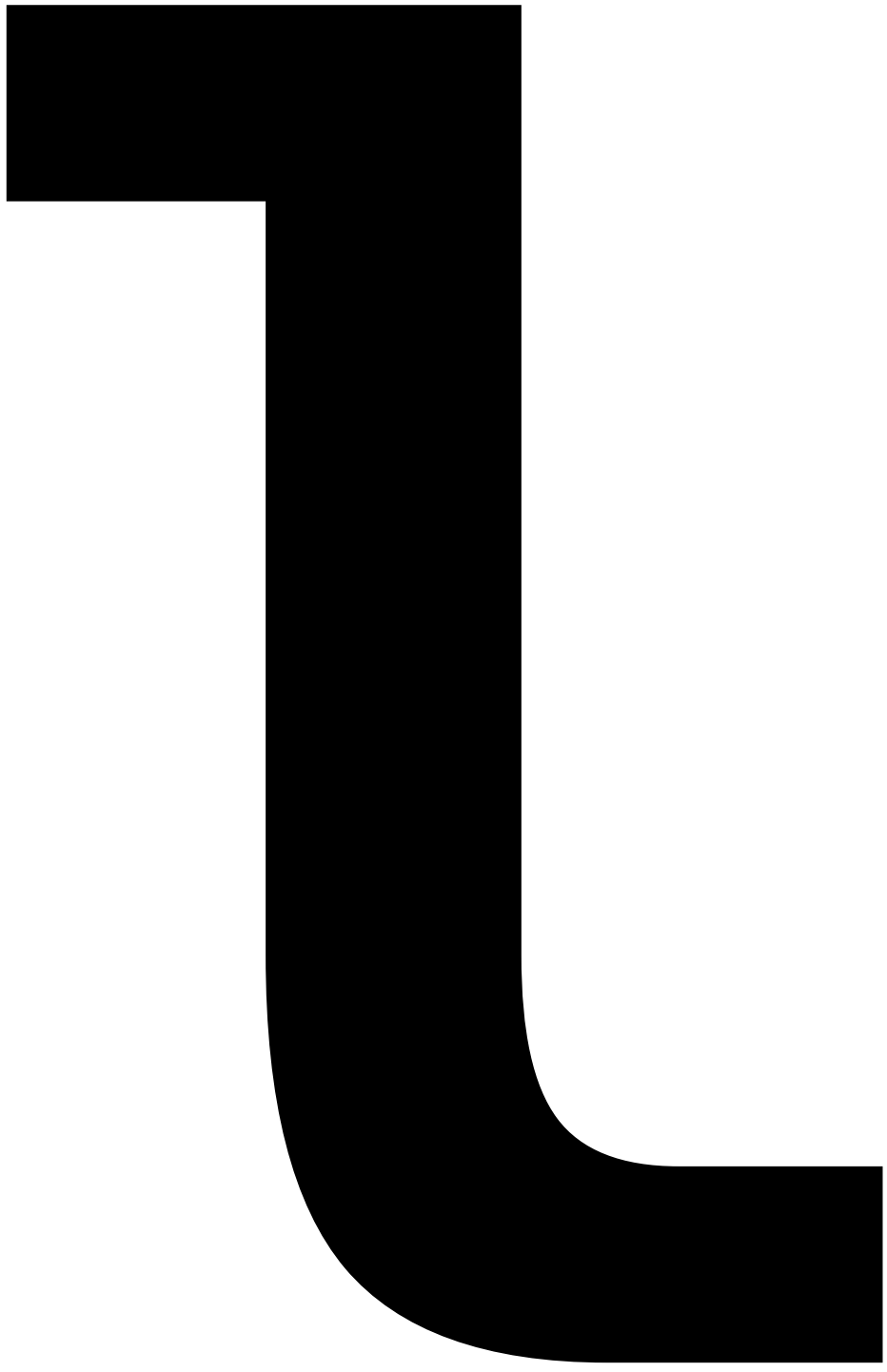


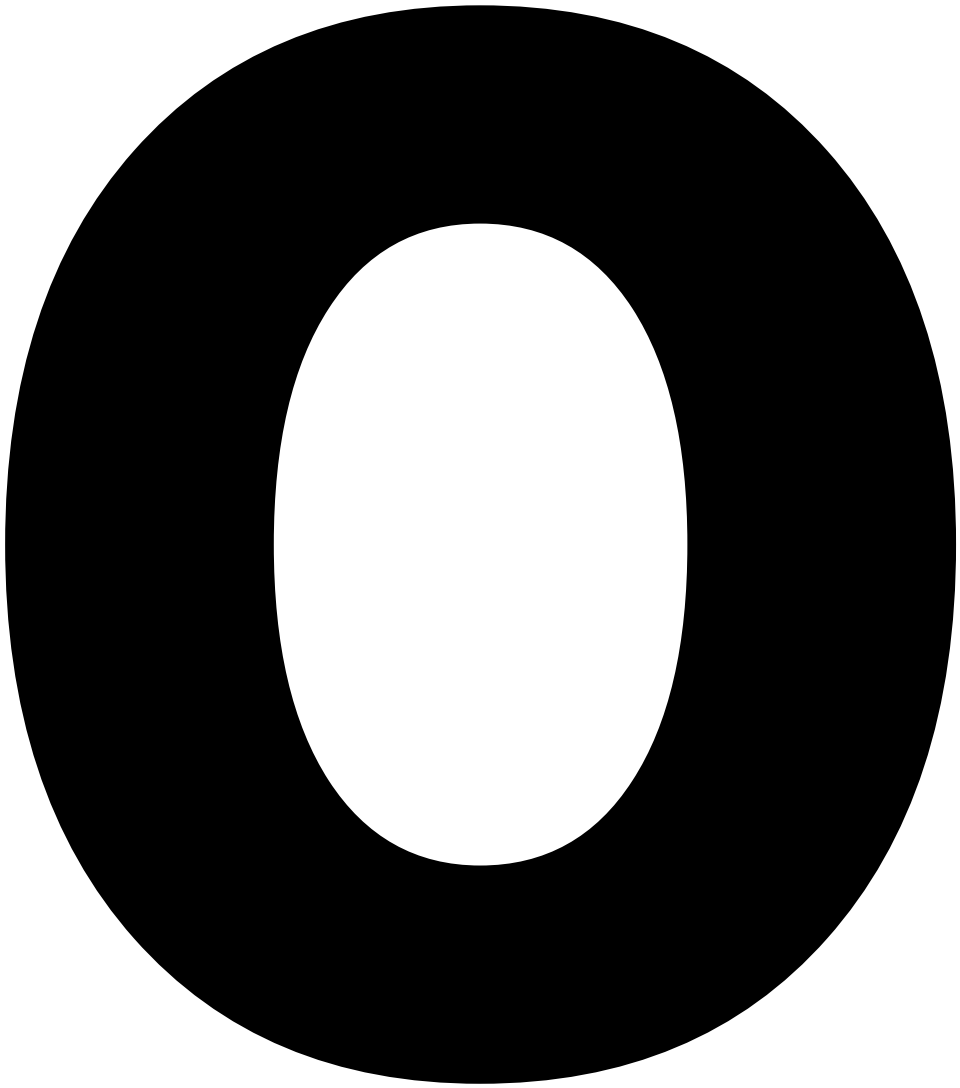
S



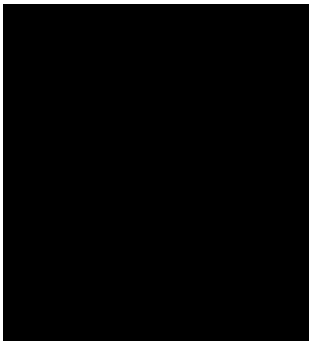


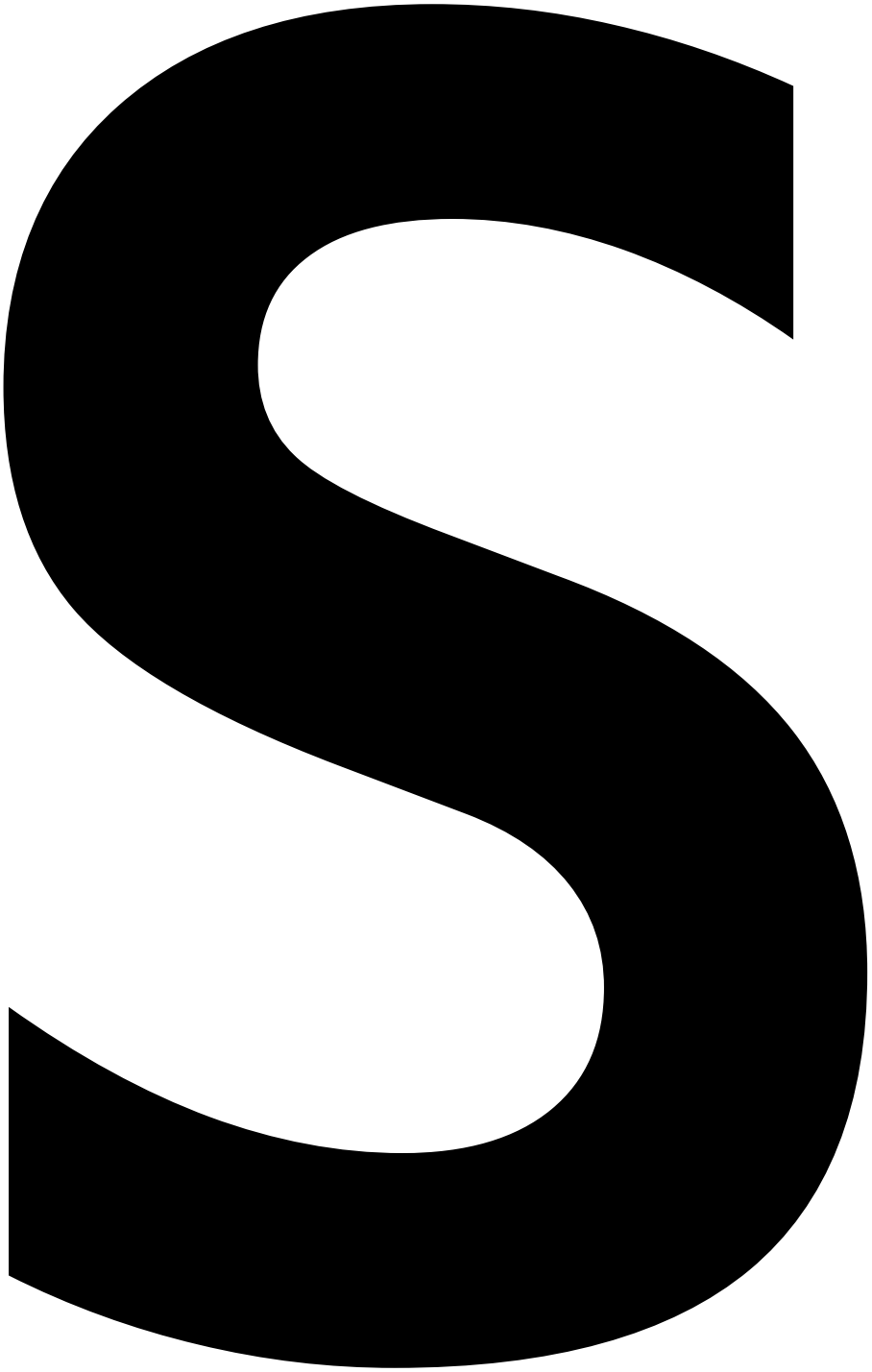


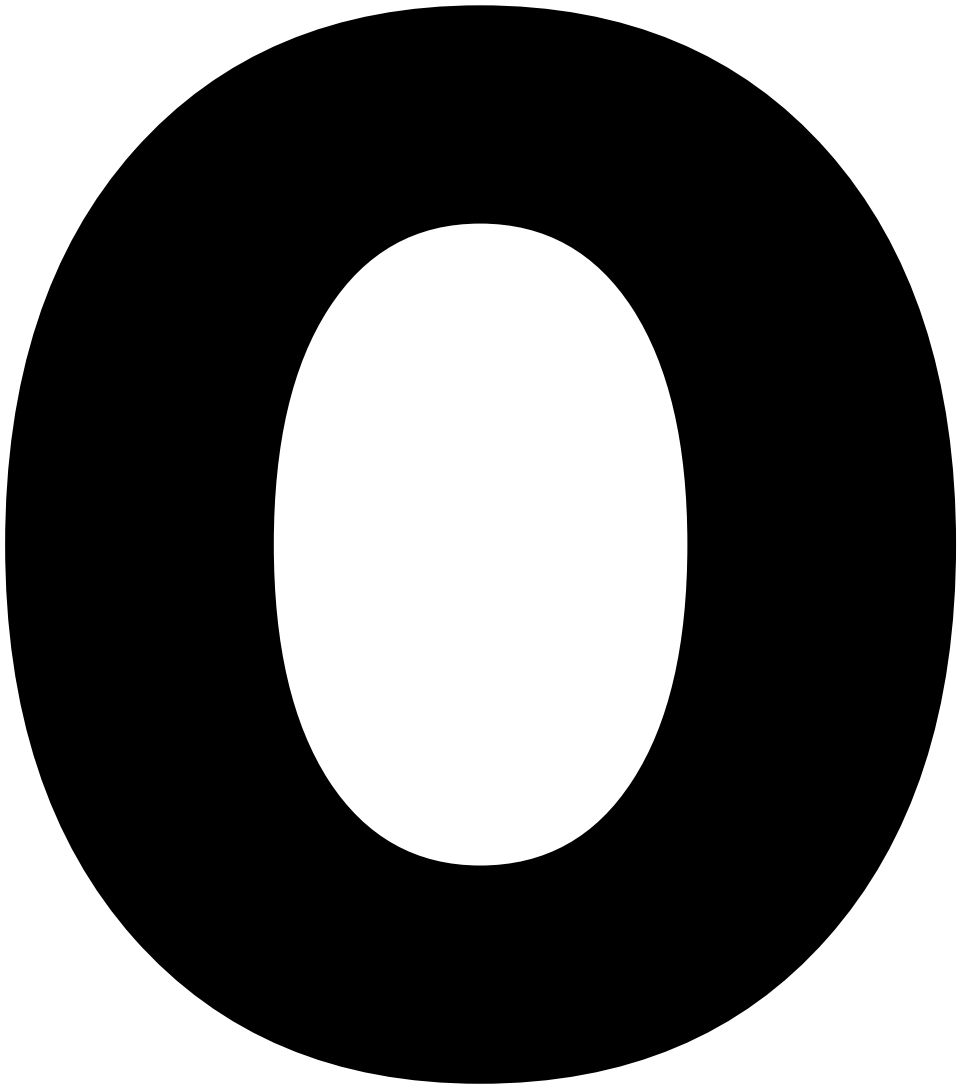


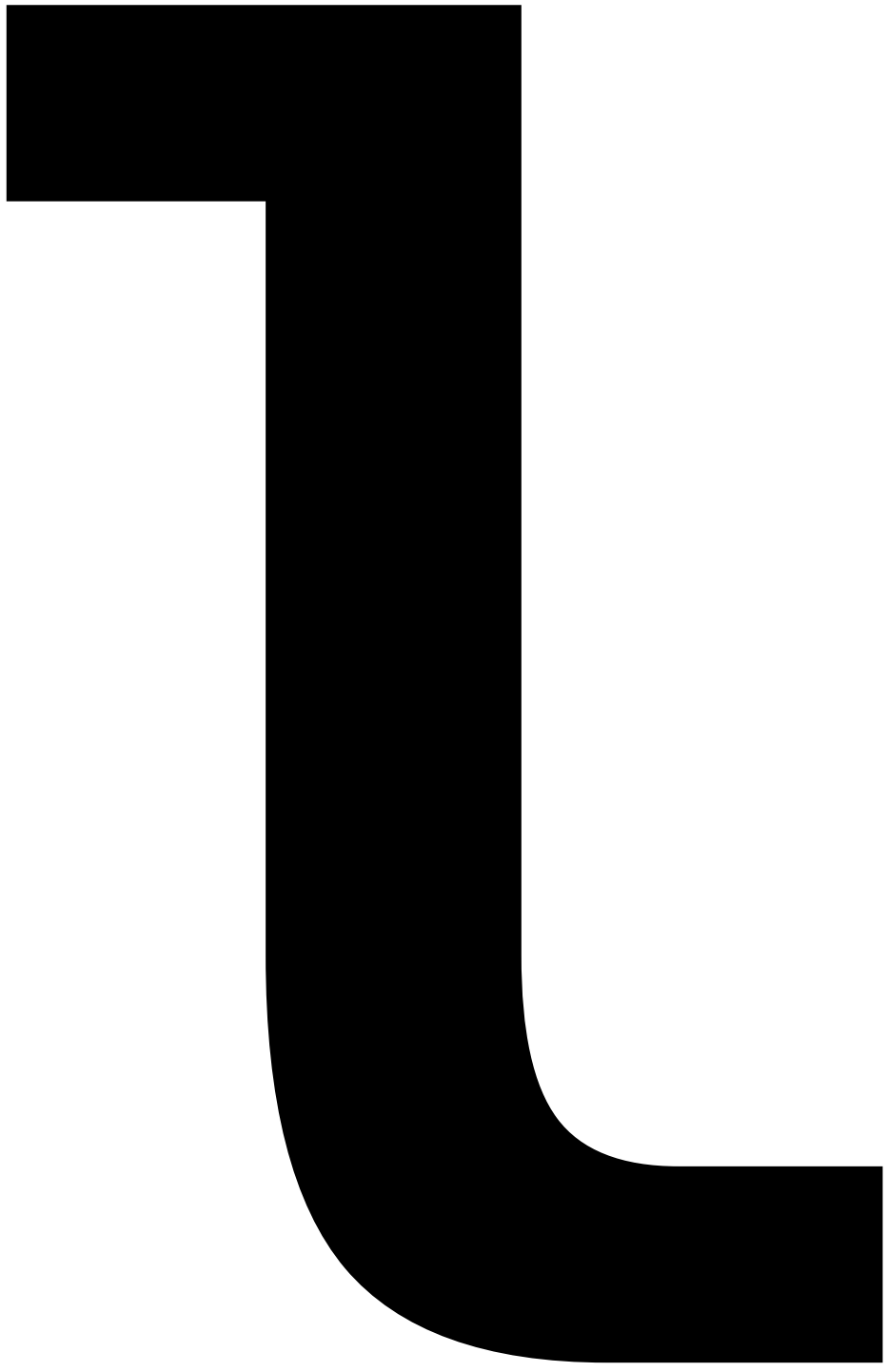


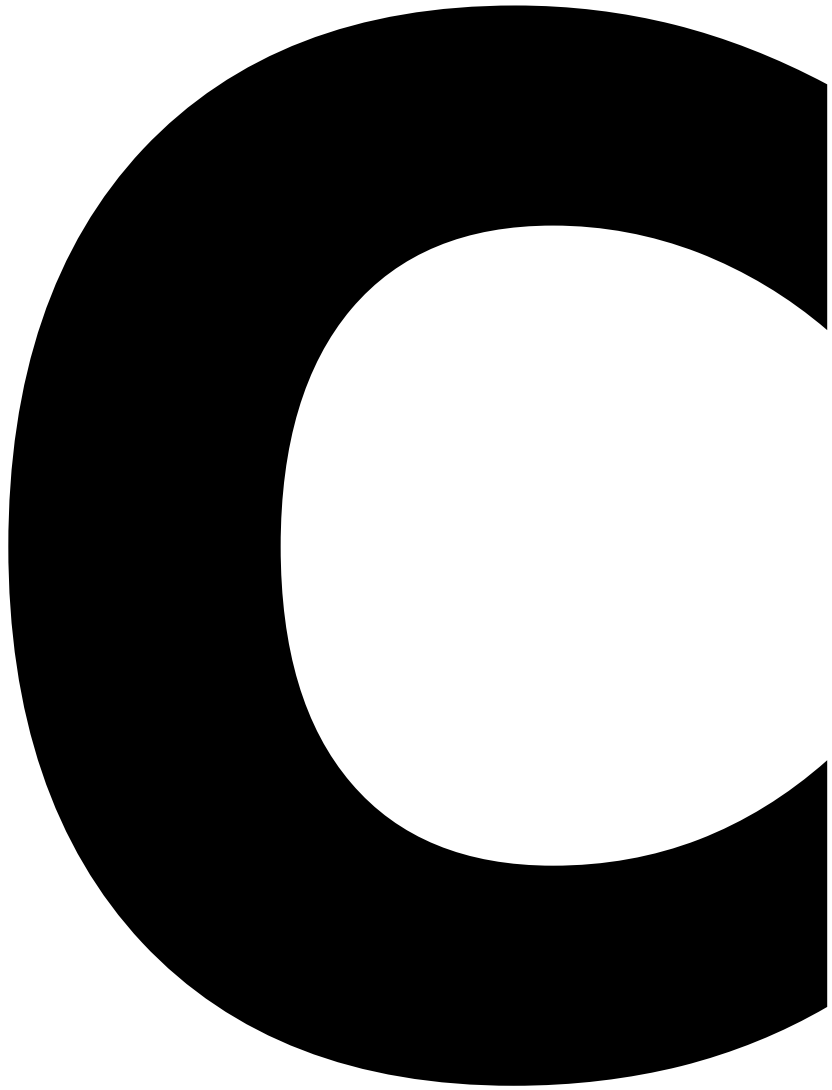
S

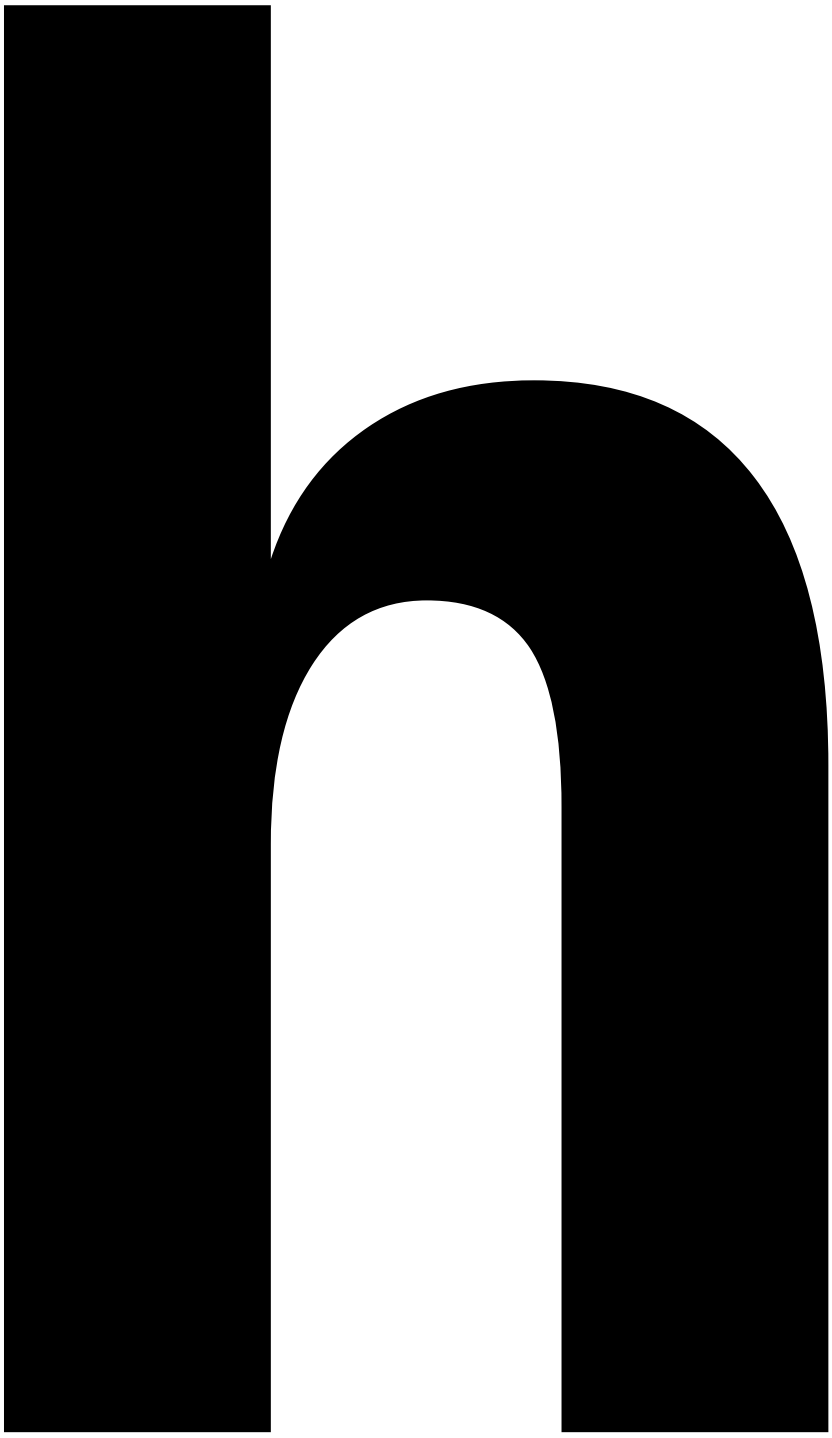


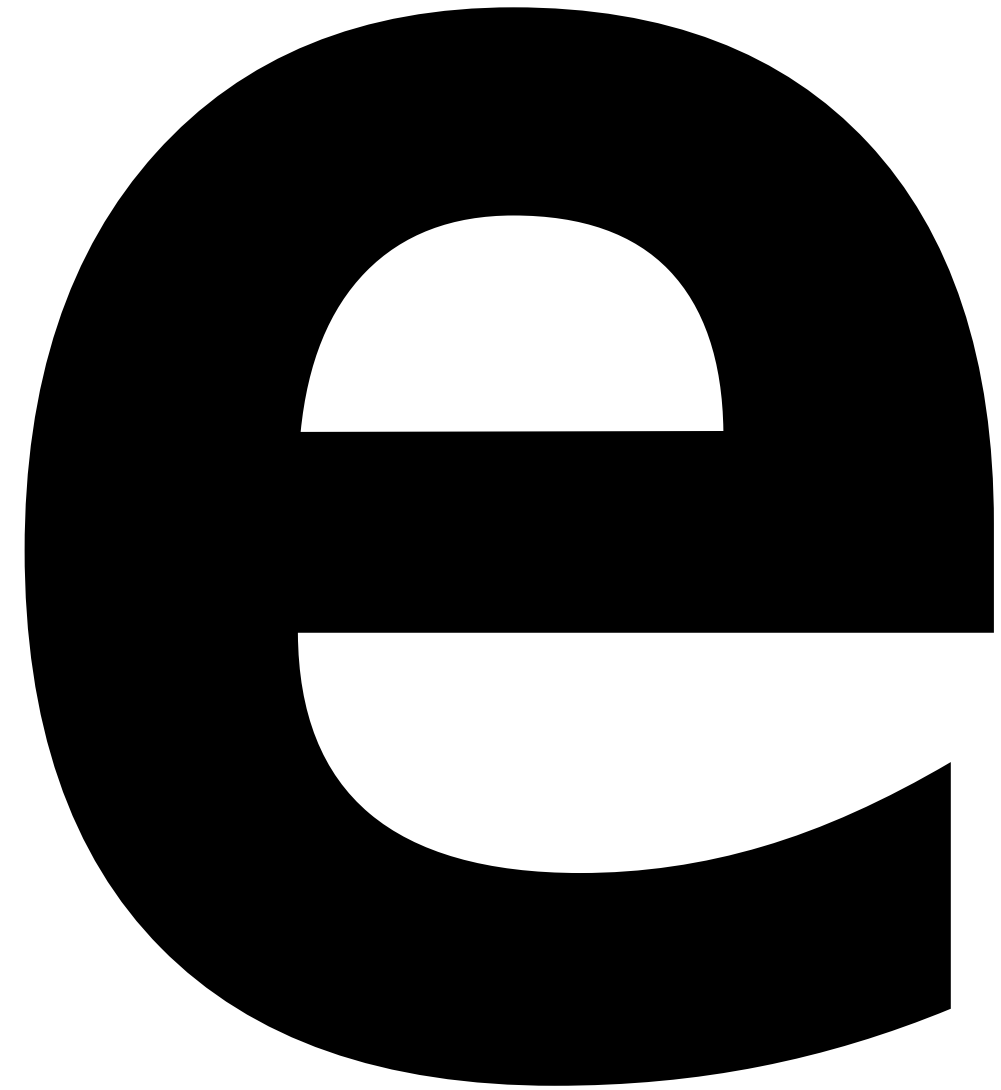


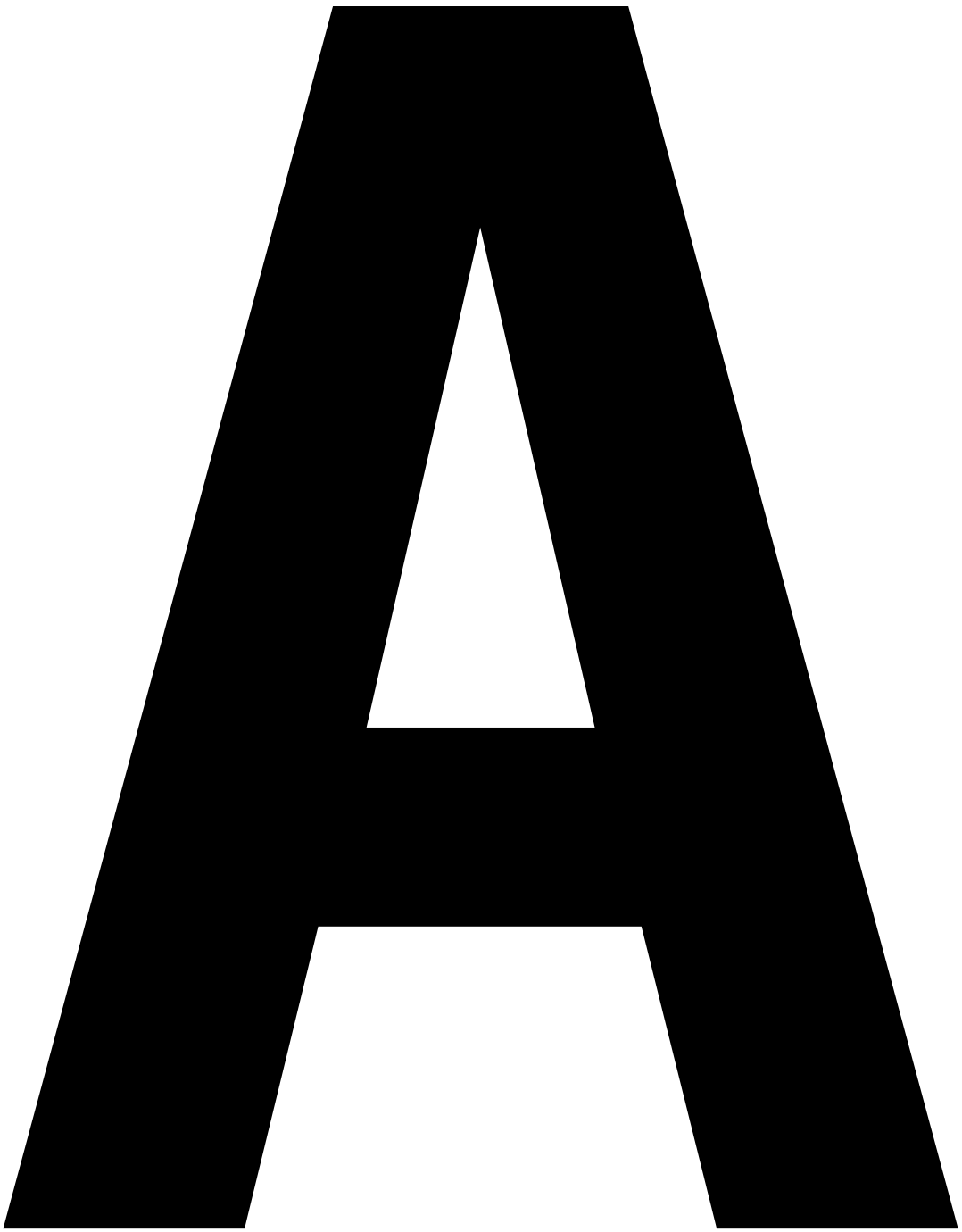


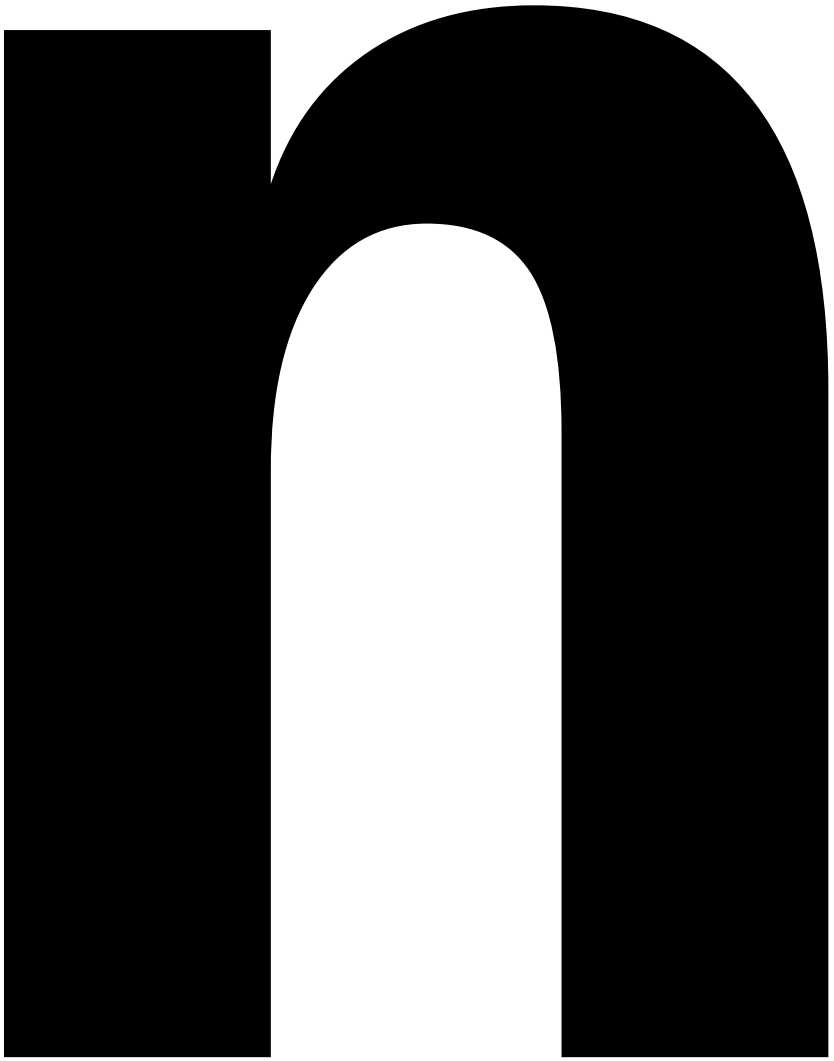


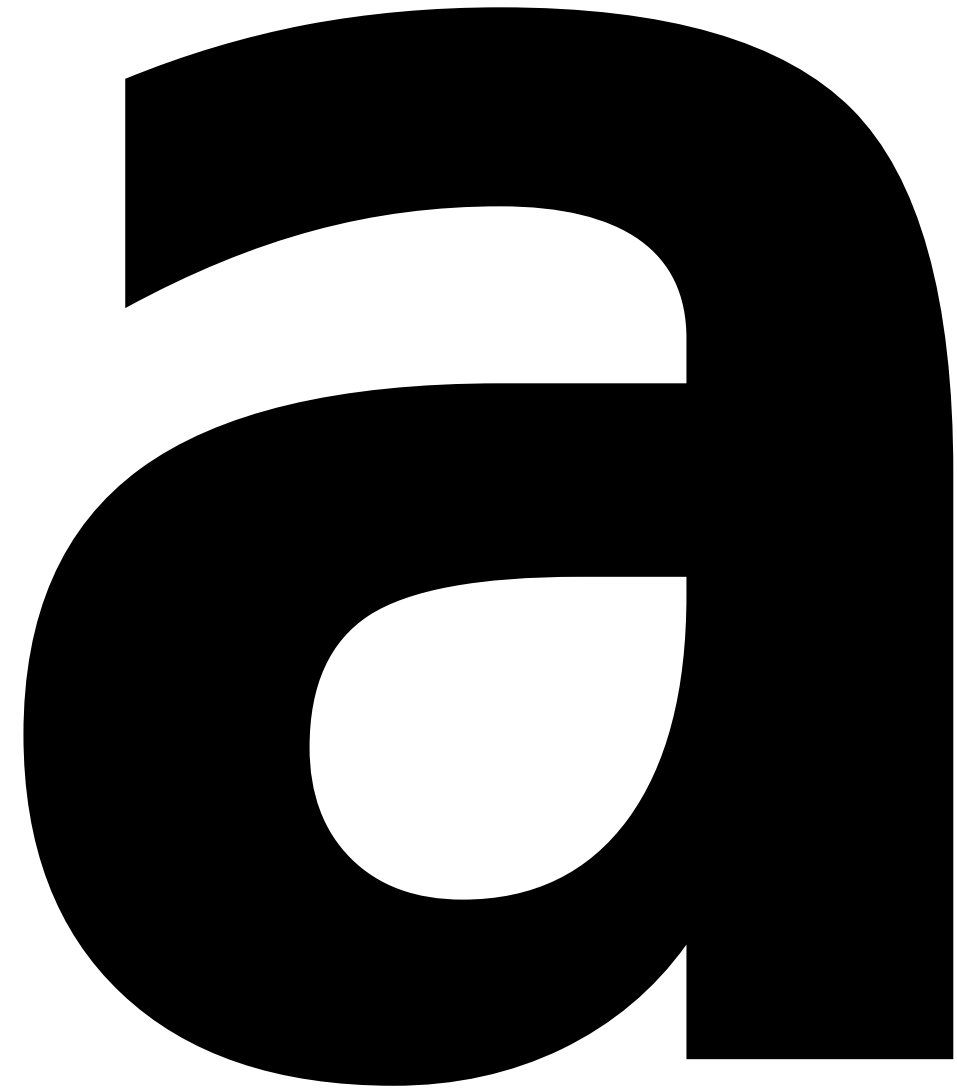


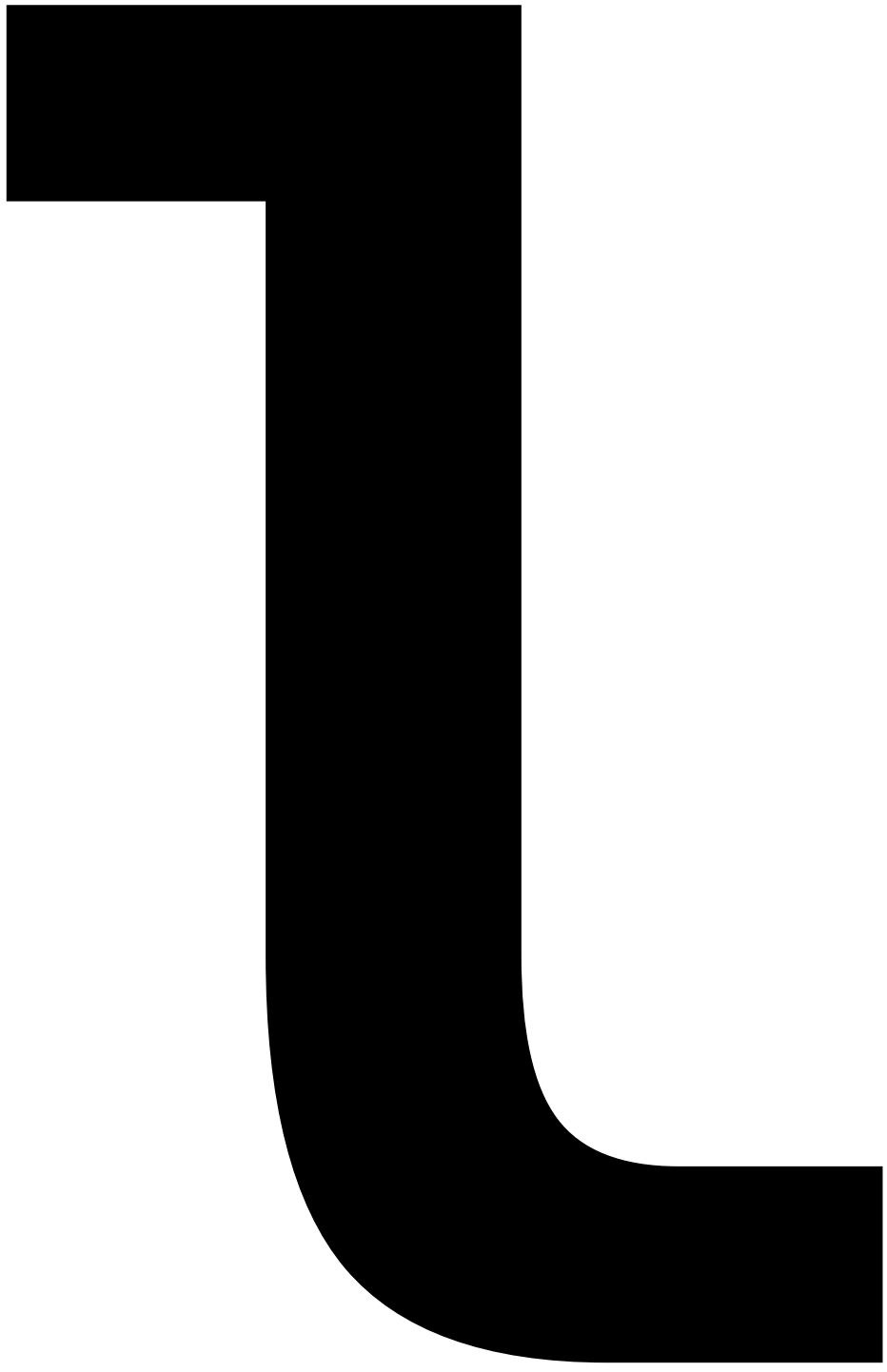


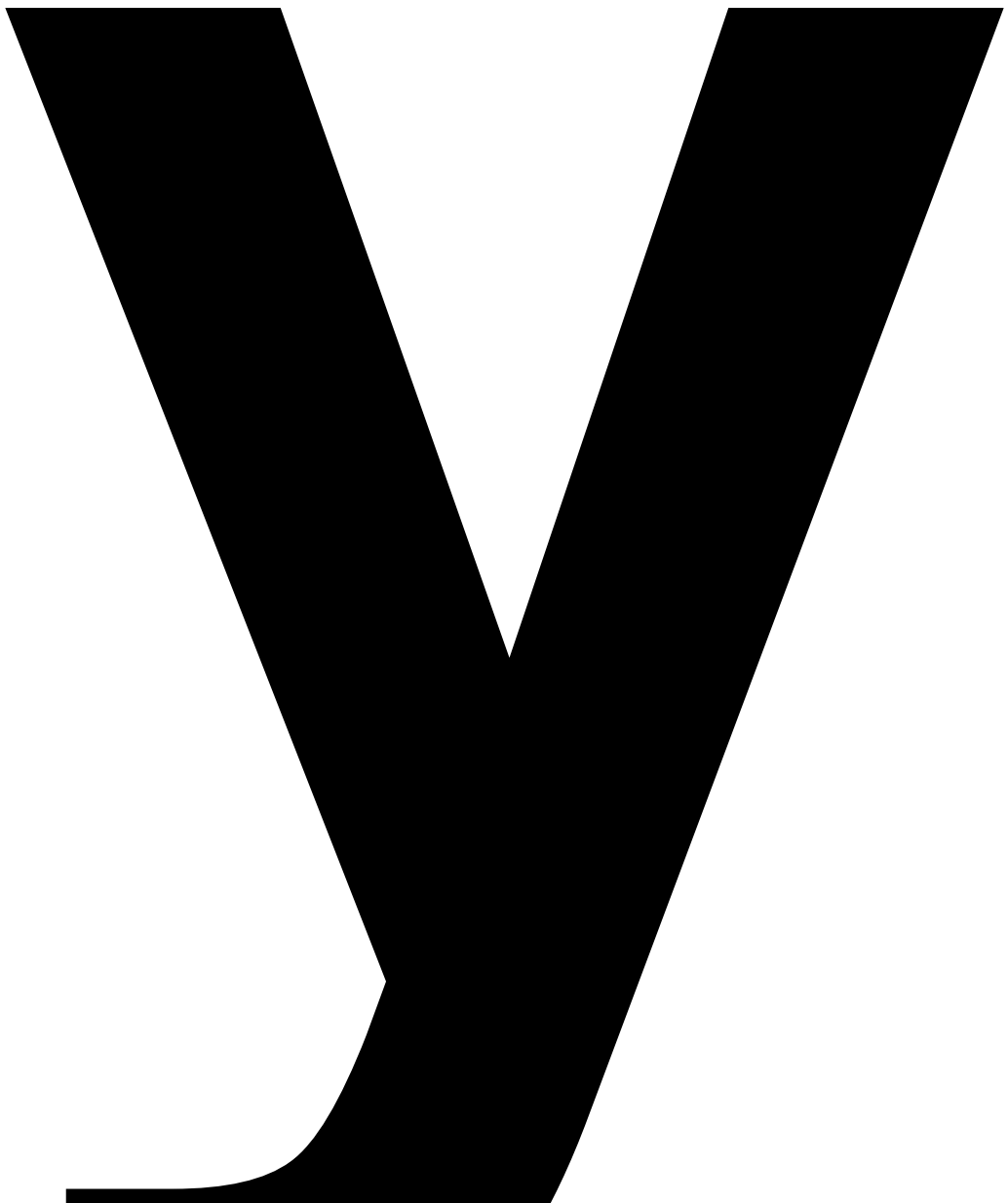




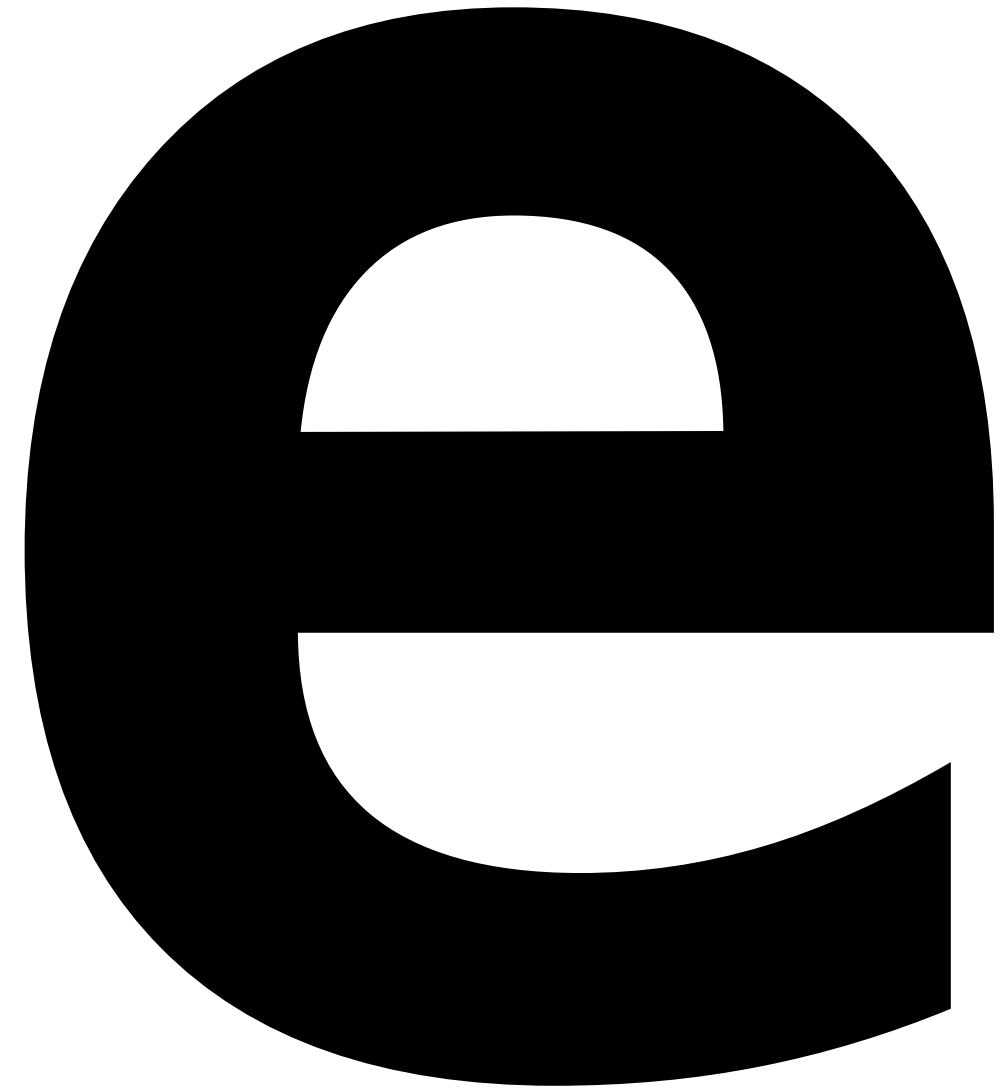


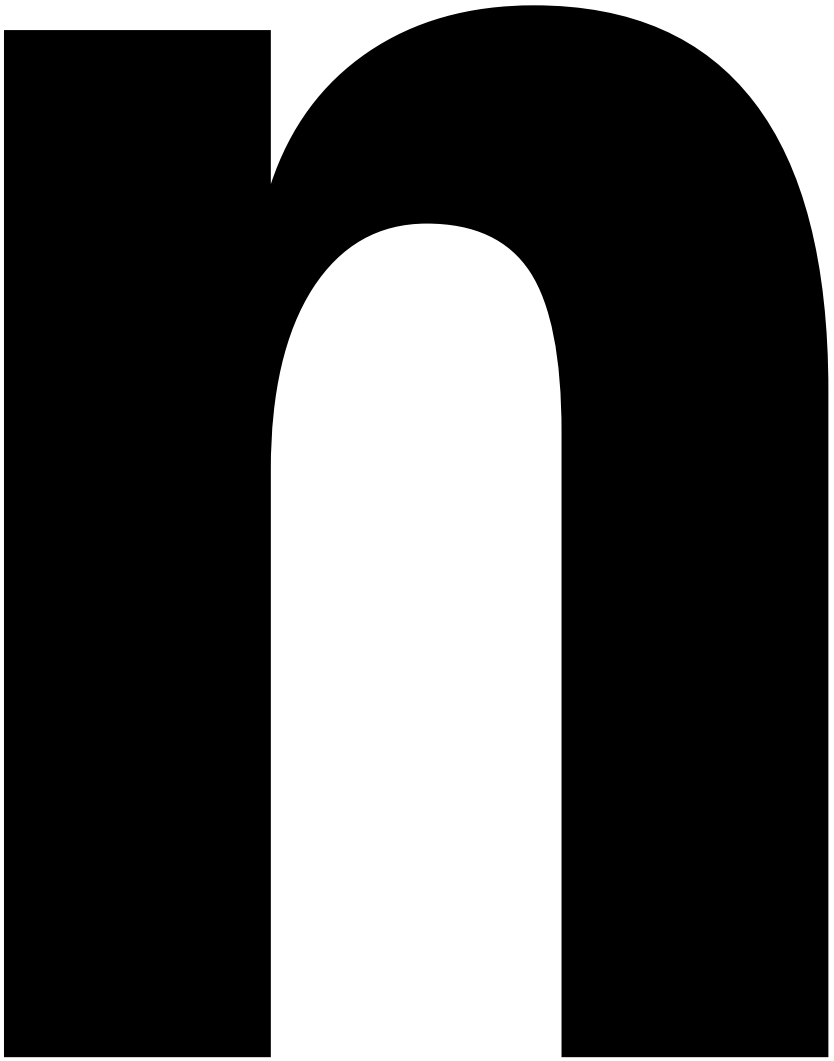


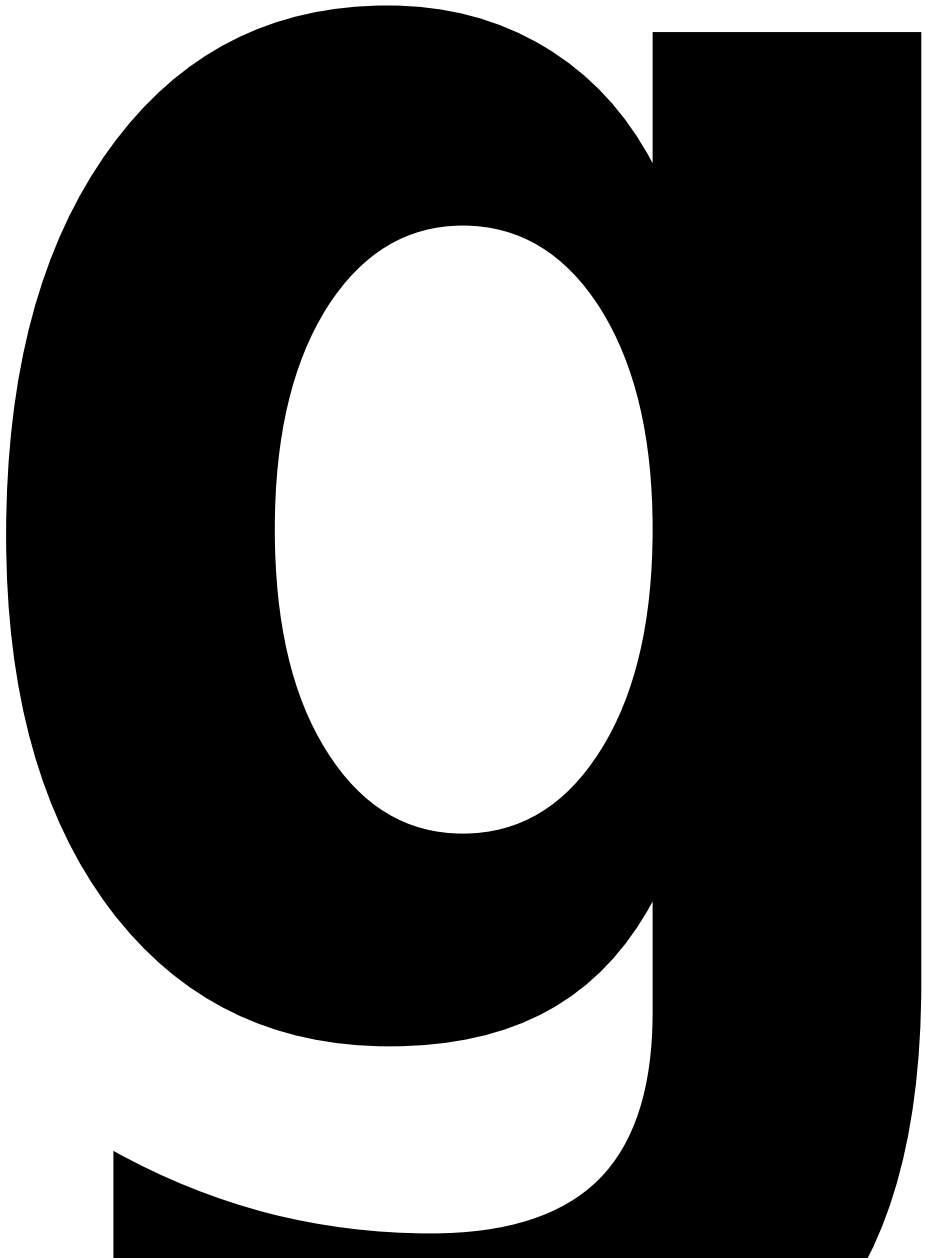


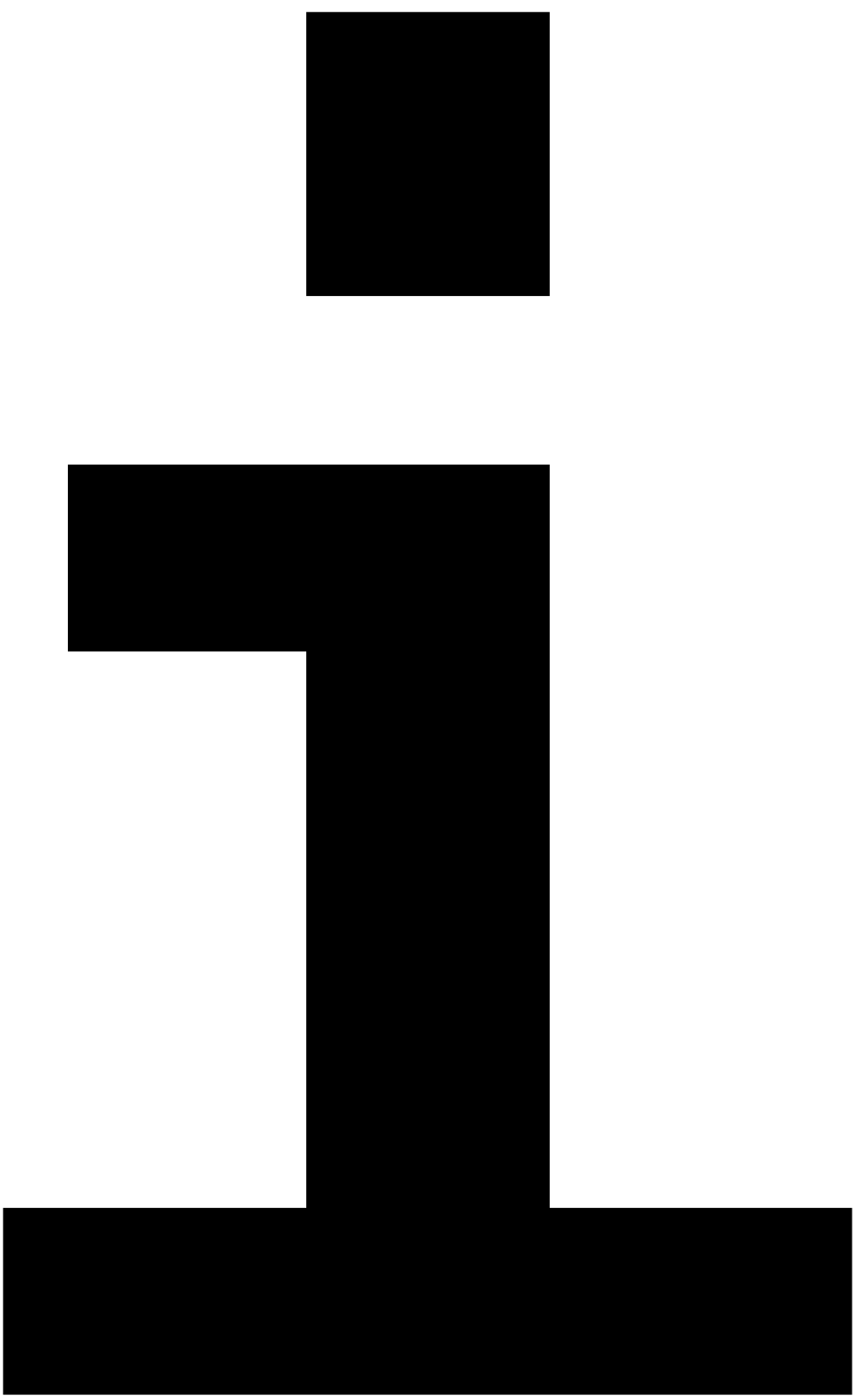


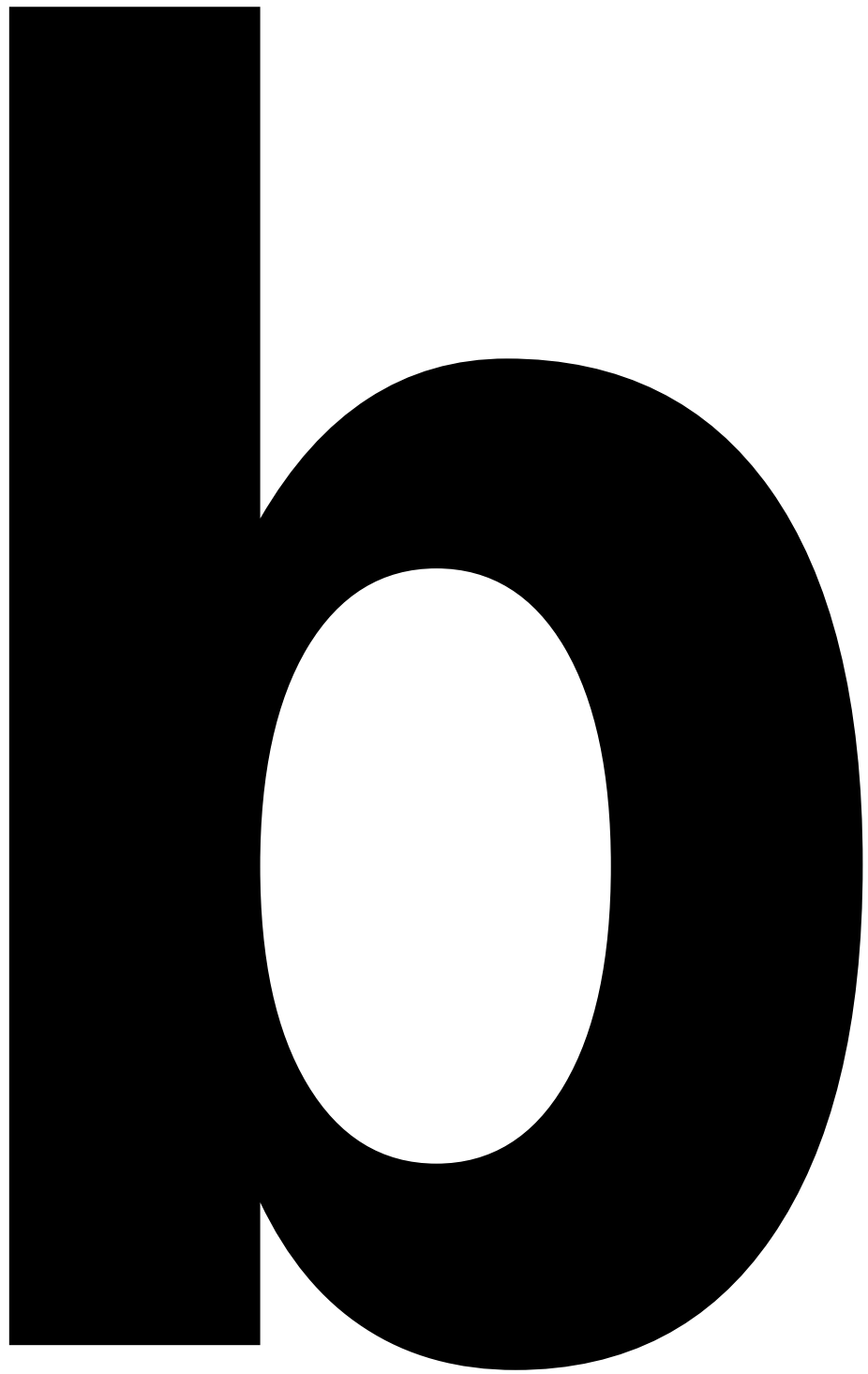
S

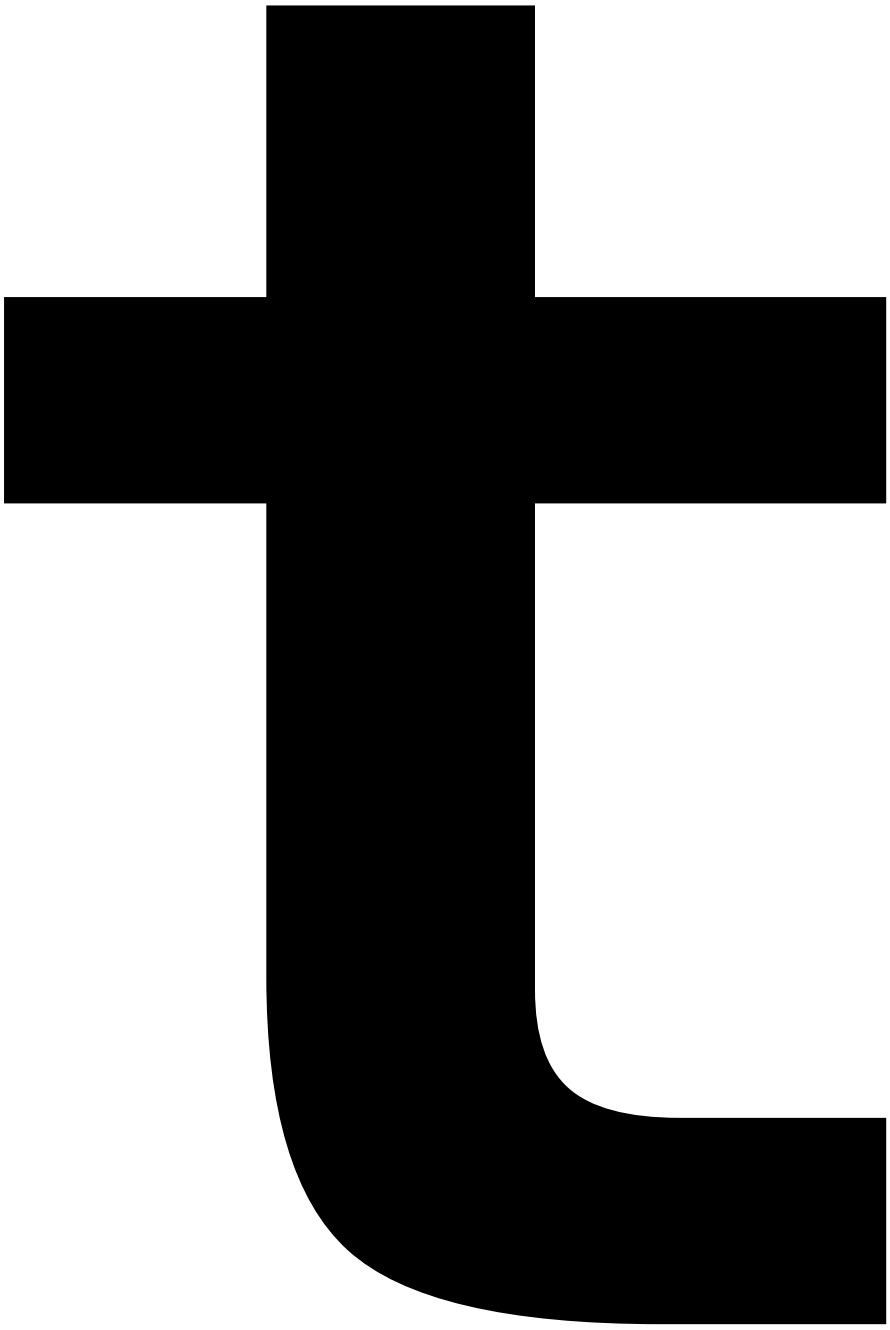


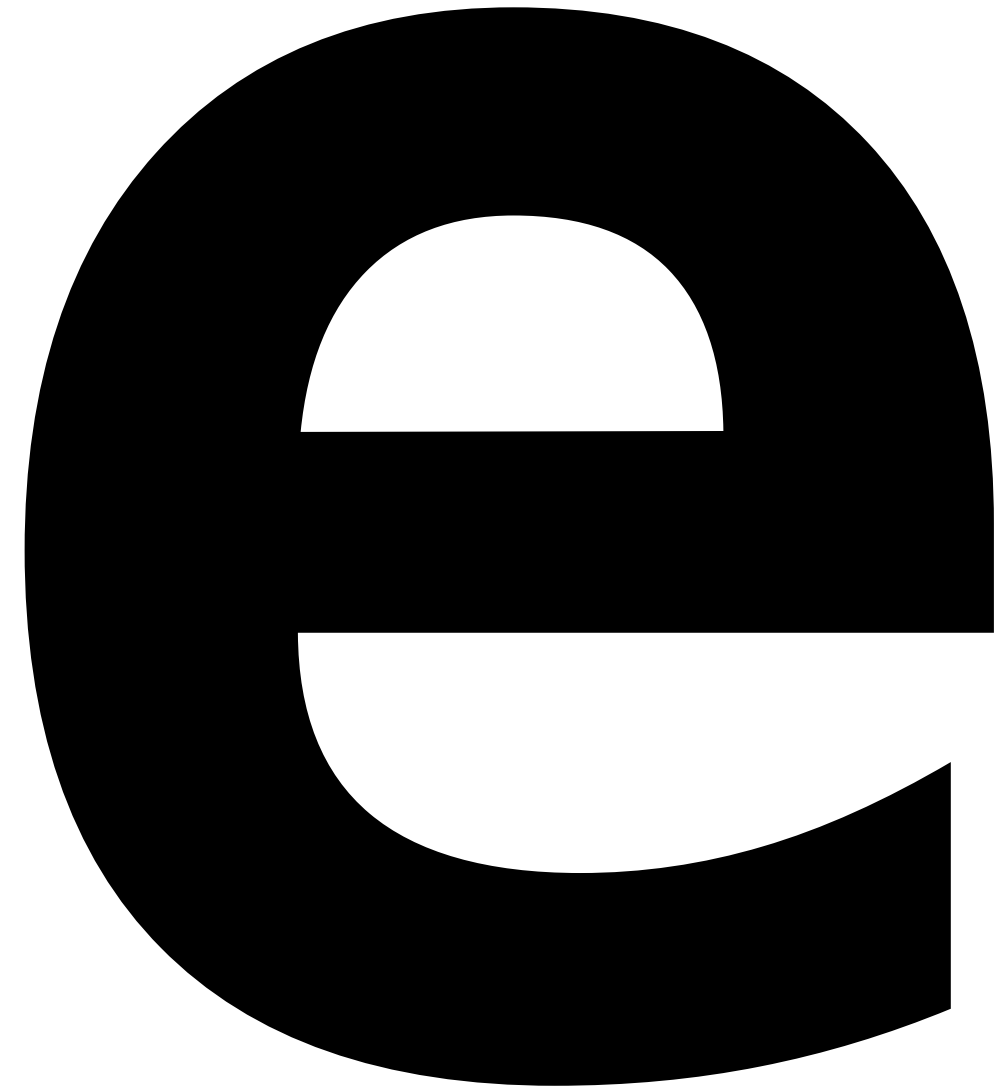




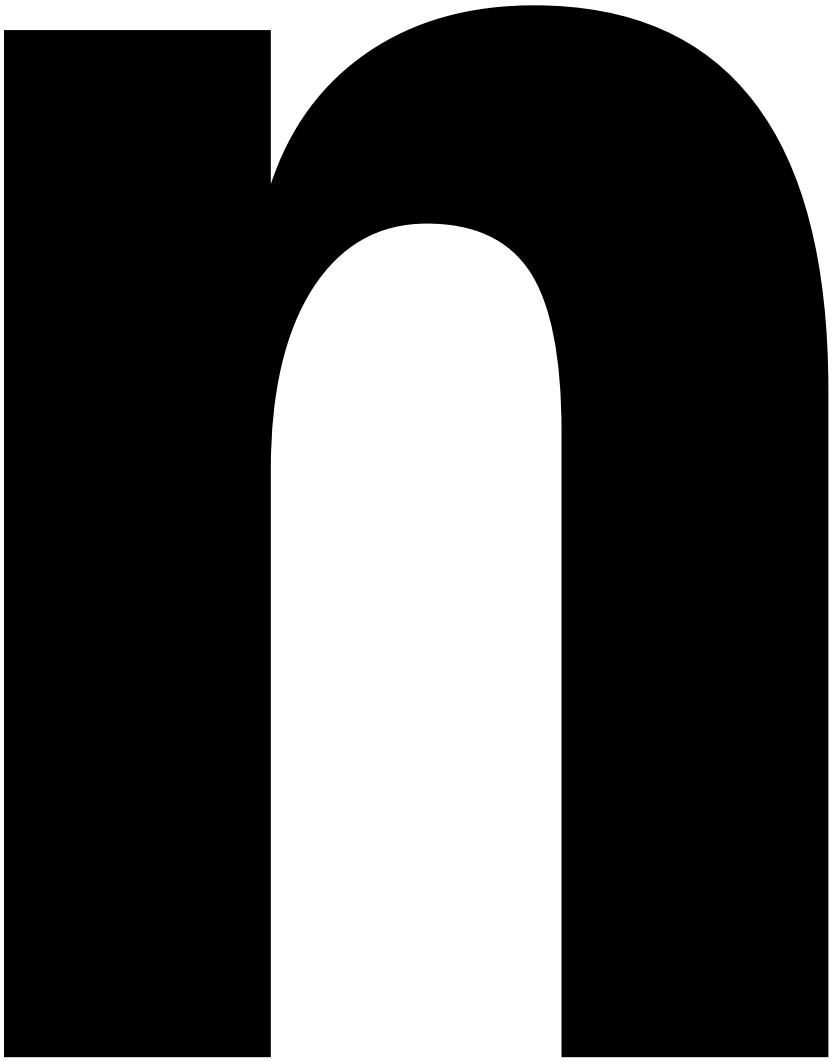


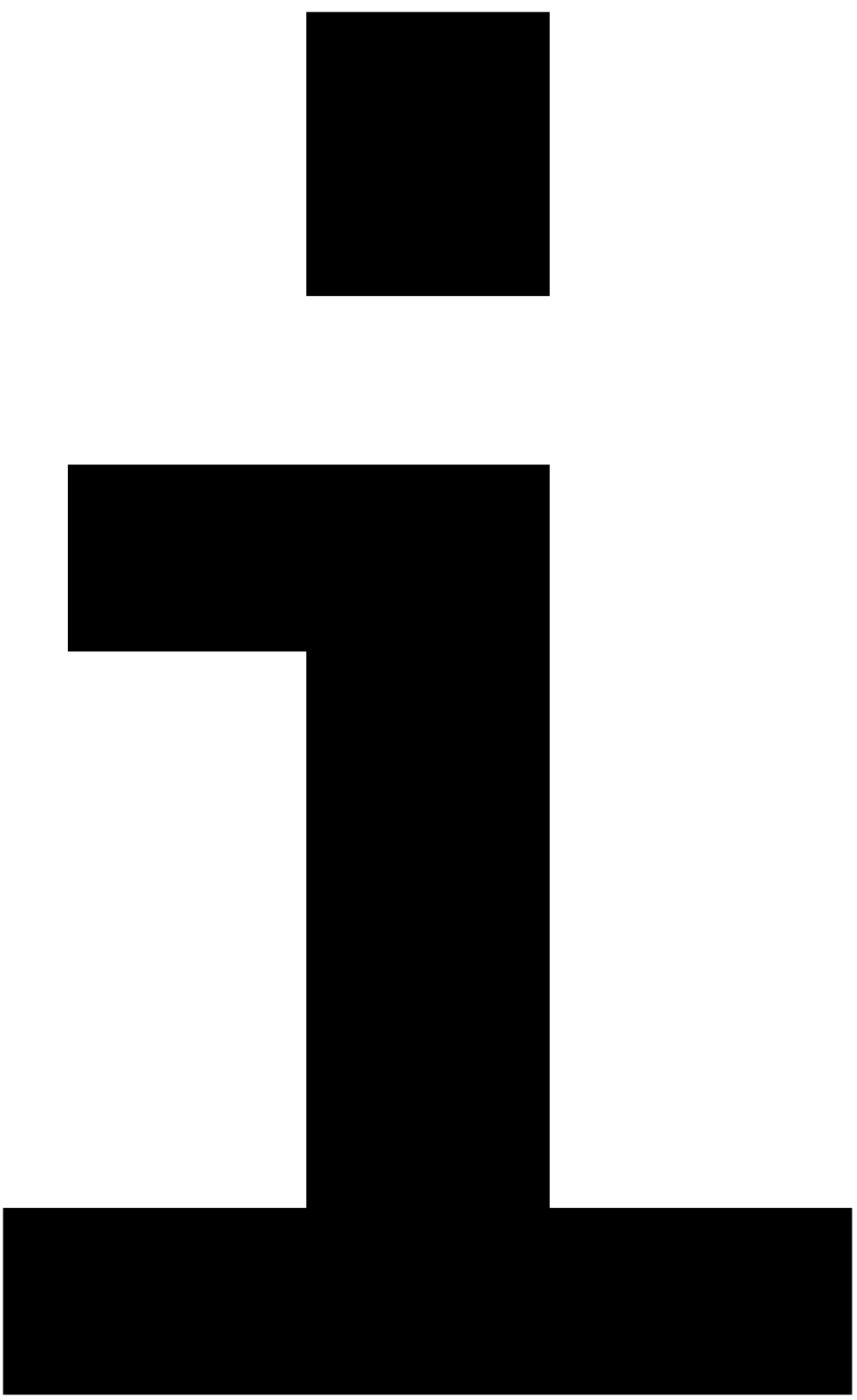


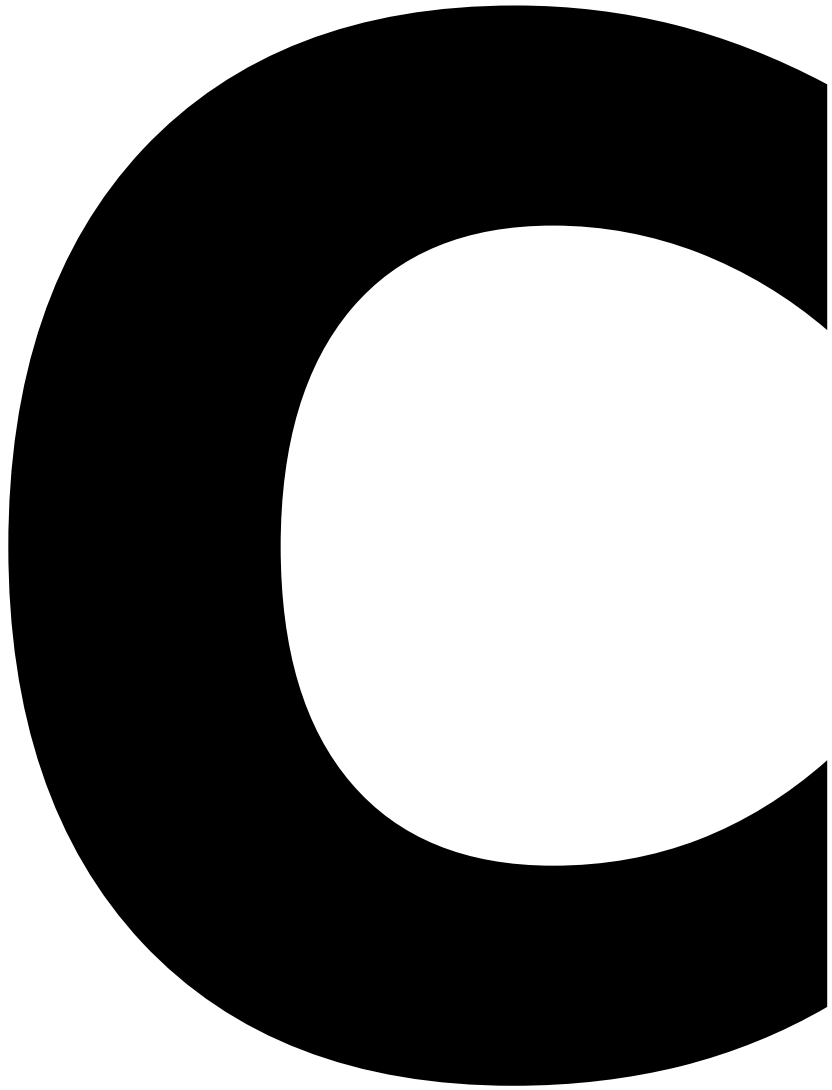


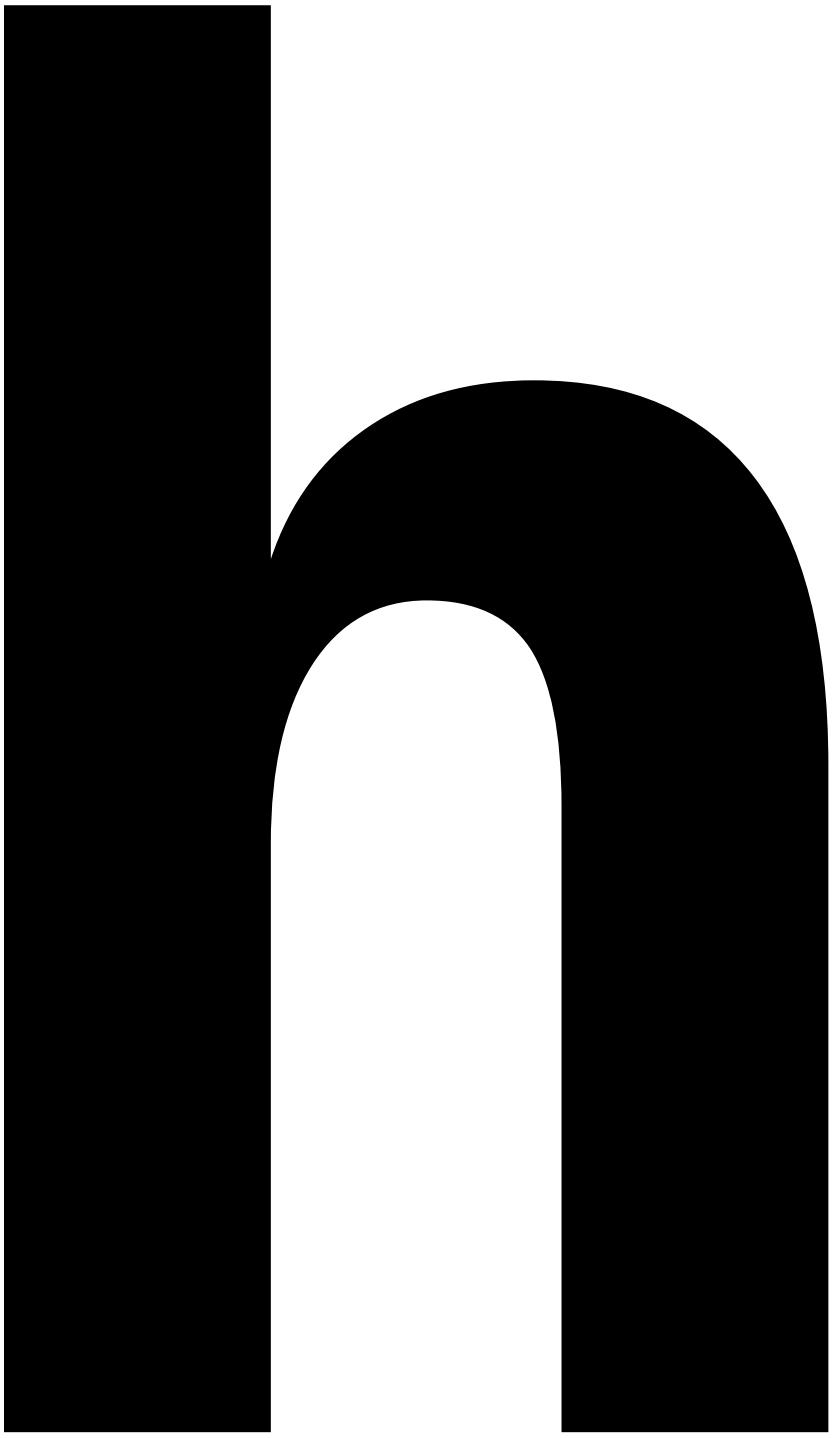


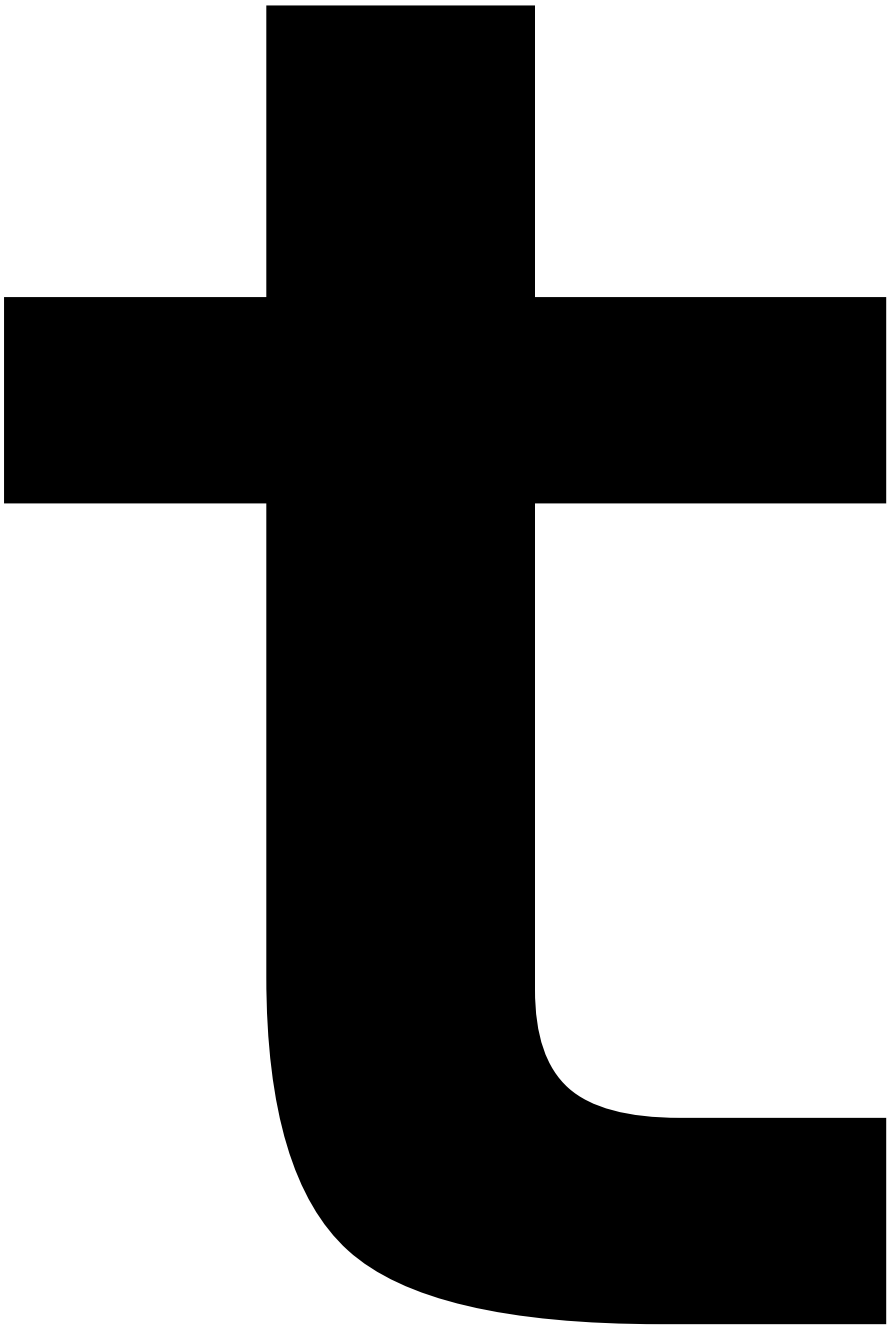
S

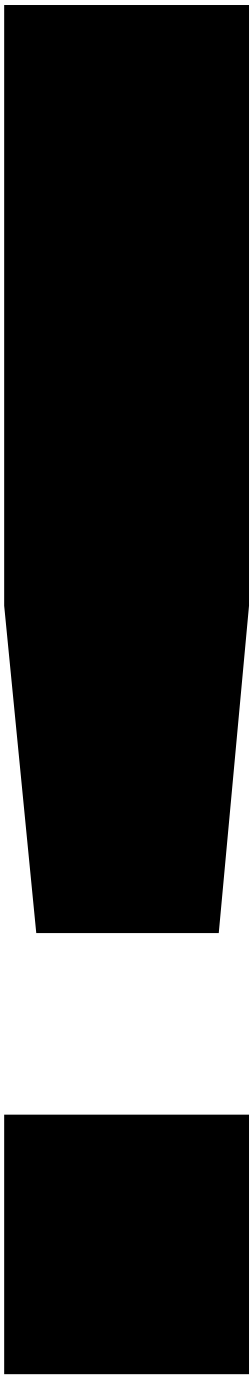


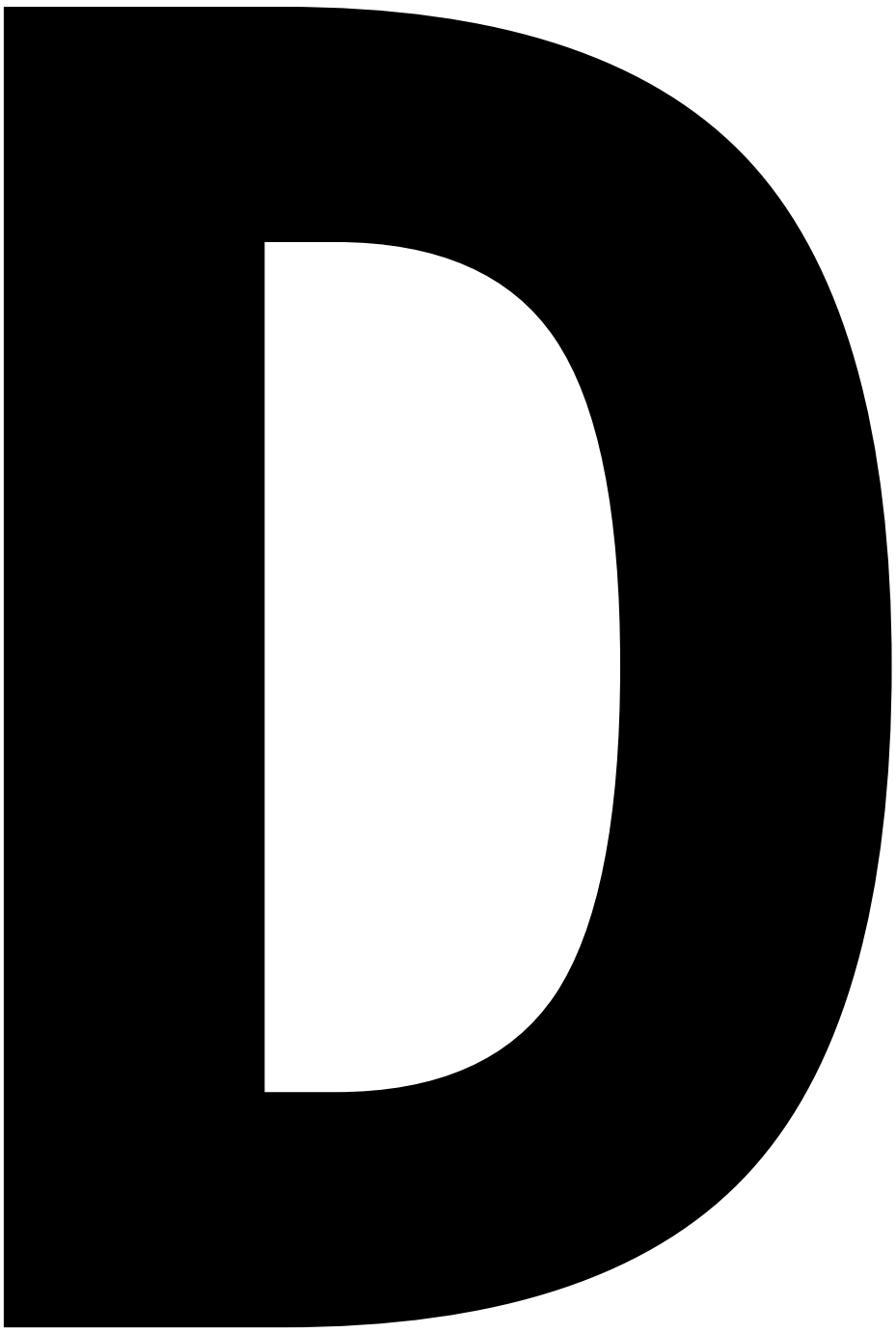


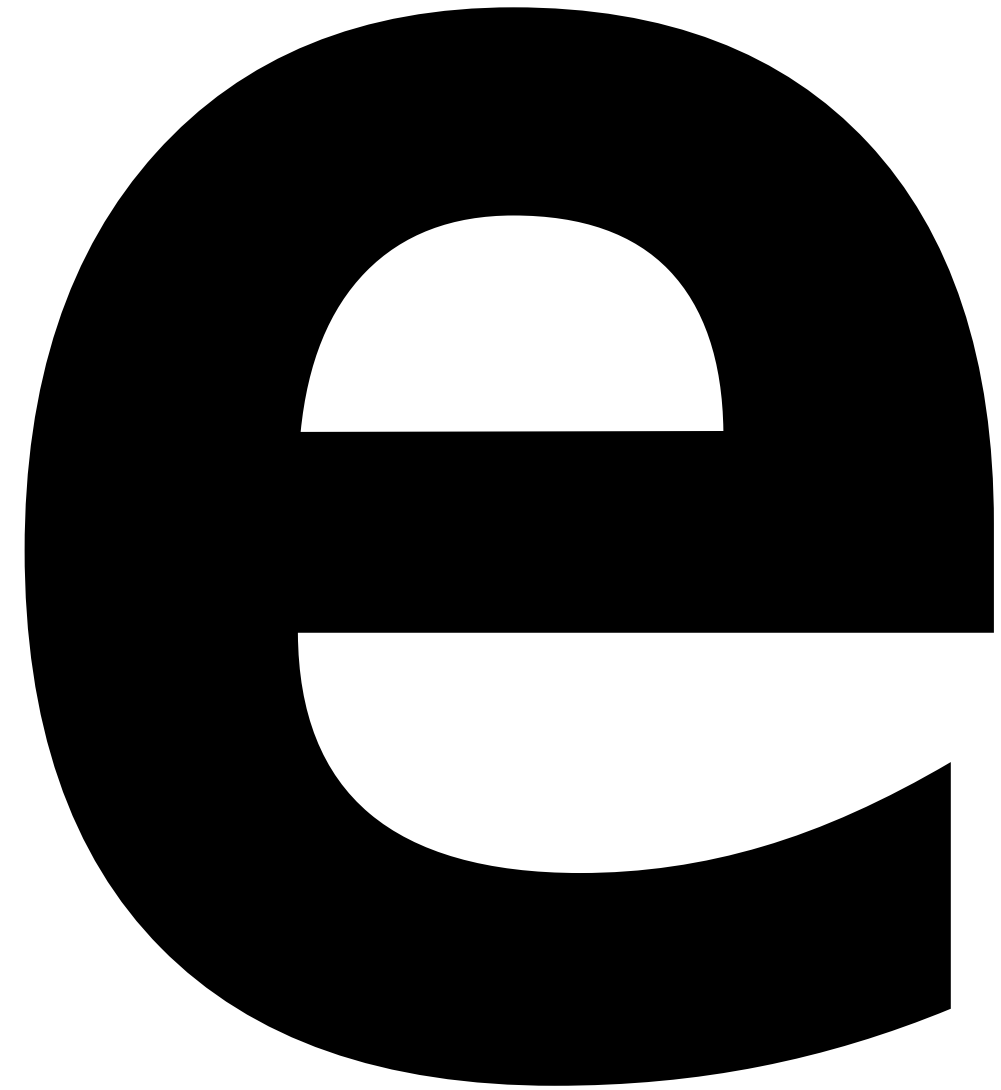


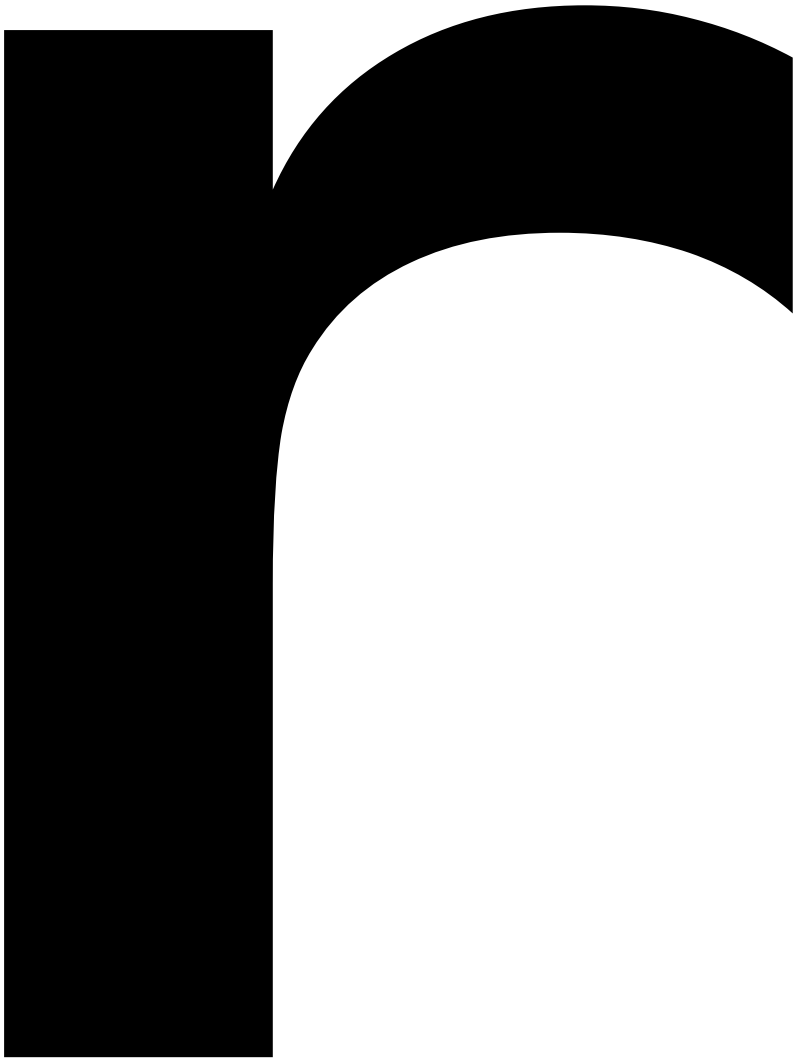




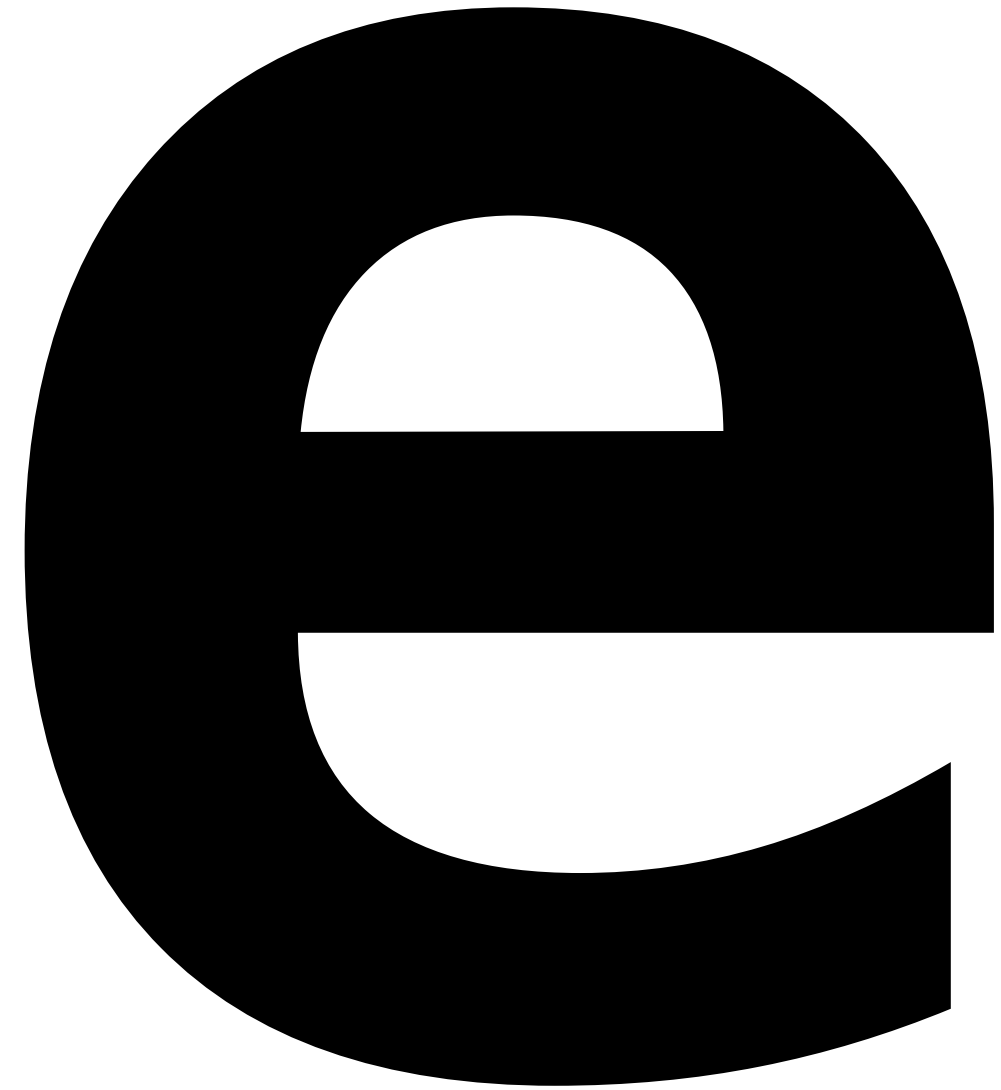




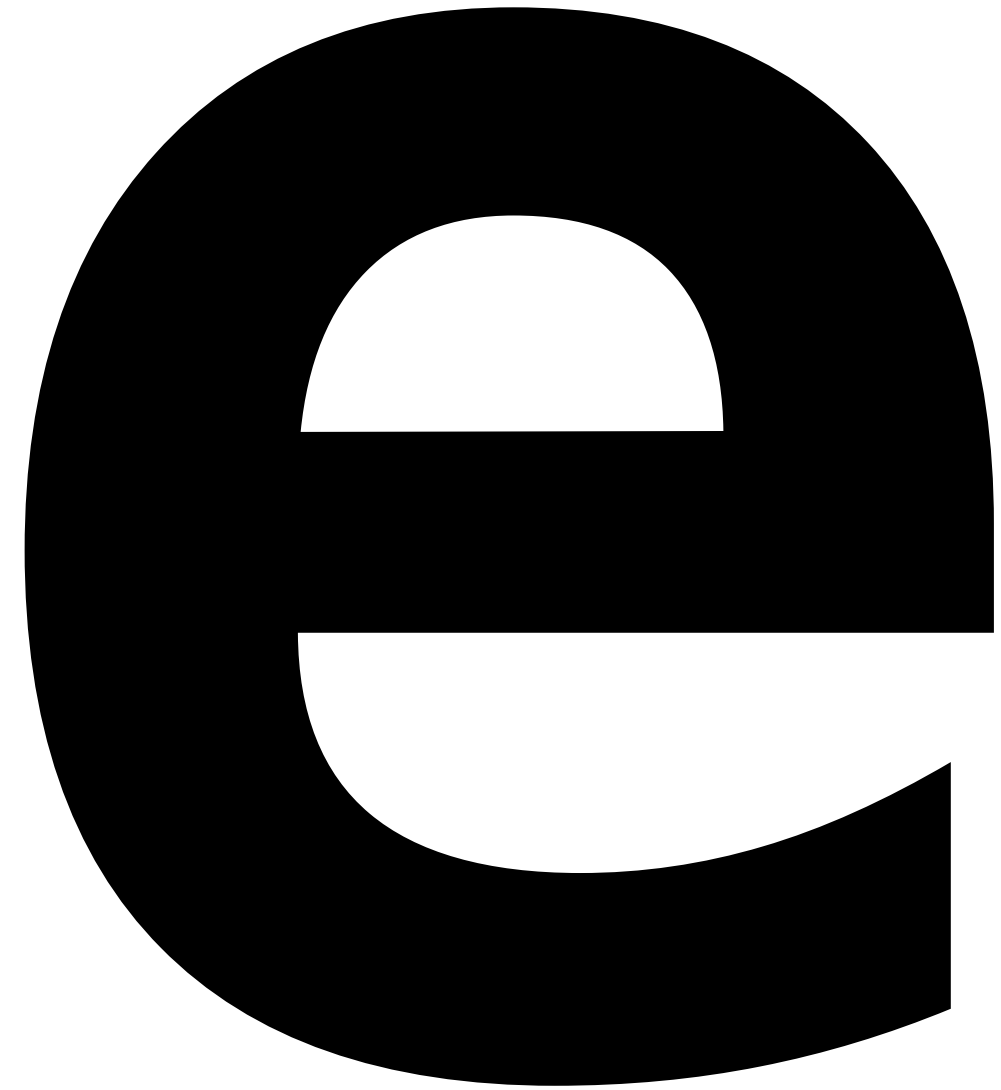




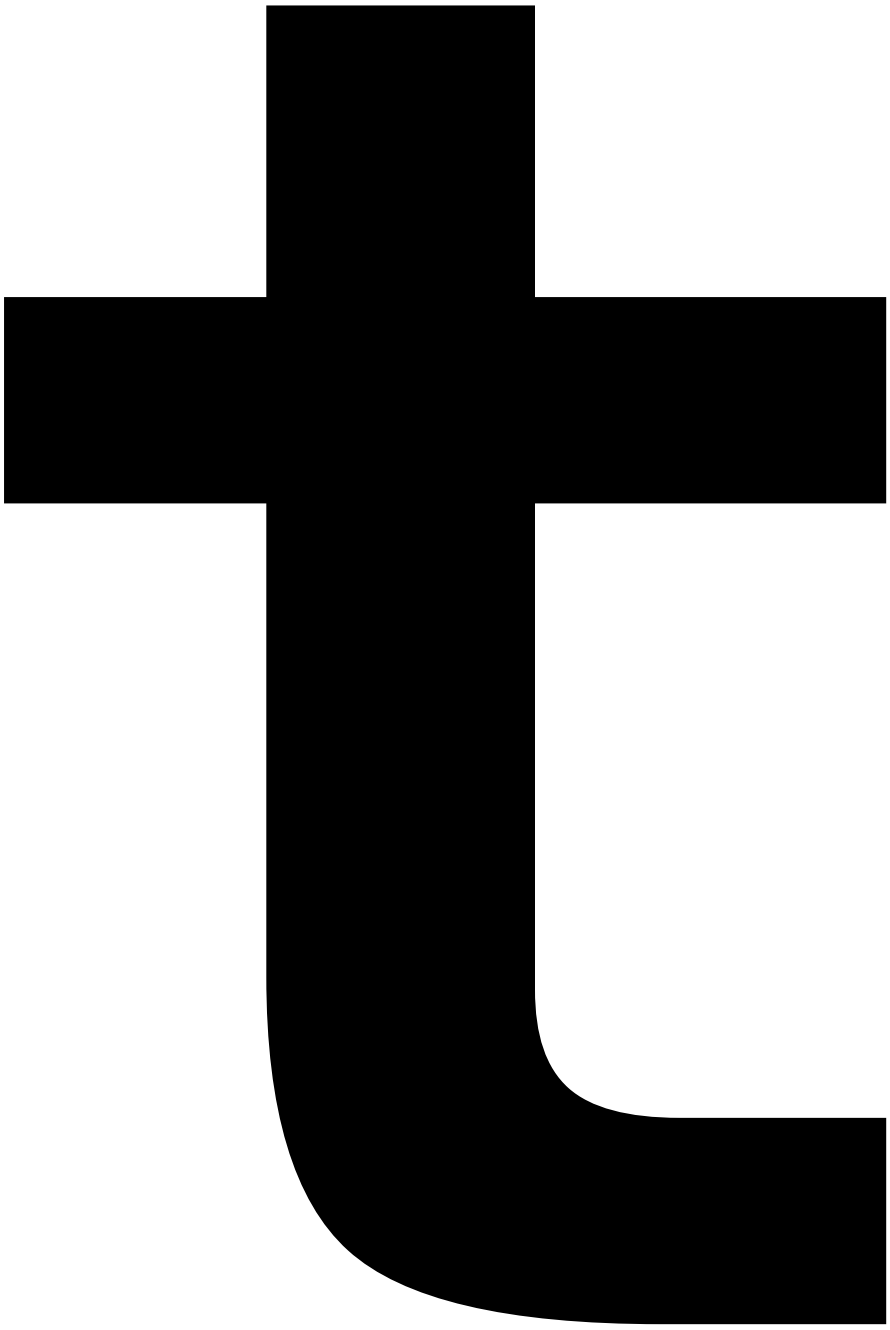
B



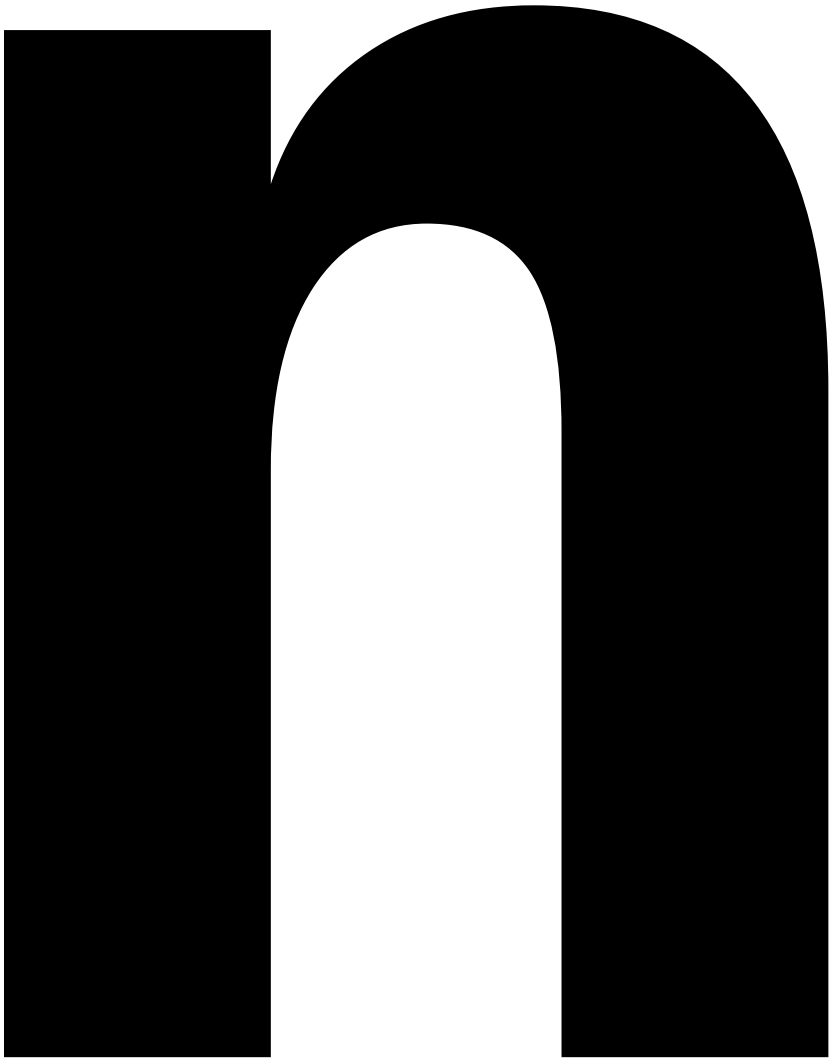
d

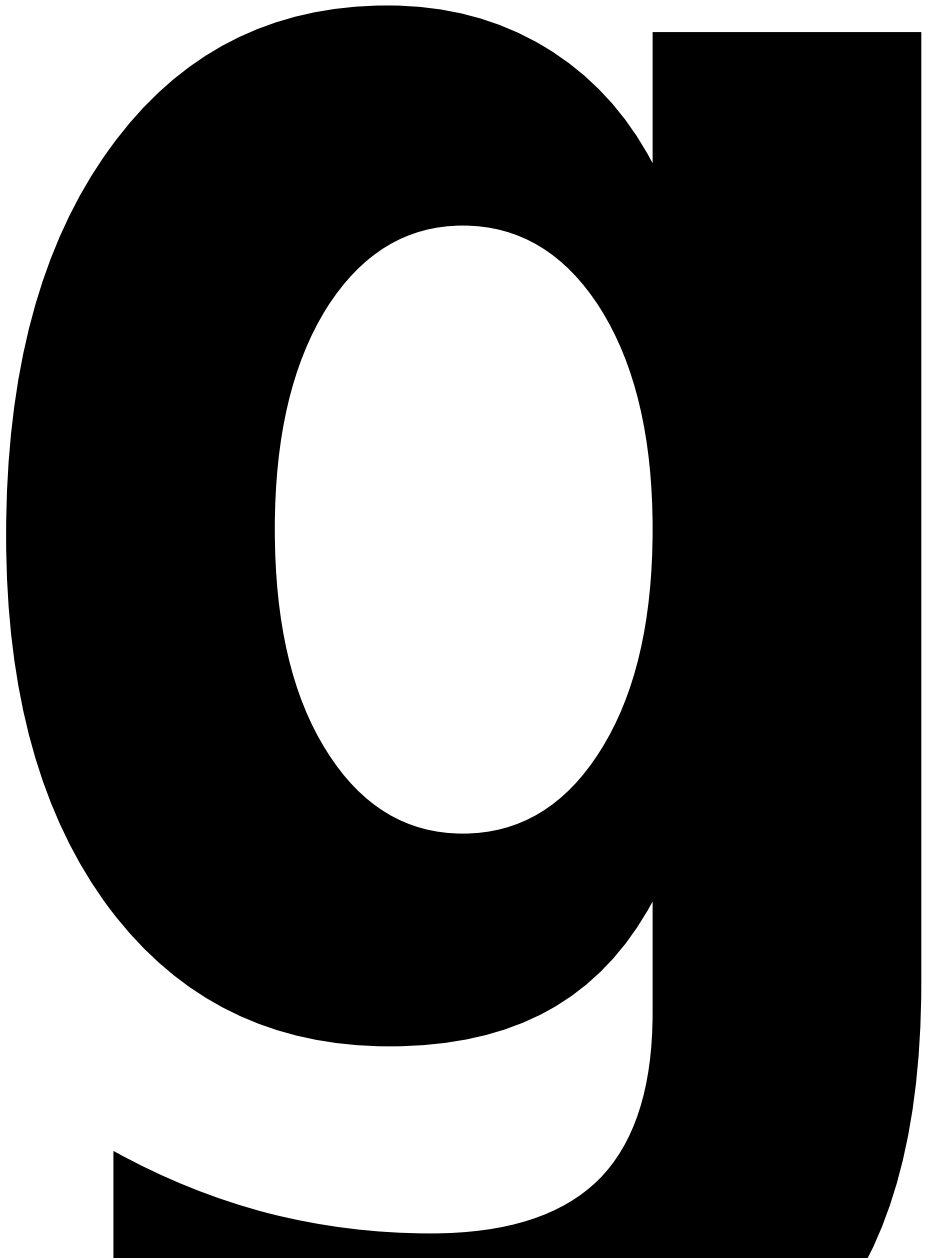


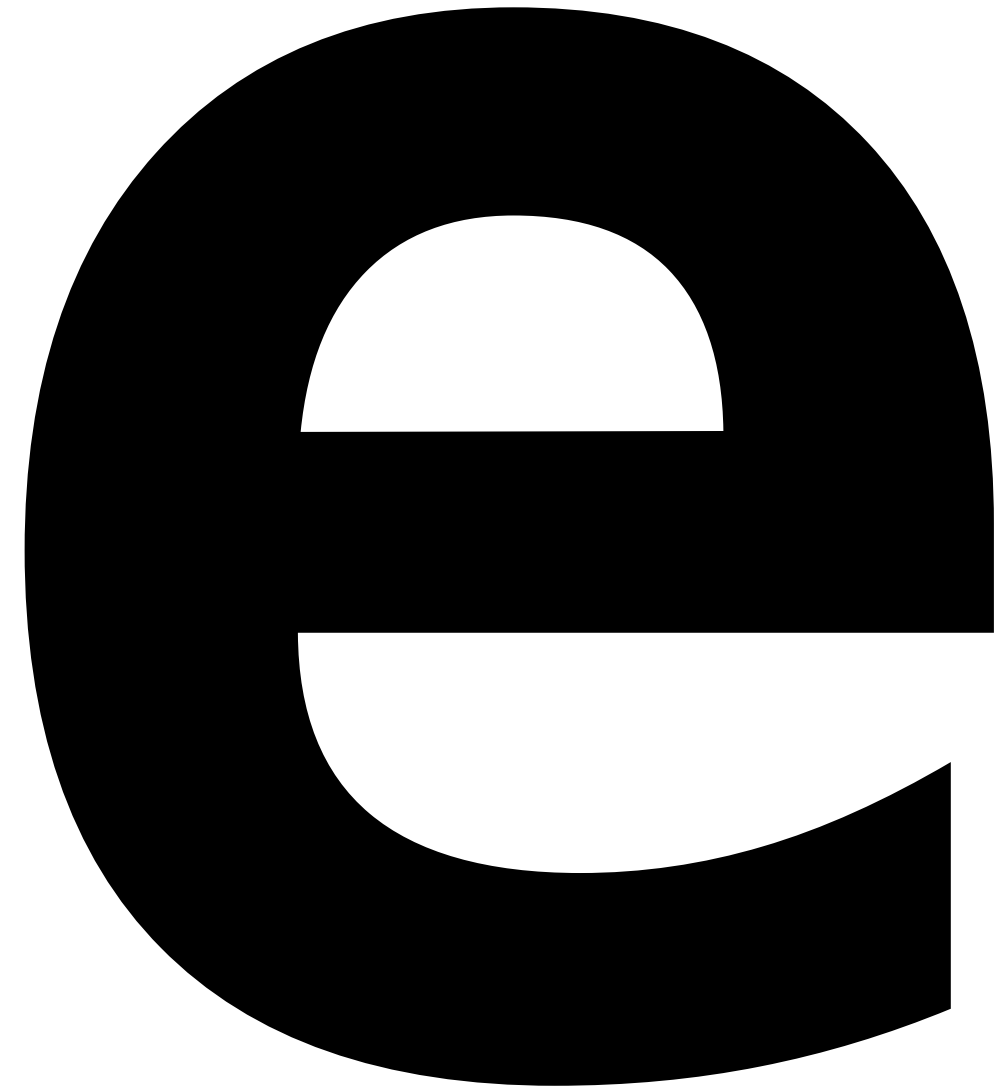
u

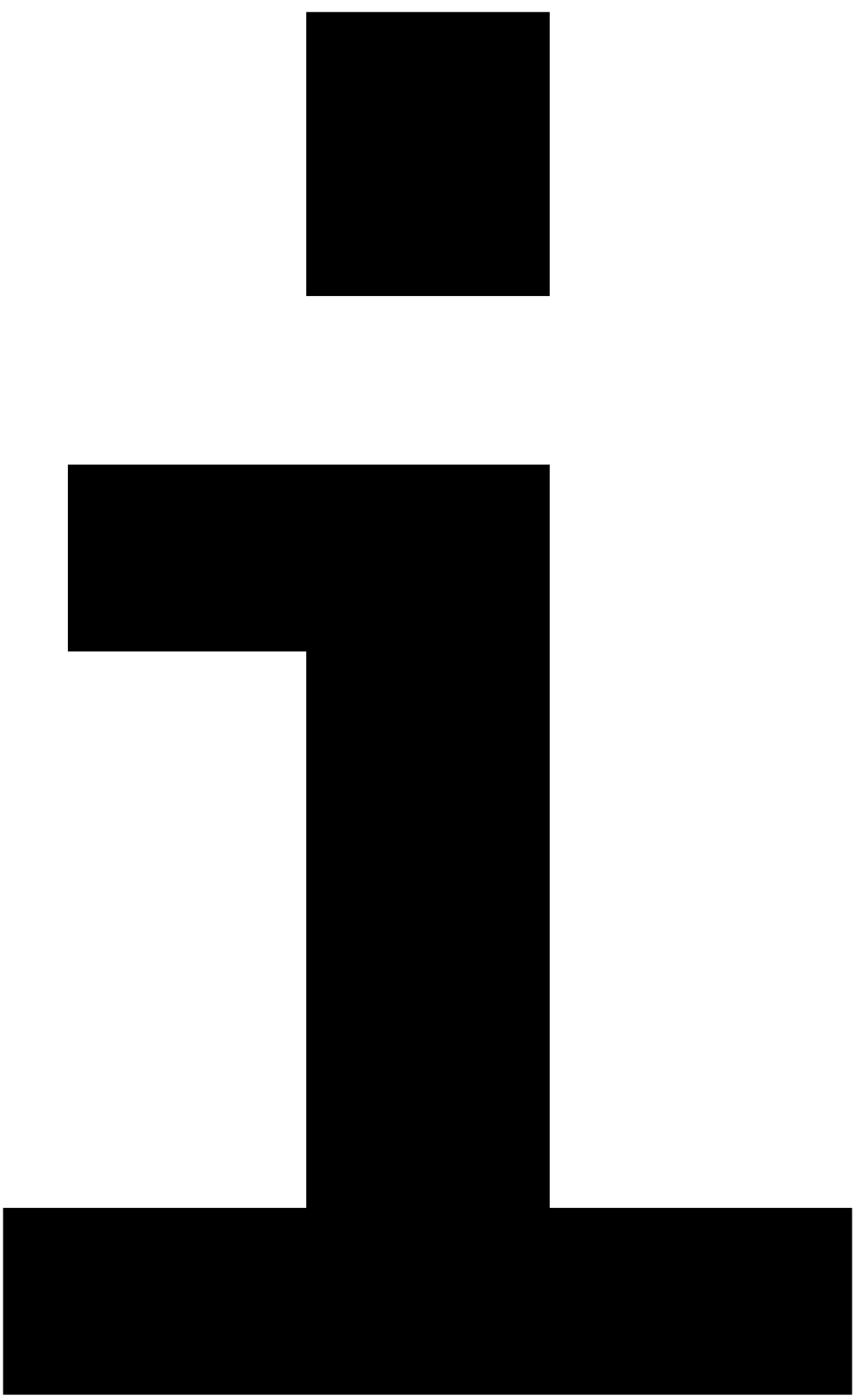


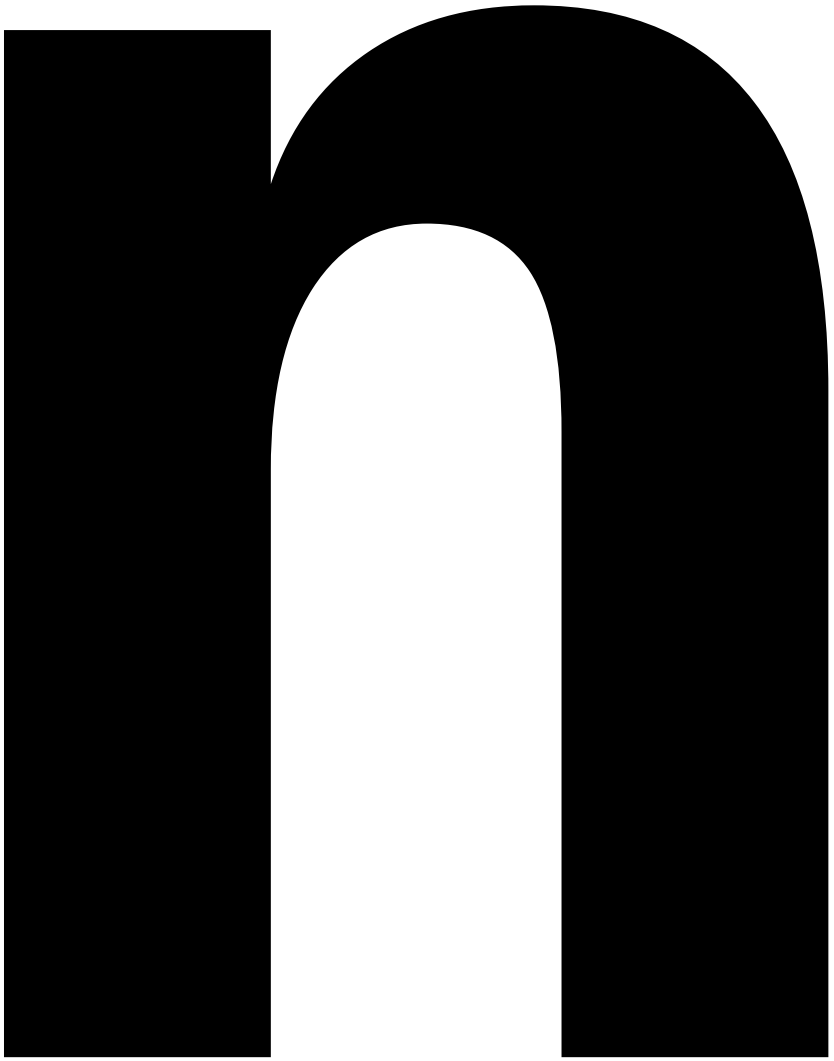
u

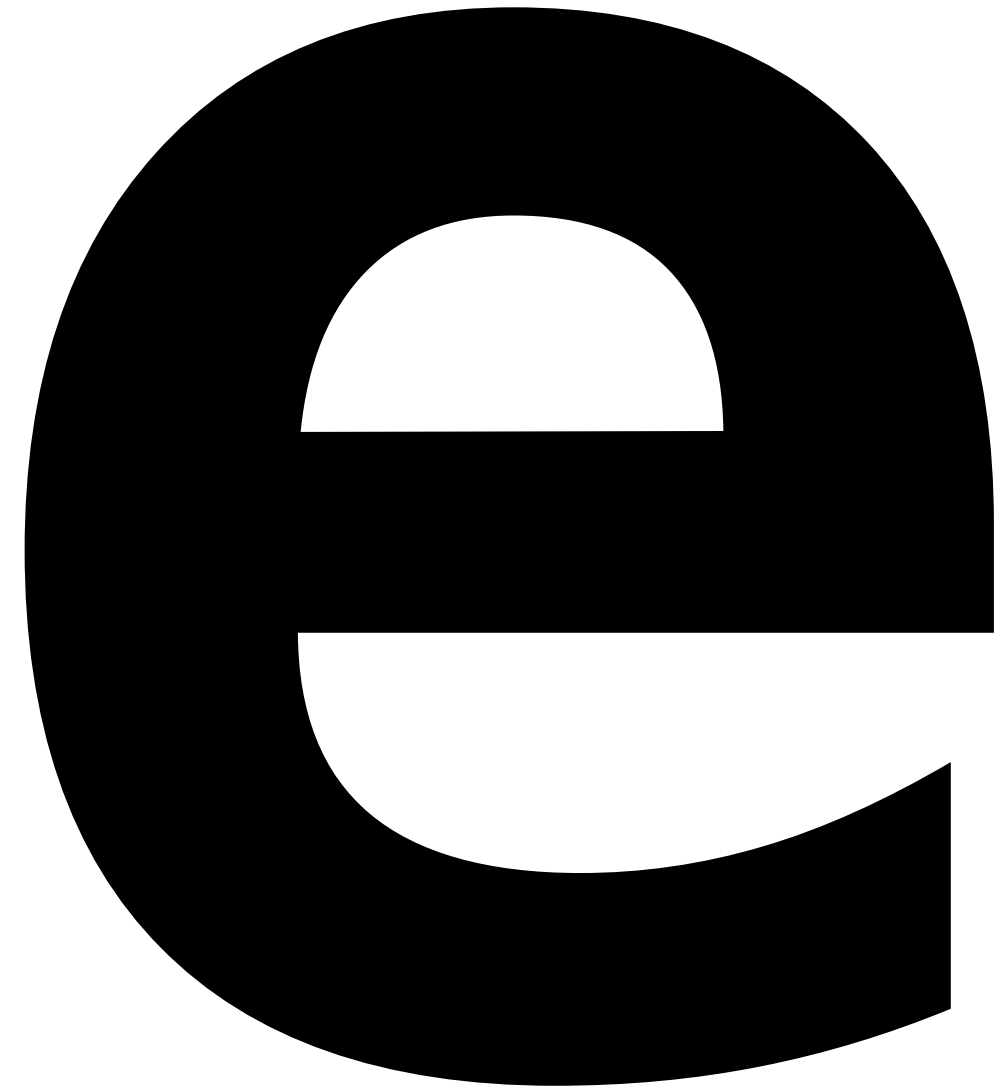




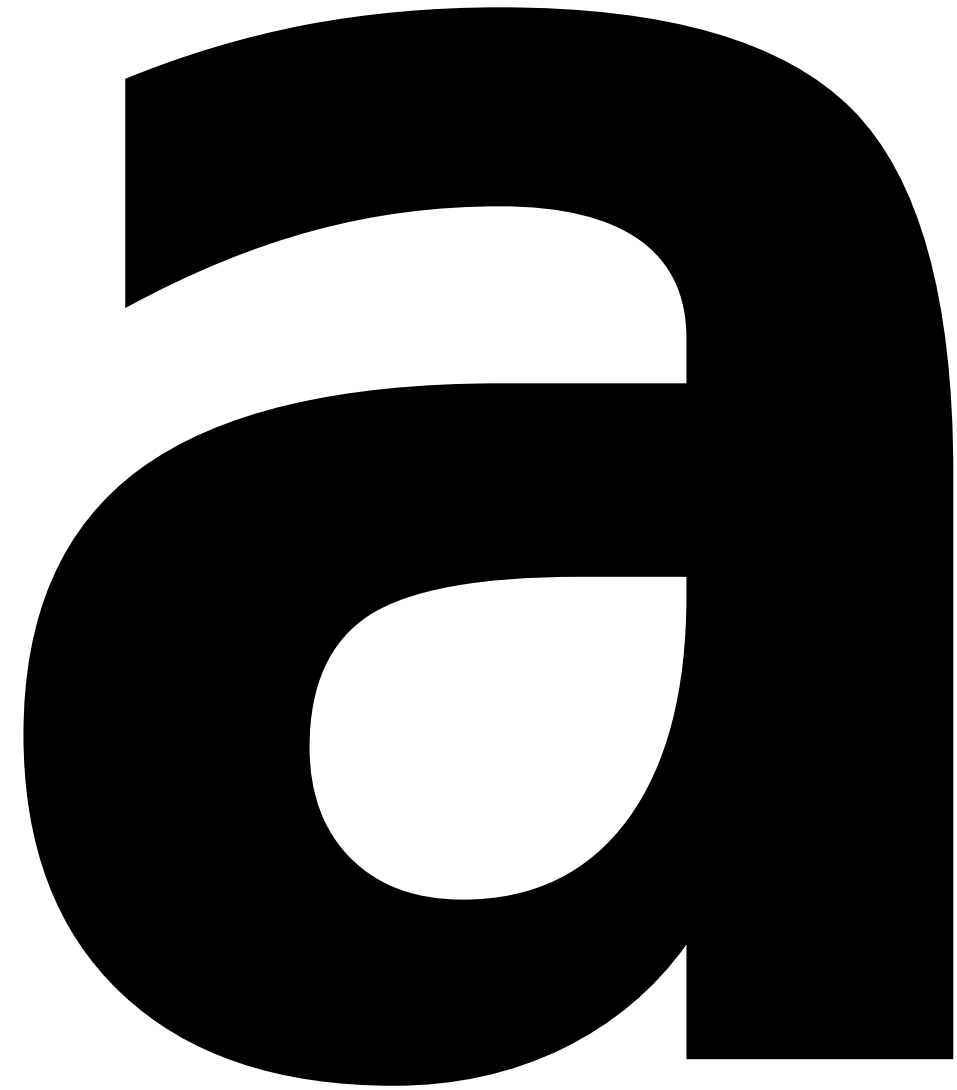


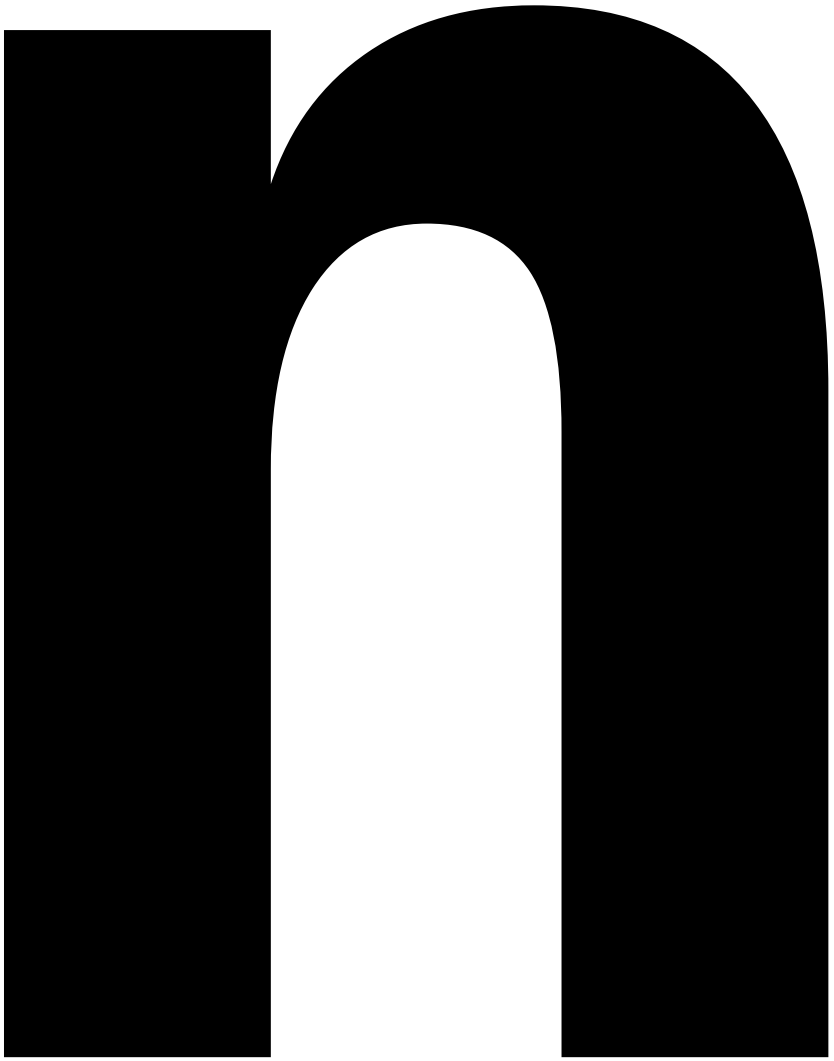


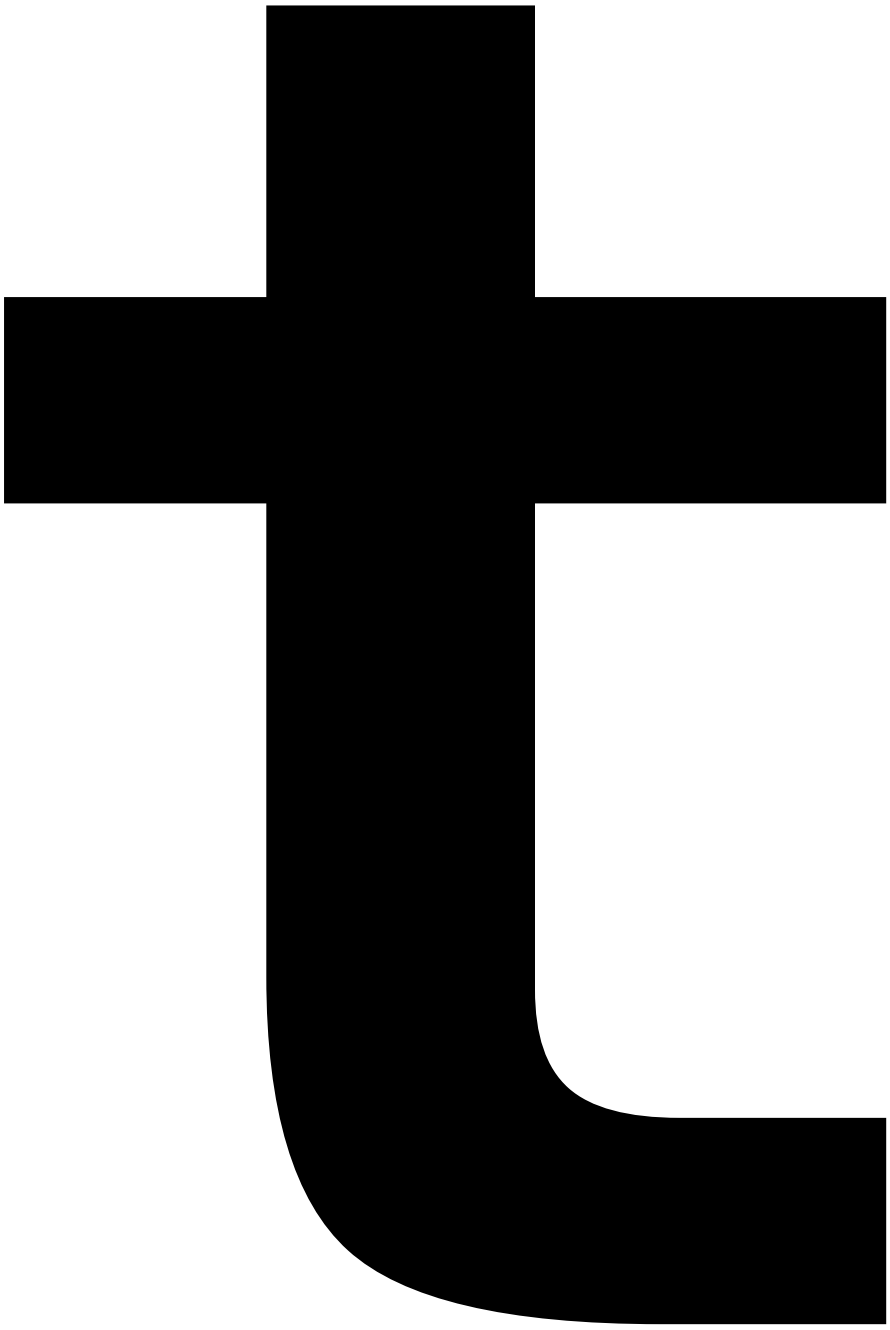


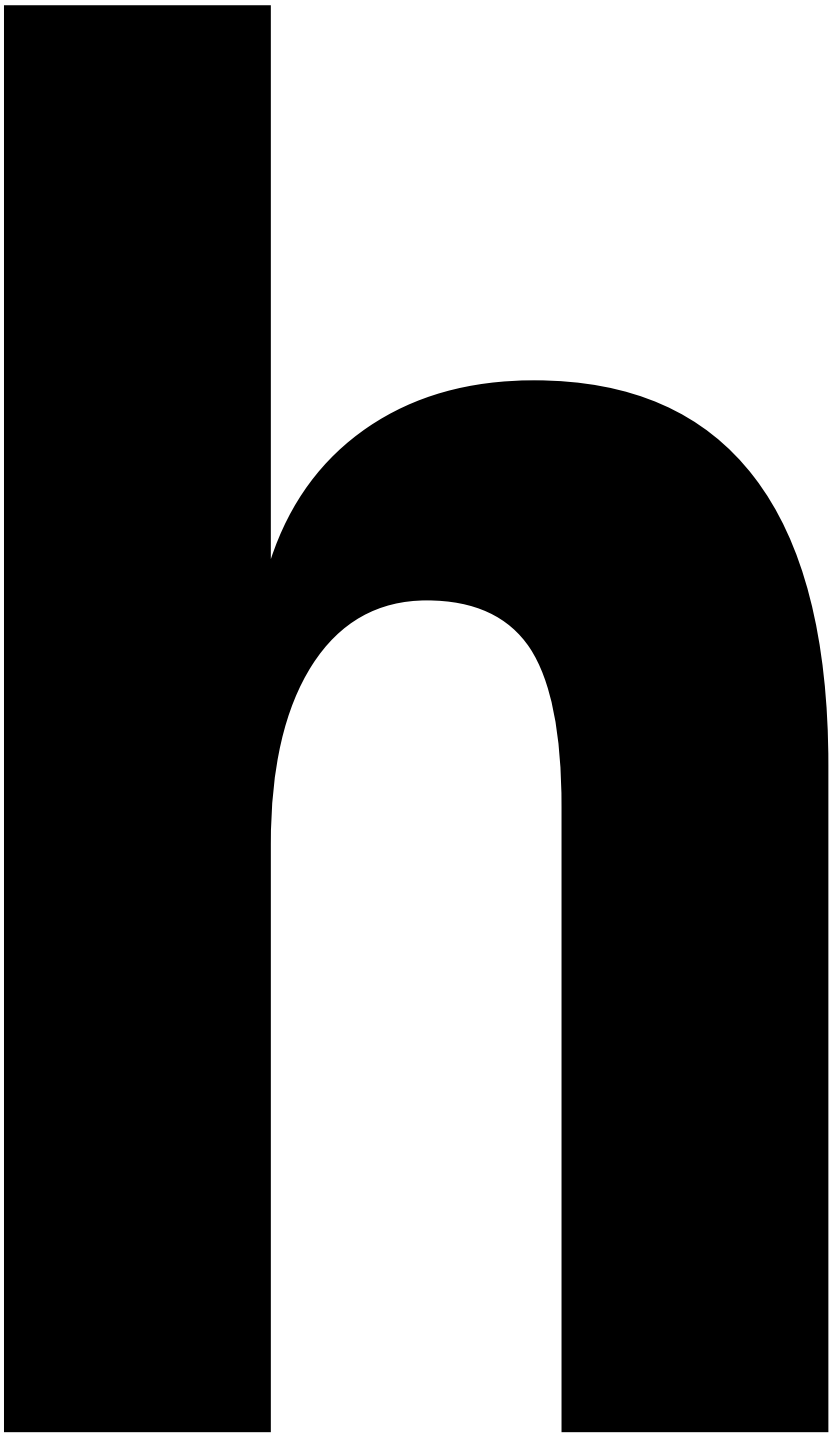


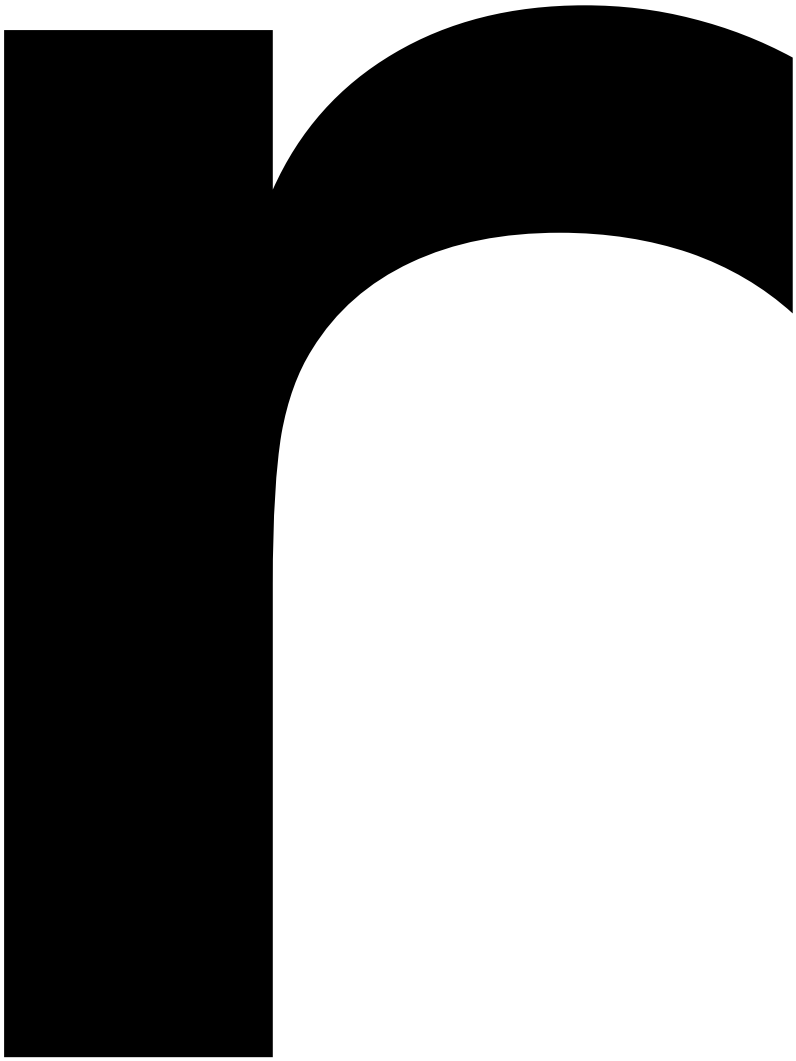
S

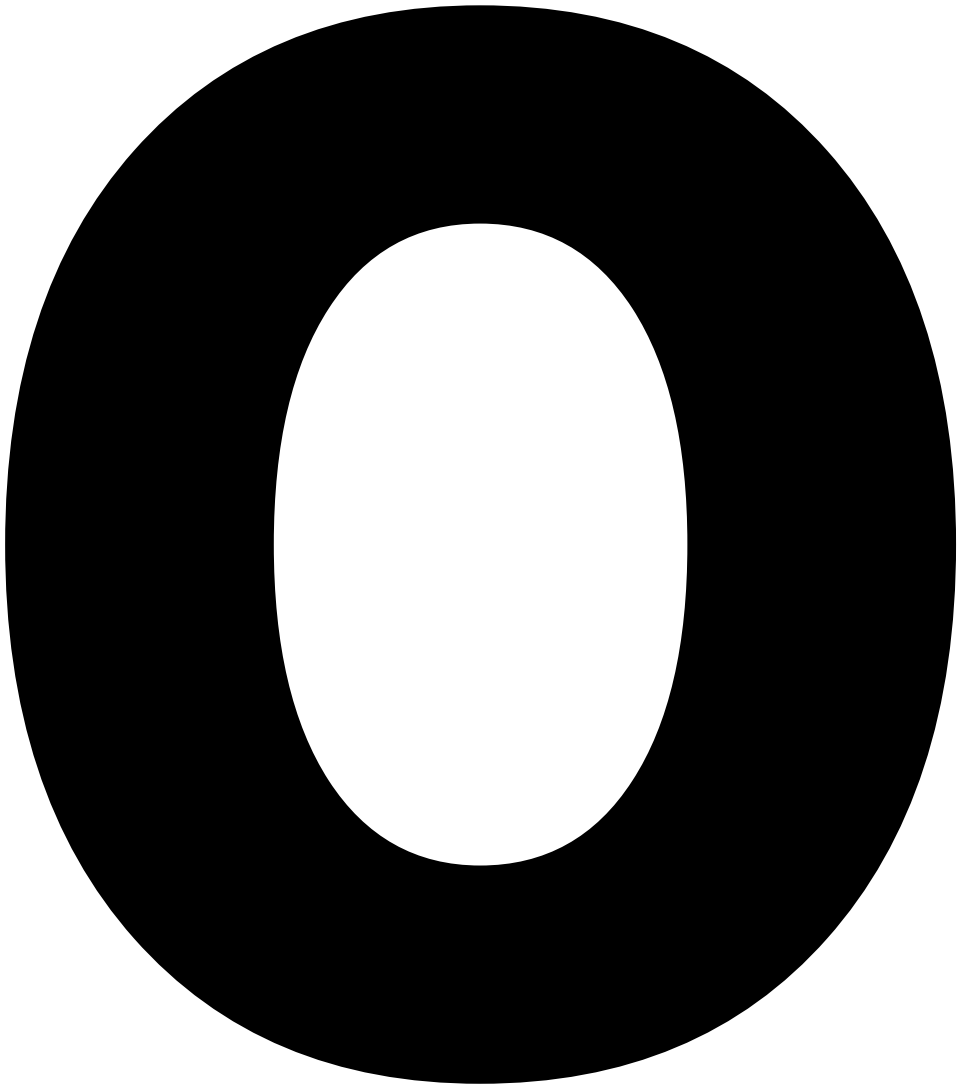


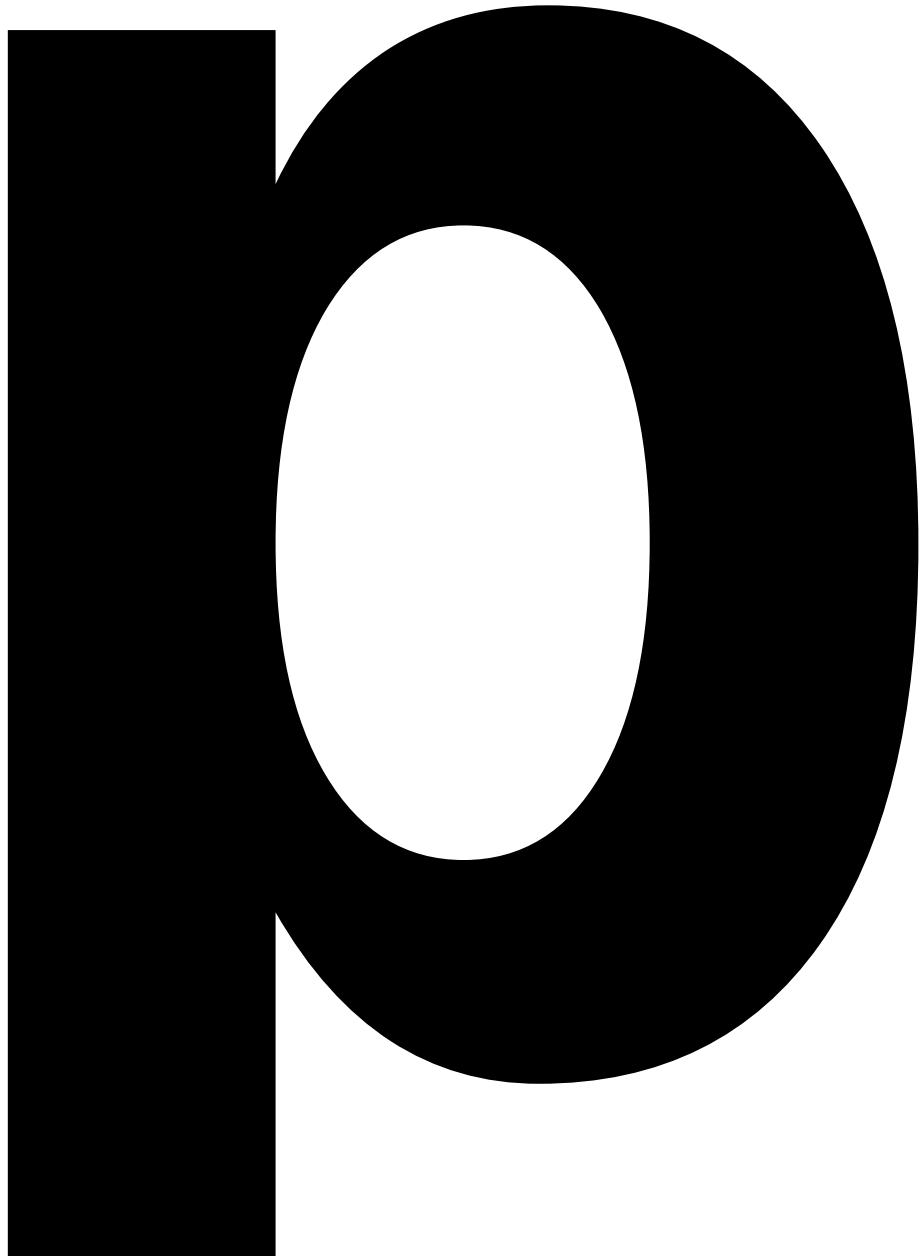


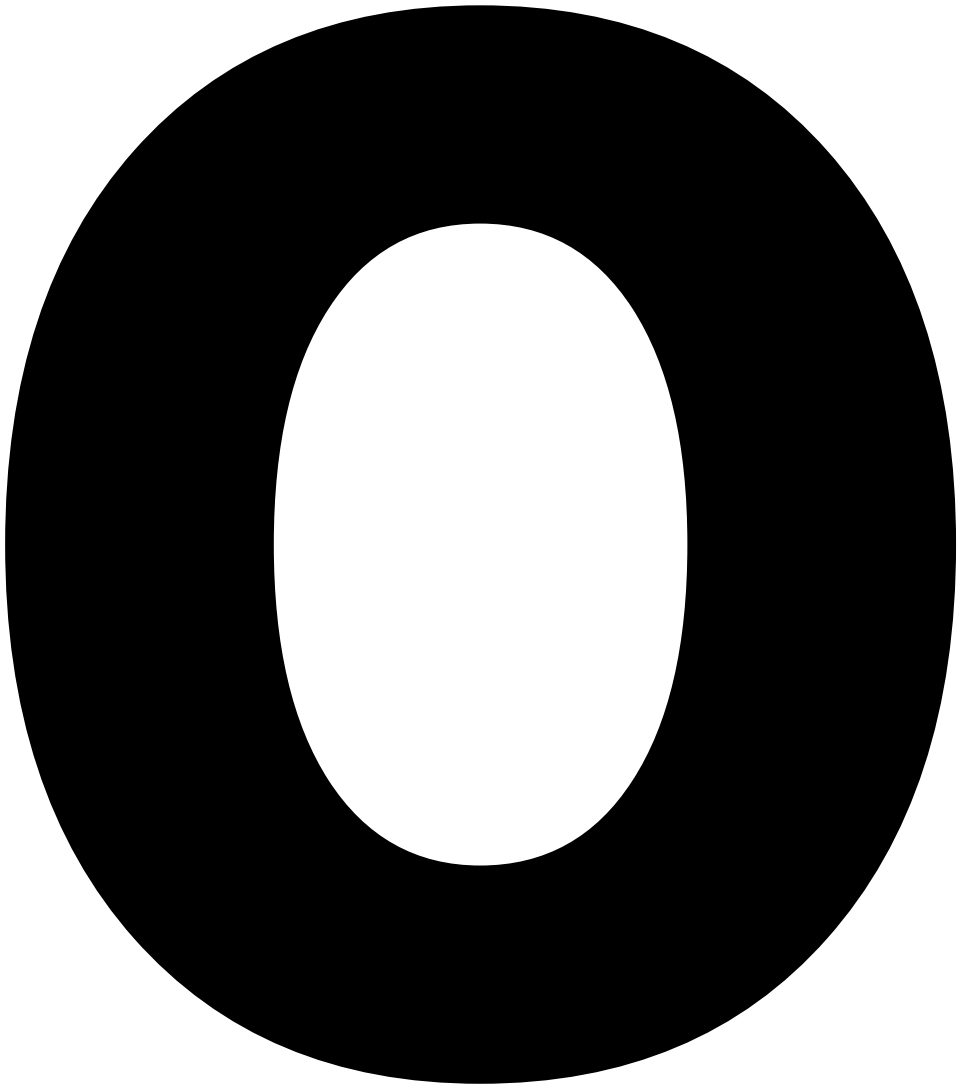


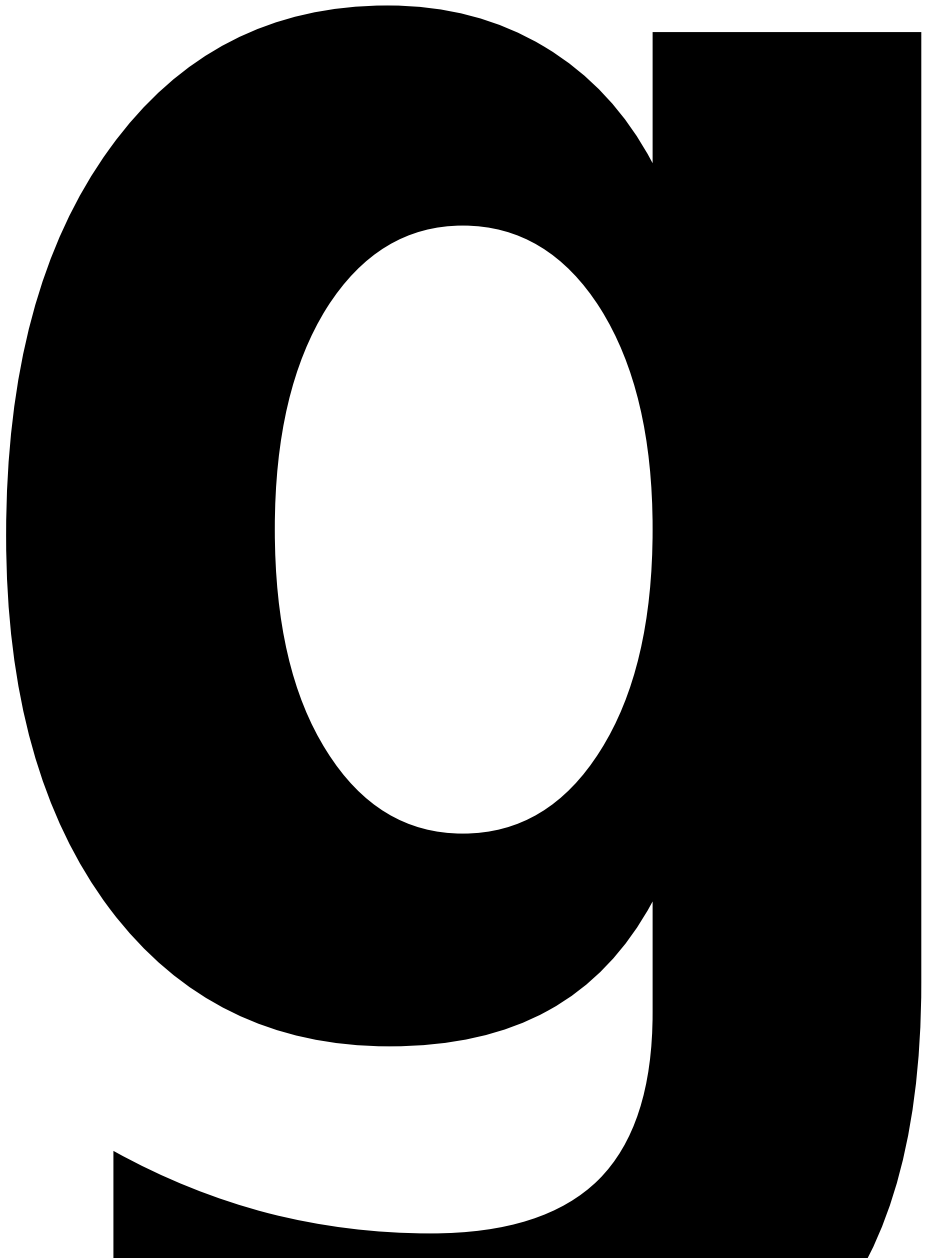


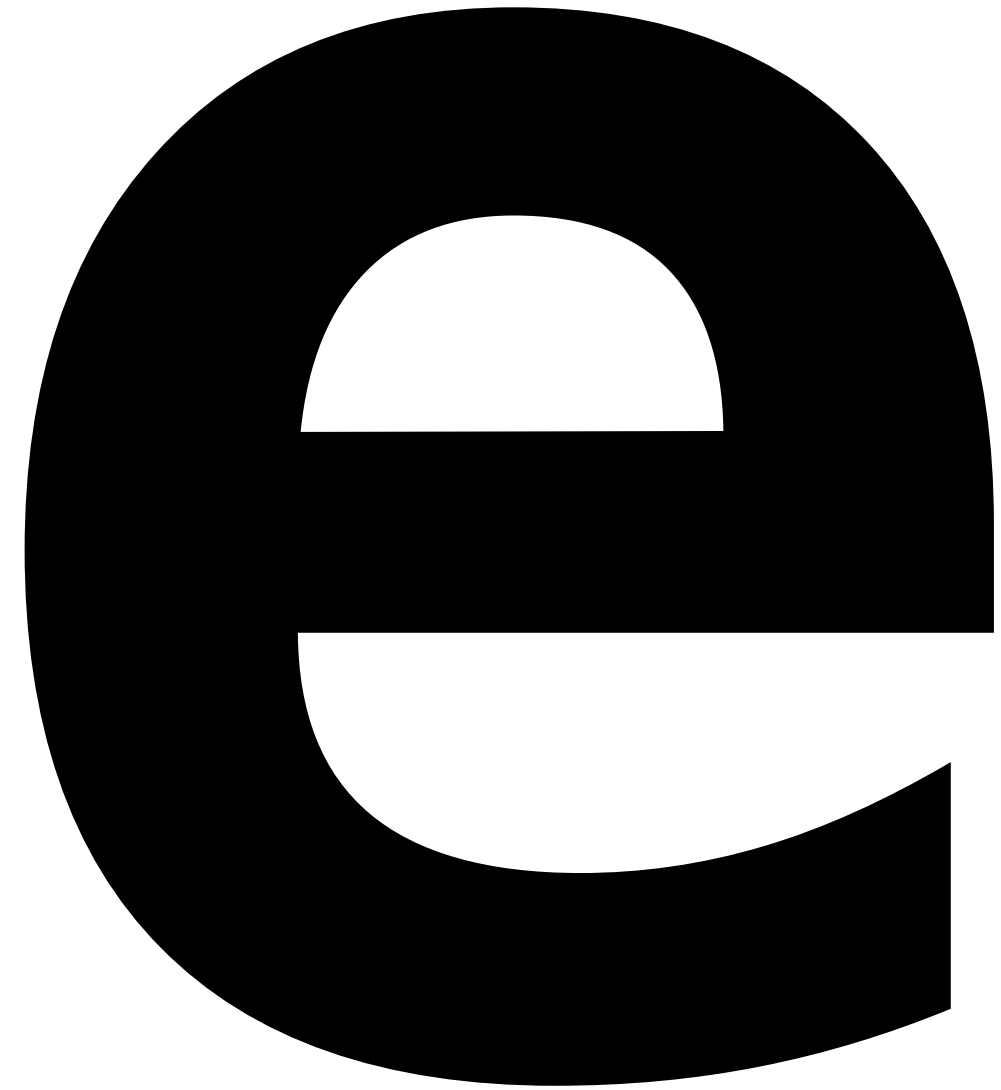


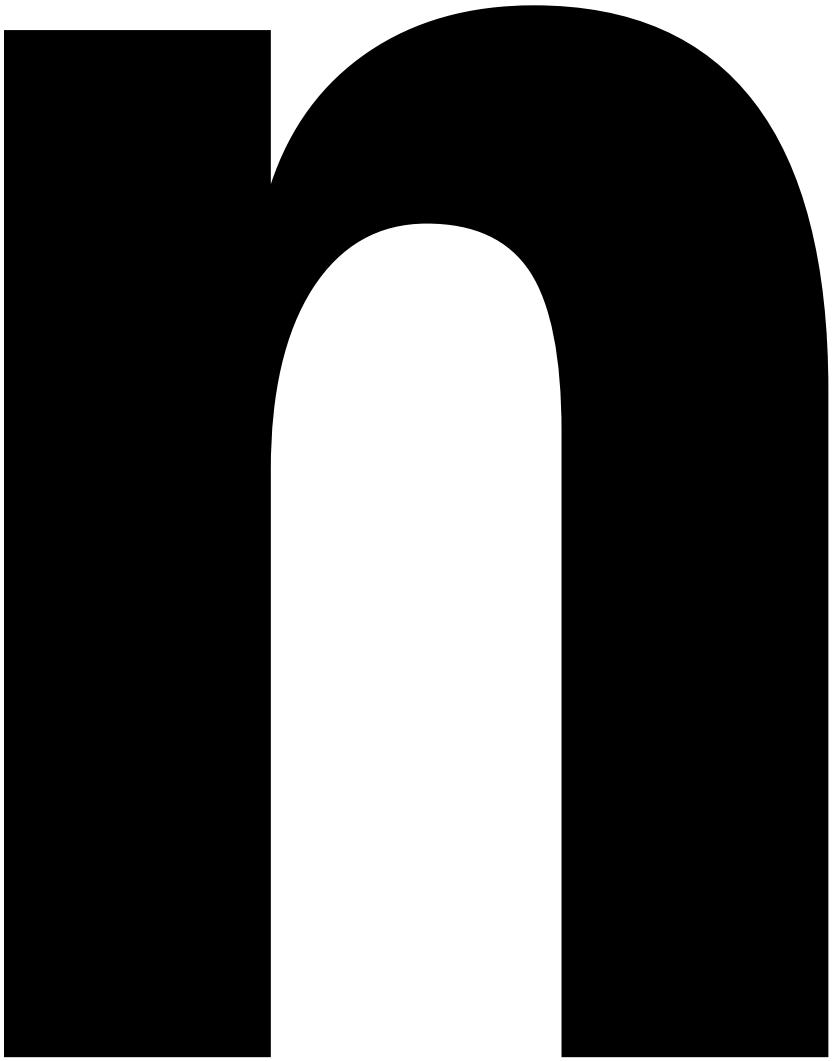


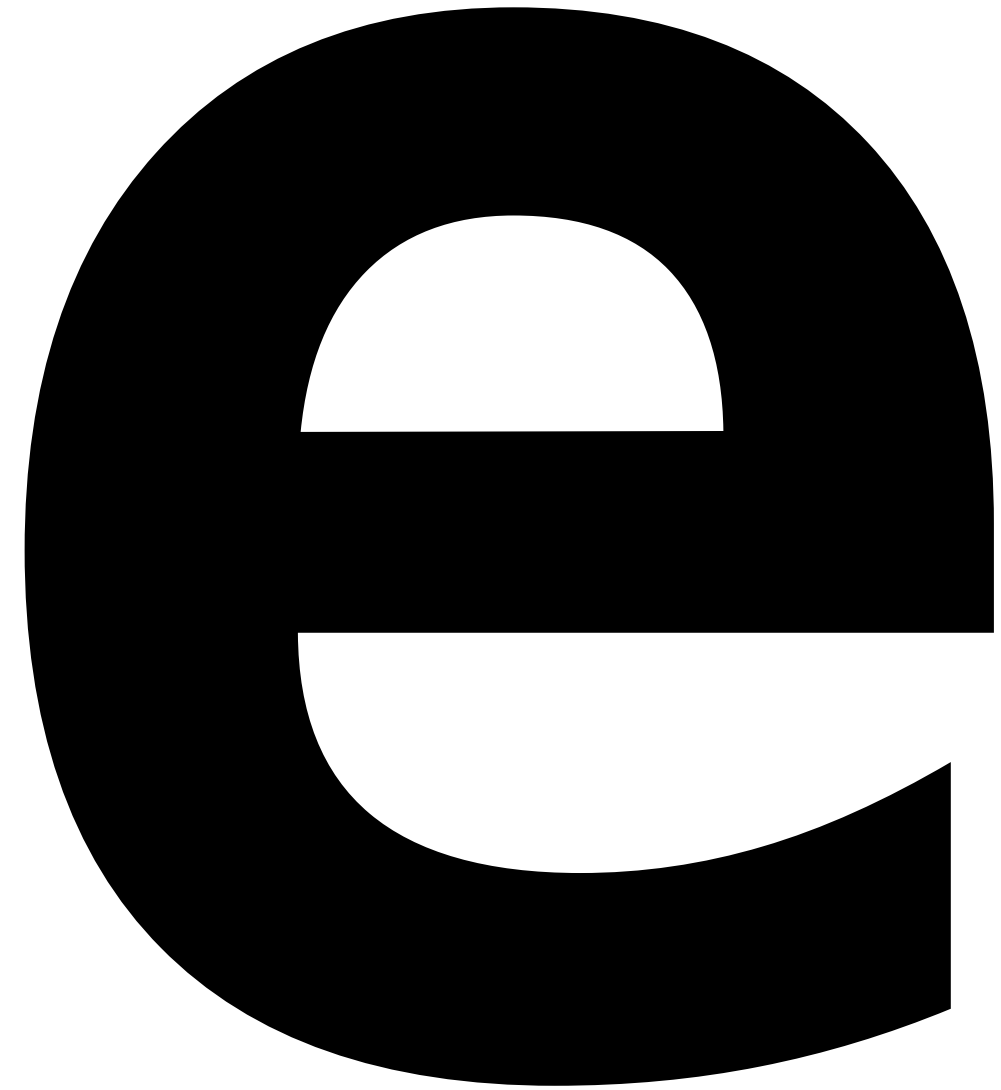


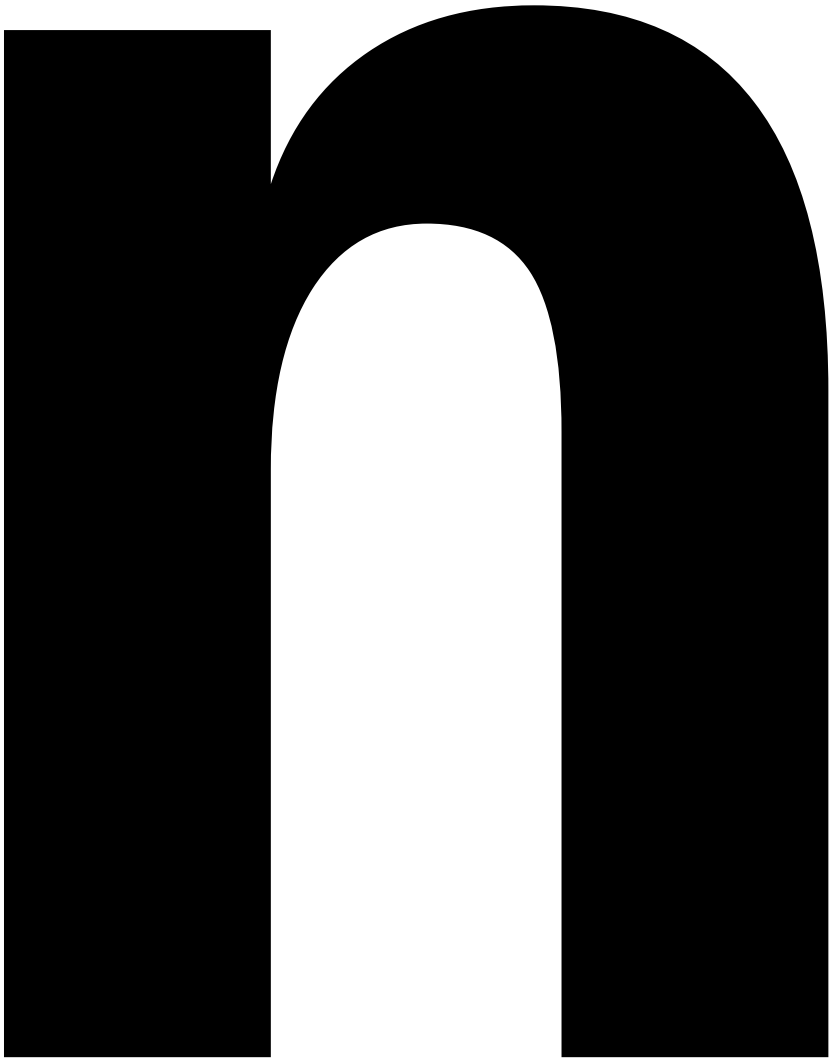


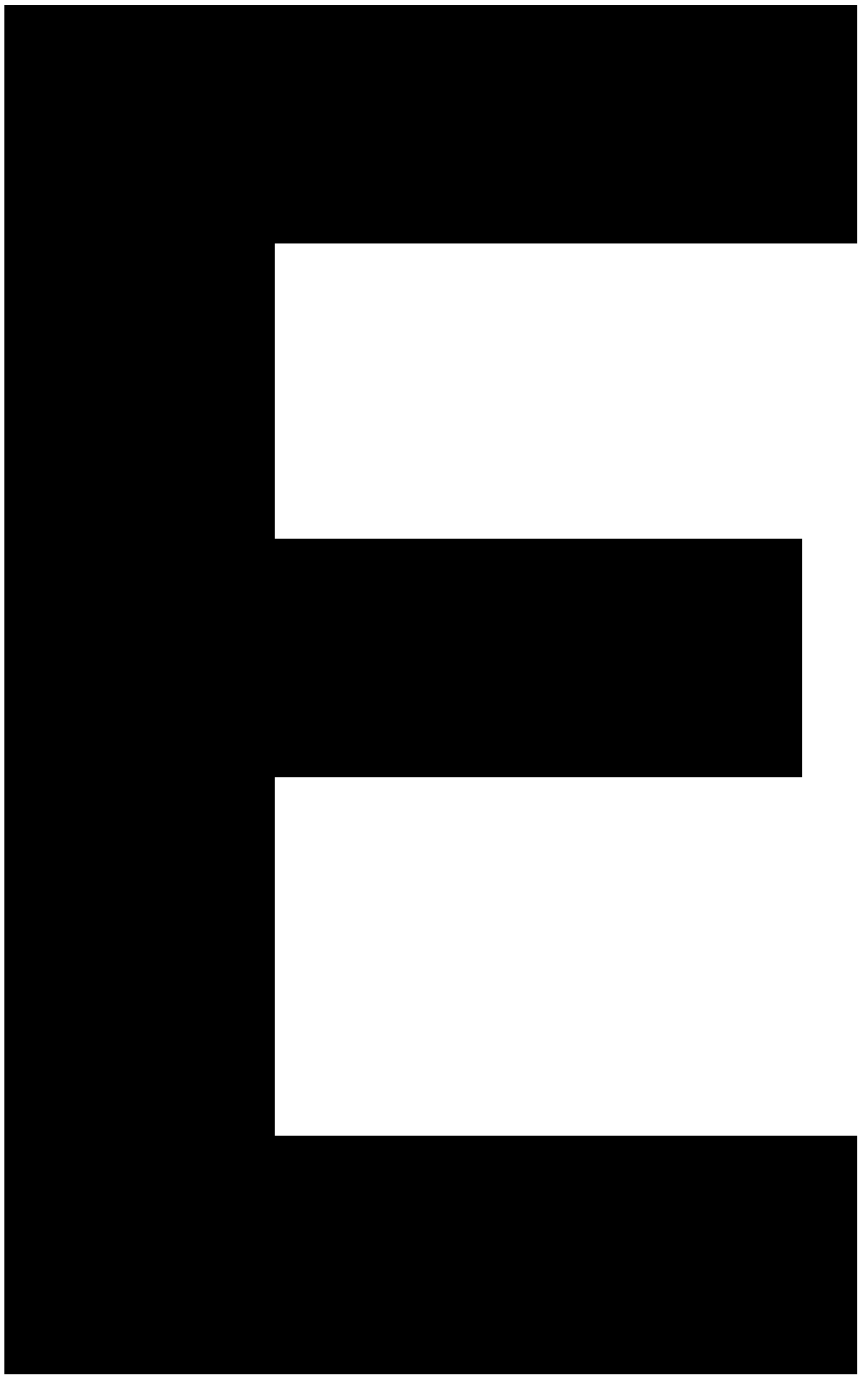


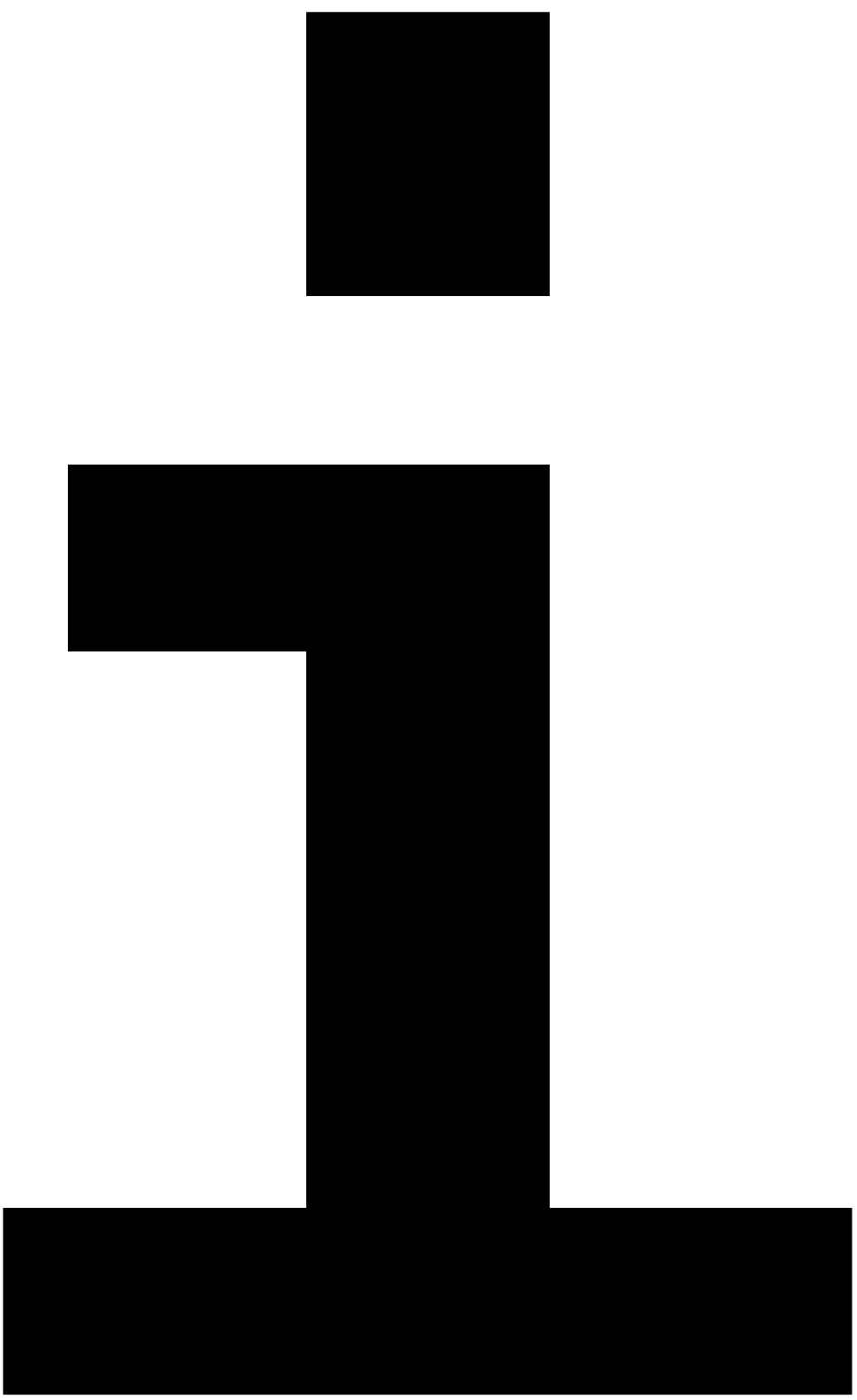


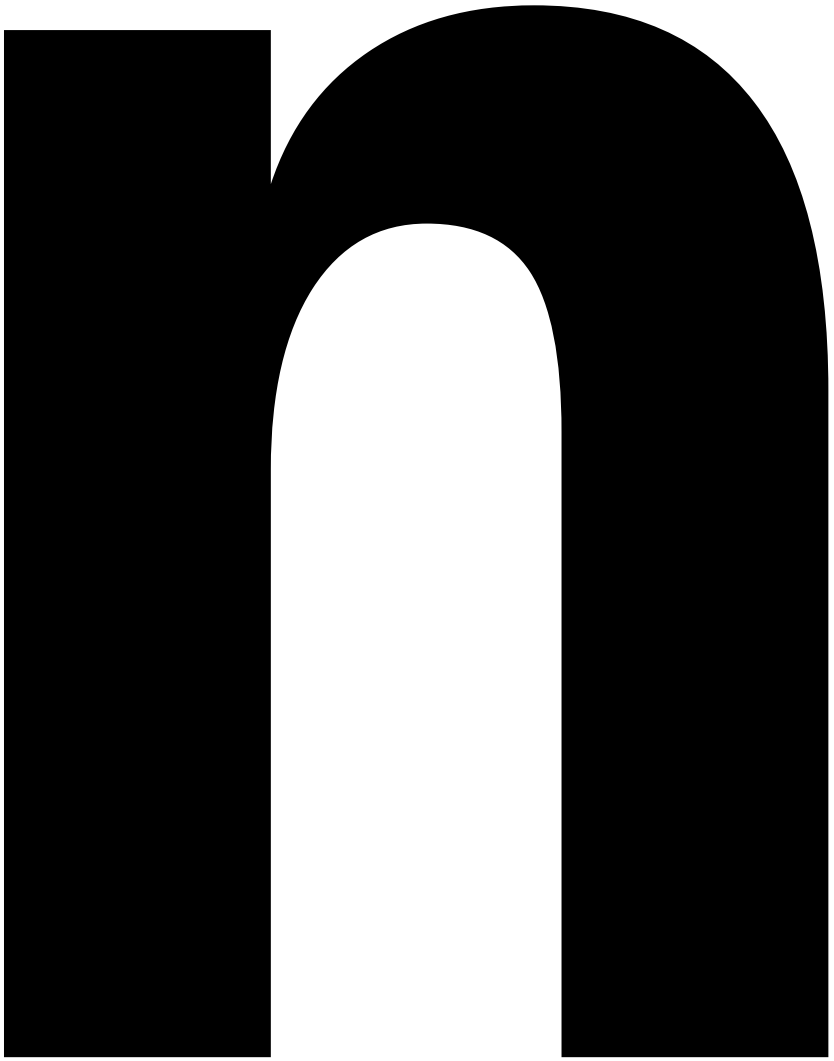


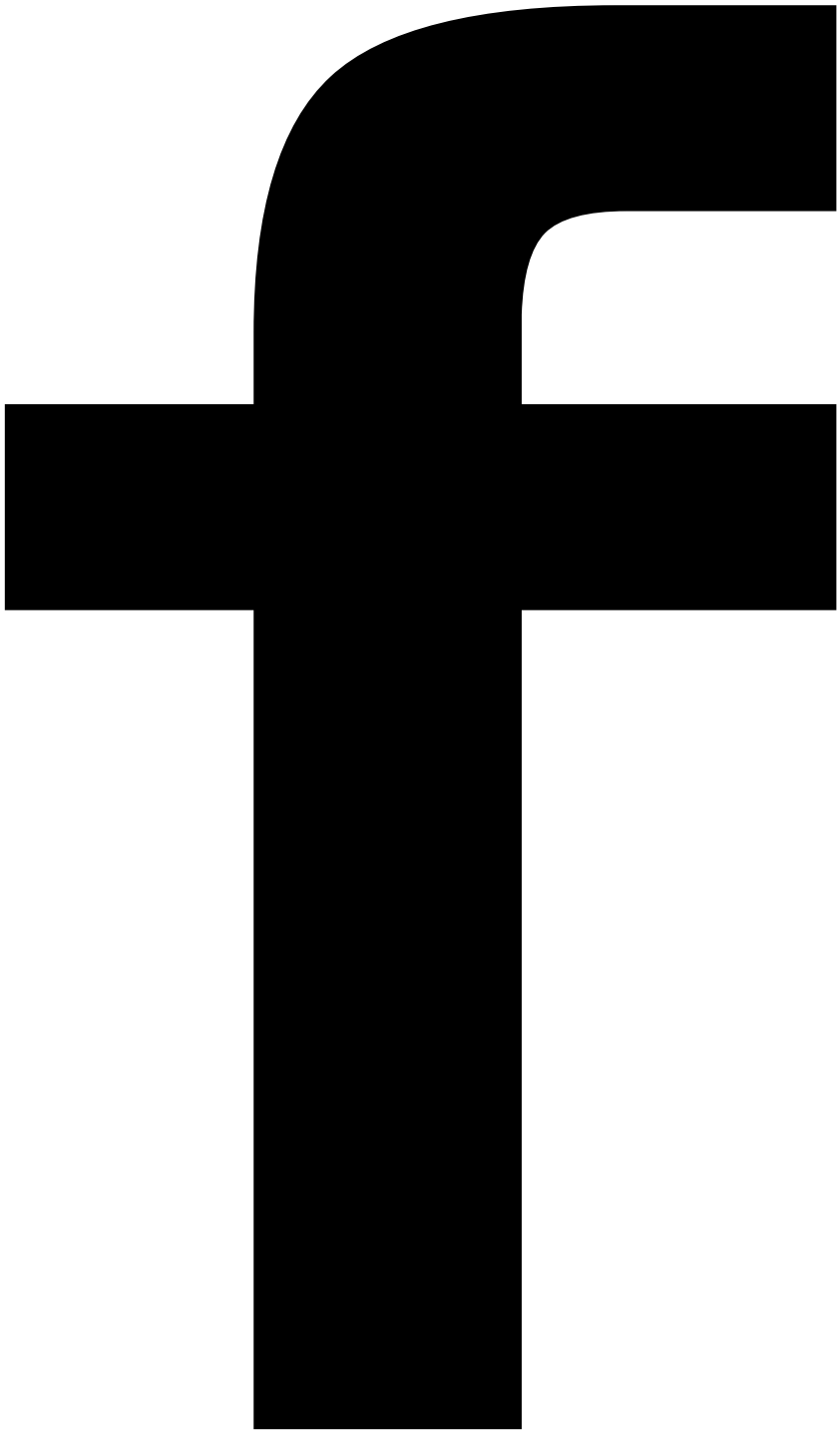


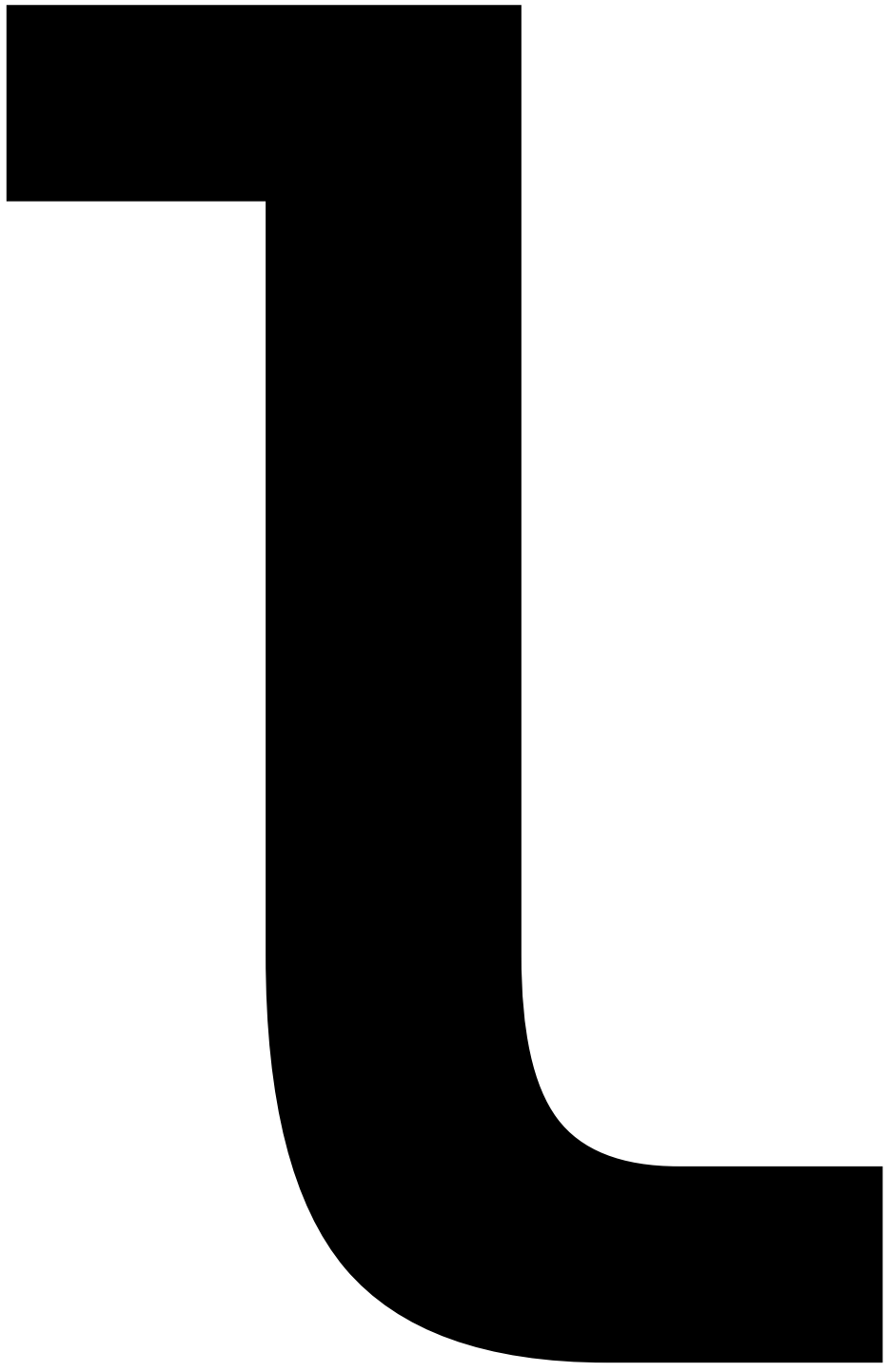








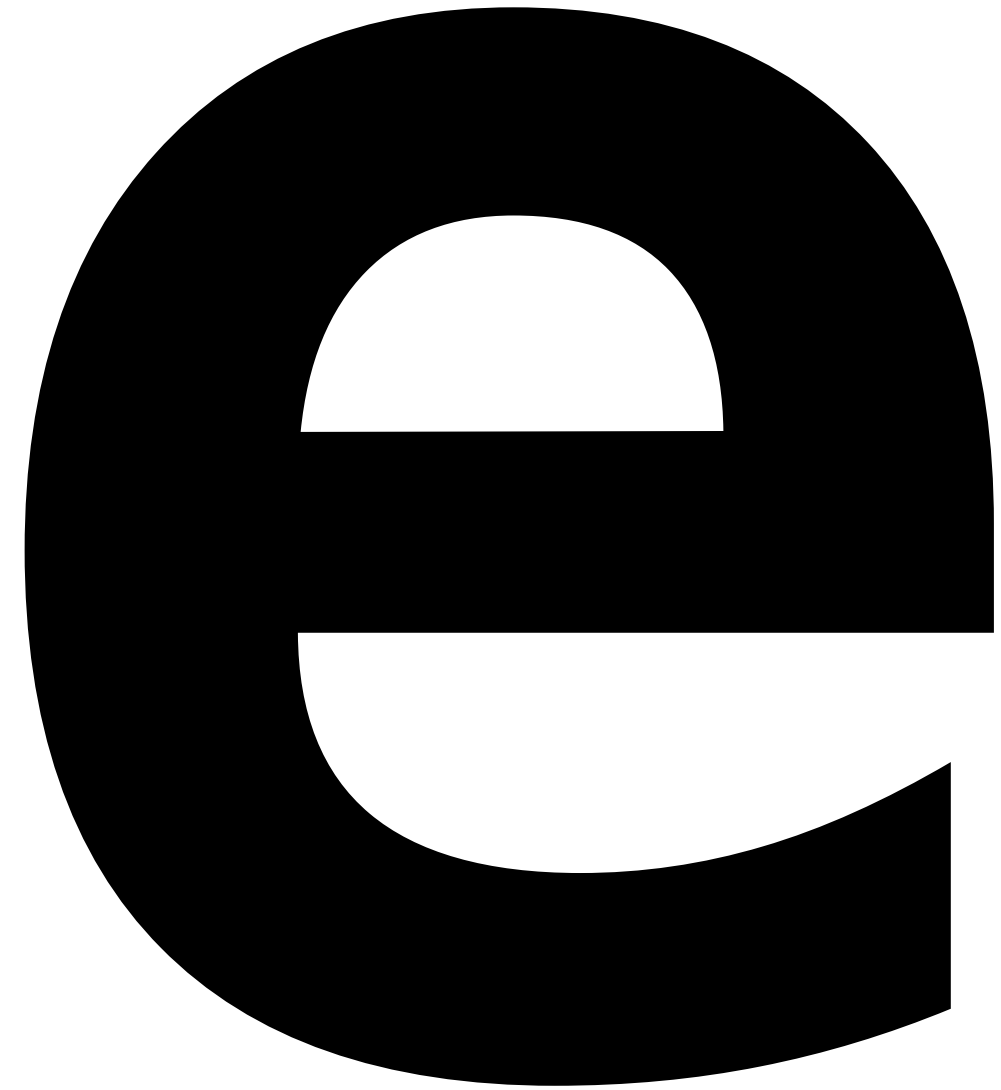




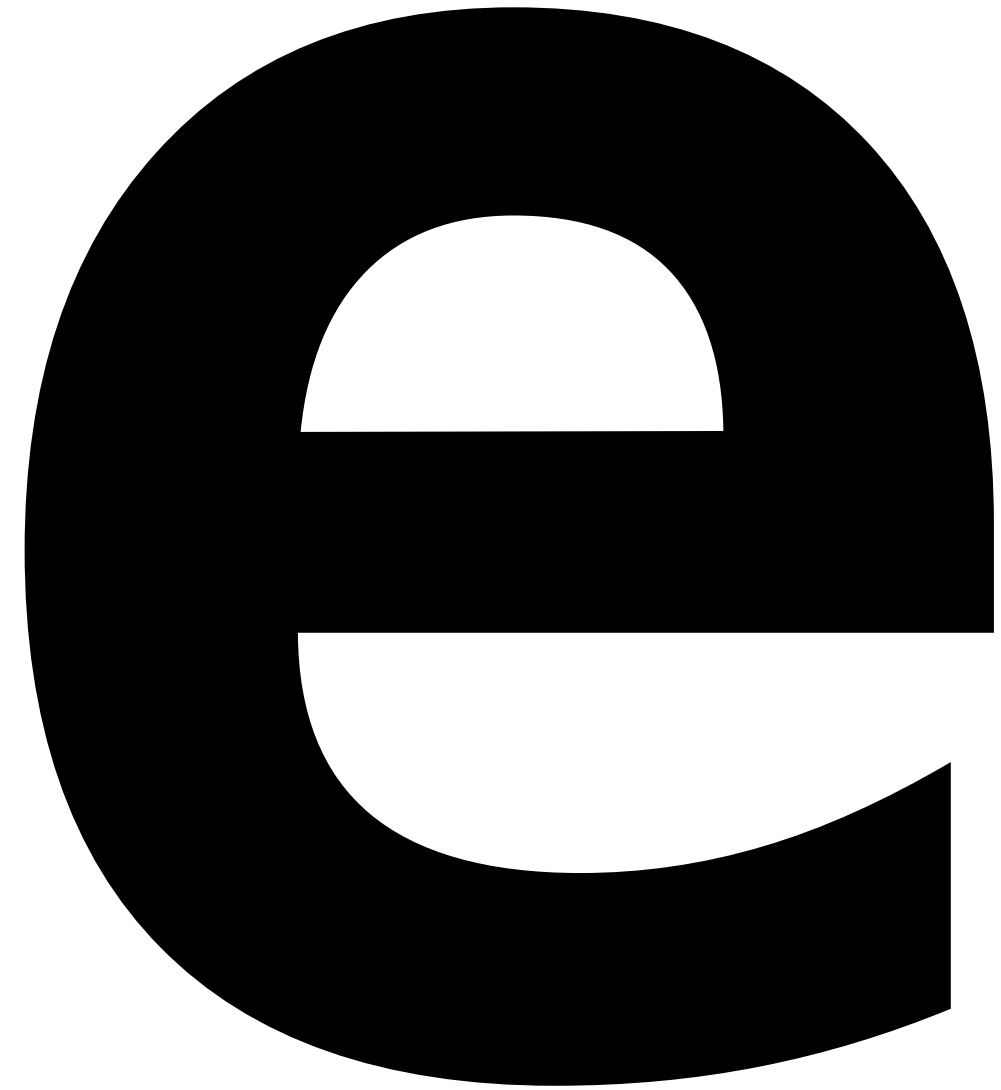
u

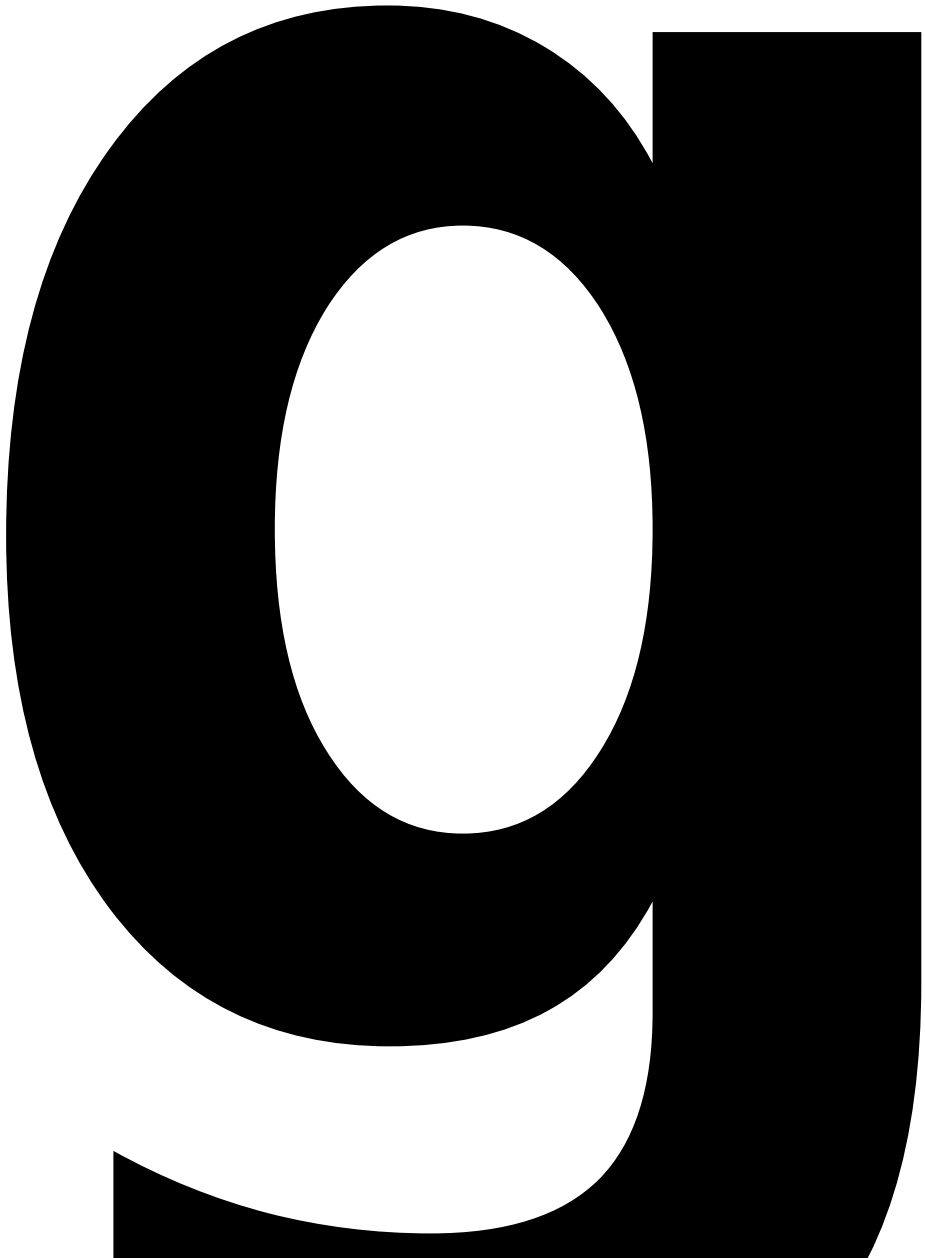
S

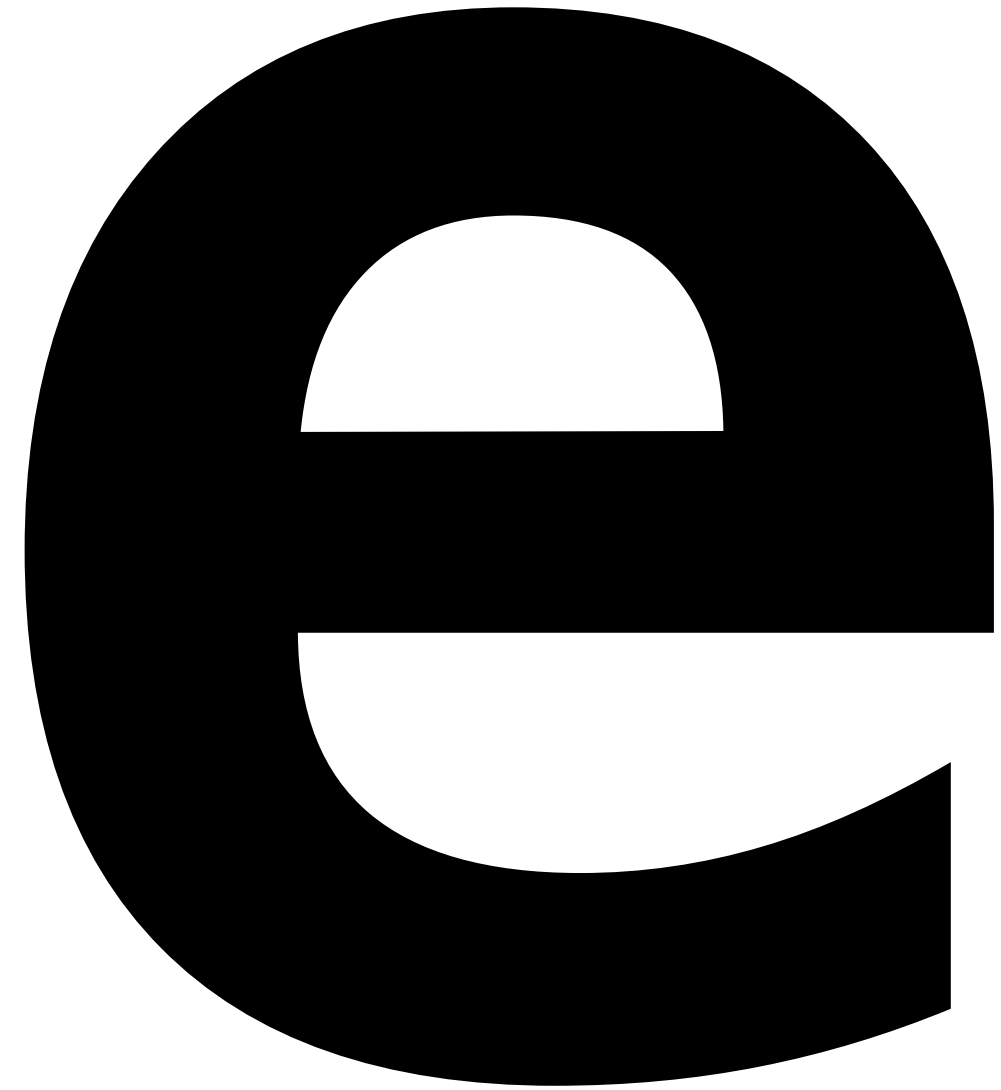
S

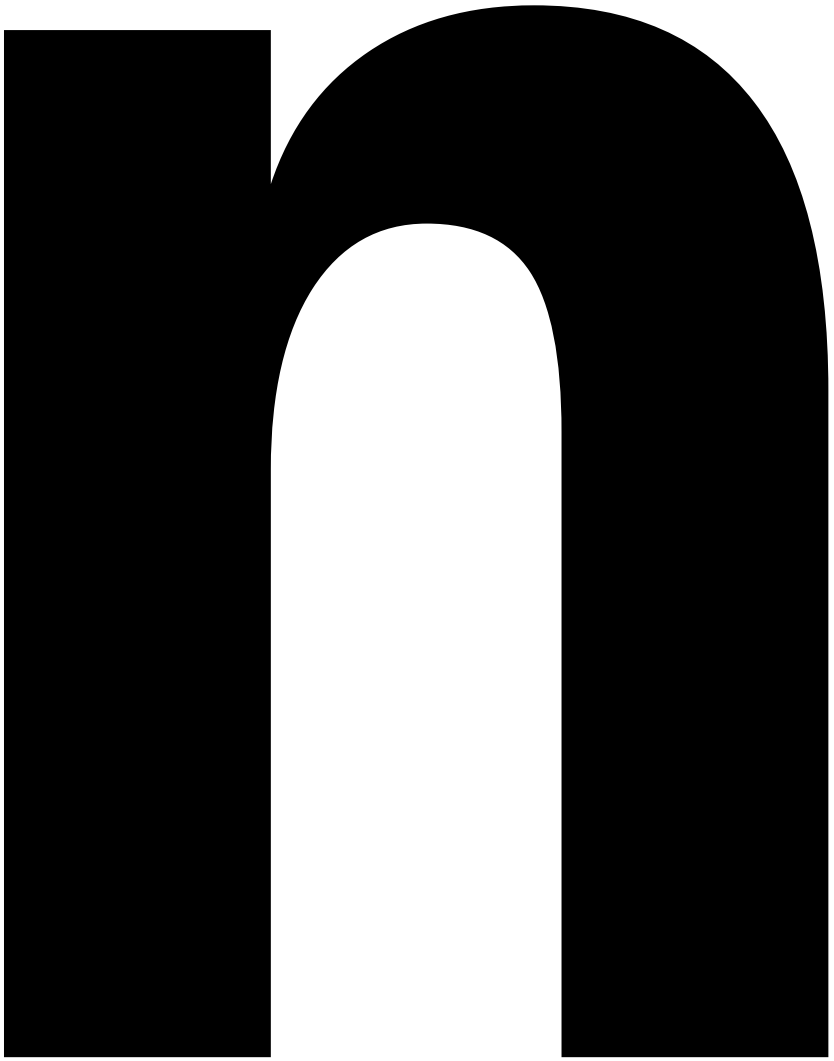


S

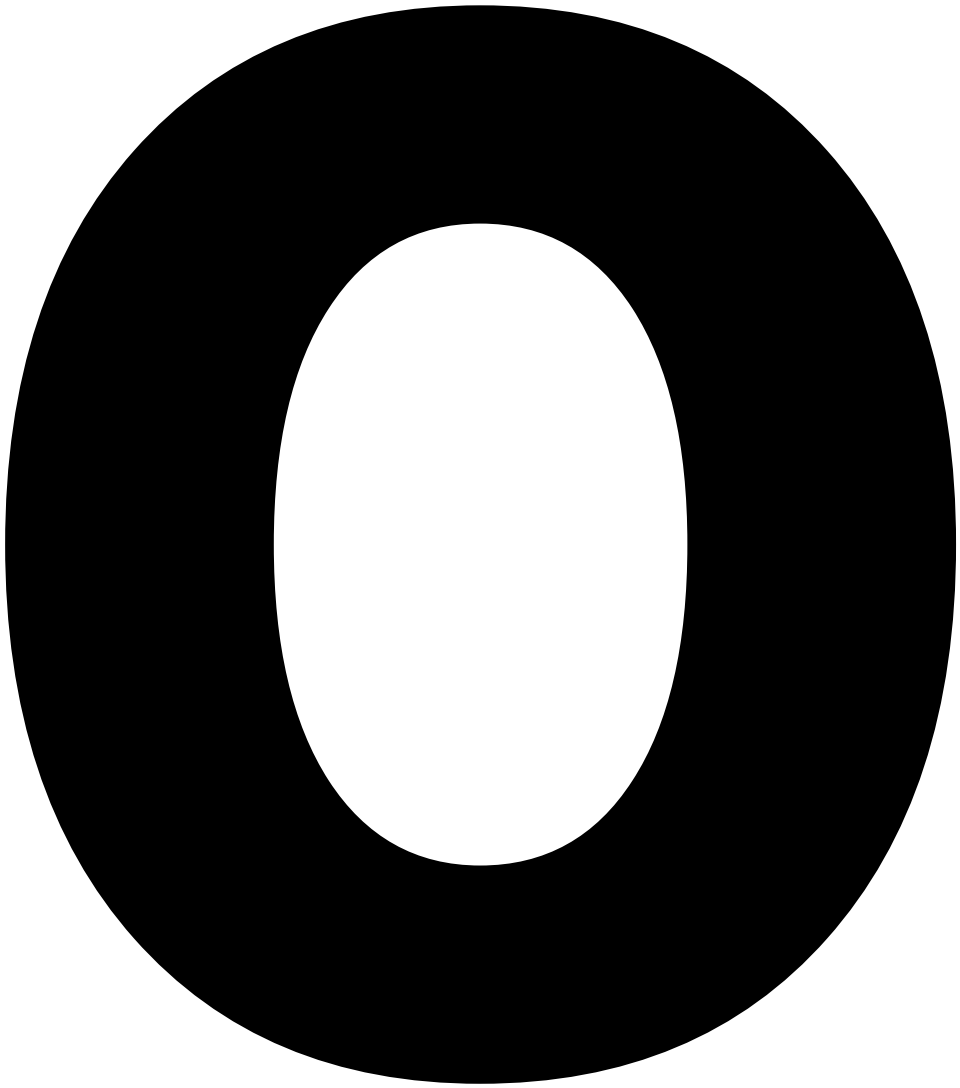


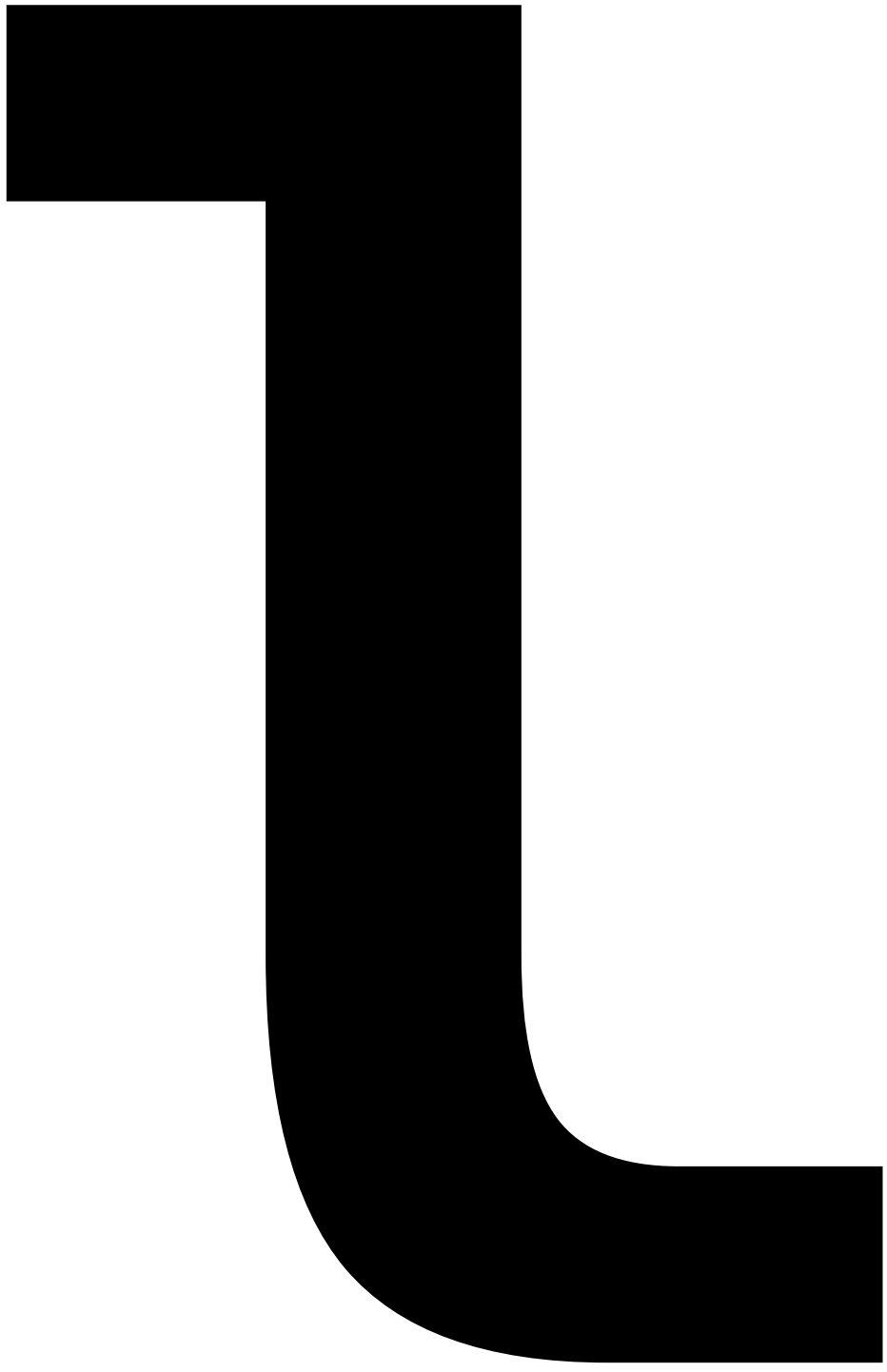


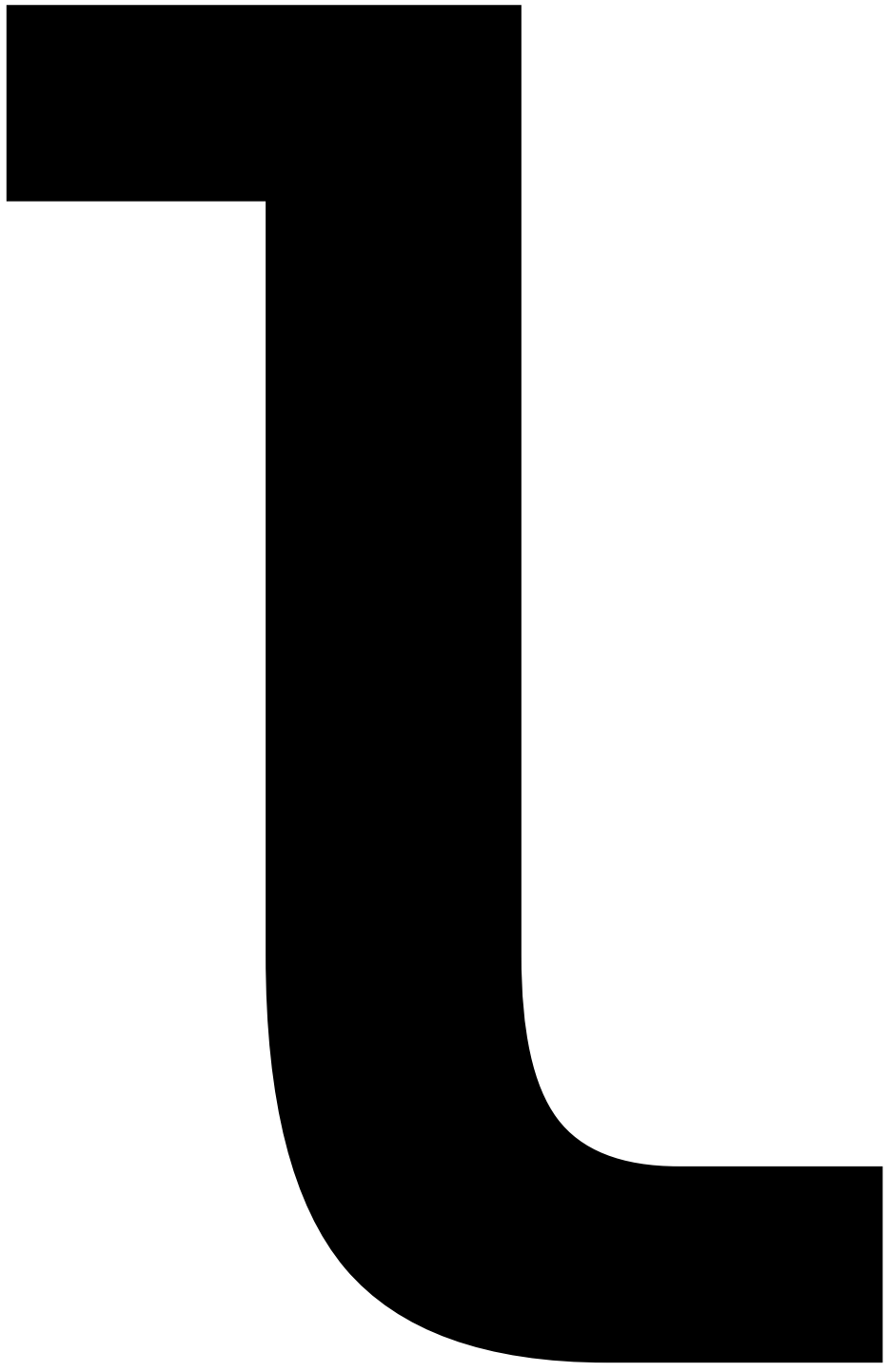


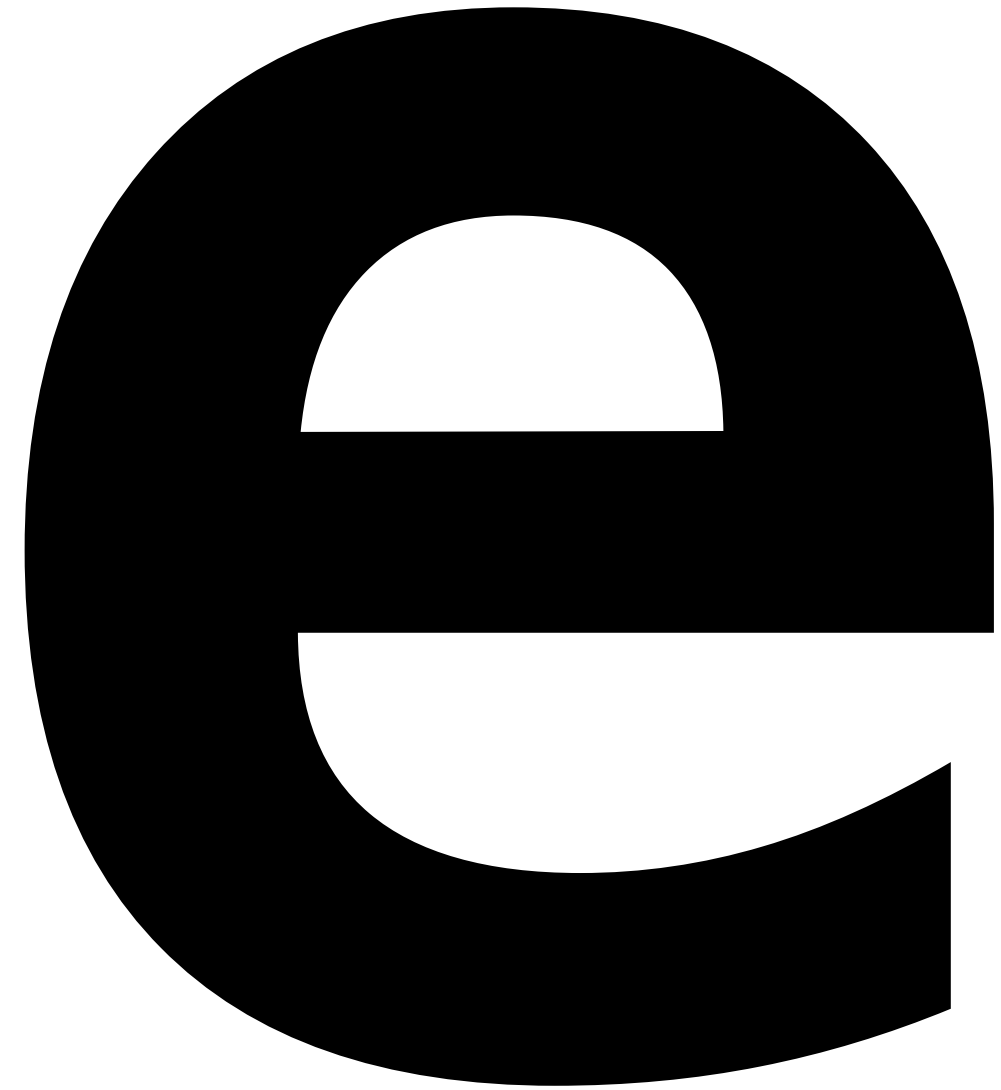


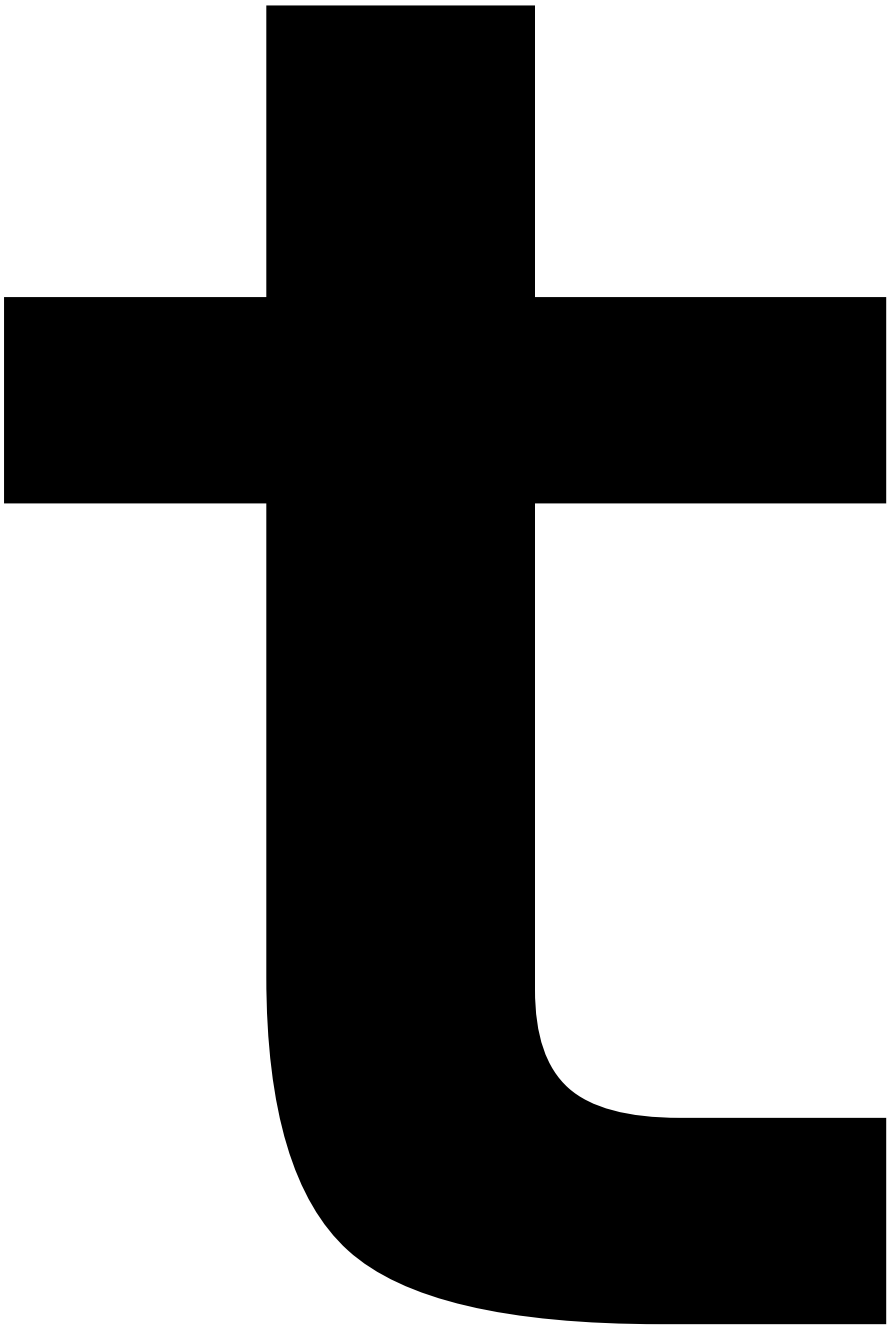
S

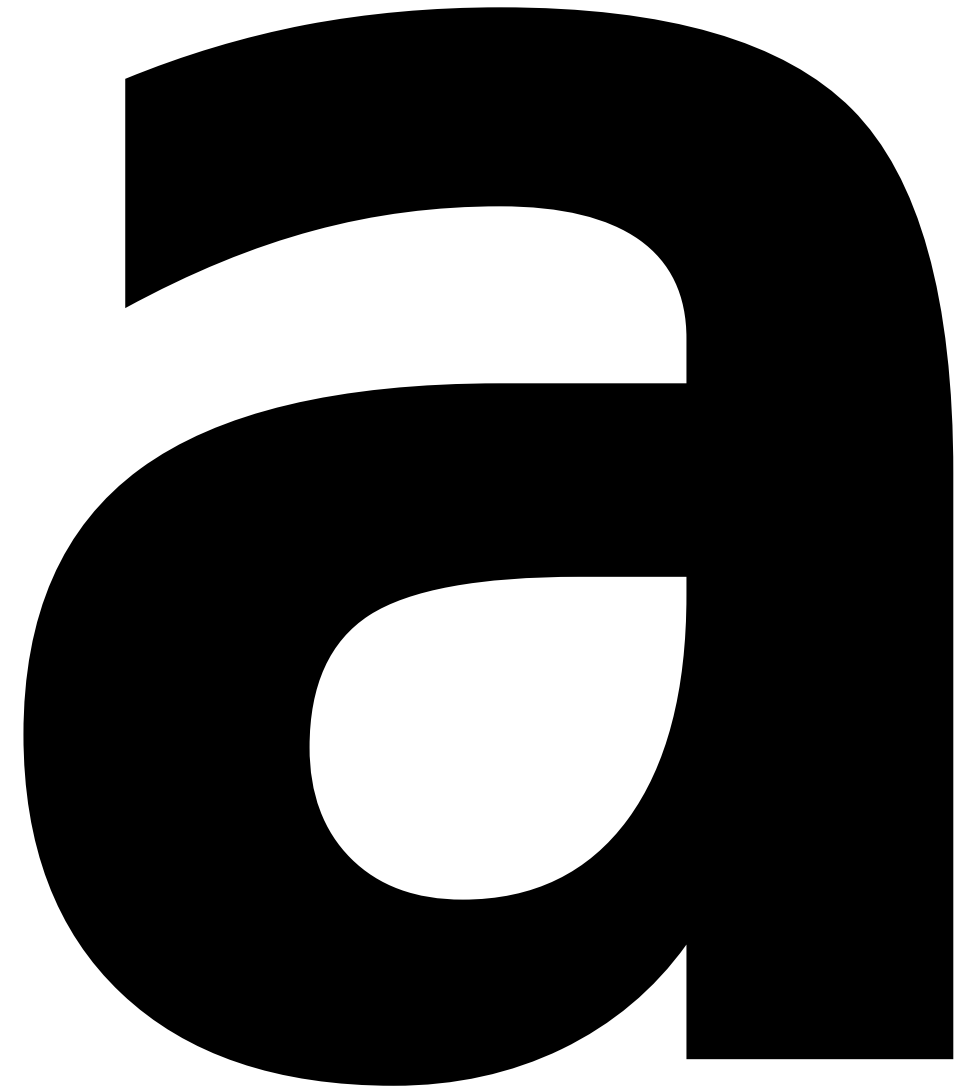


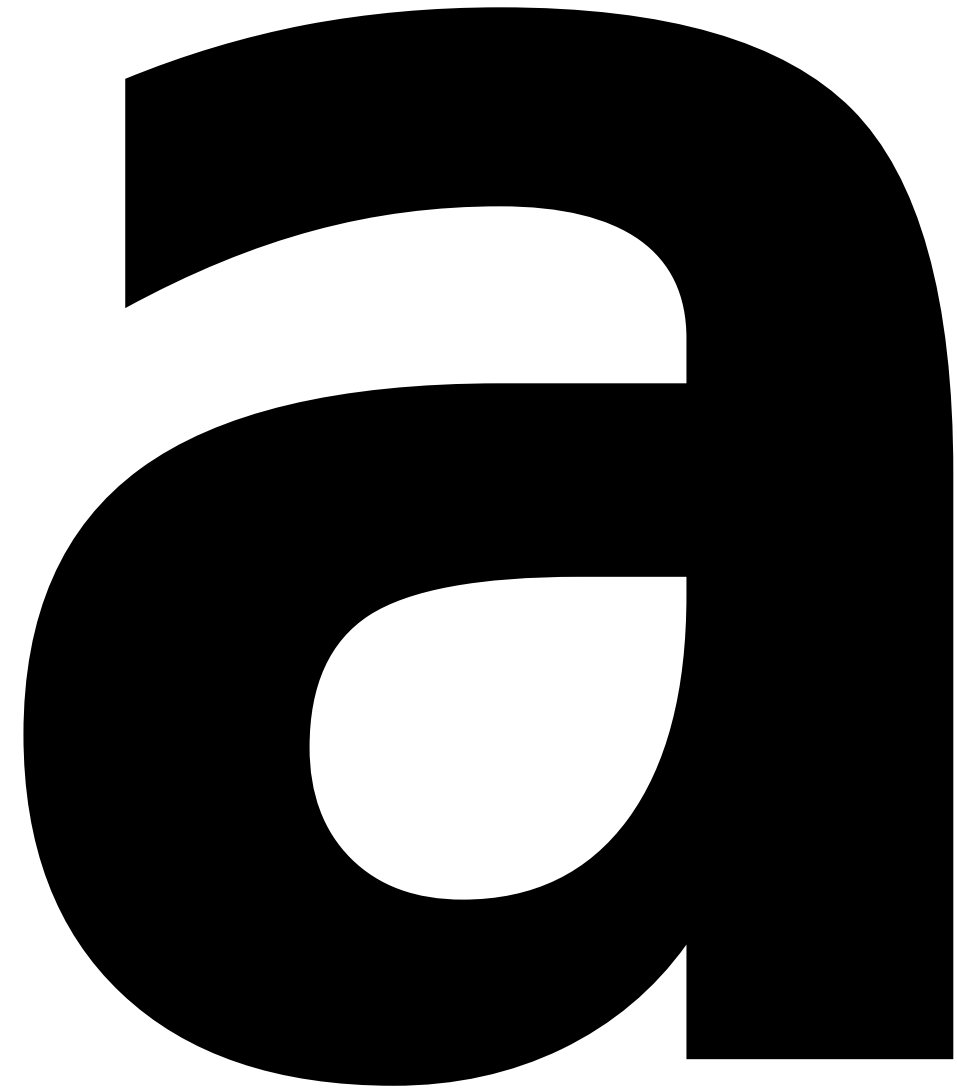






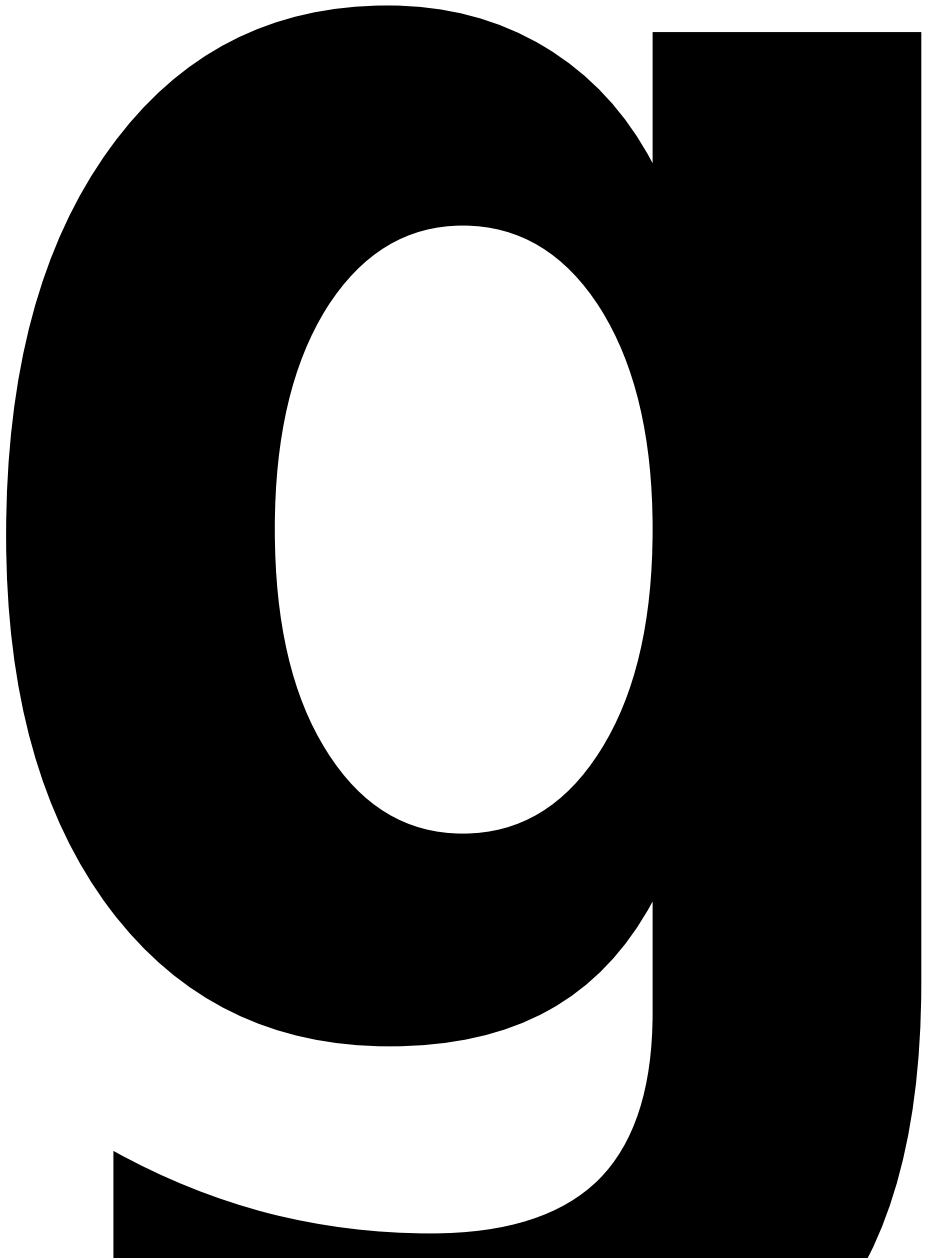


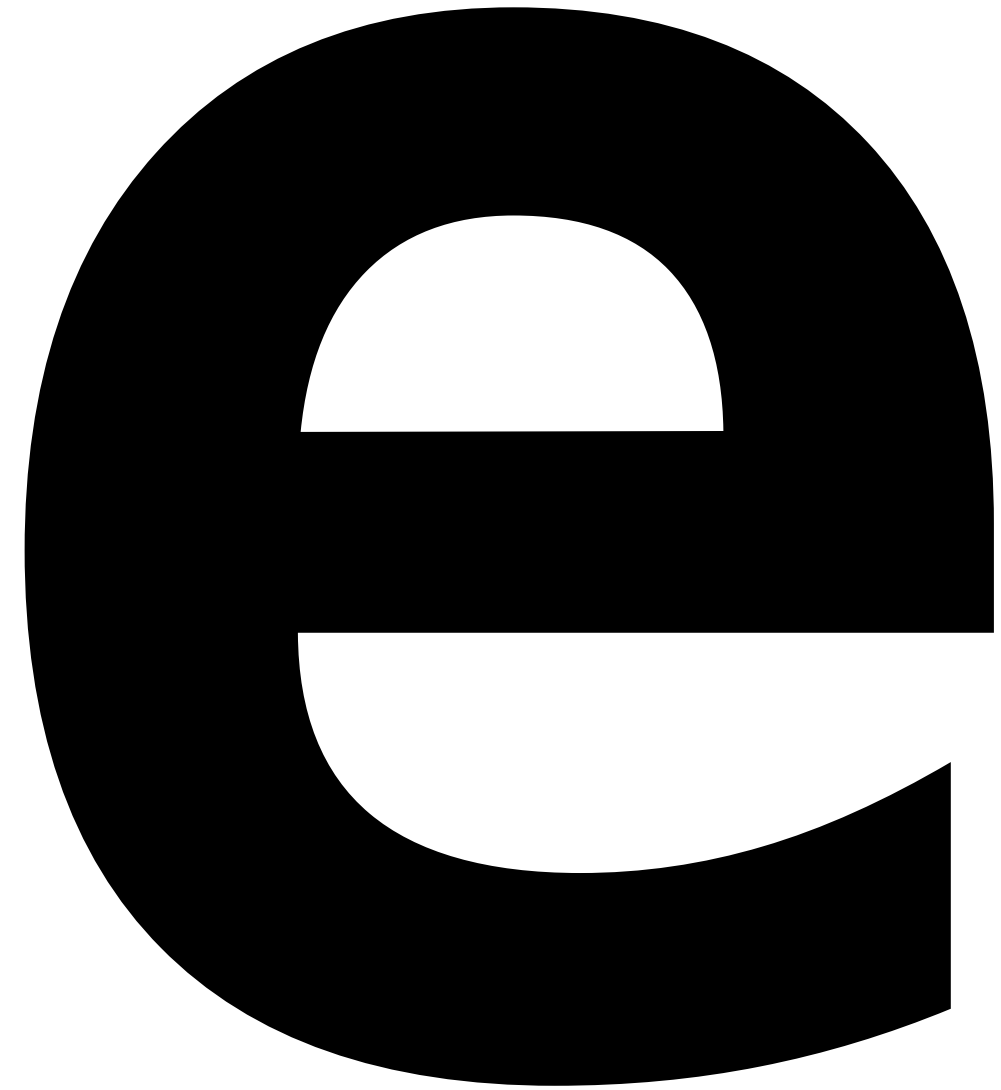


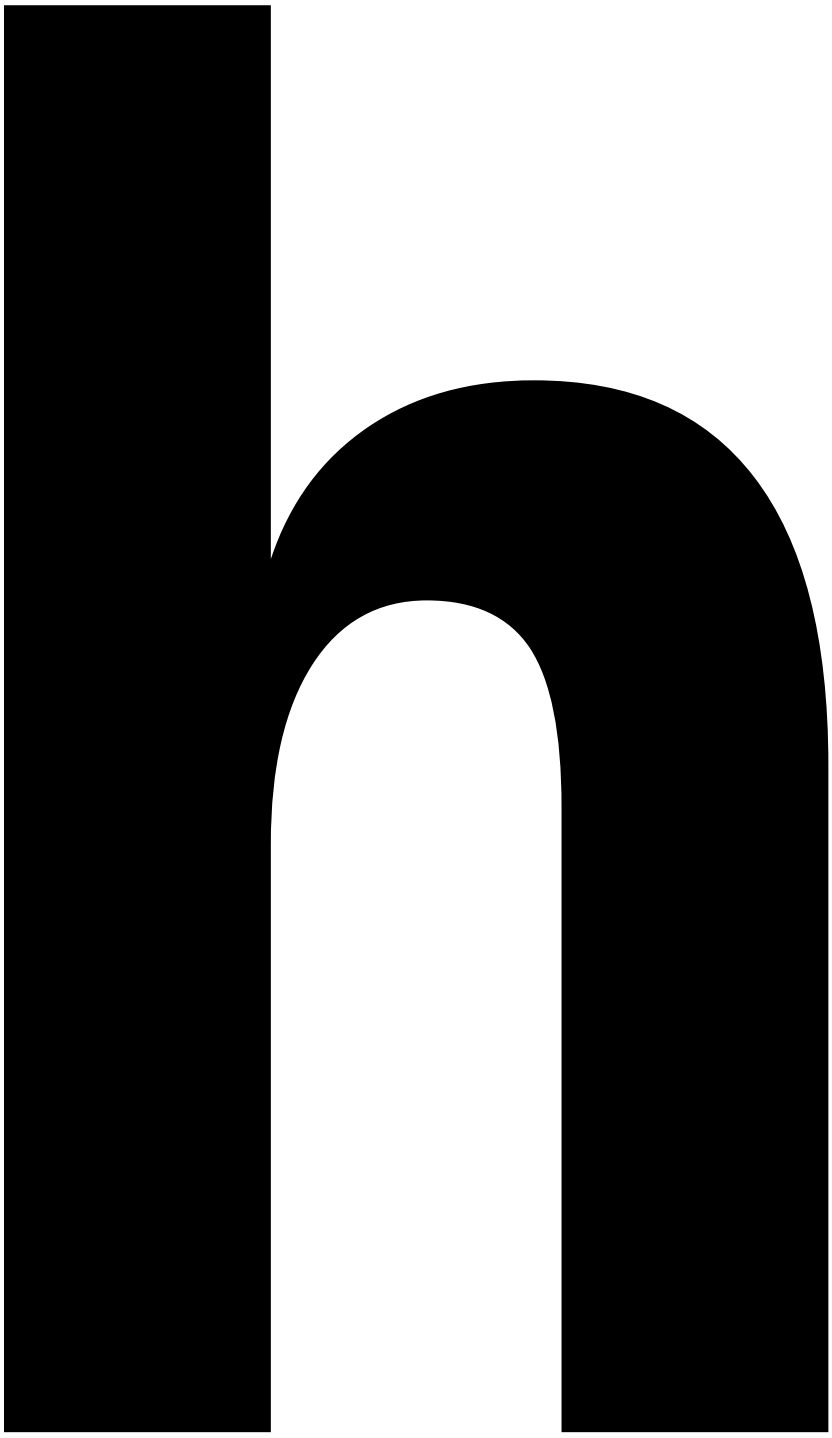


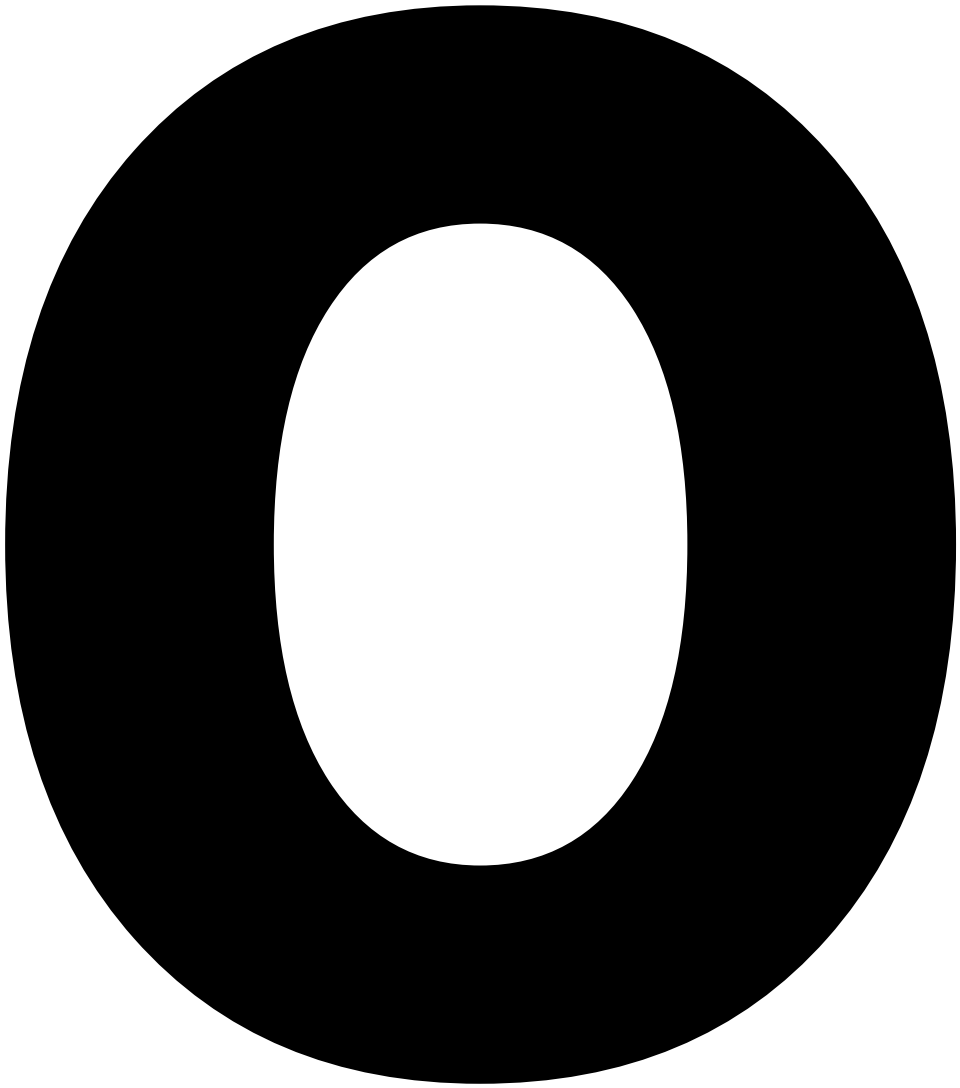
u

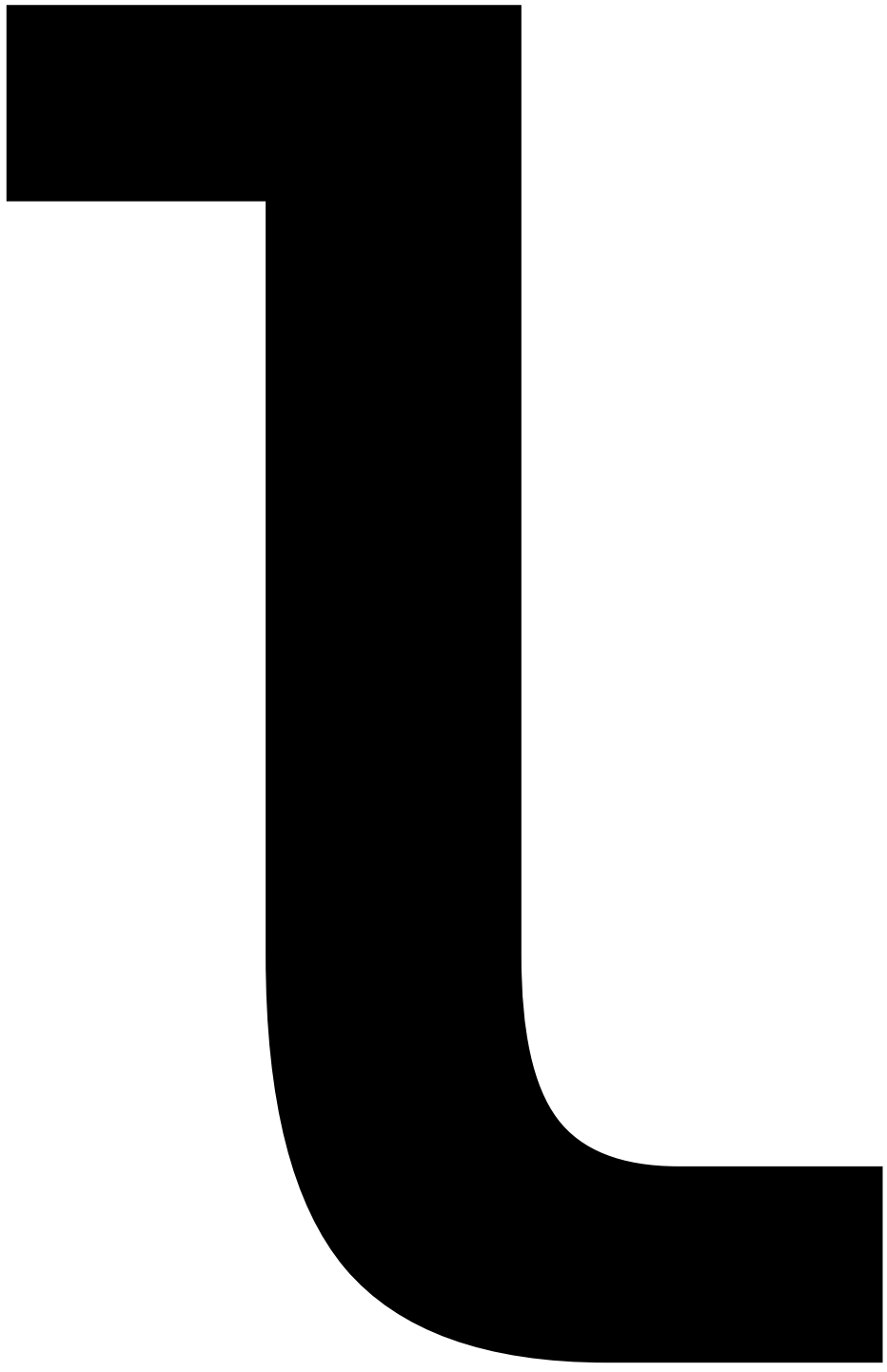
S

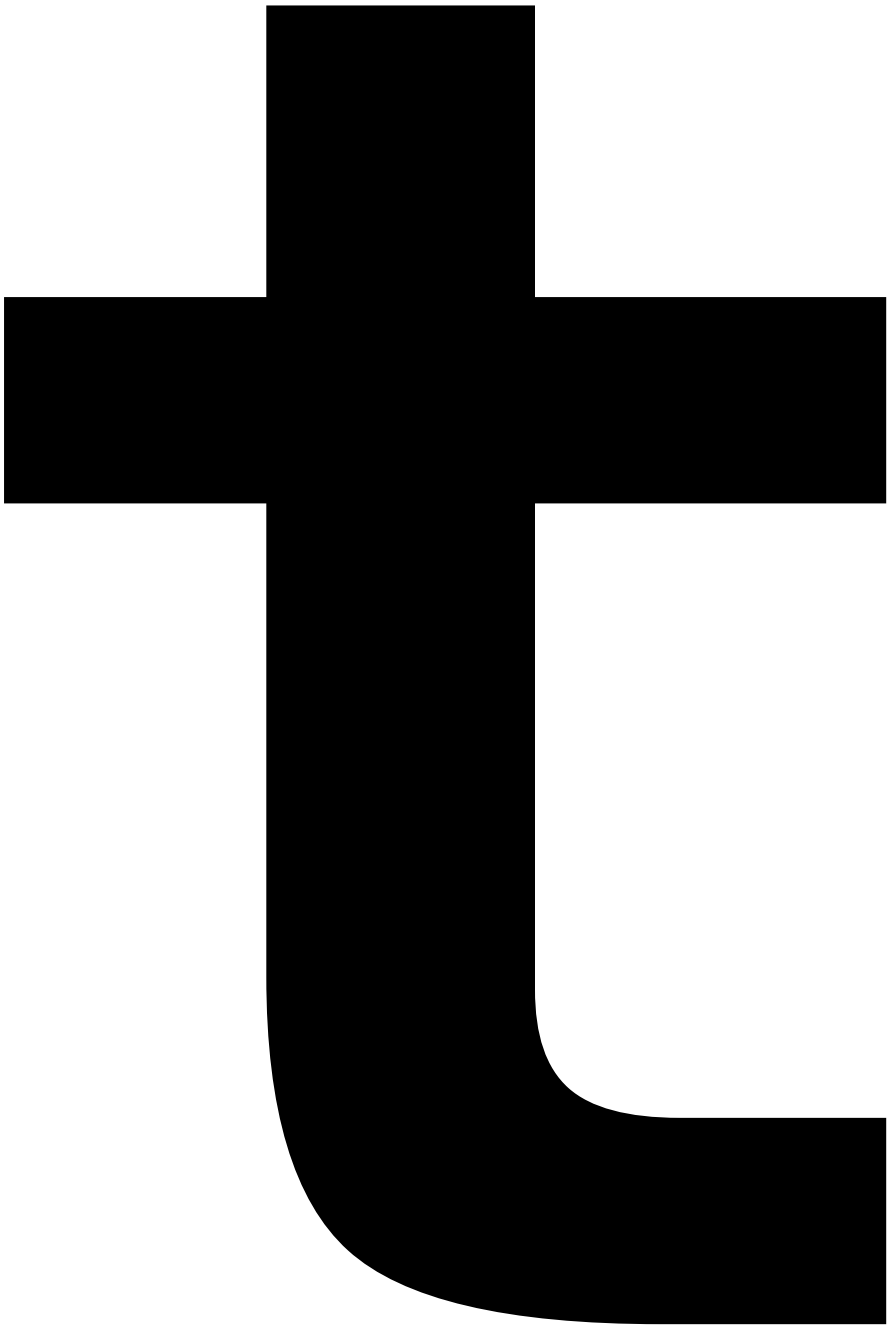


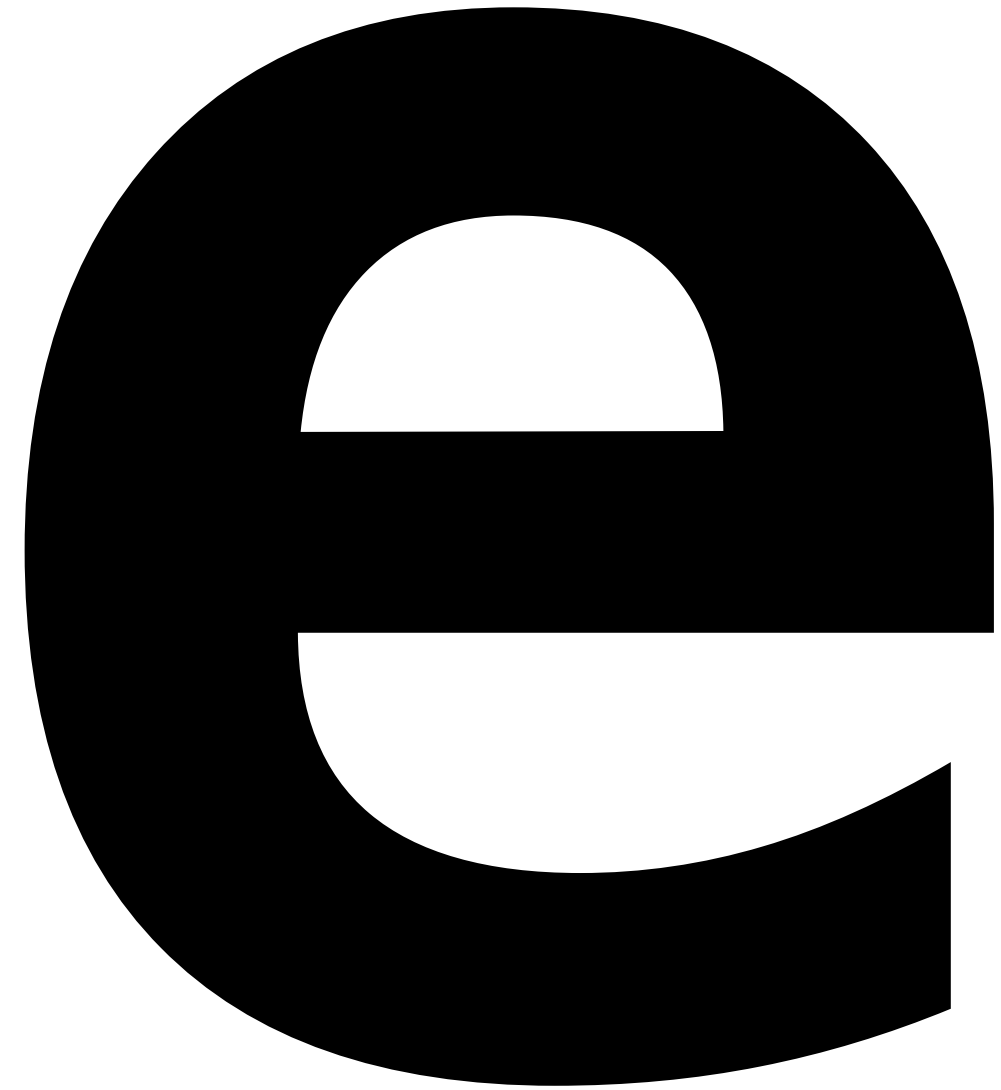


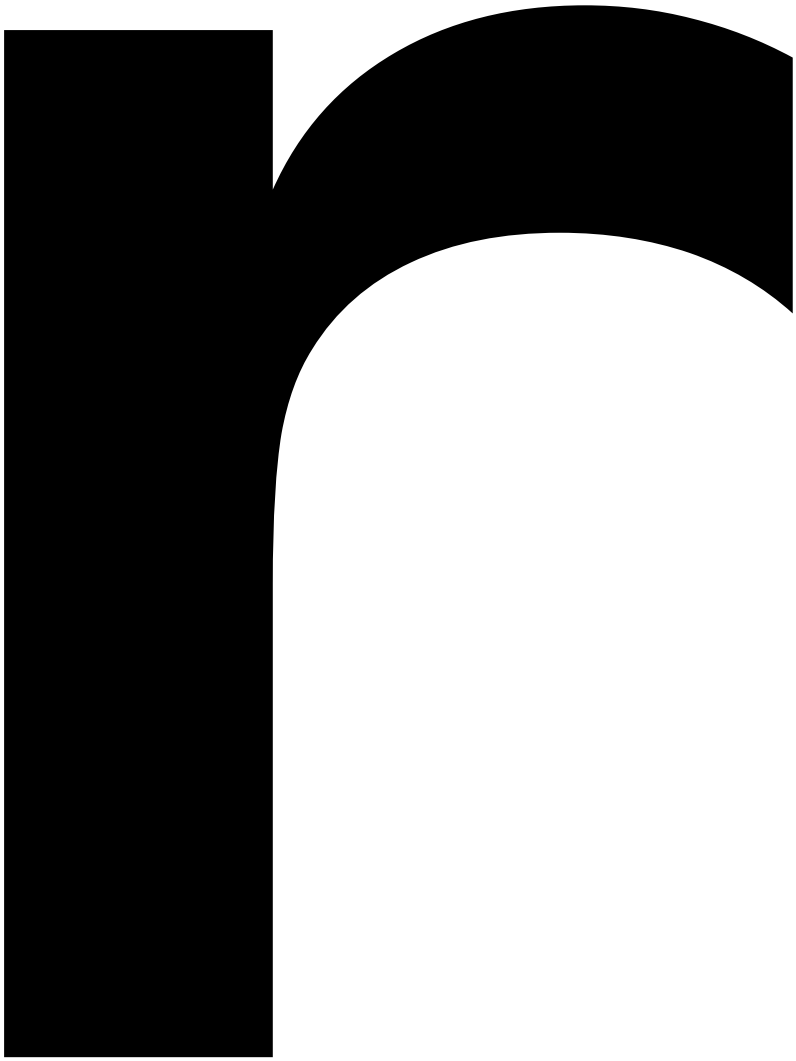




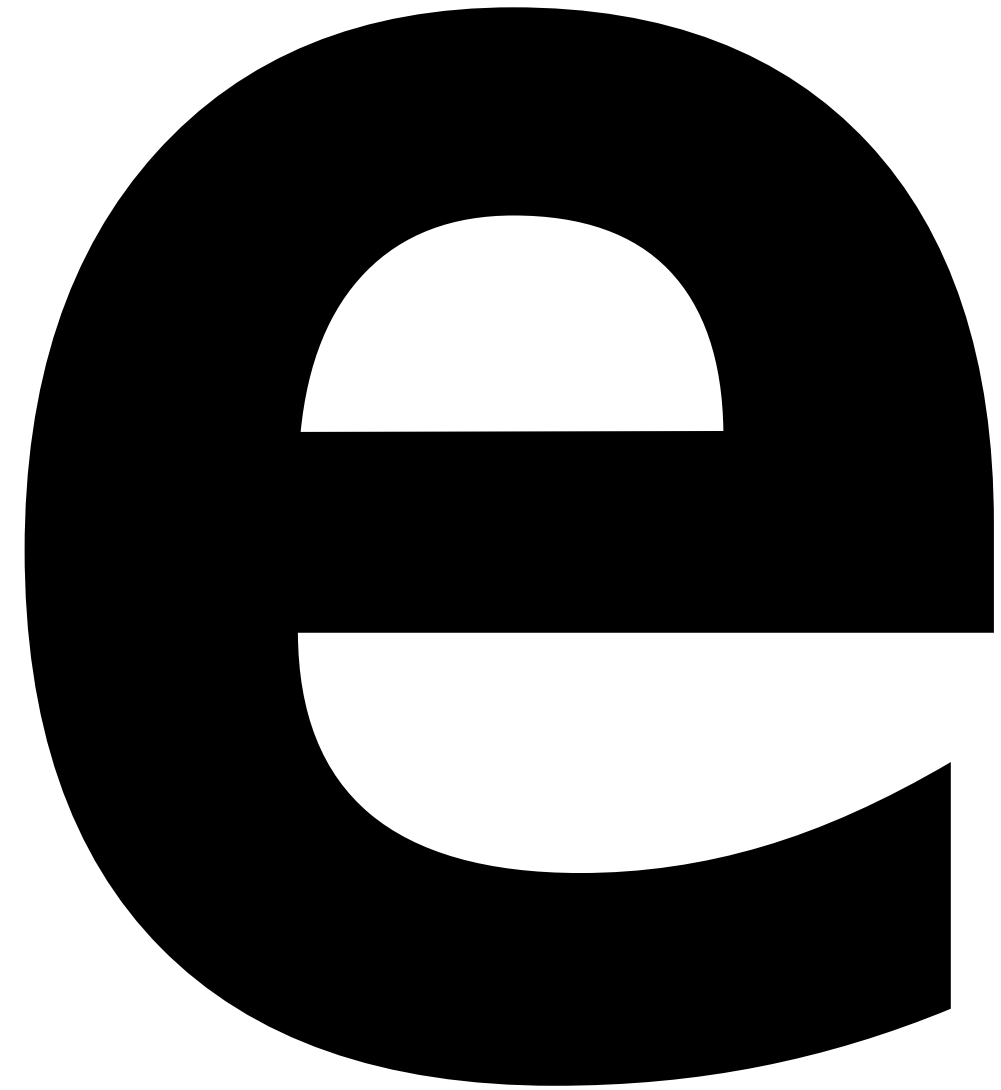


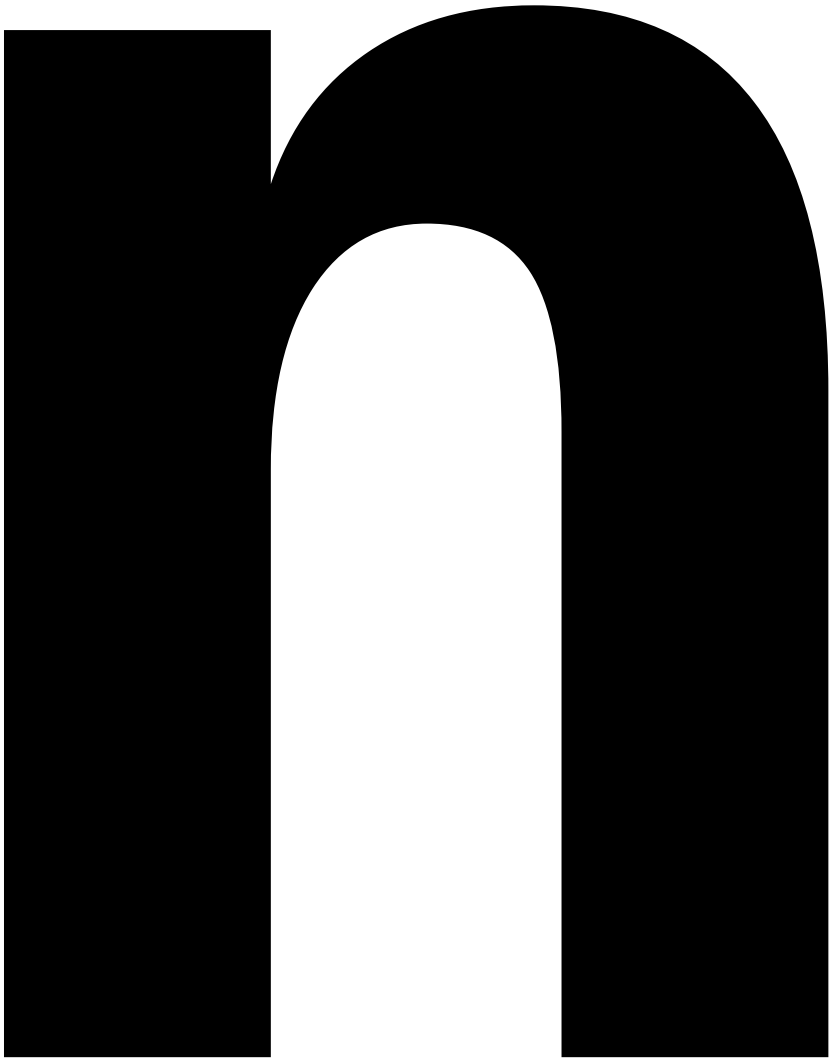


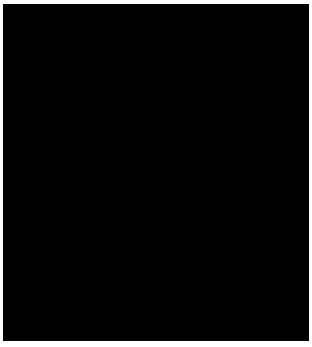


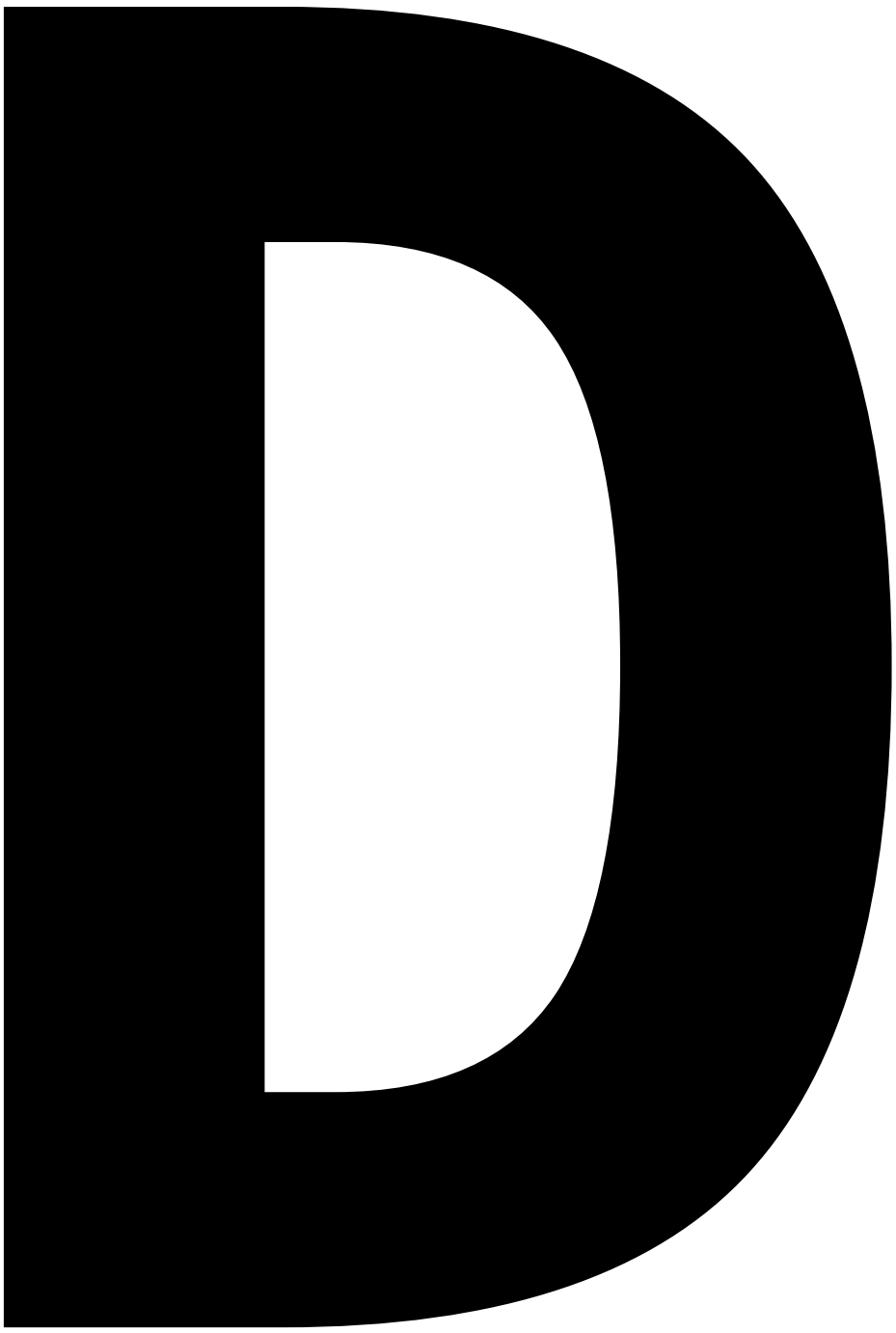


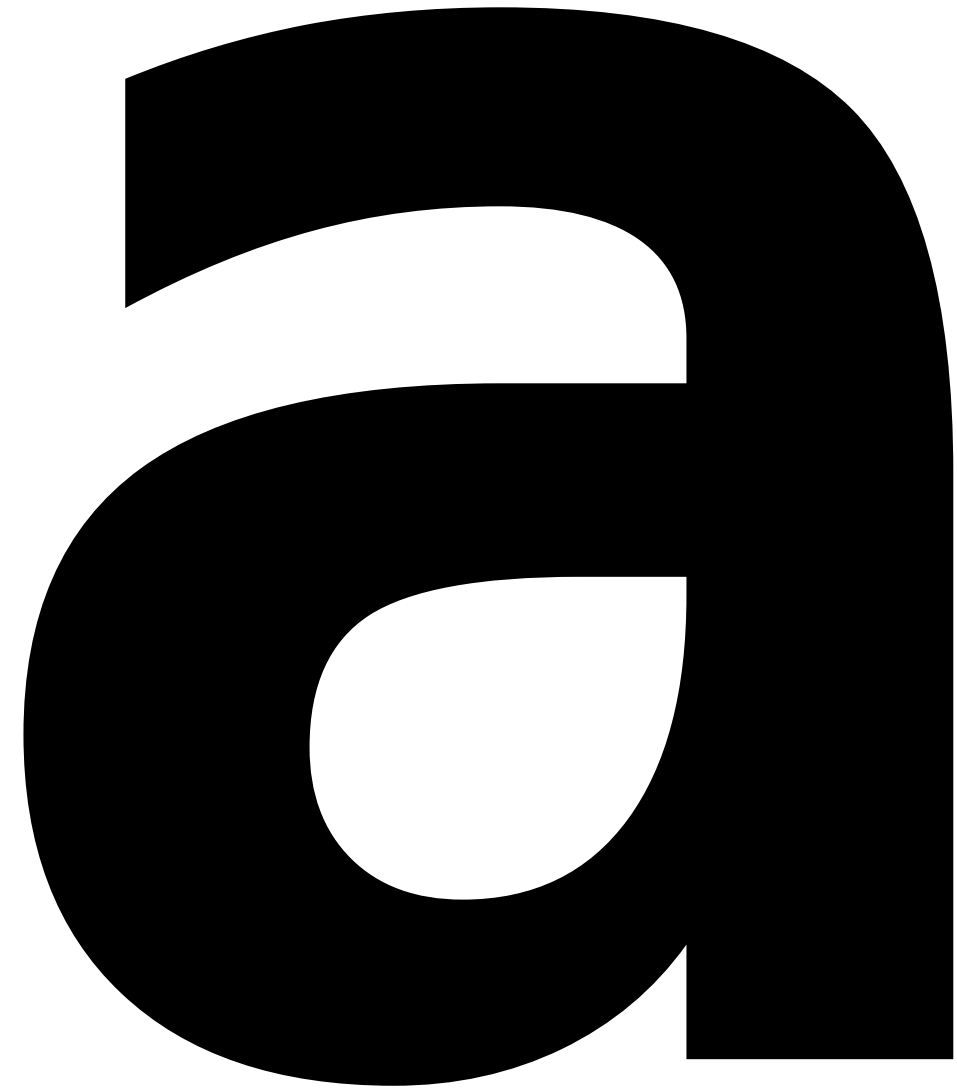
d

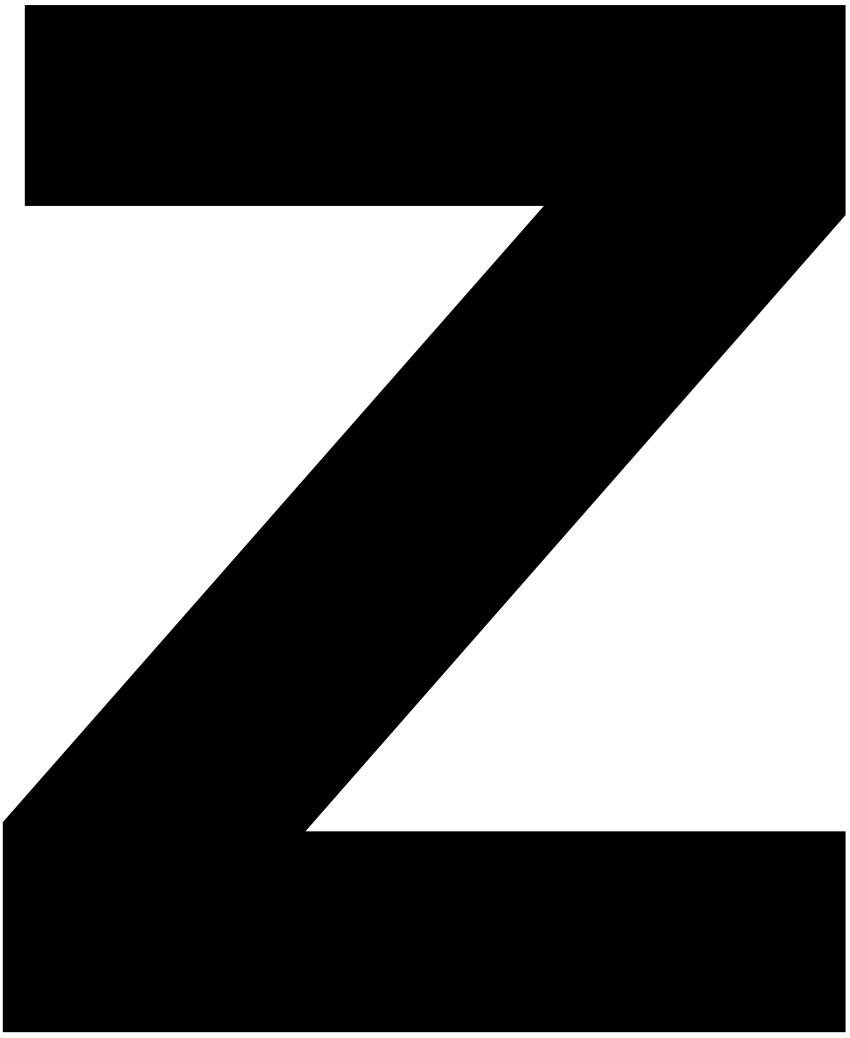




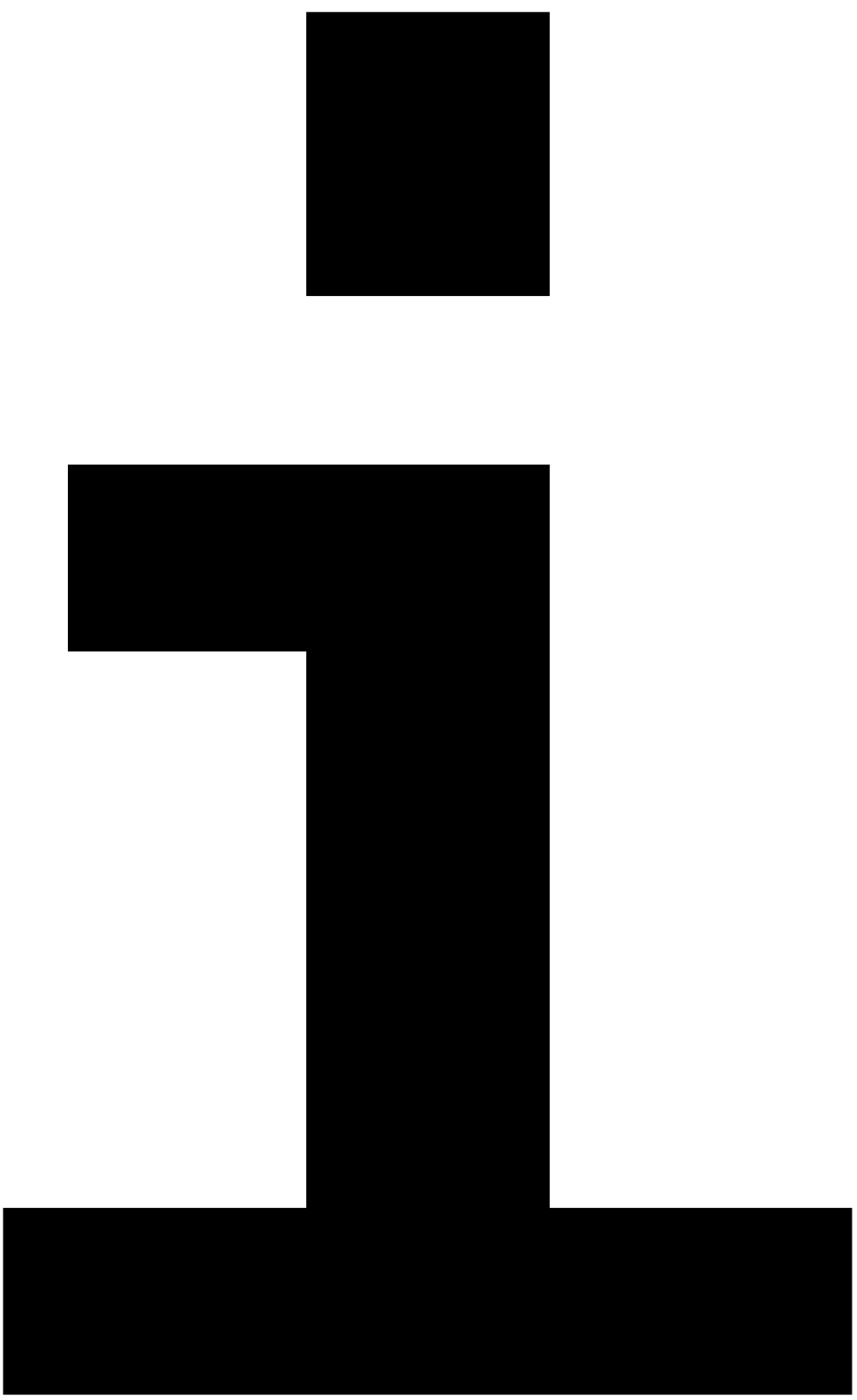


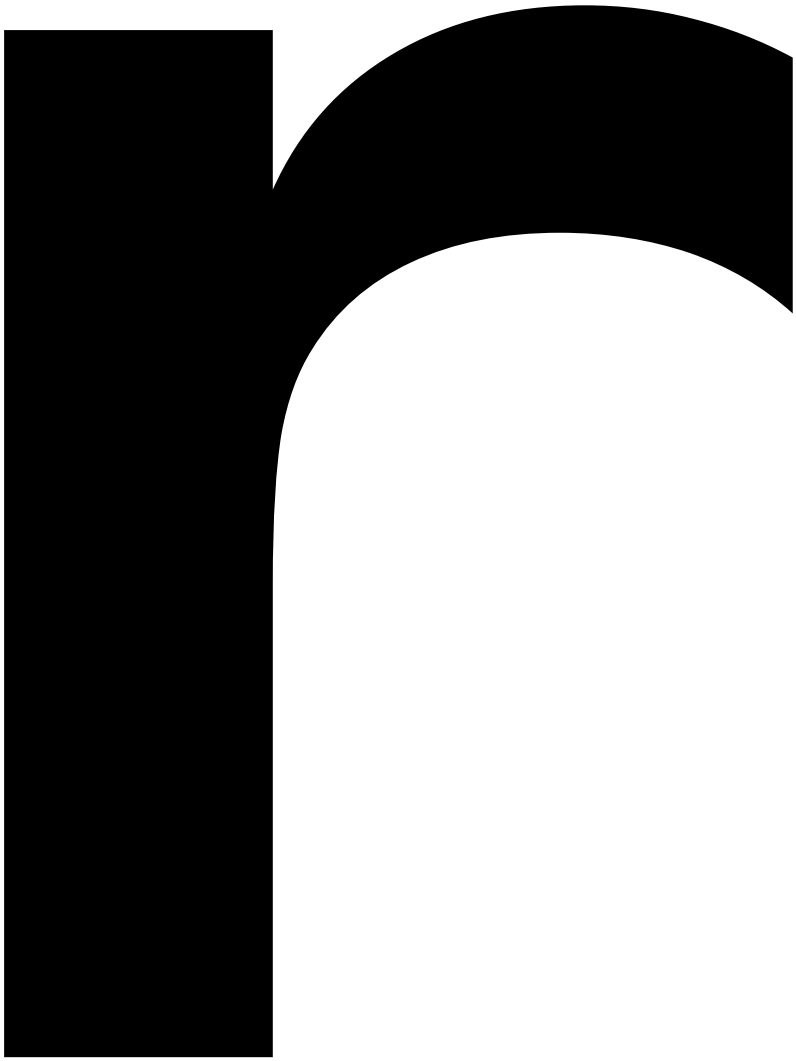






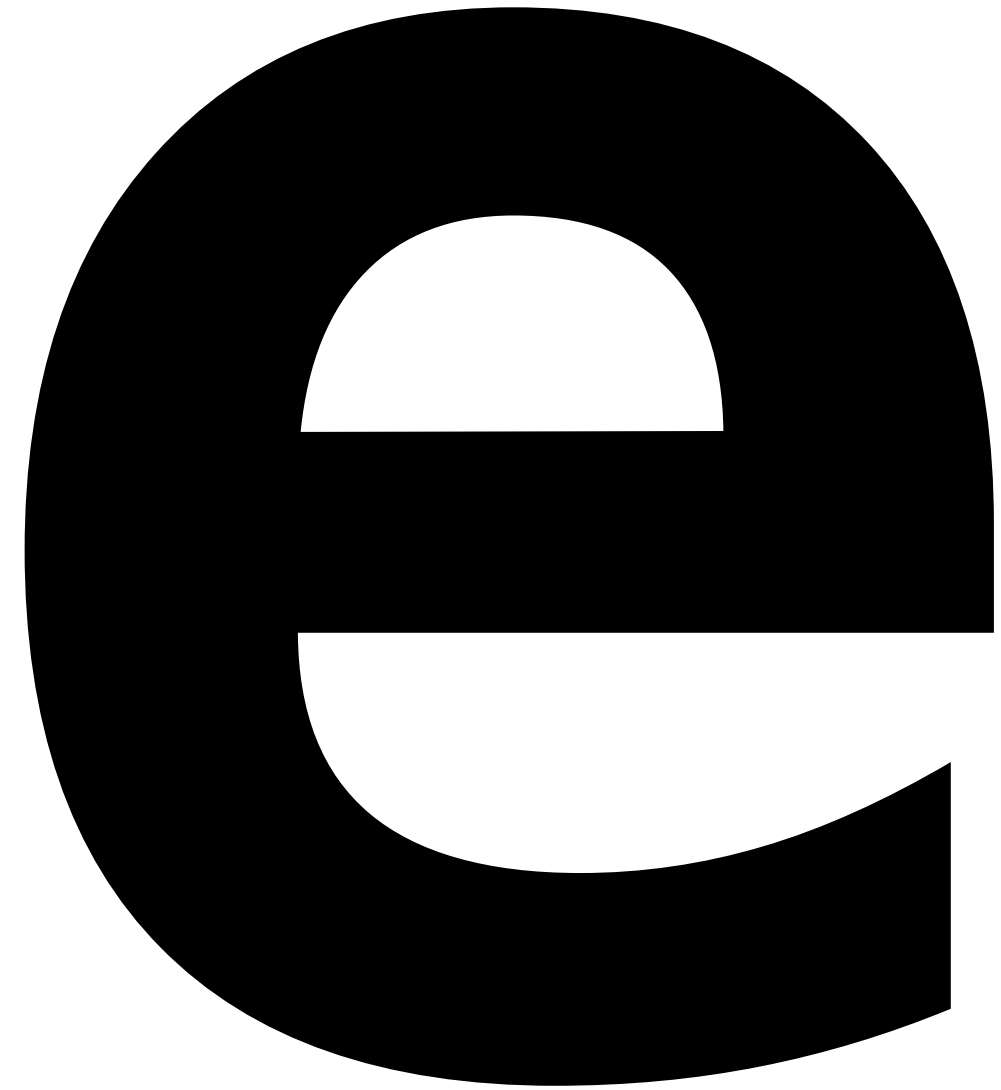
u

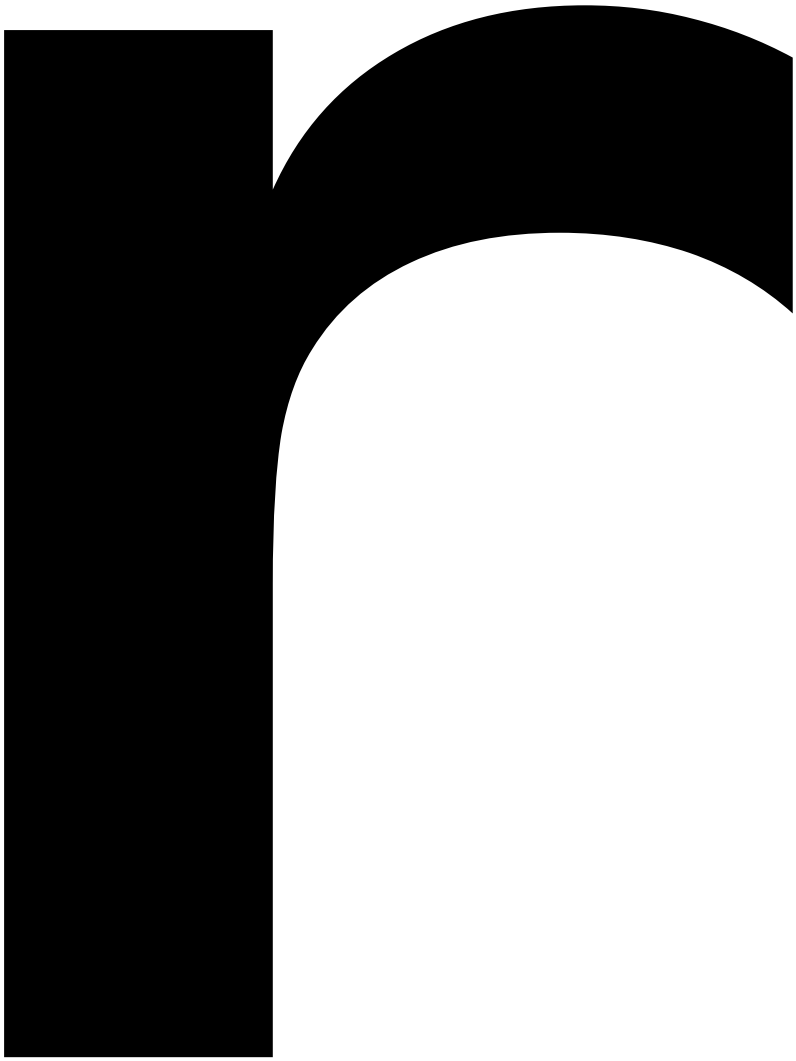


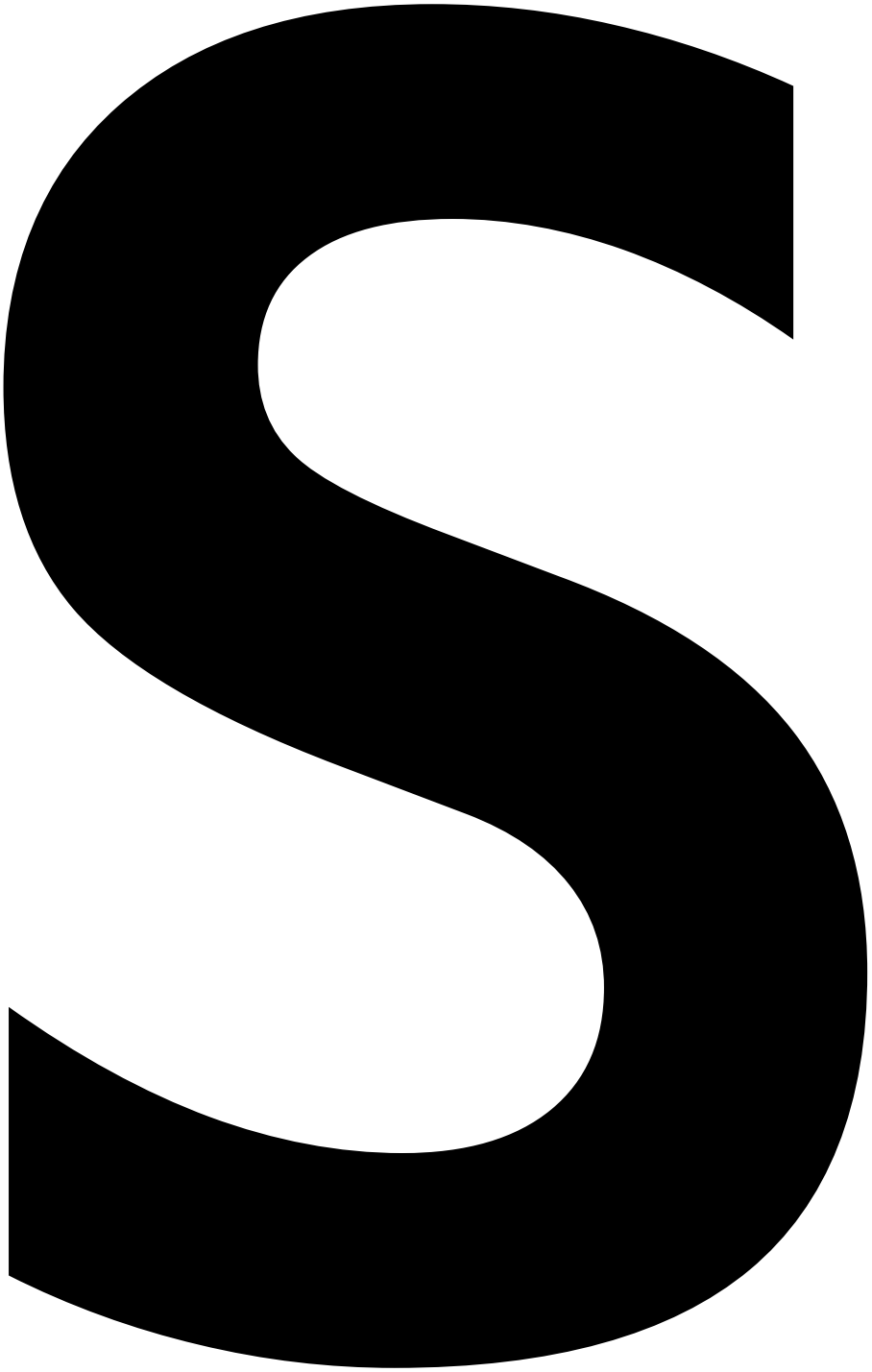


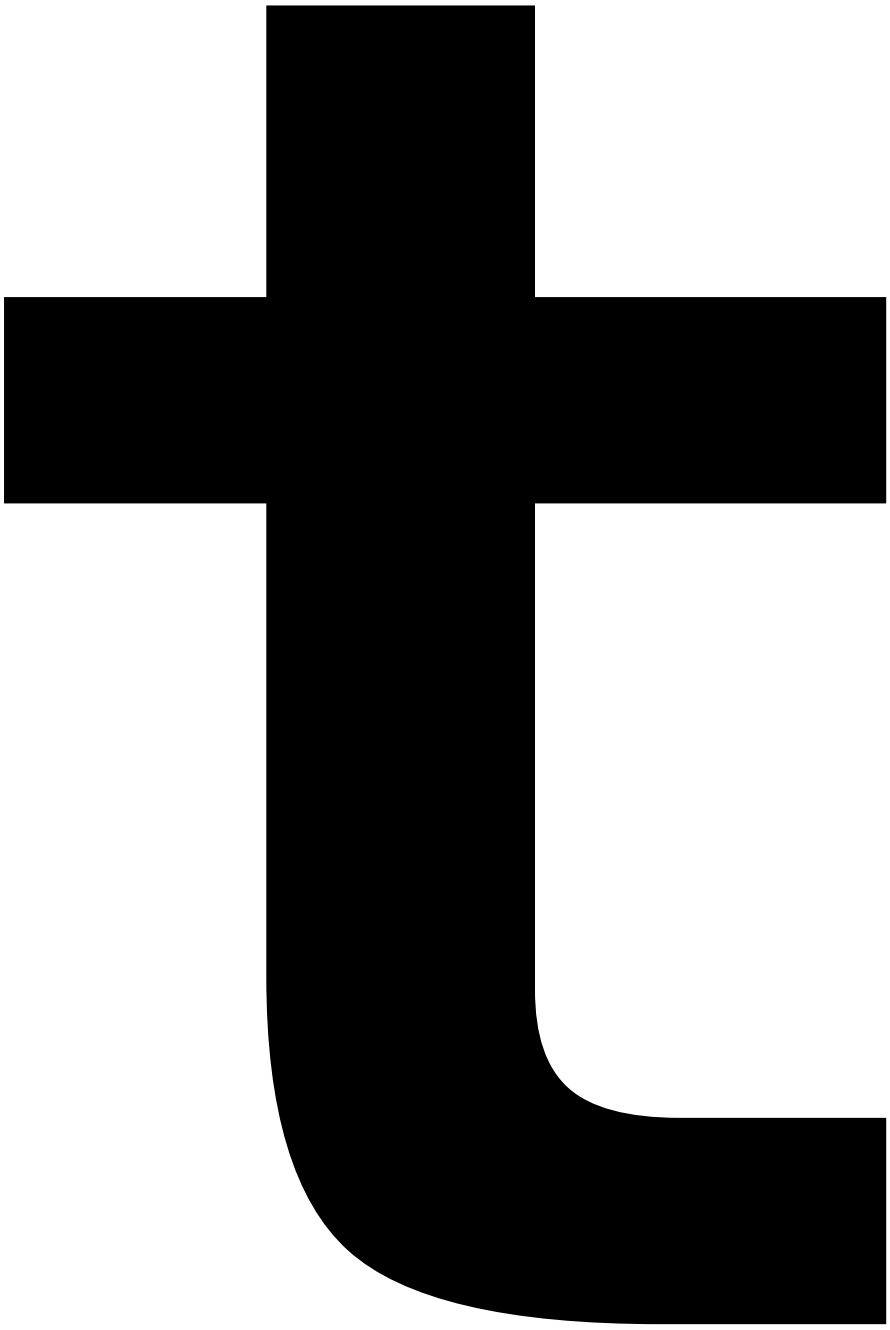
d

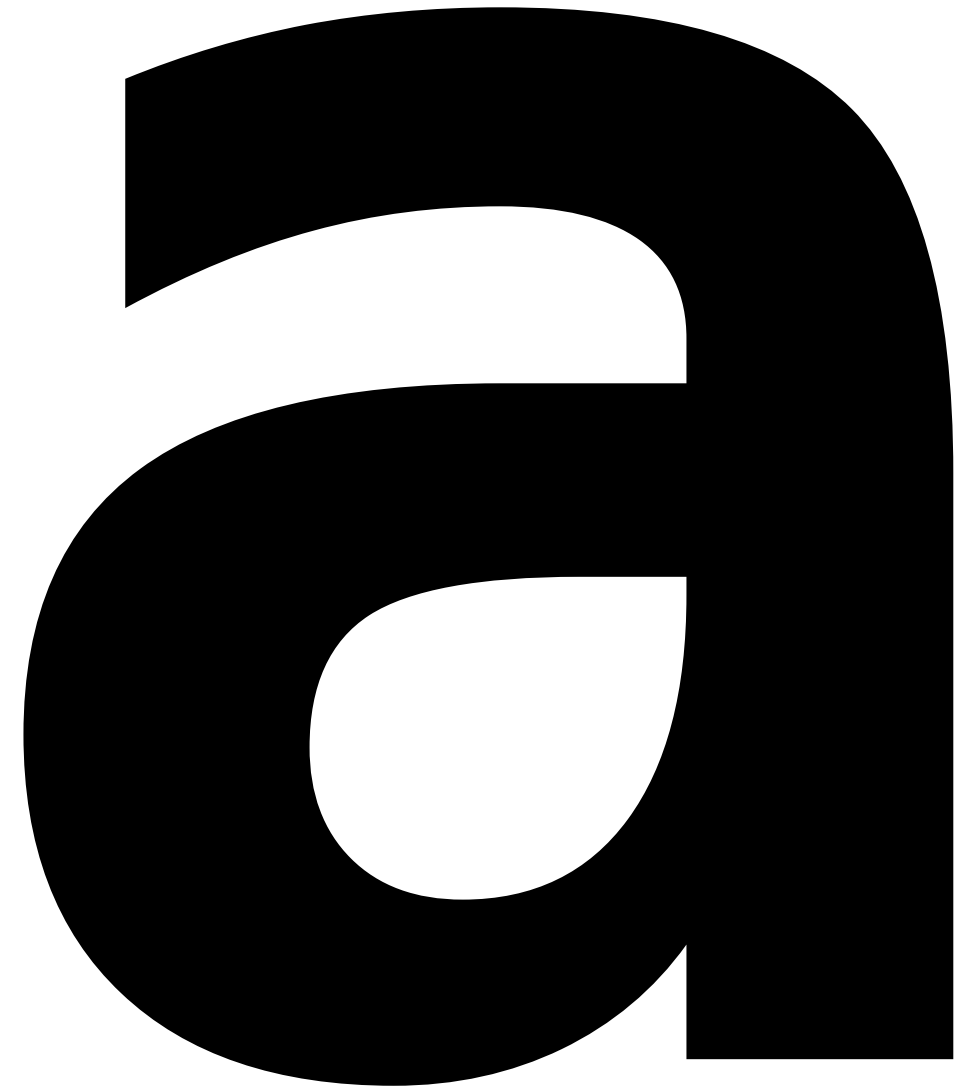
d

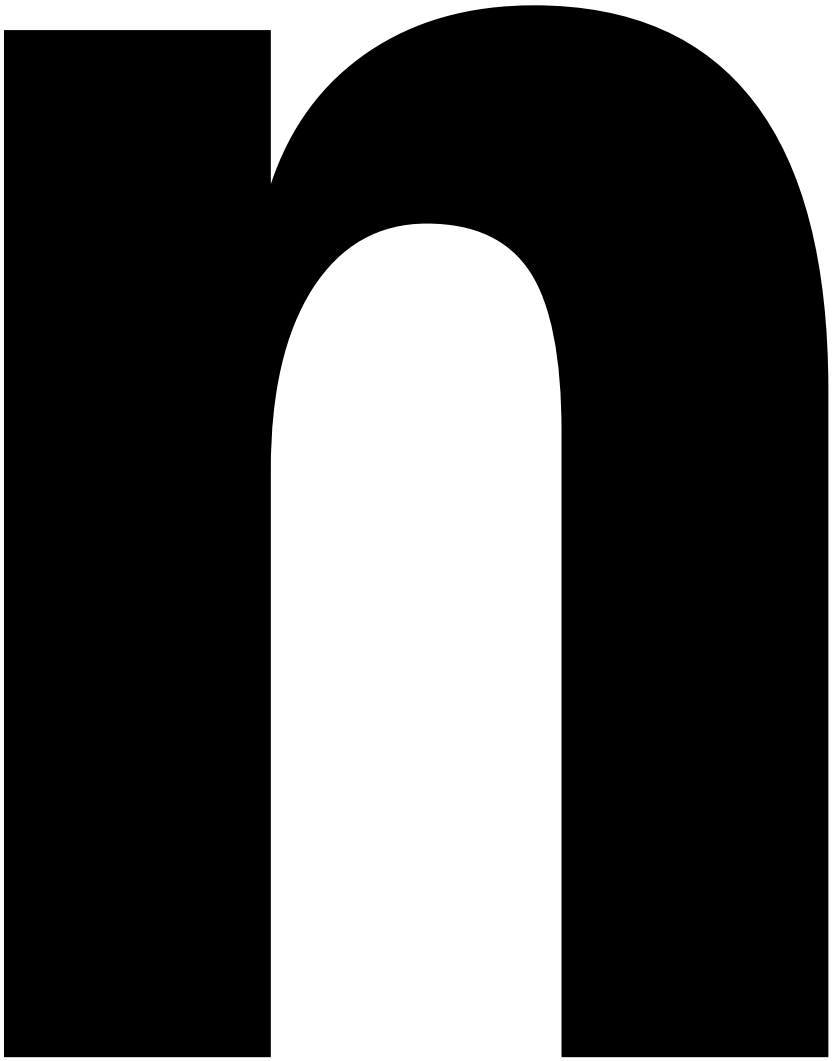






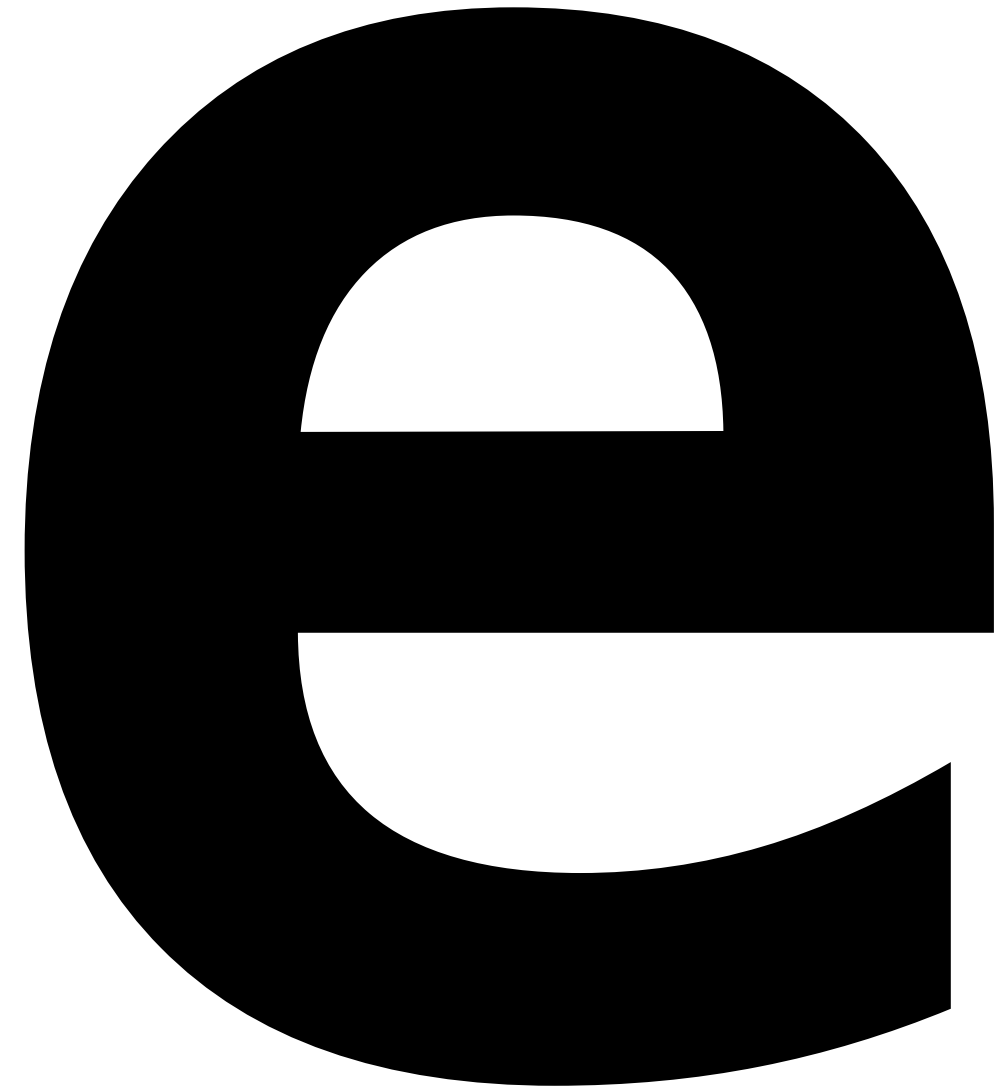


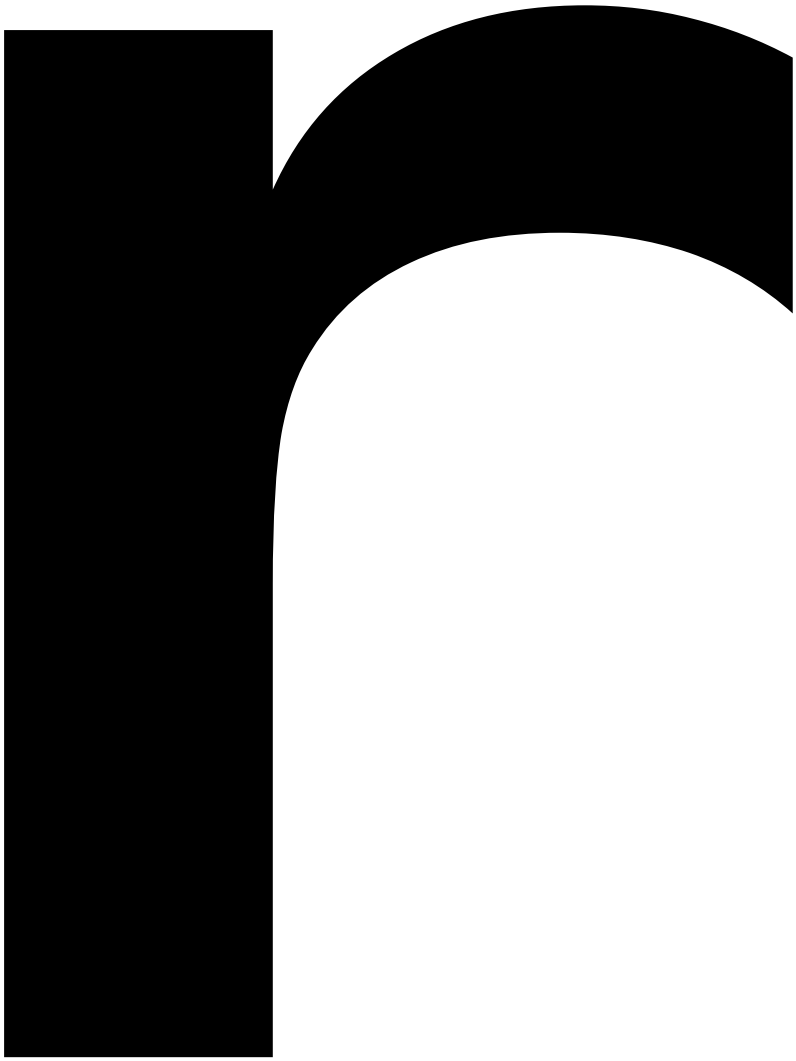


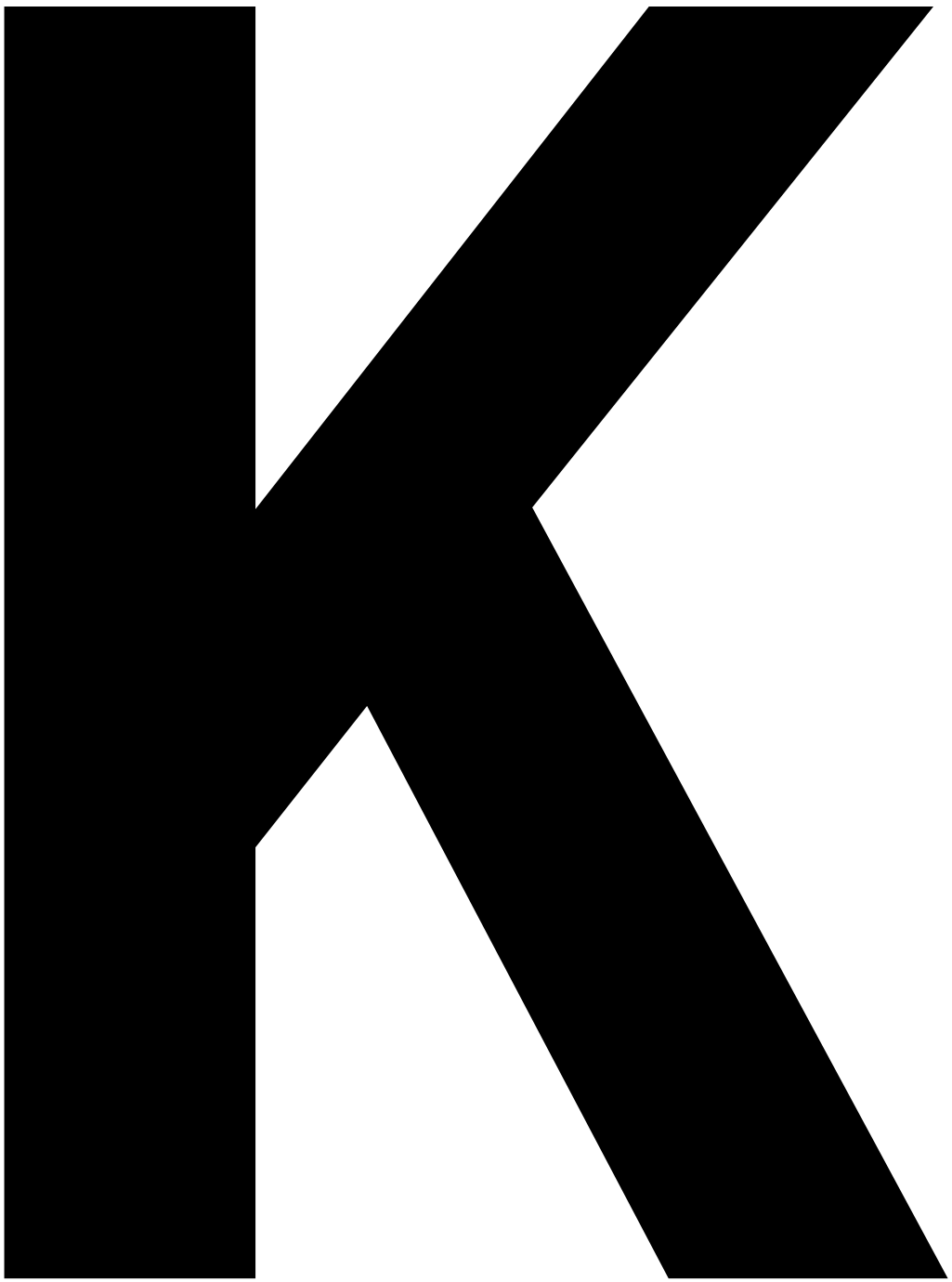


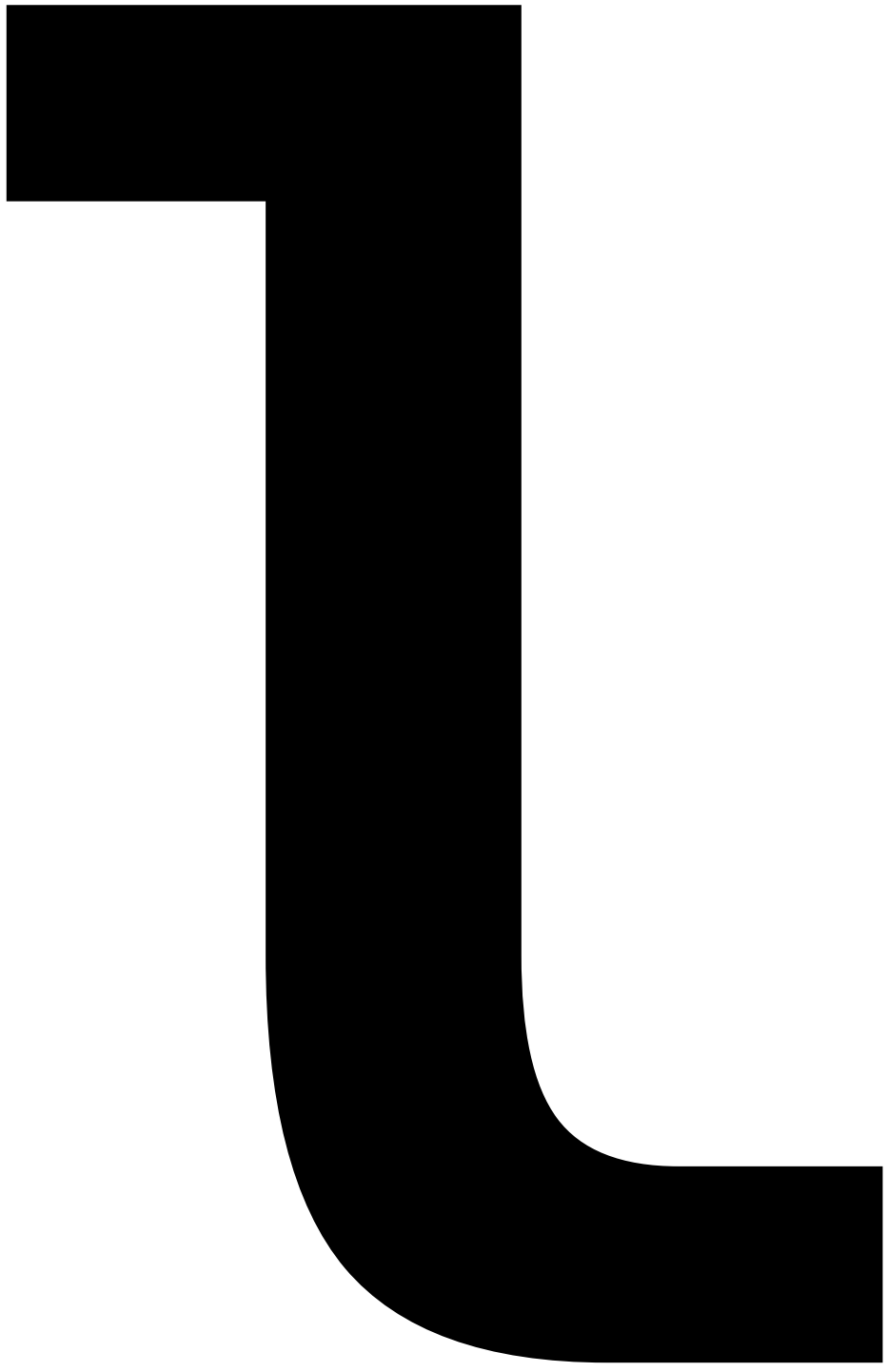
d

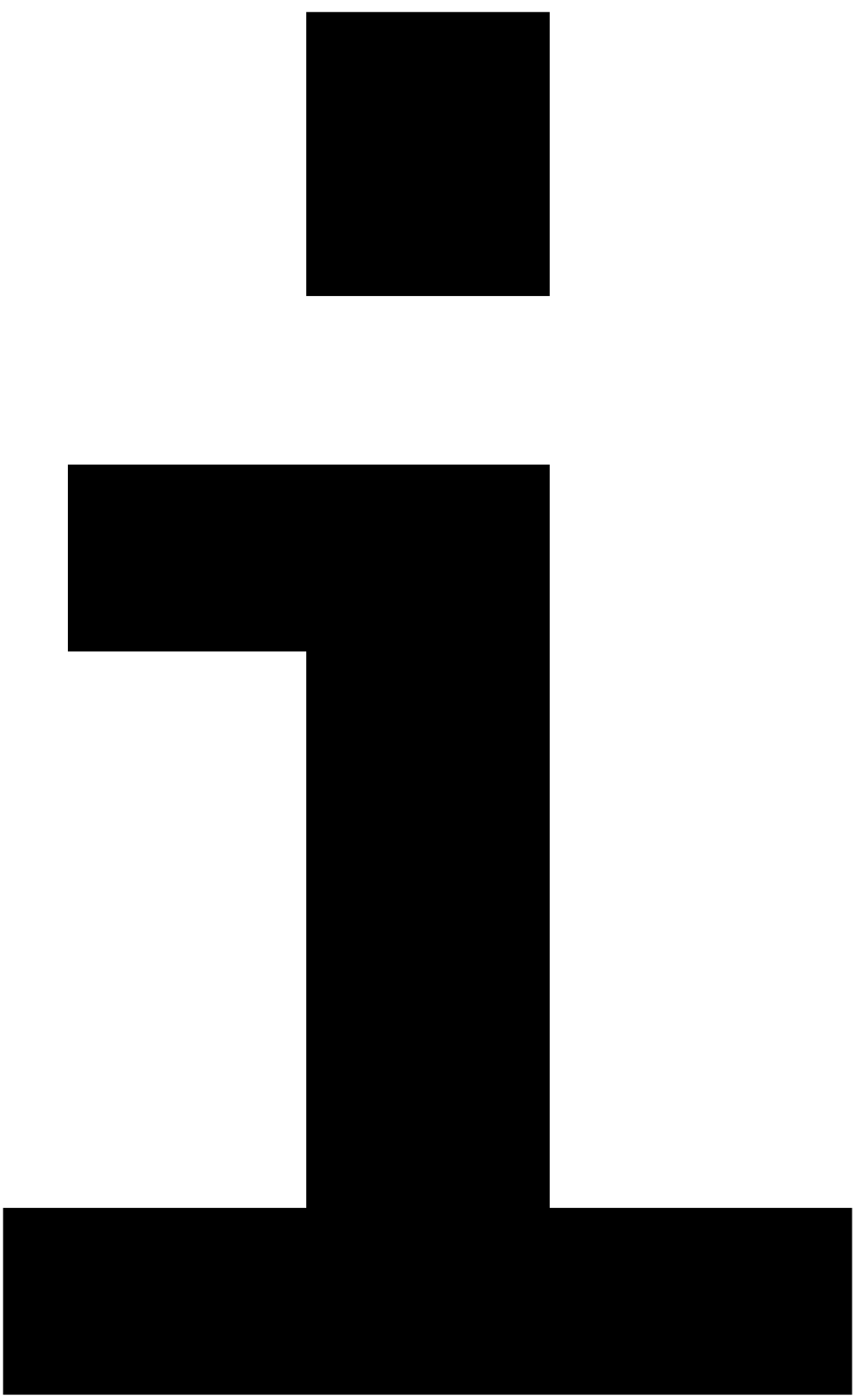
d

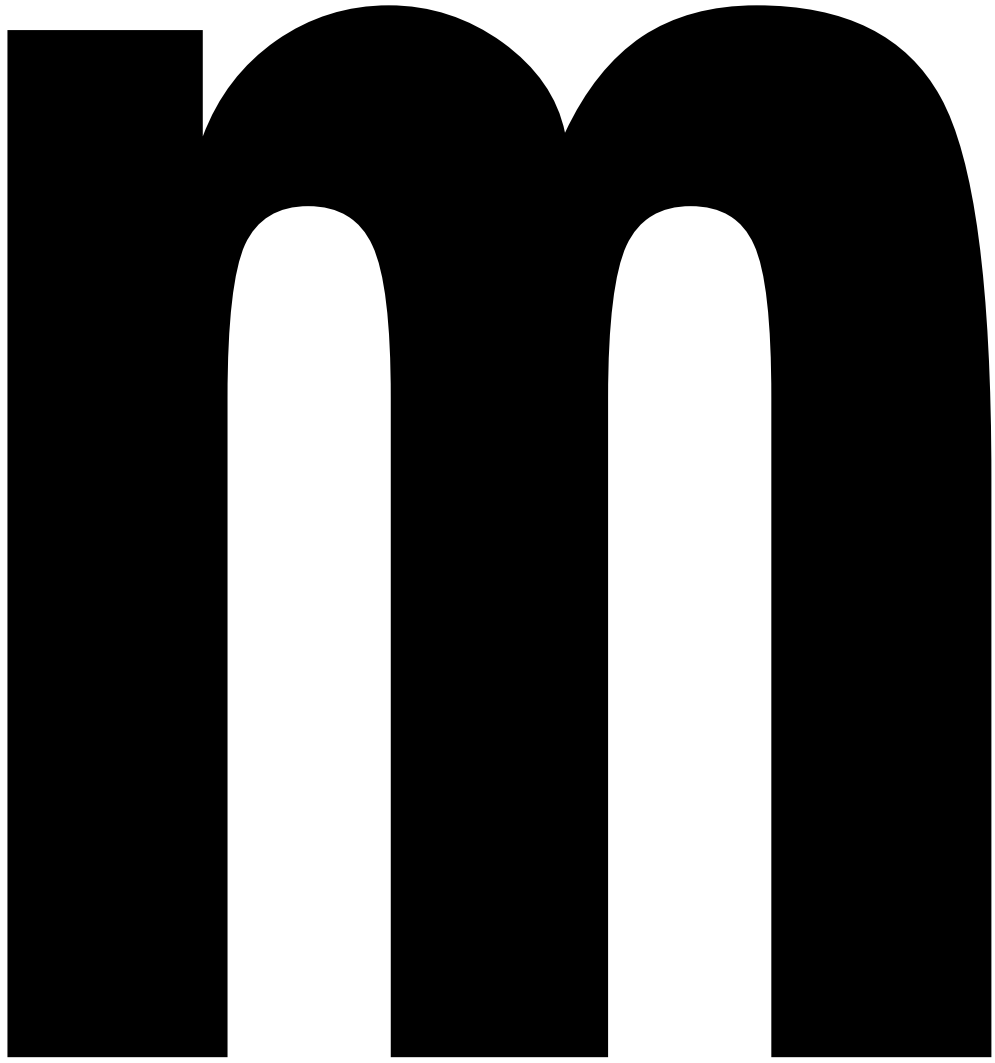


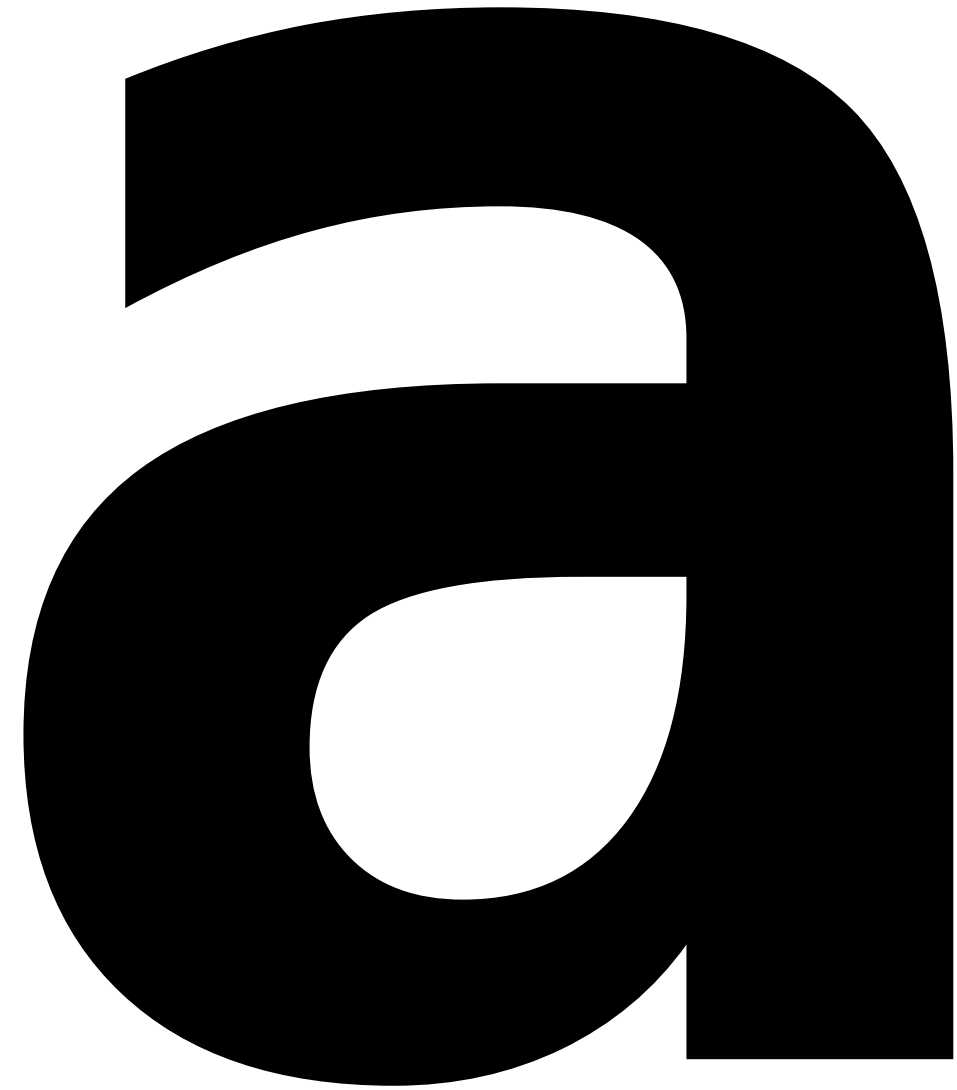


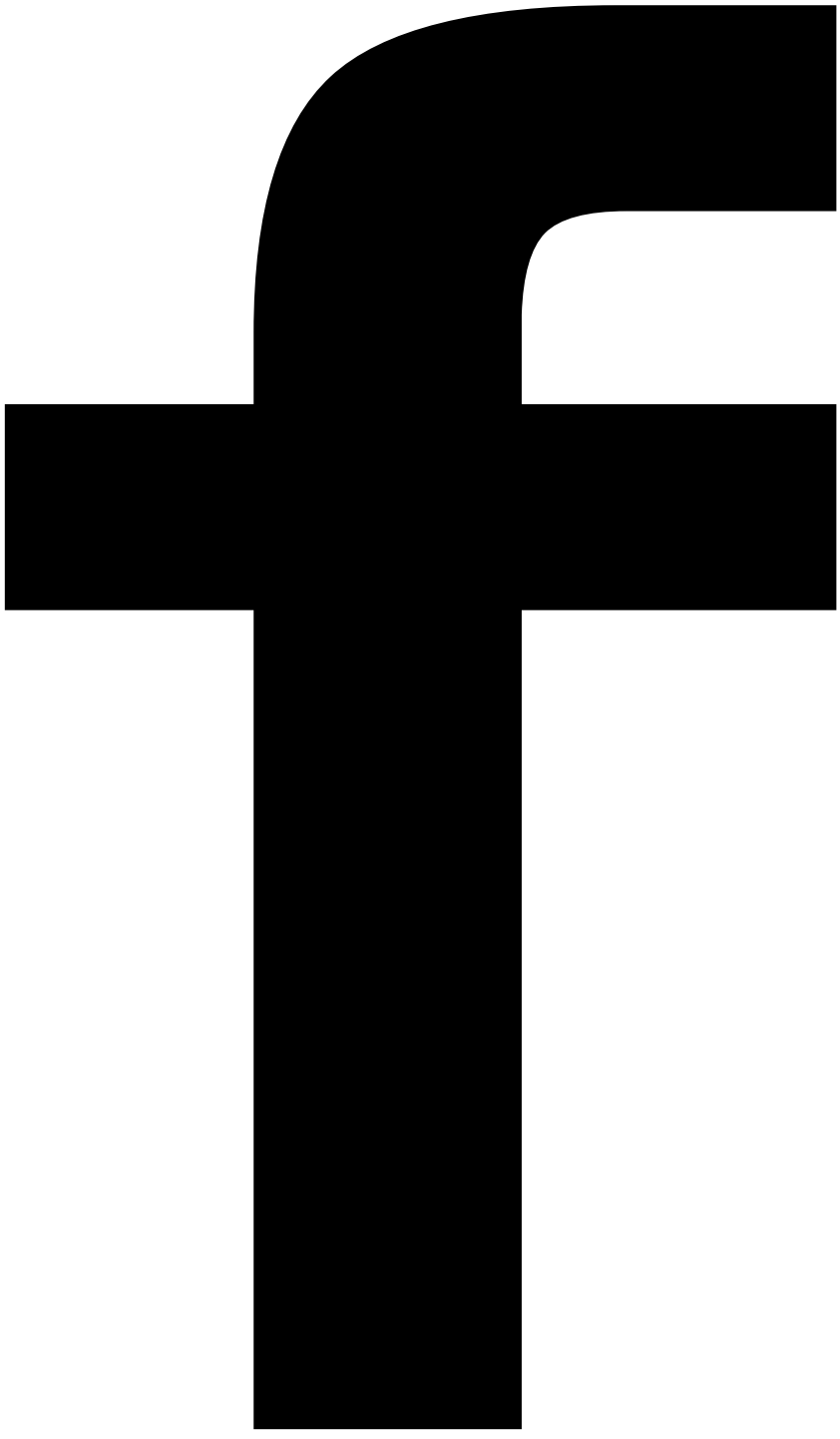


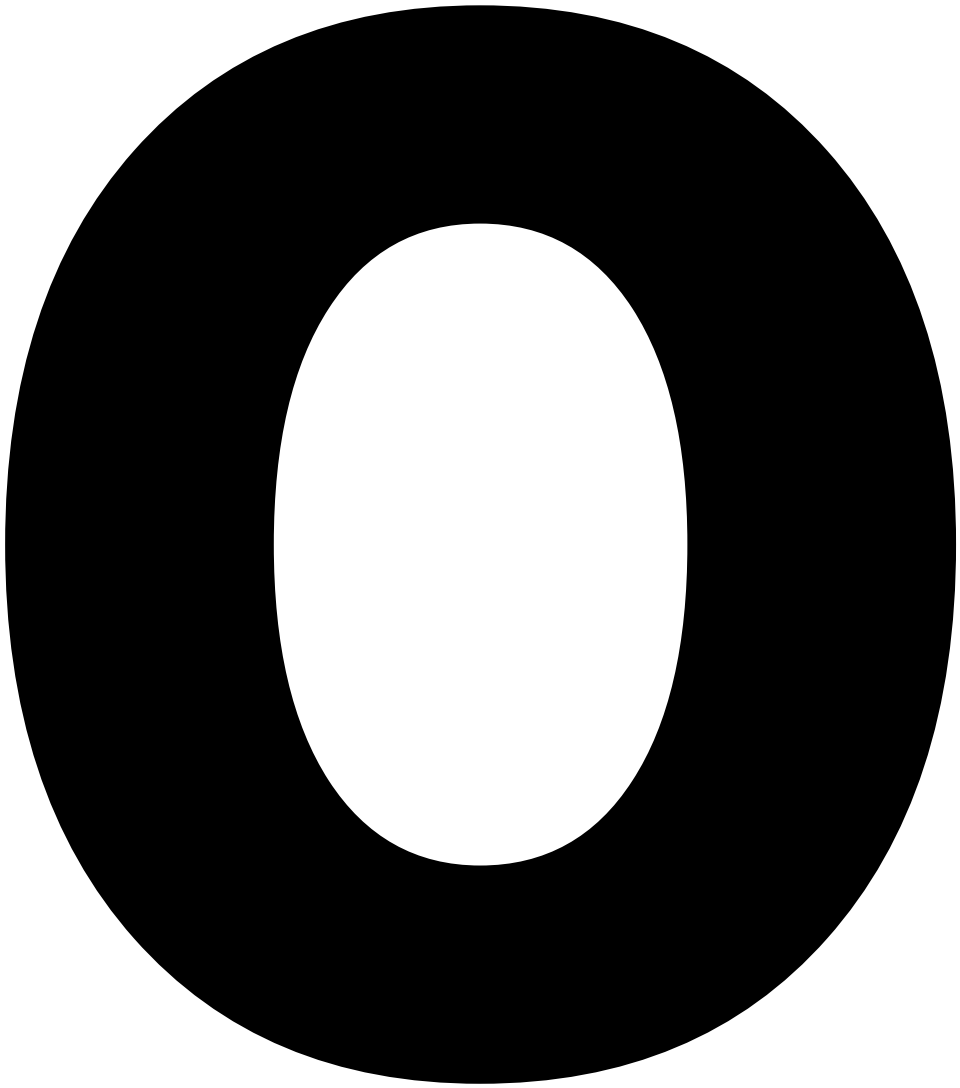


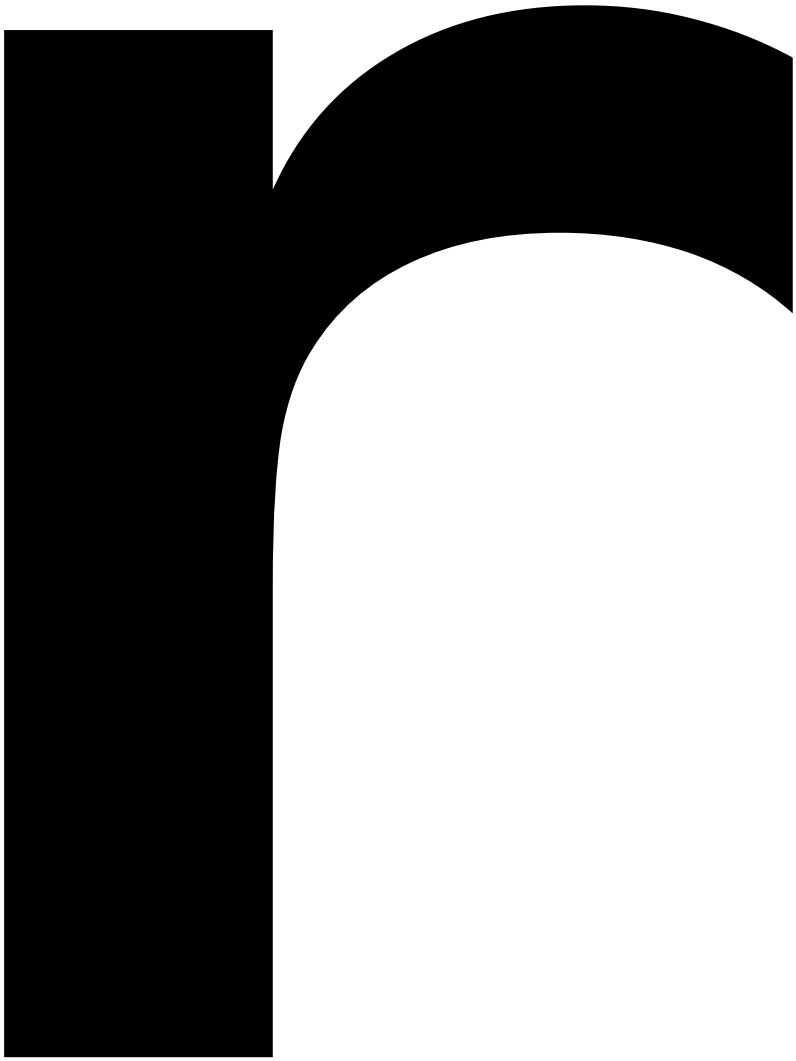




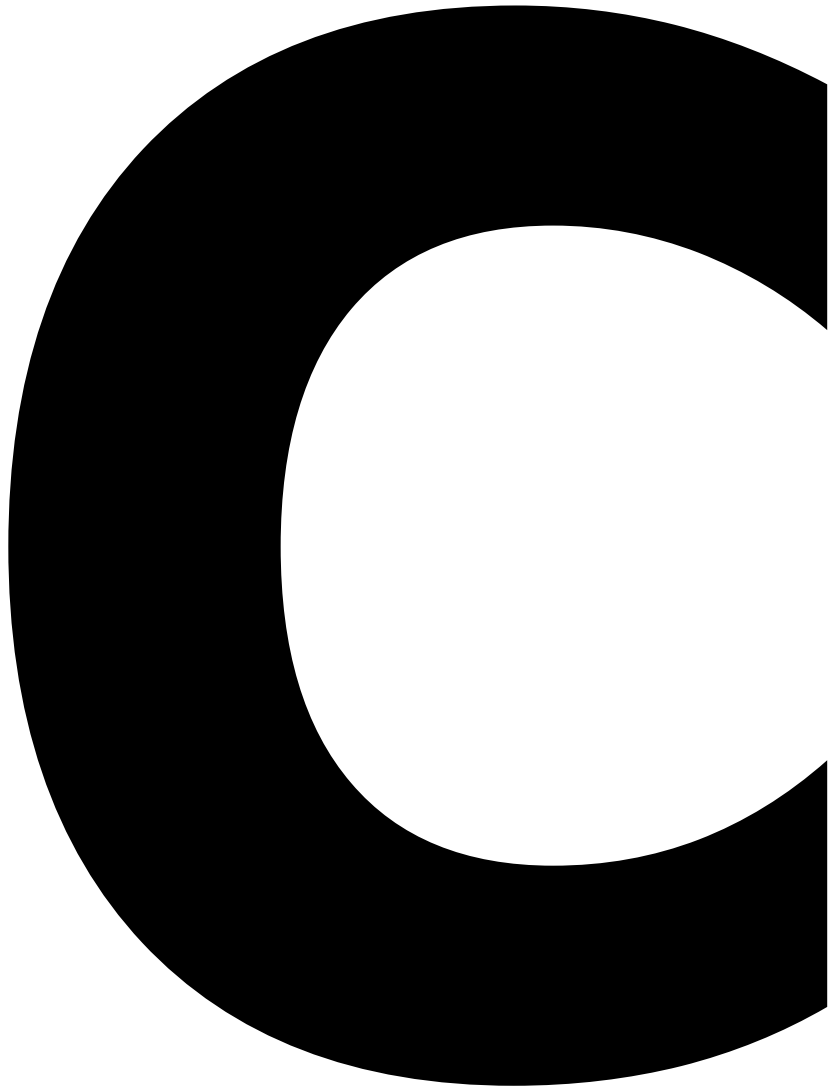


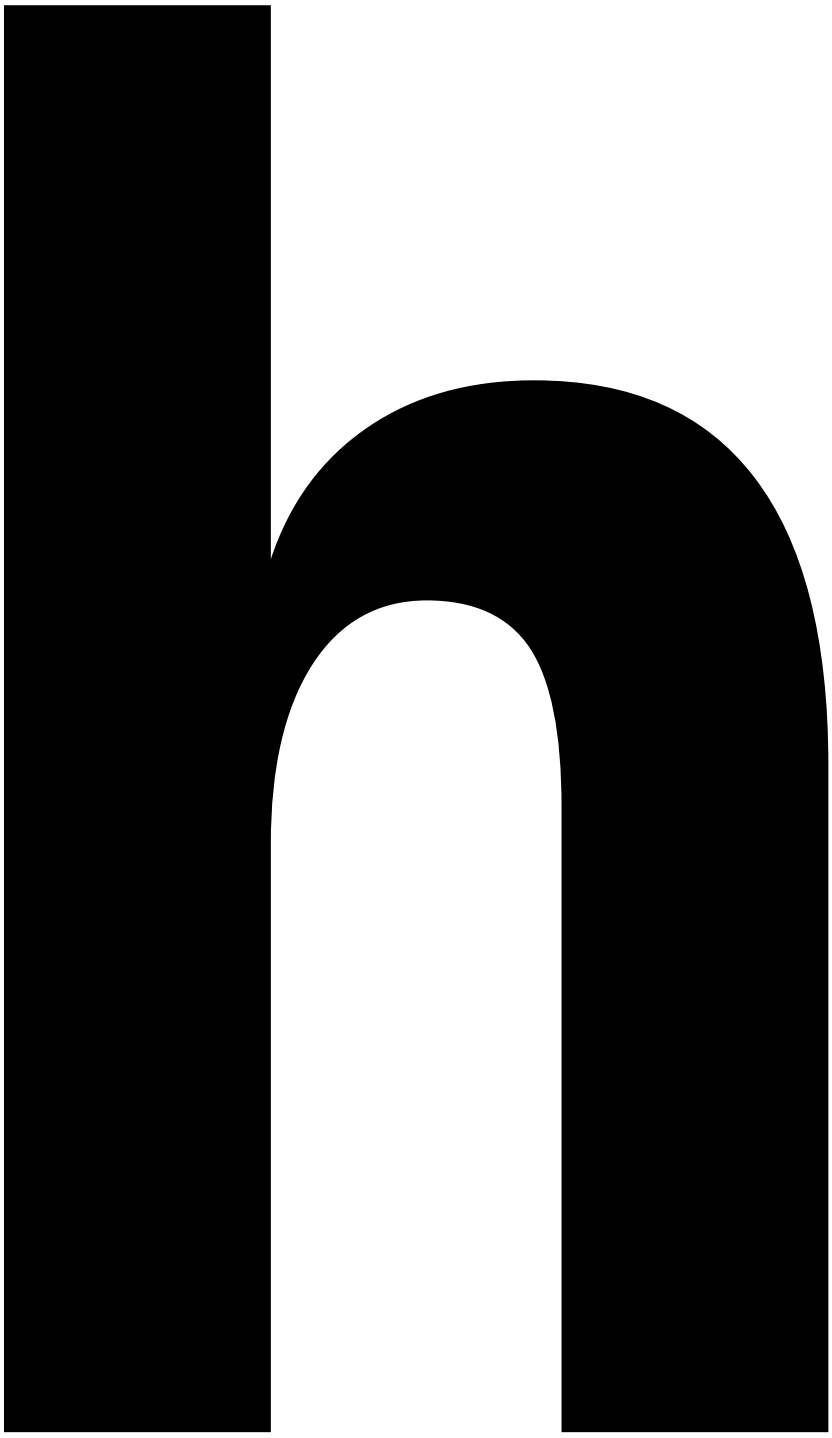




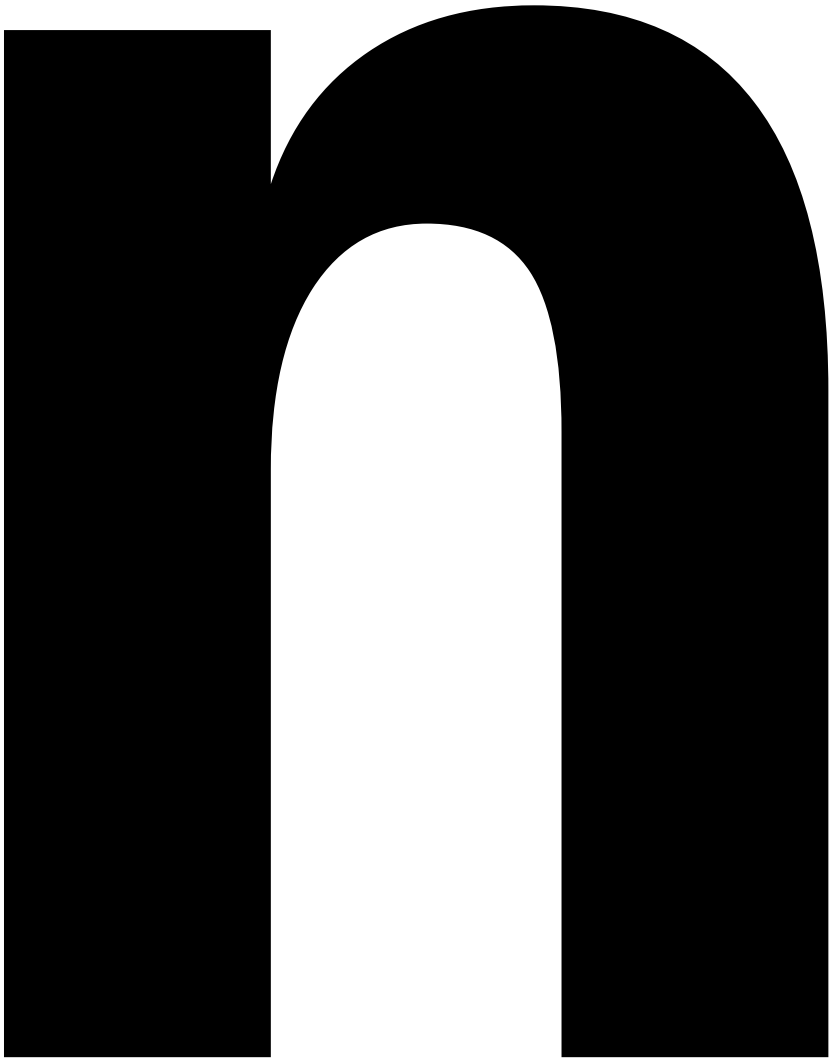


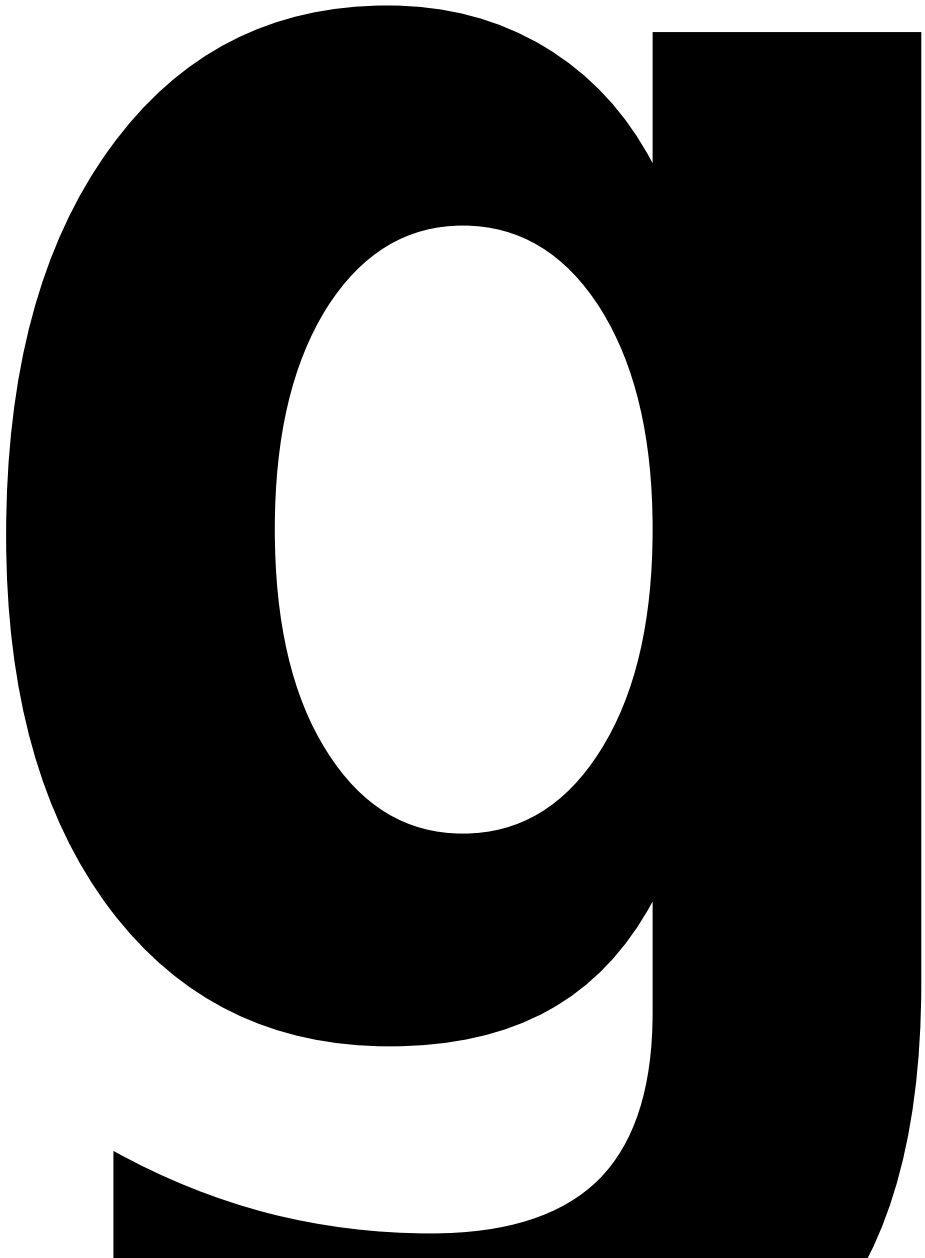
S

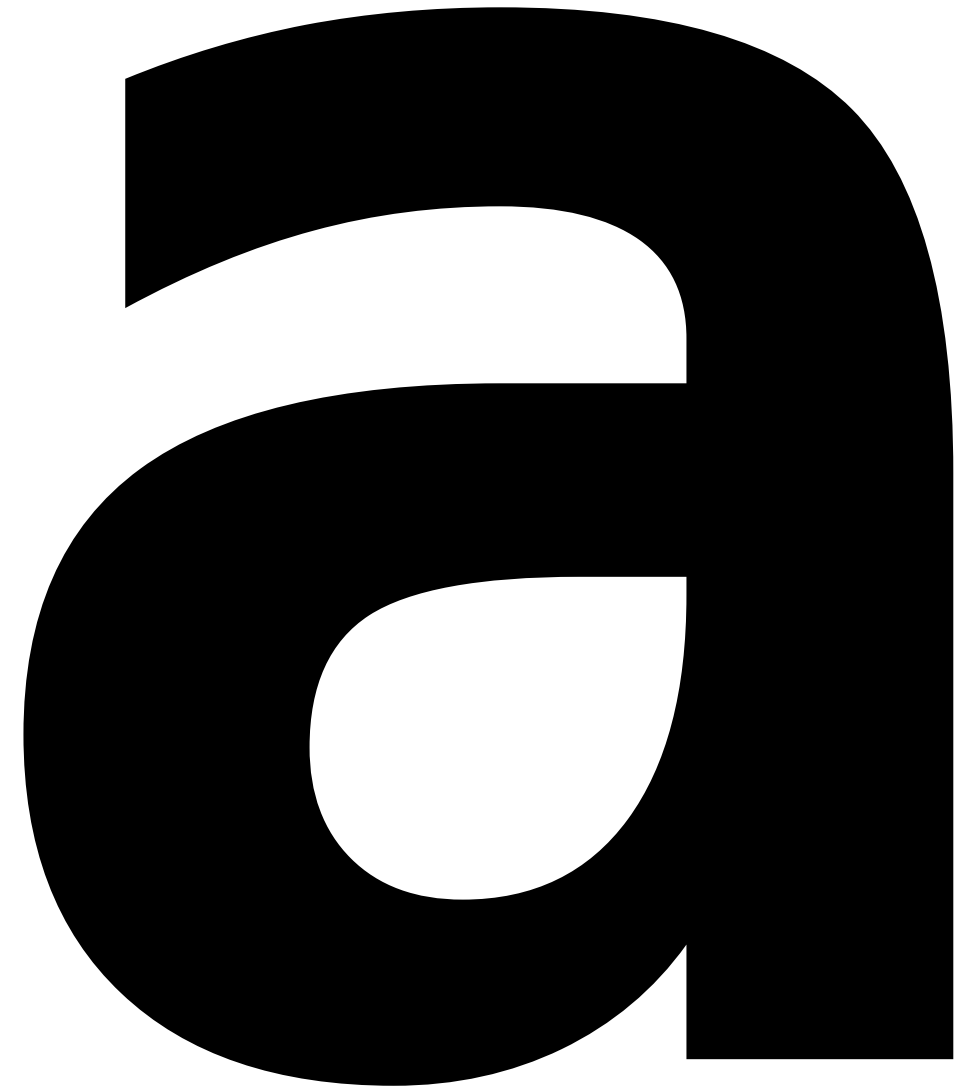


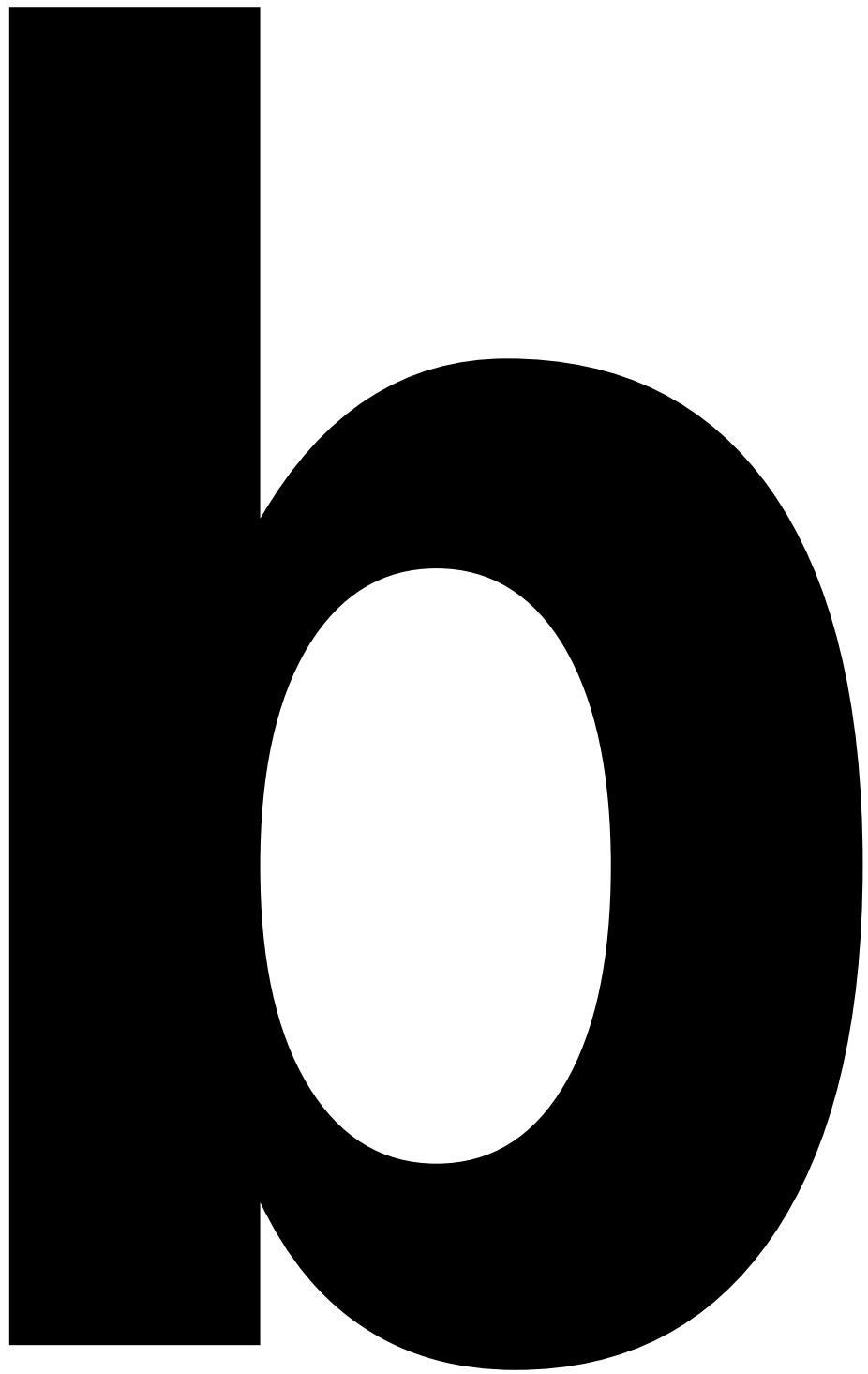


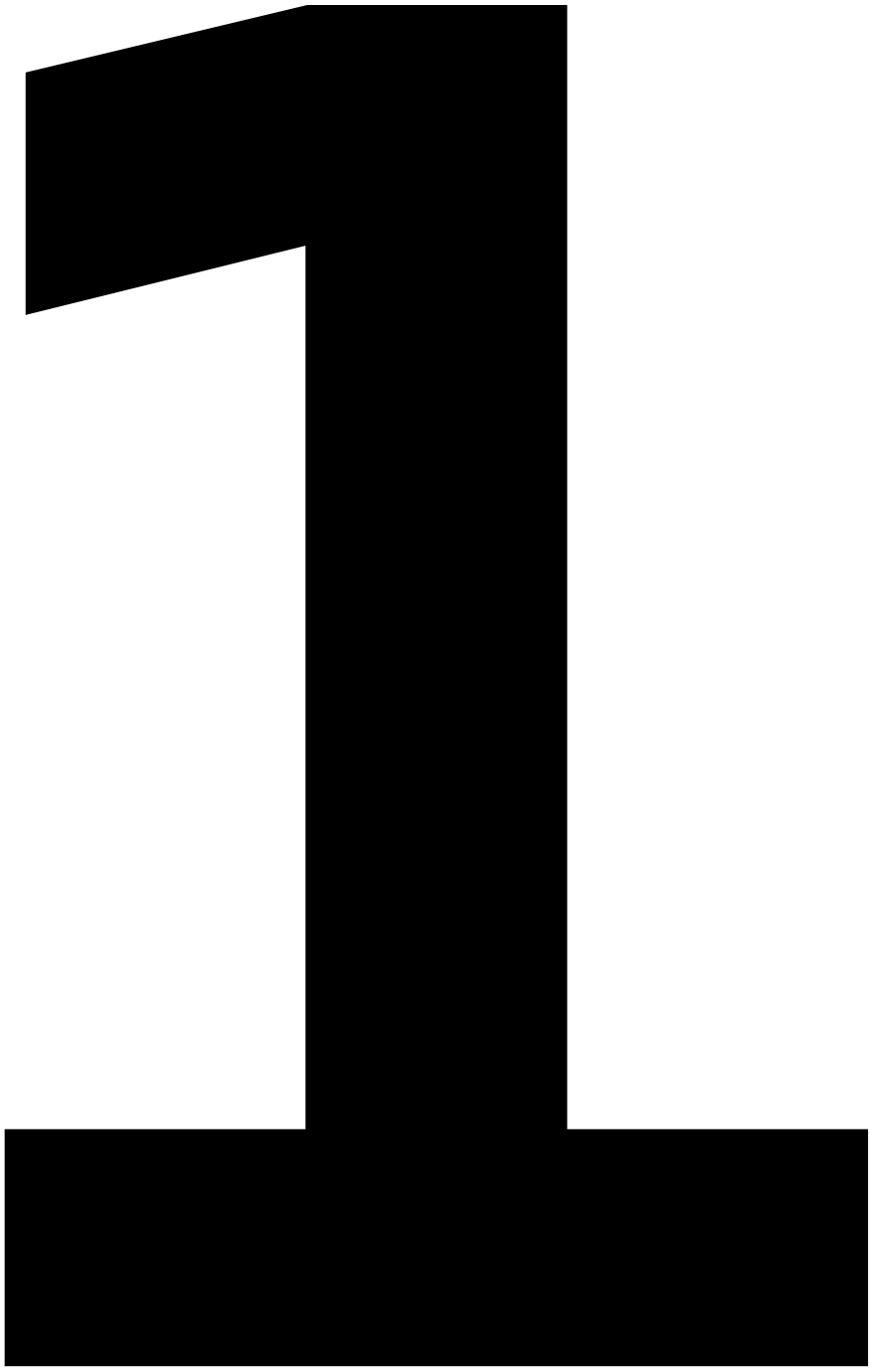
u







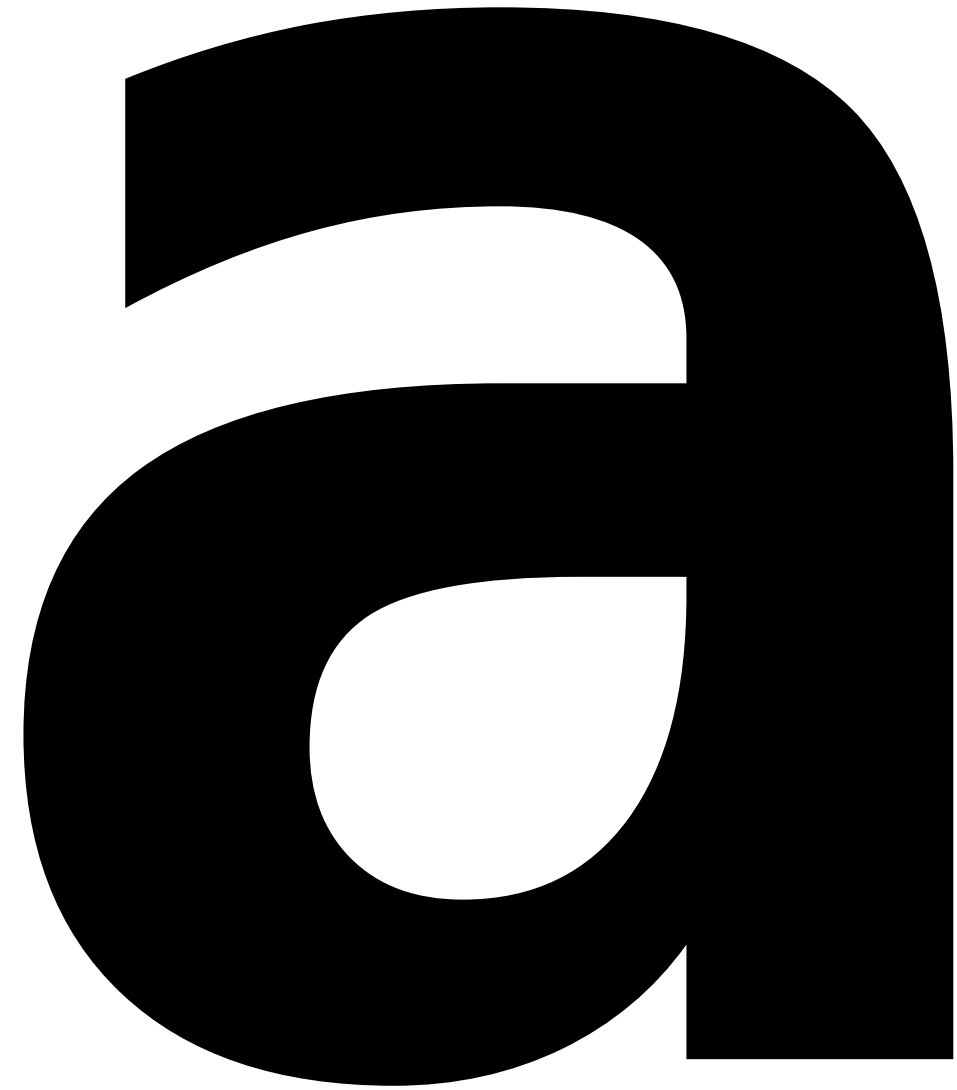


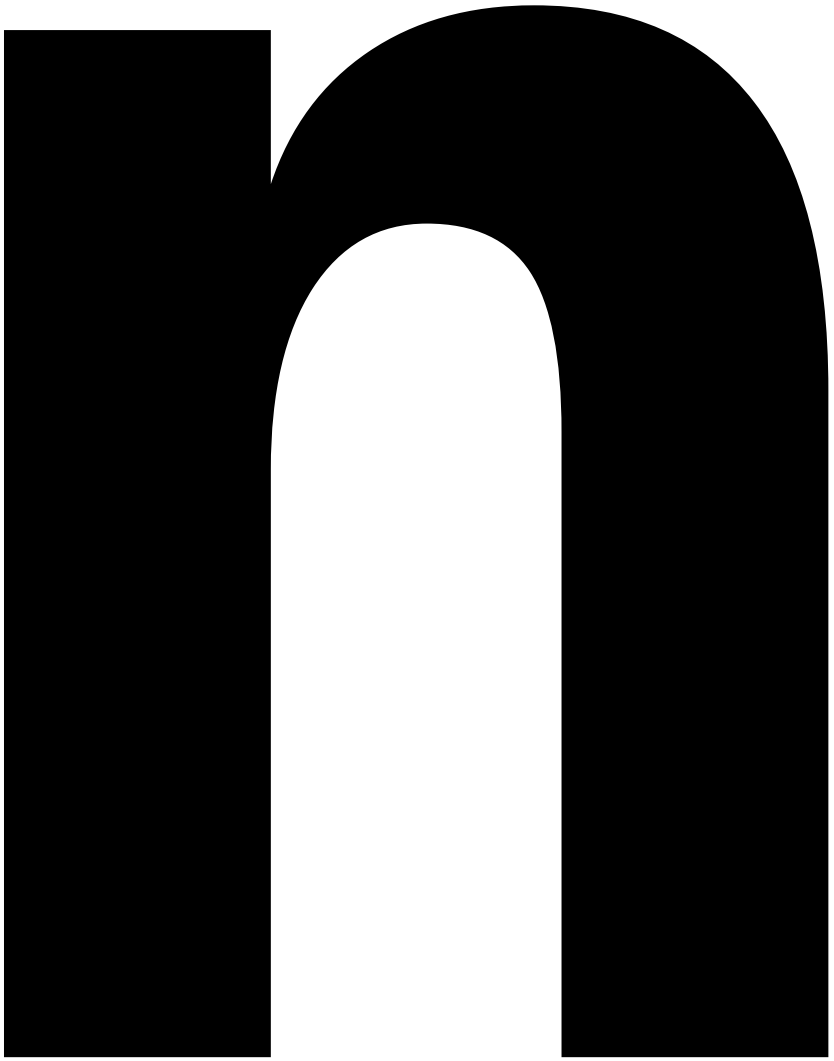


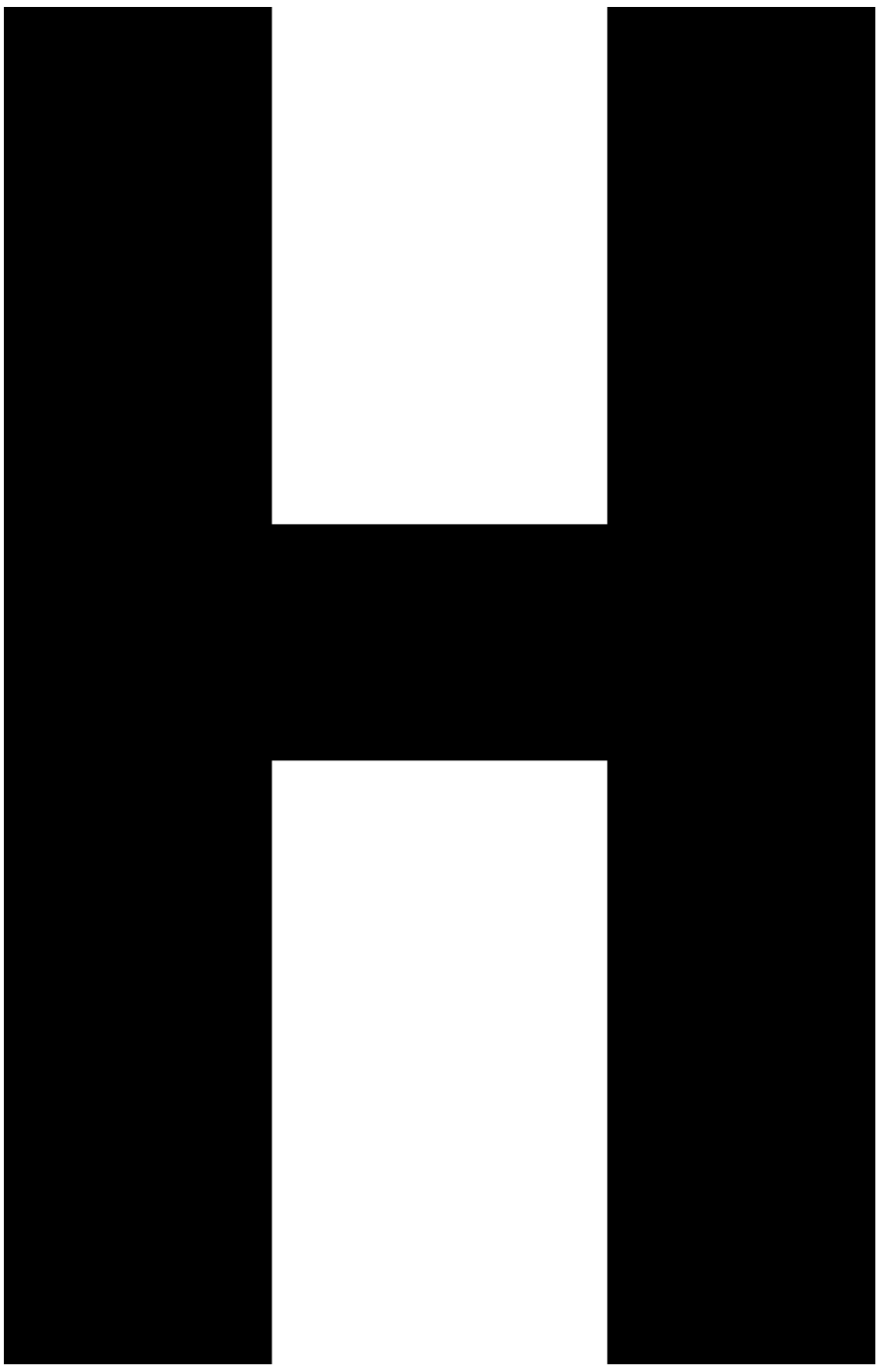
g

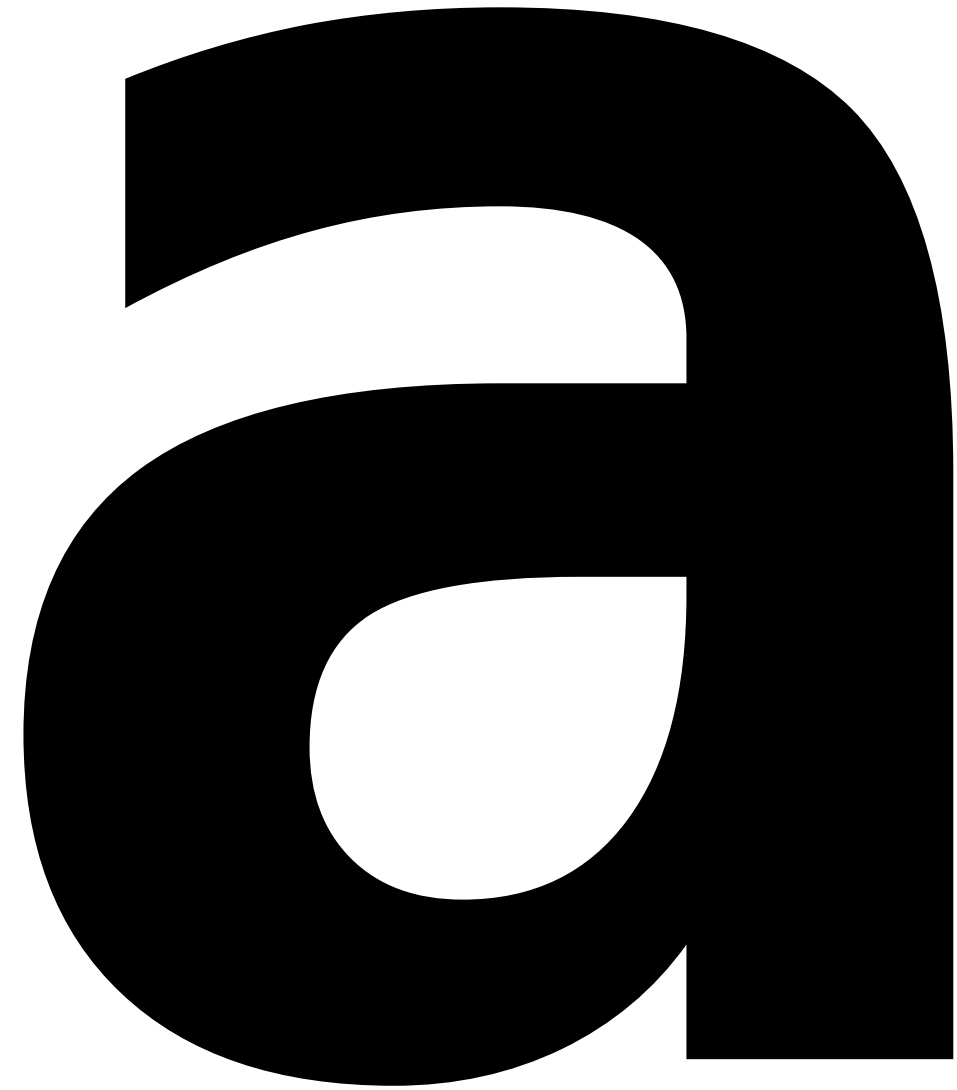
g

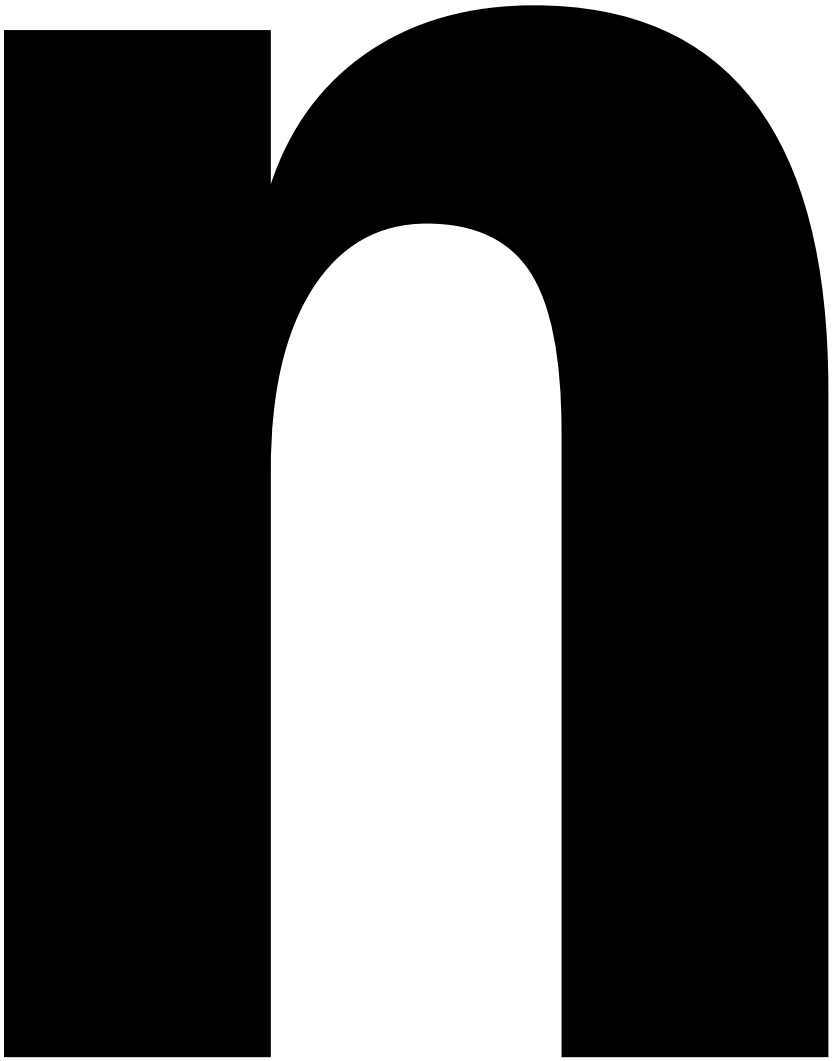
7



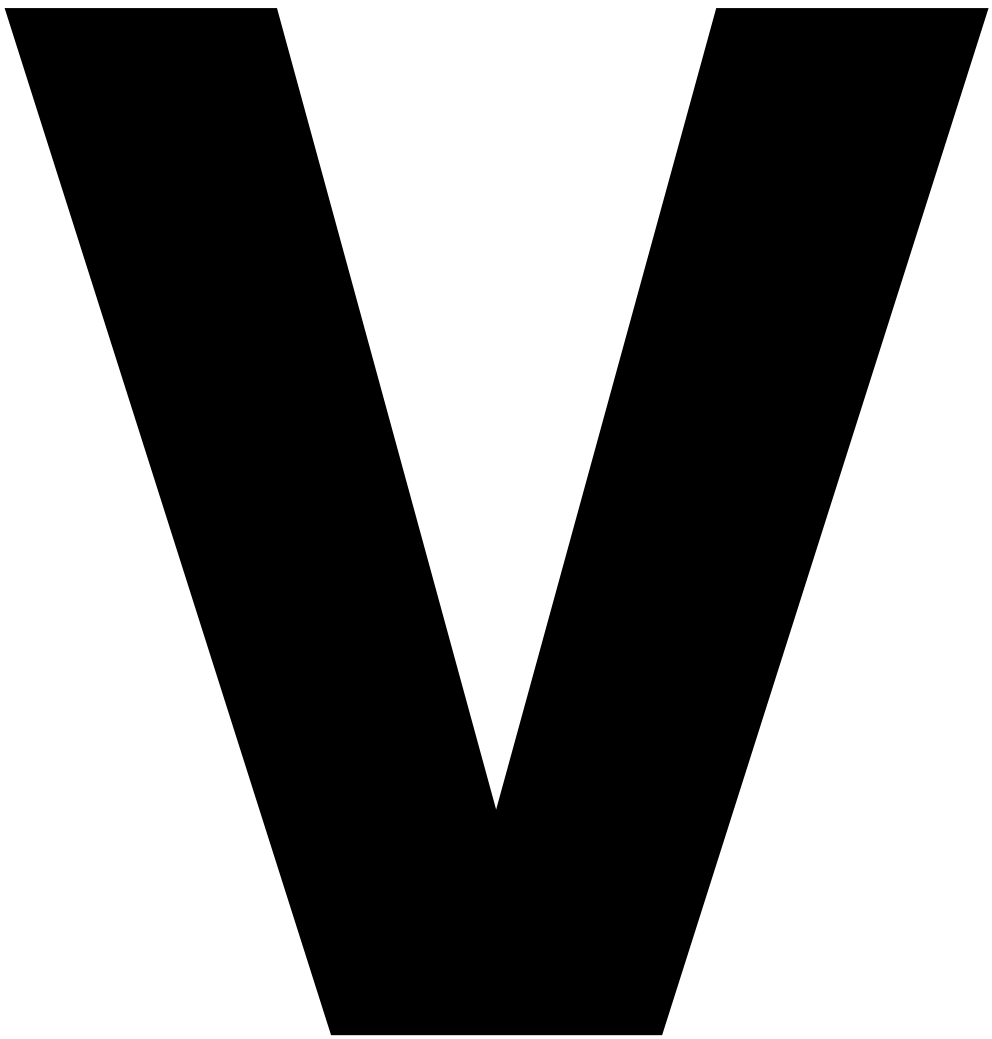


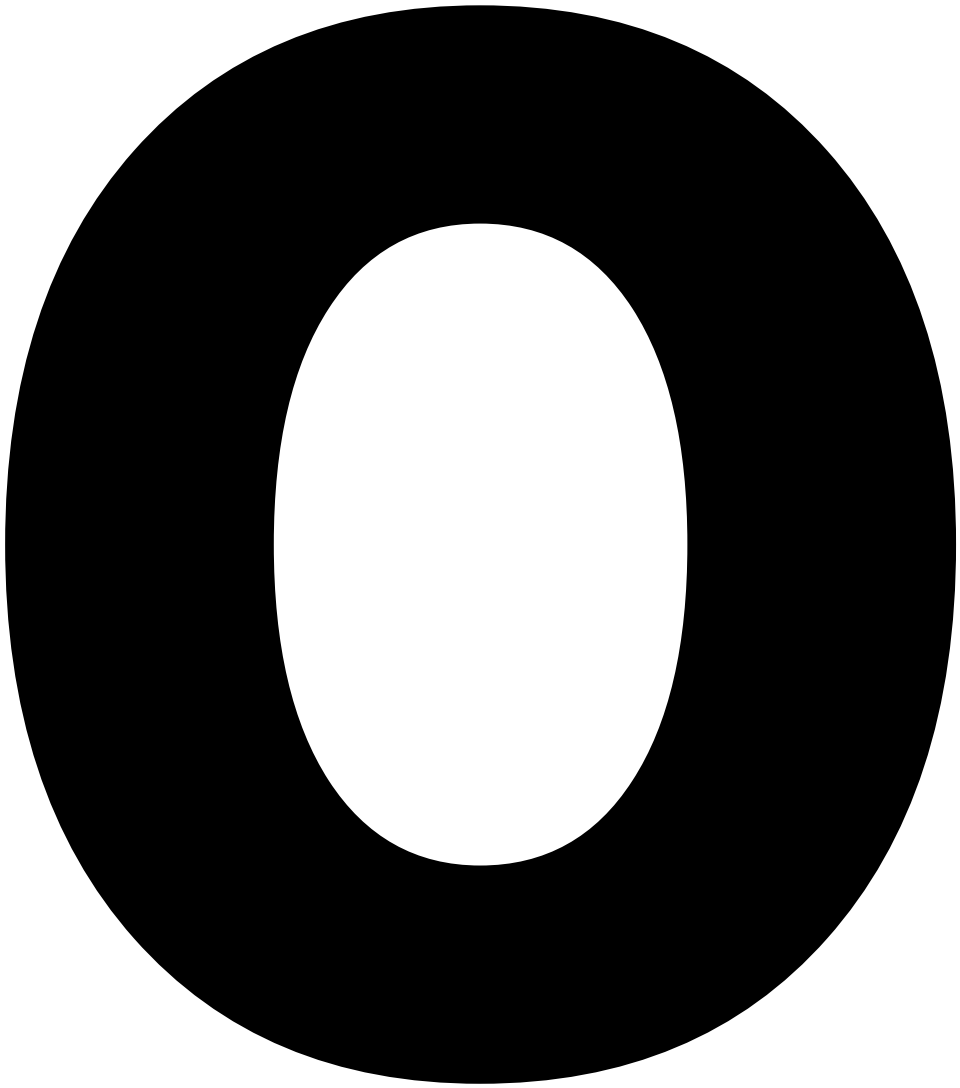


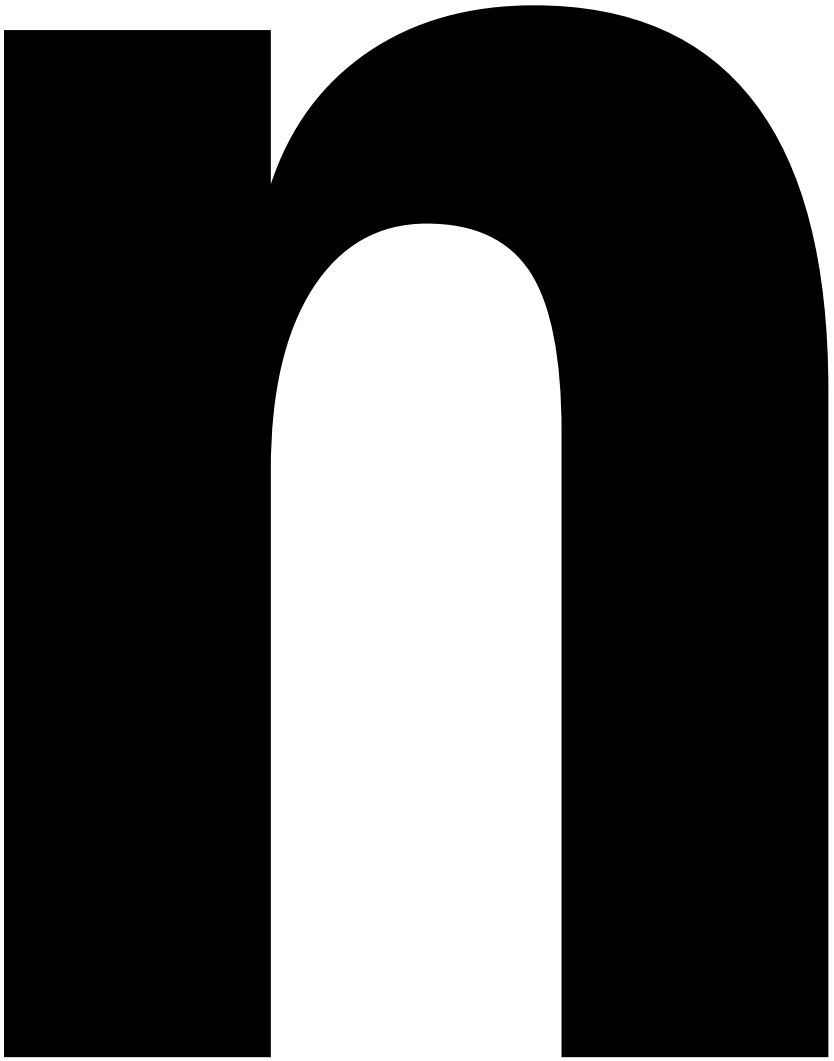


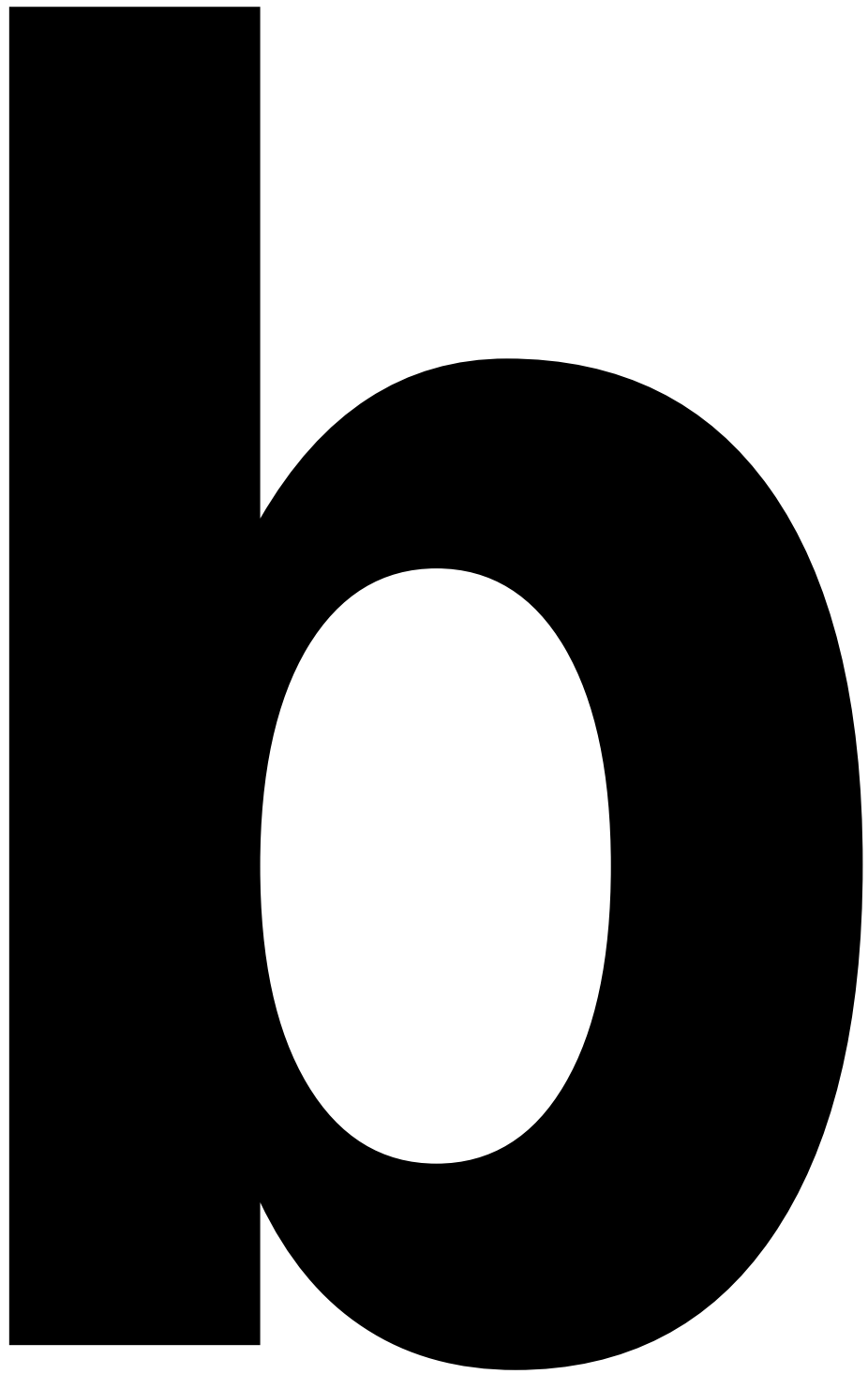


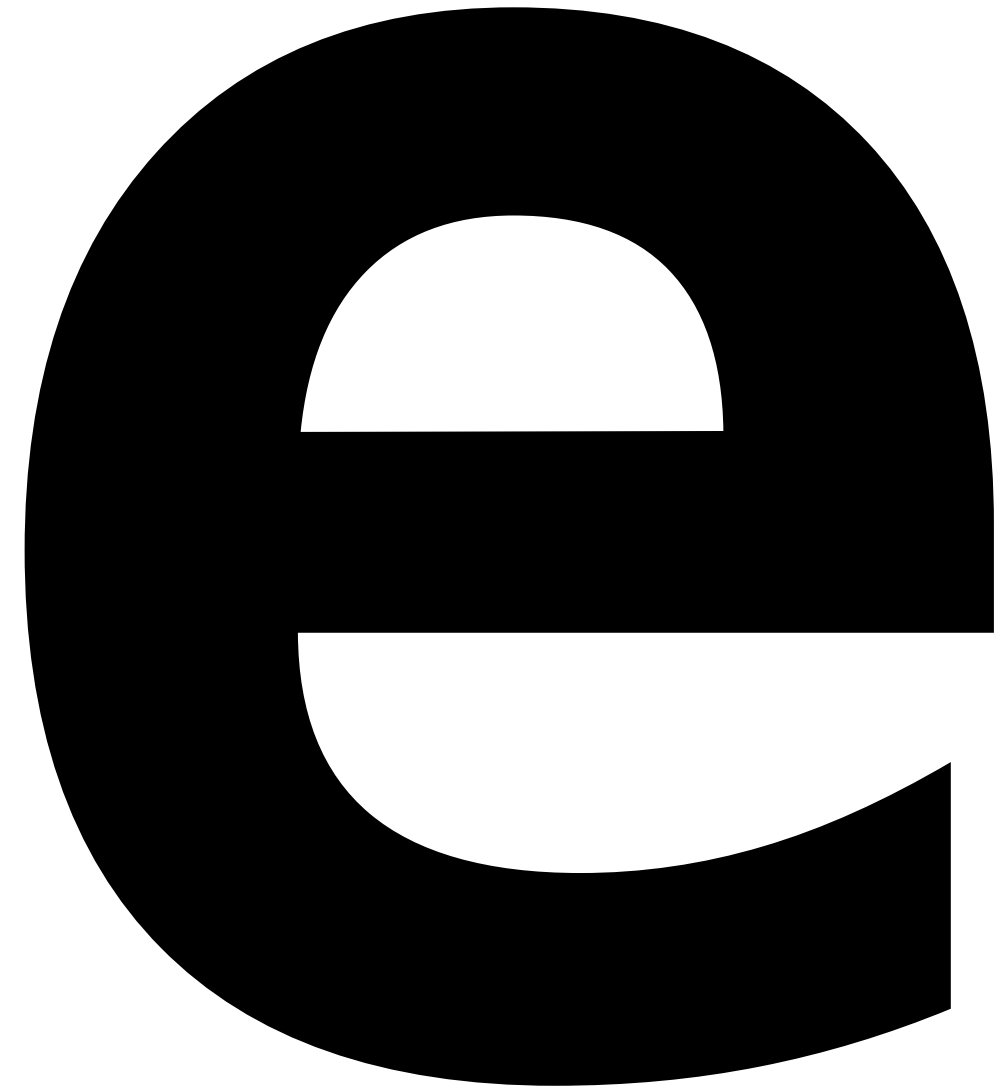
d

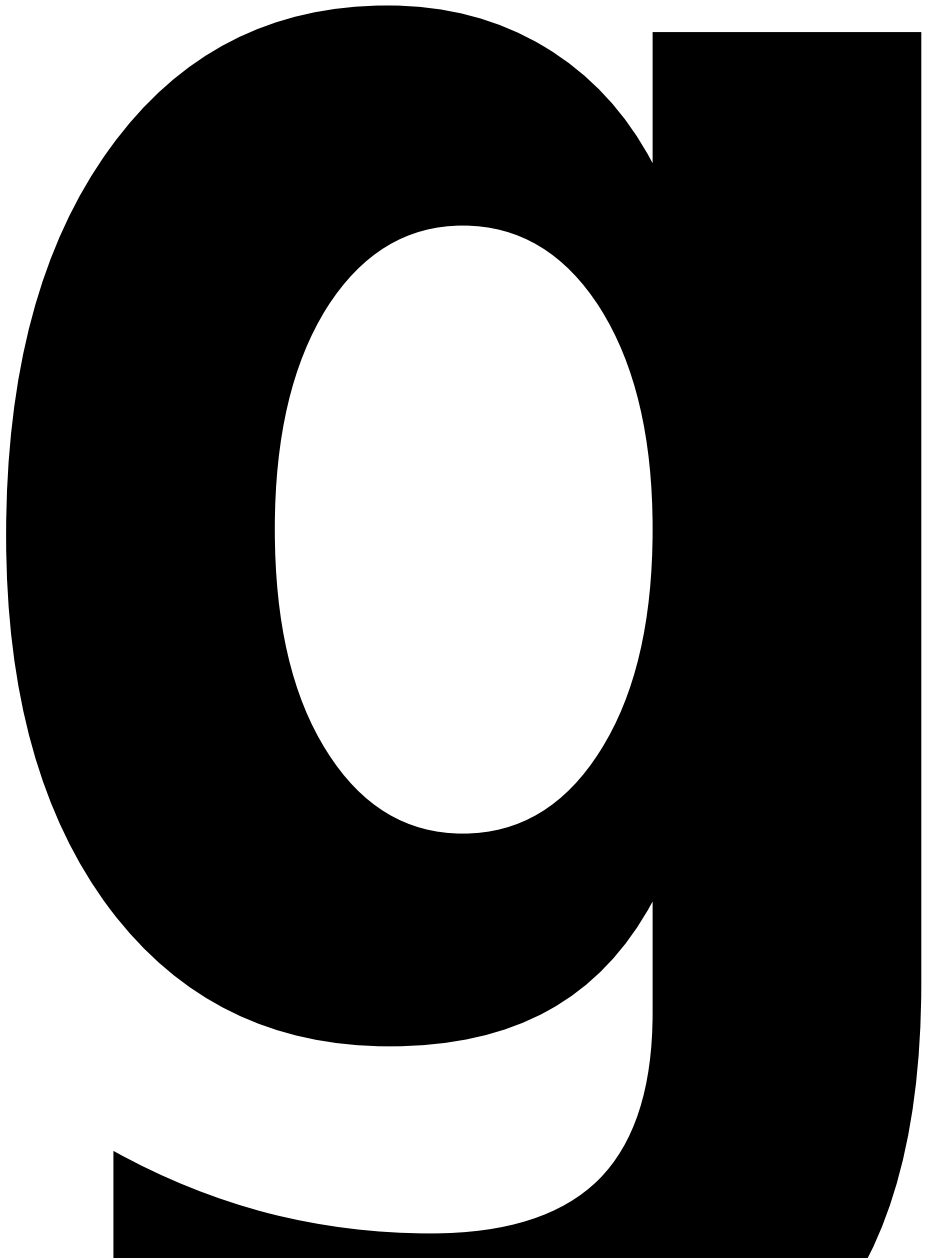




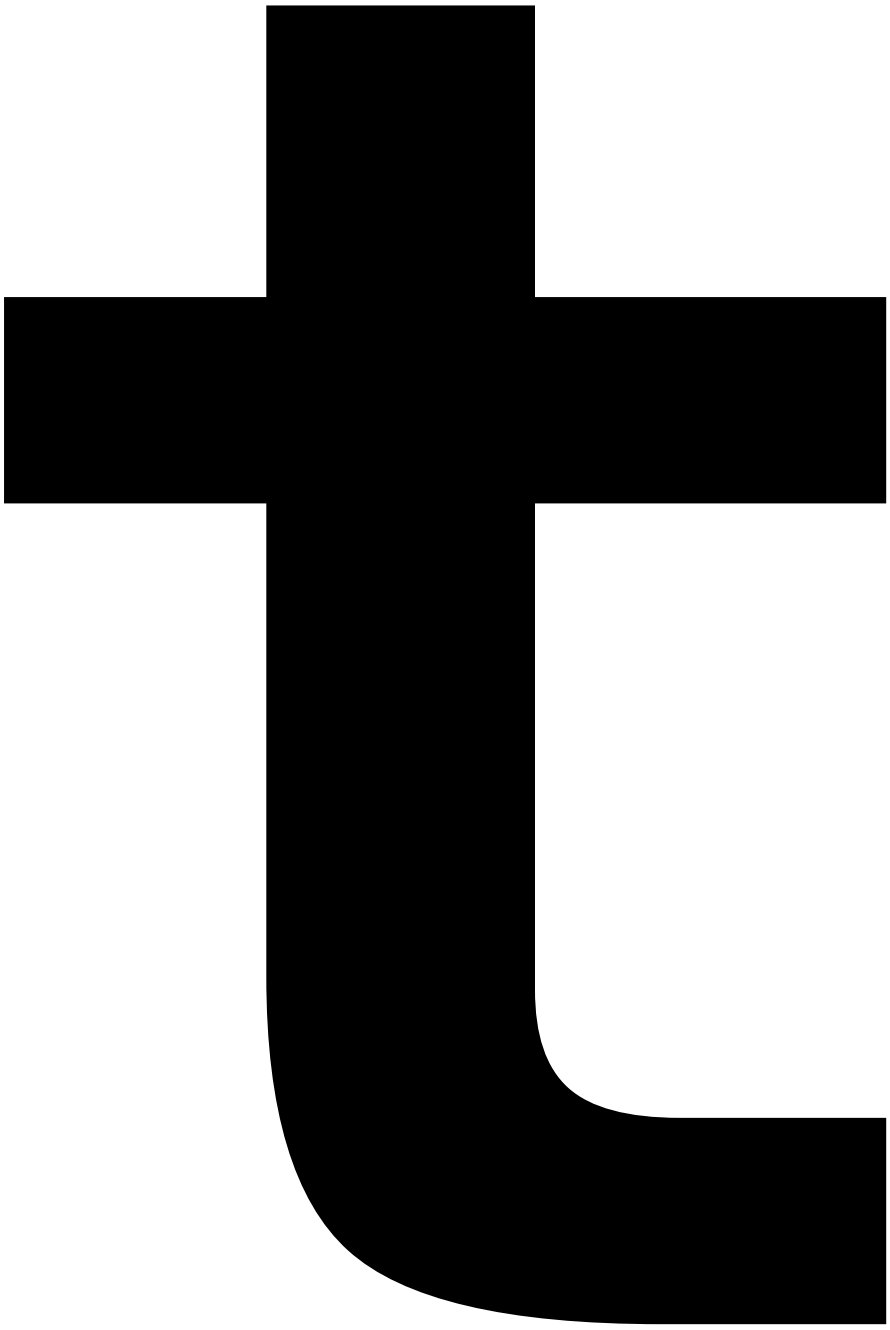


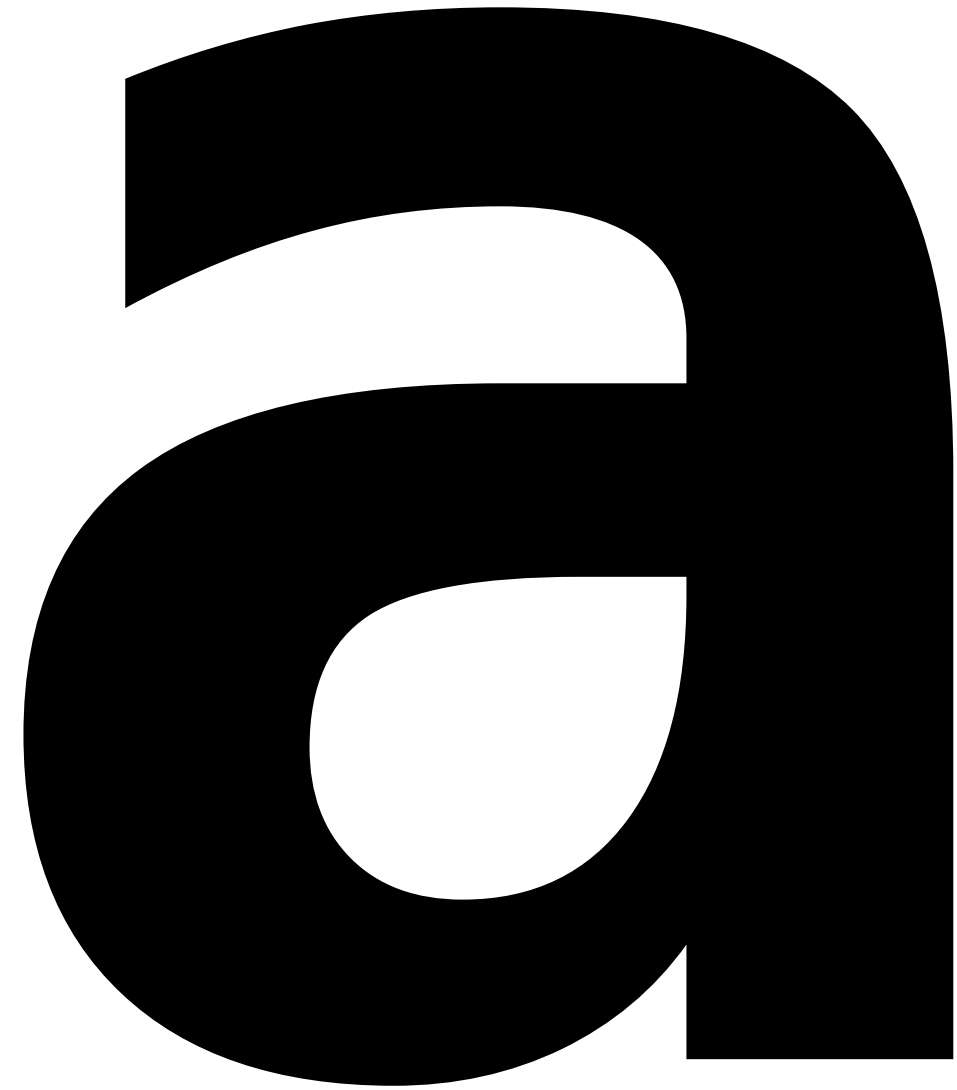


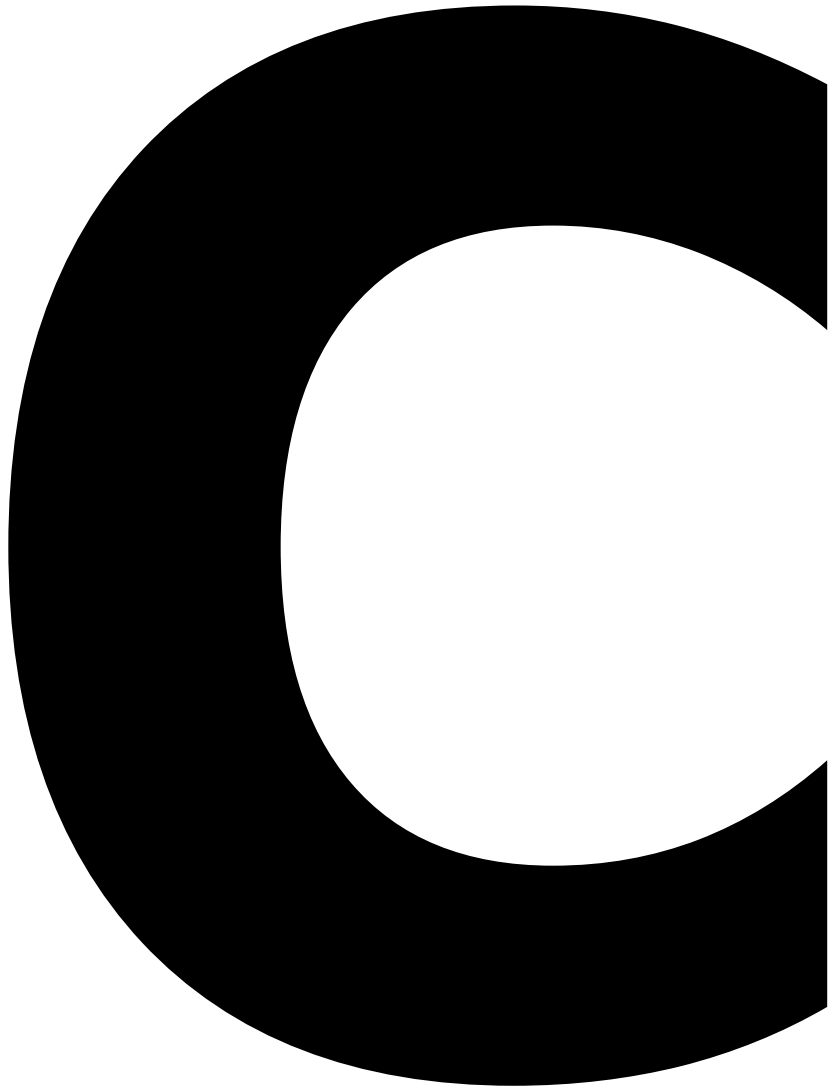


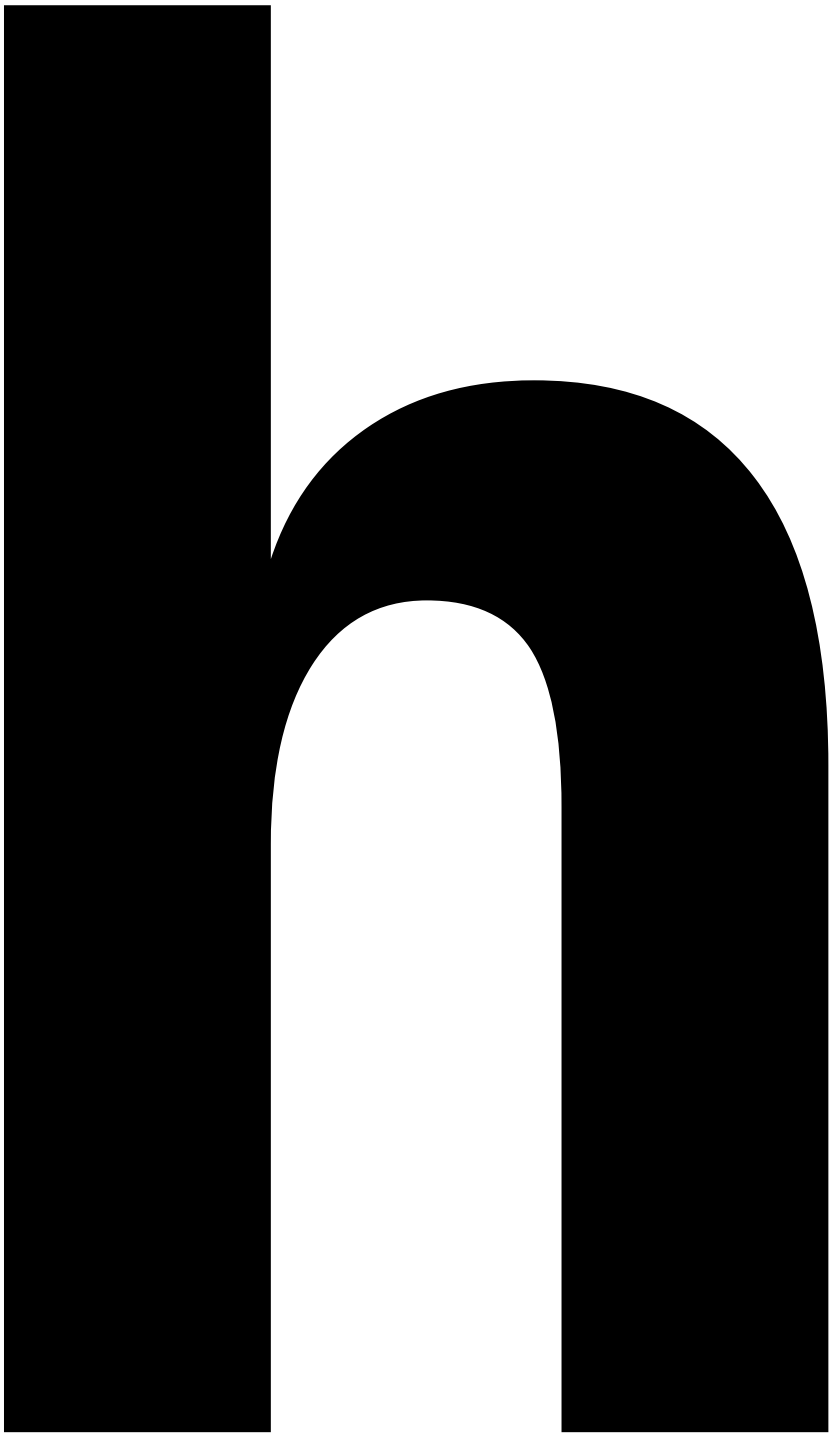


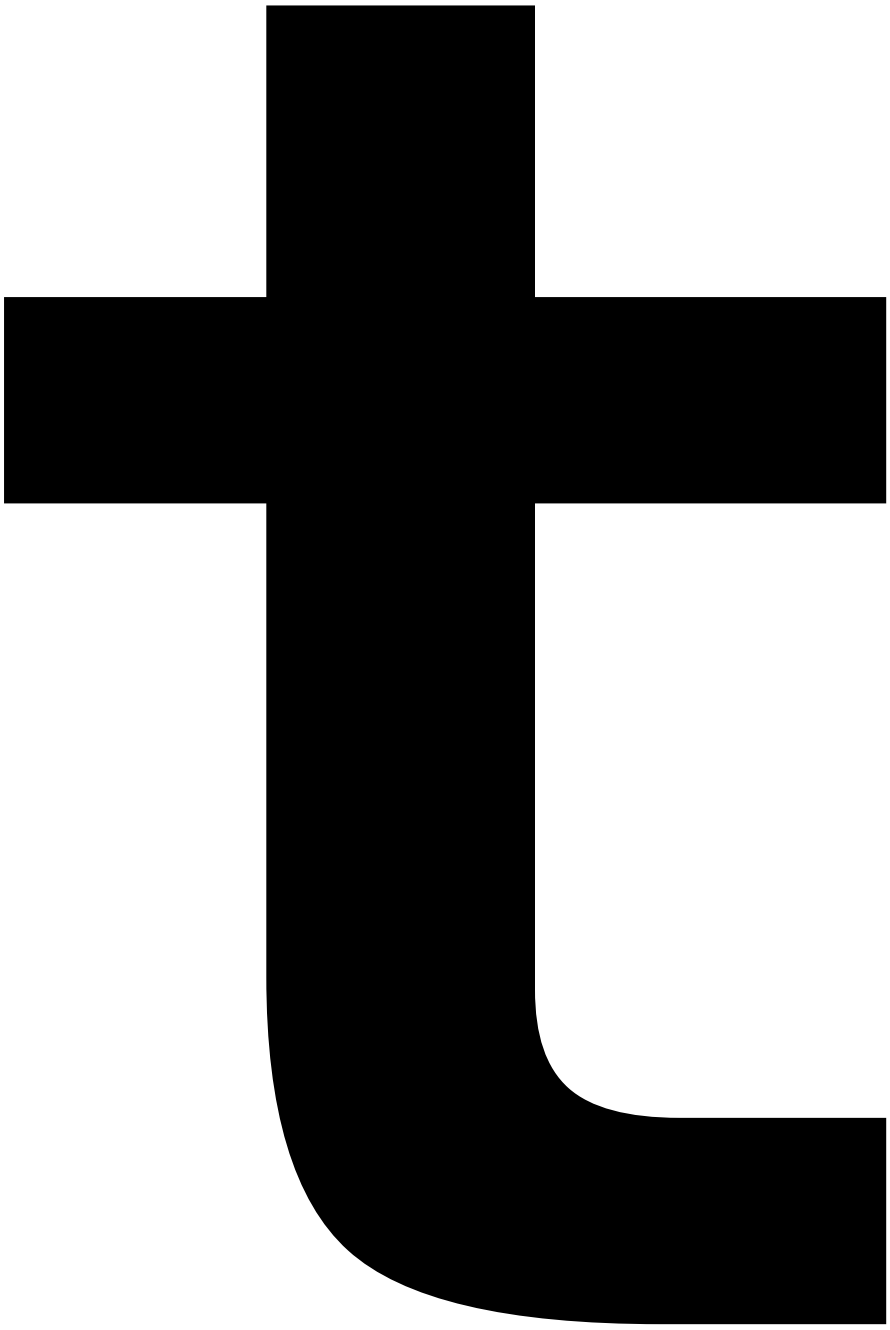
u

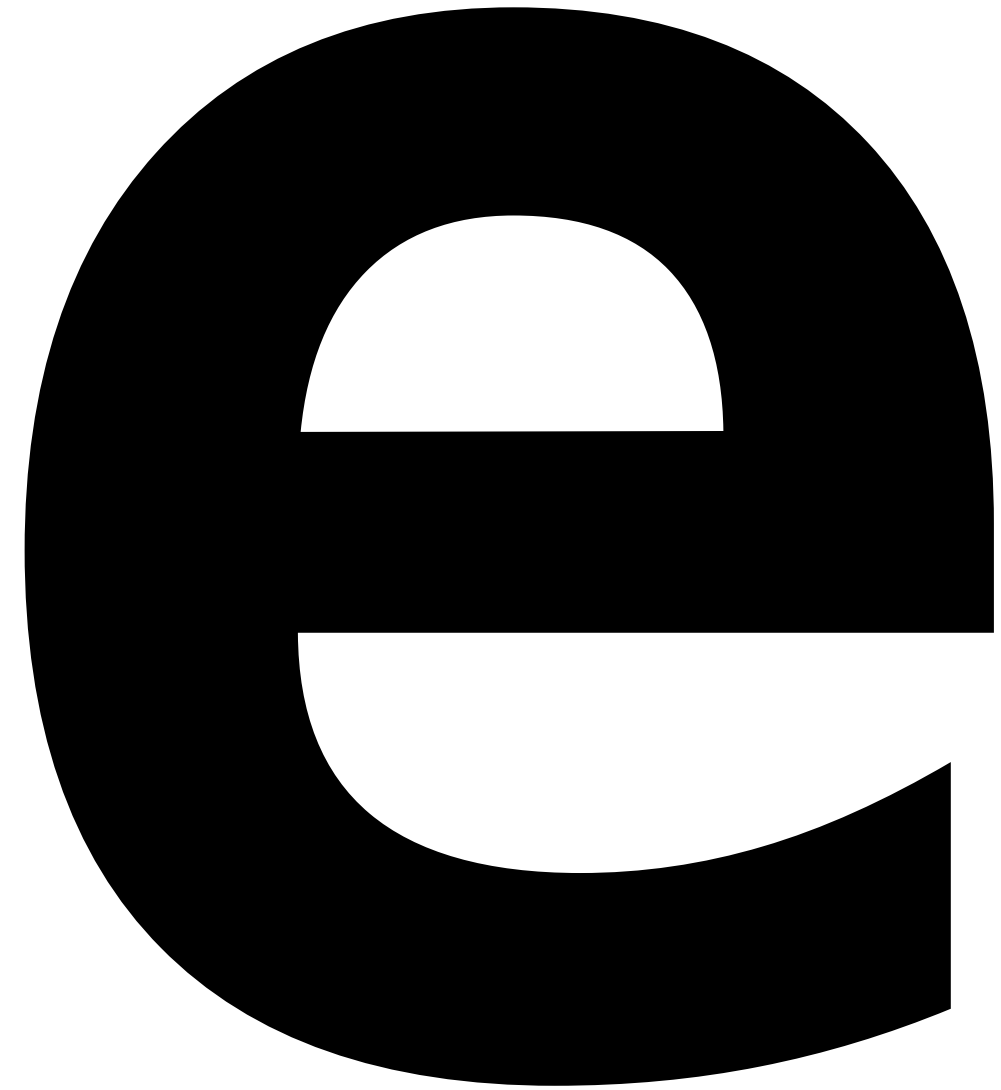


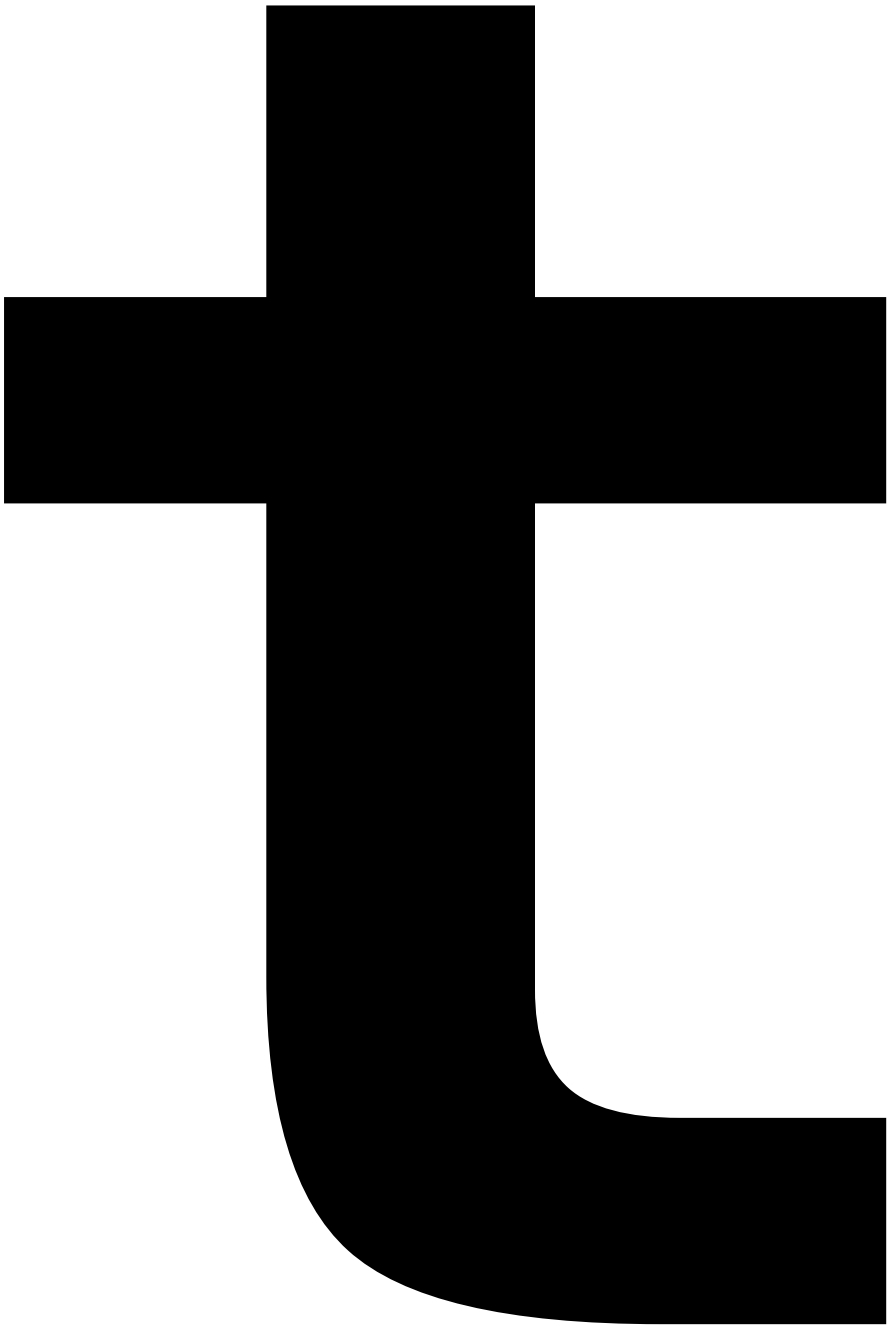


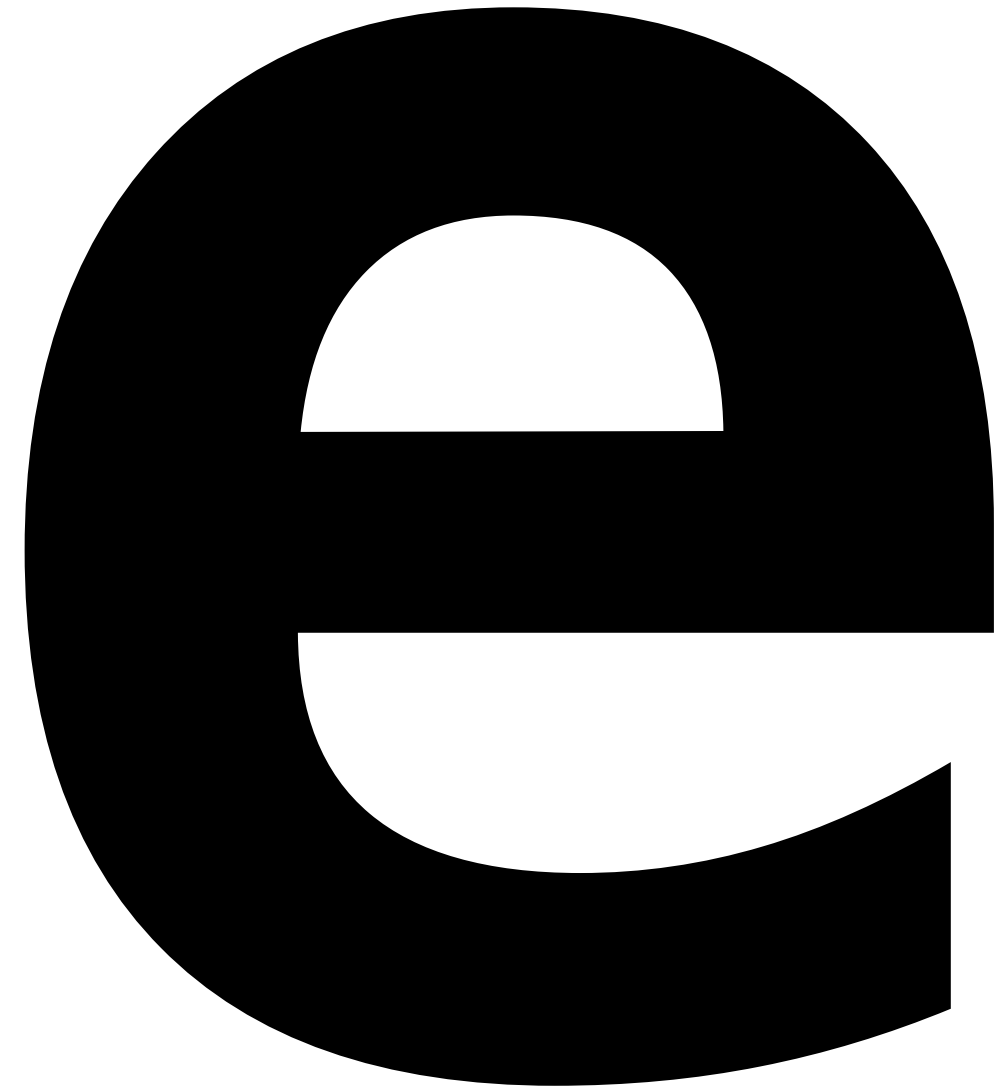


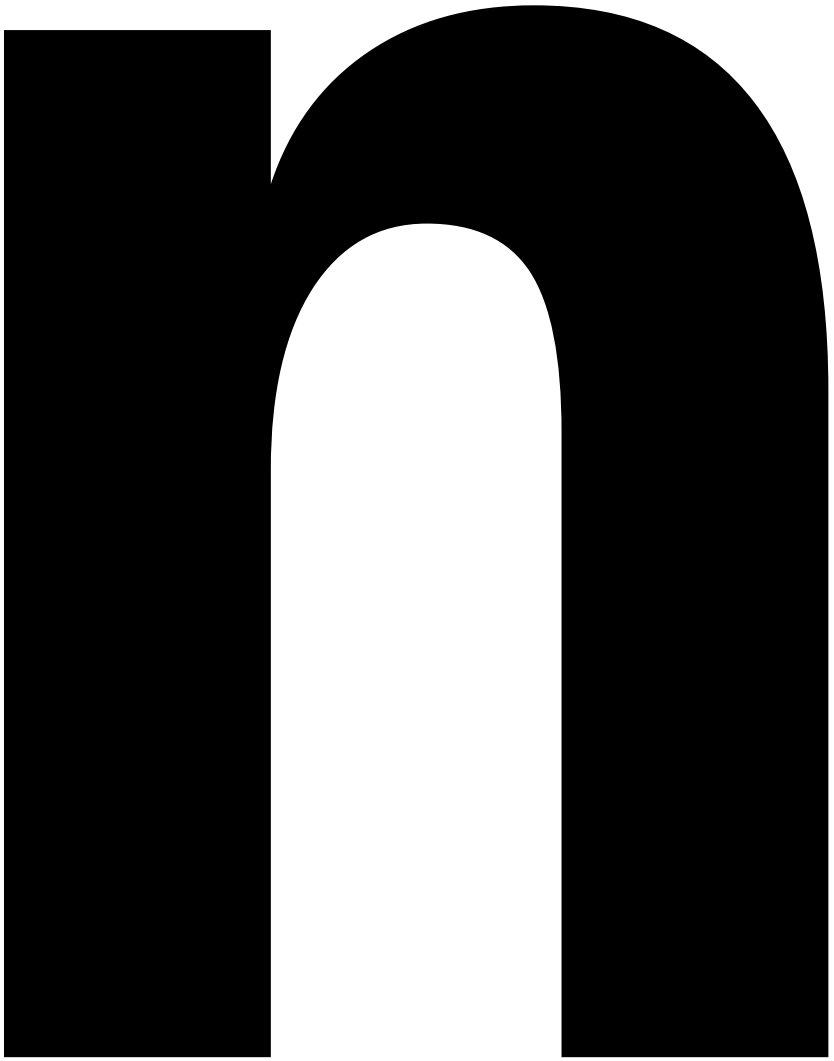


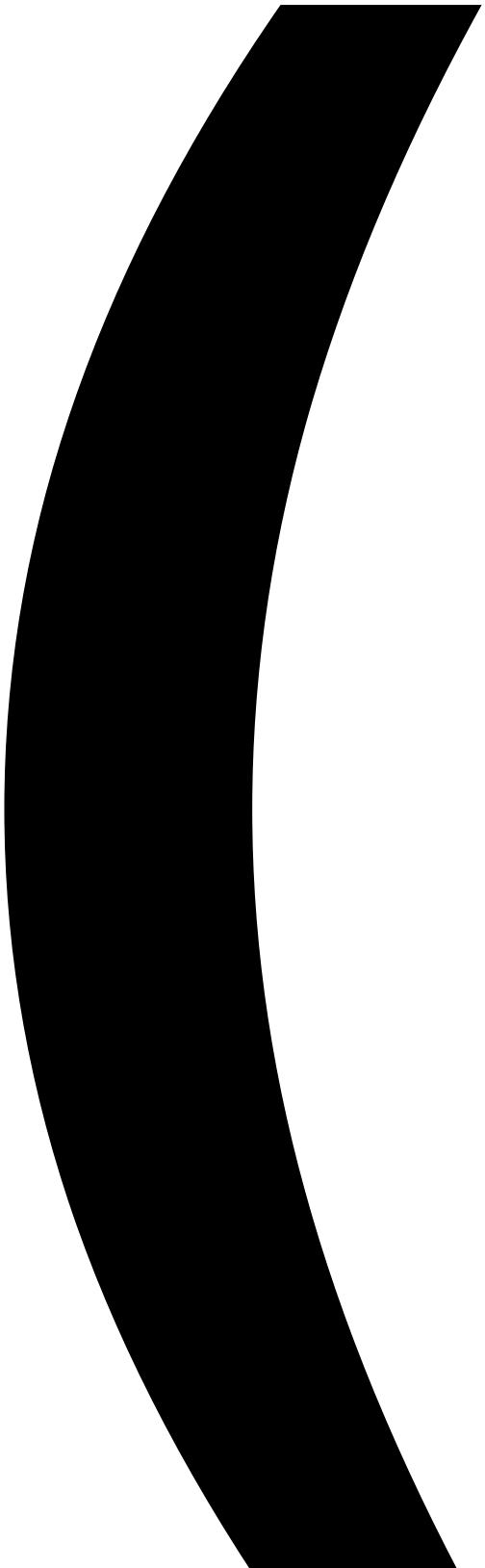


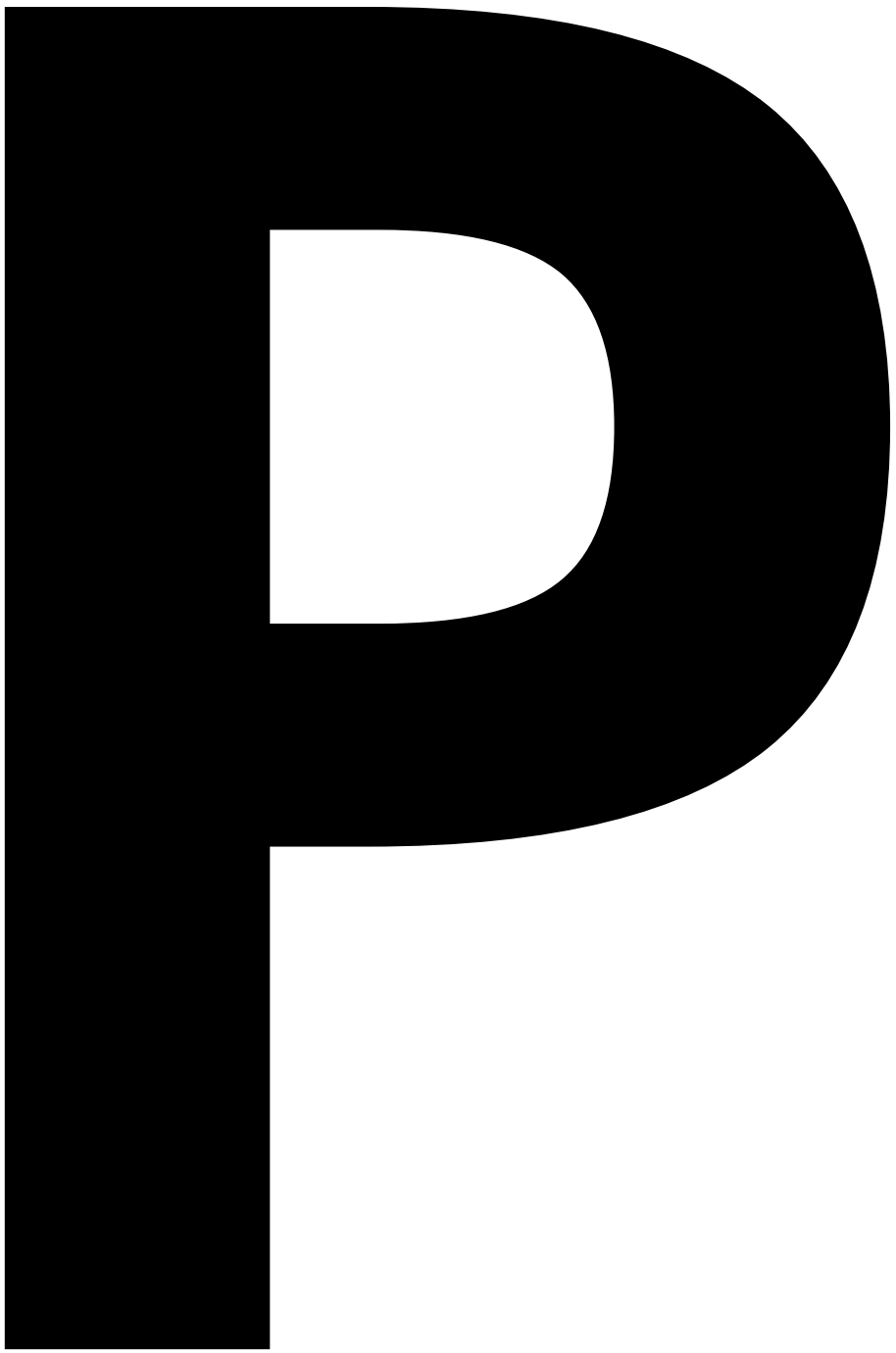


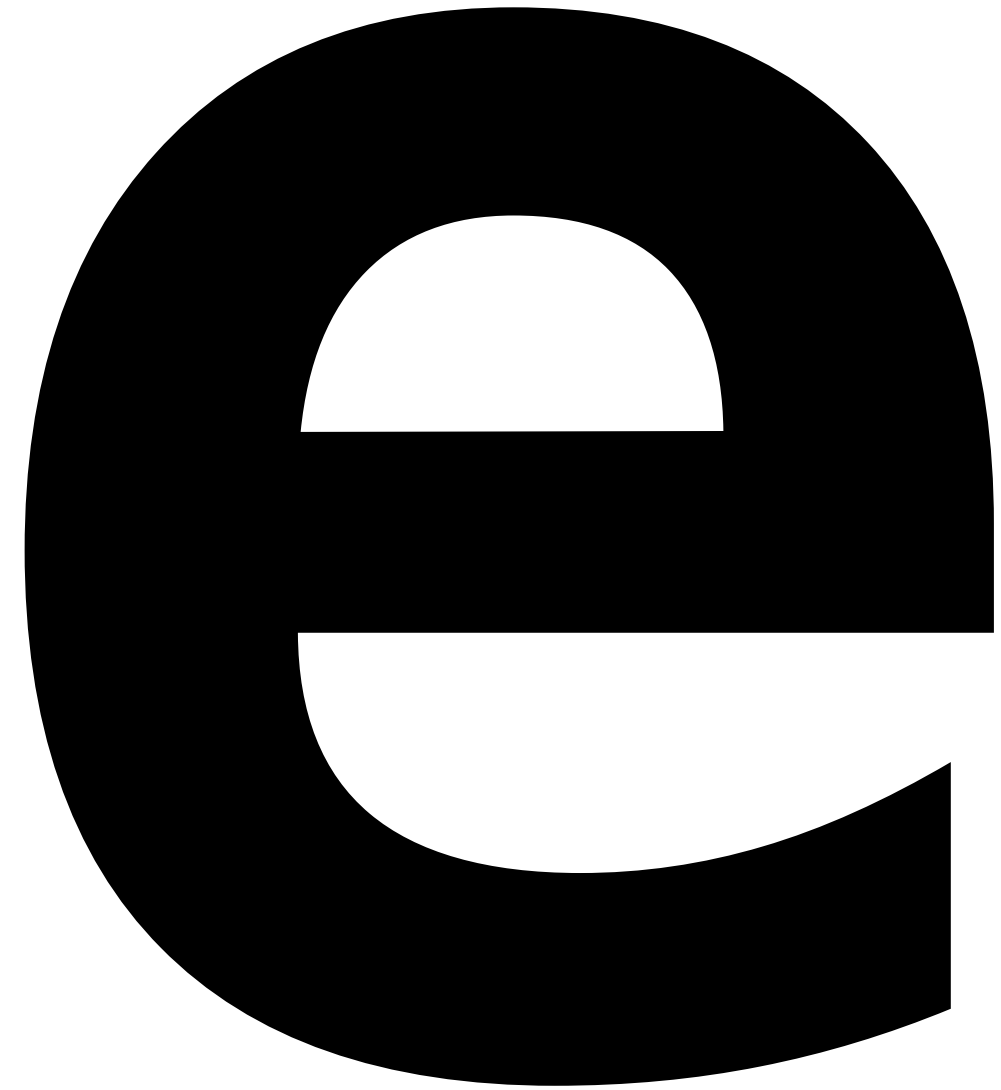


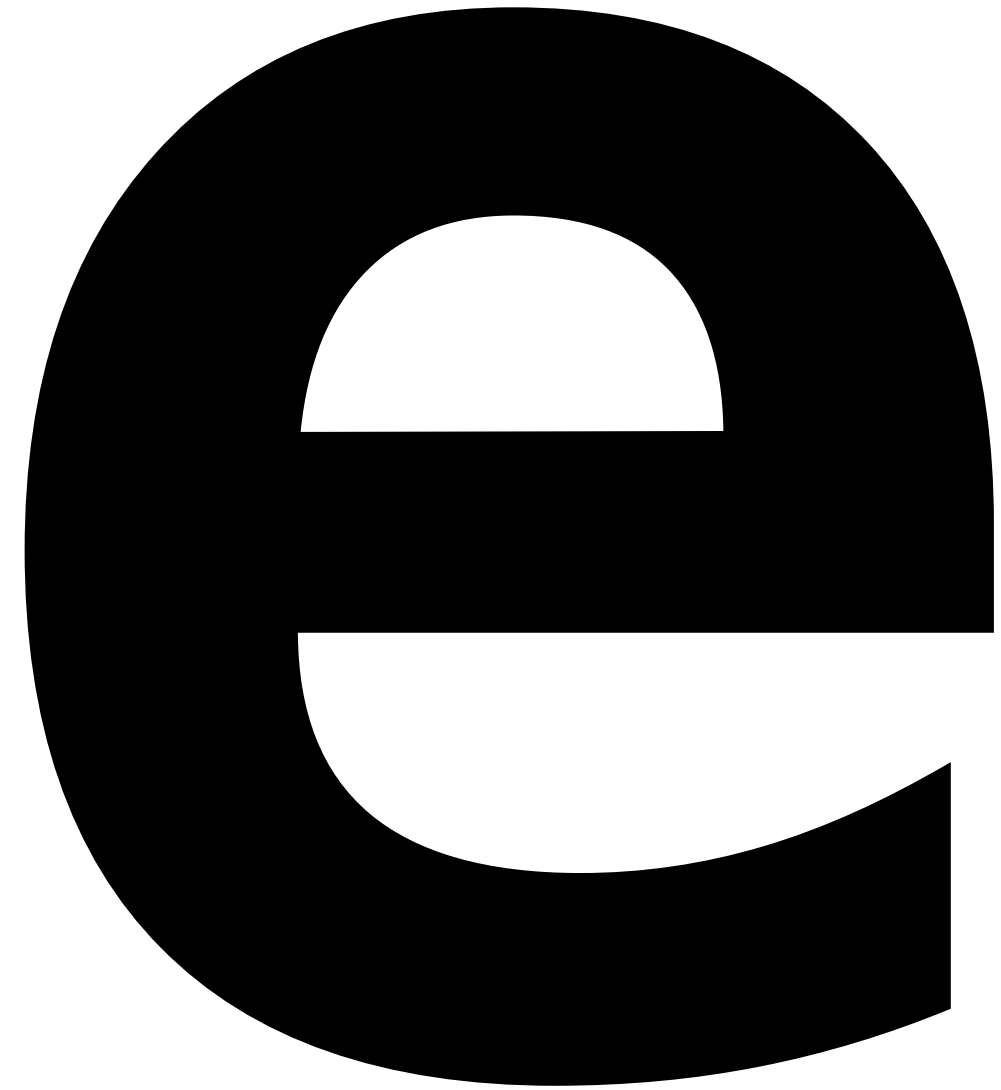


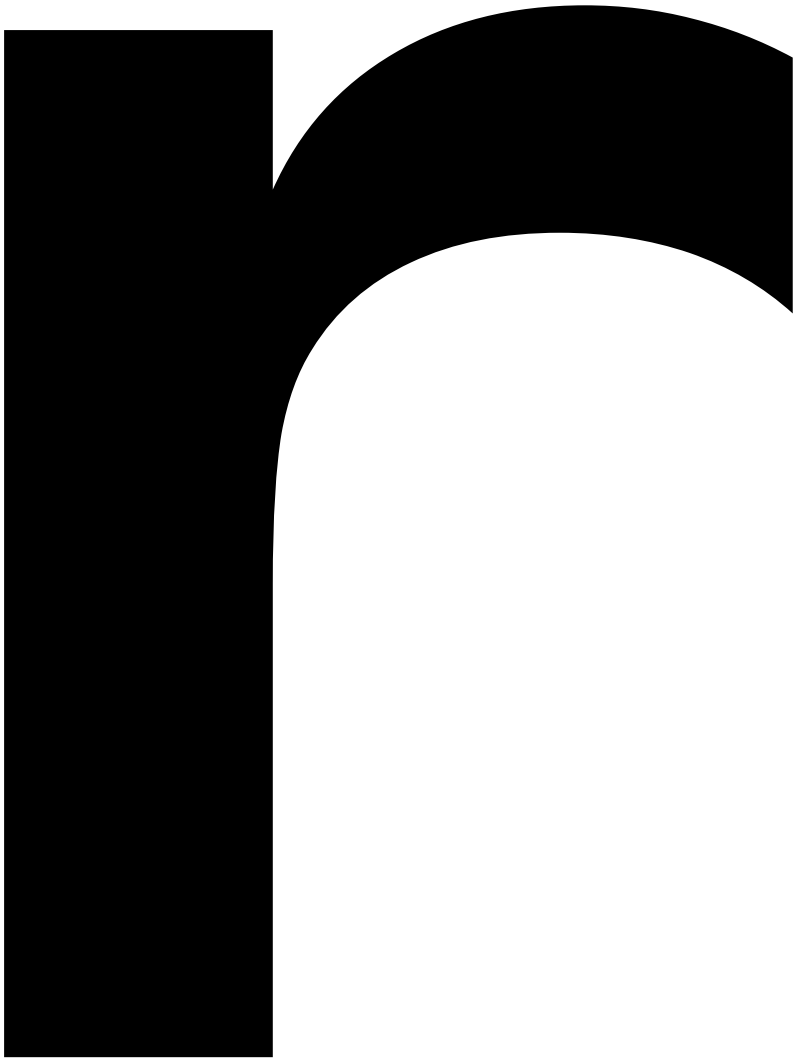


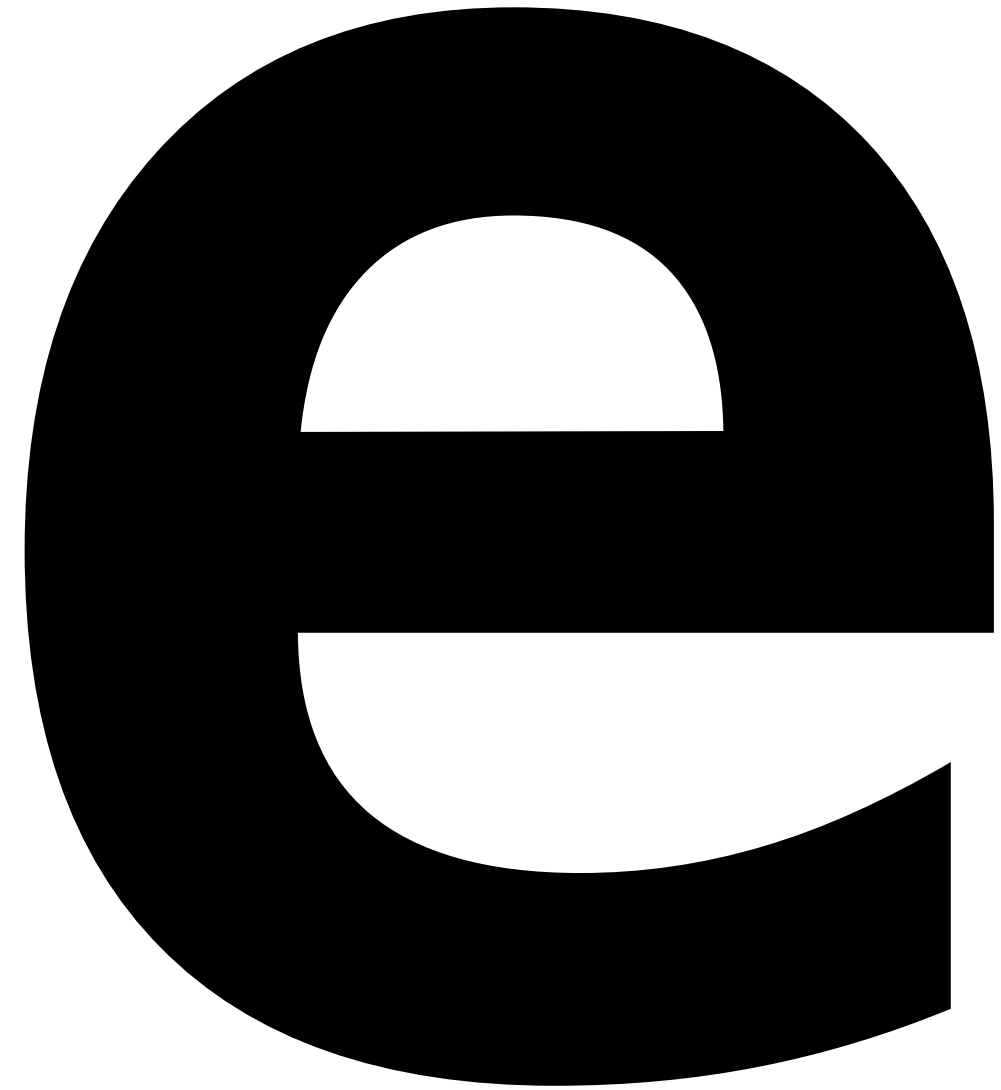


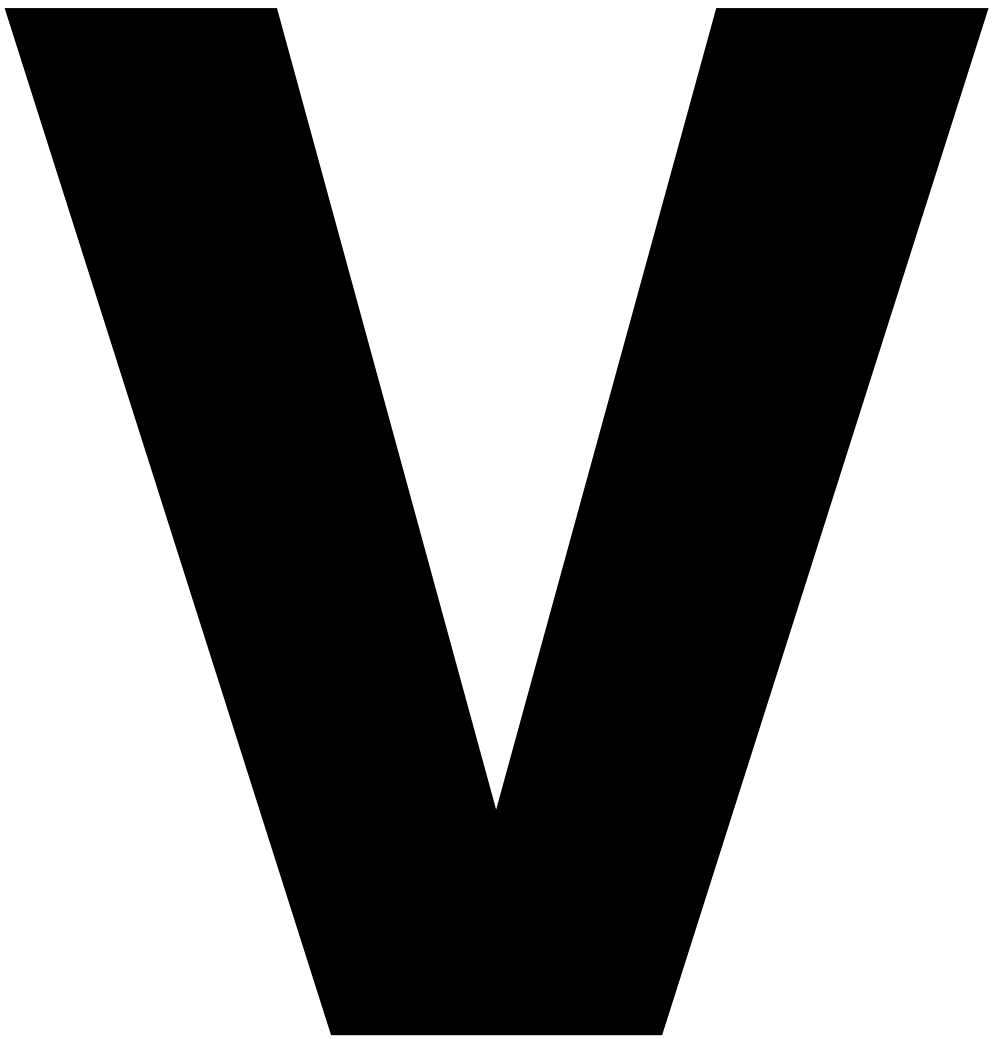


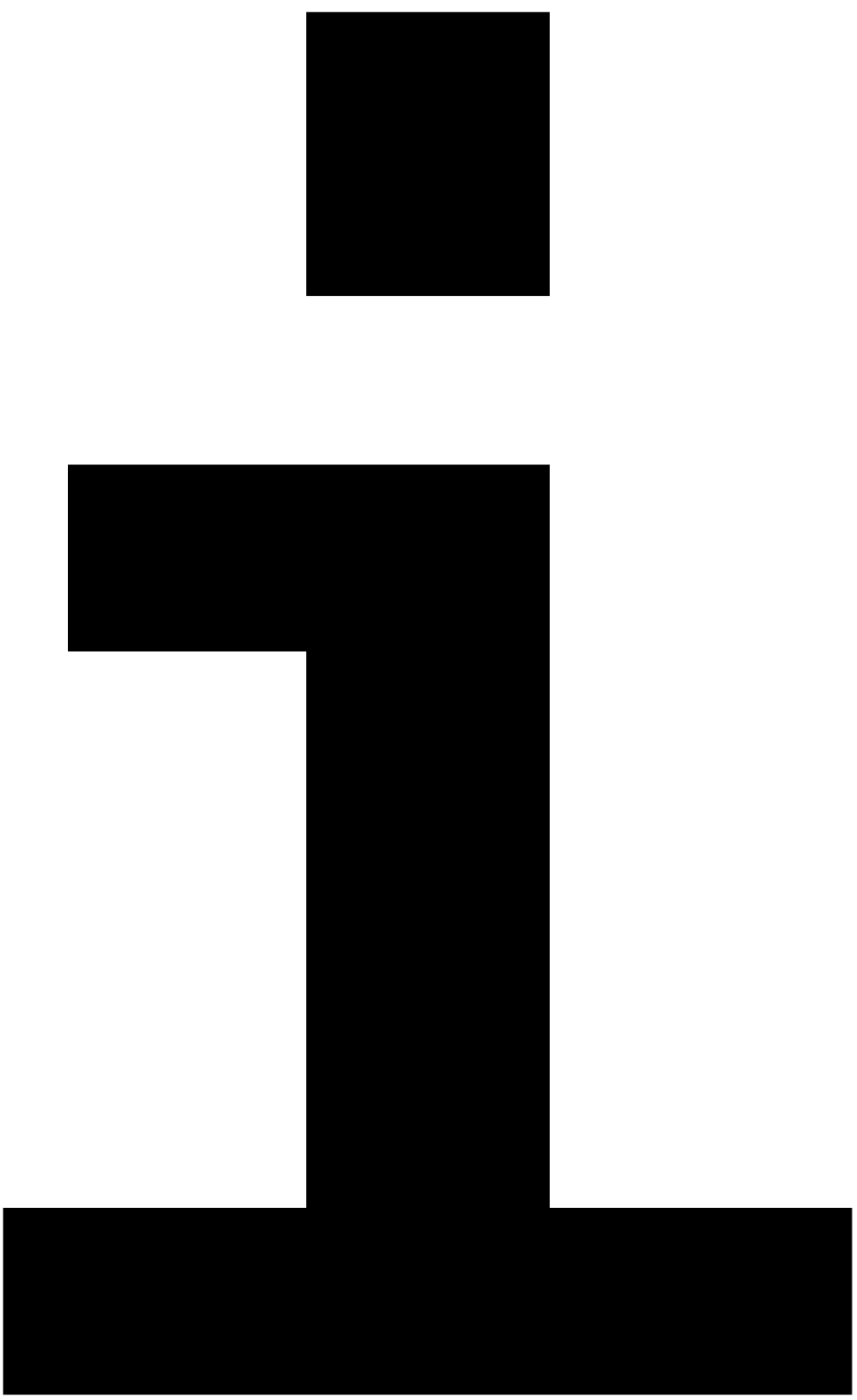


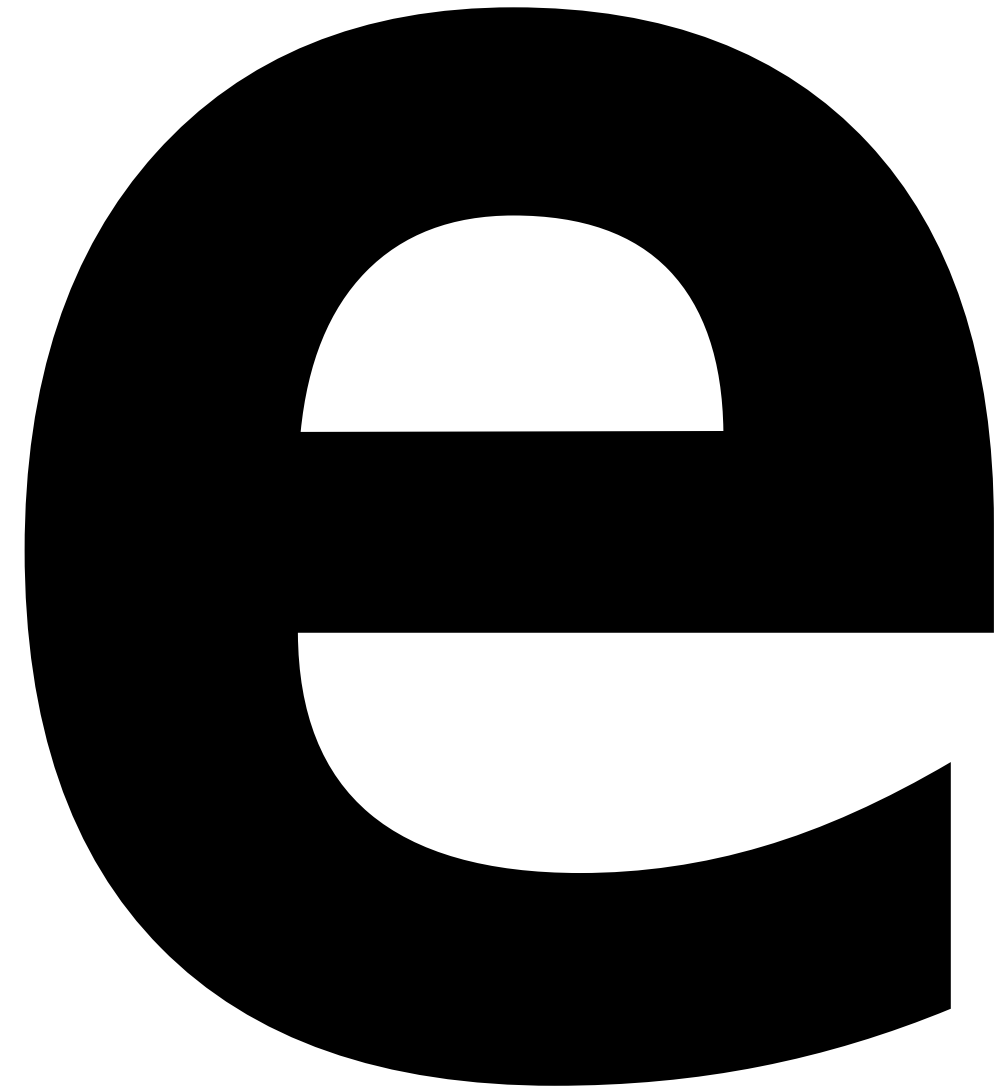


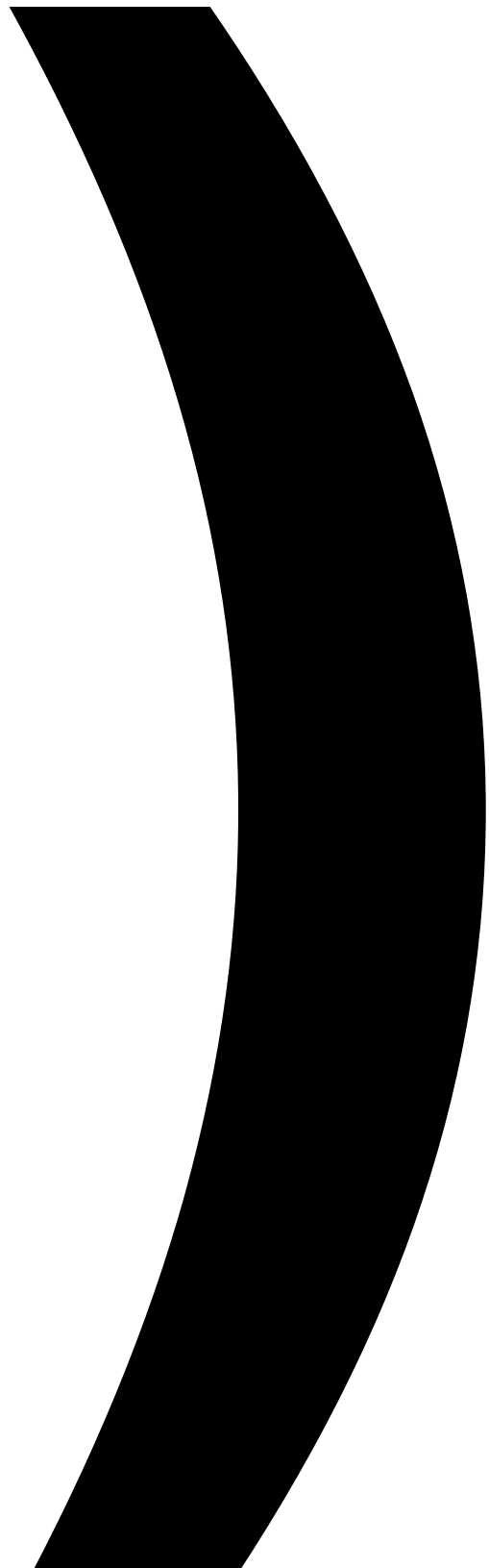


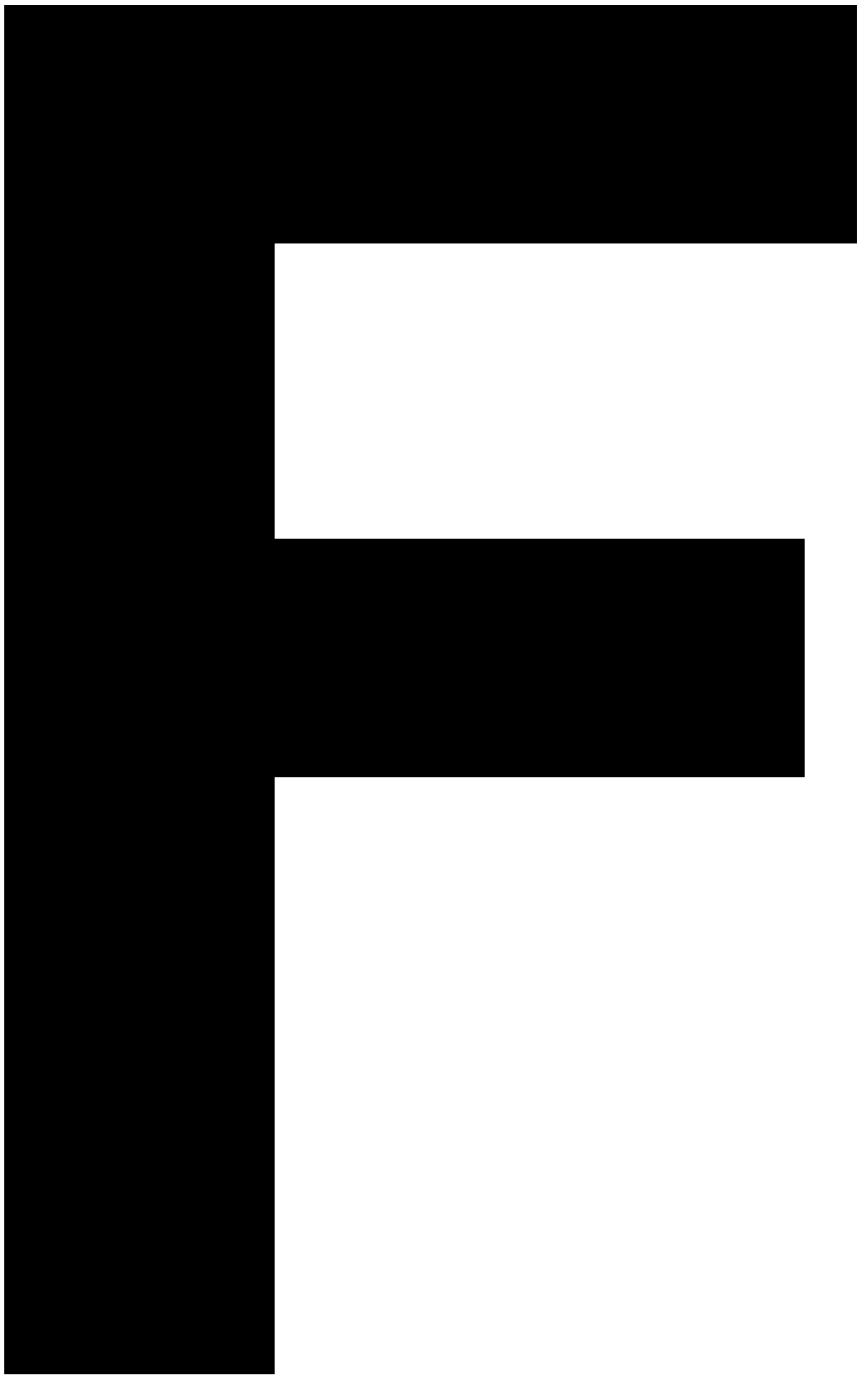


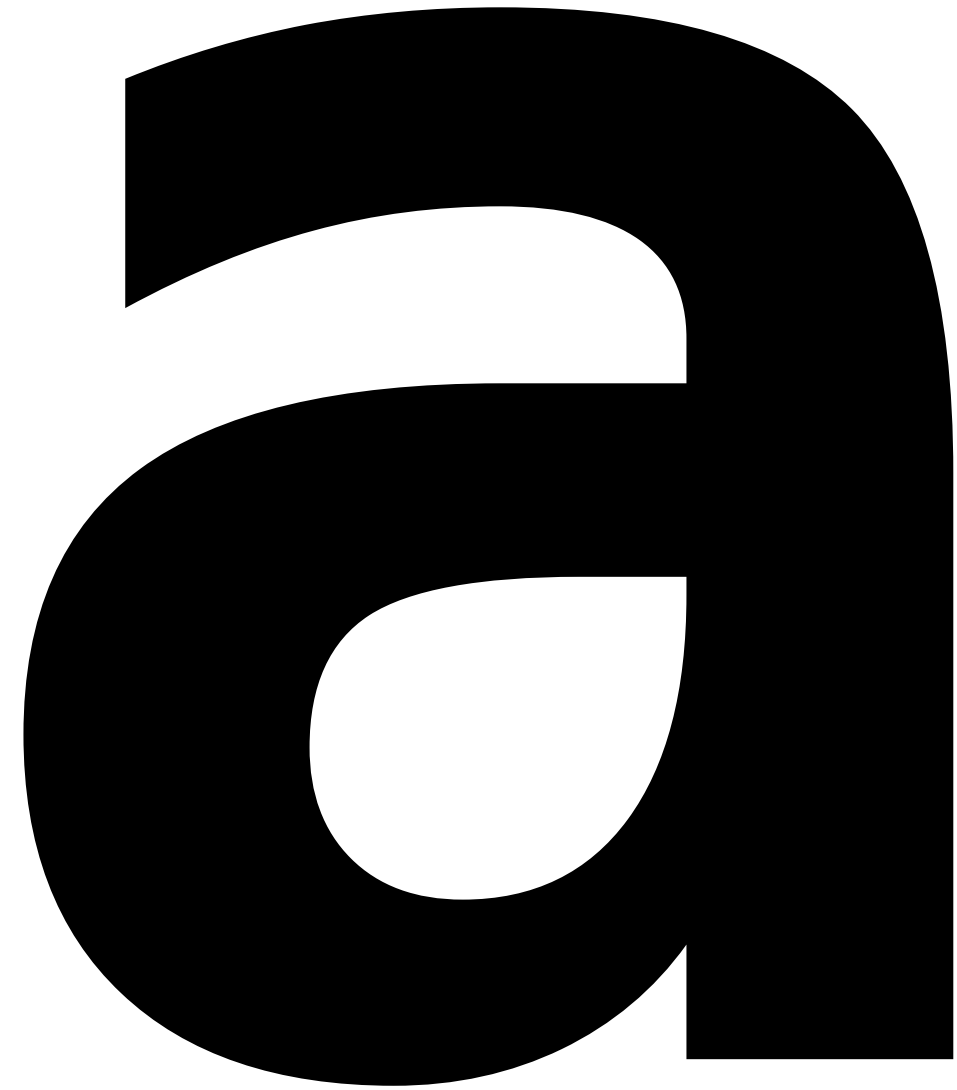


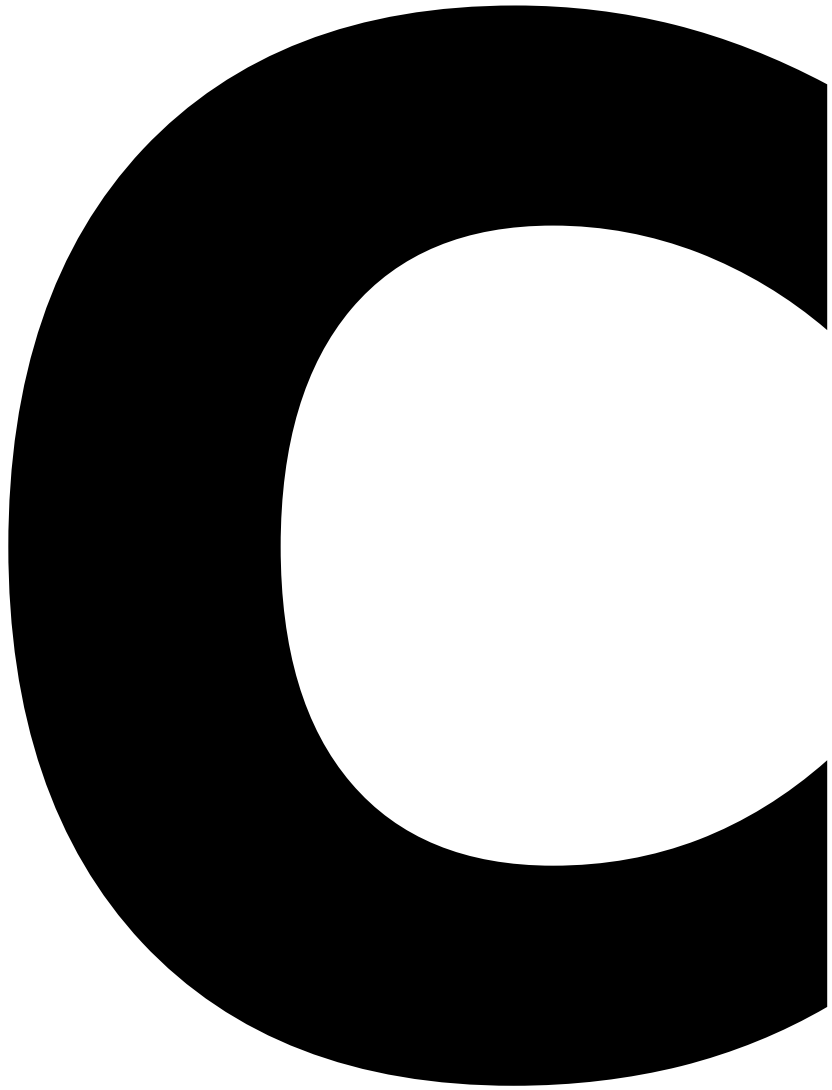


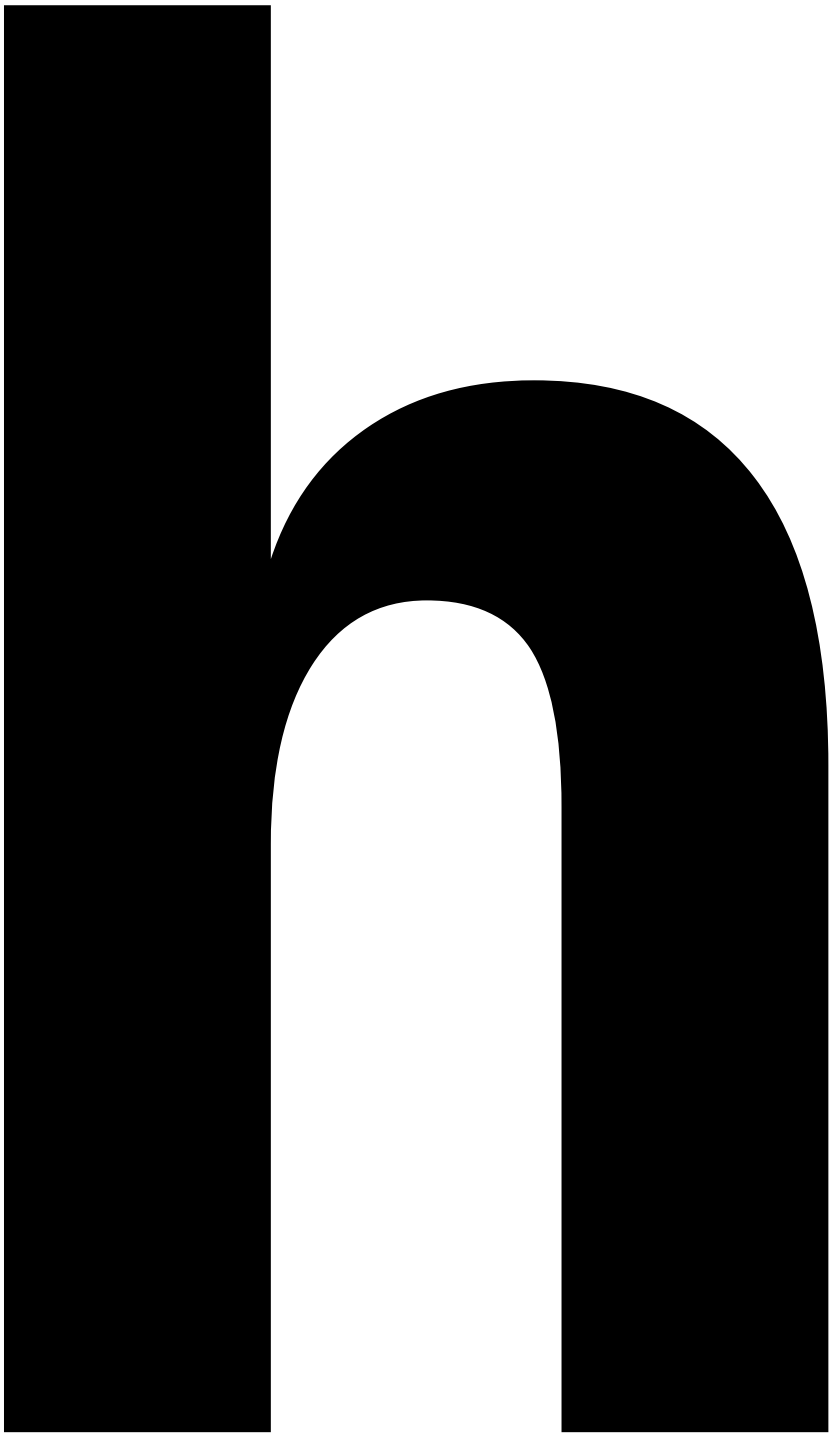


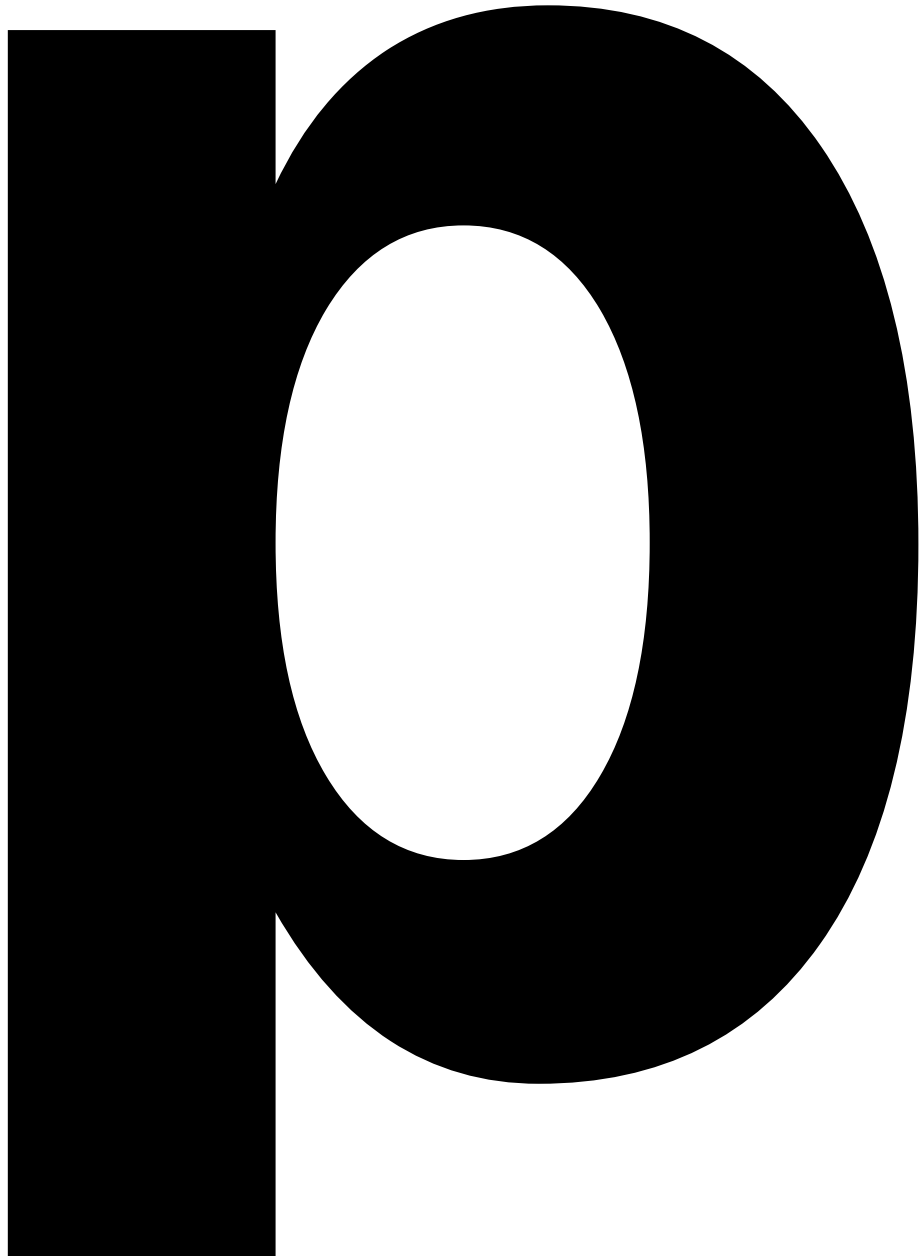




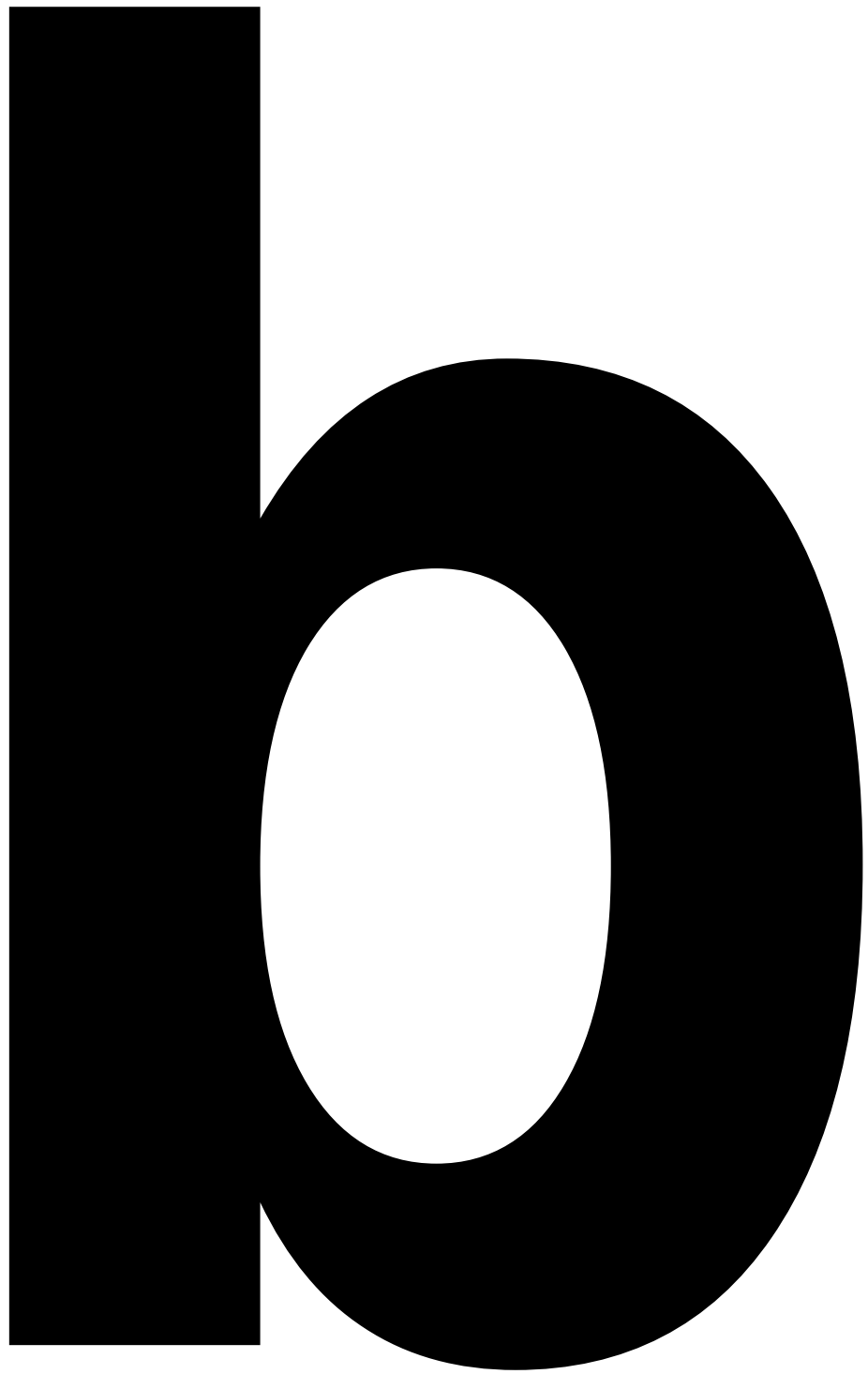


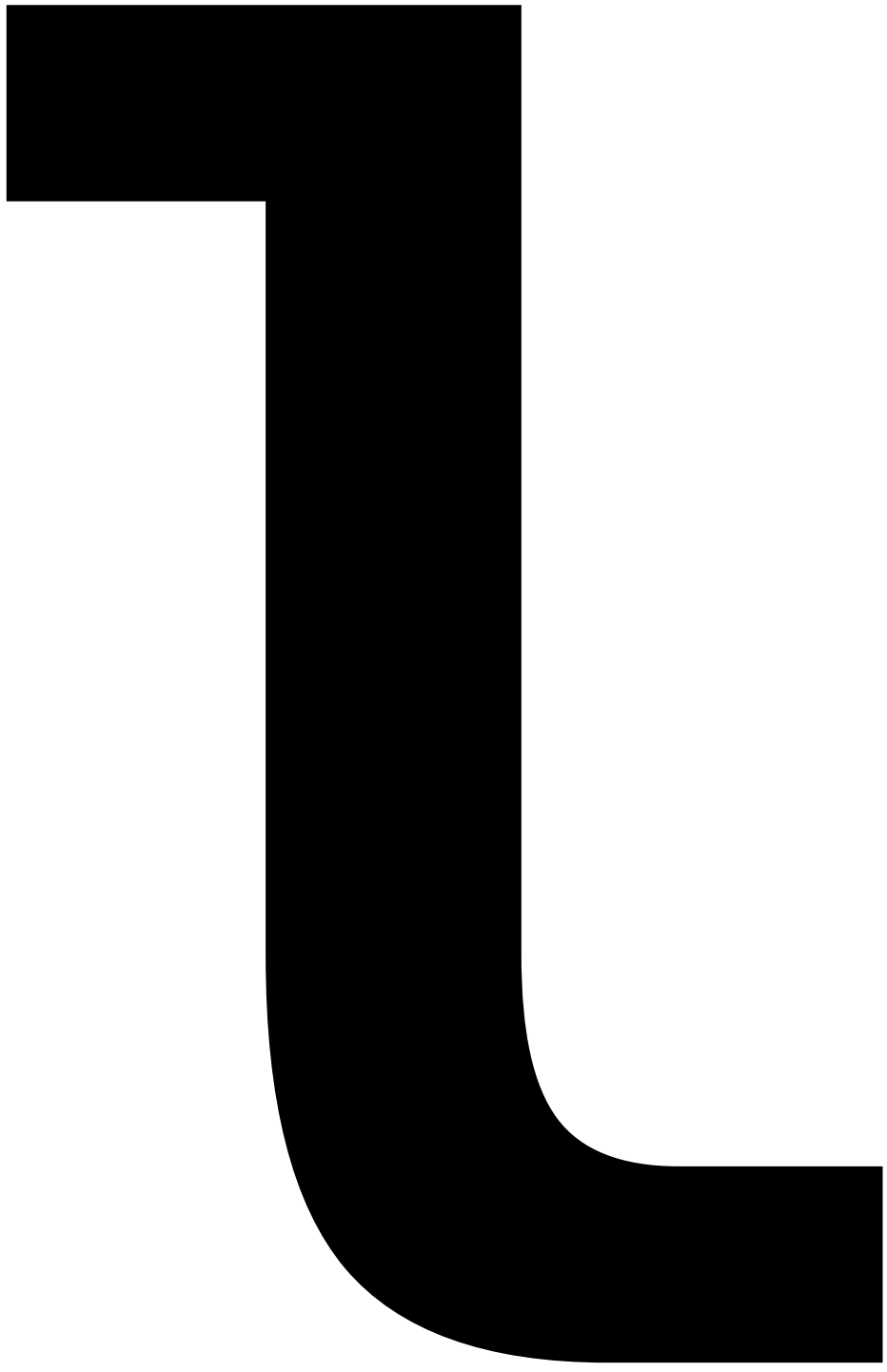


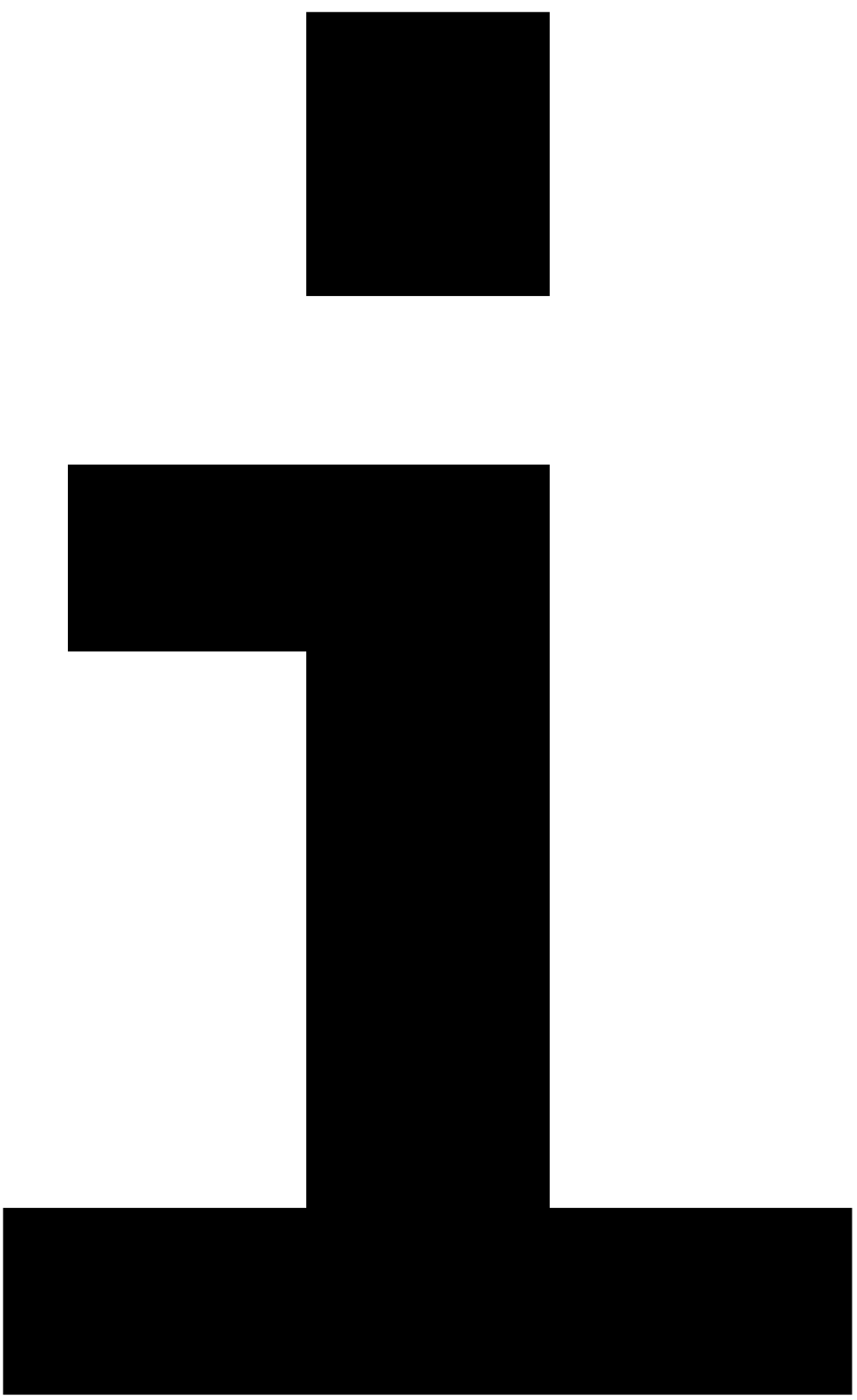


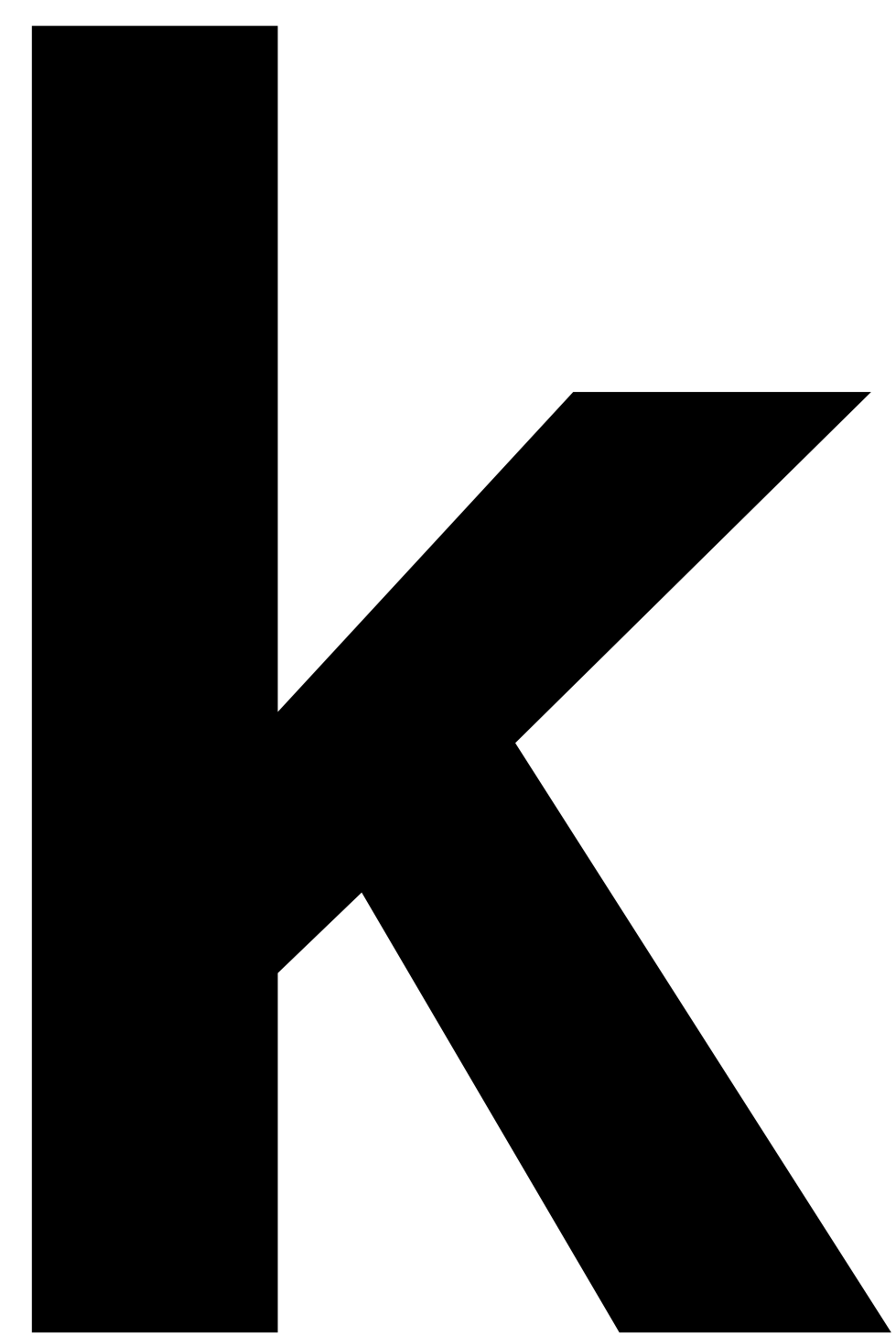


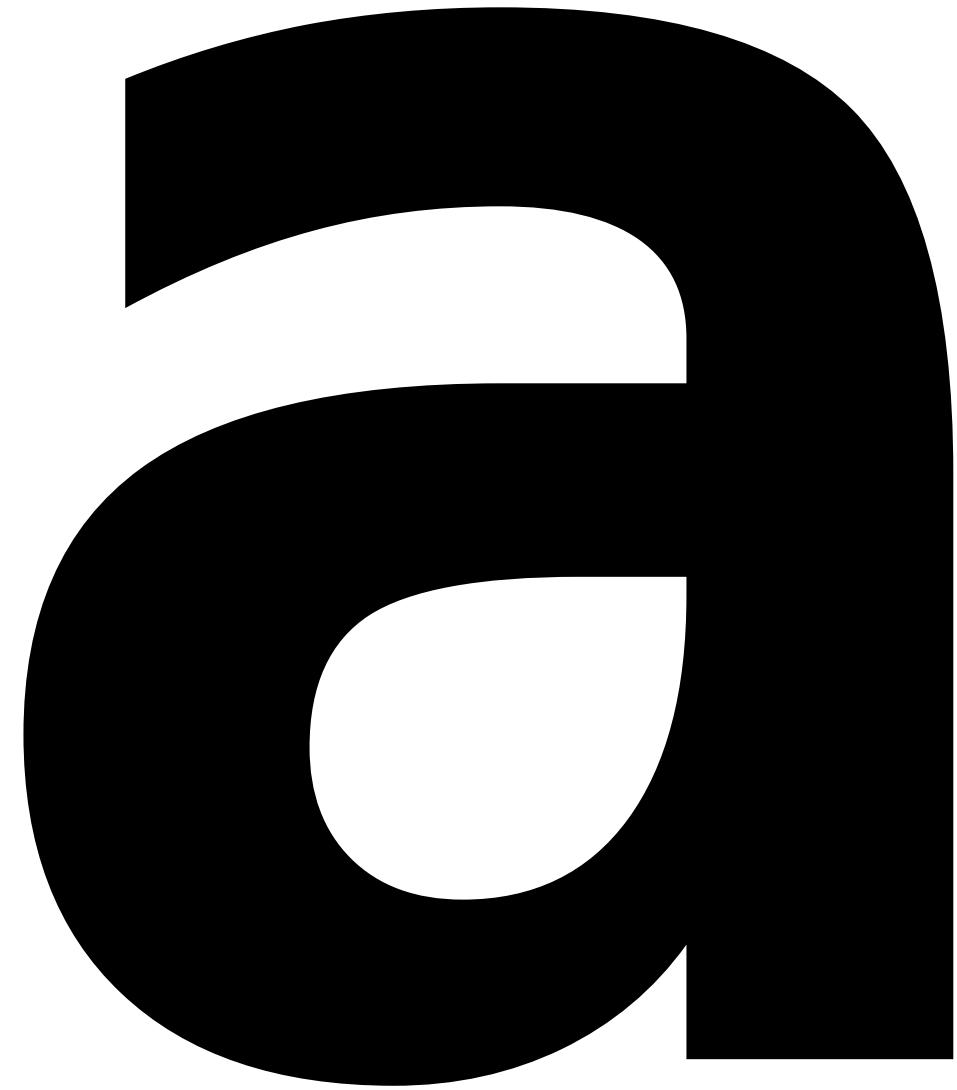
u

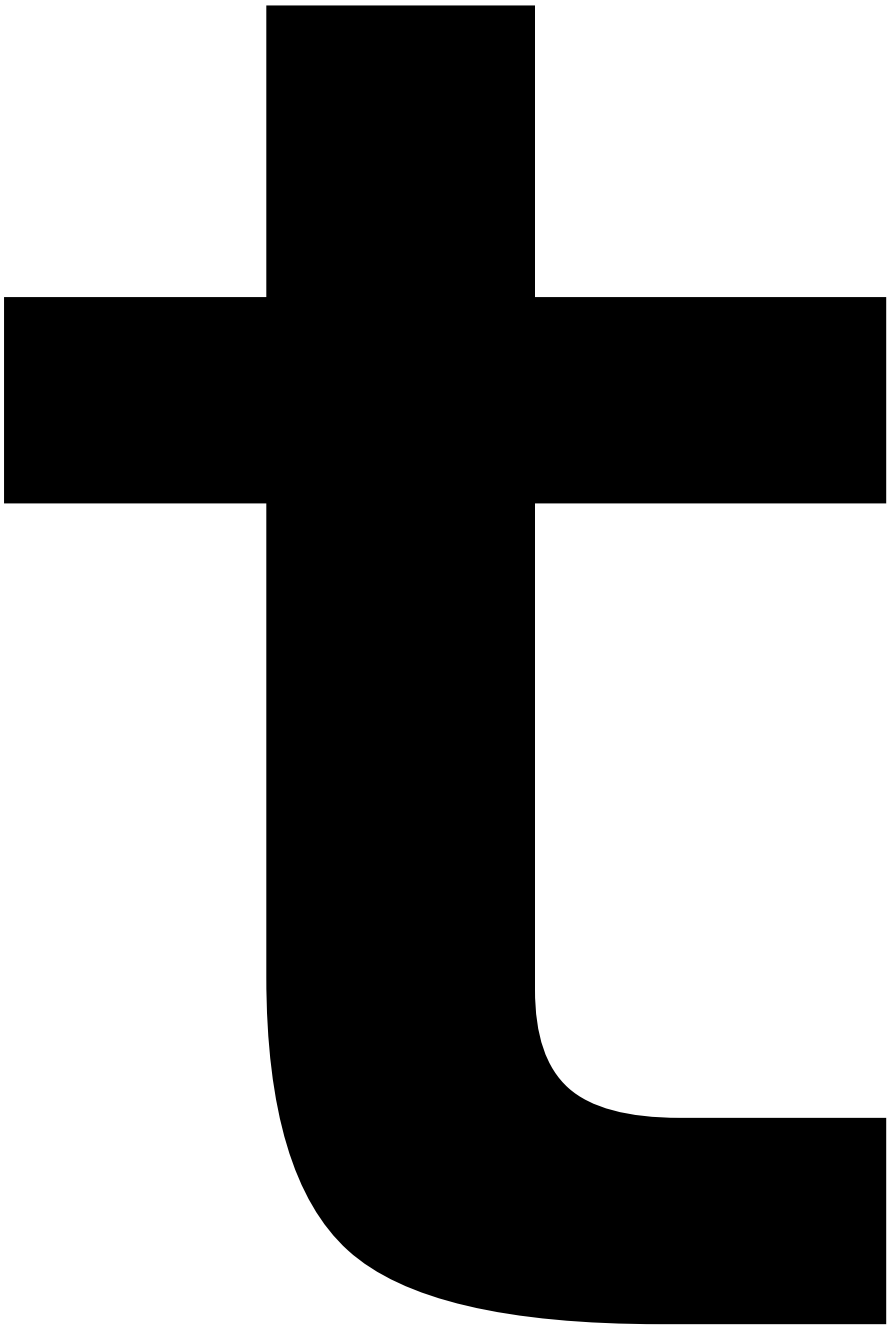


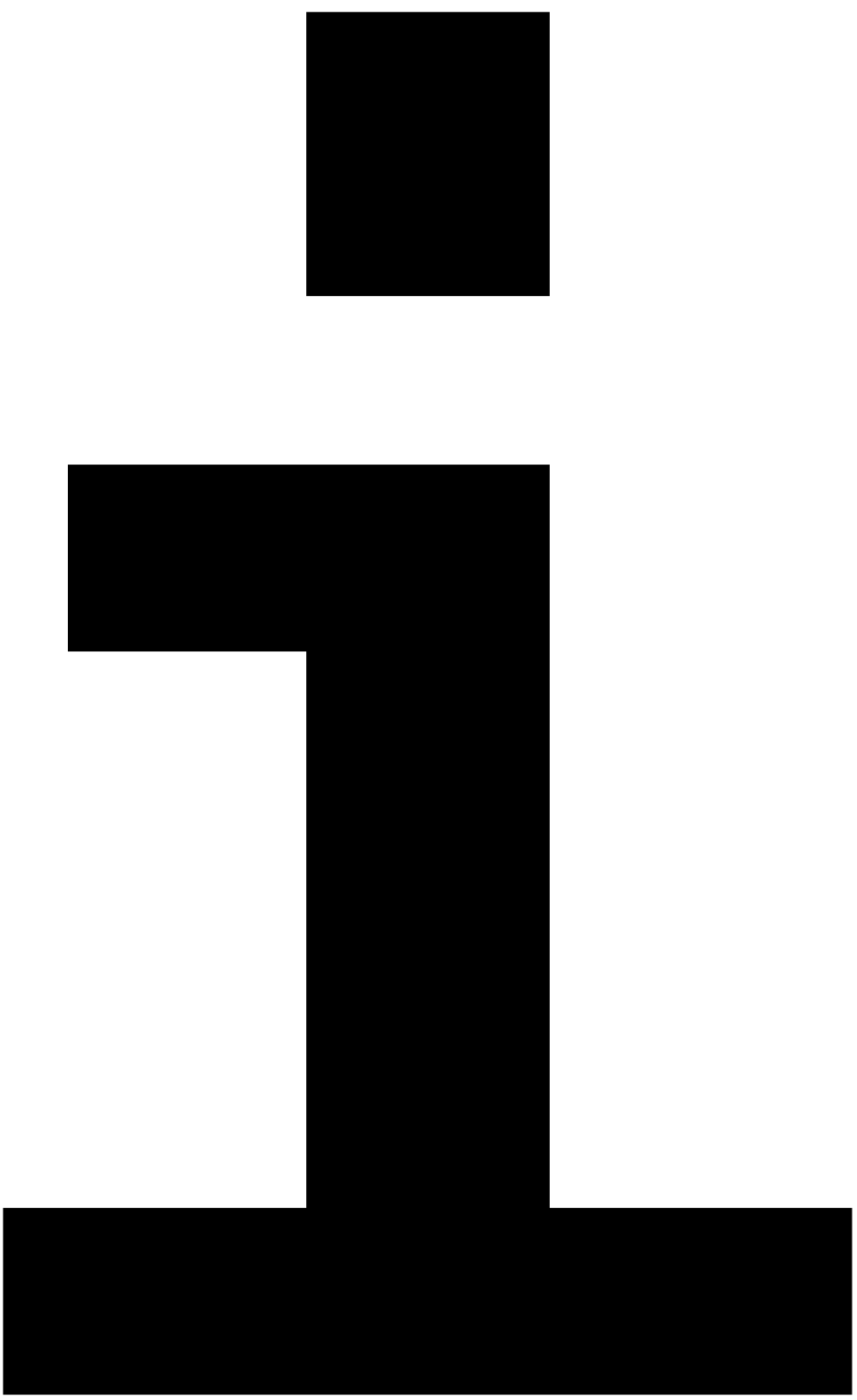


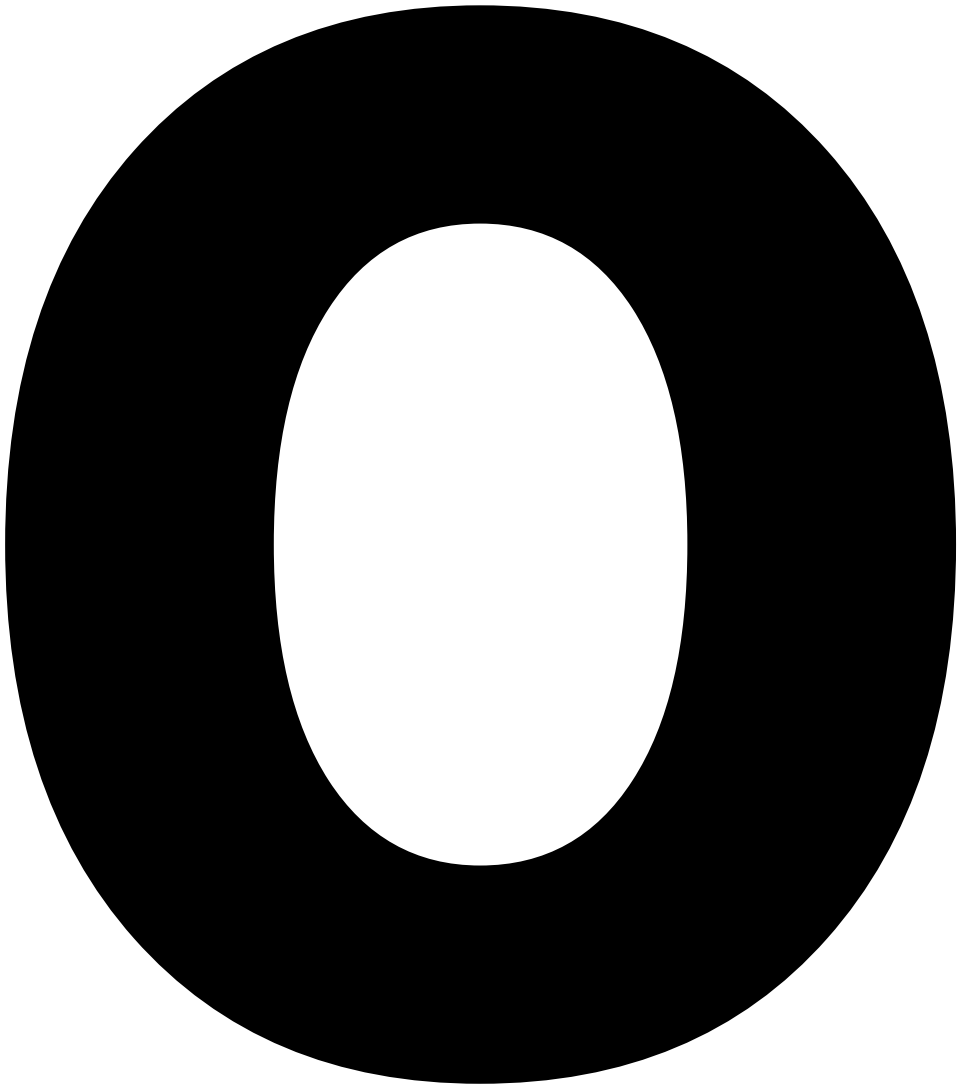


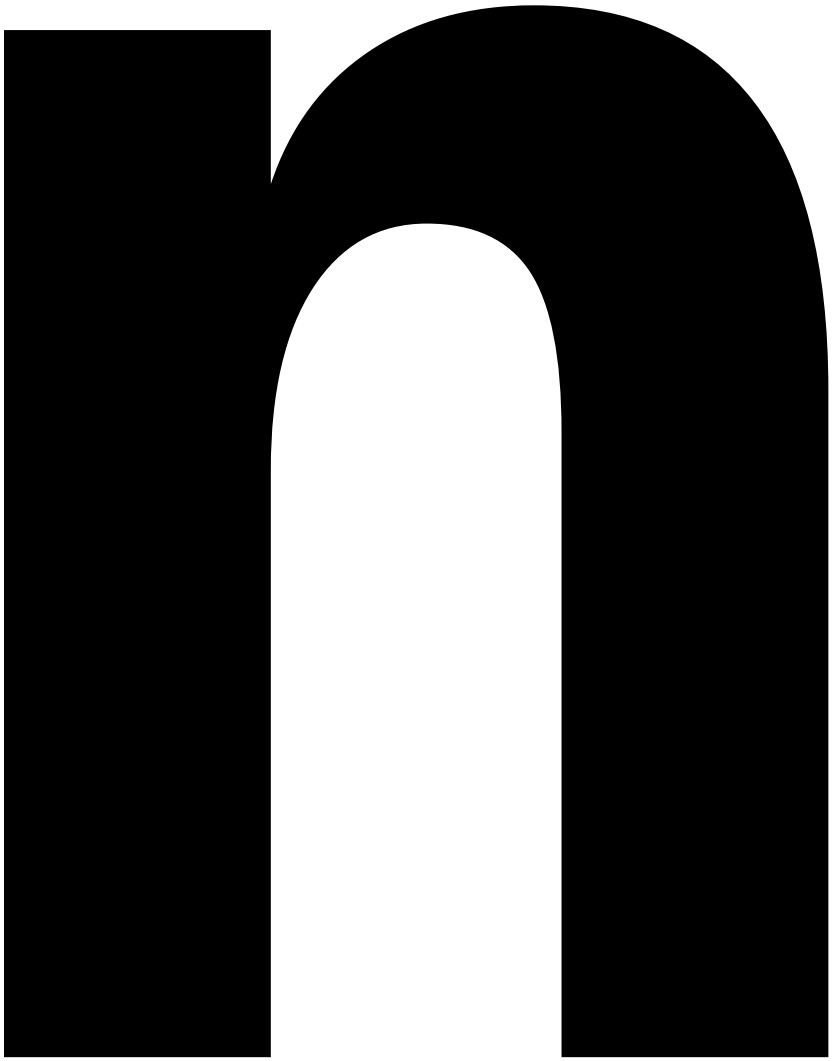


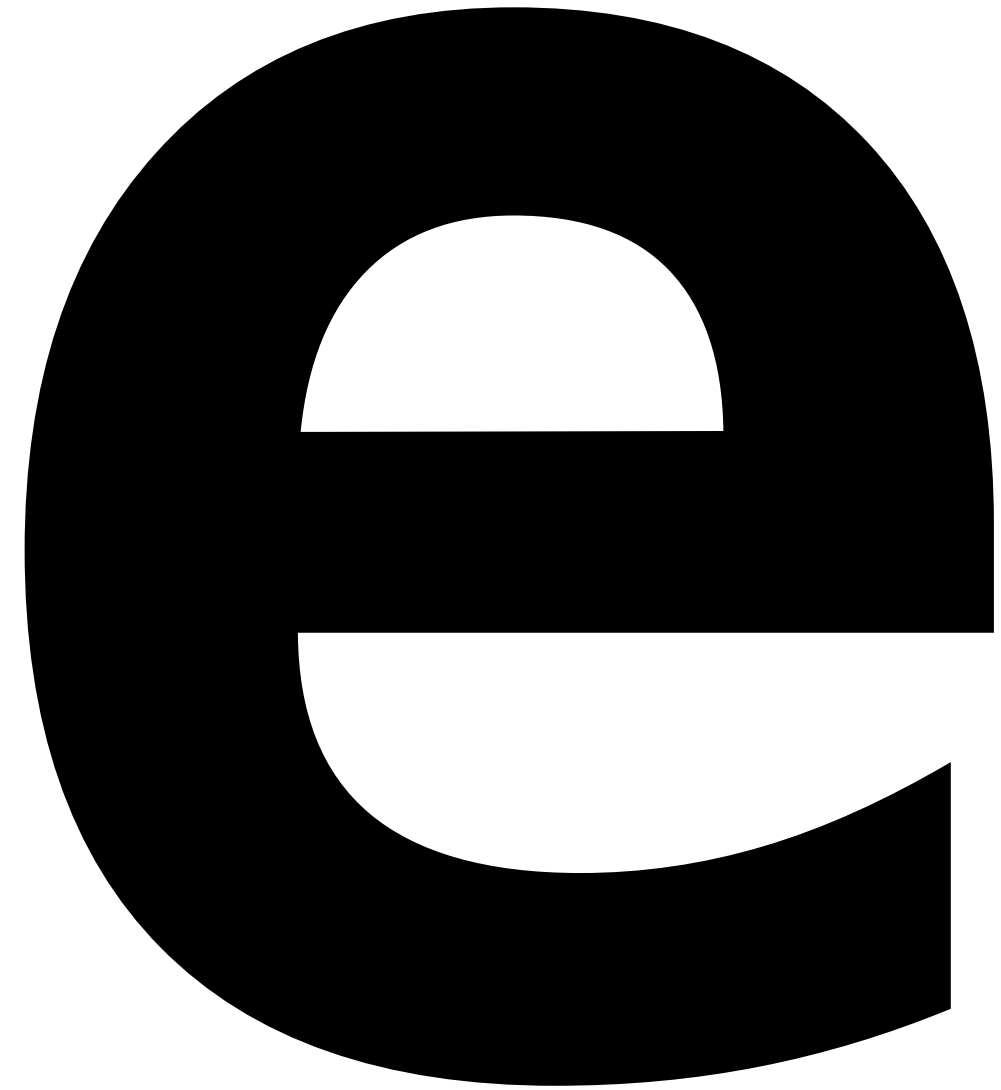


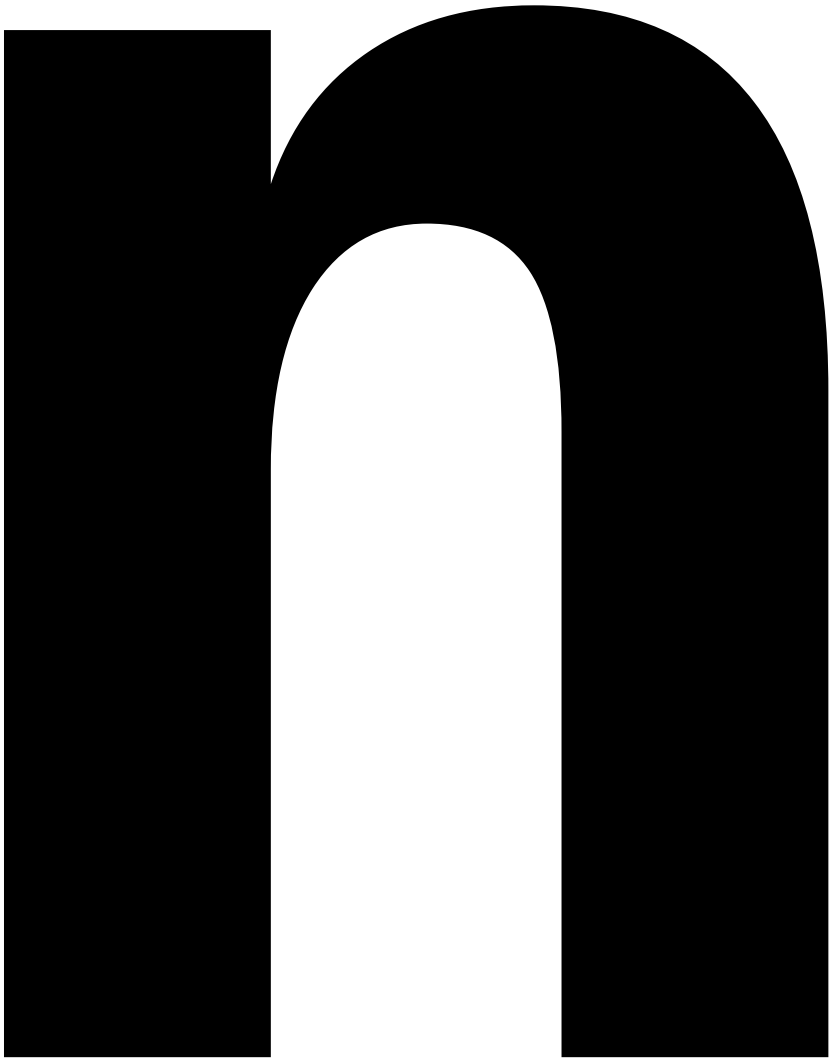


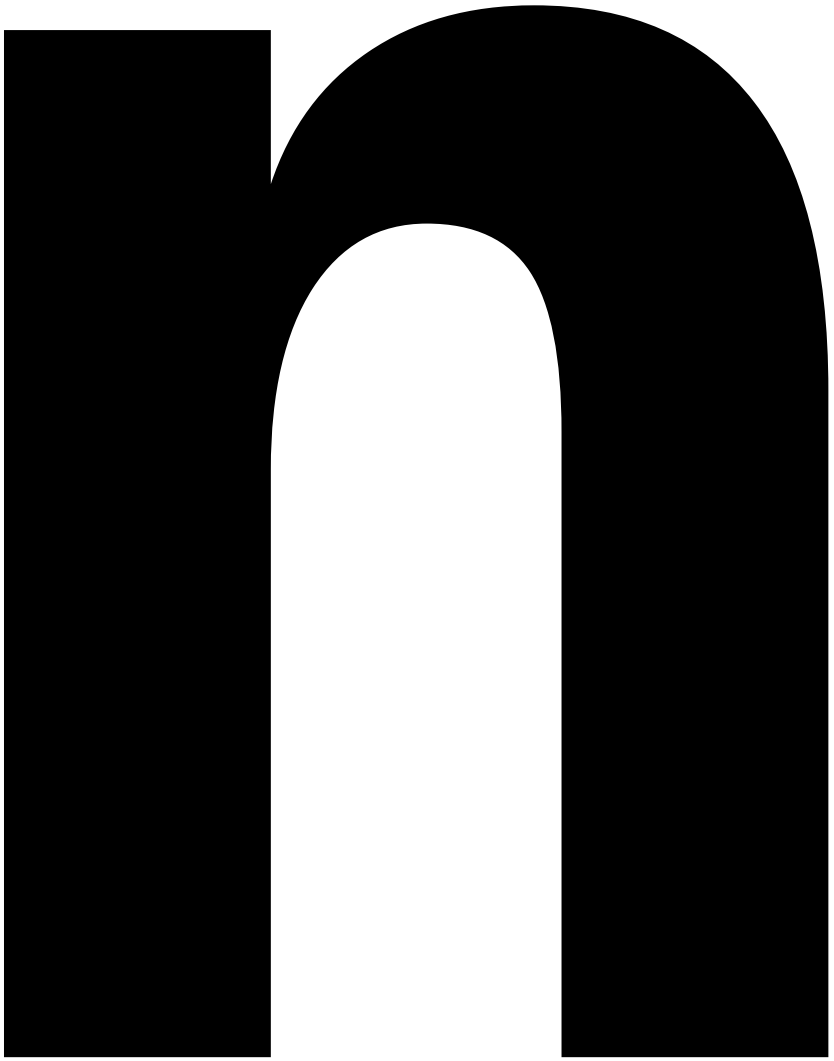


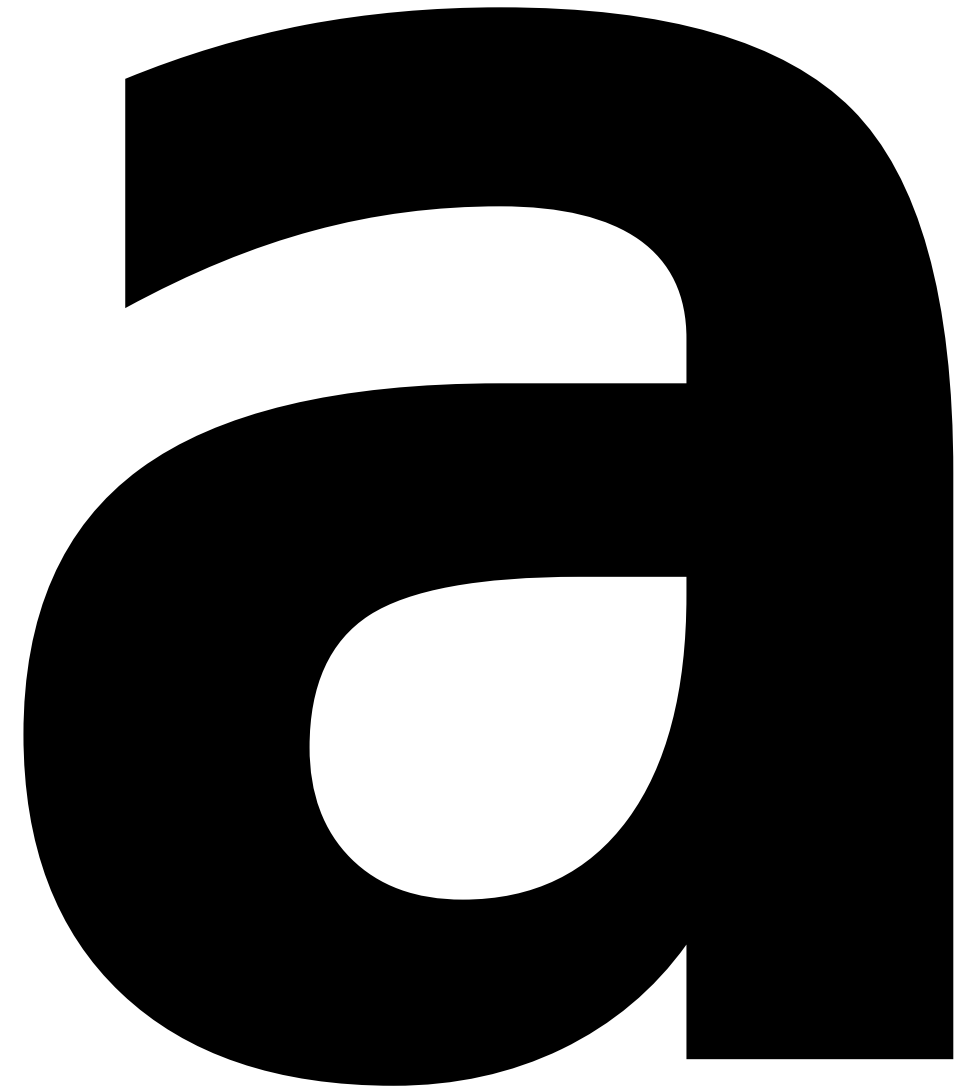


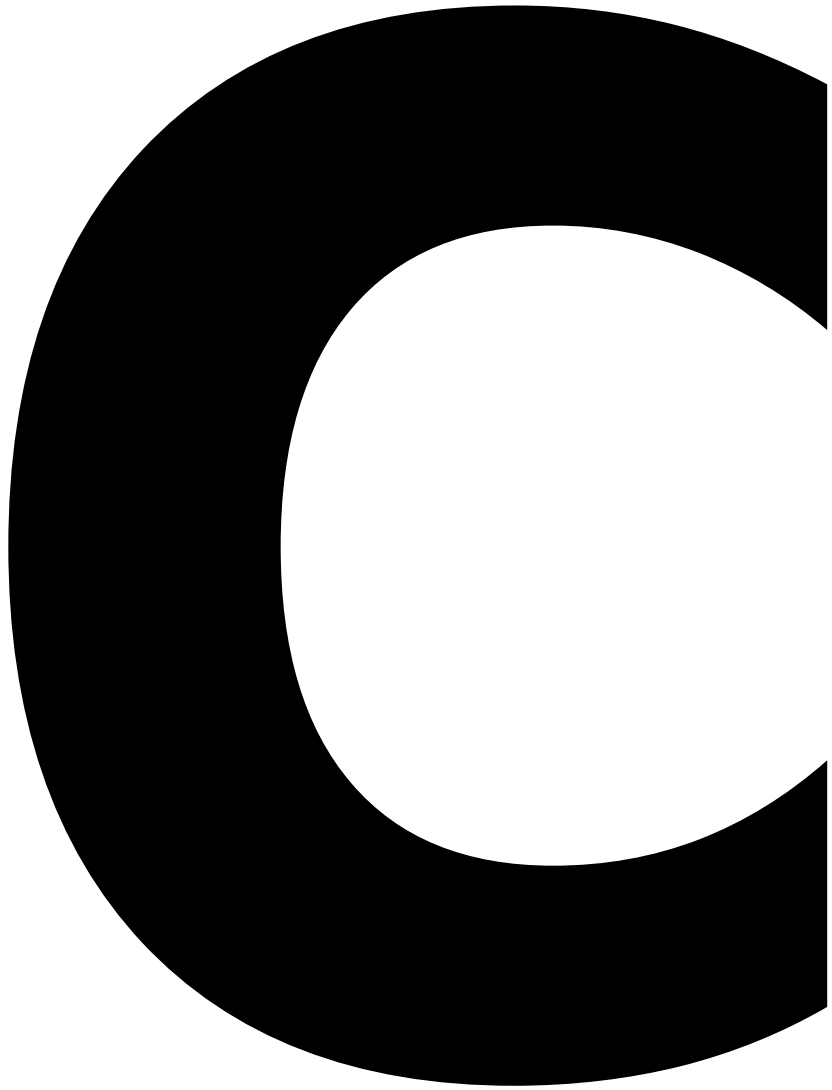


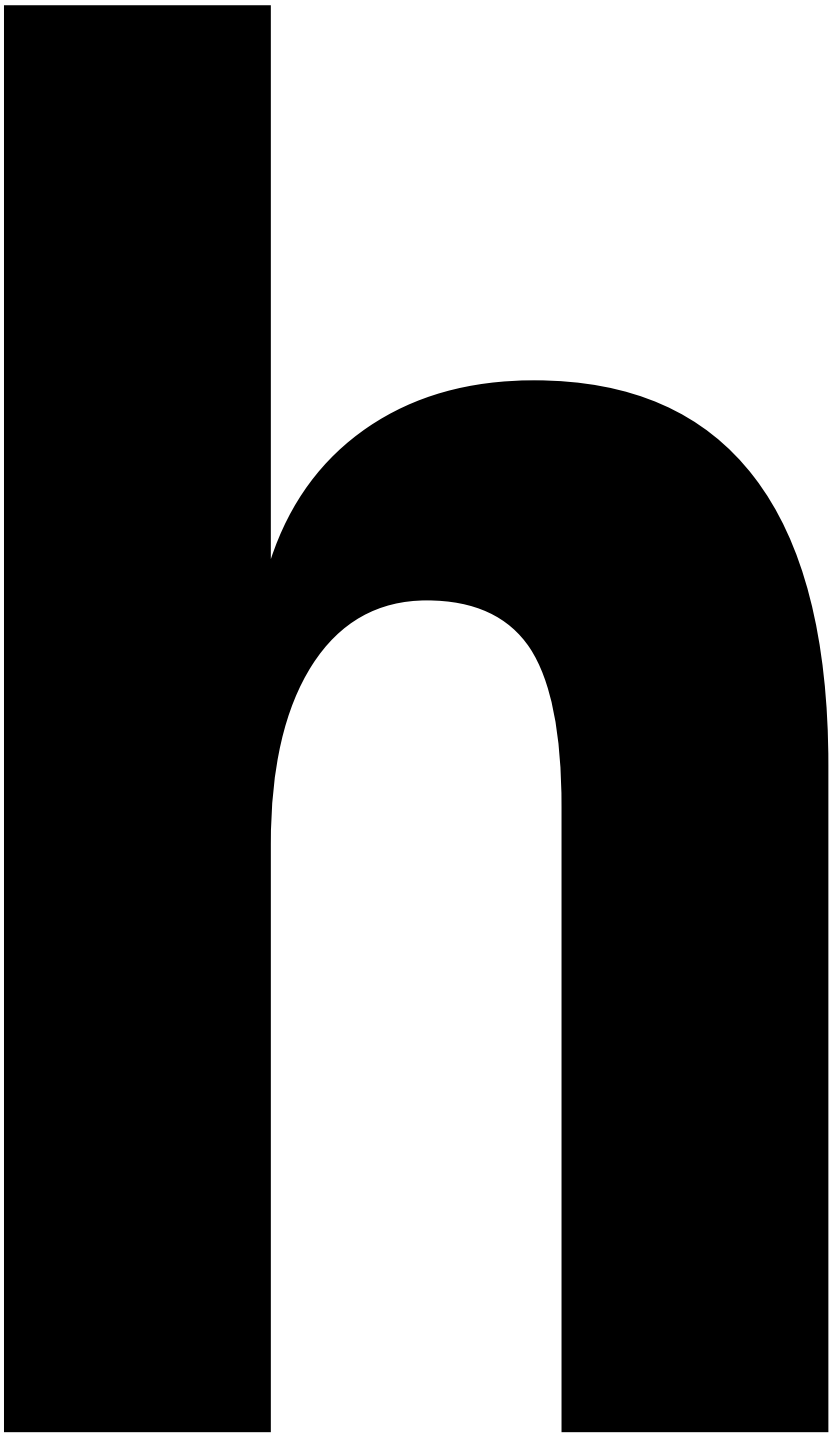


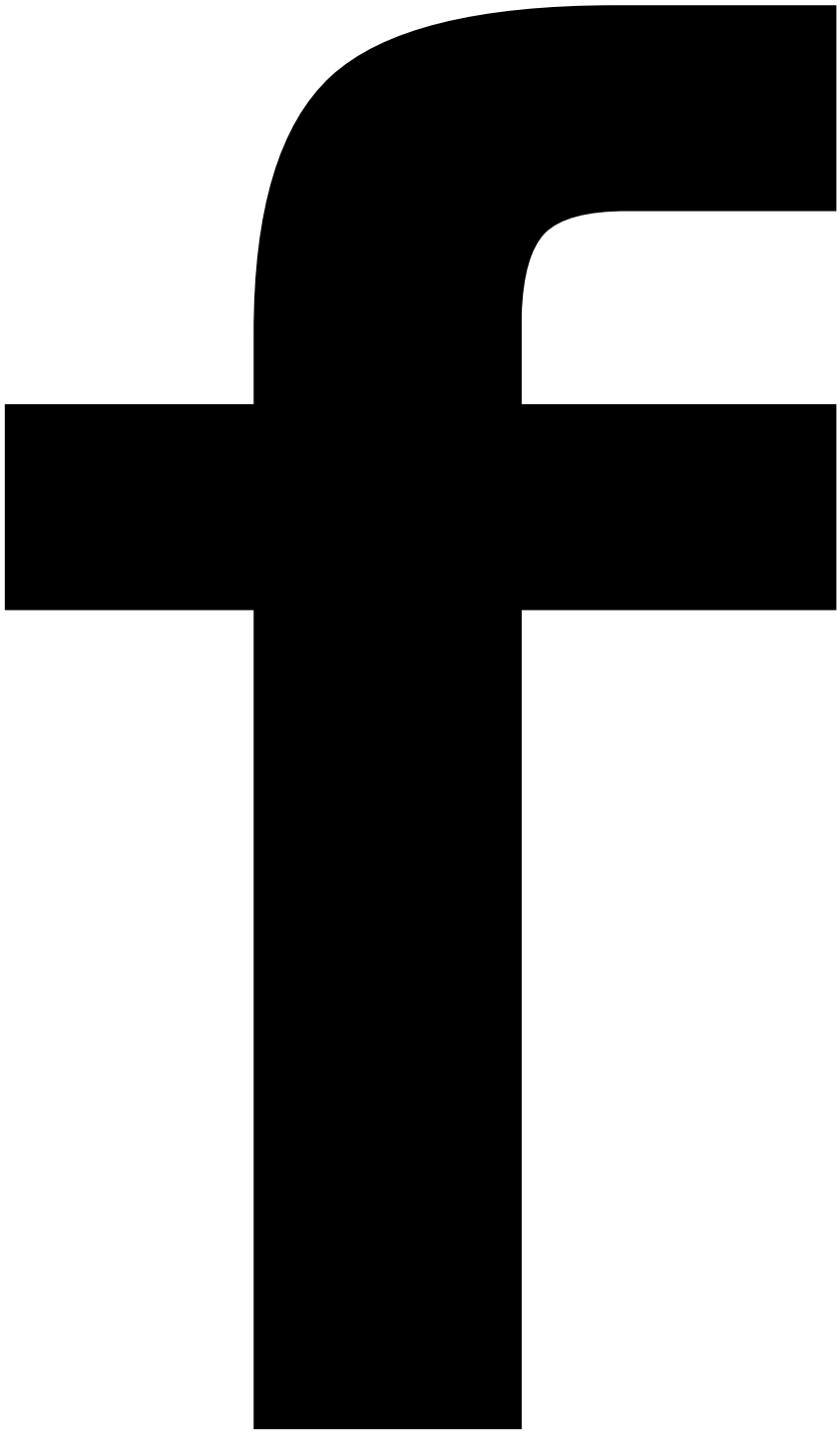


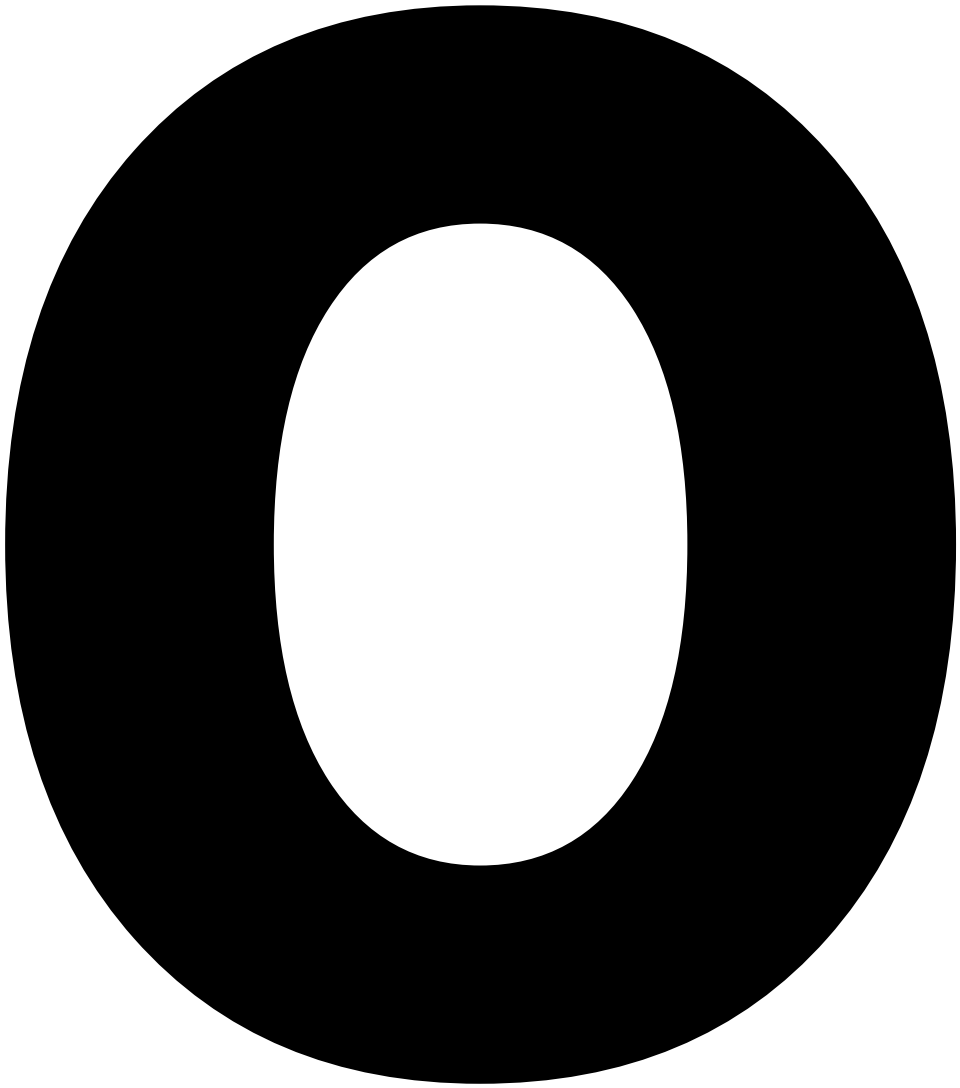


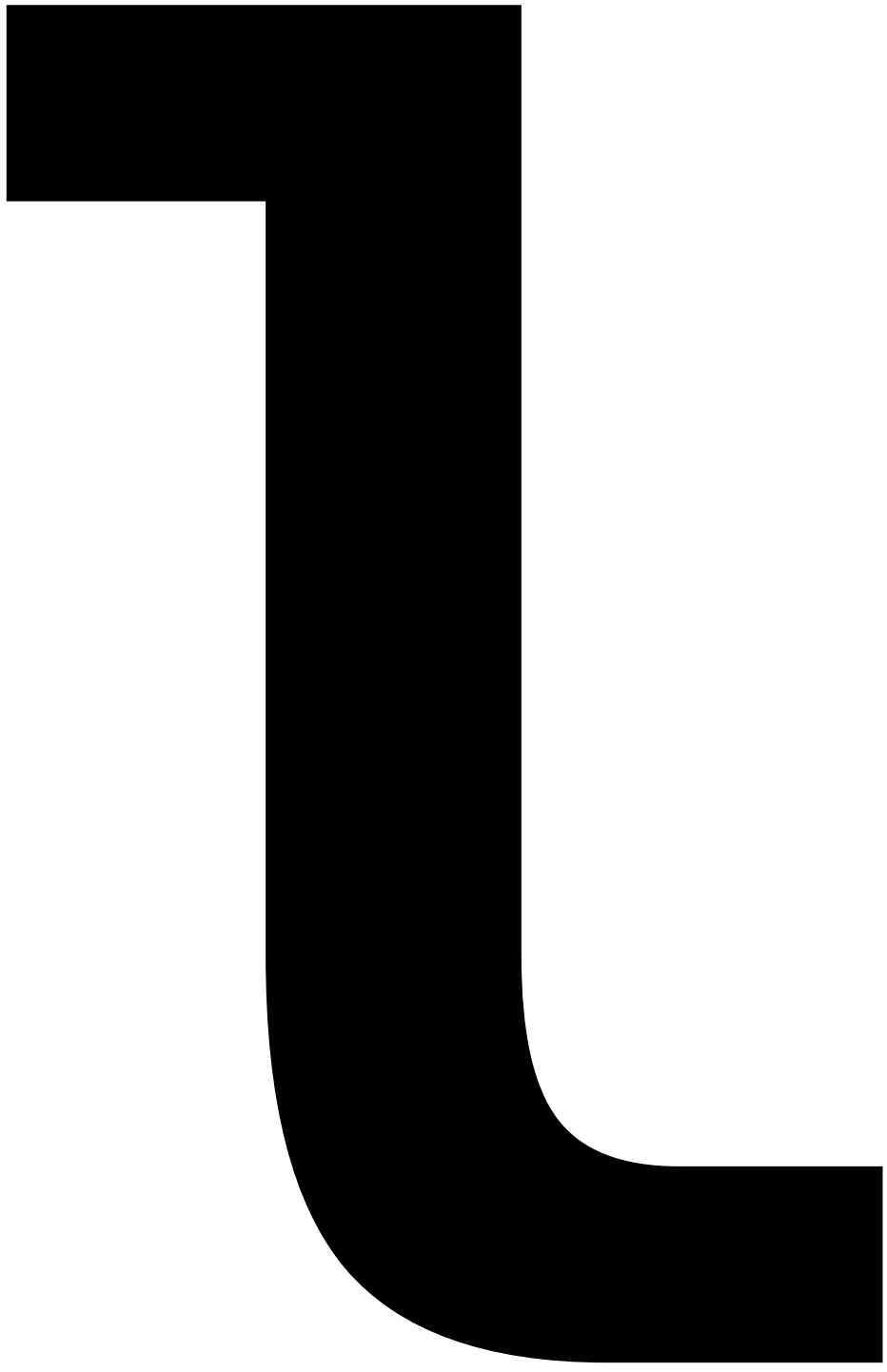


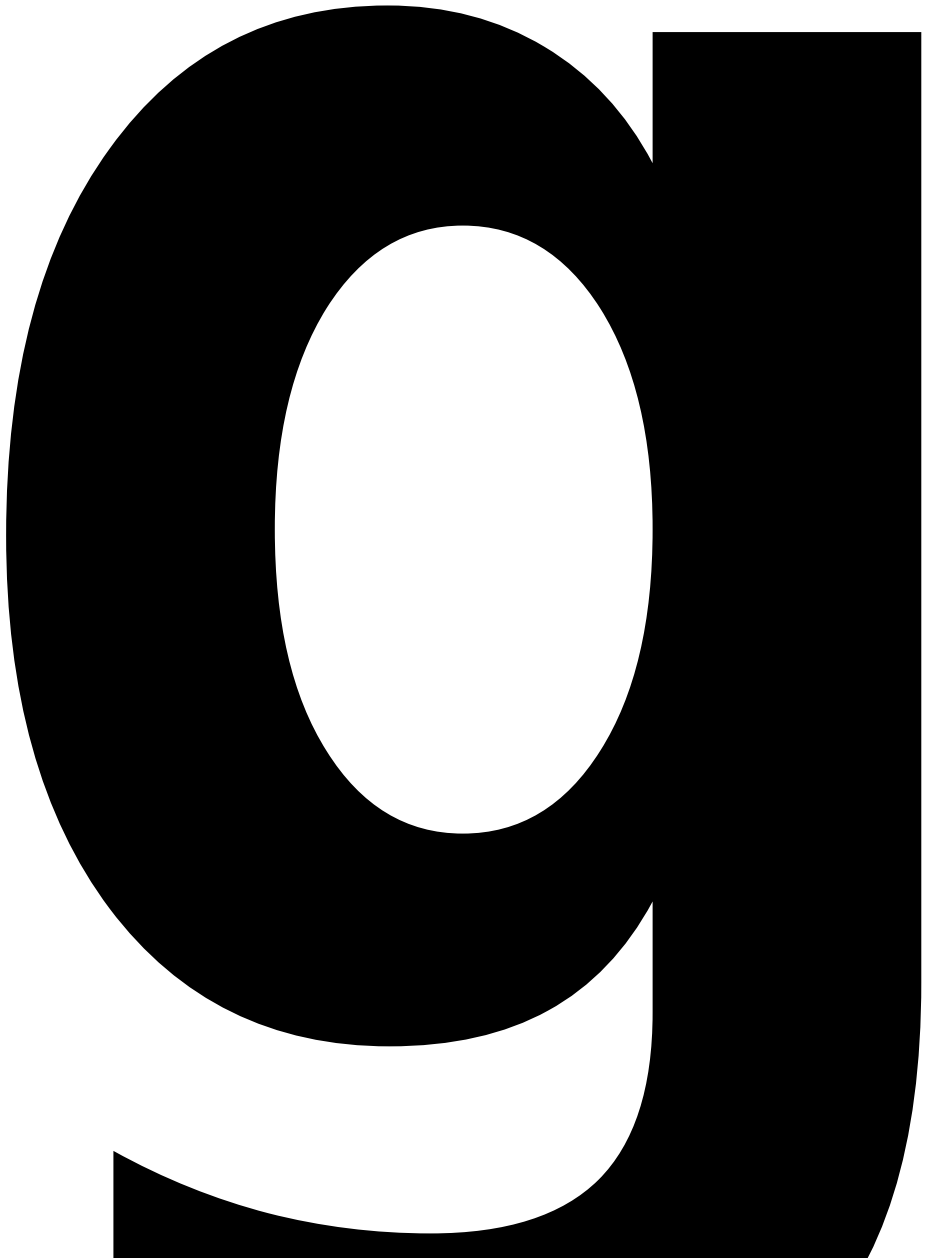


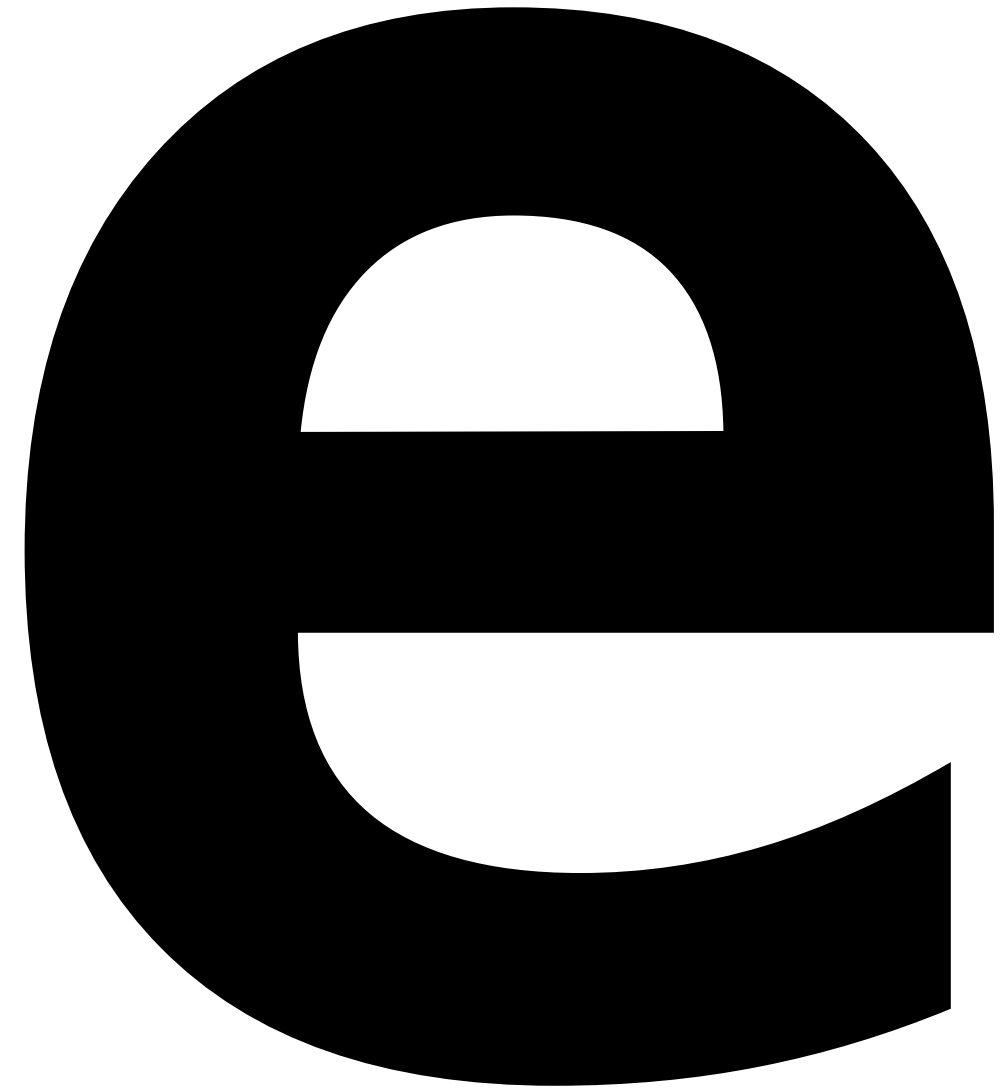


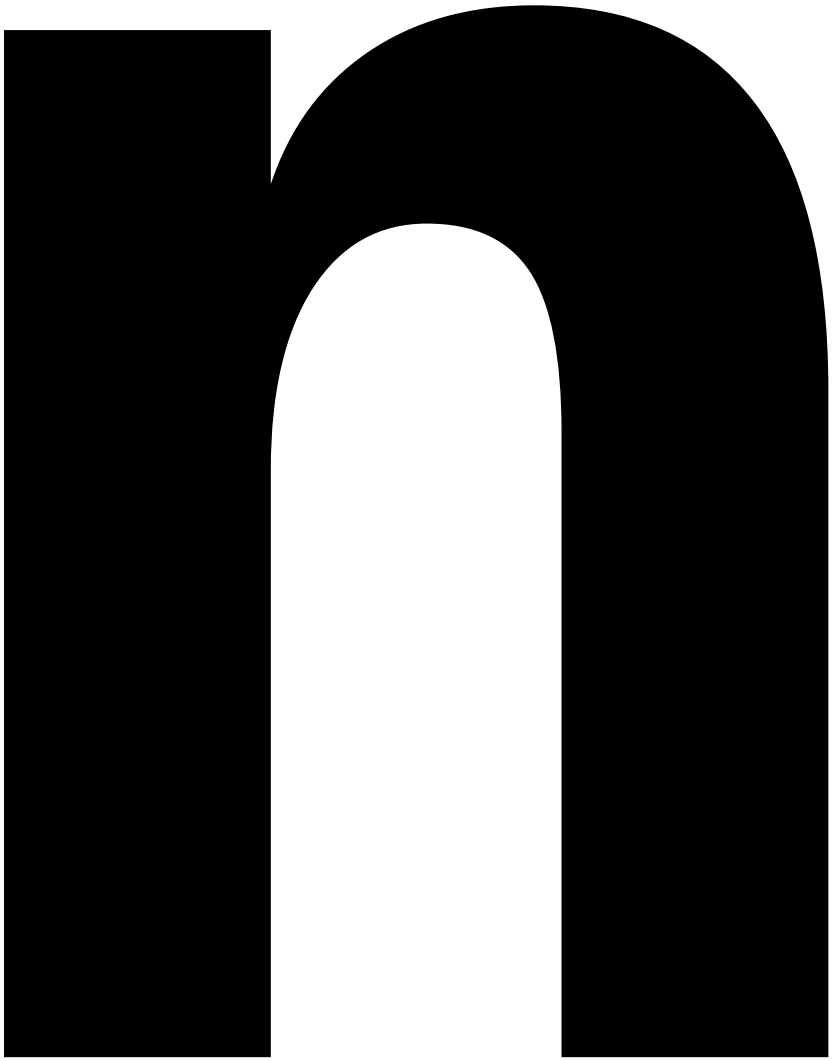




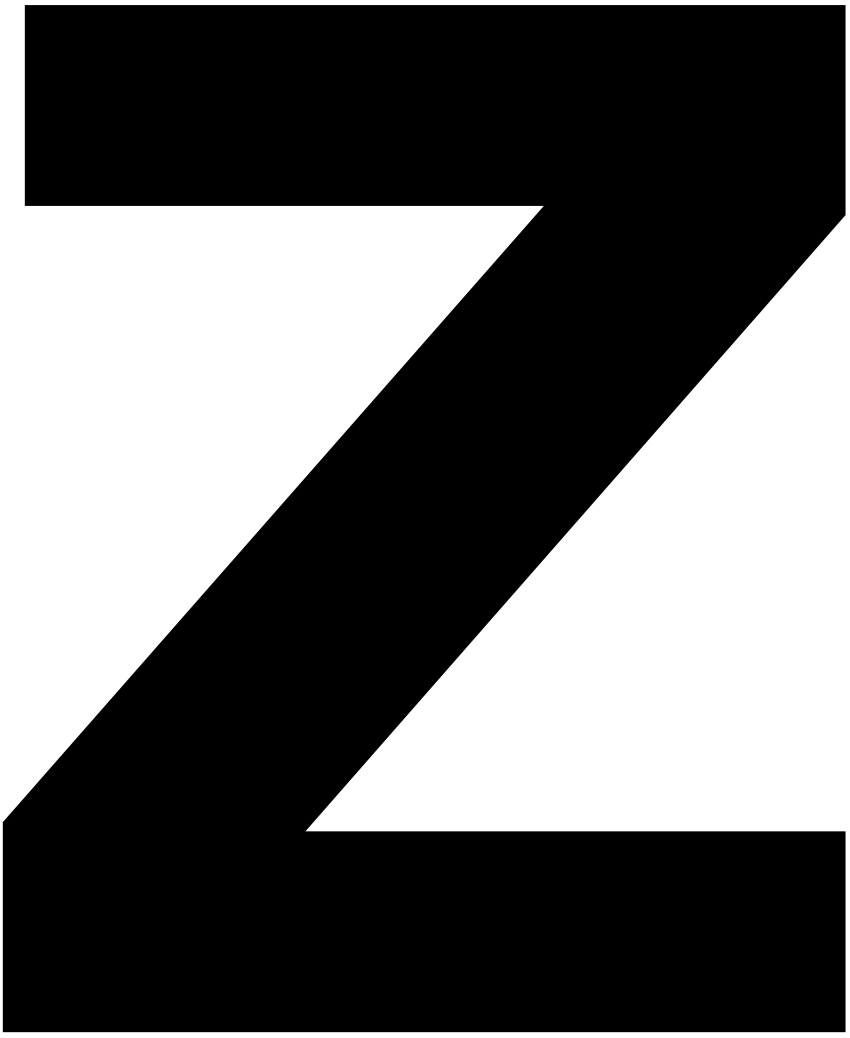






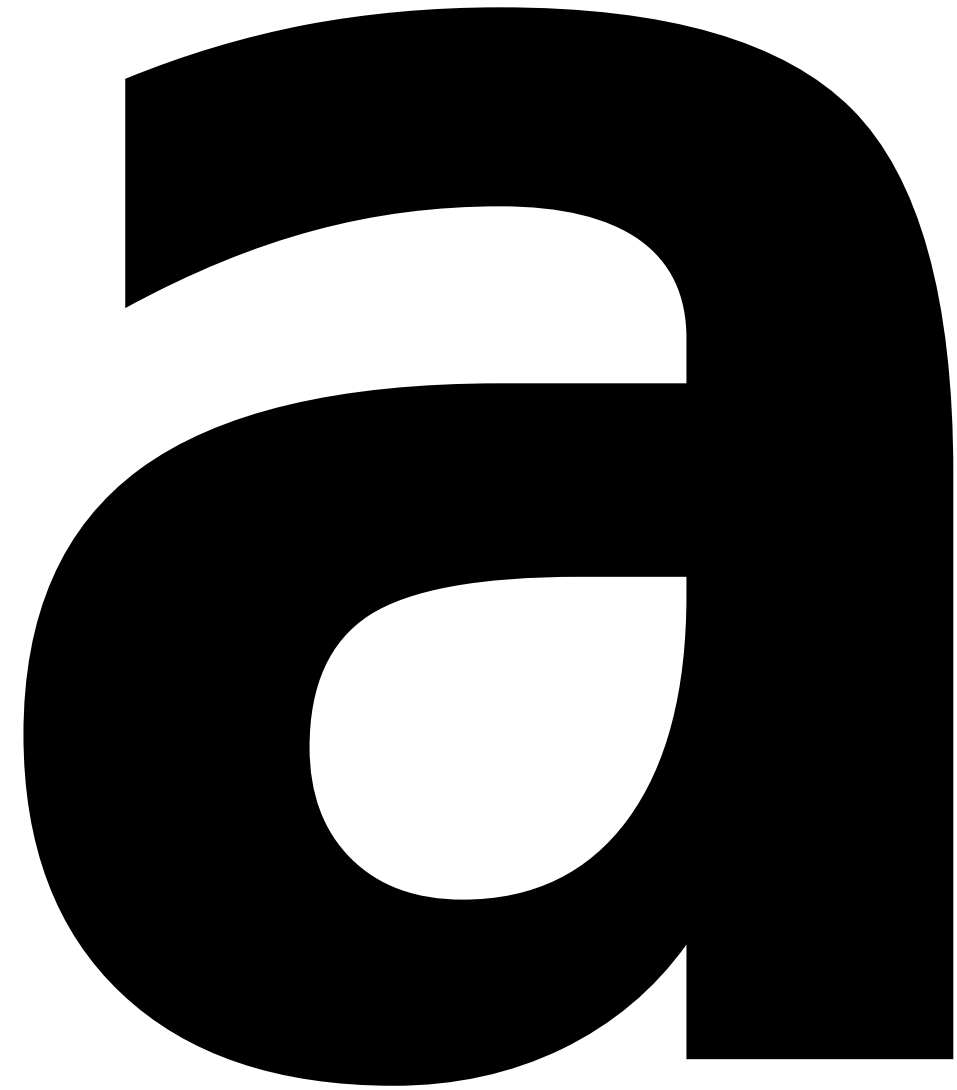


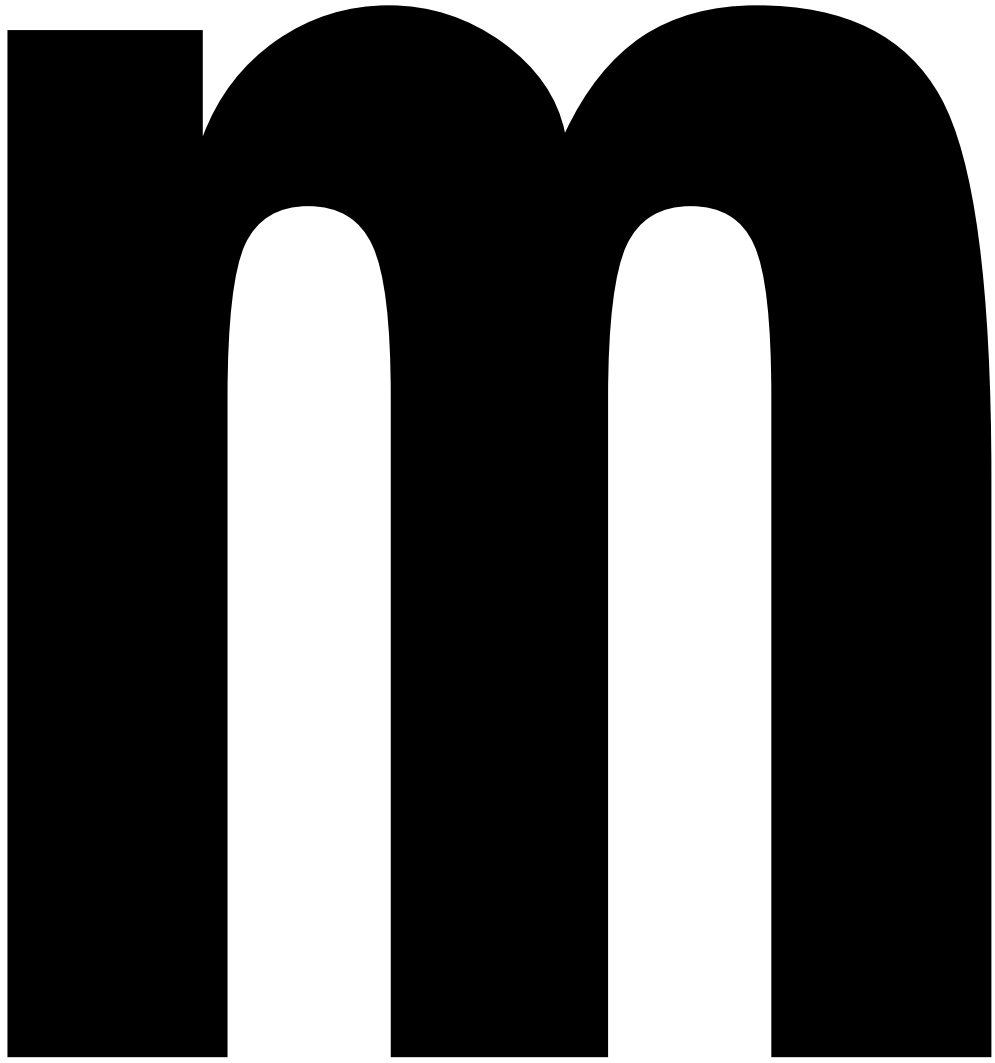
d

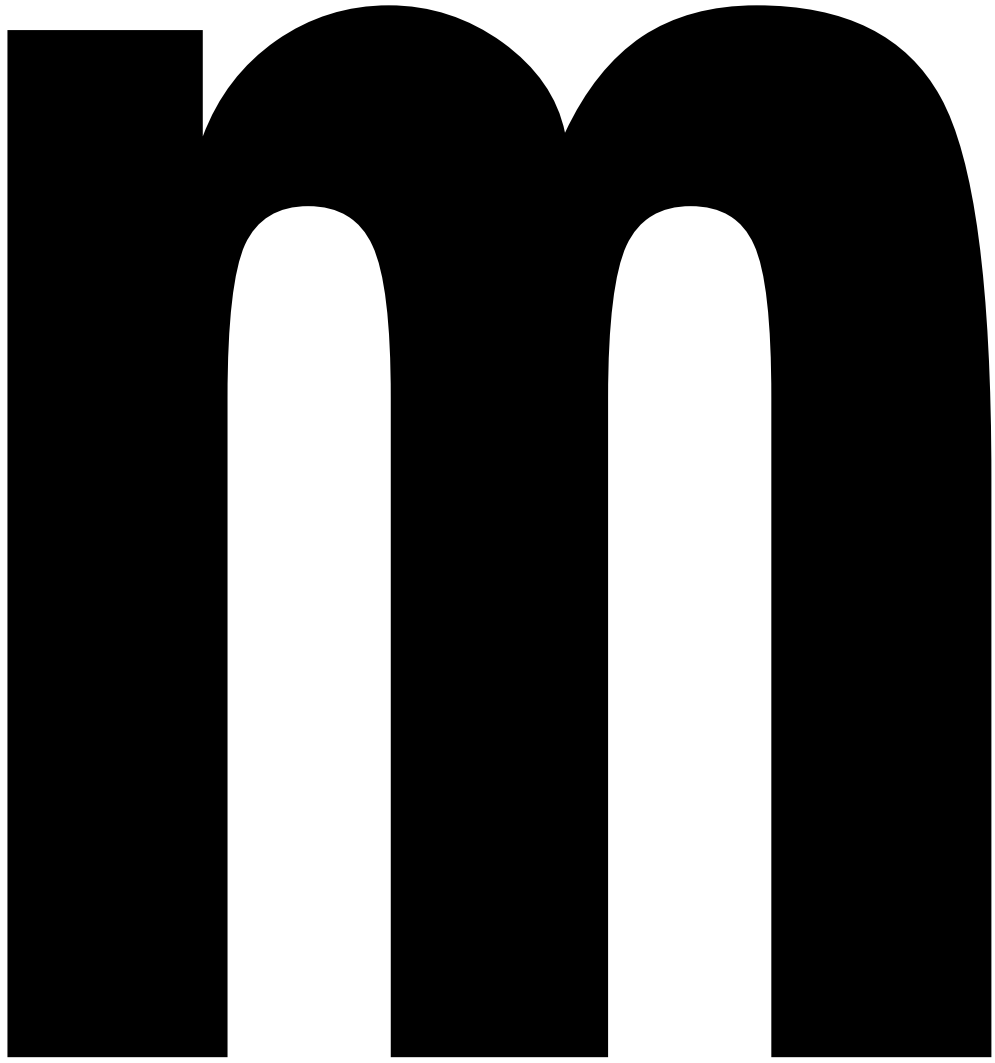


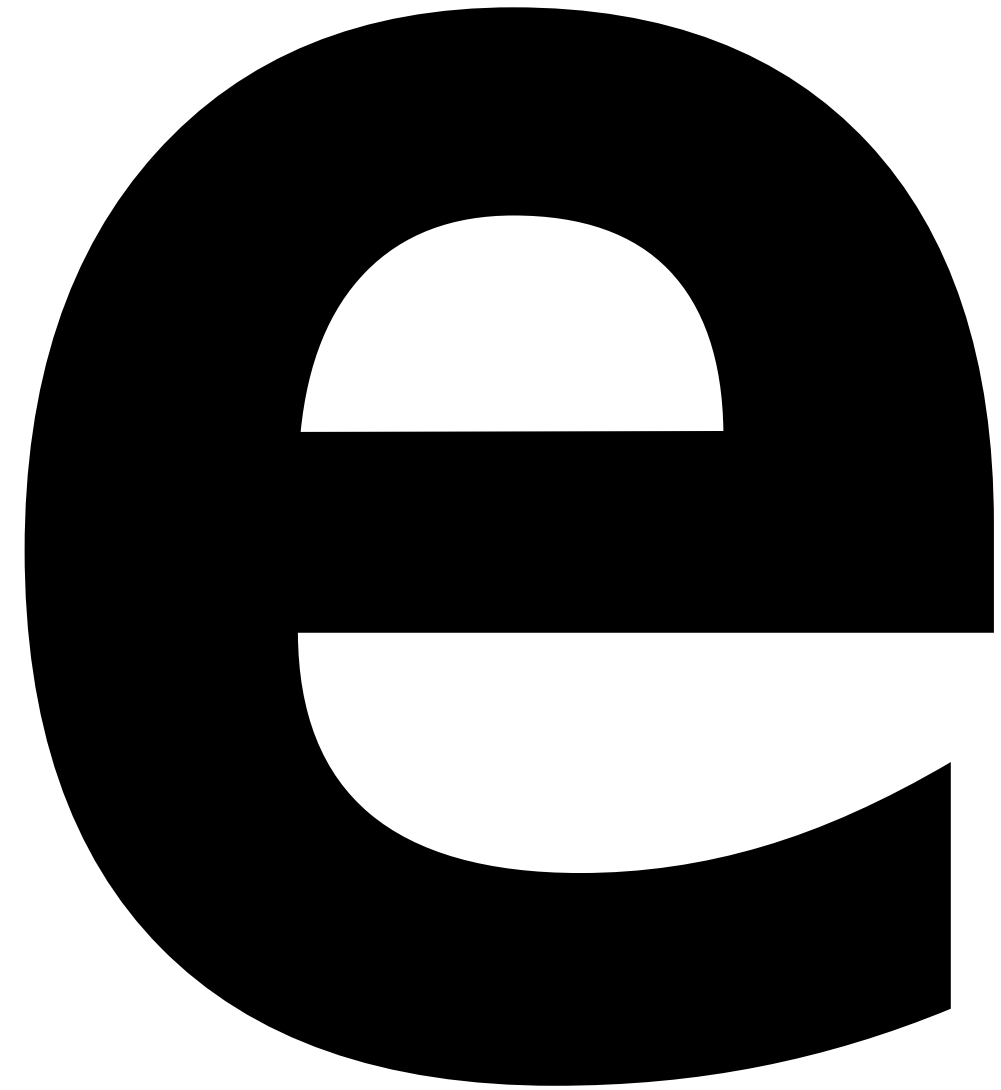
u

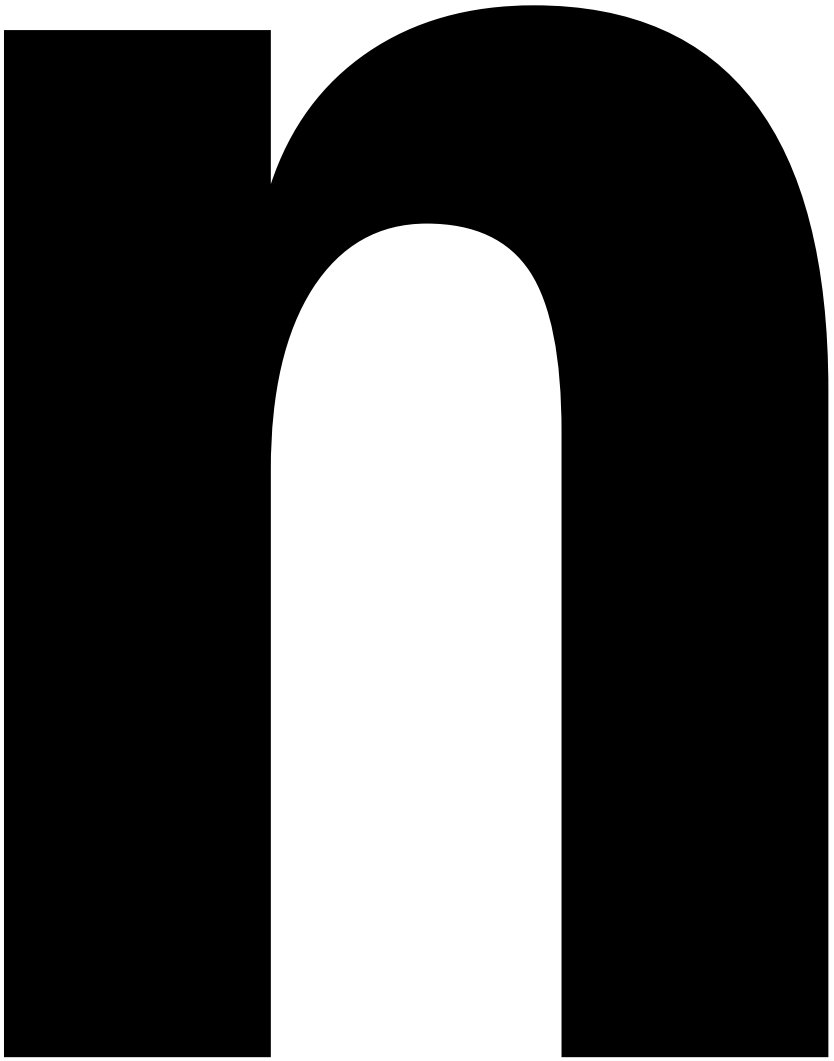
S

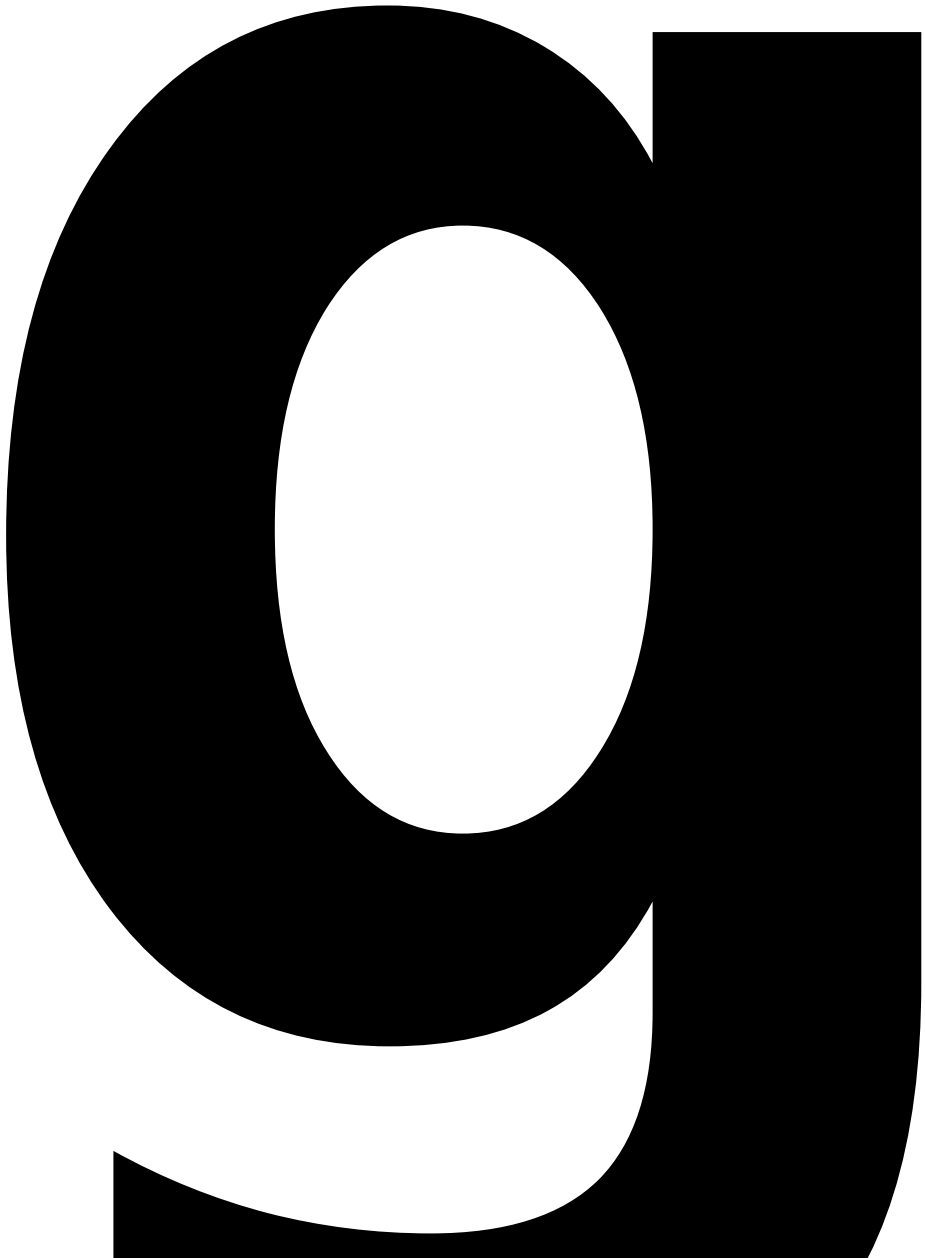


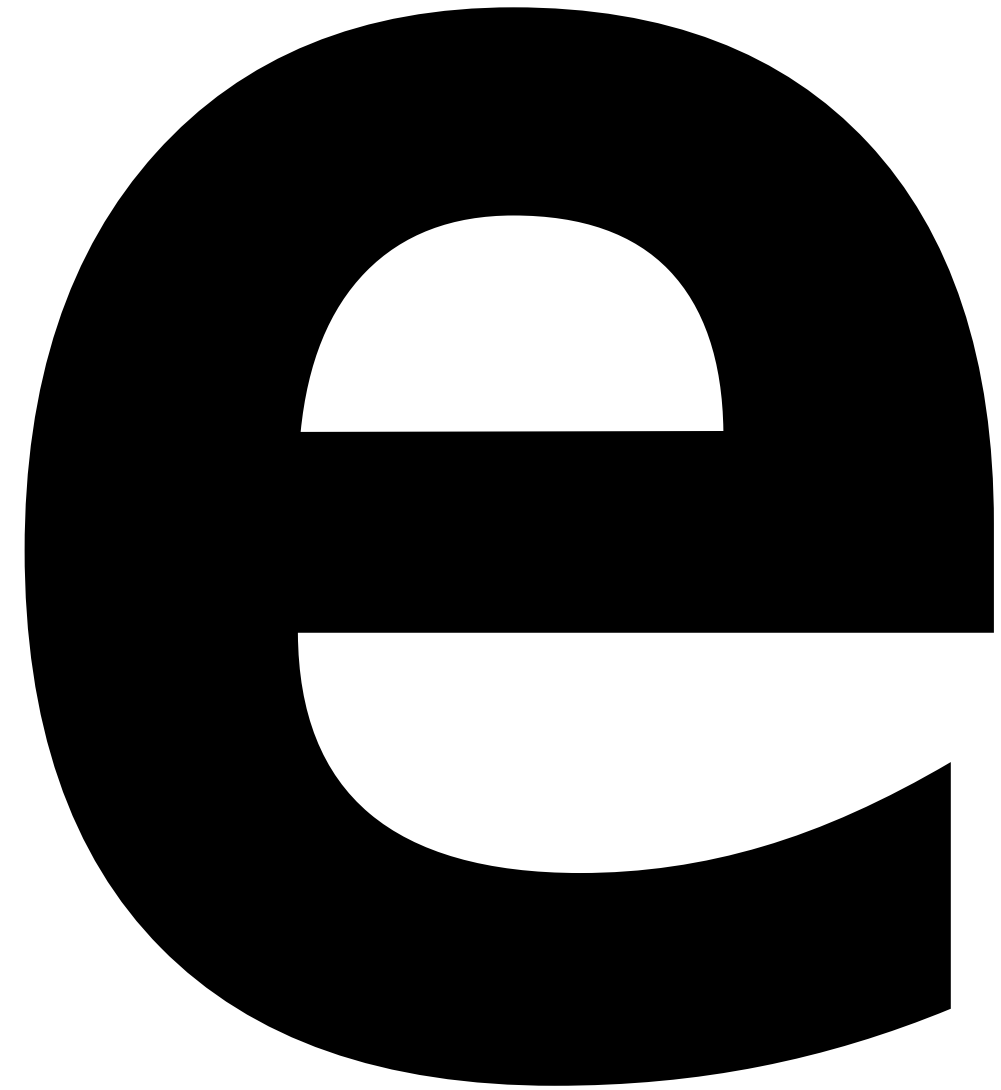


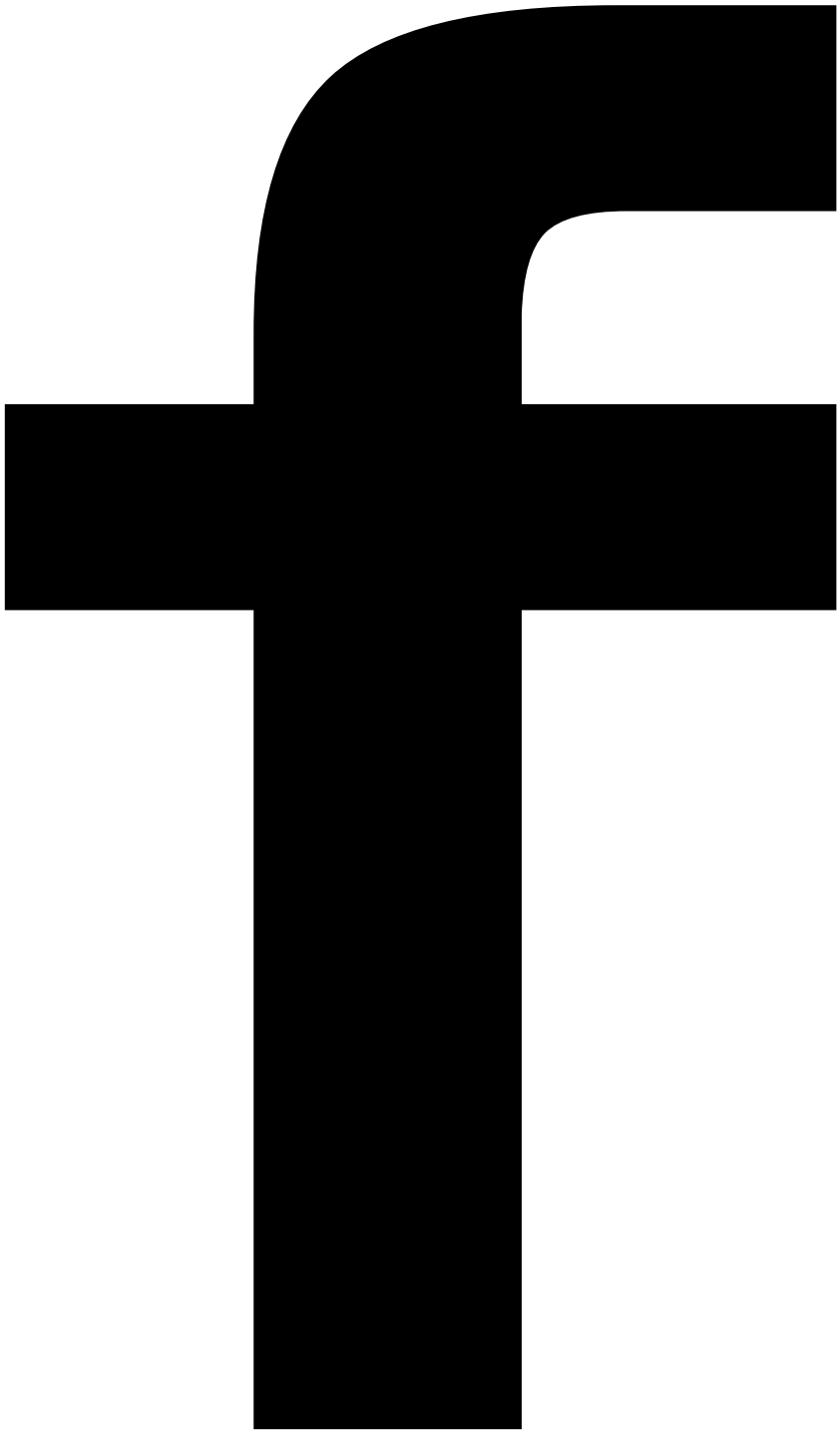


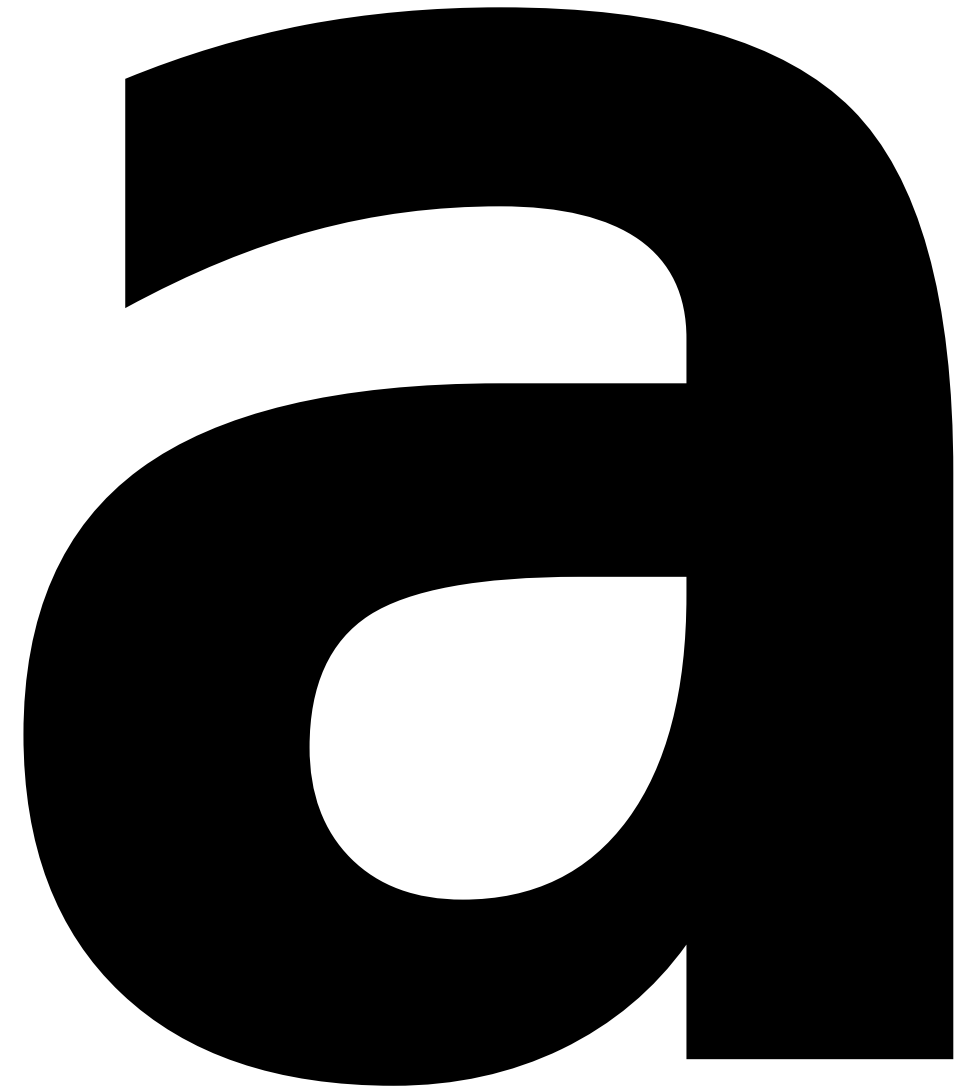






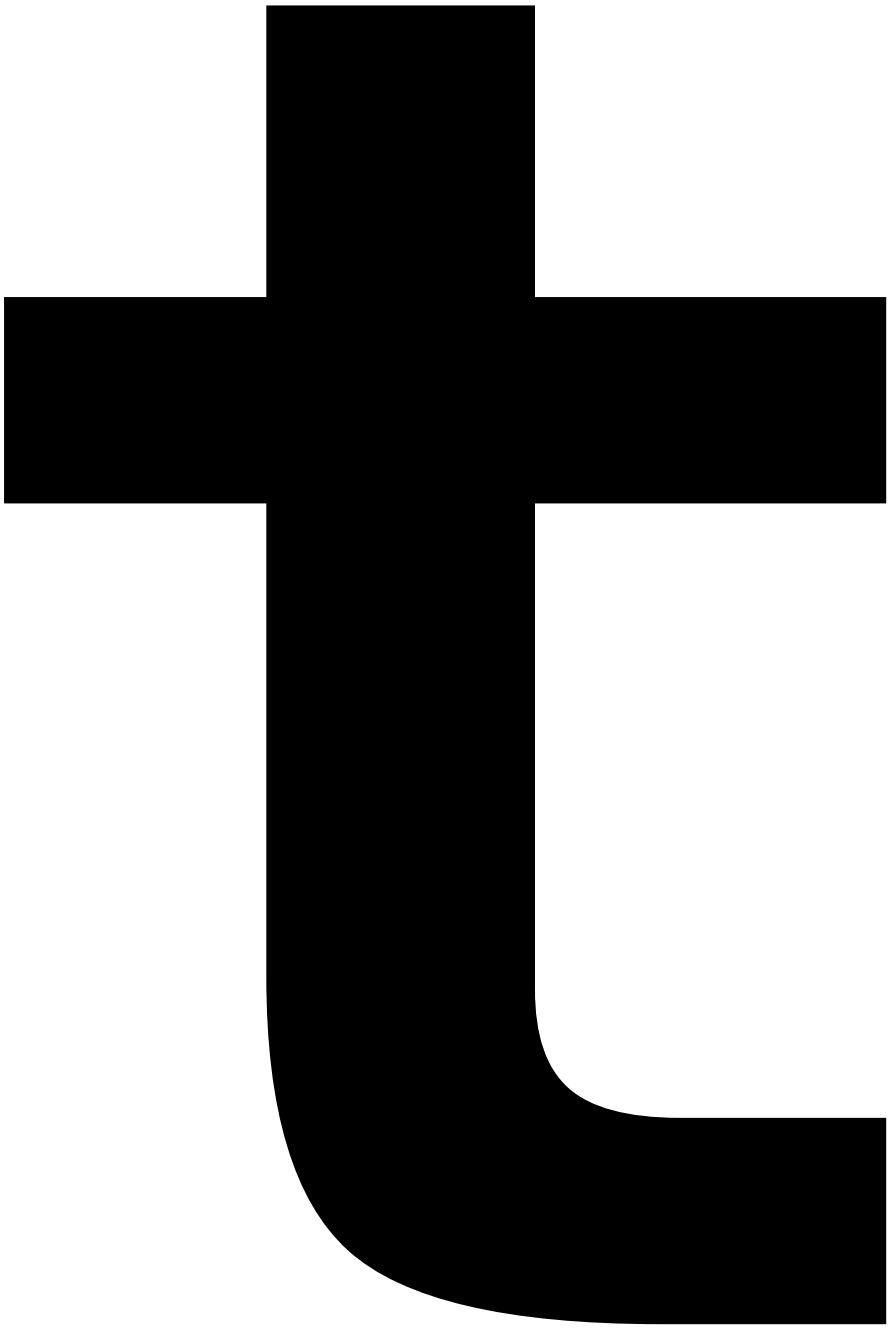


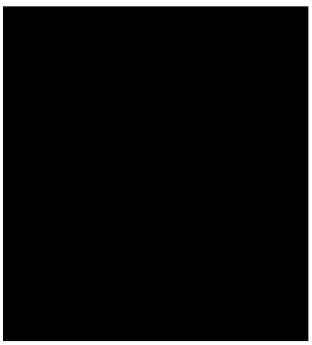


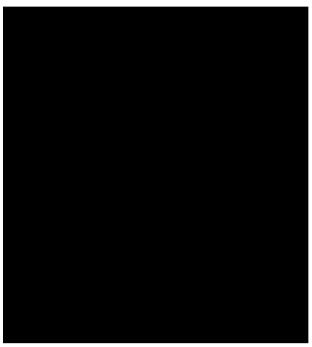


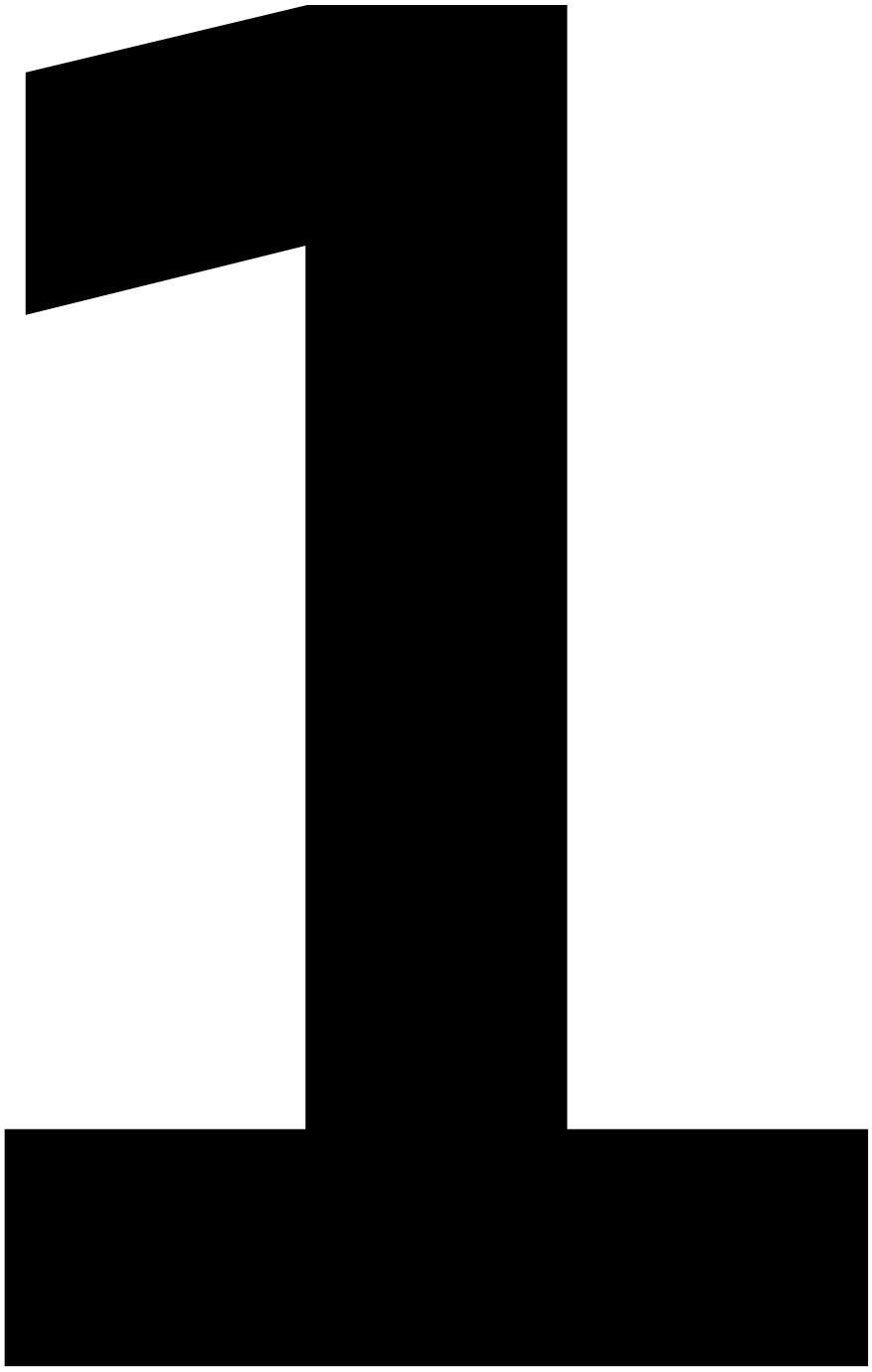
S

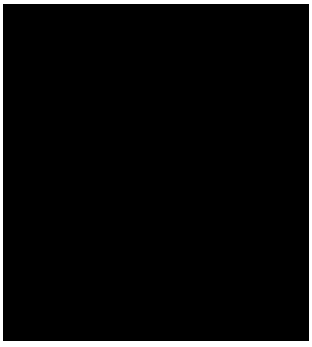
S

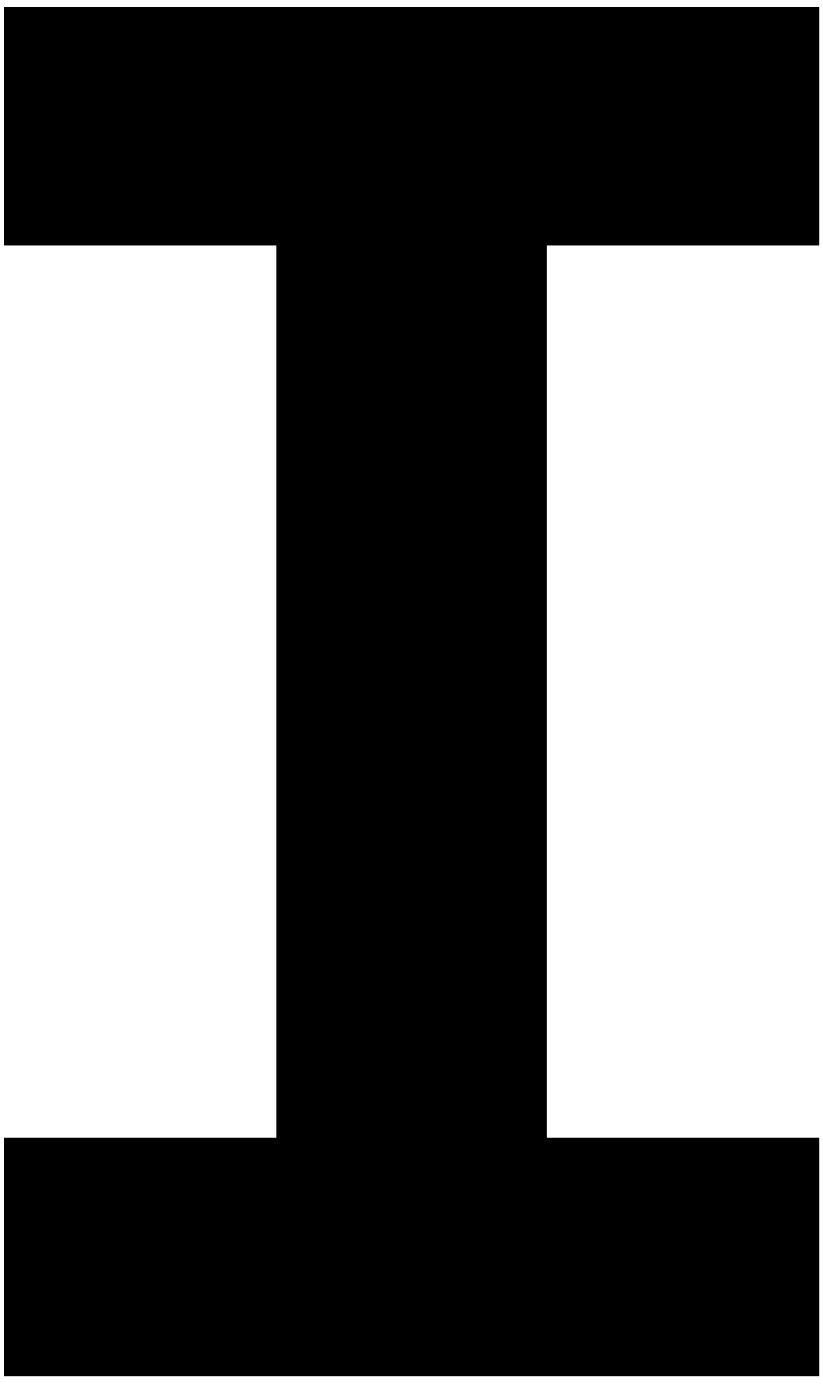


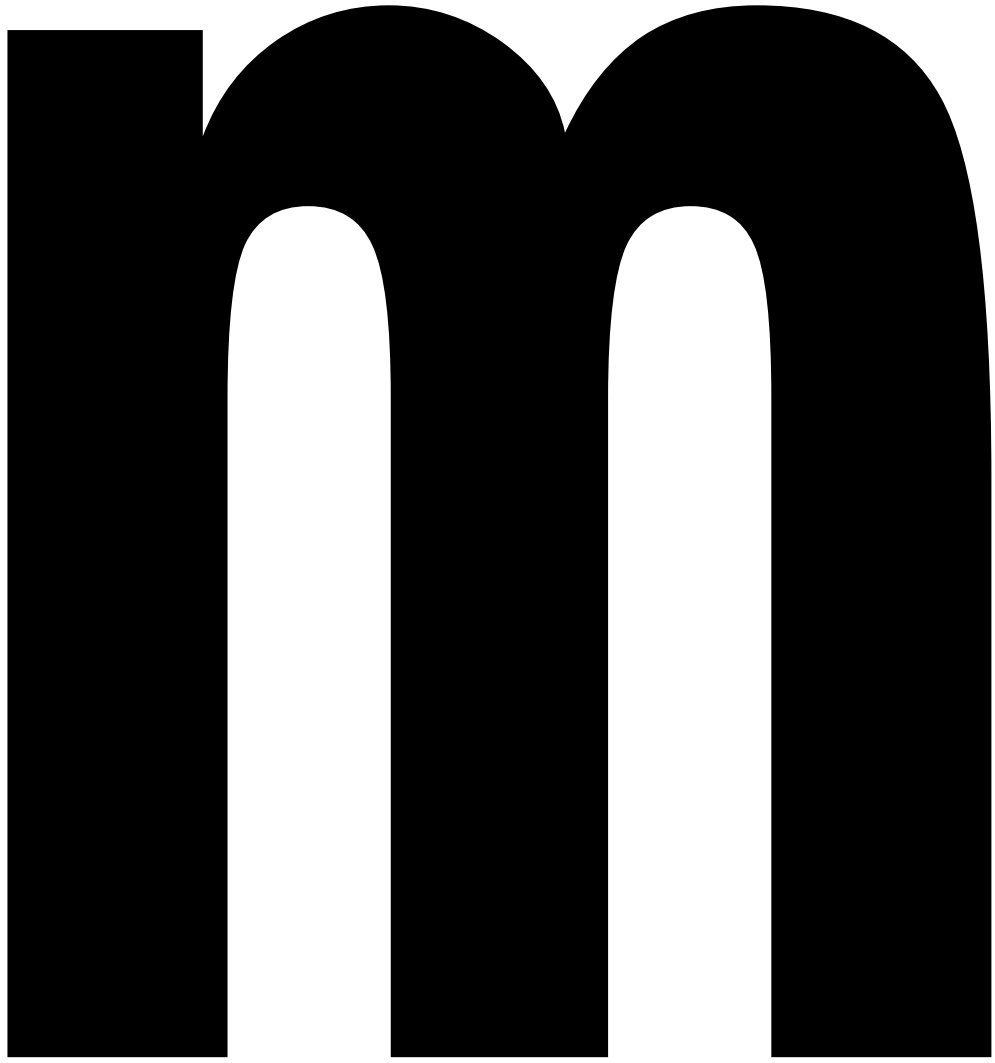


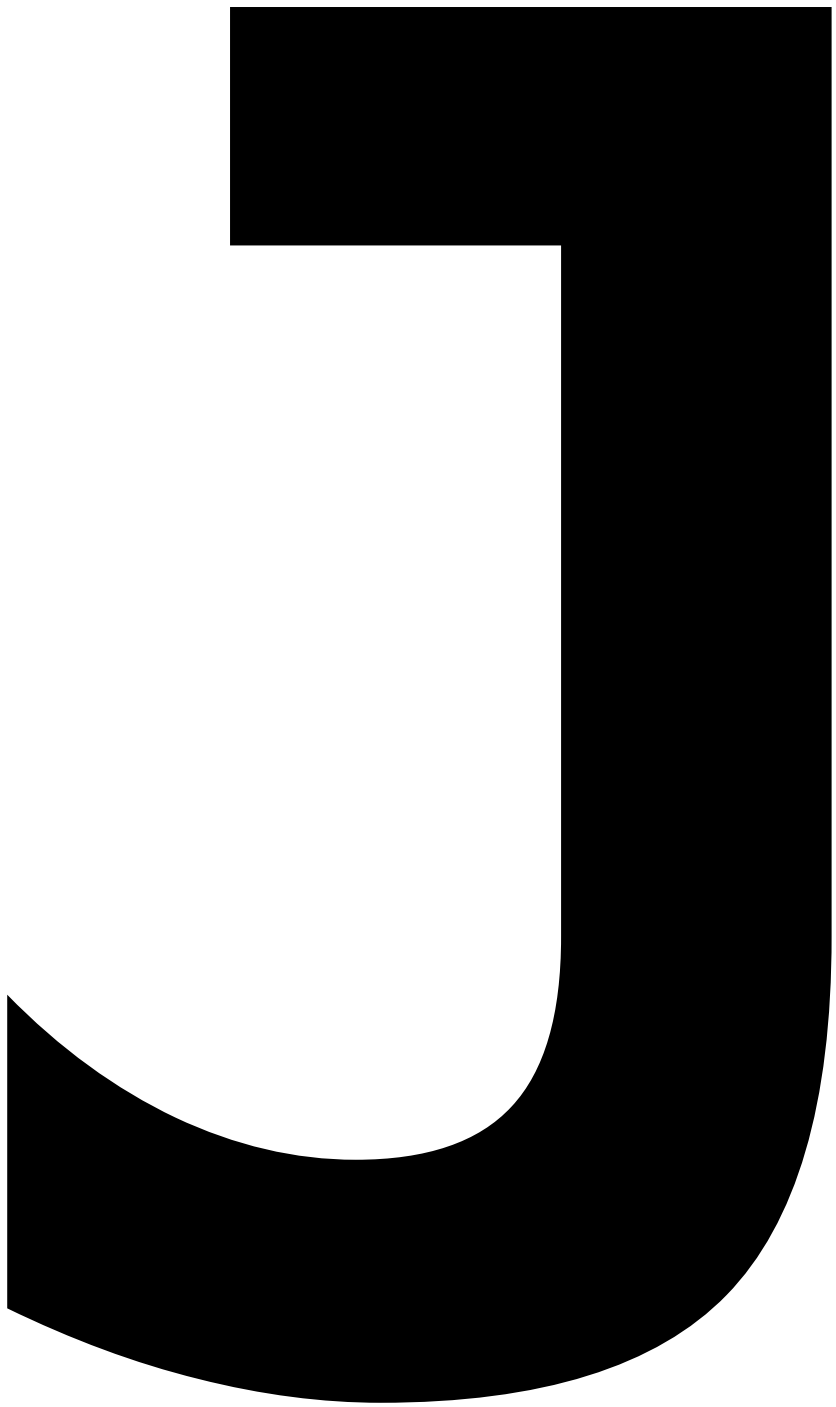


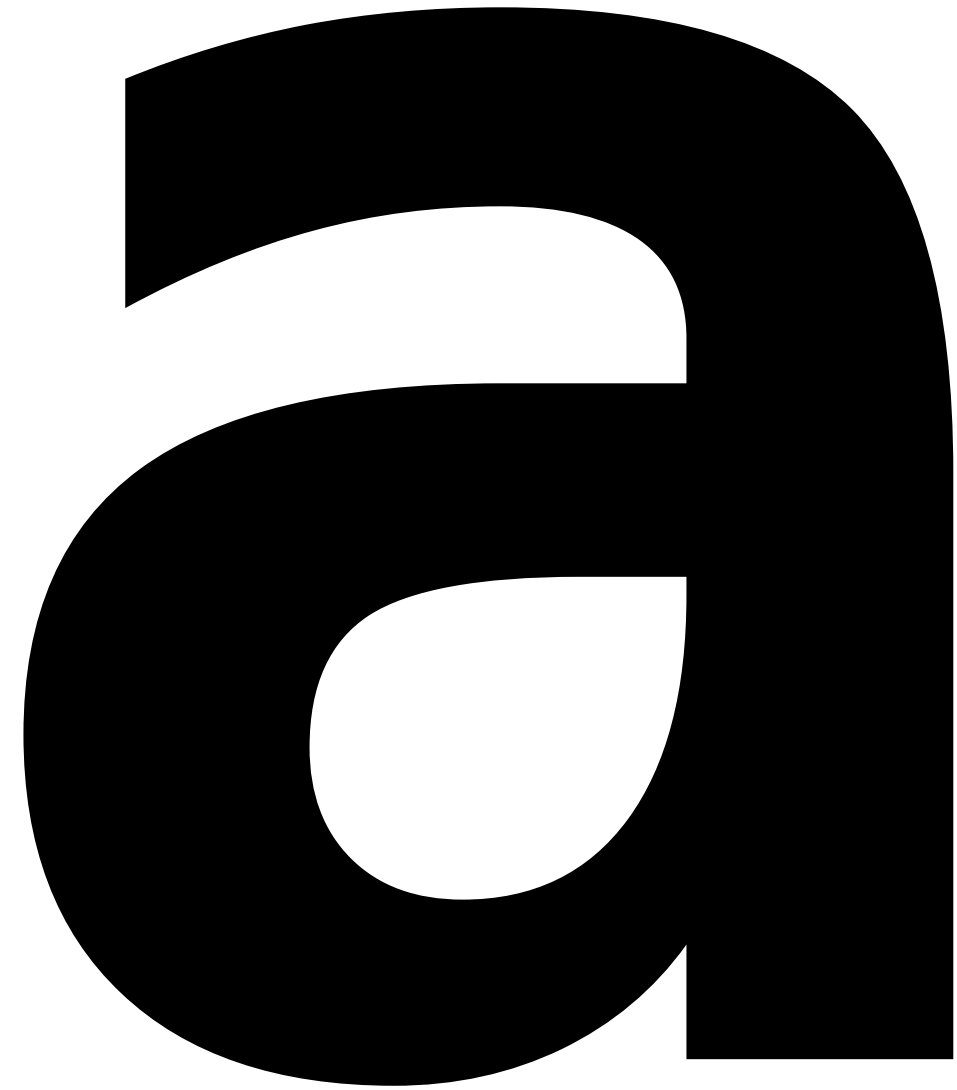


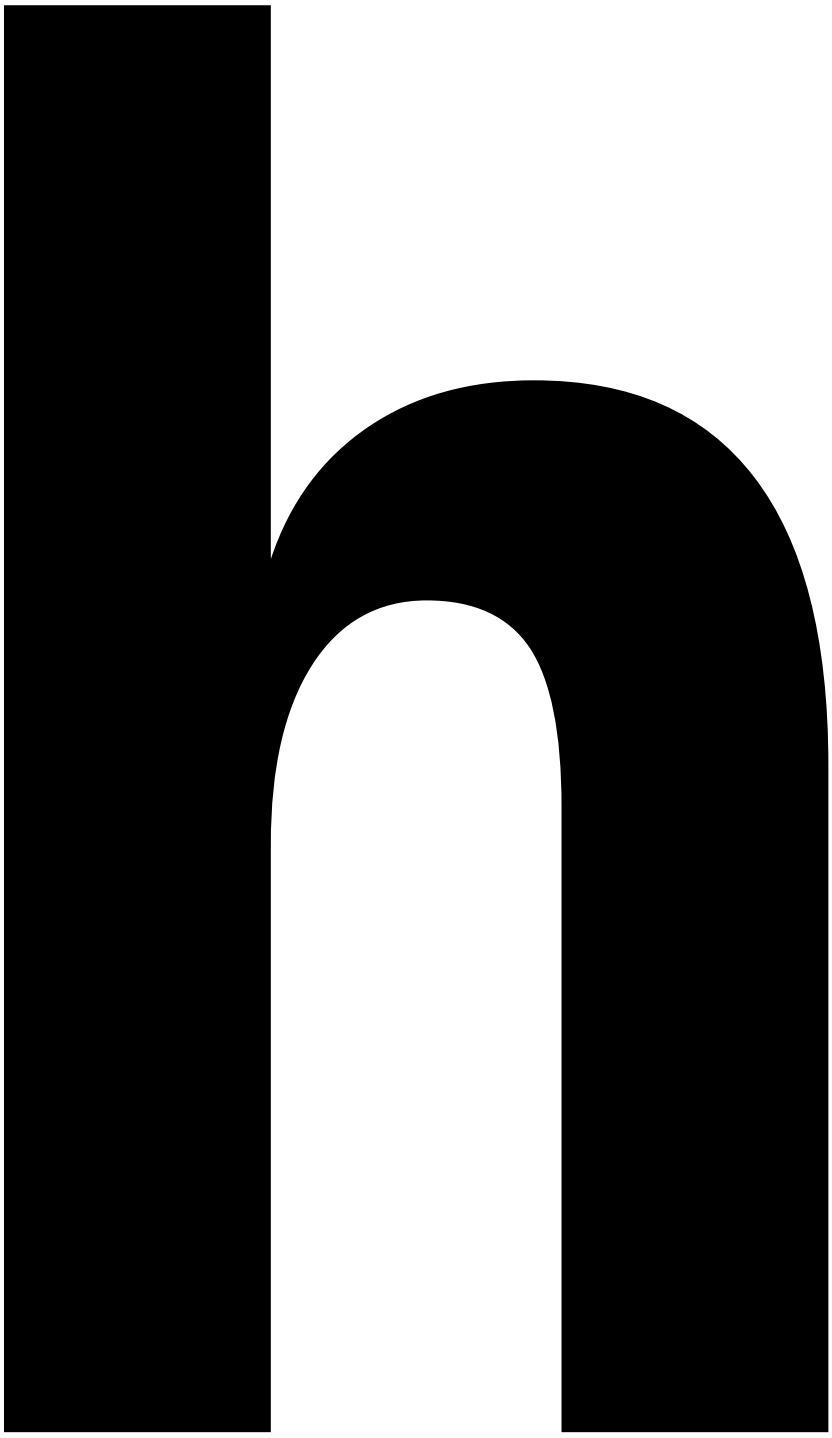


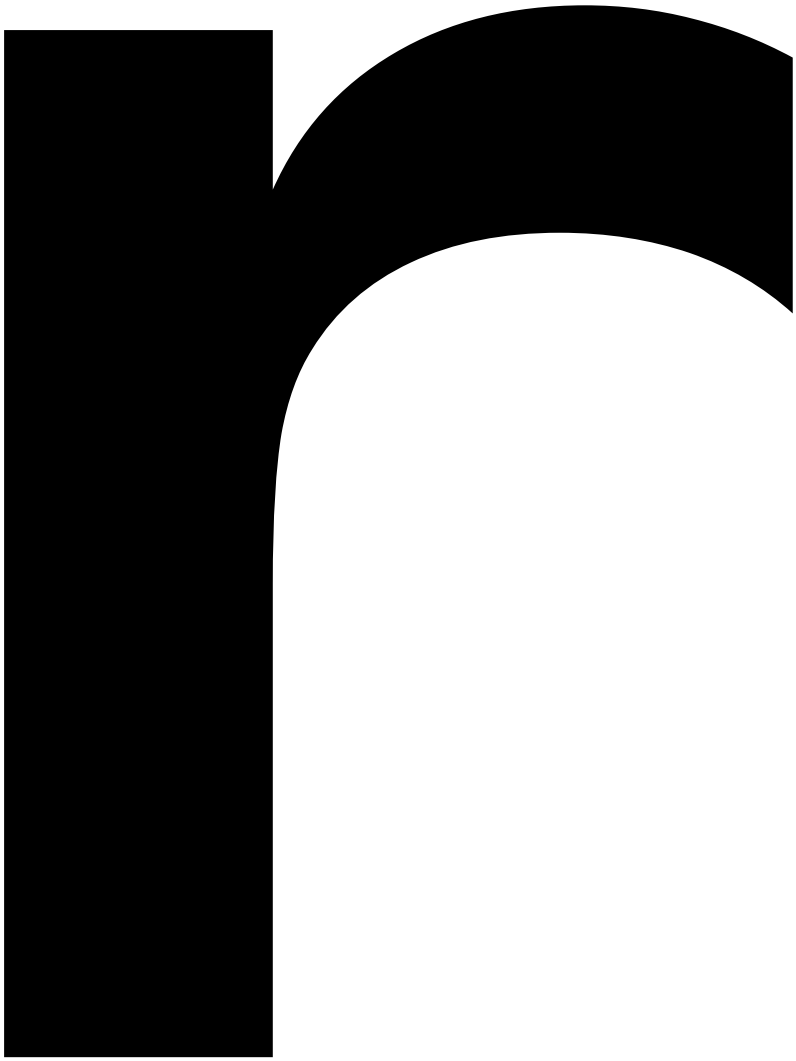


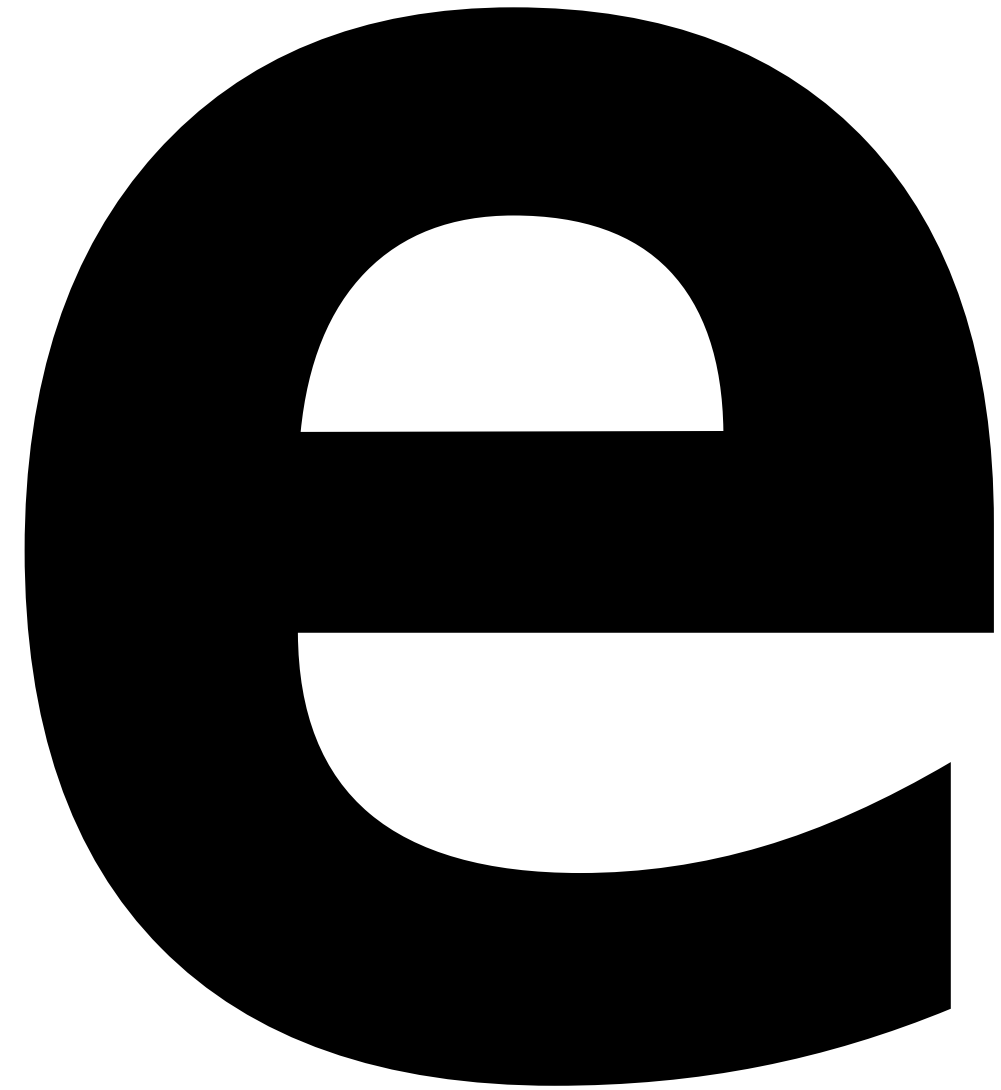


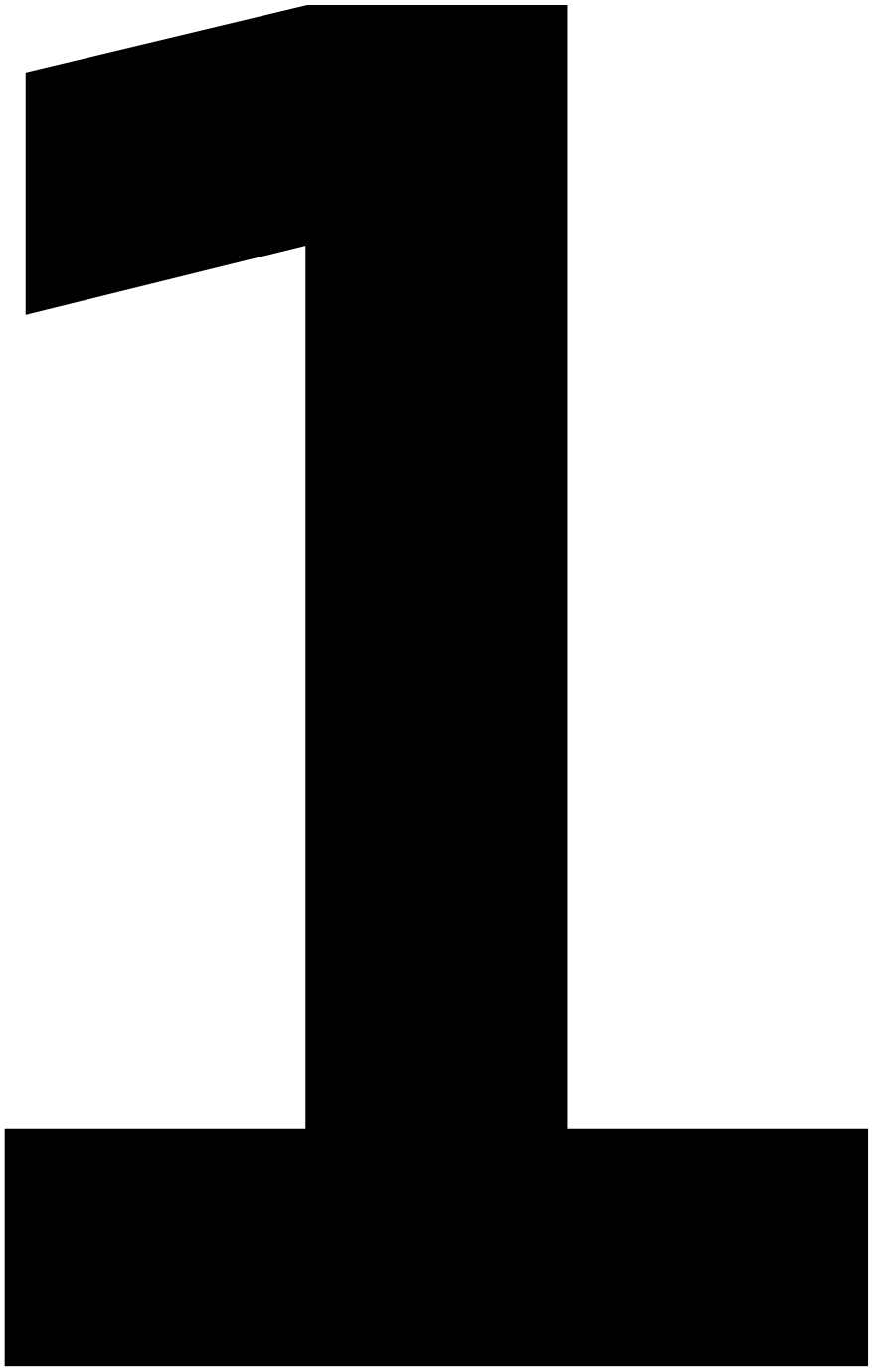








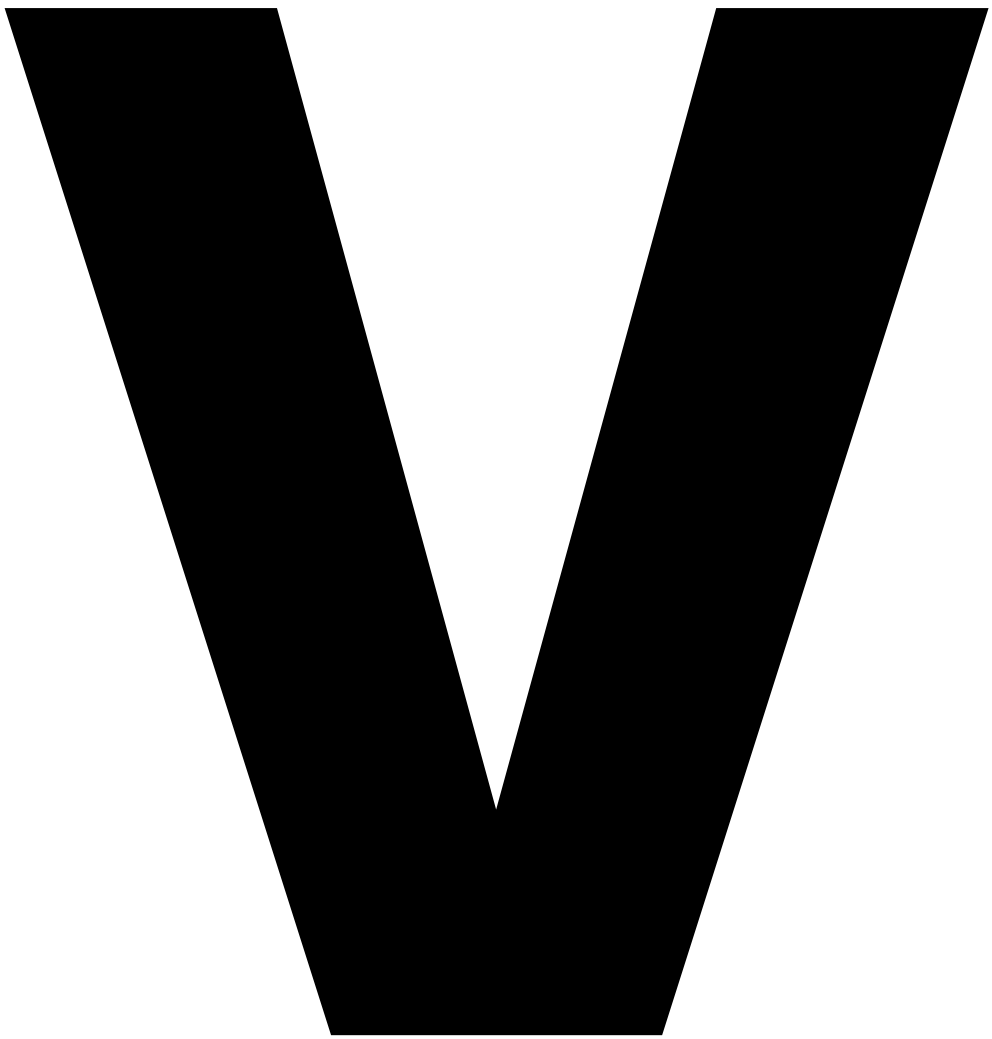


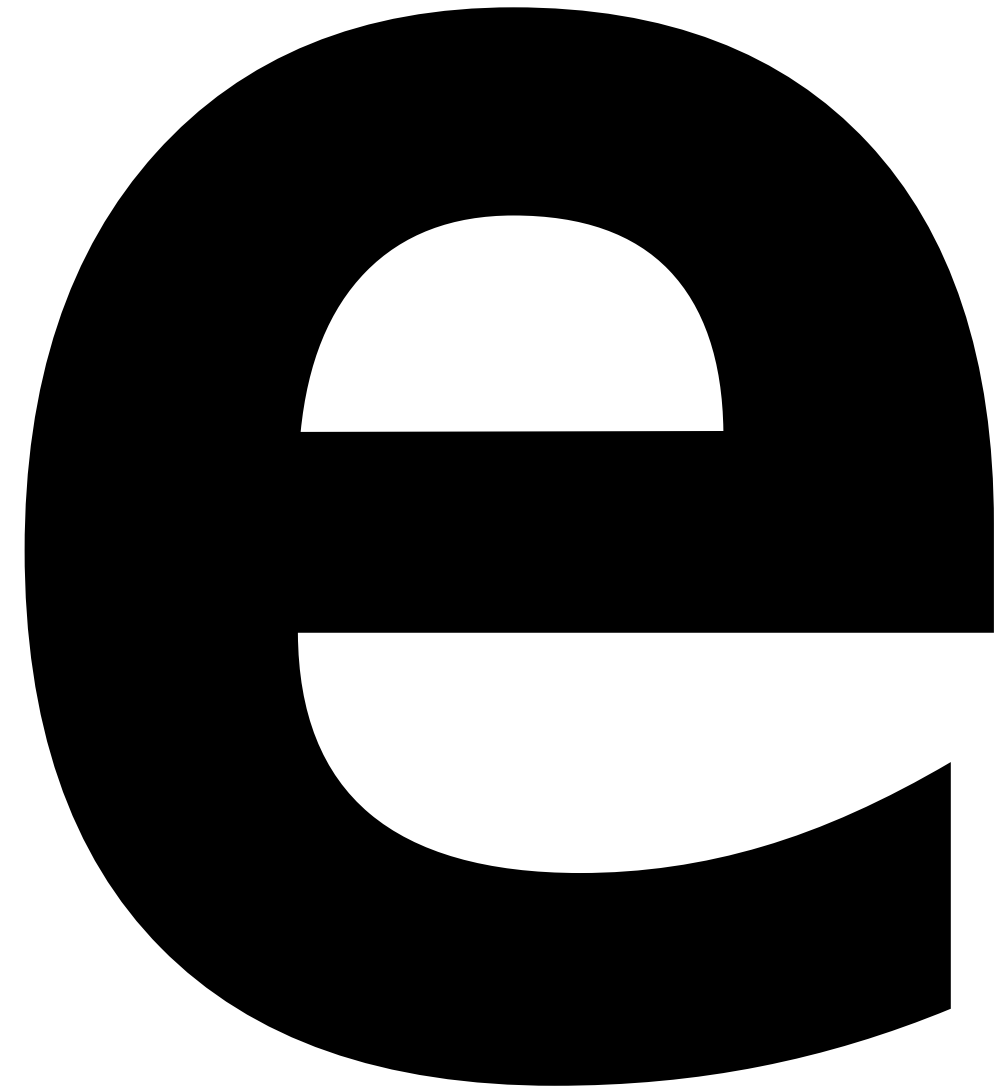


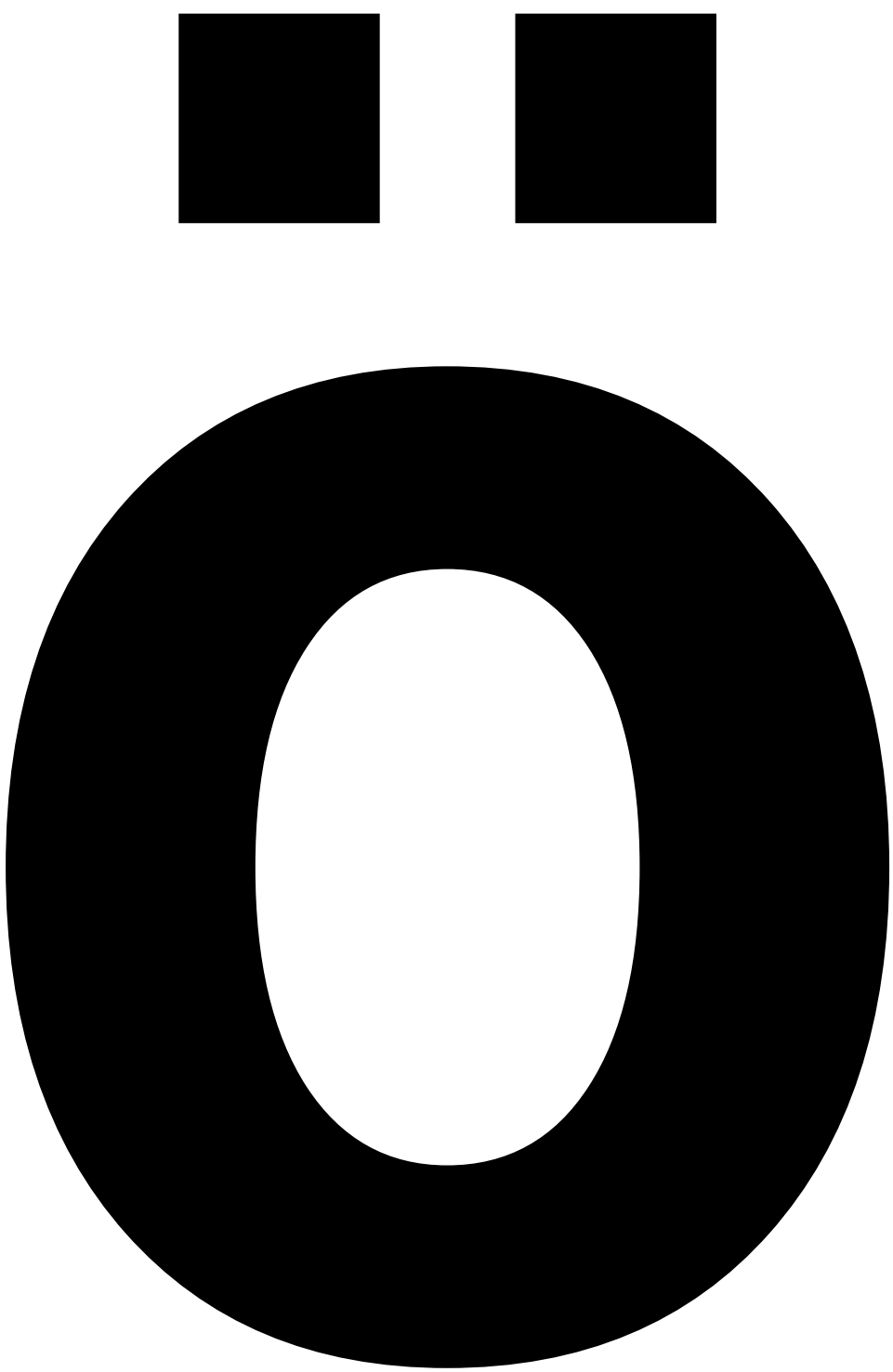
g

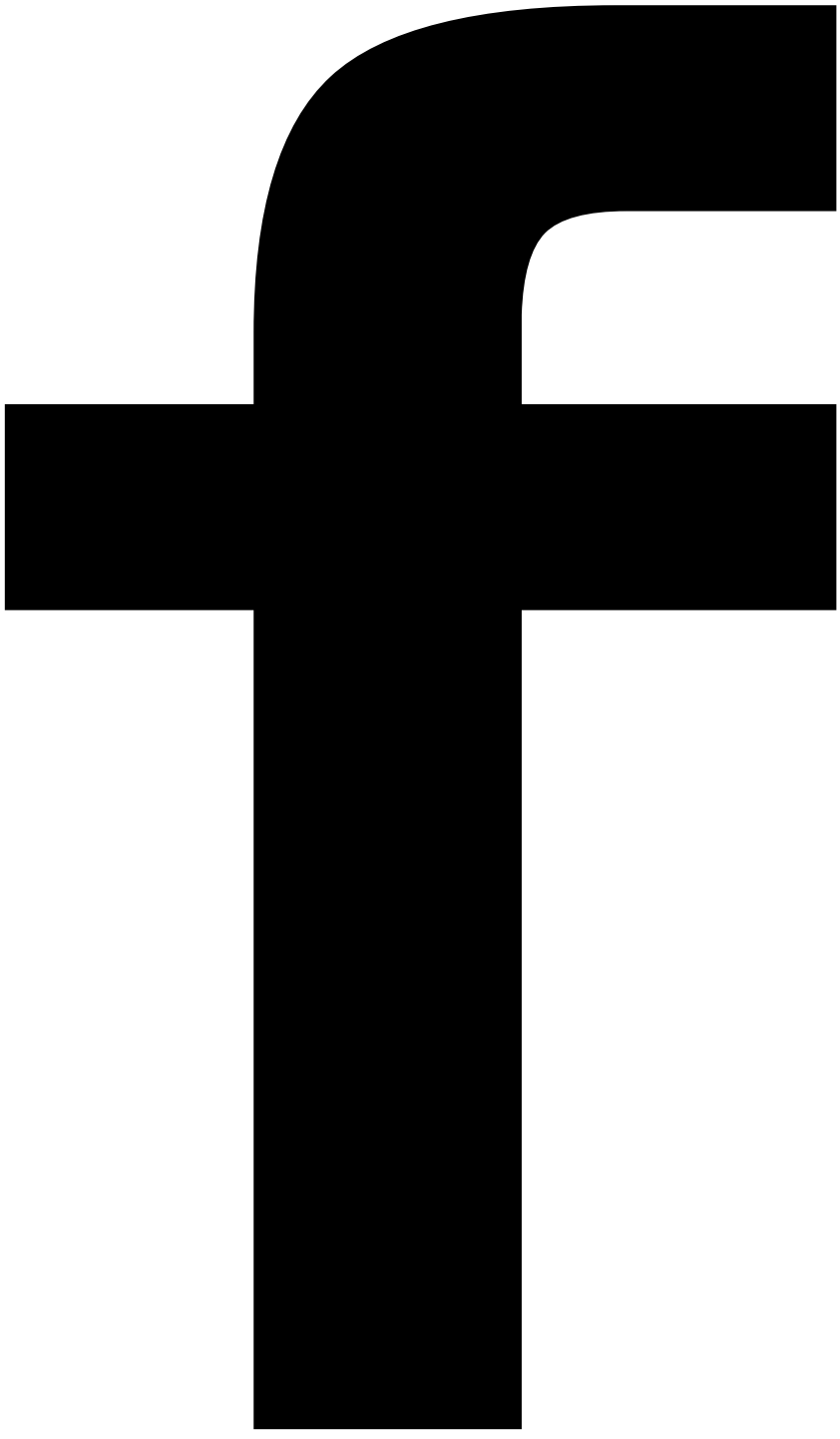
g

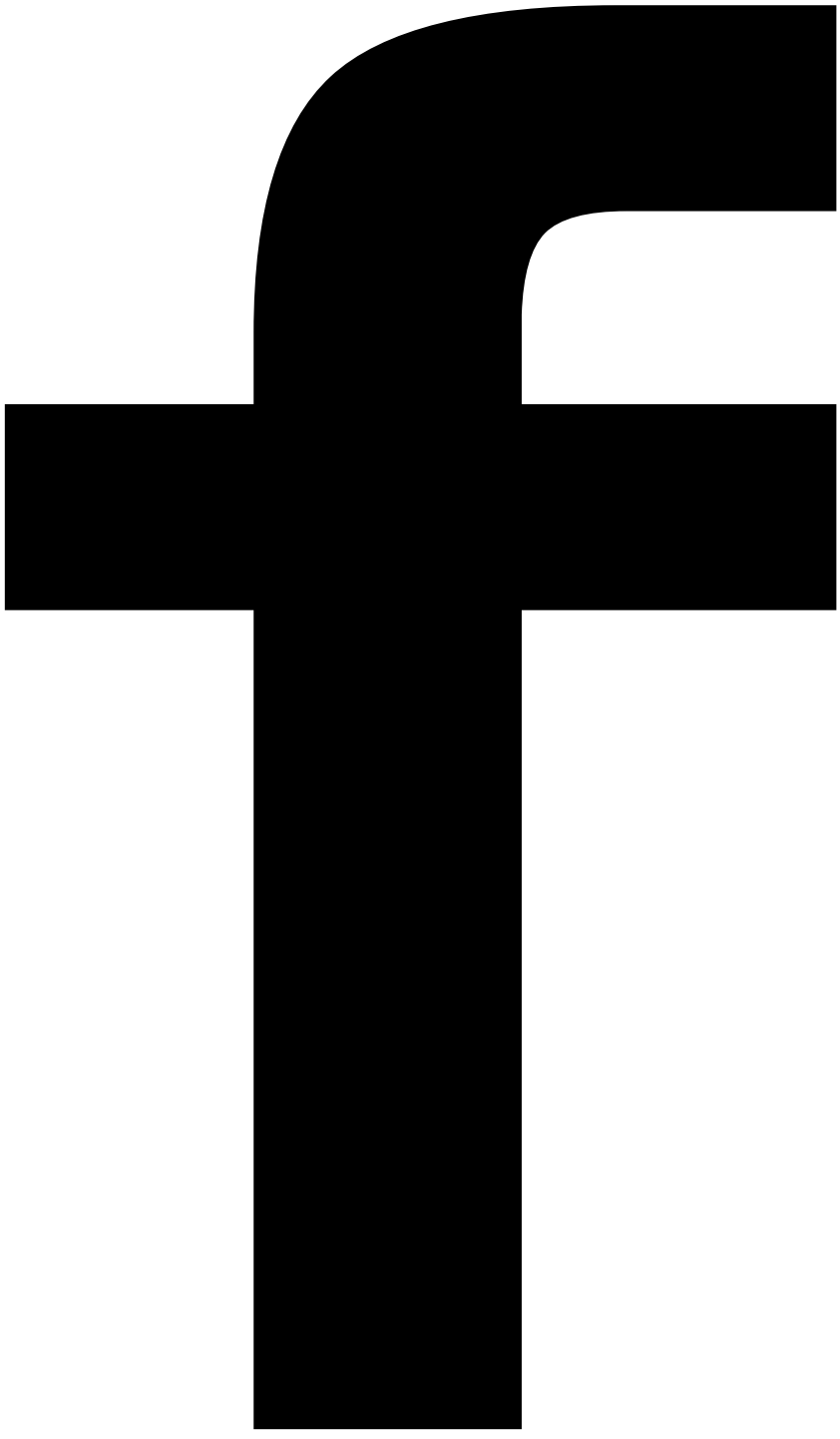
7

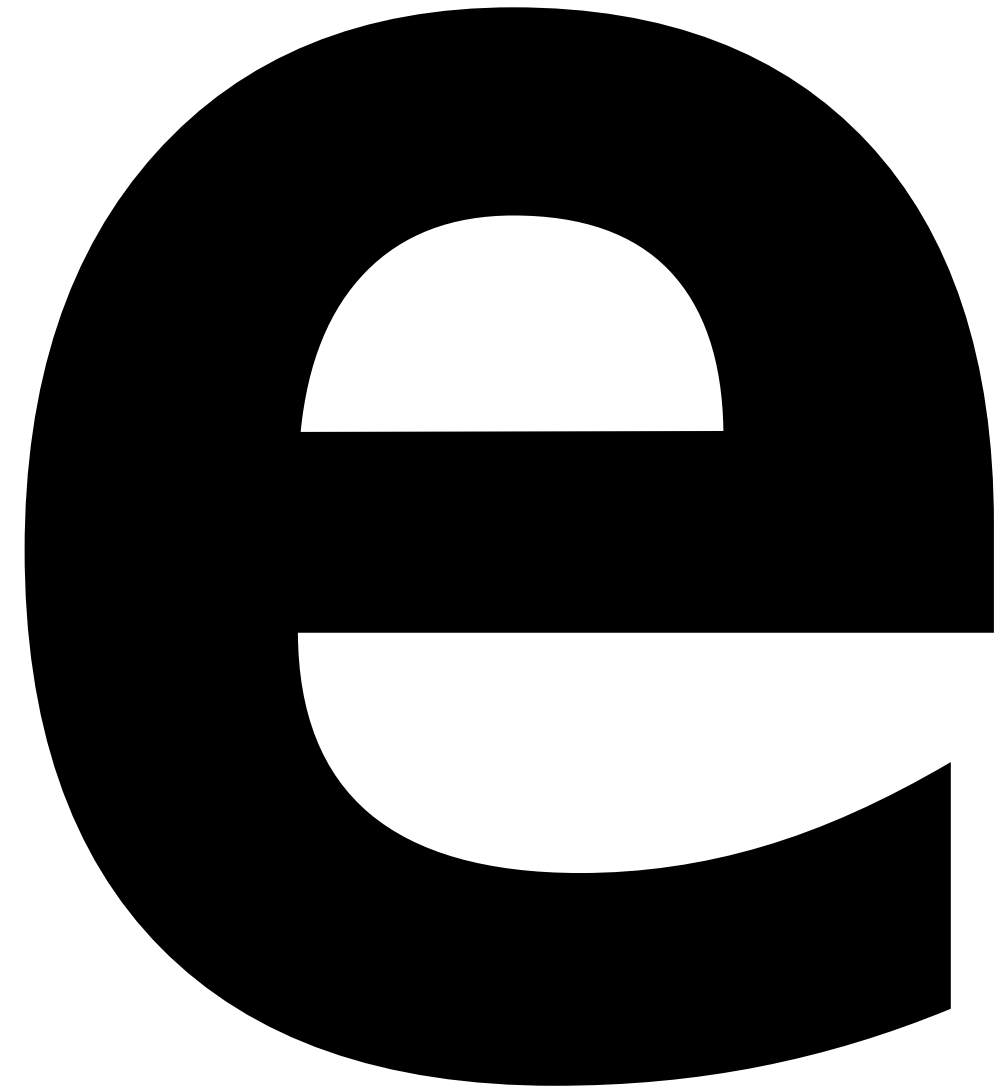


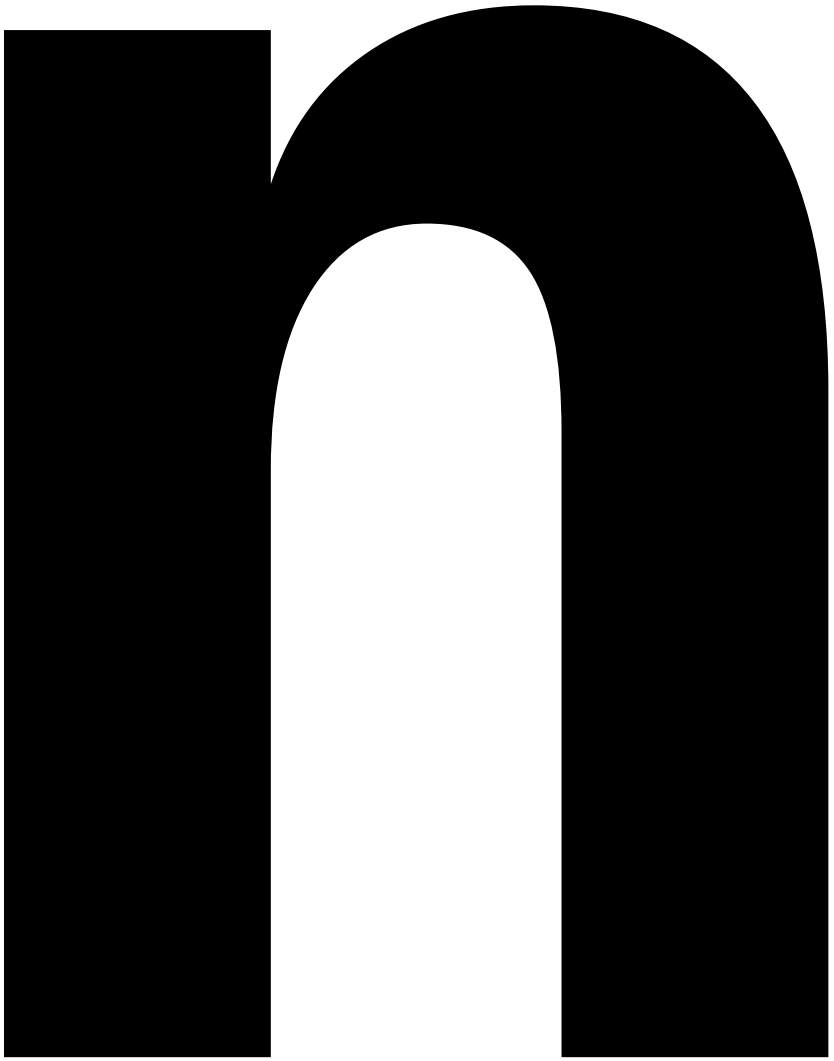


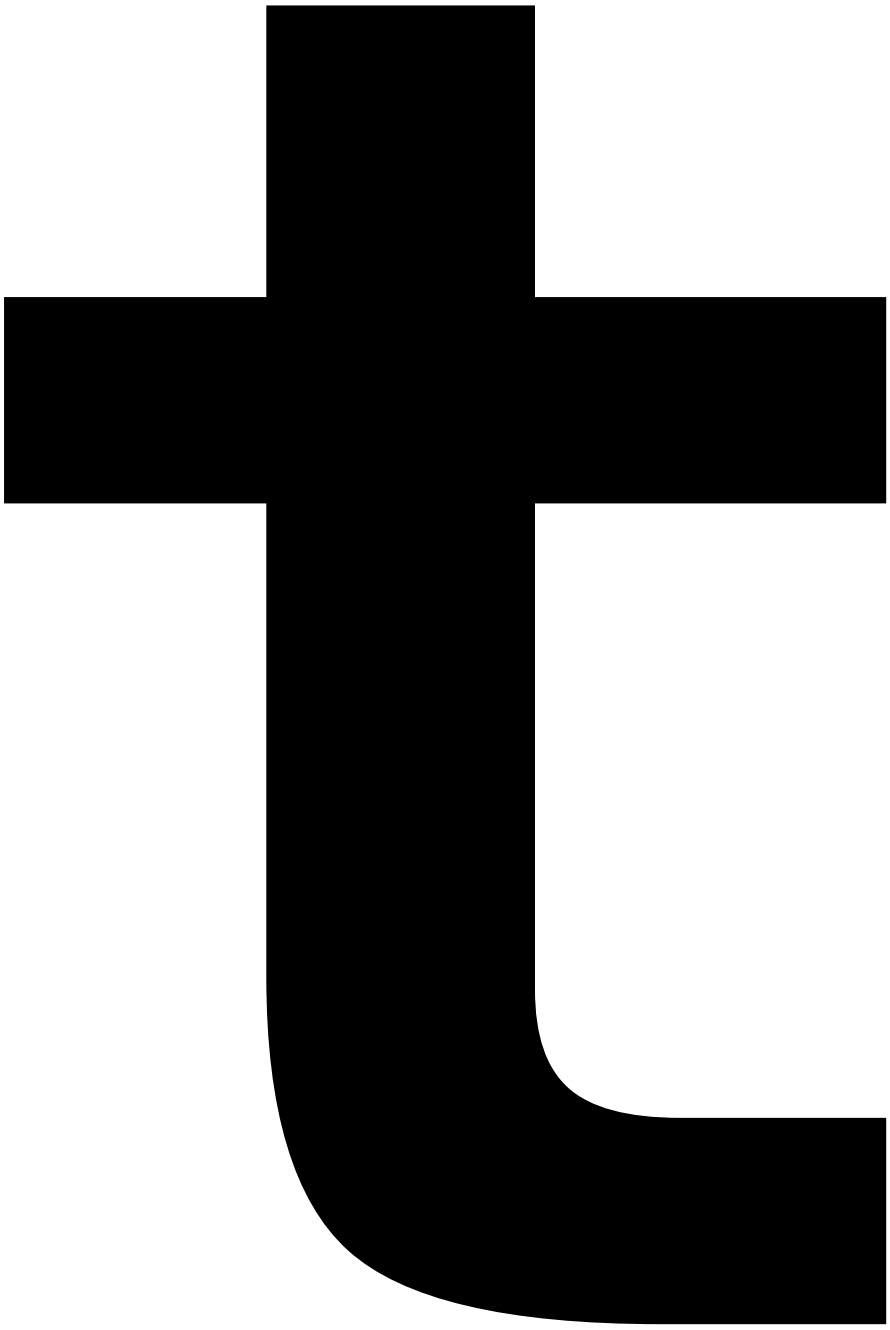


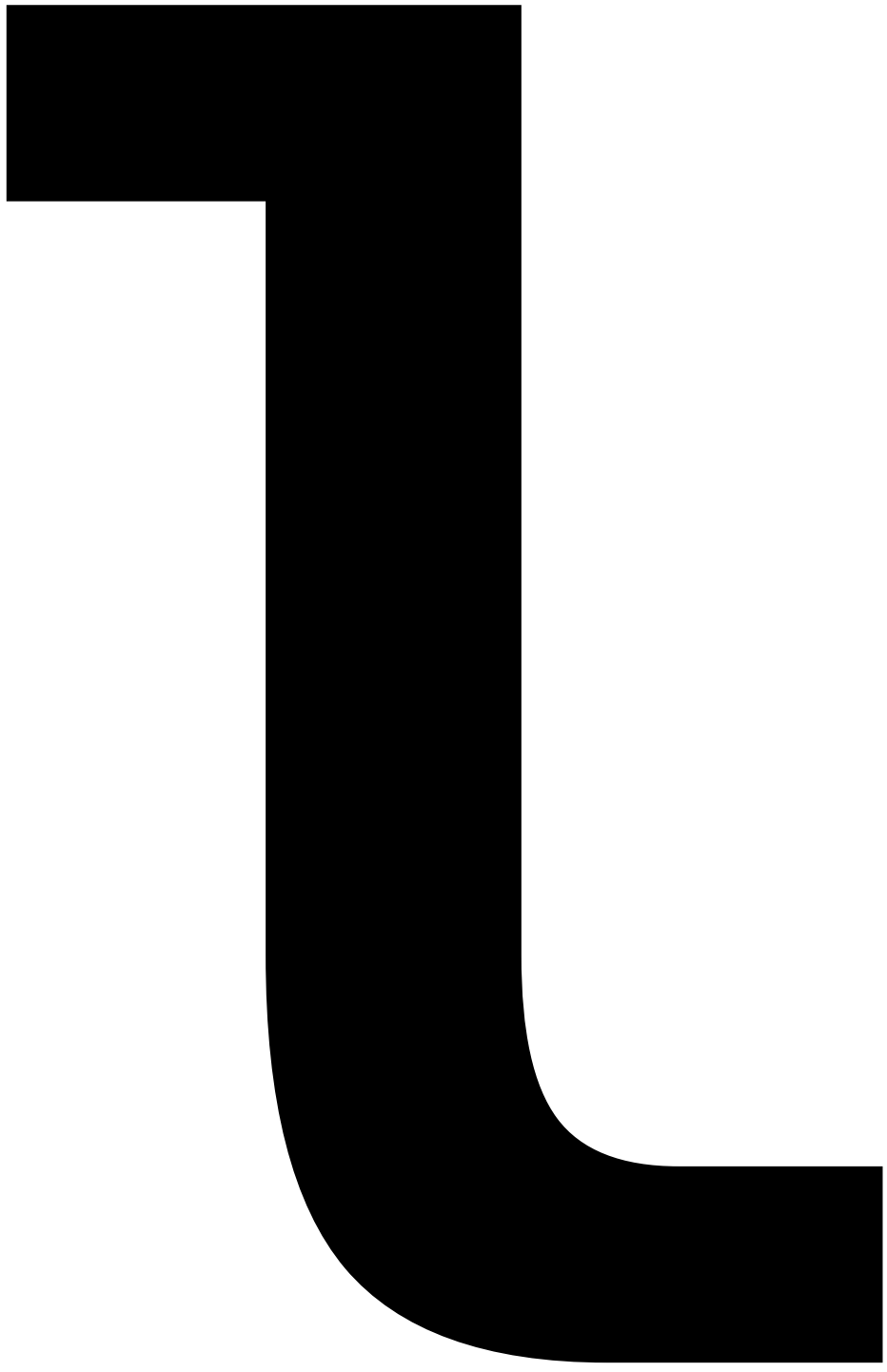


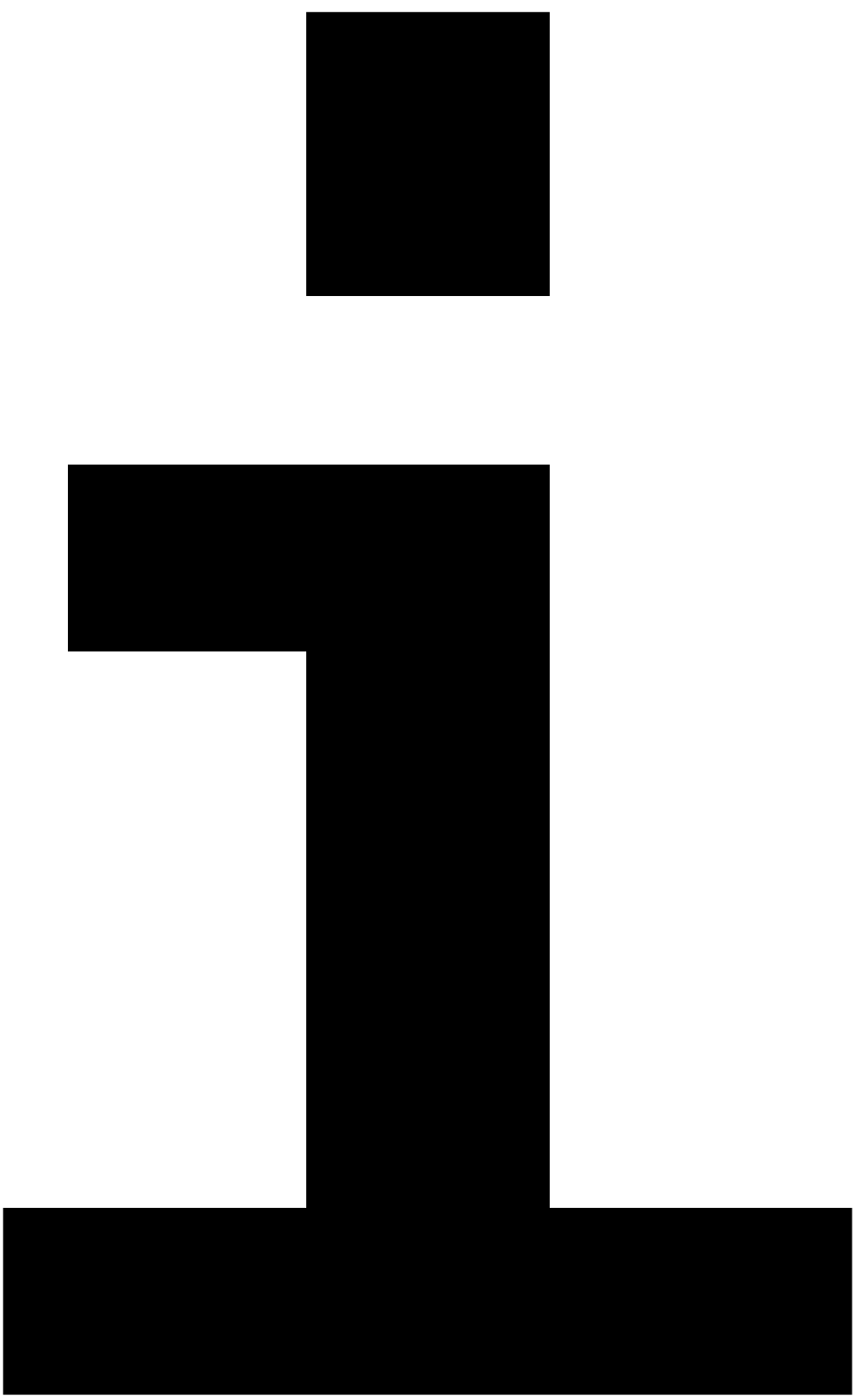


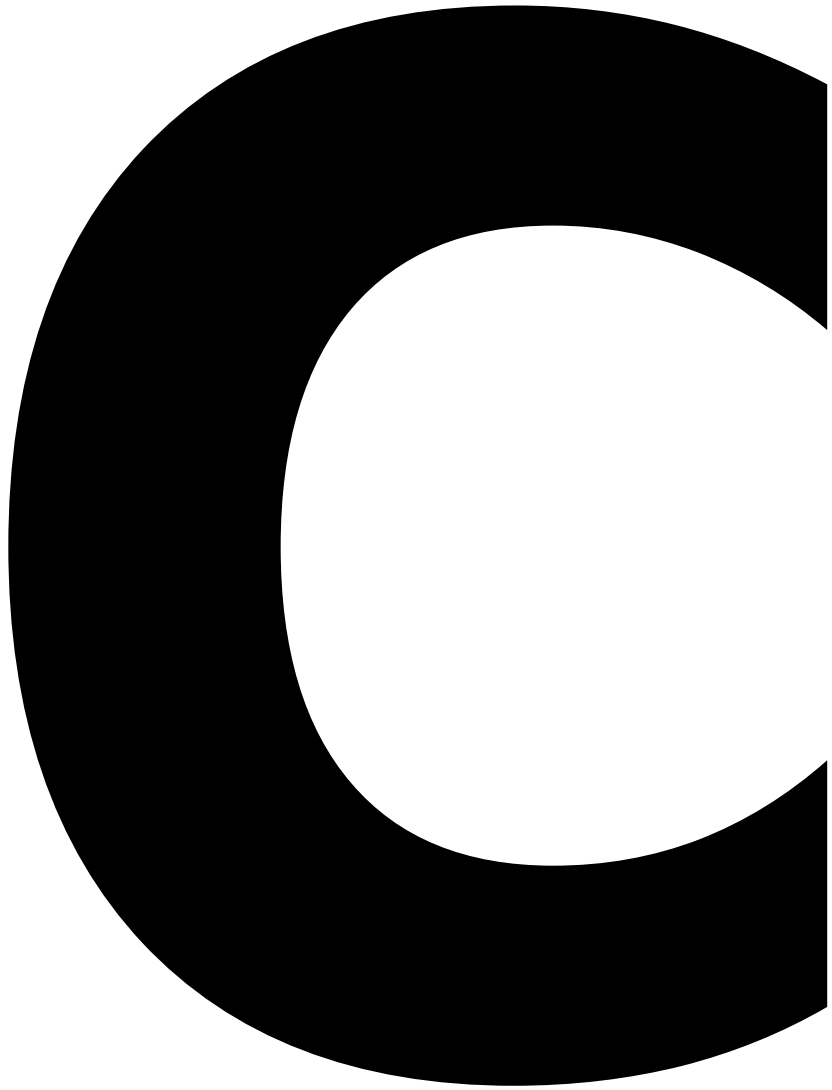


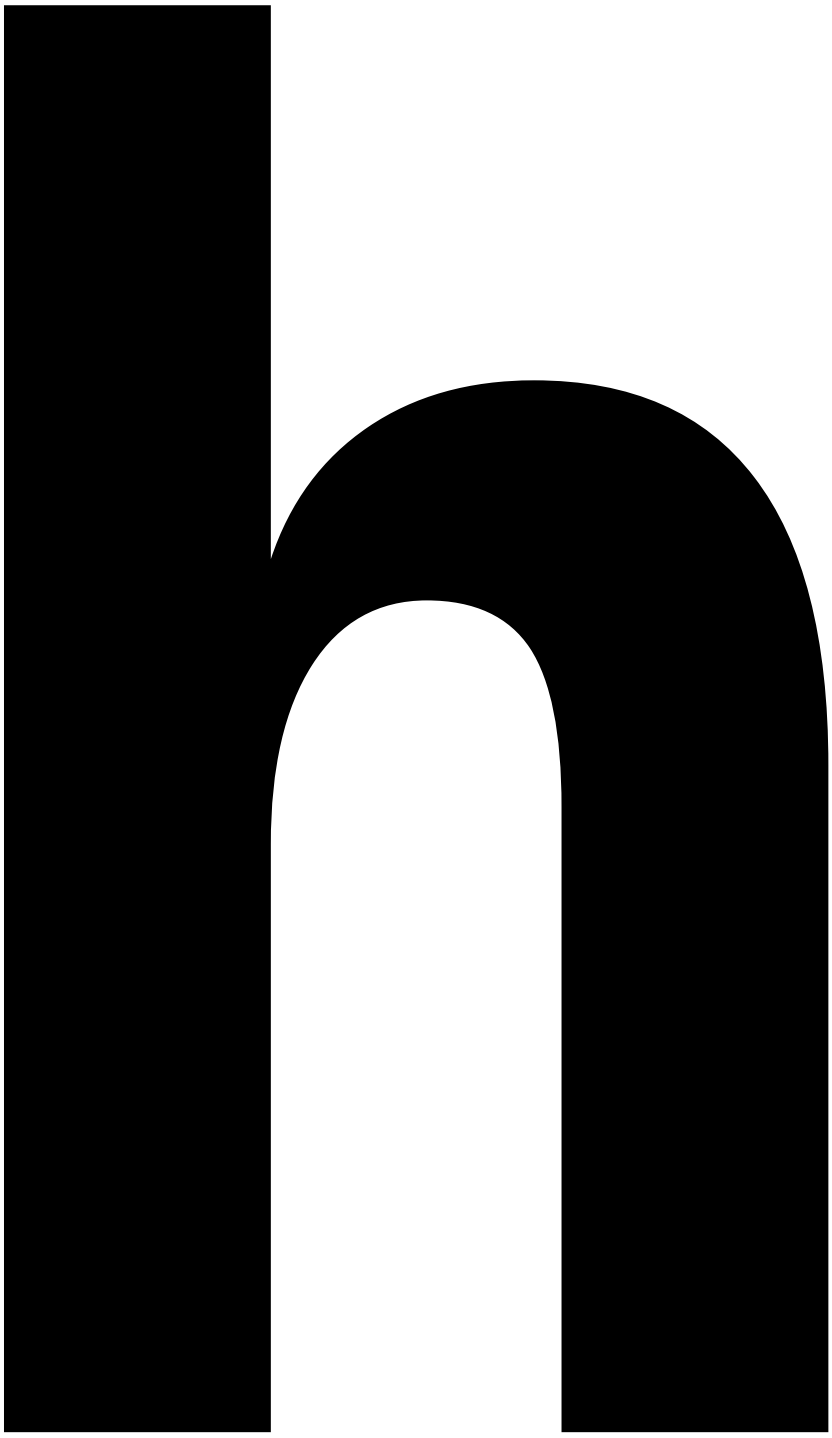


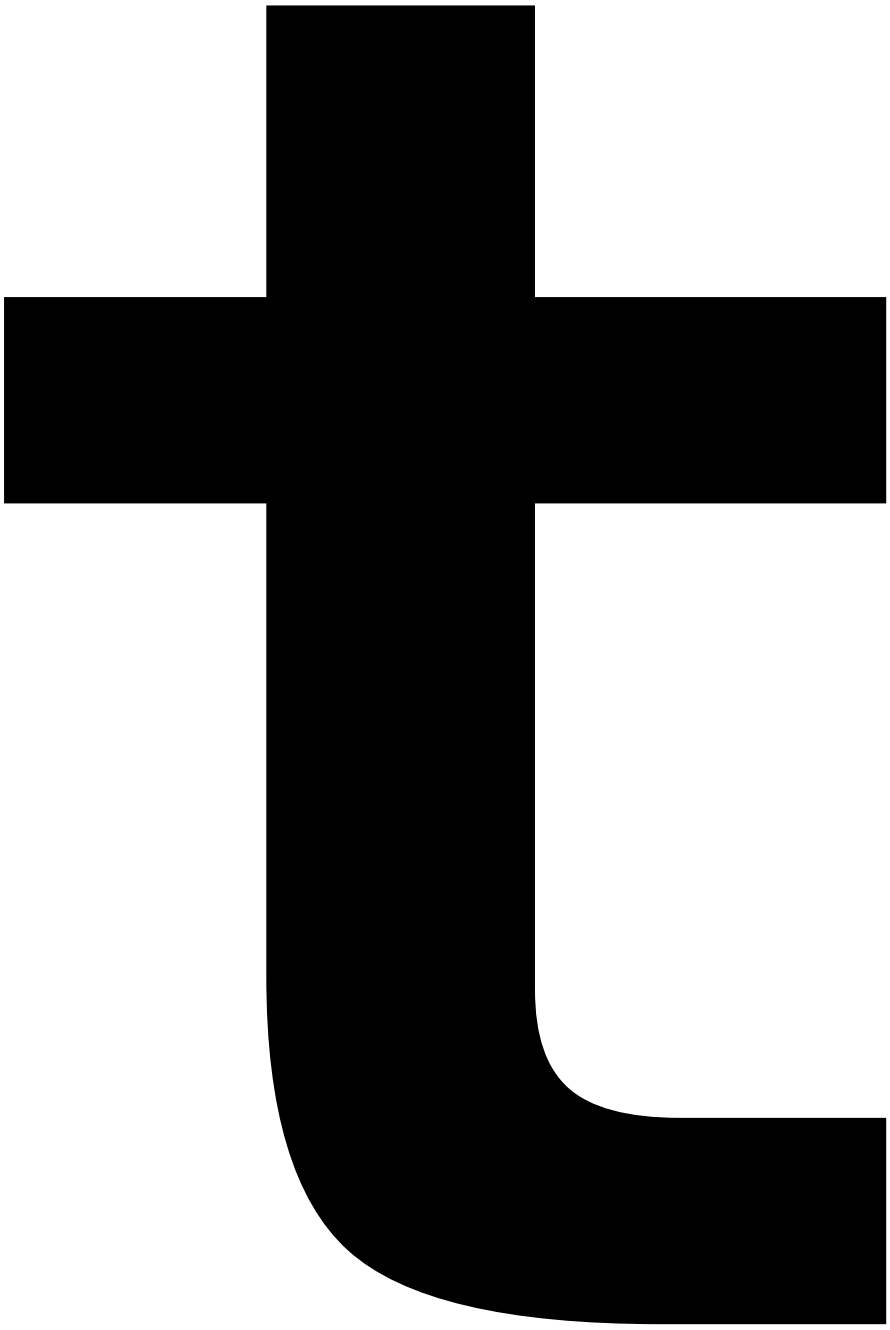


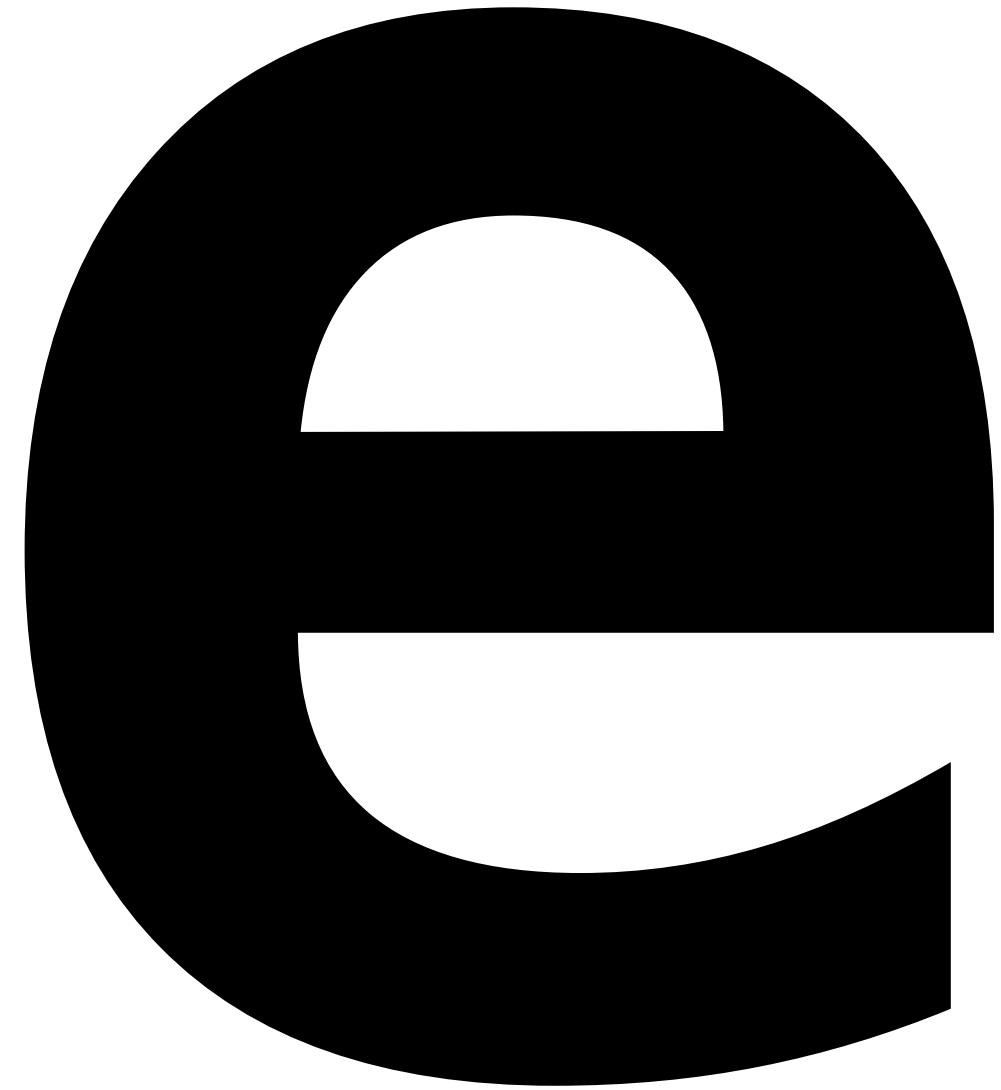




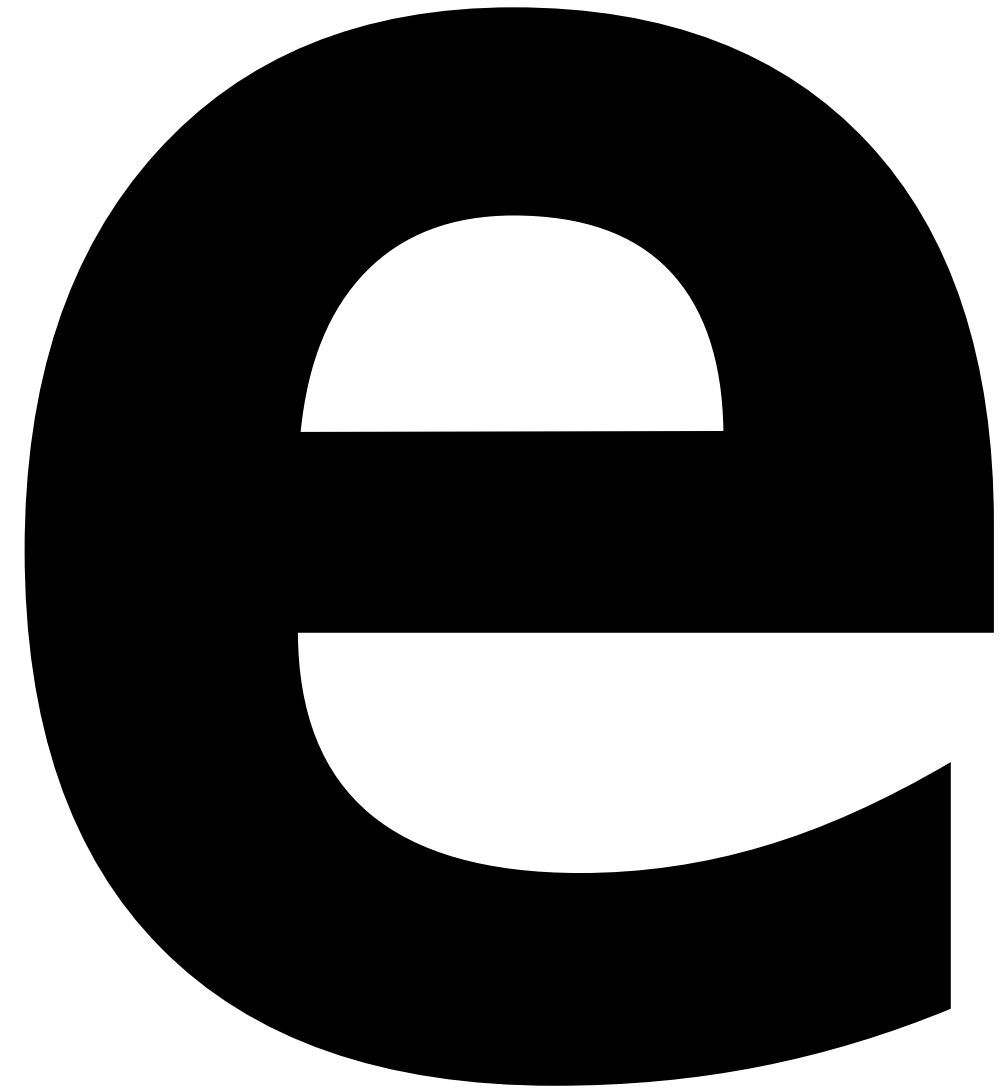


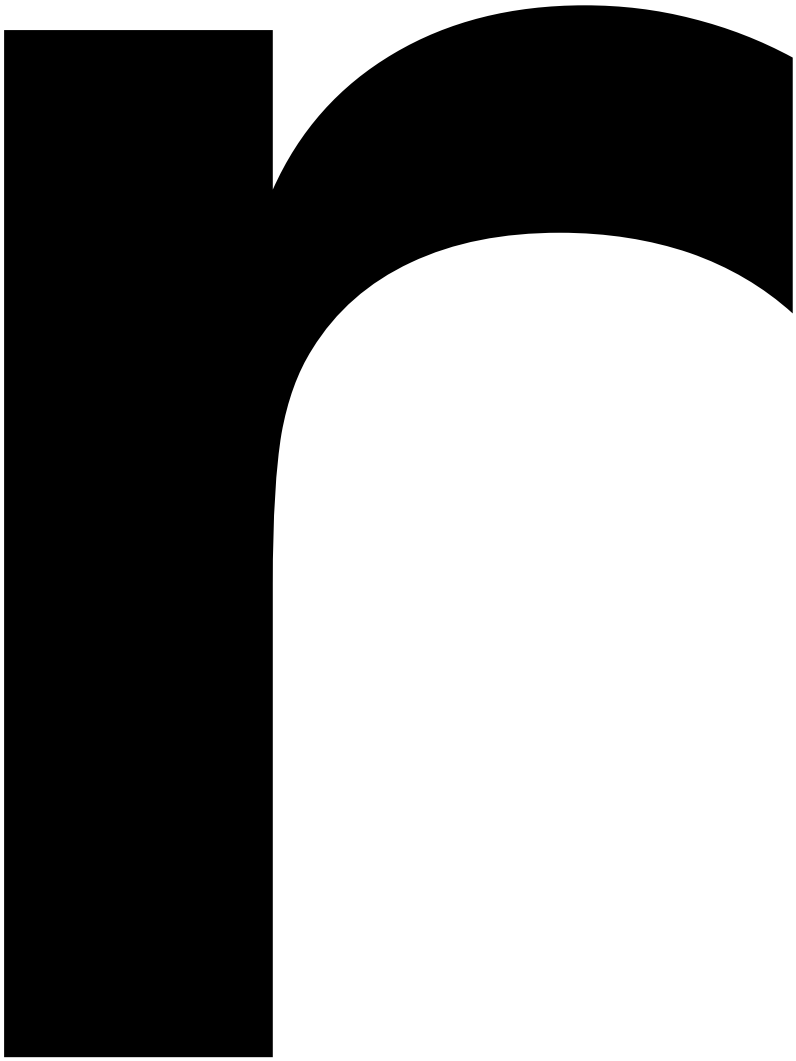


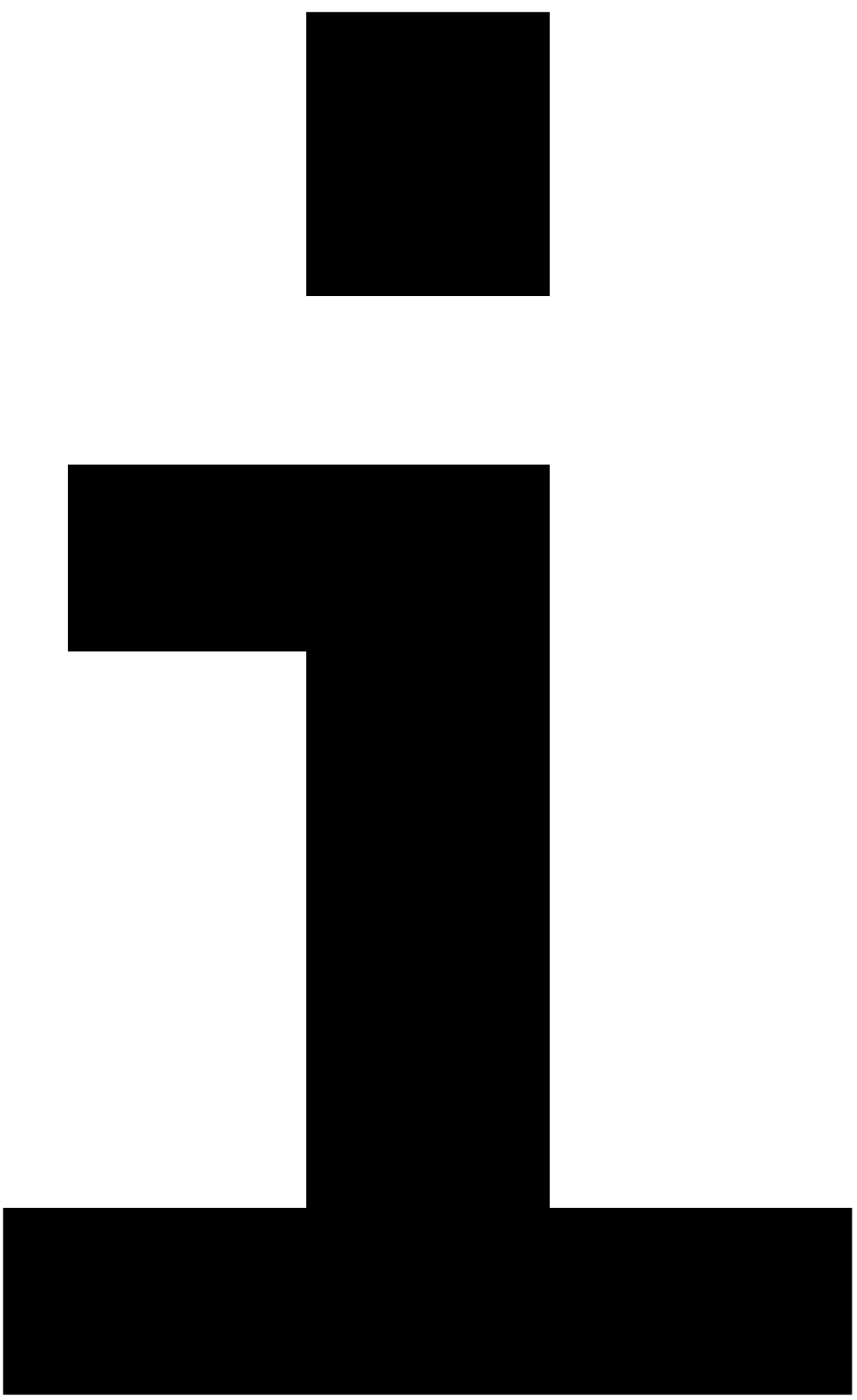




d

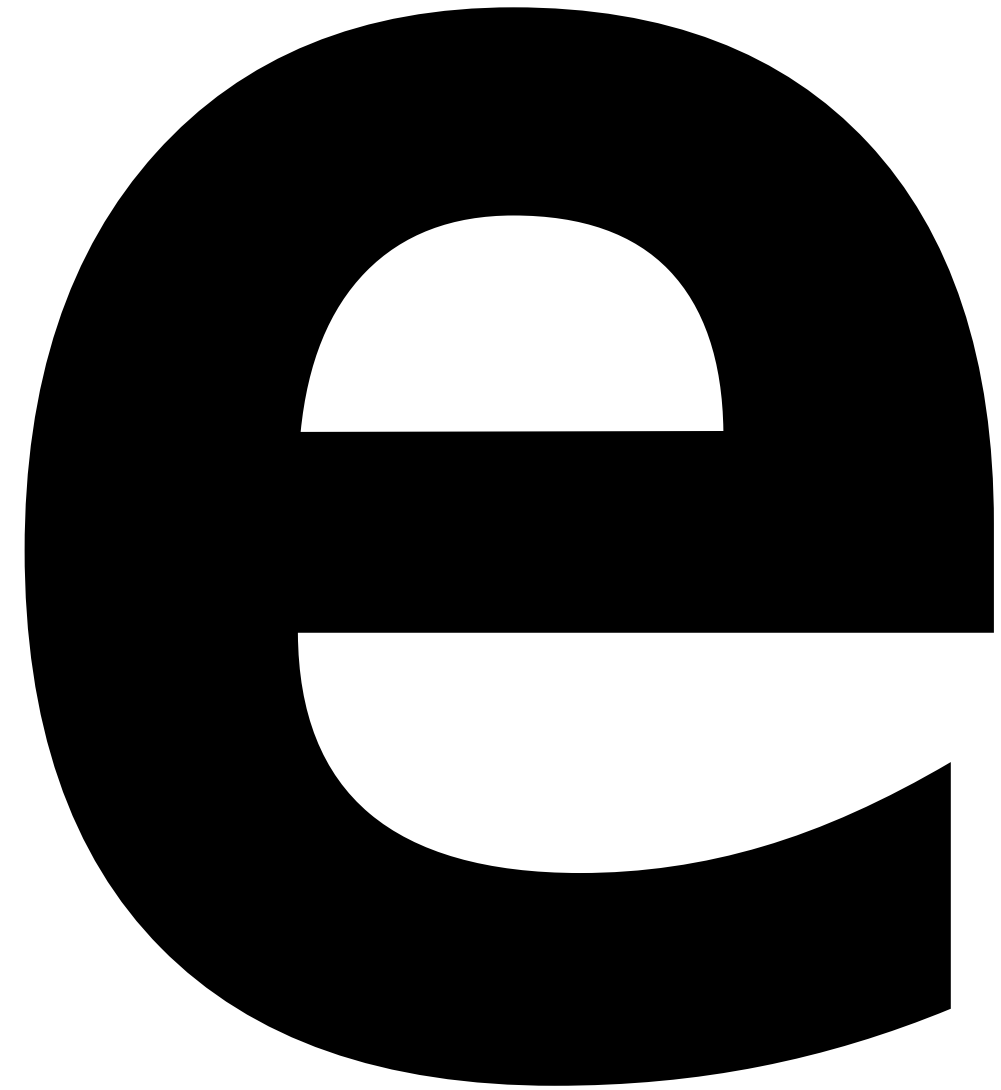


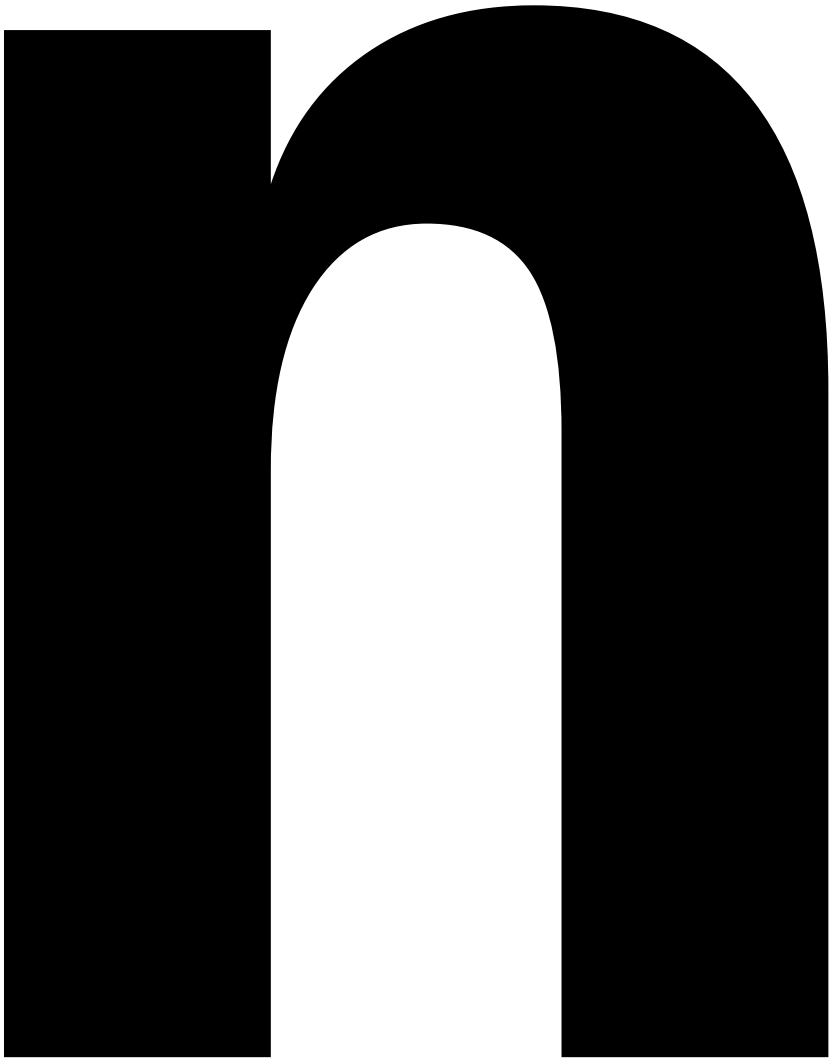




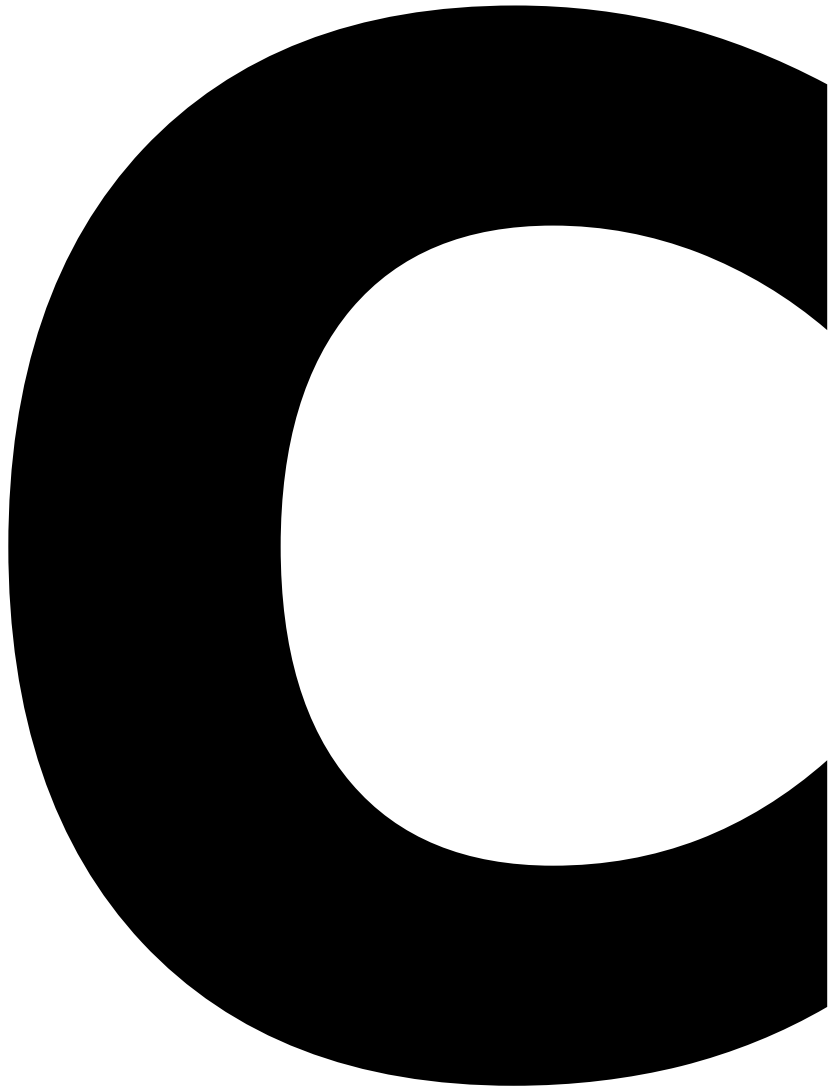
S

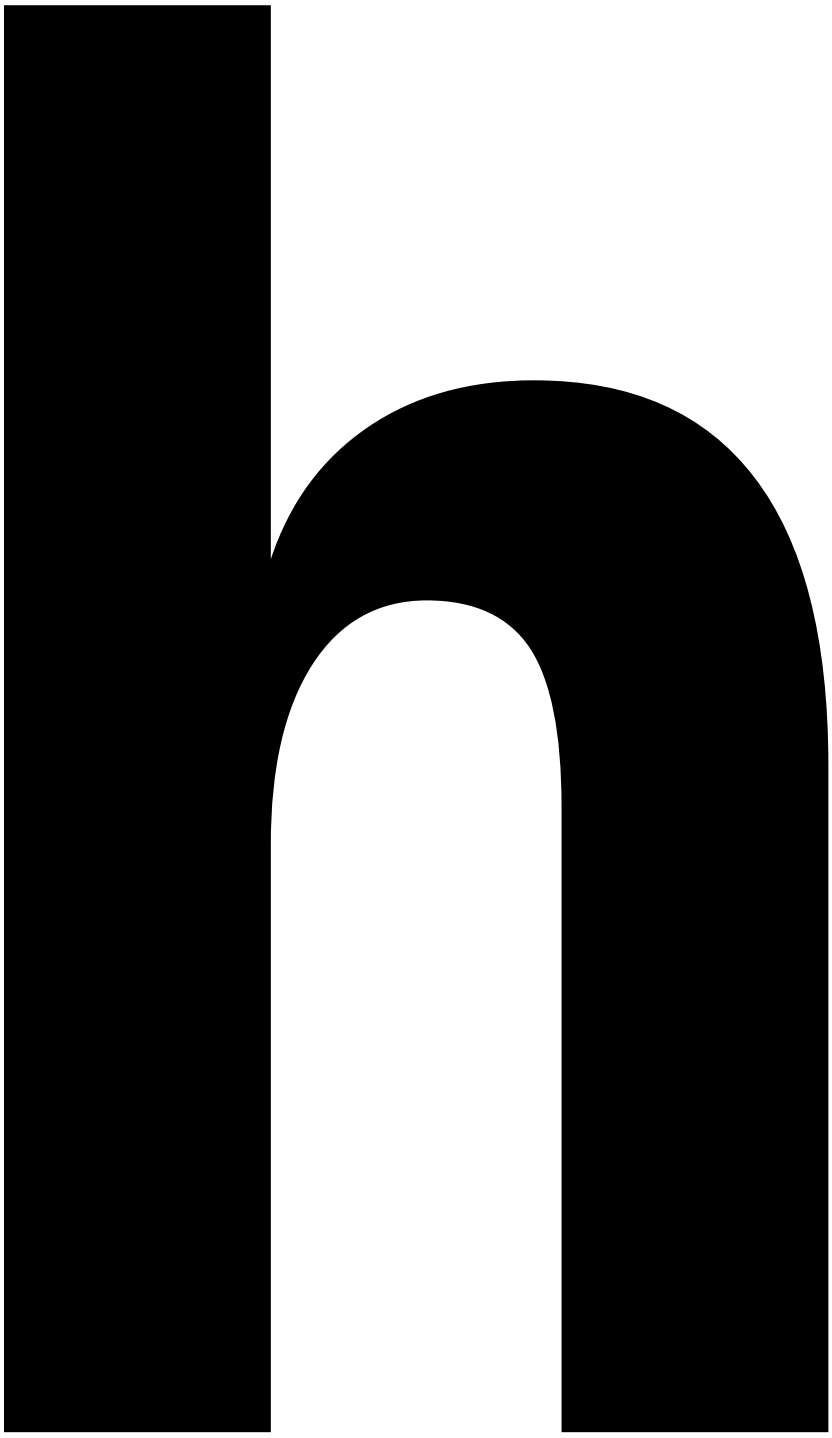
S

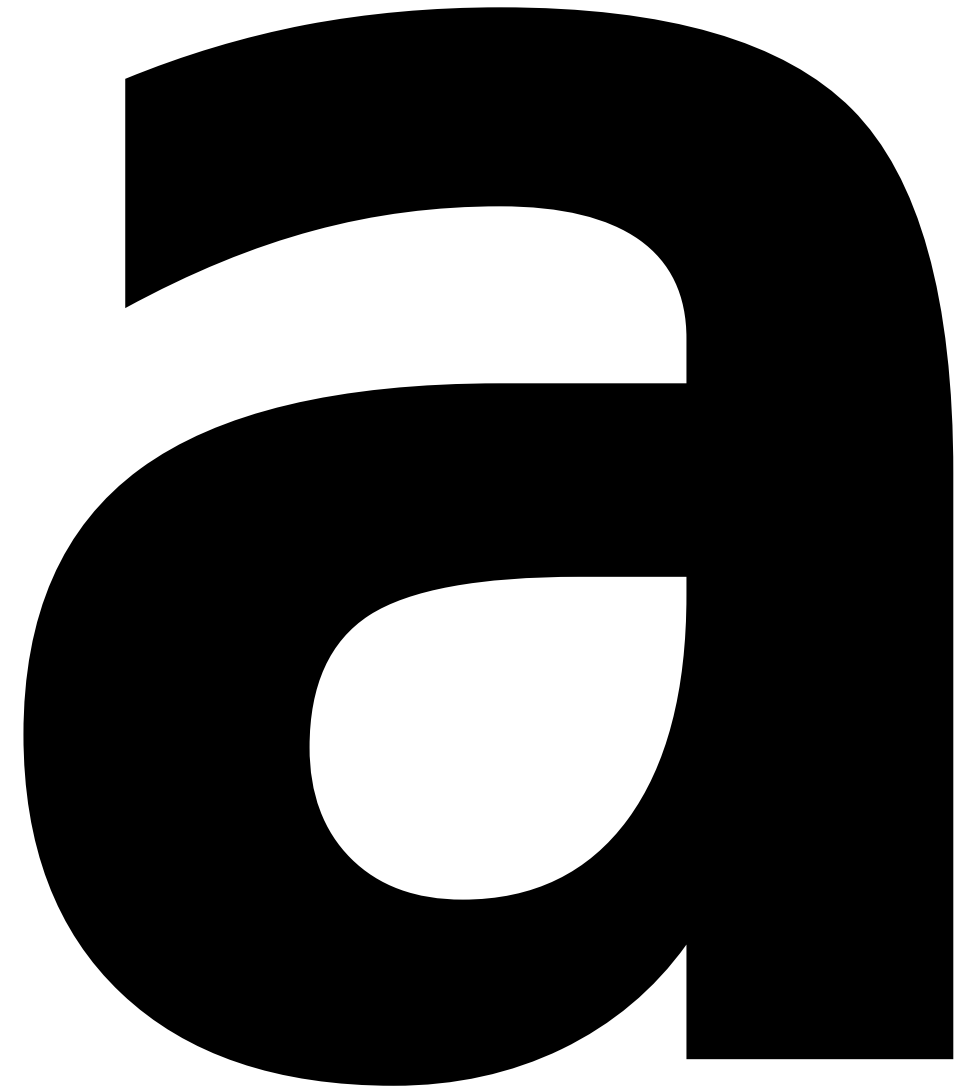


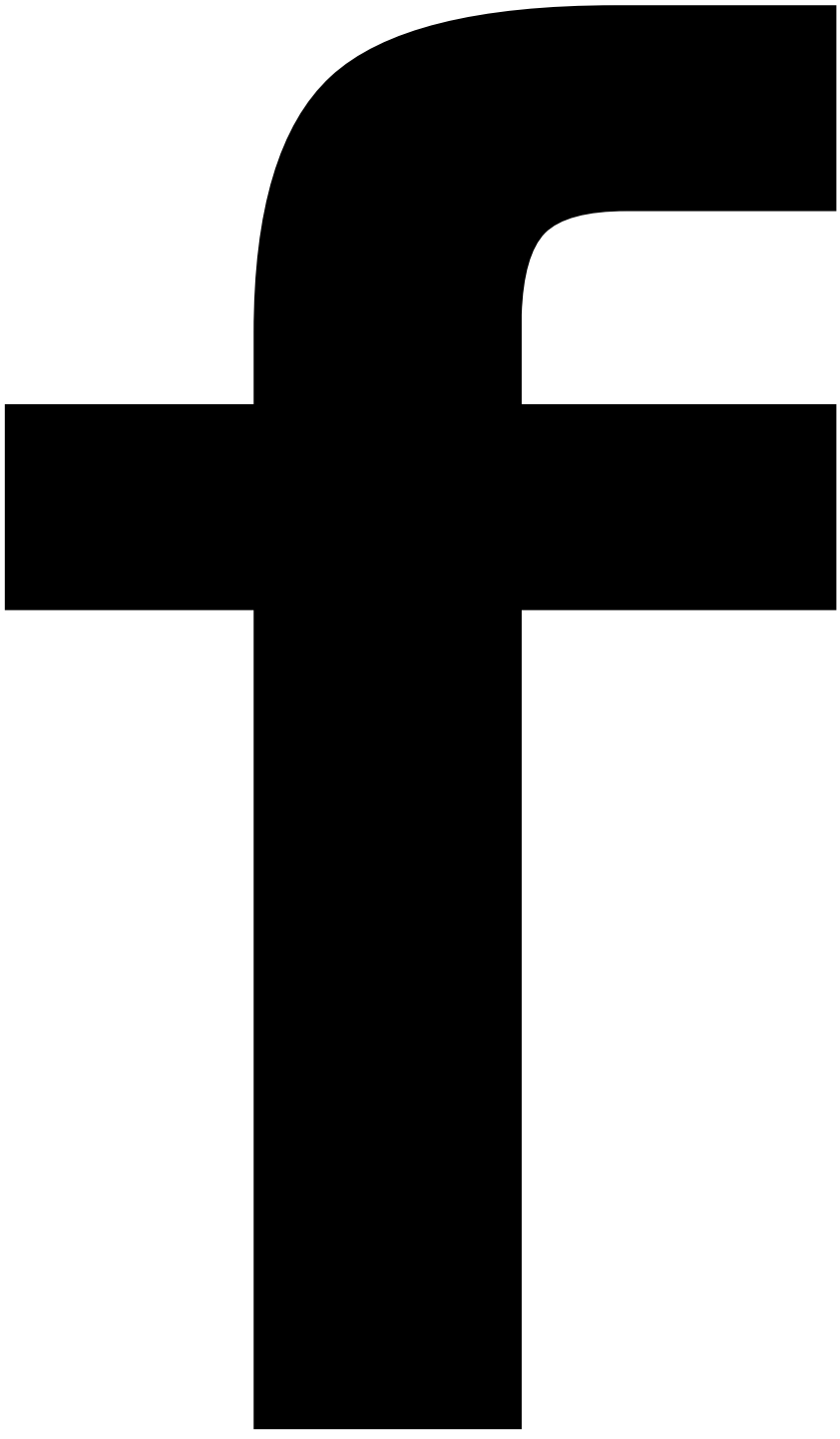


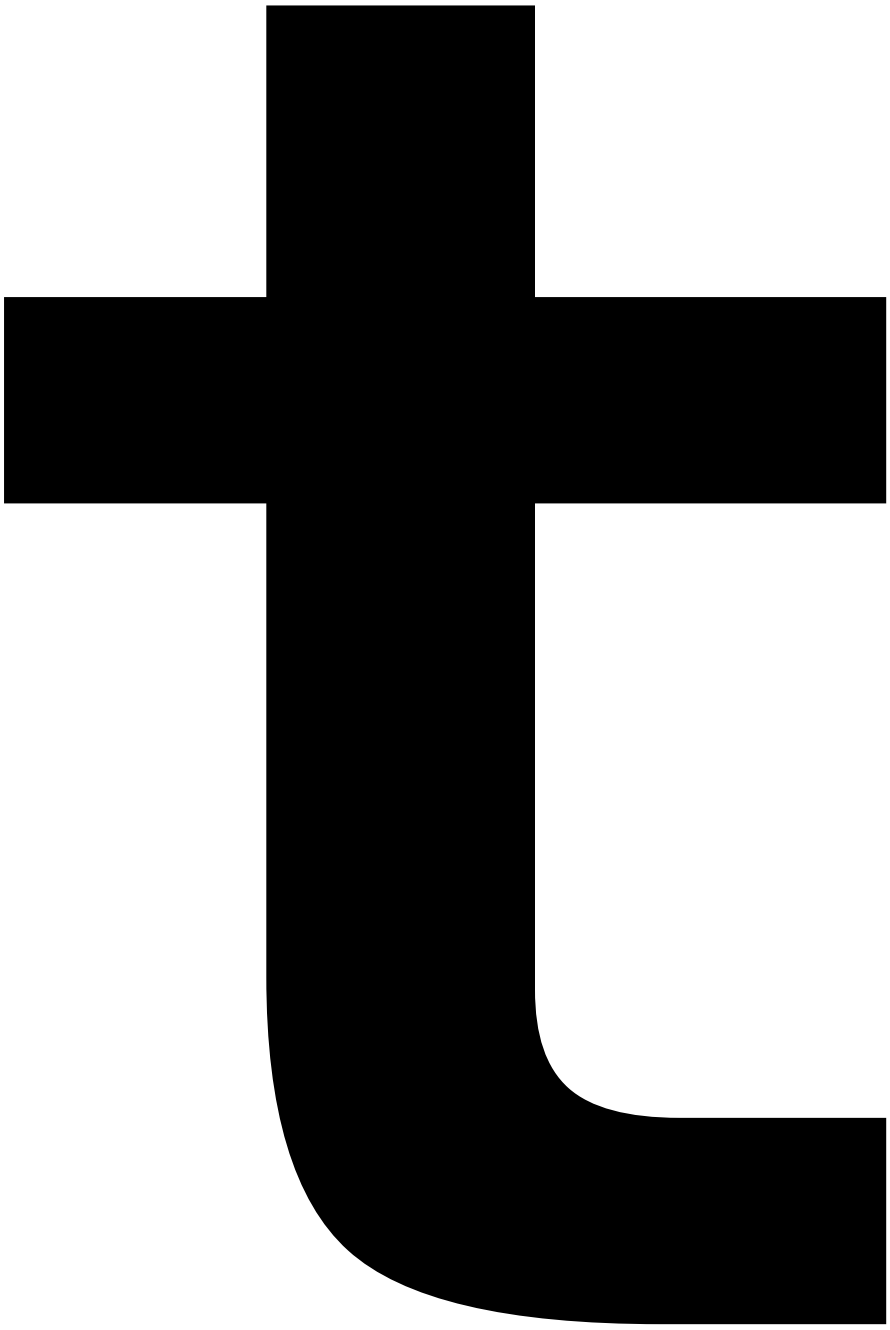
S

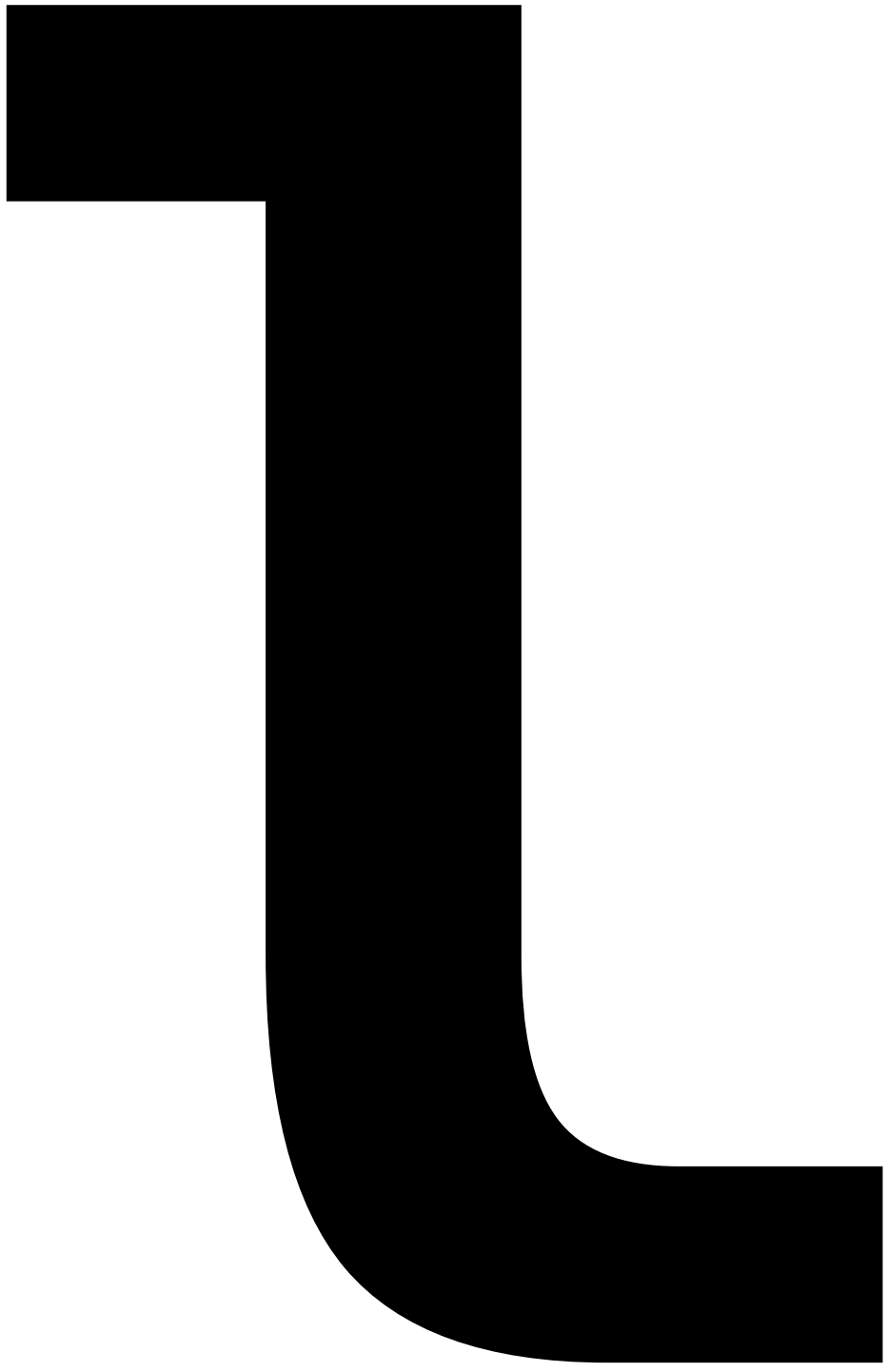


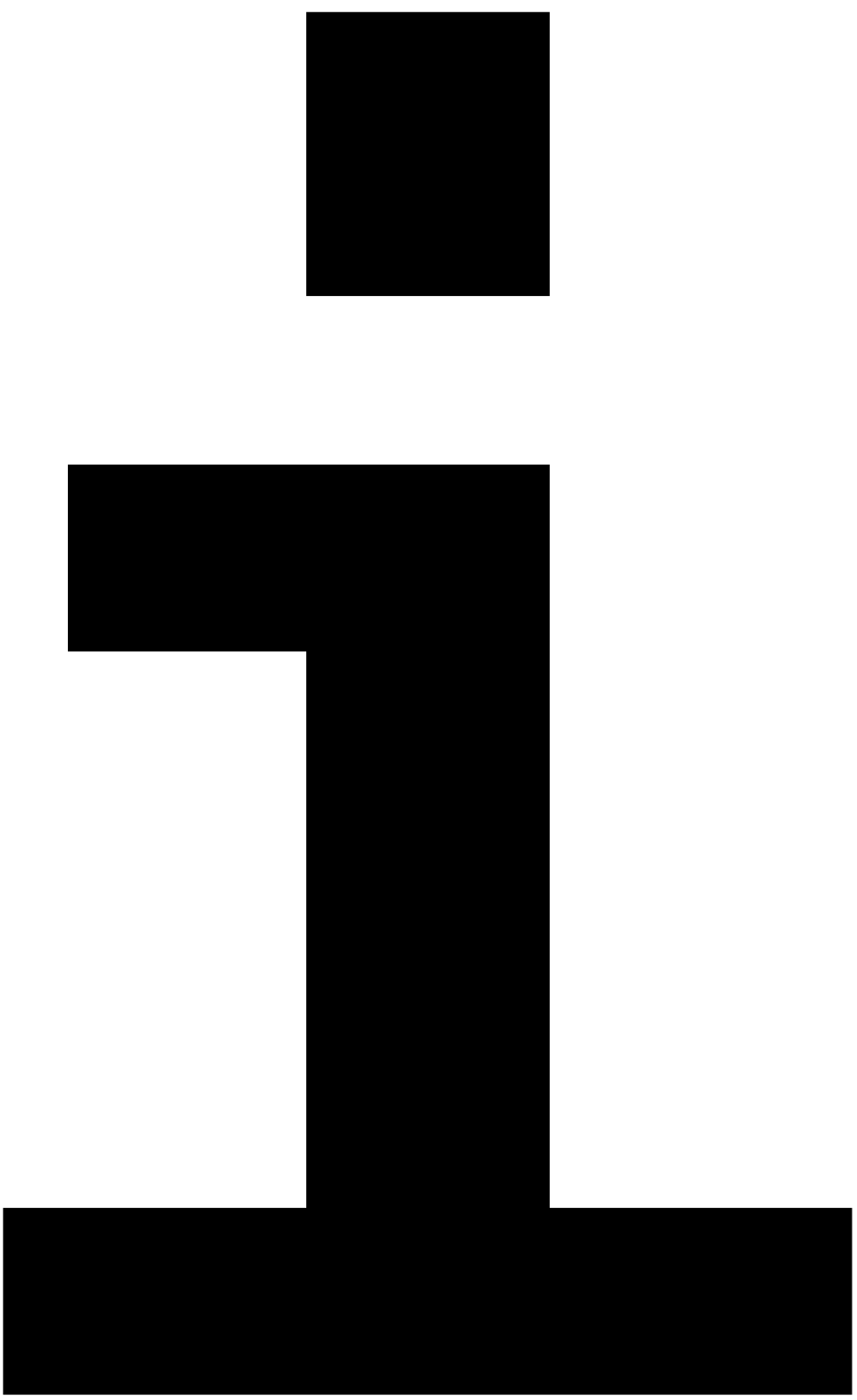


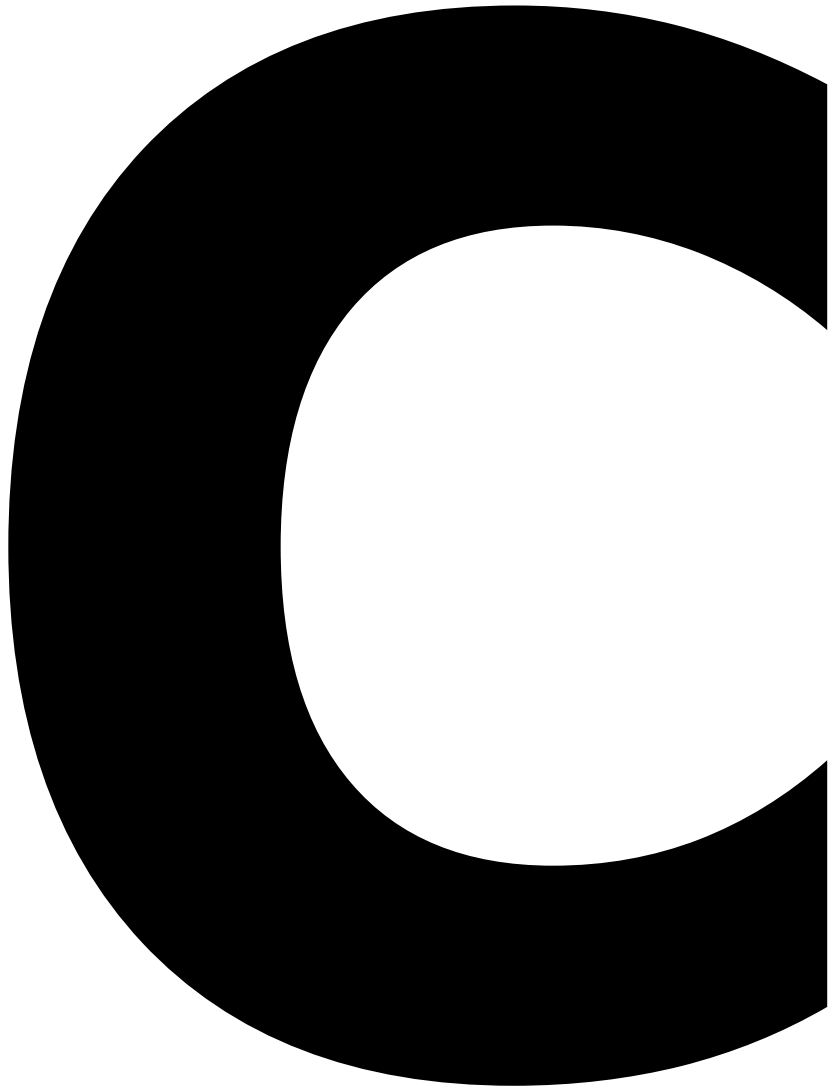


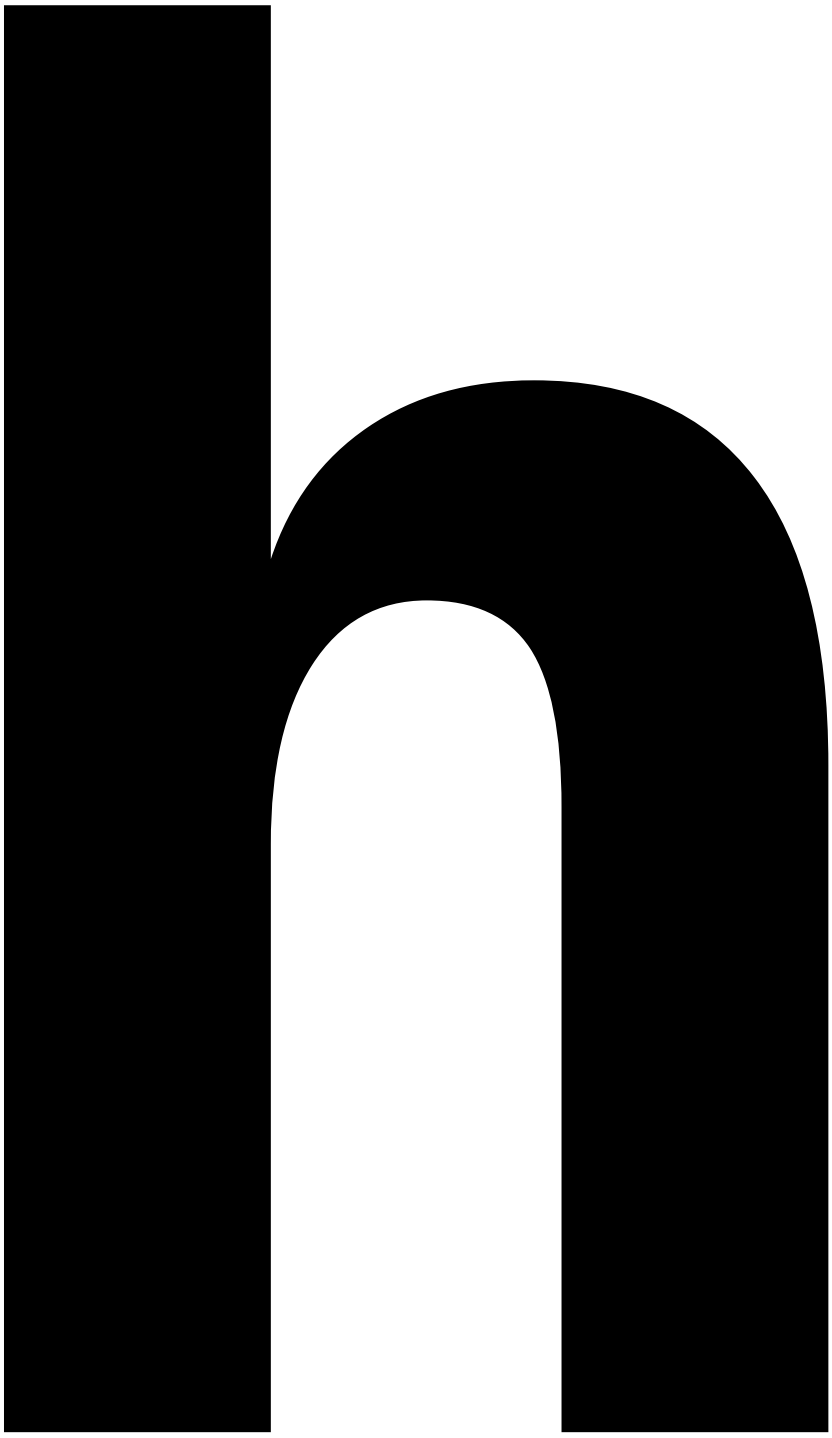


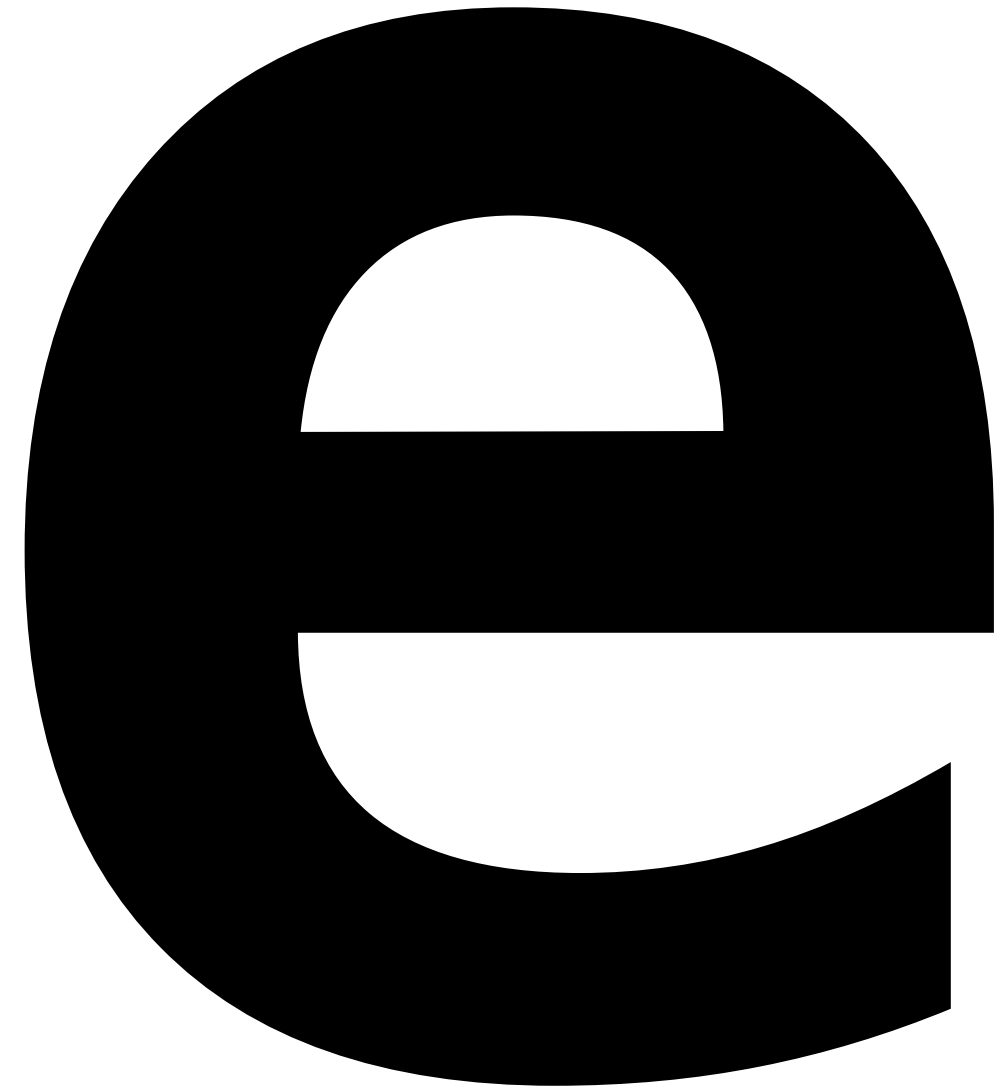




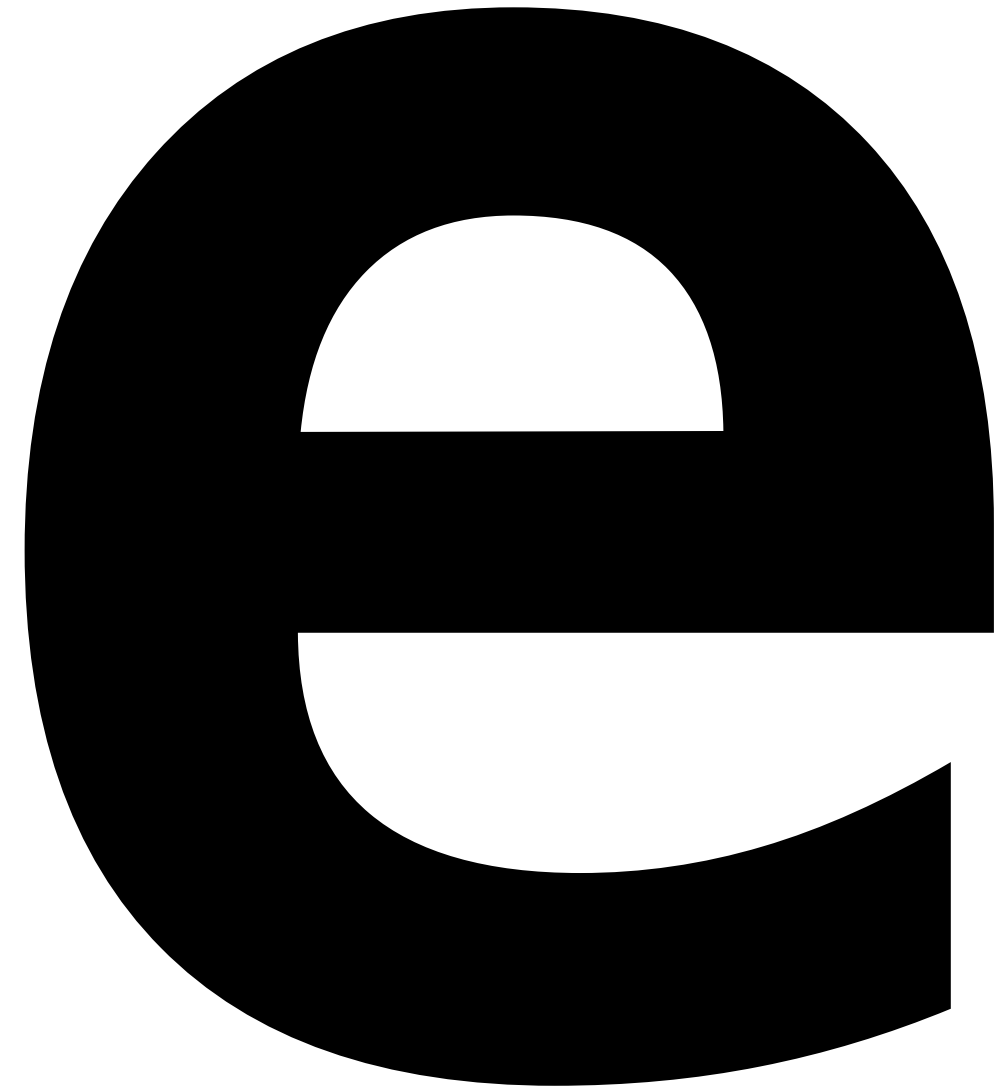


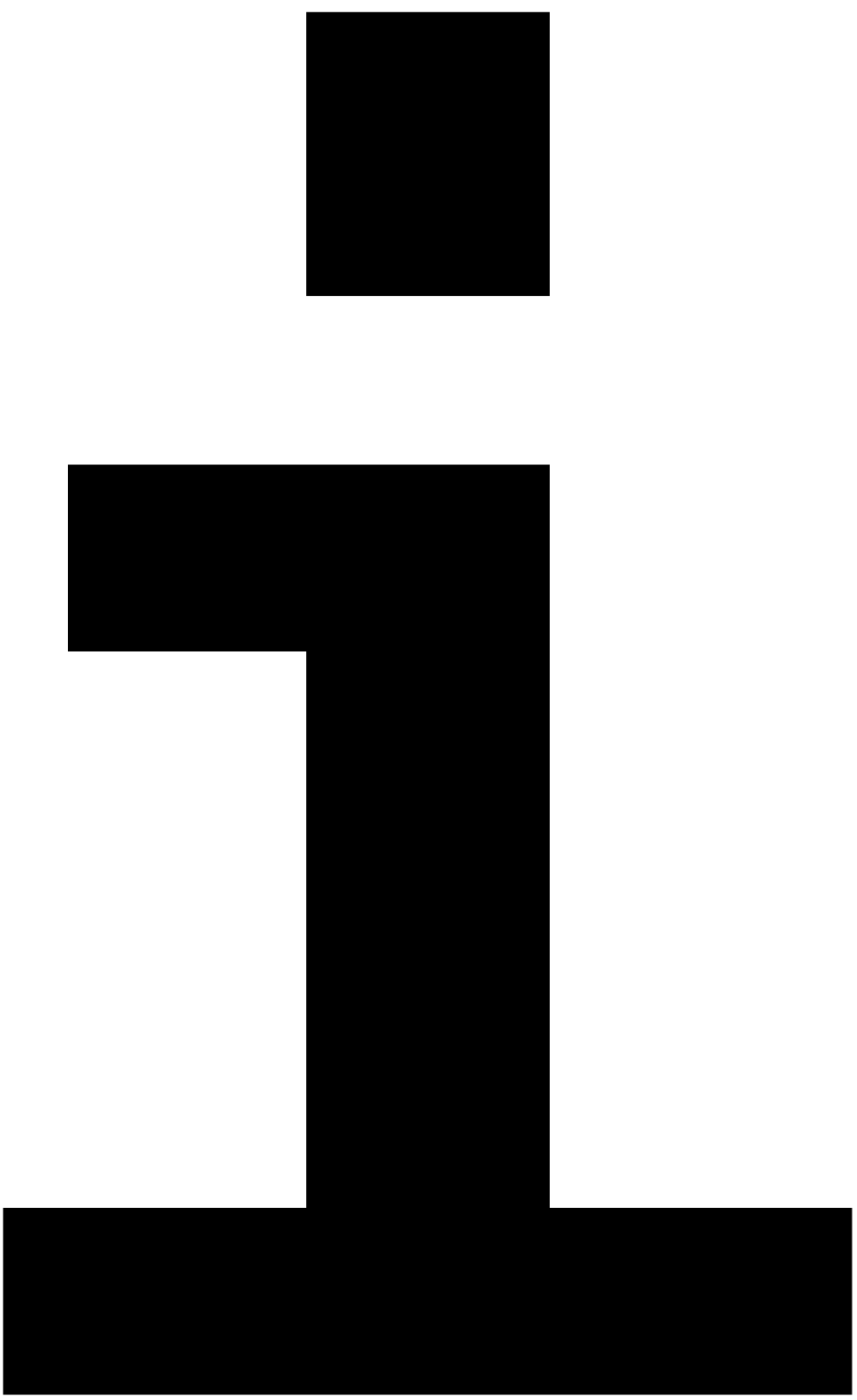


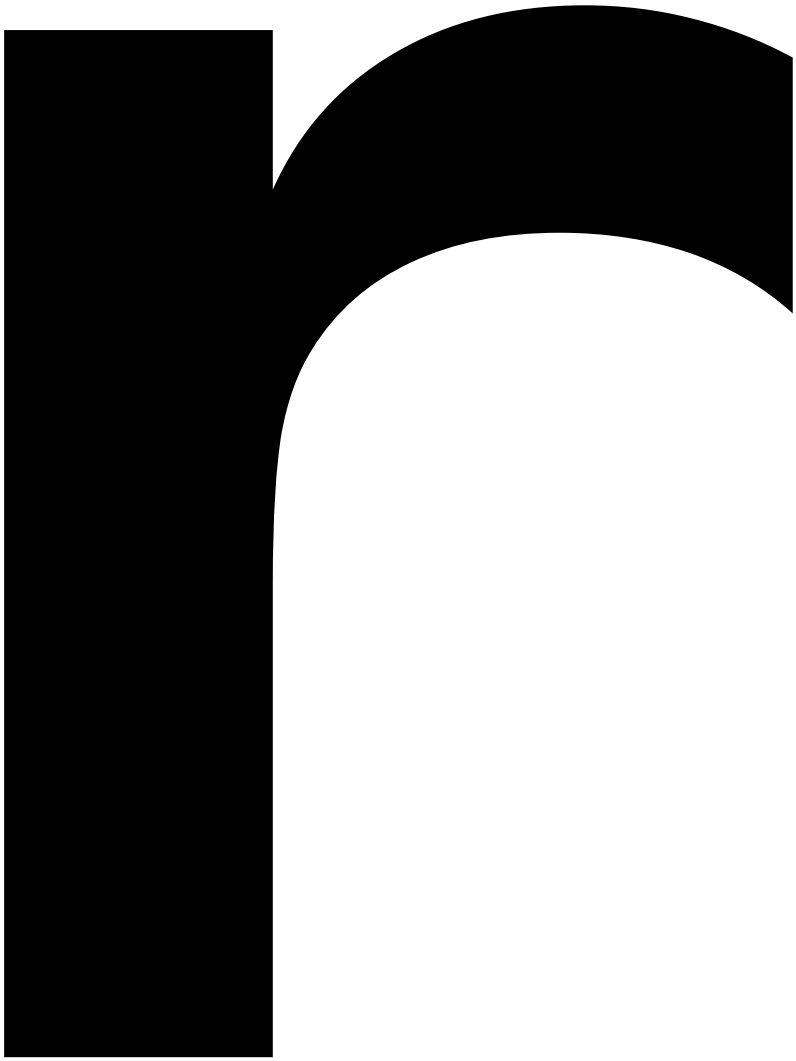


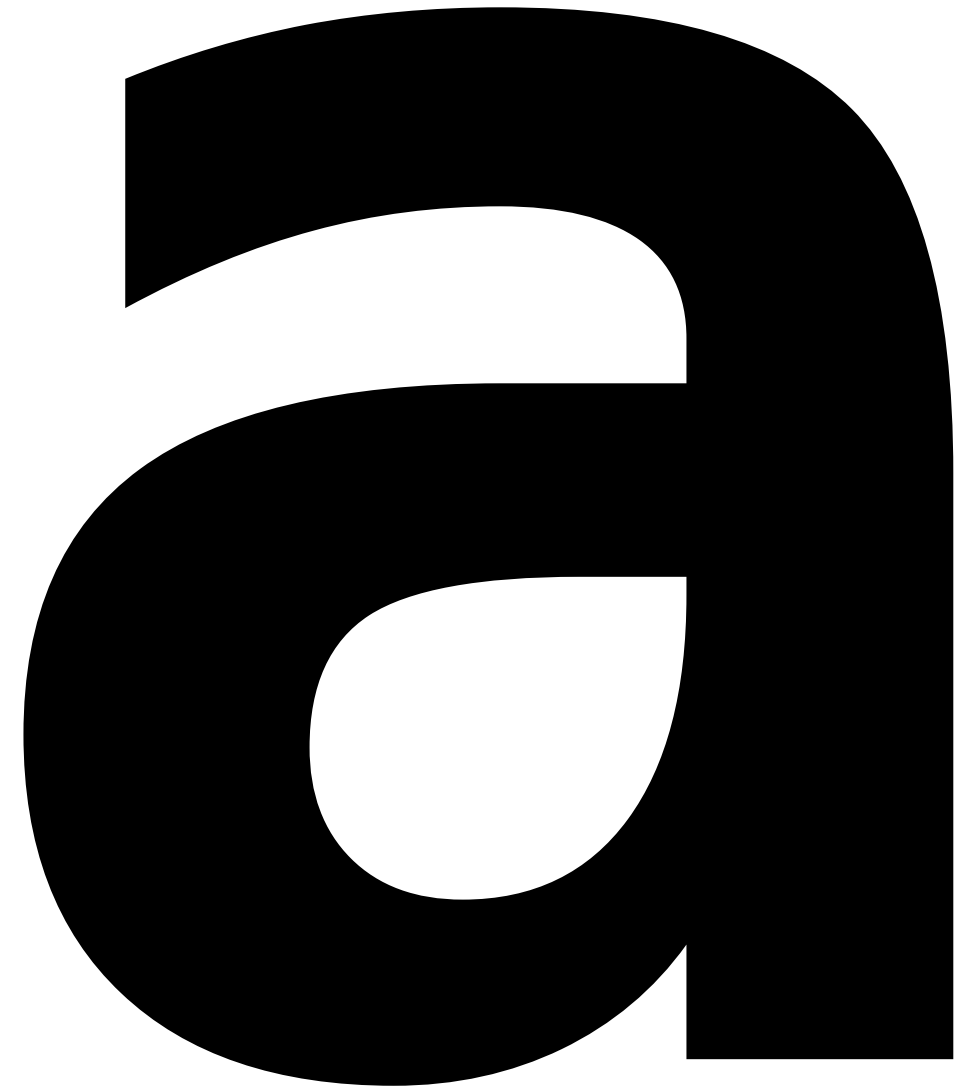


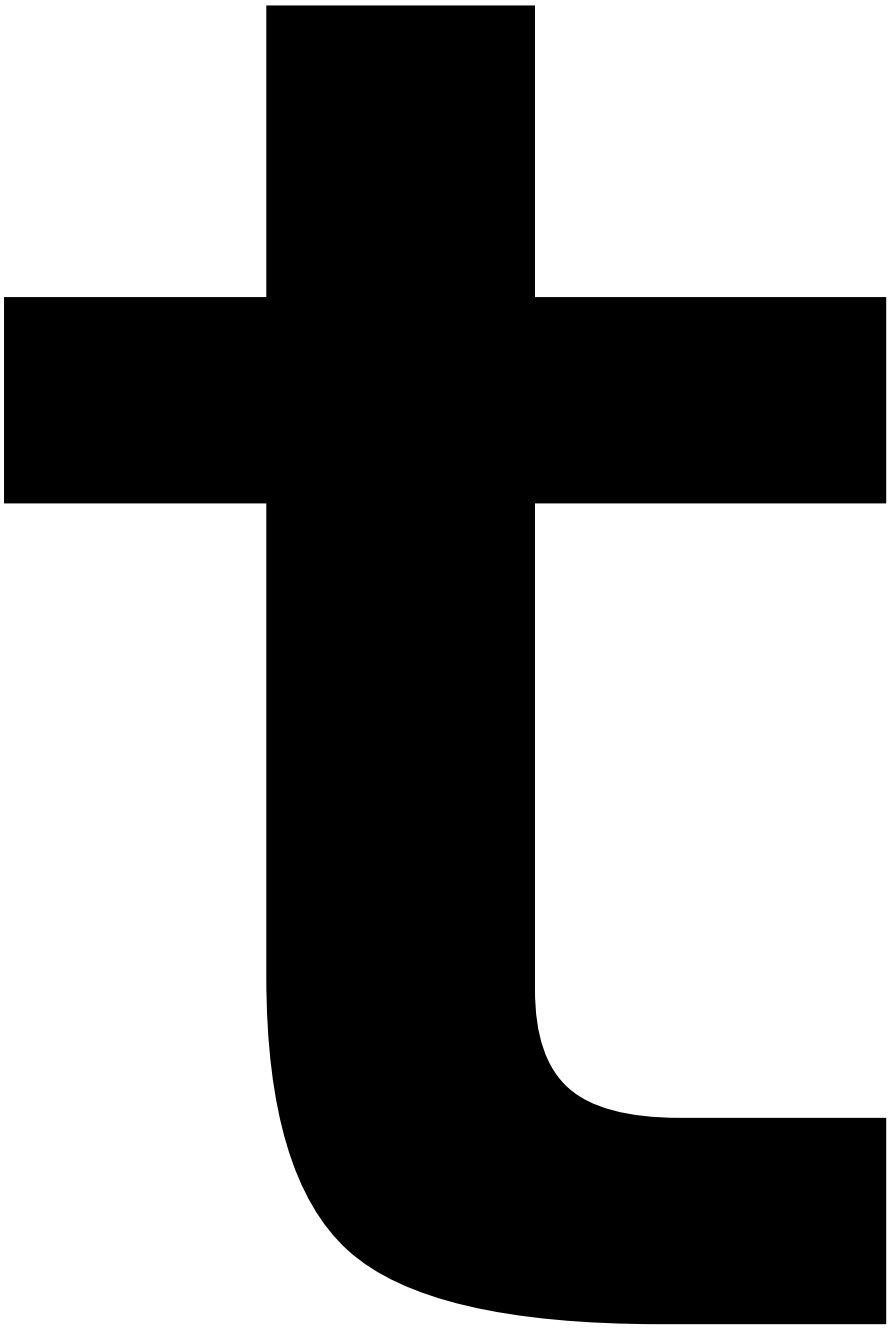
B



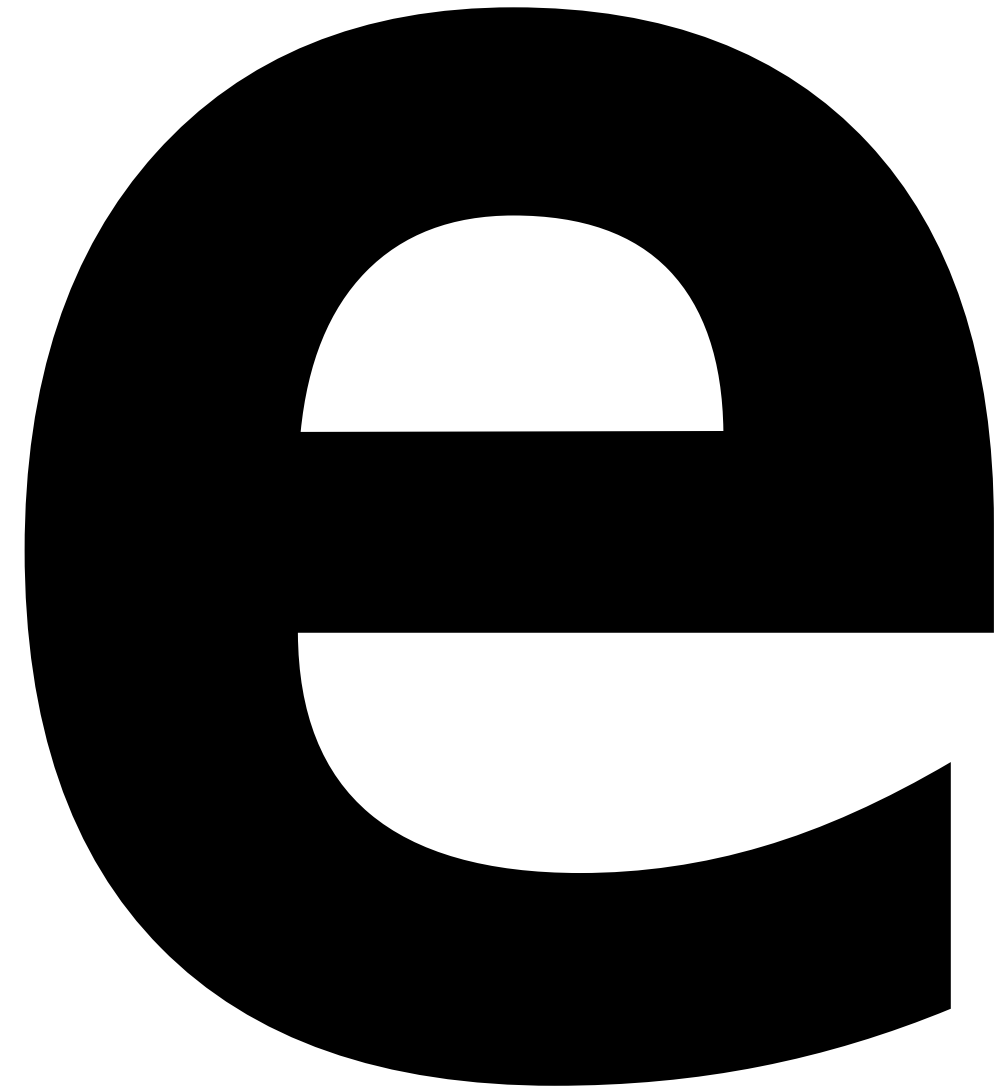


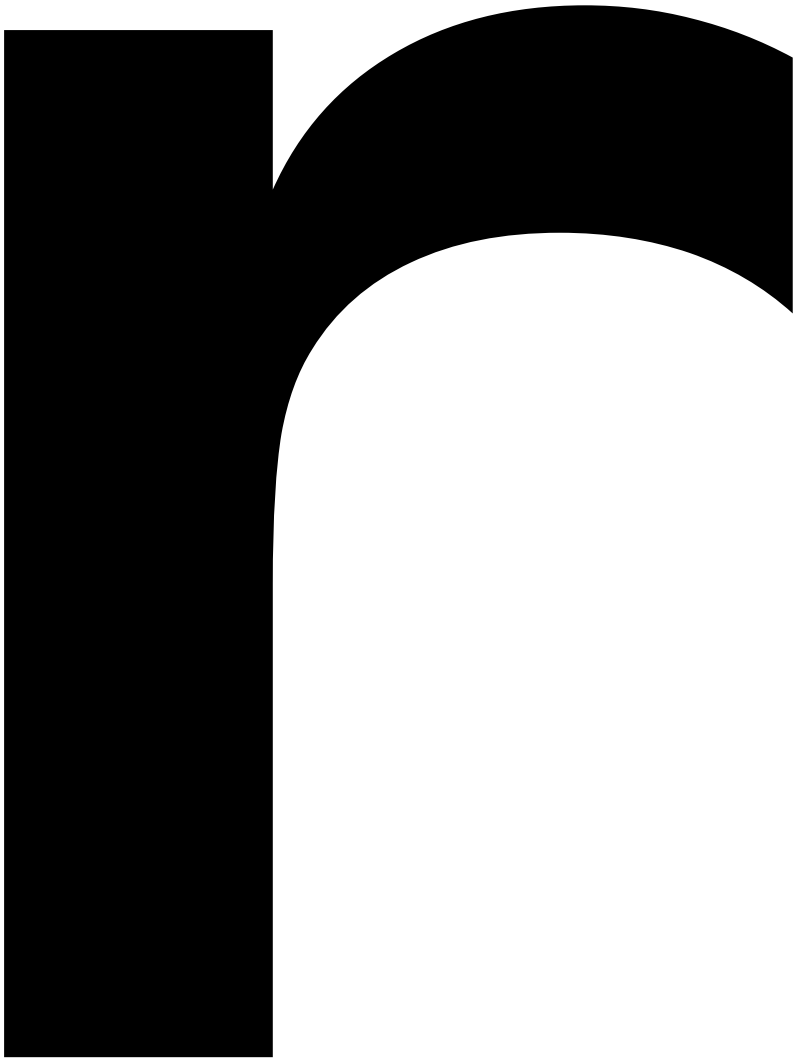






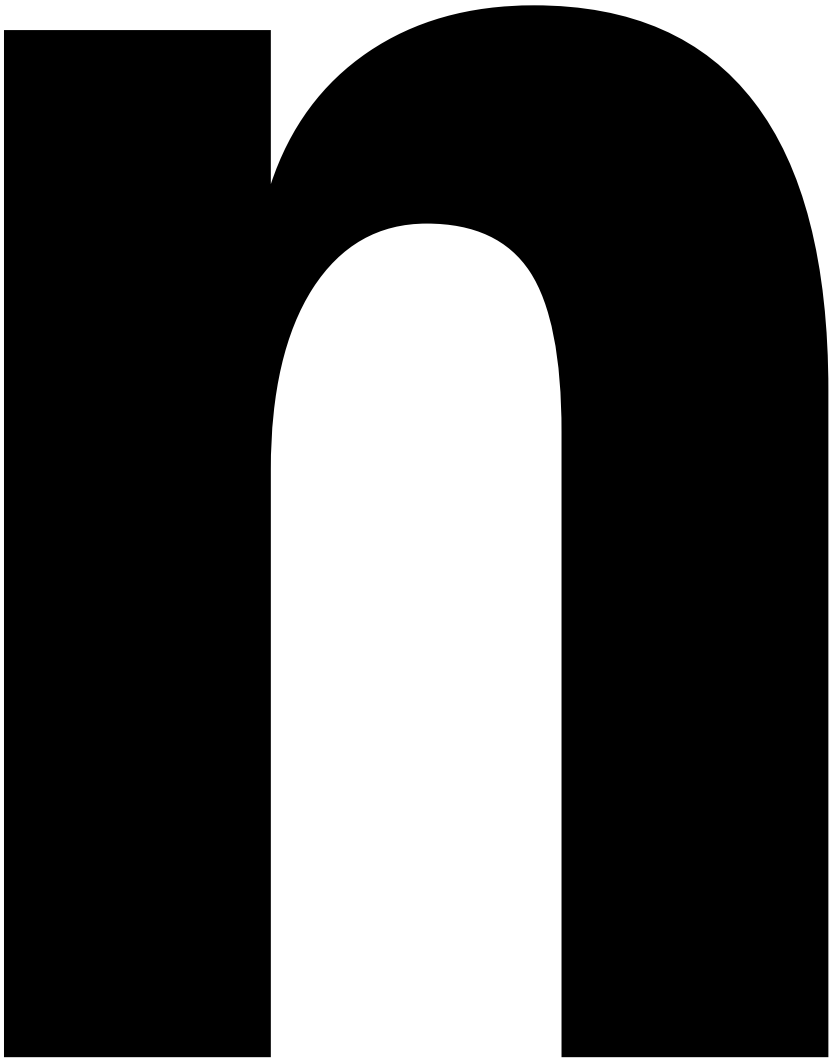
d



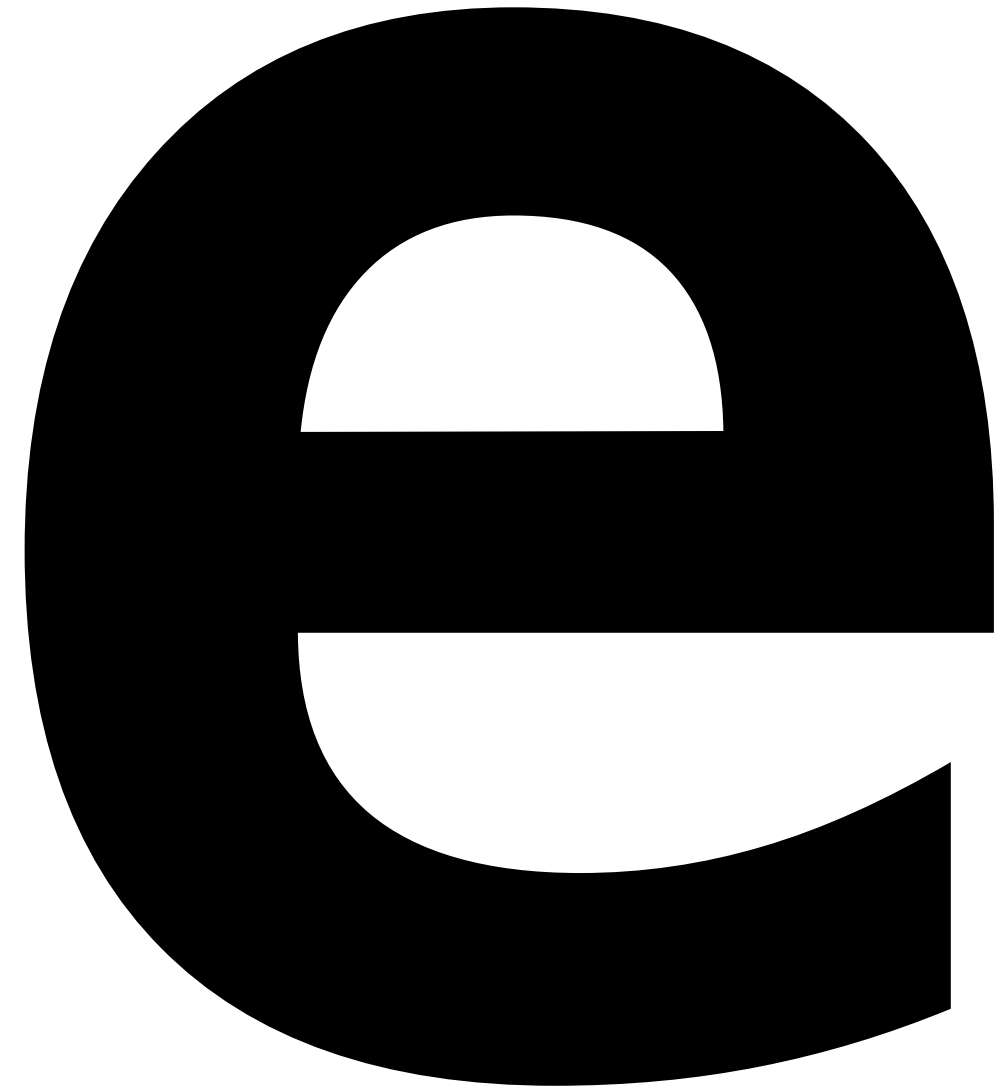


B

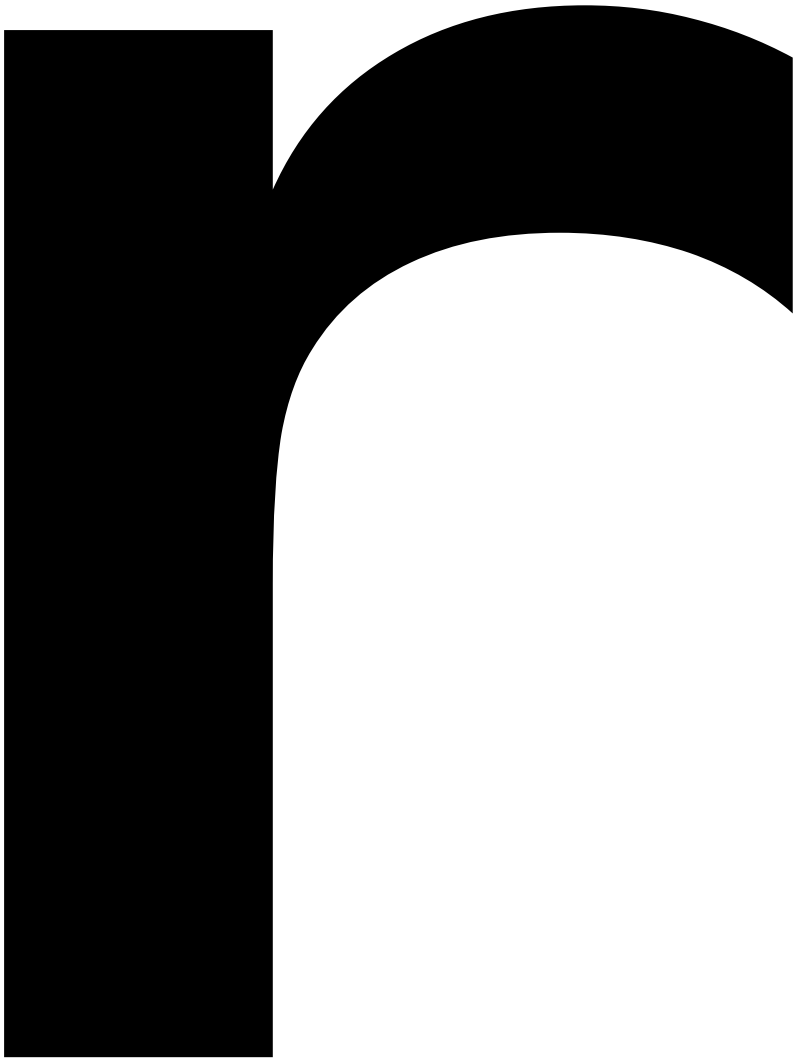
u

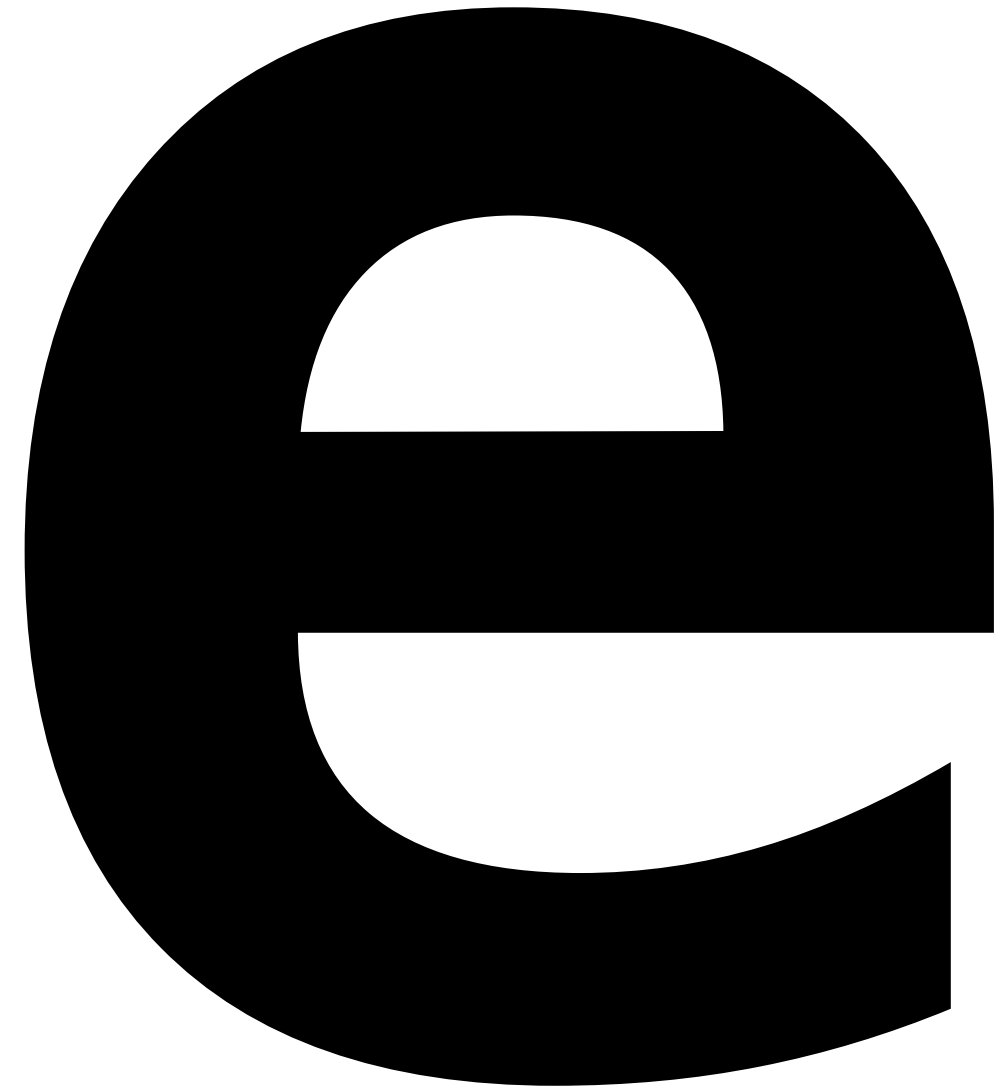


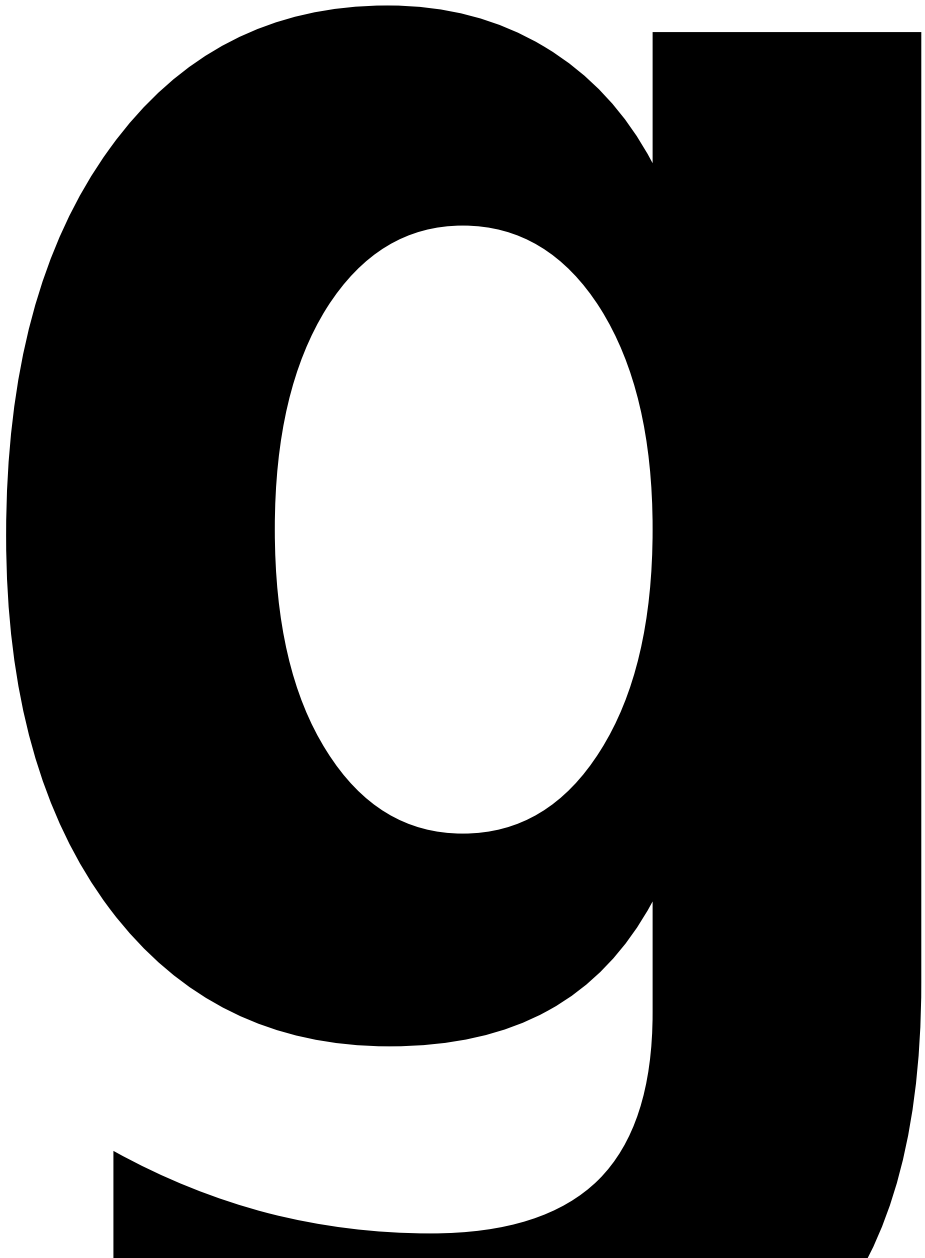
d

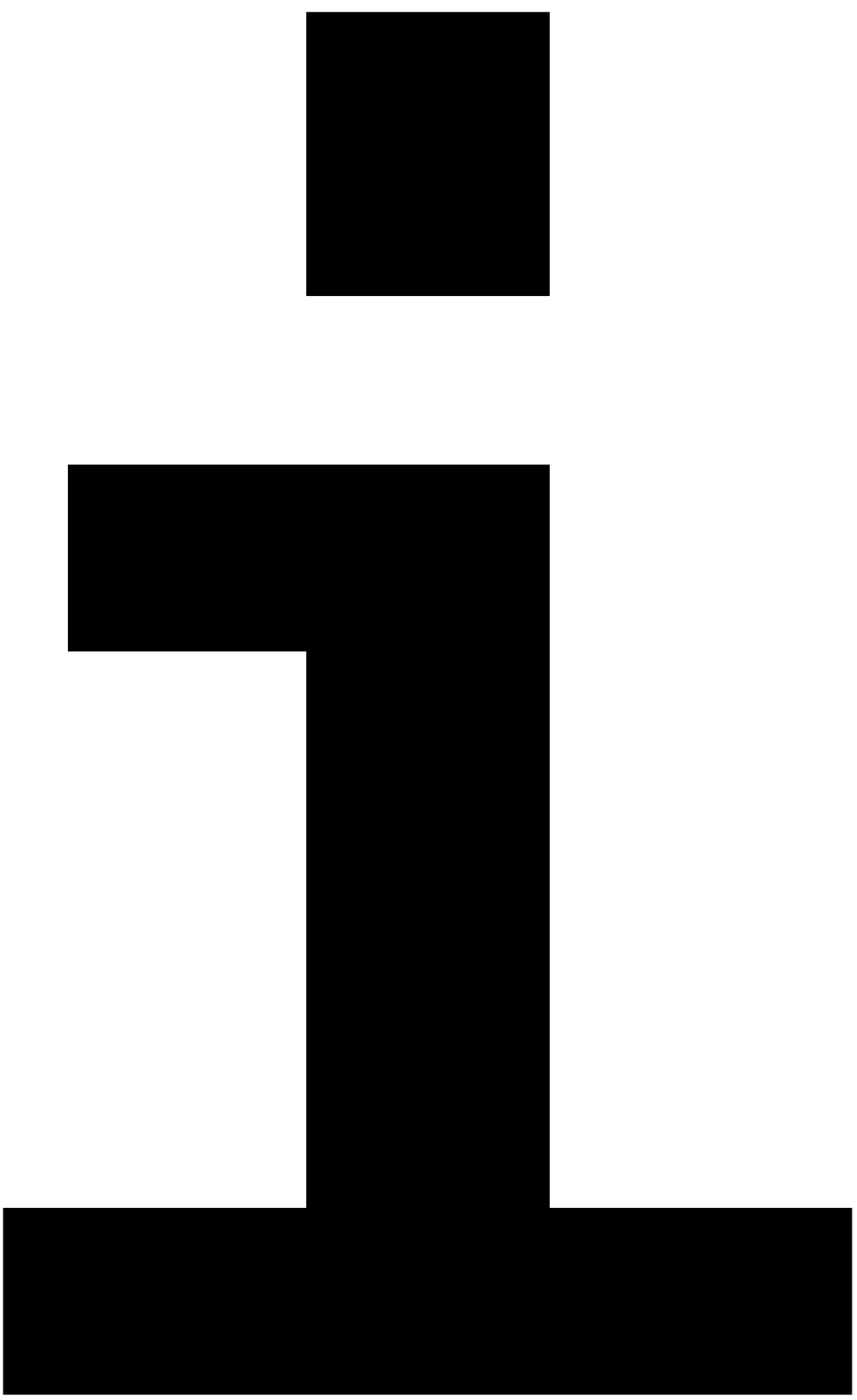


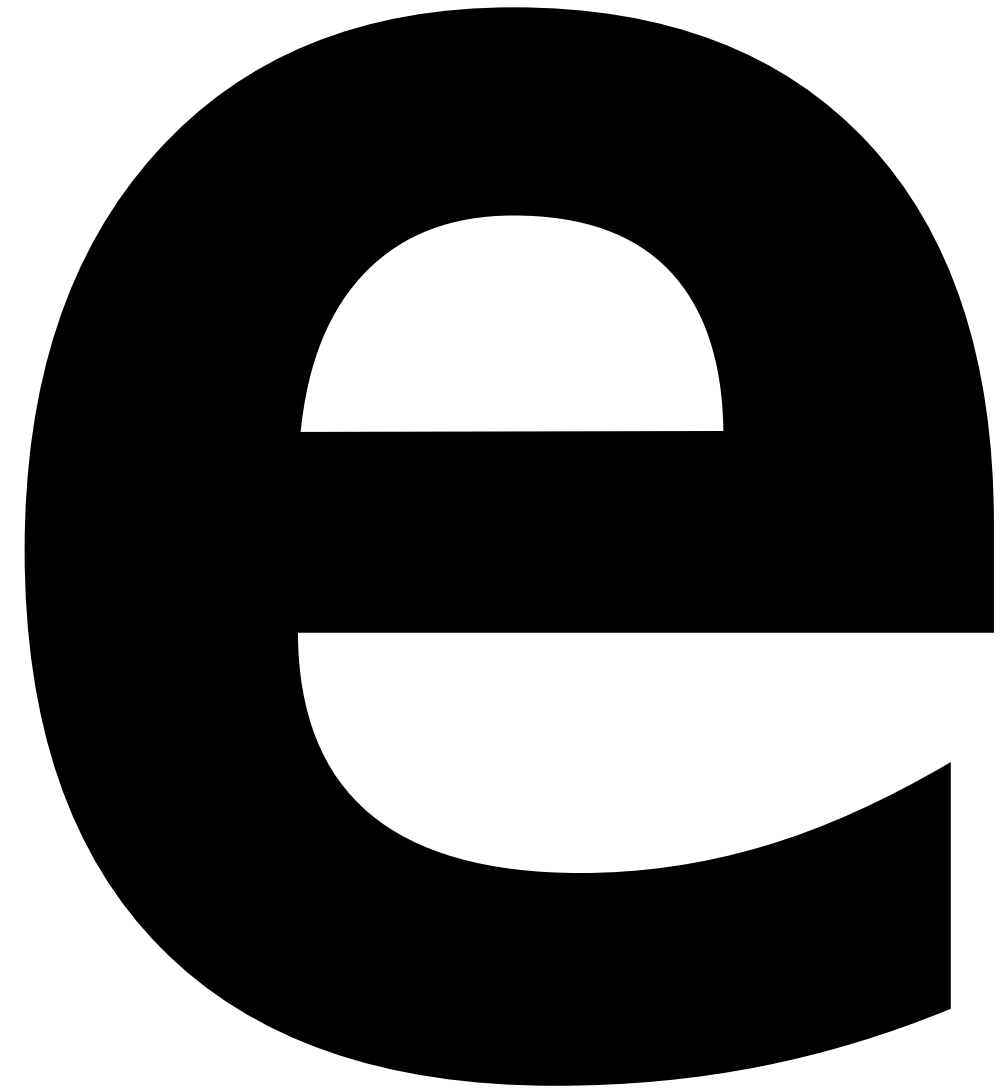
S

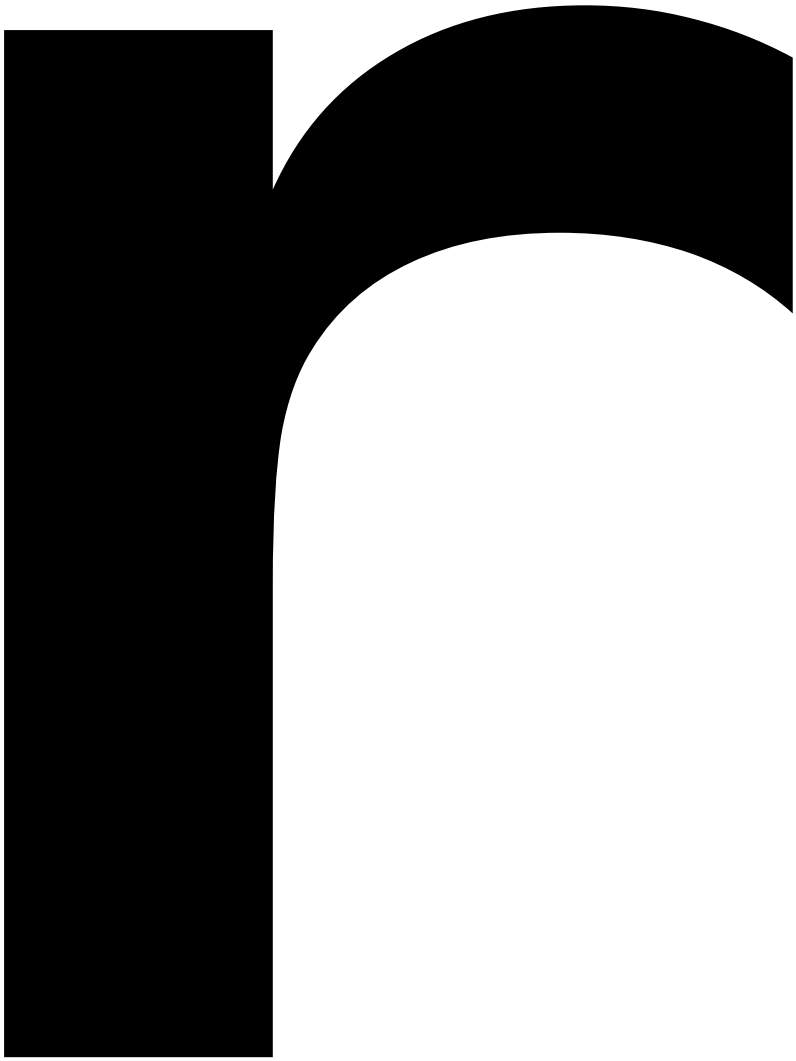




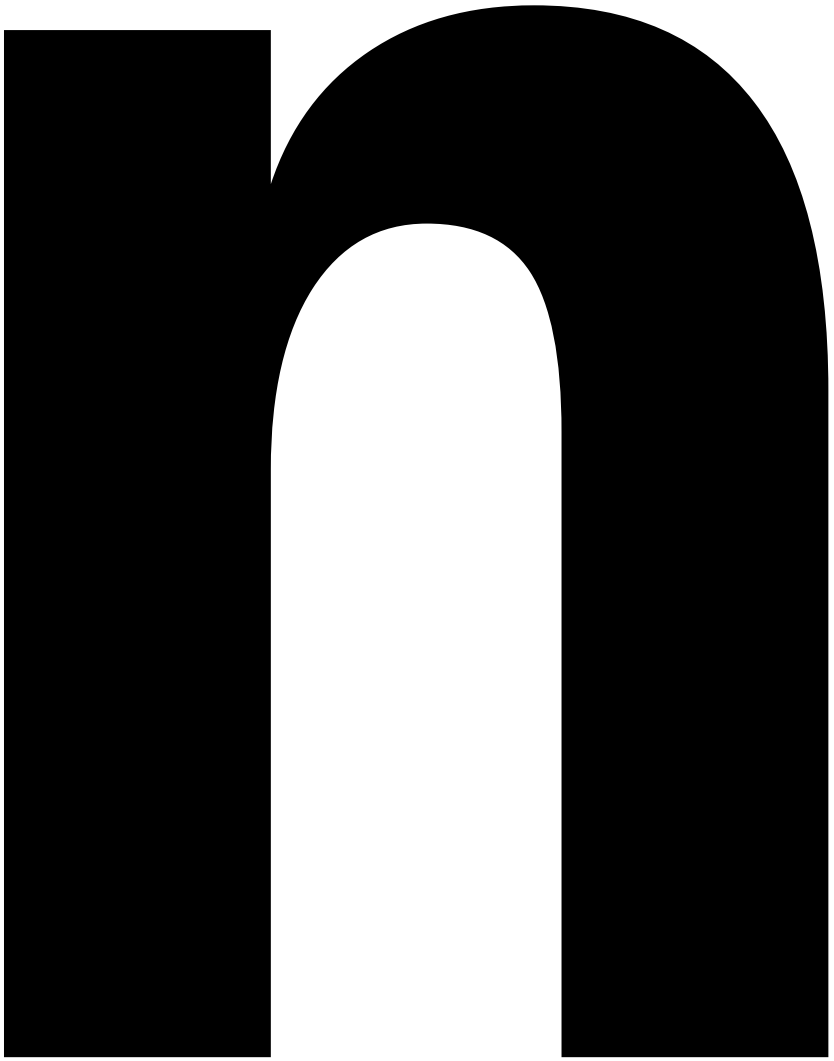


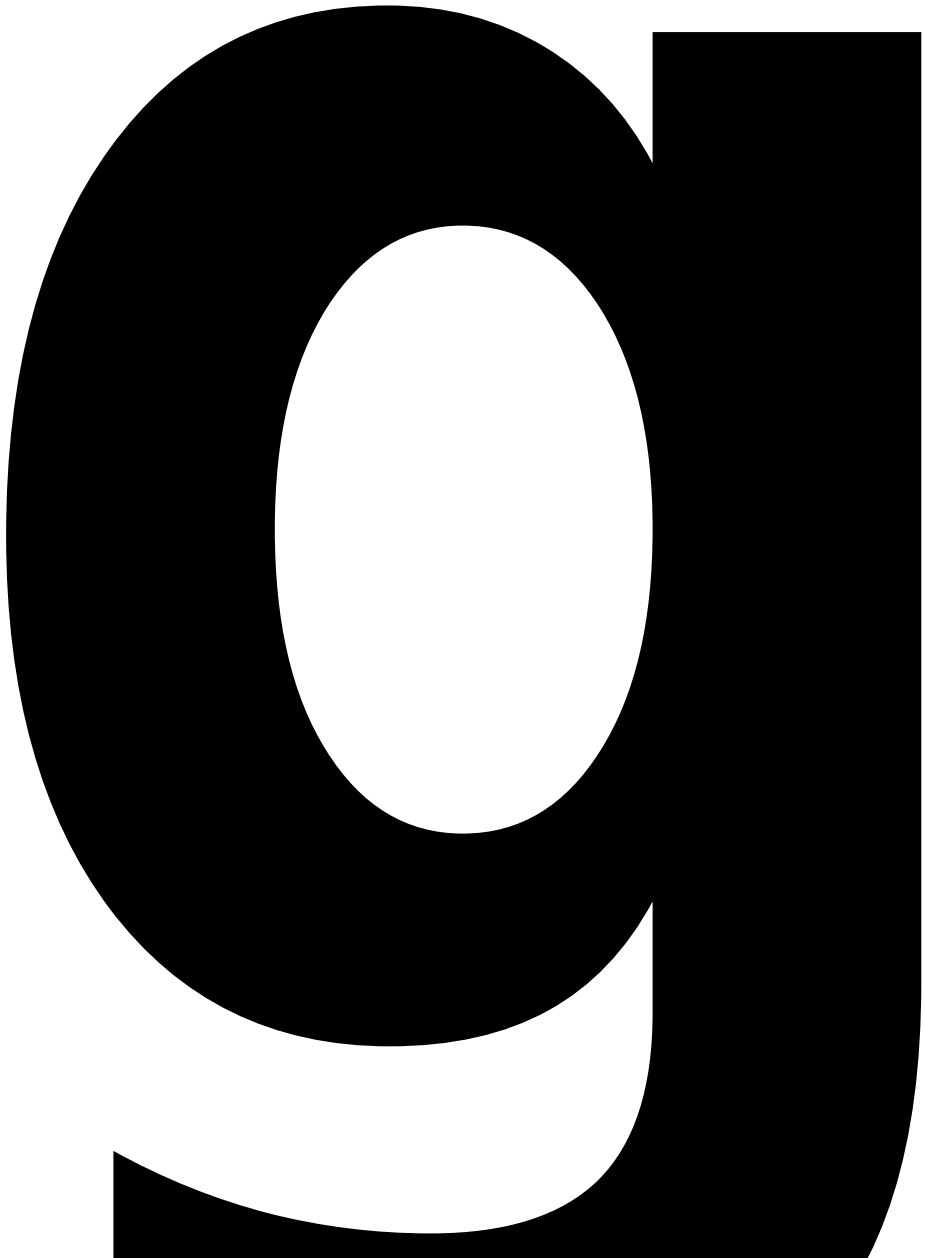


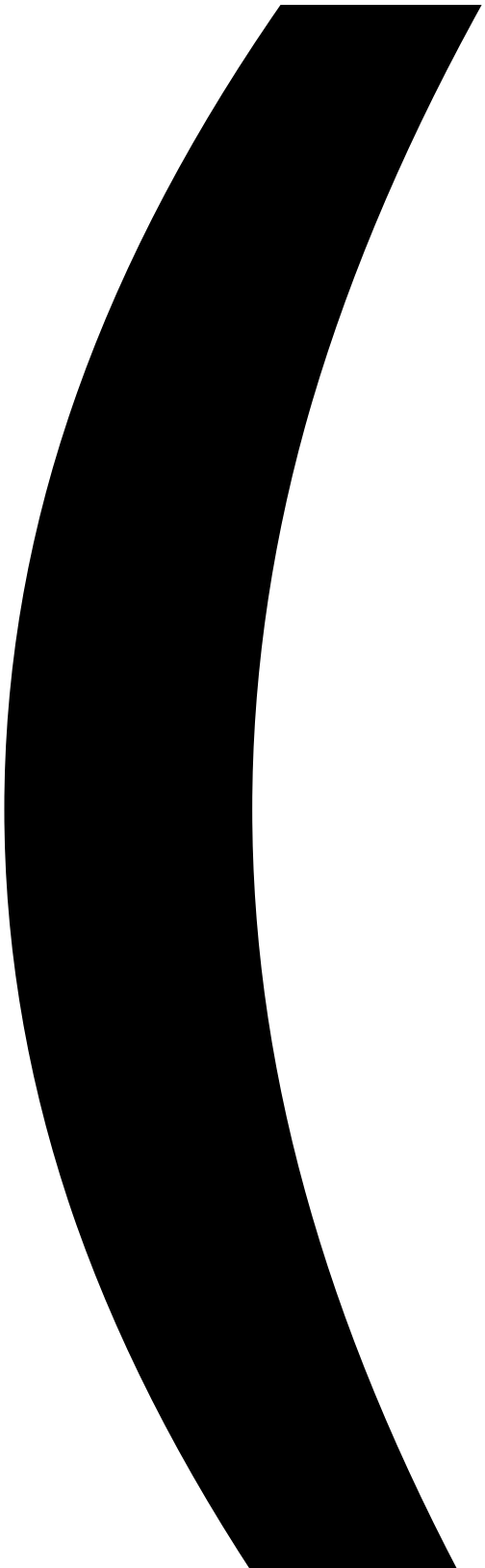




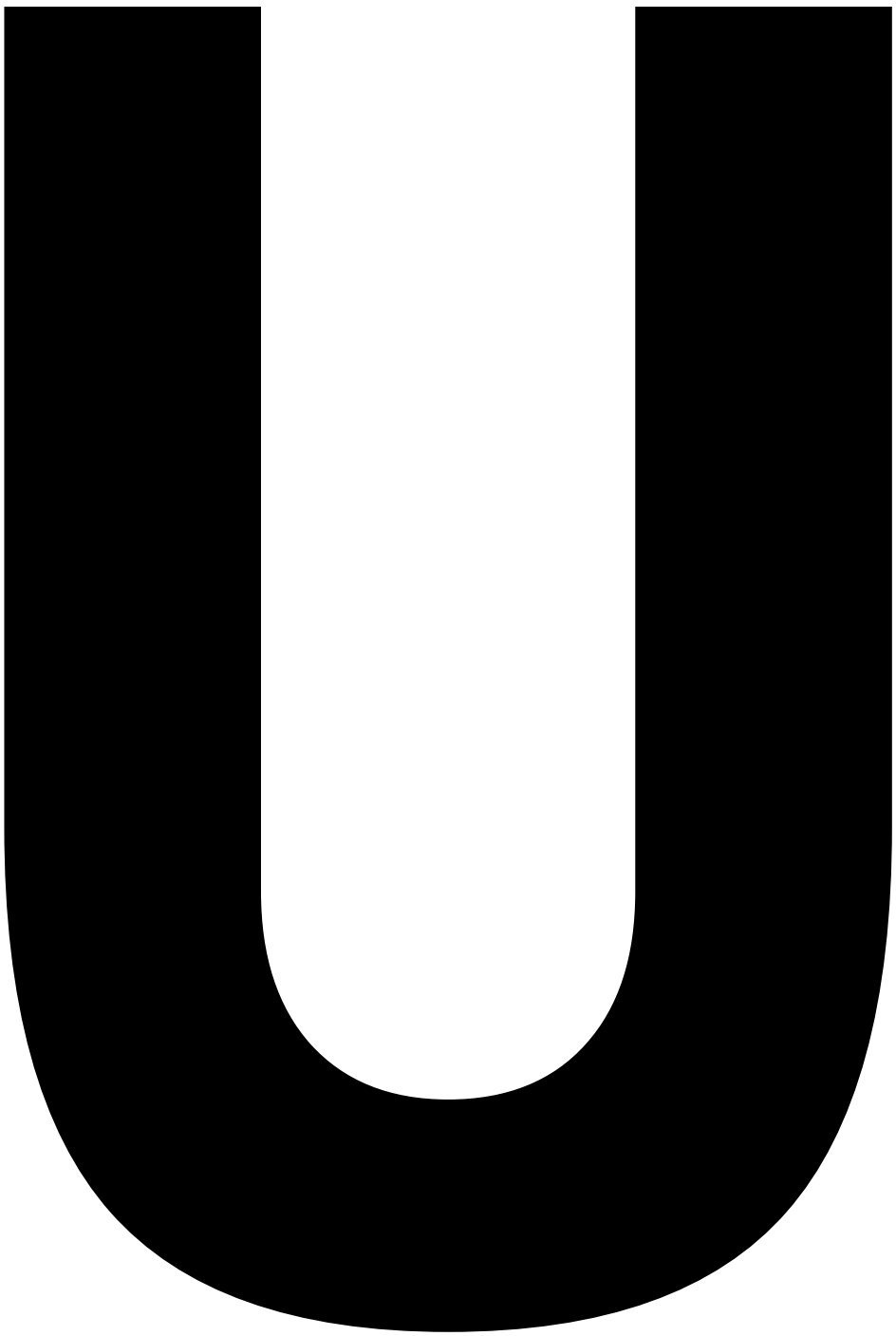
u

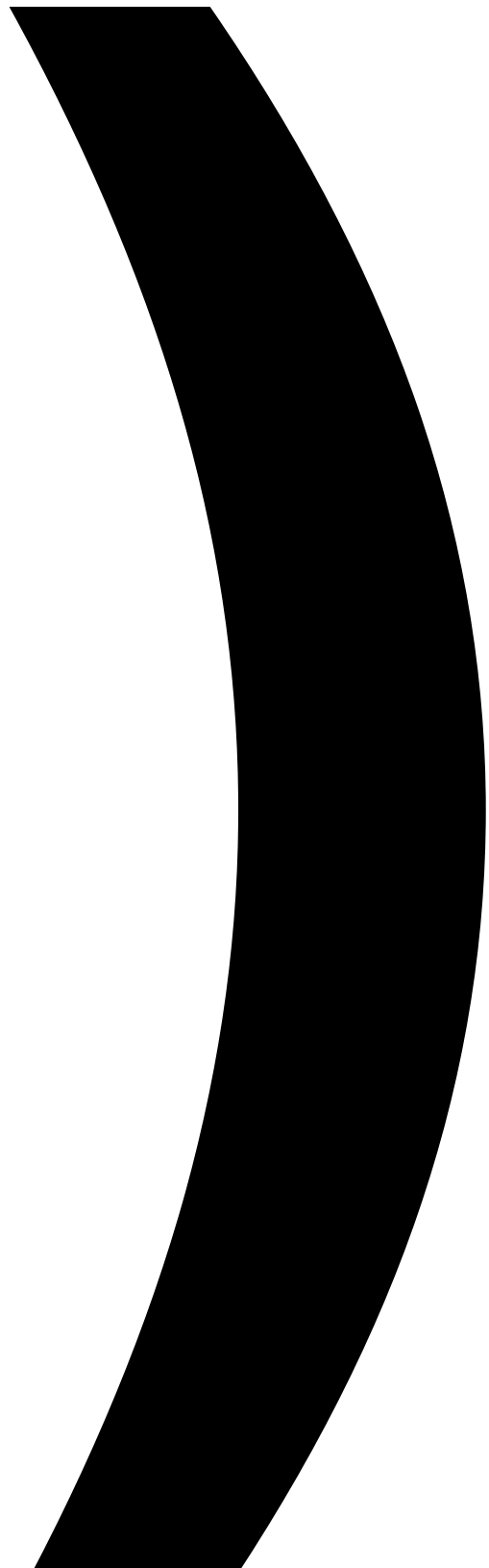




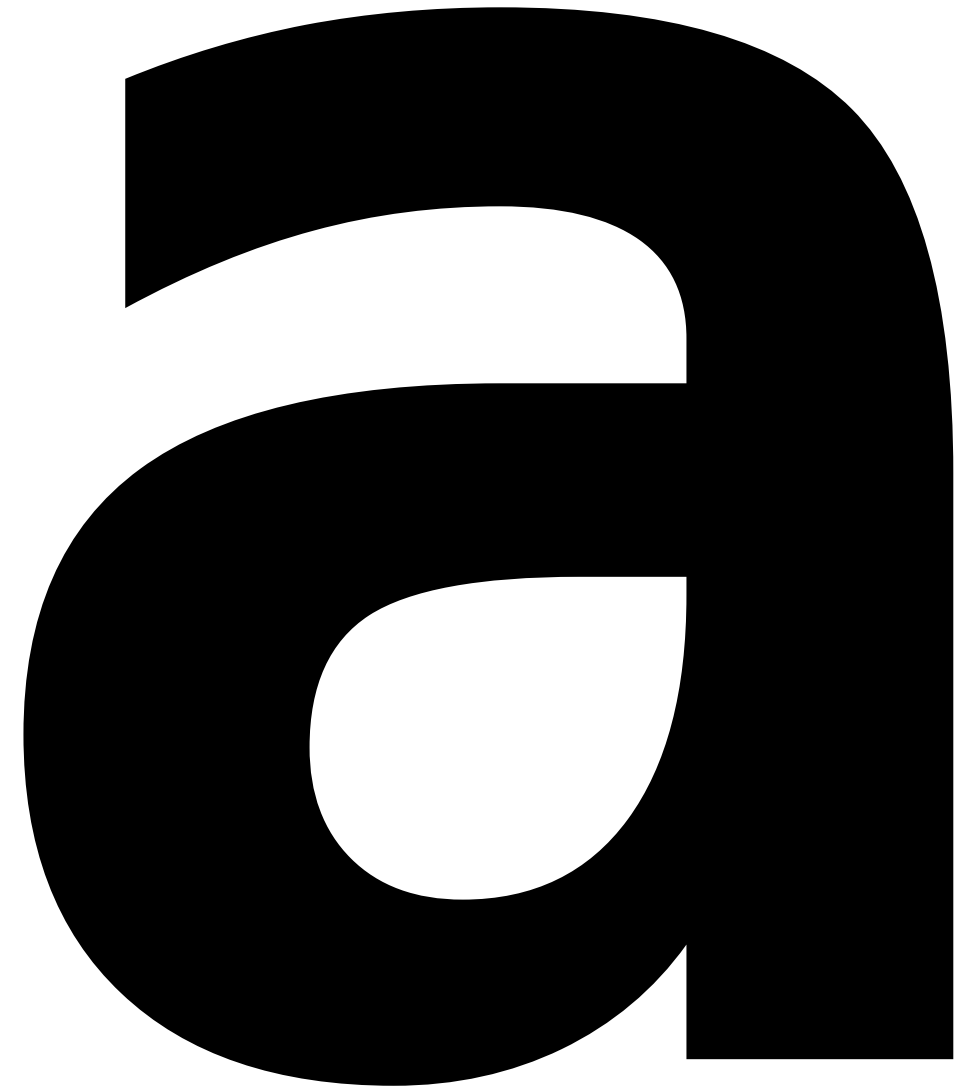


B

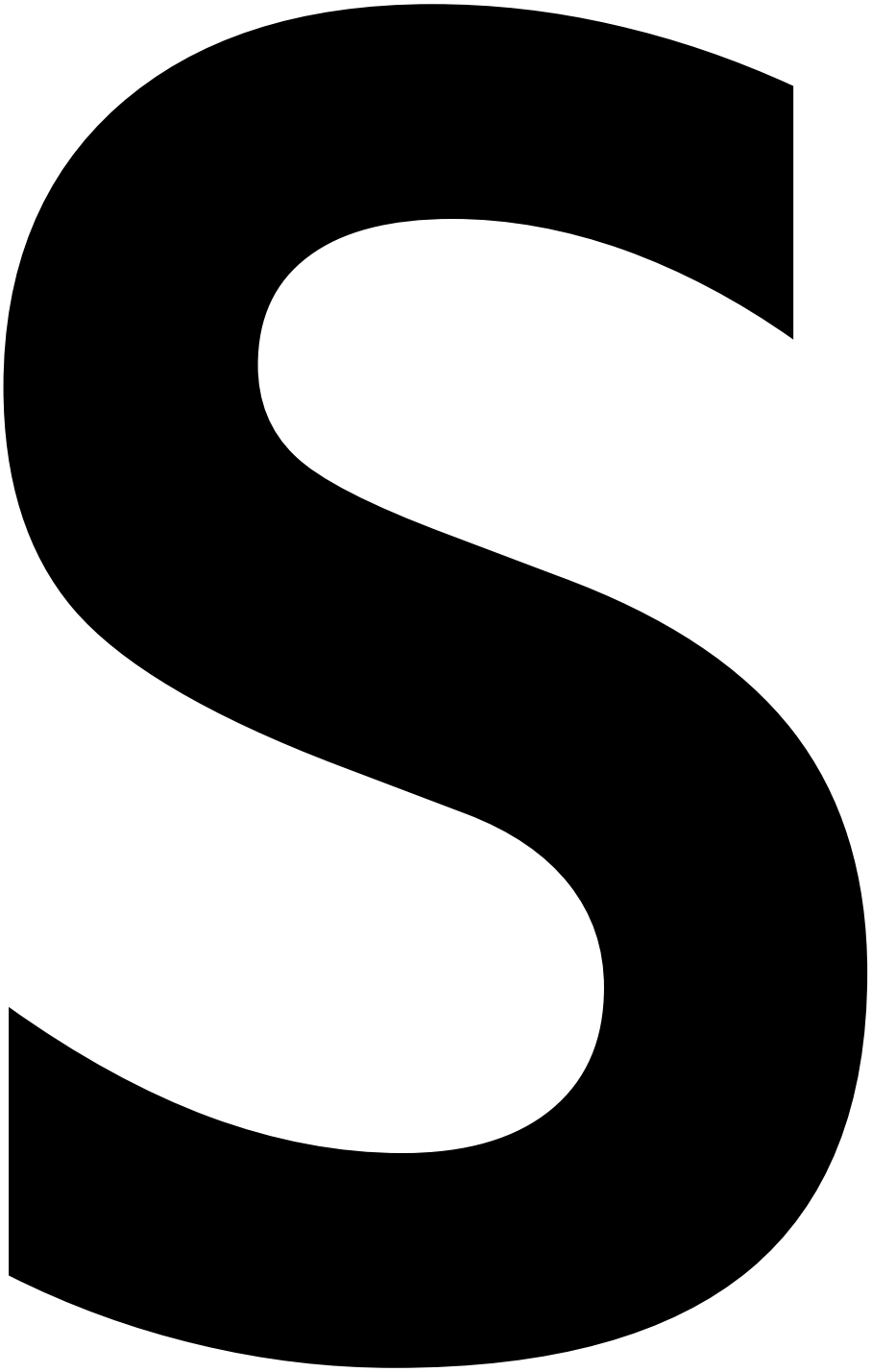


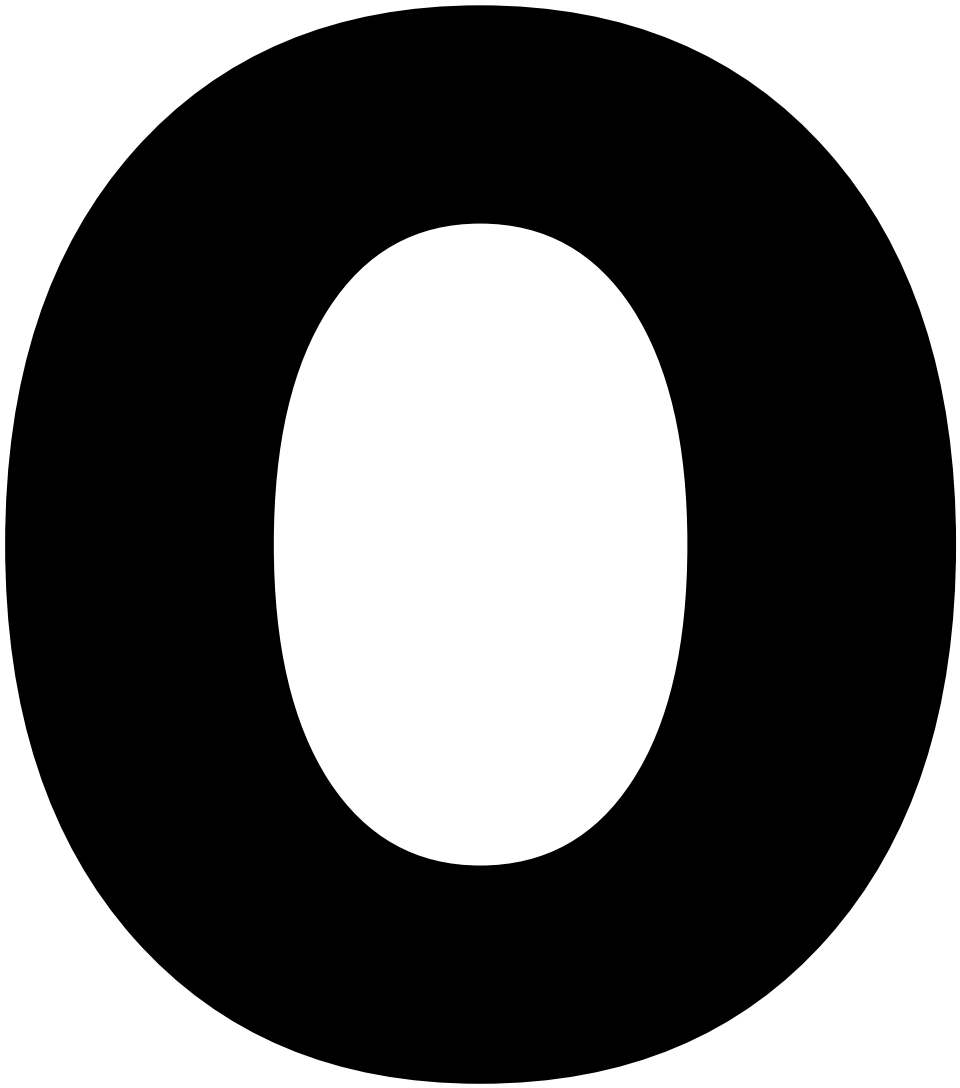


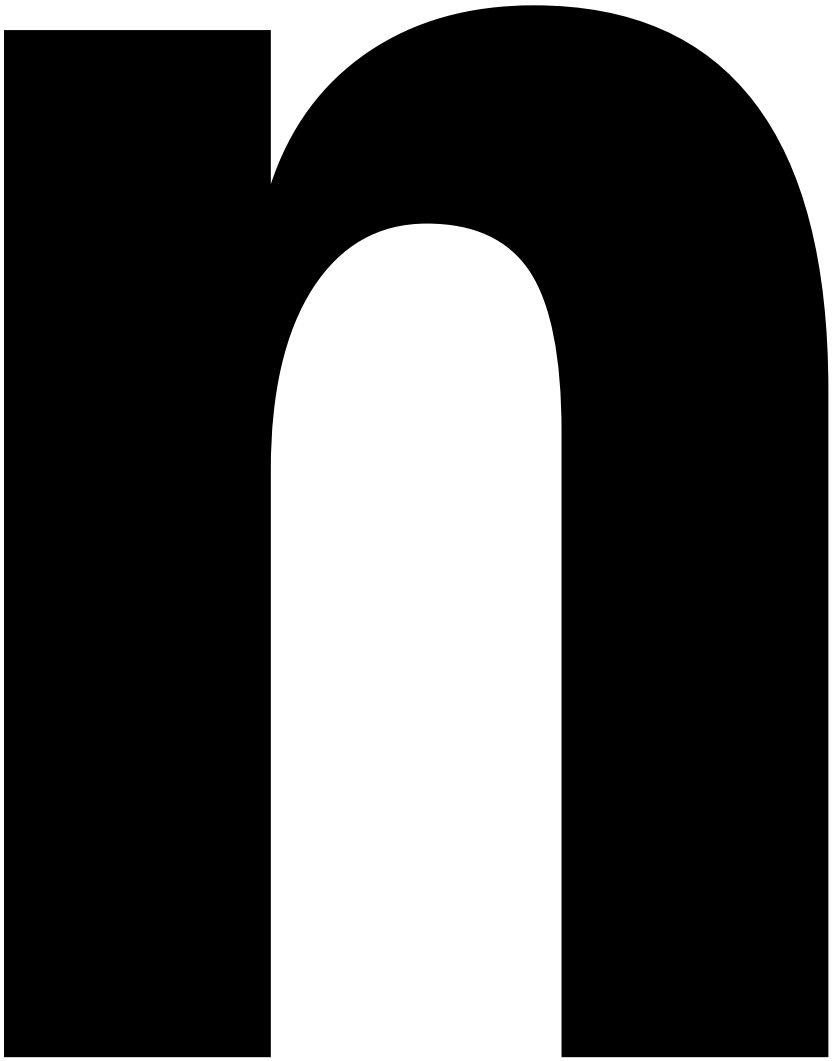
d



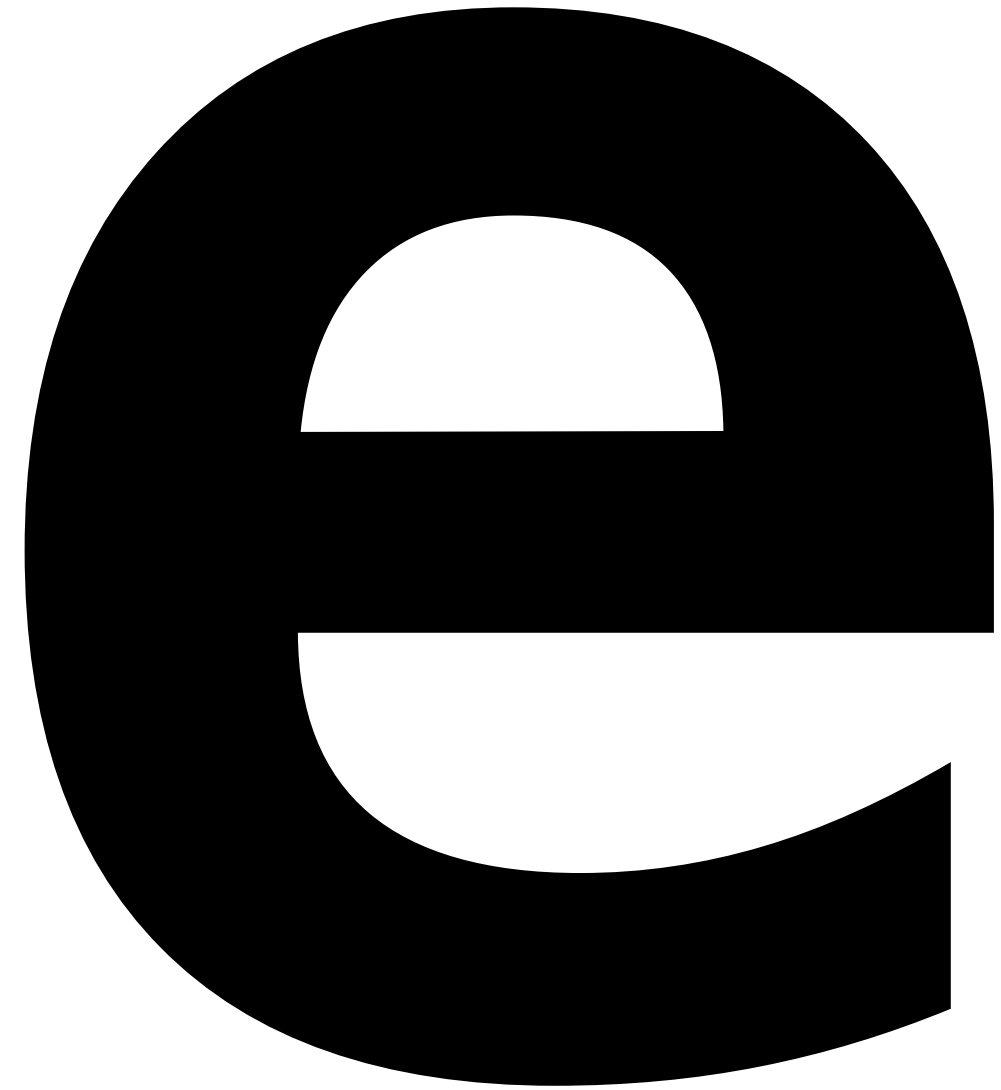
S

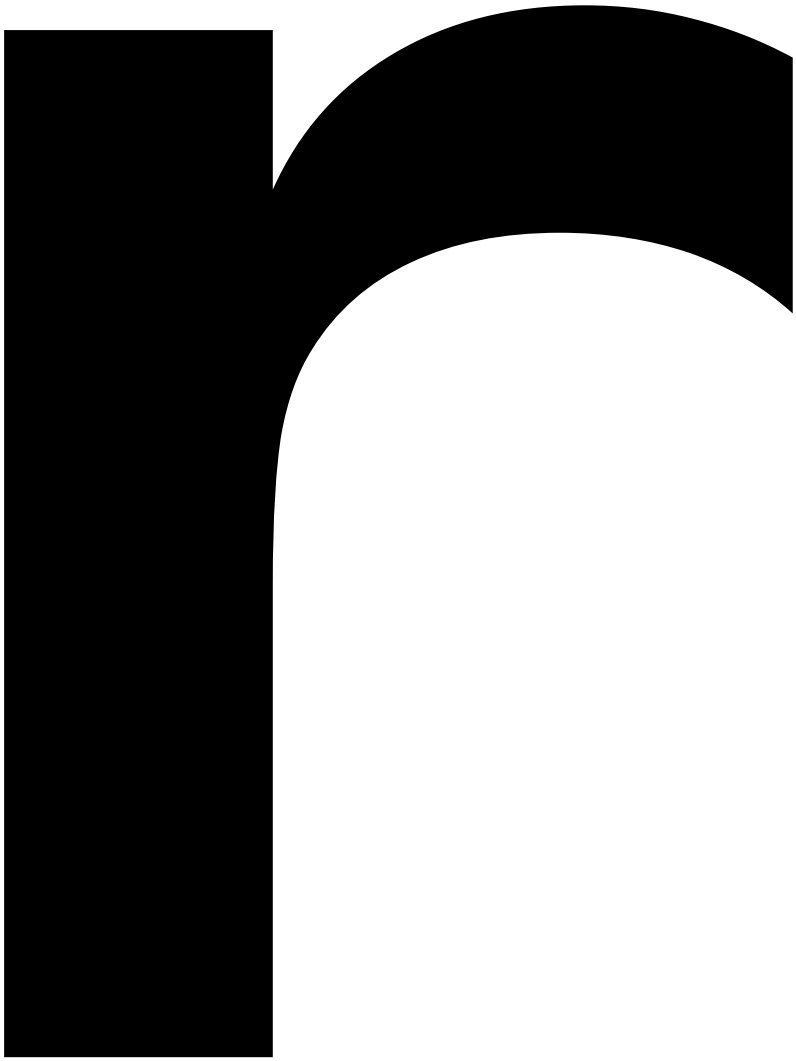


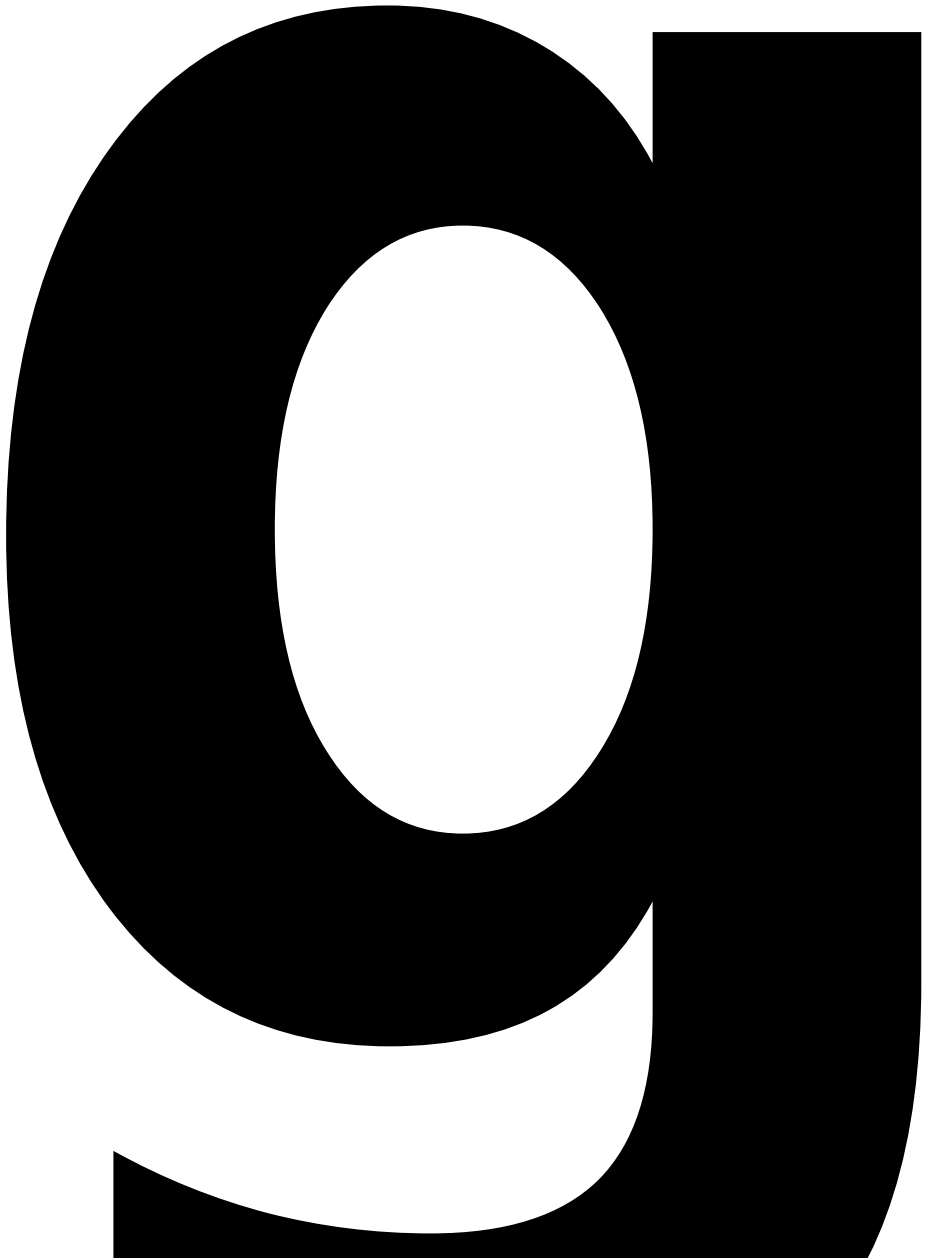




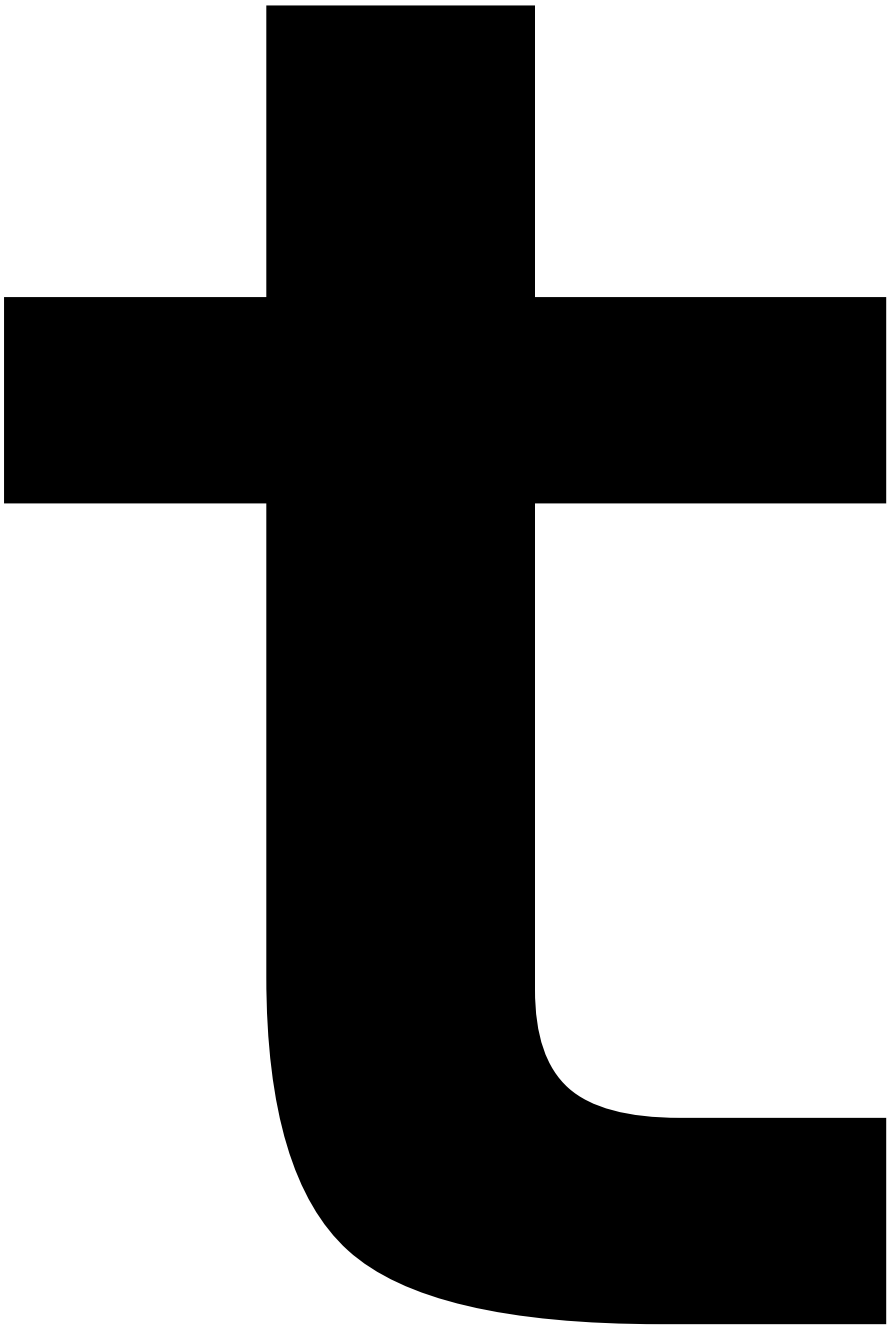
d

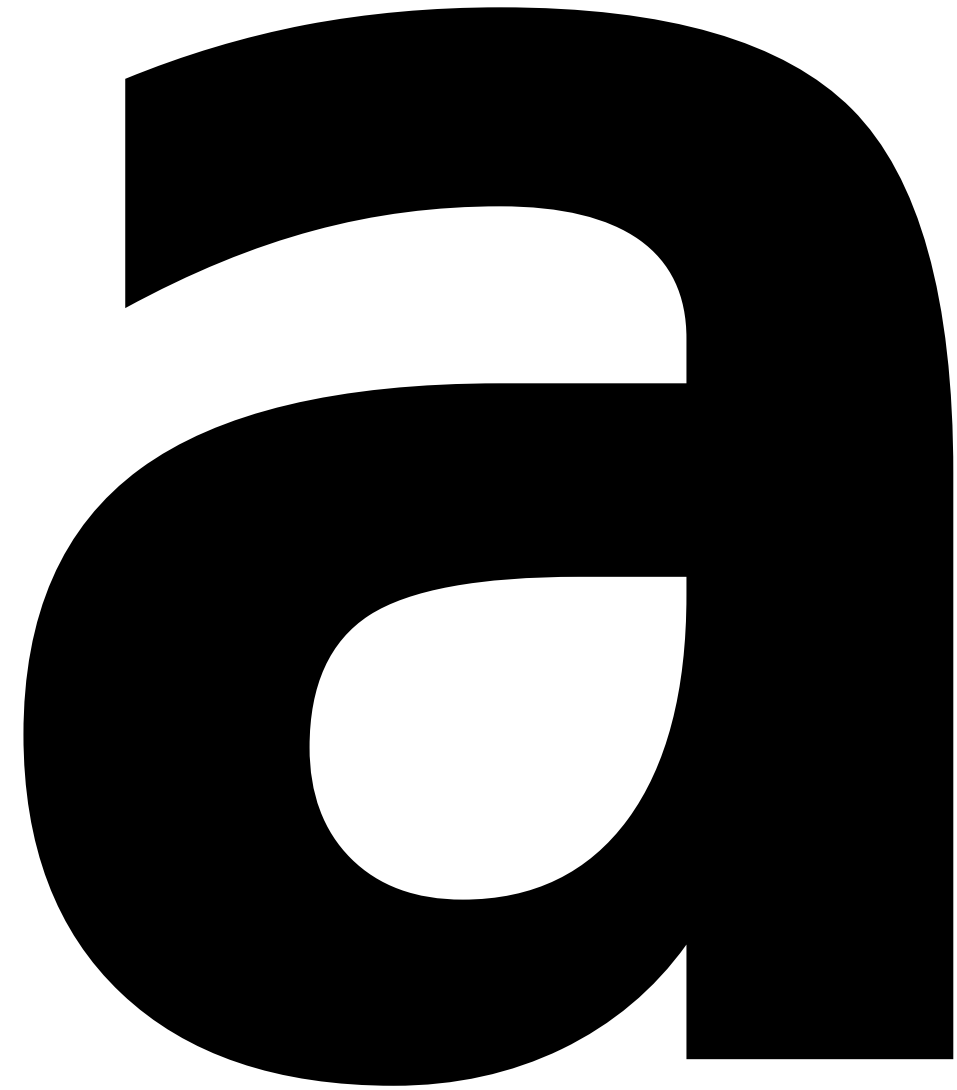


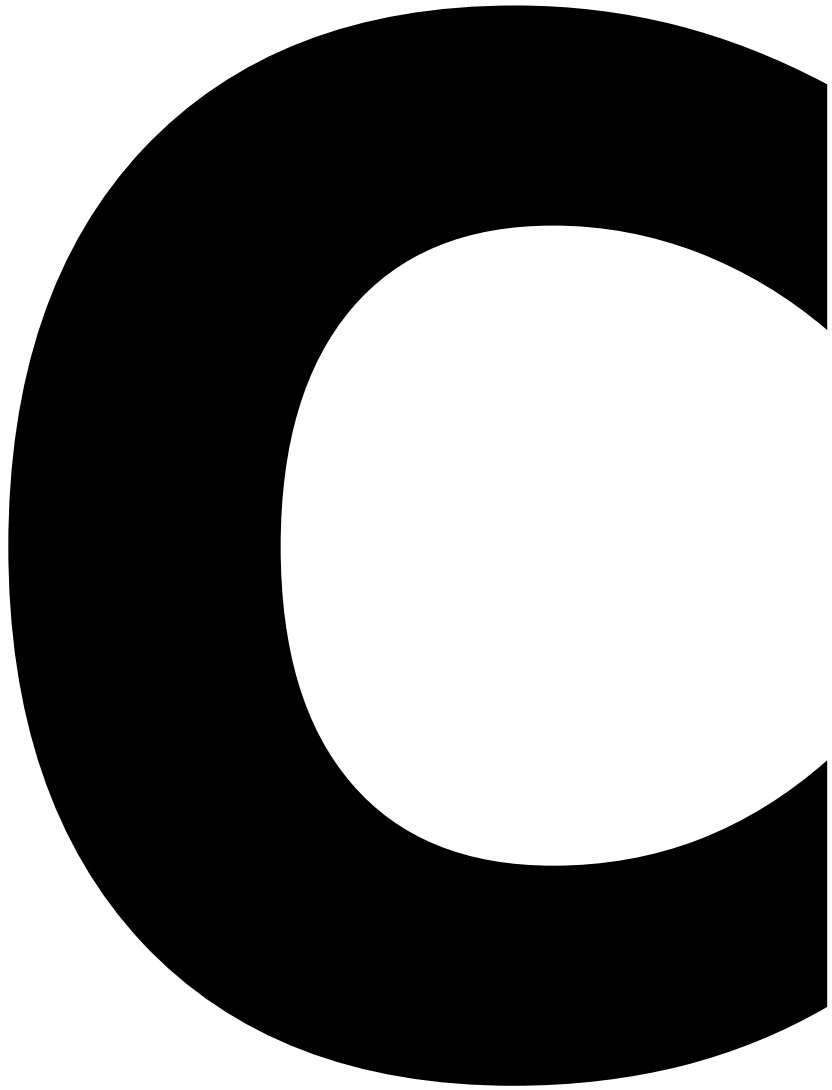


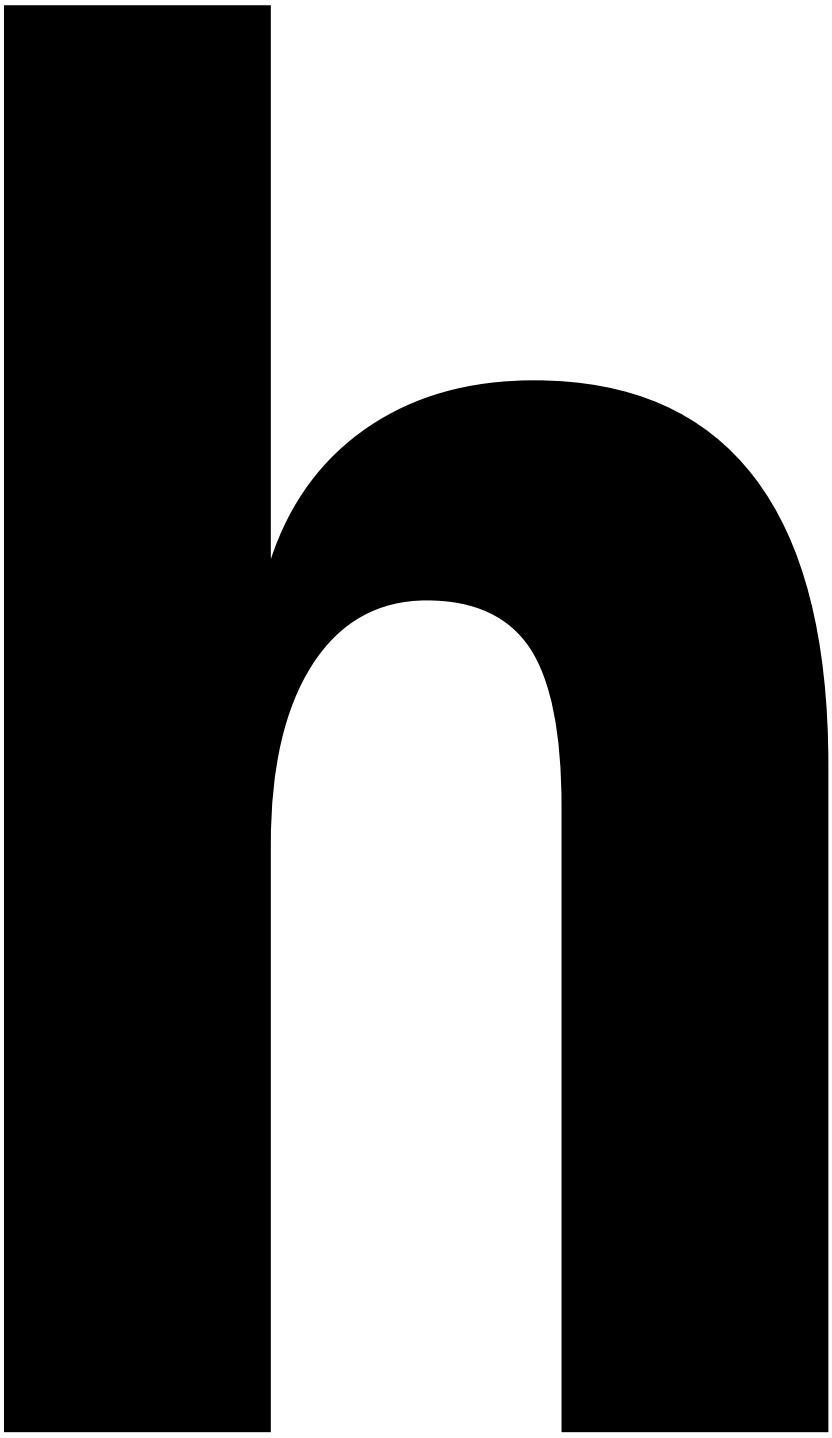


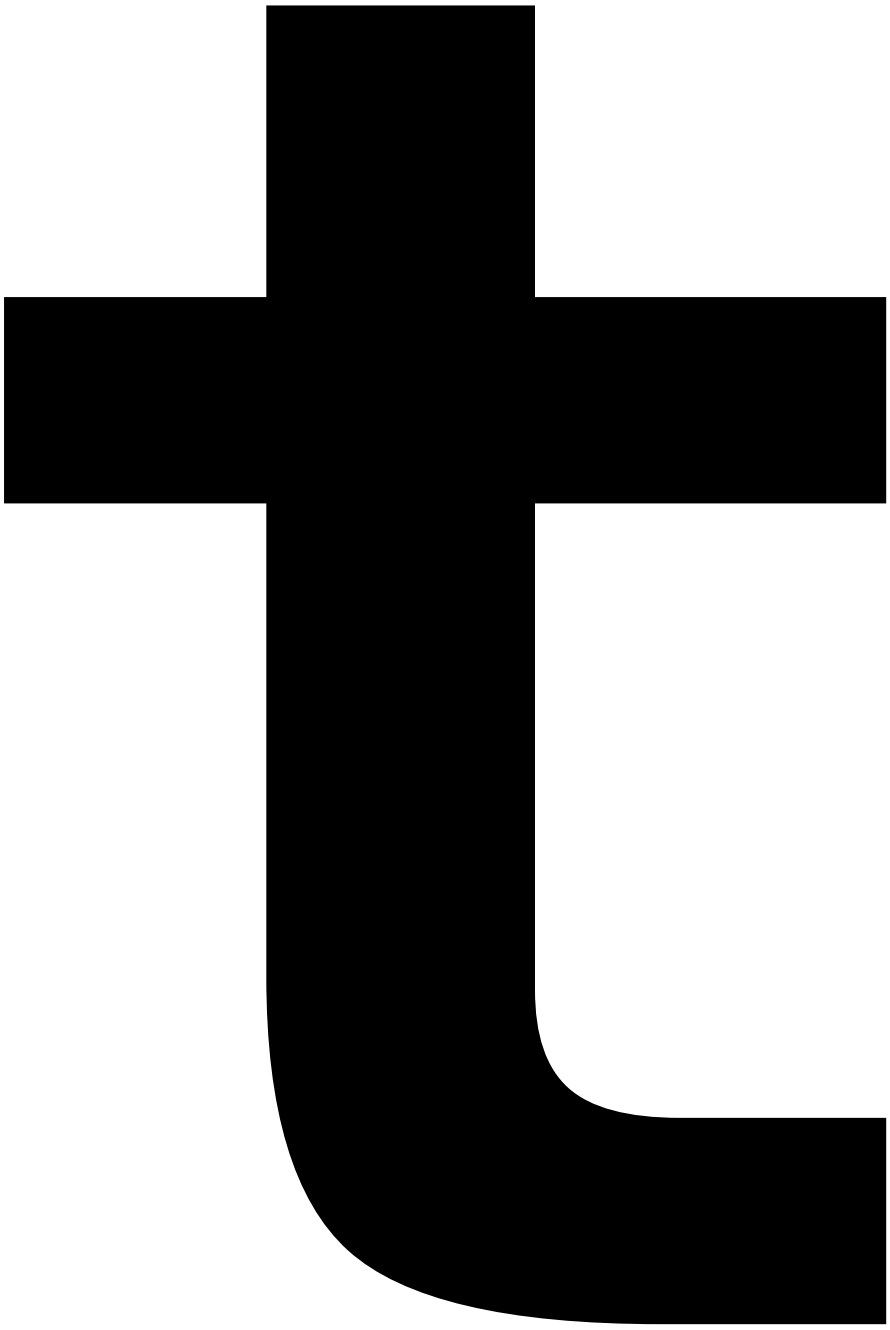
u

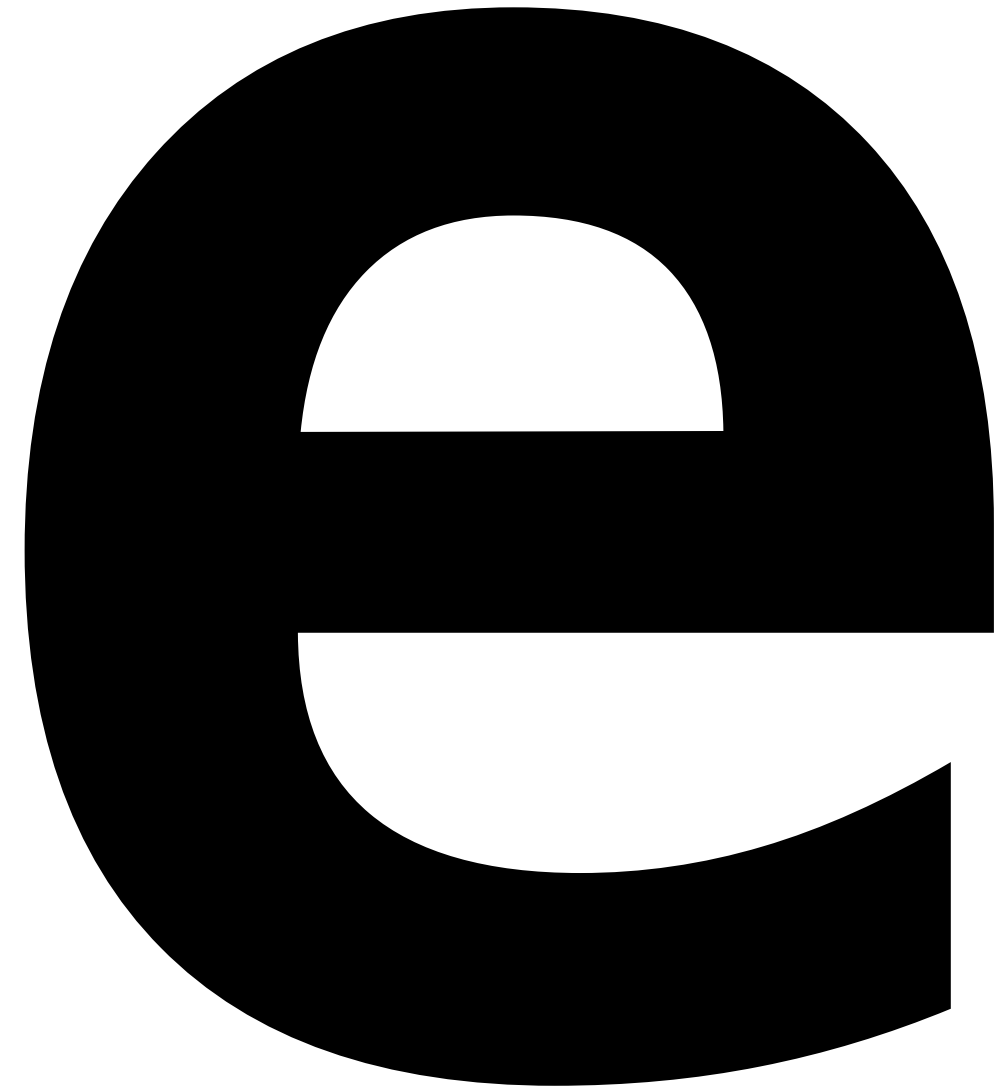


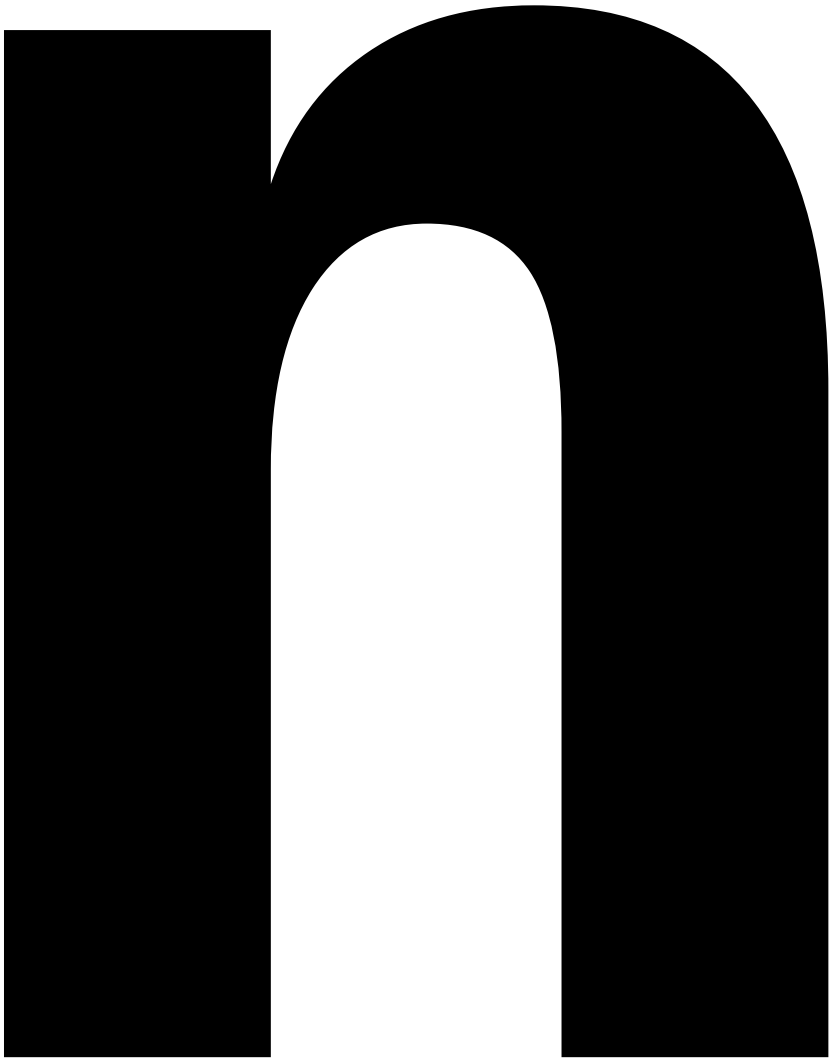


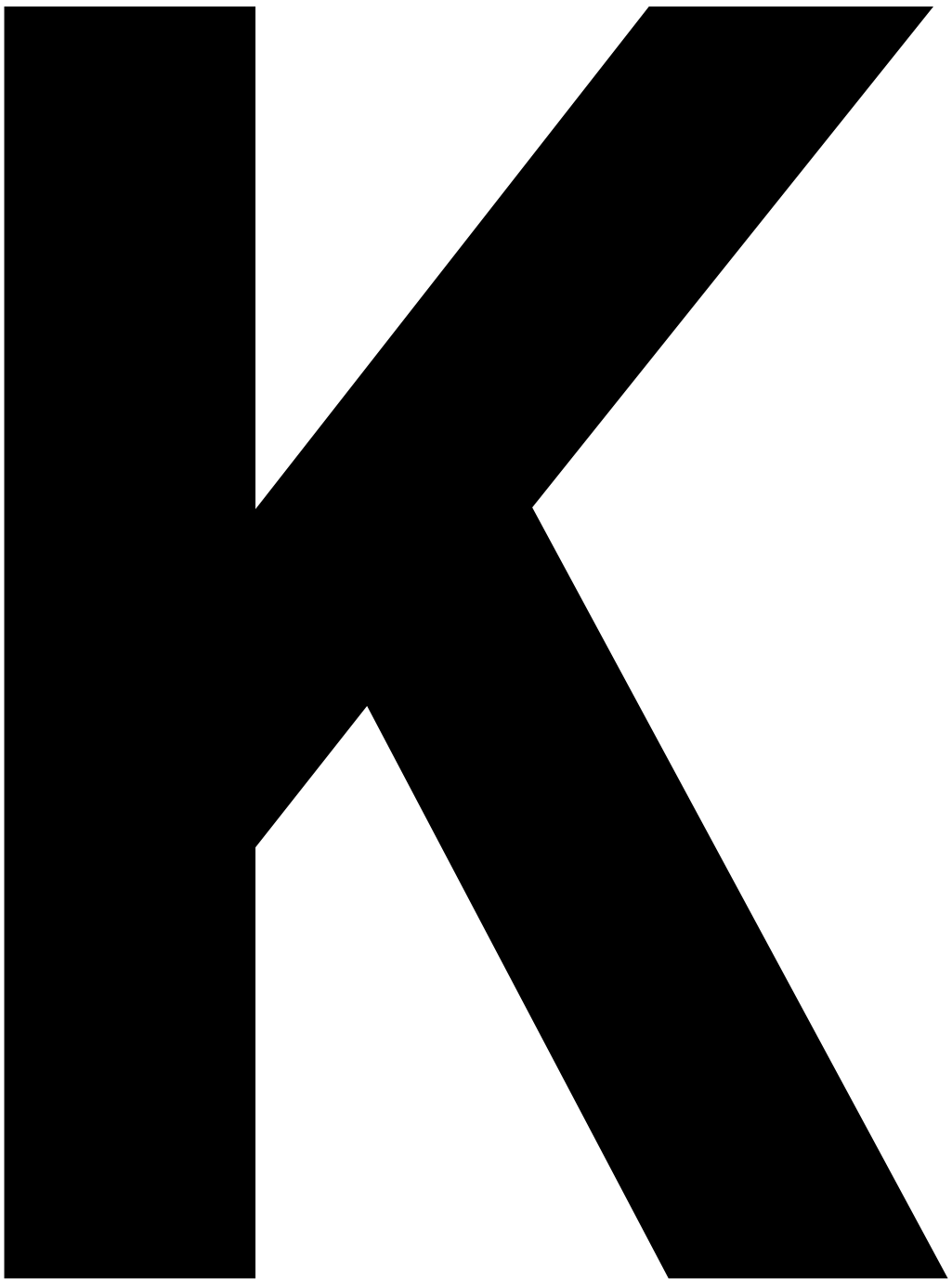


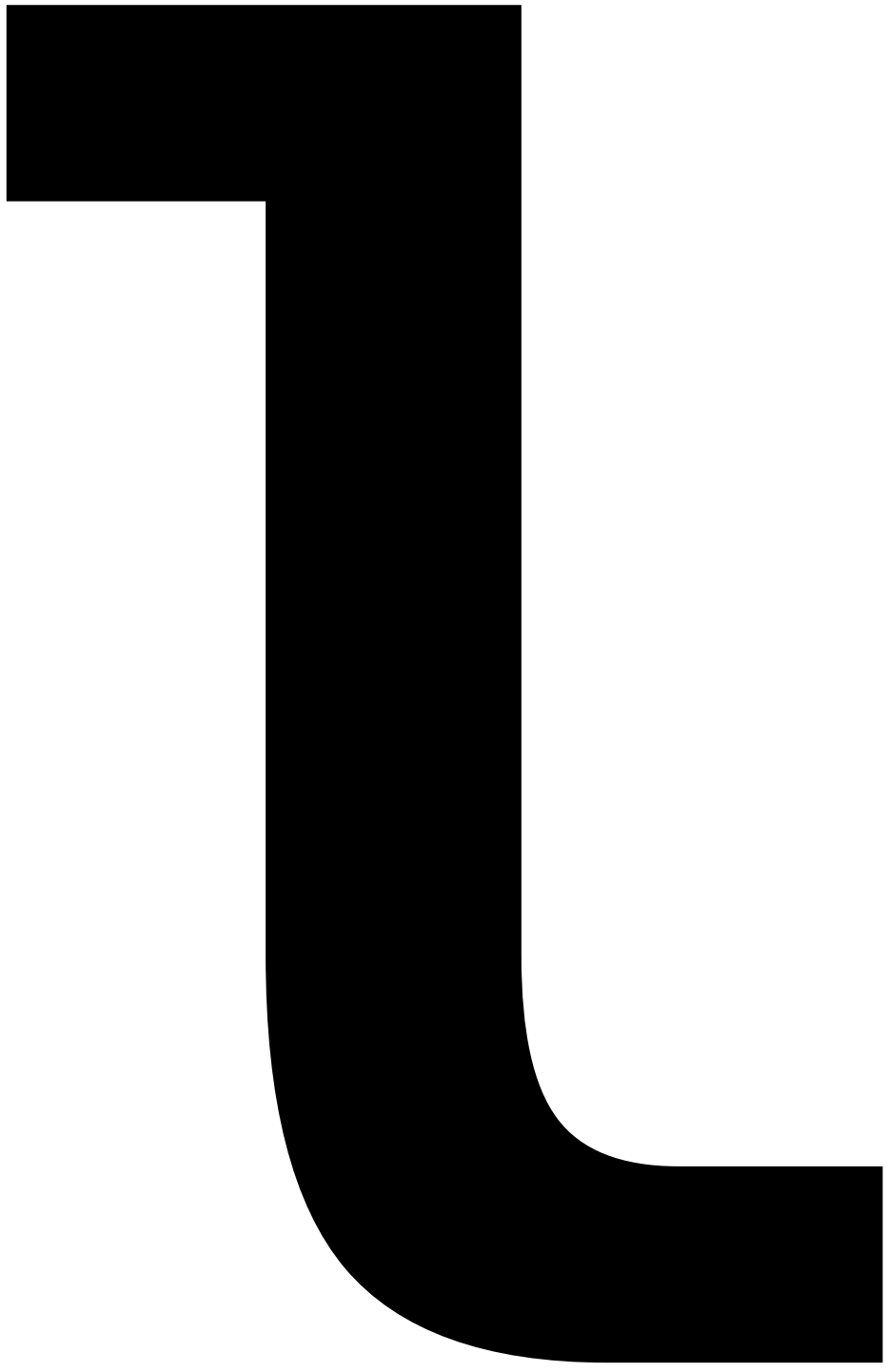


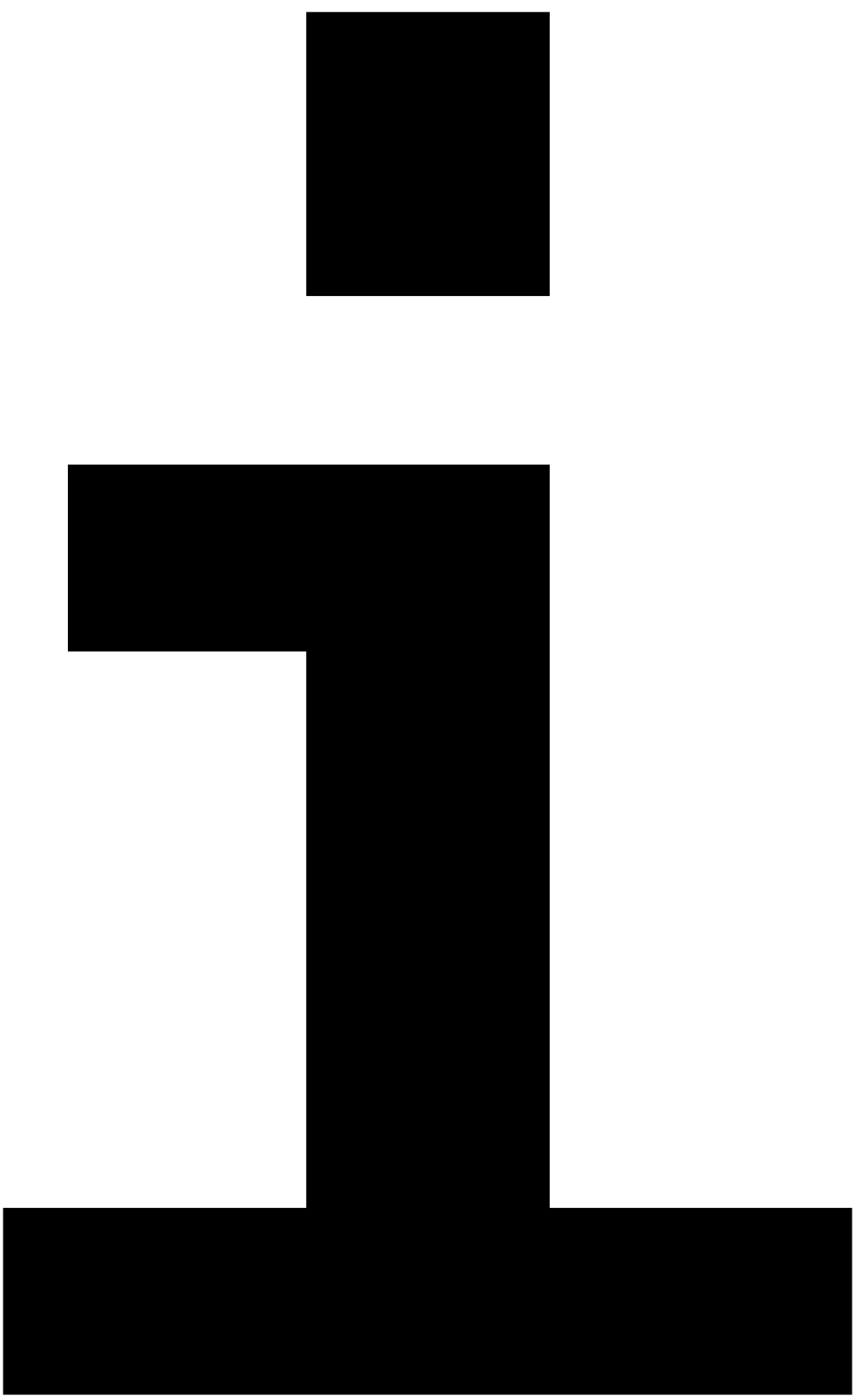


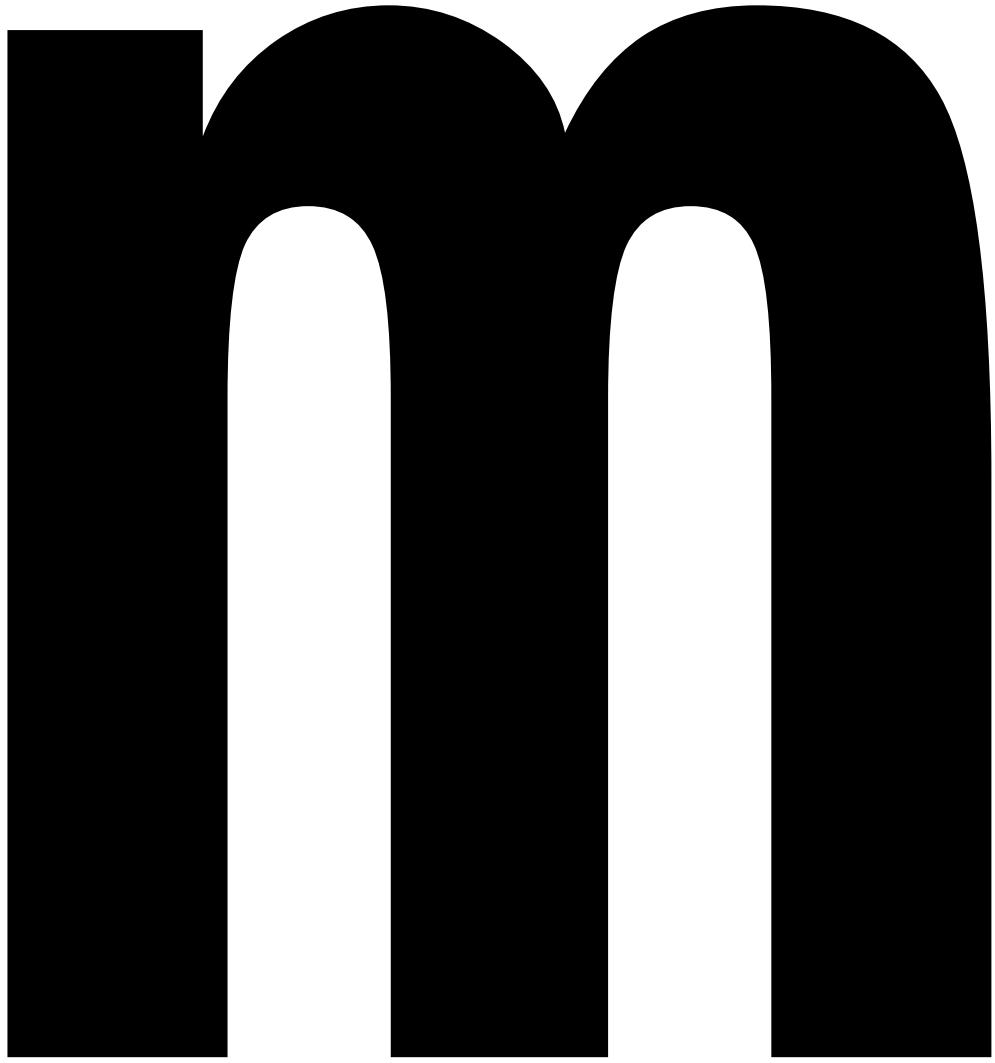


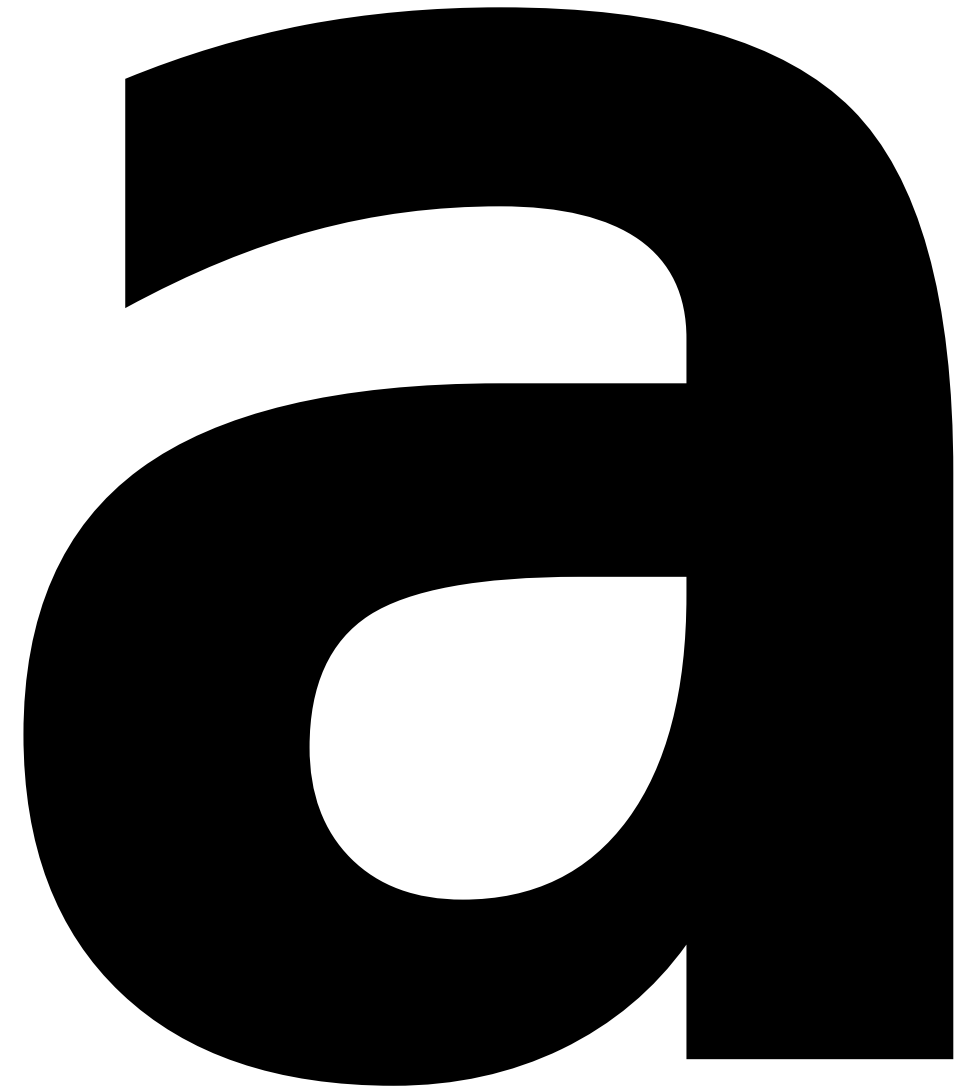




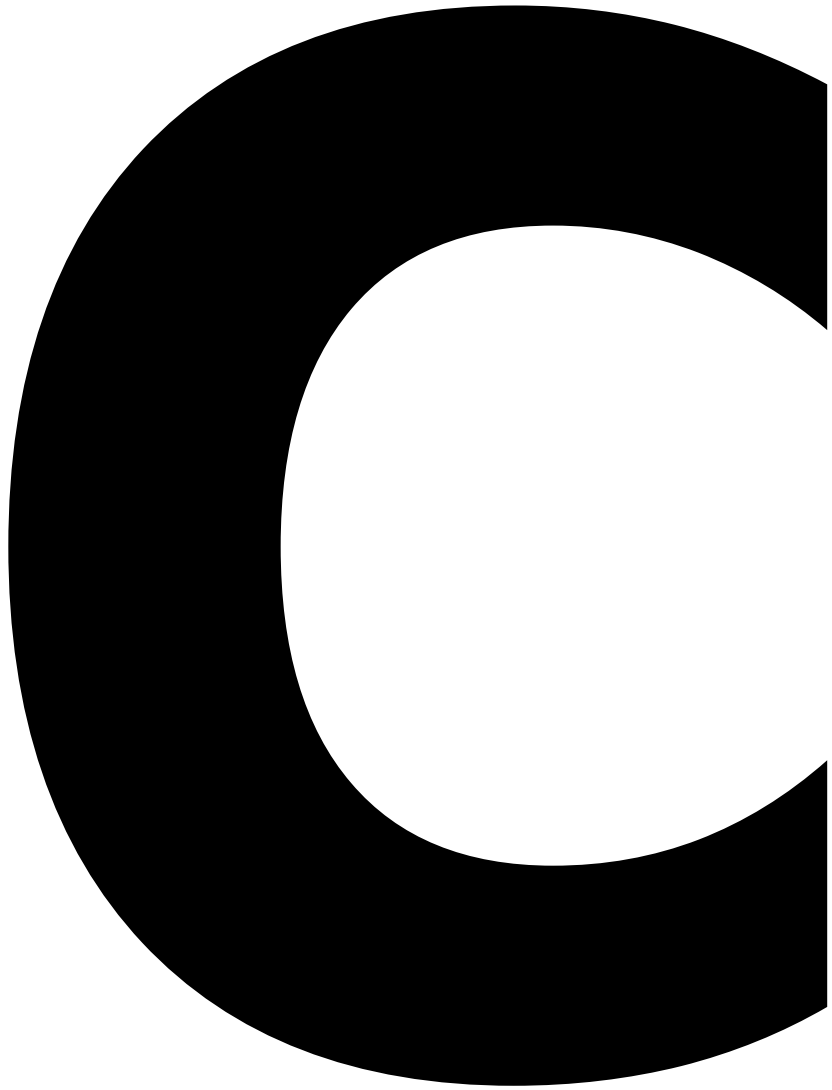


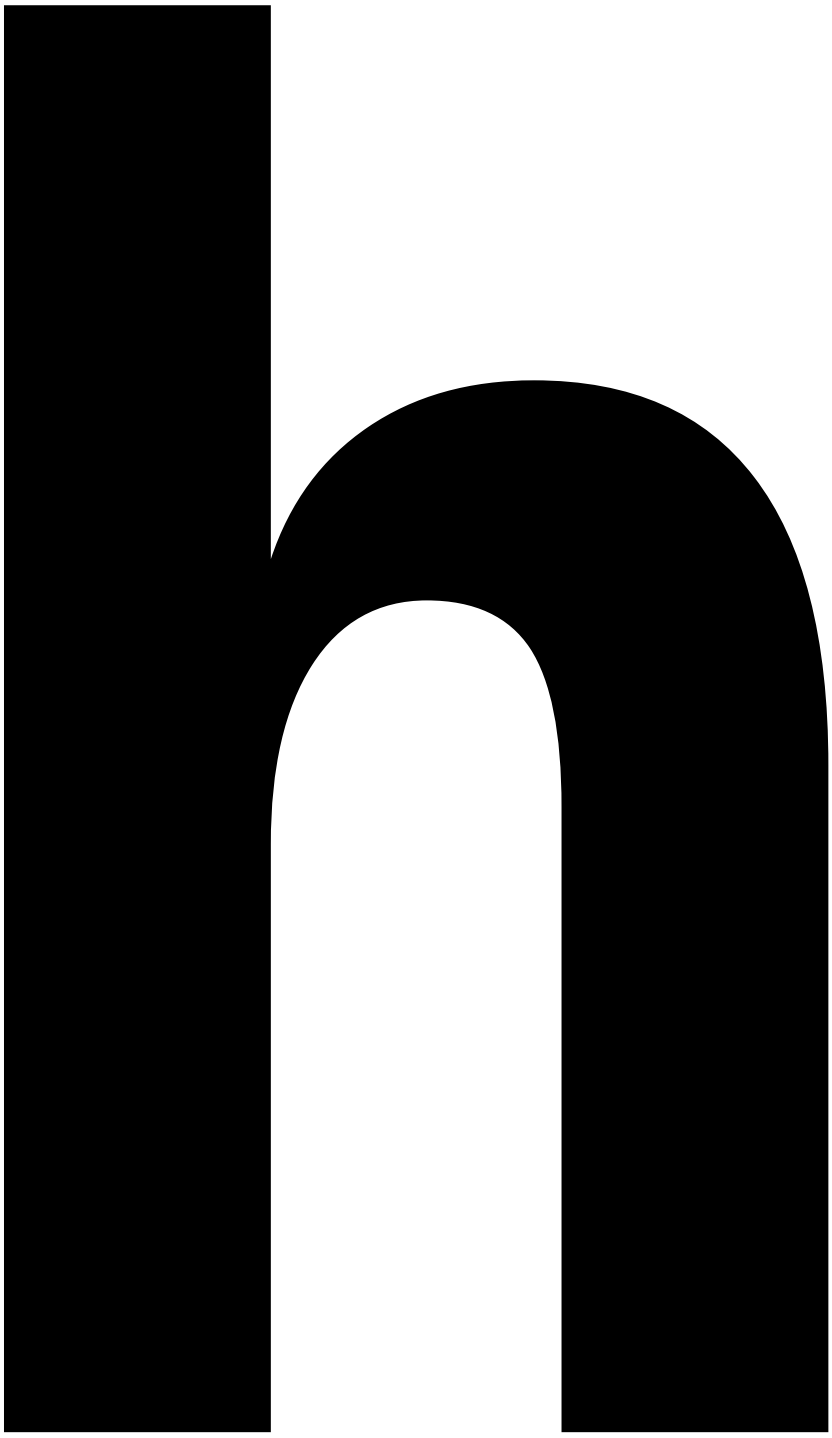




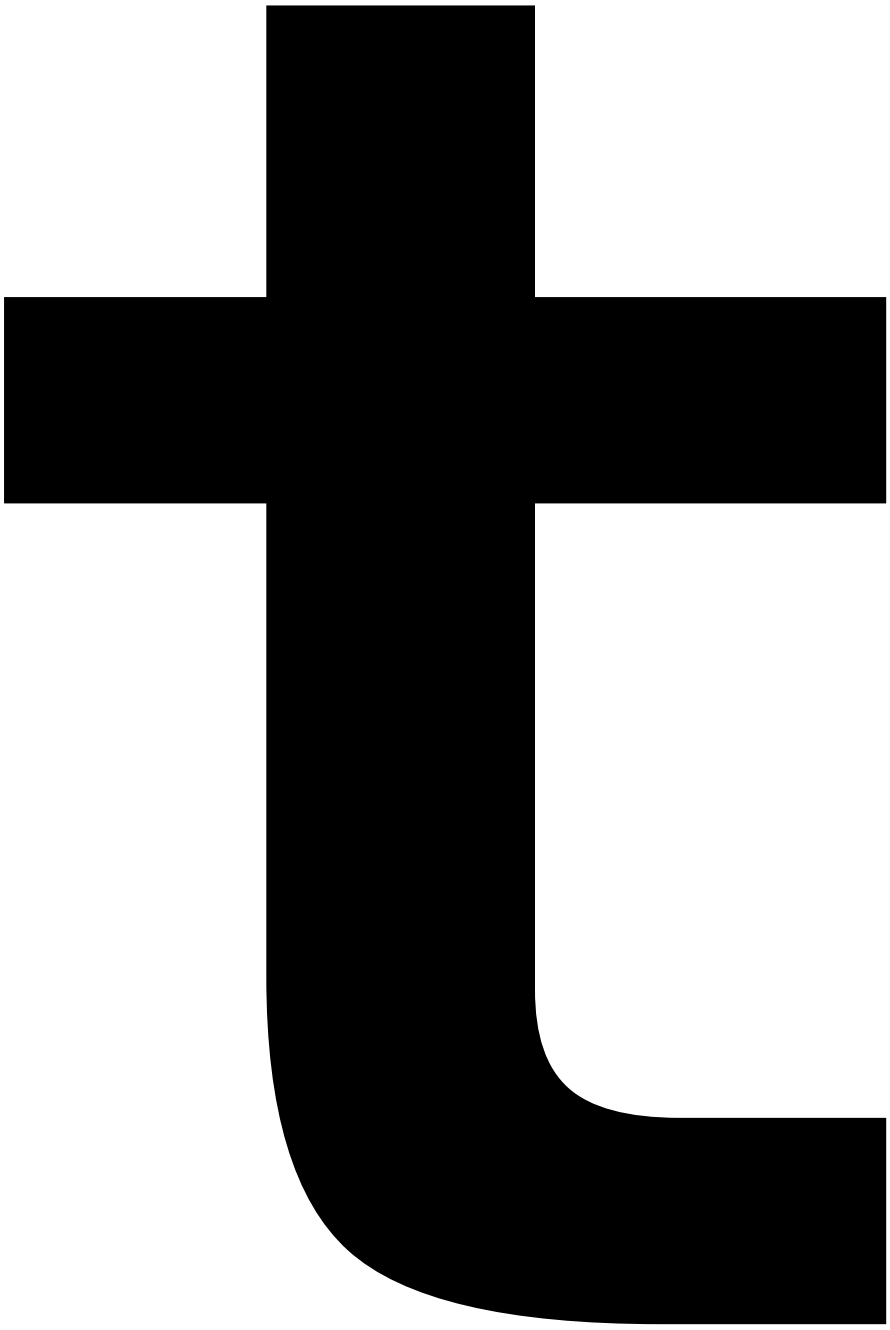


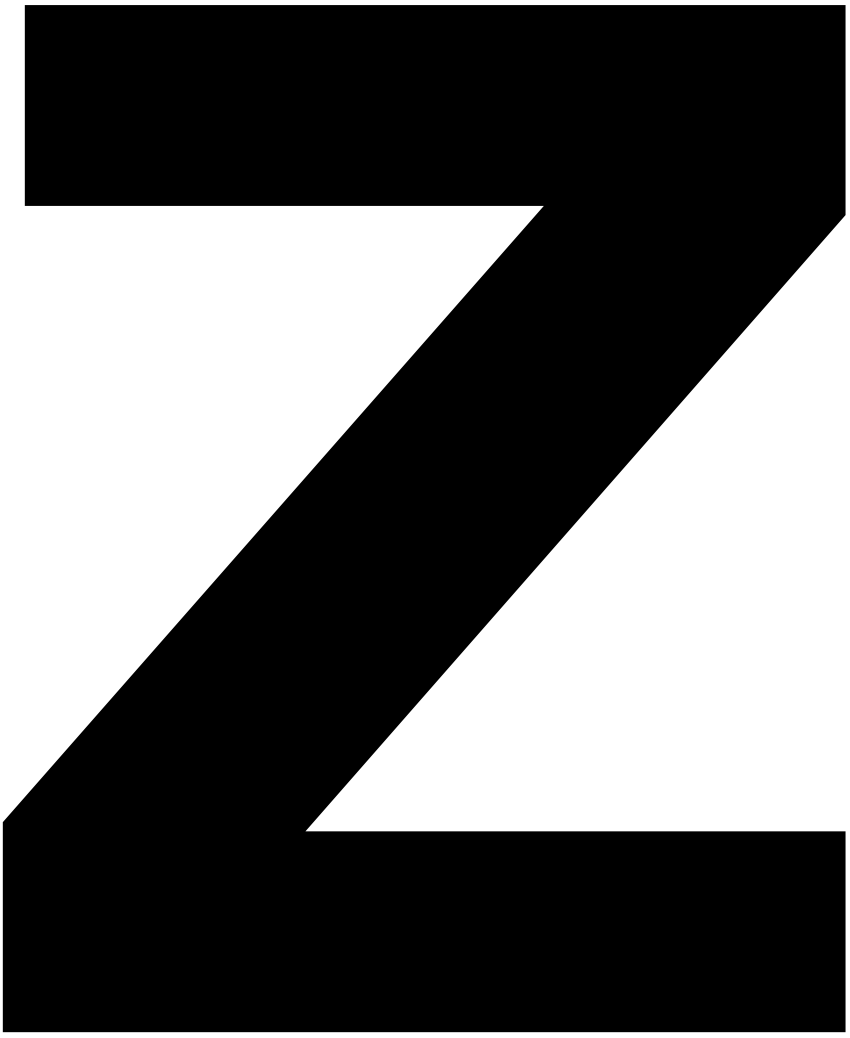
S

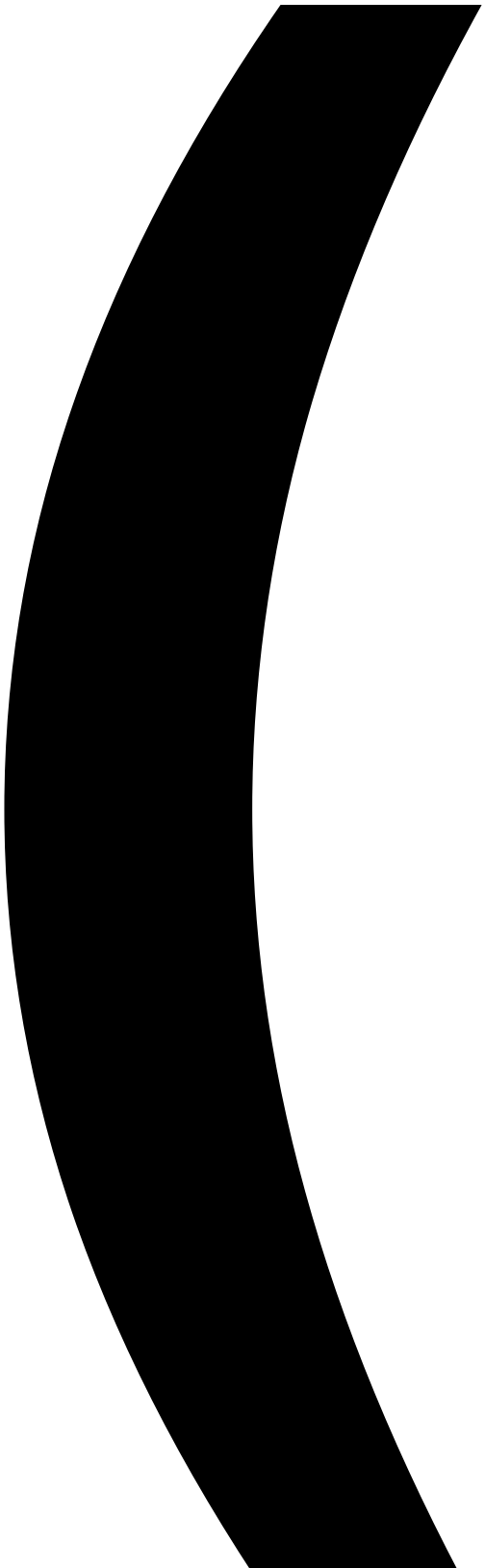


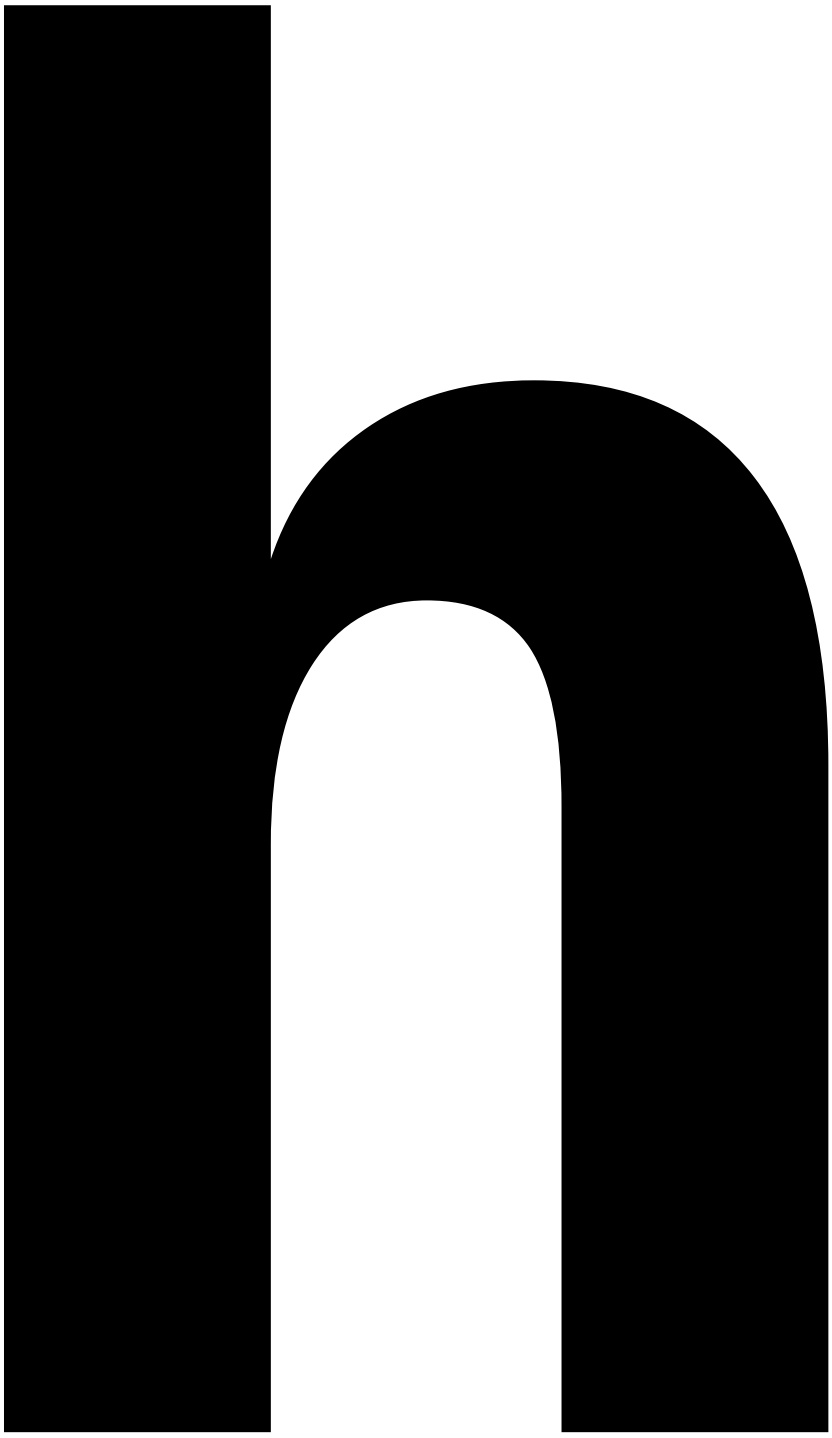


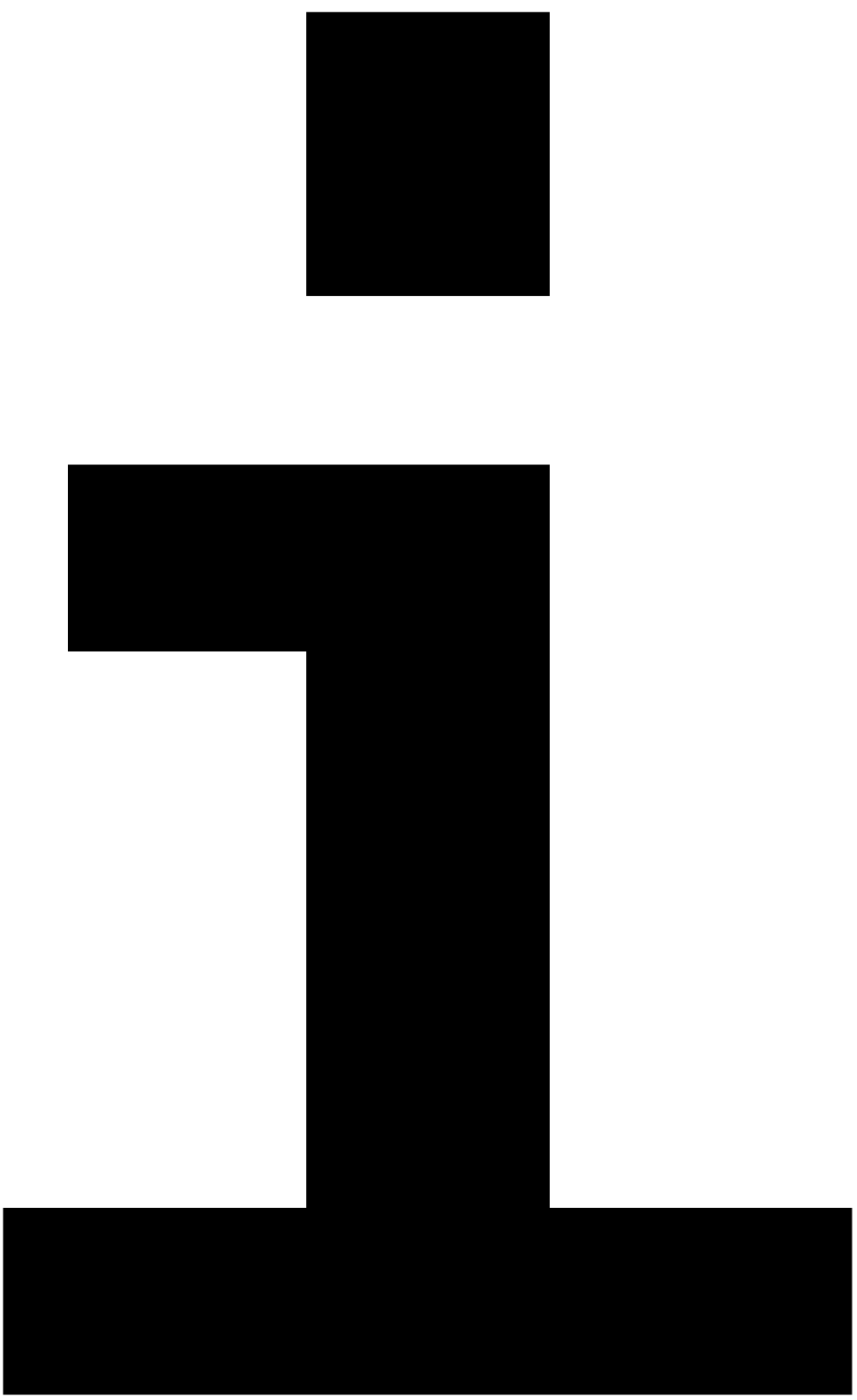
u

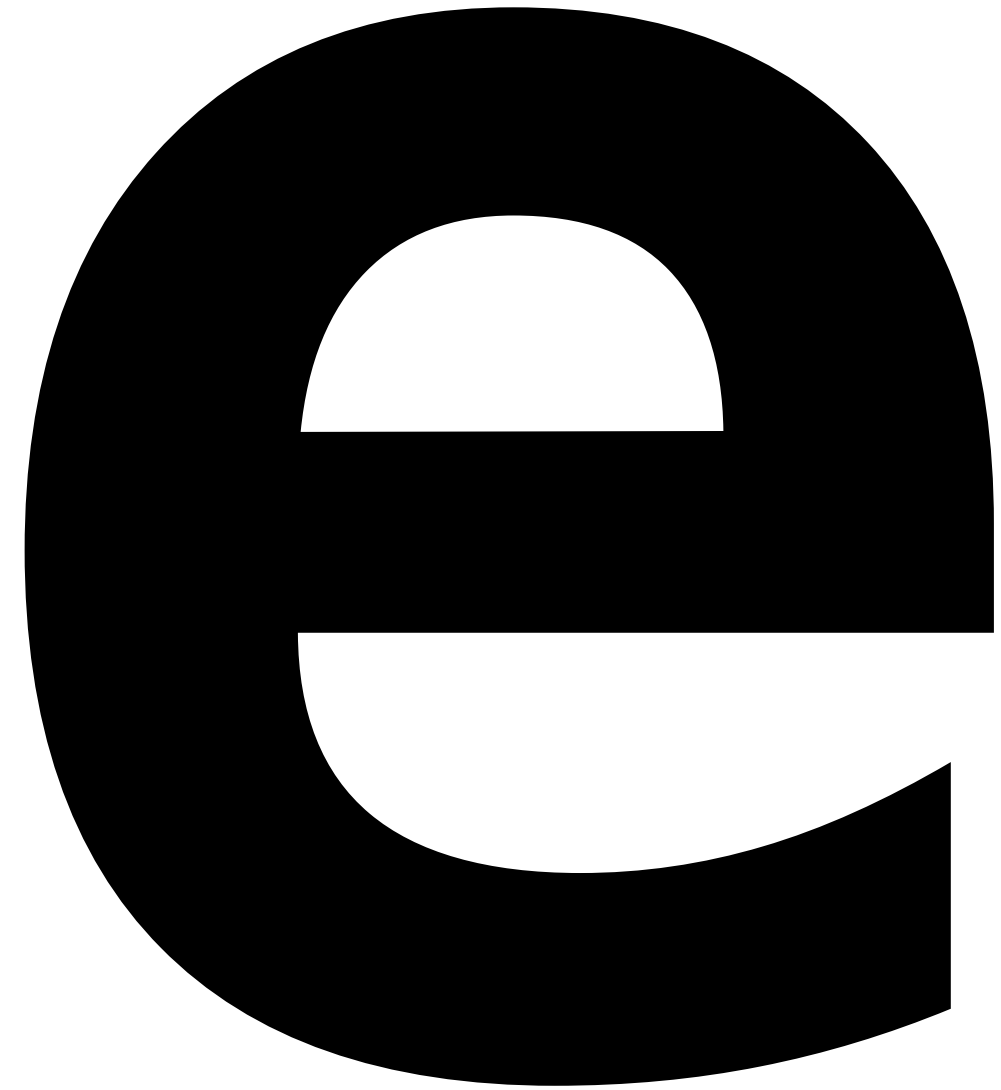


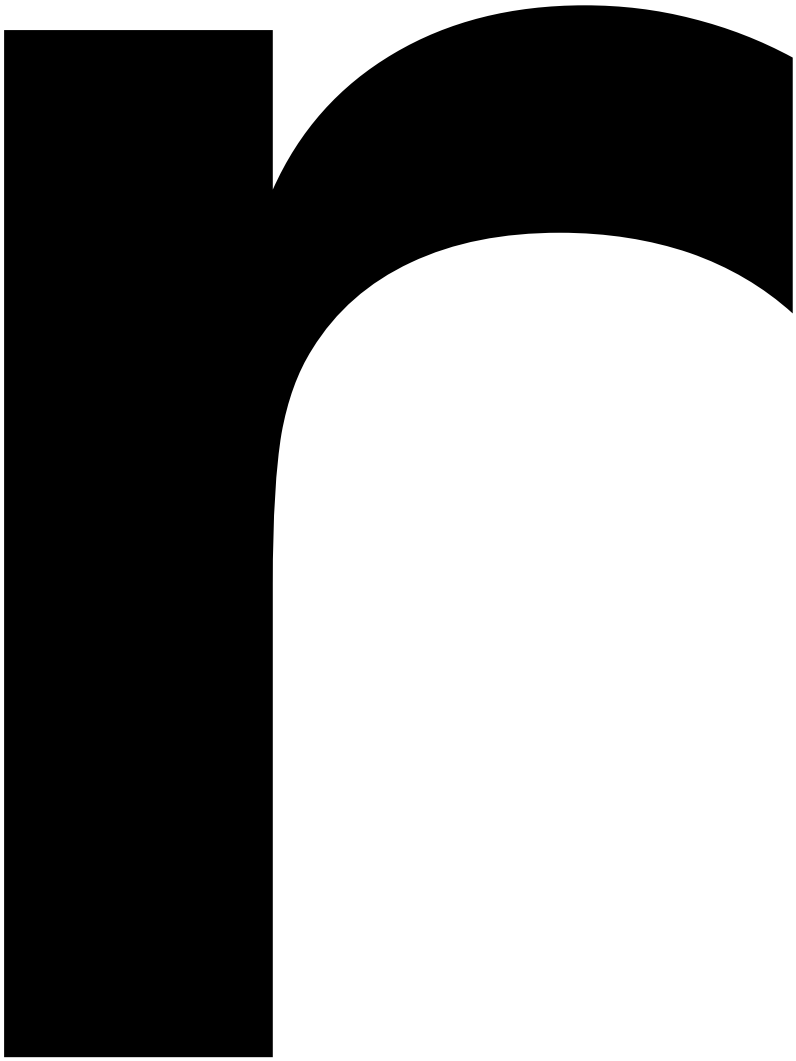


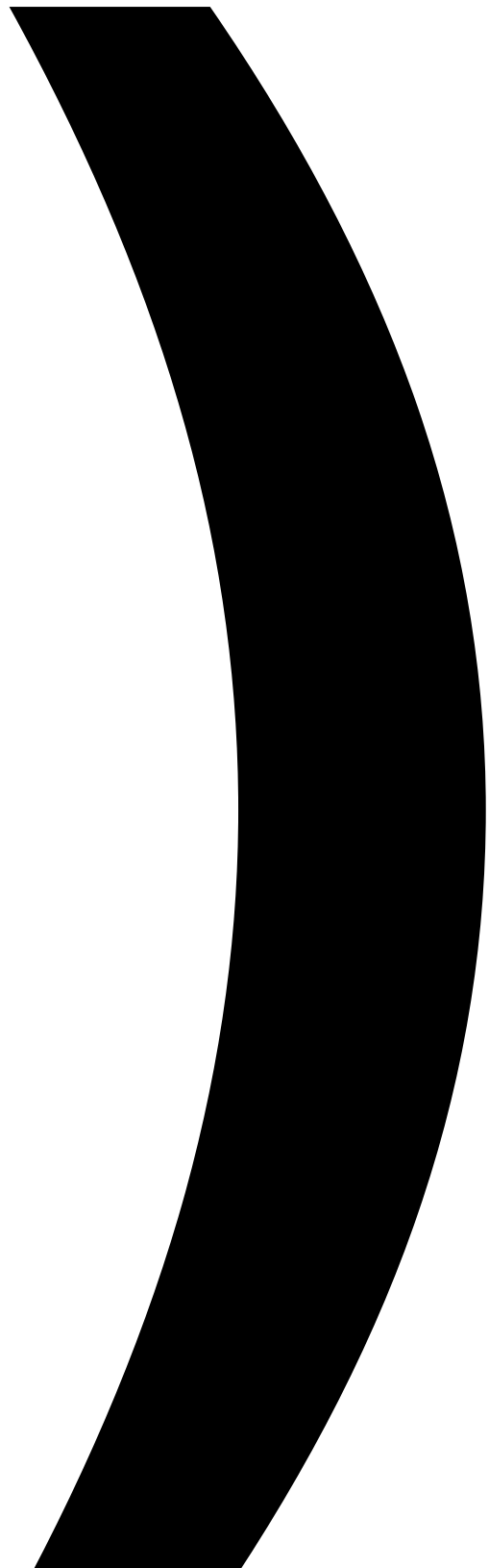


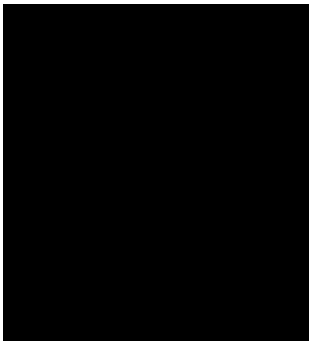


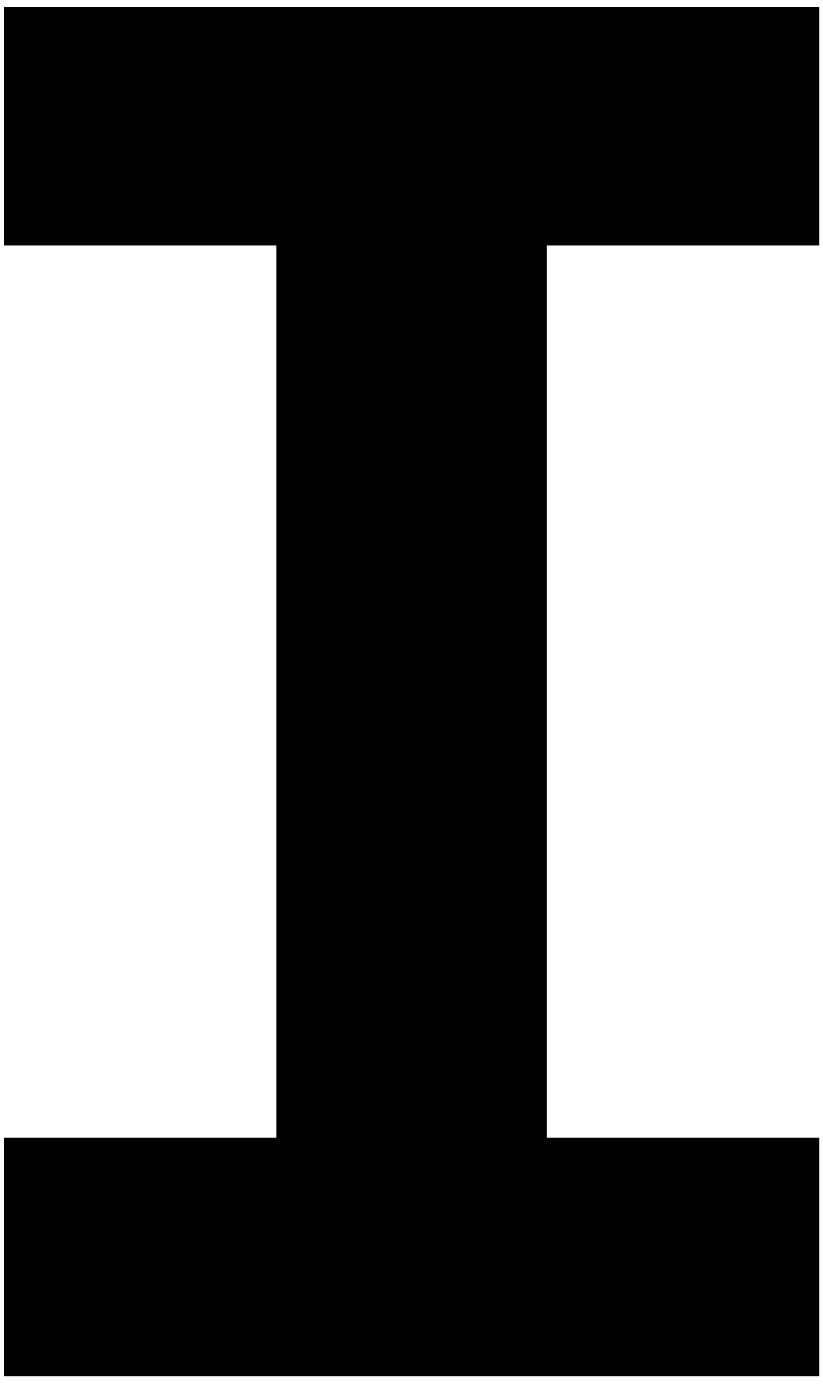


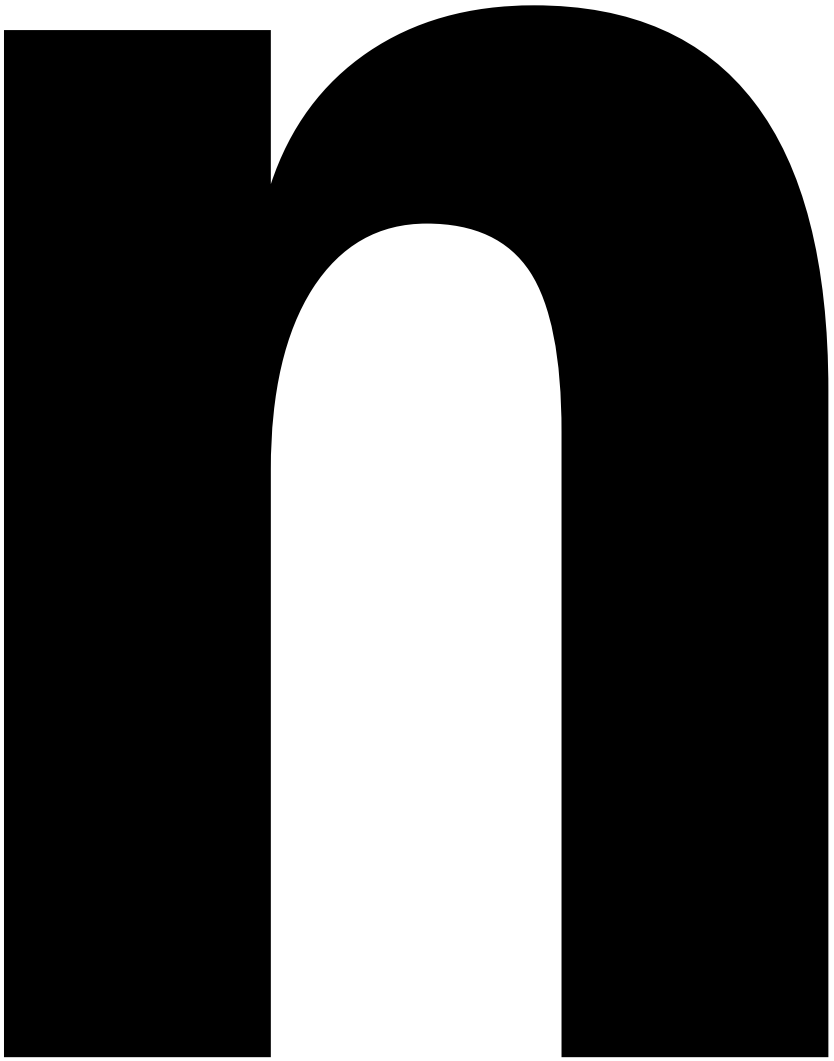




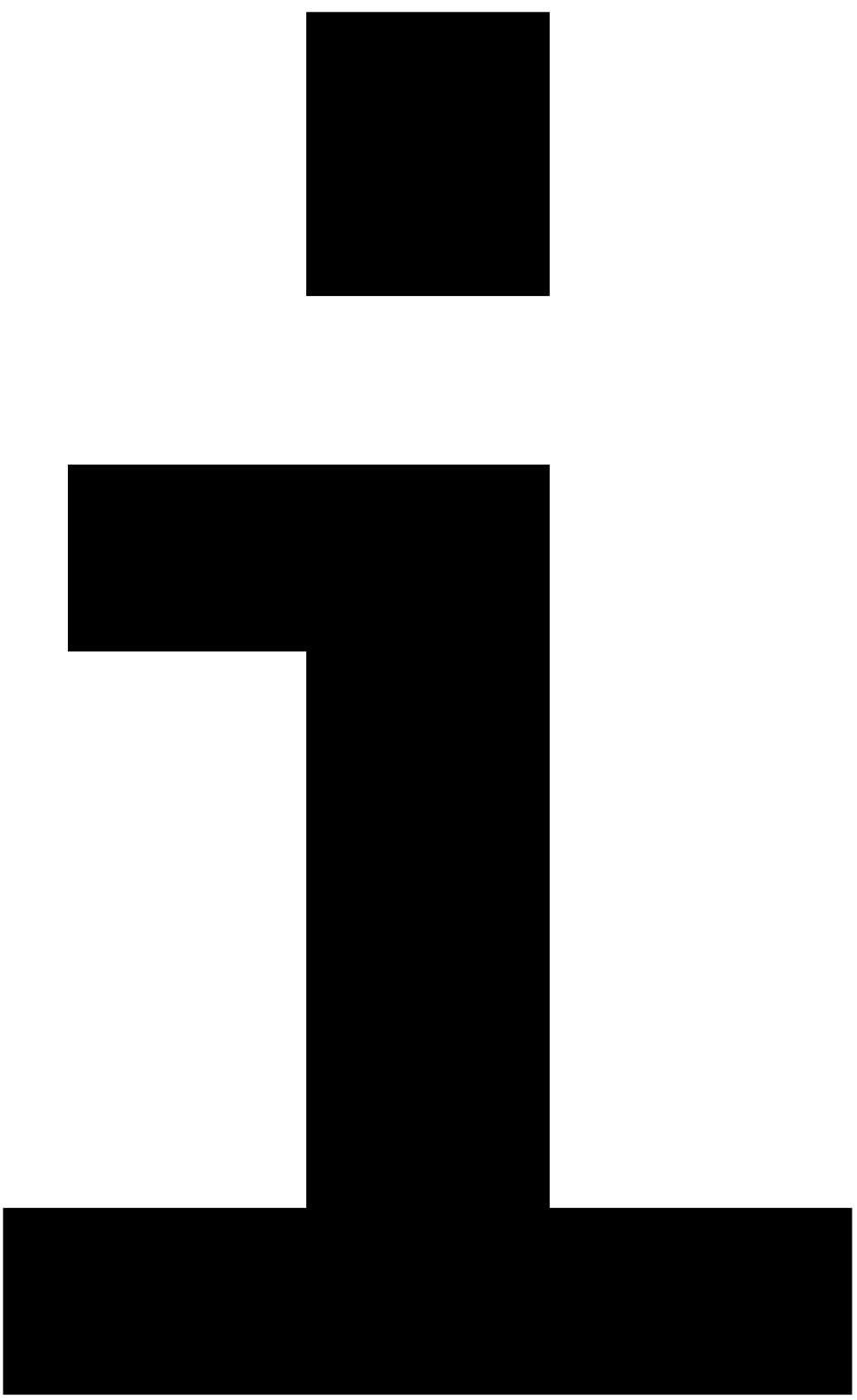


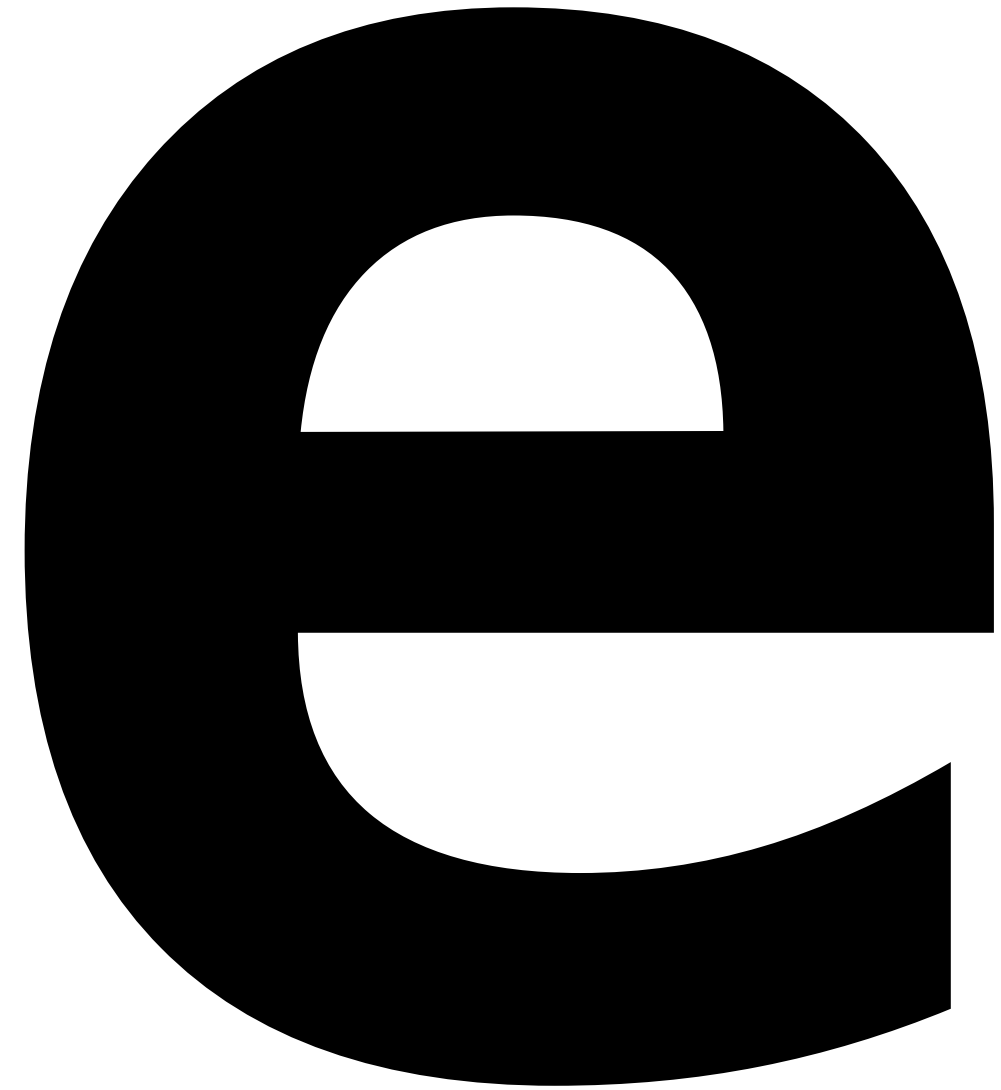




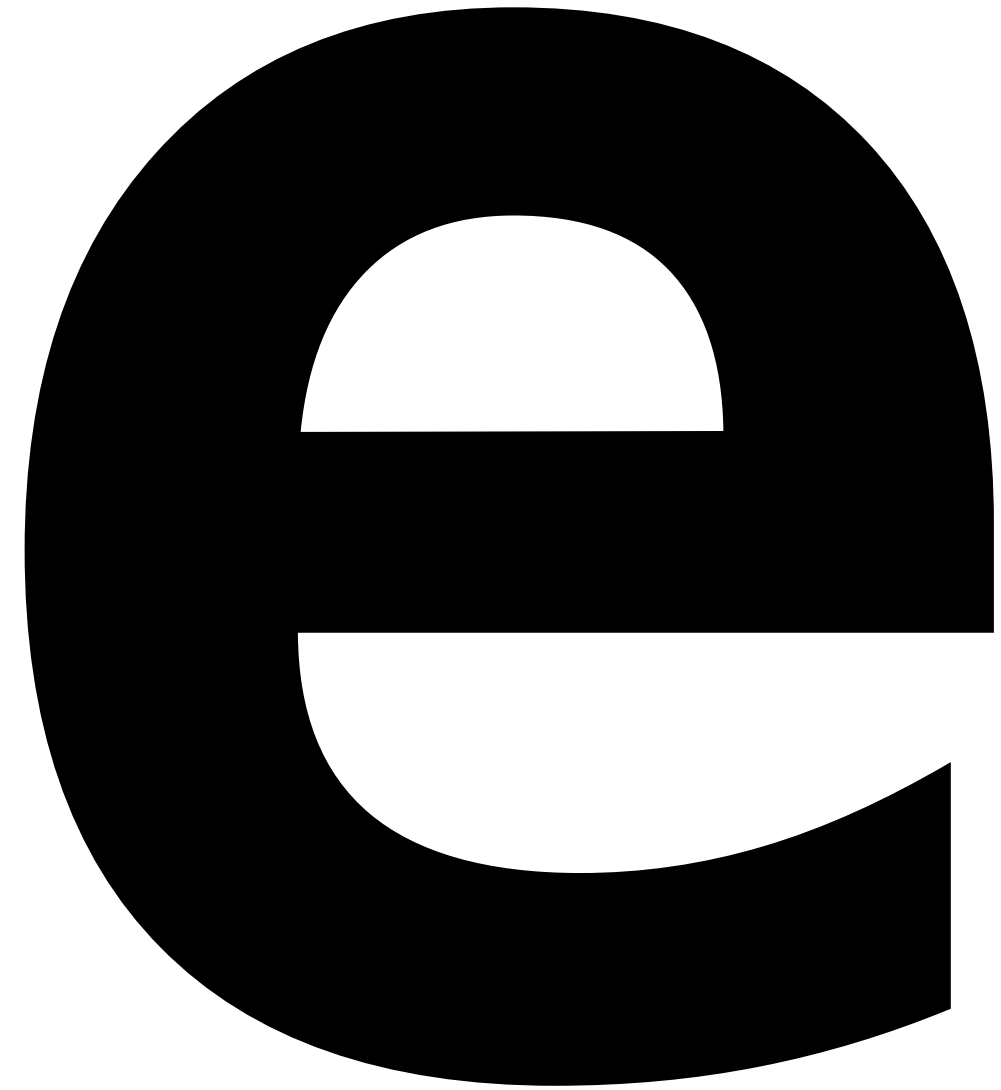


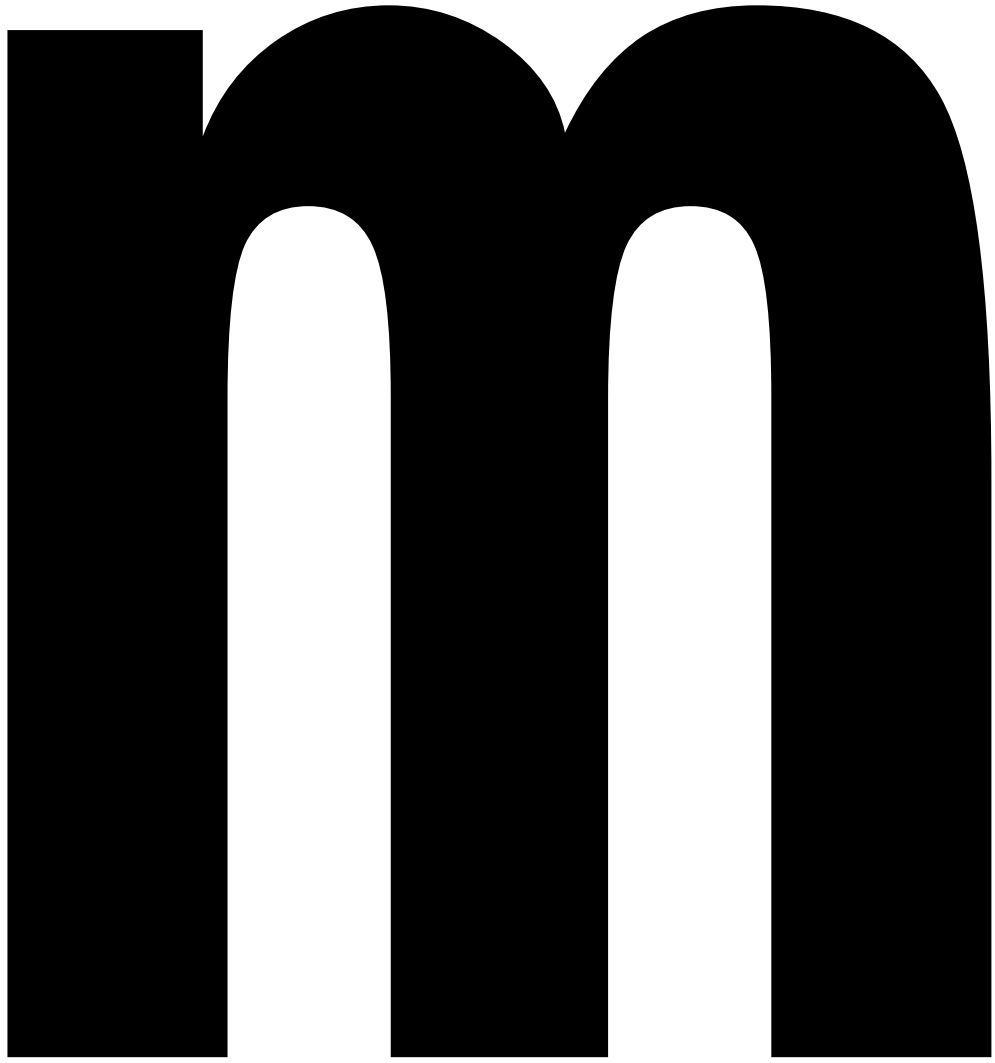
d

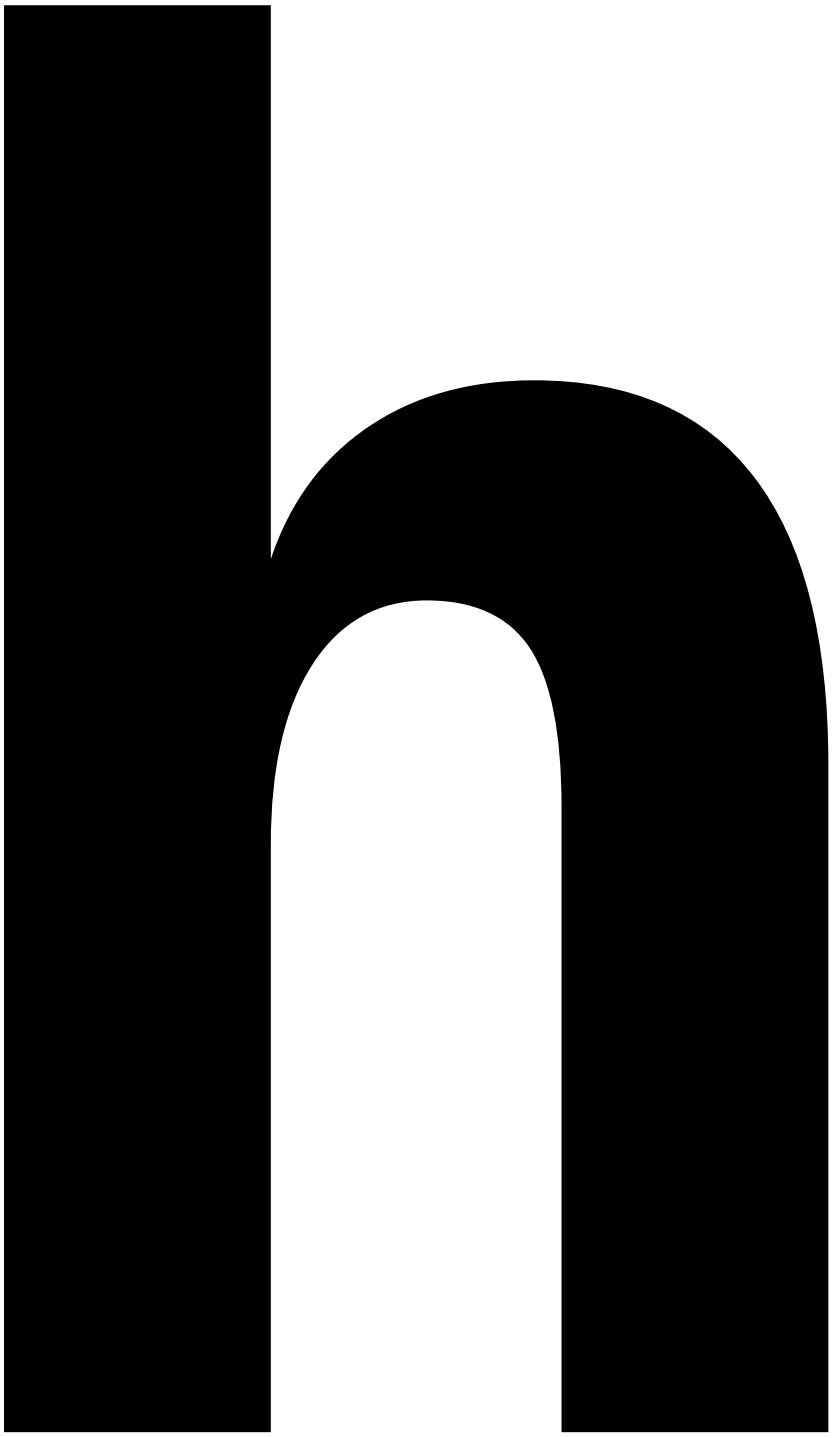


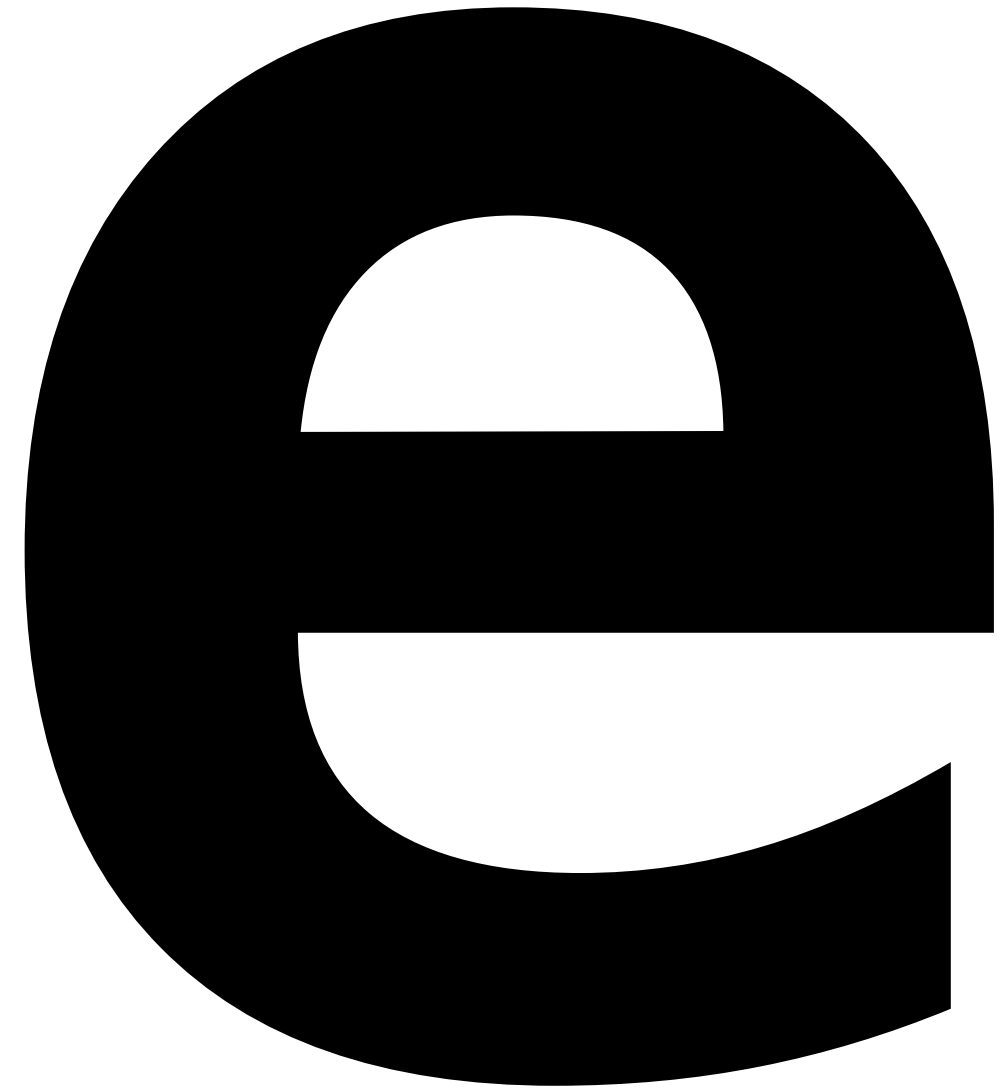


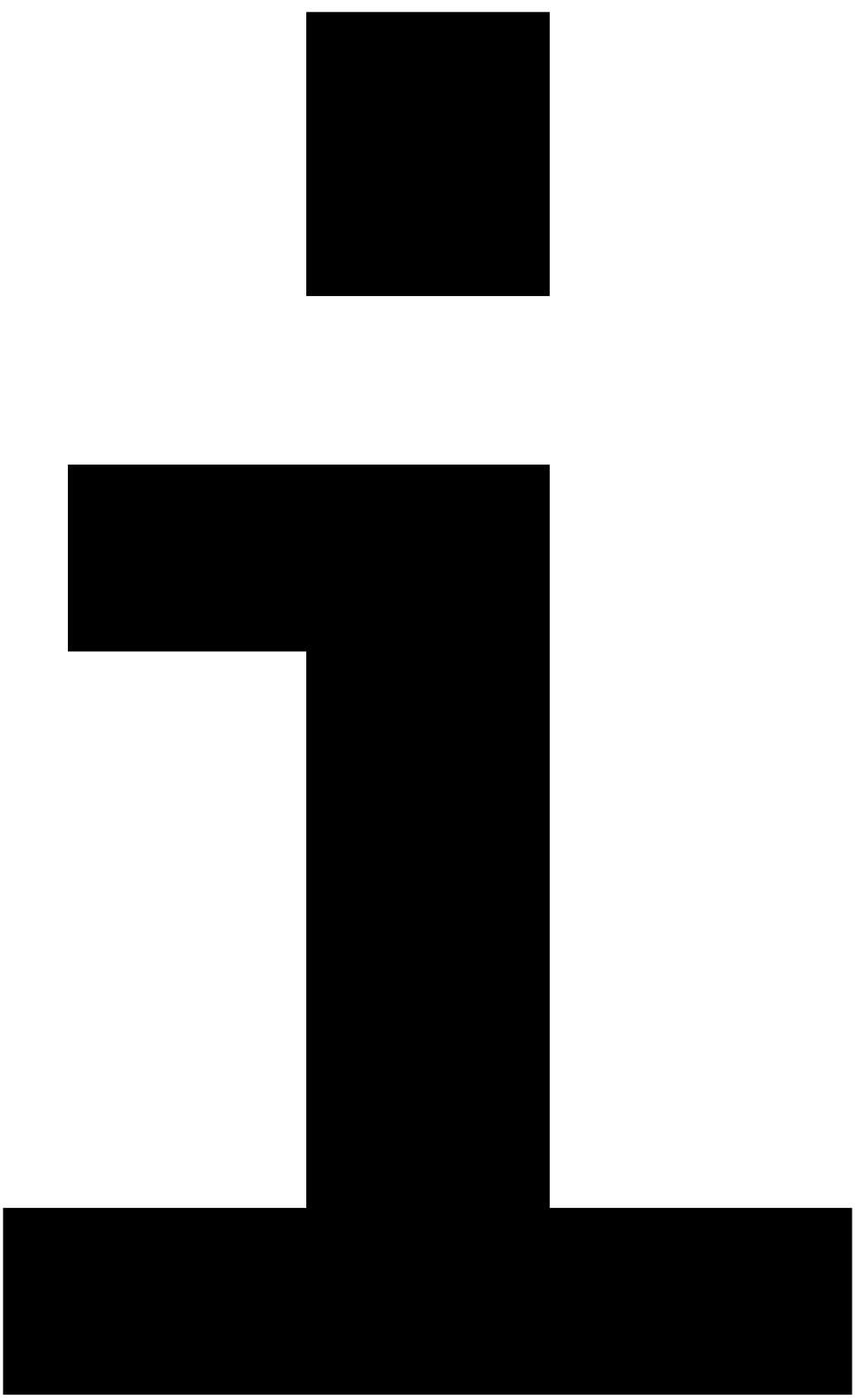
S

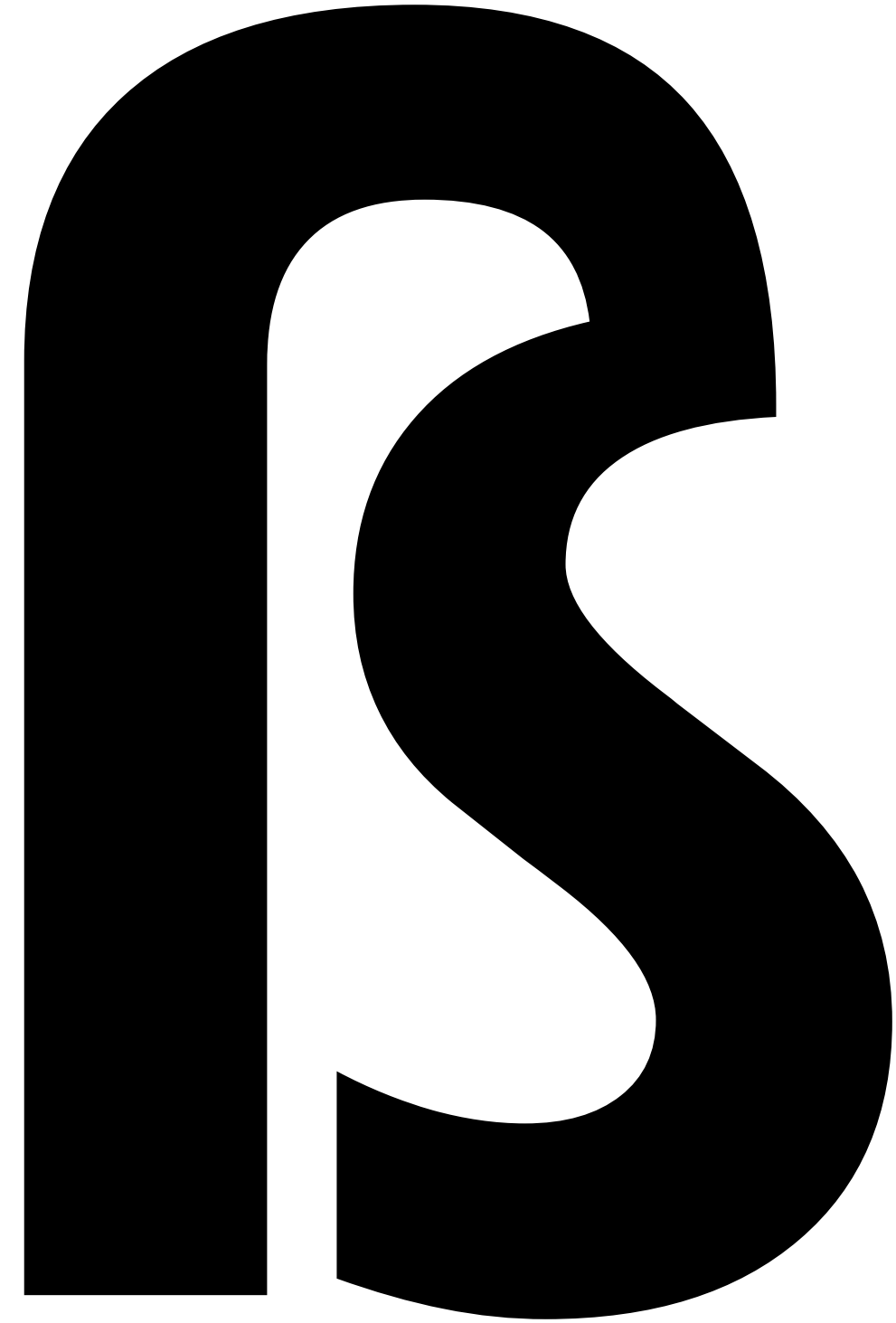


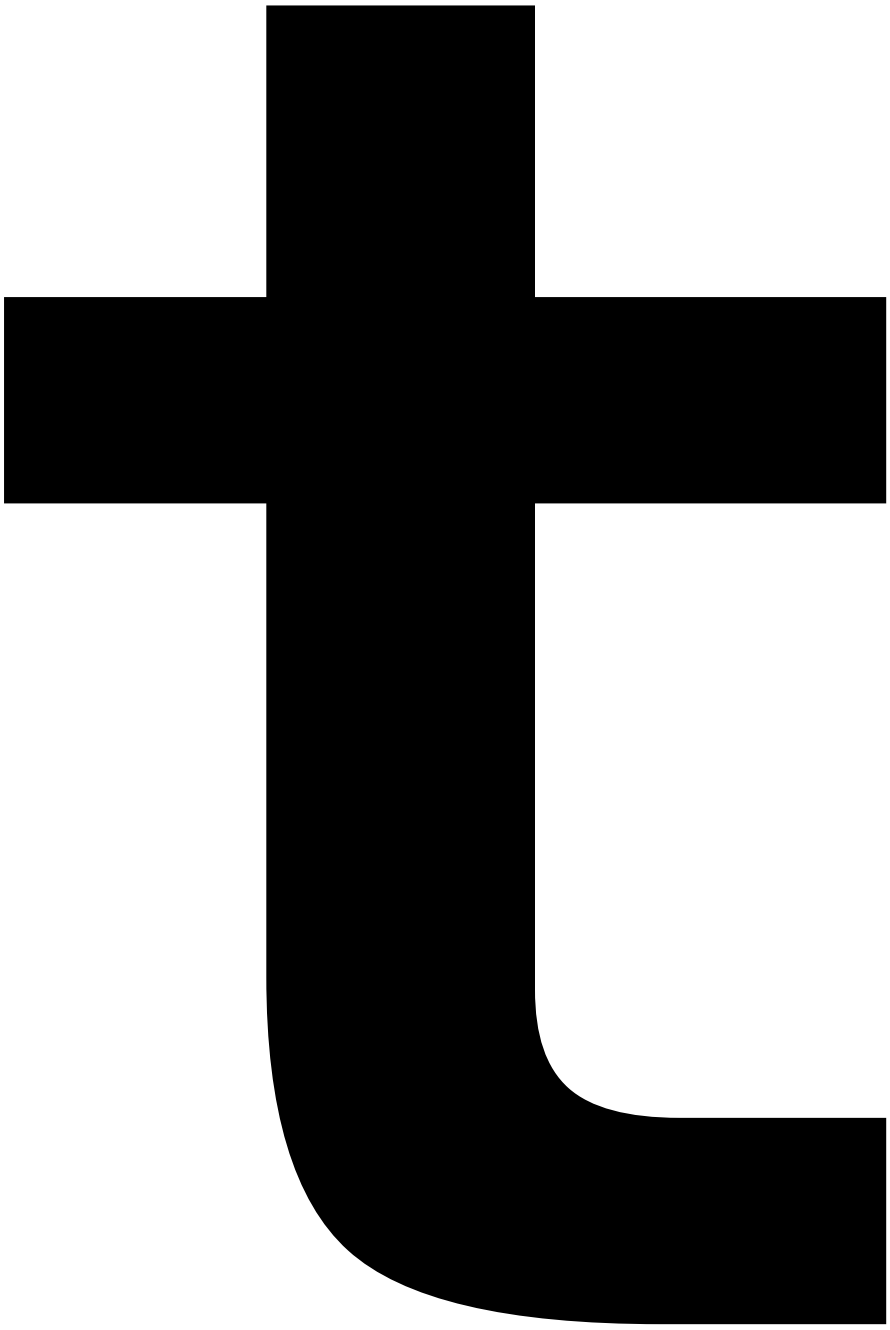


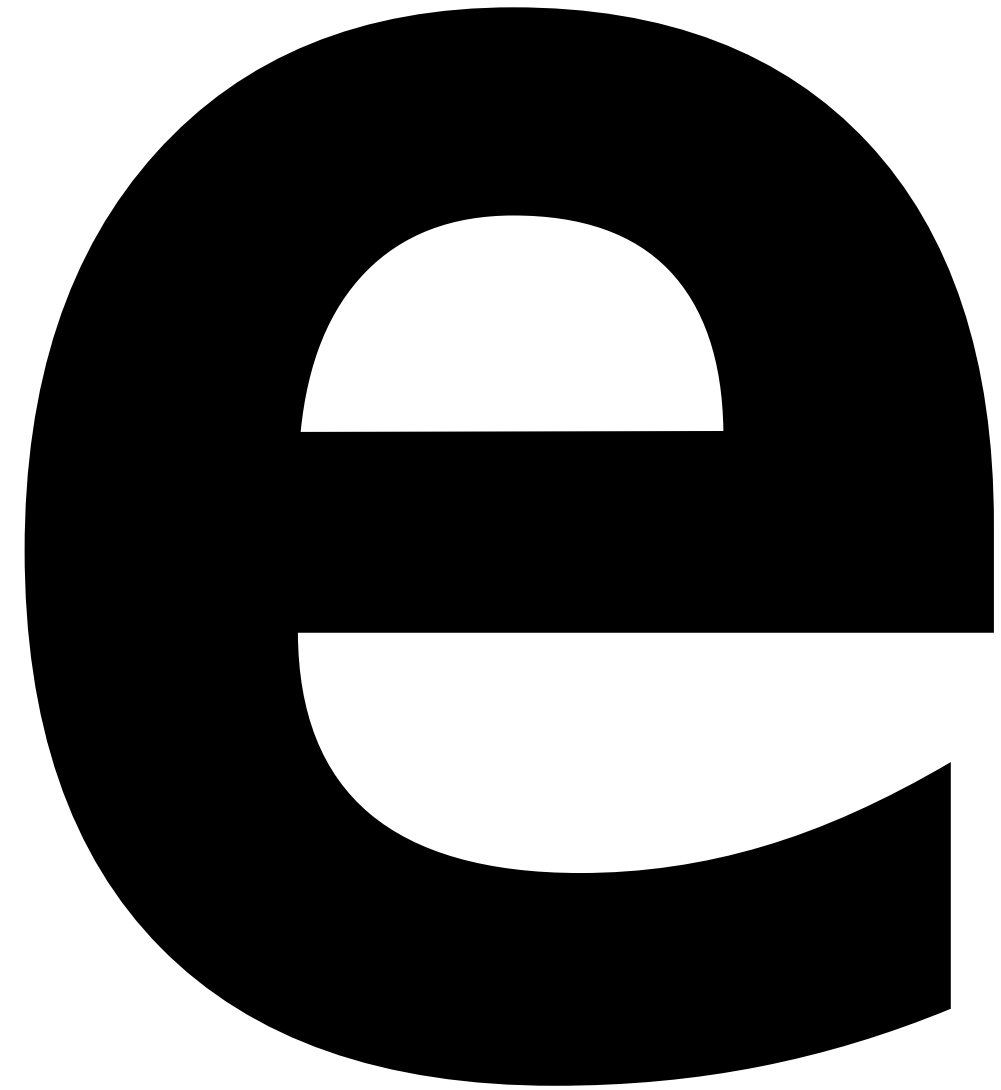




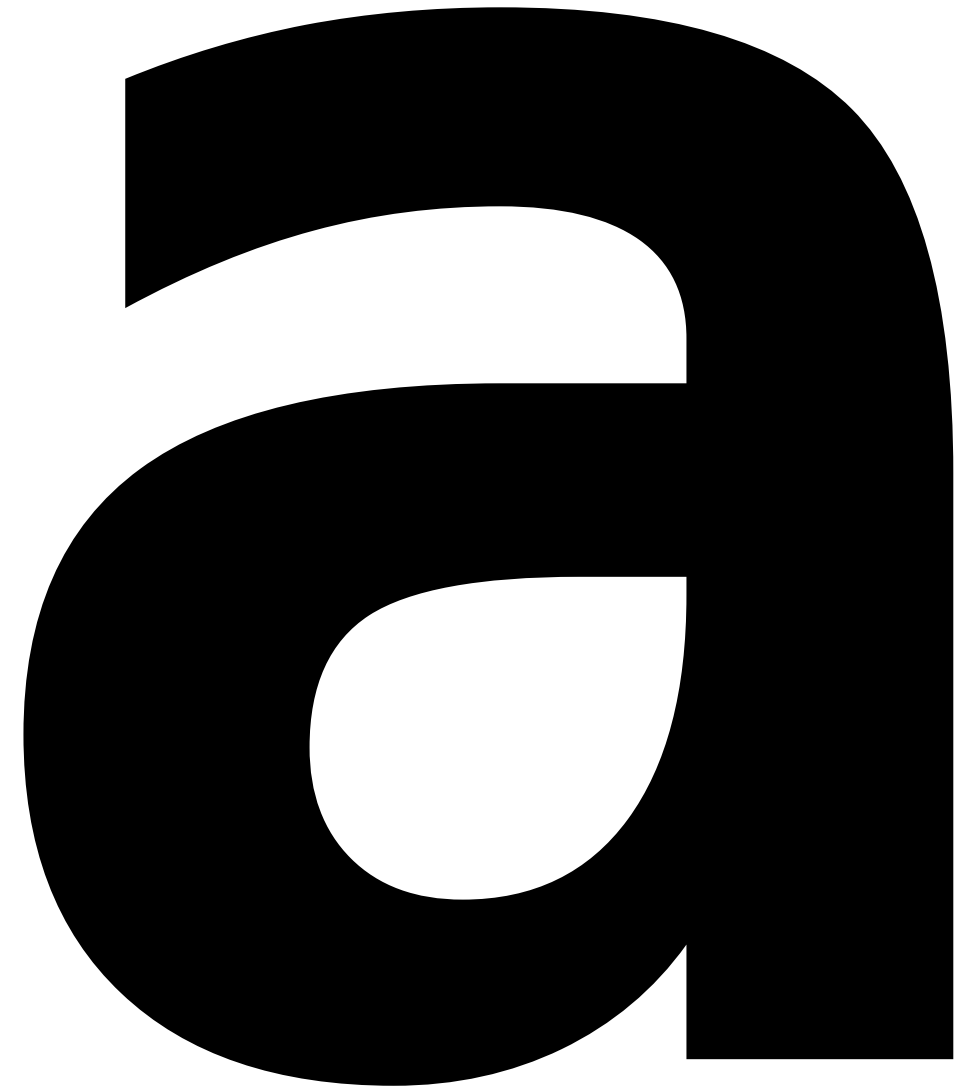




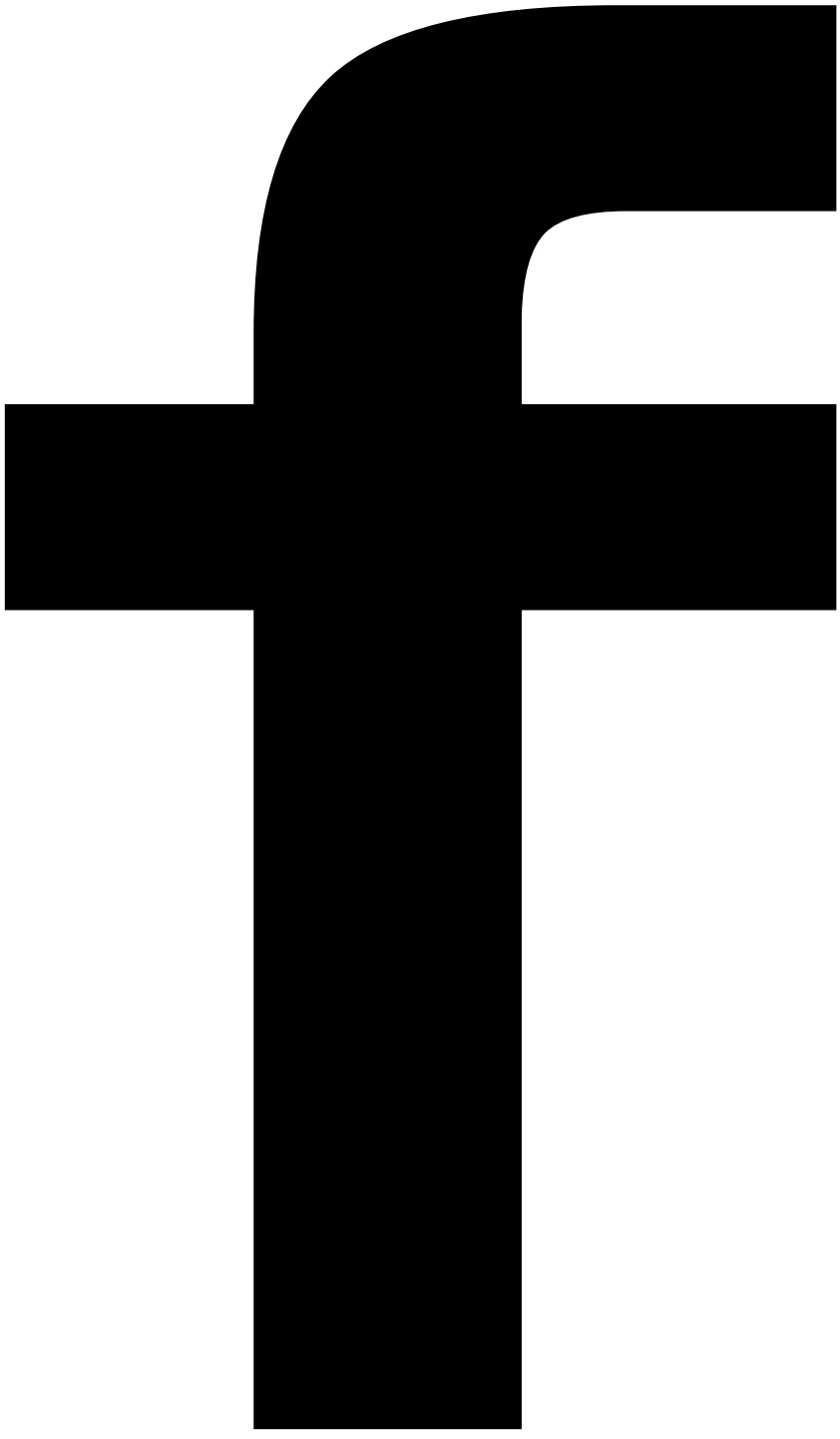


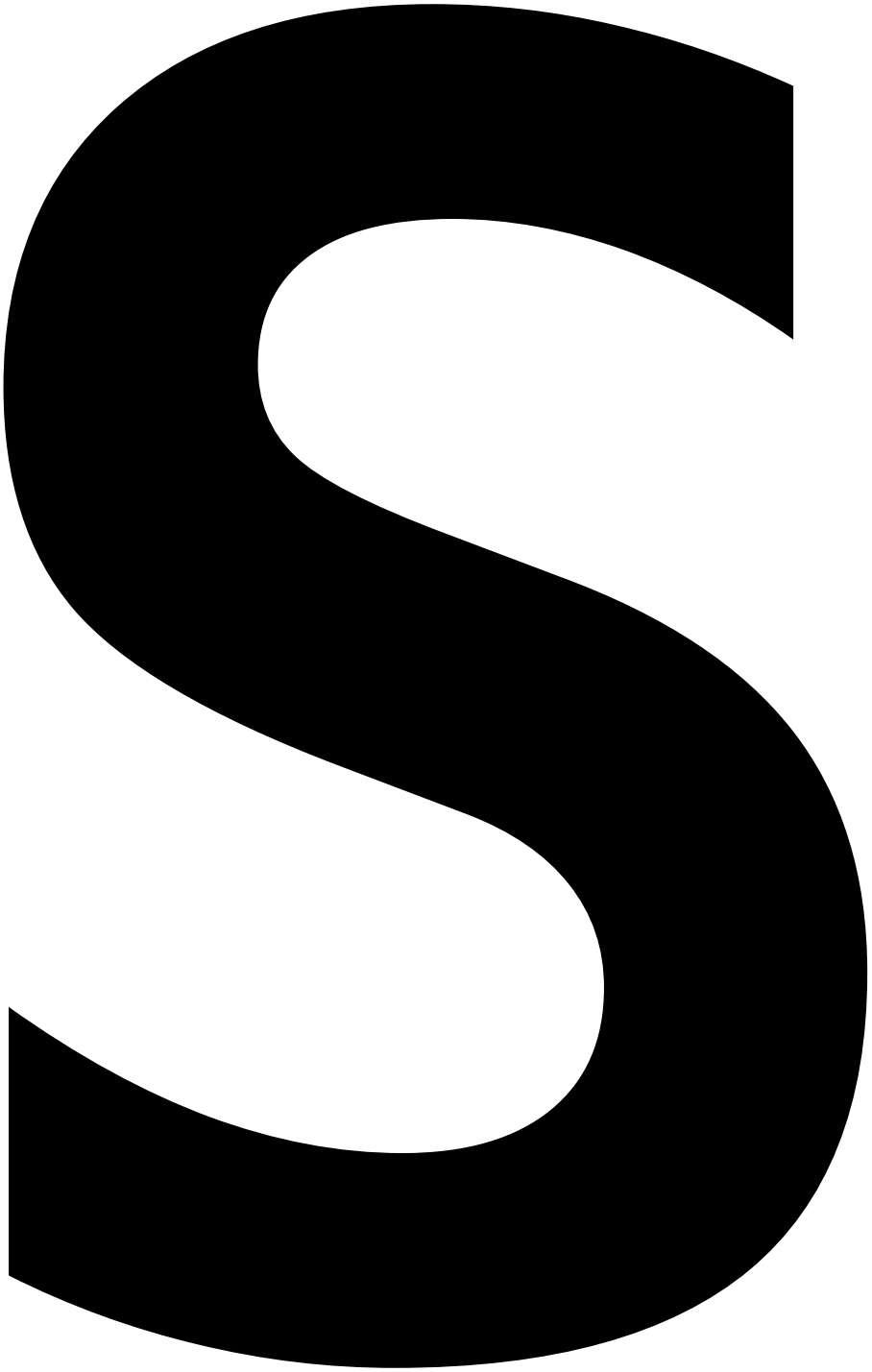


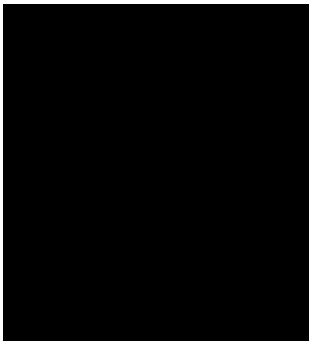
S

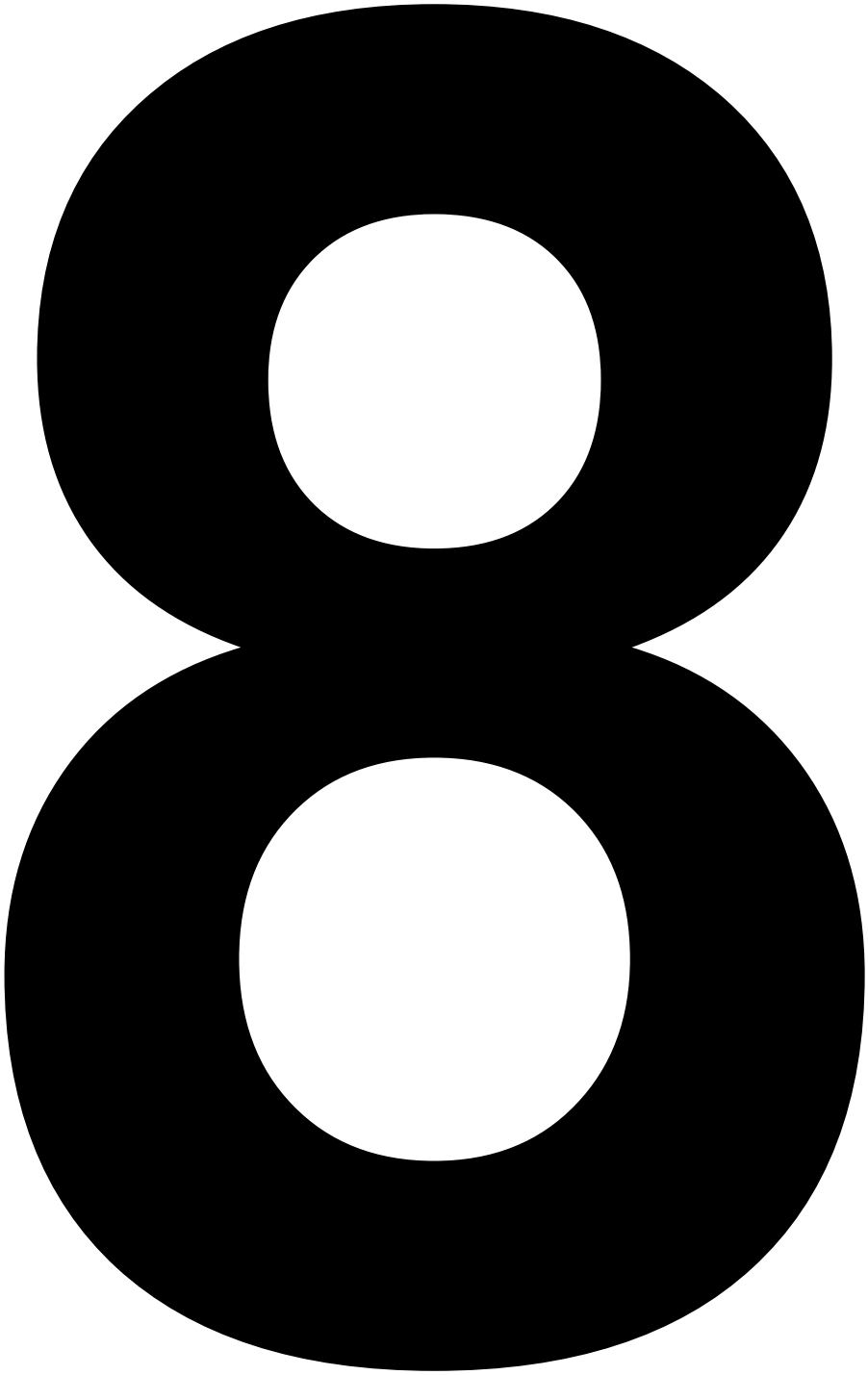


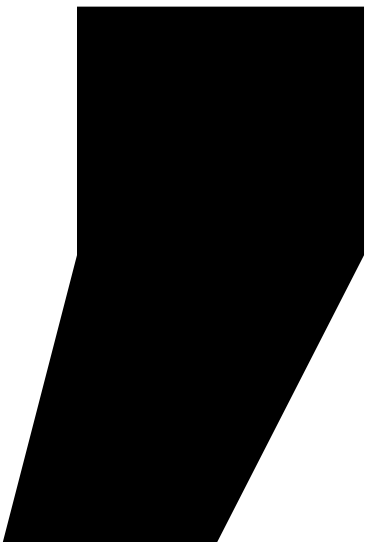
u

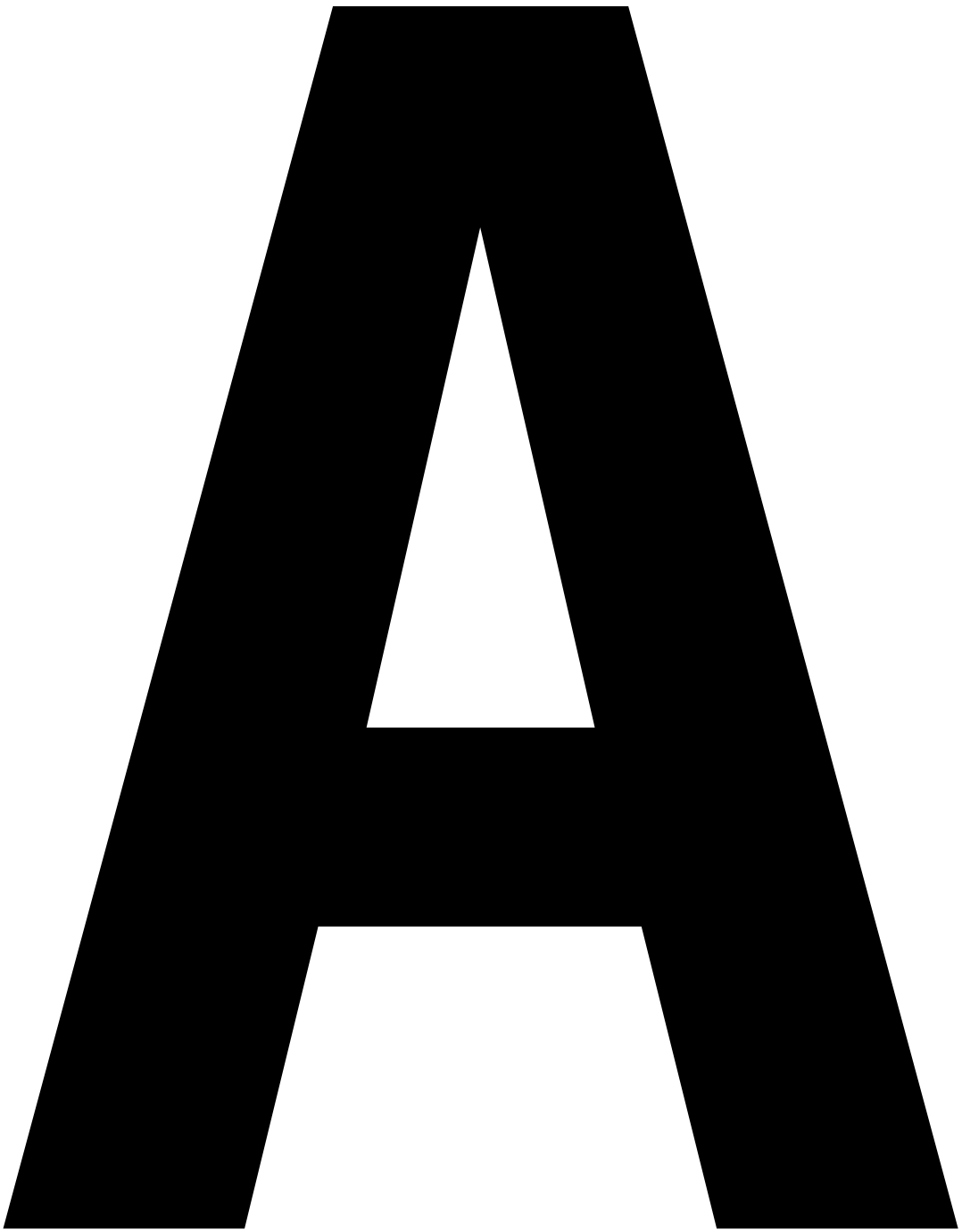


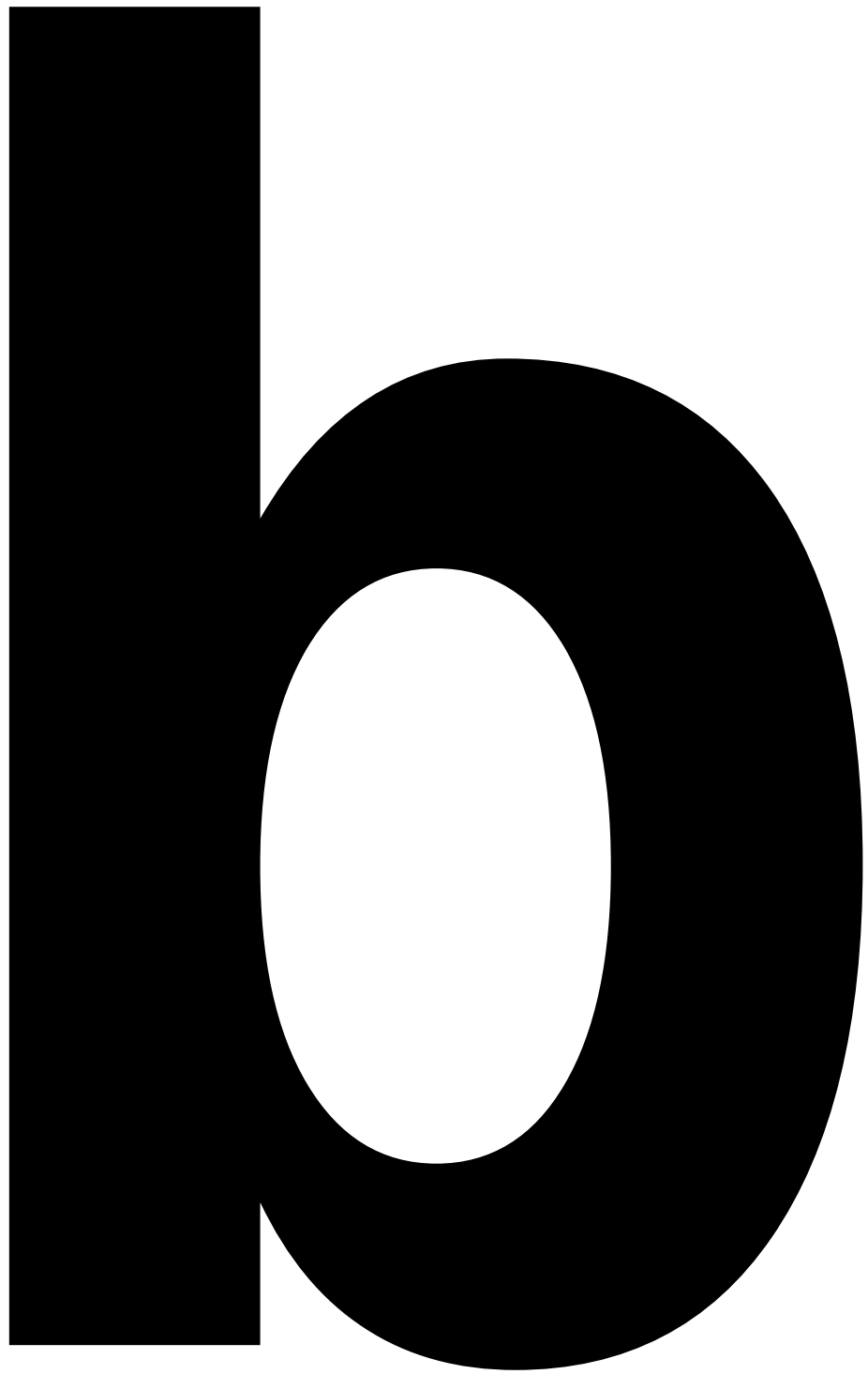




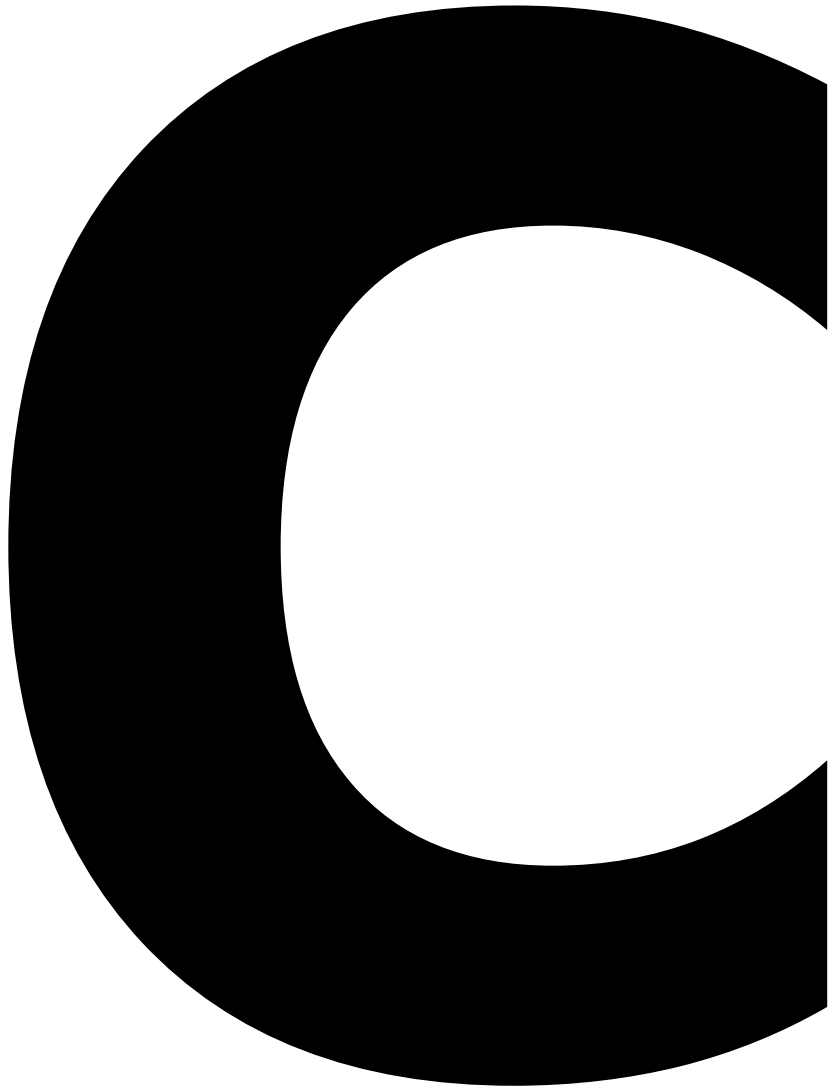


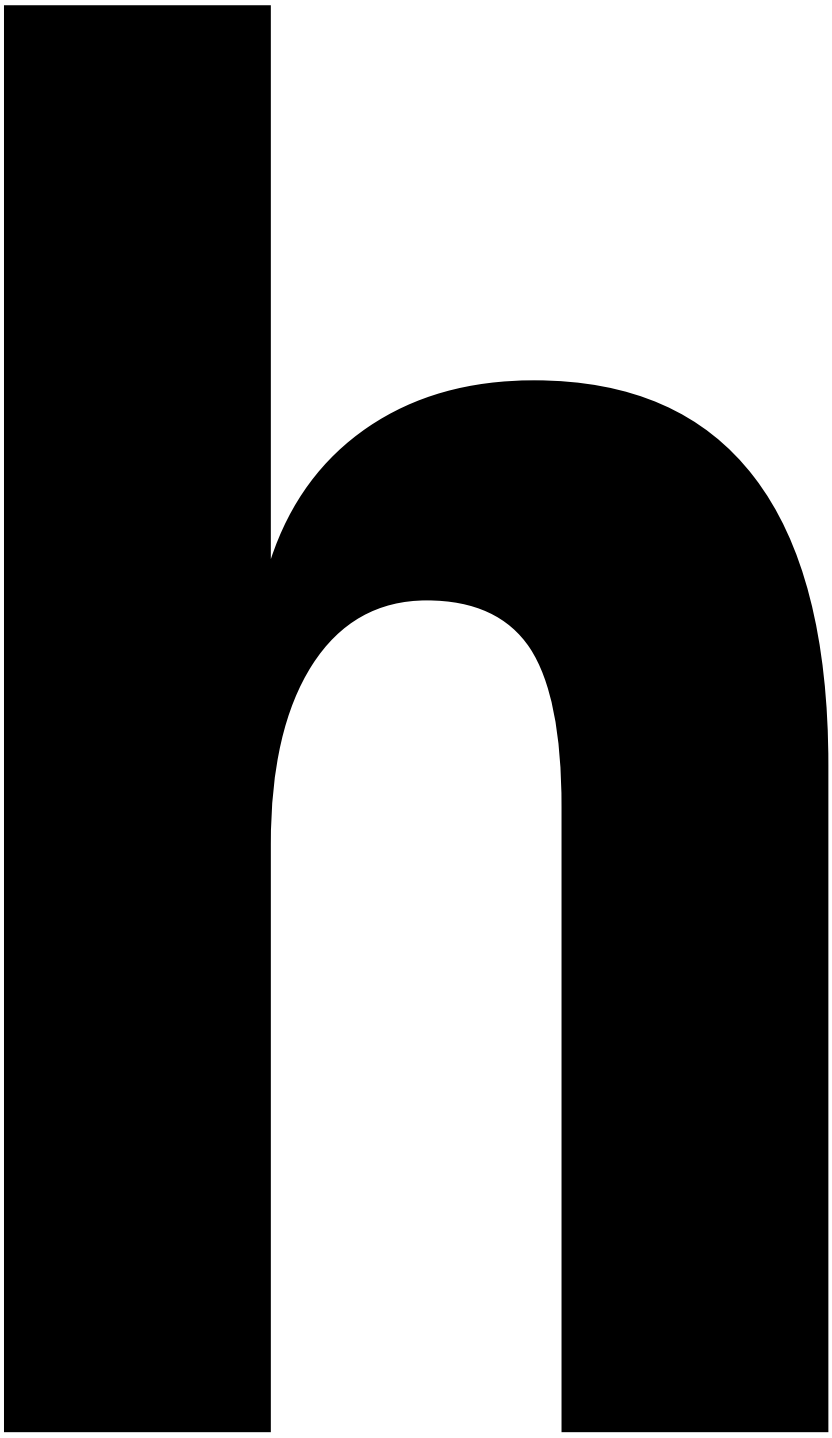


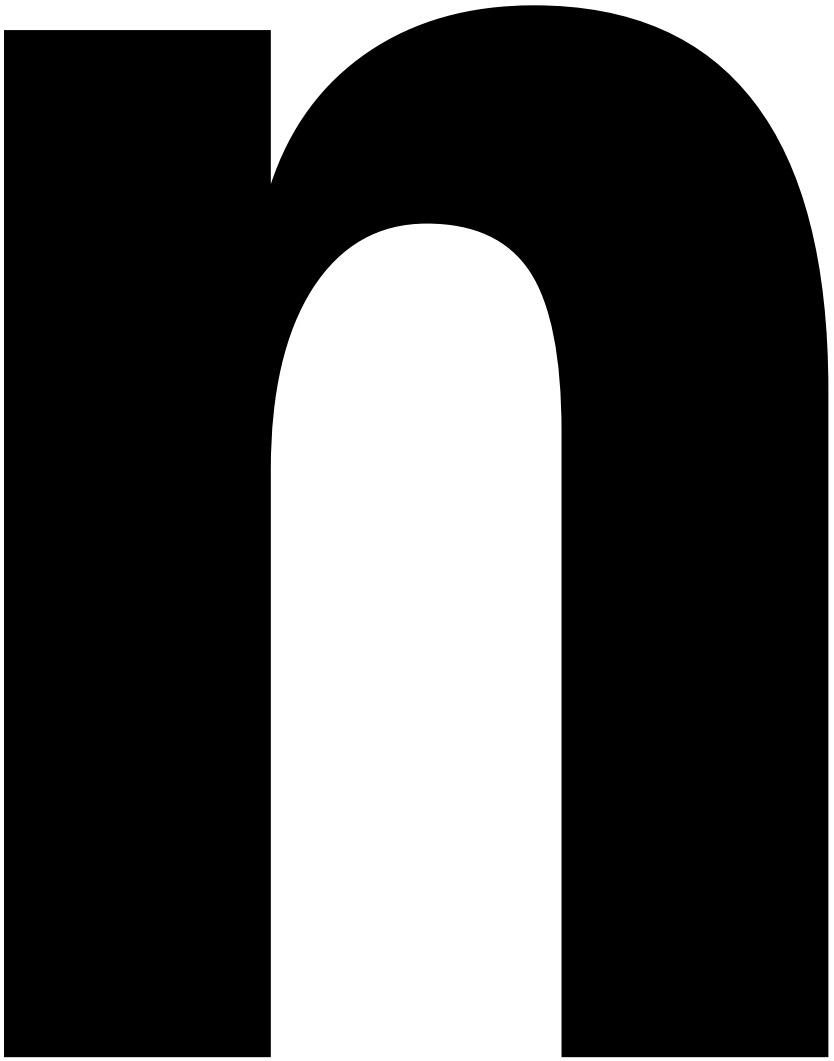


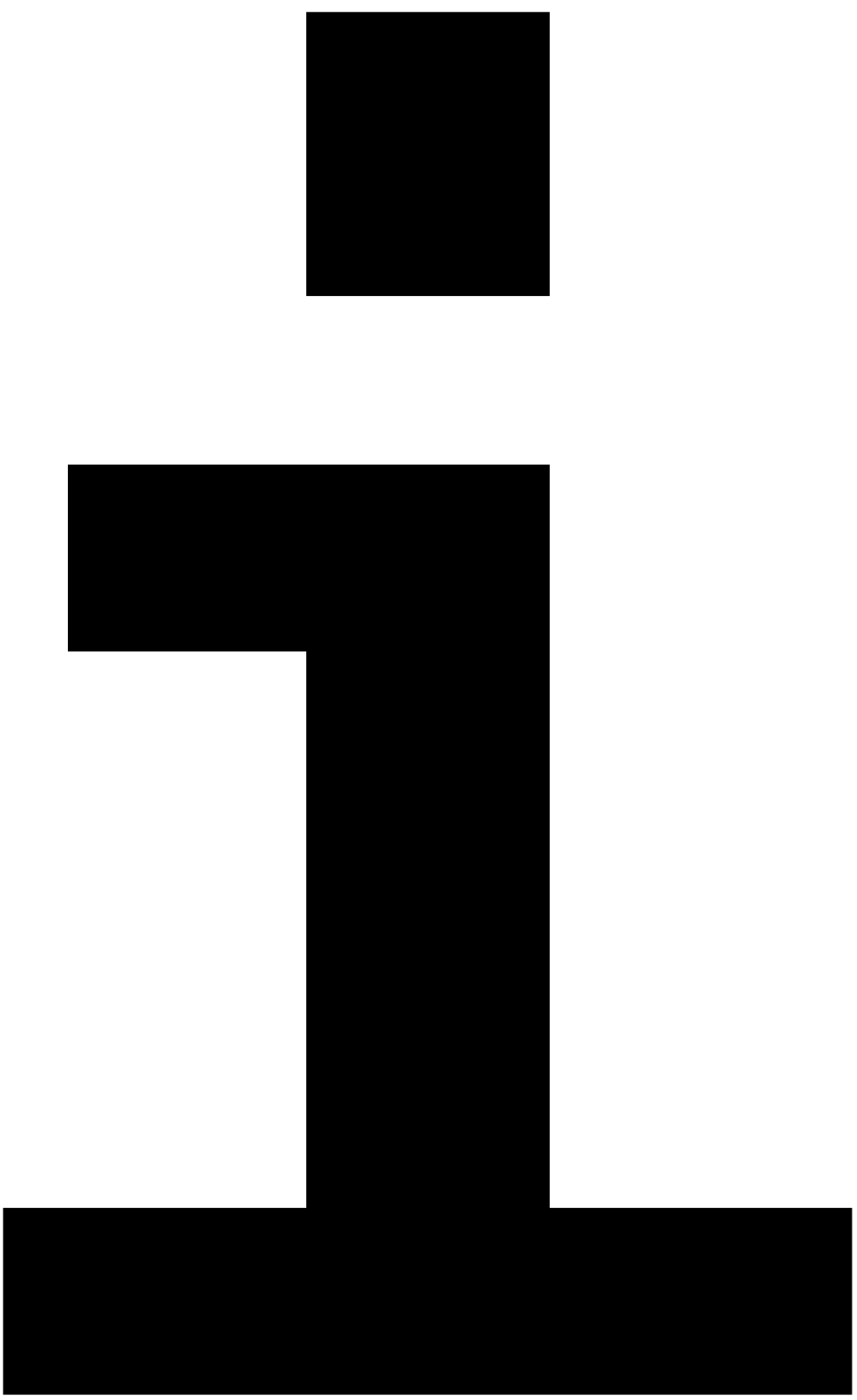


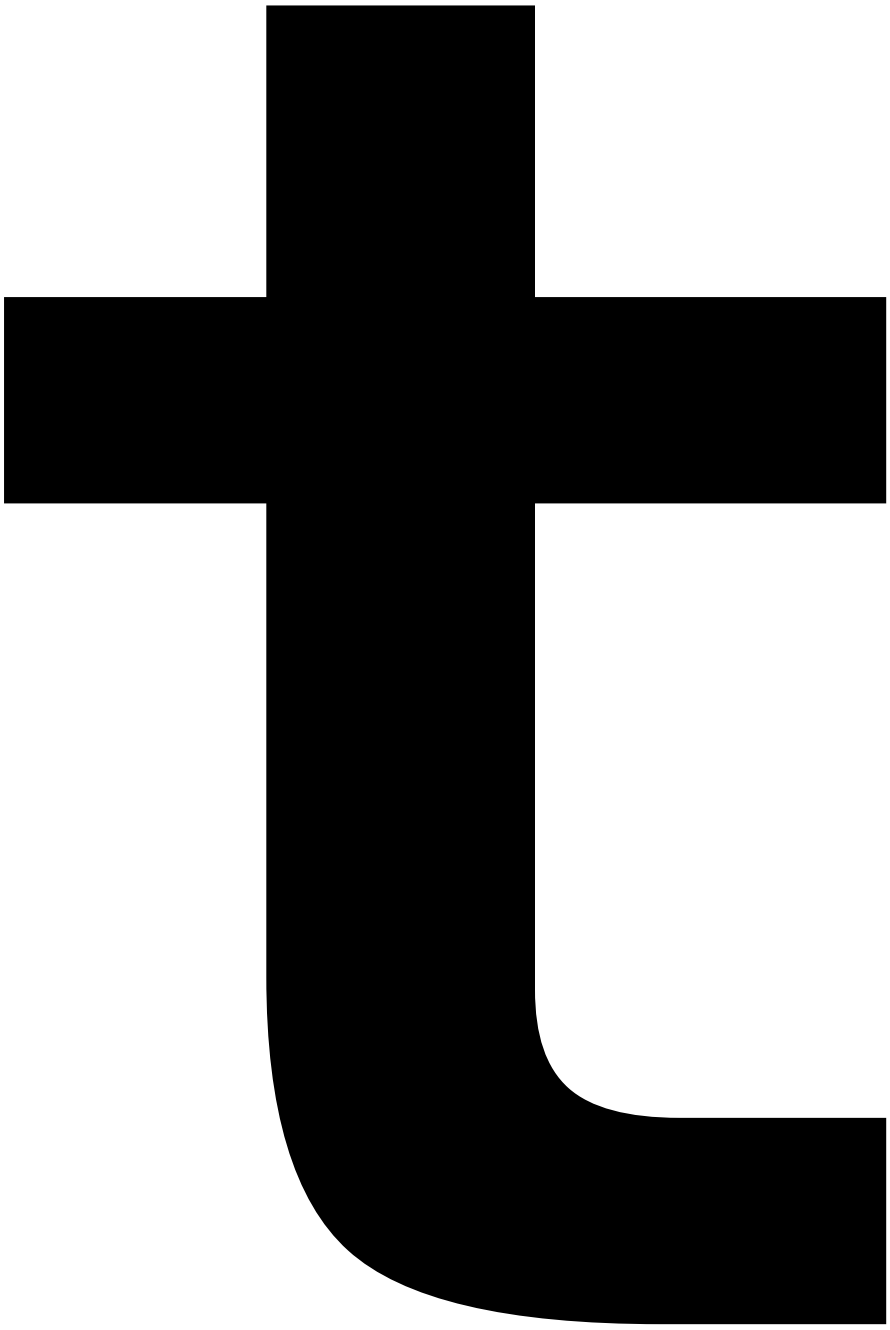
S

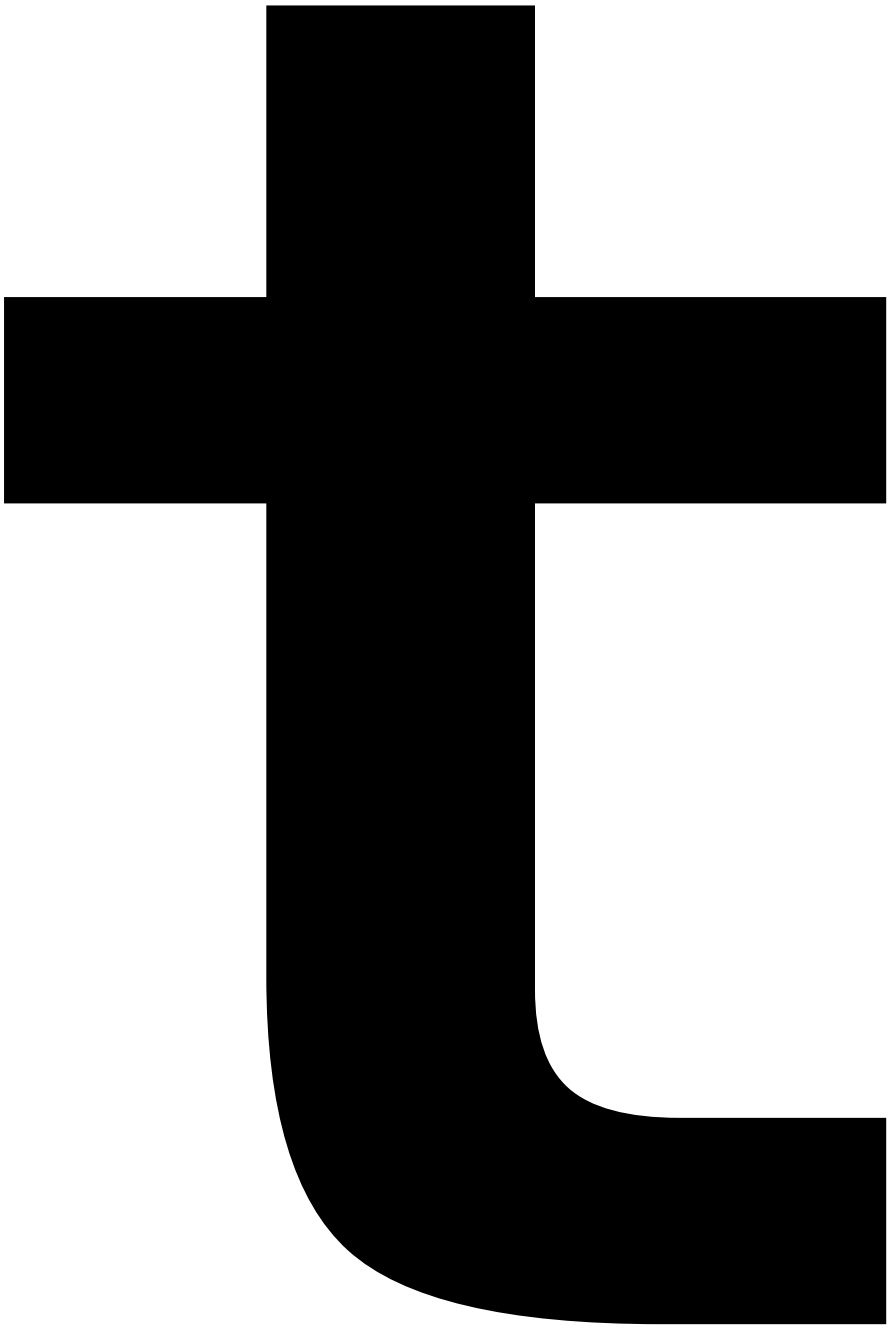




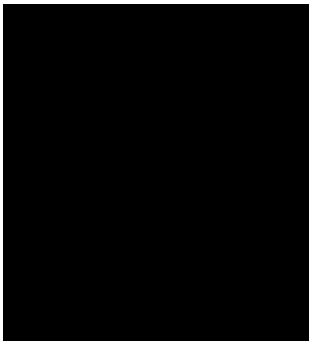


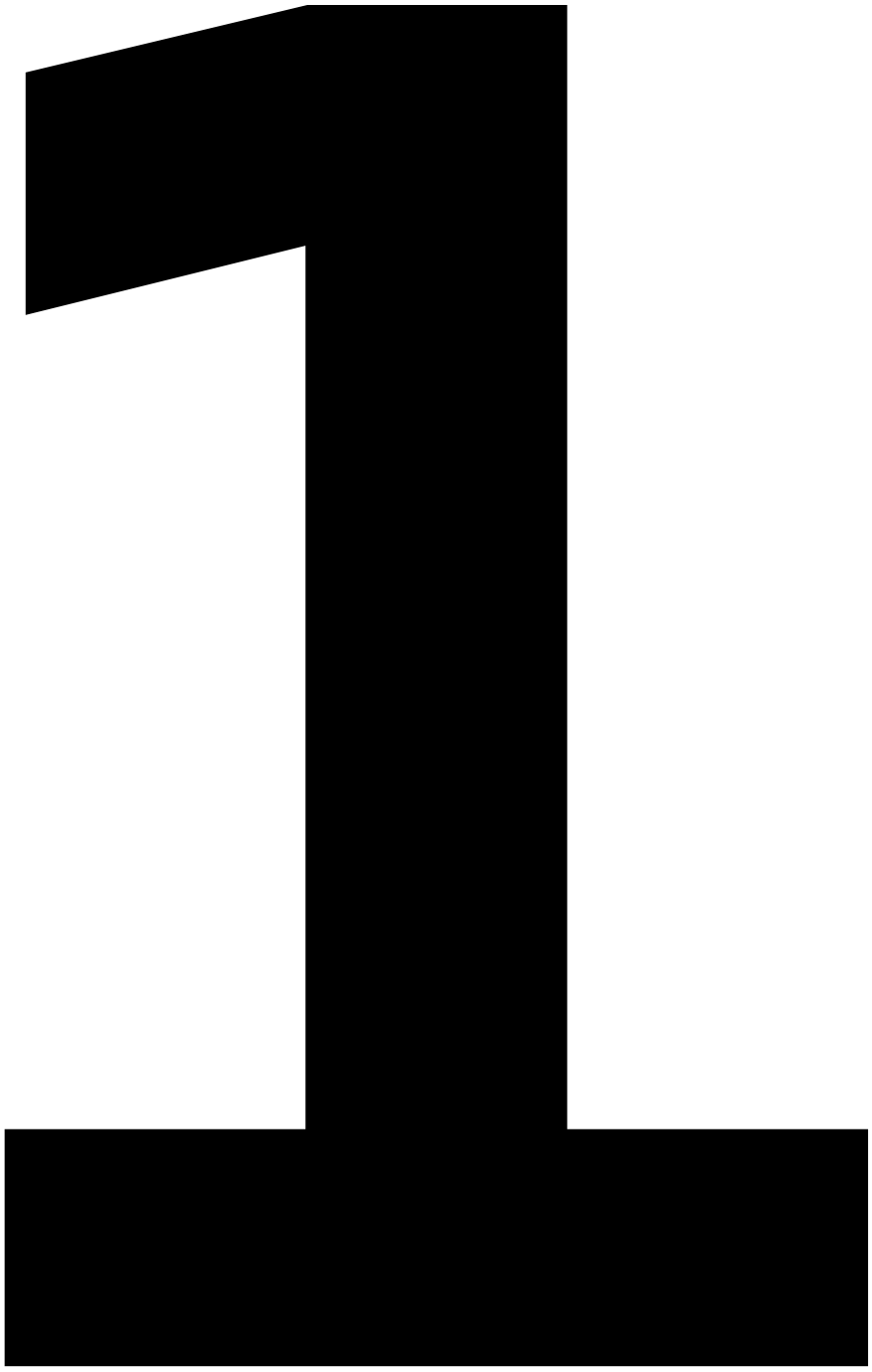


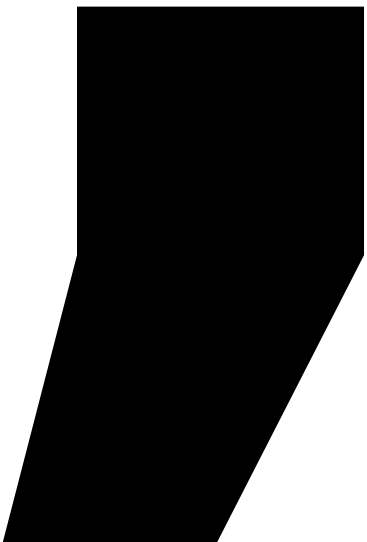


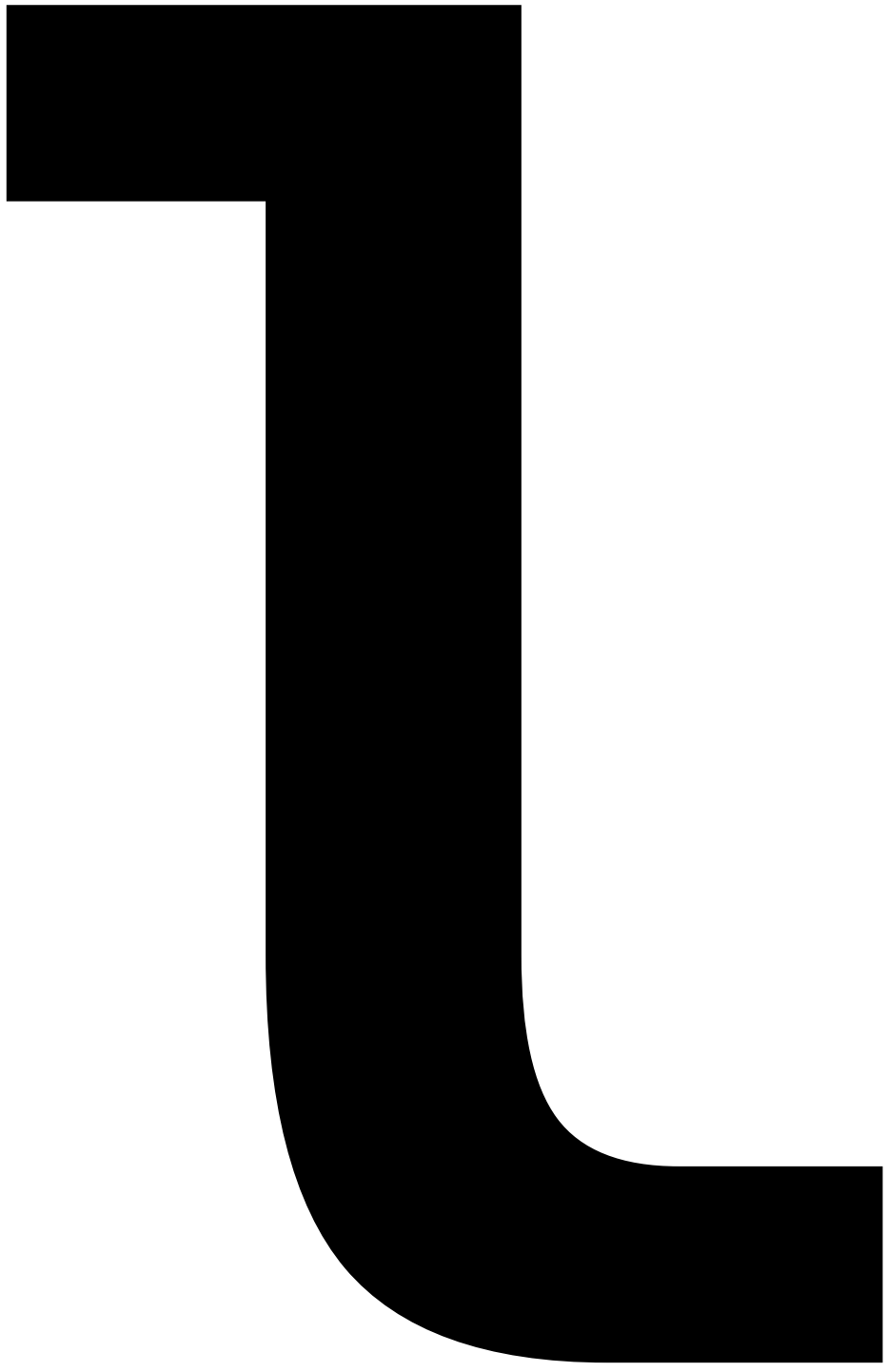


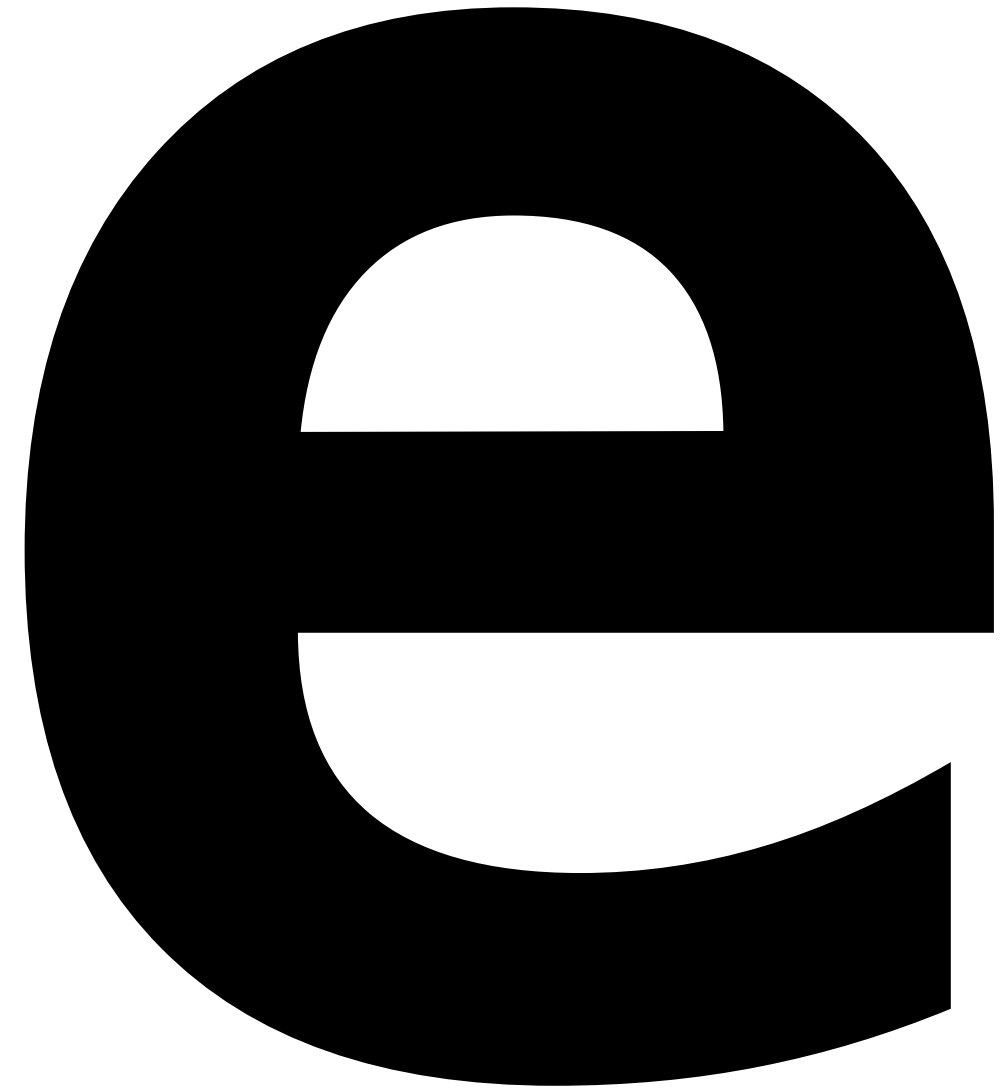
2

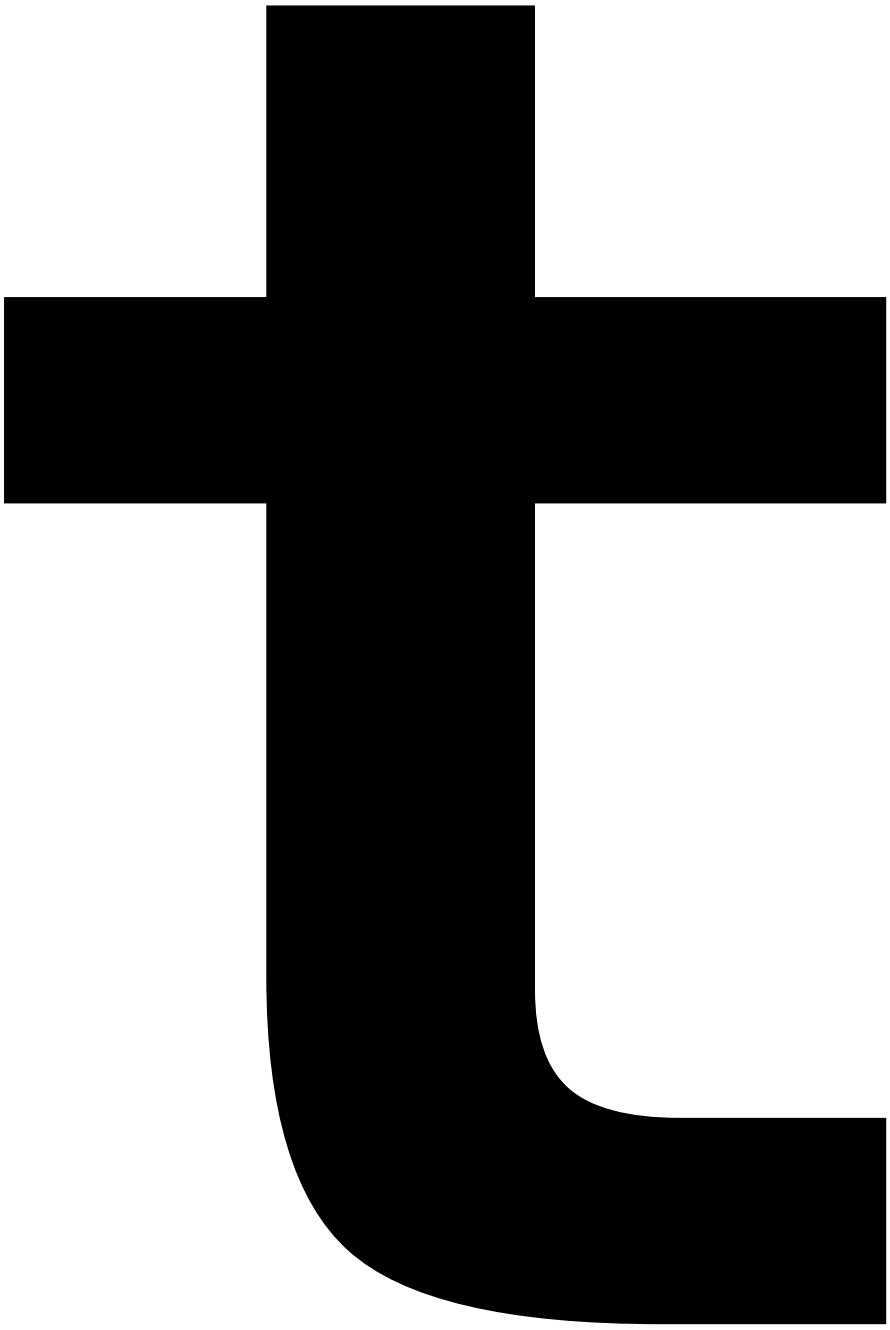


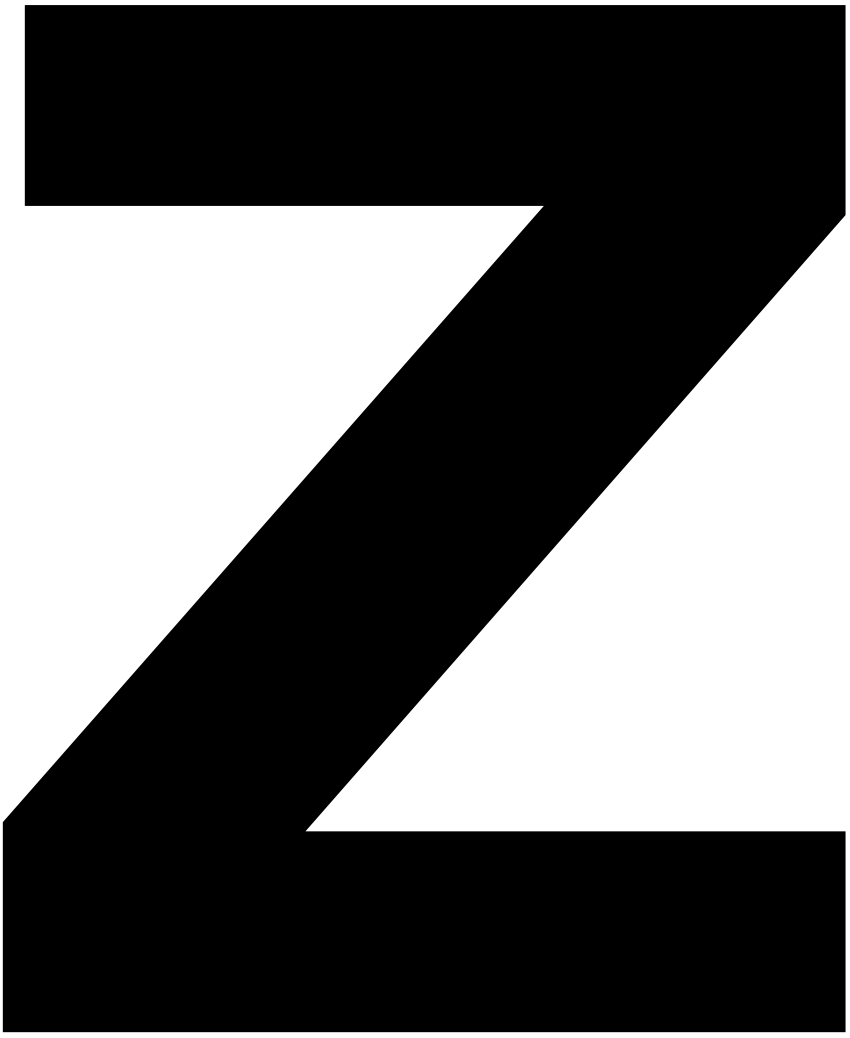


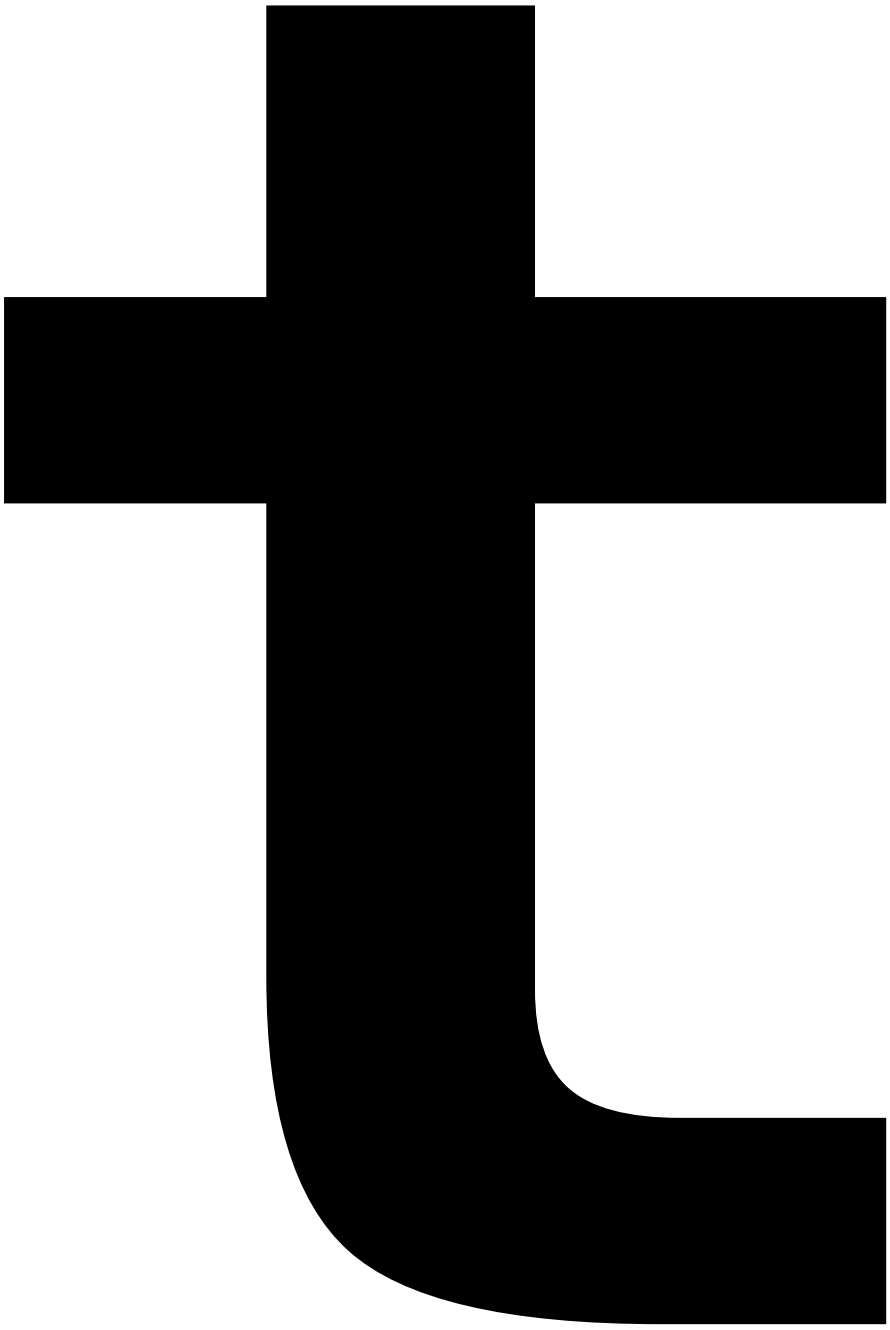


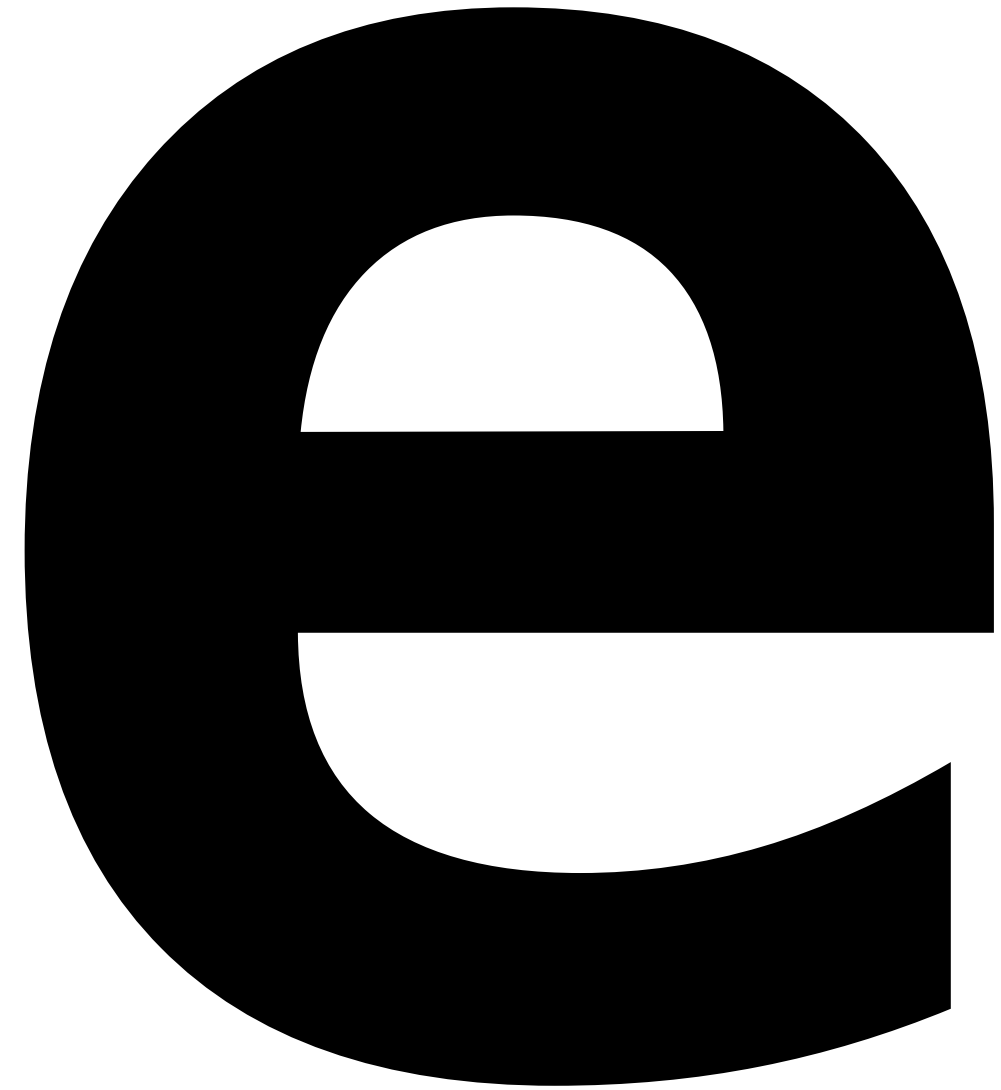


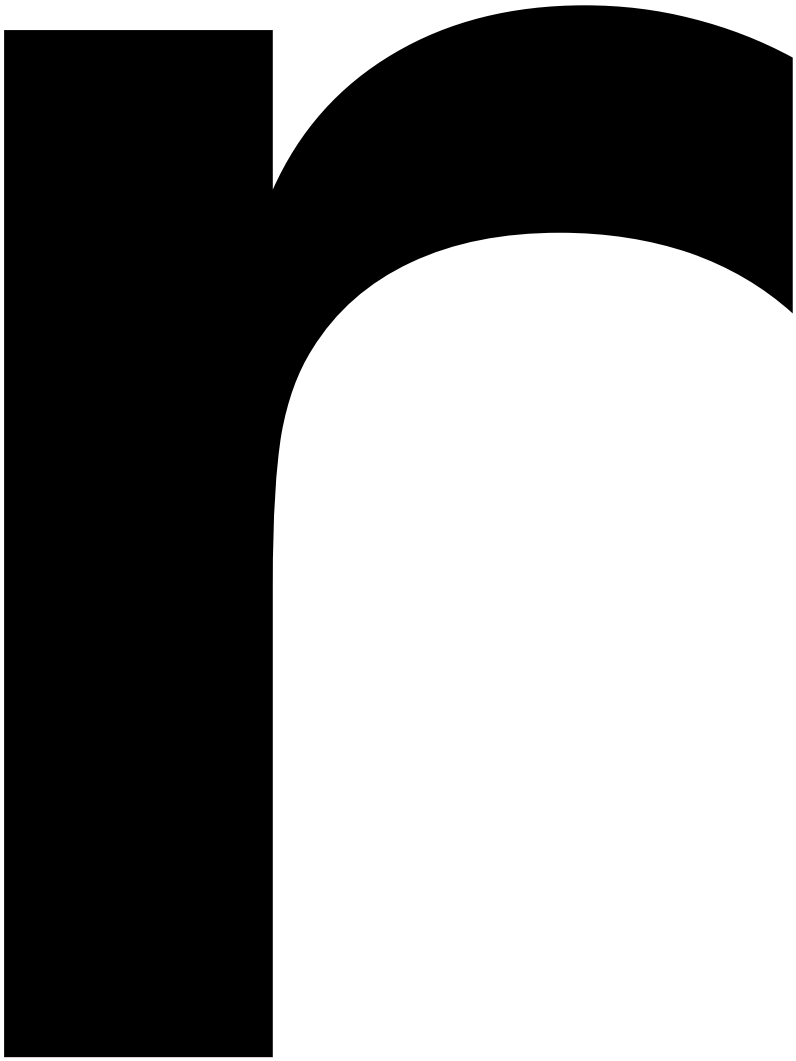


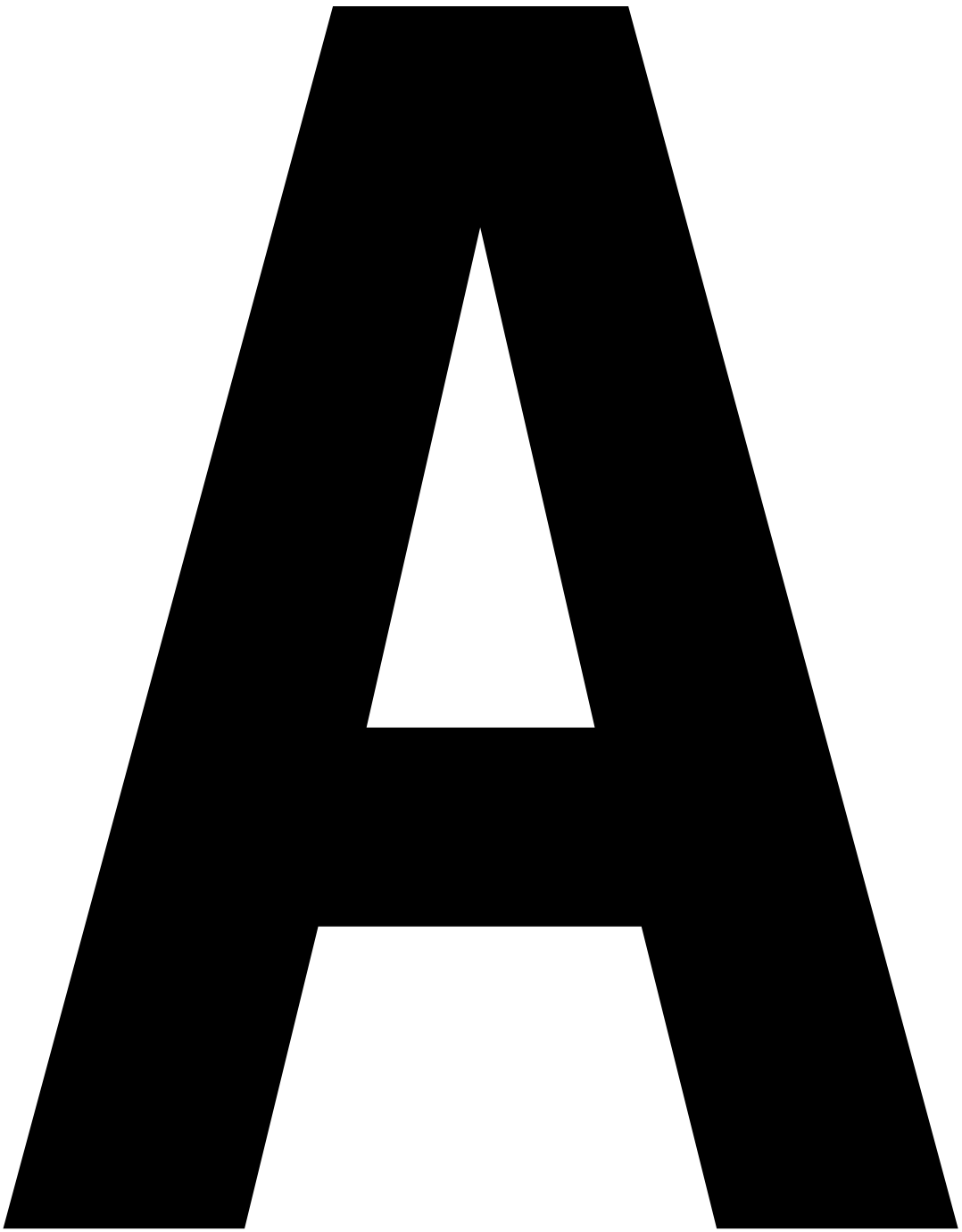


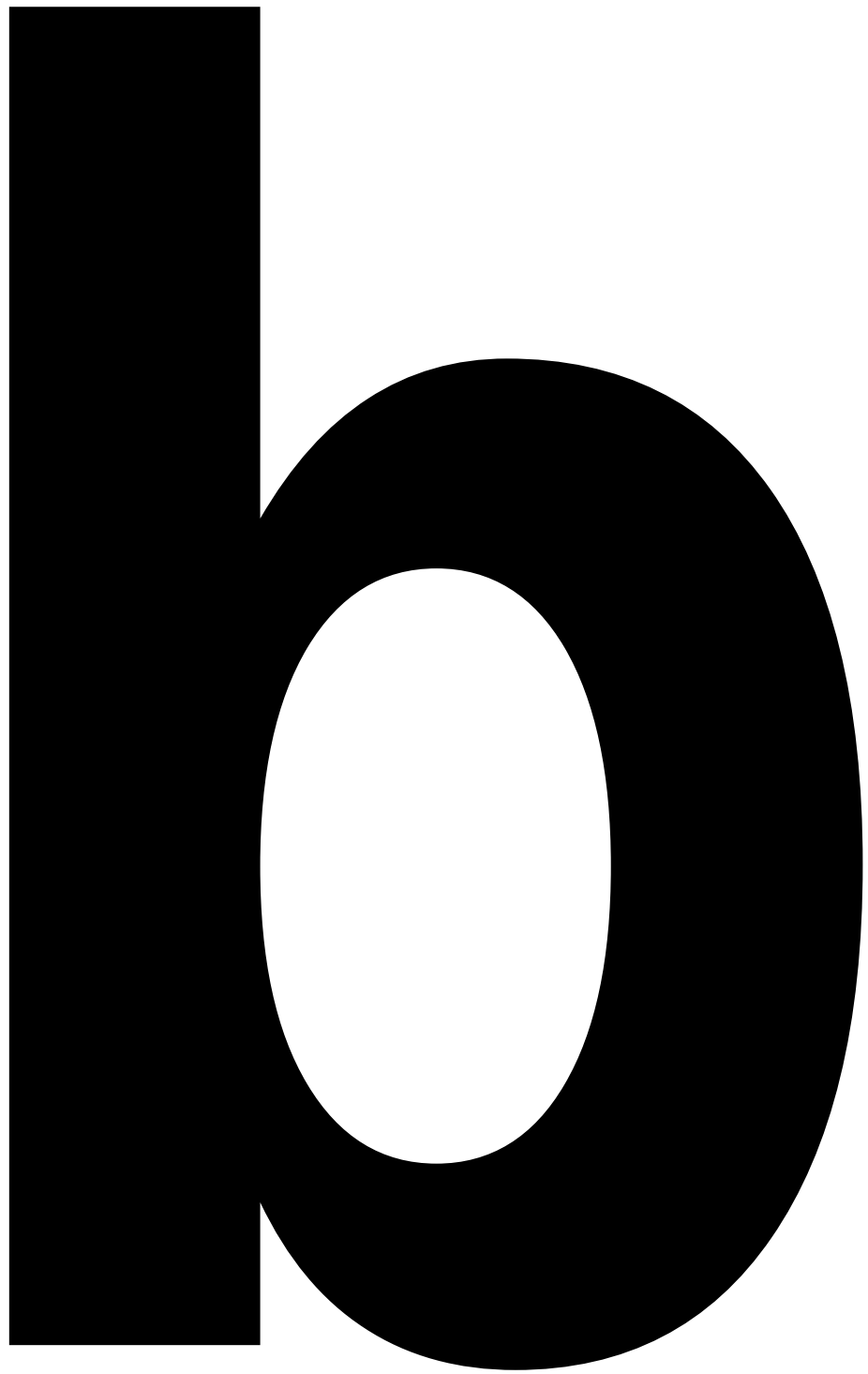




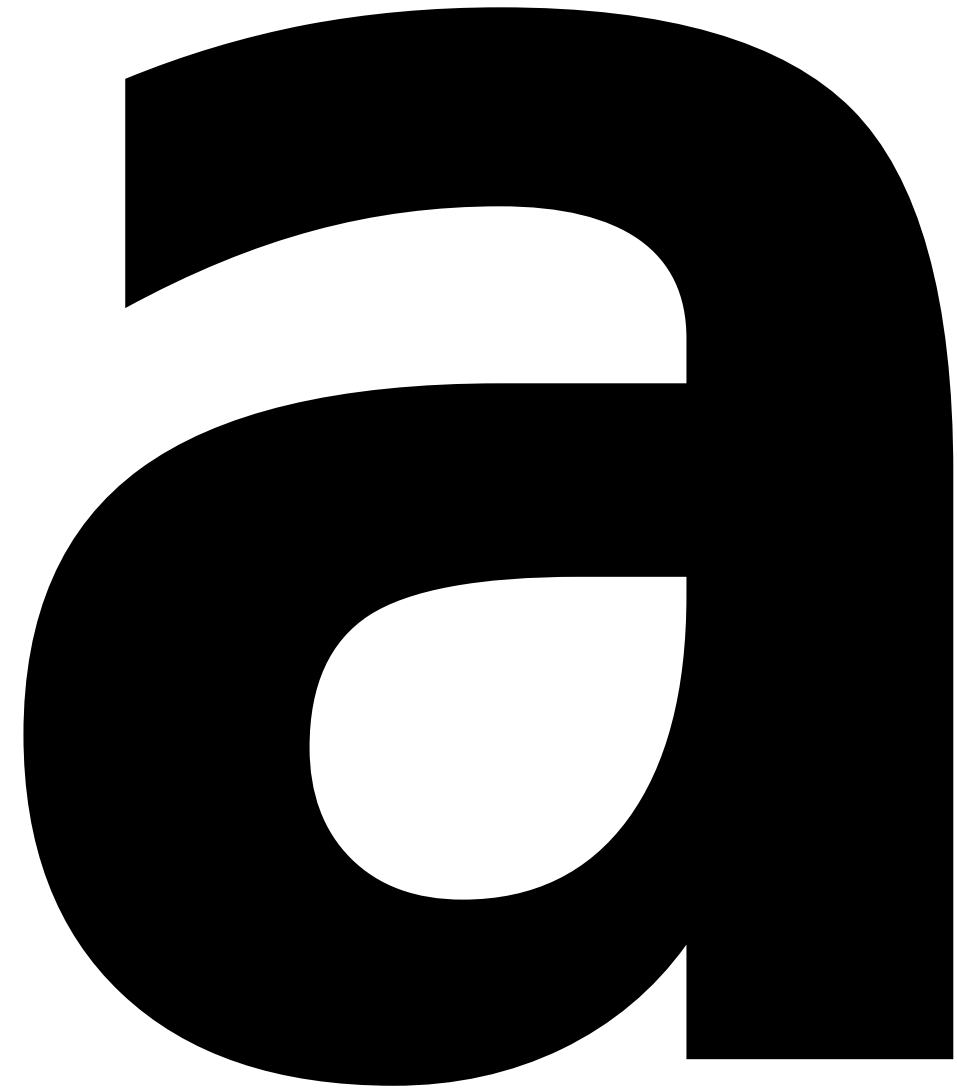


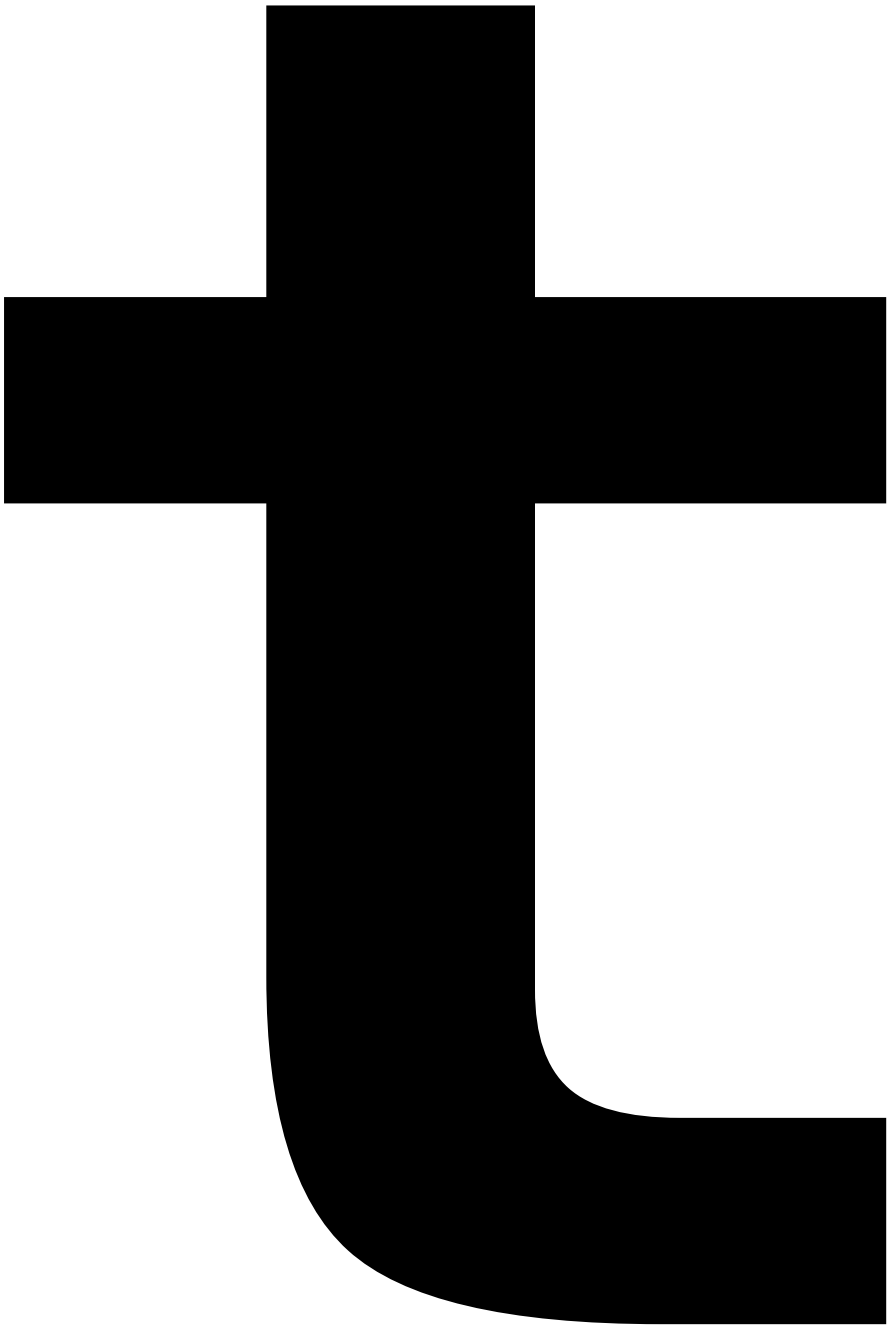


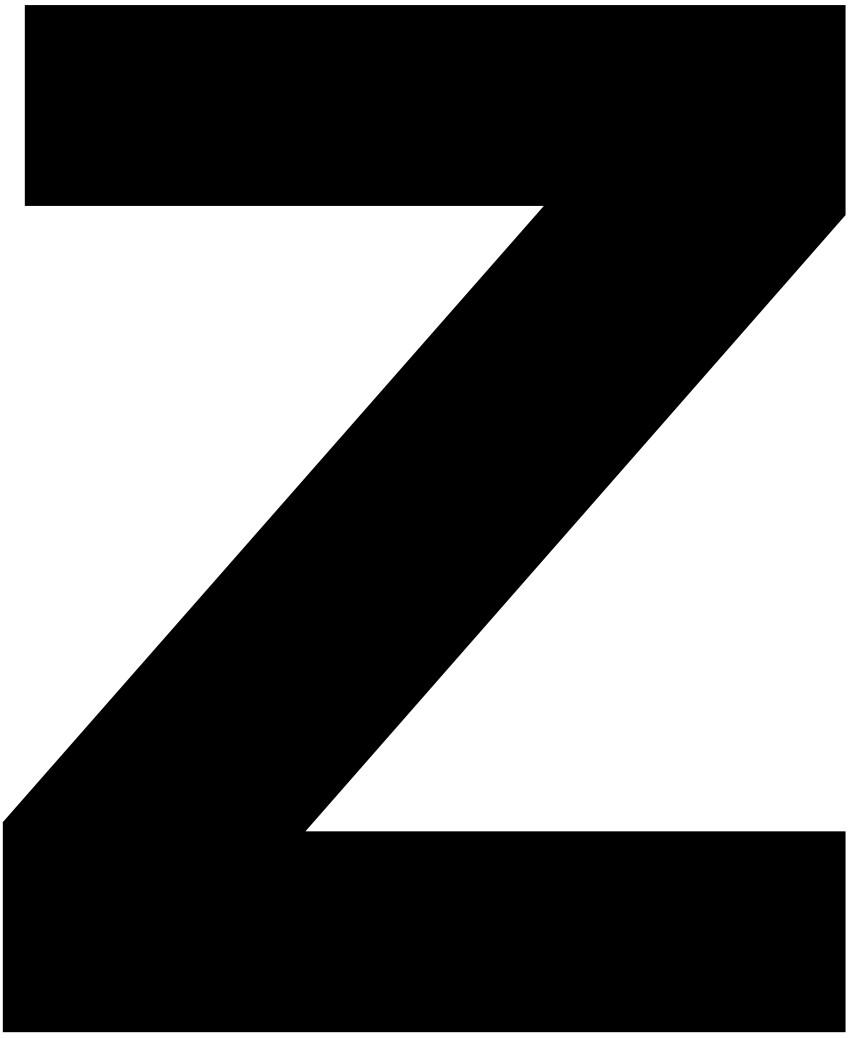


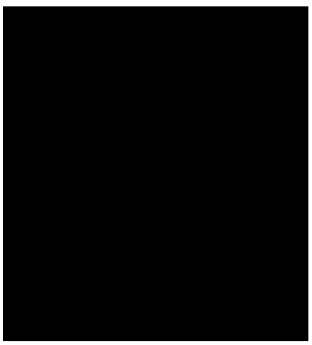


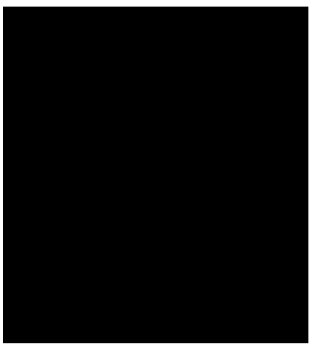
S

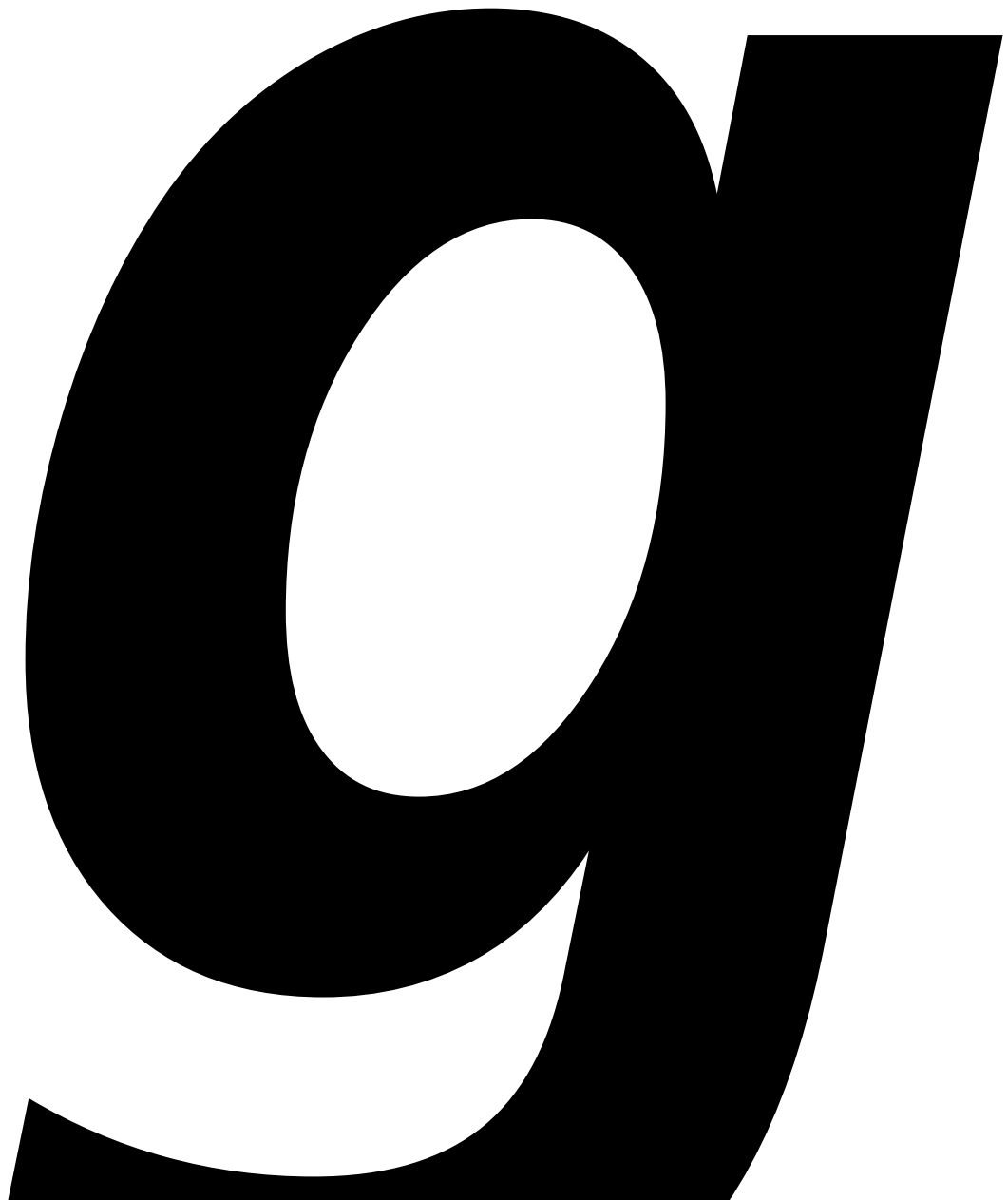


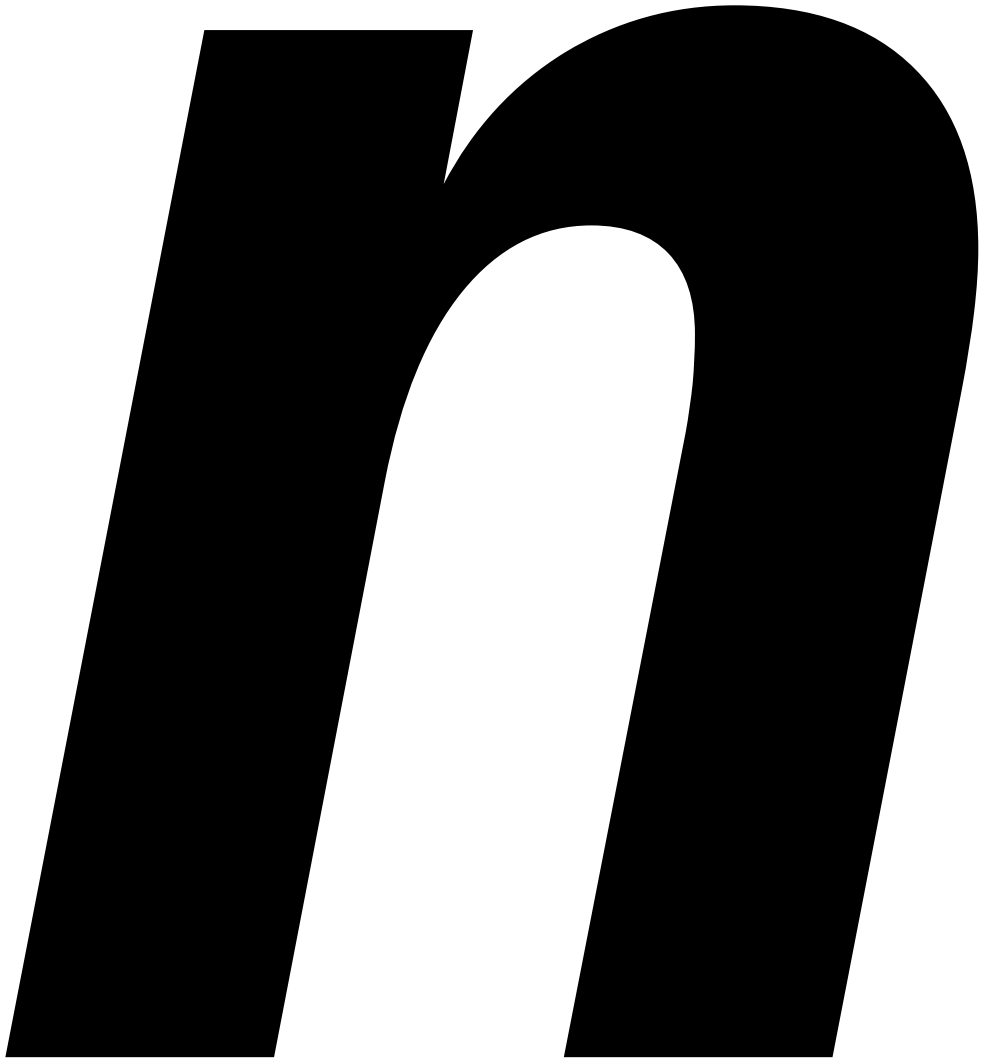


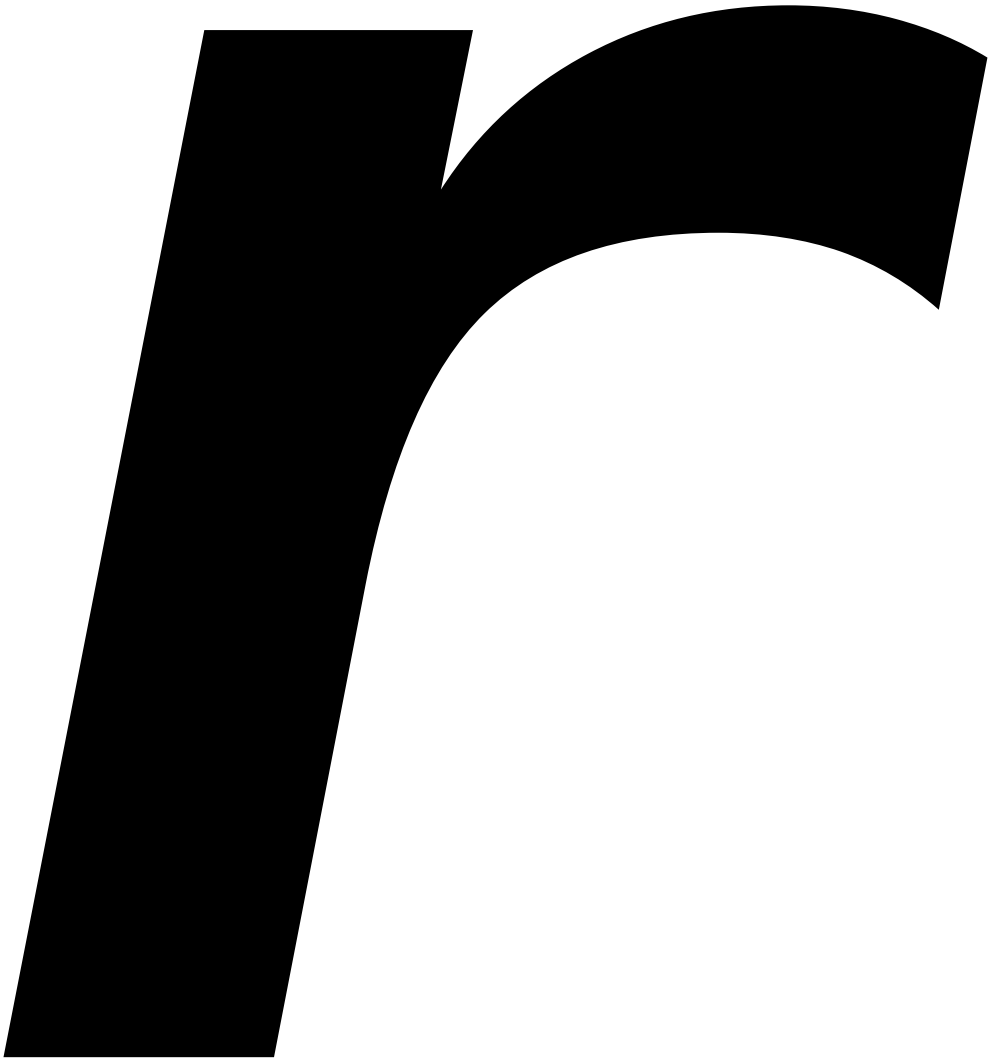


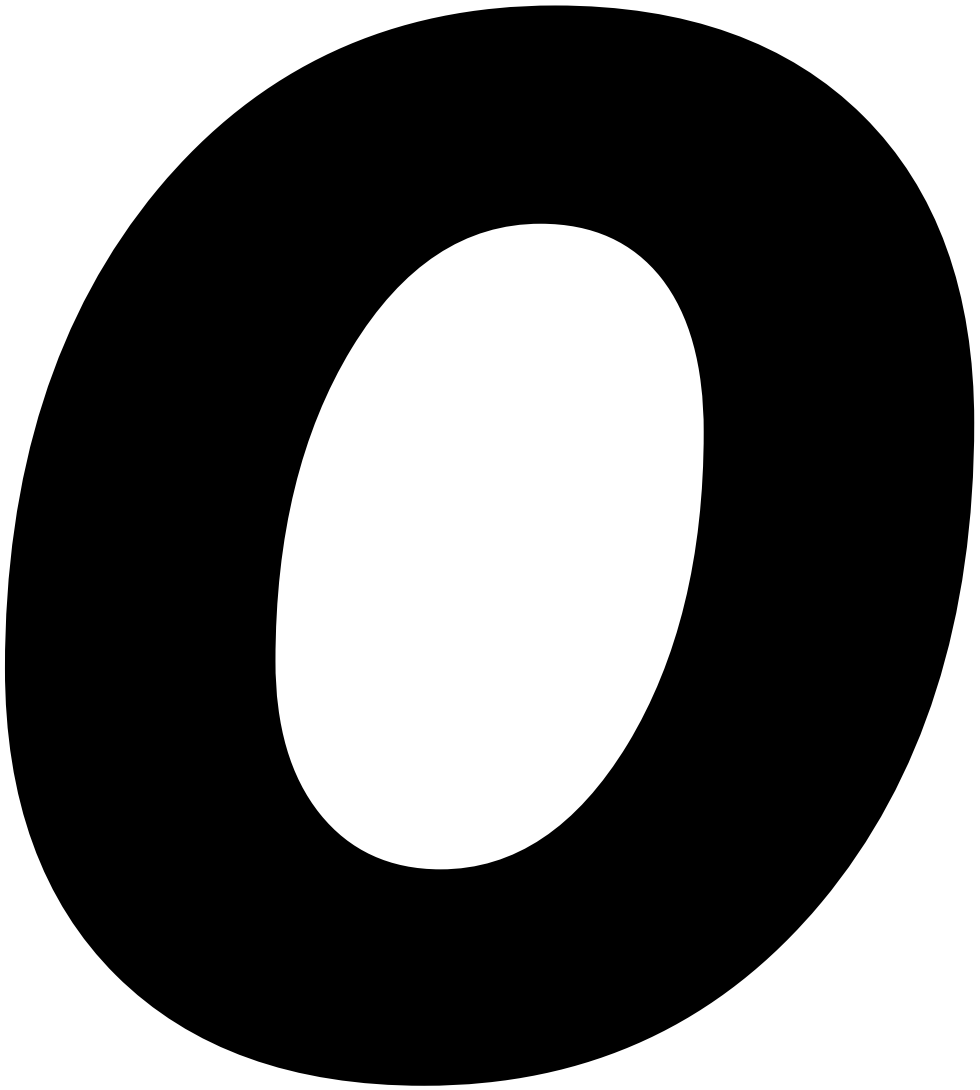


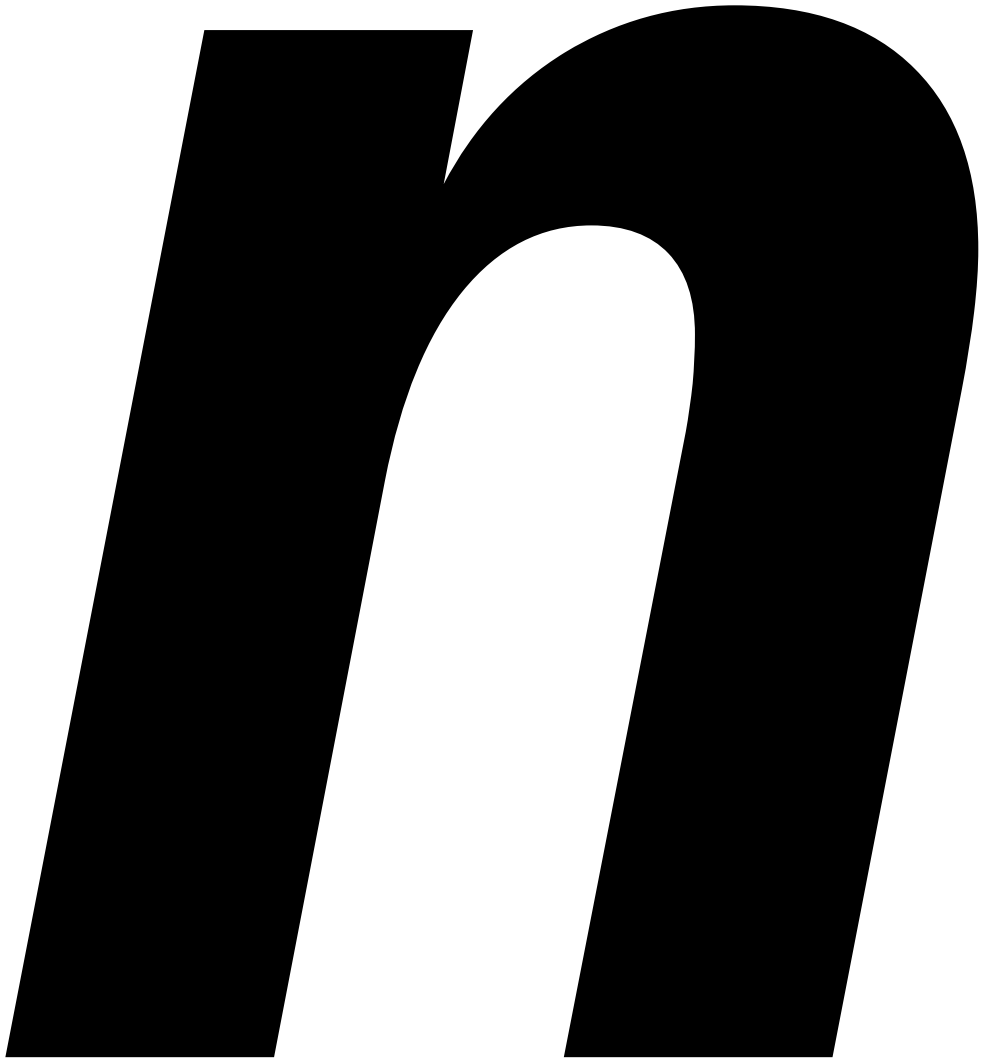


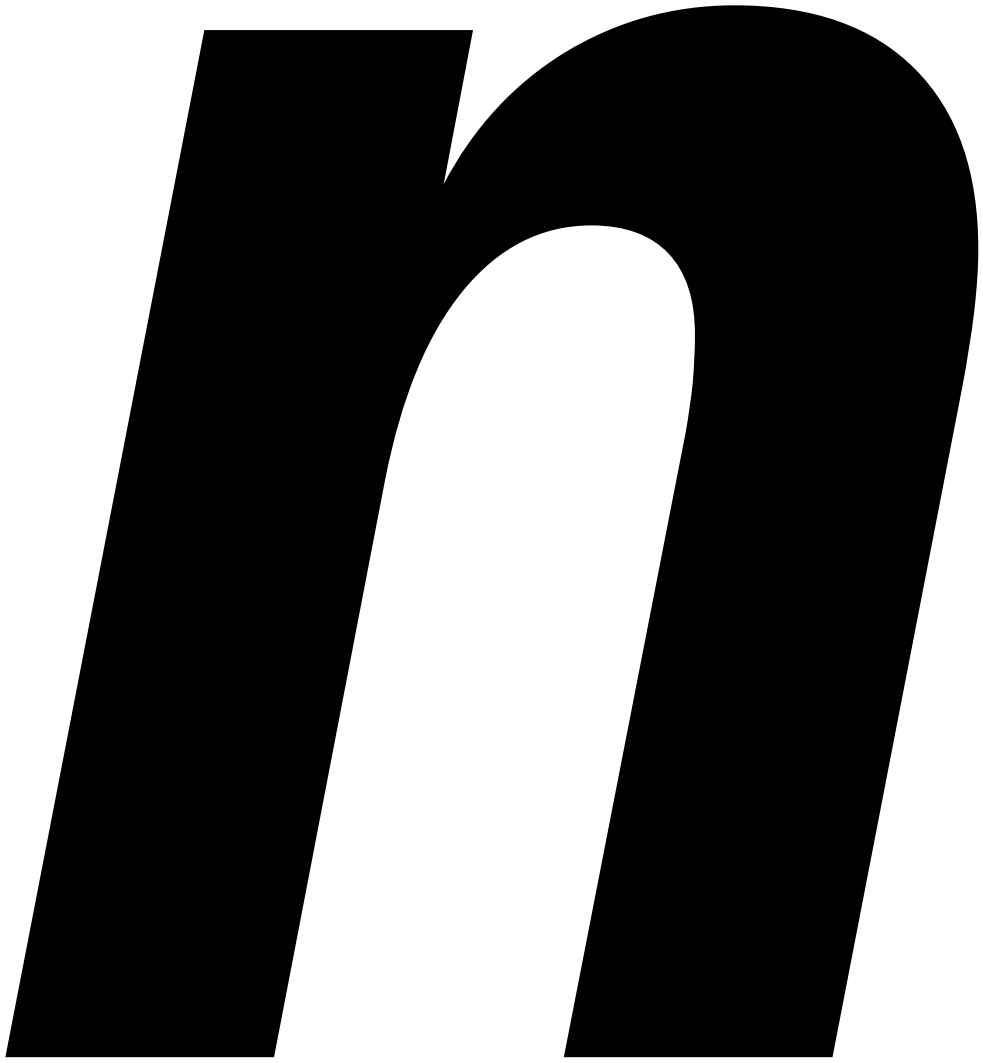


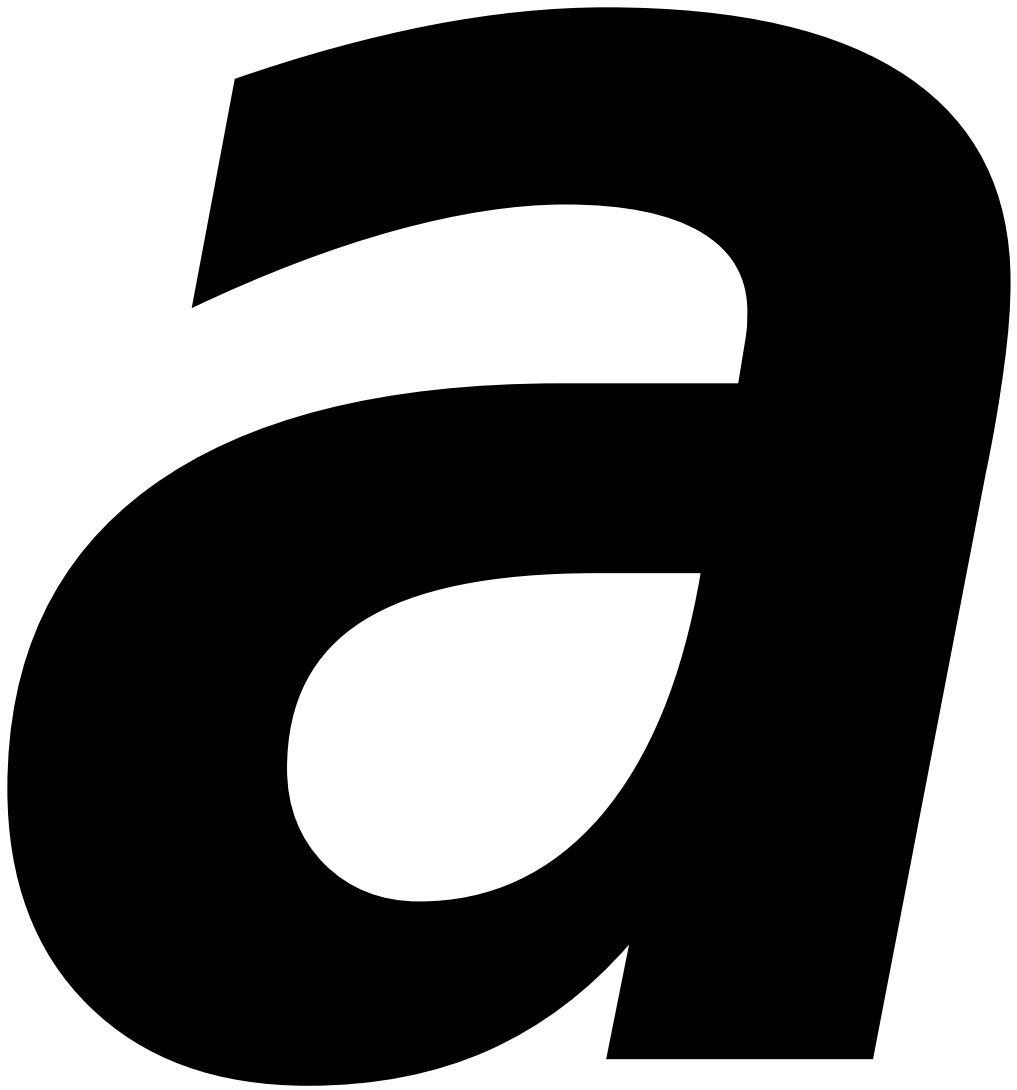


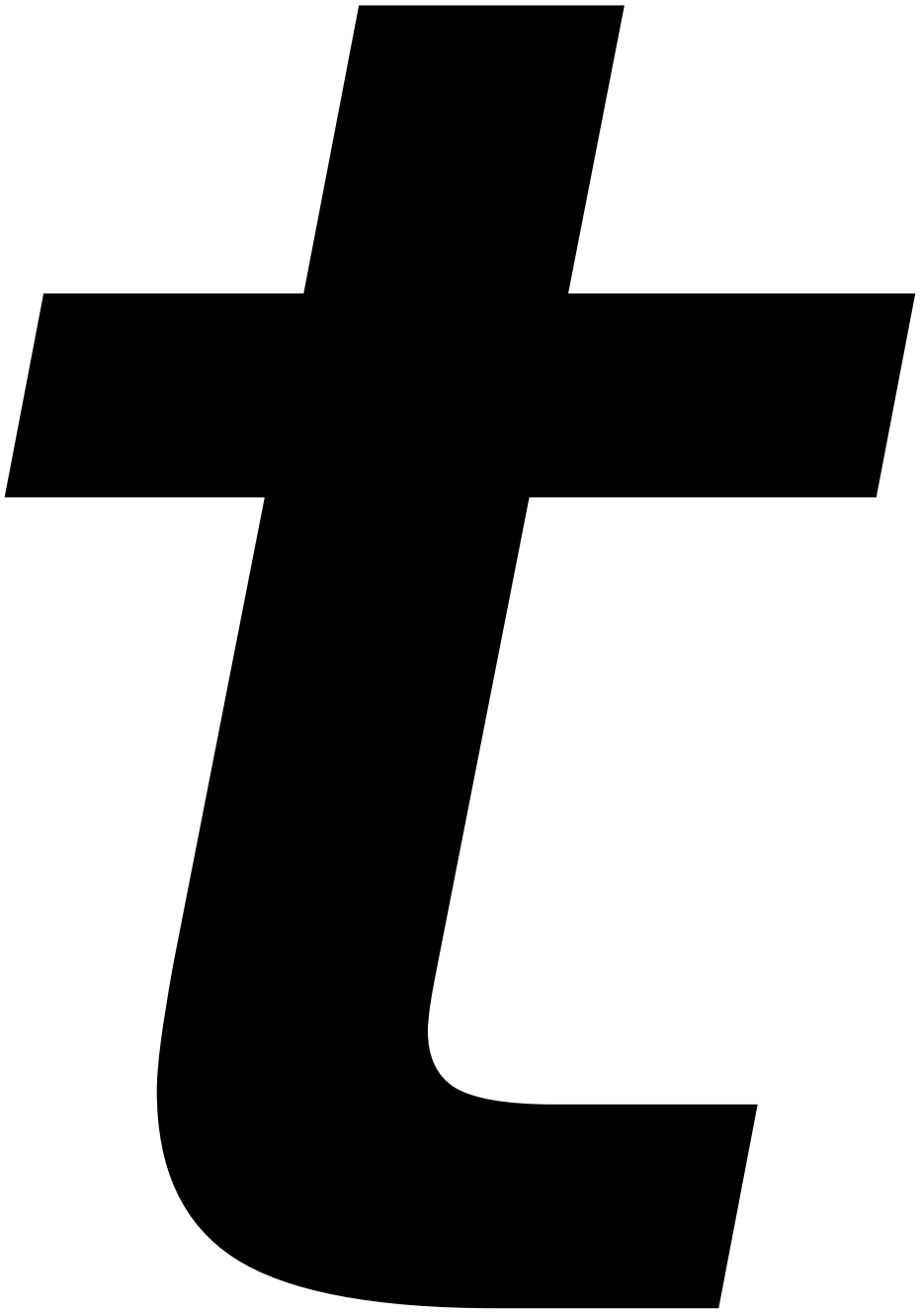


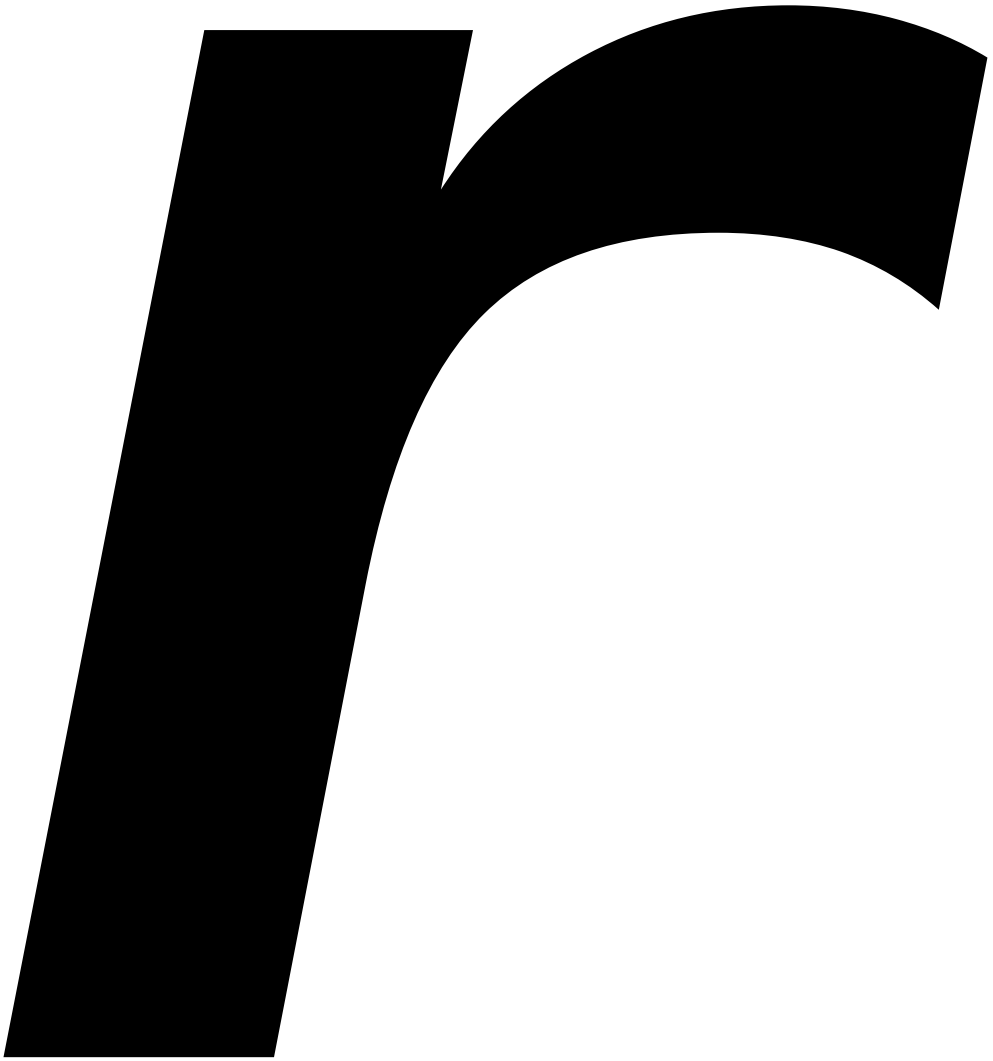


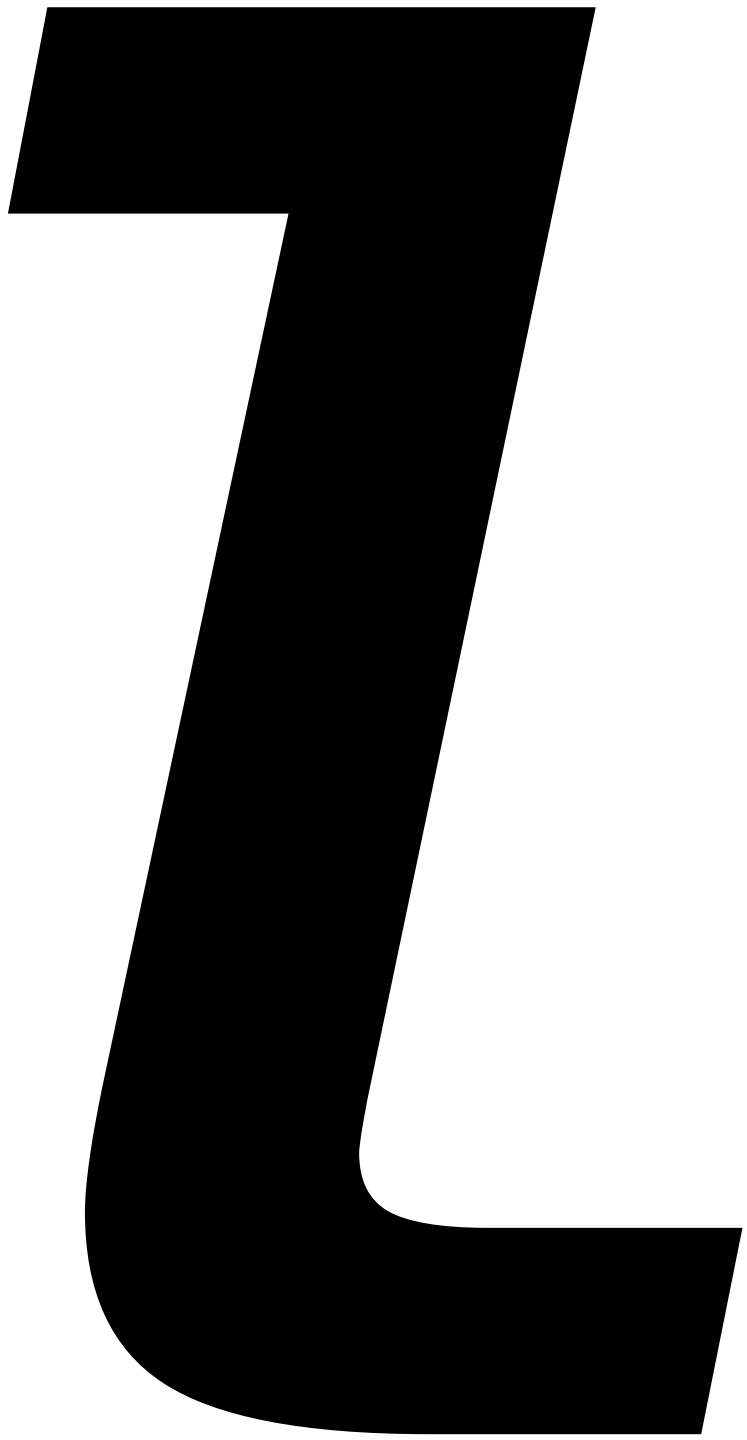


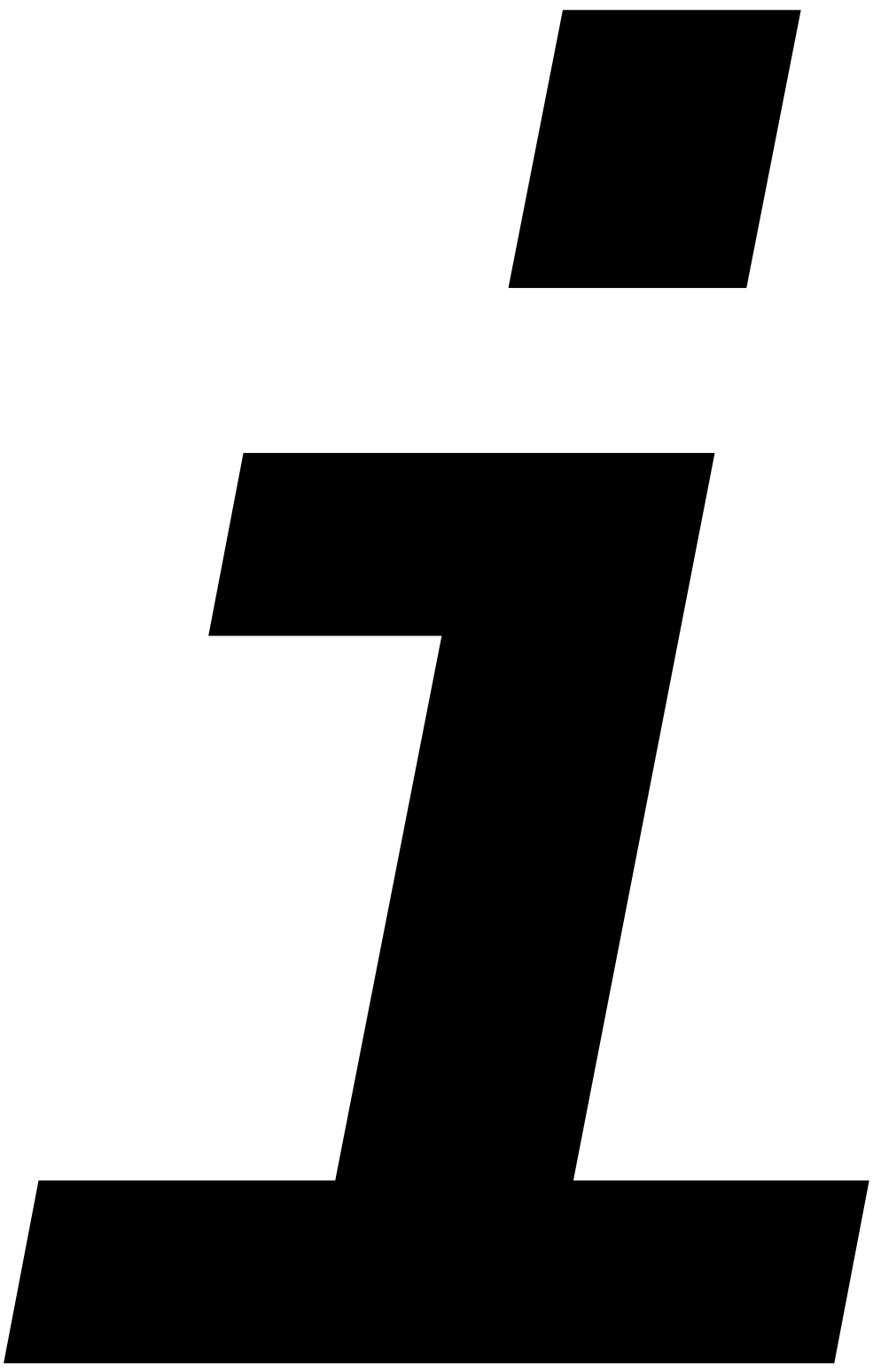


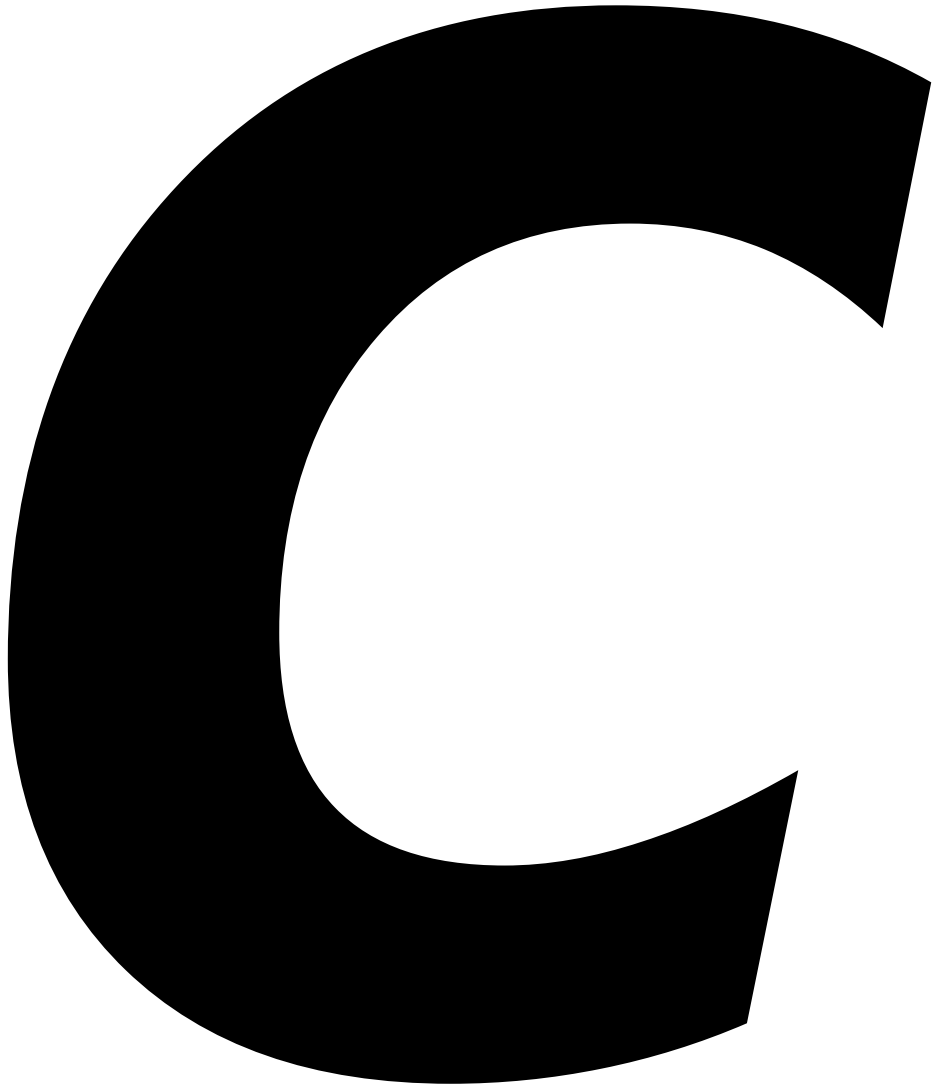


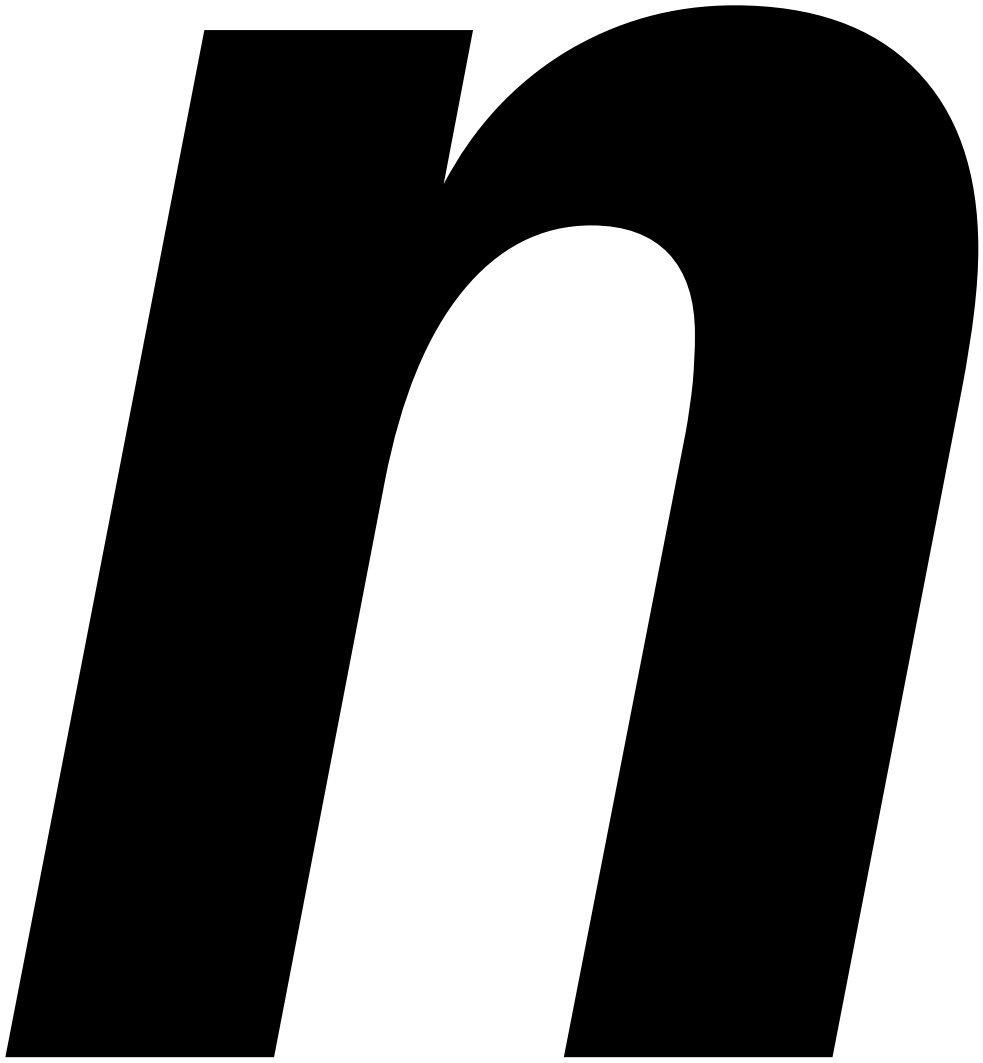


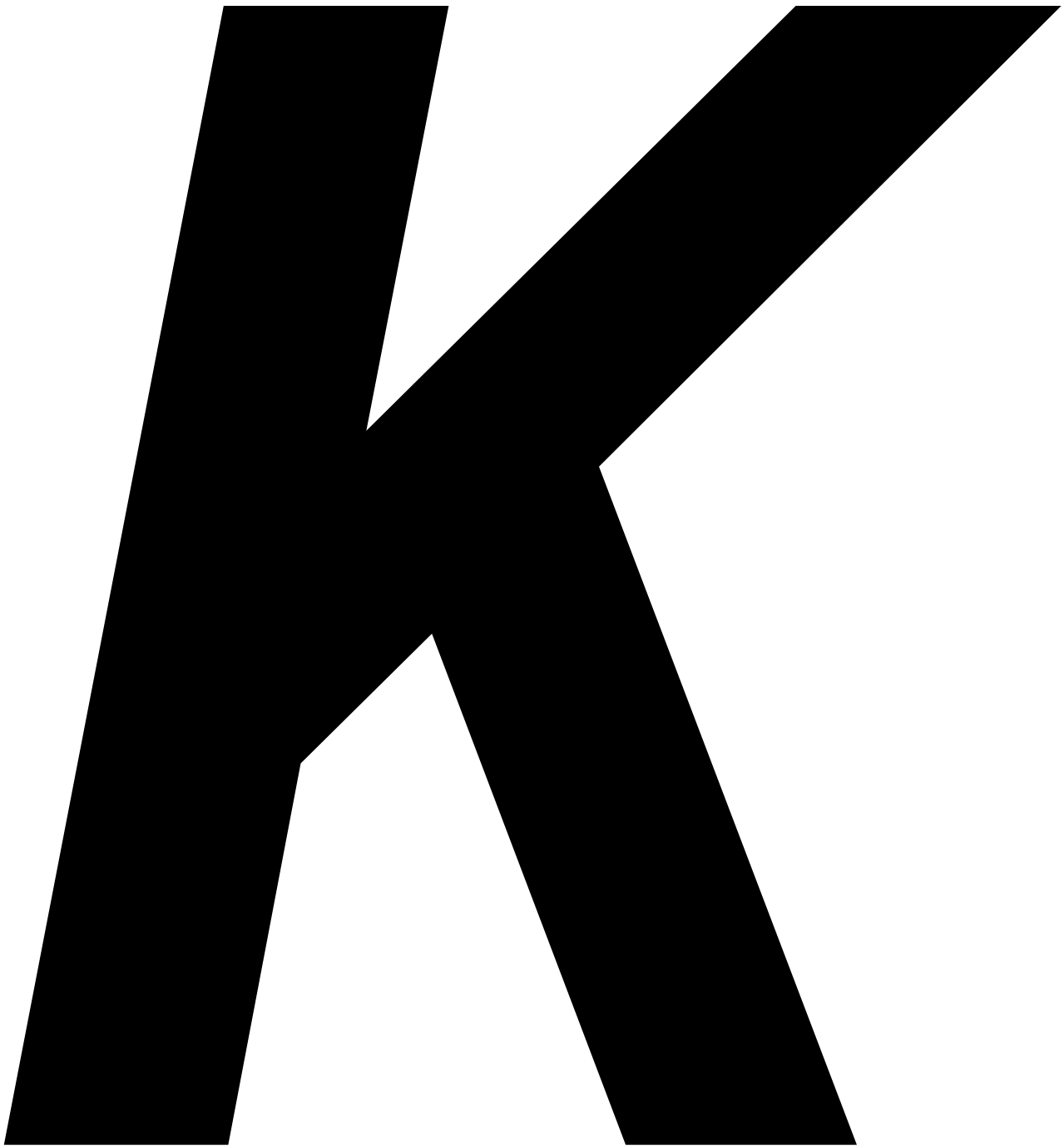


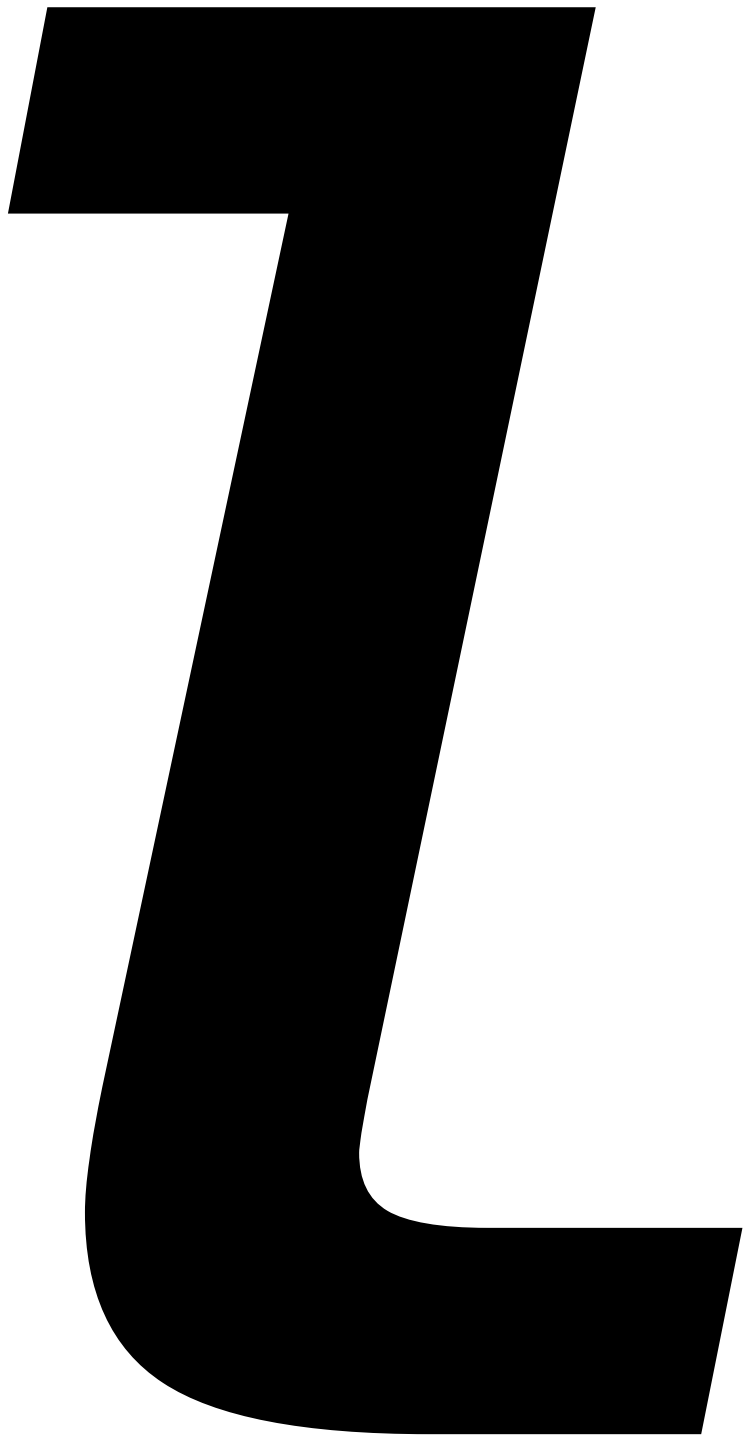


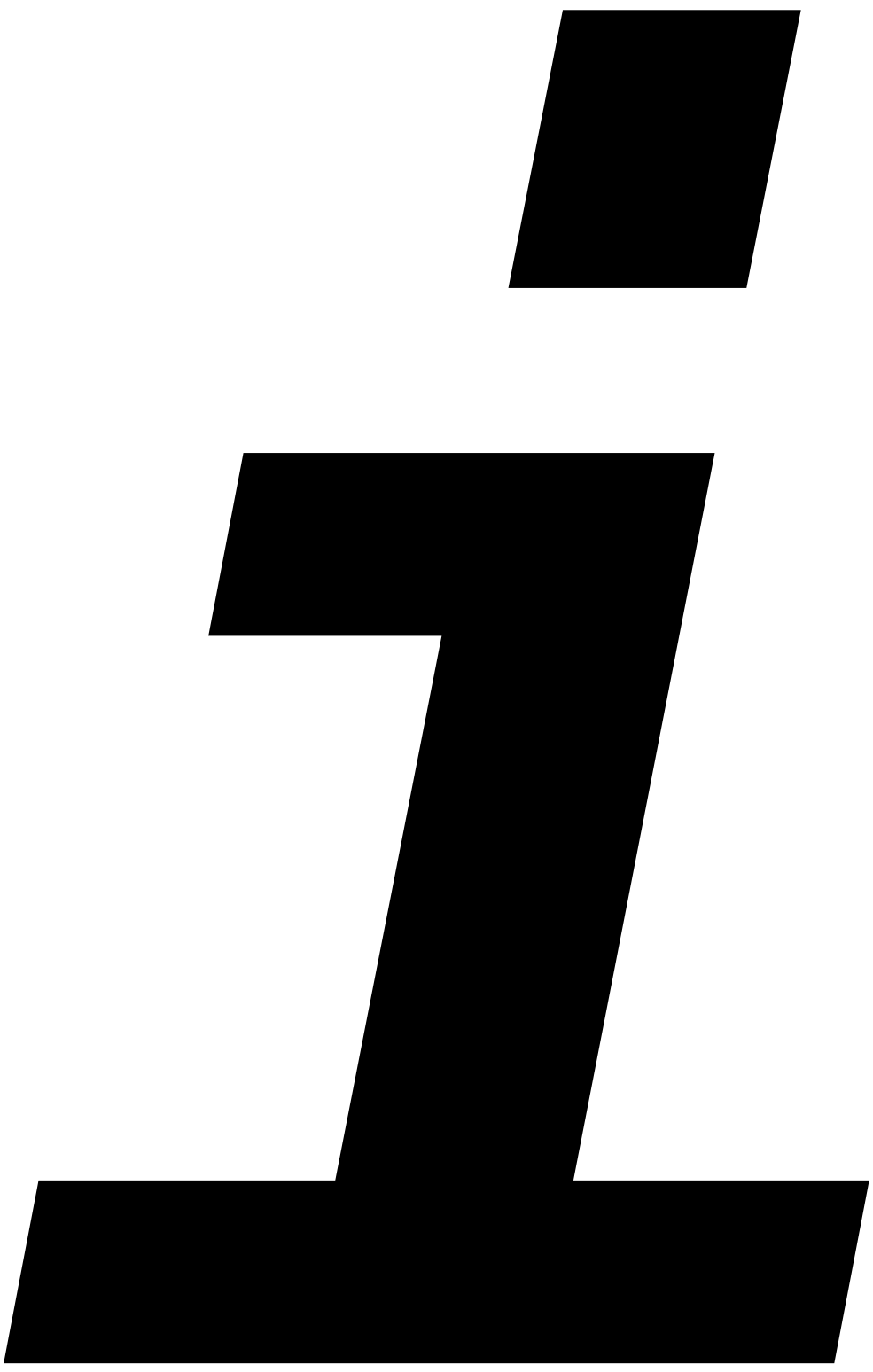


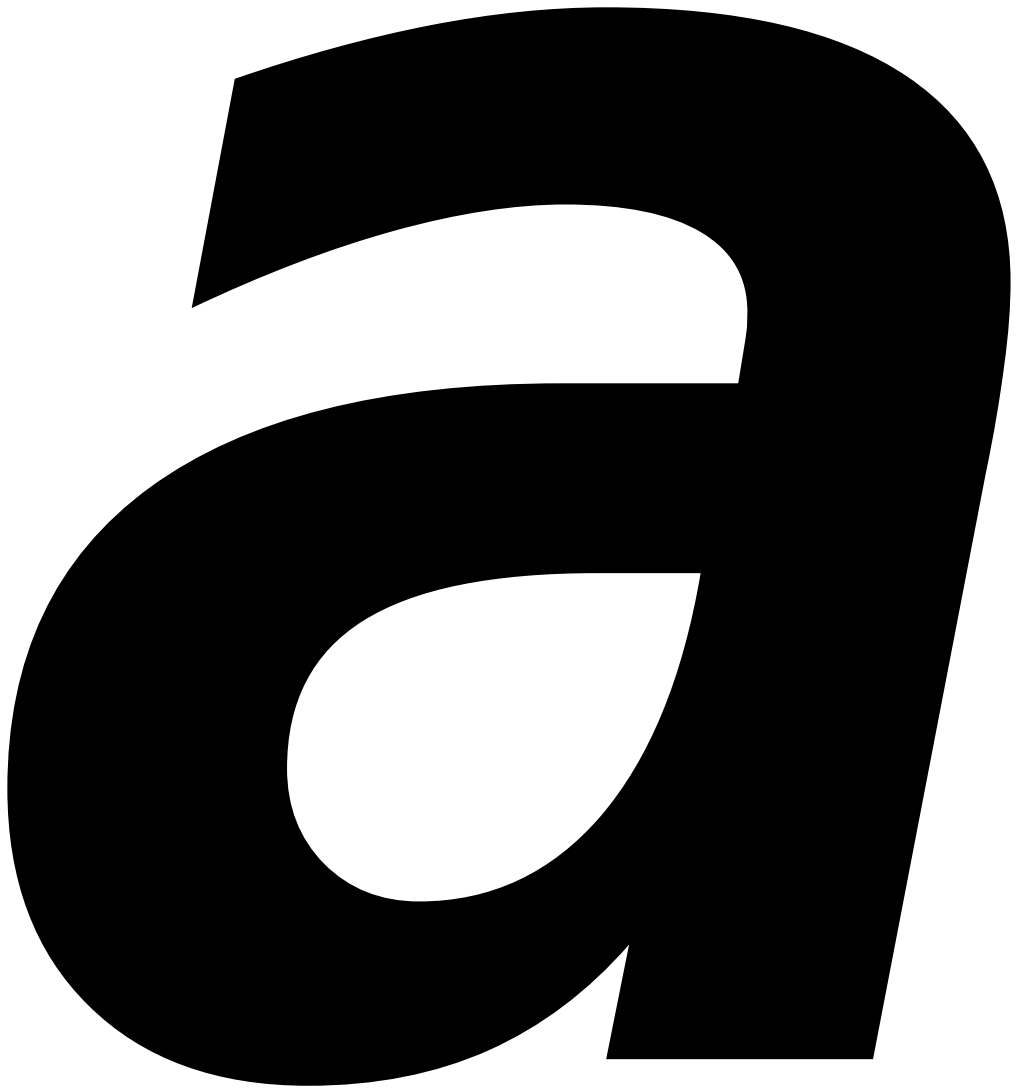


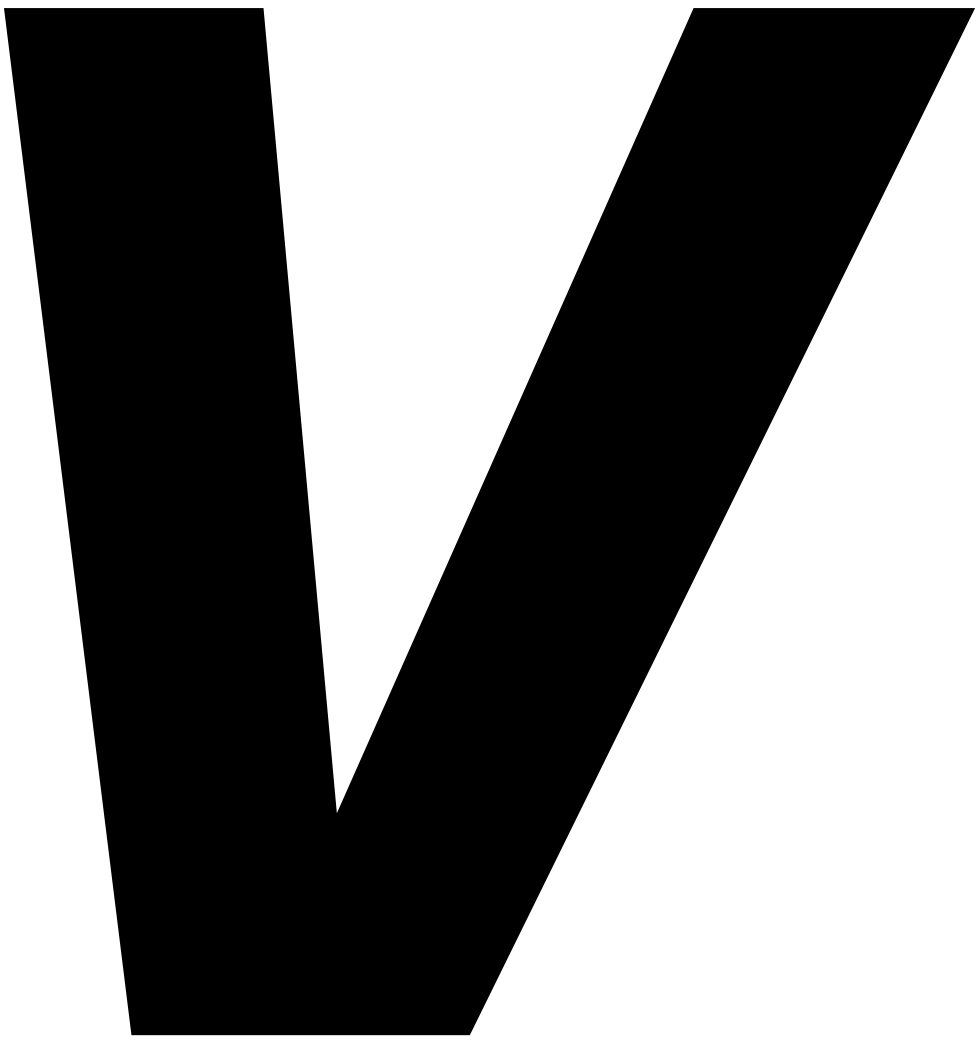


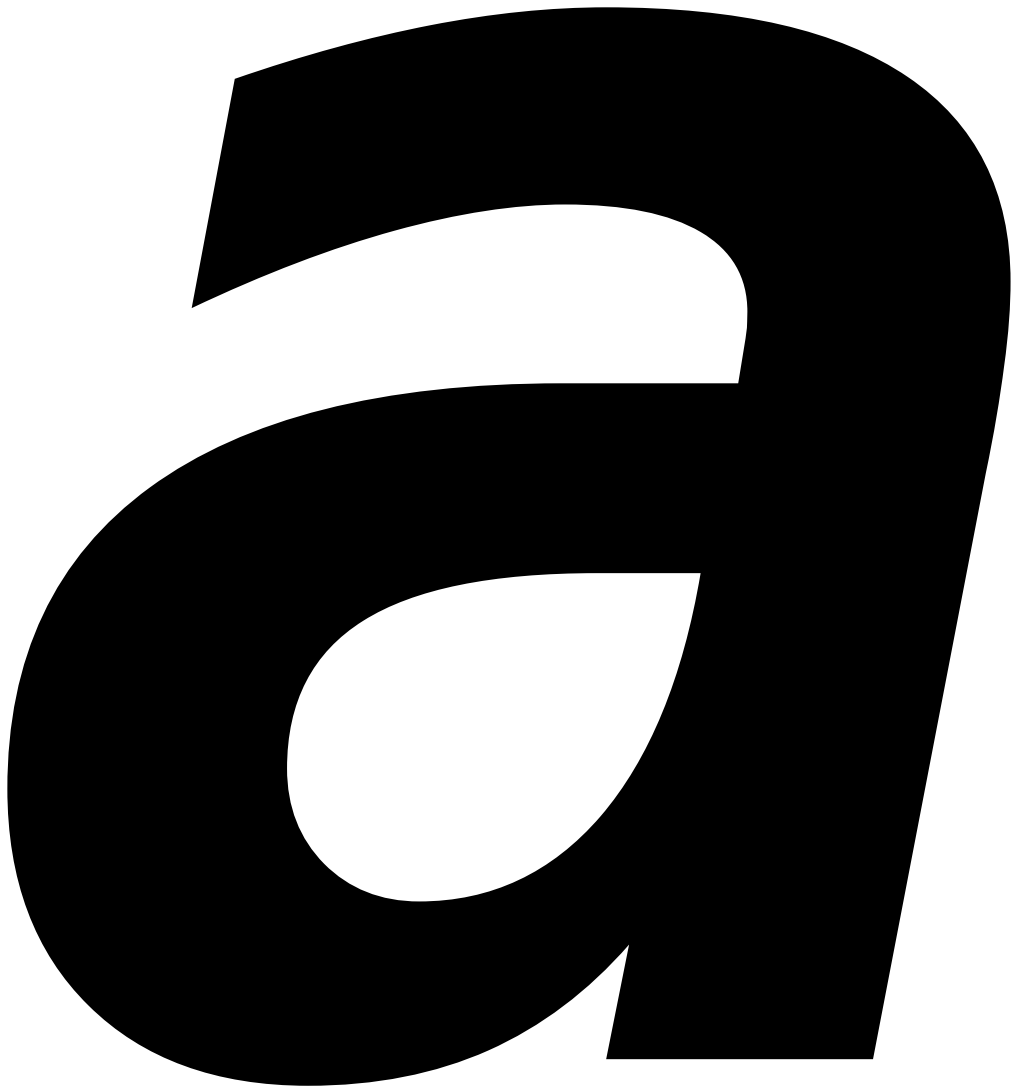


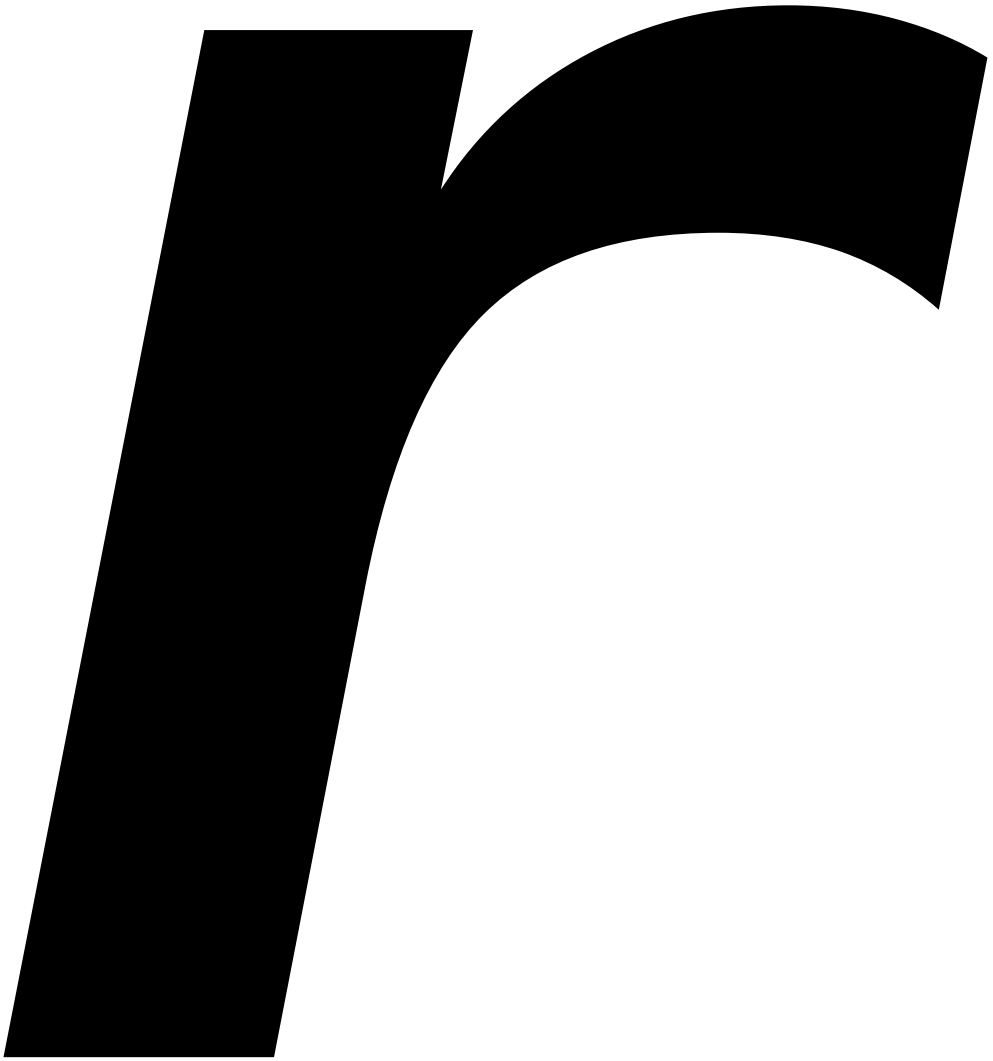


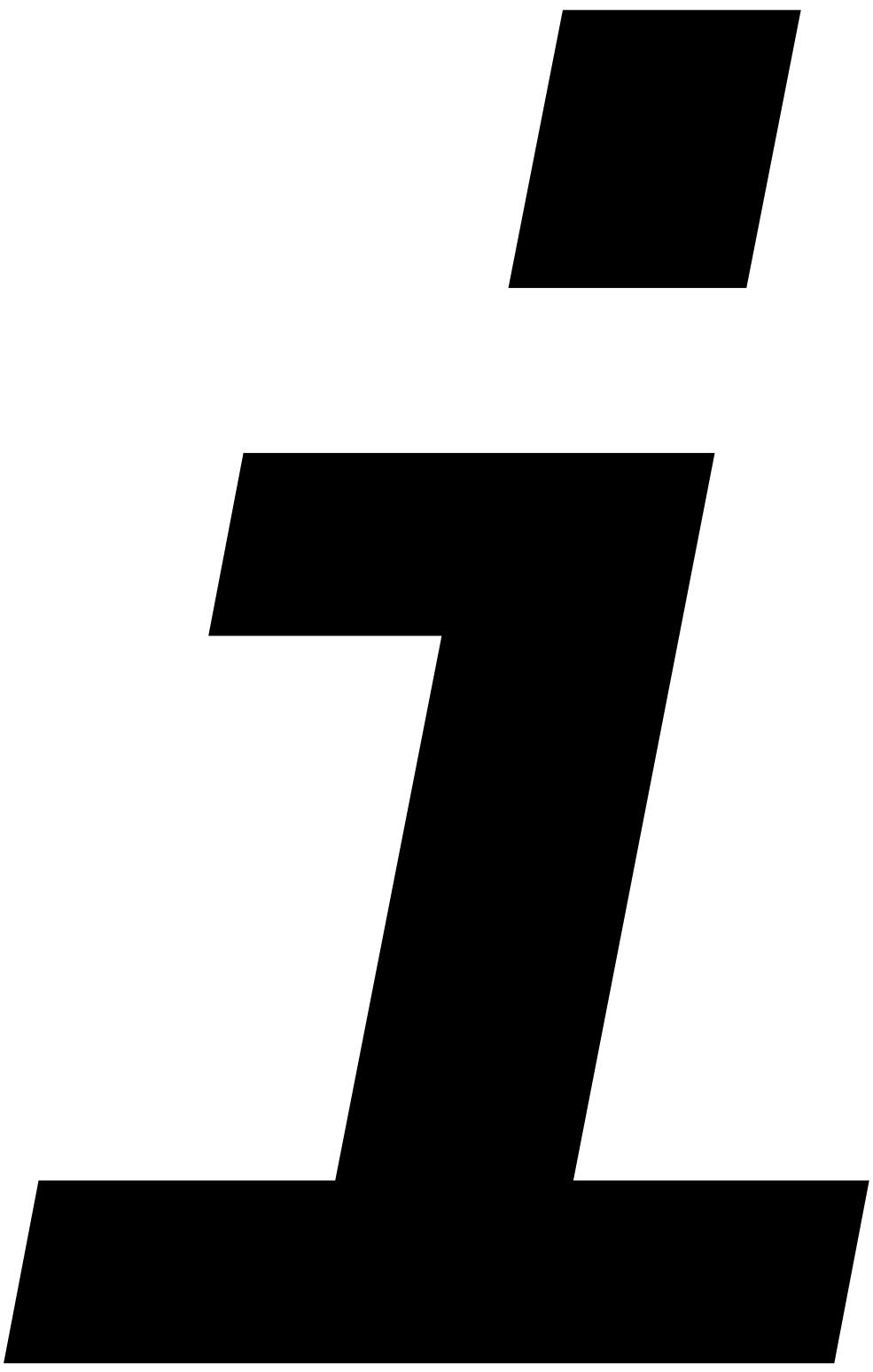


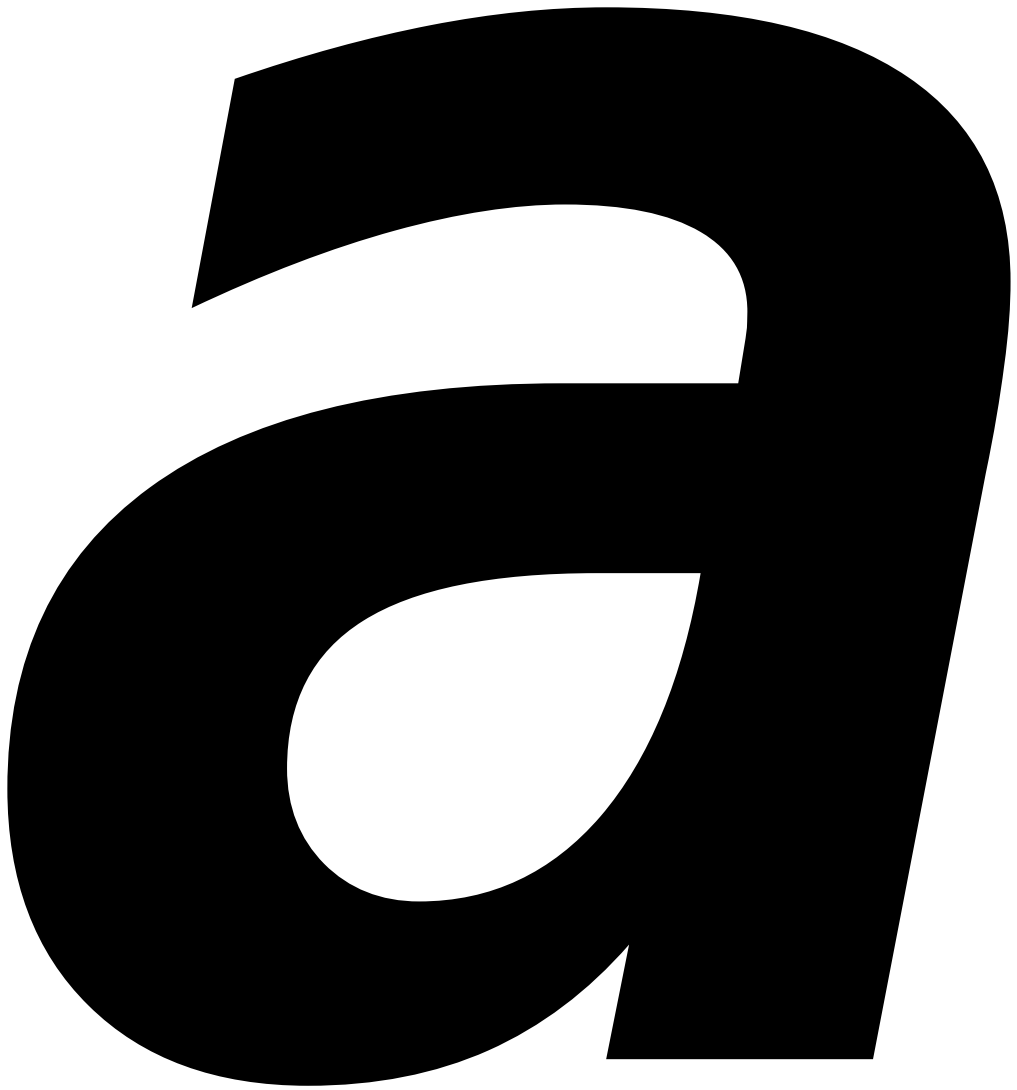


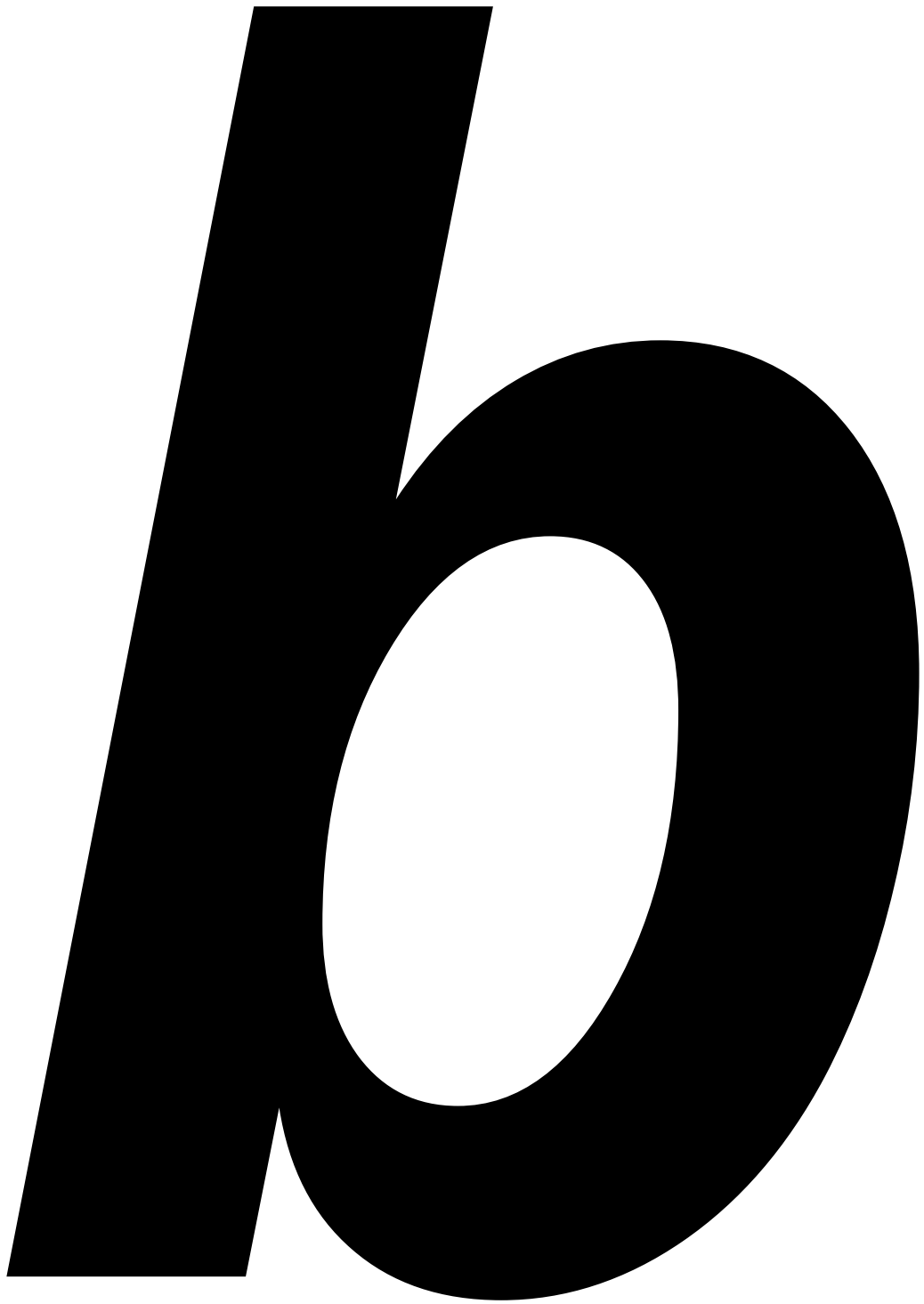


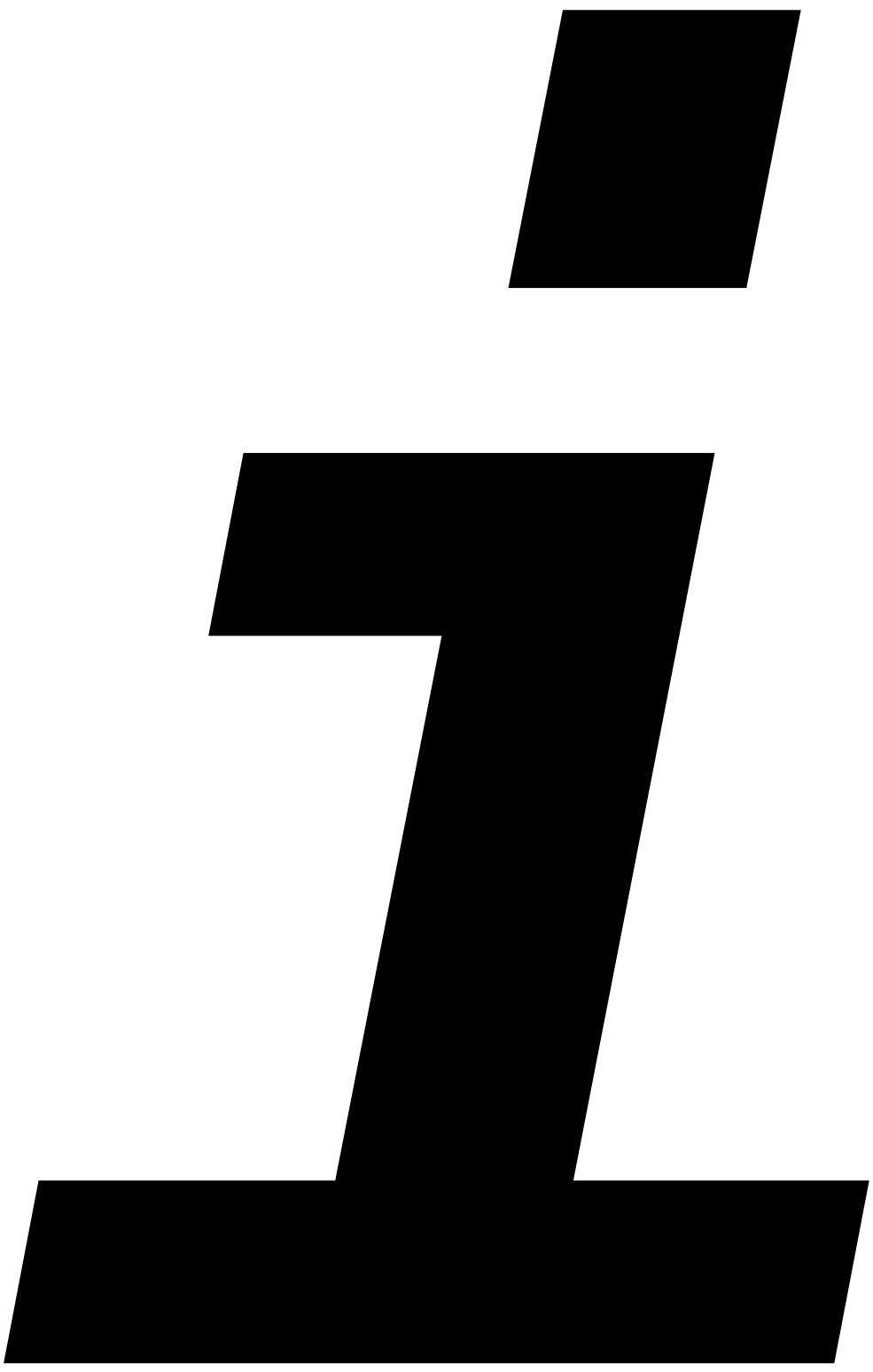


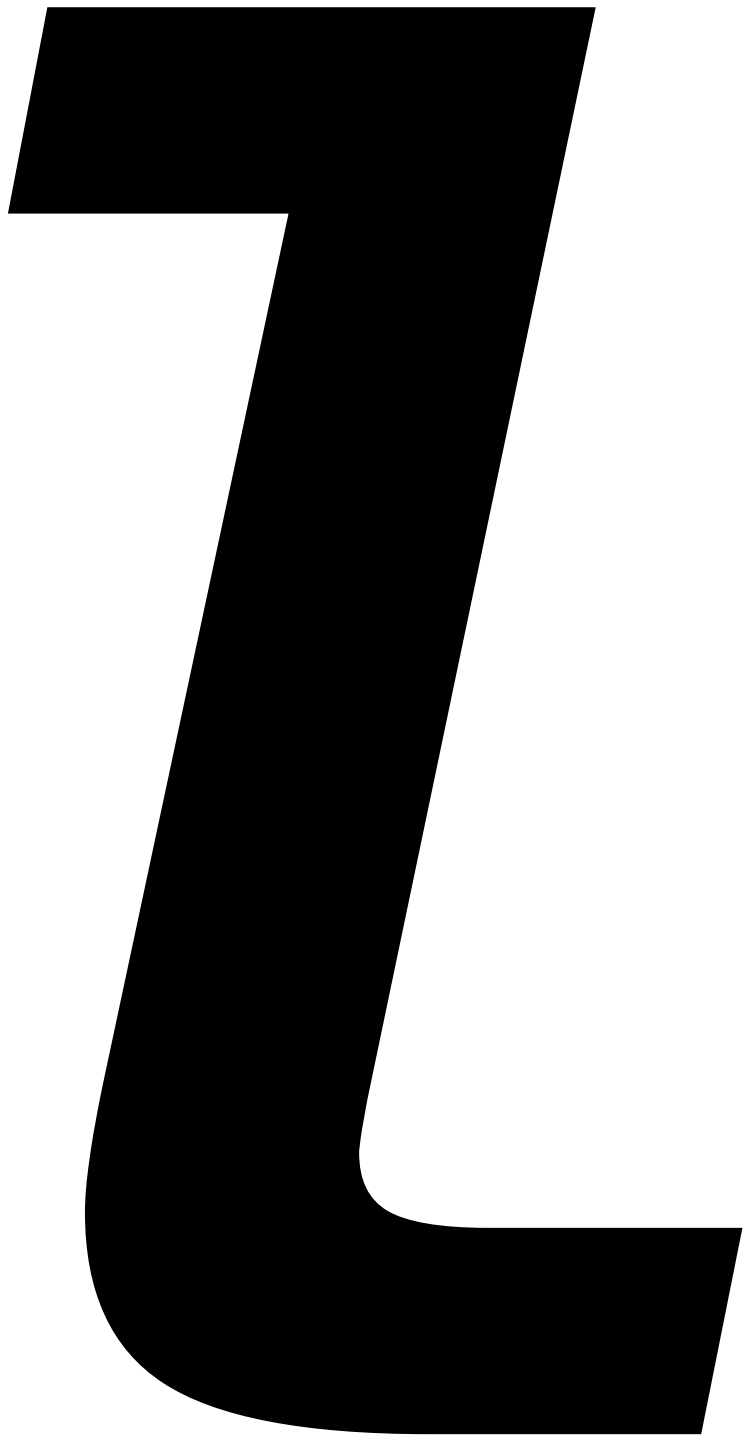


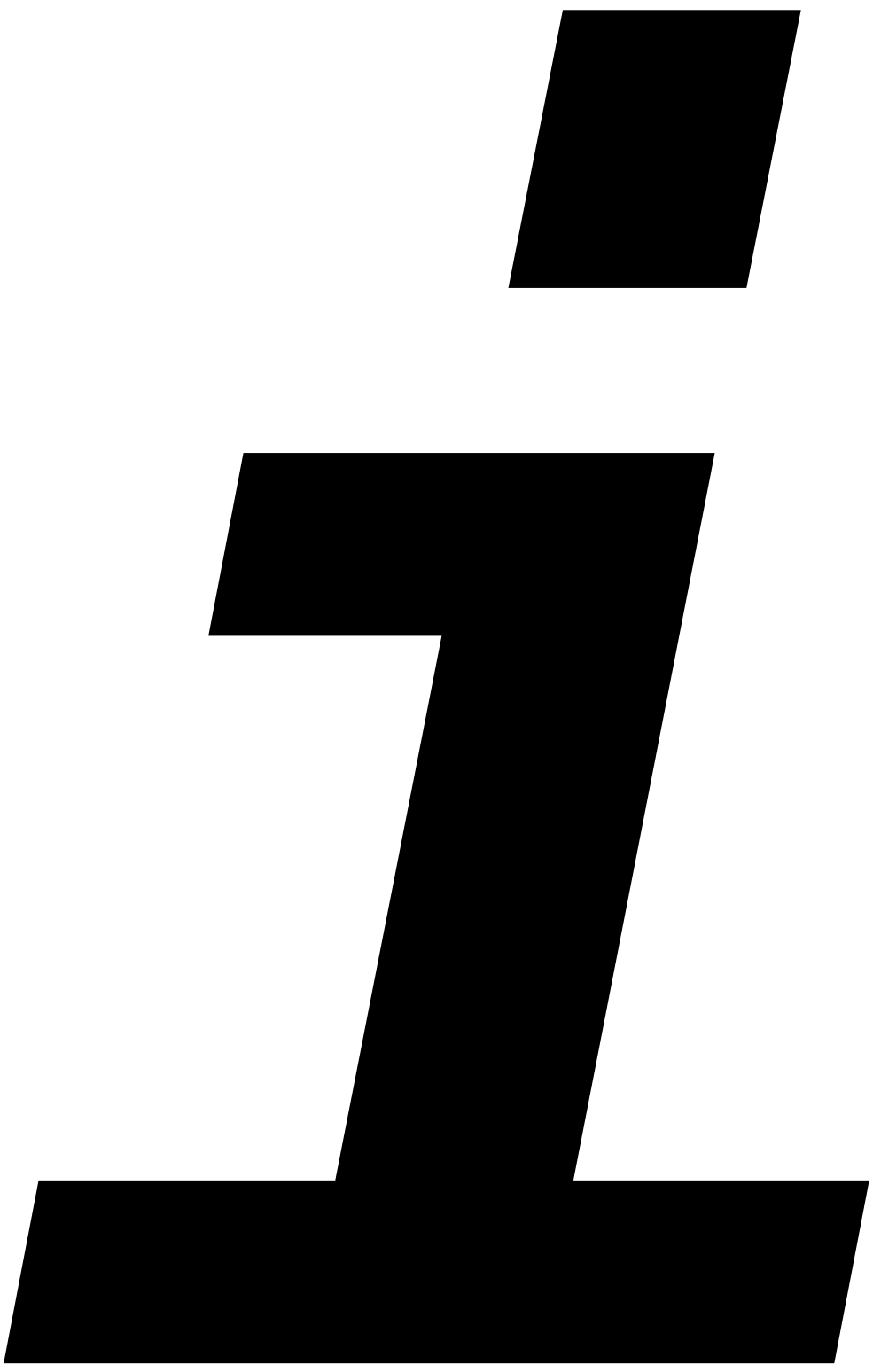


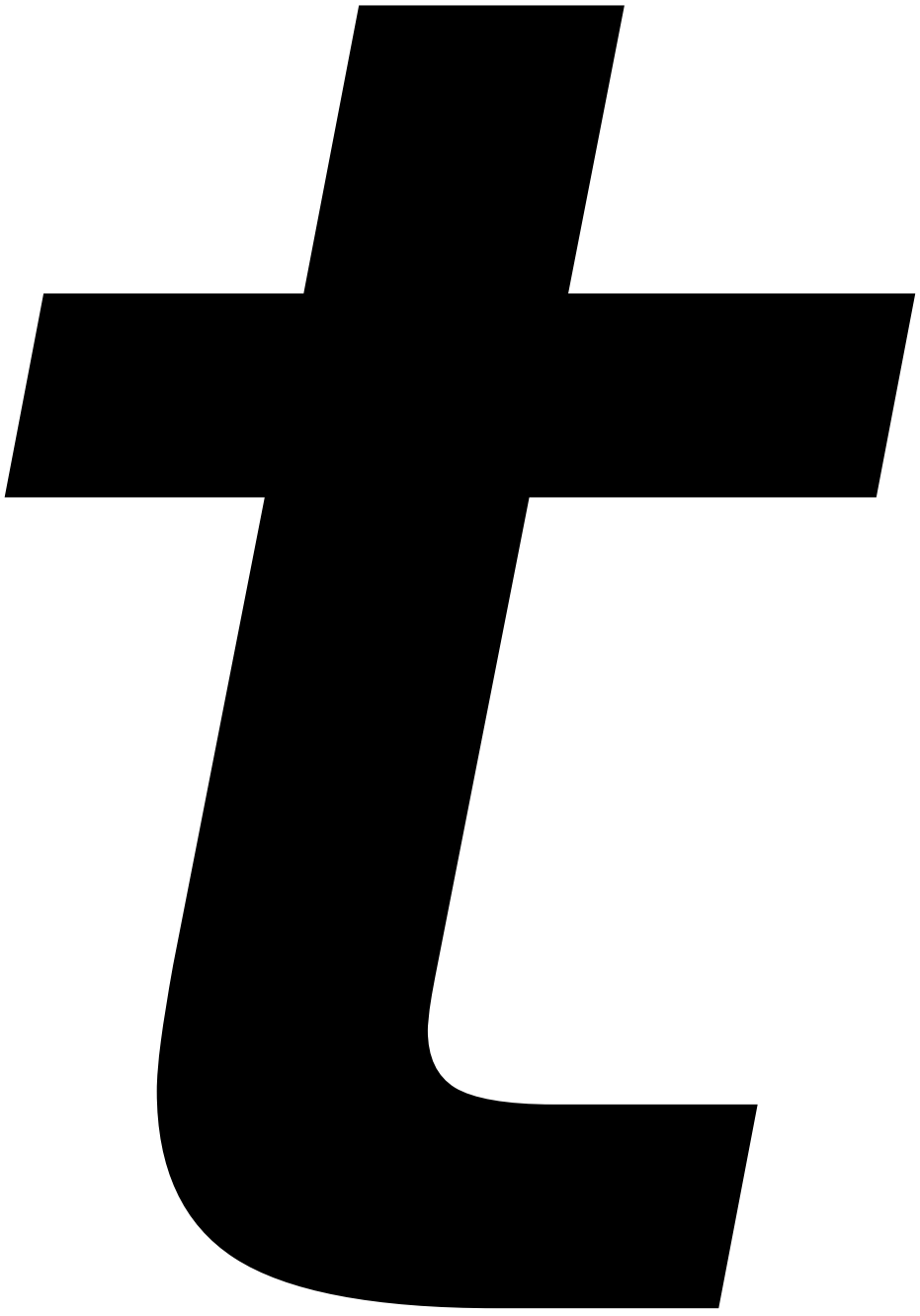


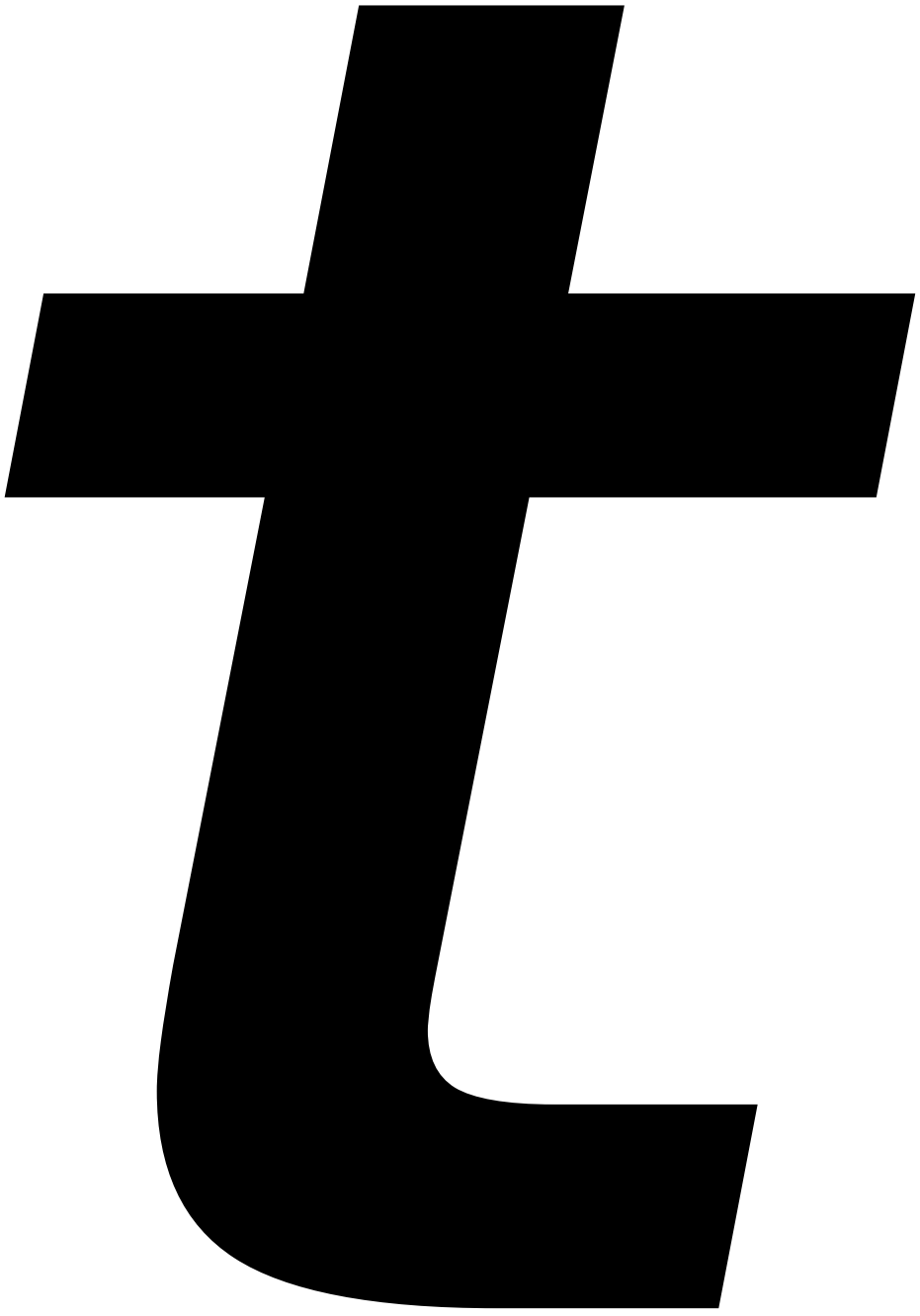


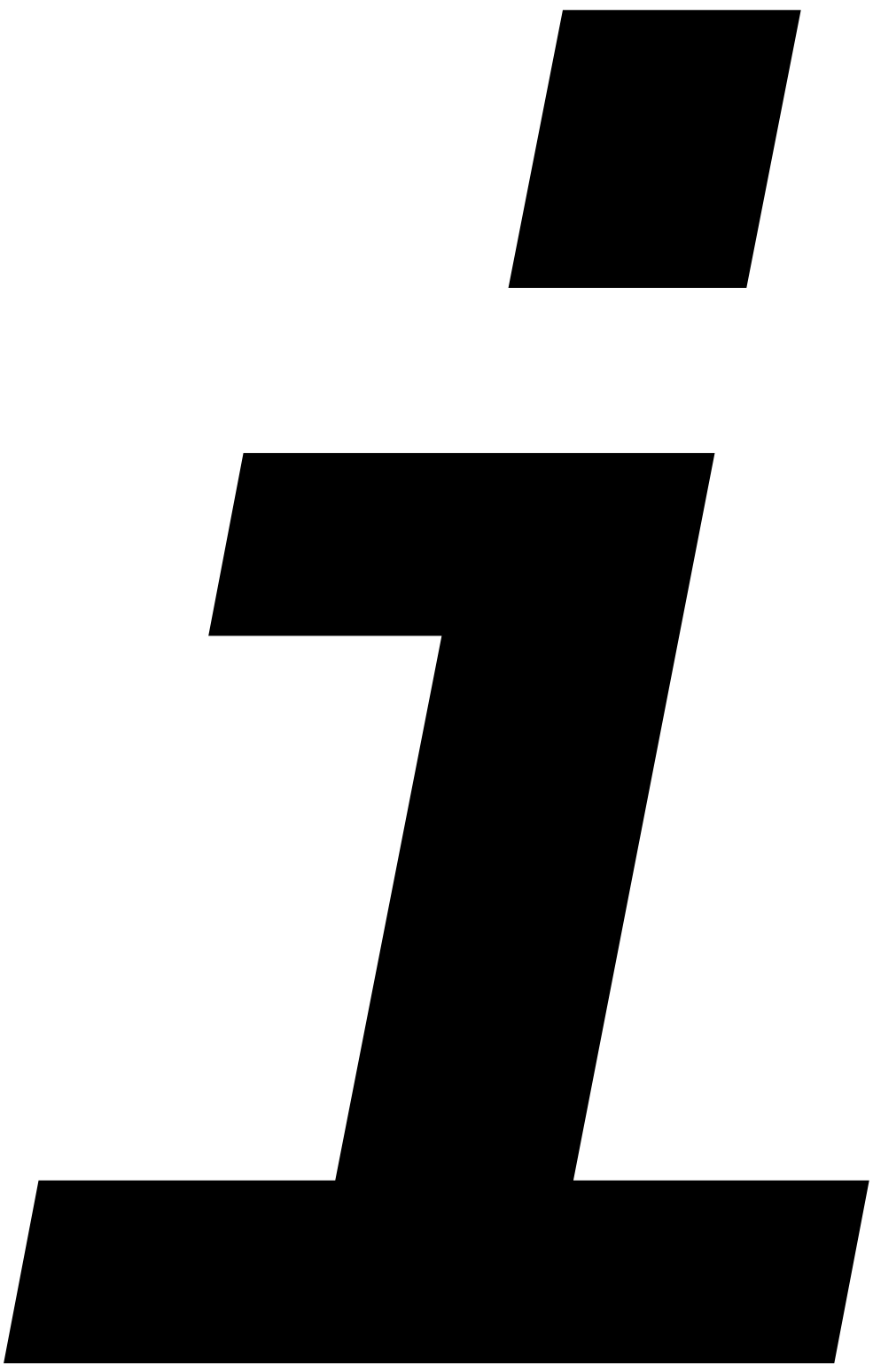




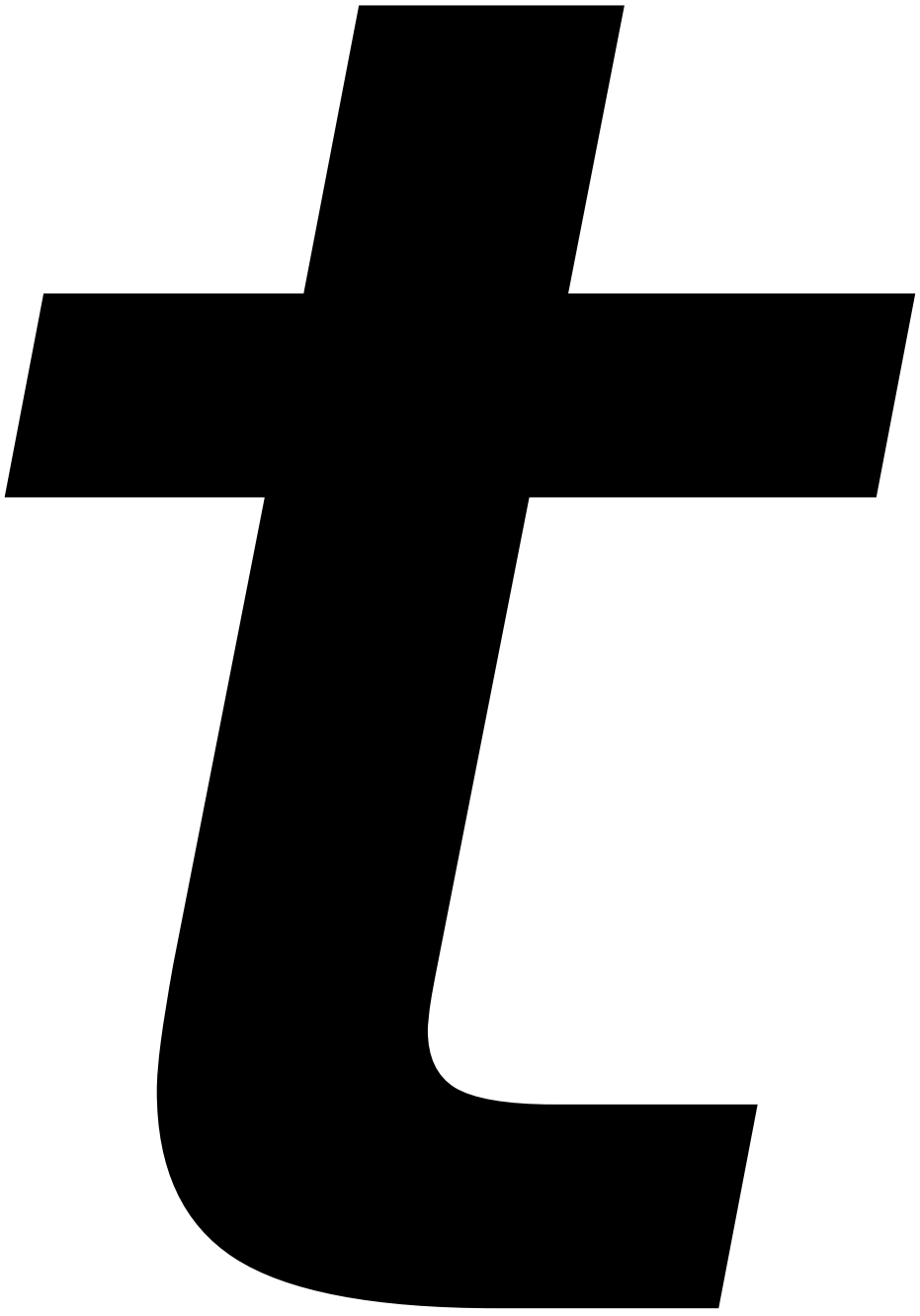






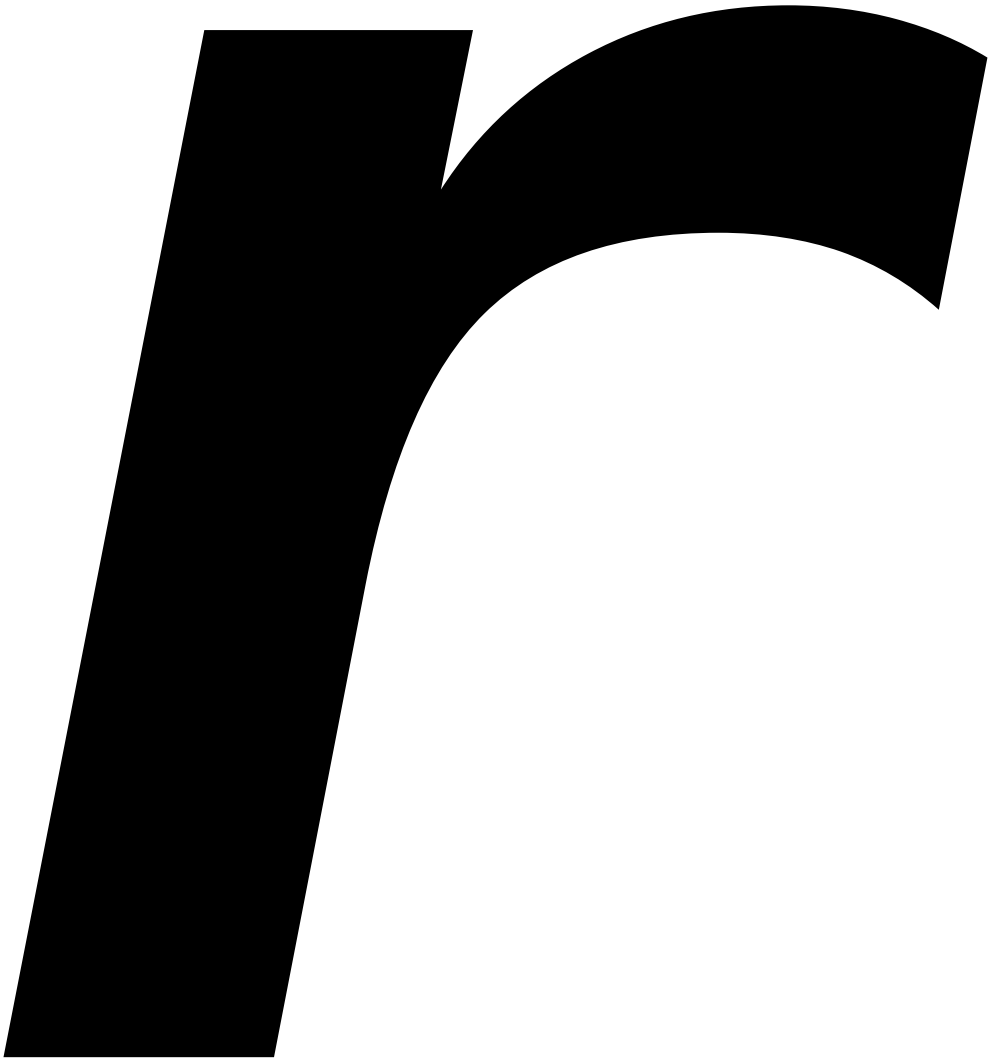


S

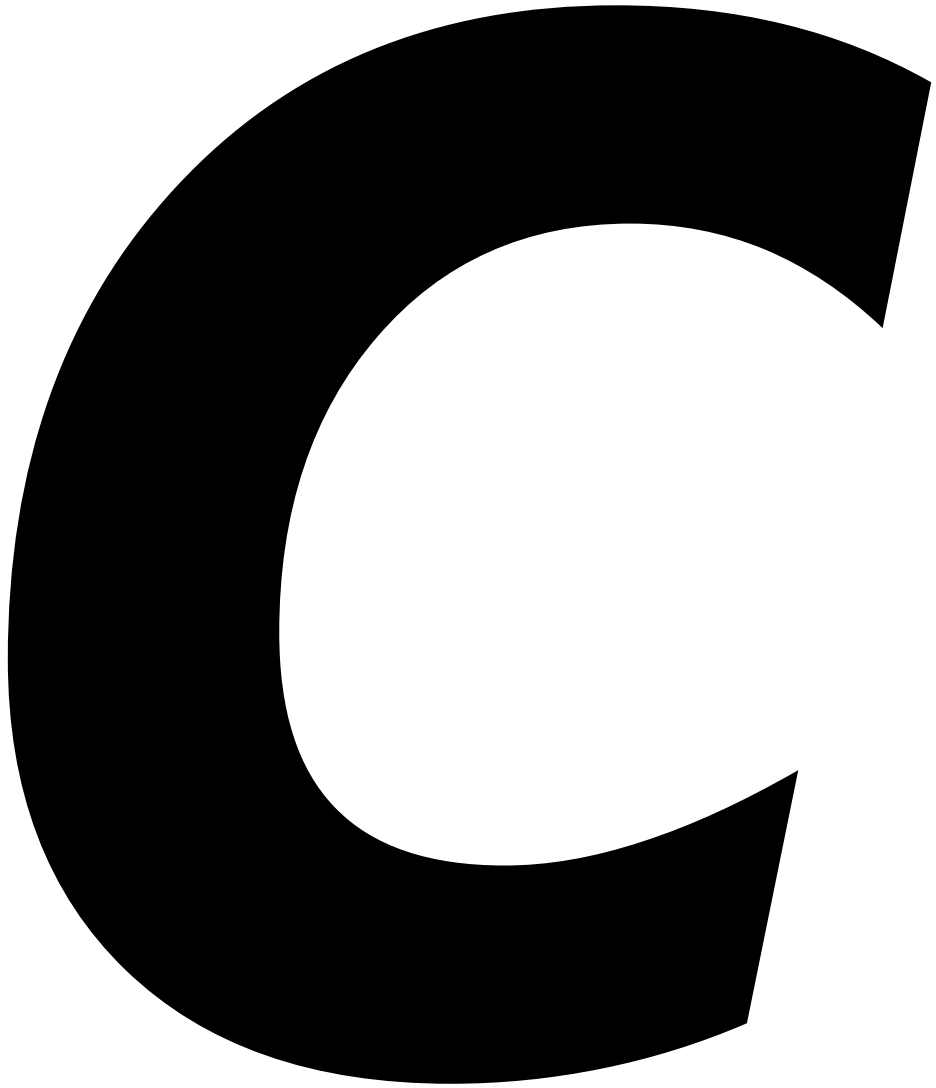


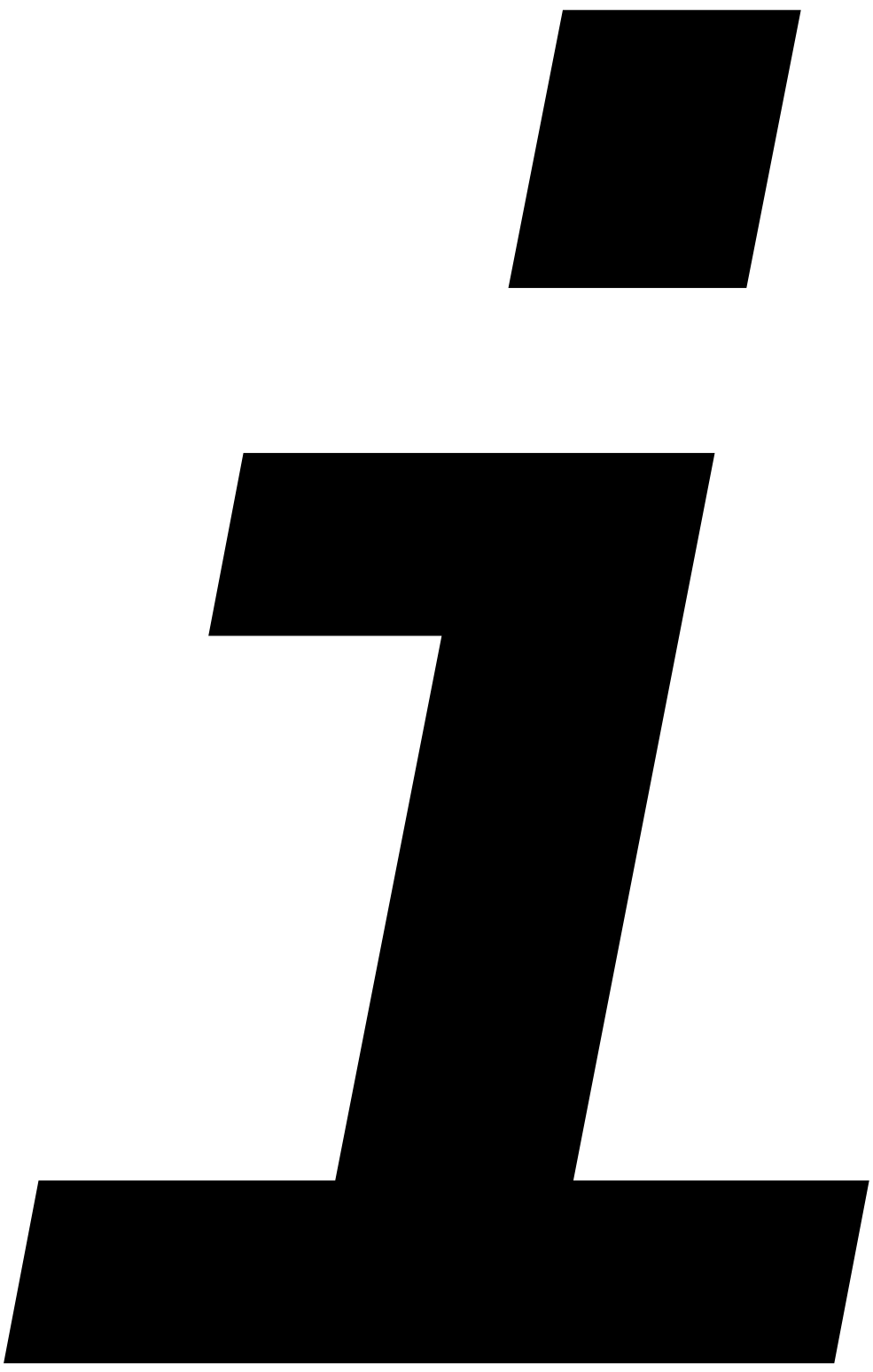
S

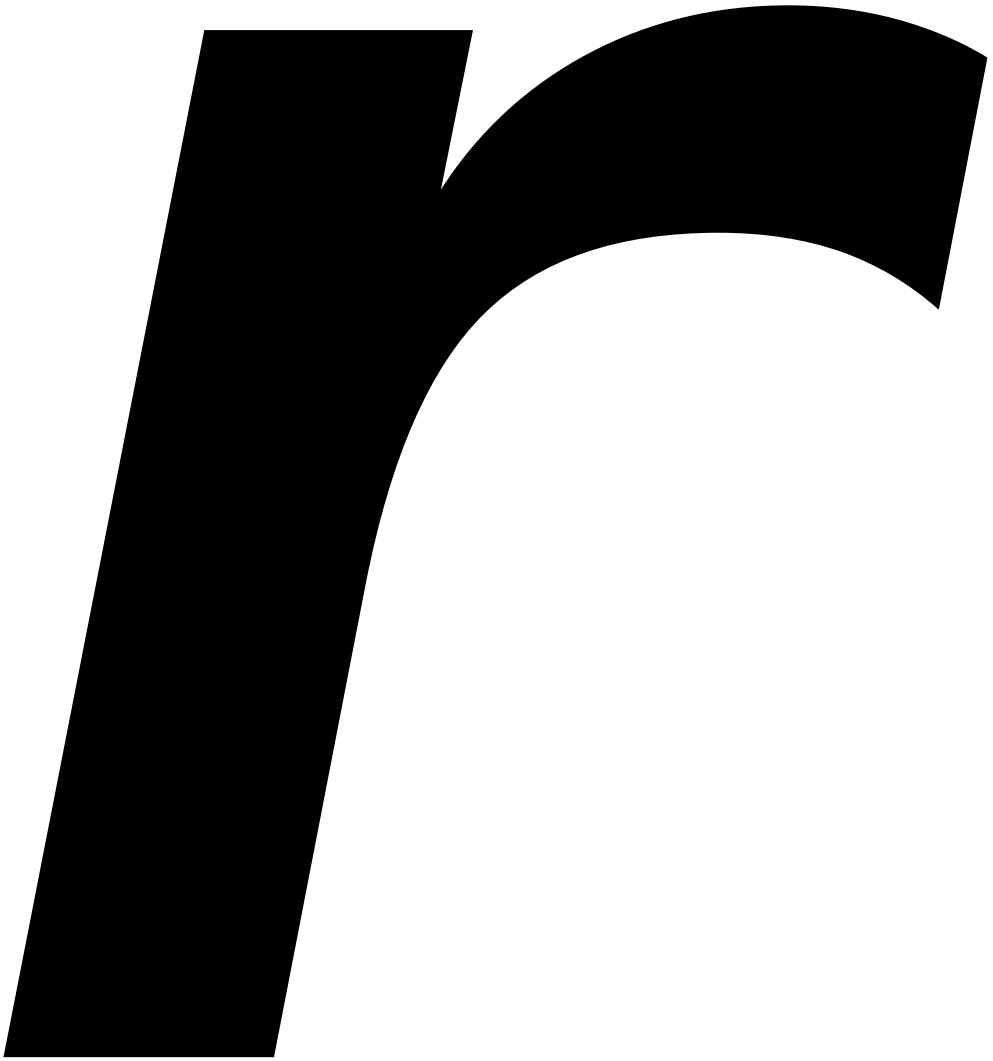
S

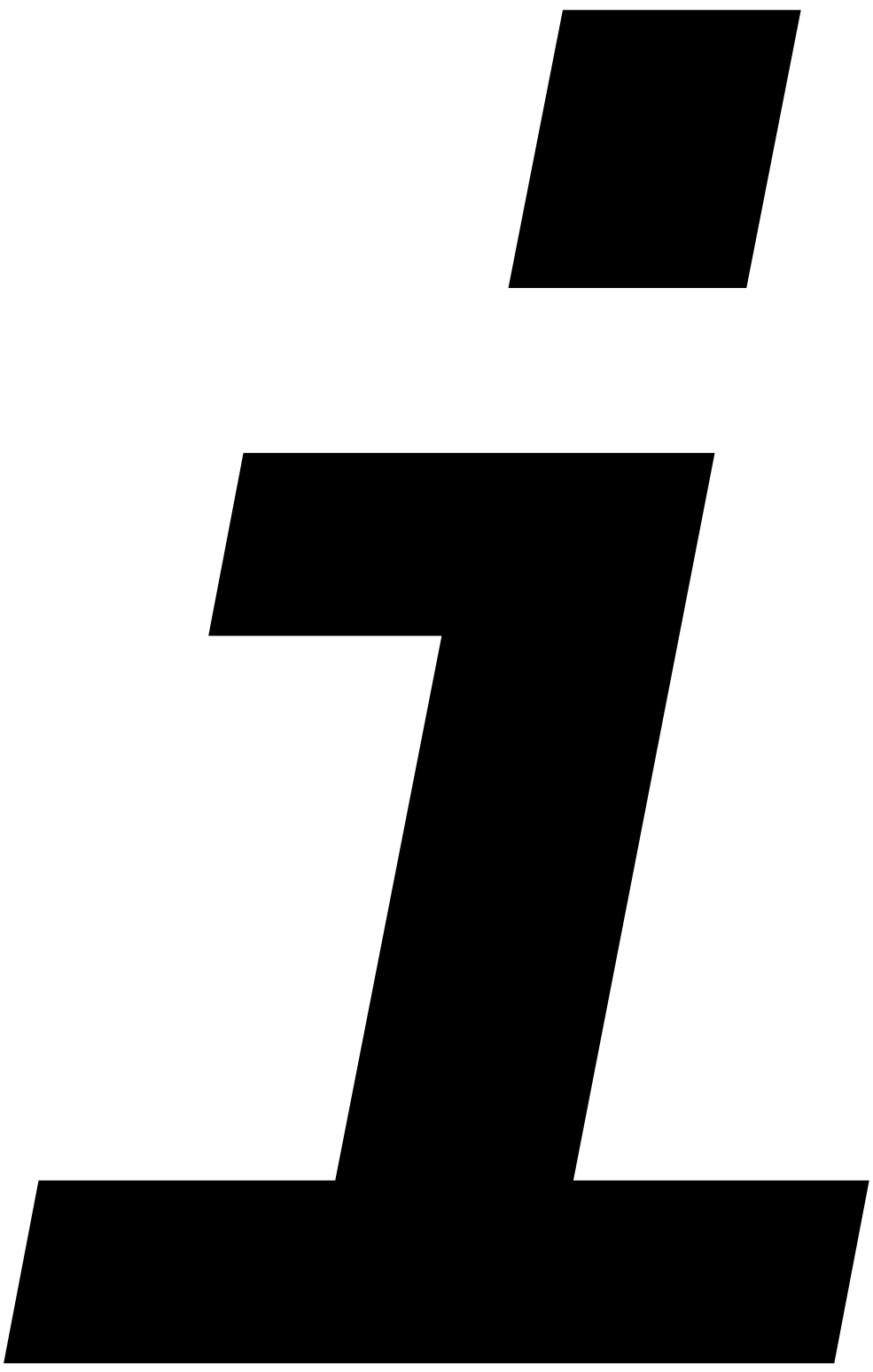


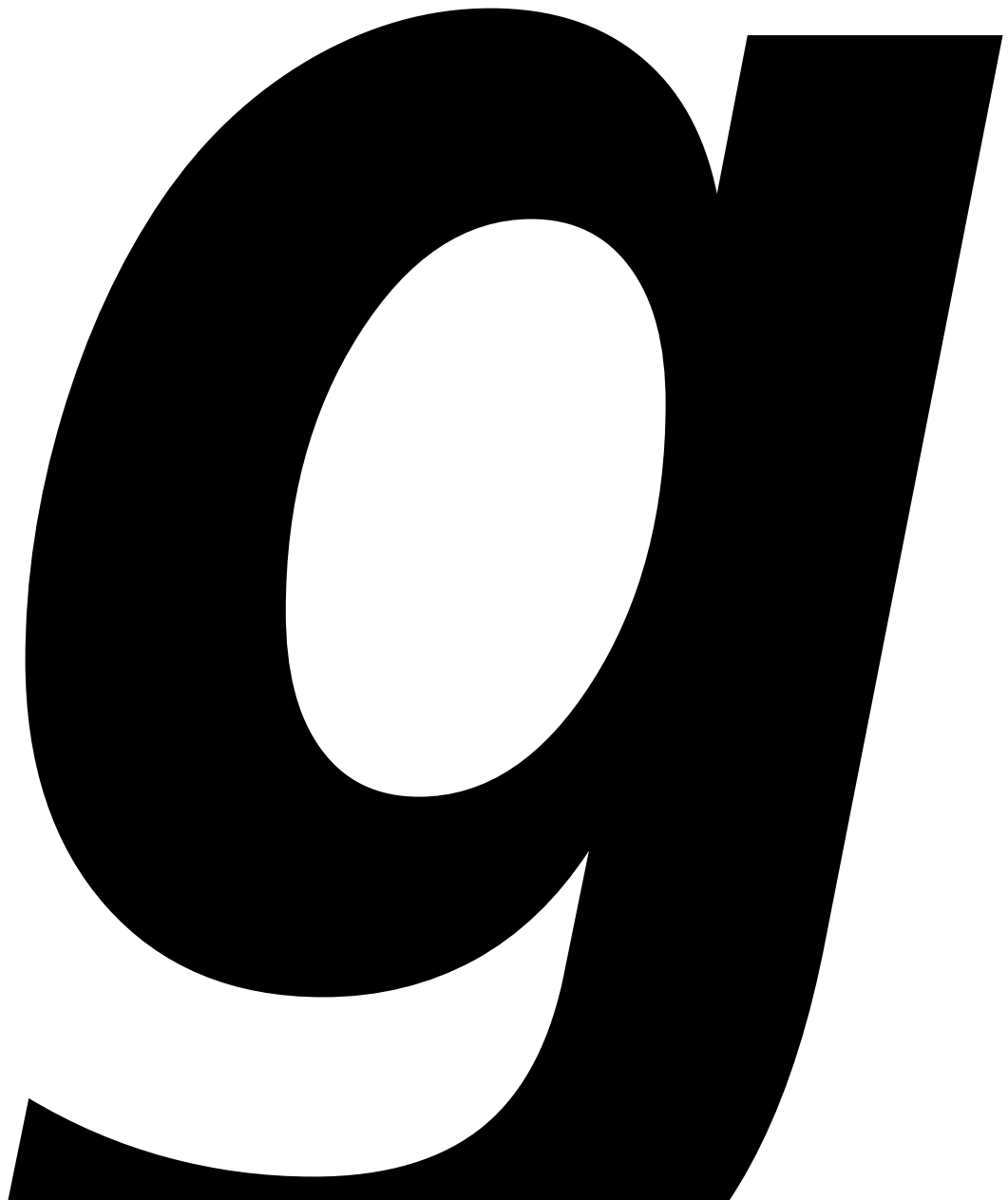
S

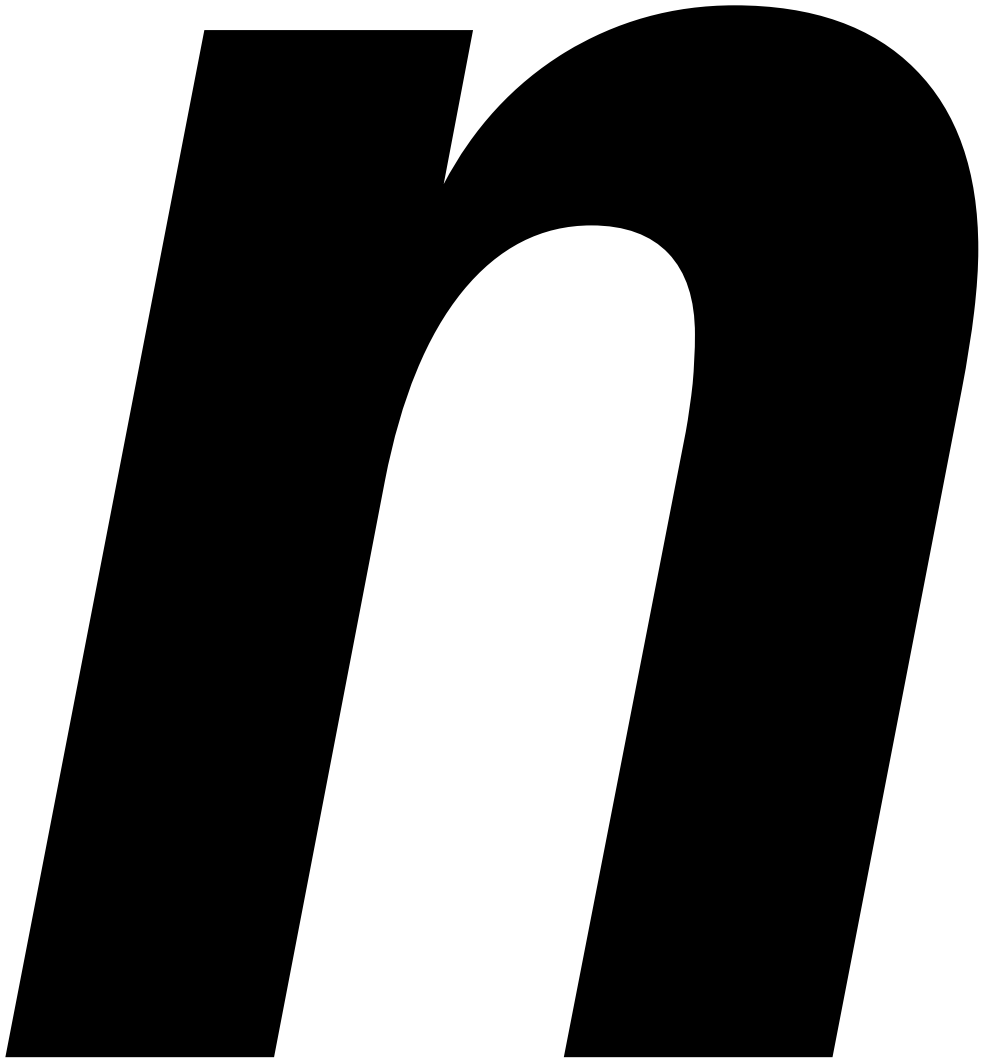


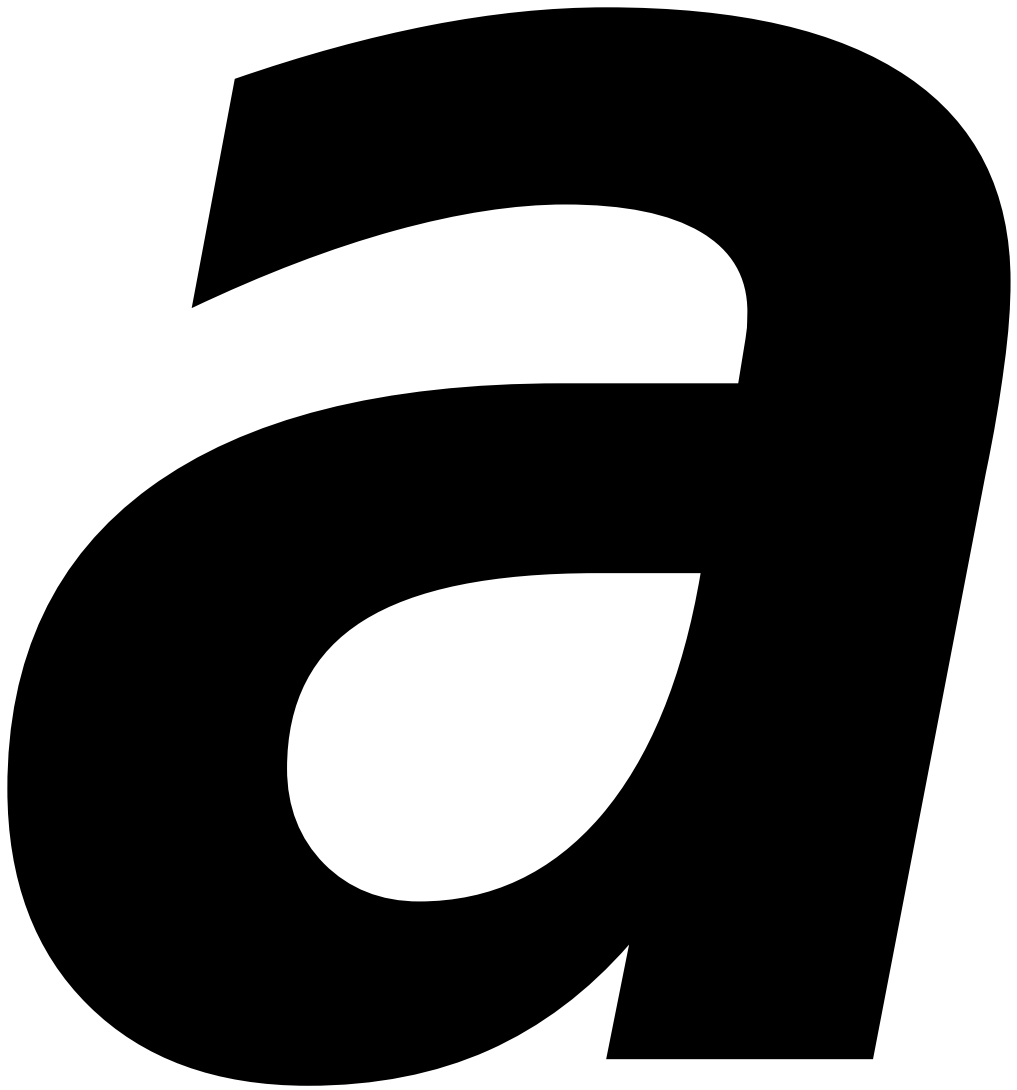


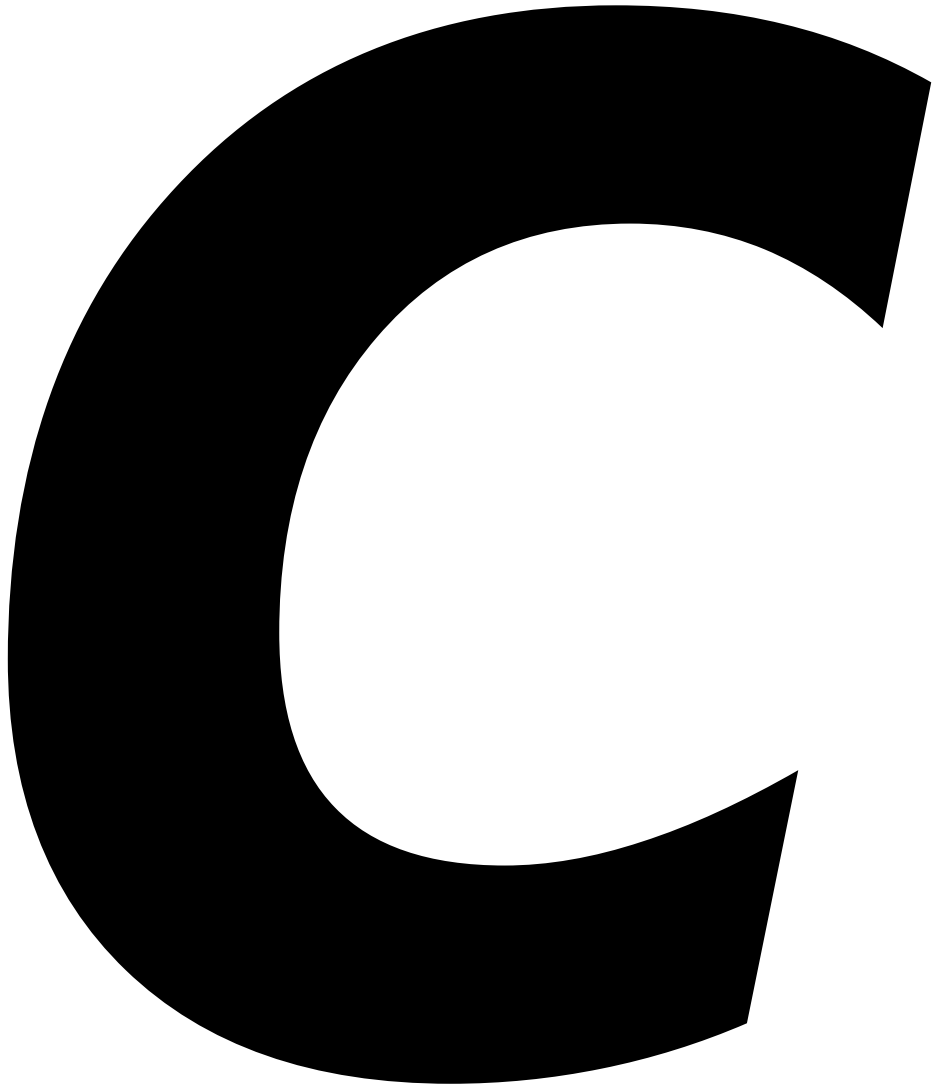


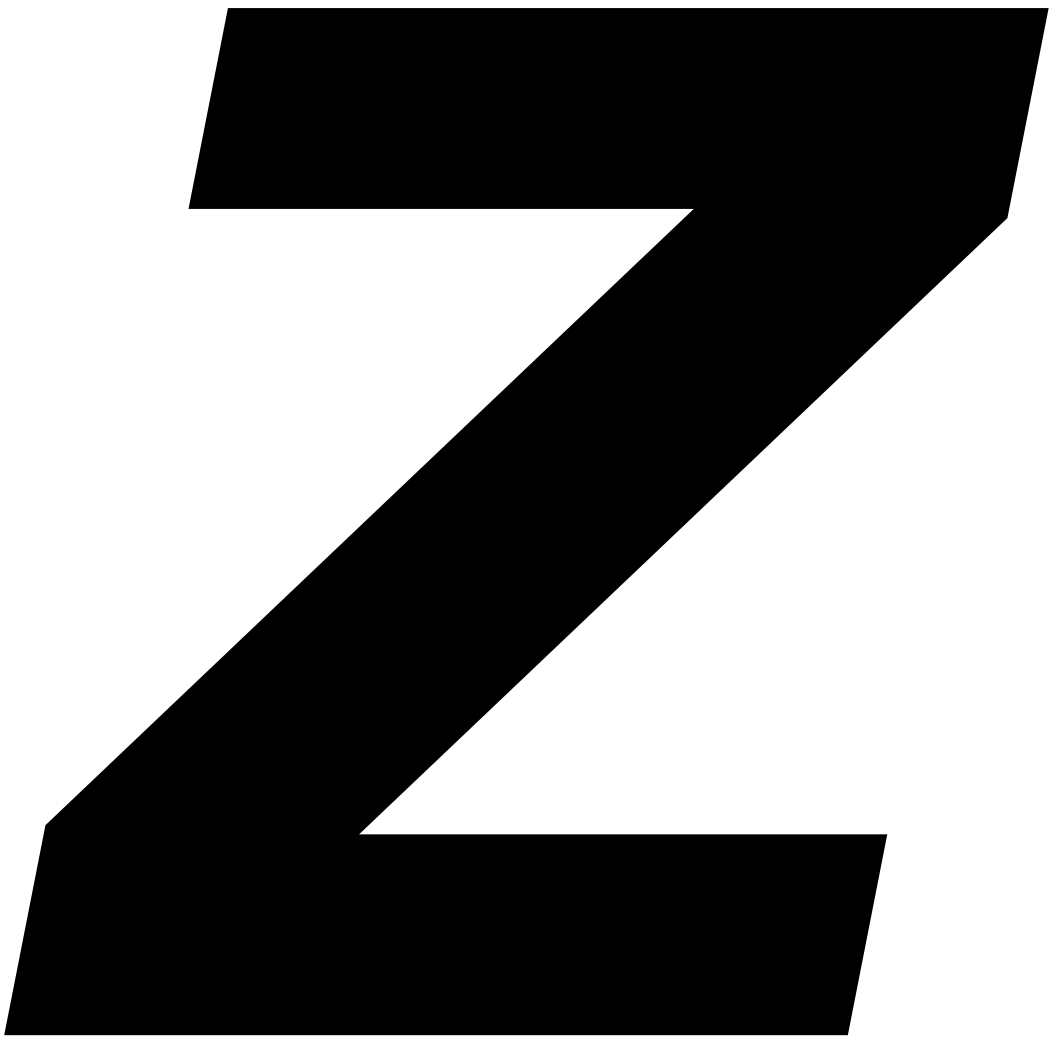


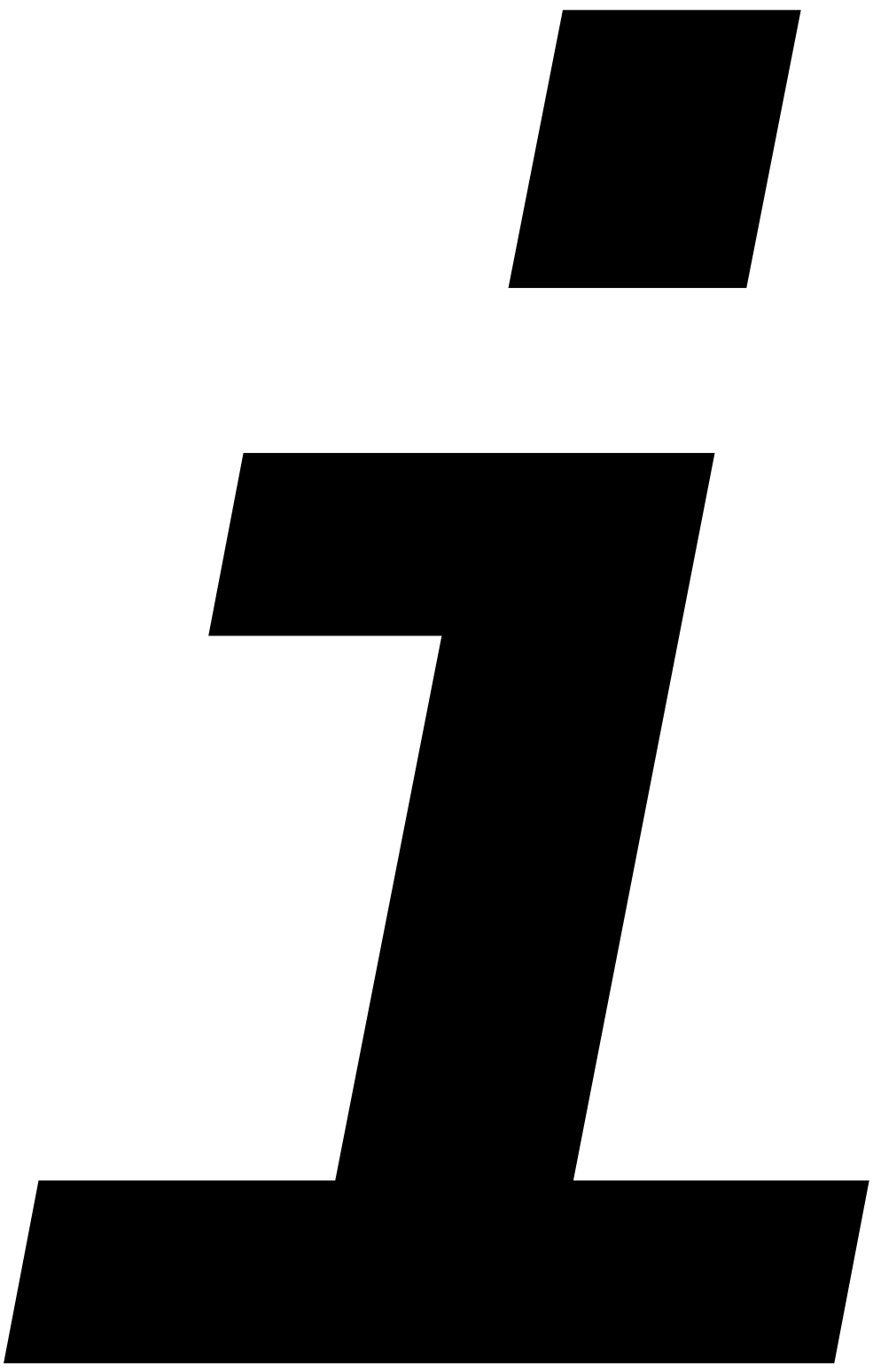




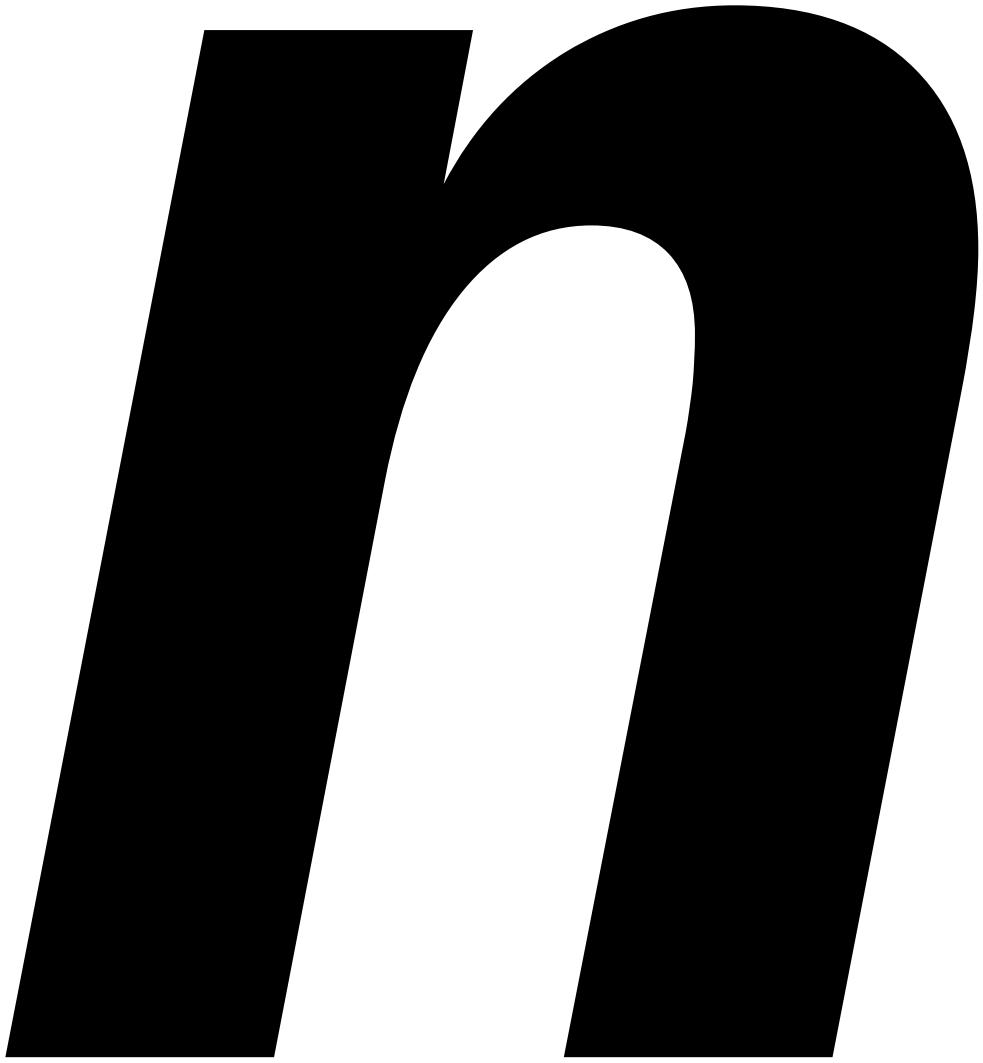


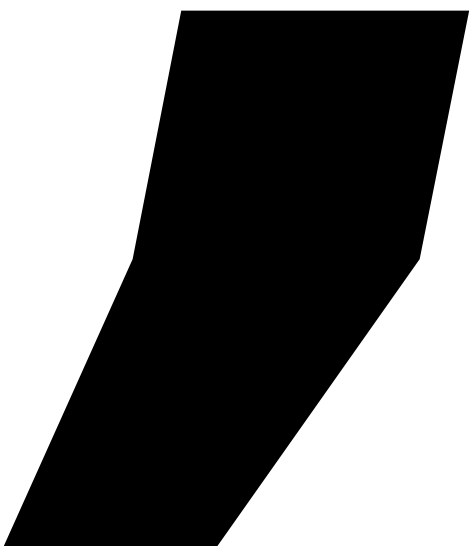


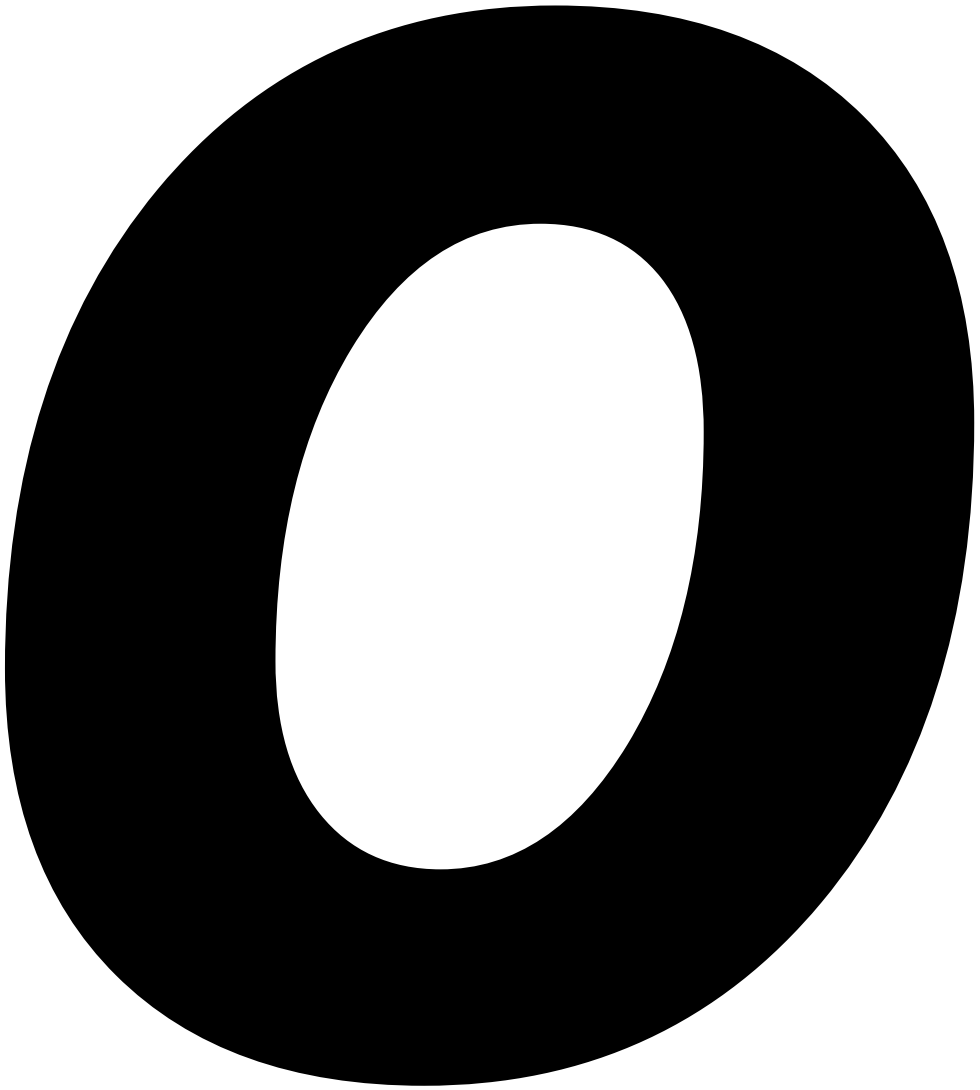


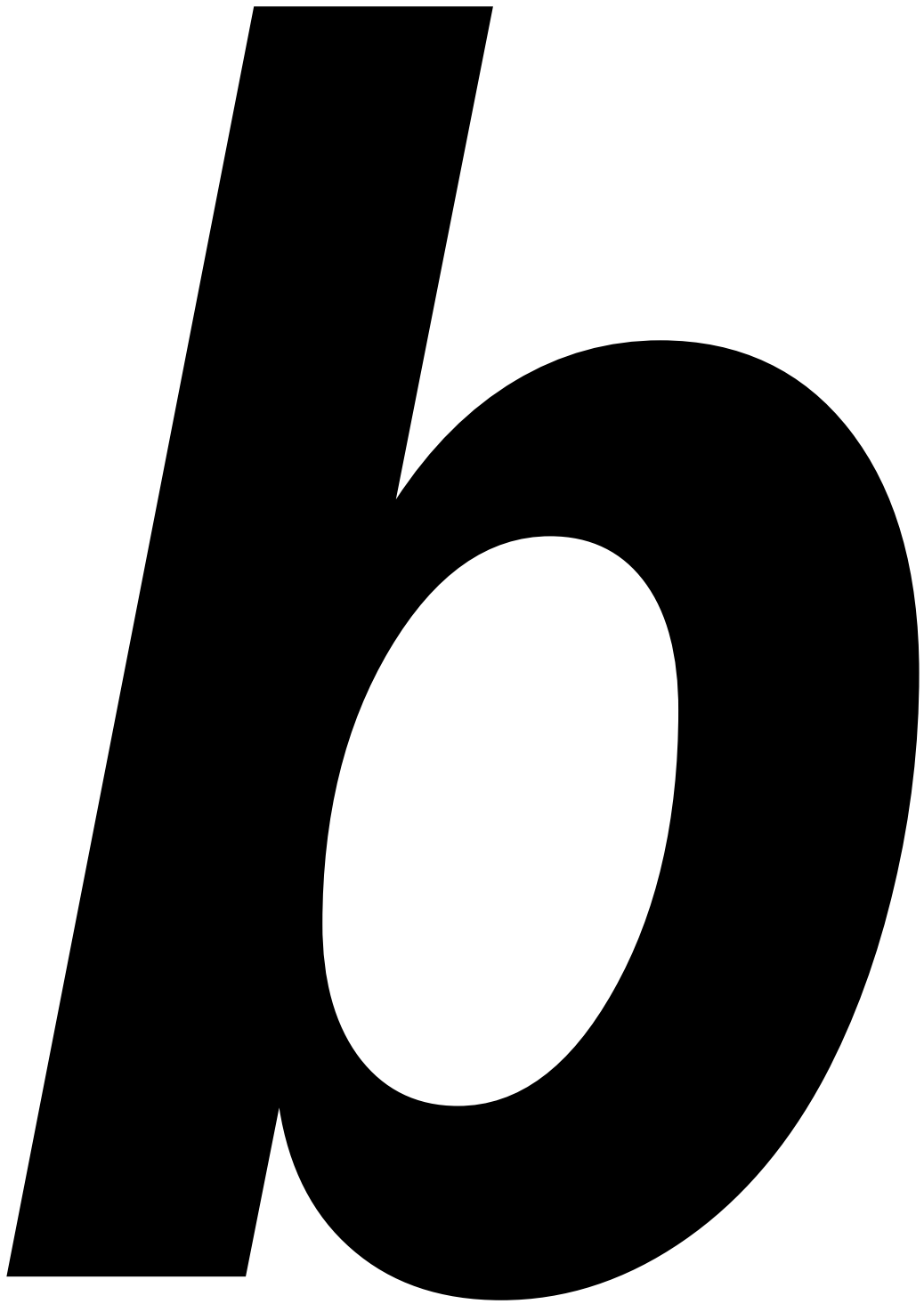


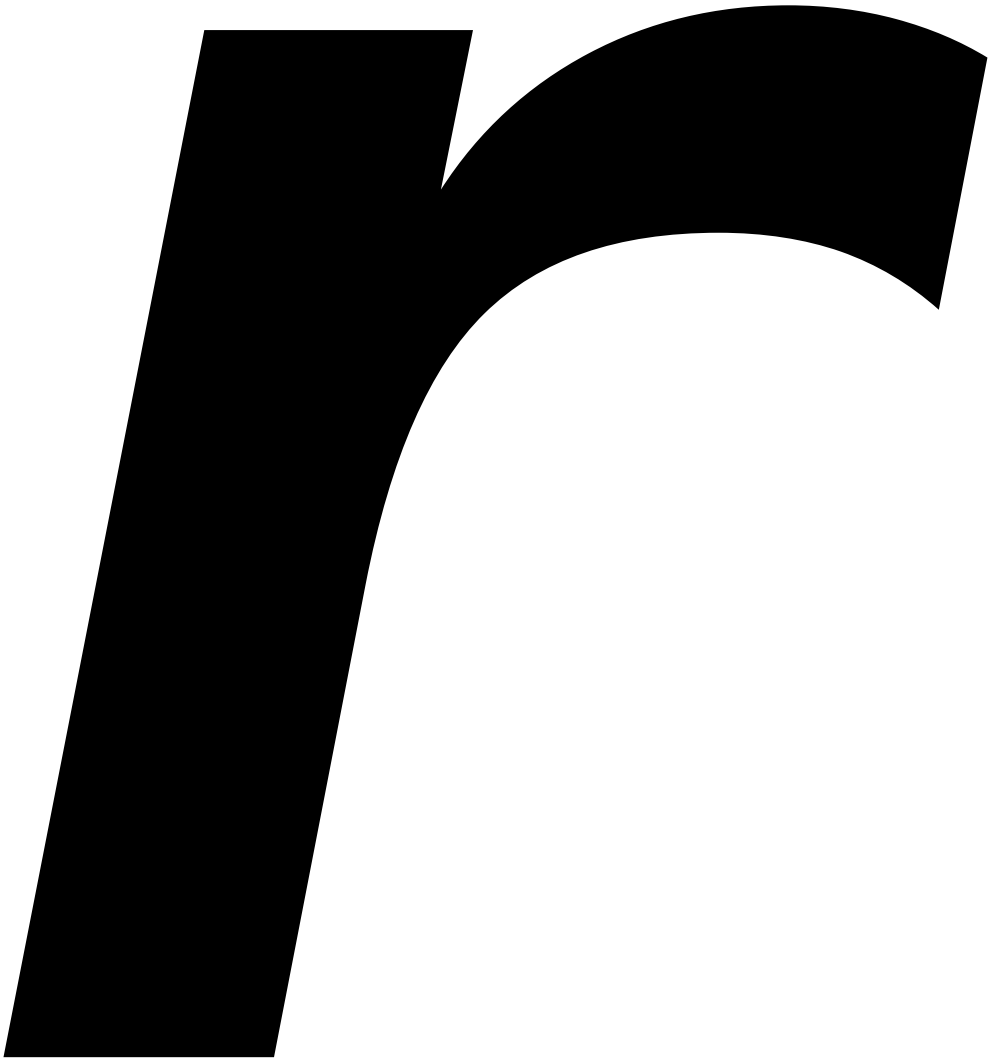
S

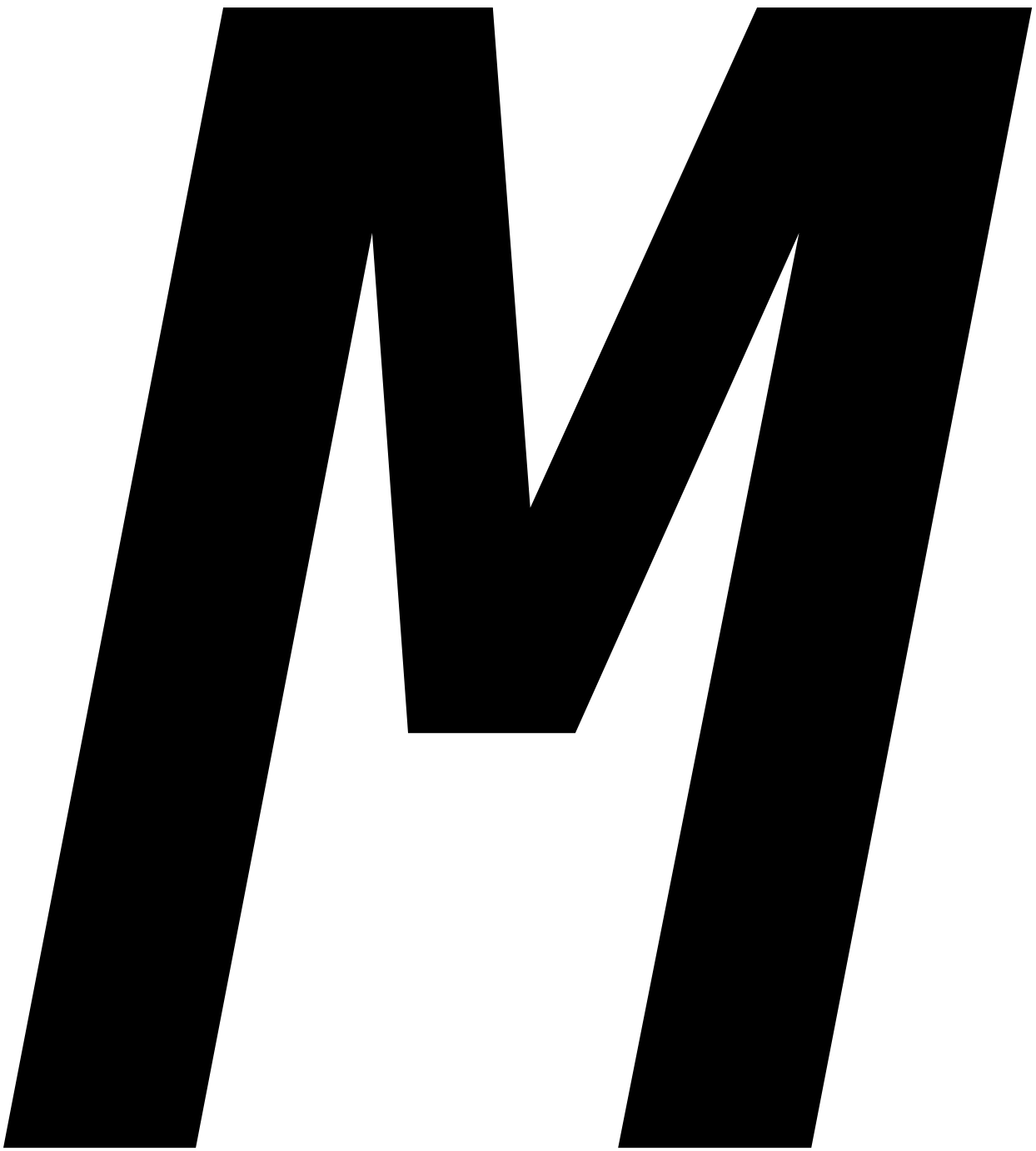


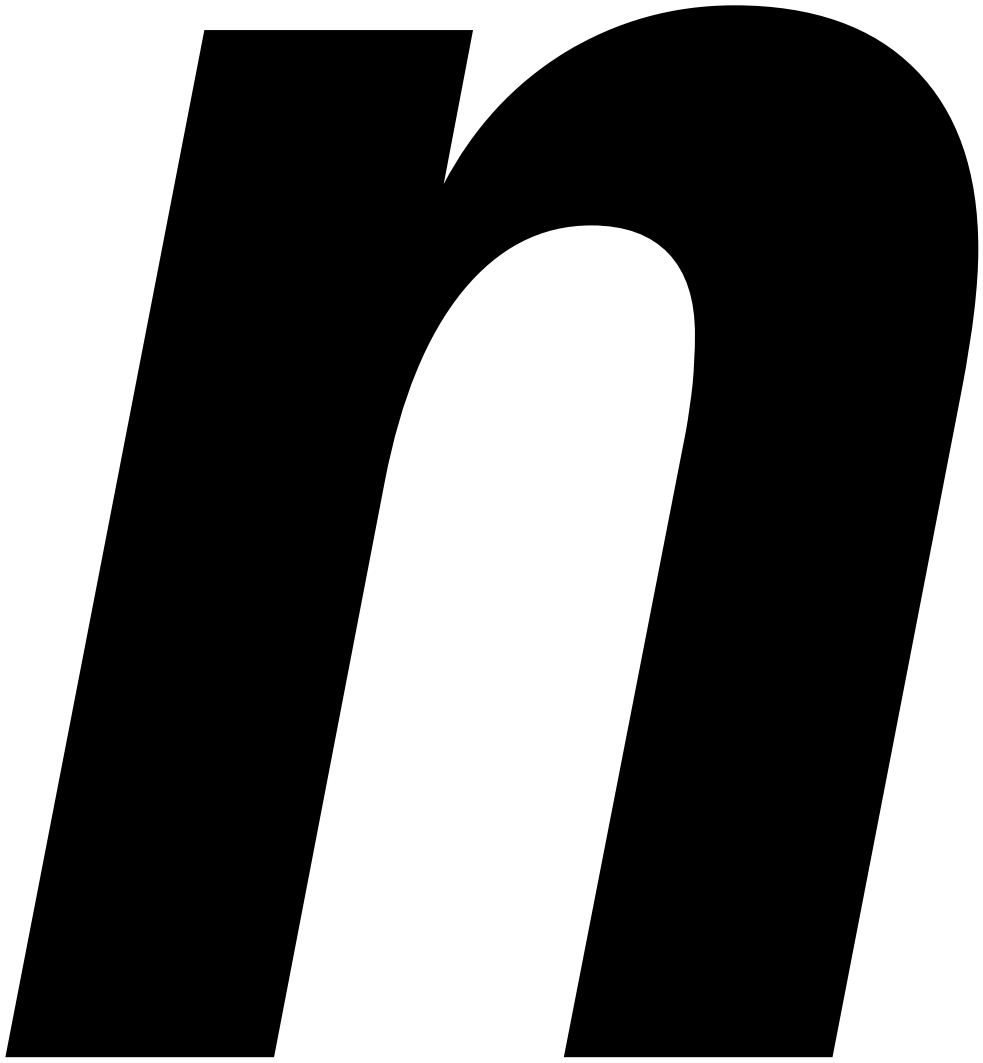




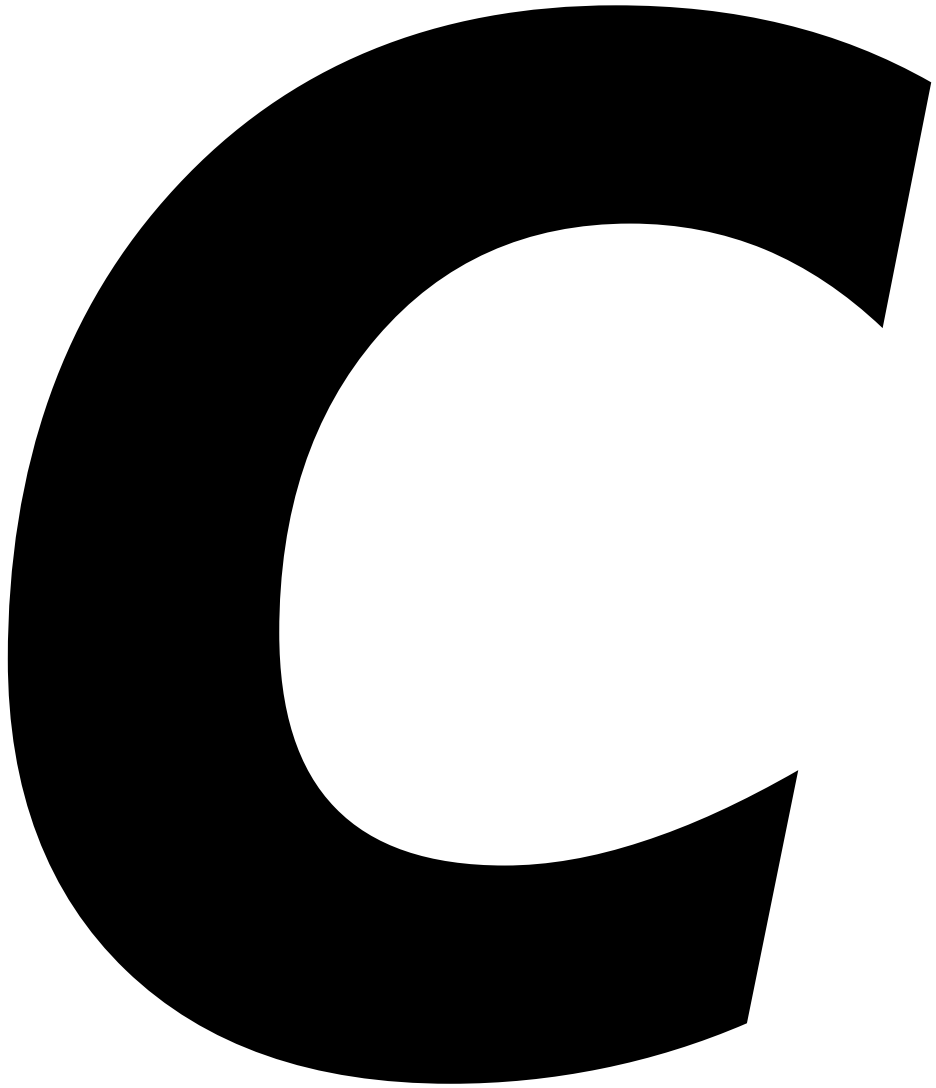


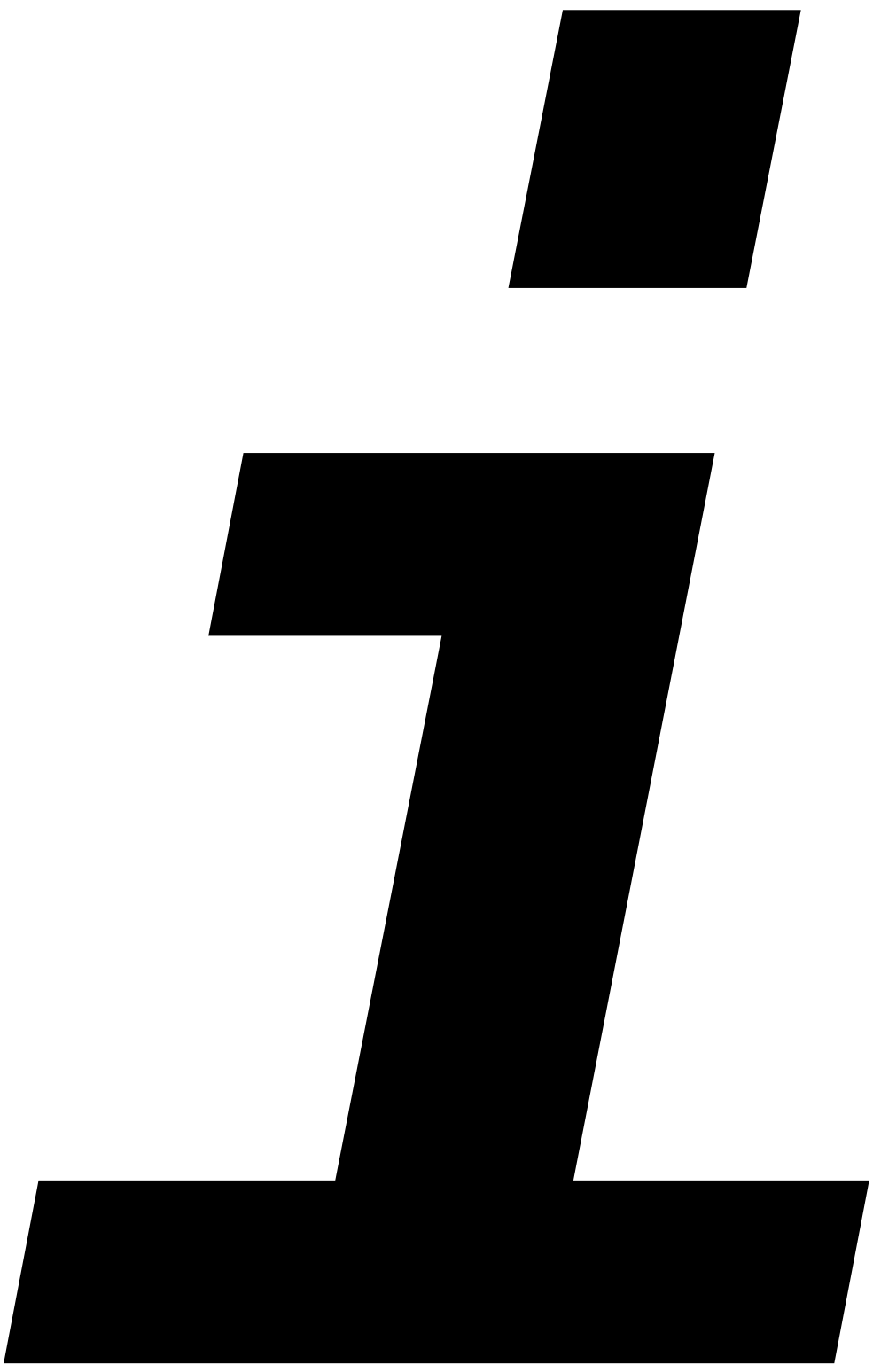


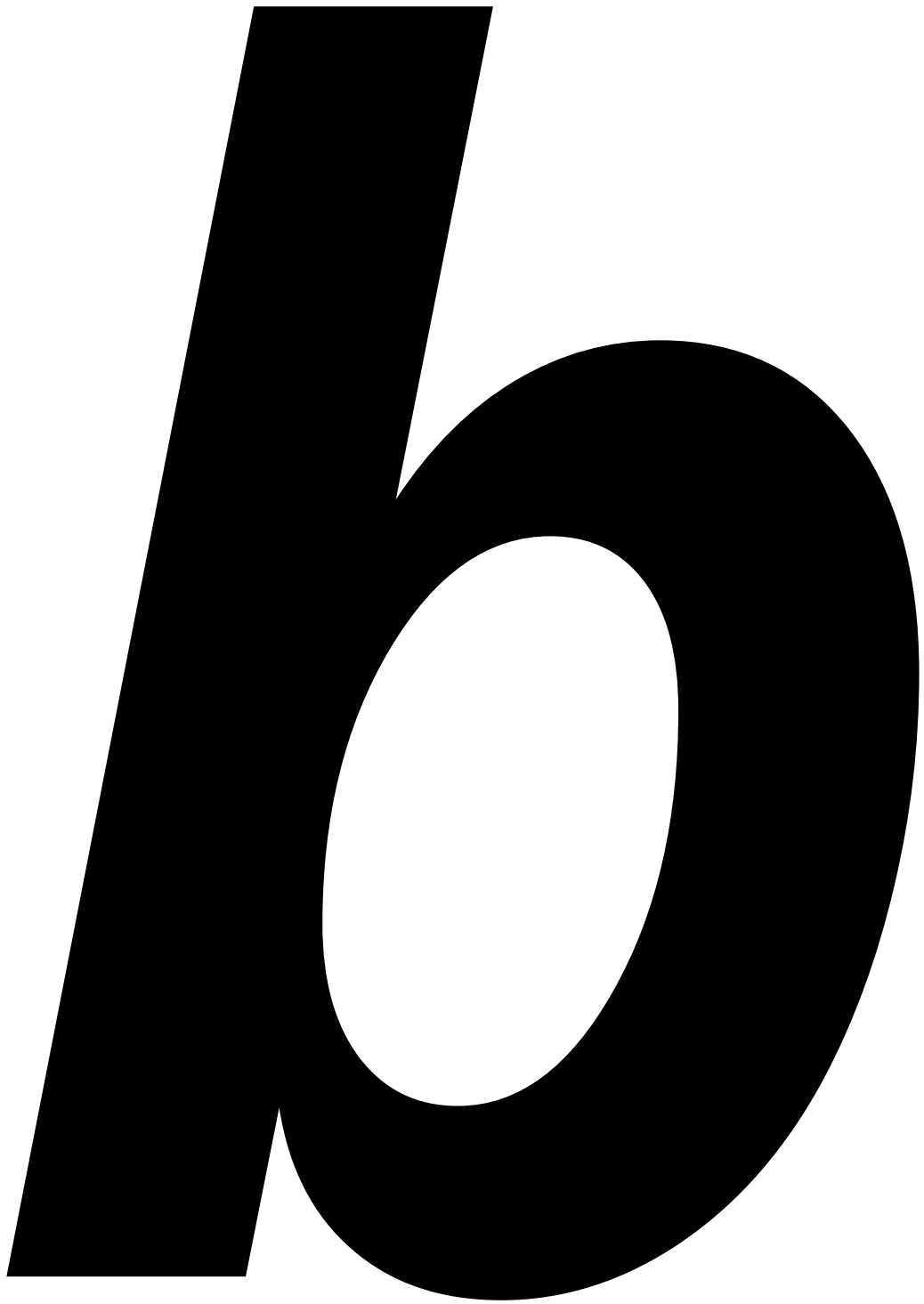


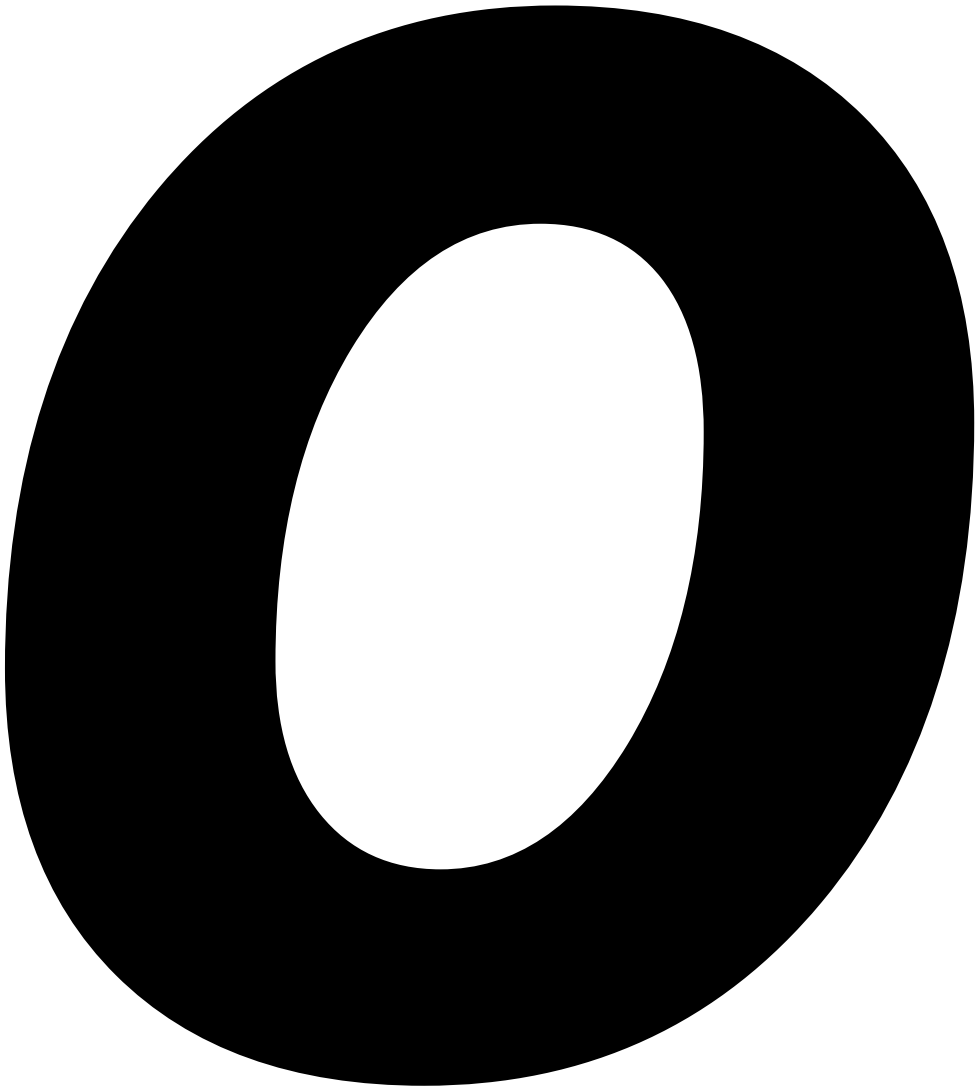


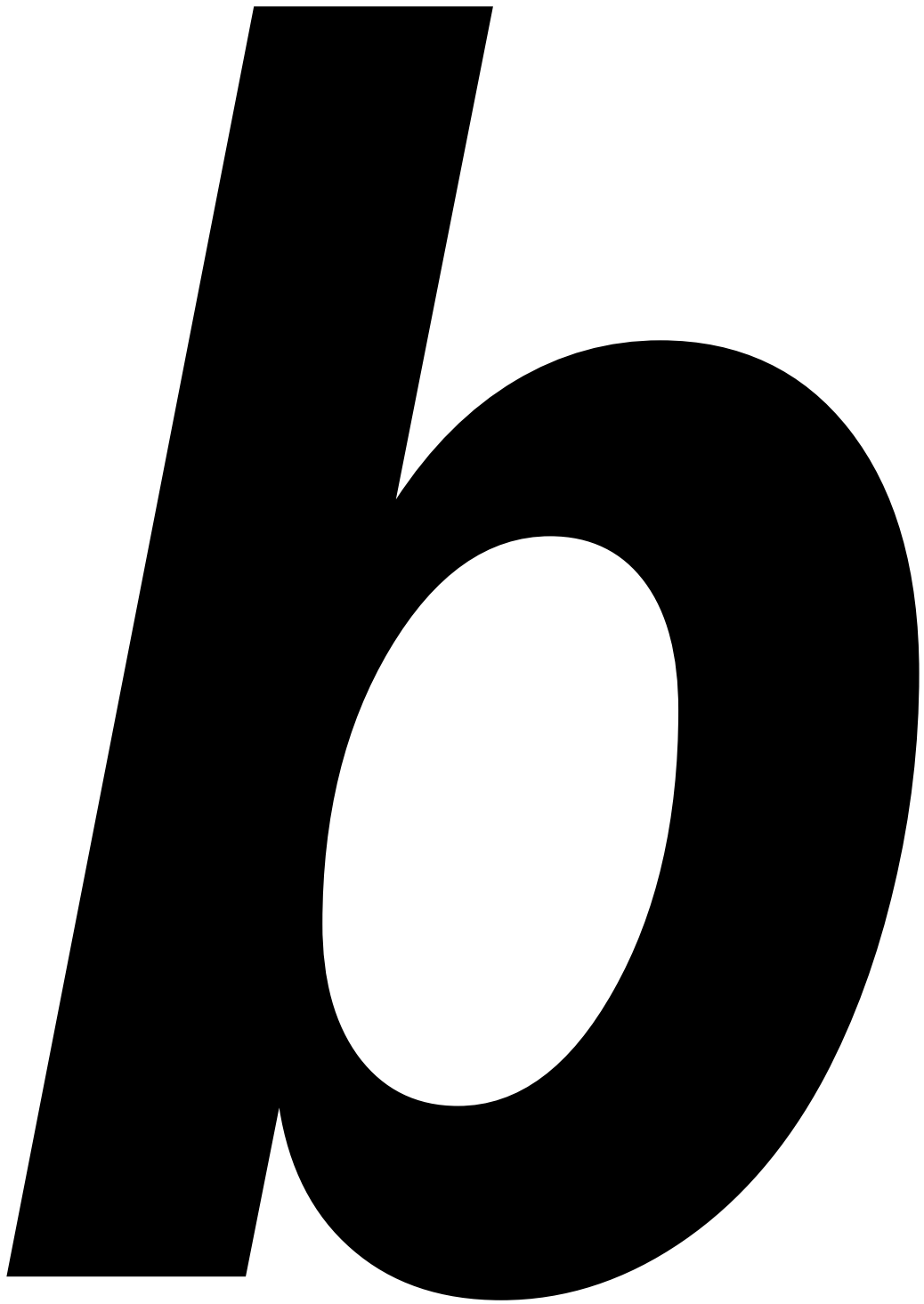
S

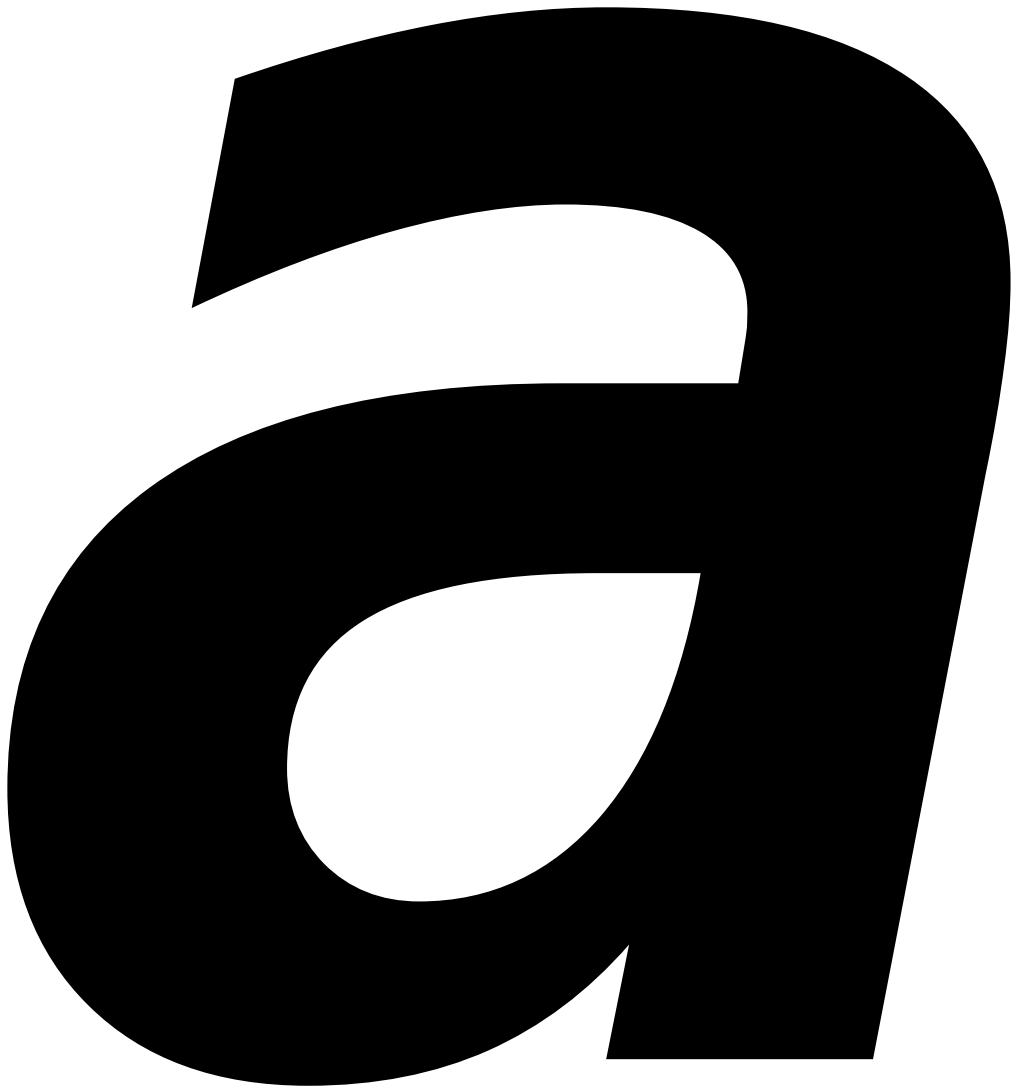


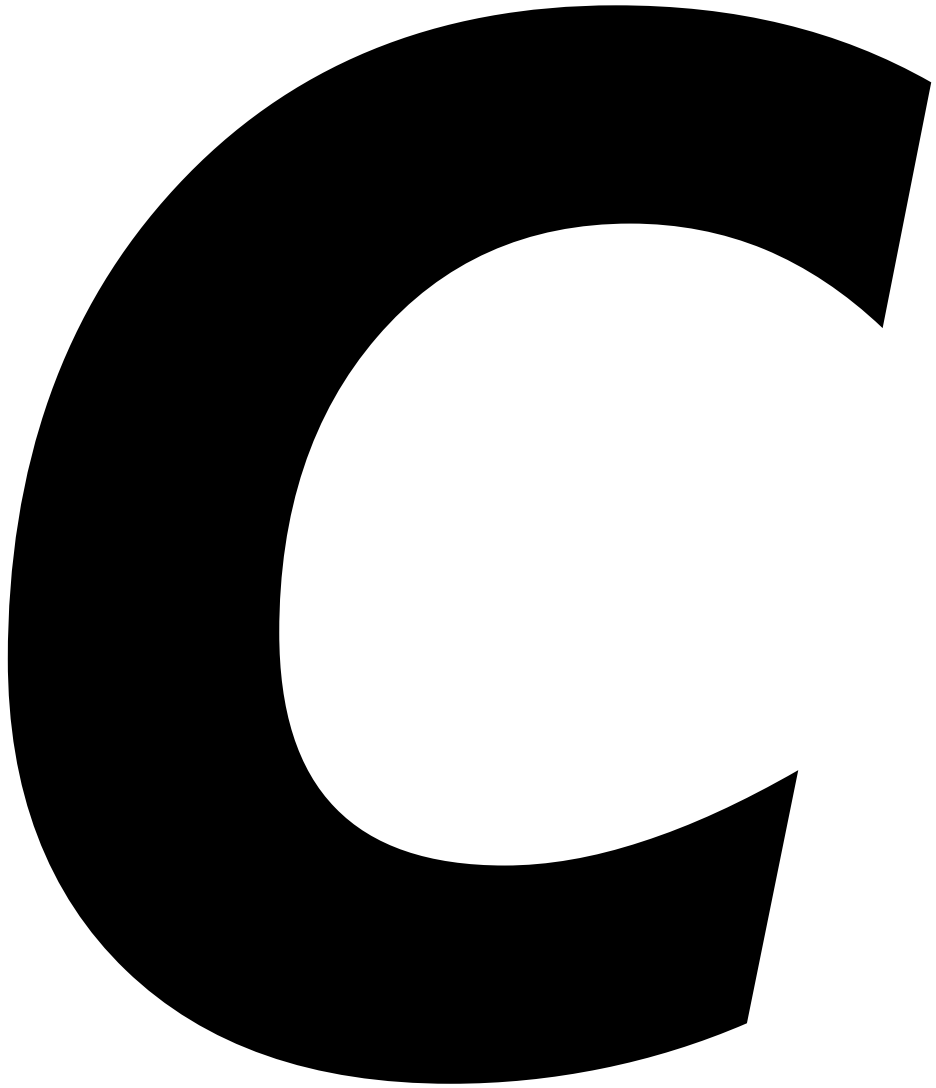


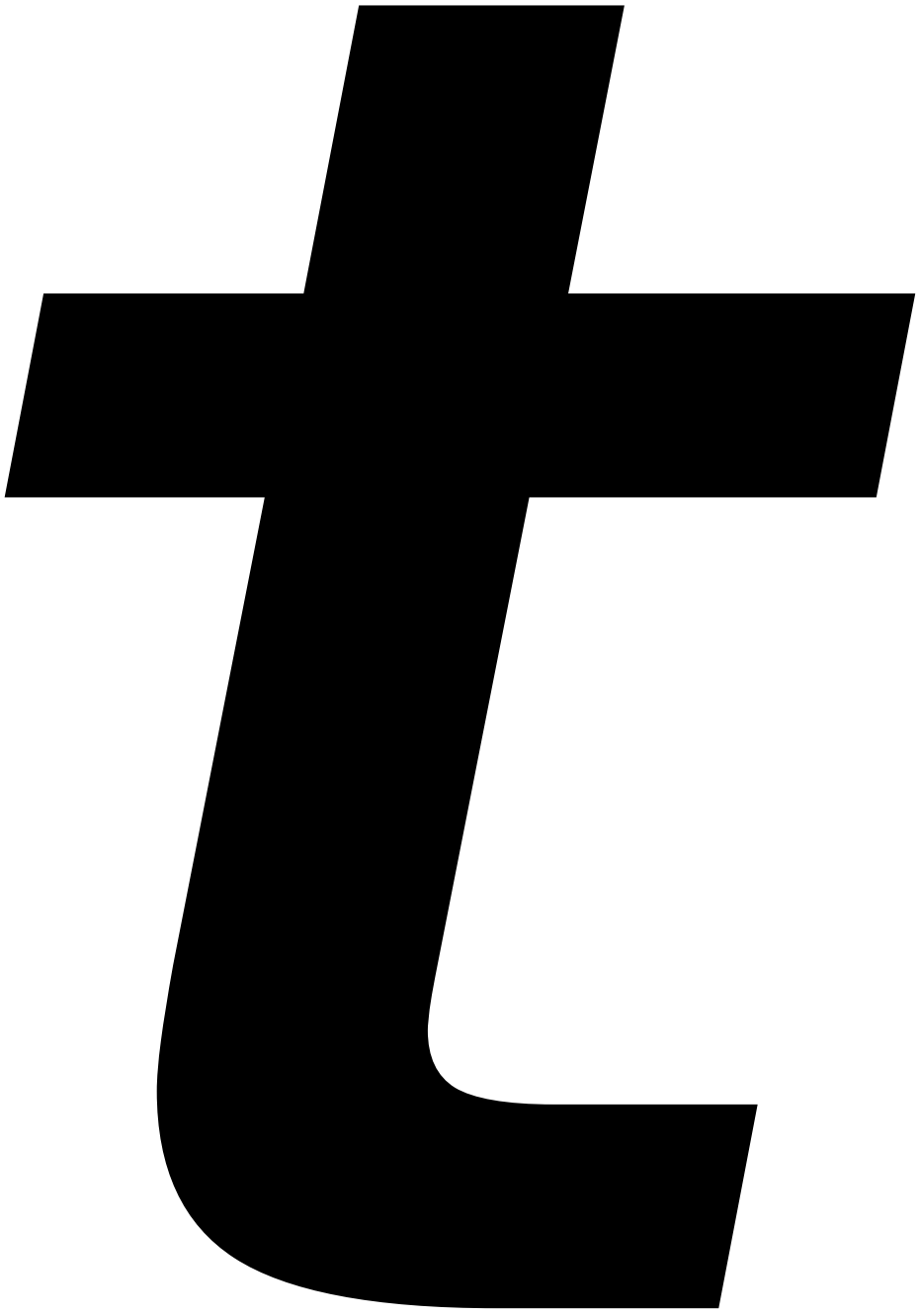


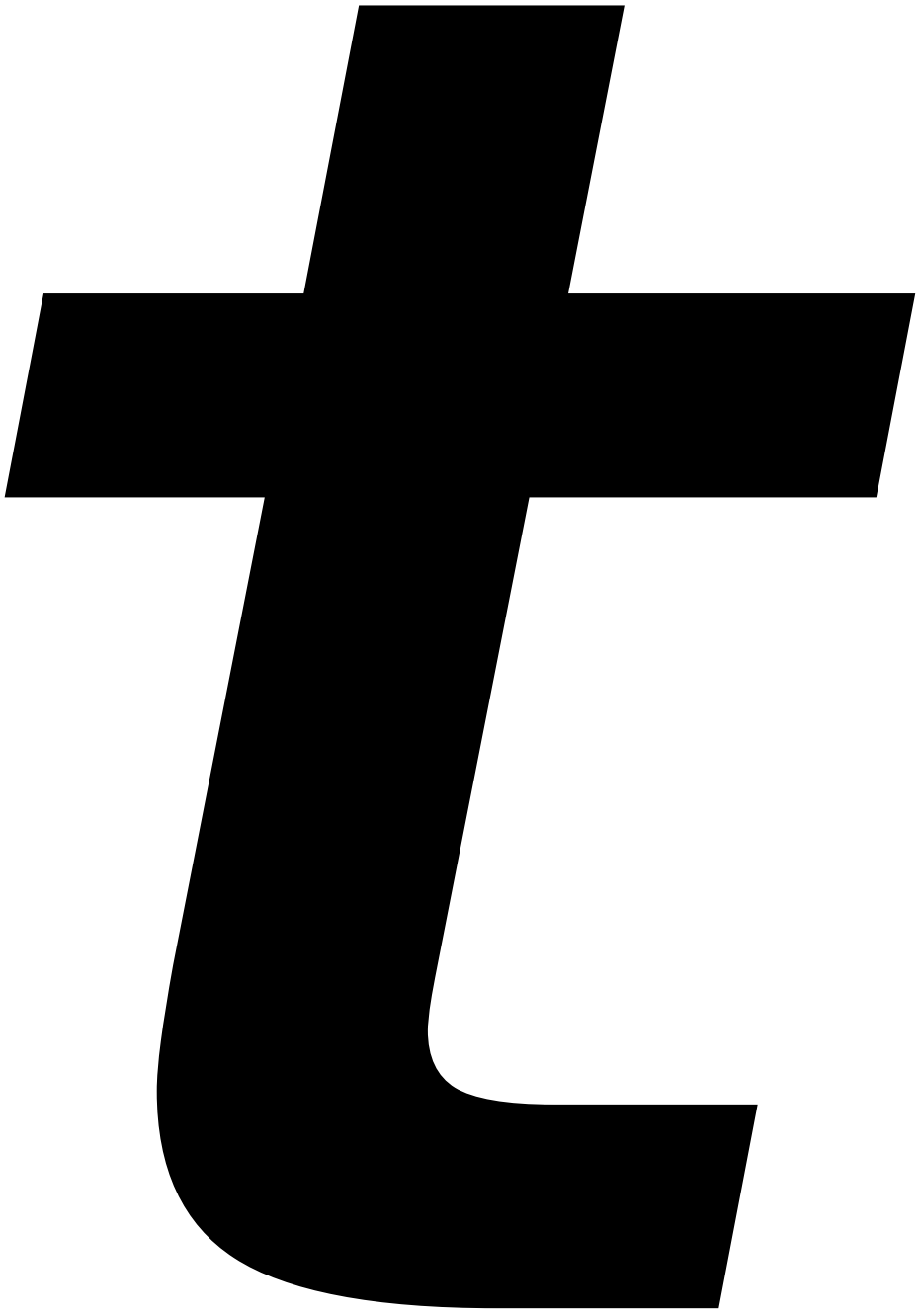


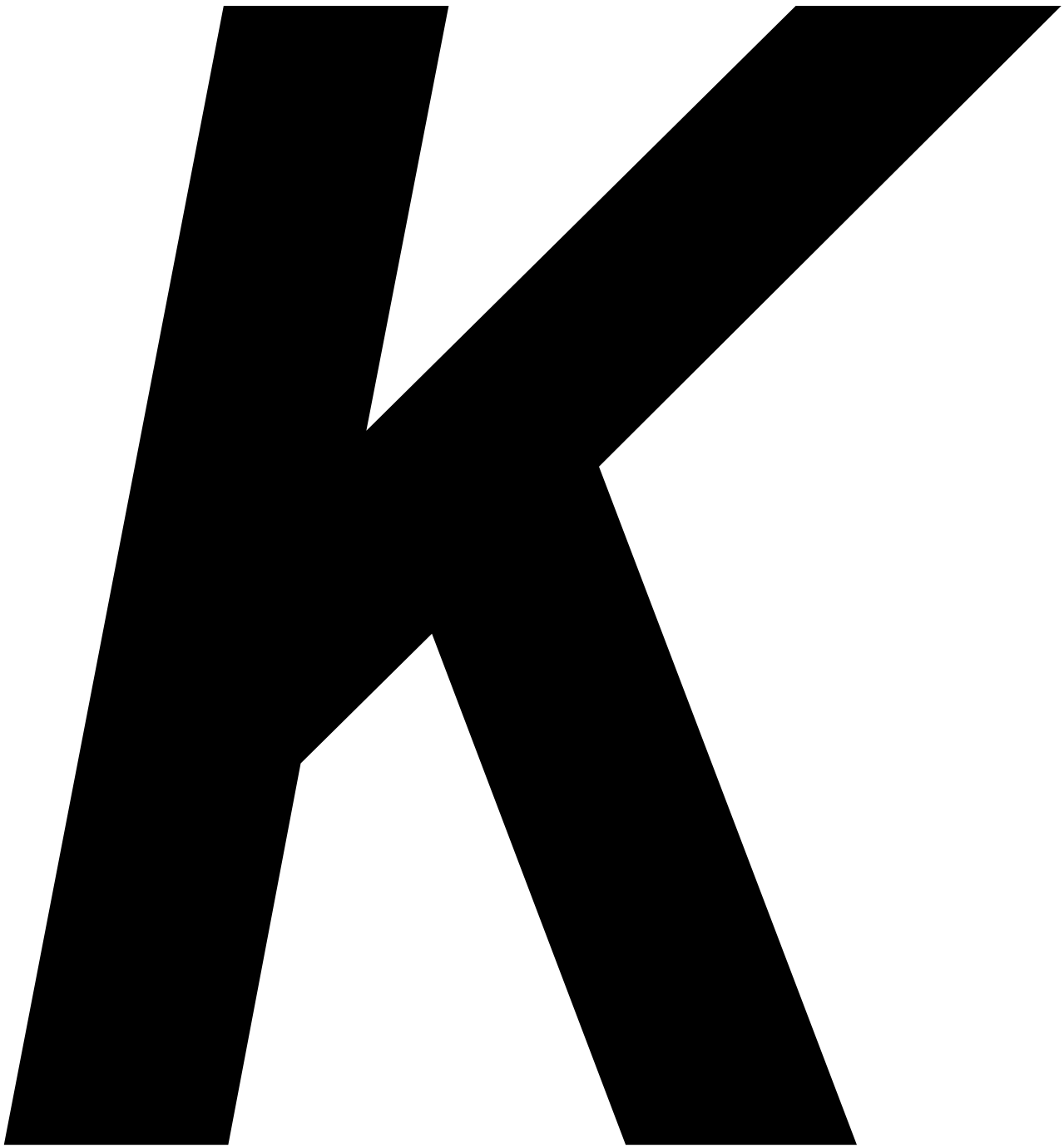


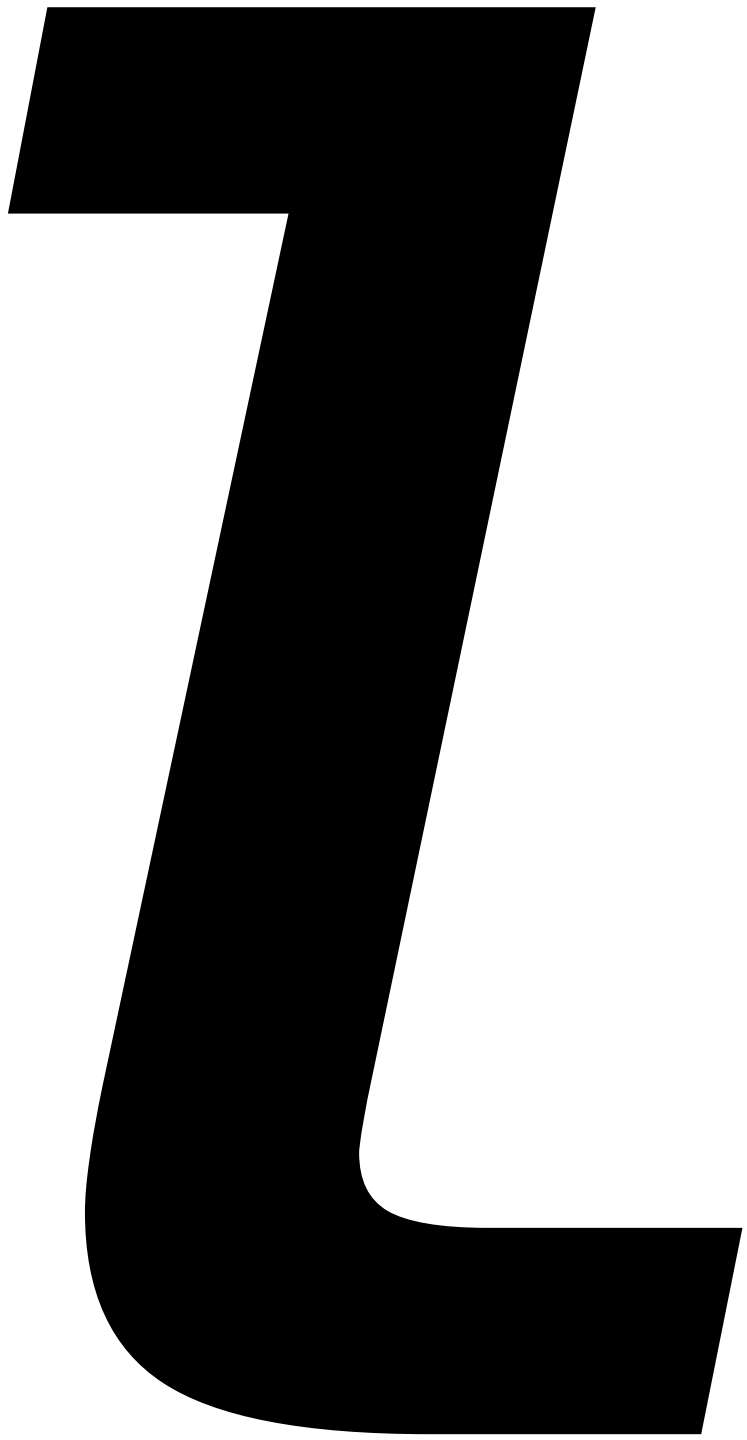


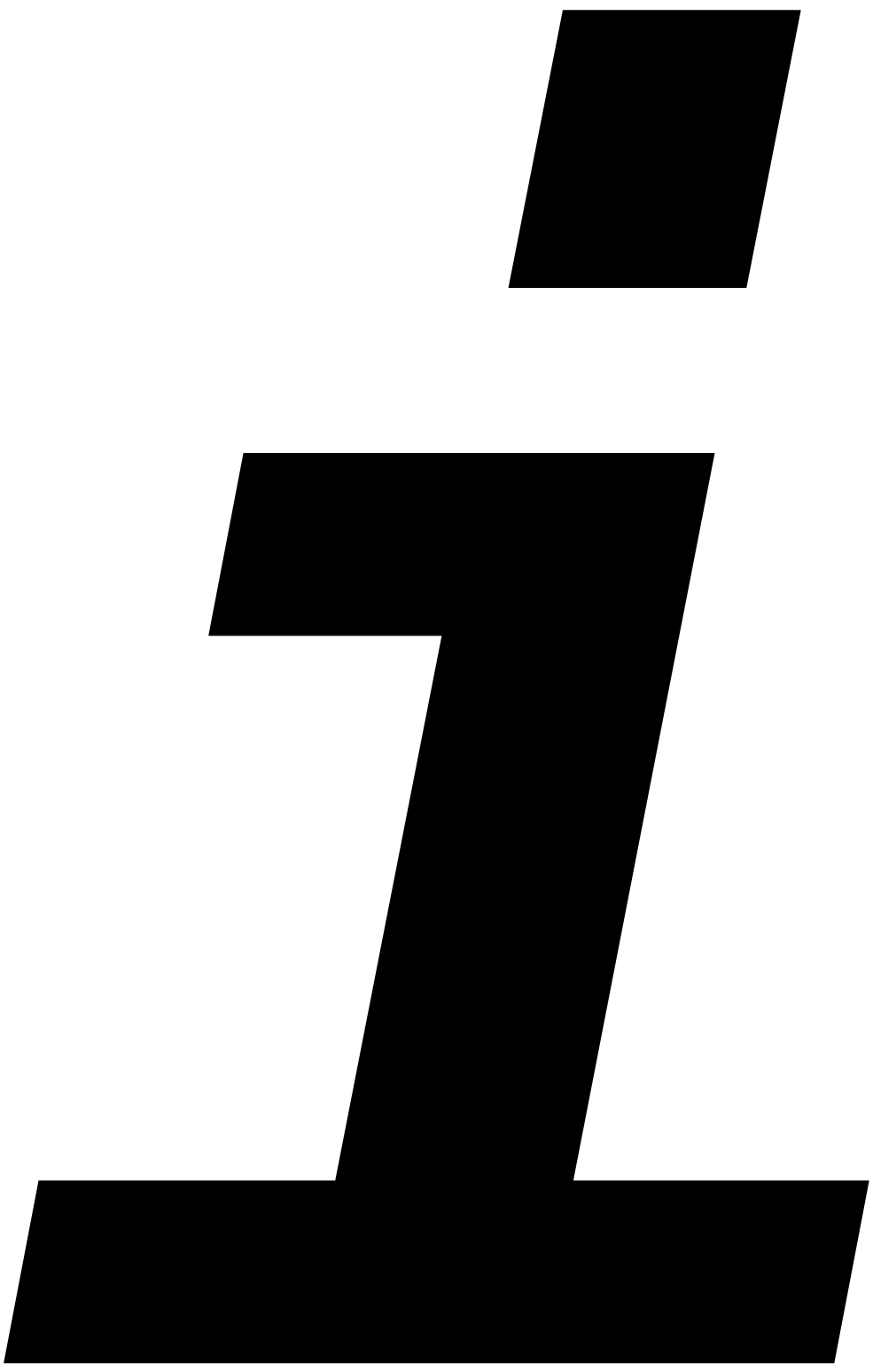


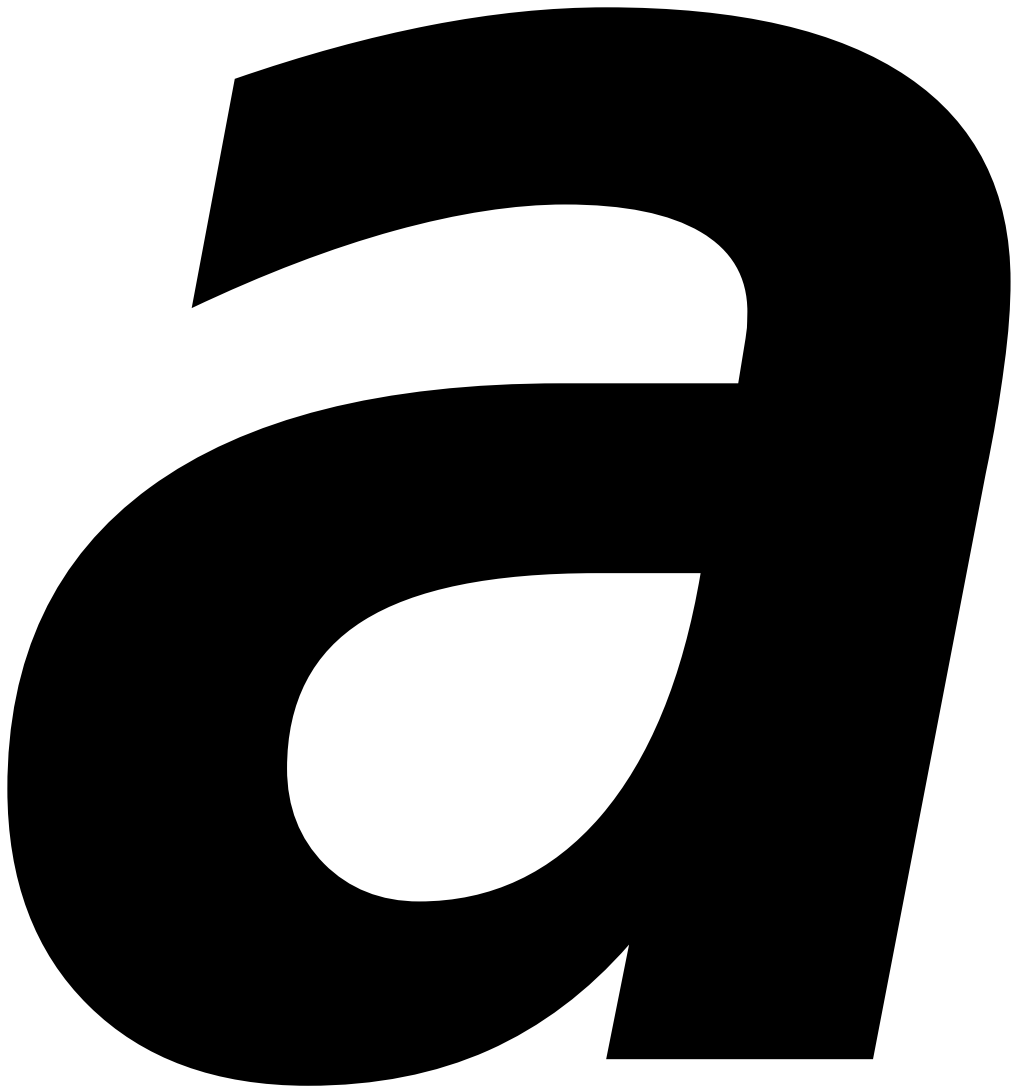


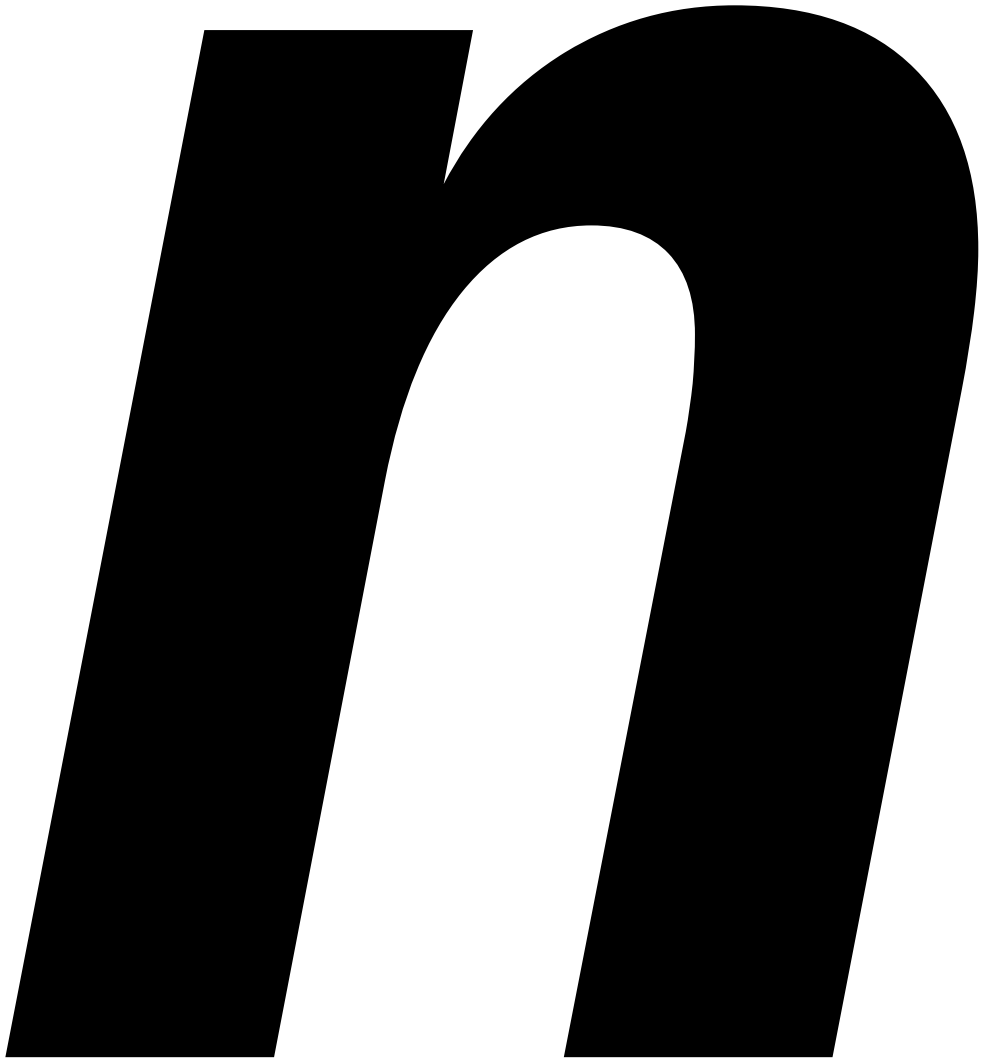


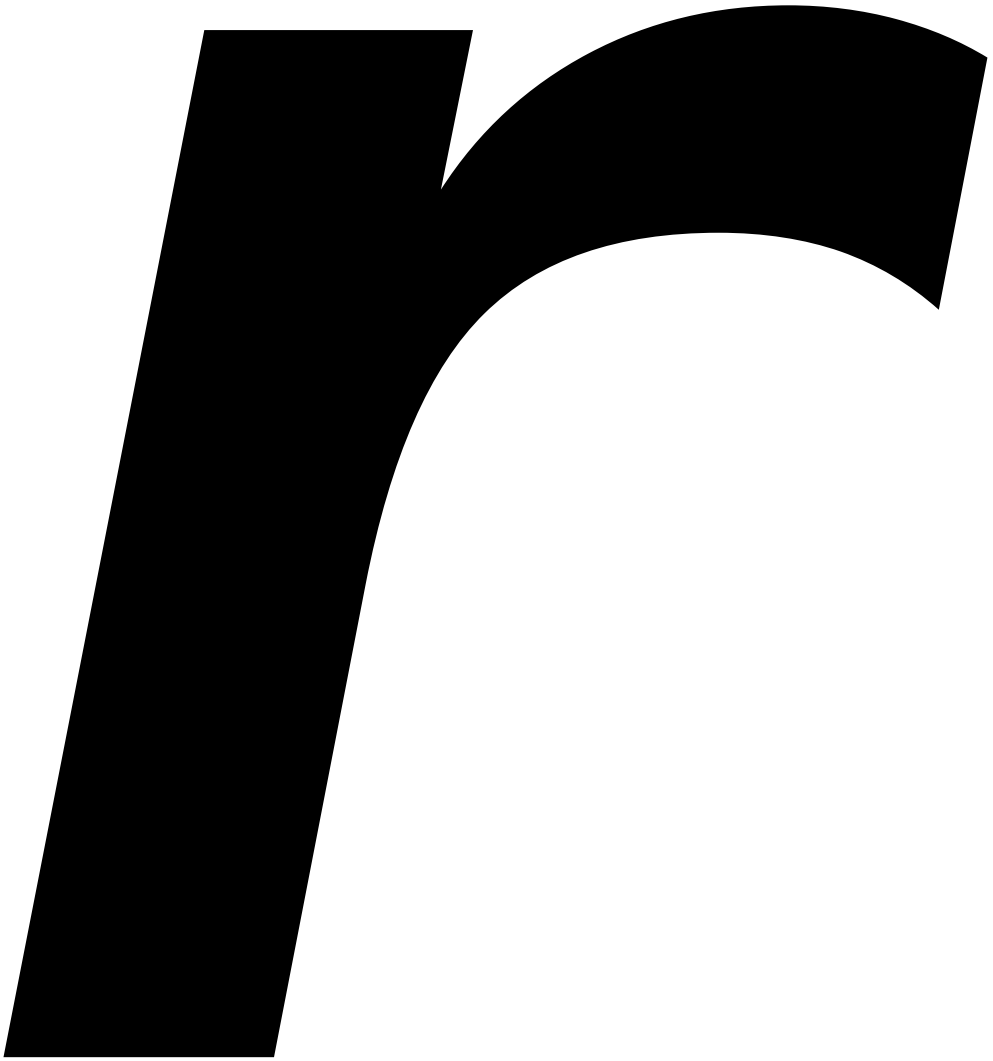


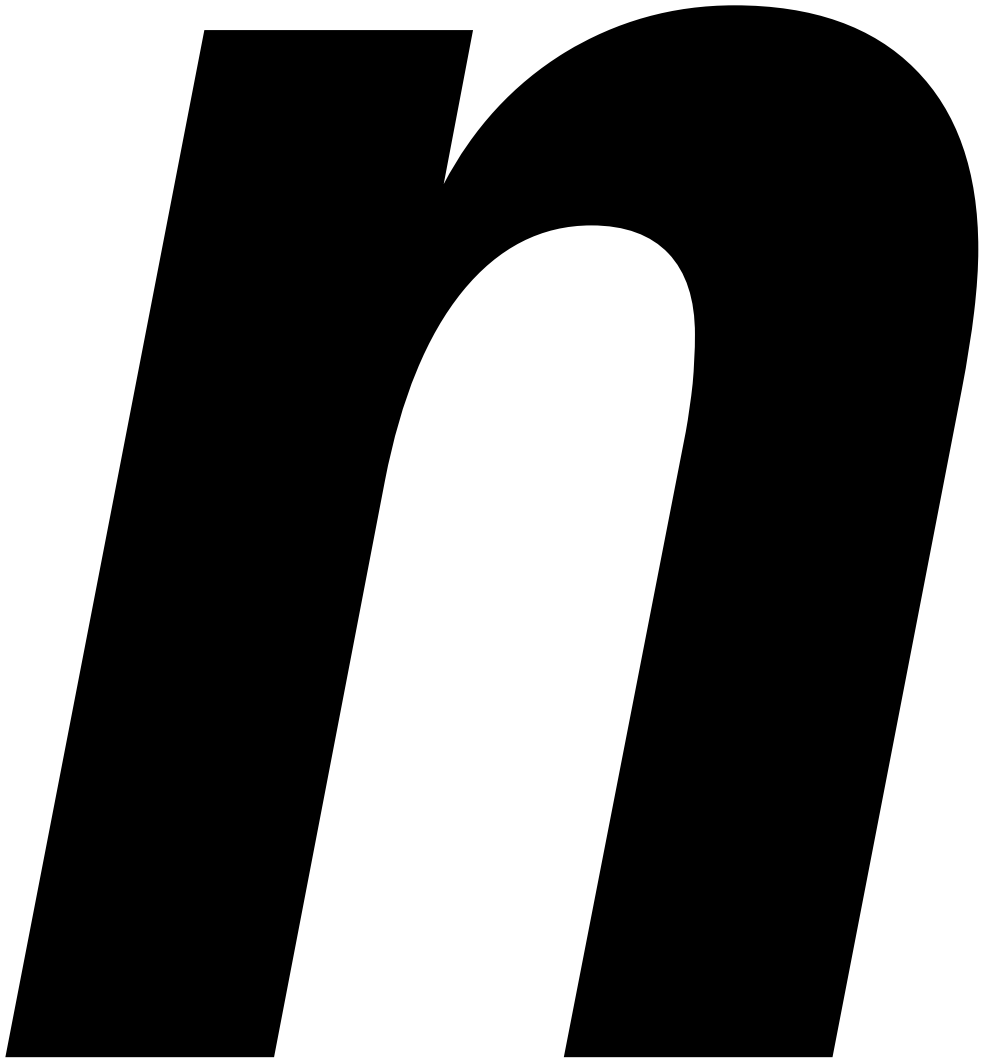


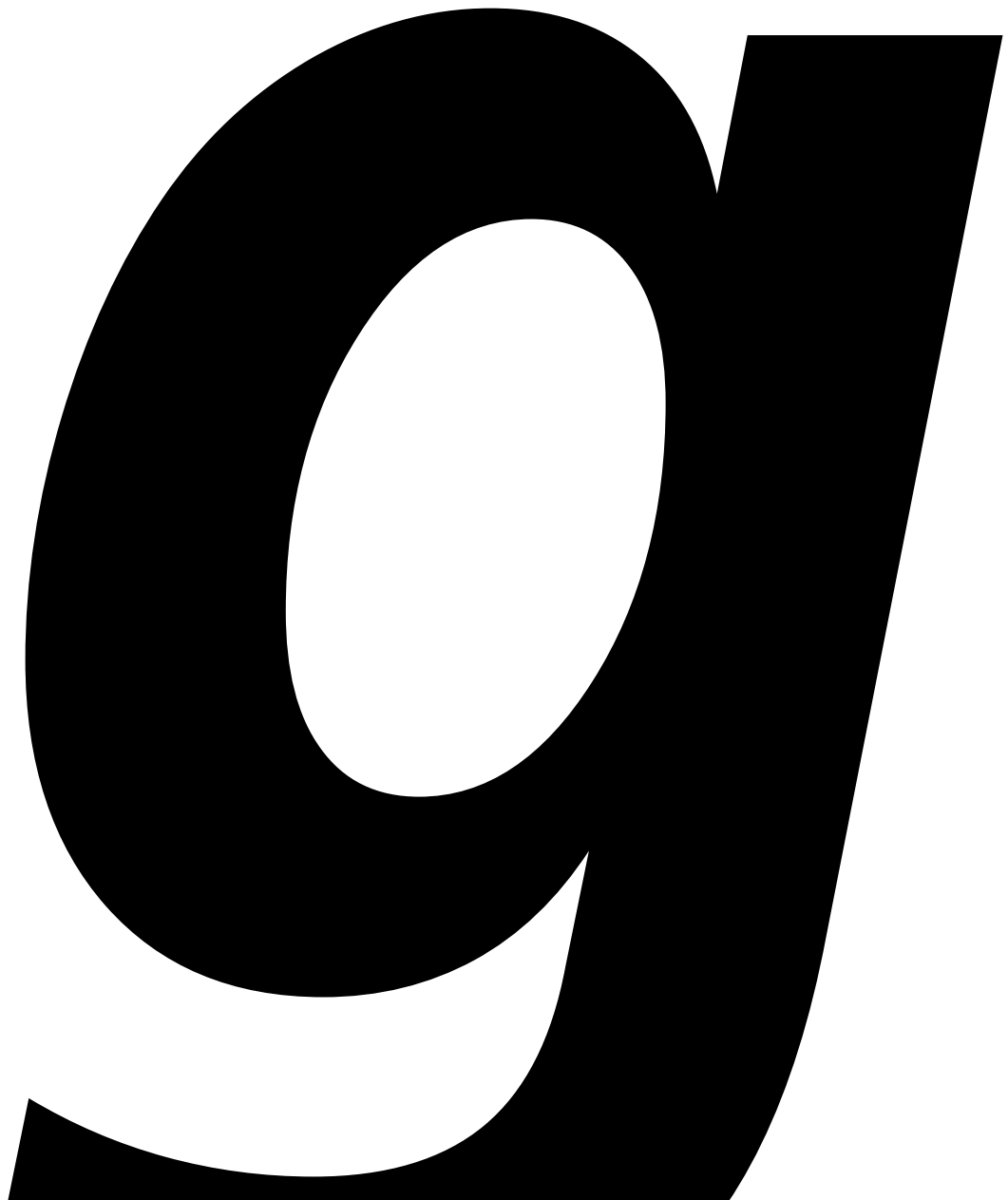


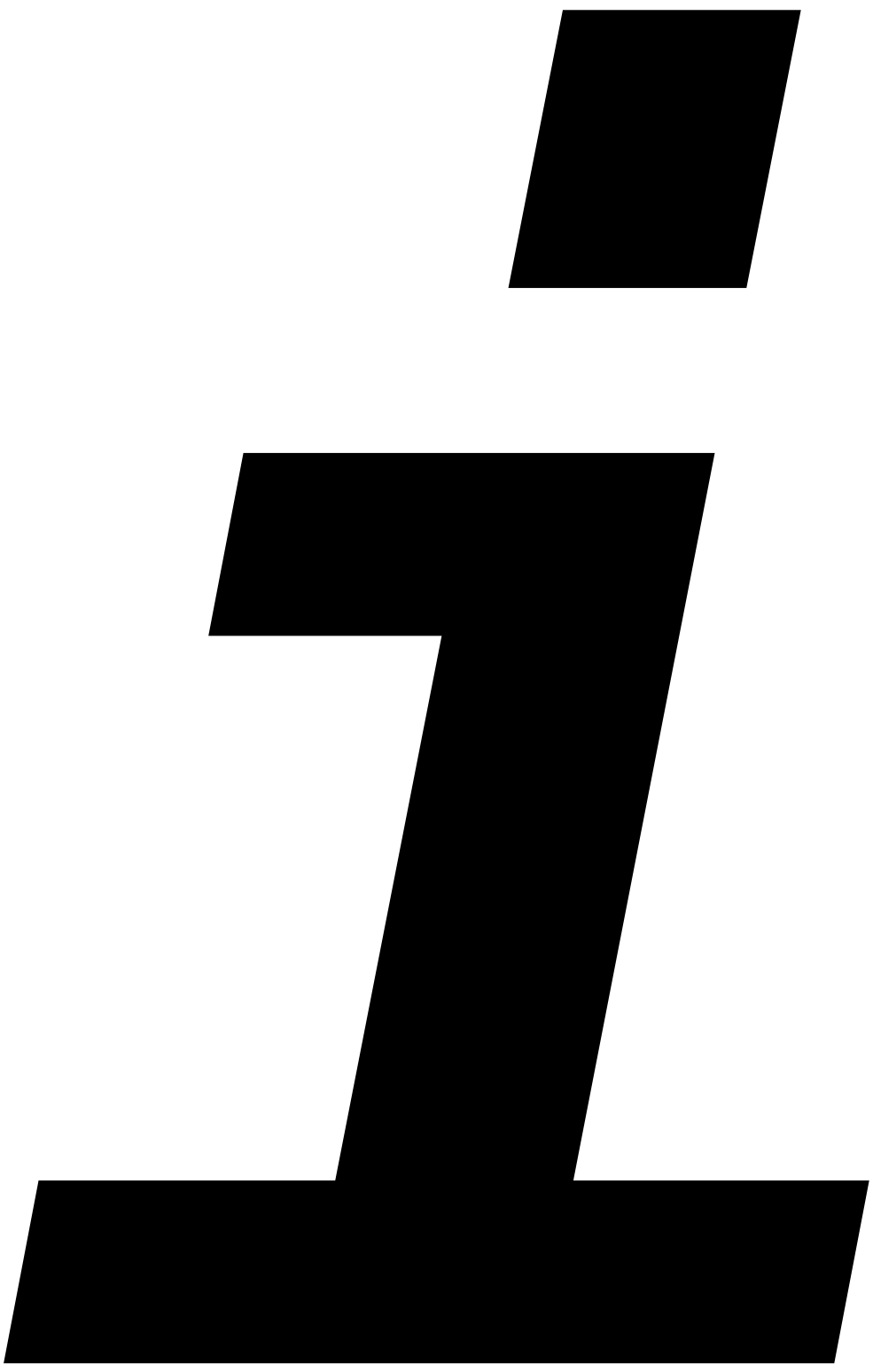


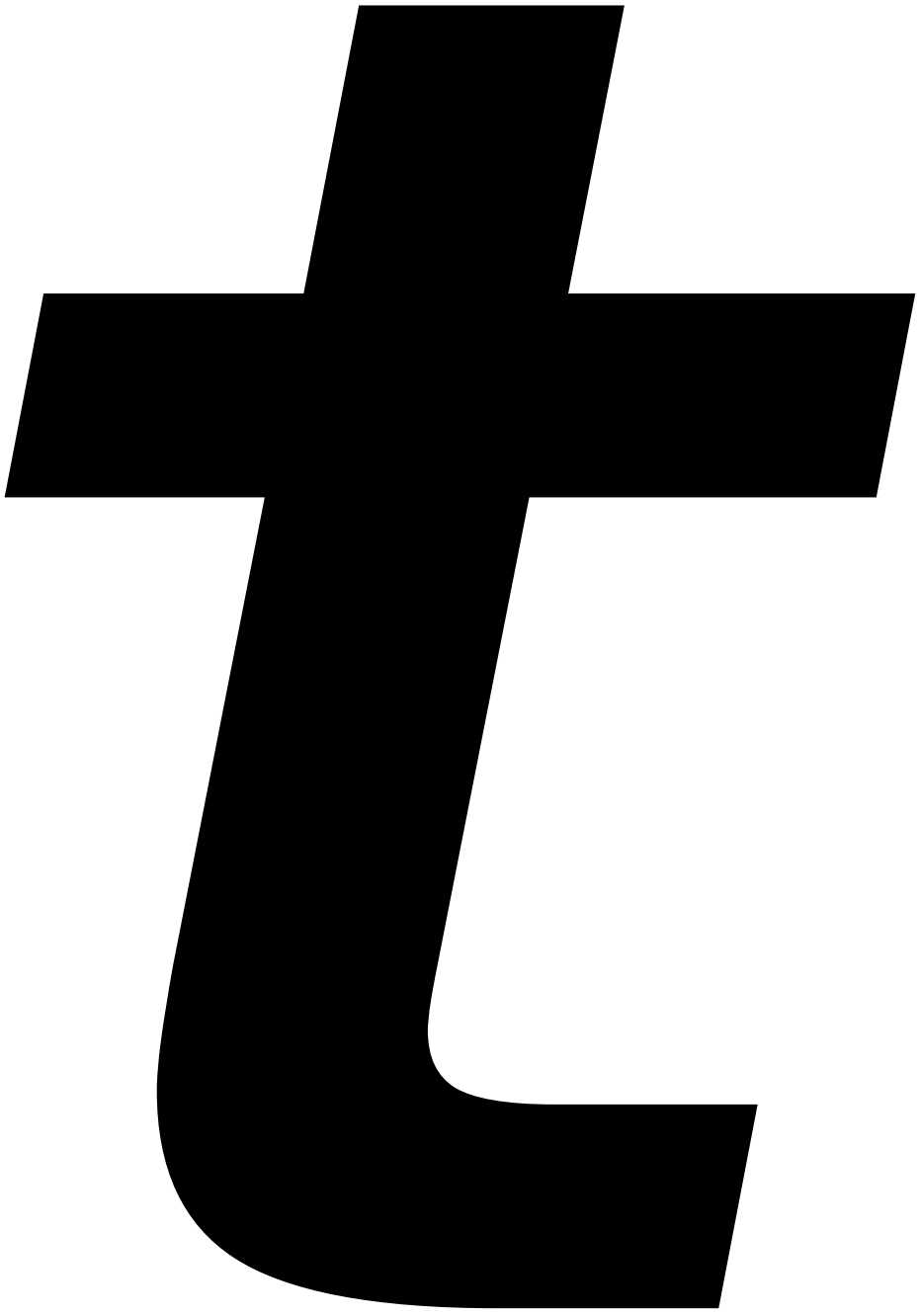


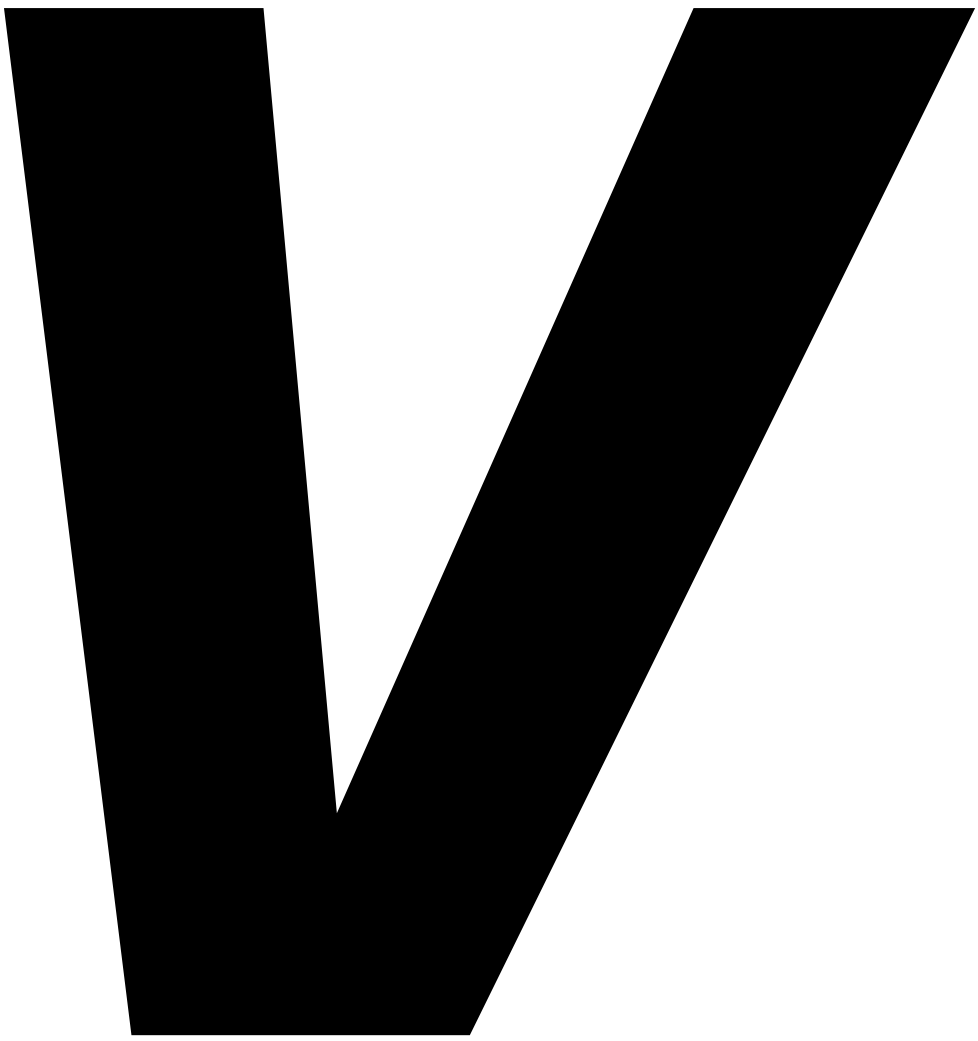


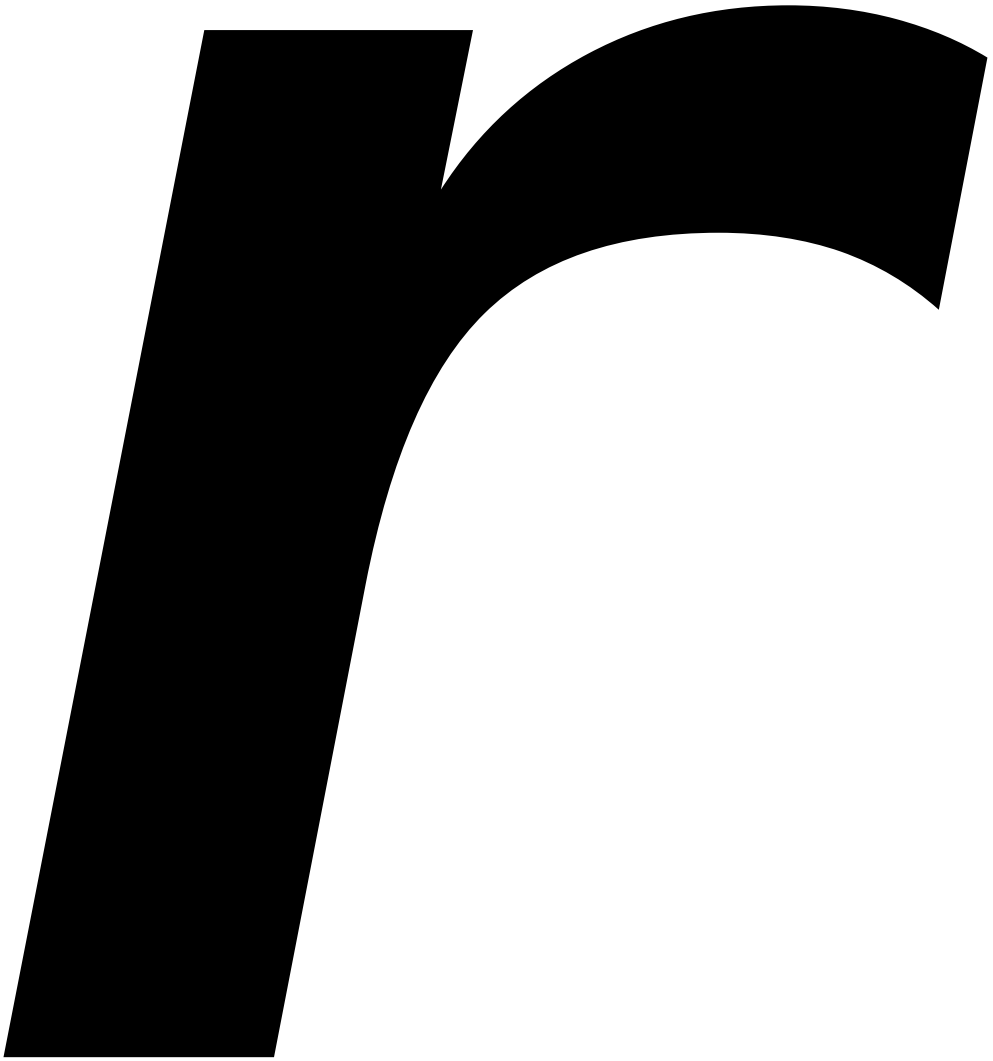


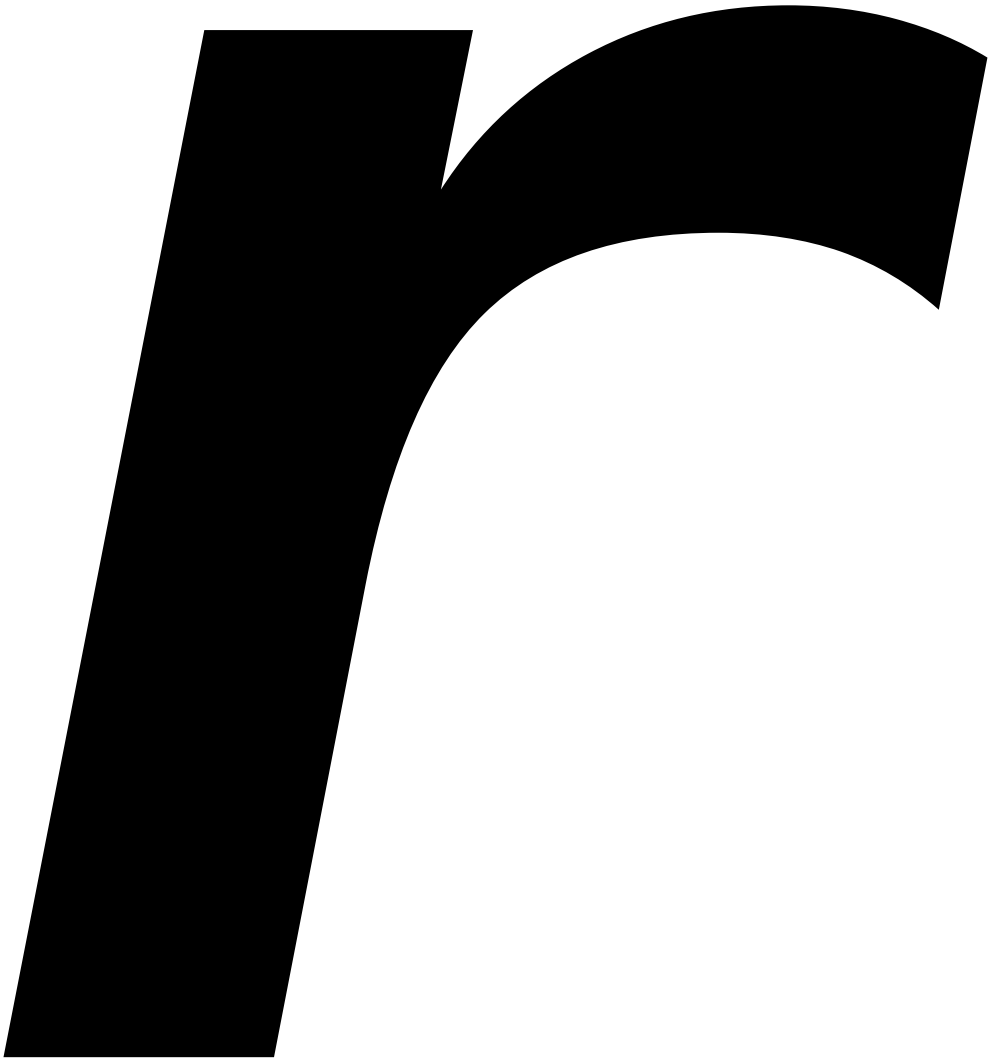




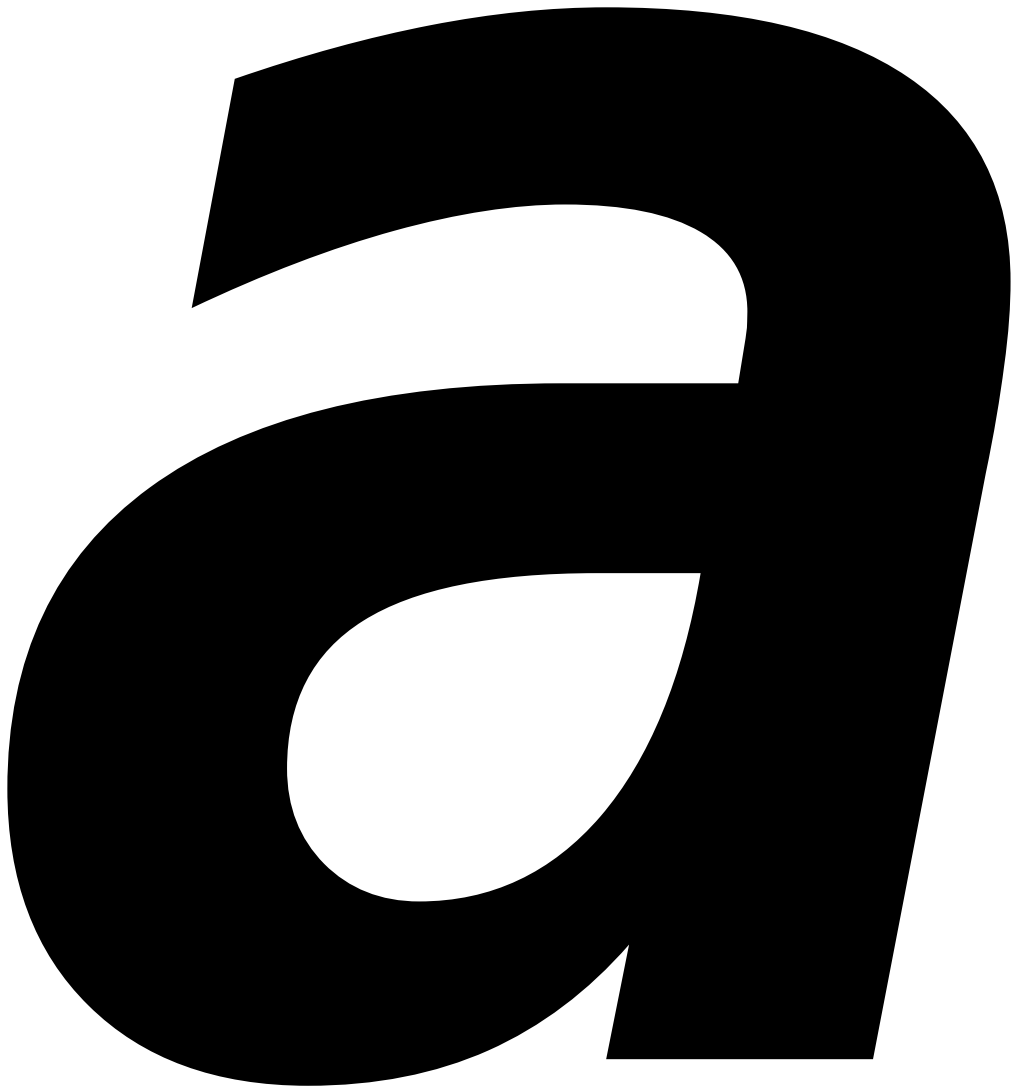


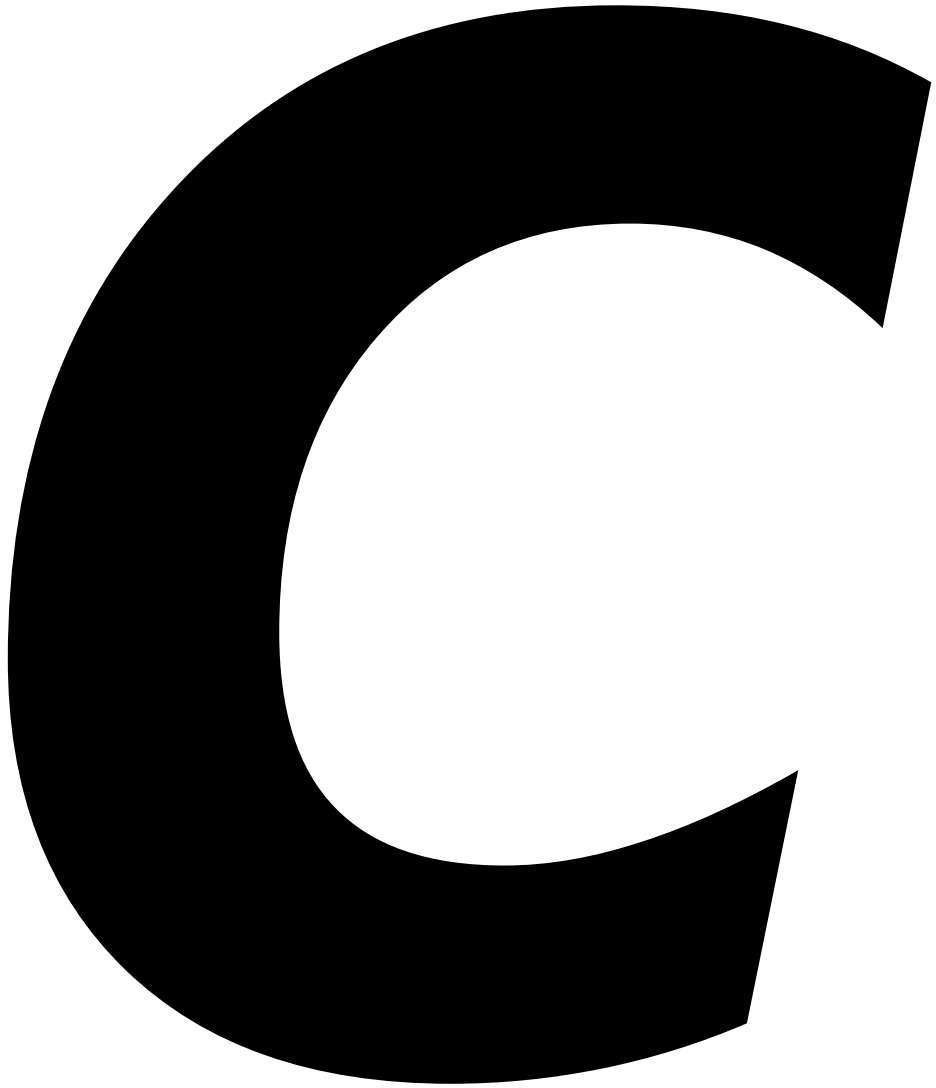


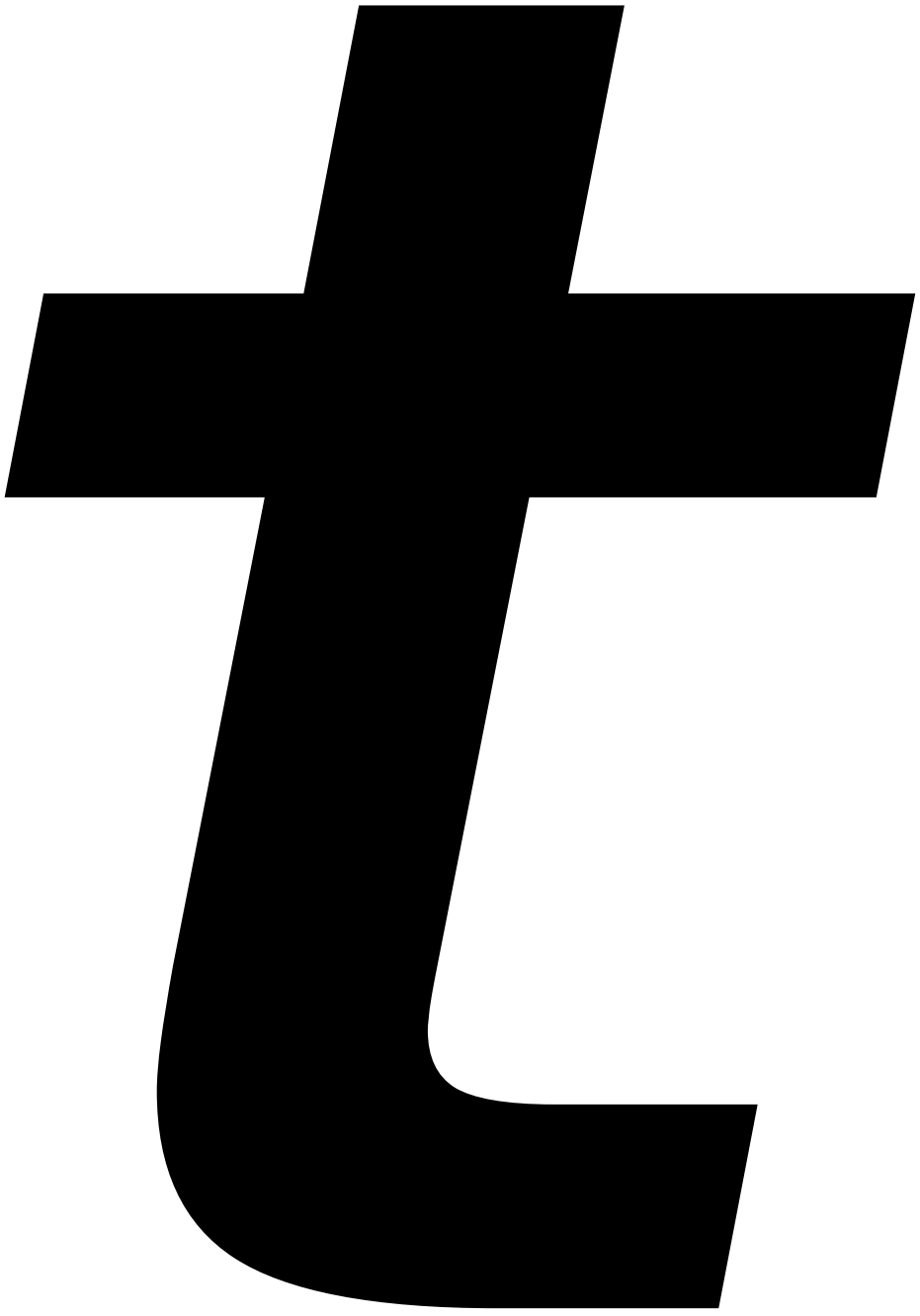


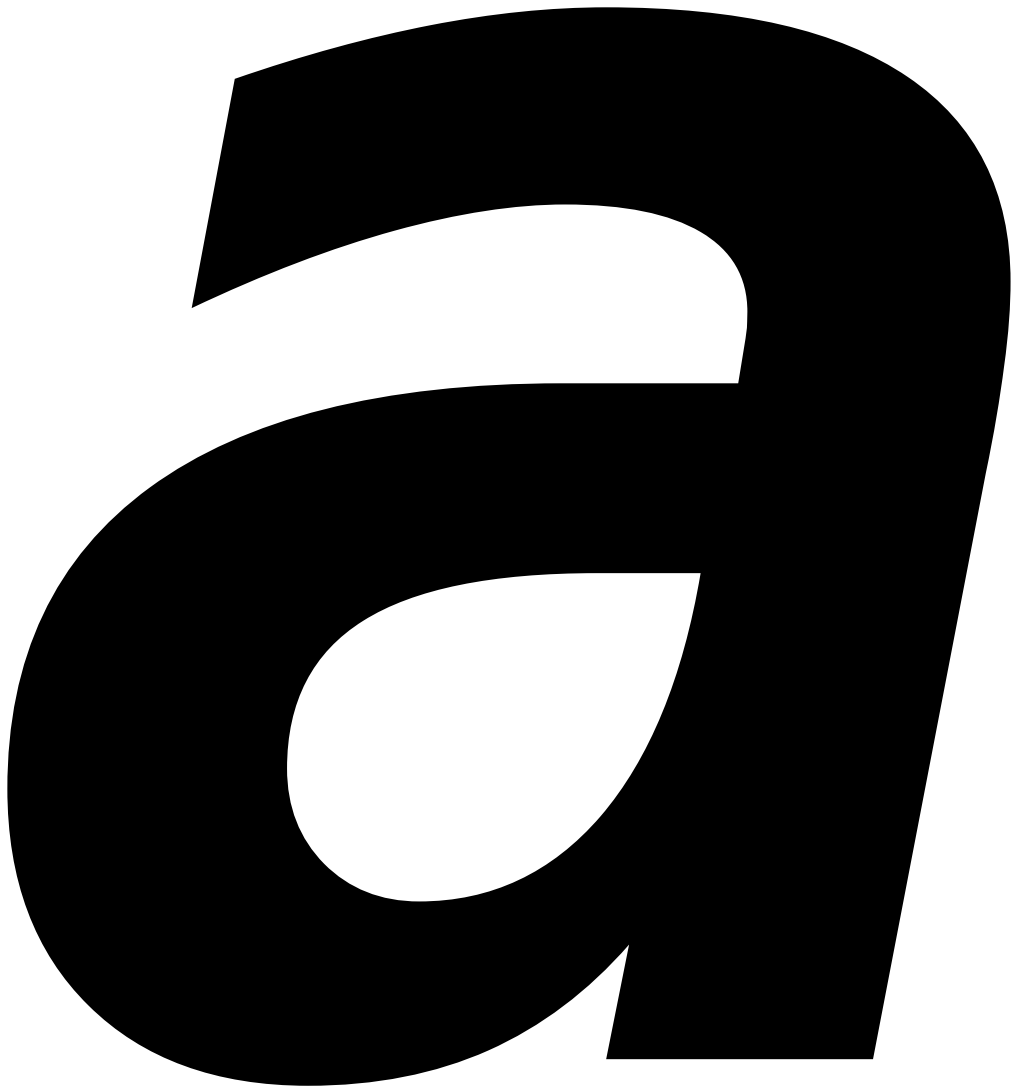


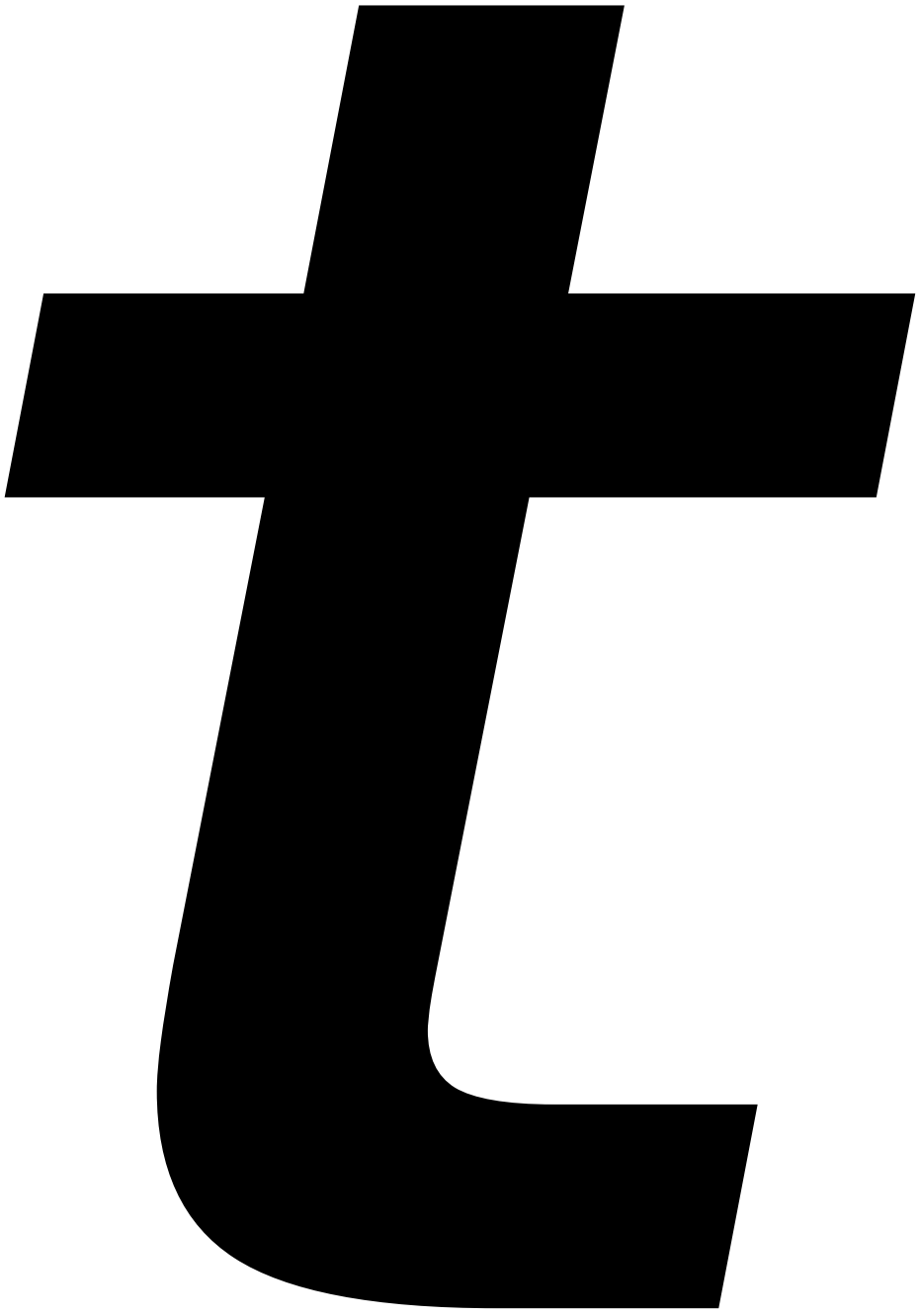
S

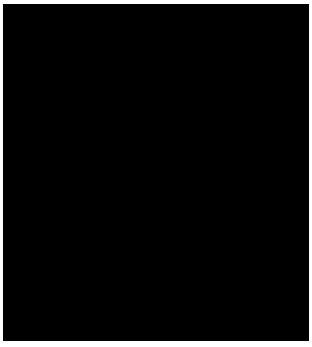


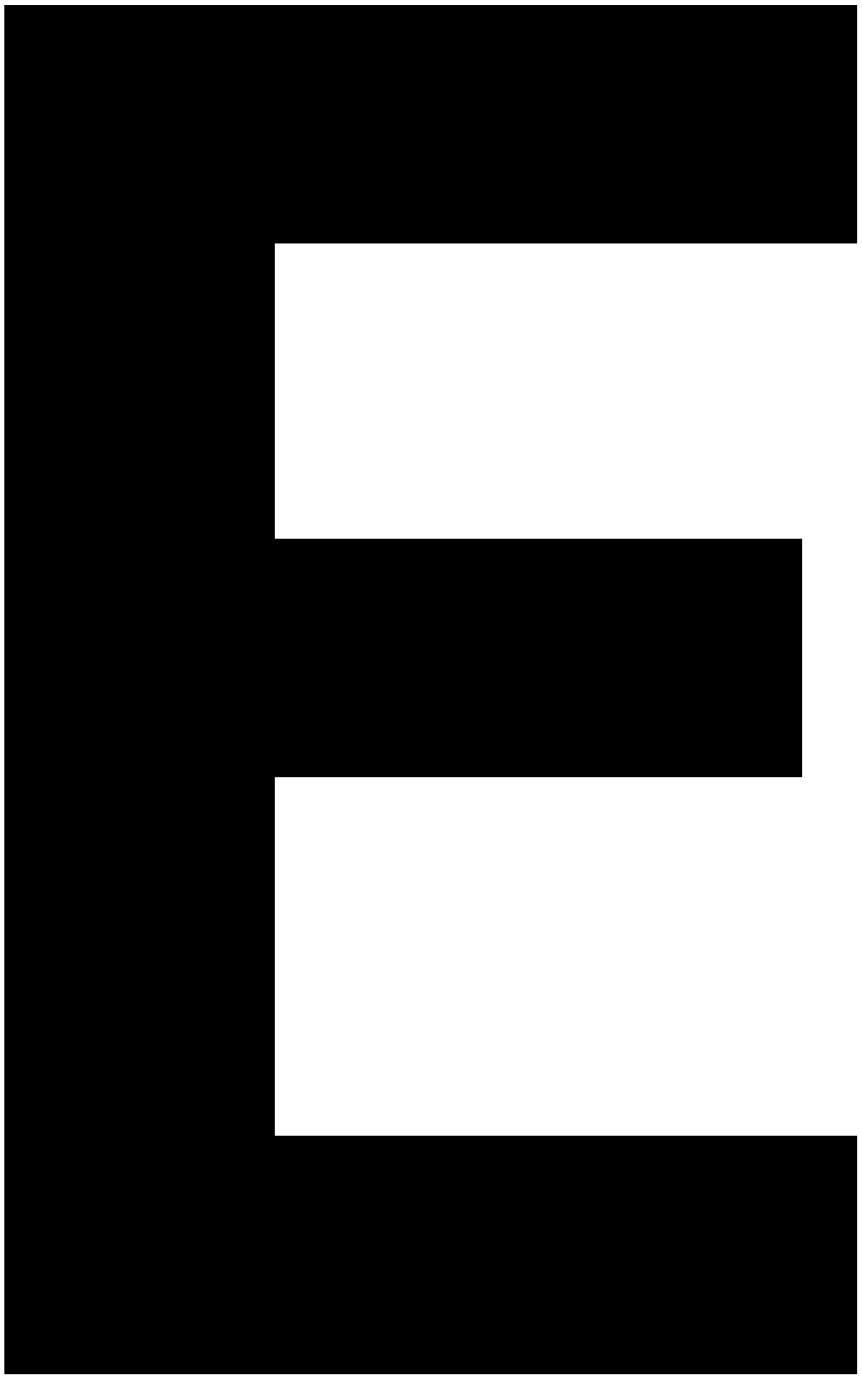


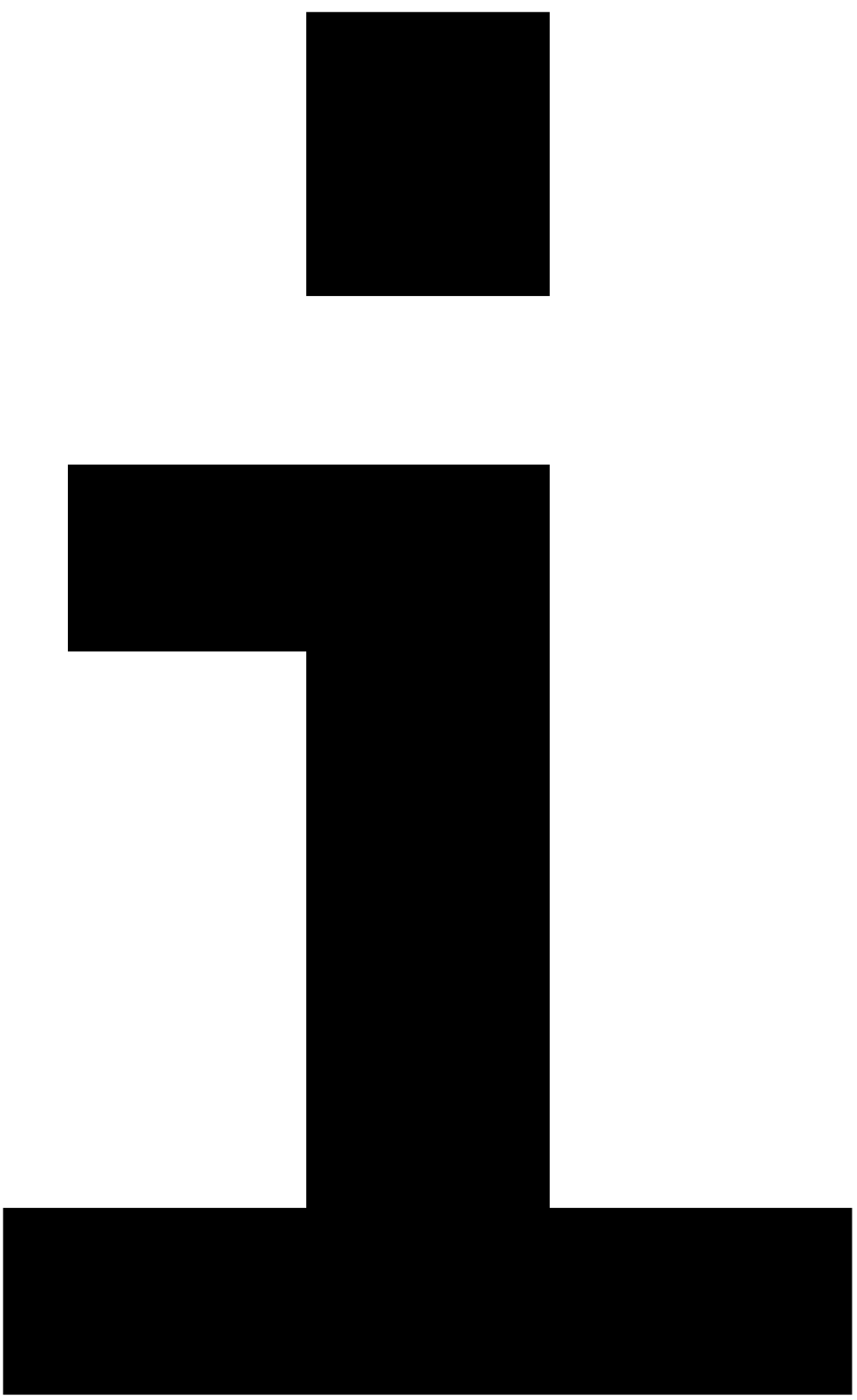


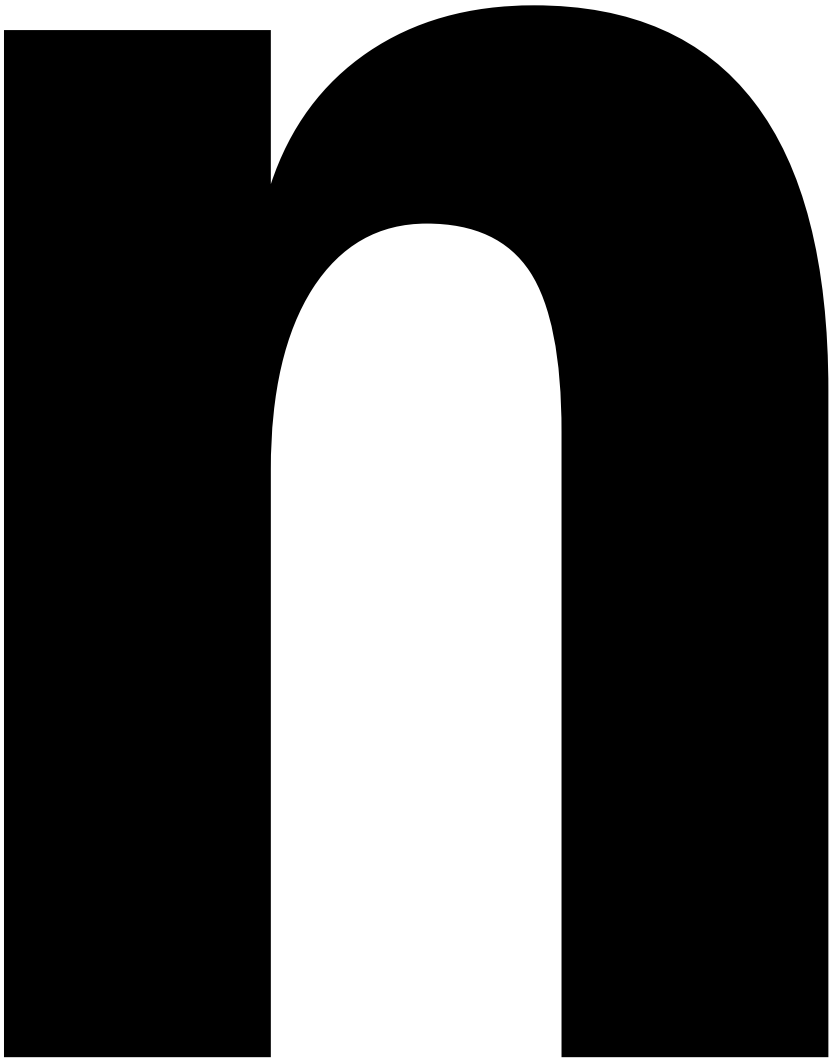


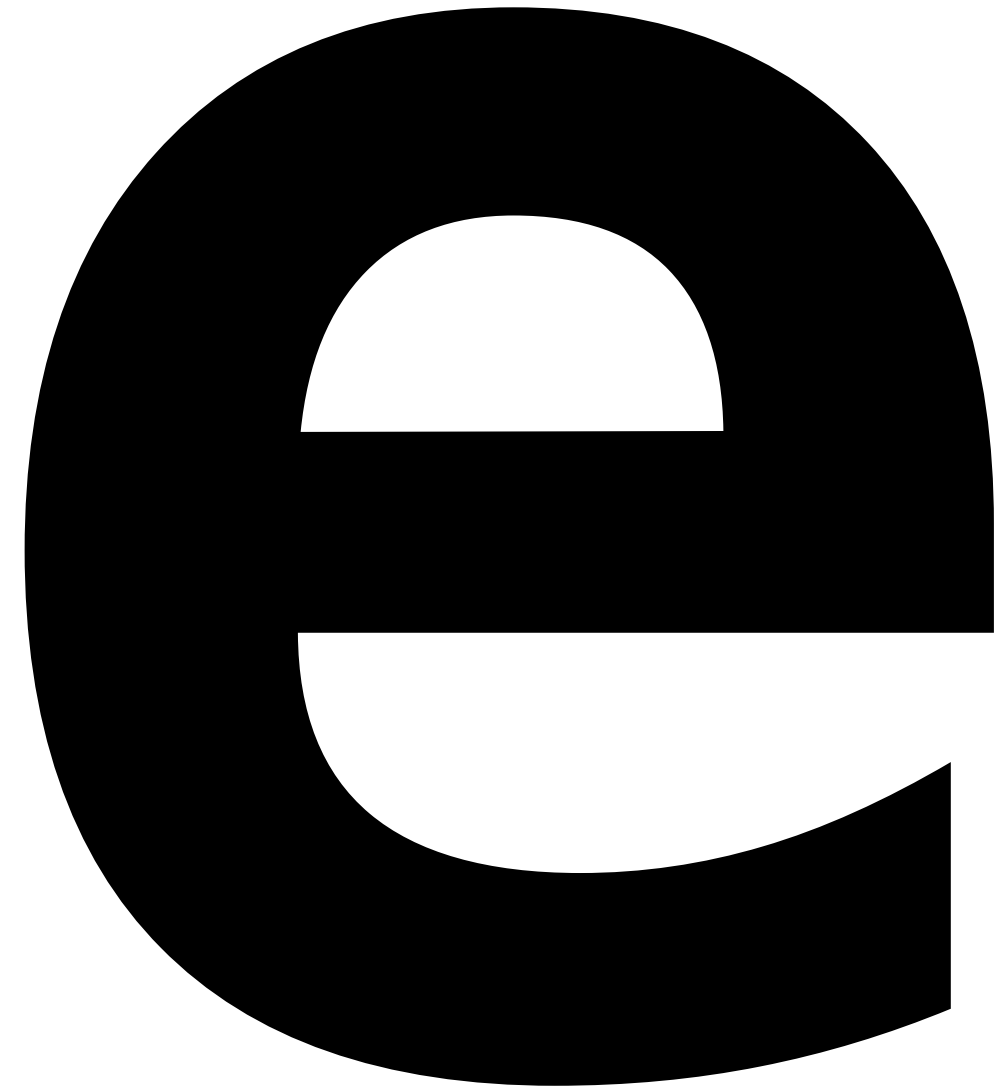


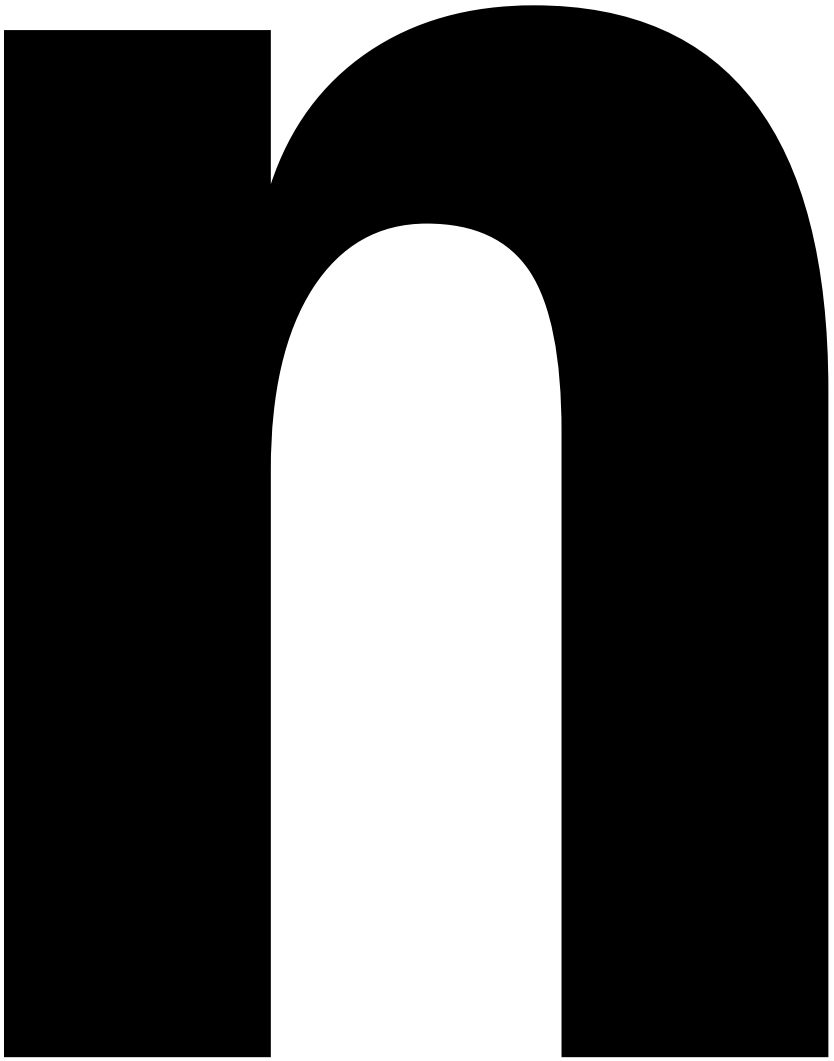




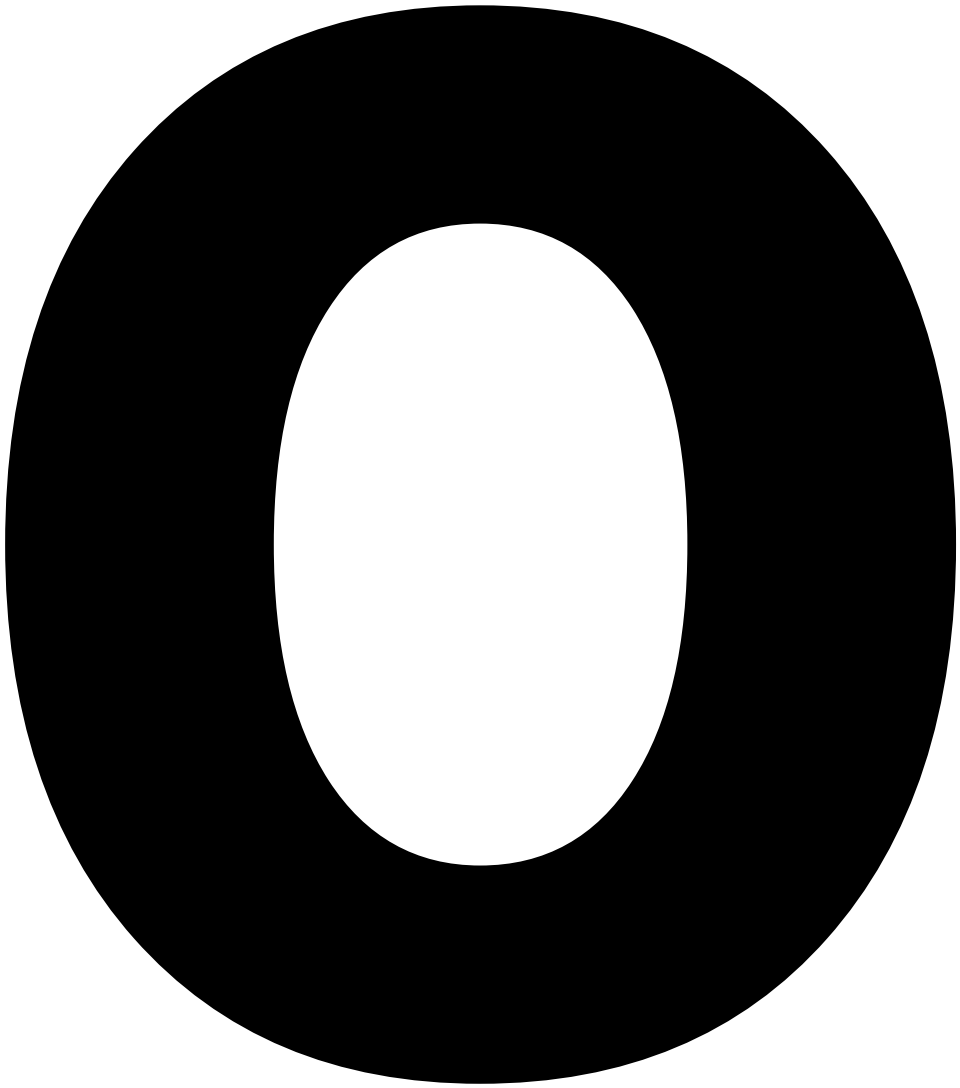


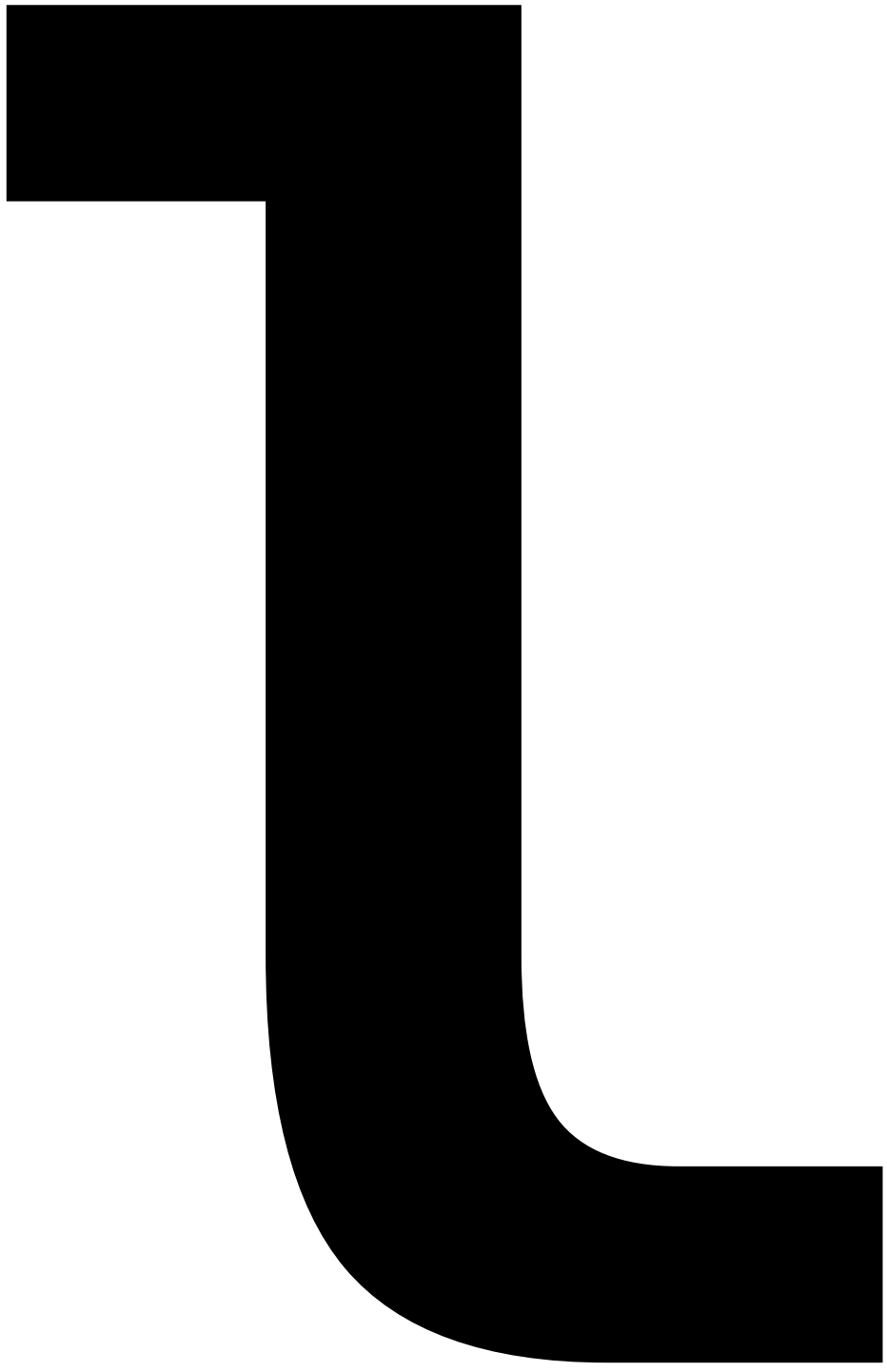


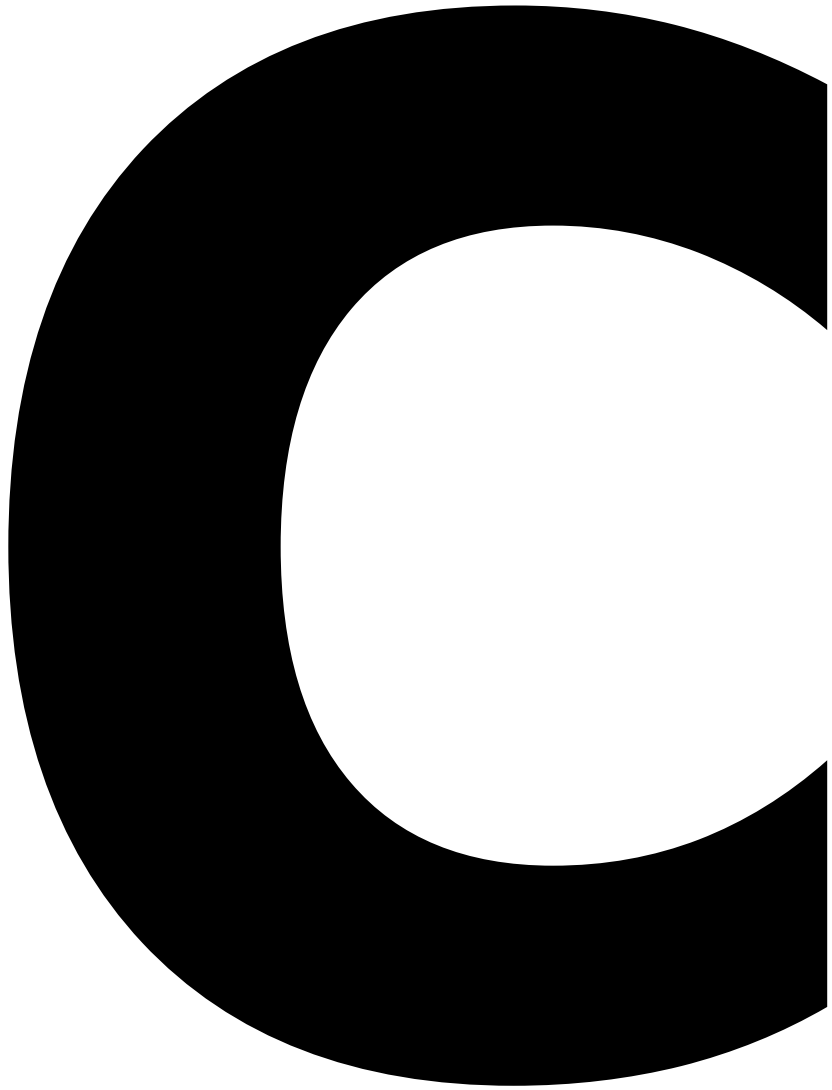


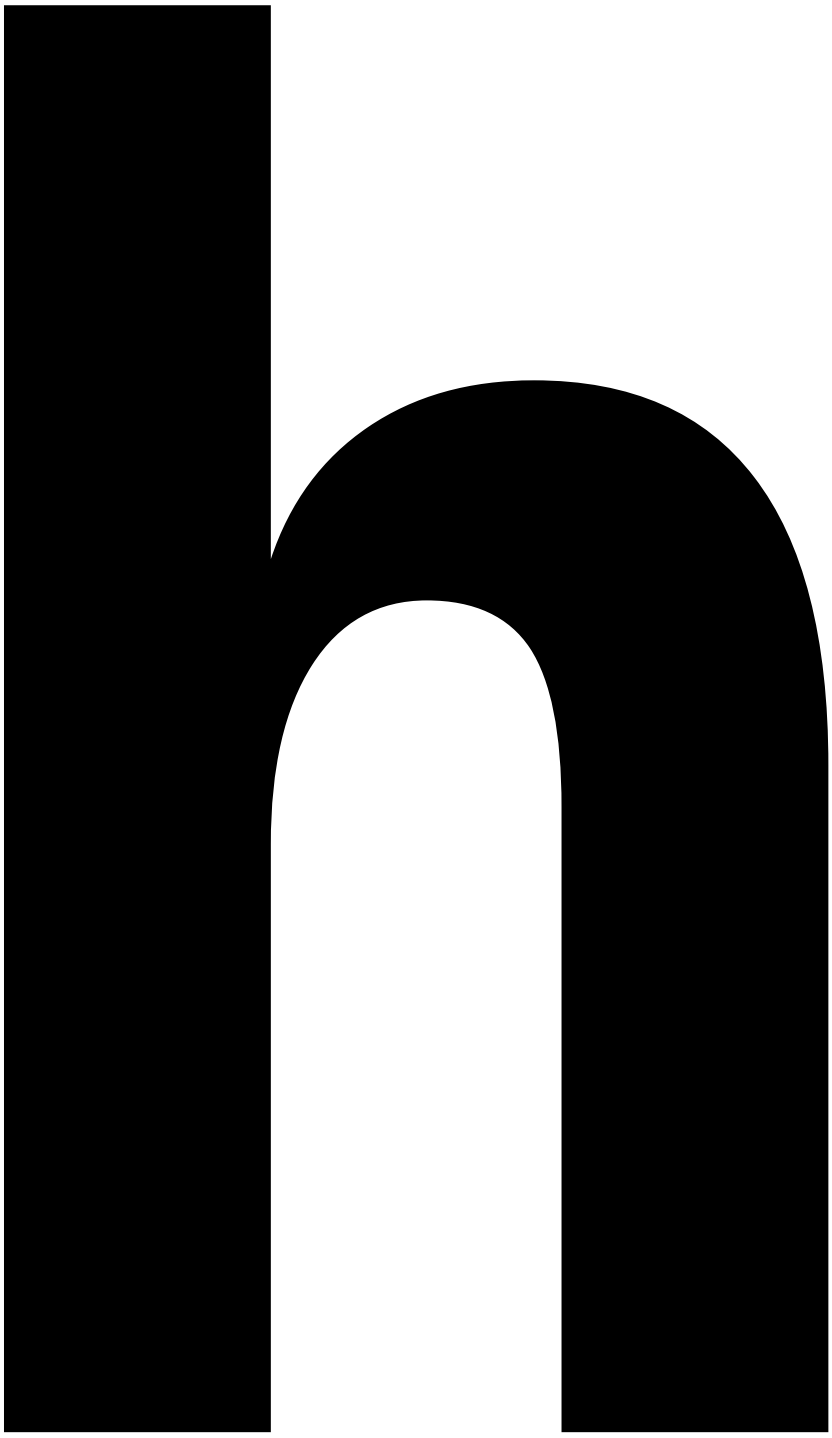


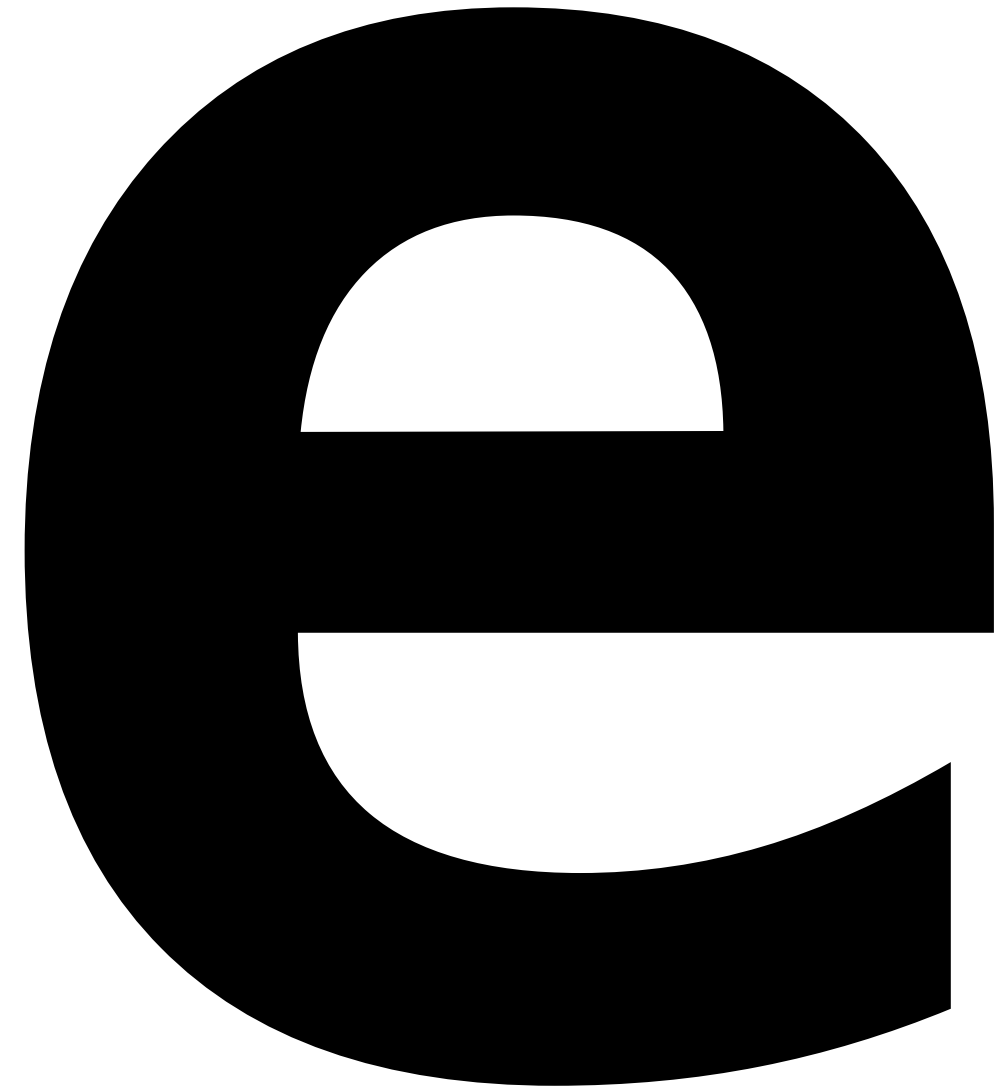
S

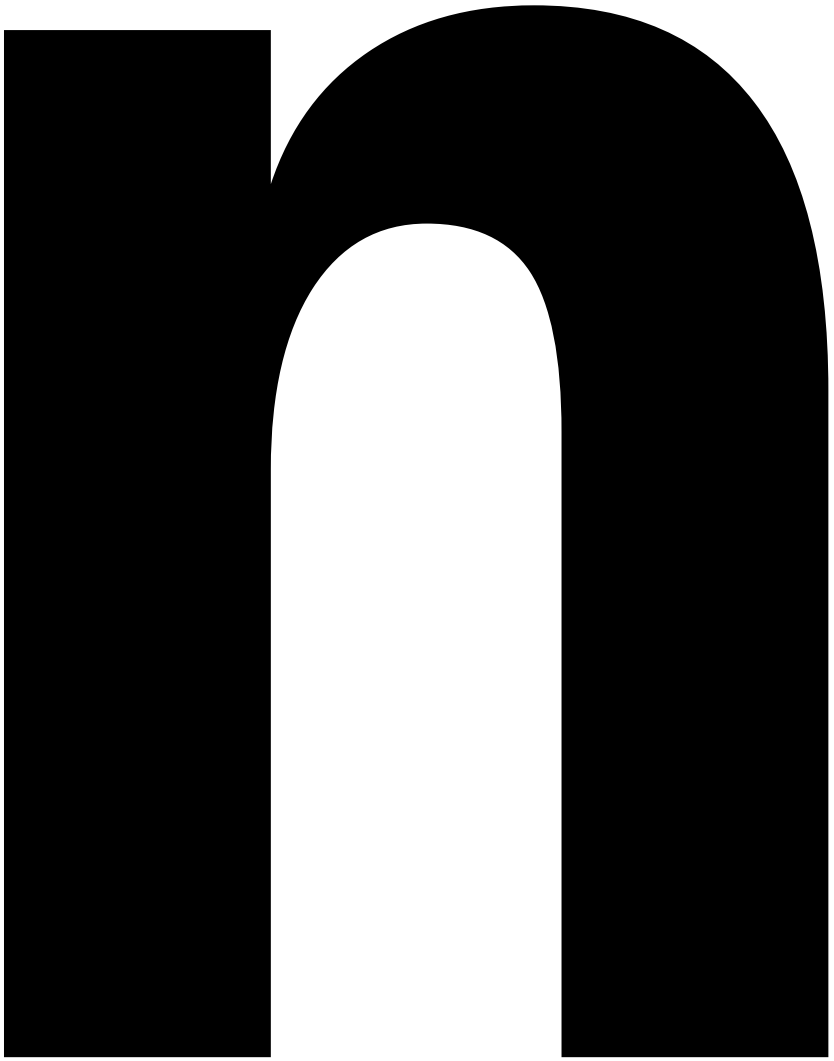




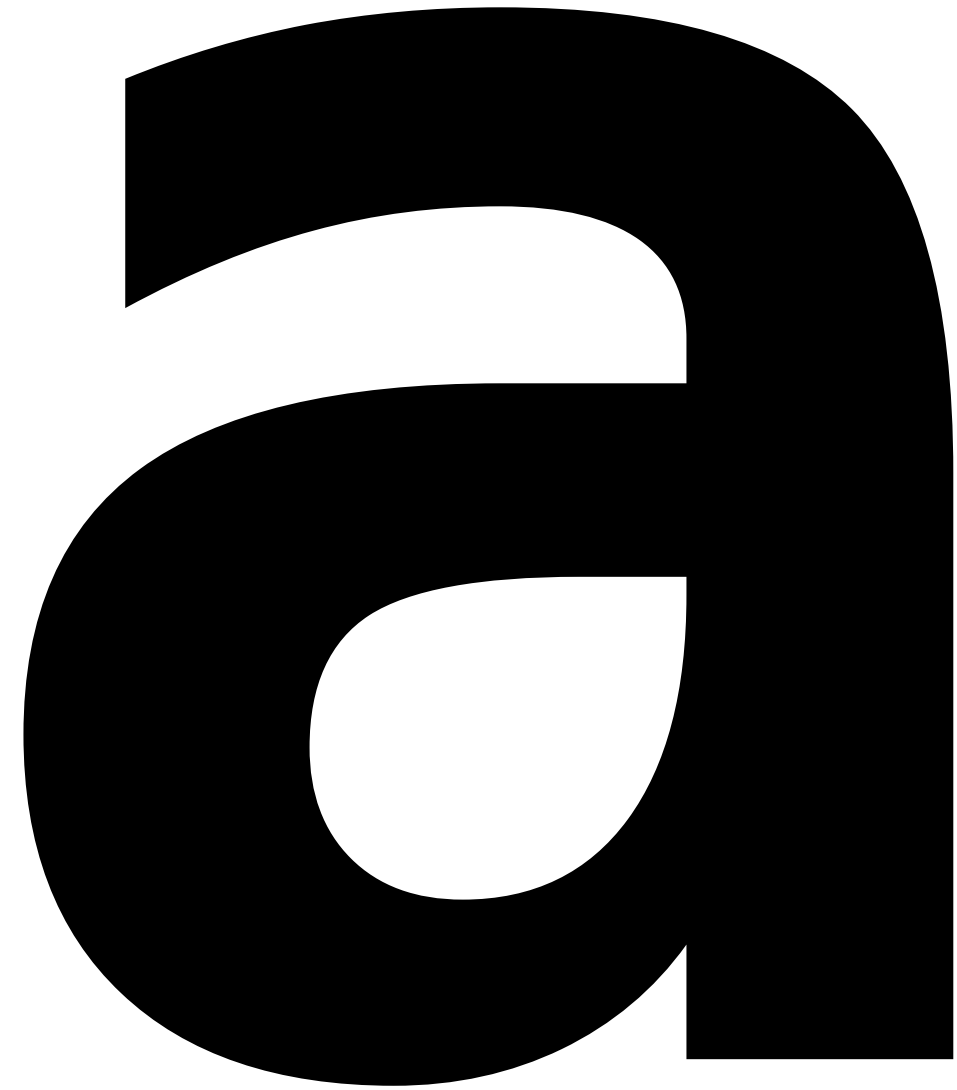


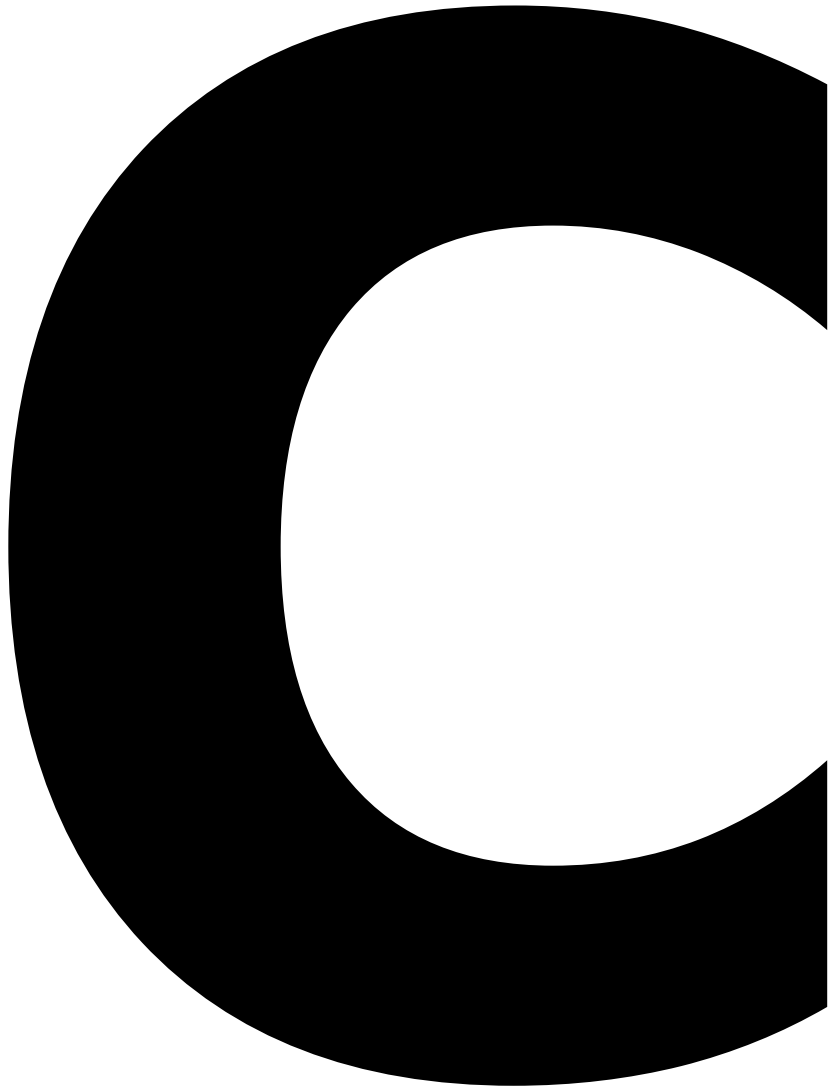


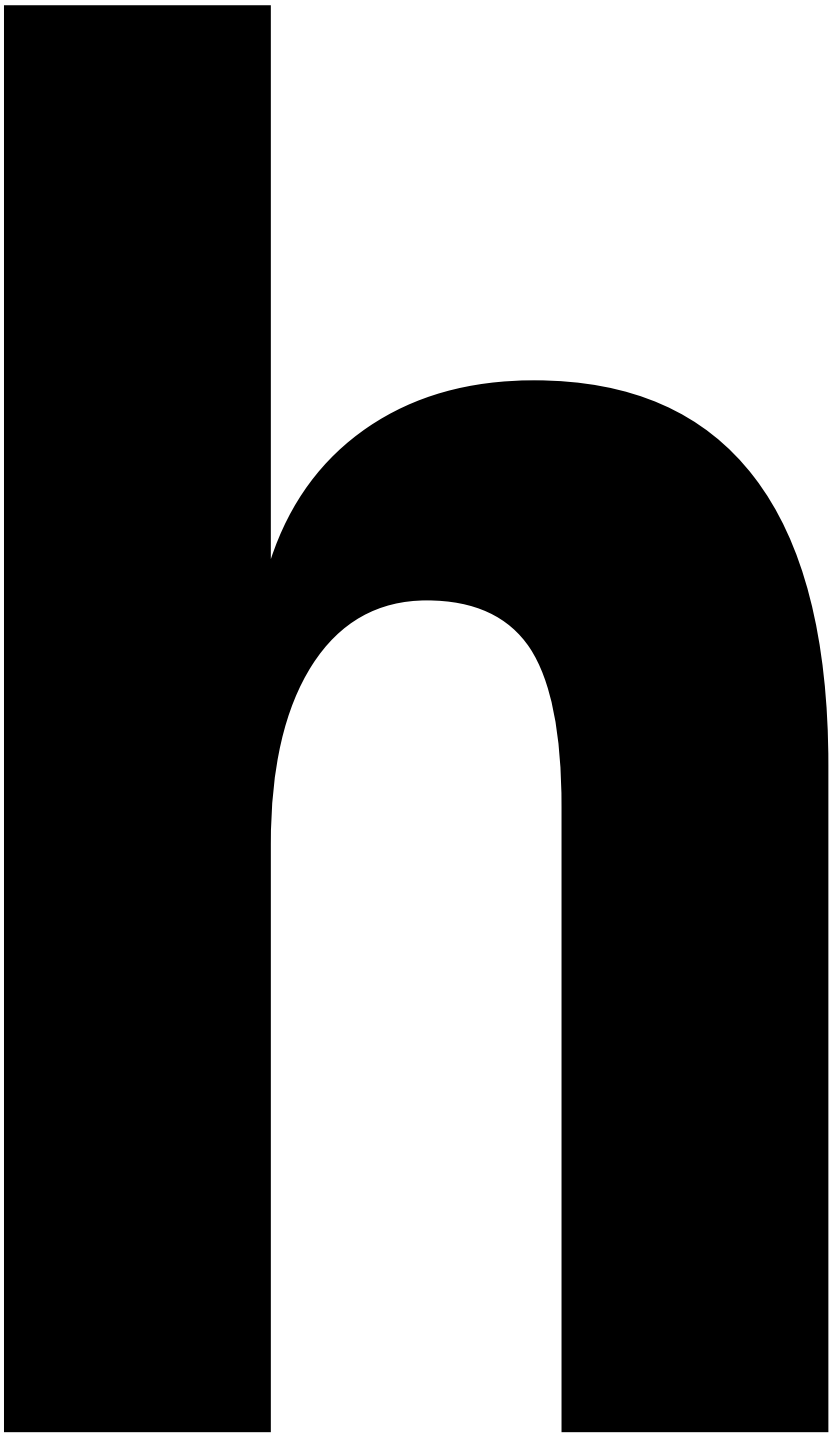


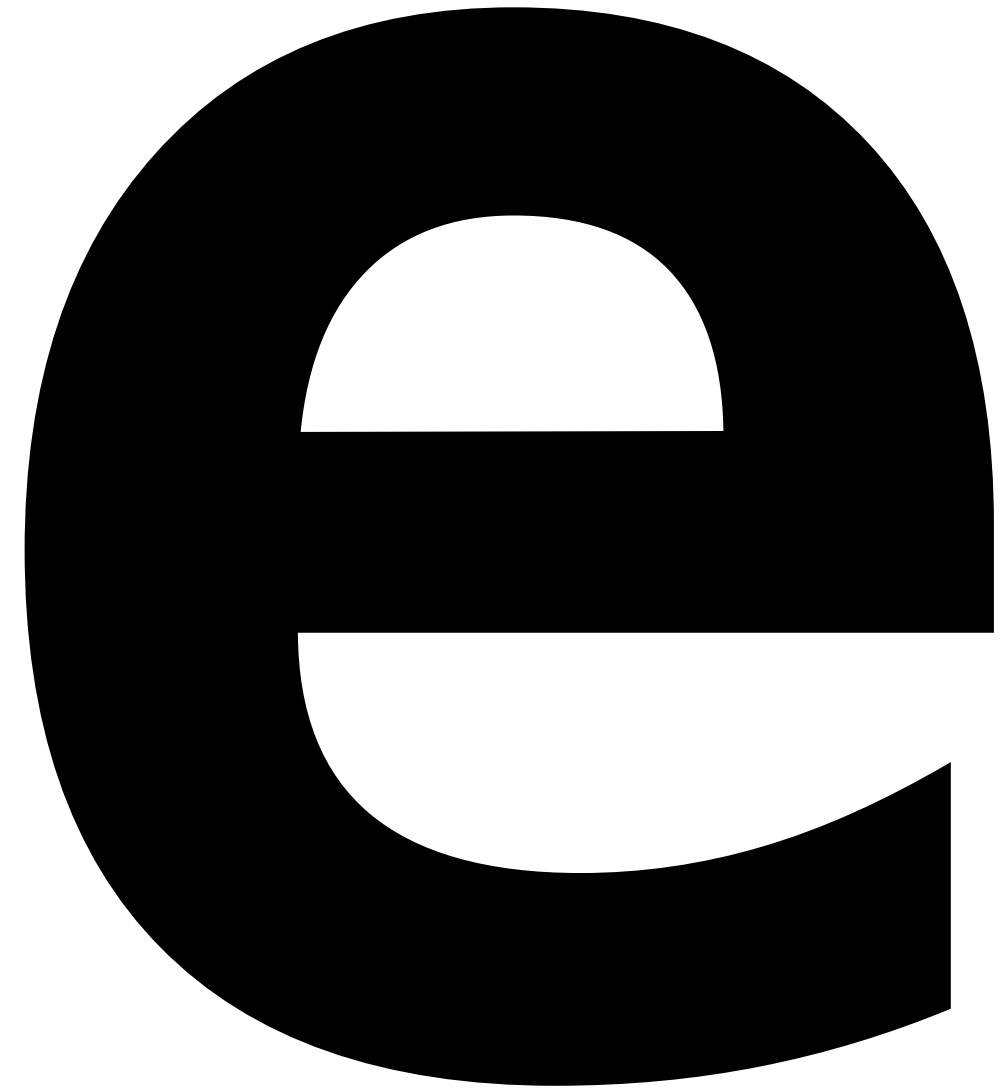


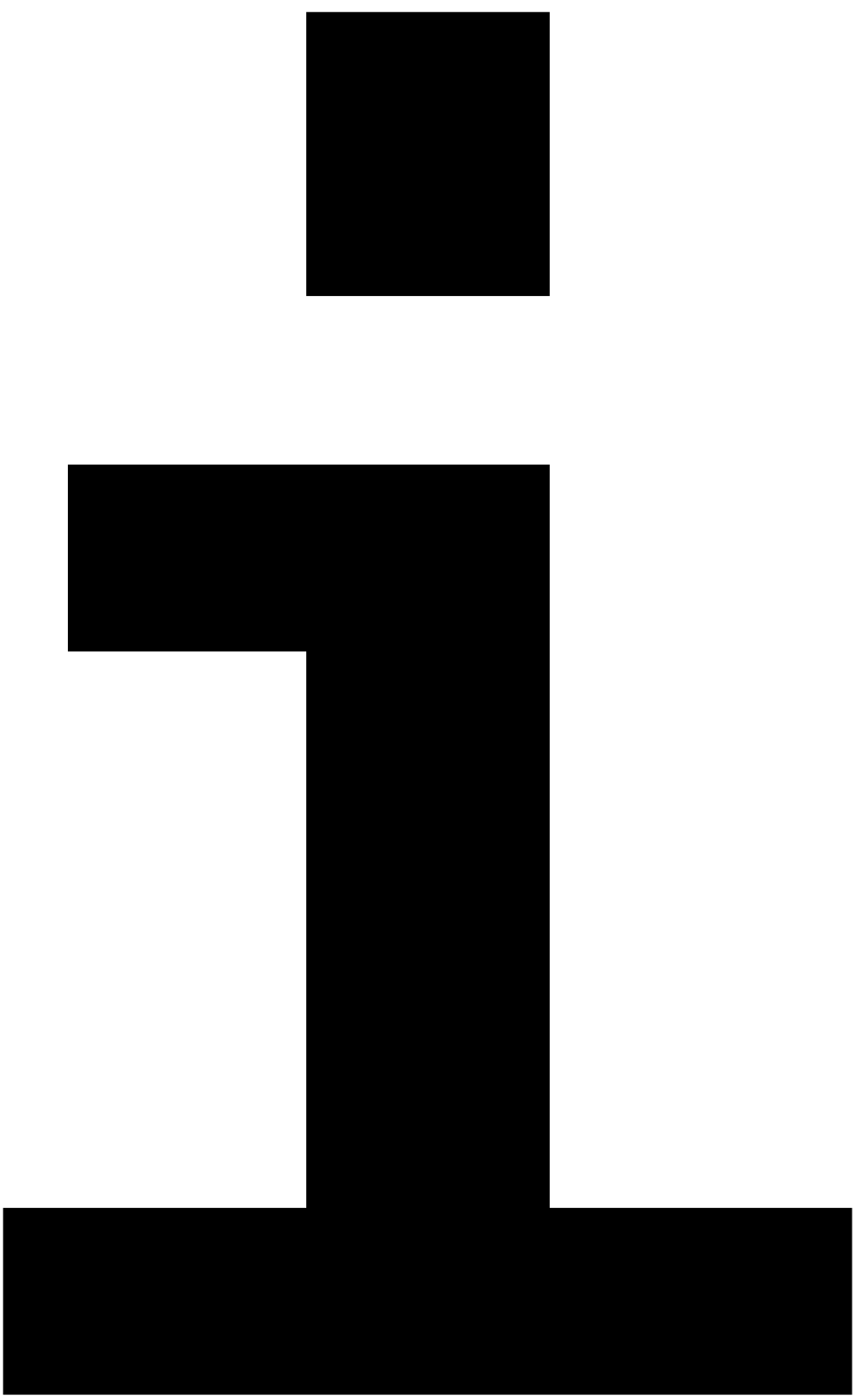
N



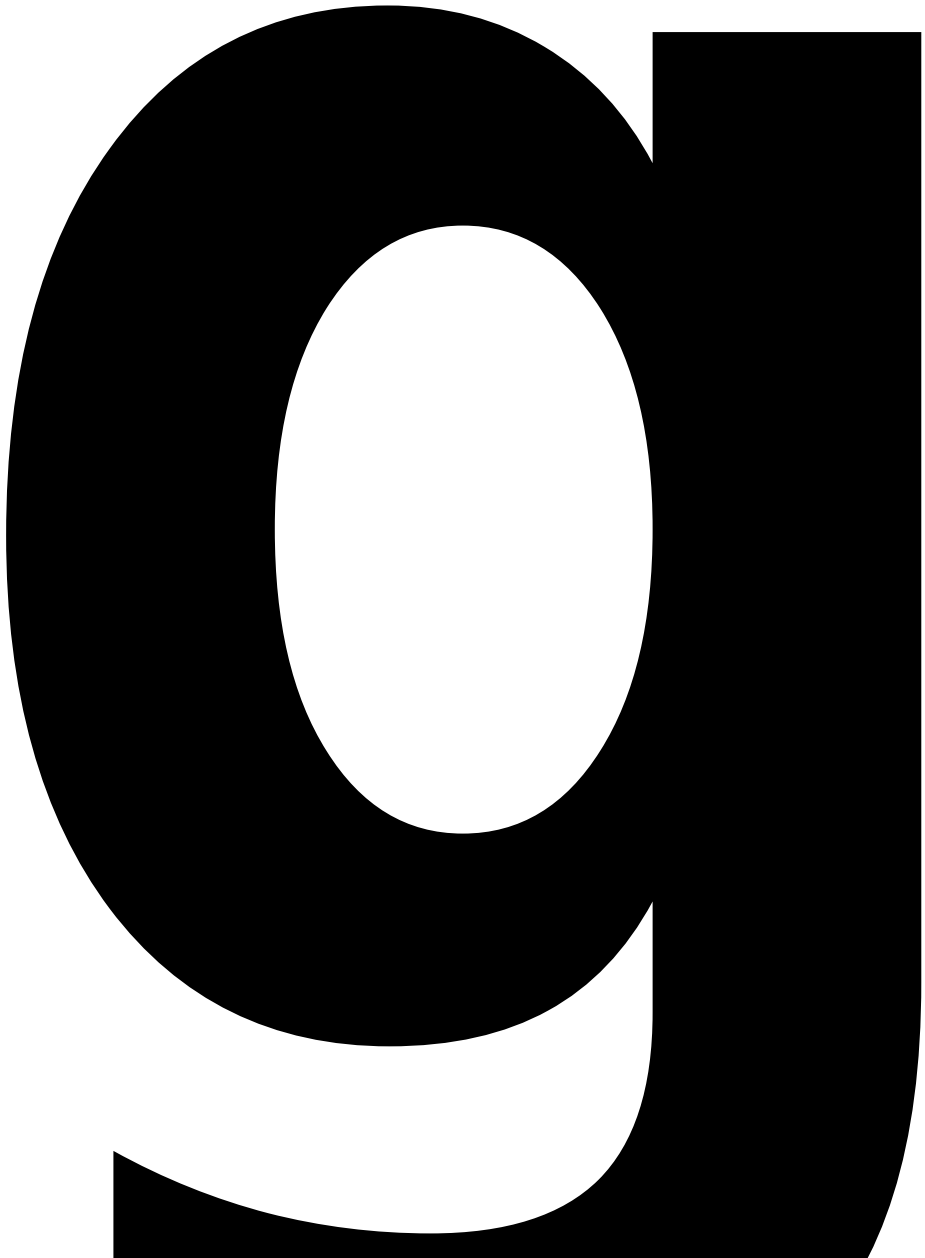


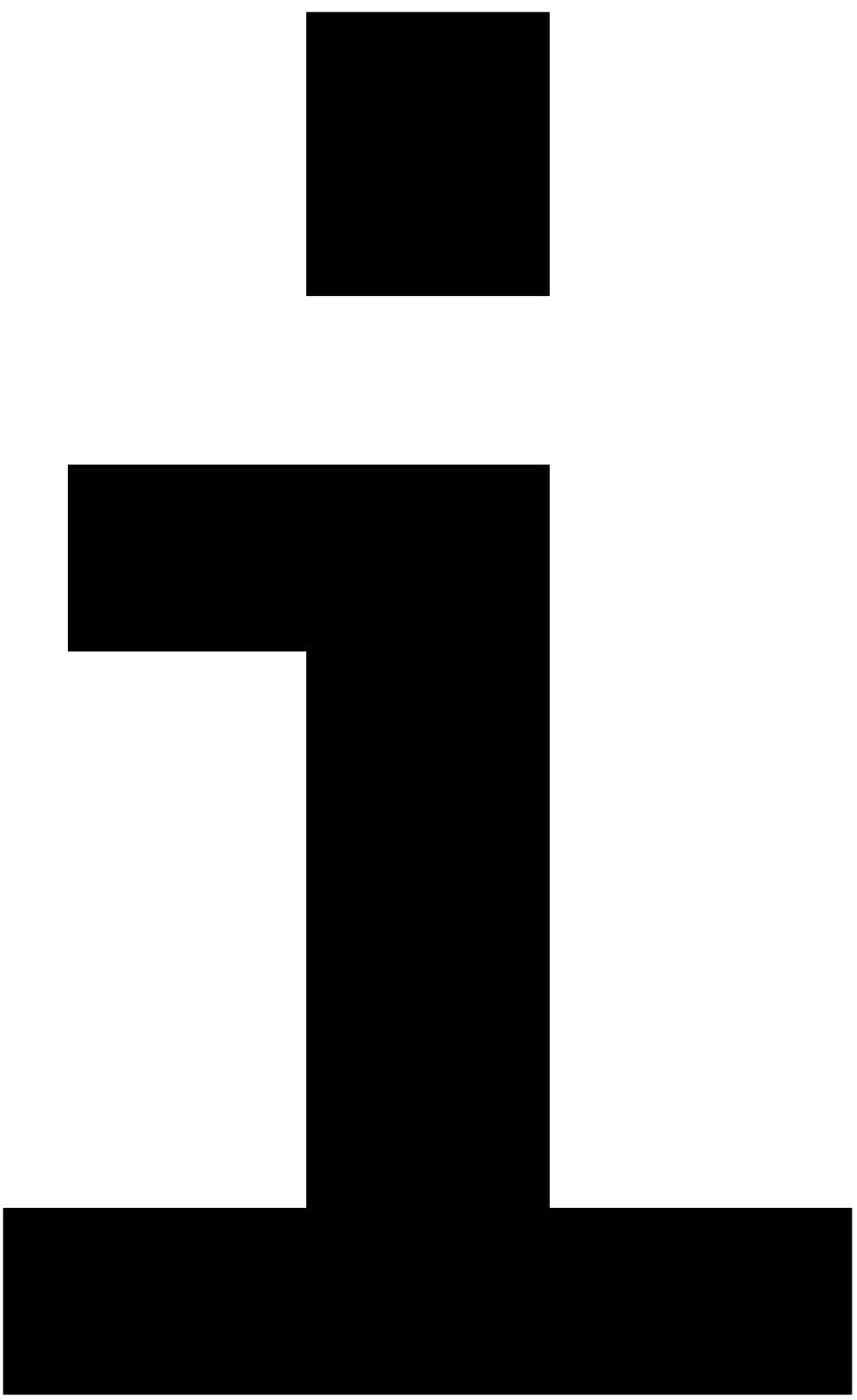


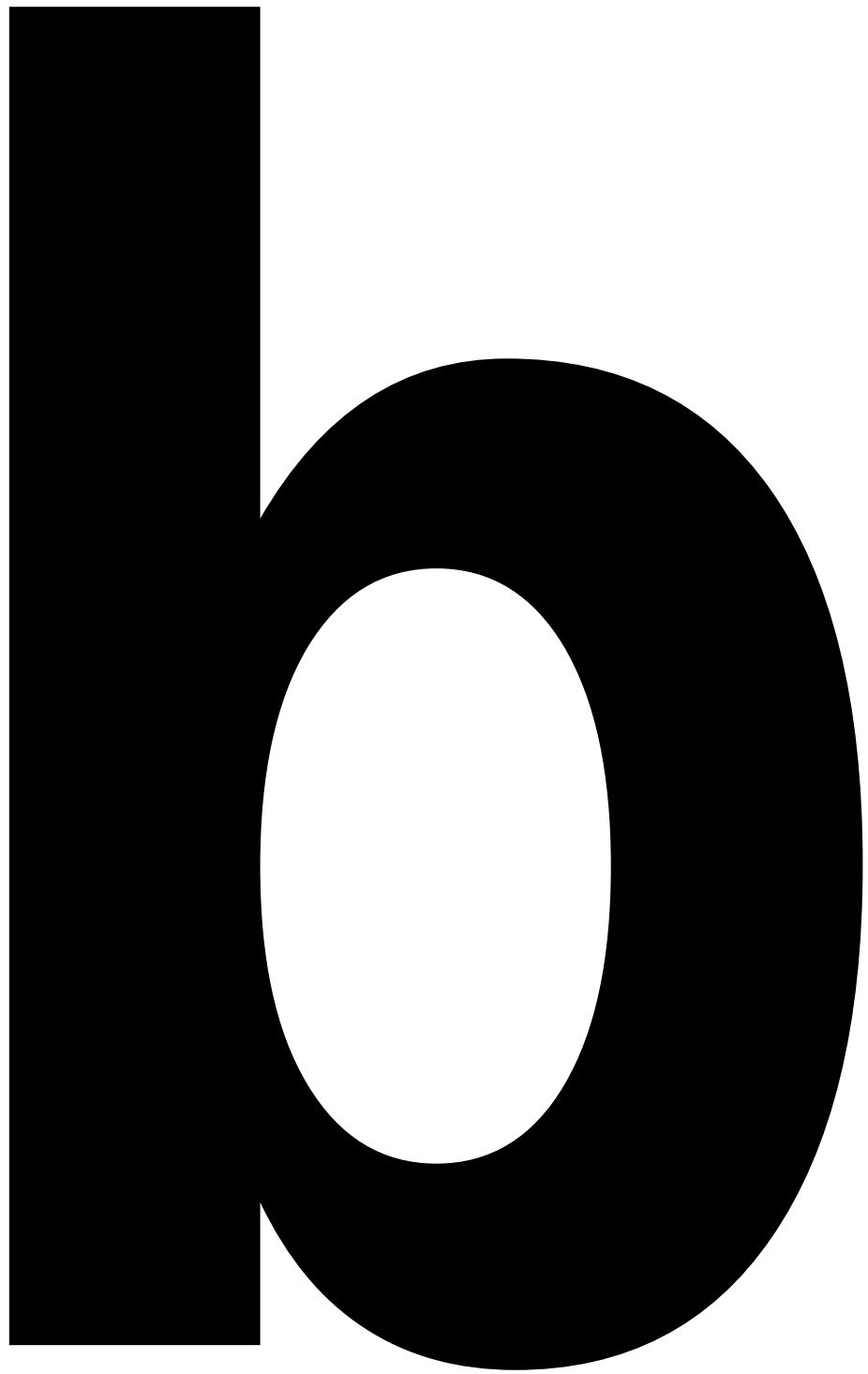


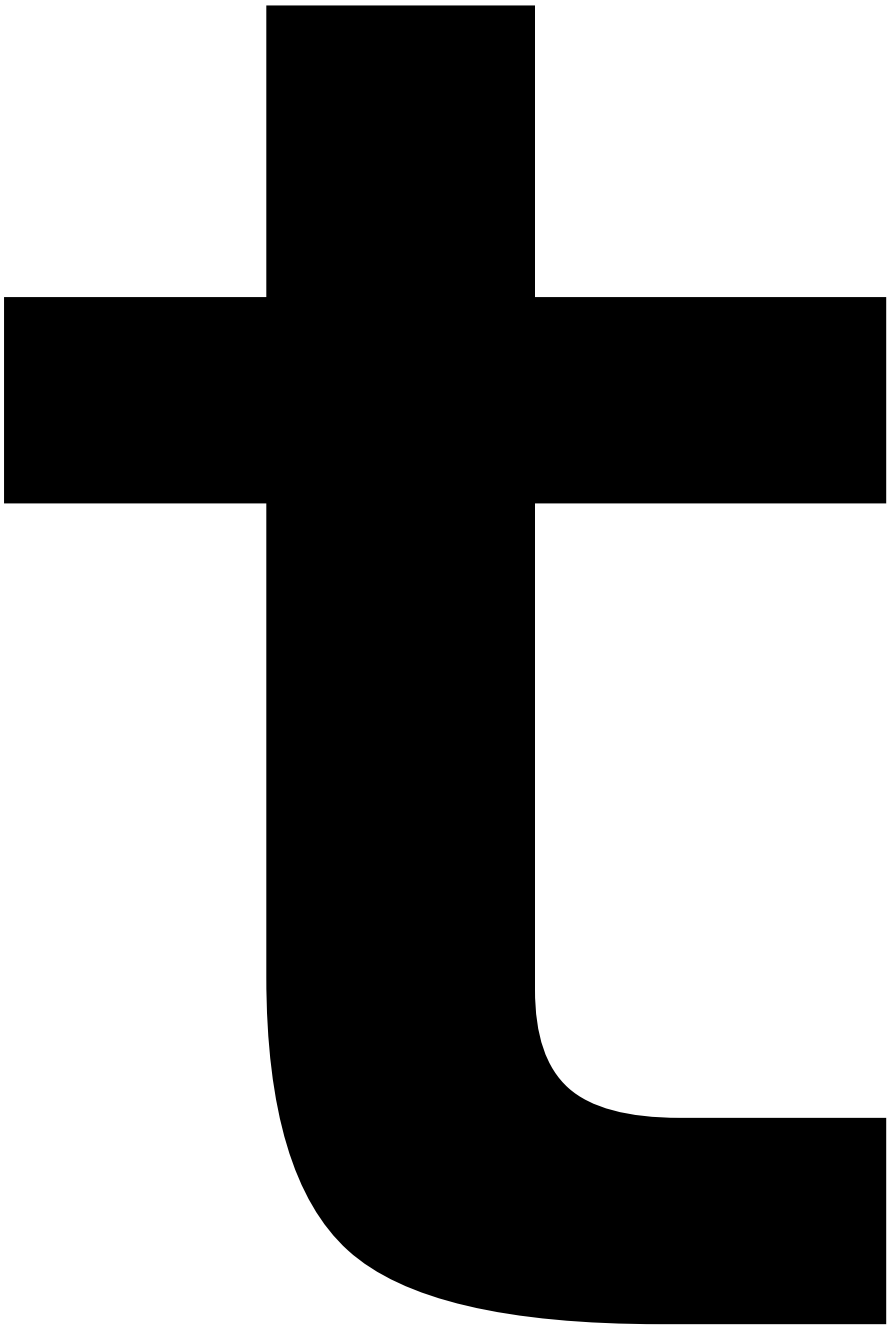


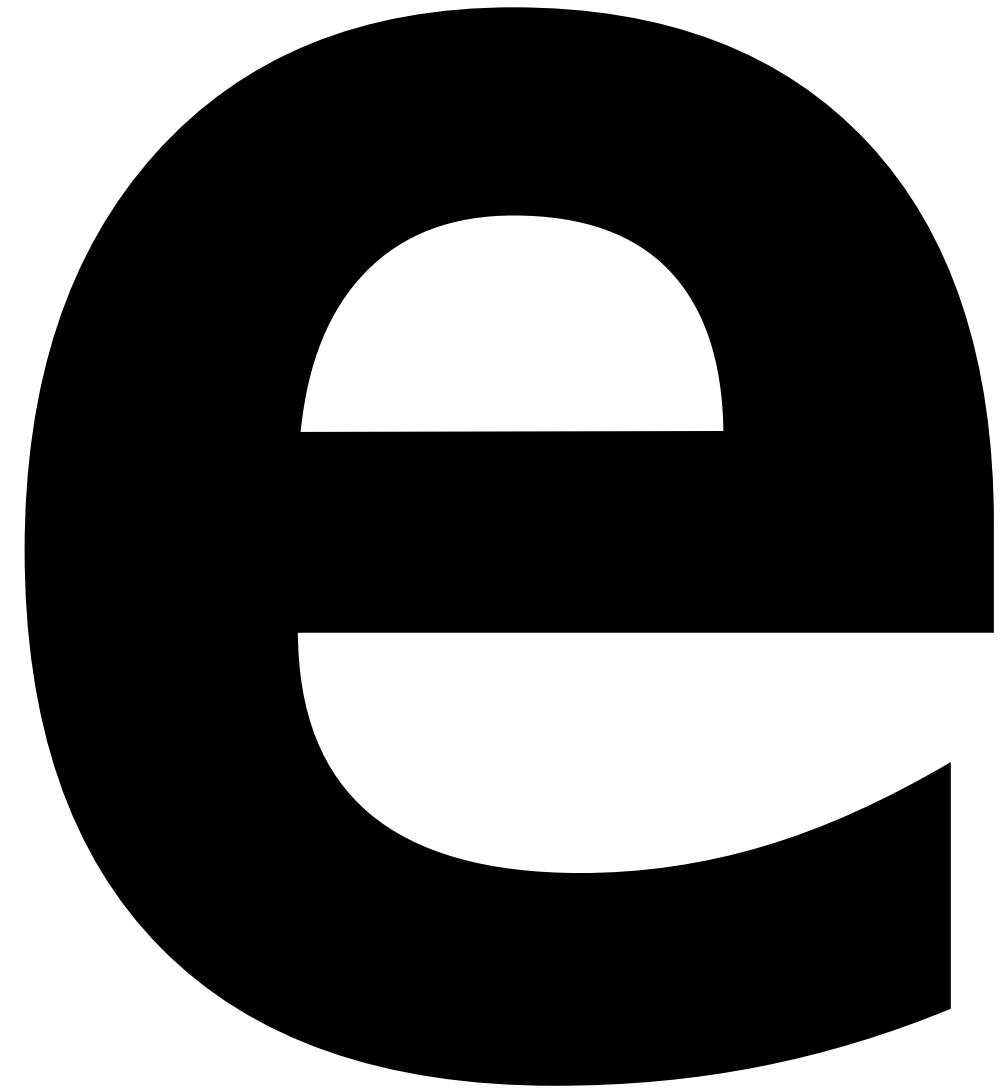
S



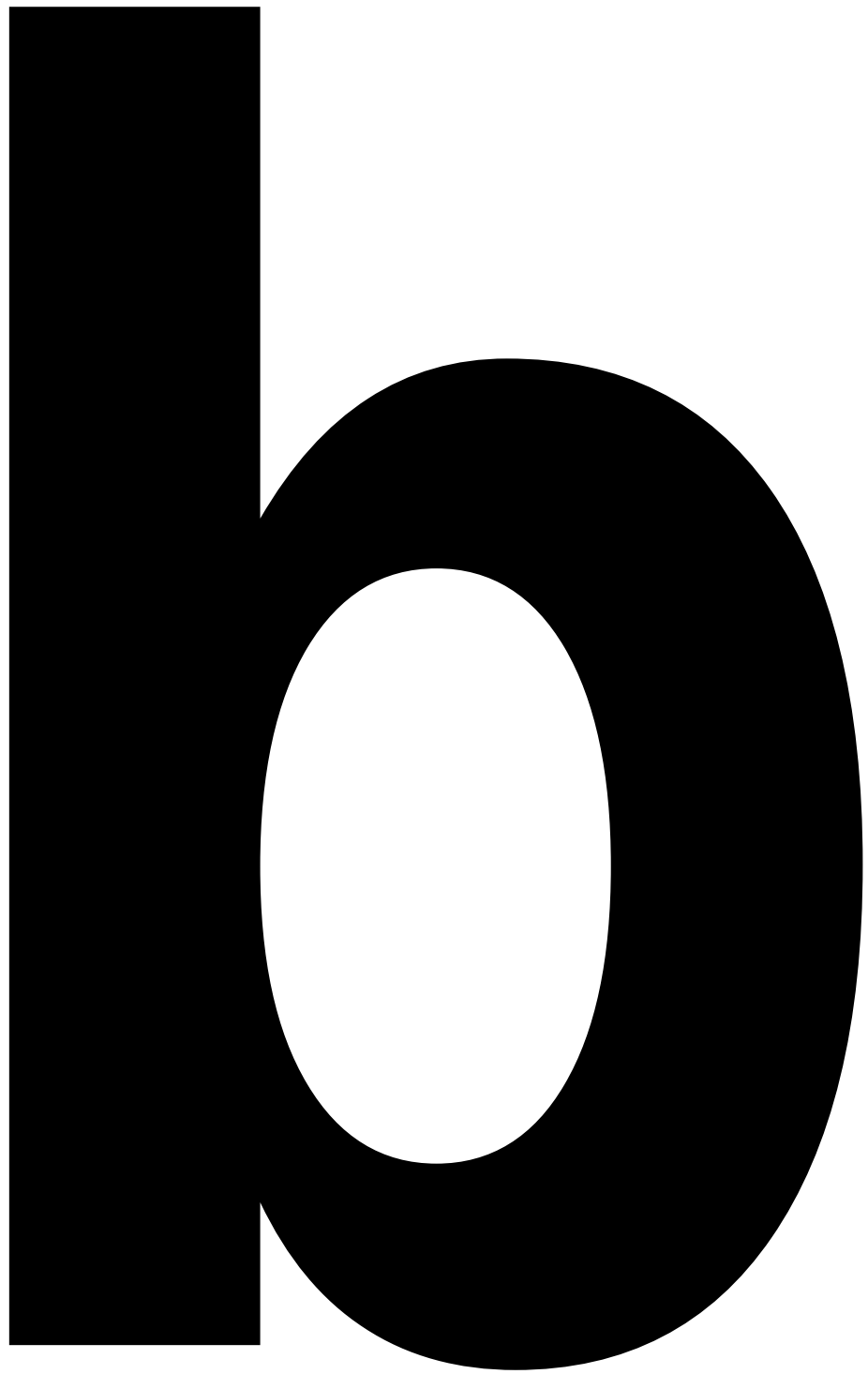


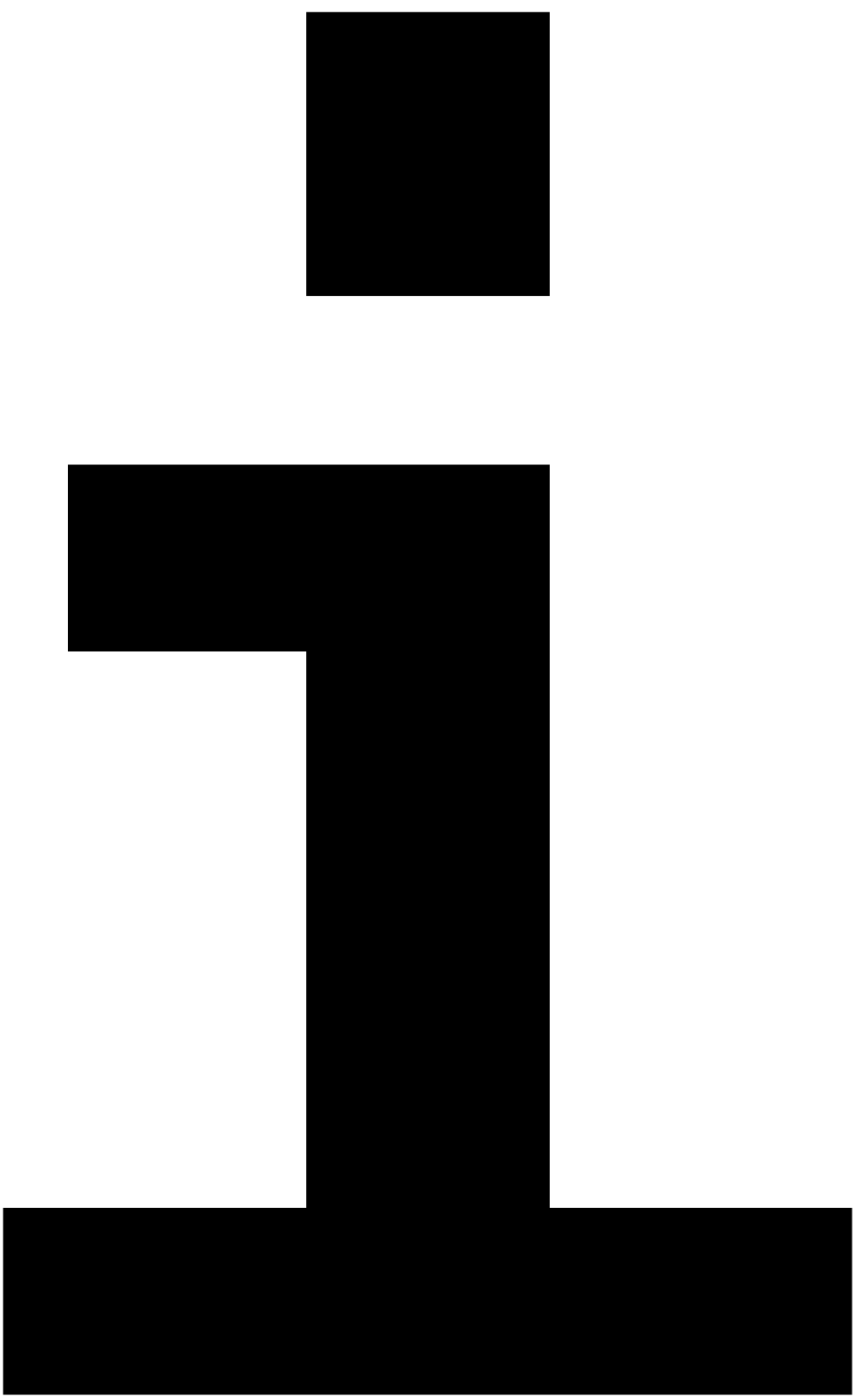




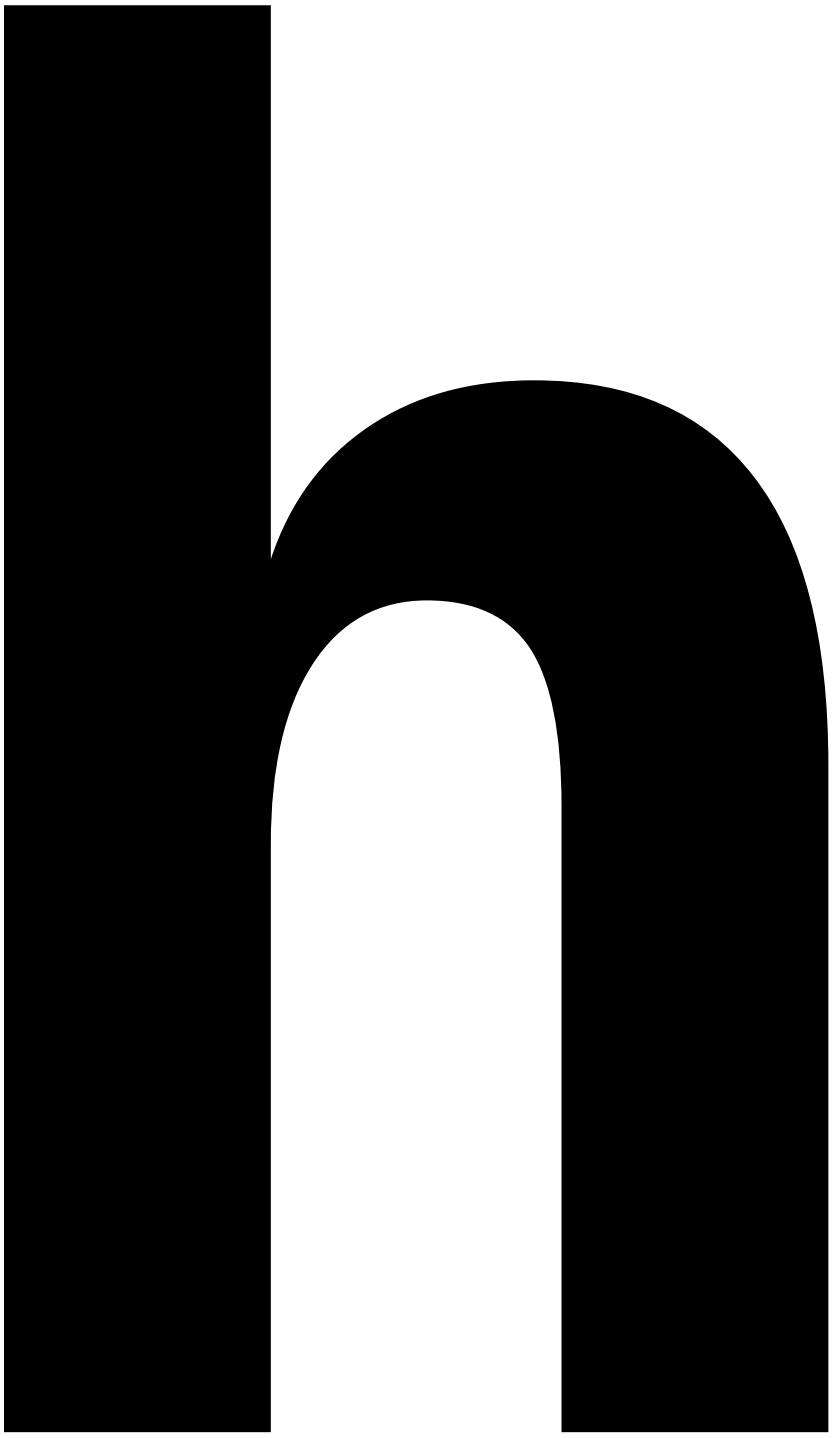


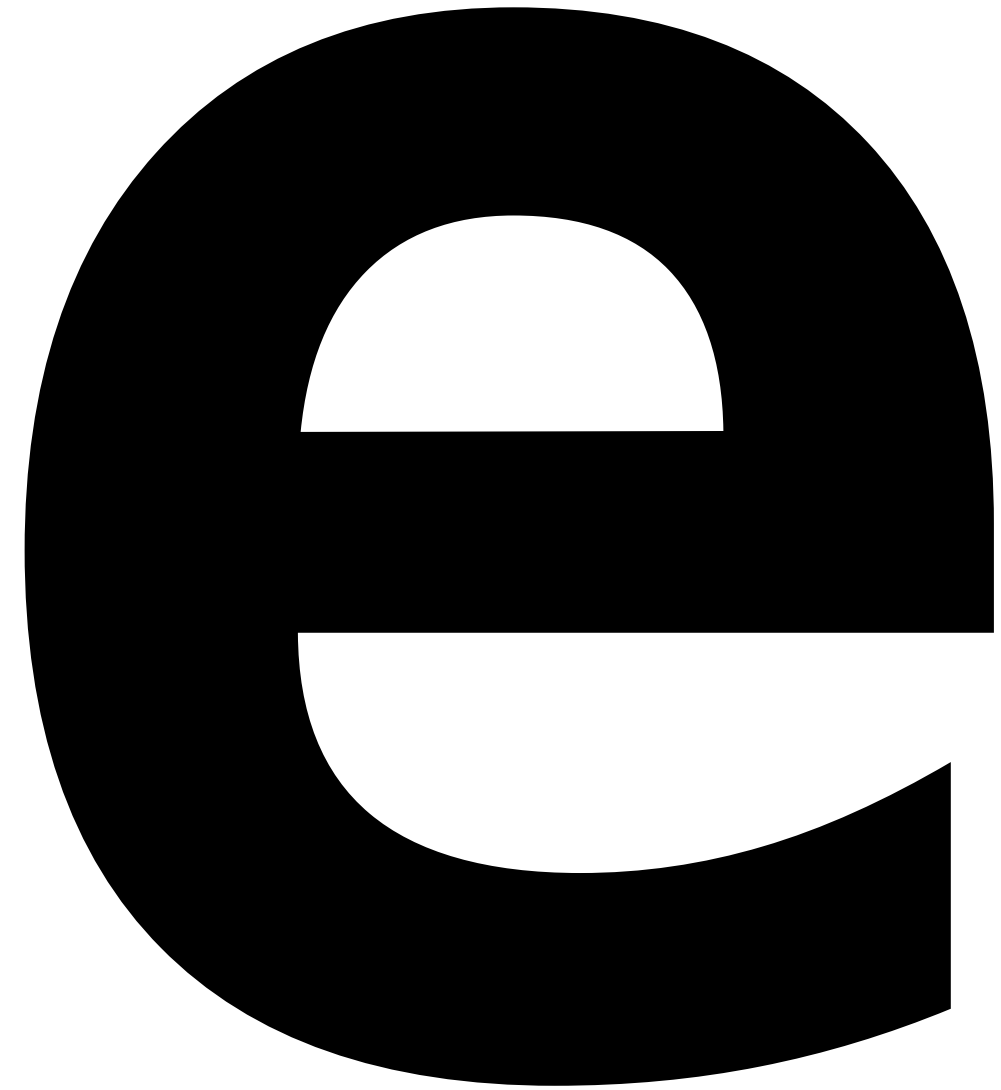
S



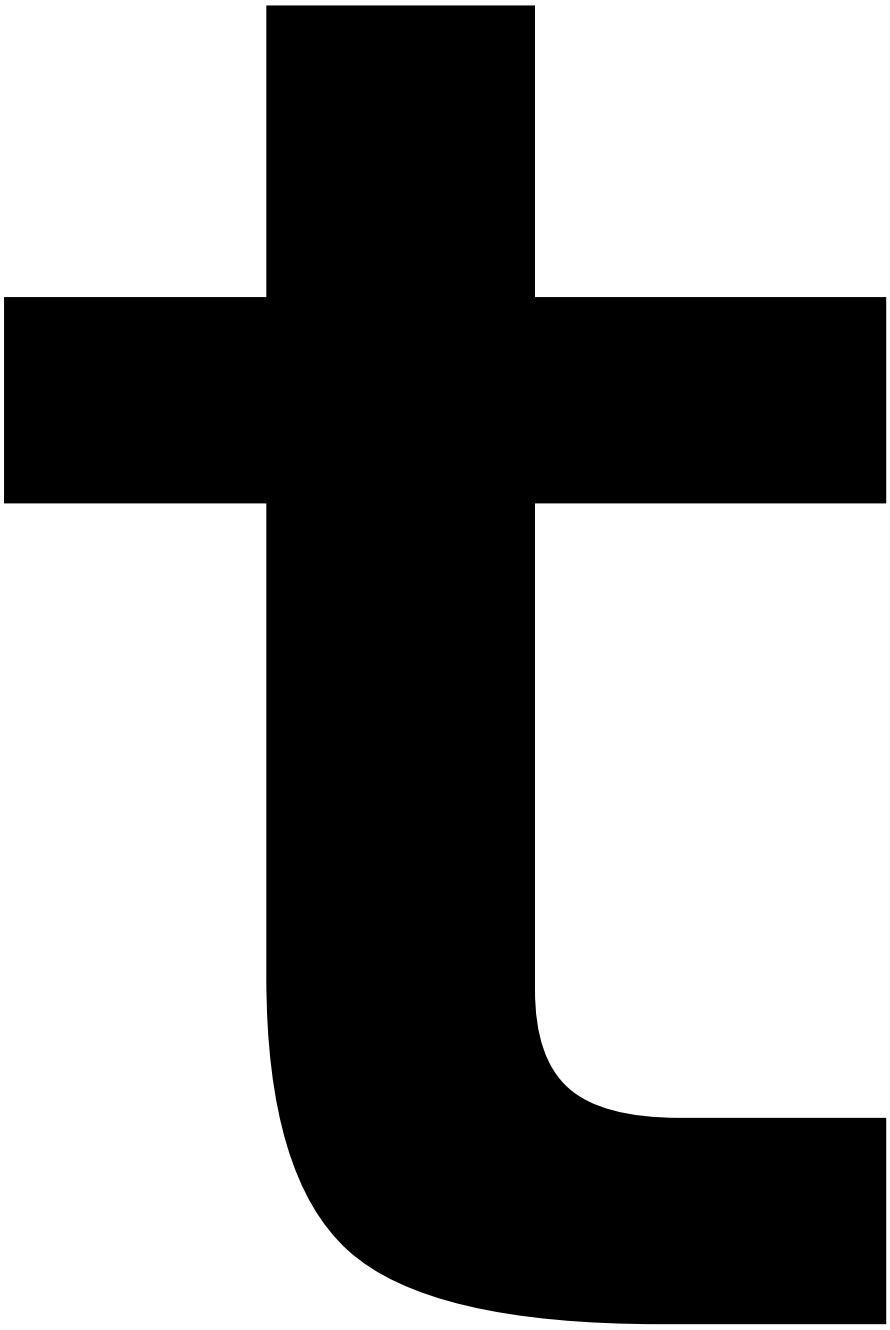


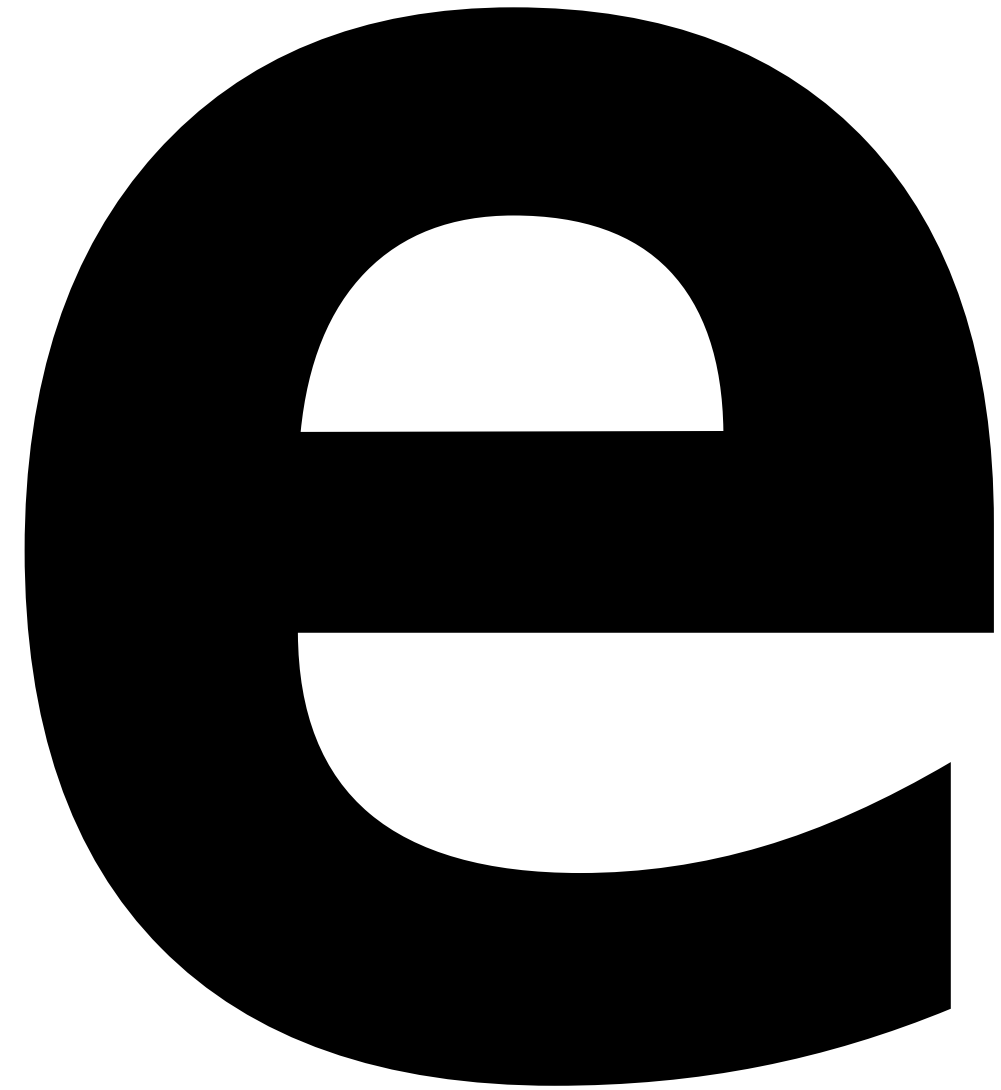
S

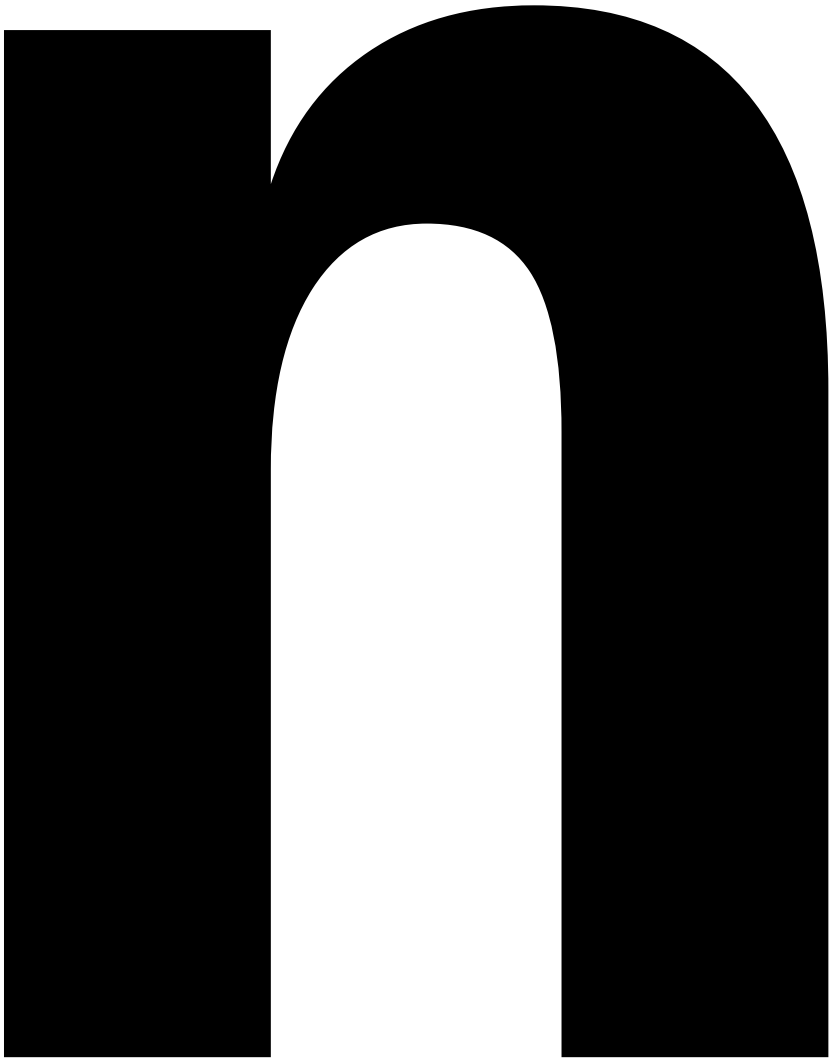


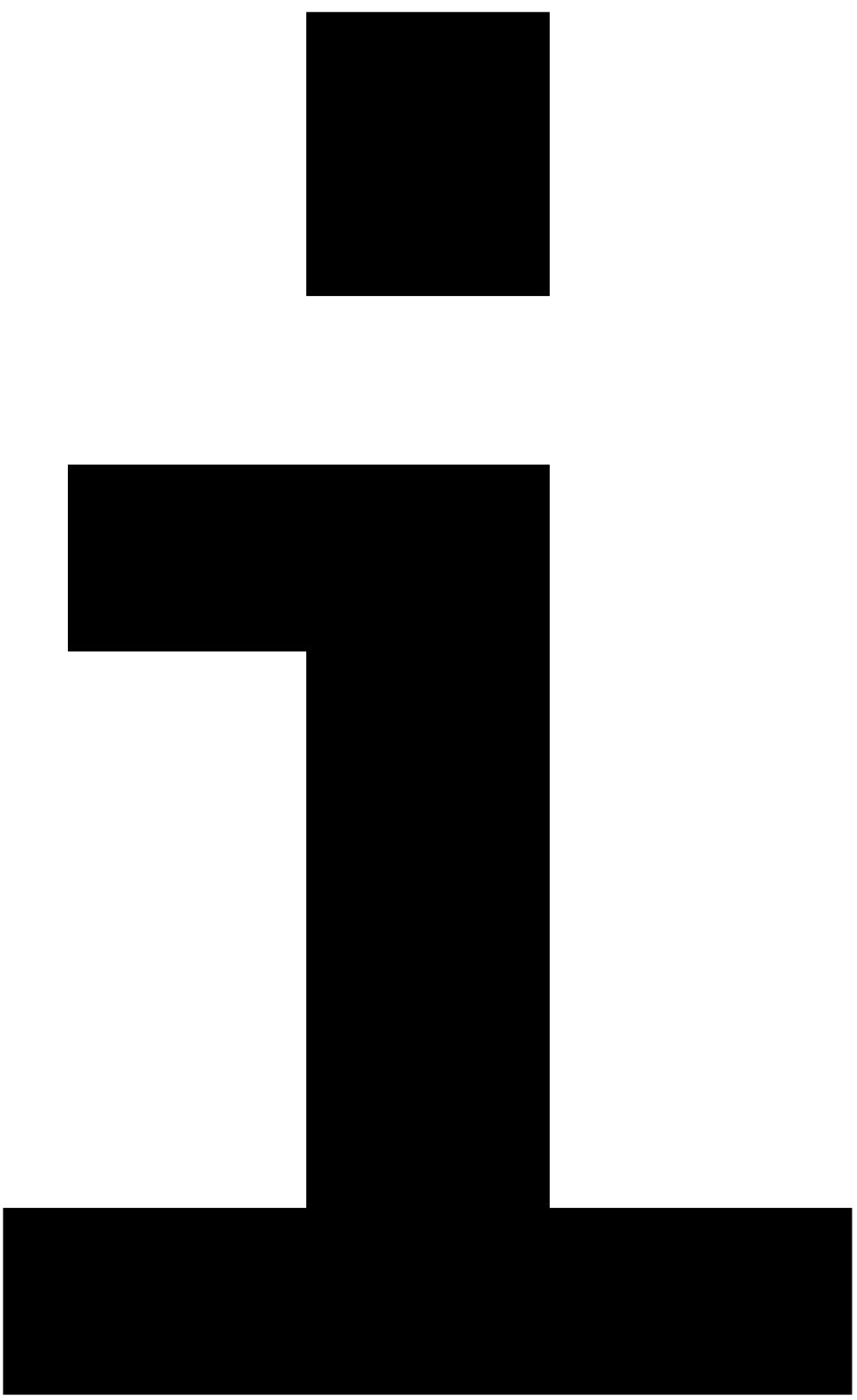


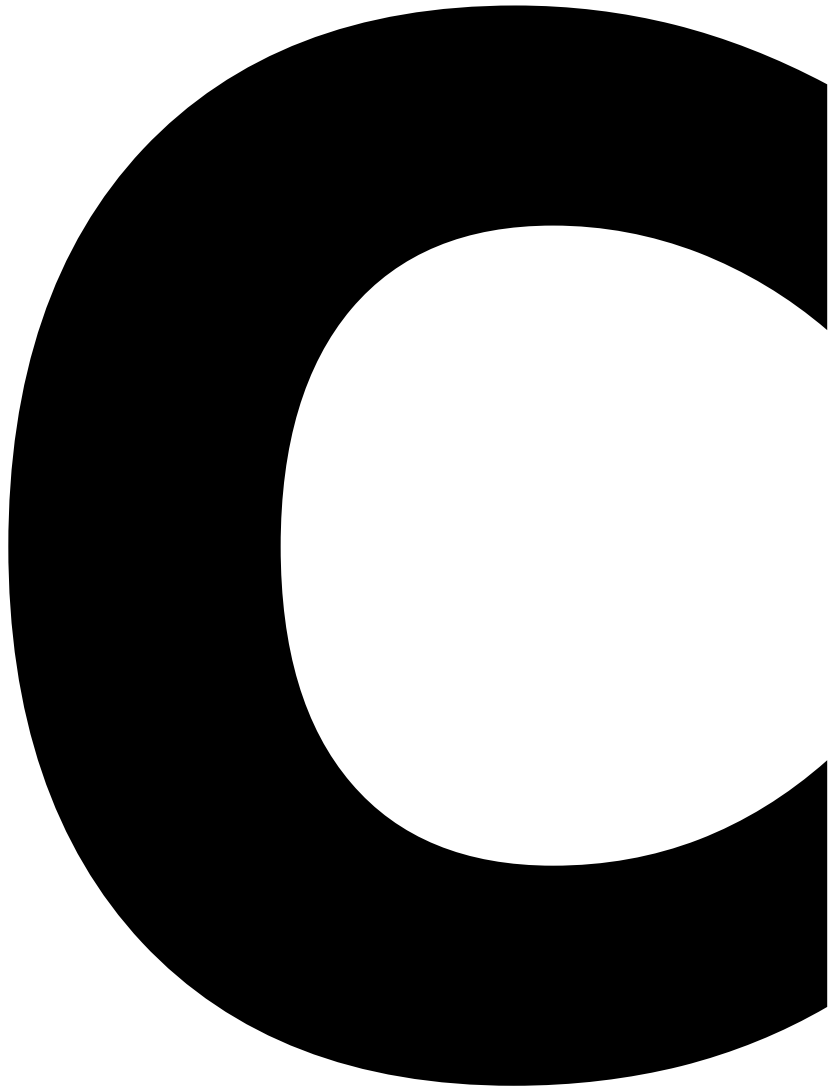
u

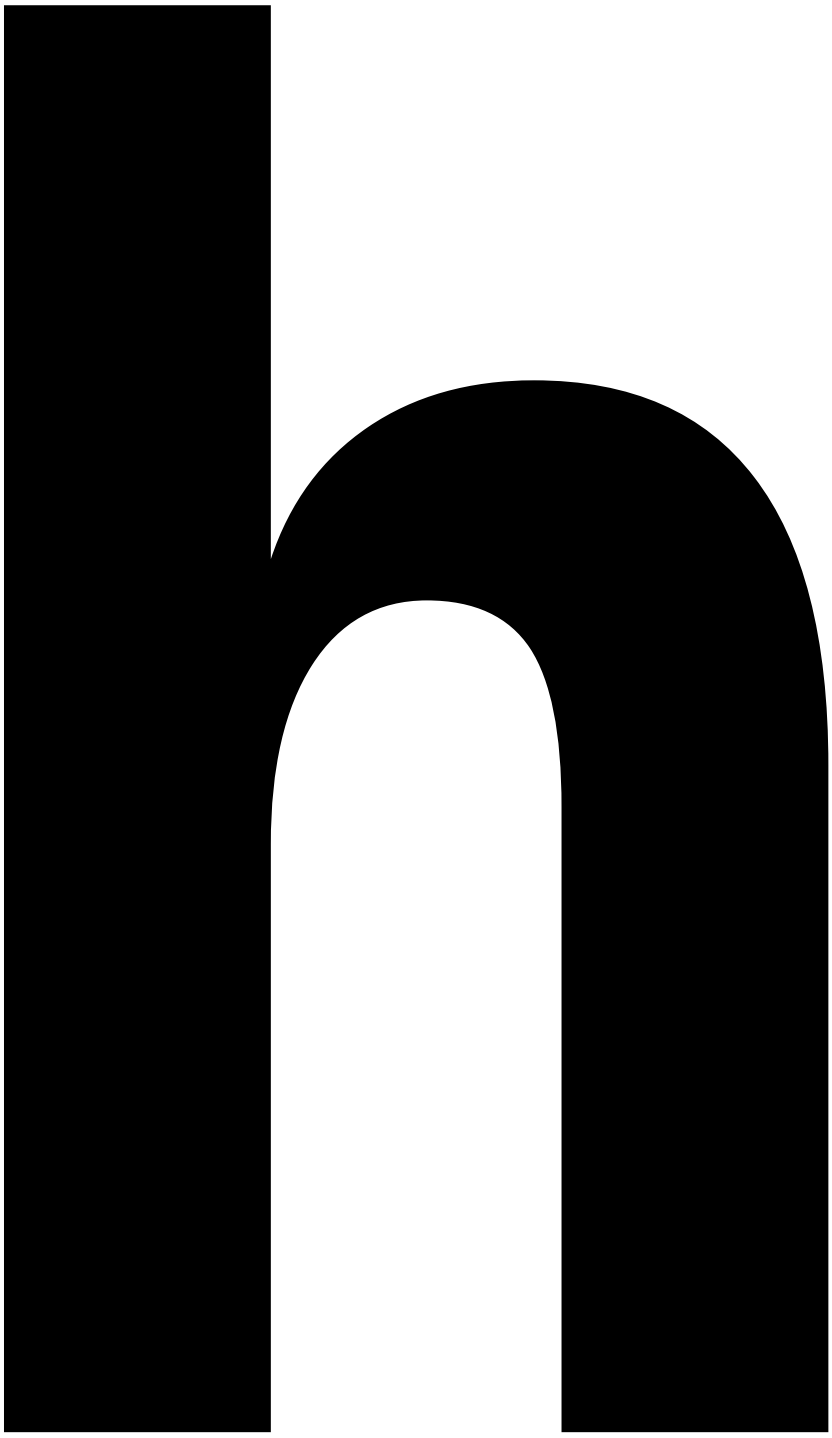


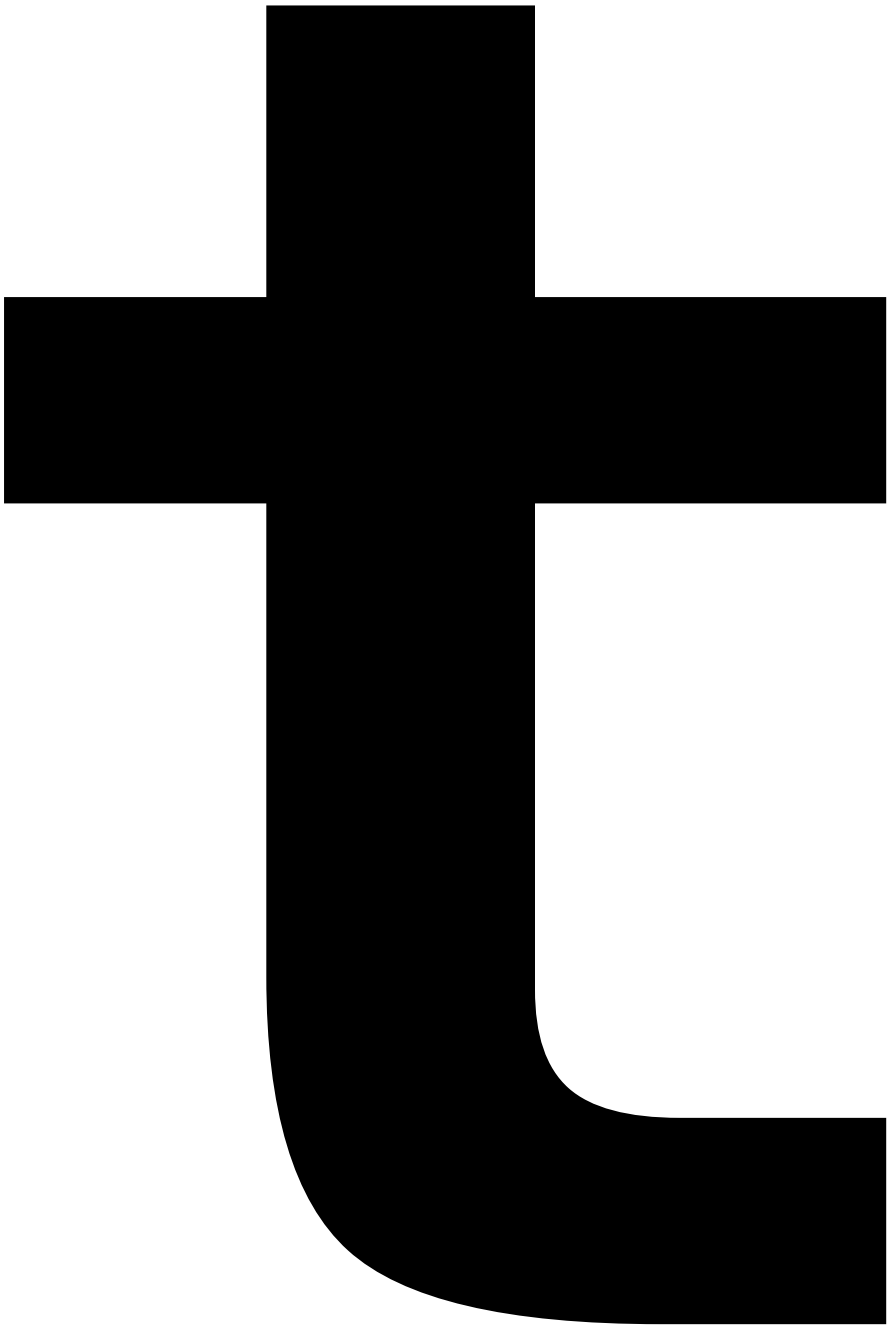


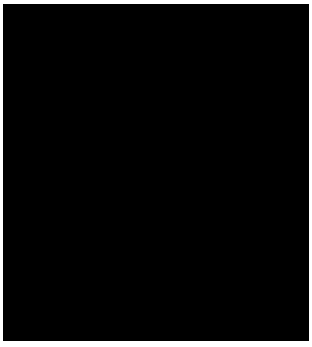




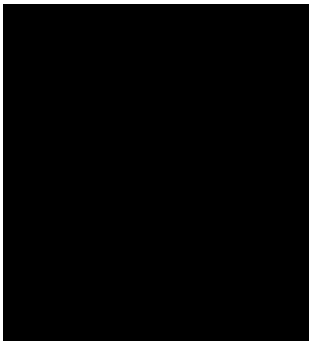


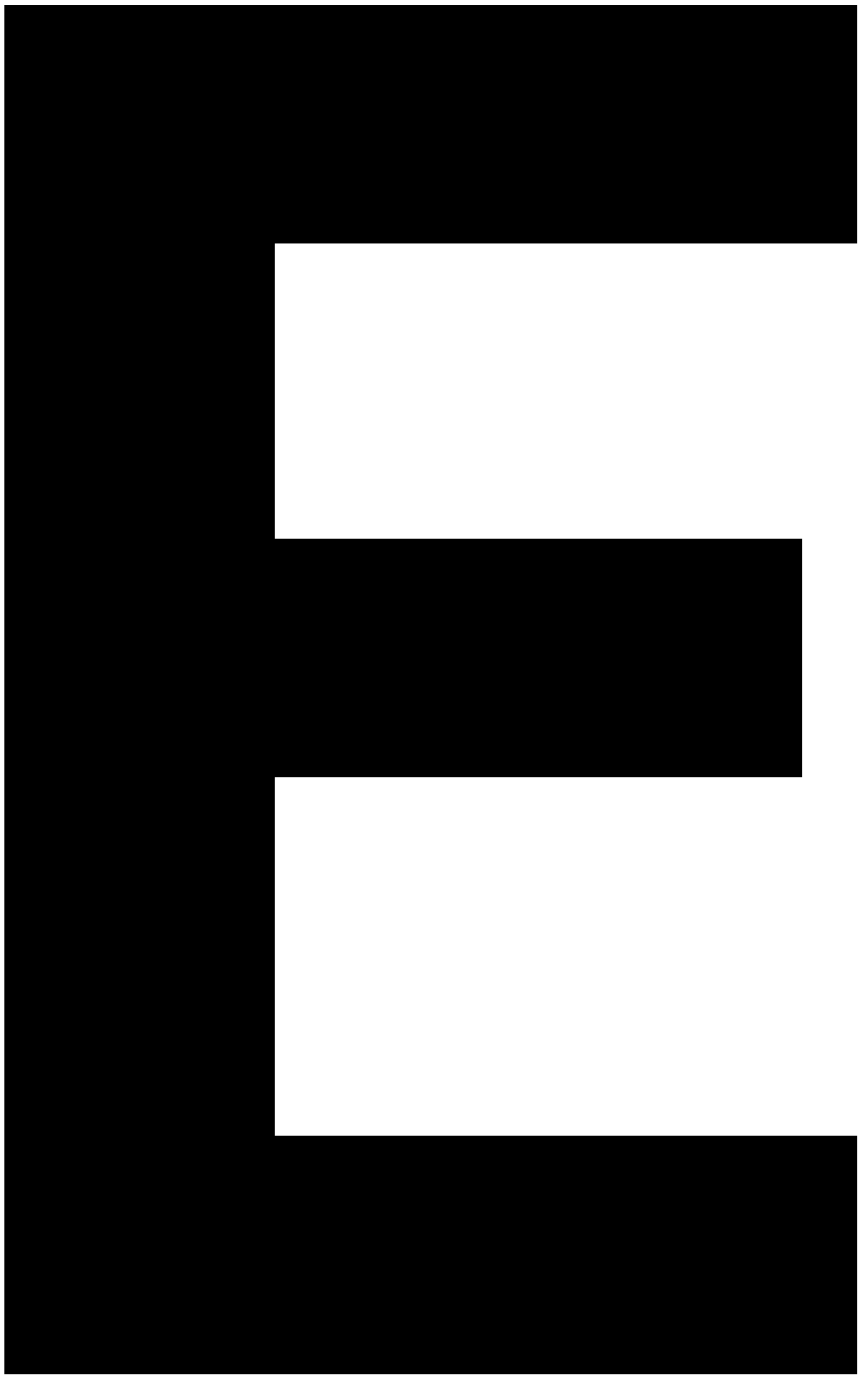


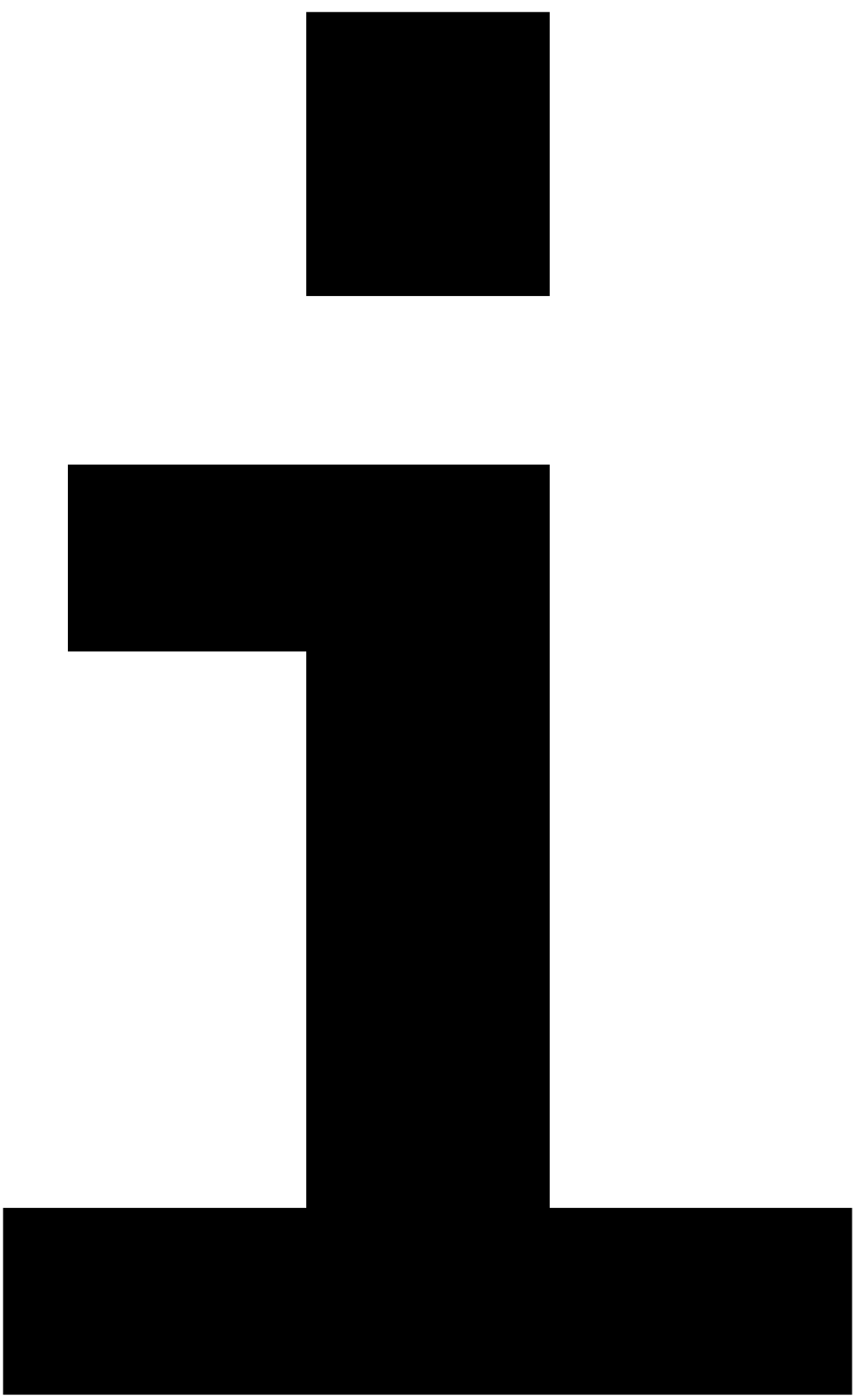


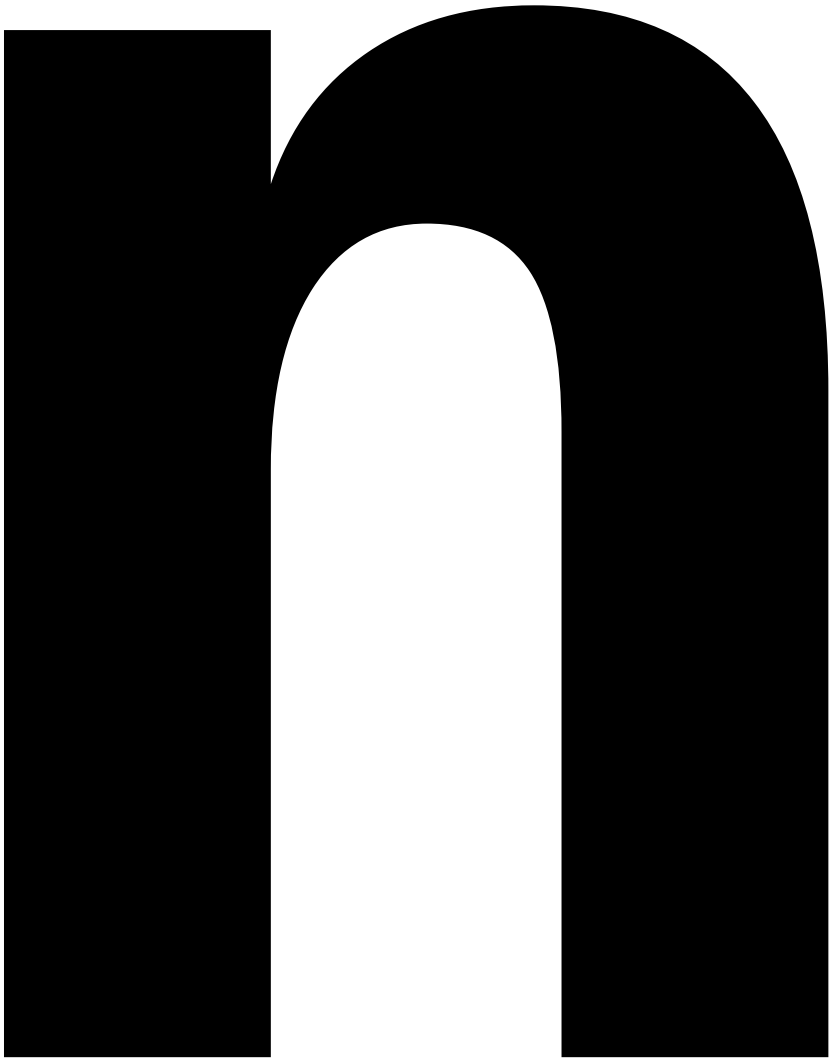


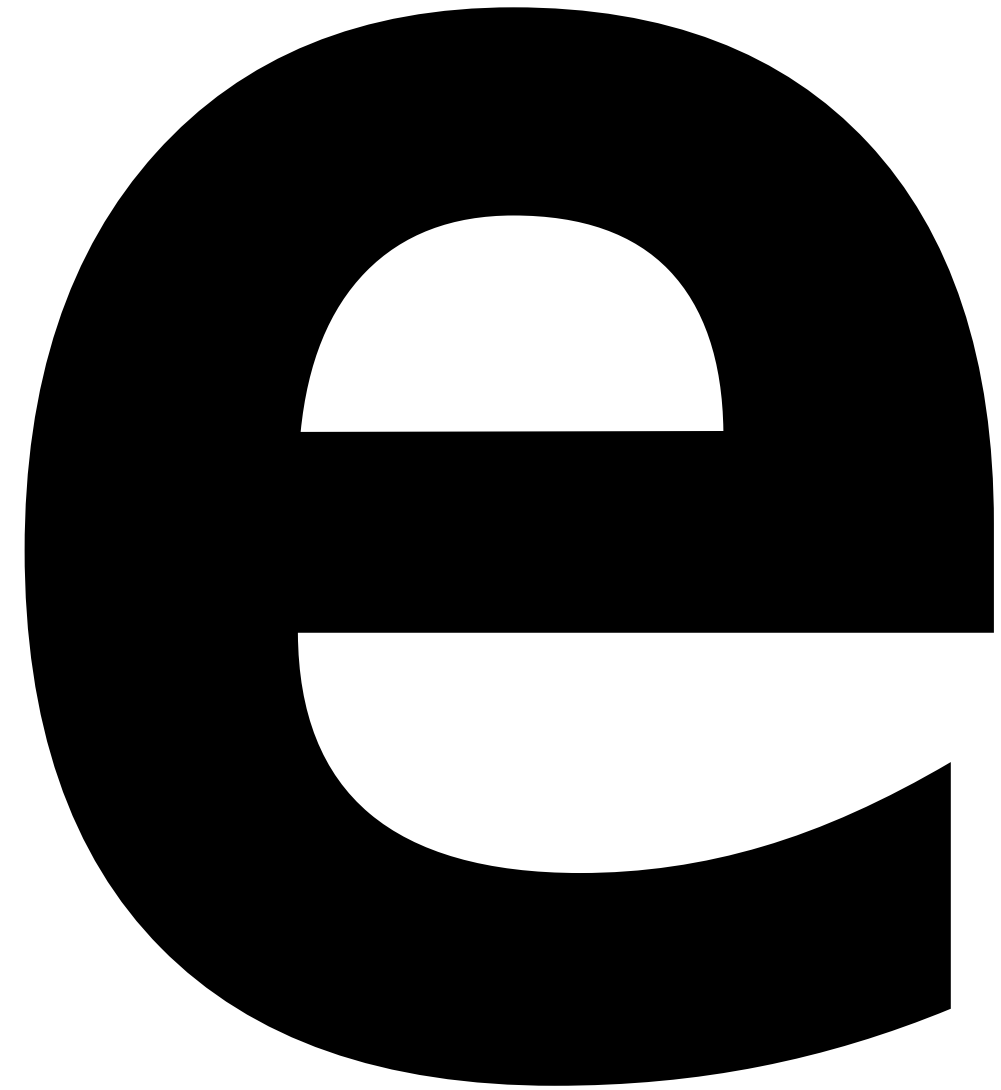
2

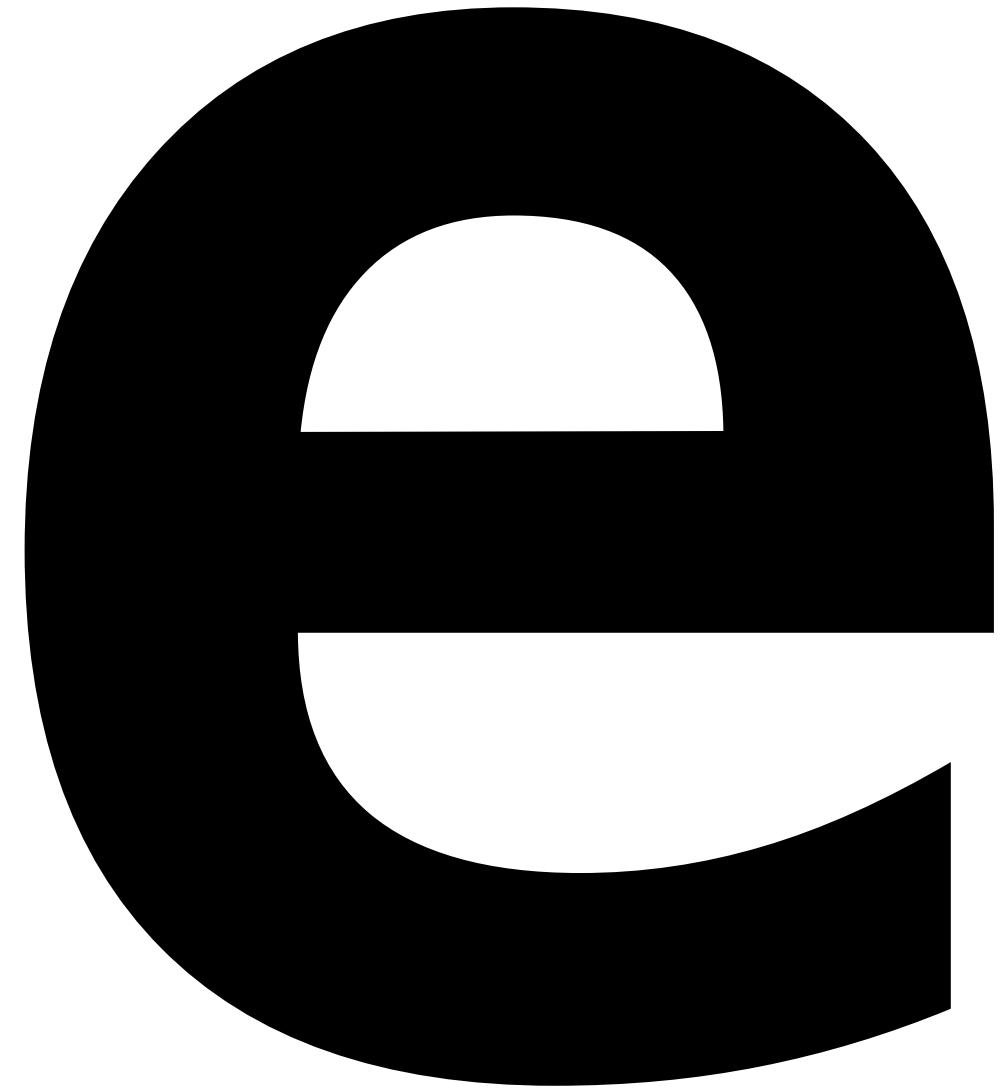


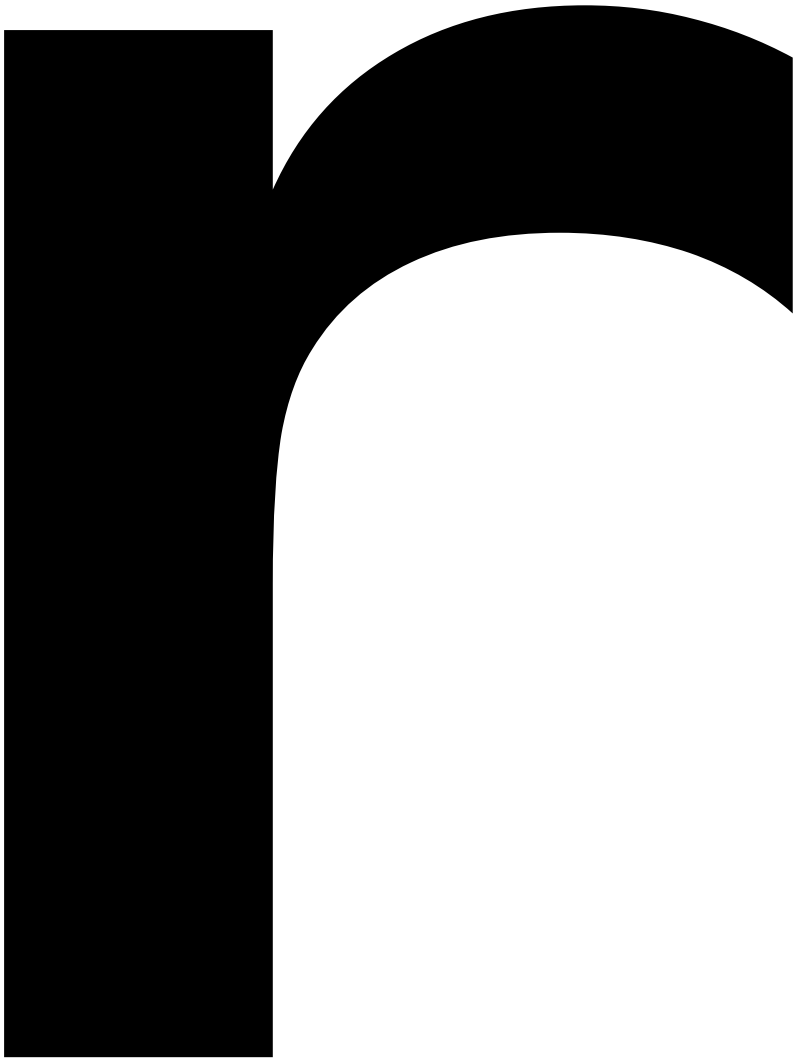




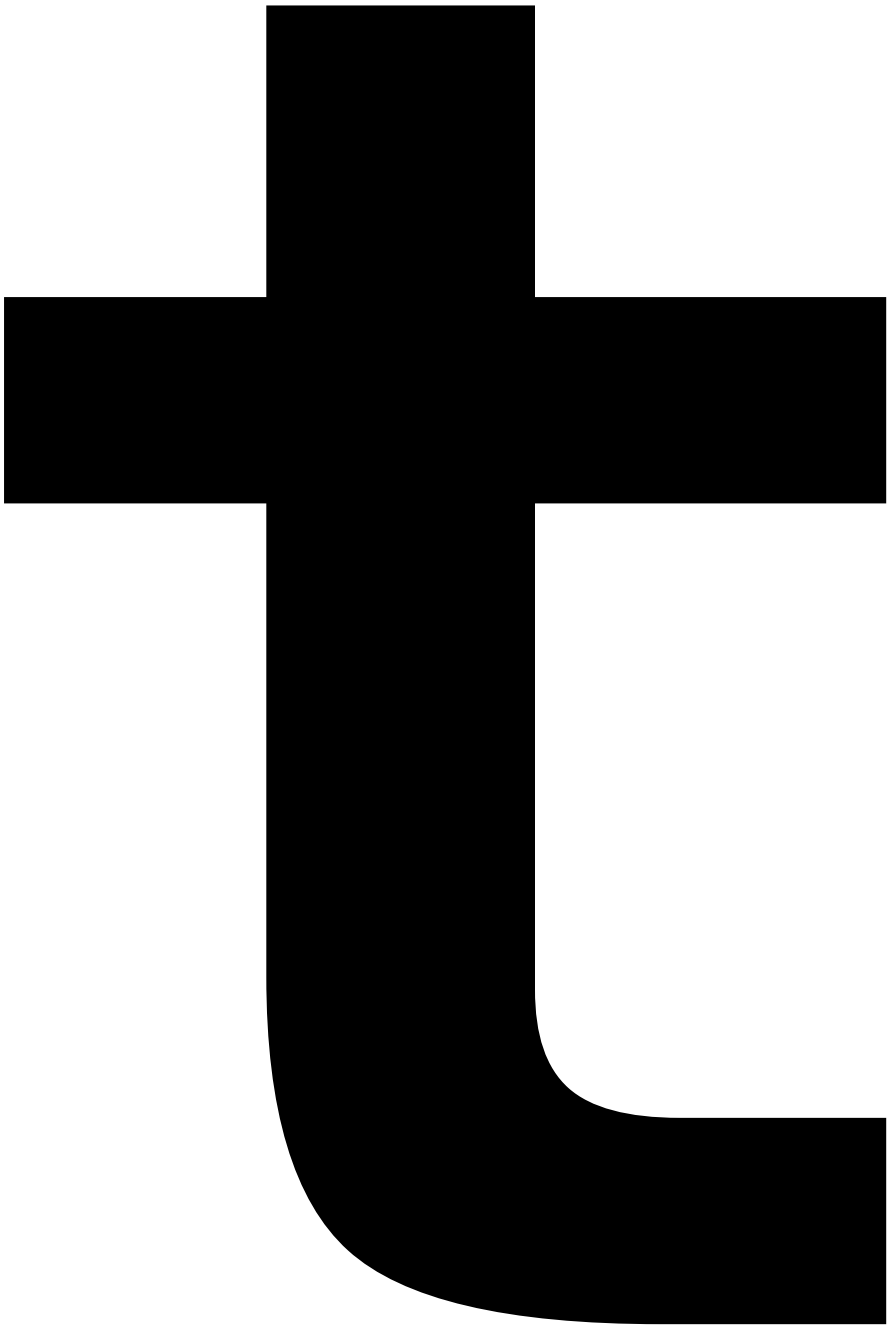


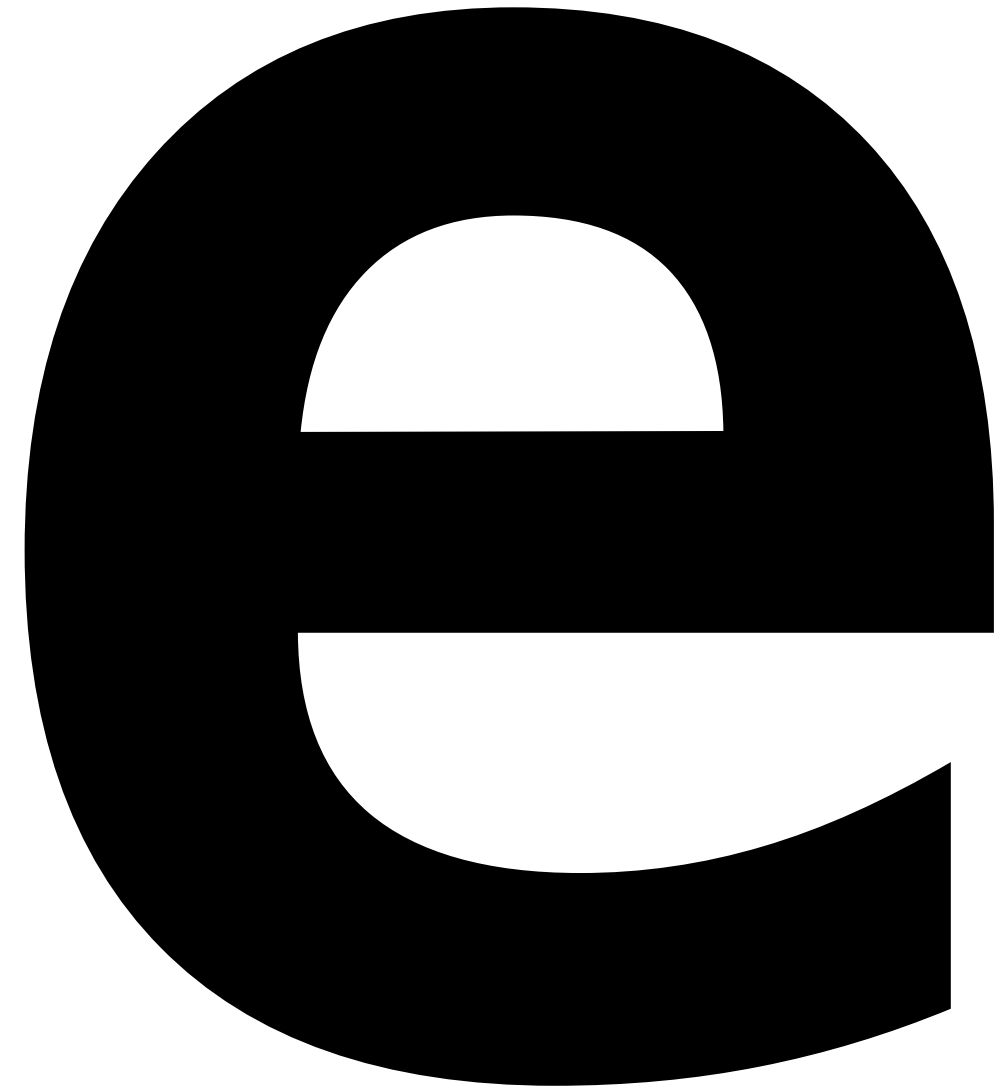


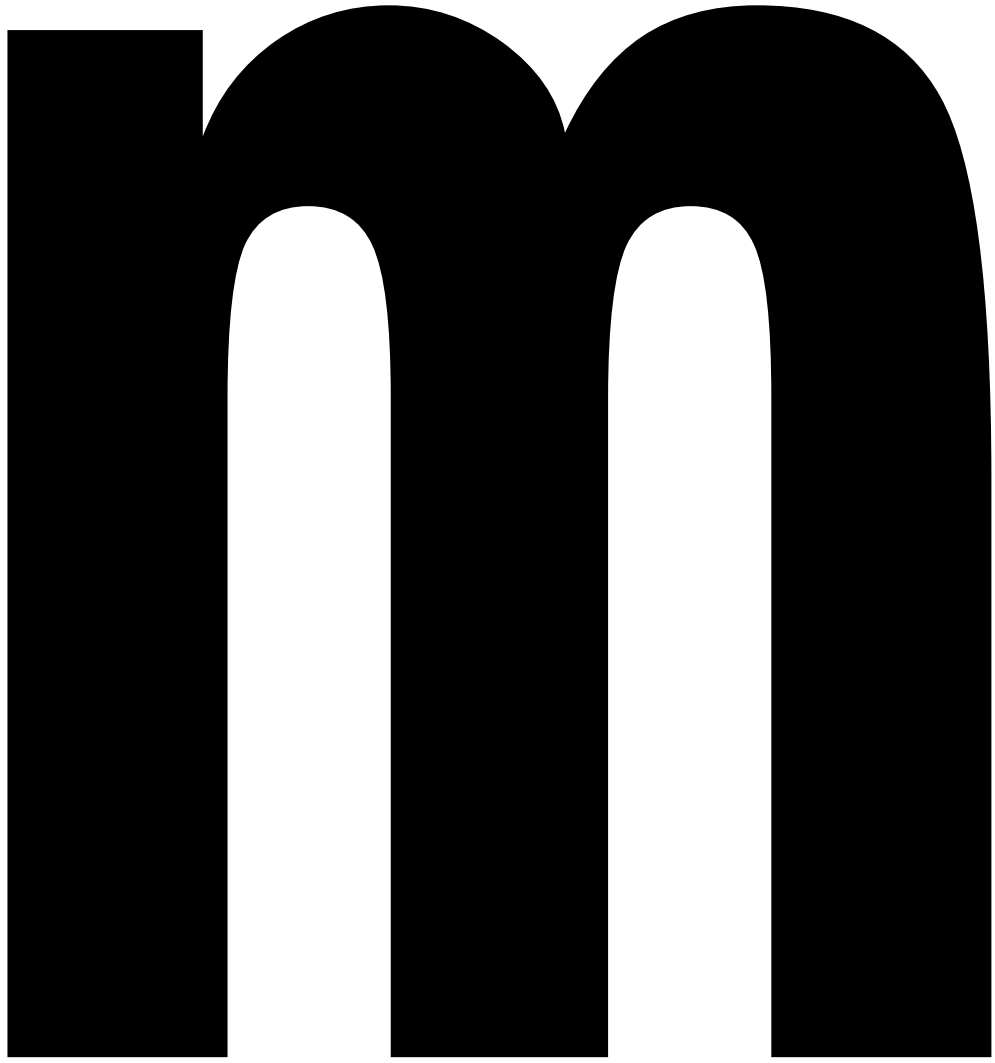


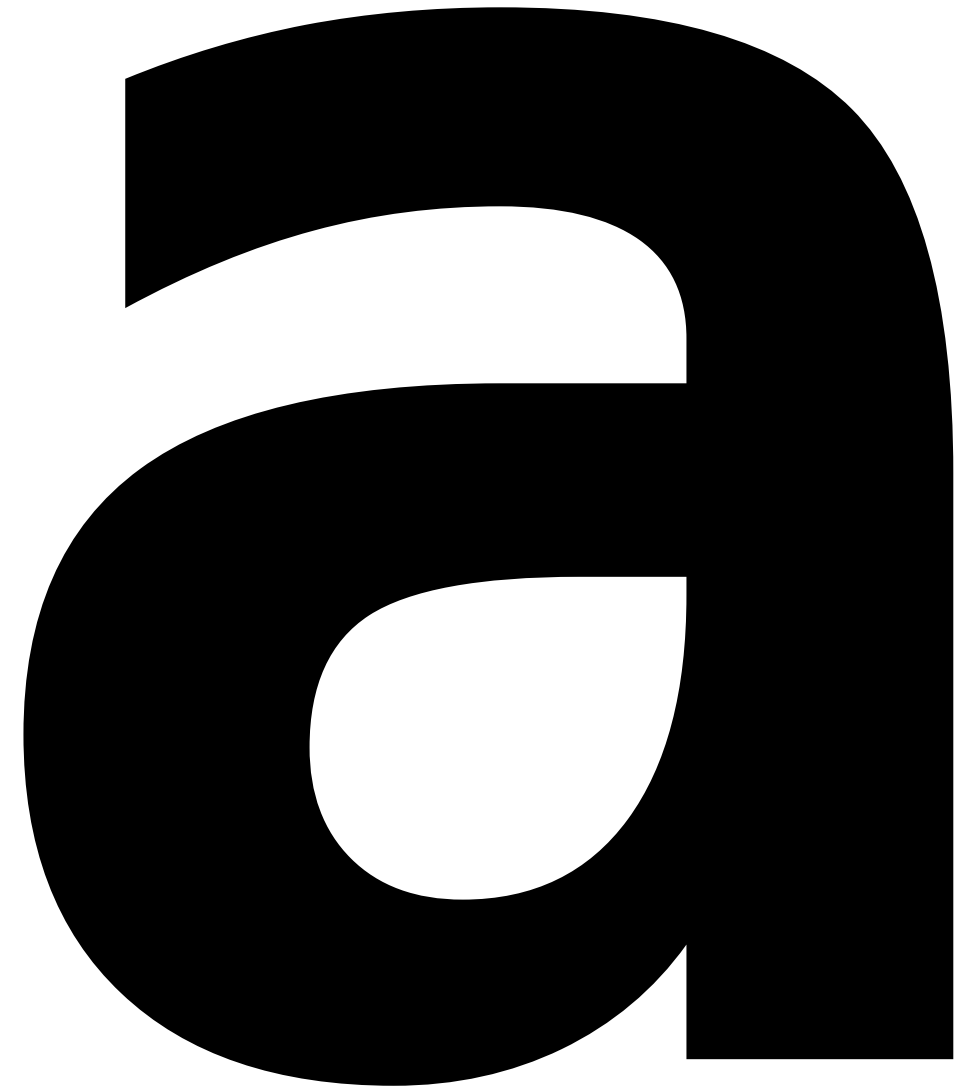


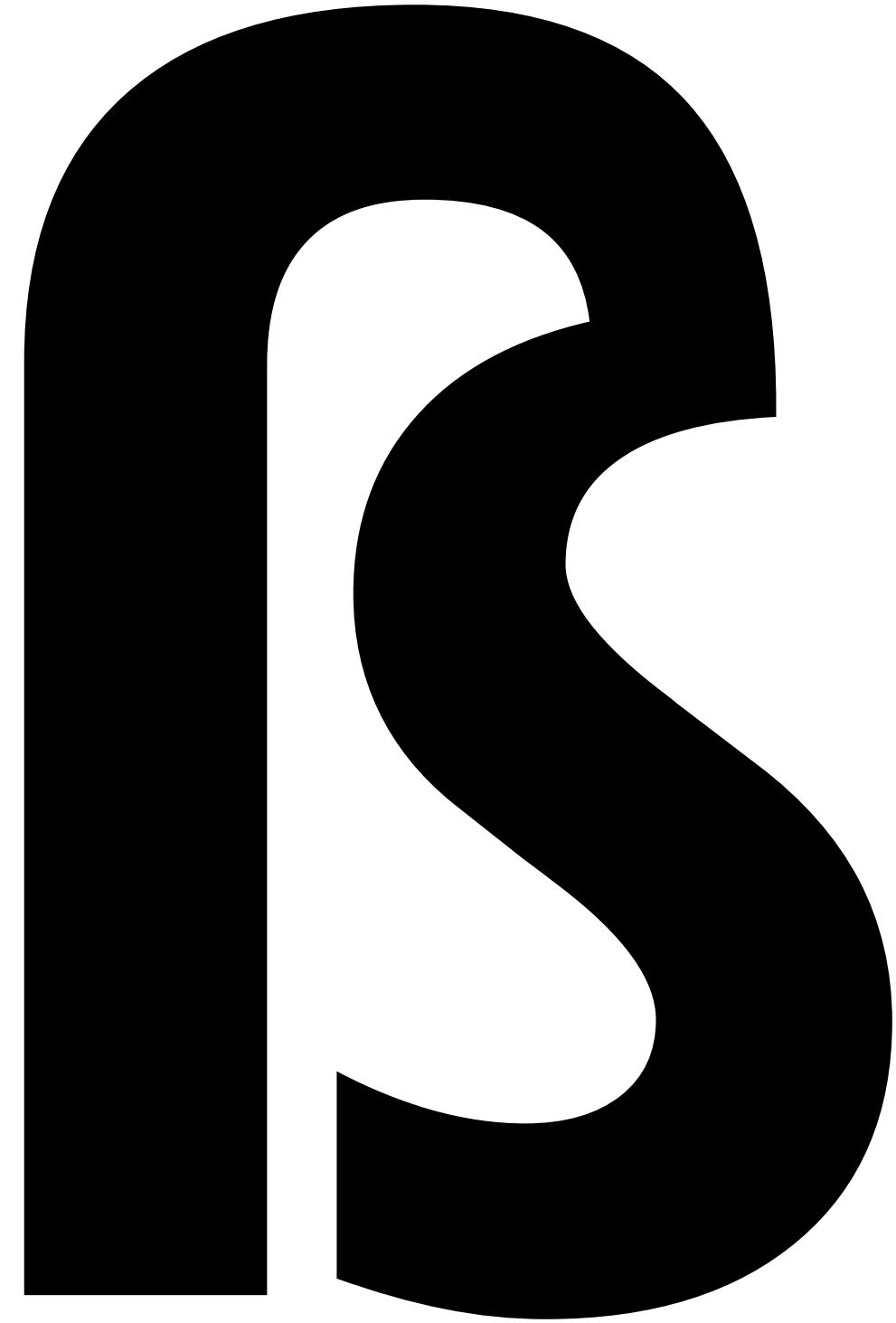
S

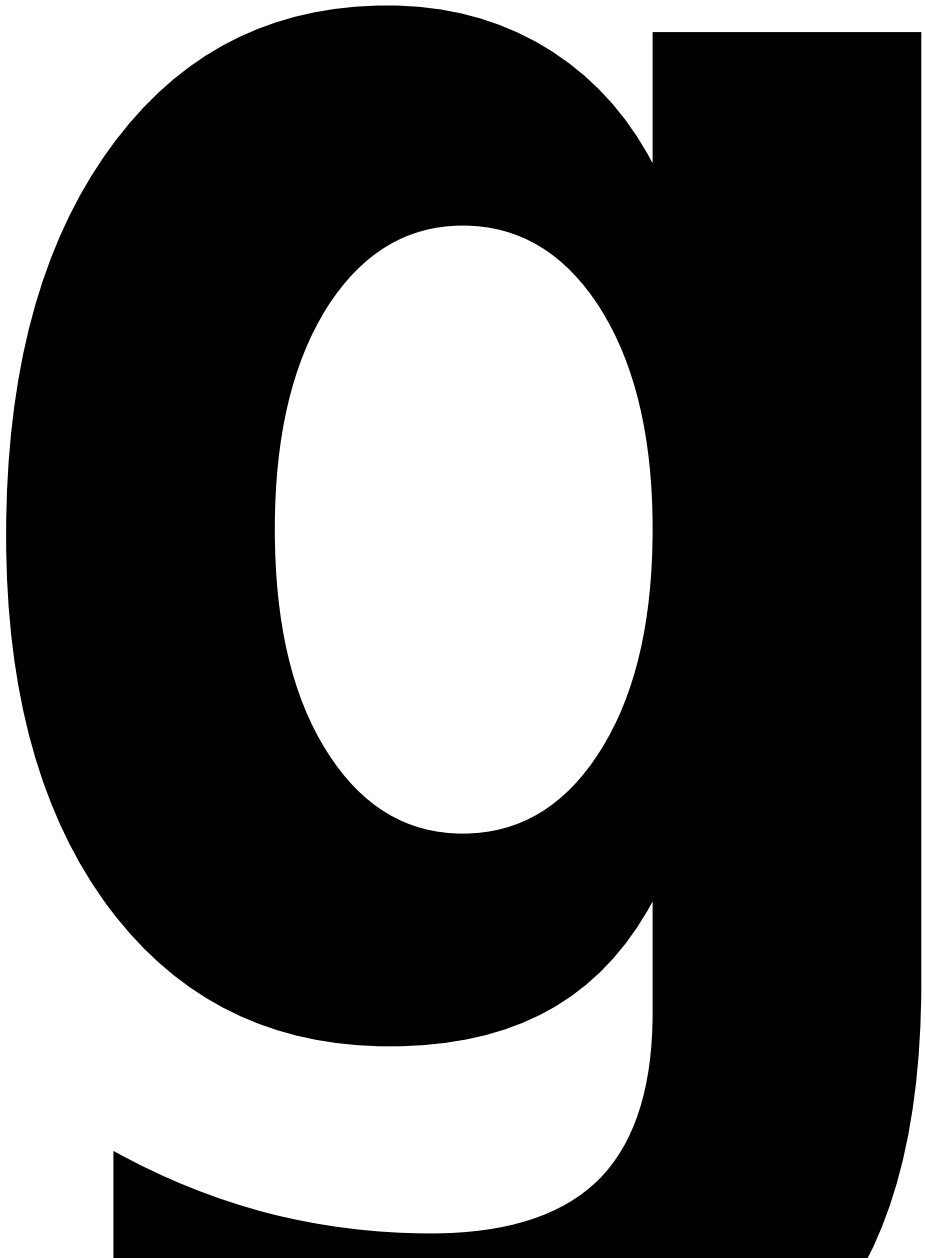


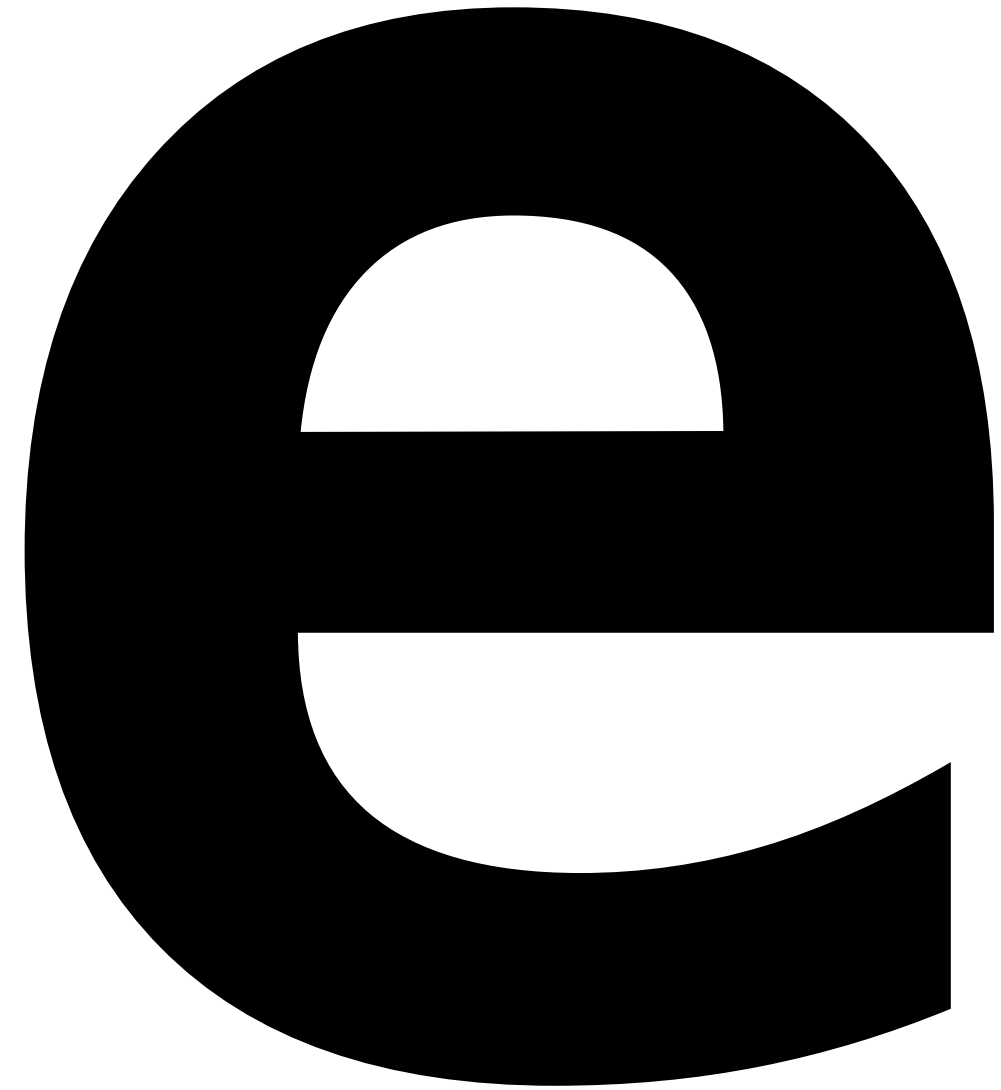


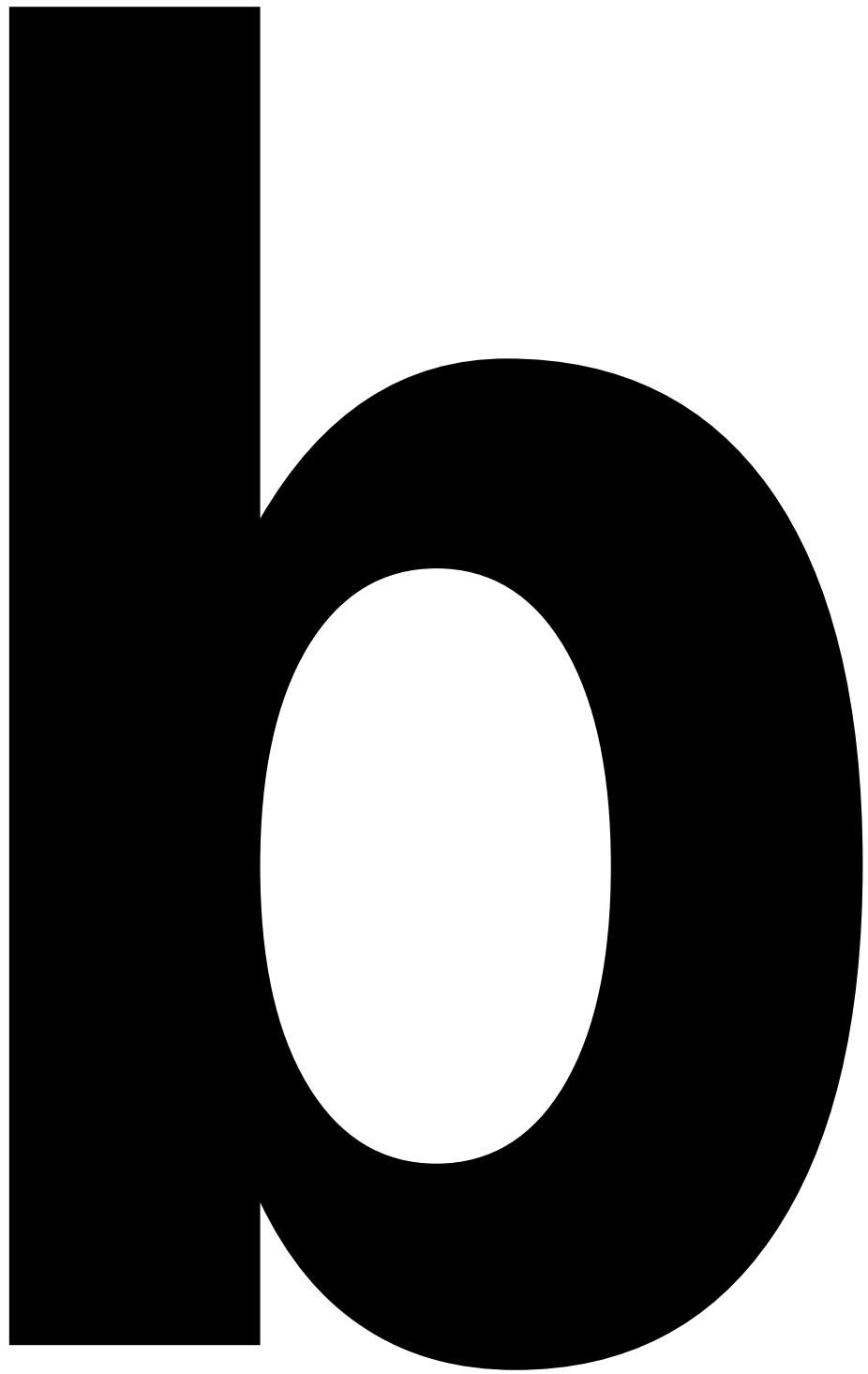


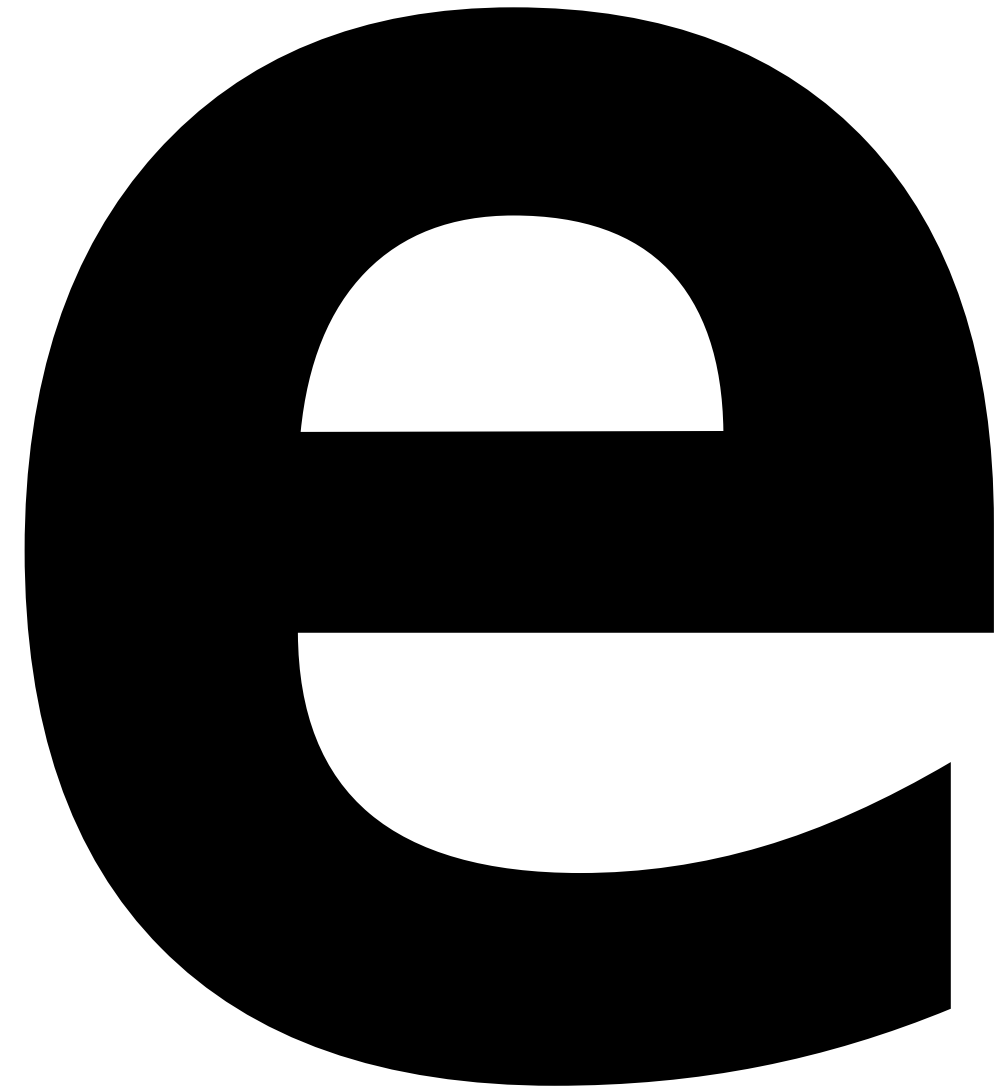


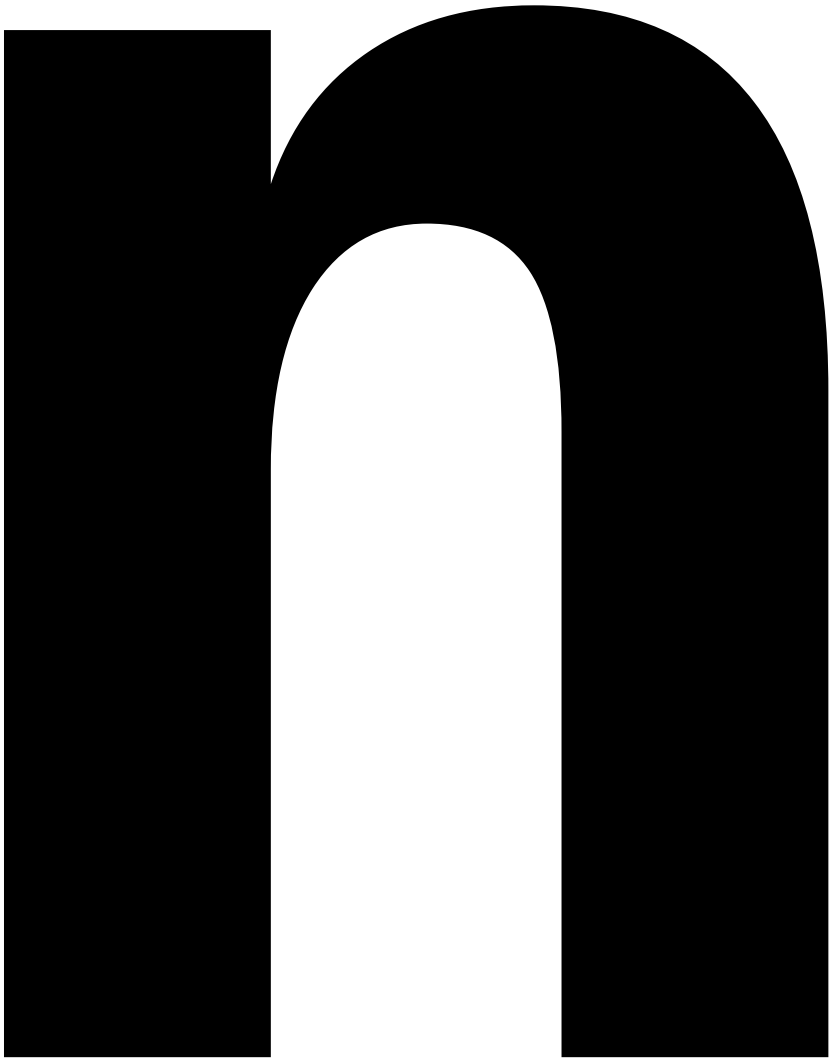




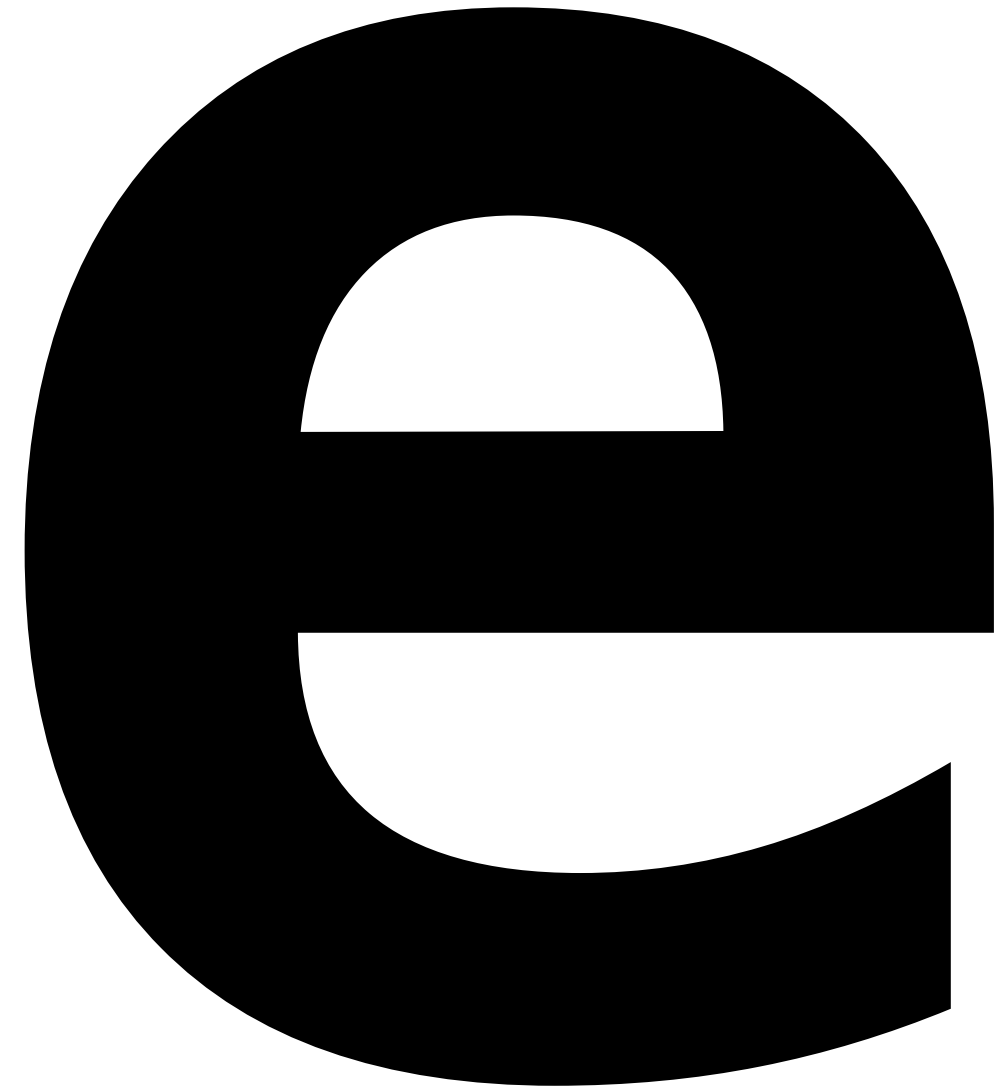


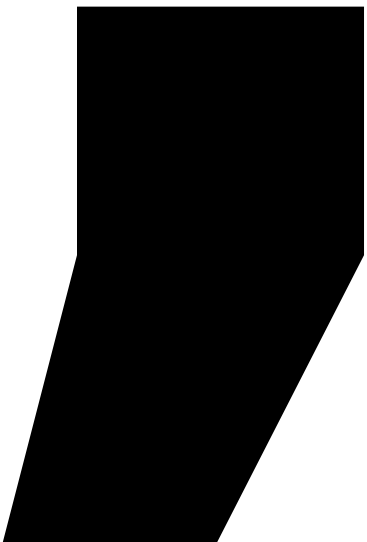




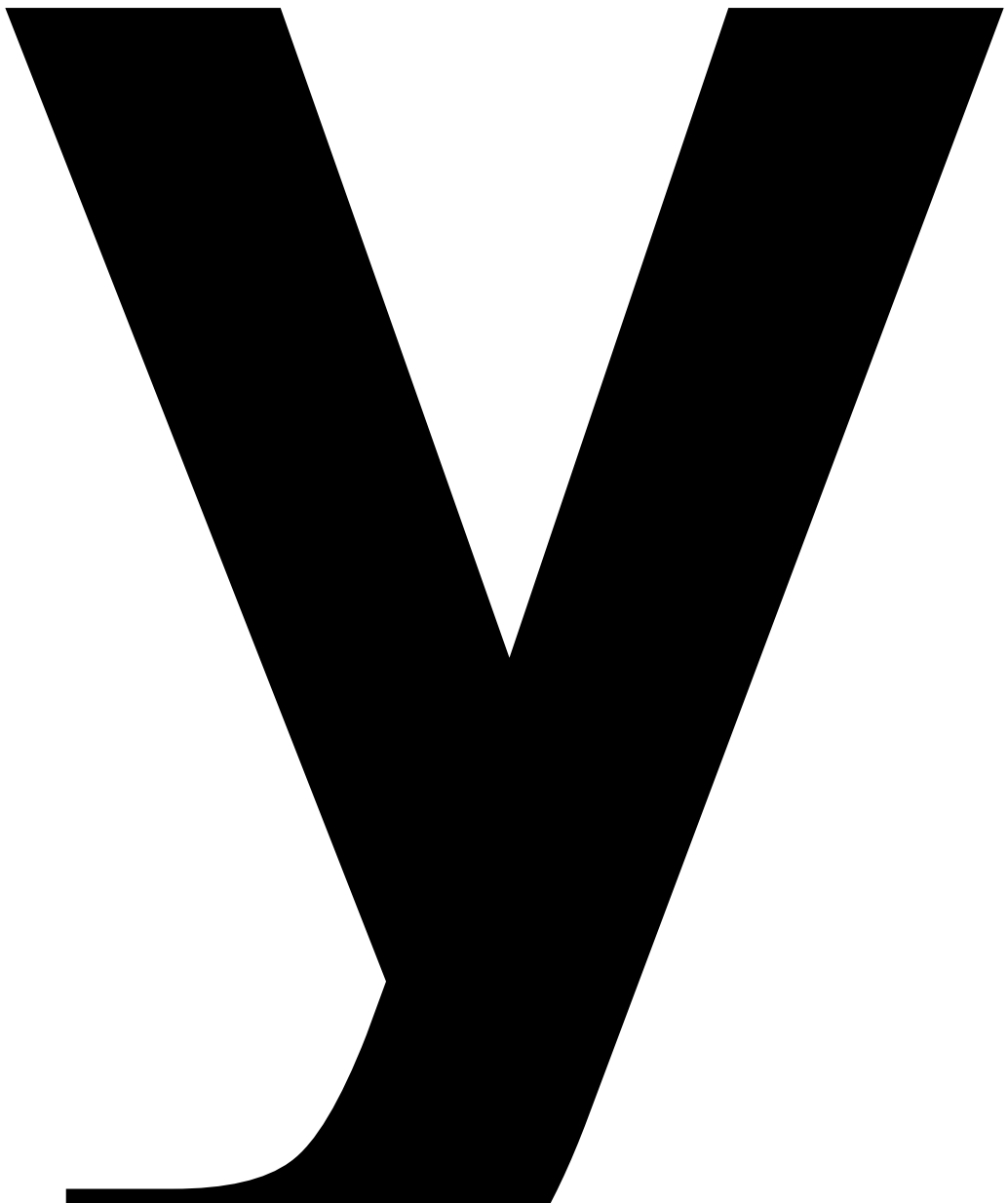


d

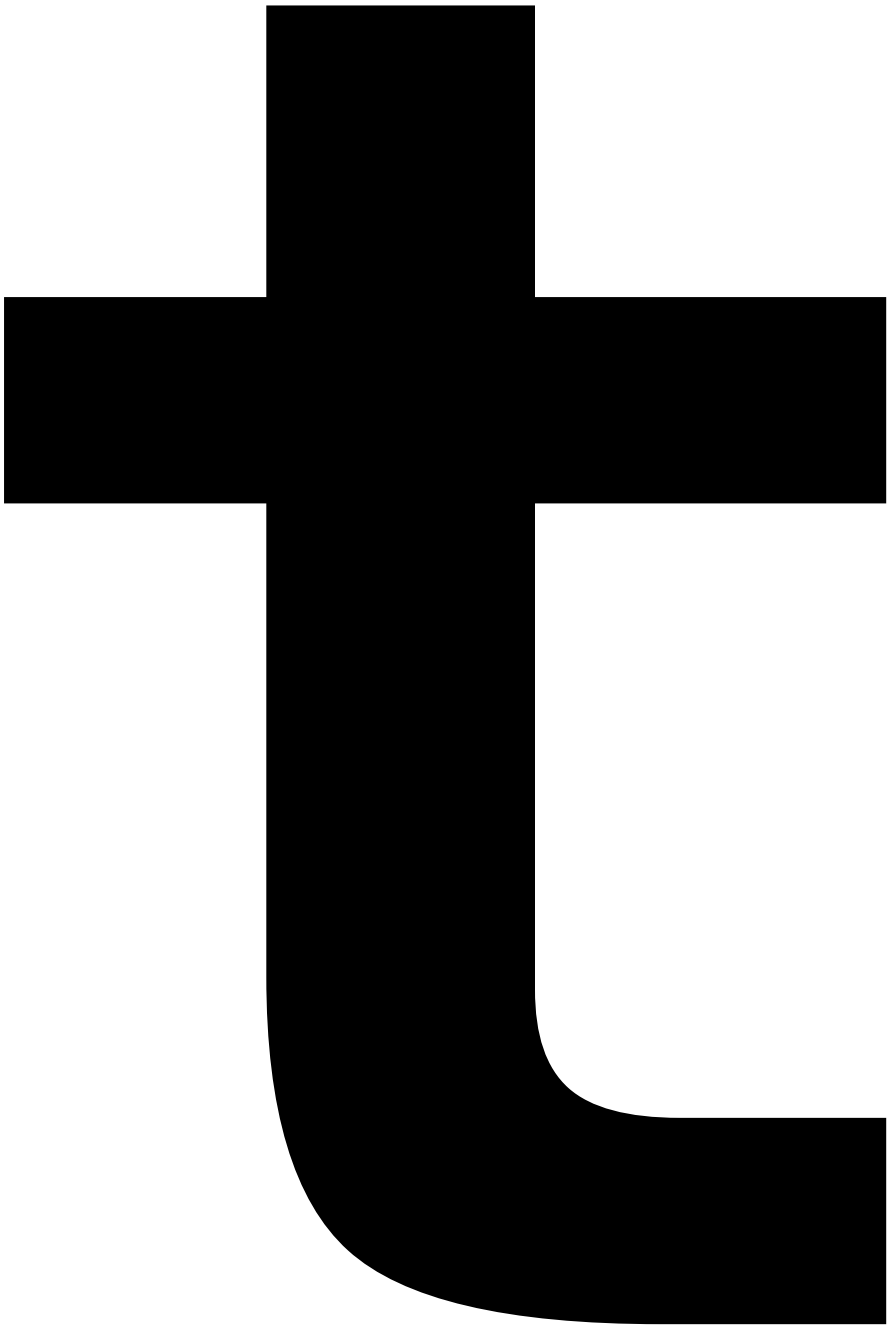


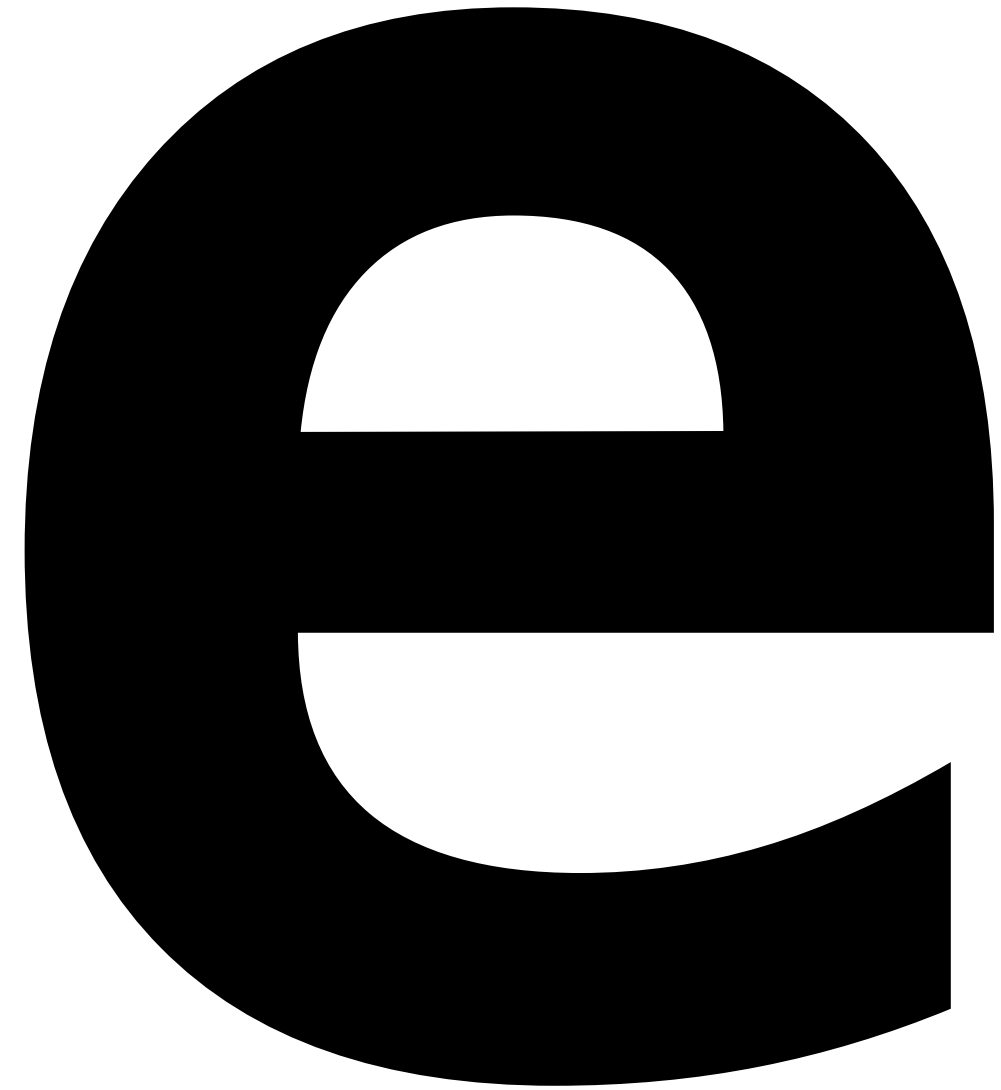


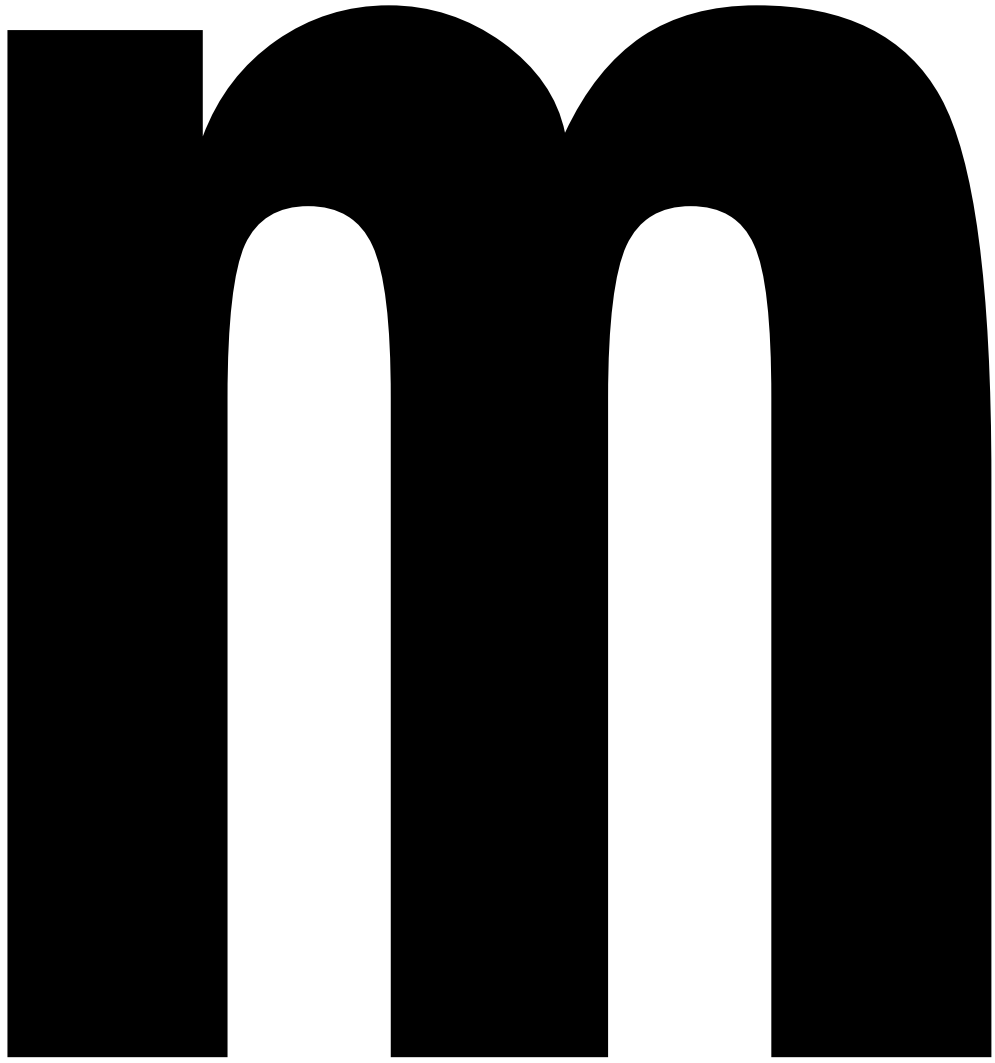
S

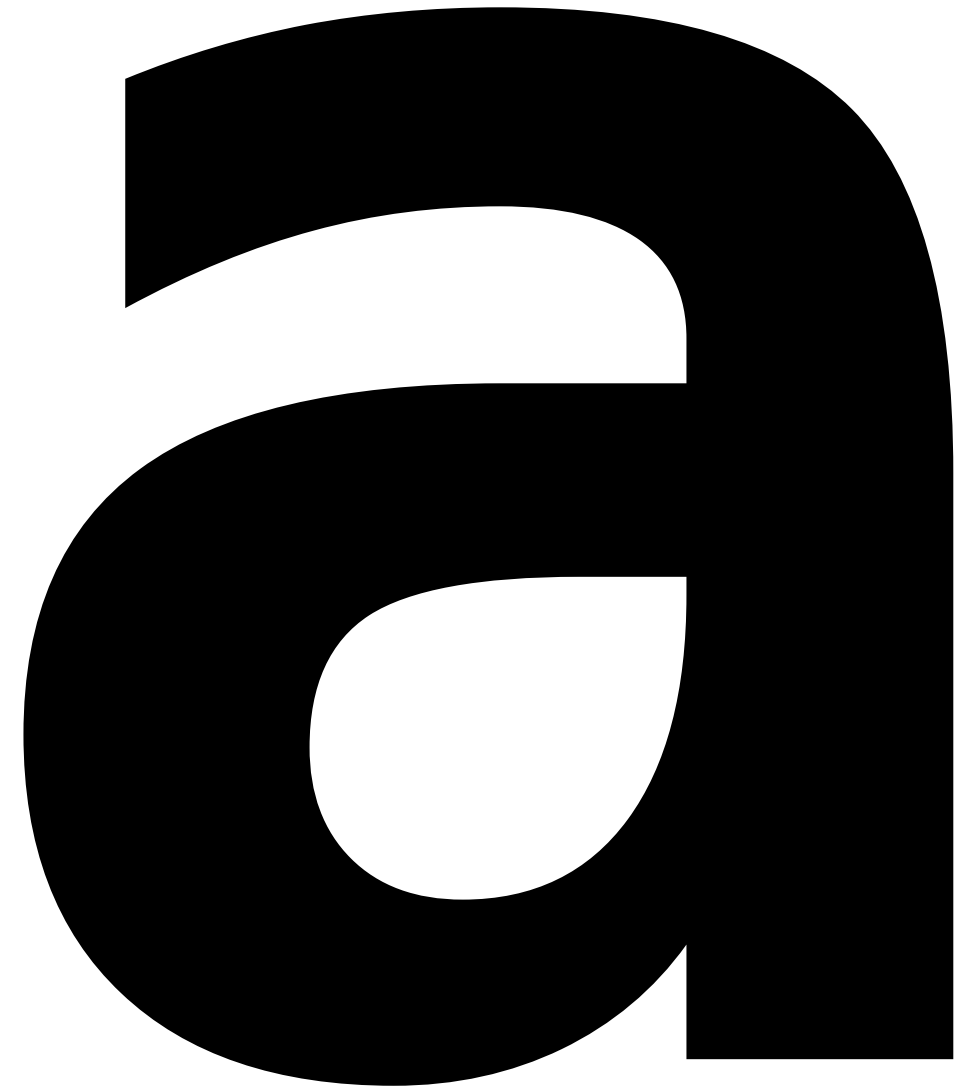


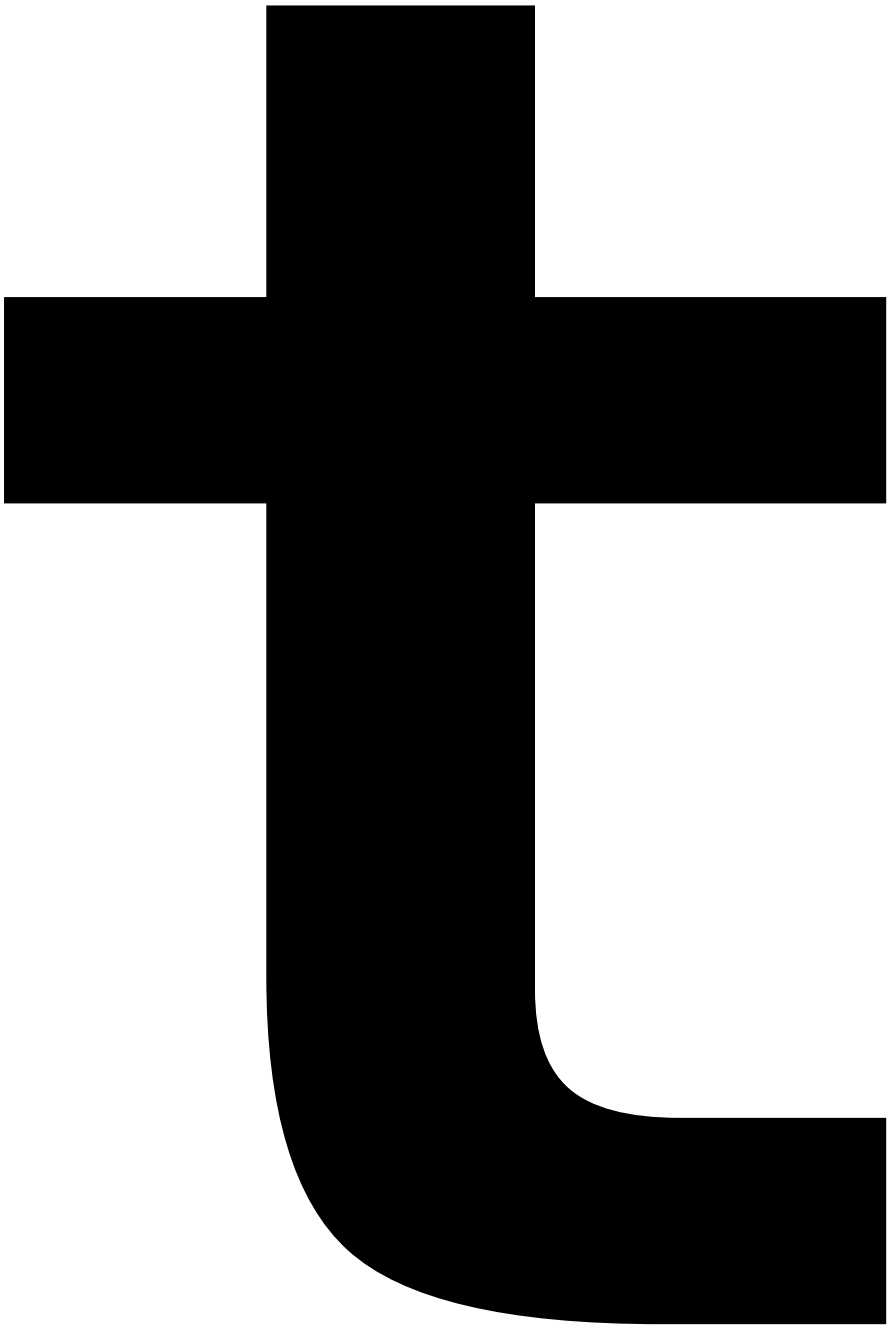
S

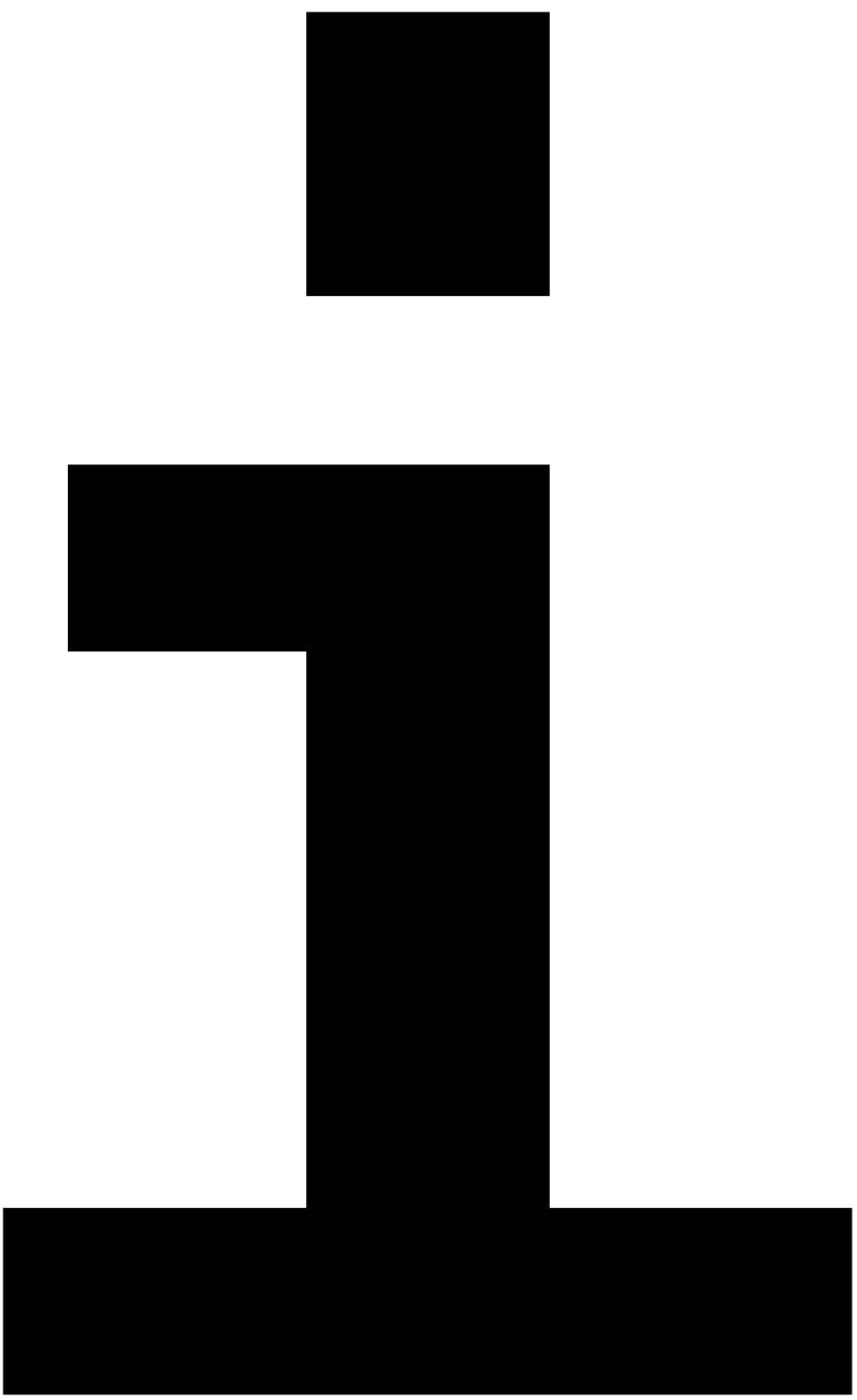




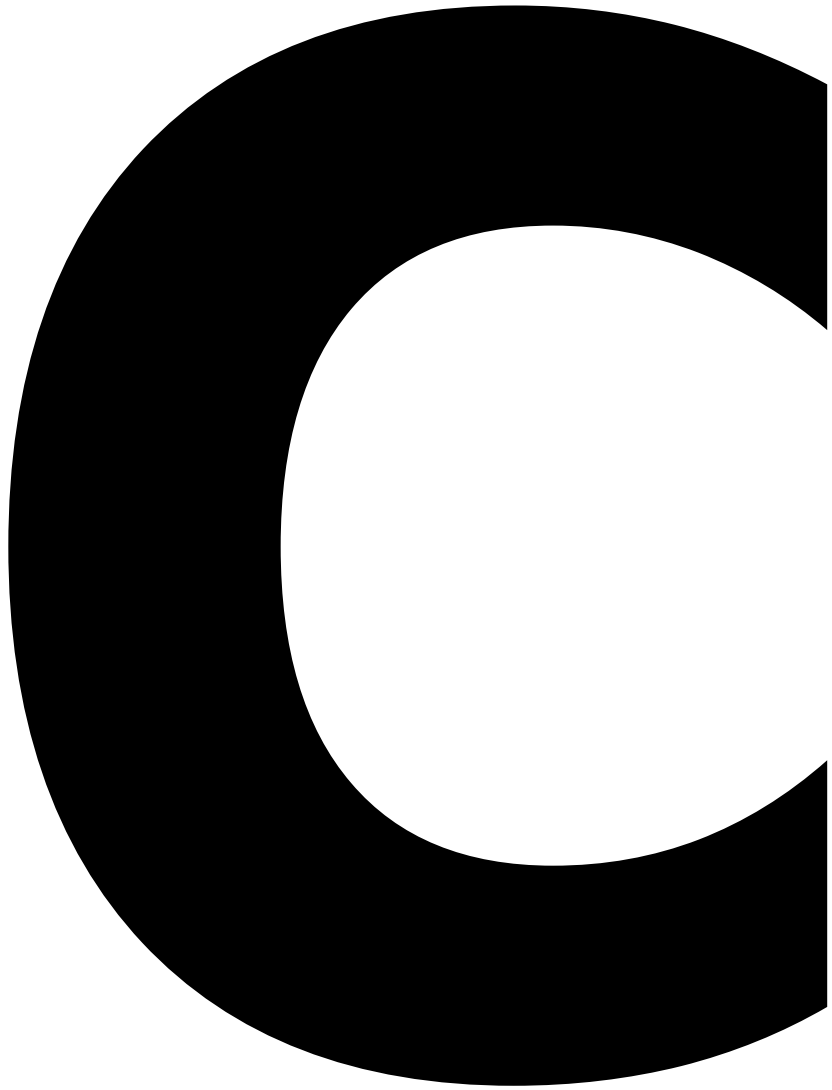


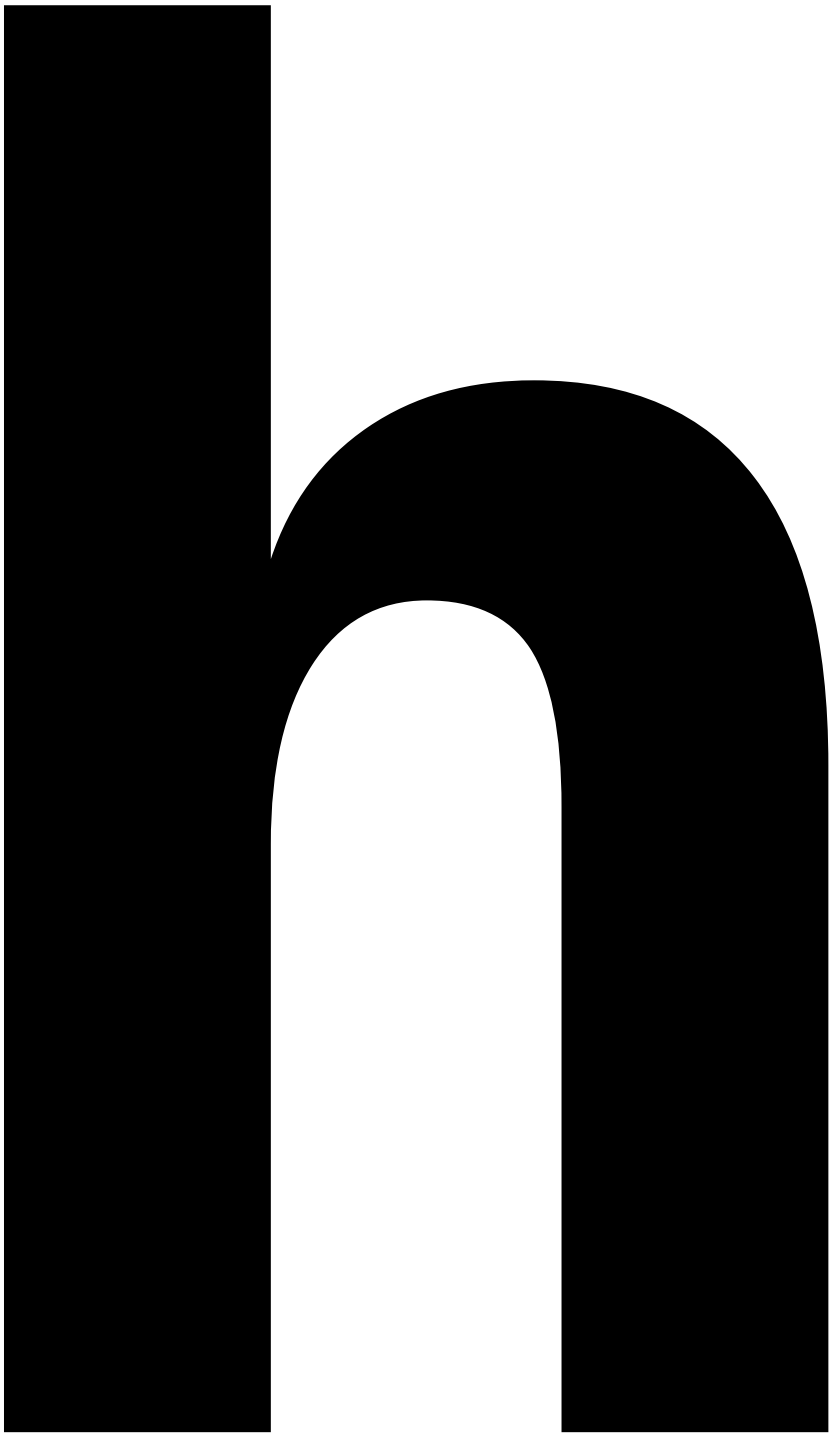


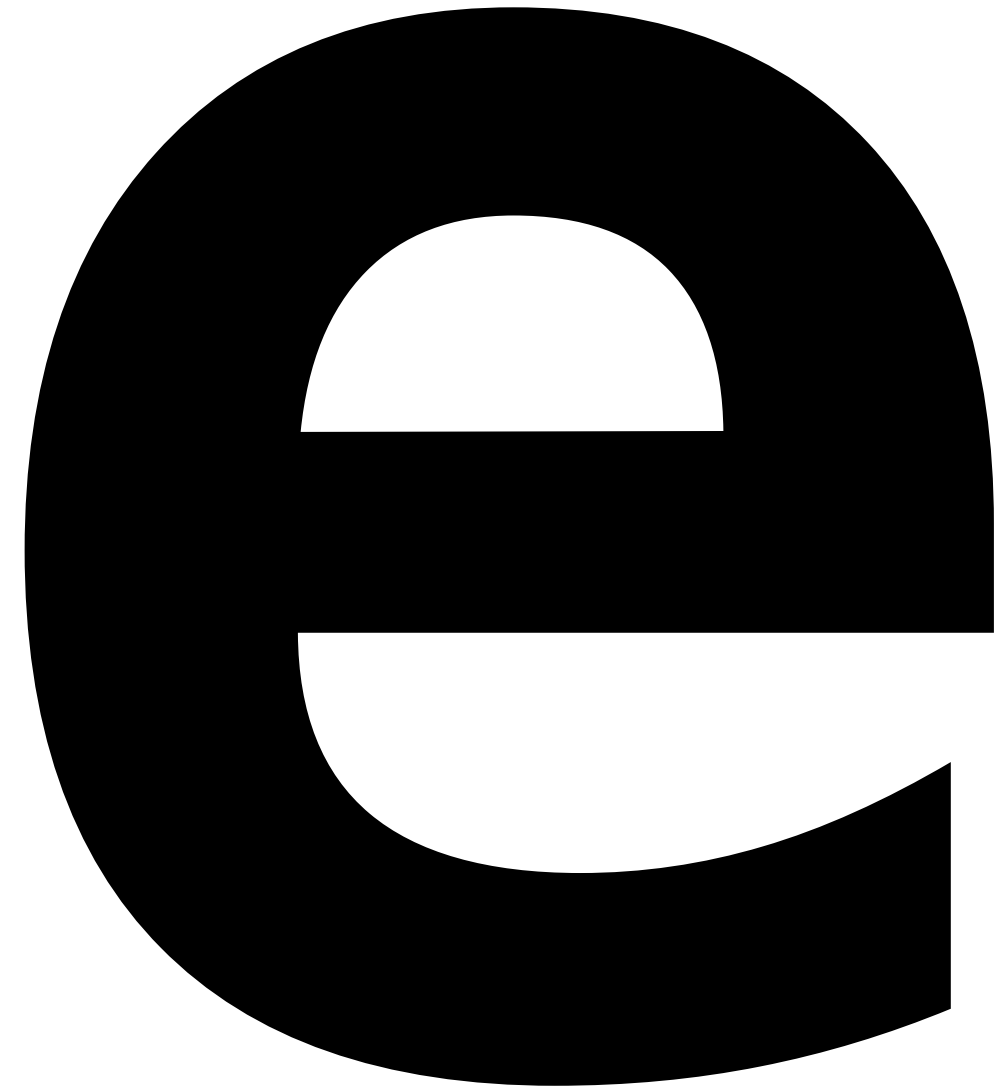


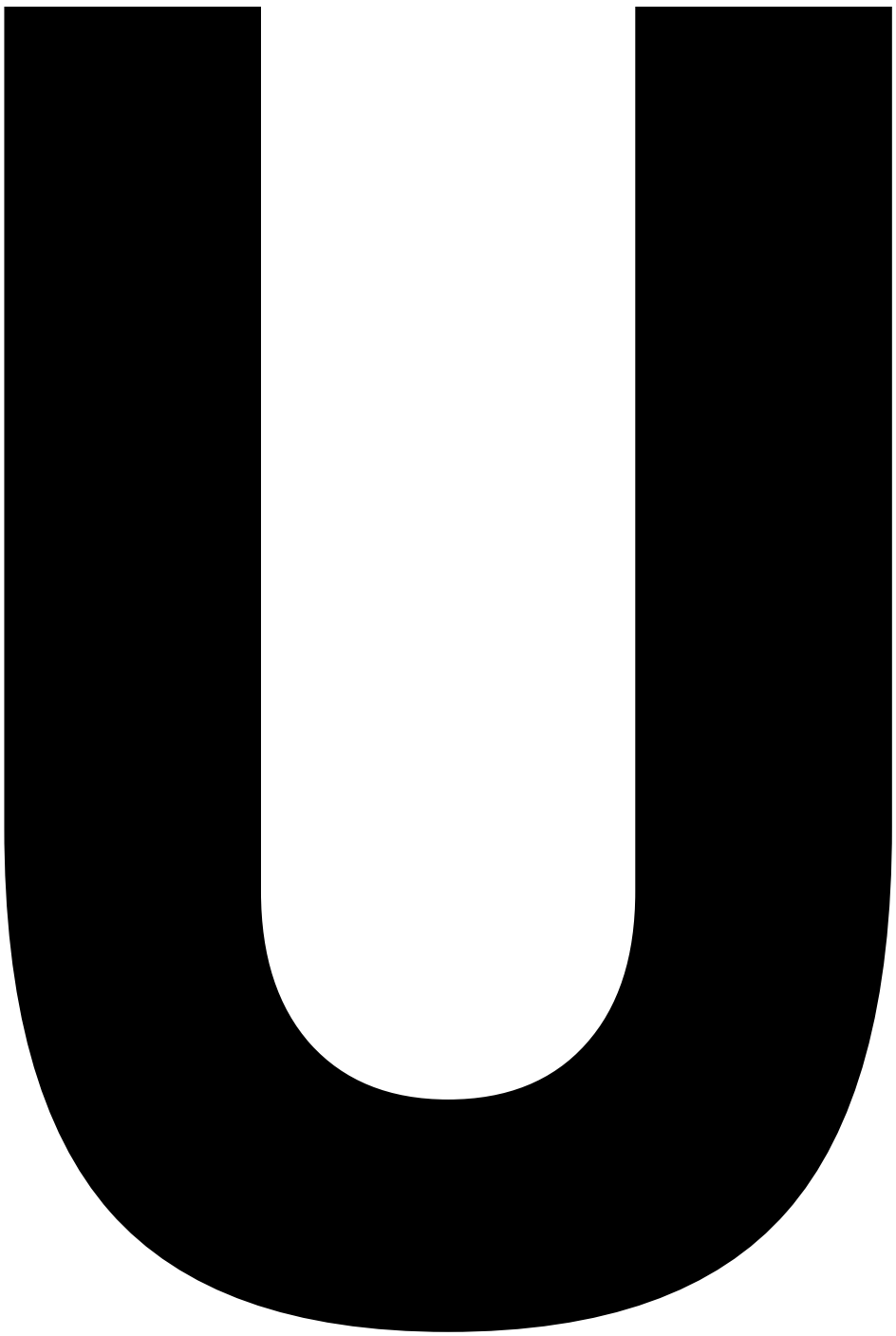


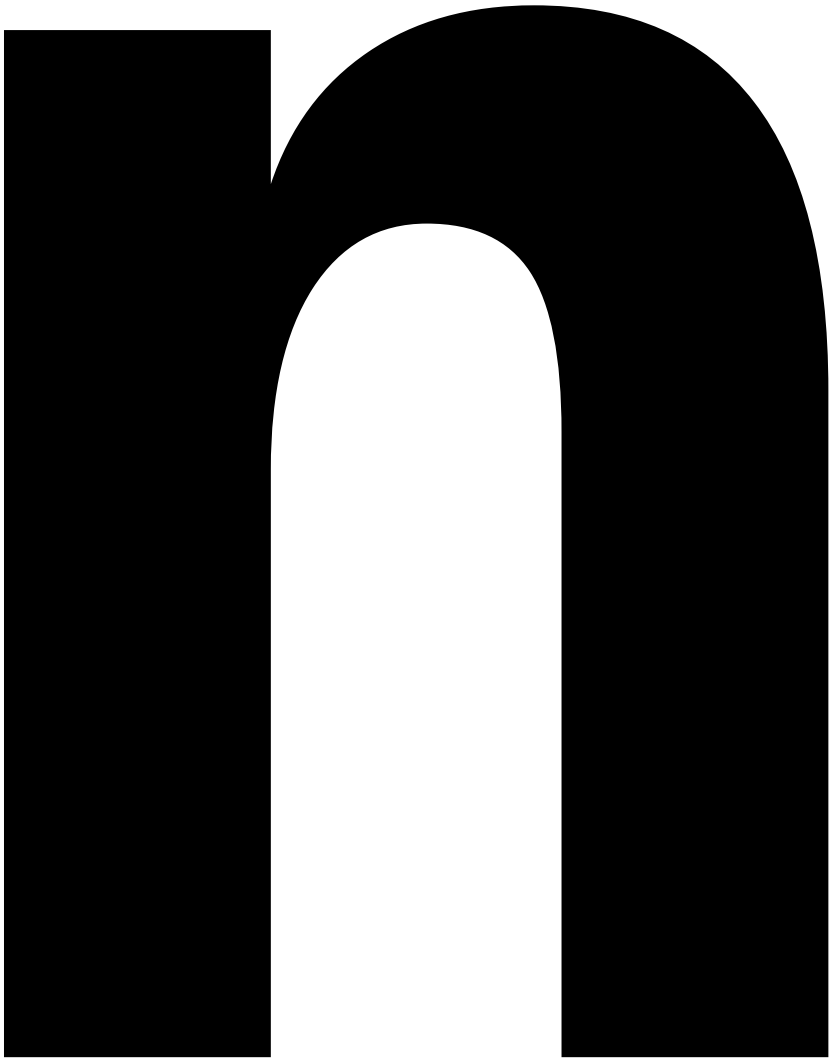
S

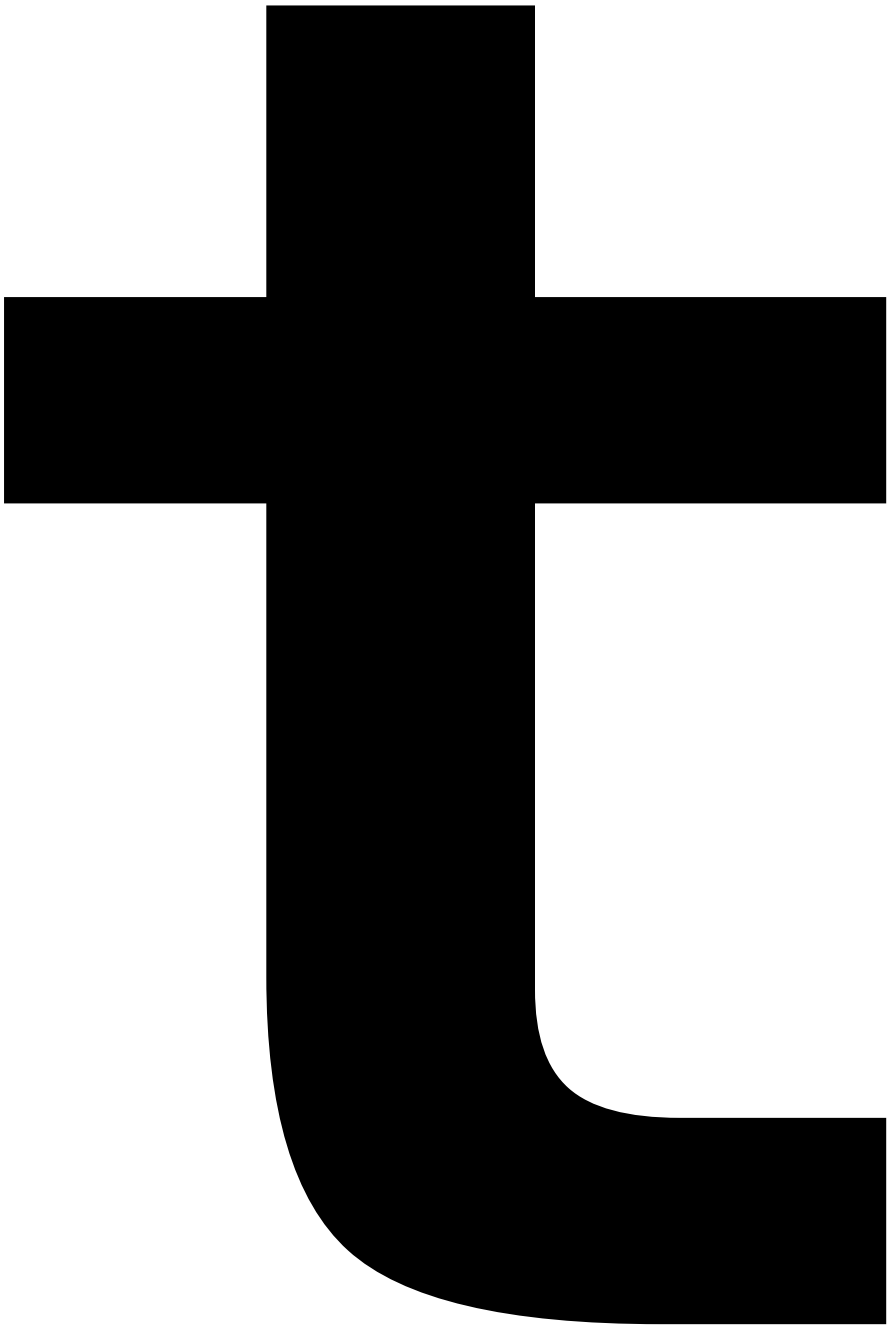


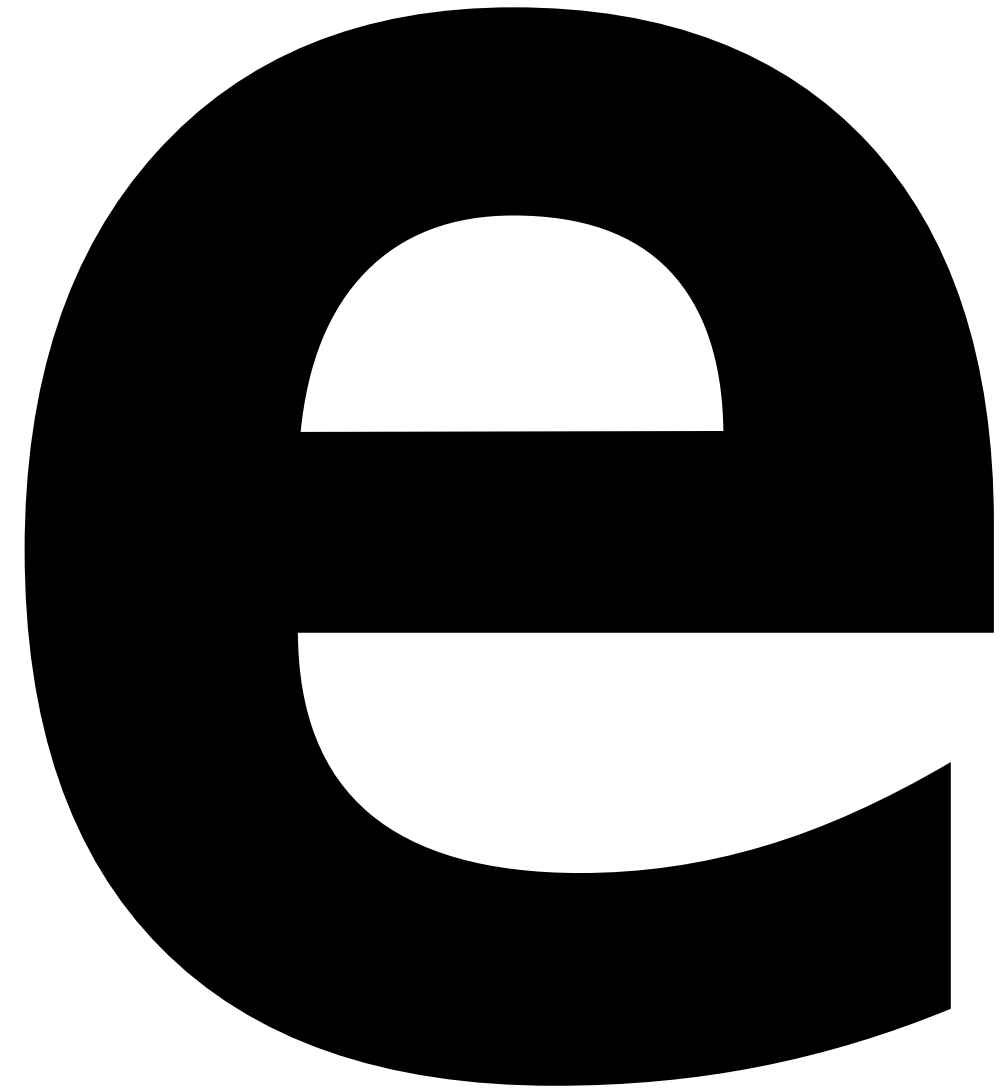


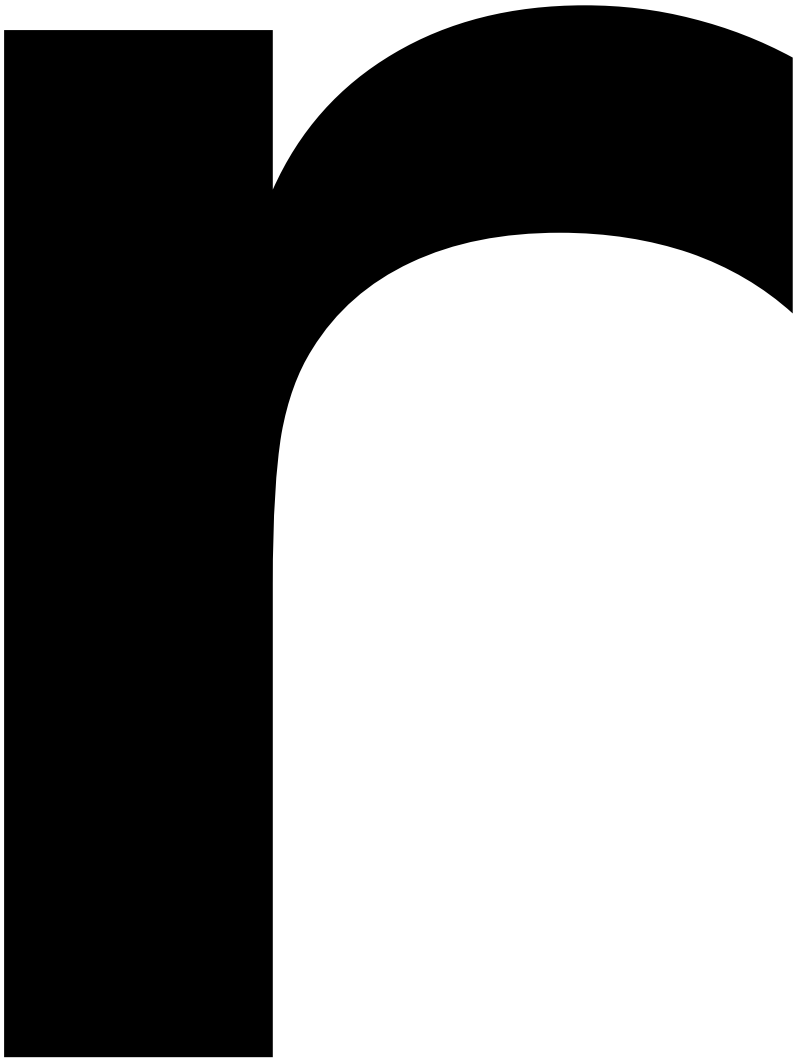






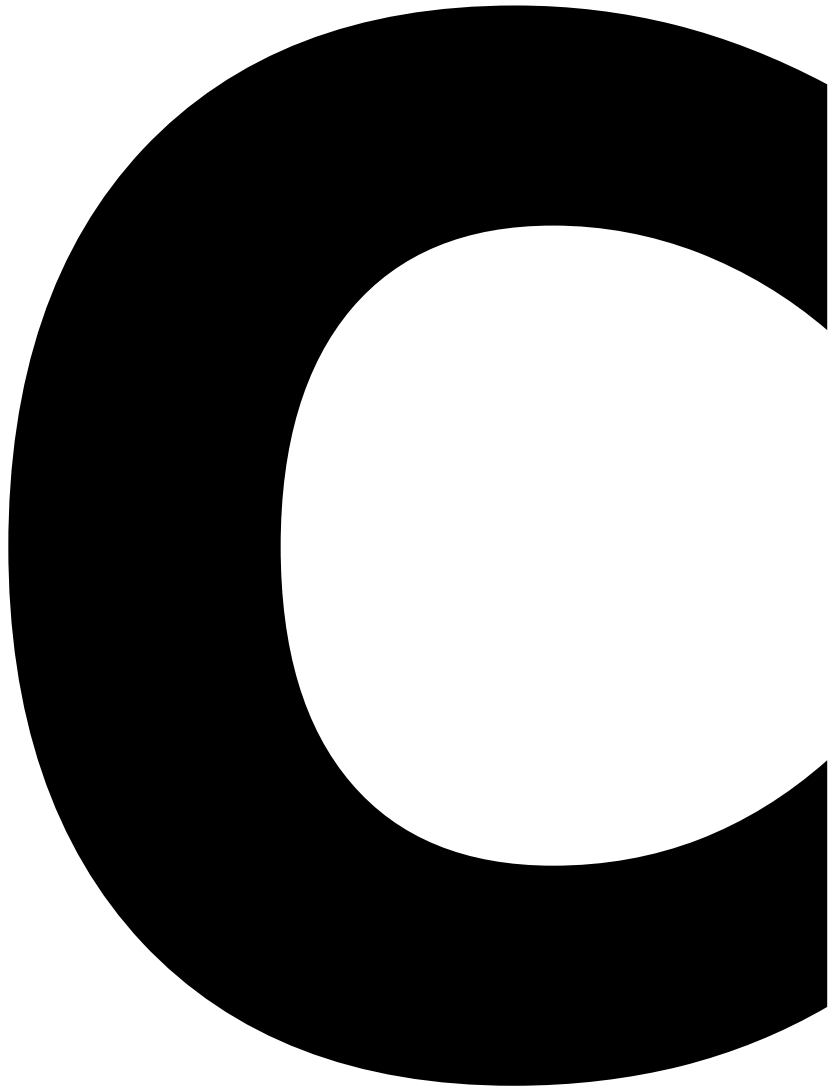


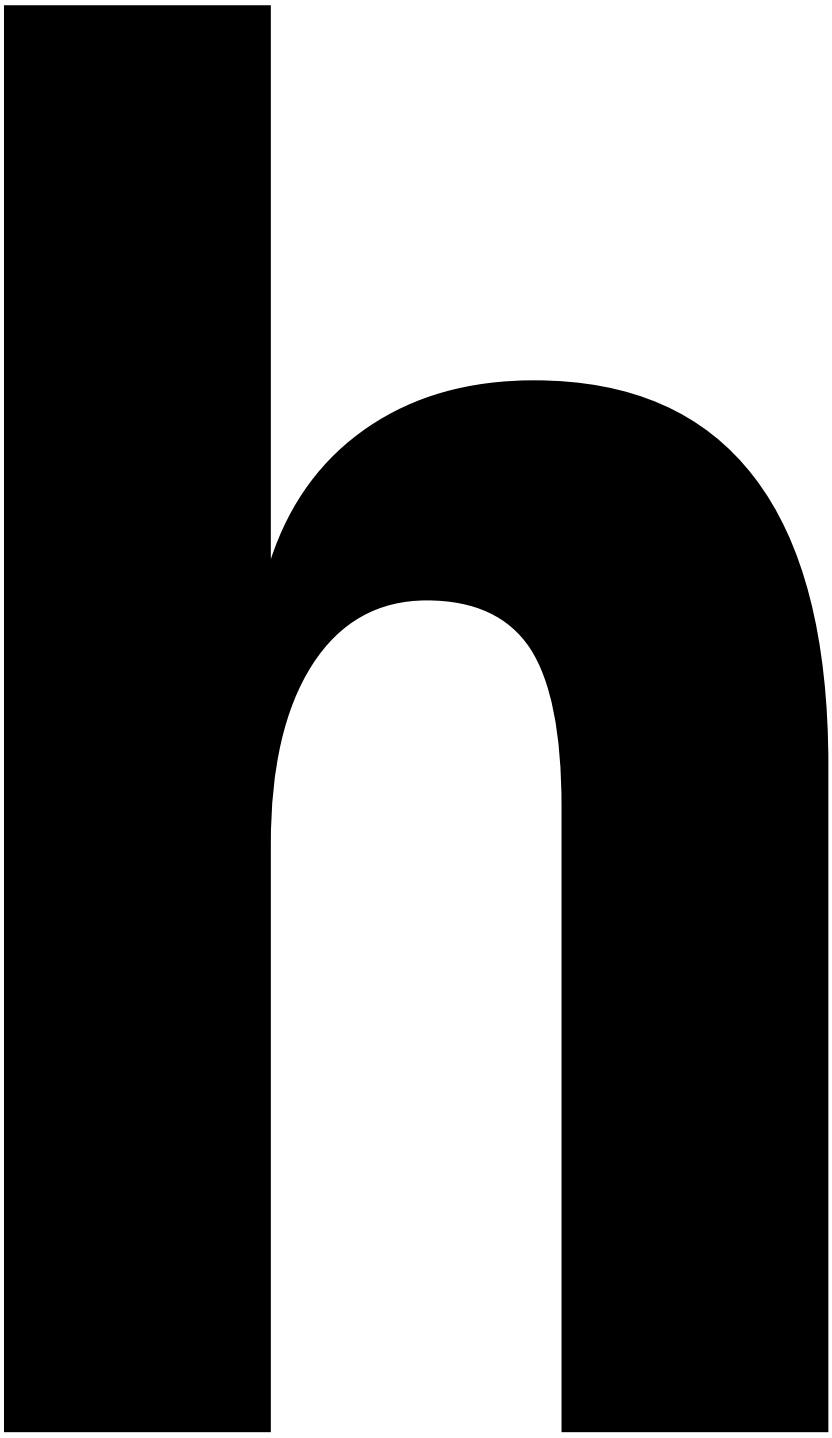




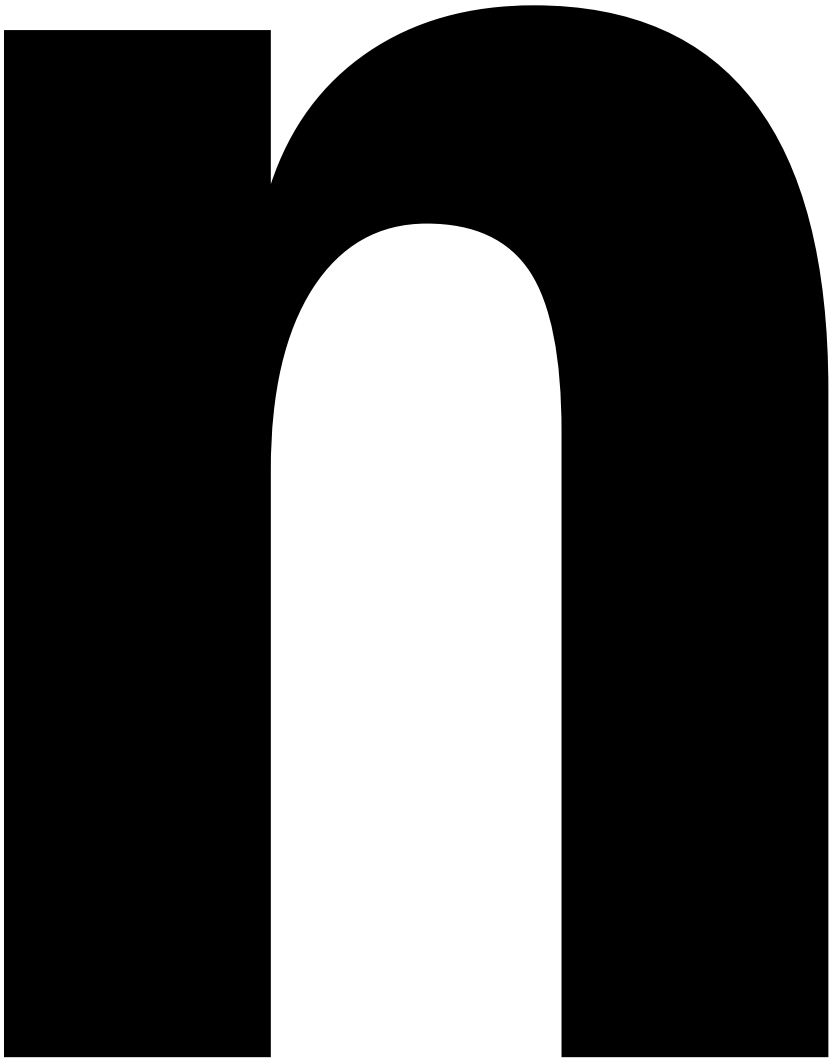
S

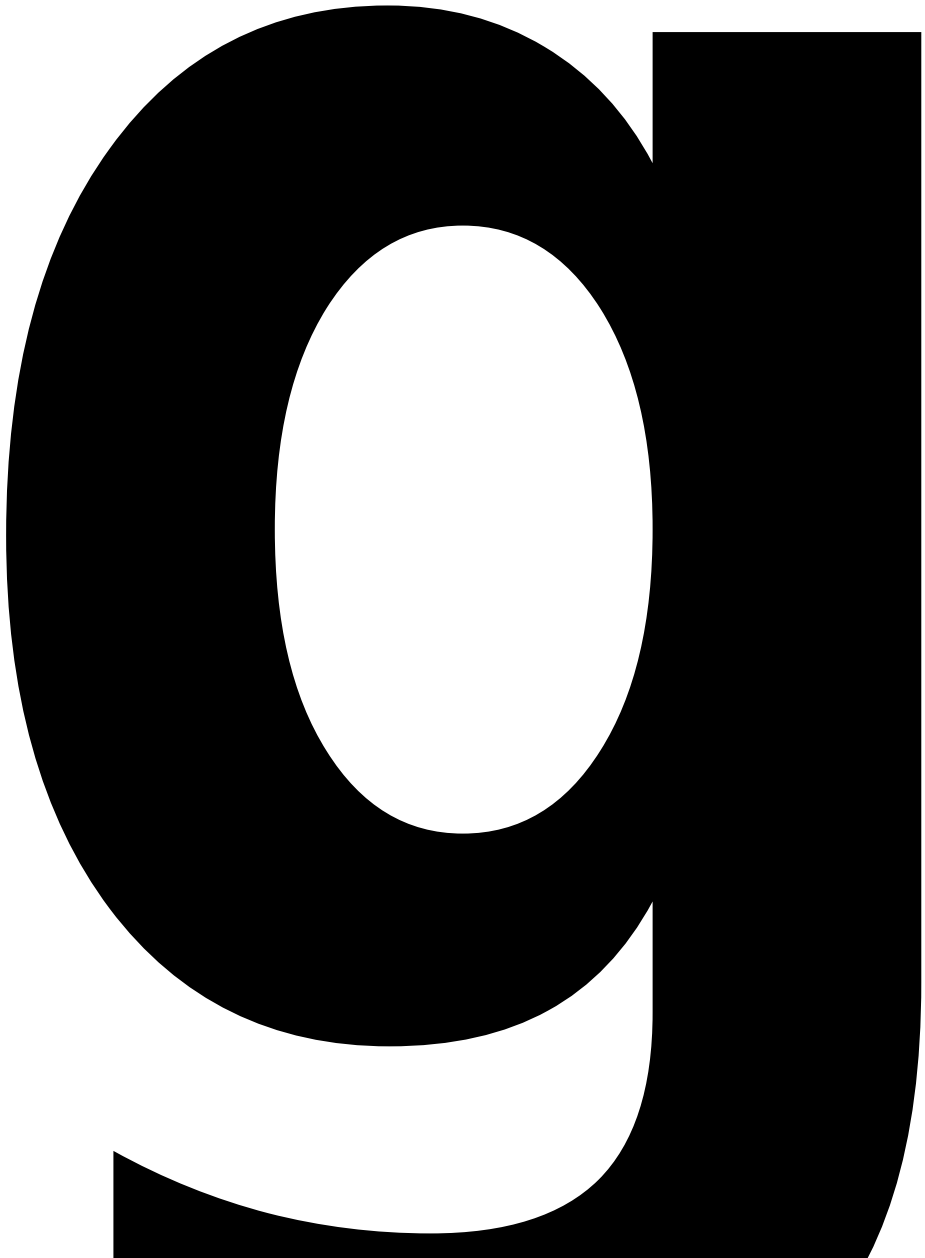
u

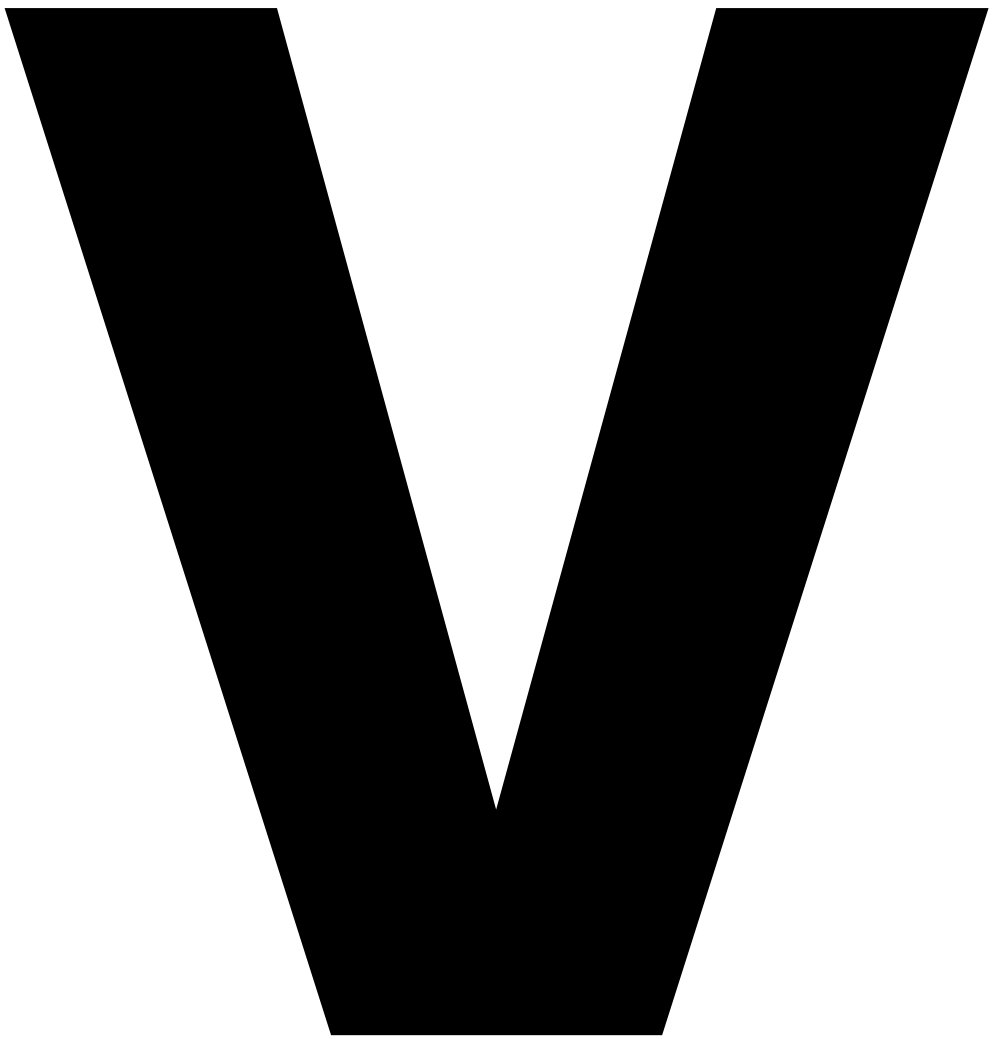


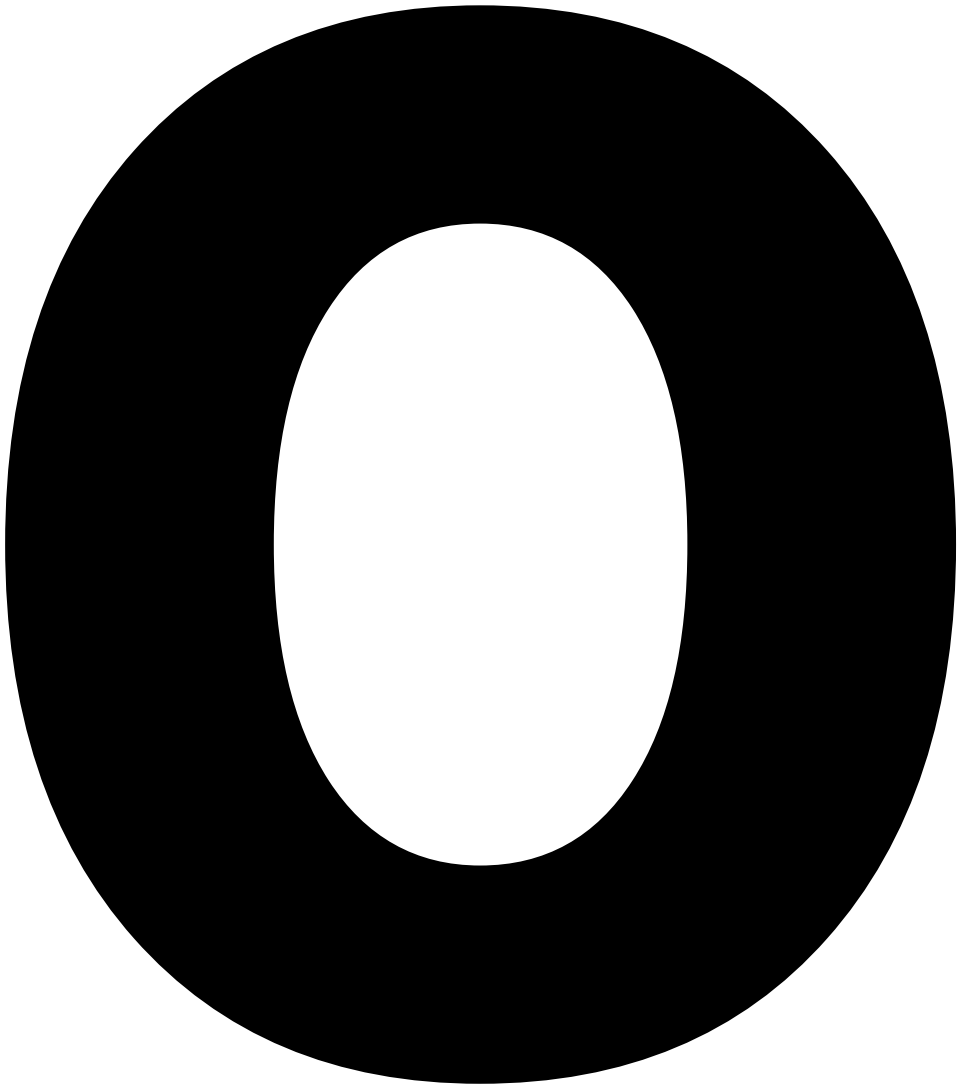


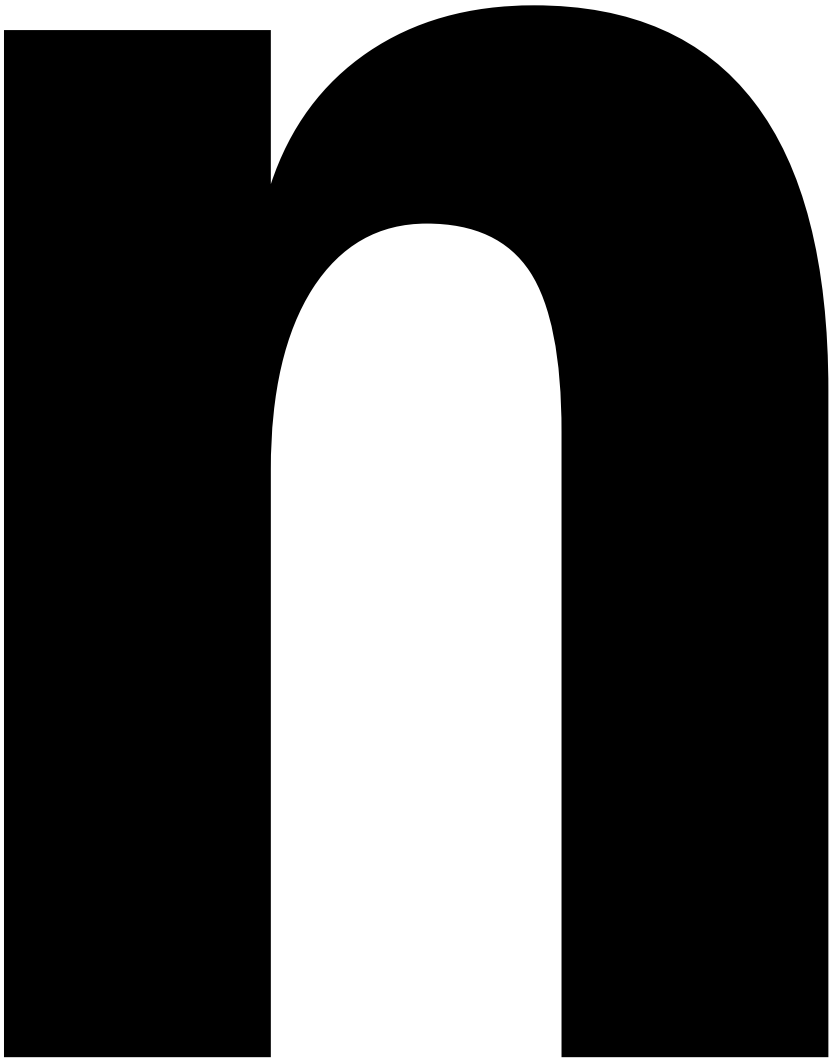
u

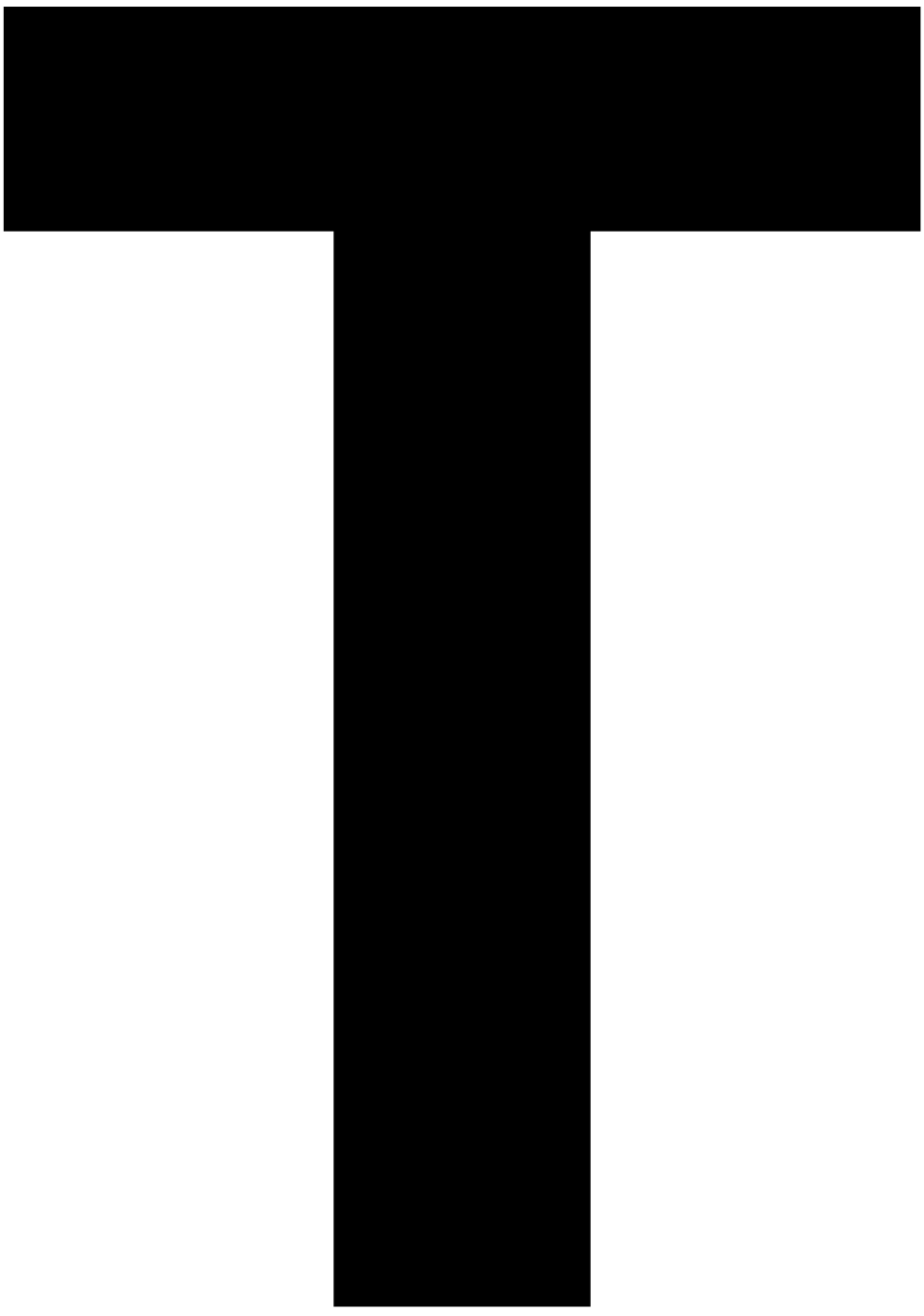


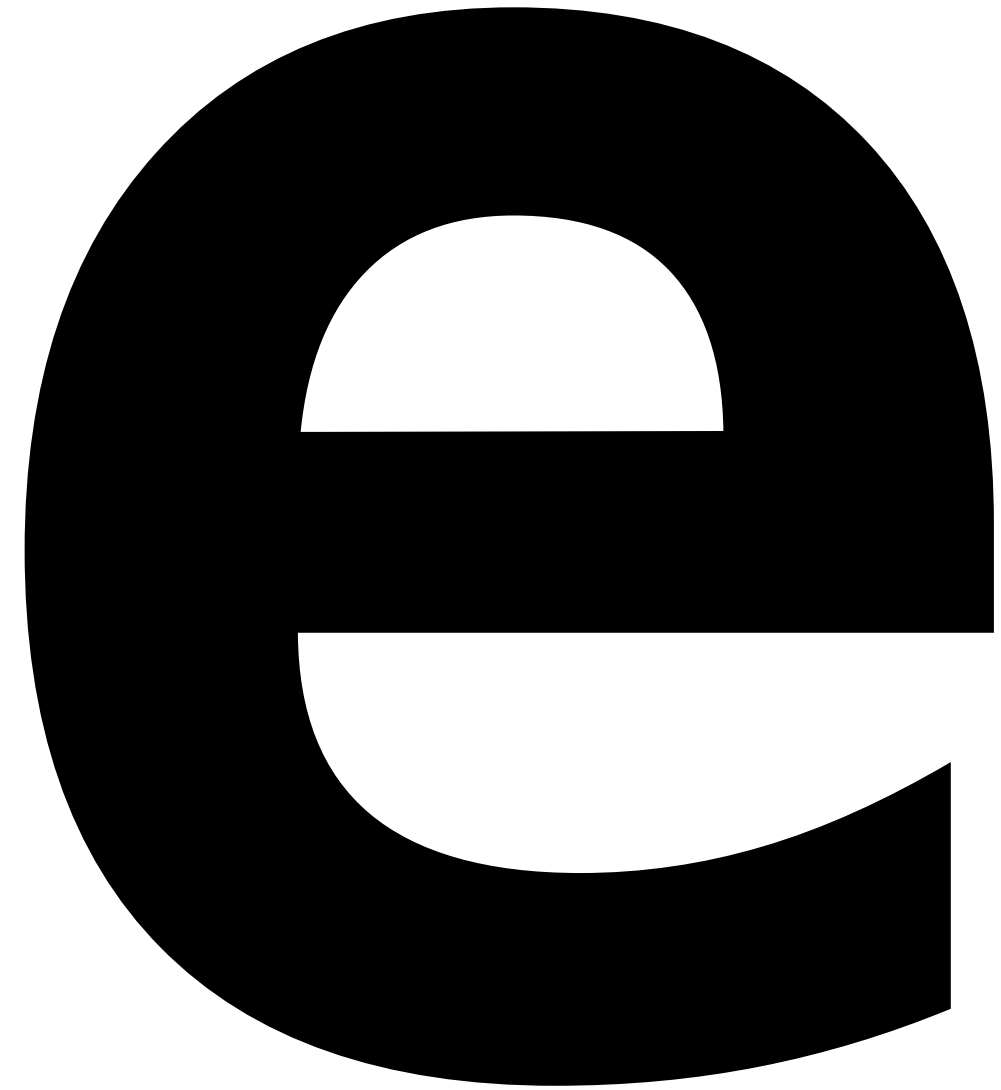


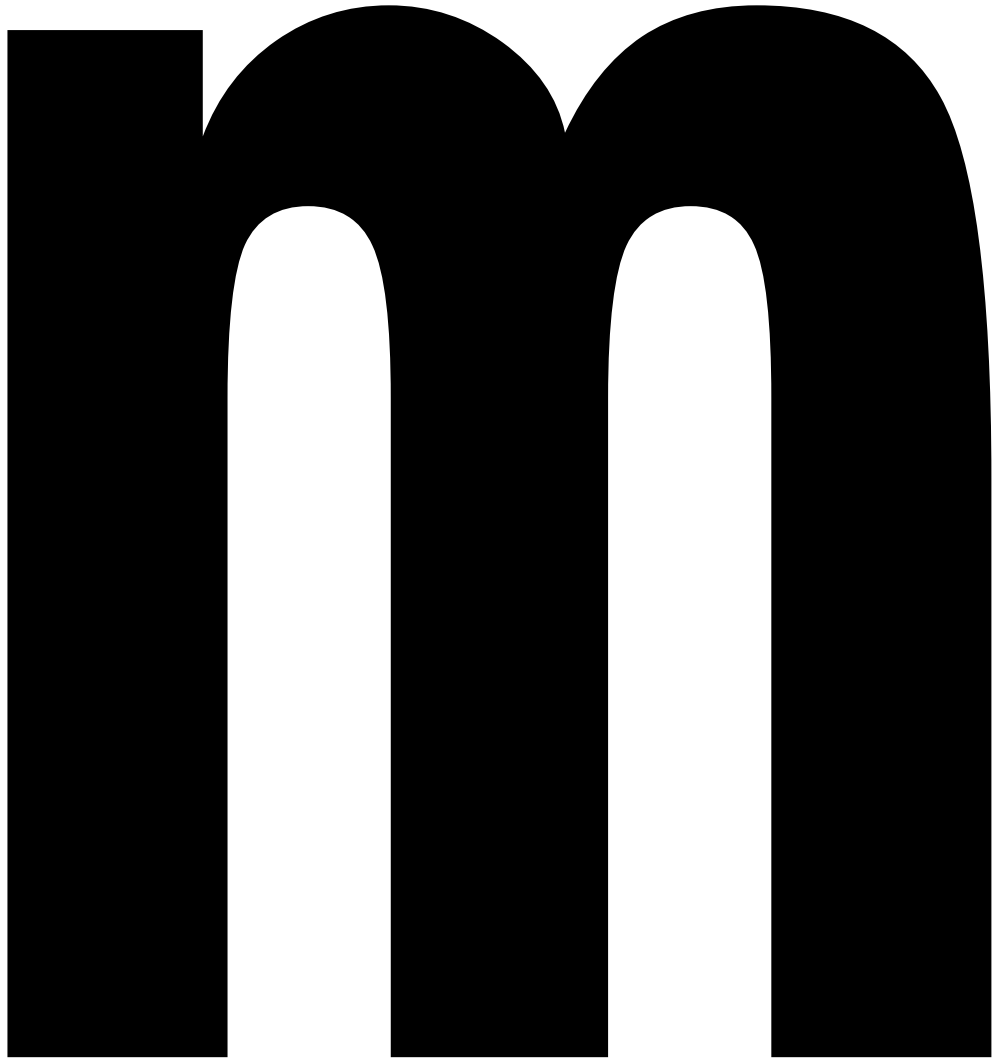


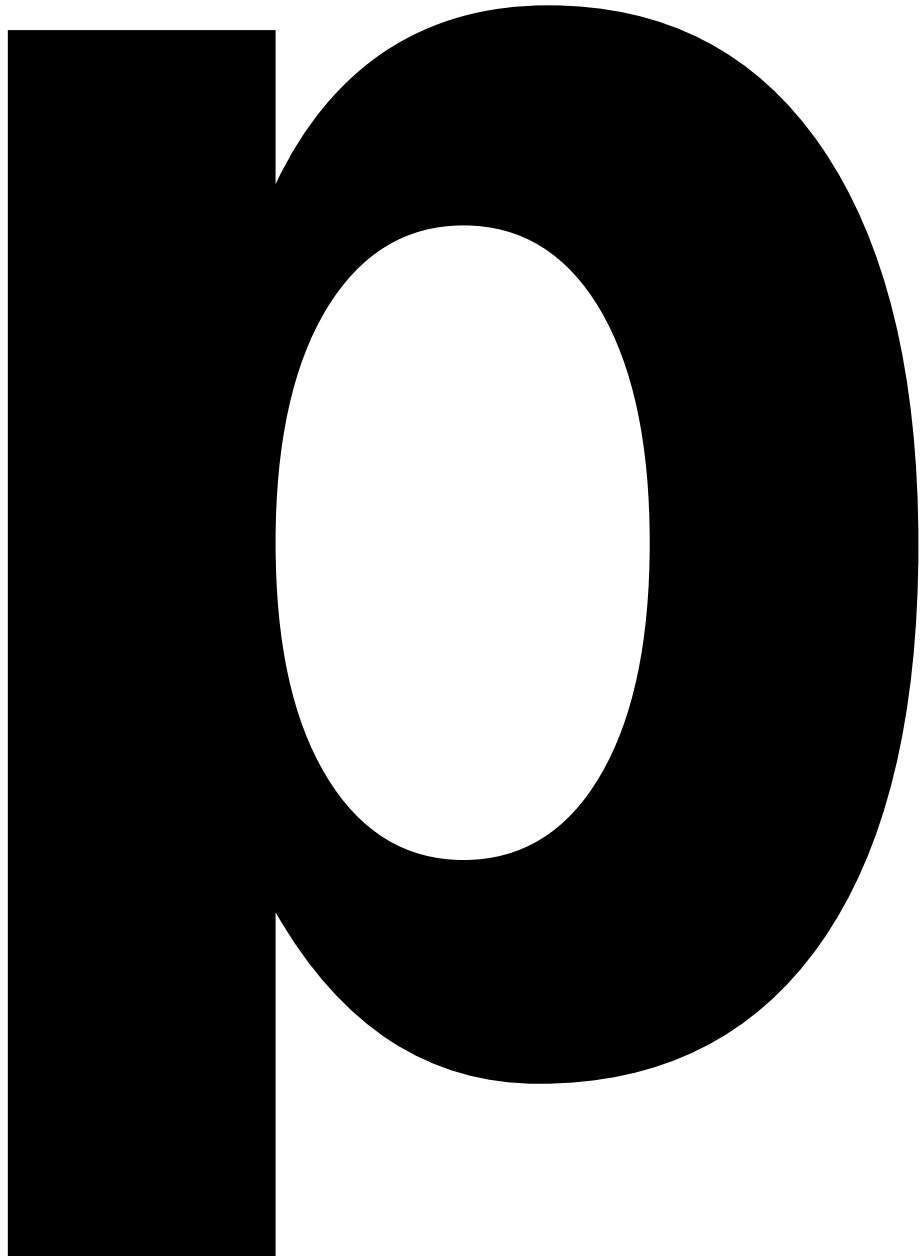


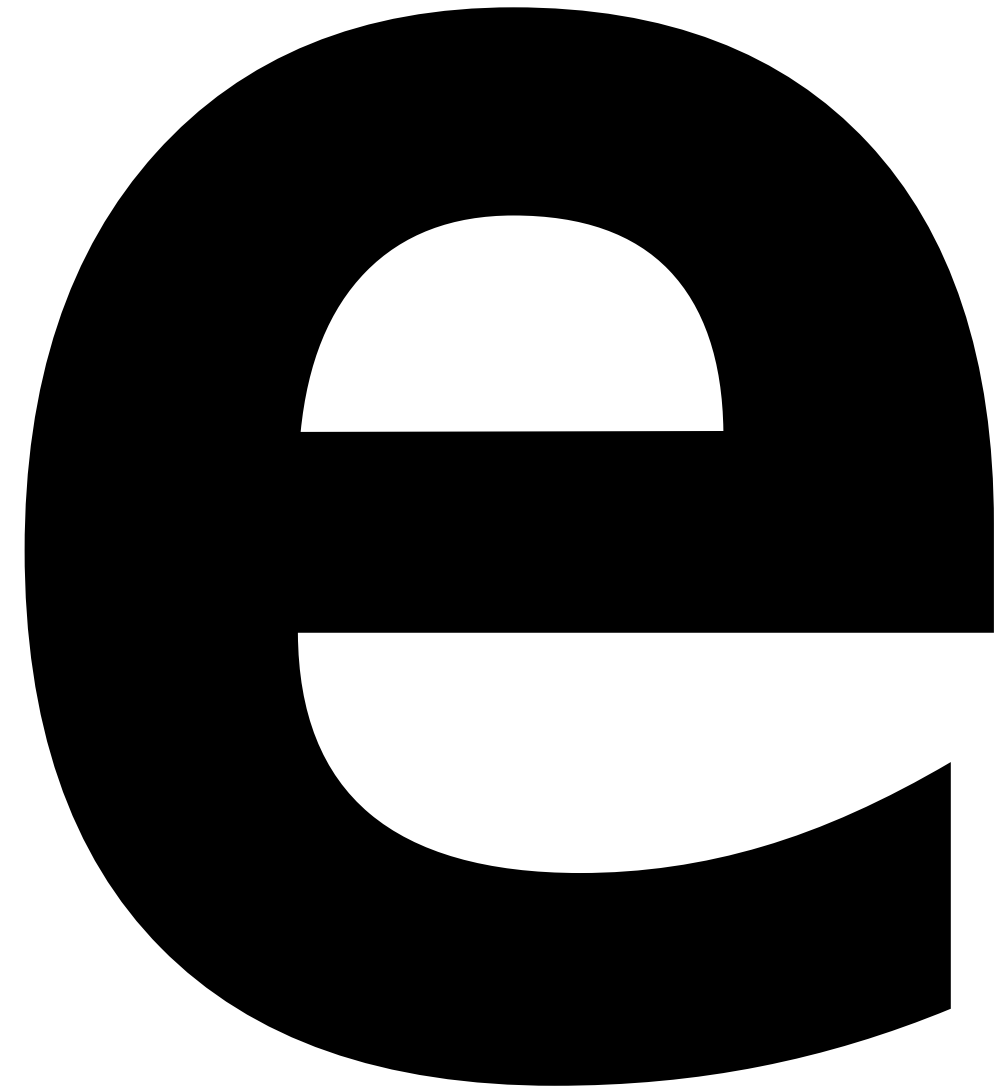


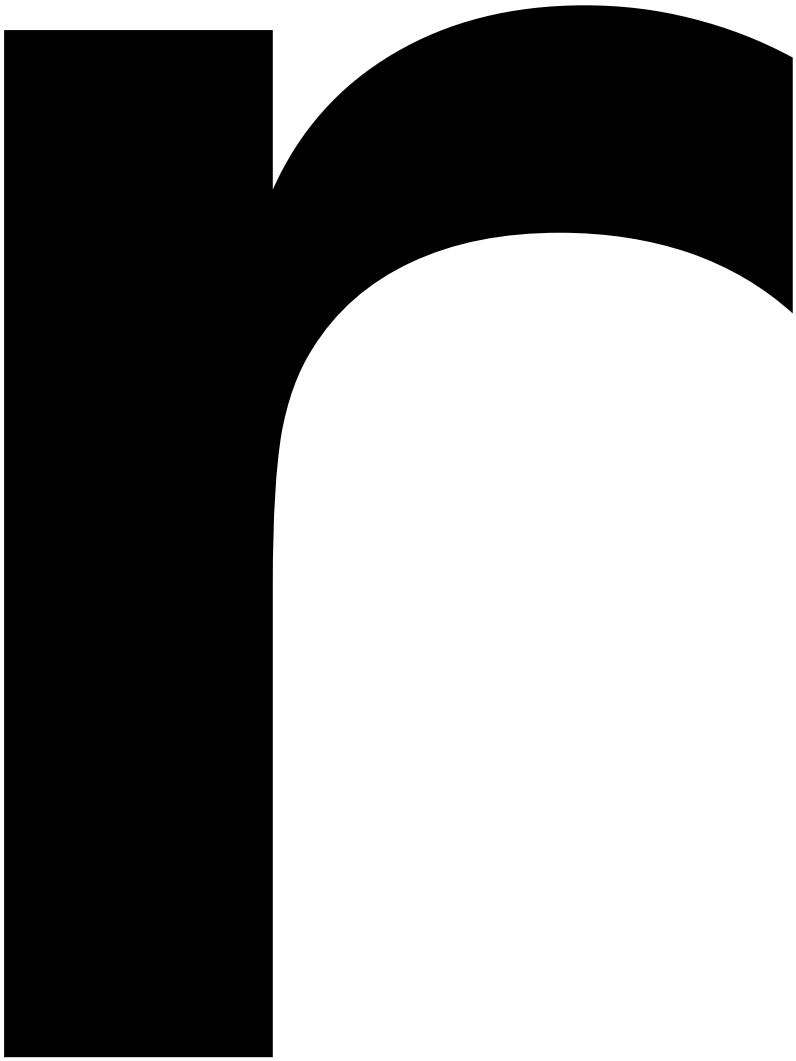


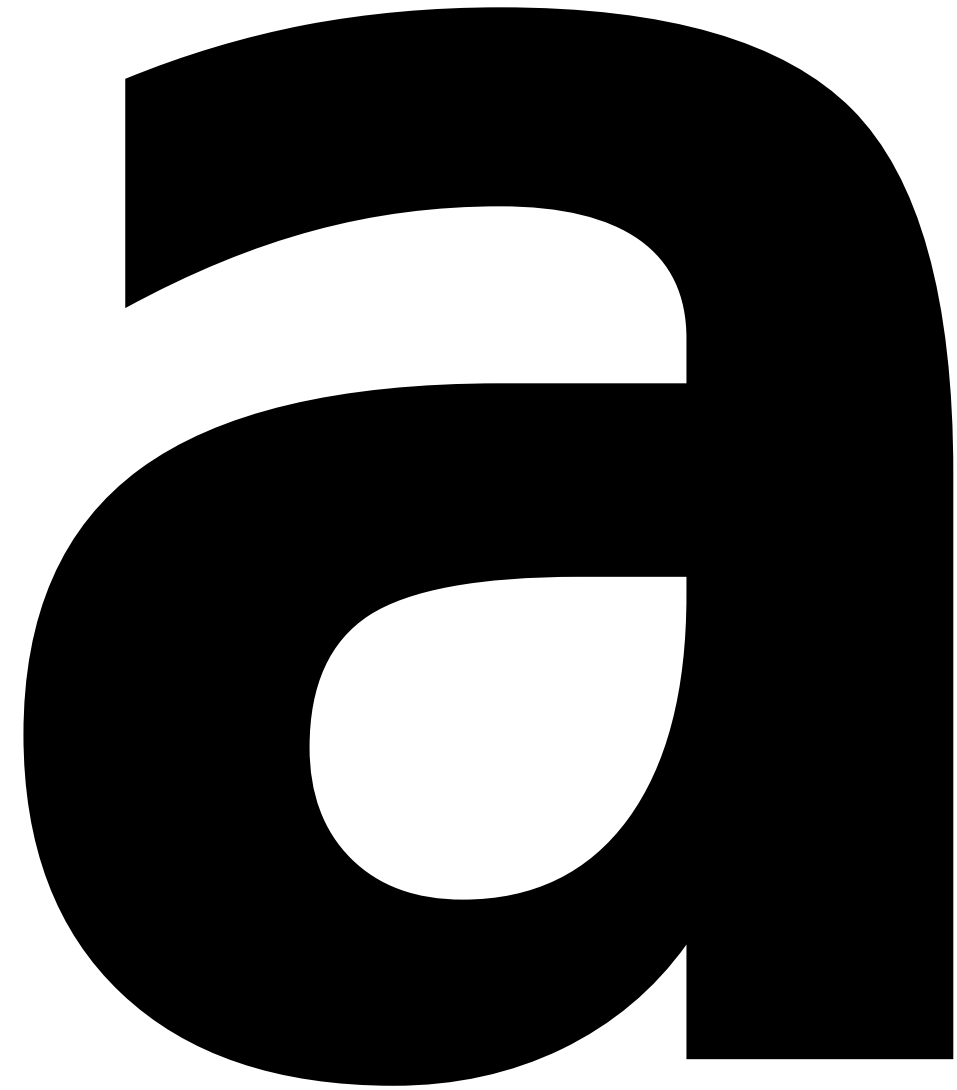


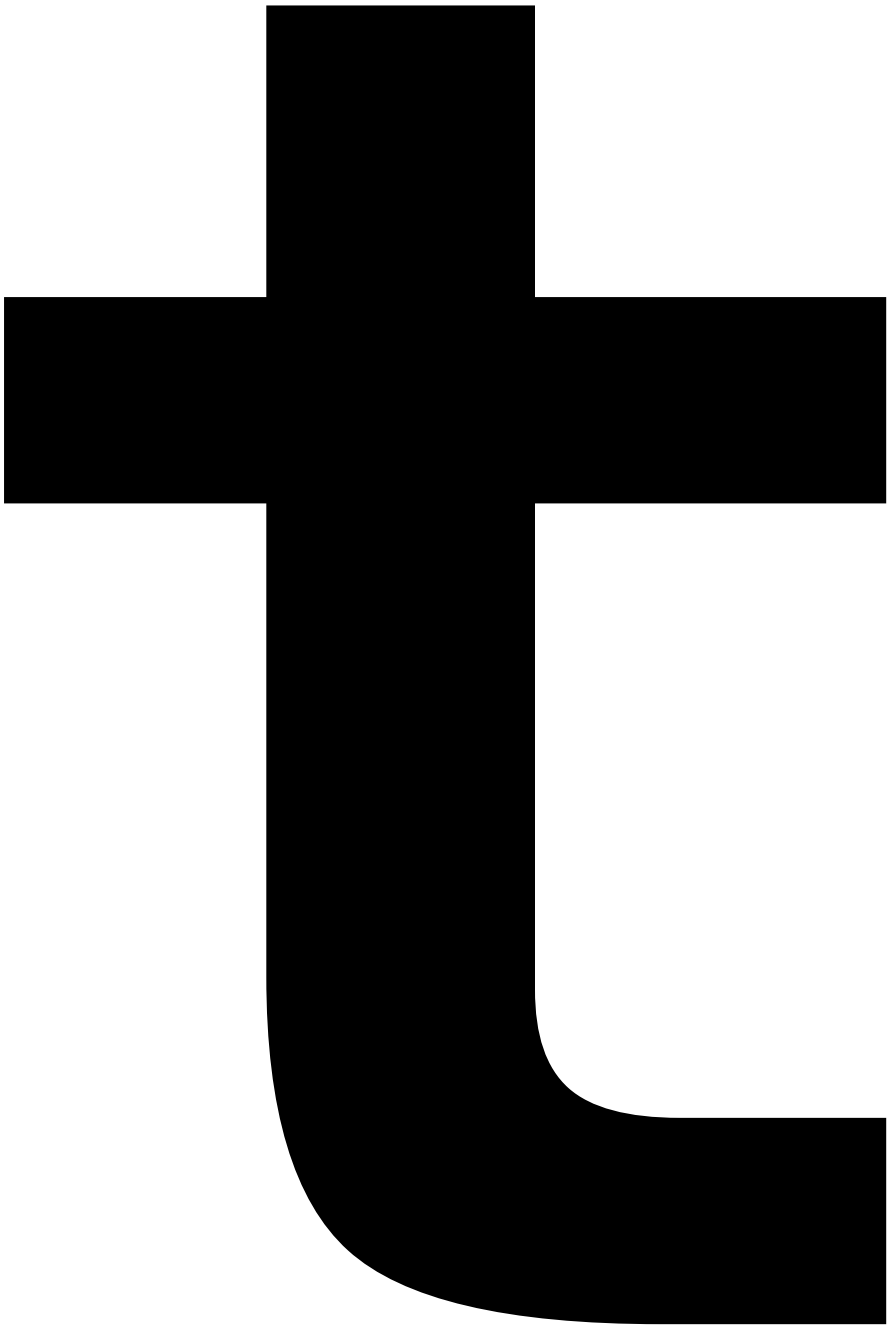




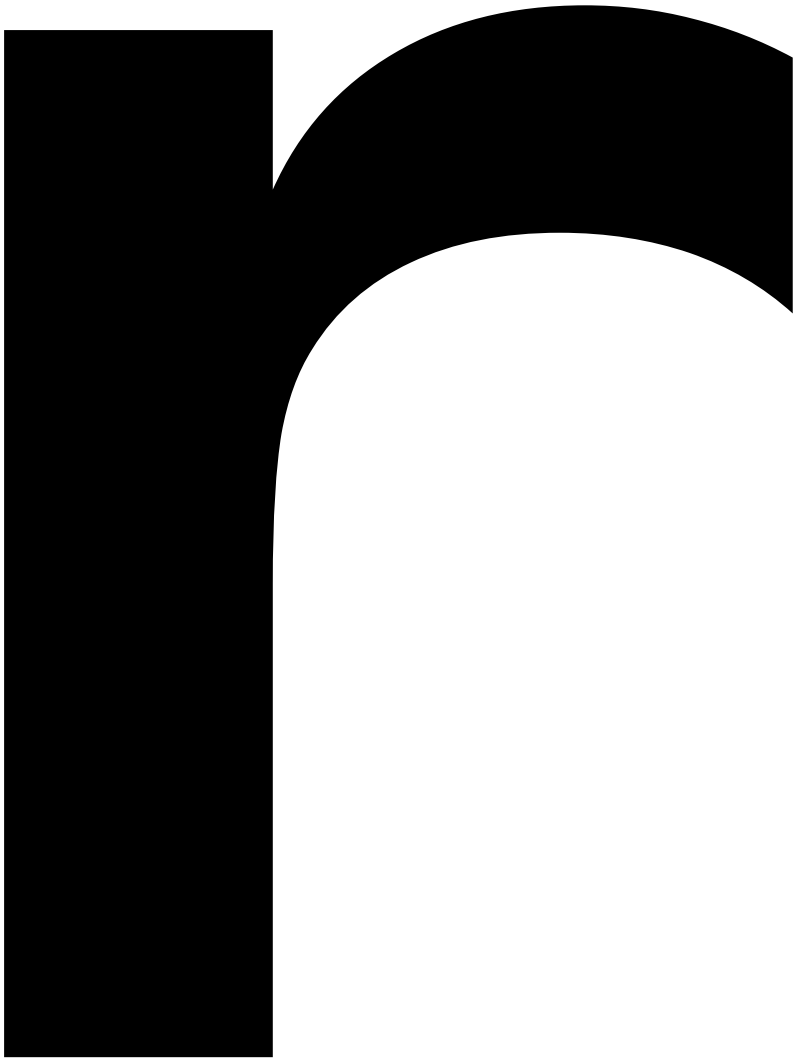


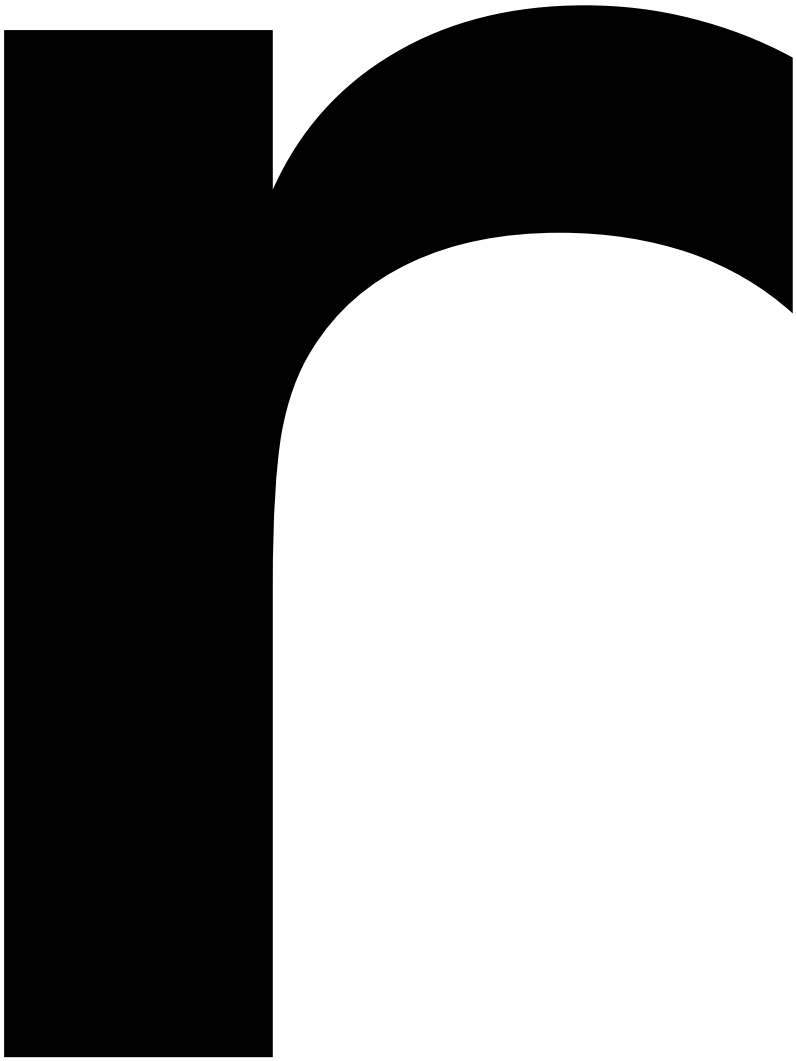


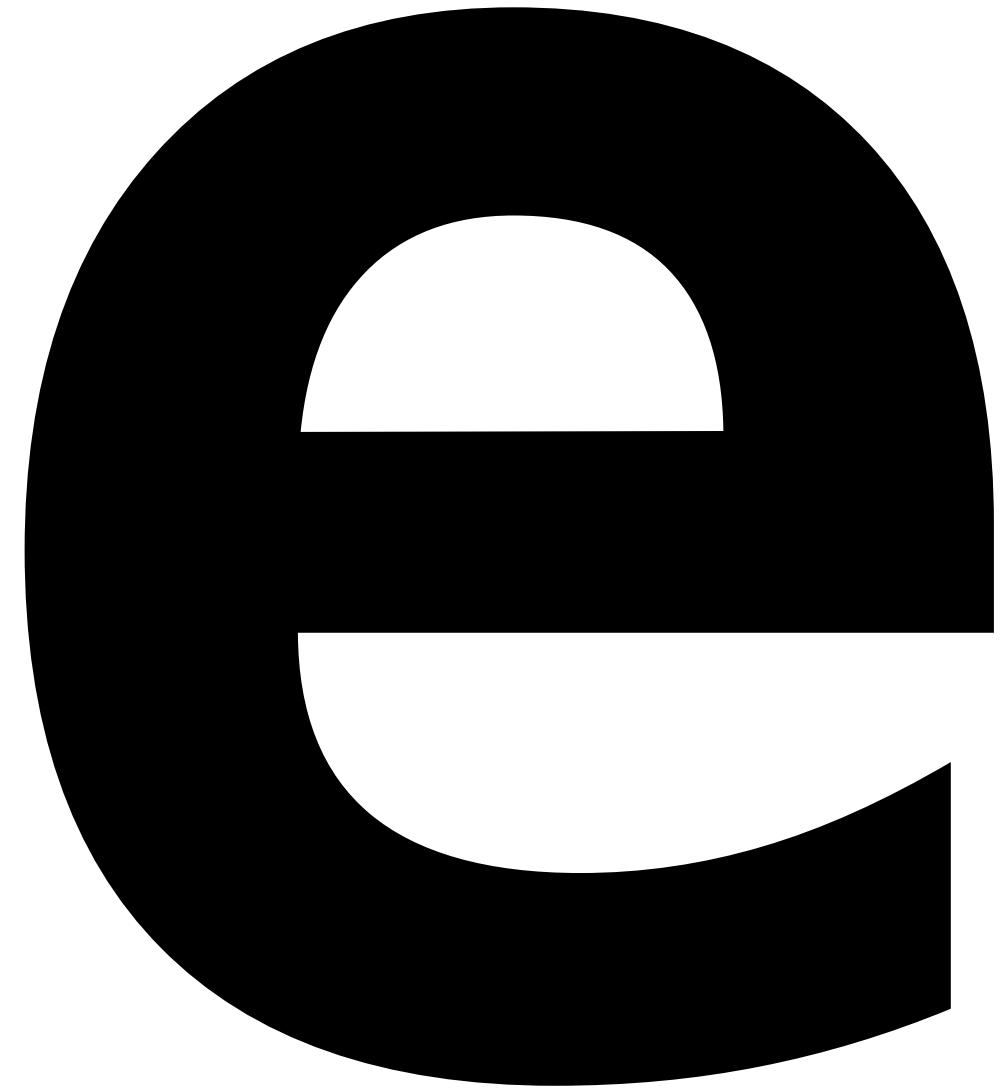


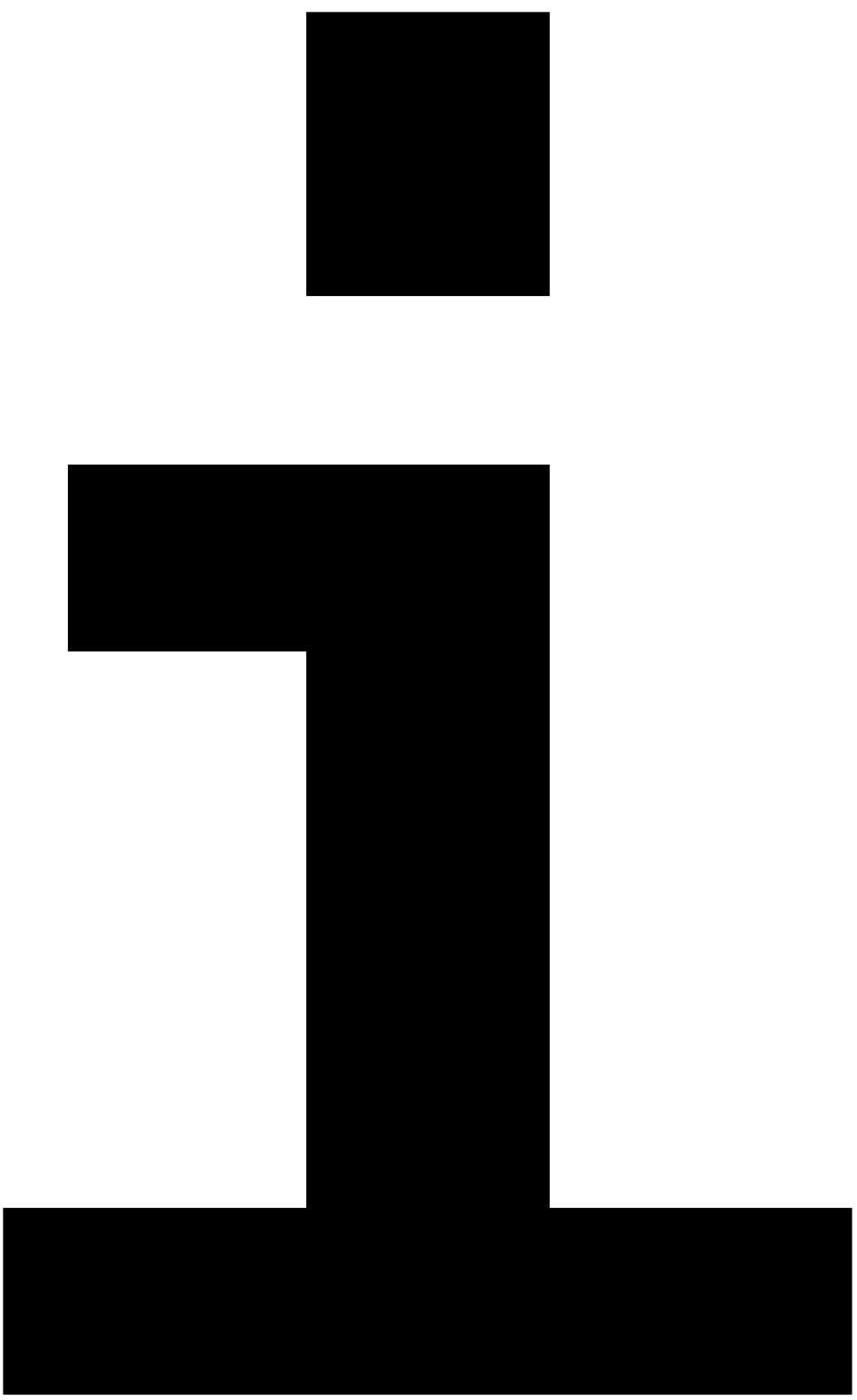


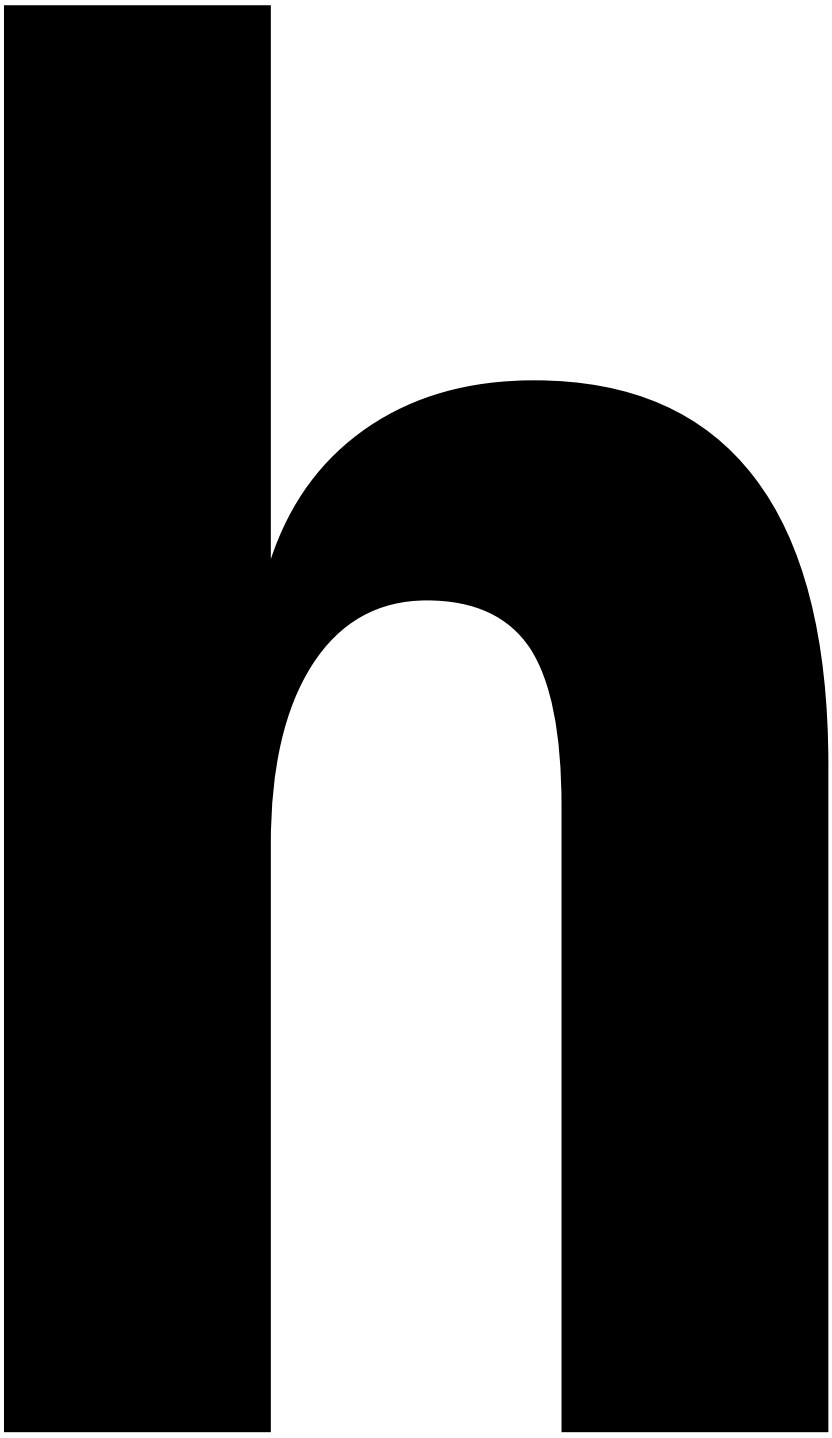
u

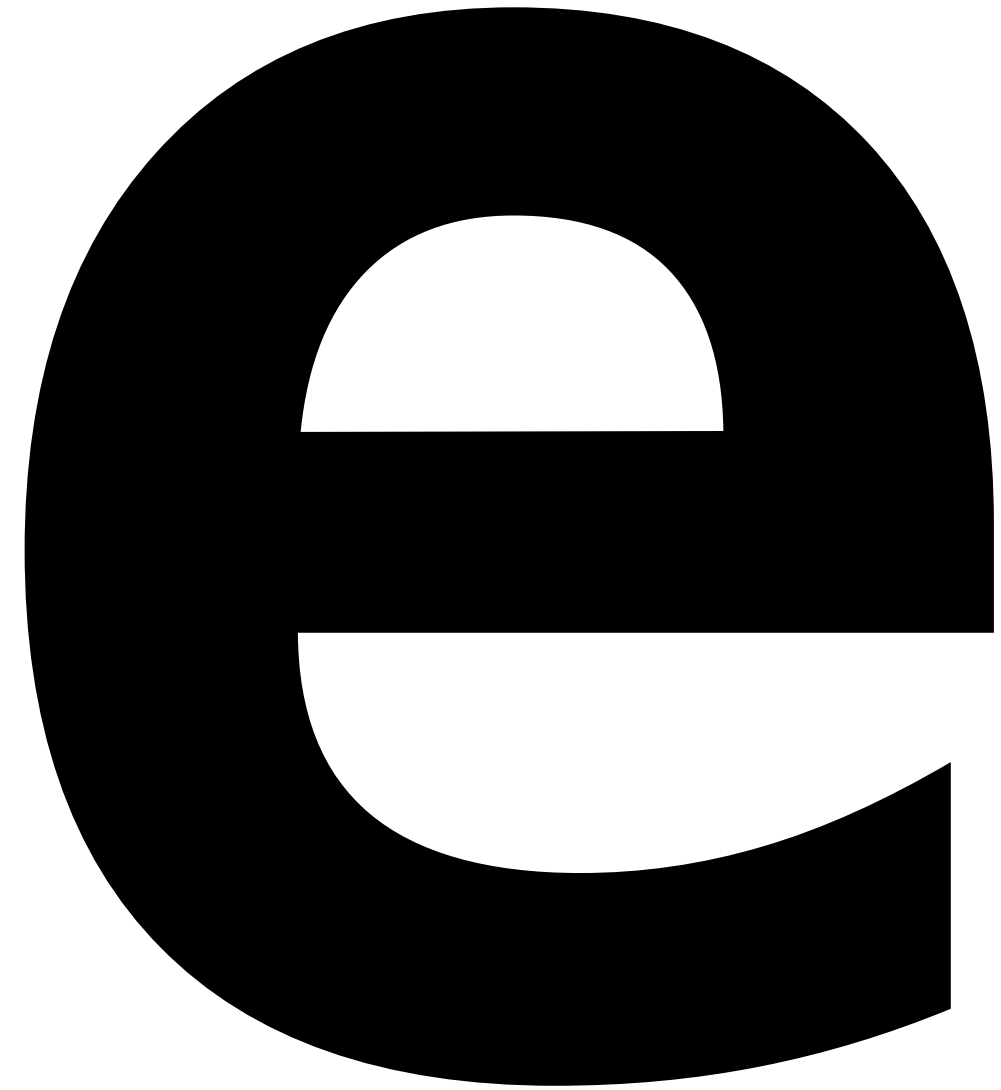


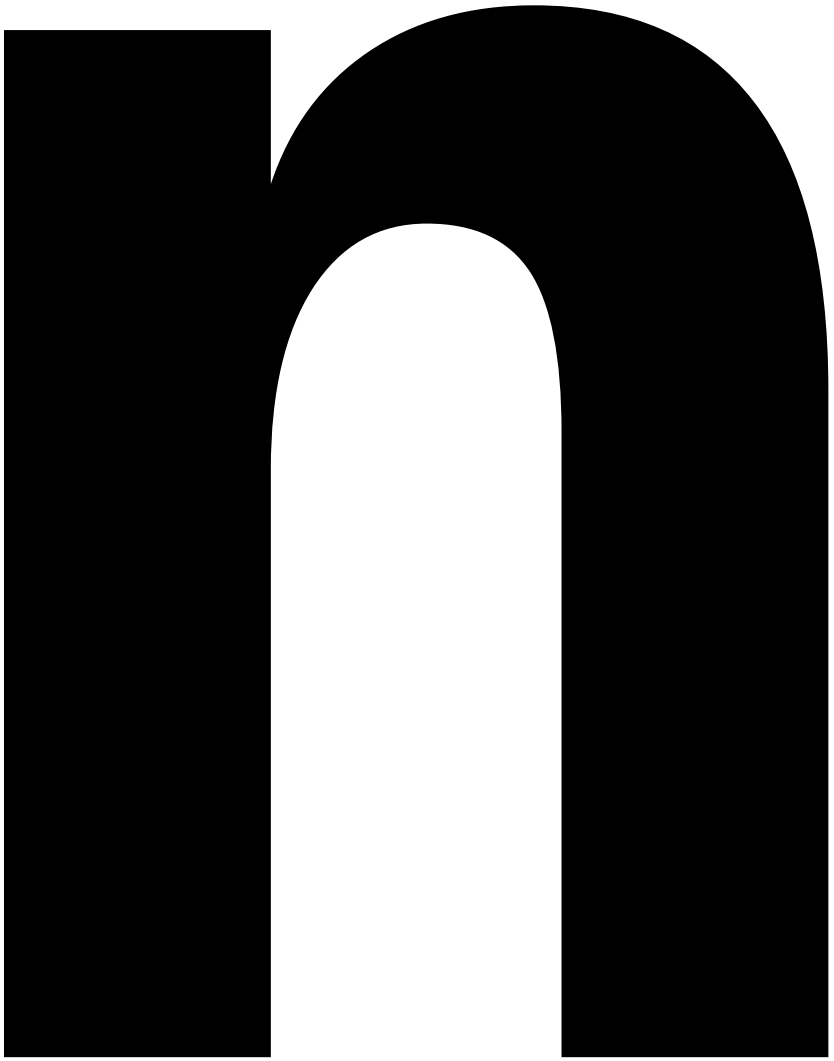


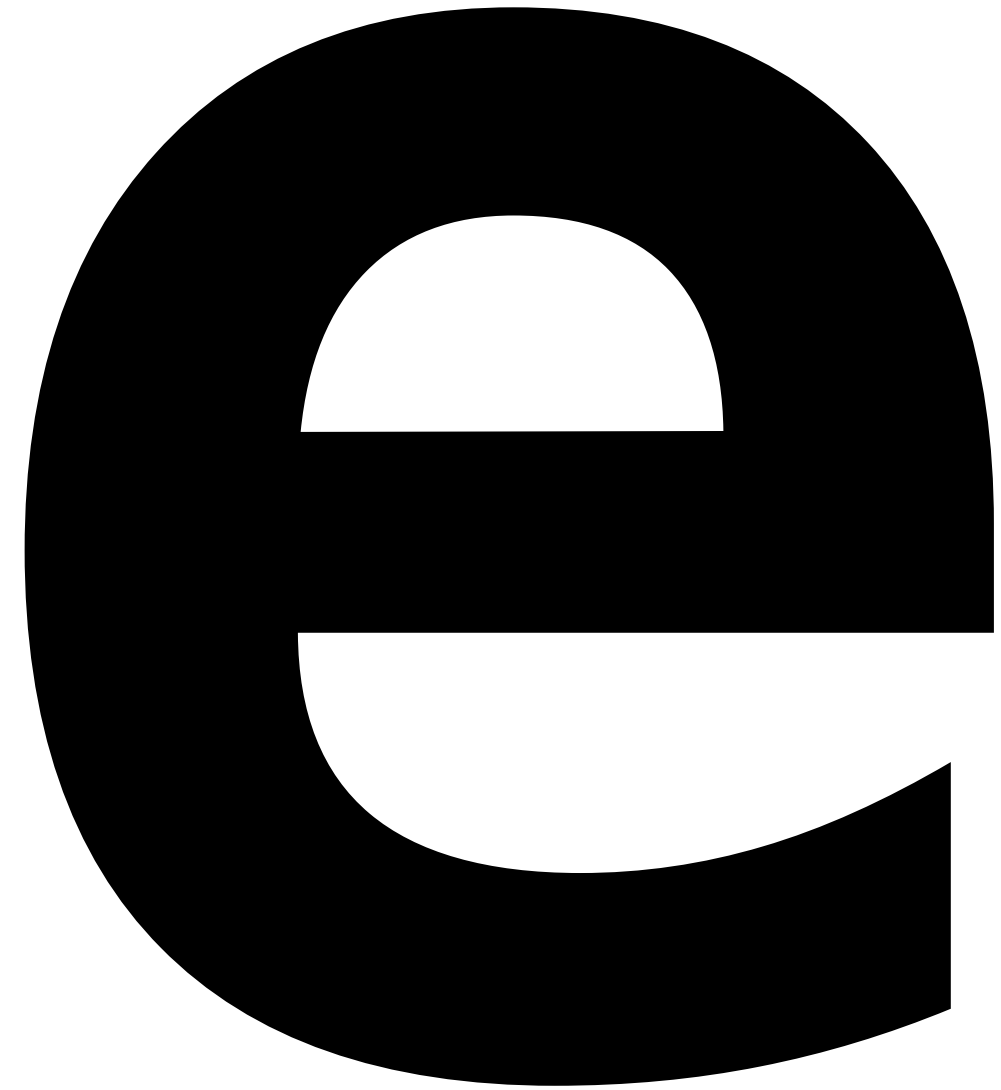


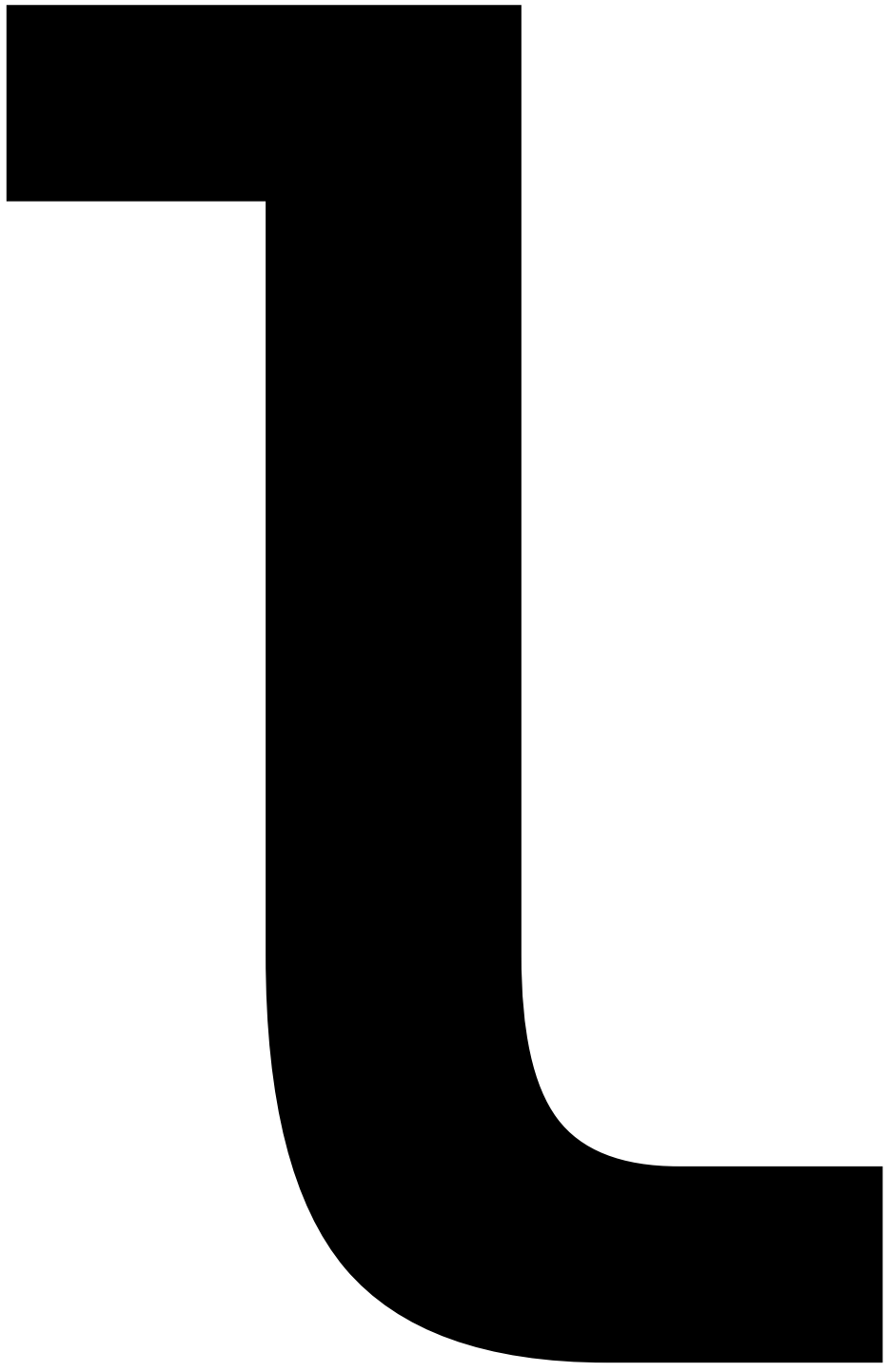


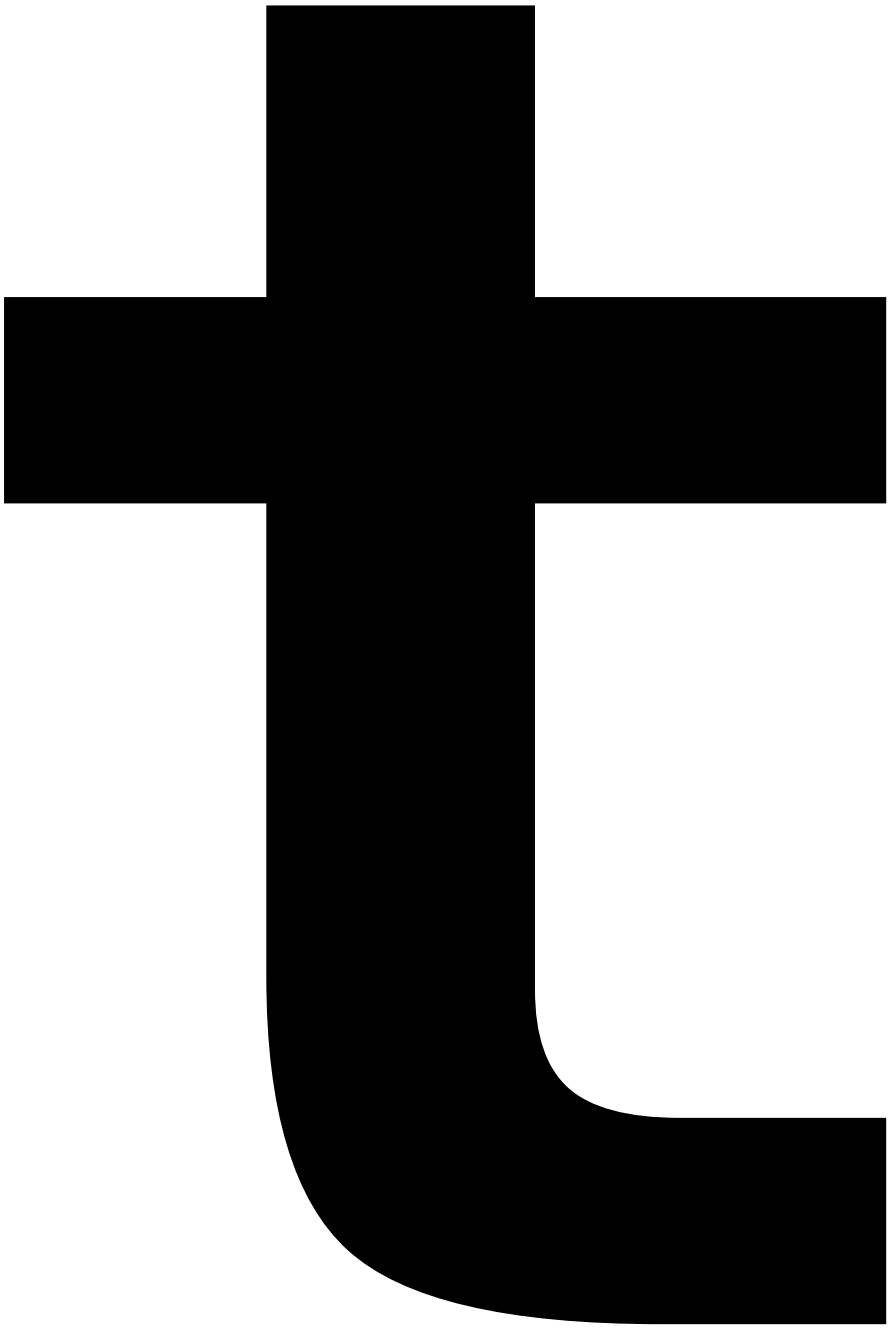


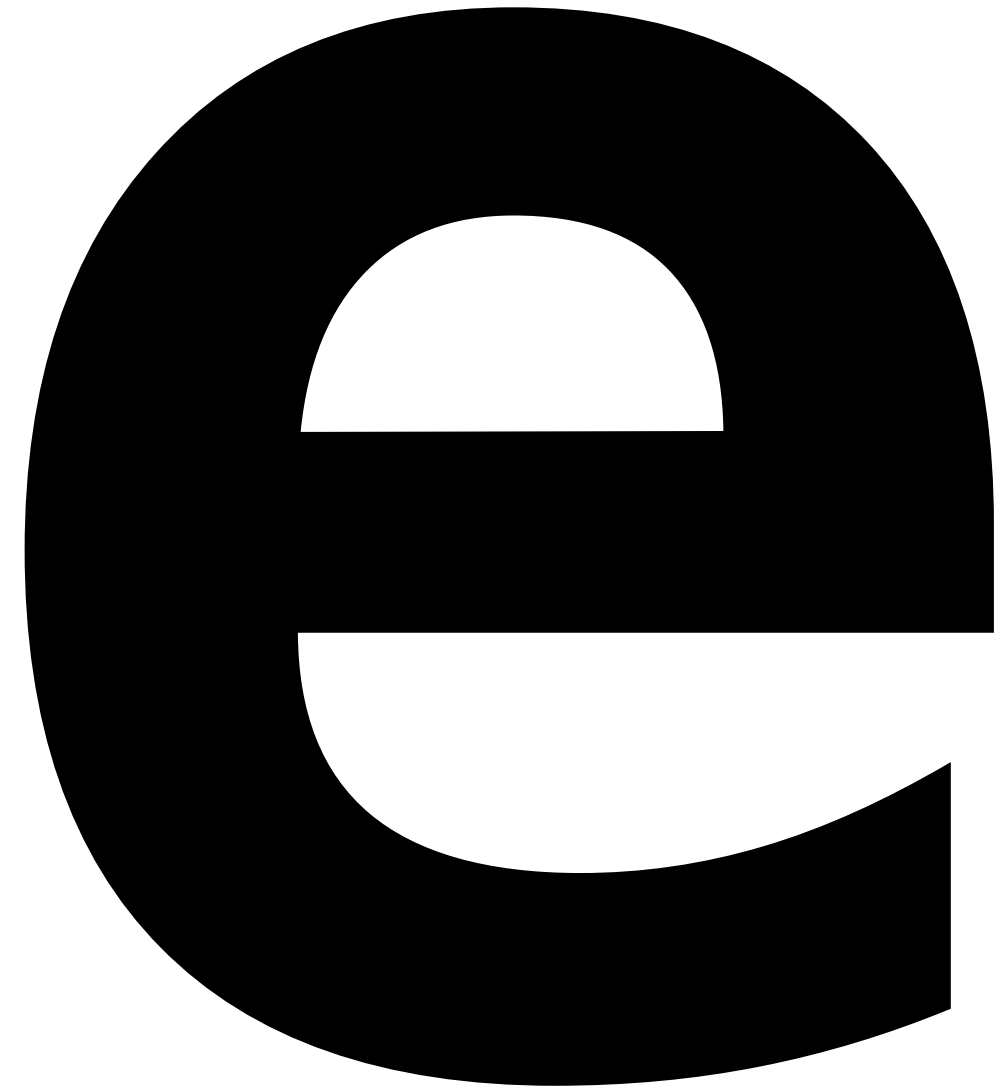


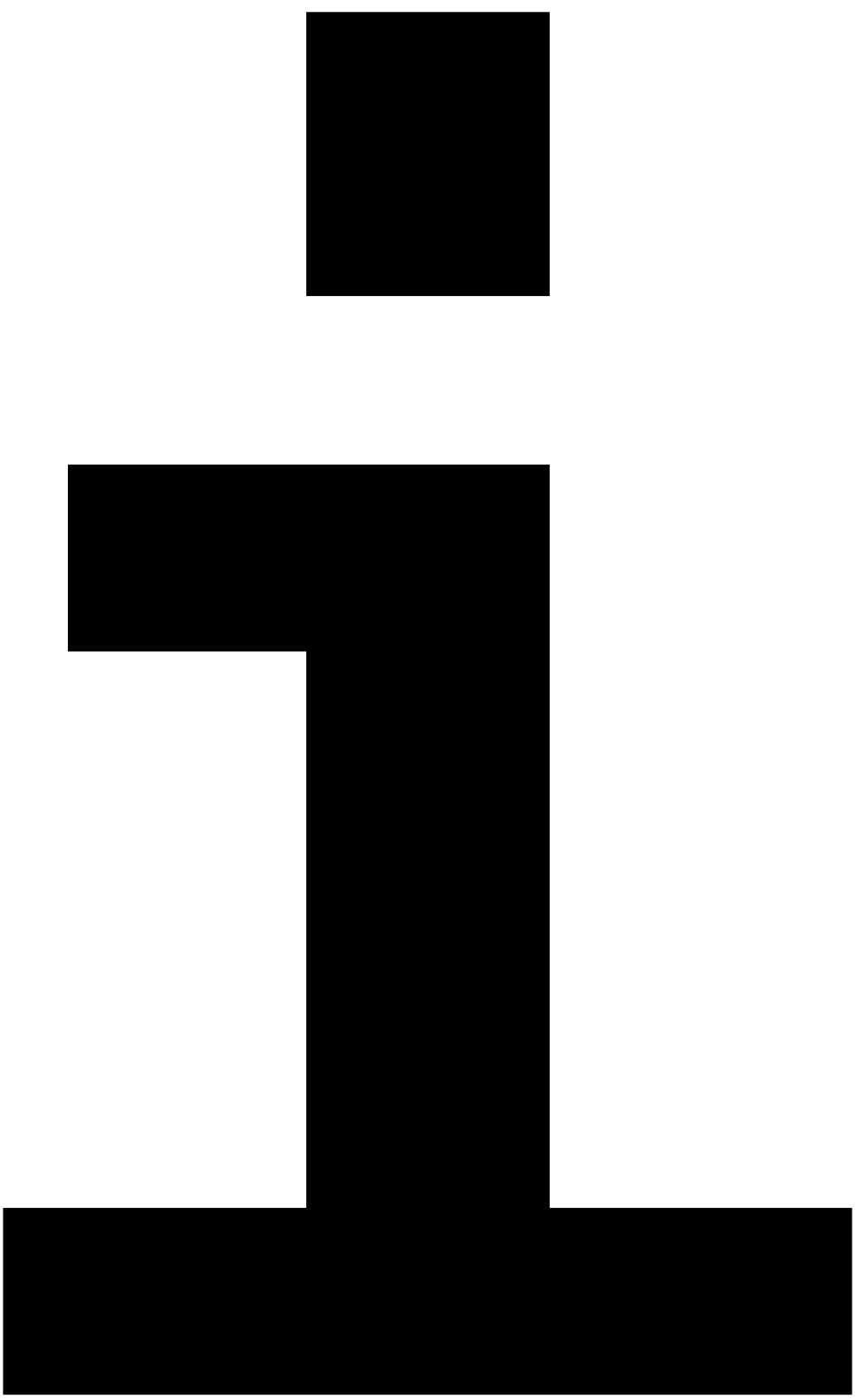


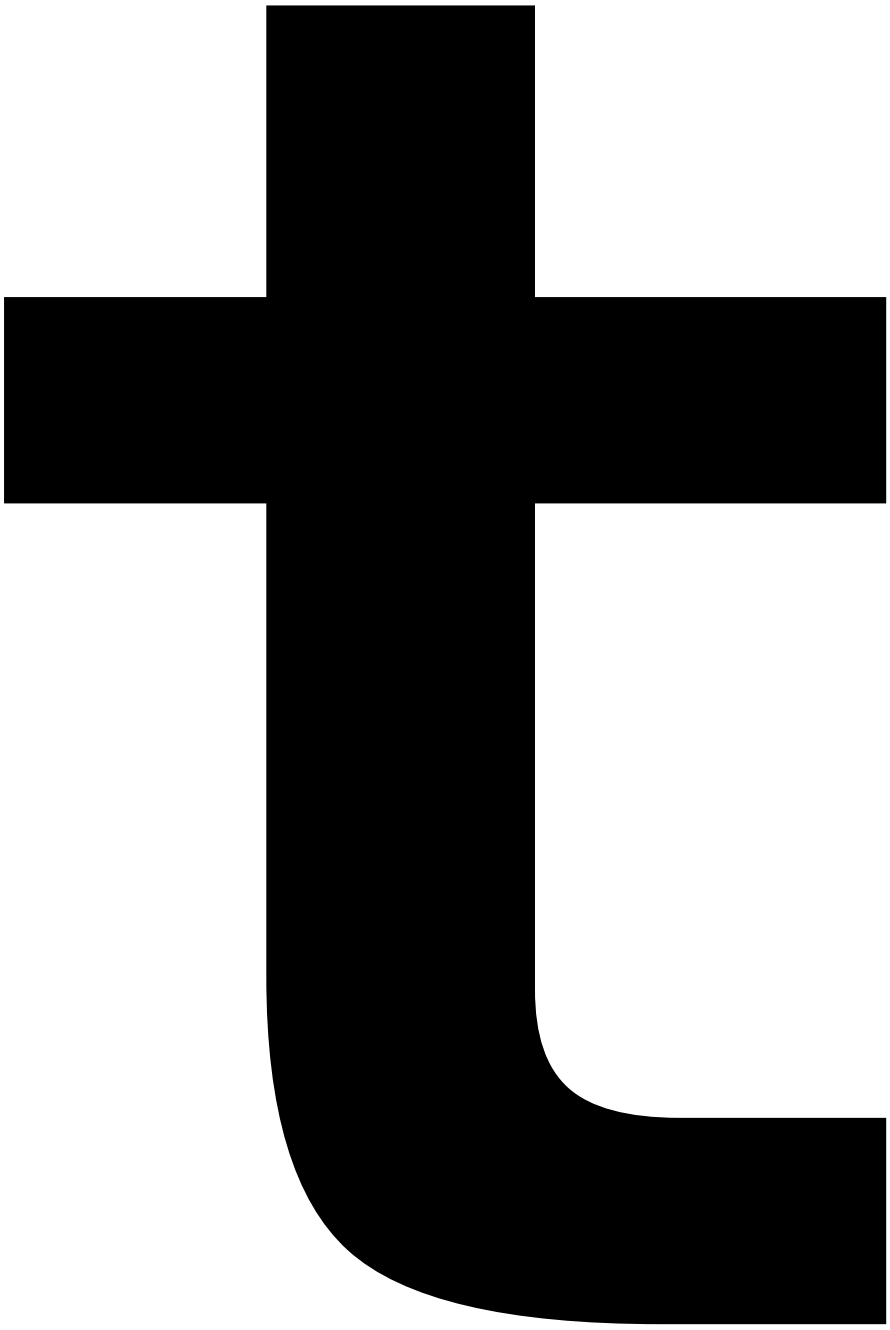


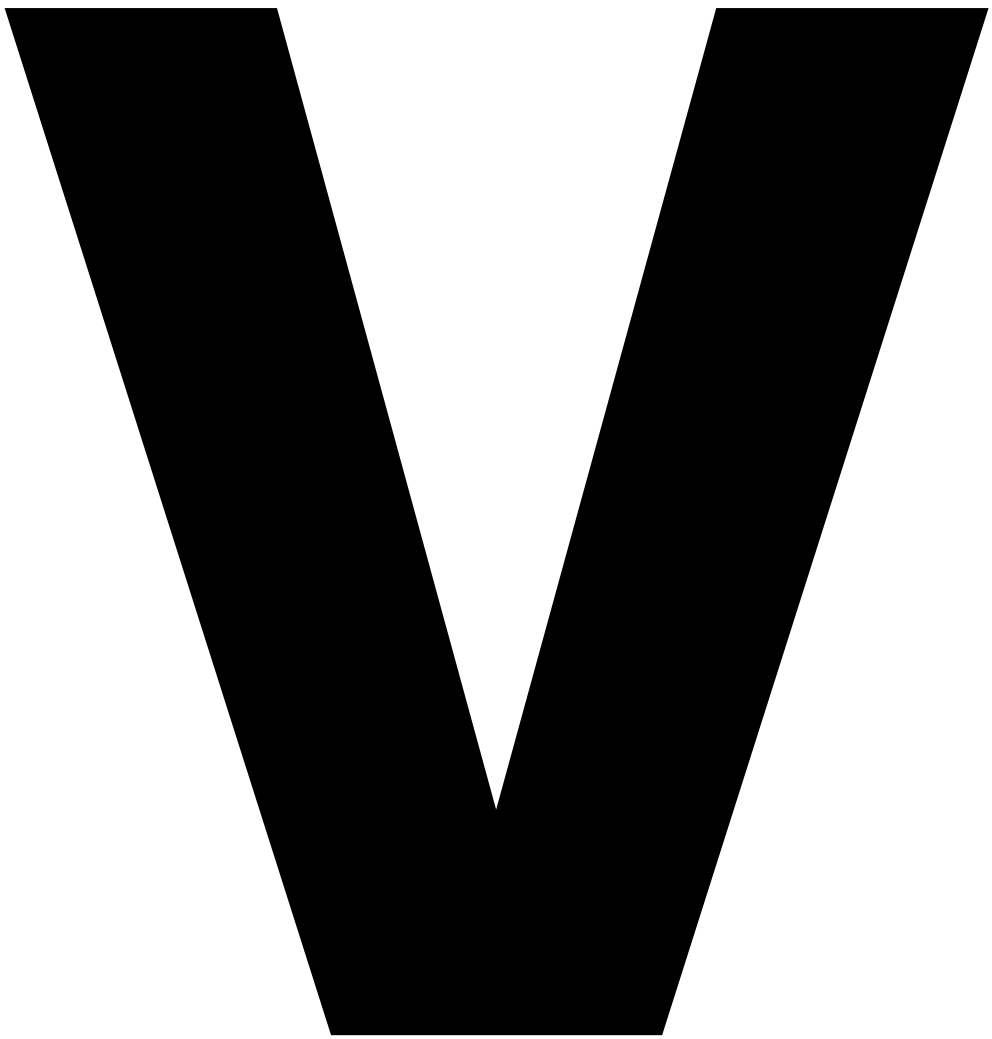


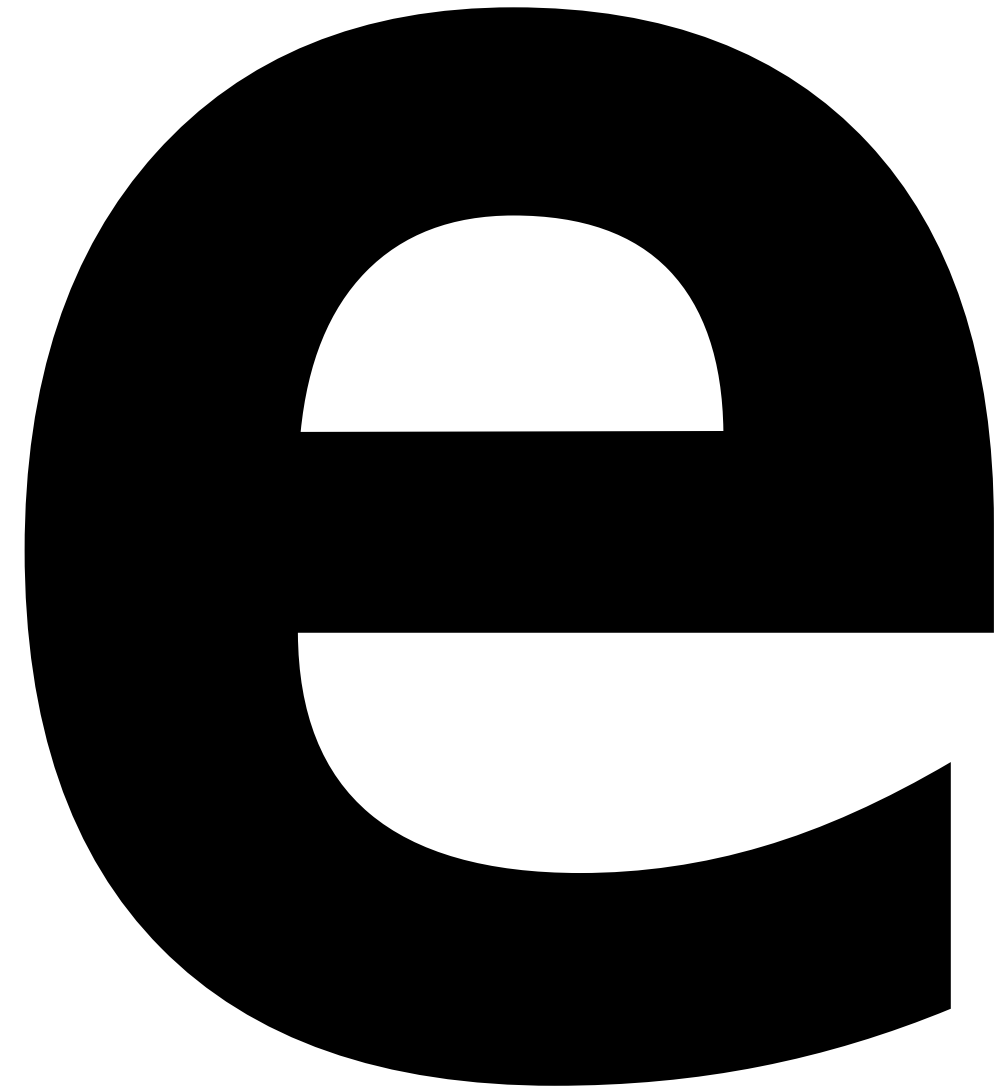


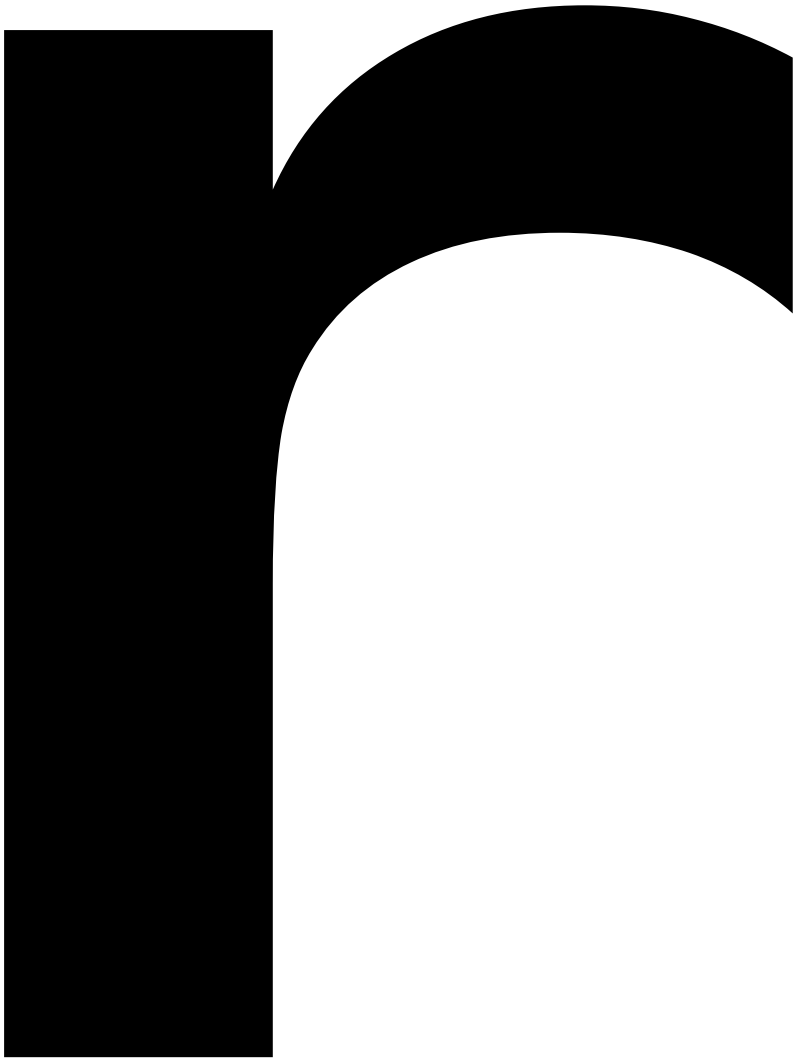




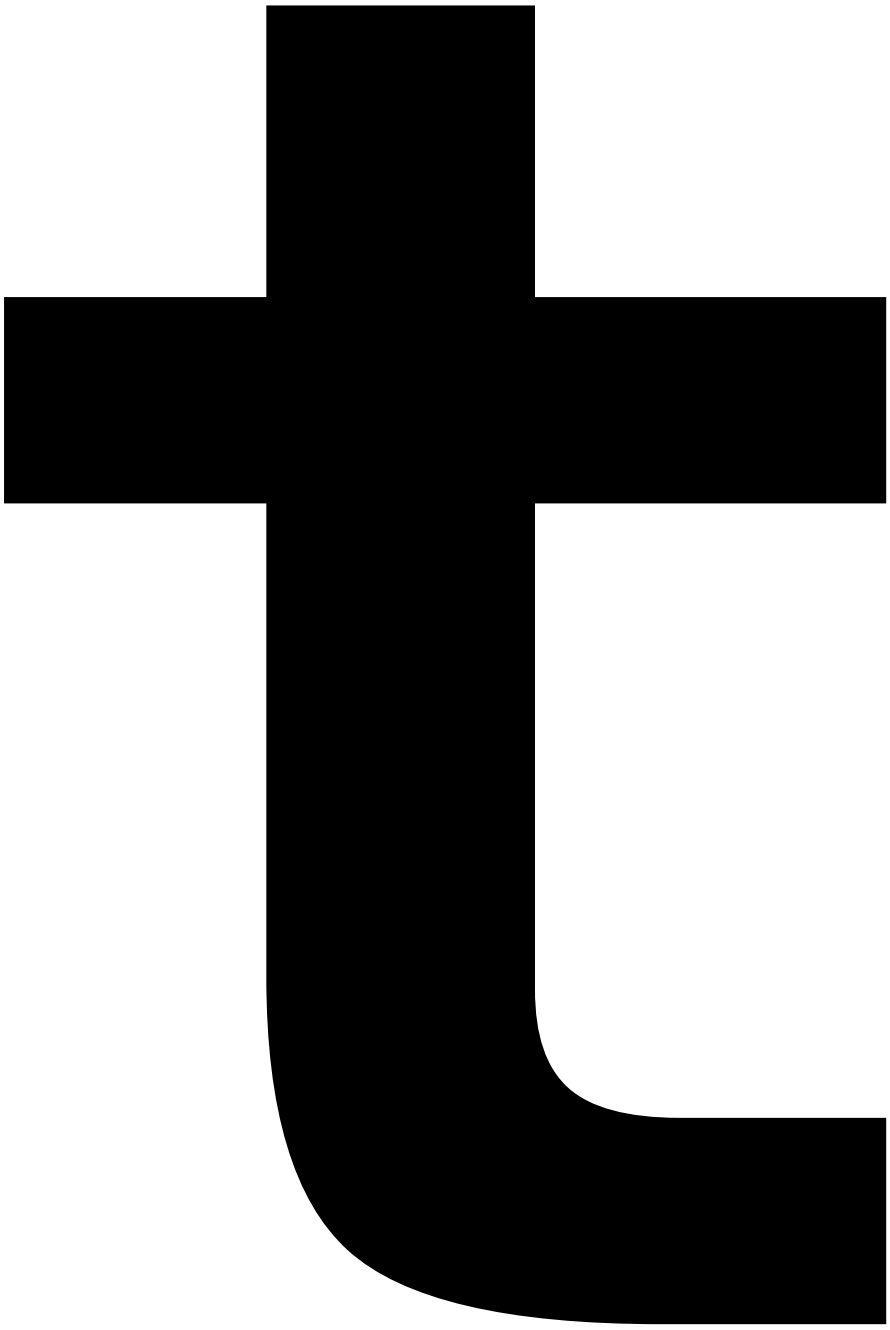


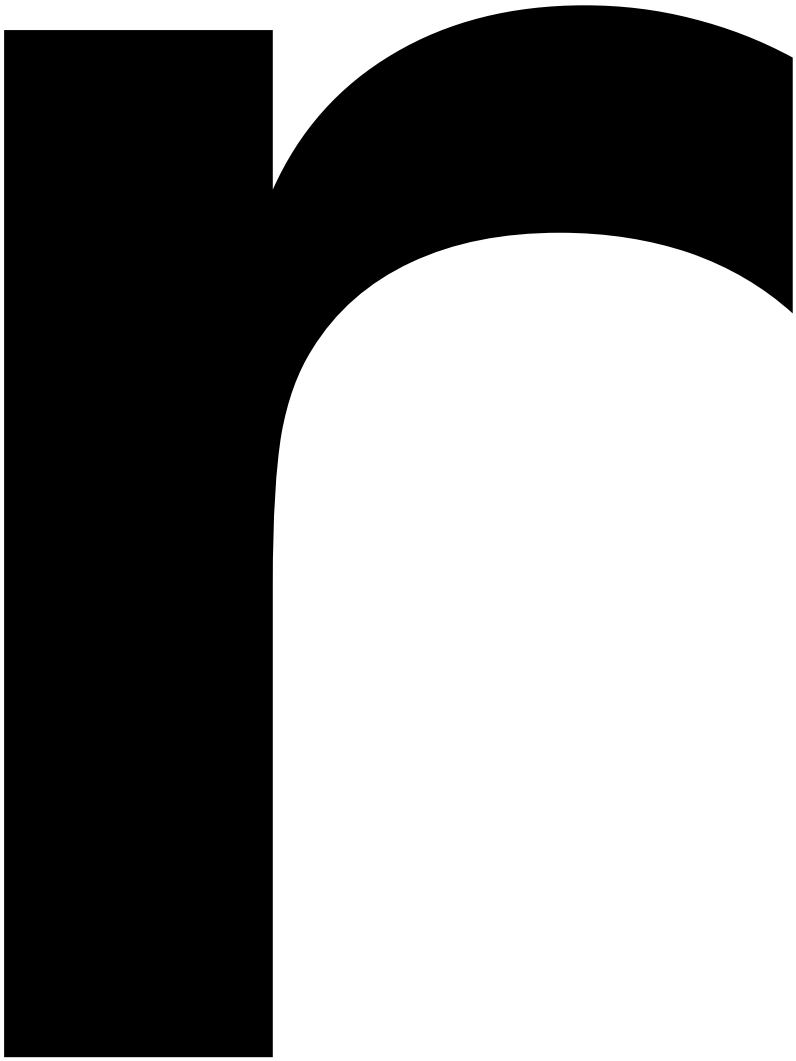


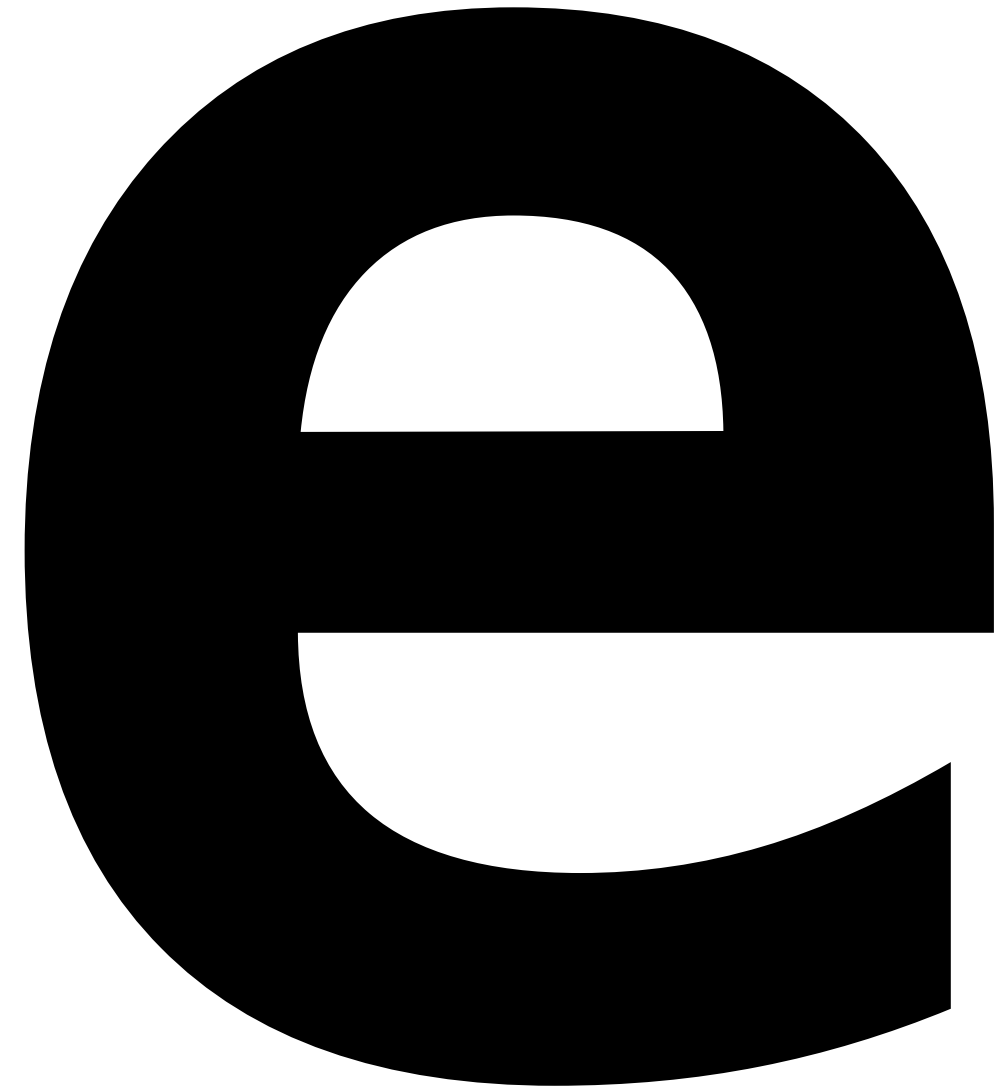




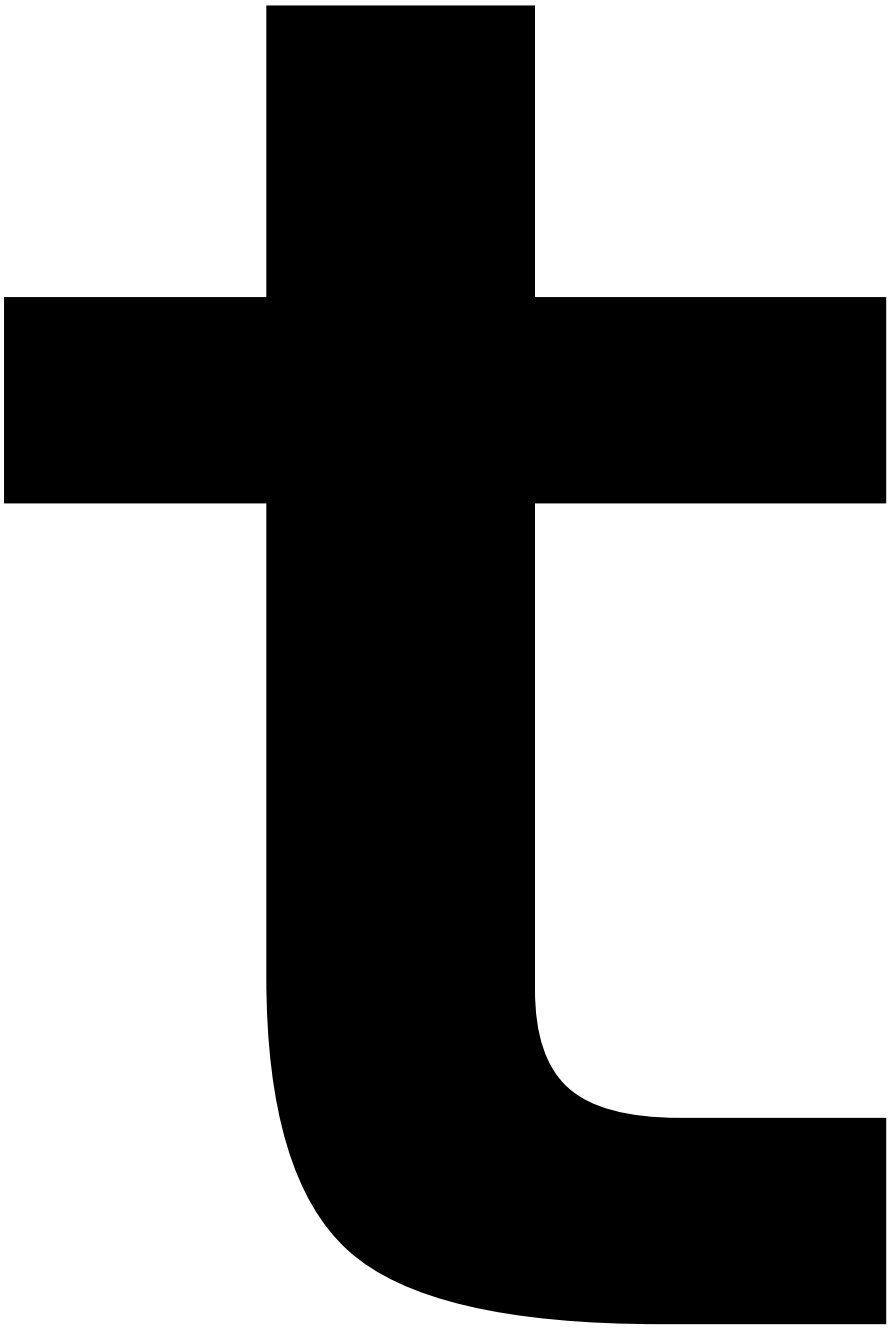
S

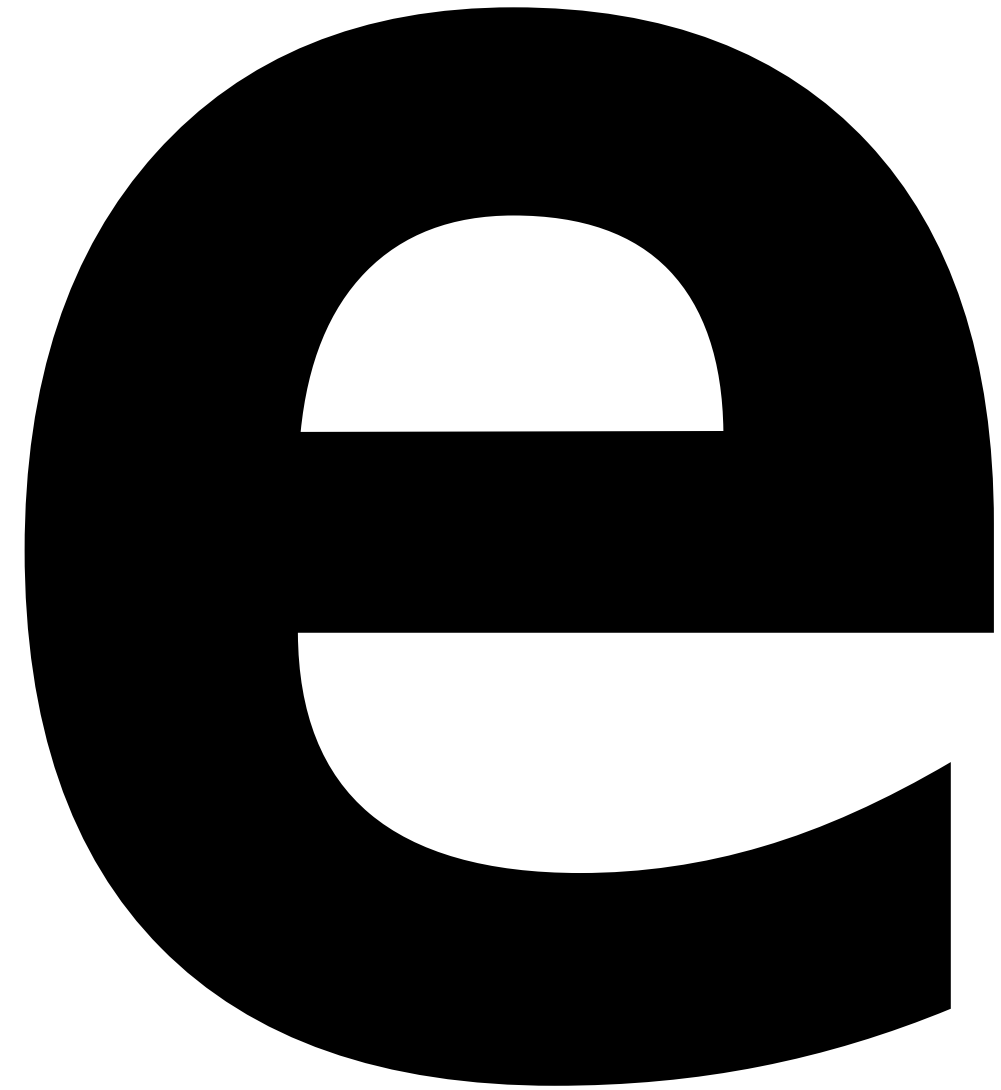


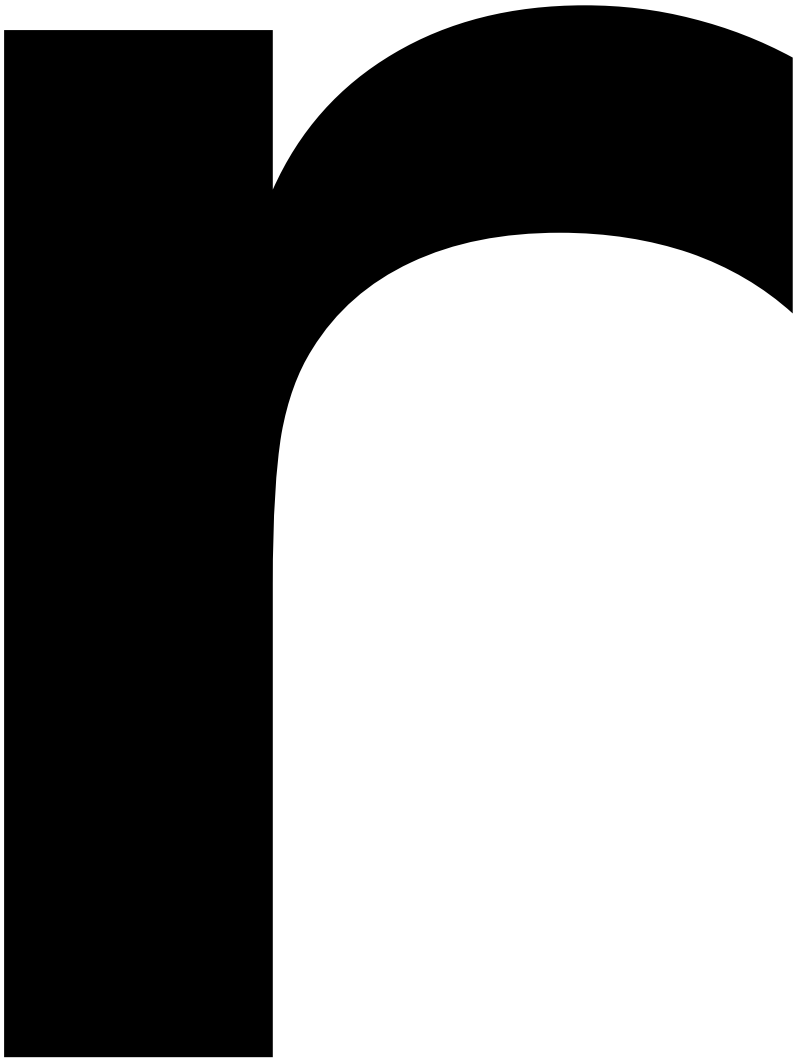


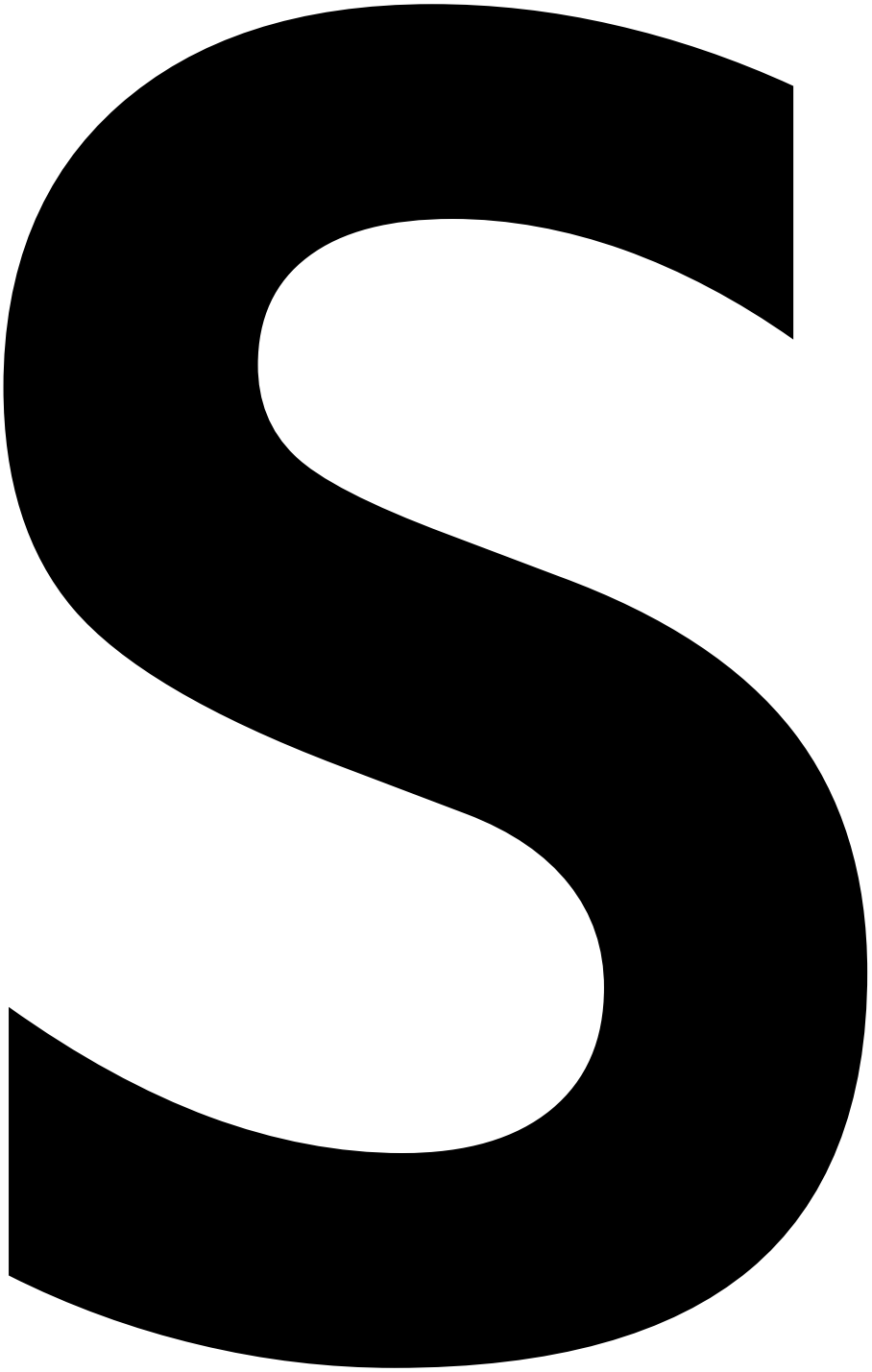


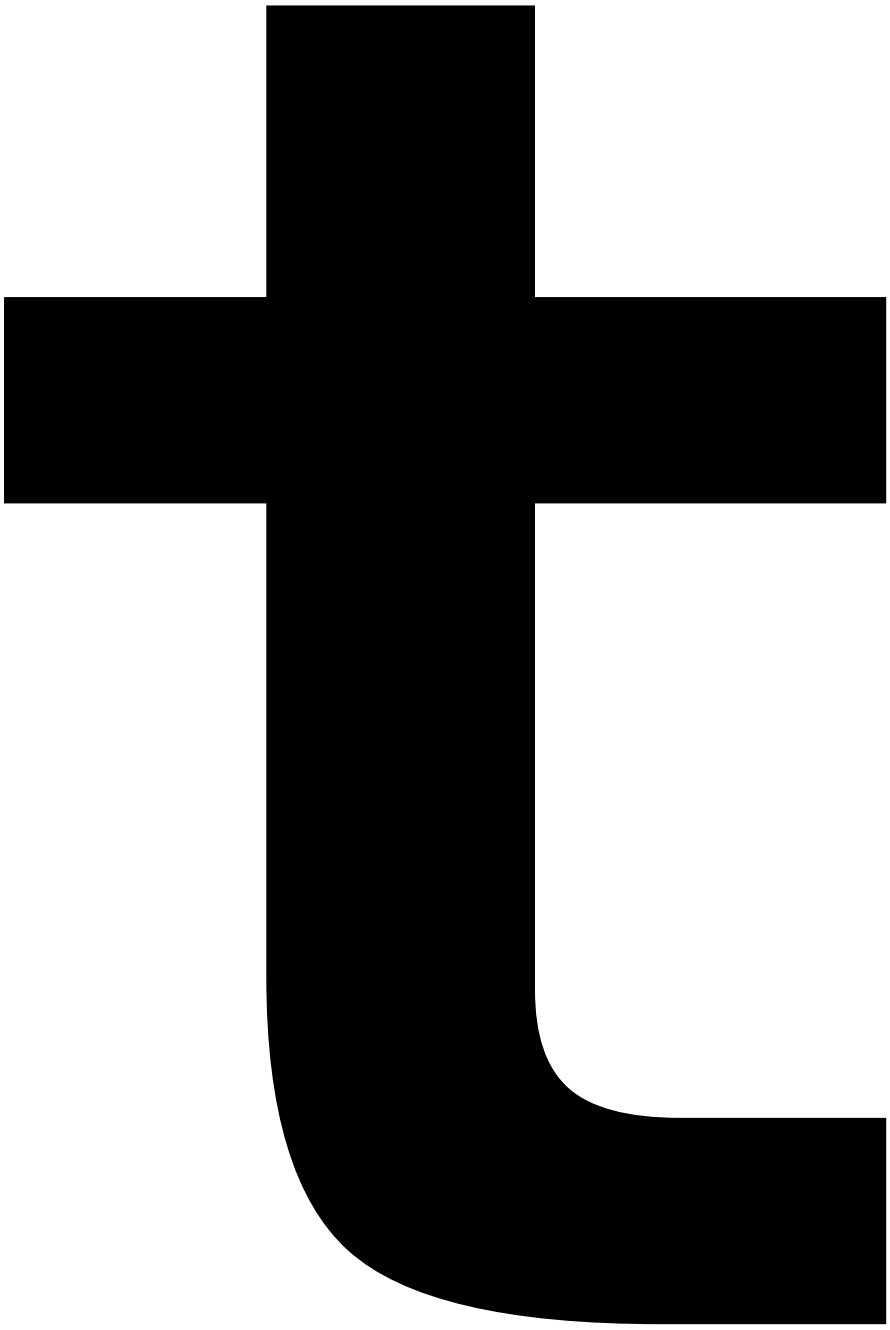
u

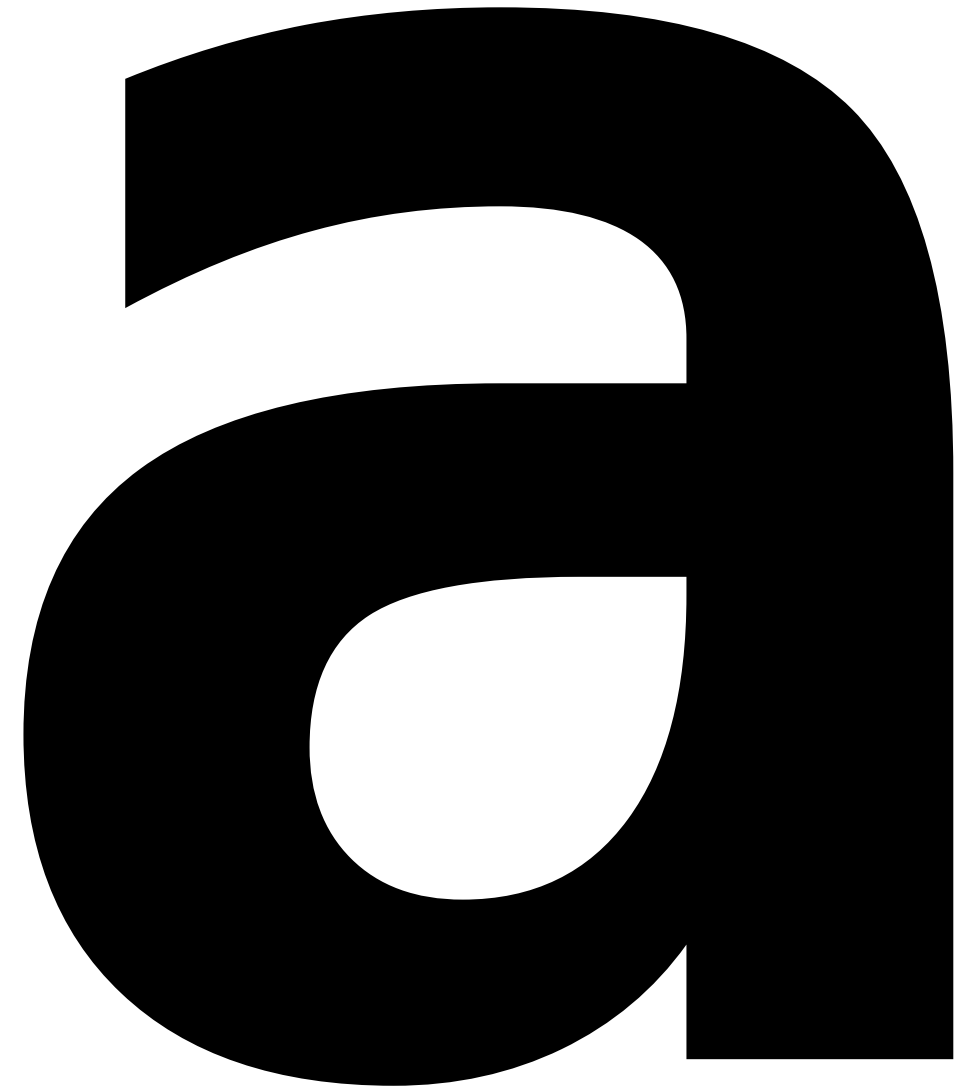


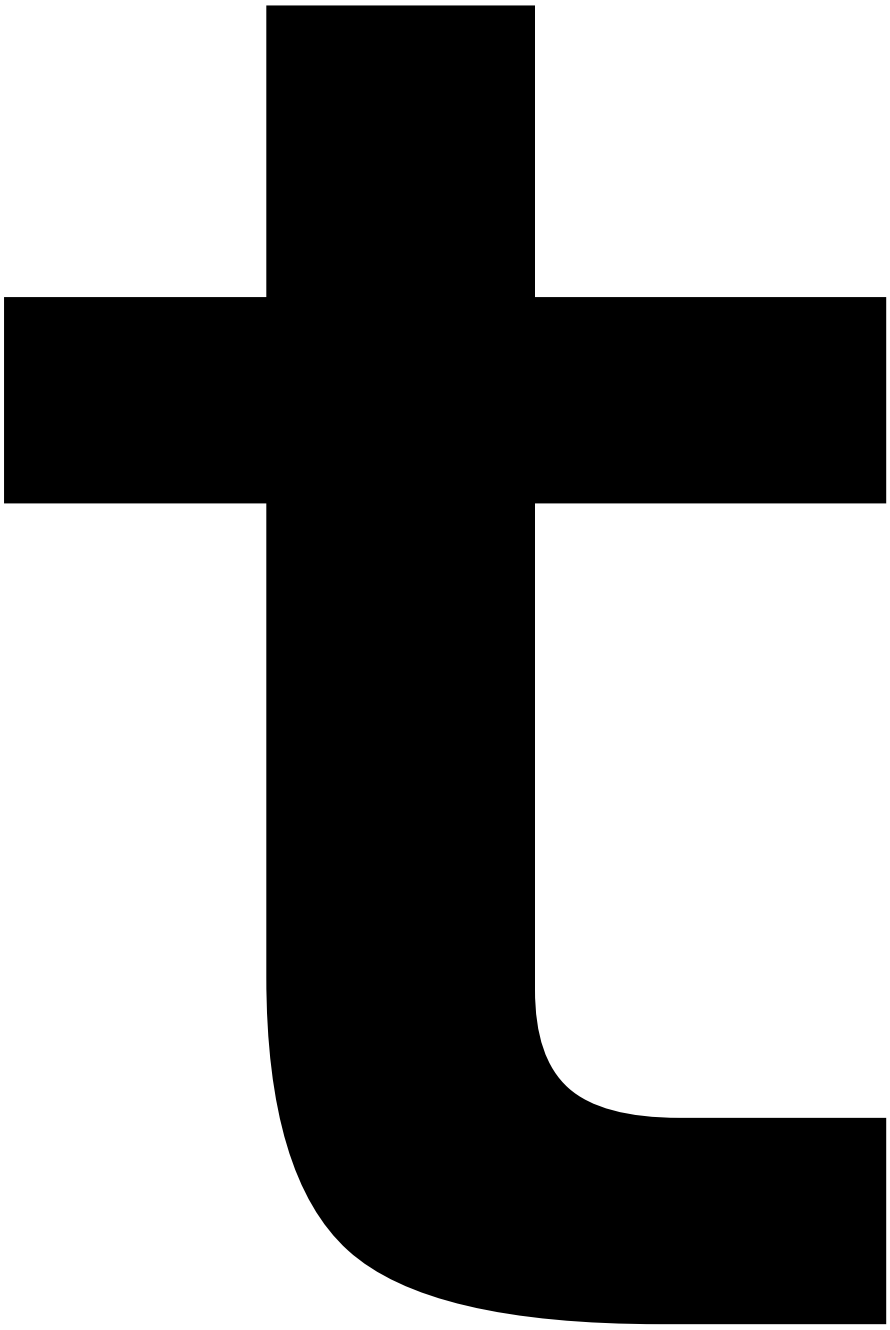


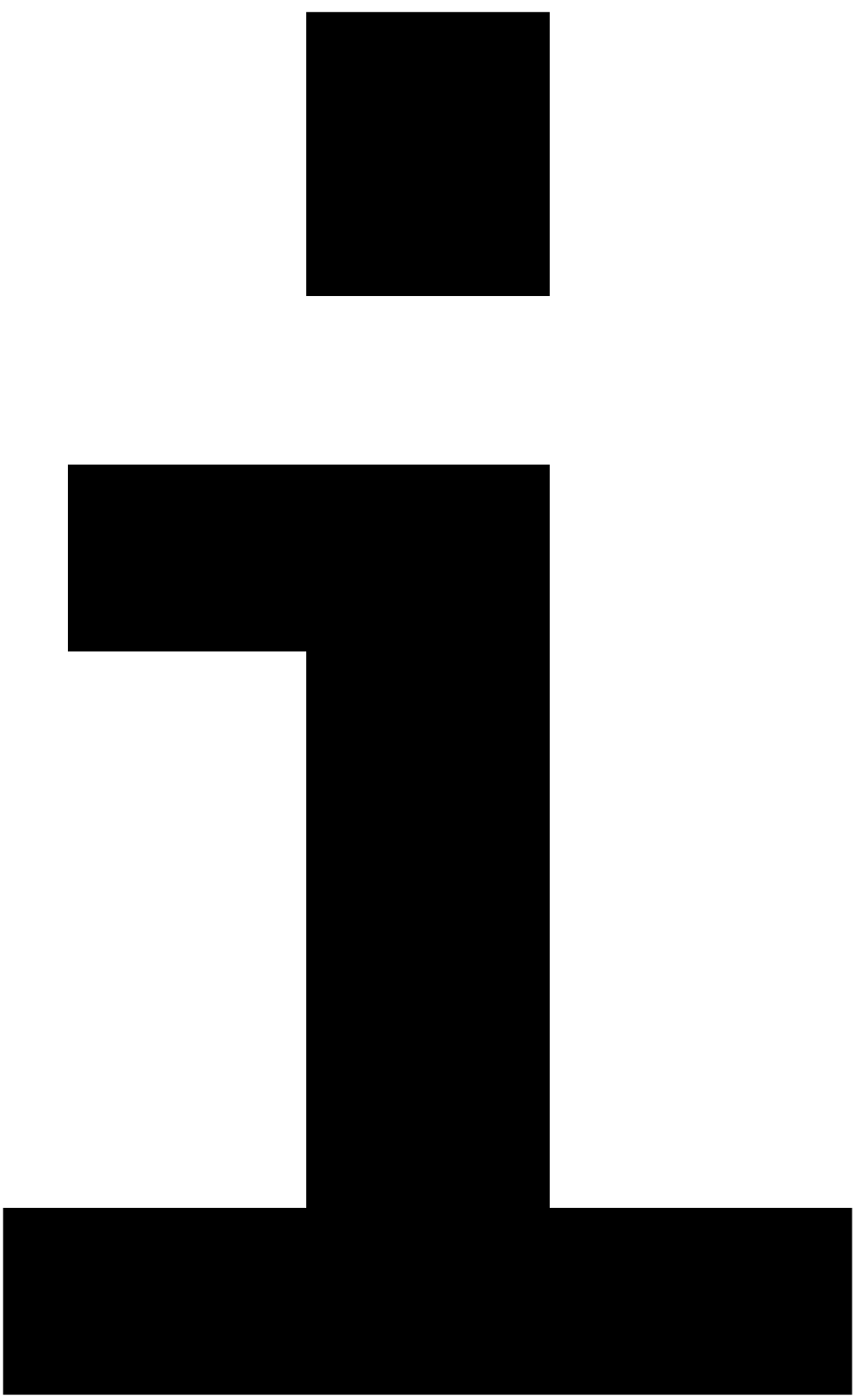


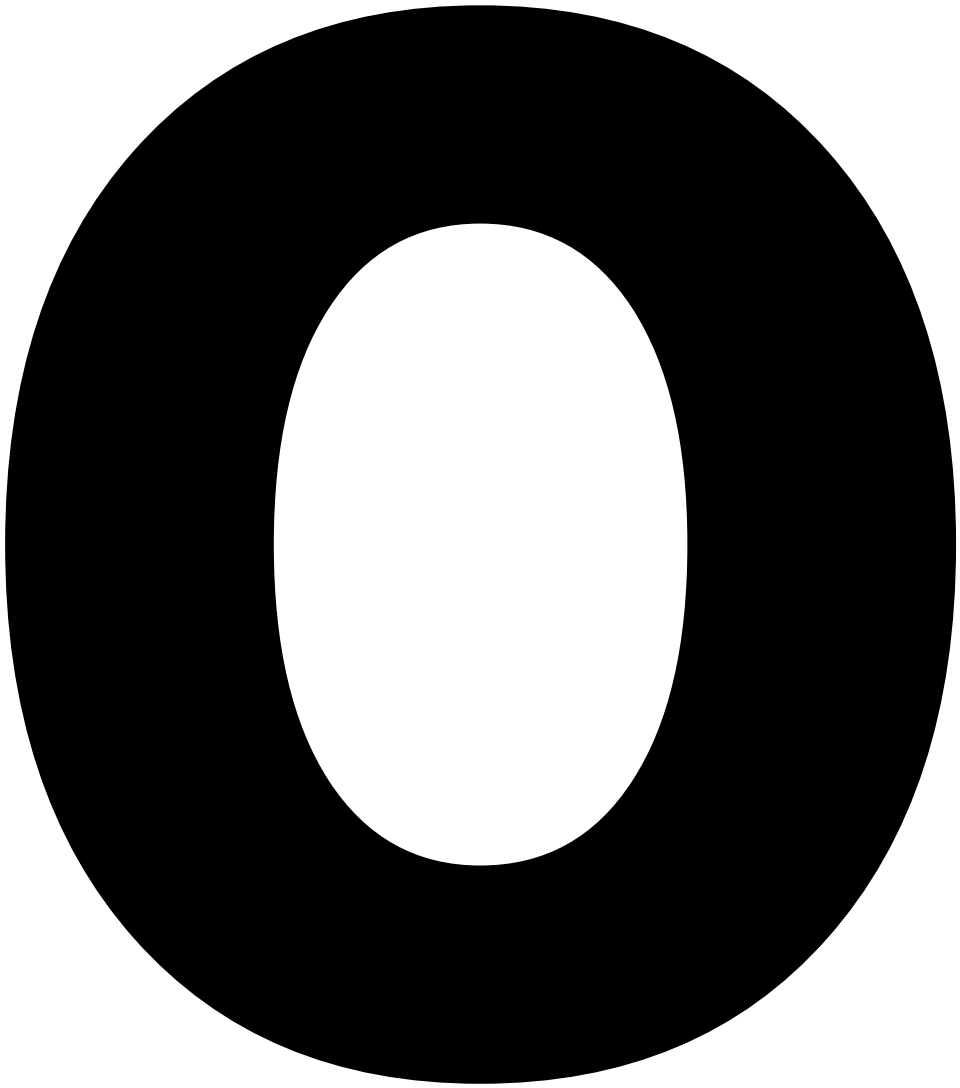


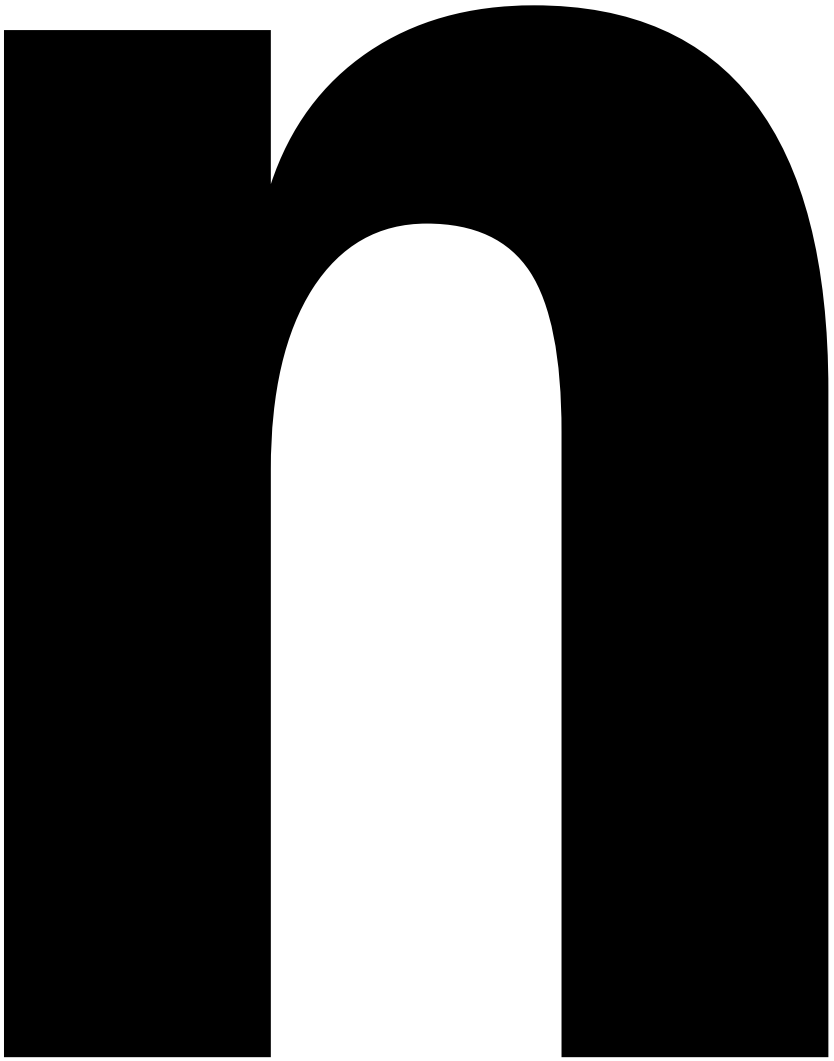


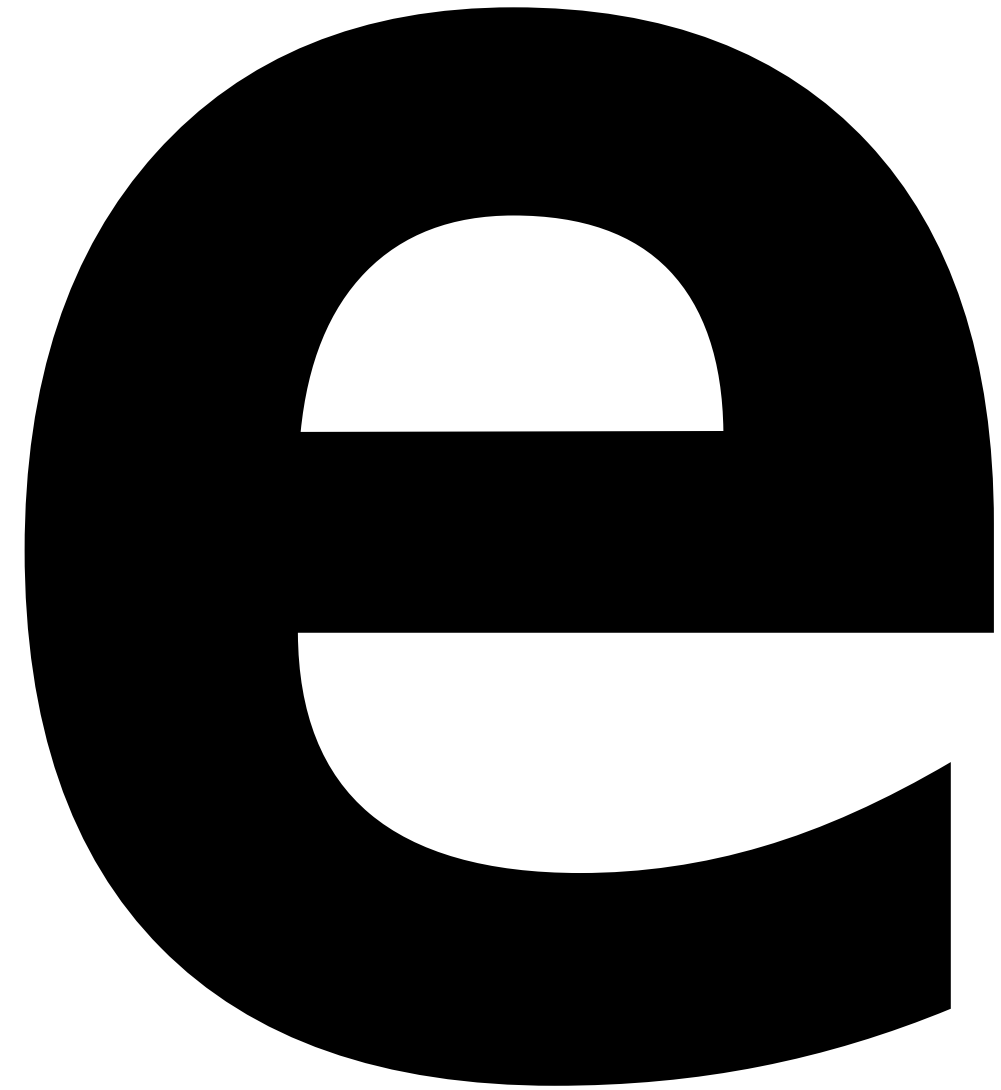


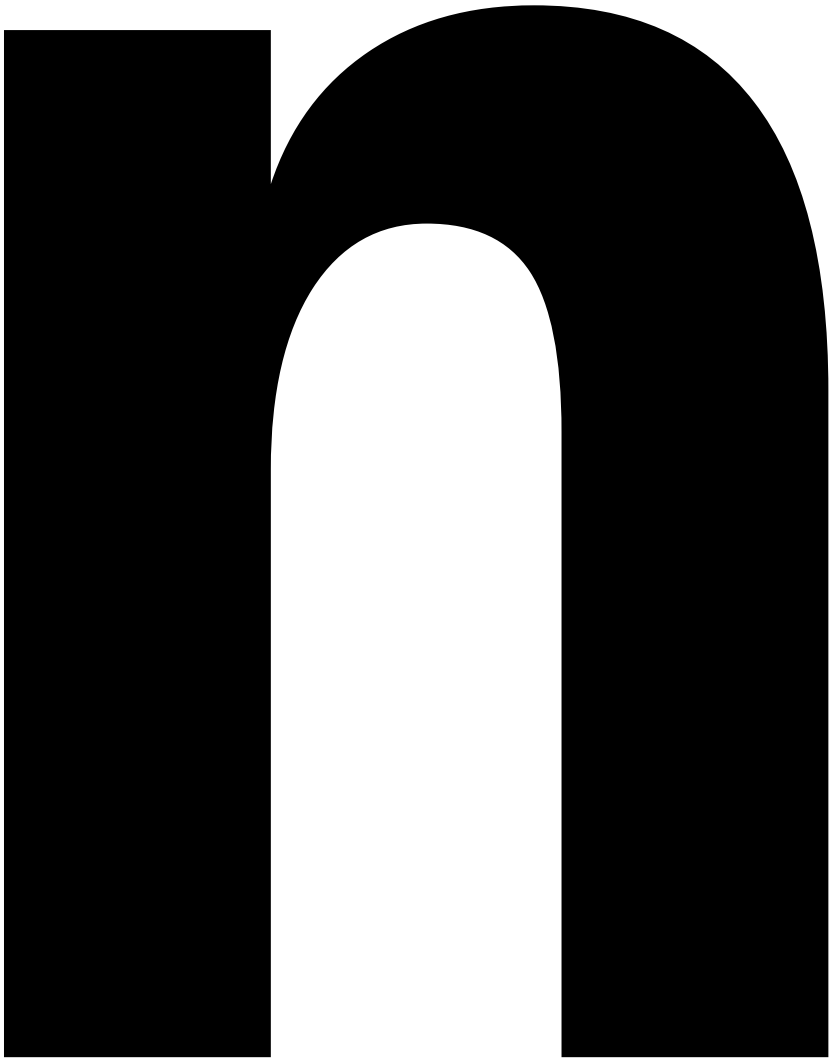




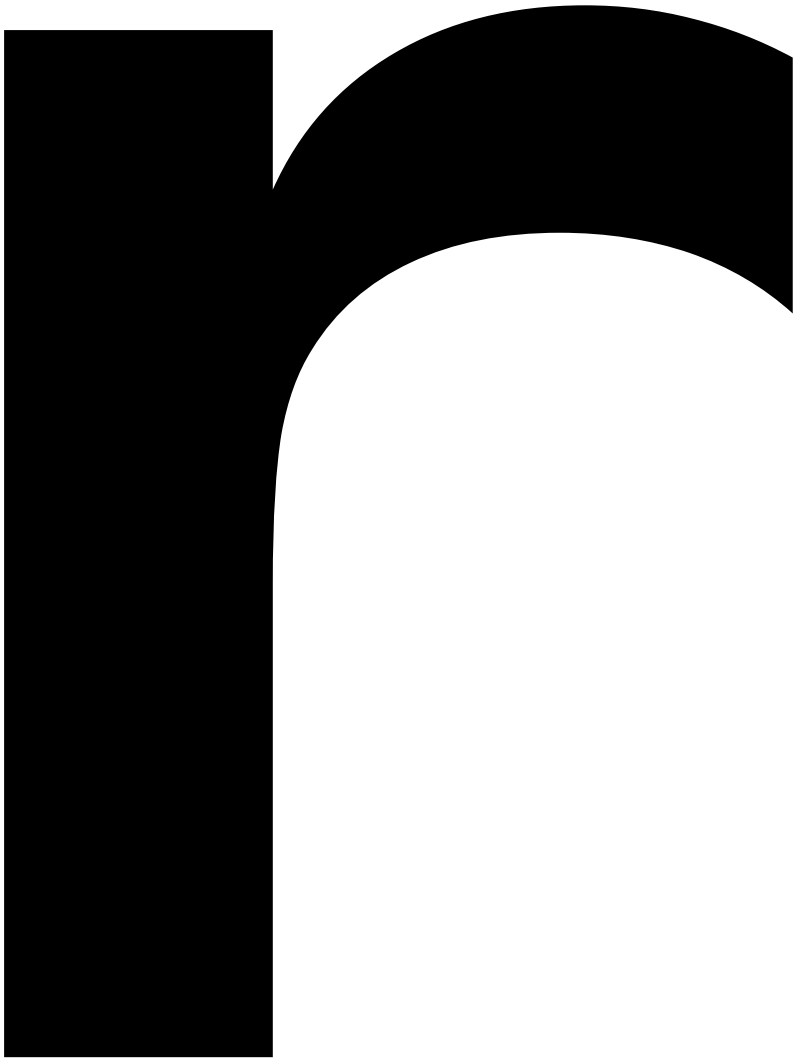




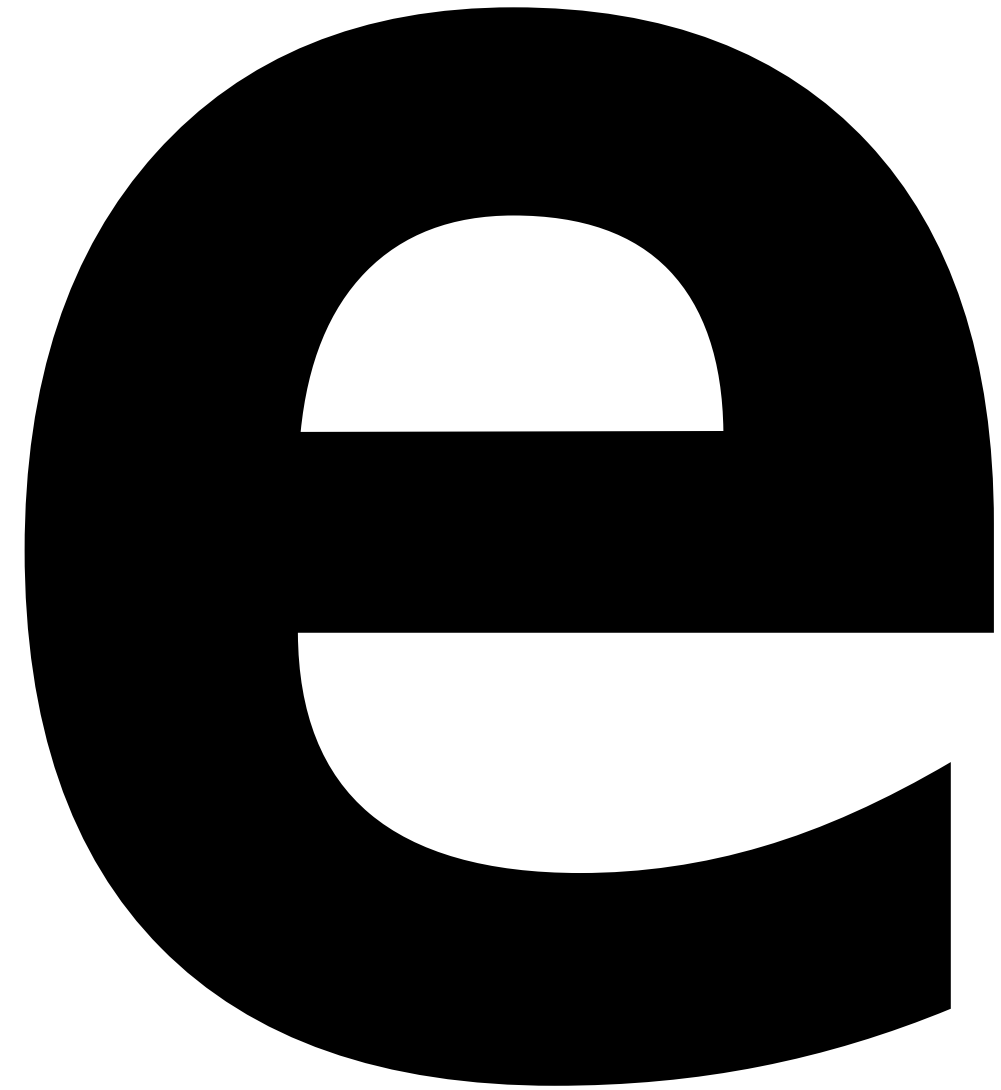


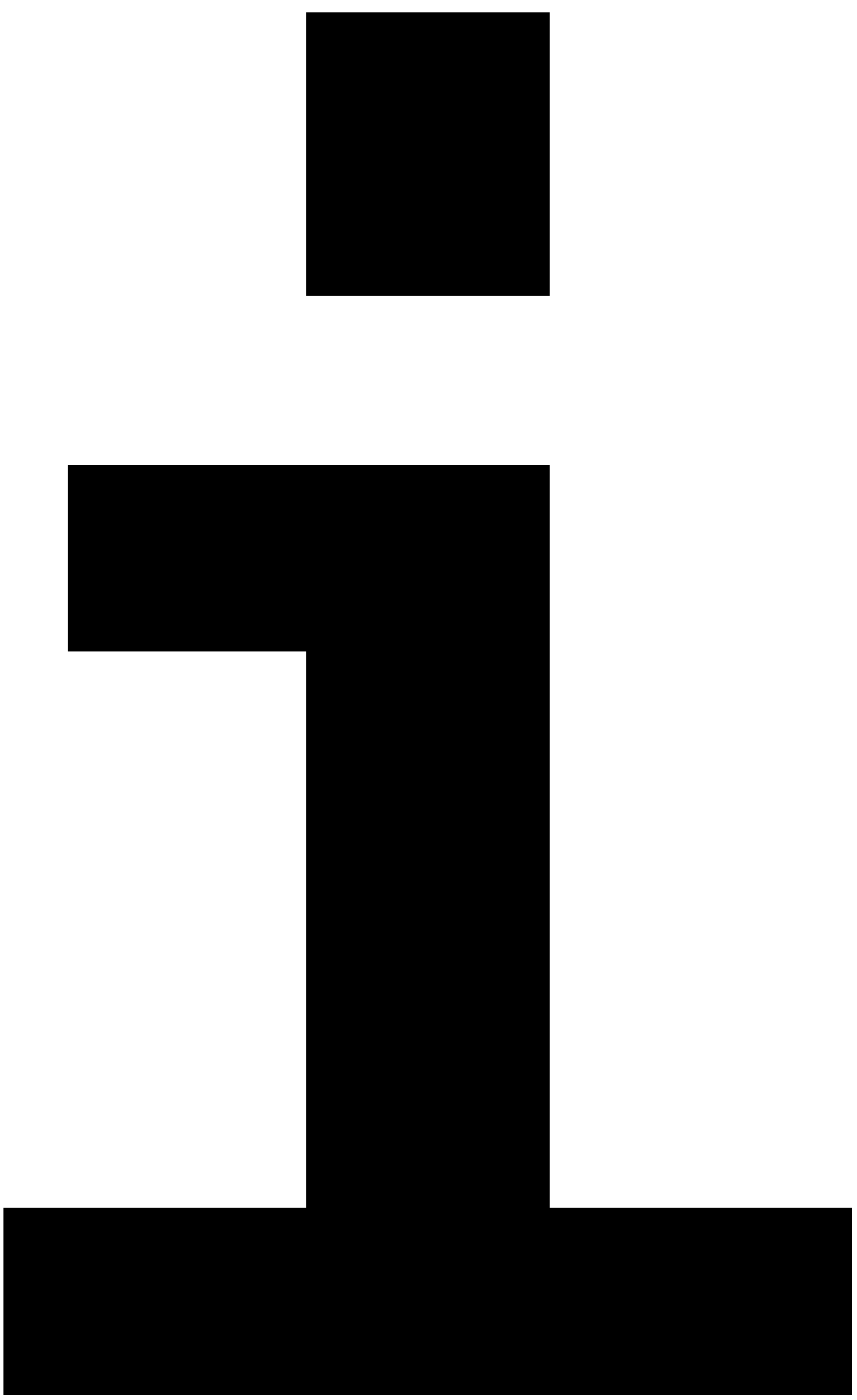


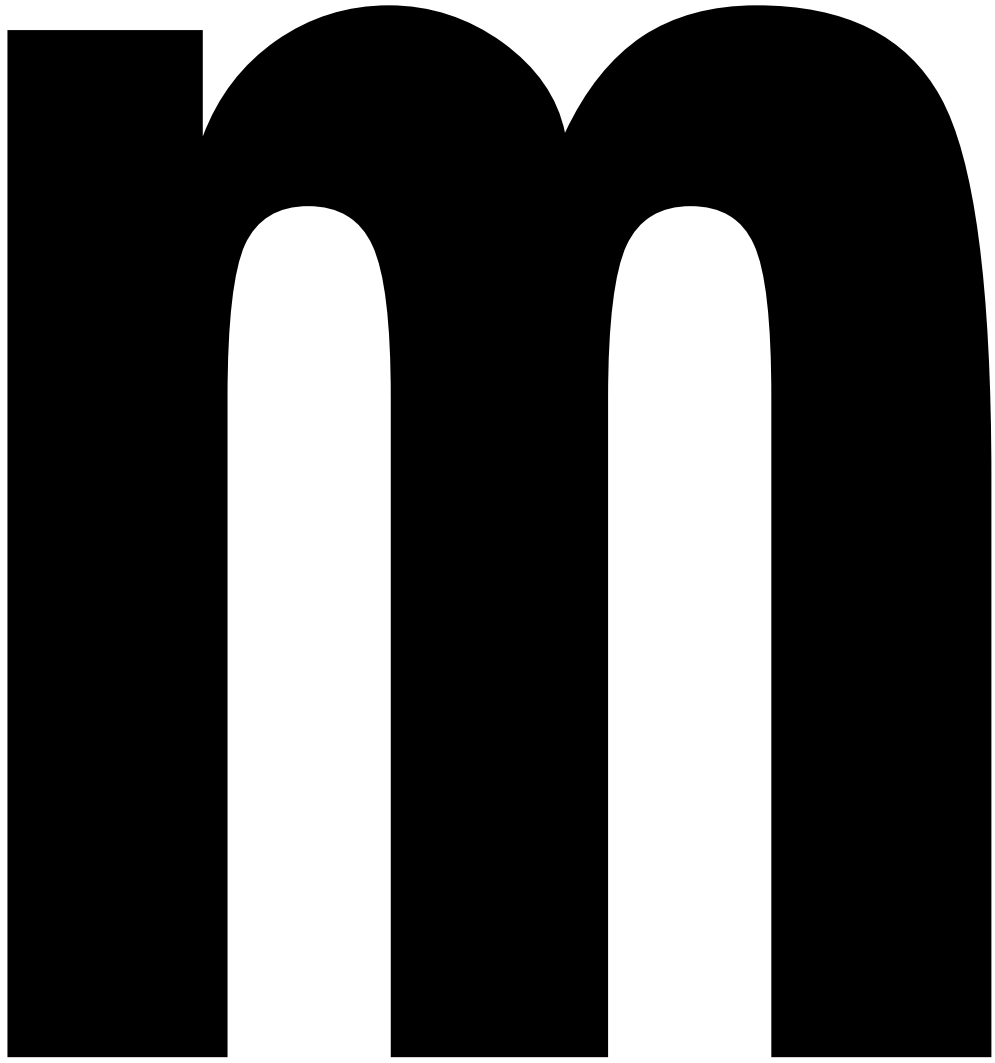
u

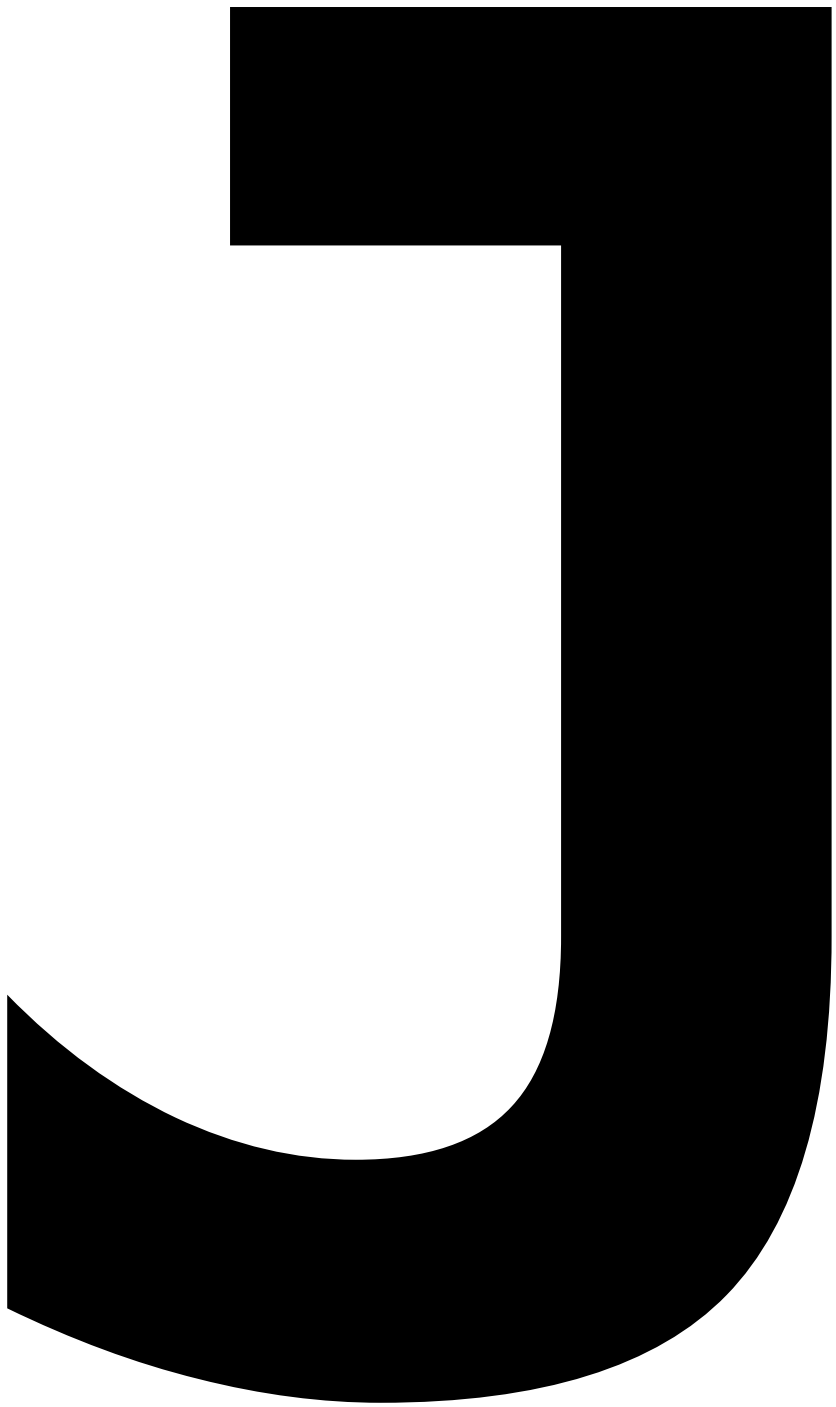


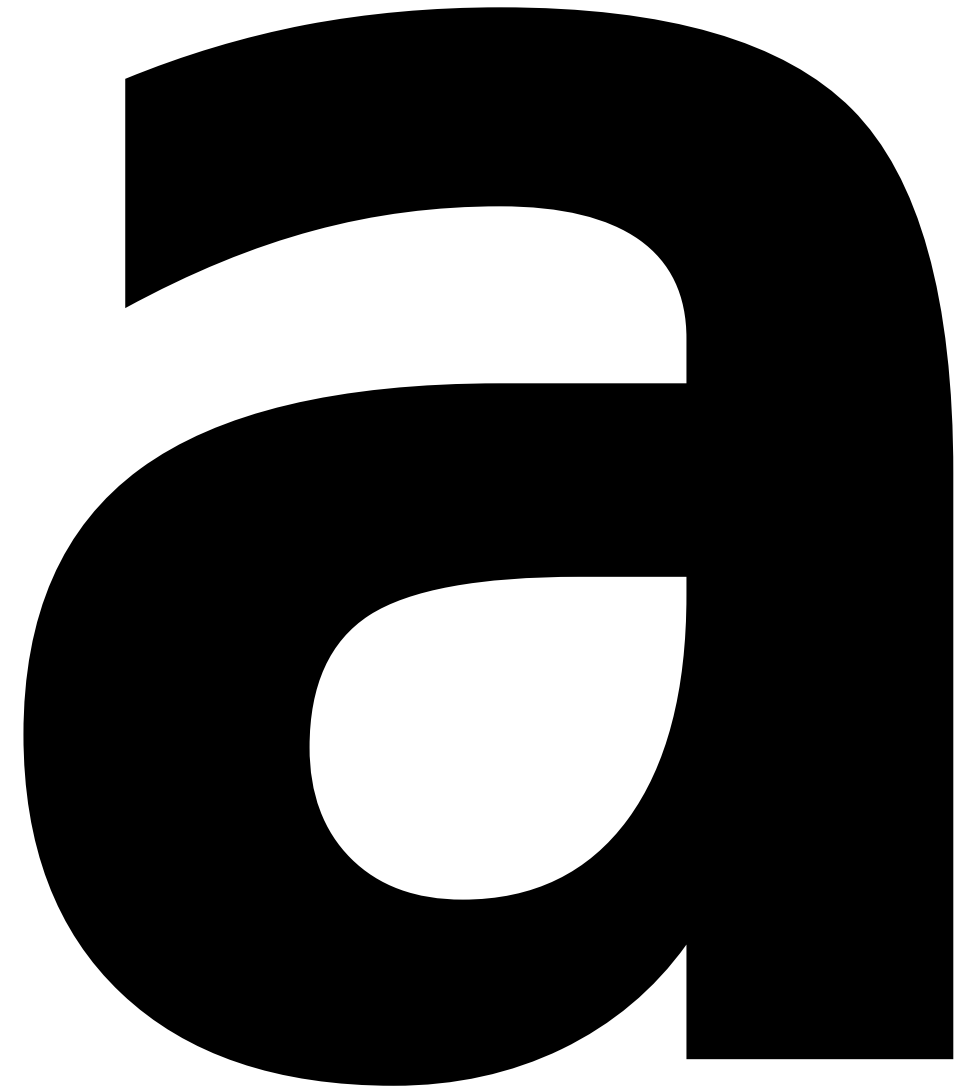
d

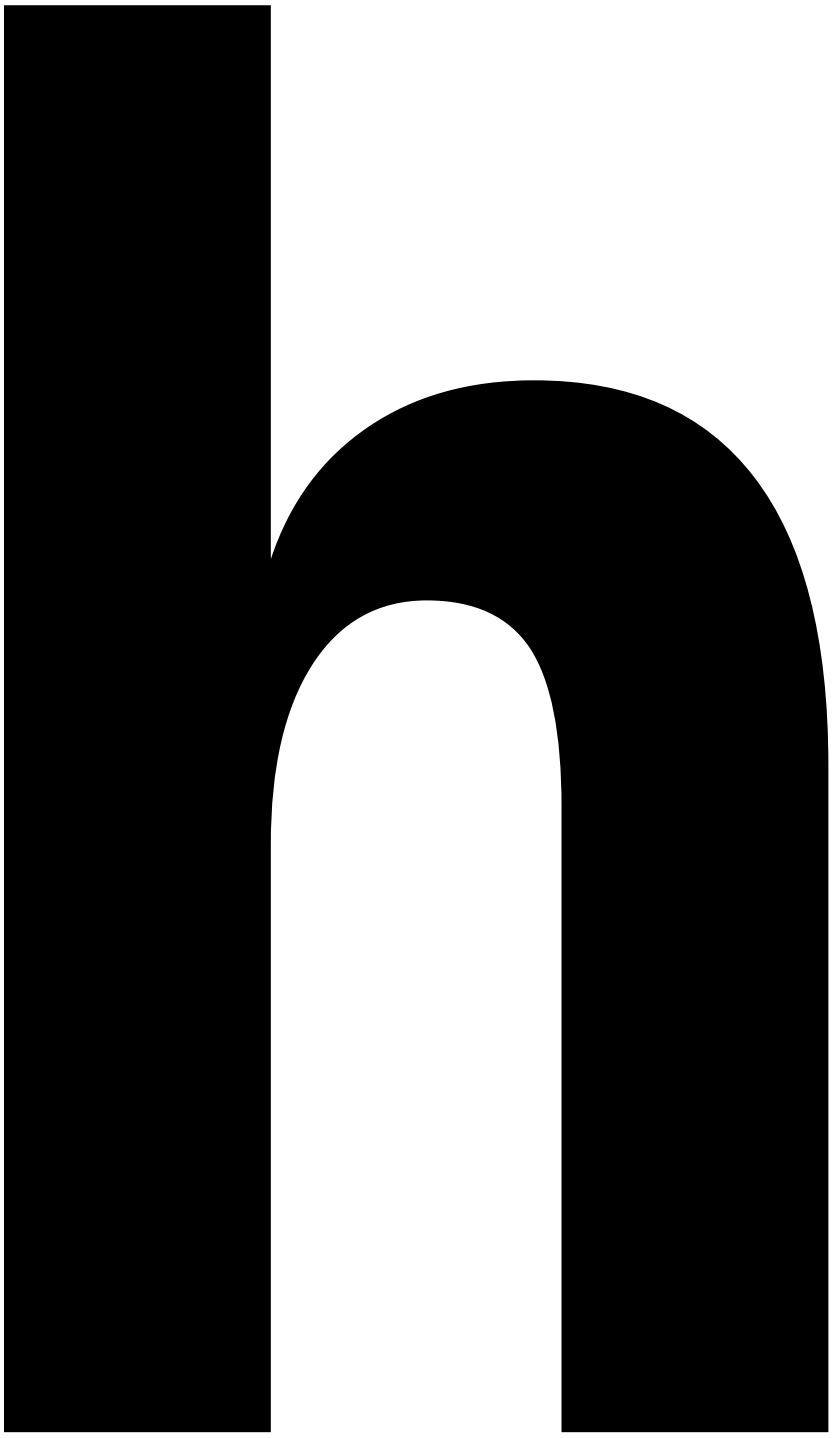


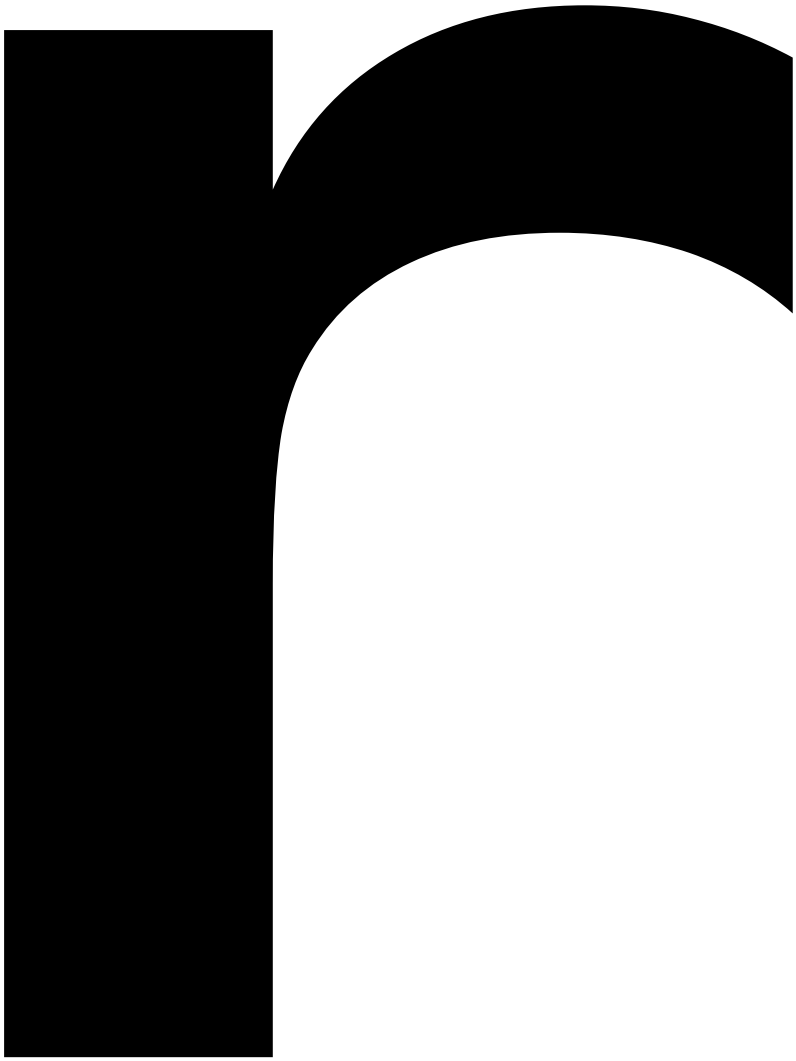


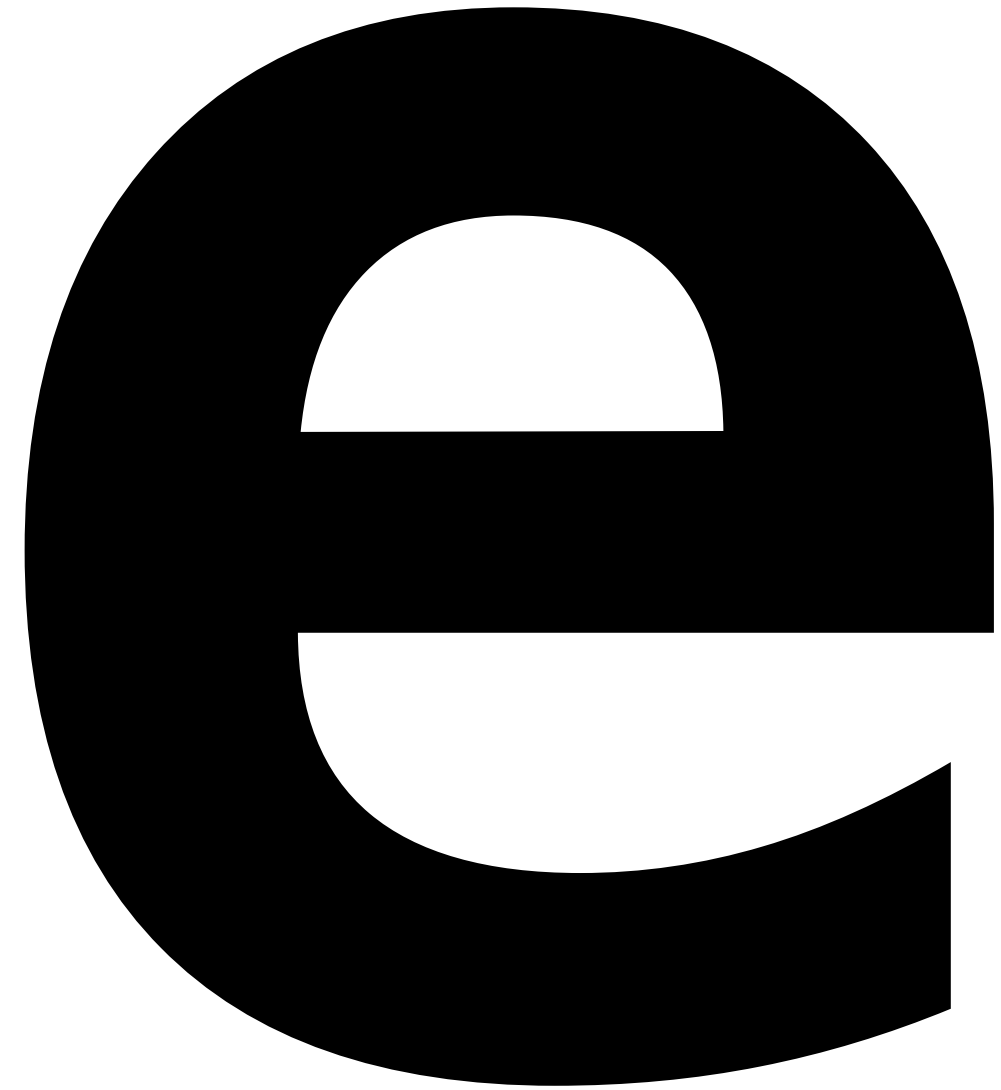




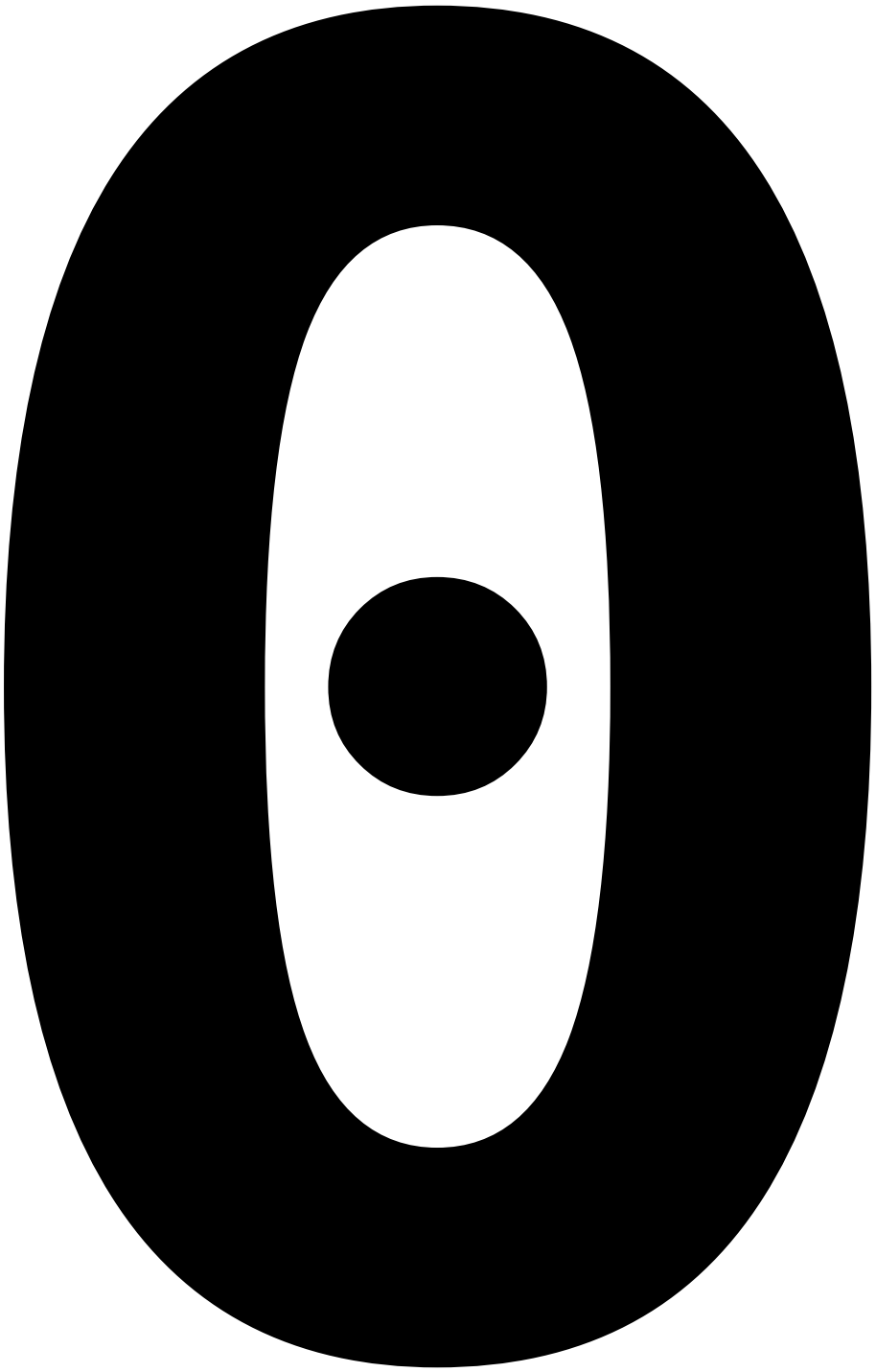


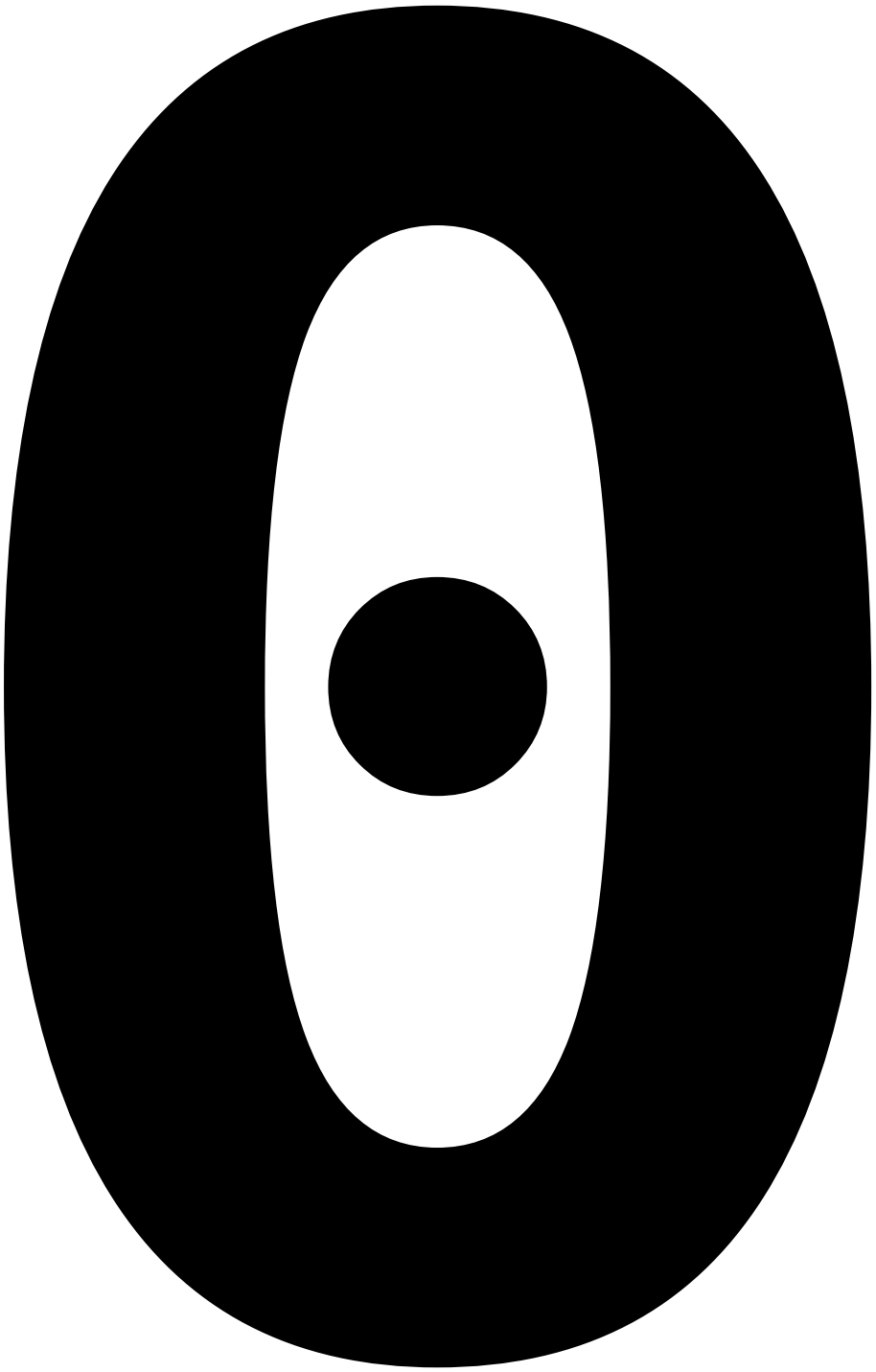




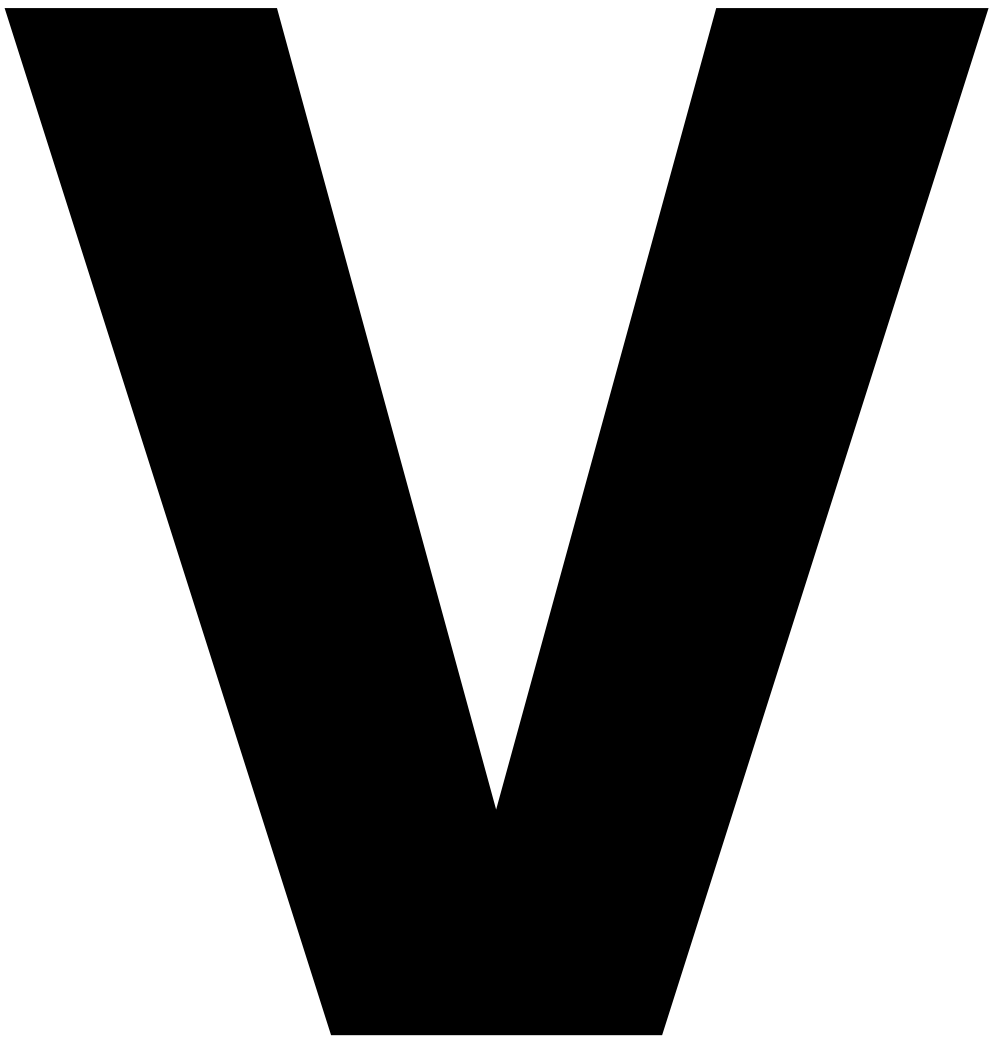


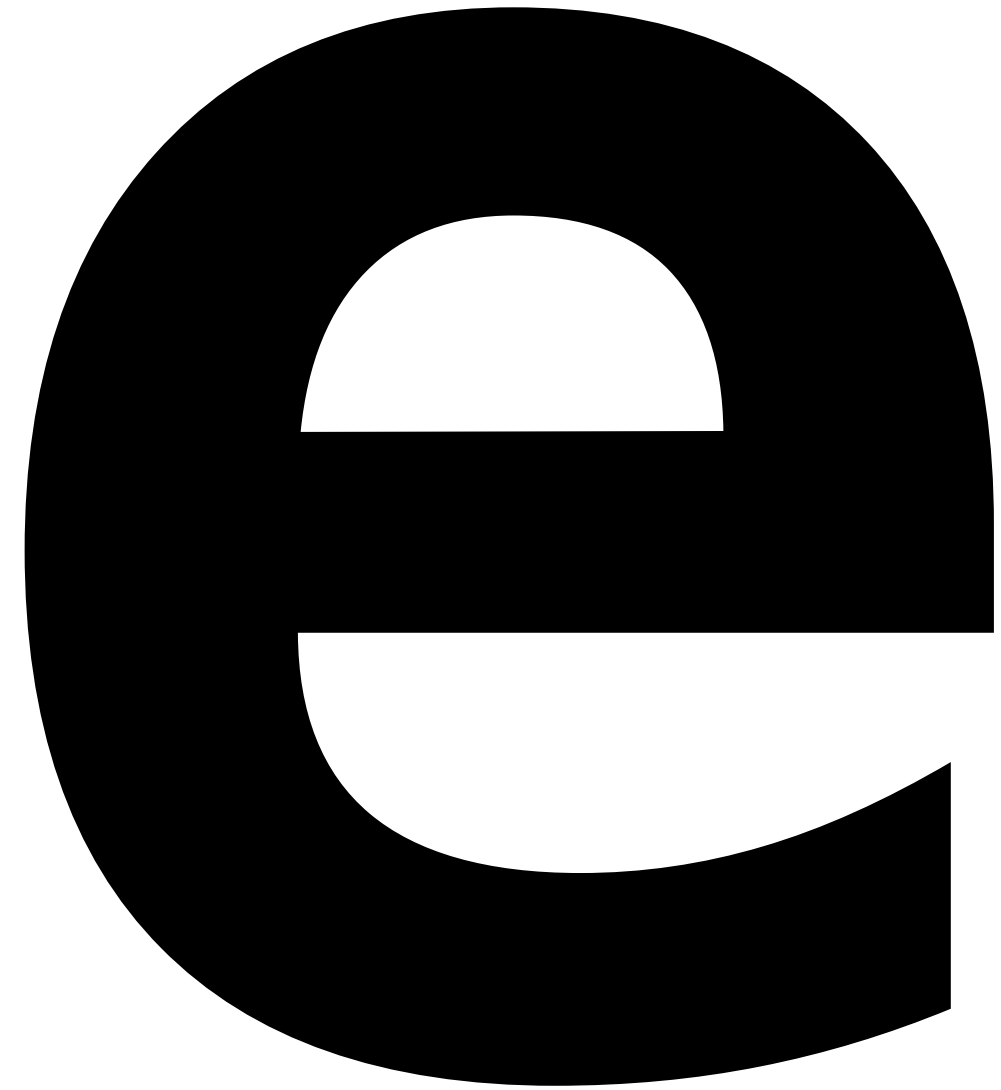
2

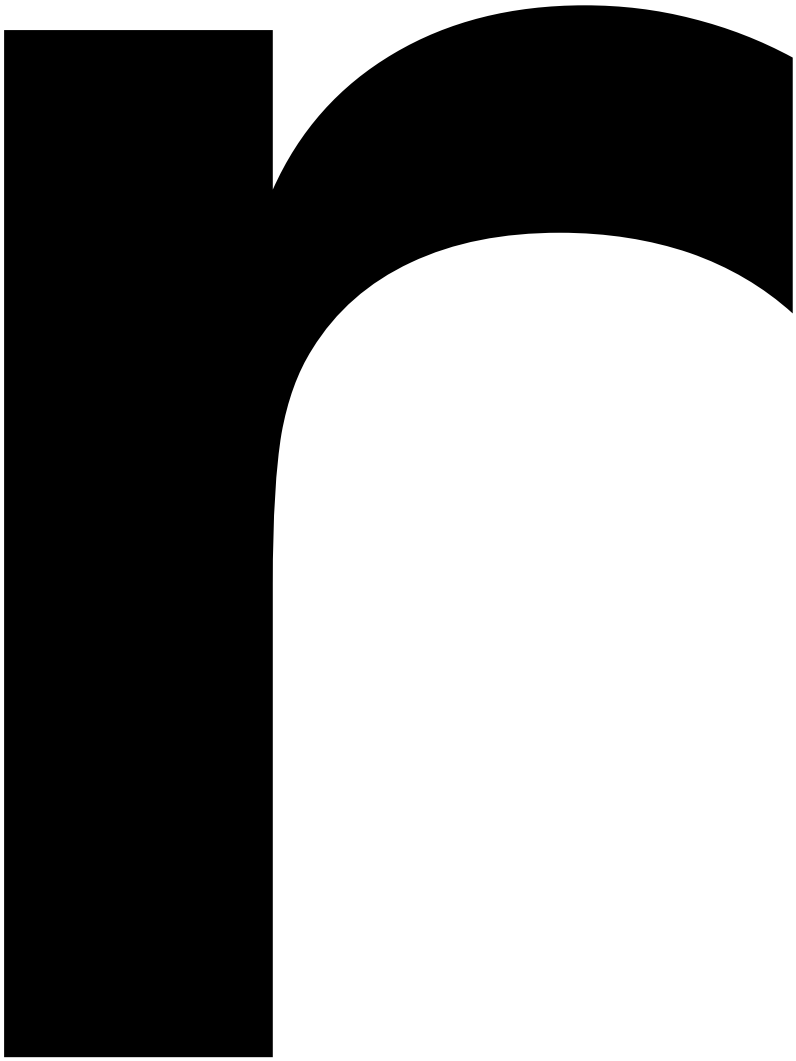


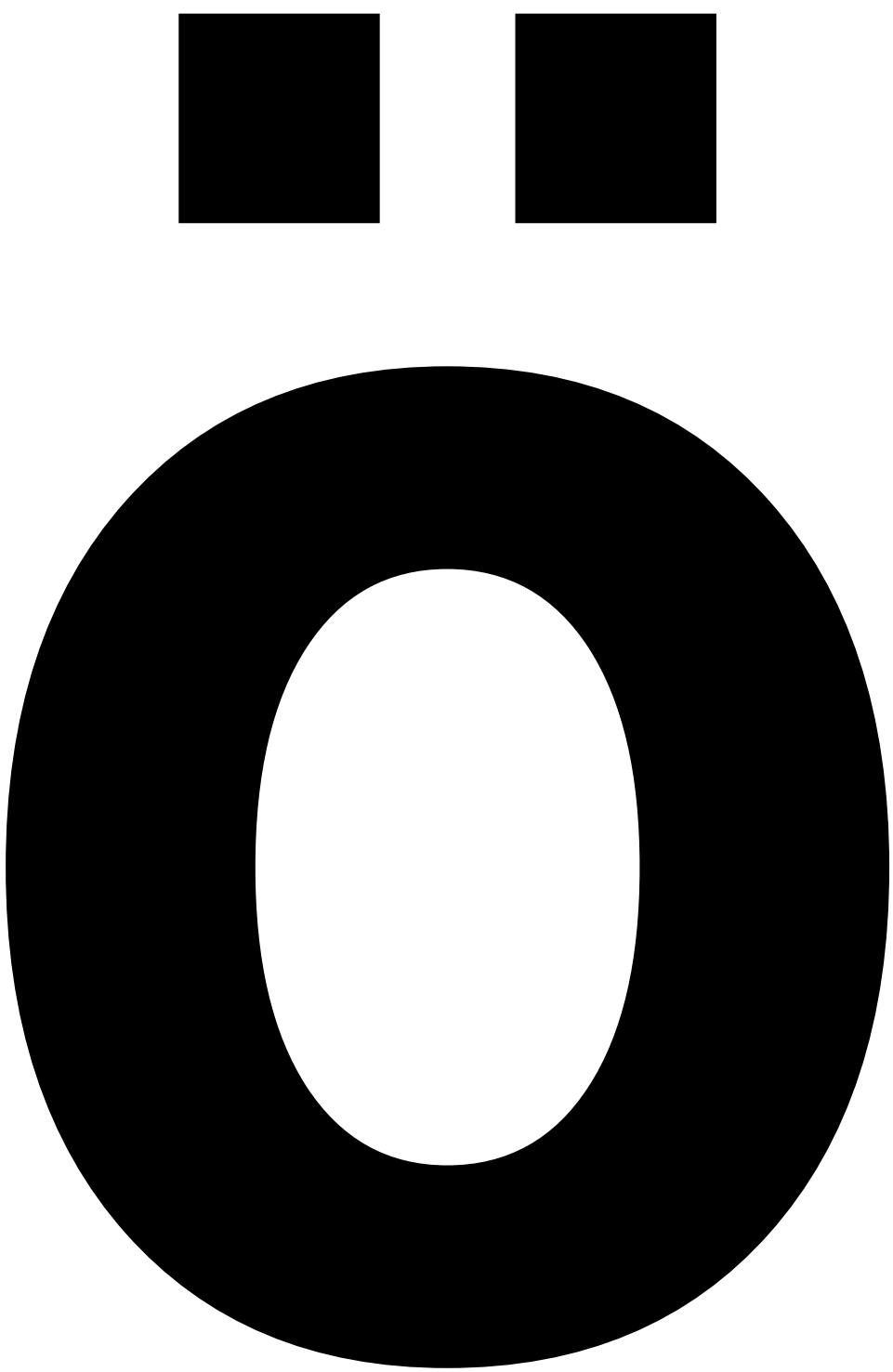


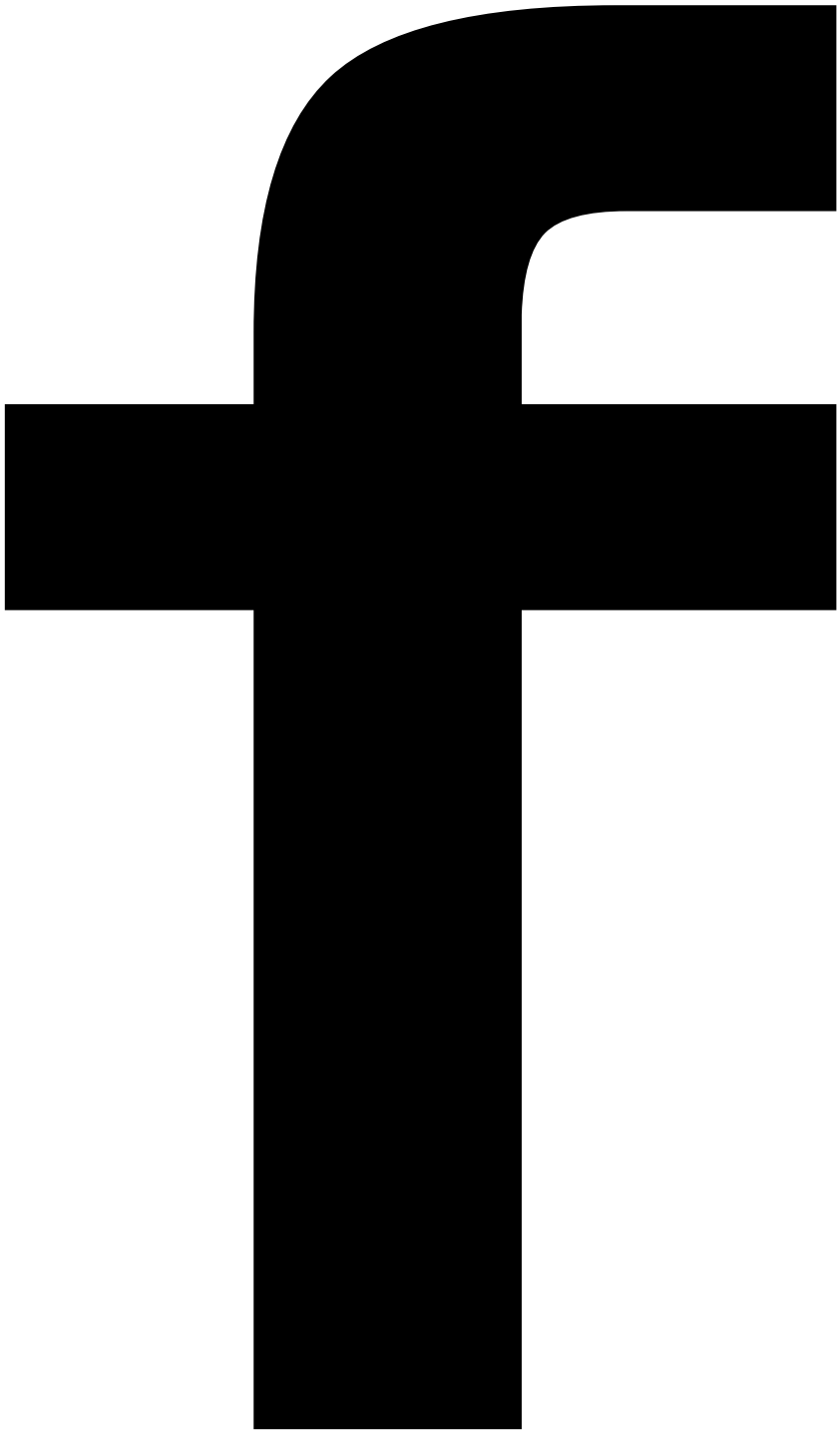
3

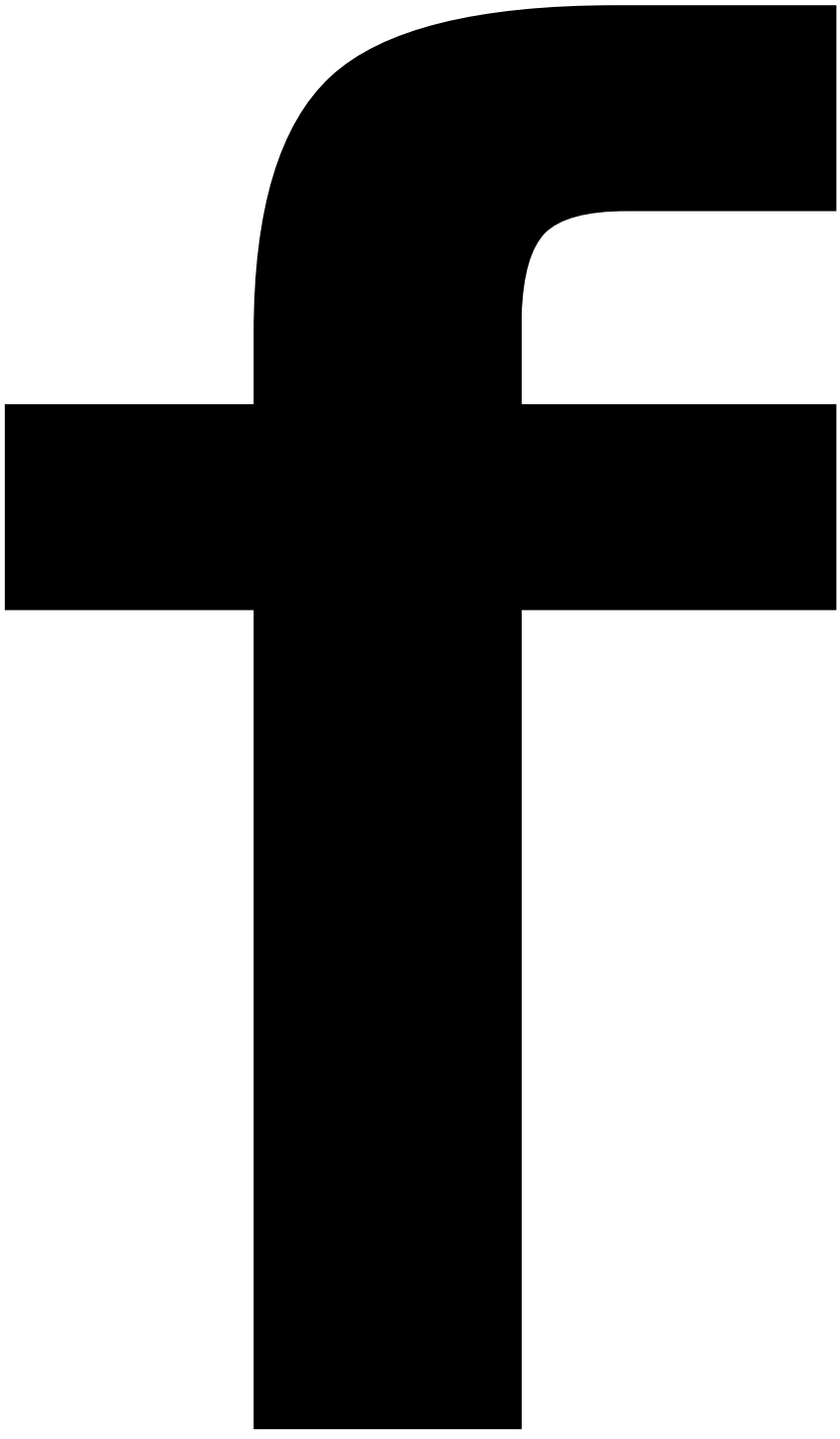


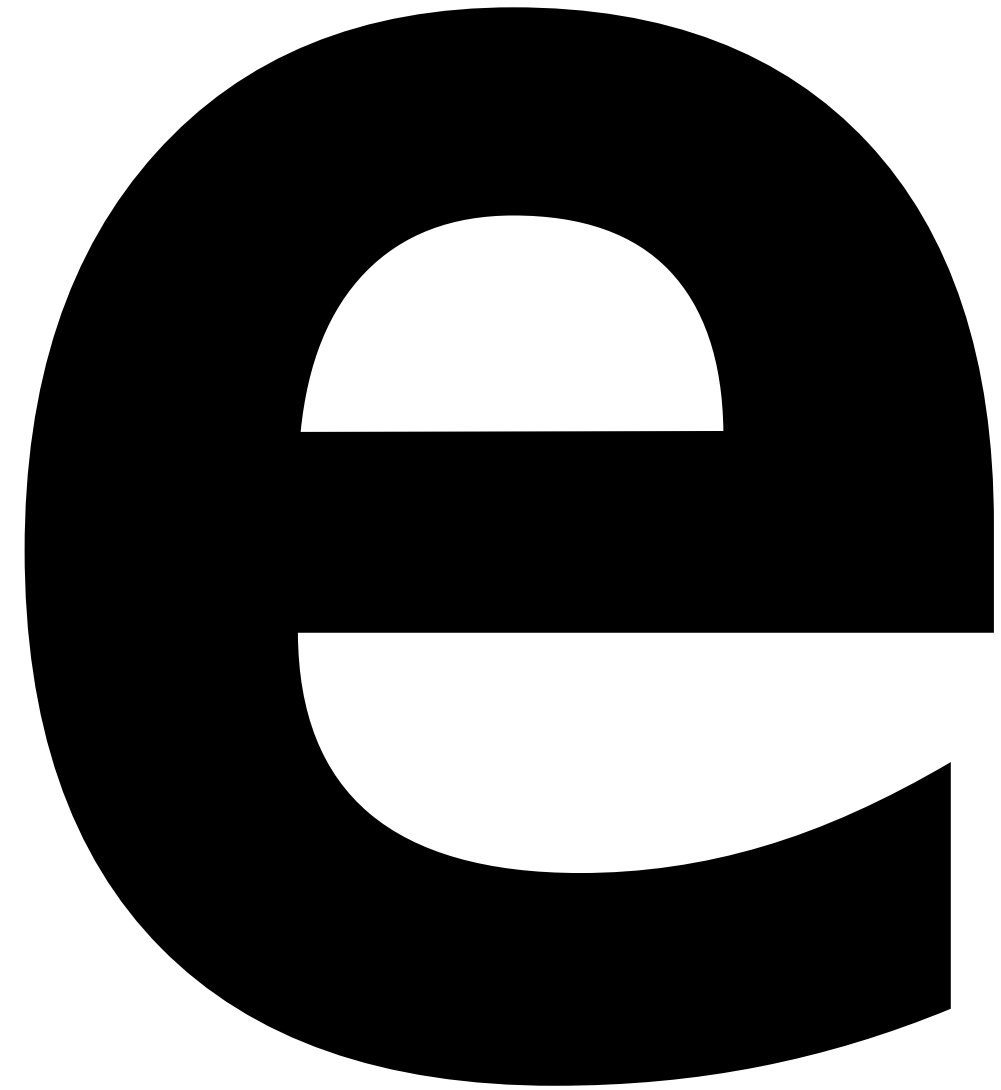


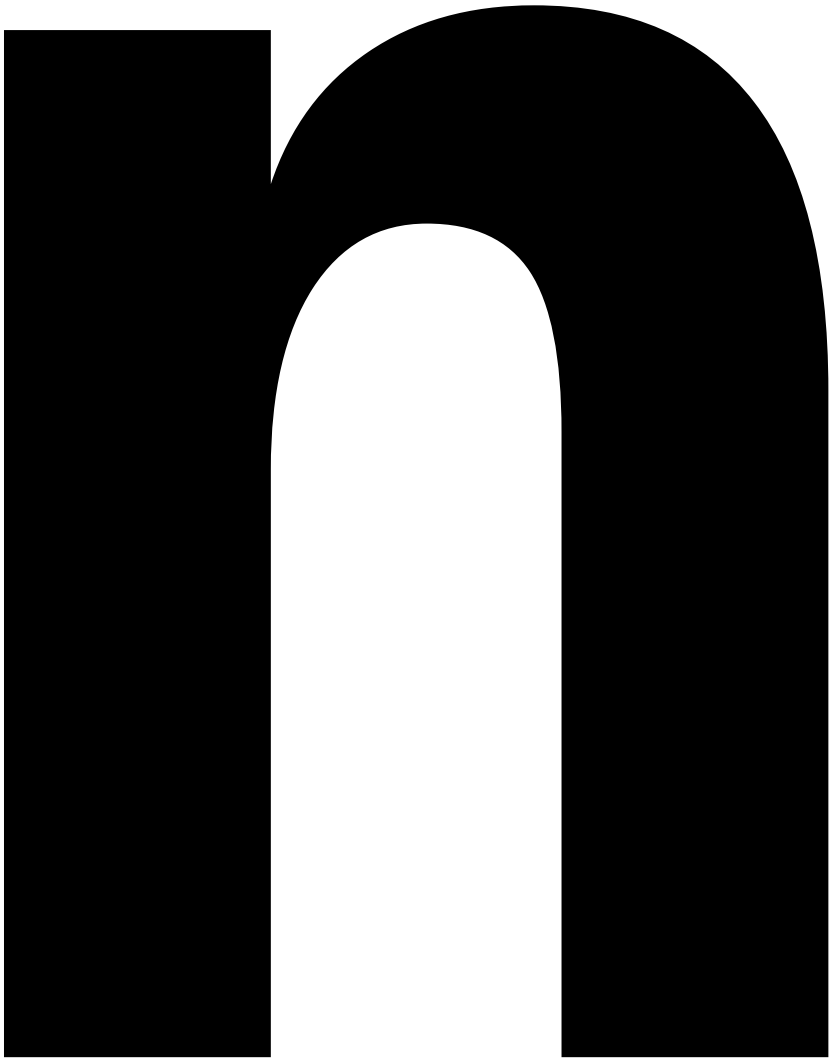


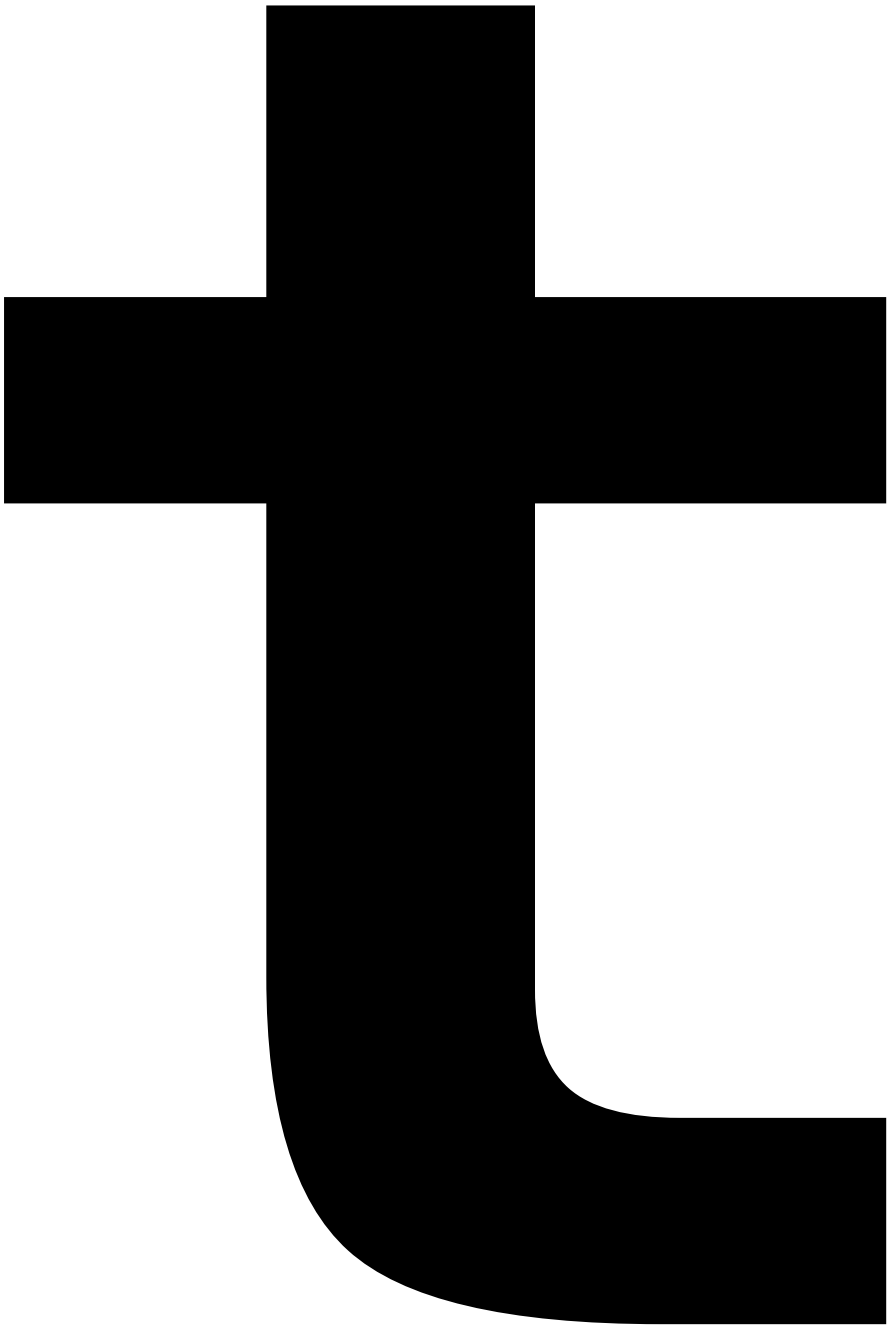


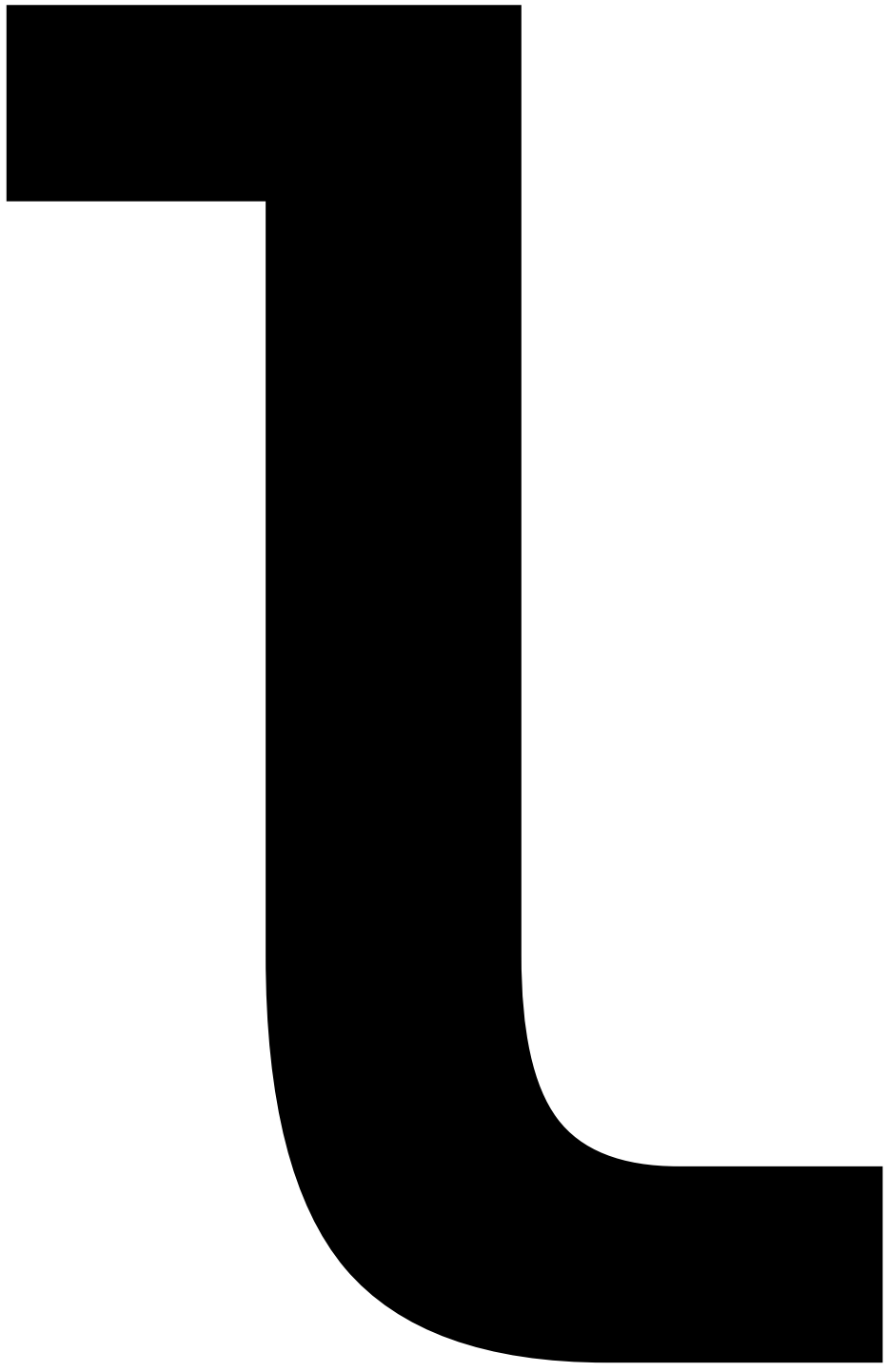


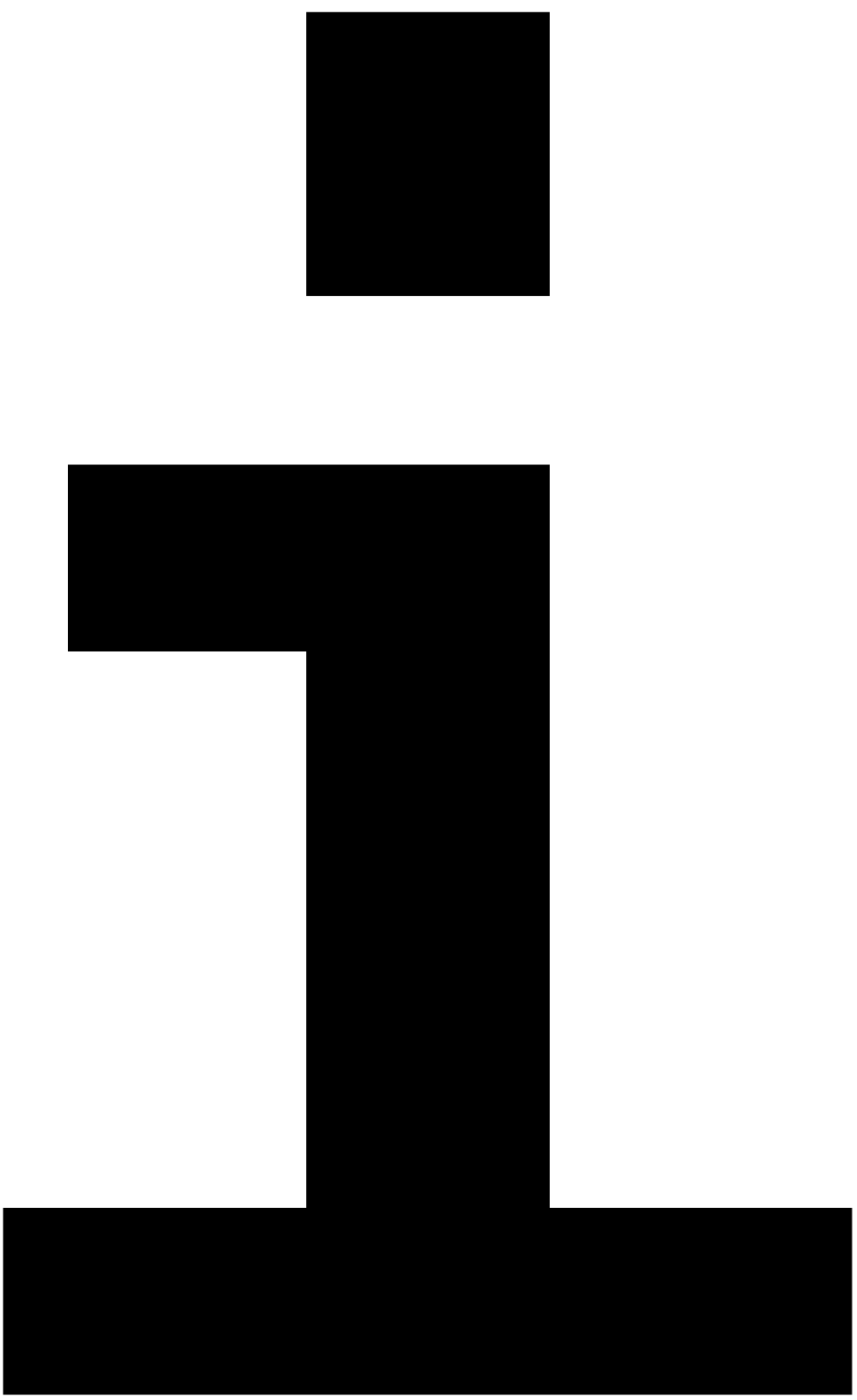


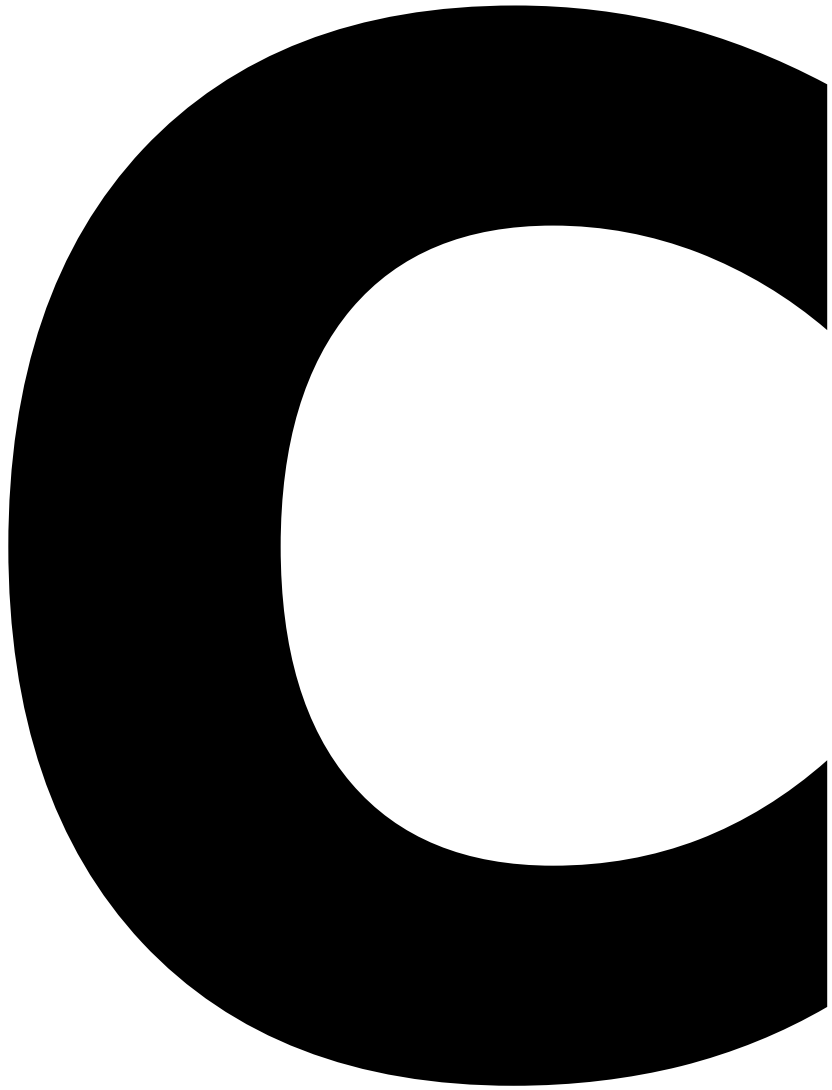


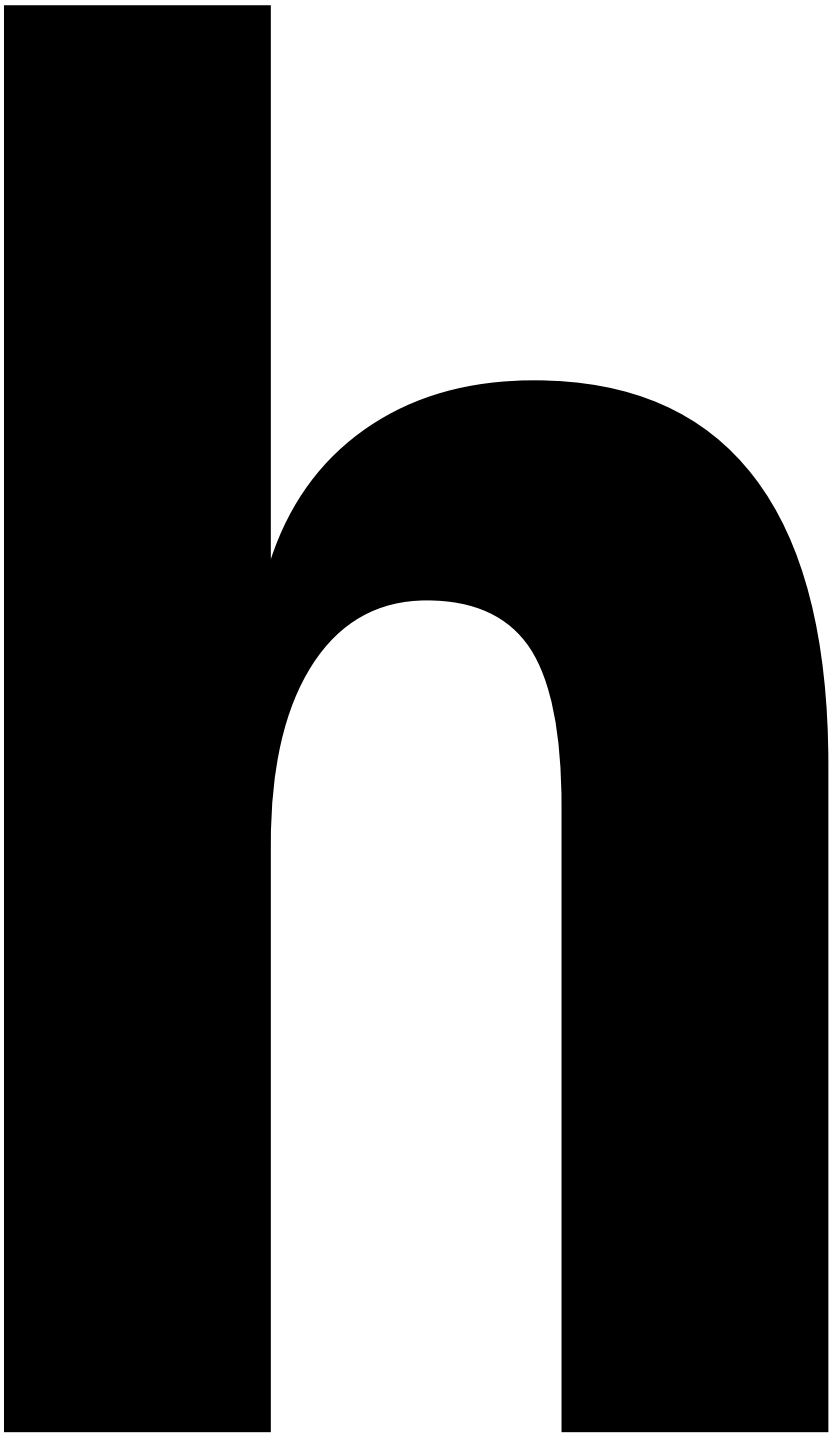


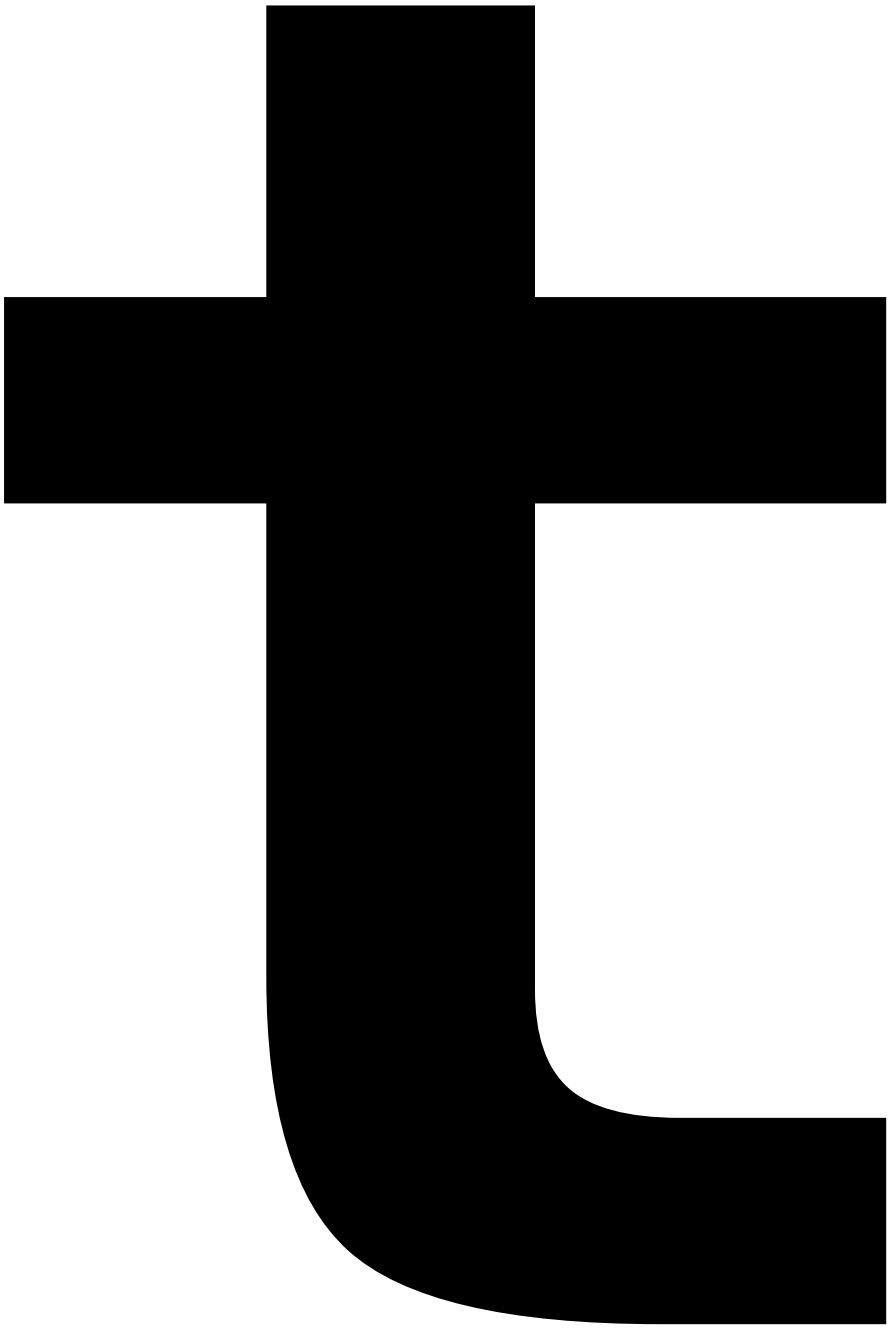


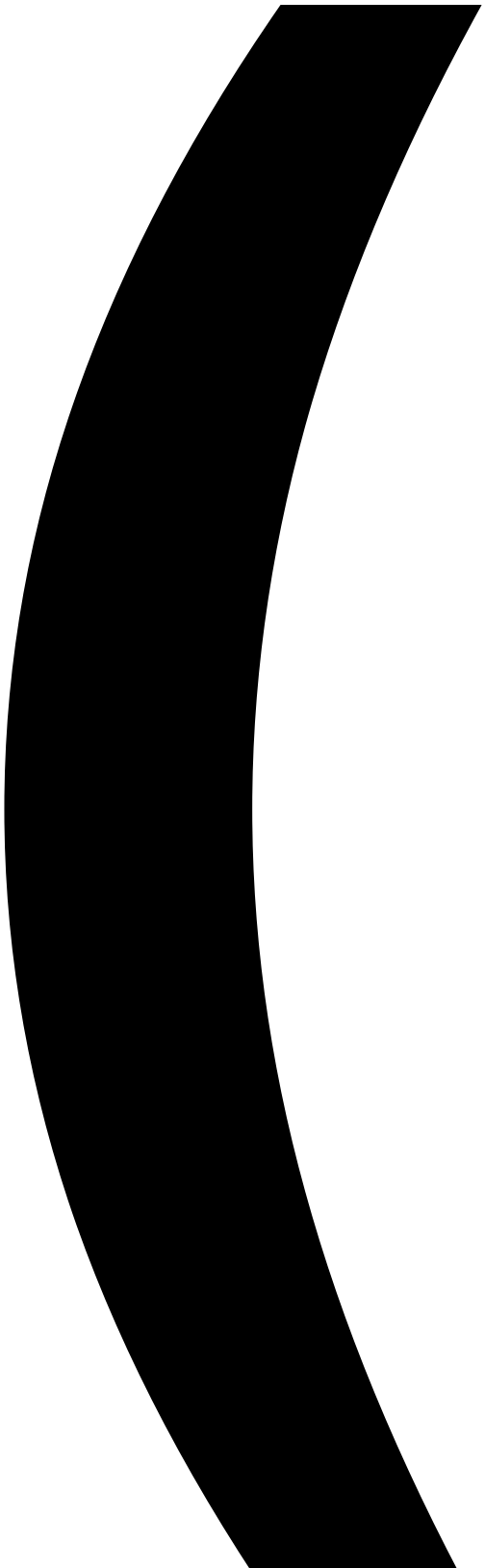


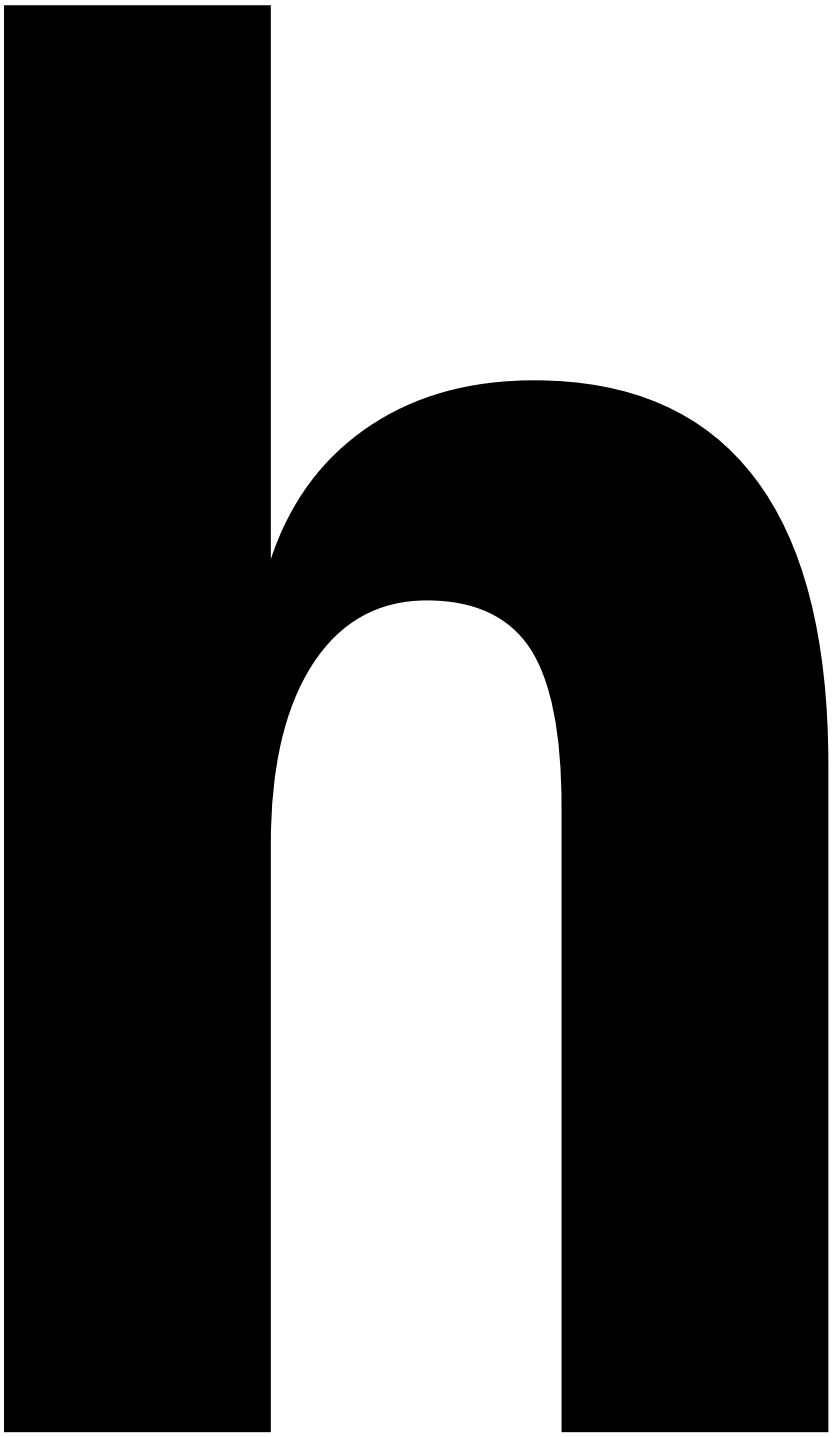


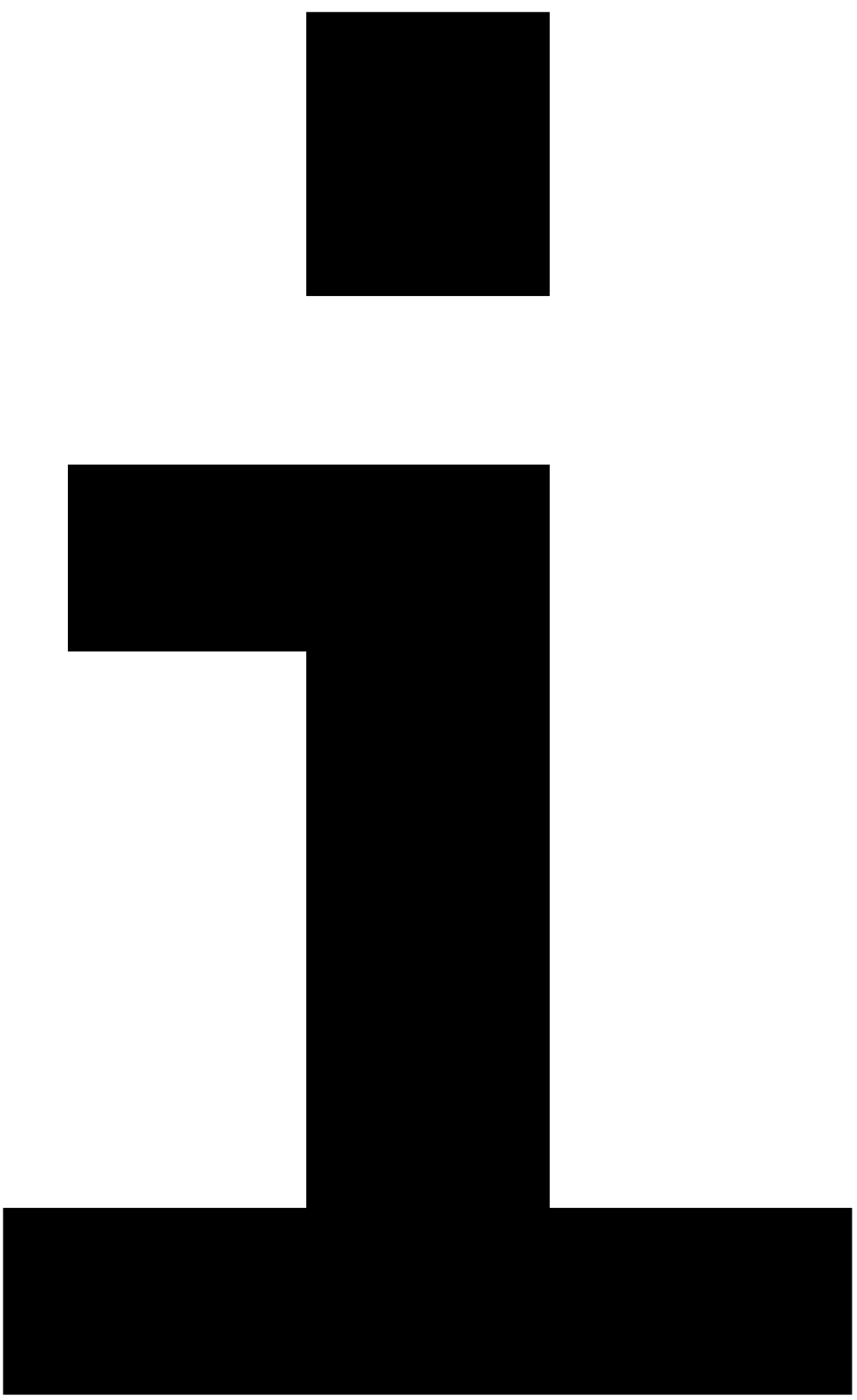


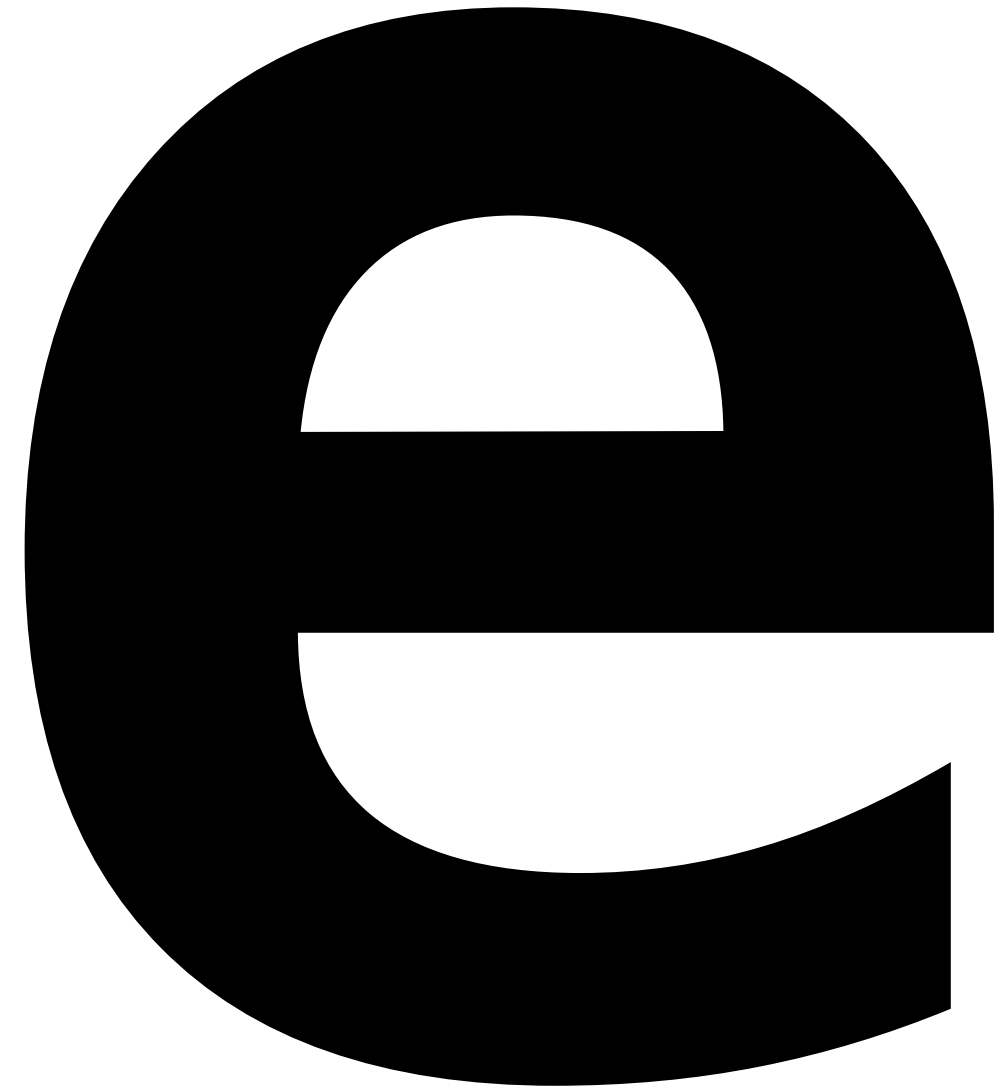


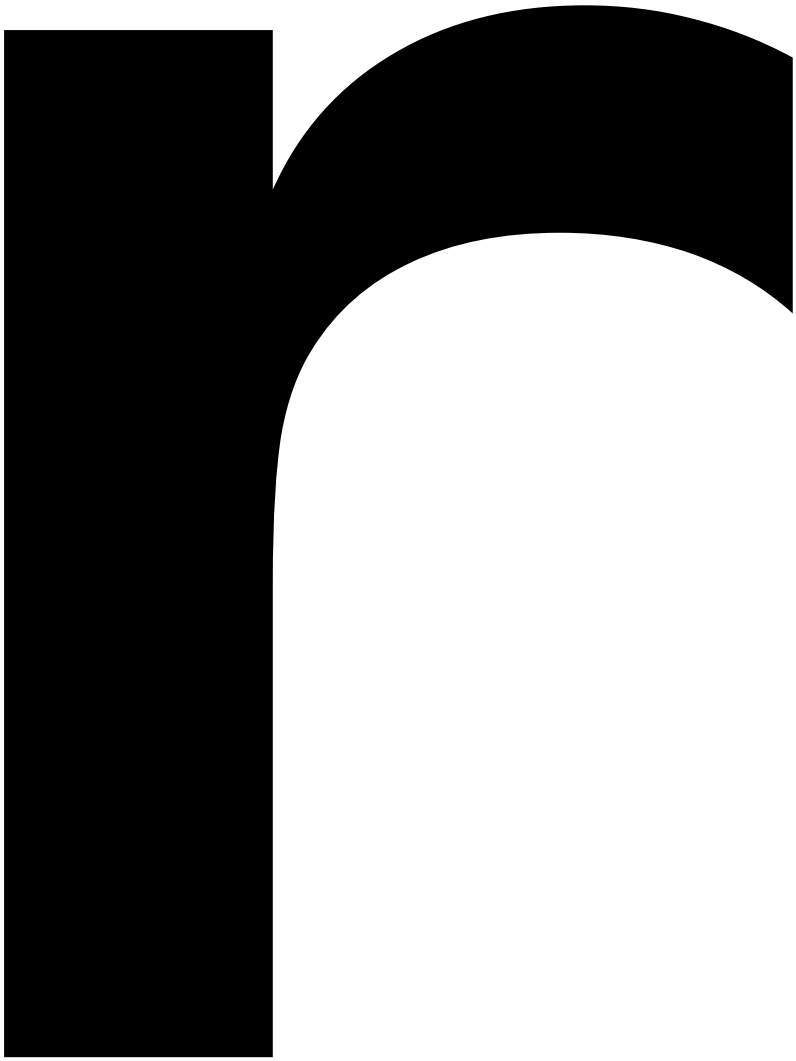


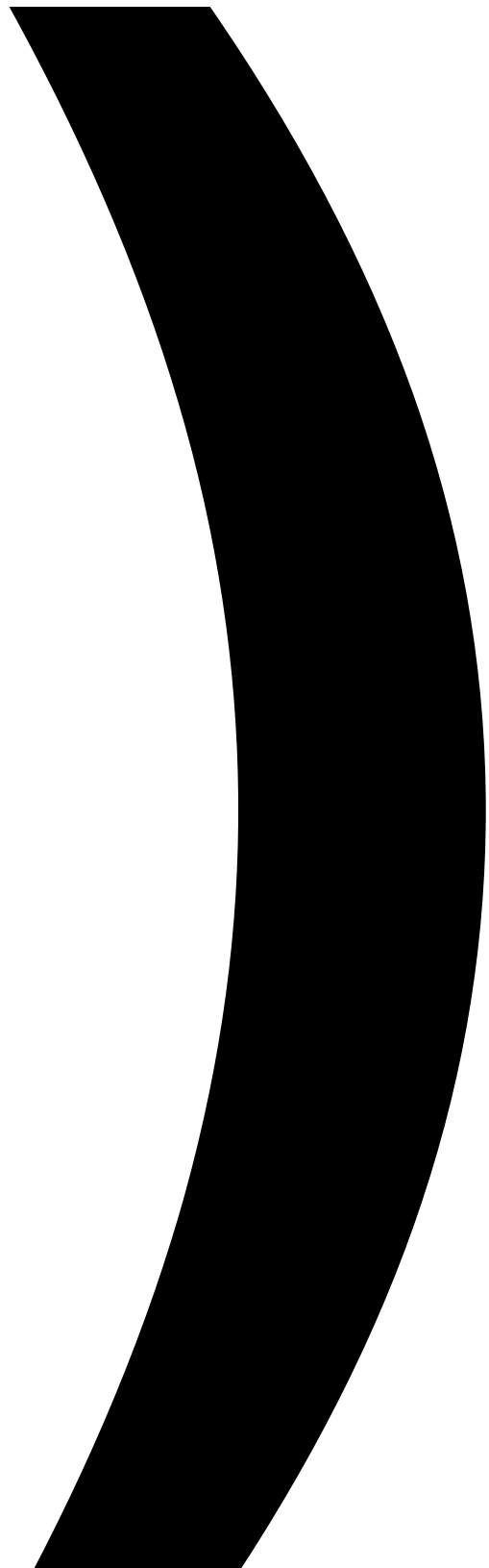


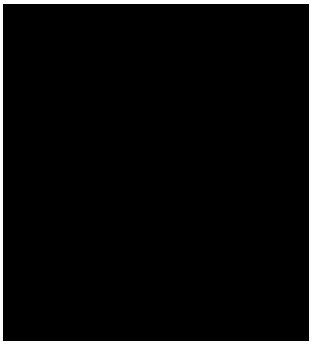


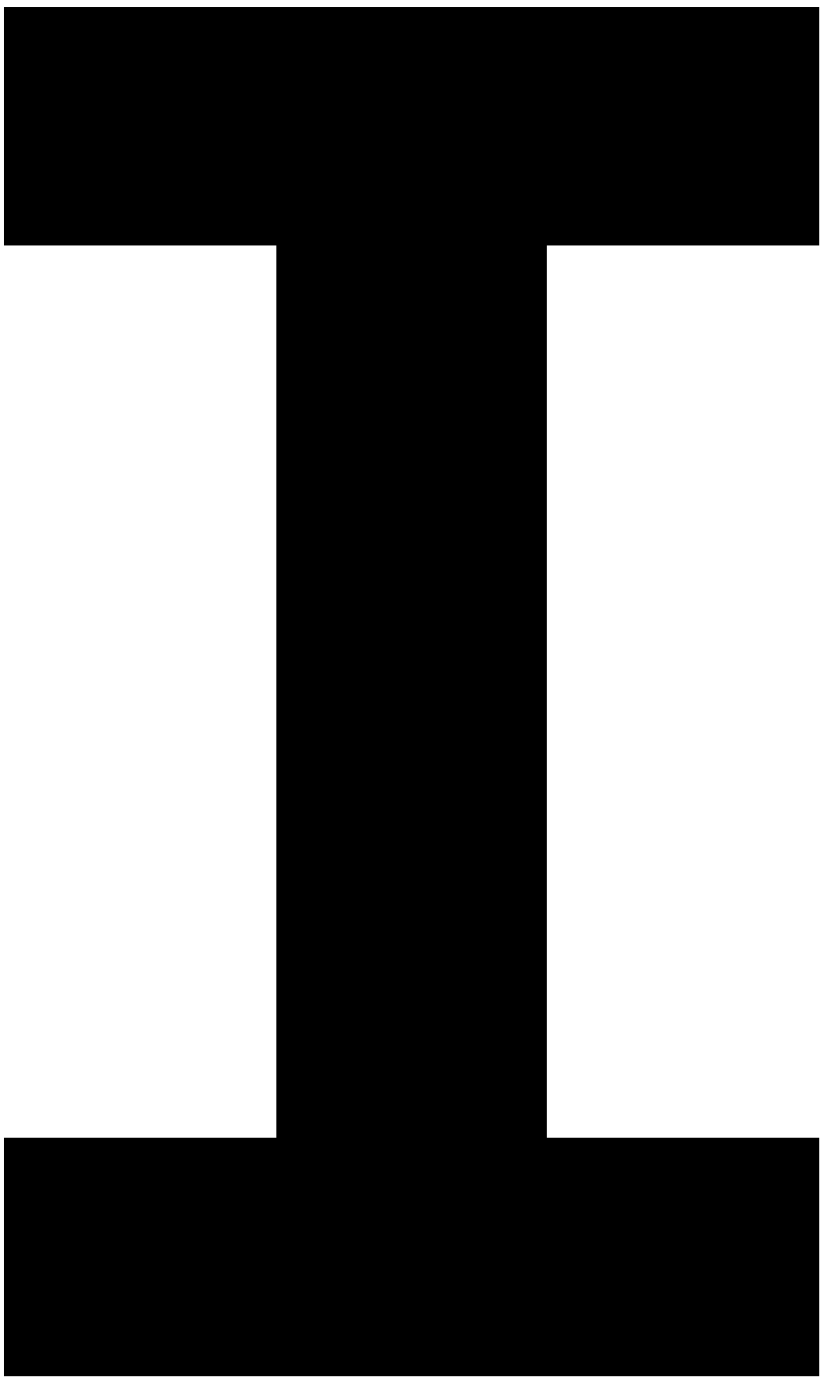


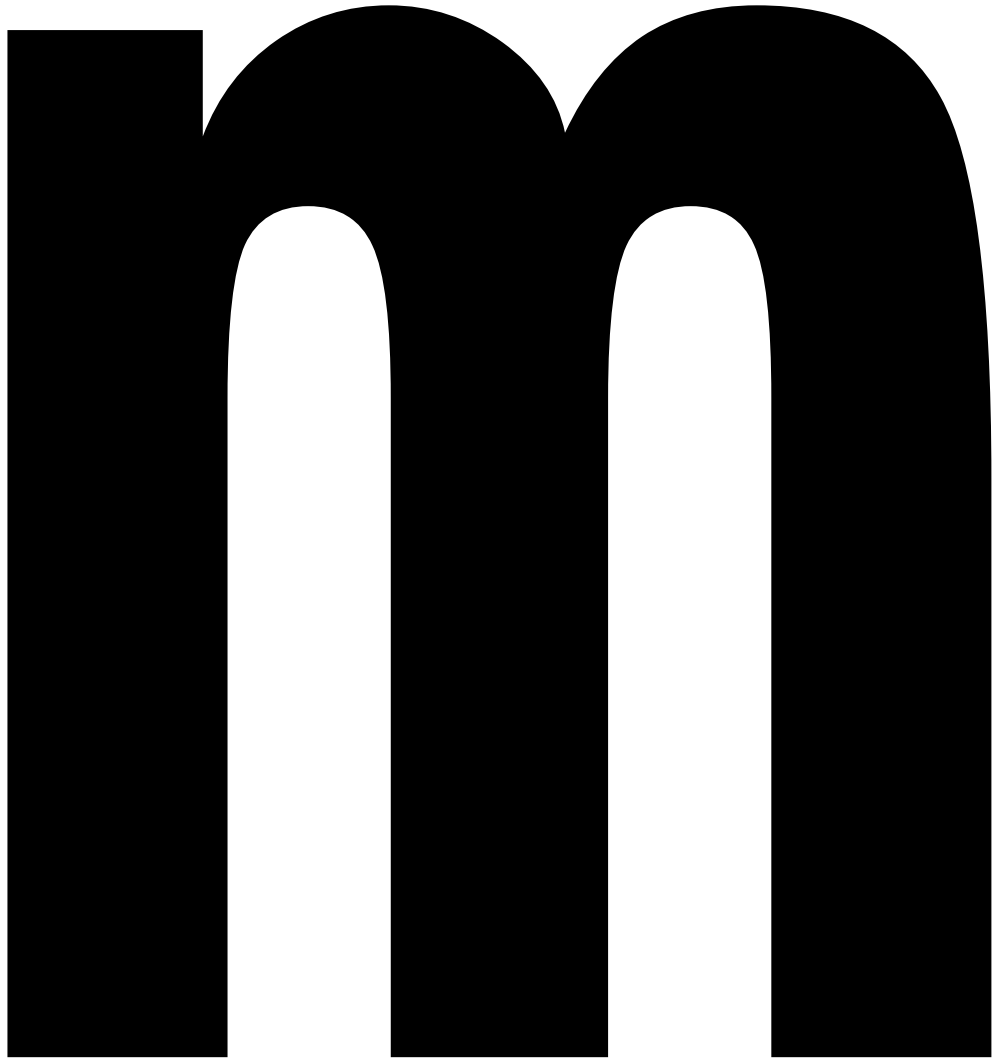


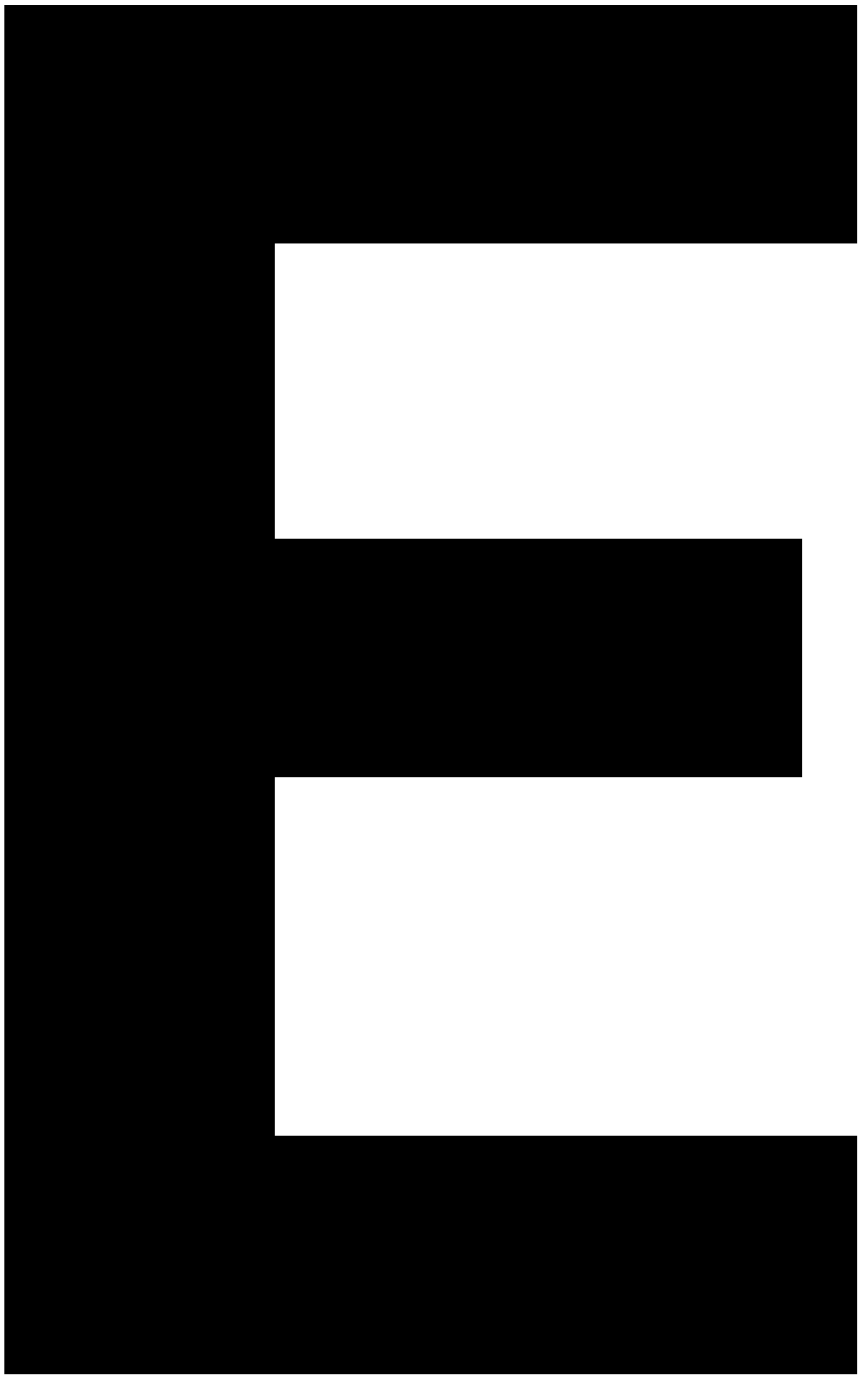


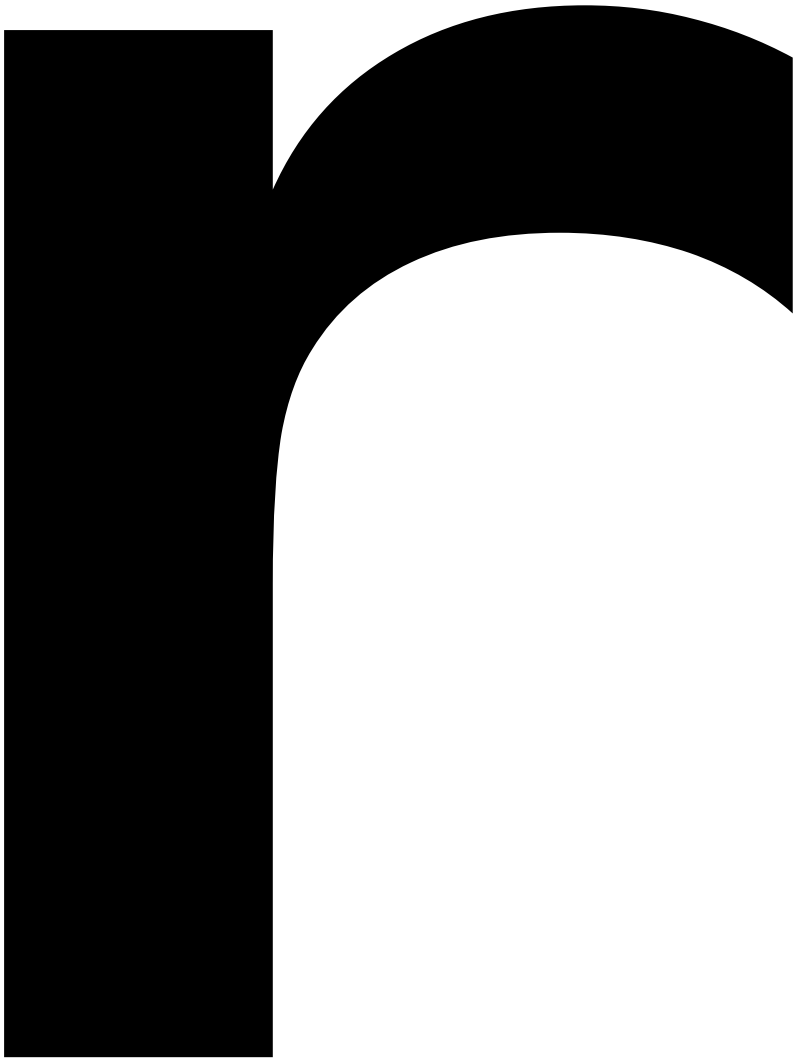


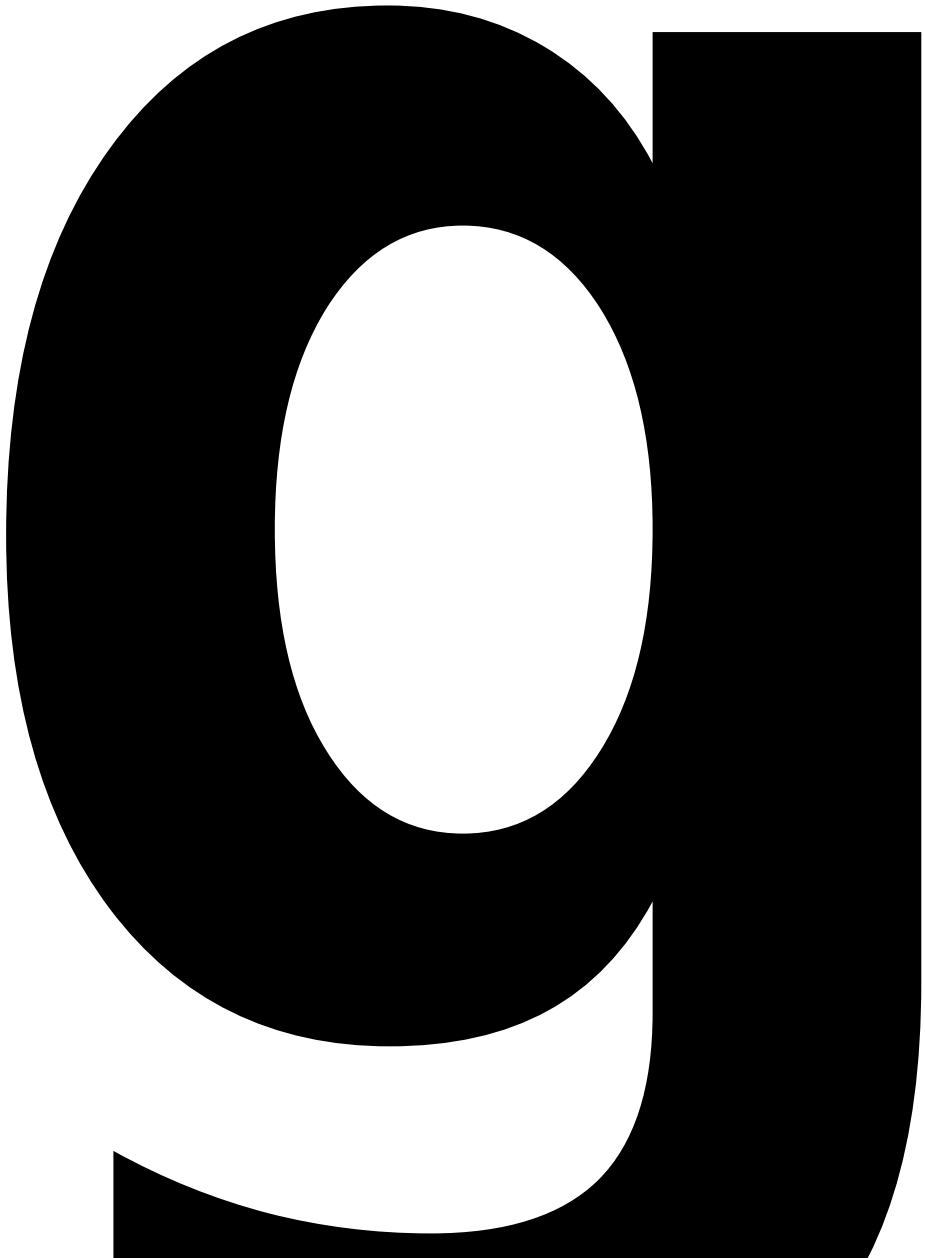


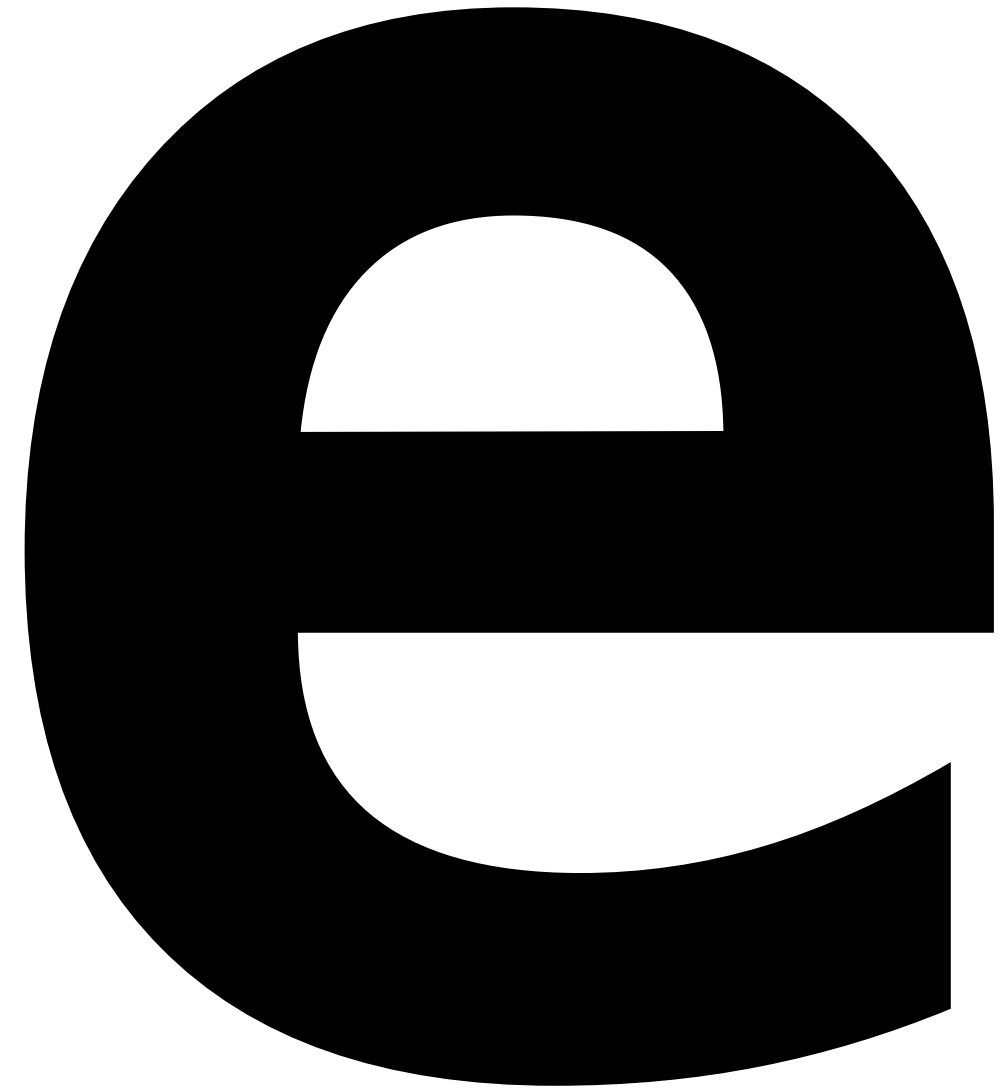


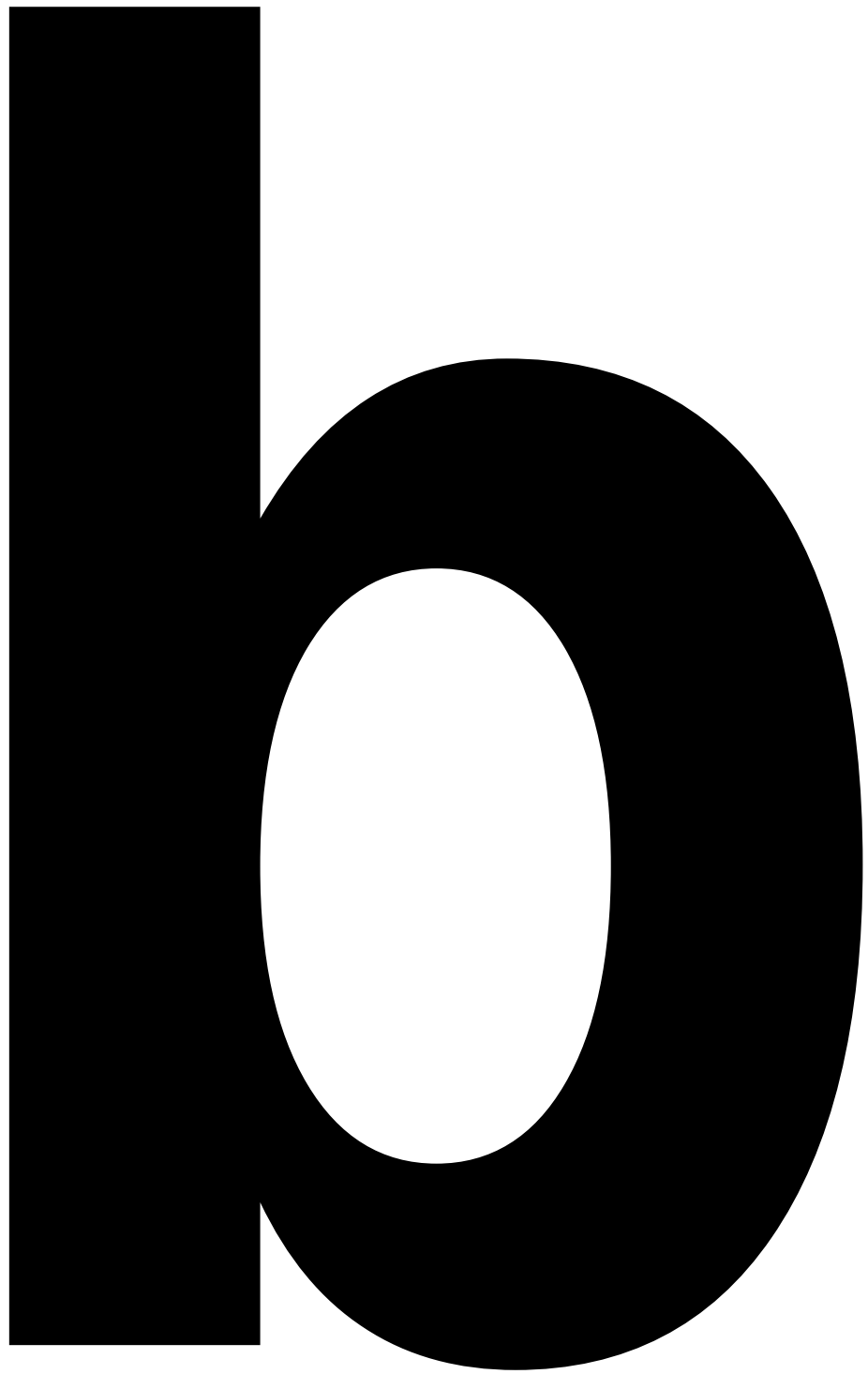


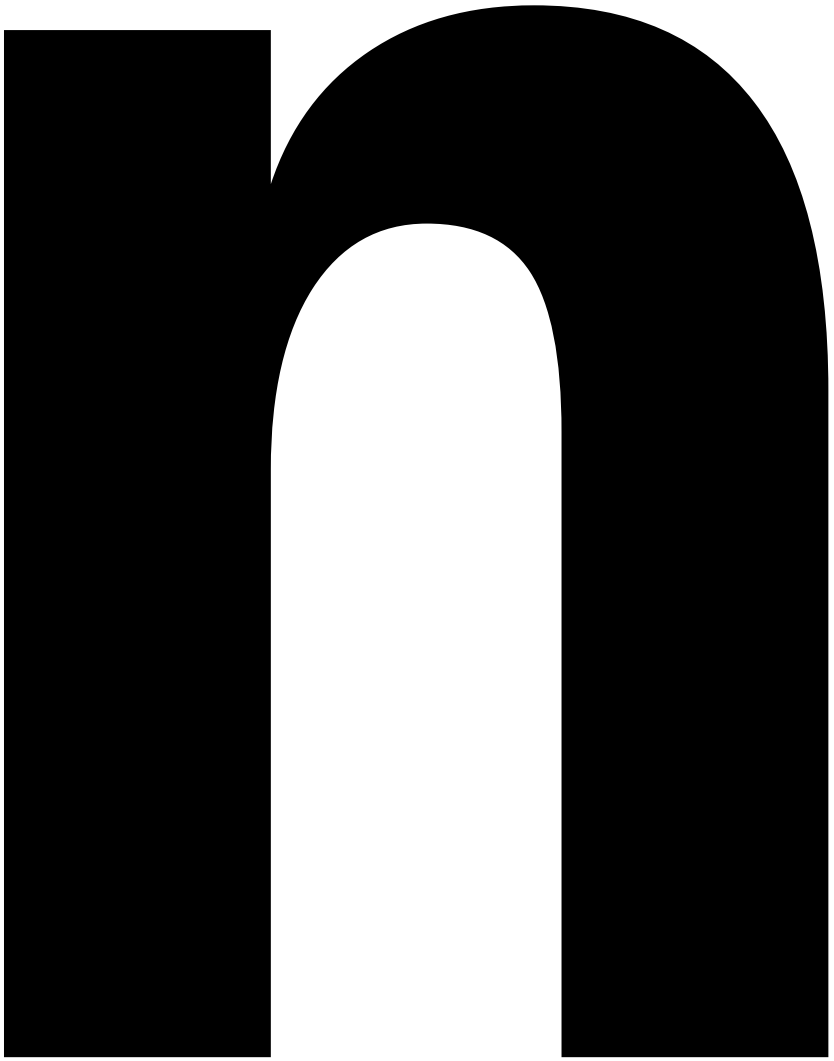


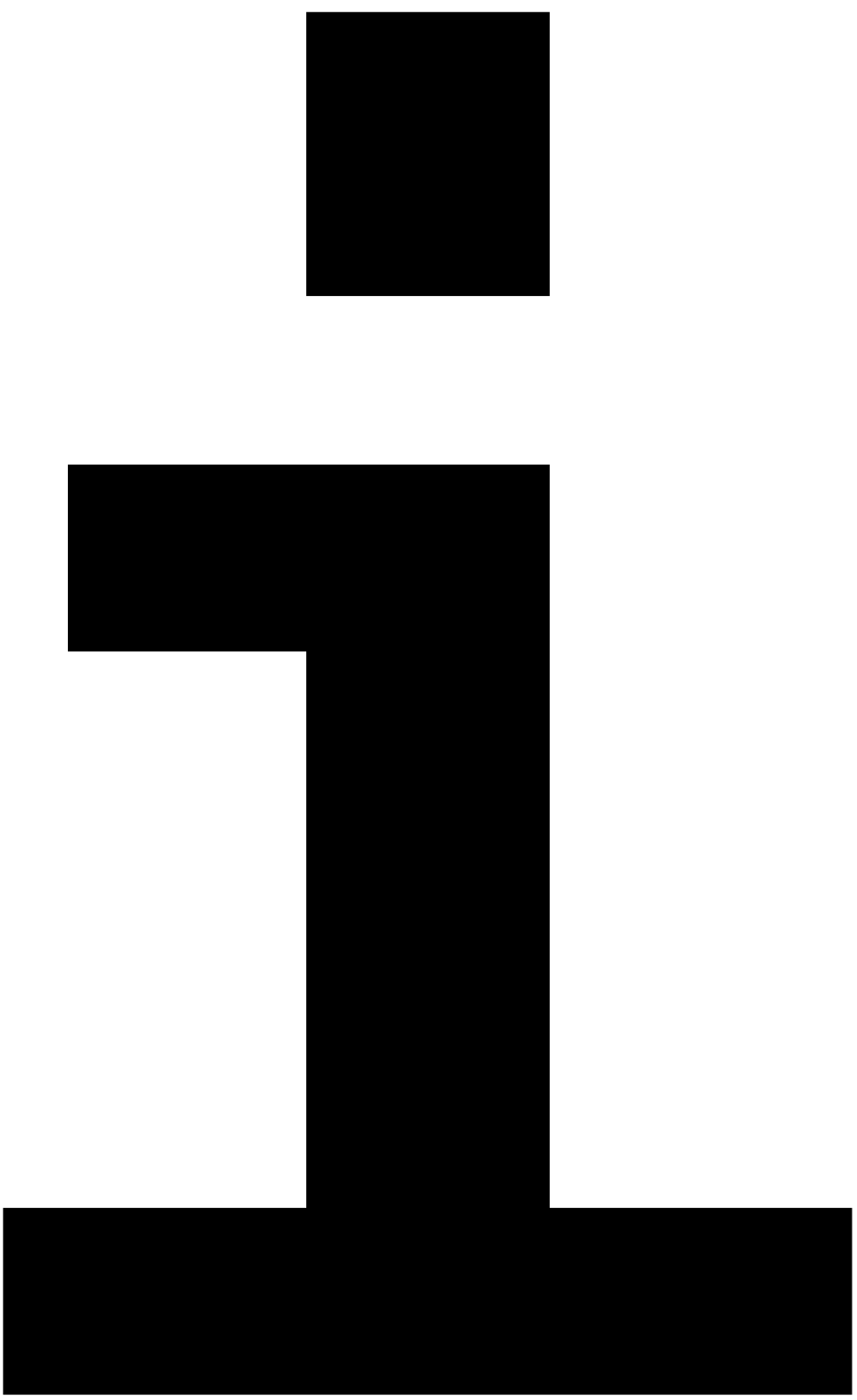




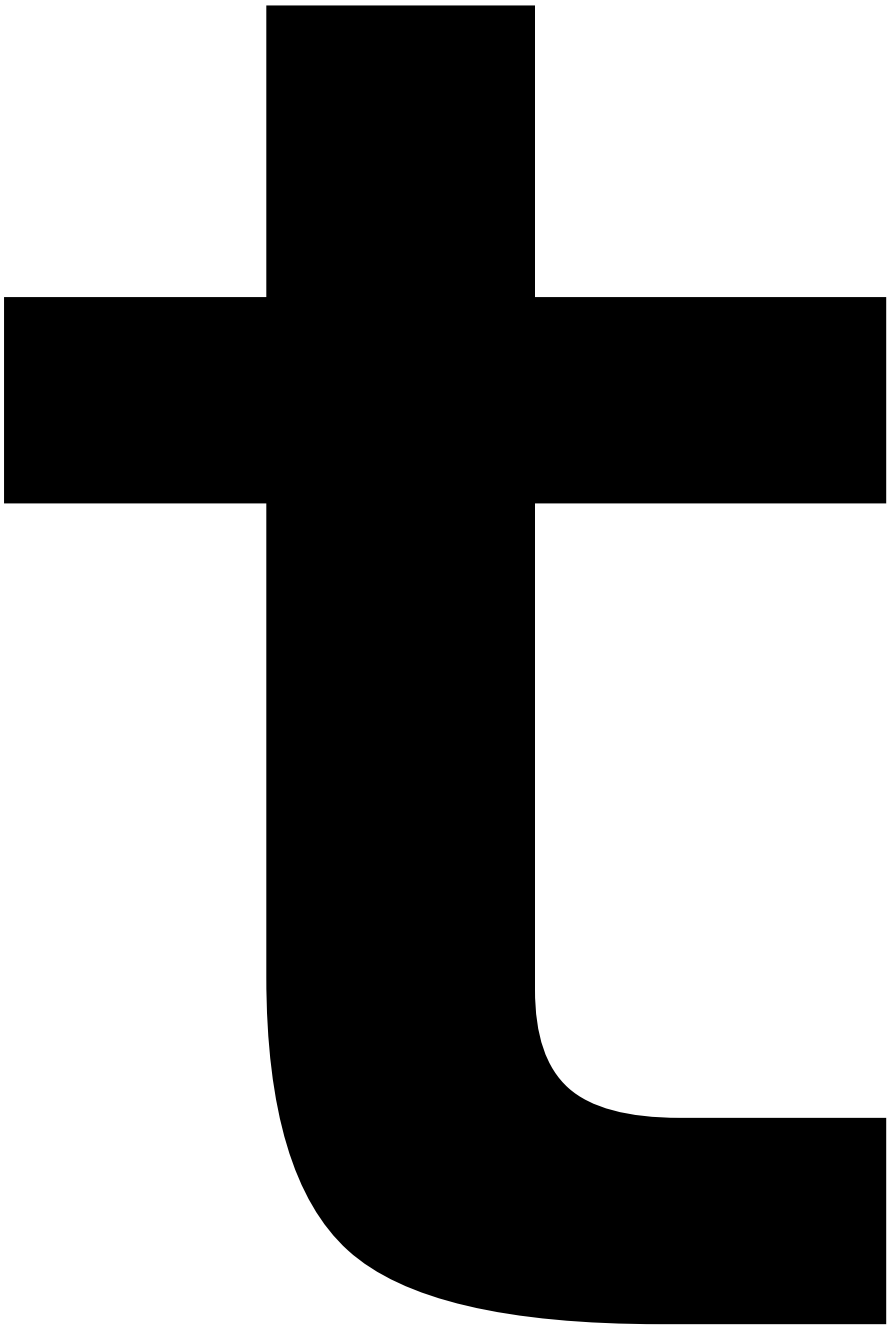


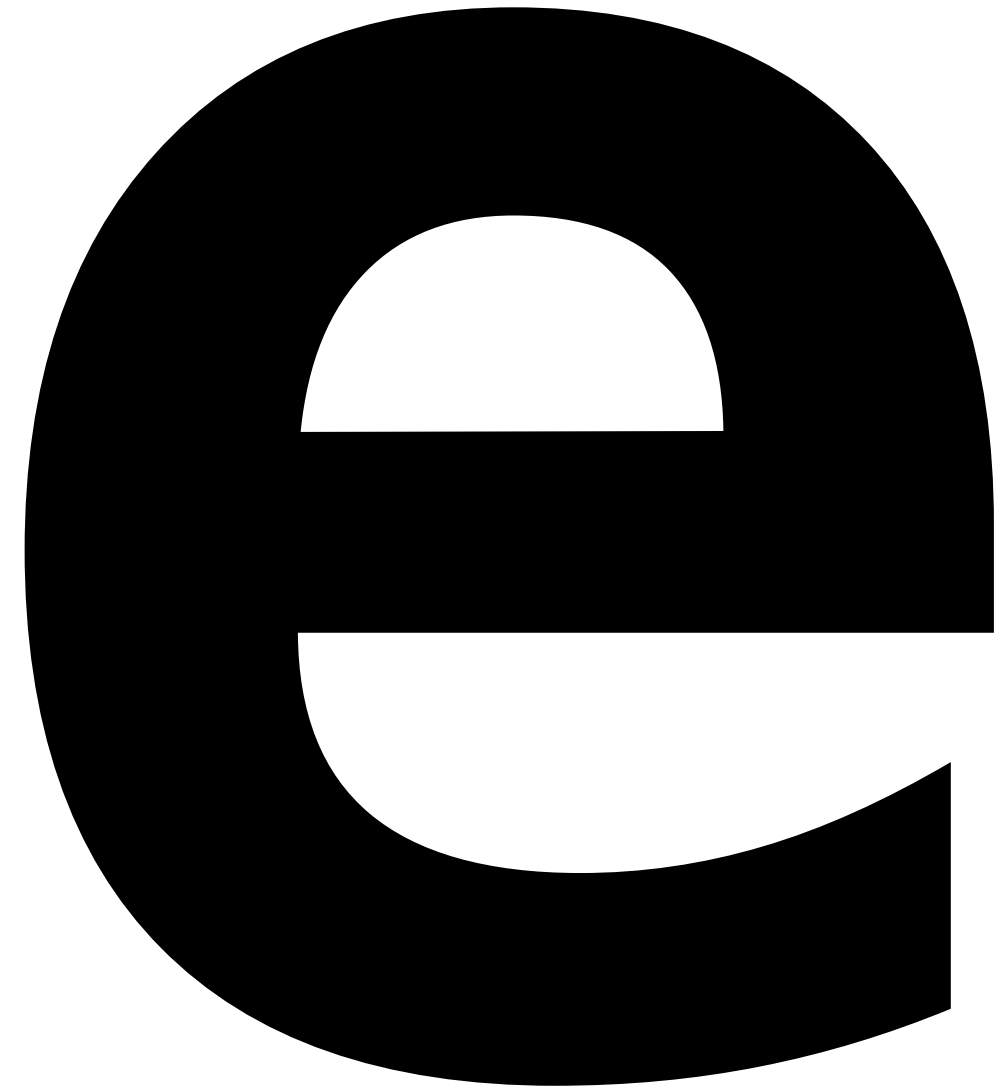


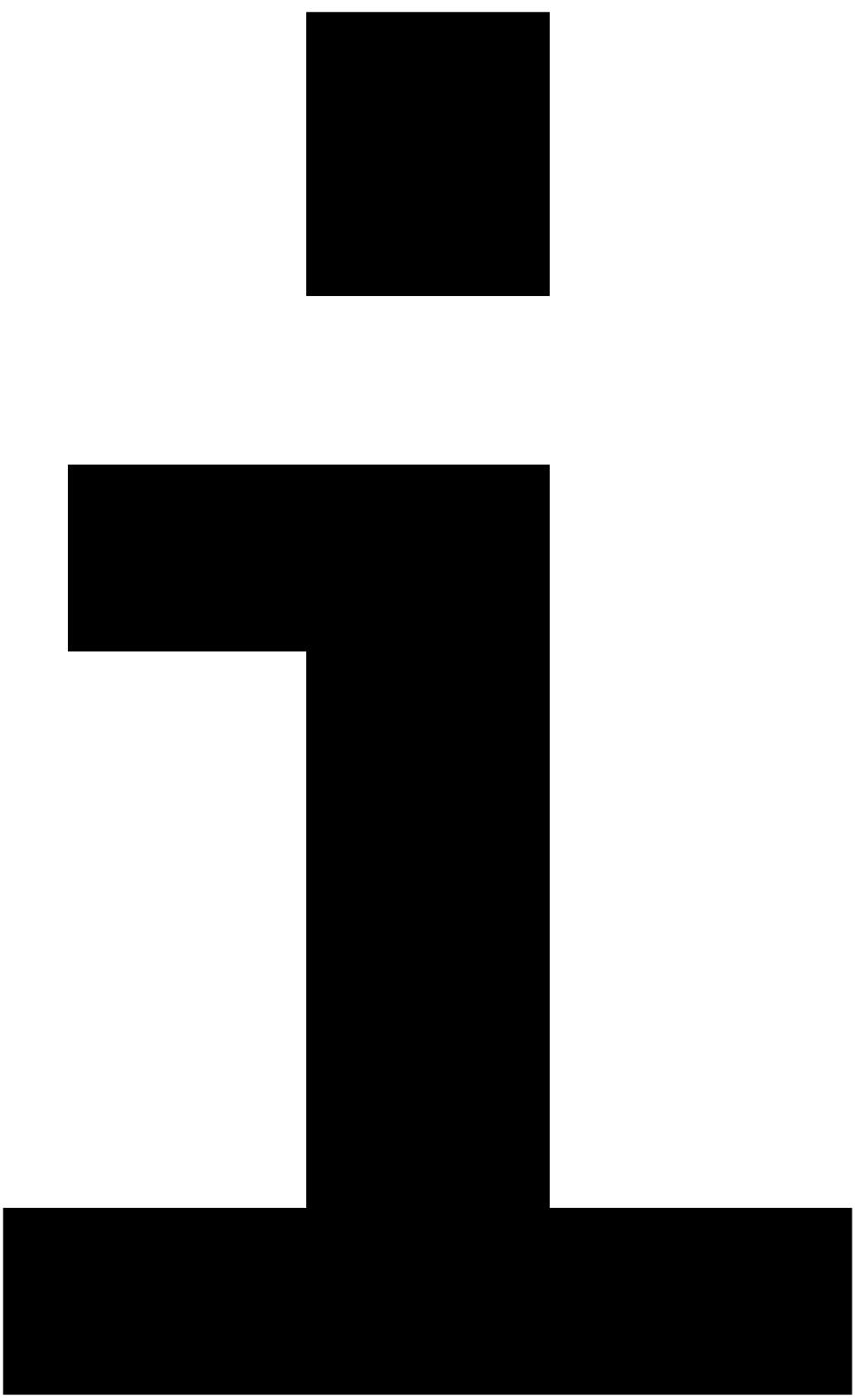


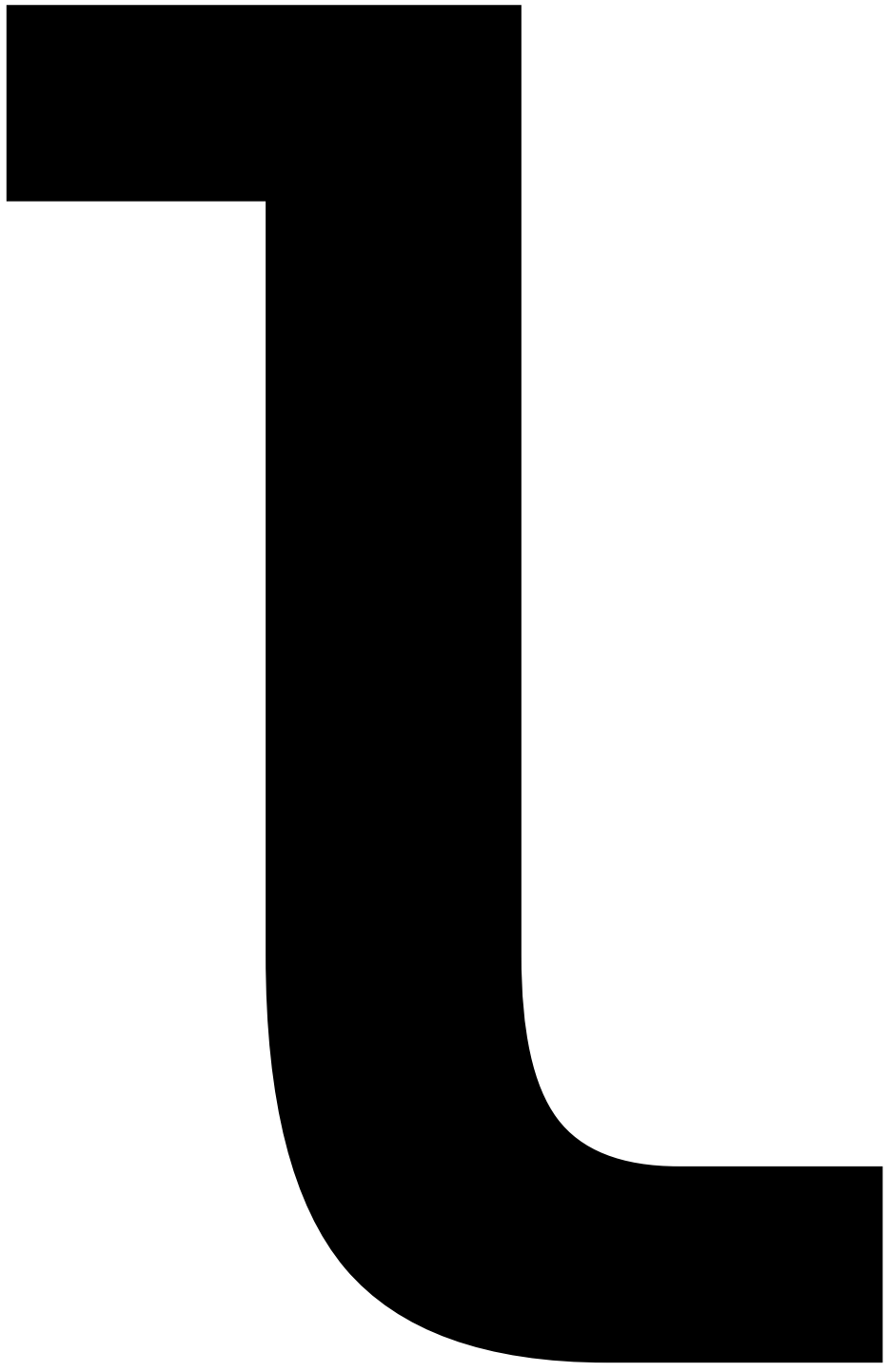


S

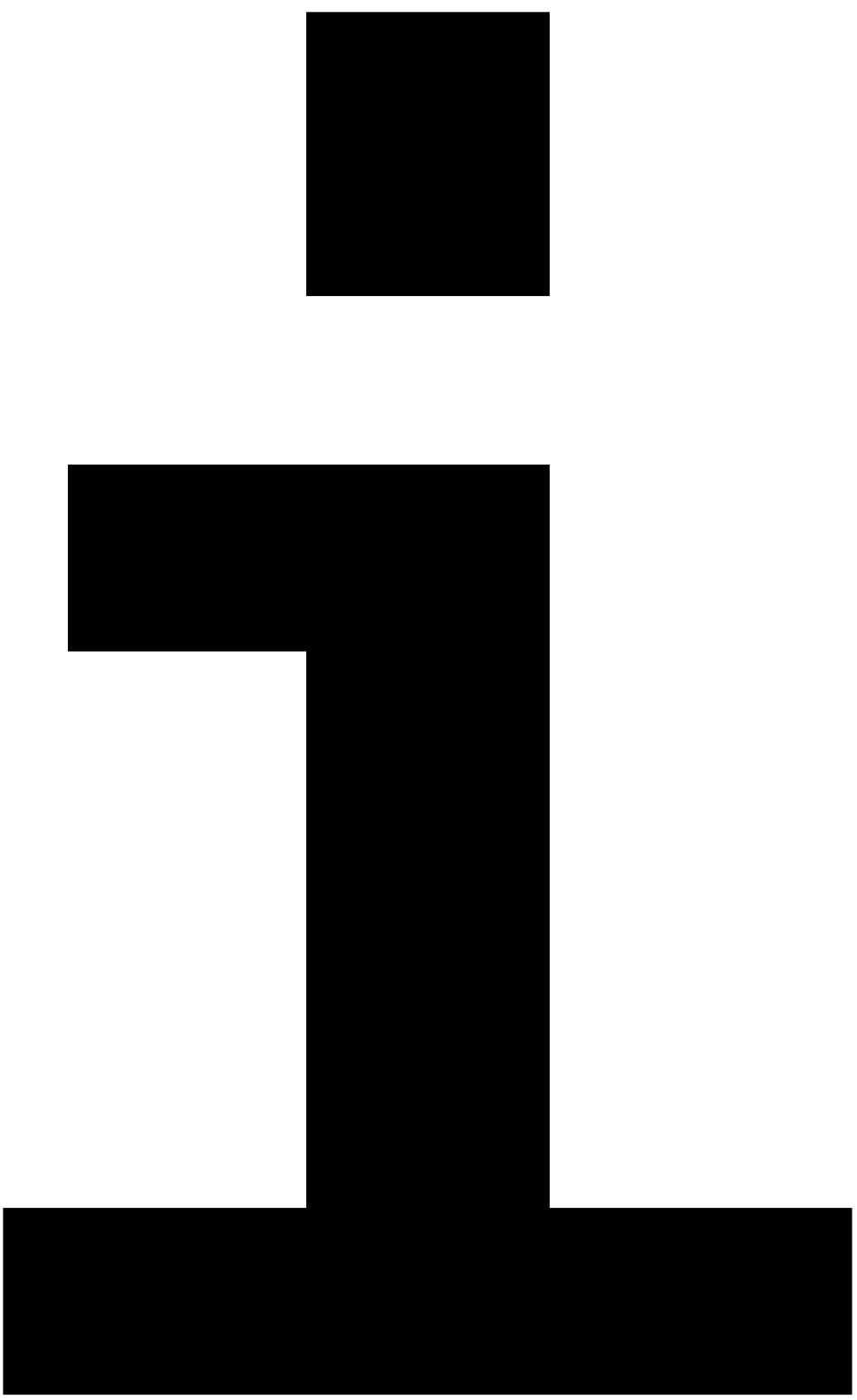


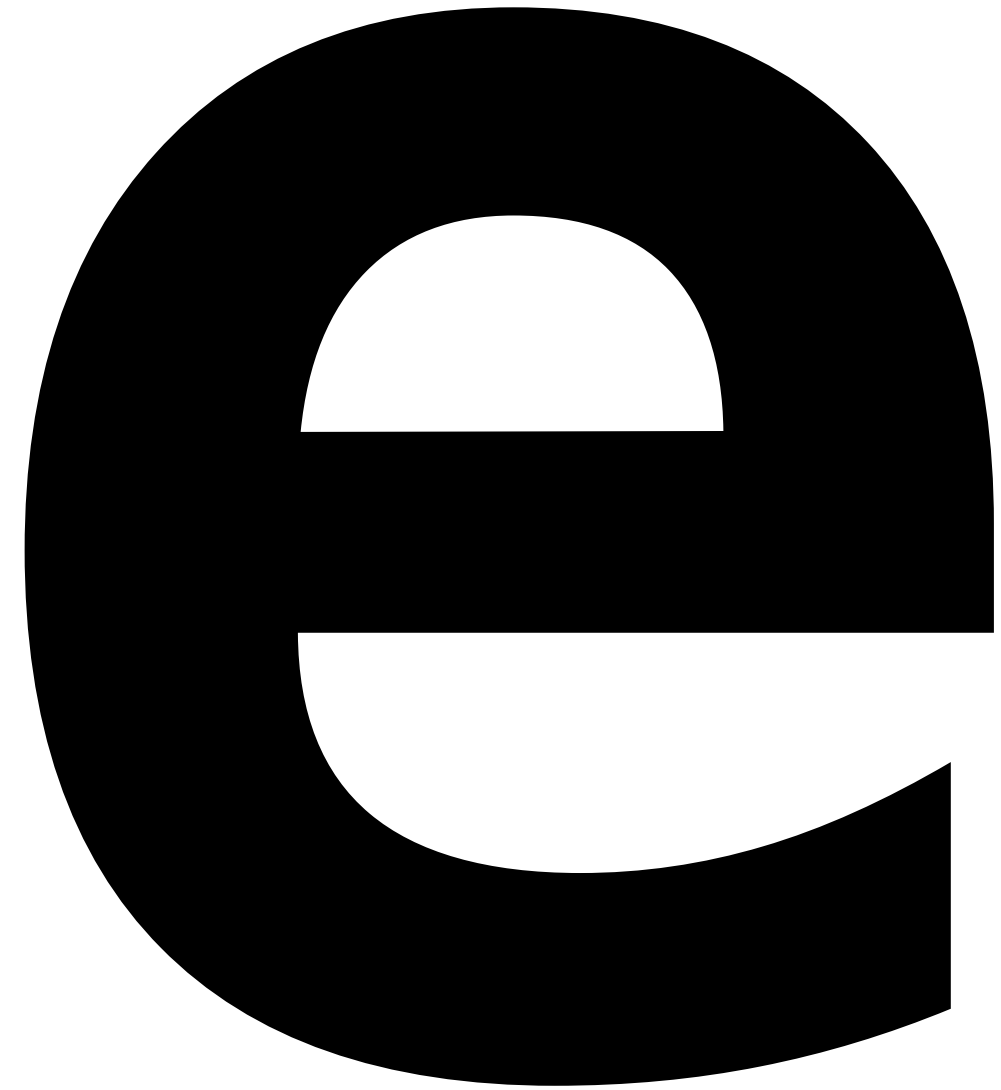




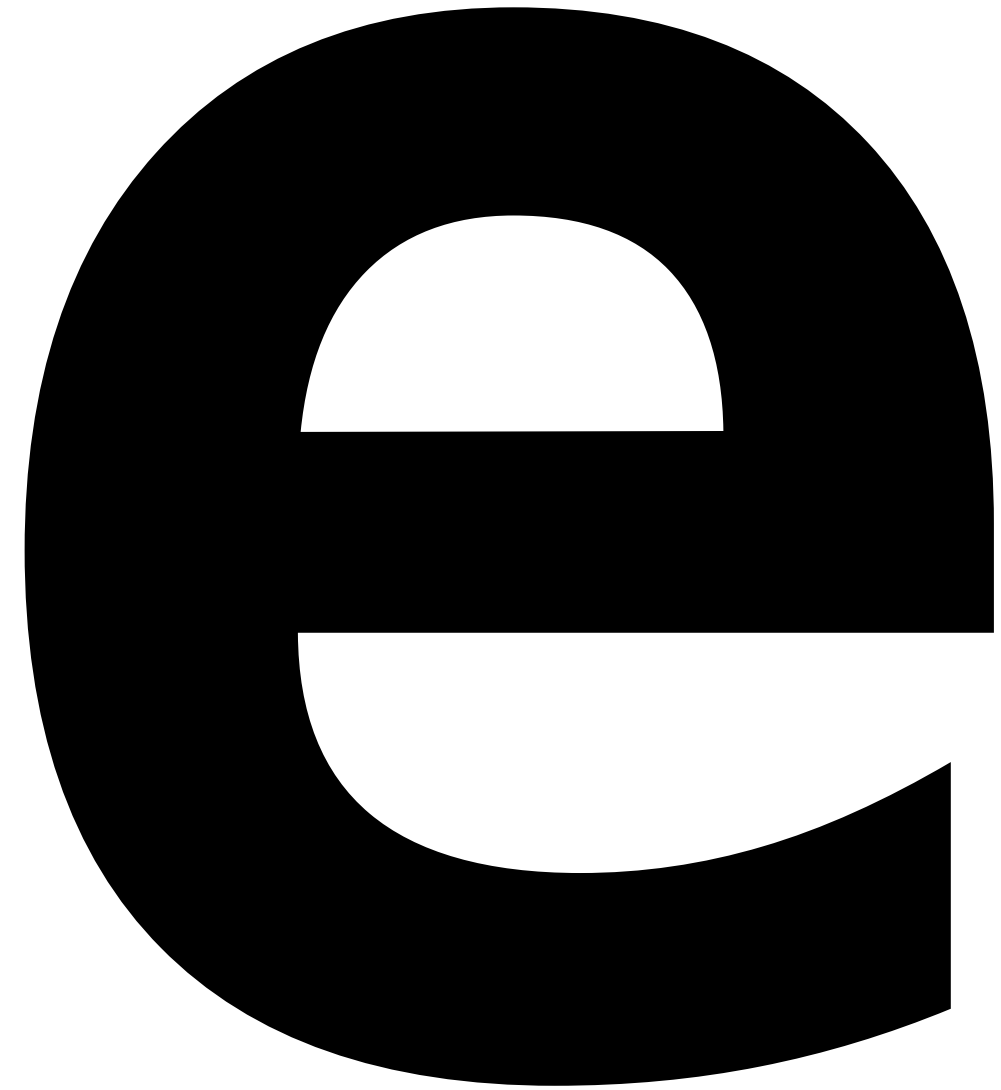


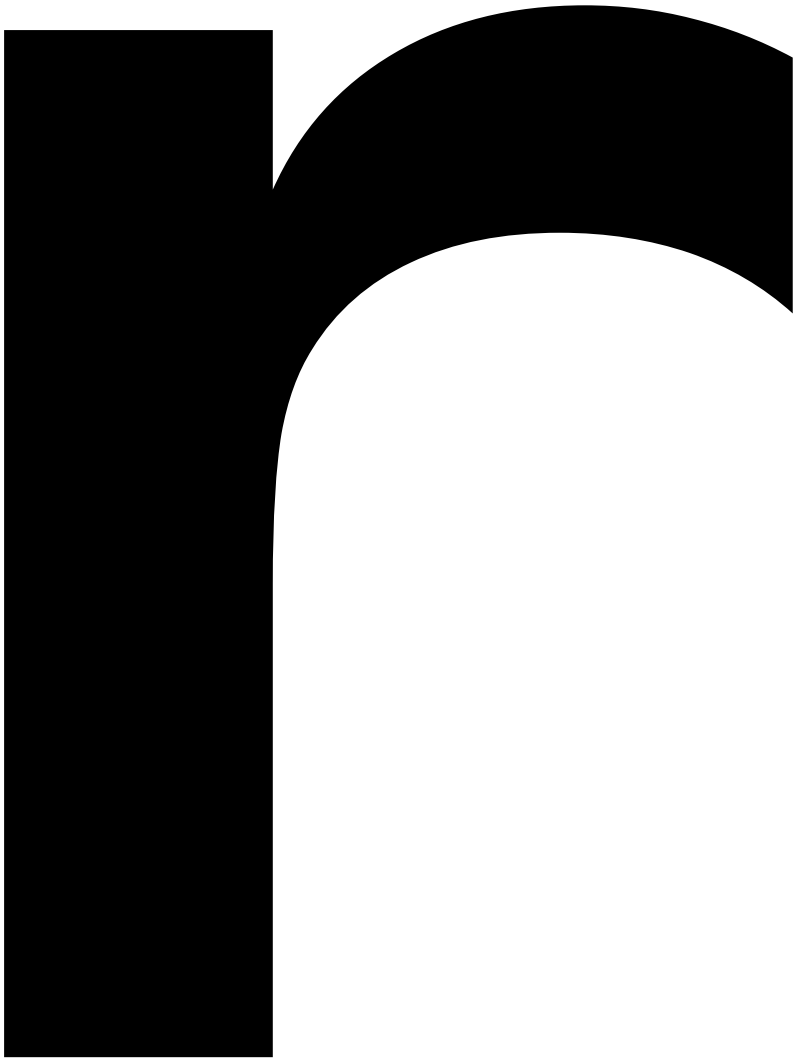
d

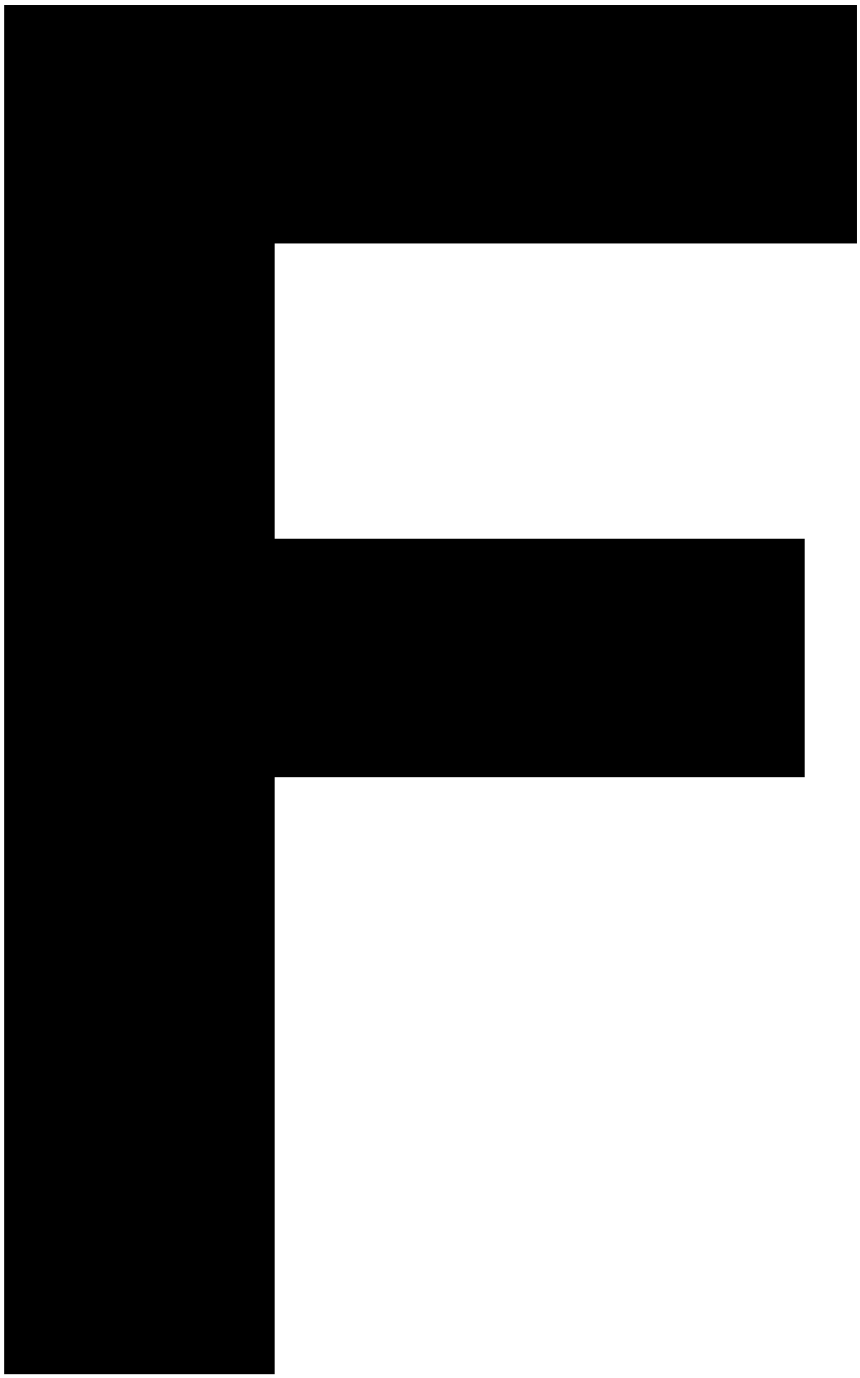


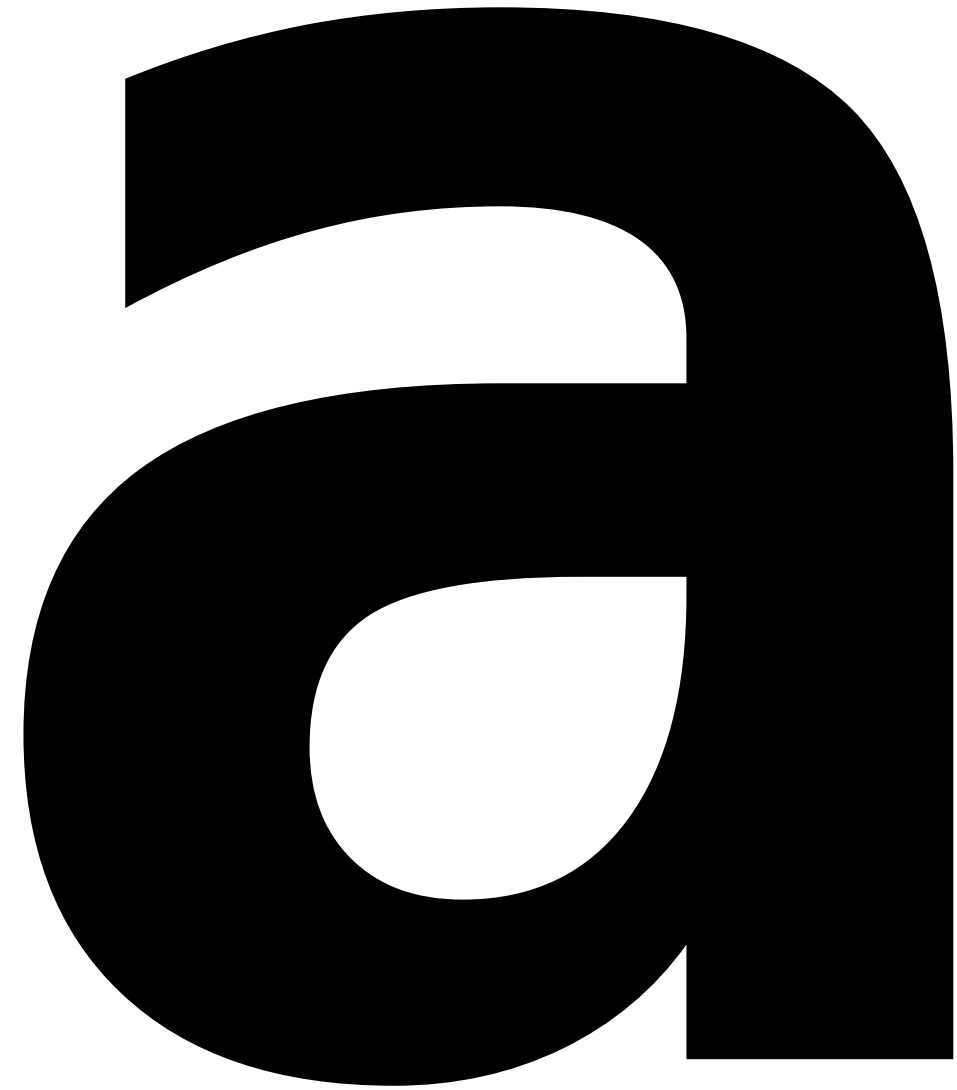


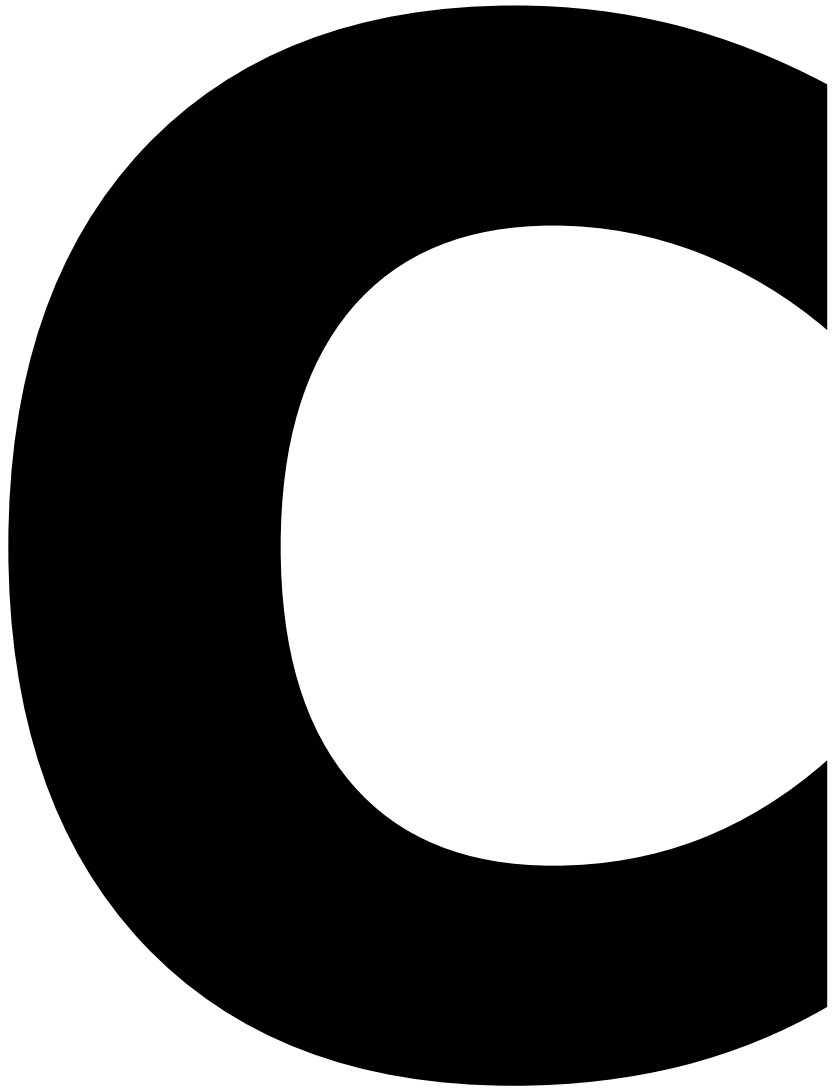
S

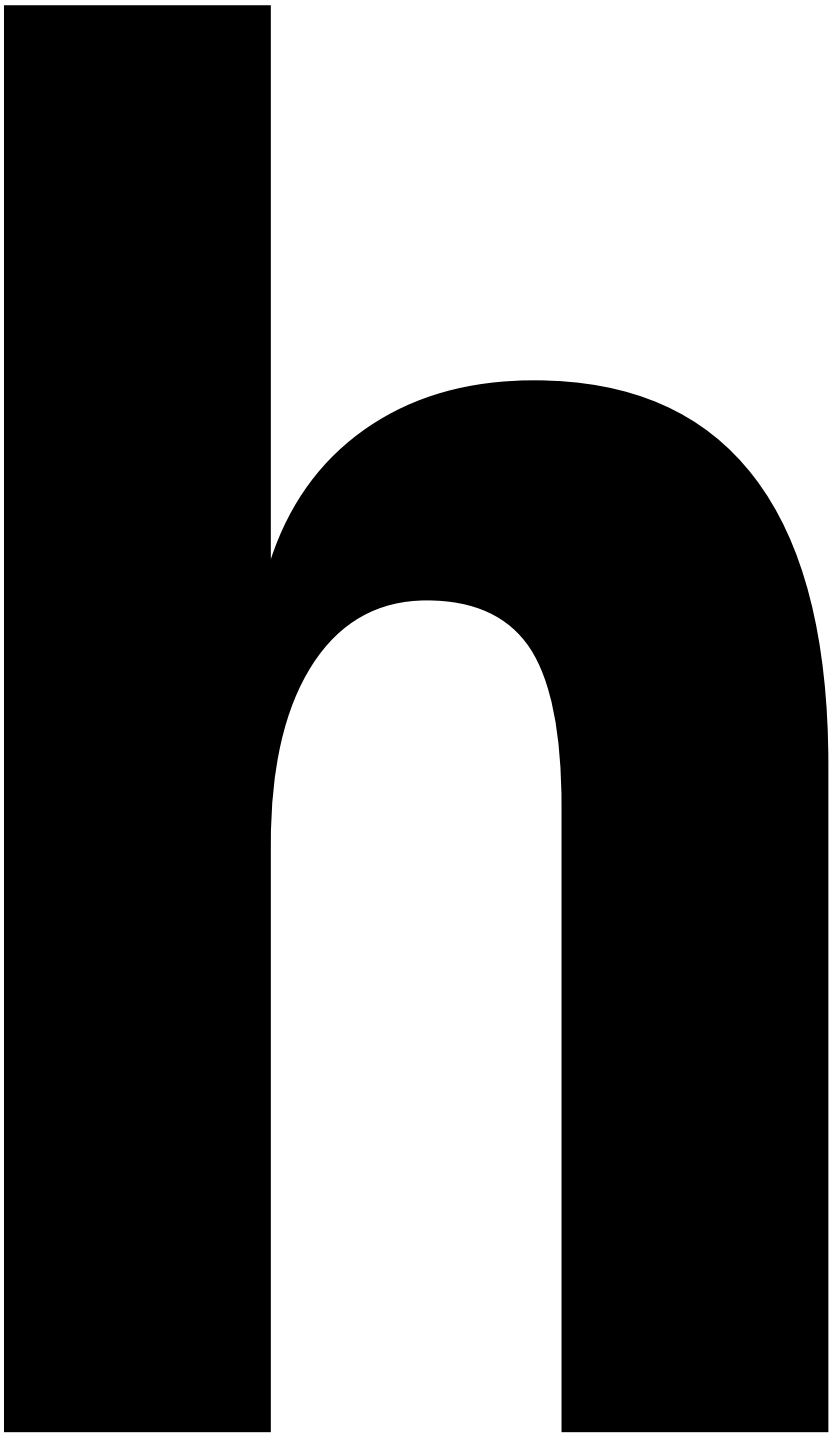


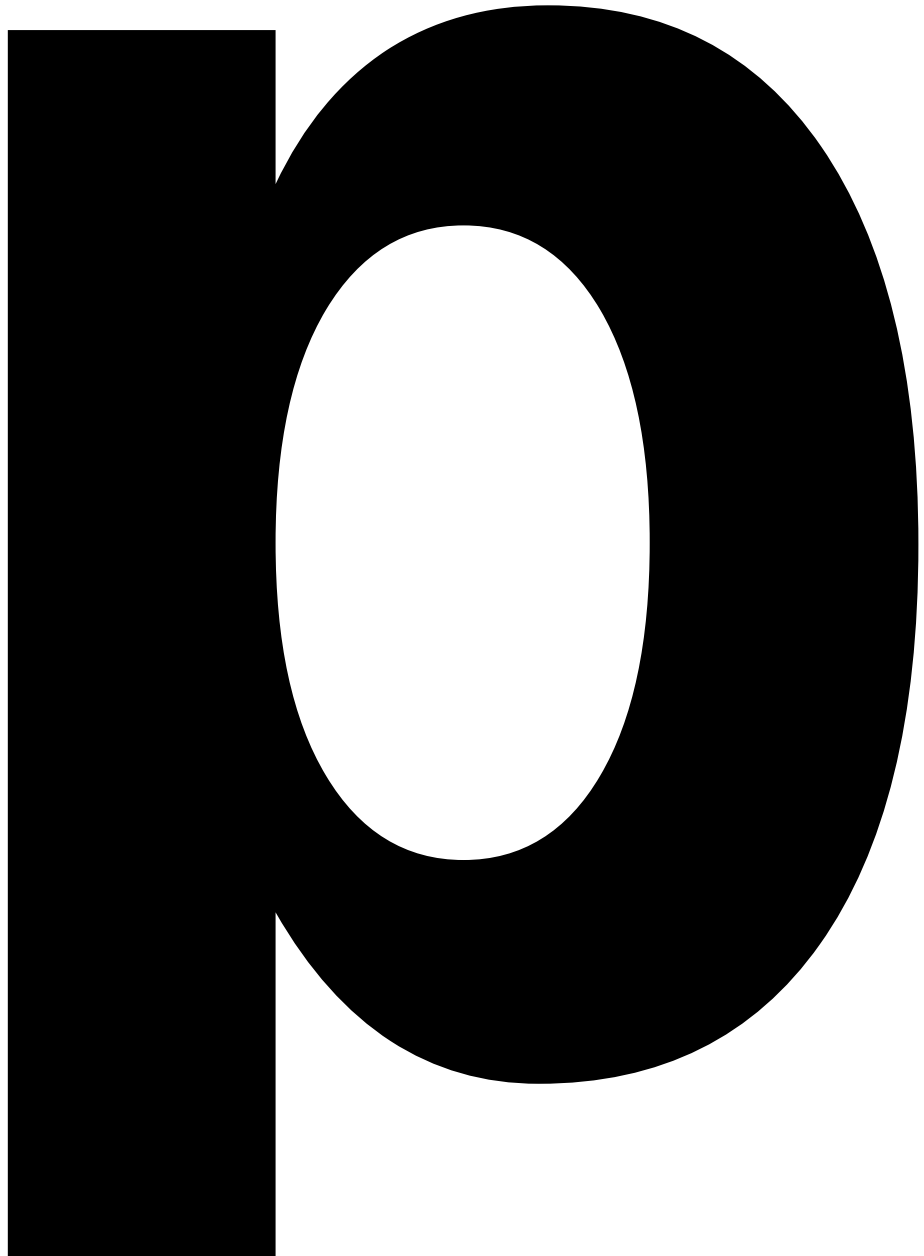




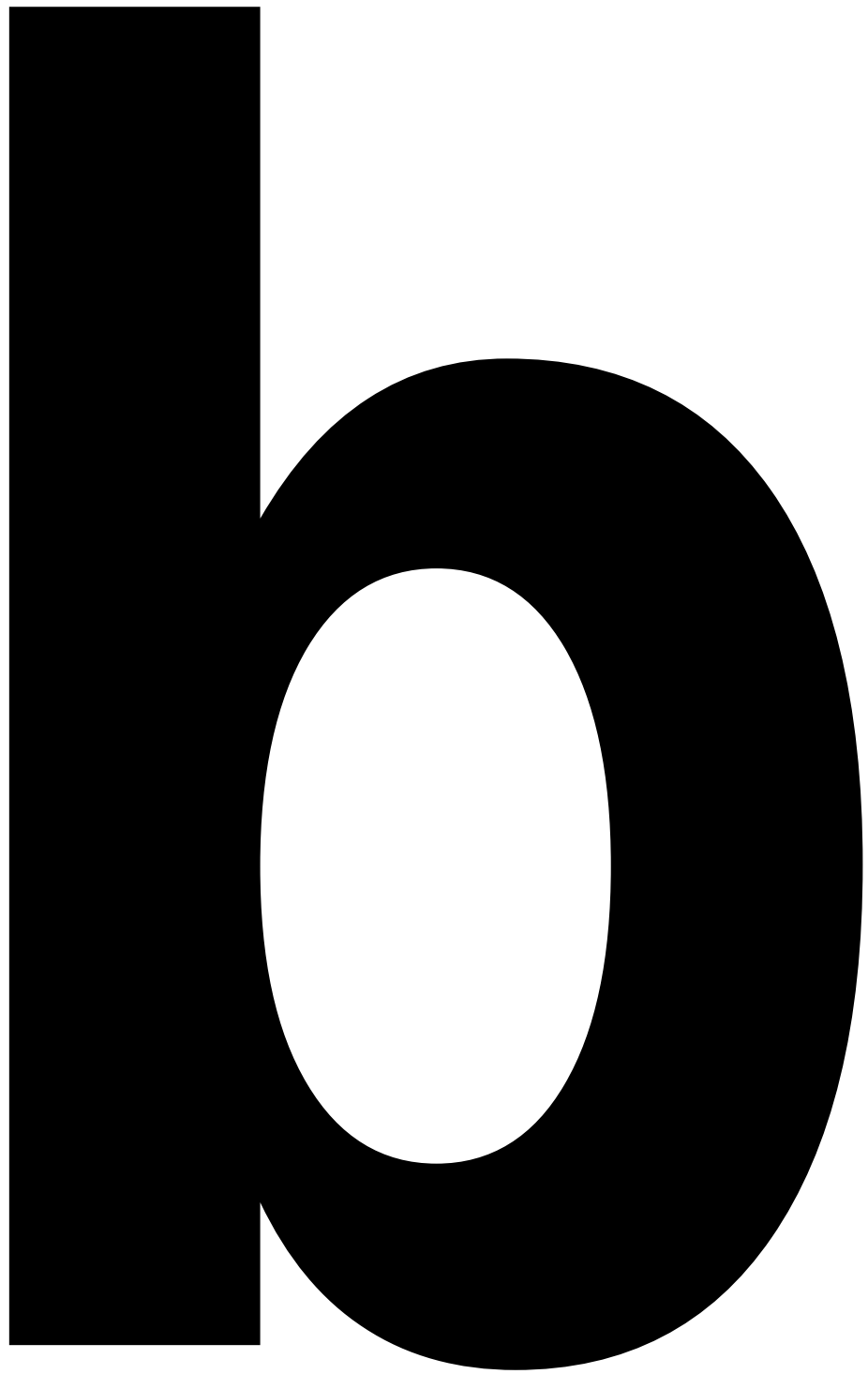


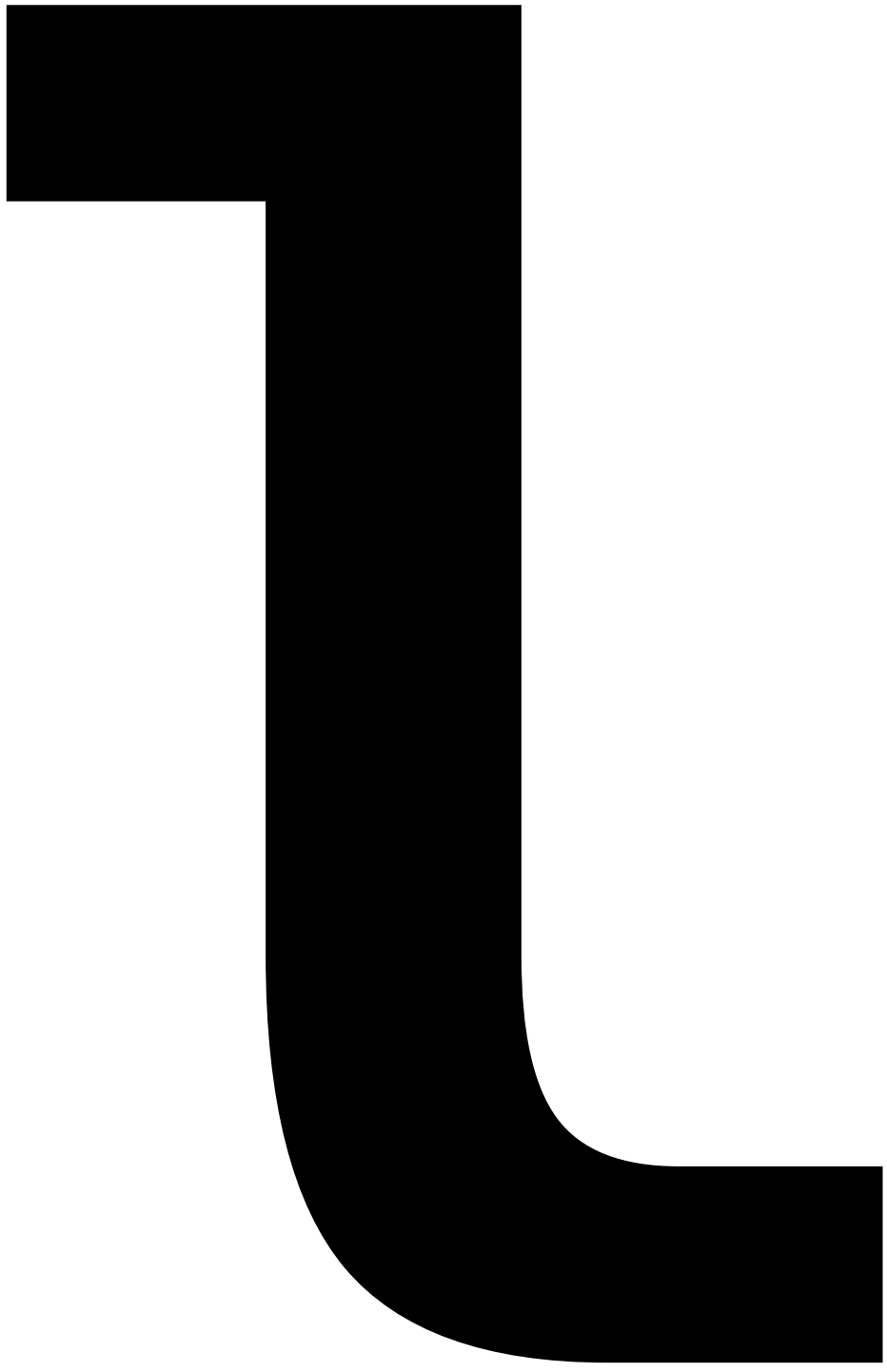


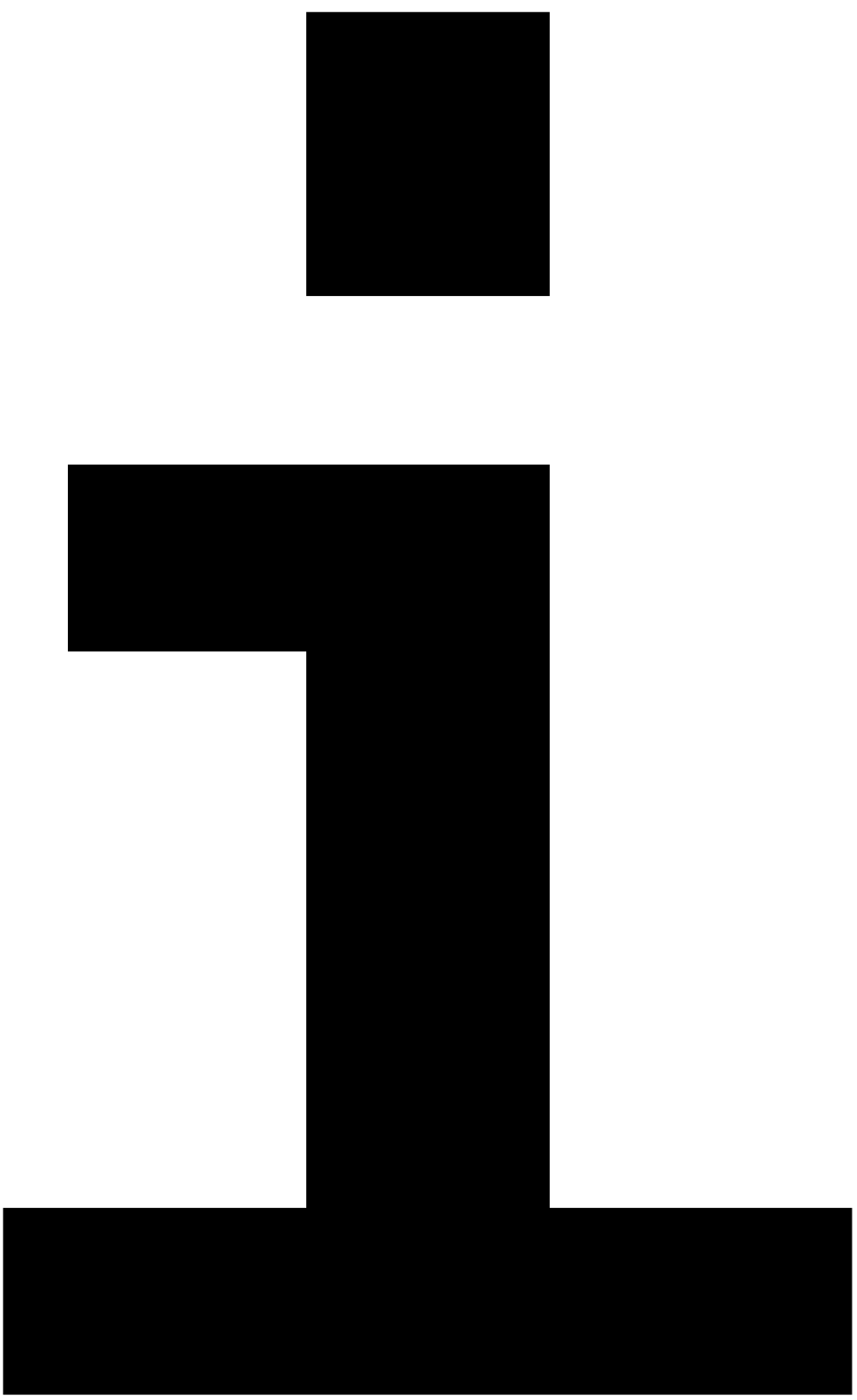


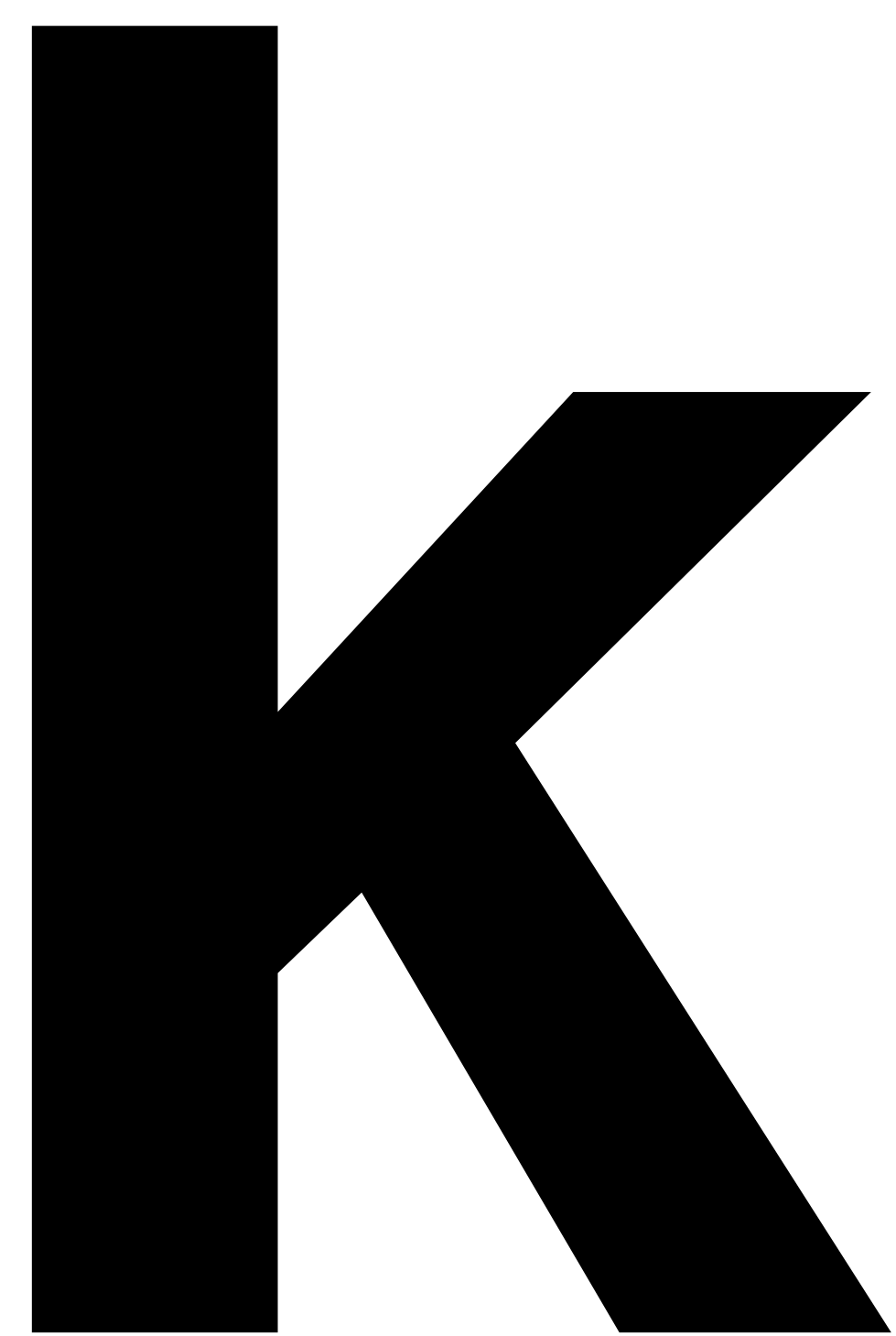


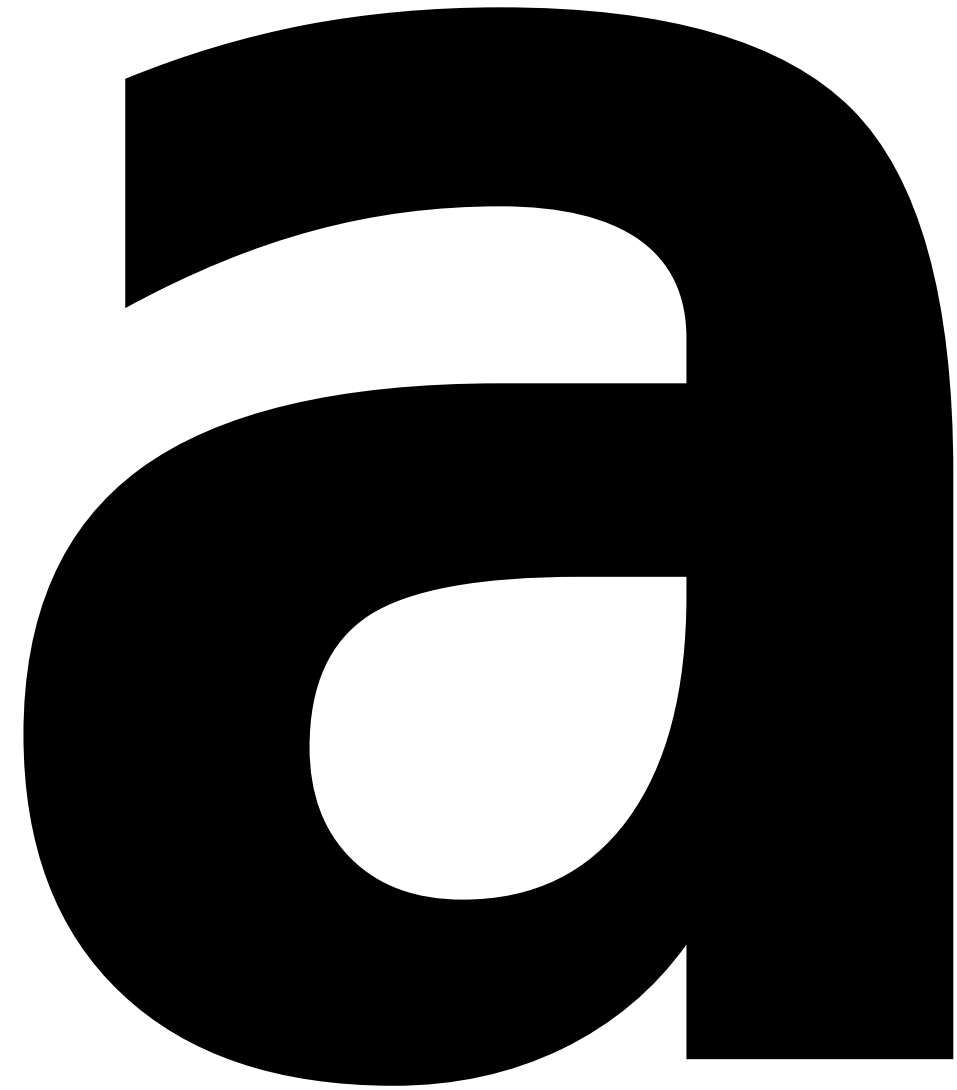
u

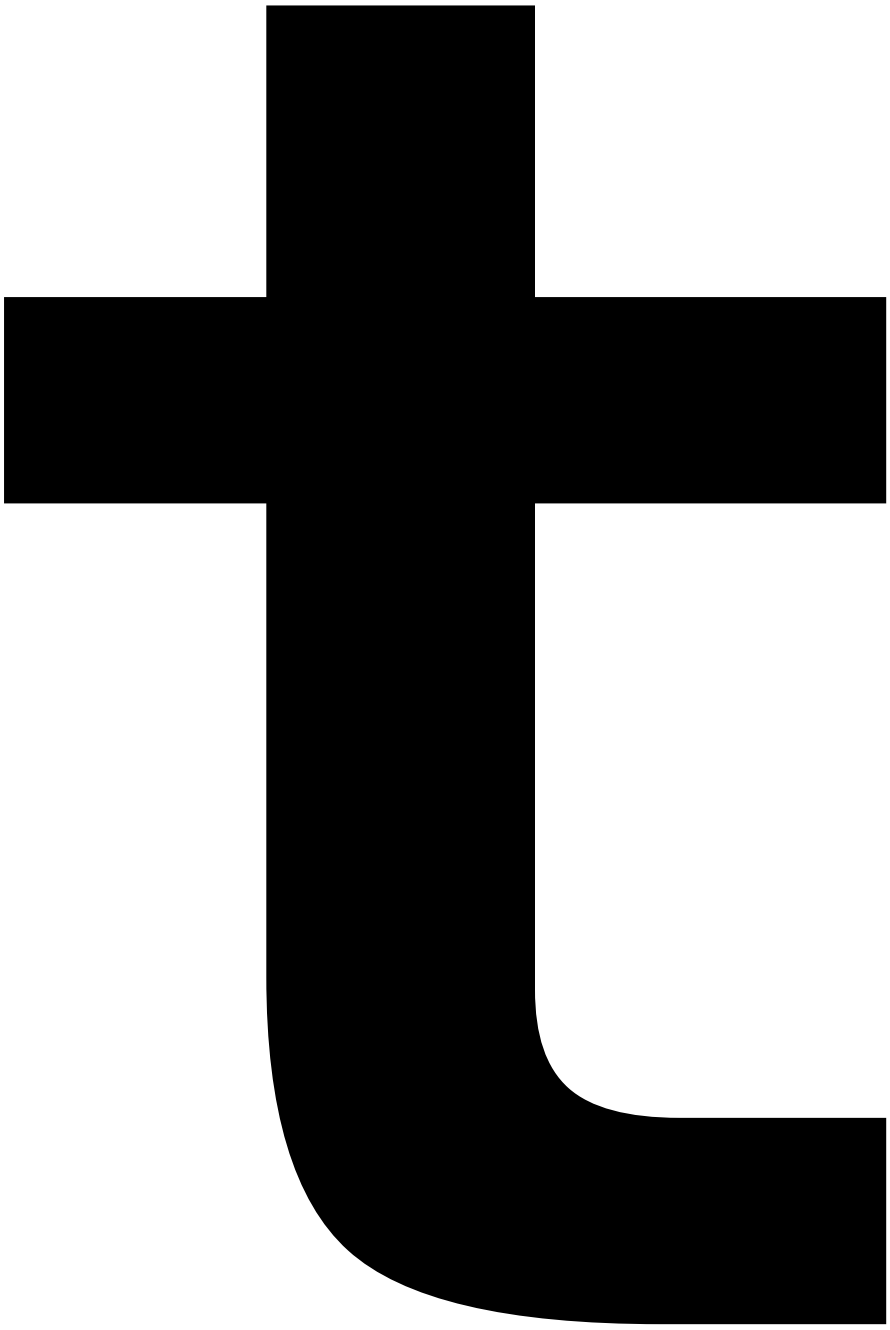


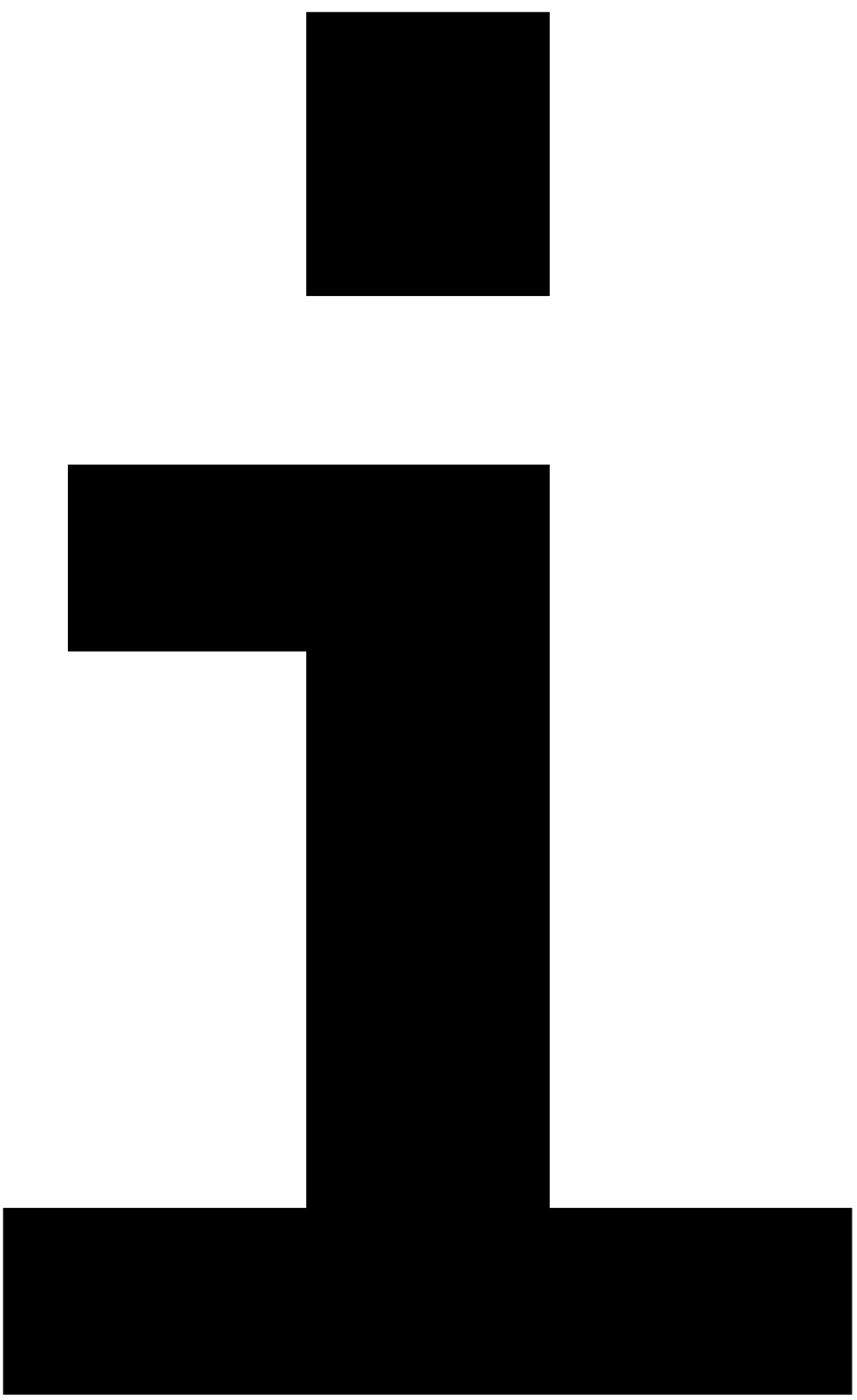


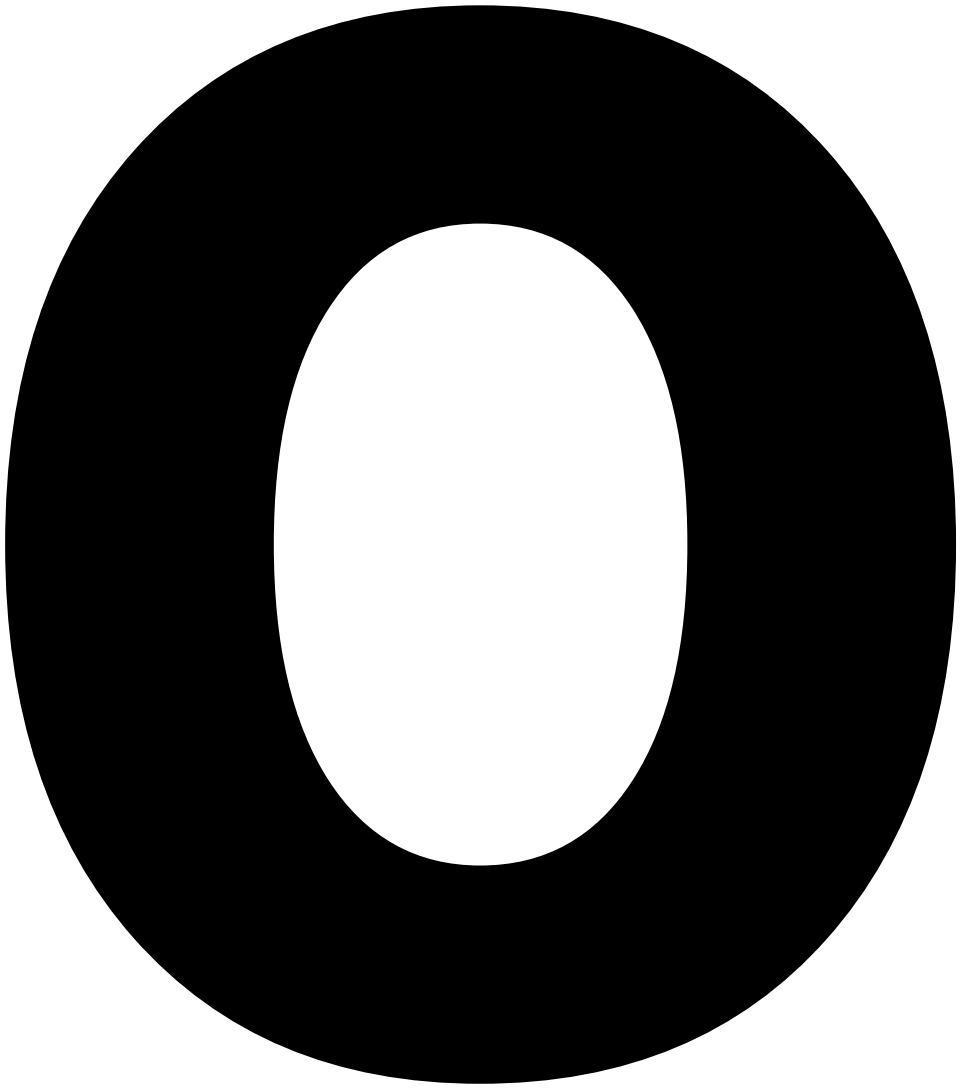


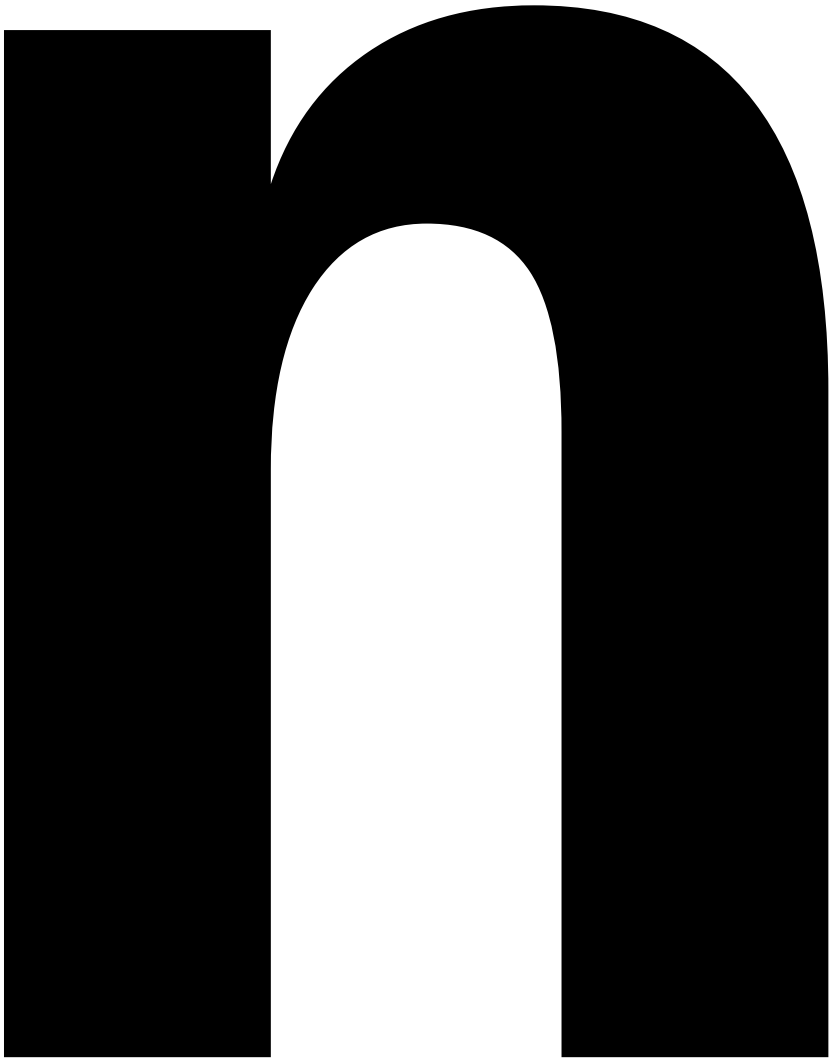


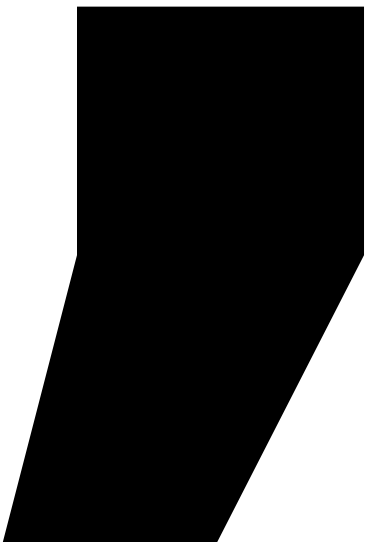




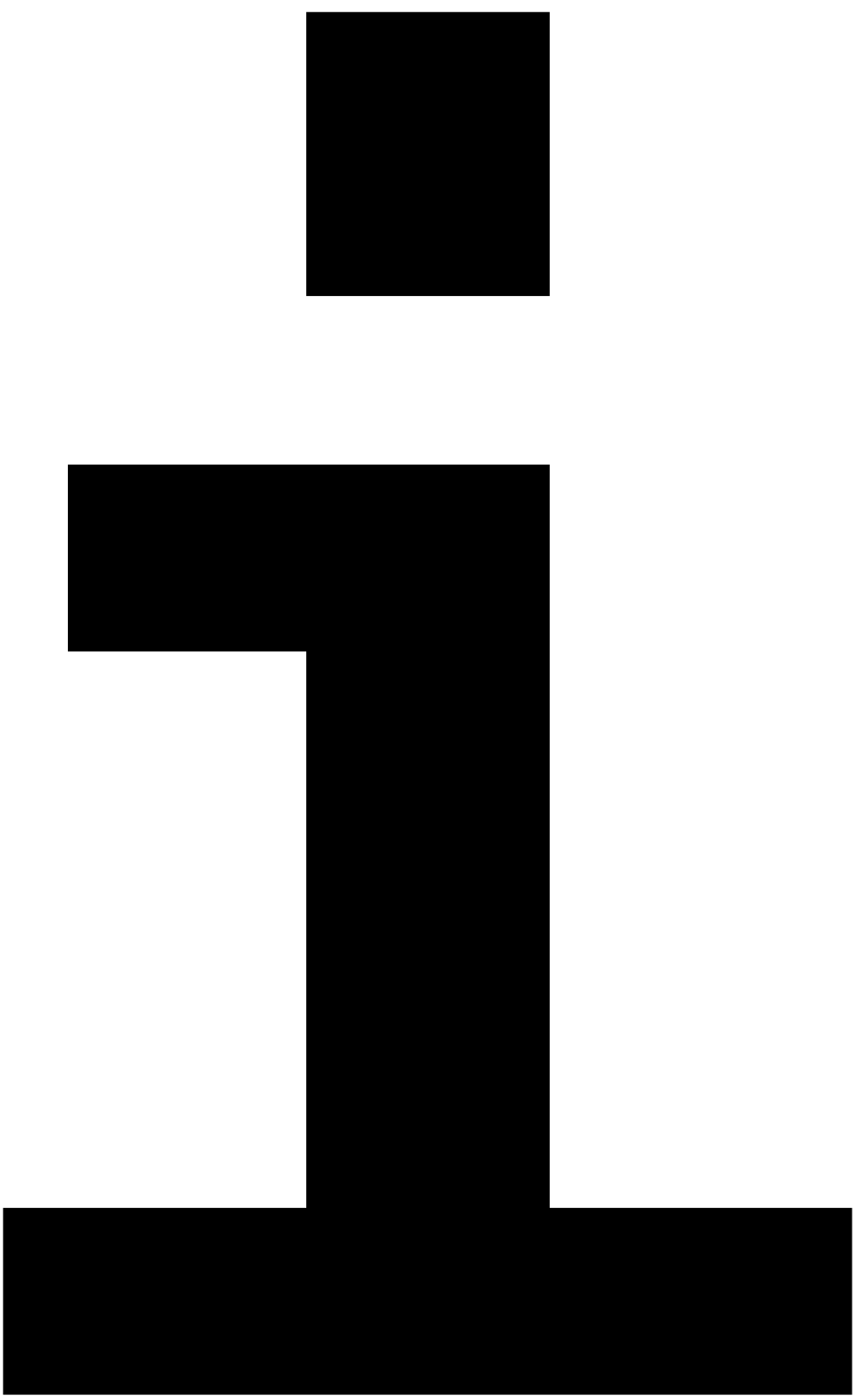


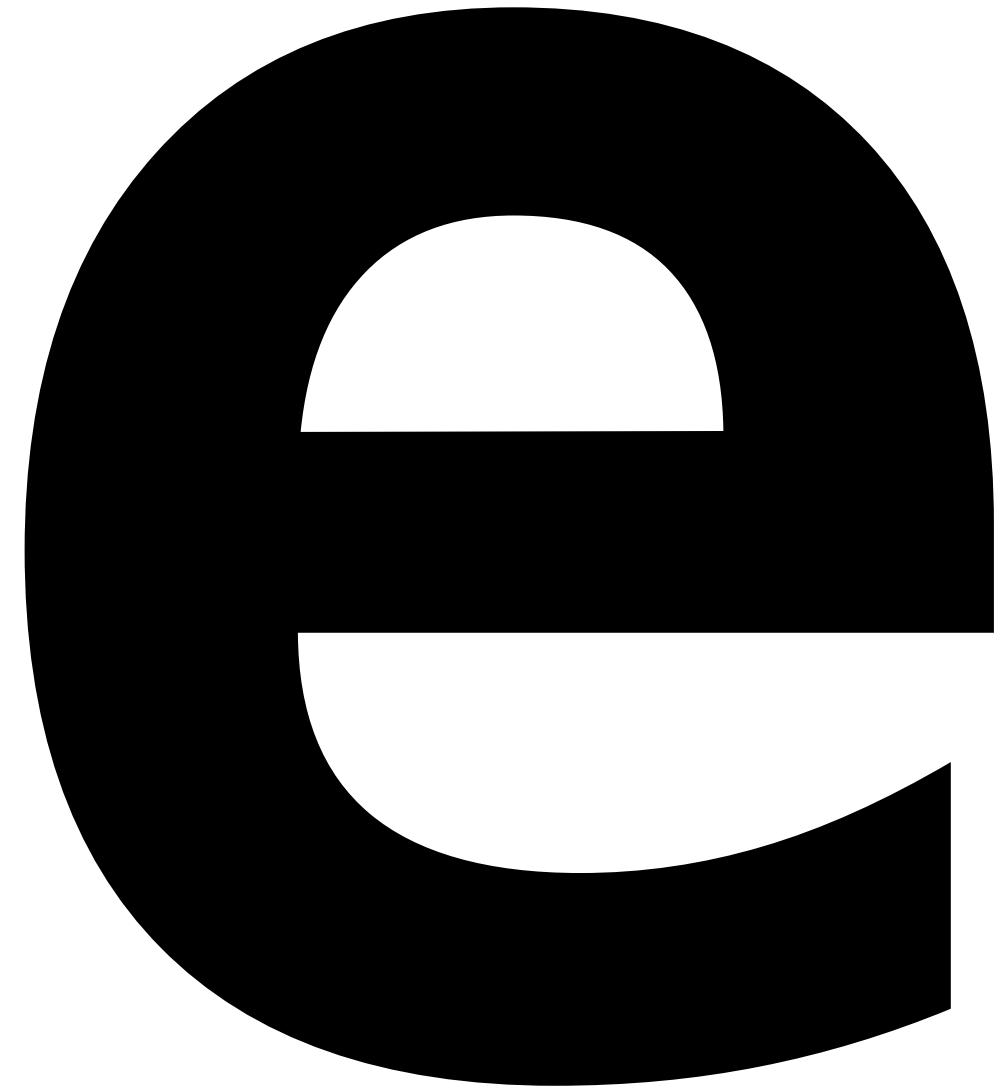


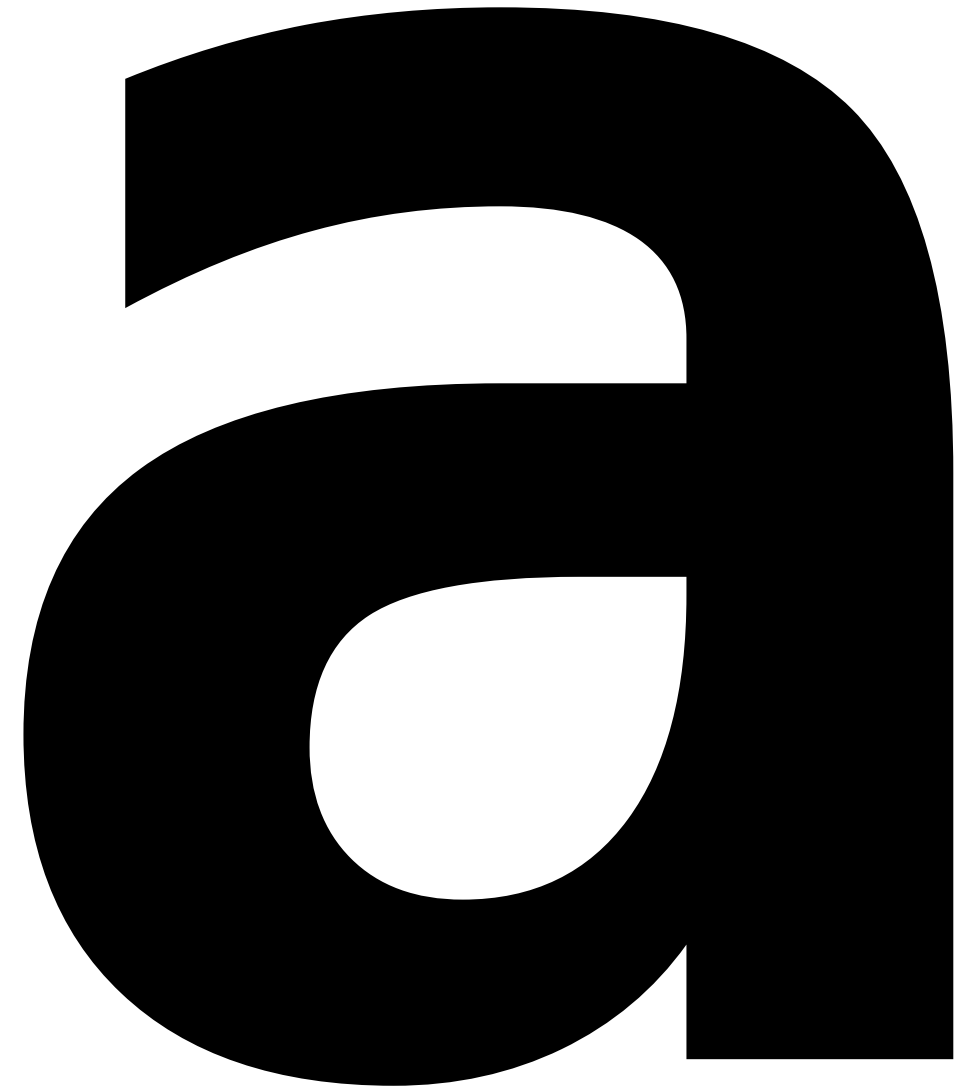




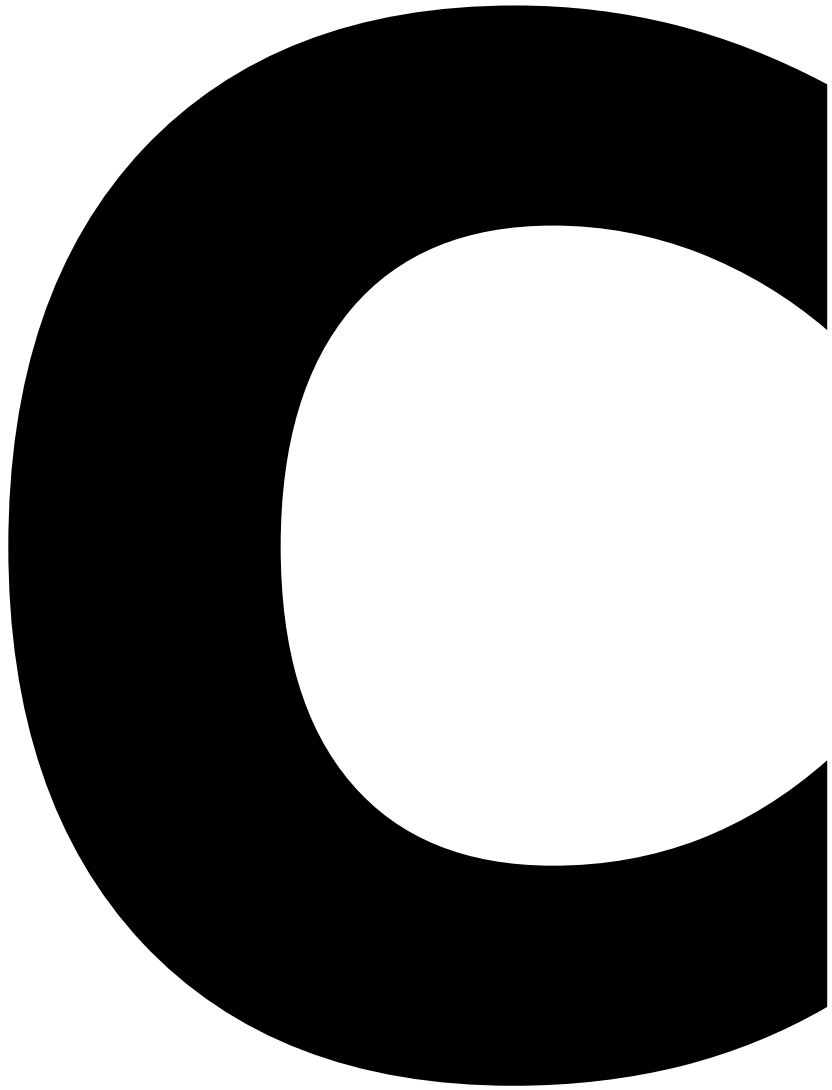
d

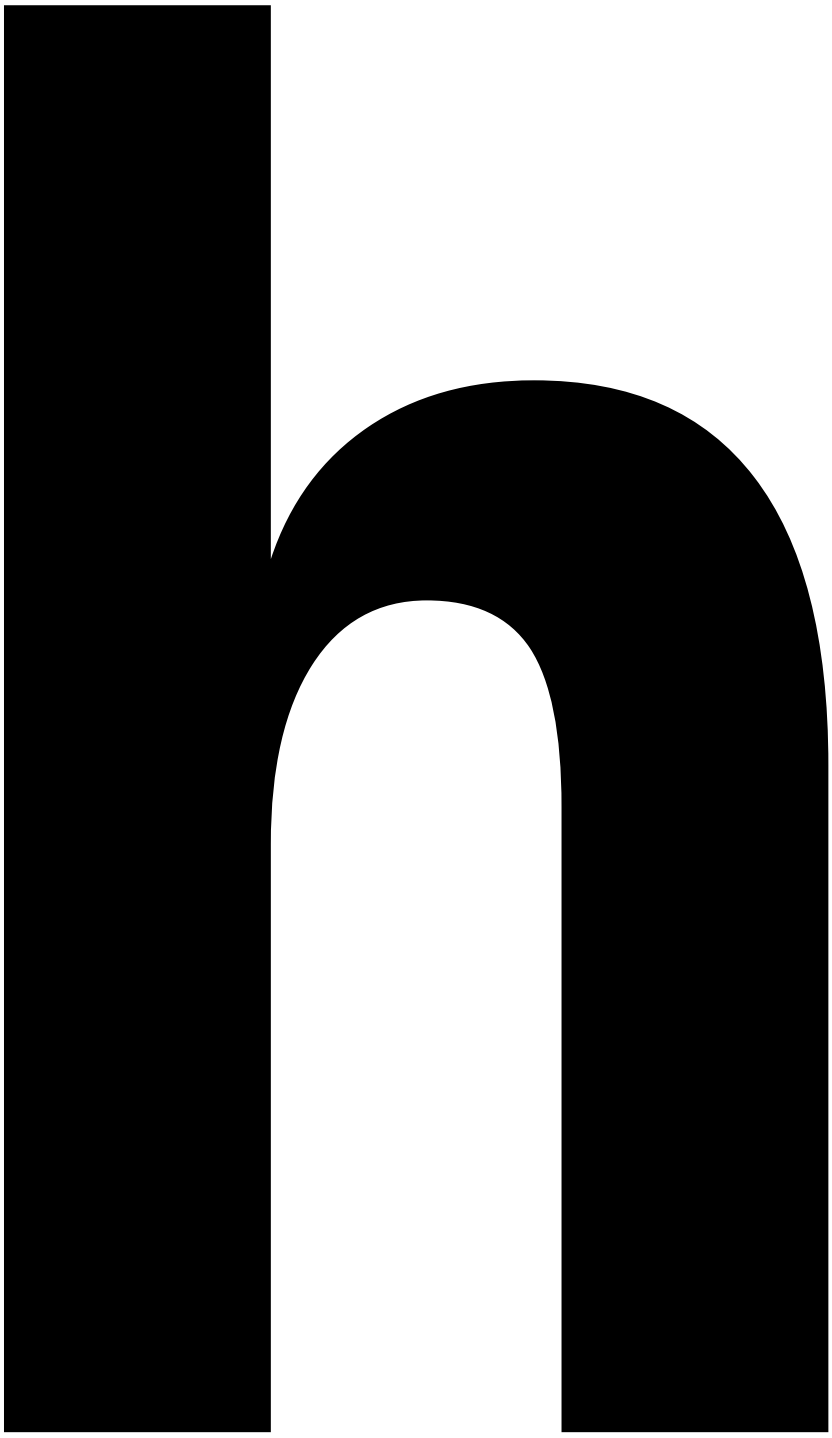




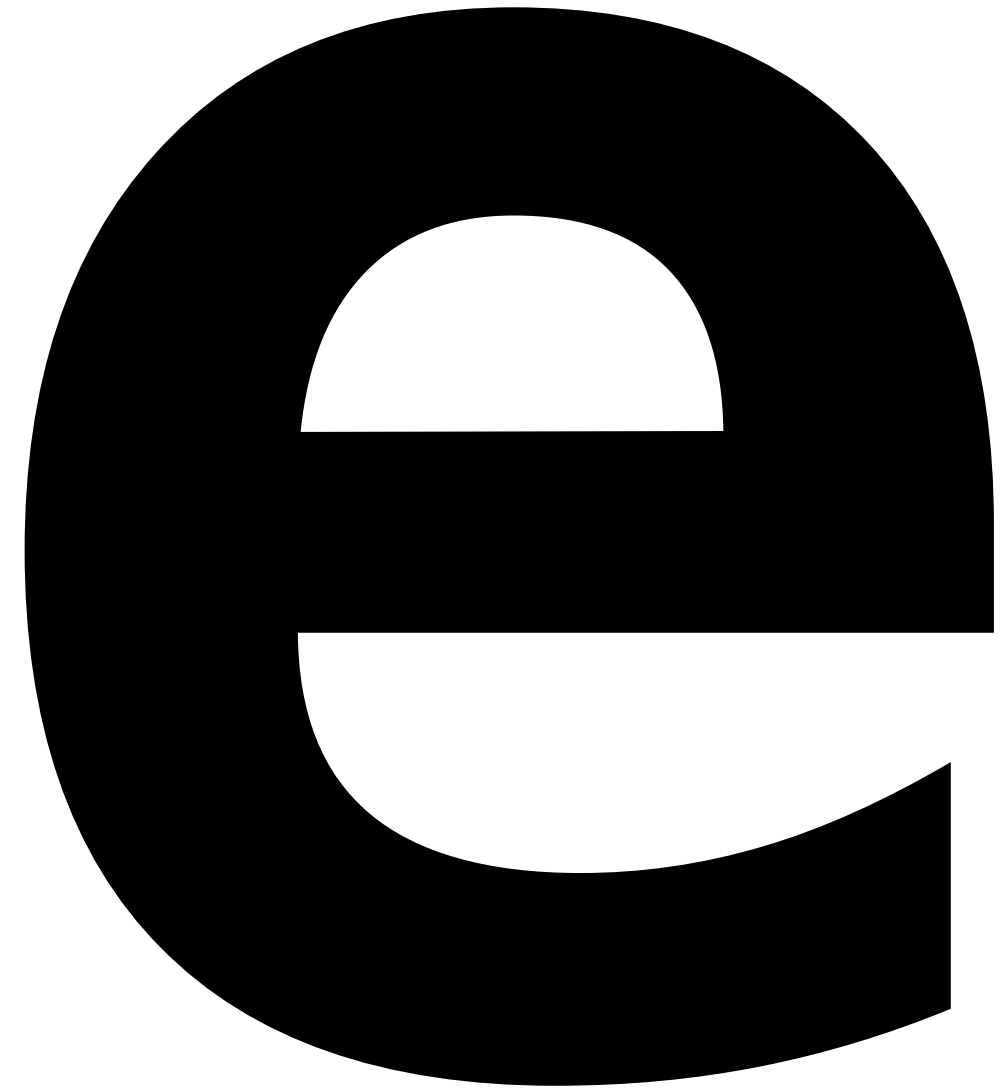


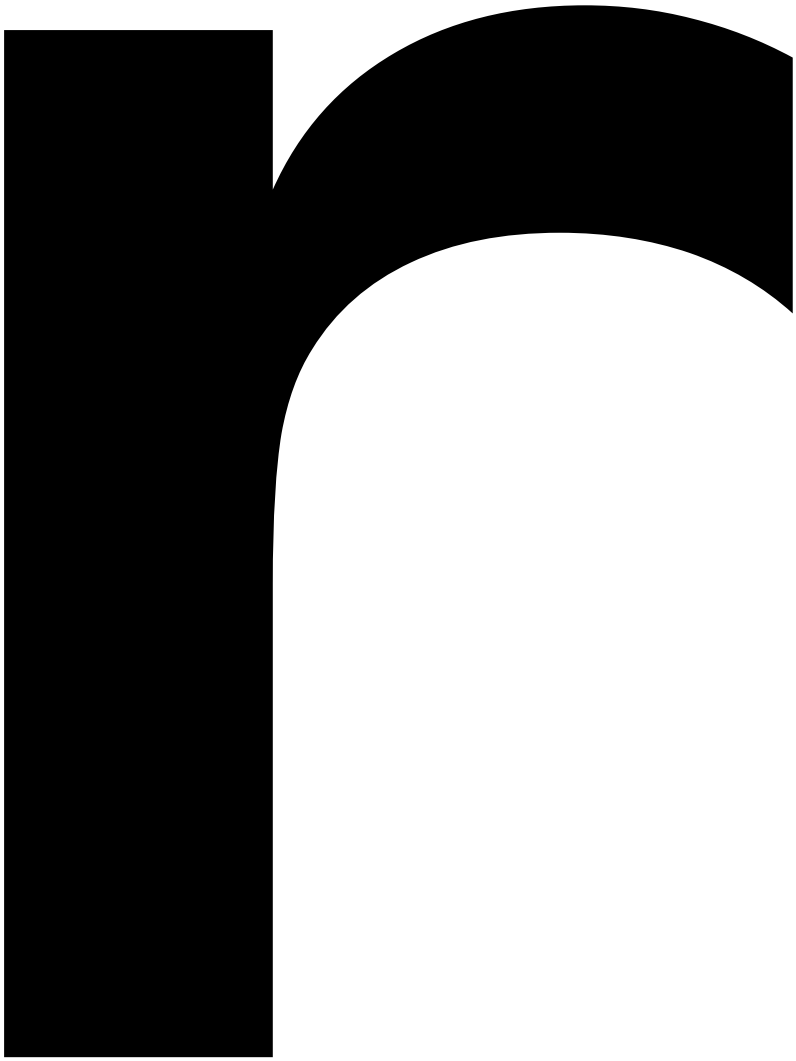
u

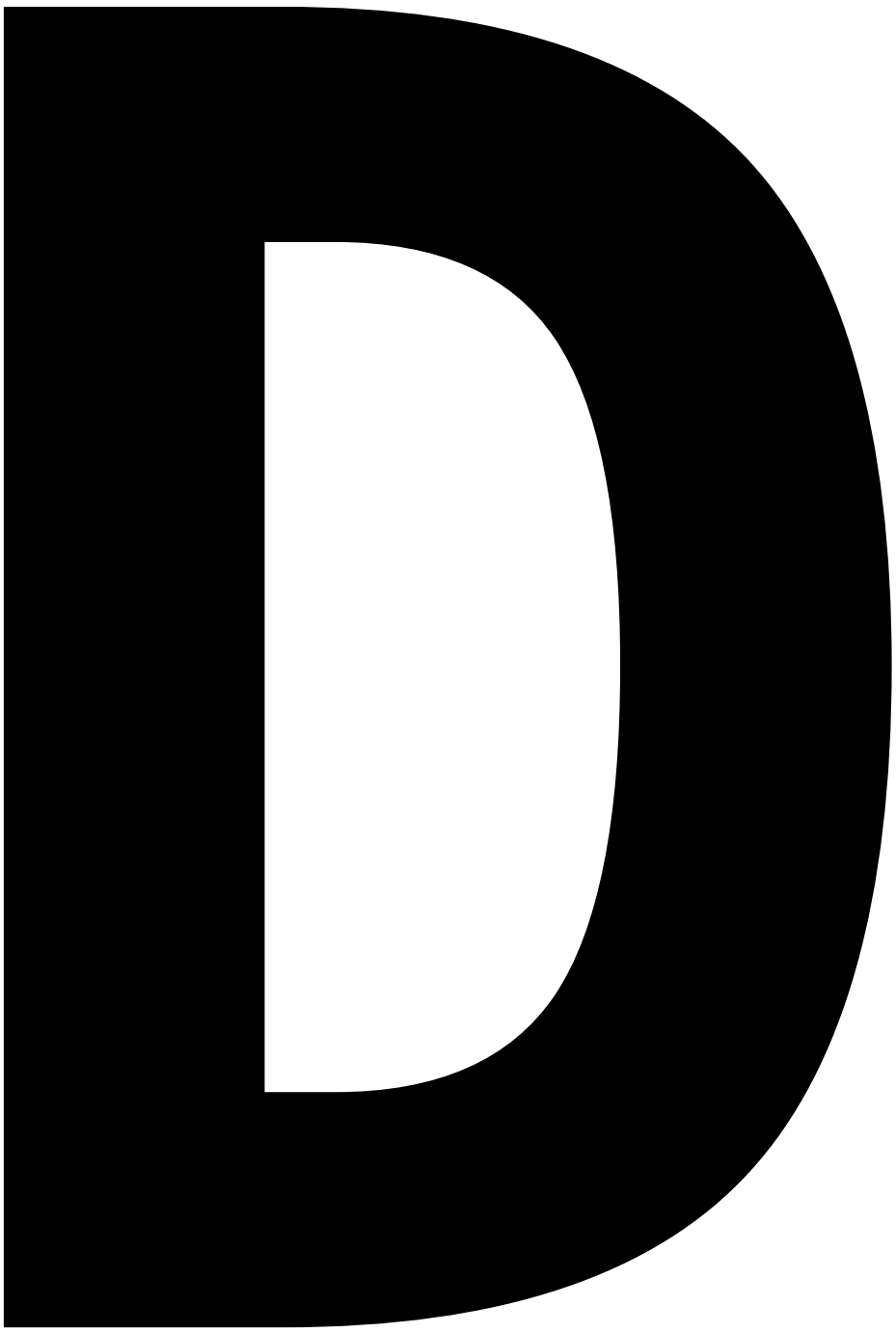


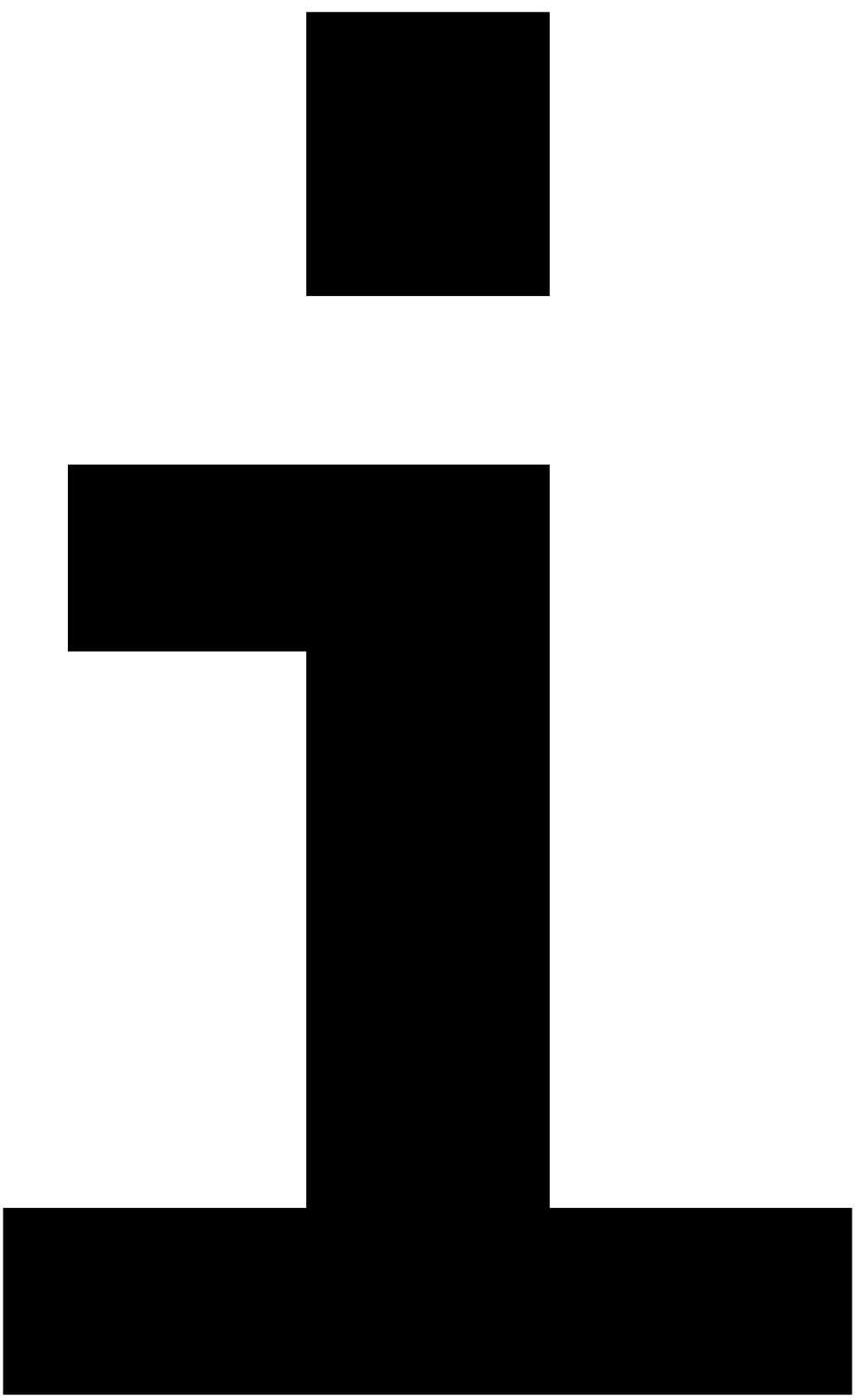


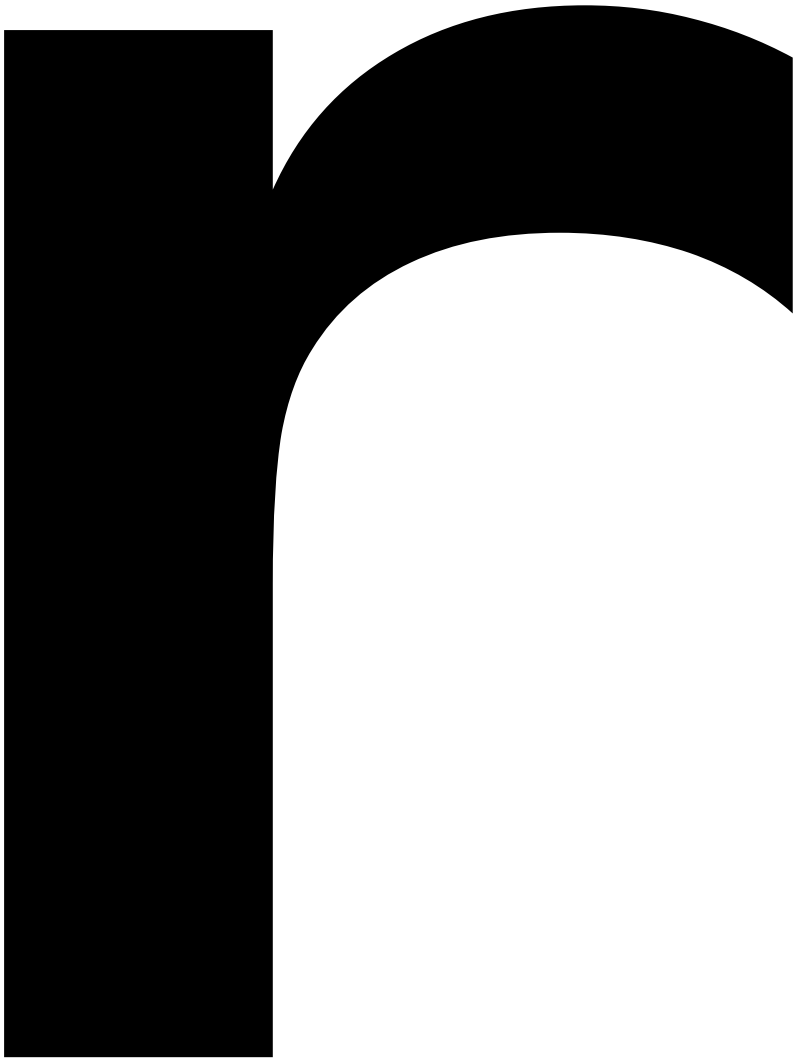
d

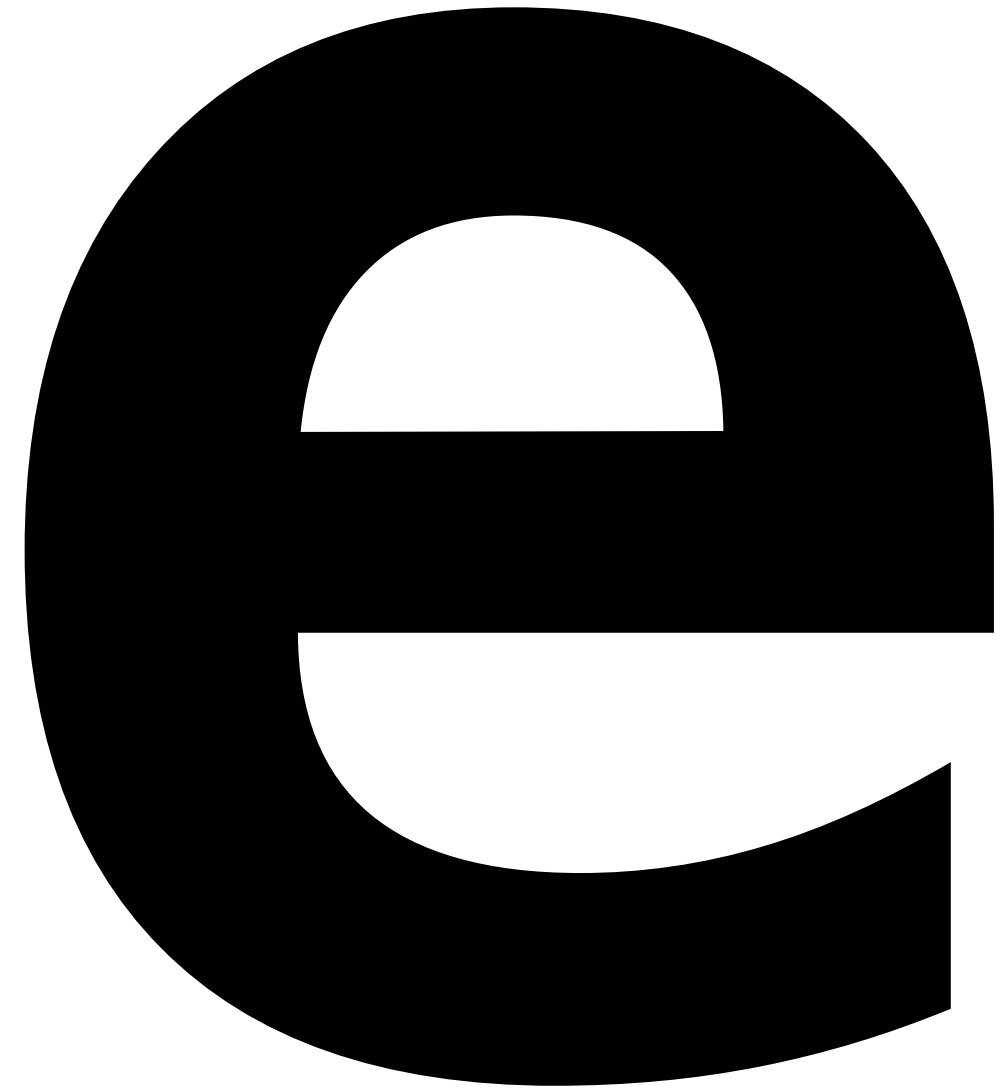


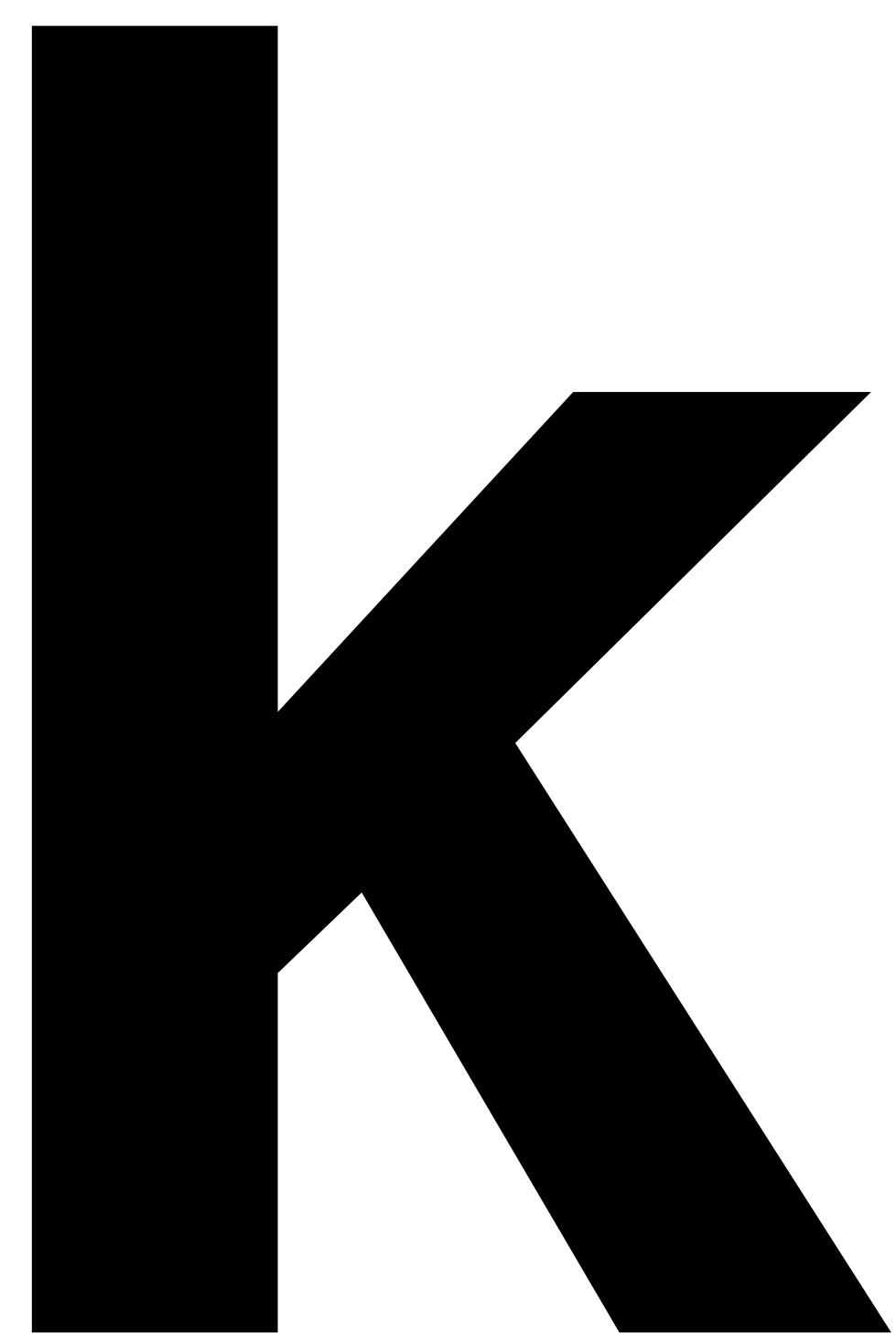


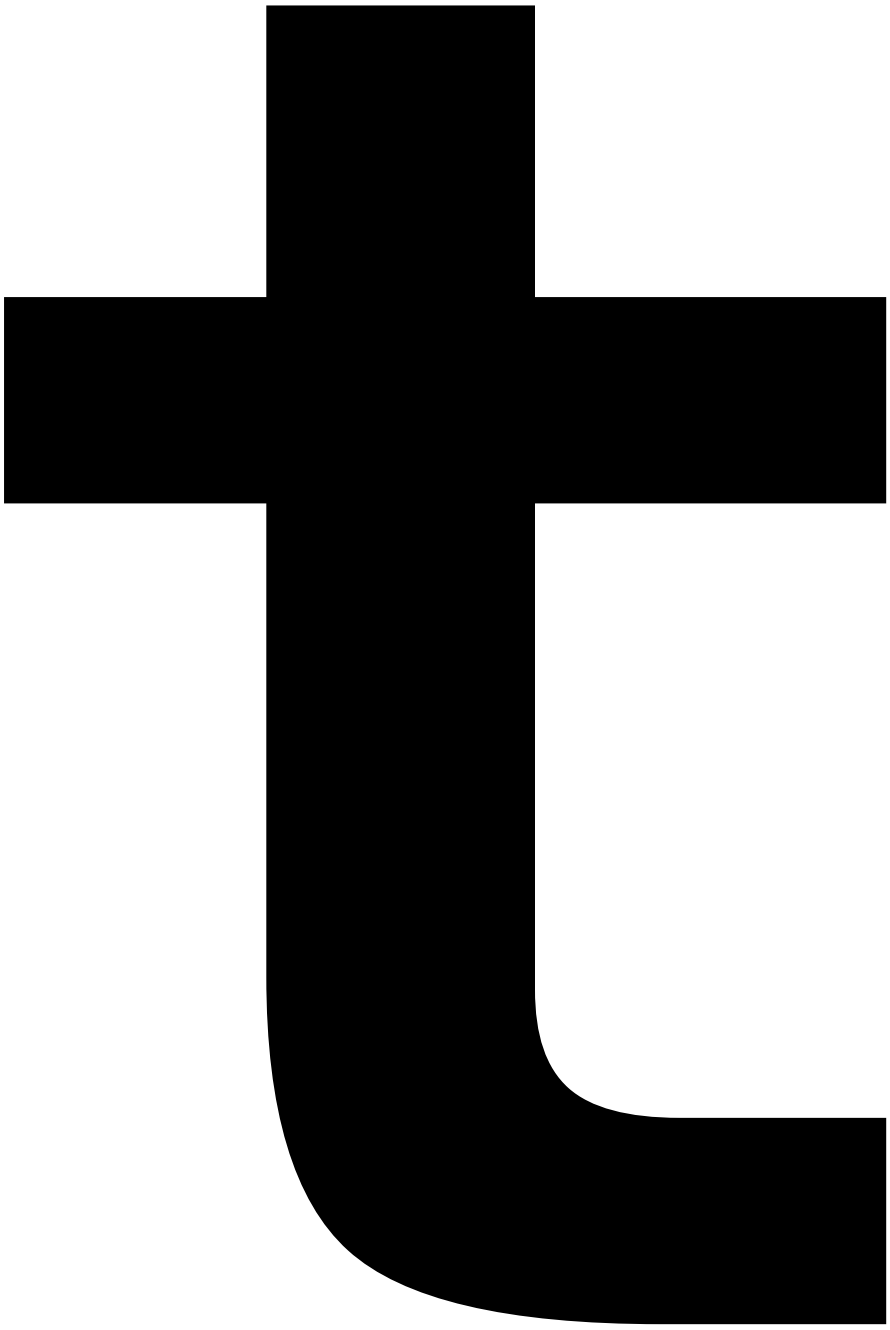


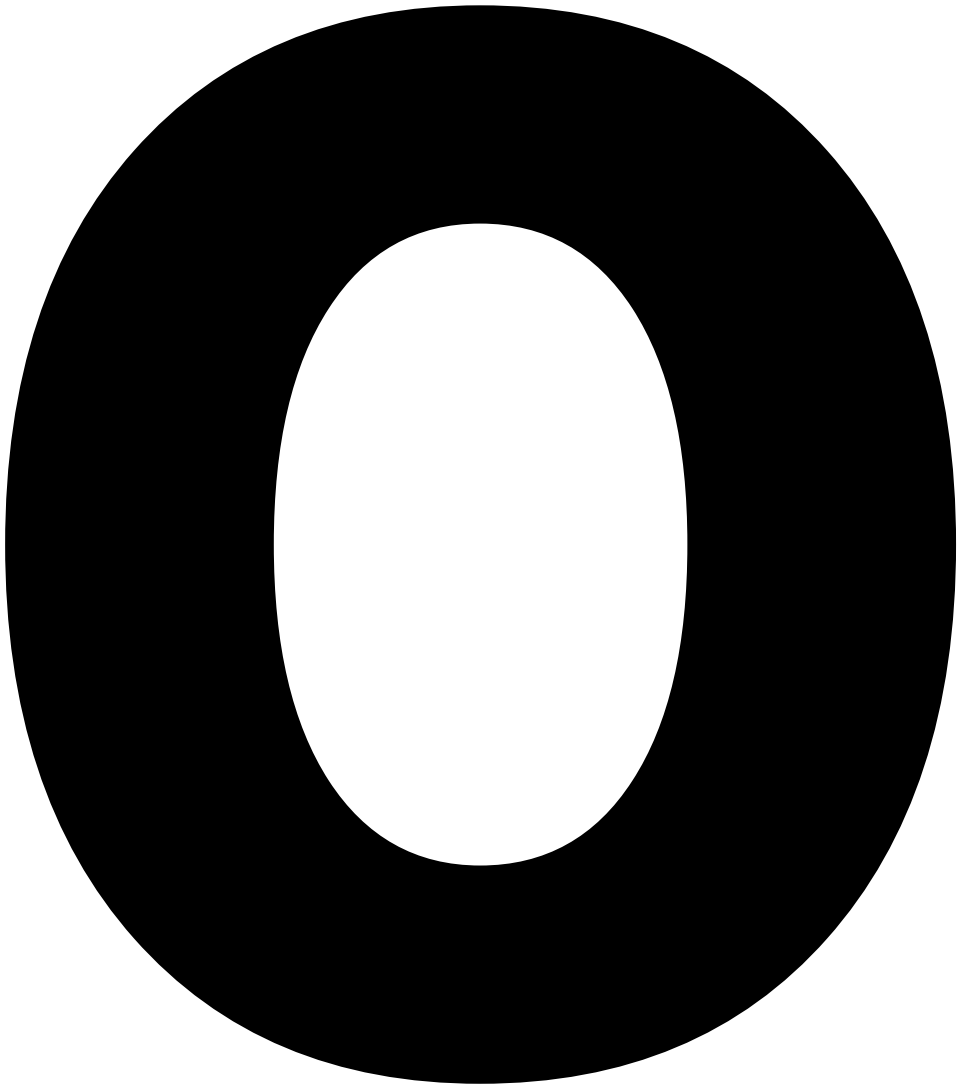


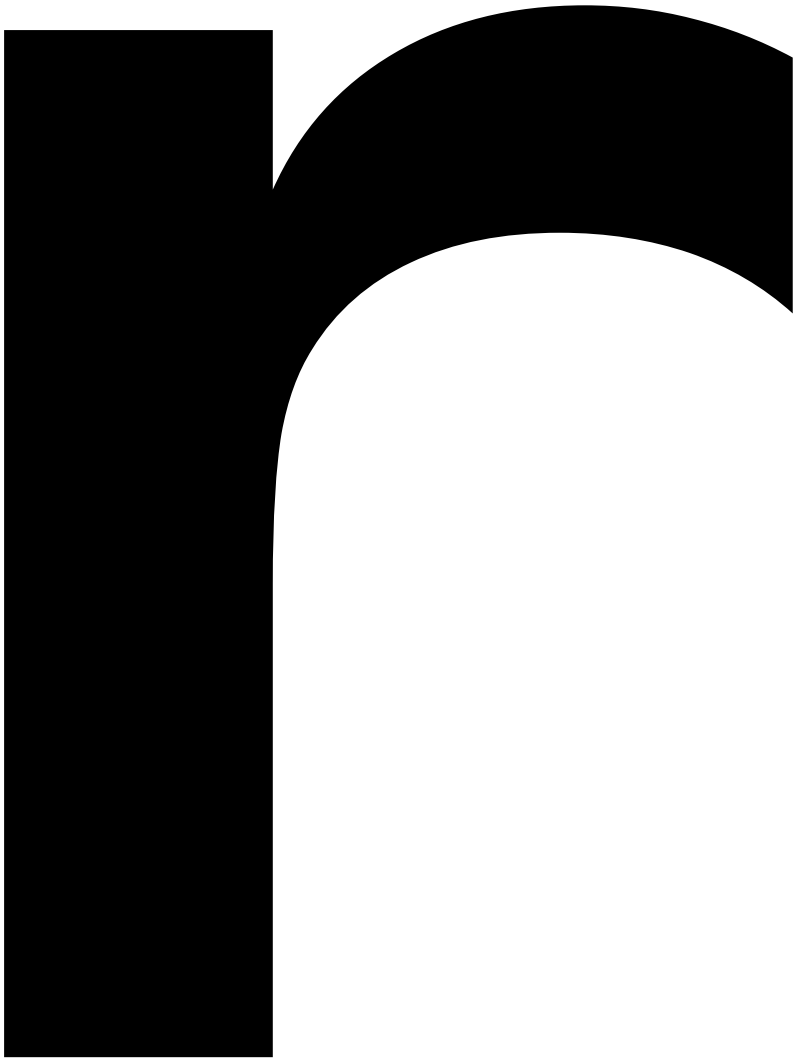




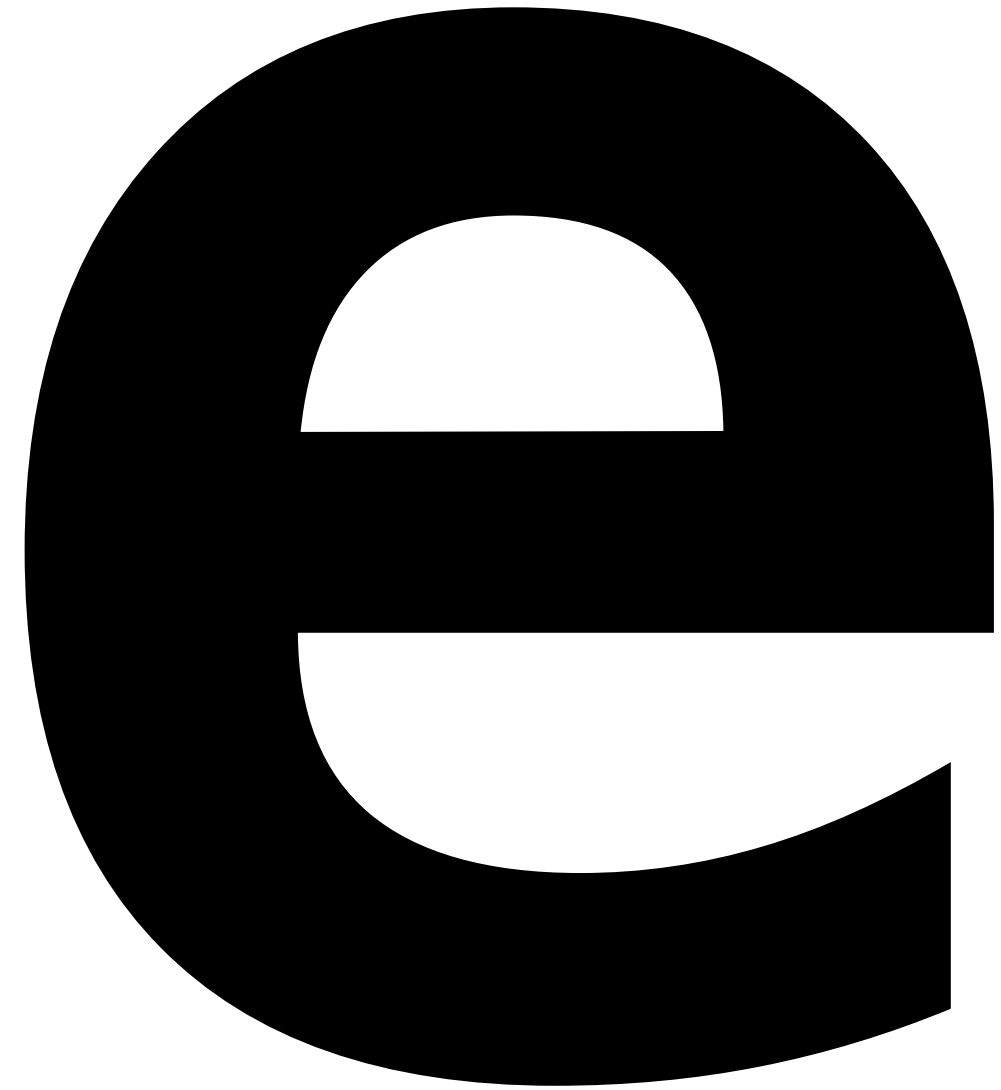






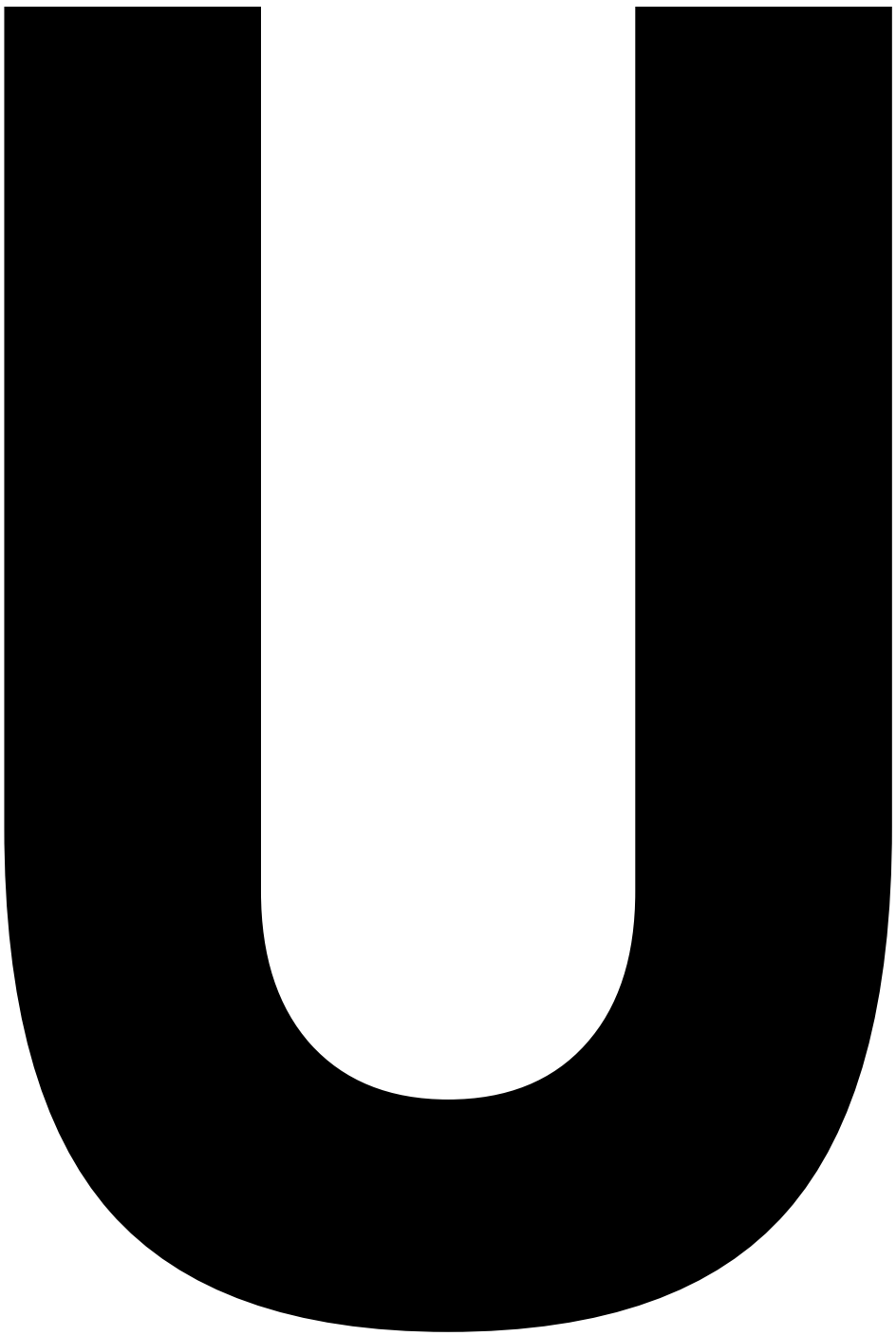


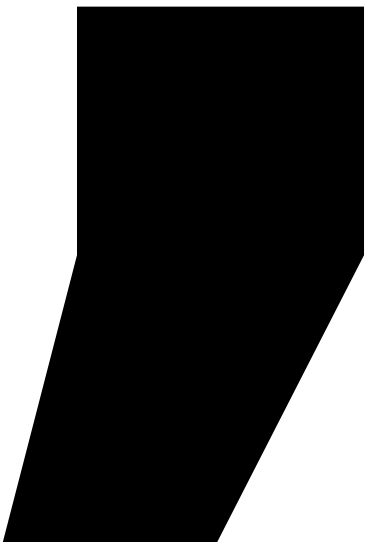
d

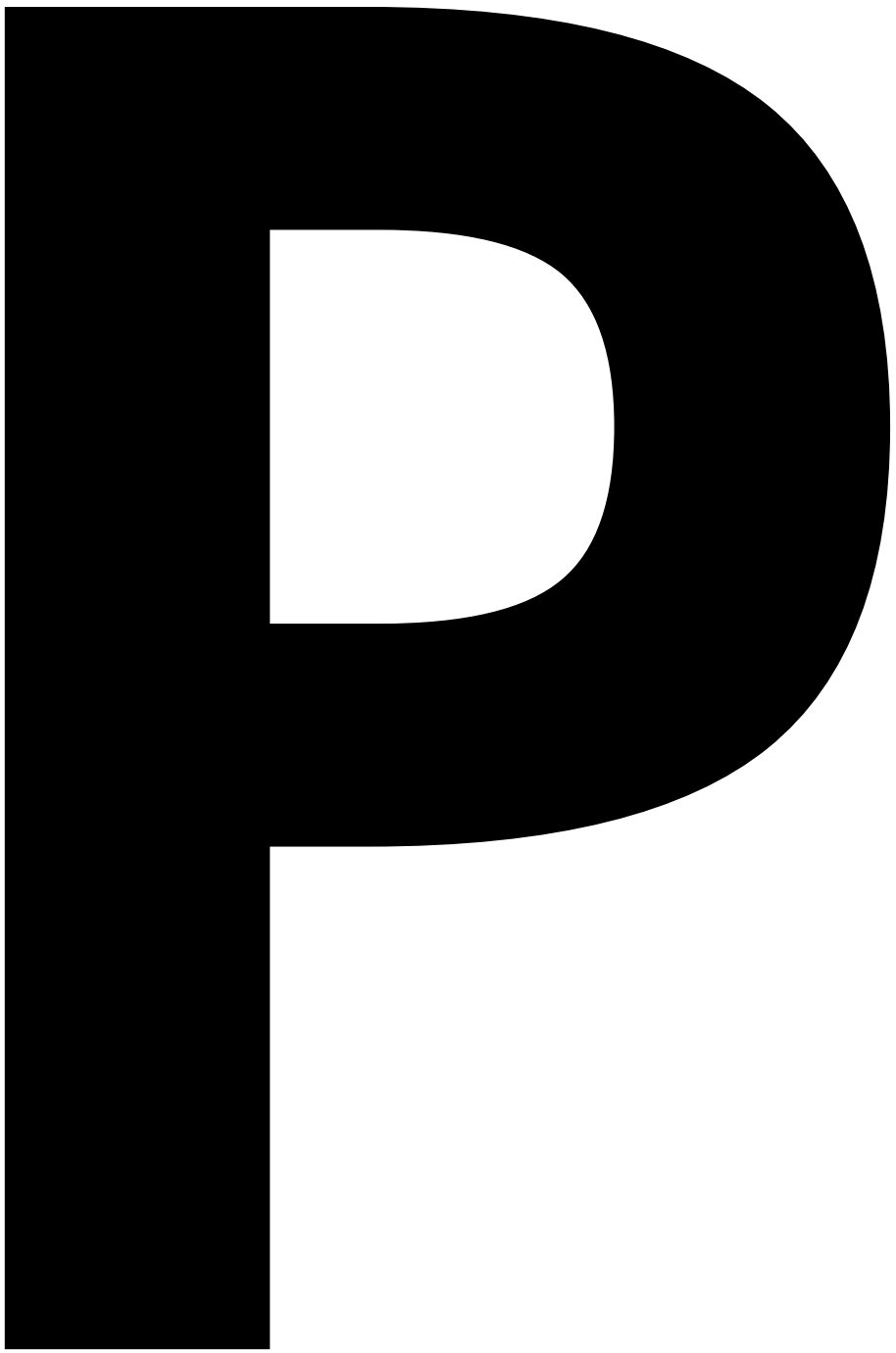


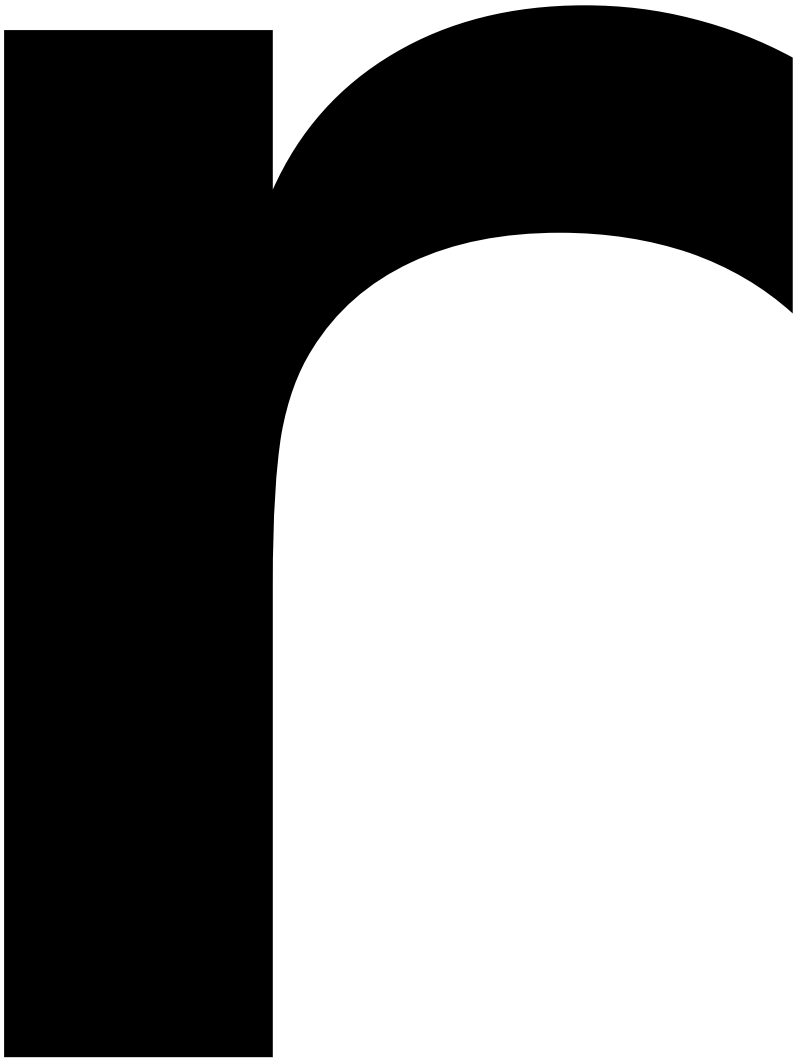
S

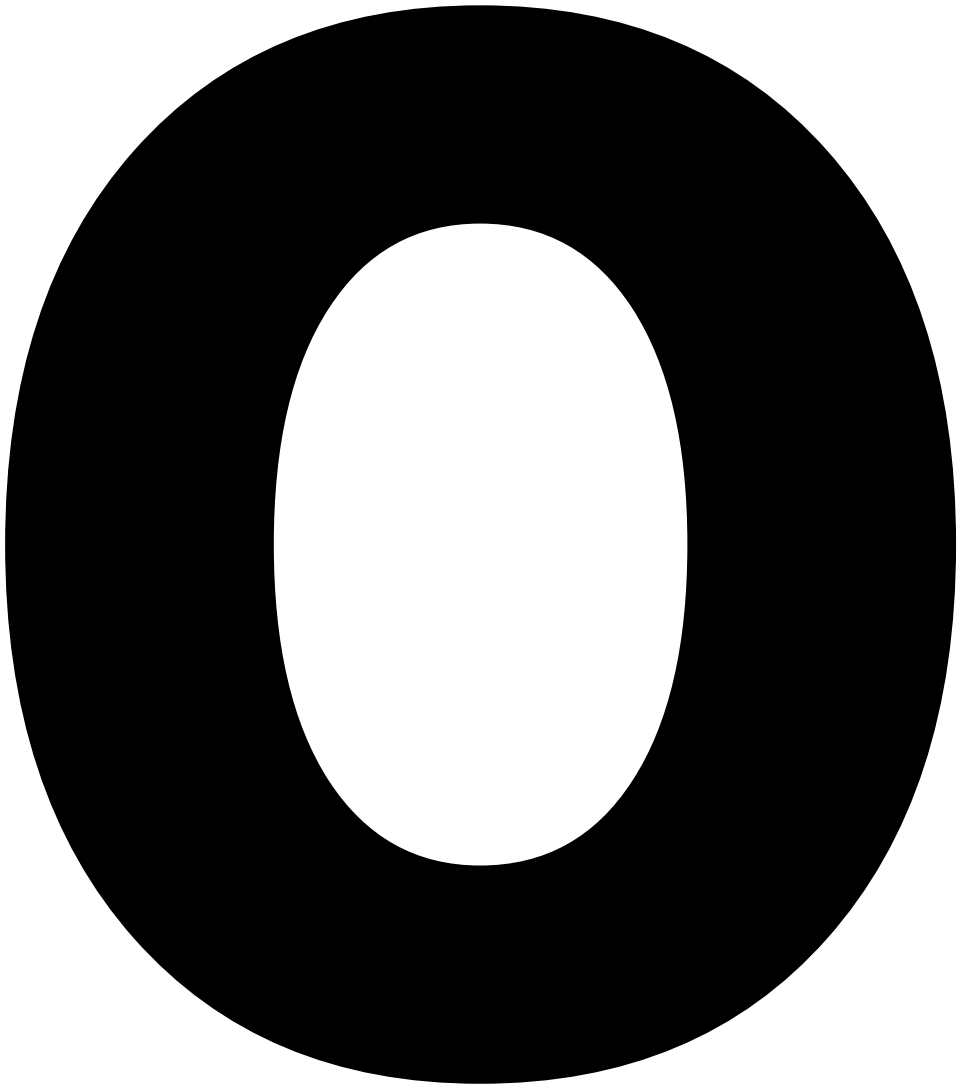
B

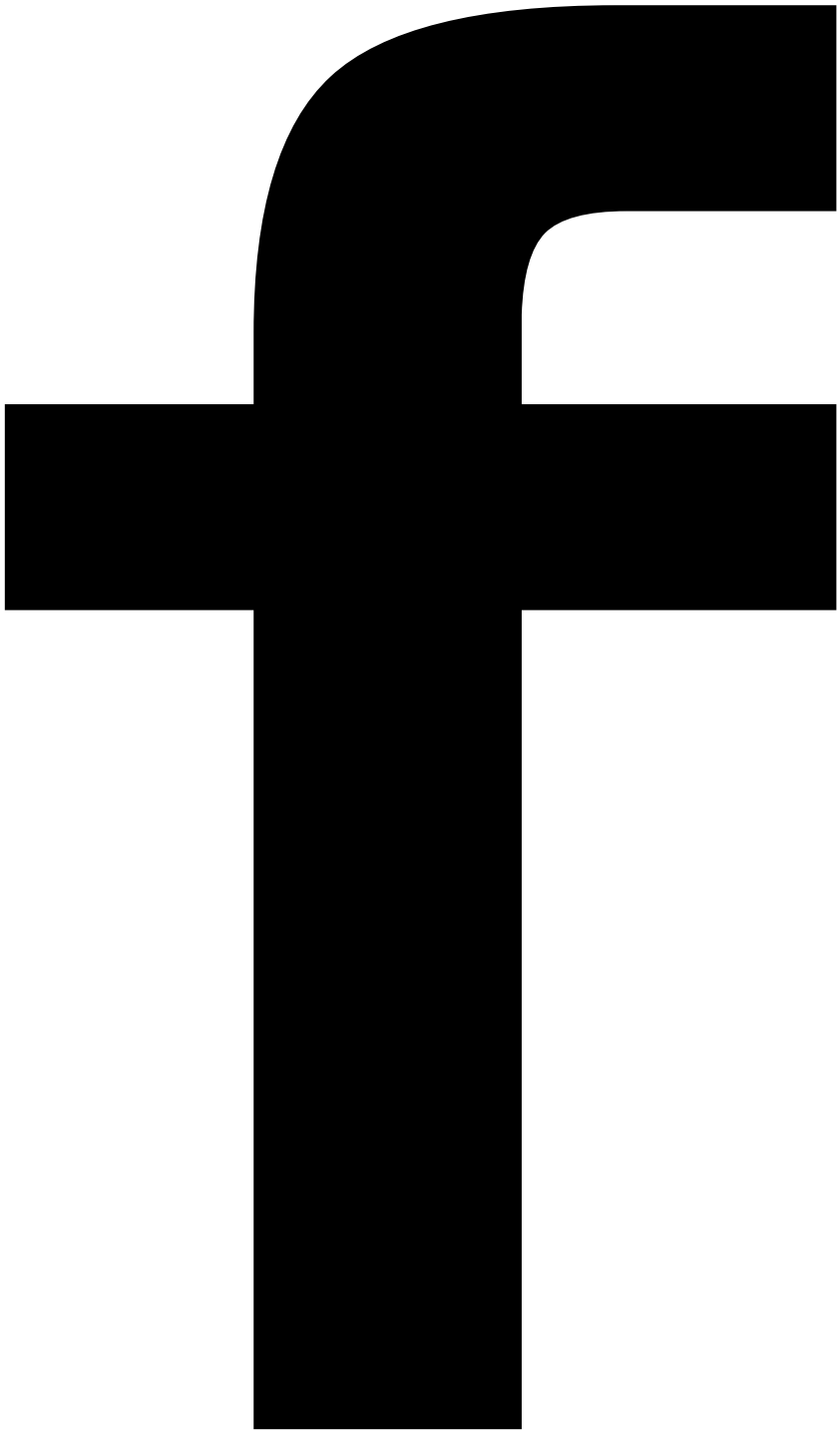


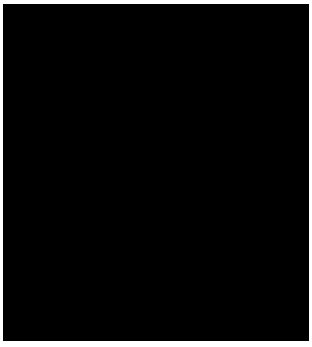


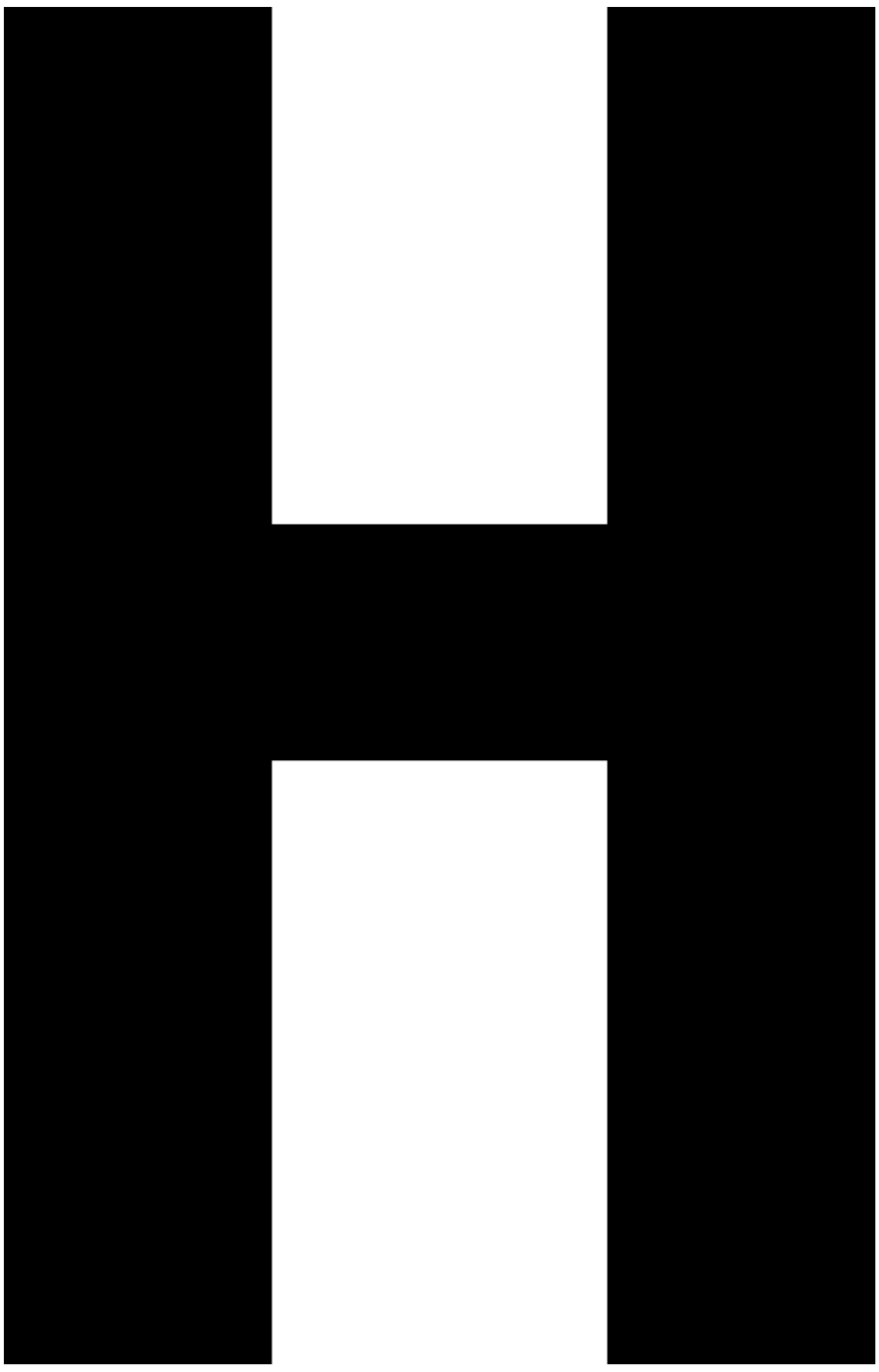


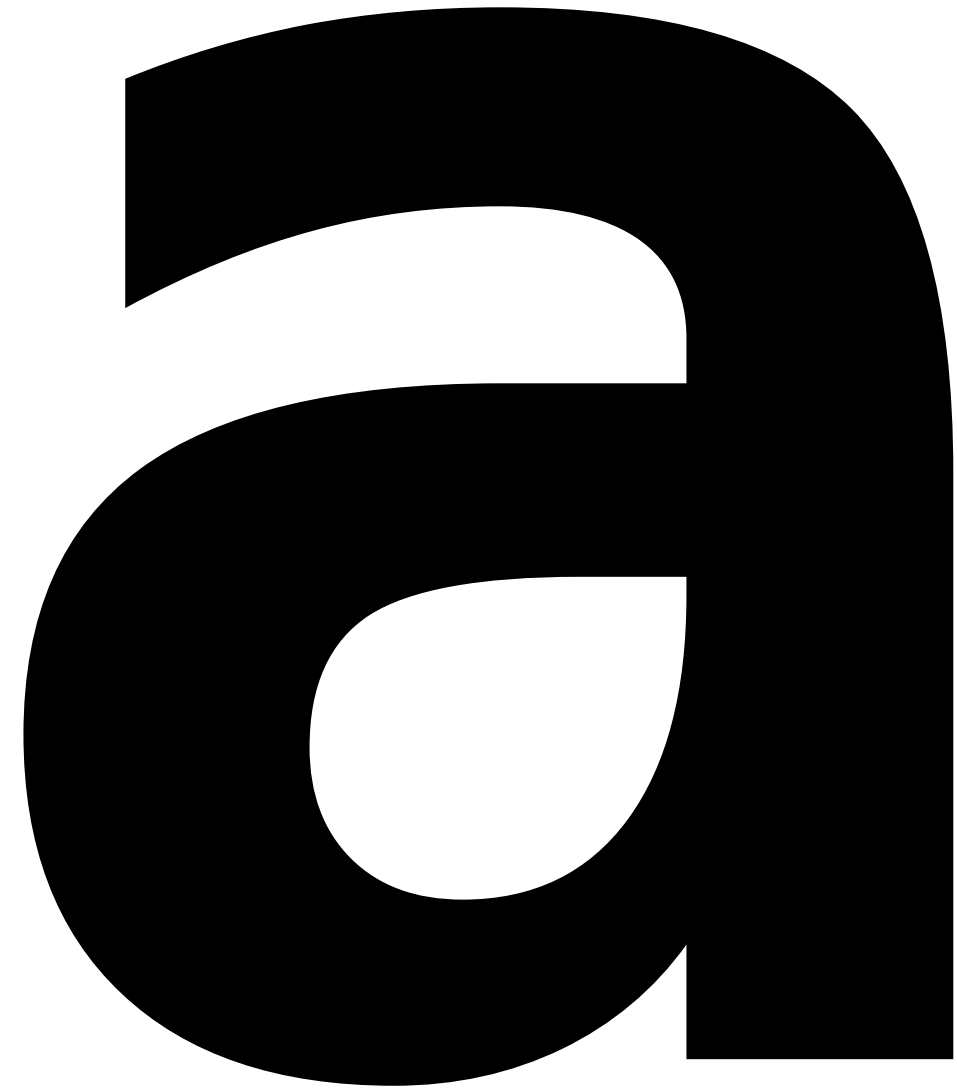


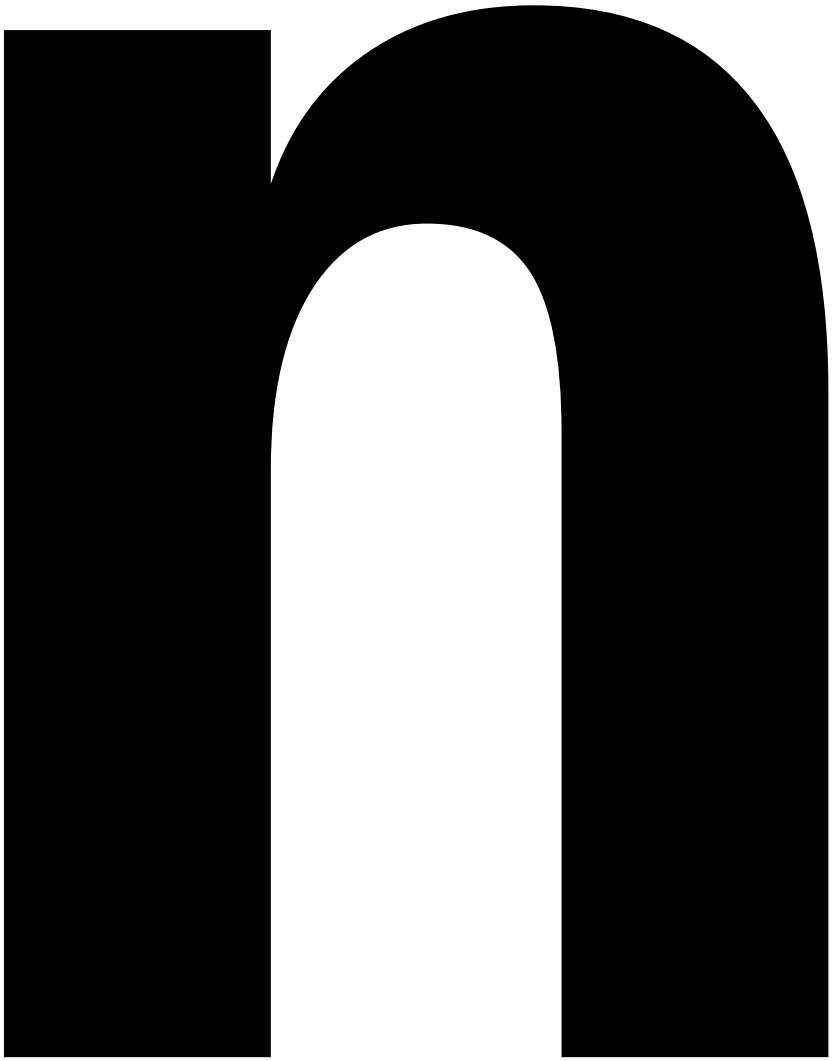




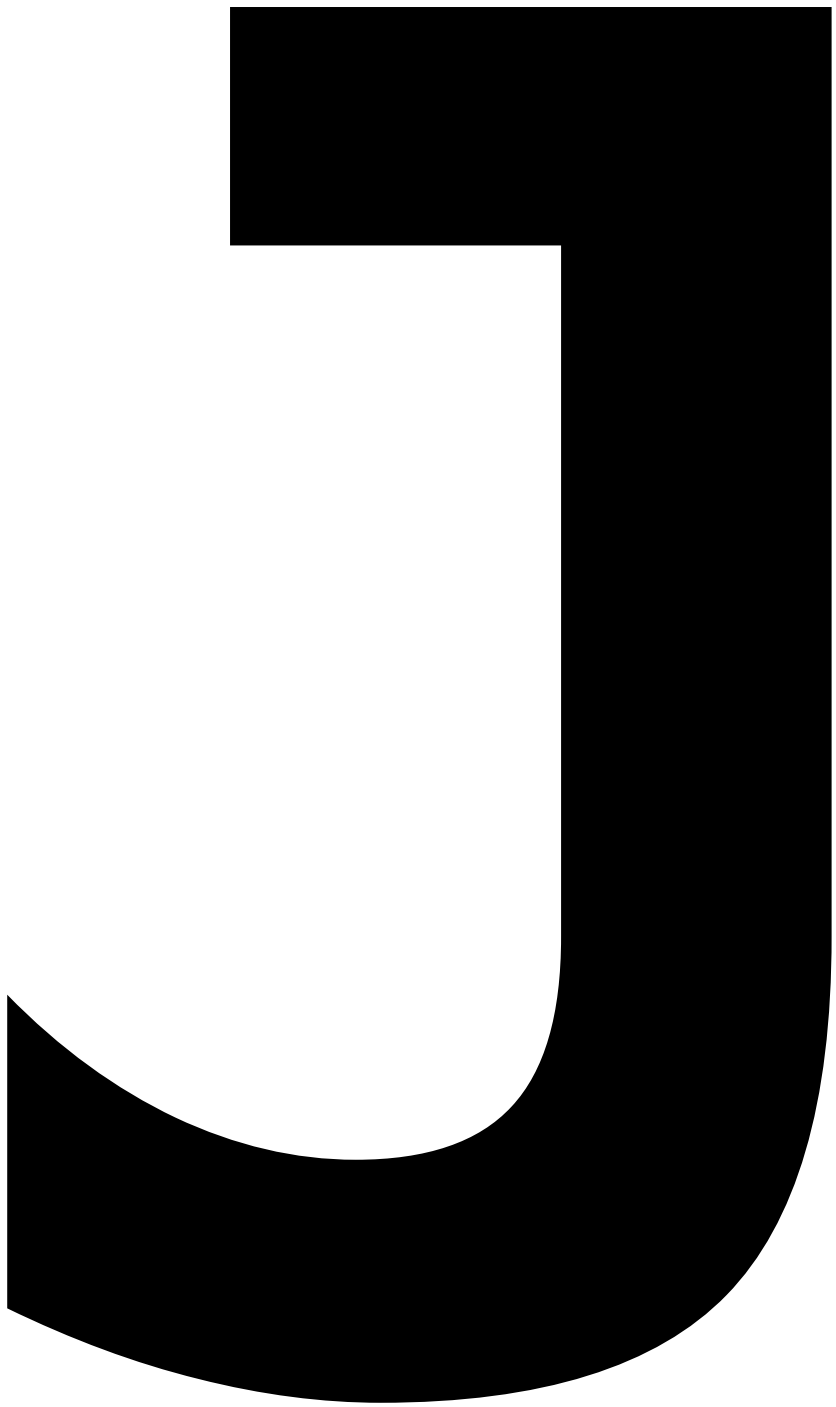


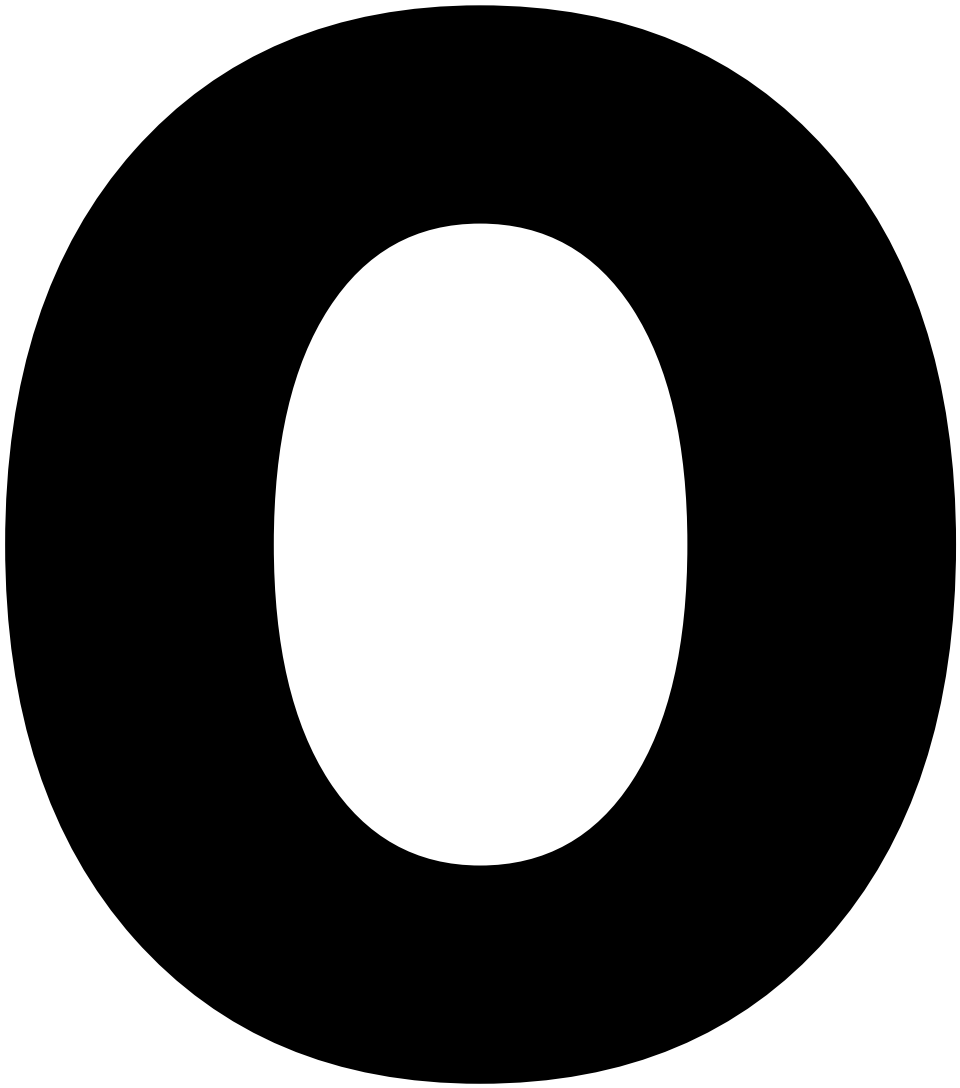


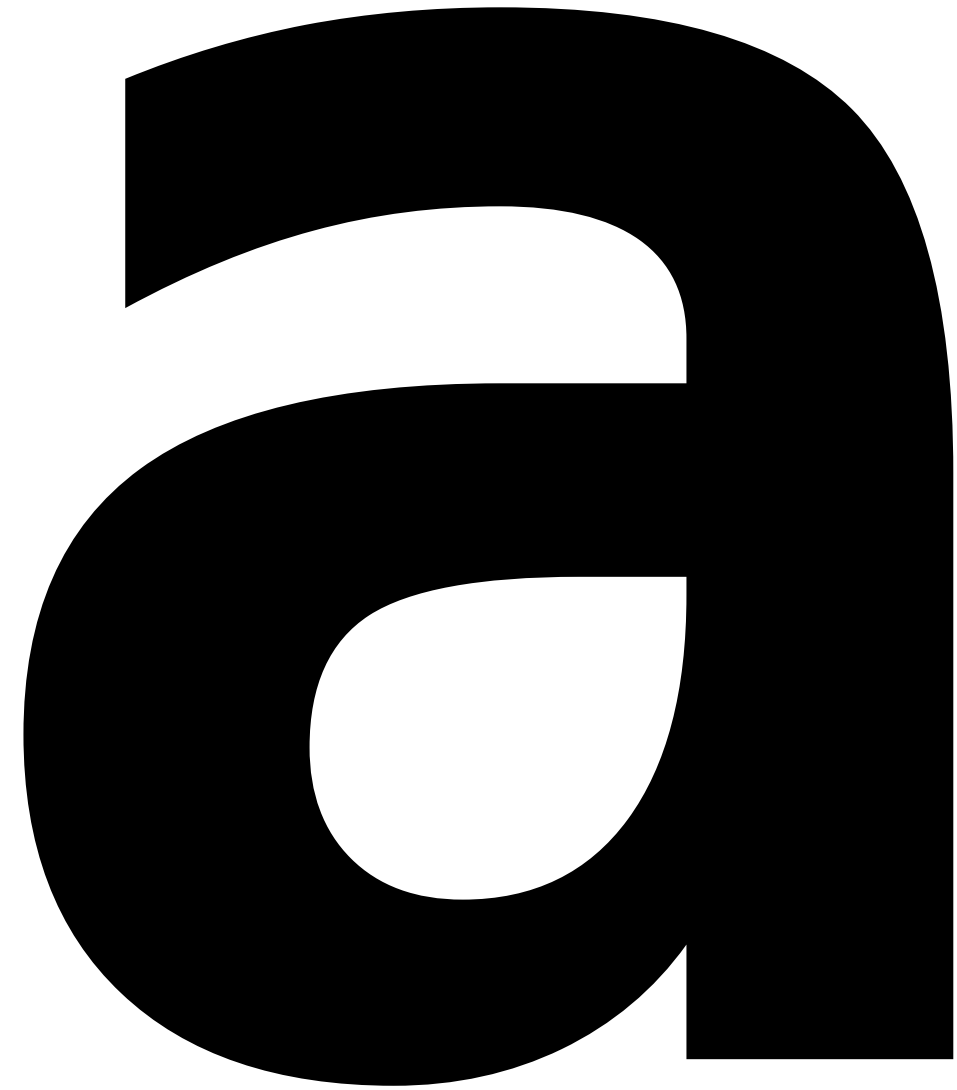


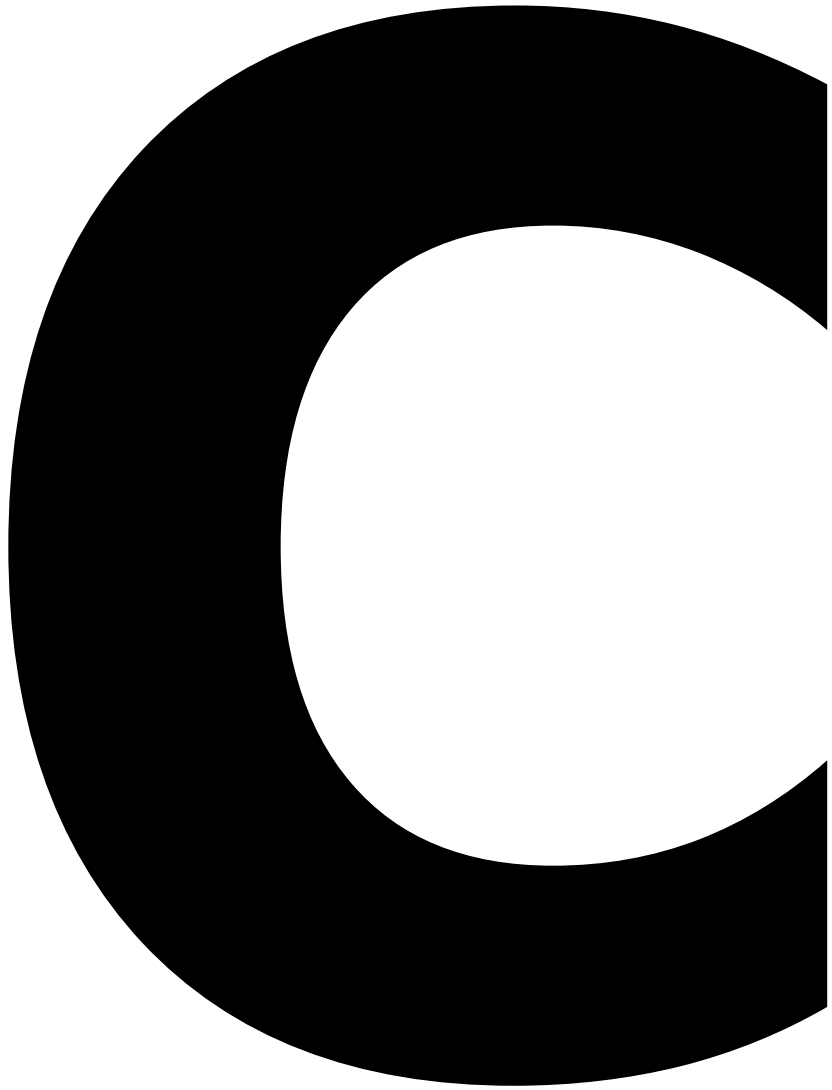


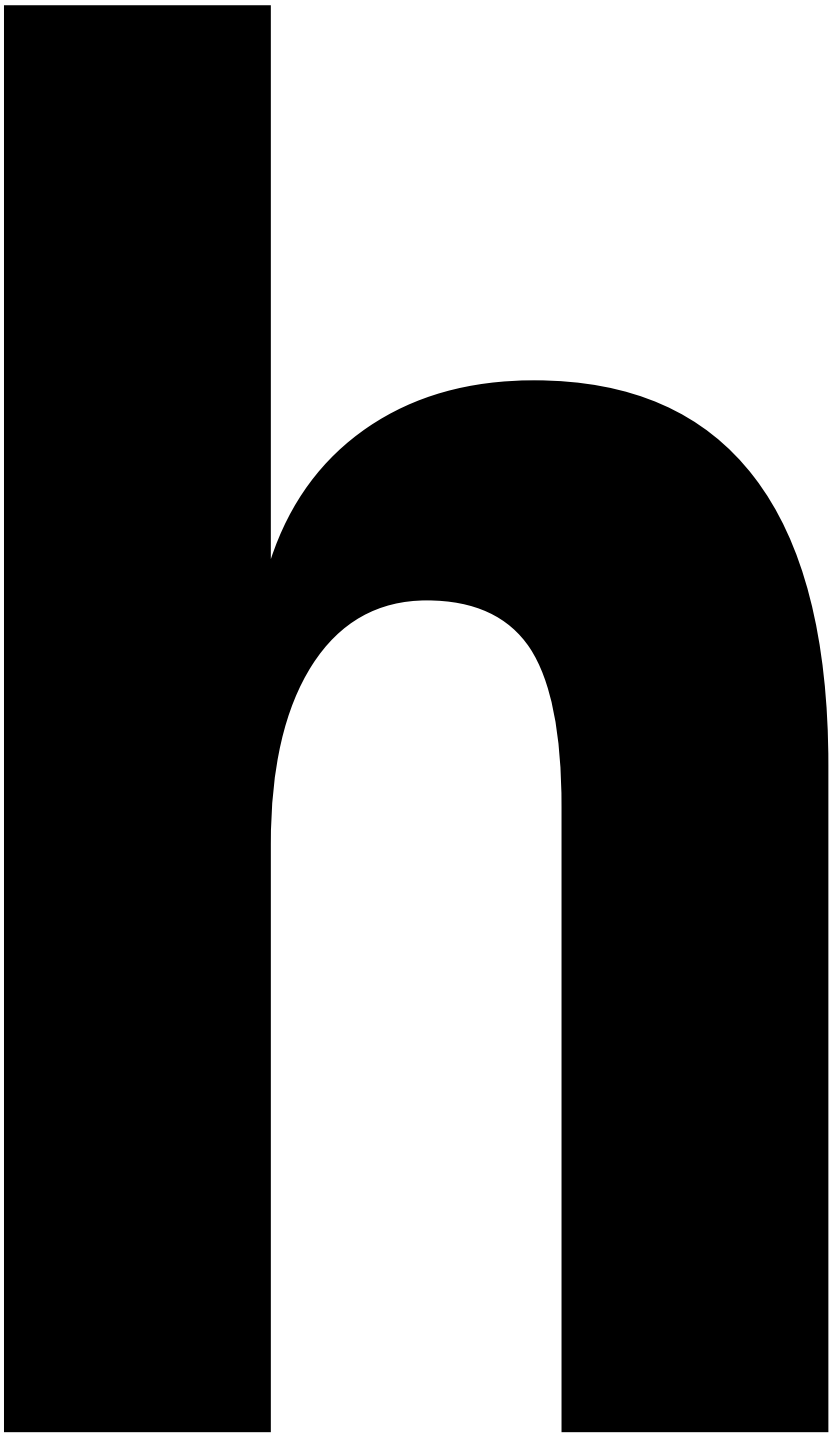
S

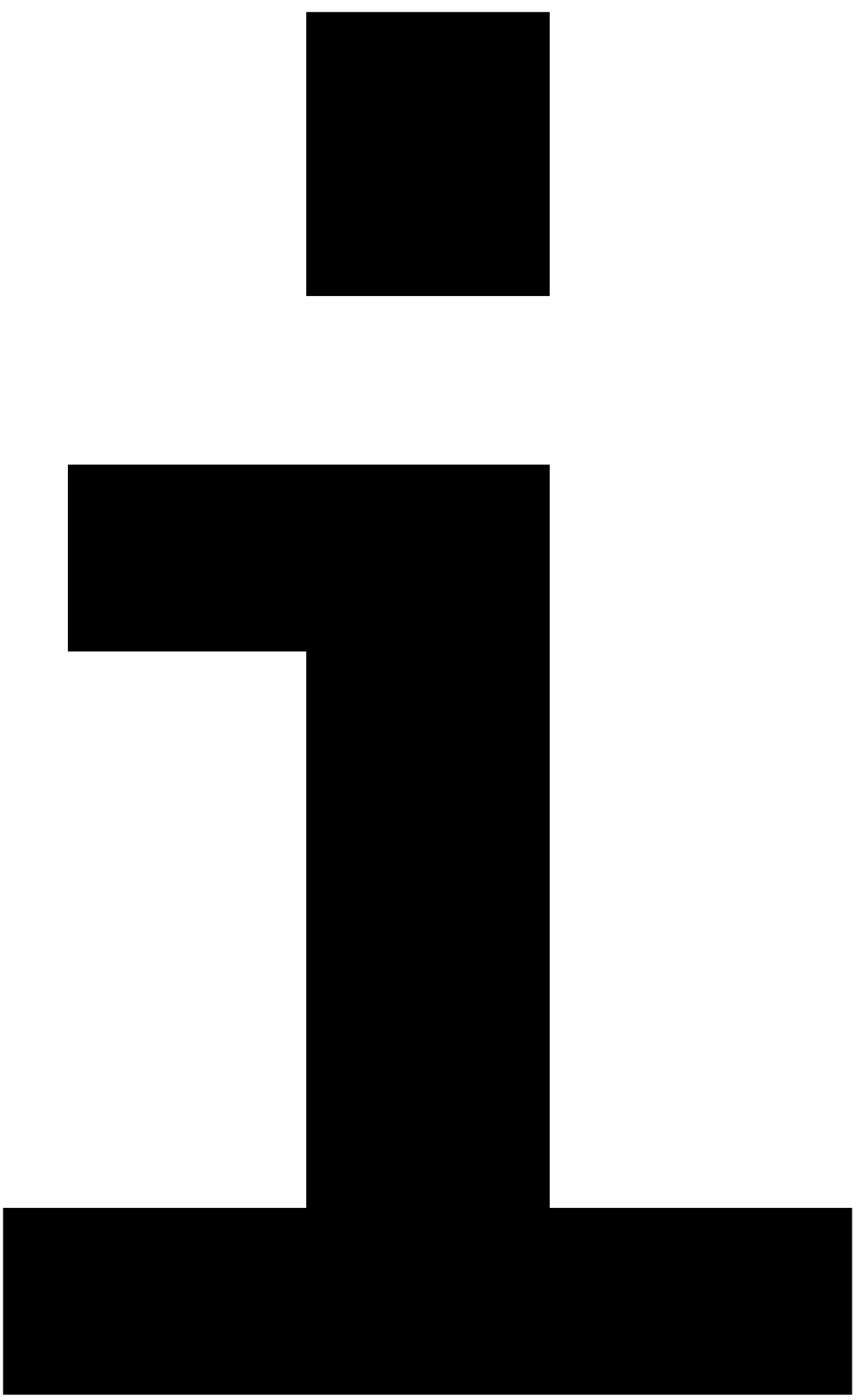


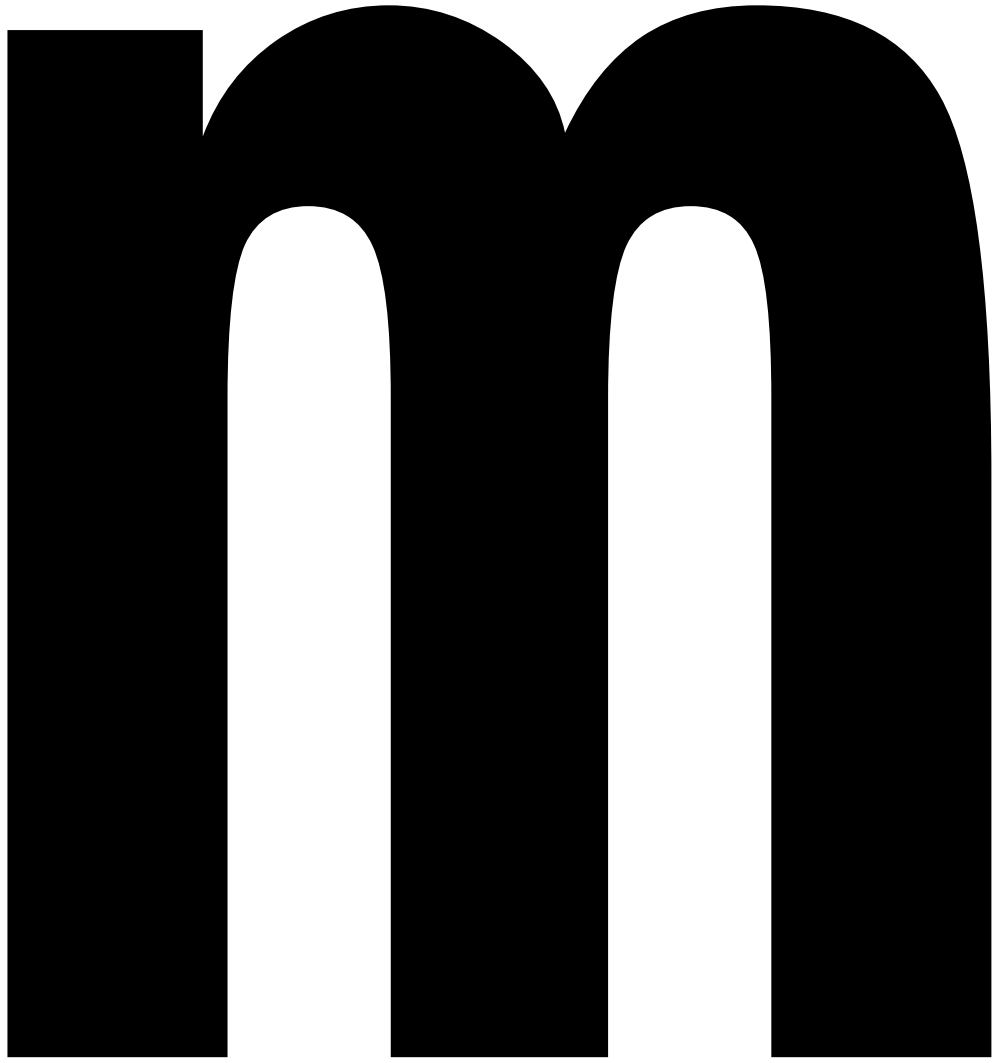


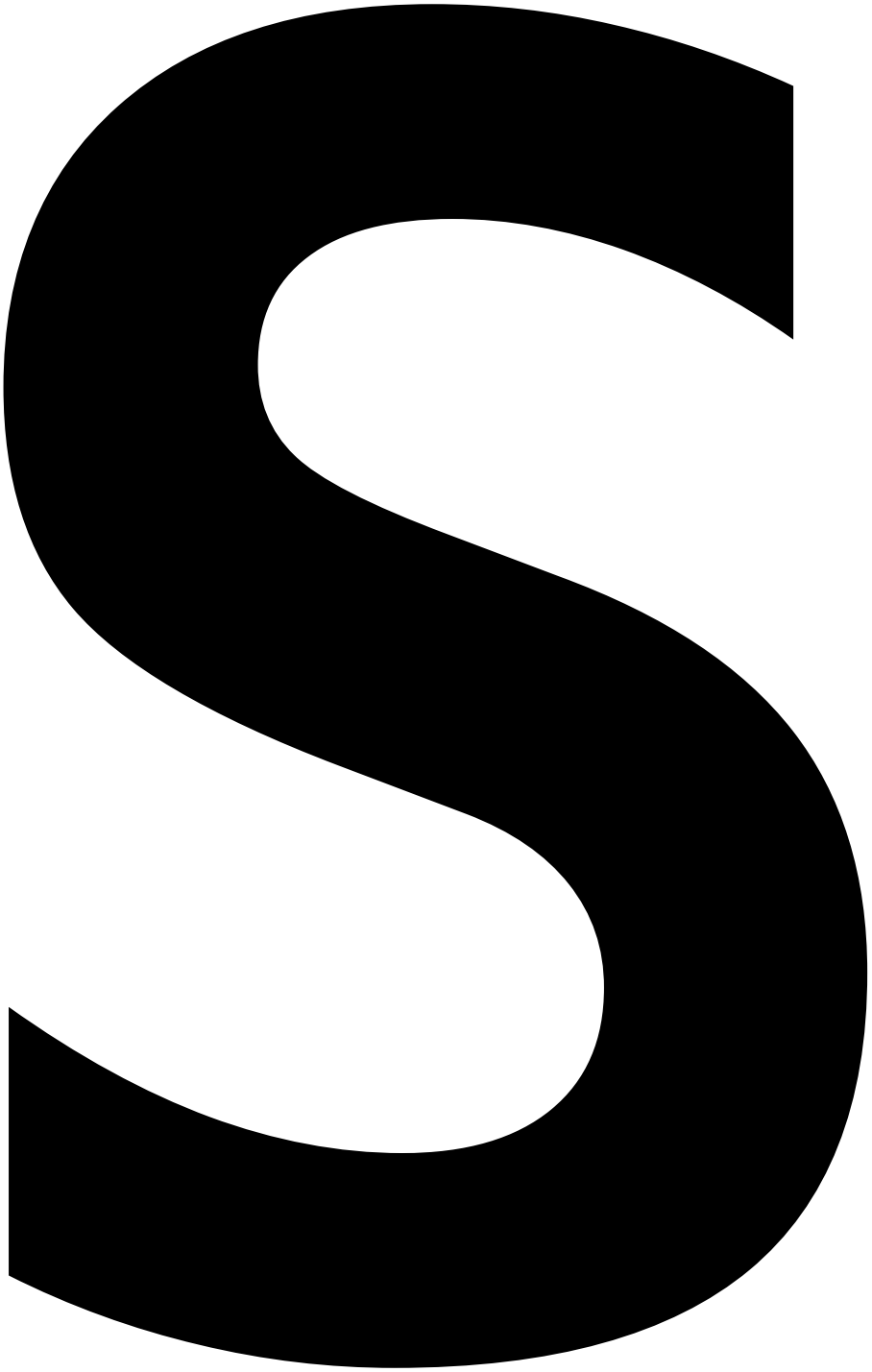


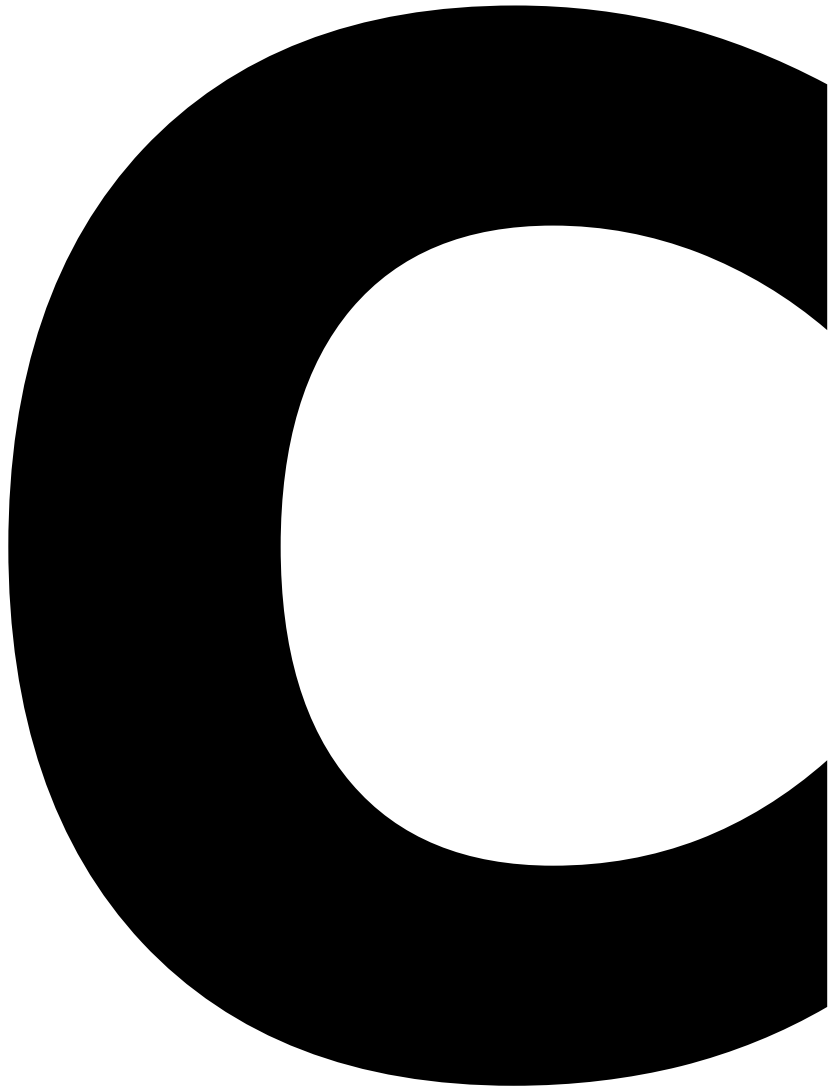


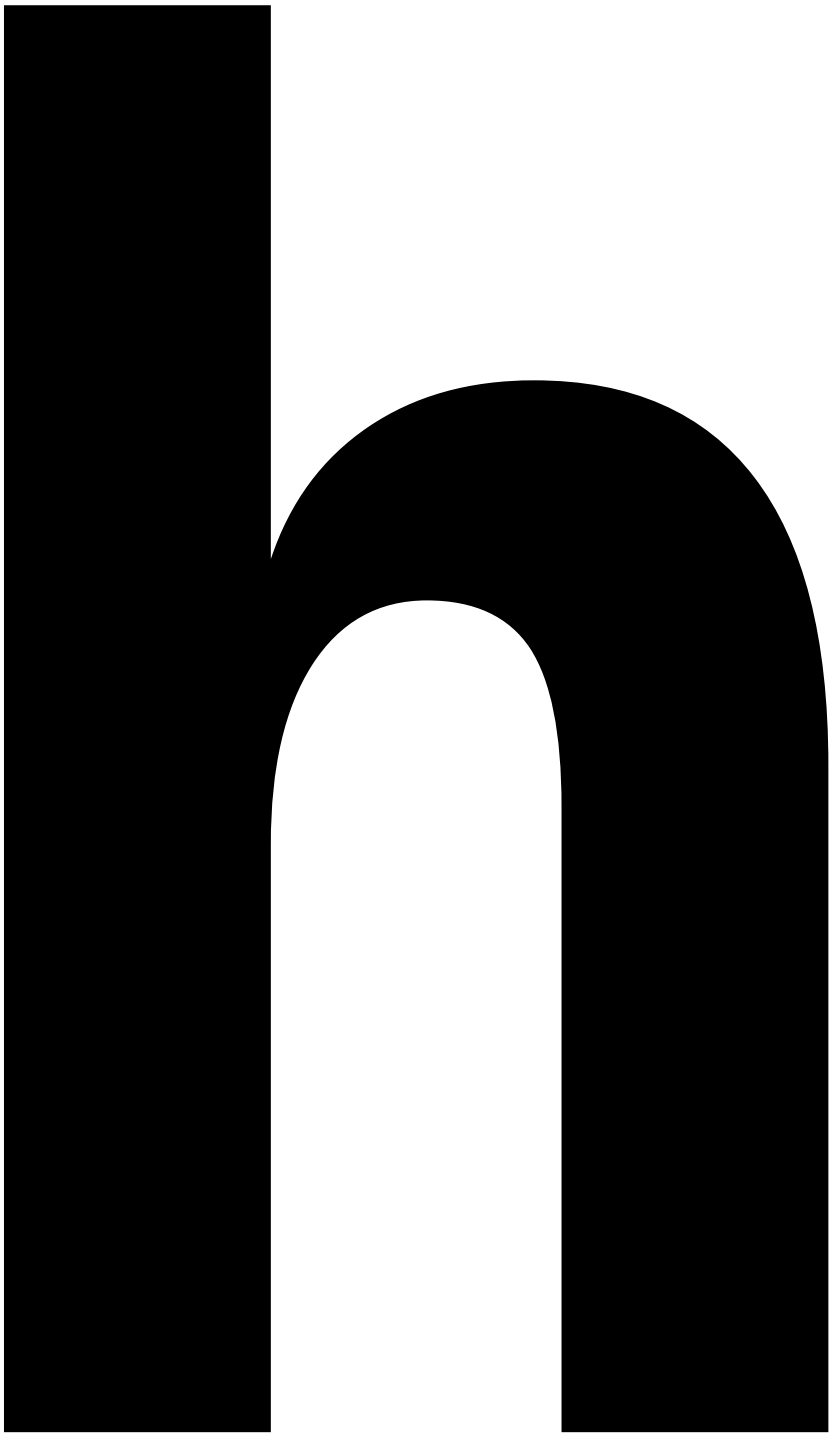


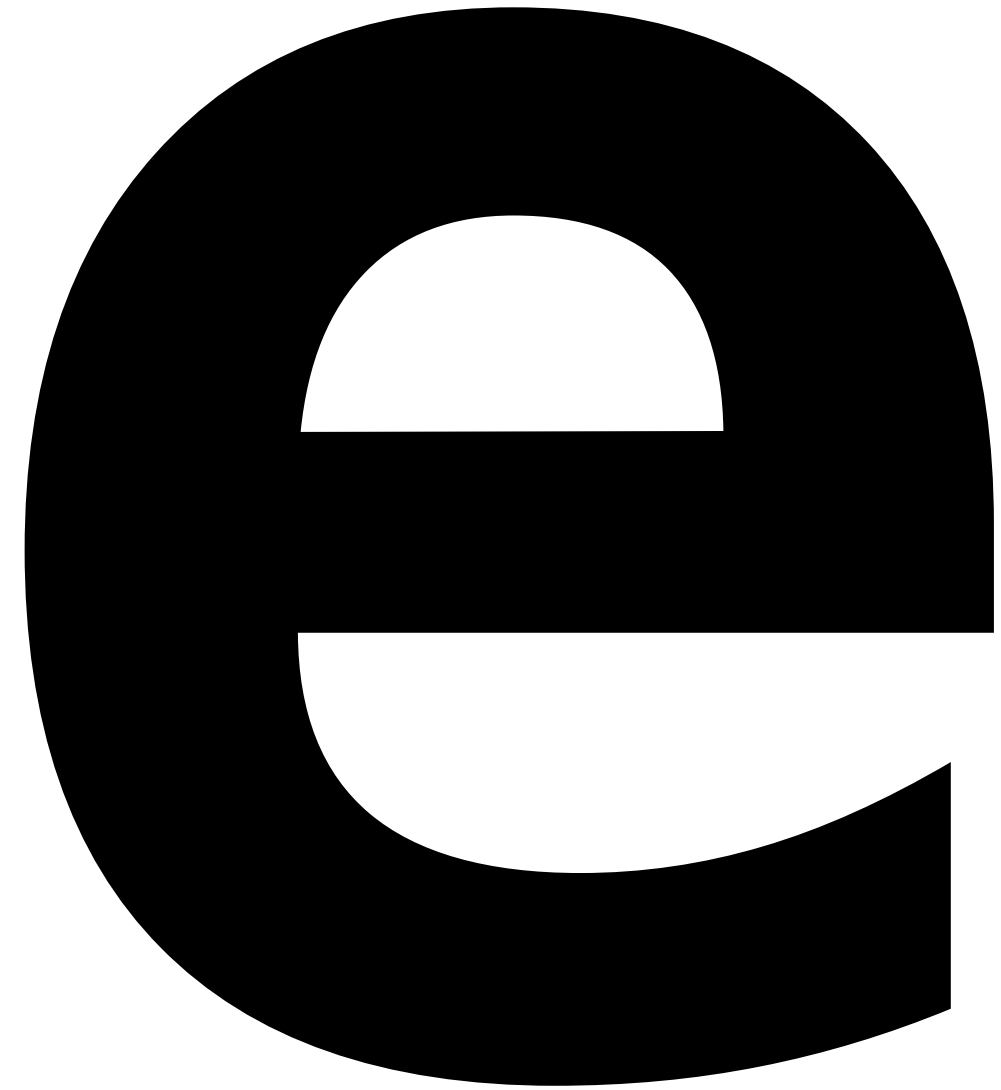


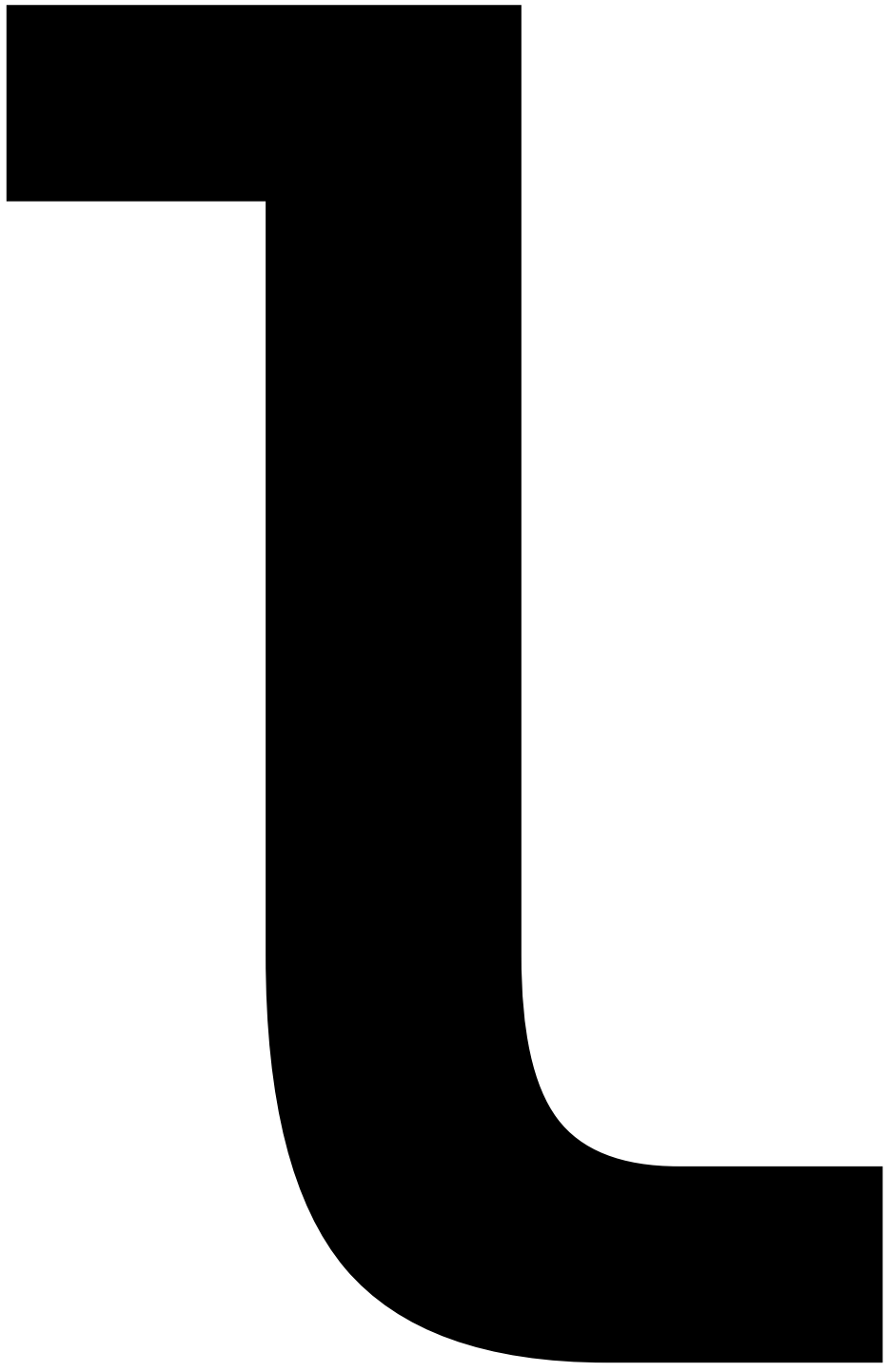


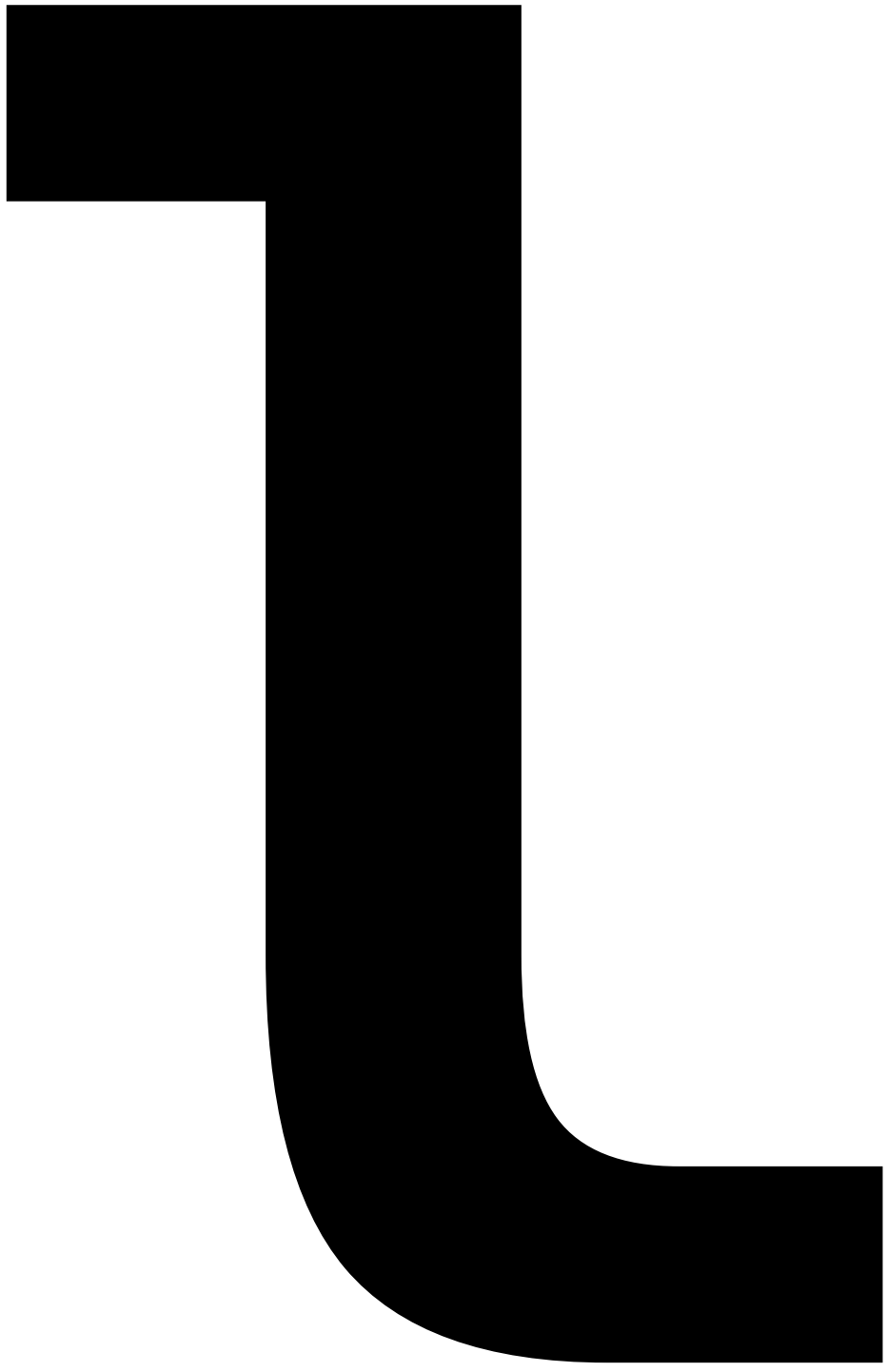


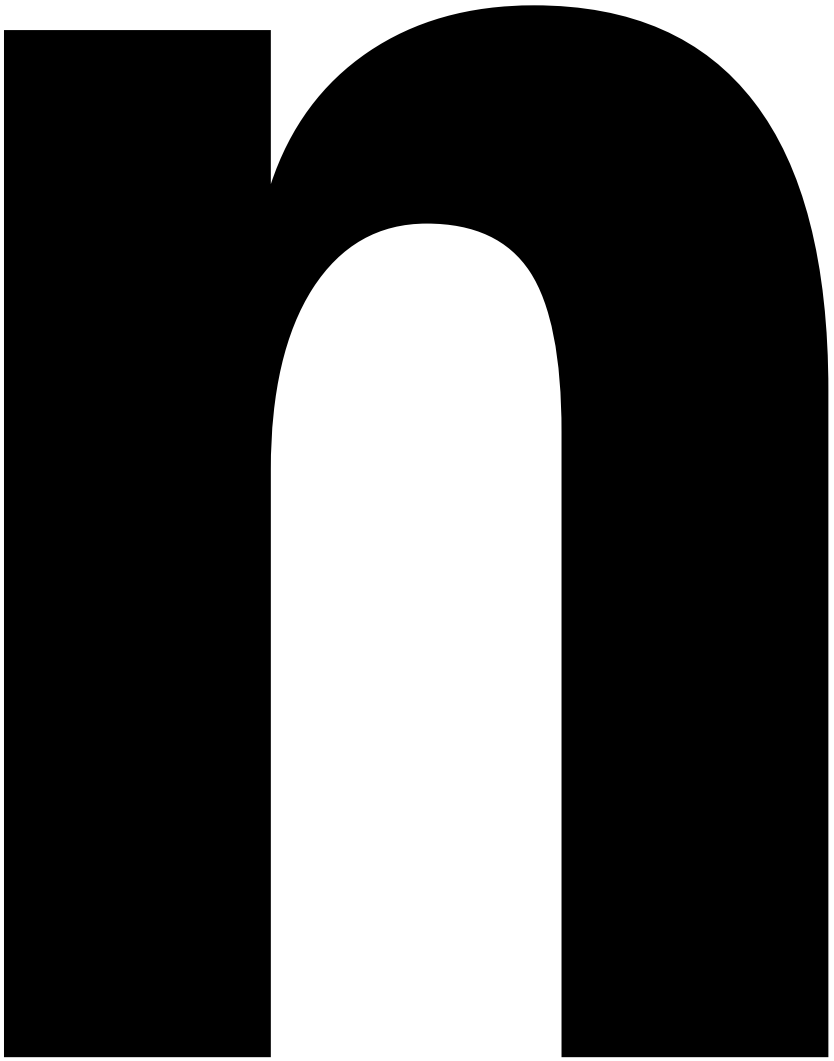


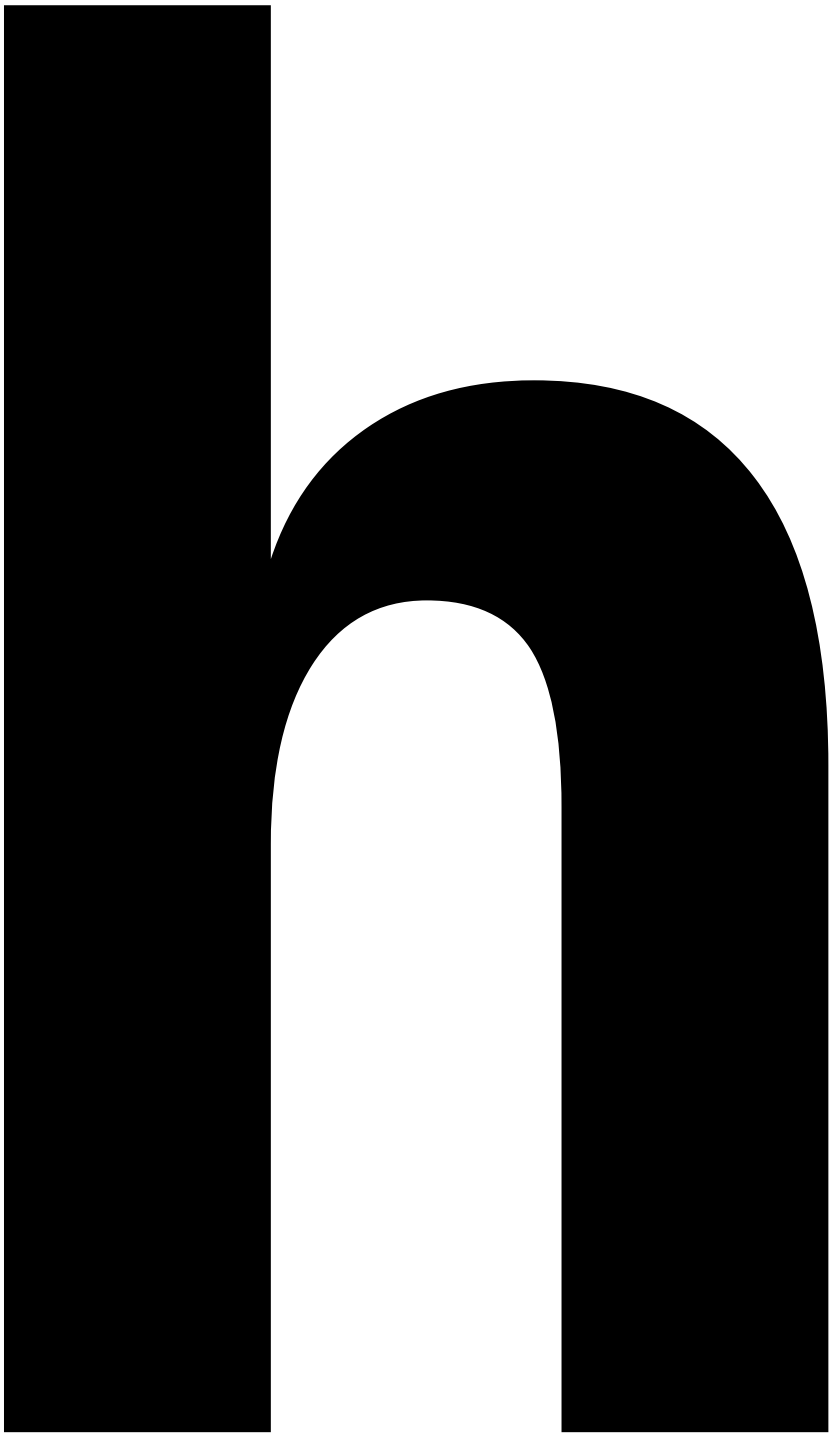




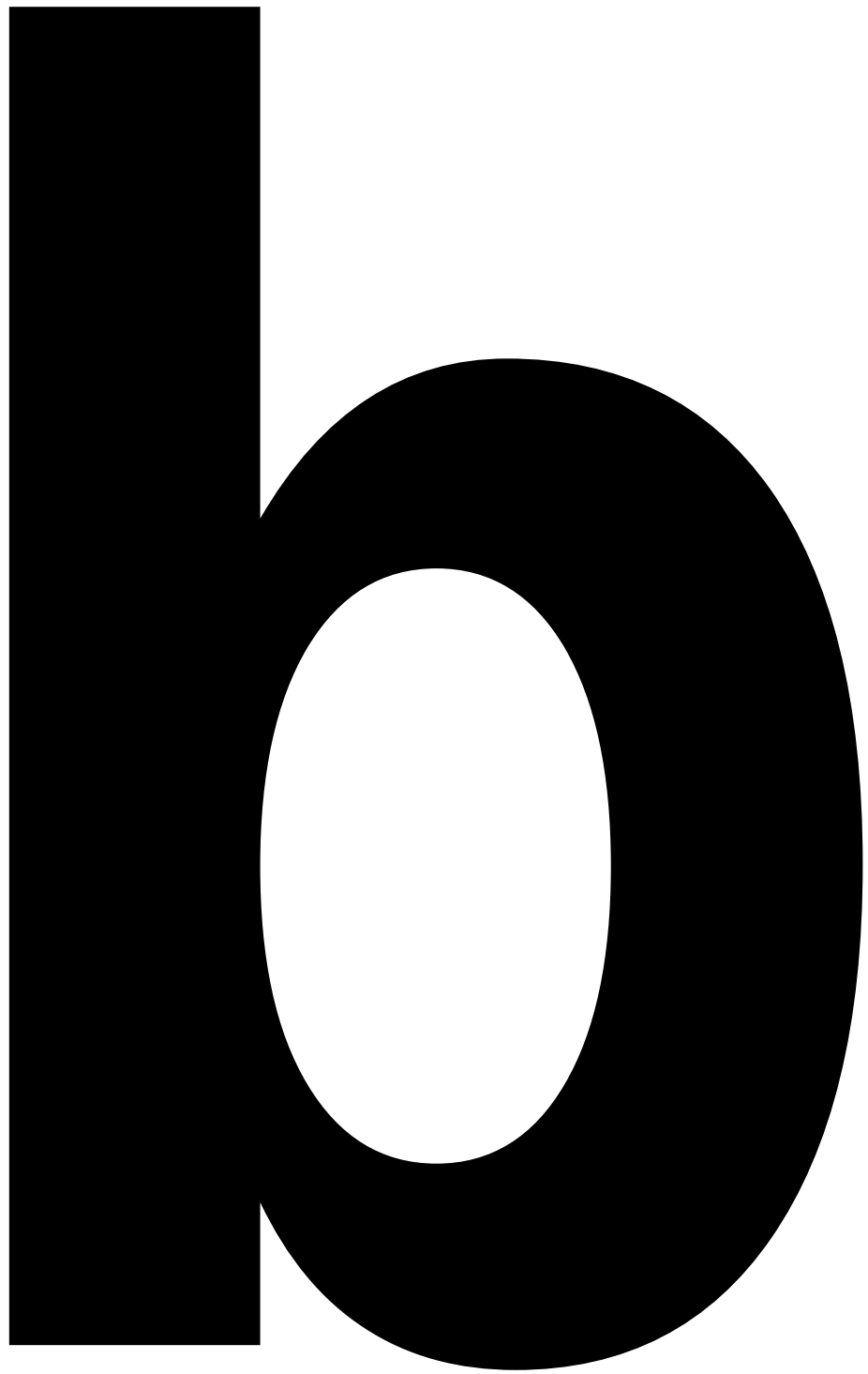


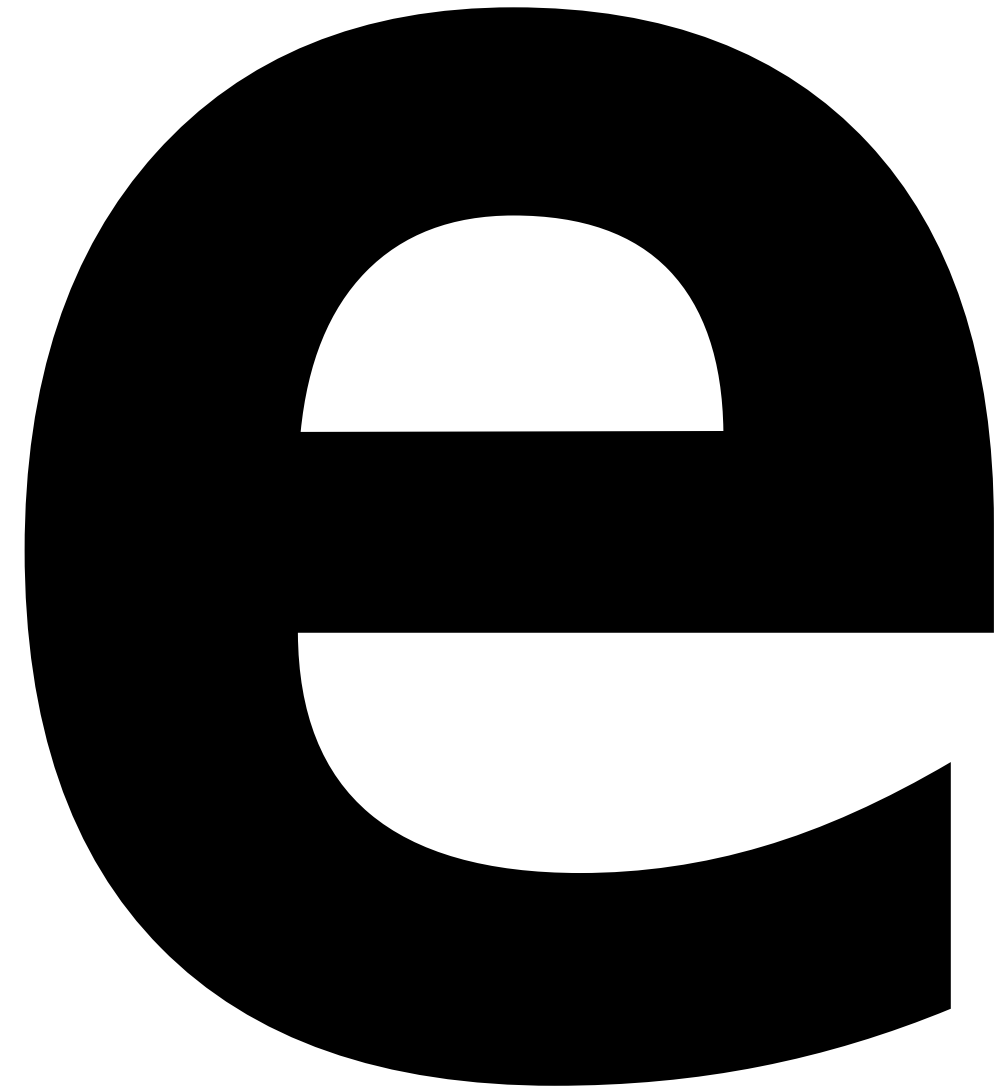


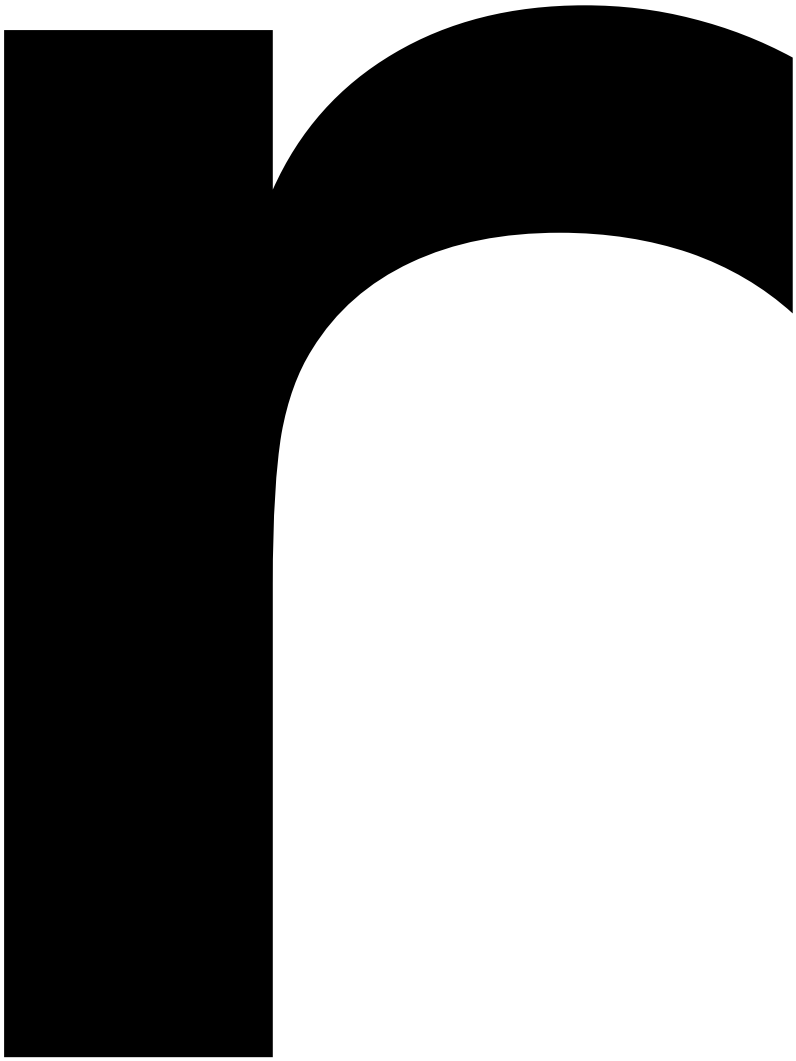


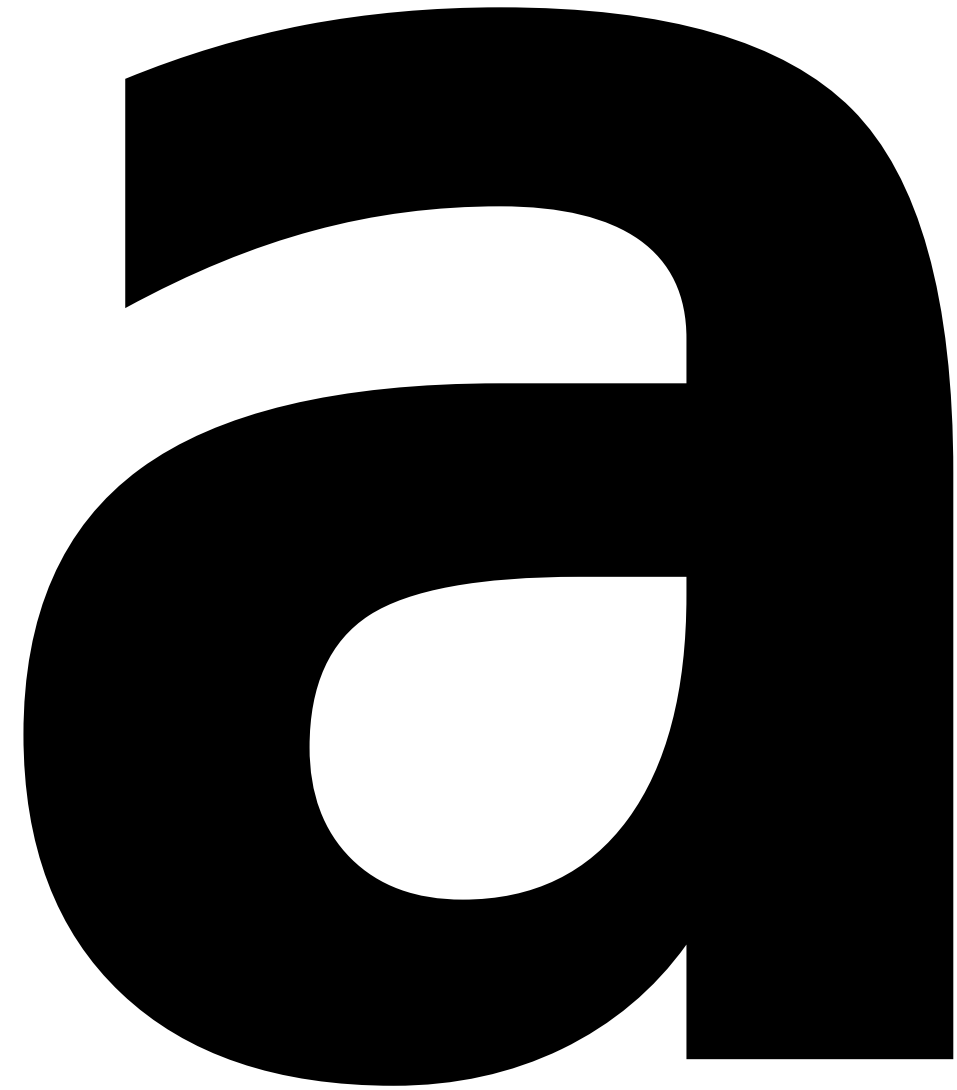


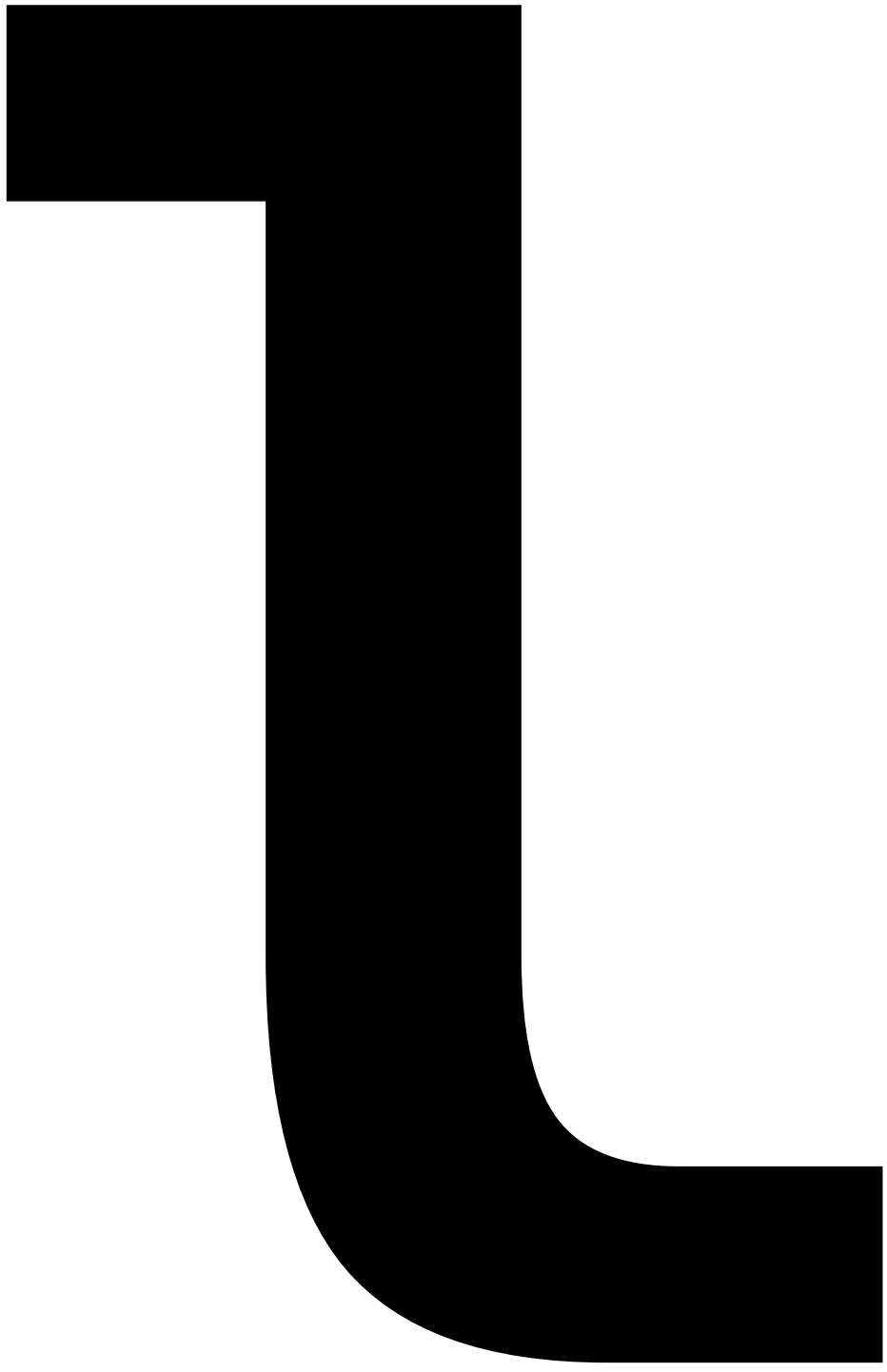
u



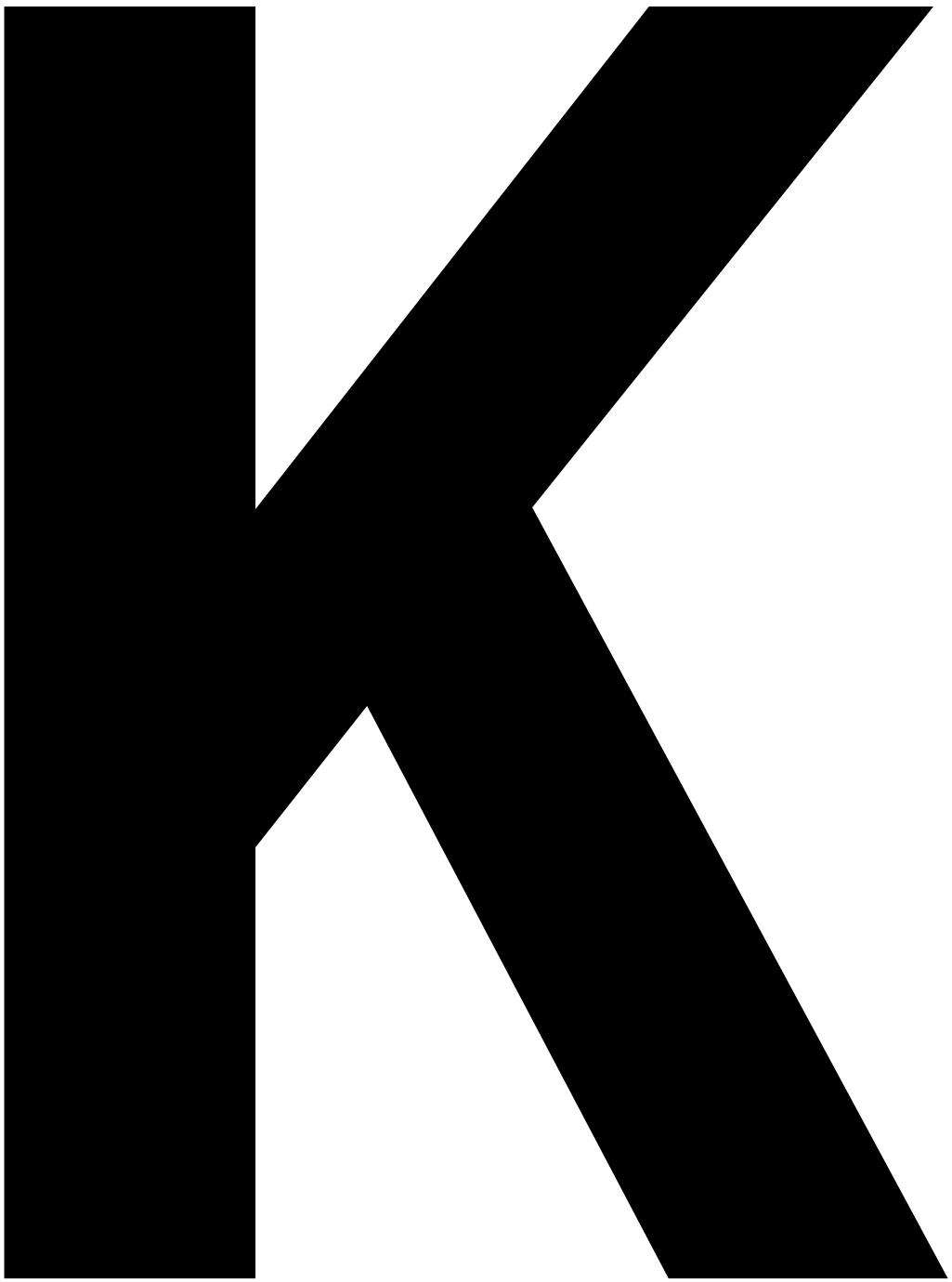


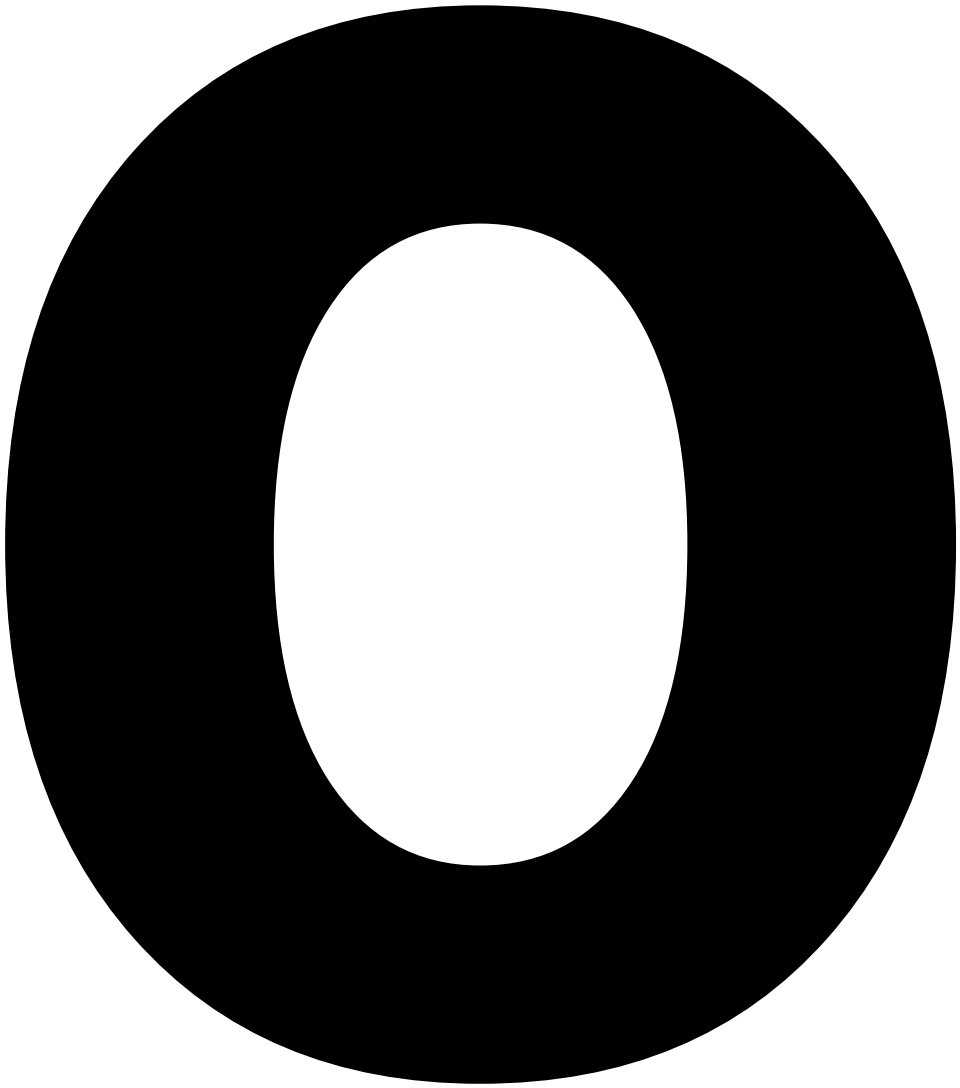


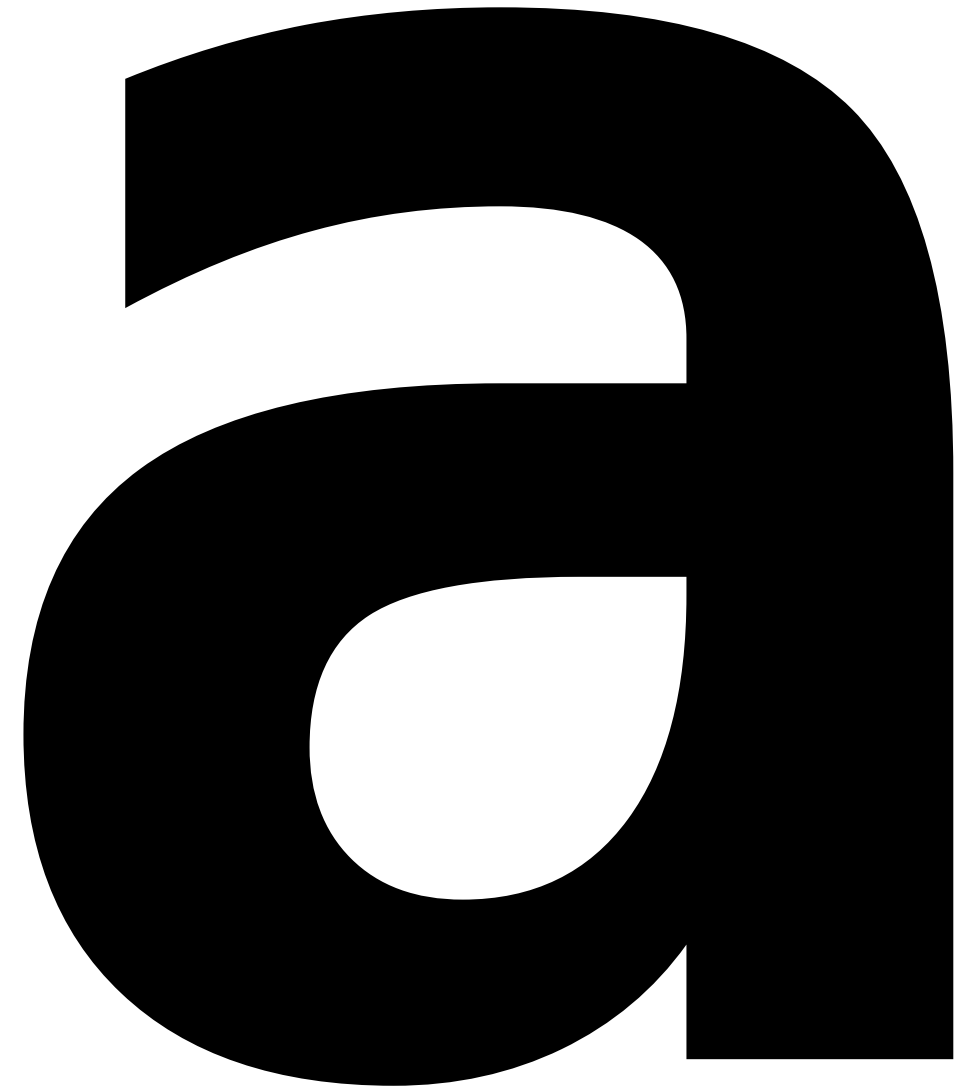




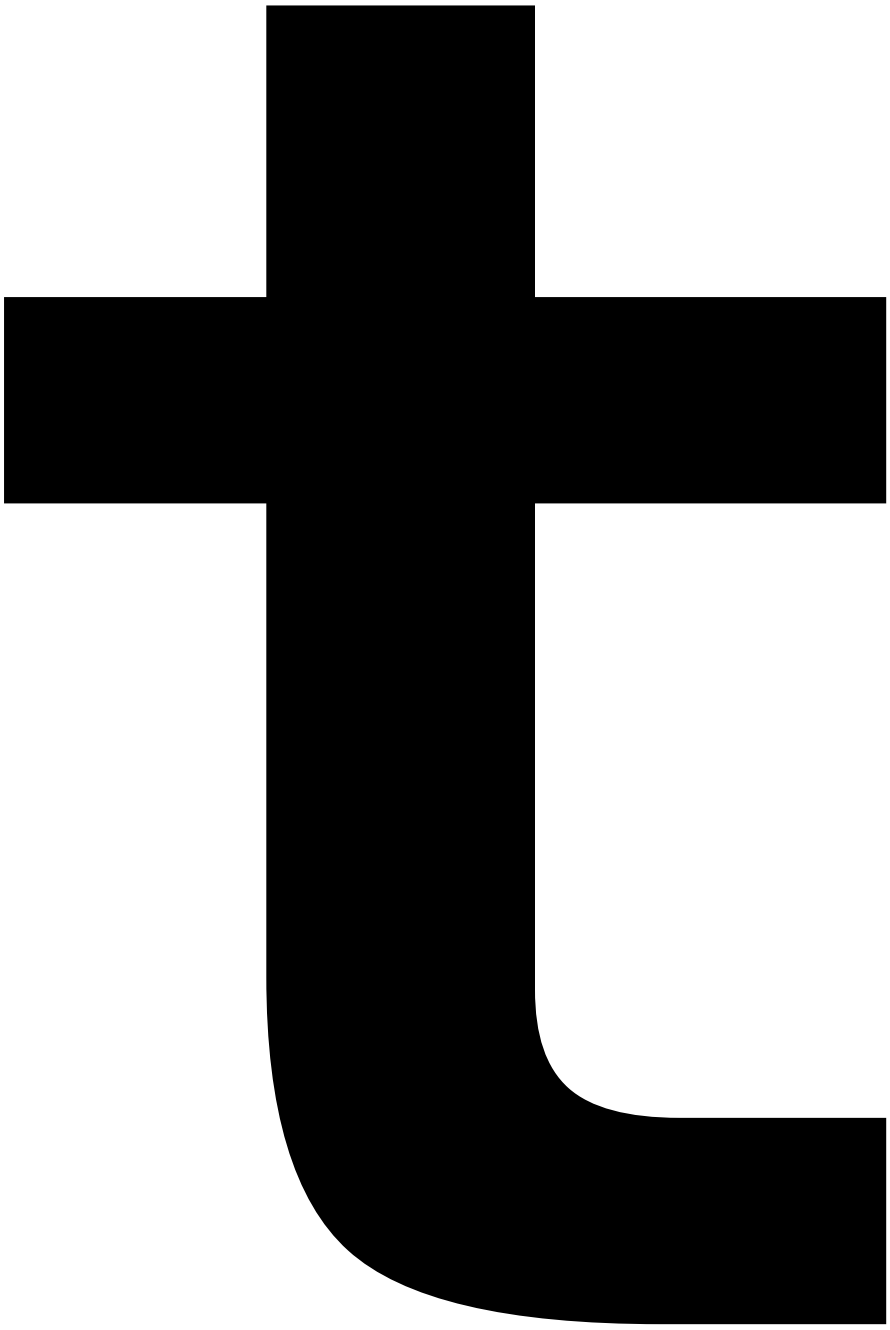
S

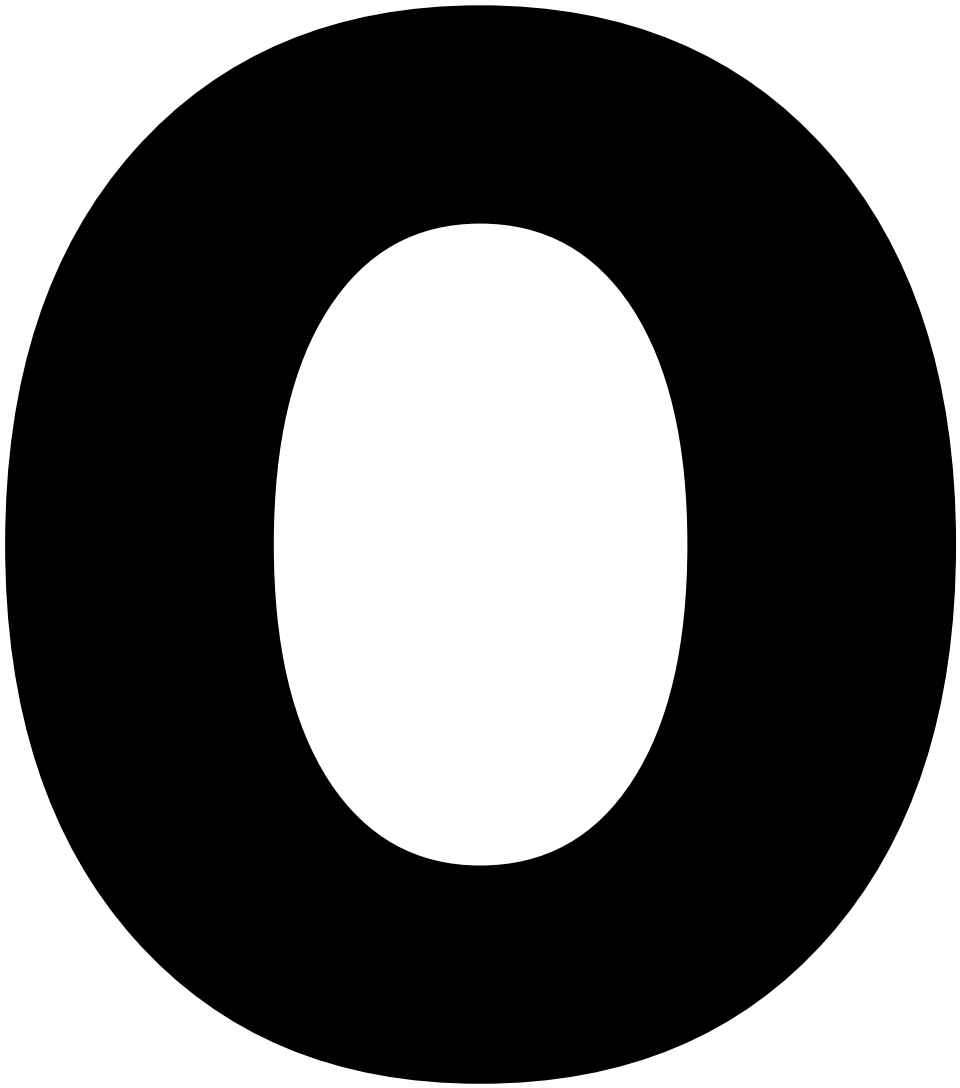


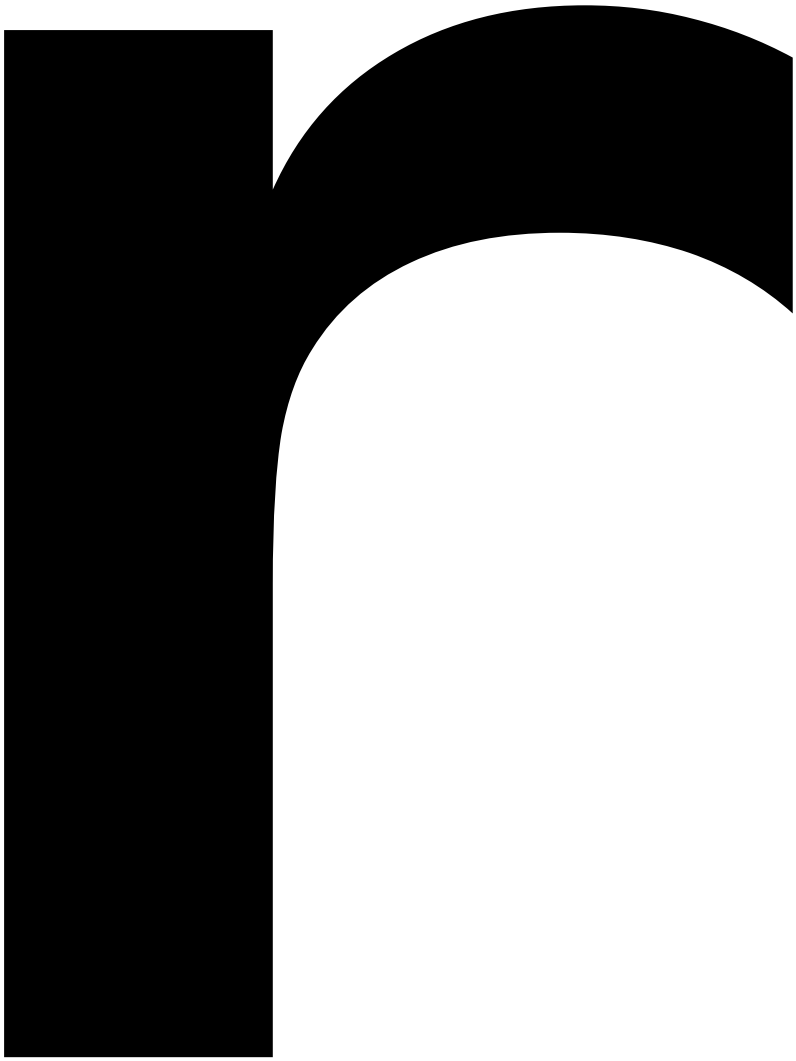


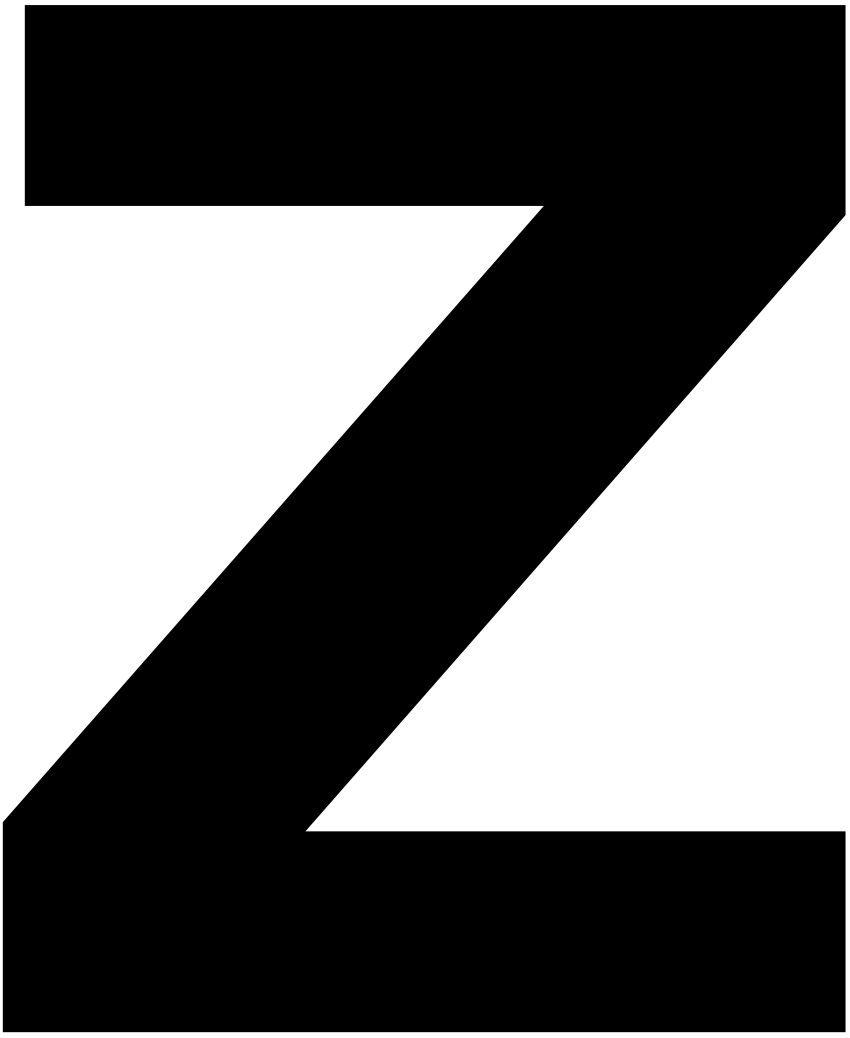


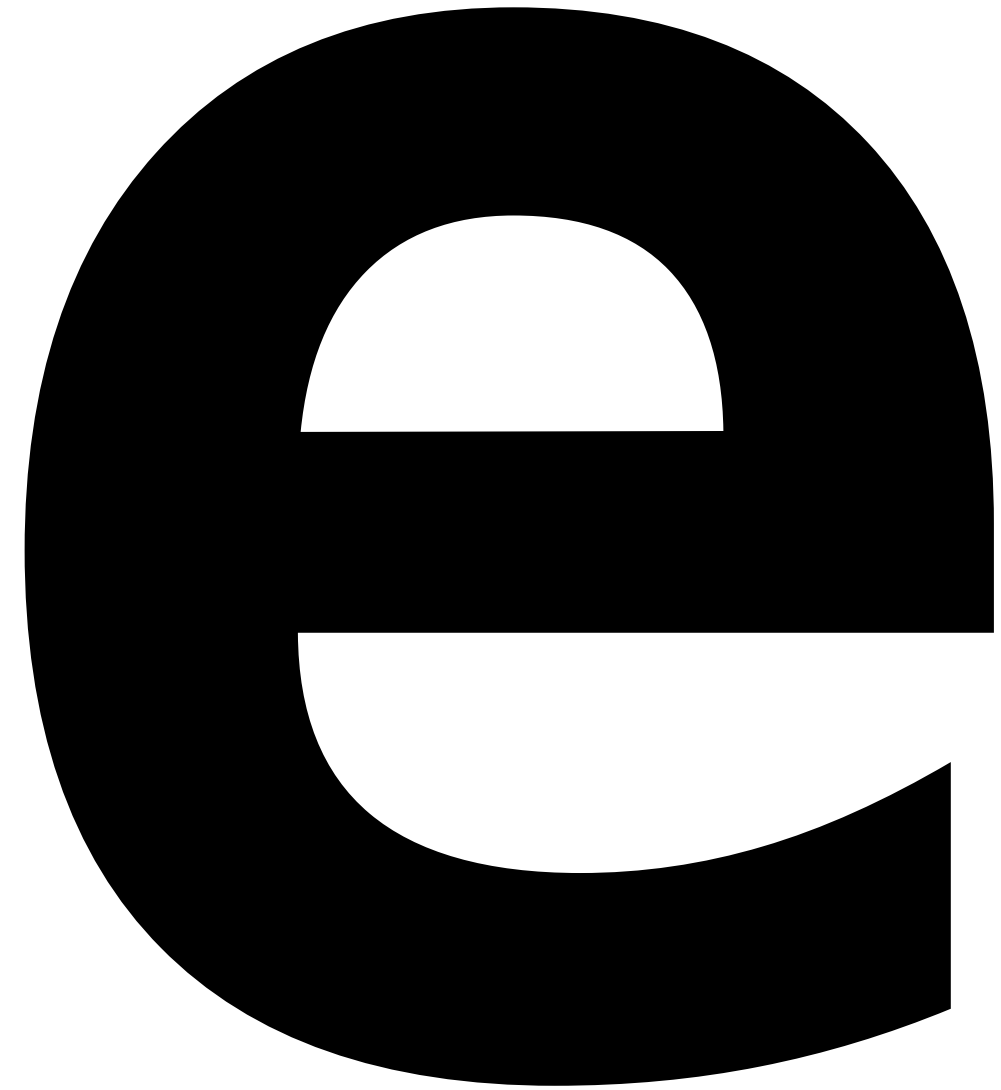
u

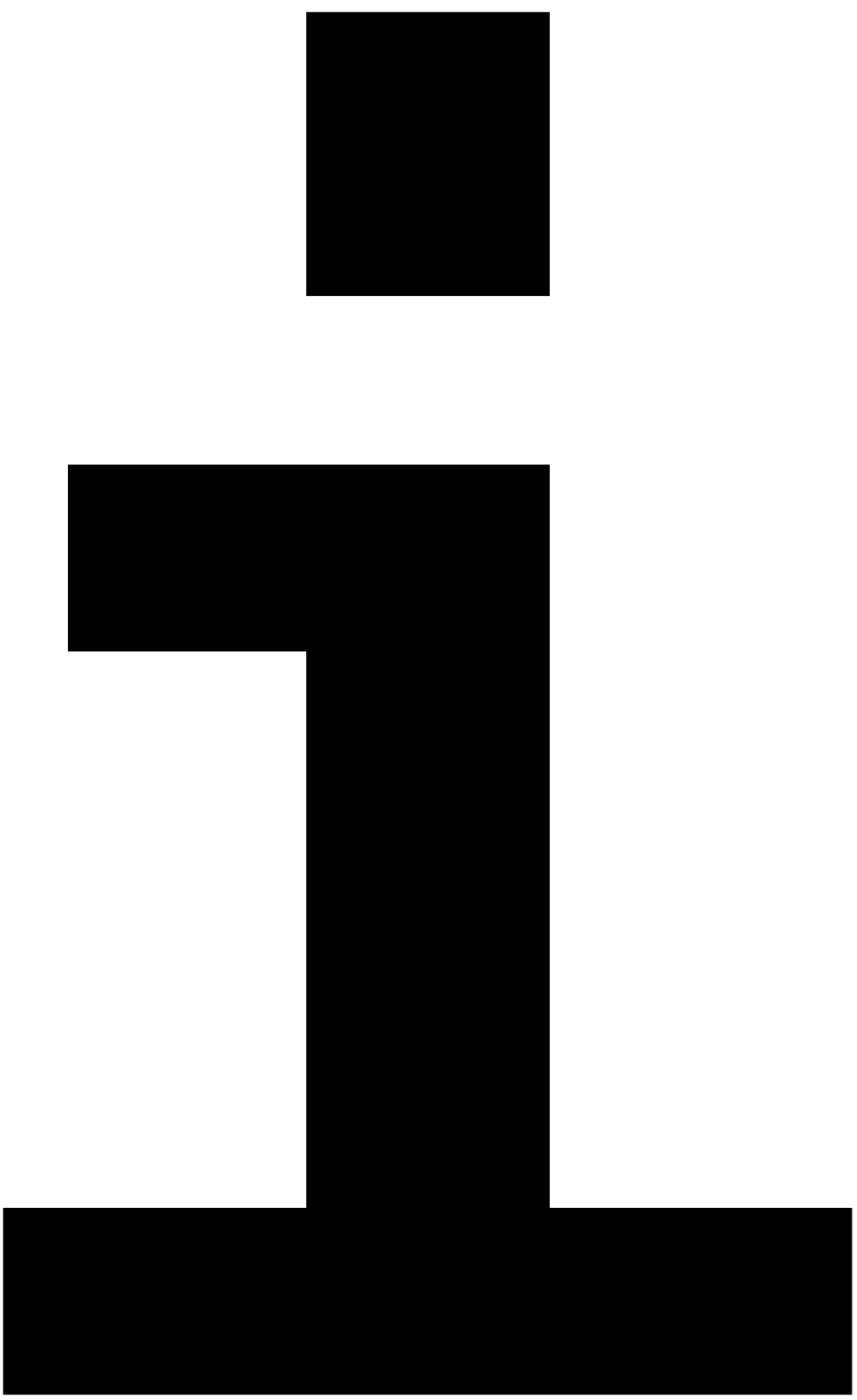


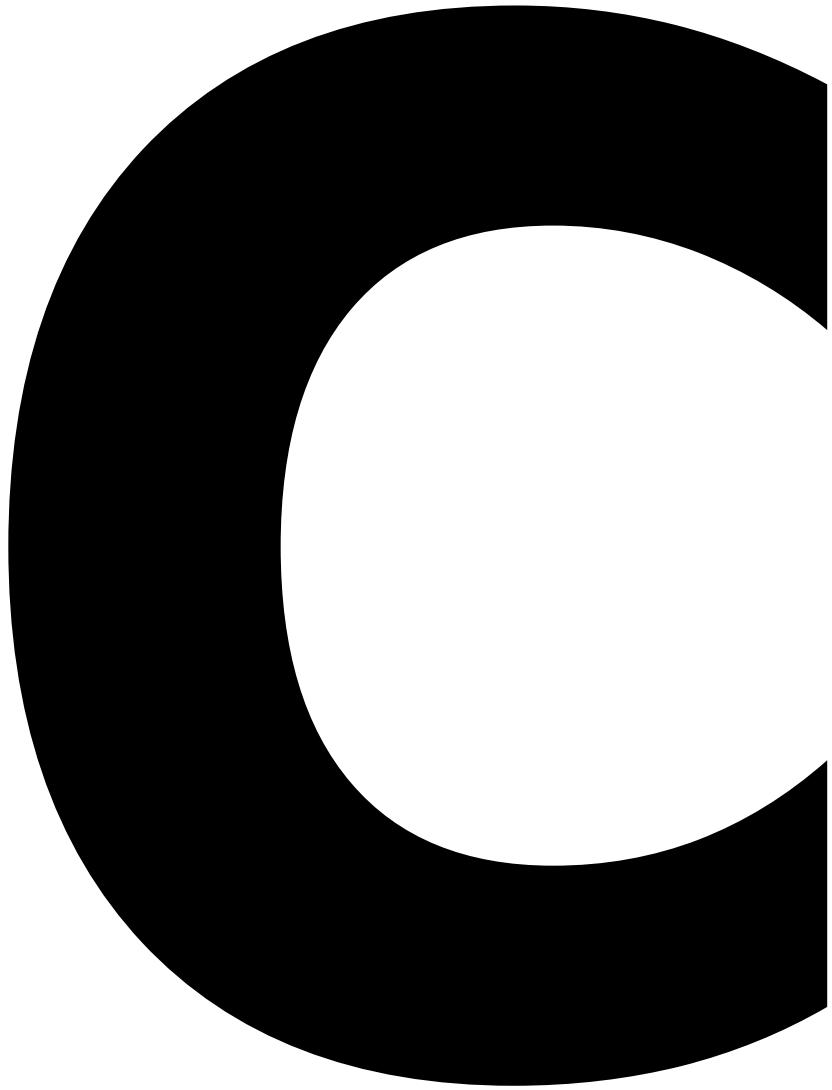


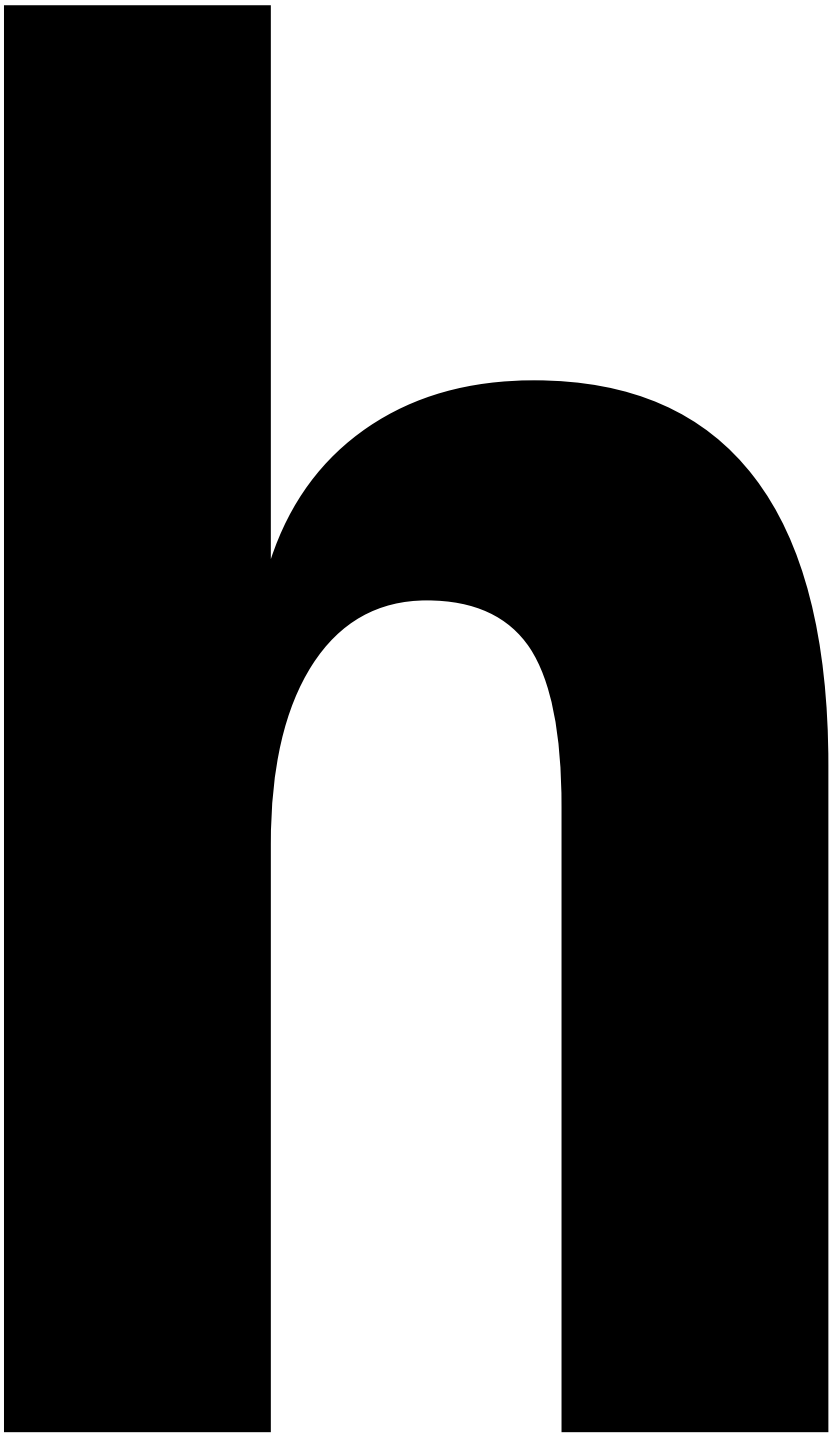


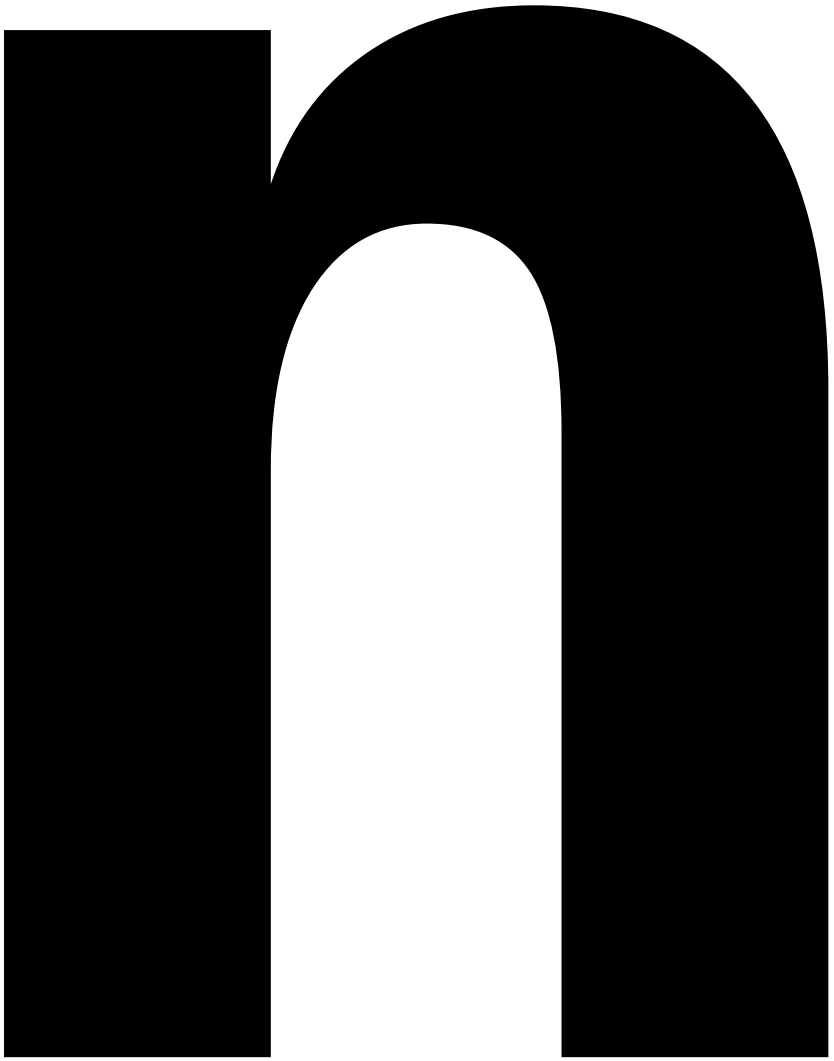


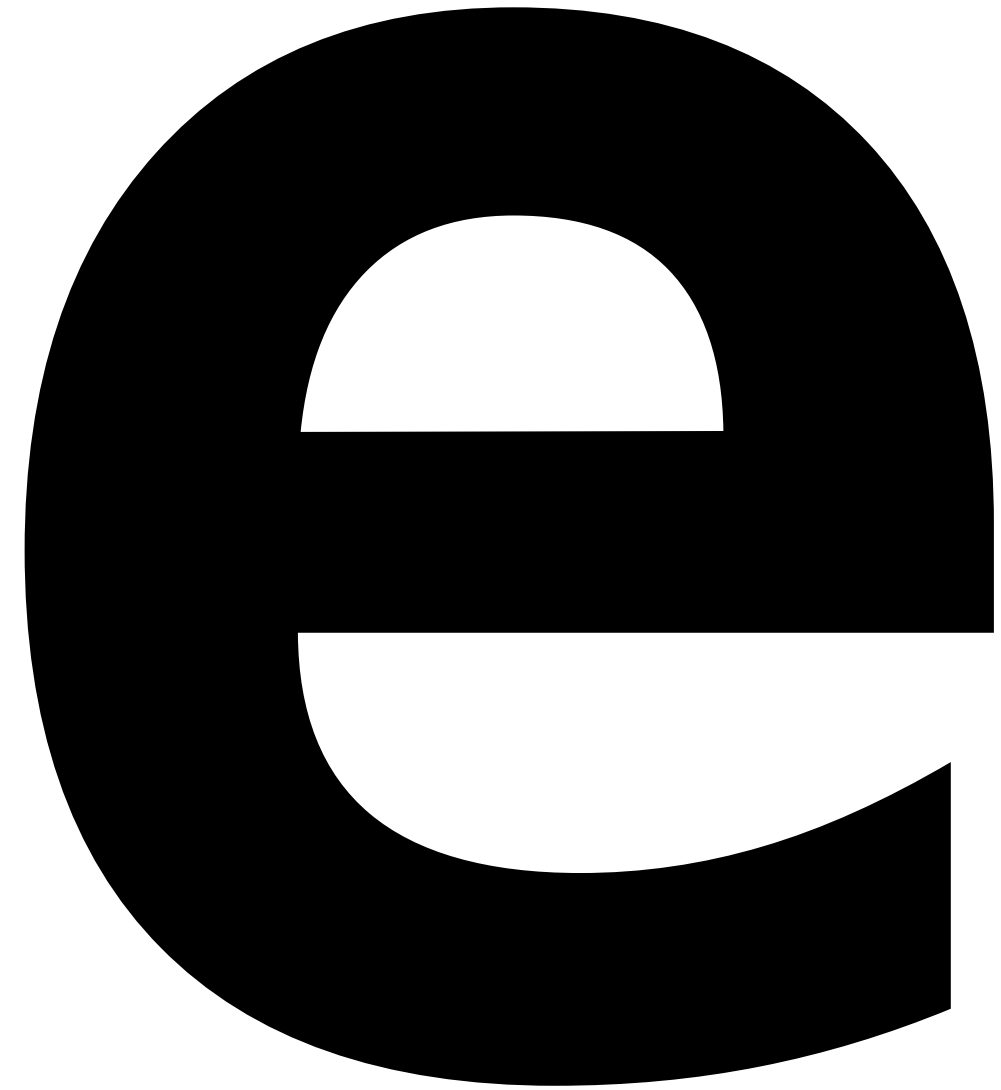


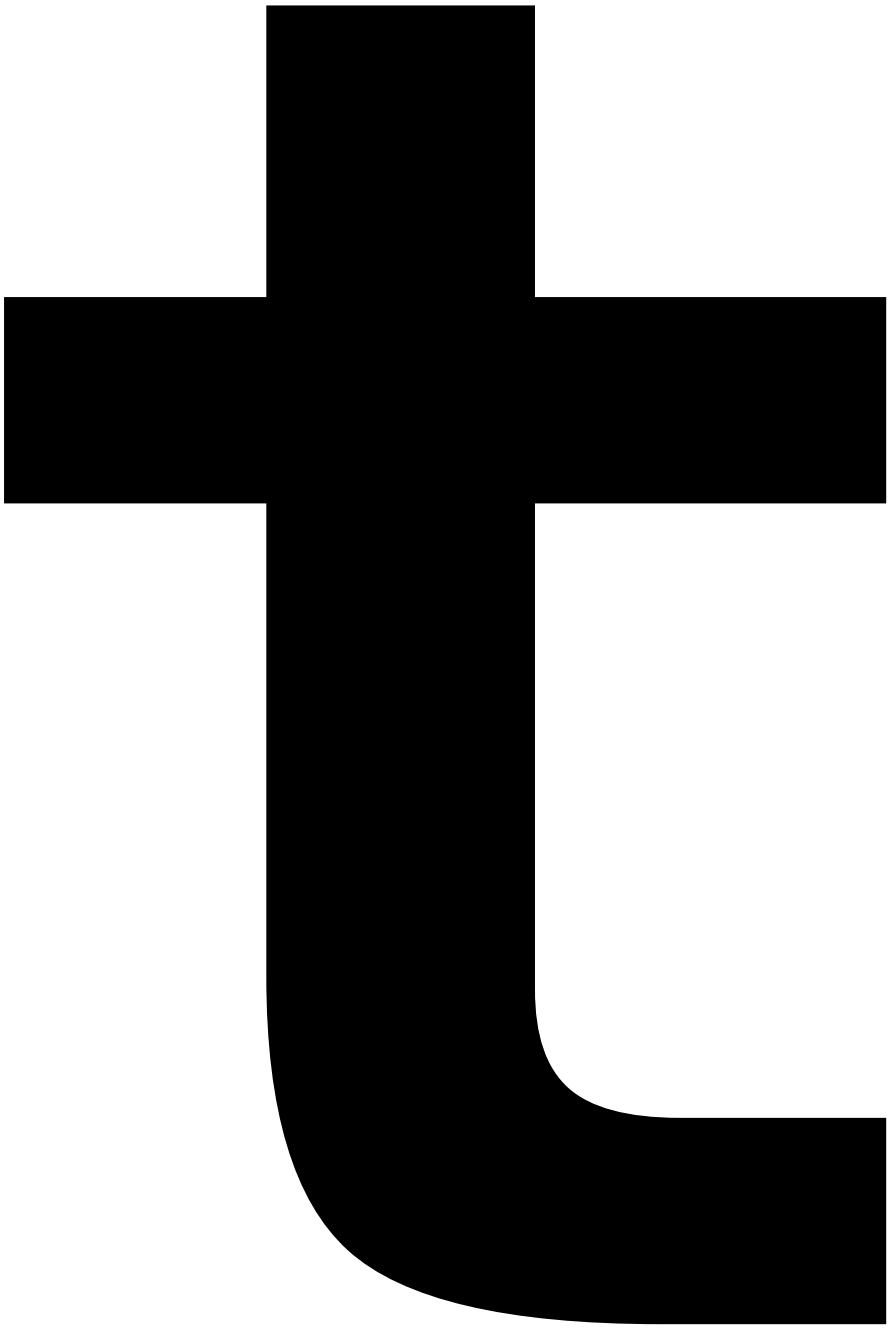


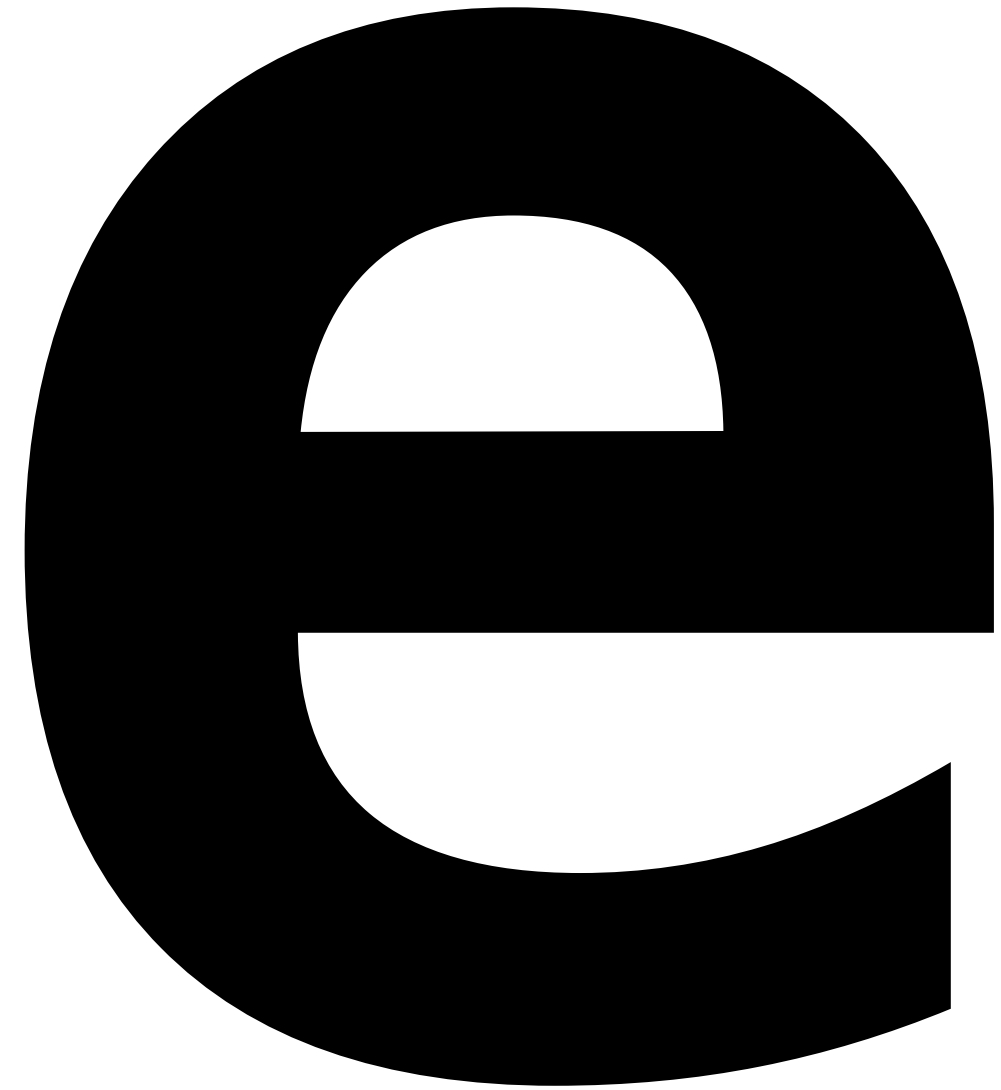


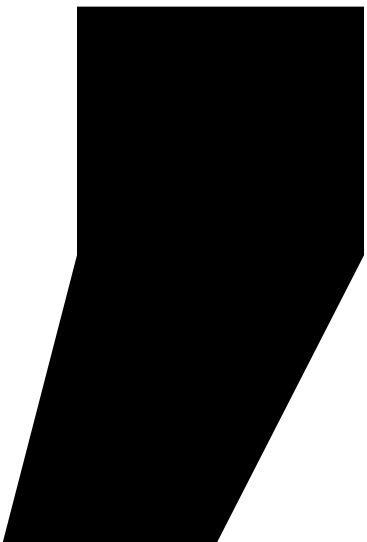


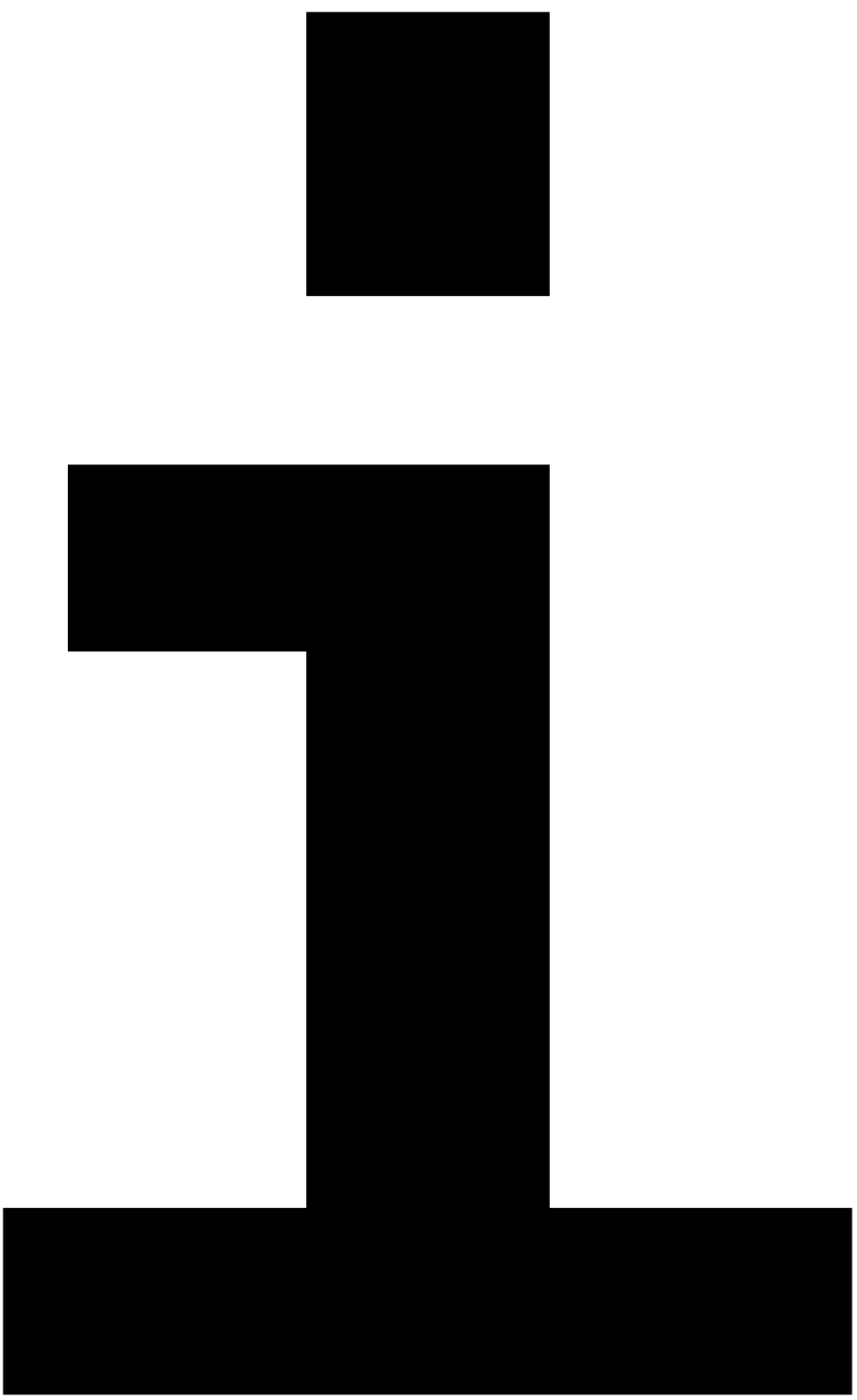




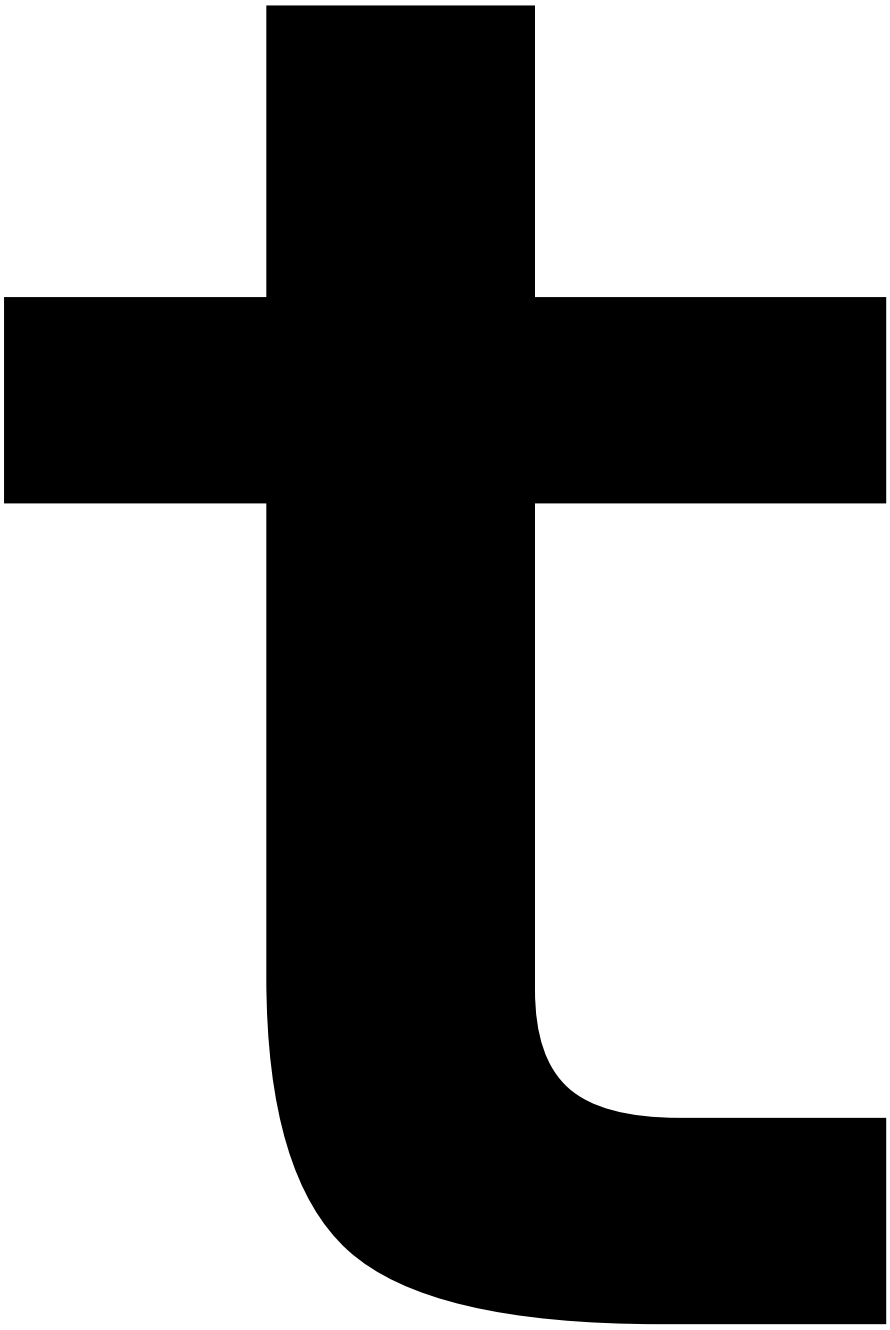




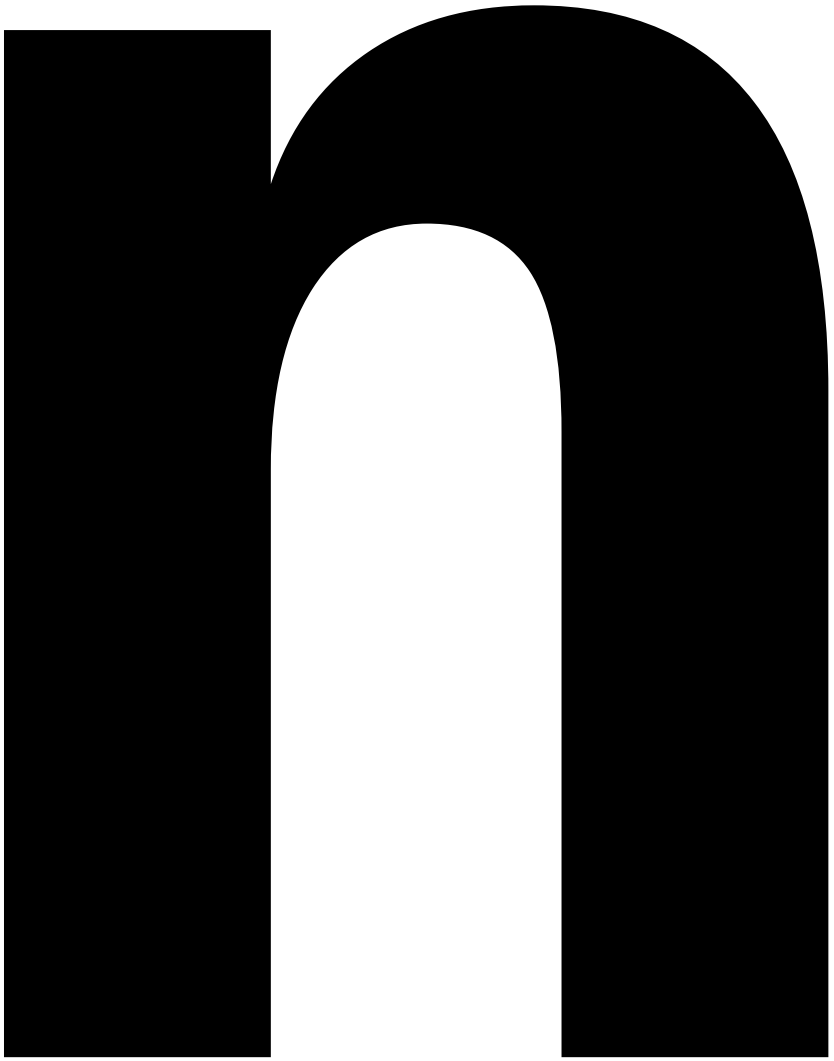


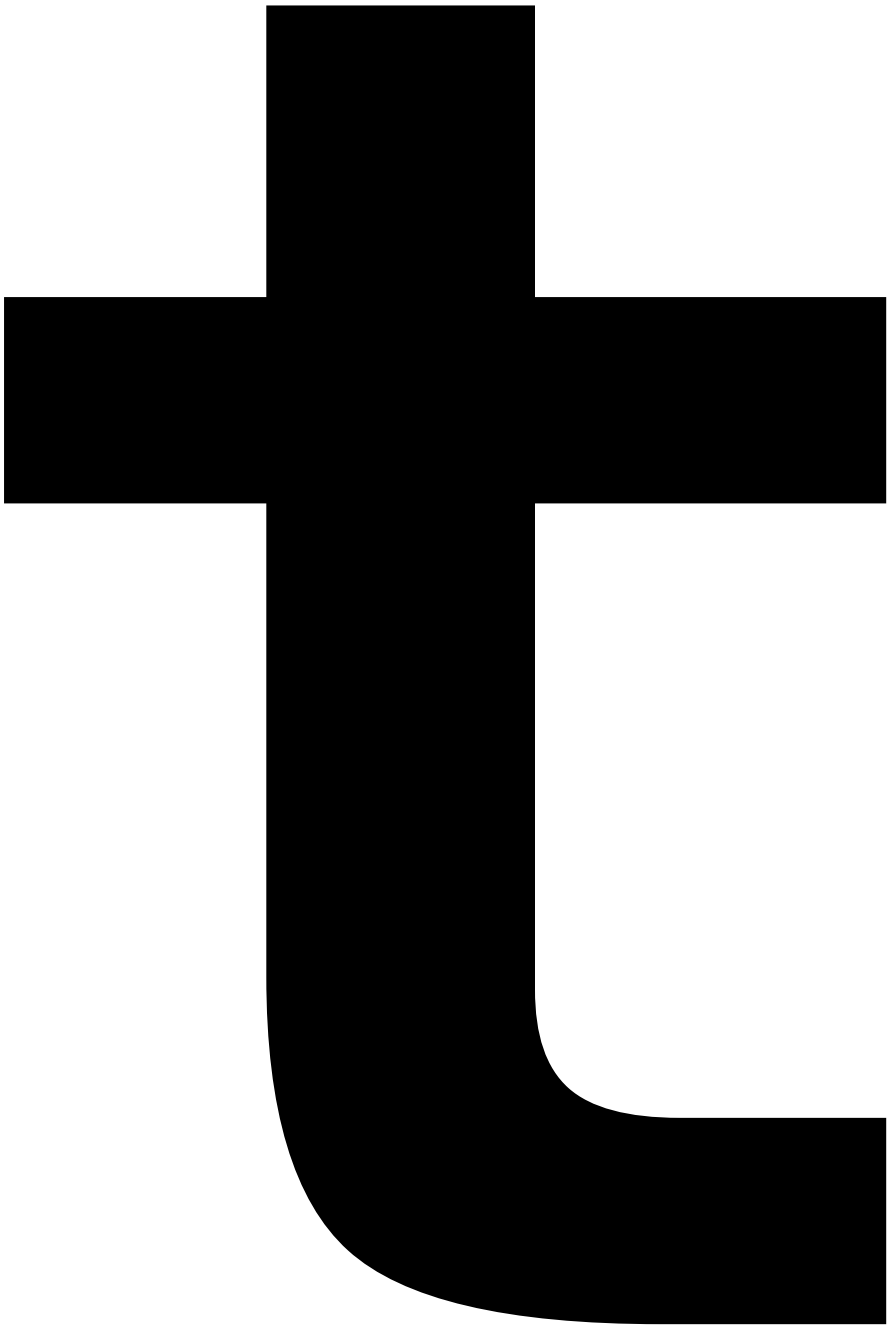


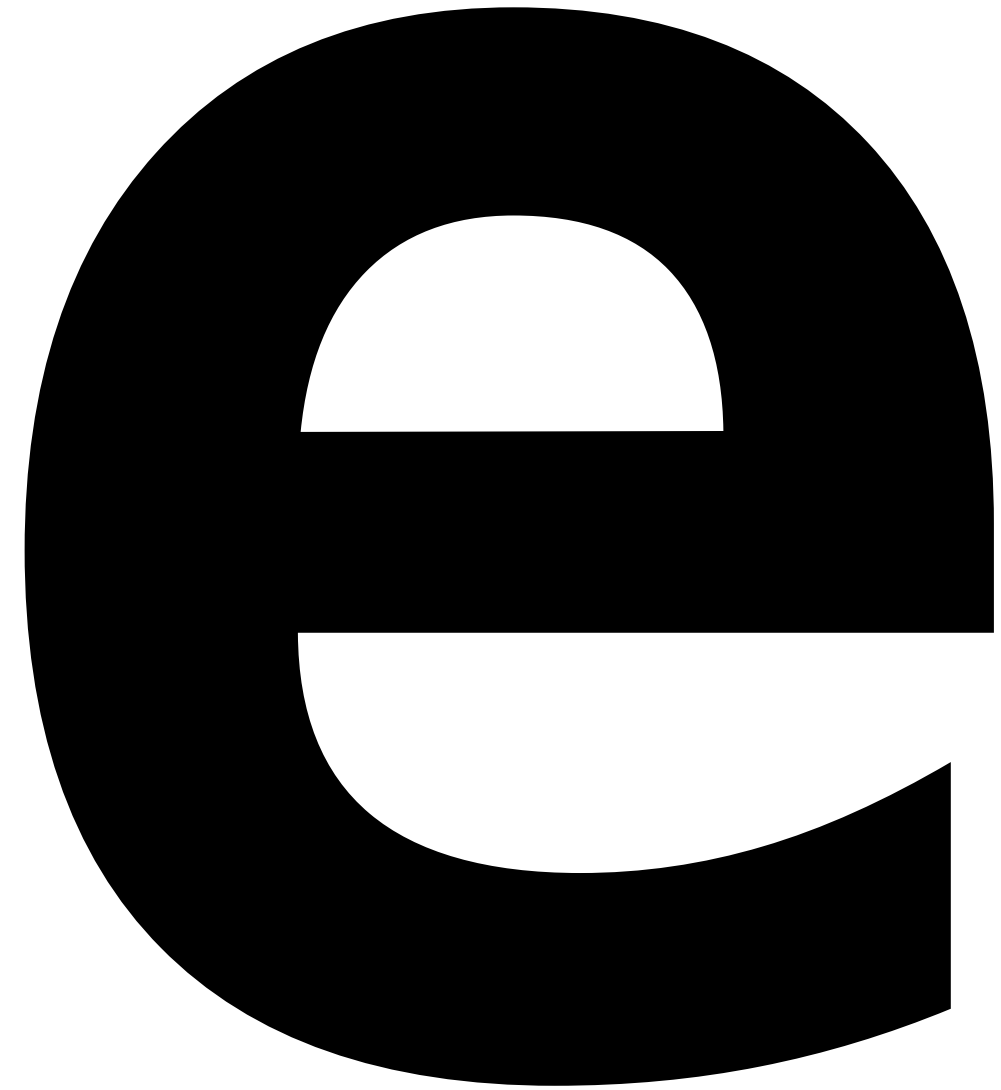
S

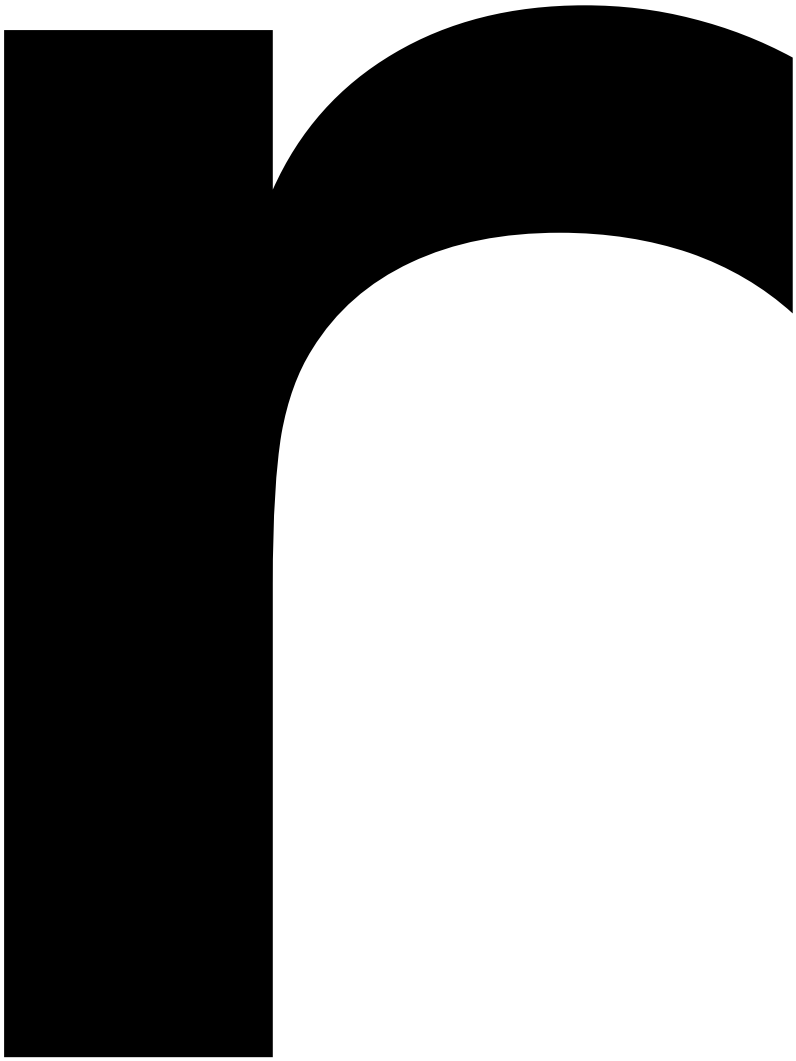


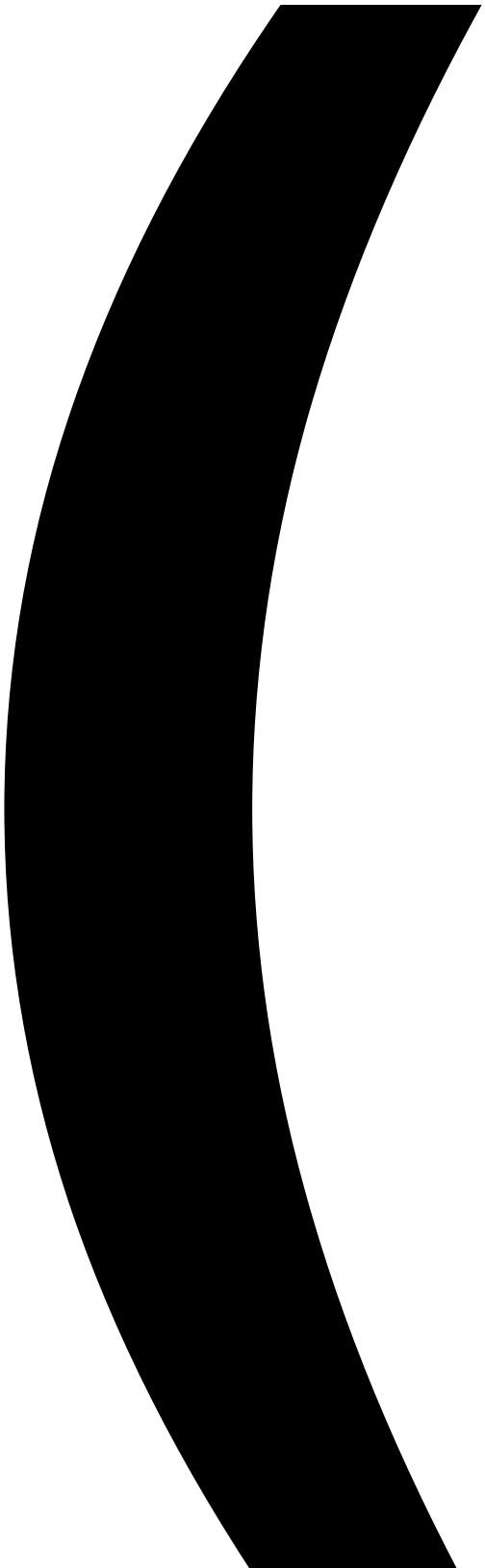
u

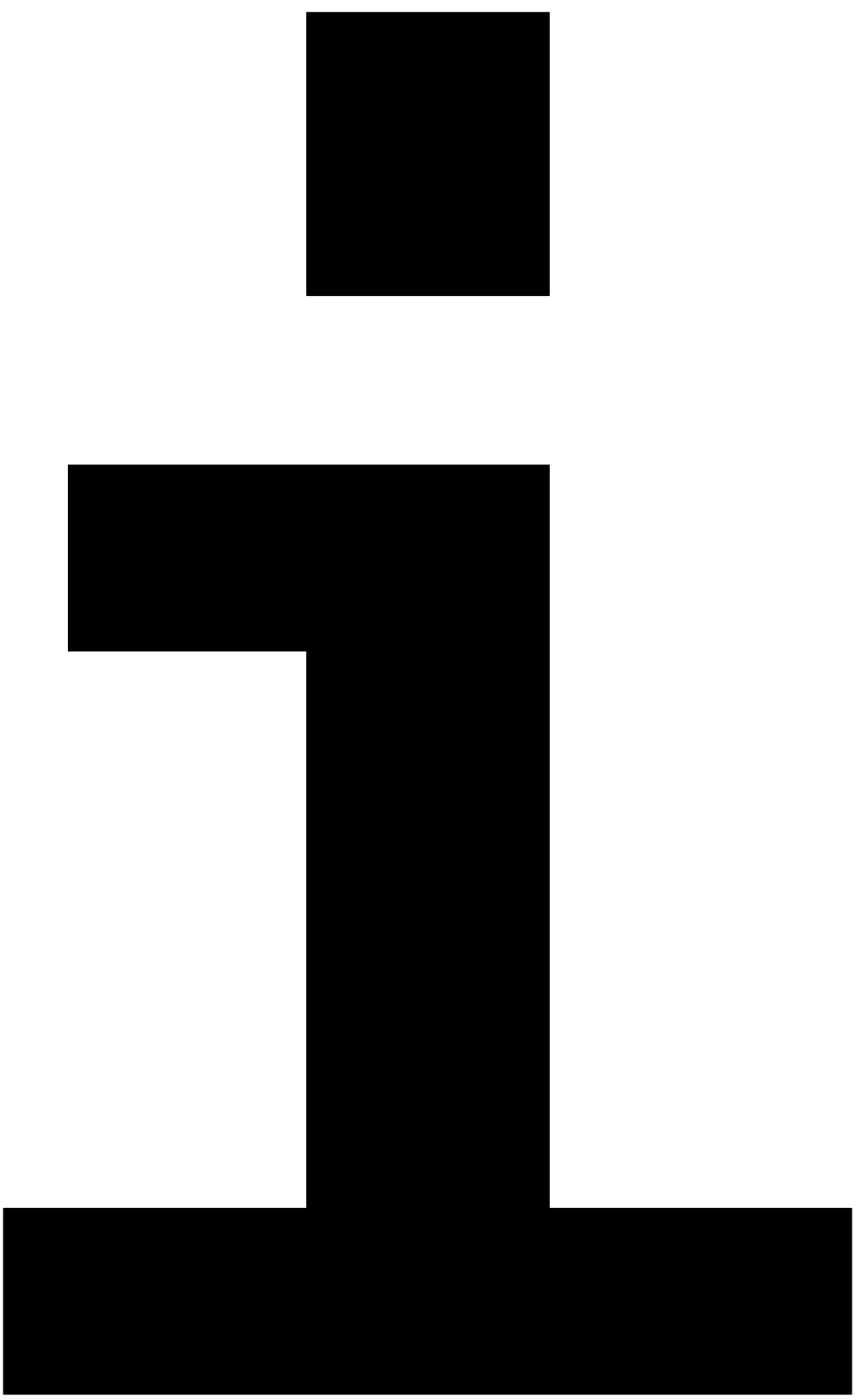


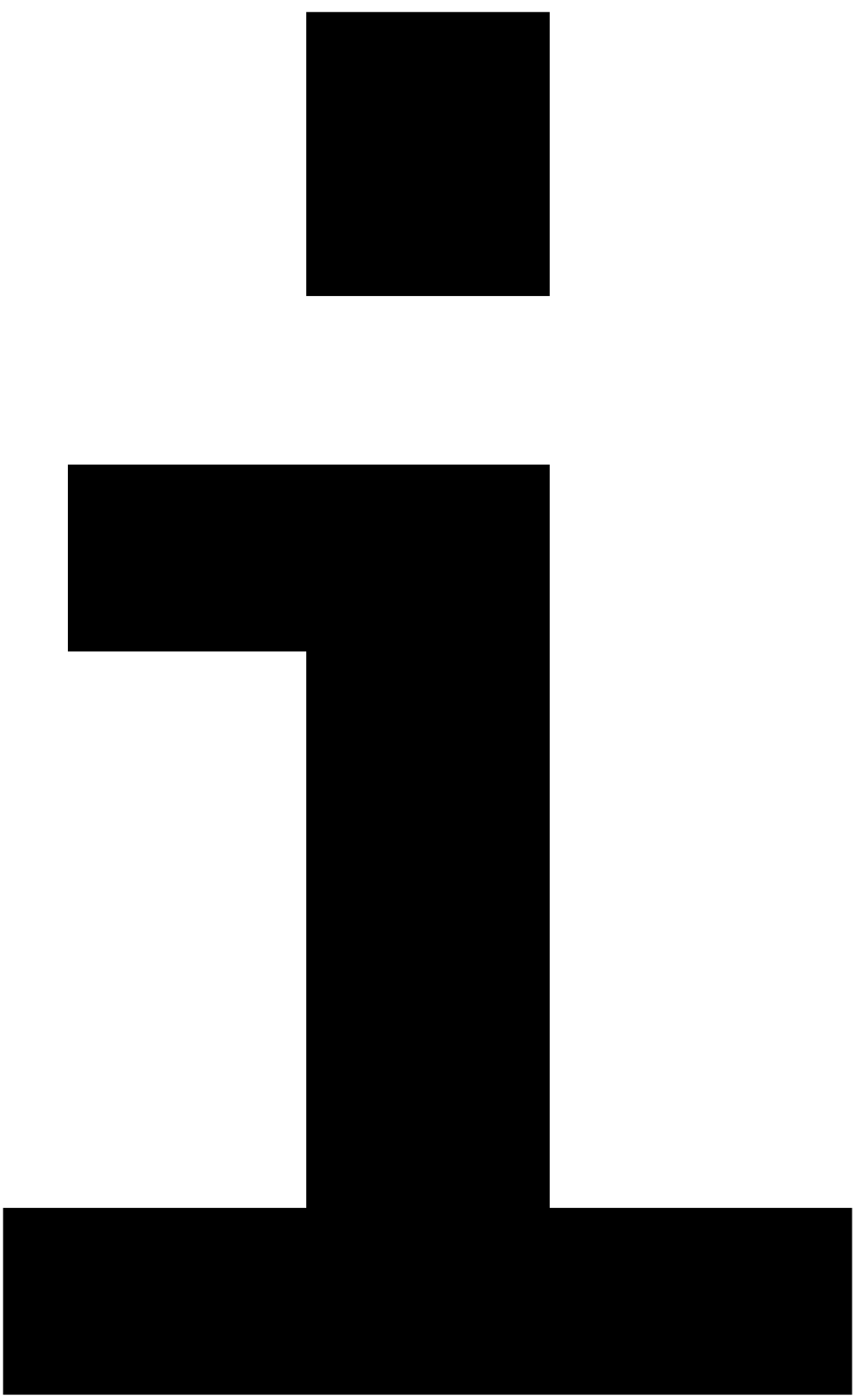


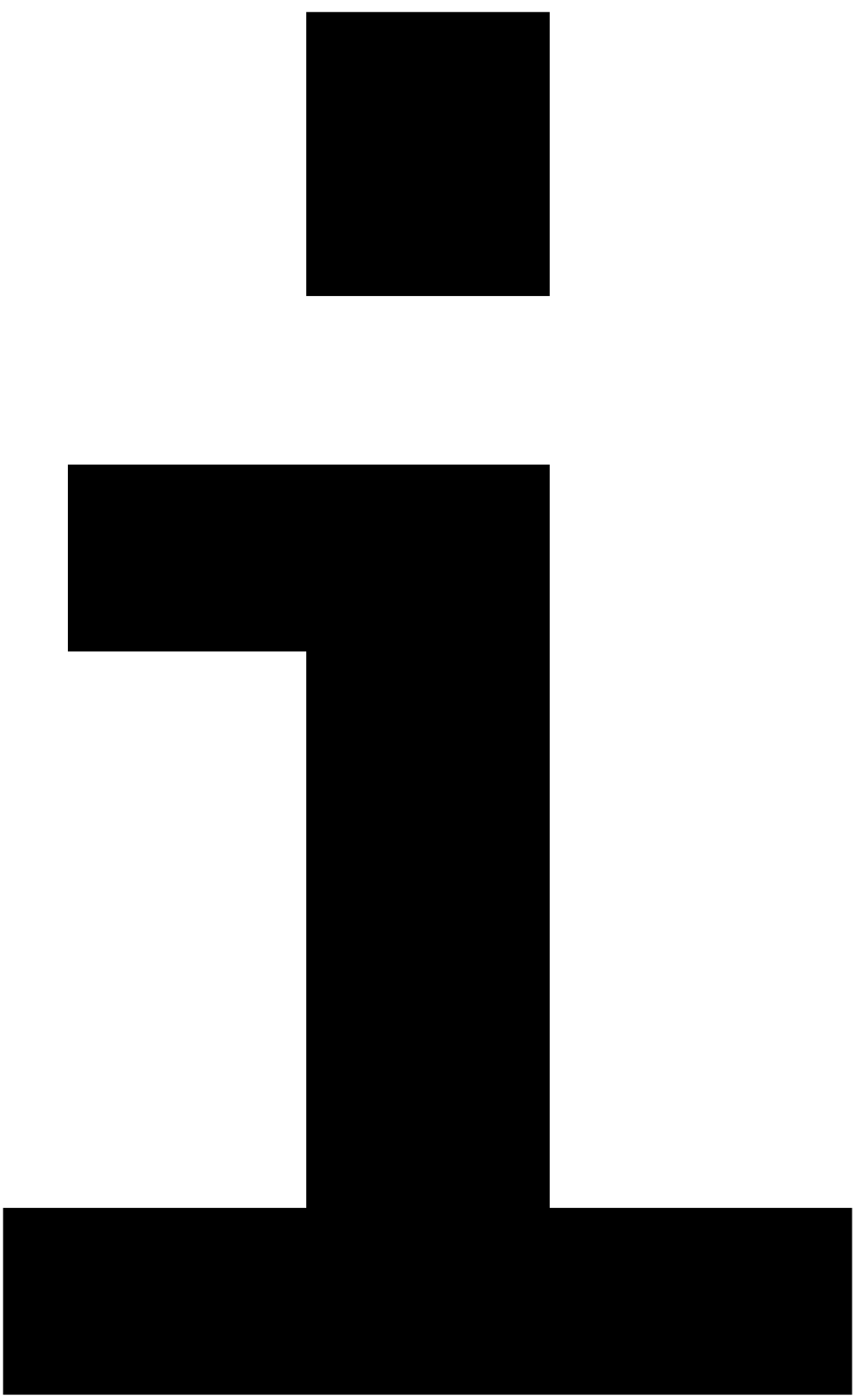


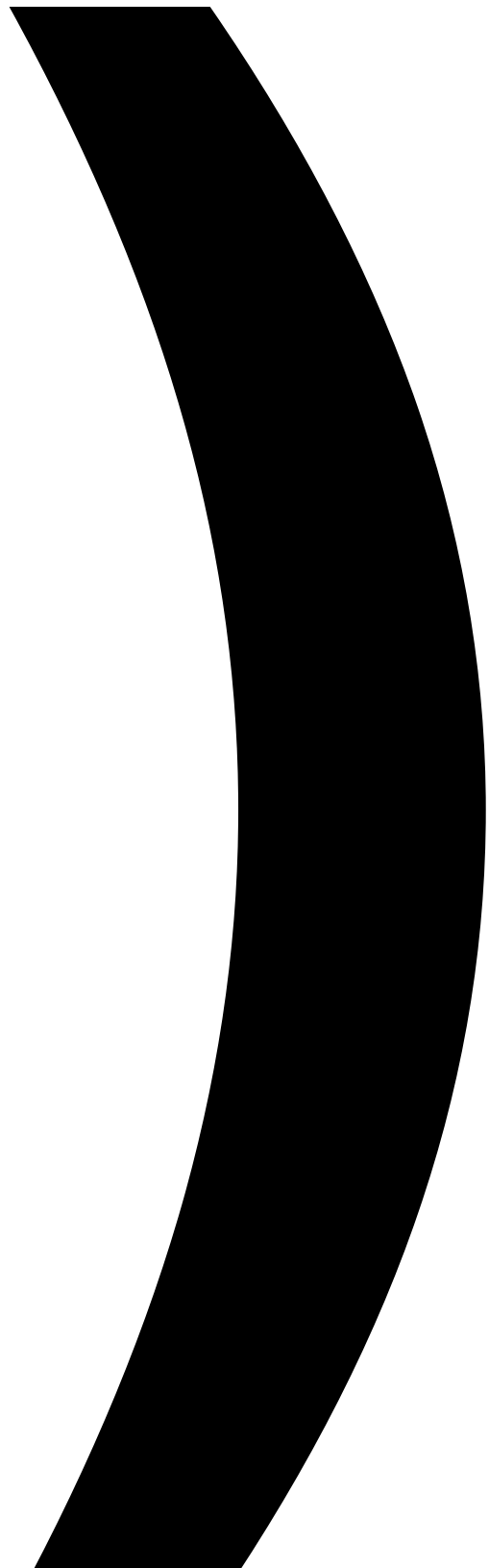


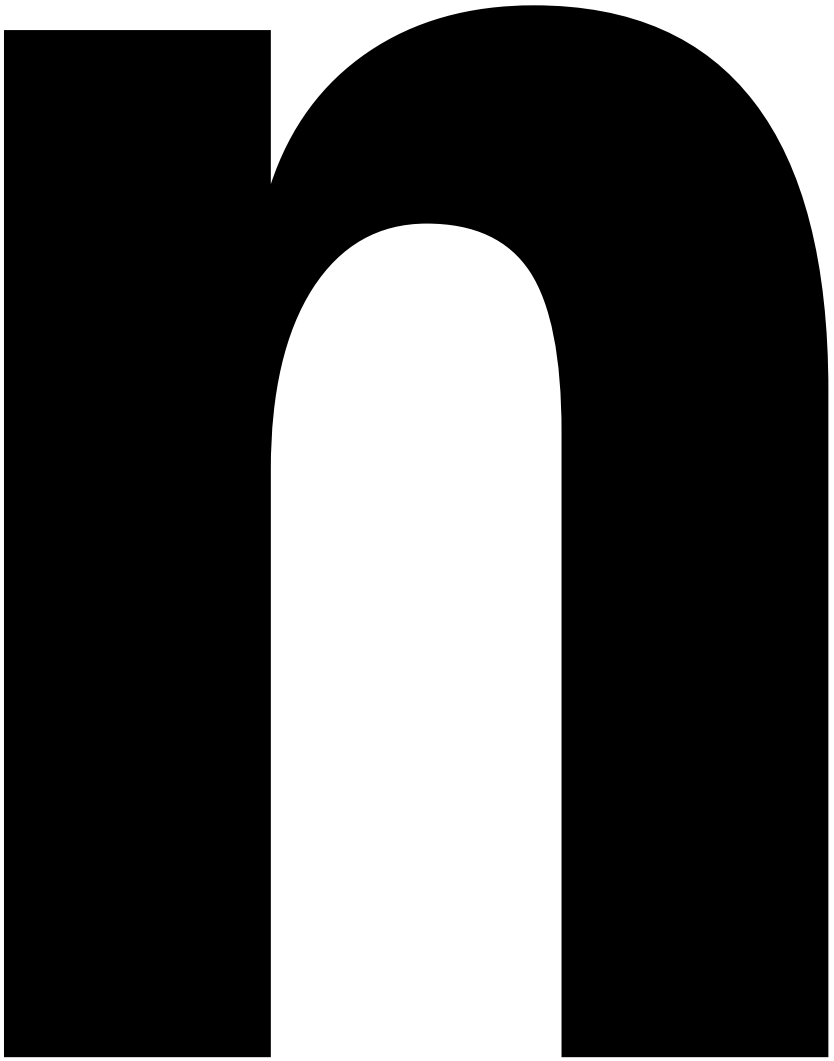


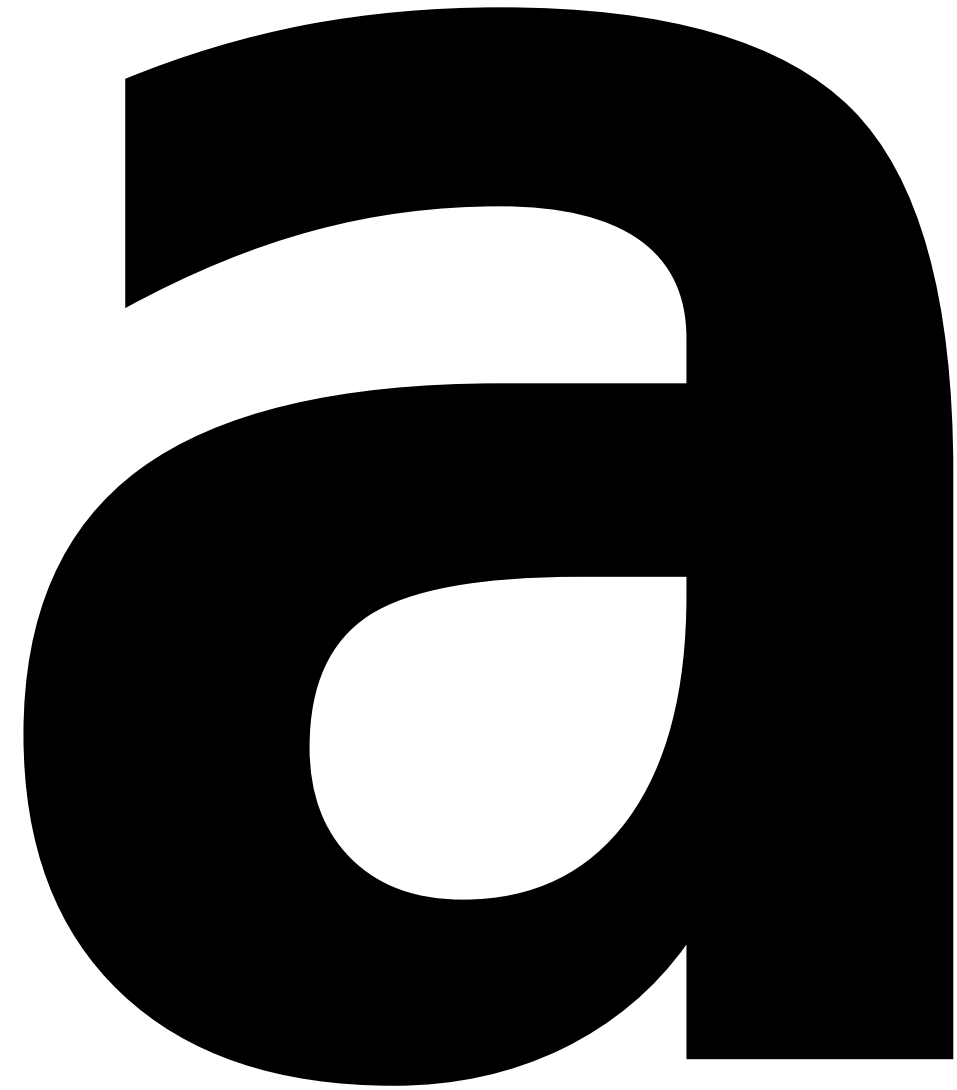


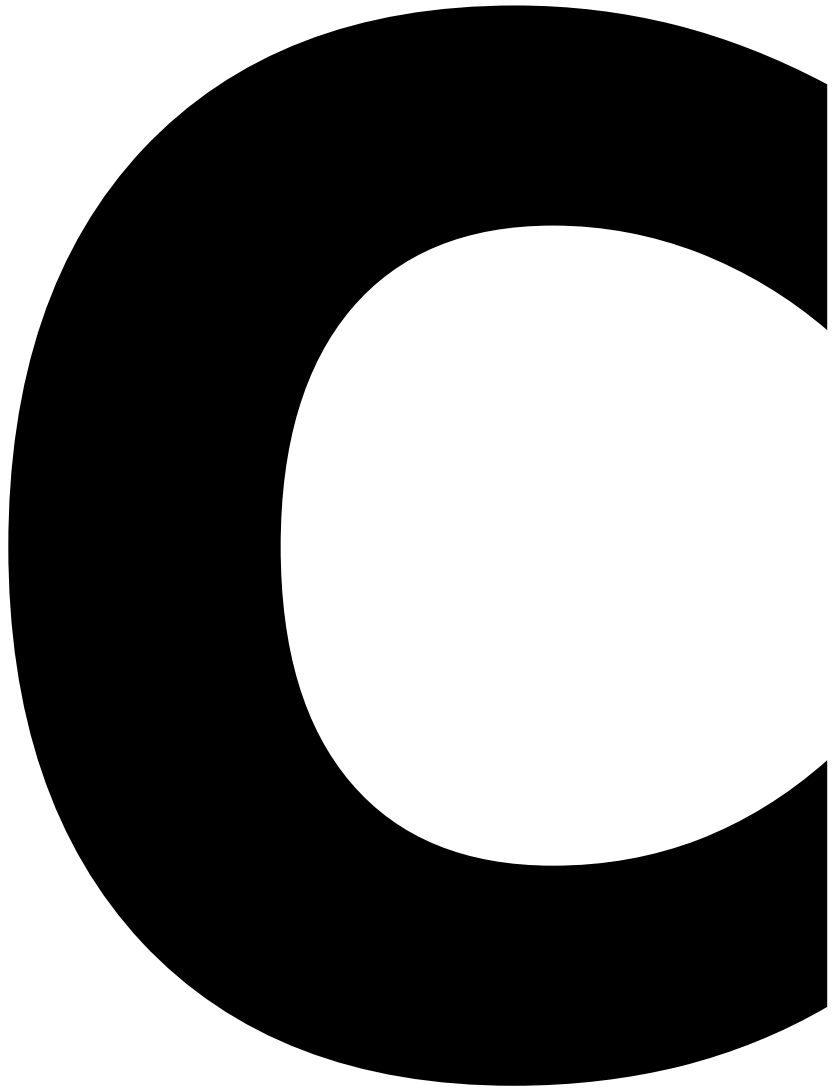


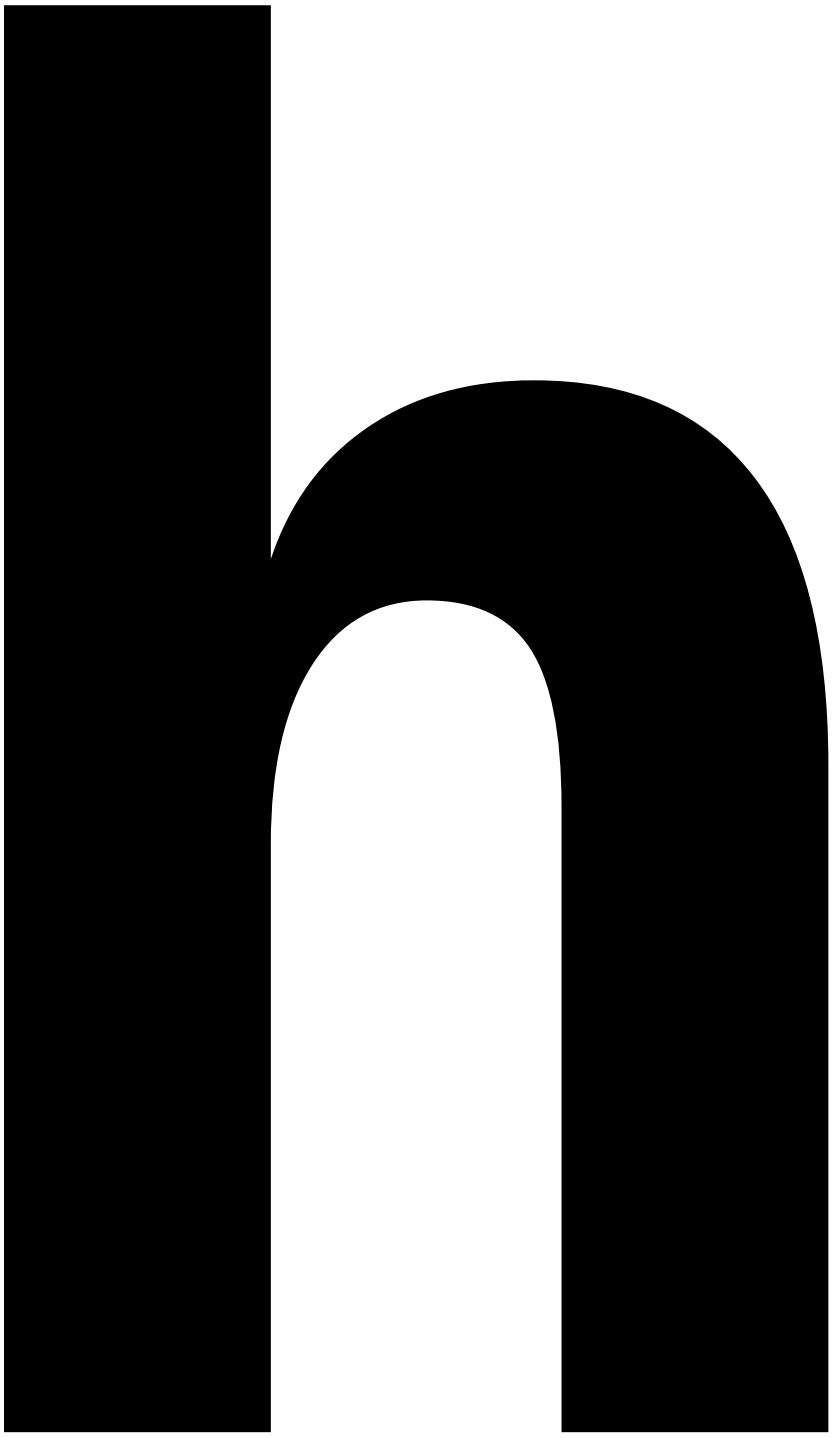


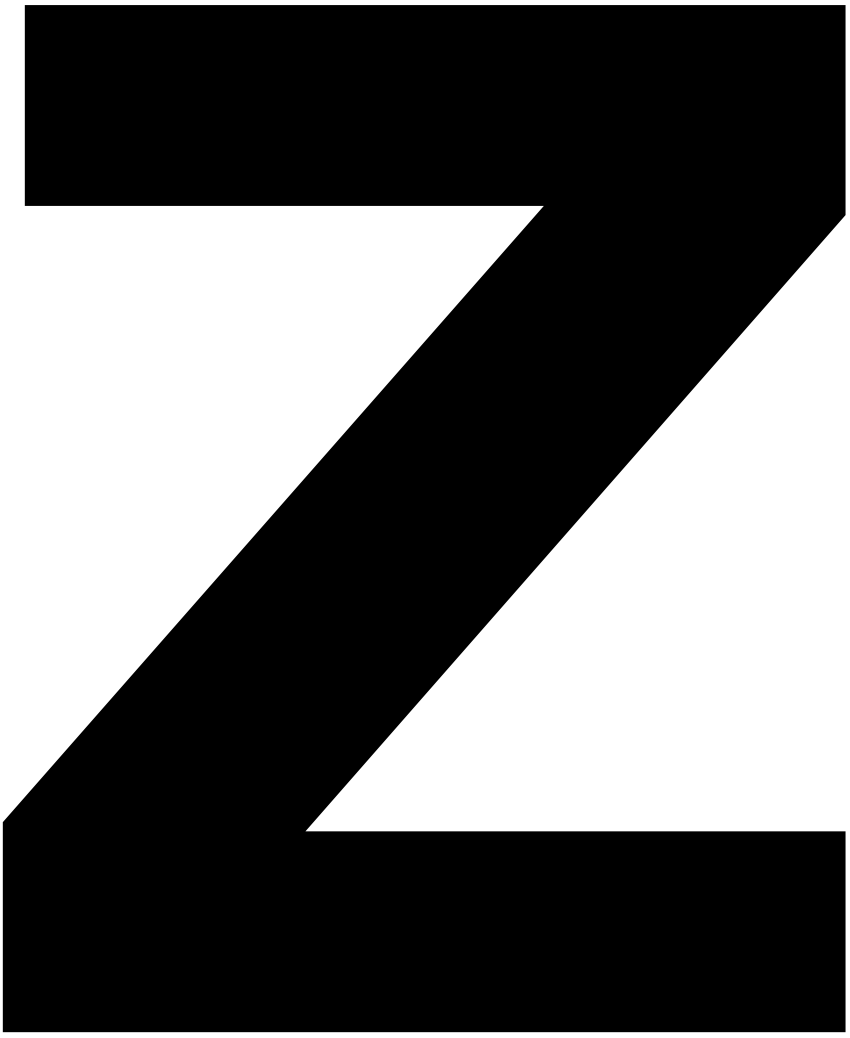




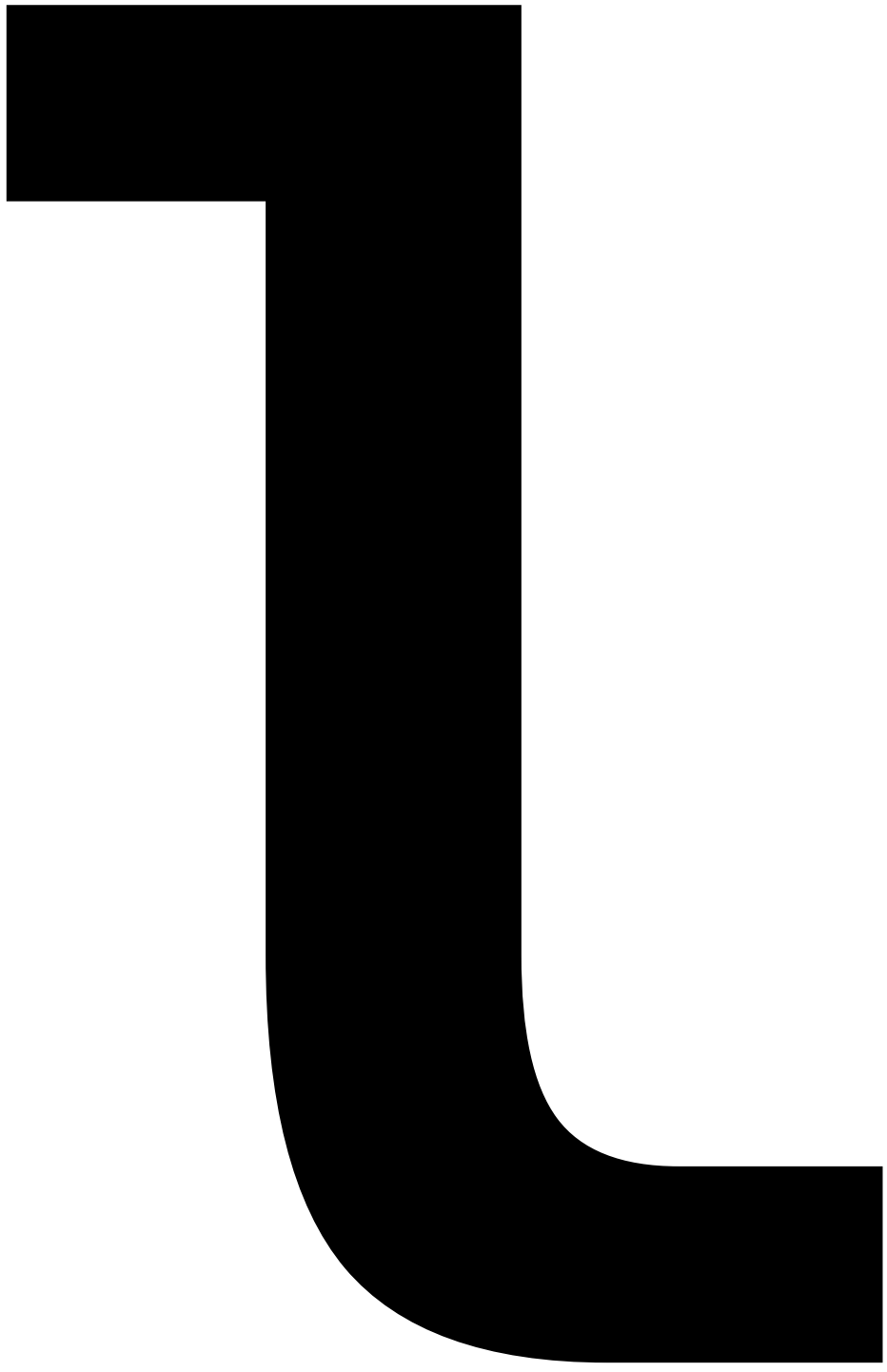


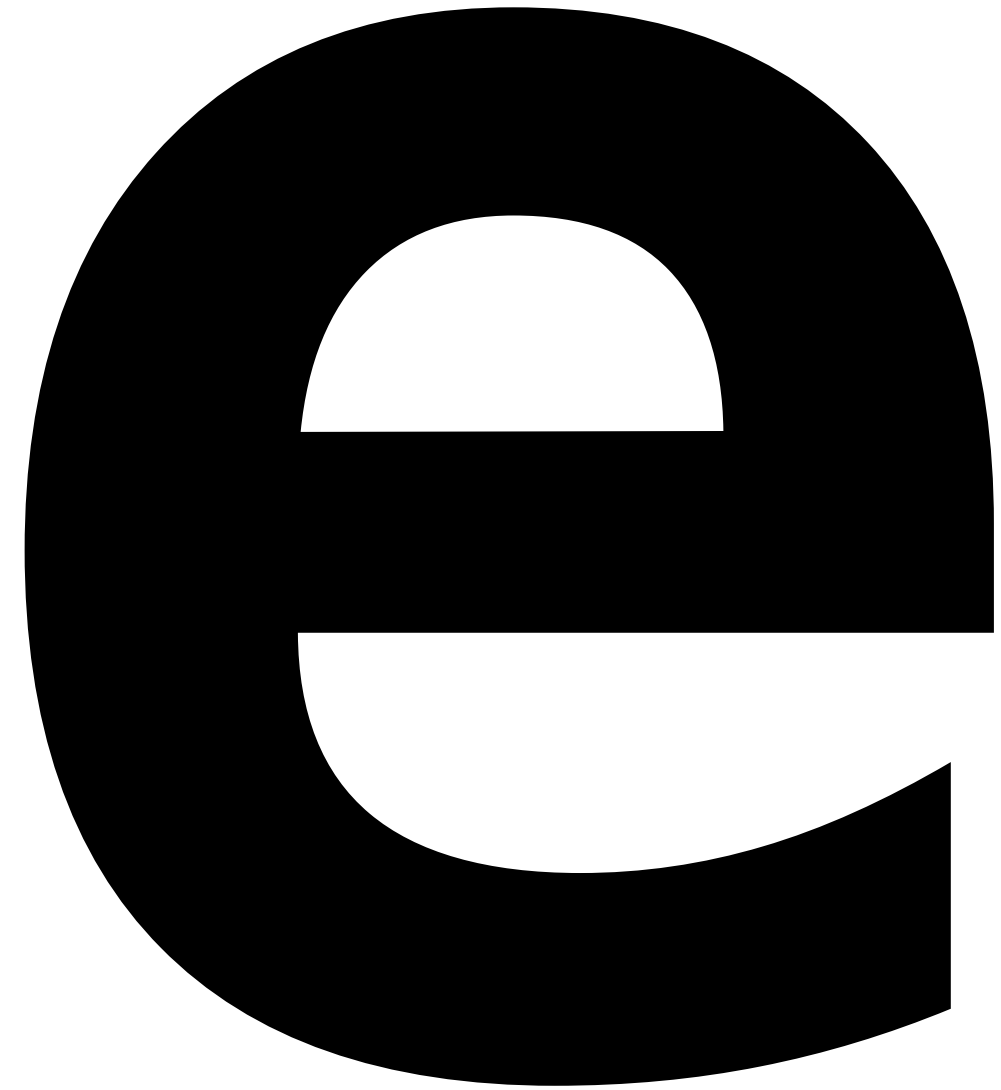




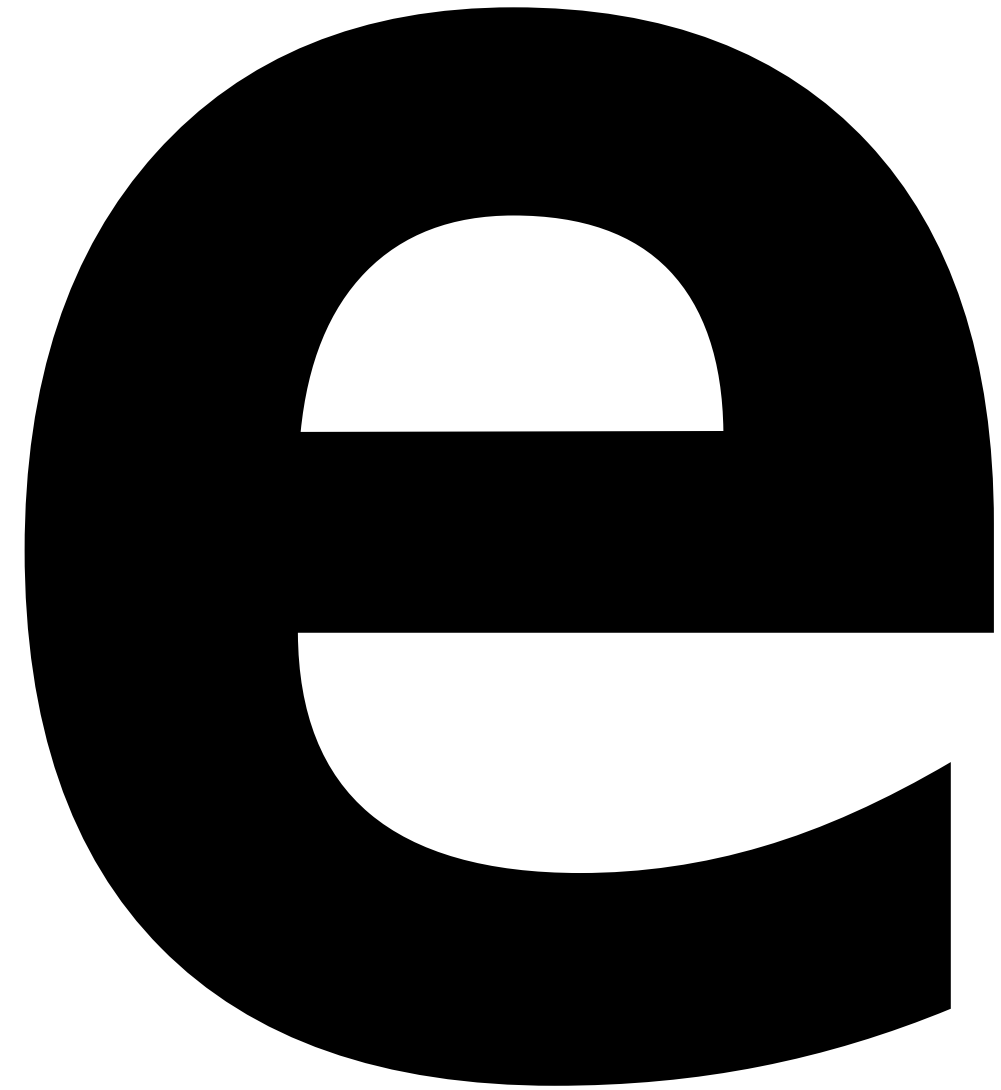


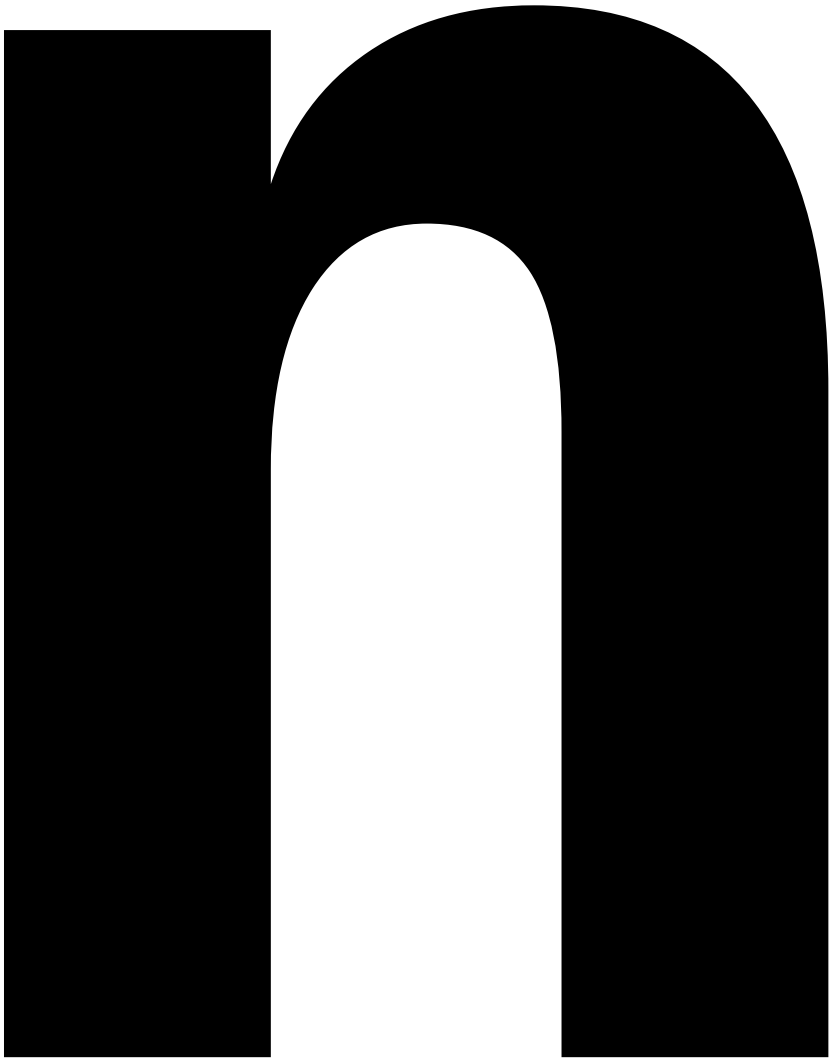
u

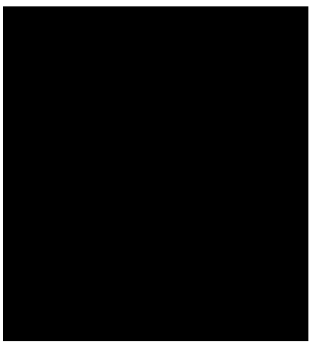


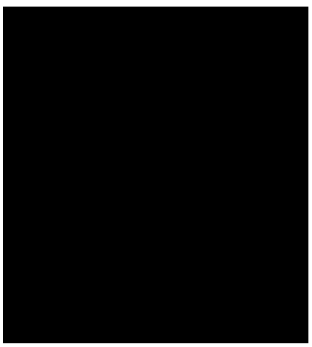


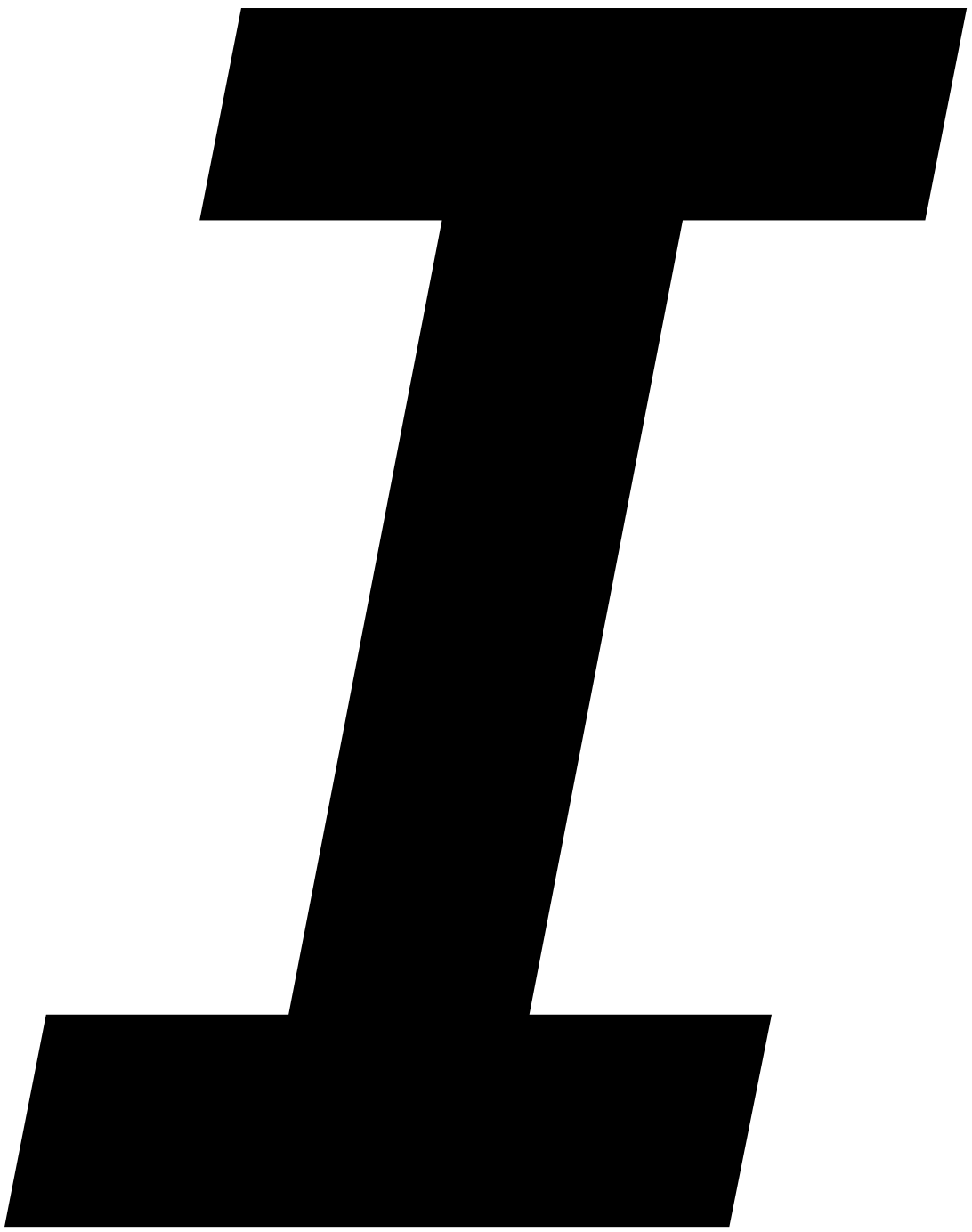
S

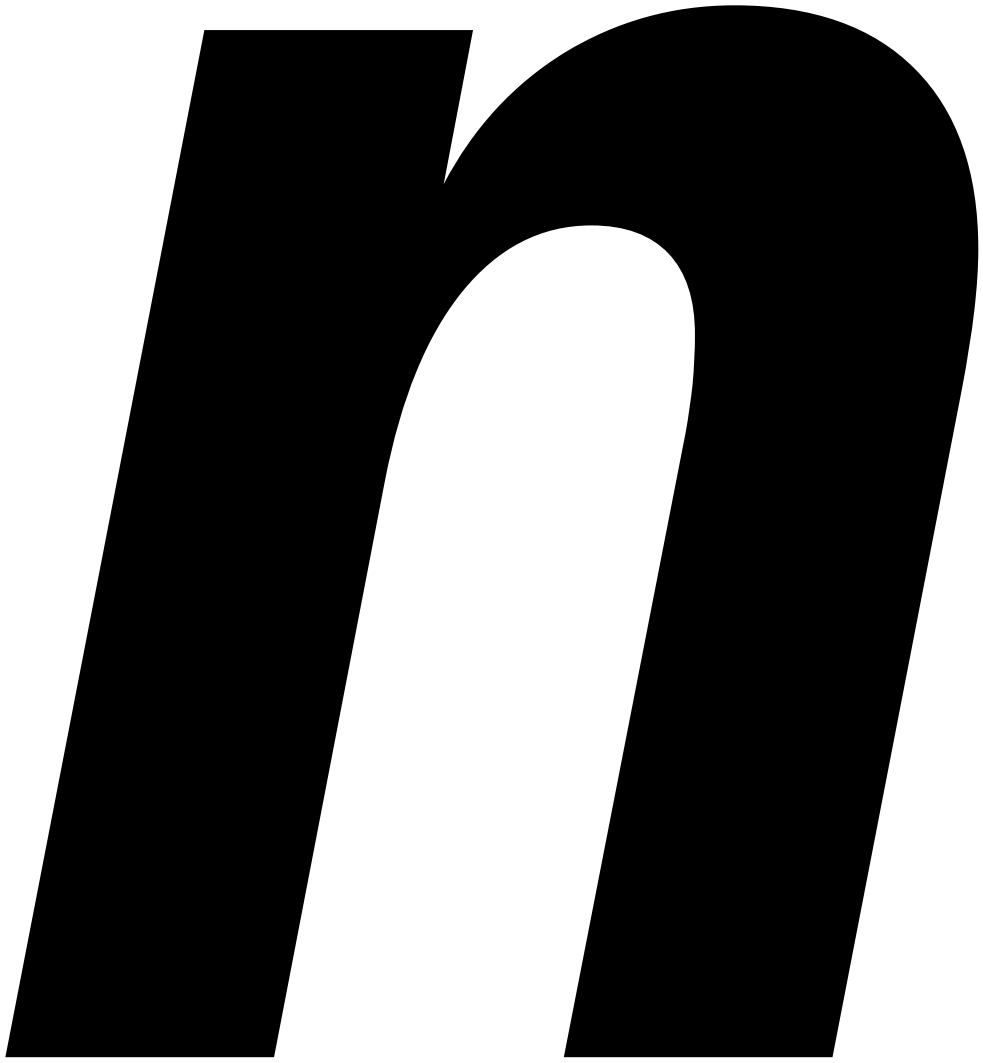


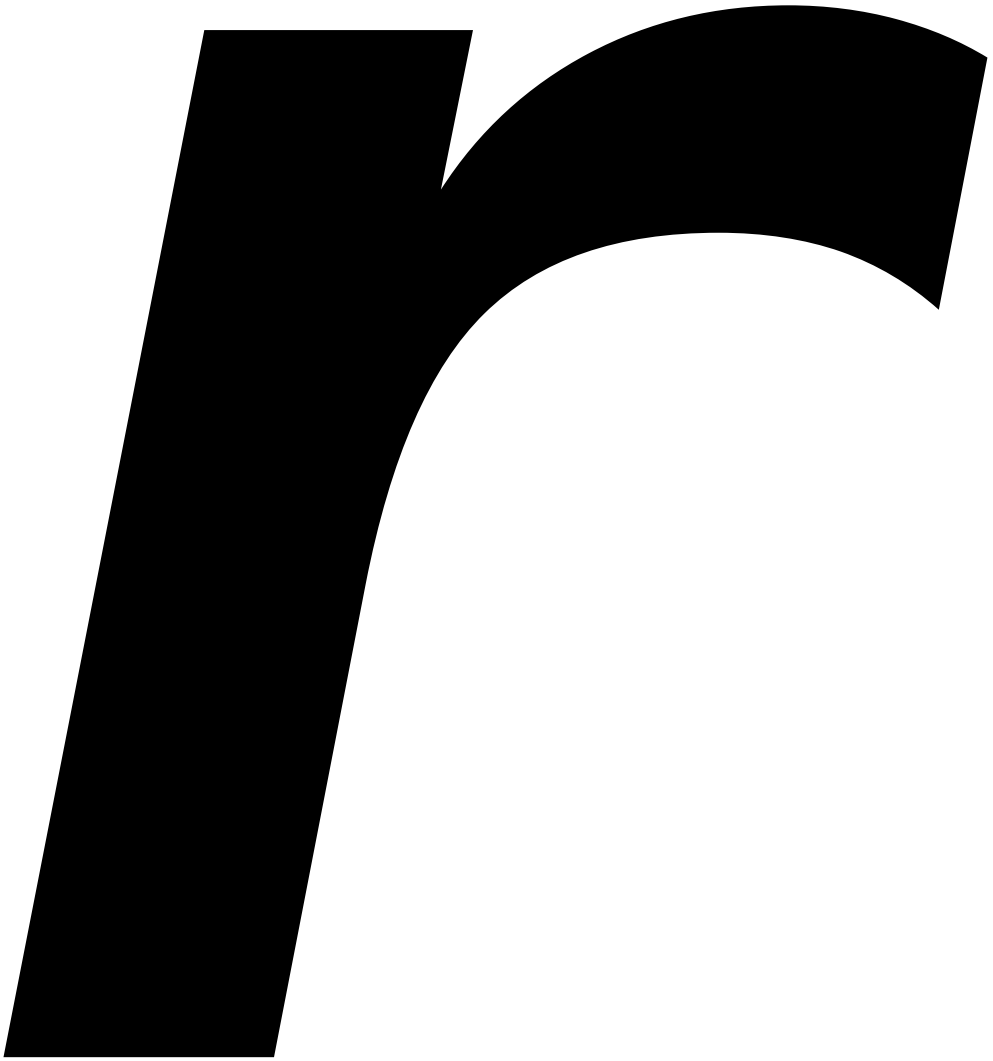


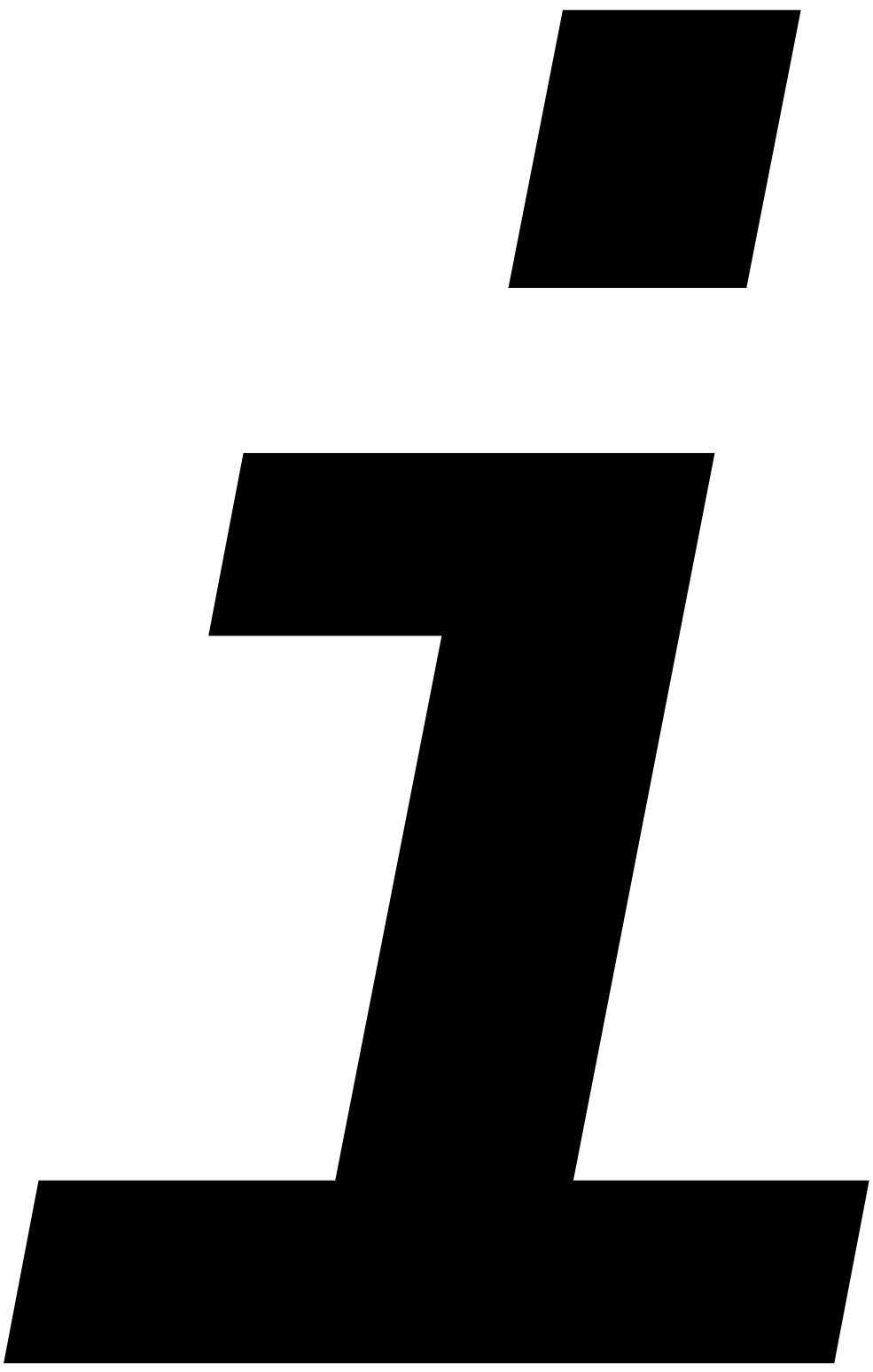


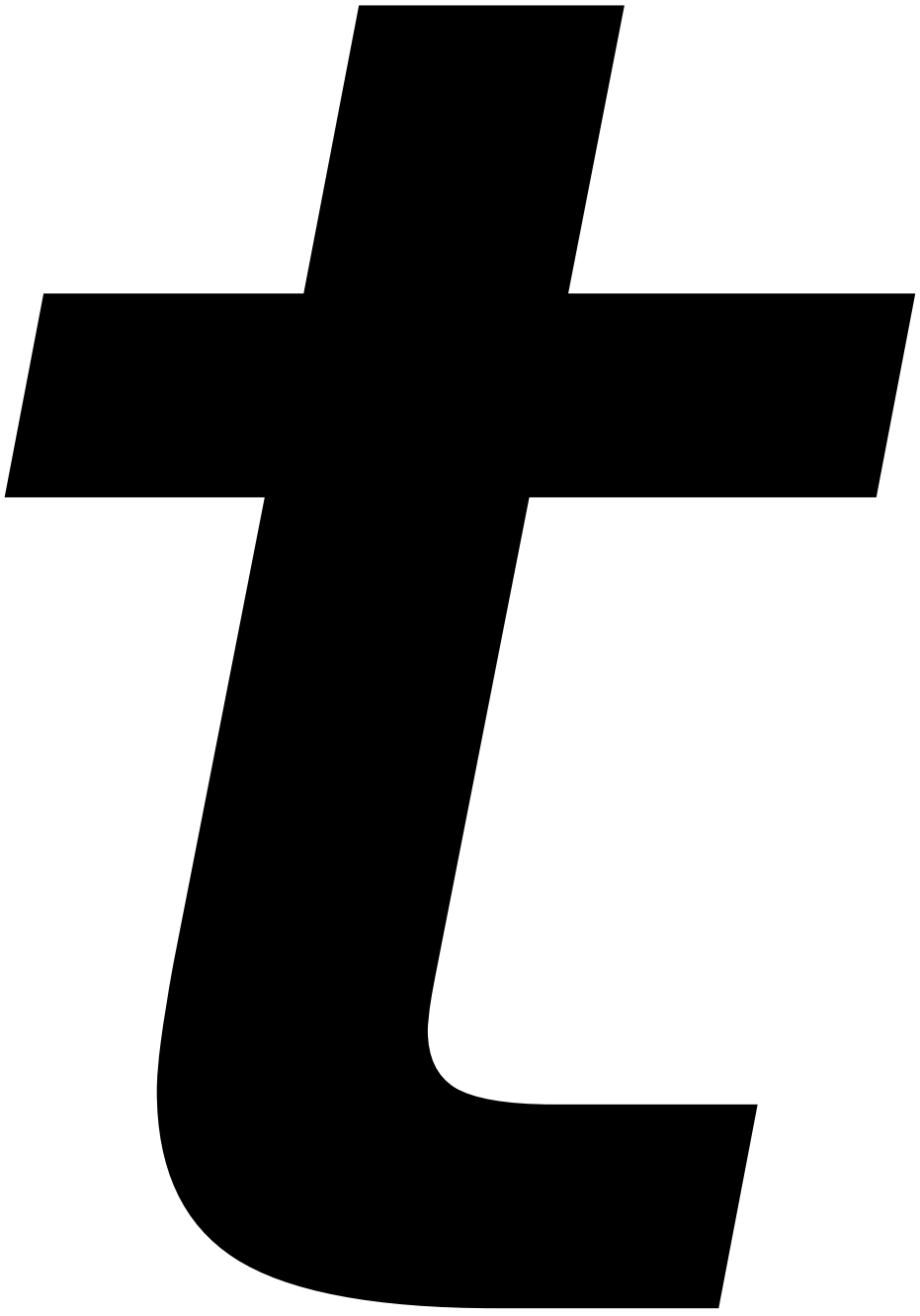


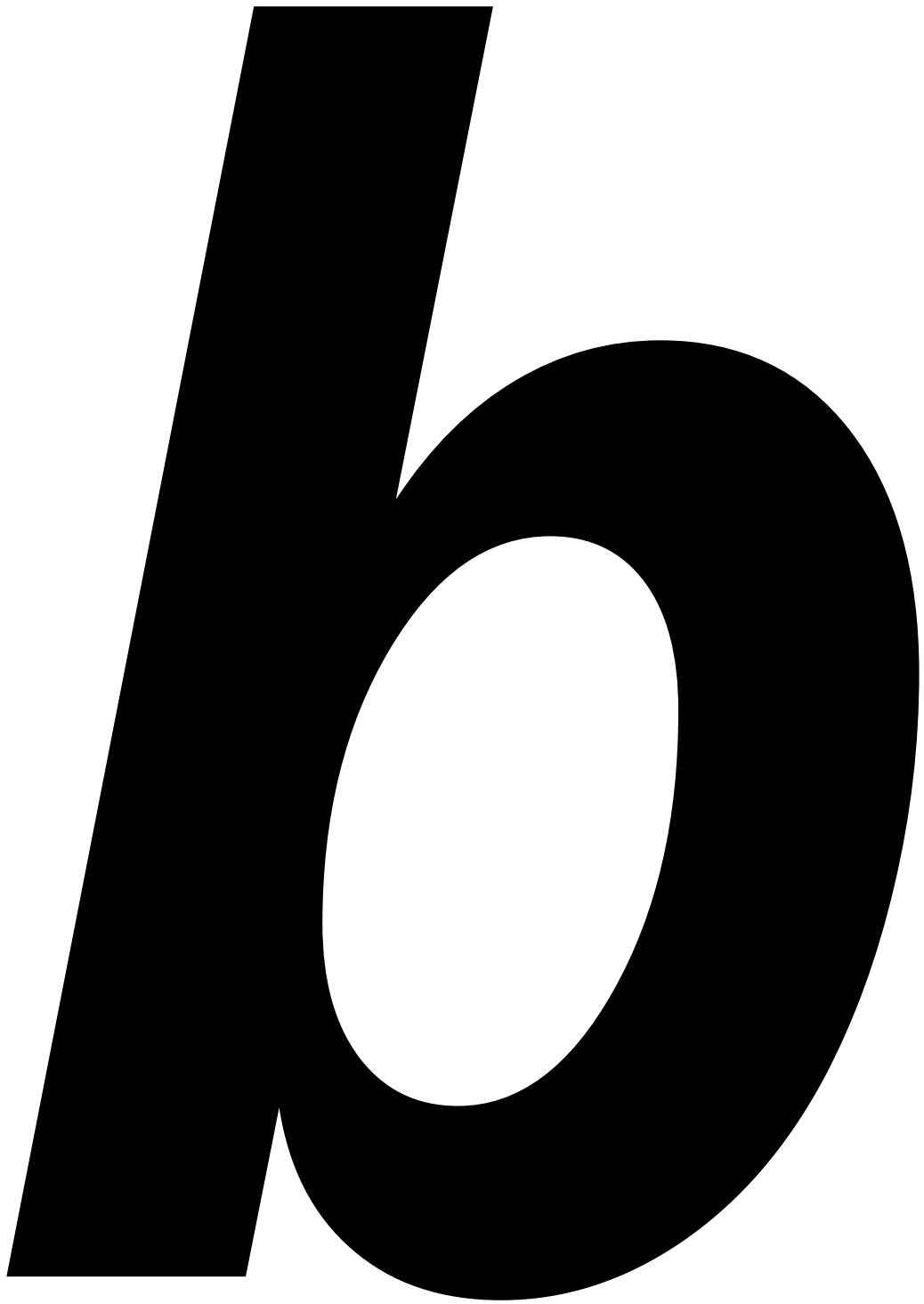


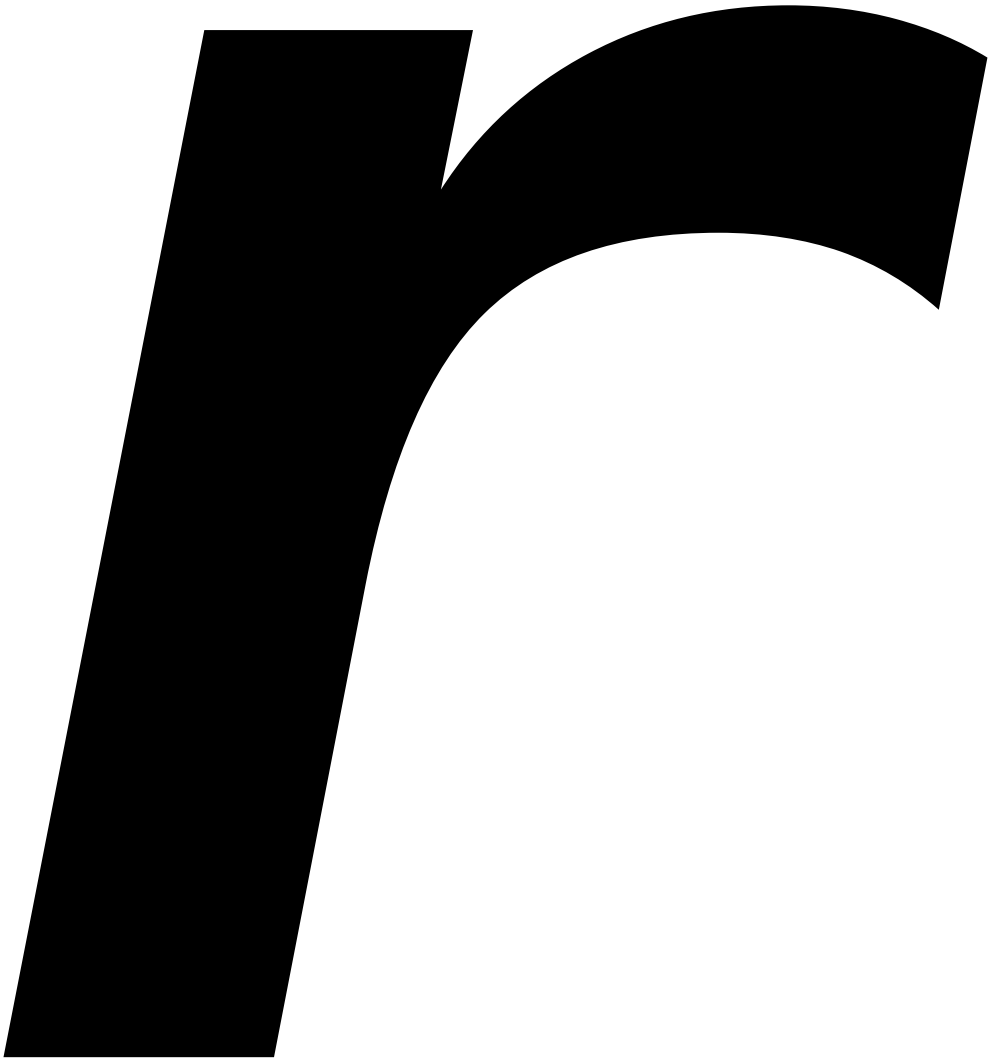


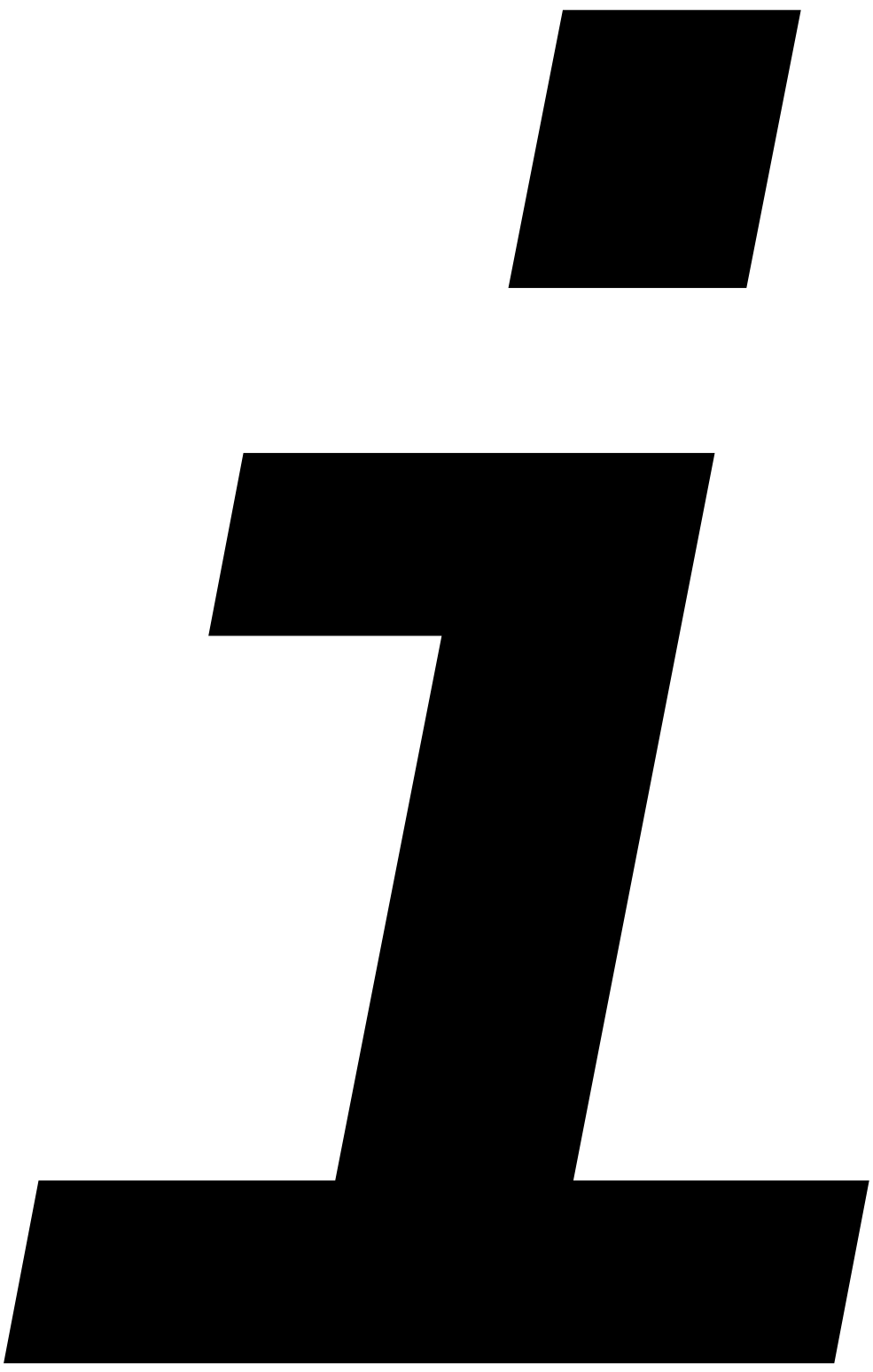


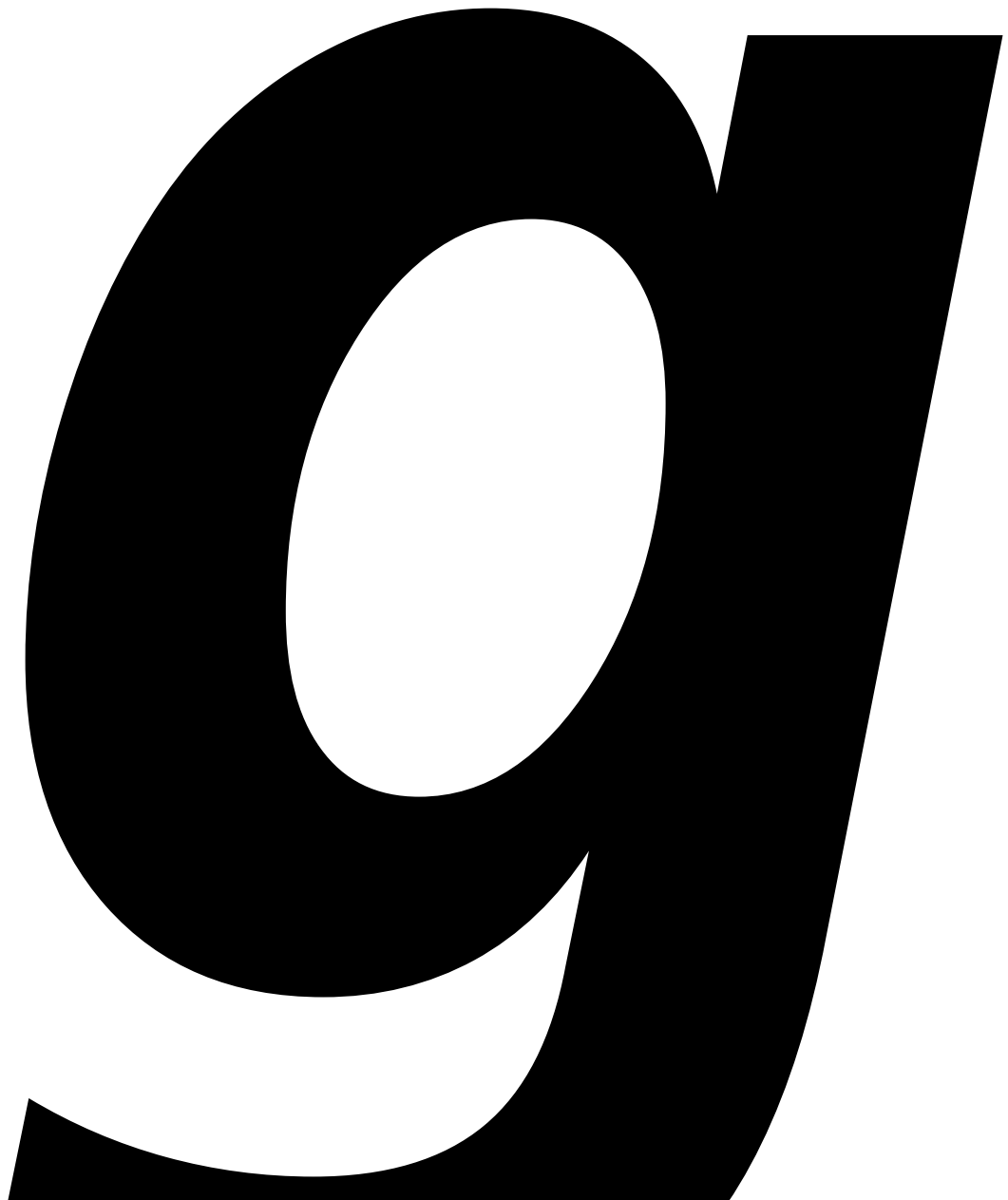


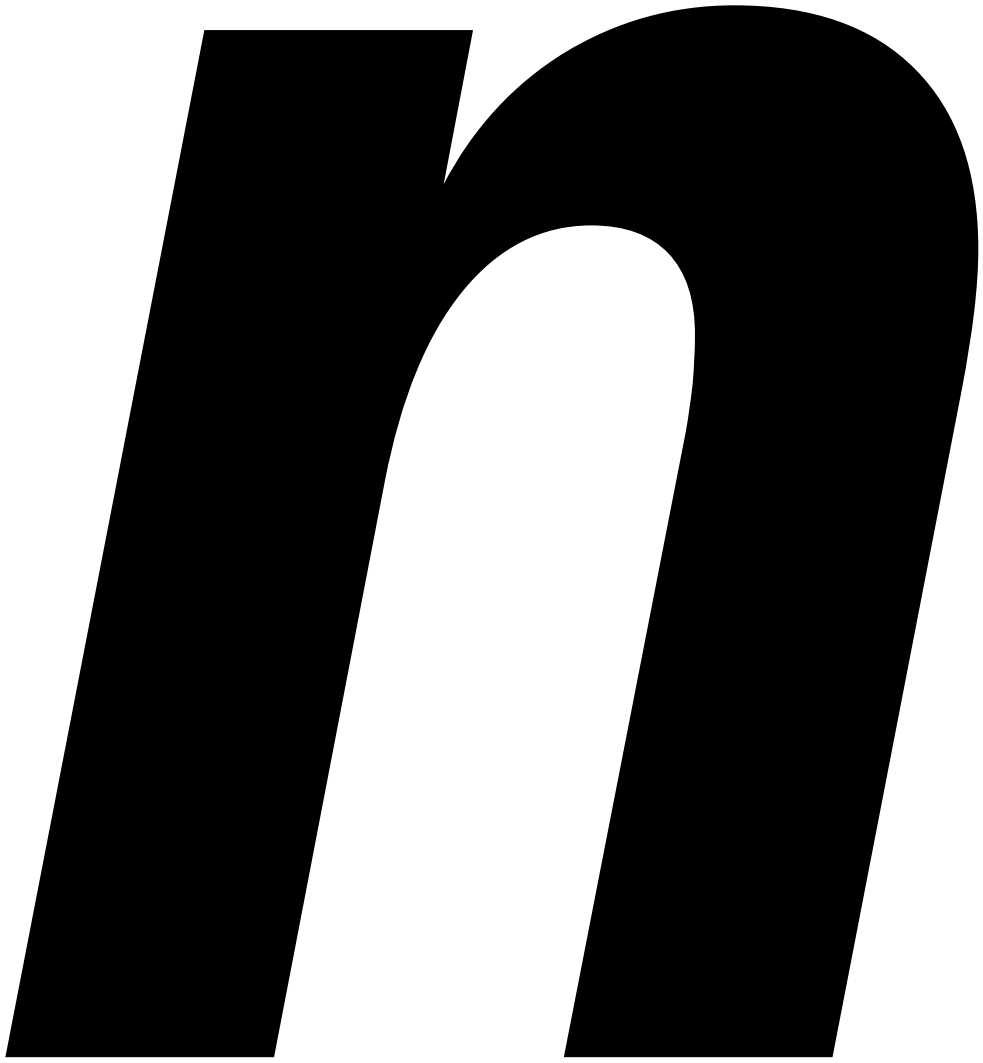


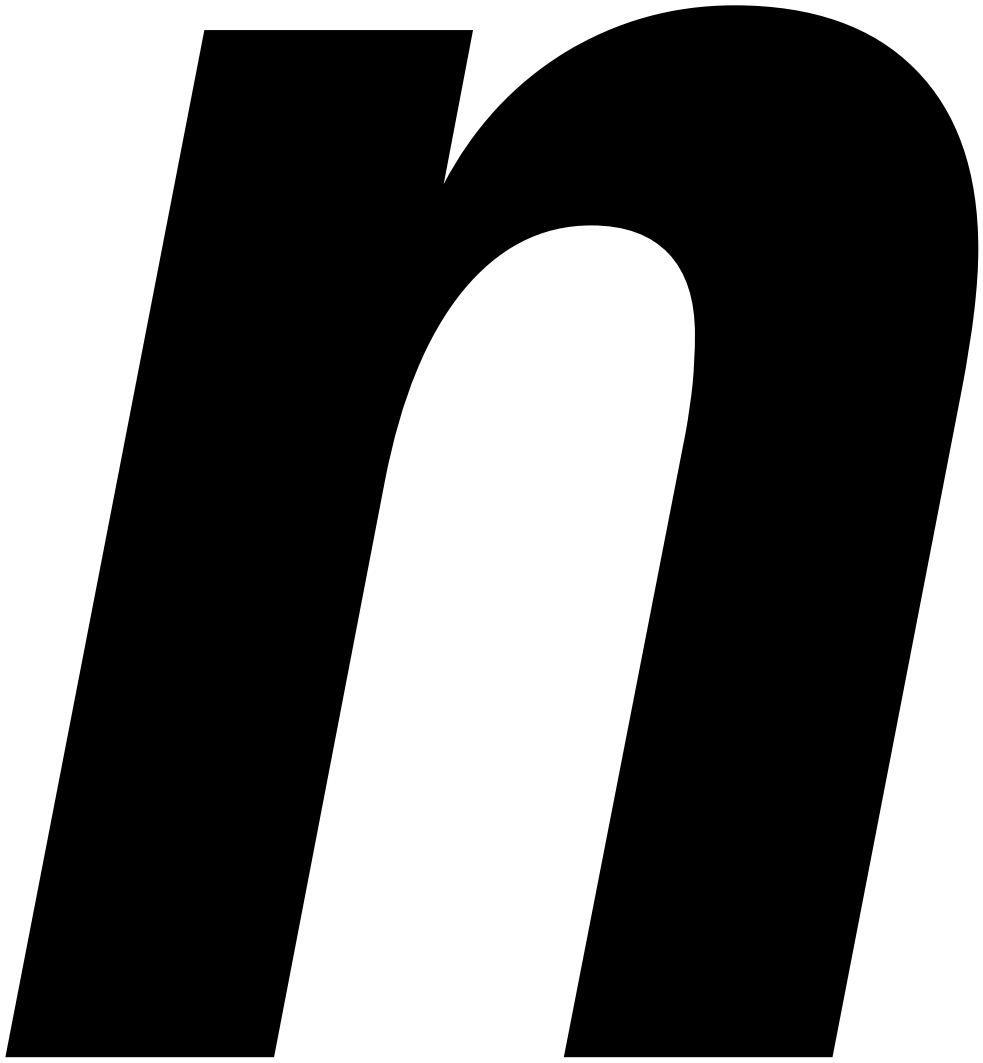


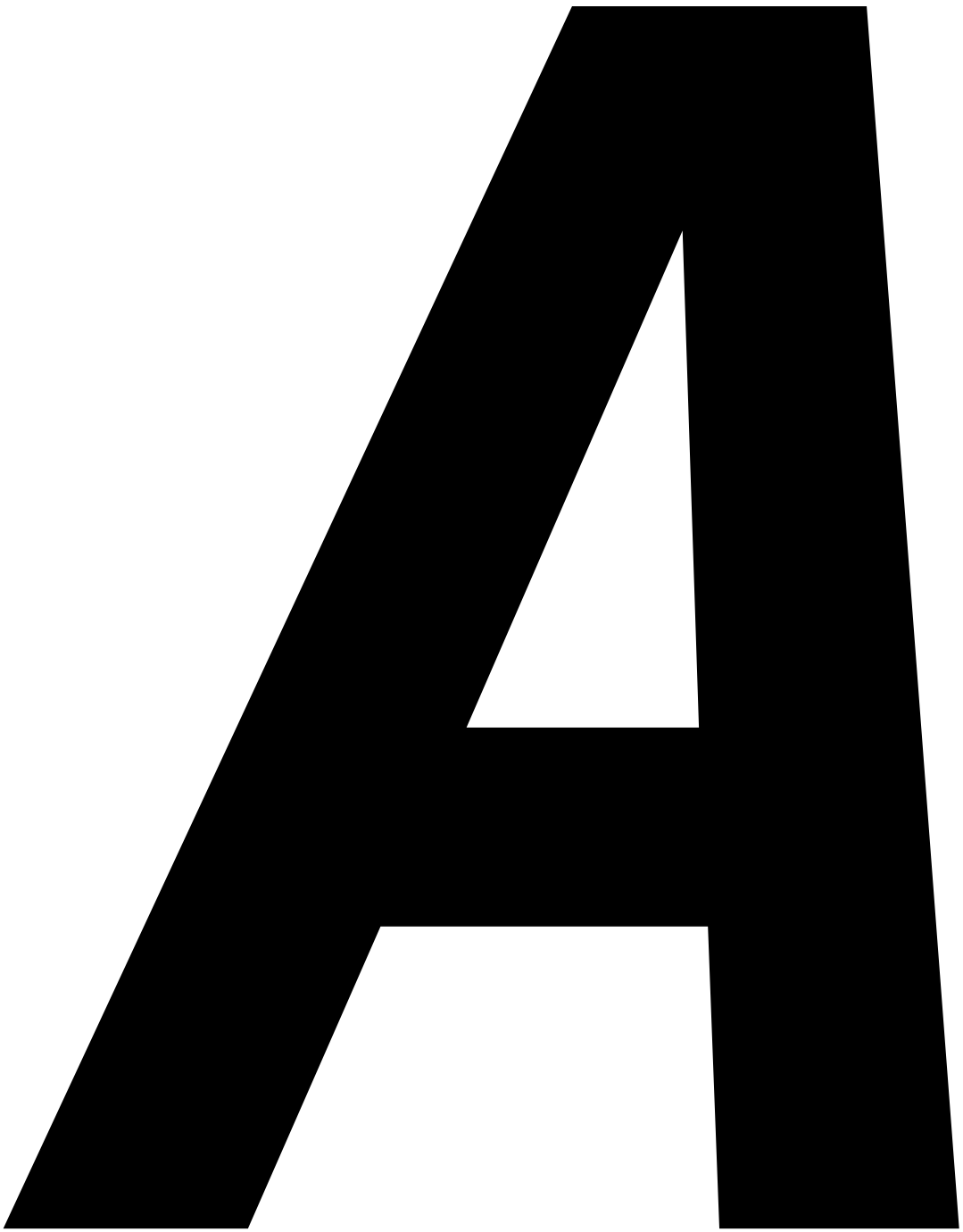


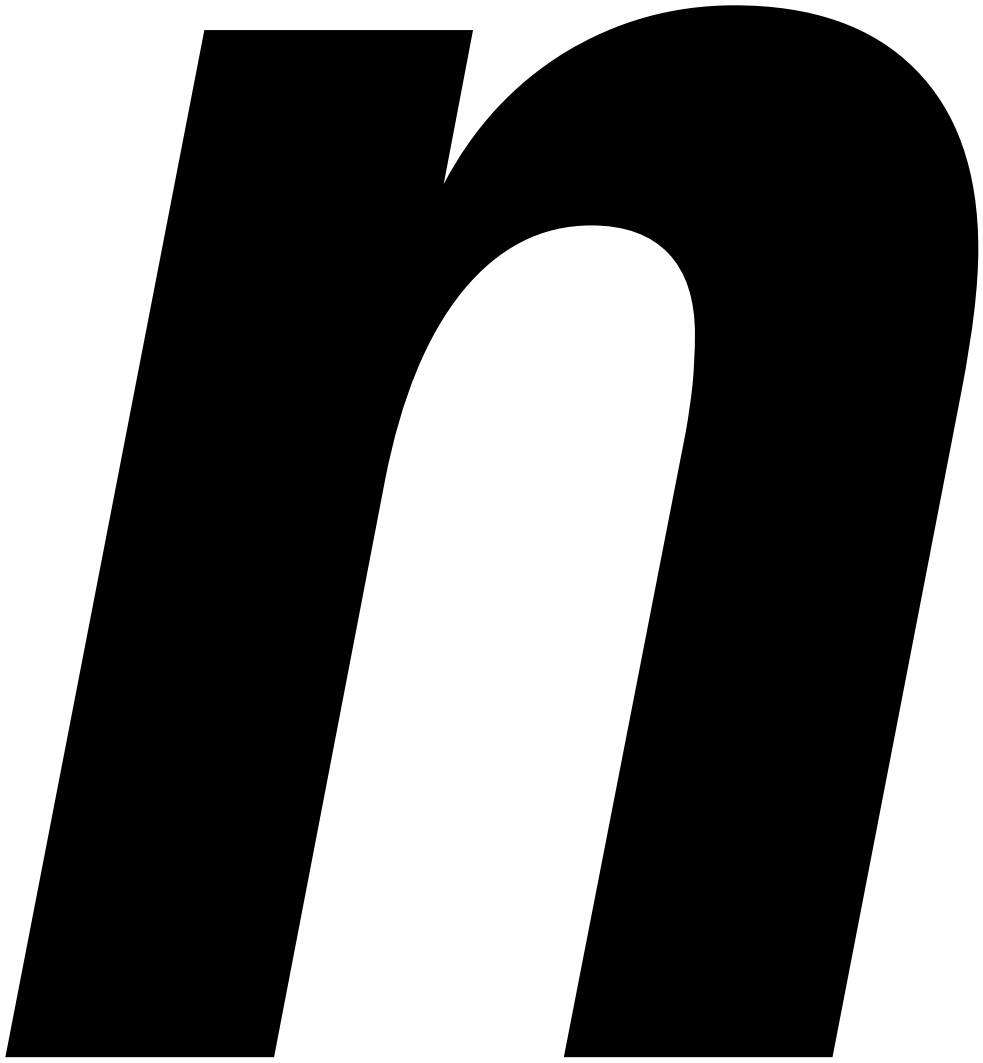


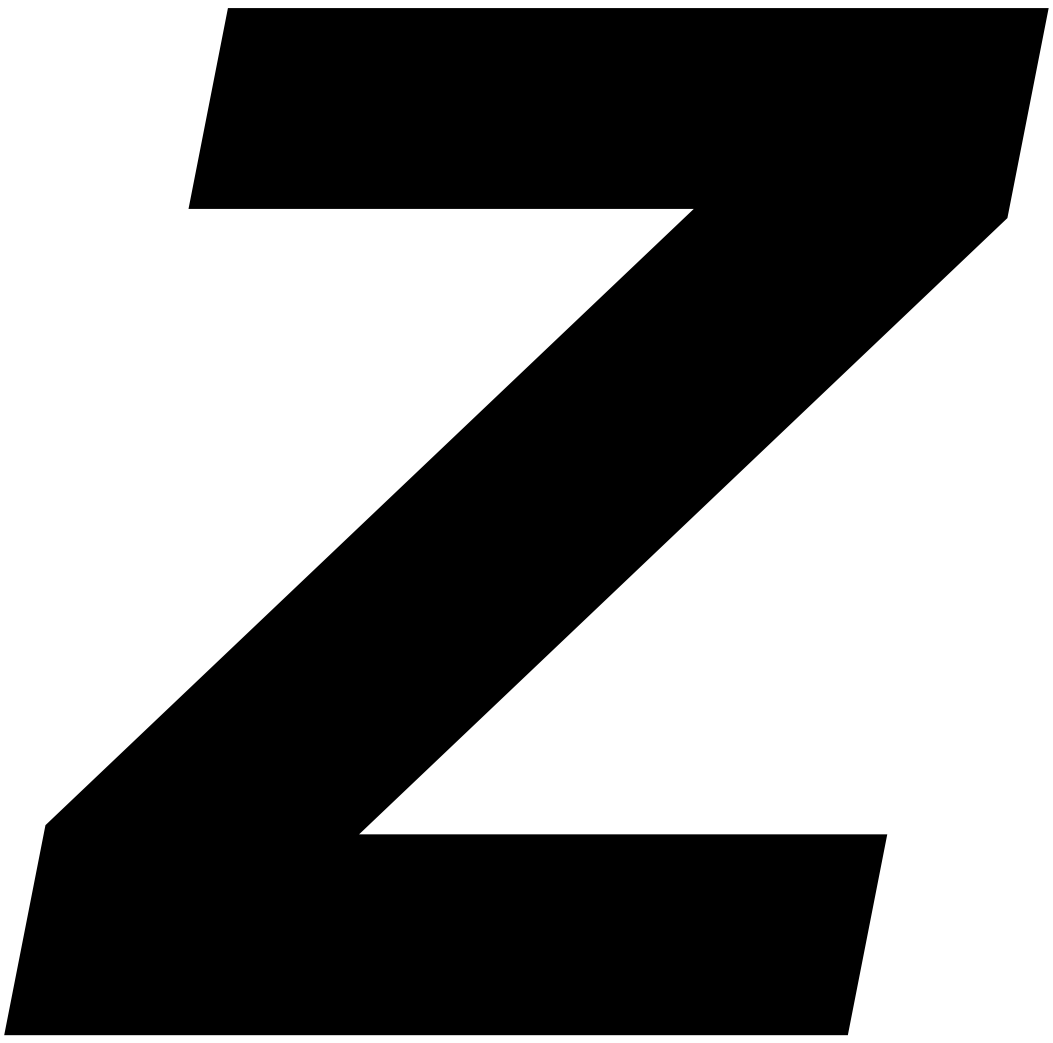


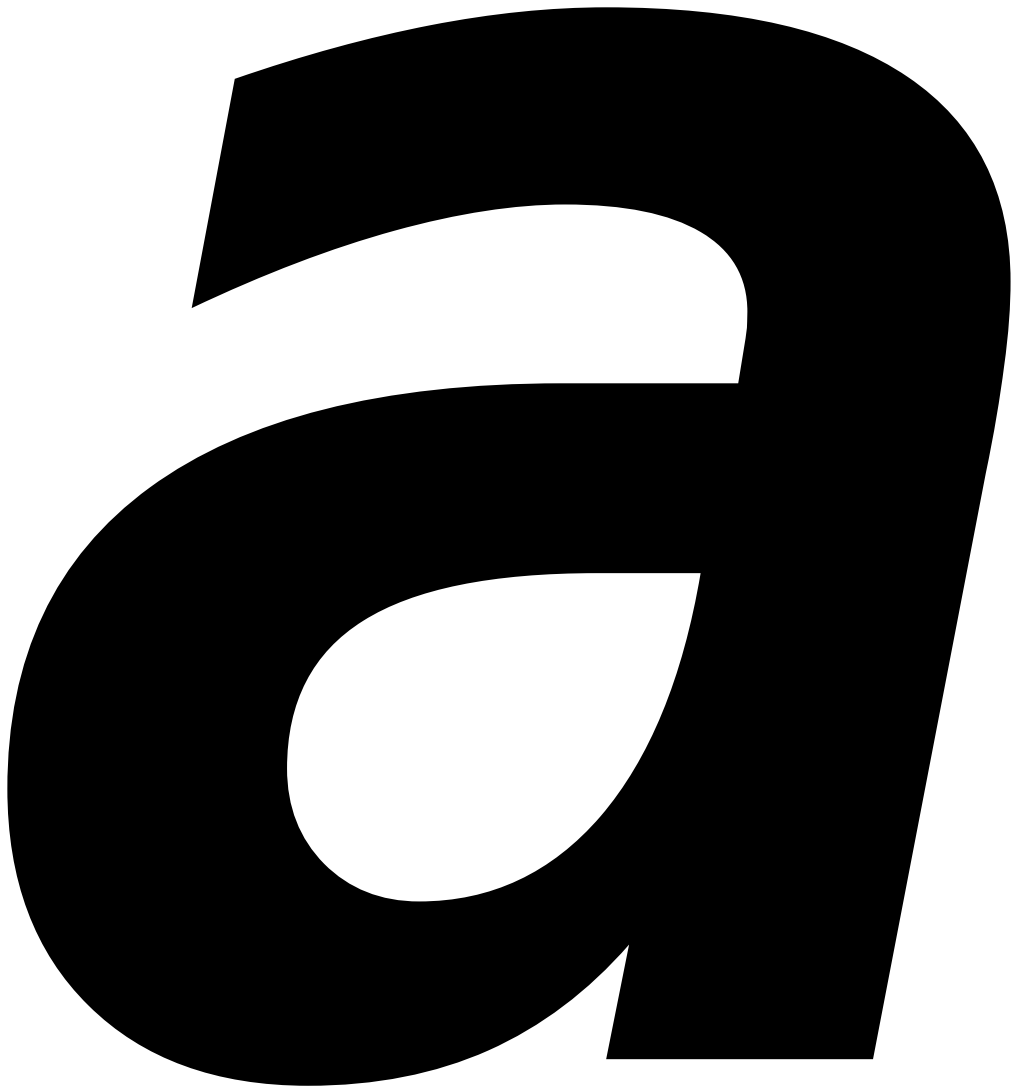


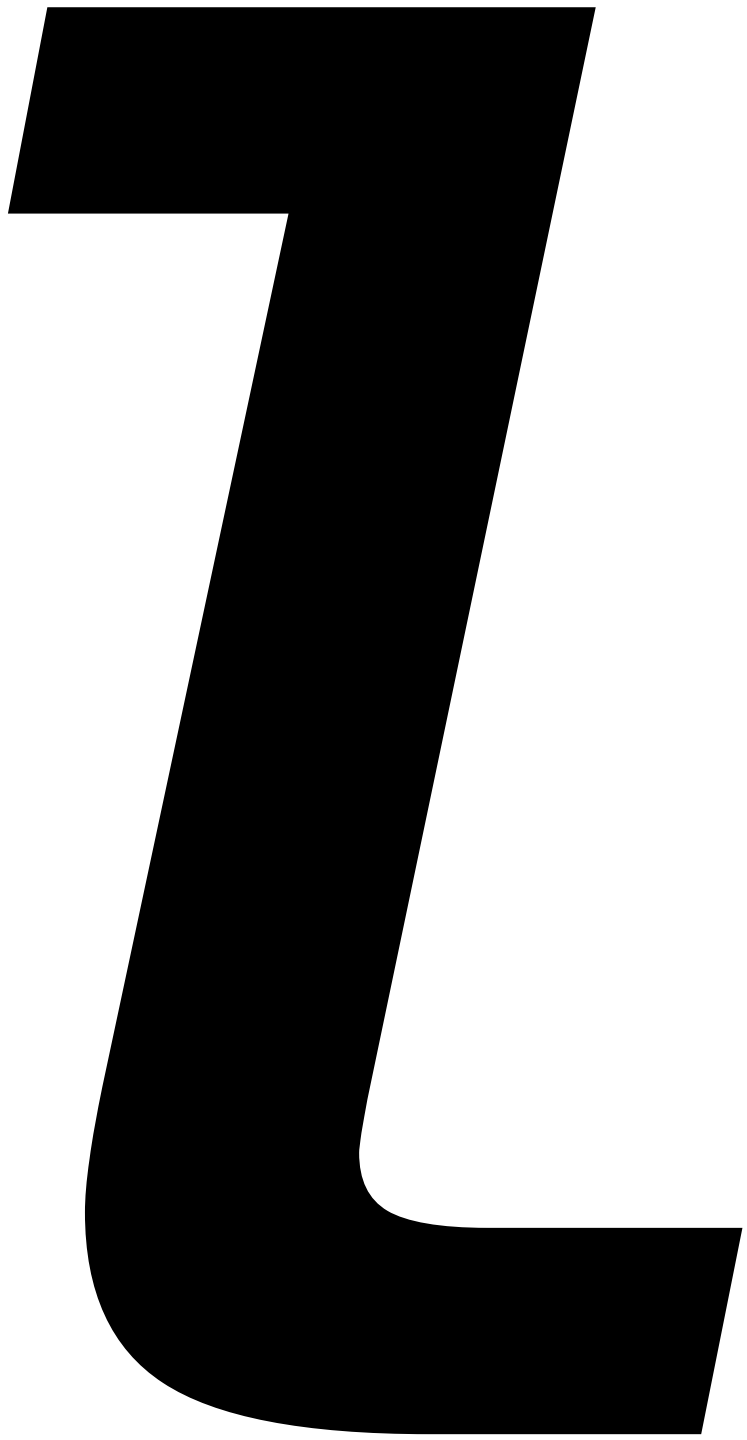


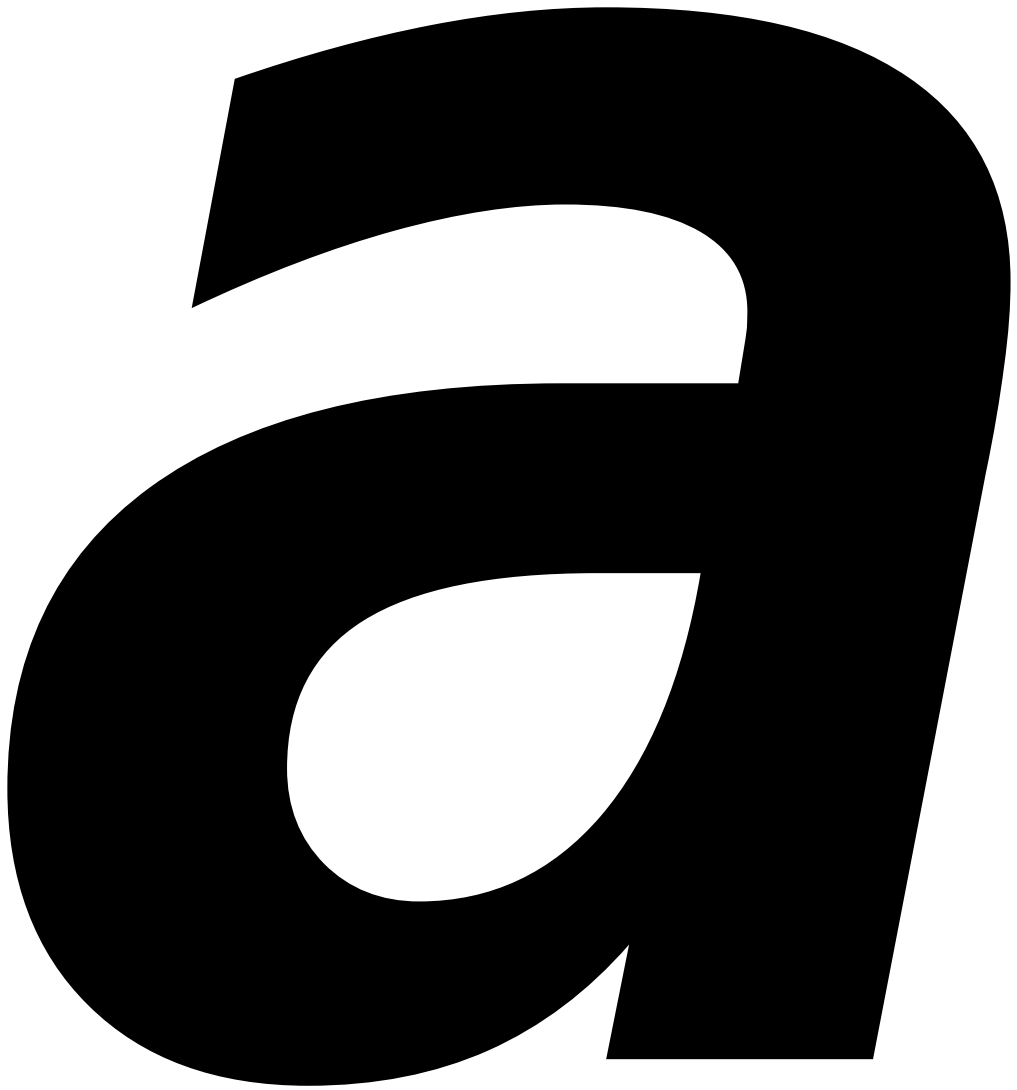


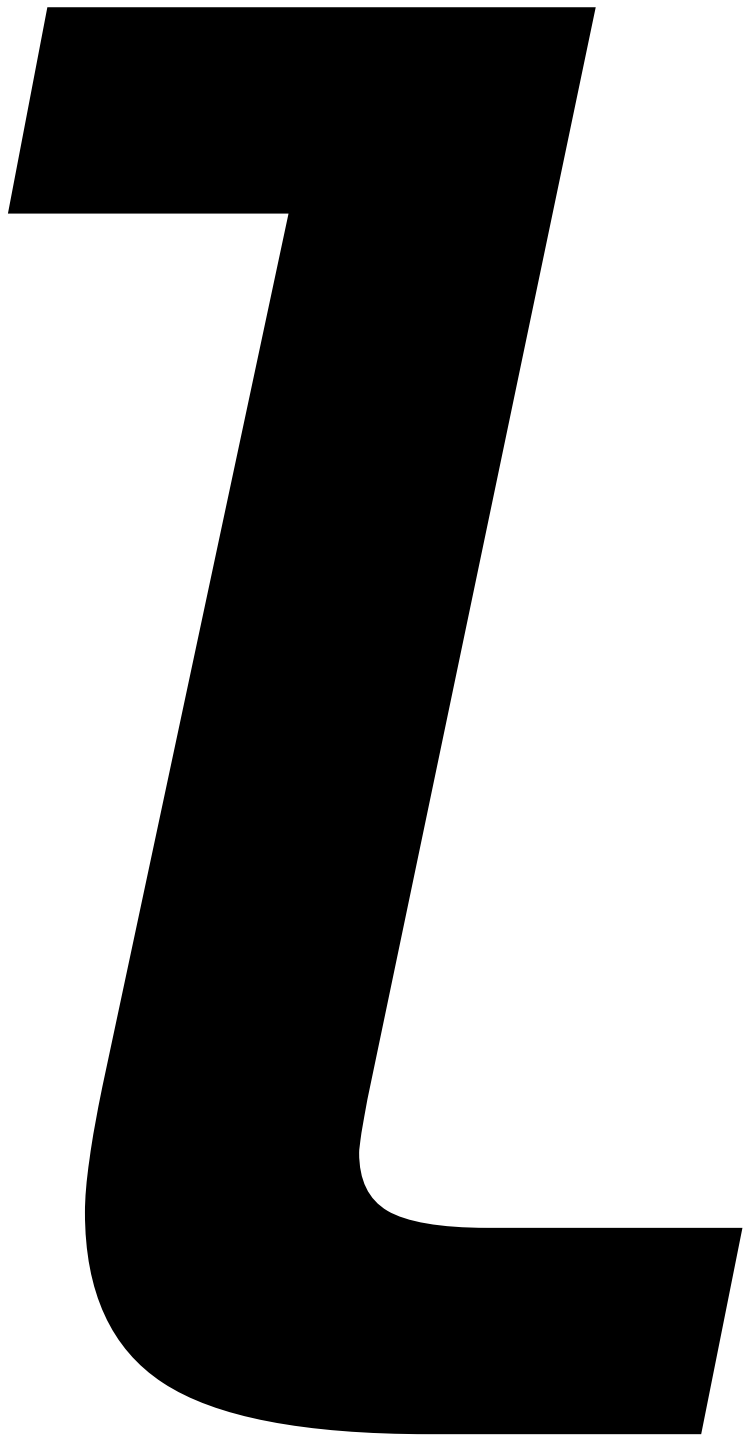


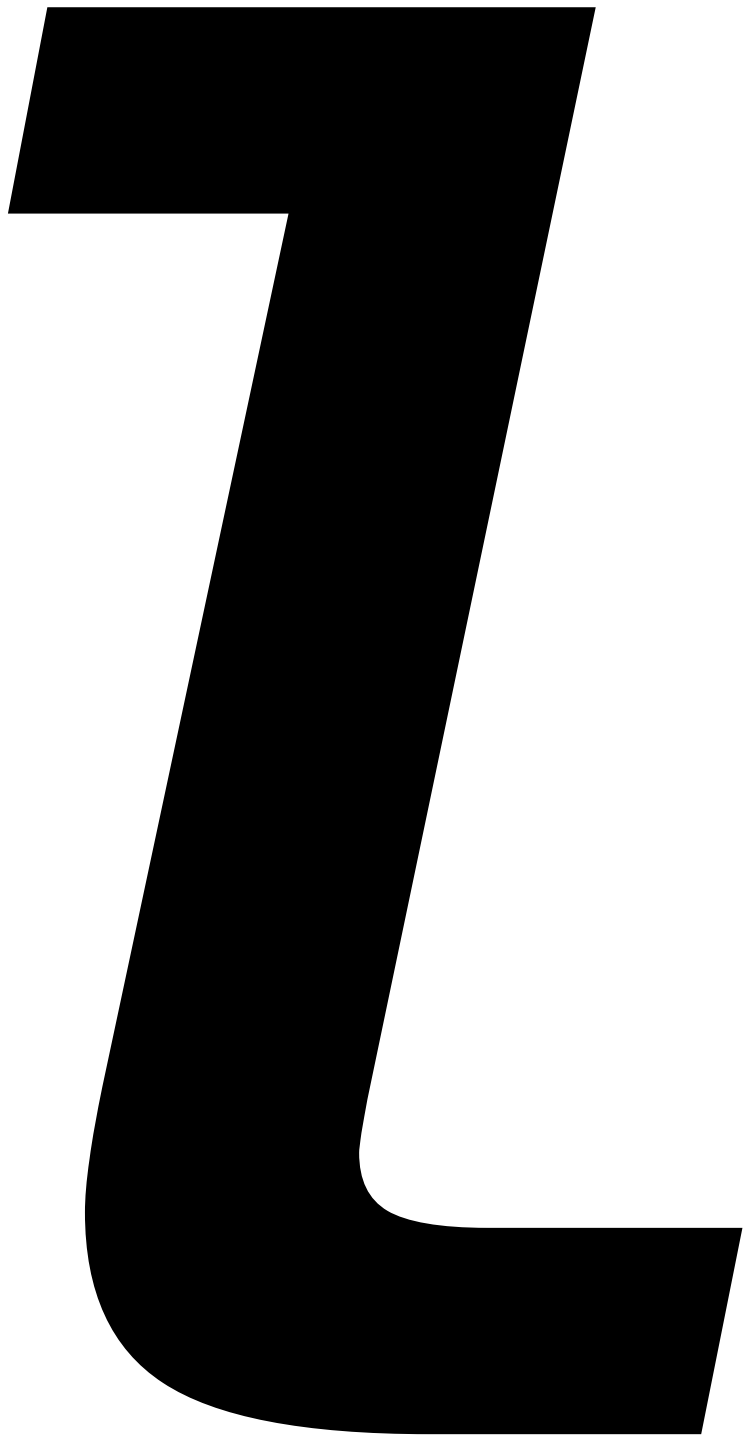


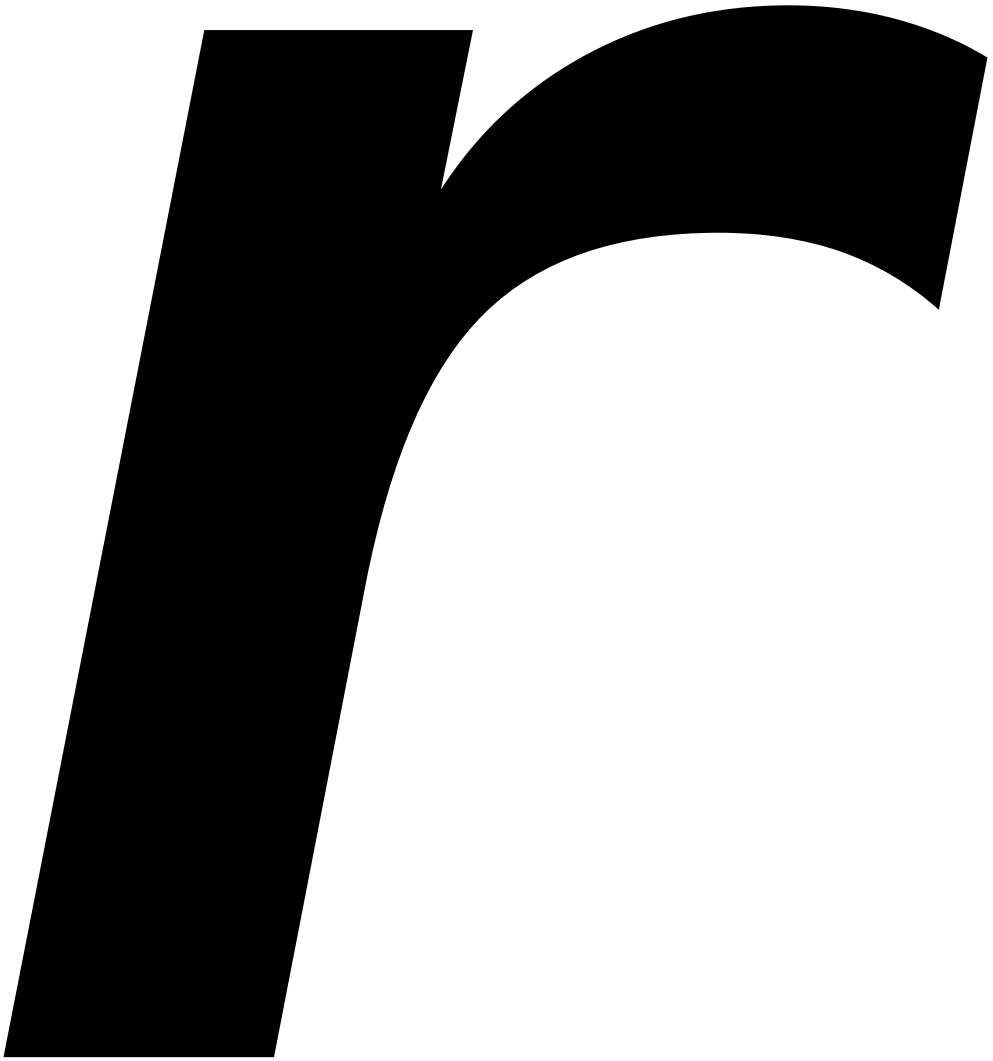


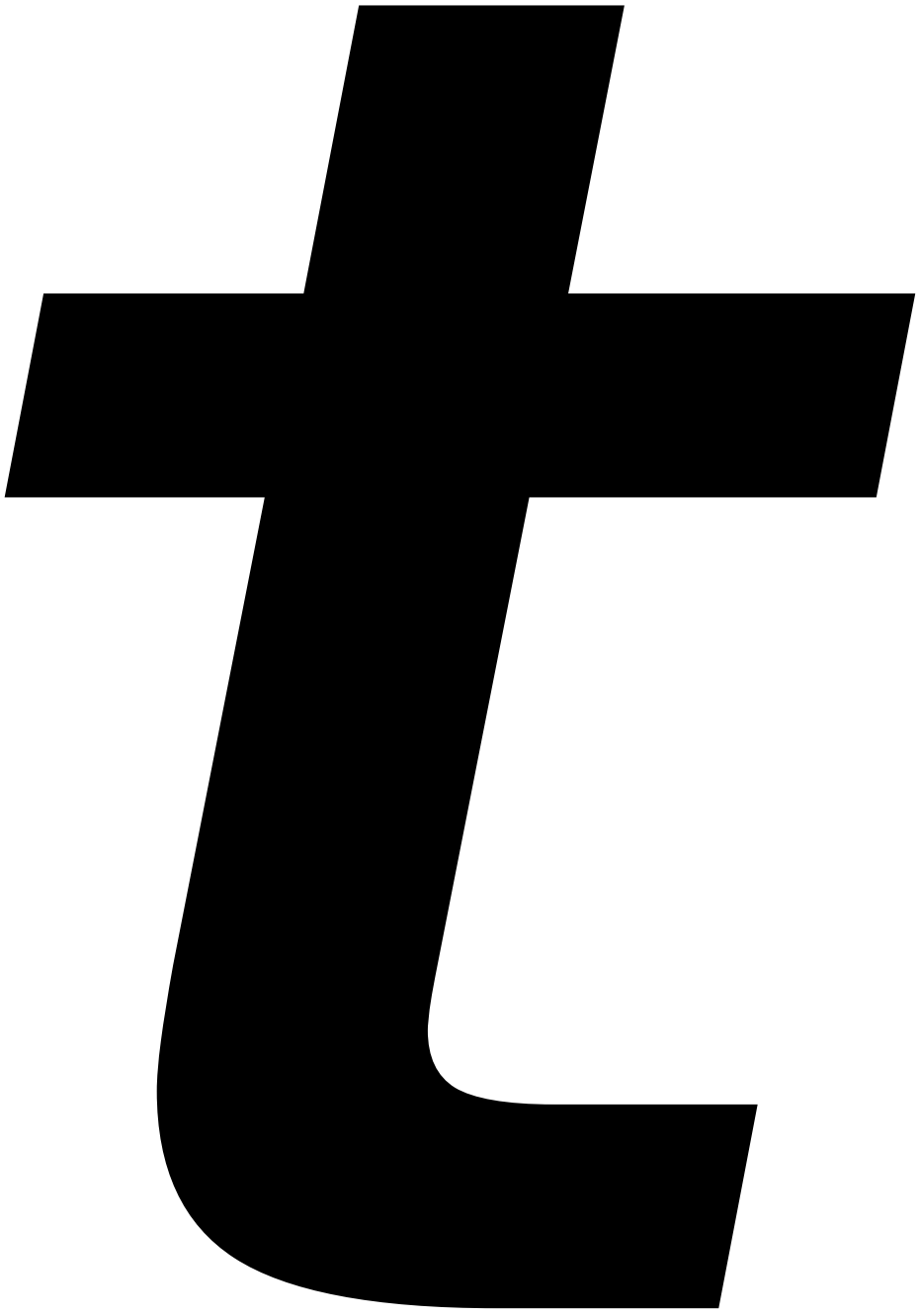


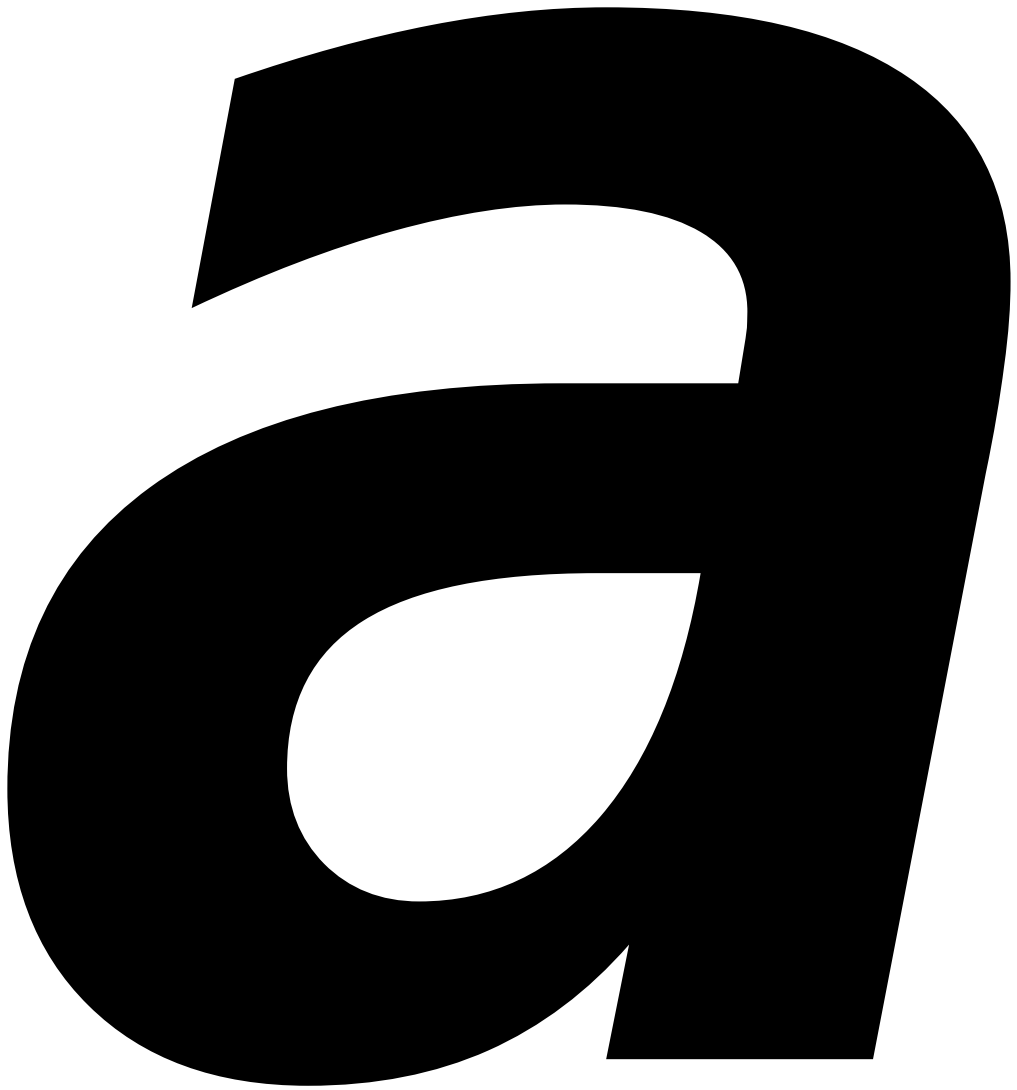


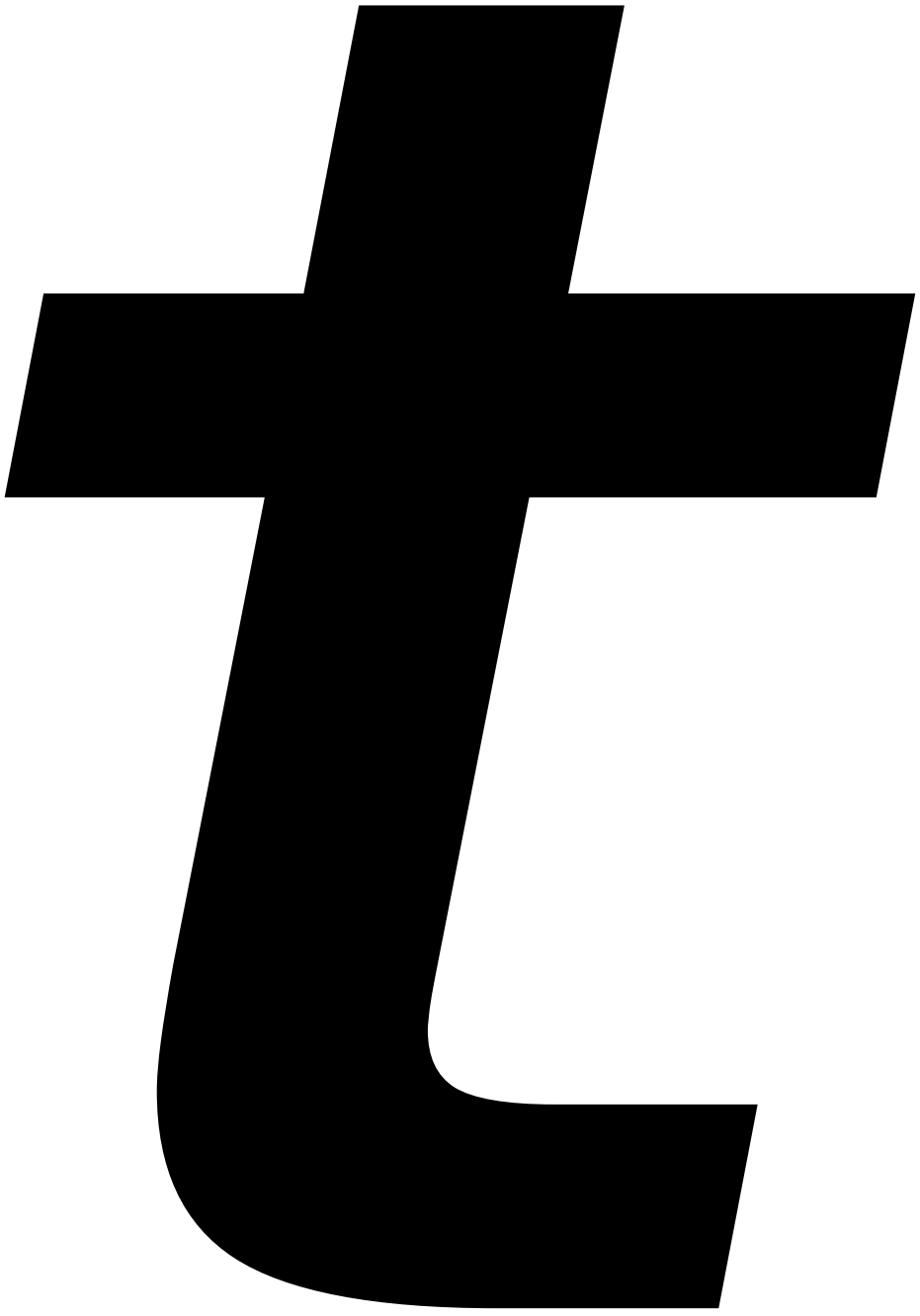


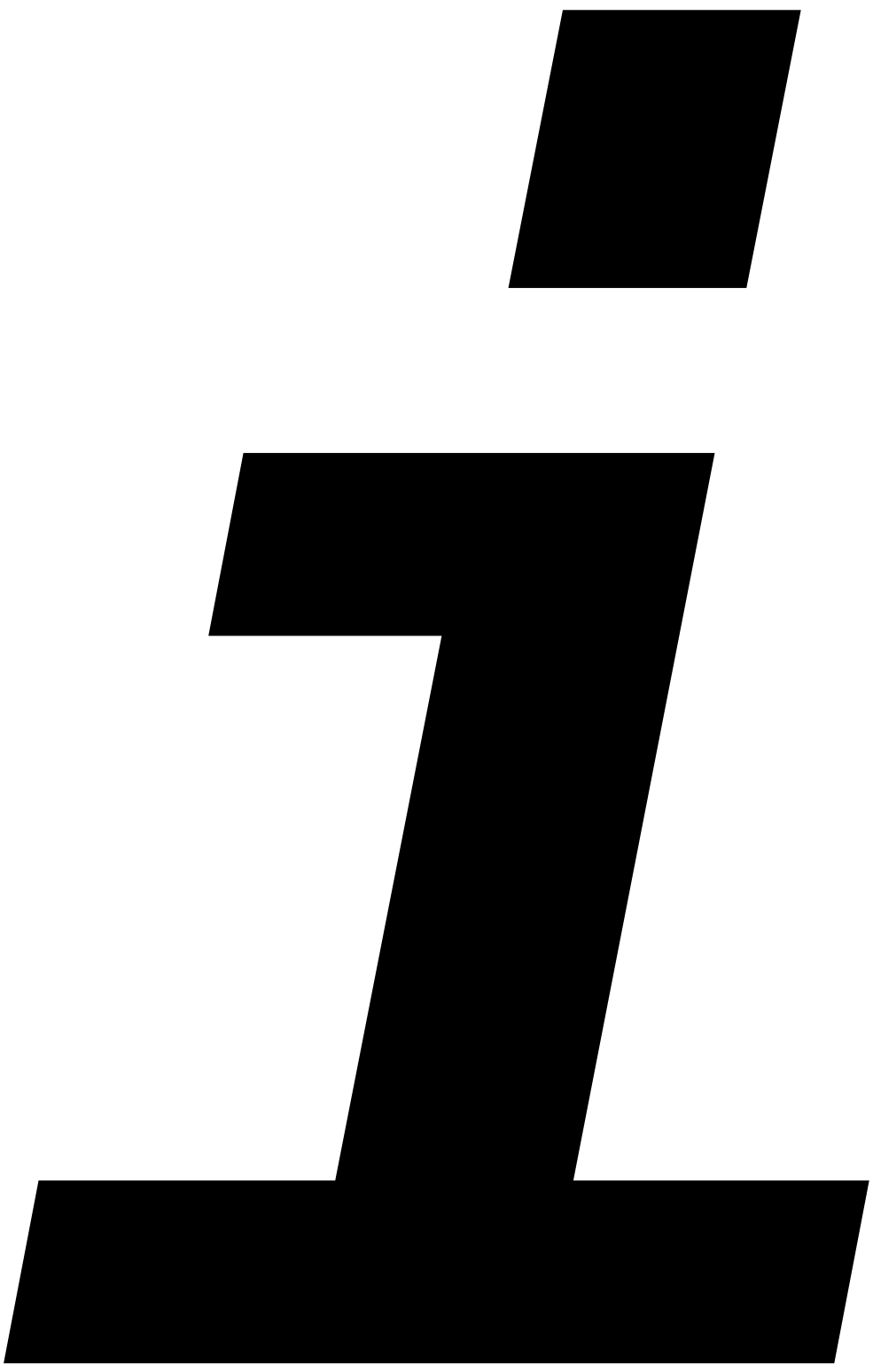


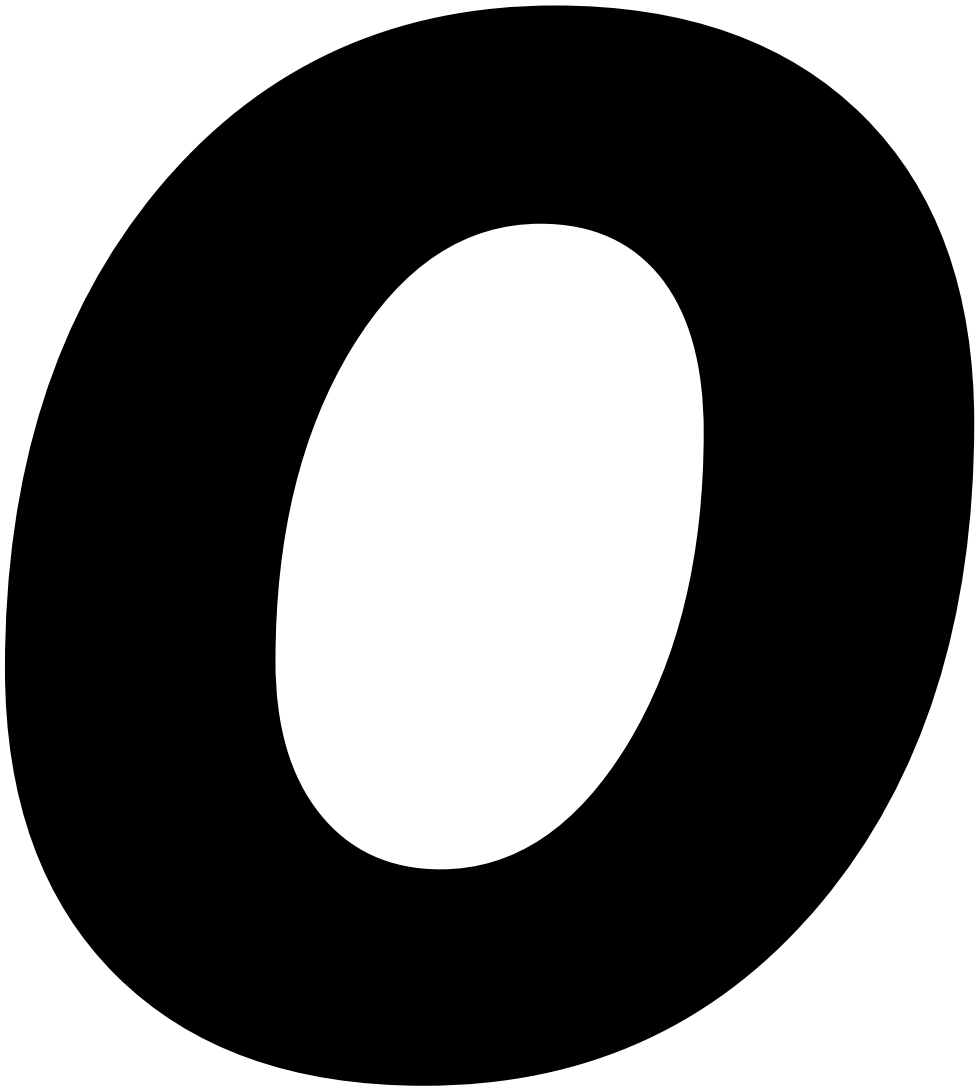


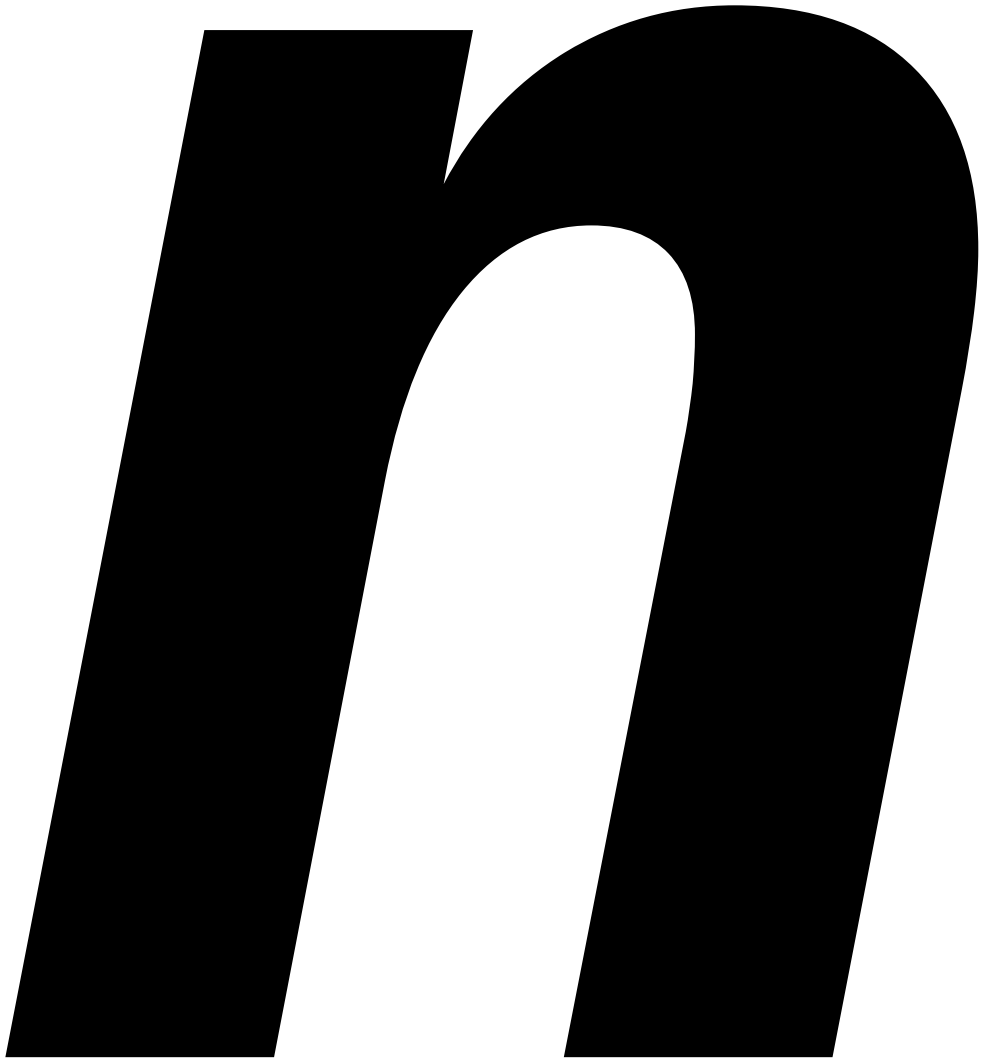


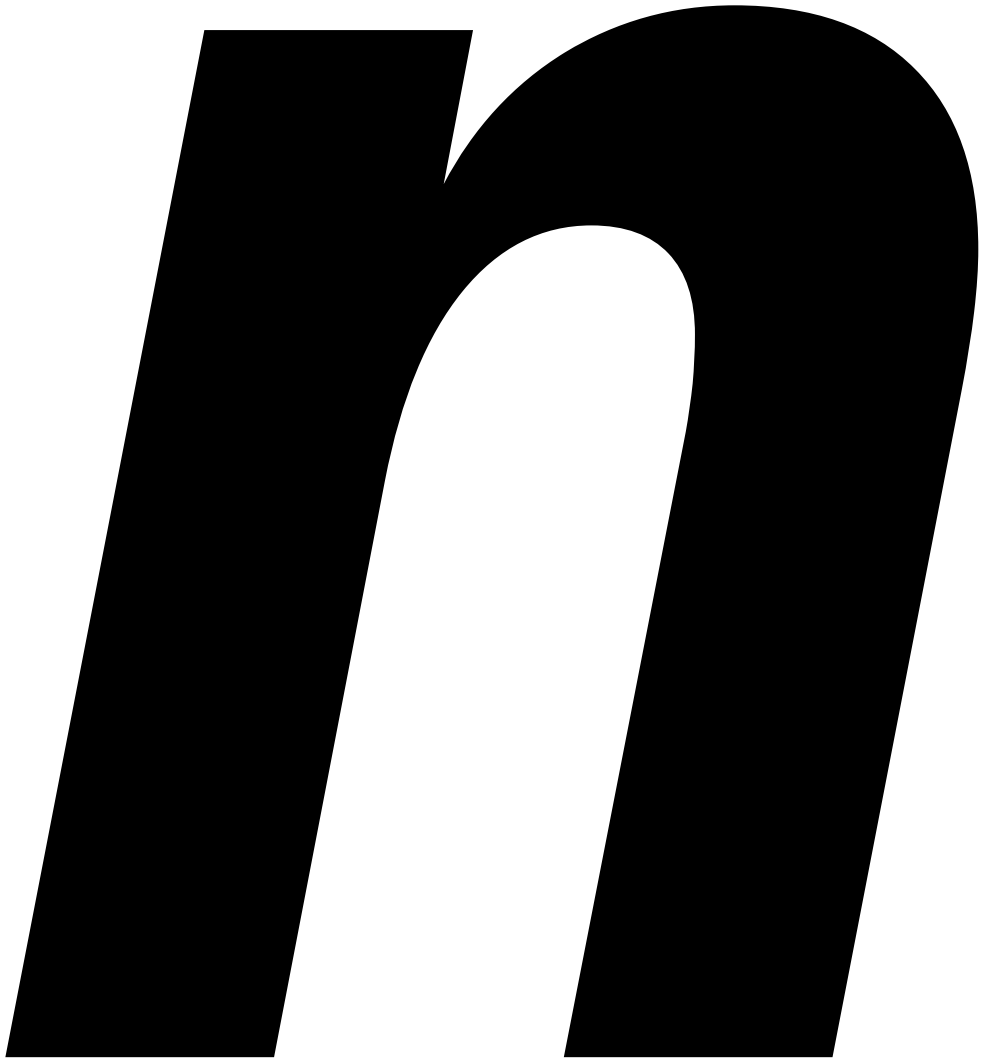


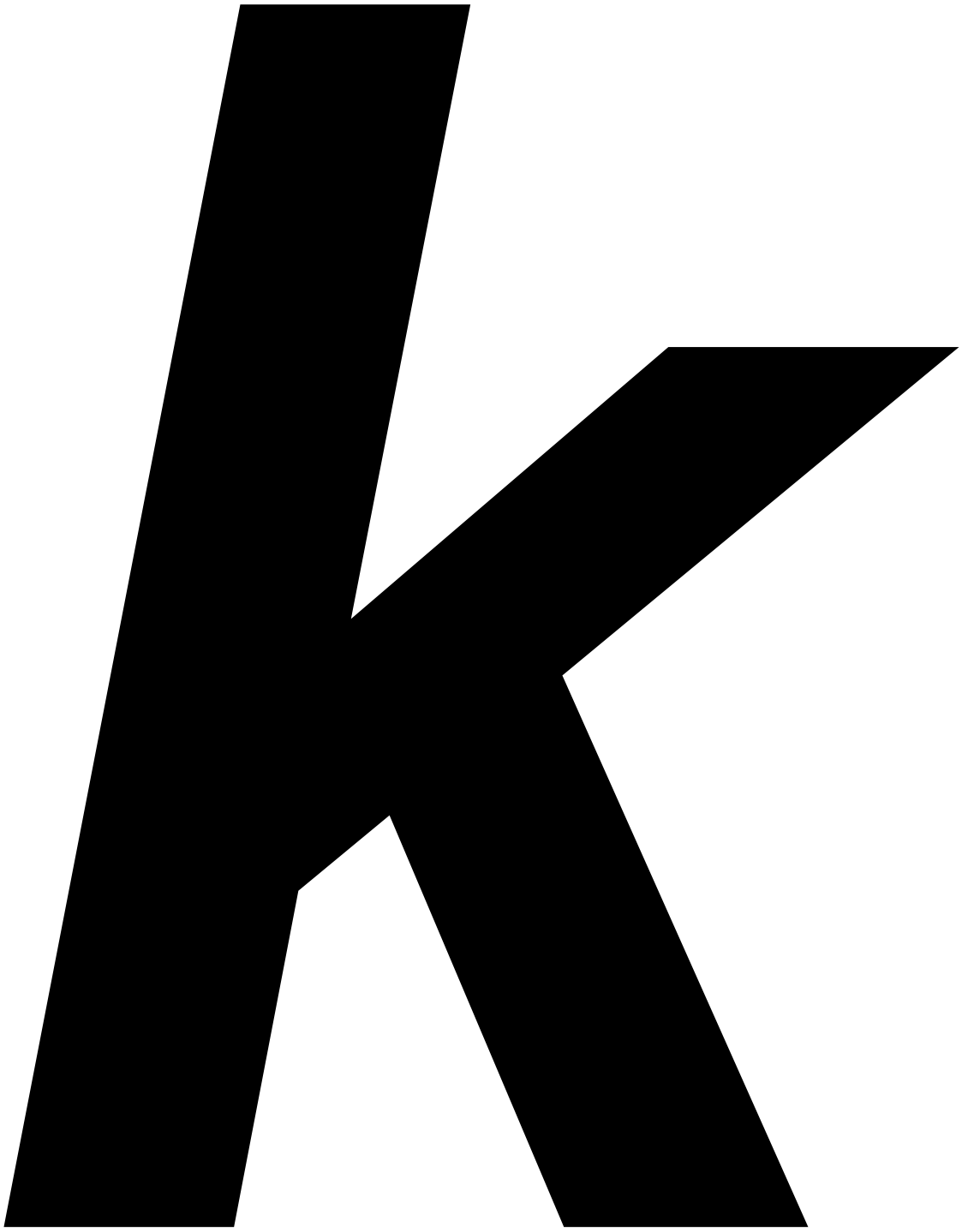


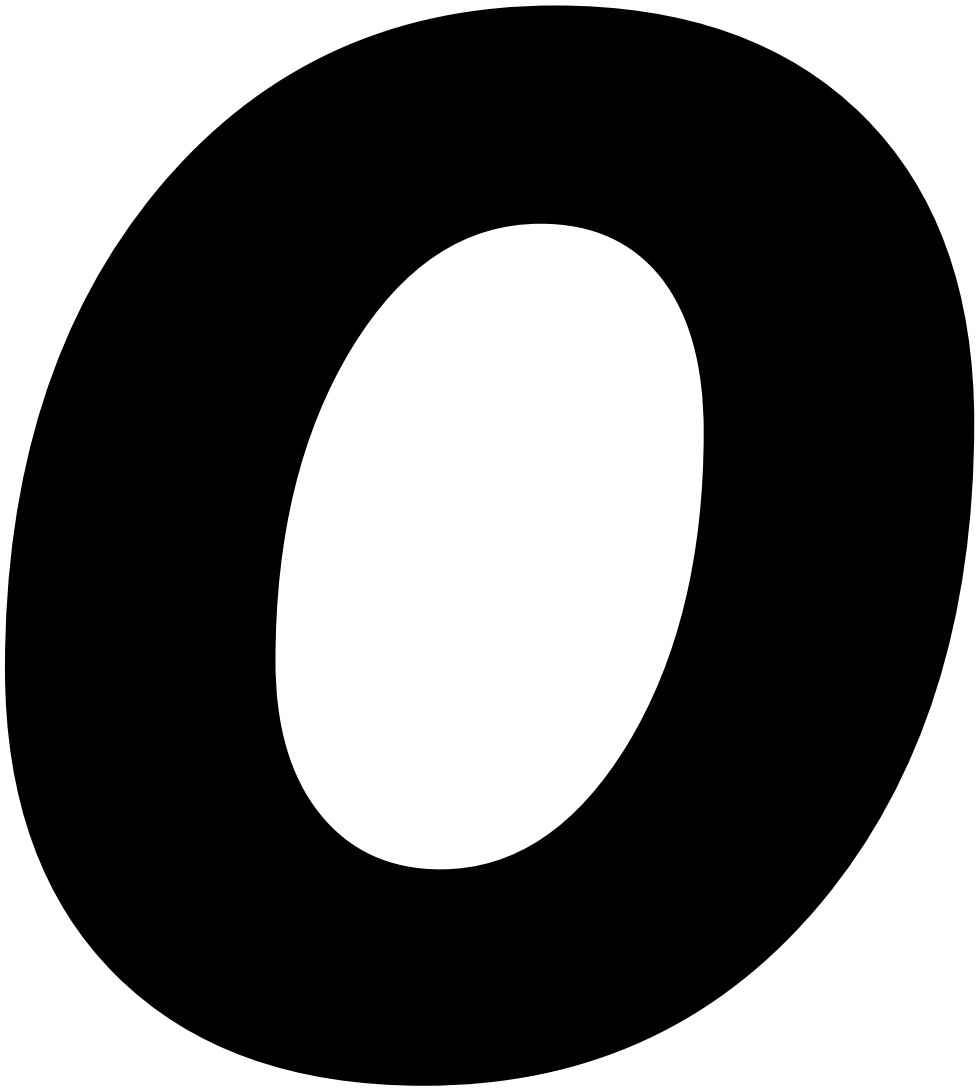


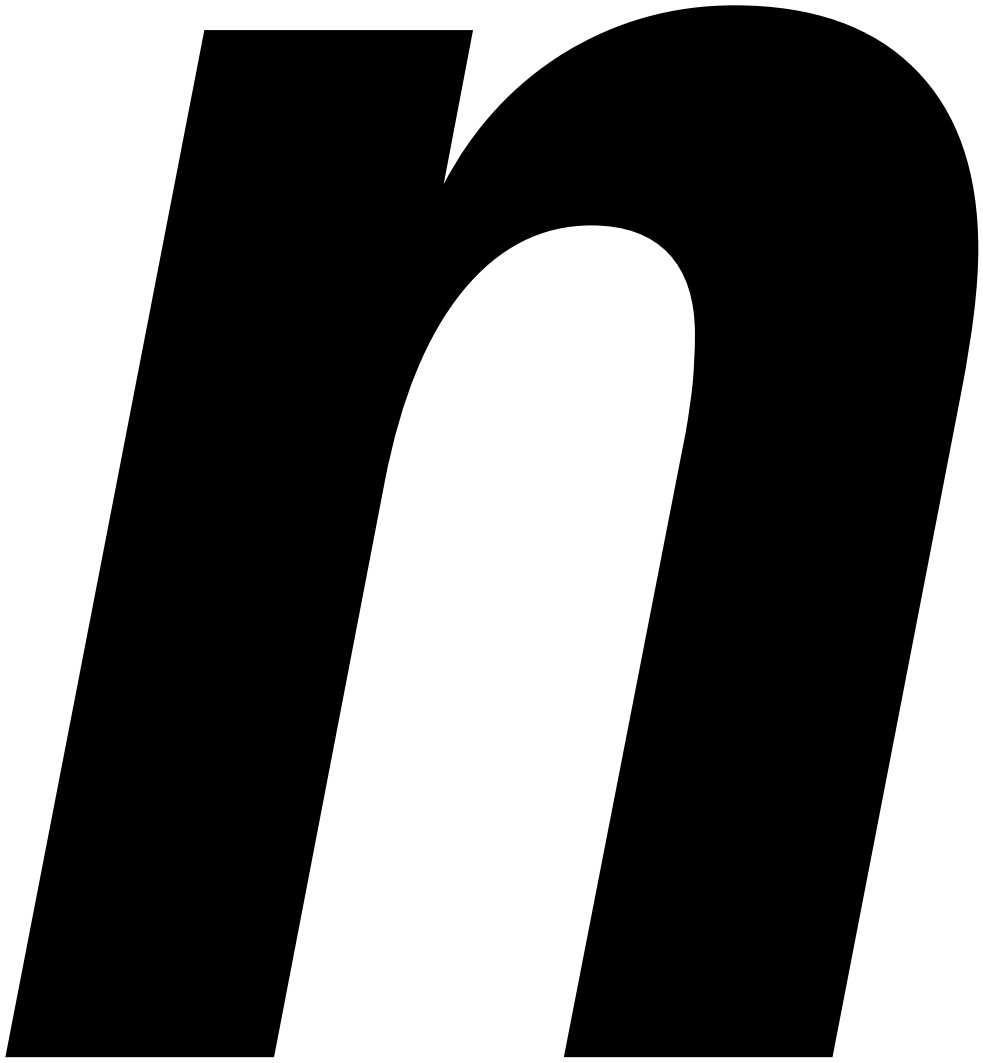


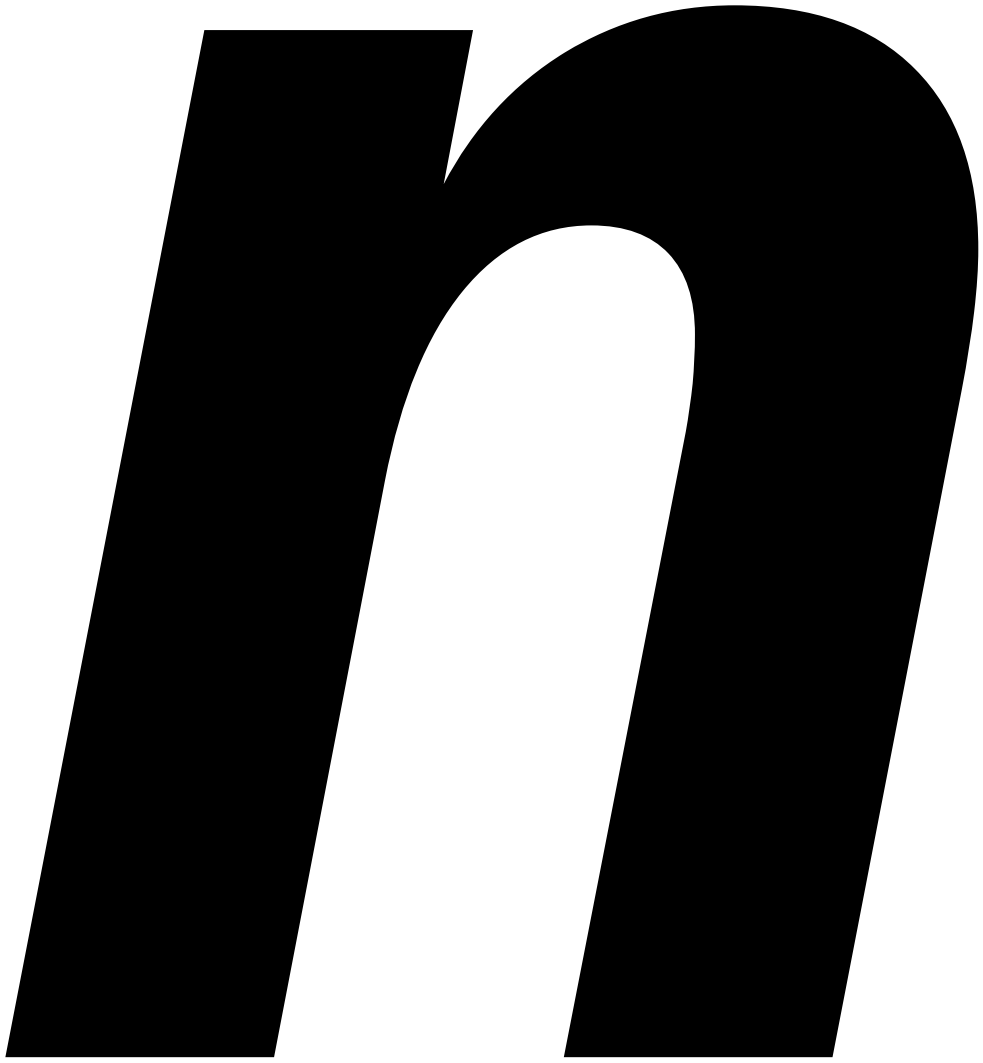


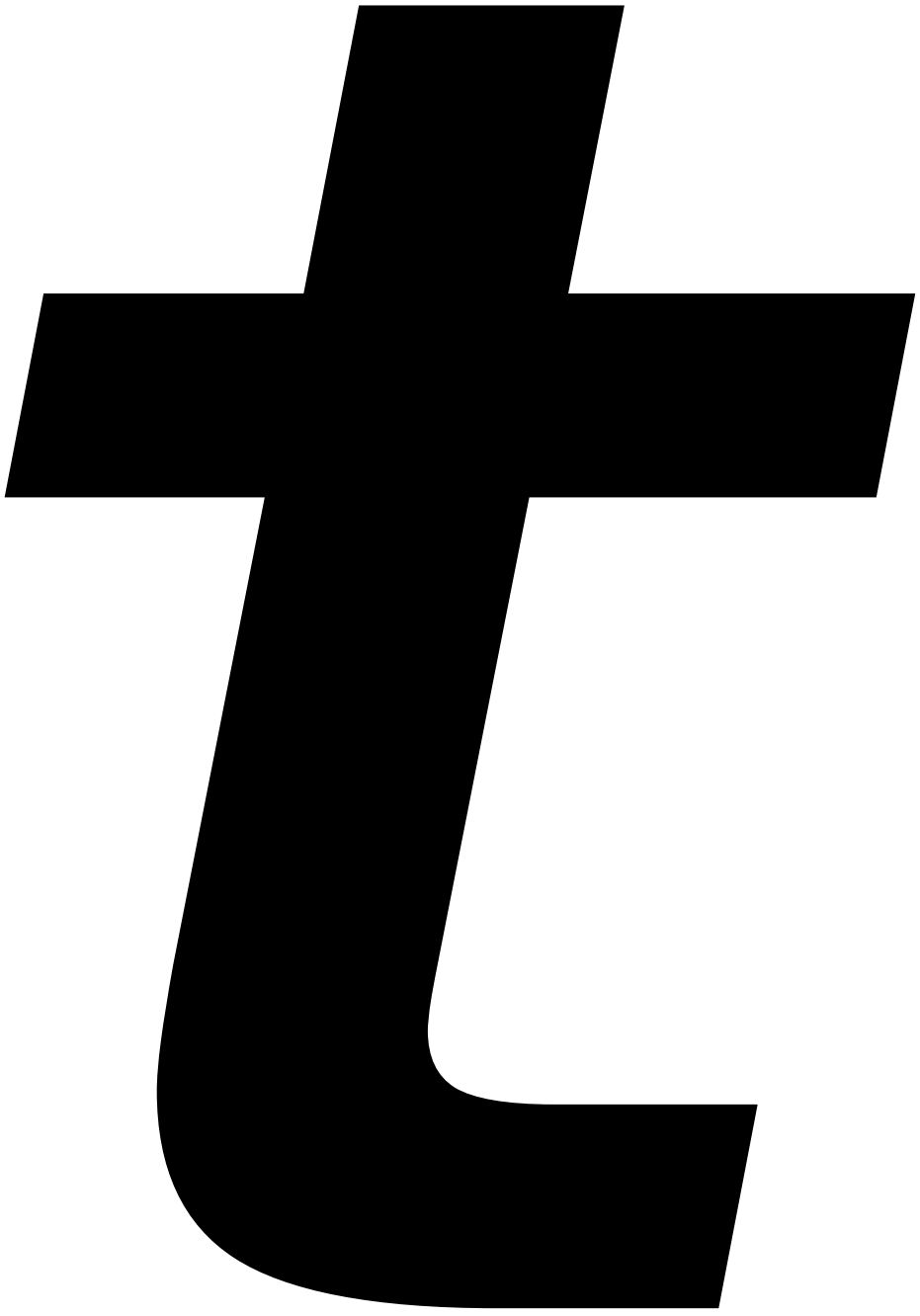


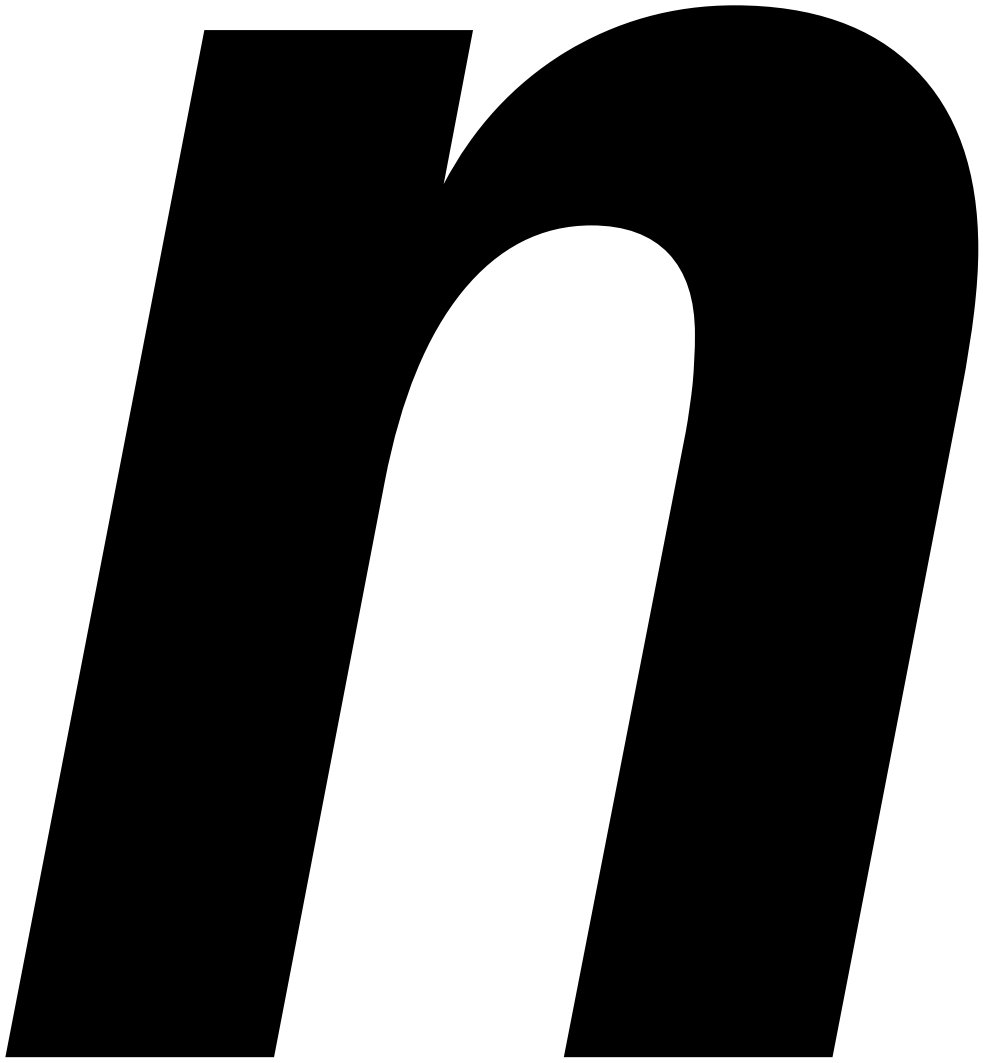


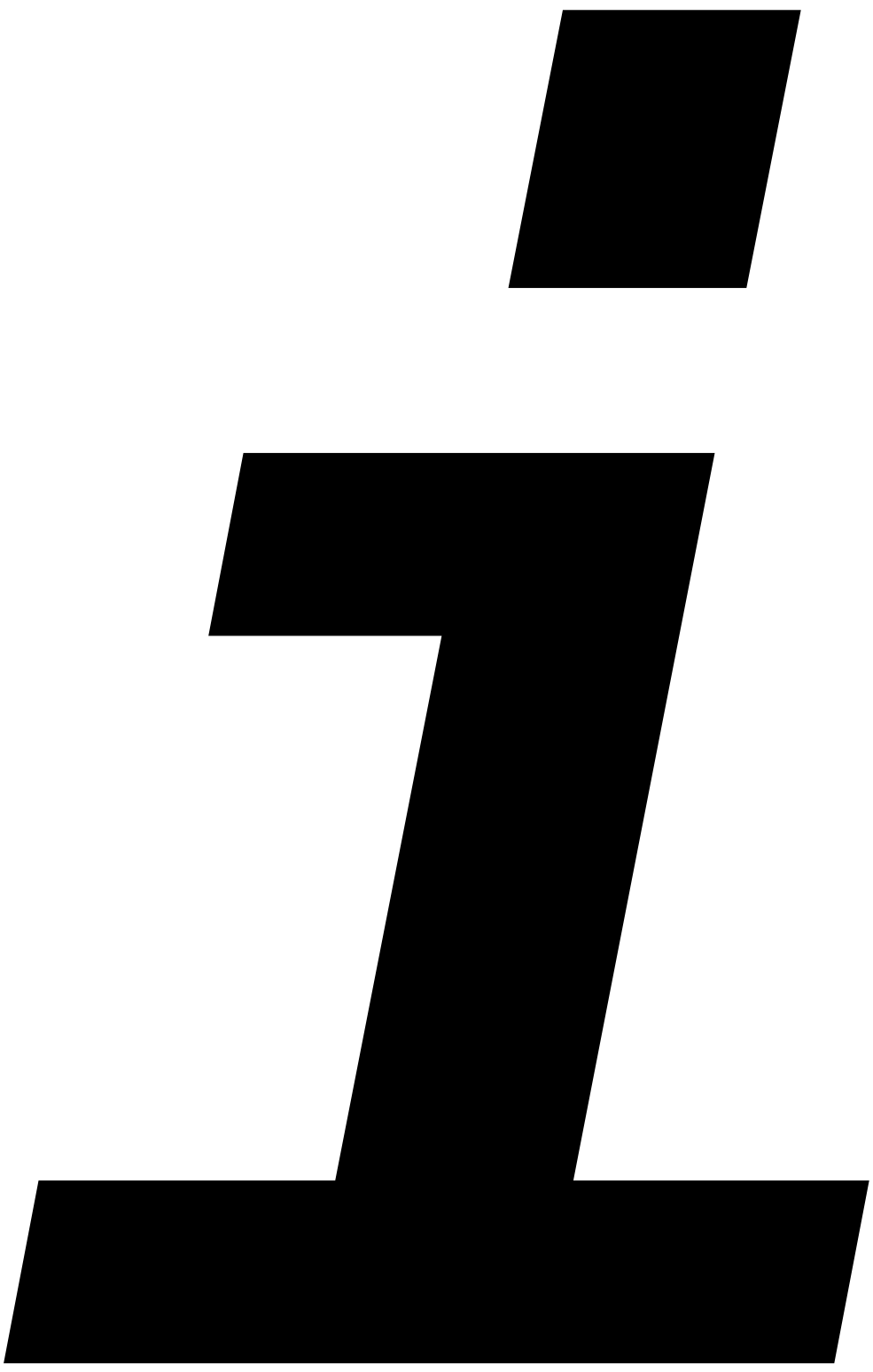


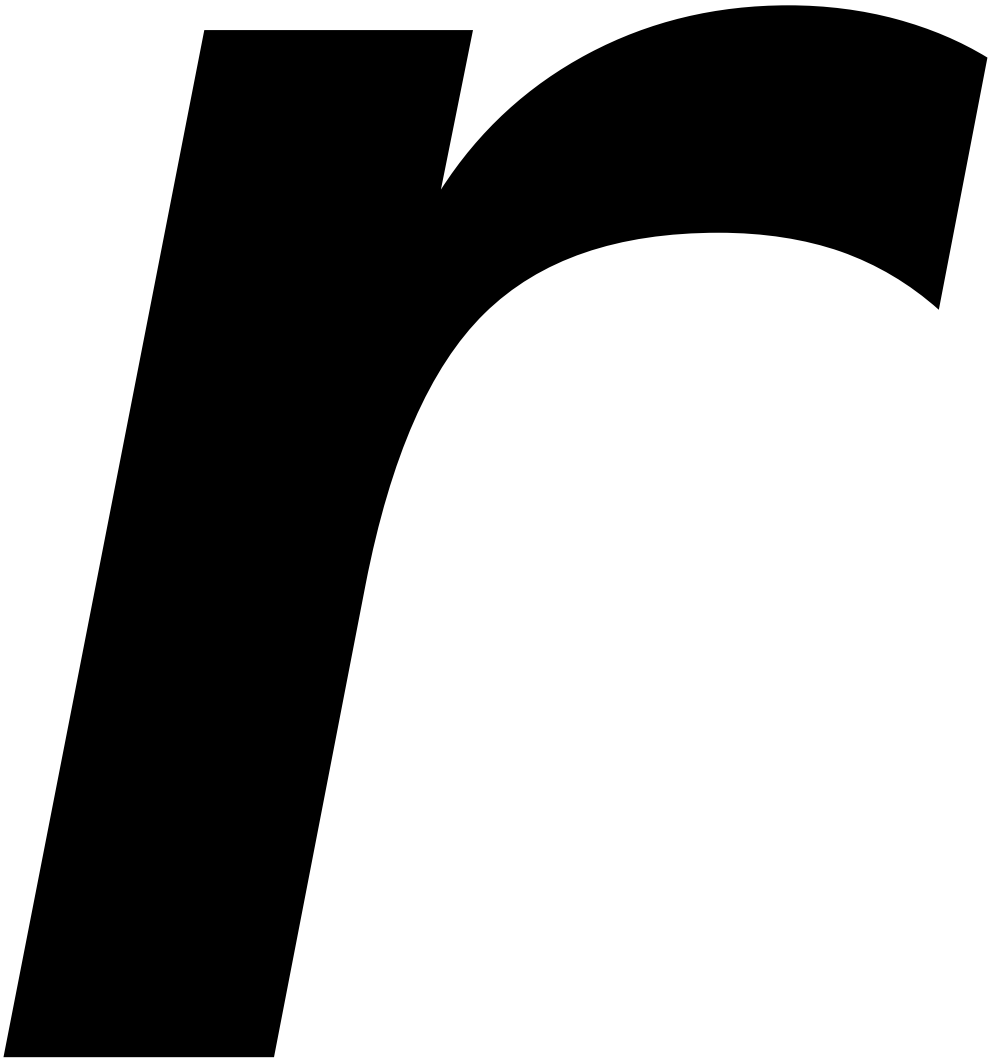


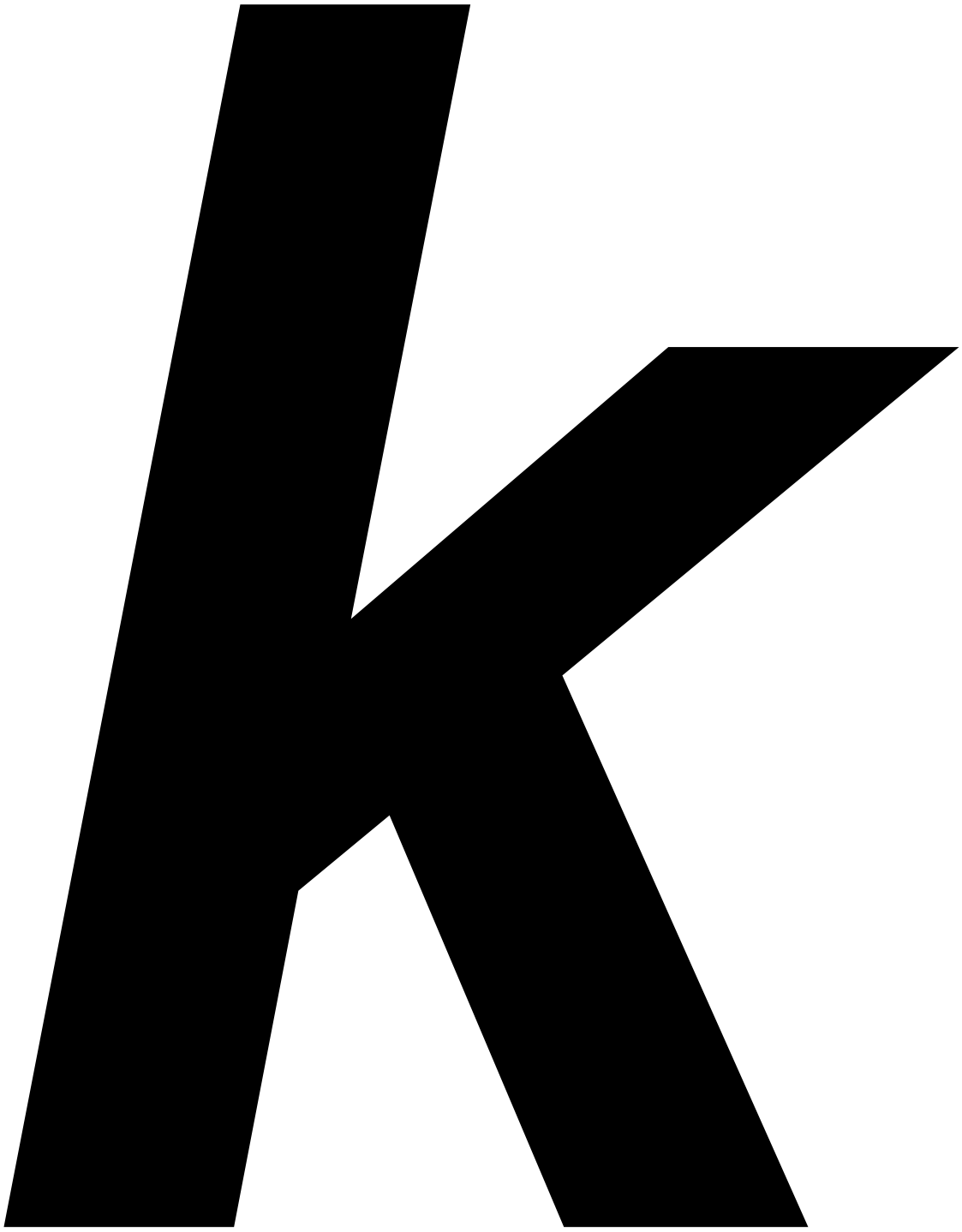


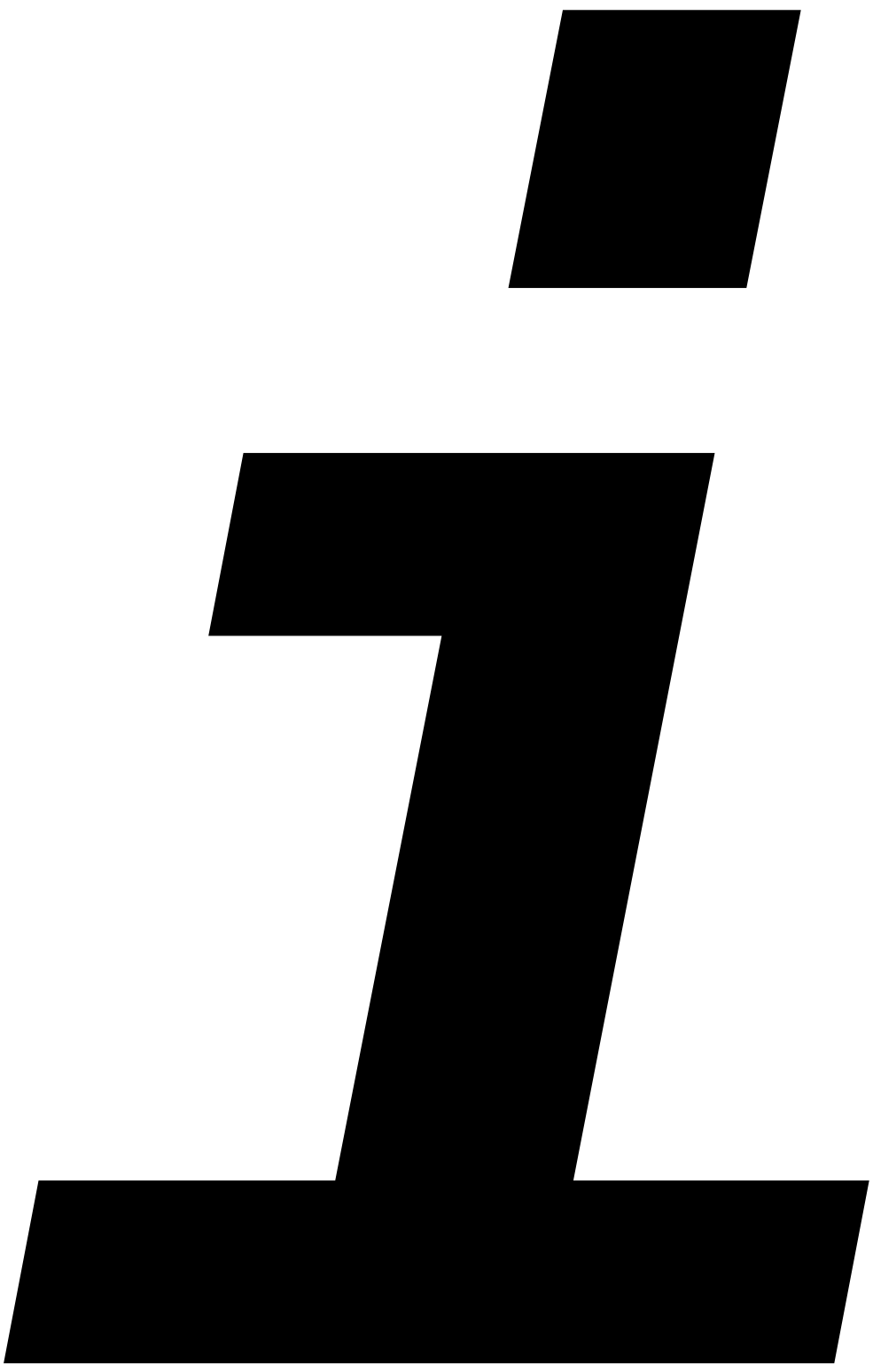


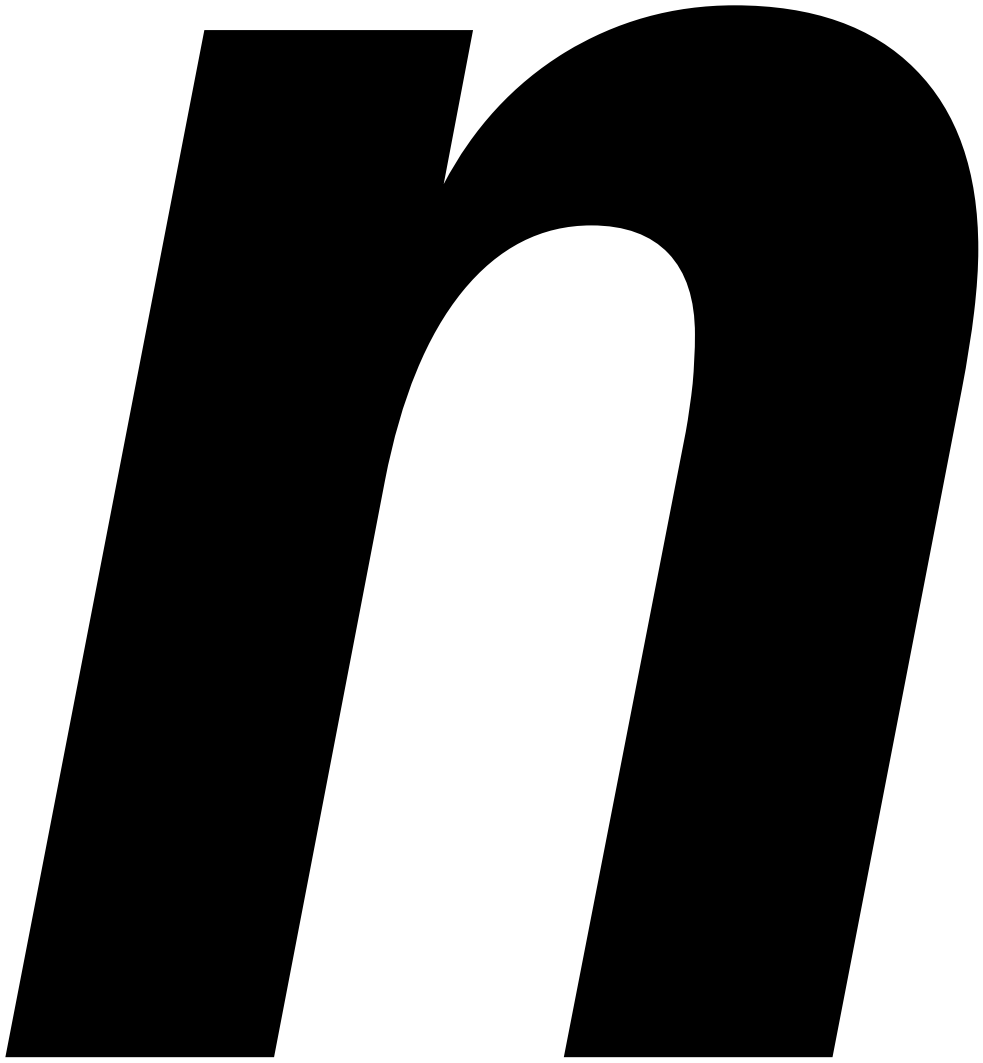


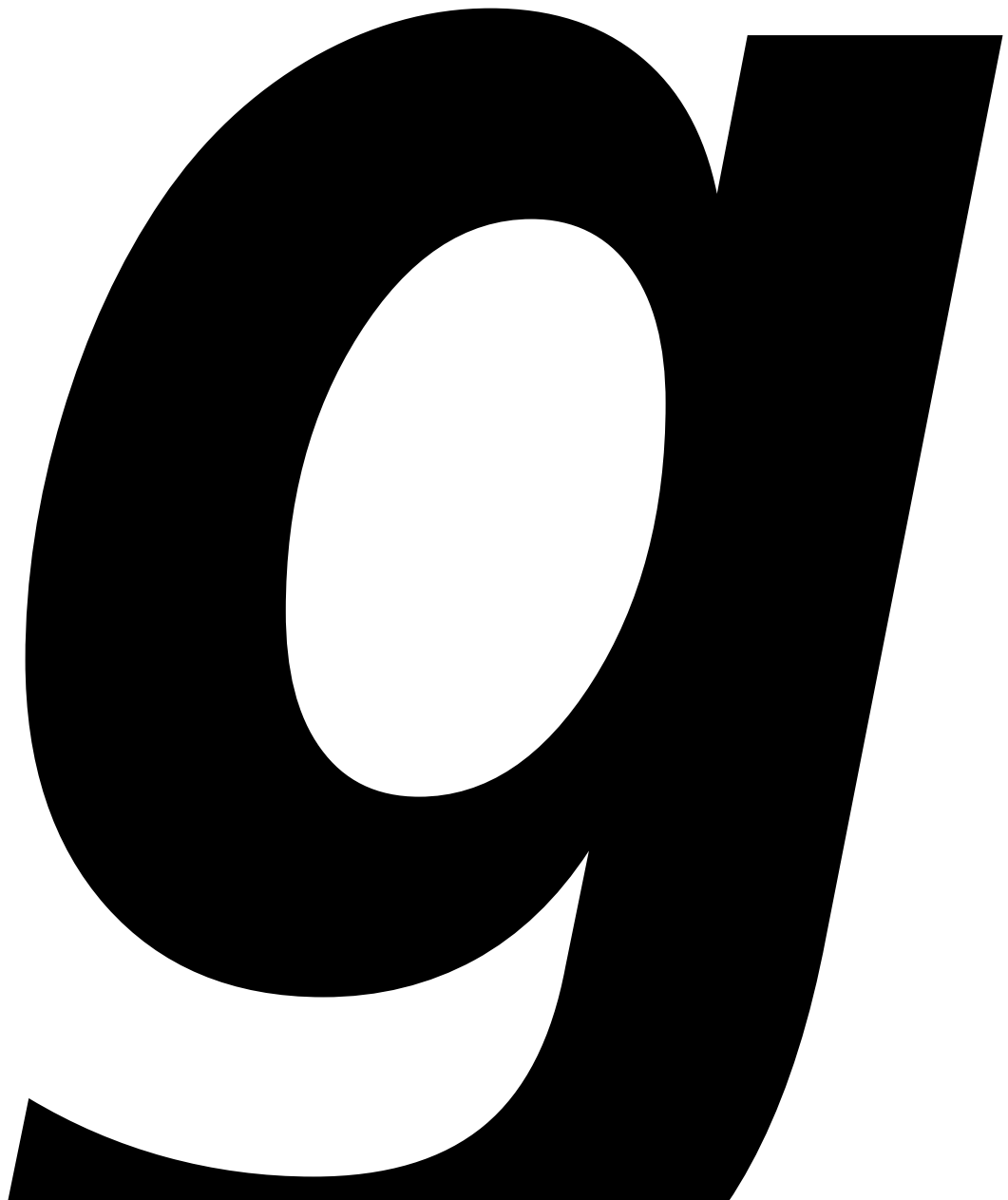


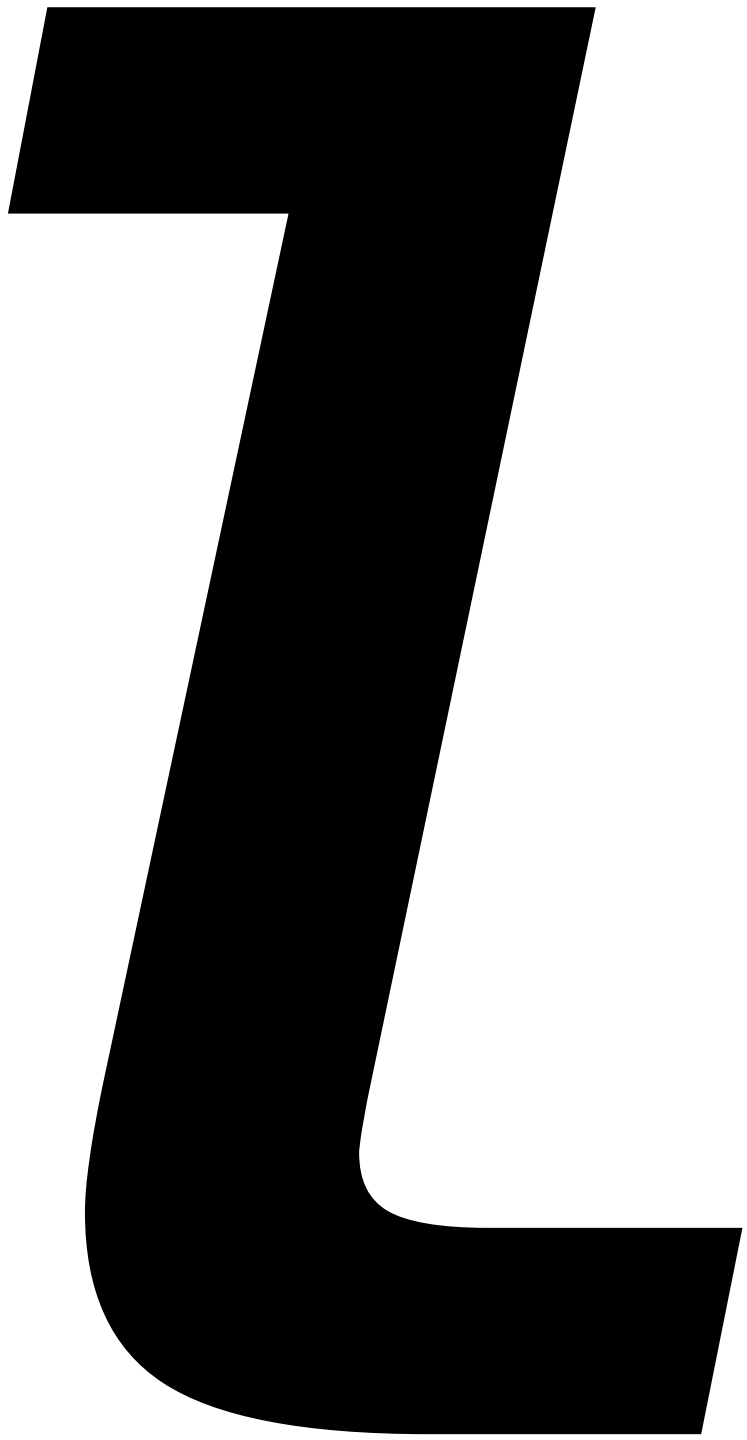


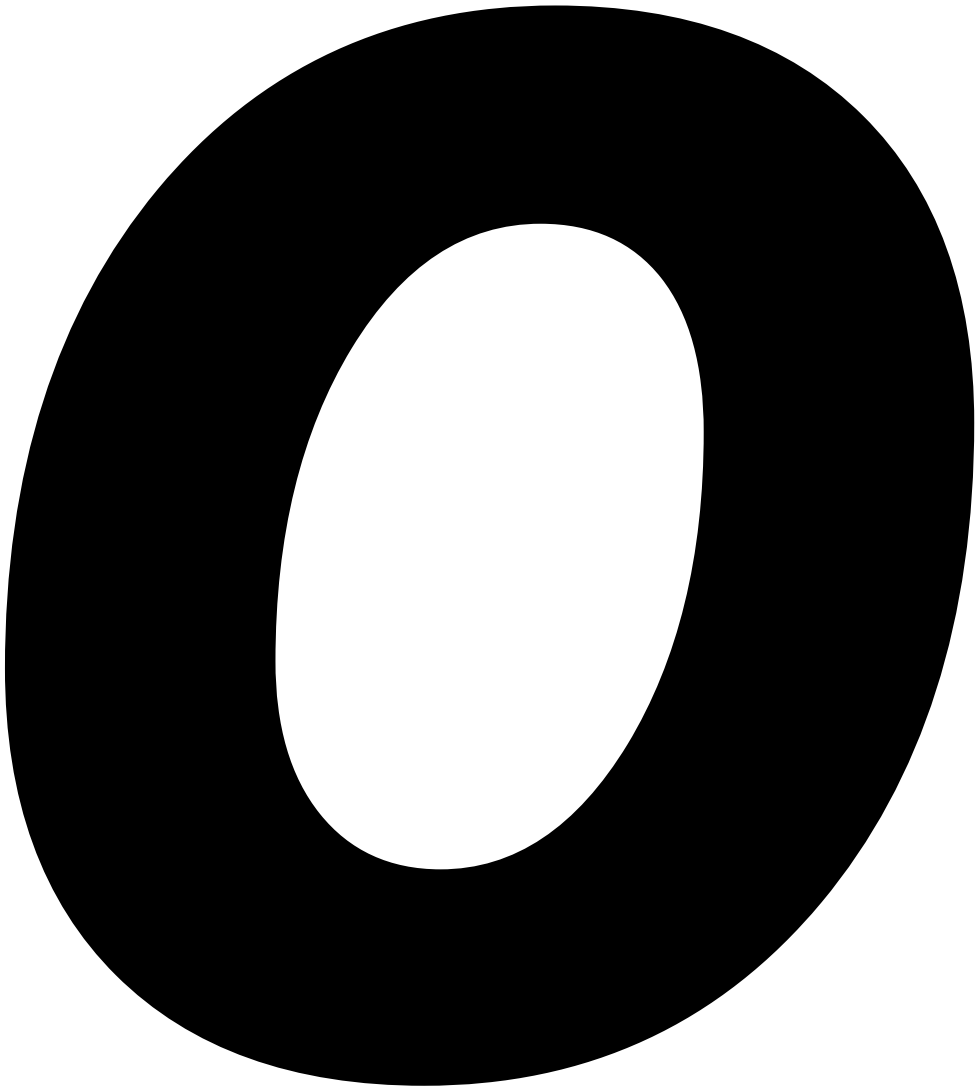


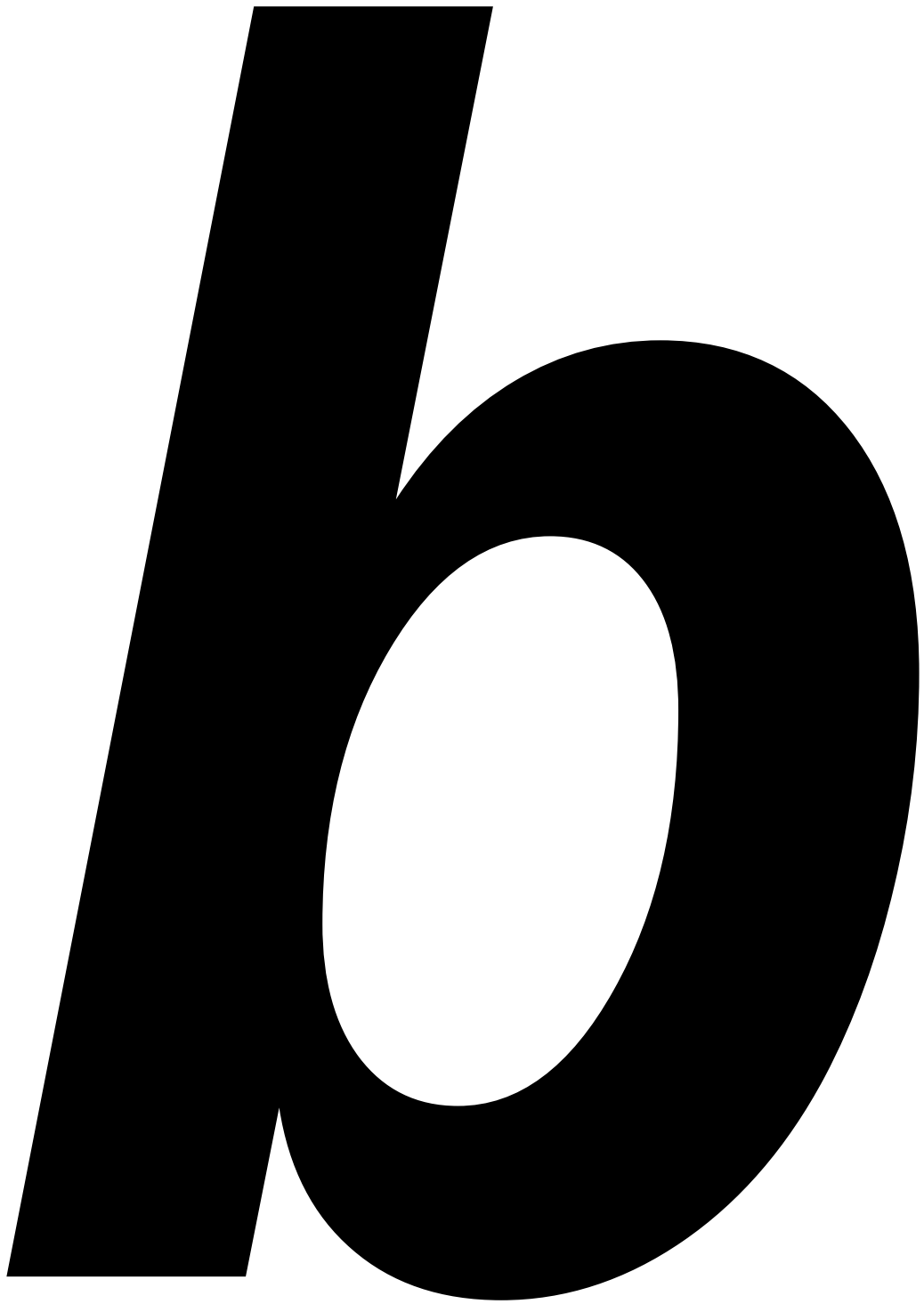


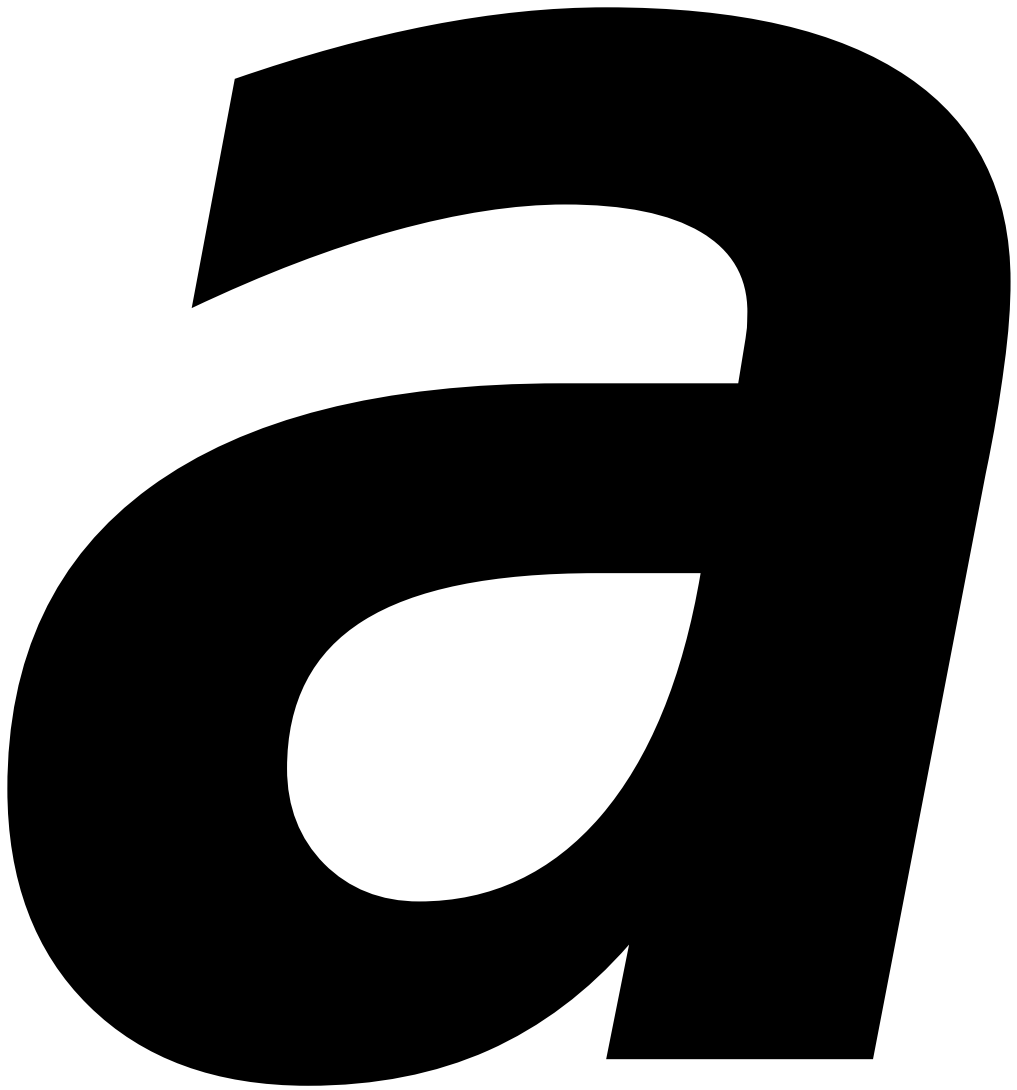


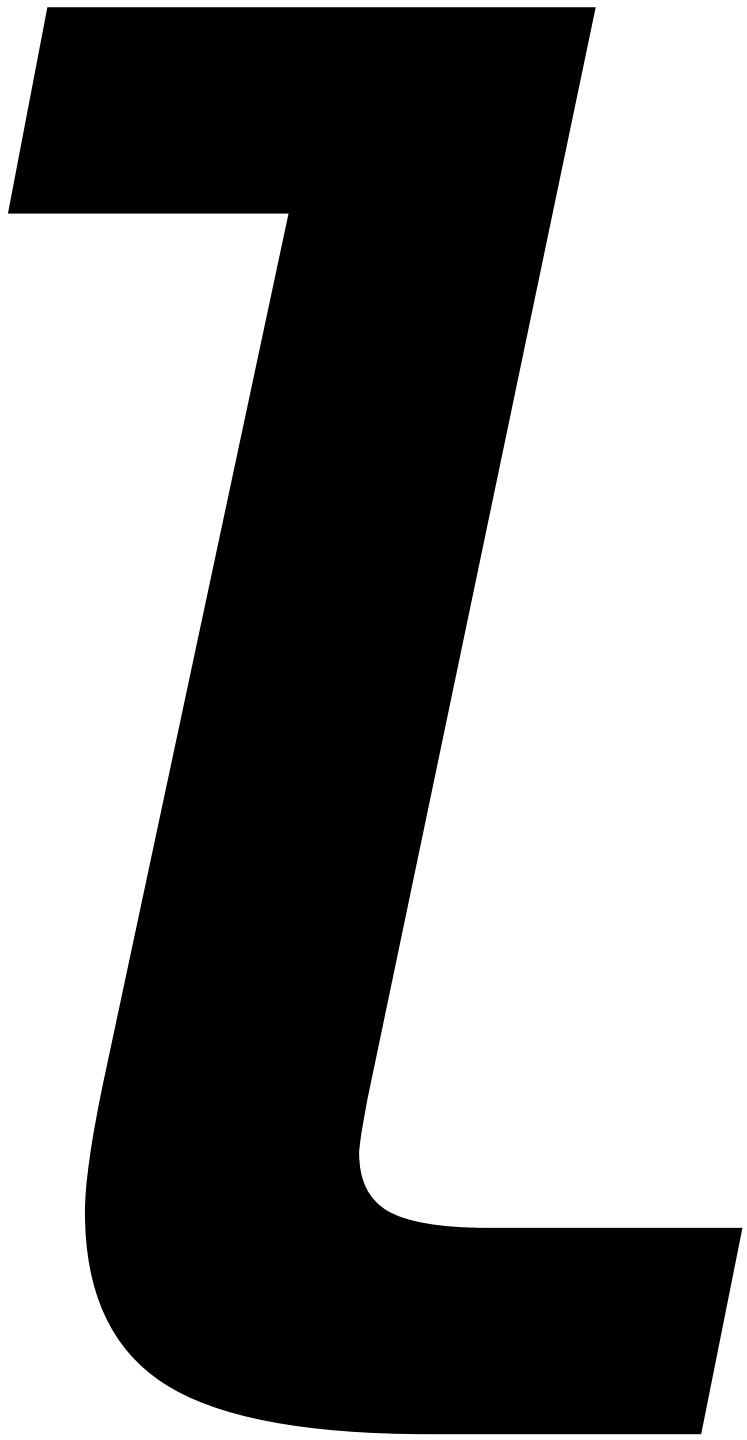


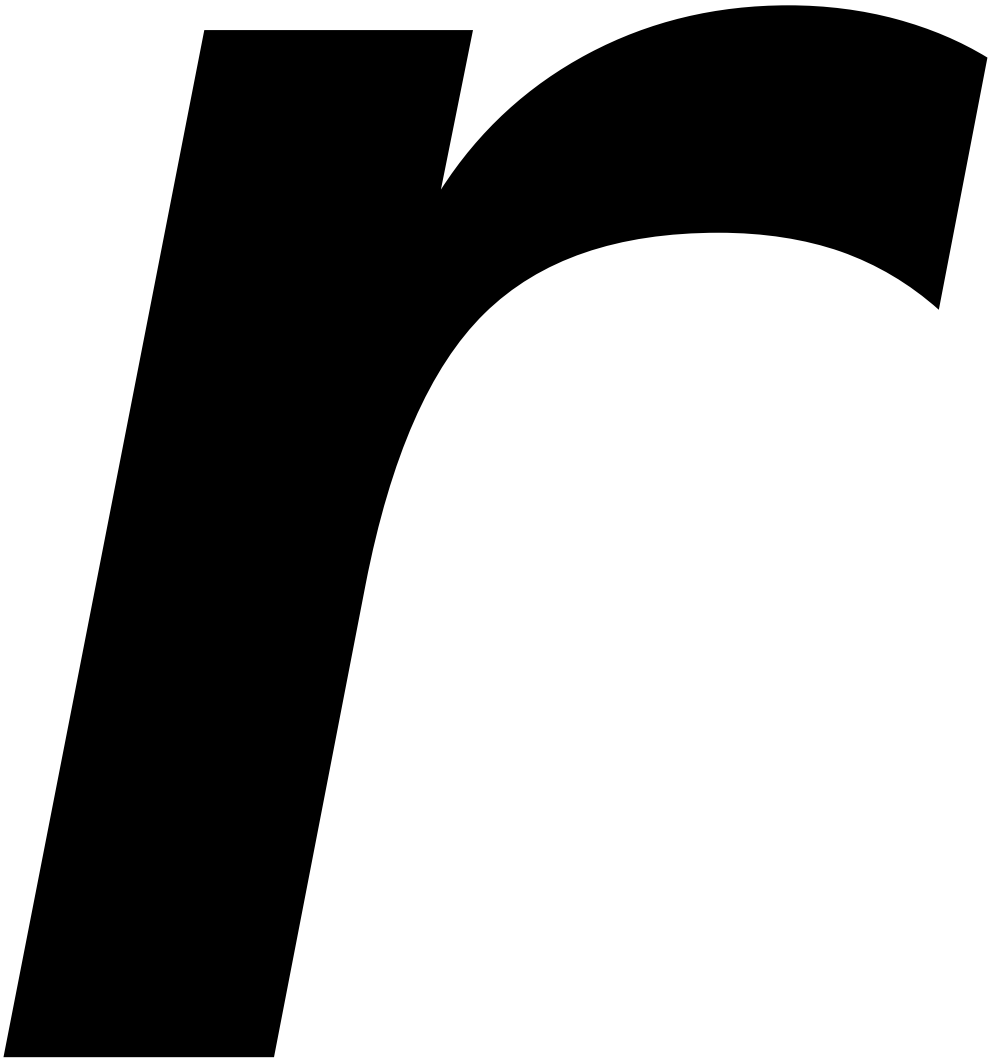


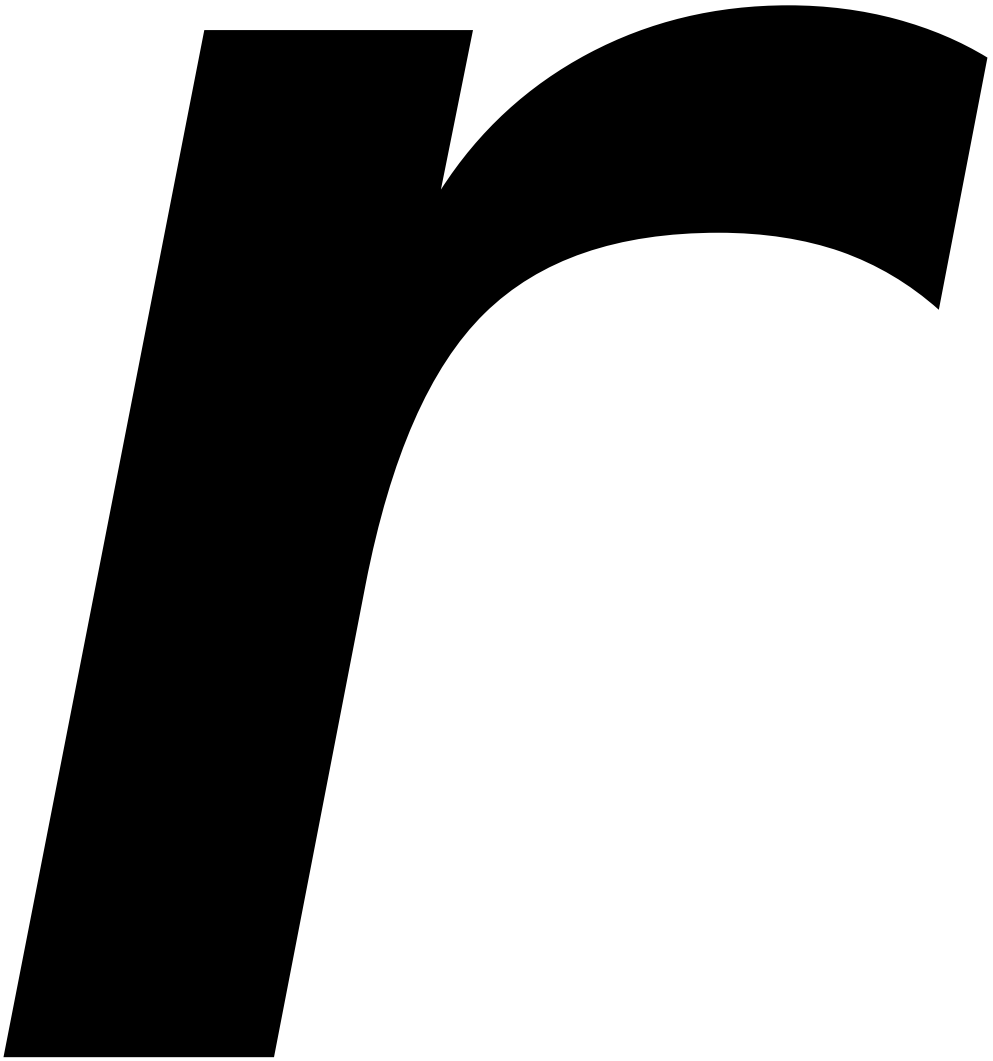


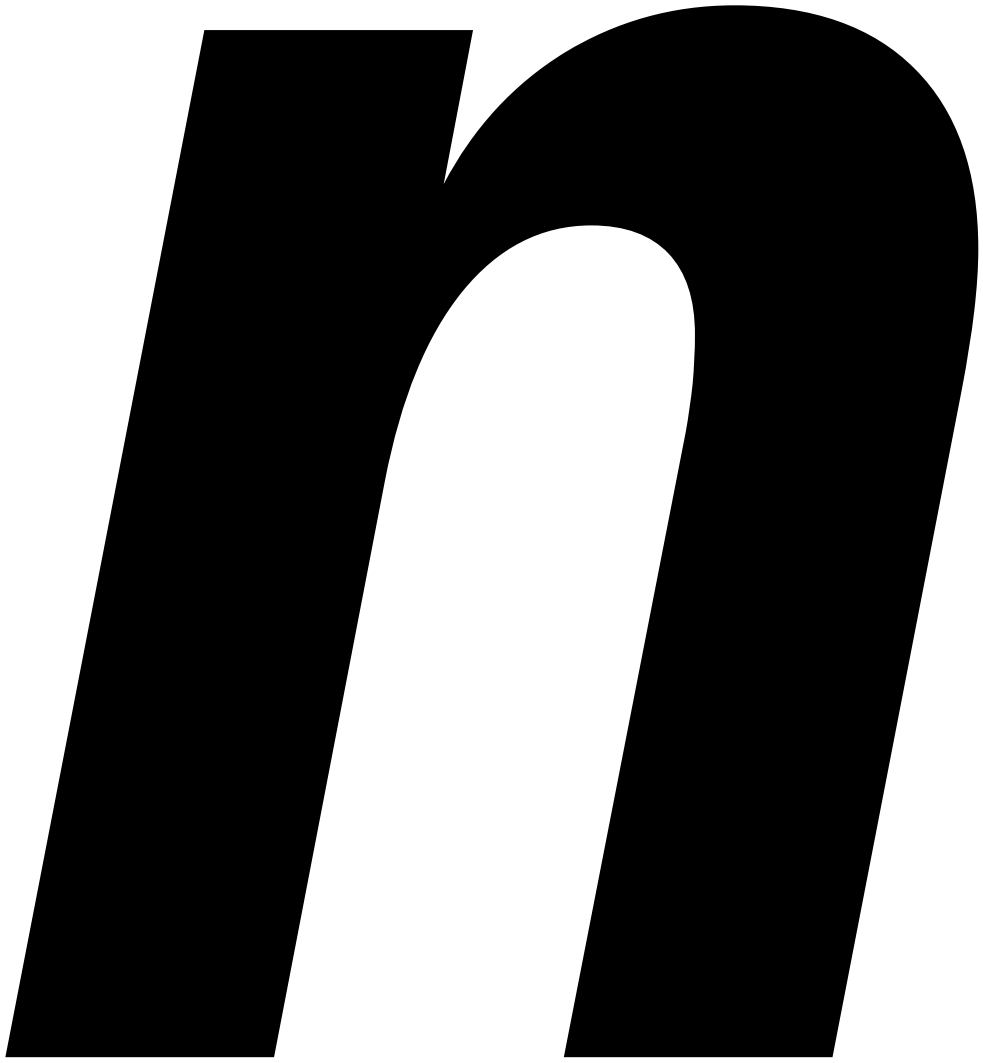


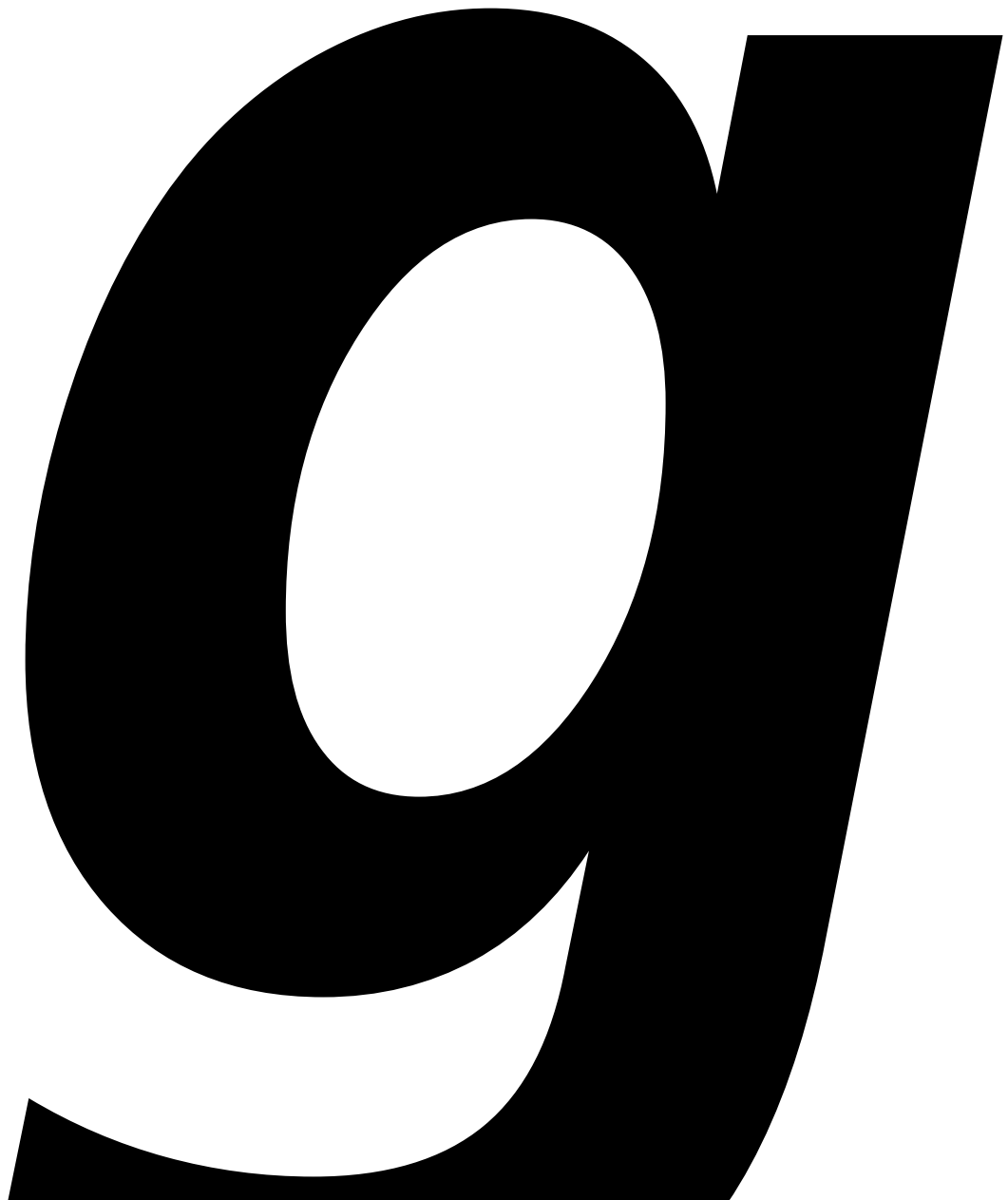


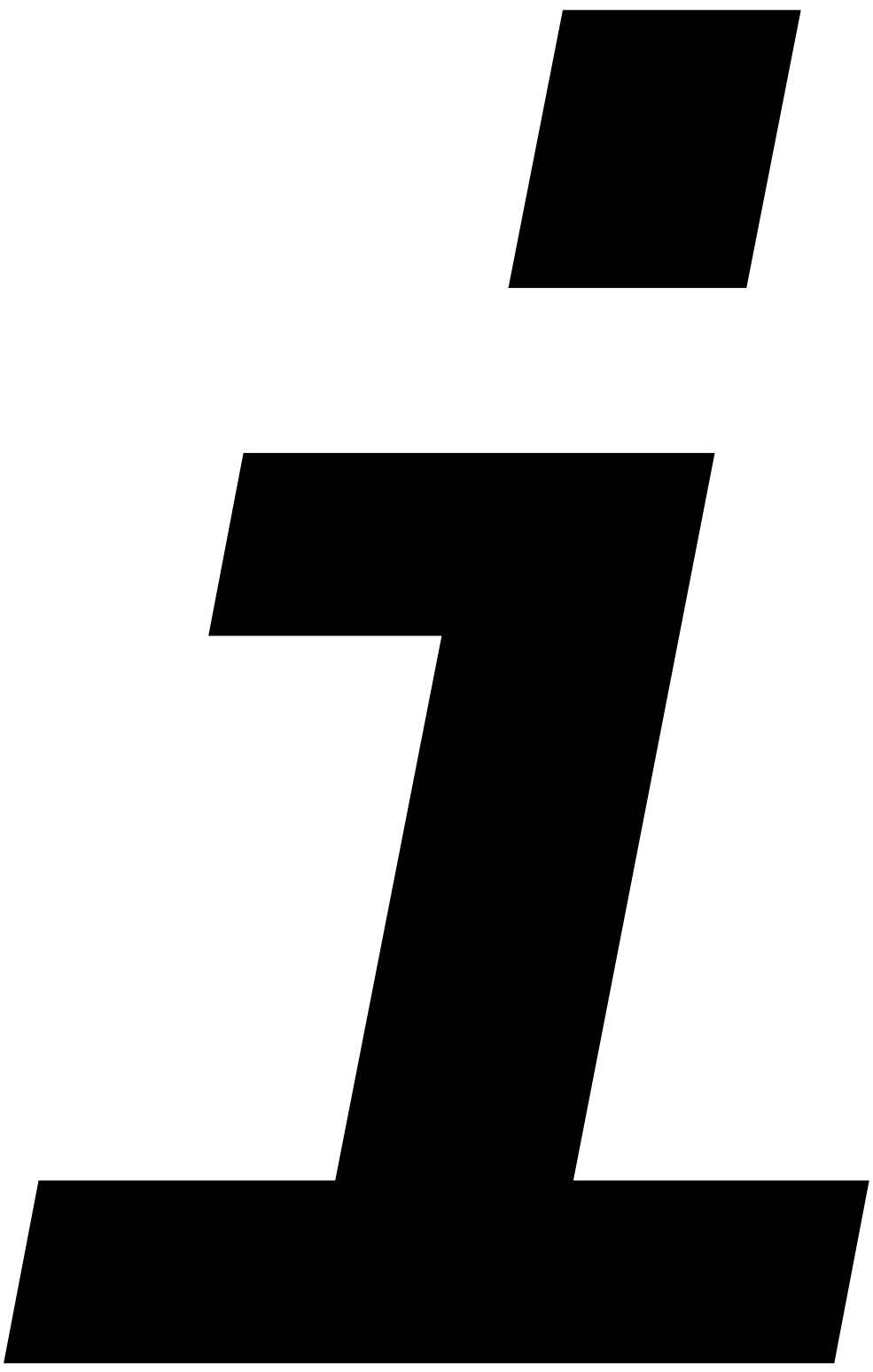




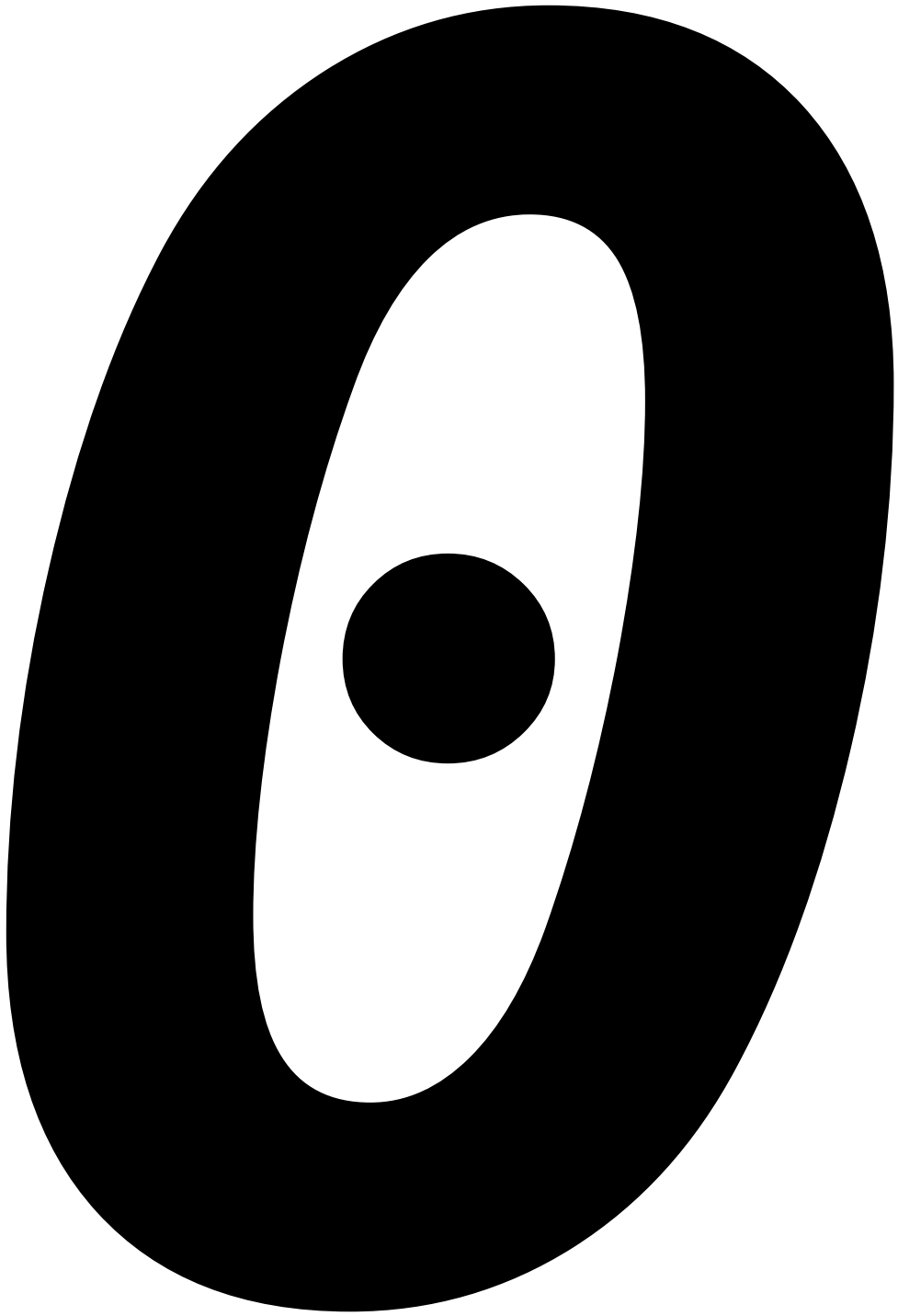


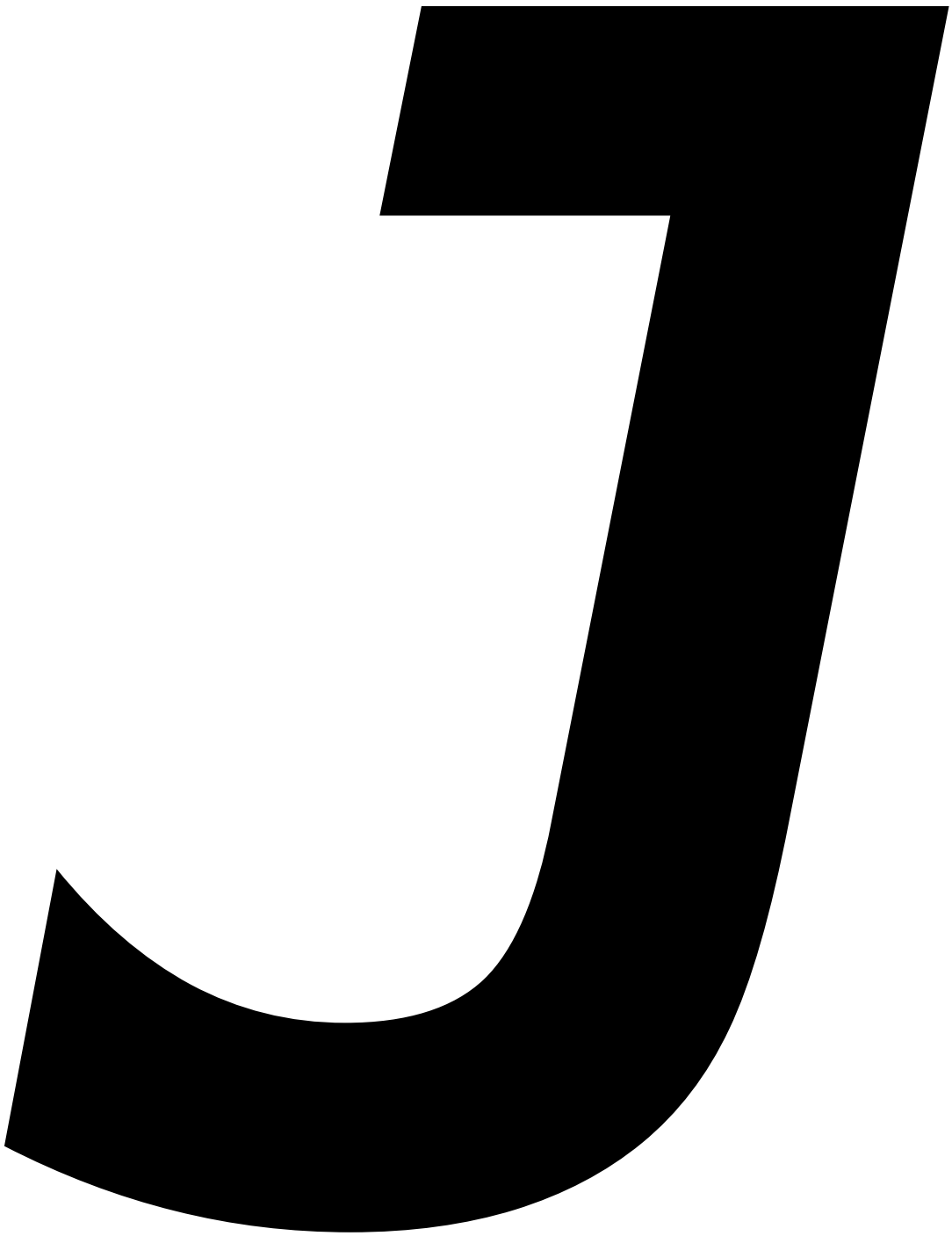


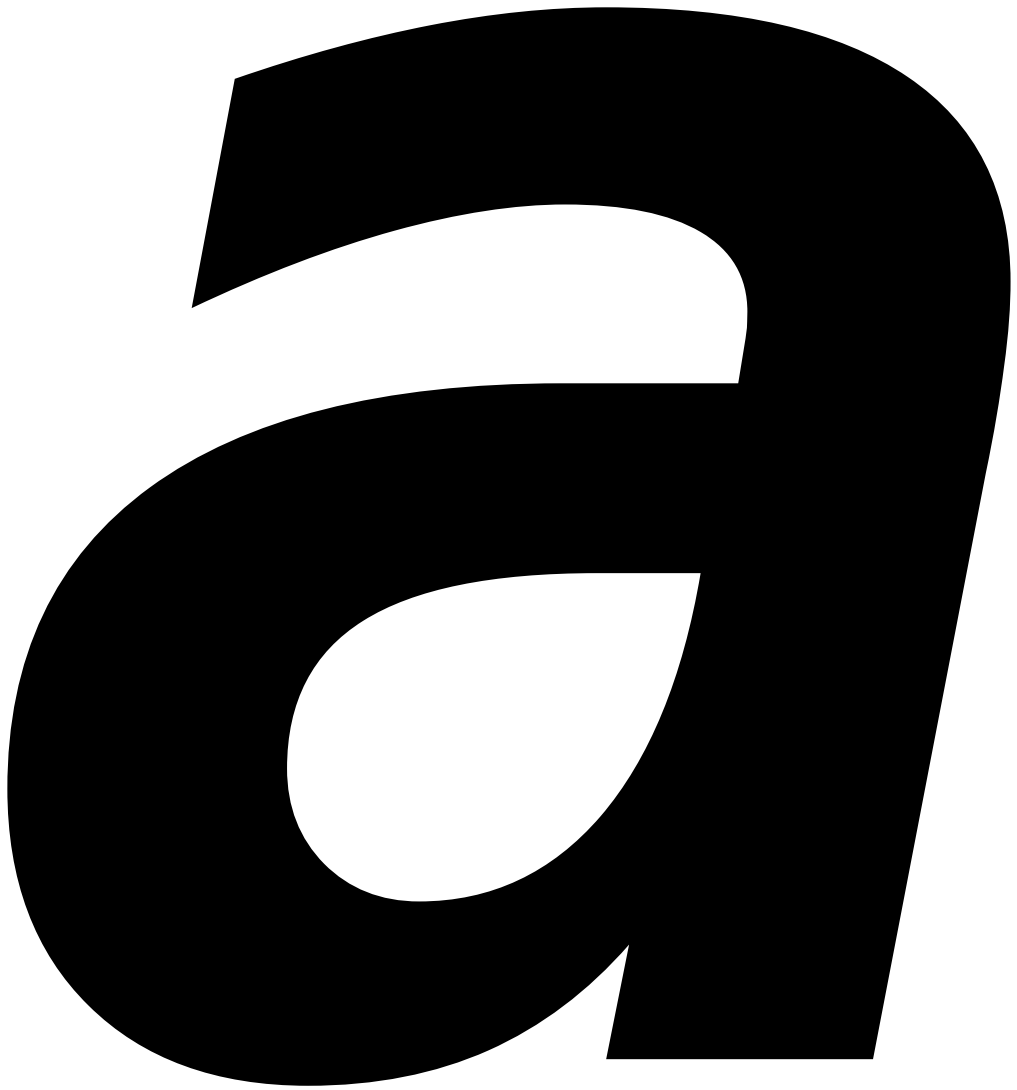


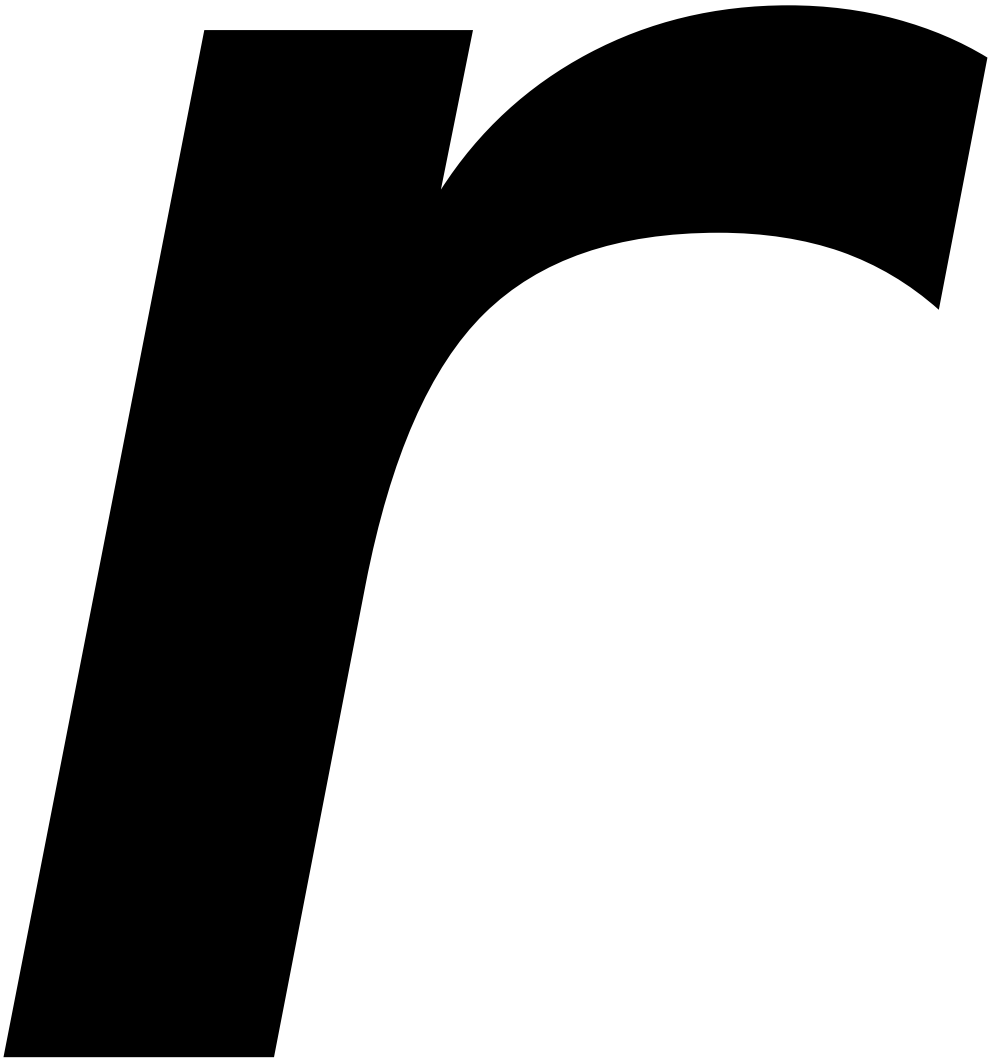


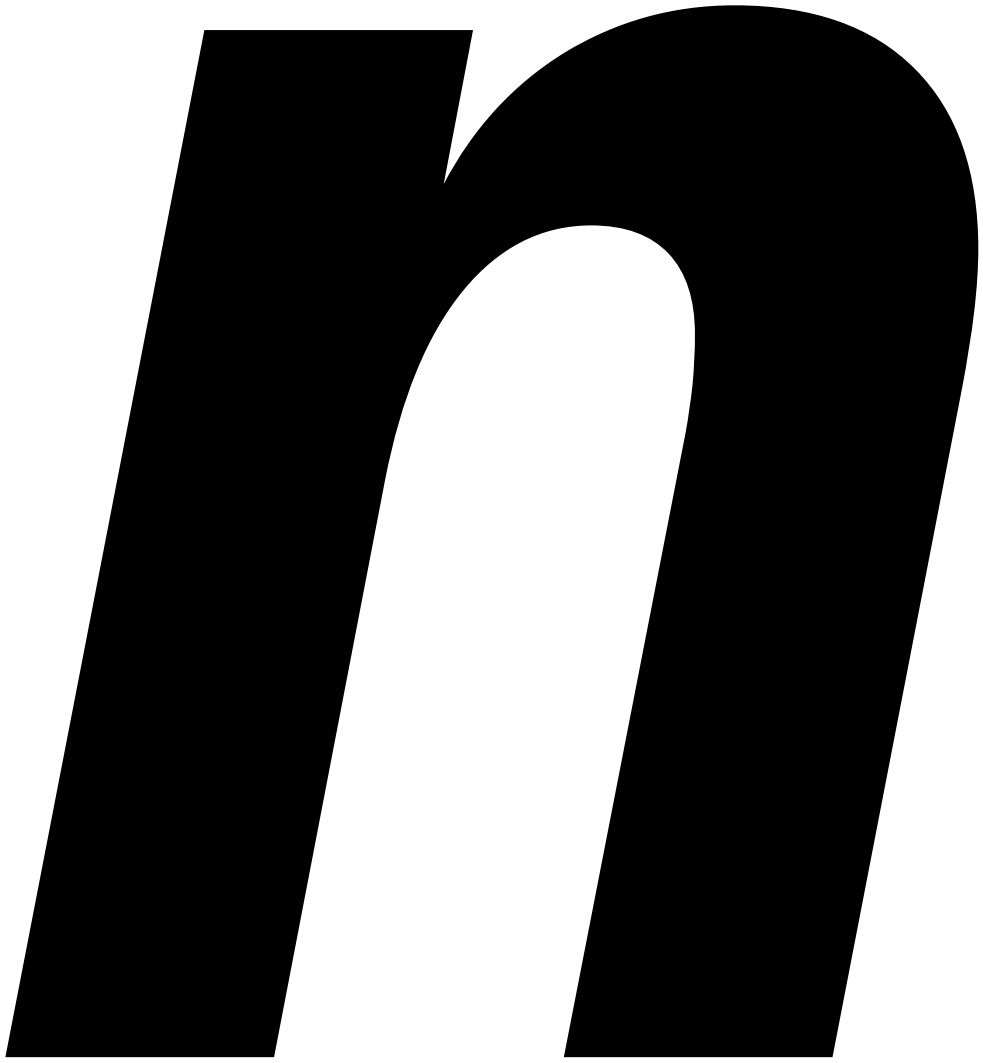
2

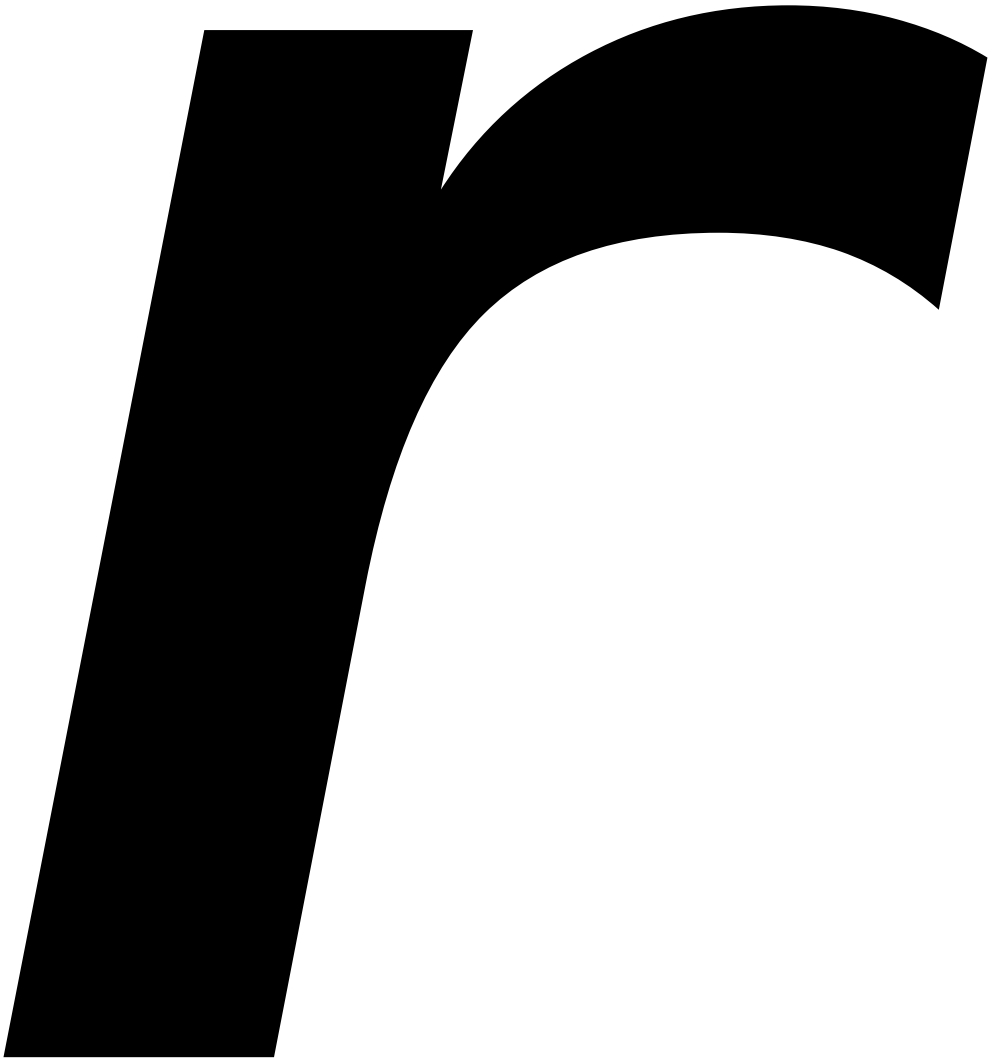


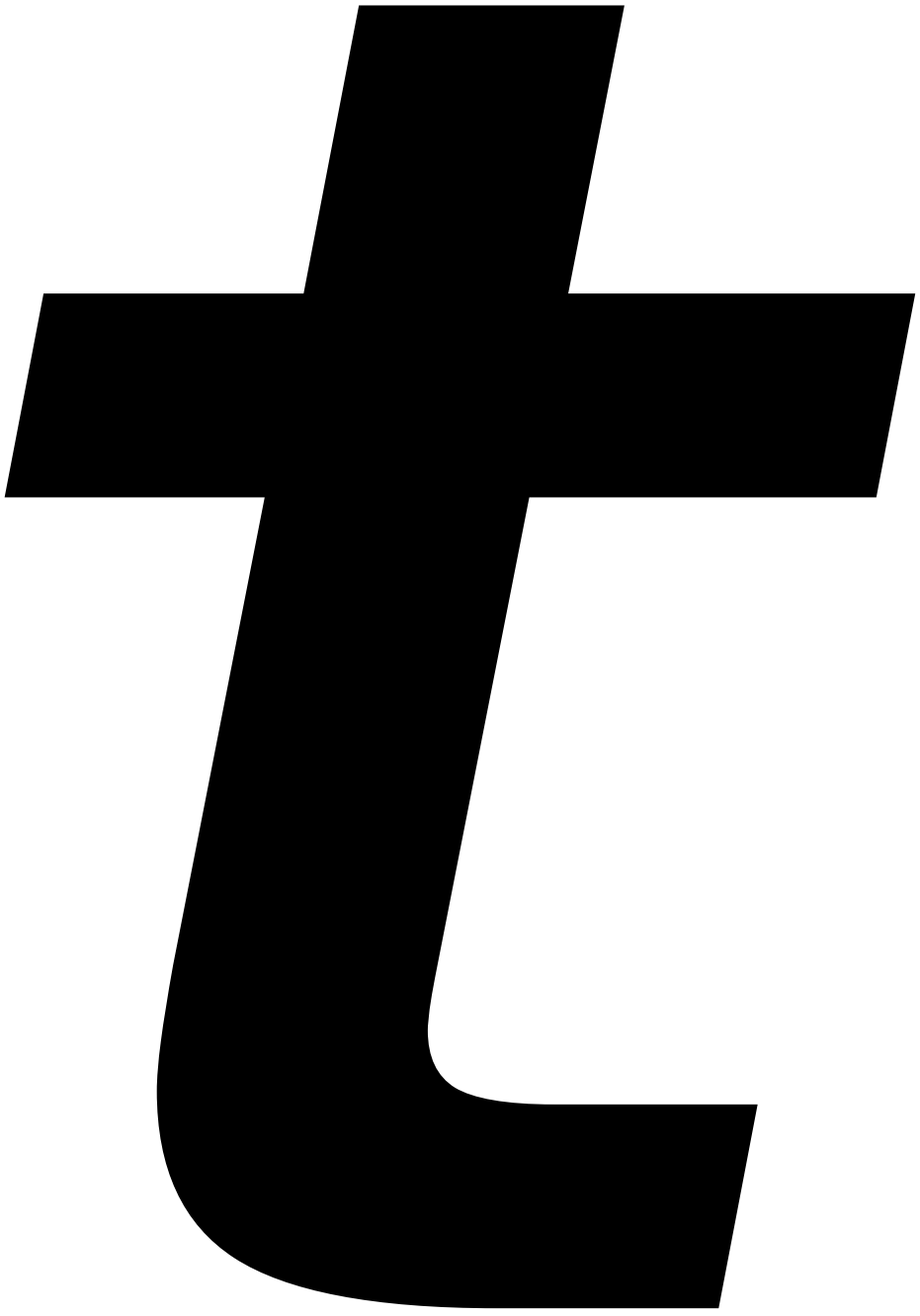


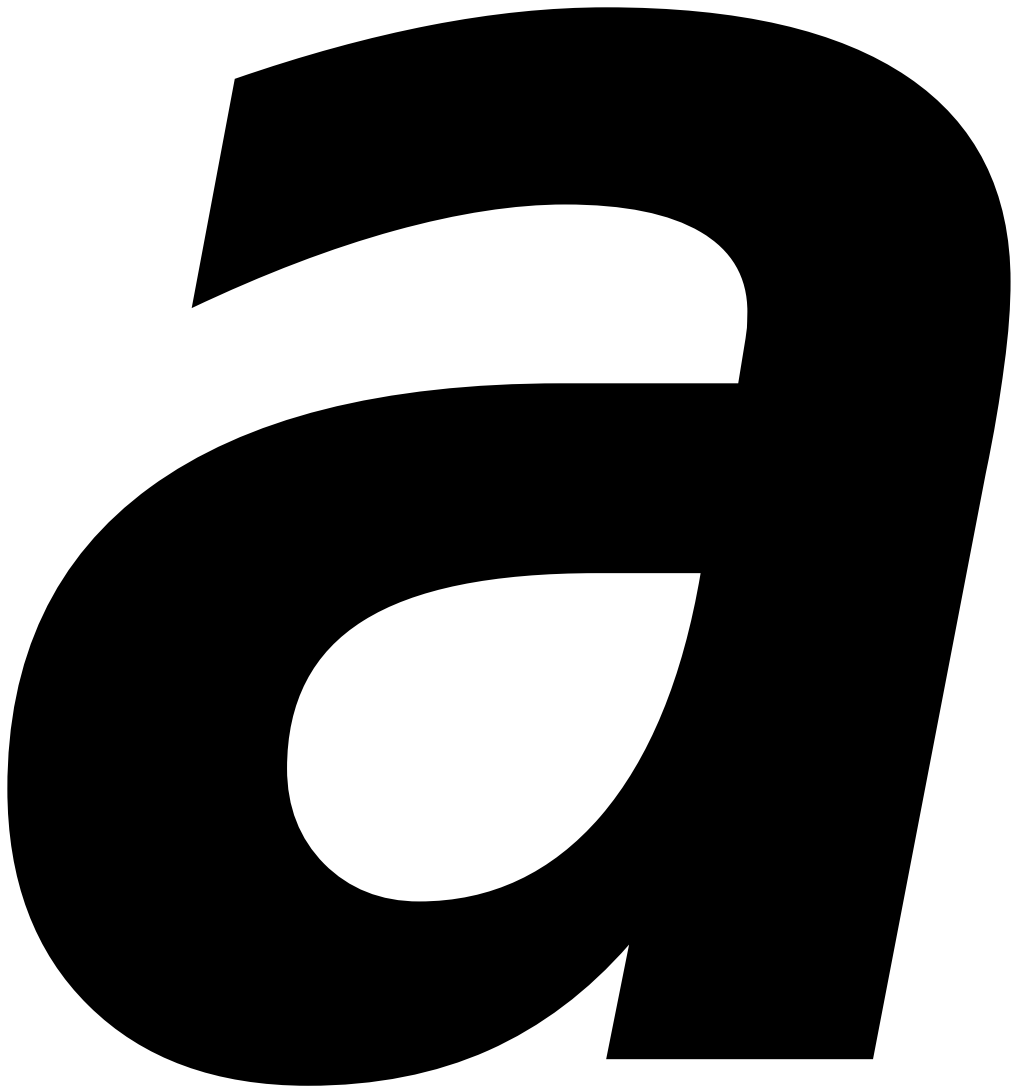


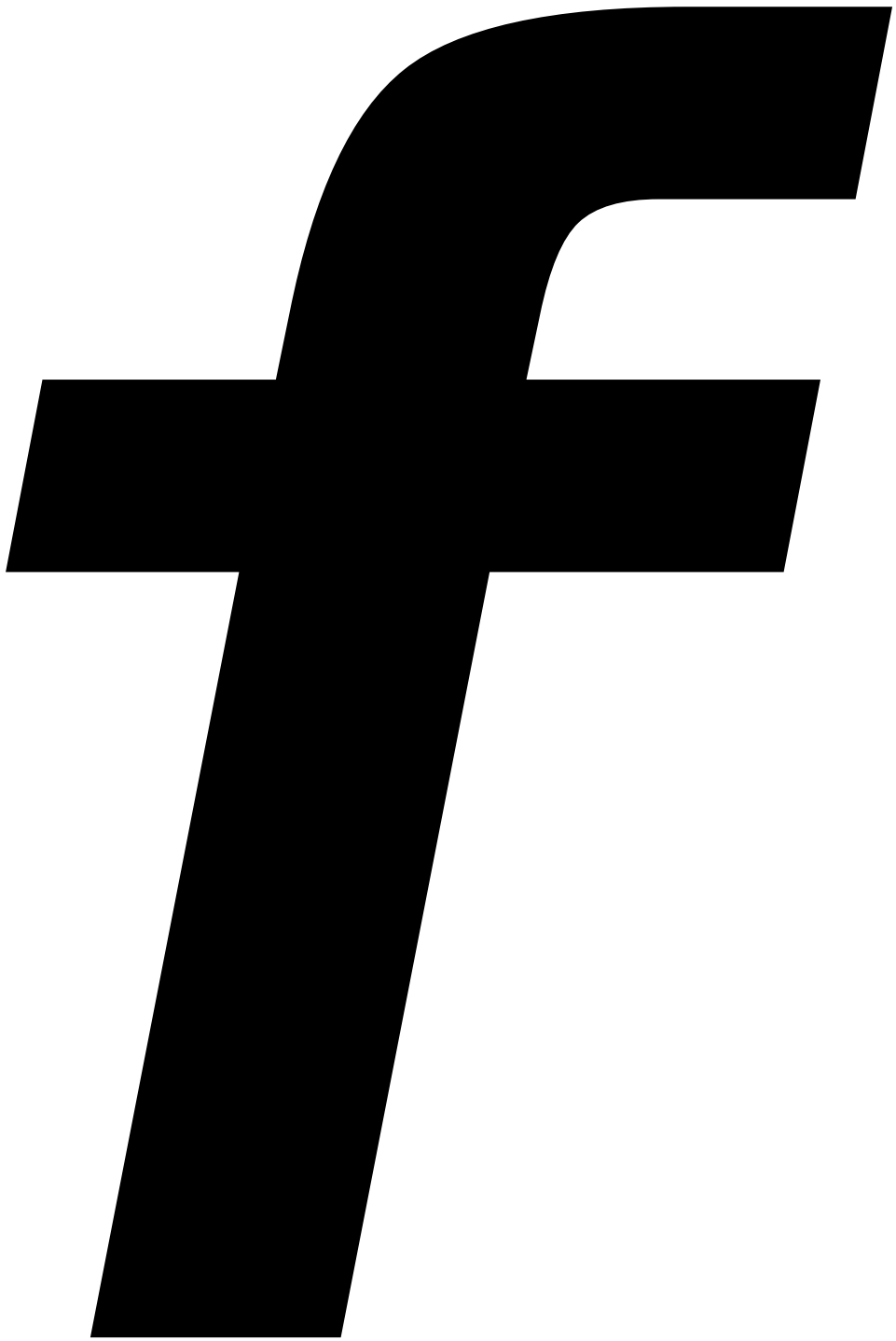


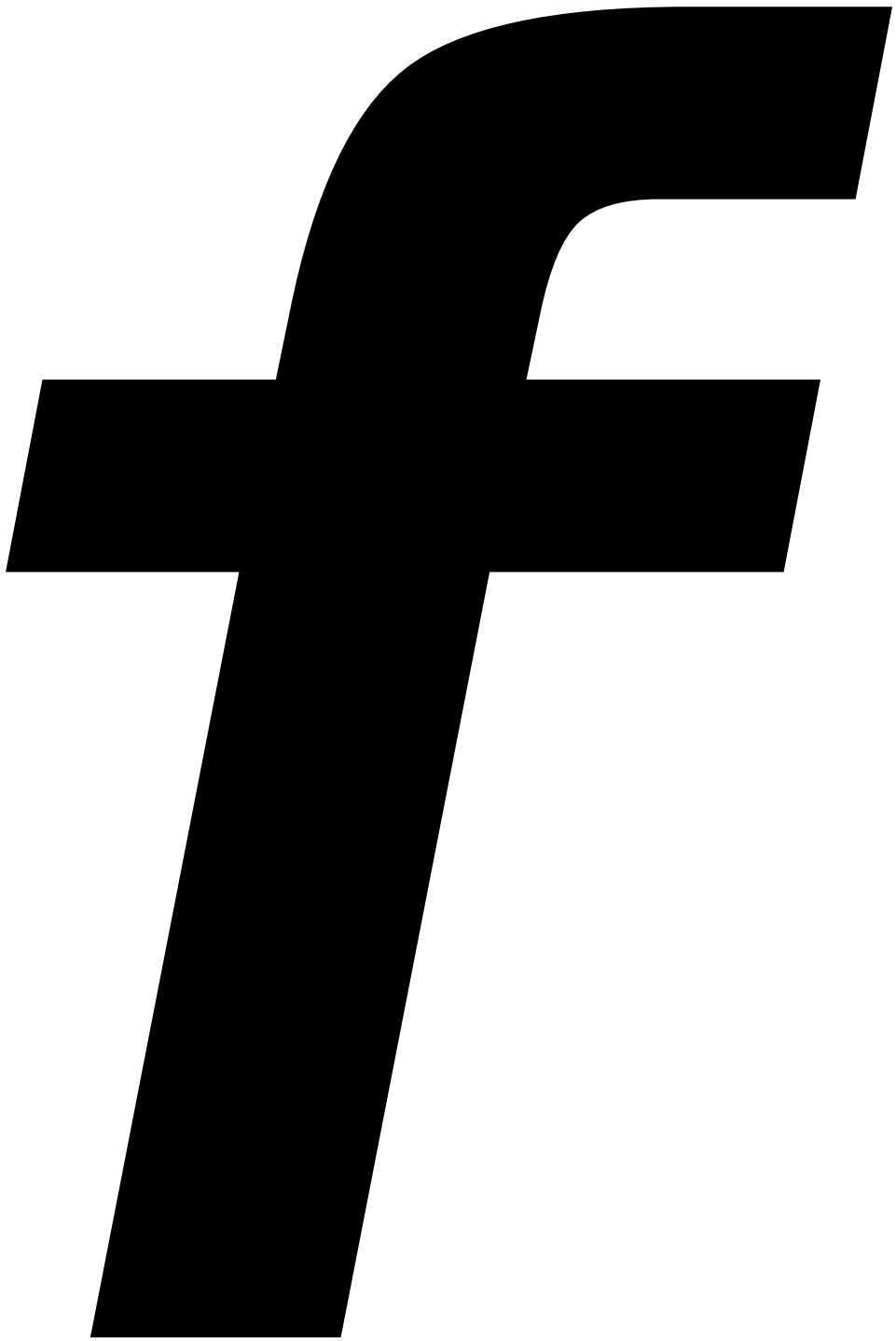


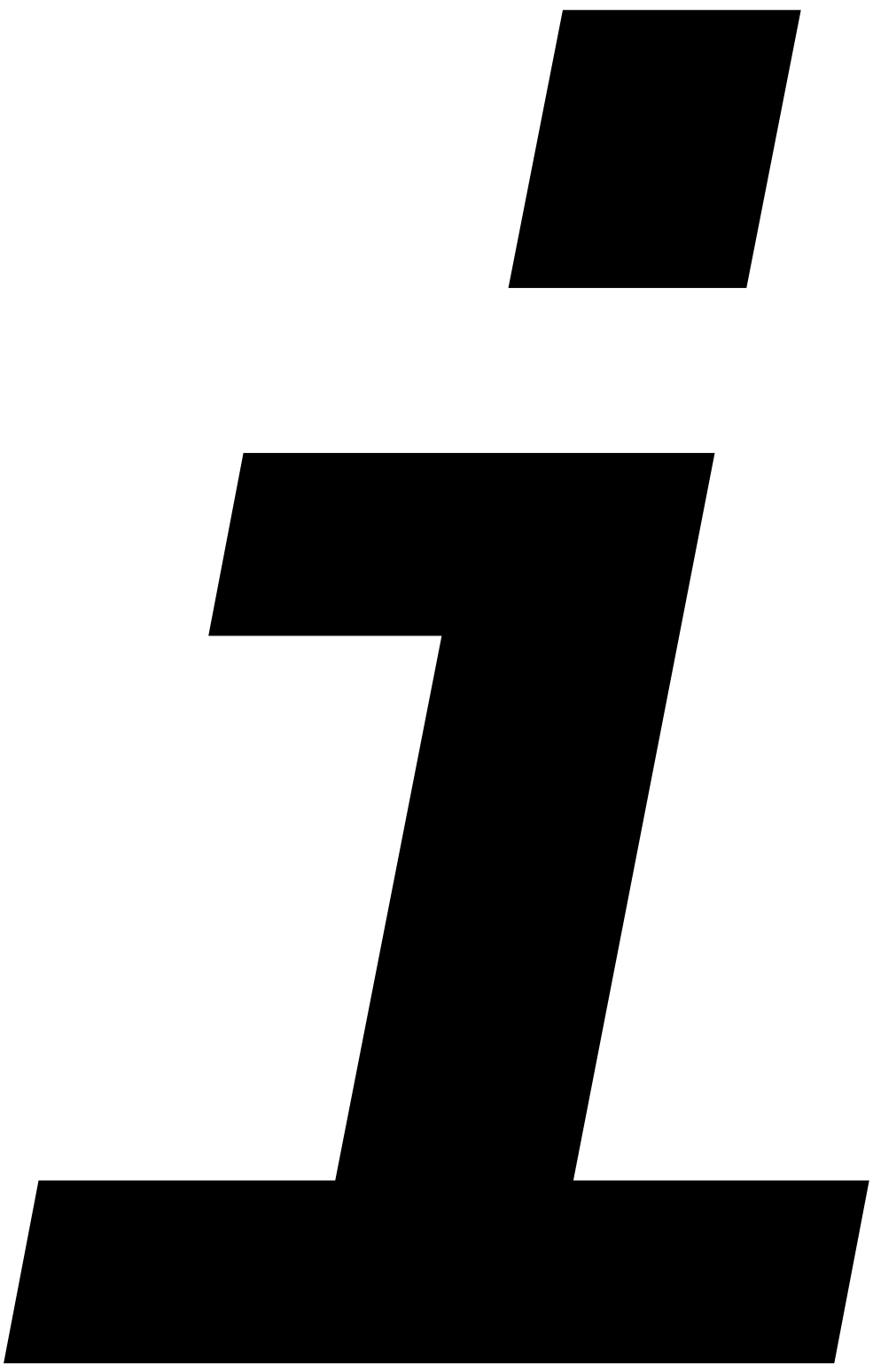


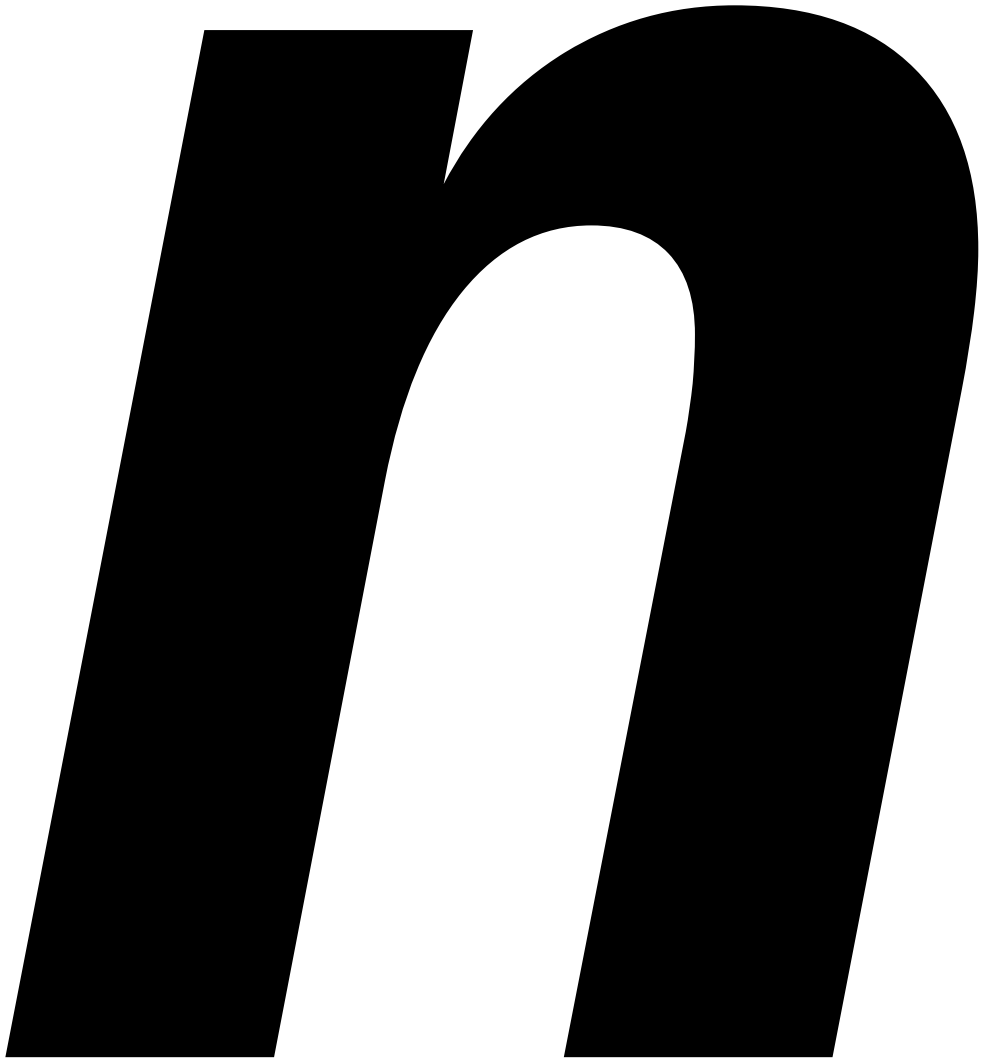


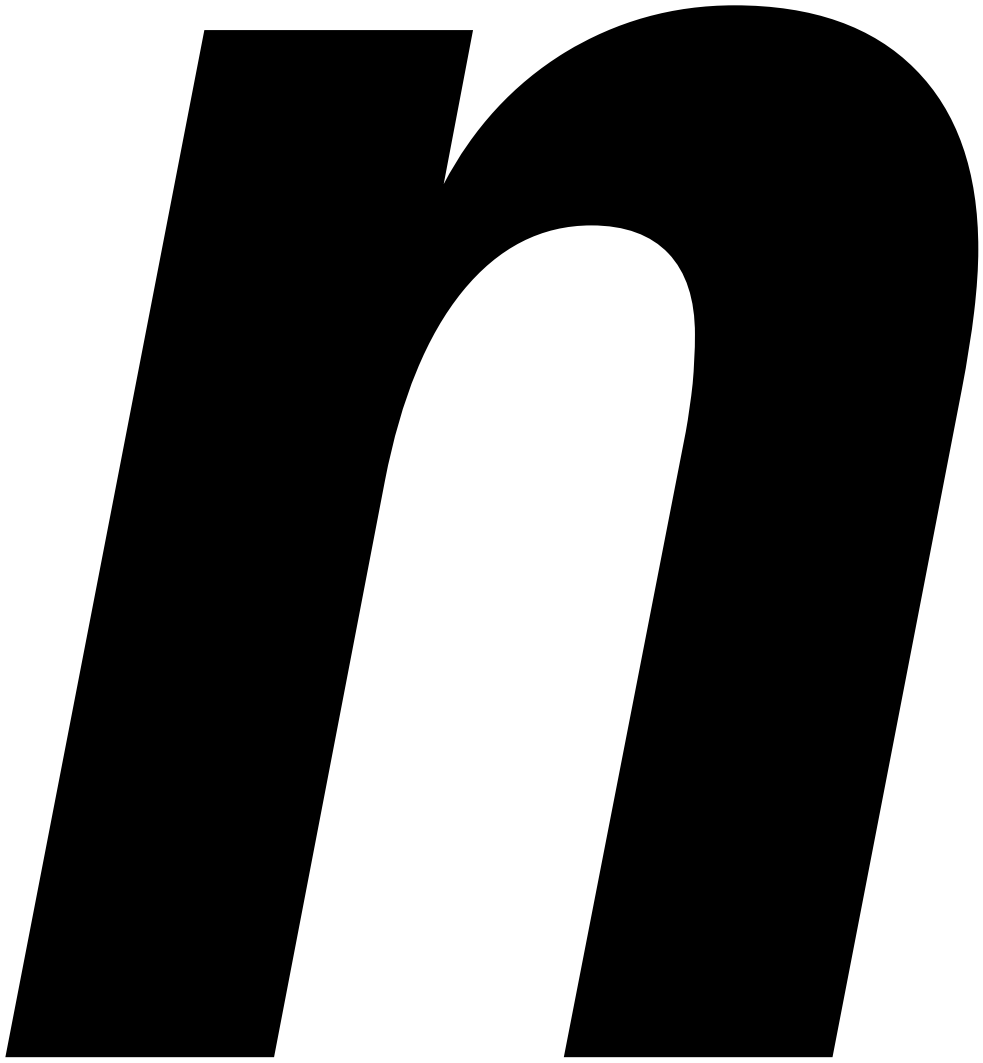


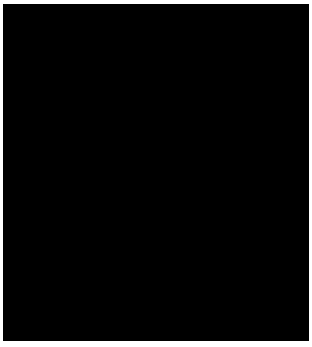




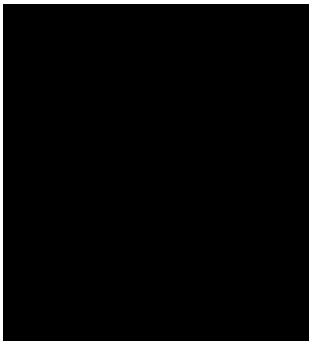


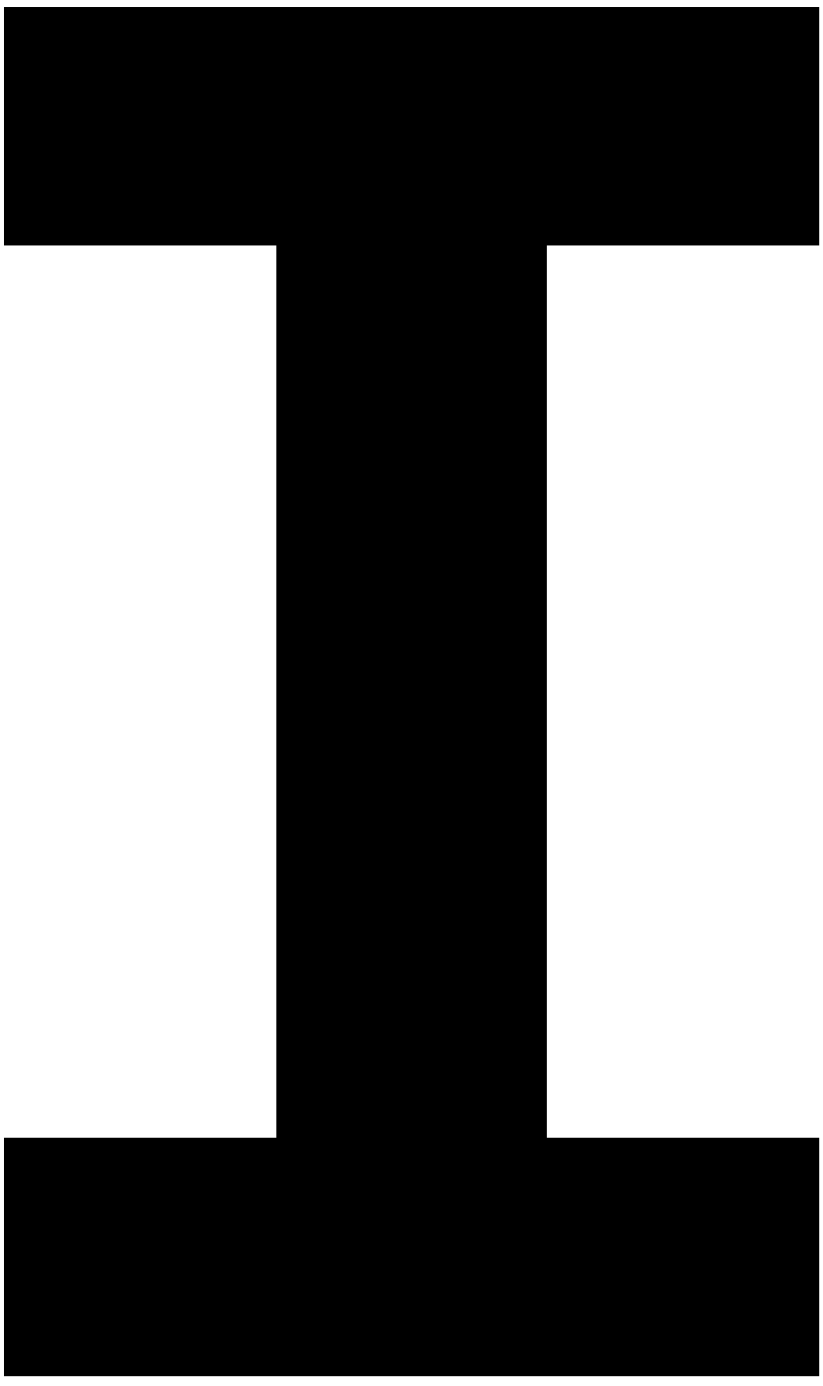


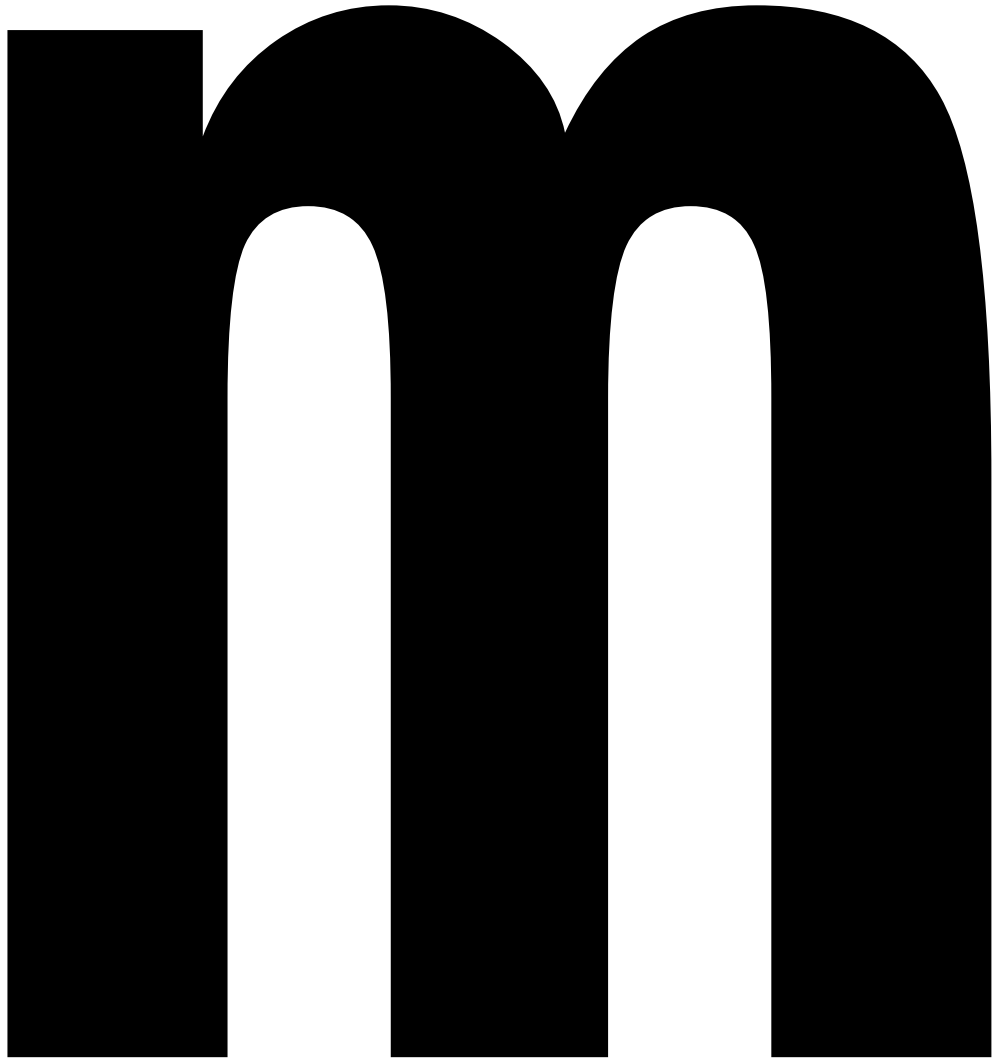


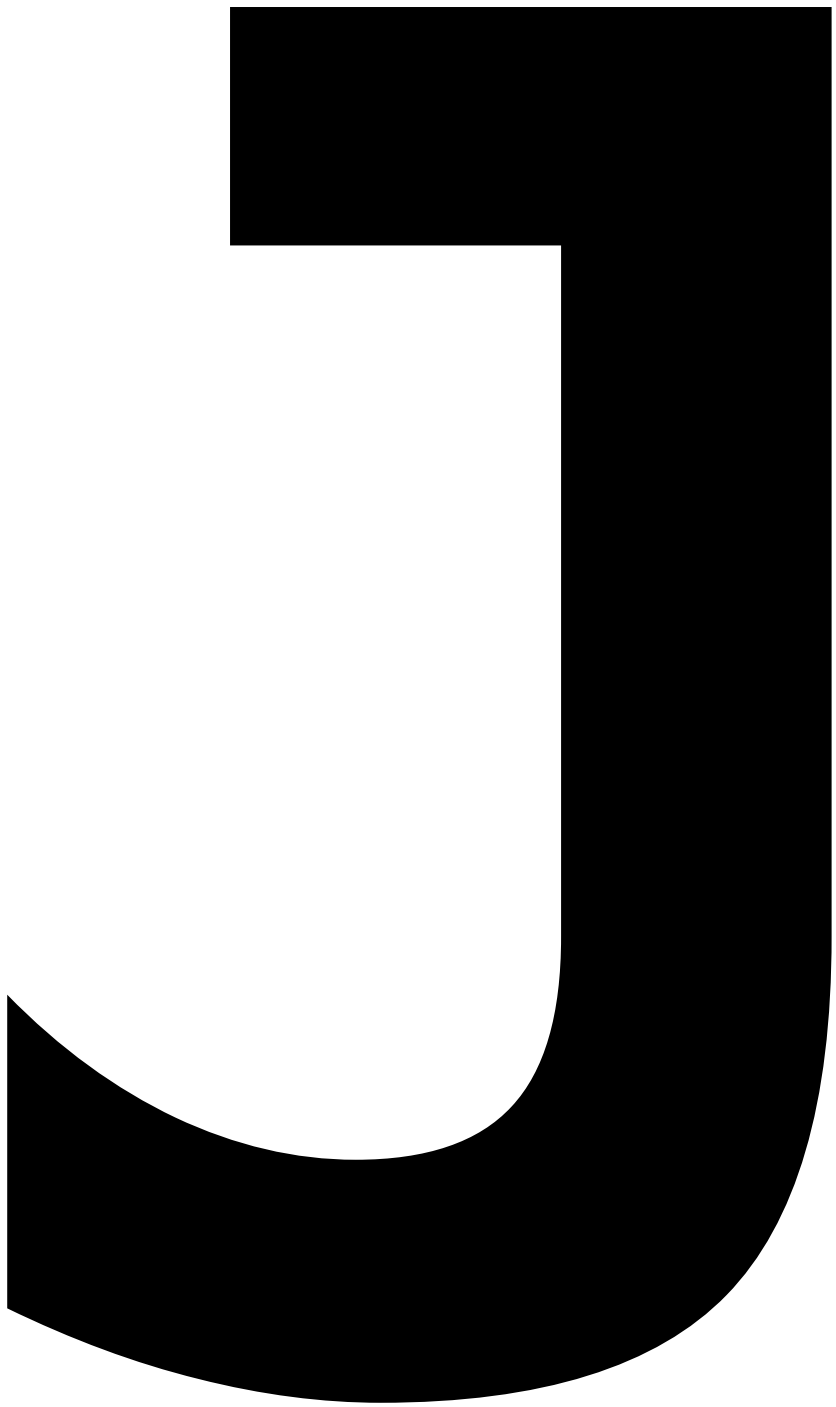


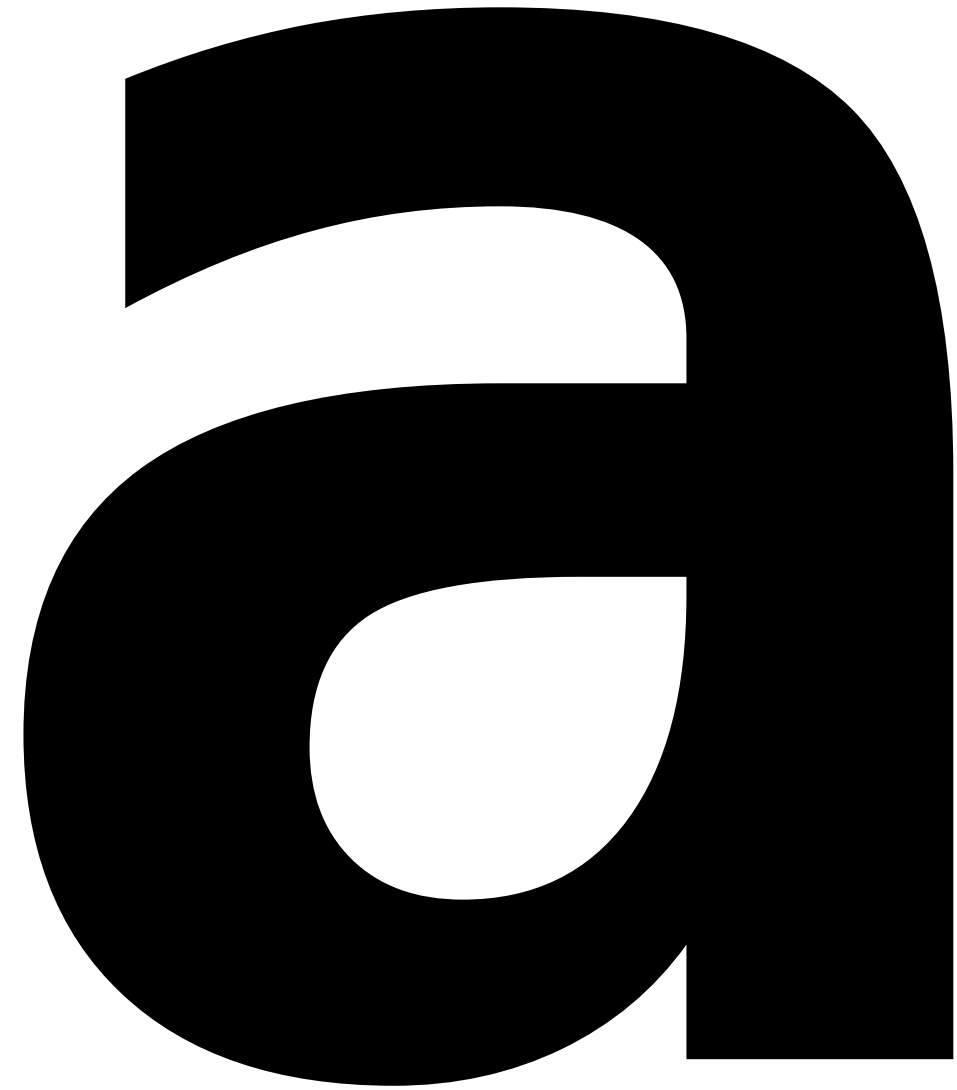
3

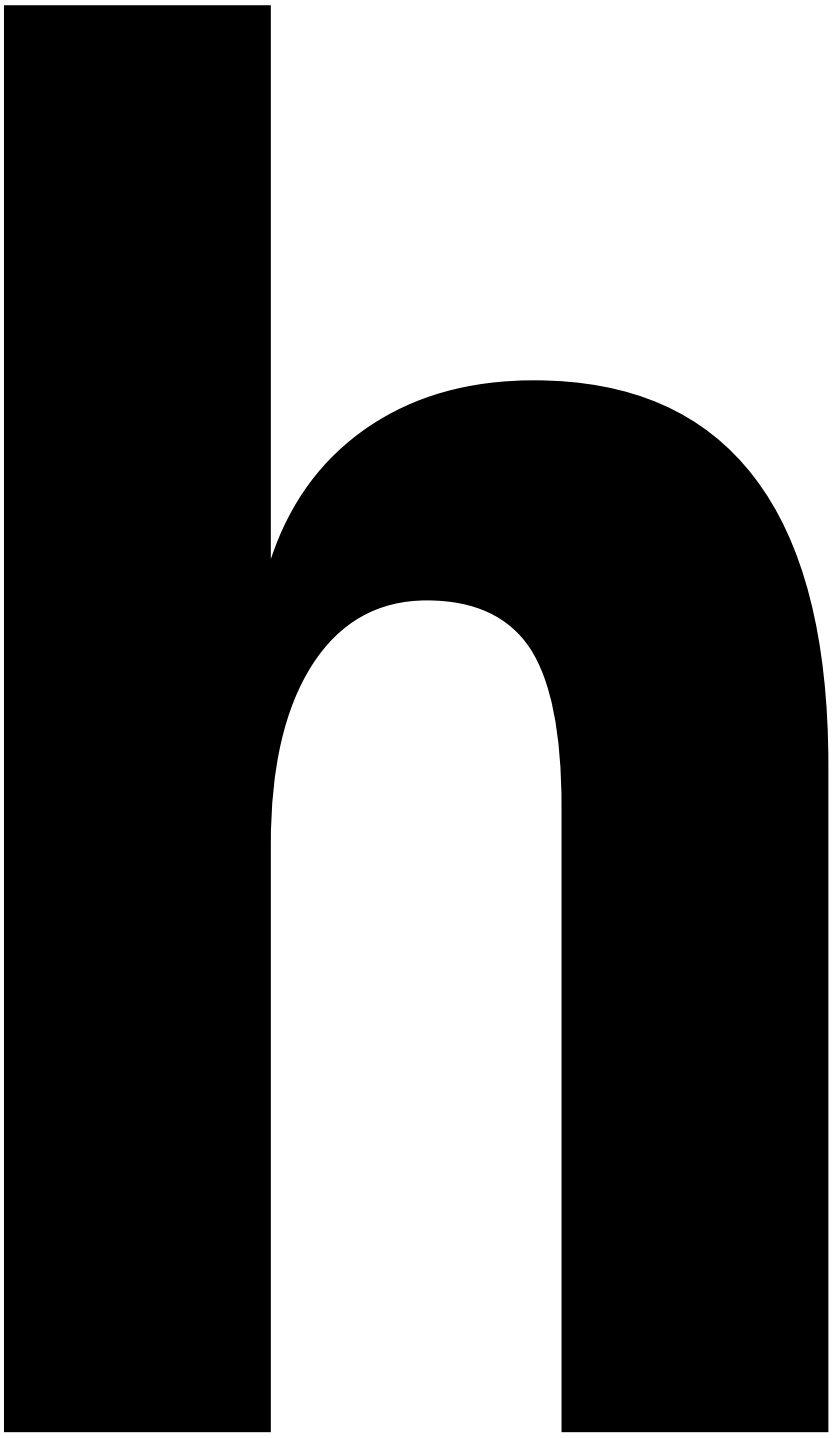


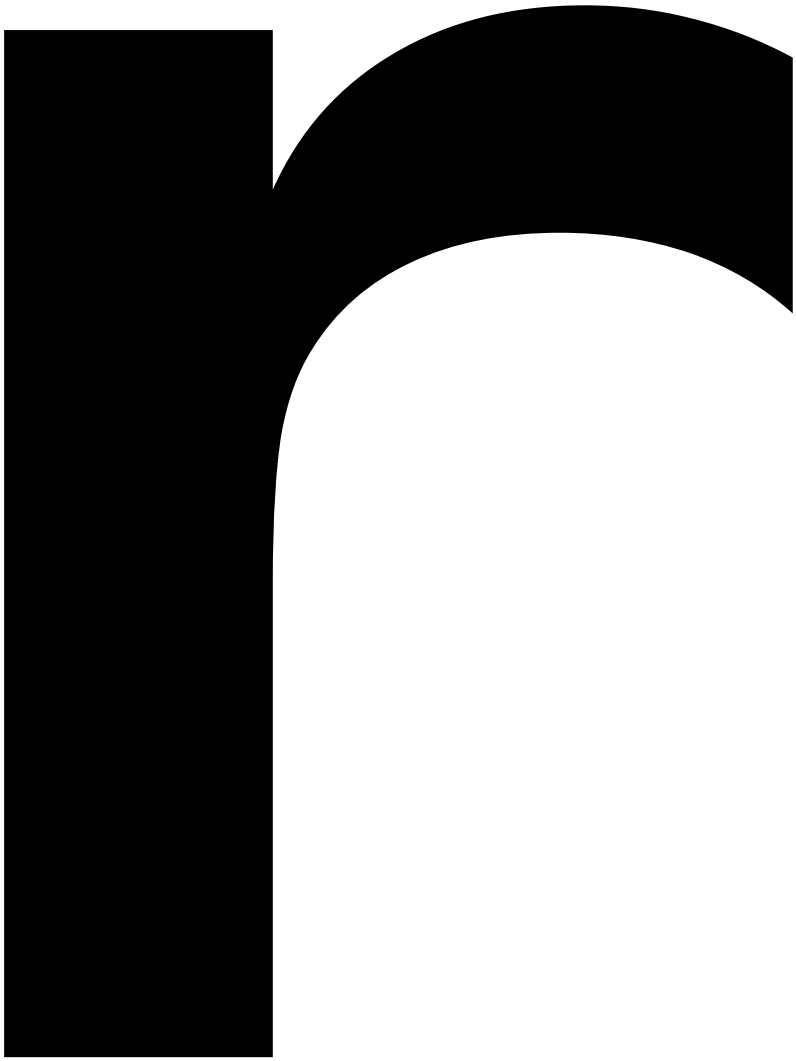


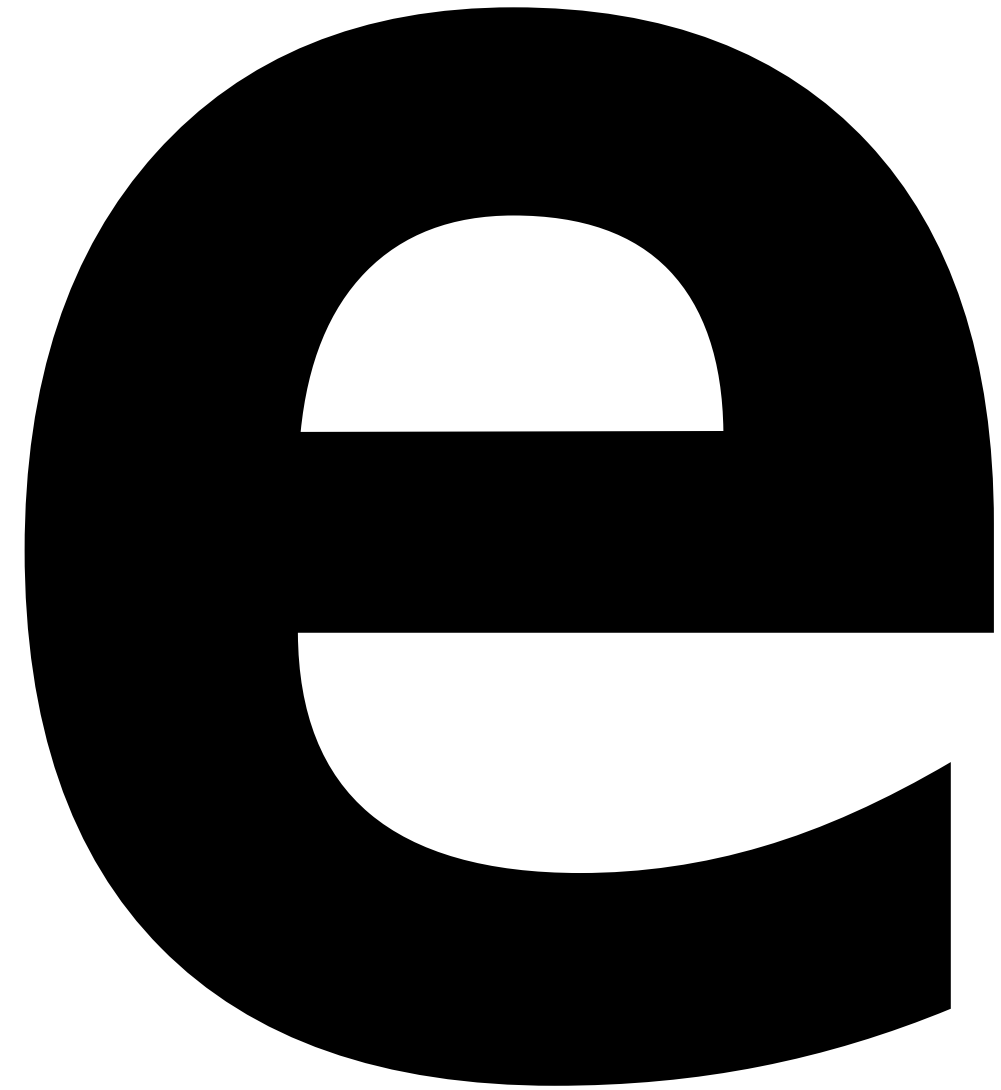




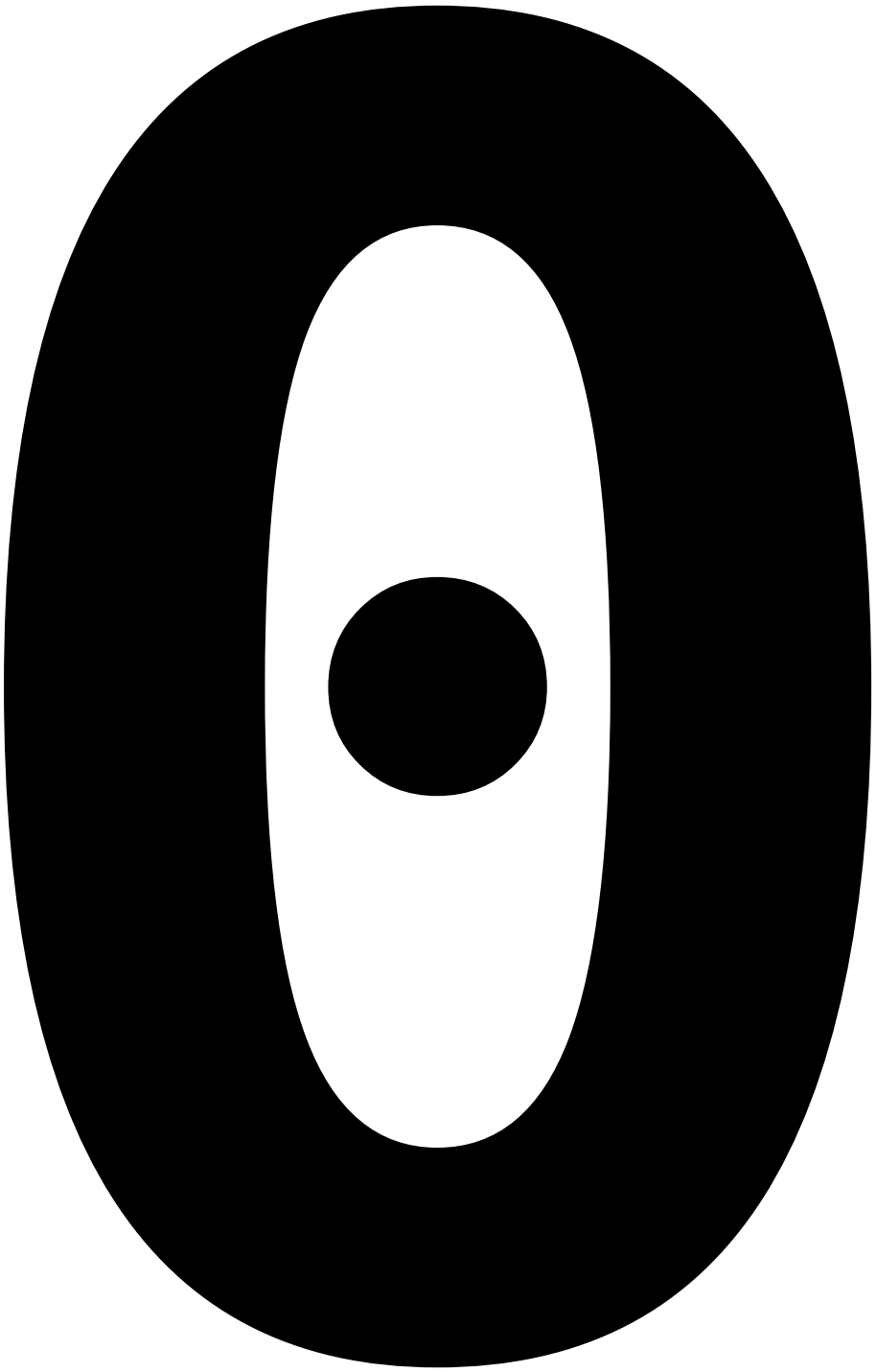


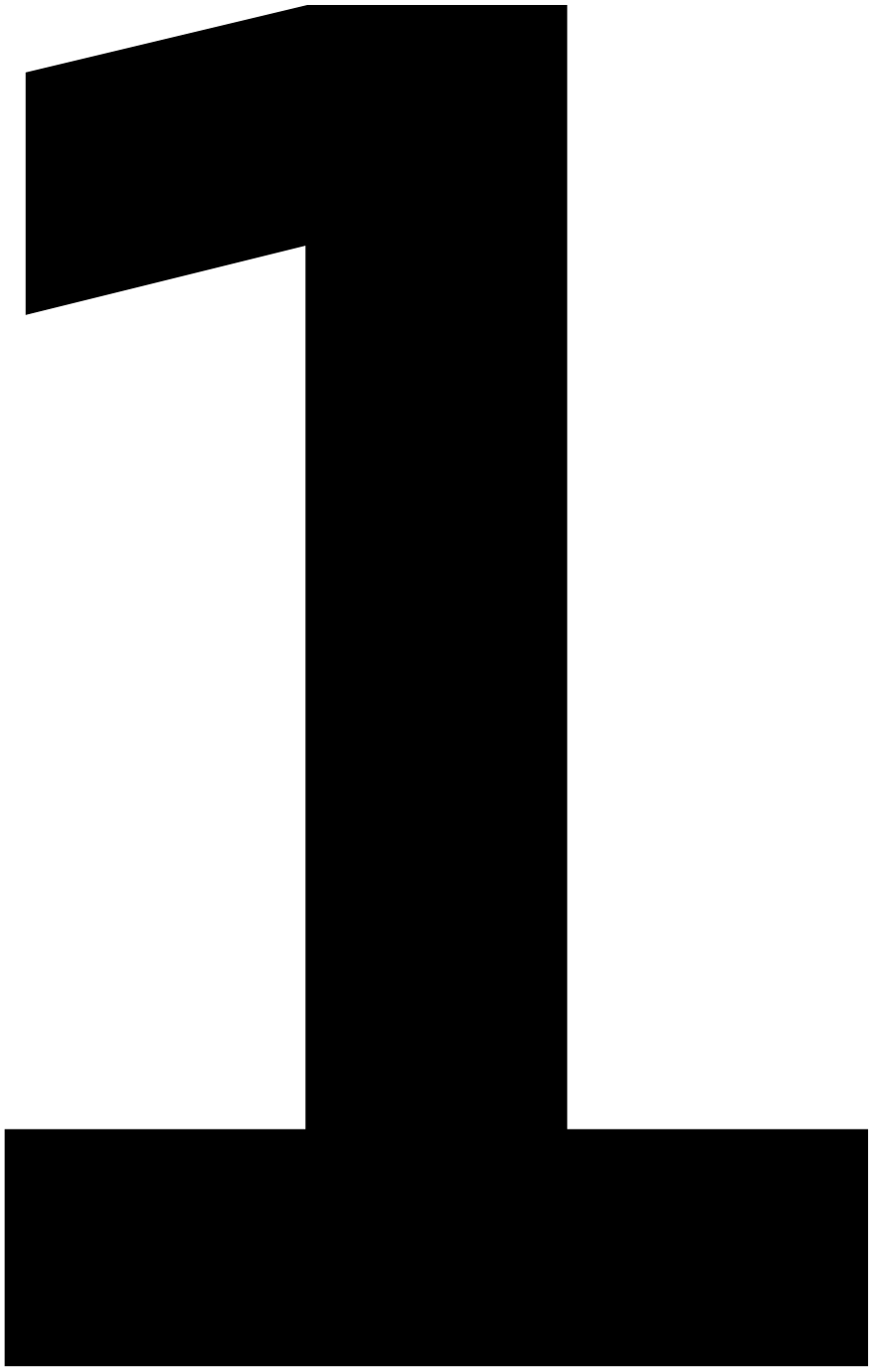


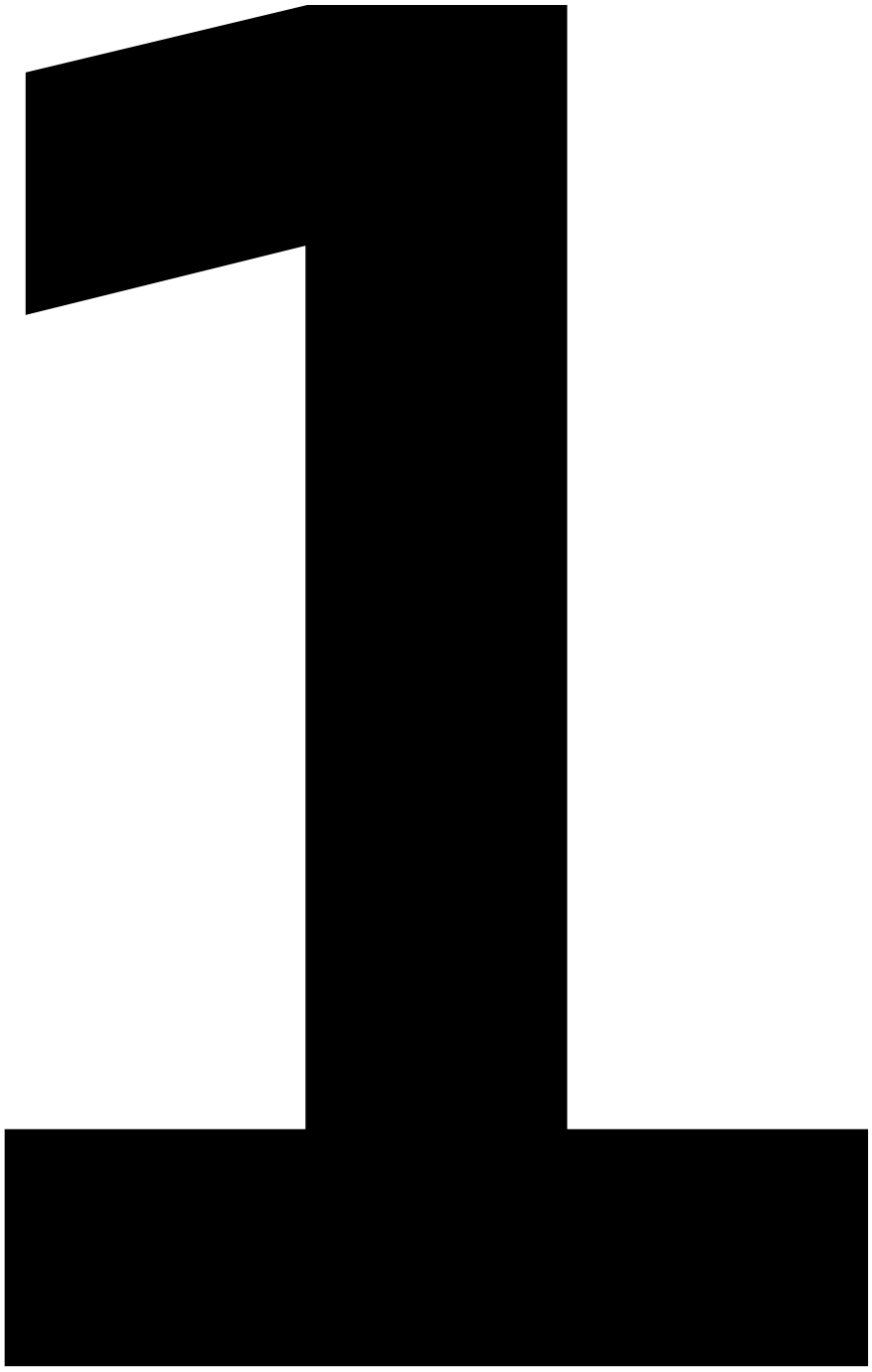


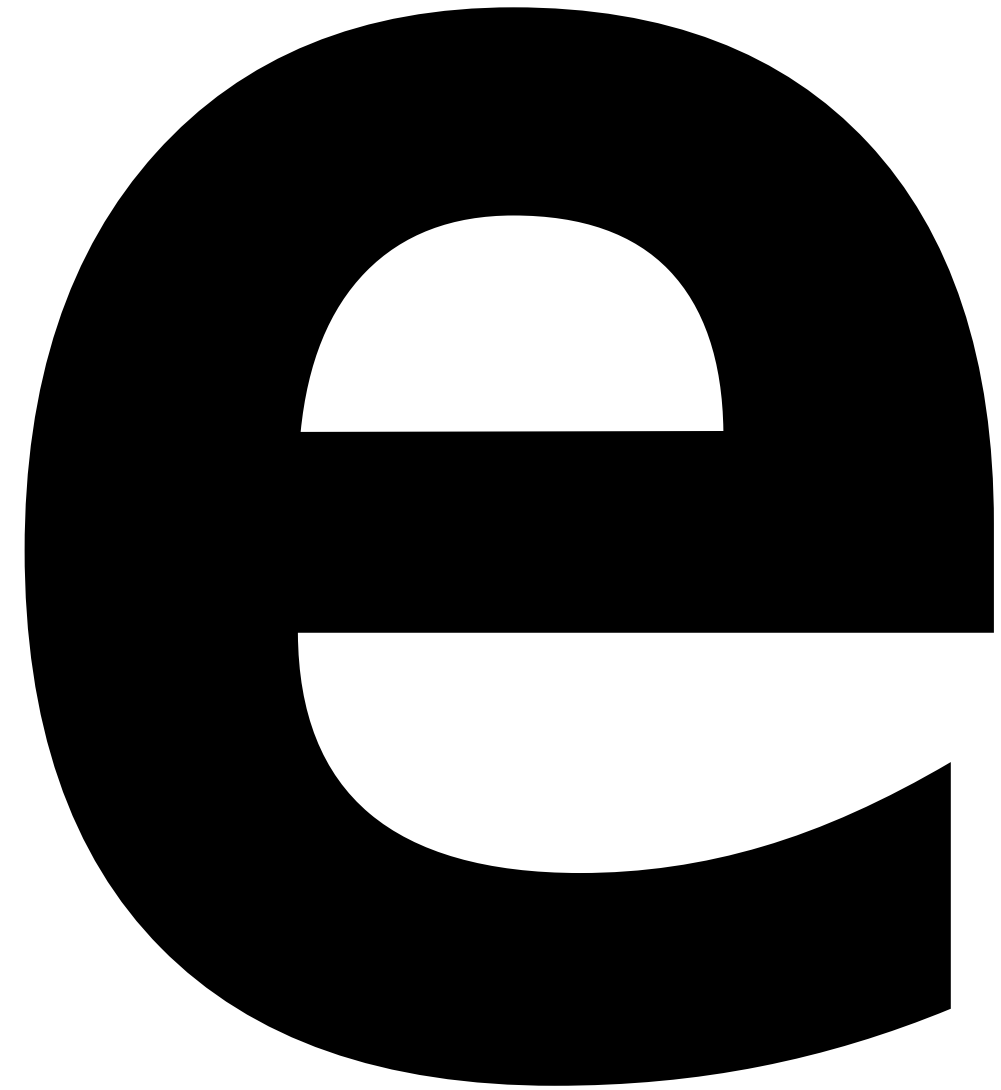


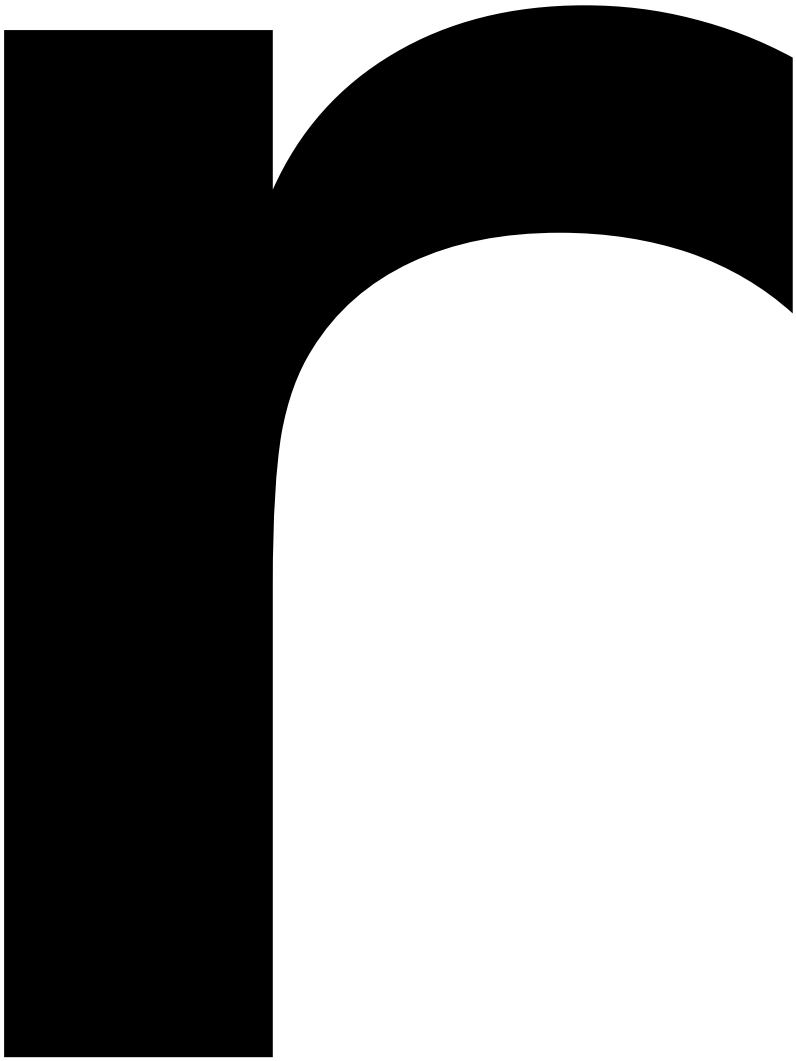
2



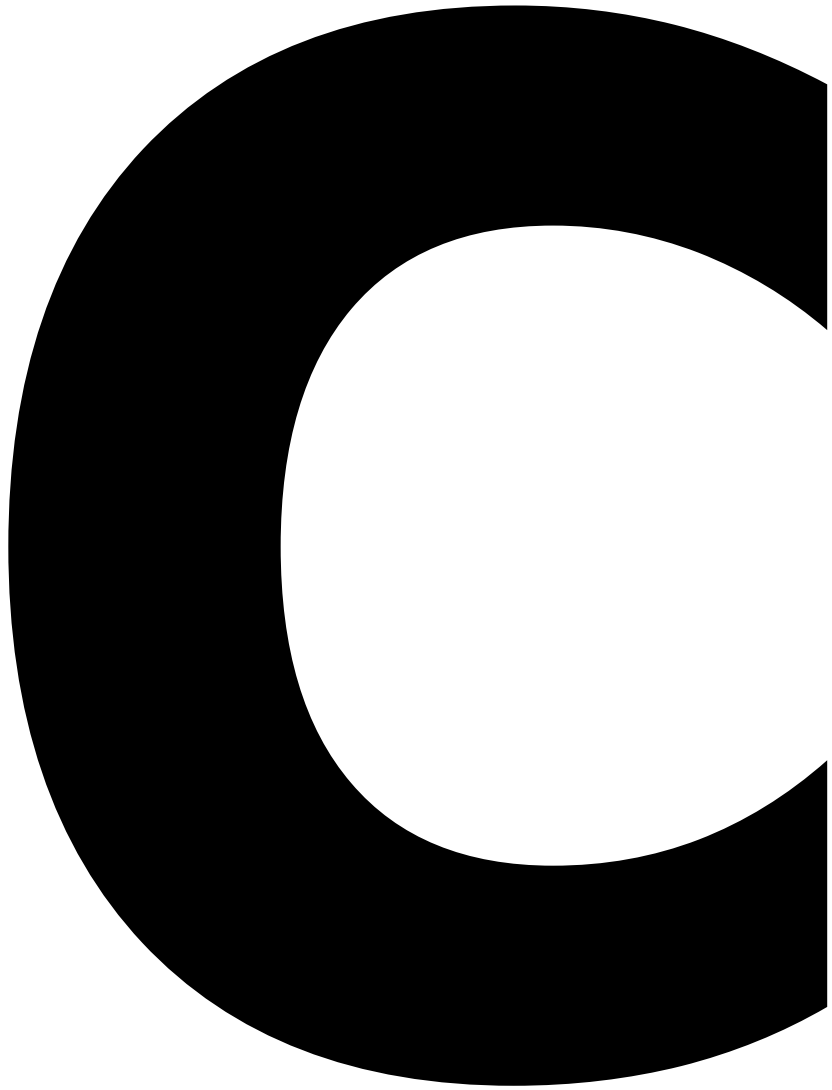


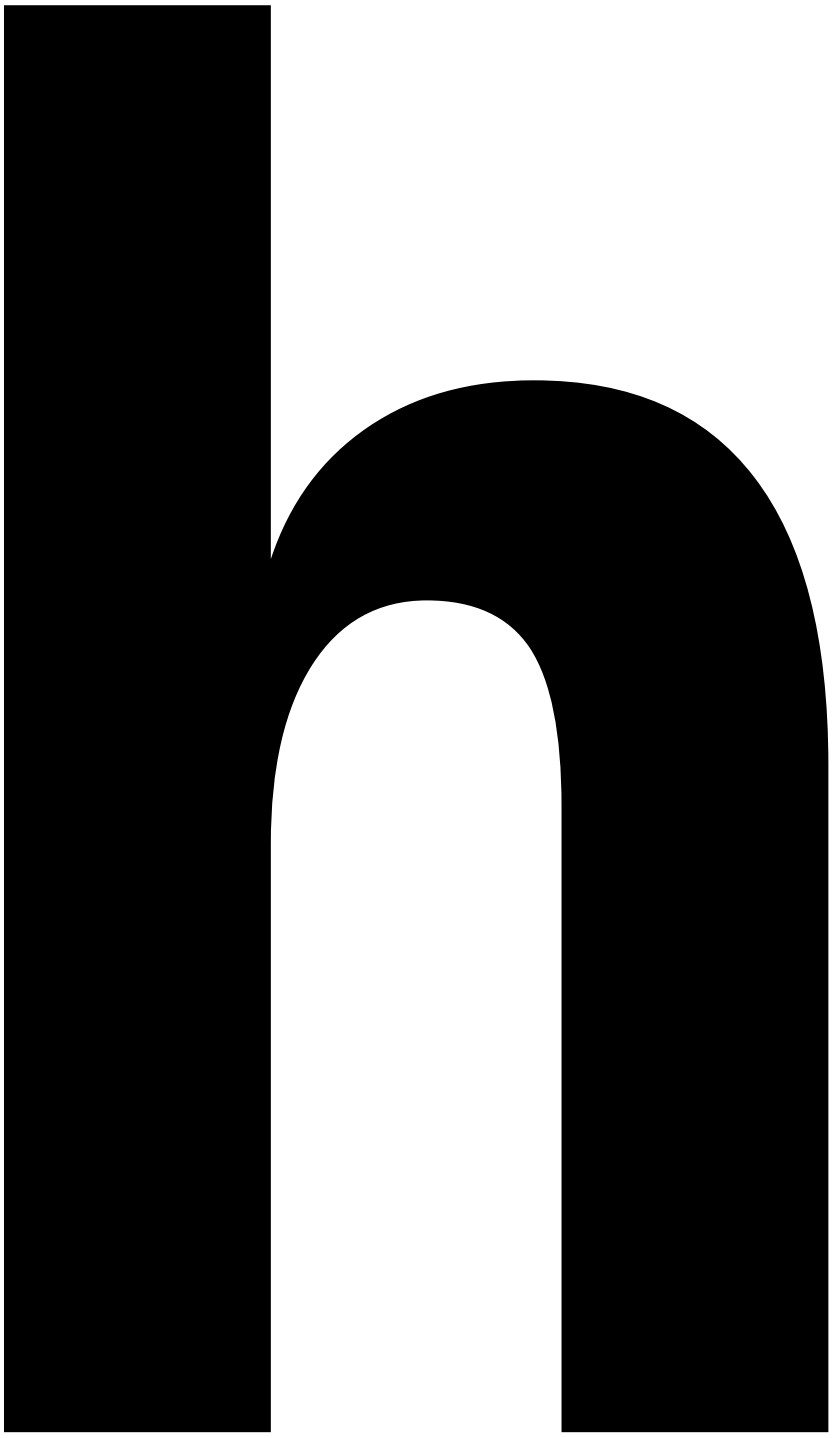


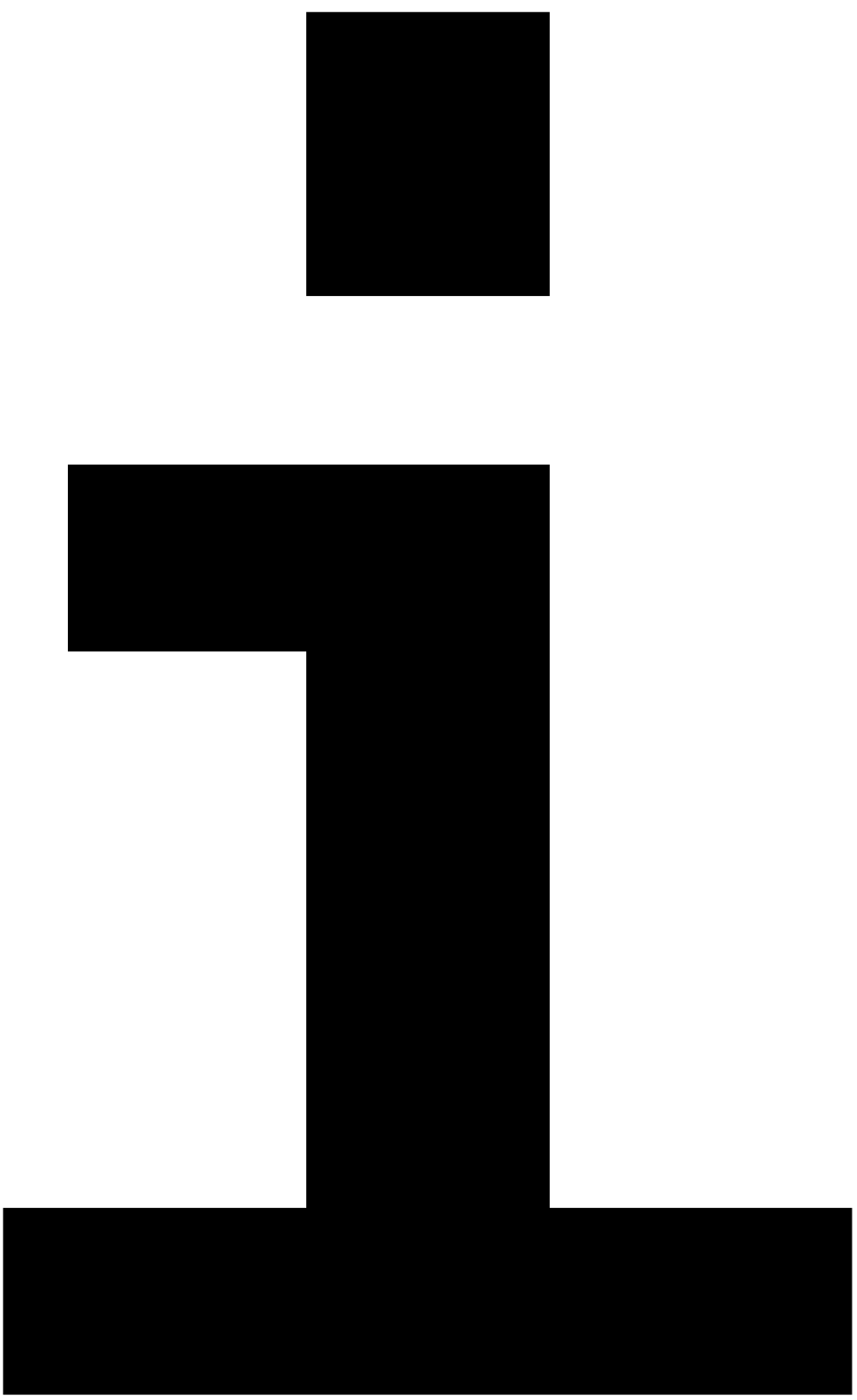


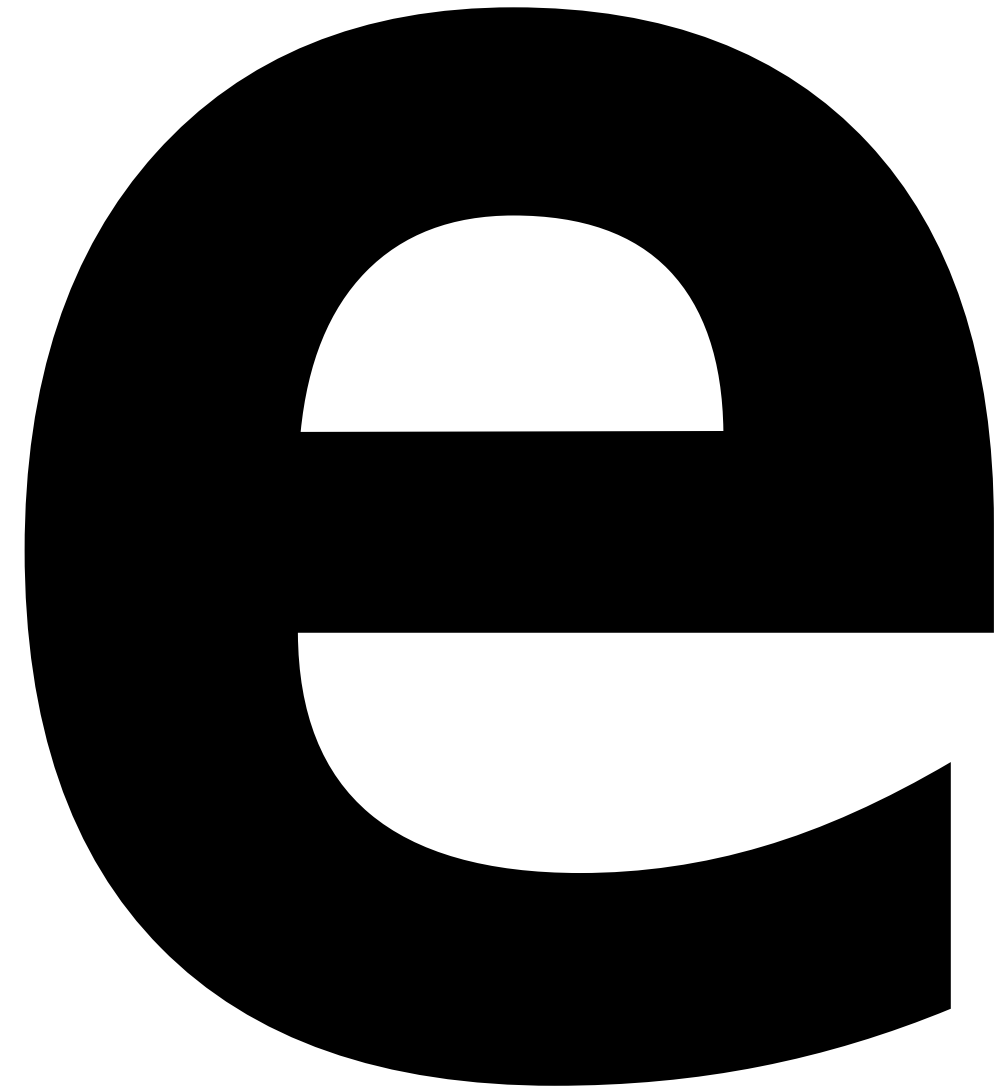


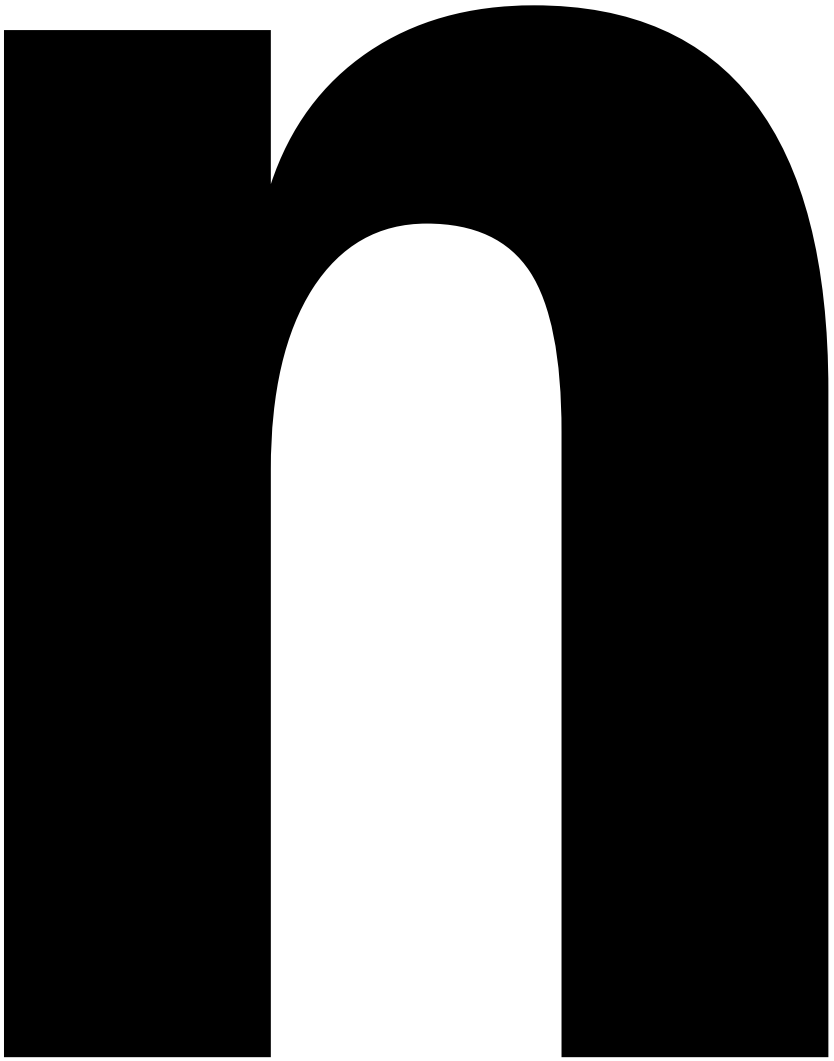
S

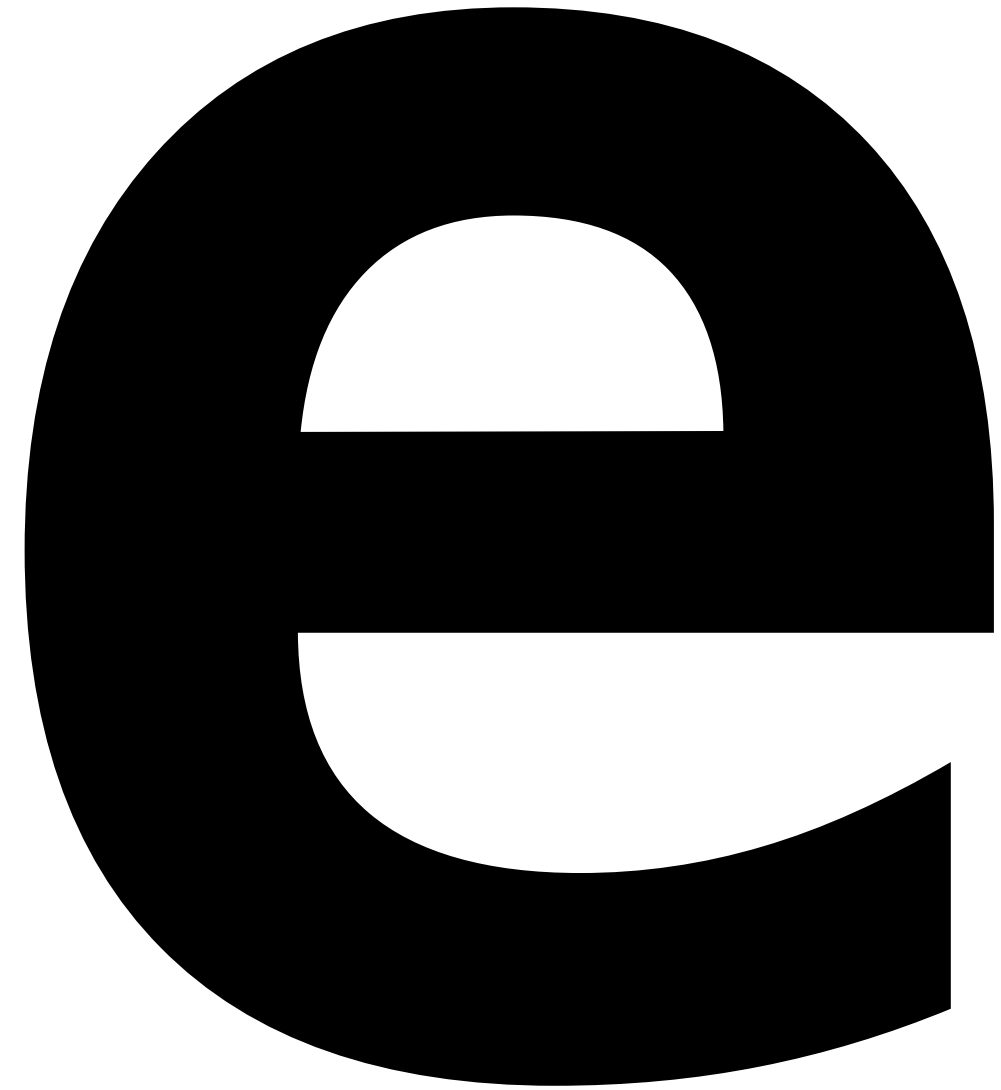


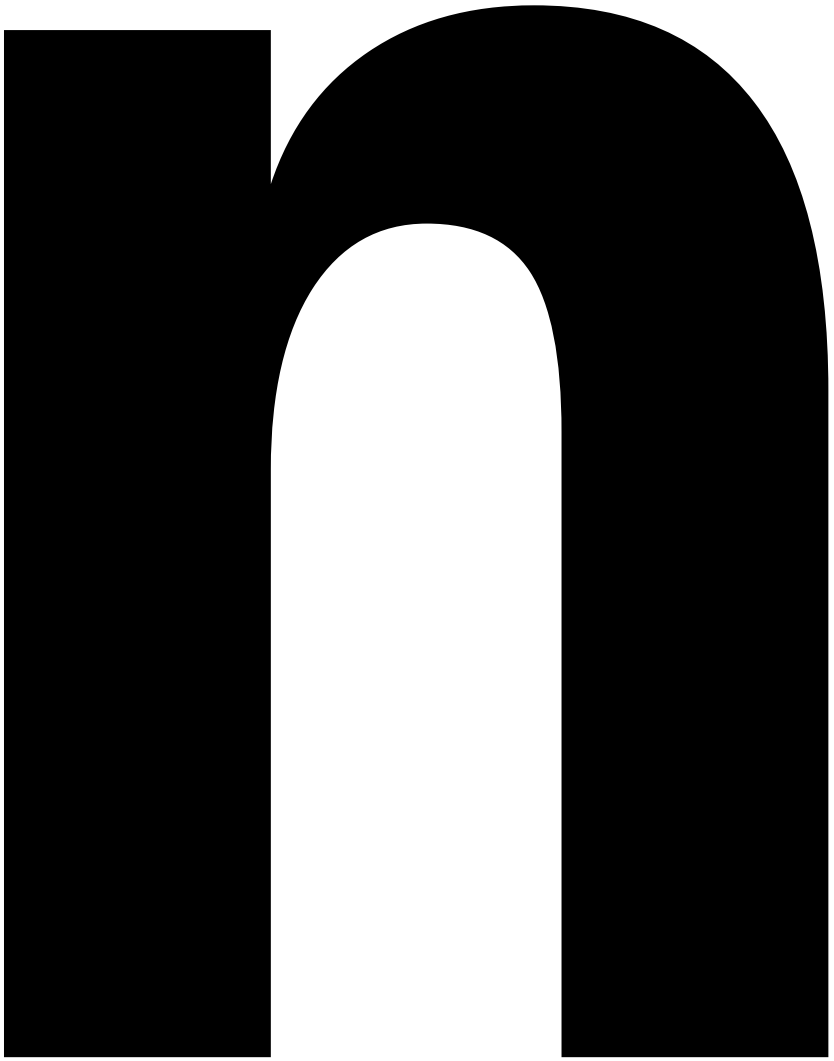


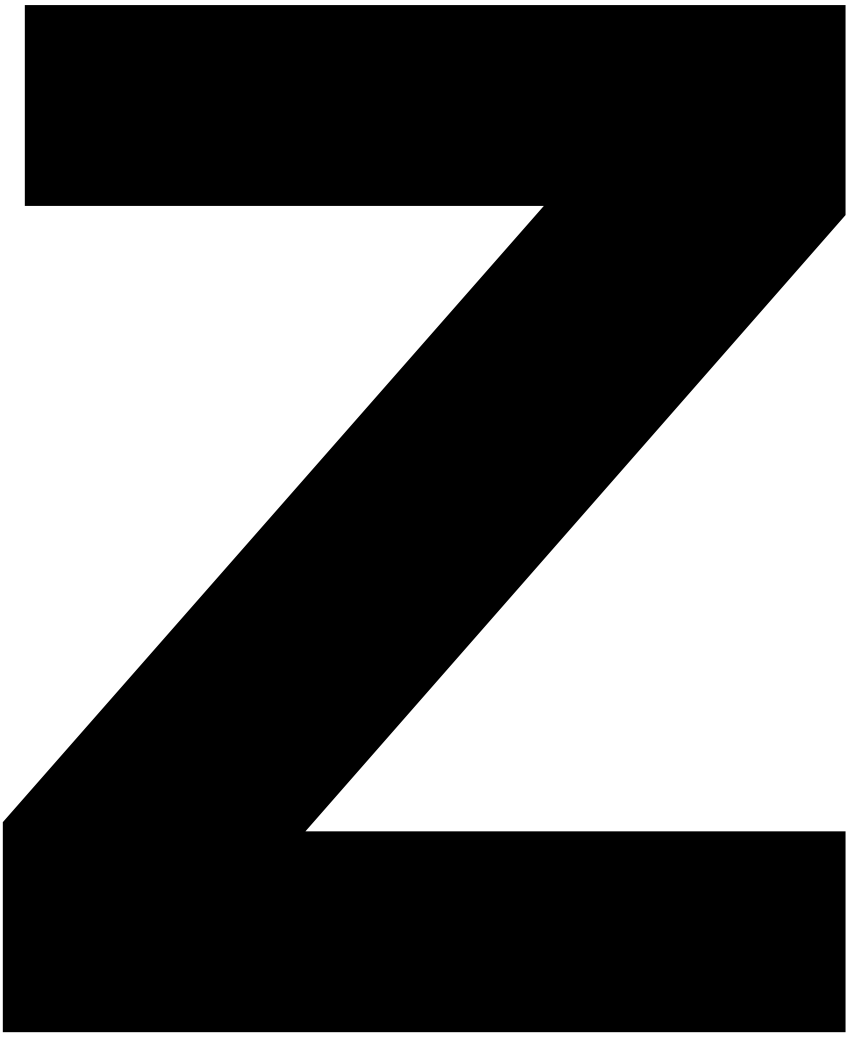


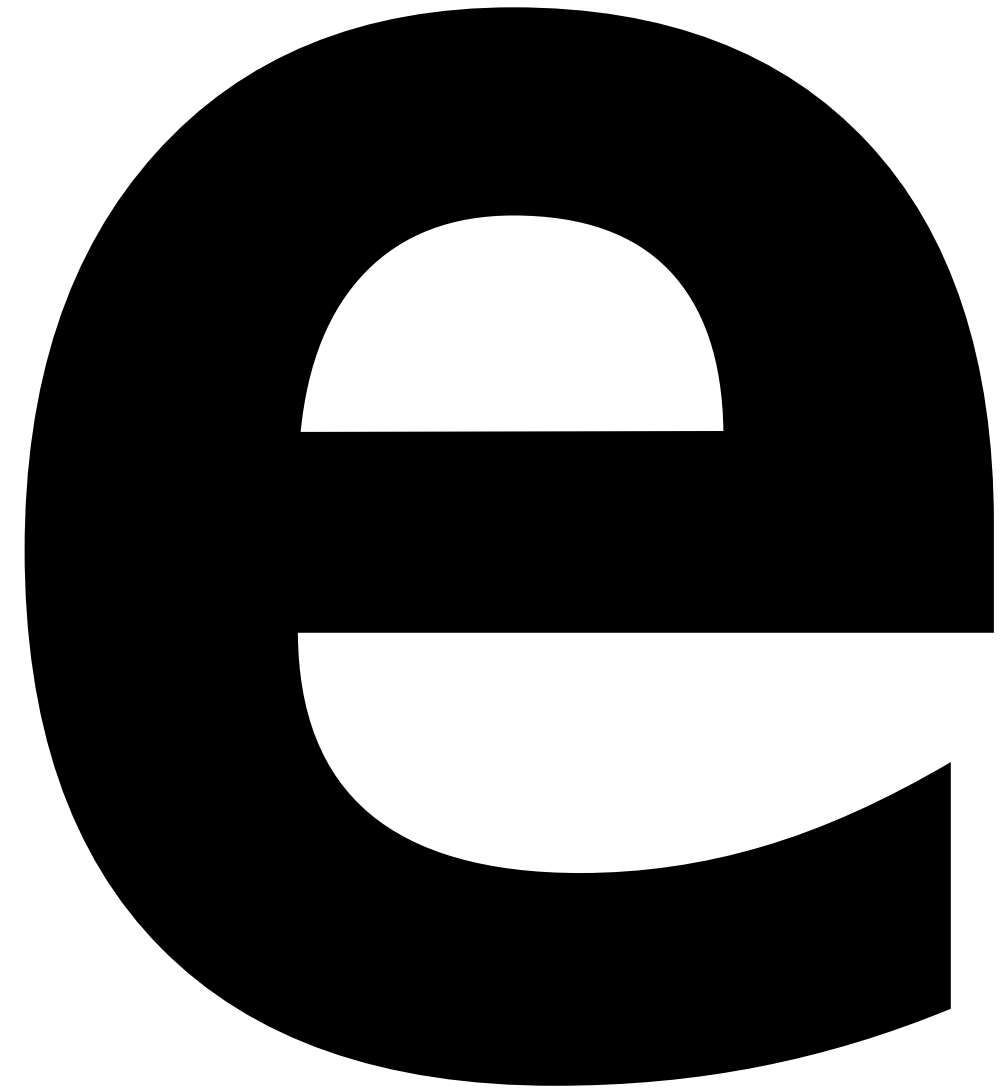


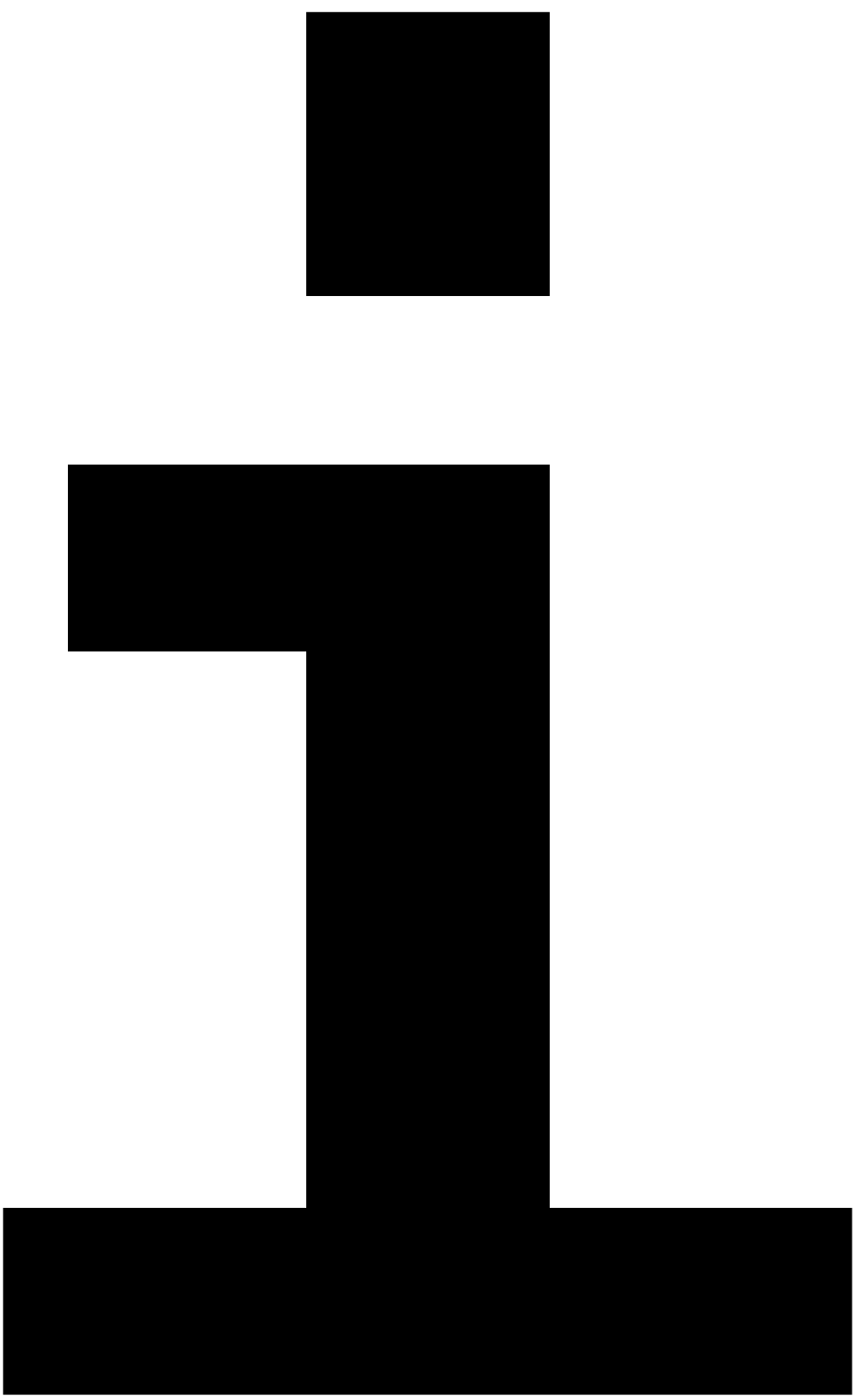


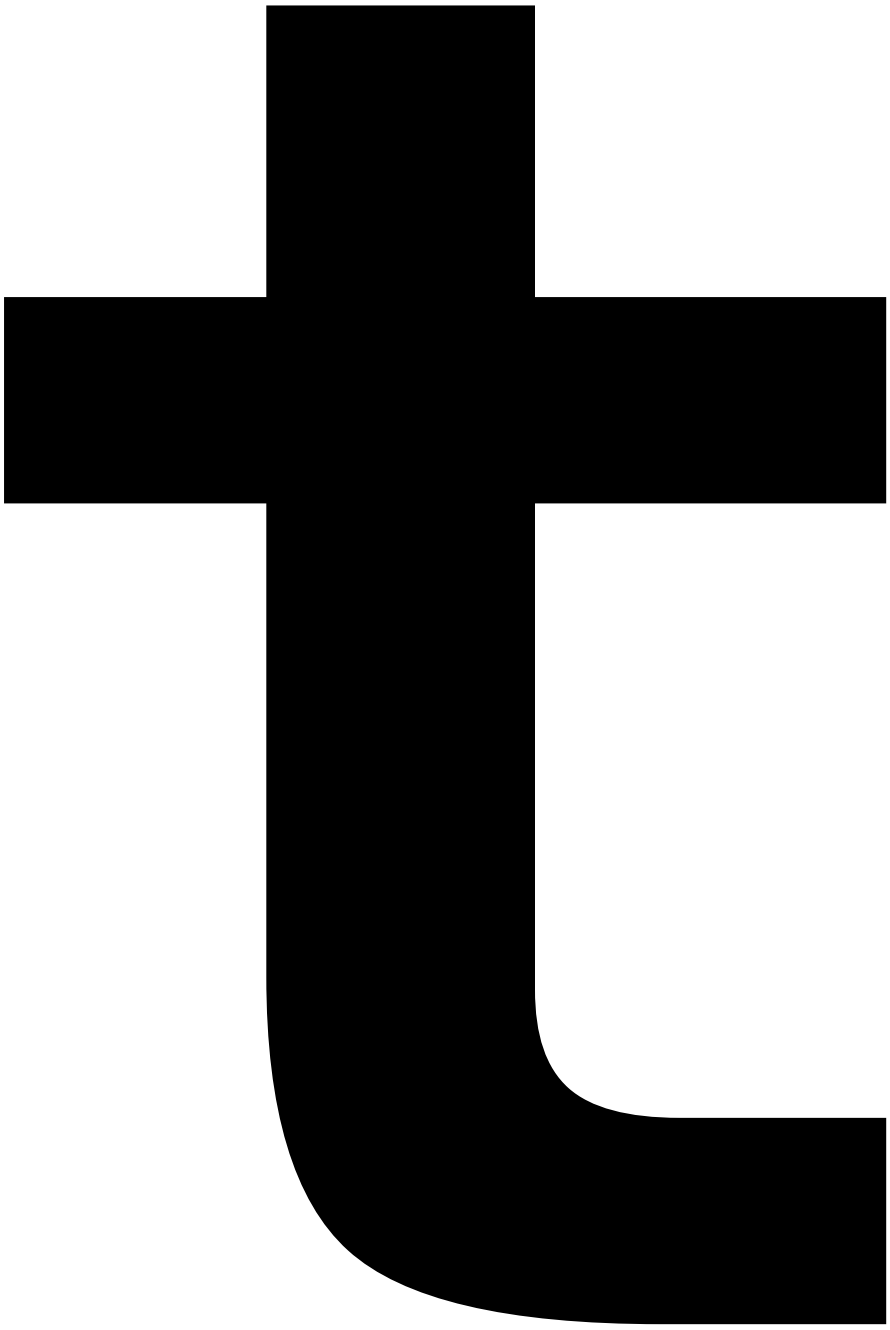


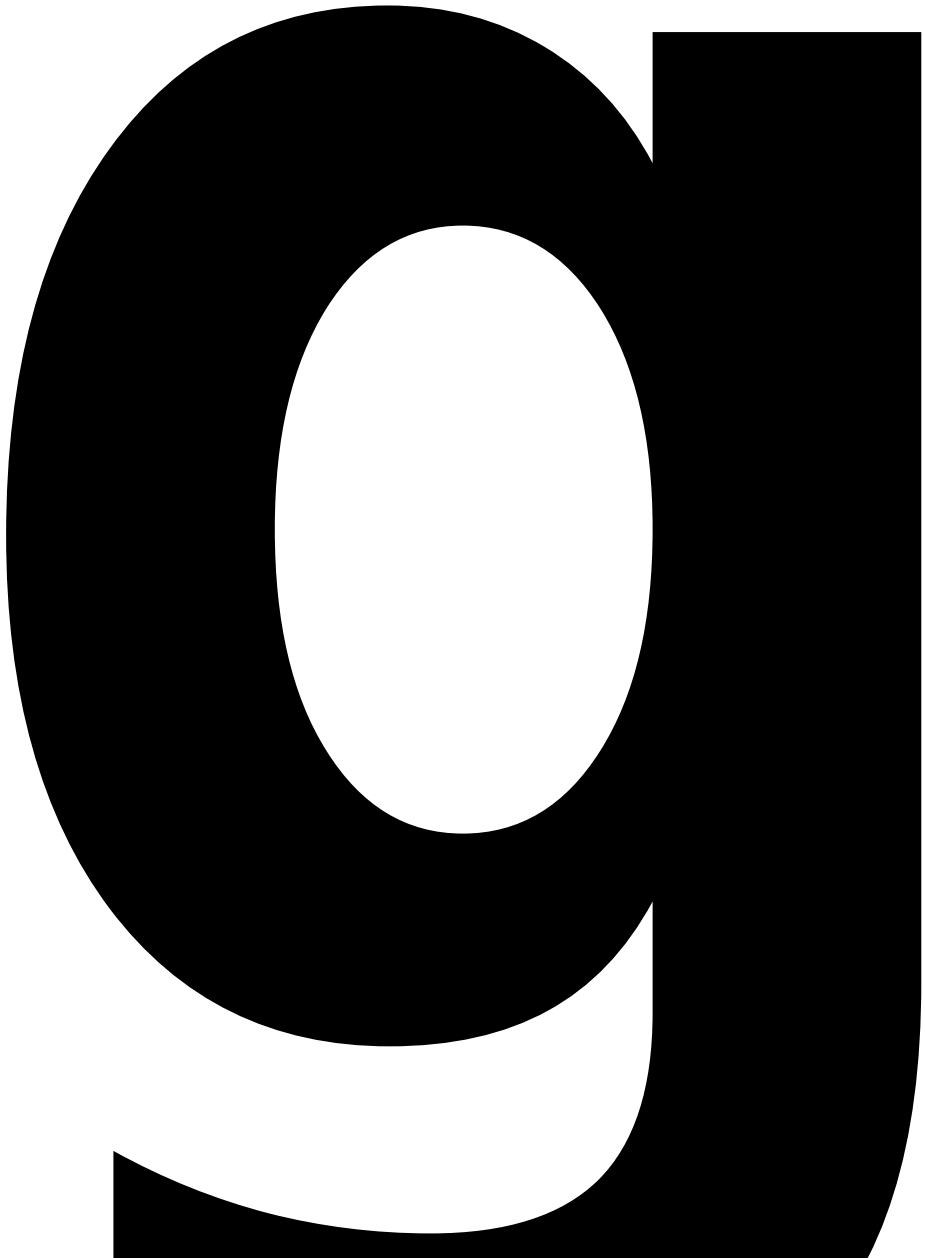


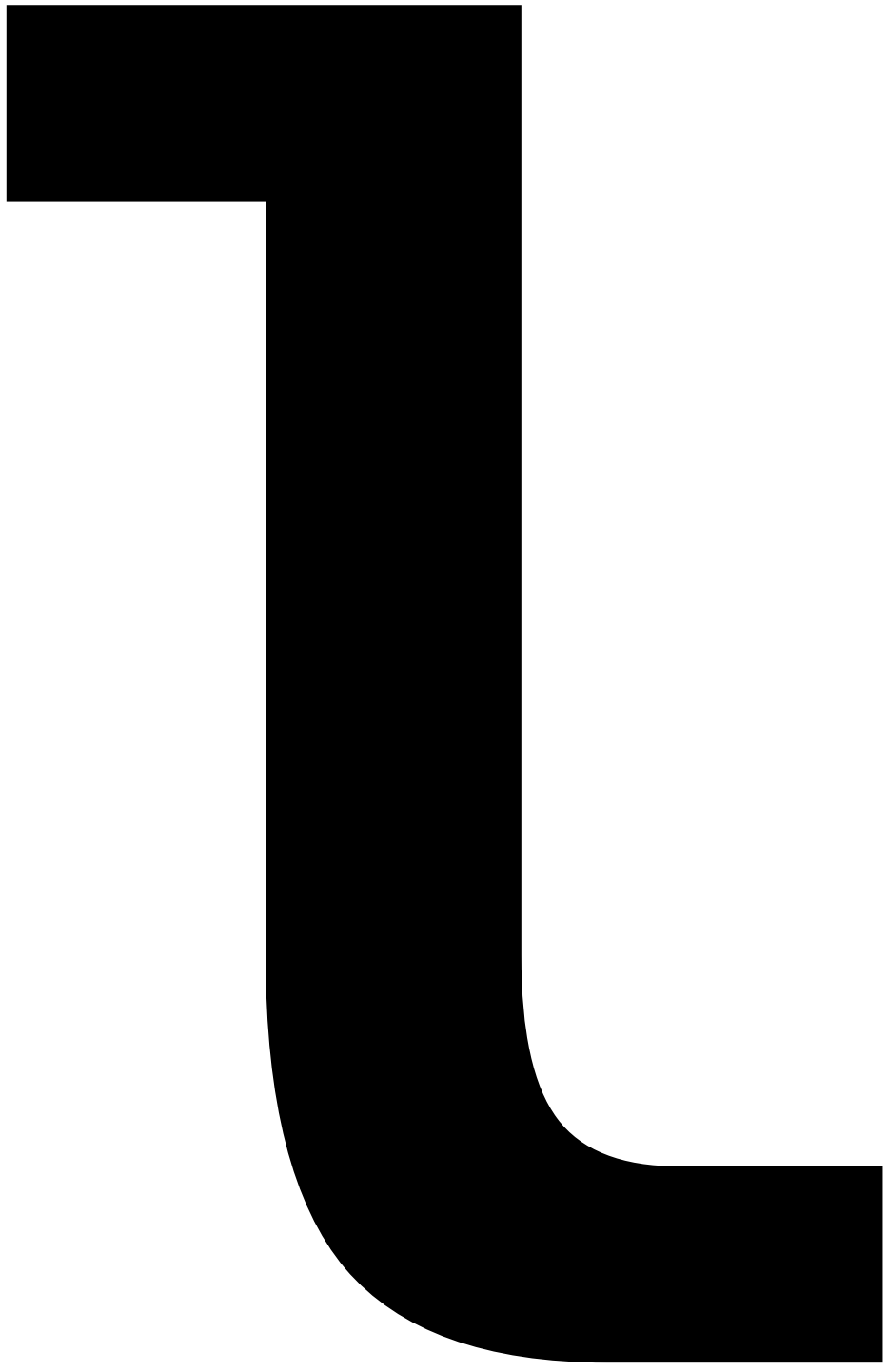


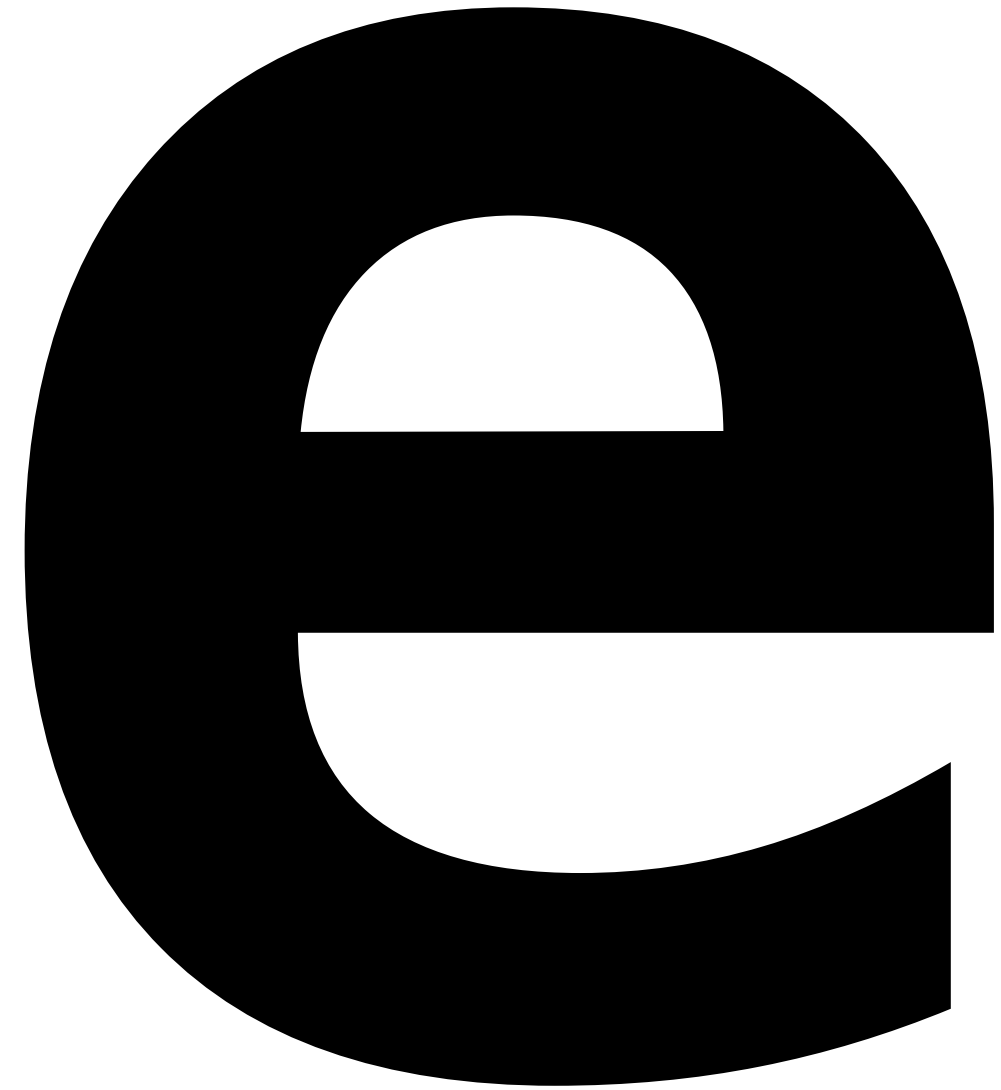


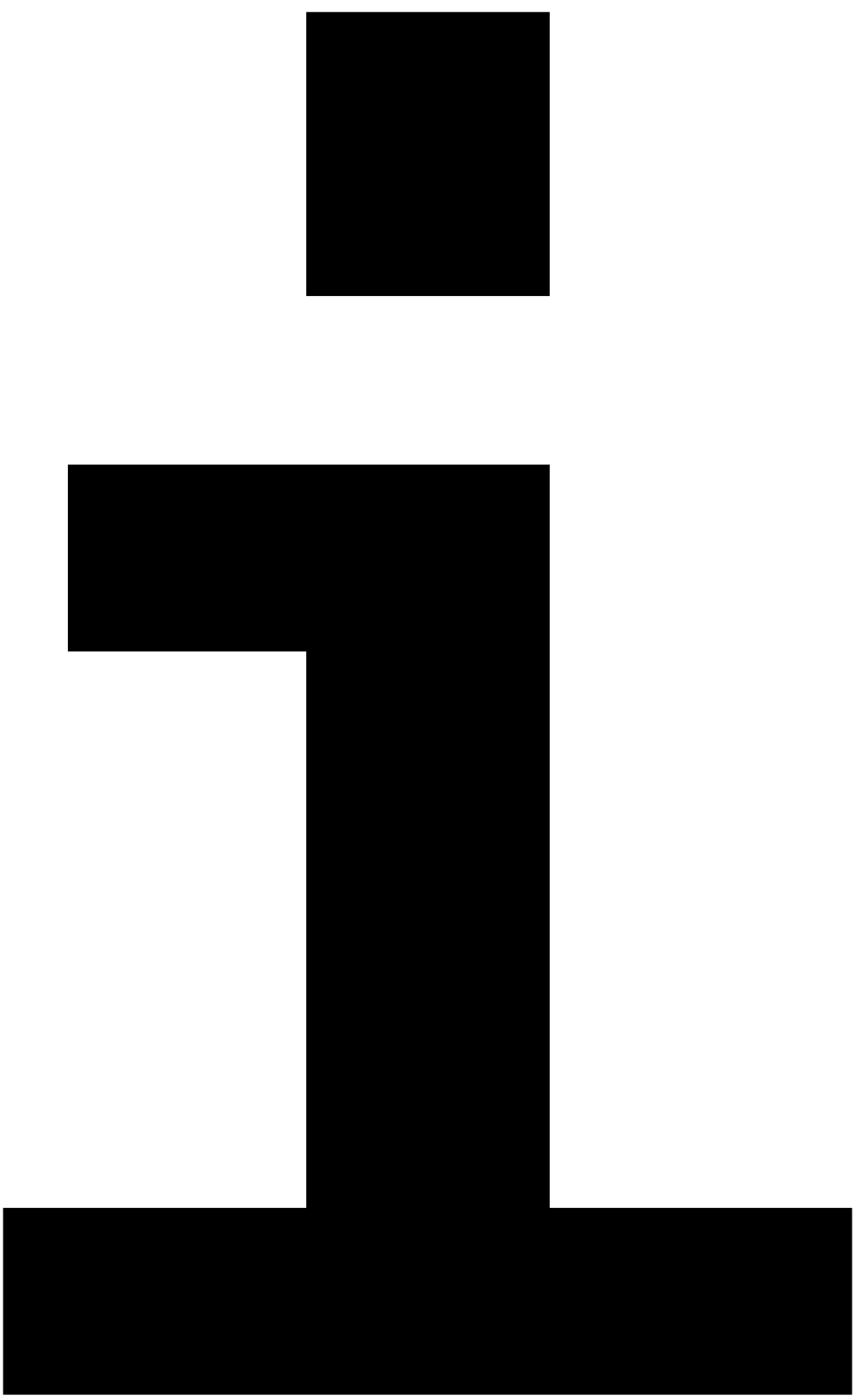


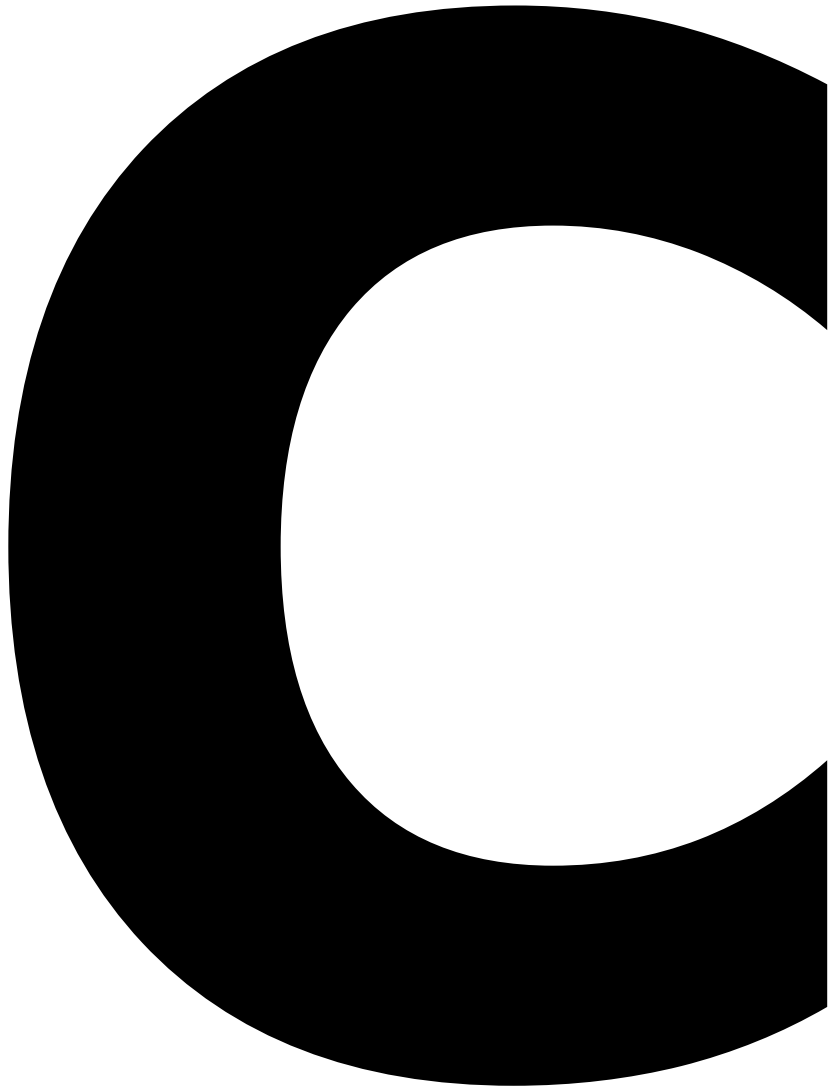


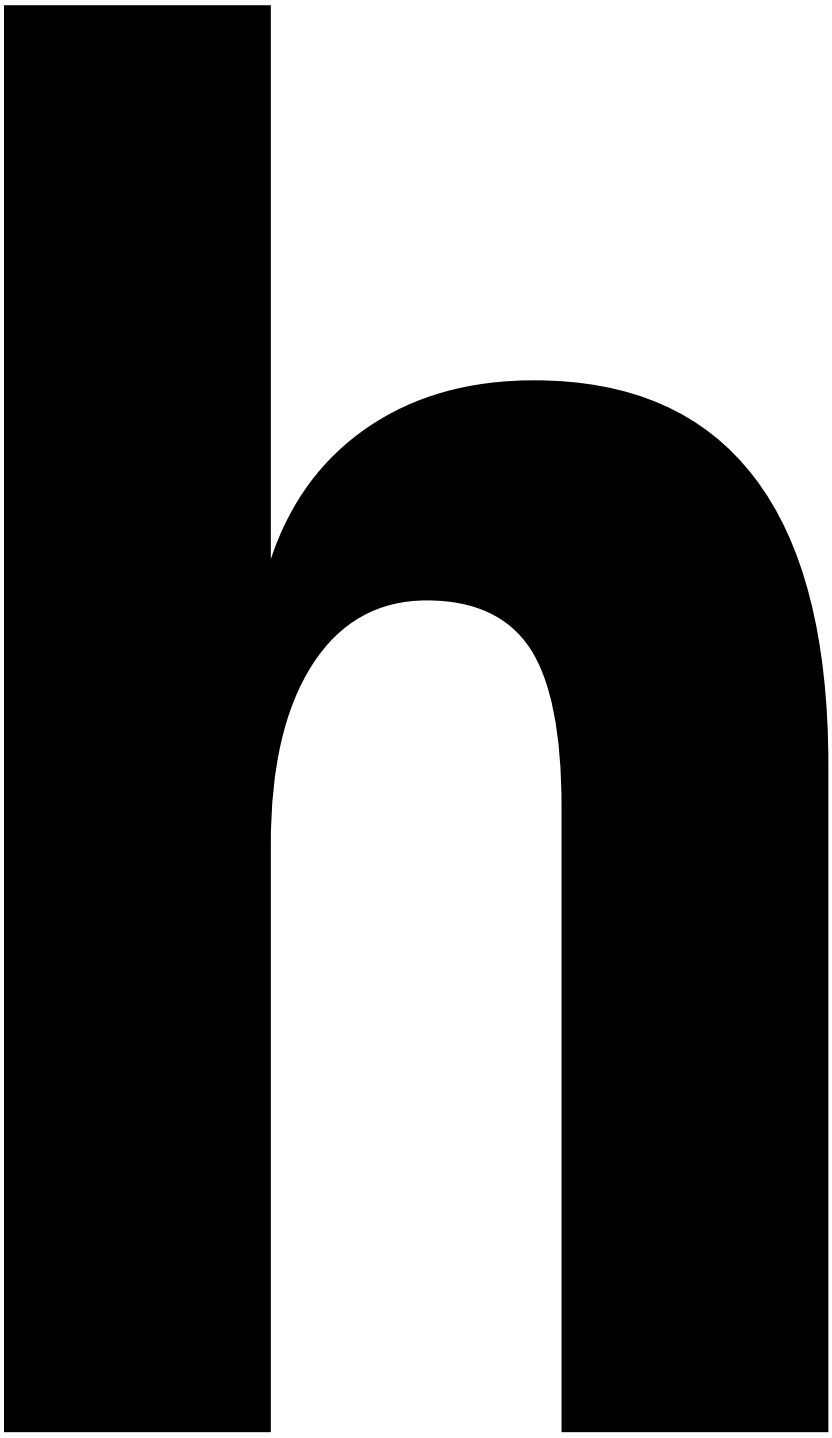


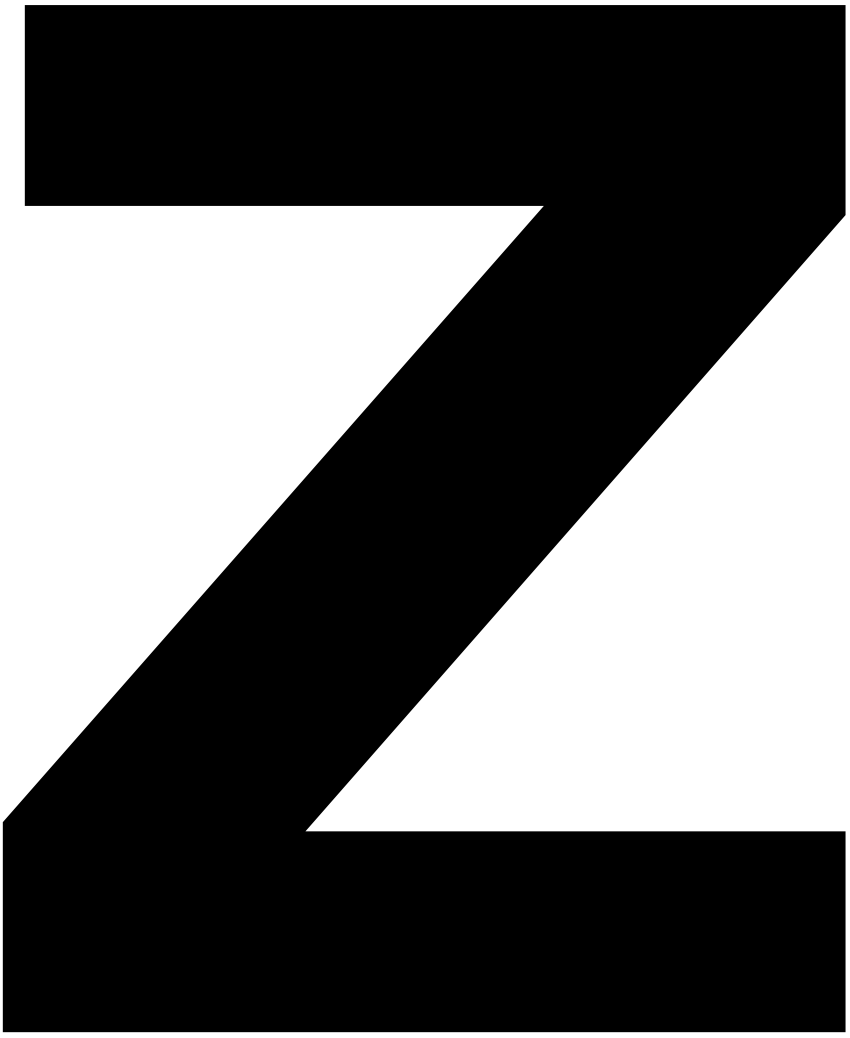


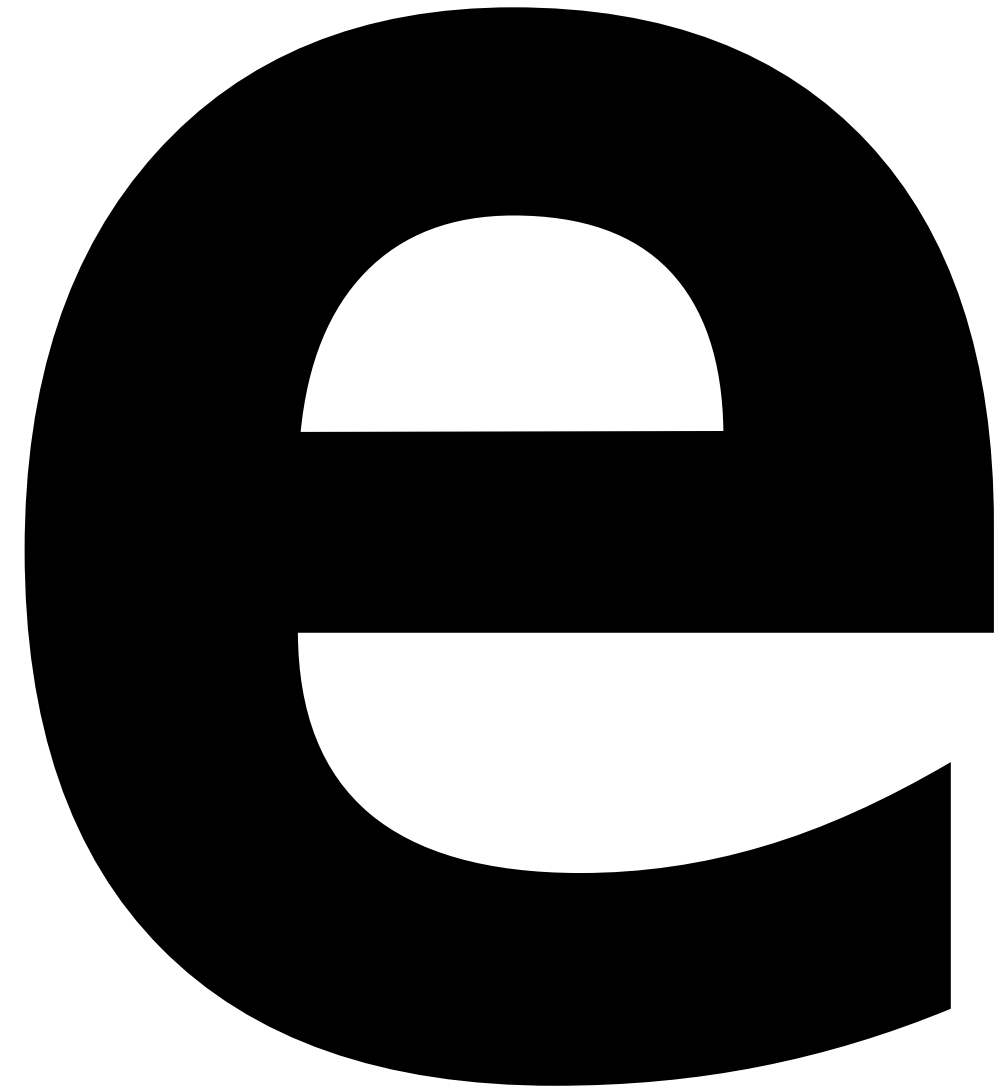


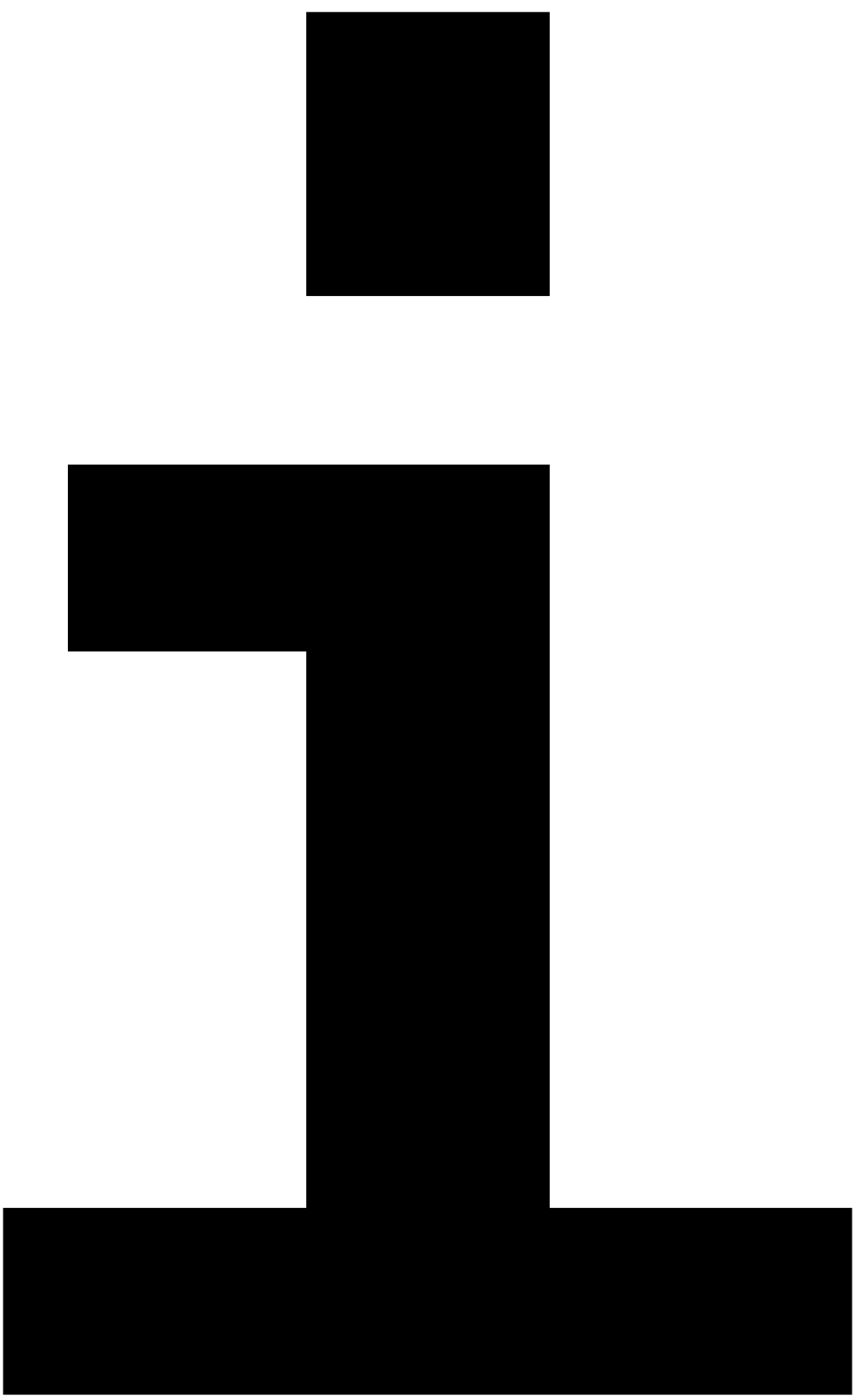


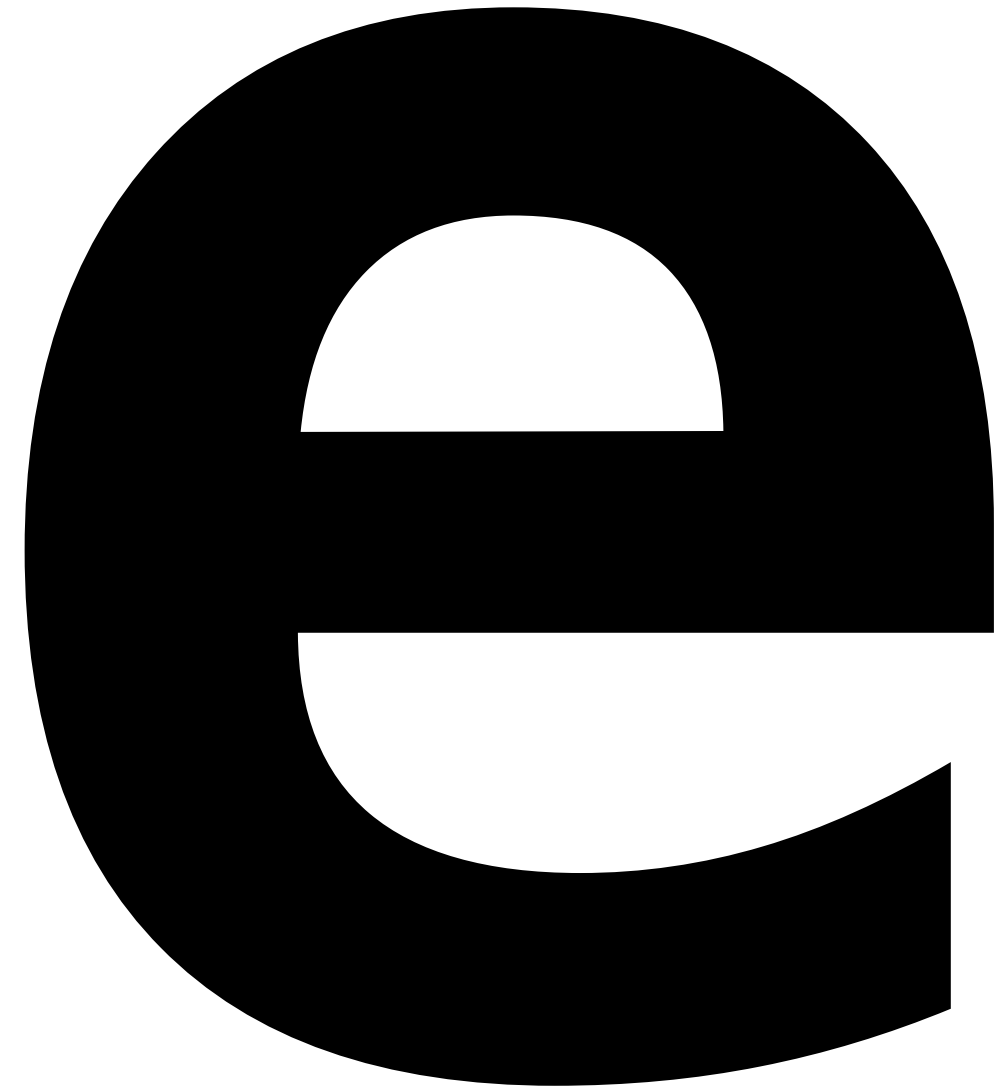


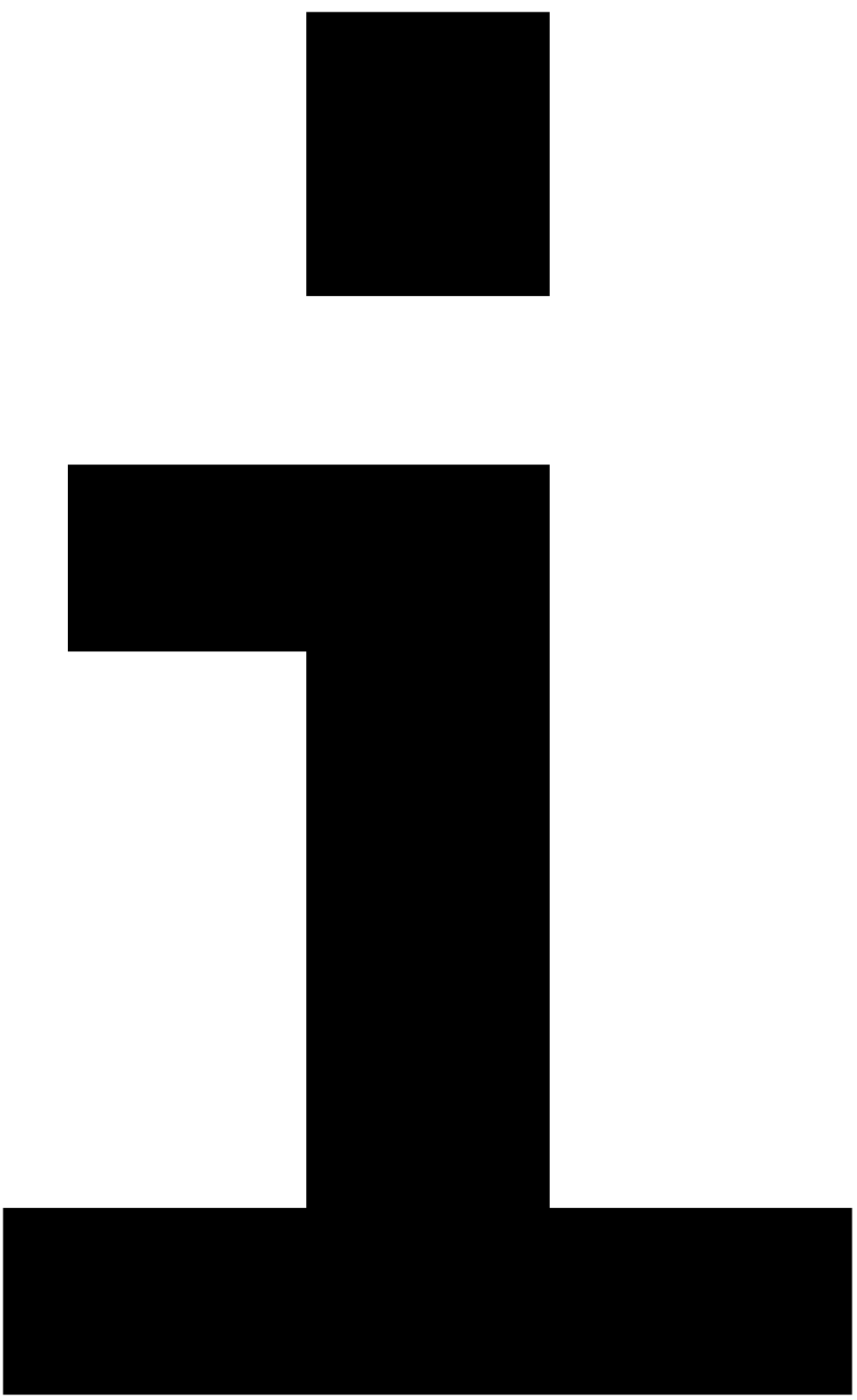


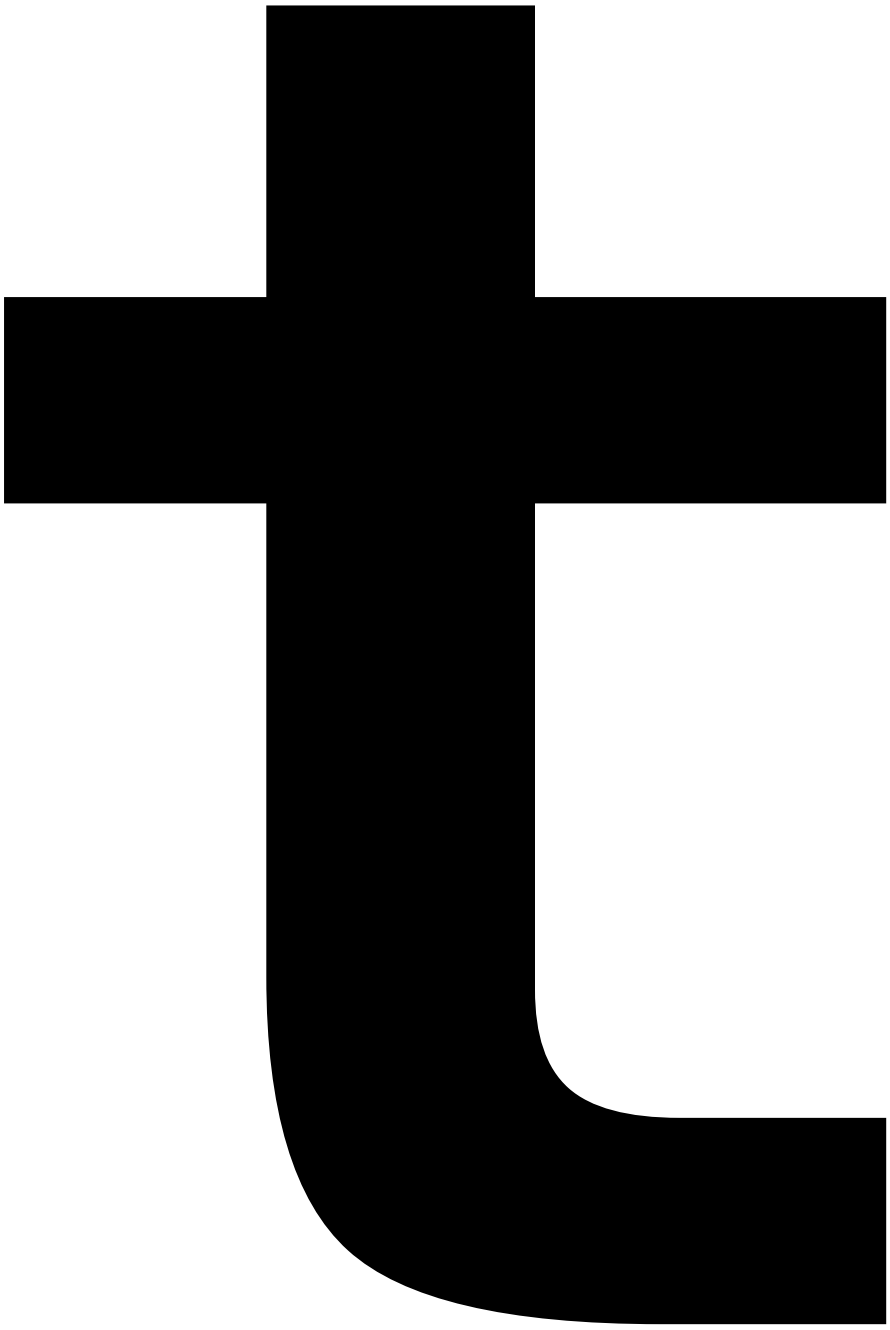


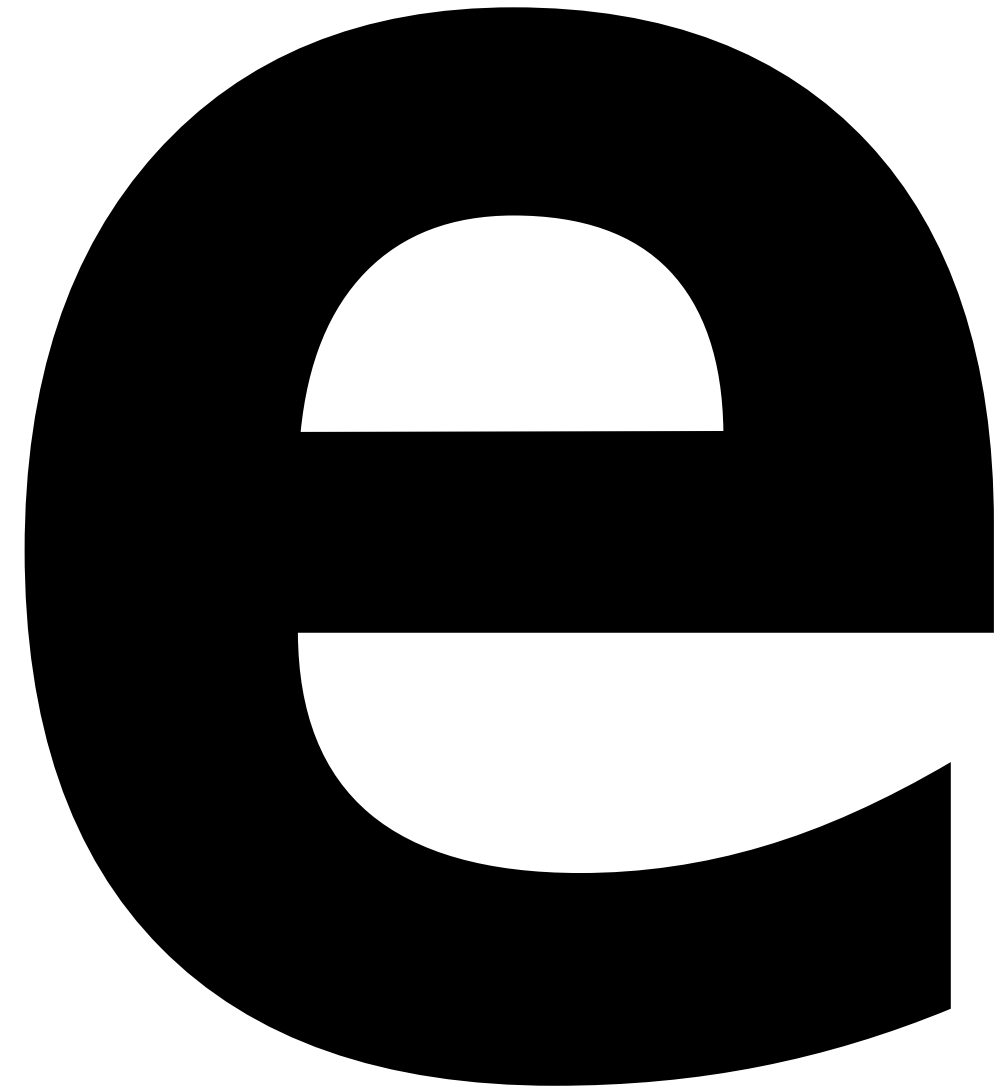


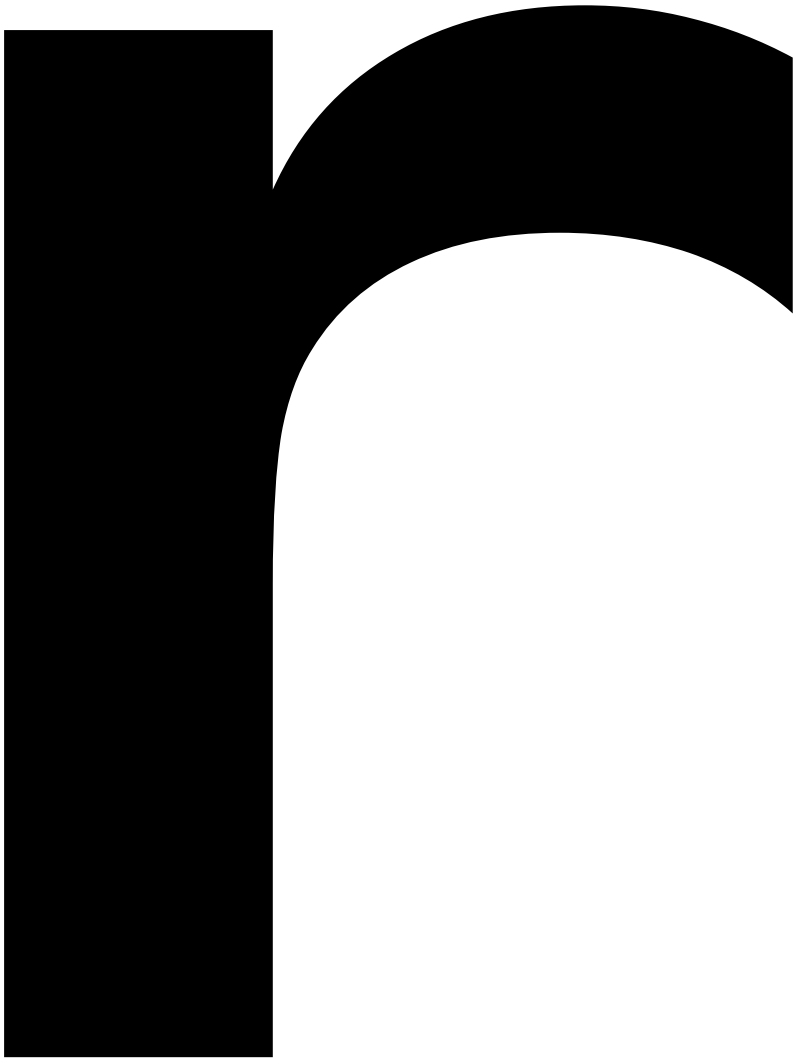


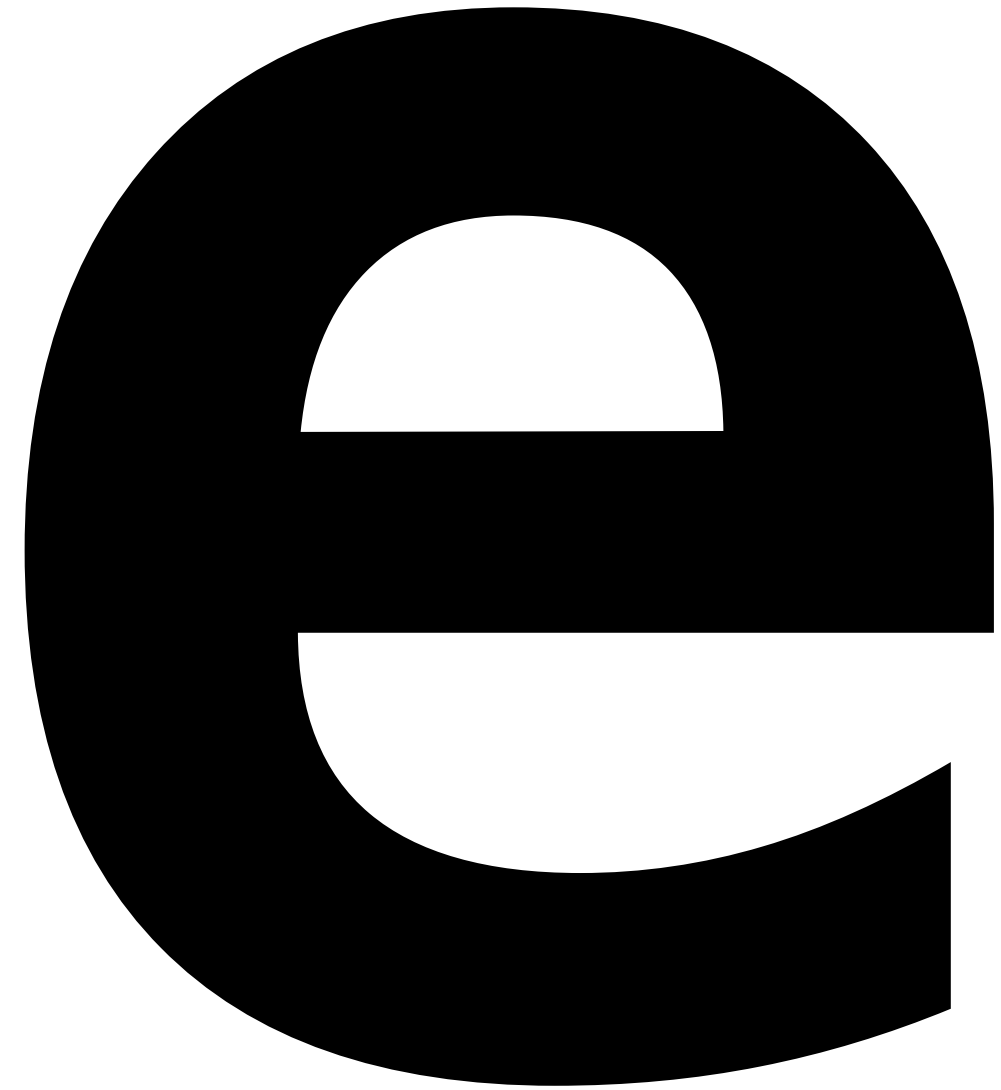


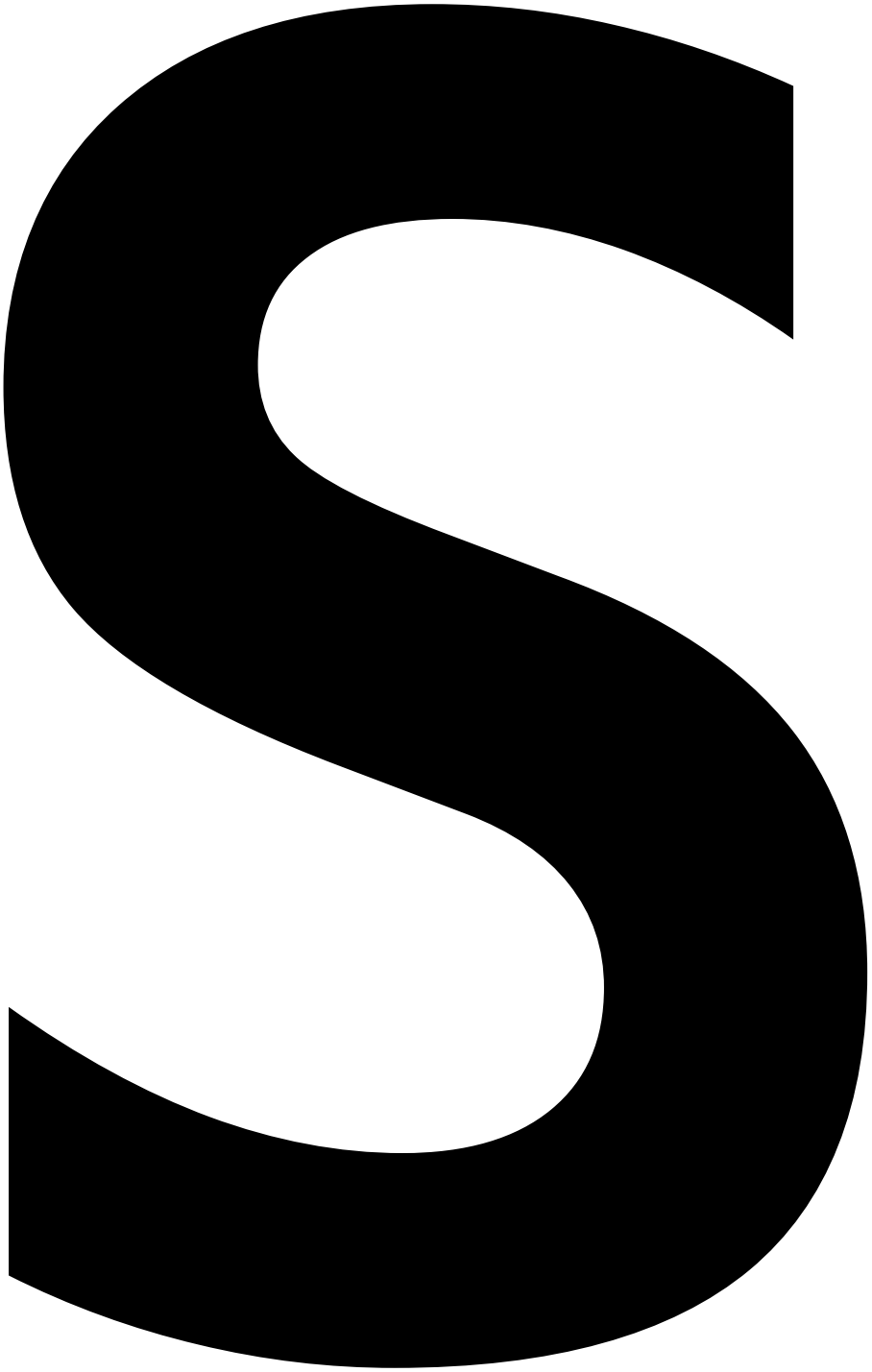


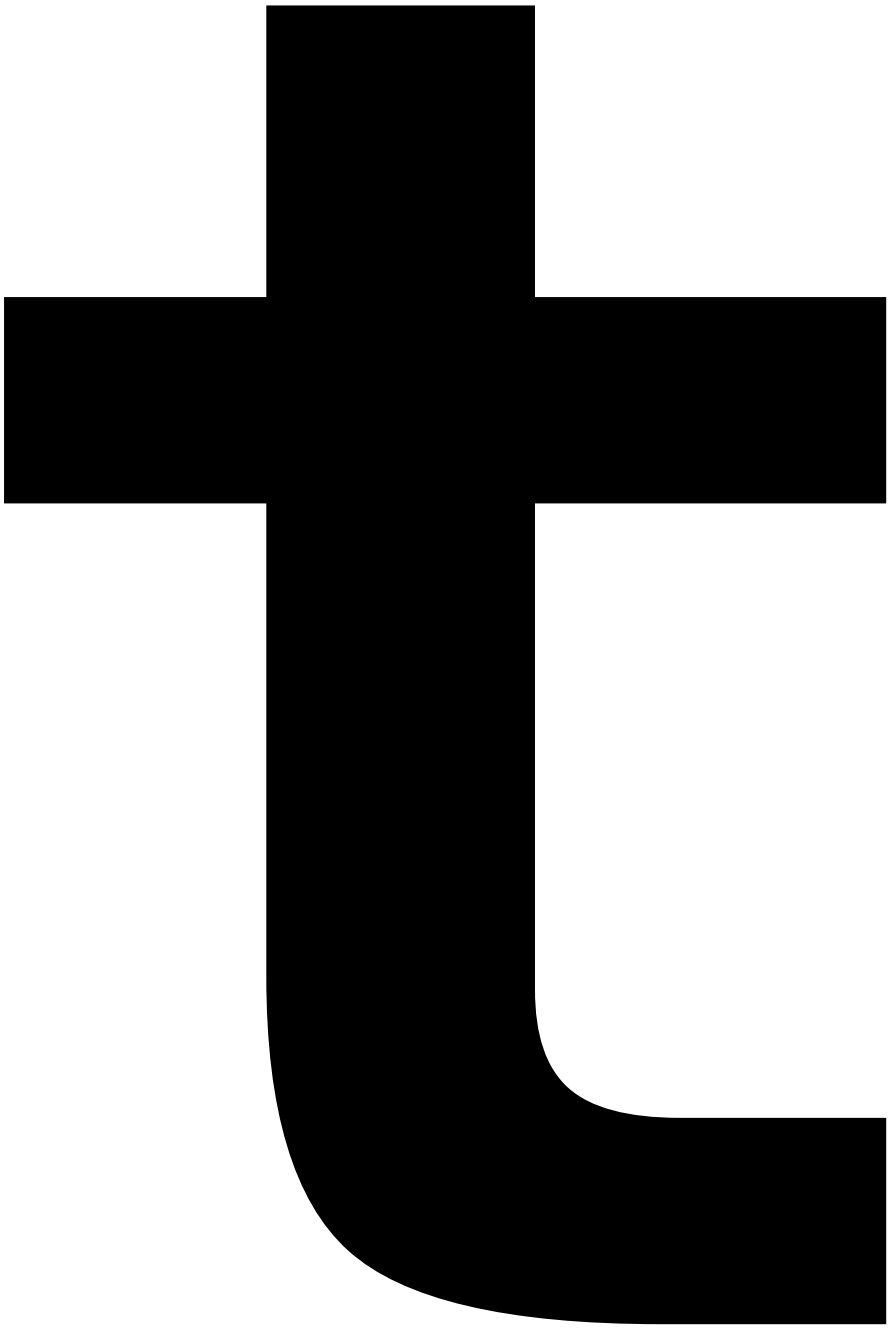






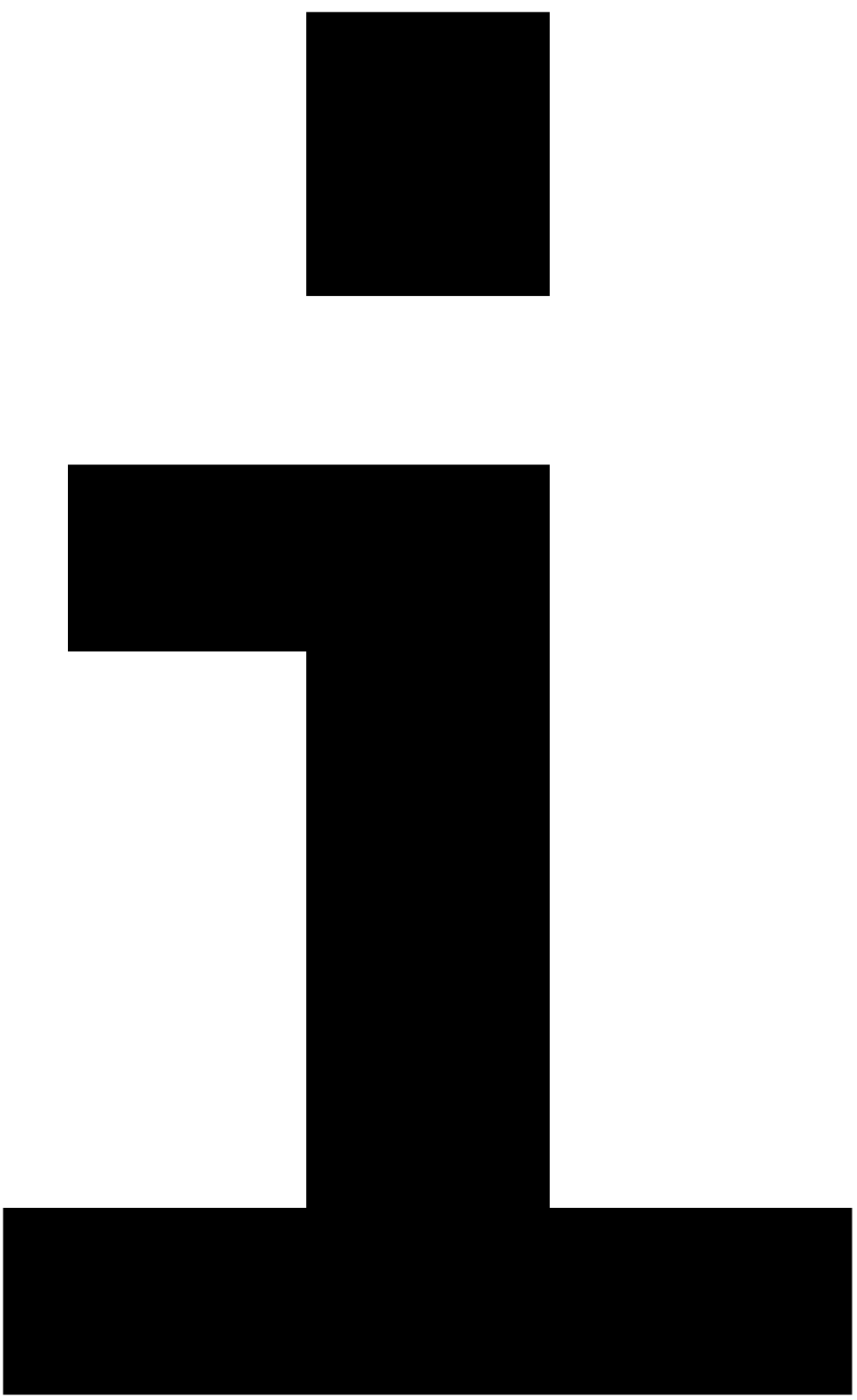


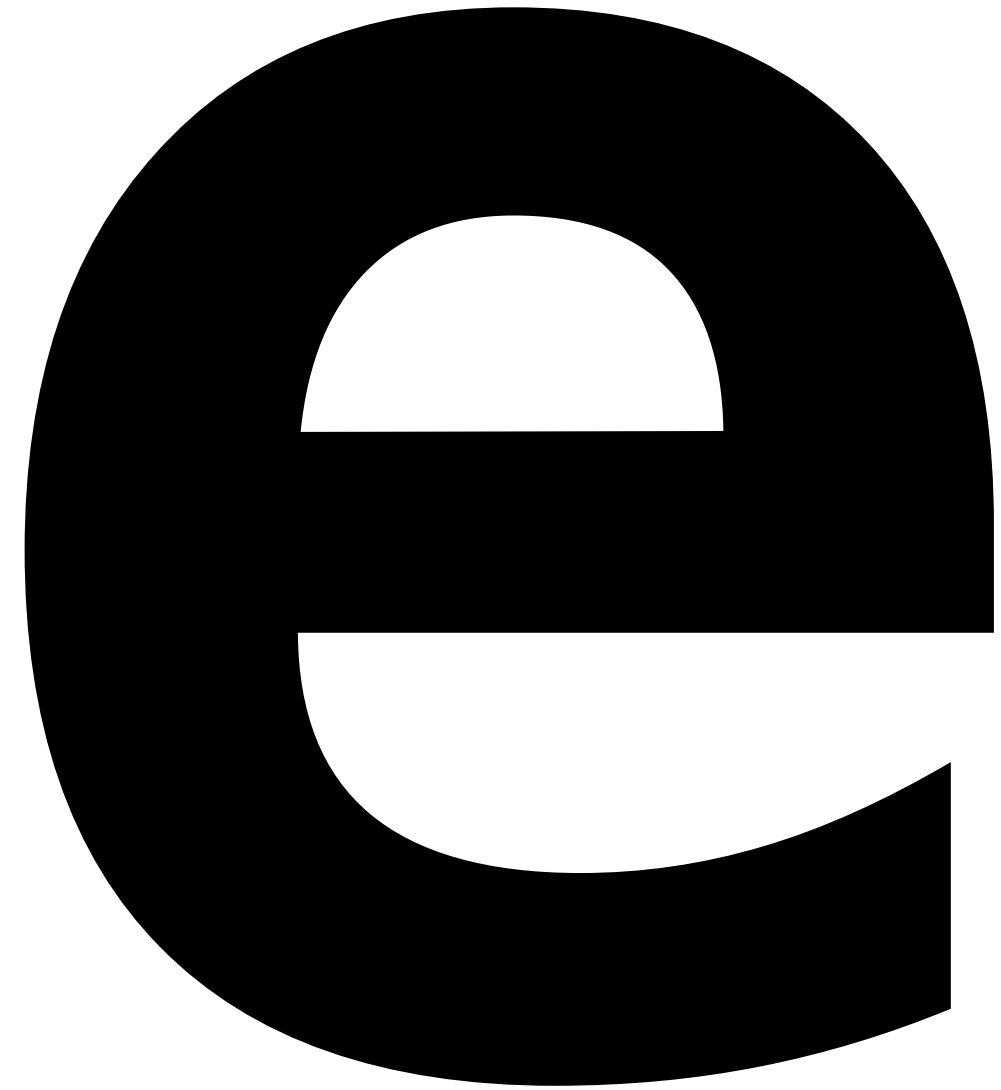


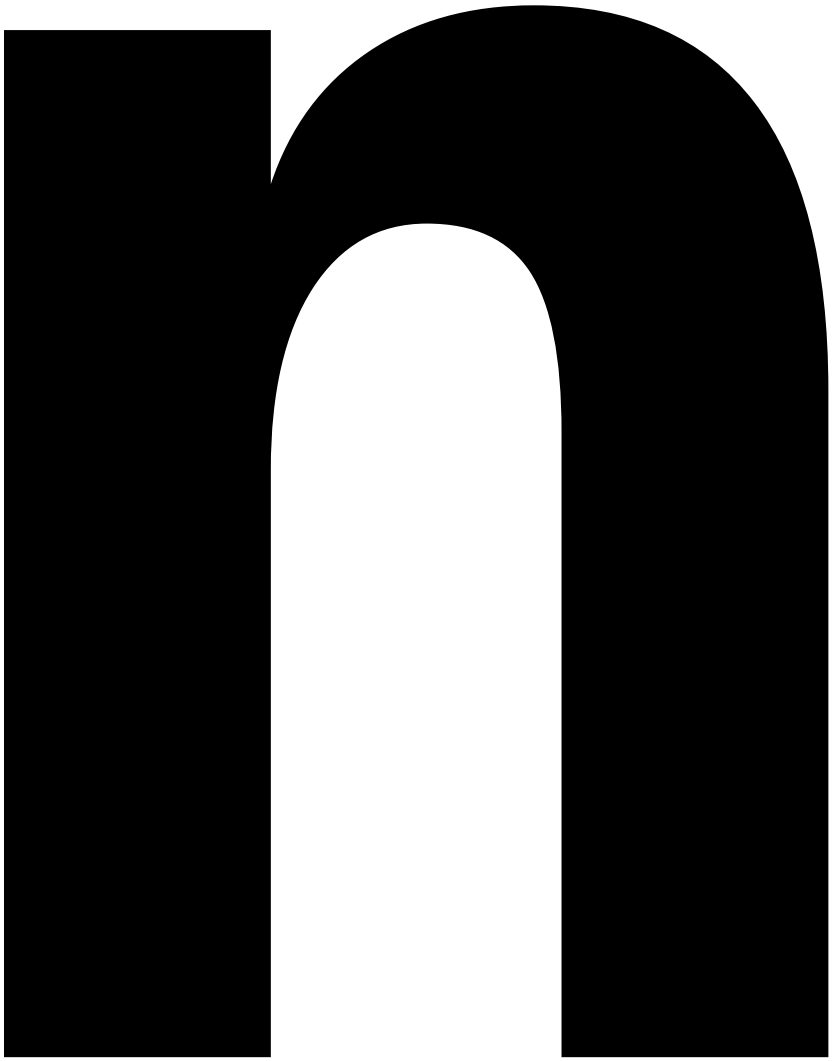


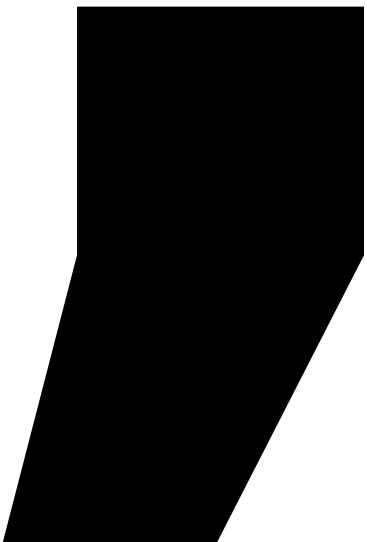
u

d

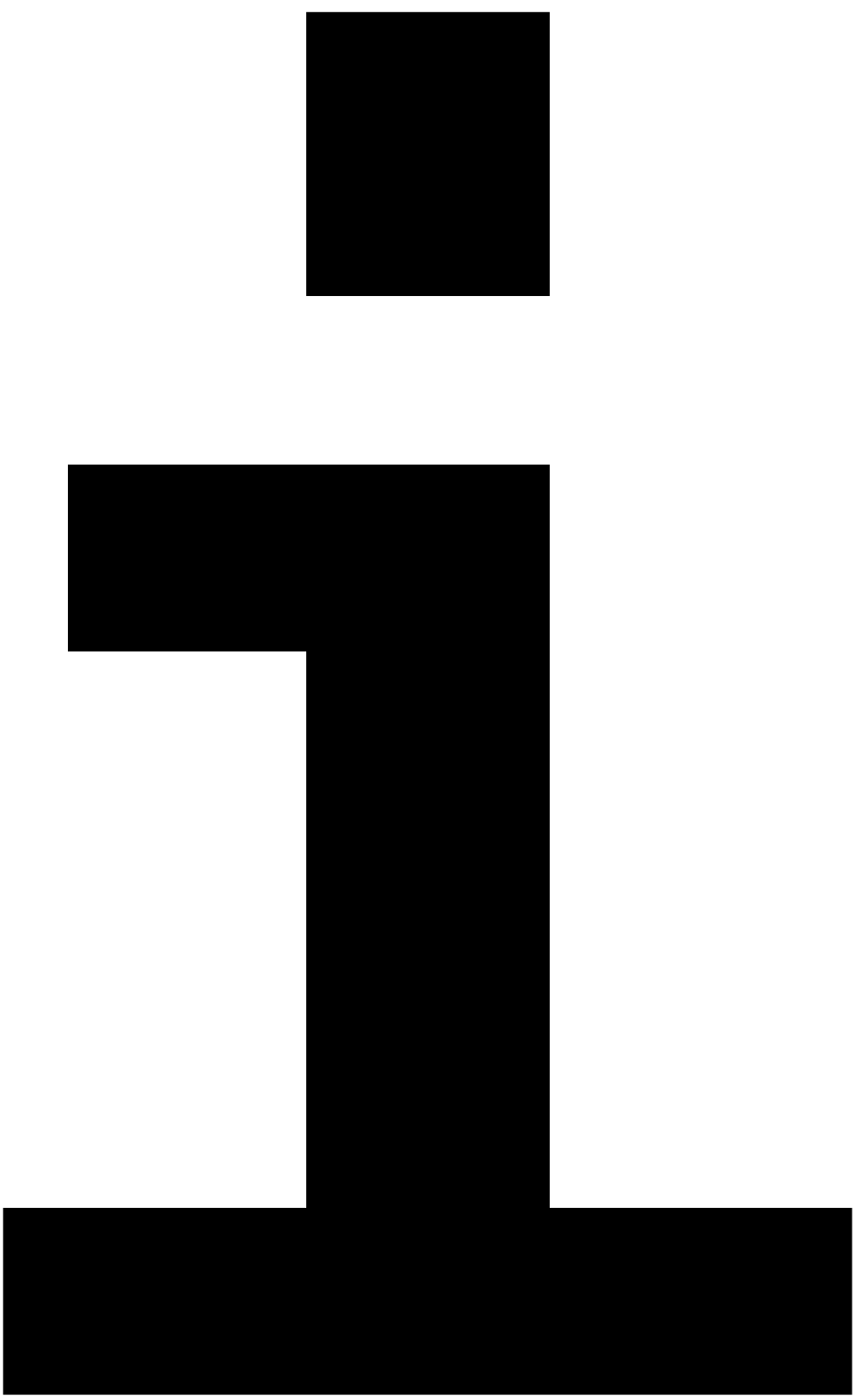


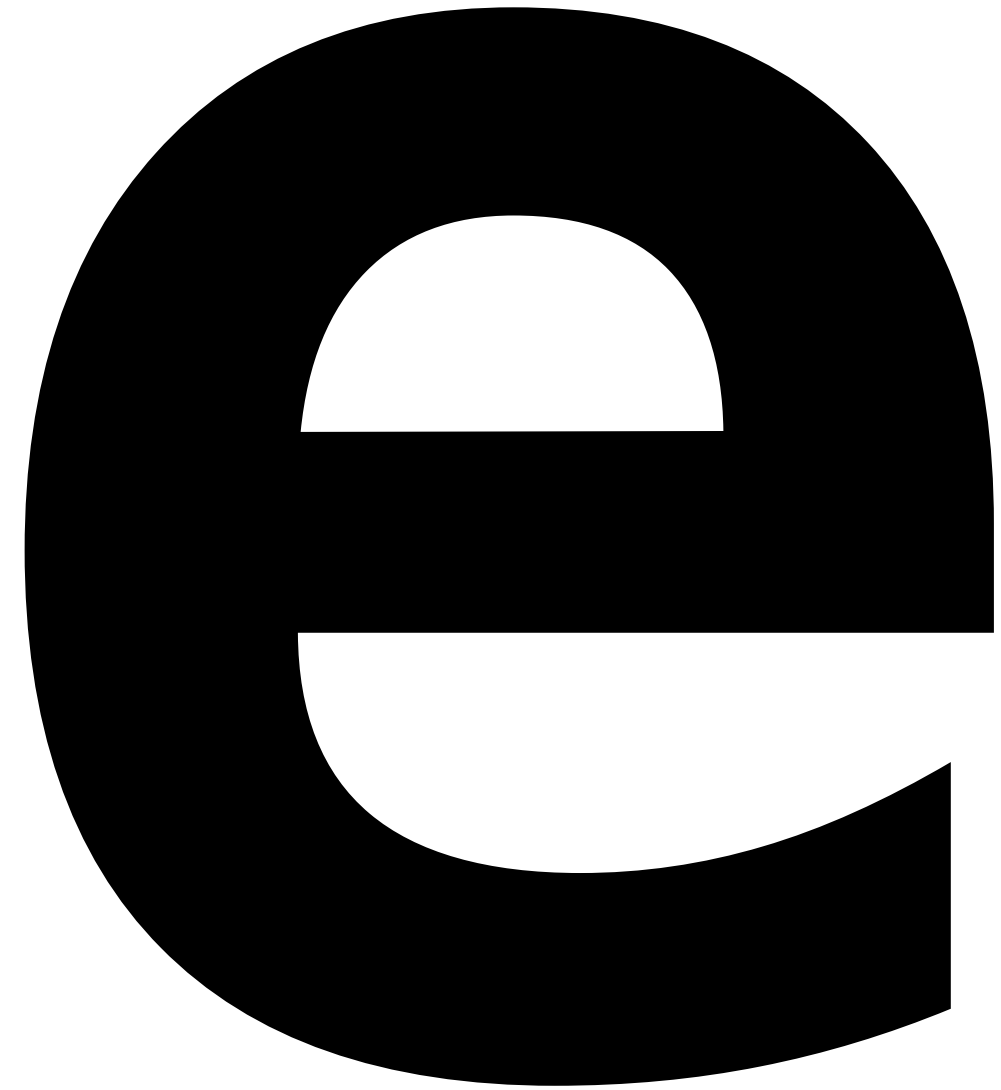


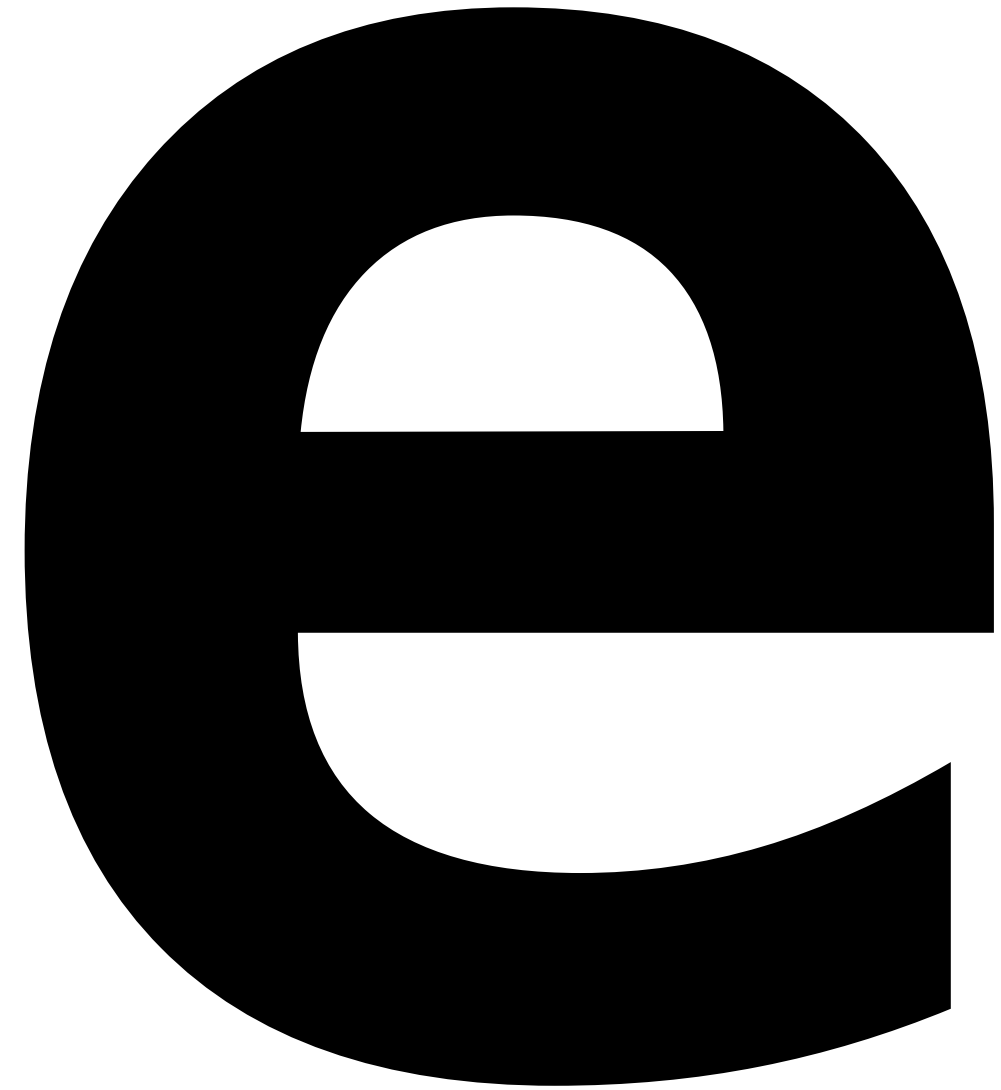


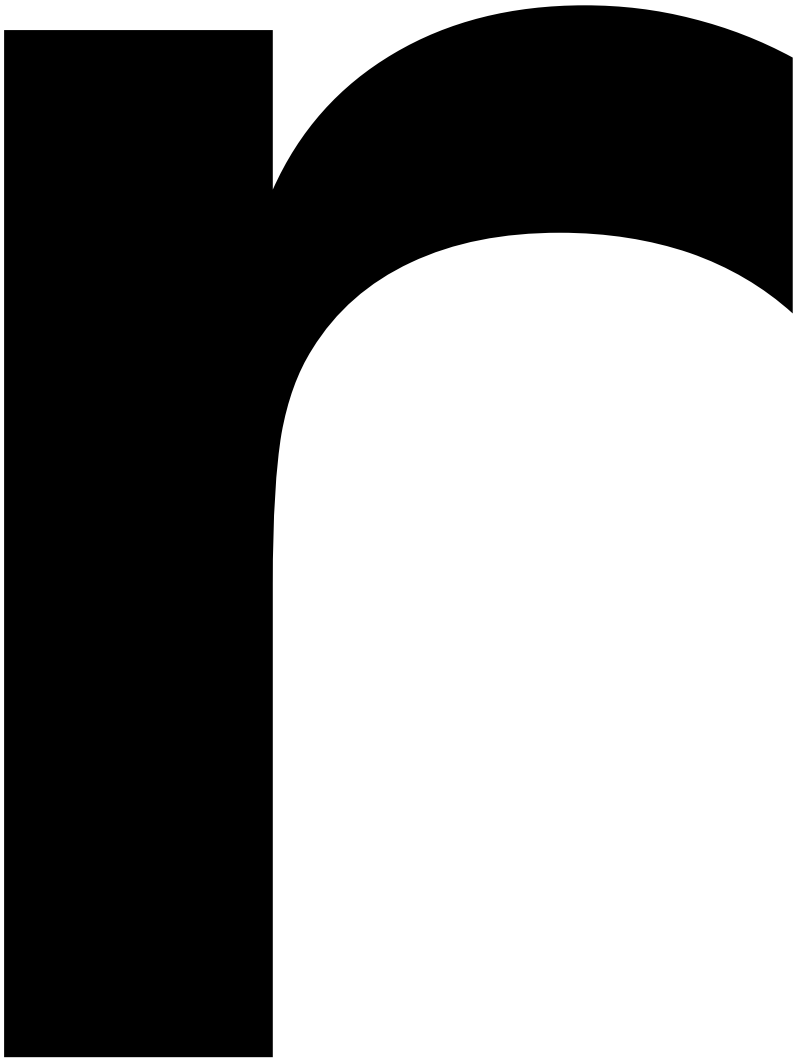


d

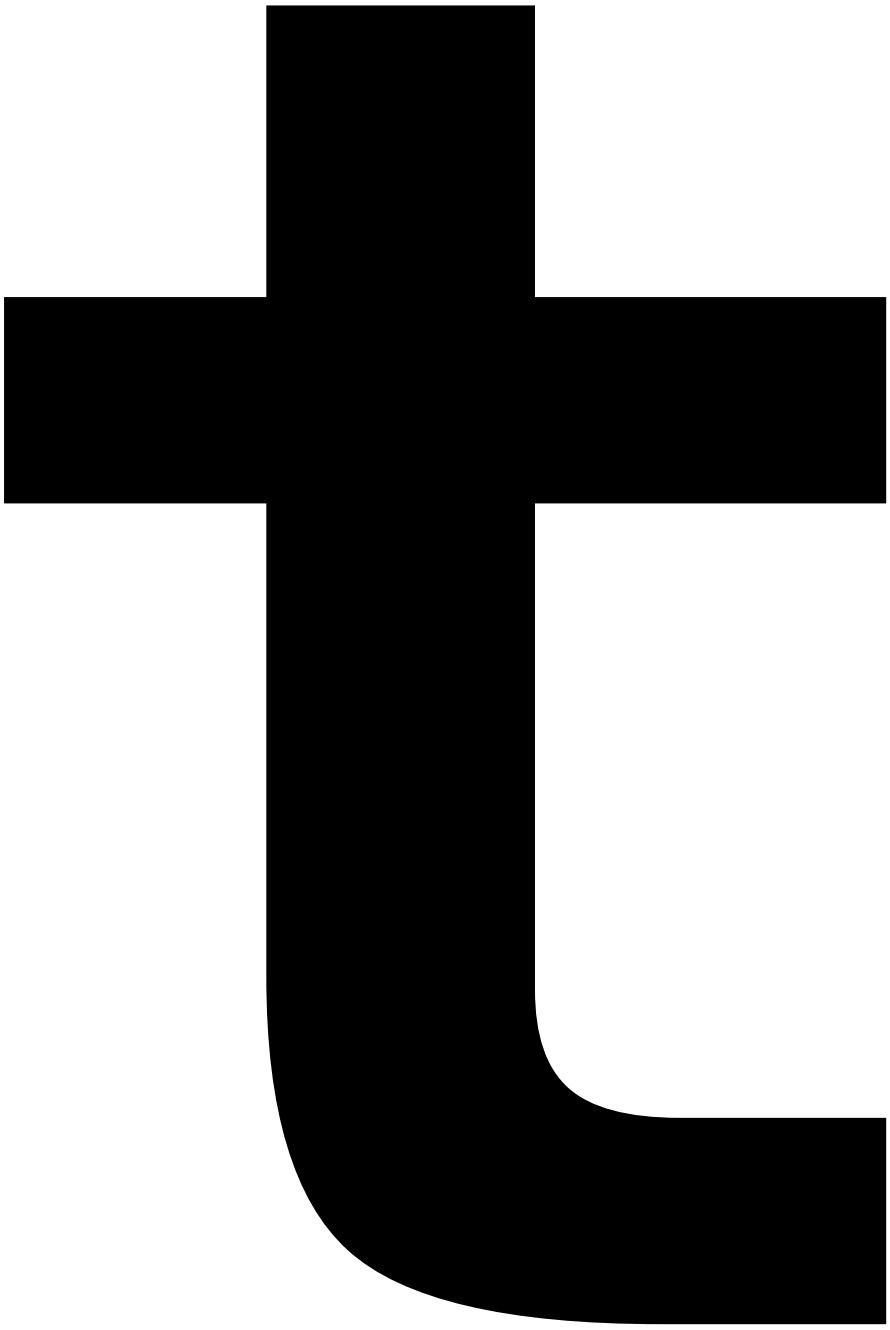


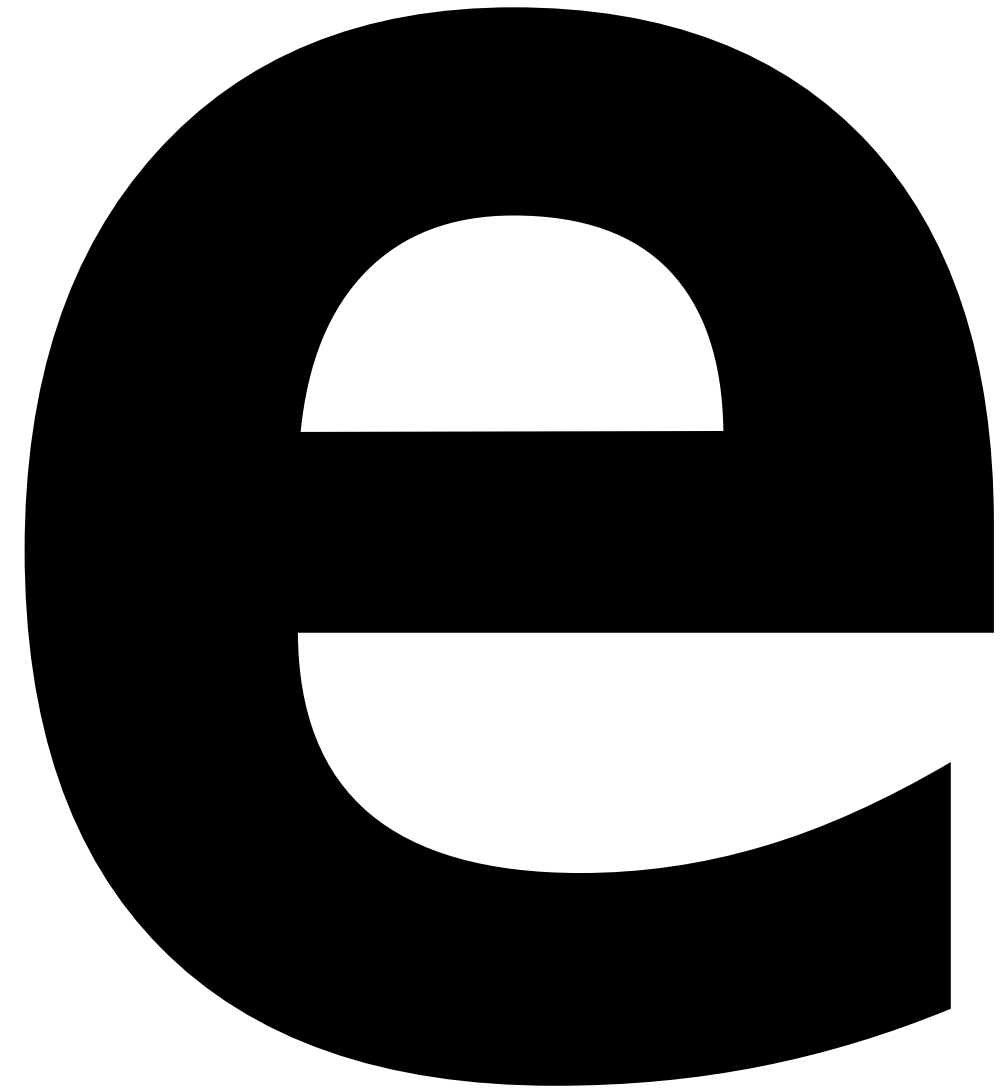


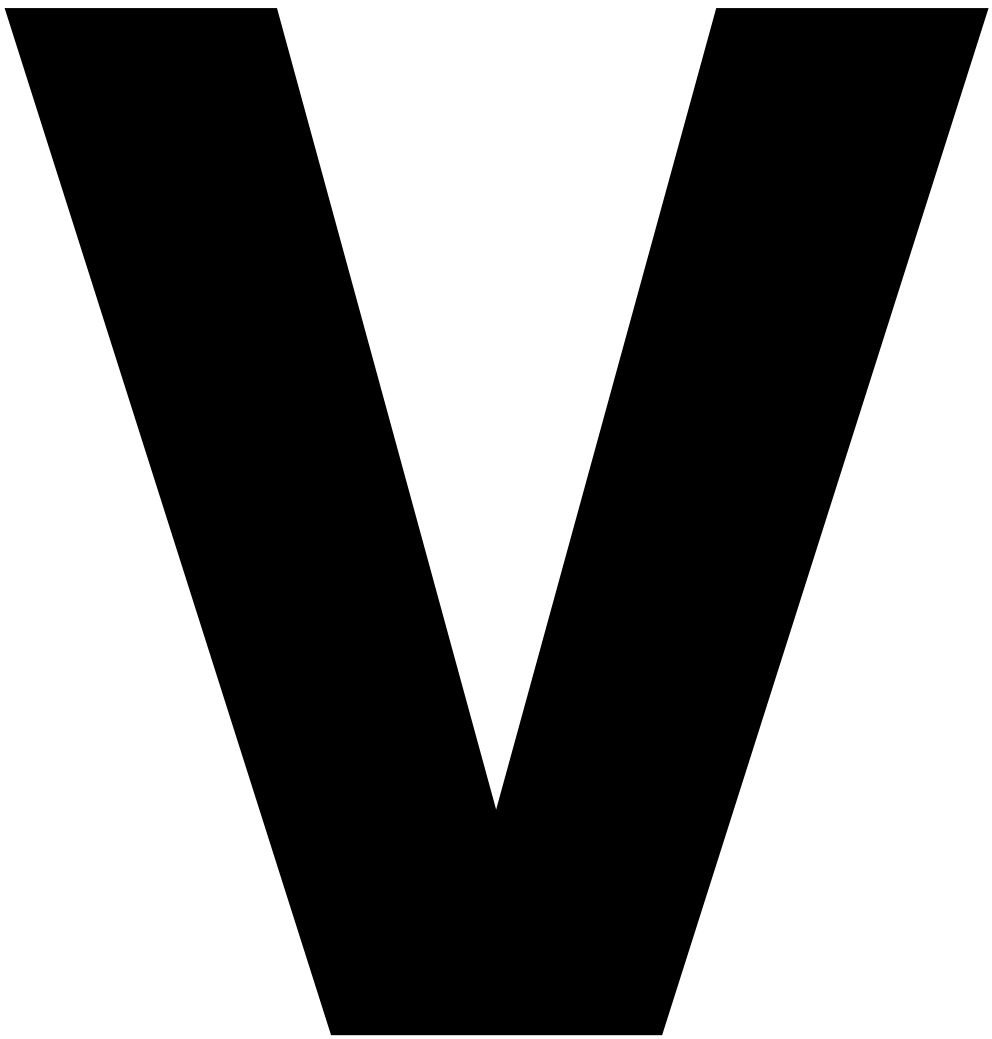


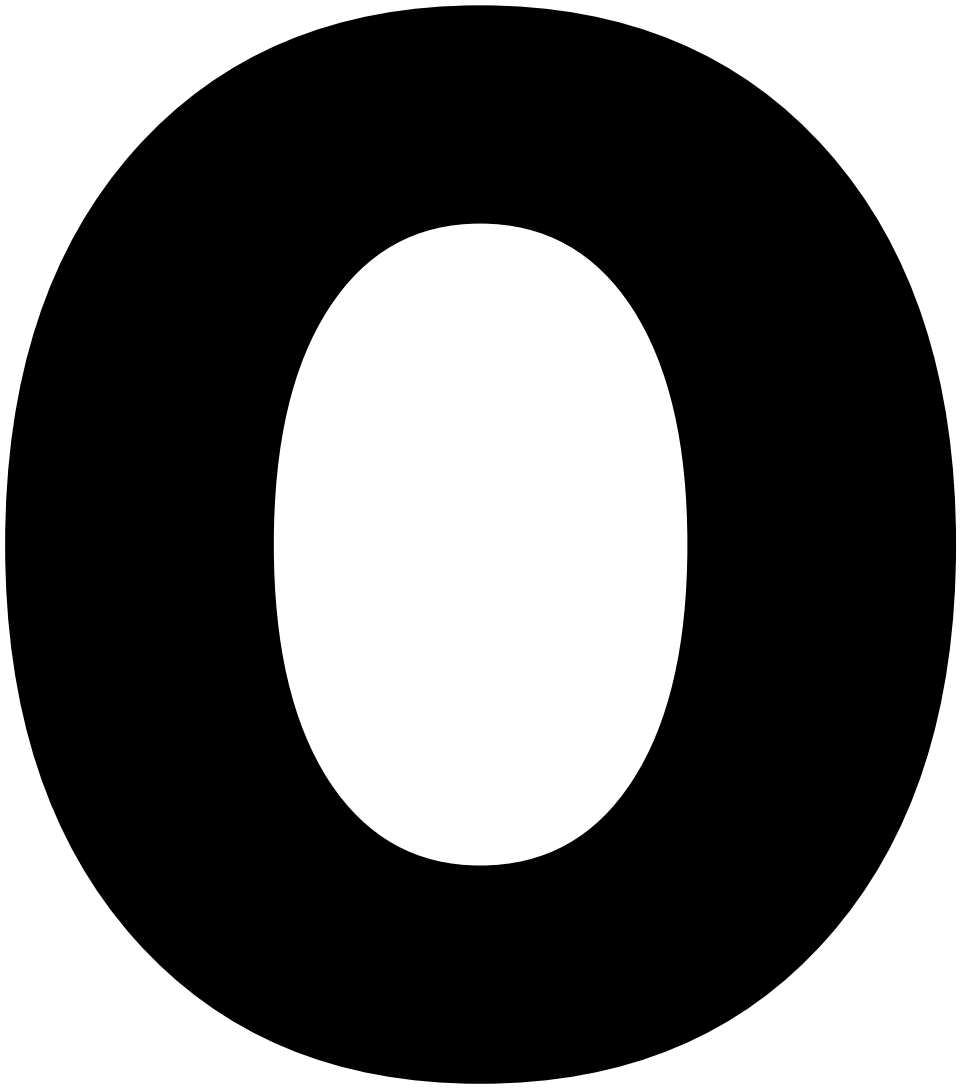


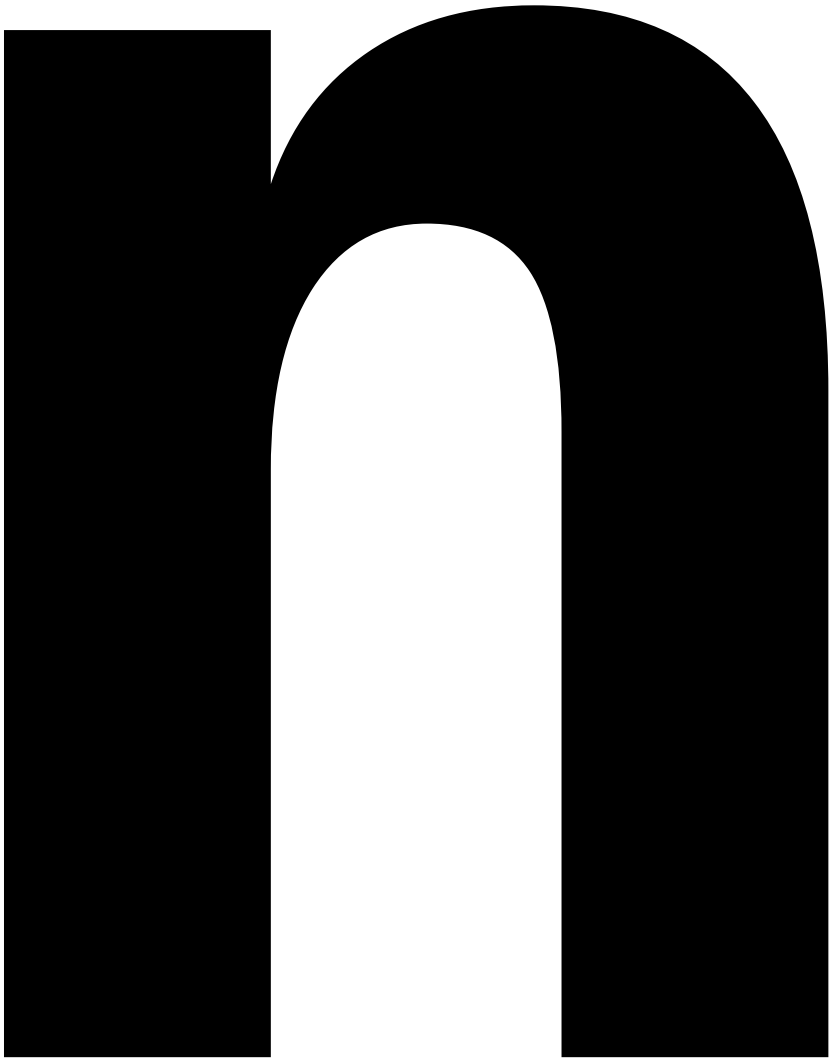
S



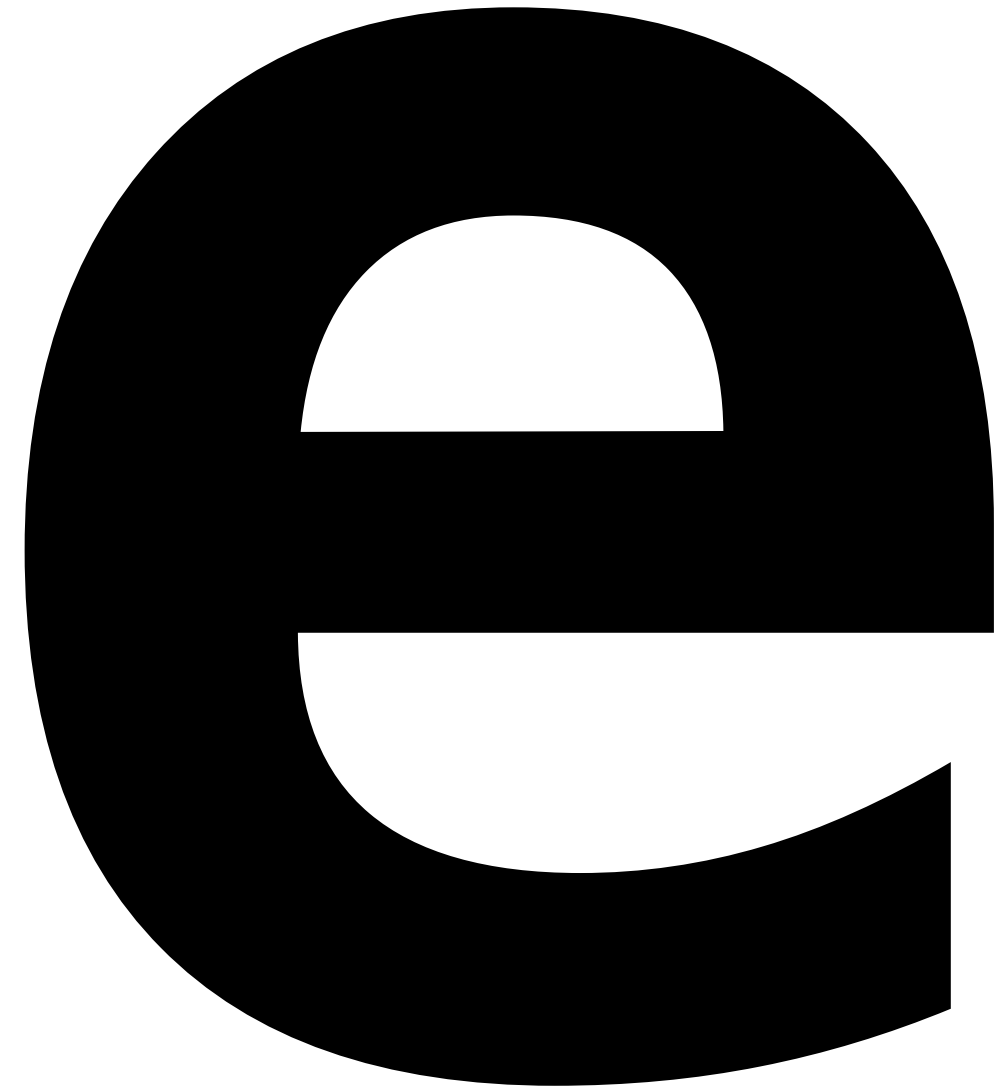


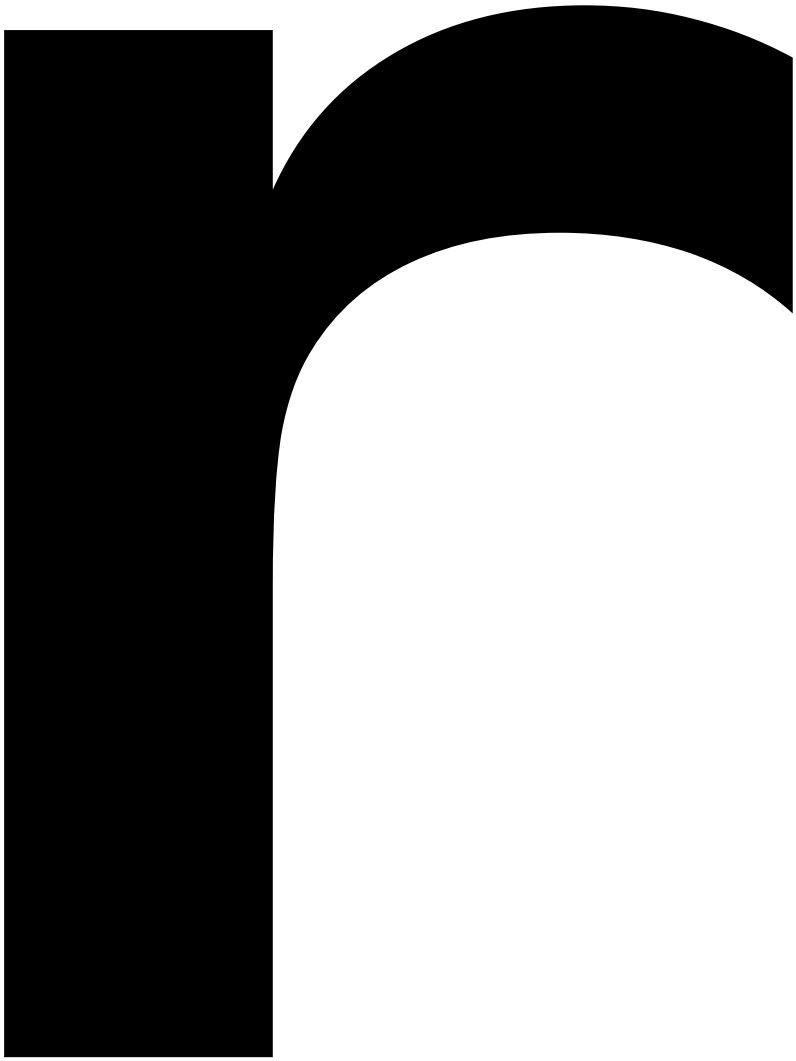


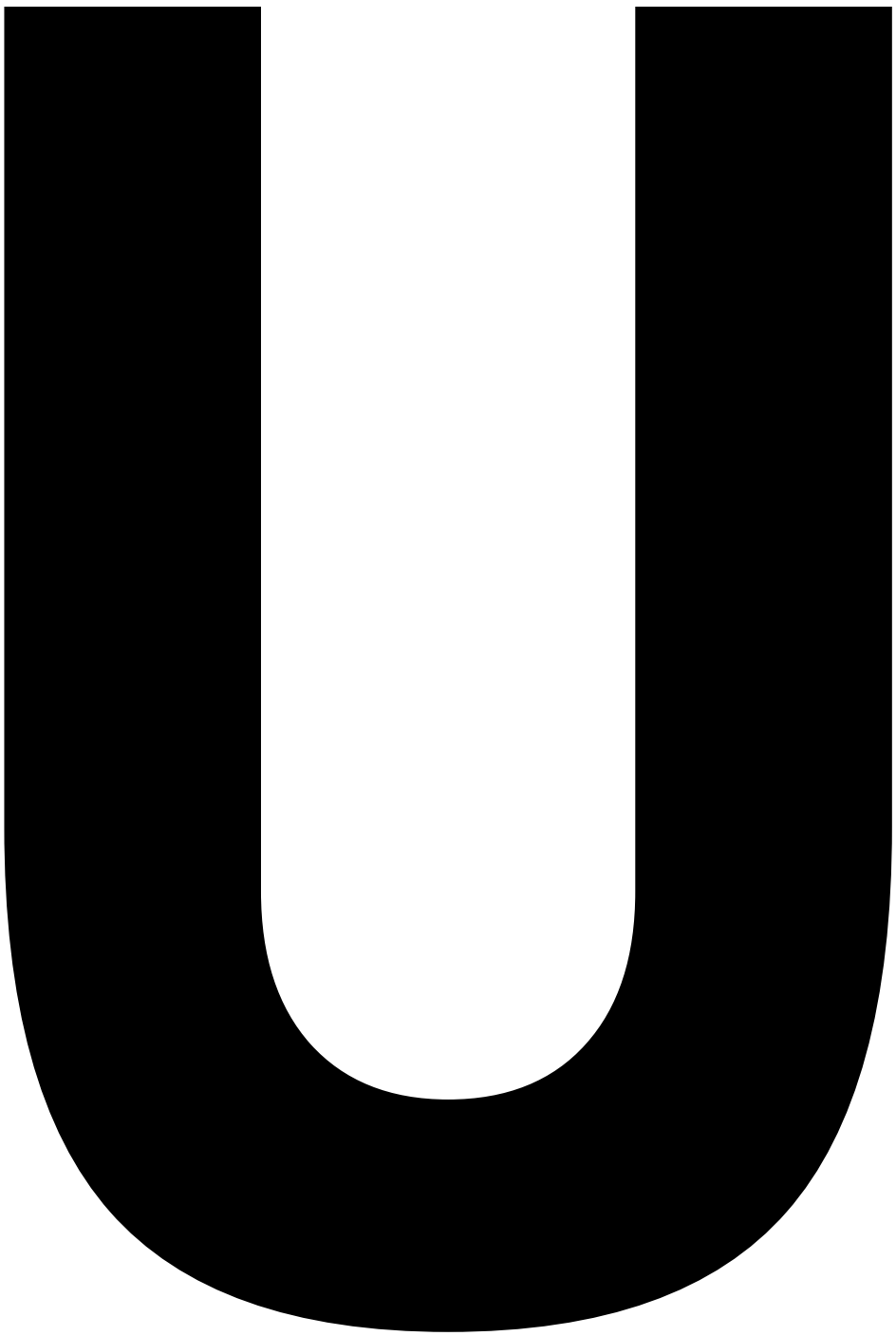


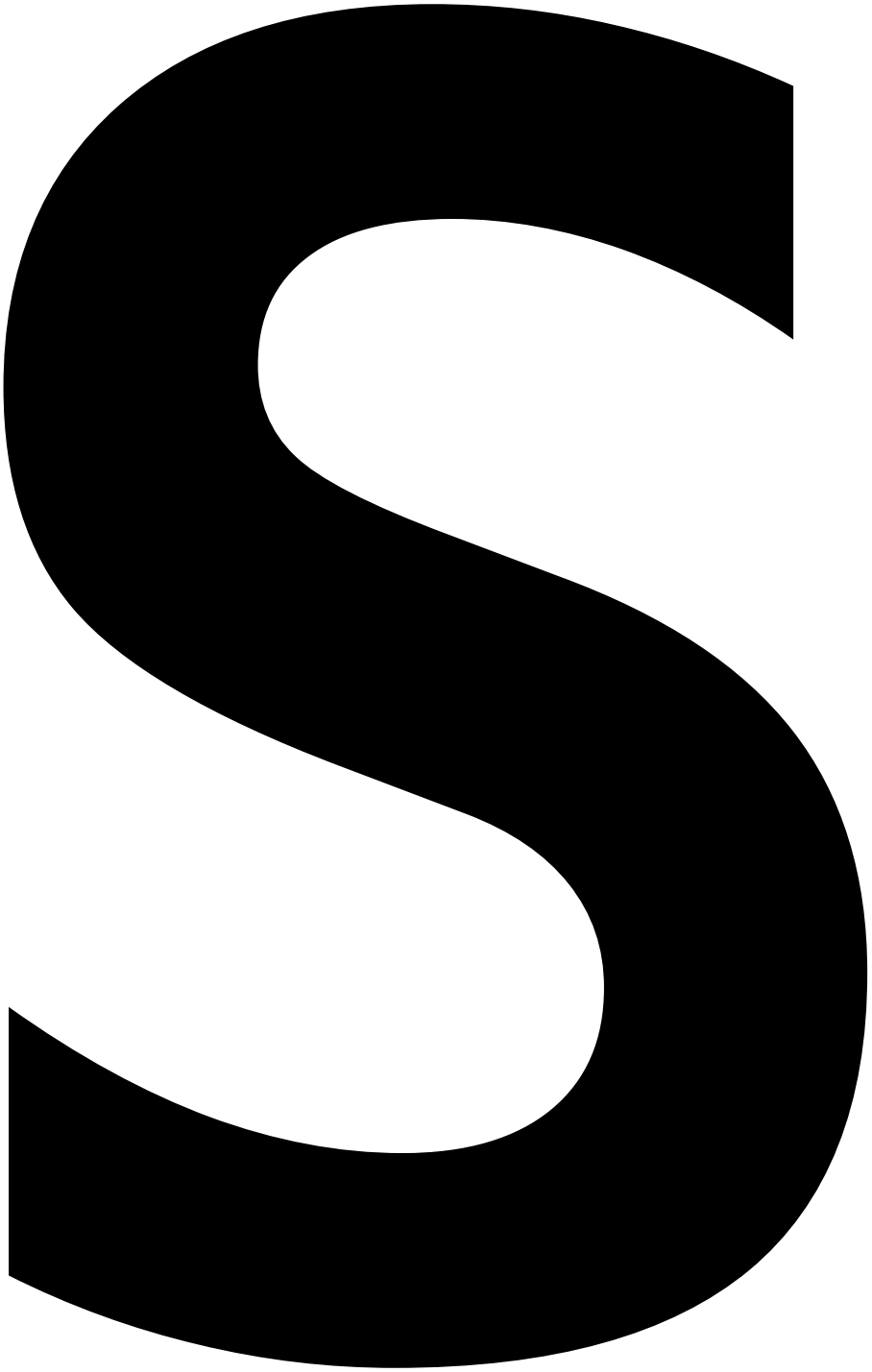


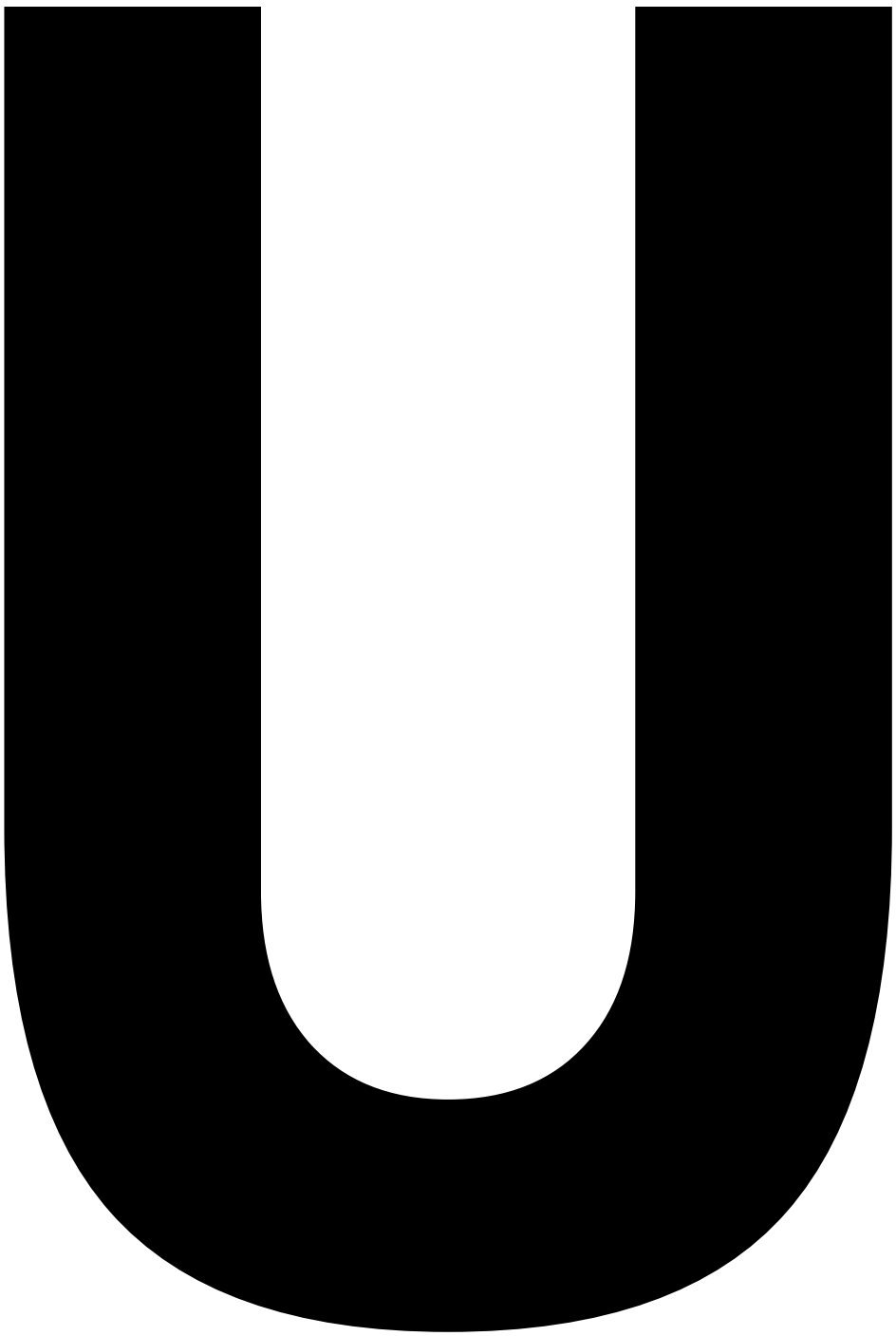
d

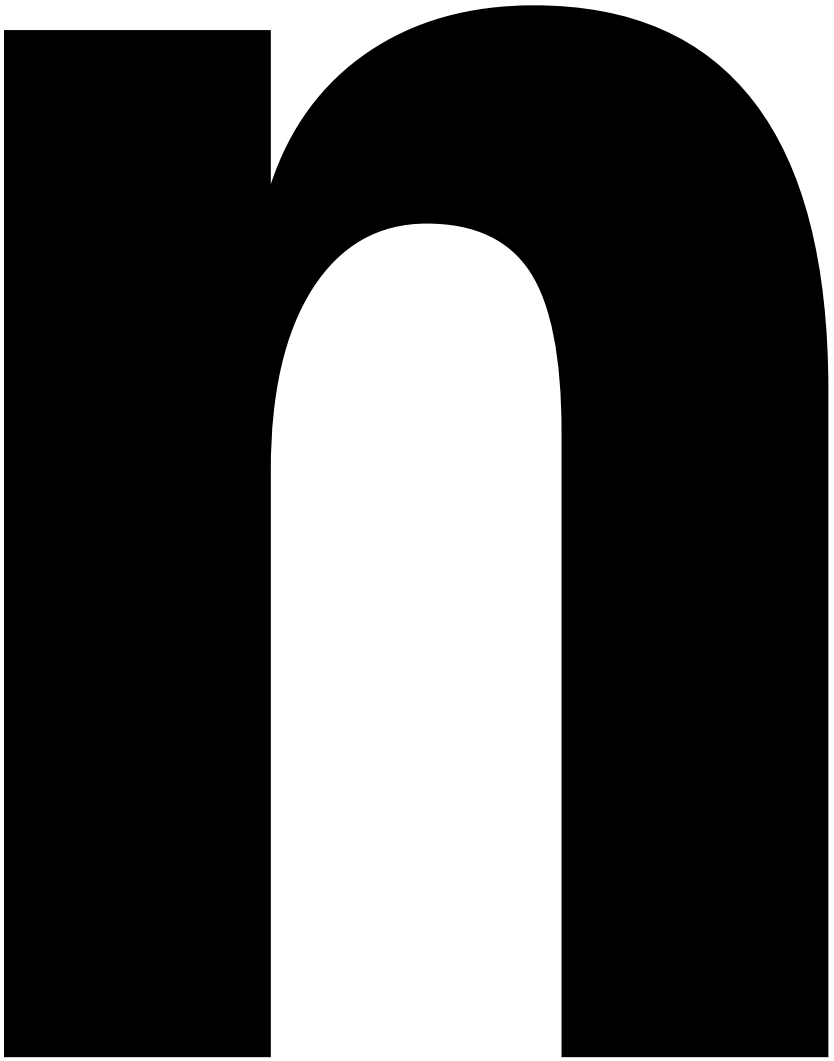


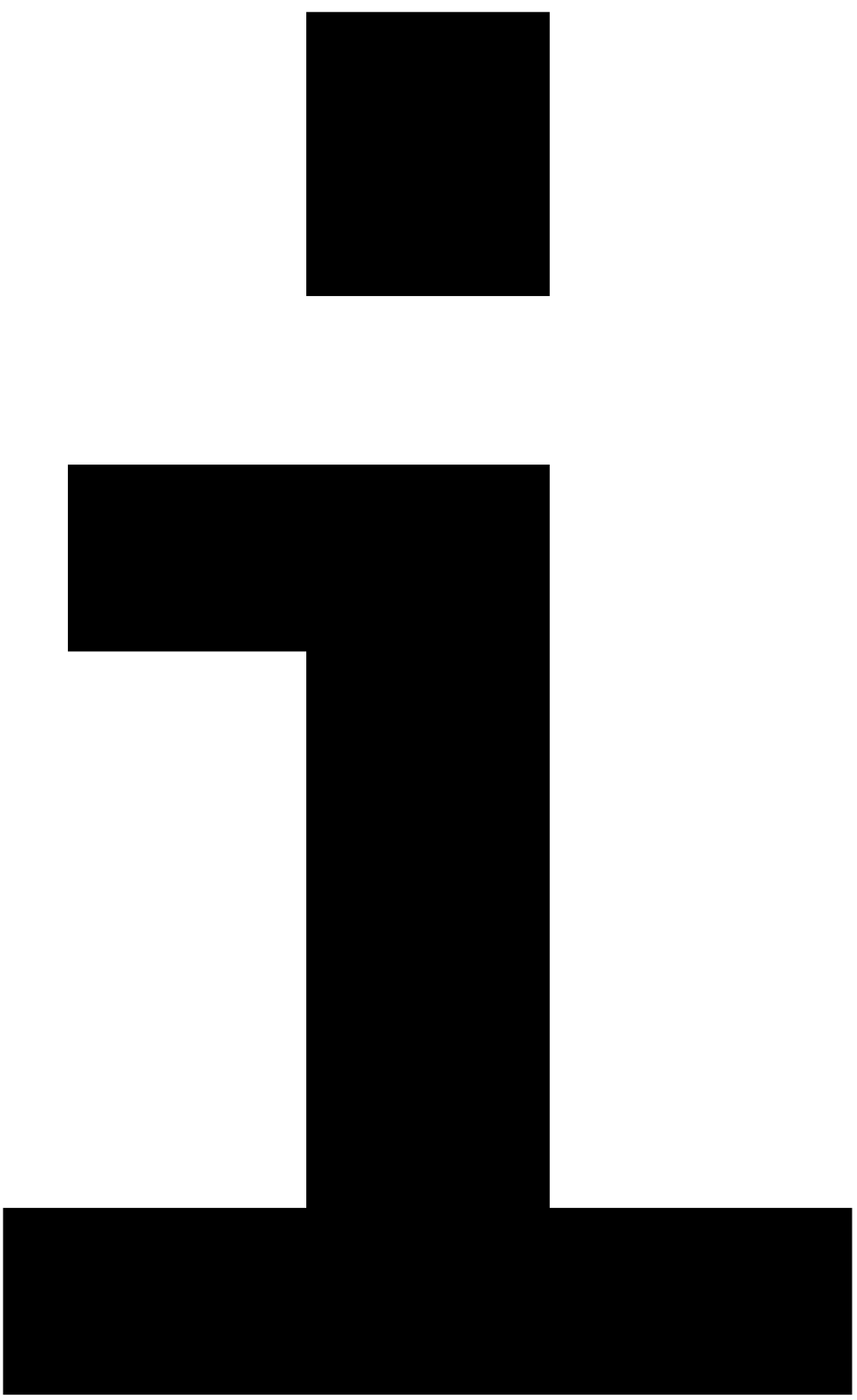


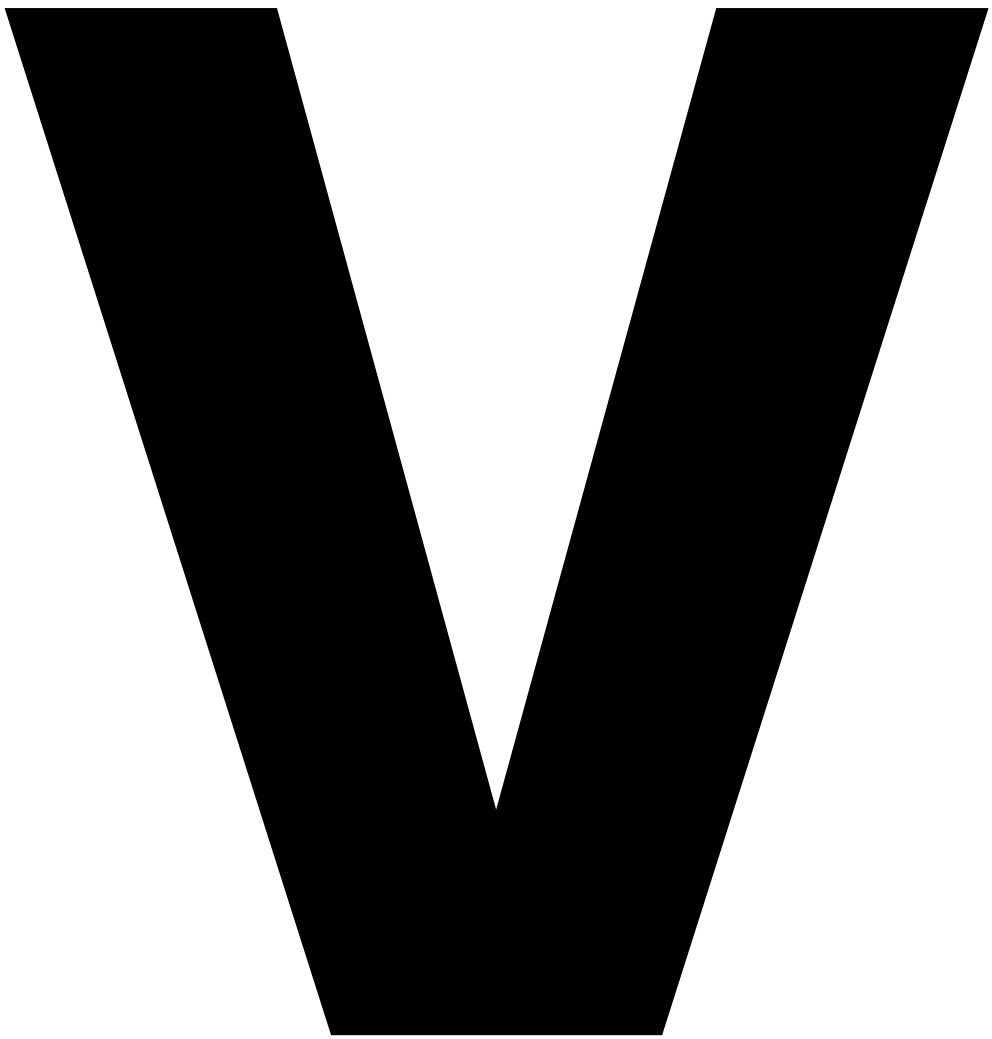


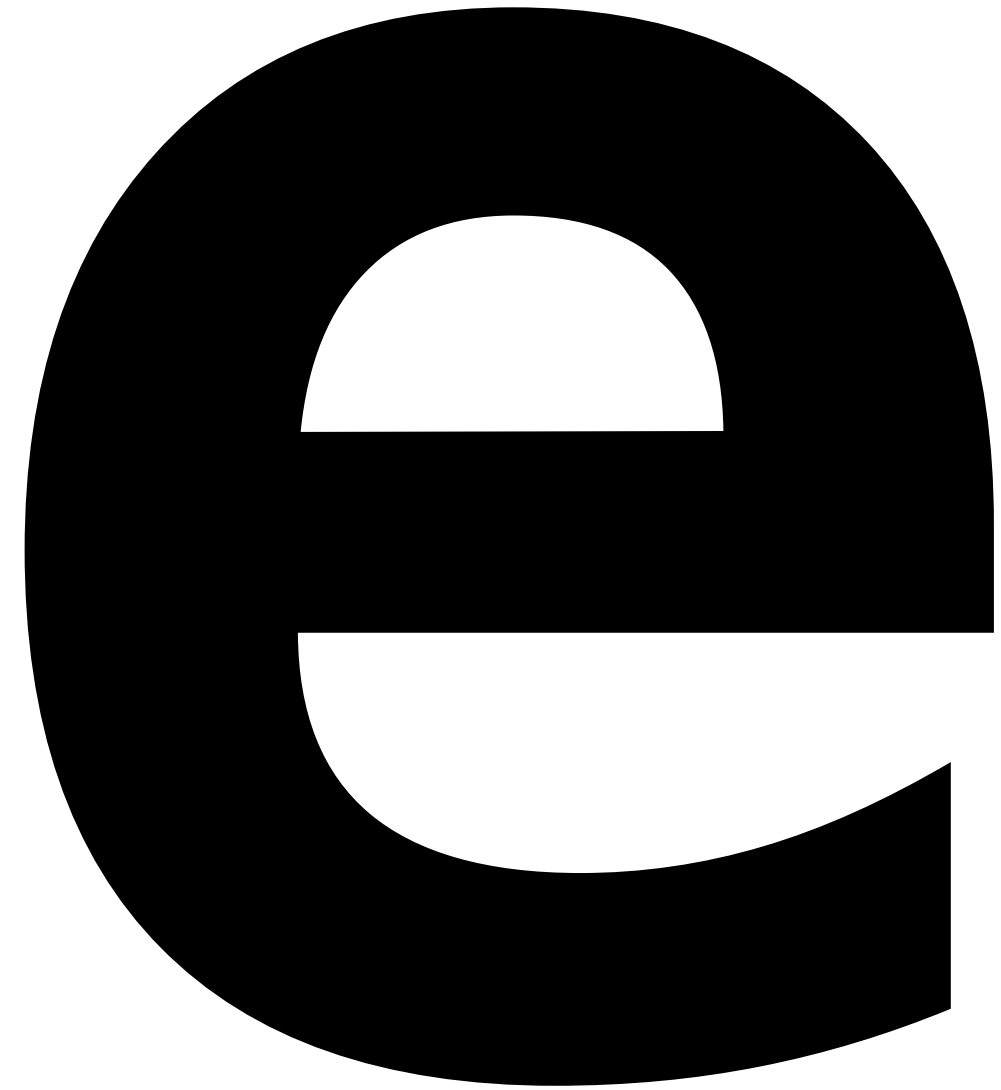


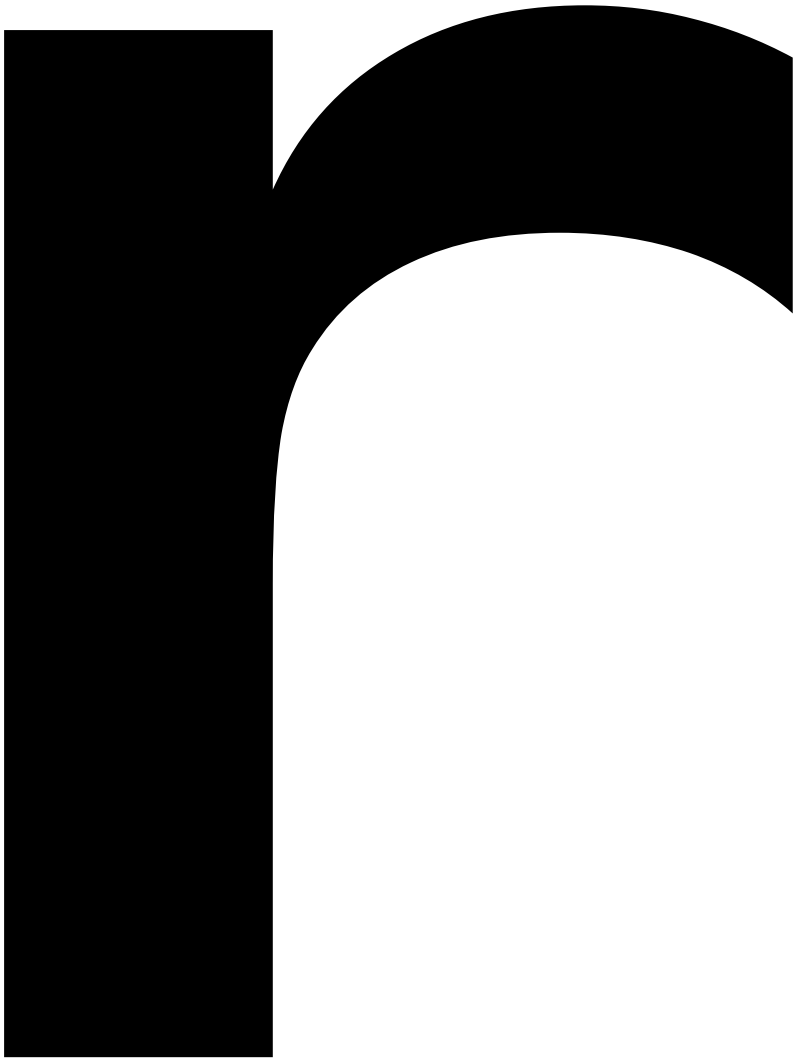




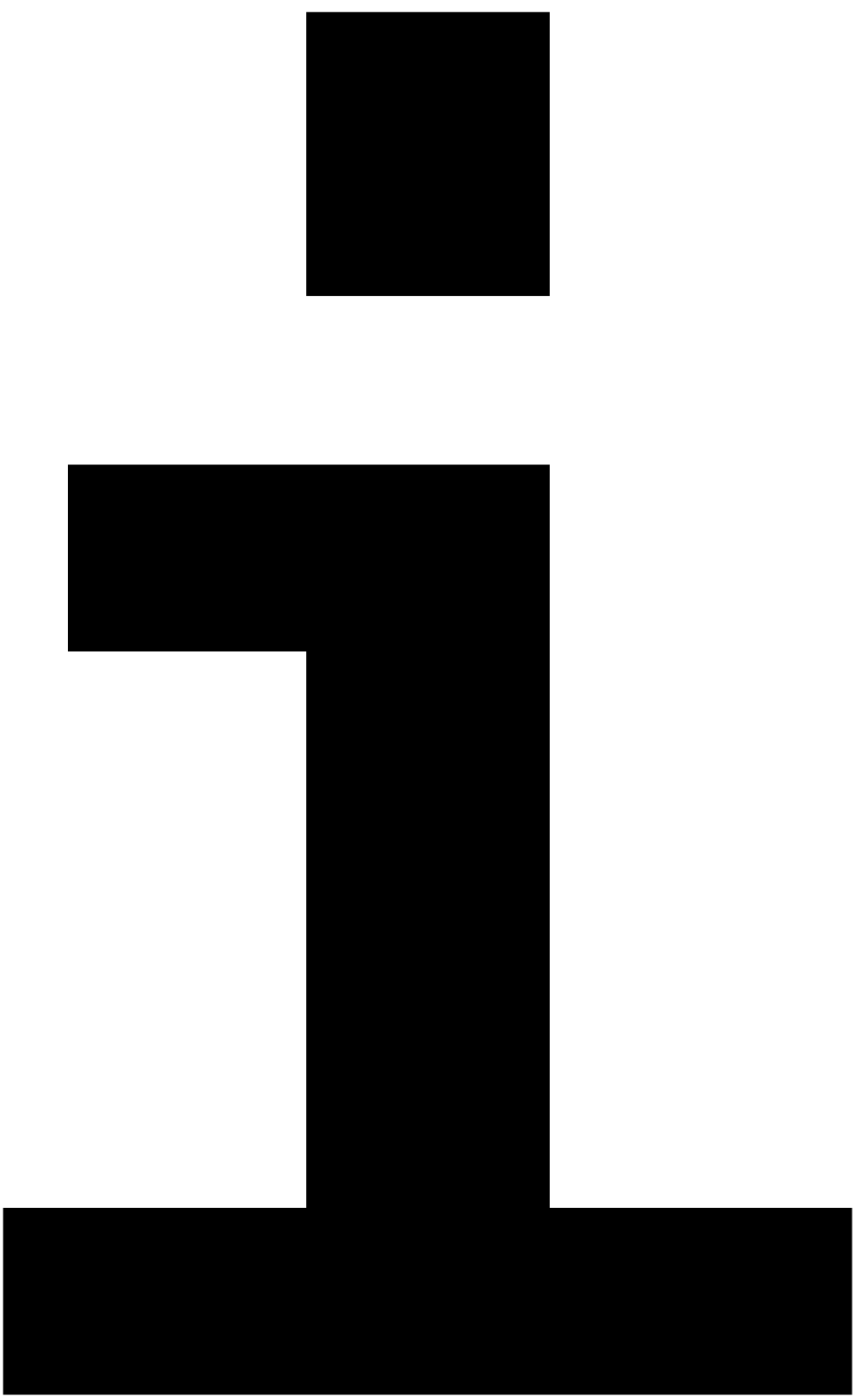


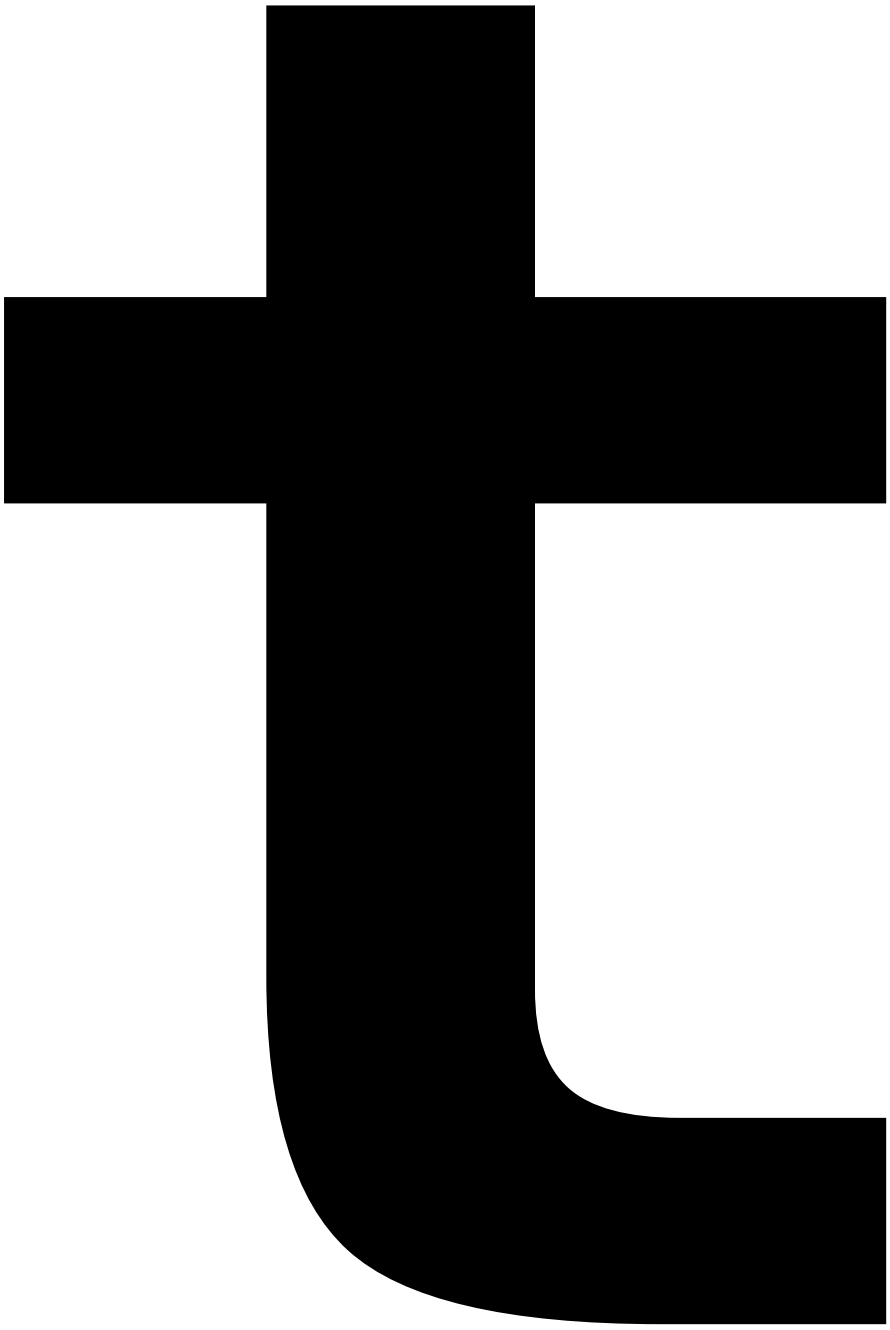


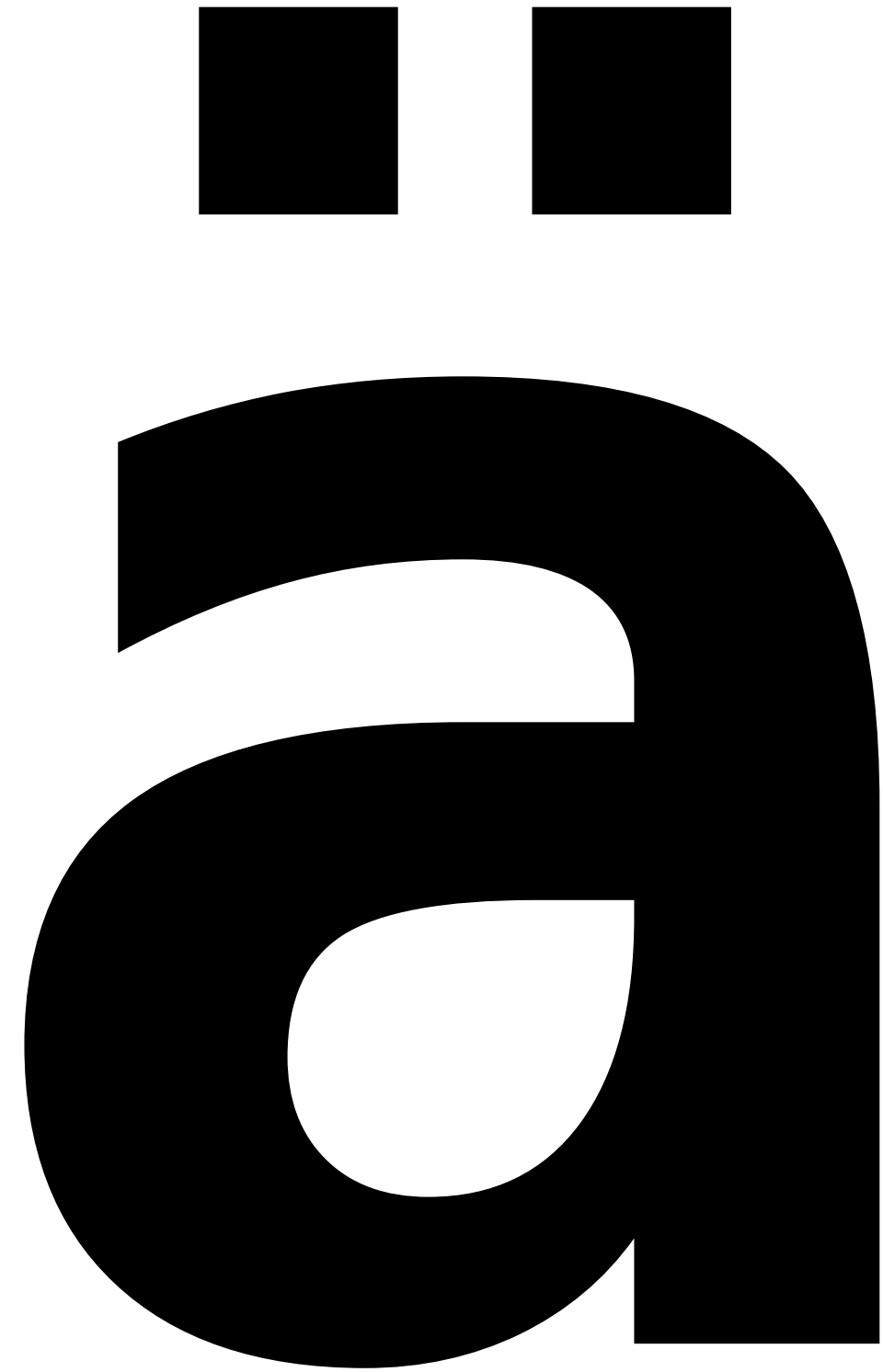


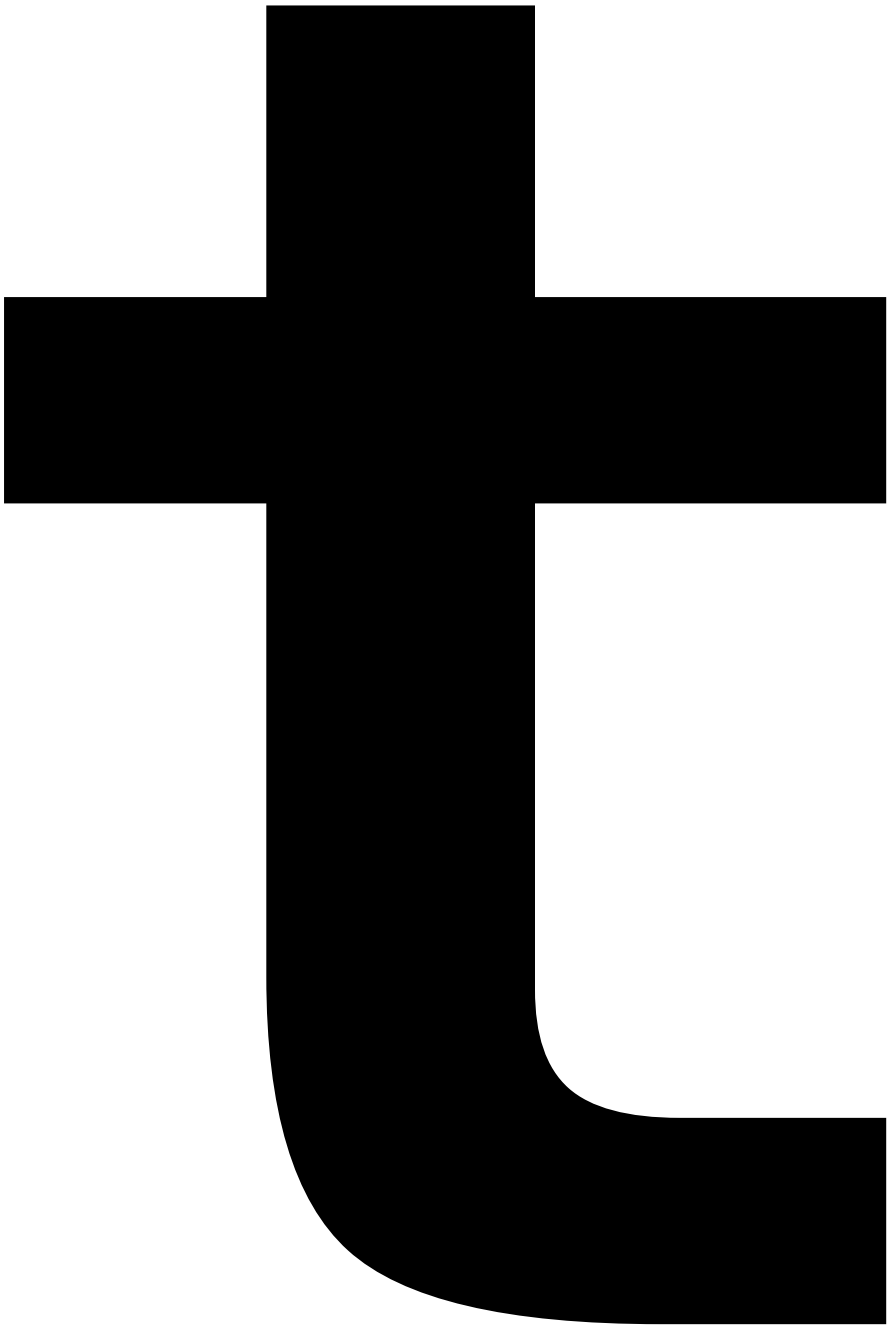


S

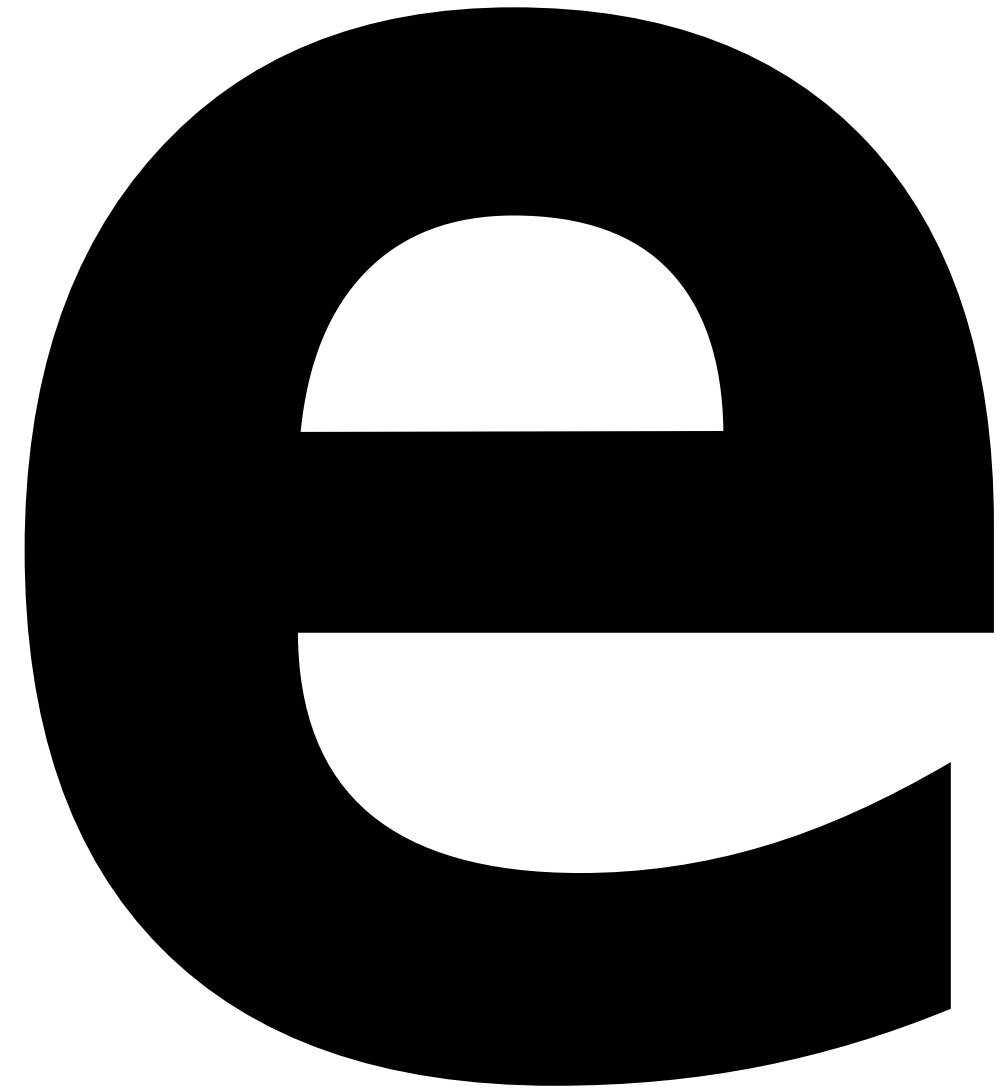


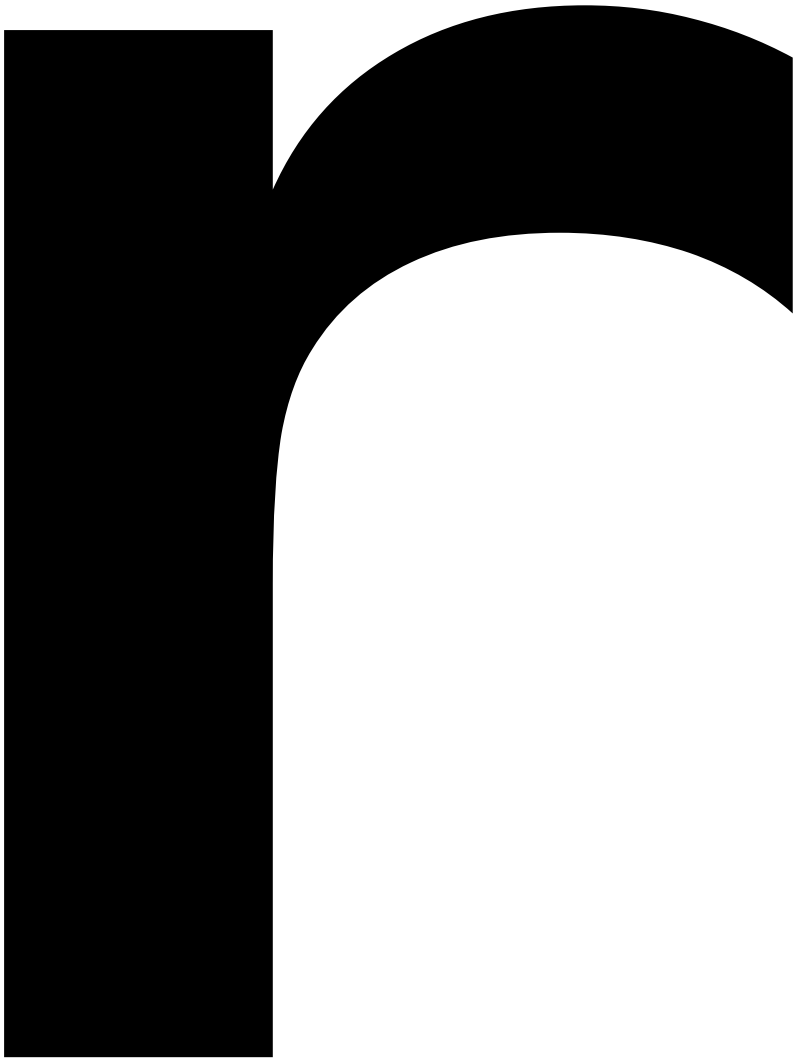


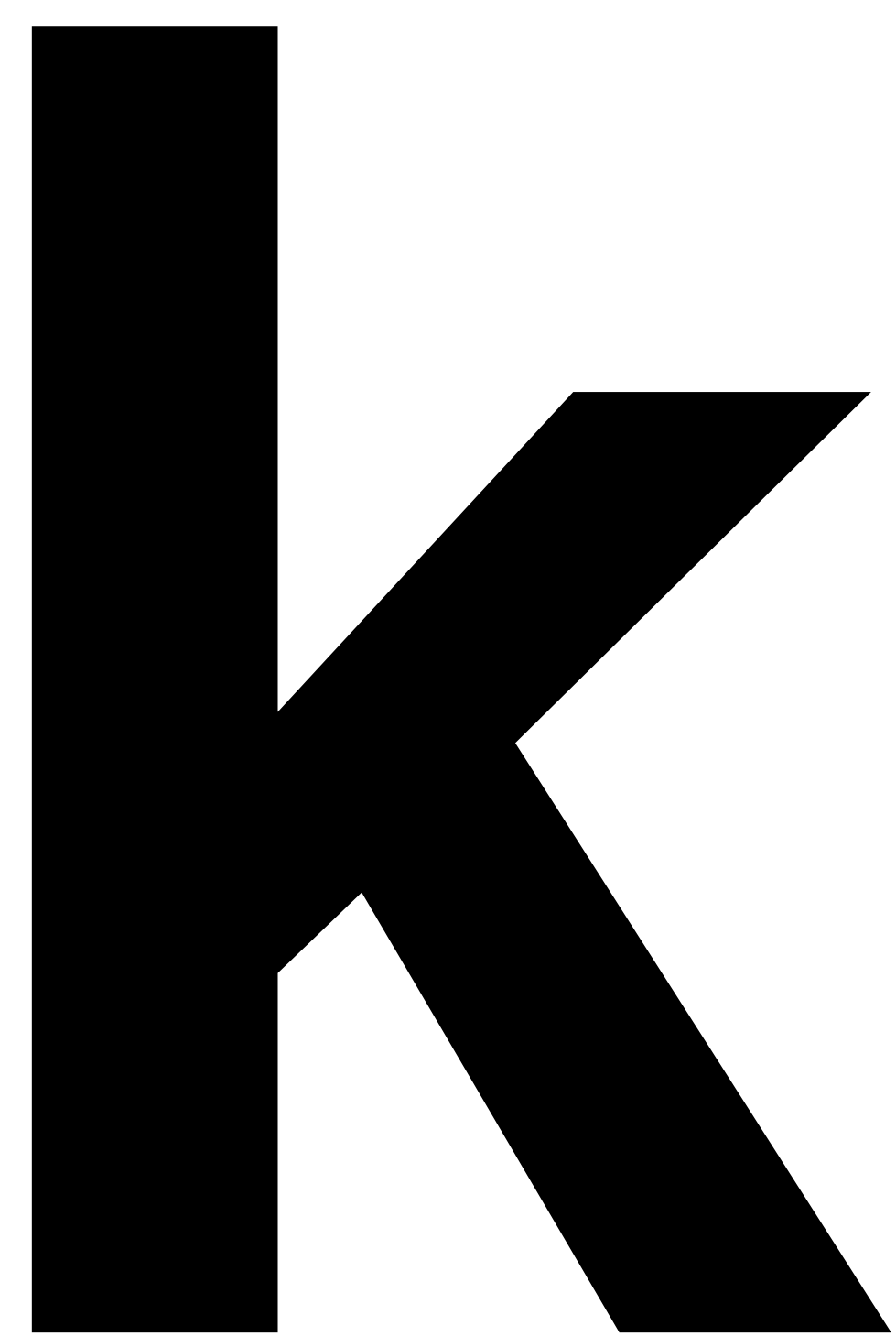


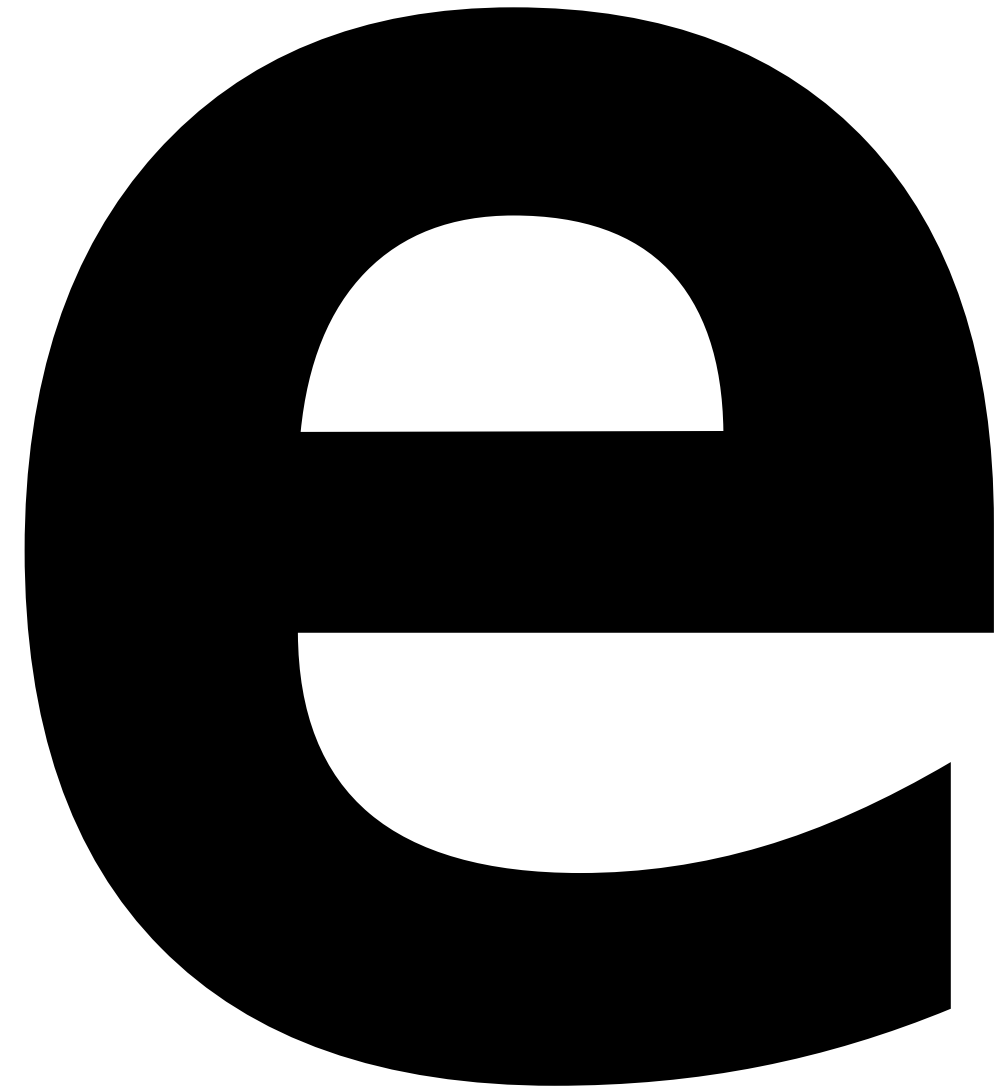


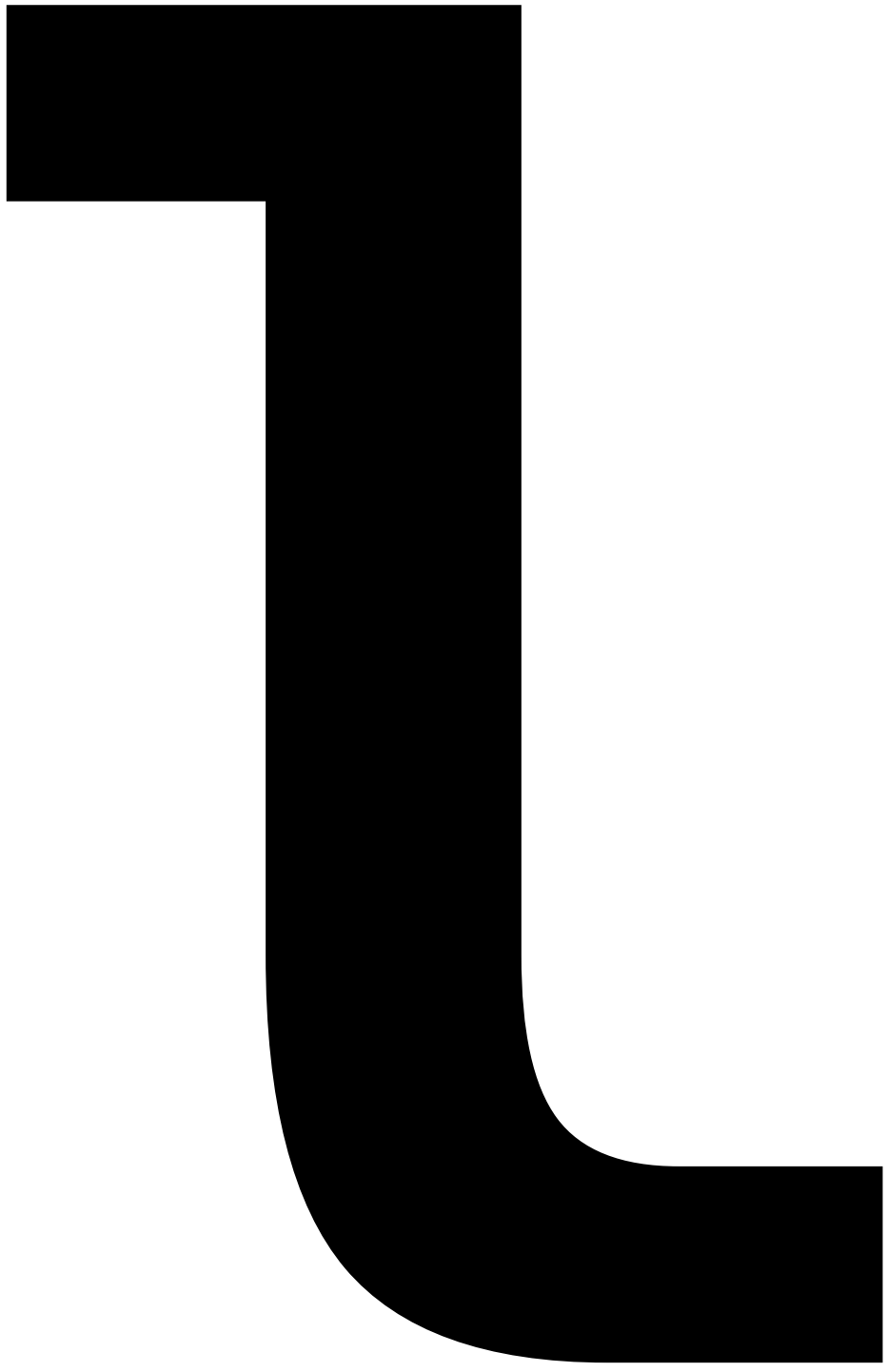
B

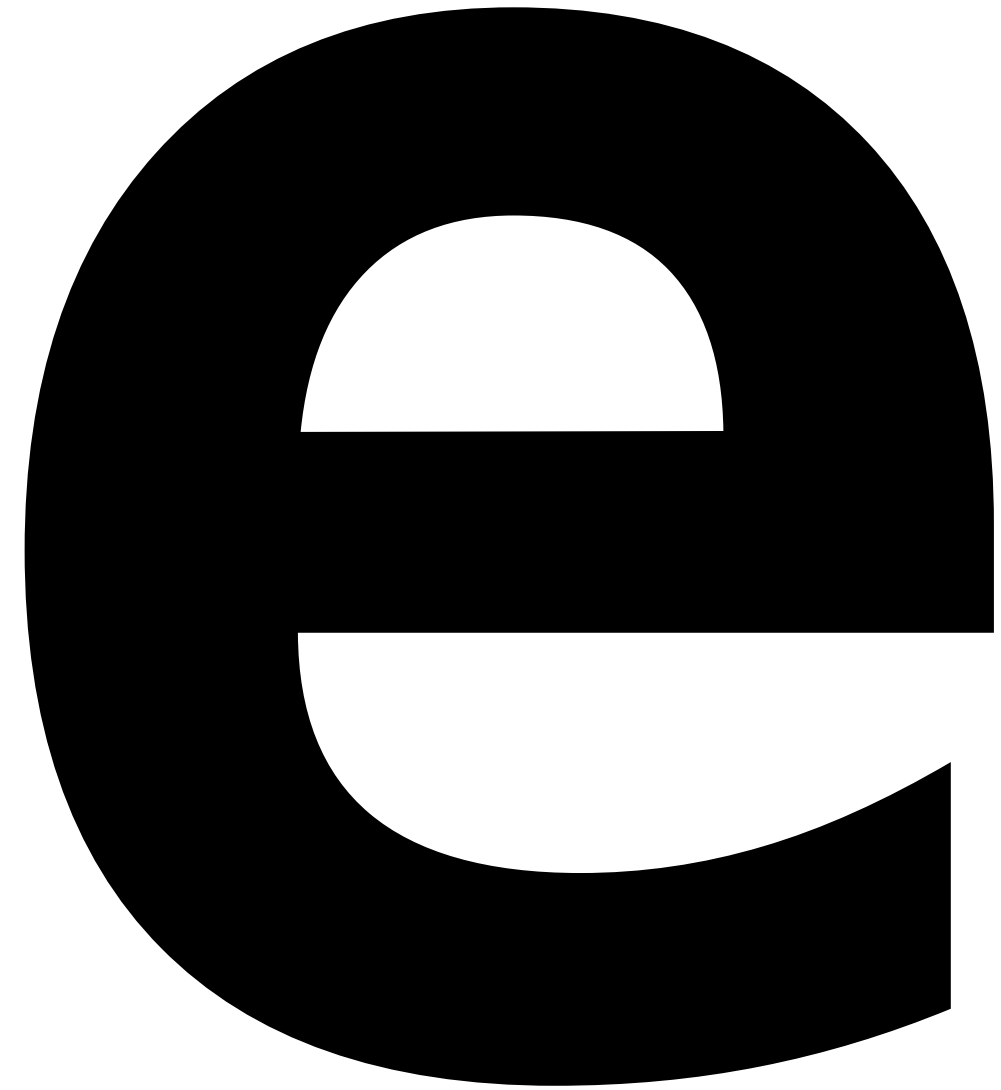


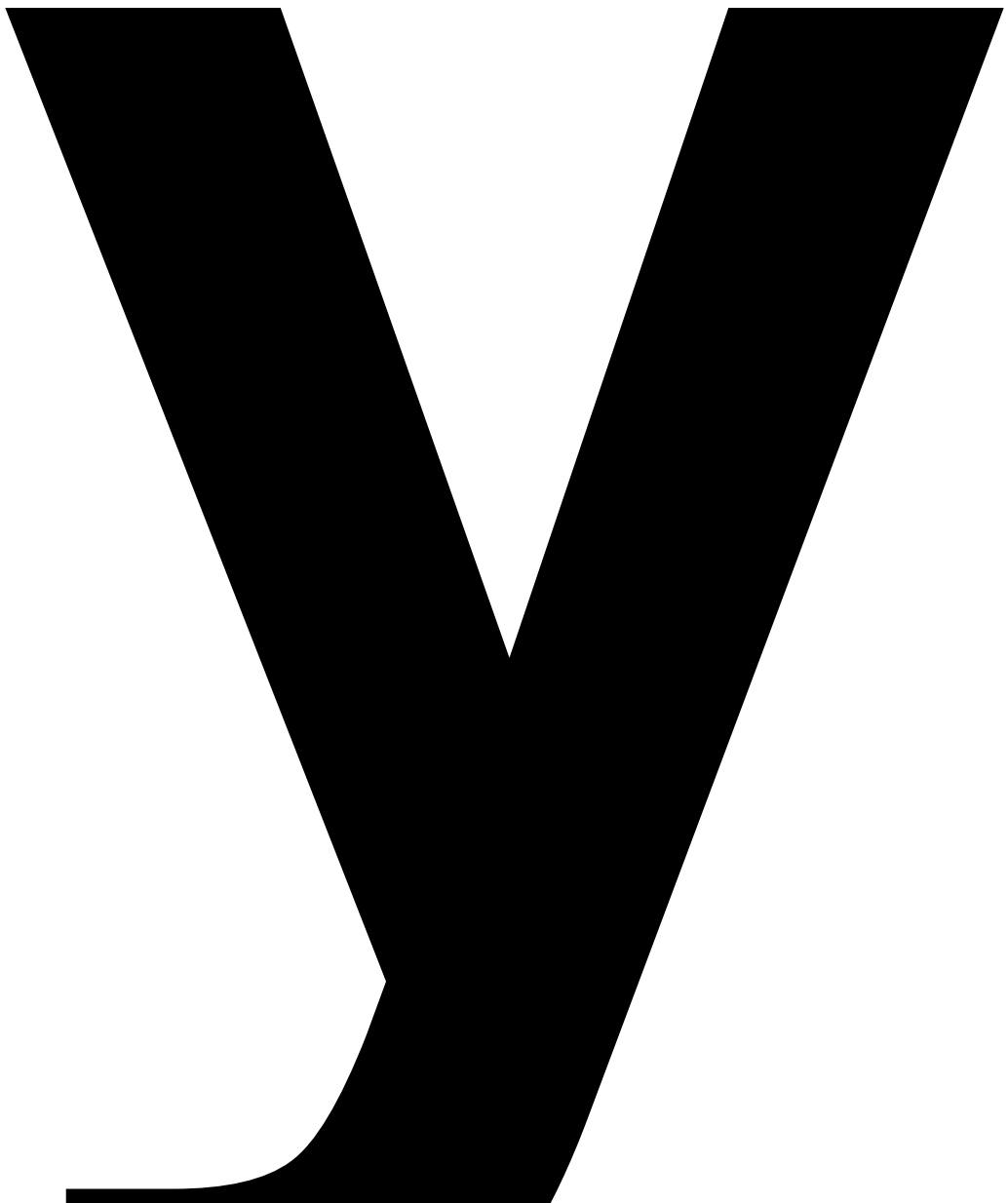


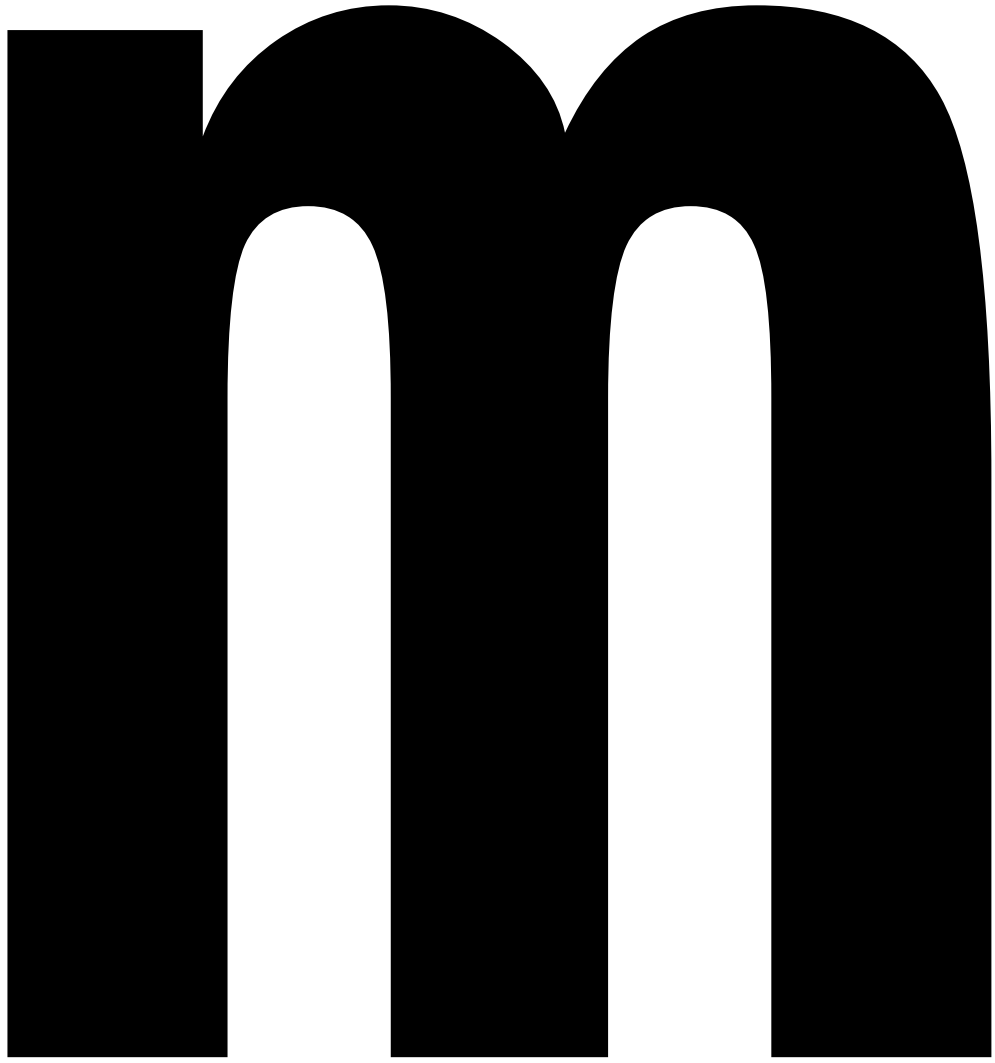


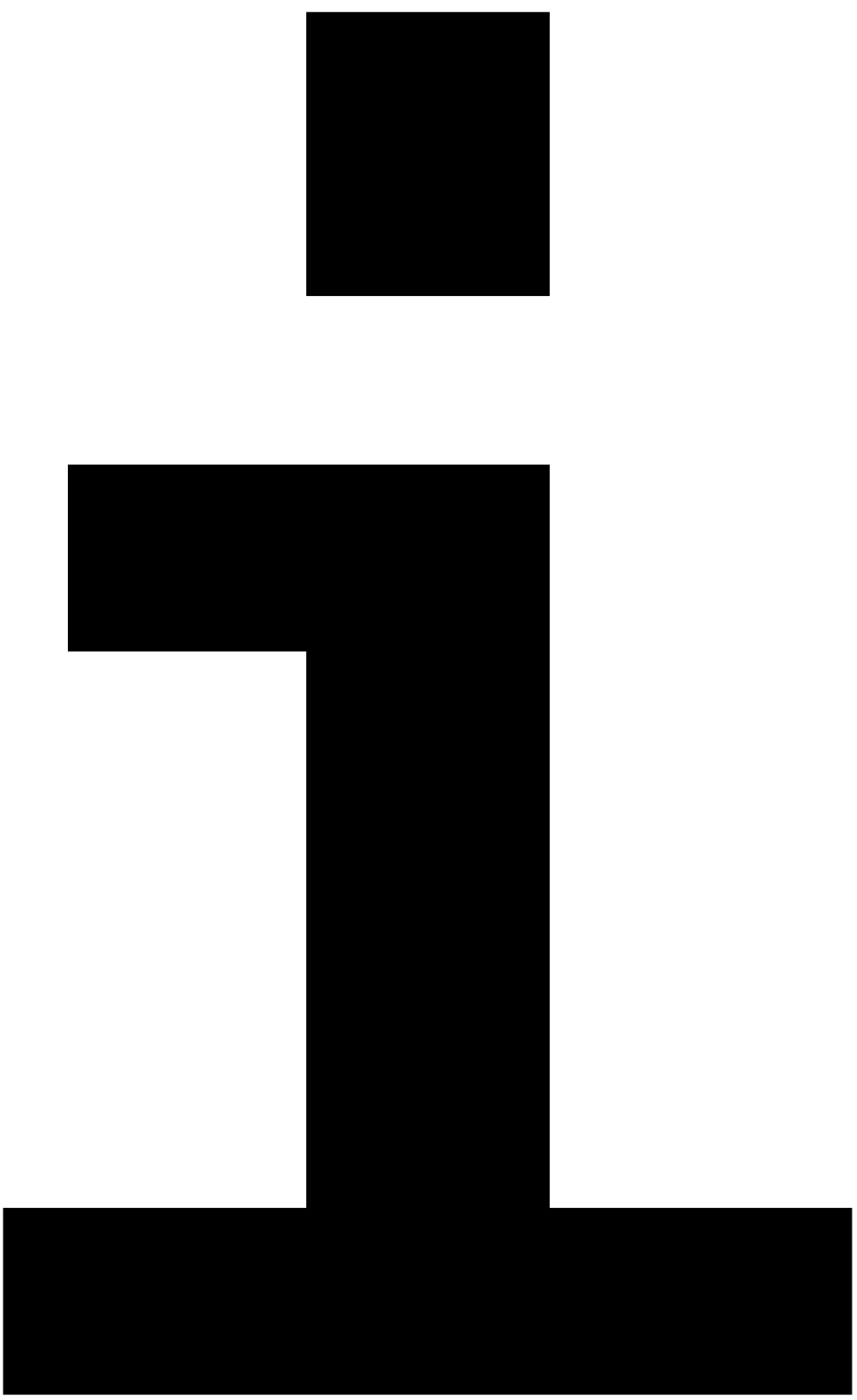


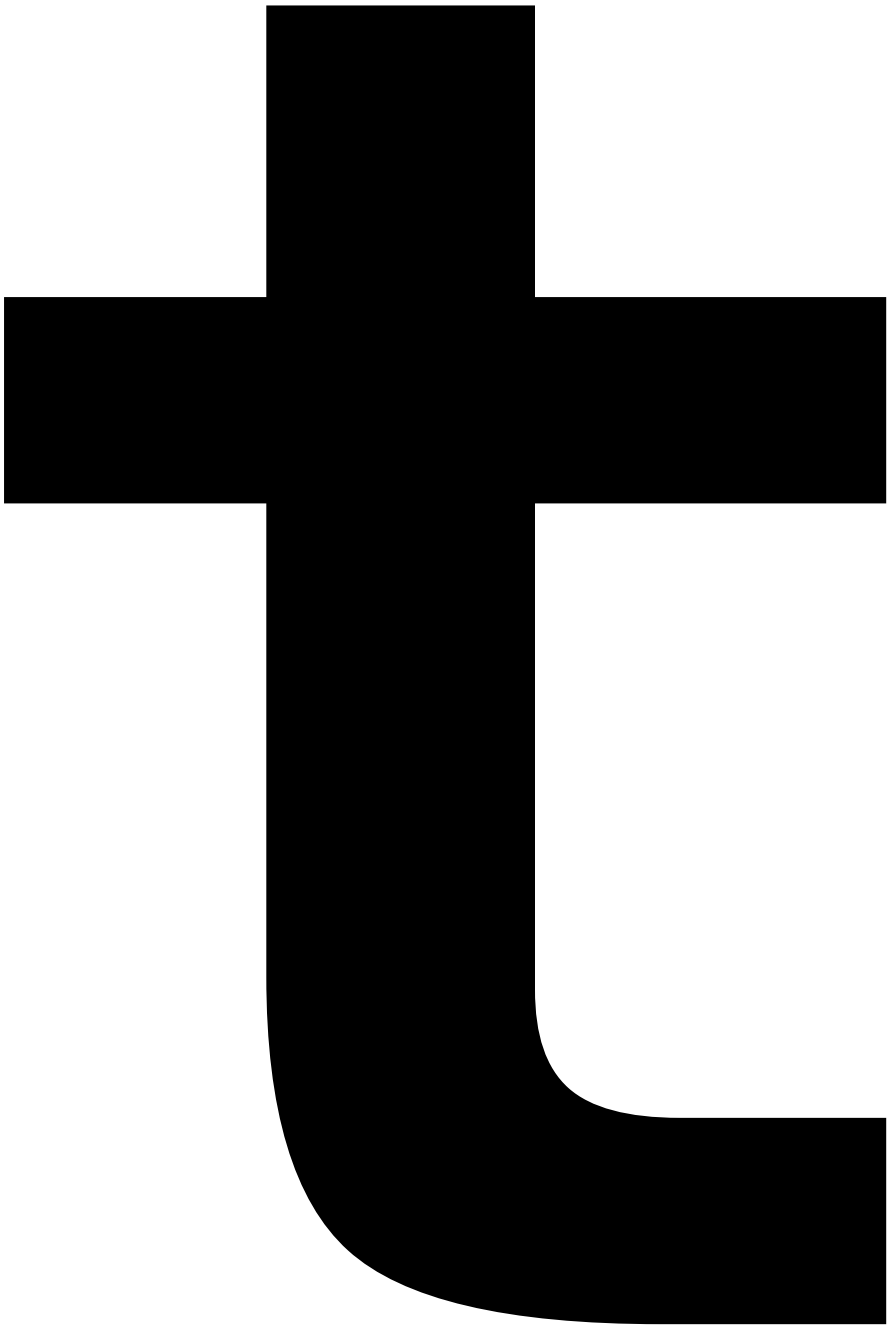




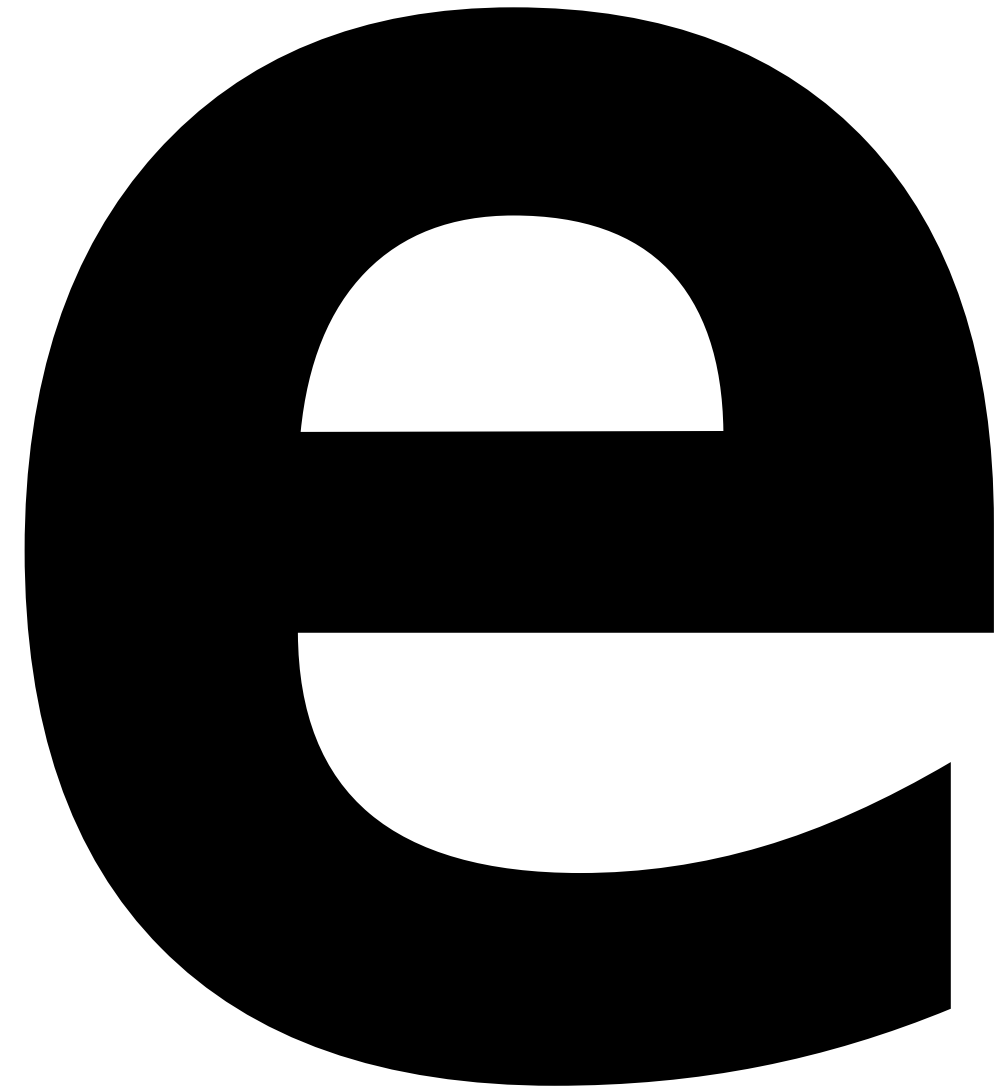


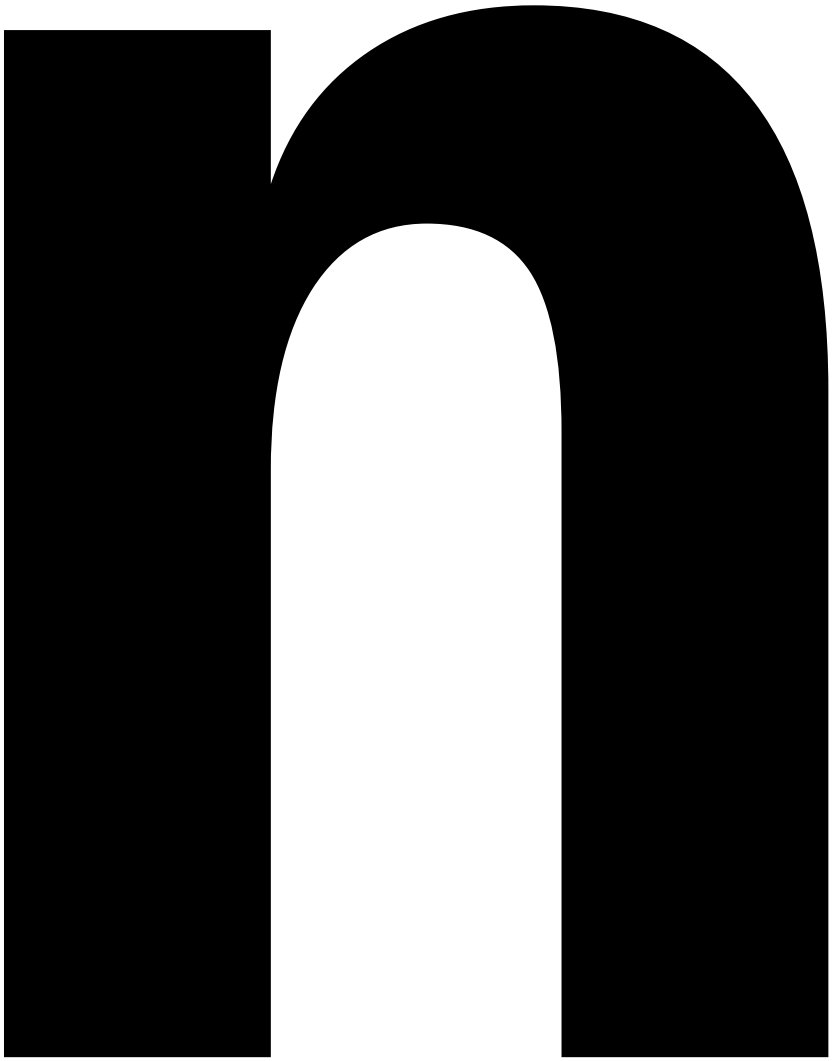


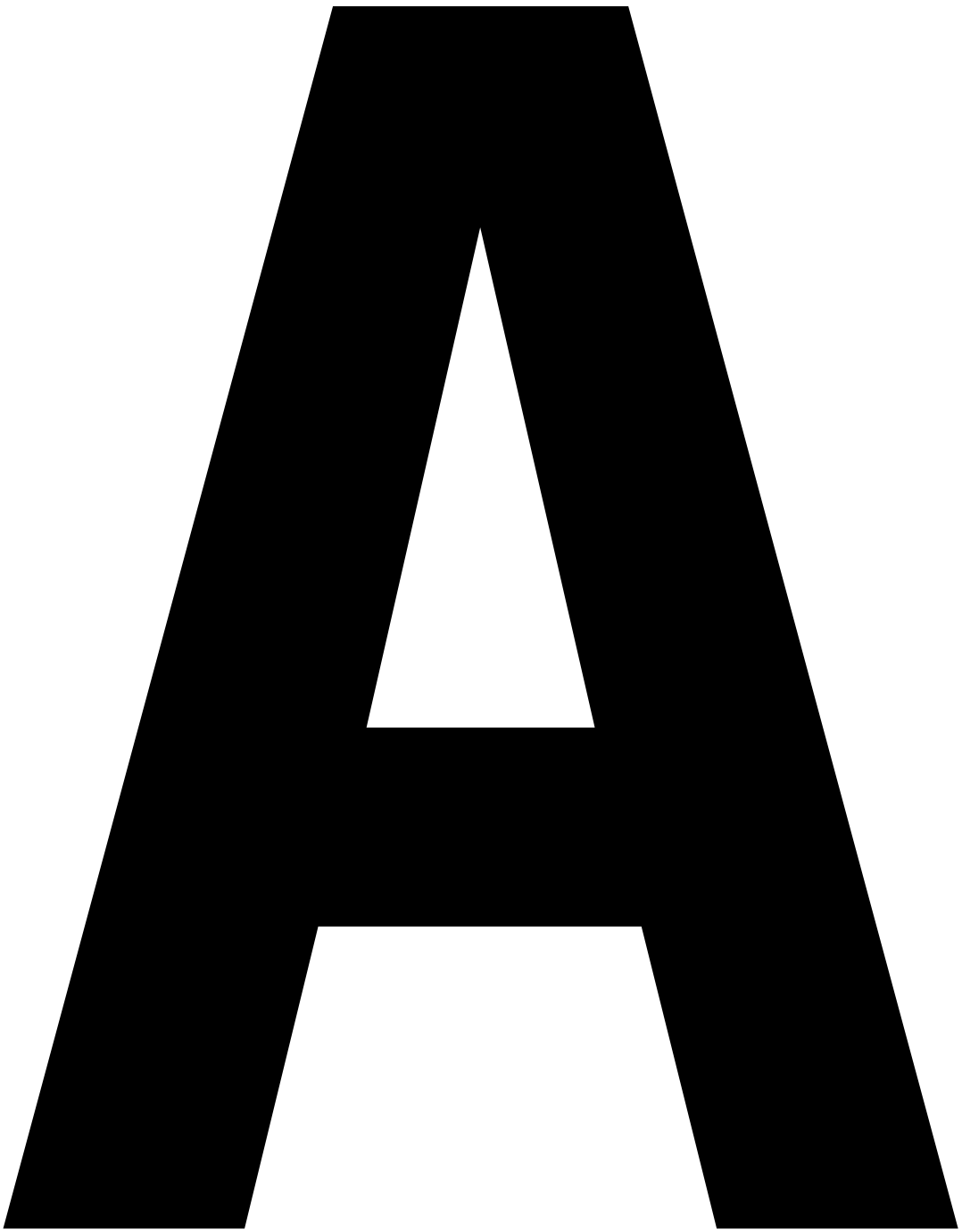




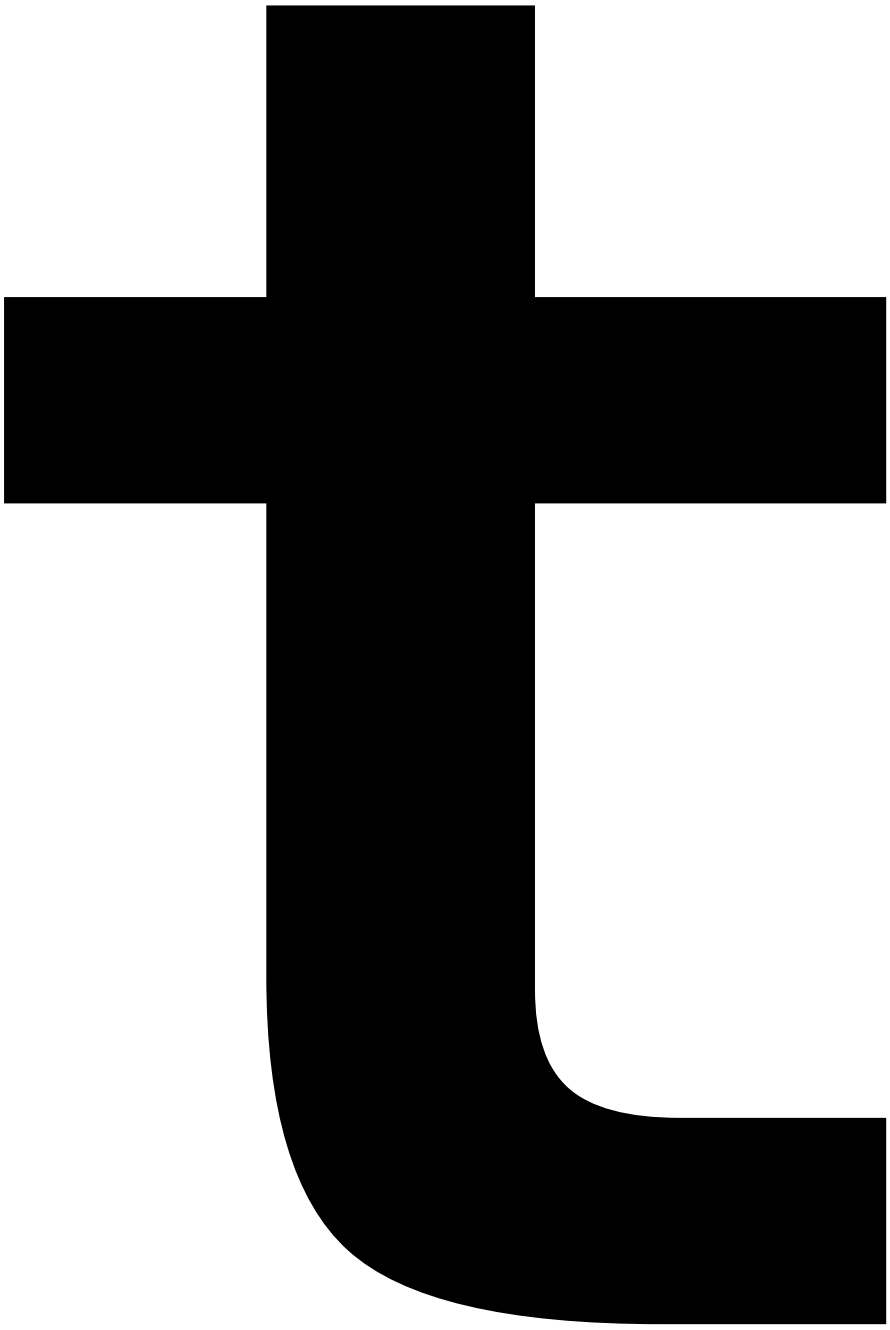
d

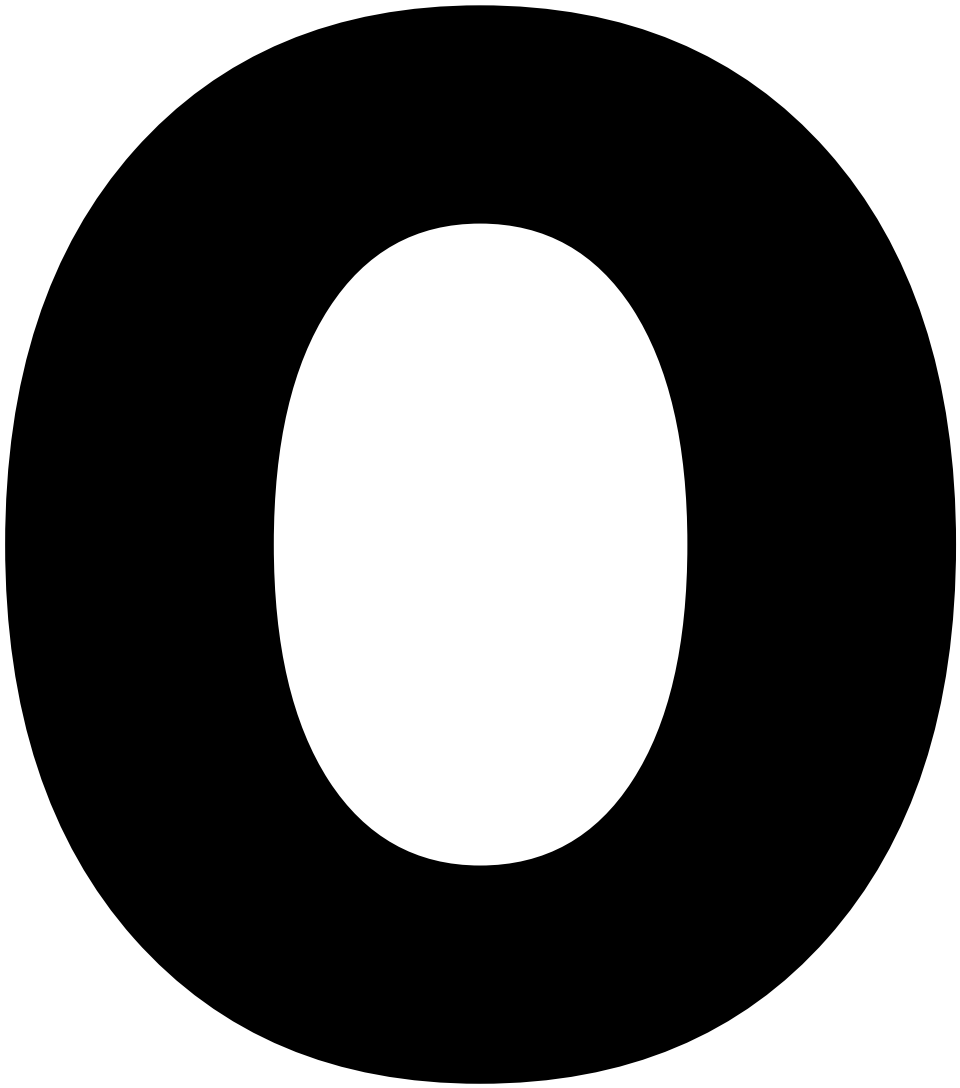


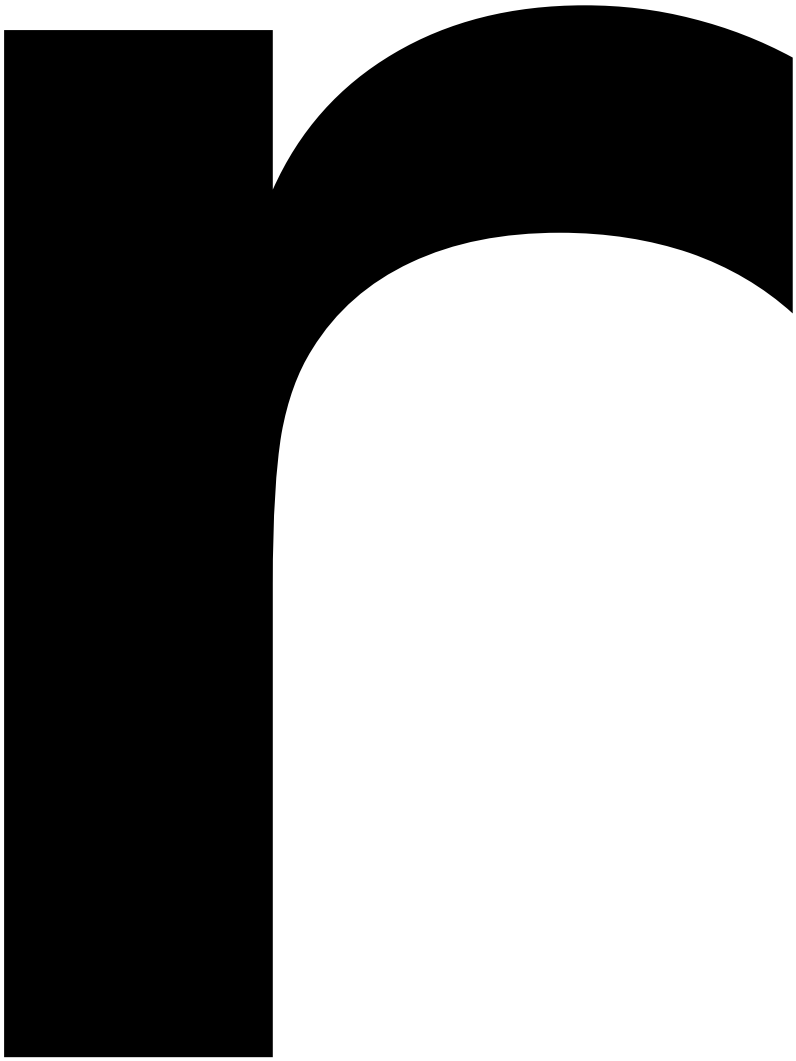


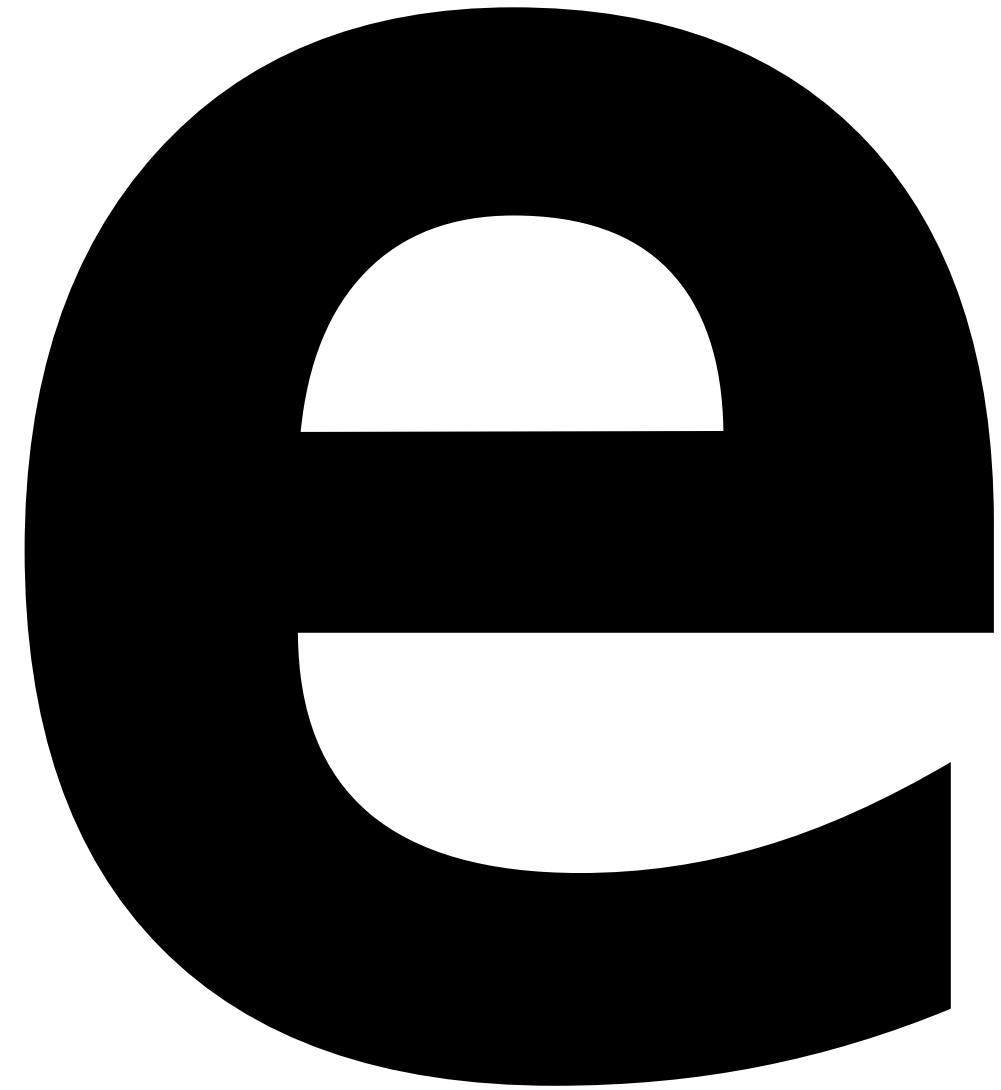


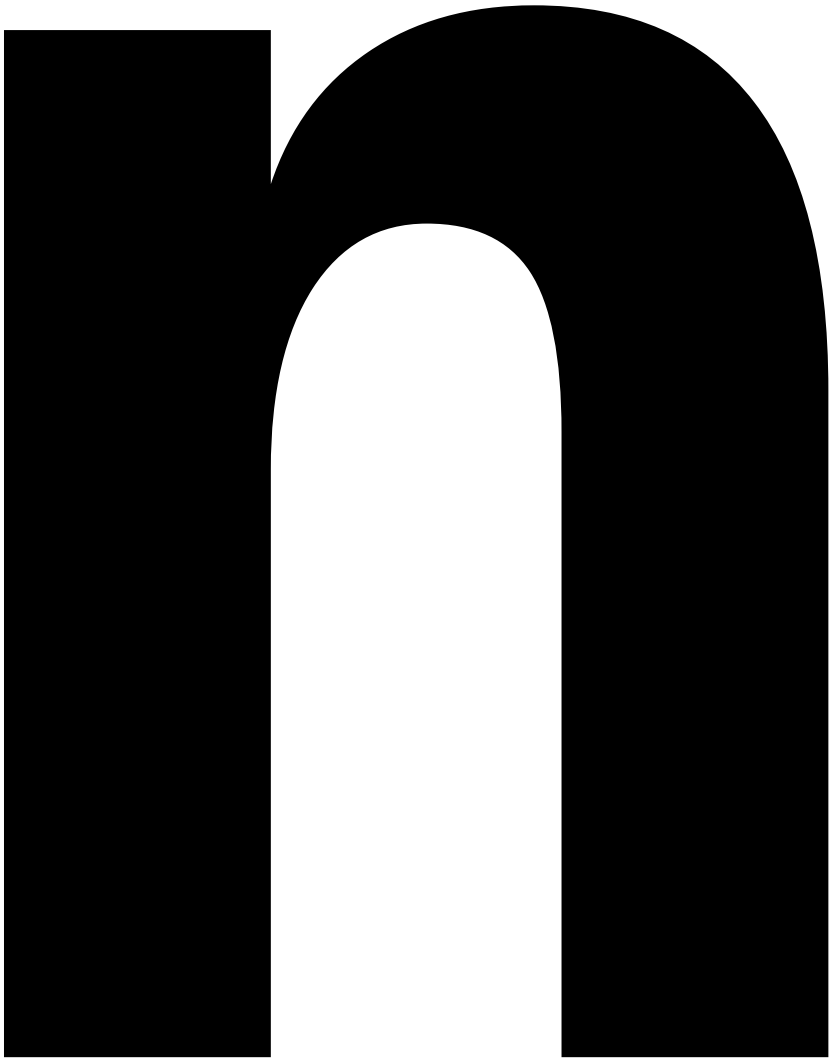
u

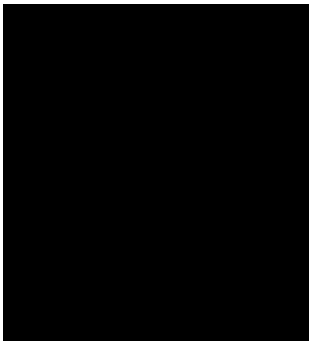


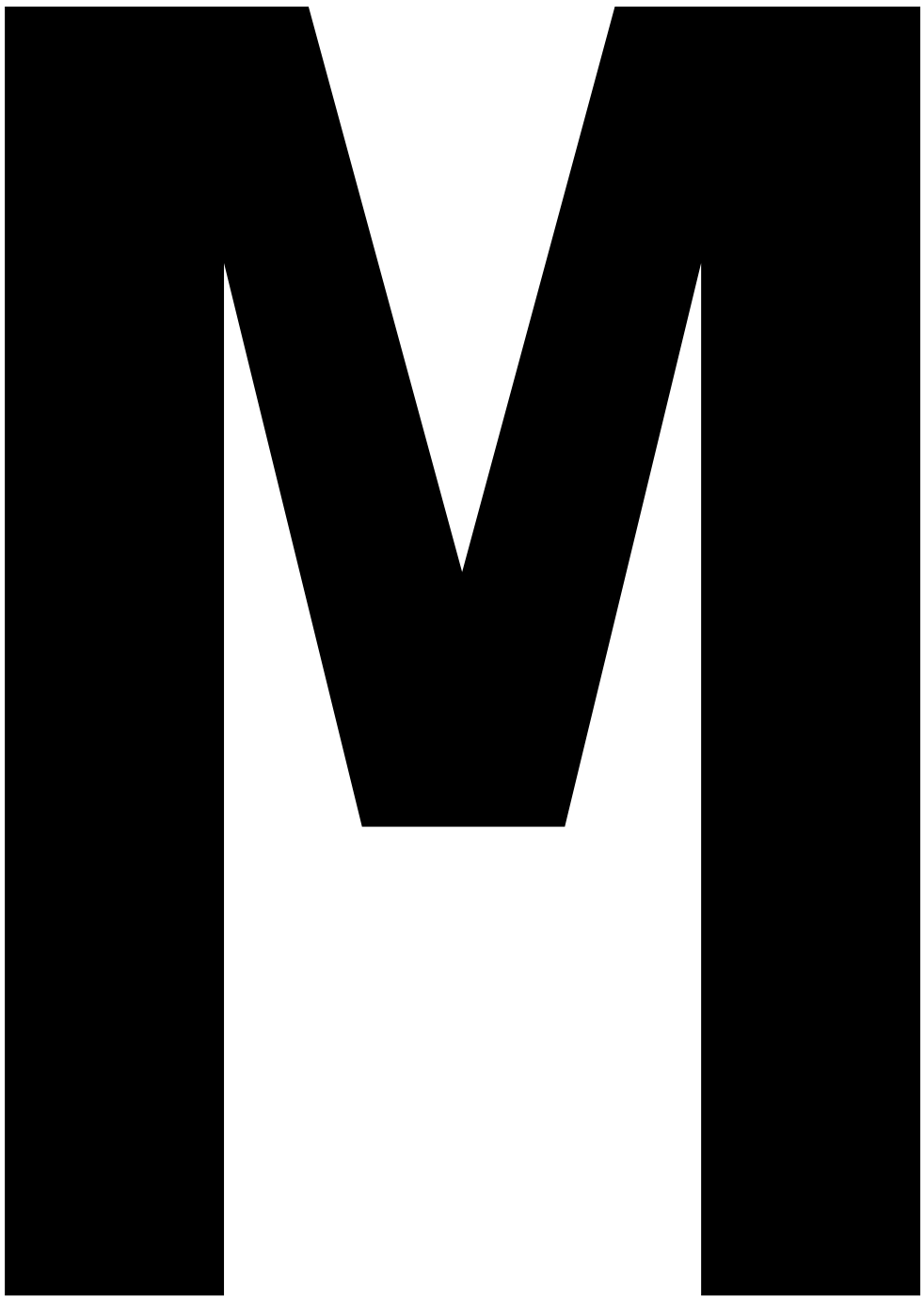




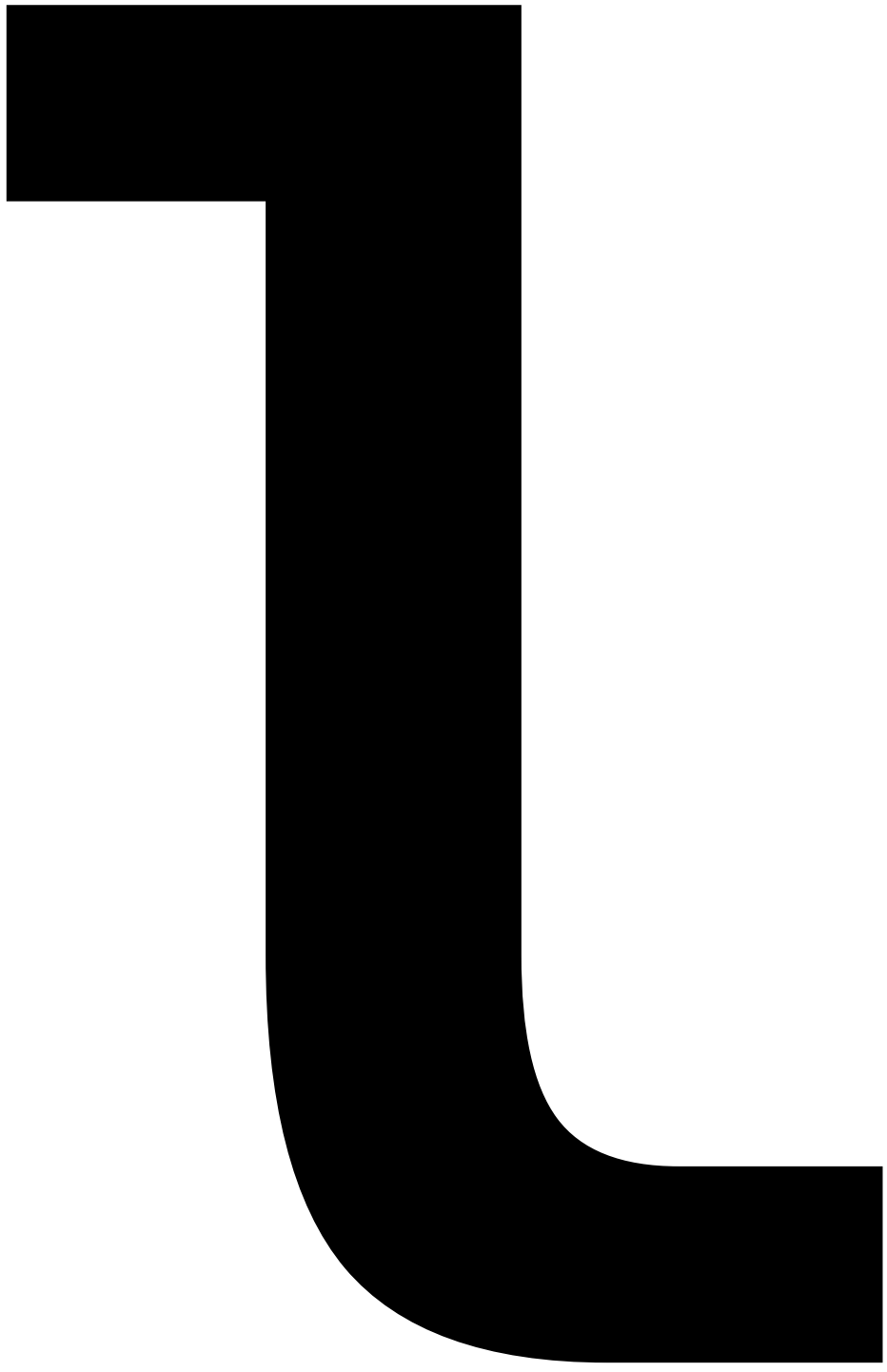


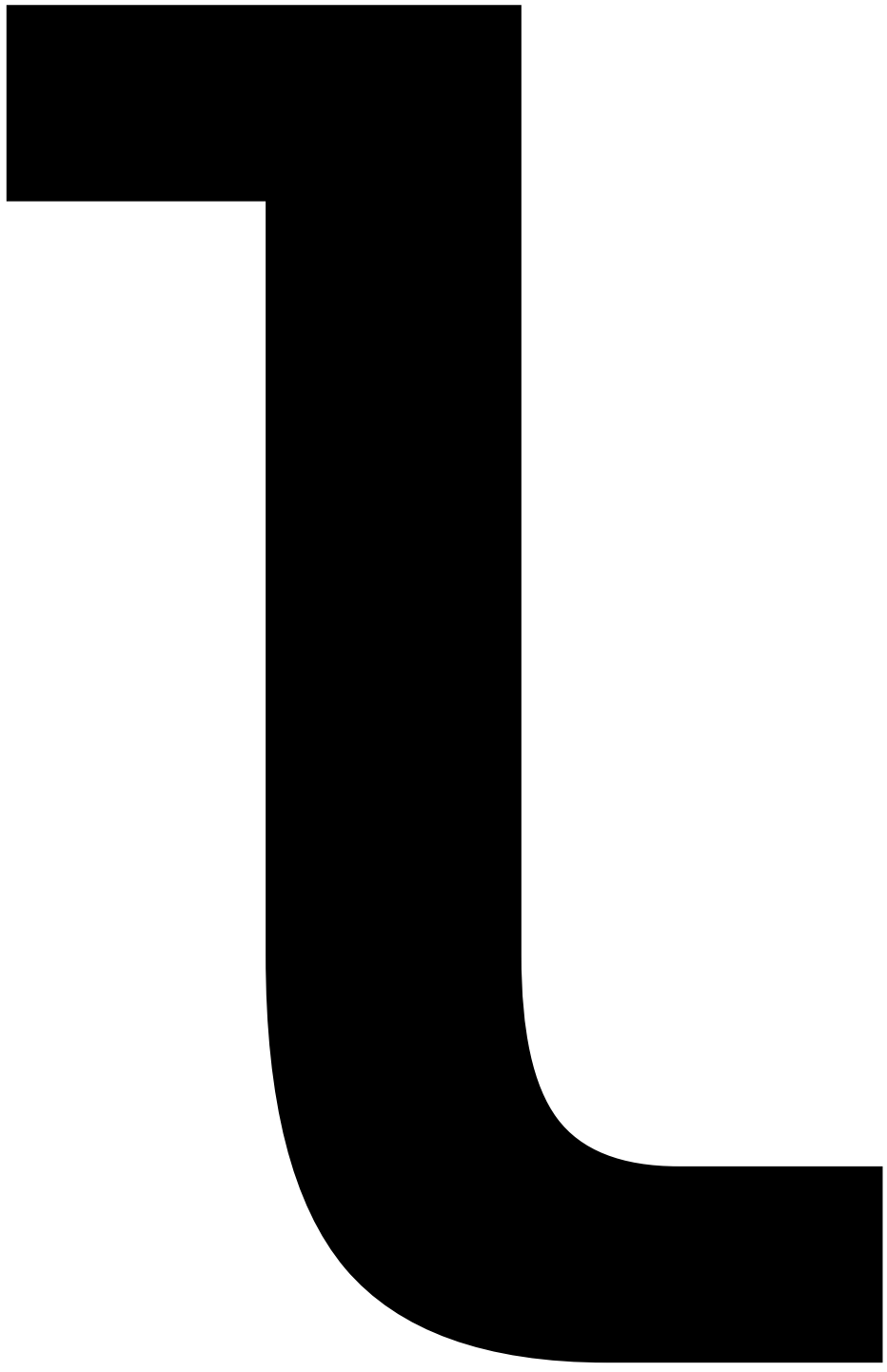


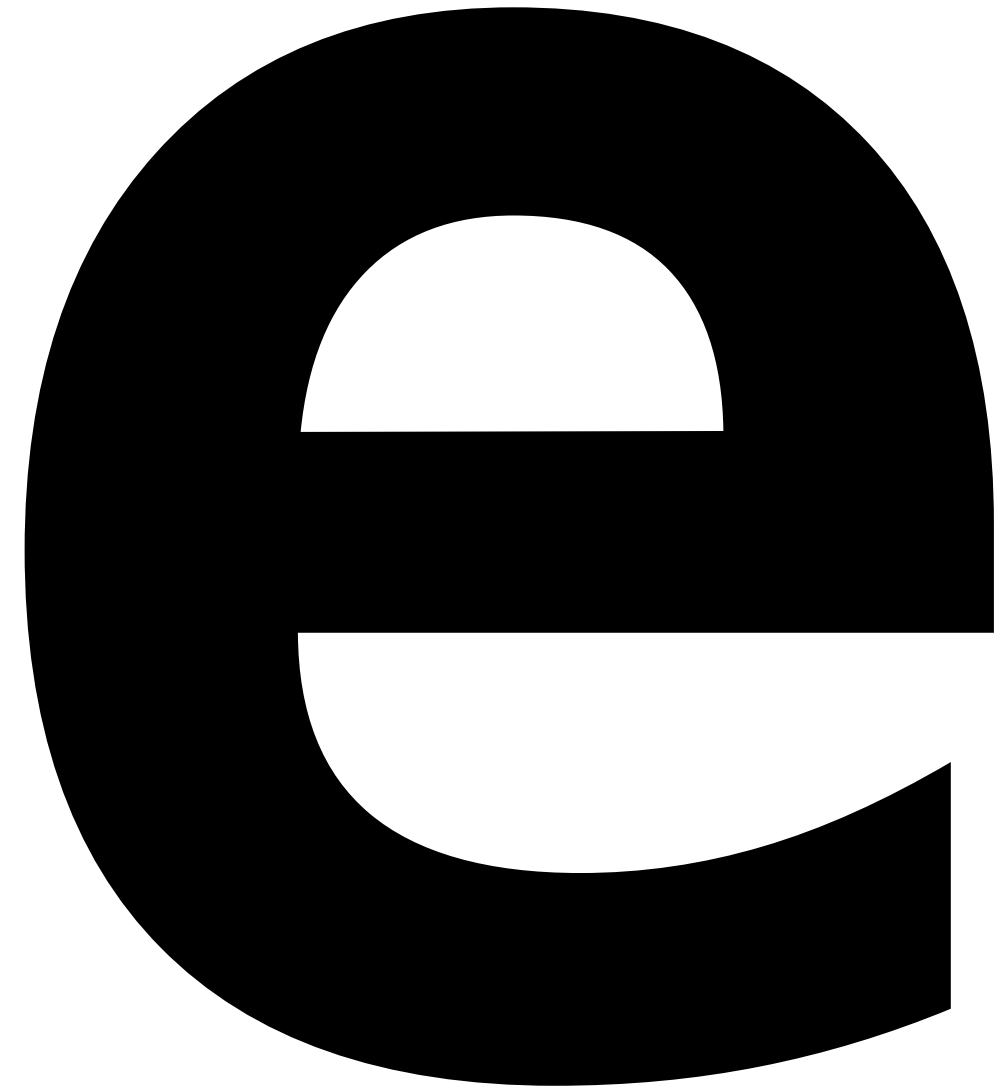


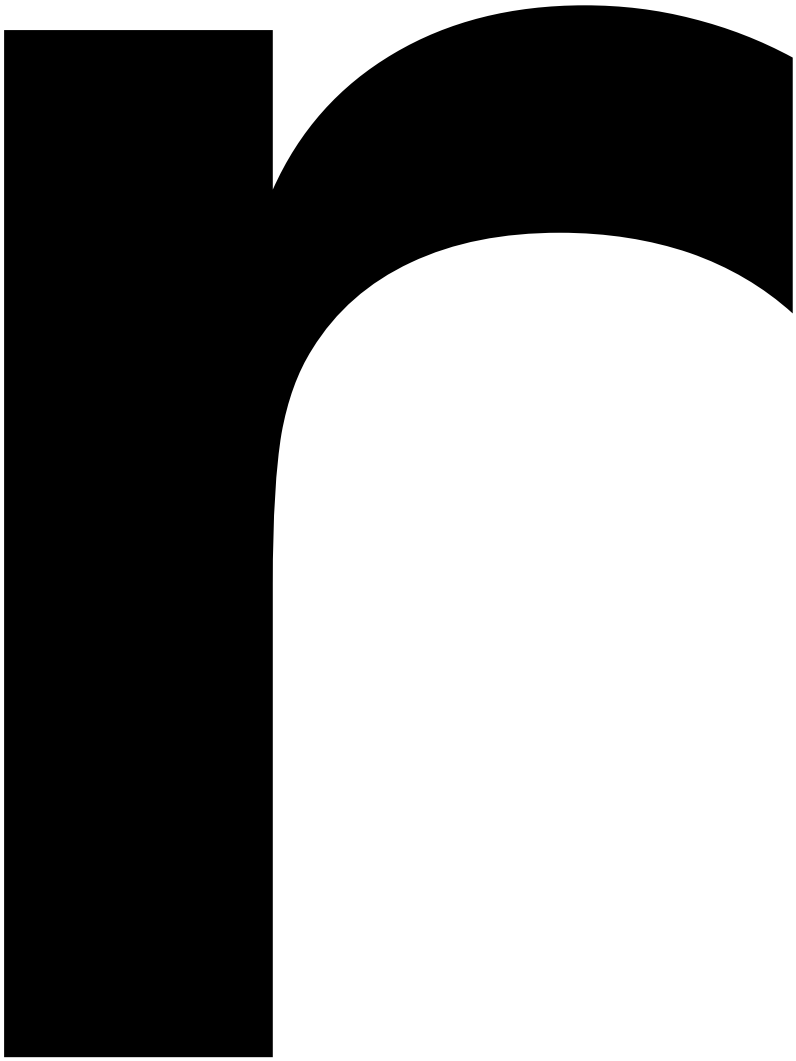


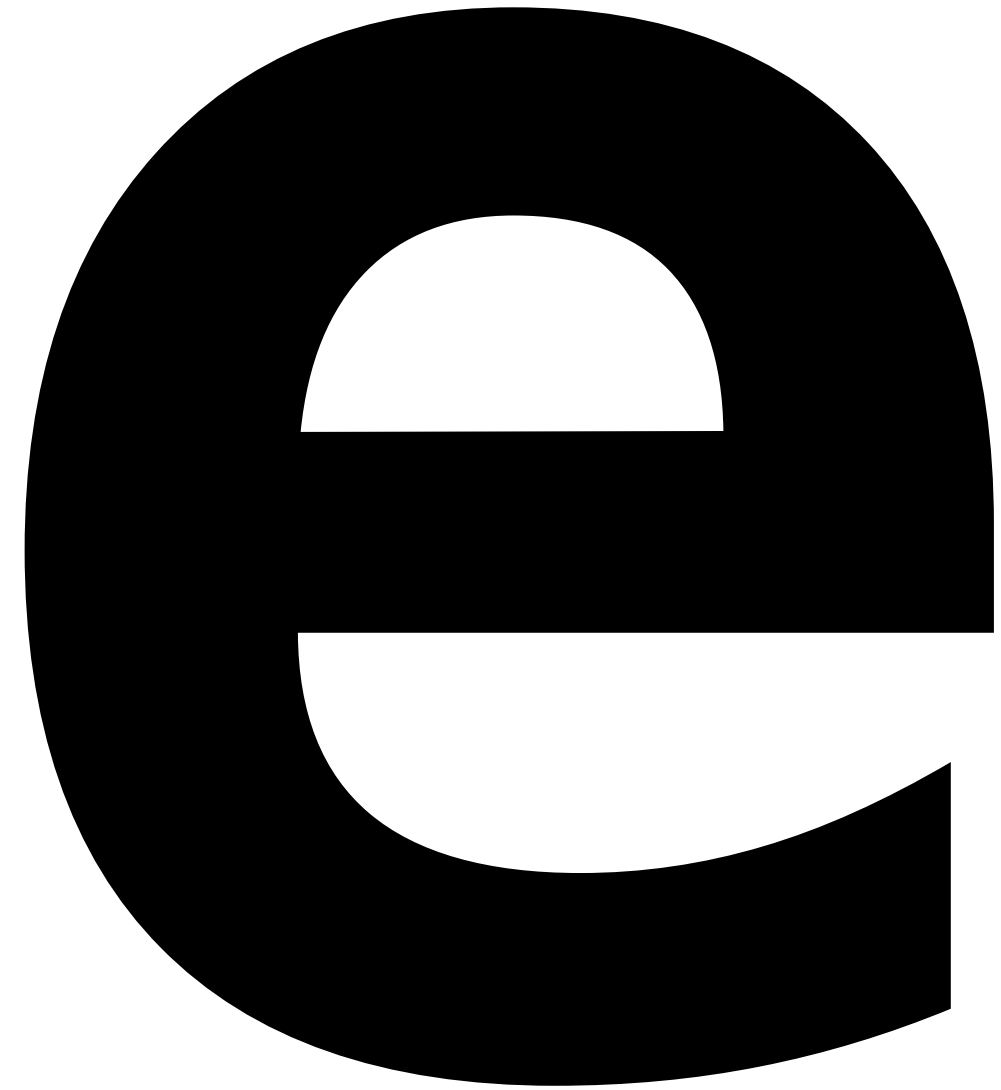
u

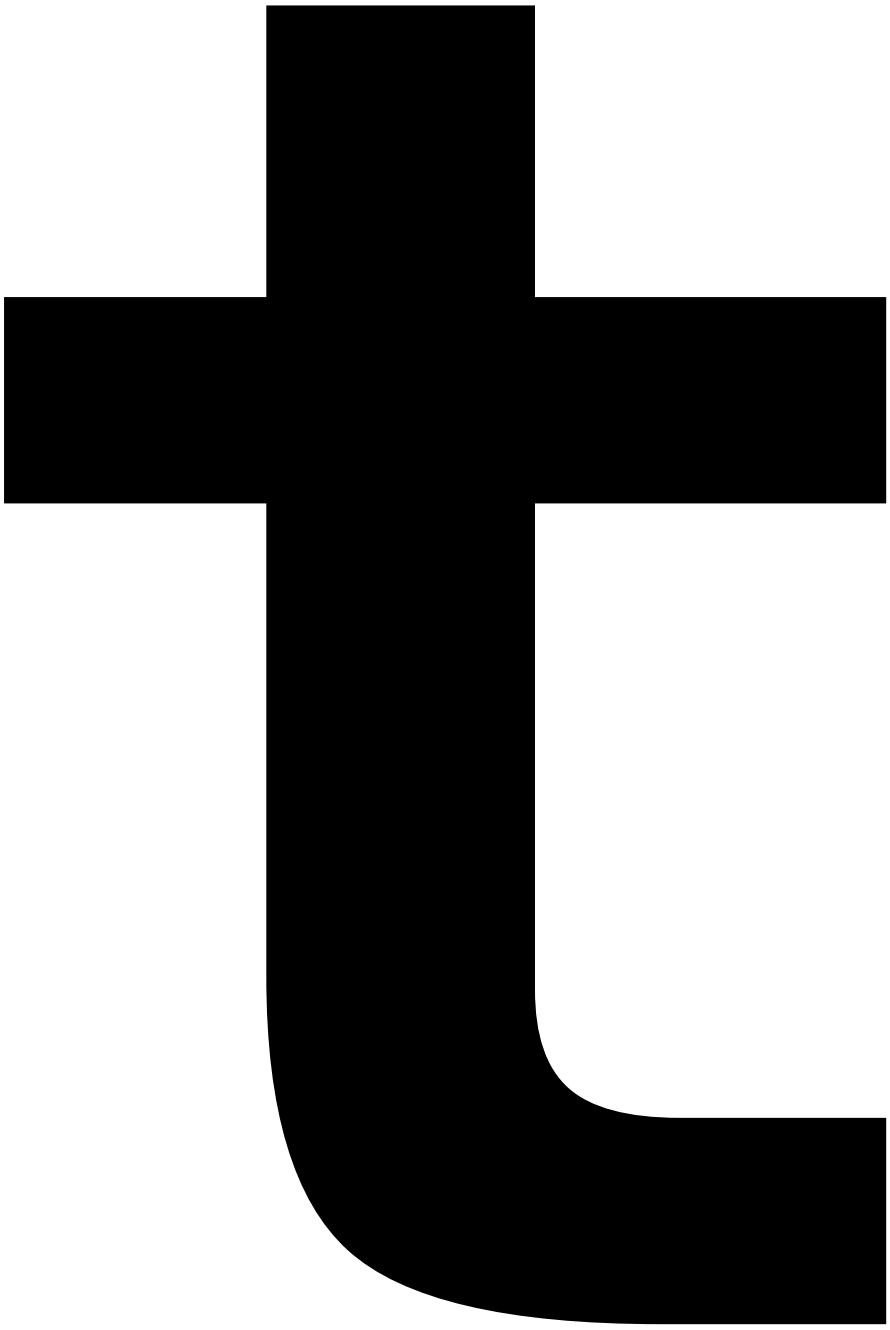


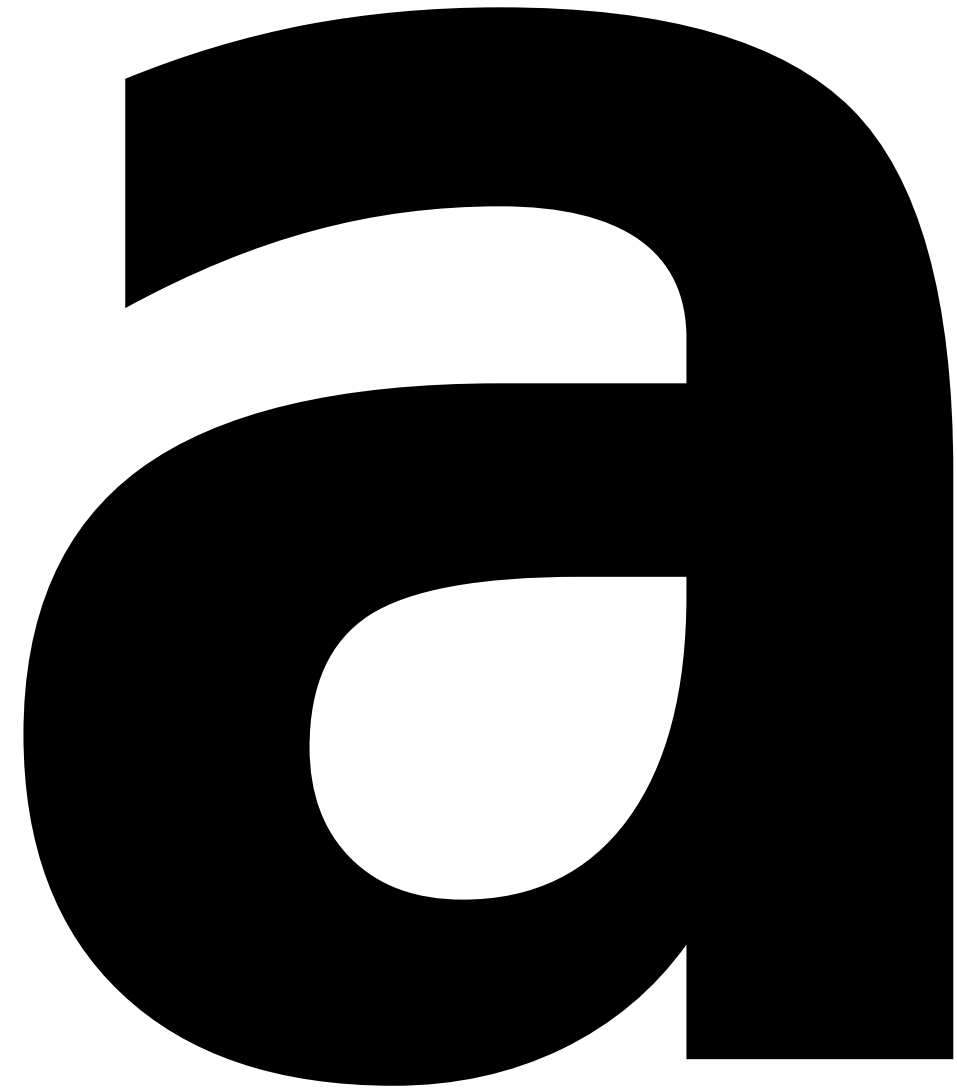


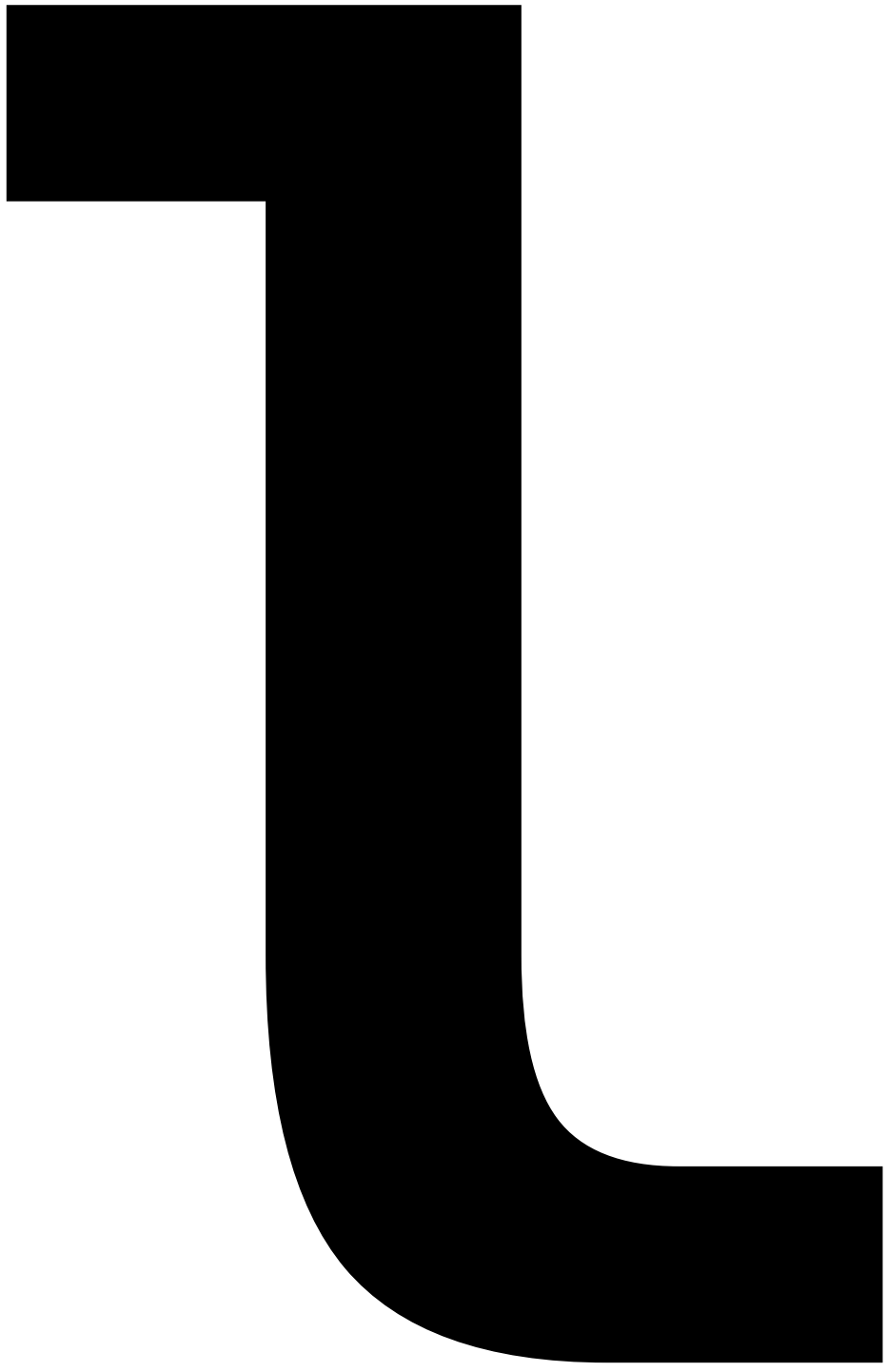


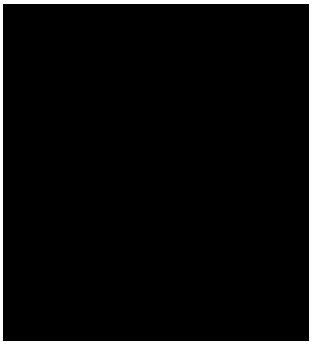


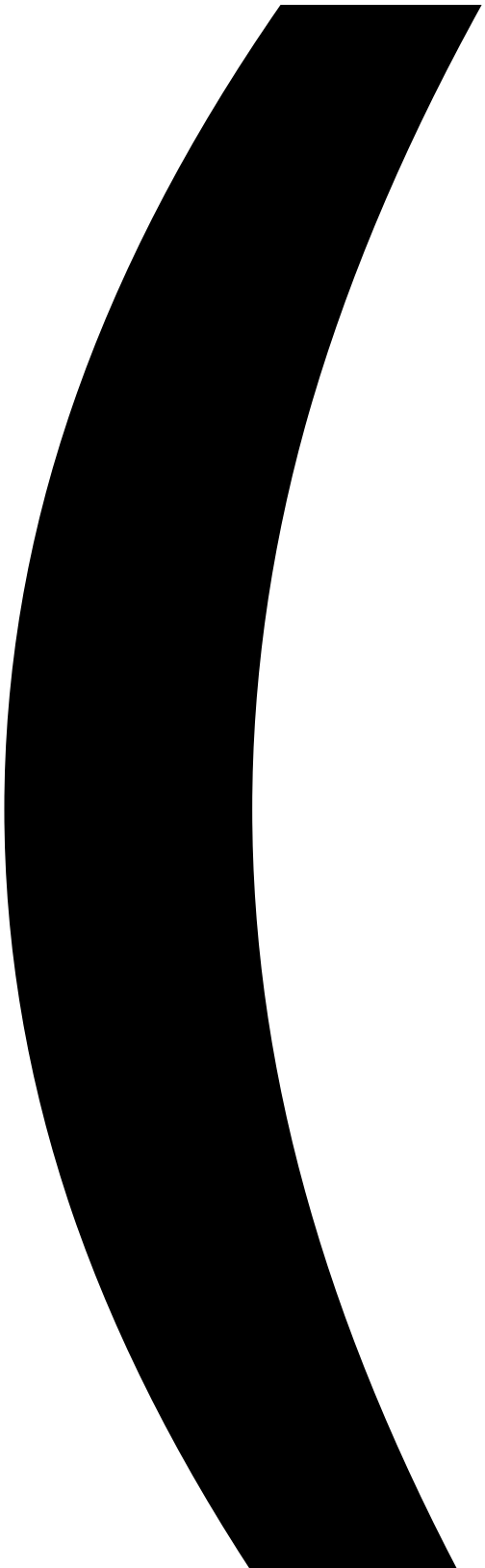


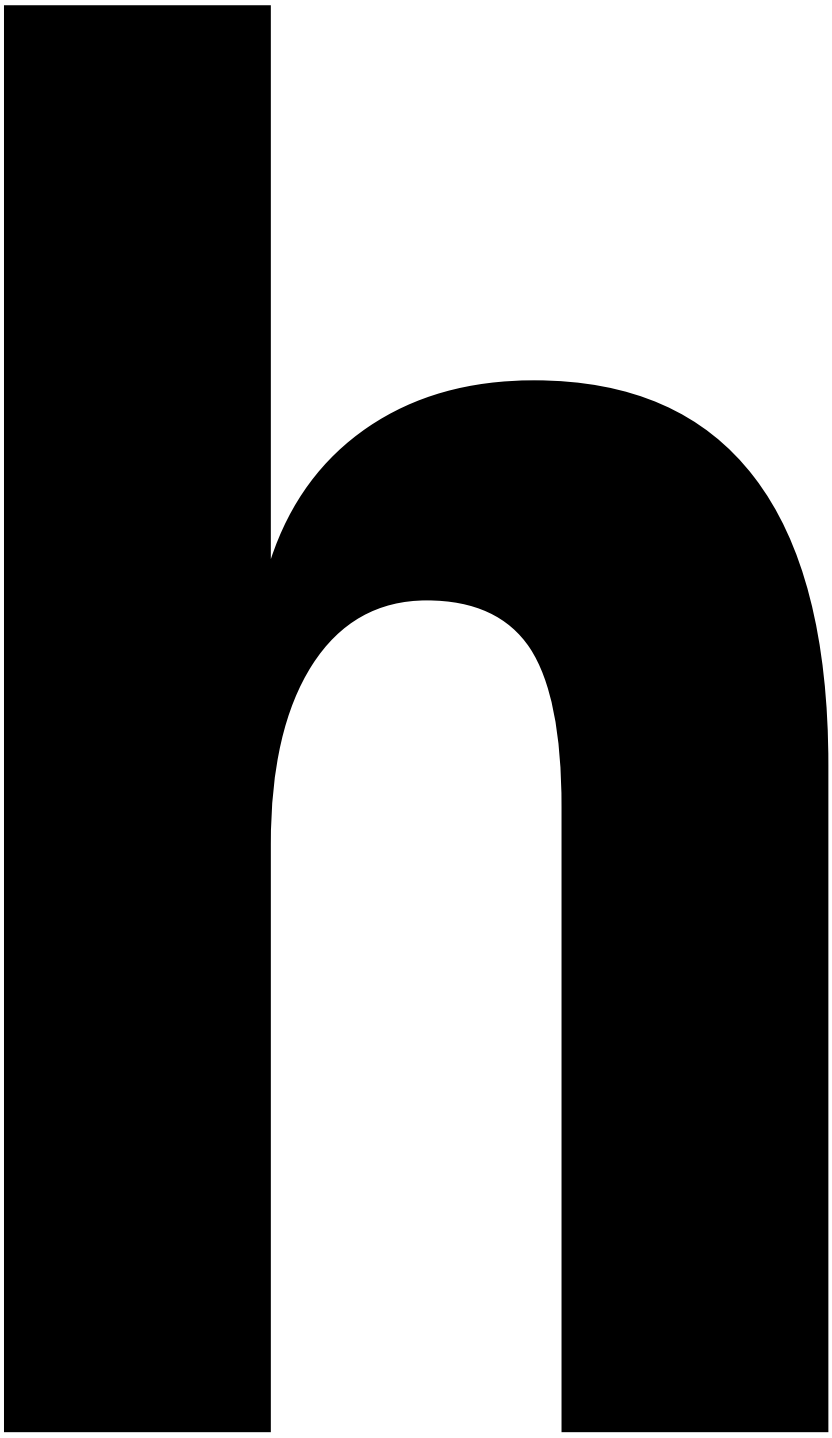


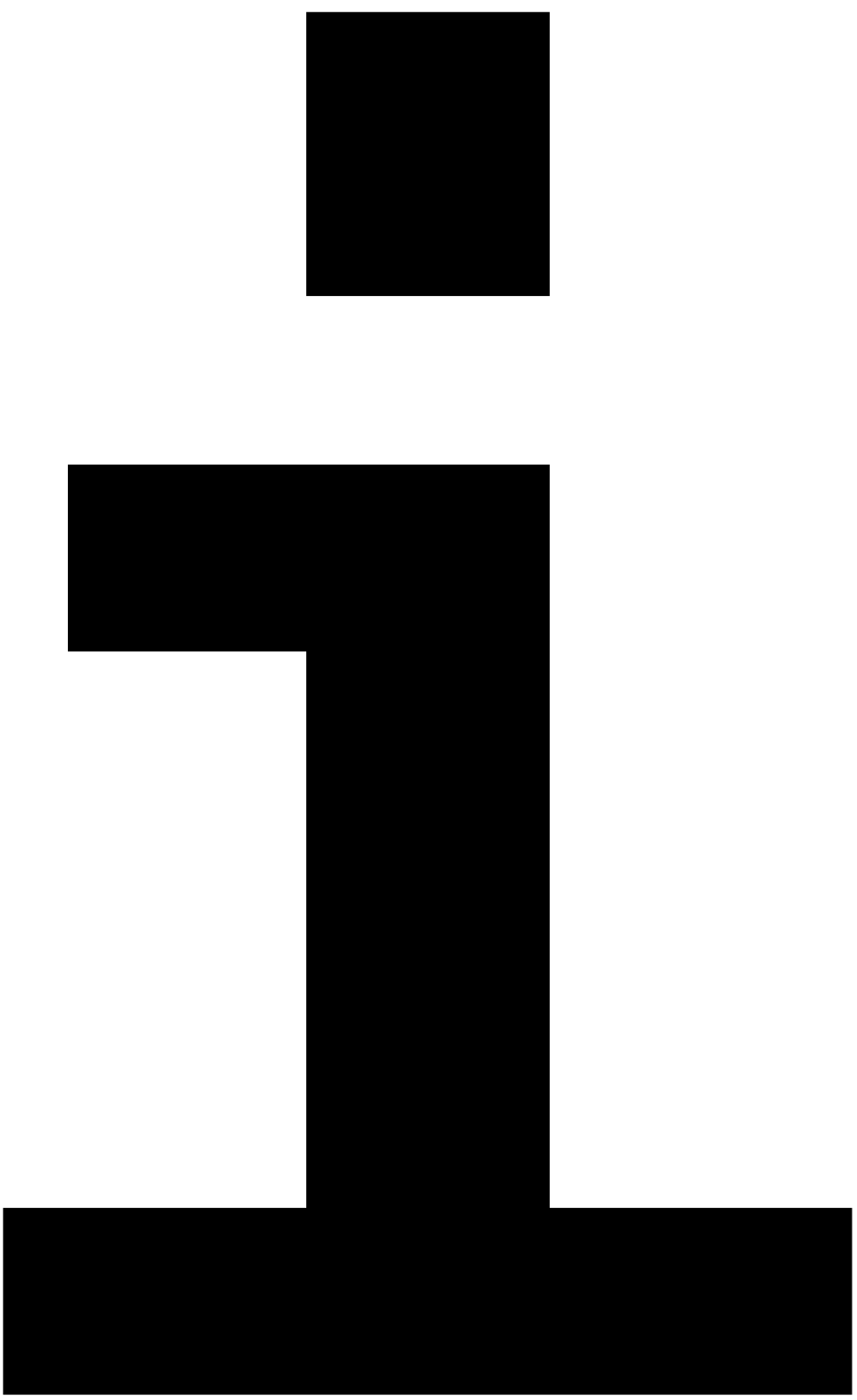


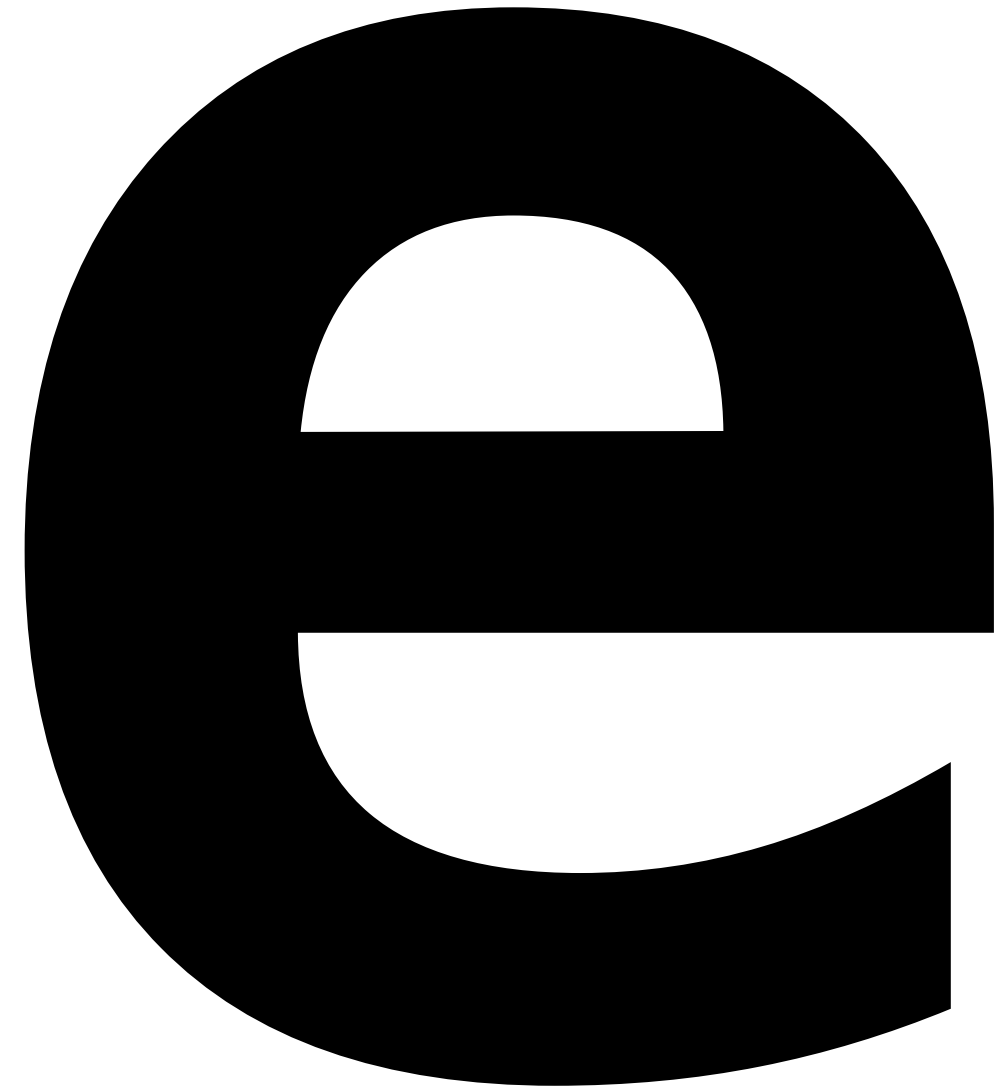


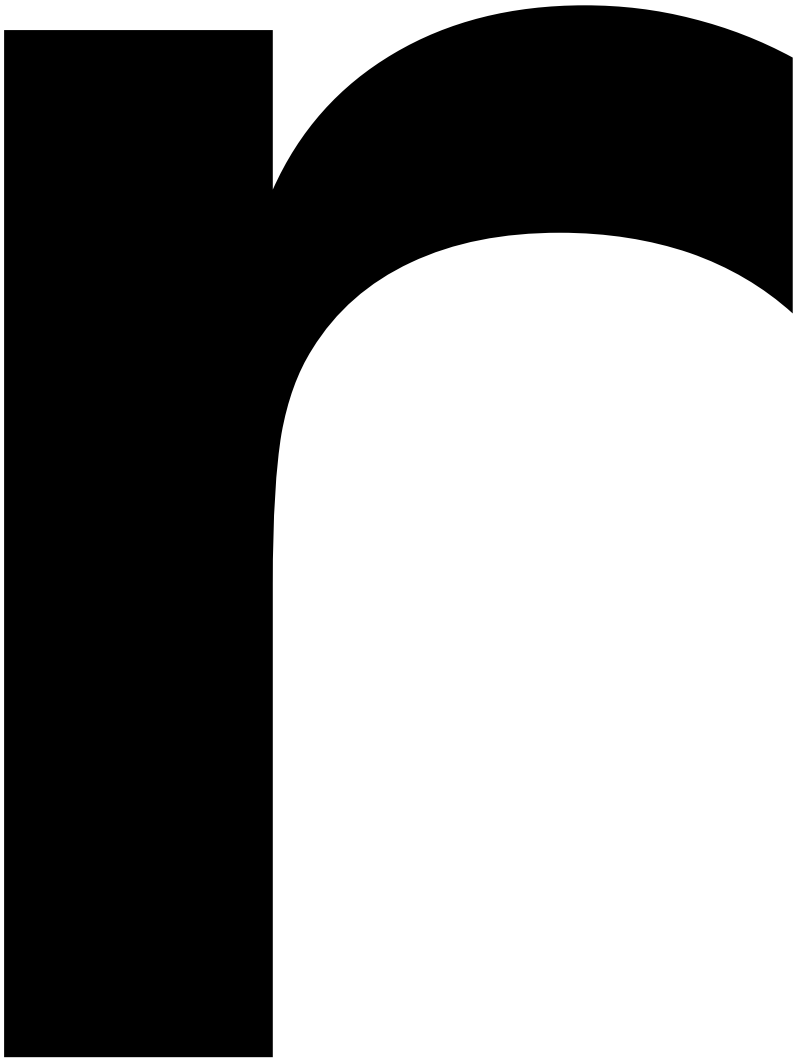


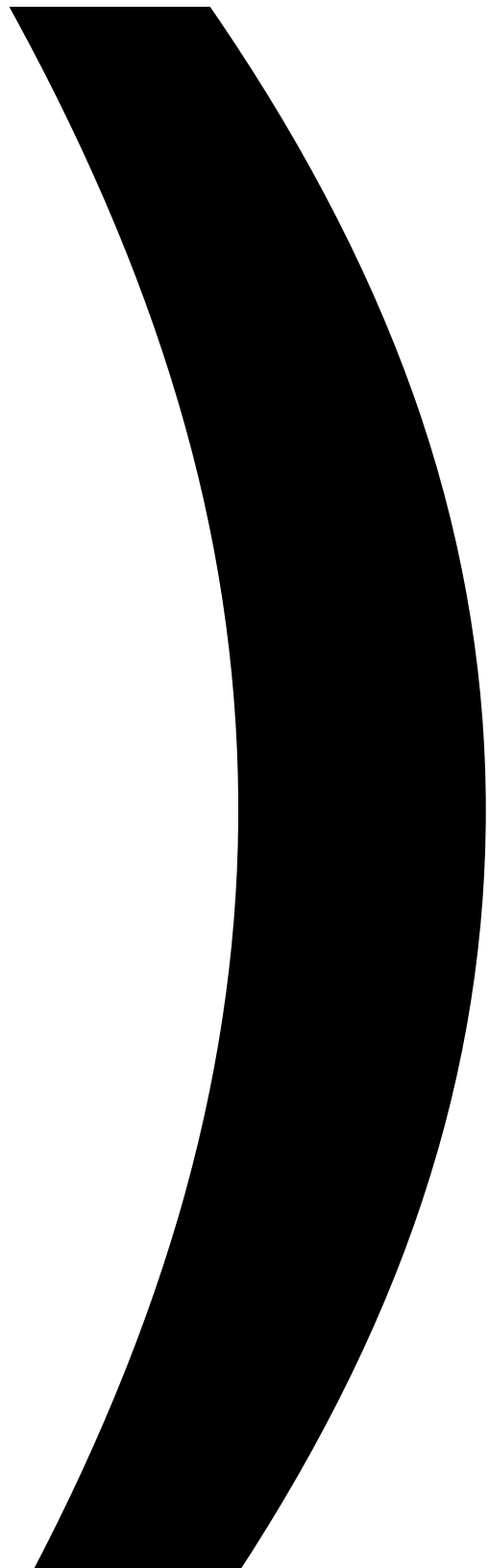


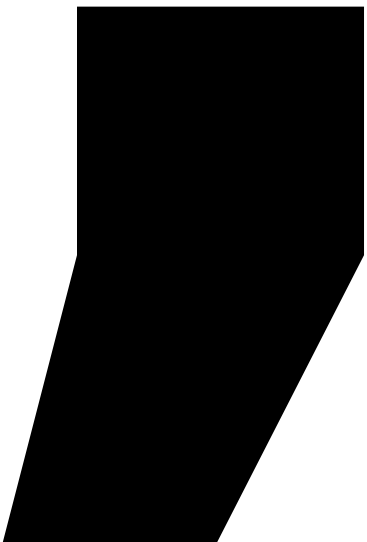




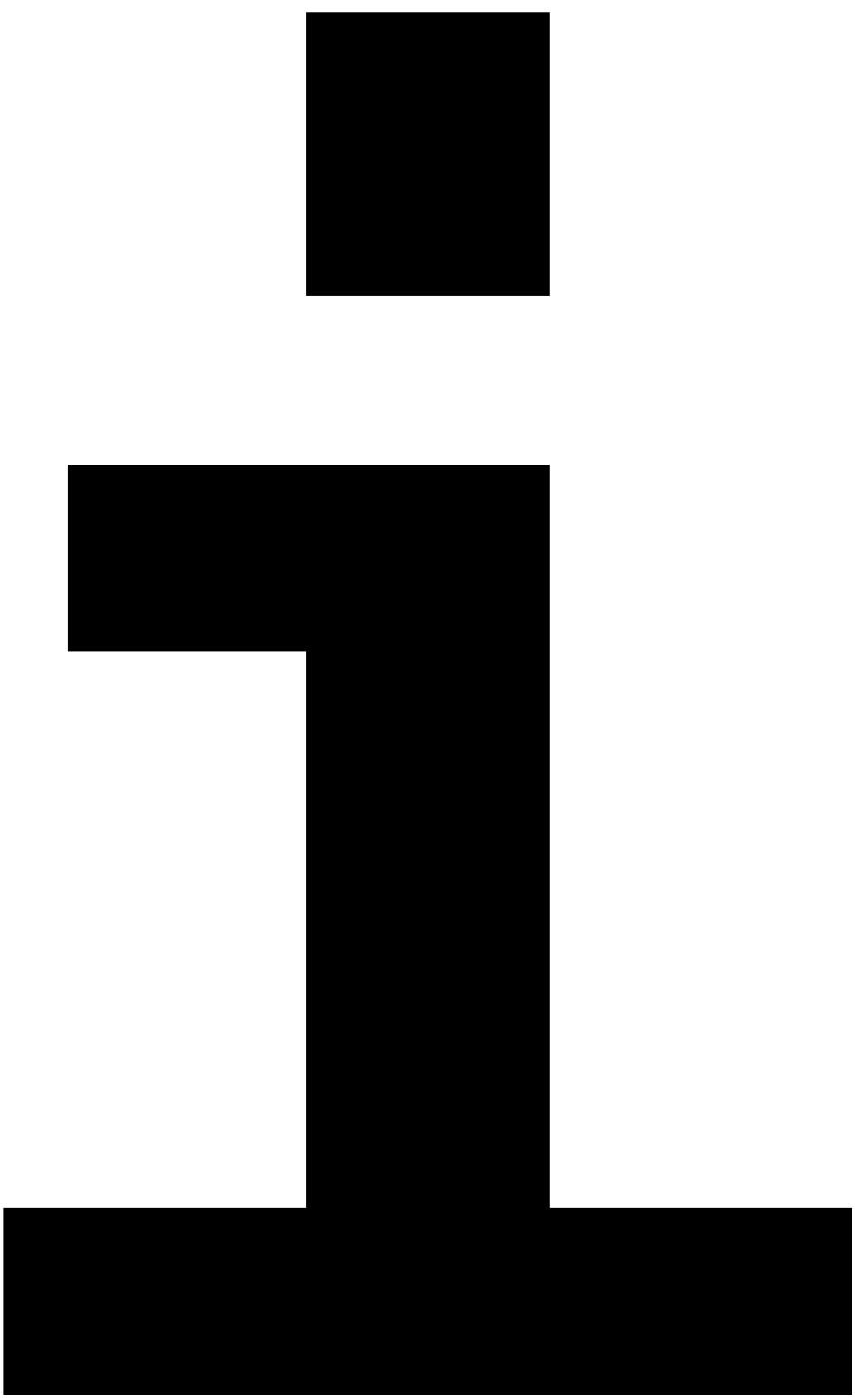


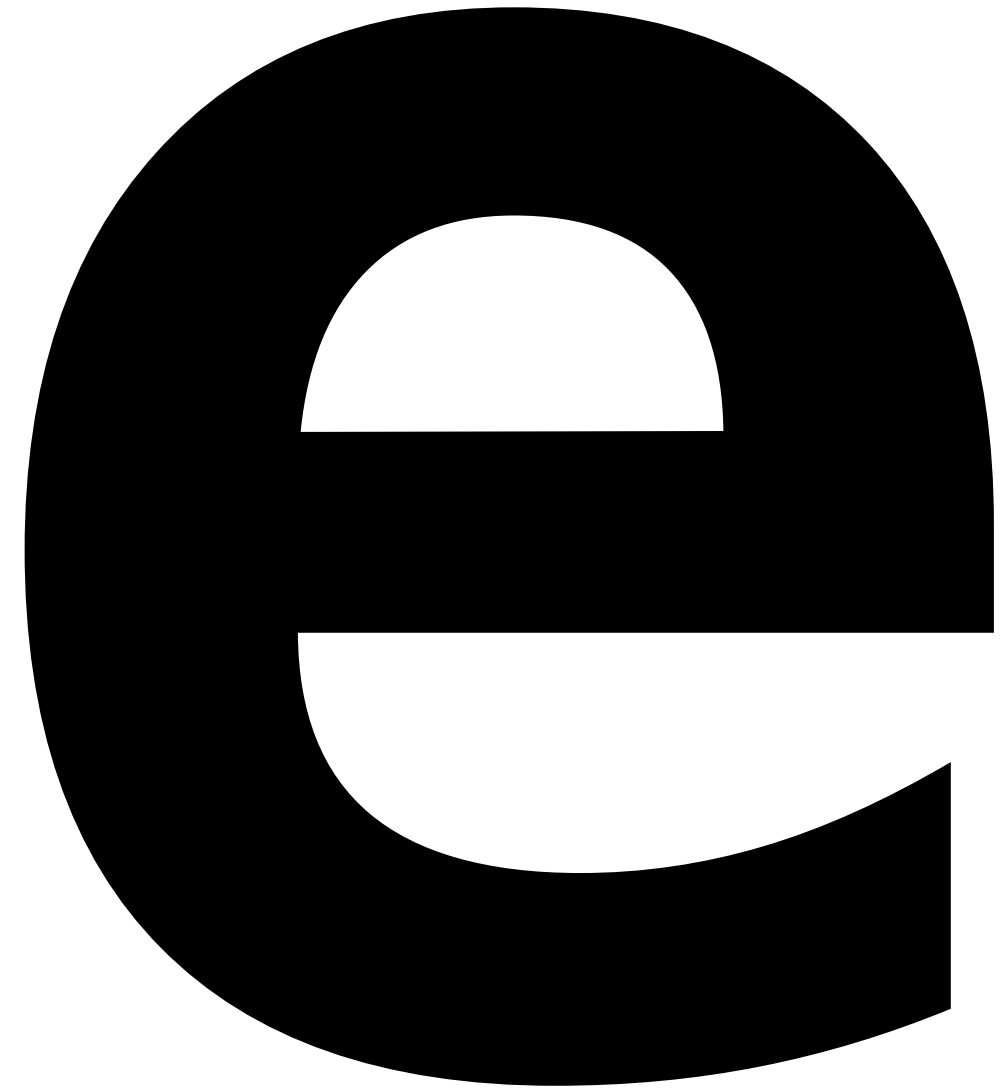


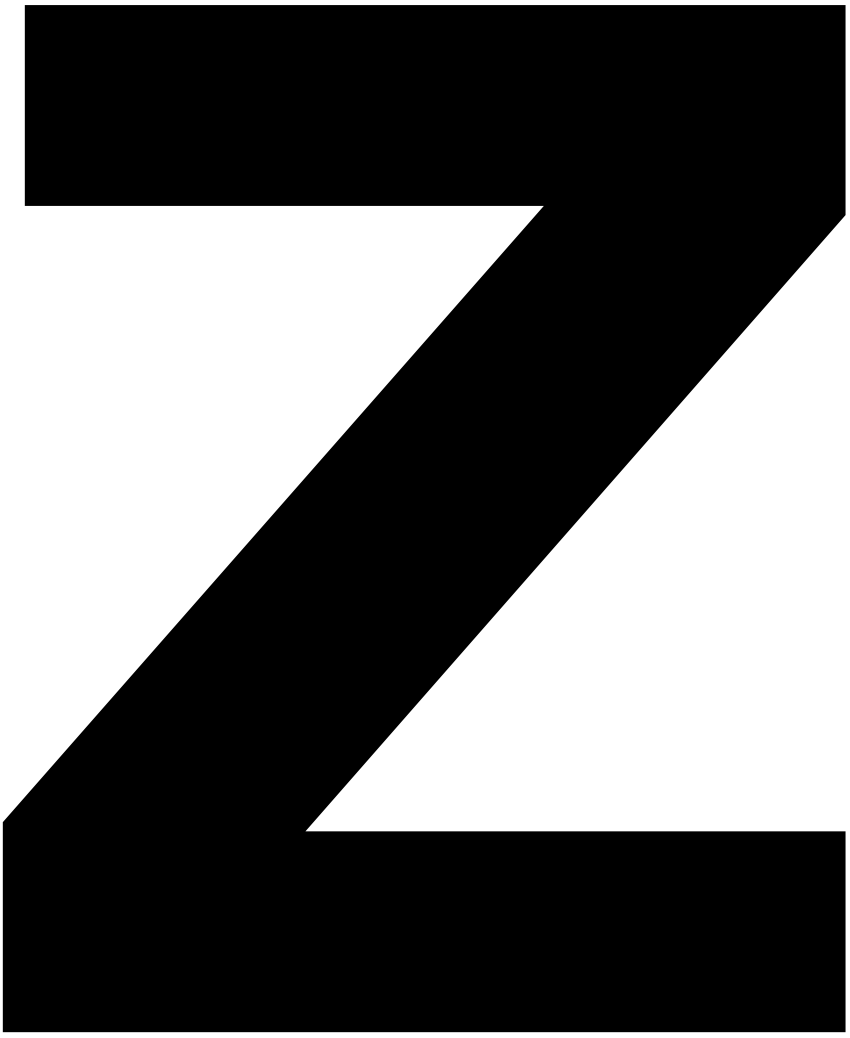


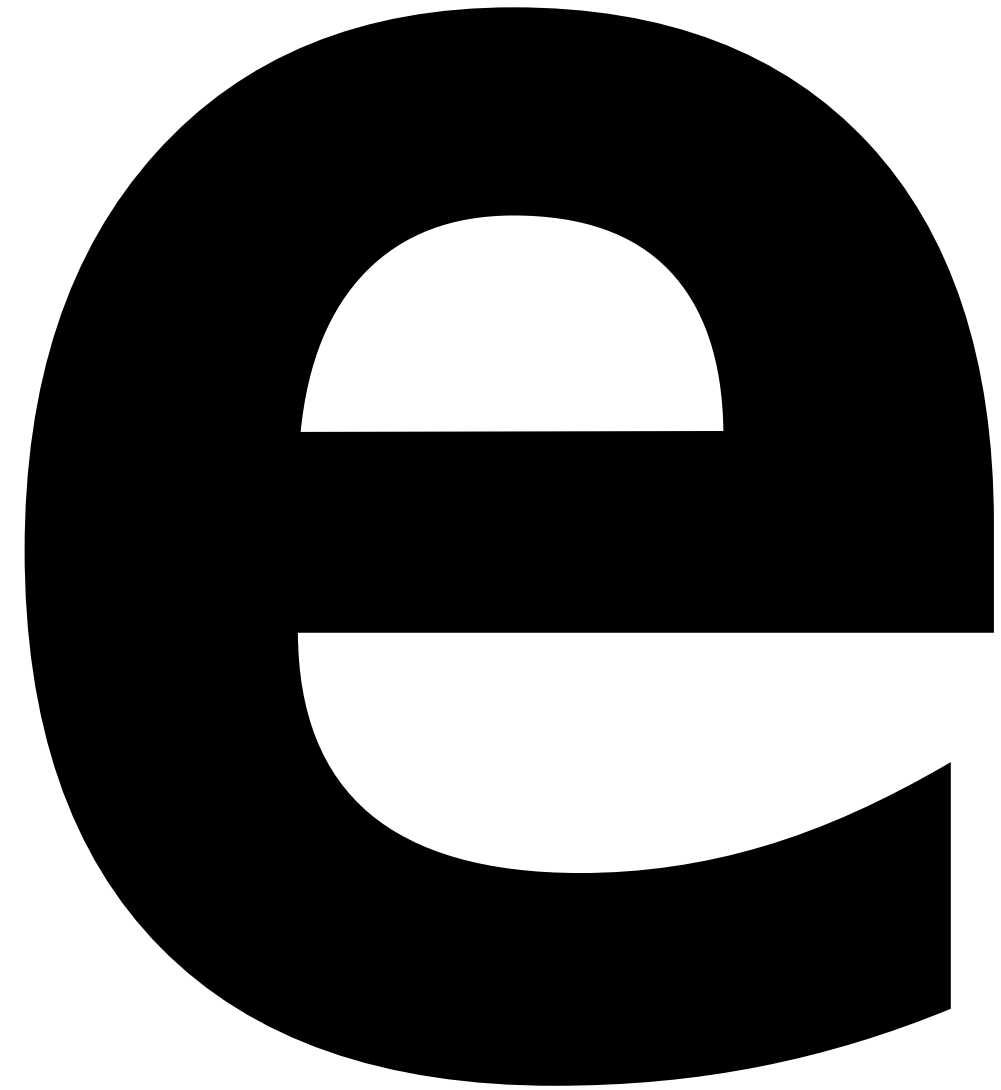


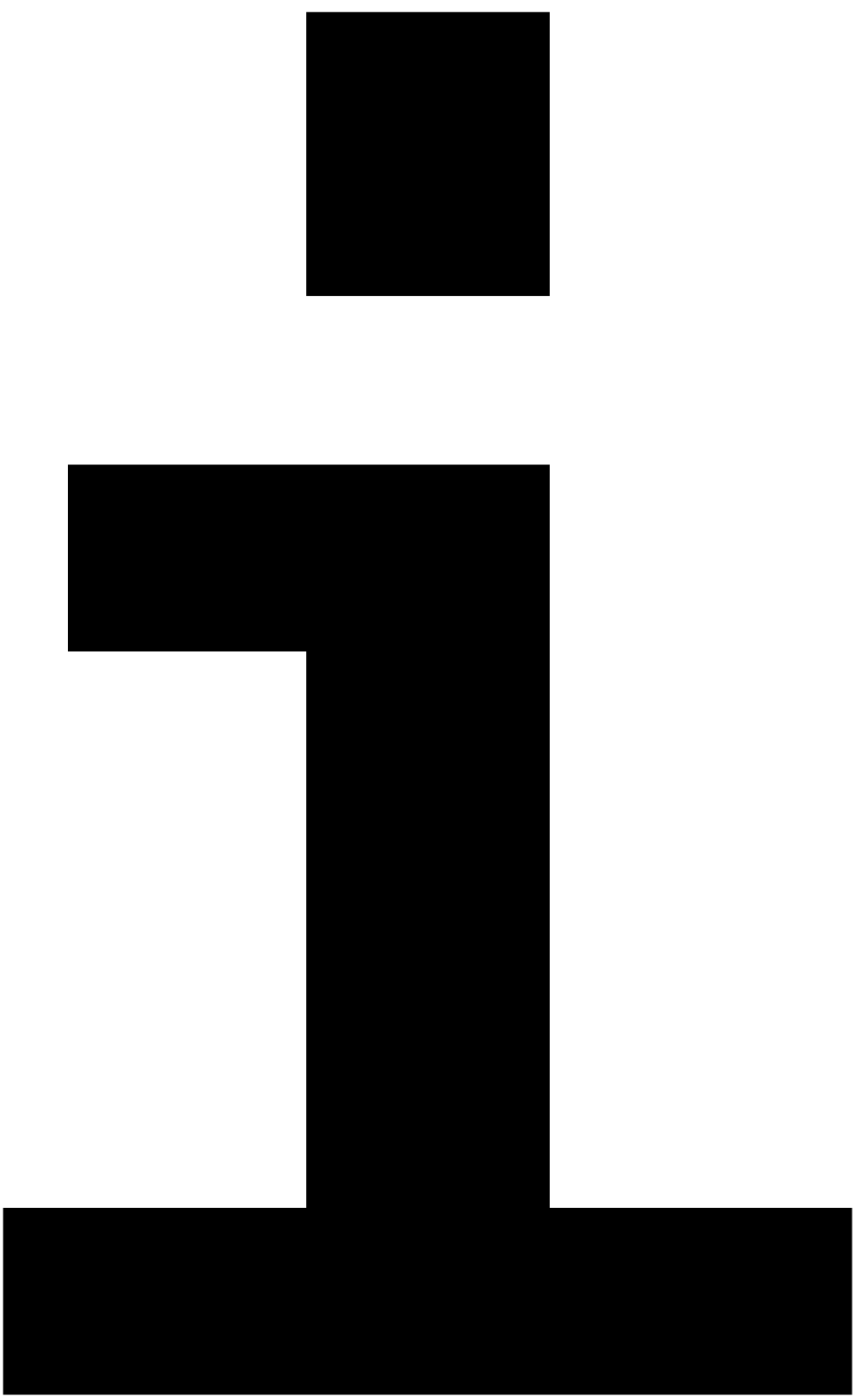
d

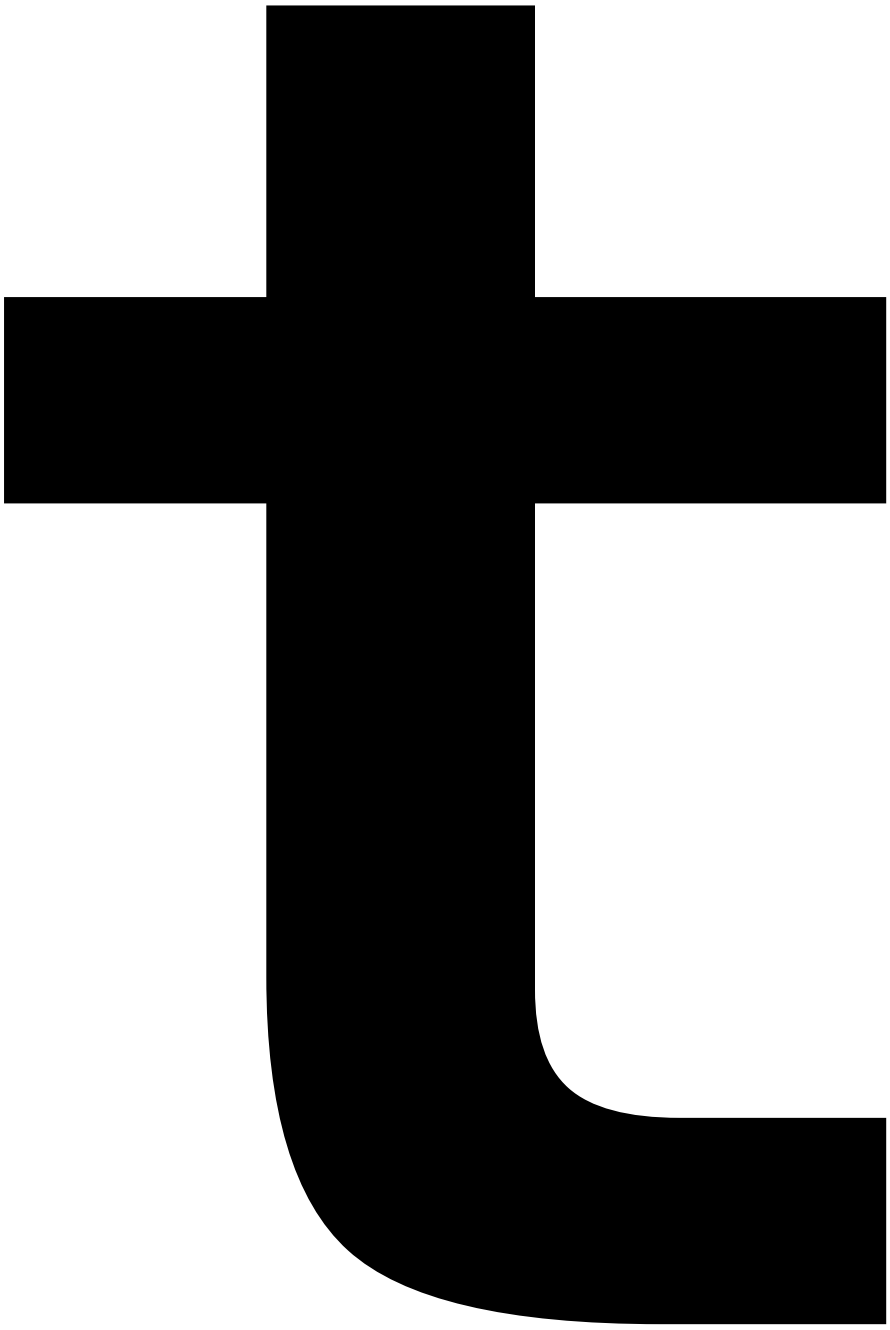


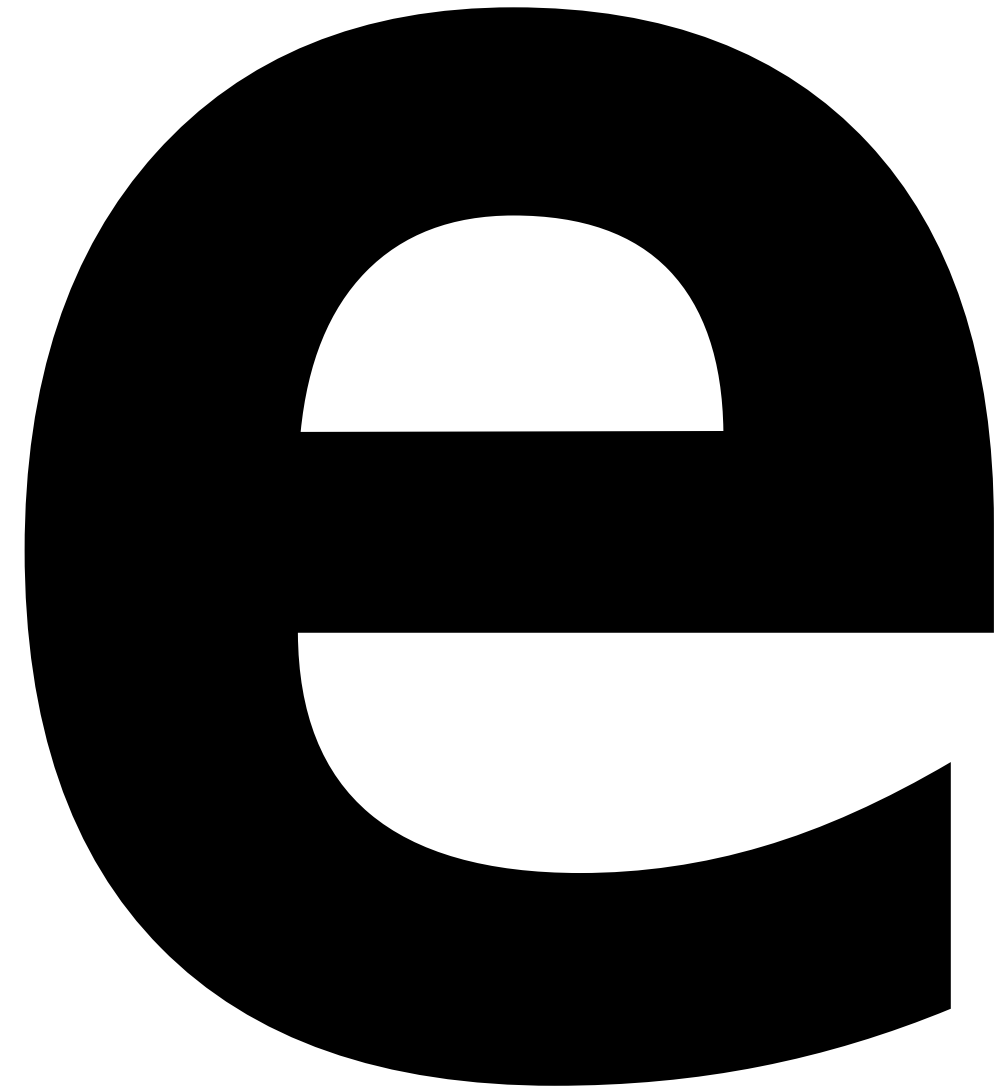


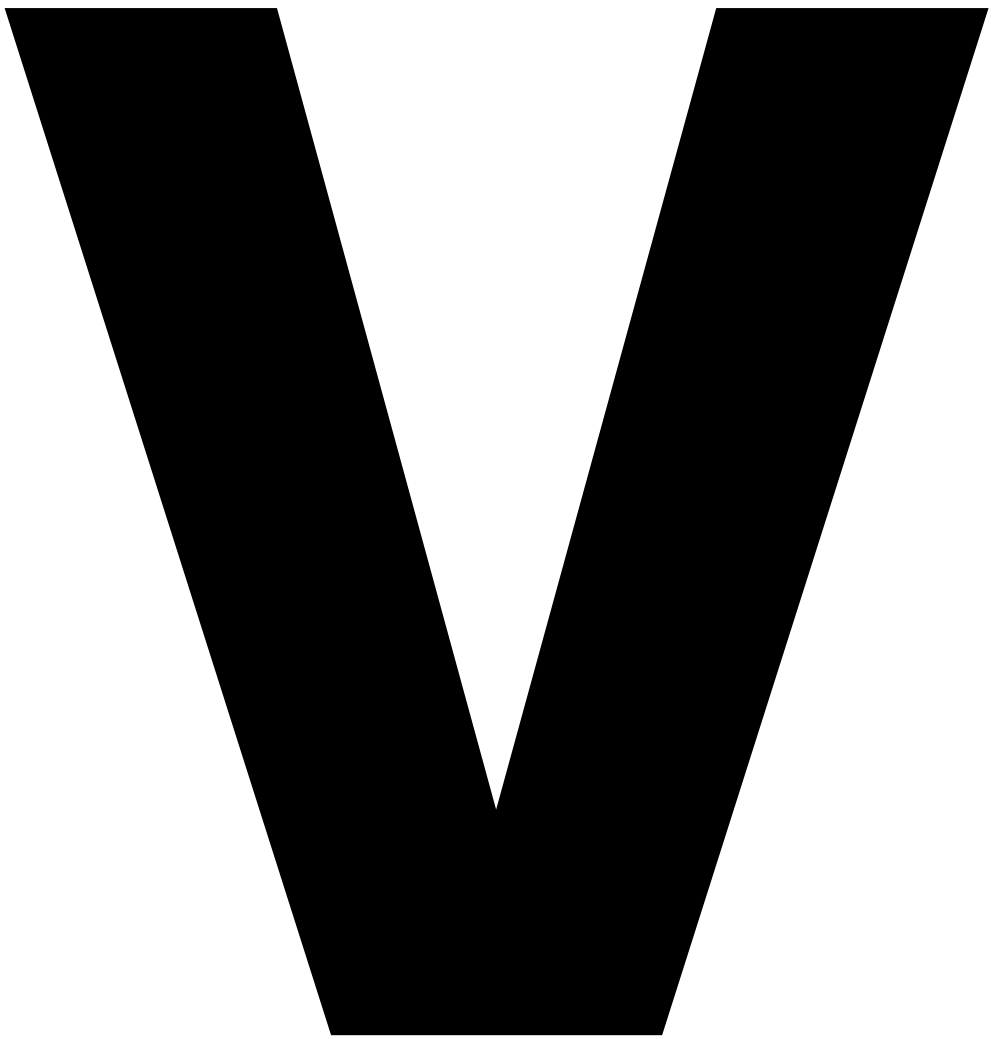


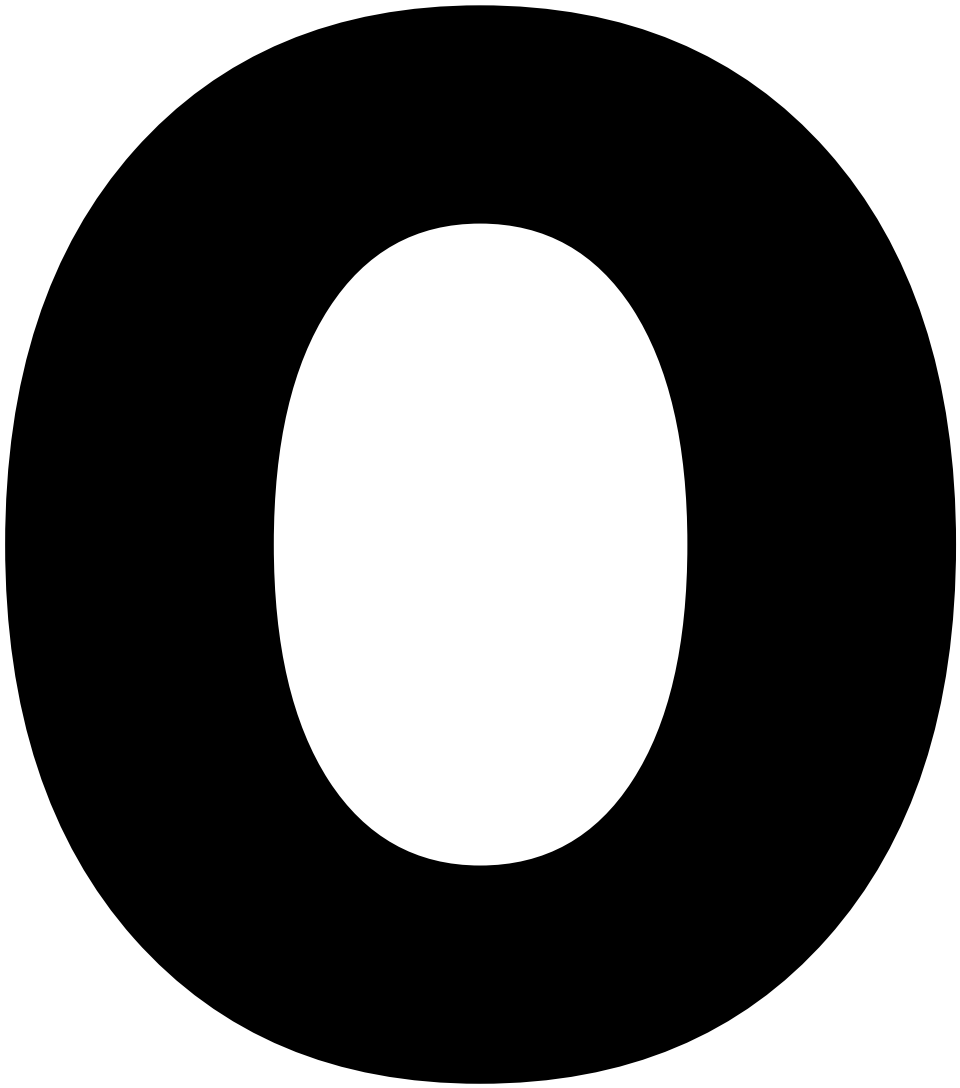


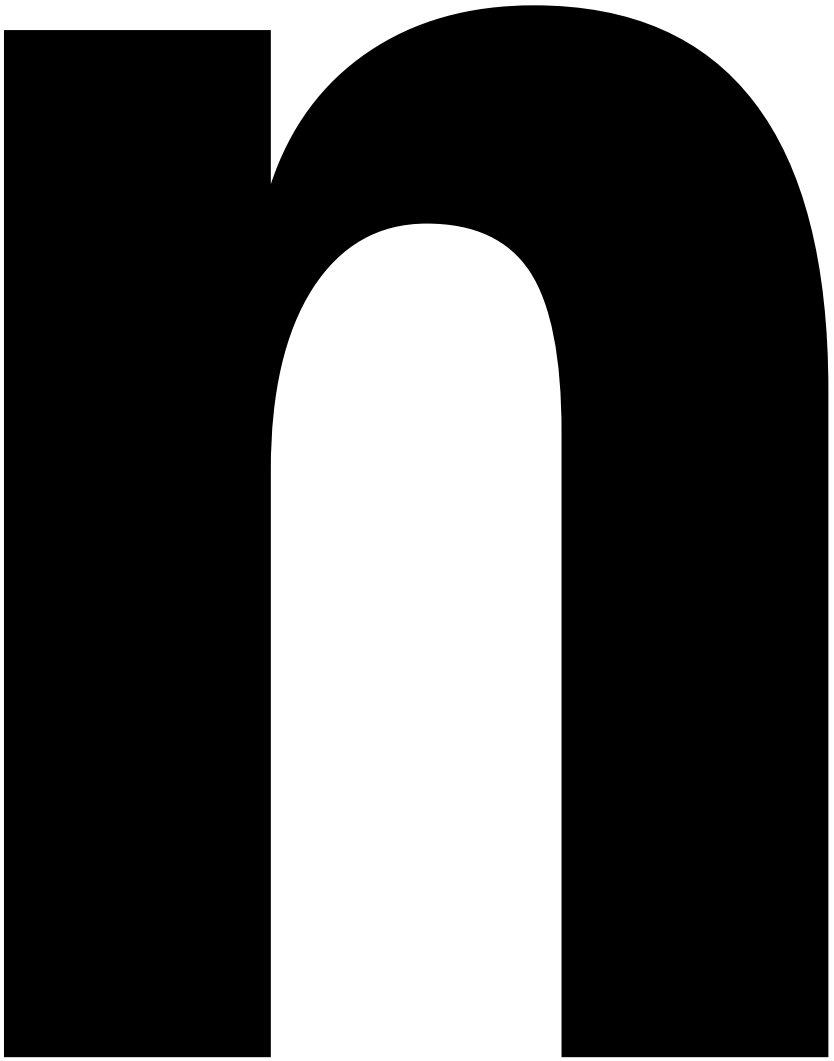




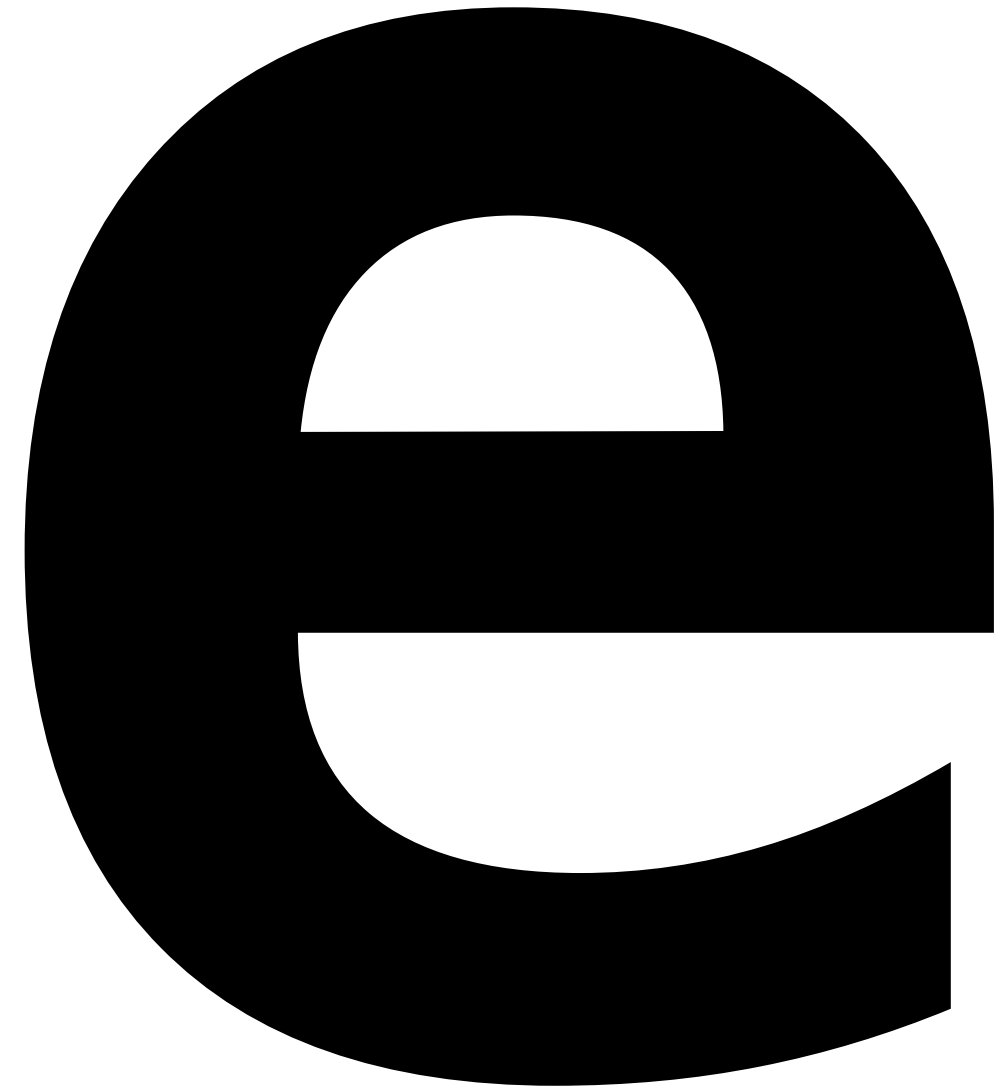


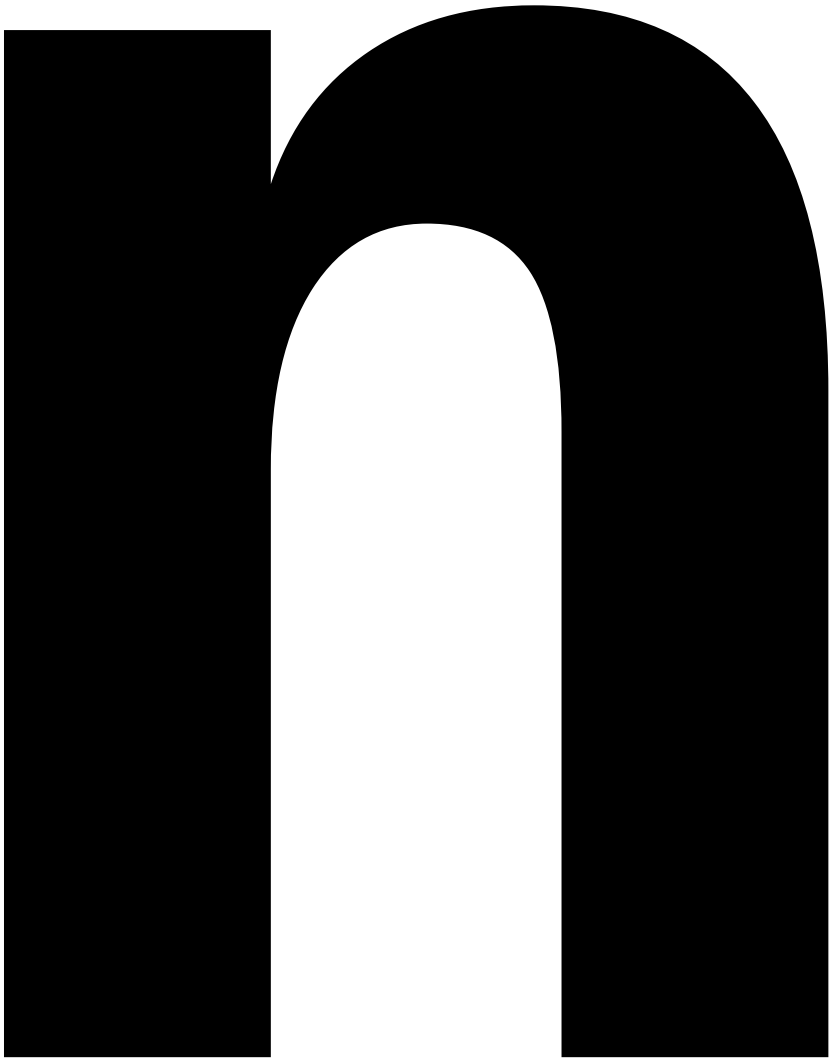


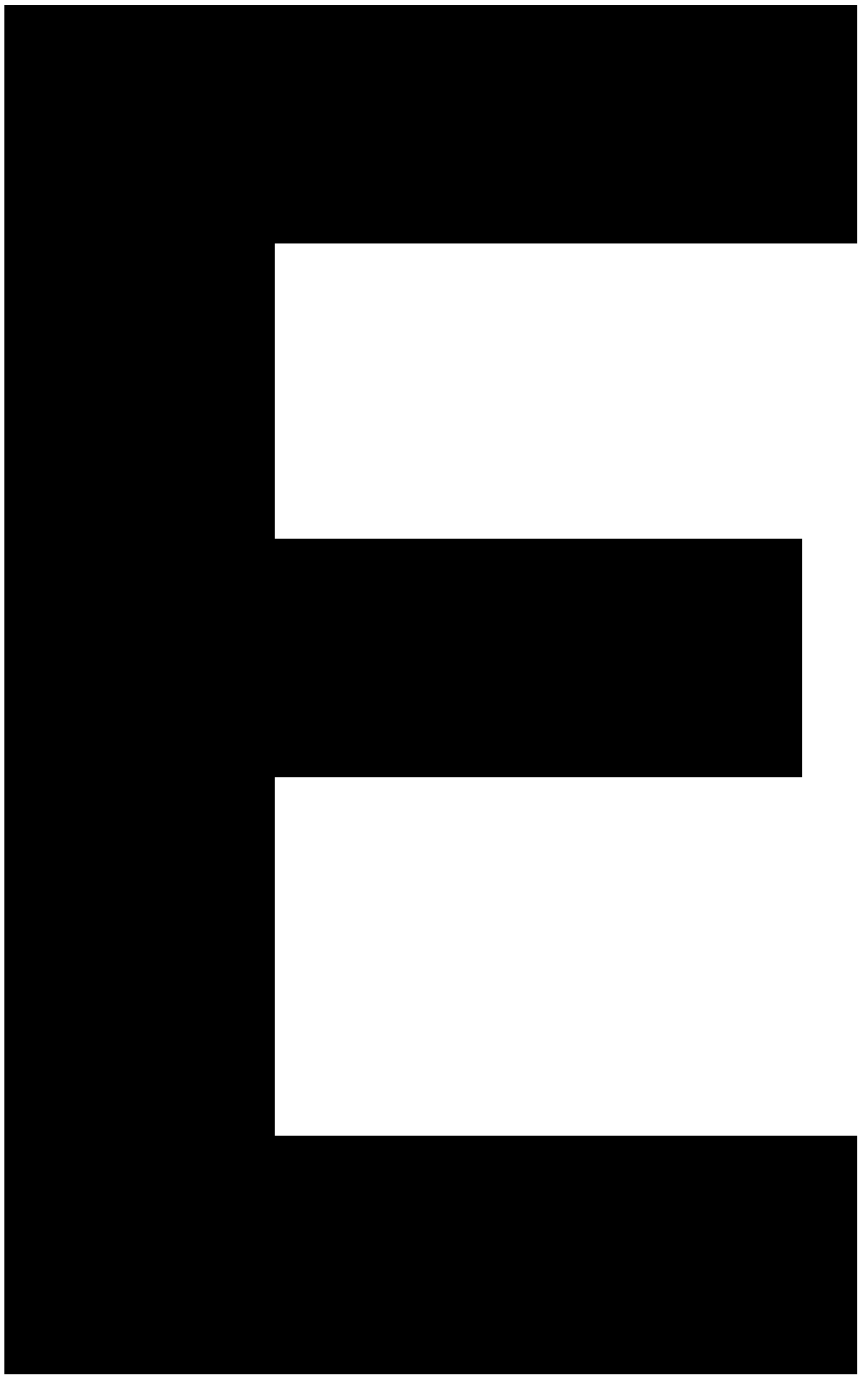


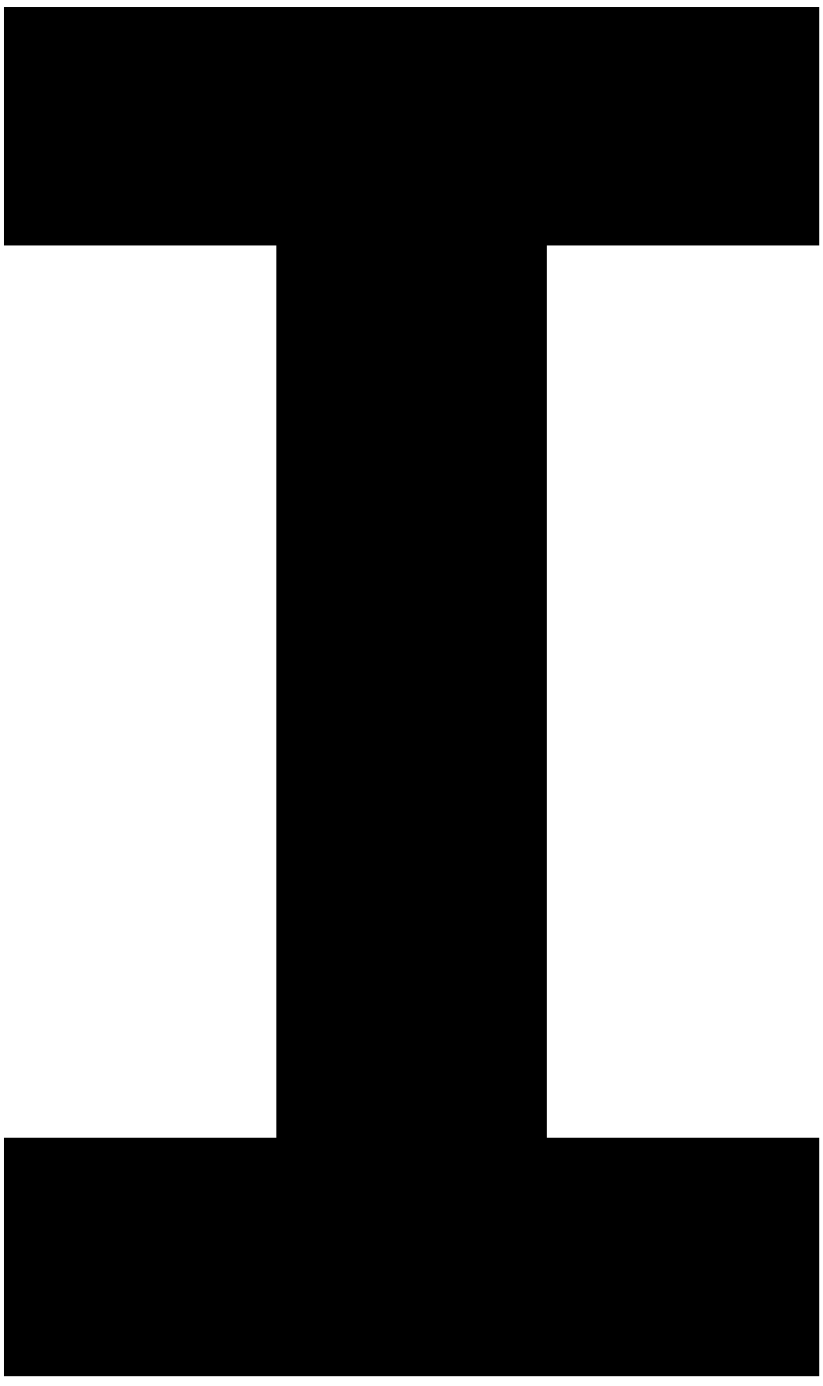


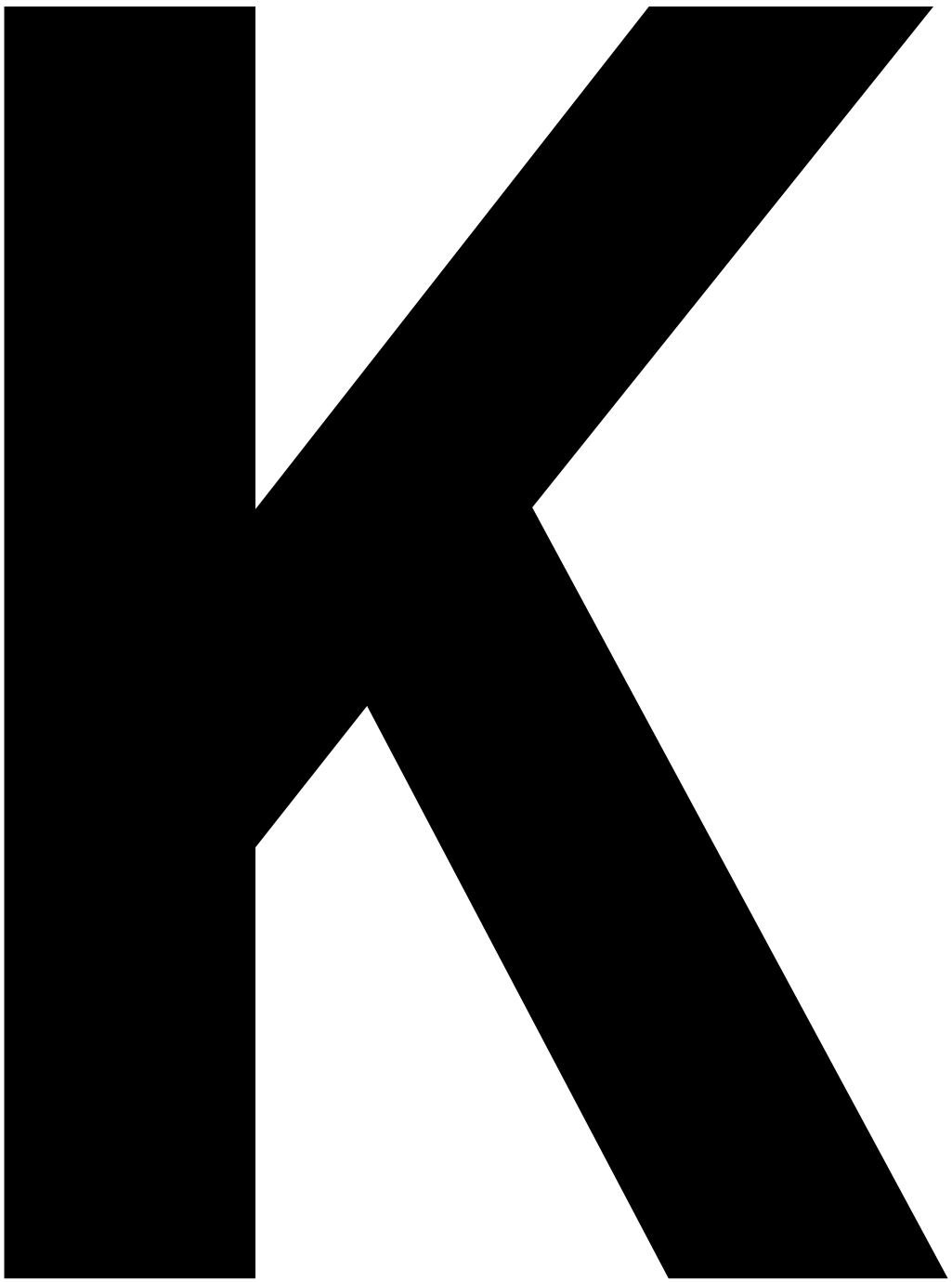
d

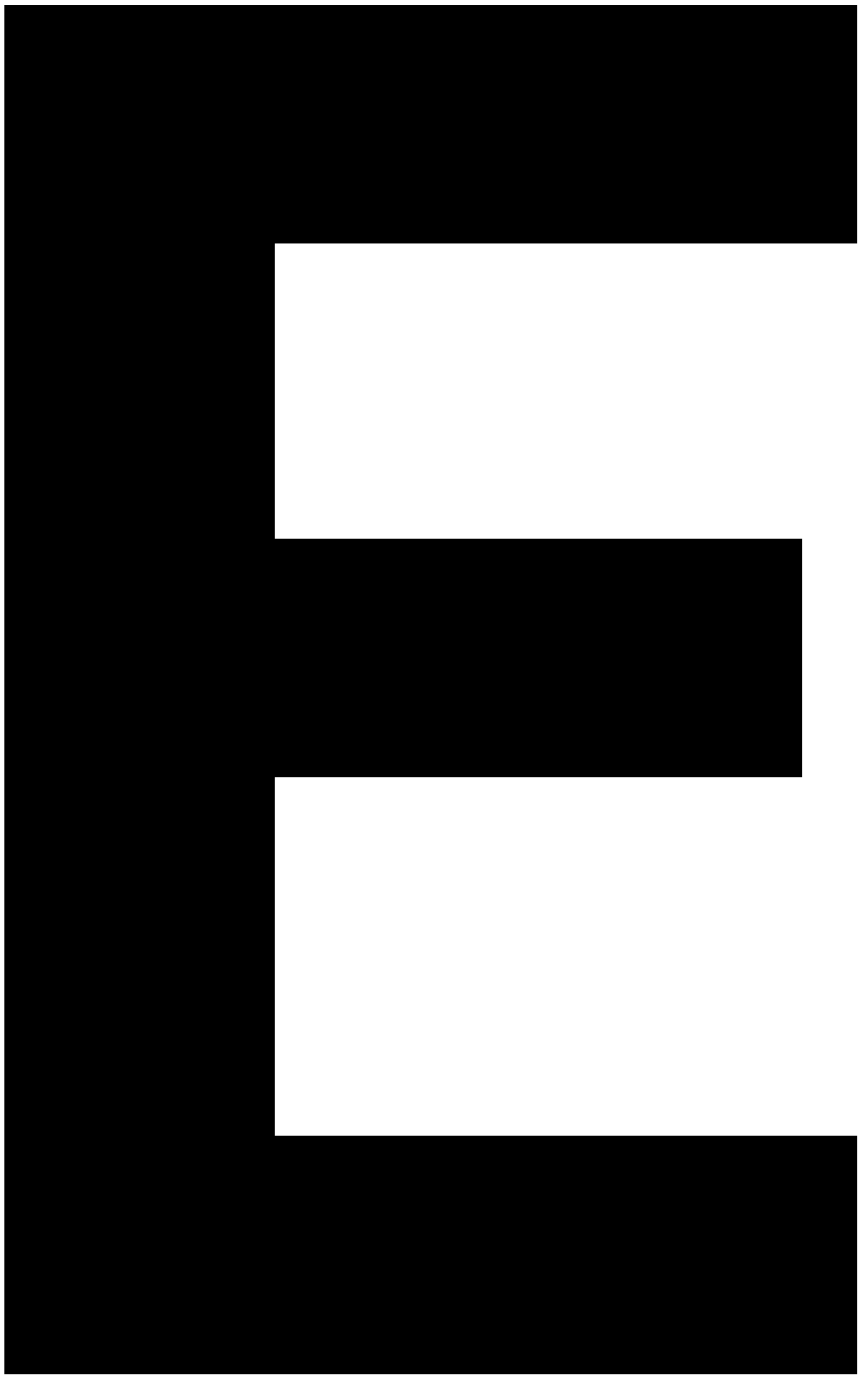


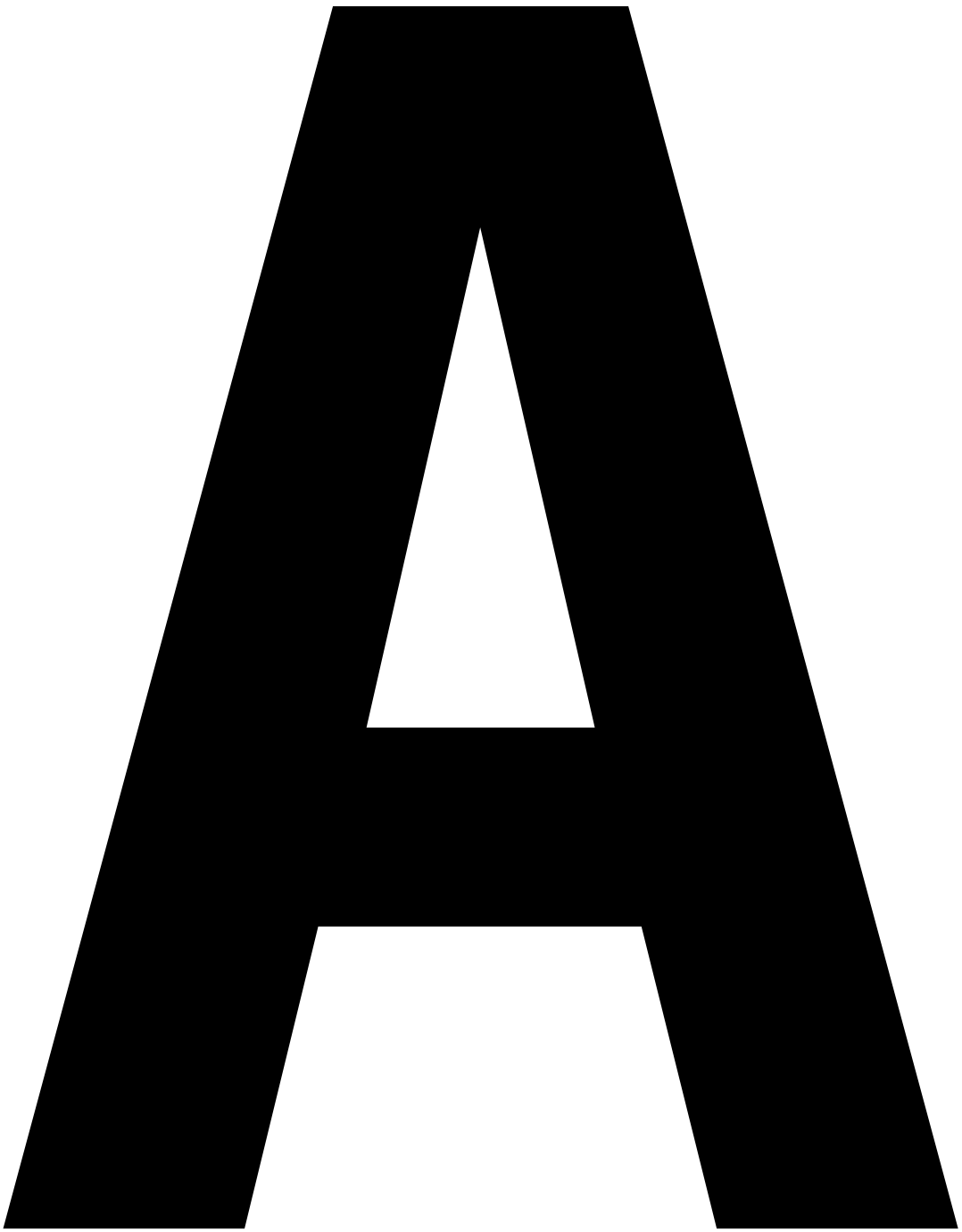




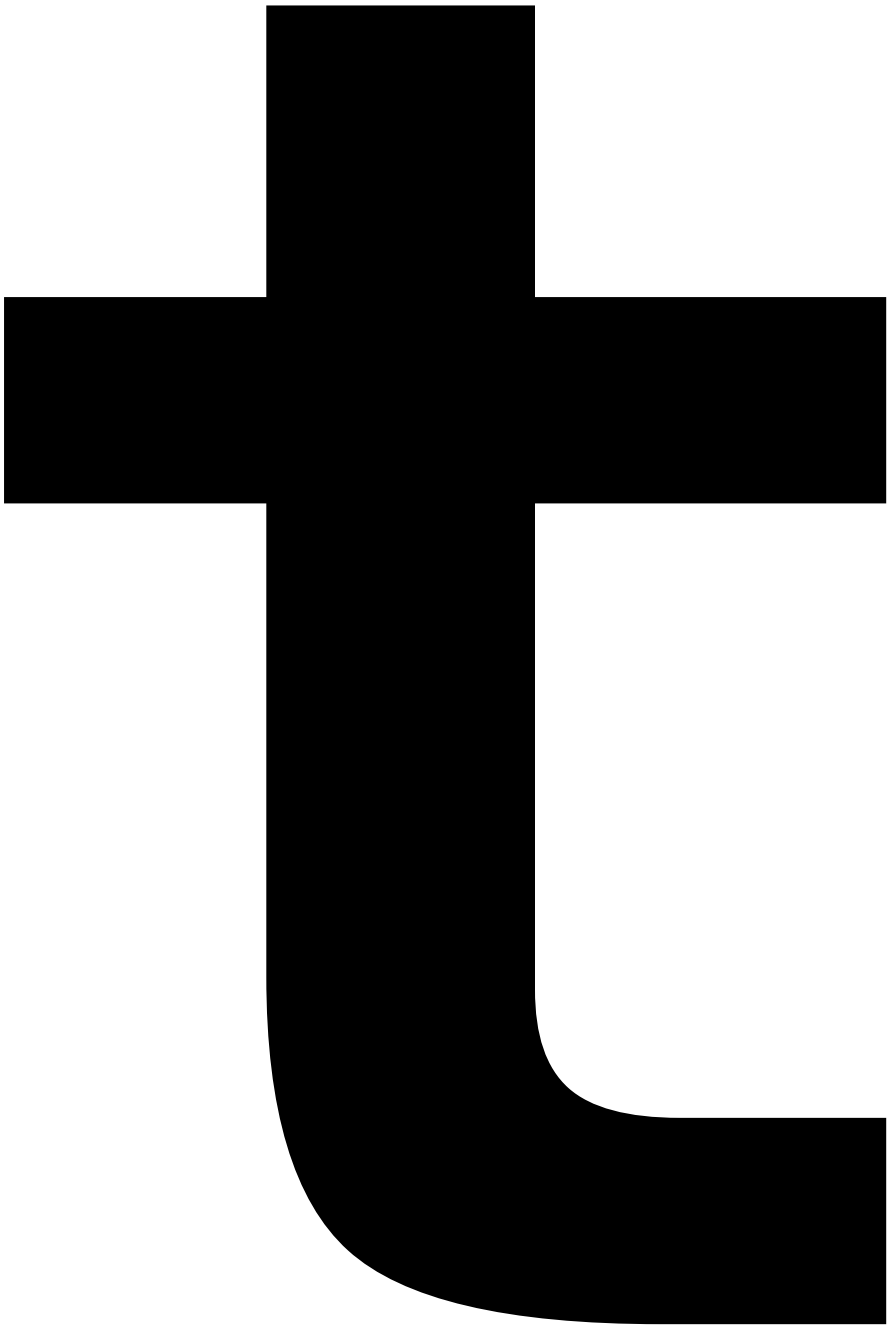


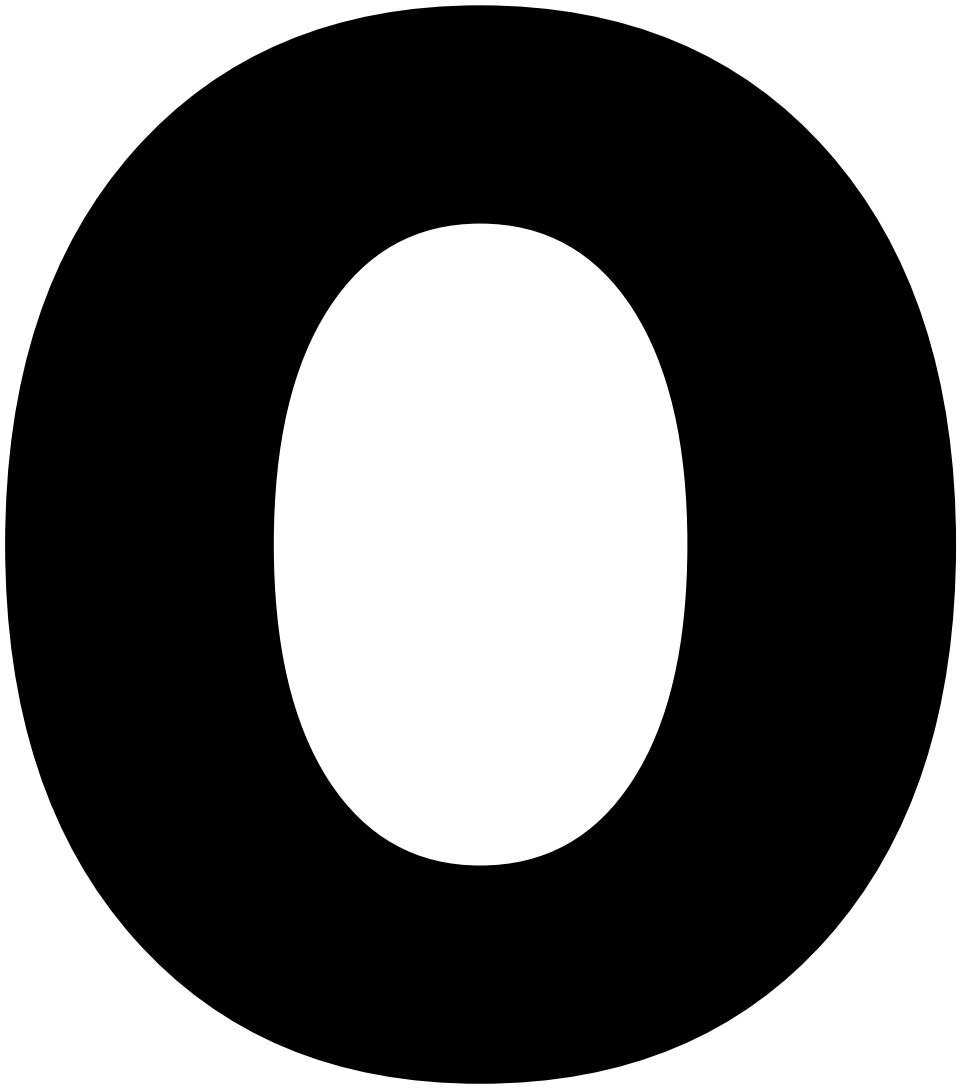


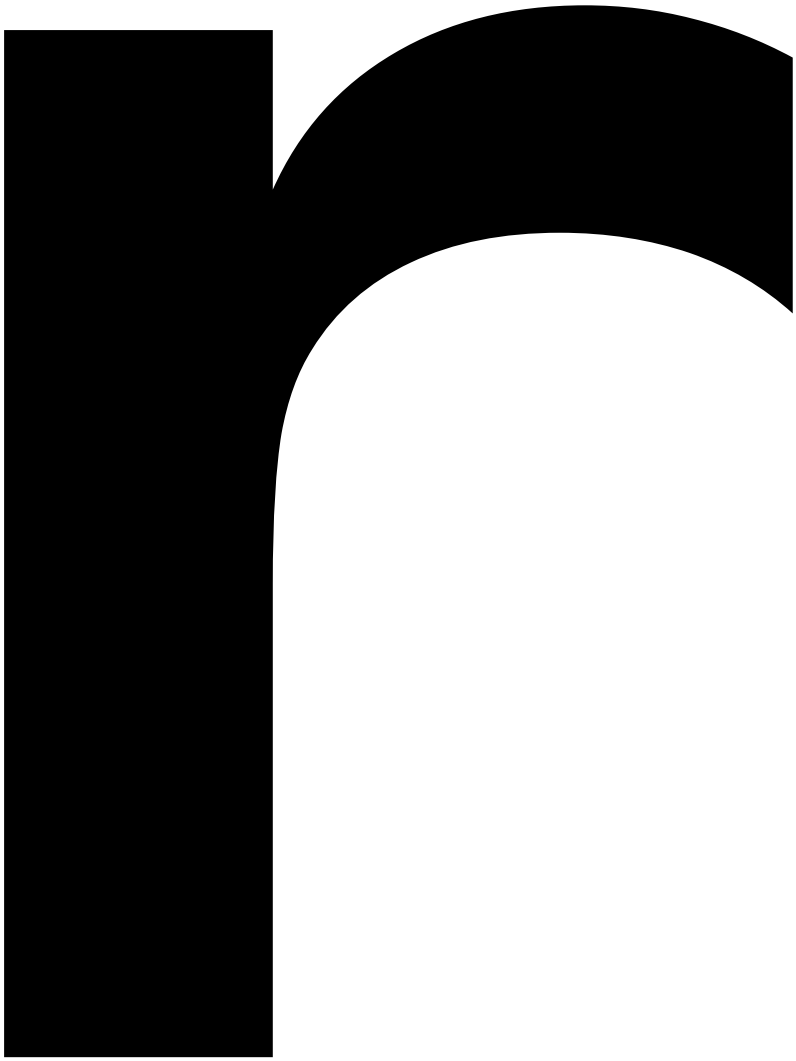


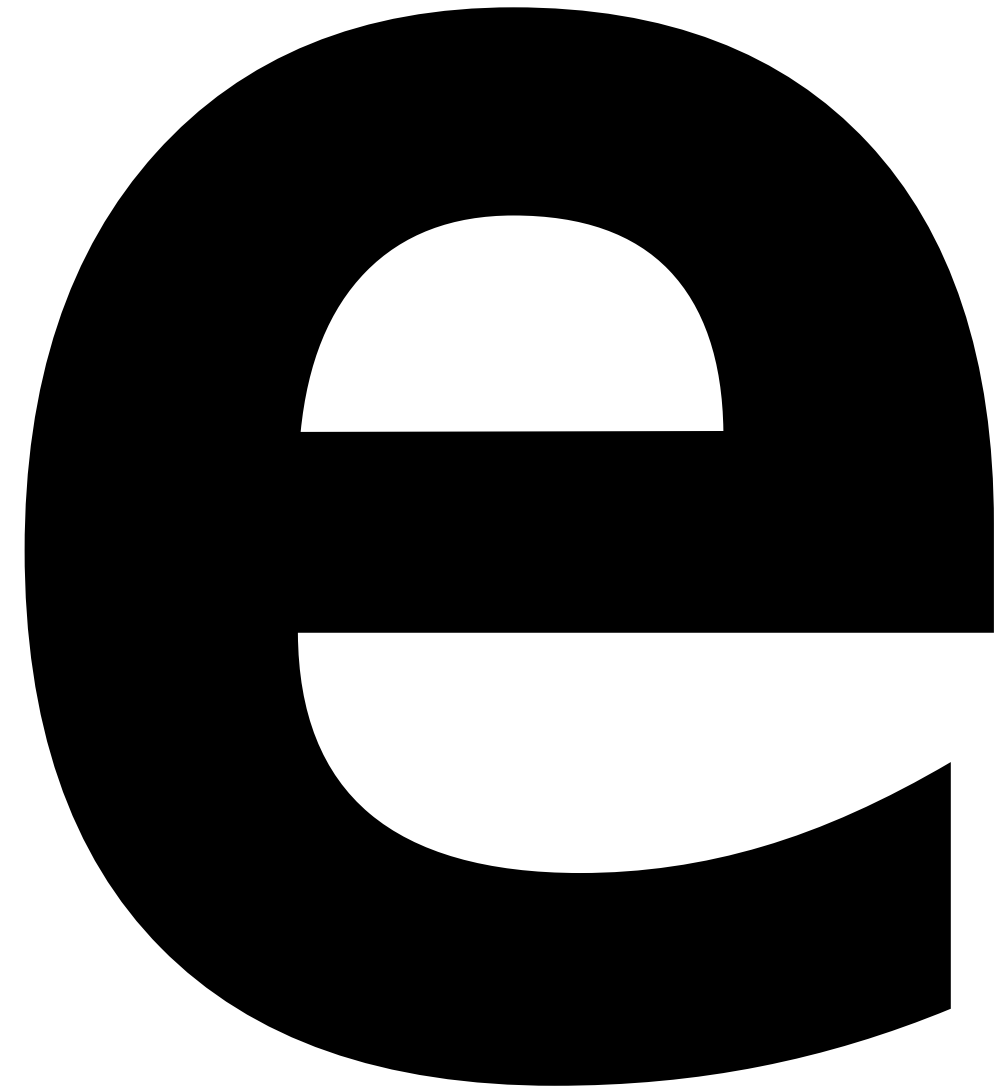


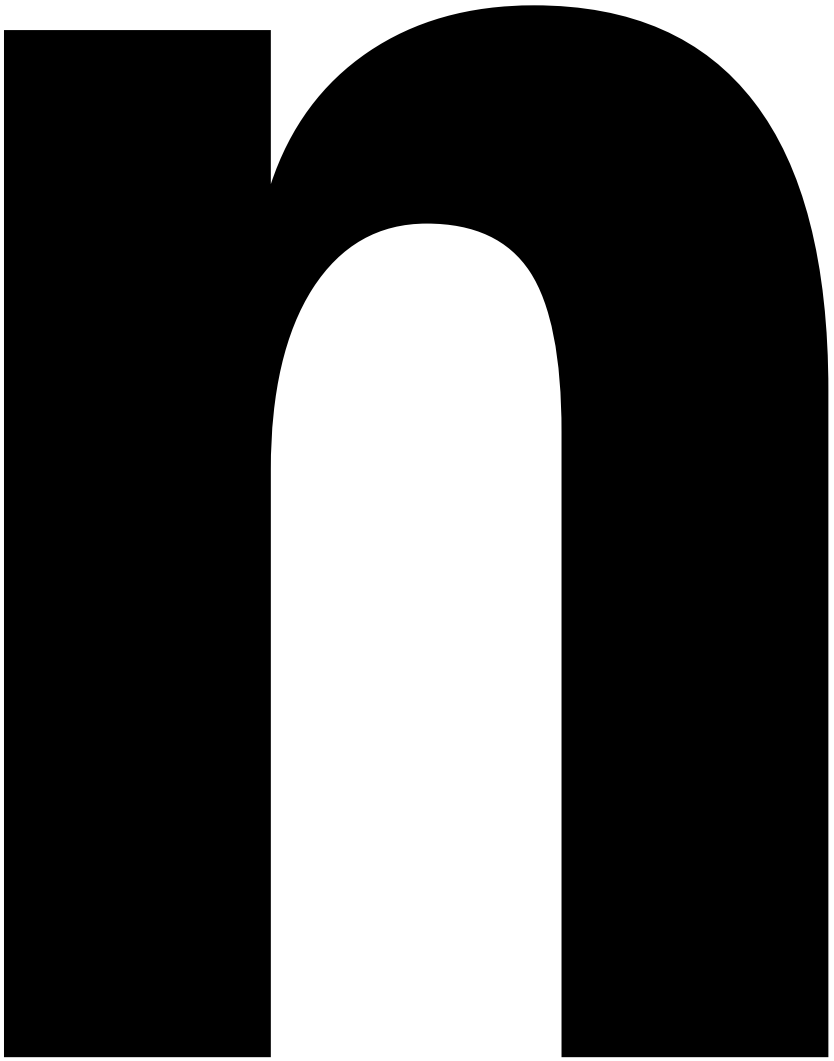
u

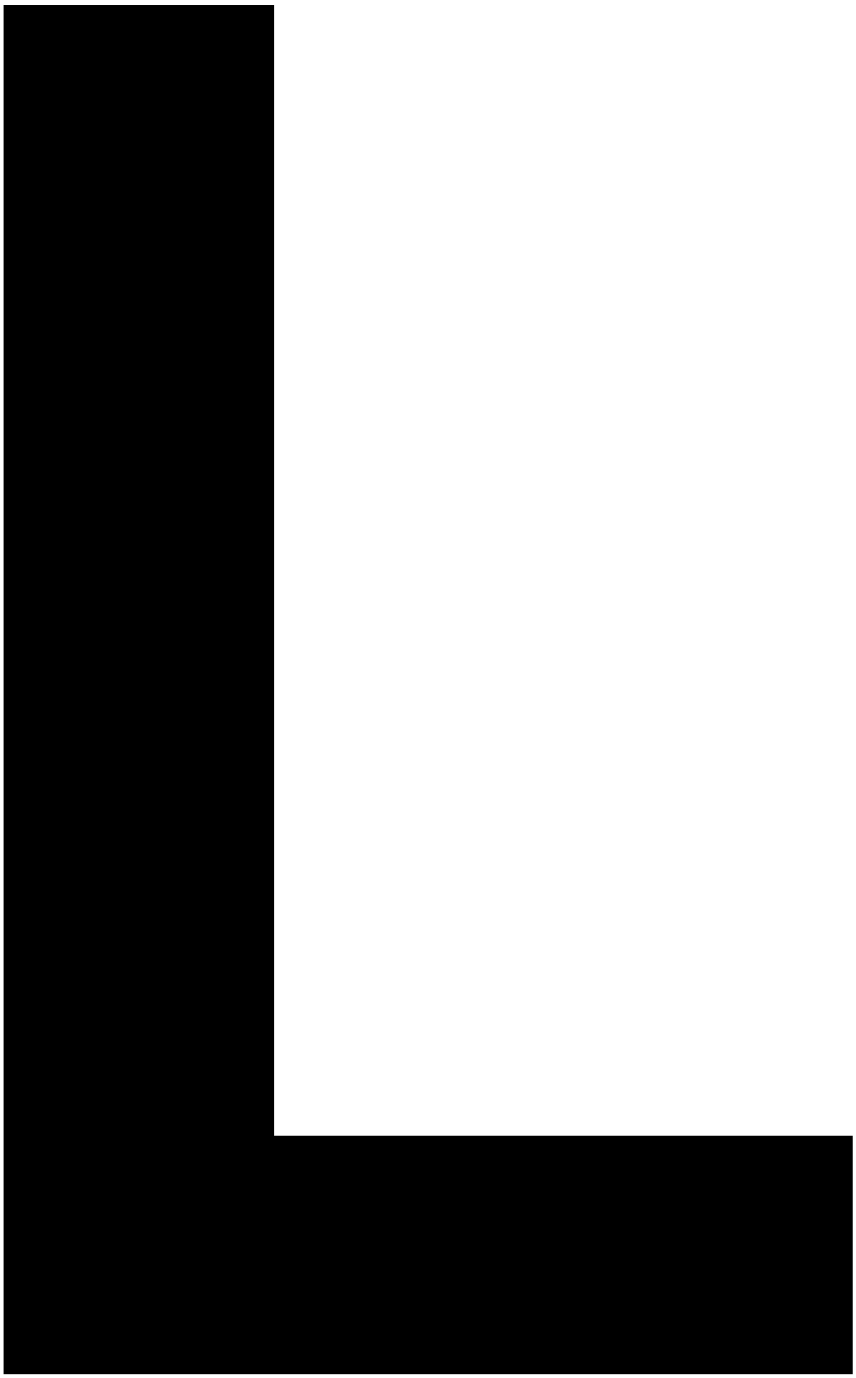


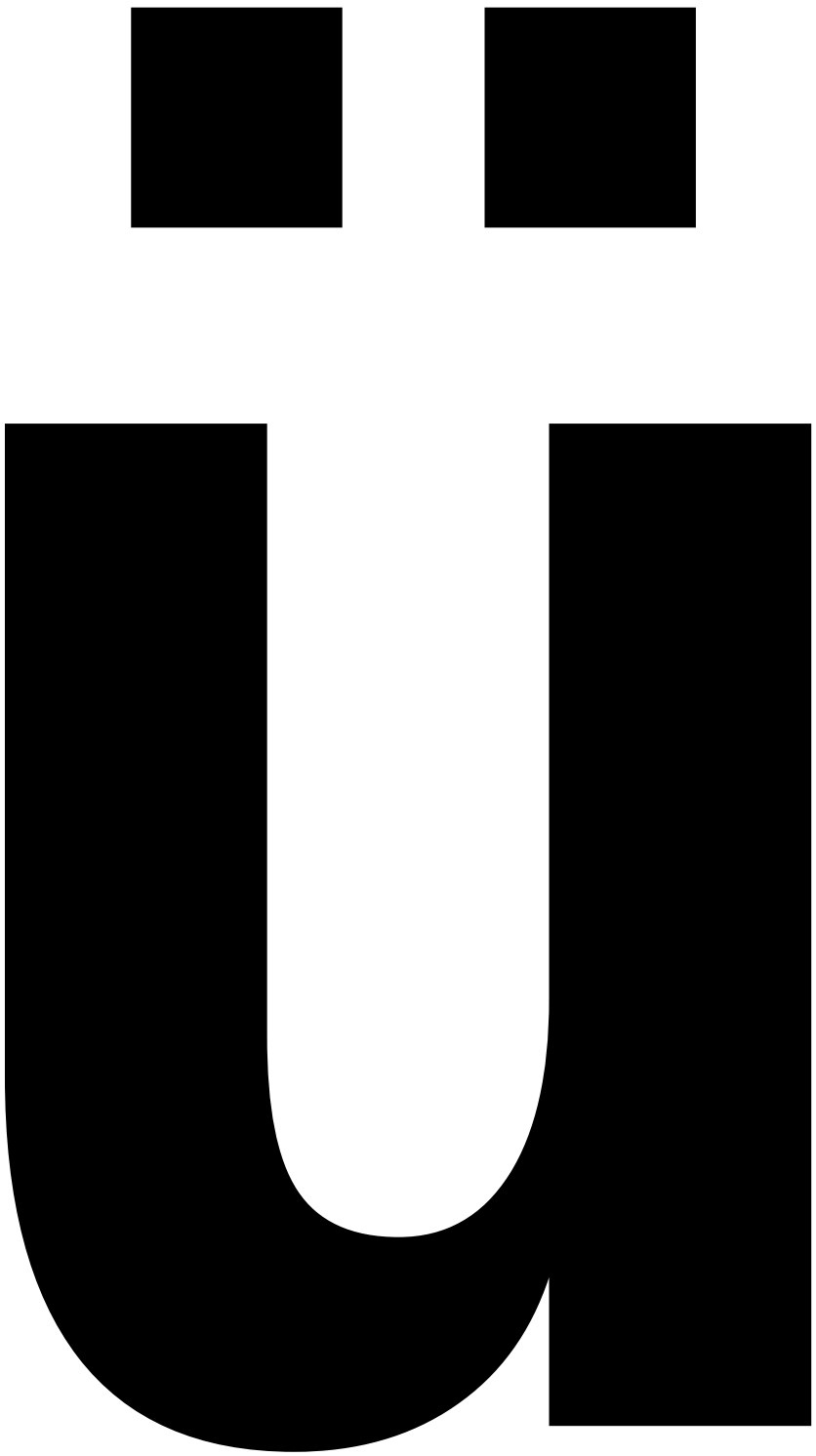




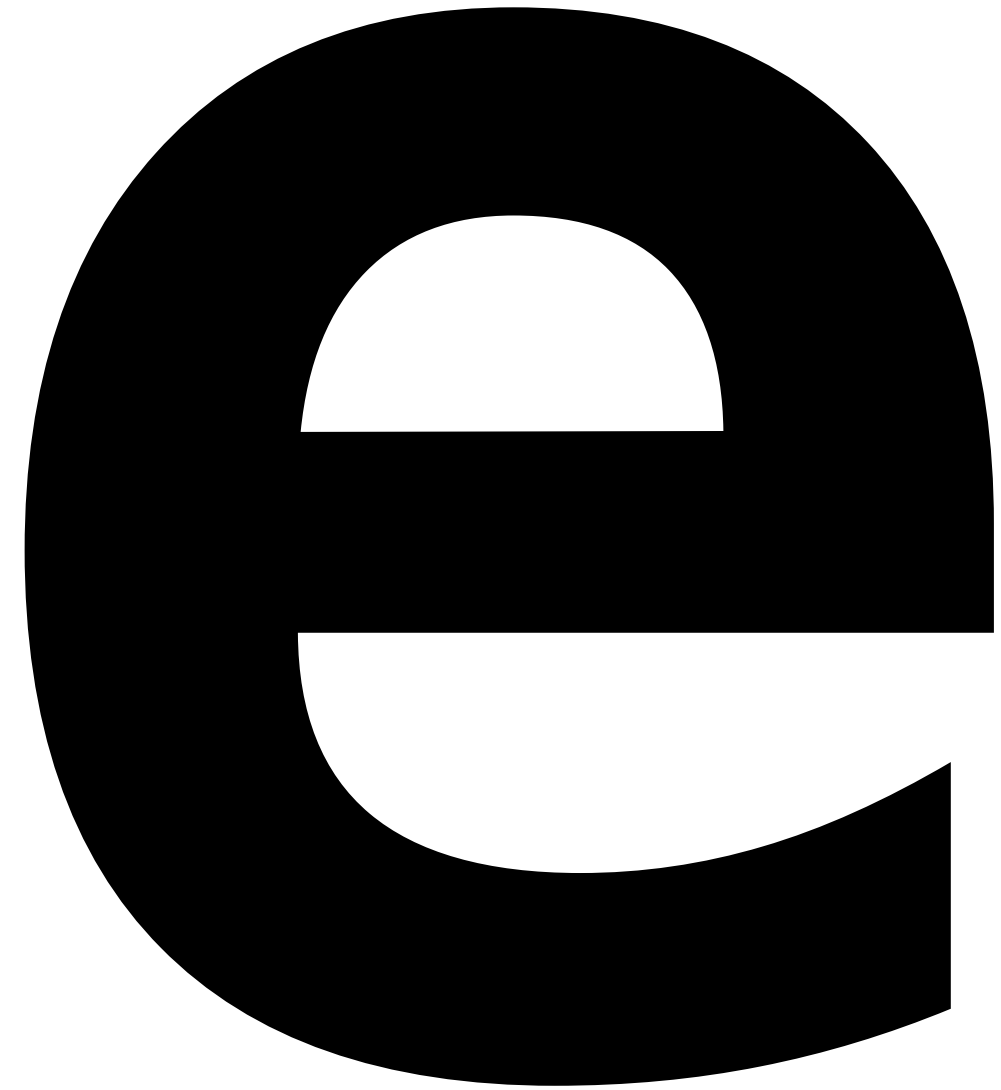


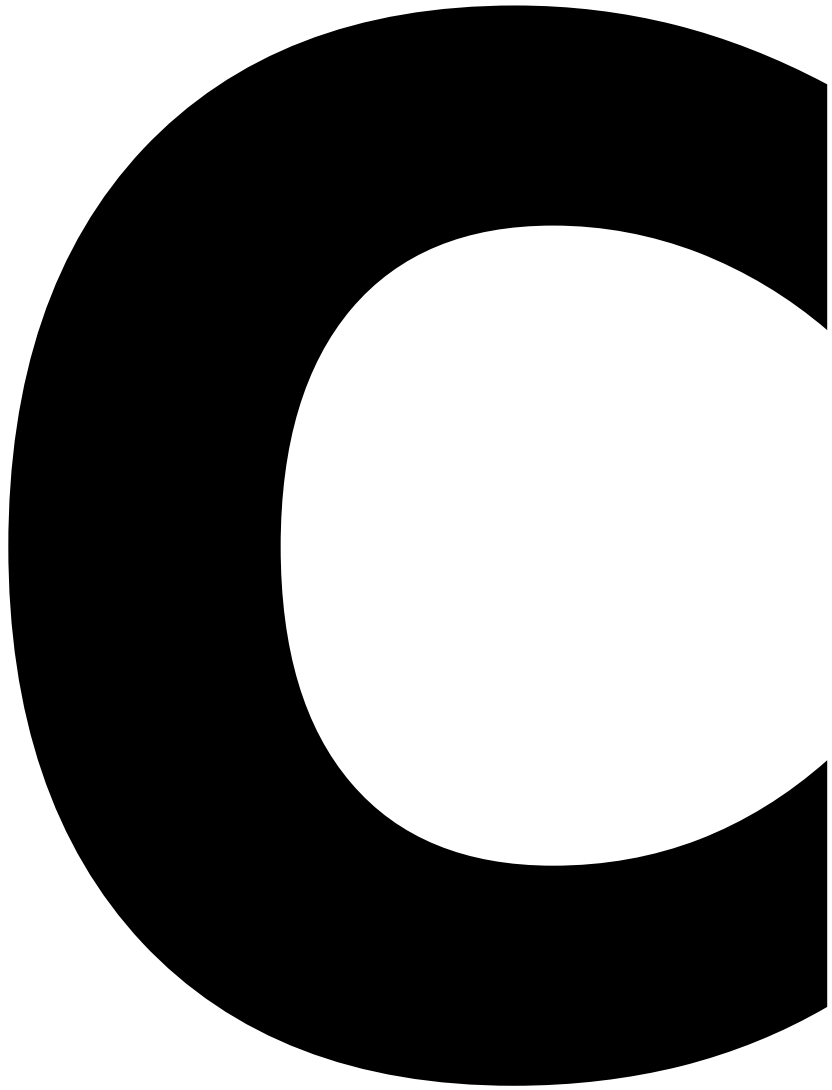


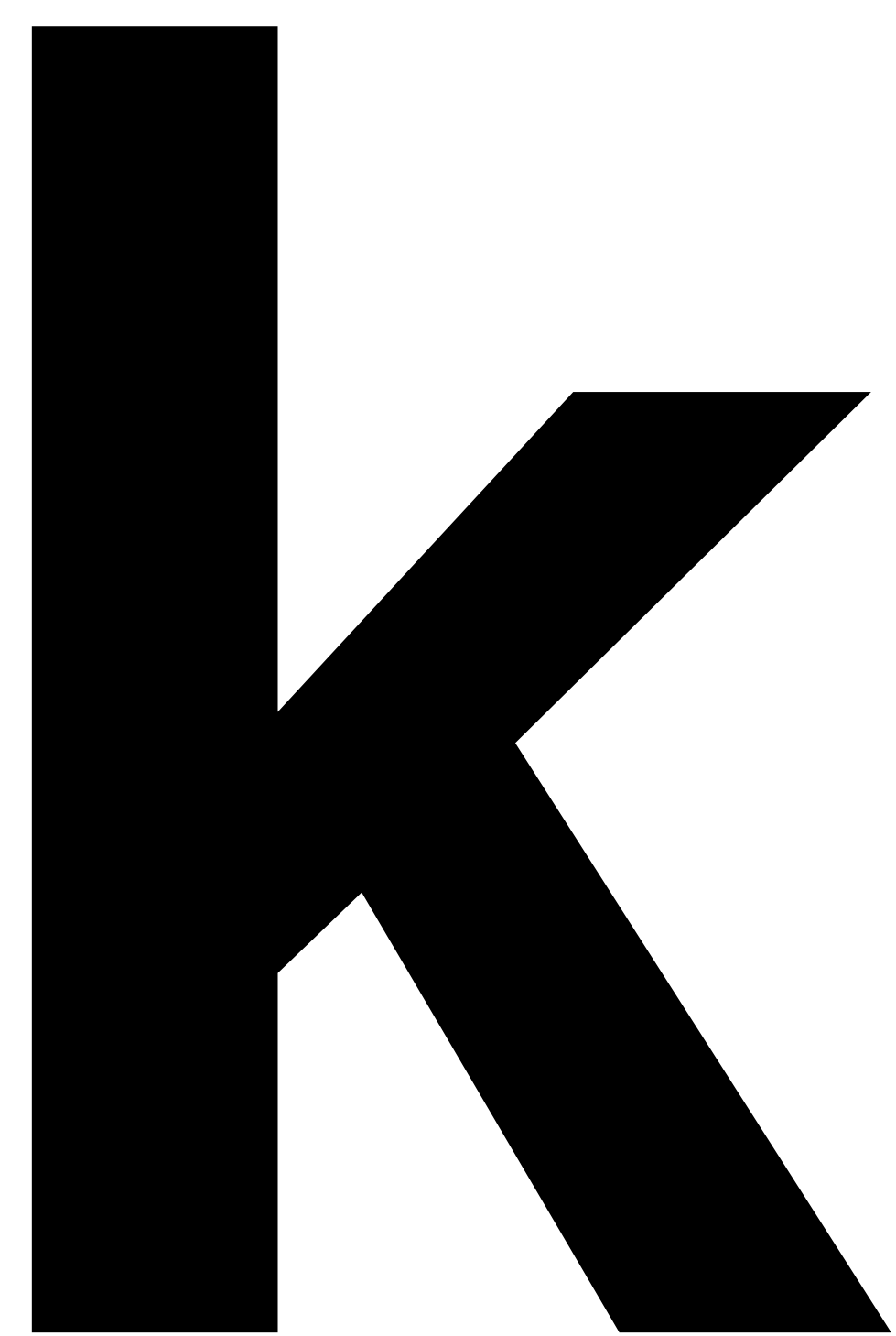


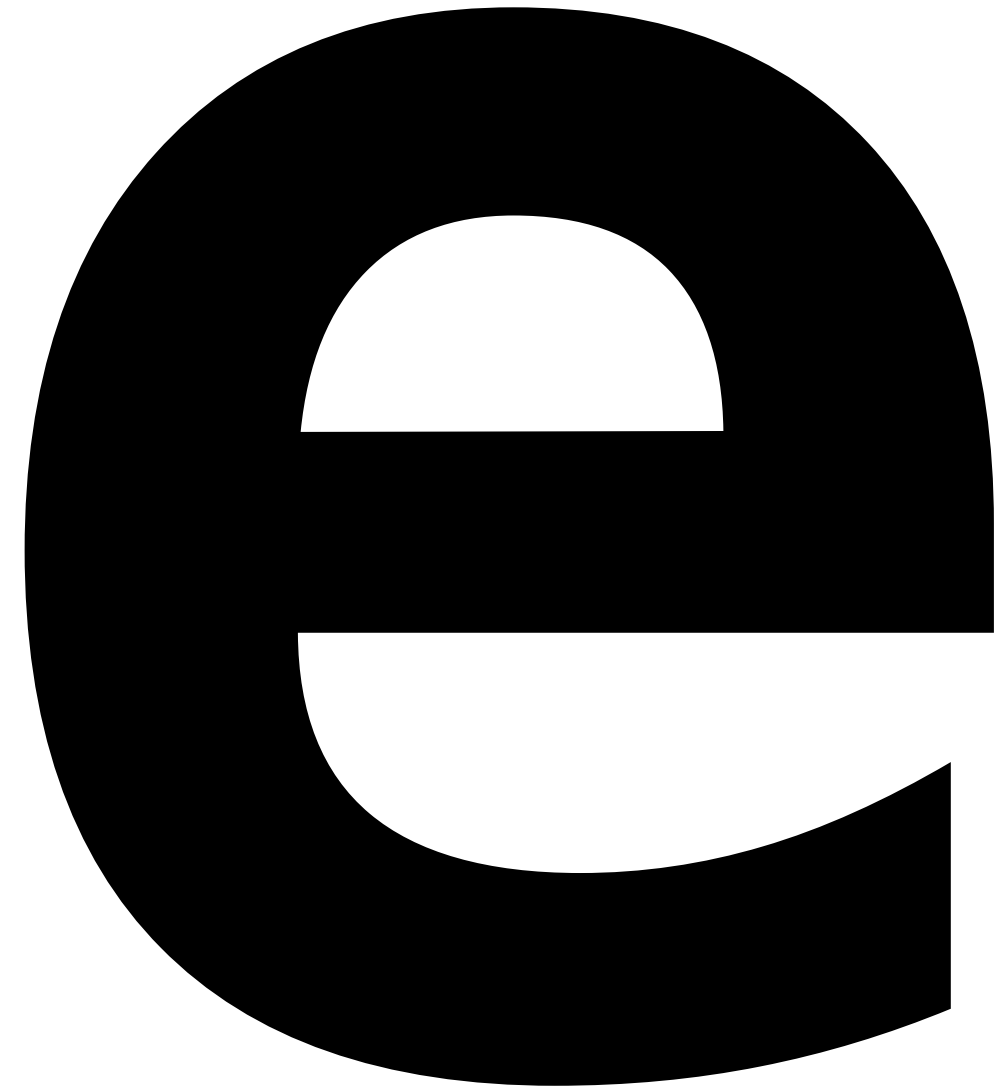


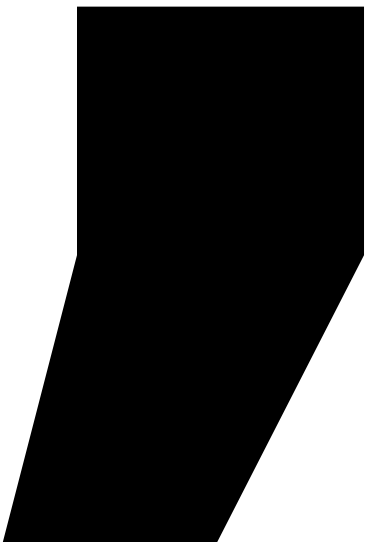
d

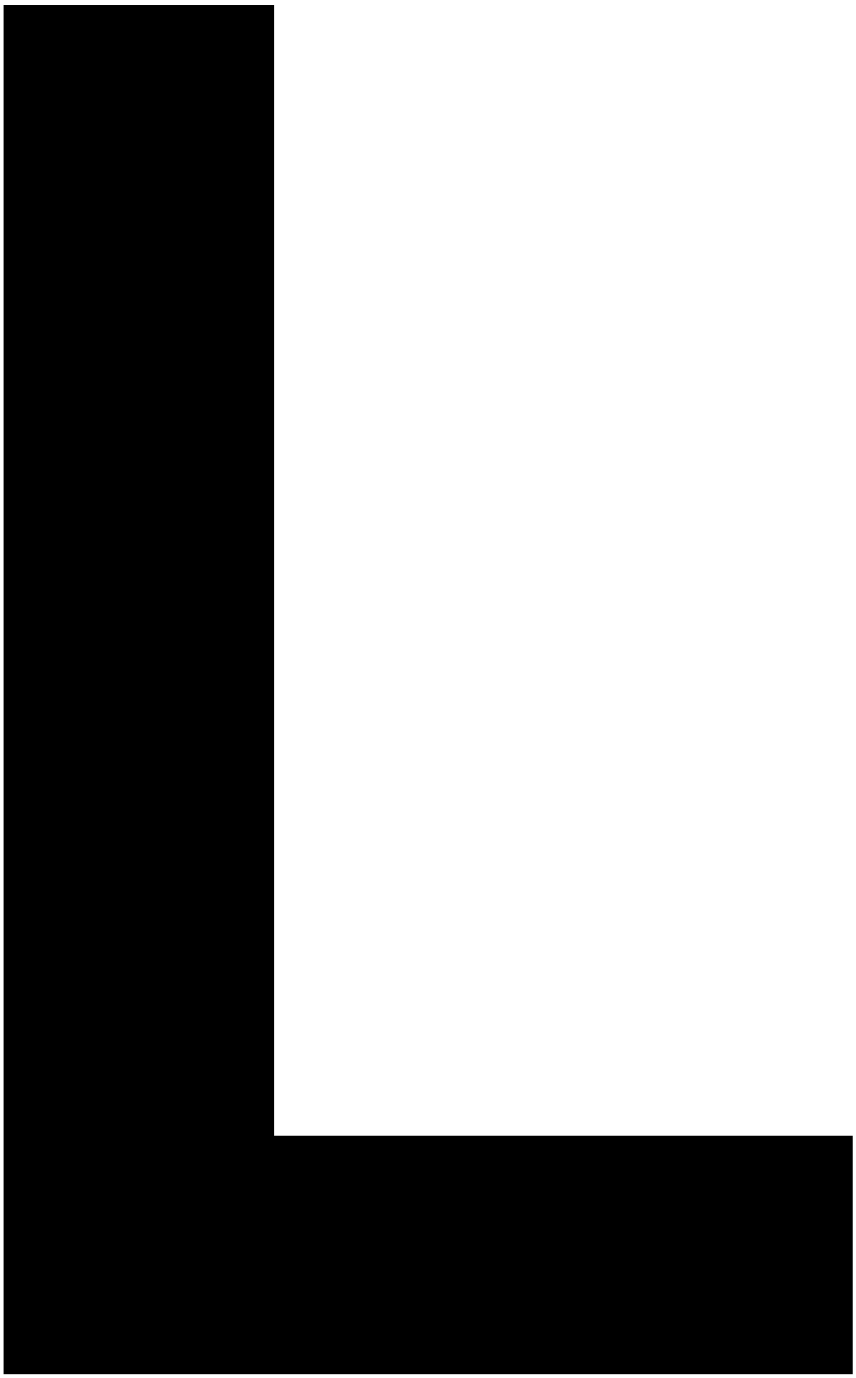


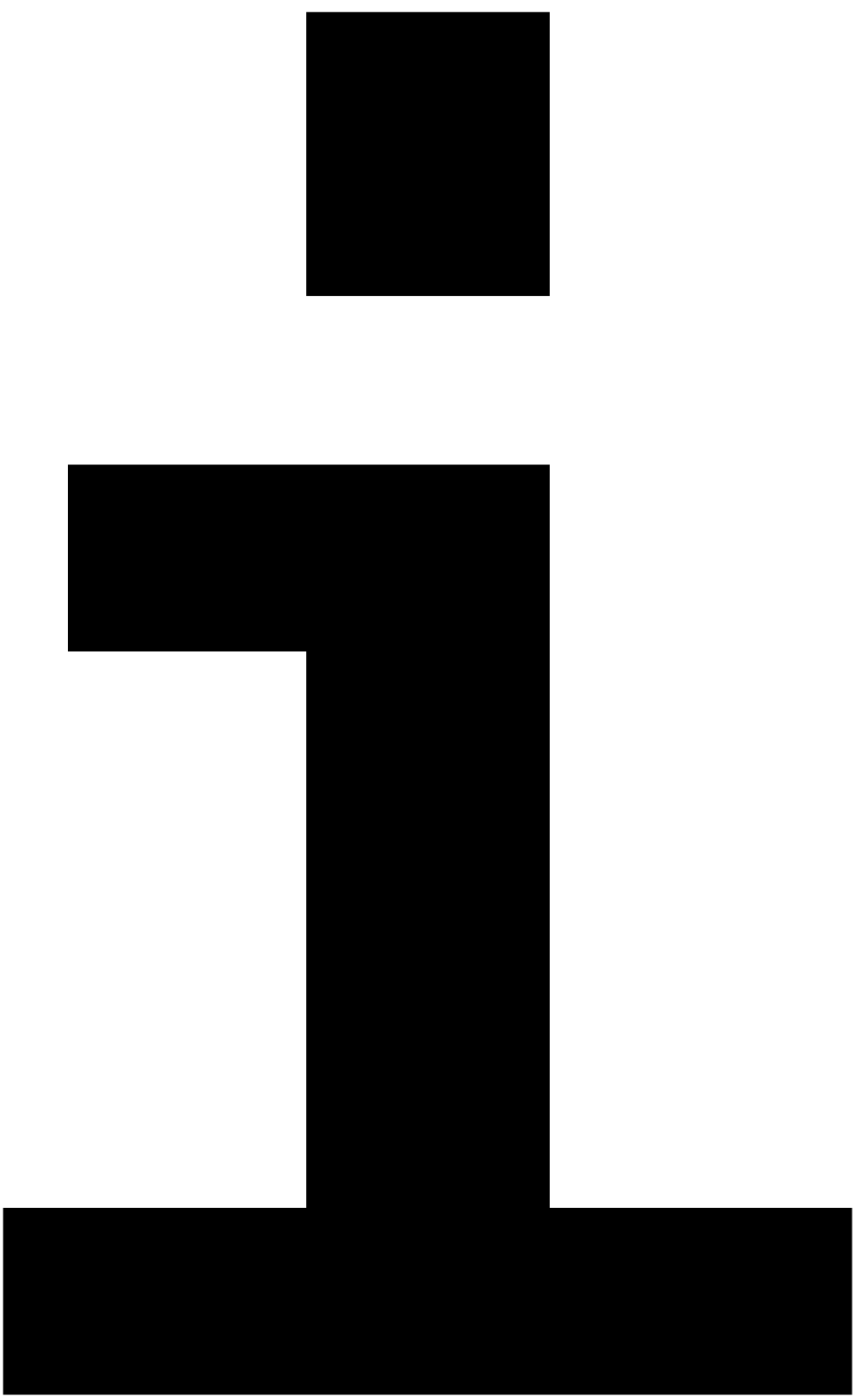


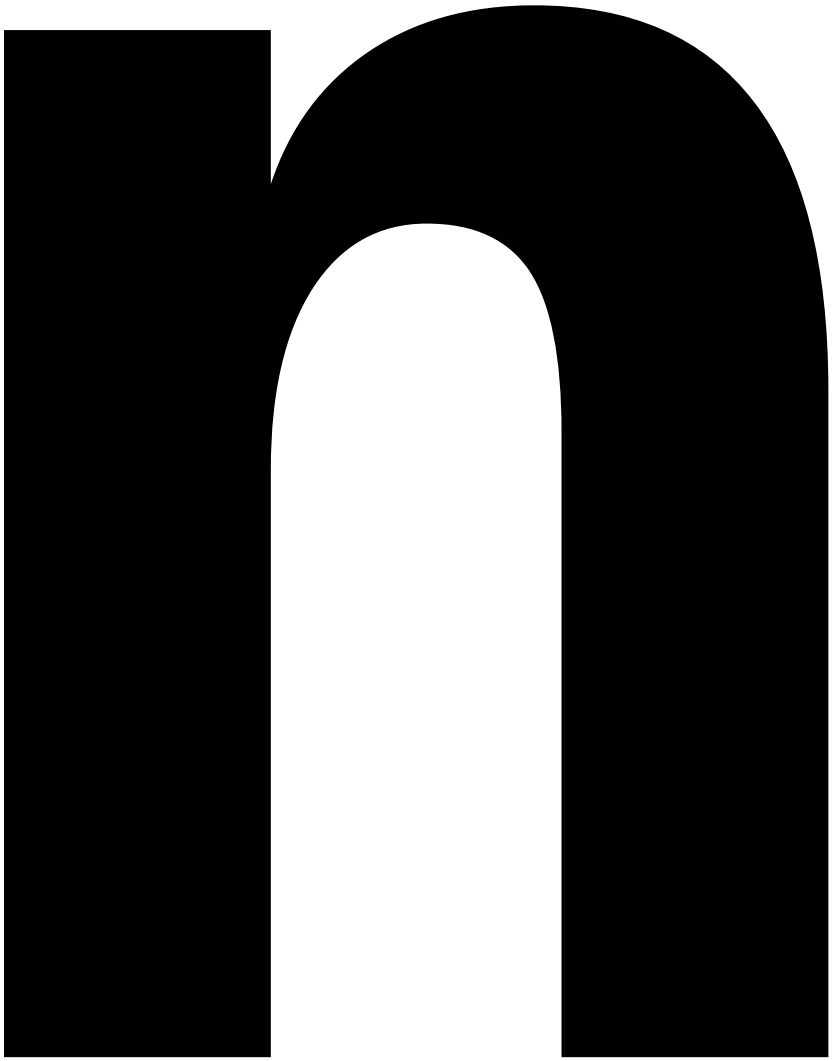


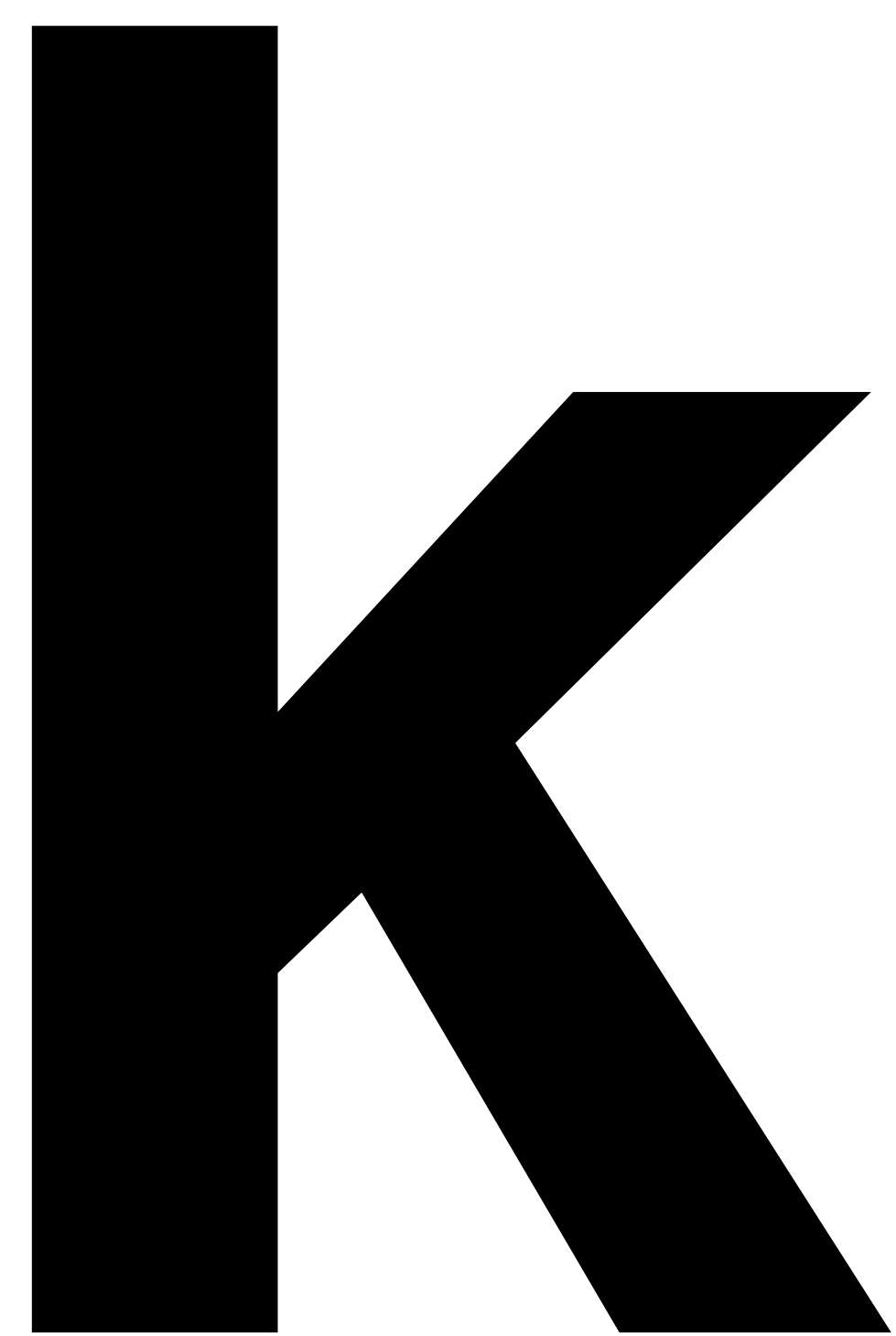


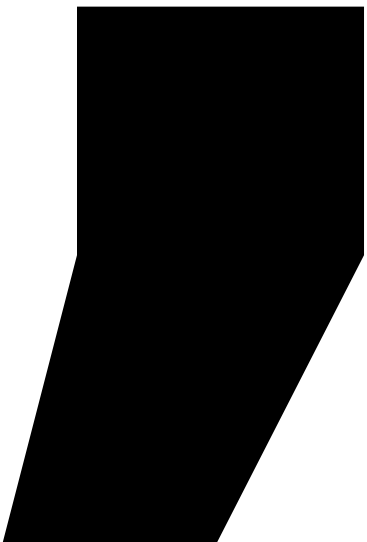


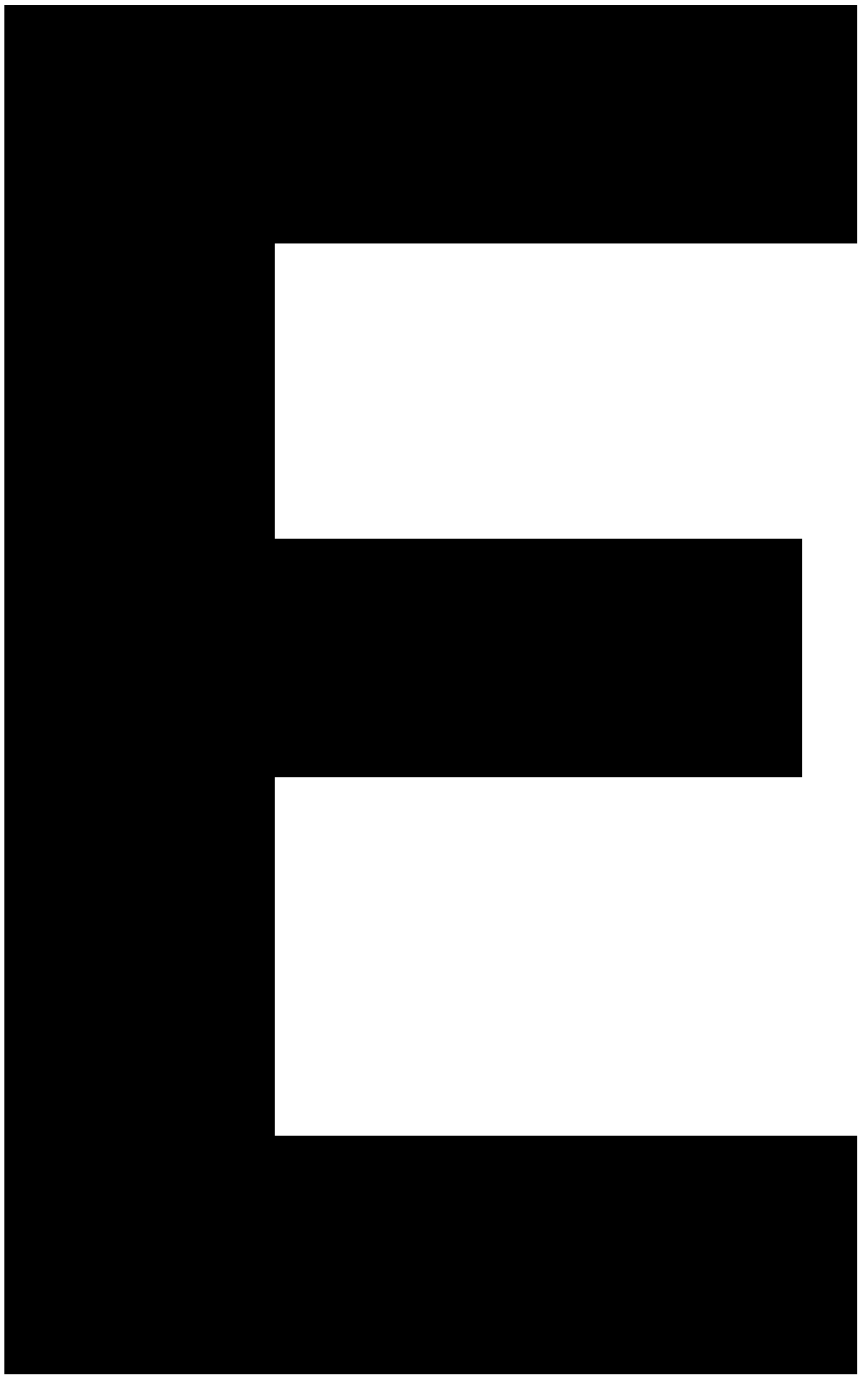


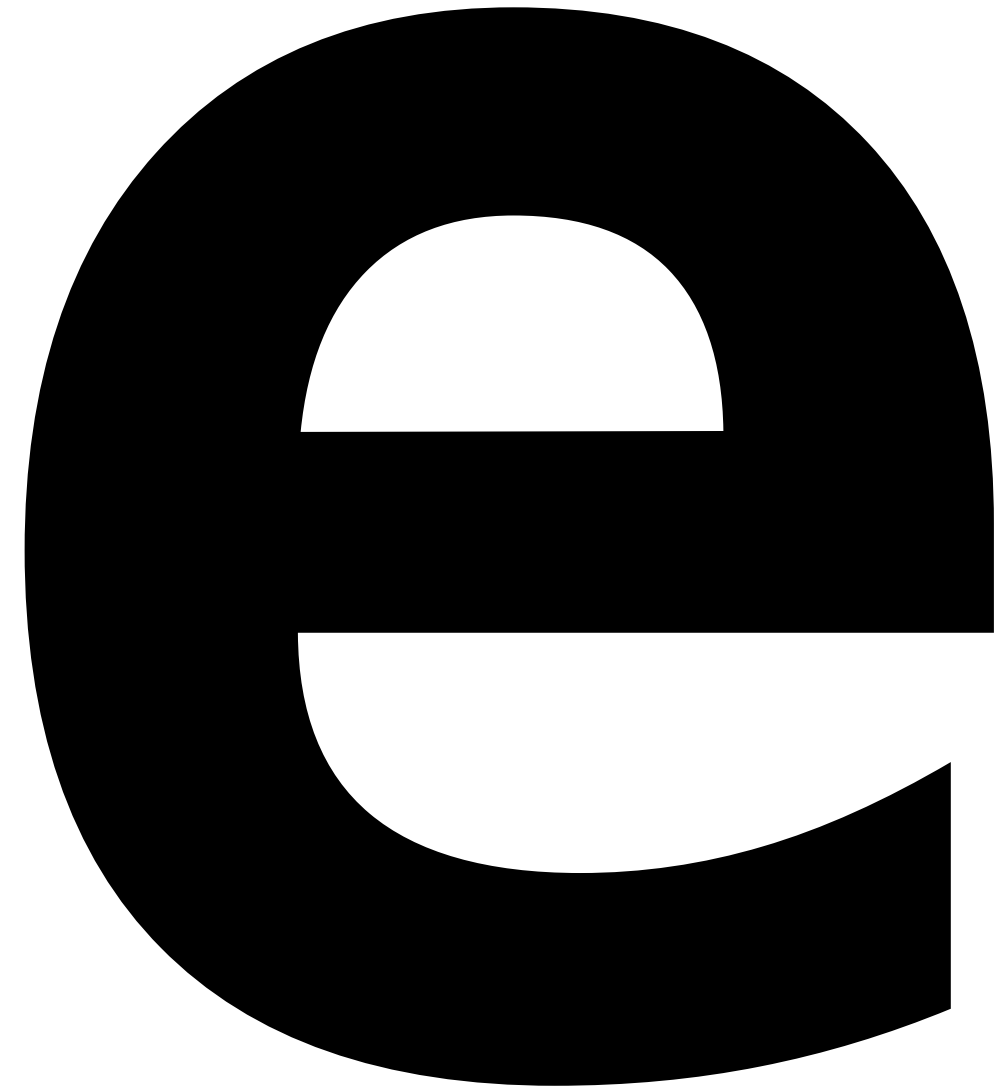


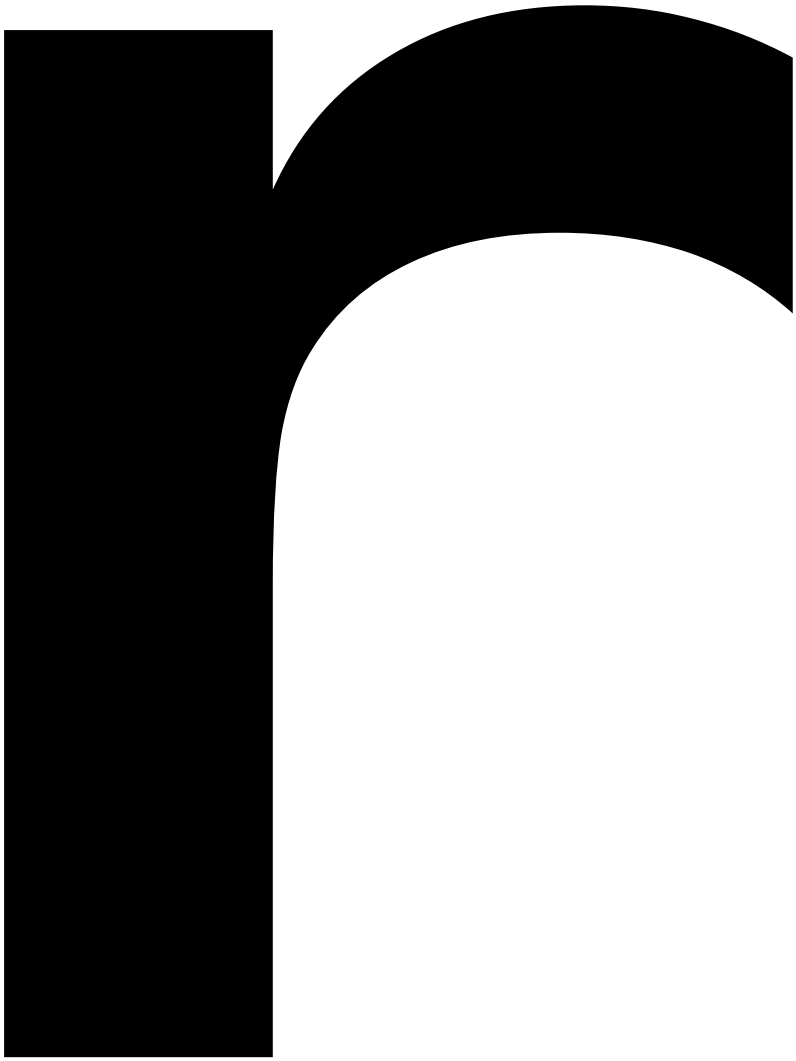


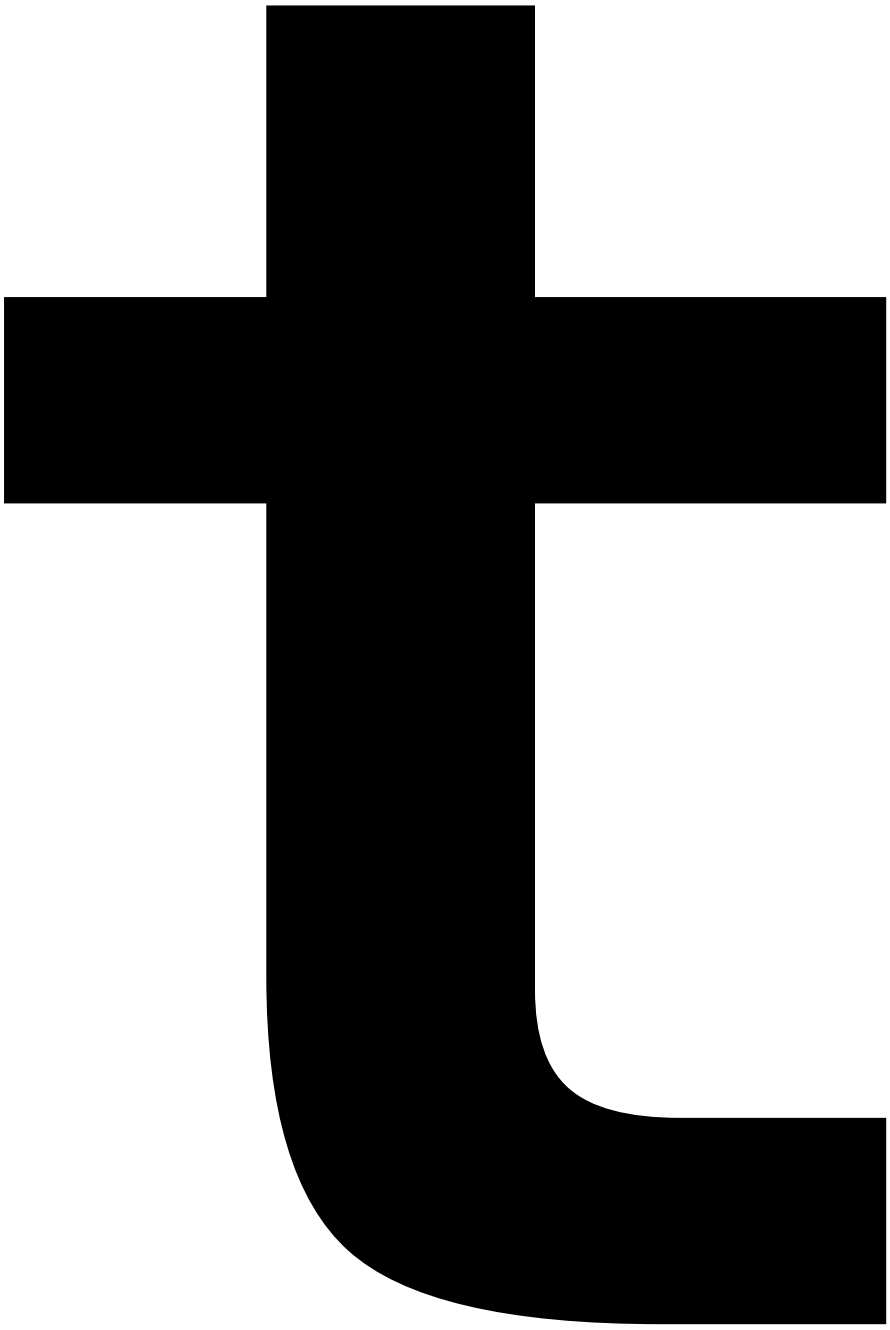


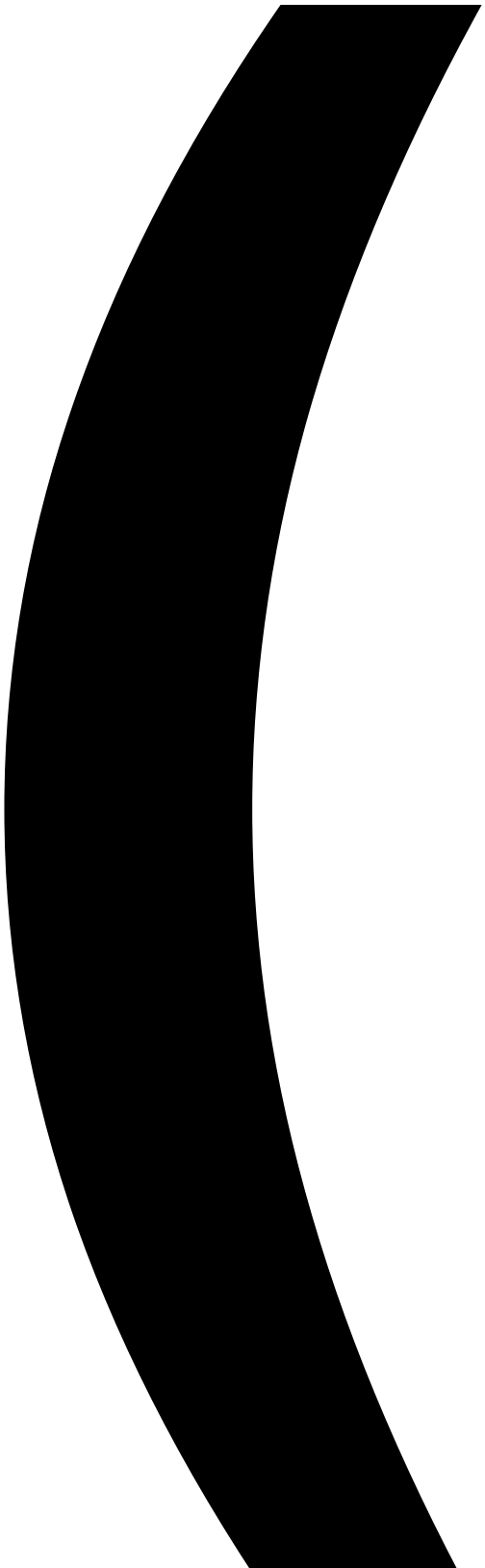


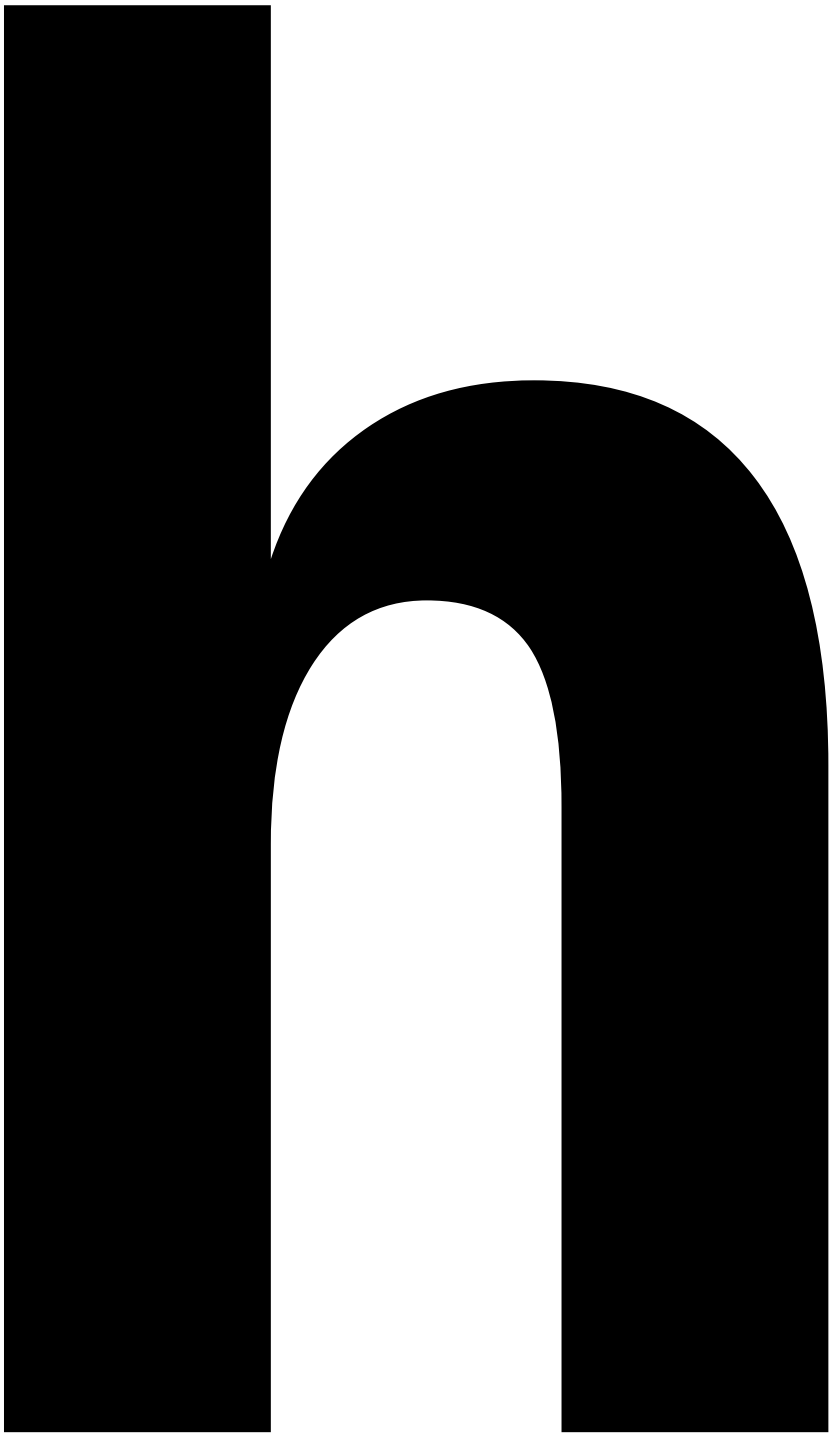


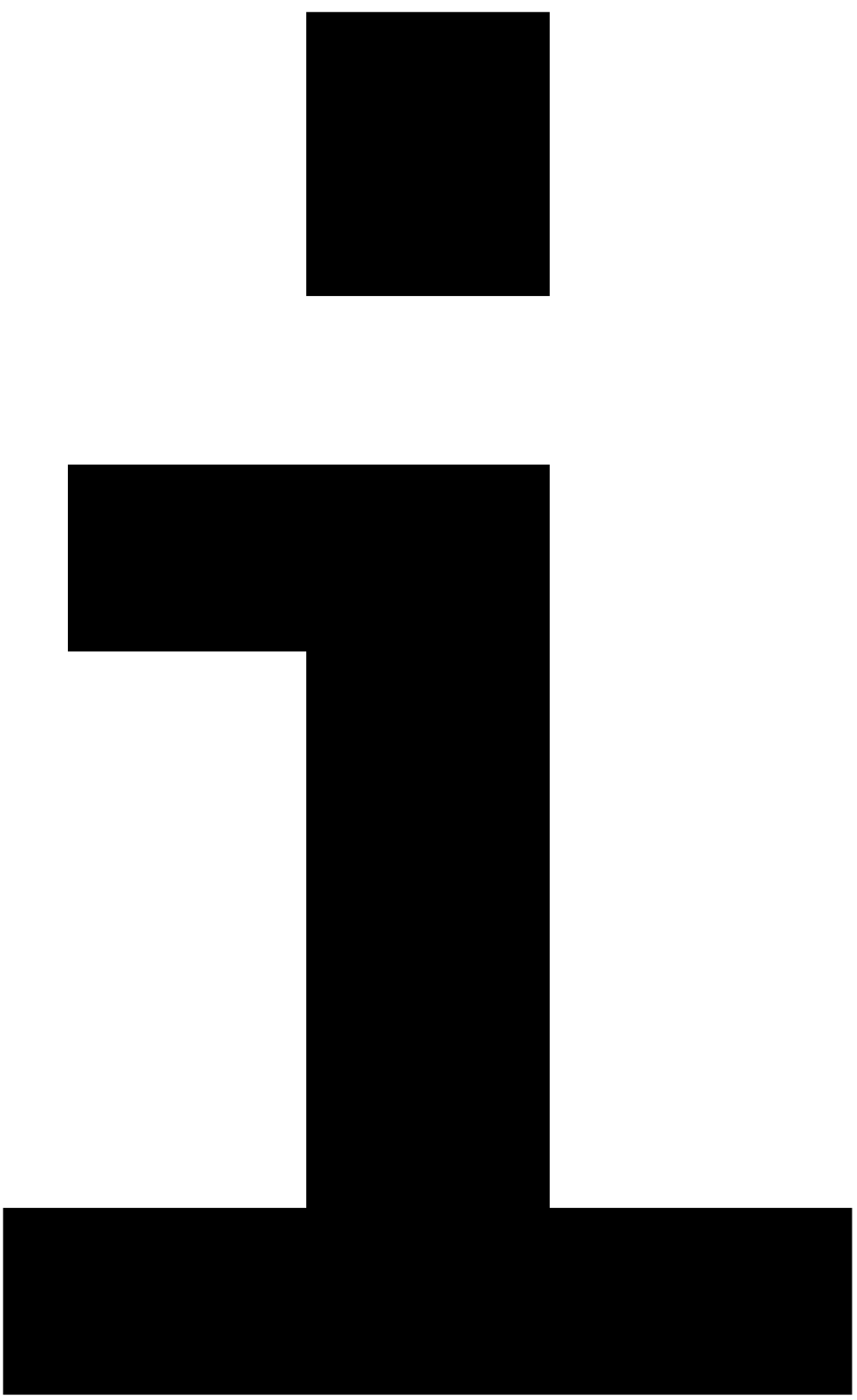


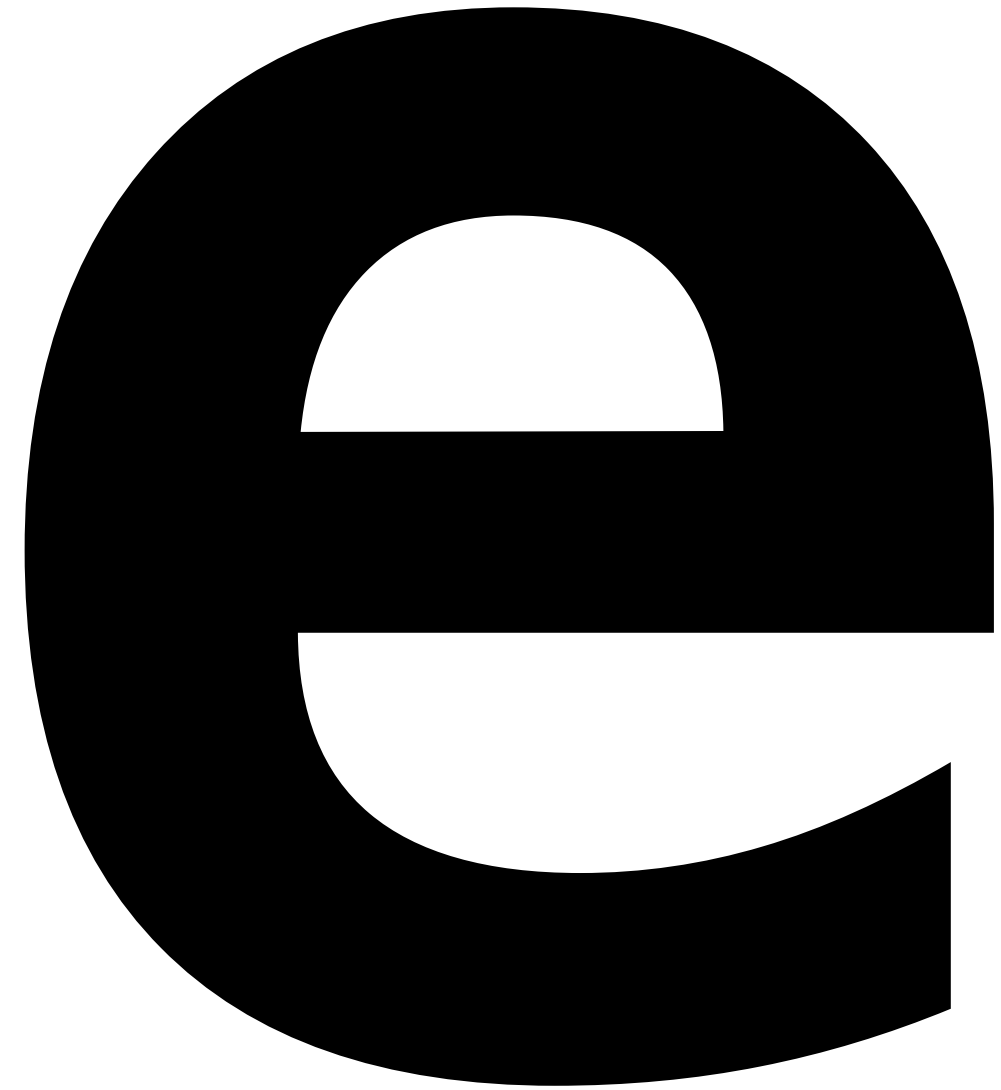


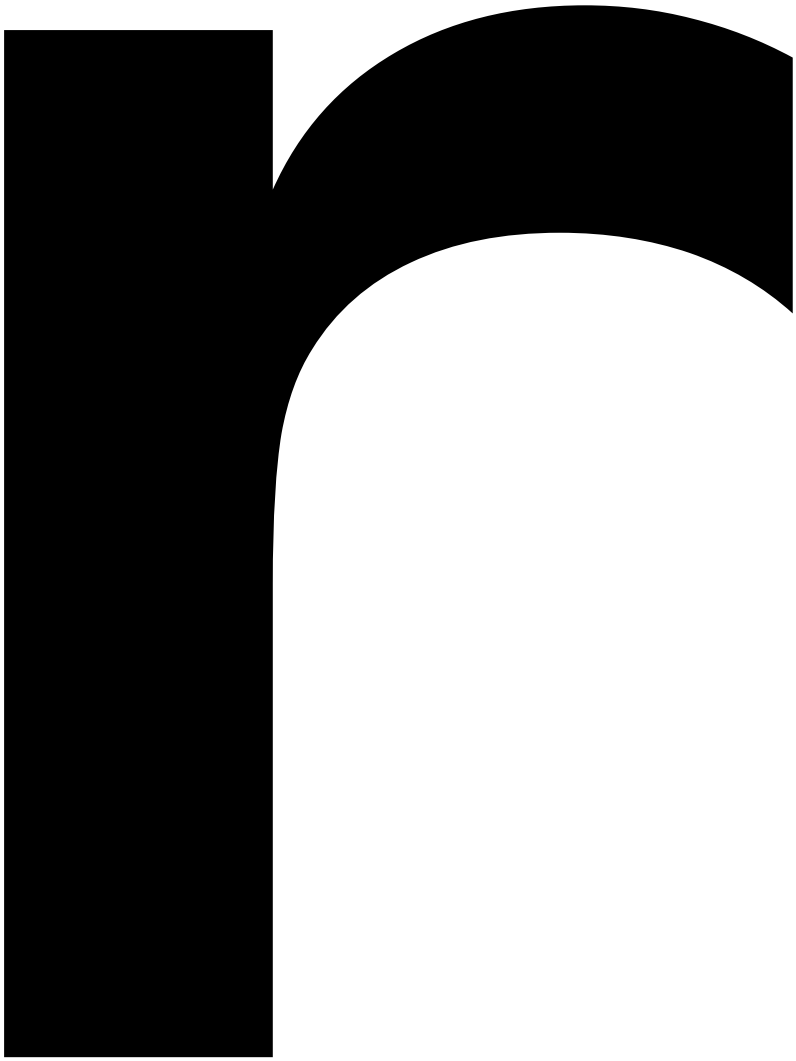


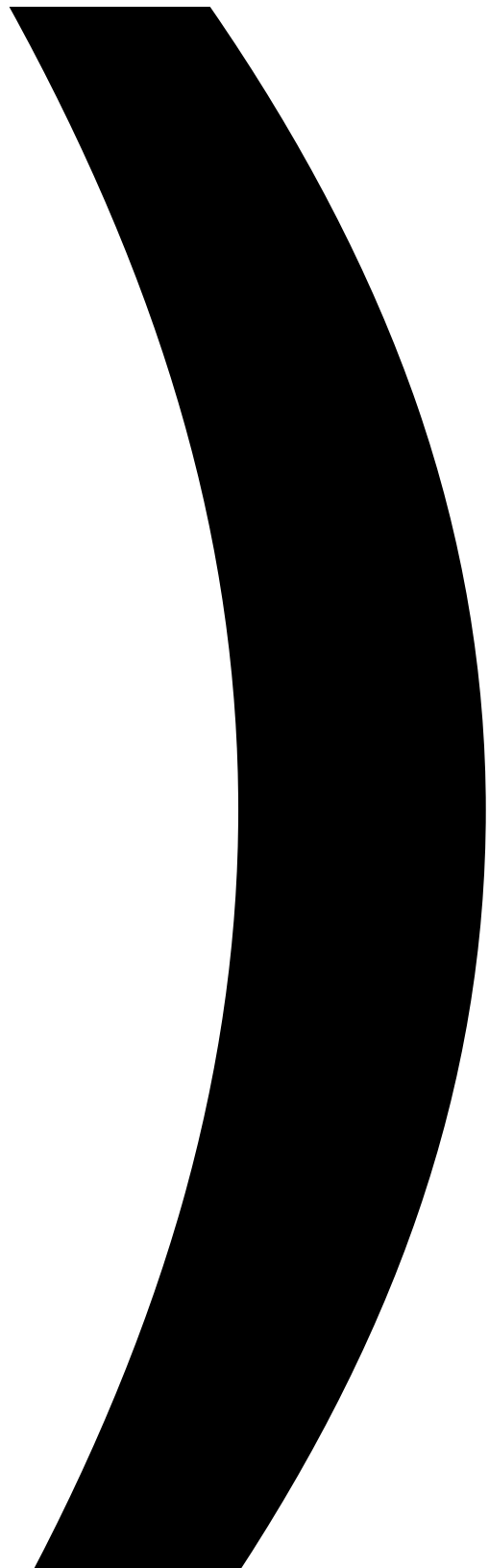


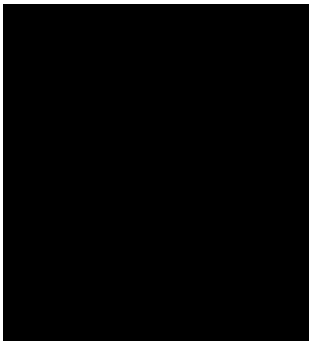


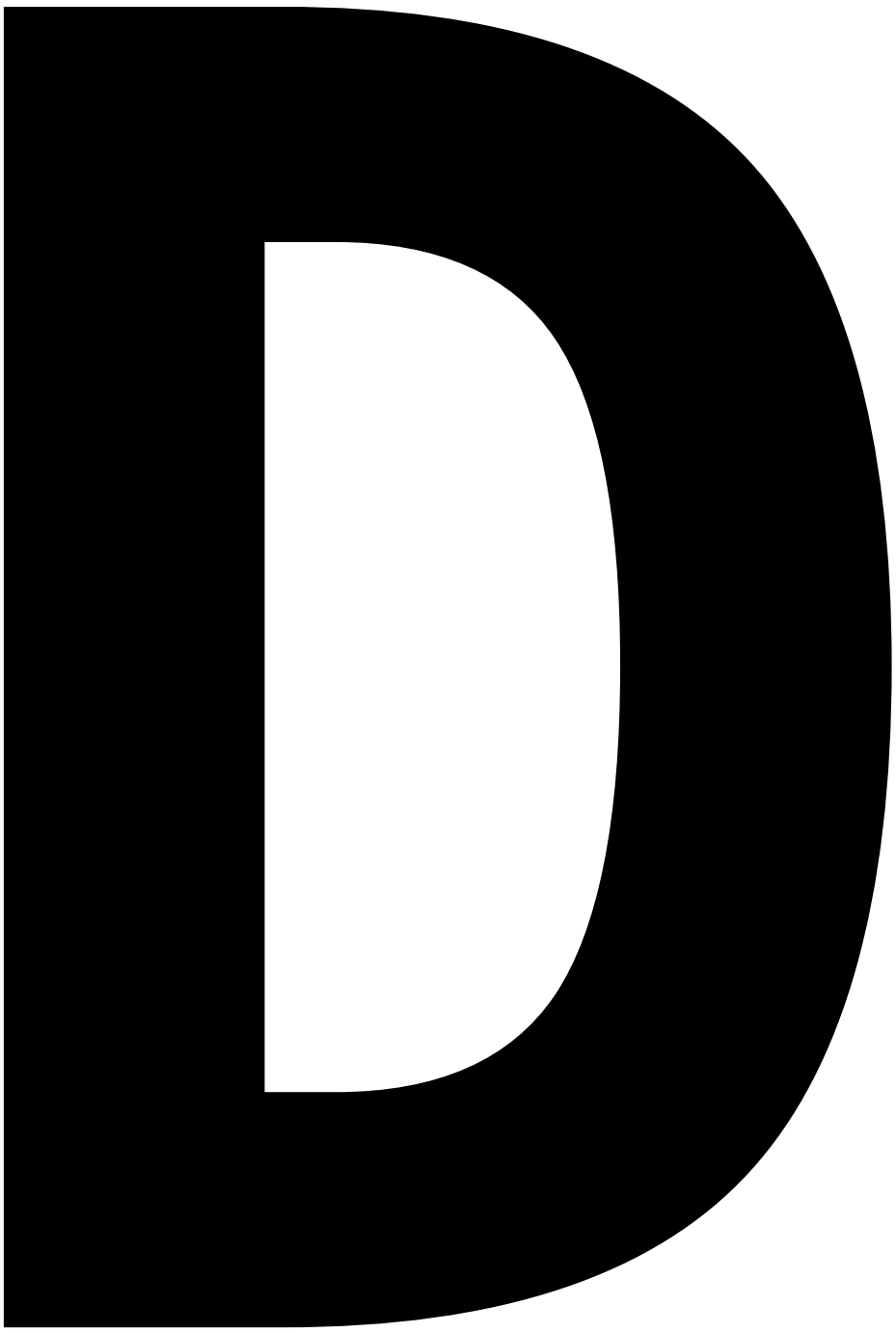


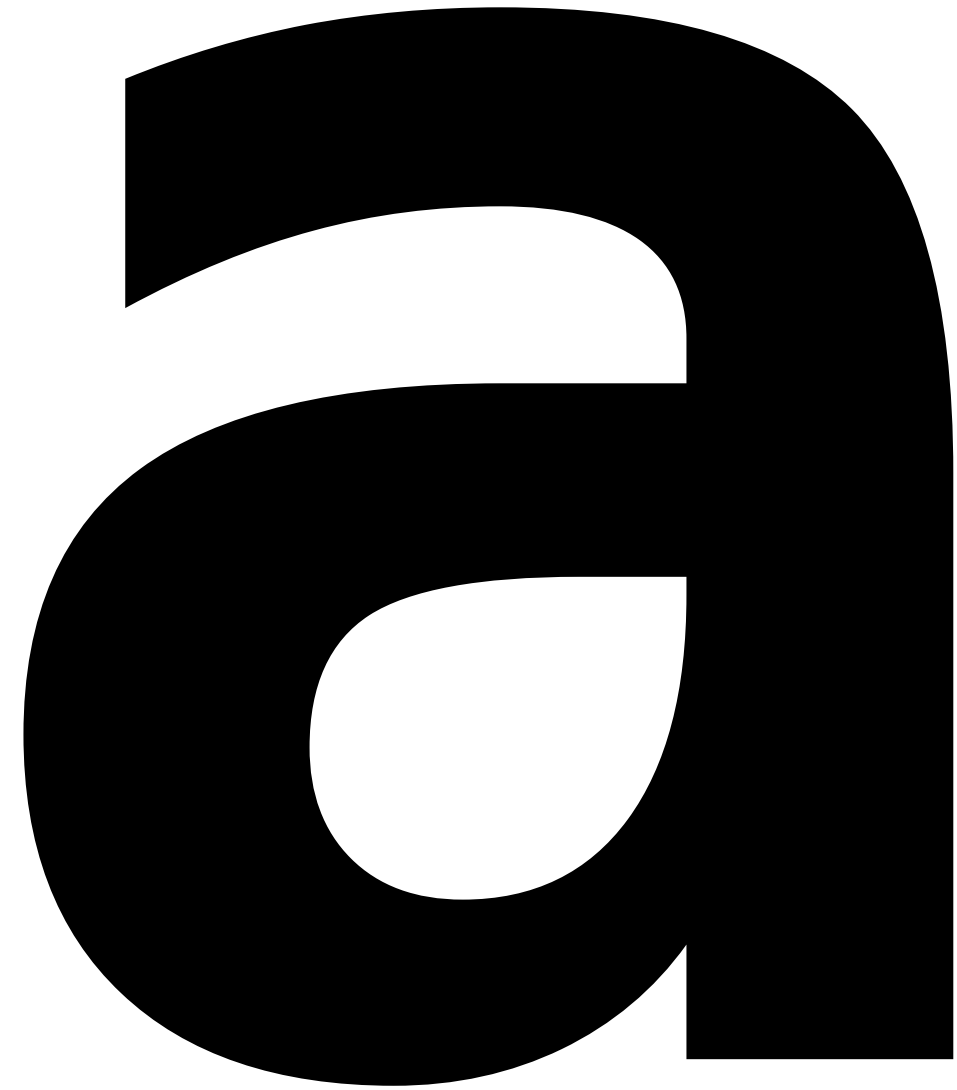




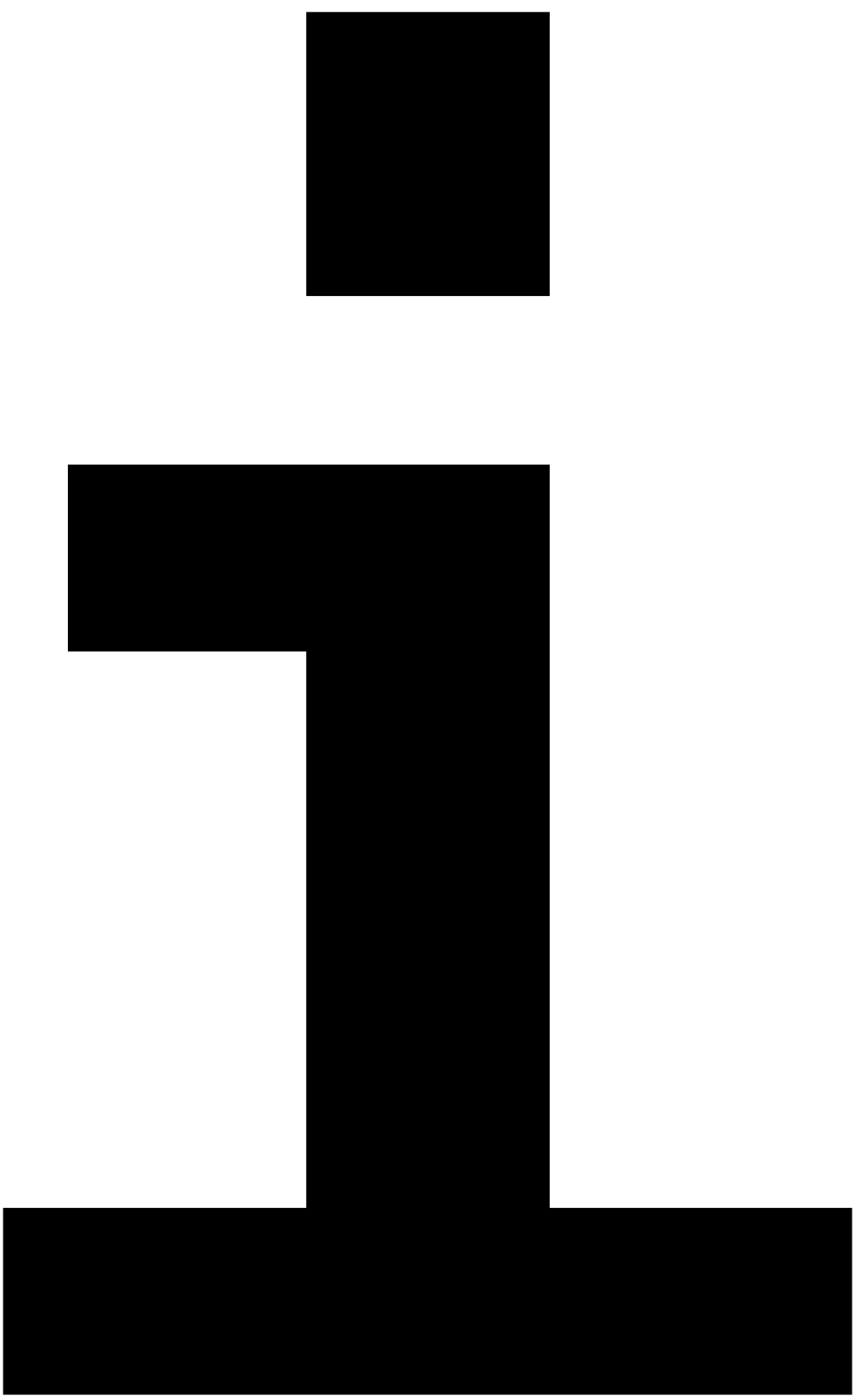


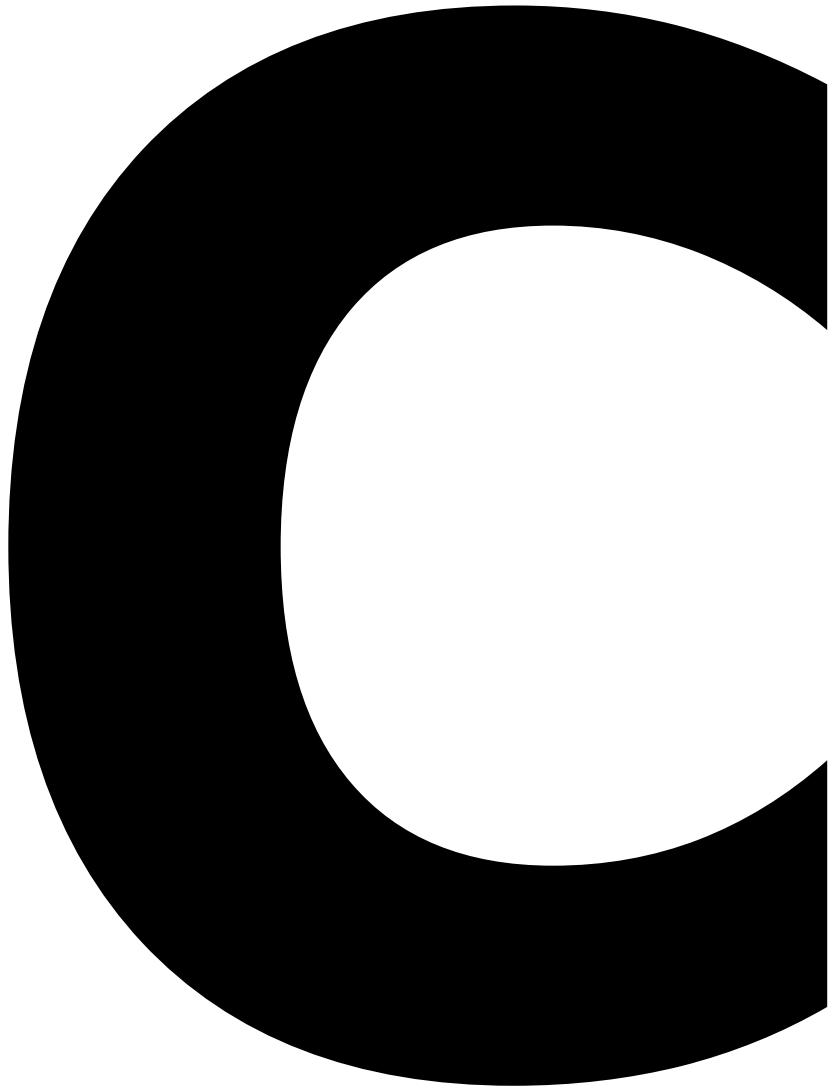


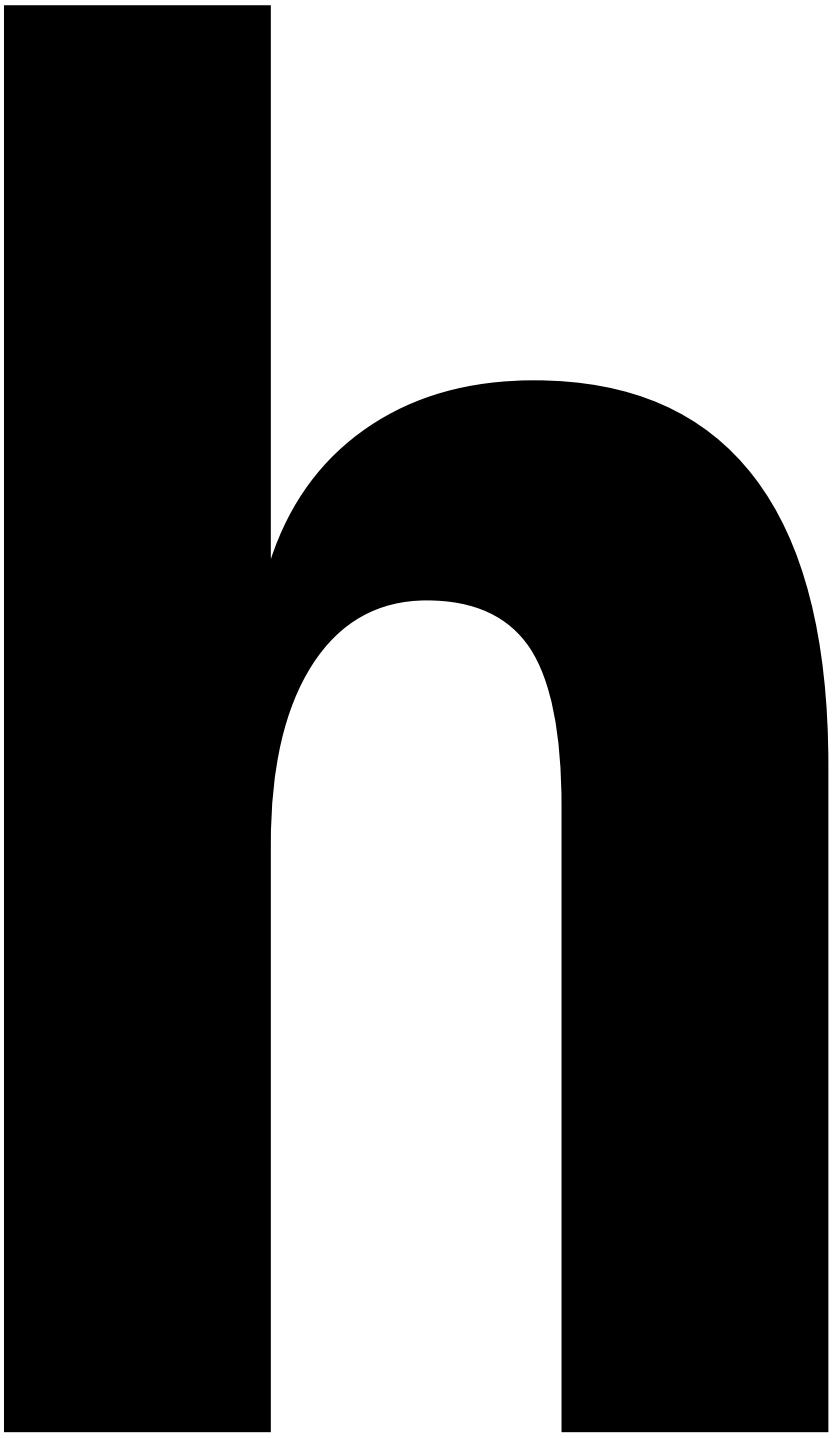


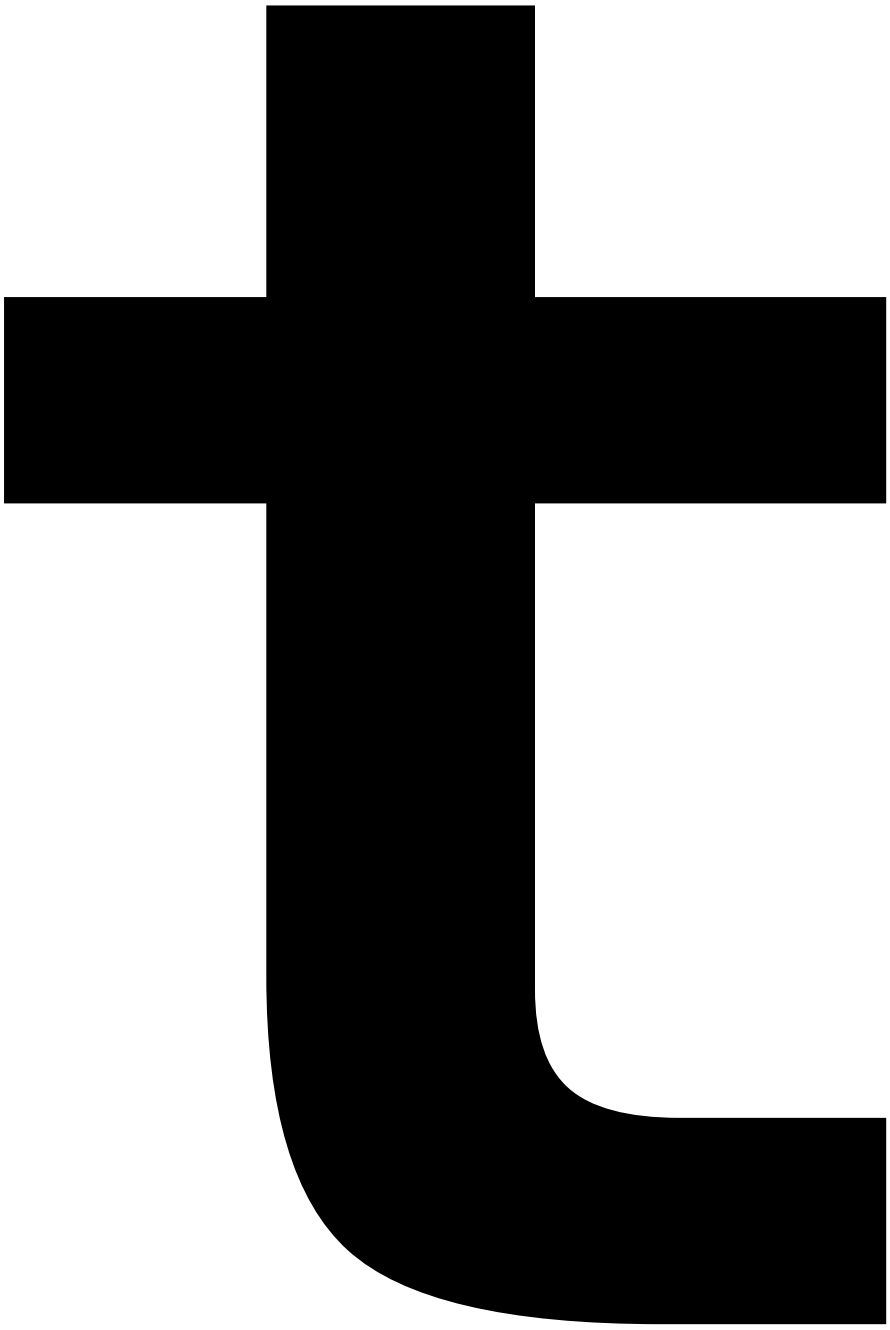


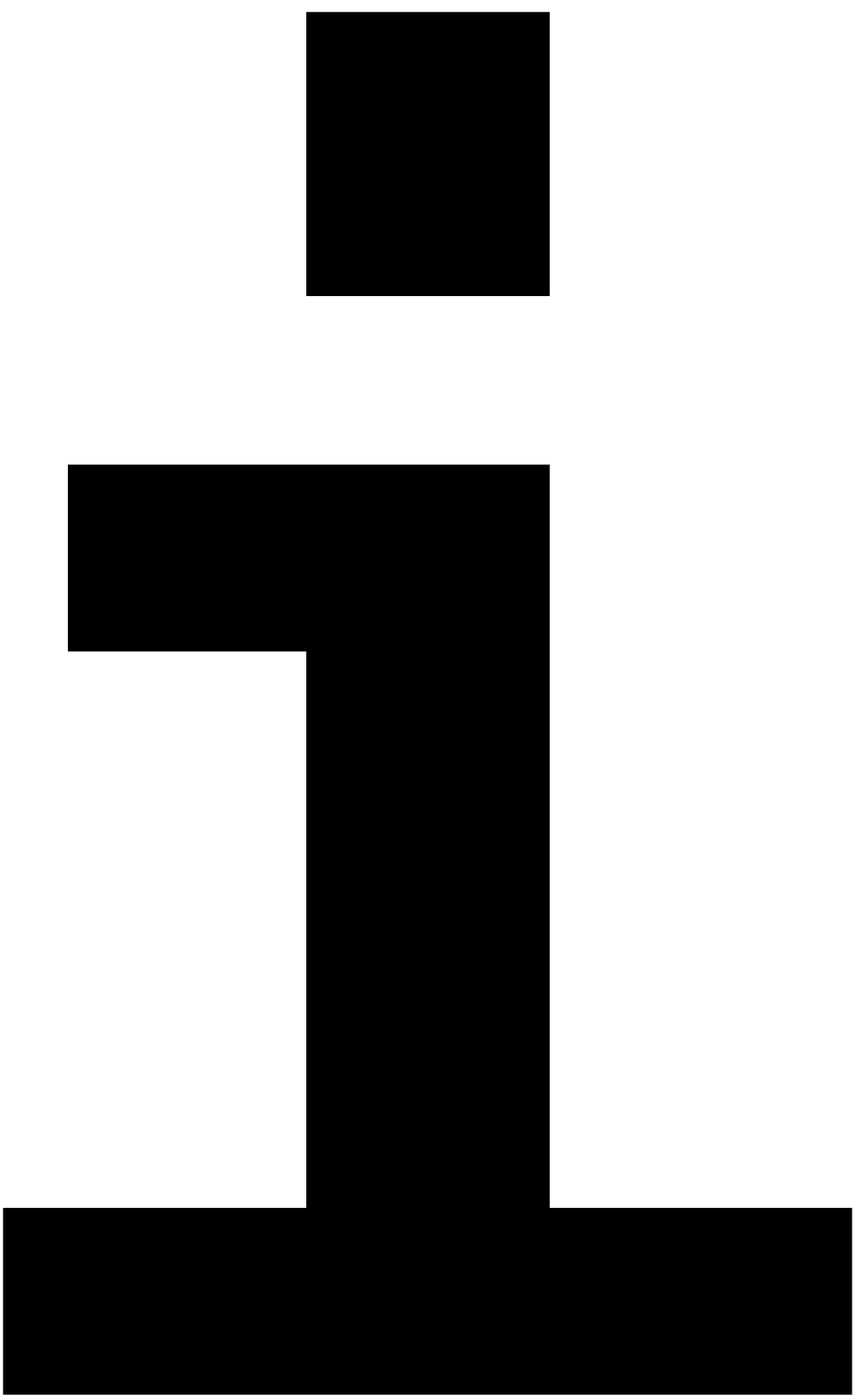
S

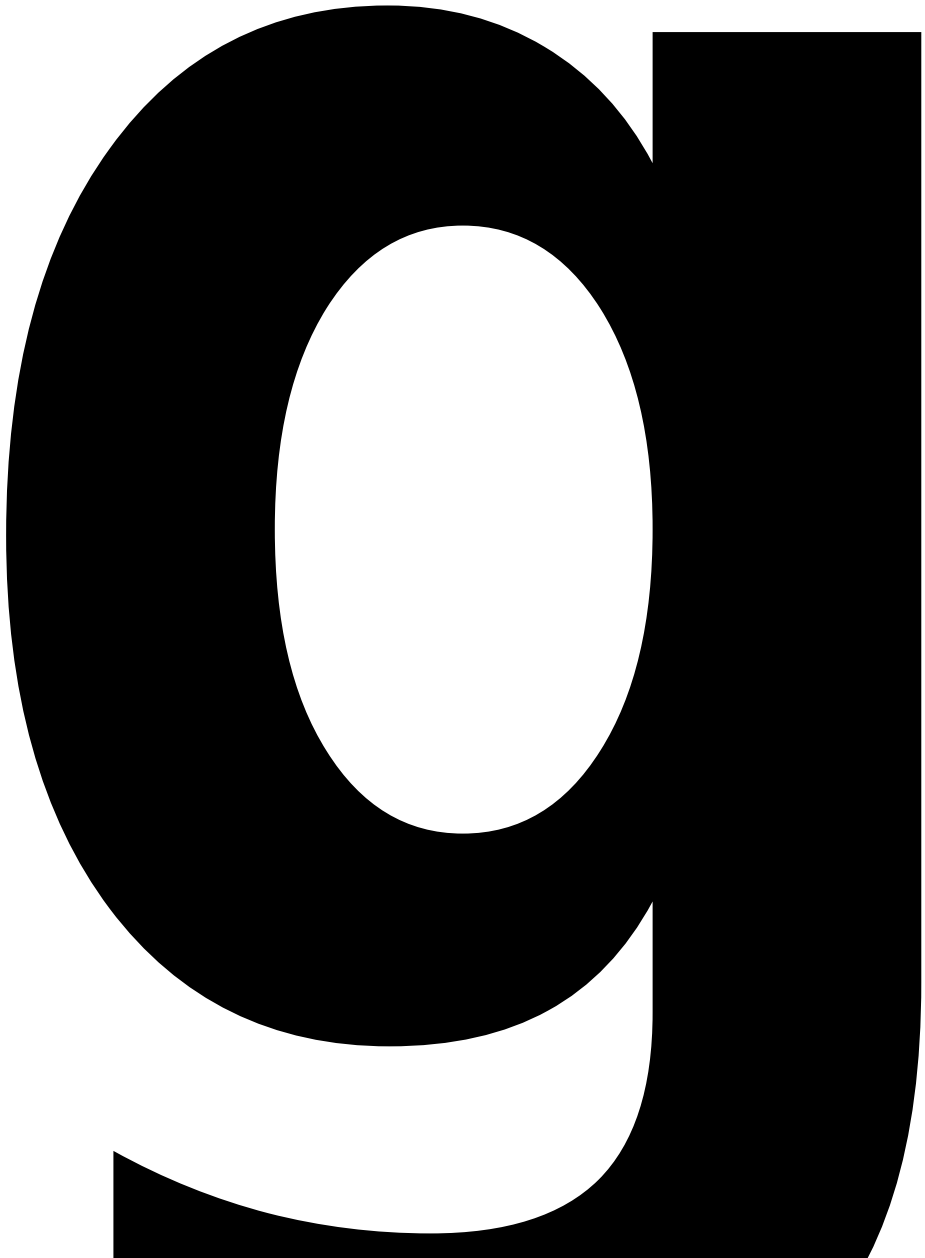




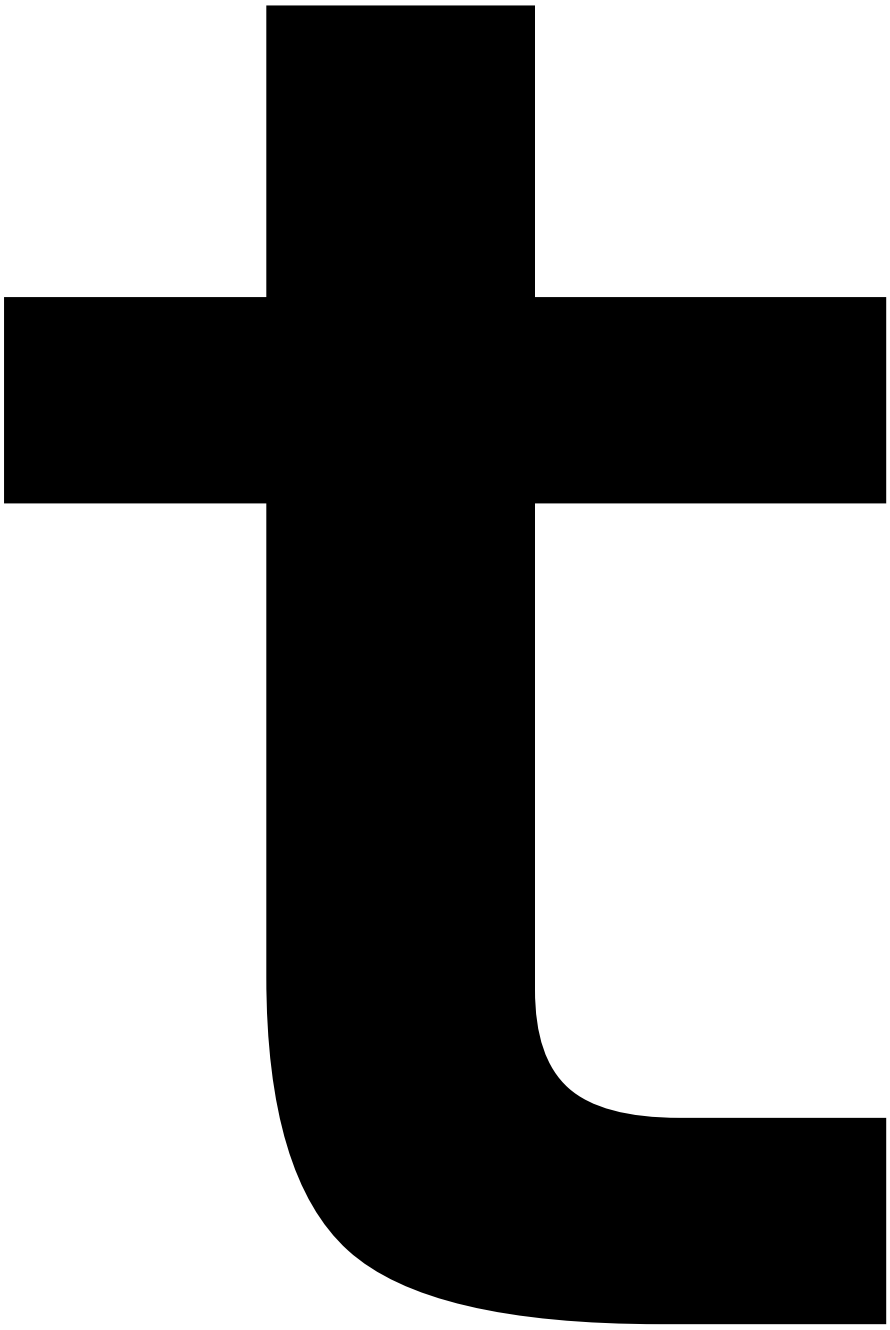


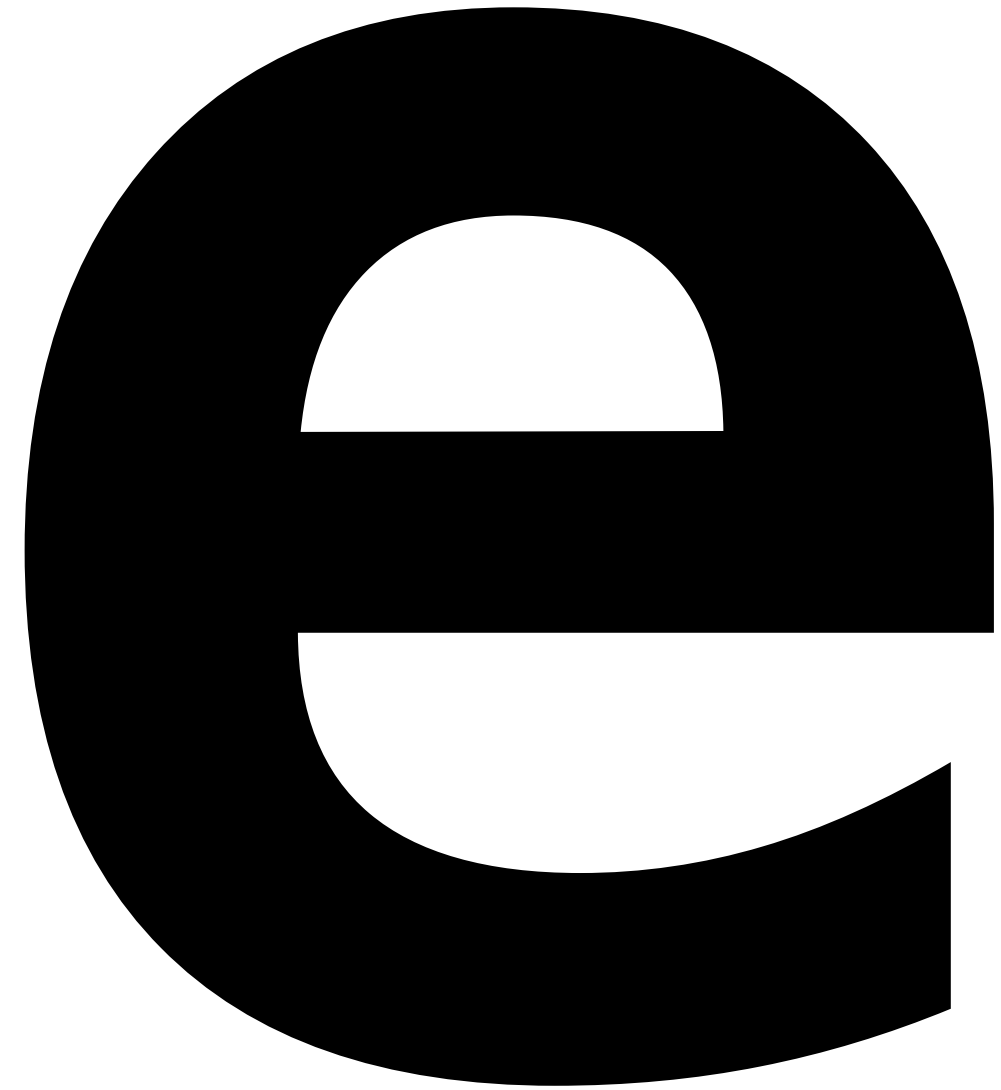


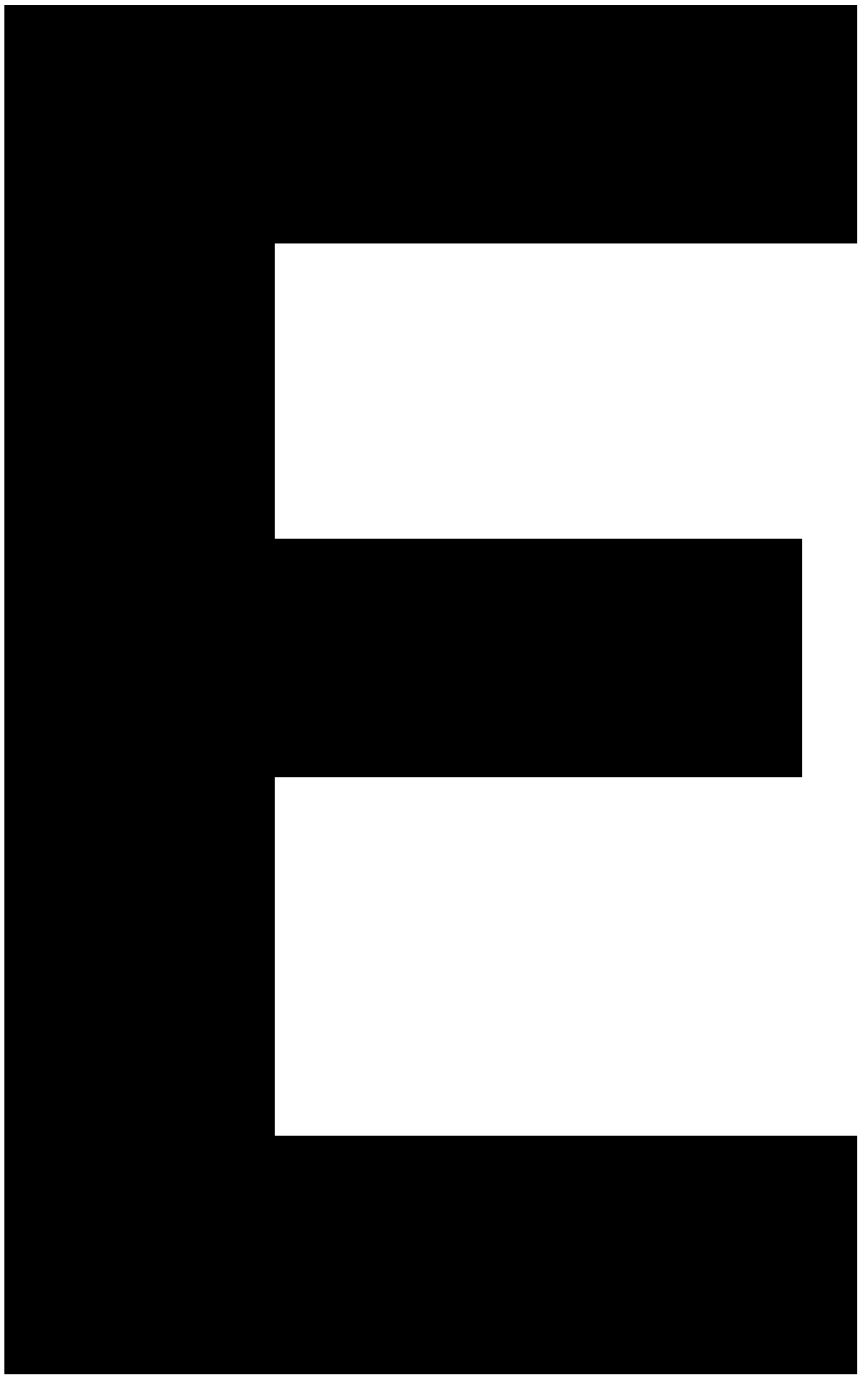


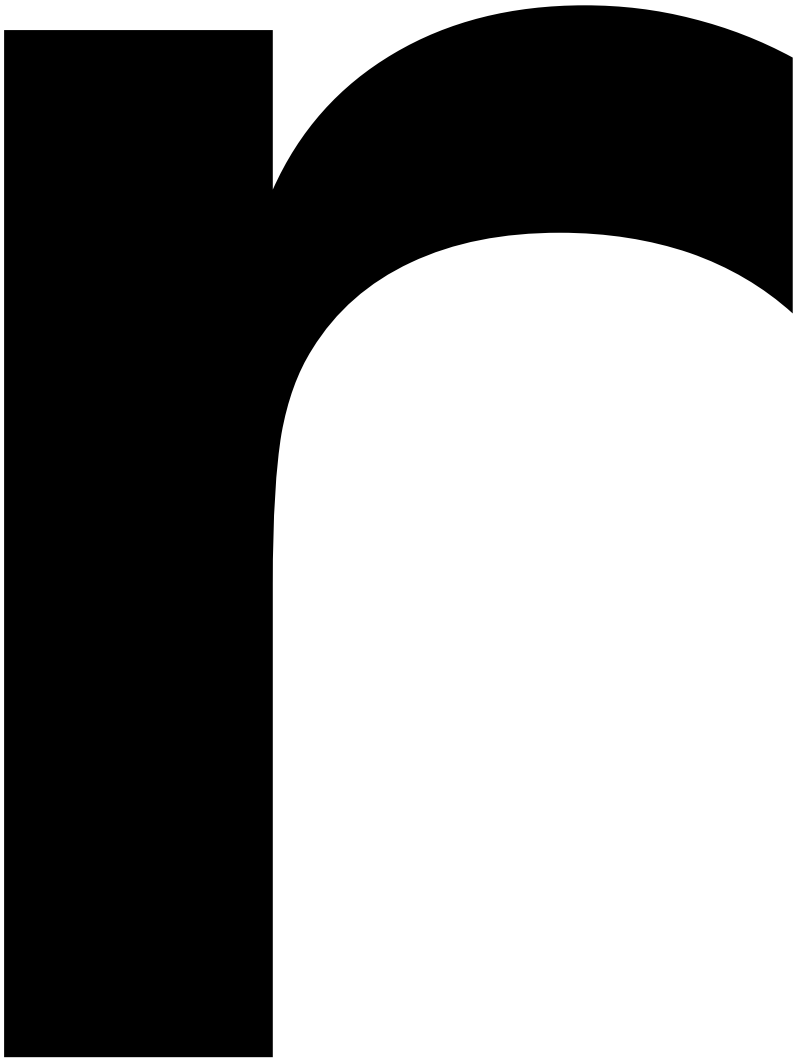


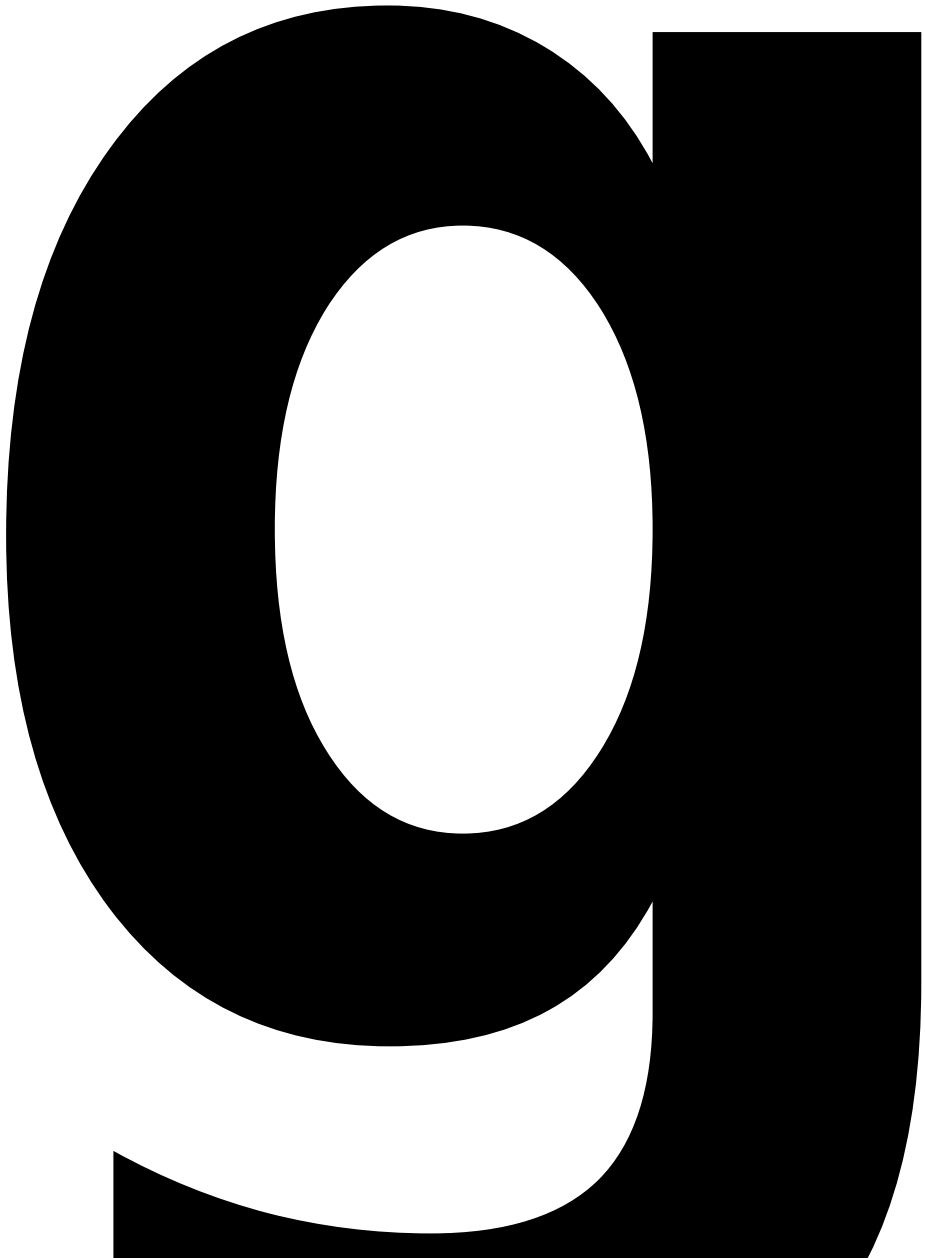
S

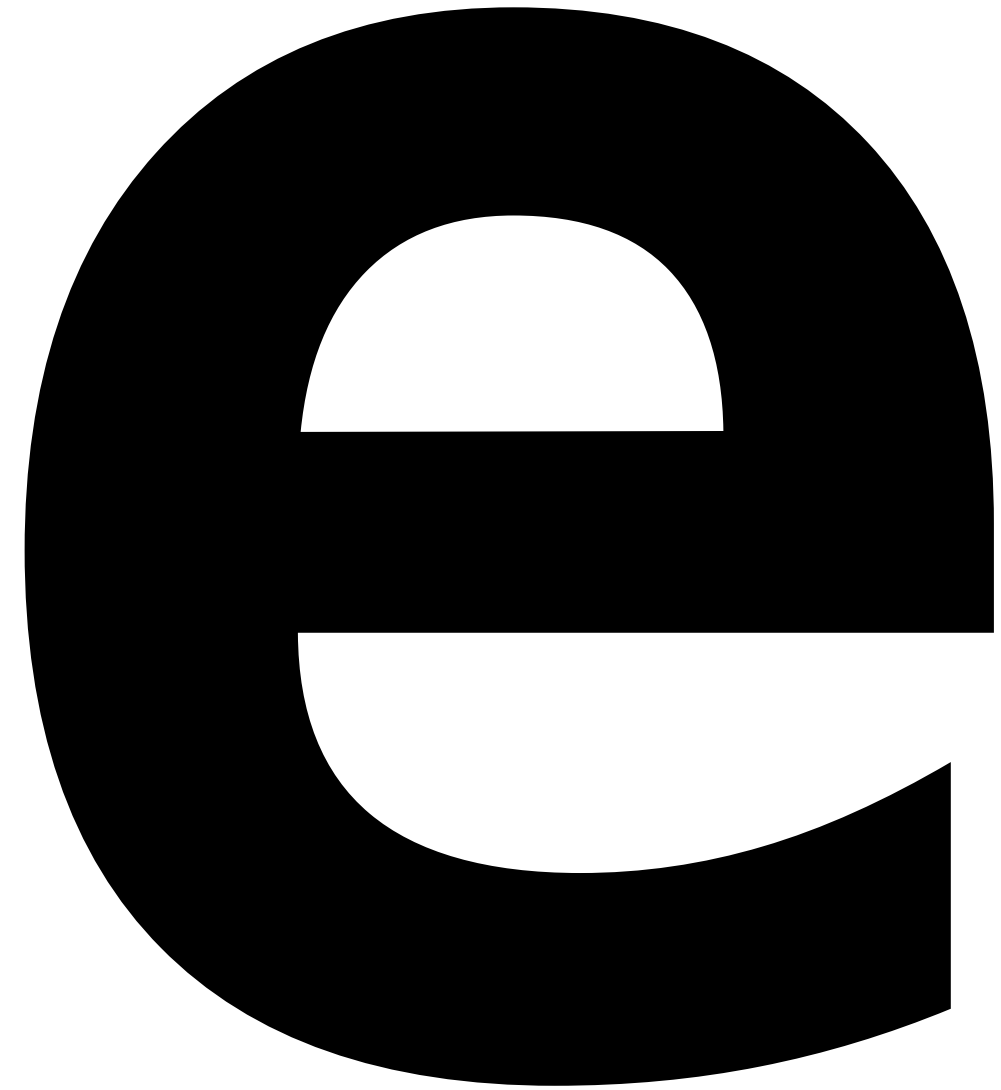


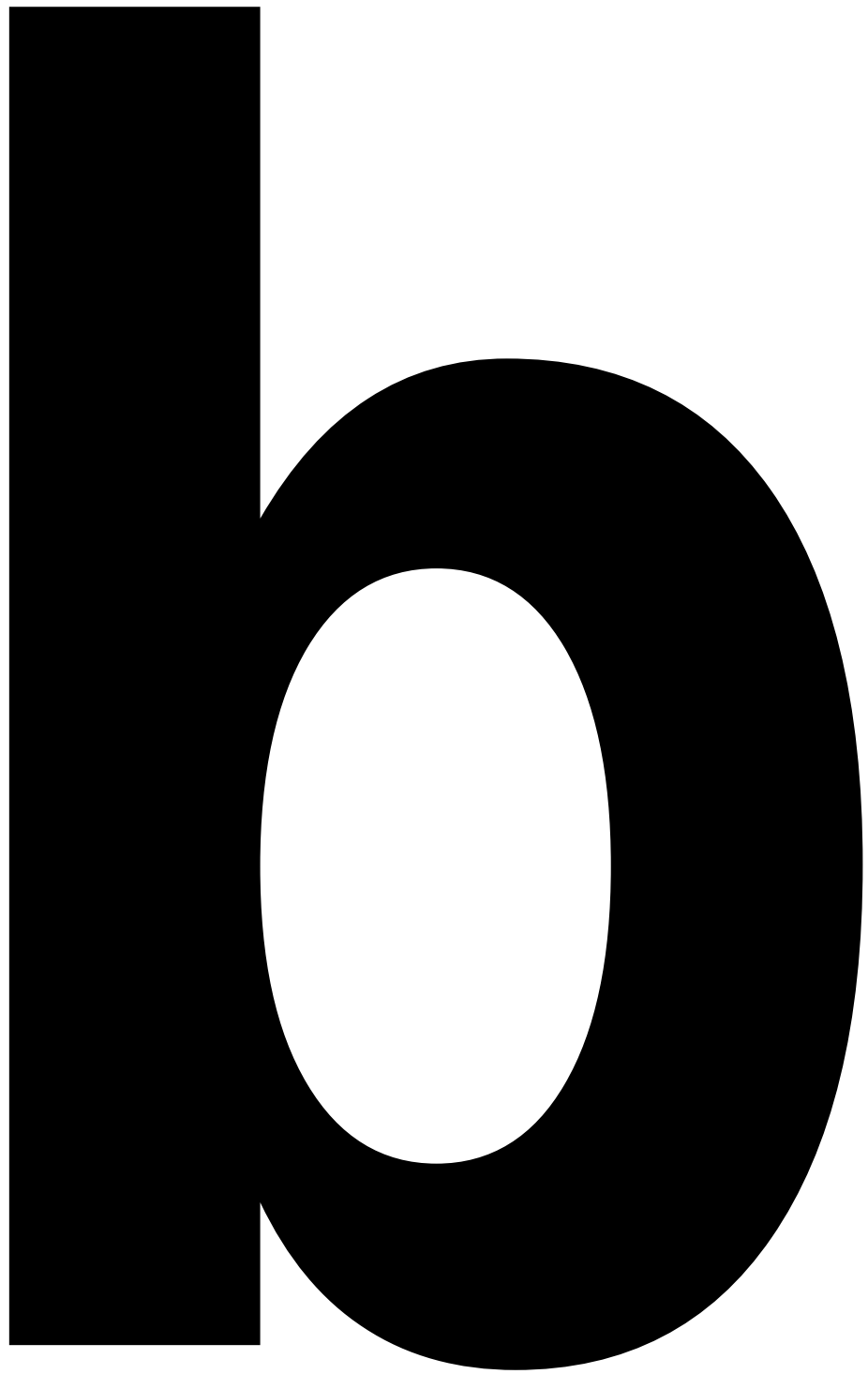


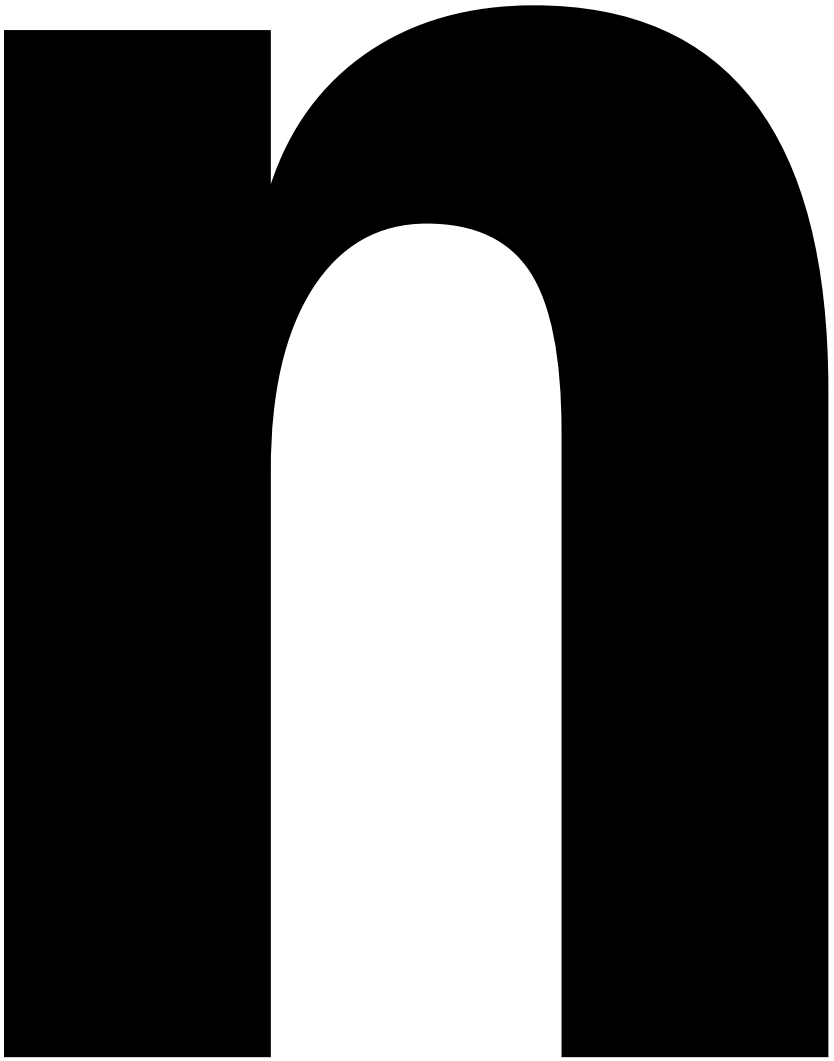


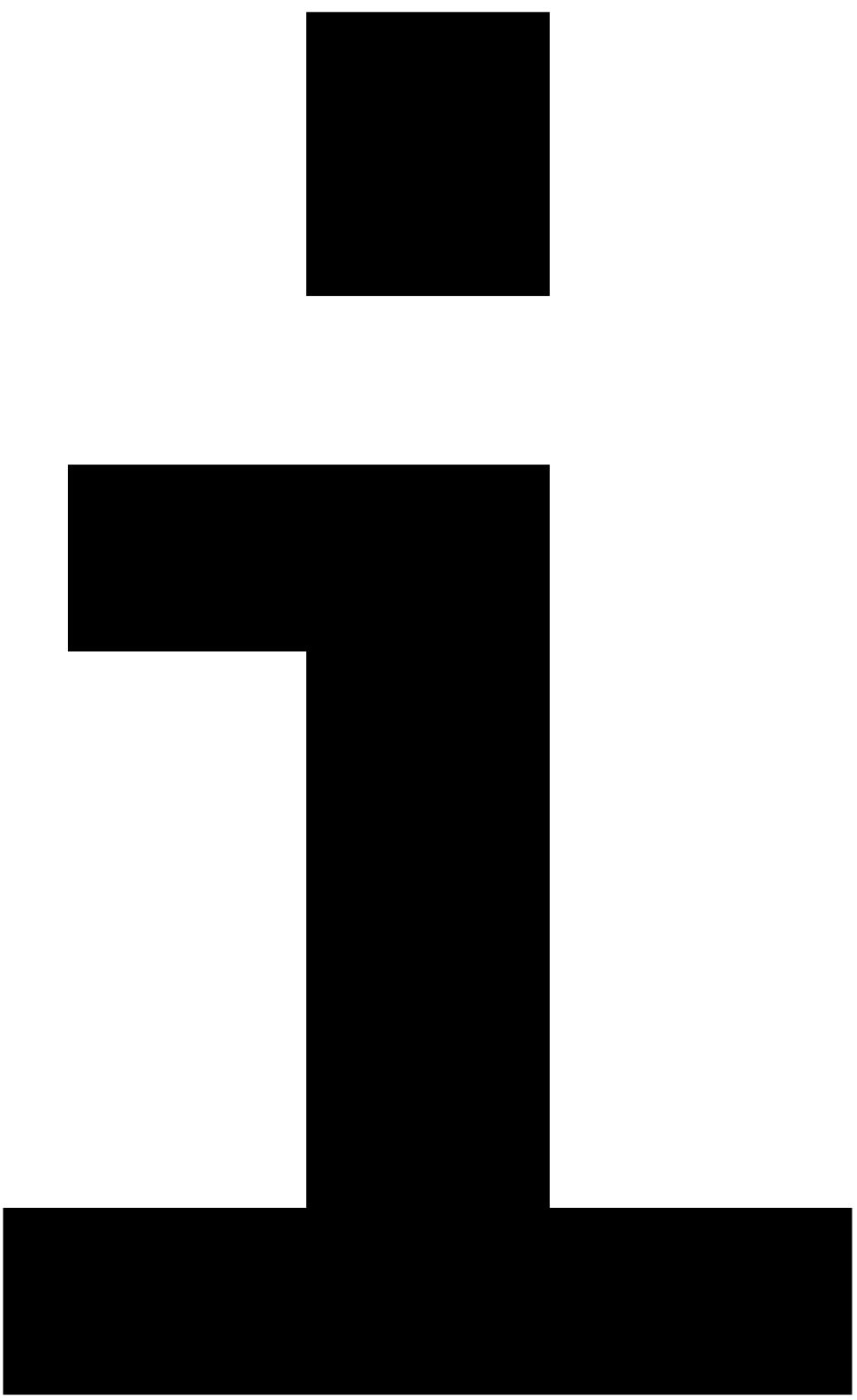






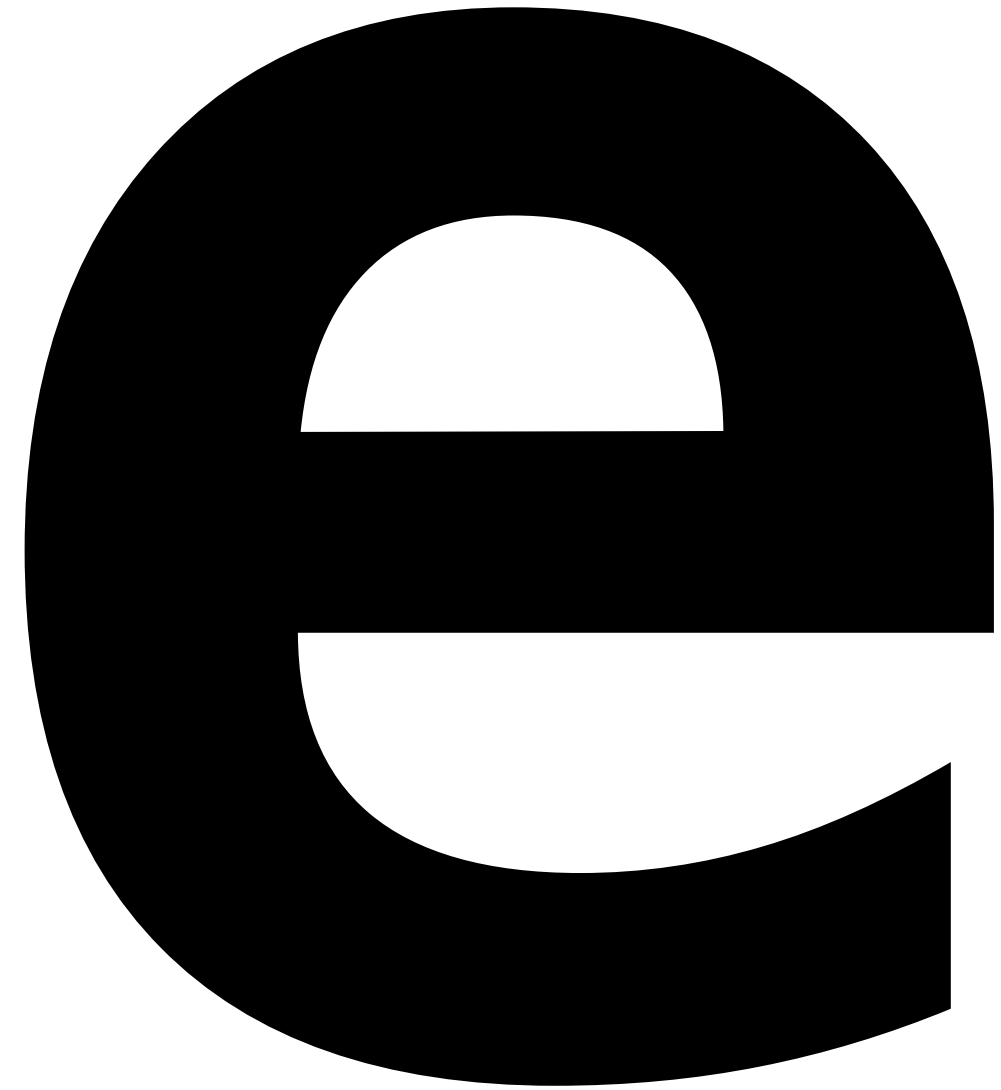


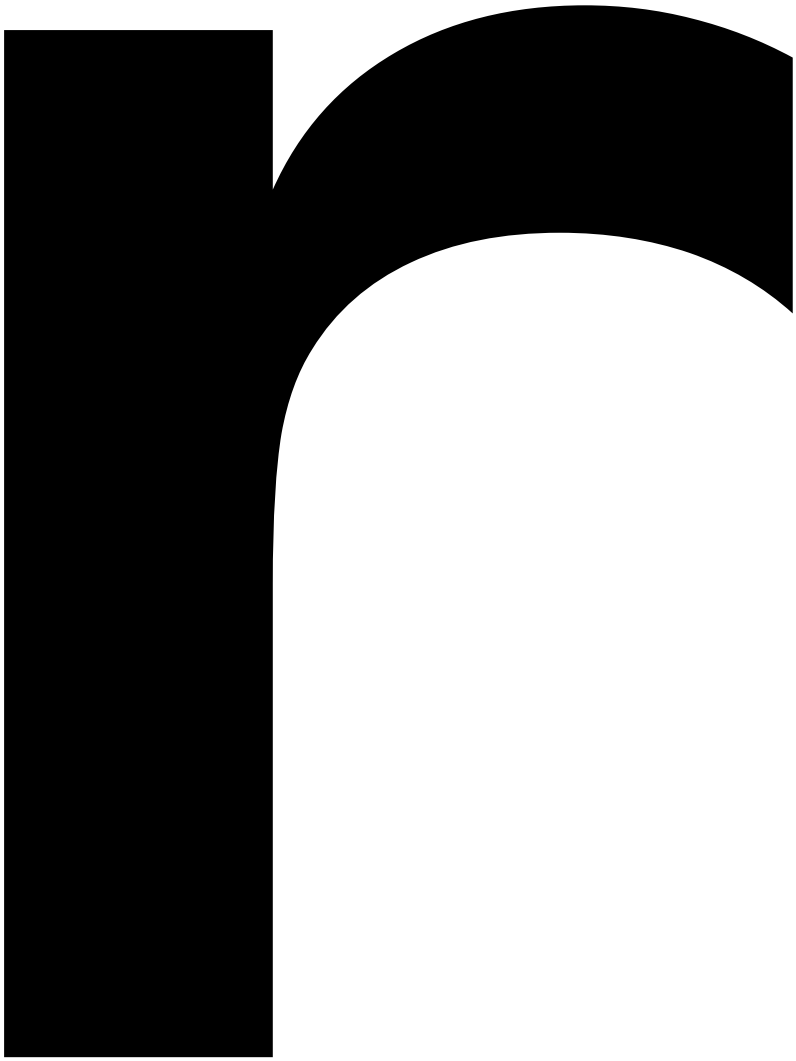




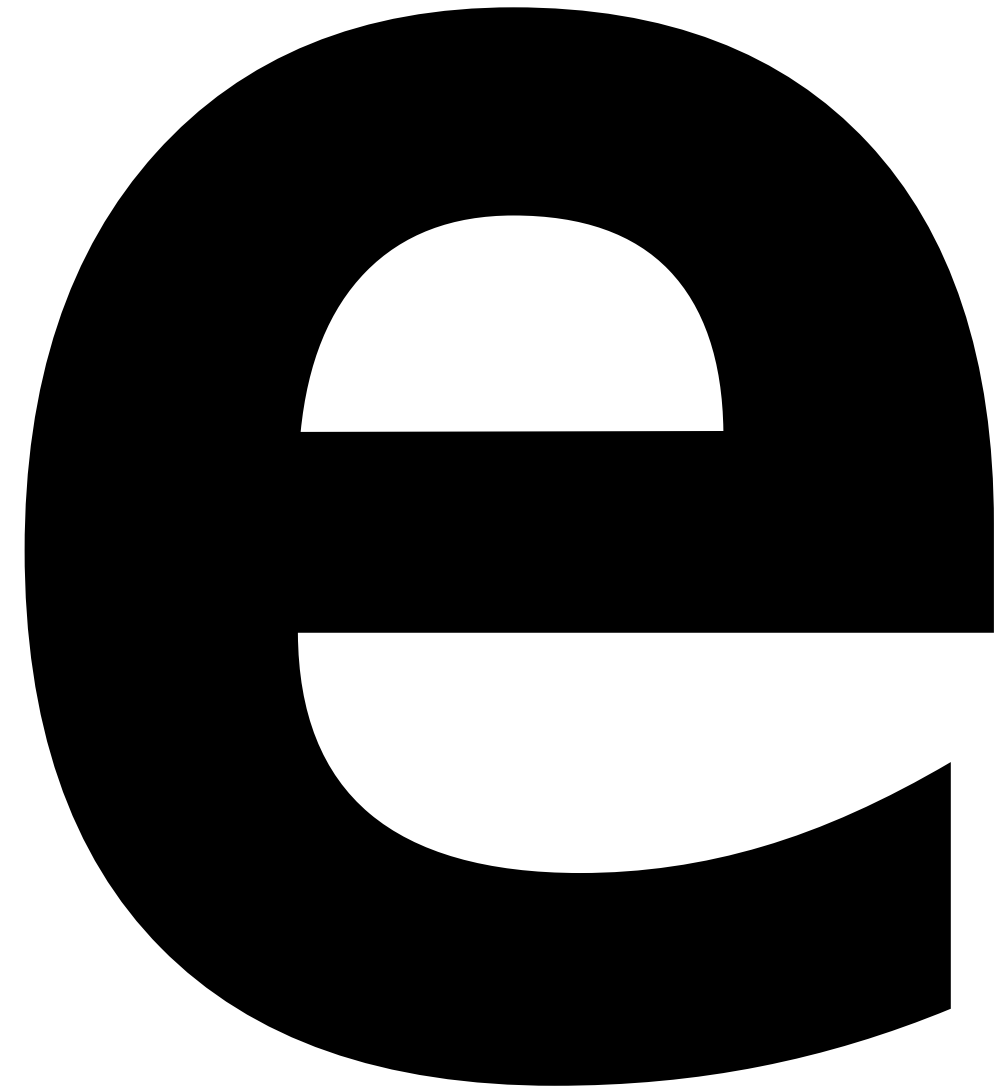
S

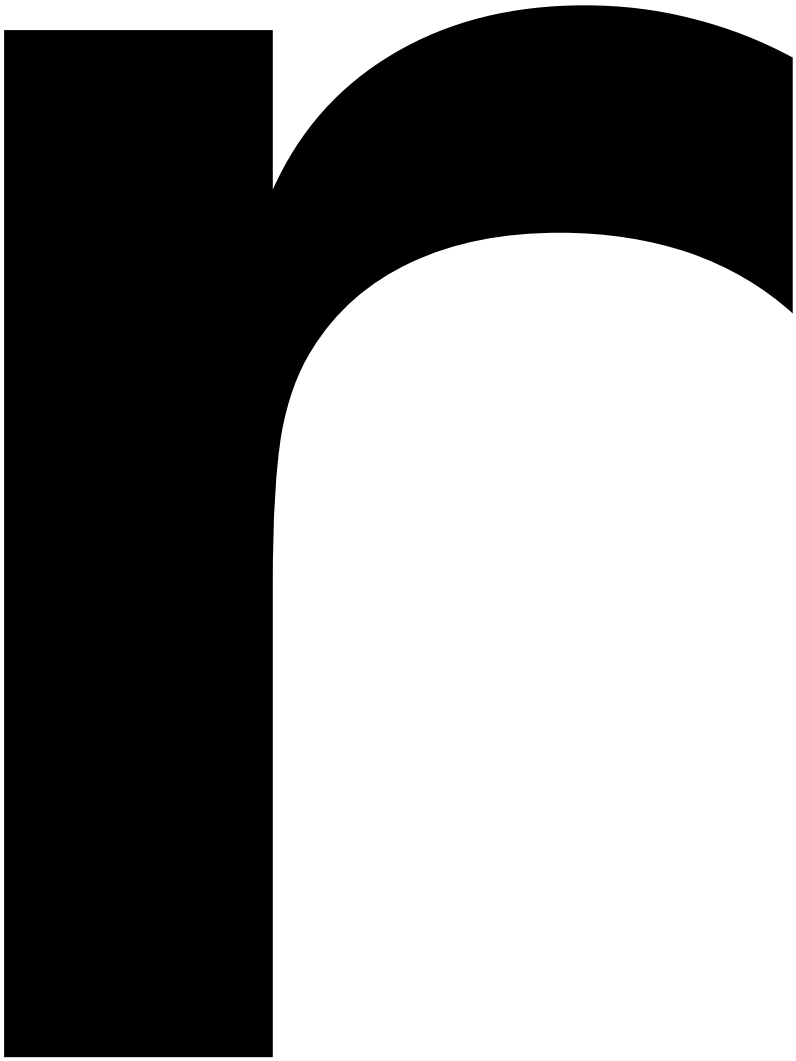
d

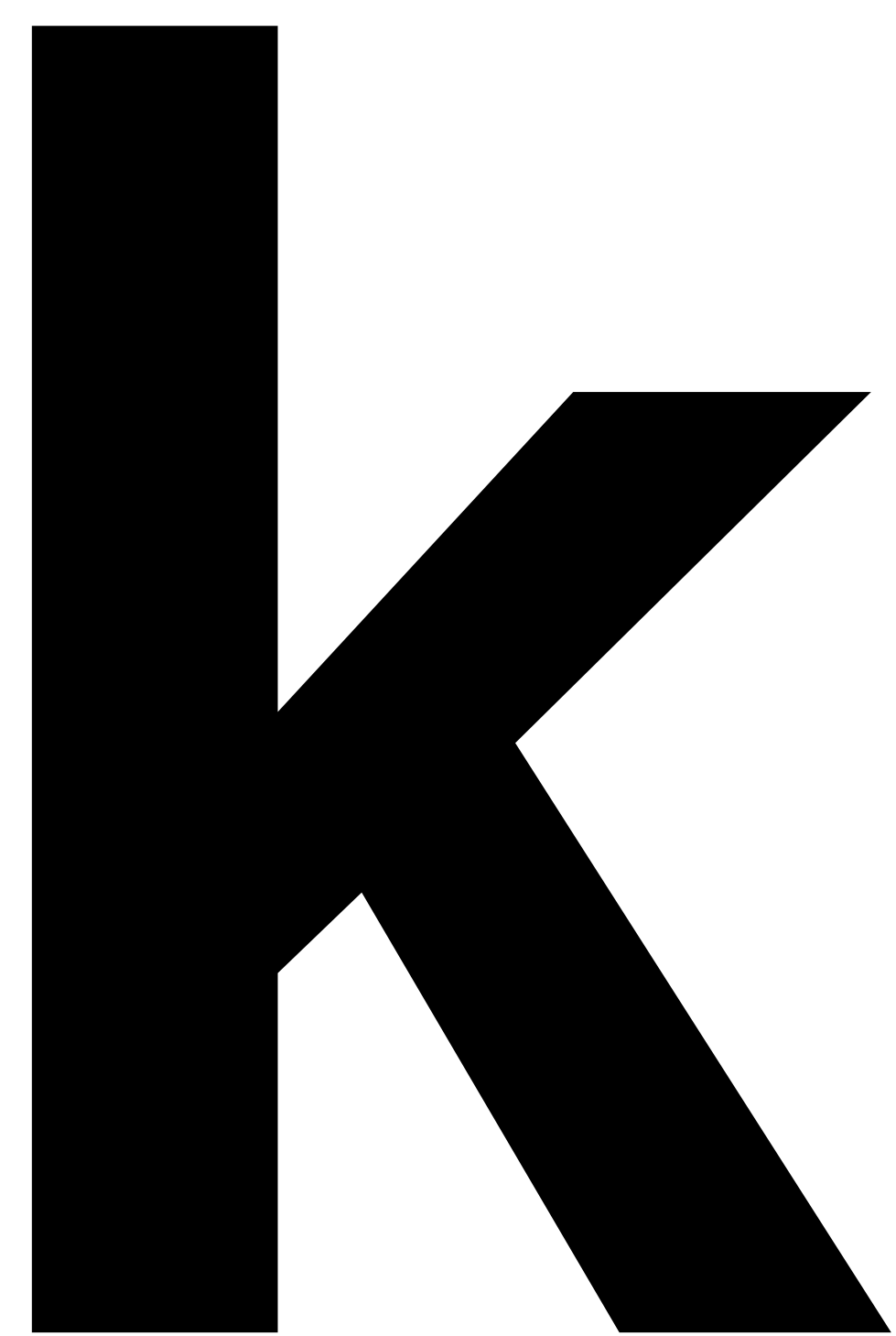


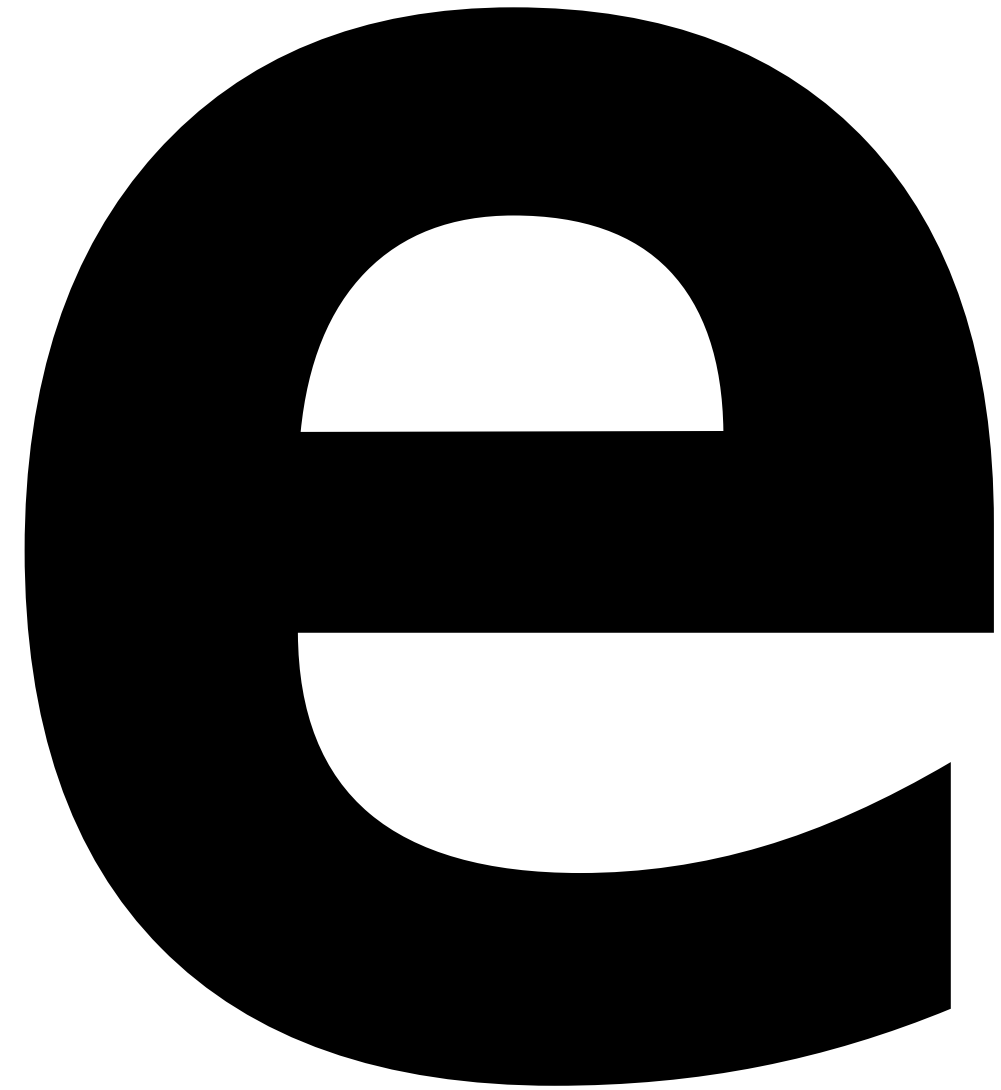


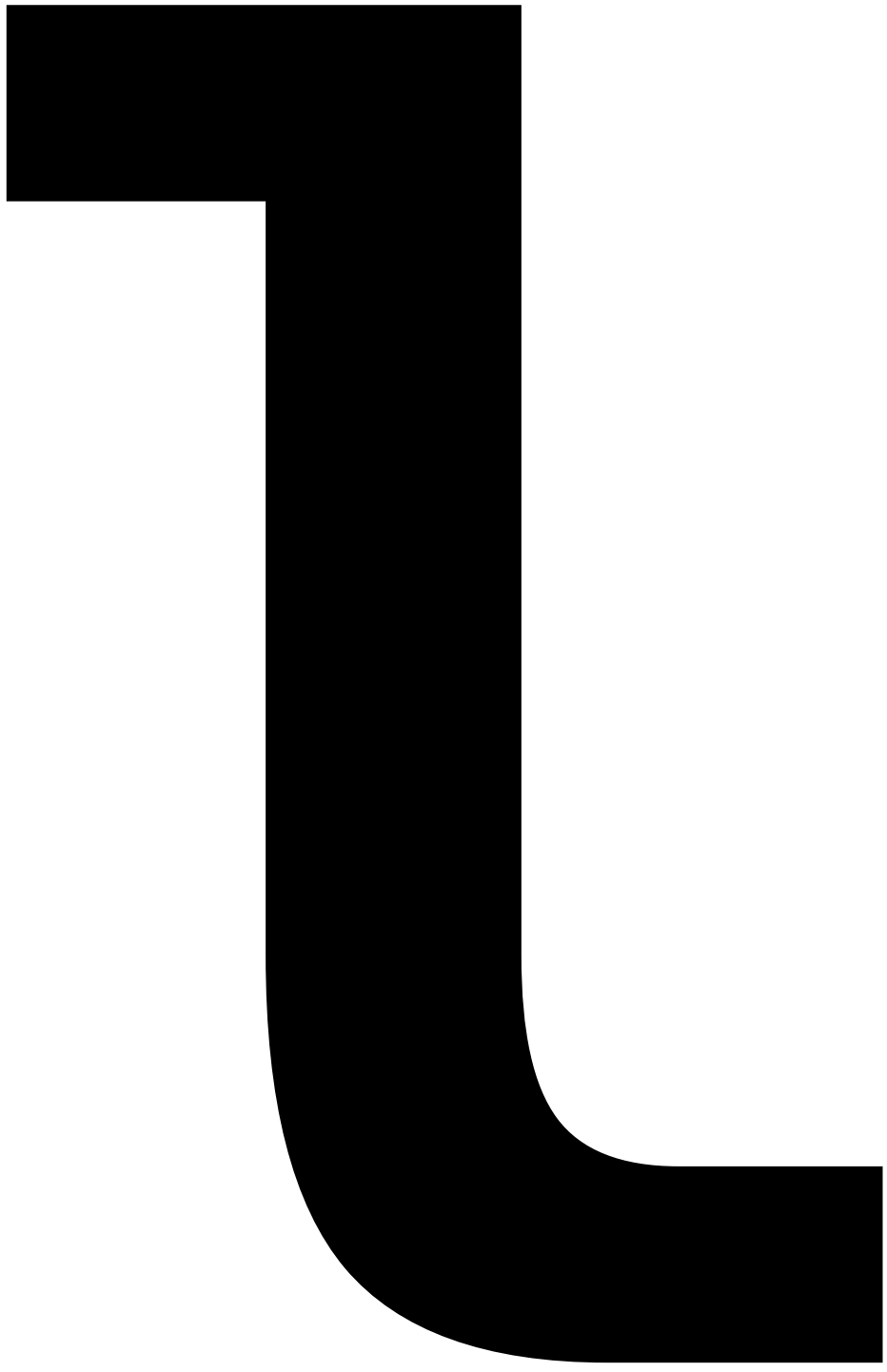
B

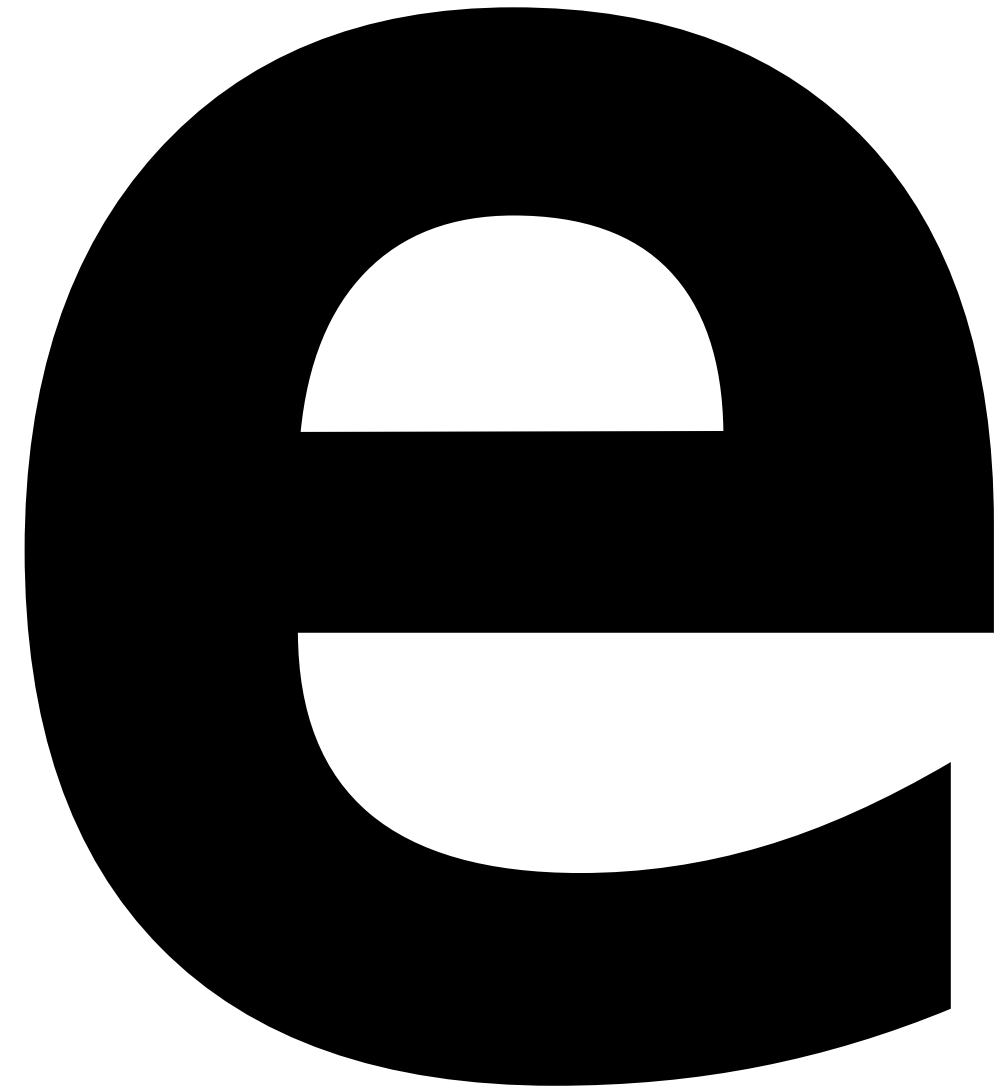


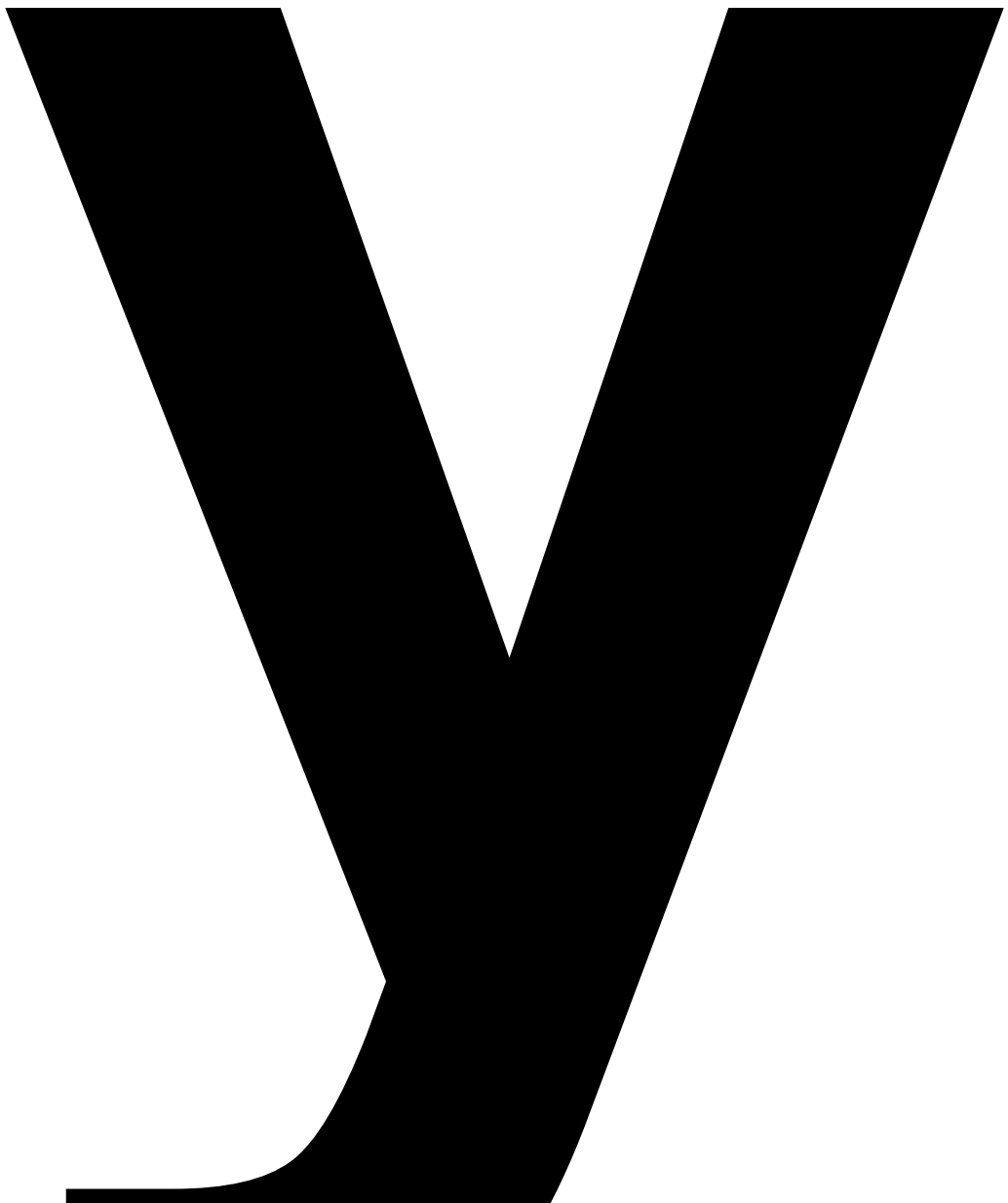


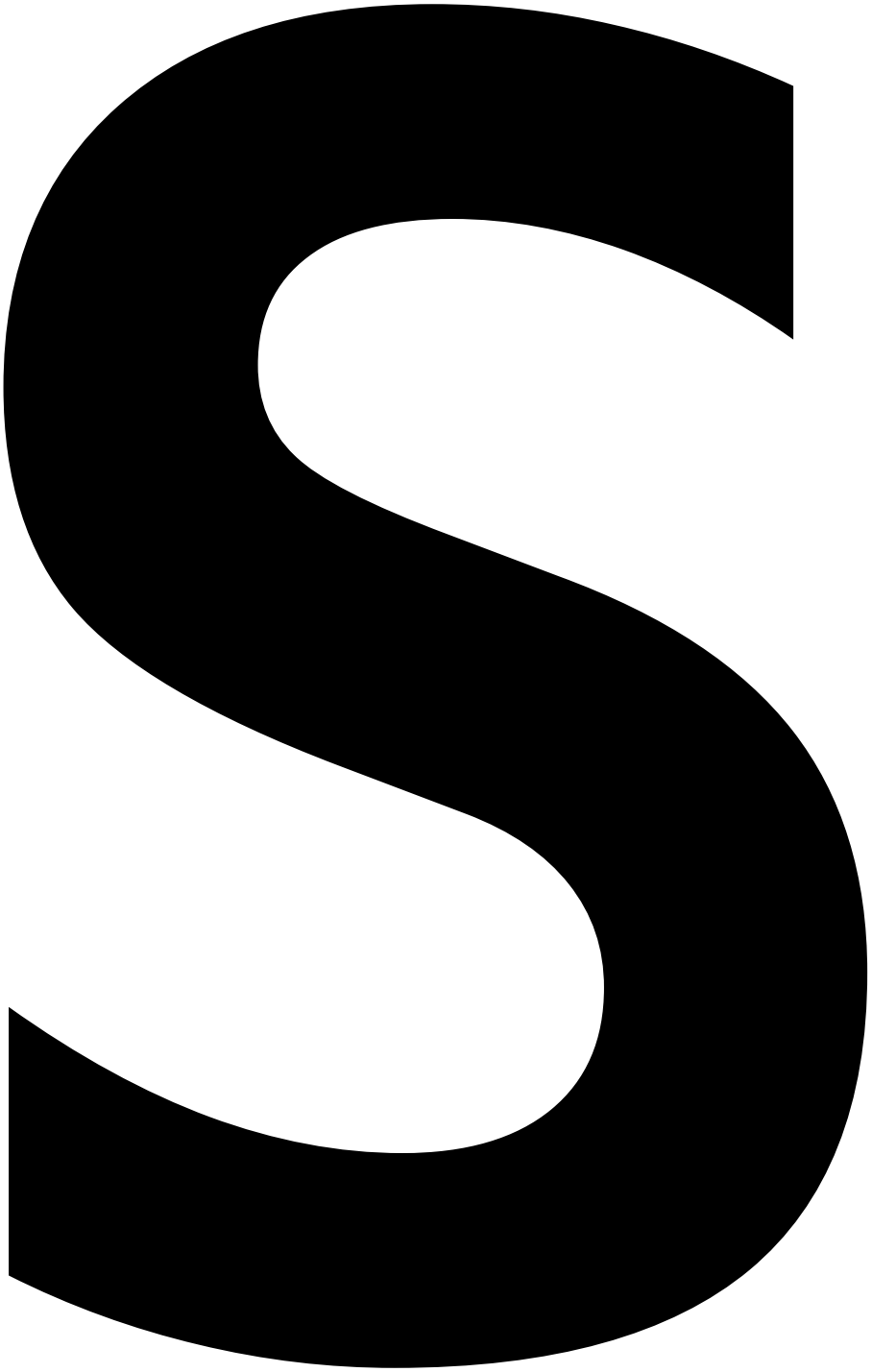


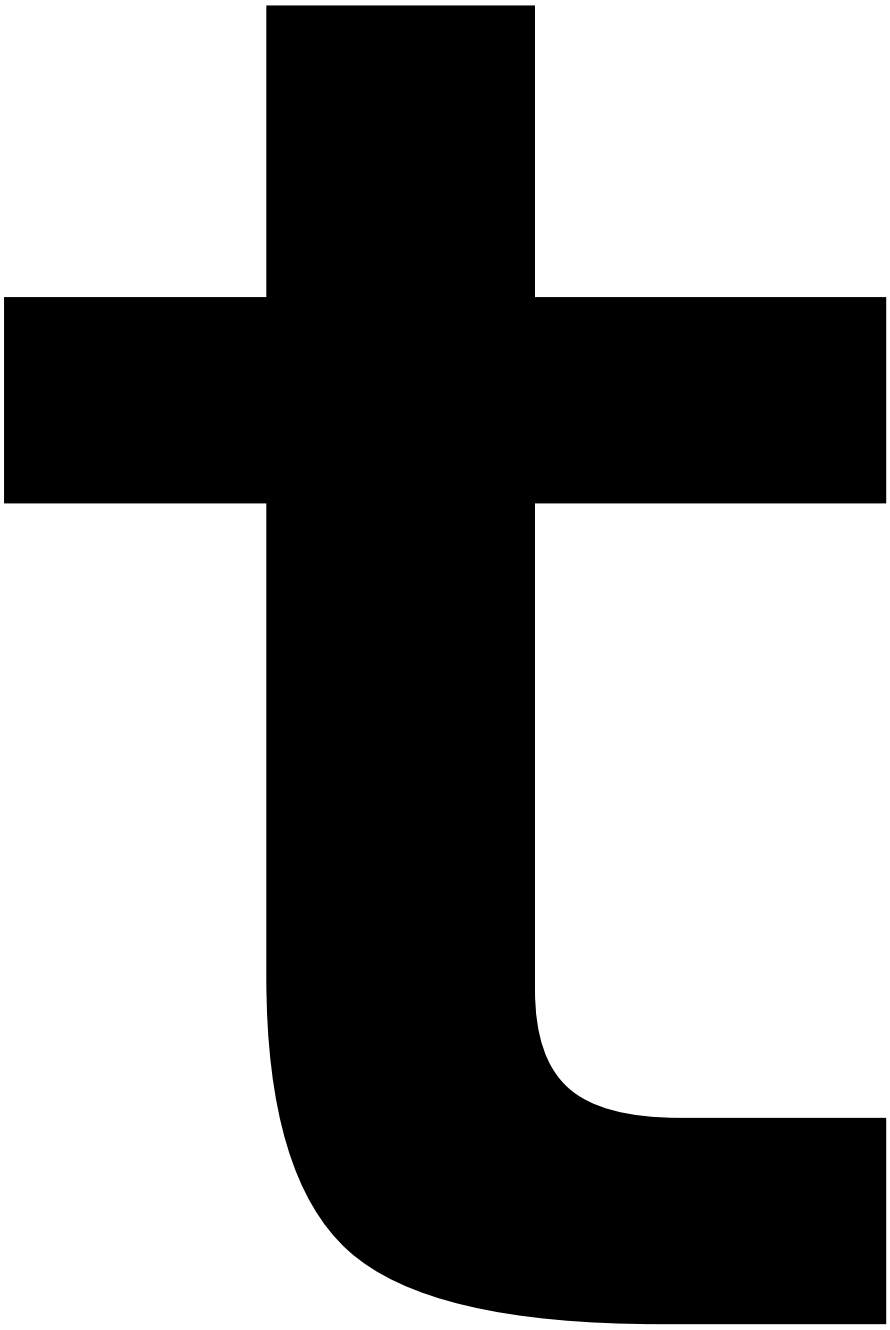






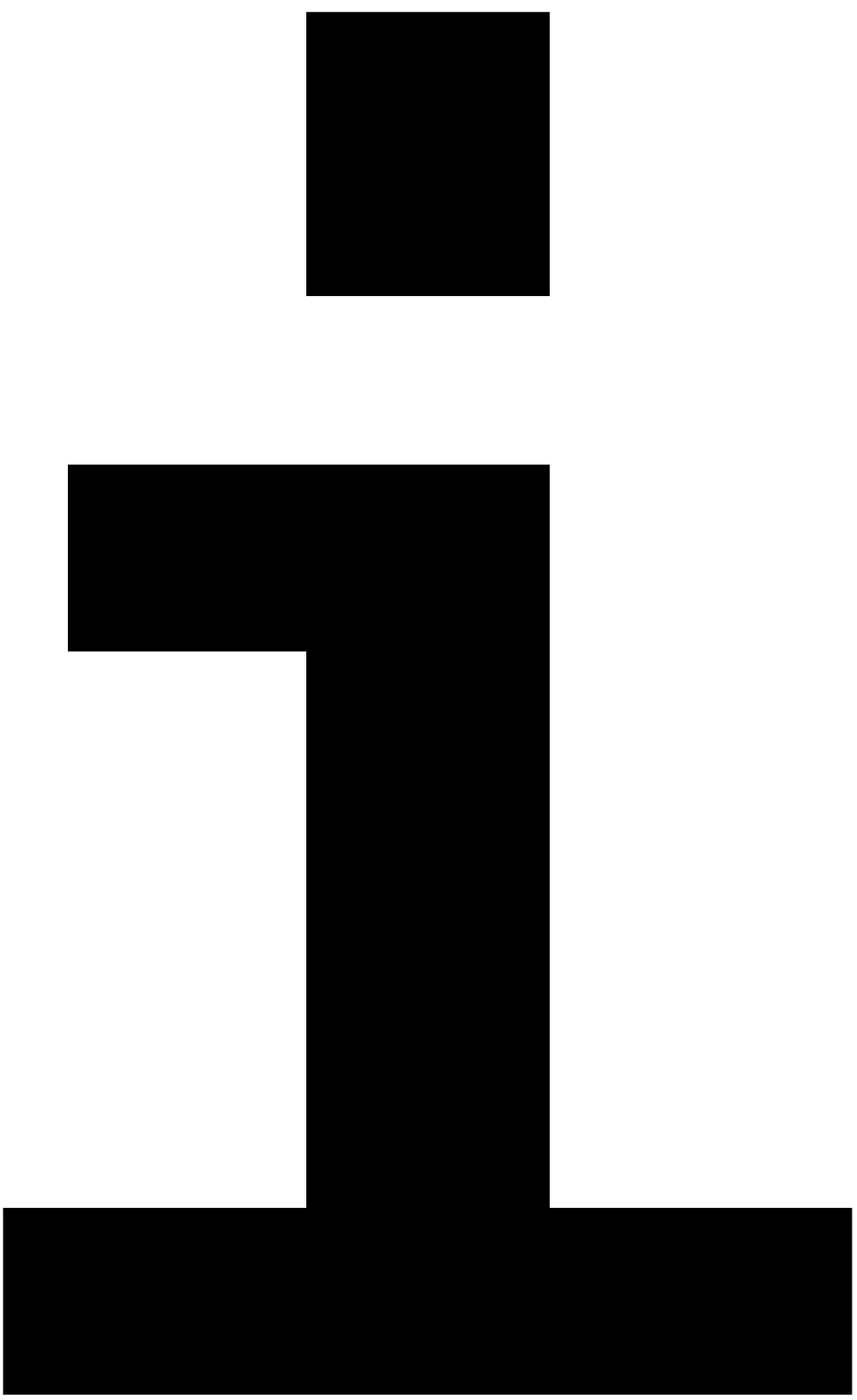


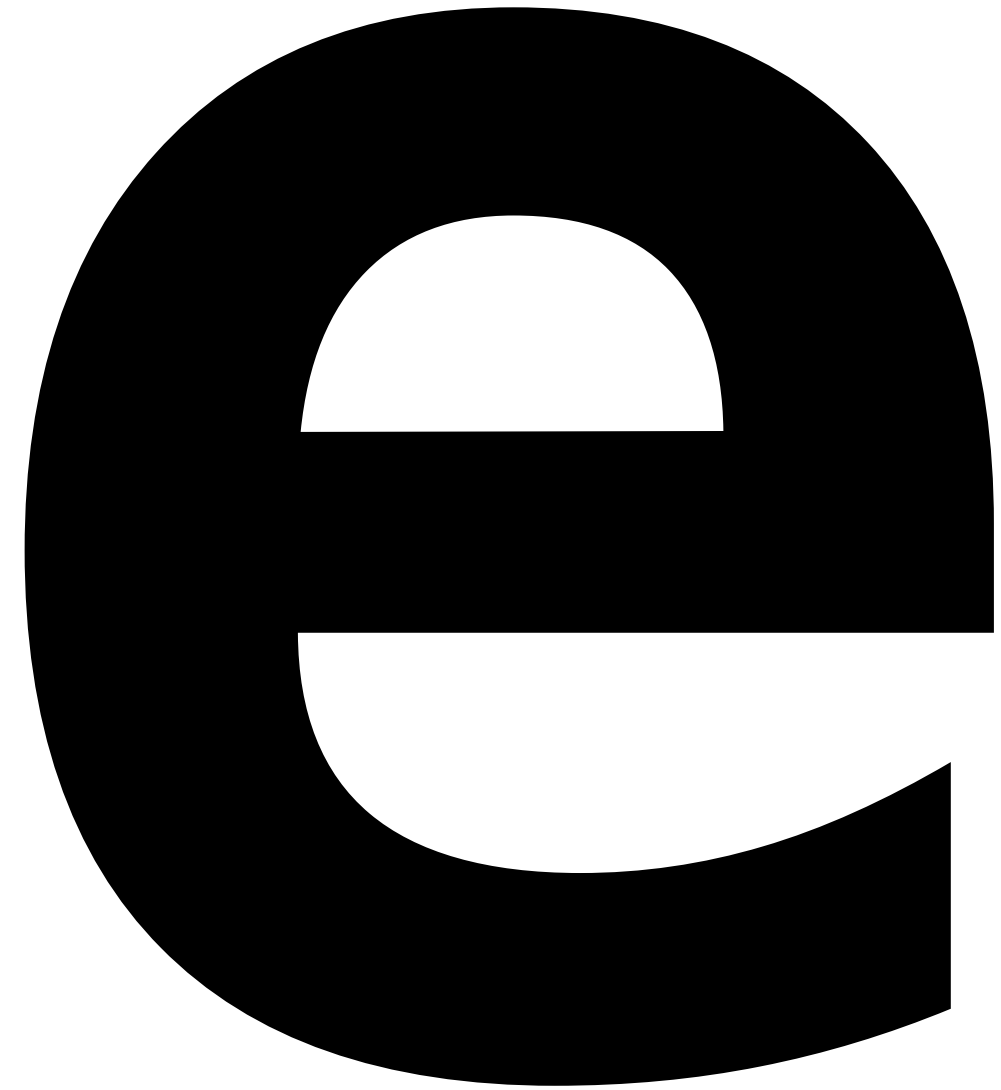


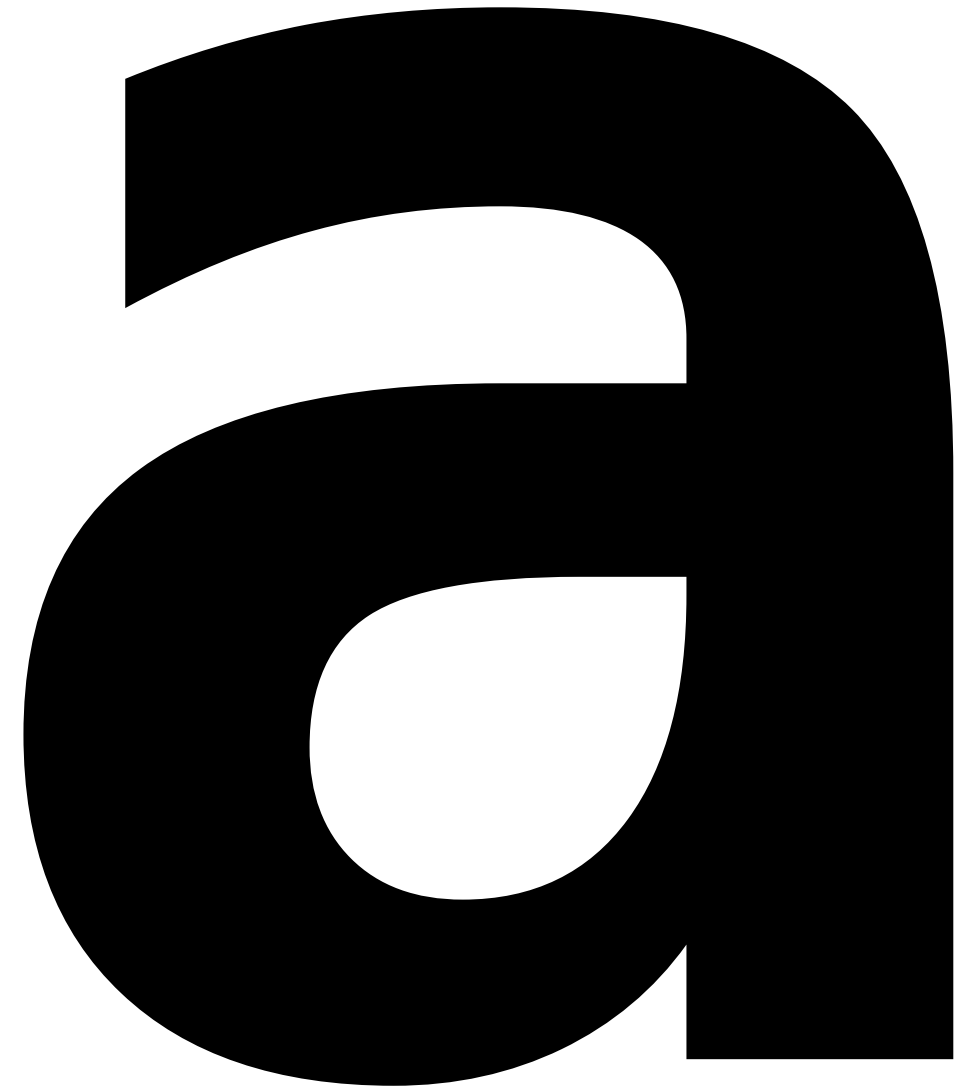


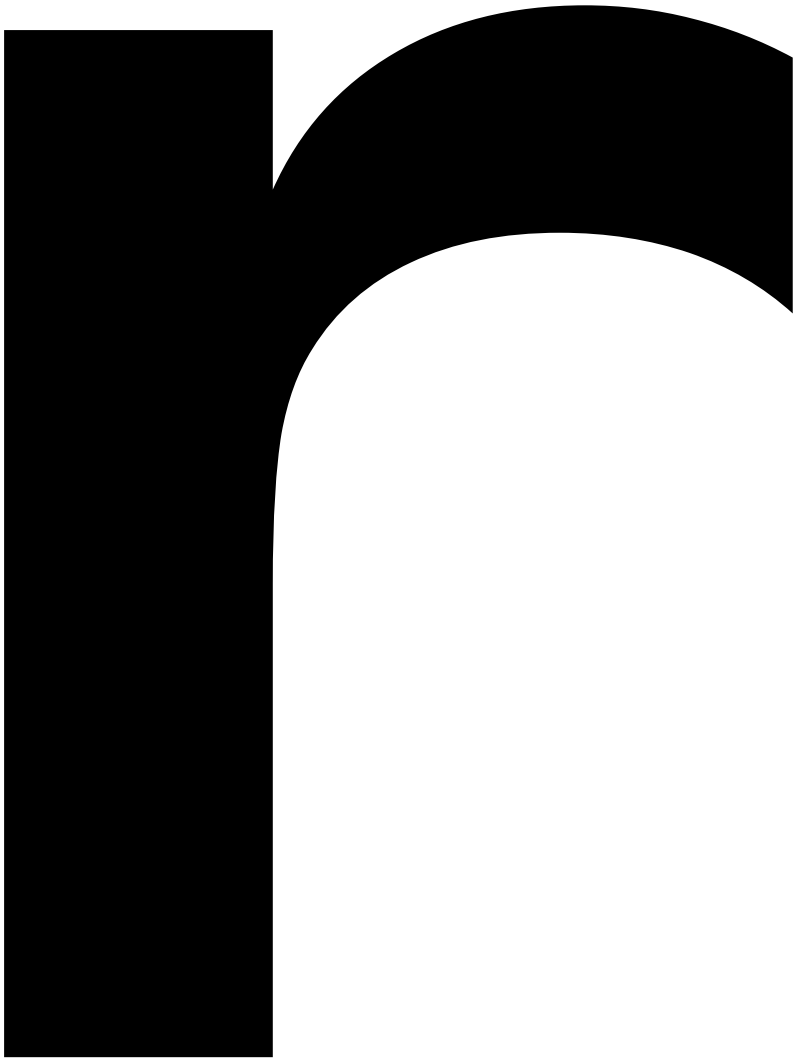
u

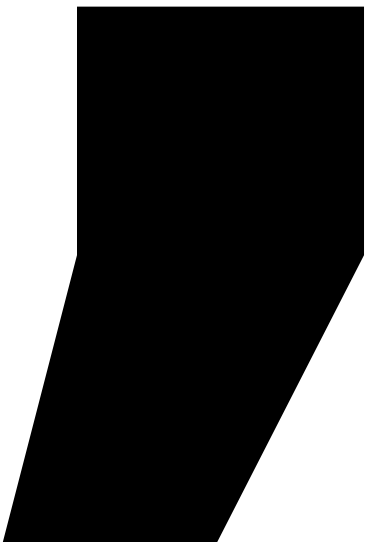
d



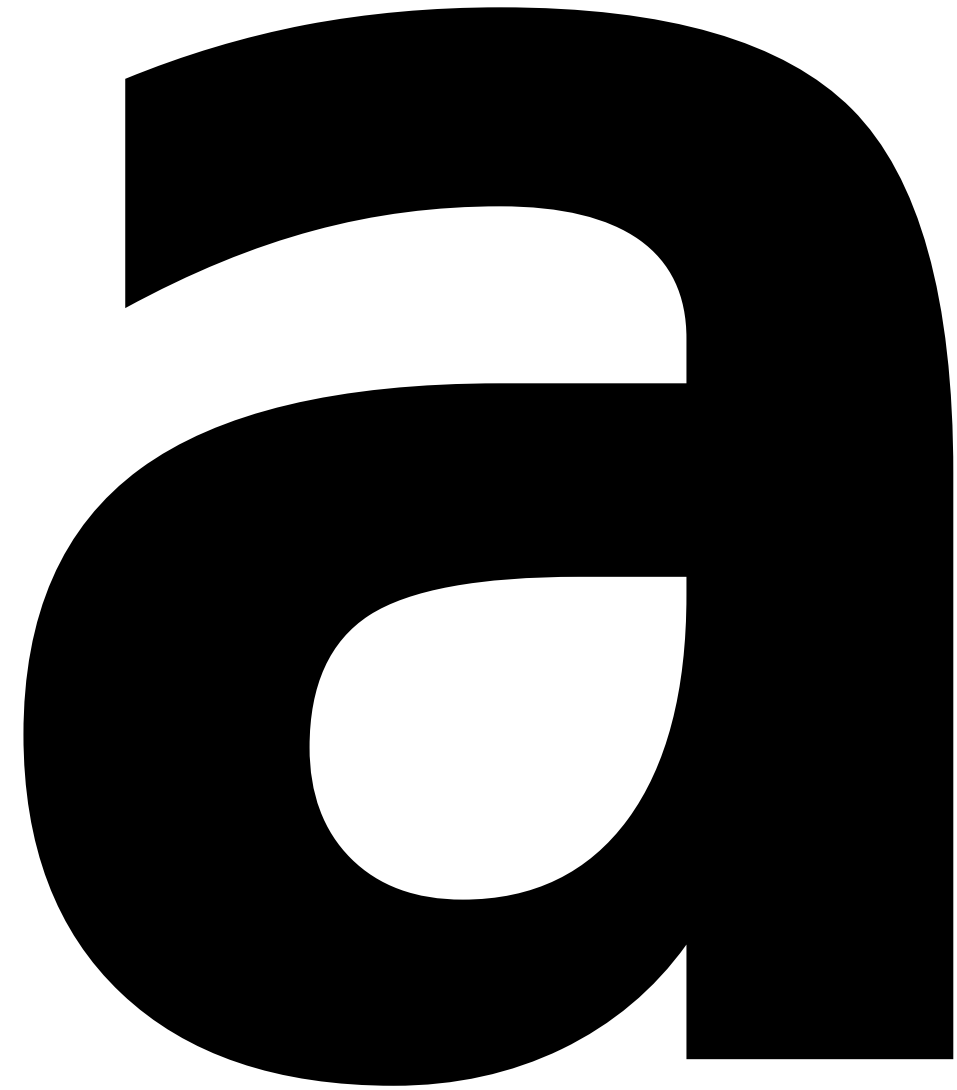






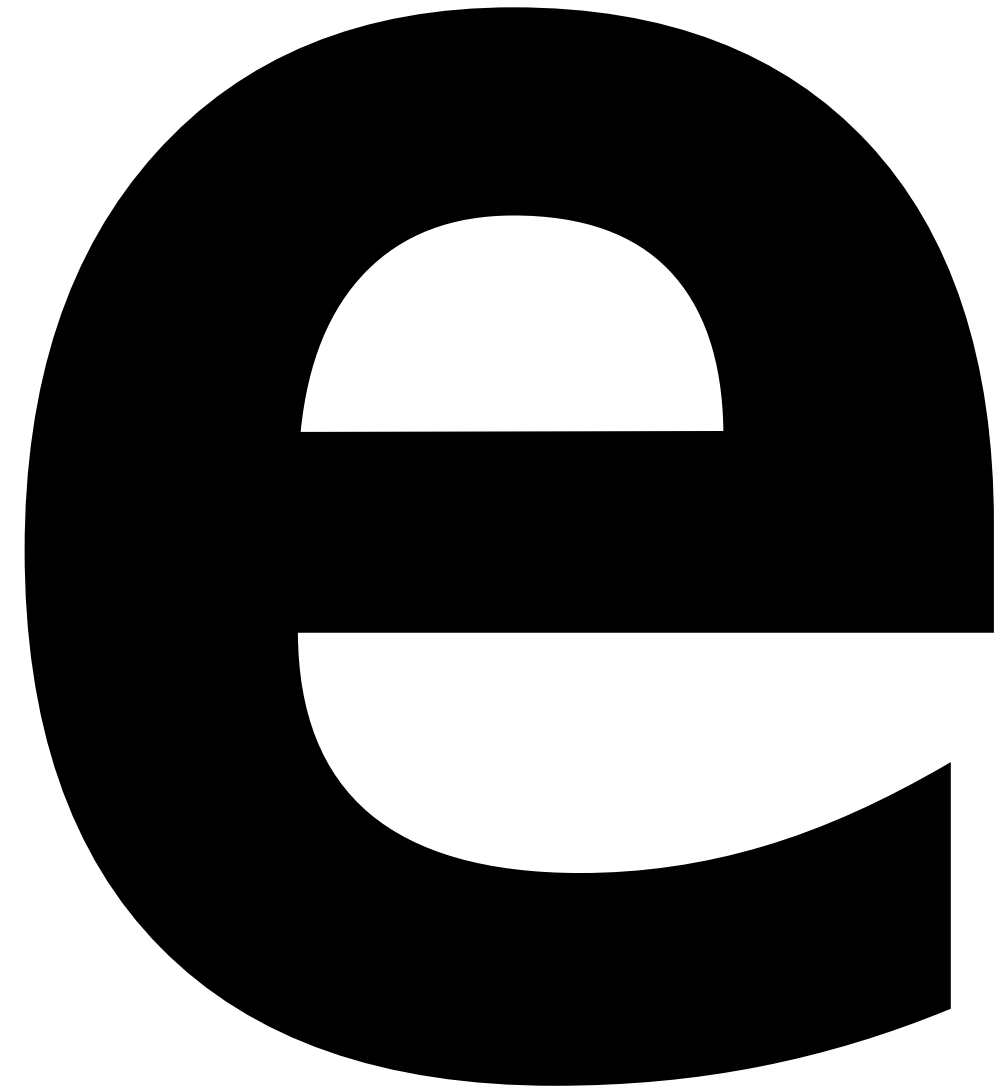


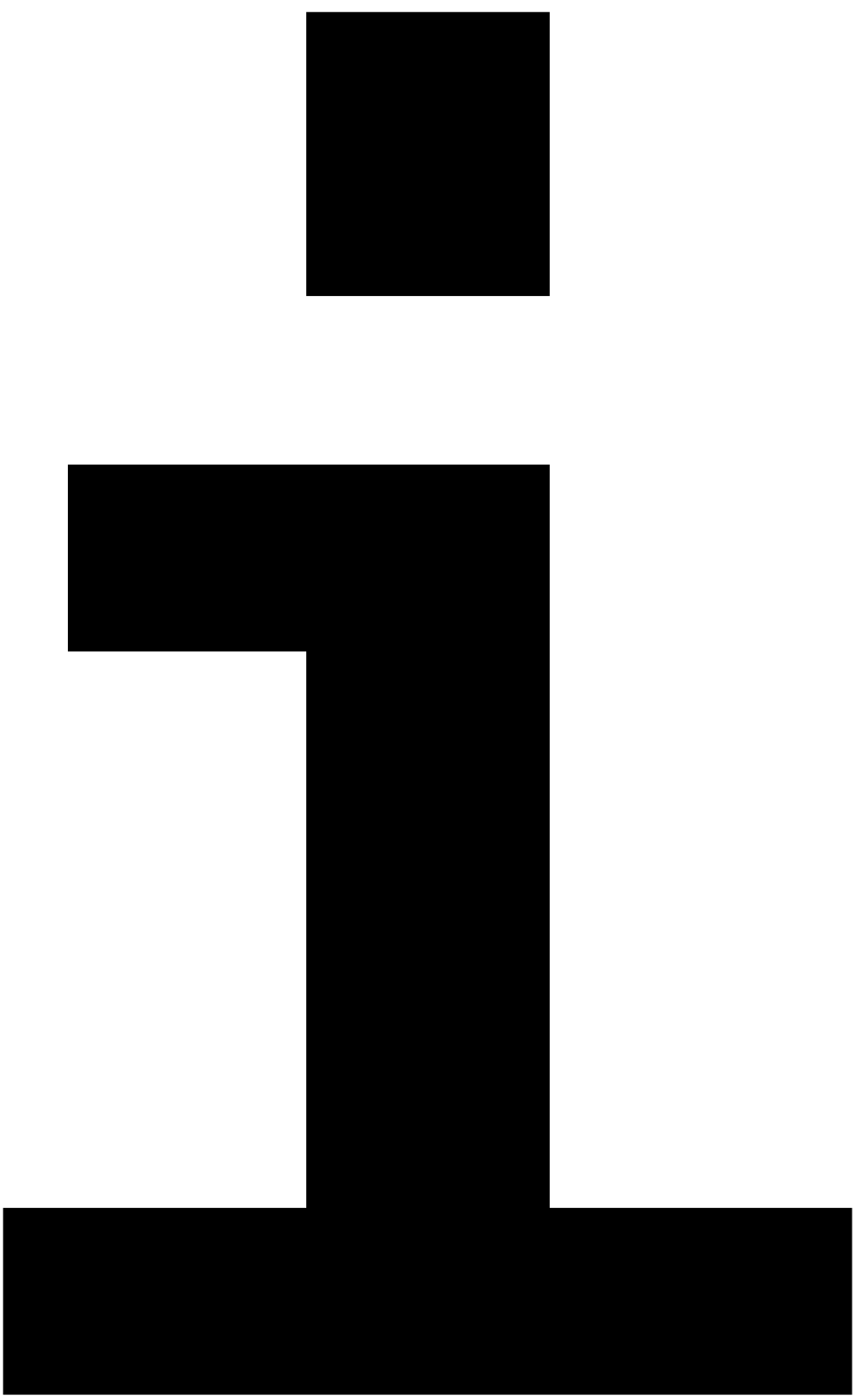
d

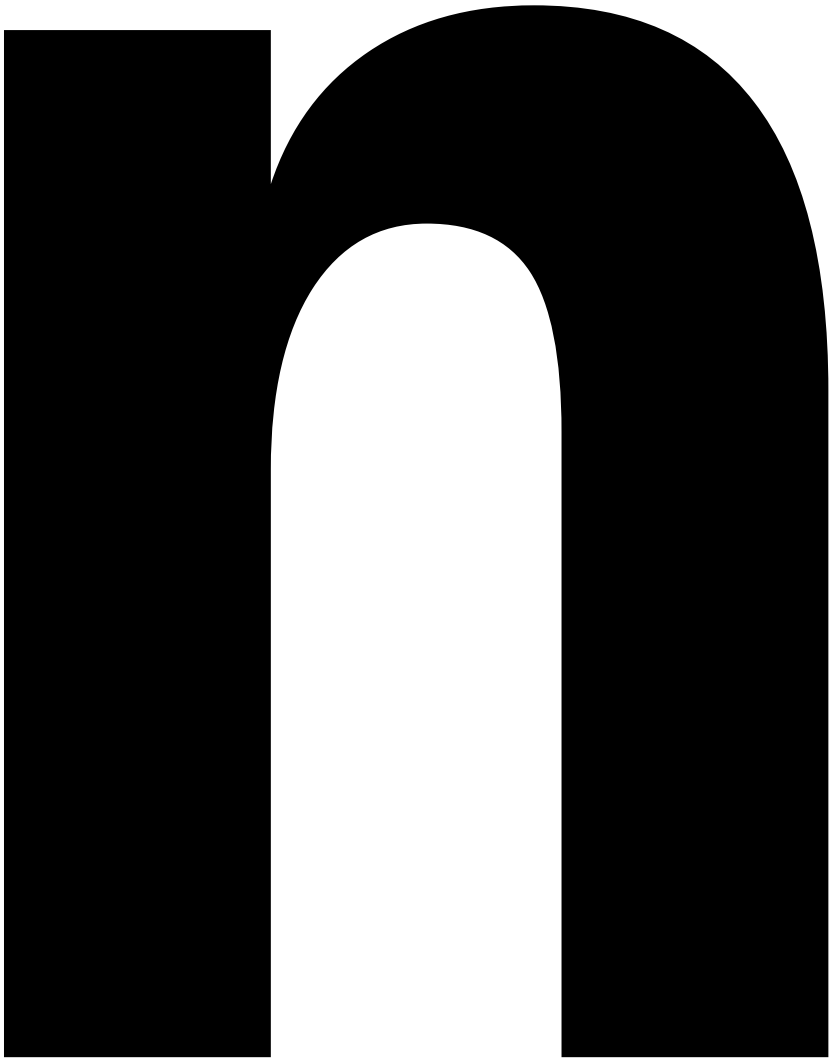


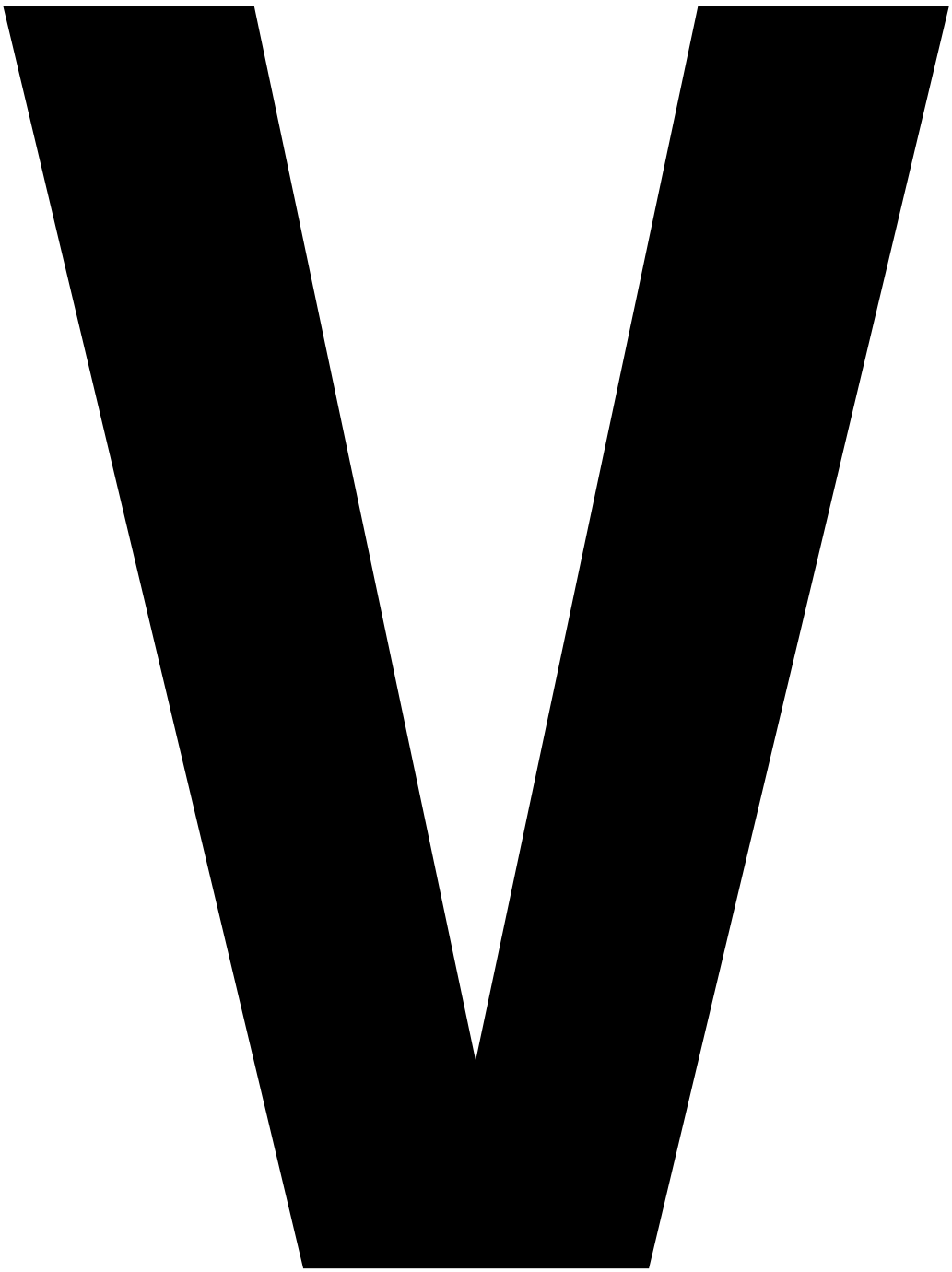
S

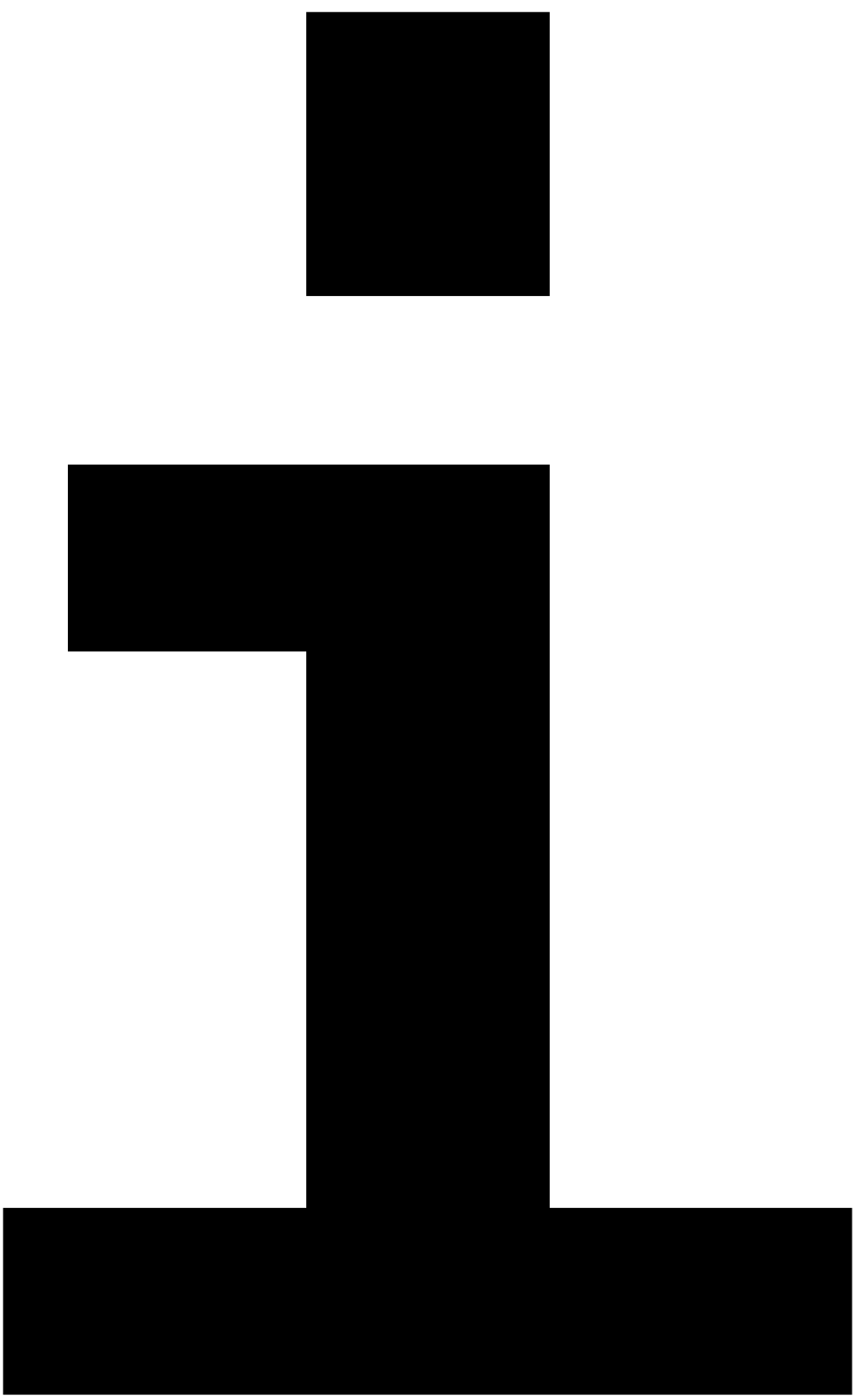
S

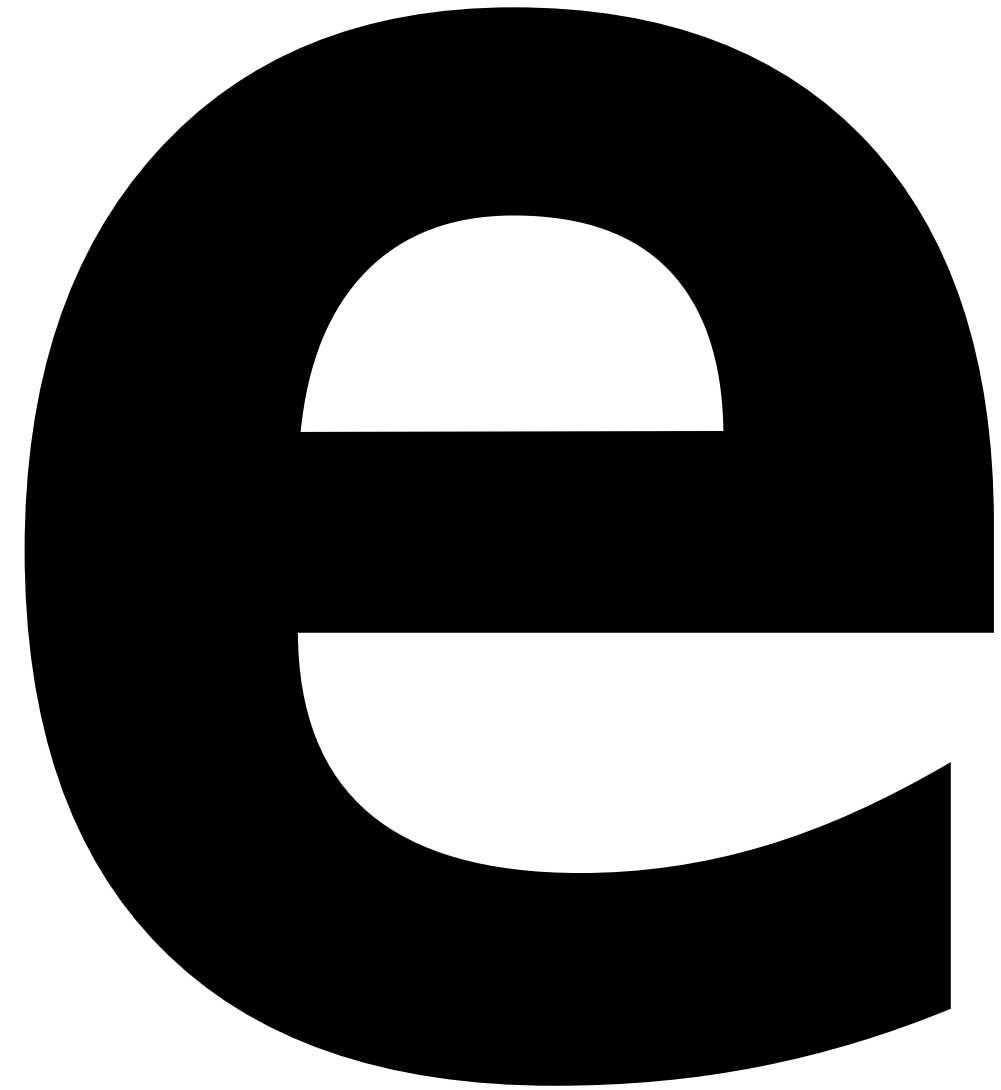


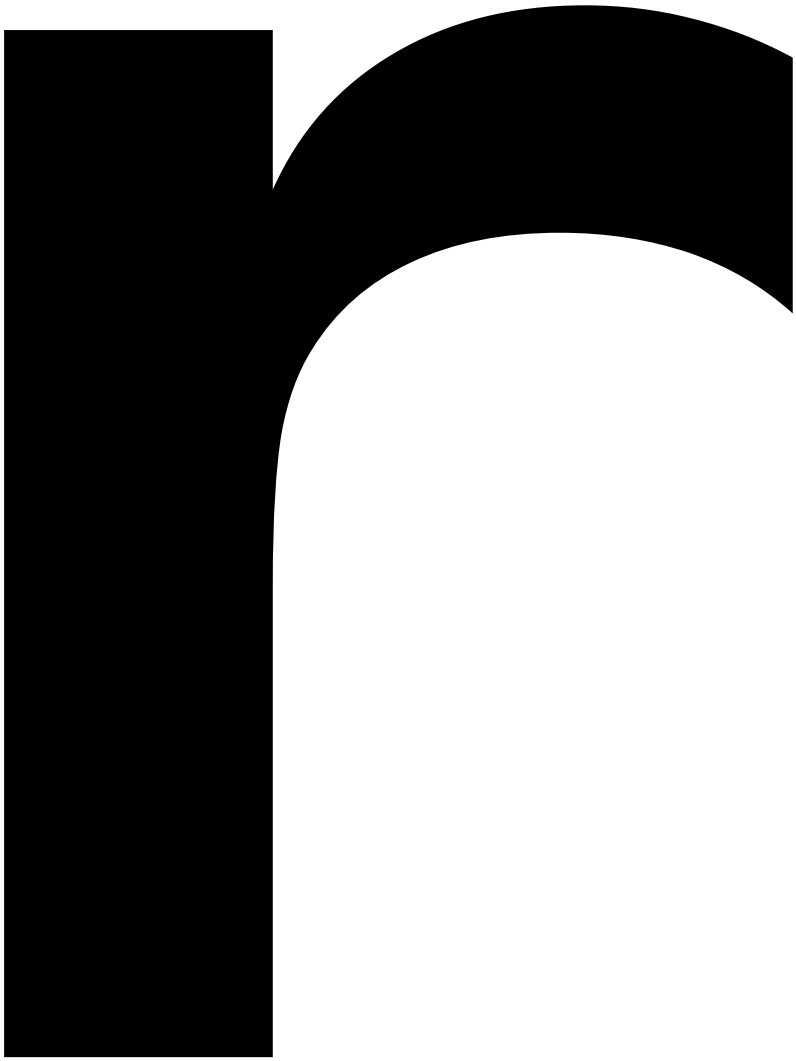


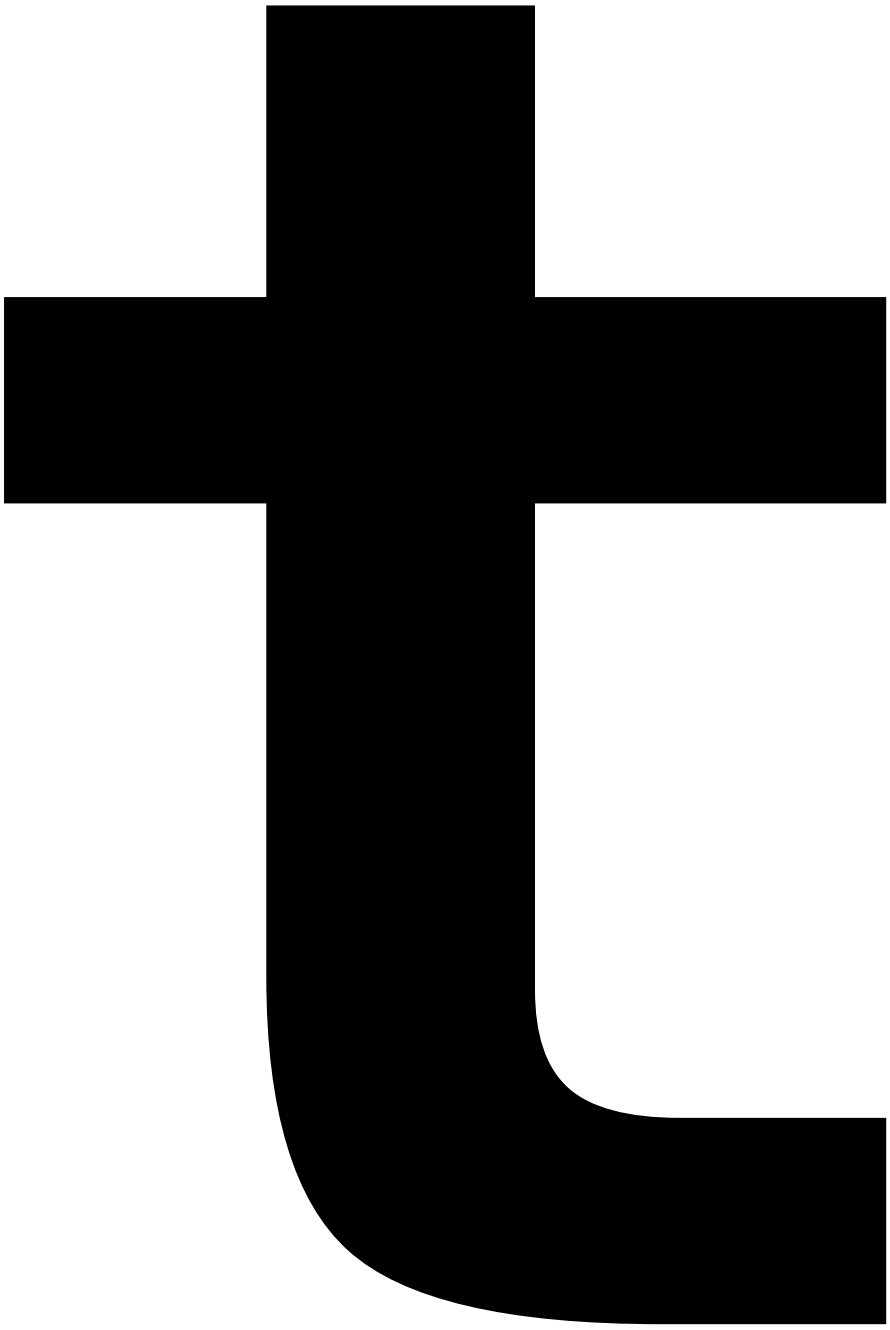


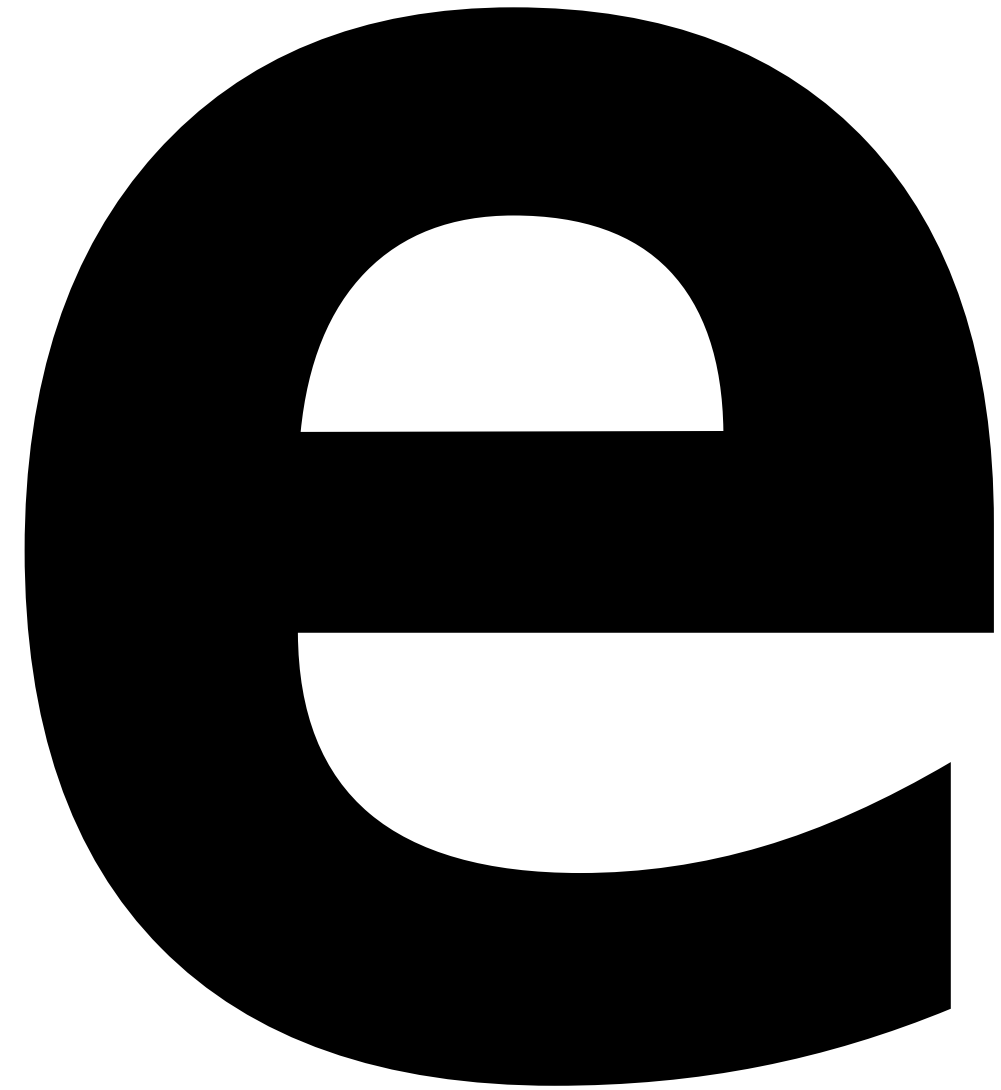


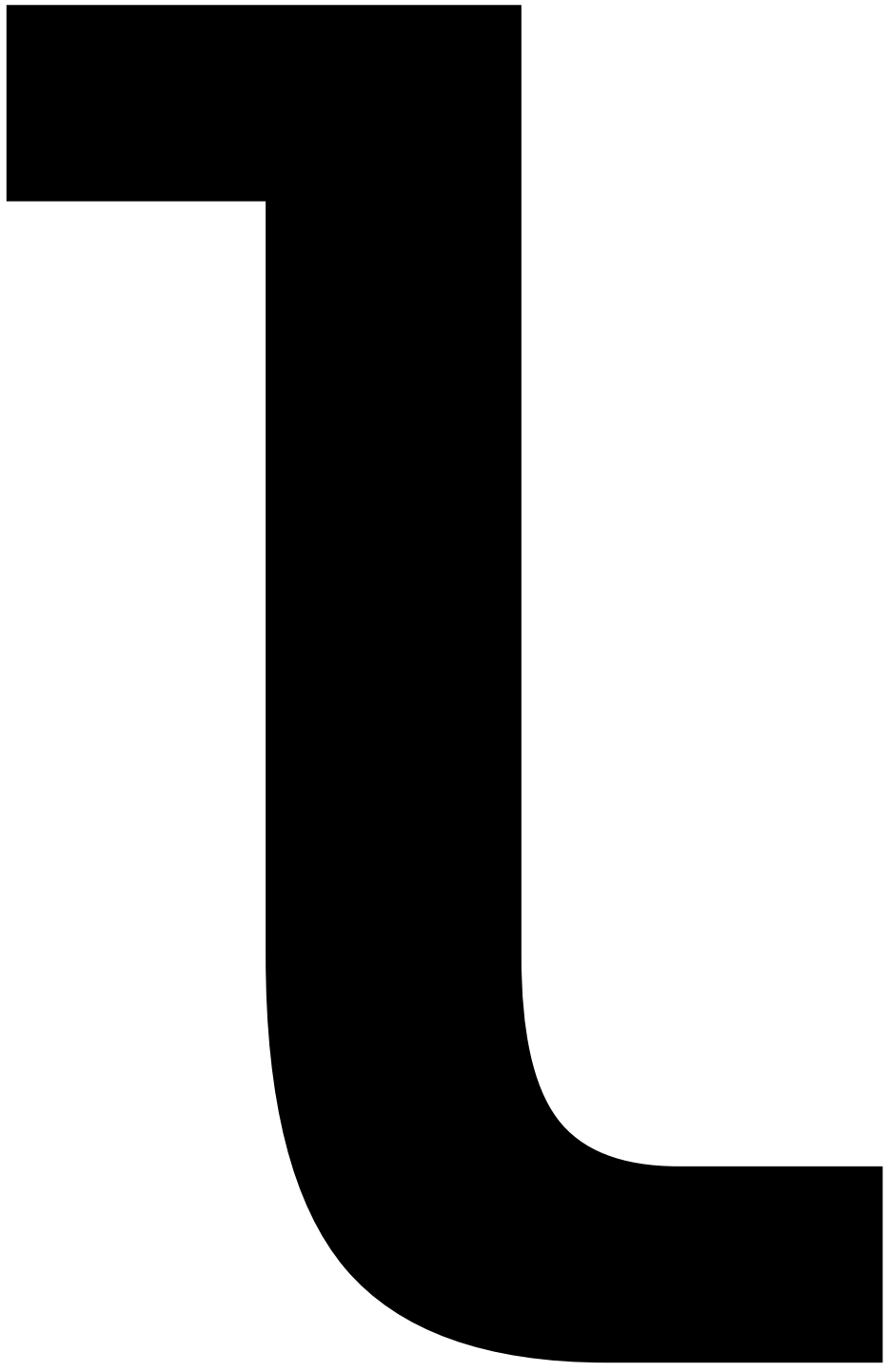


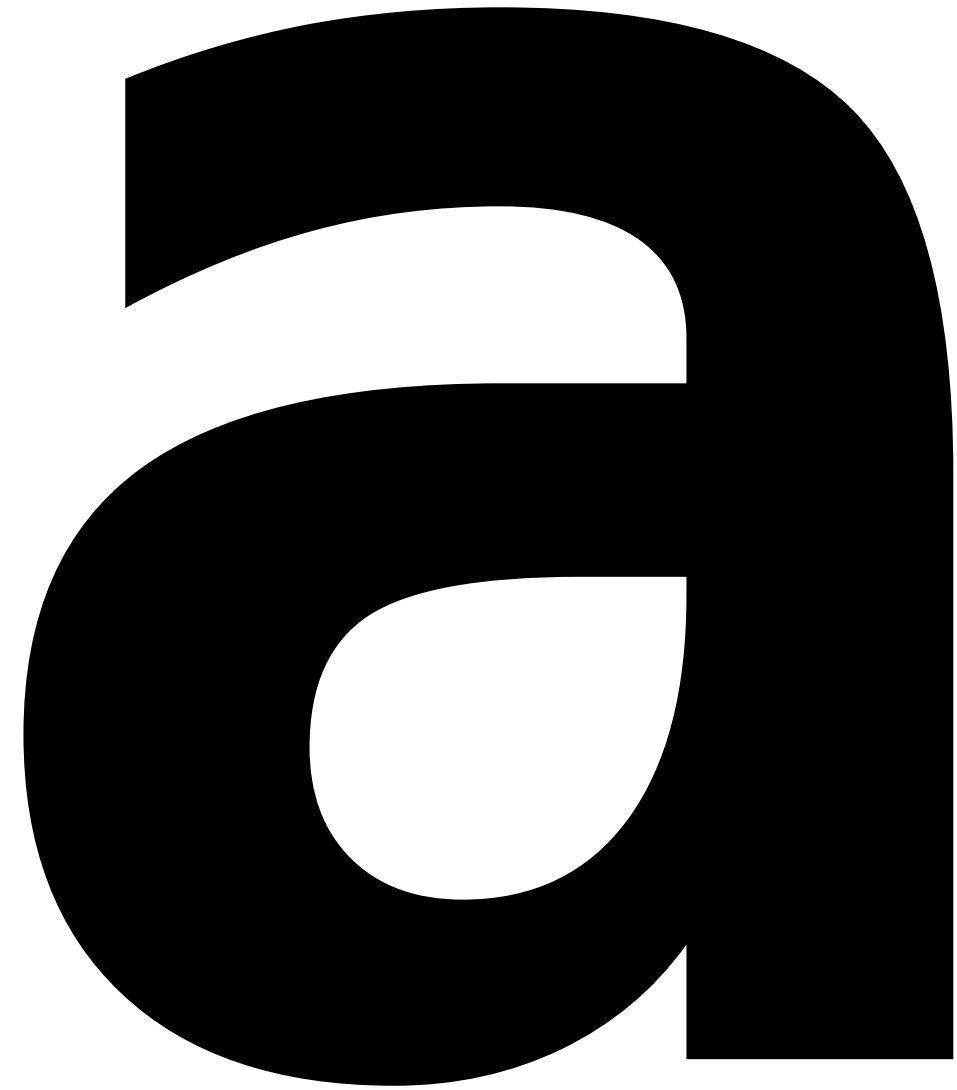


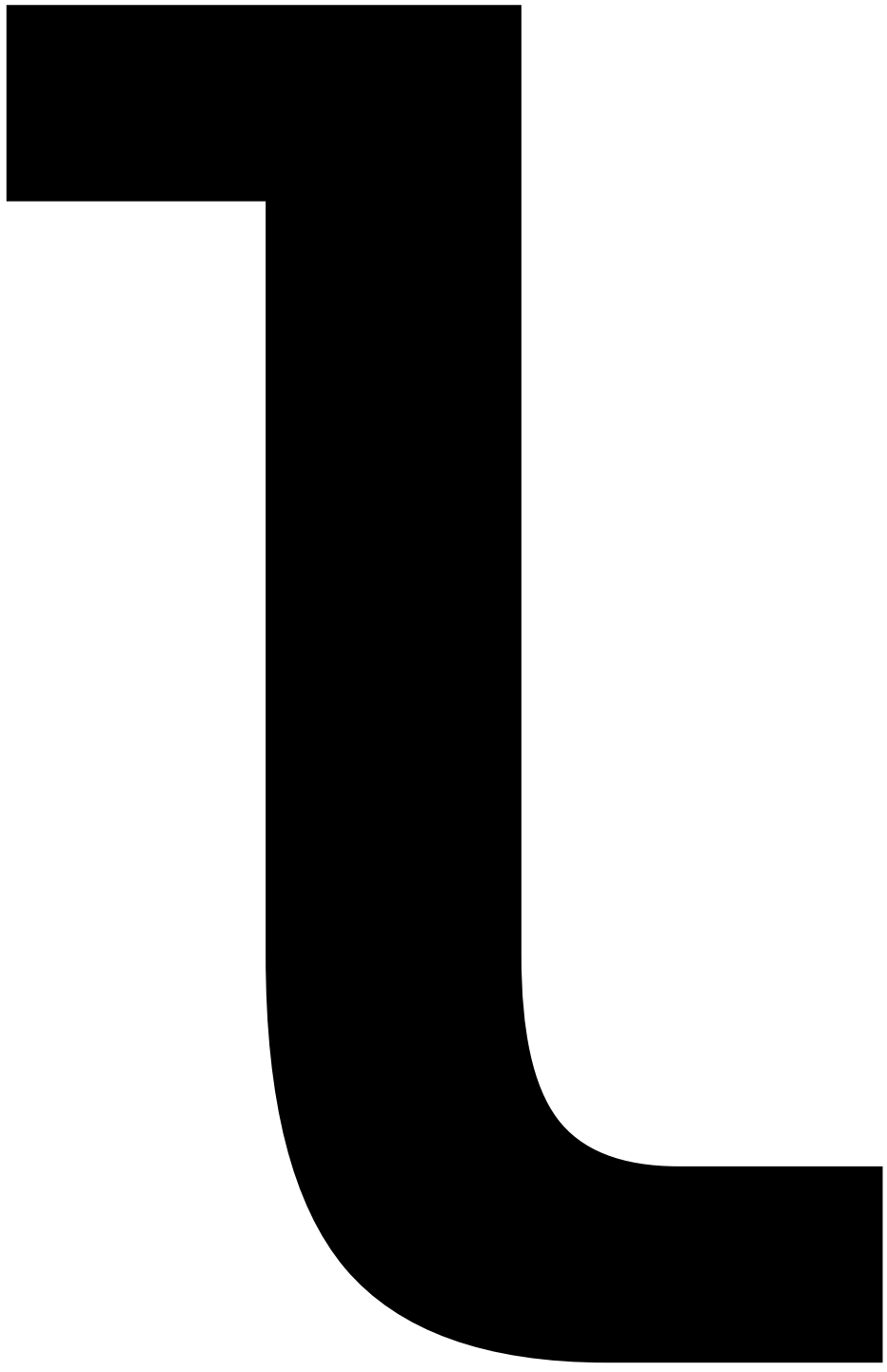


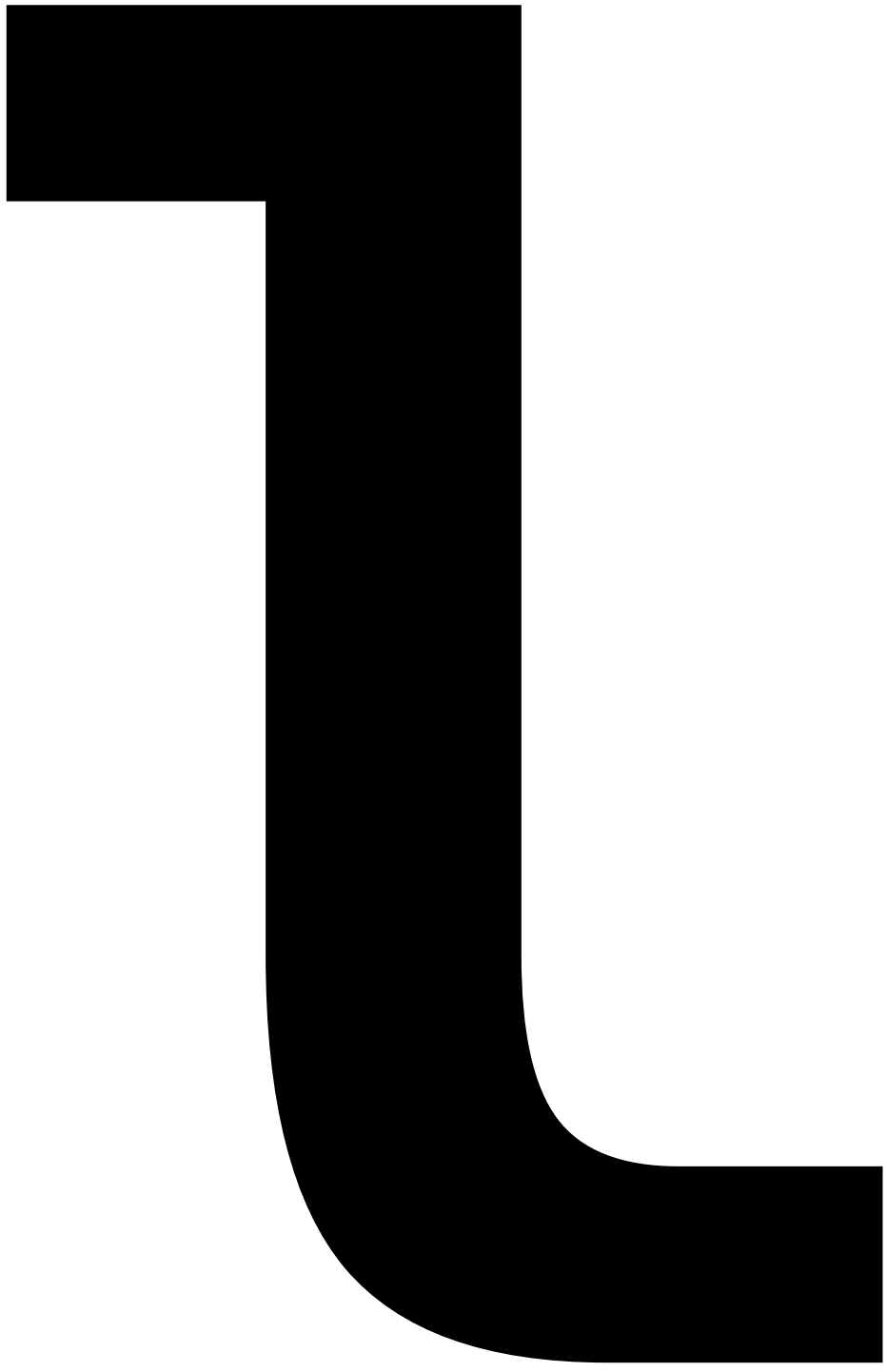


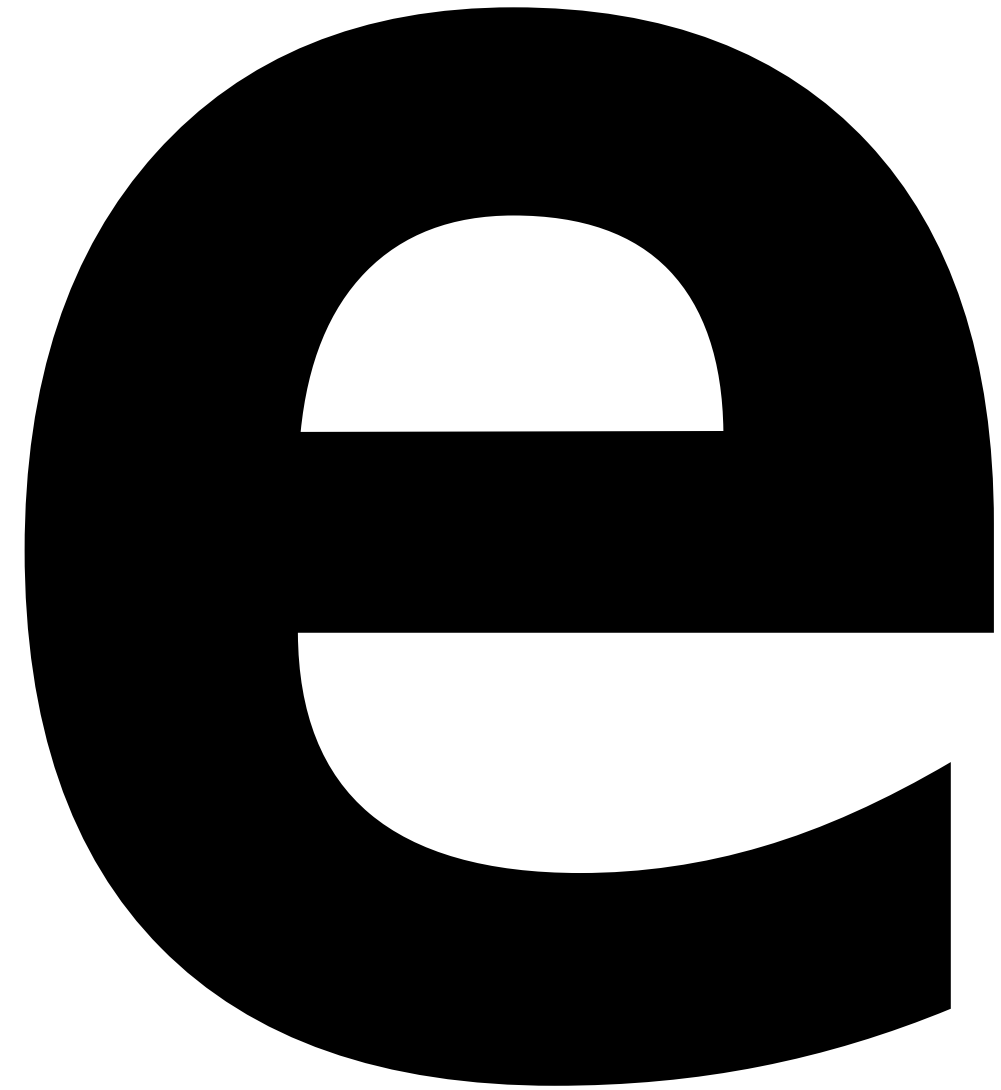


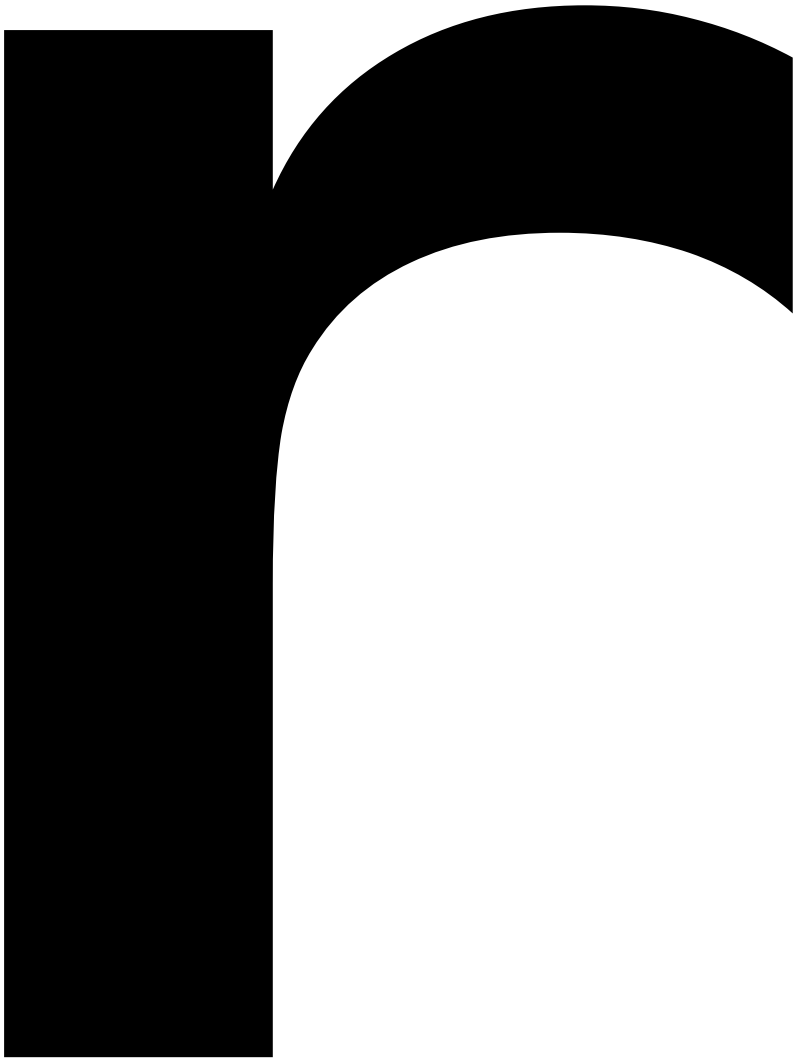


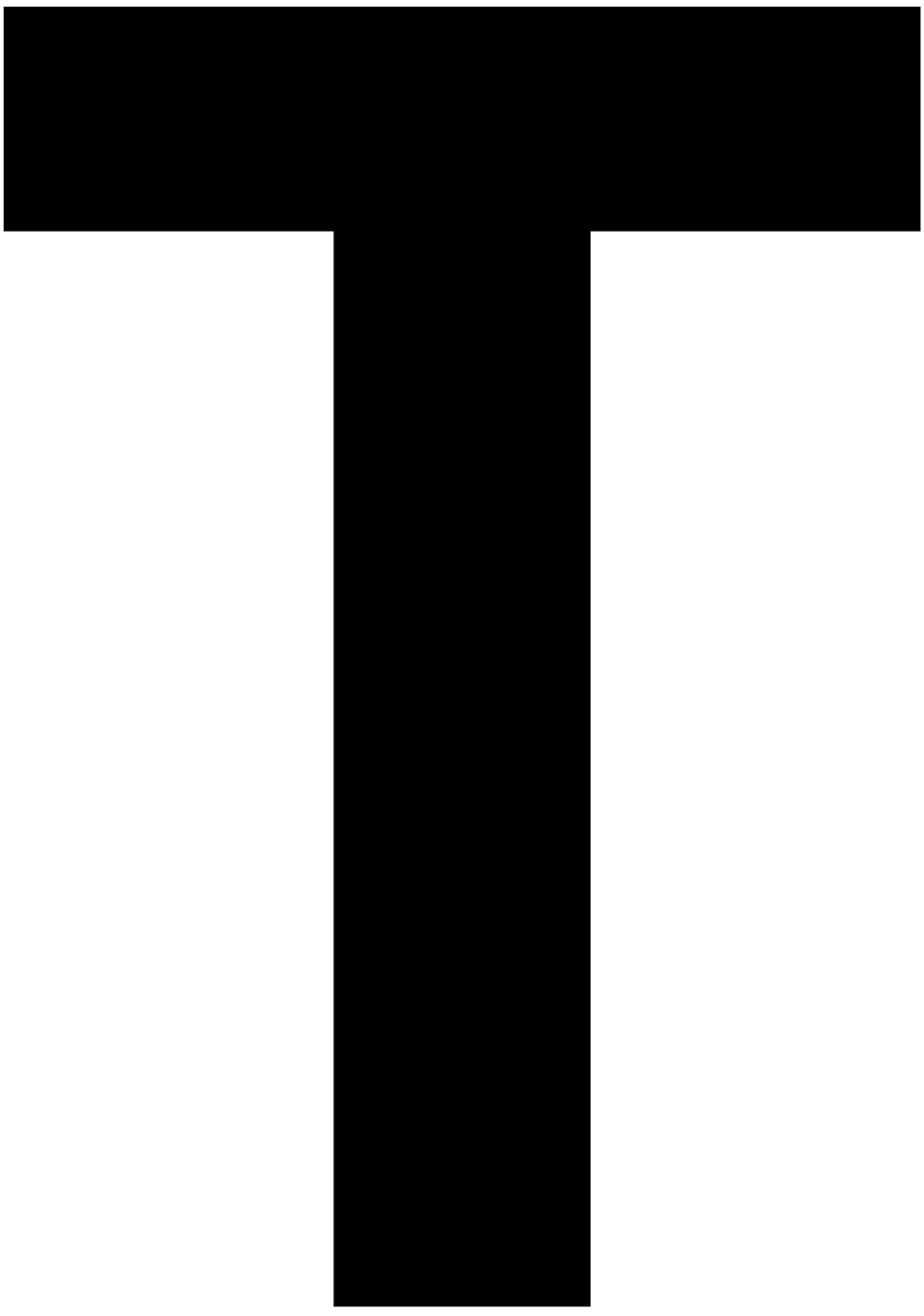


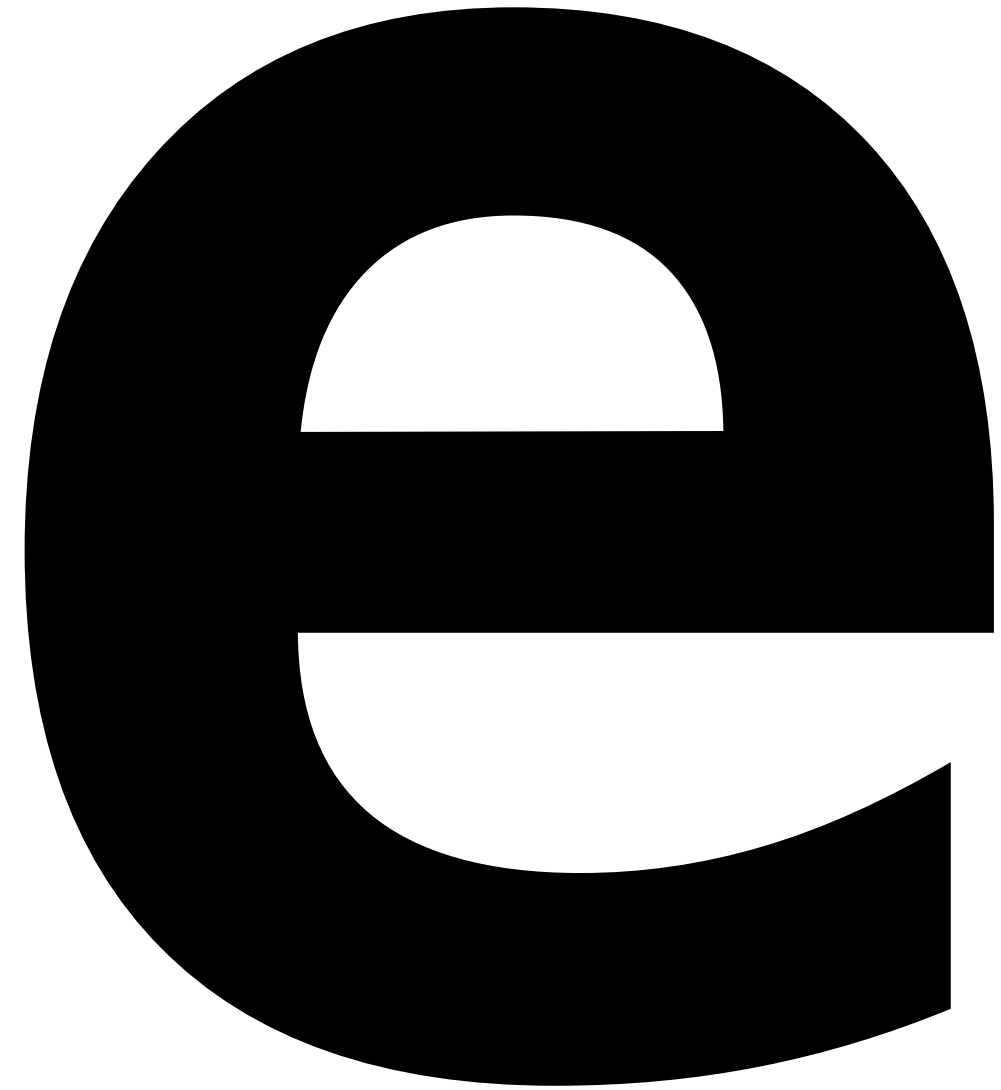


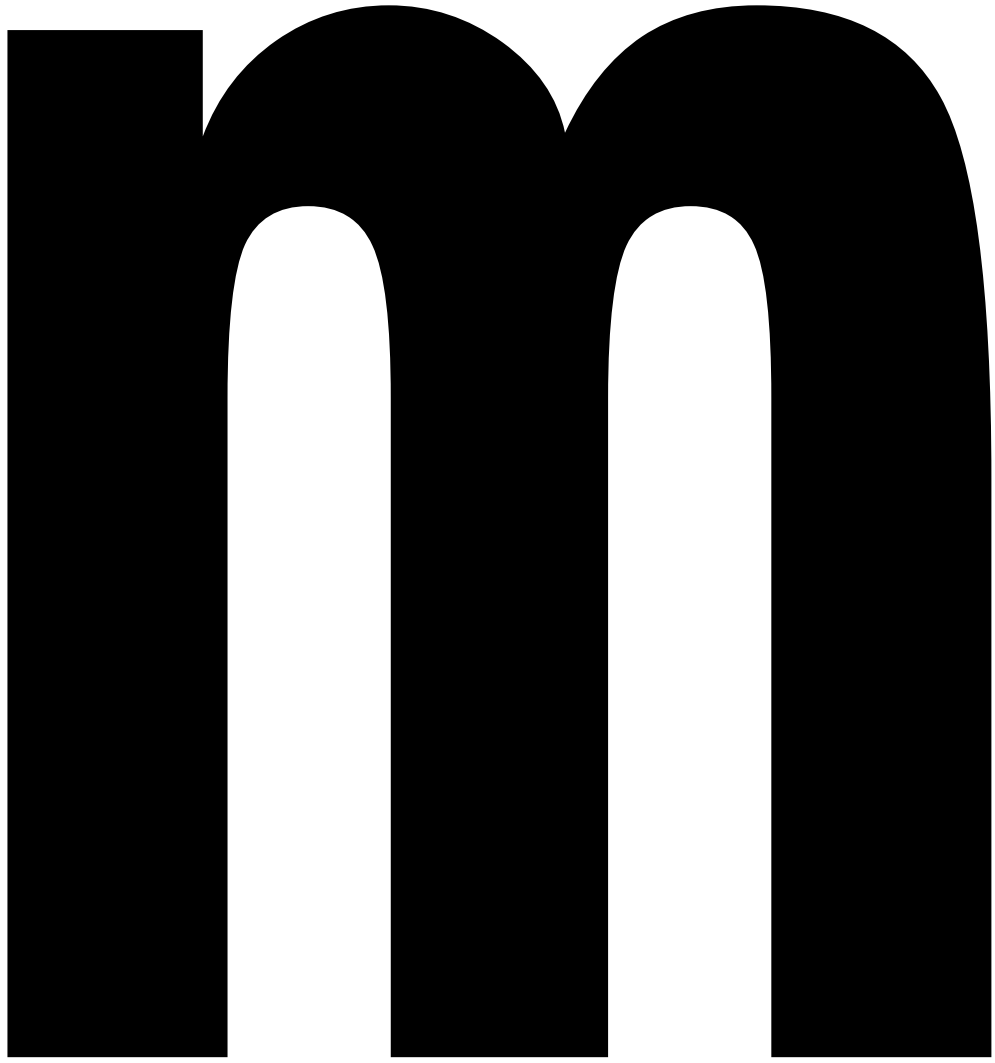


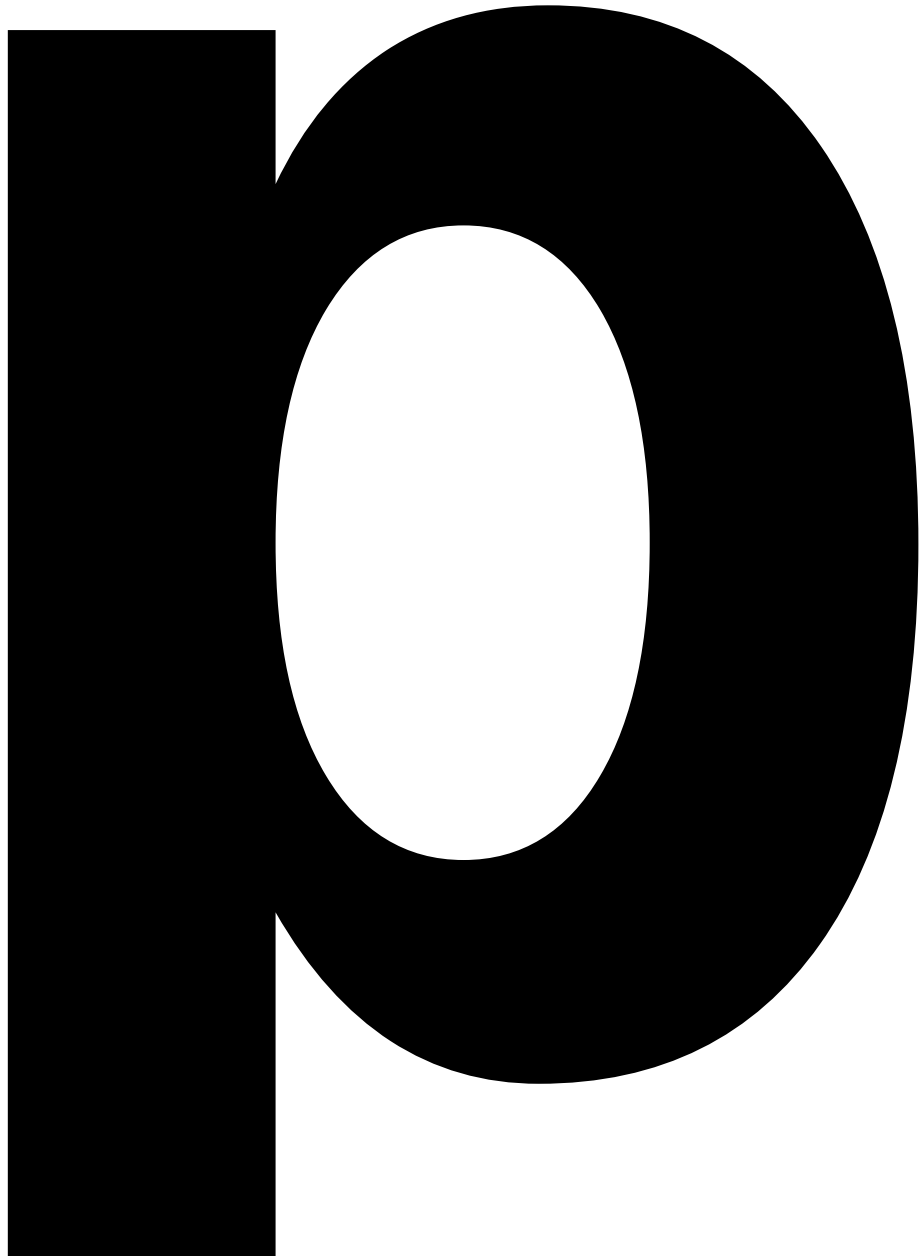


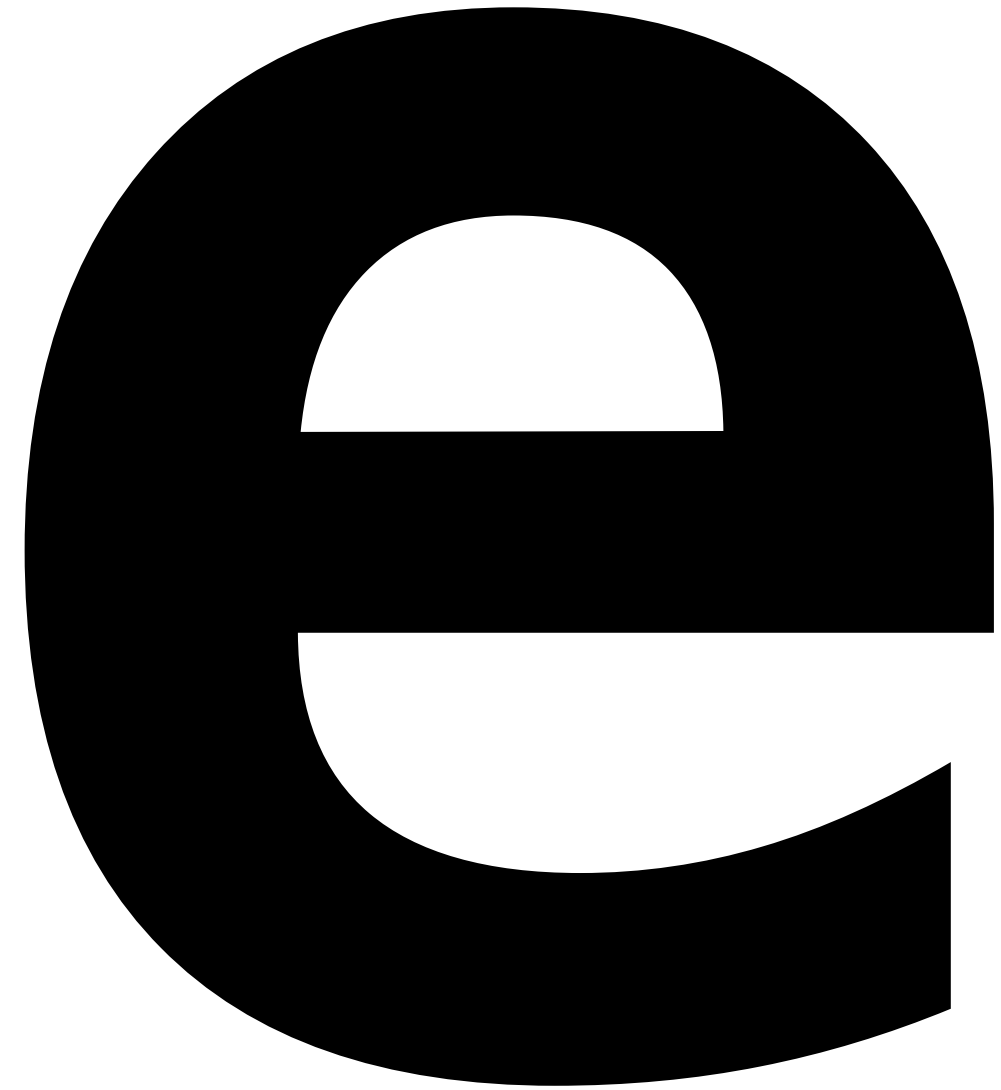


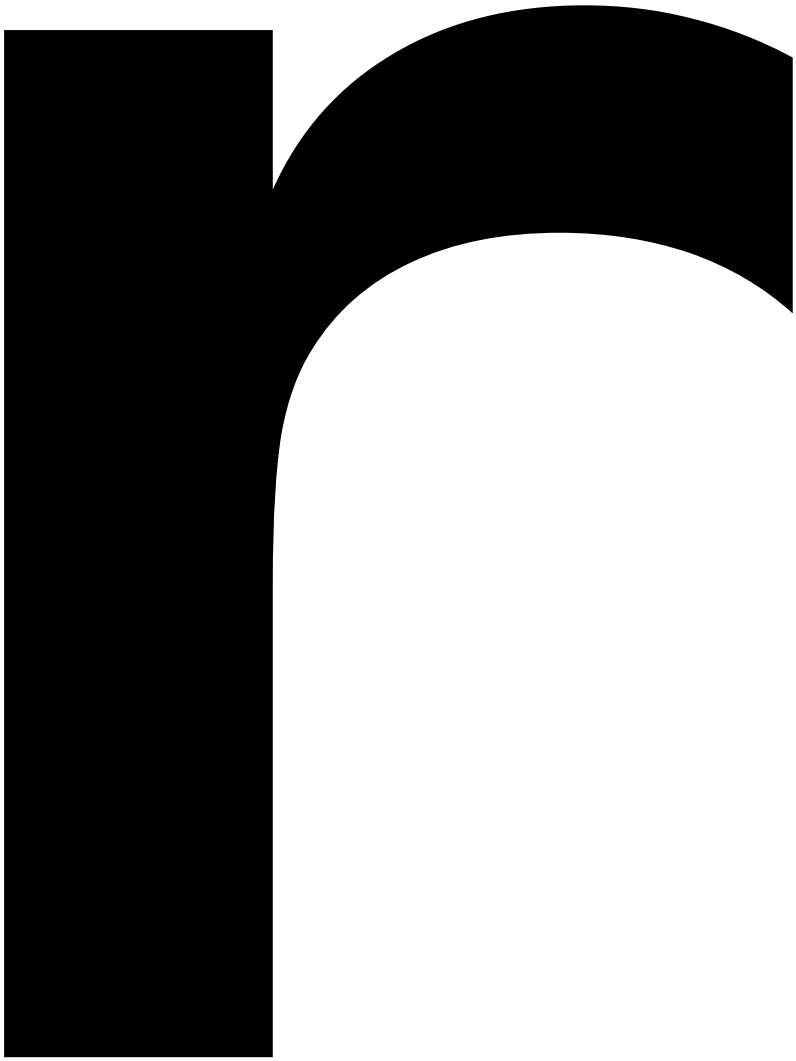


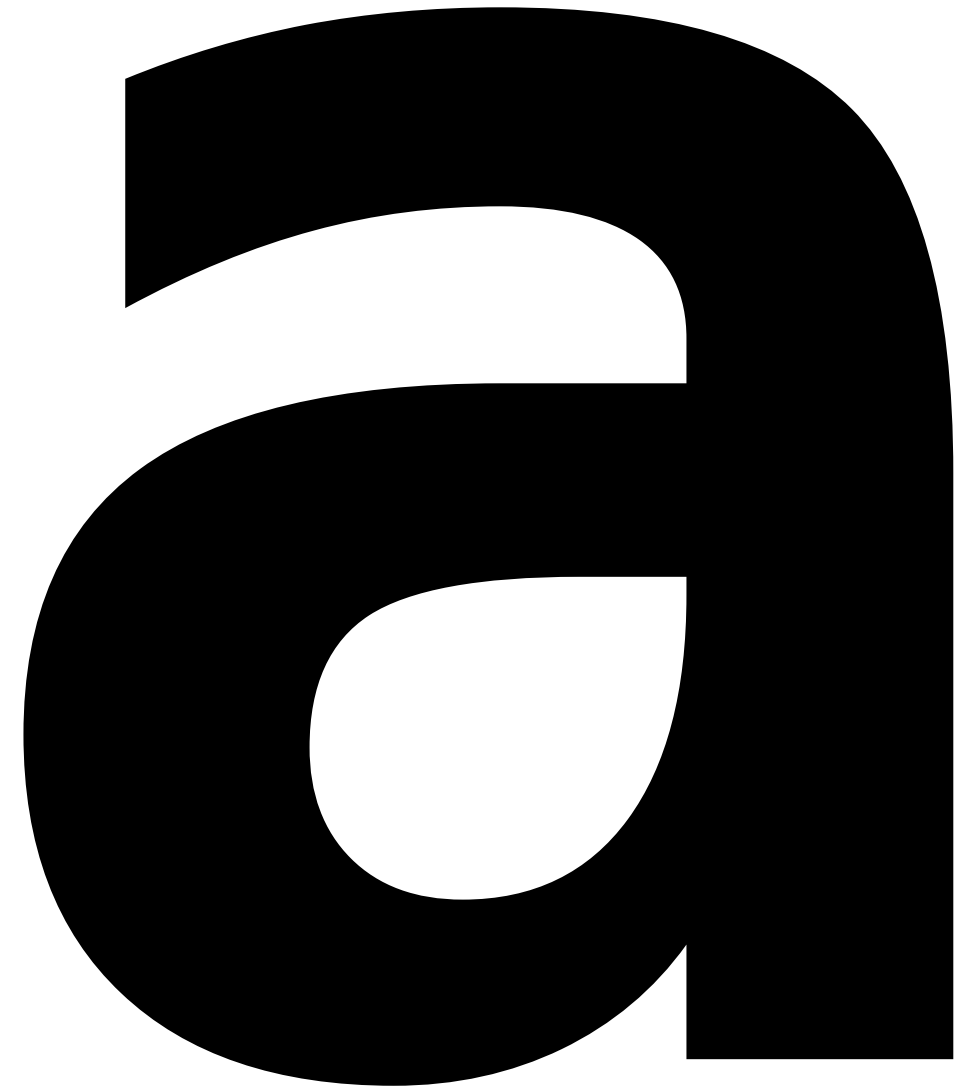


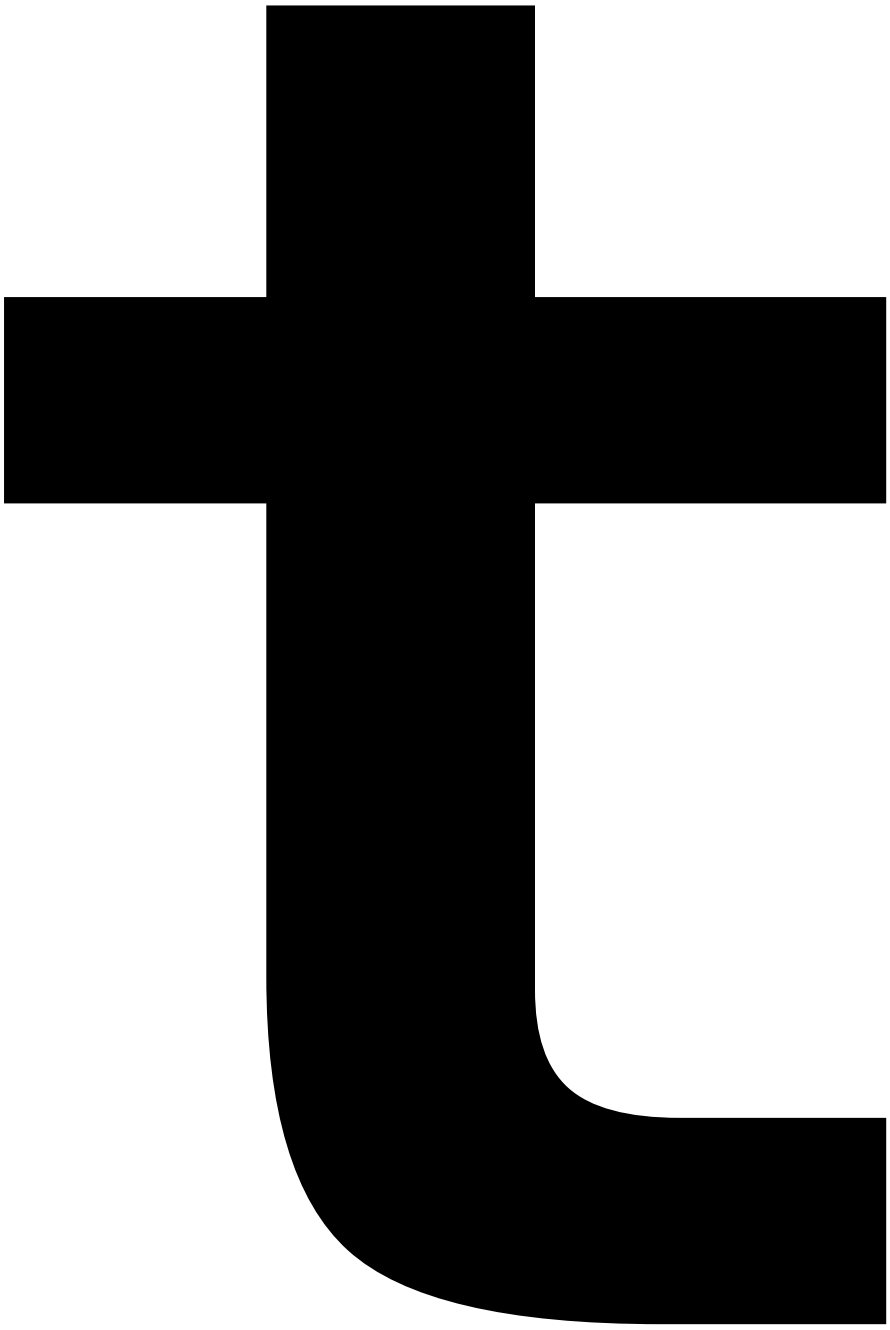




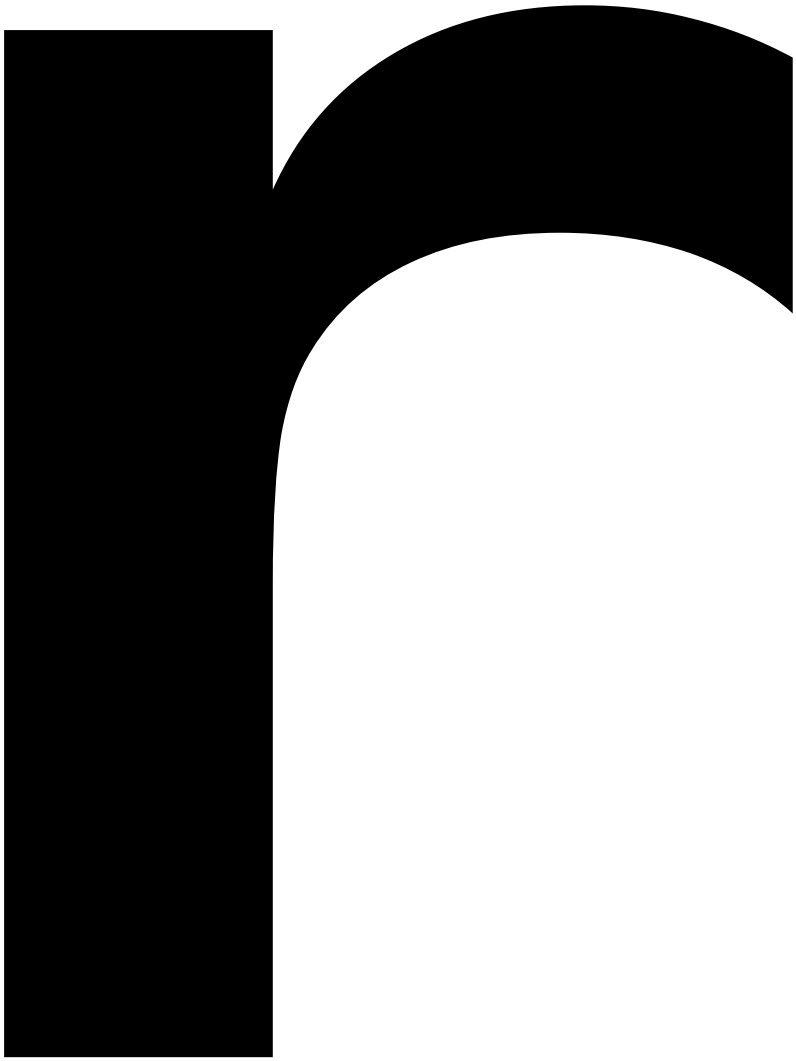


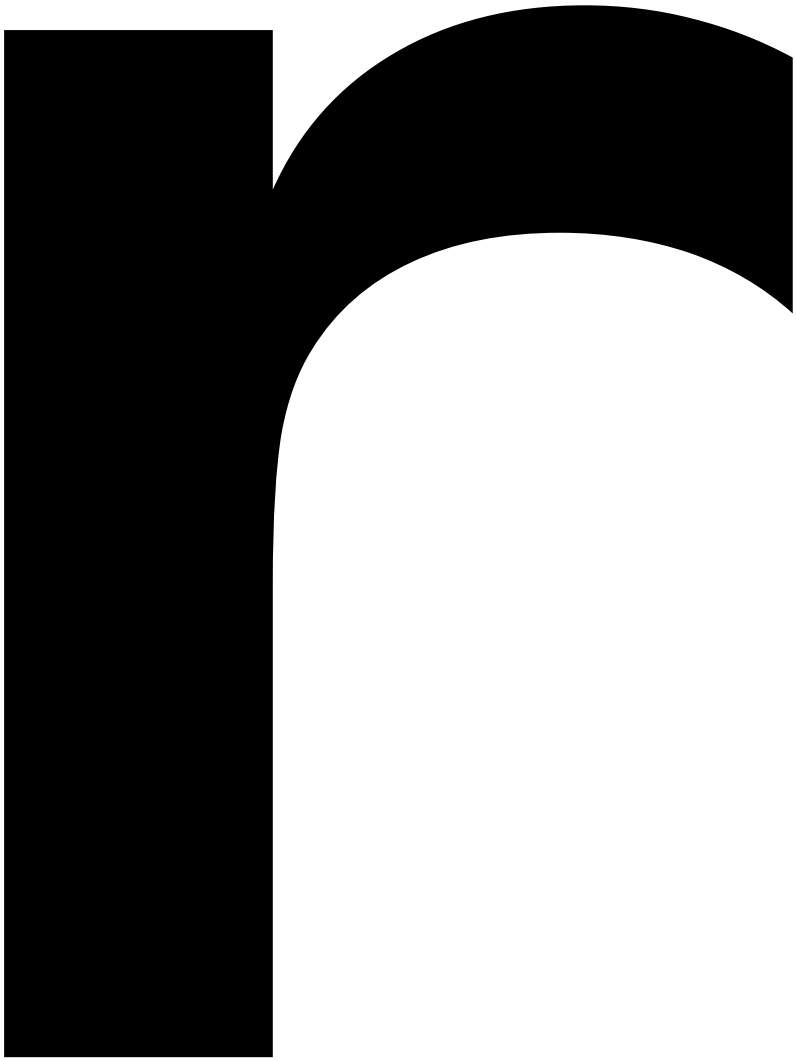


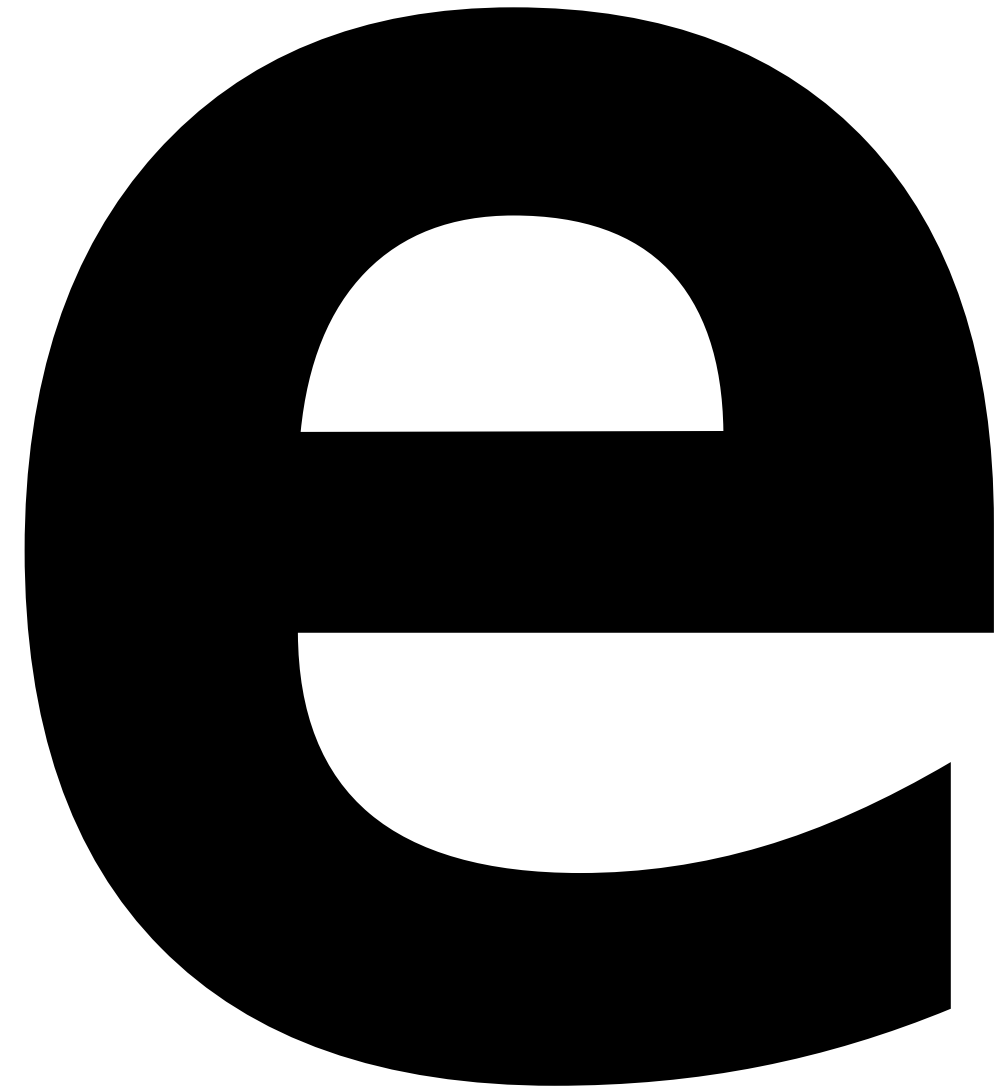


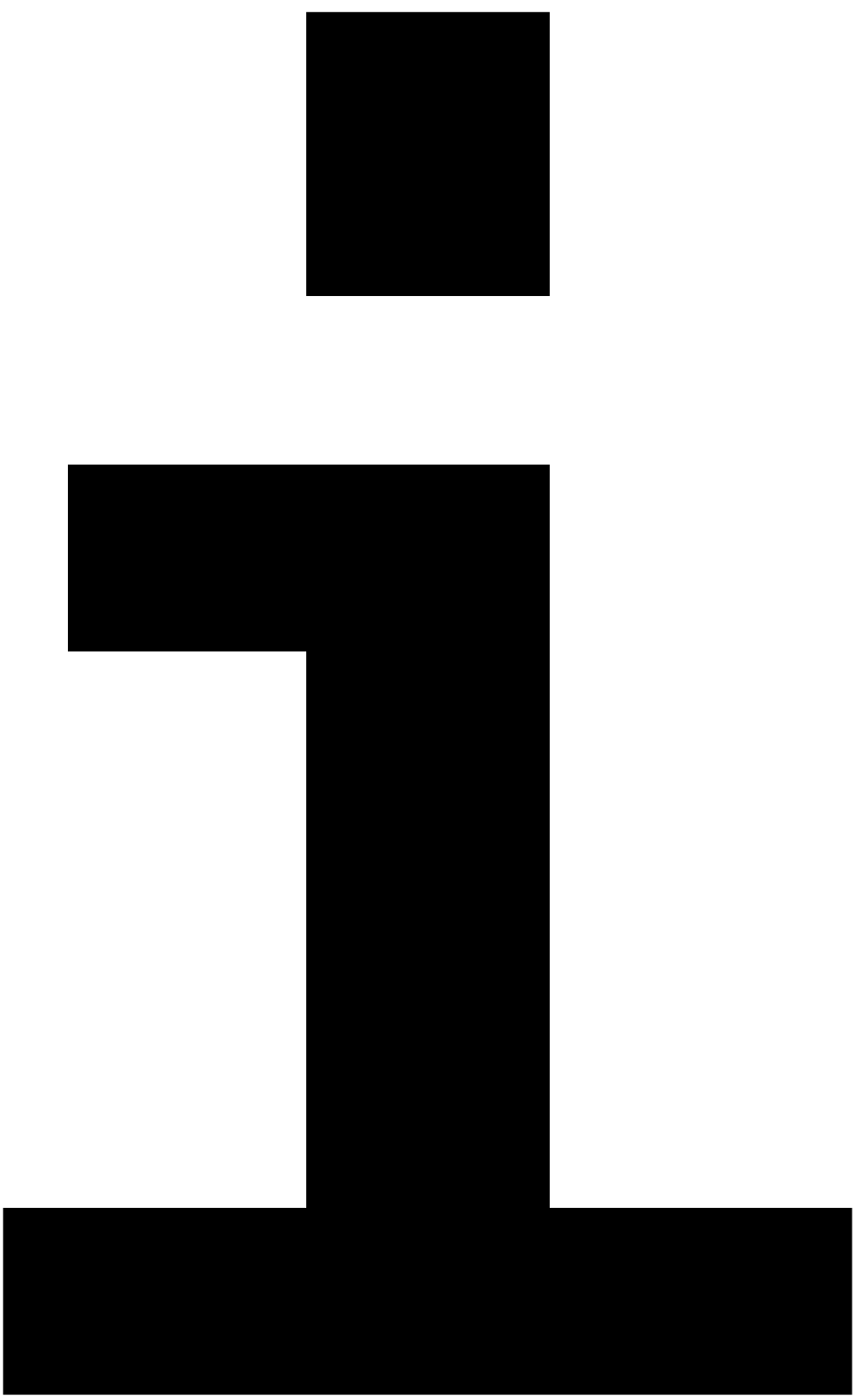


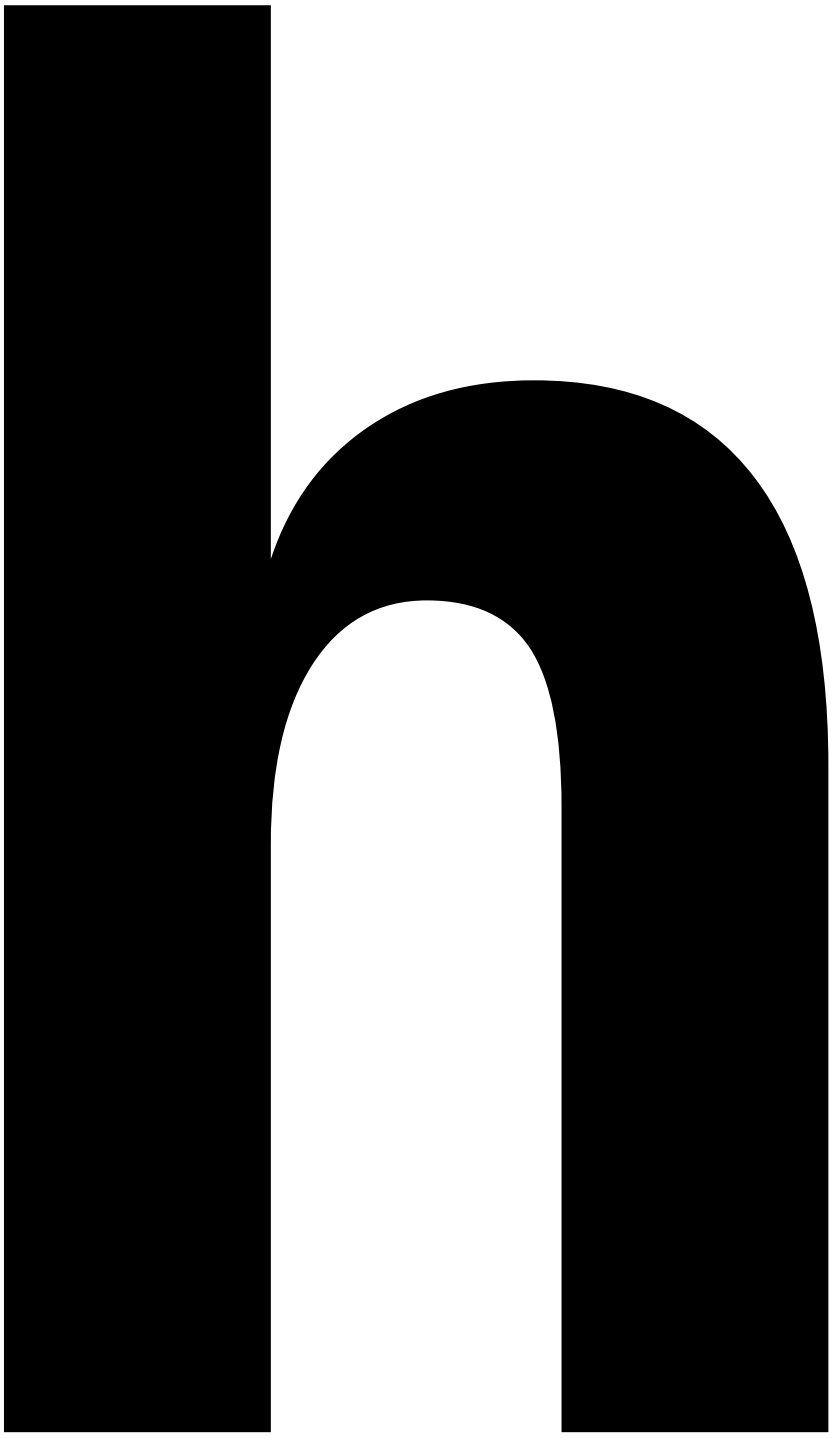
u

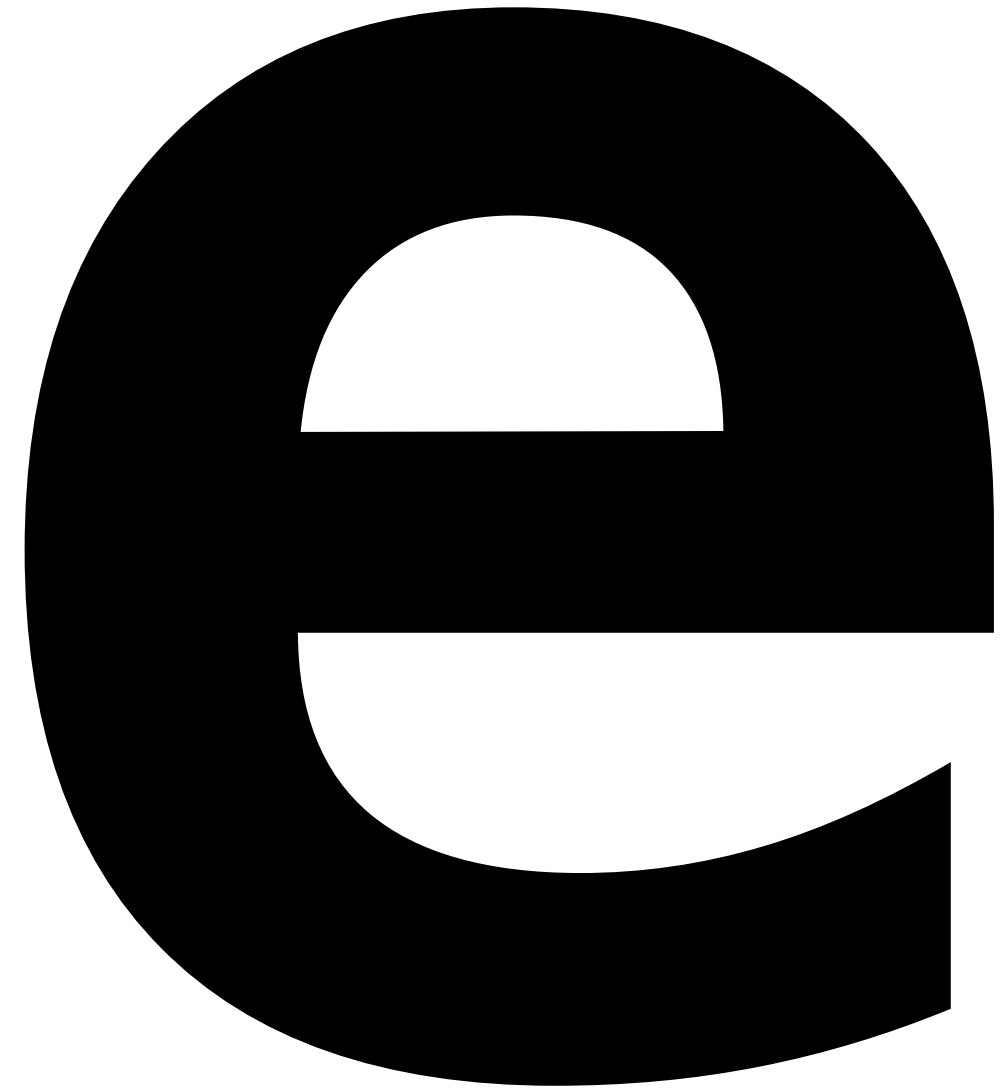


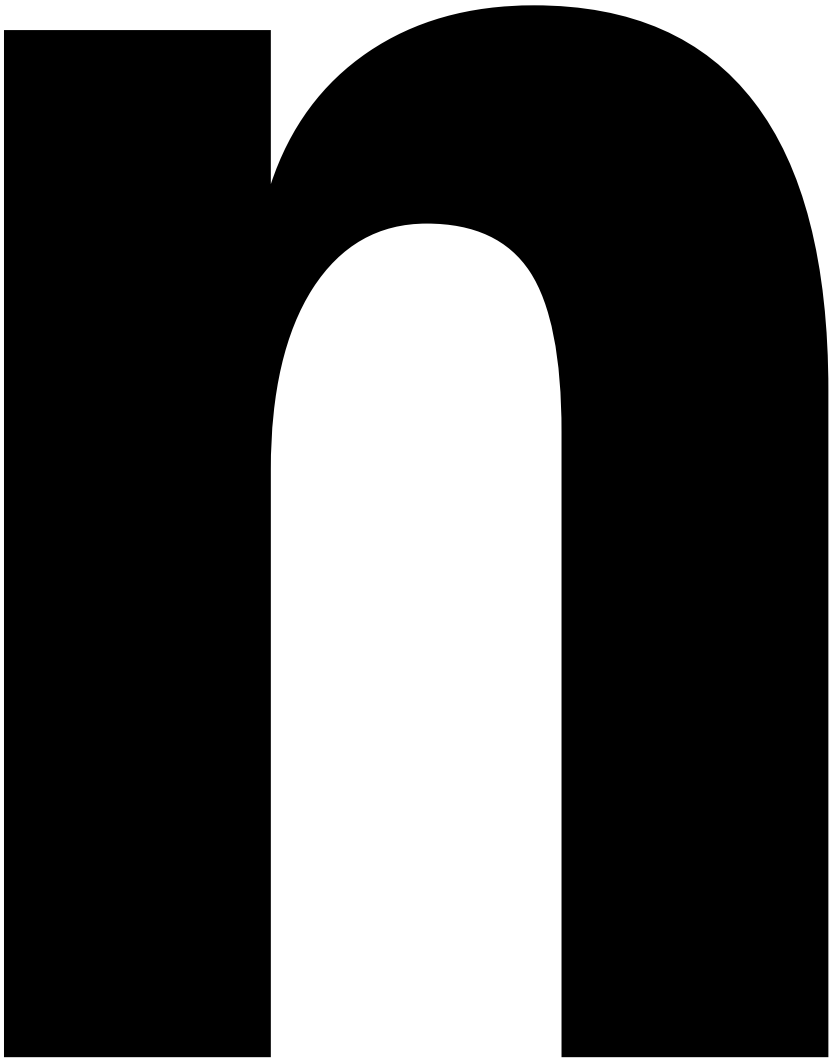


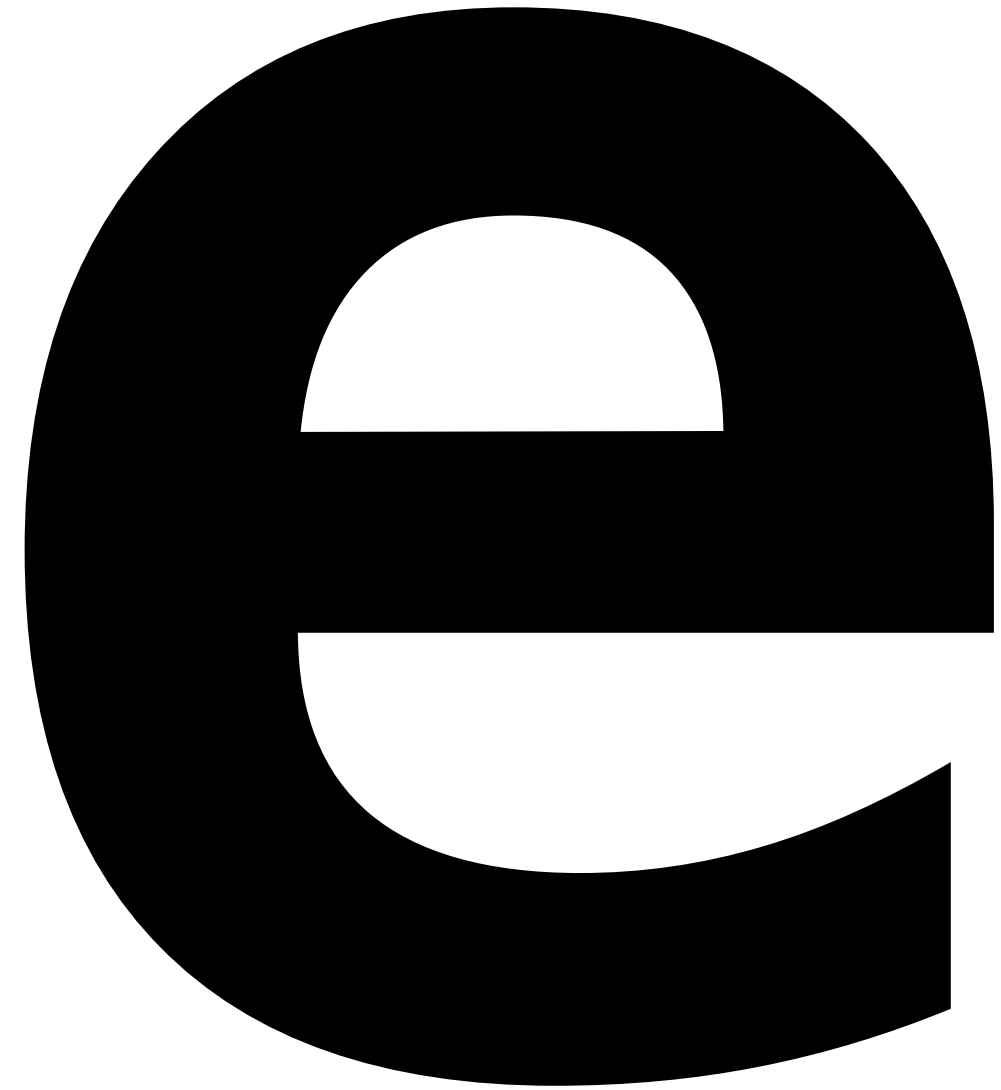


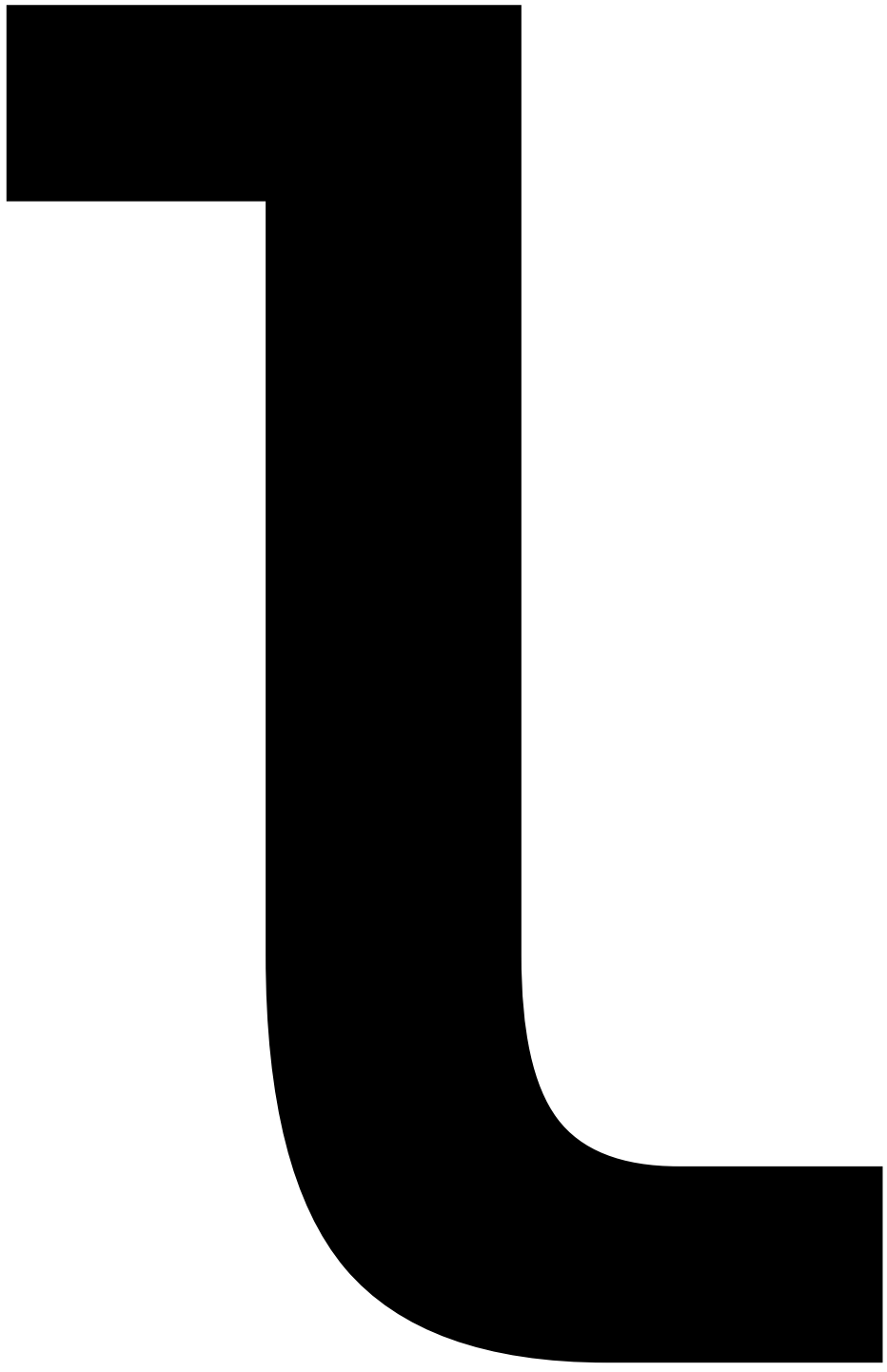


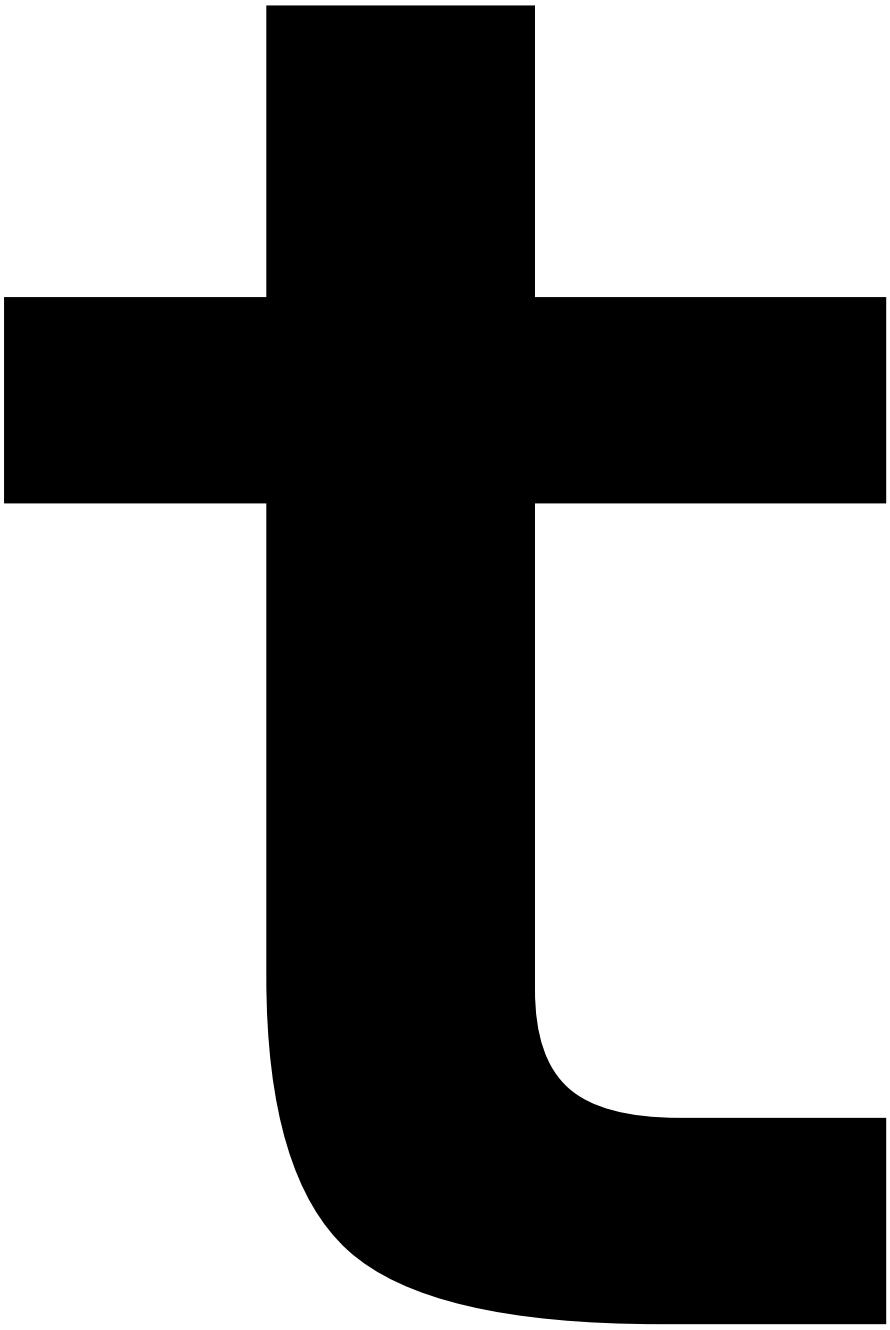


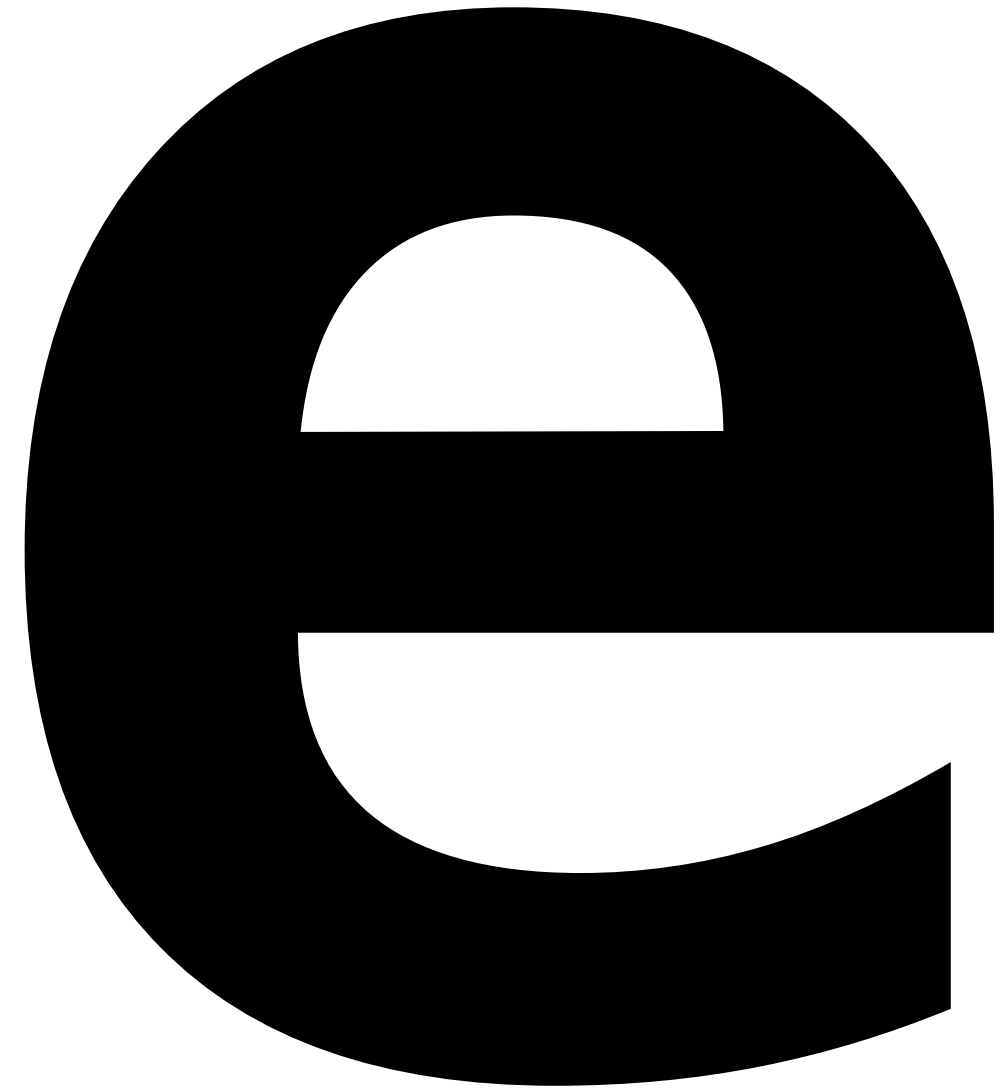


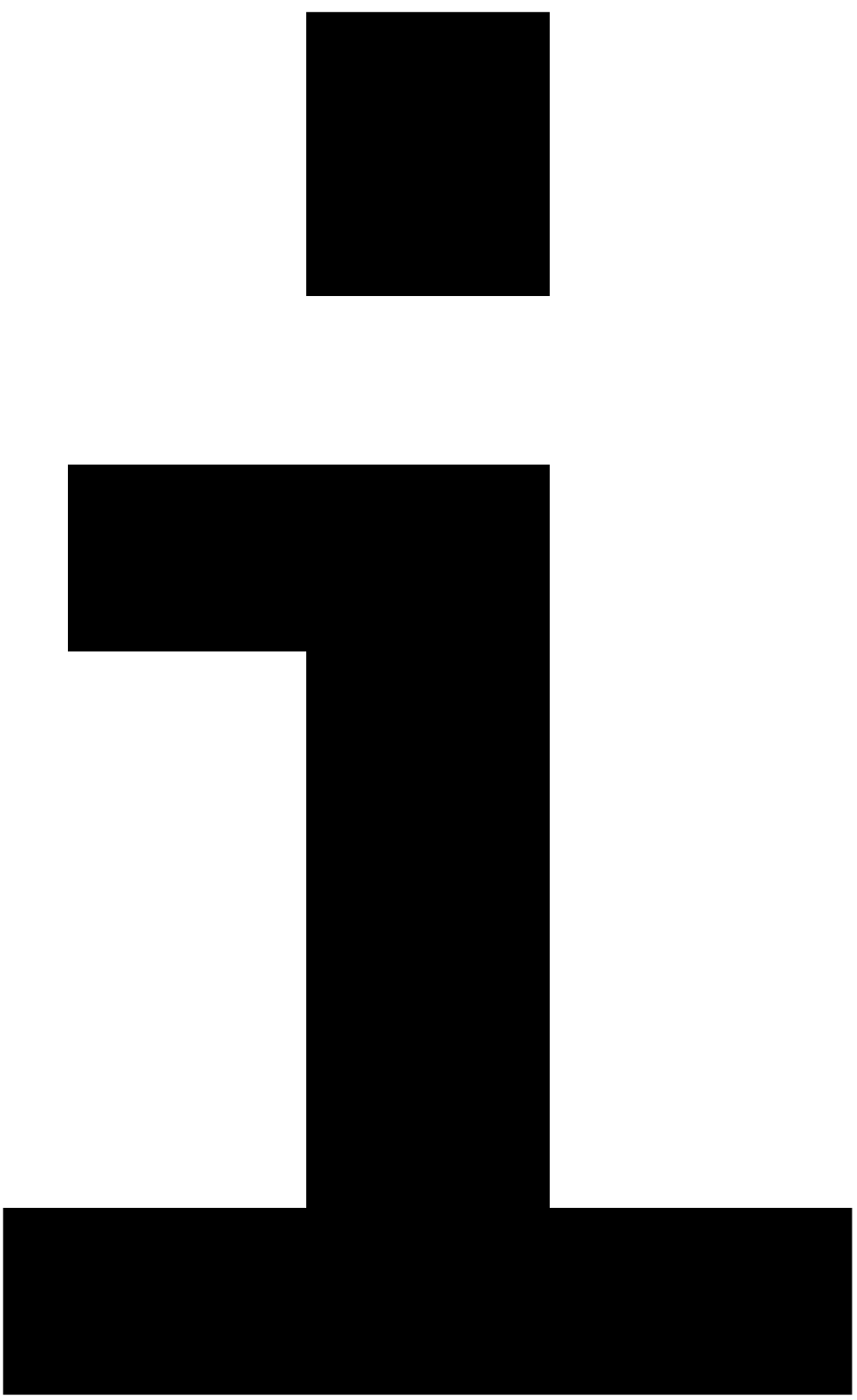


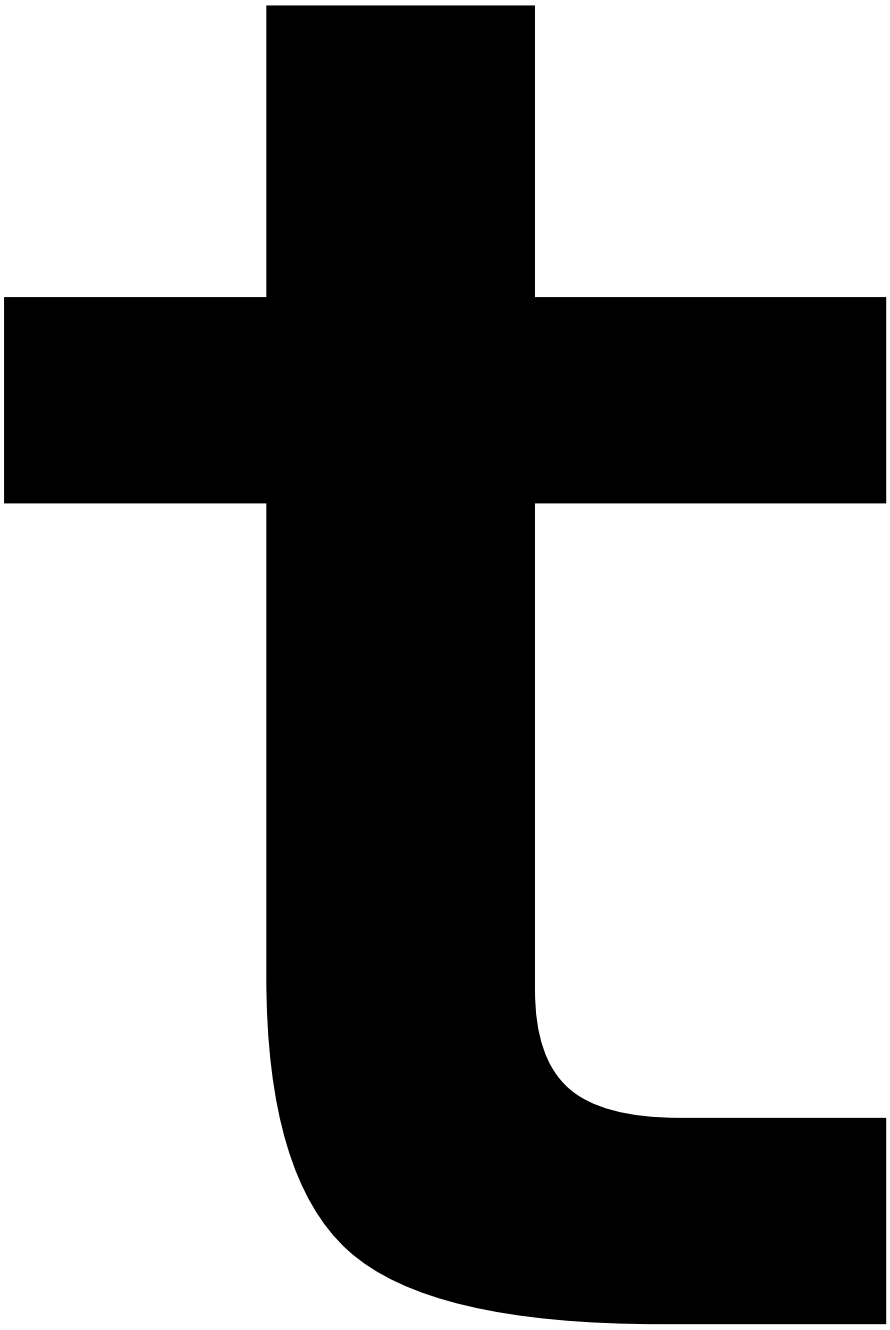


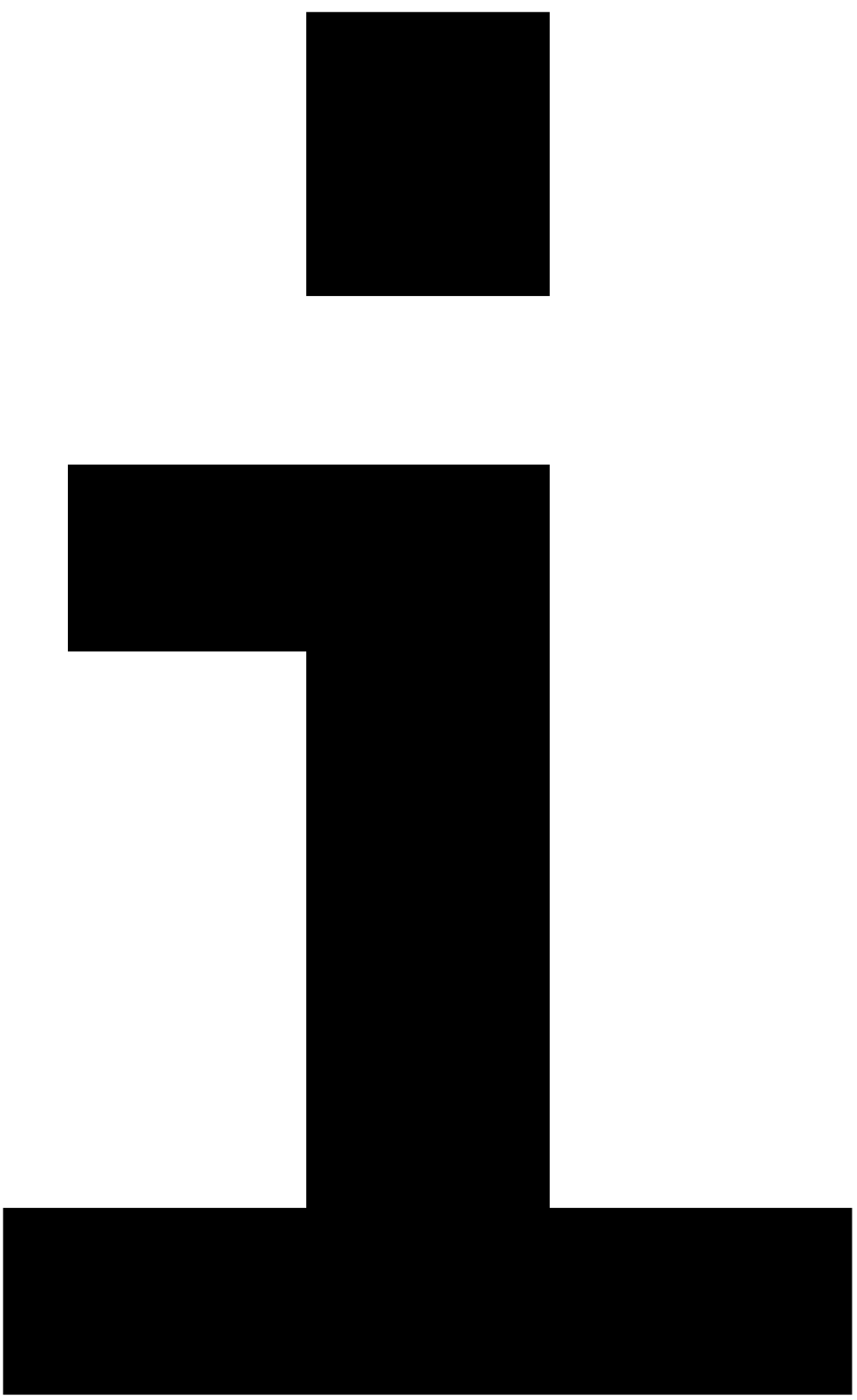


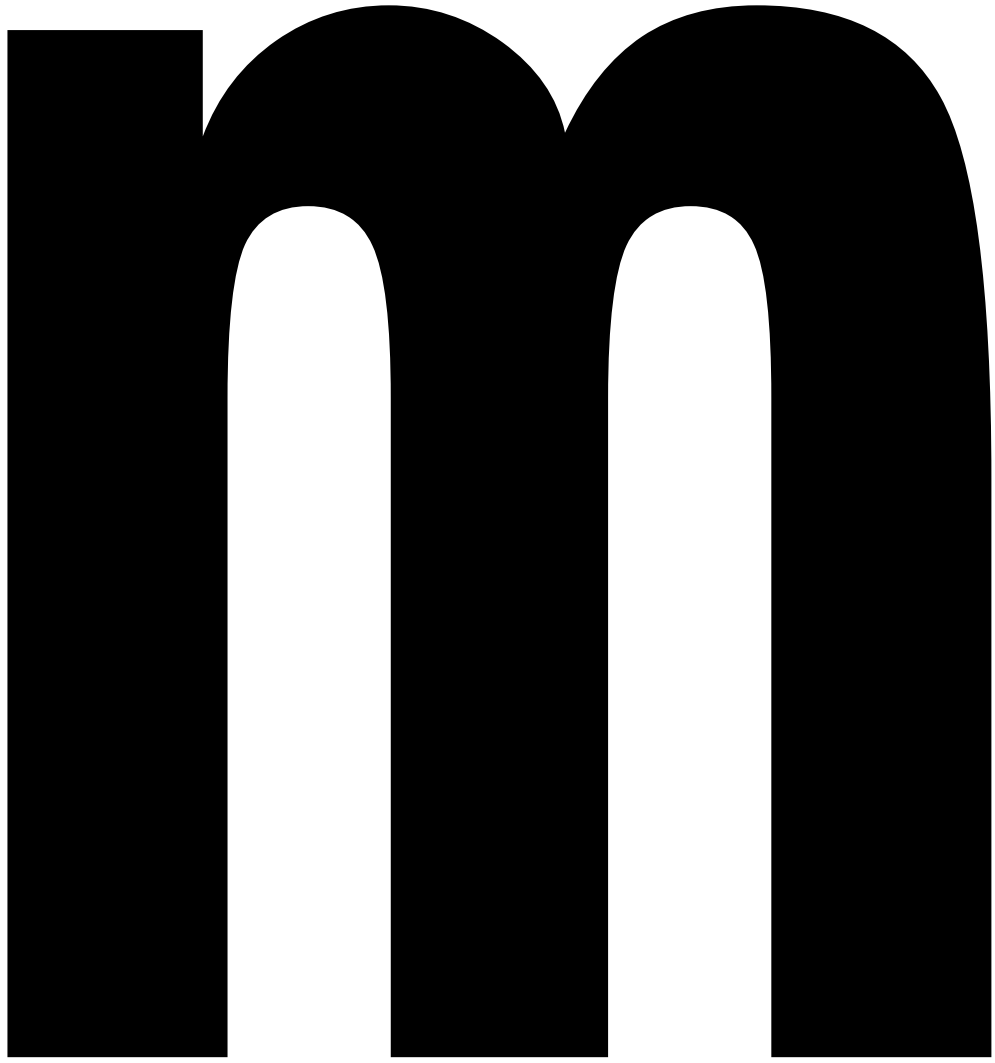




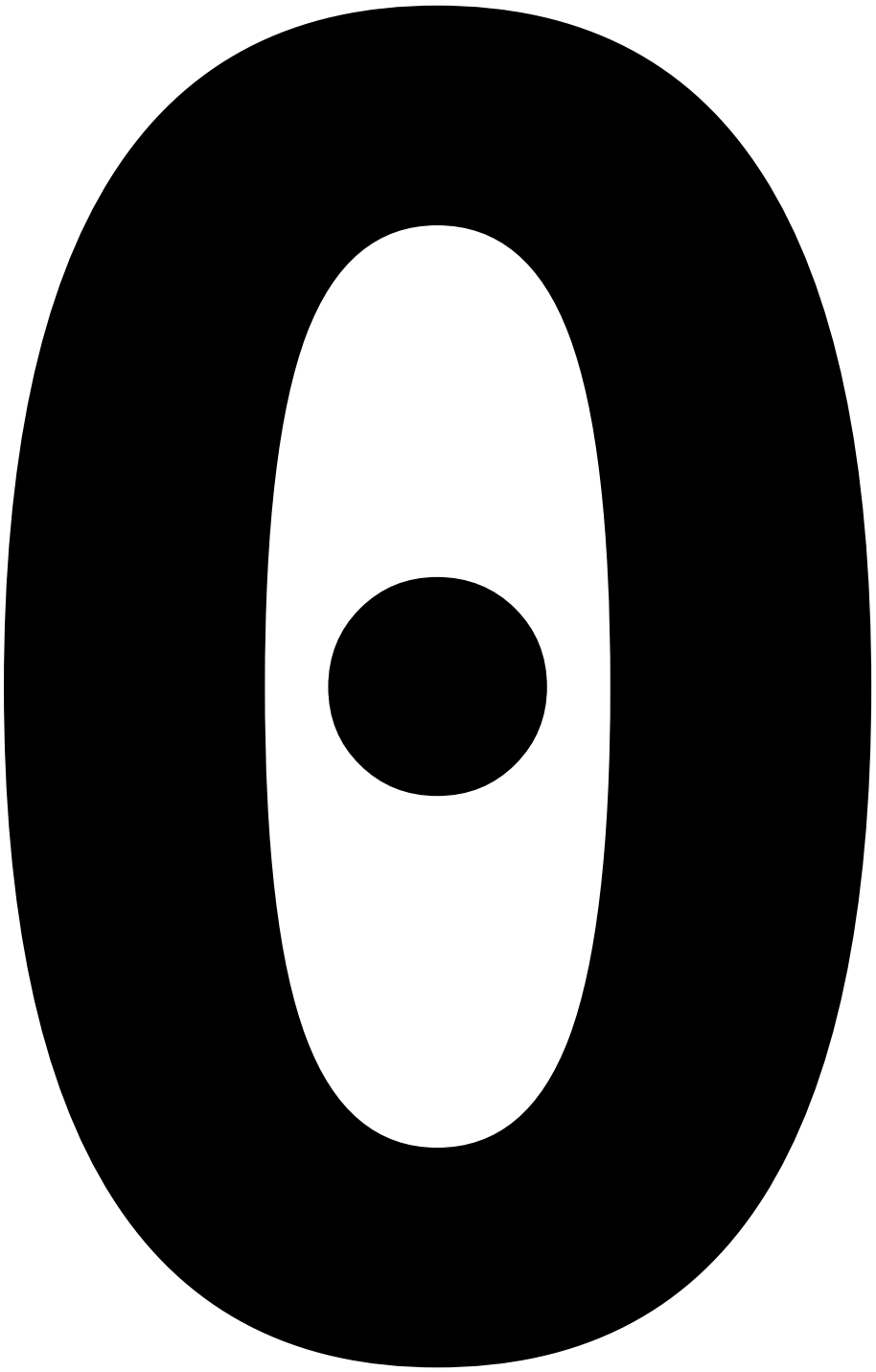


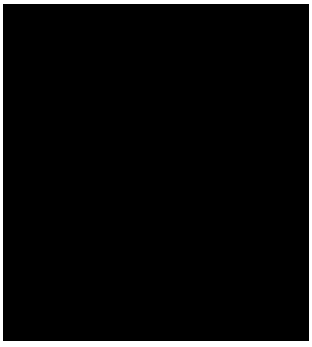


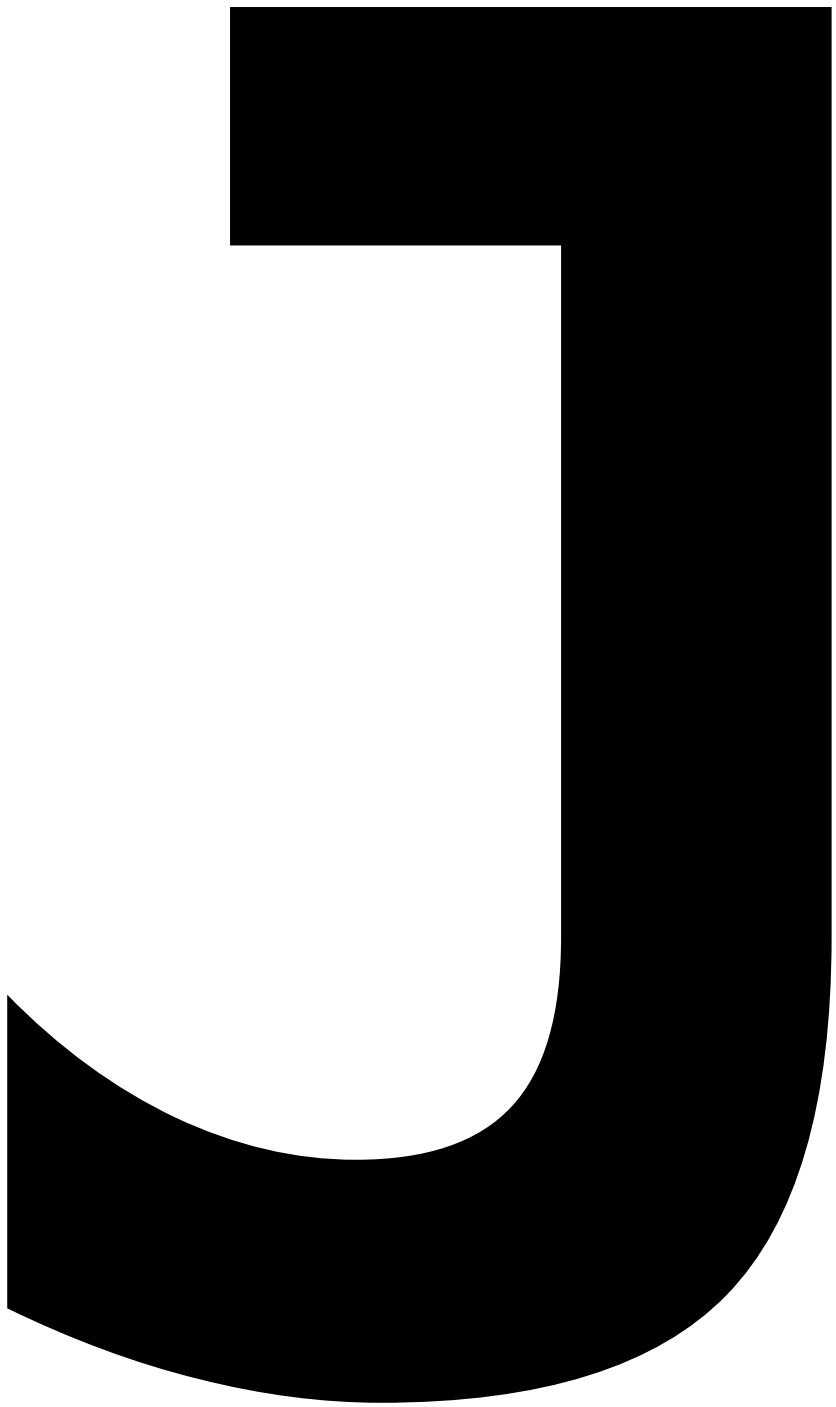


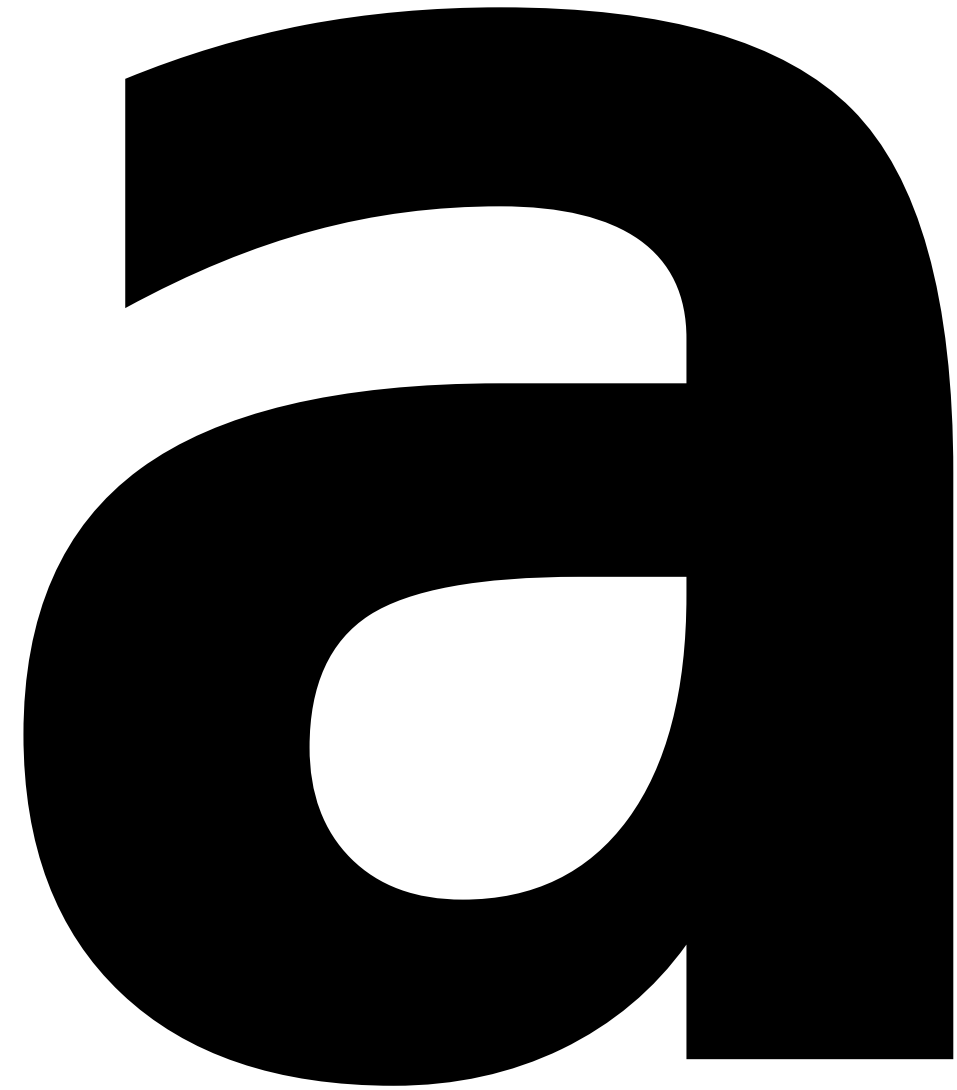


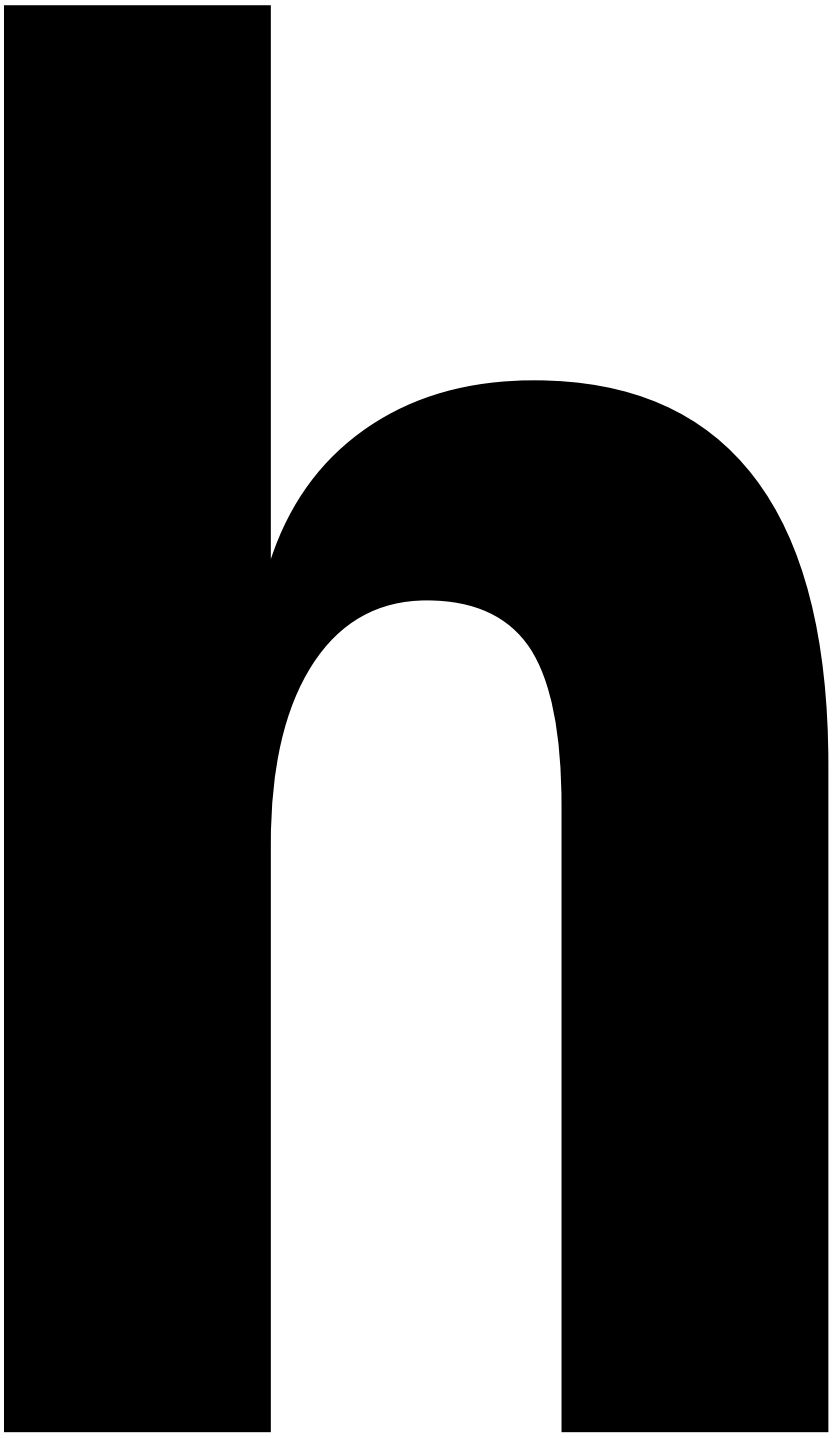
2

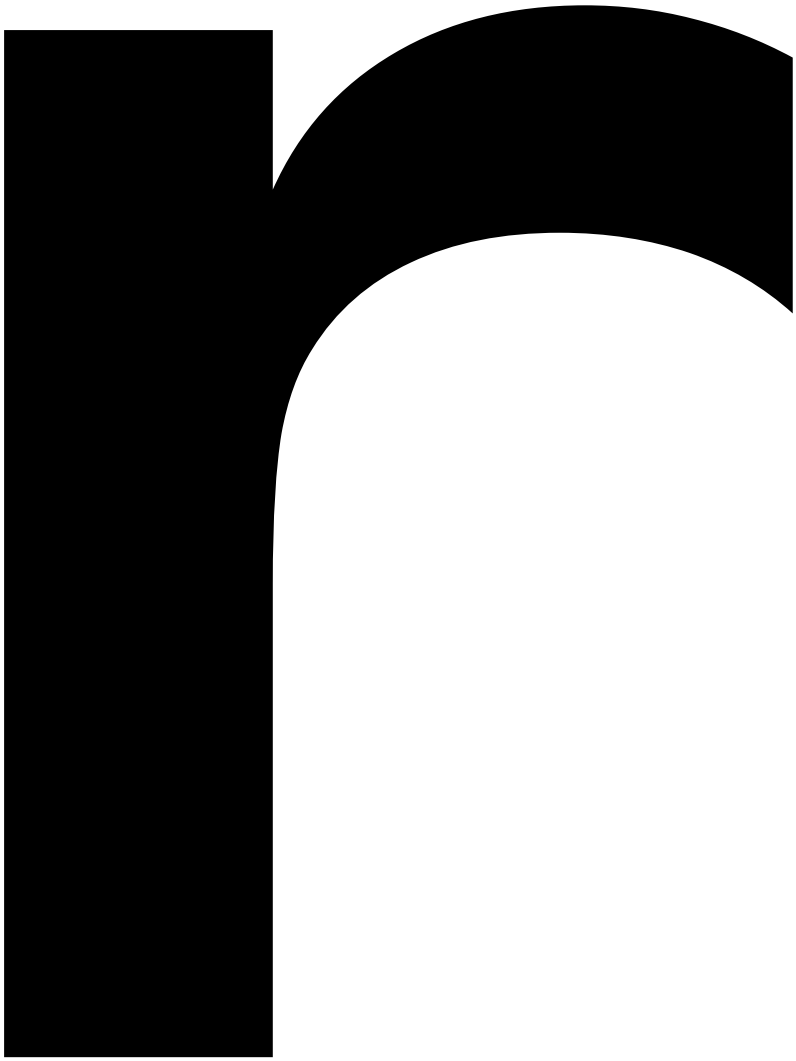


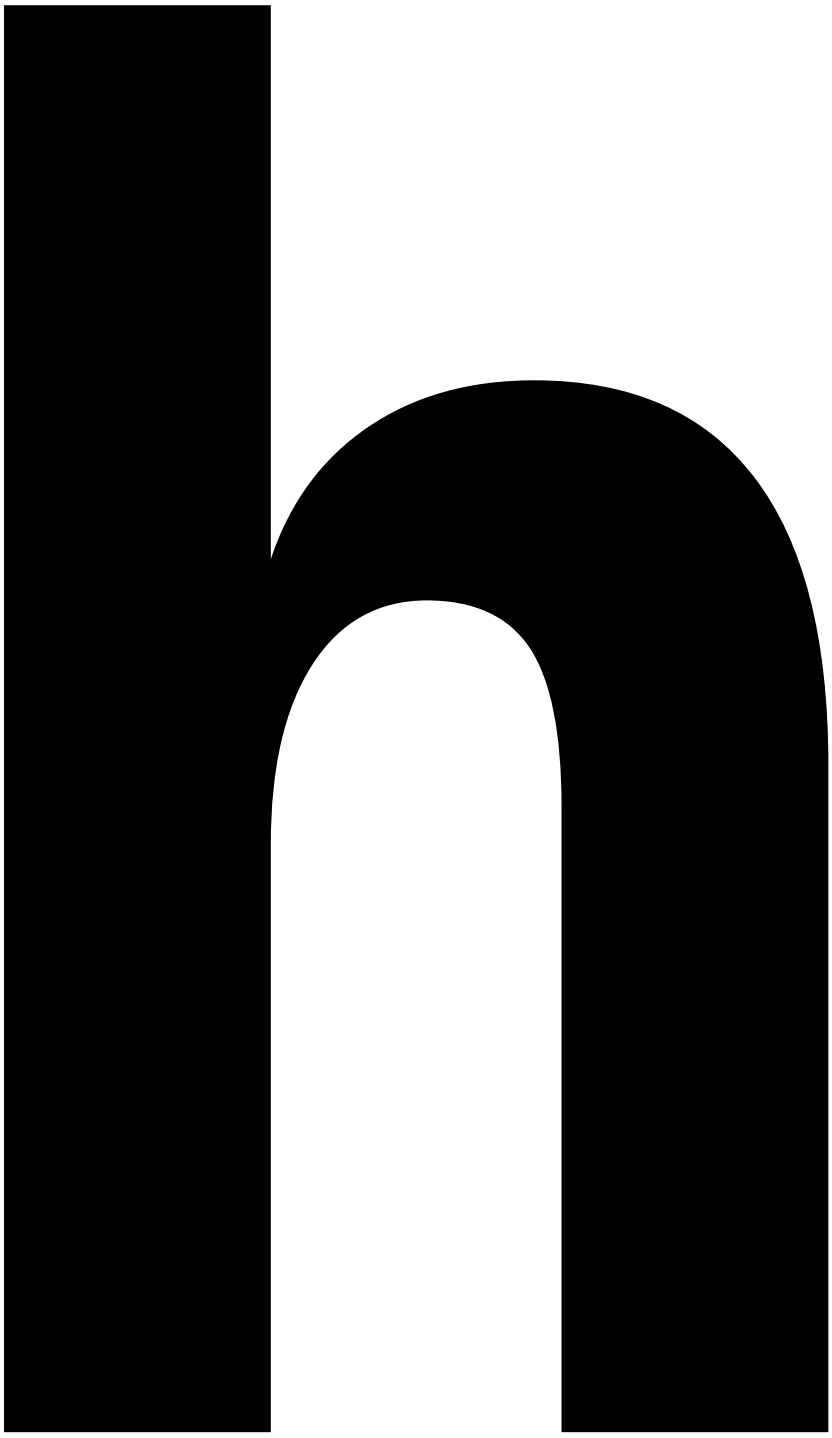




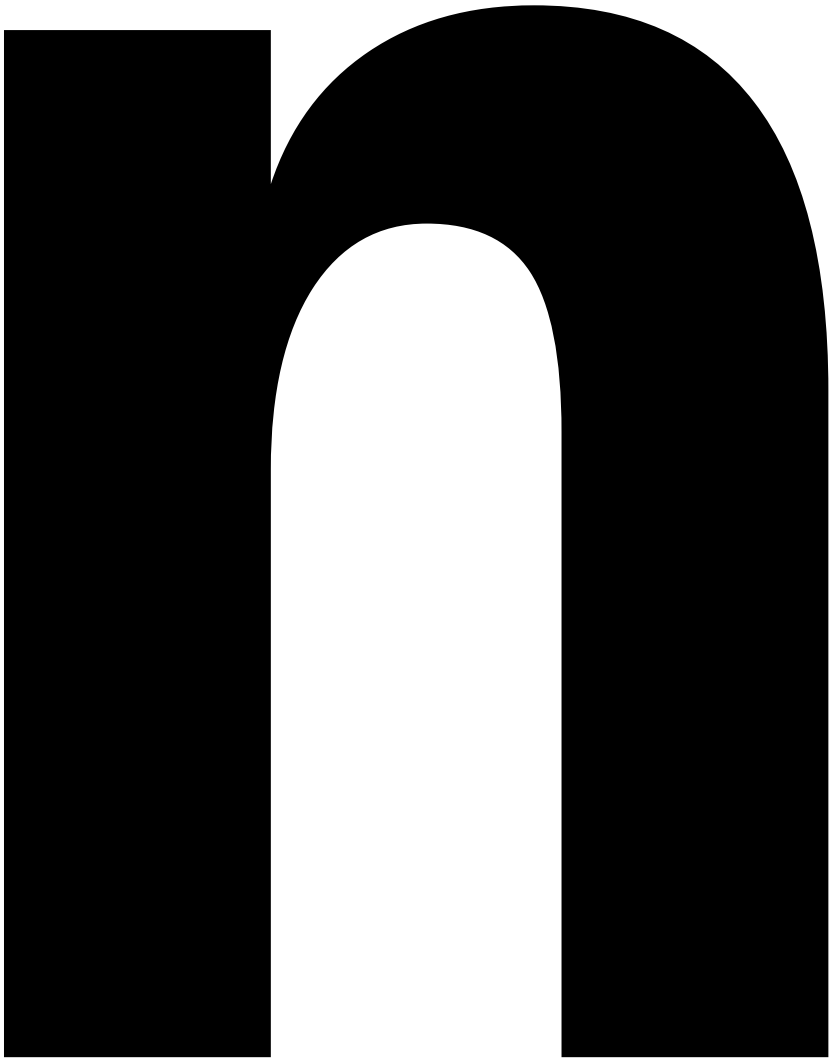




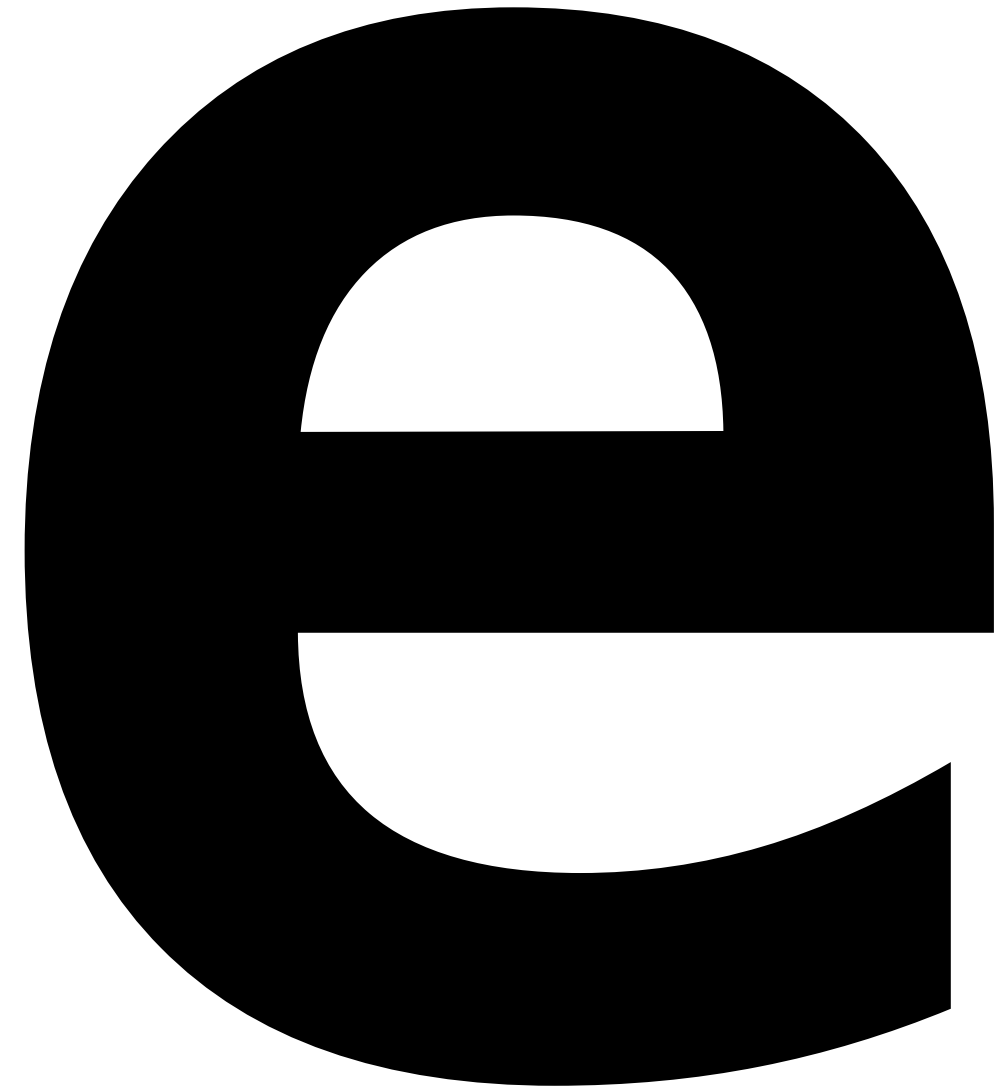


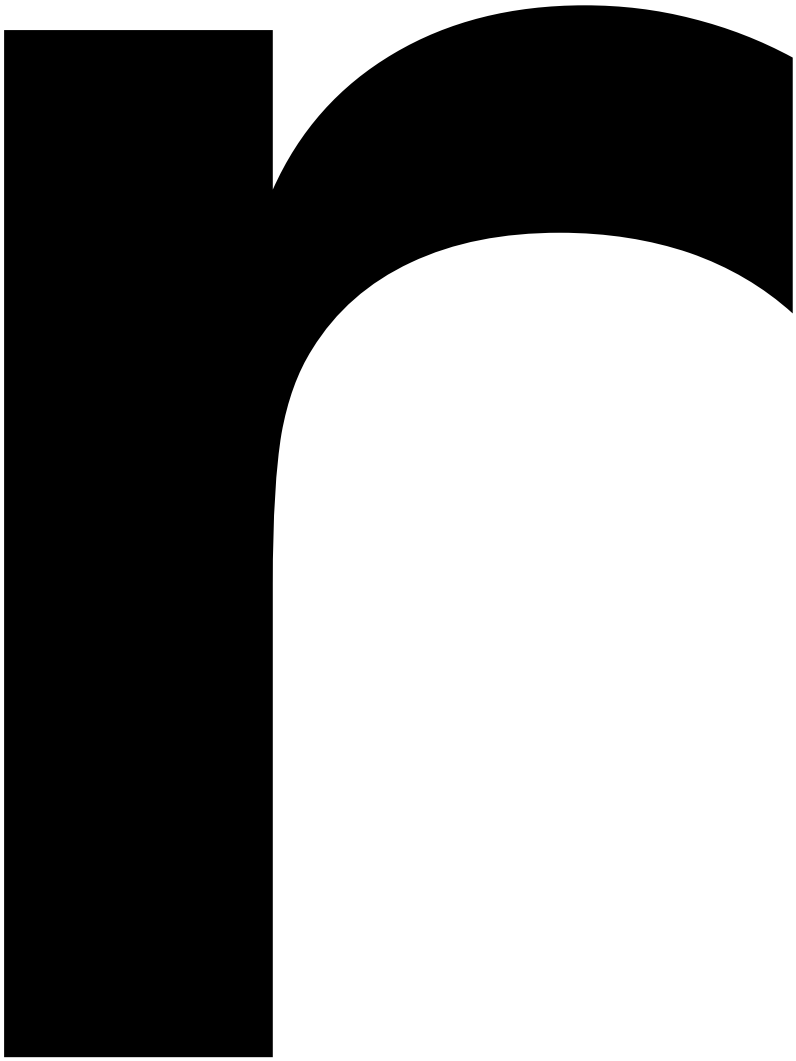


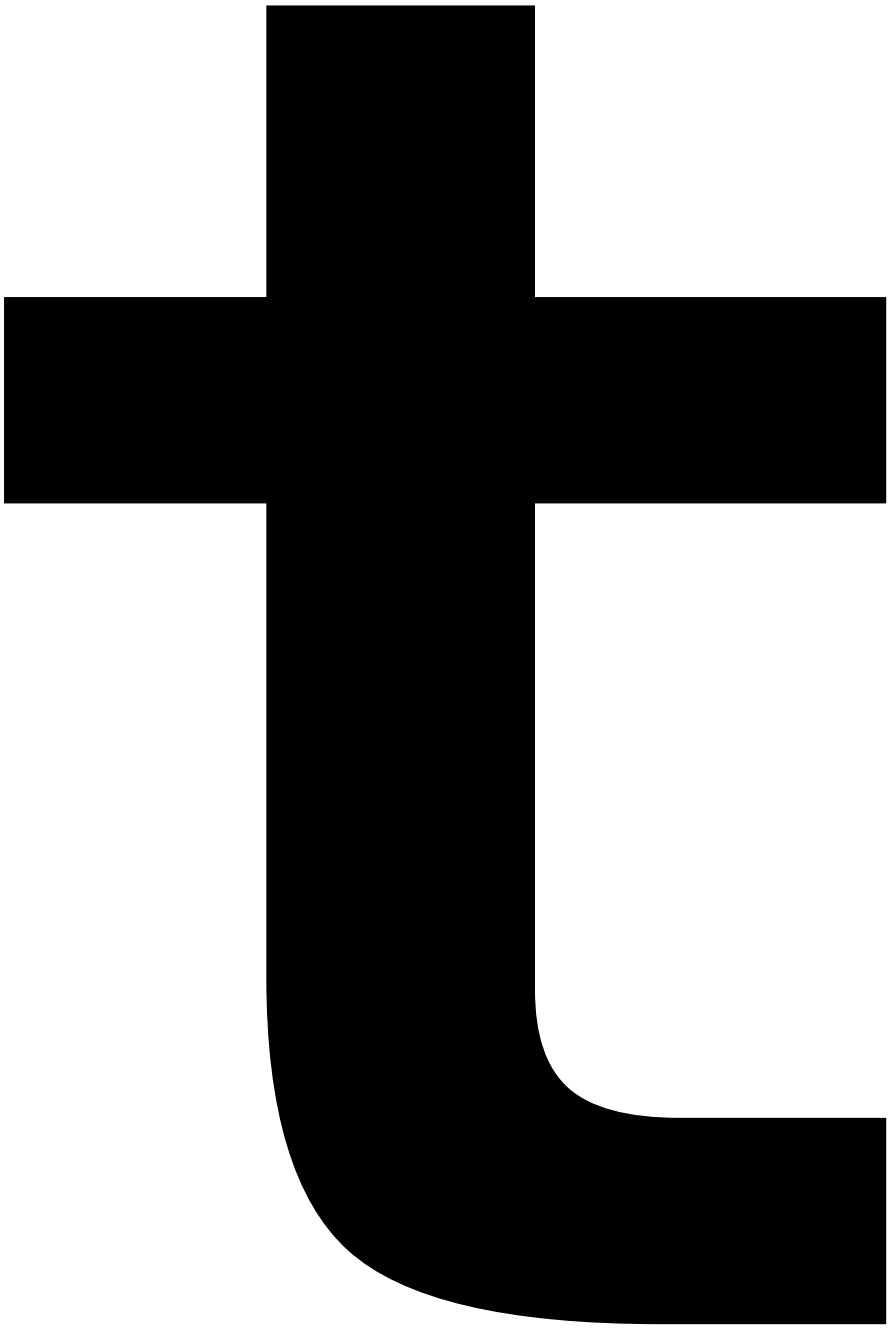
u

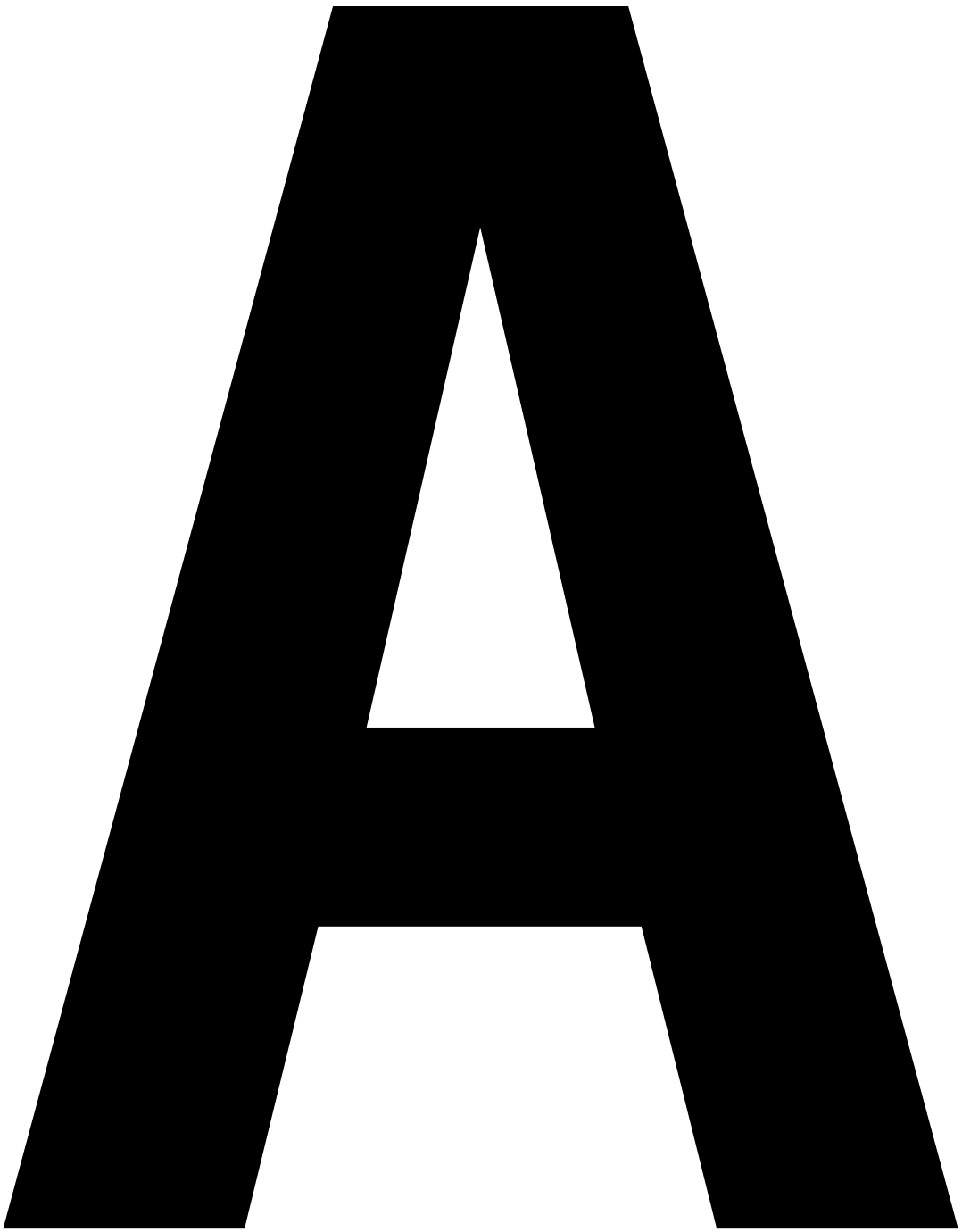


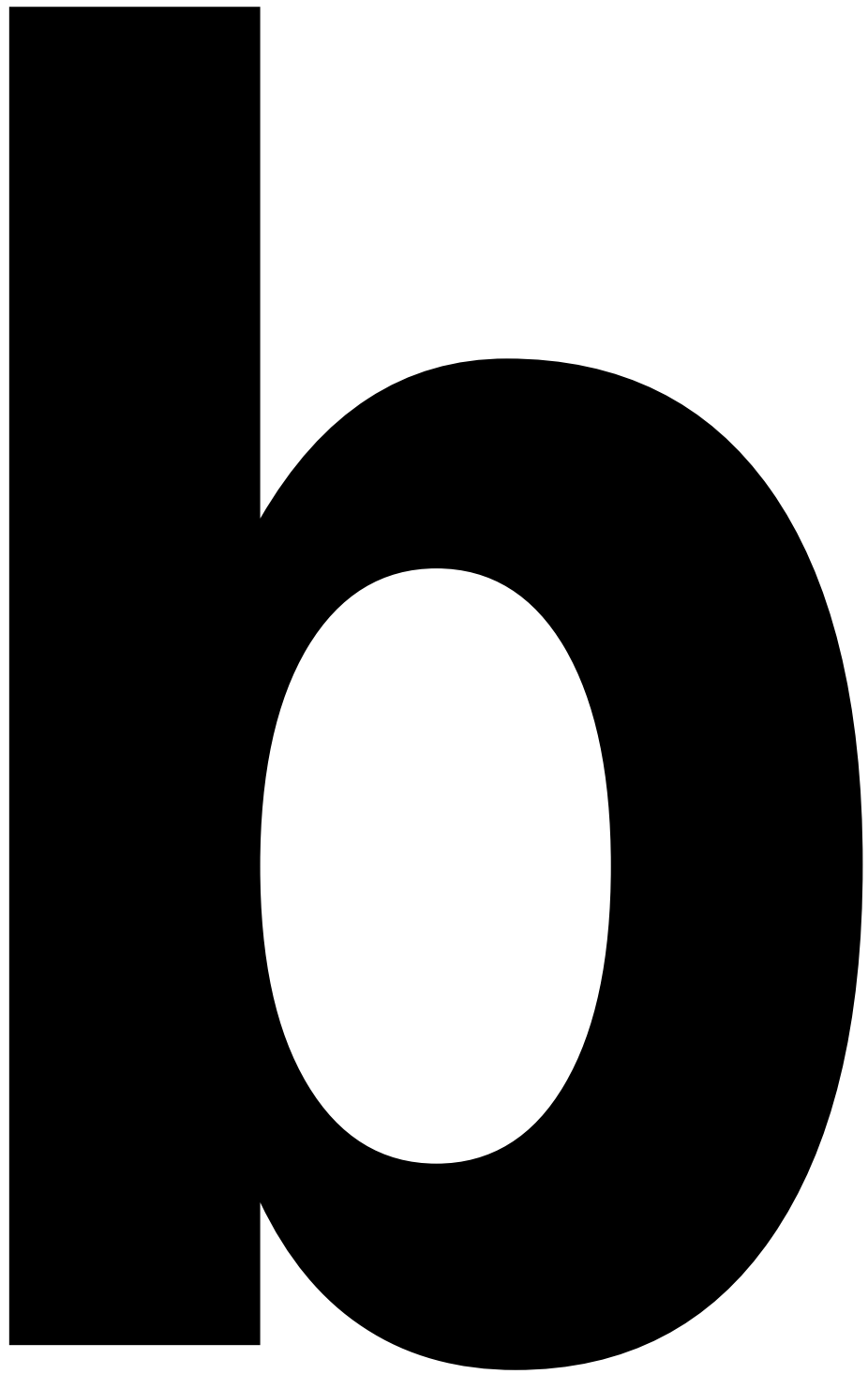
d

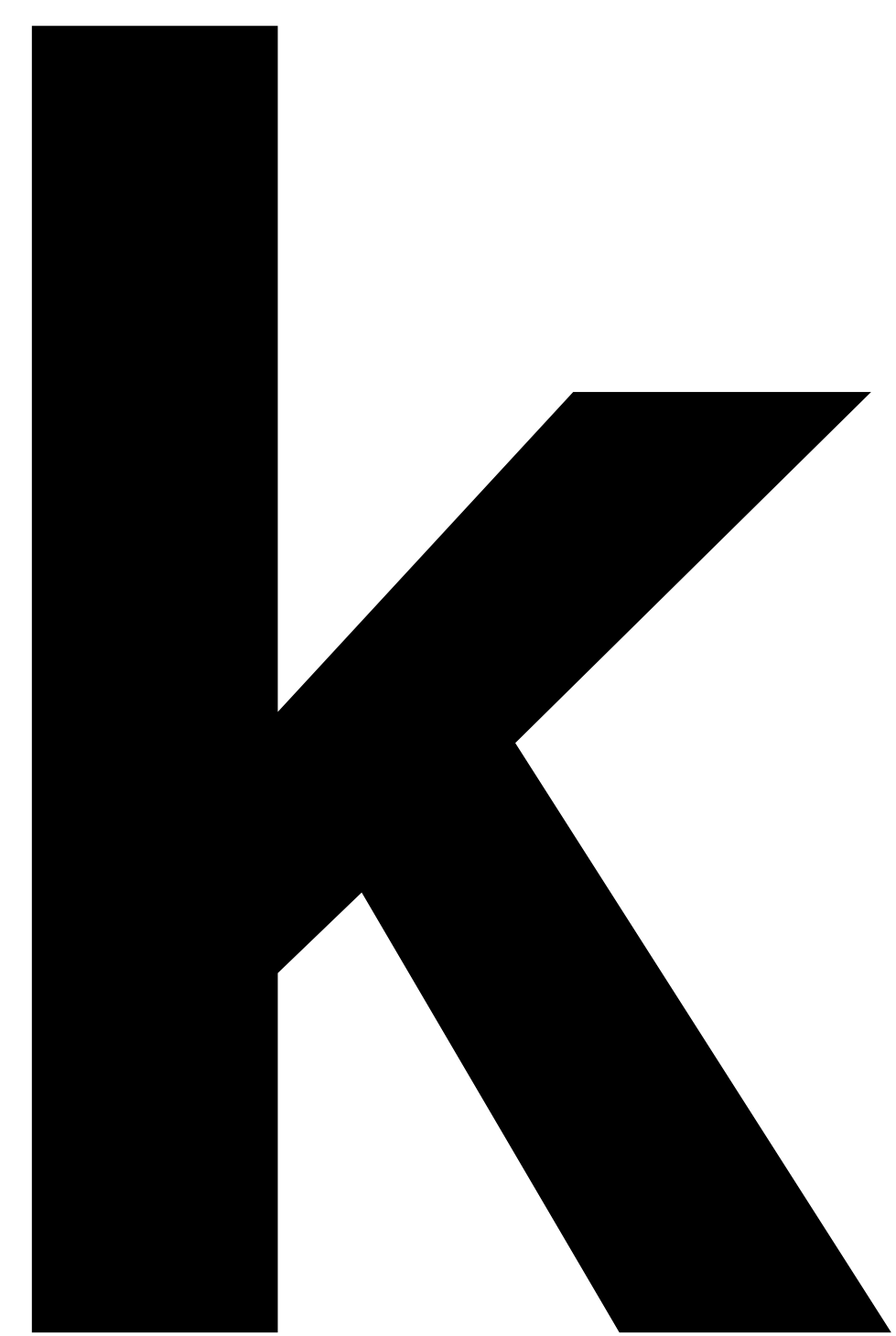


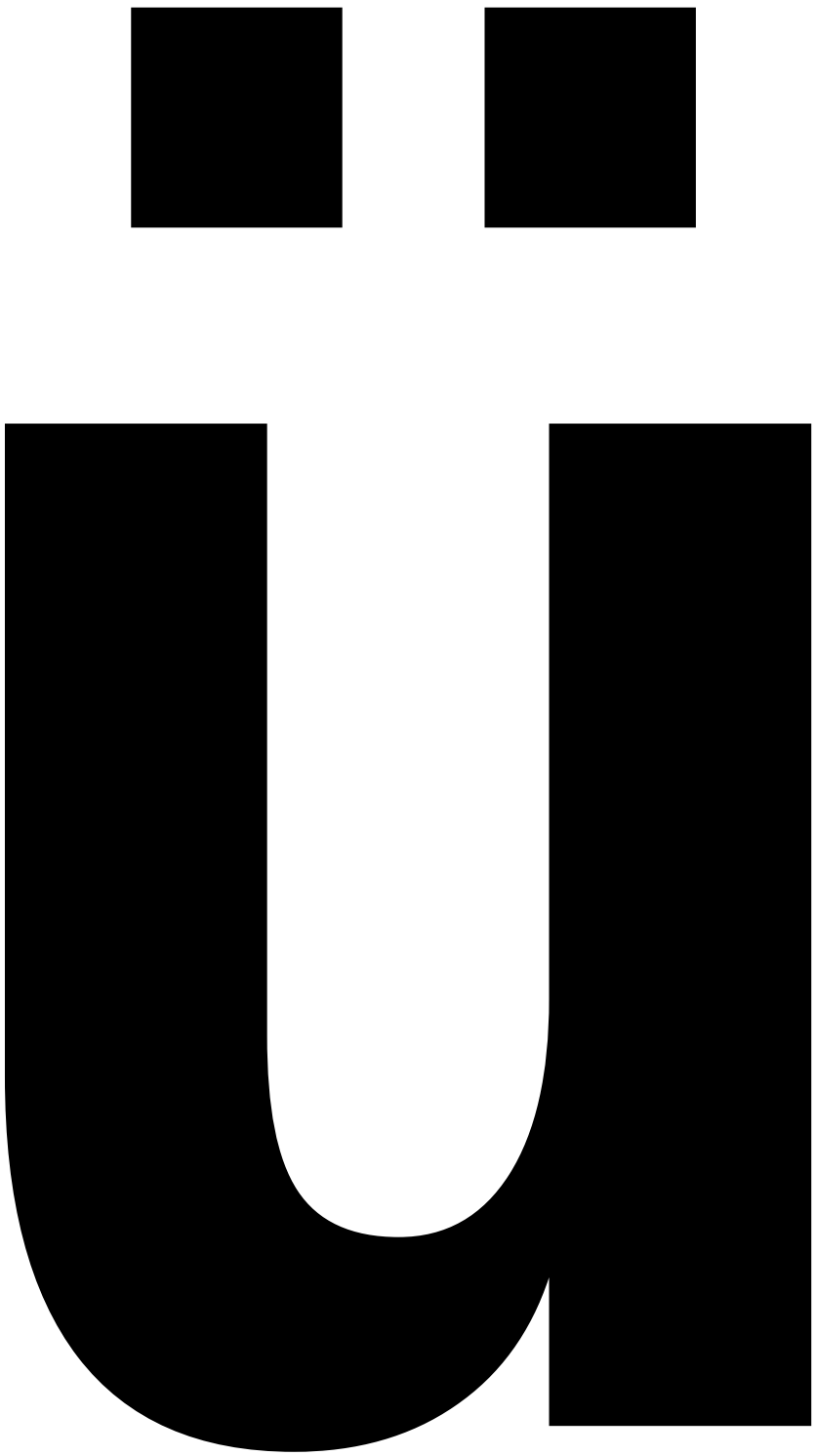


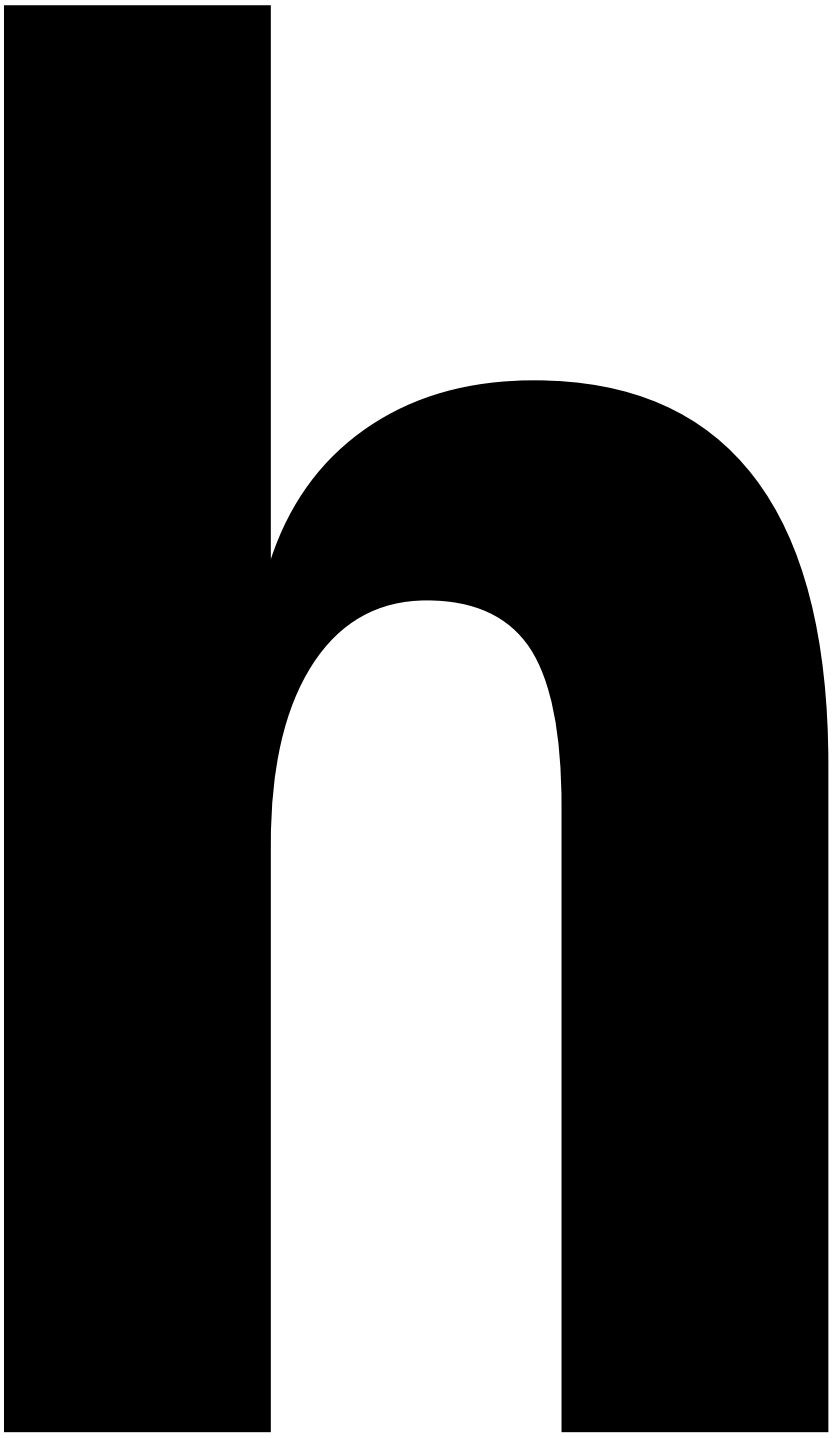


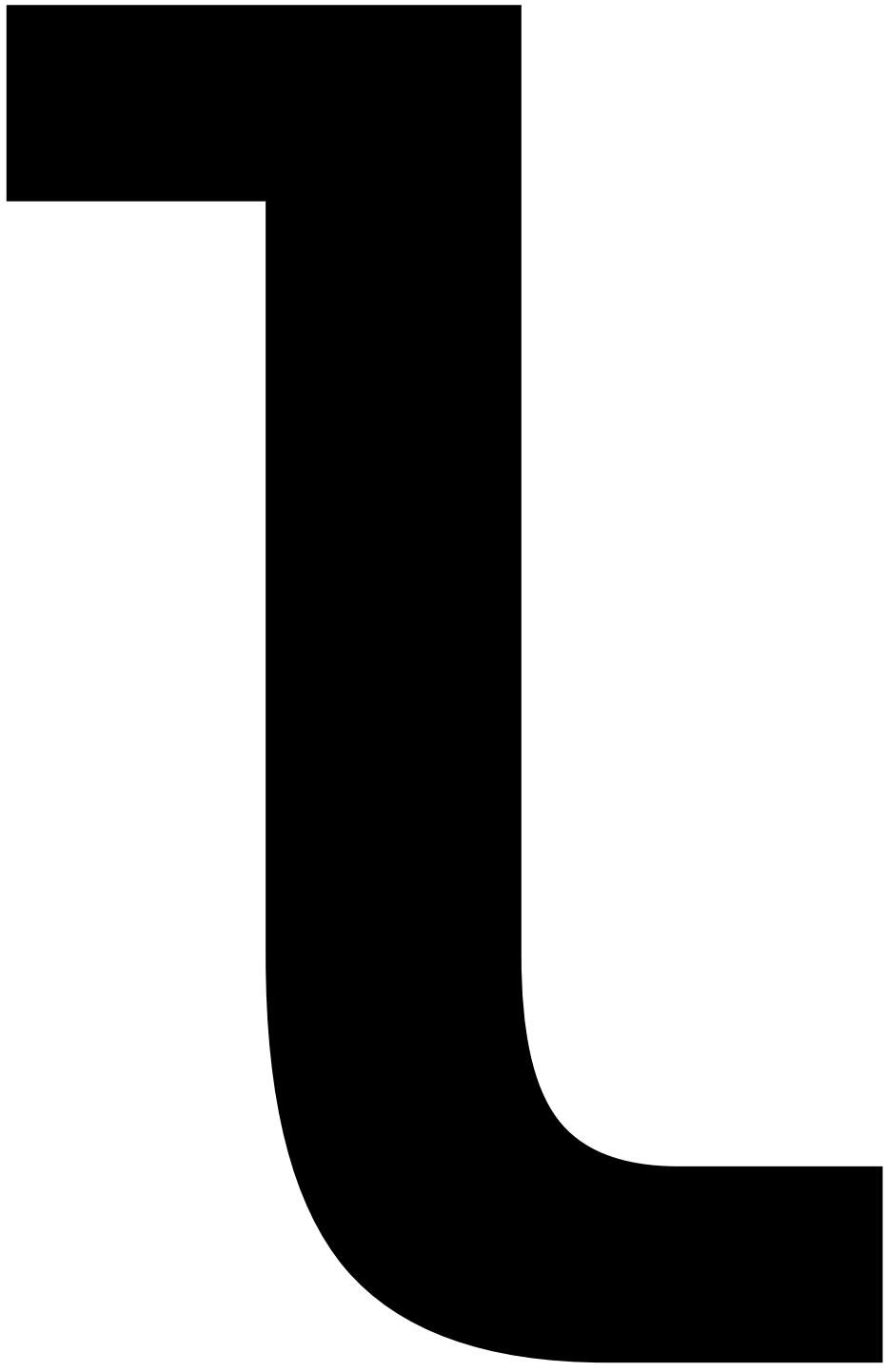




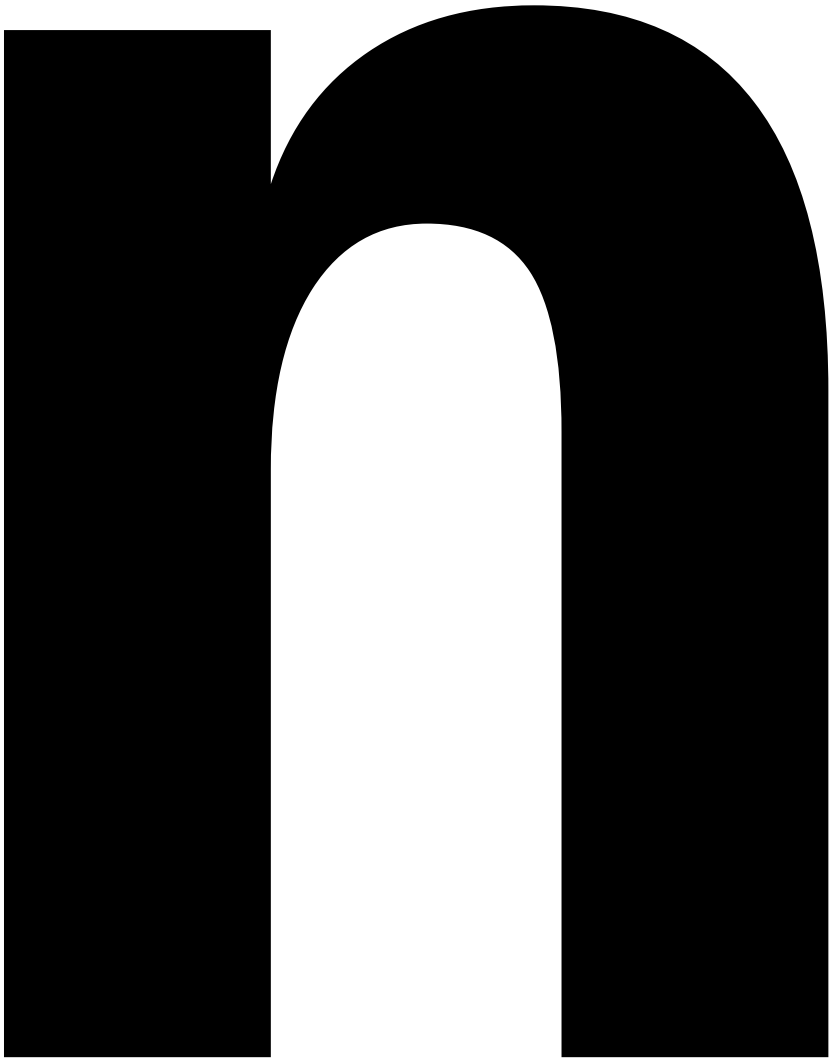


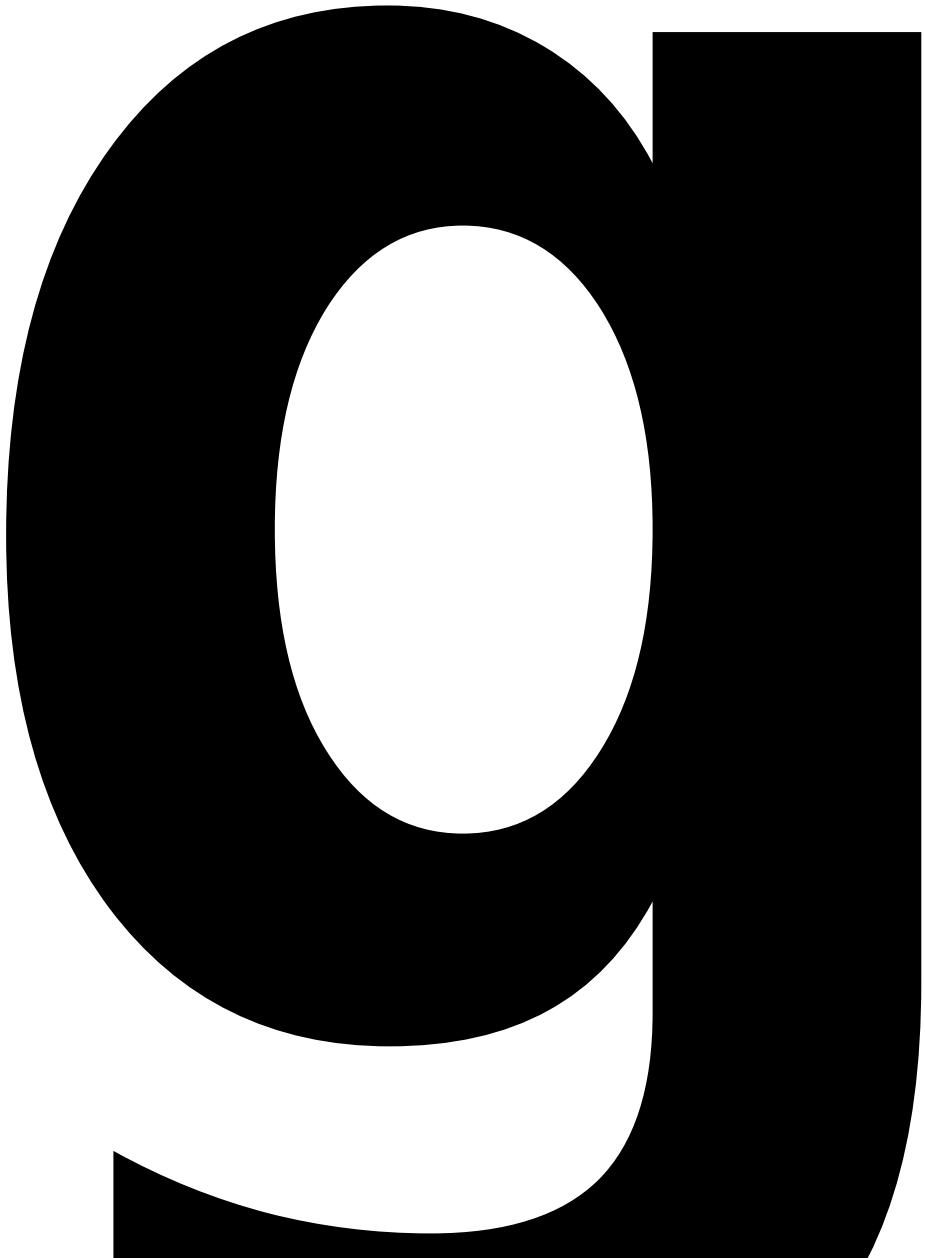


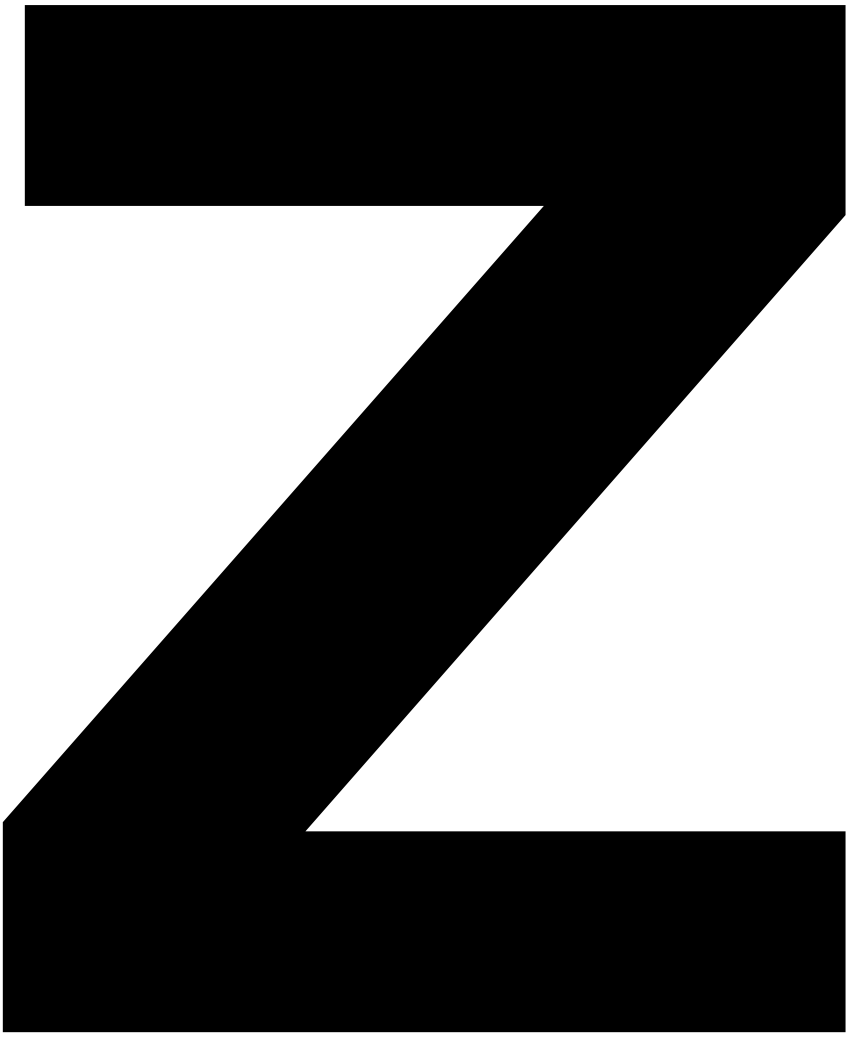


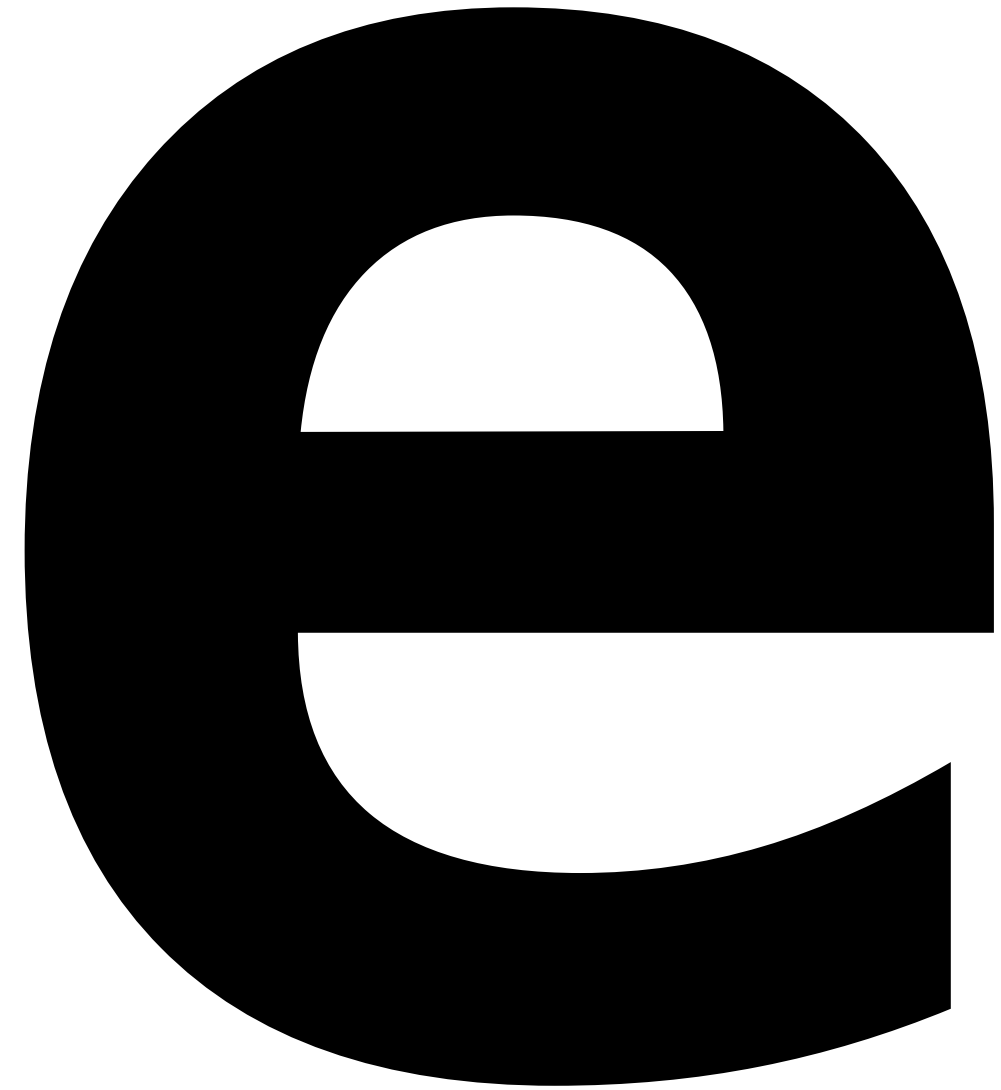


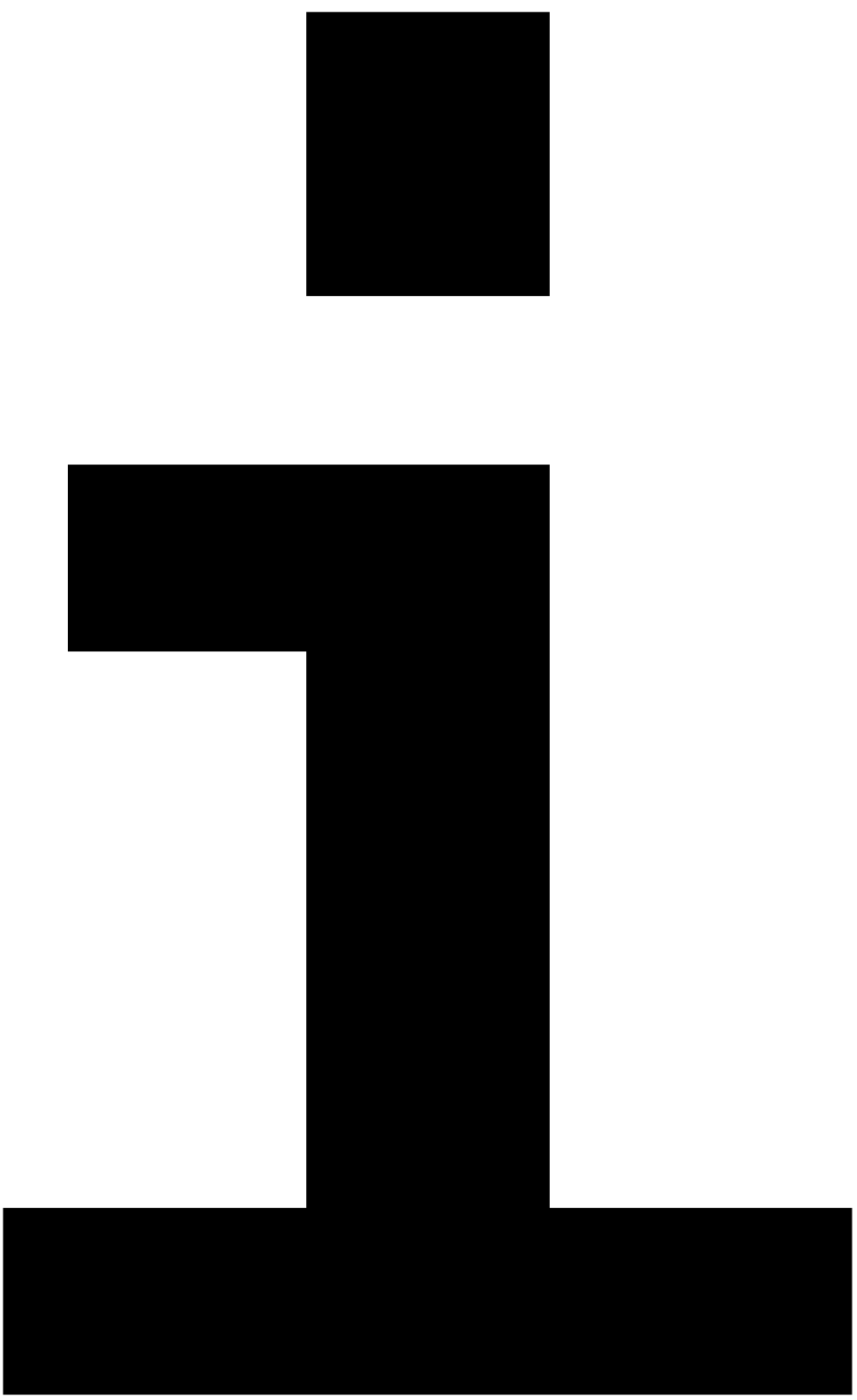
u

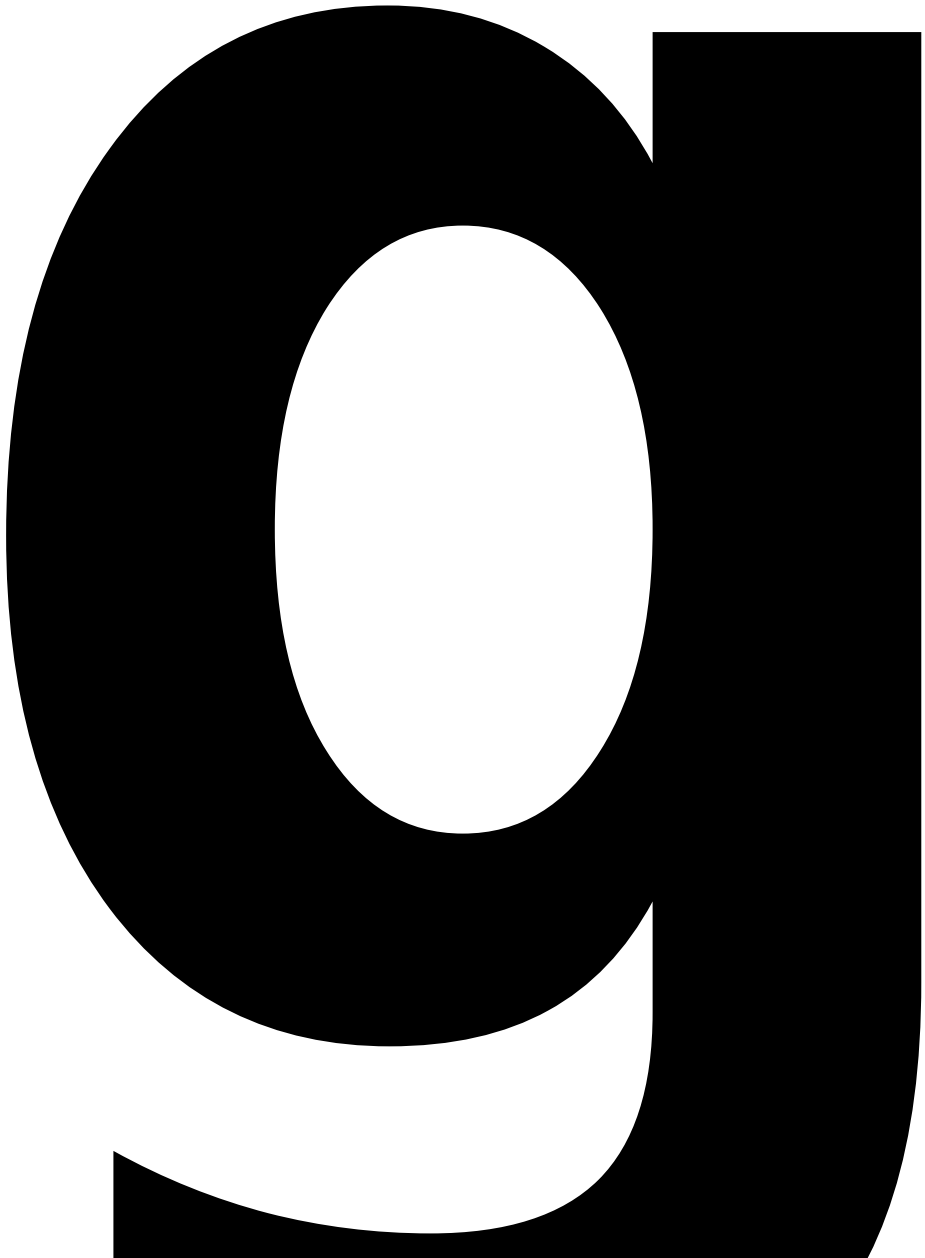


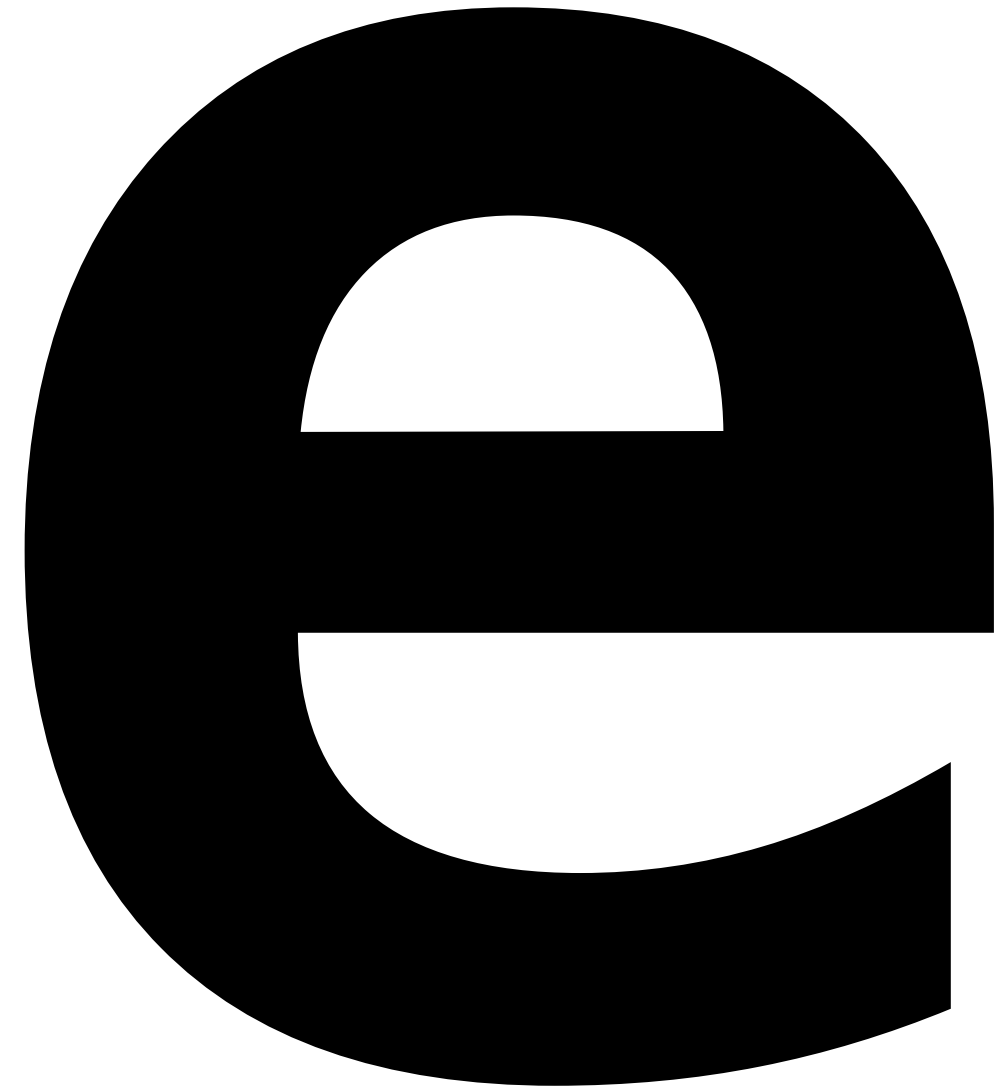


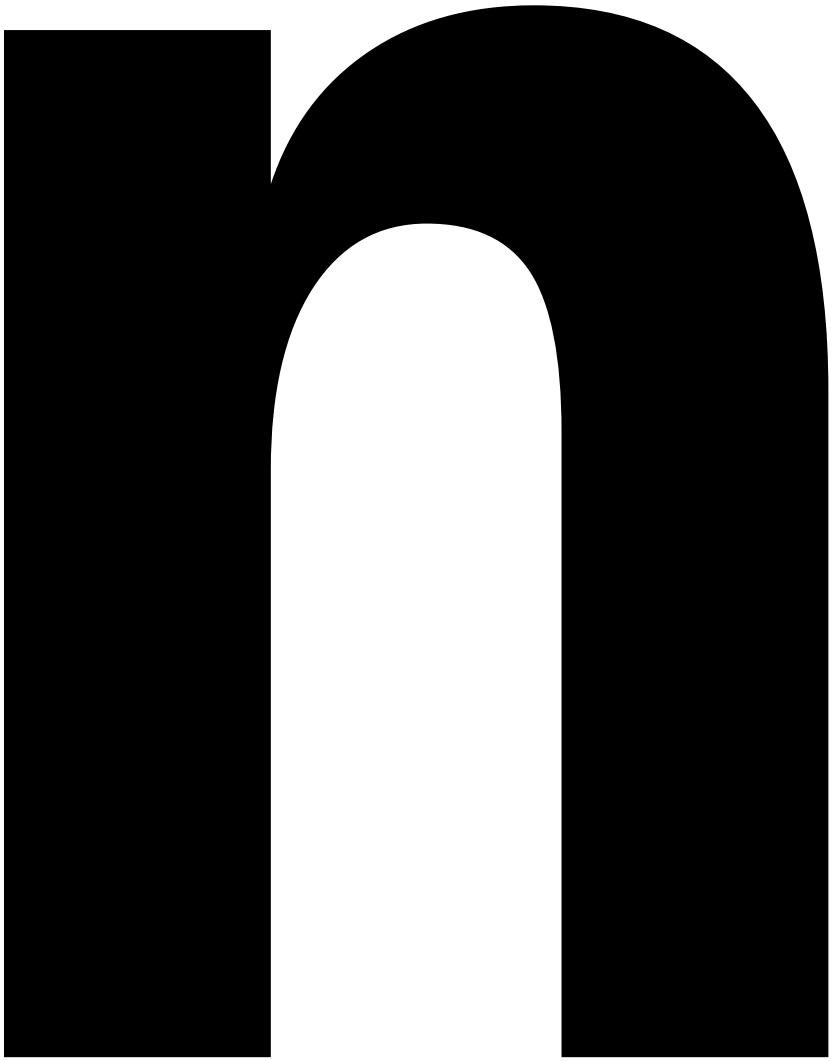


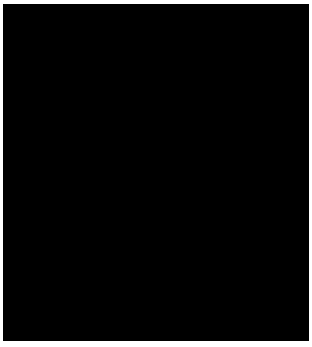


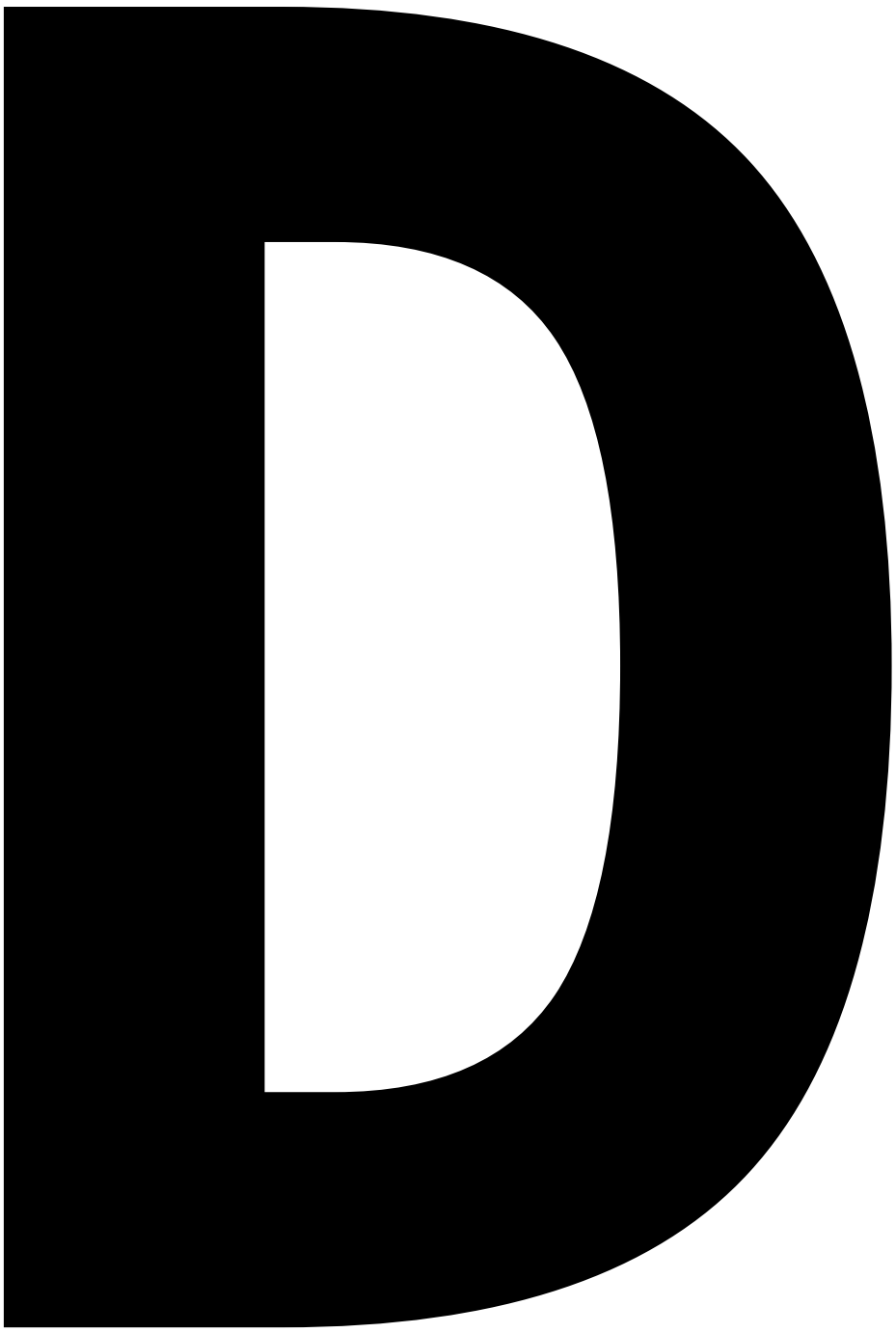


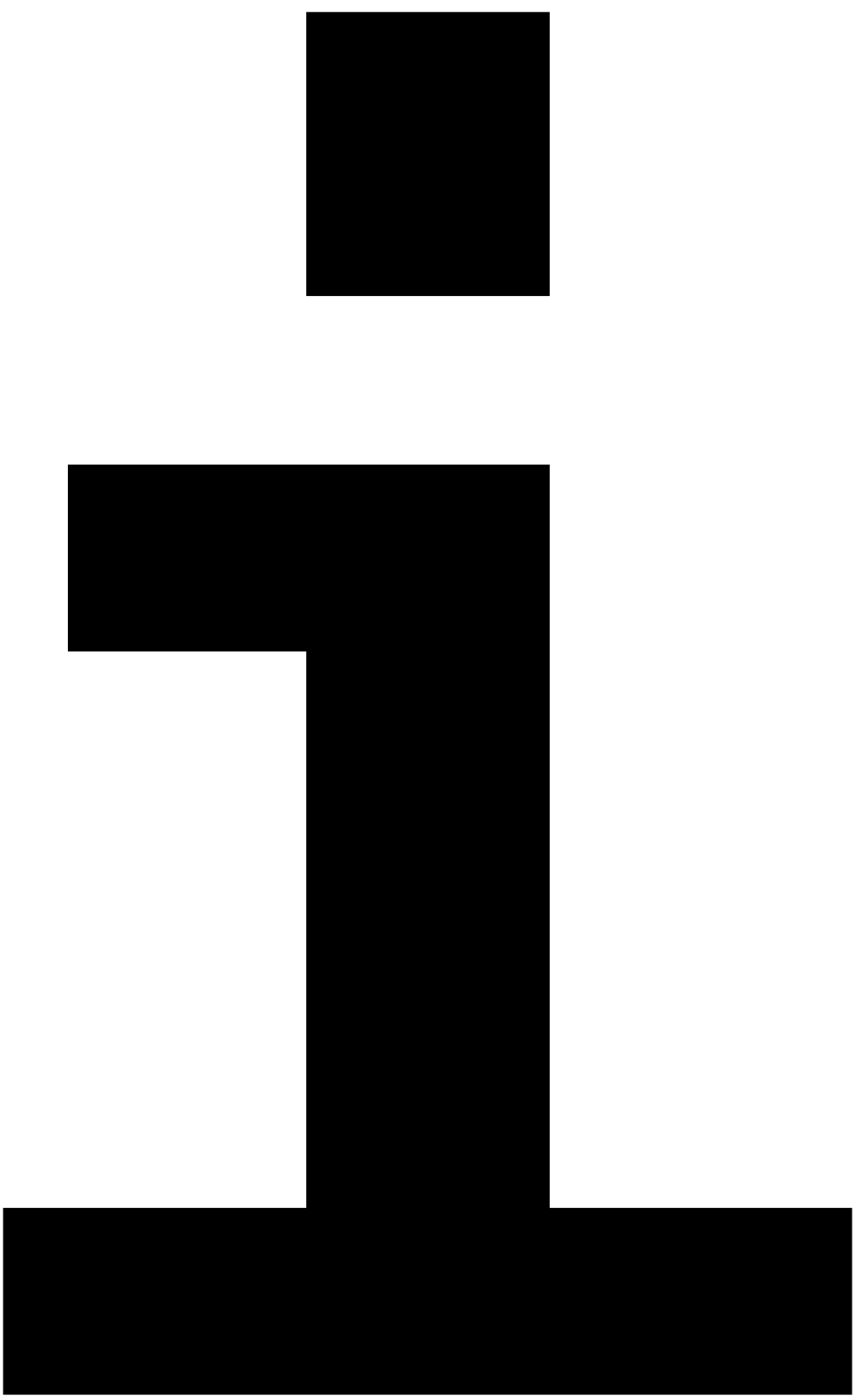


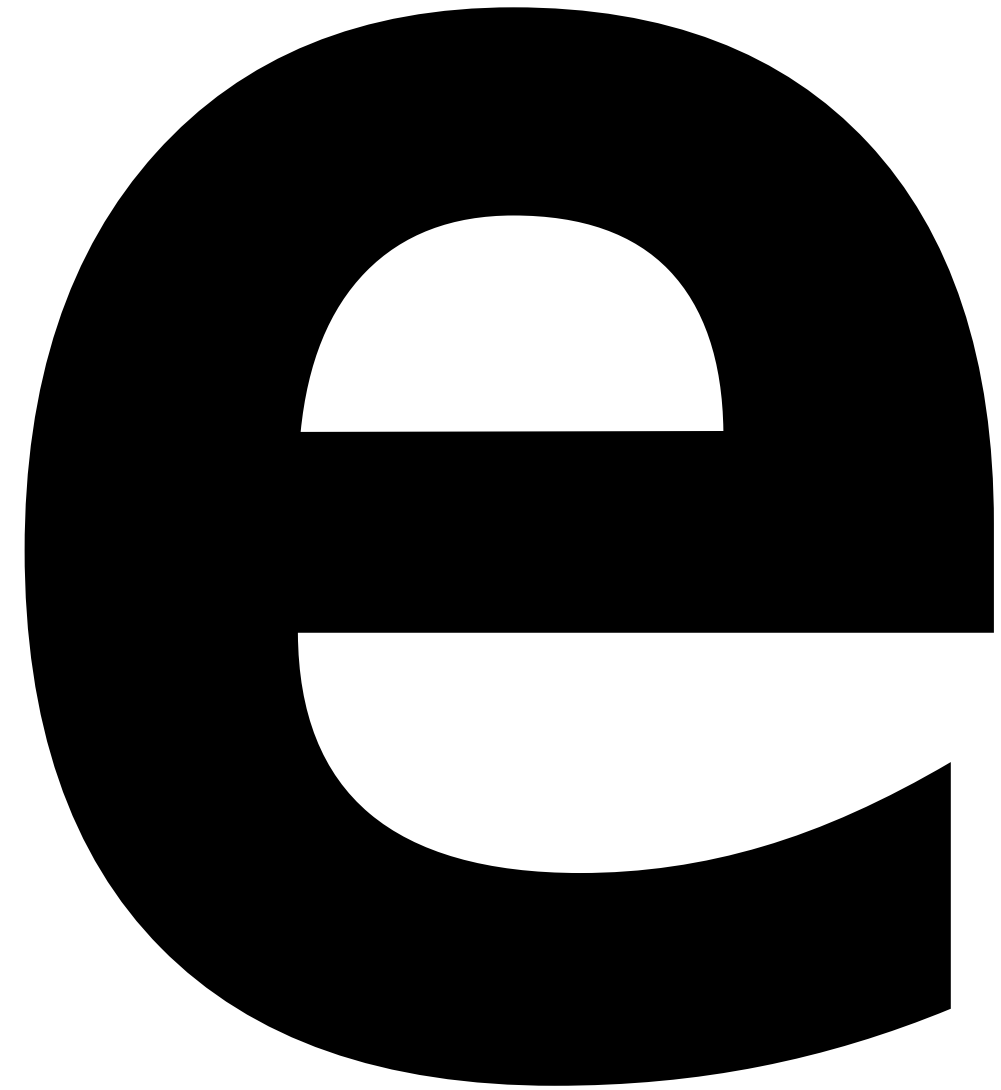


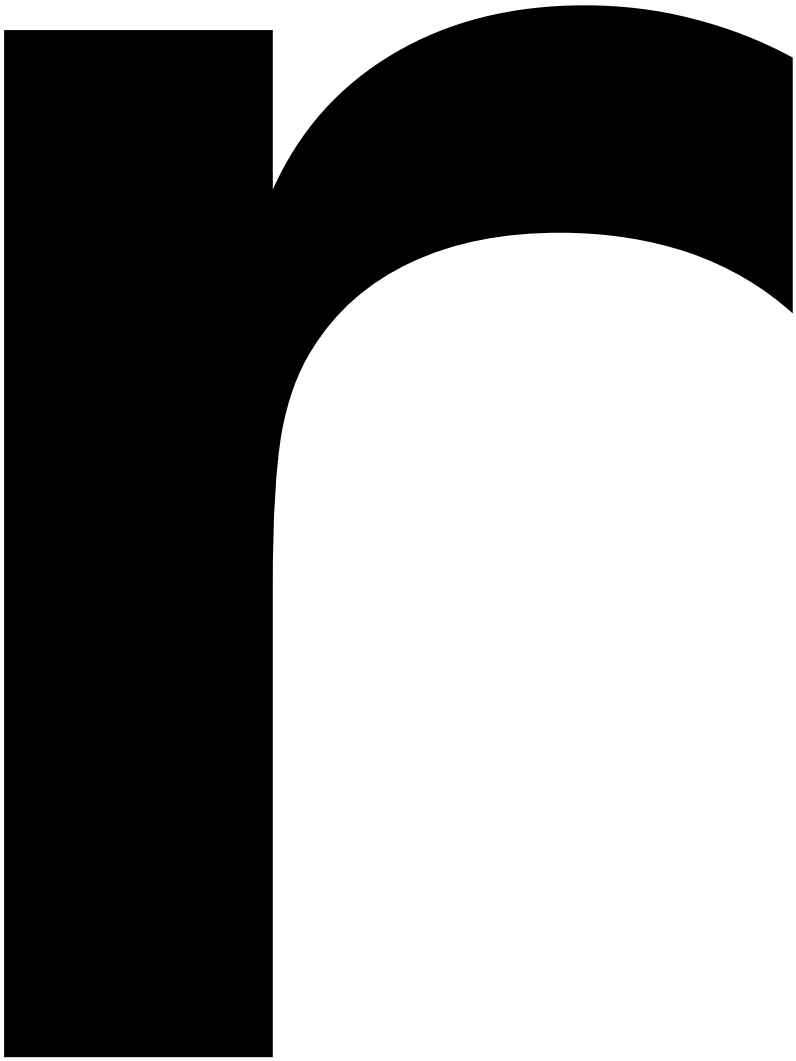




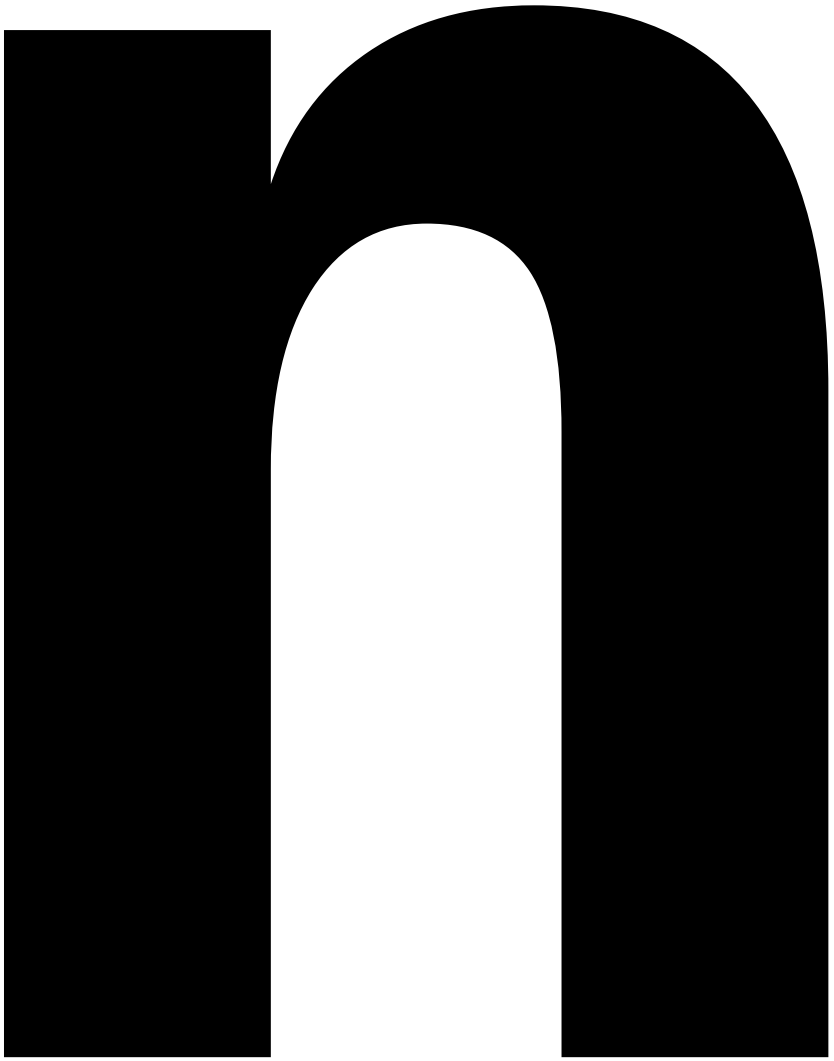




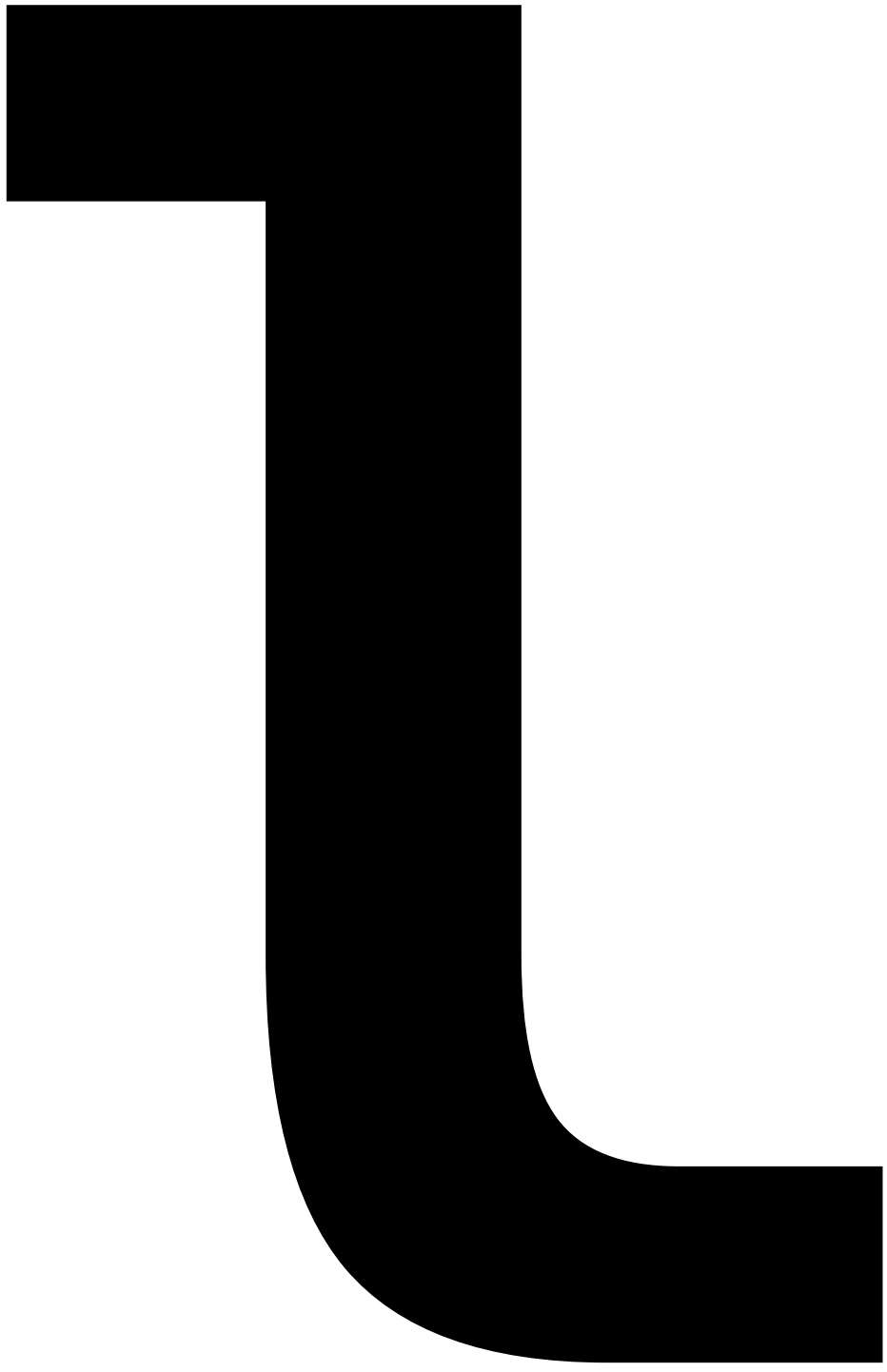


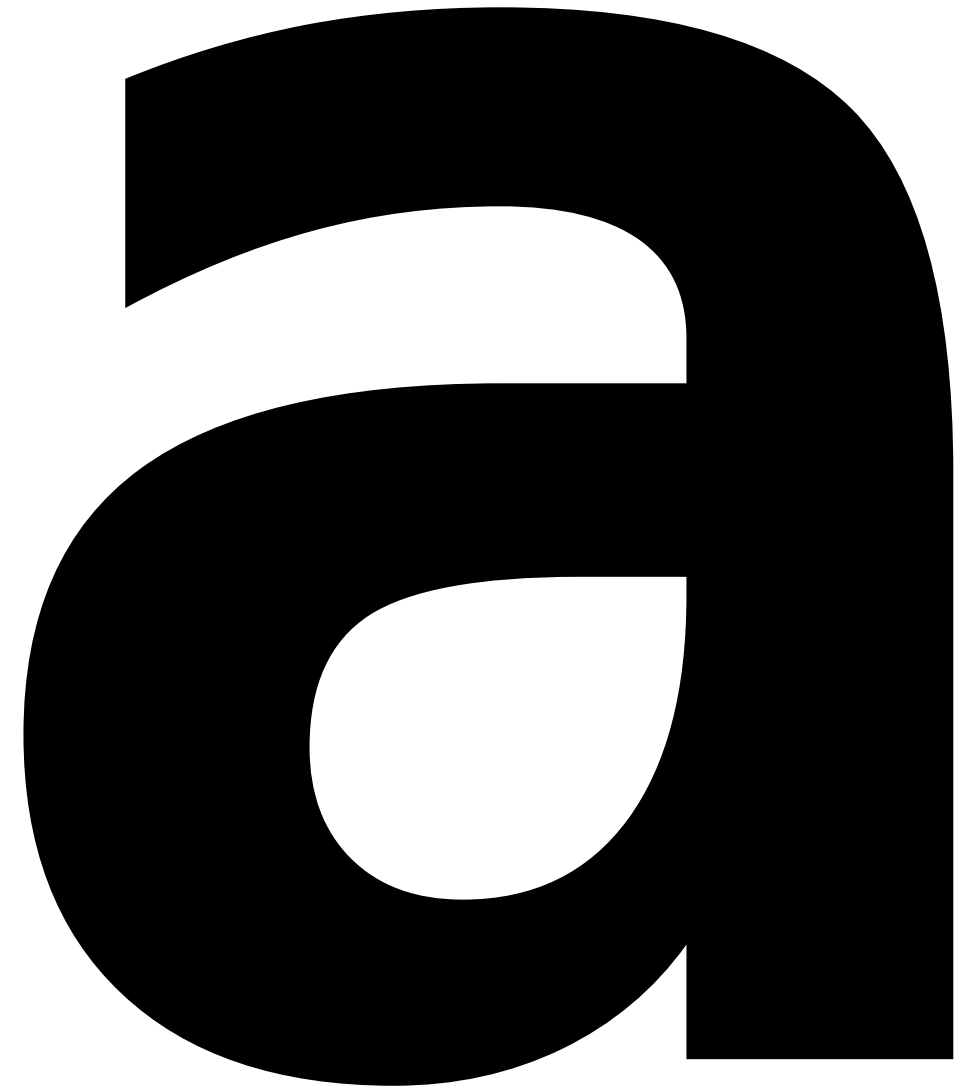


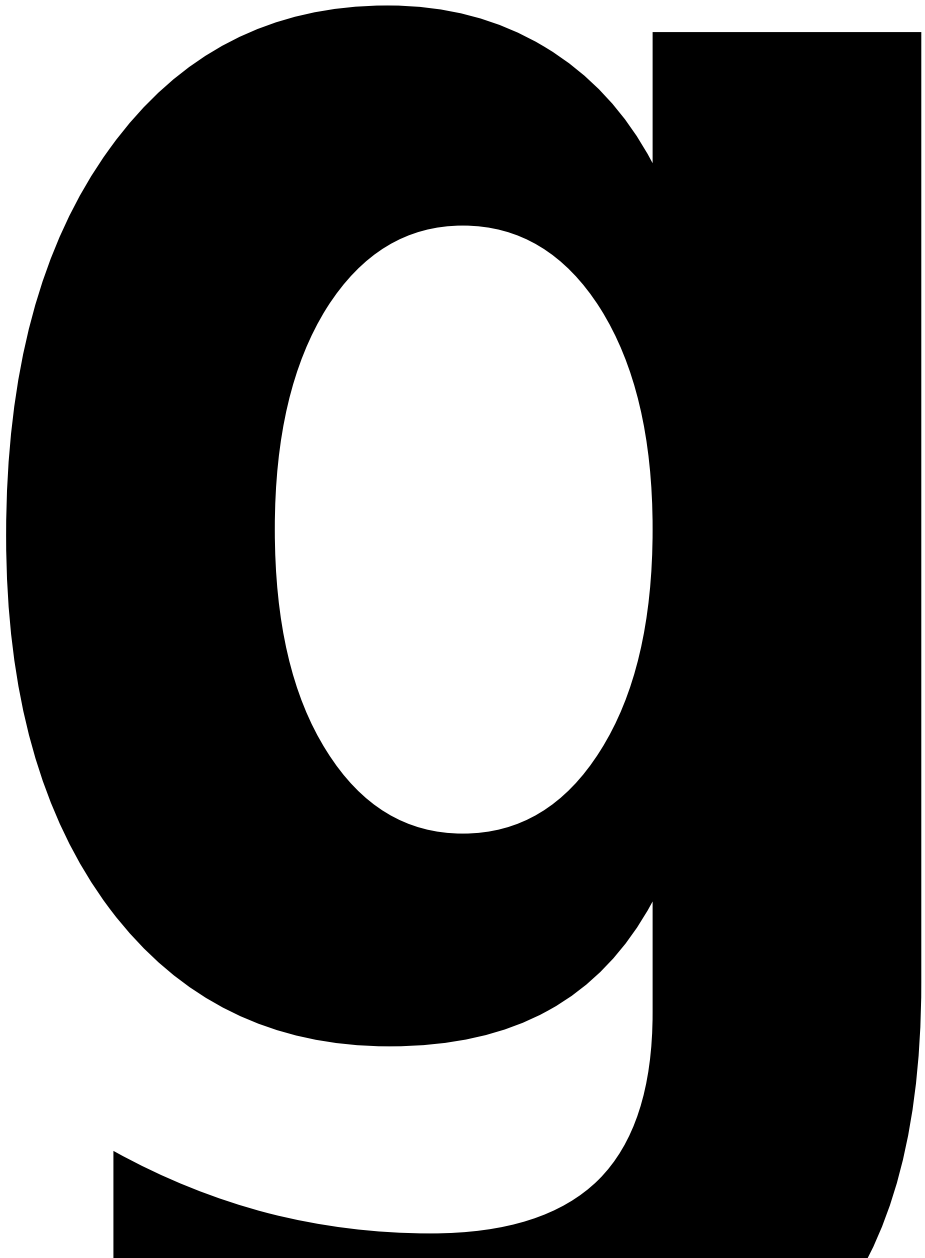
u

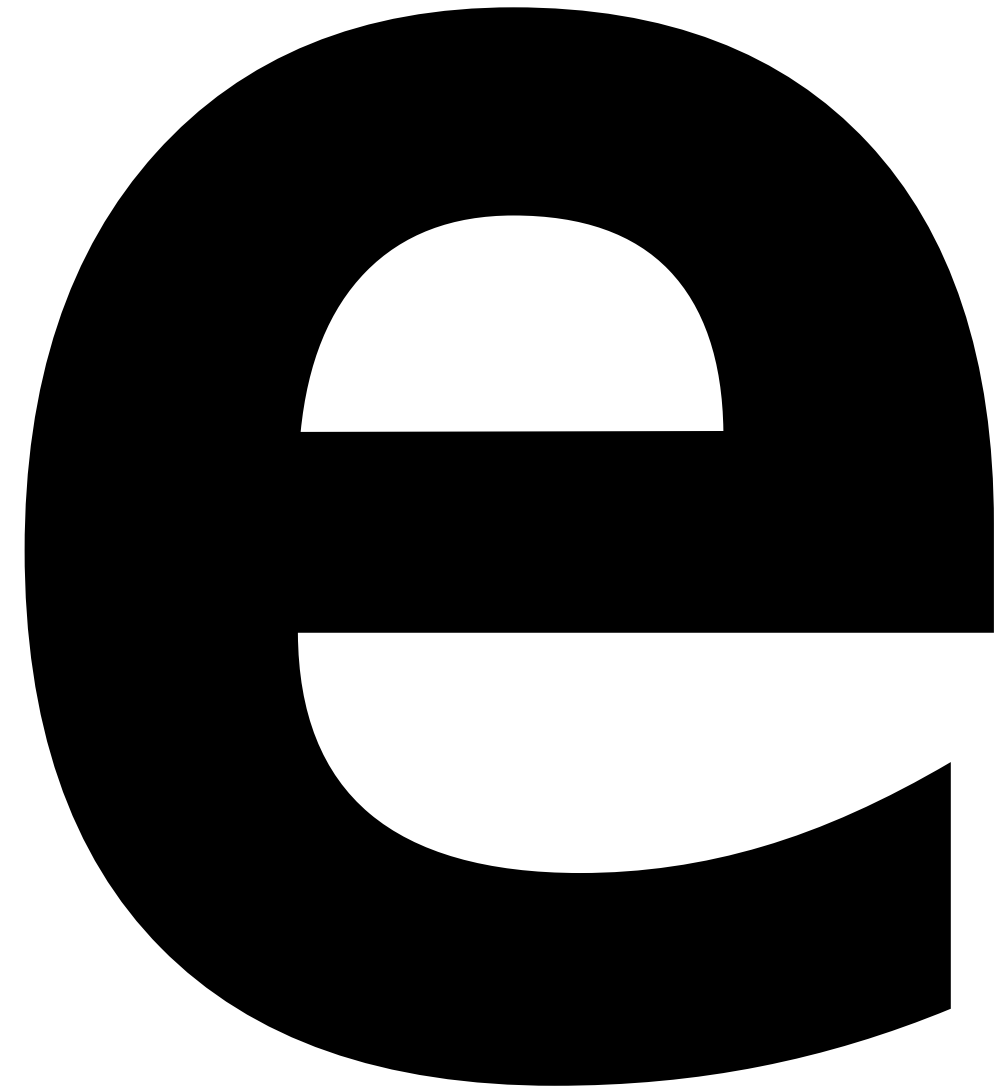


d

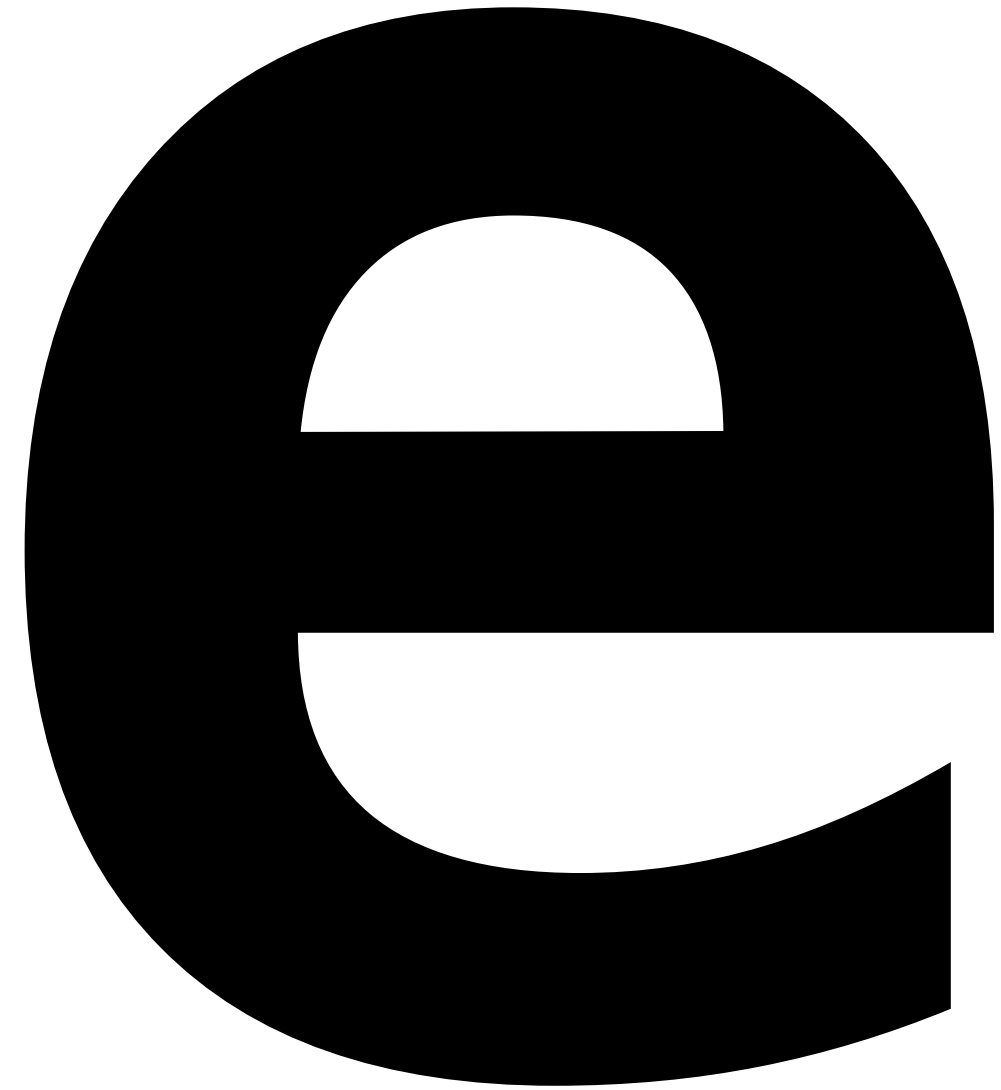


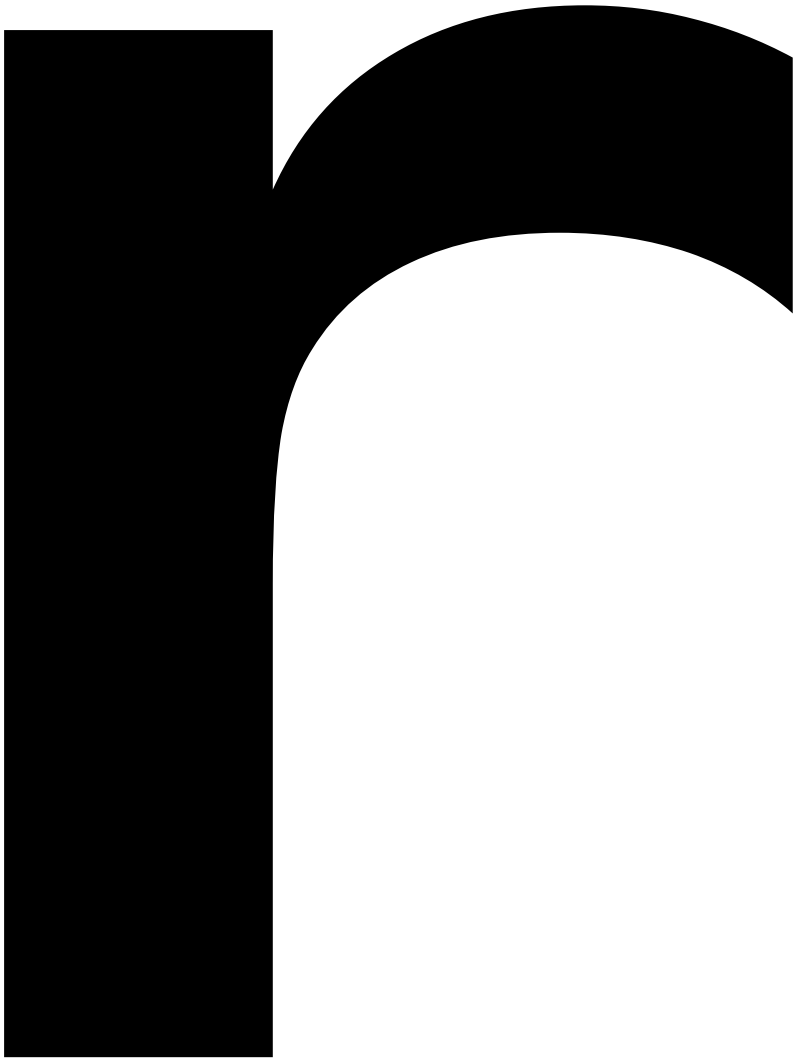


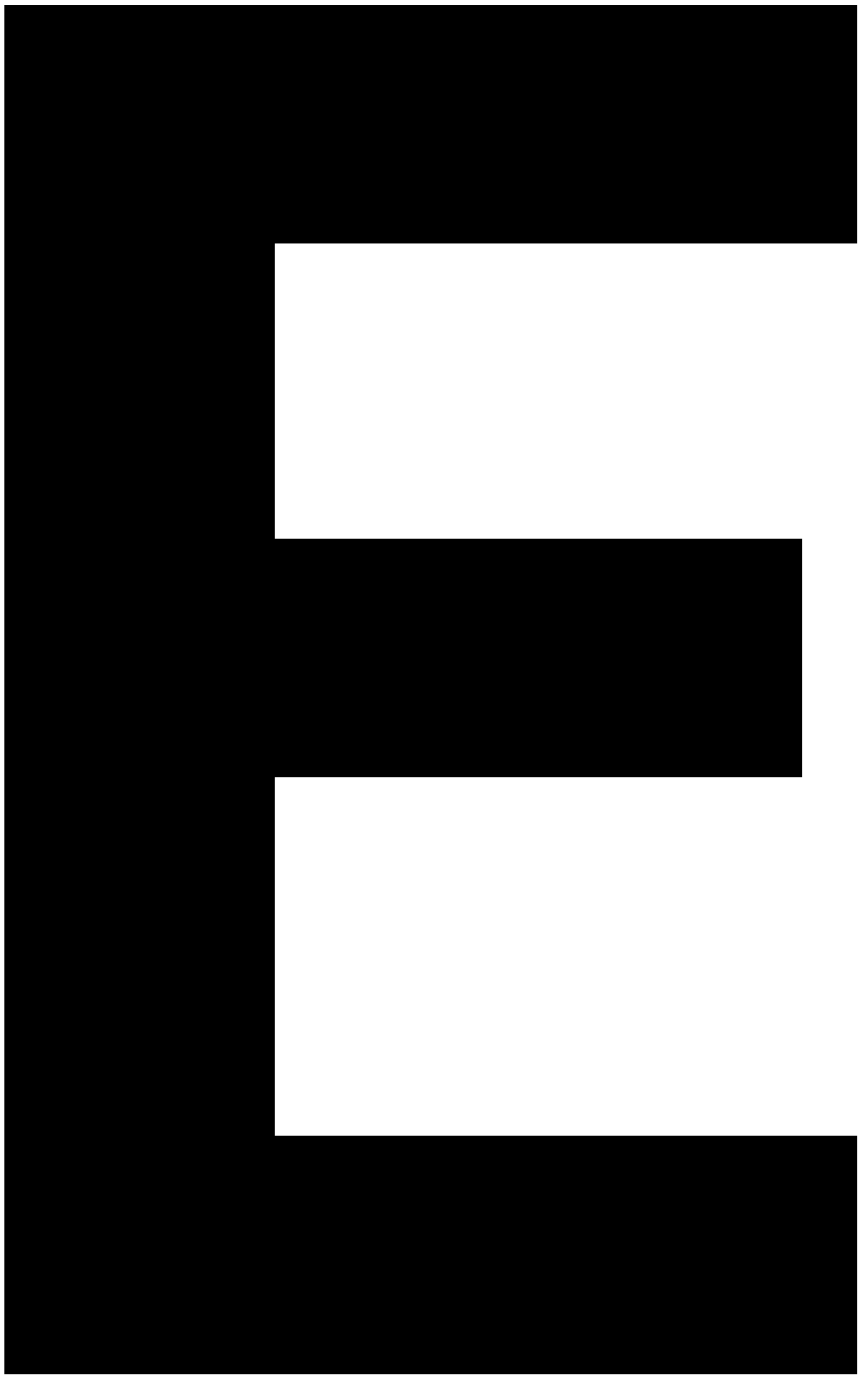


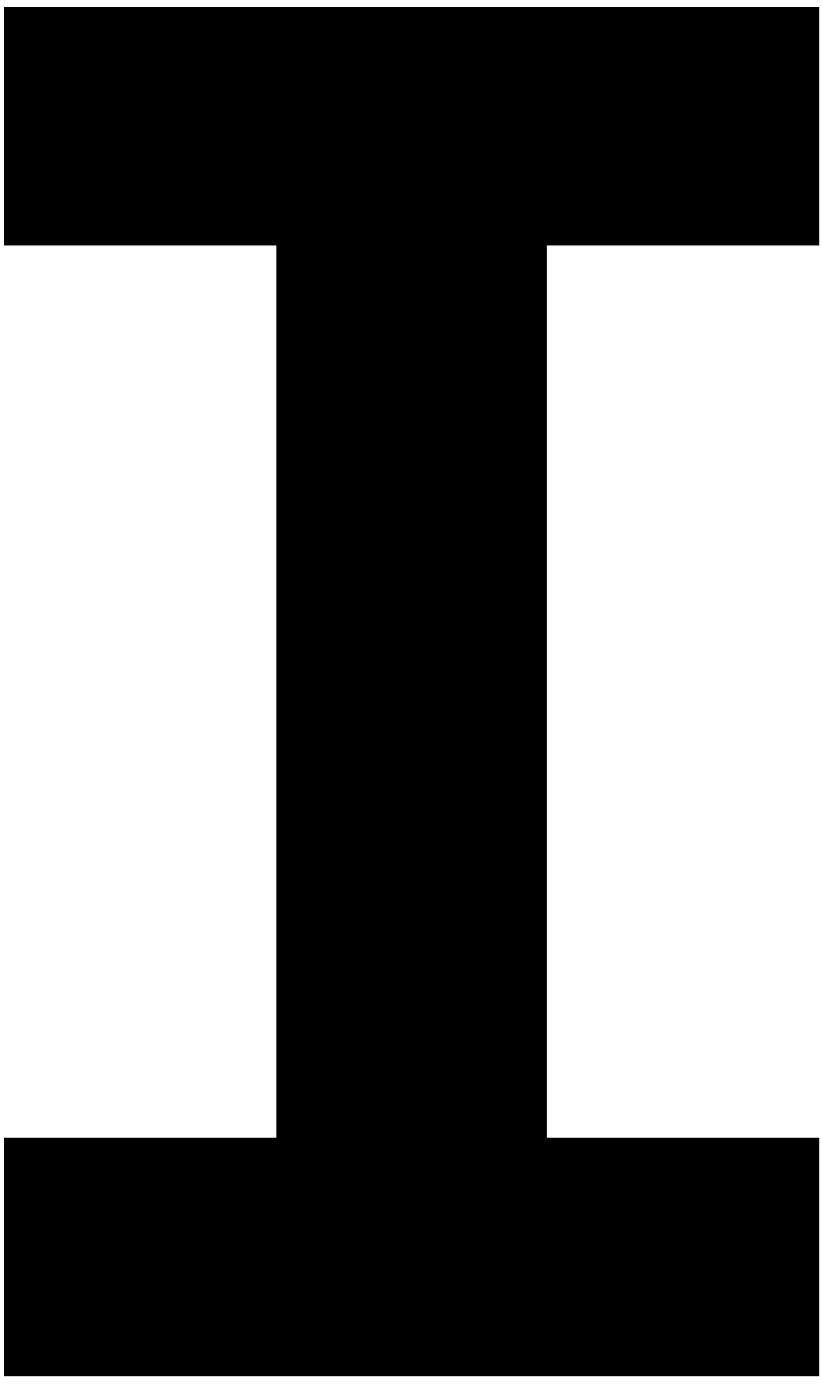


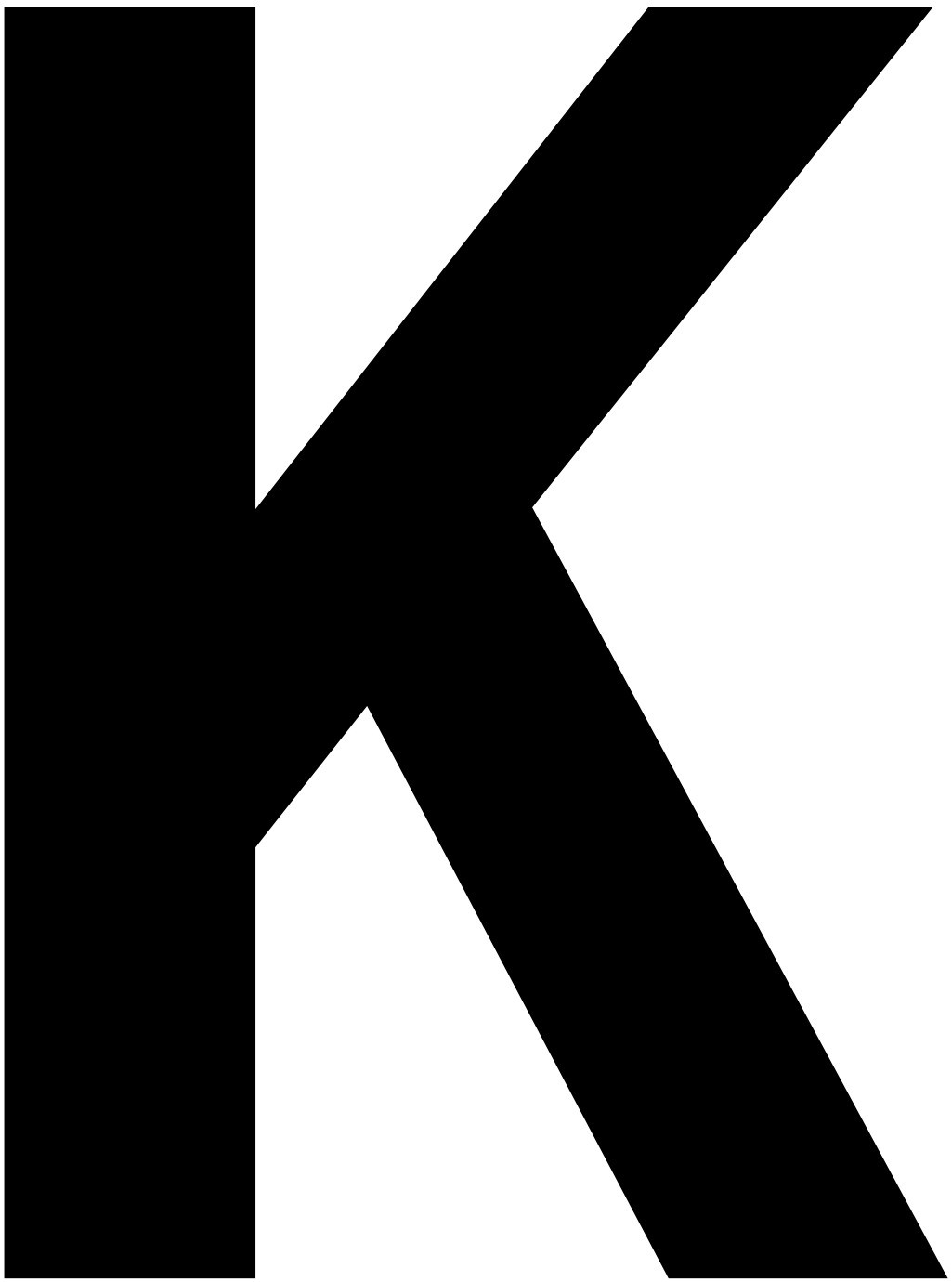
d

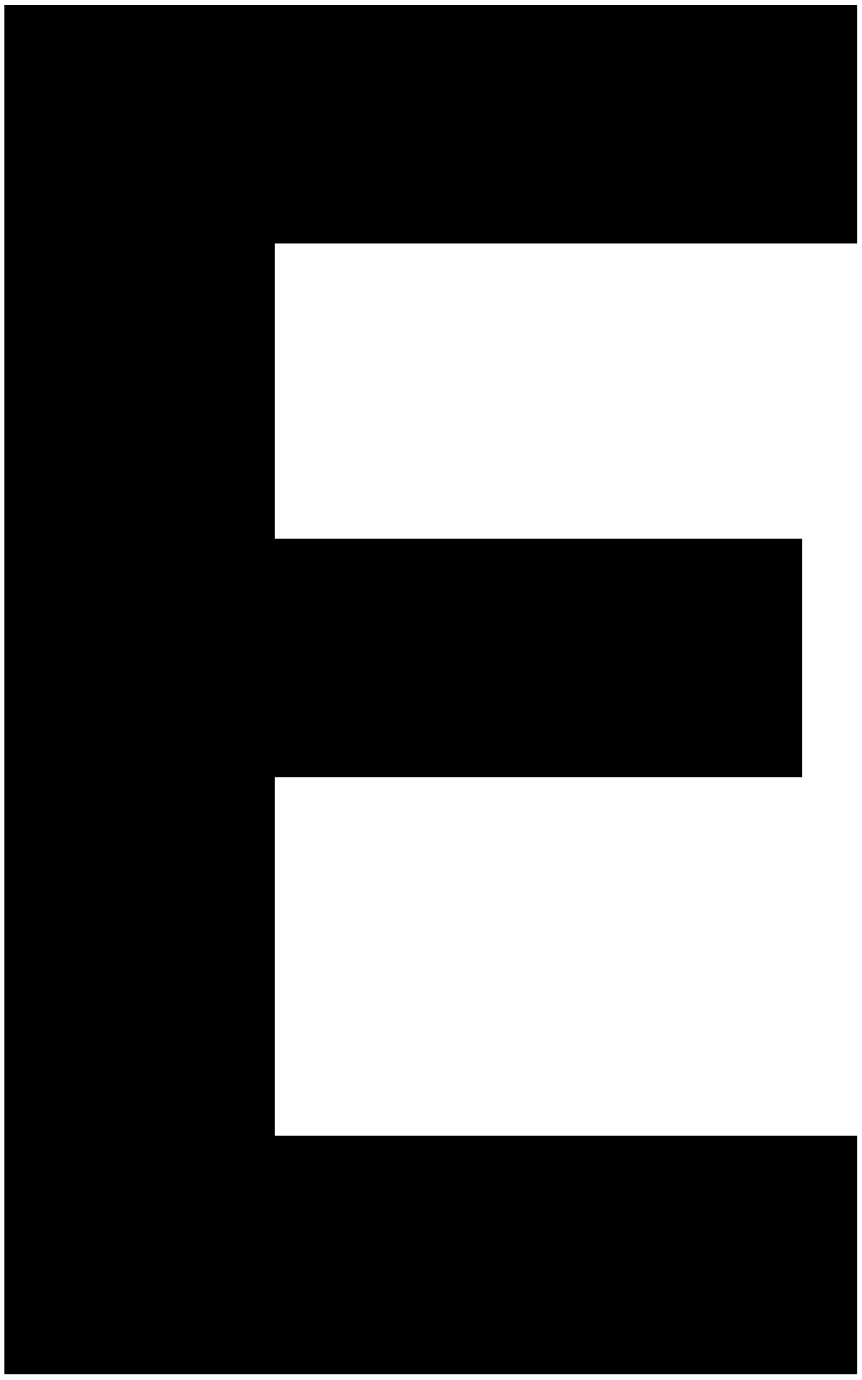


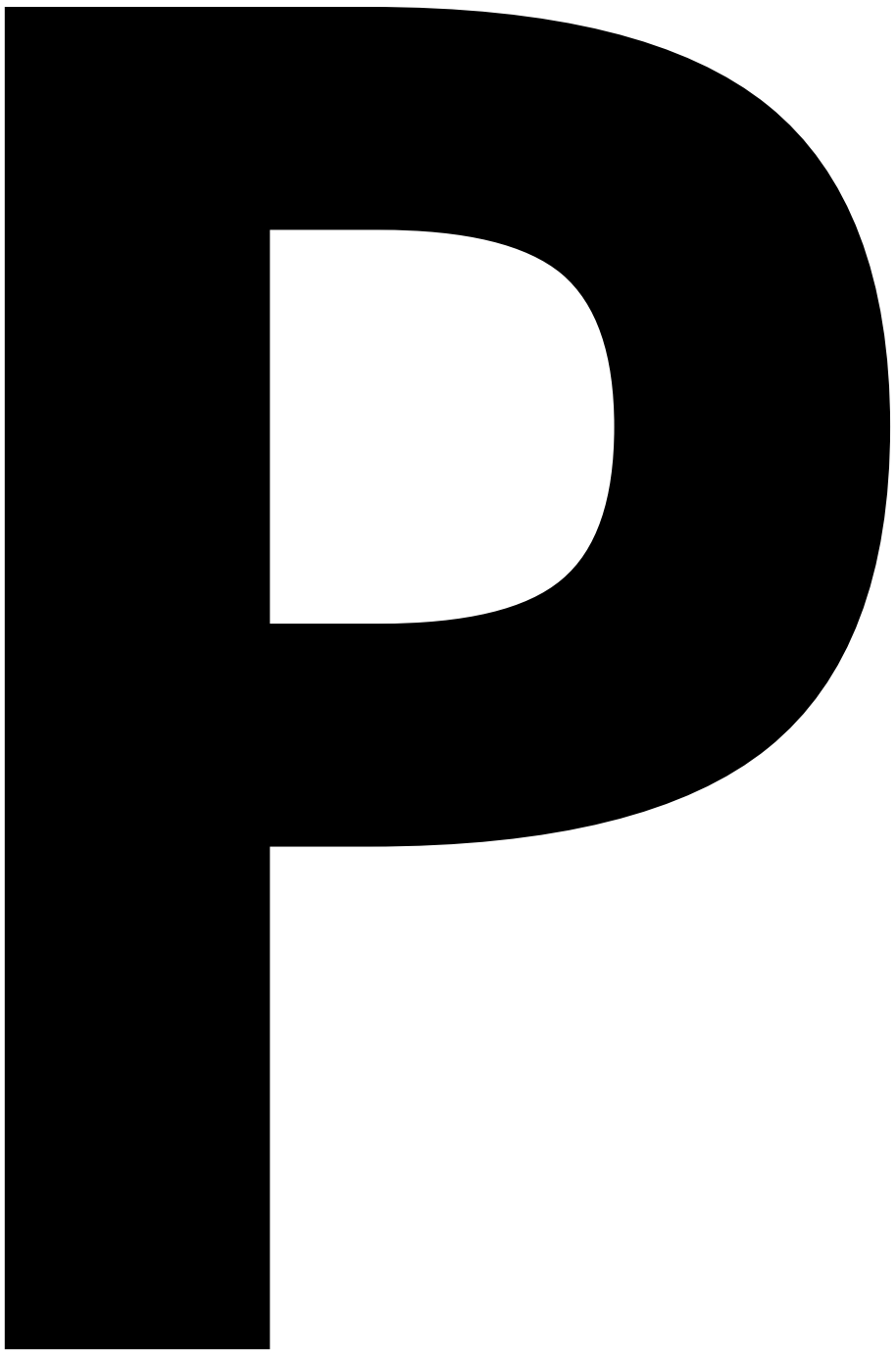




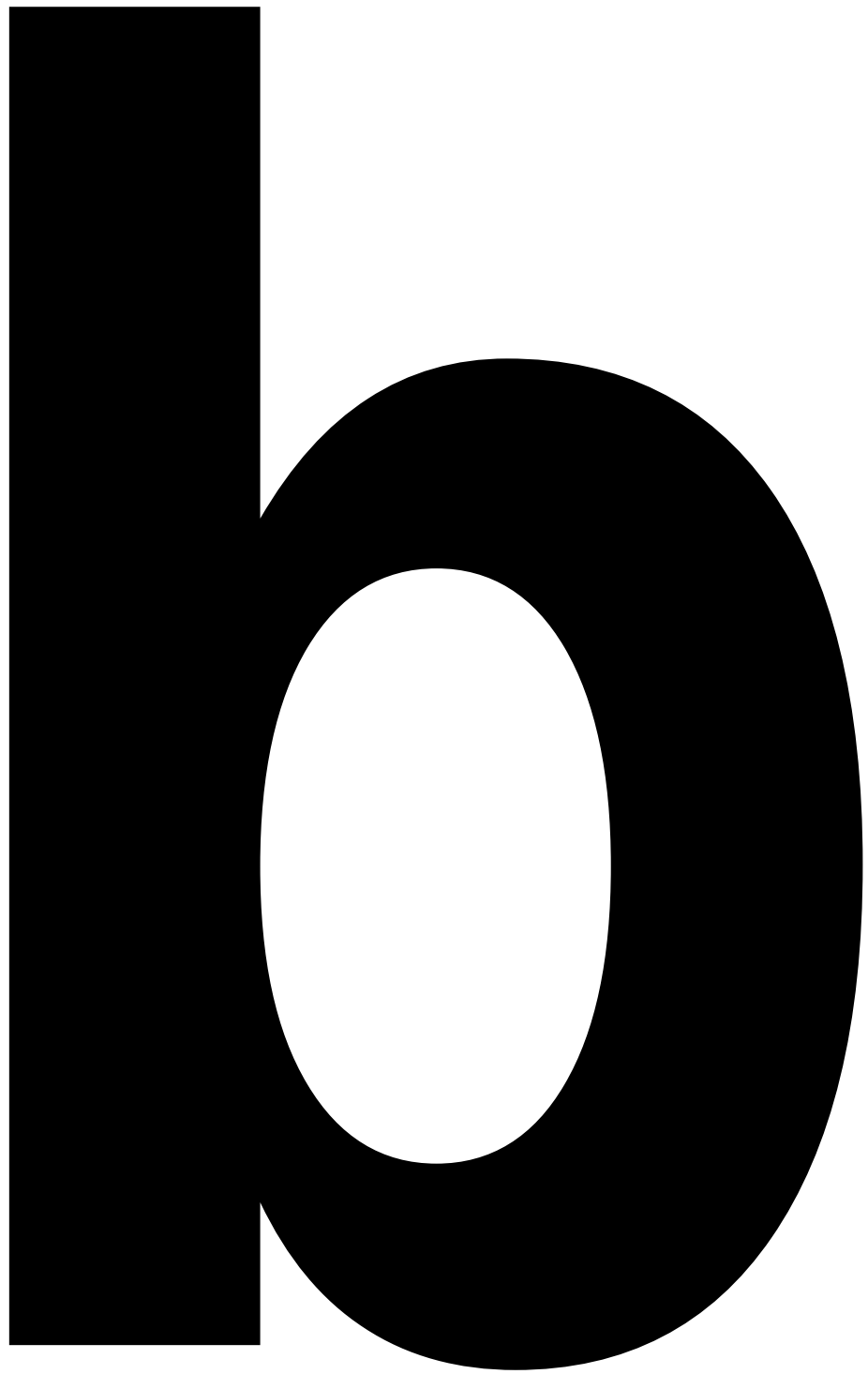


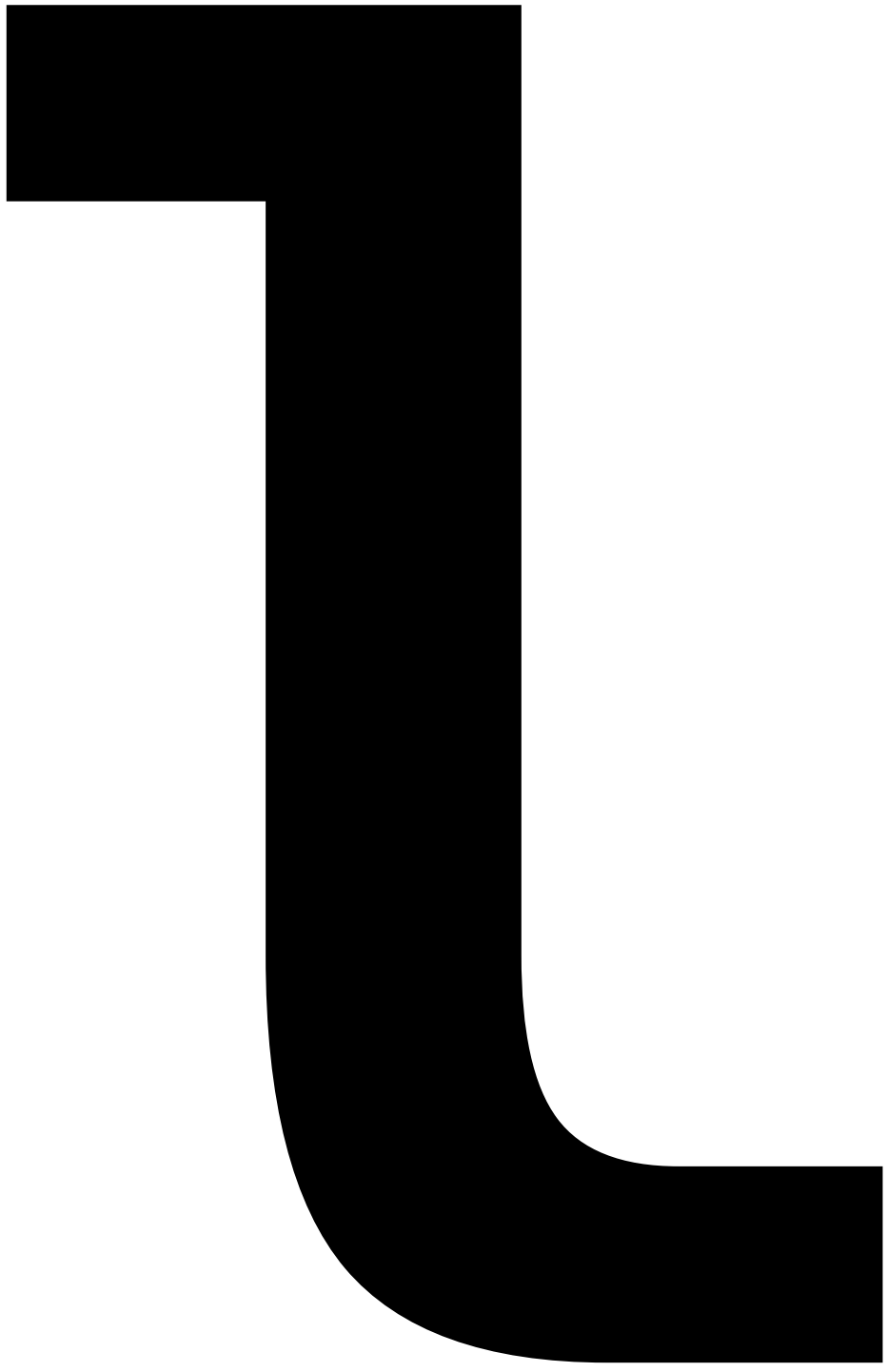


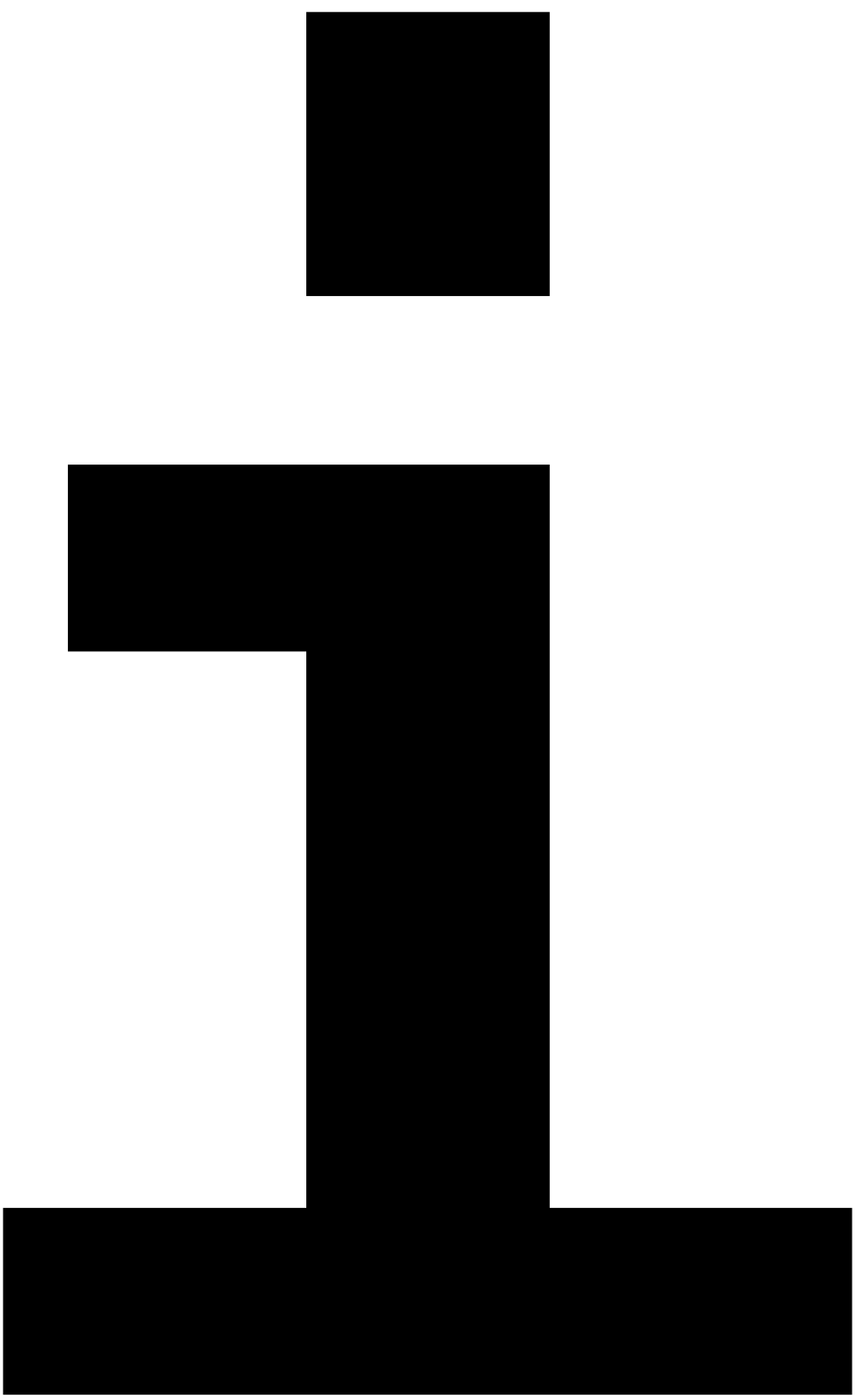


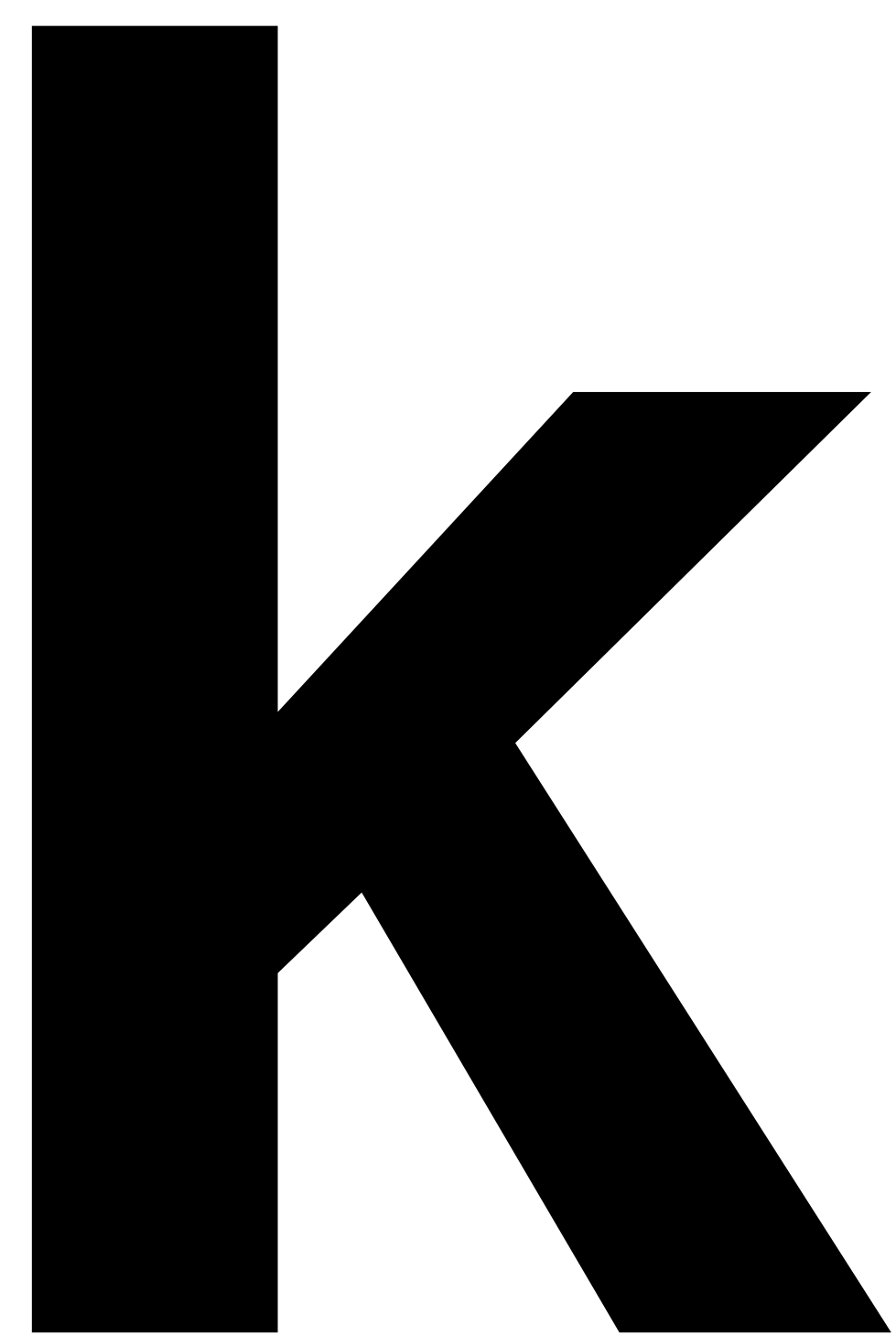


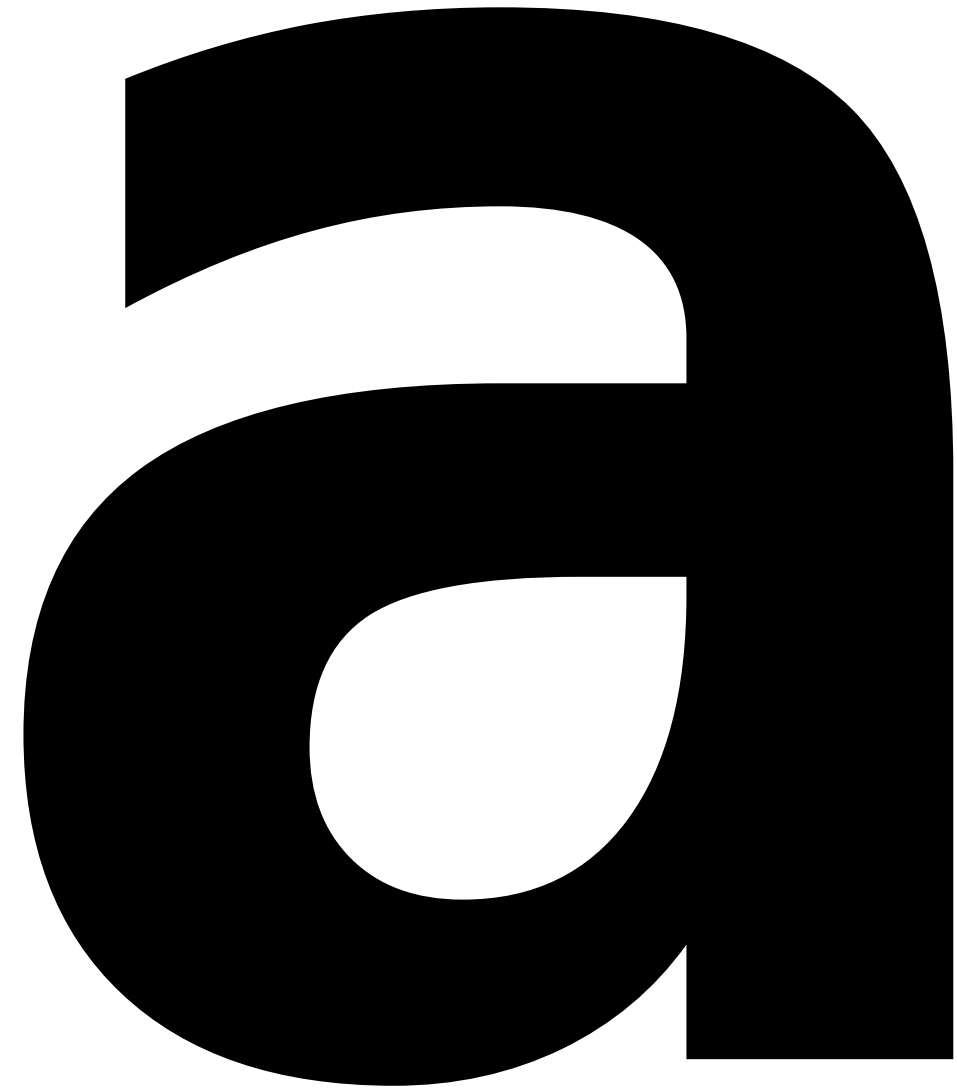
u

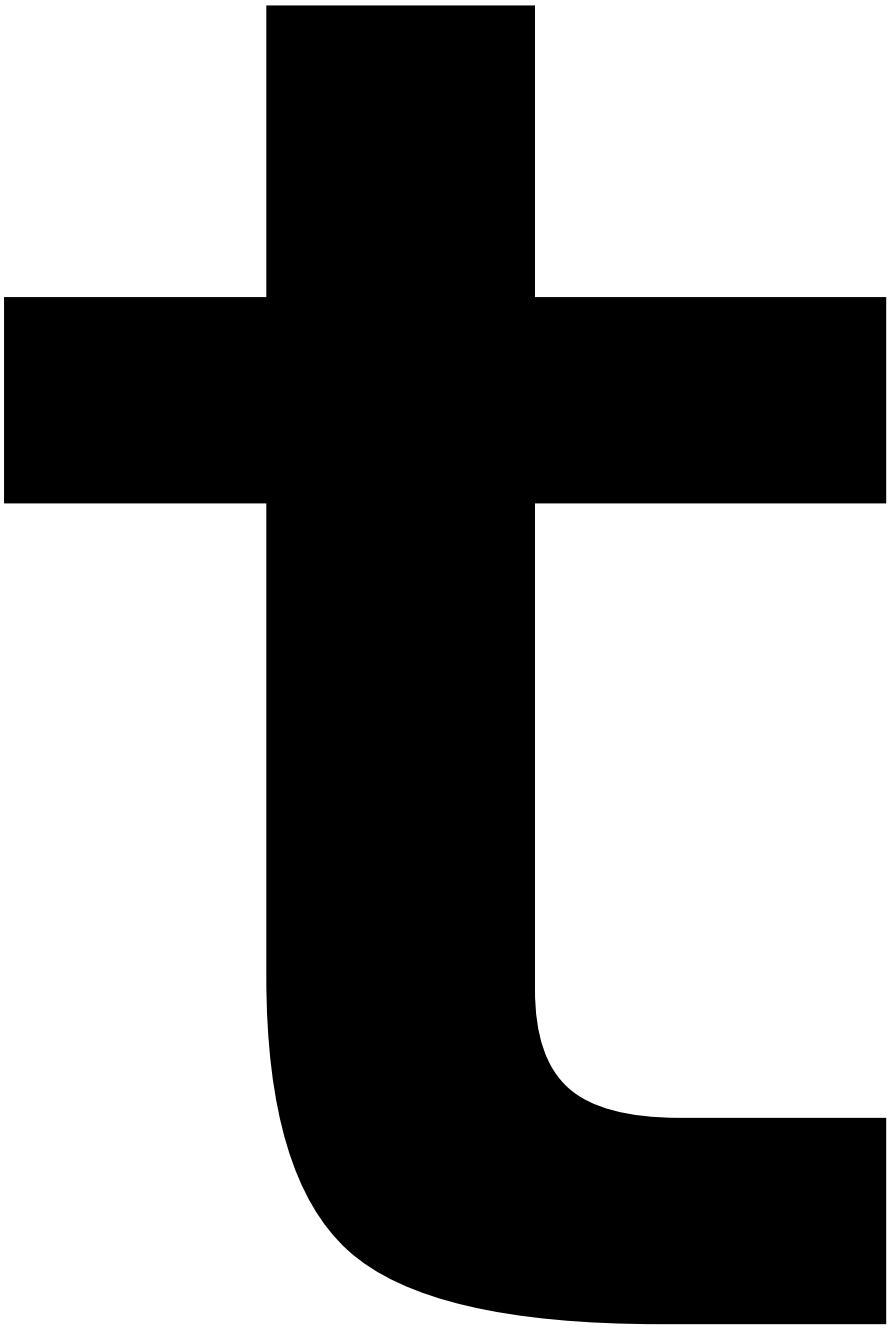


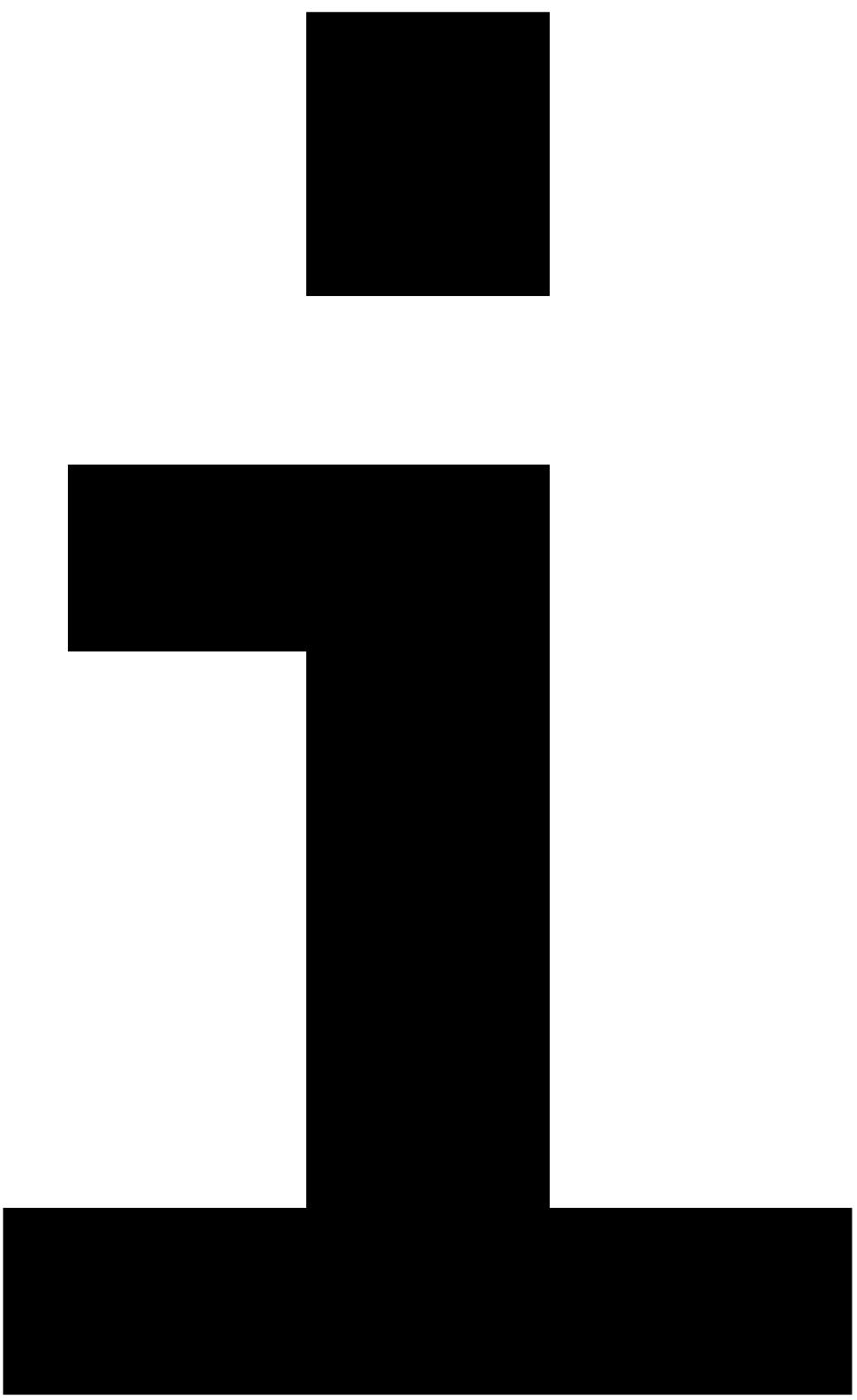


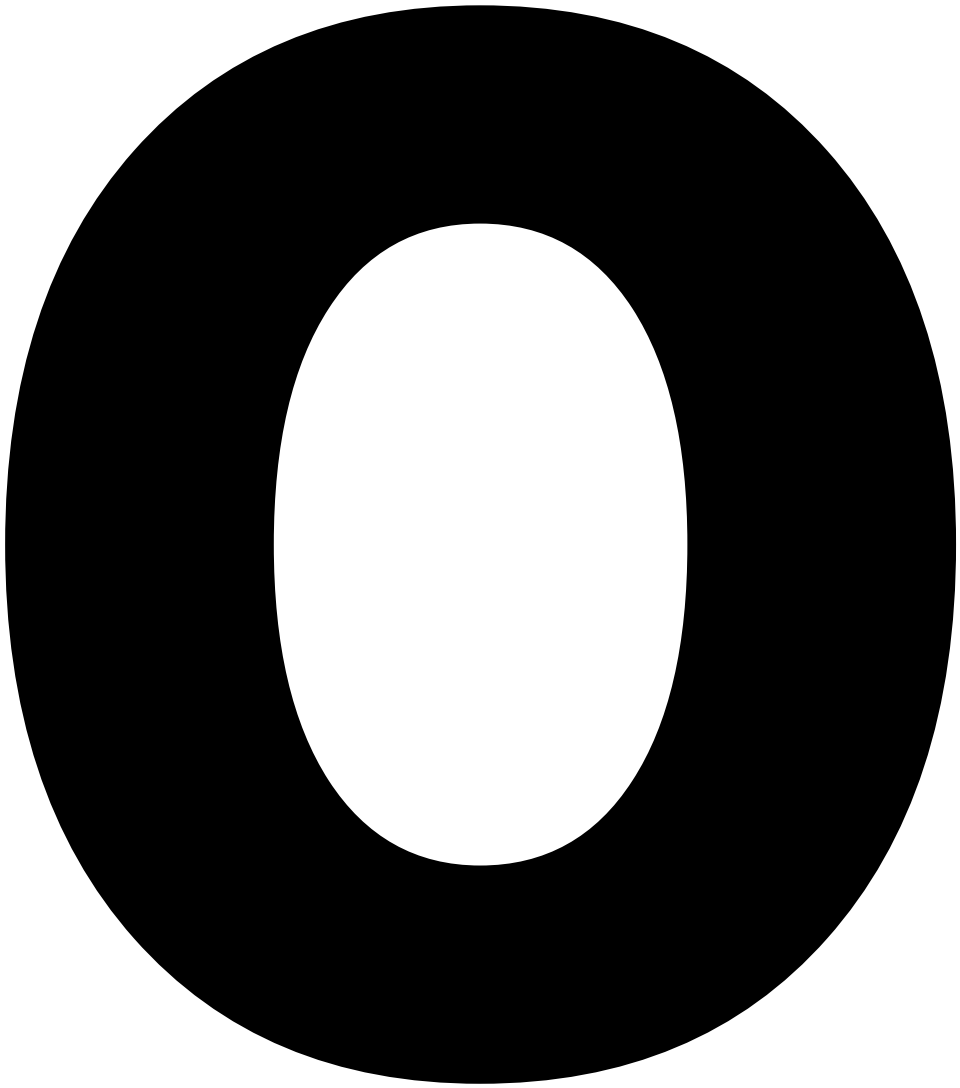


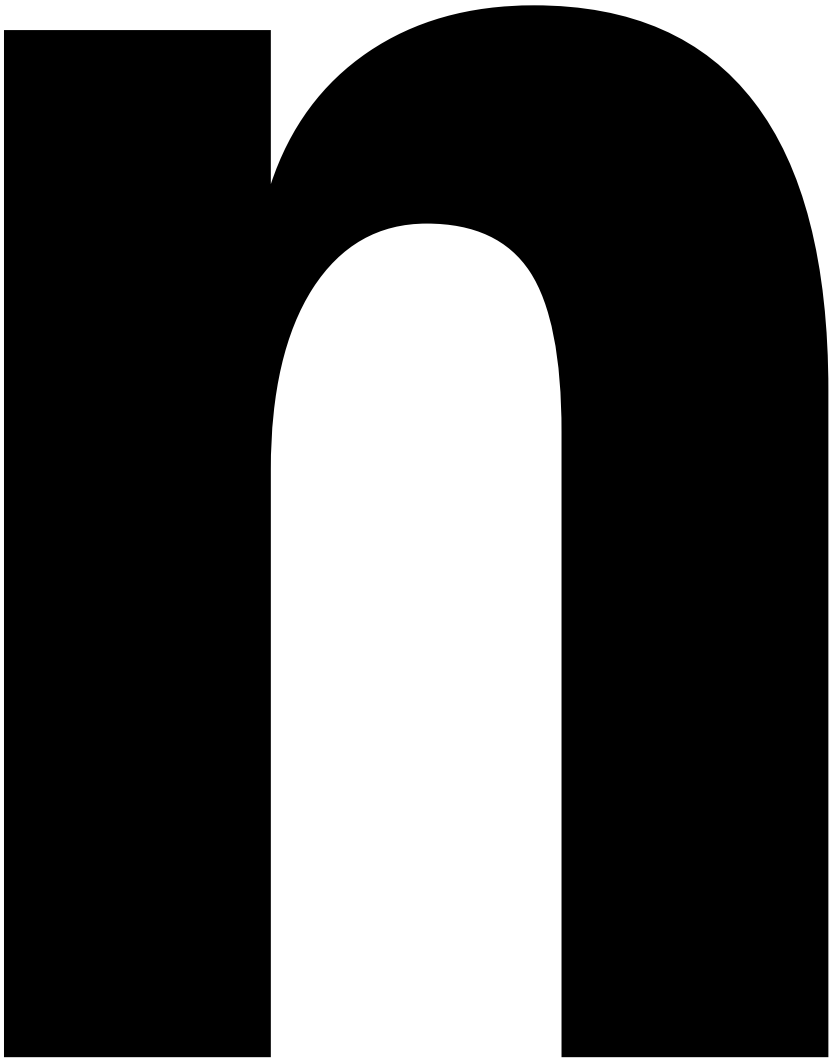


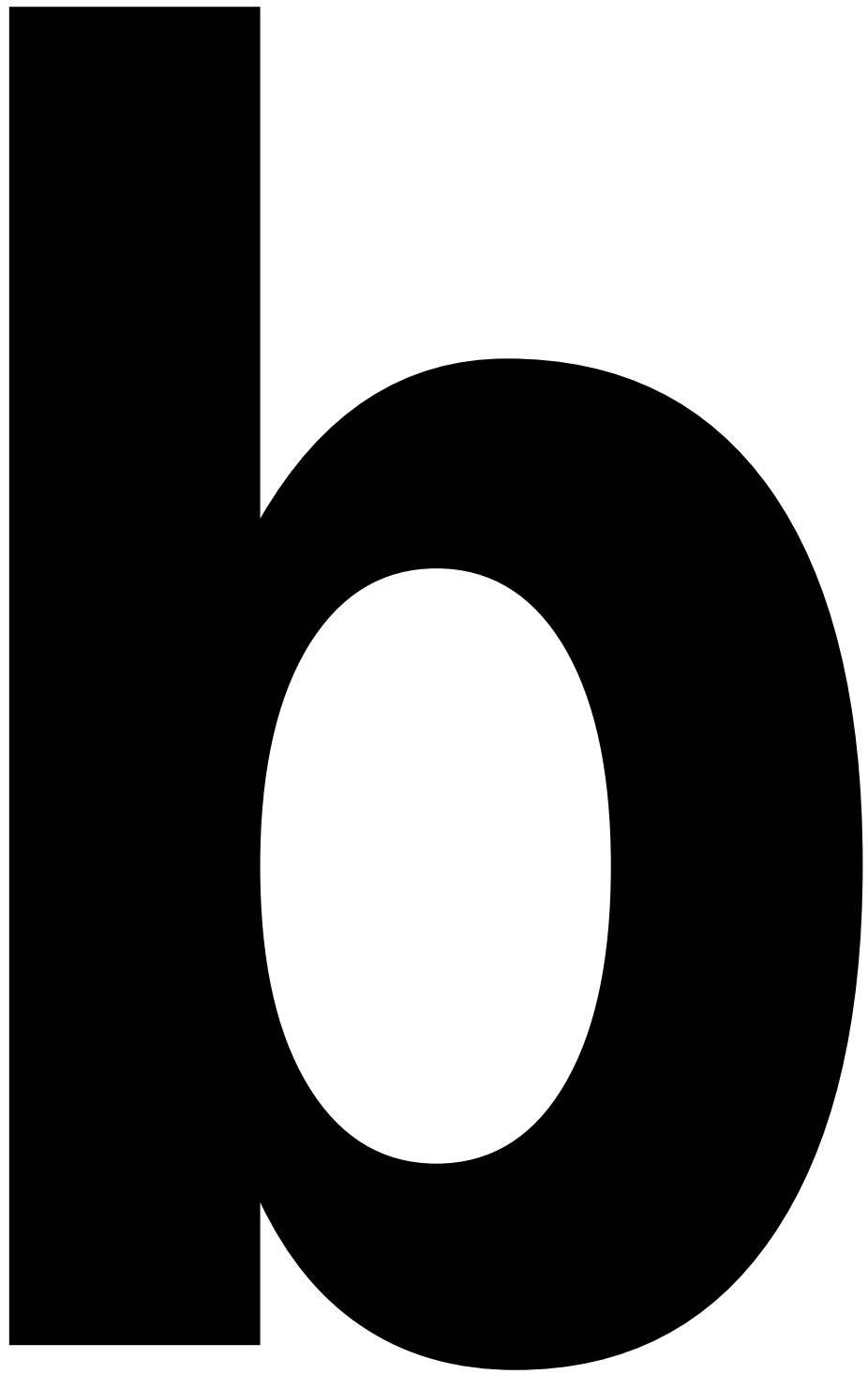


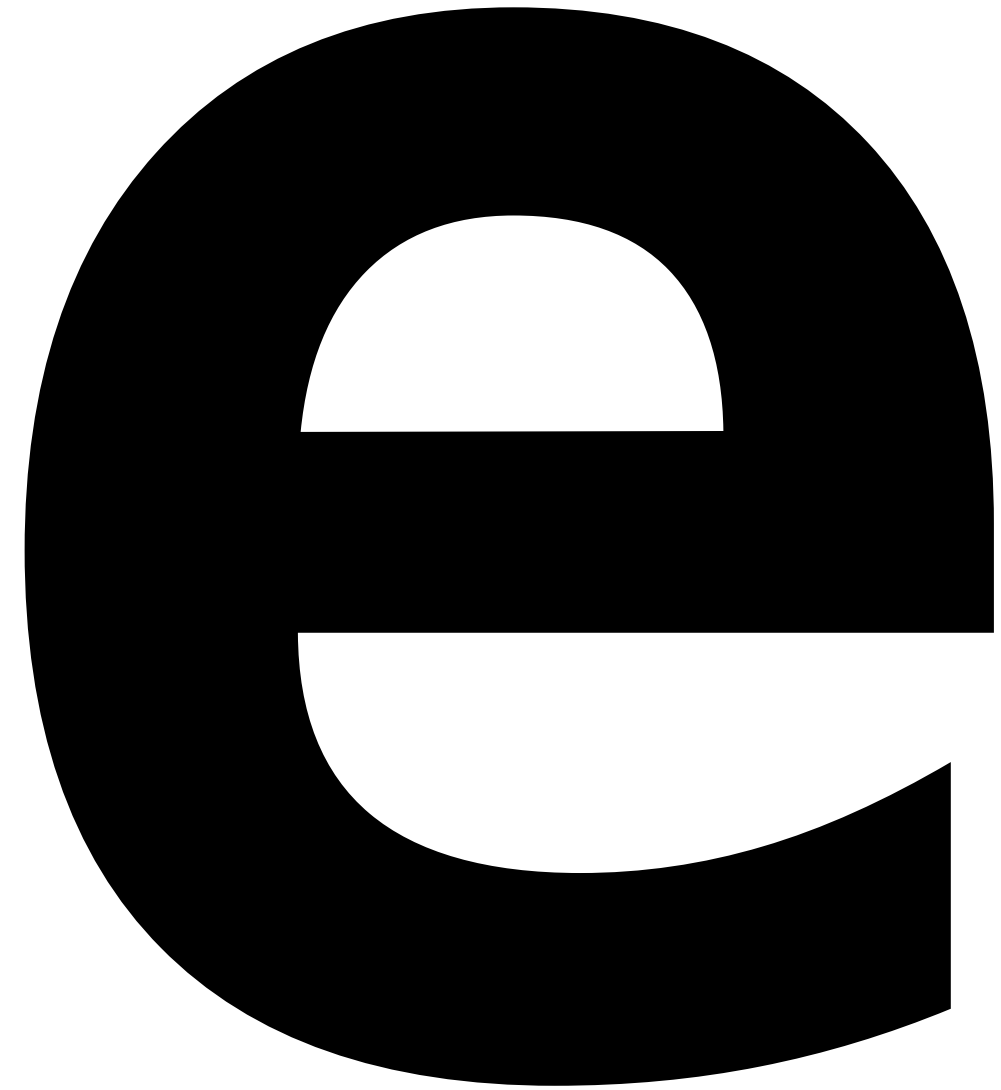




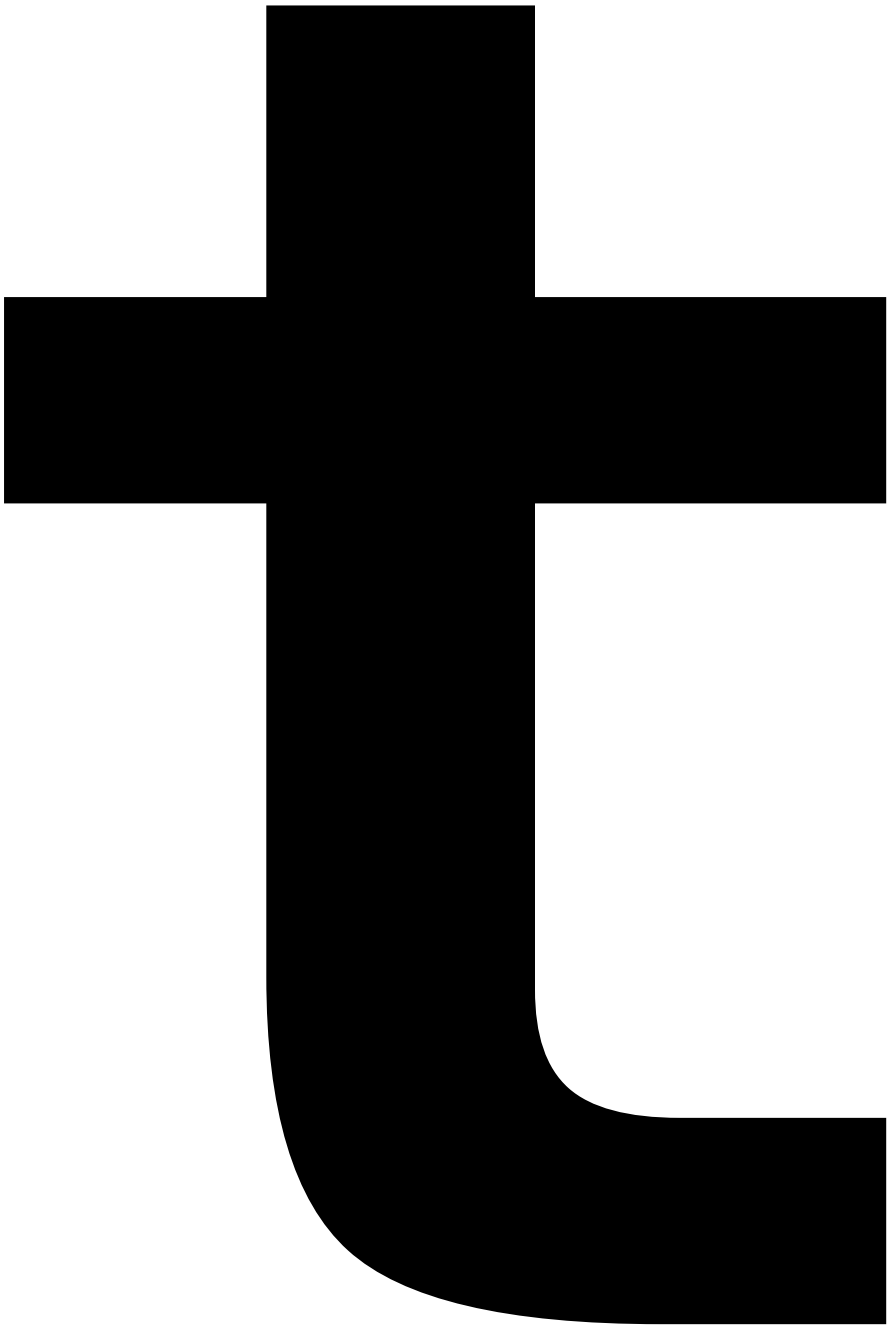


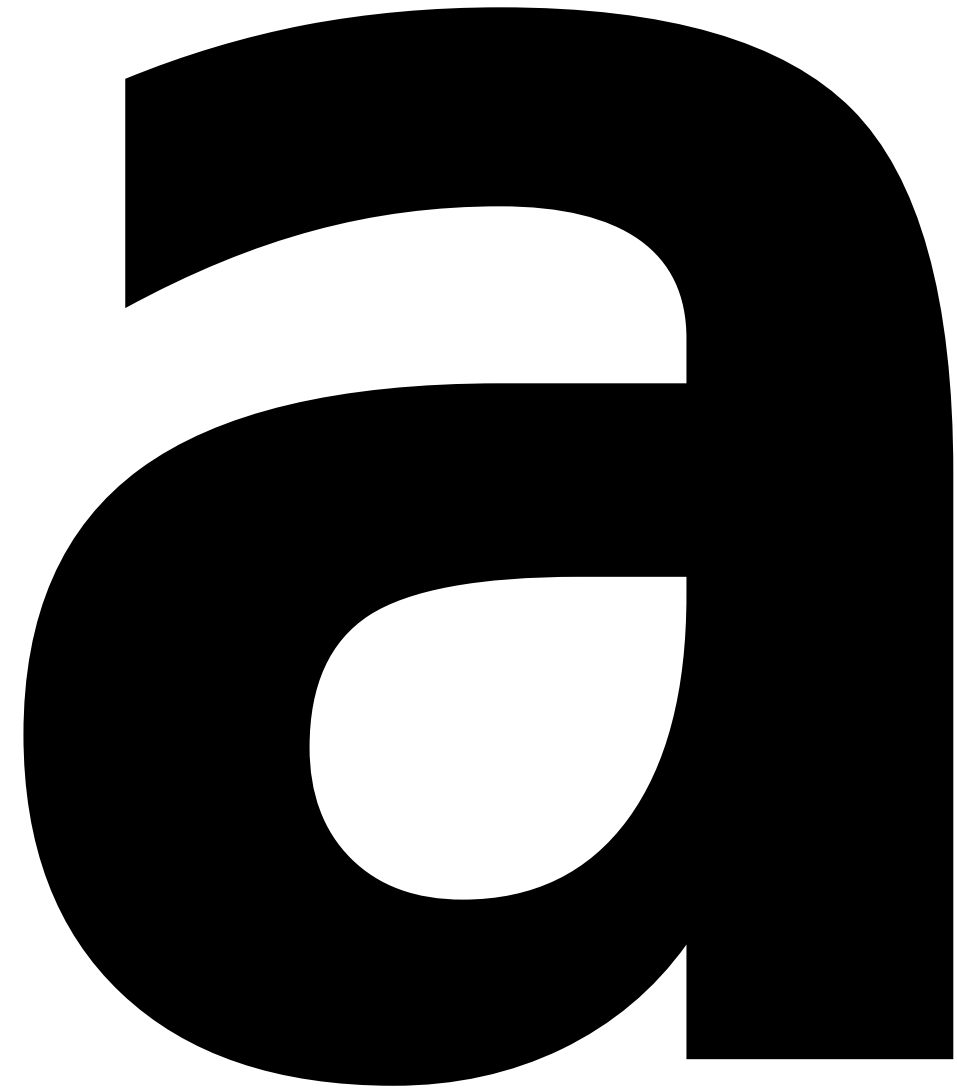


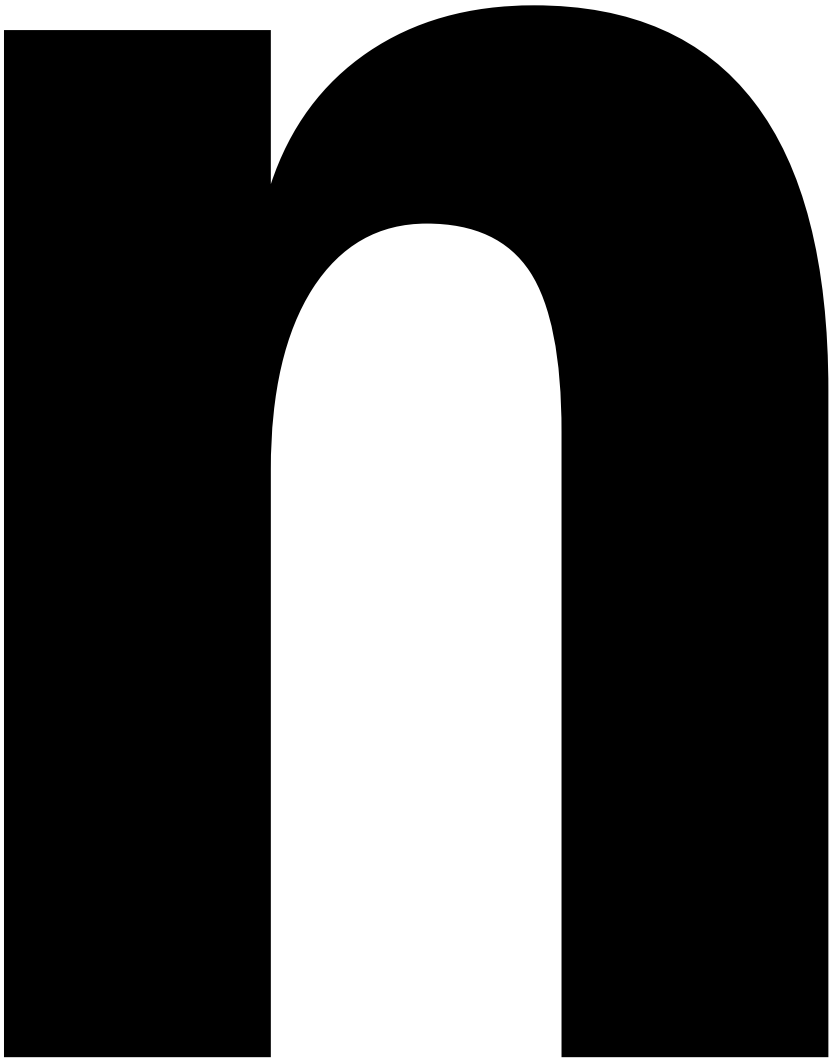




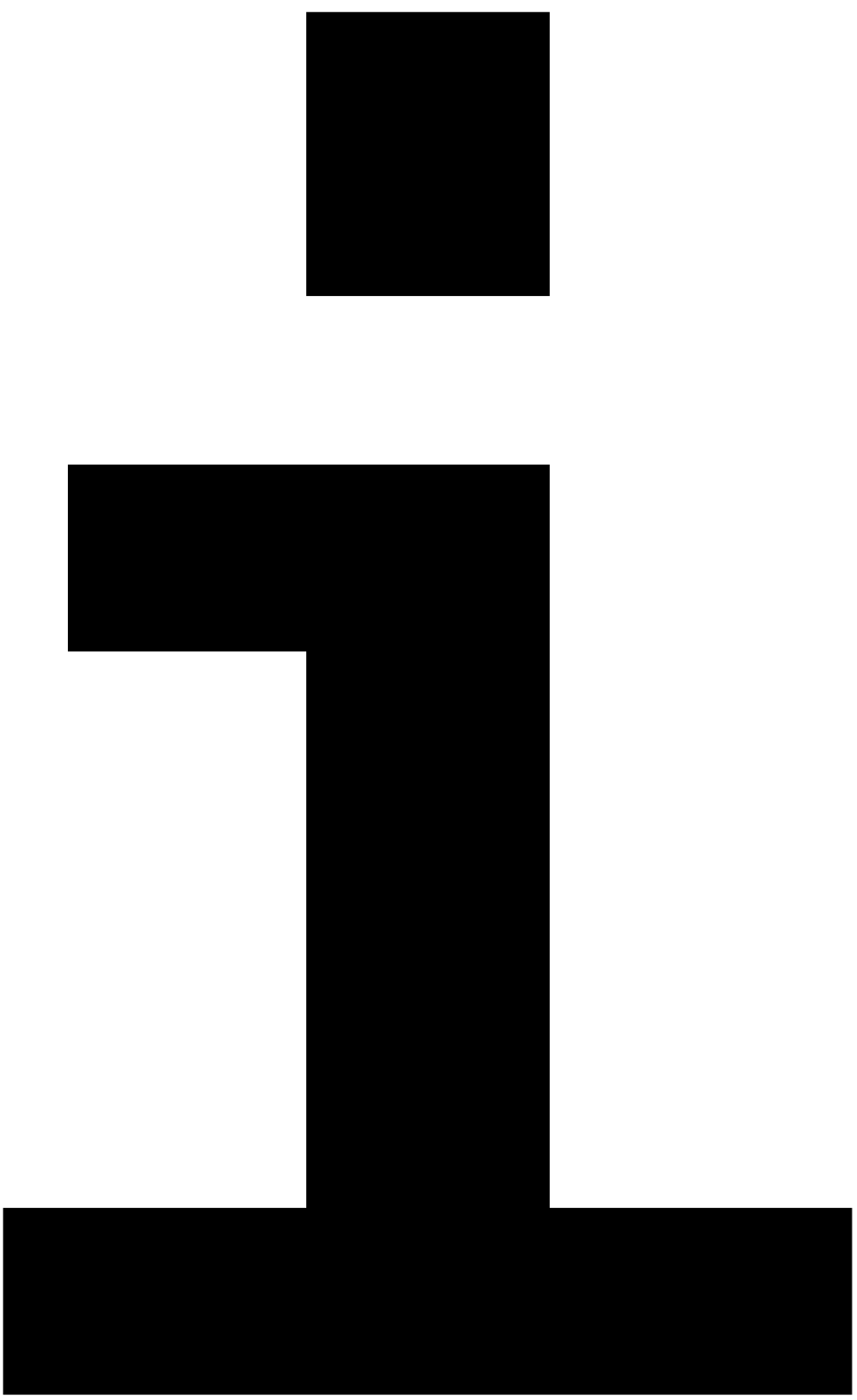
S

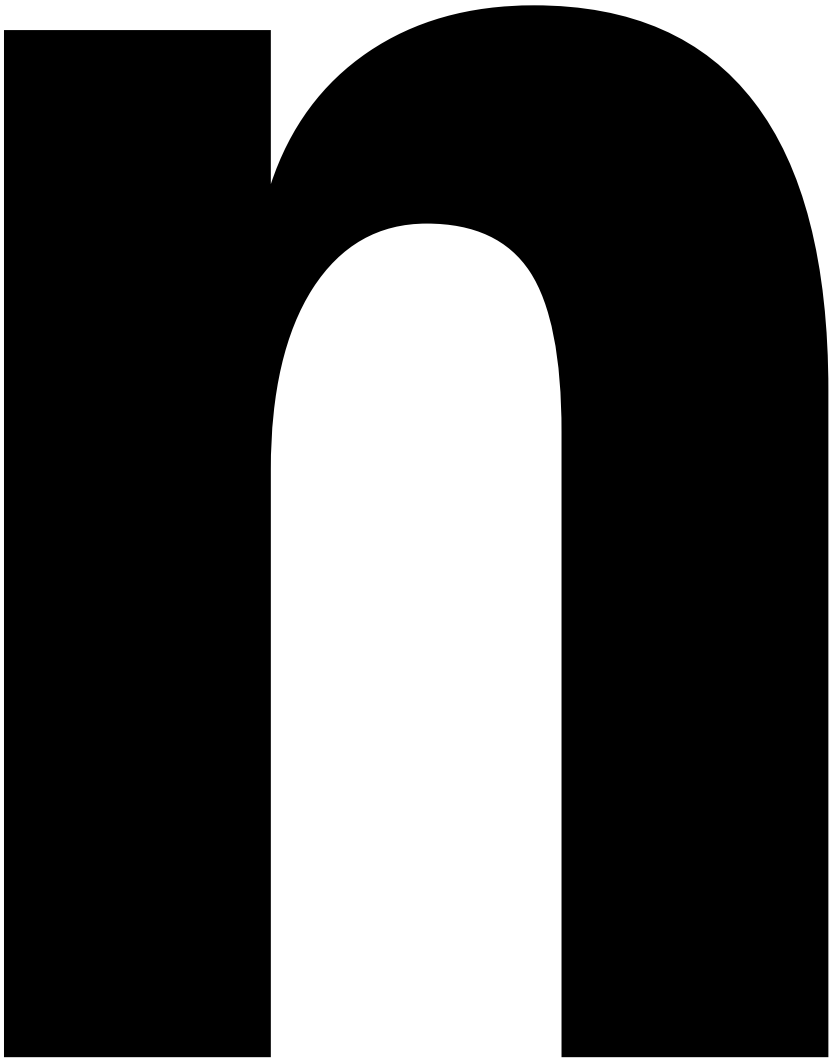




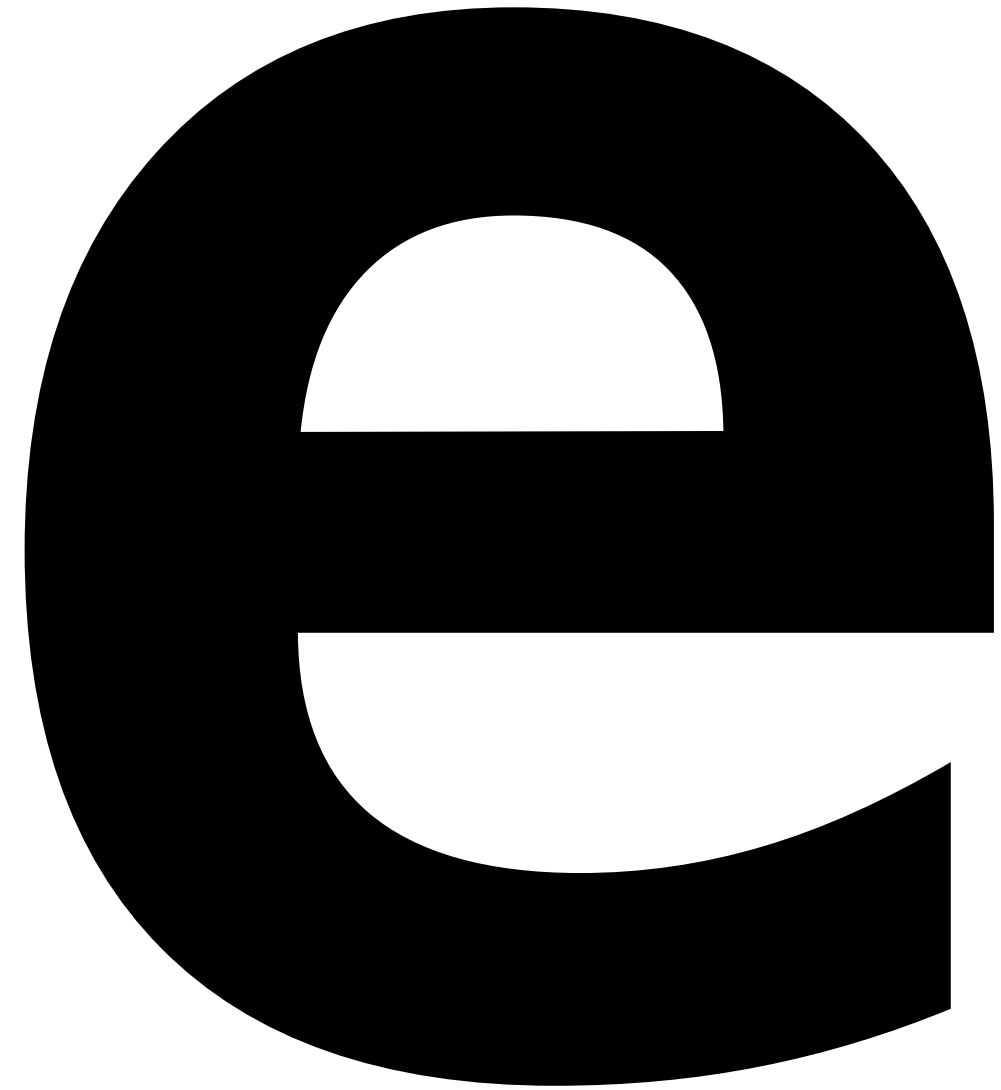


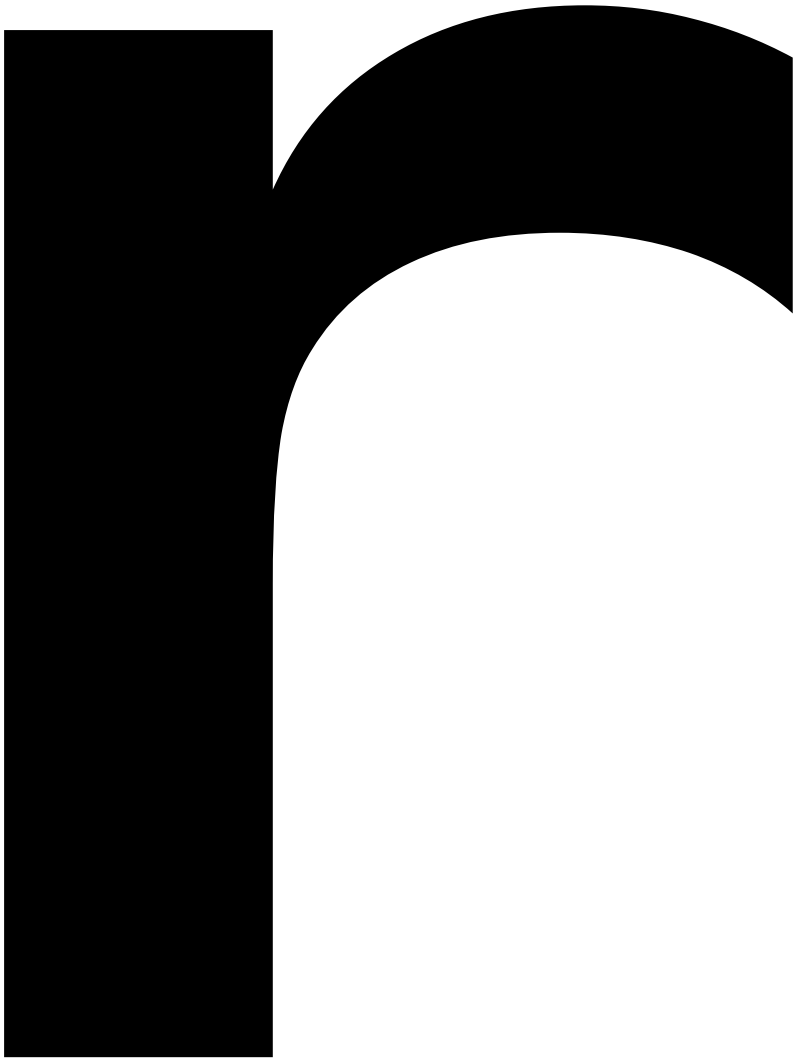
d

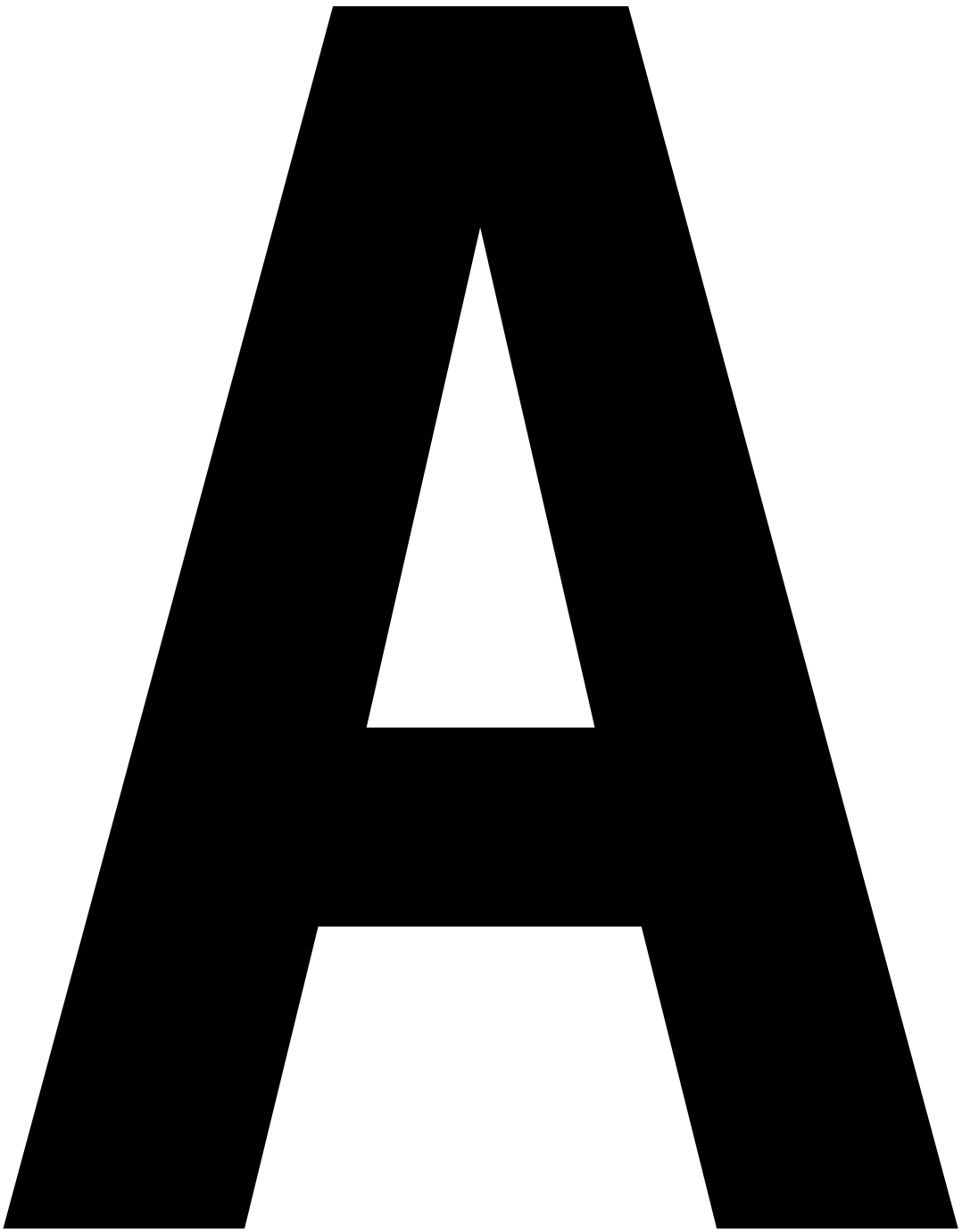


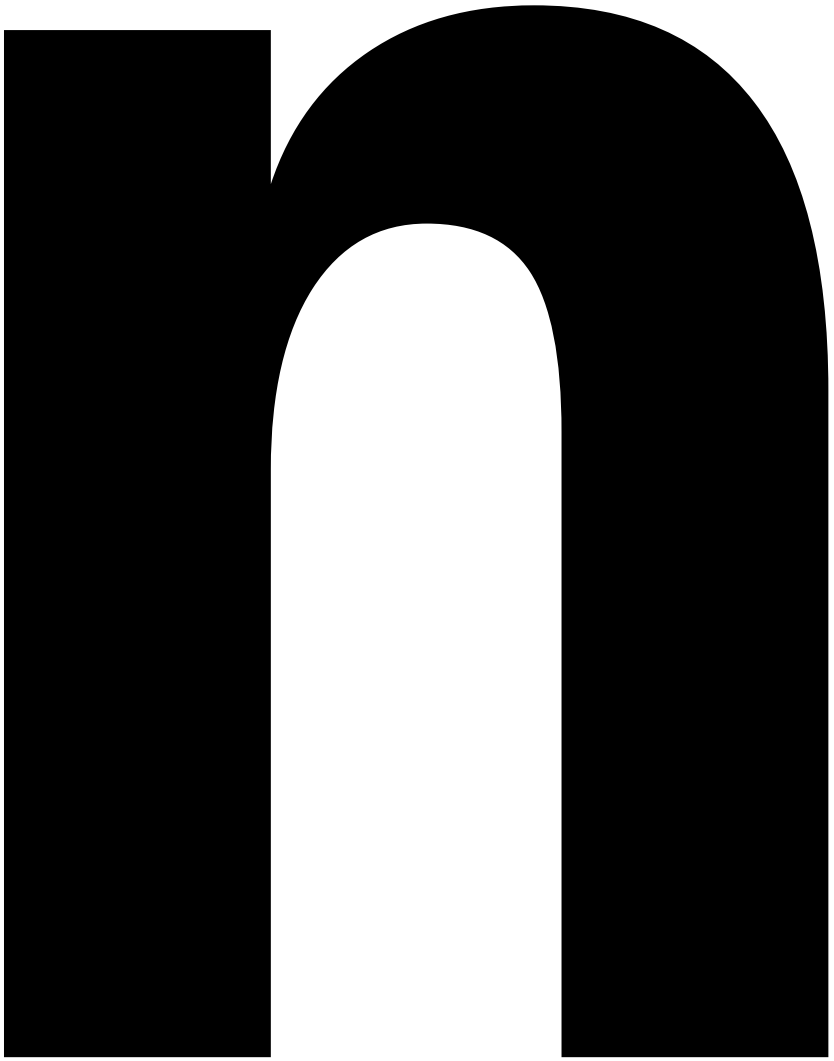


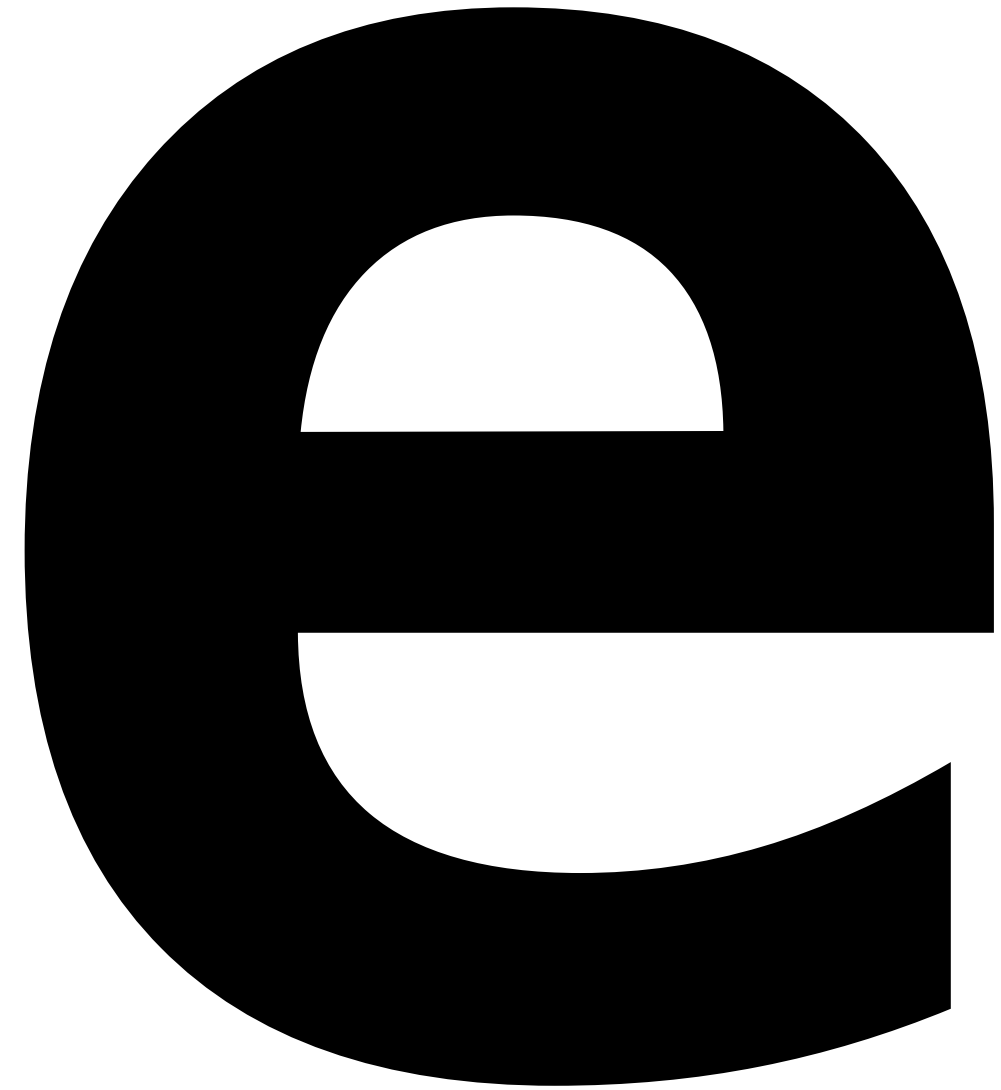
d

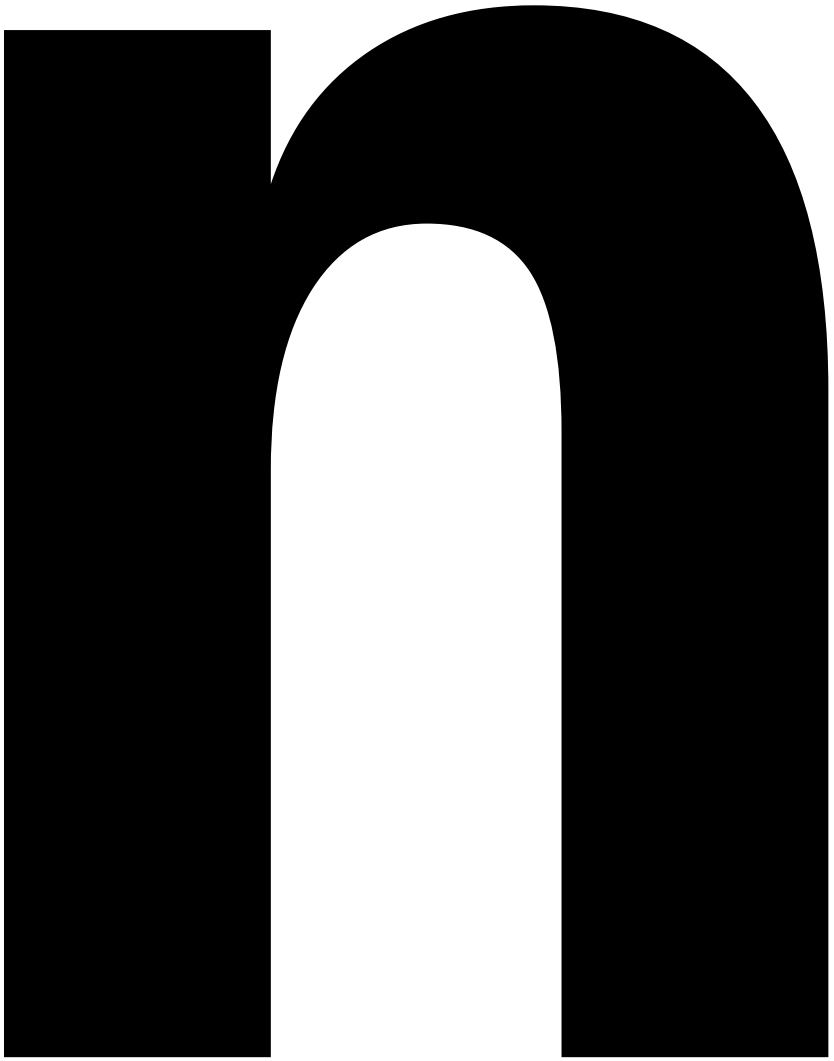






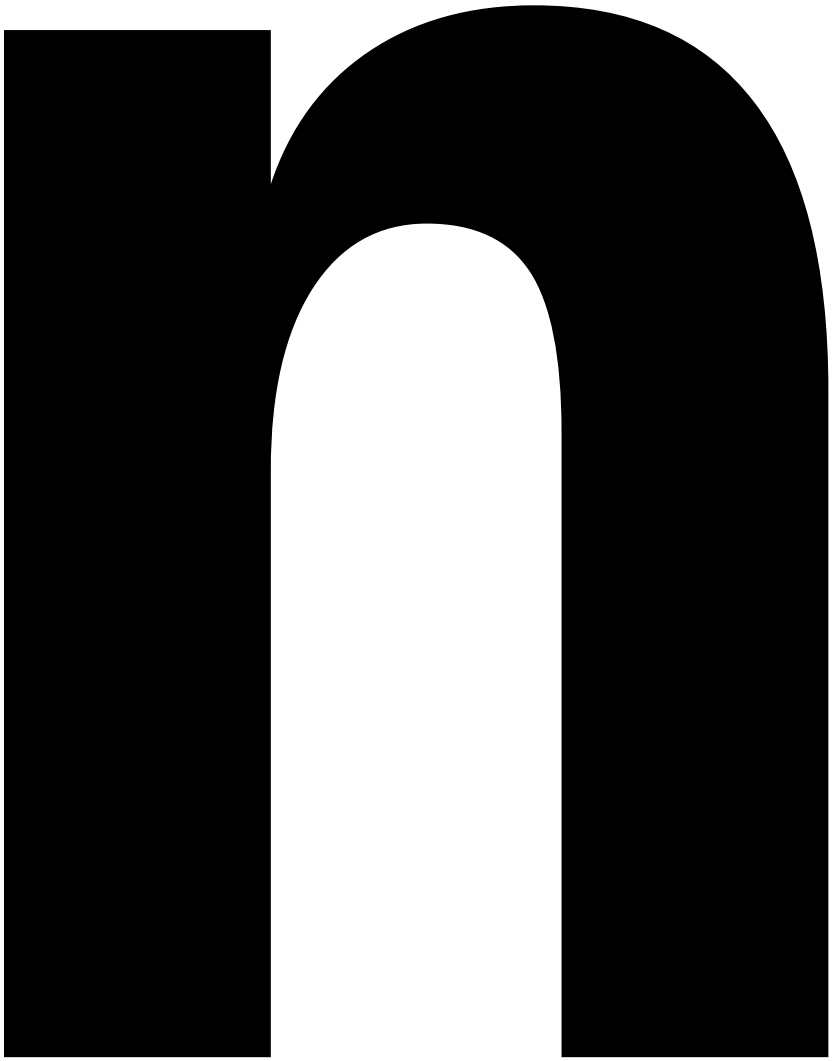


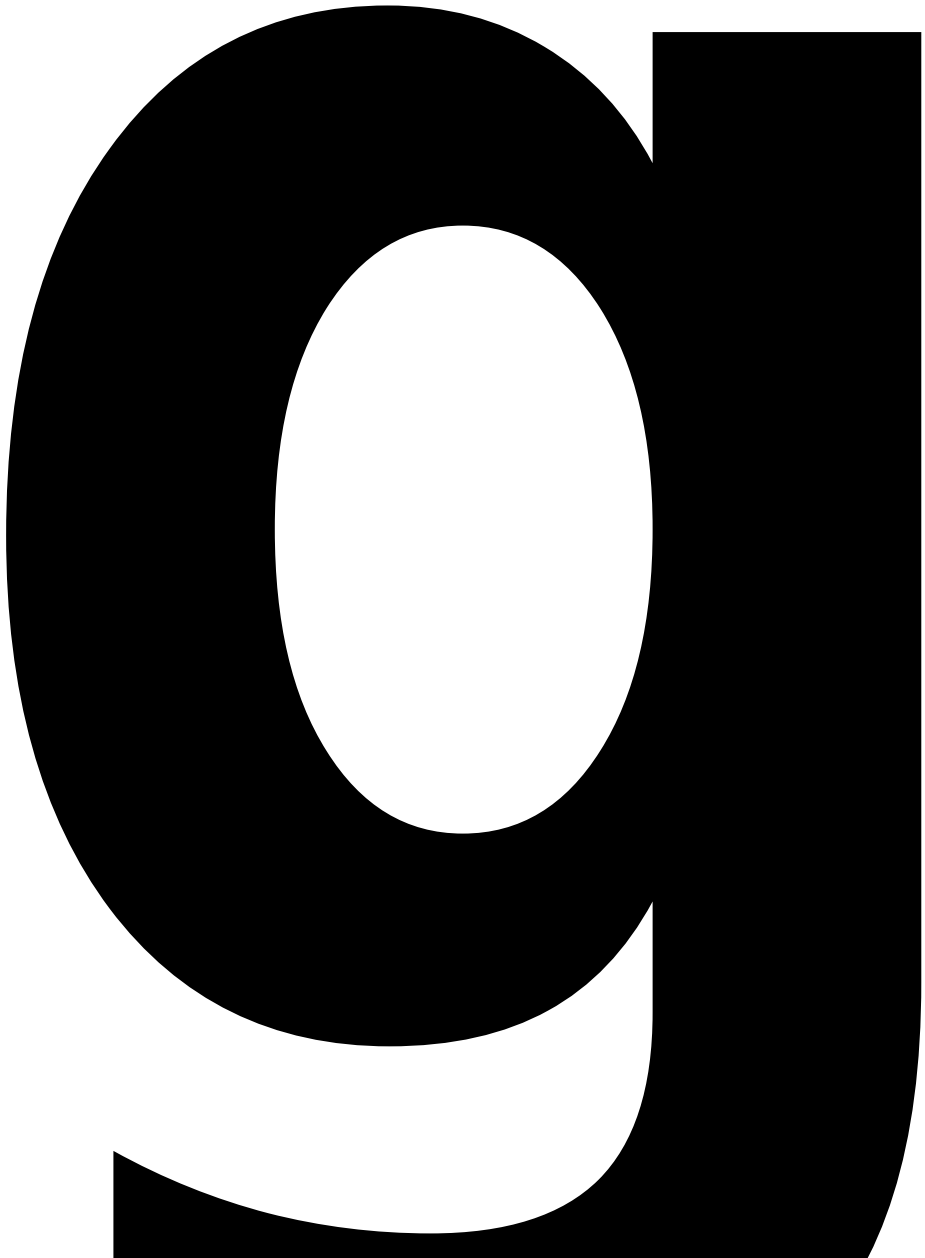


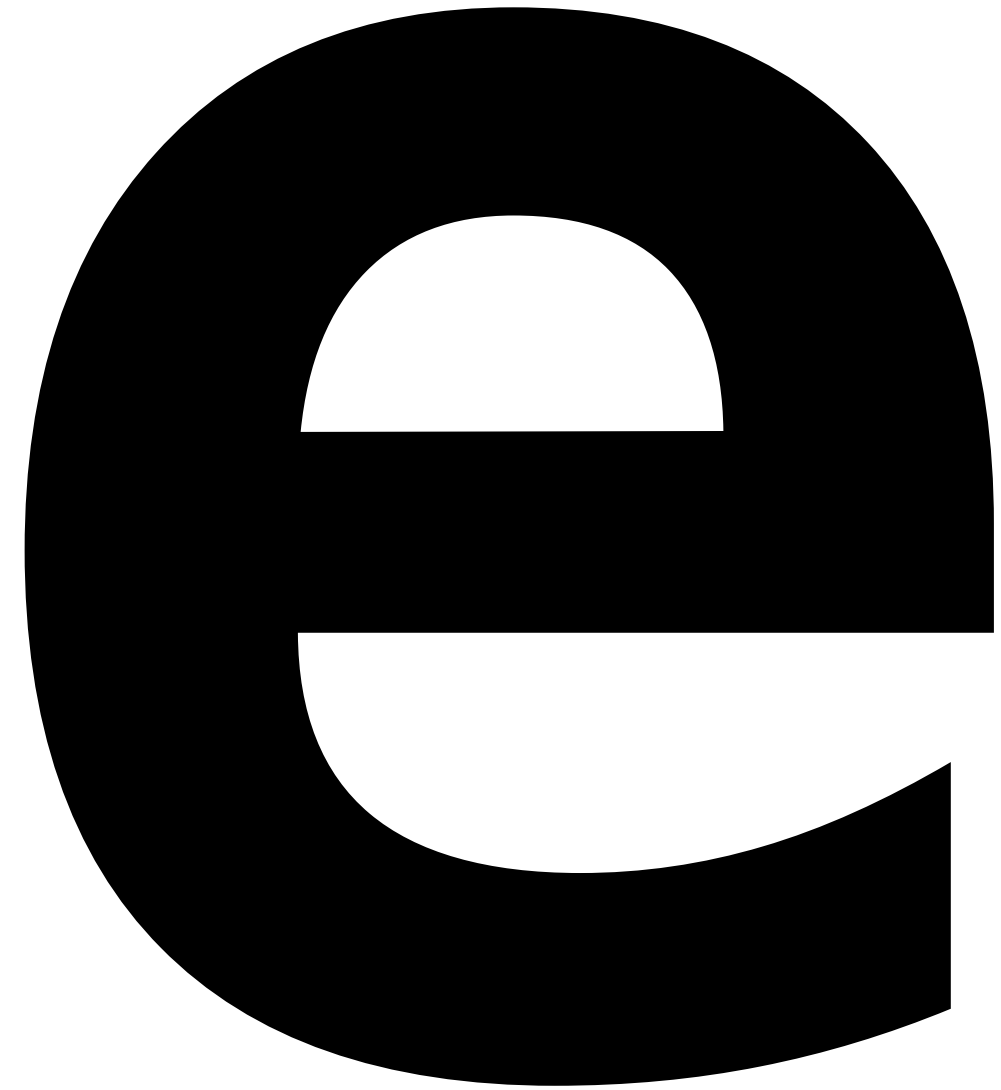


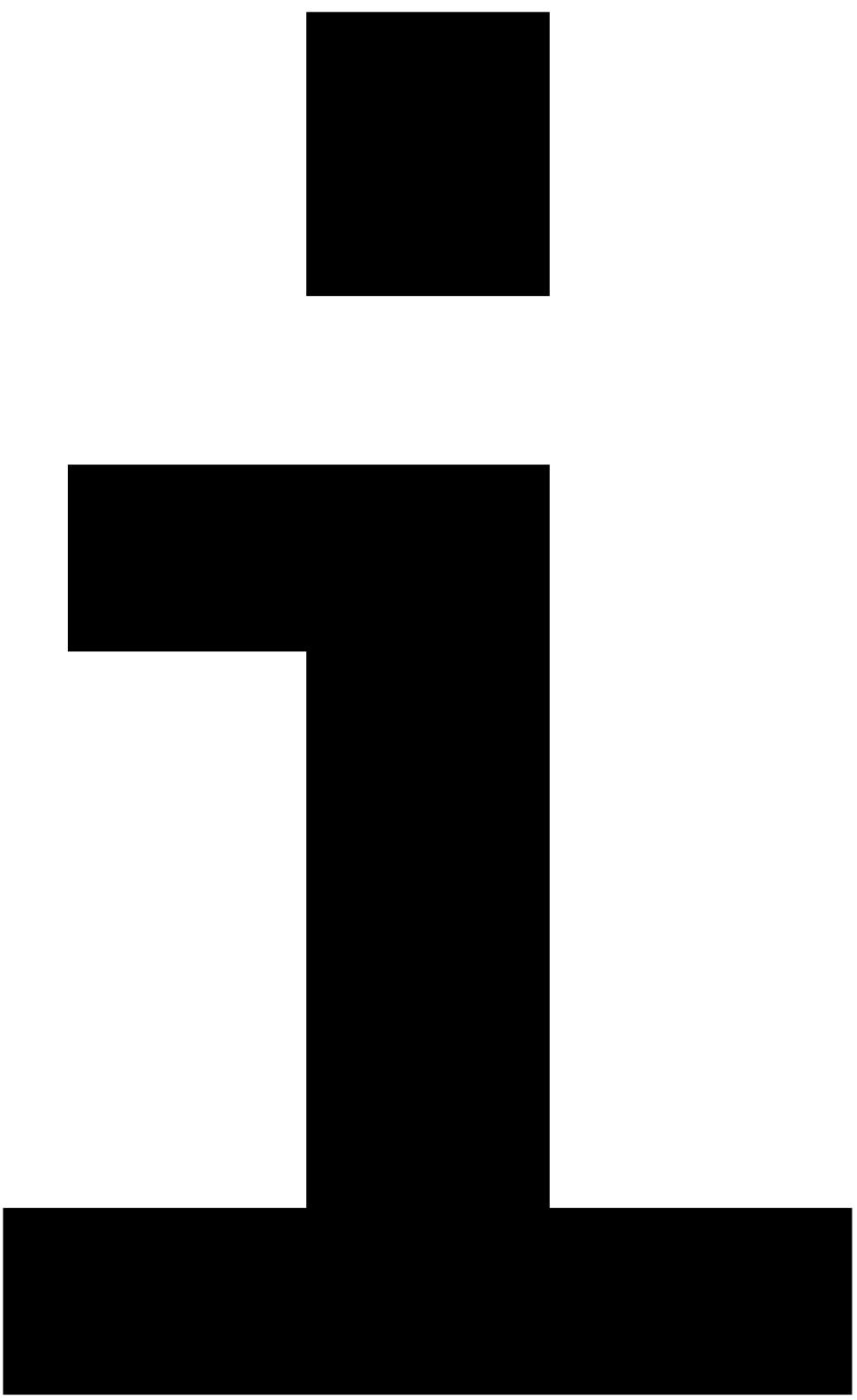
d

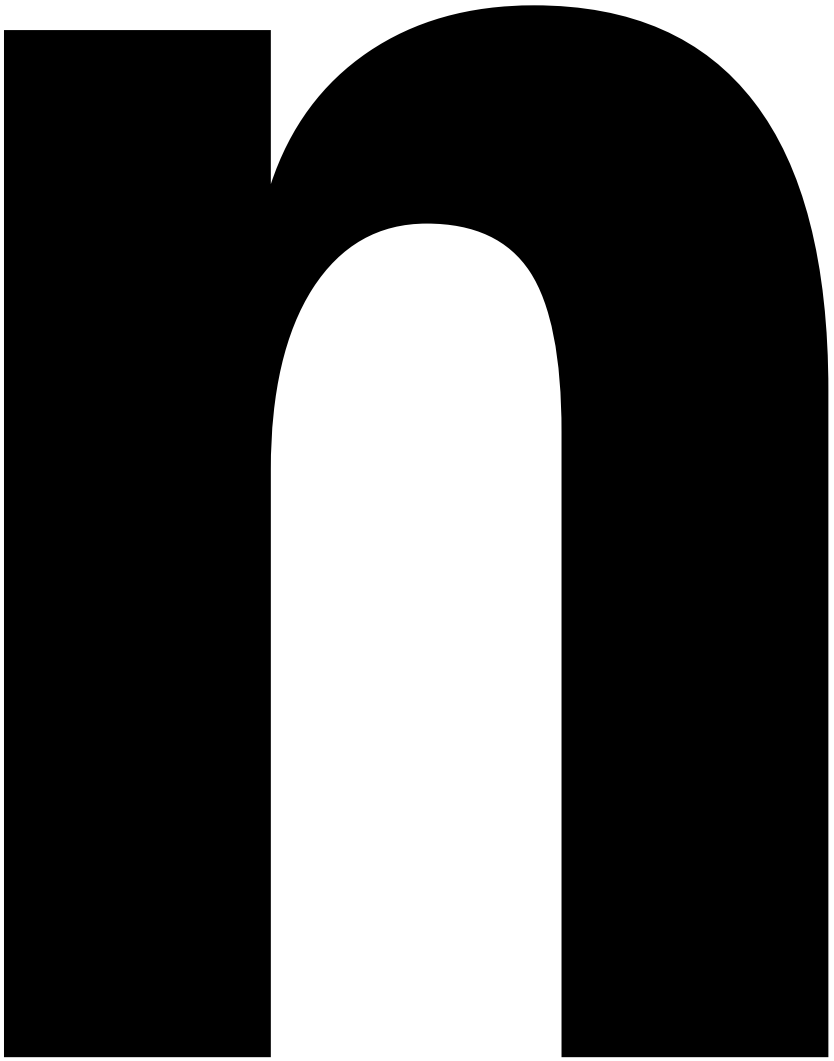
u

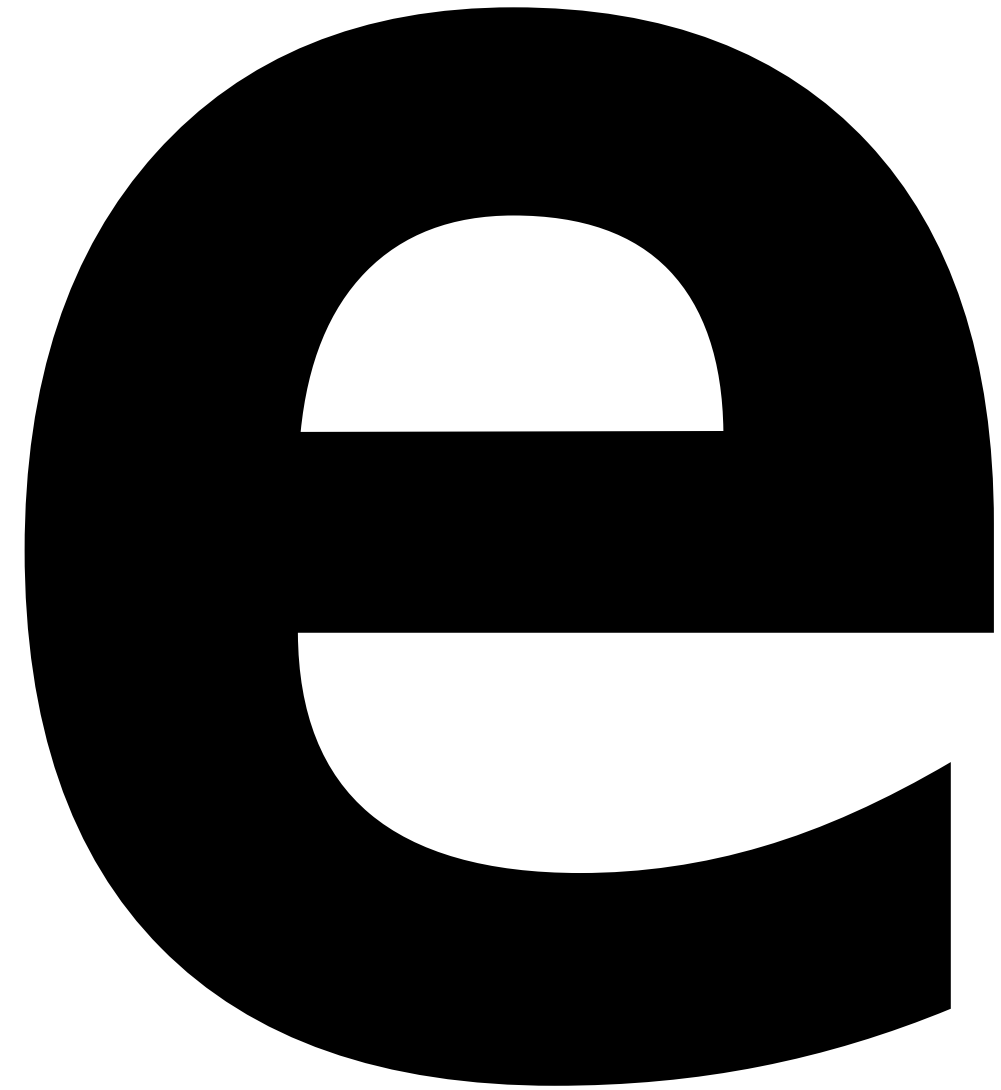


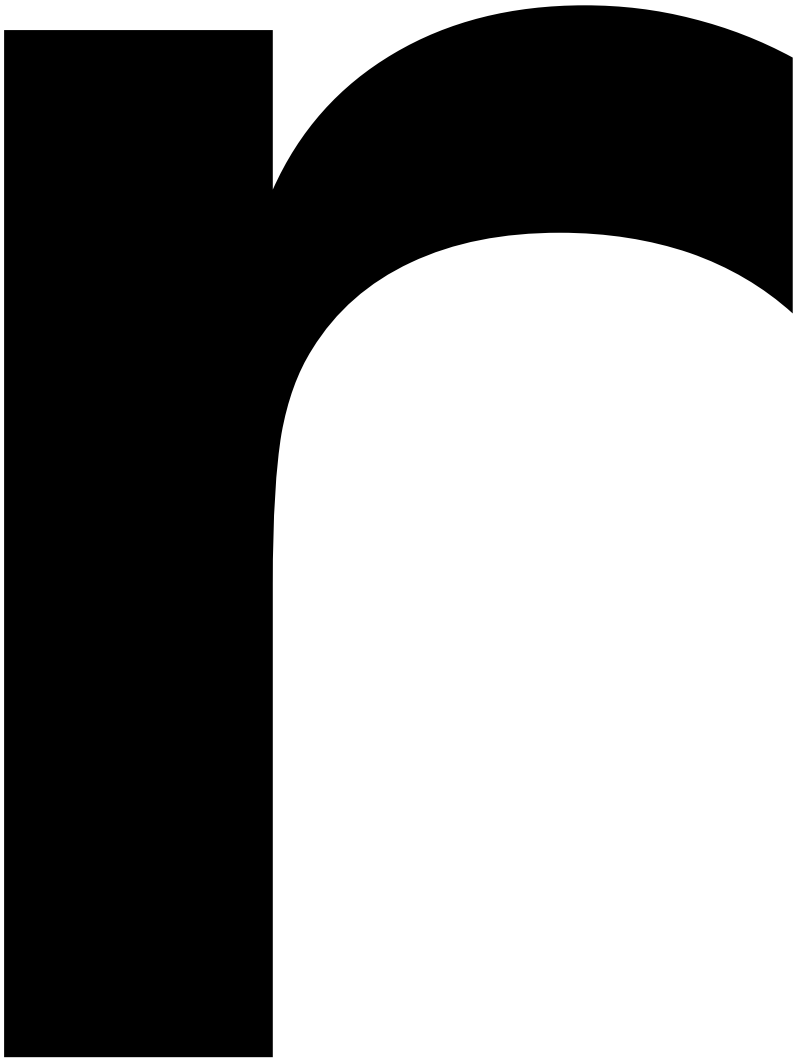


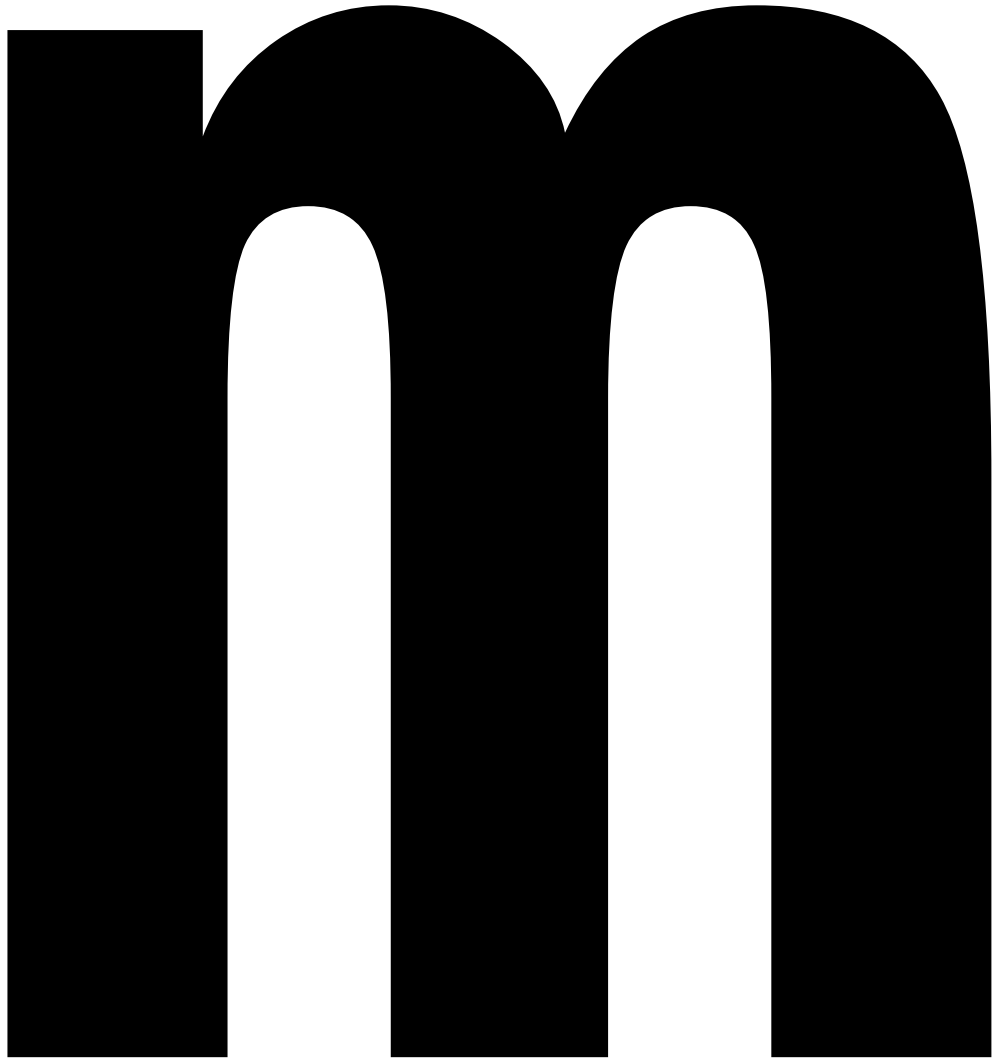


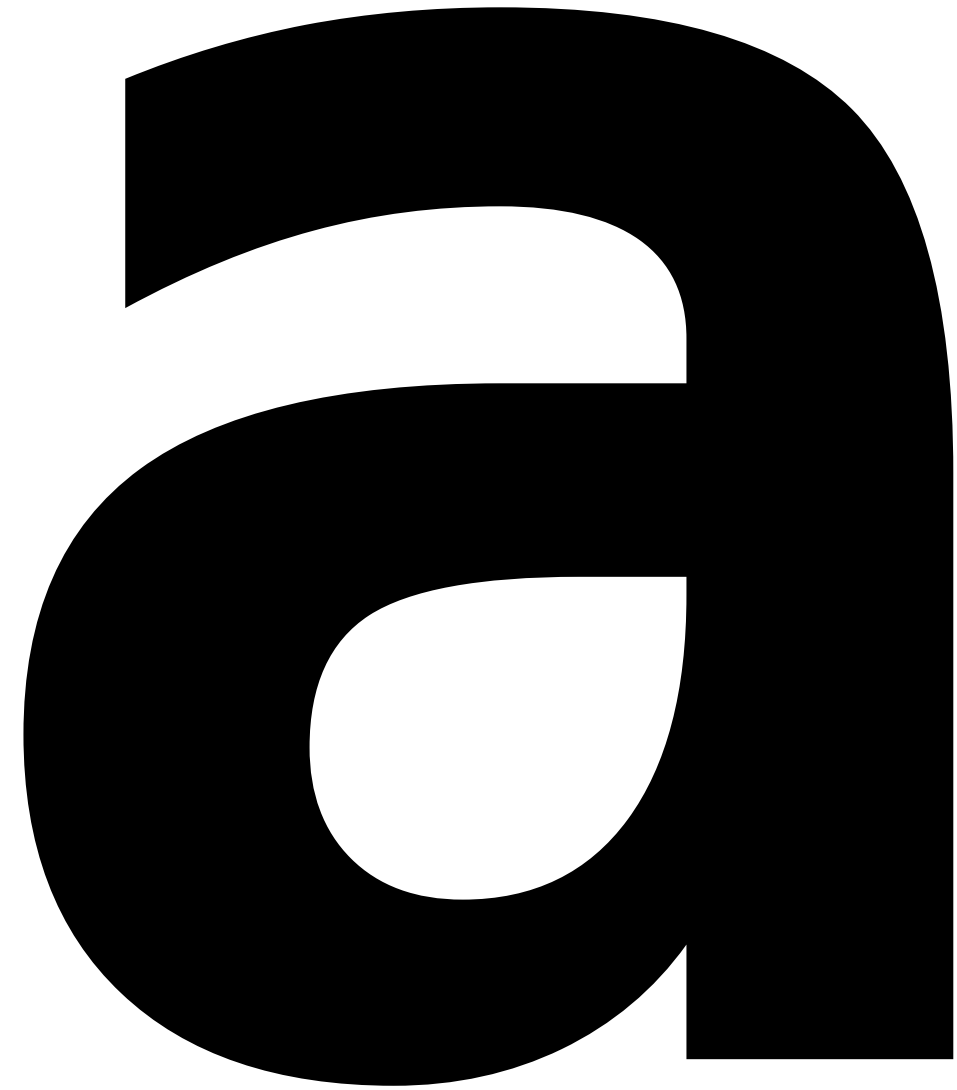


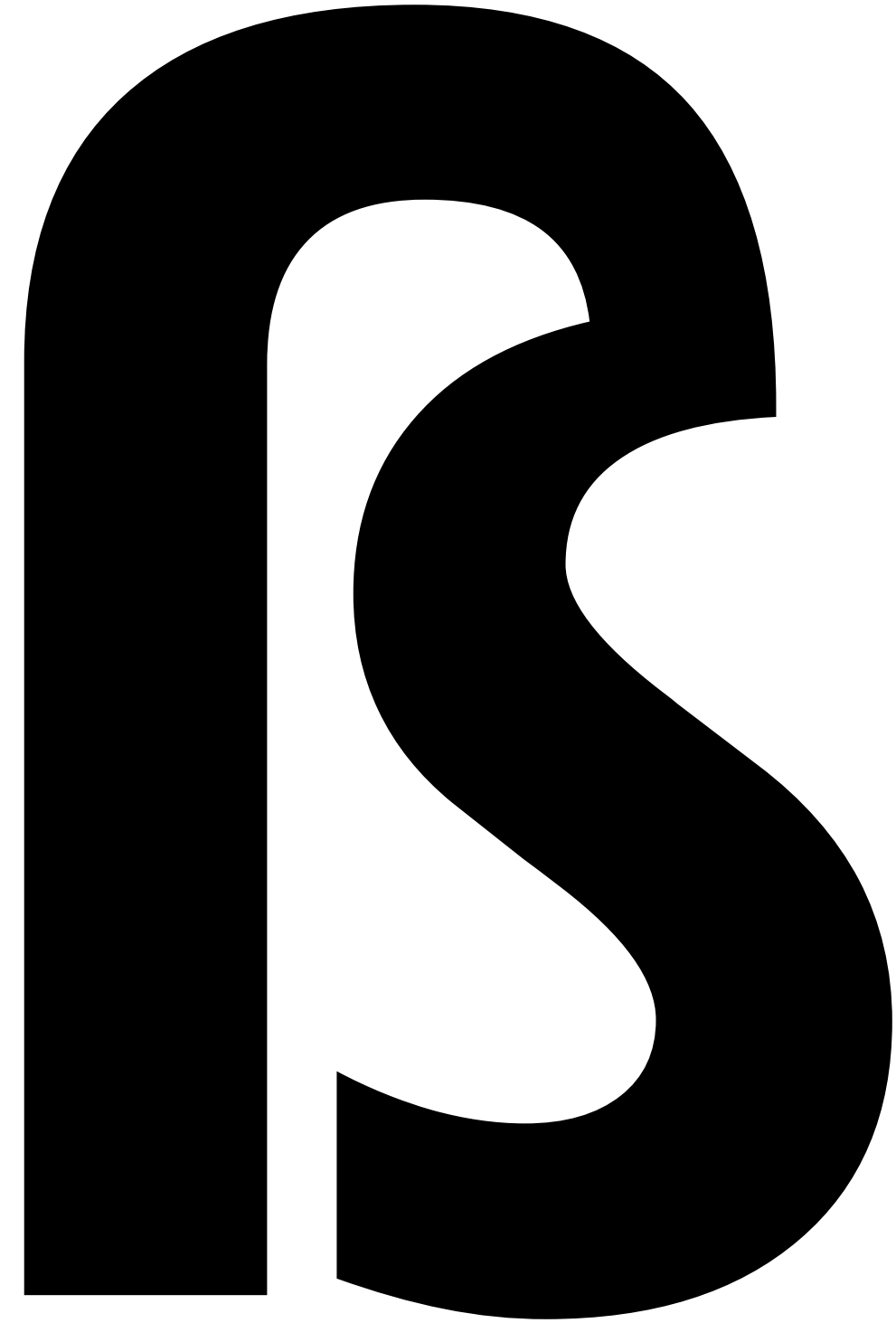


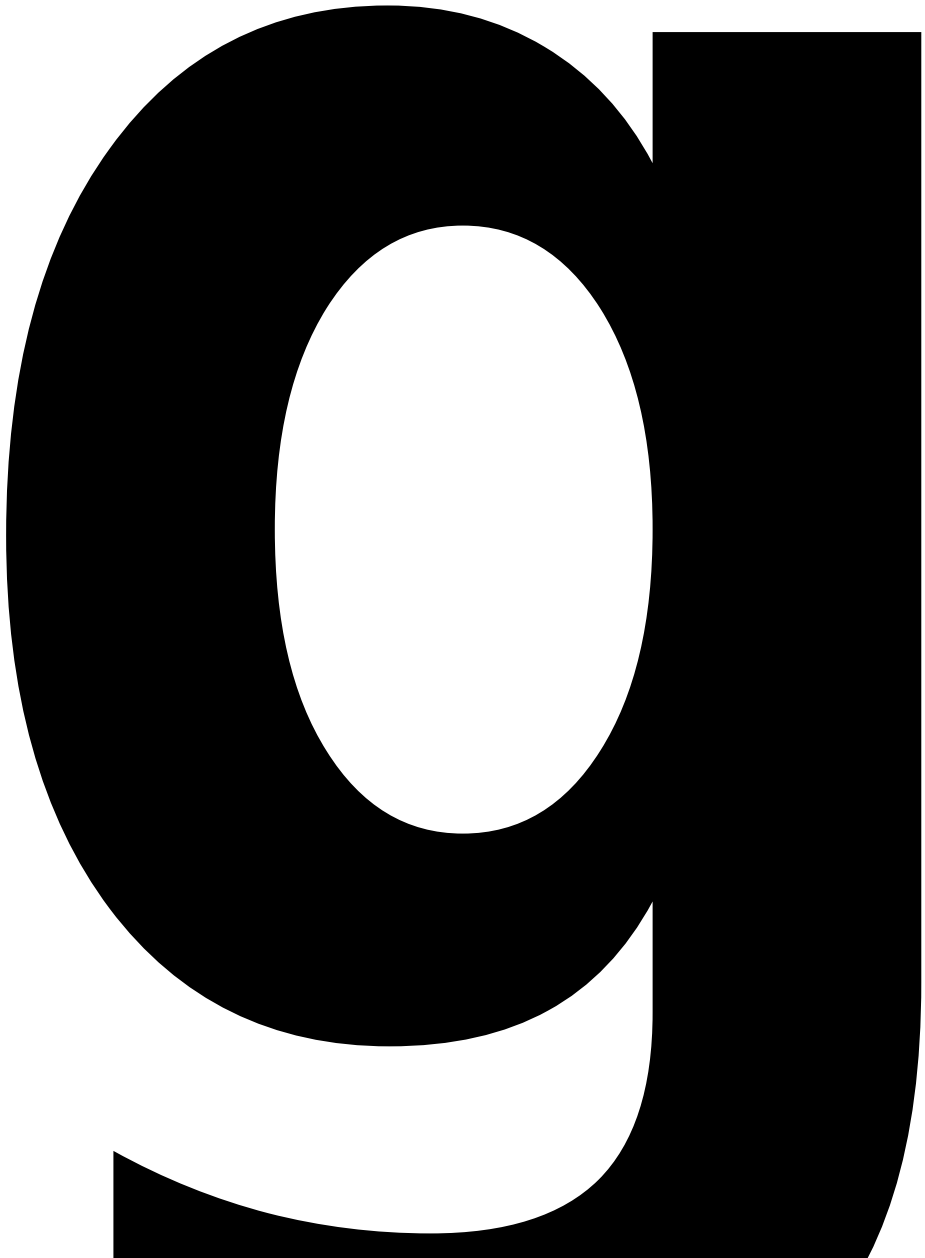


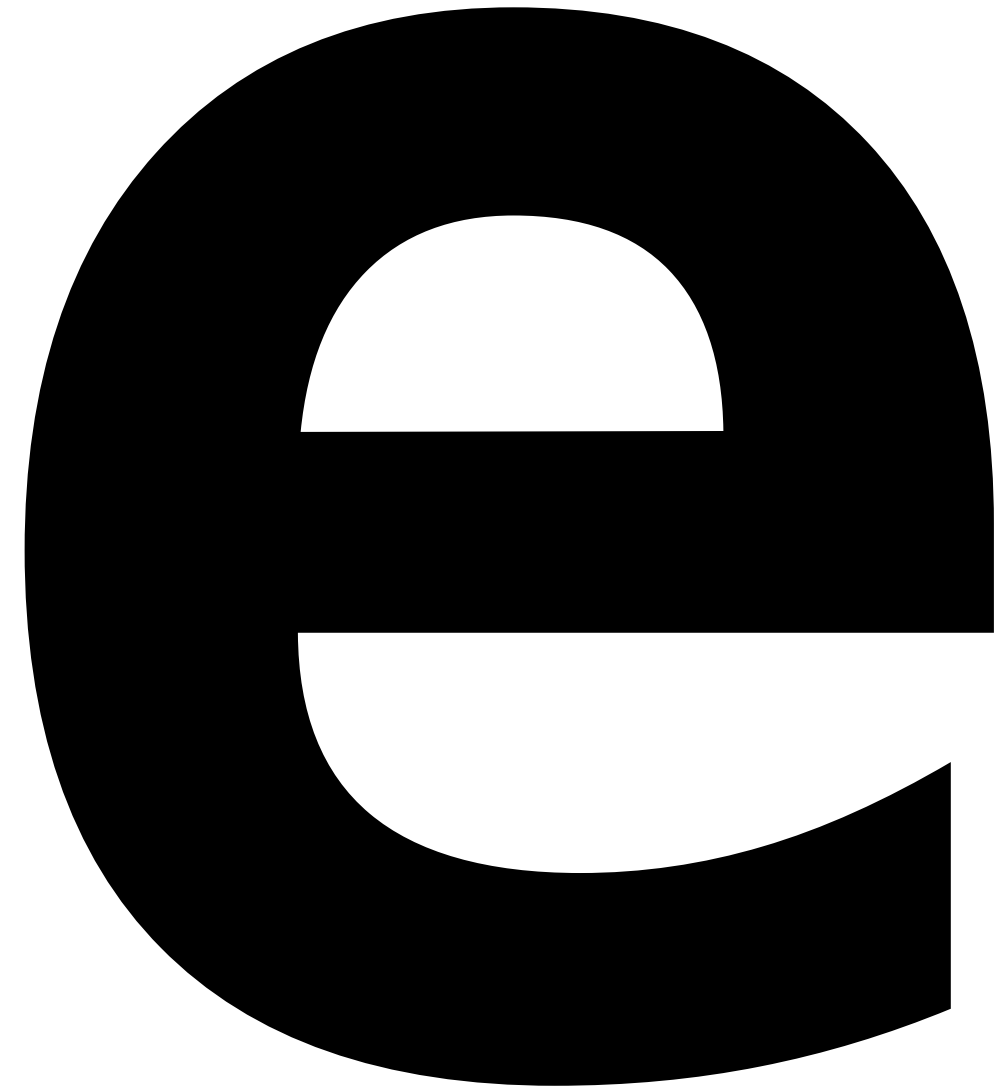


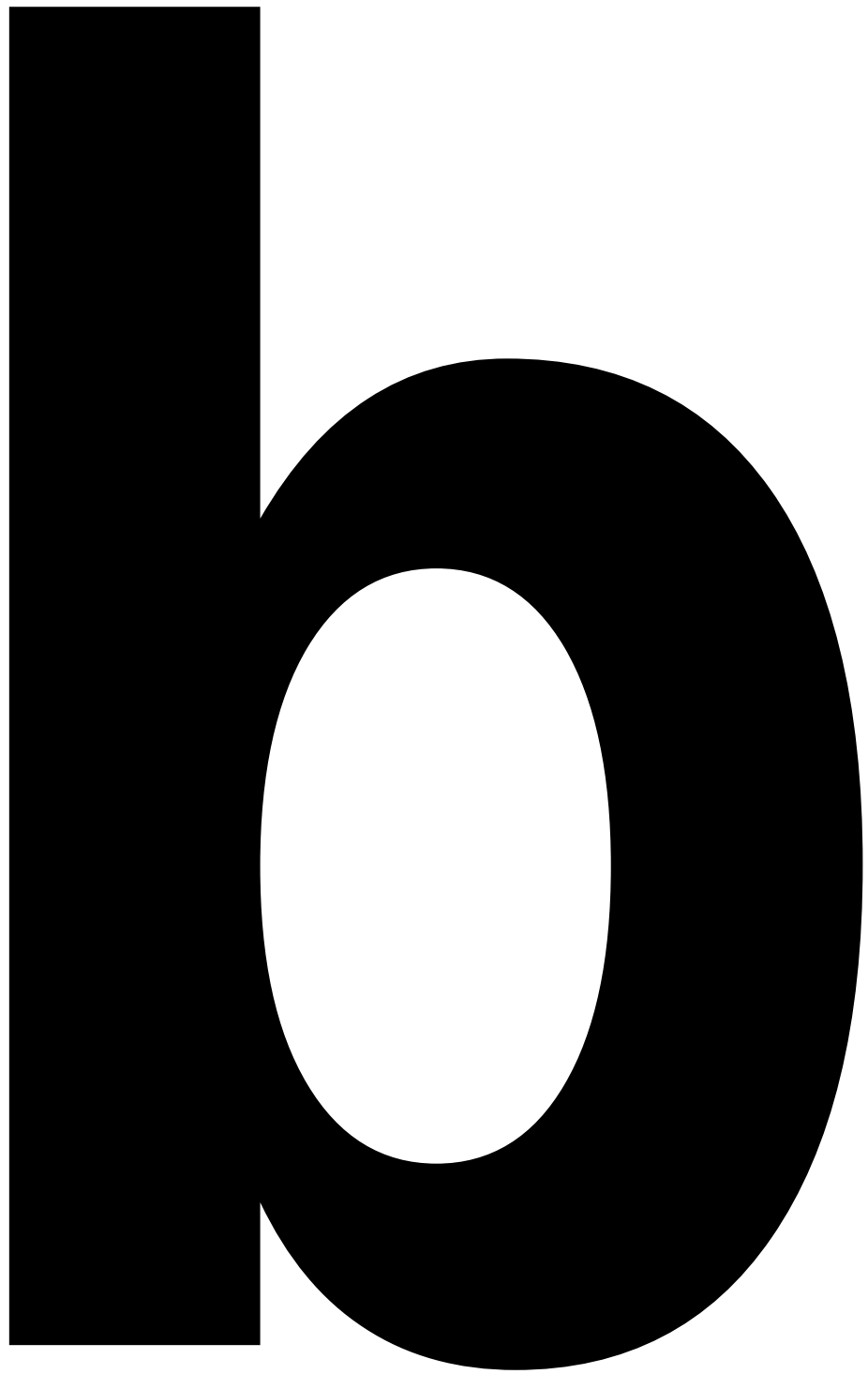


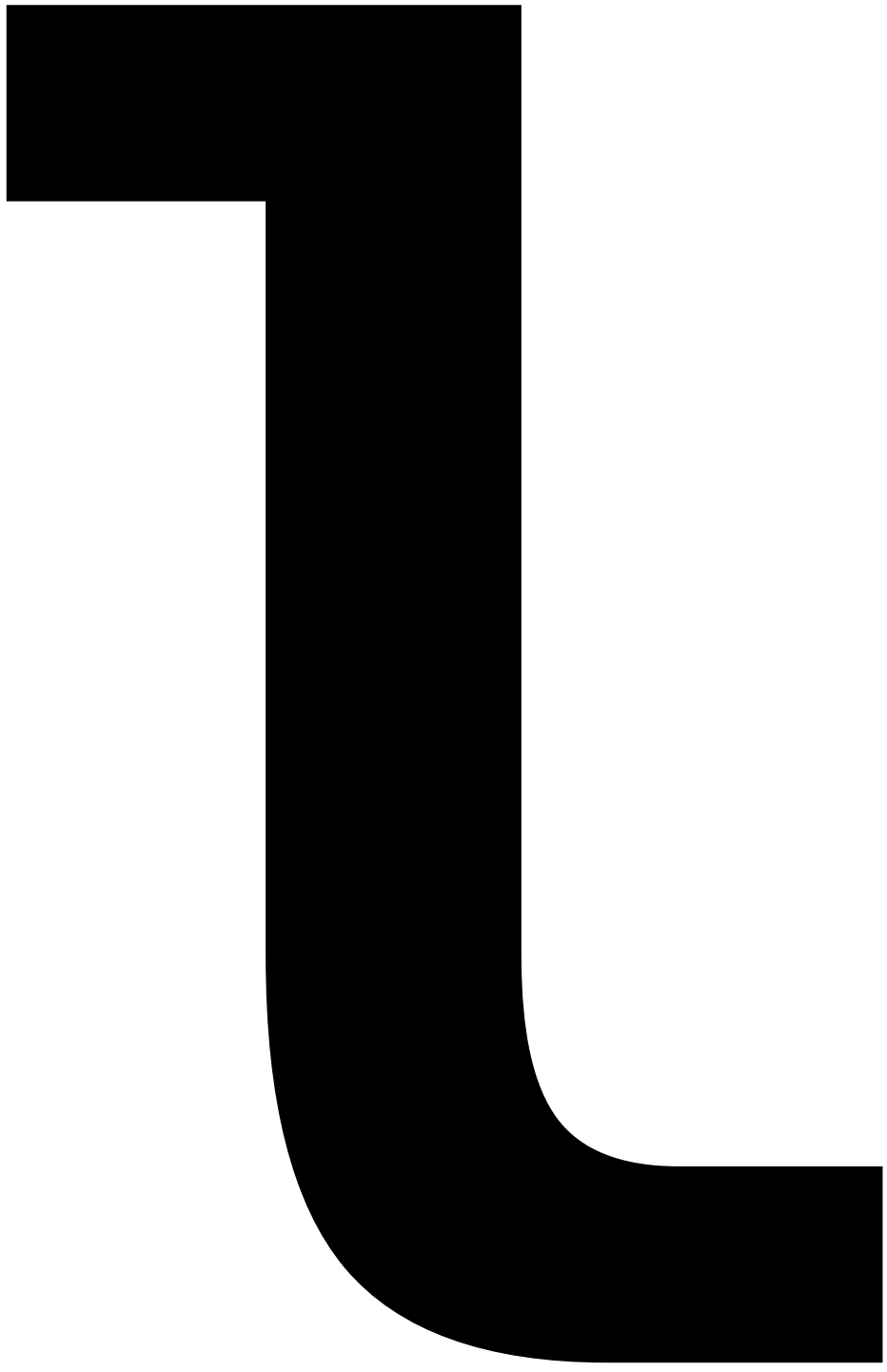


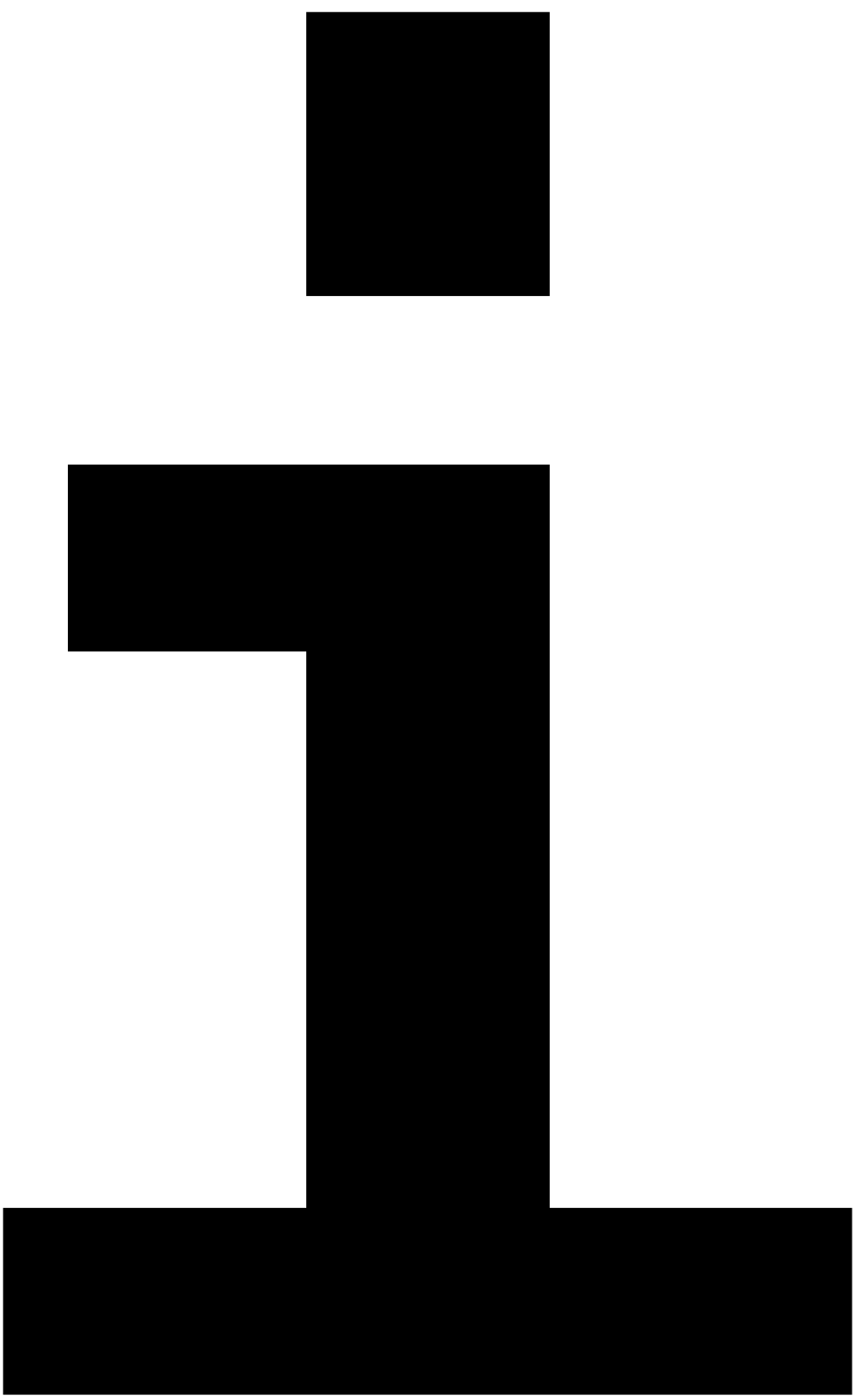


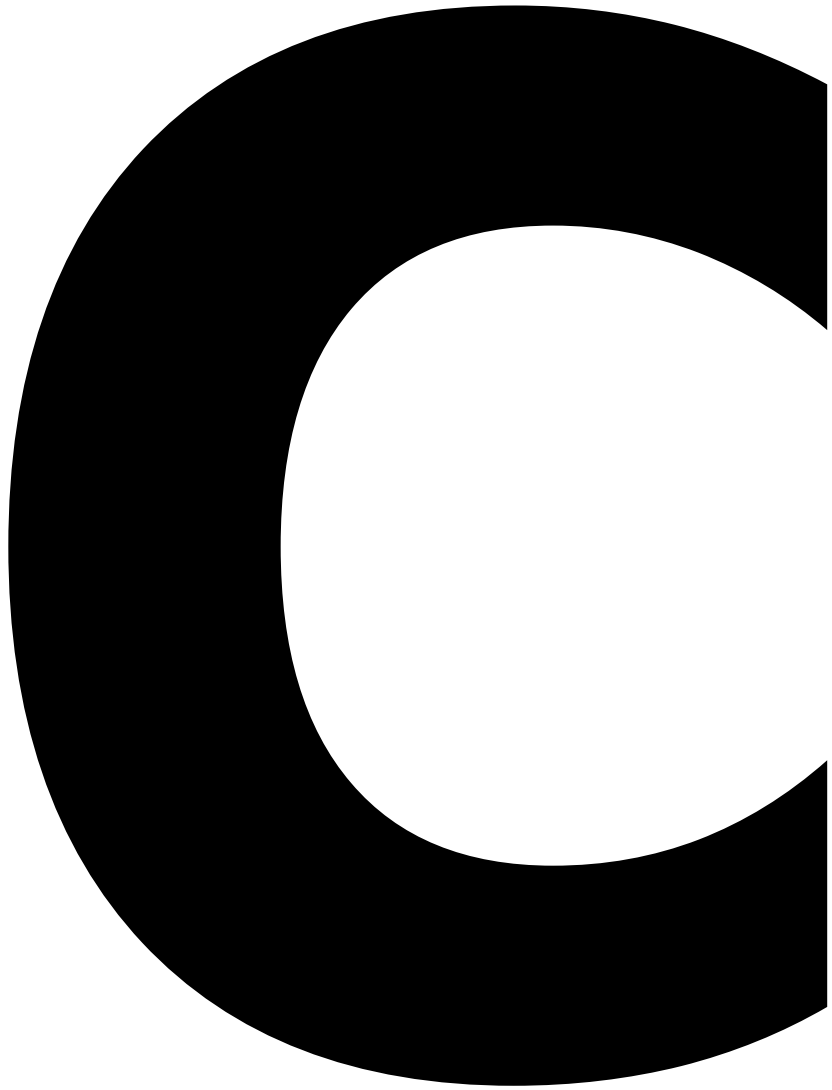


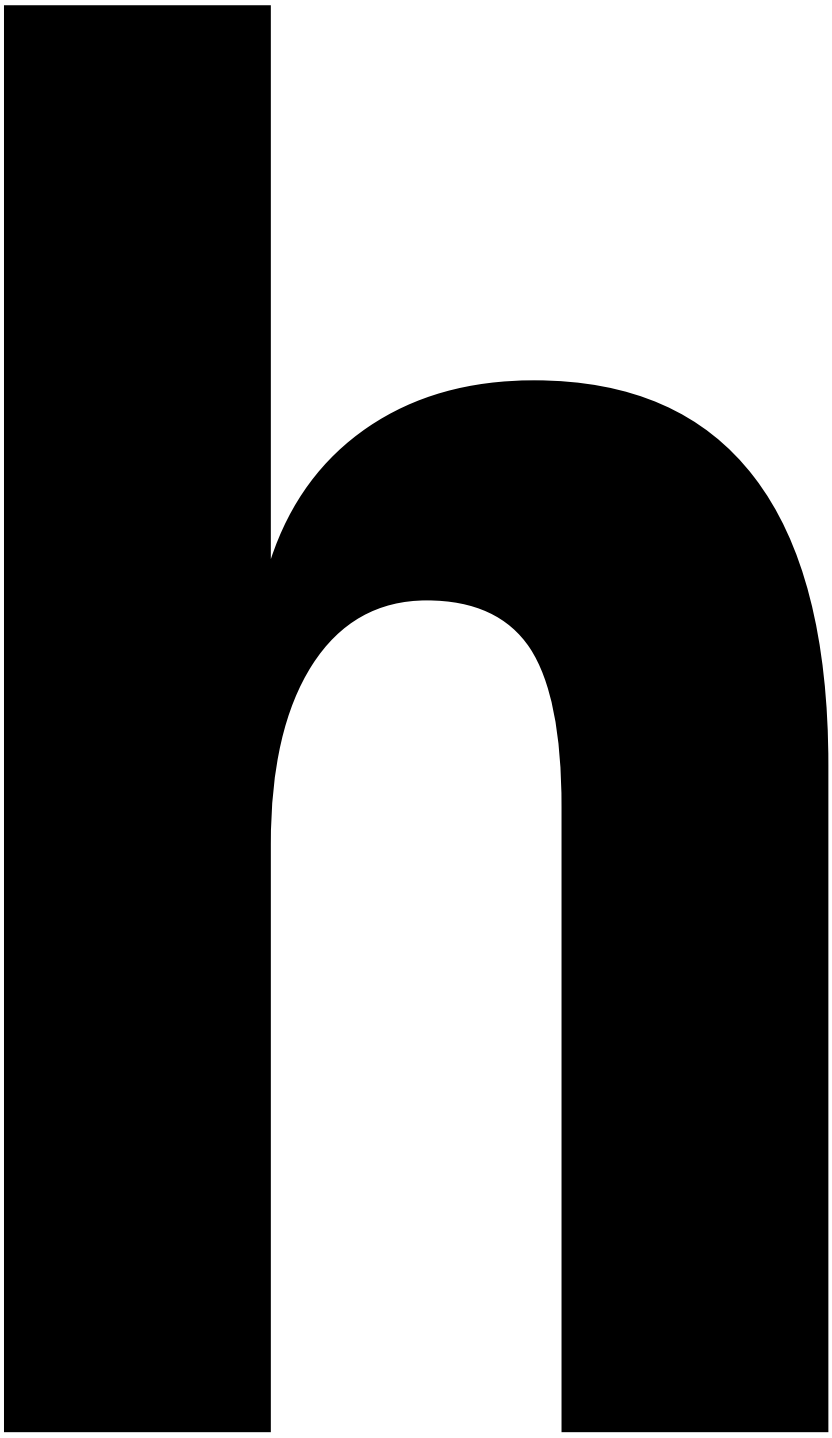


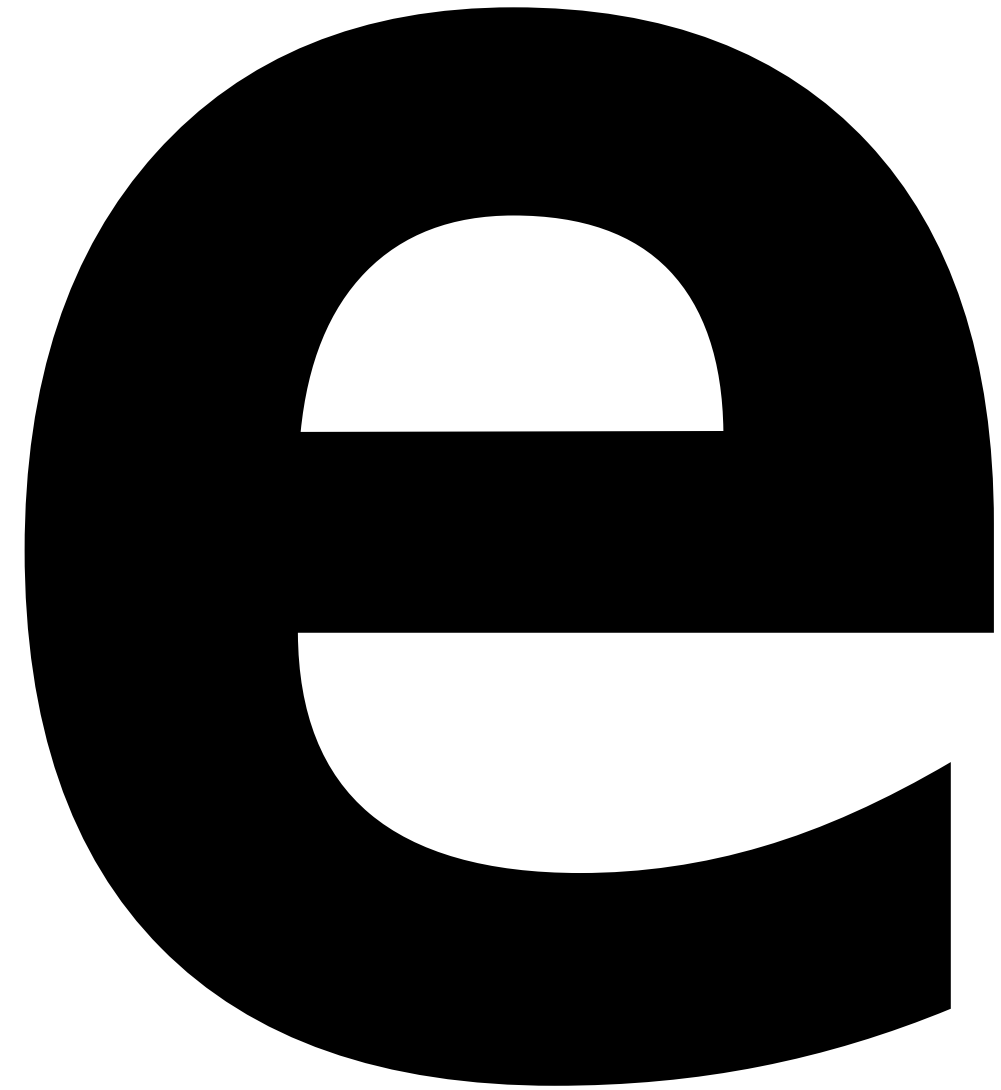


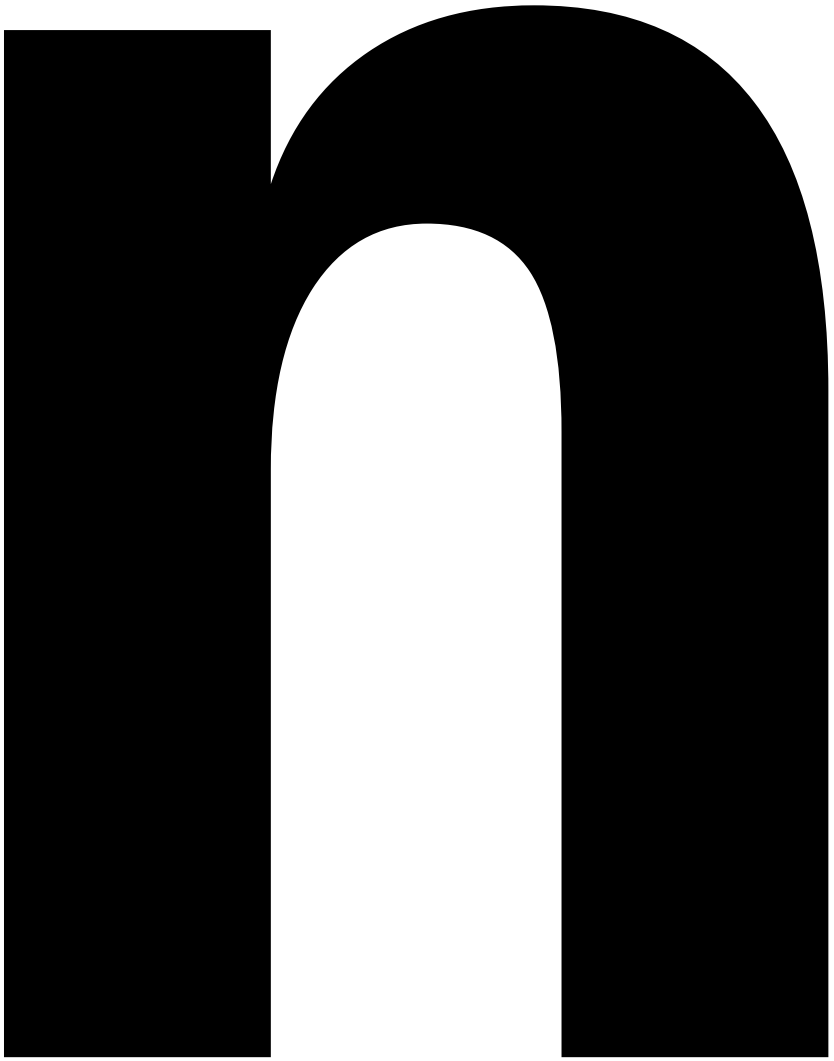


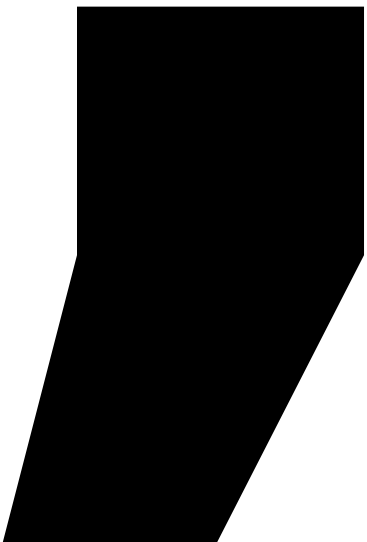


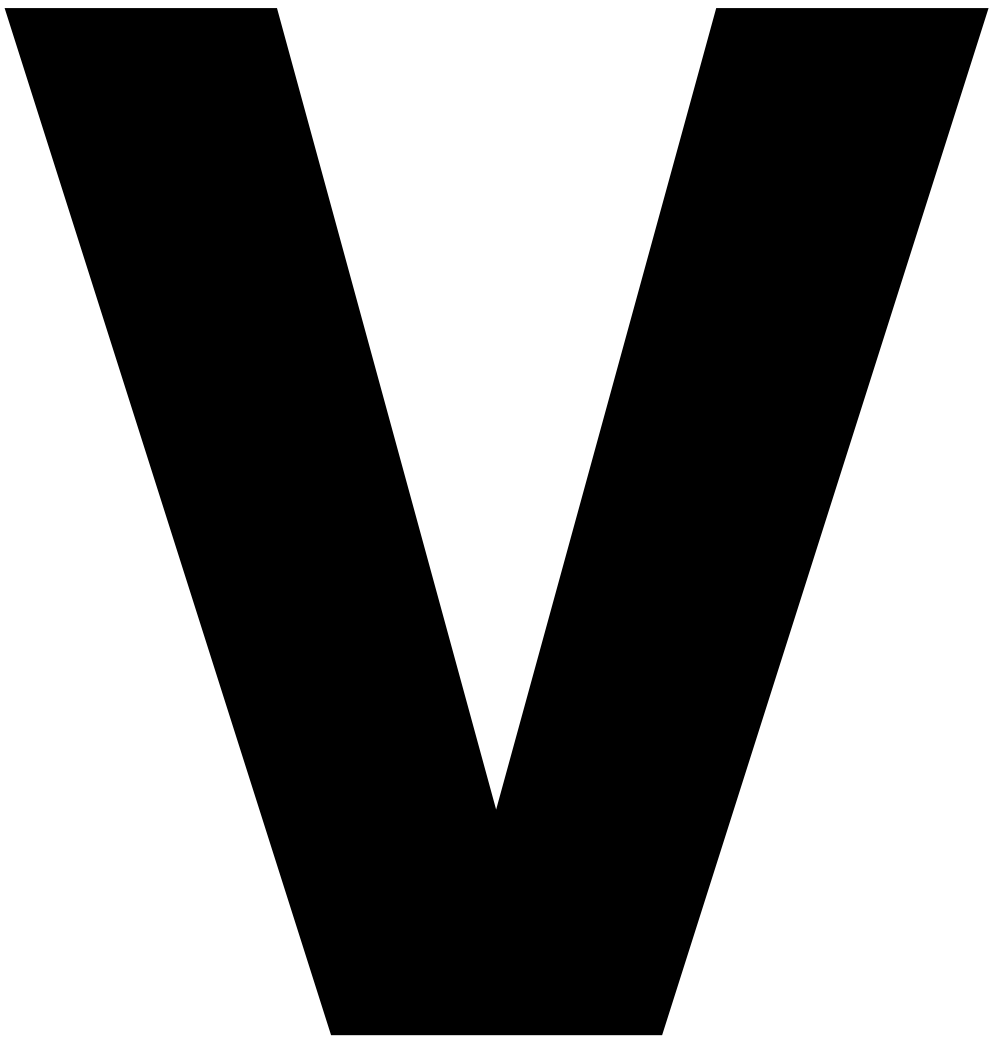


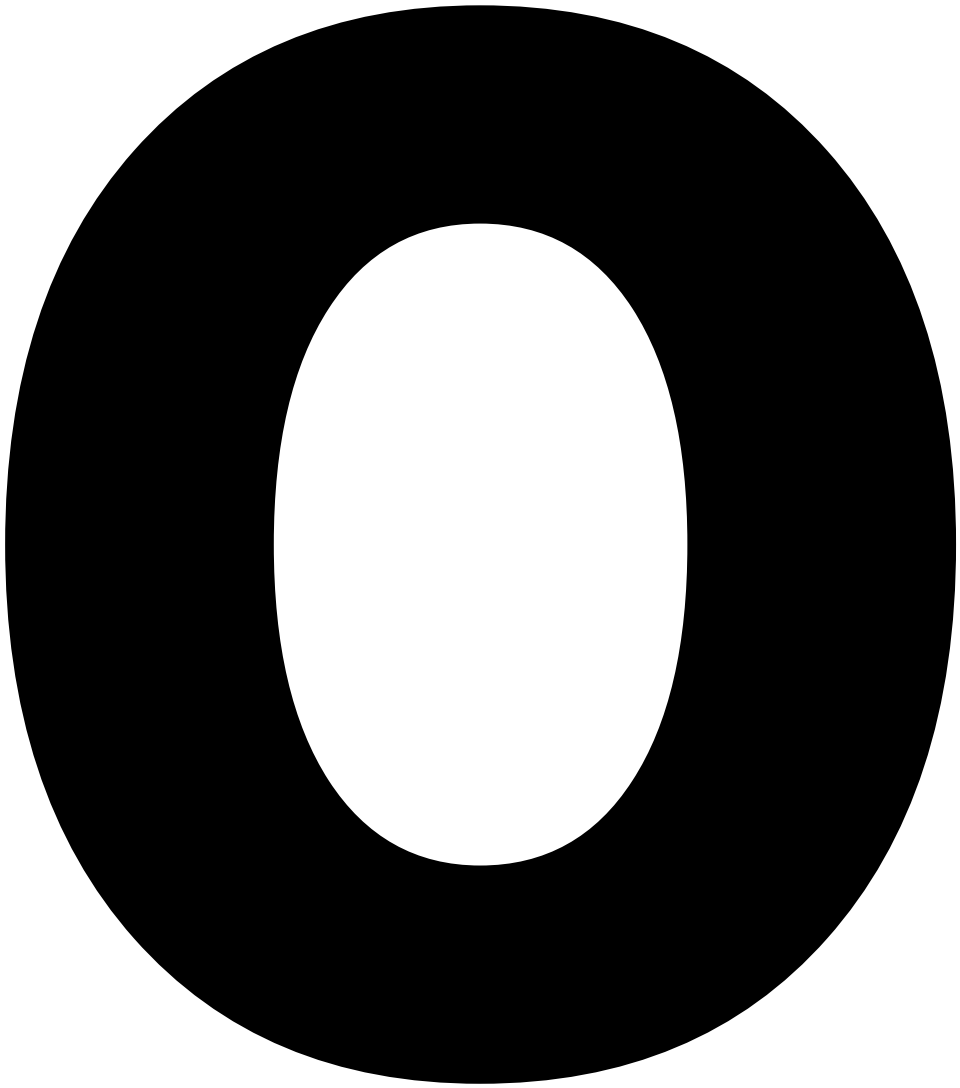


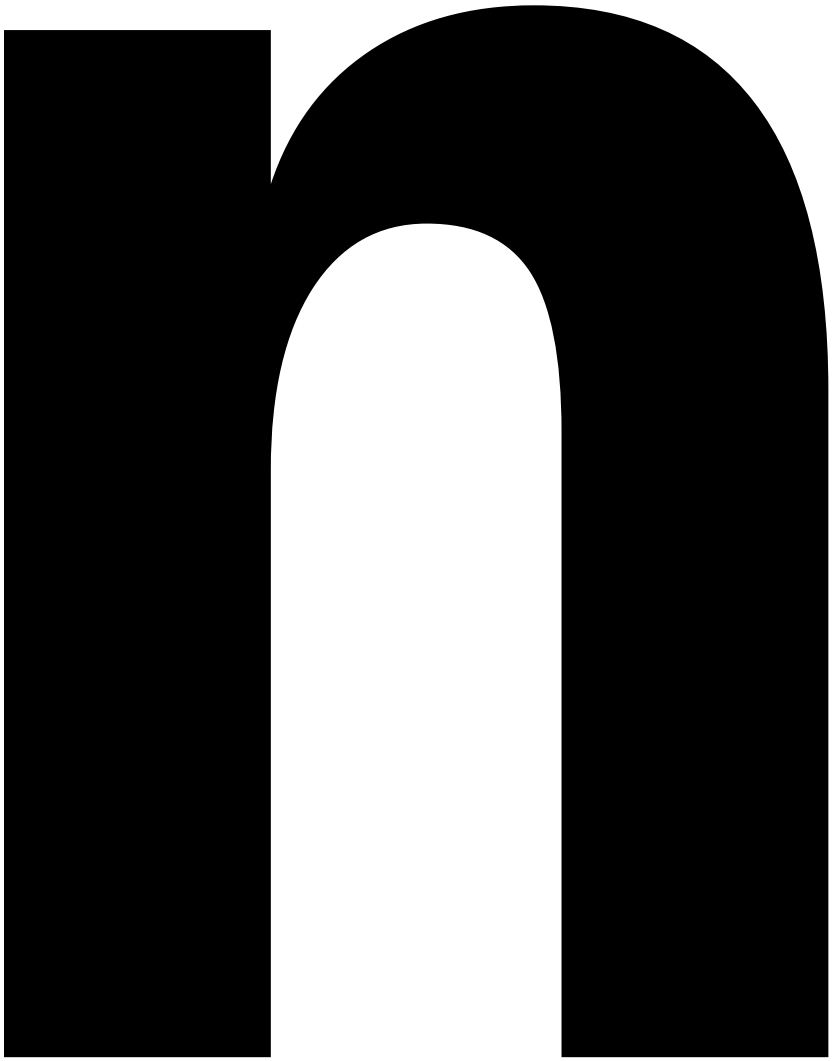


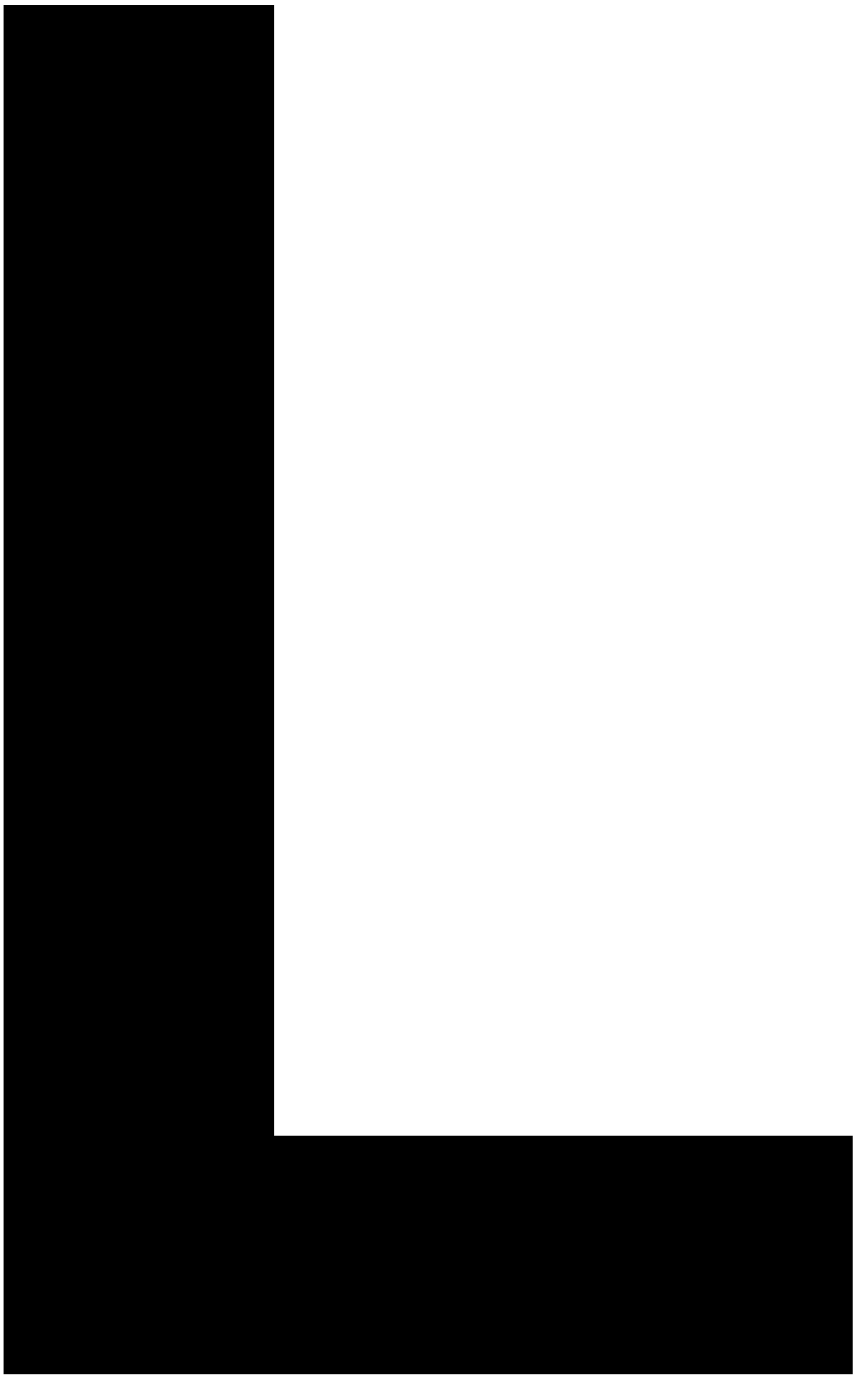


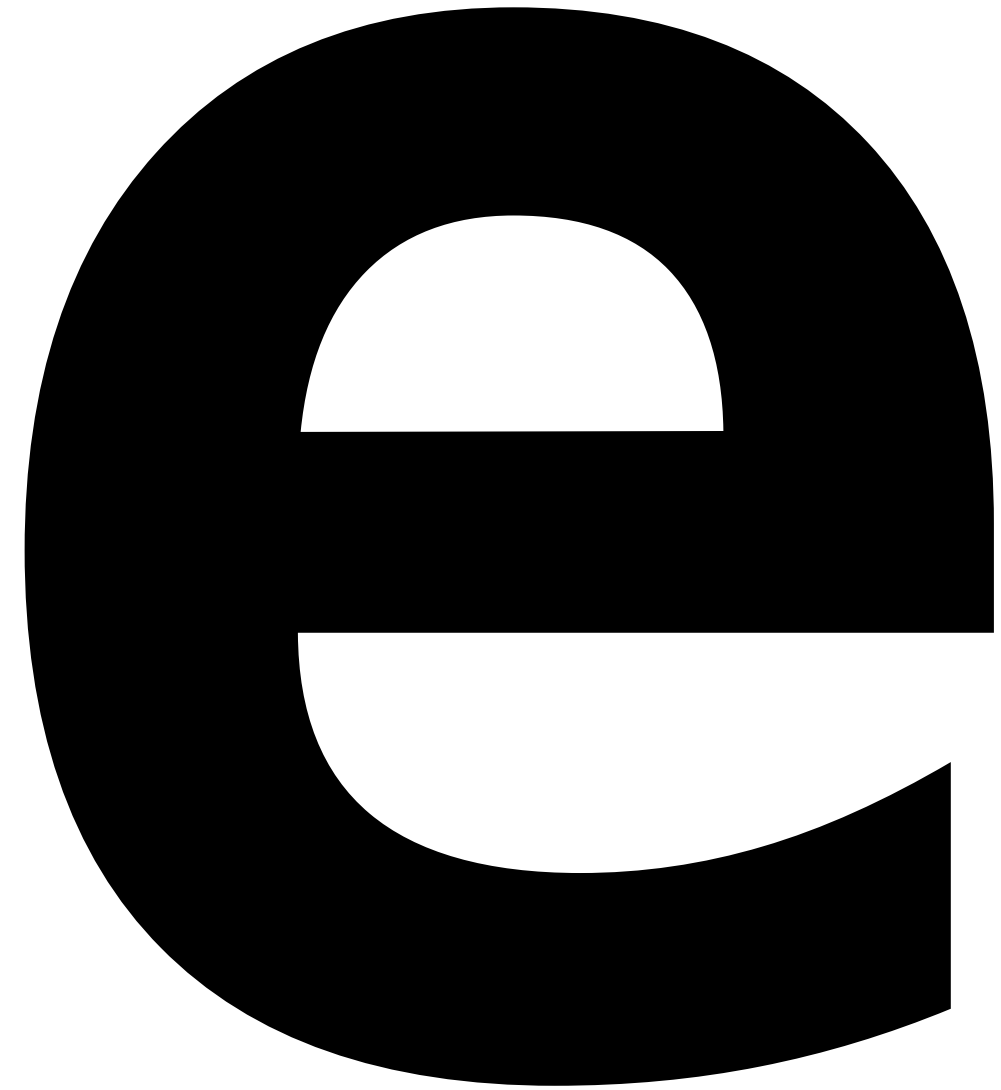


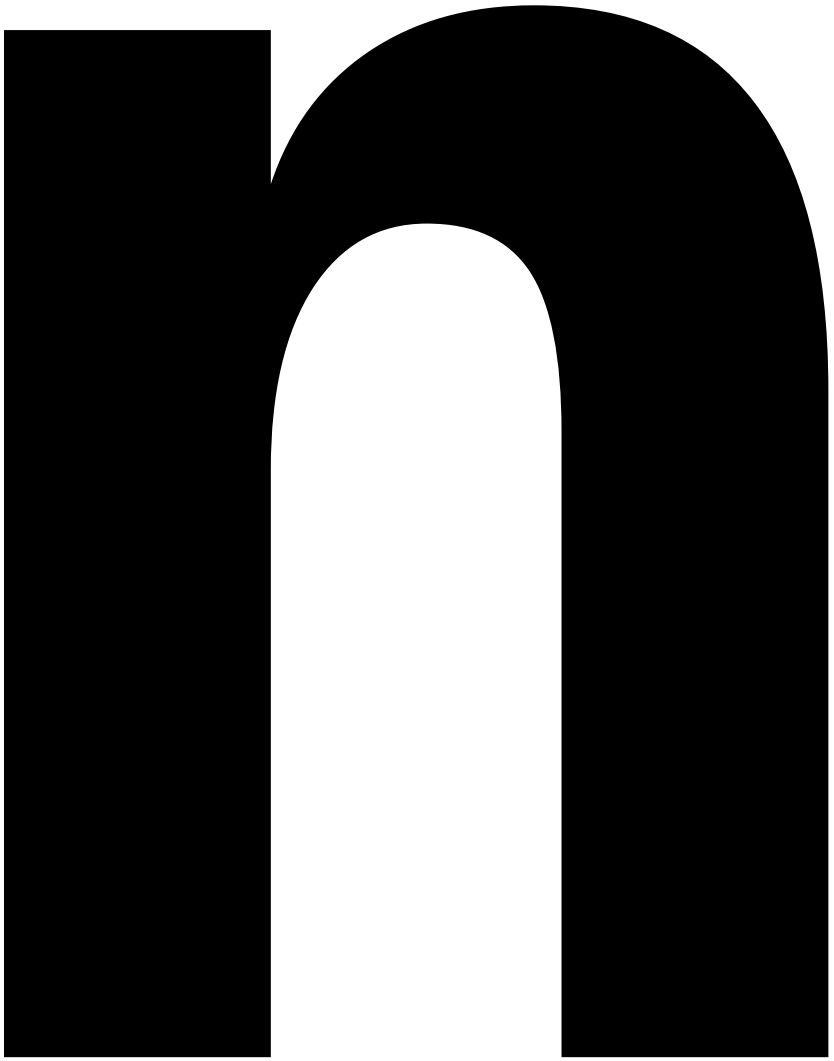


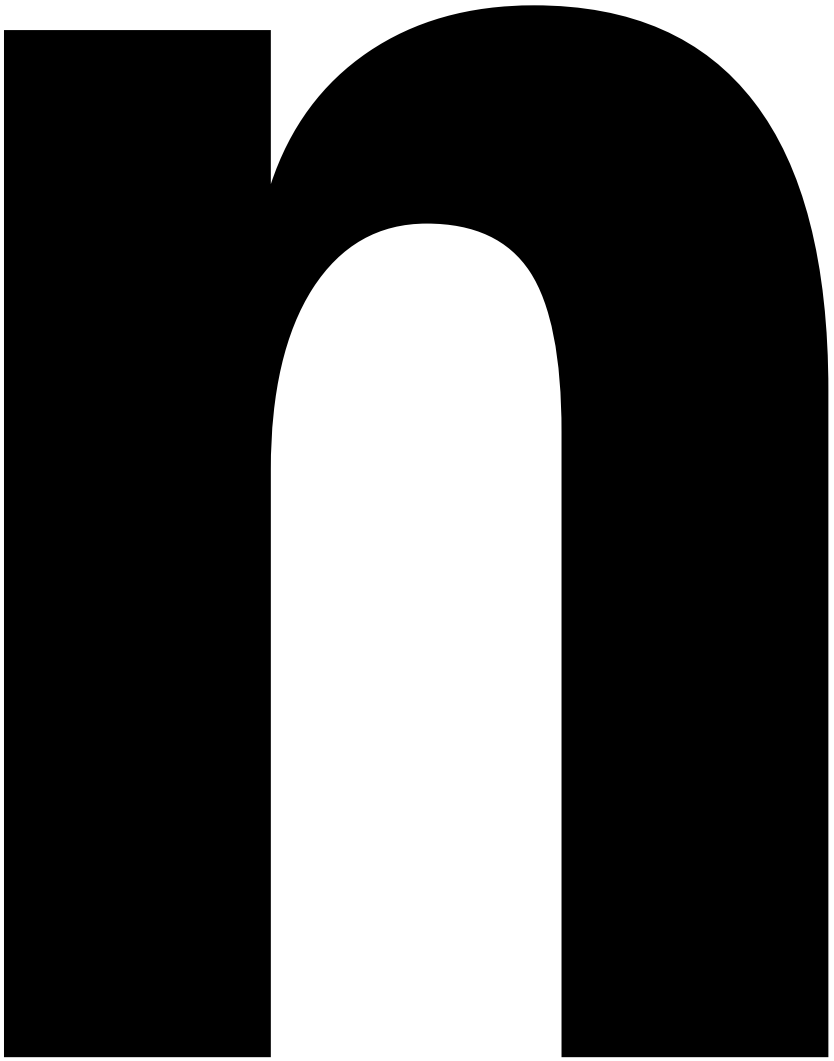


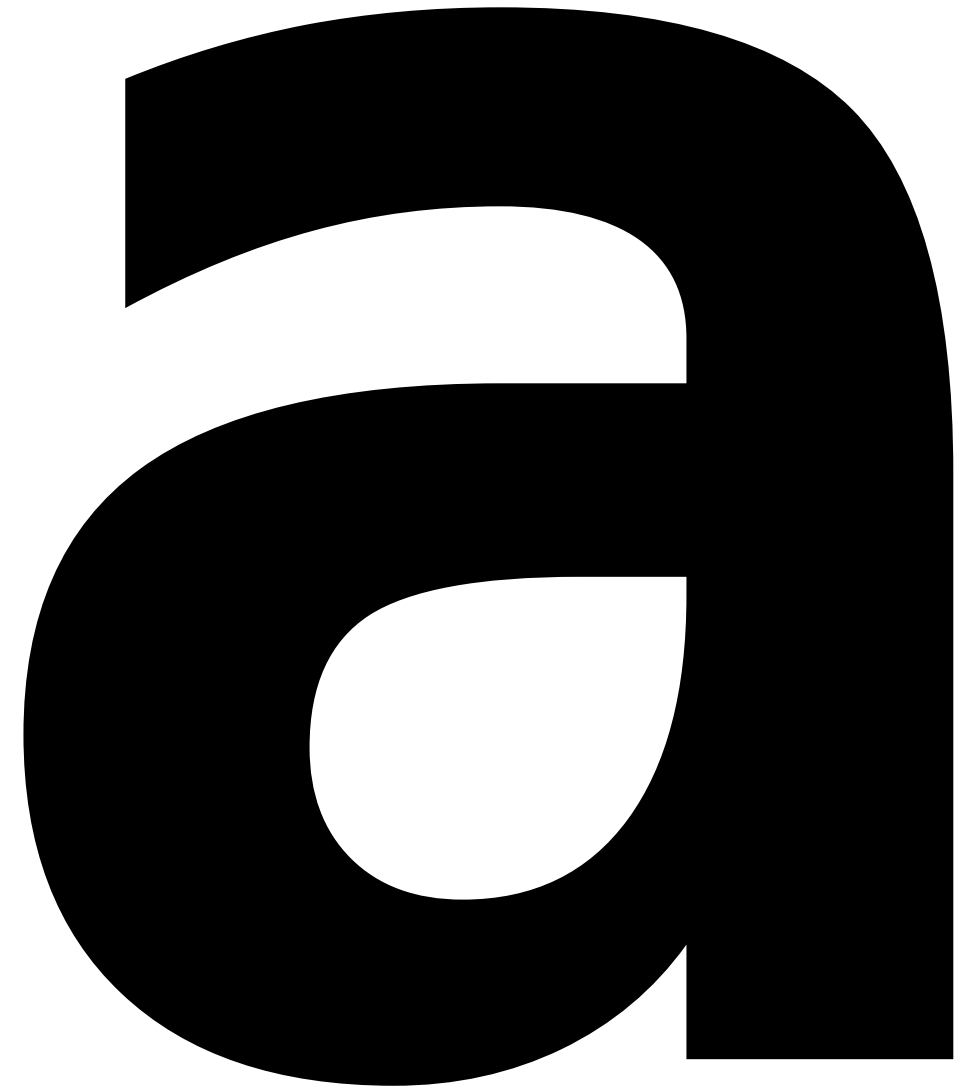


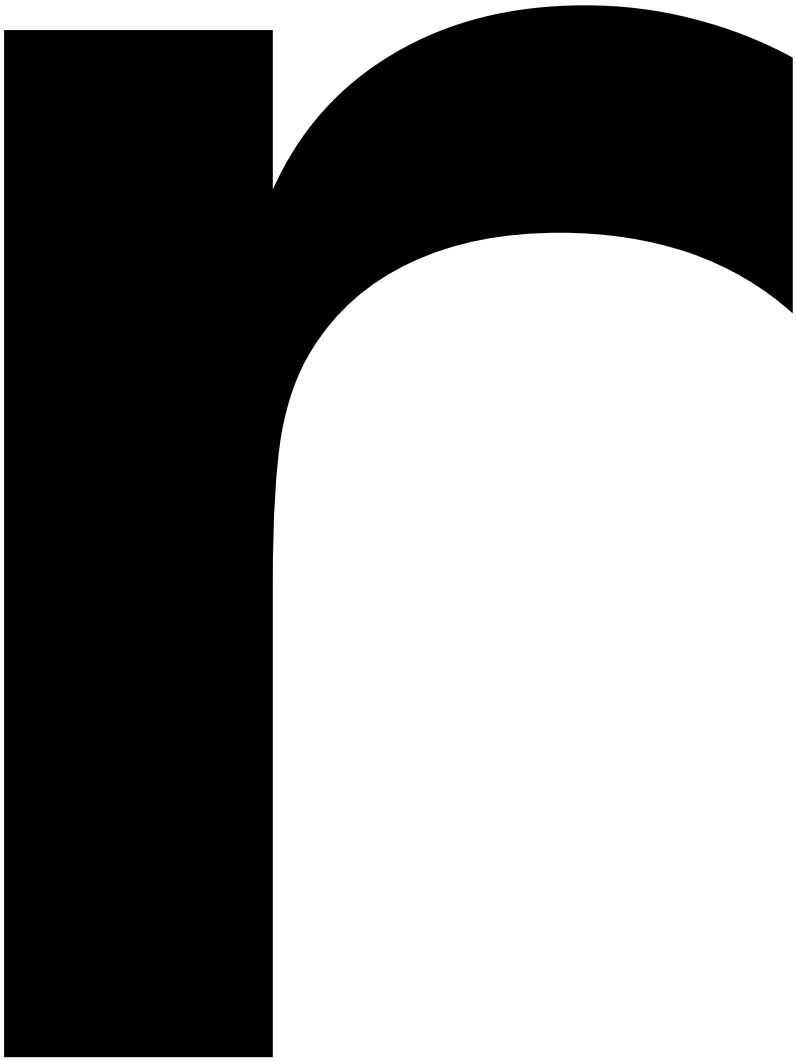


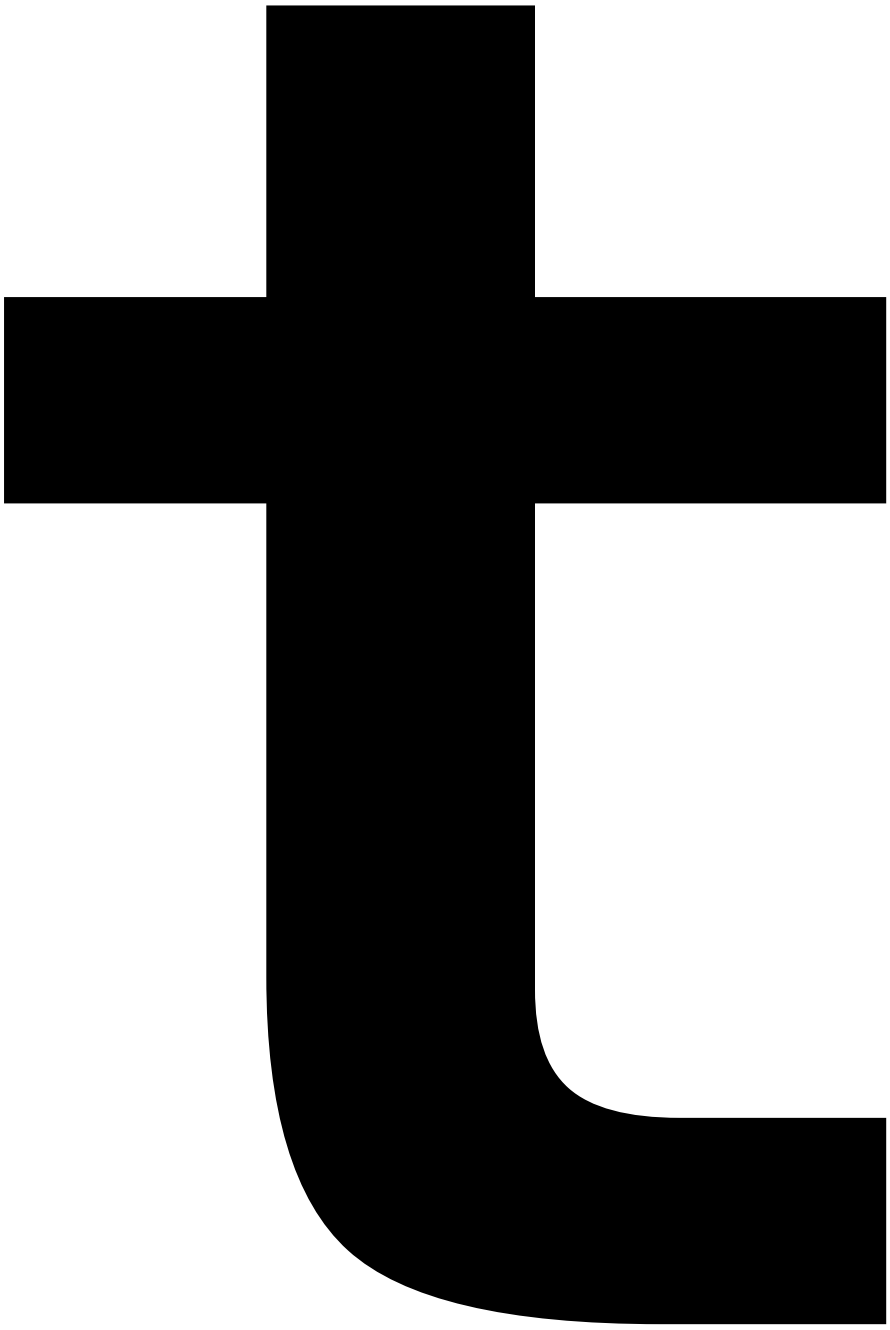


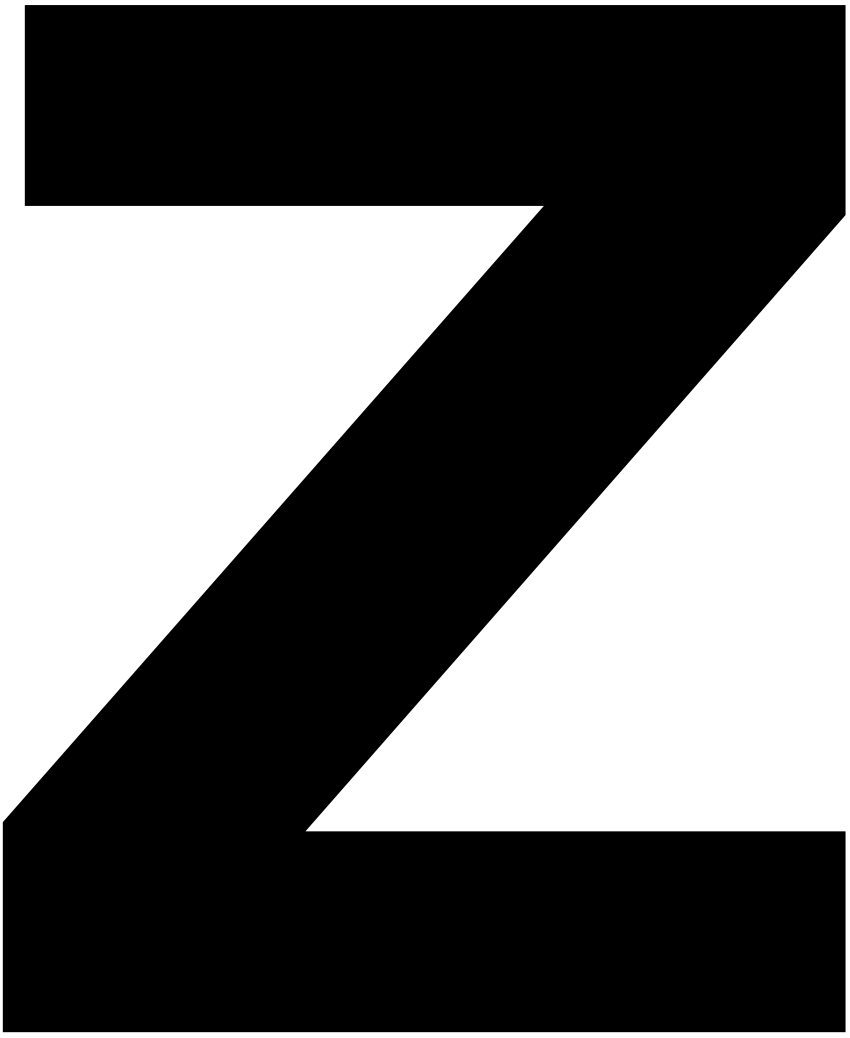




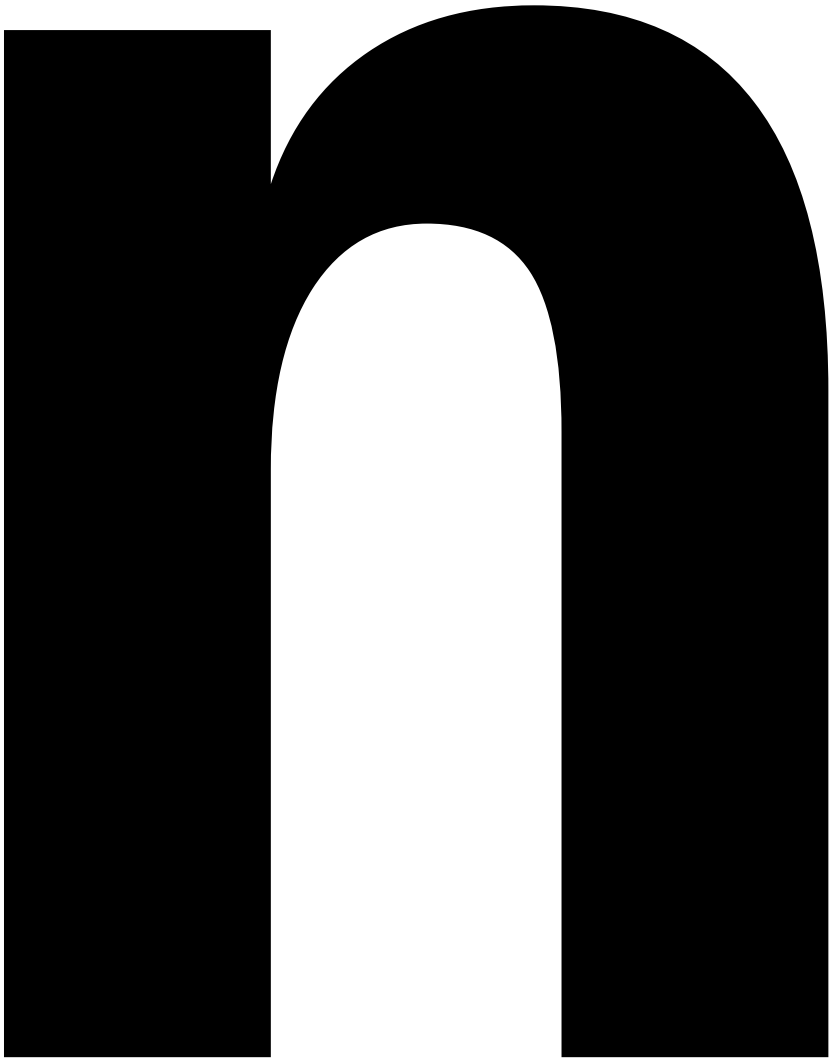








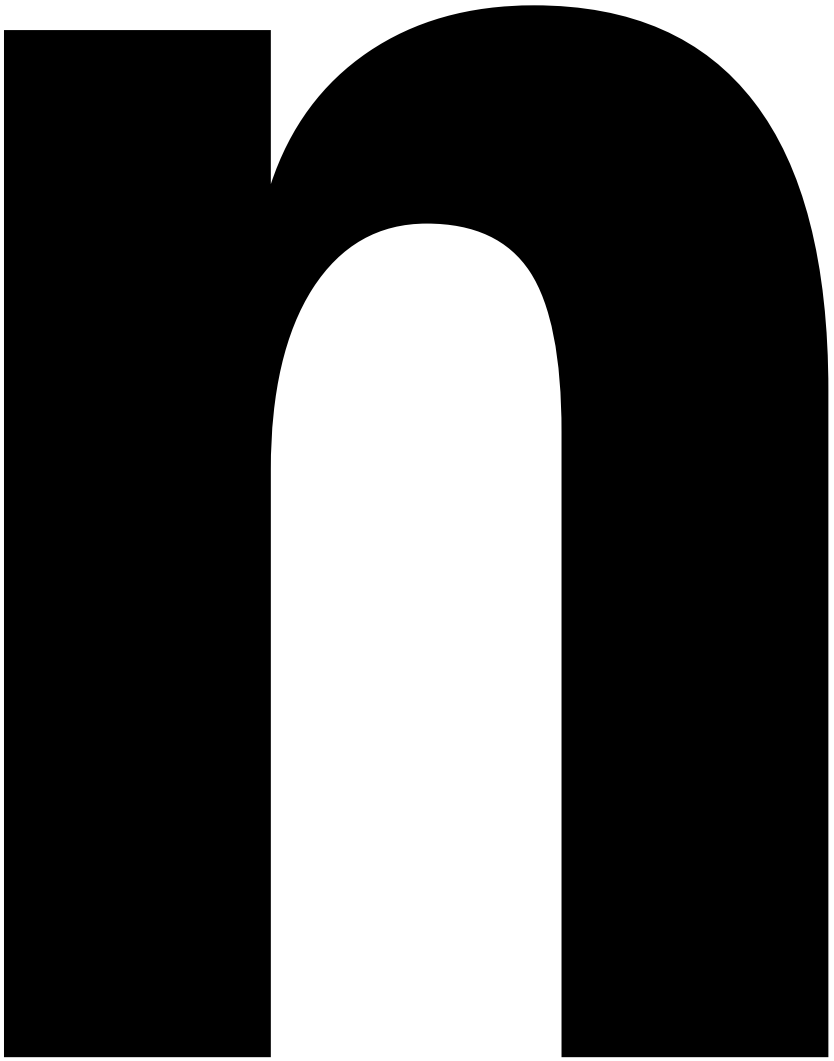
u



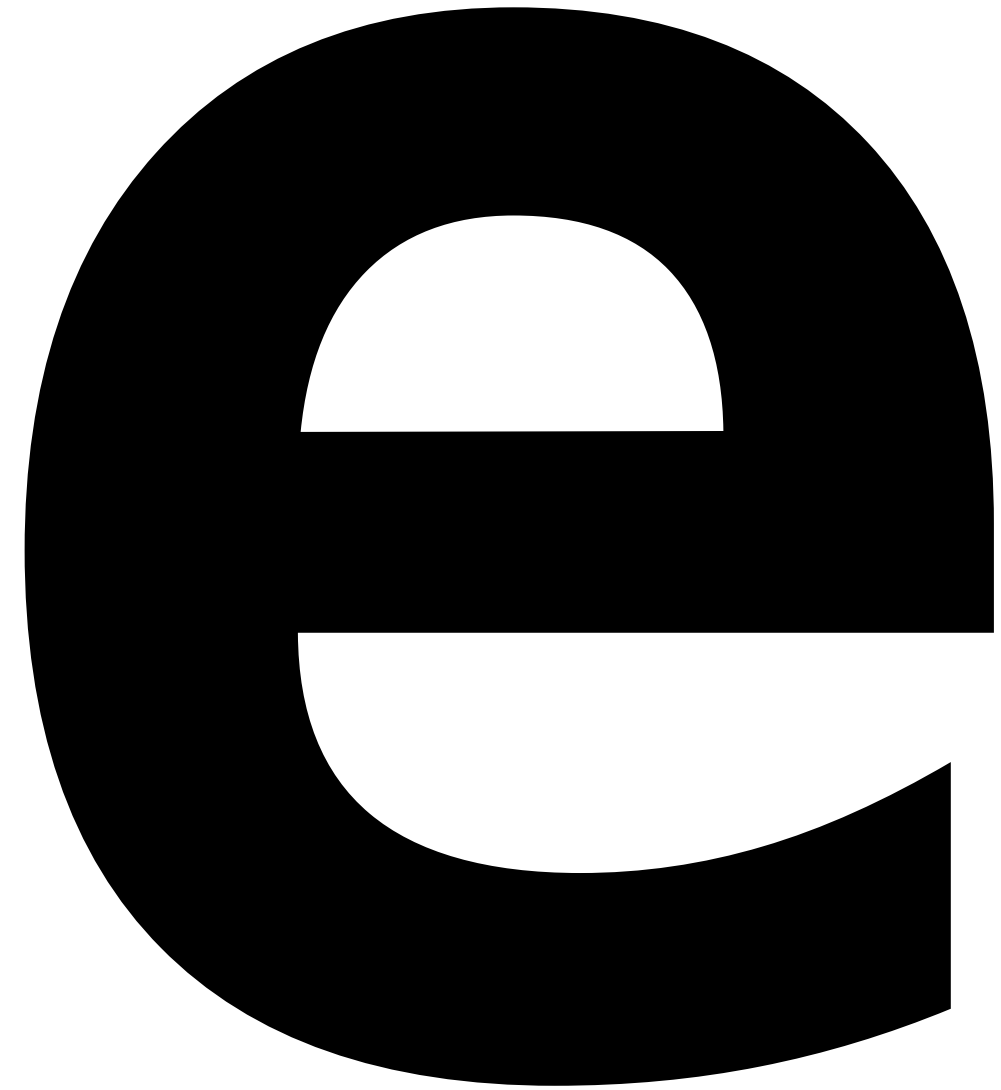
d

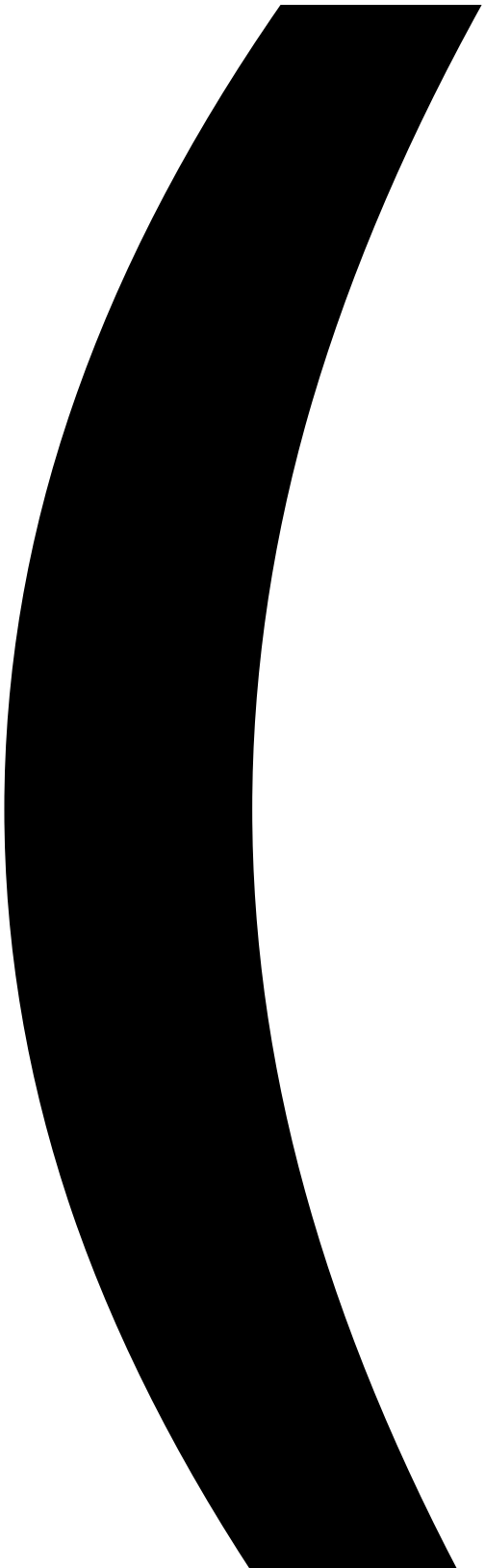
B

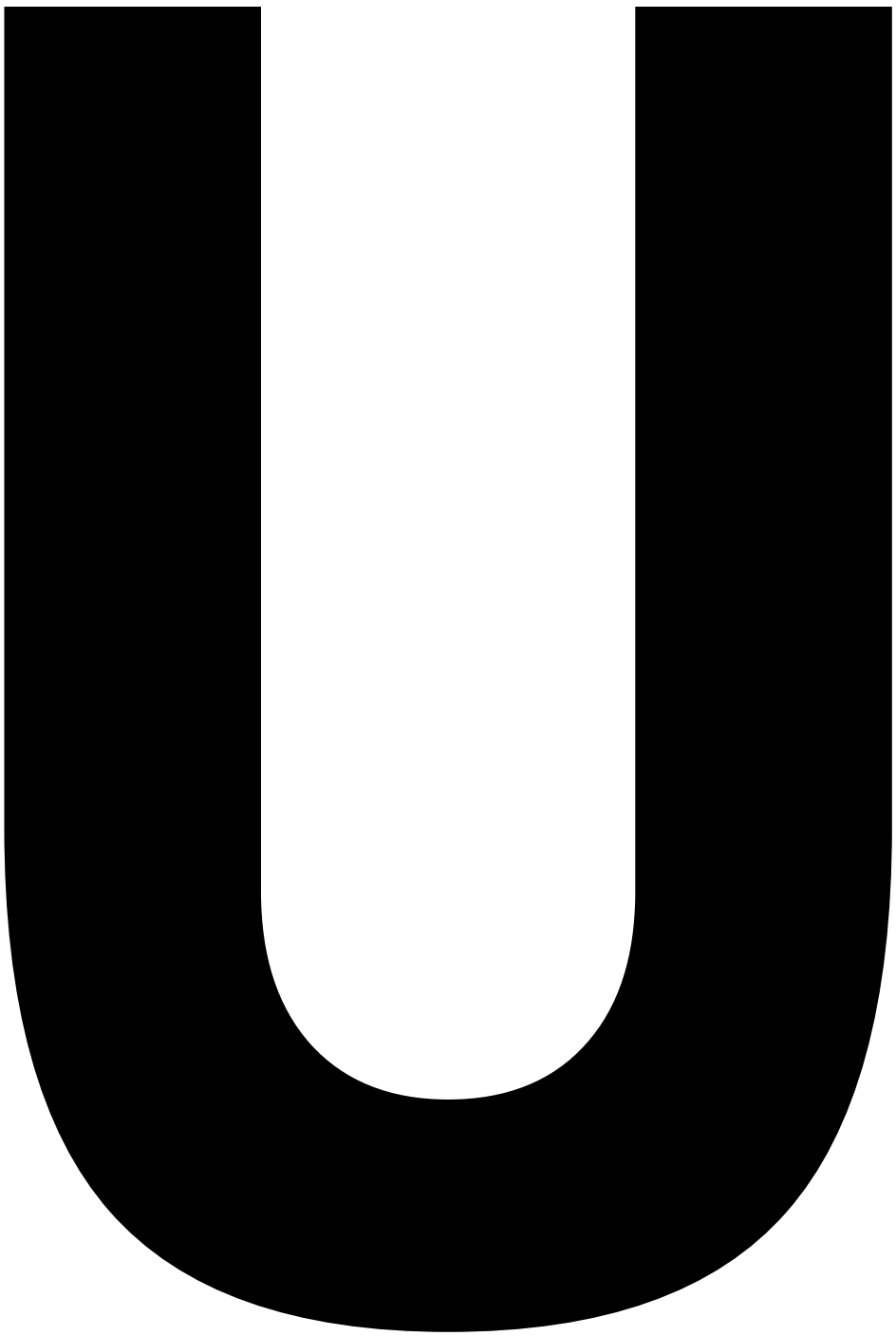
u

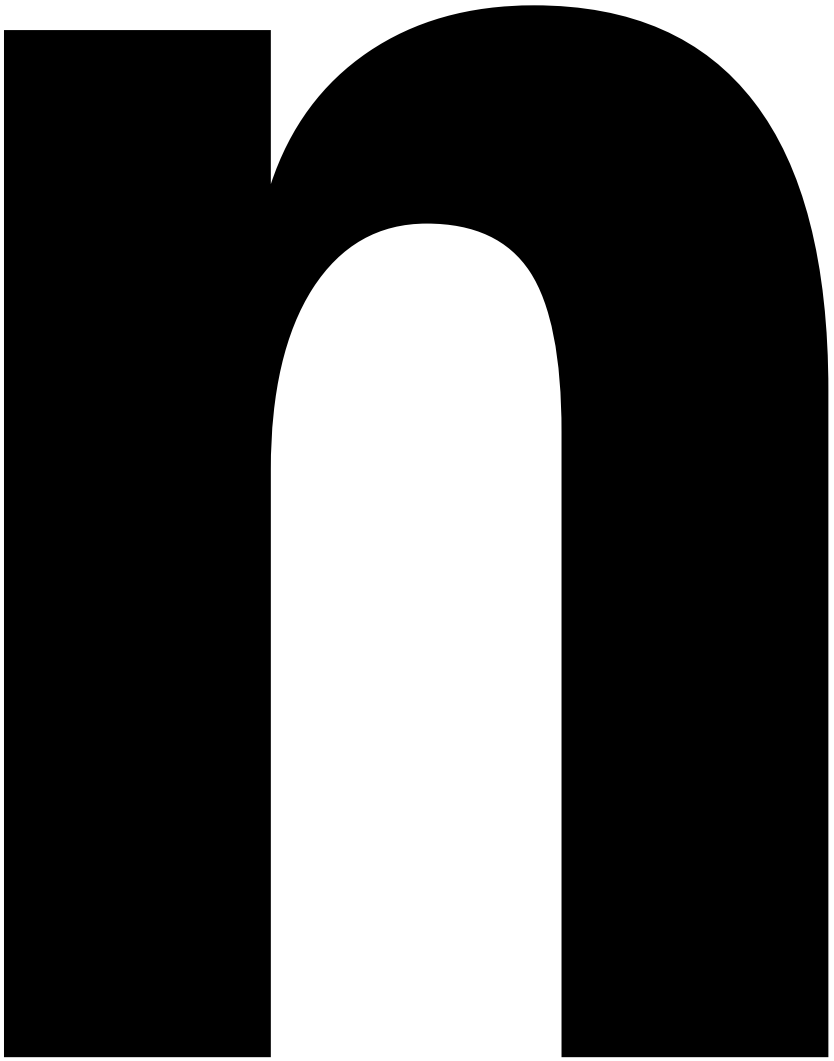


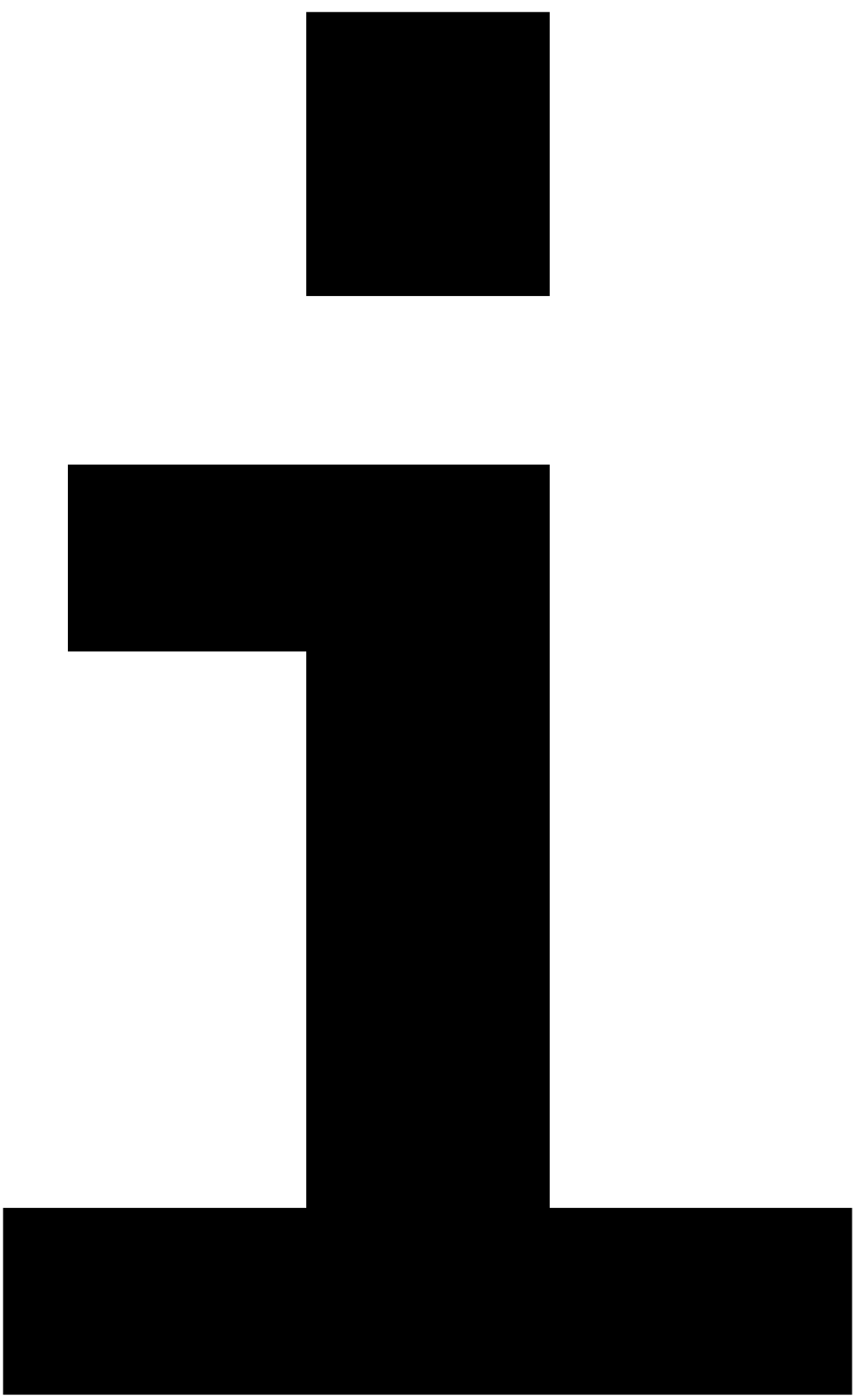
d

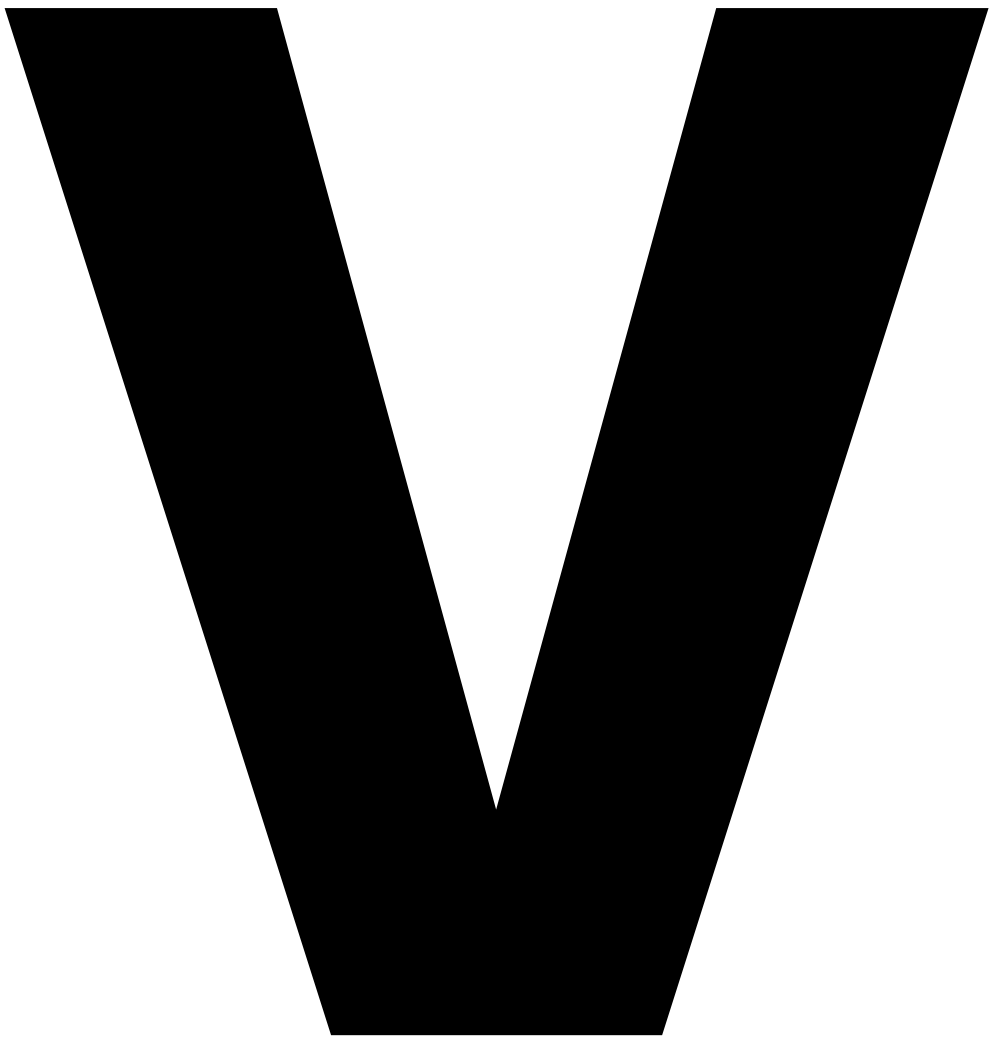


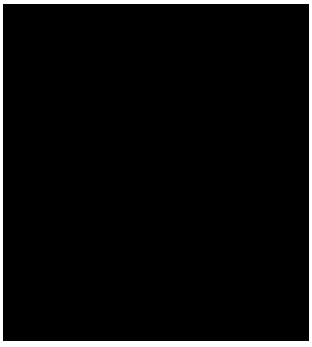


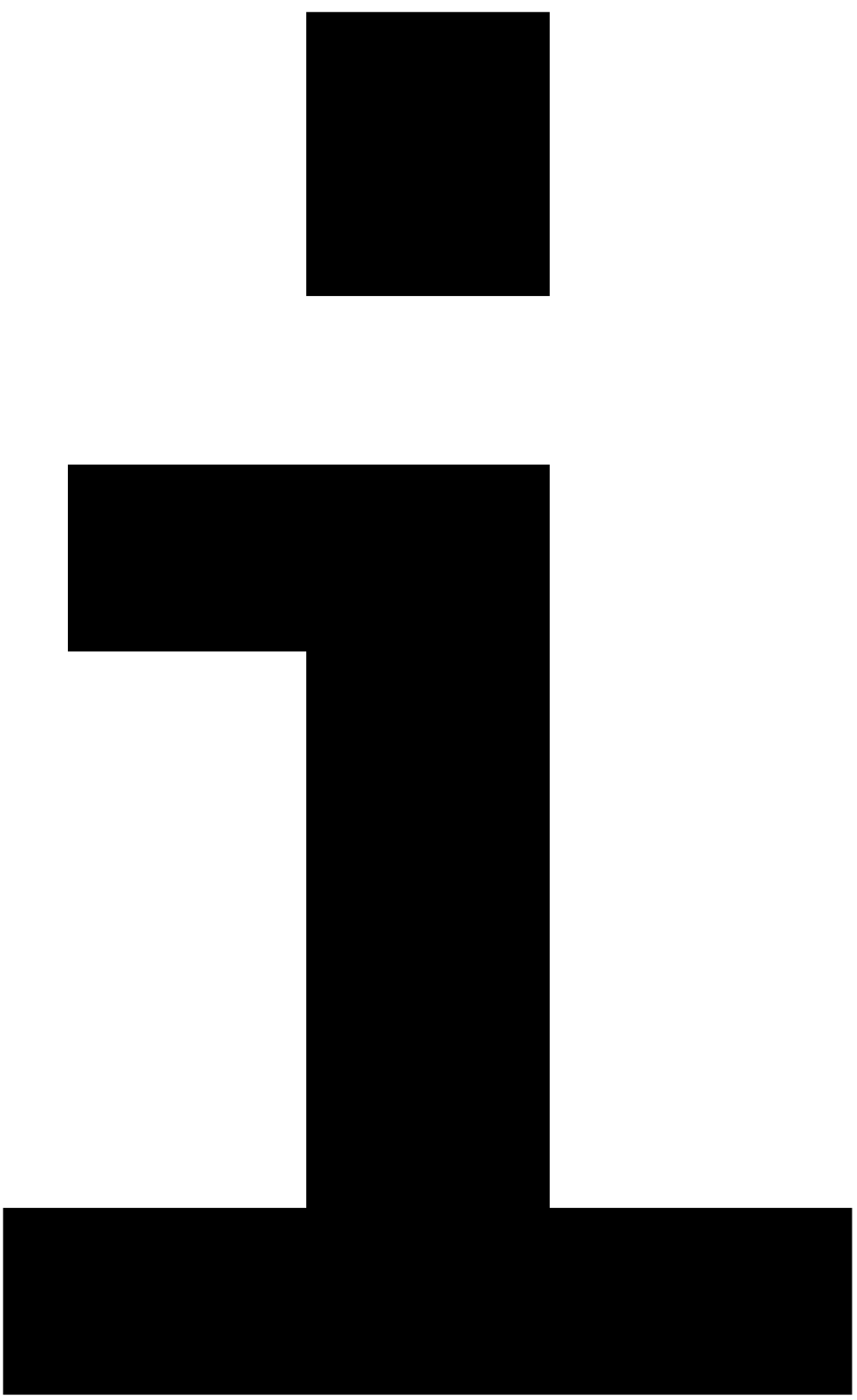


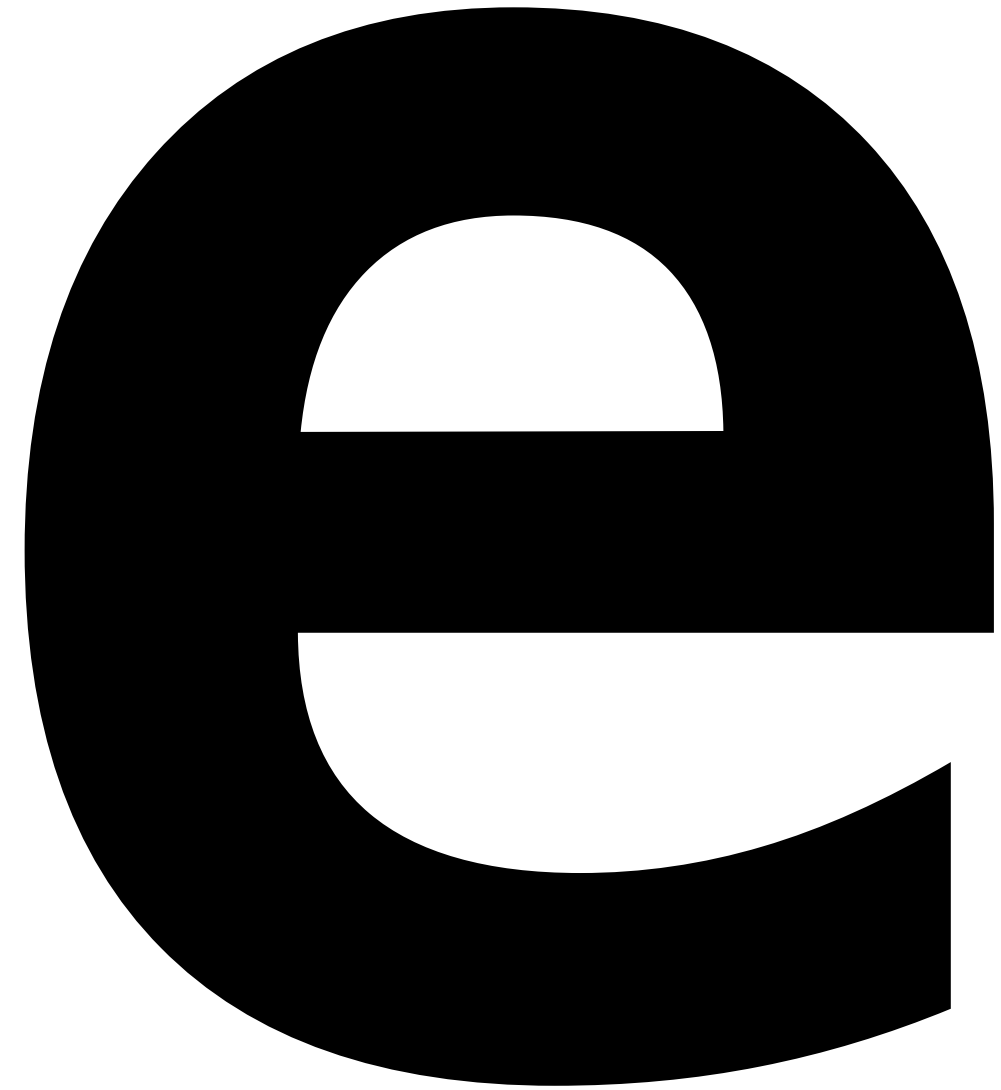


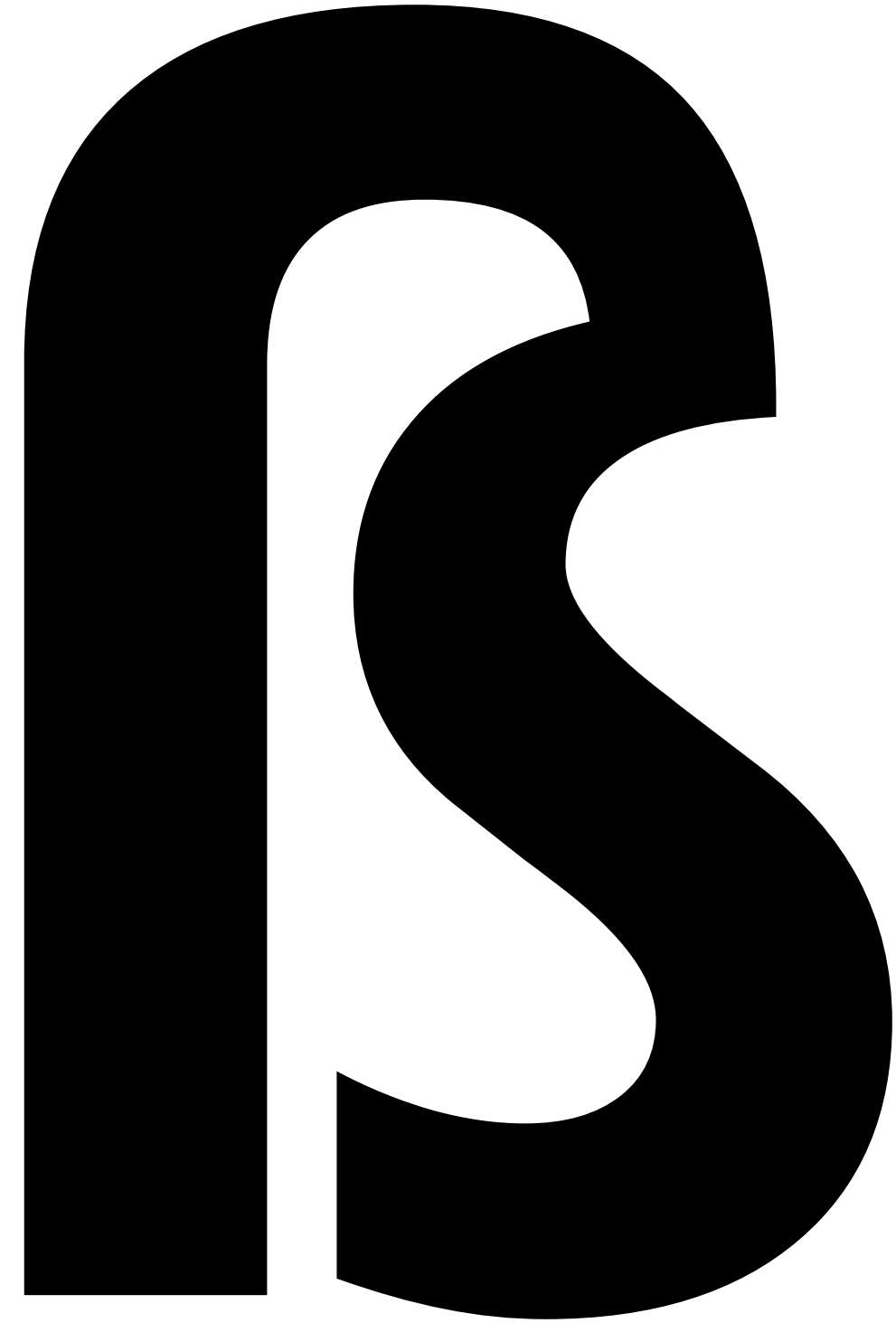


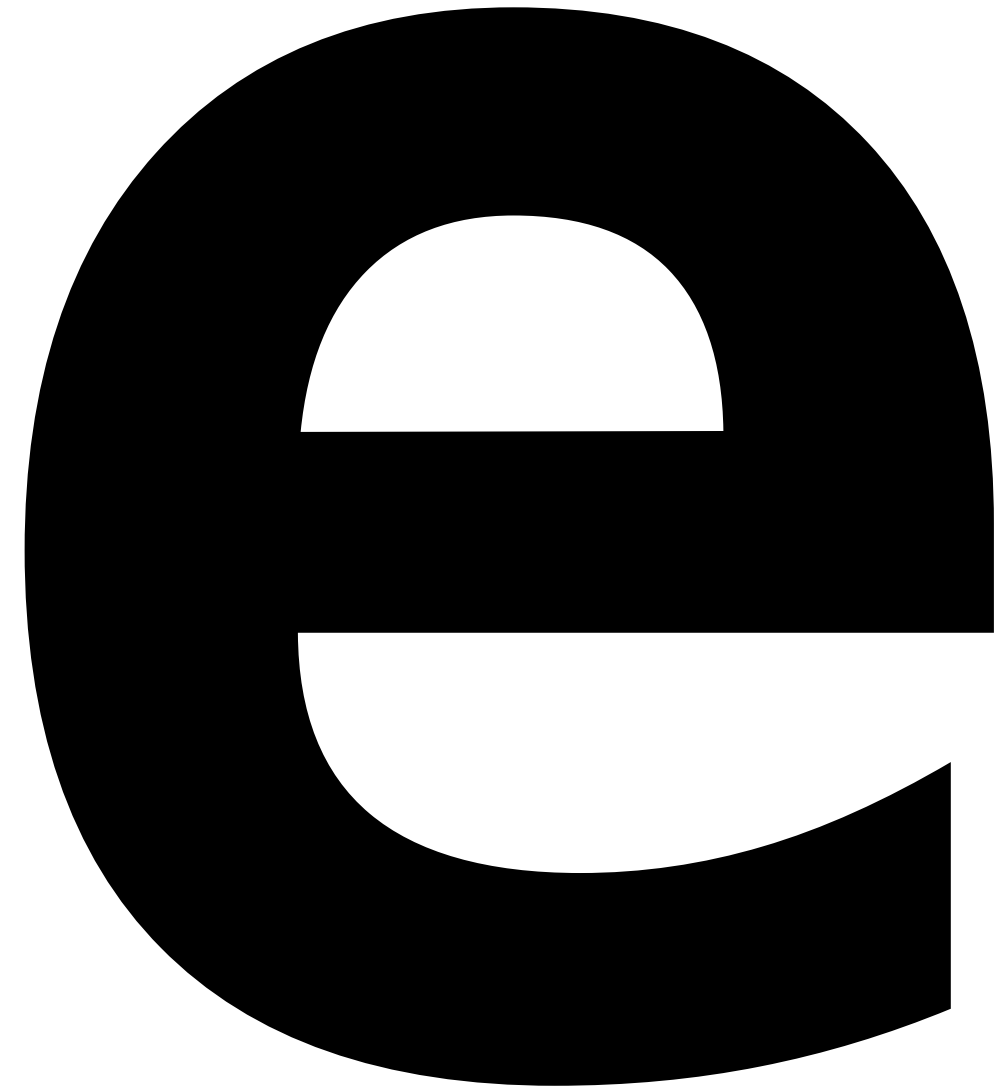


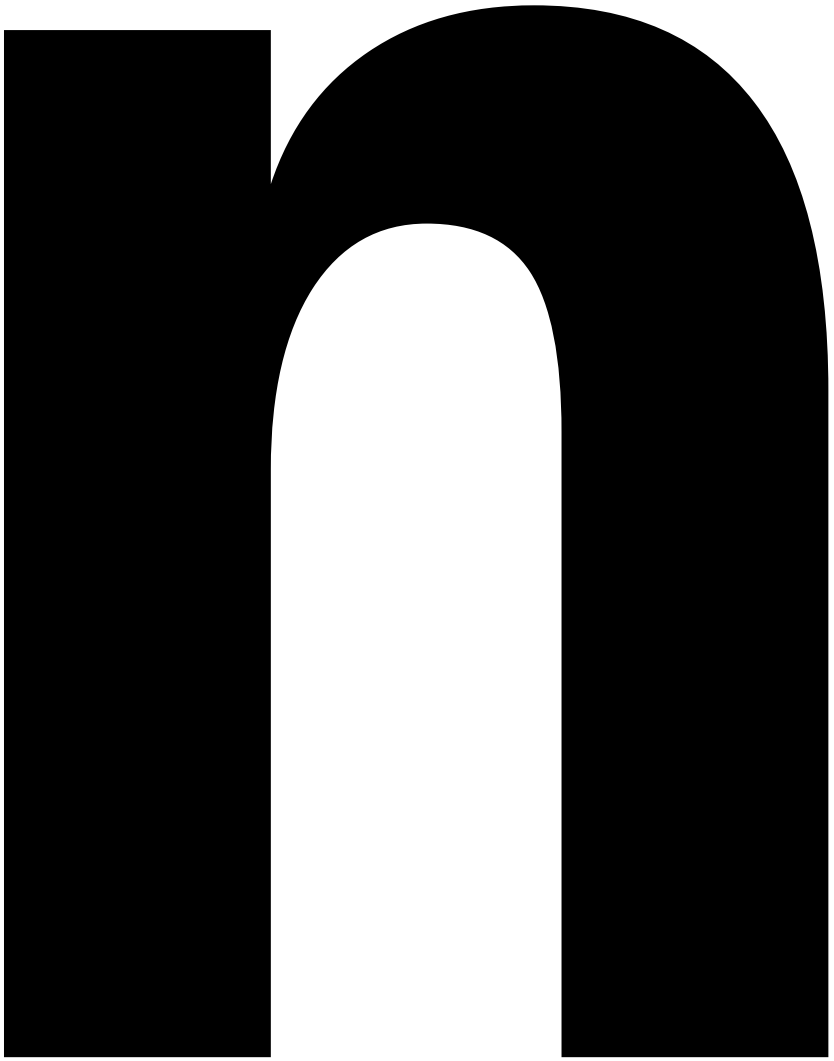


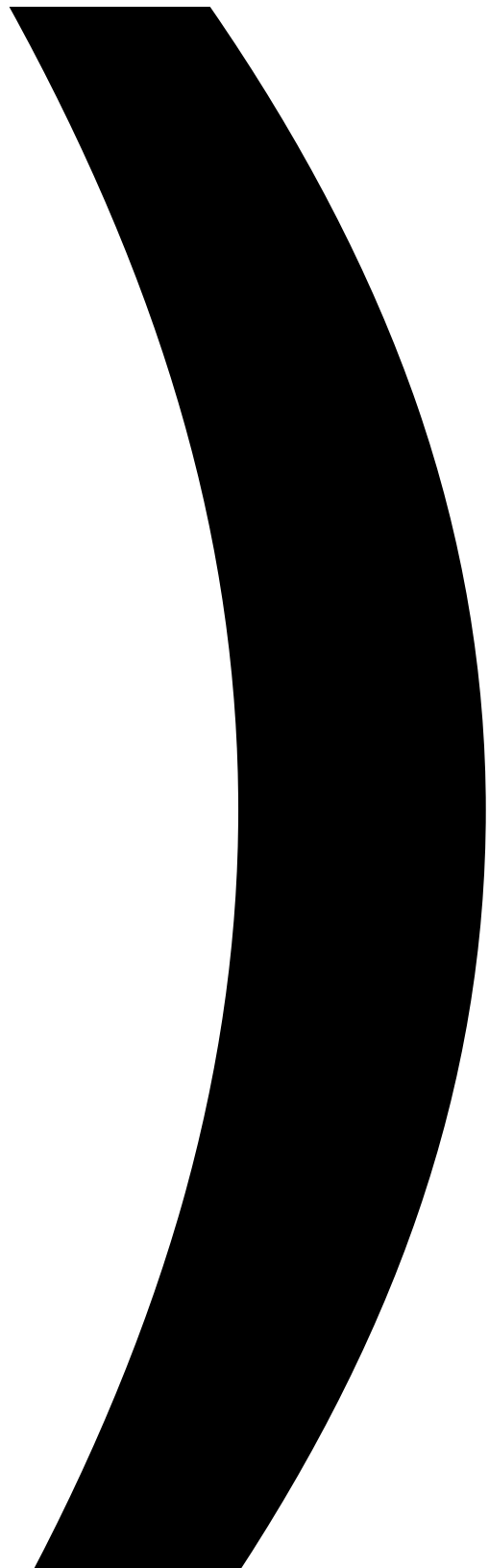


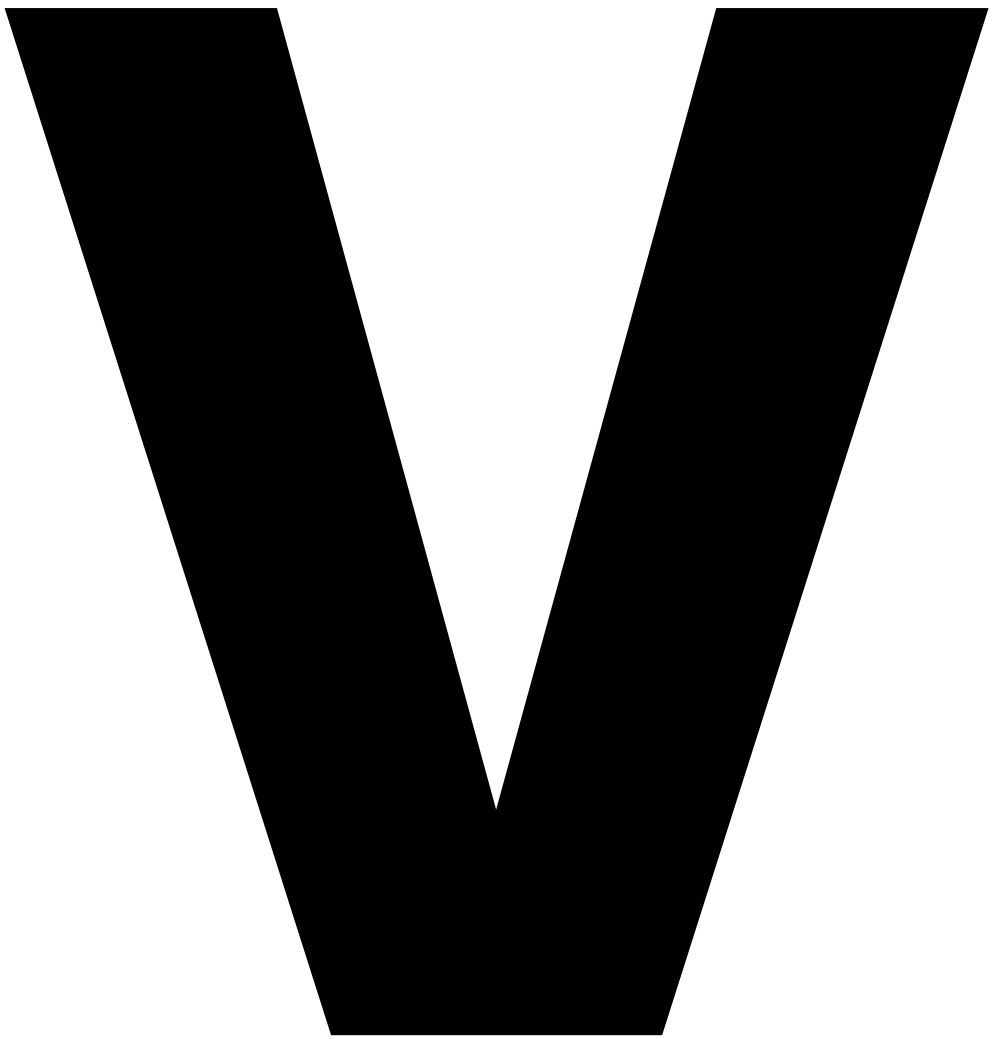


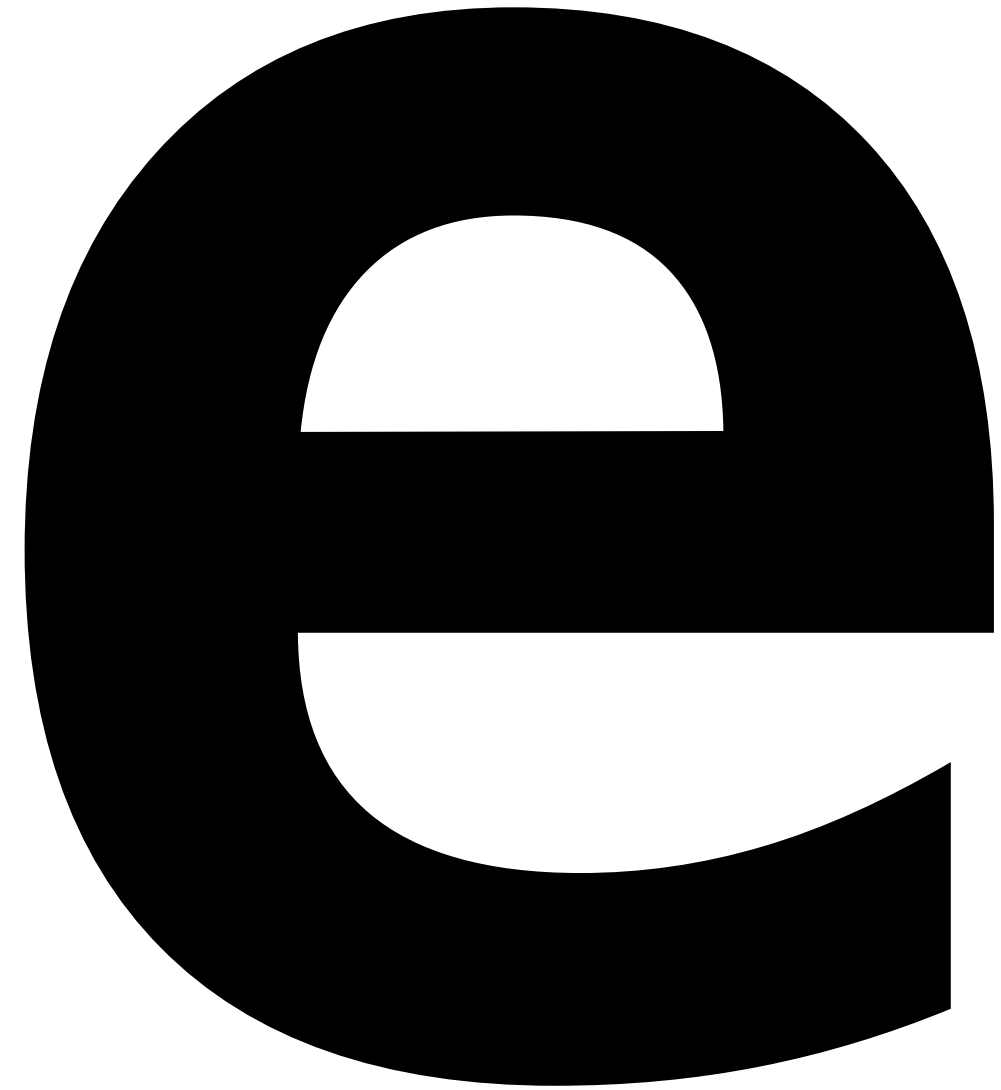


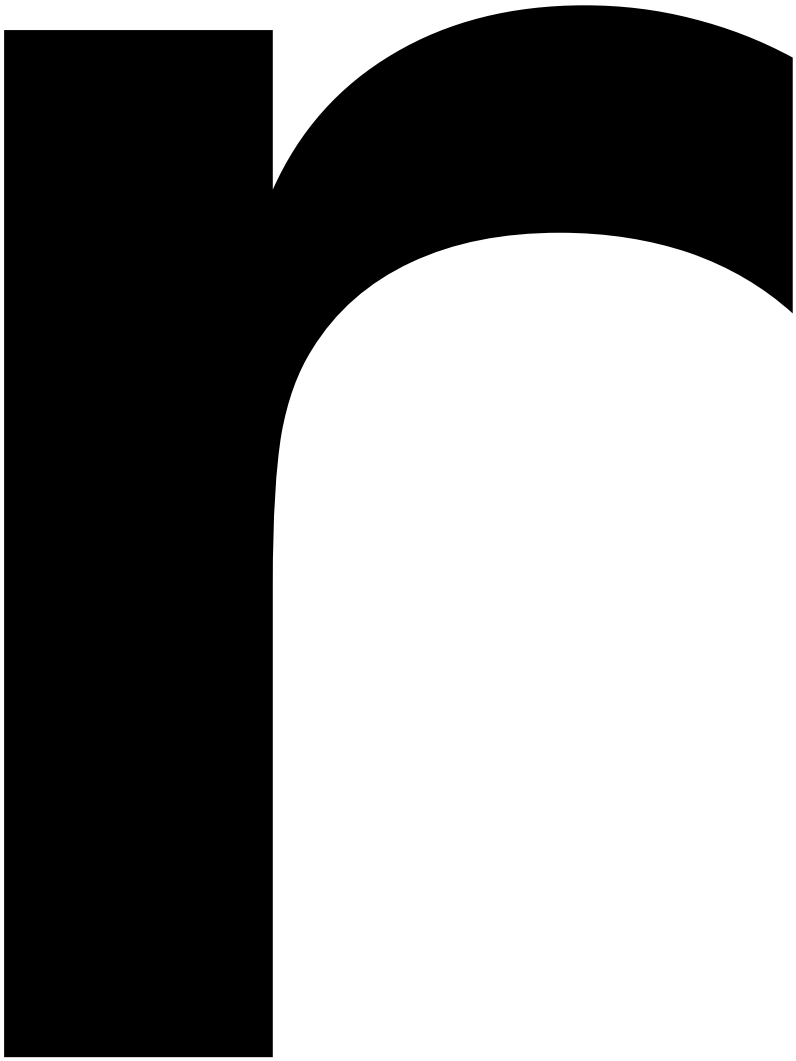


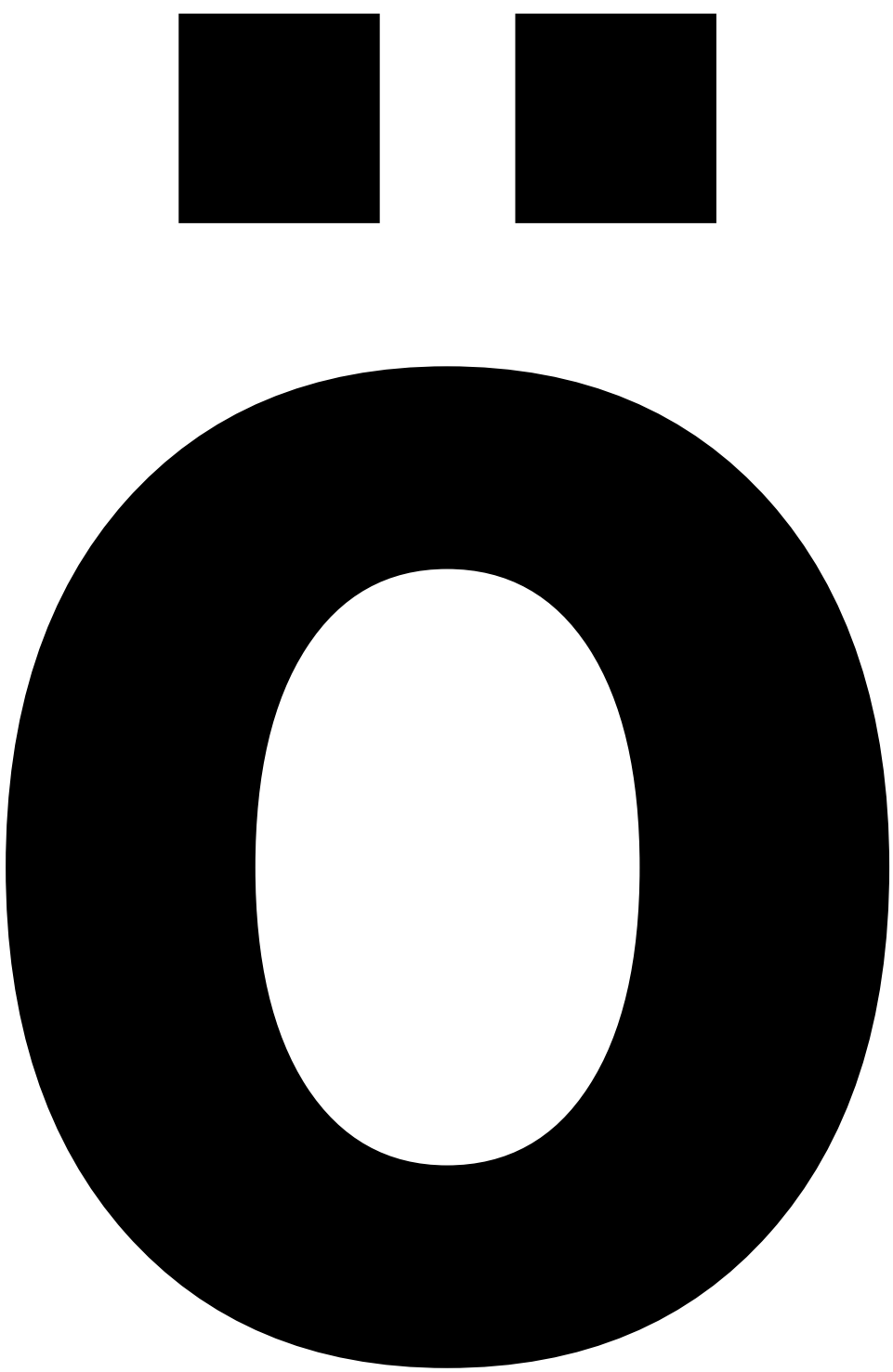


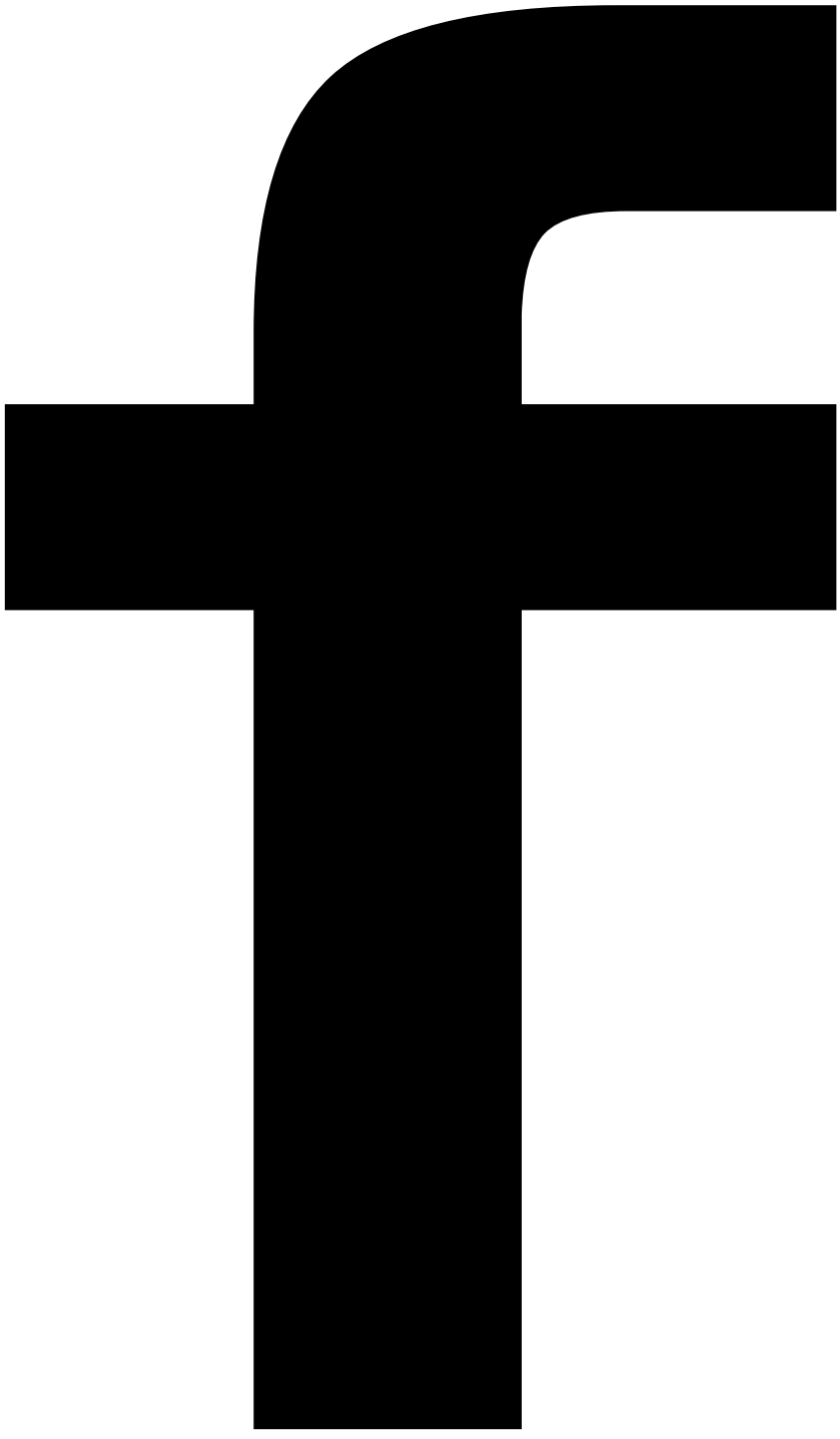


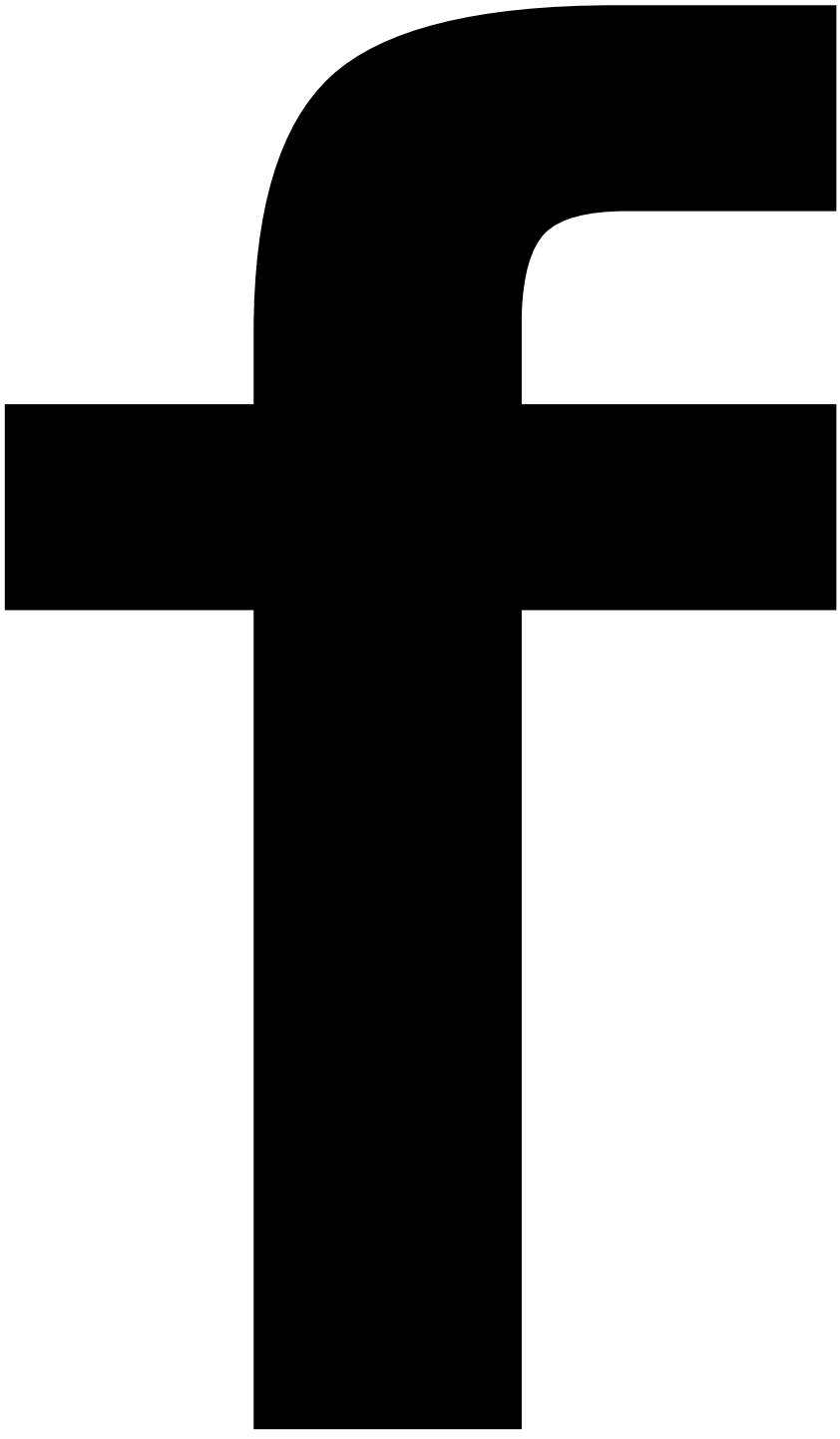


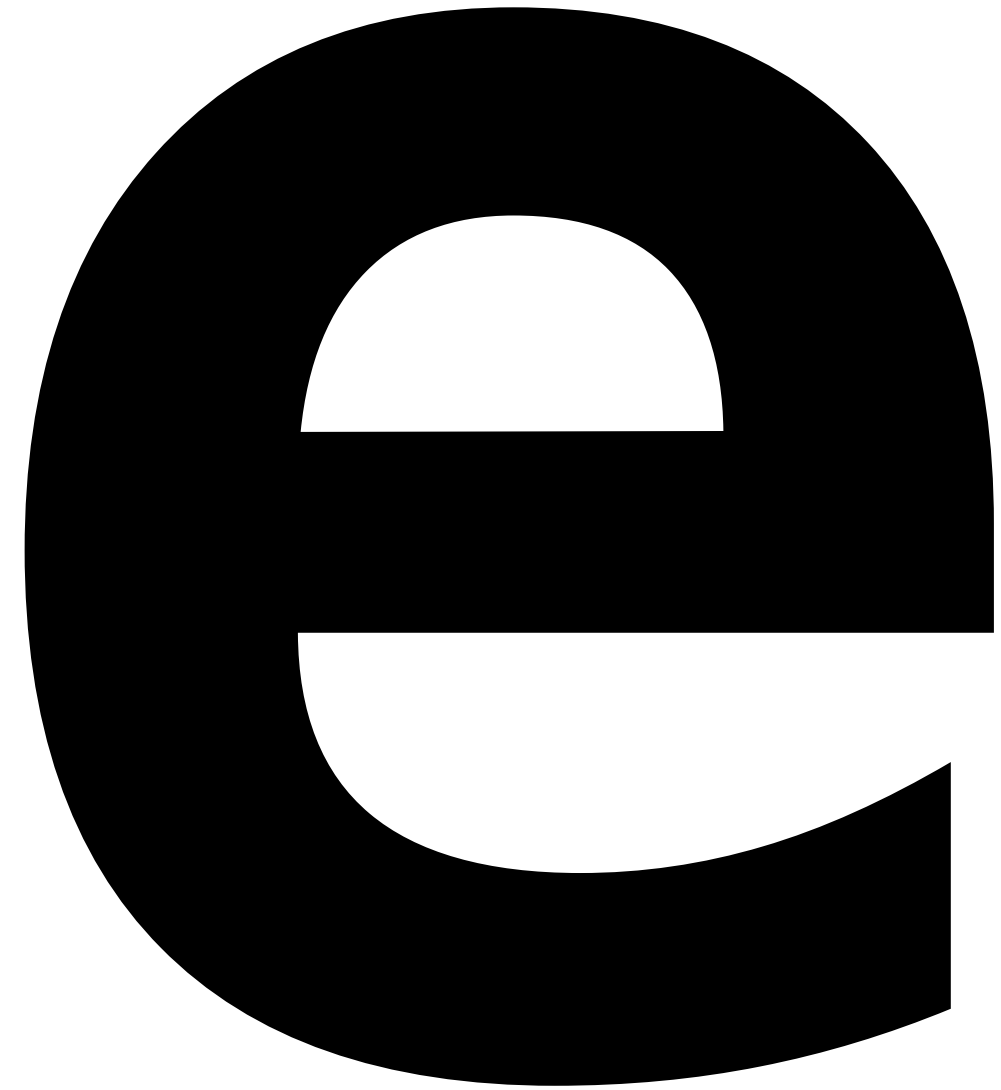


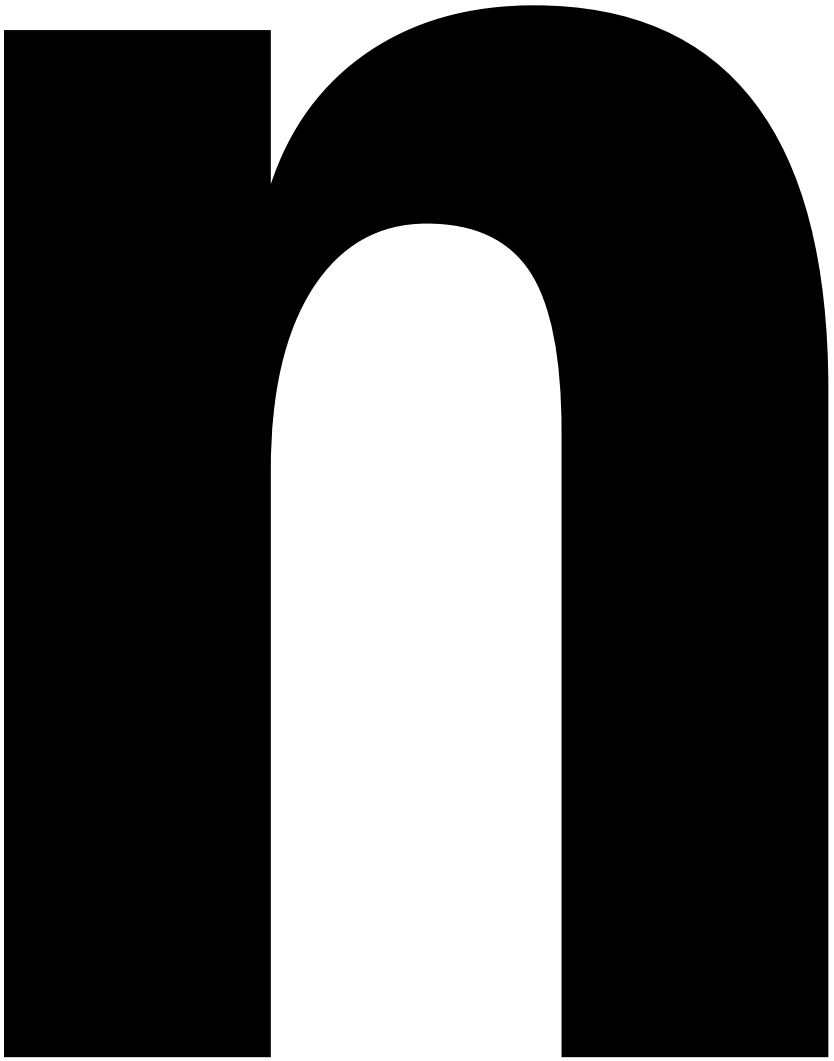


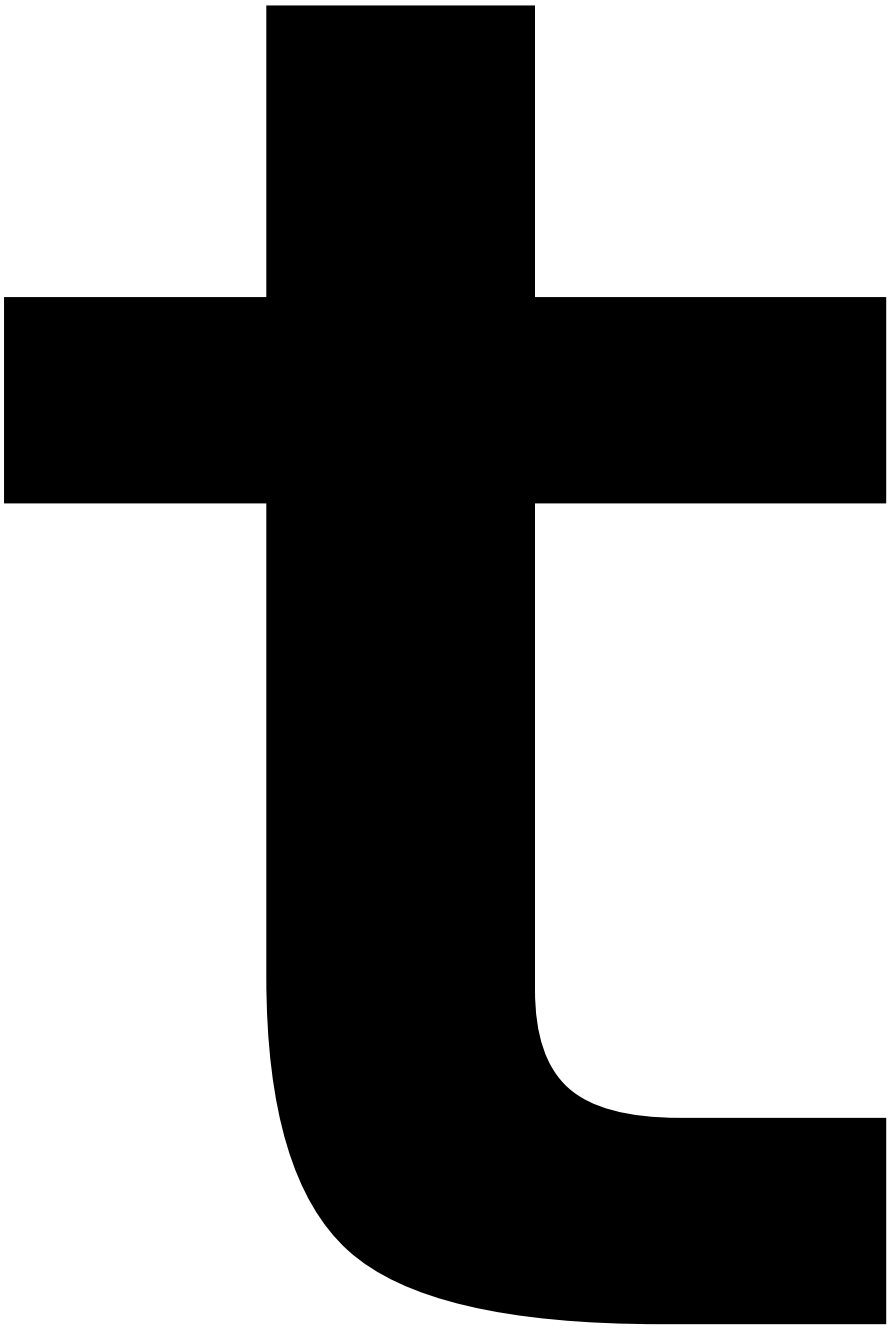


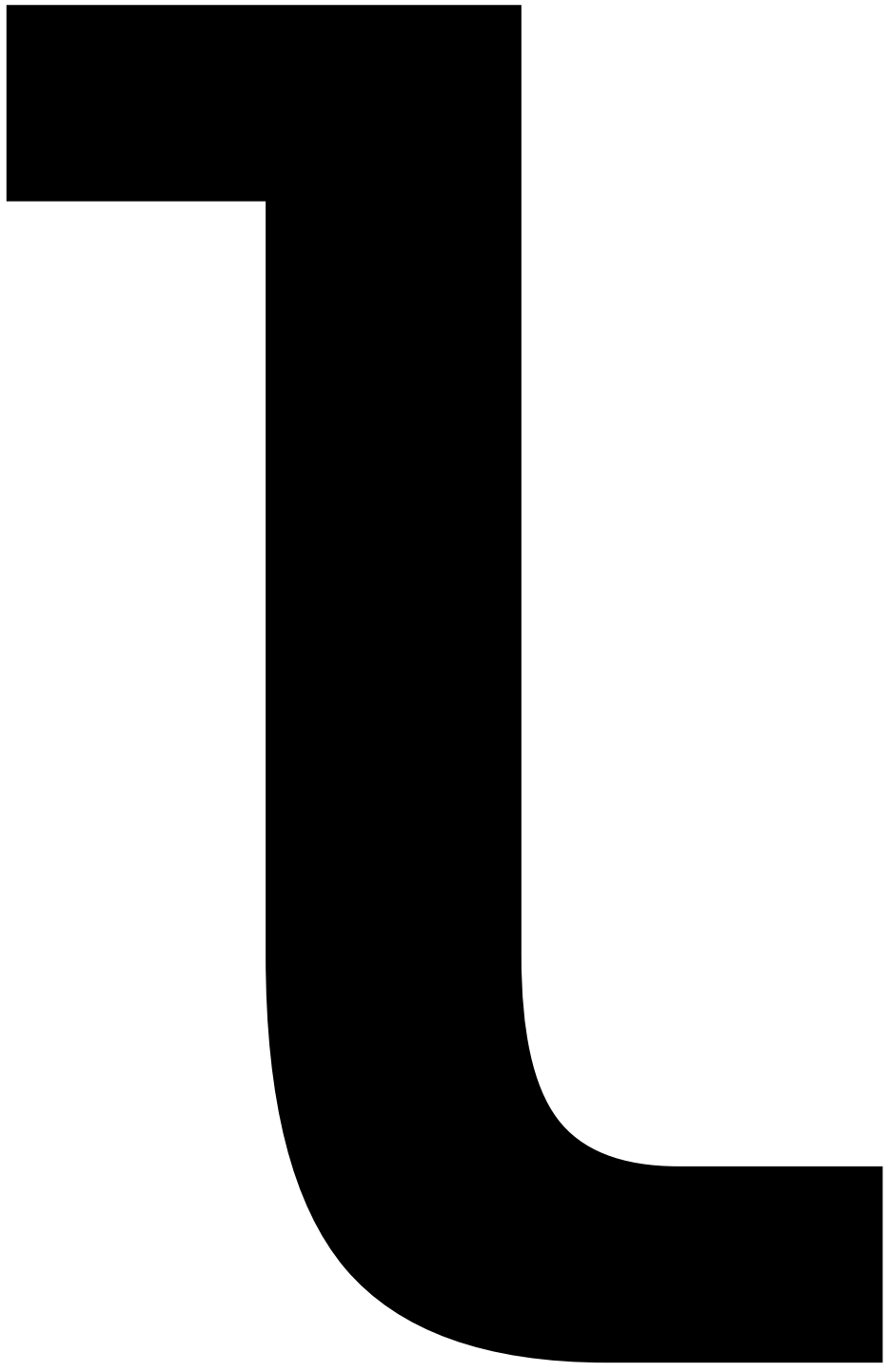


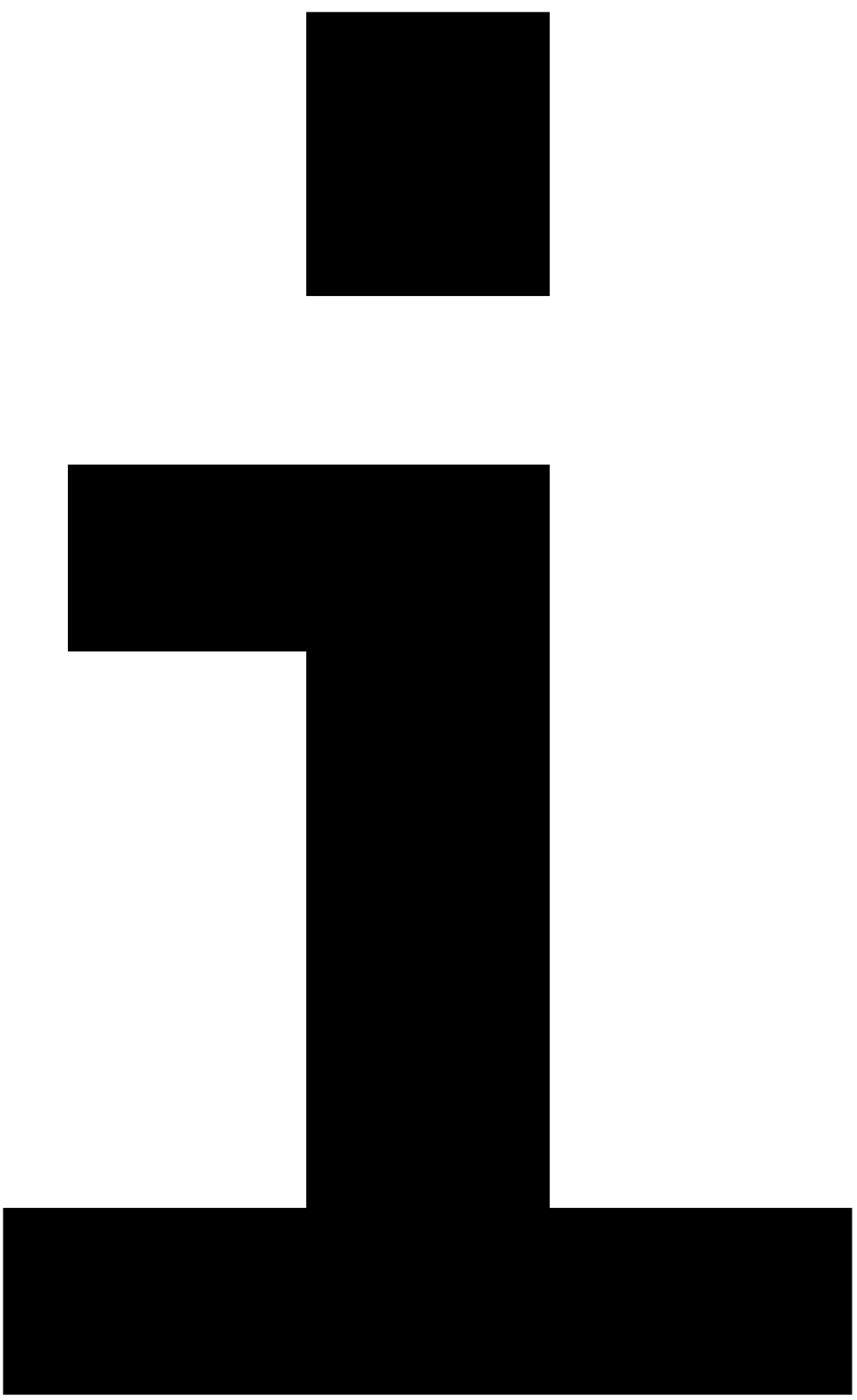


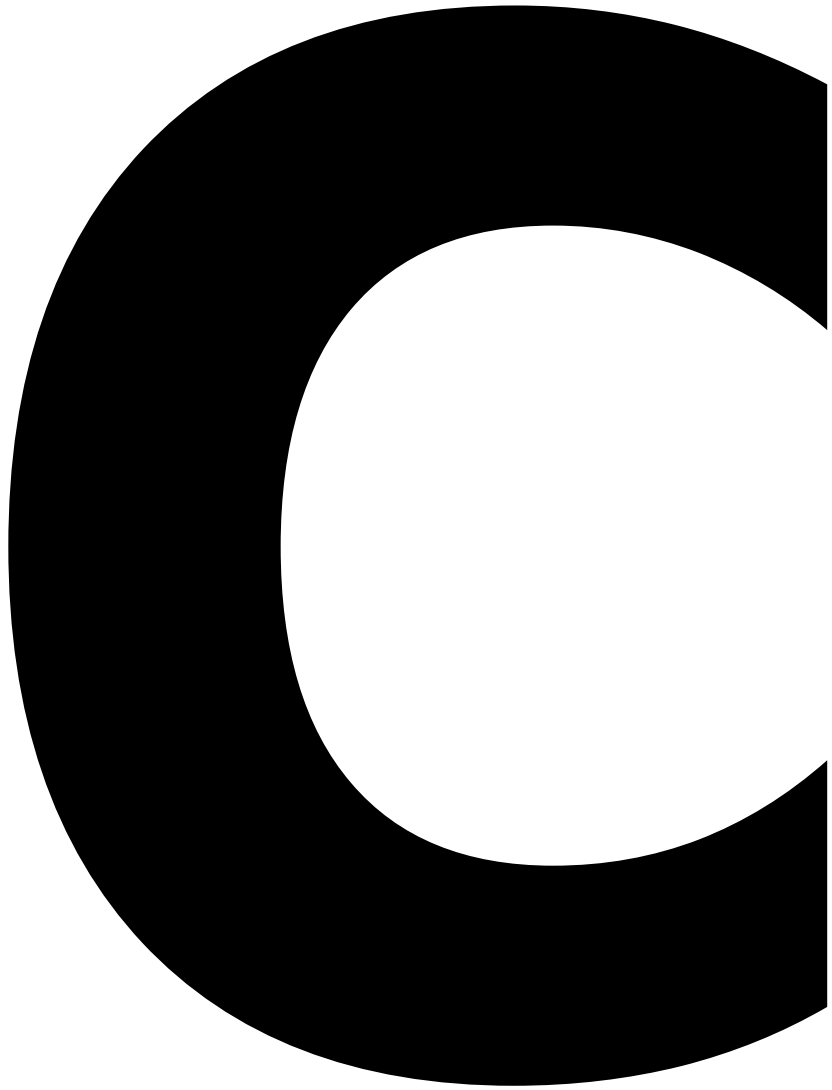


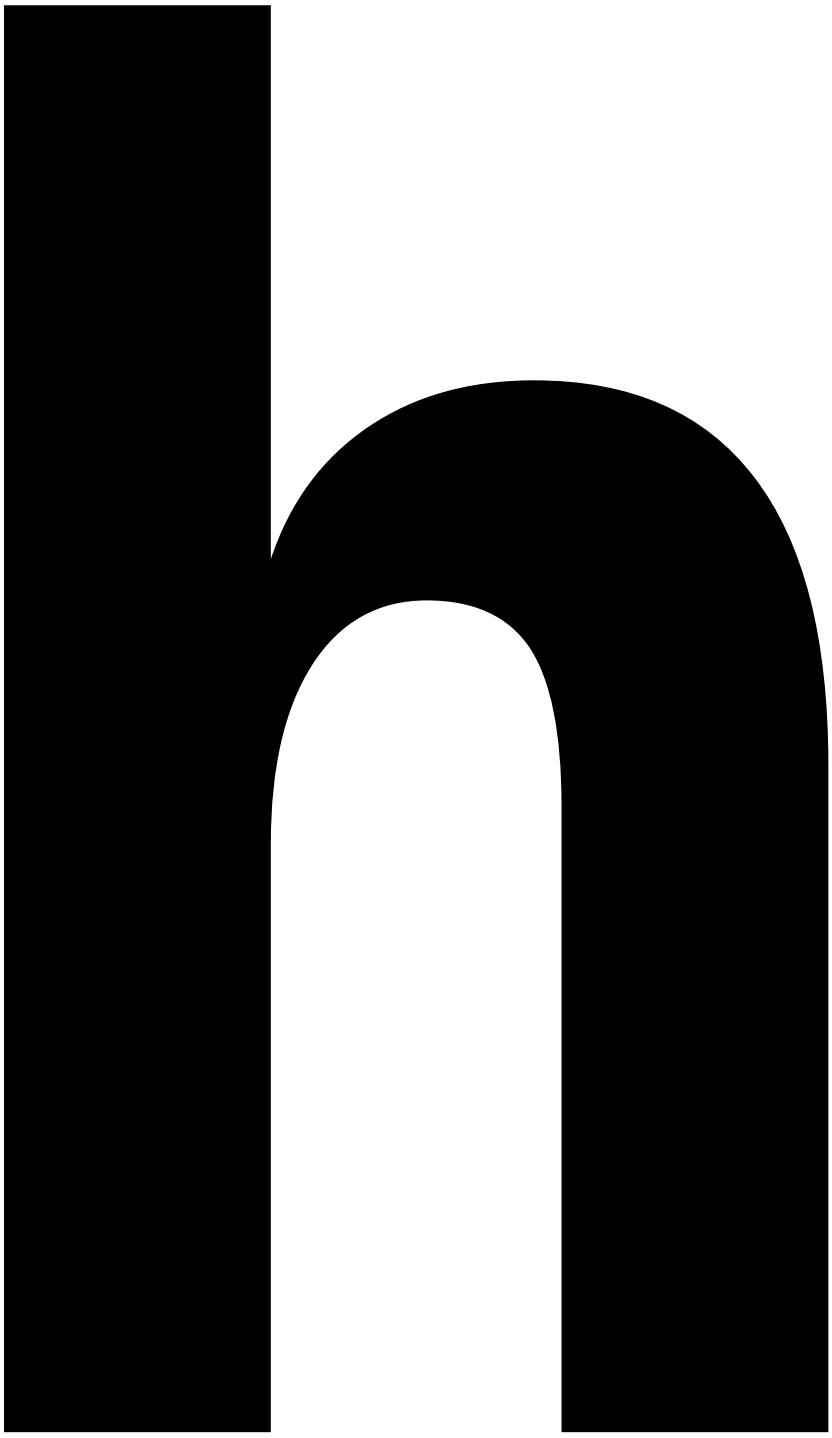


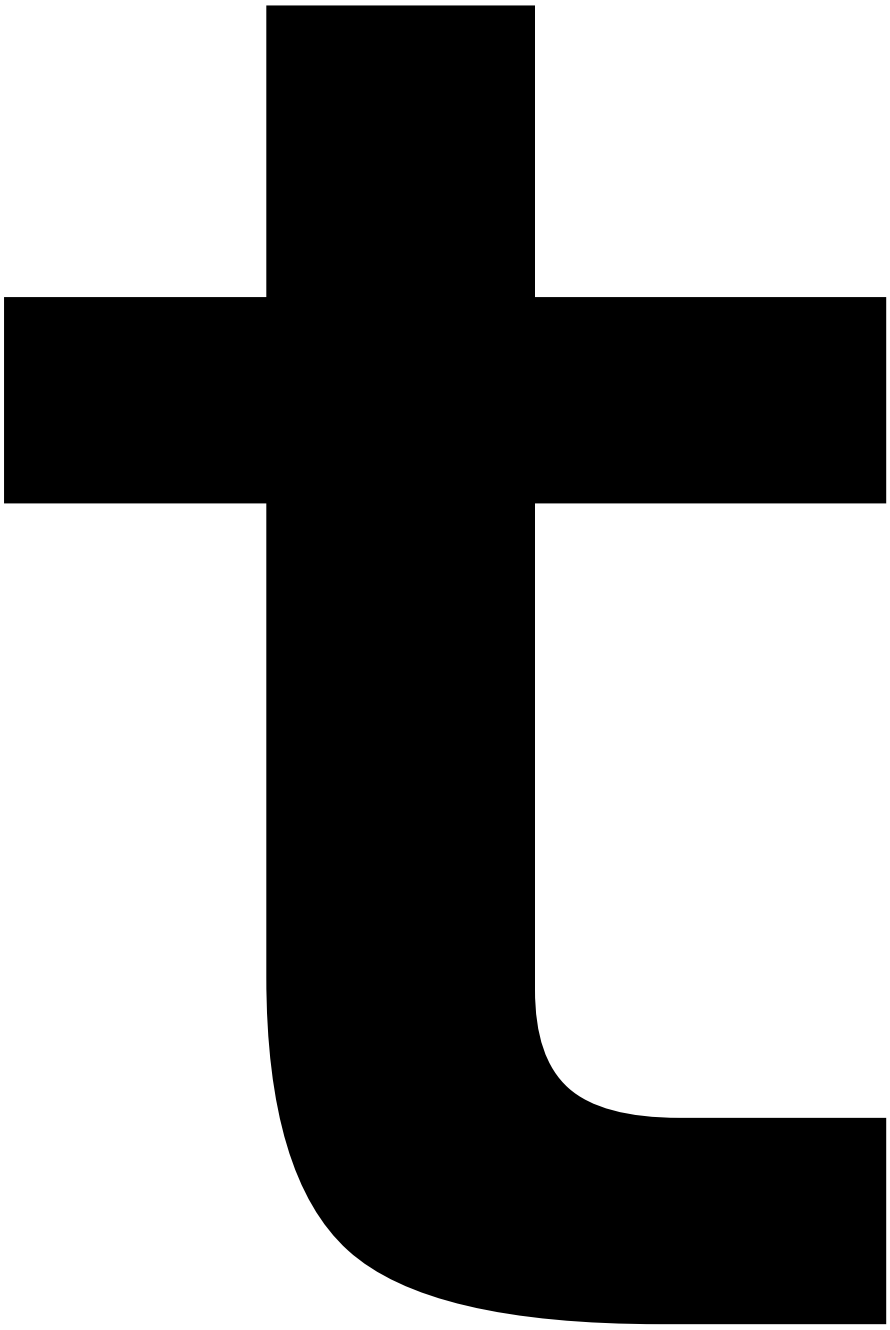


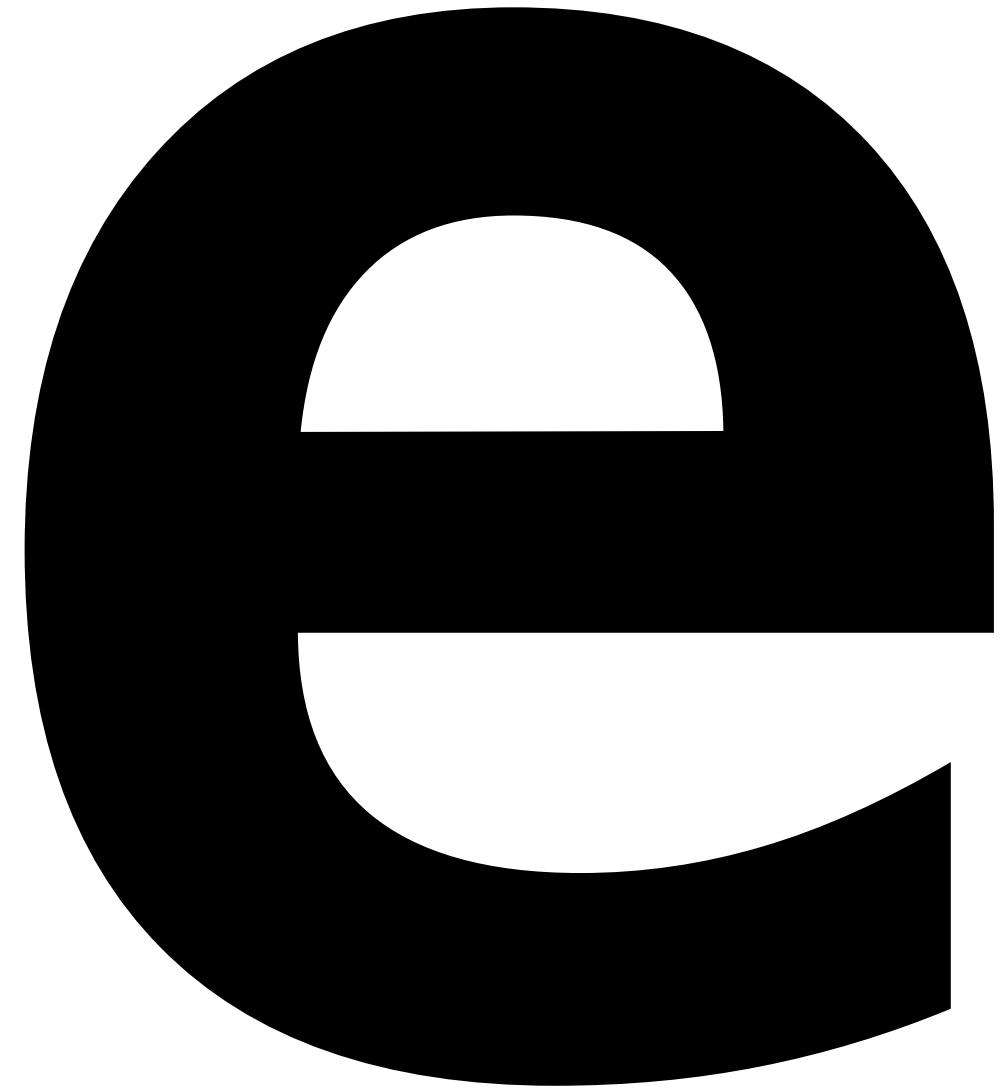


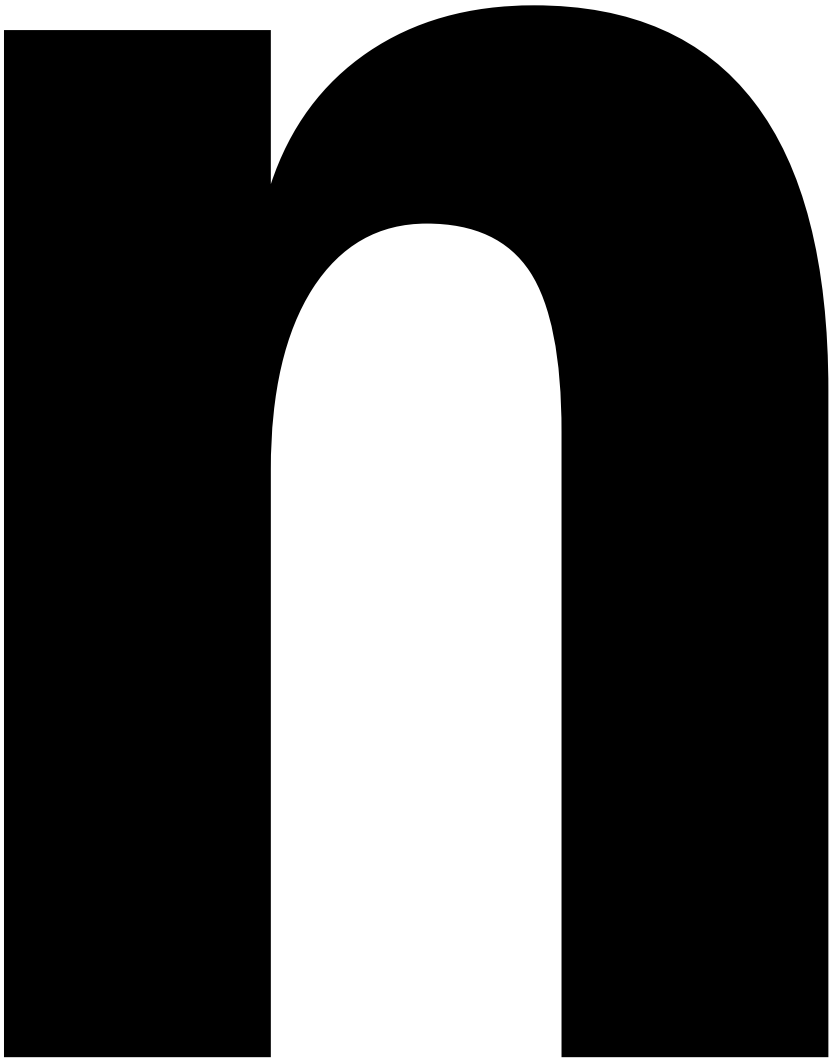


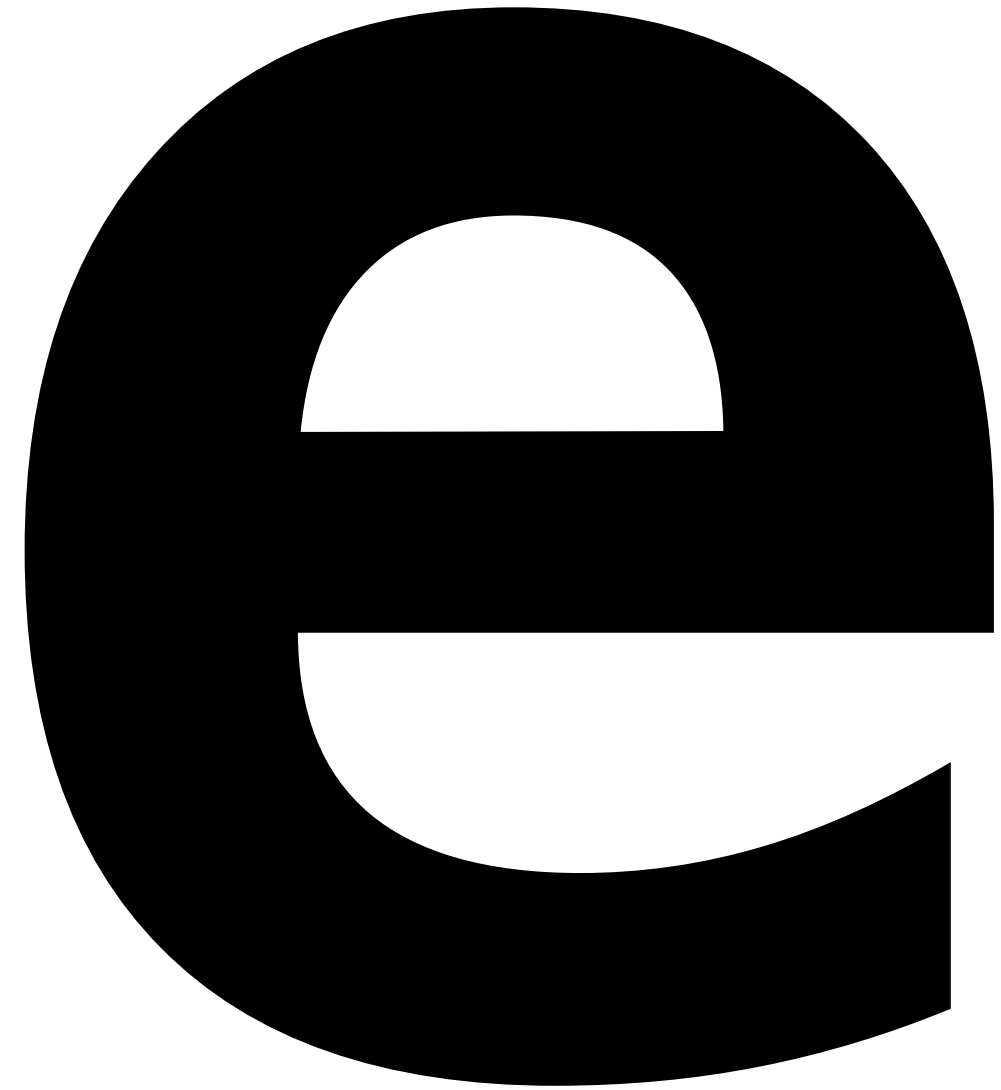


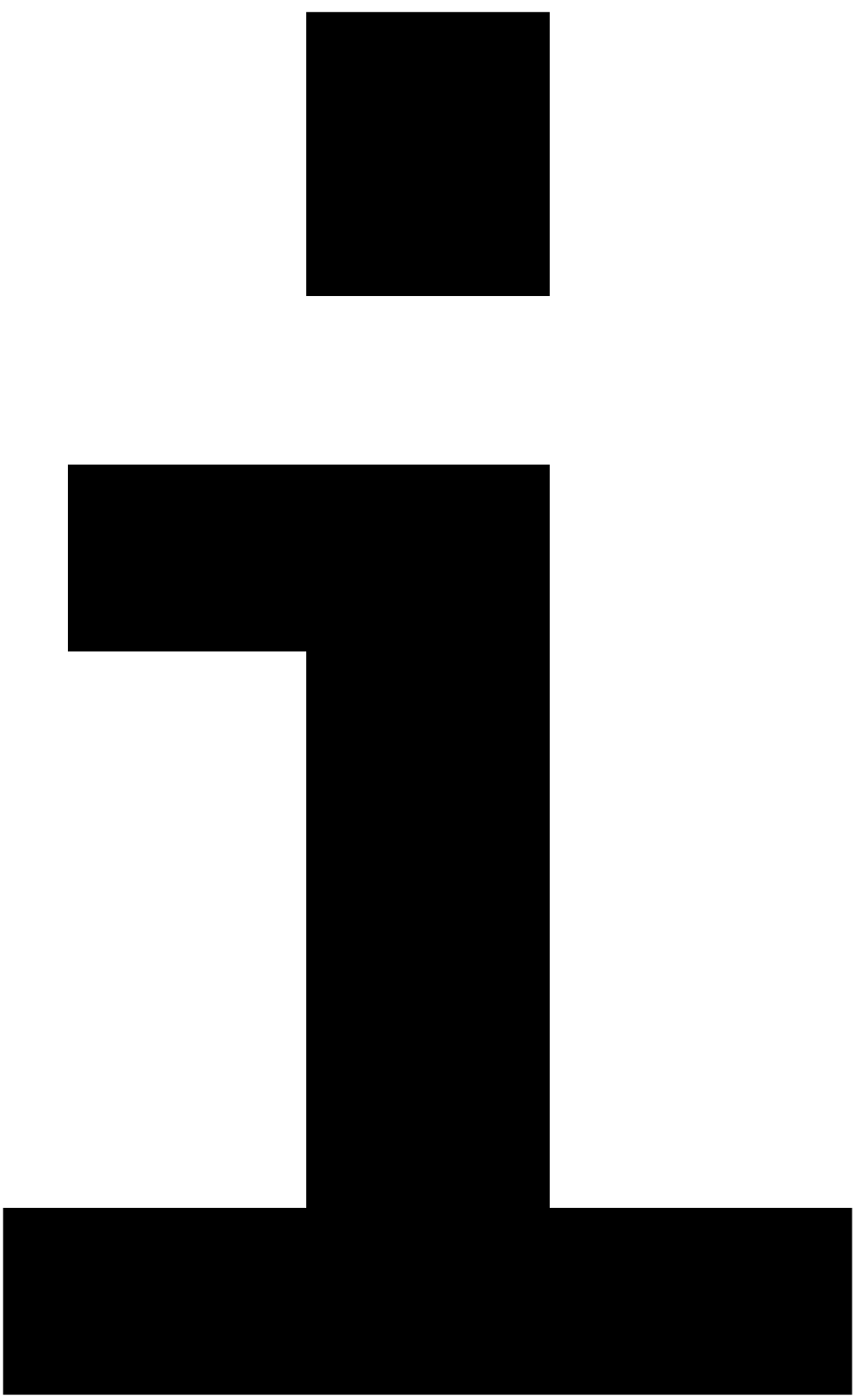


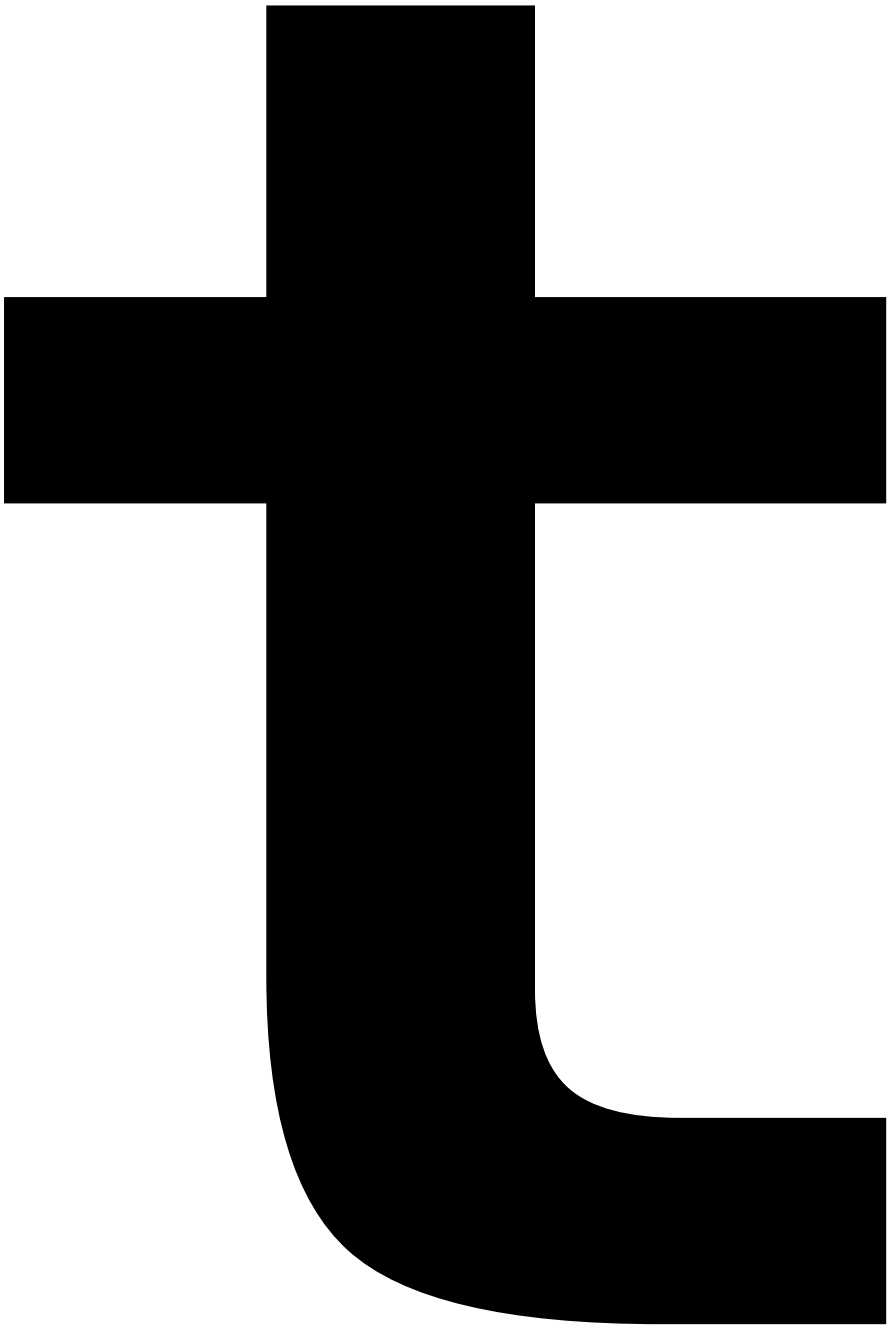


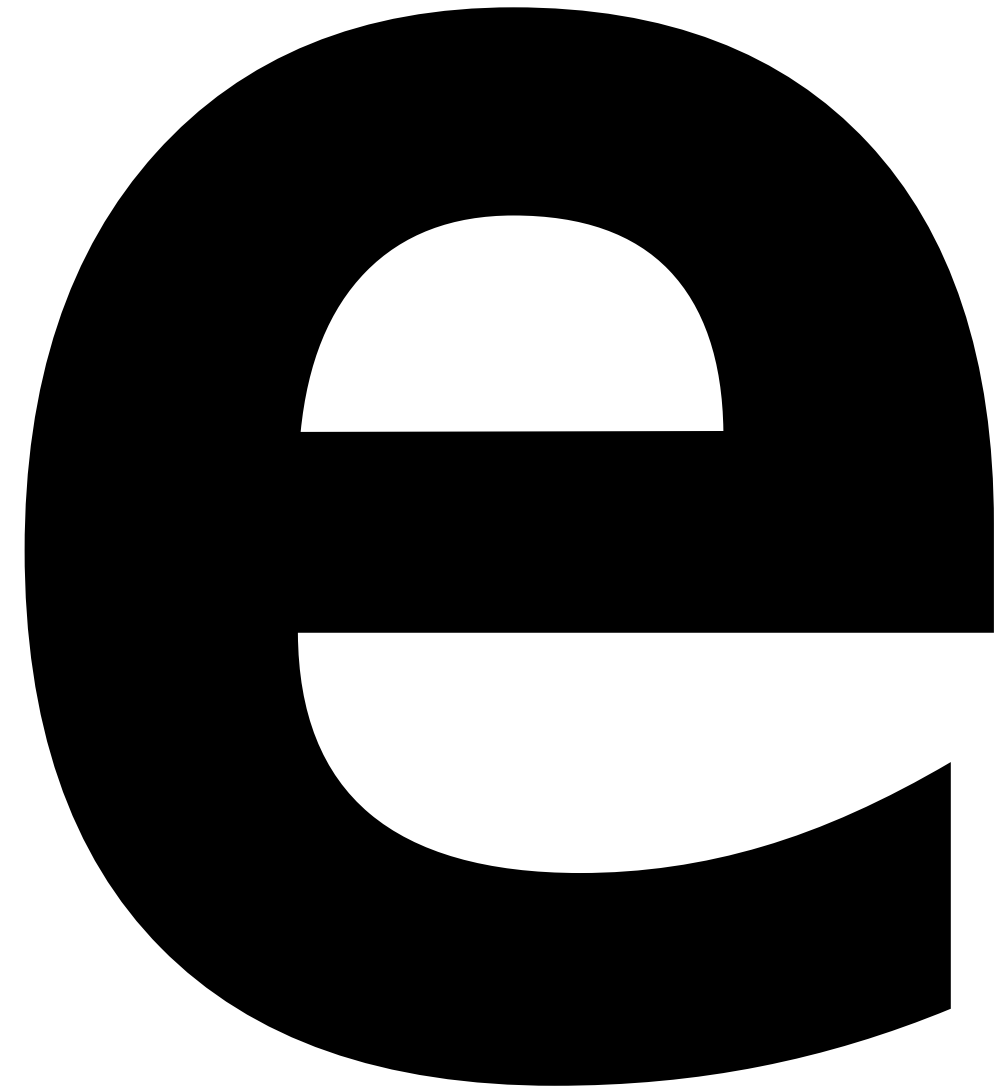


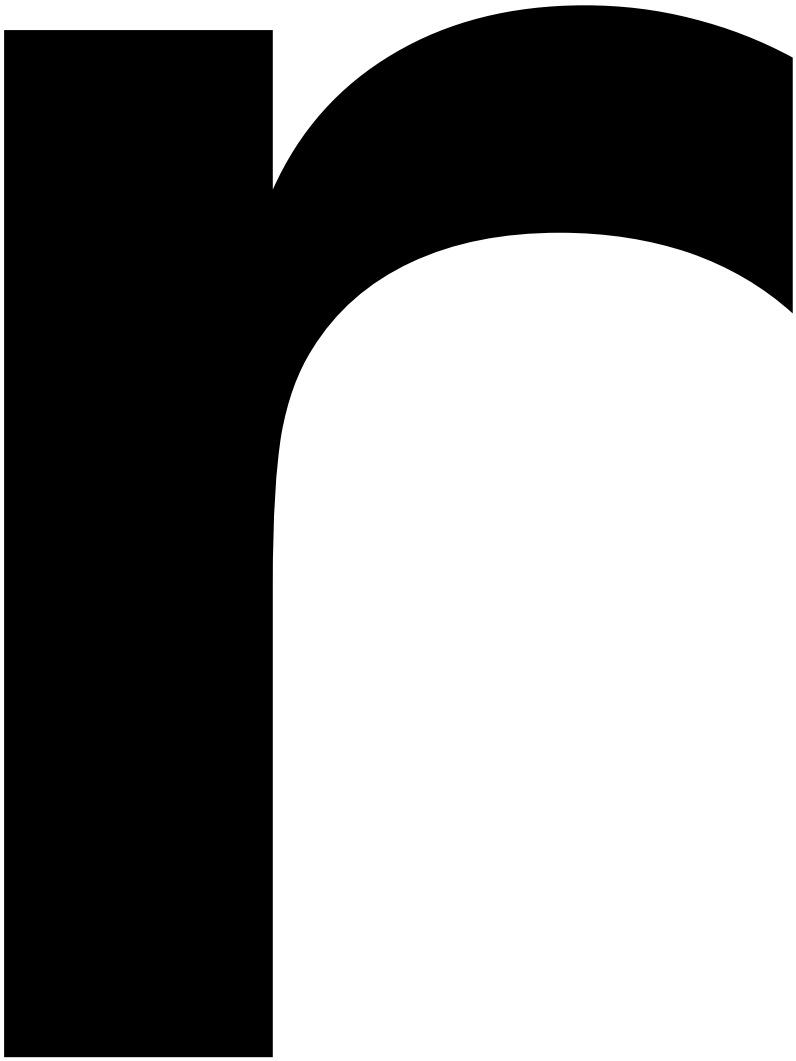


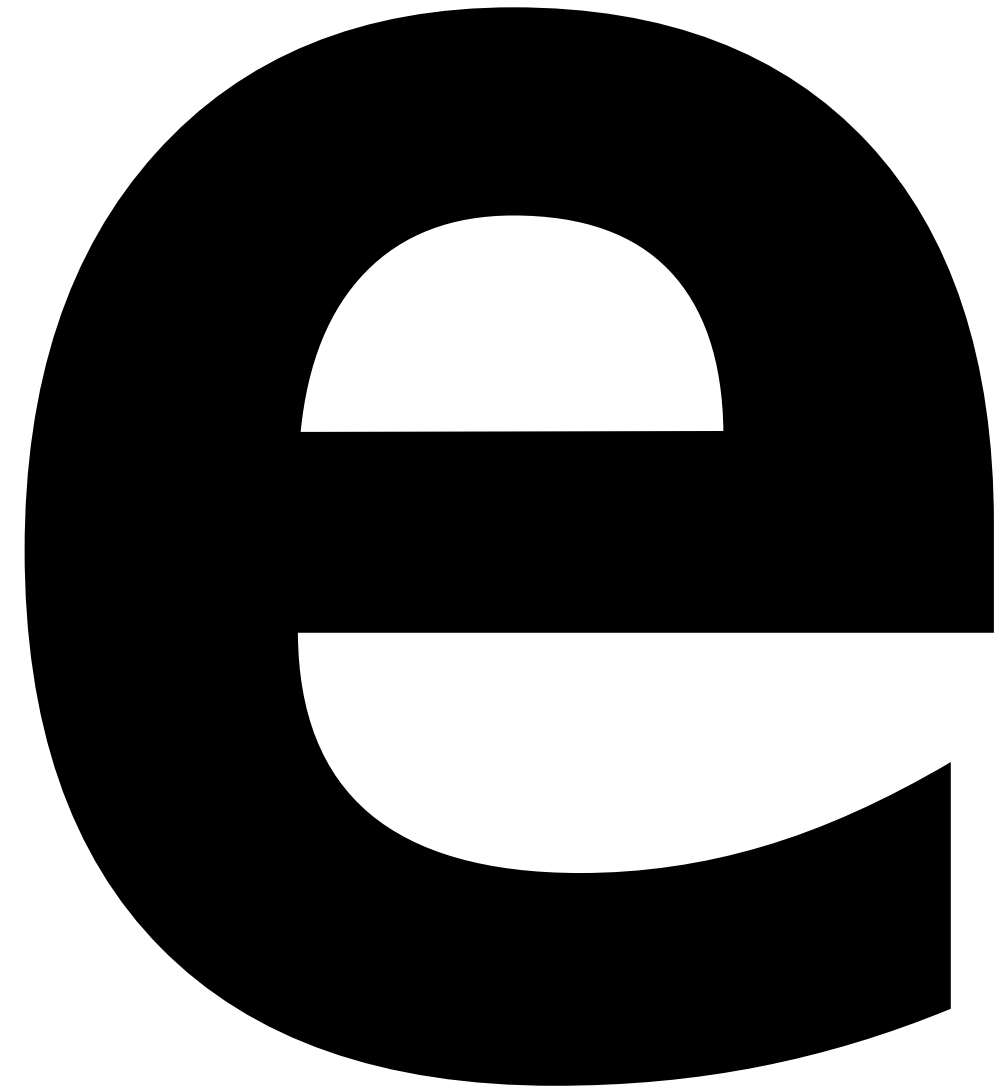


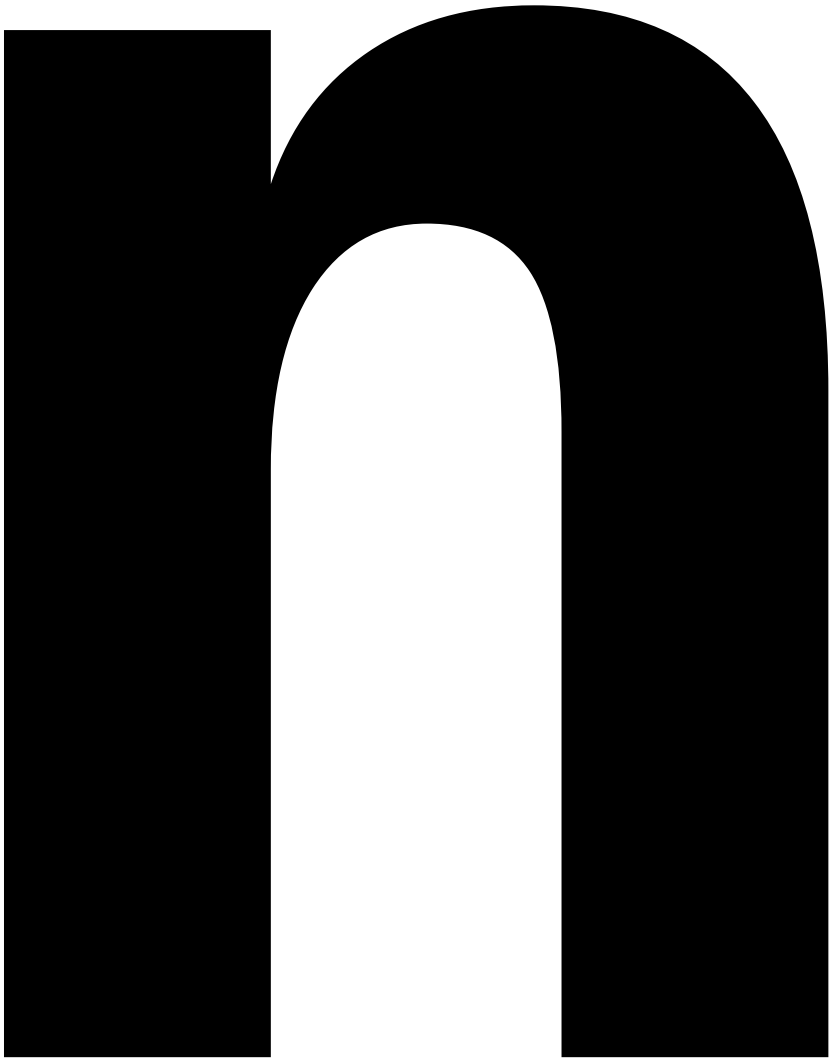


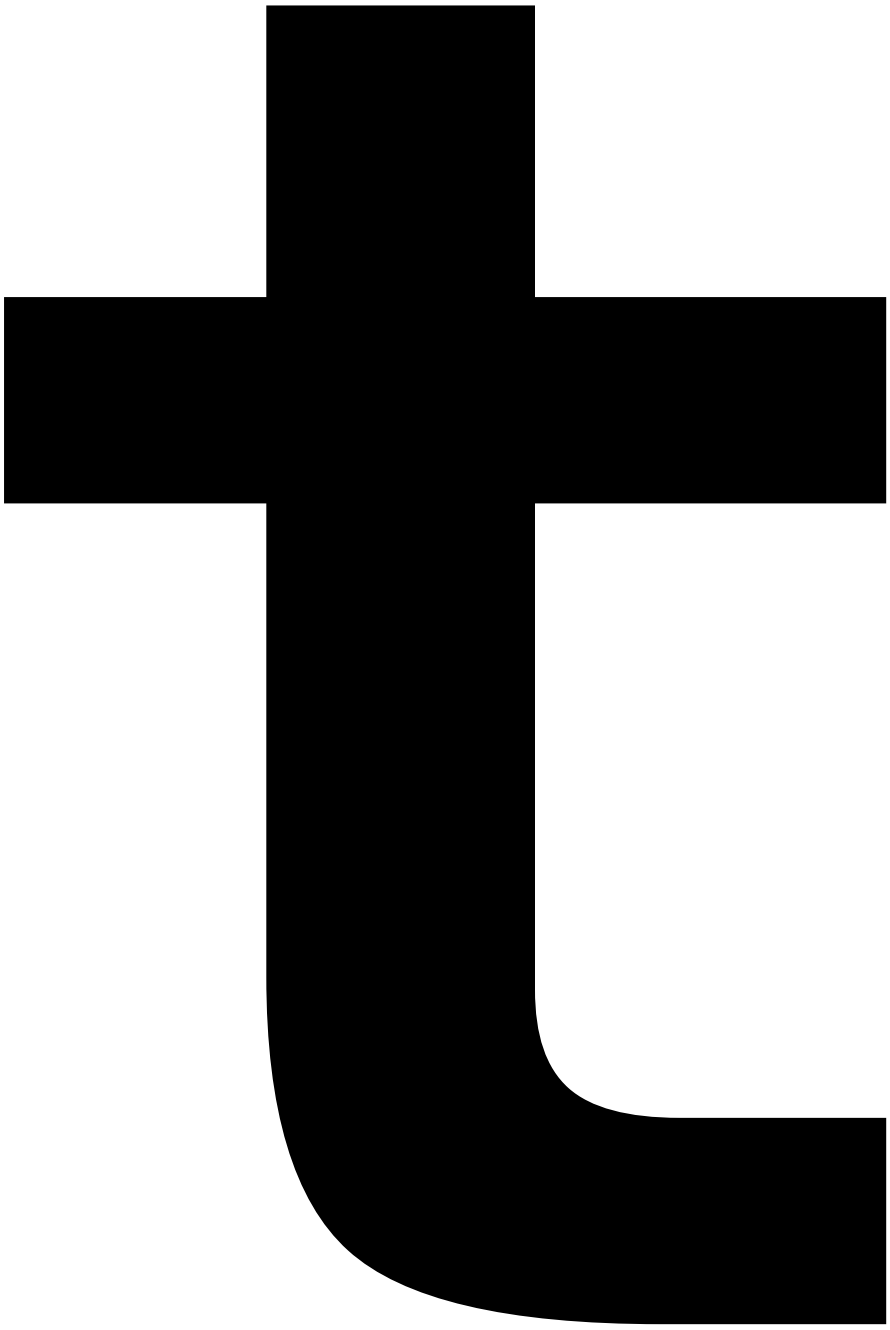


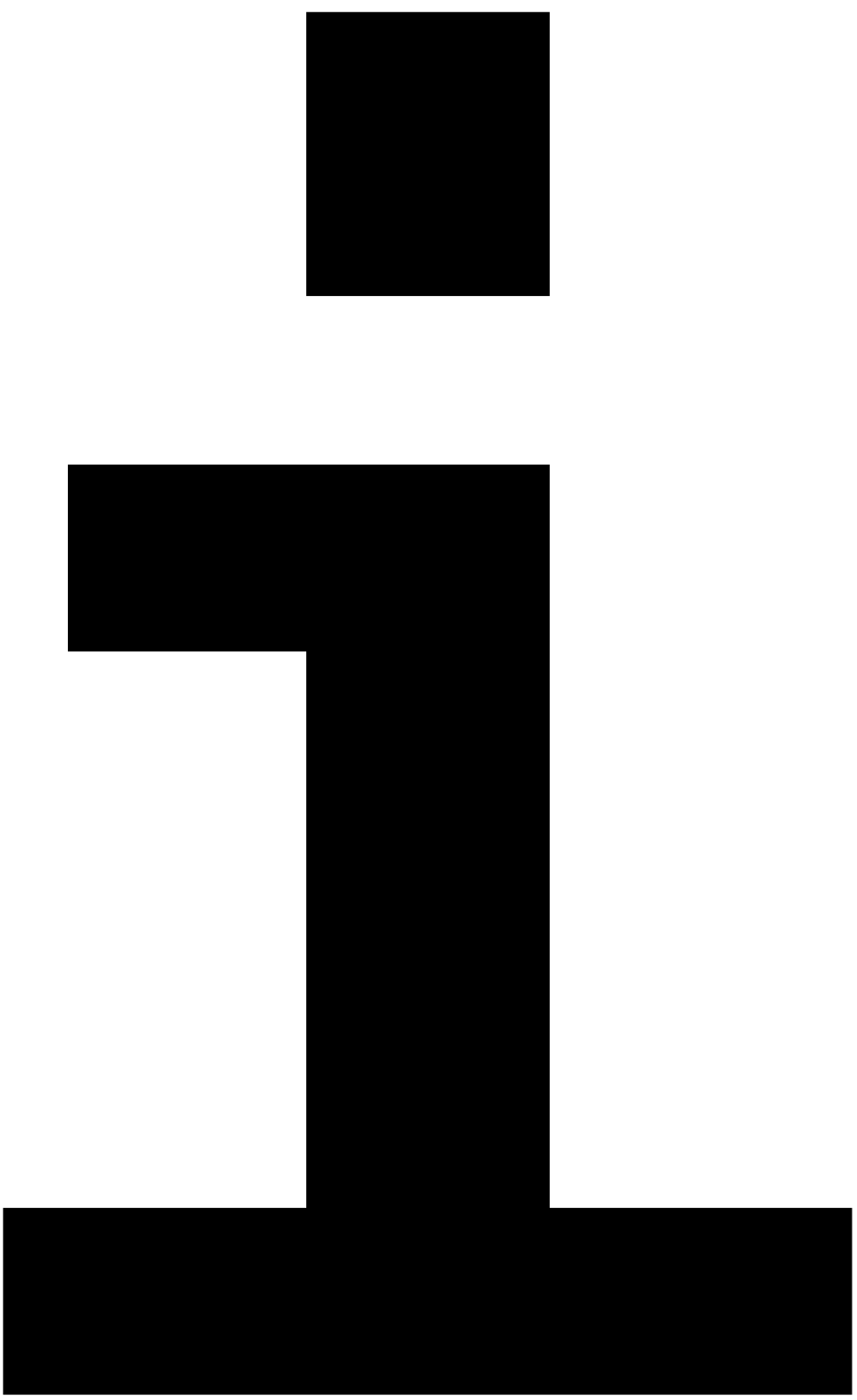


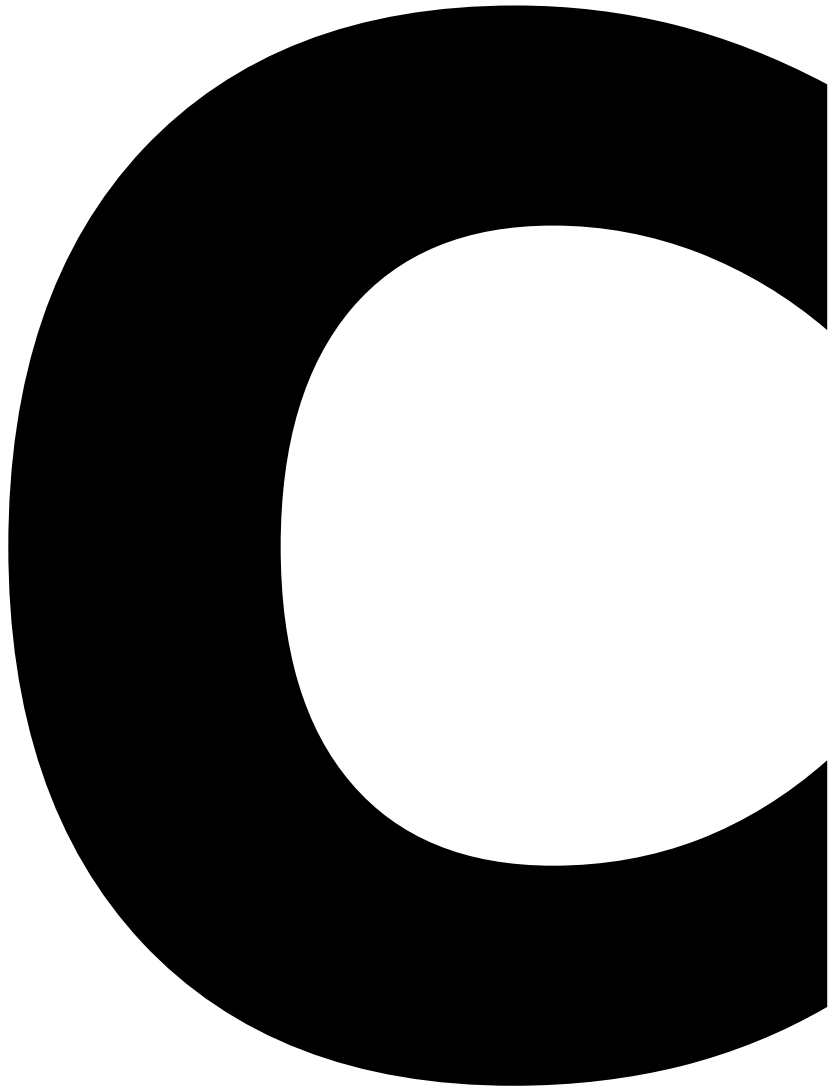


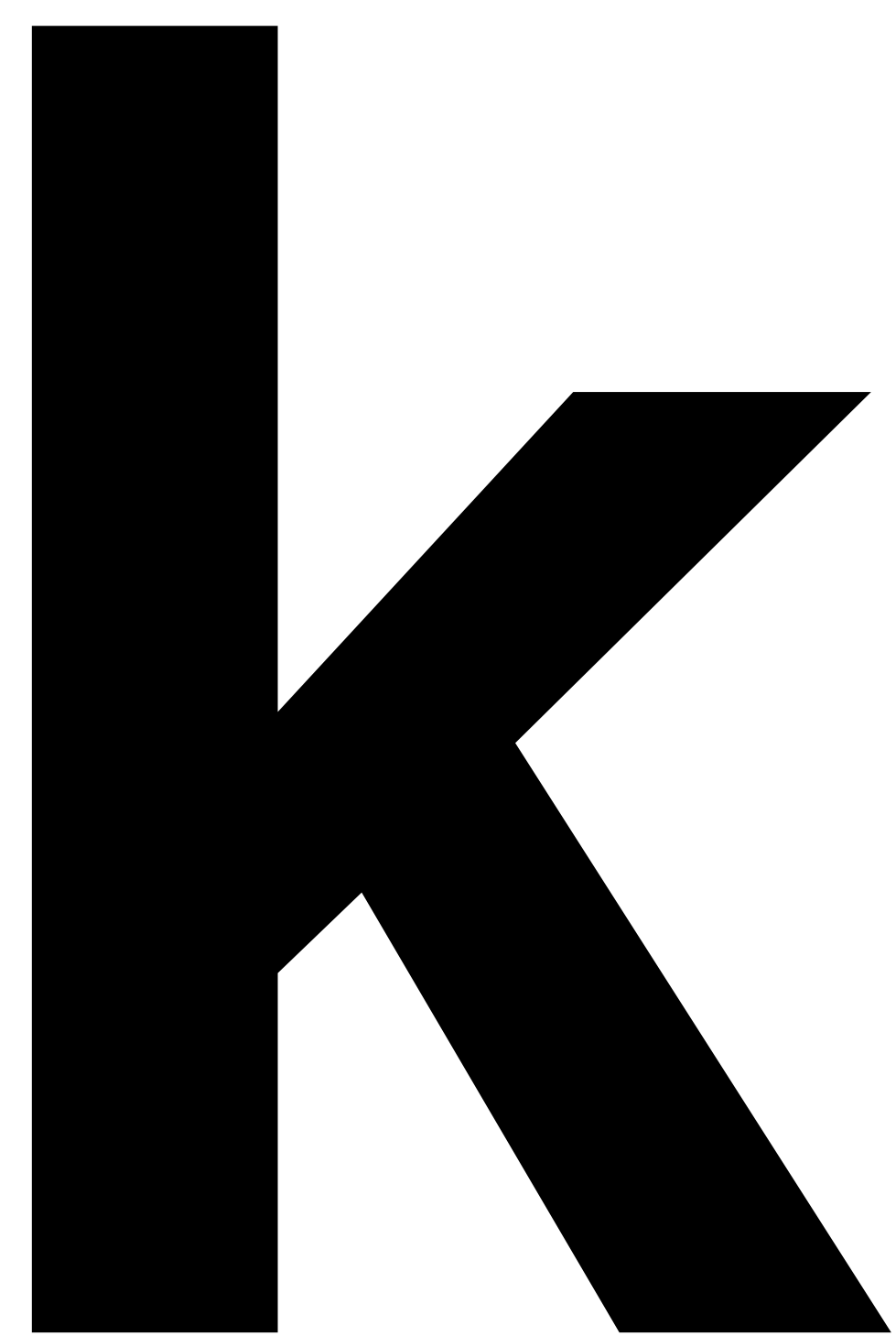


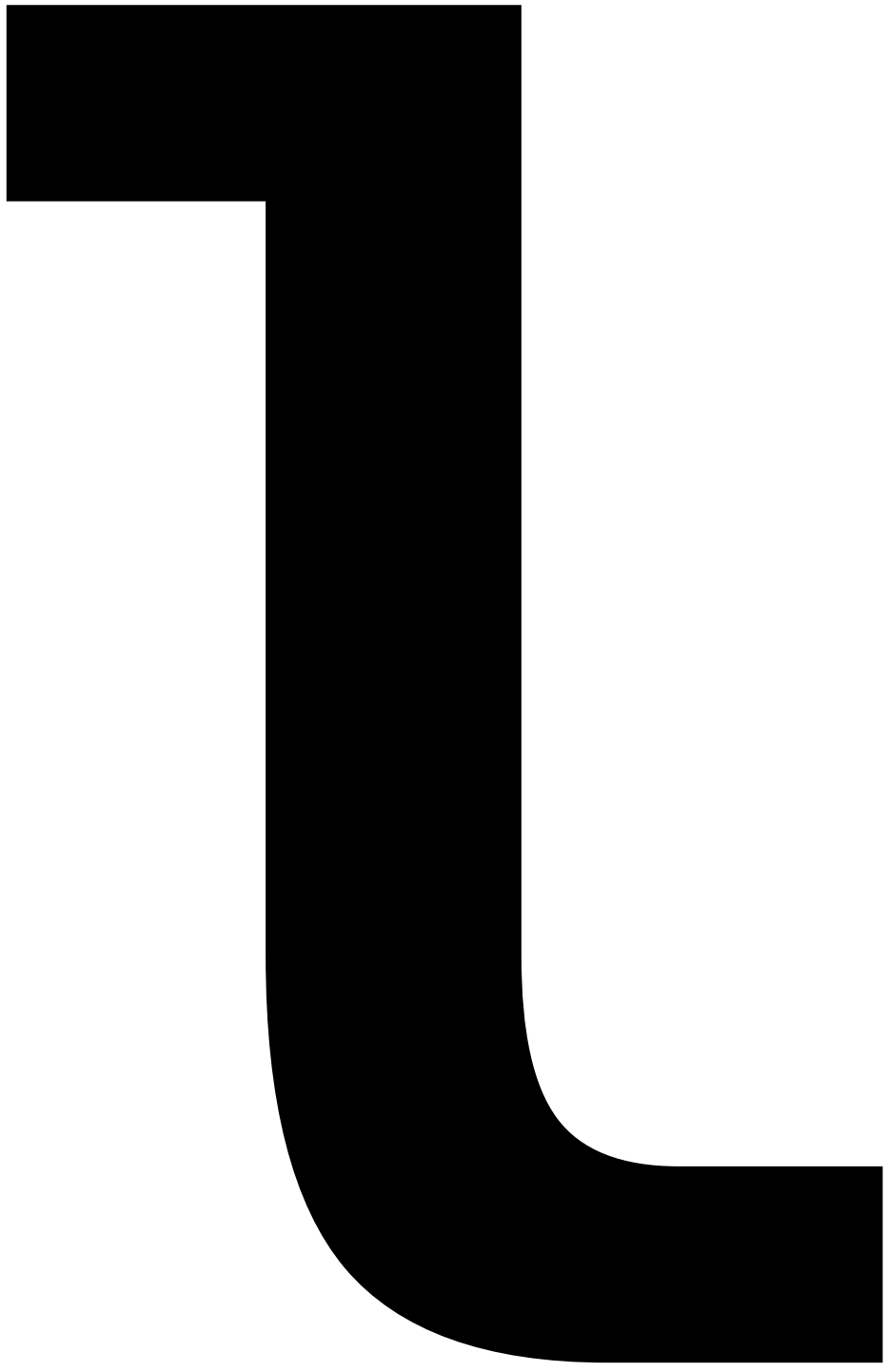




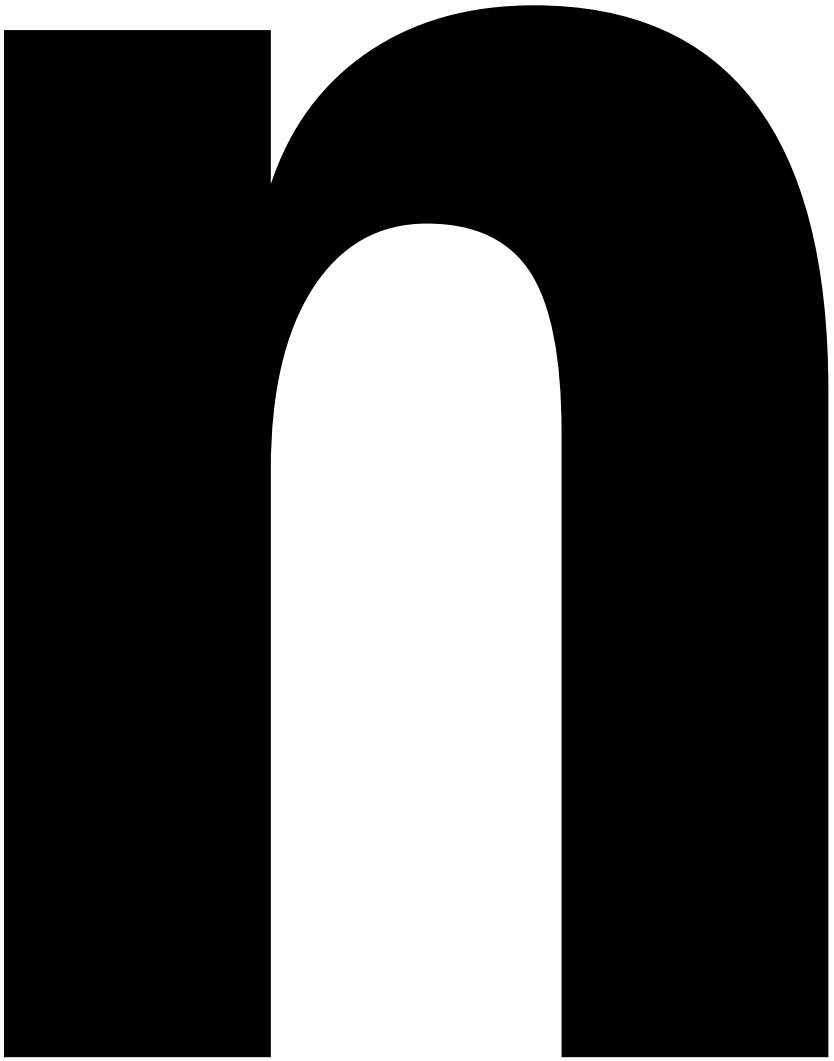


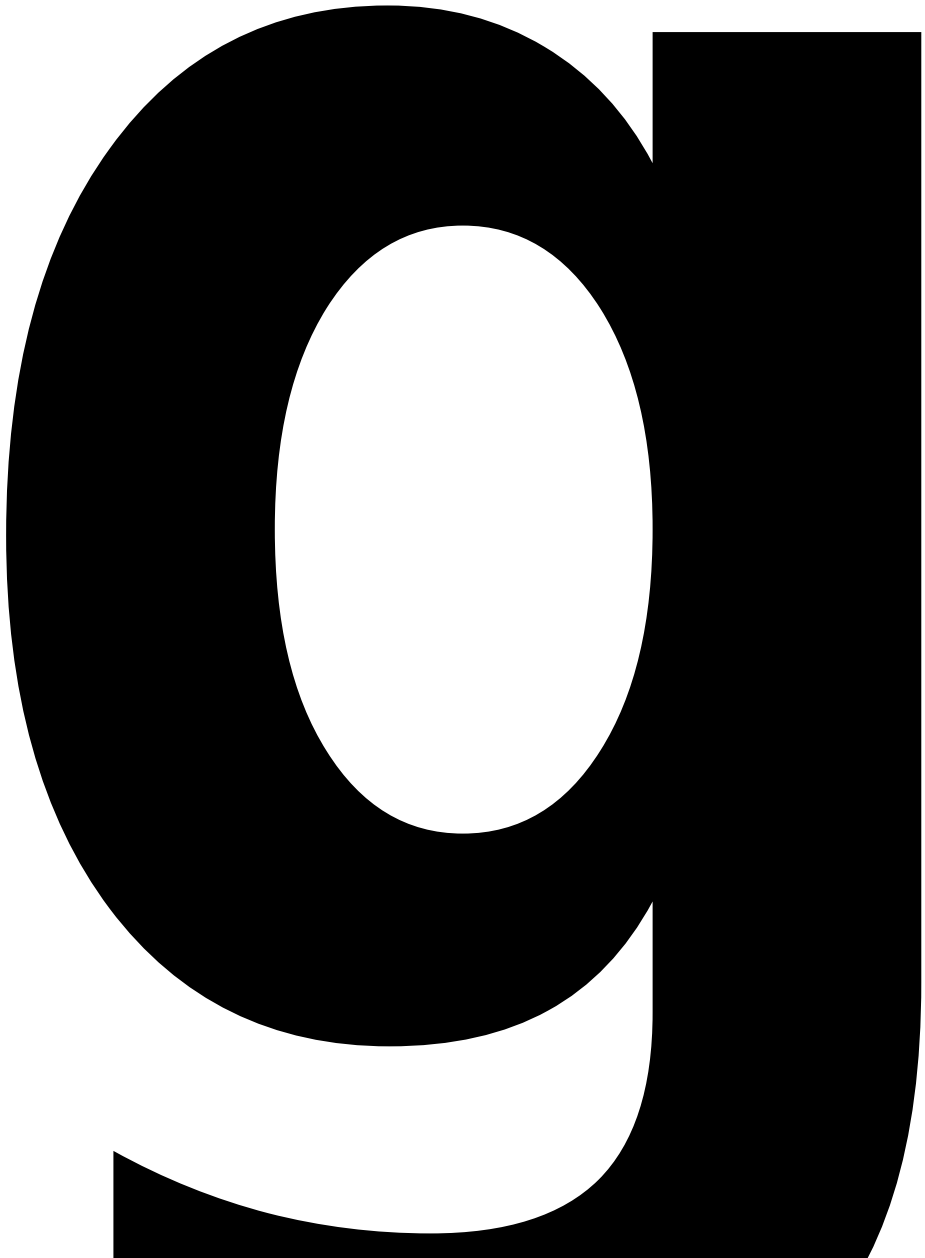


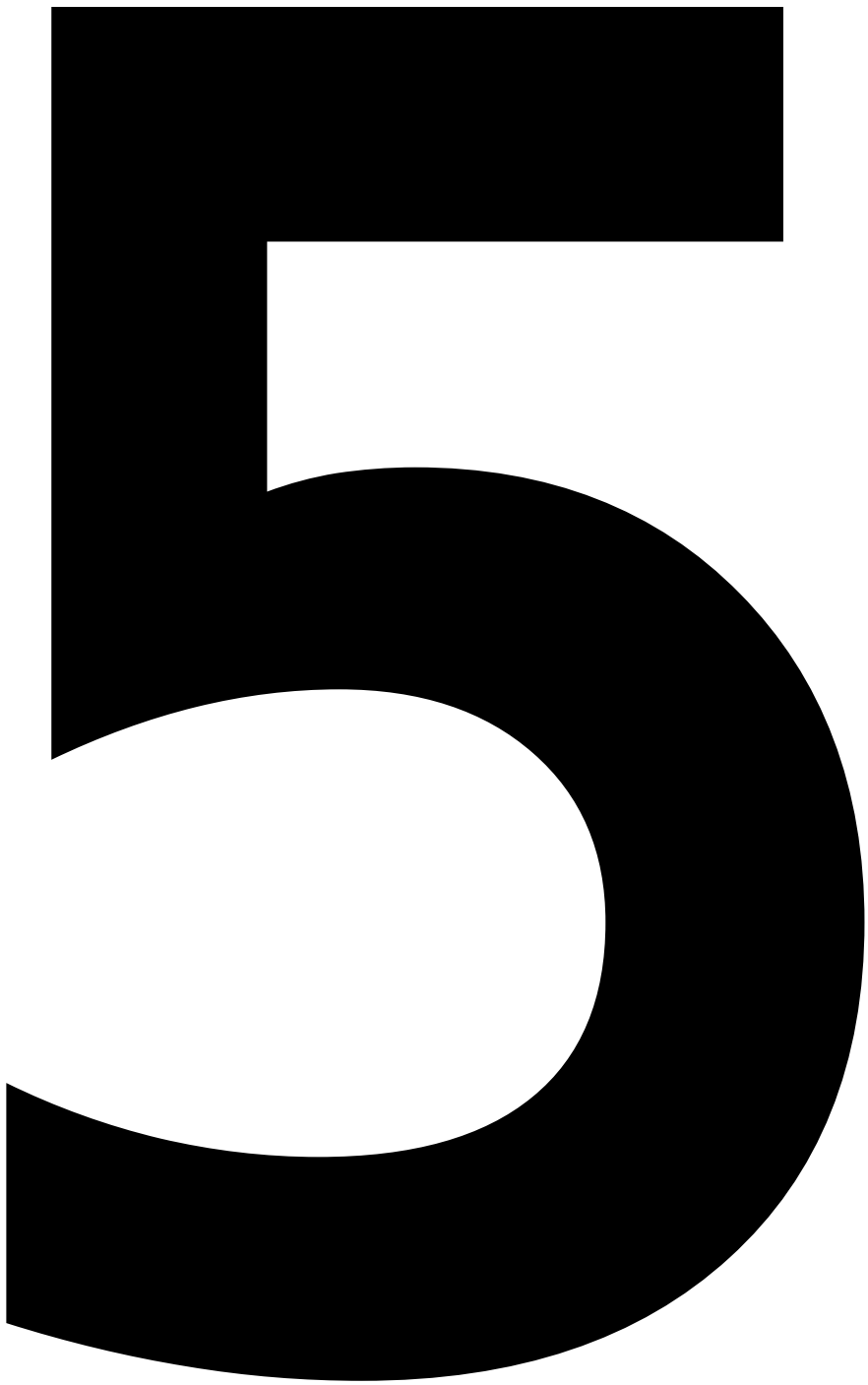




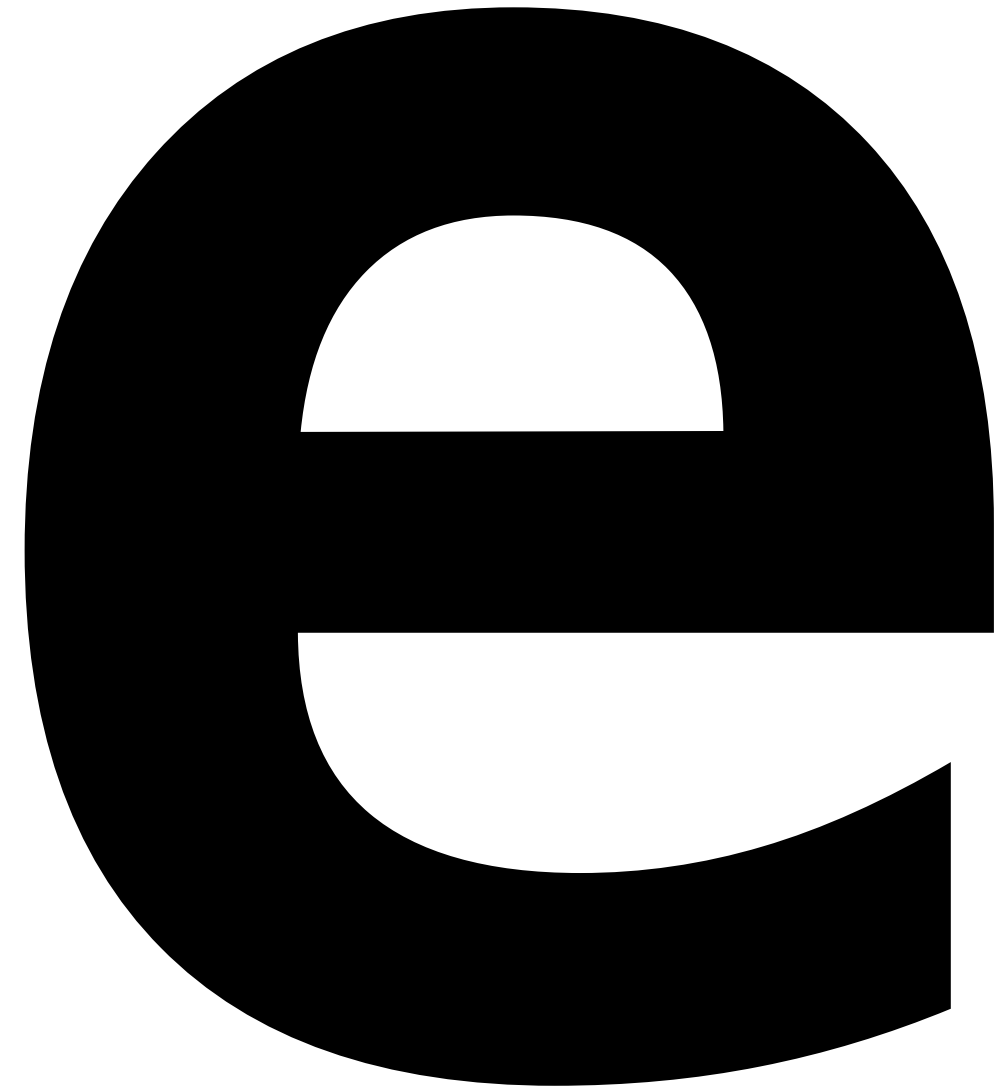
u

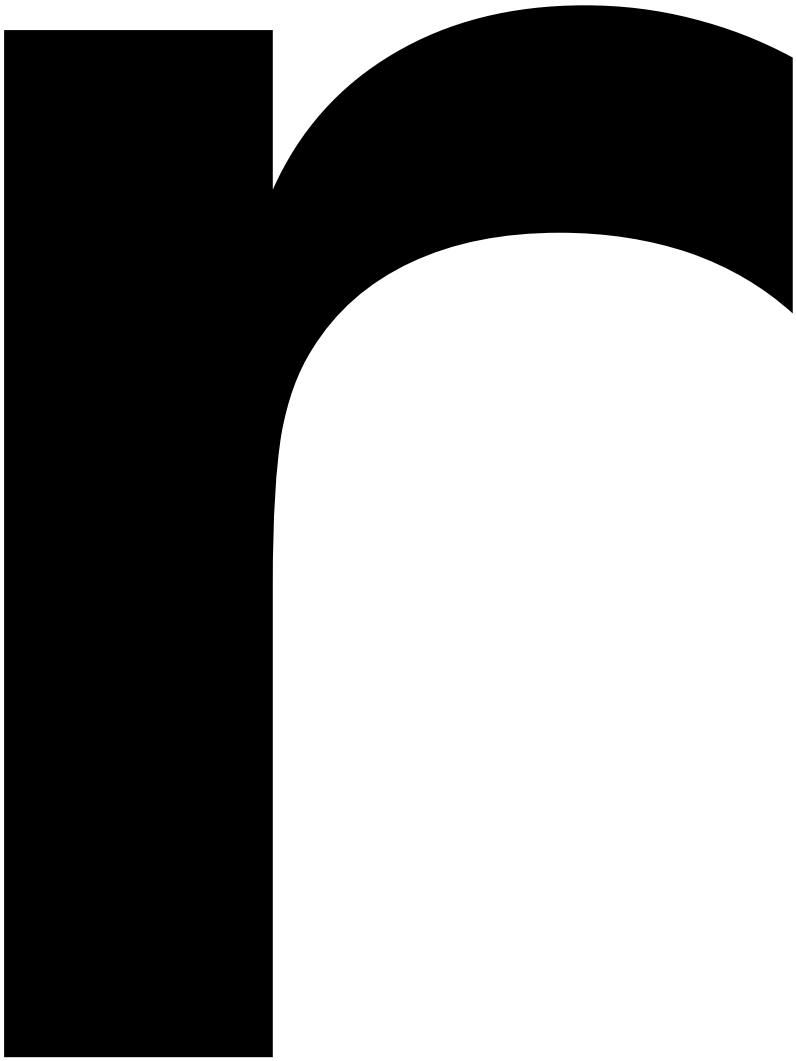


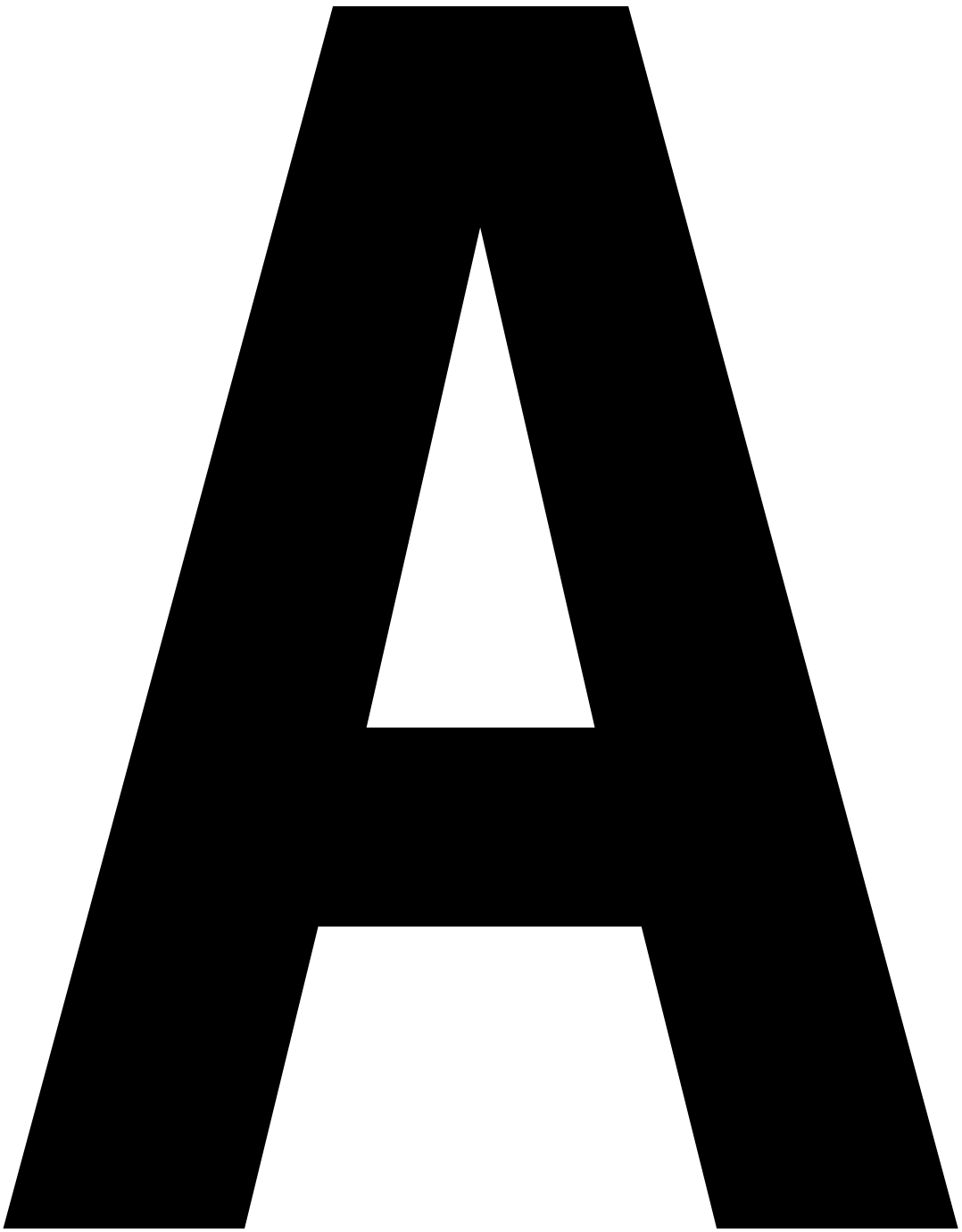


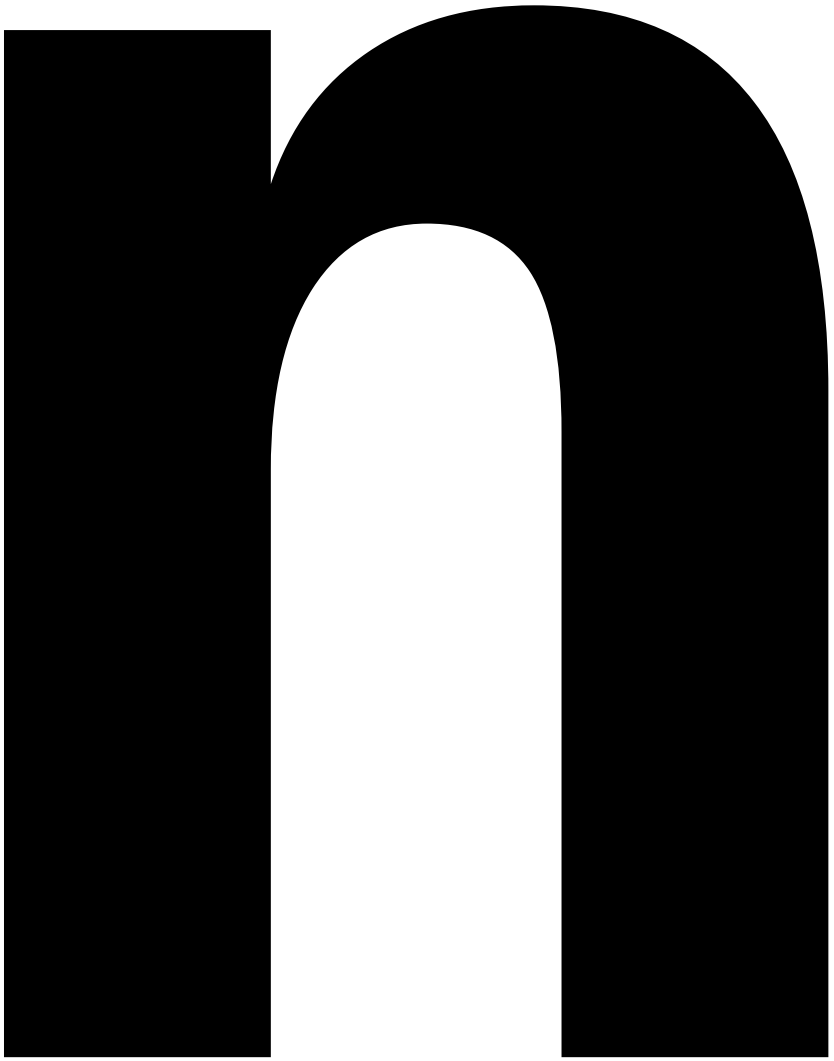


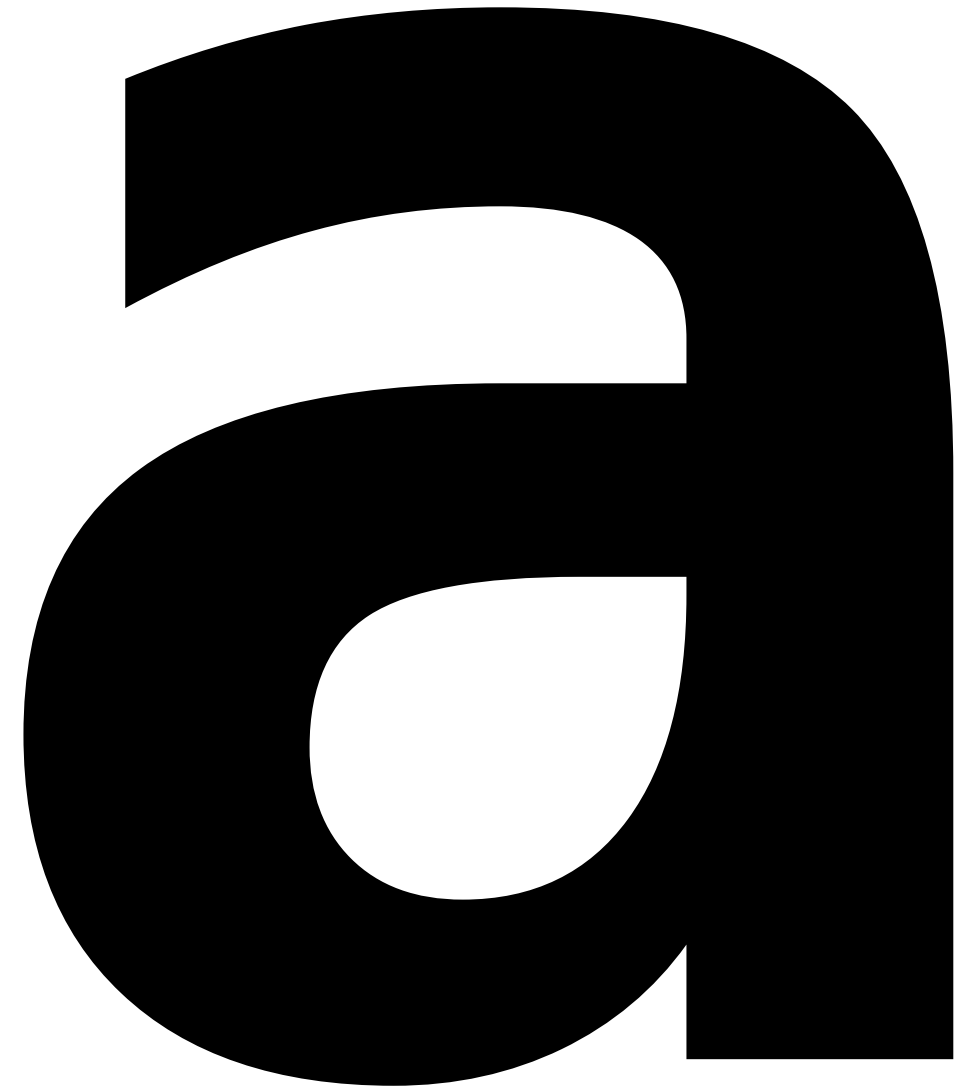
d

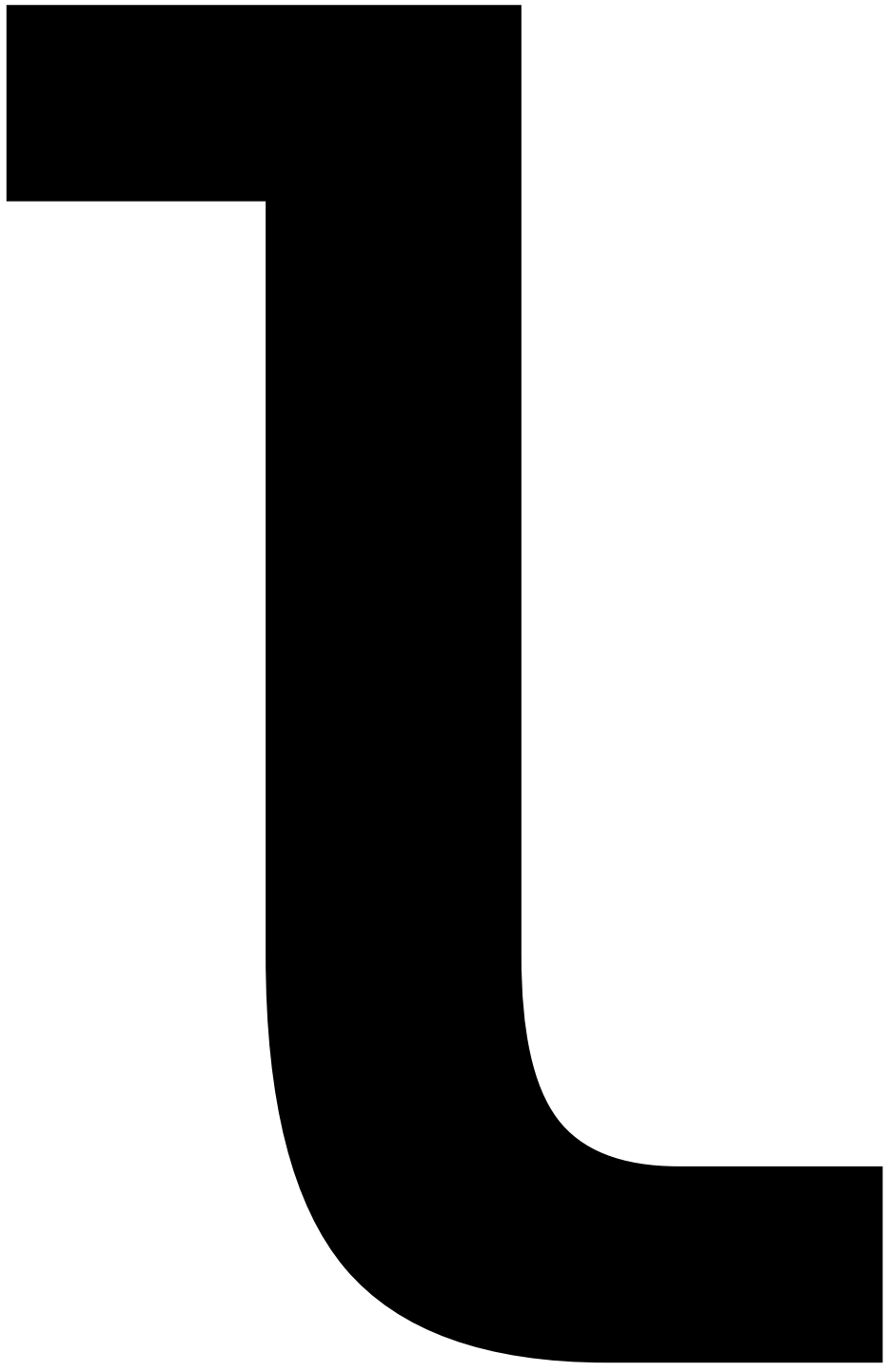


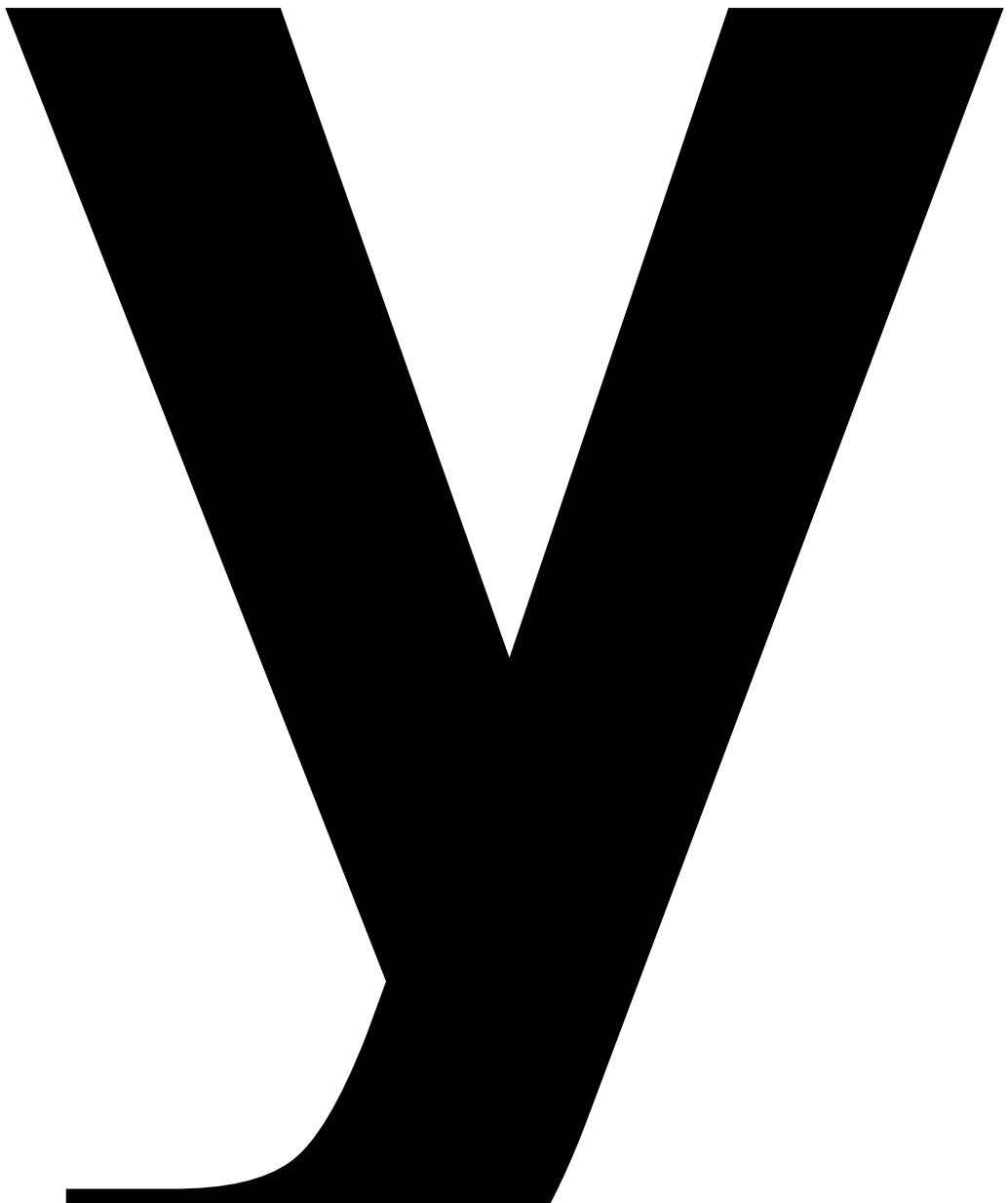




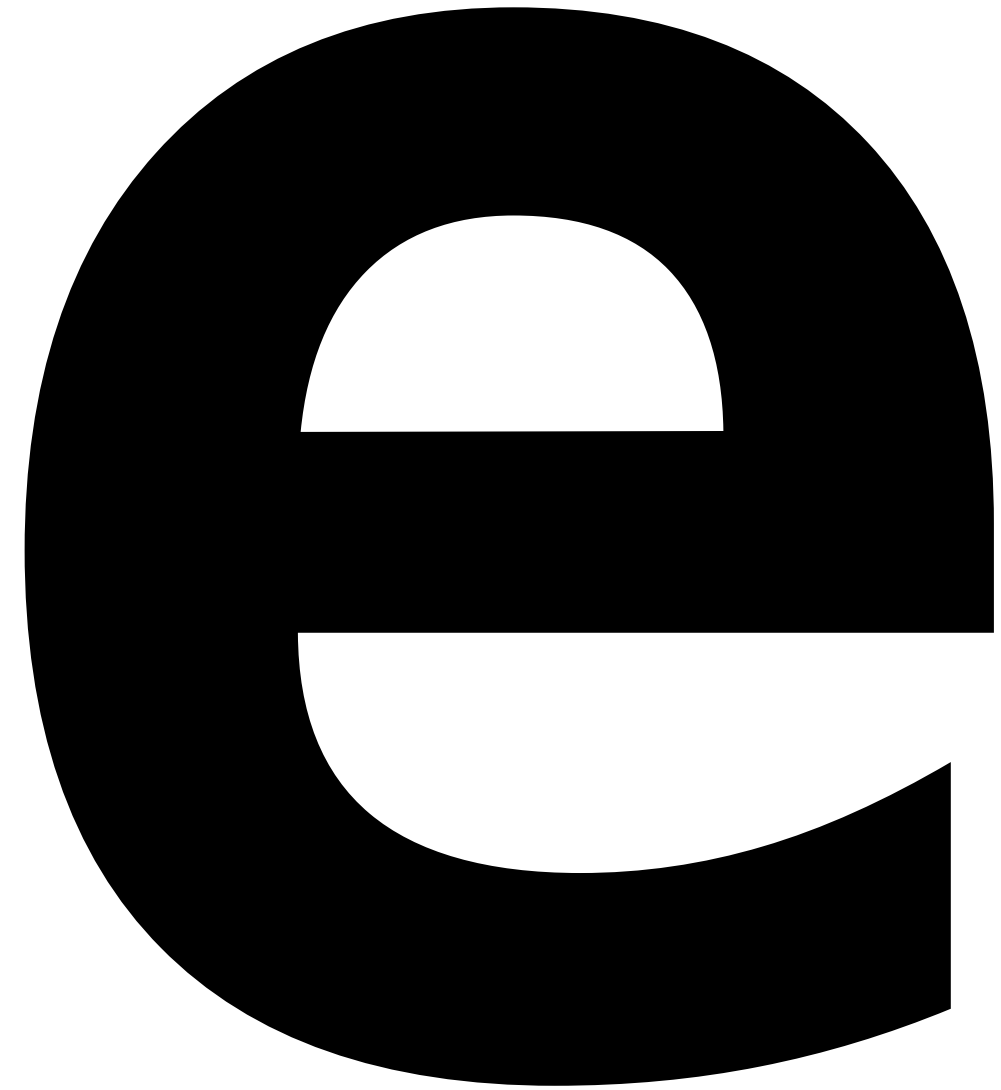


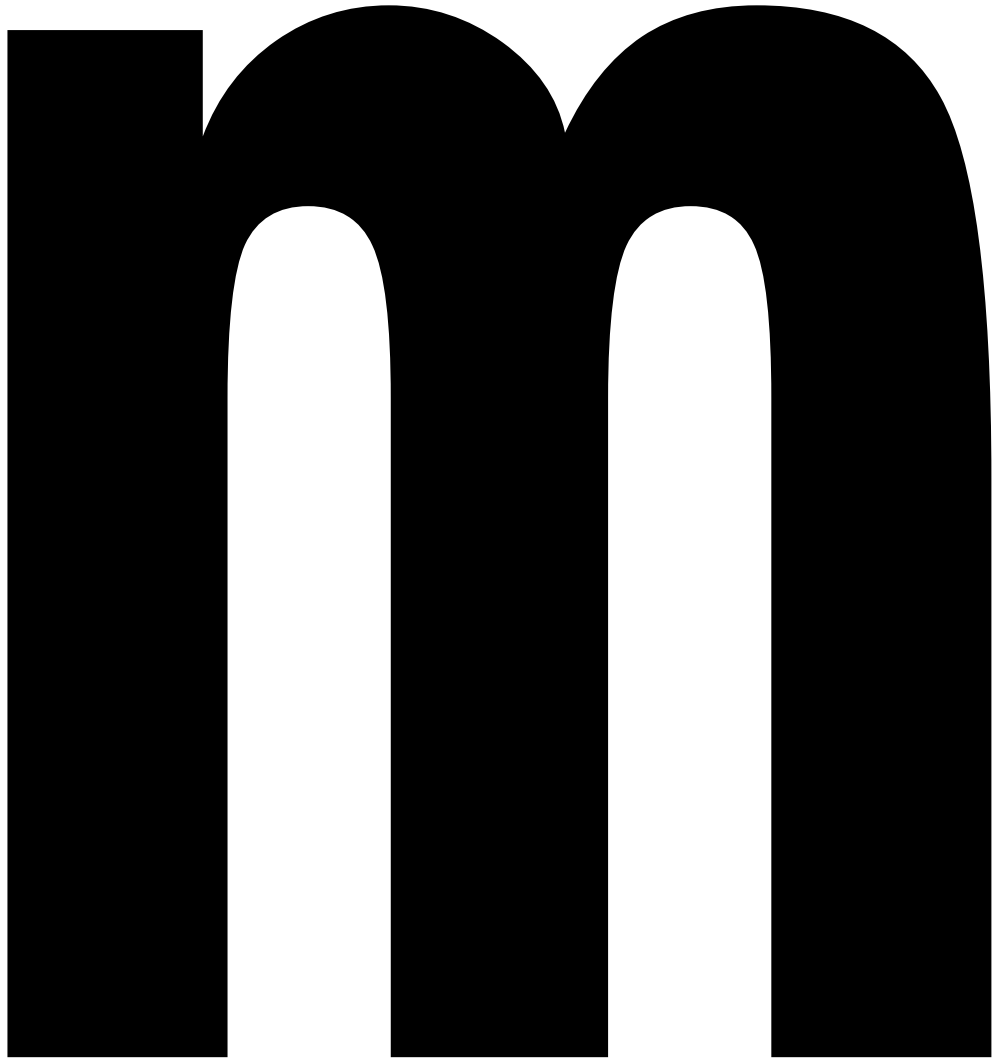


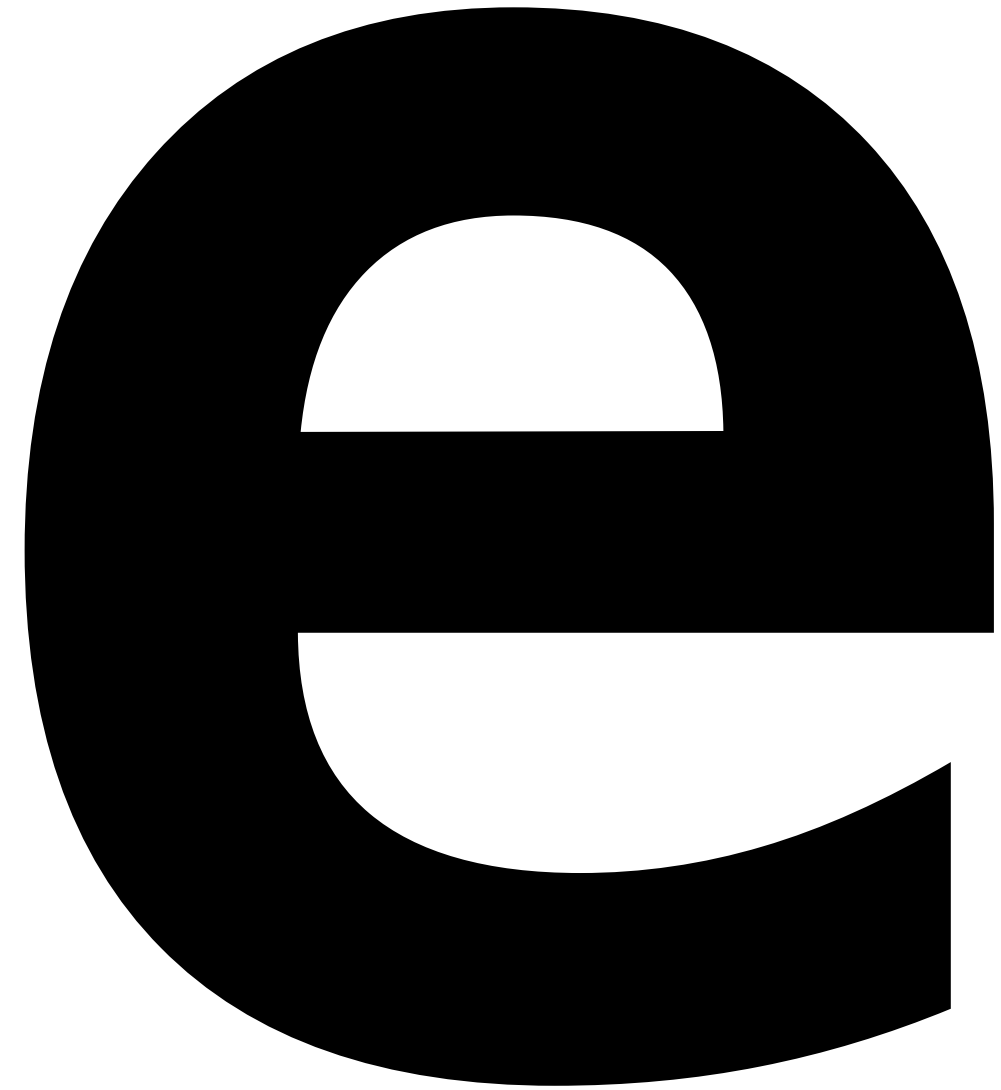


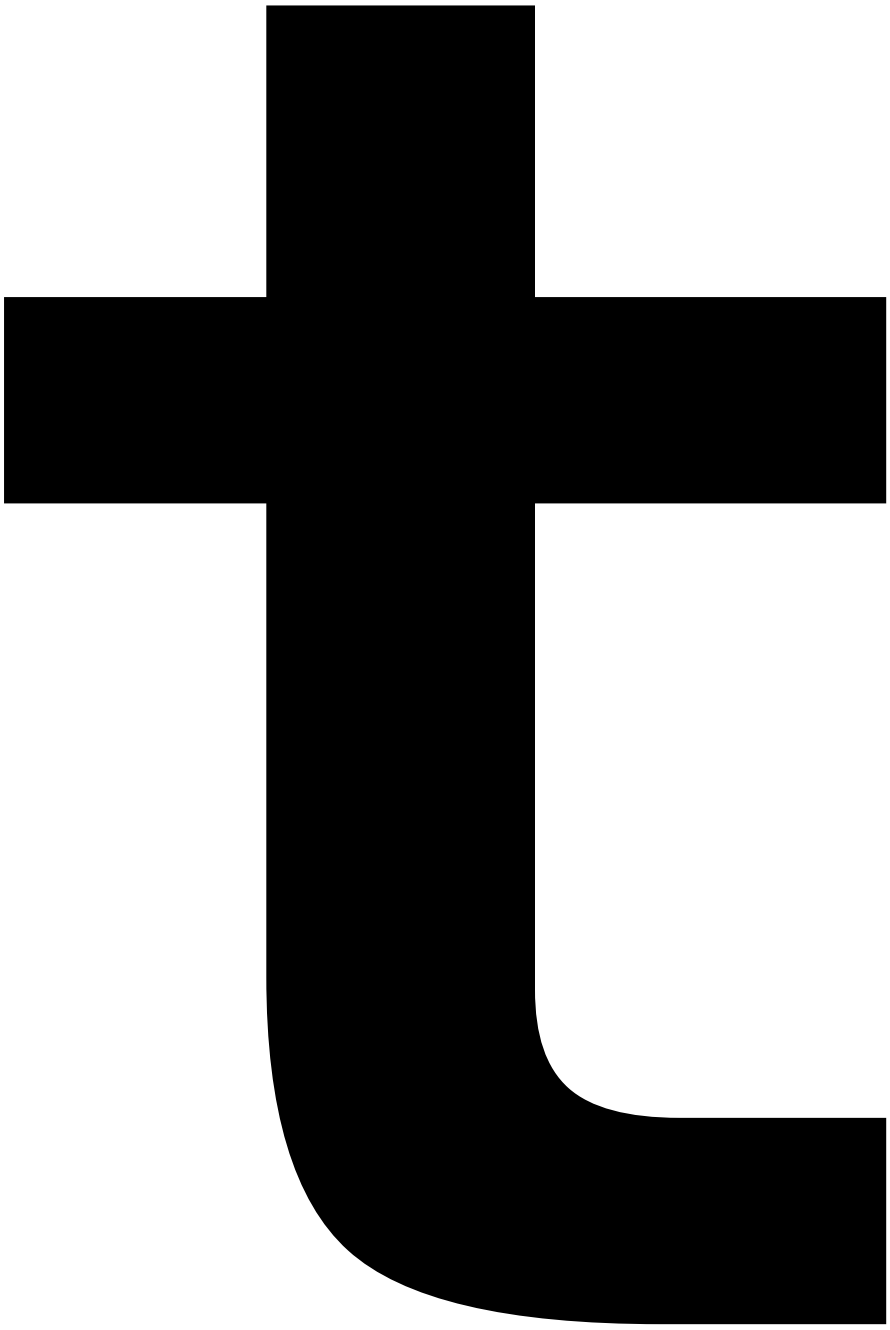


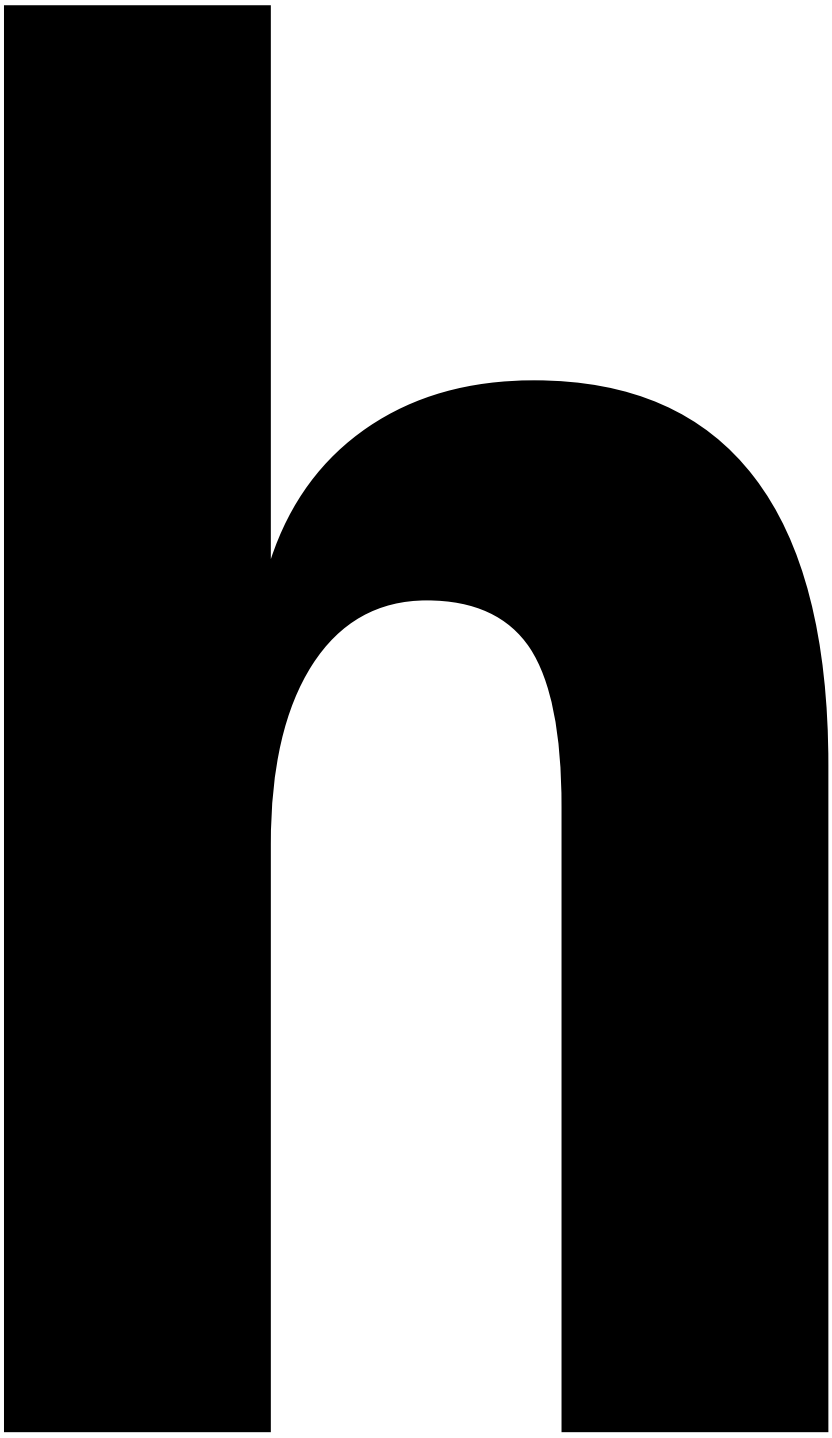
S

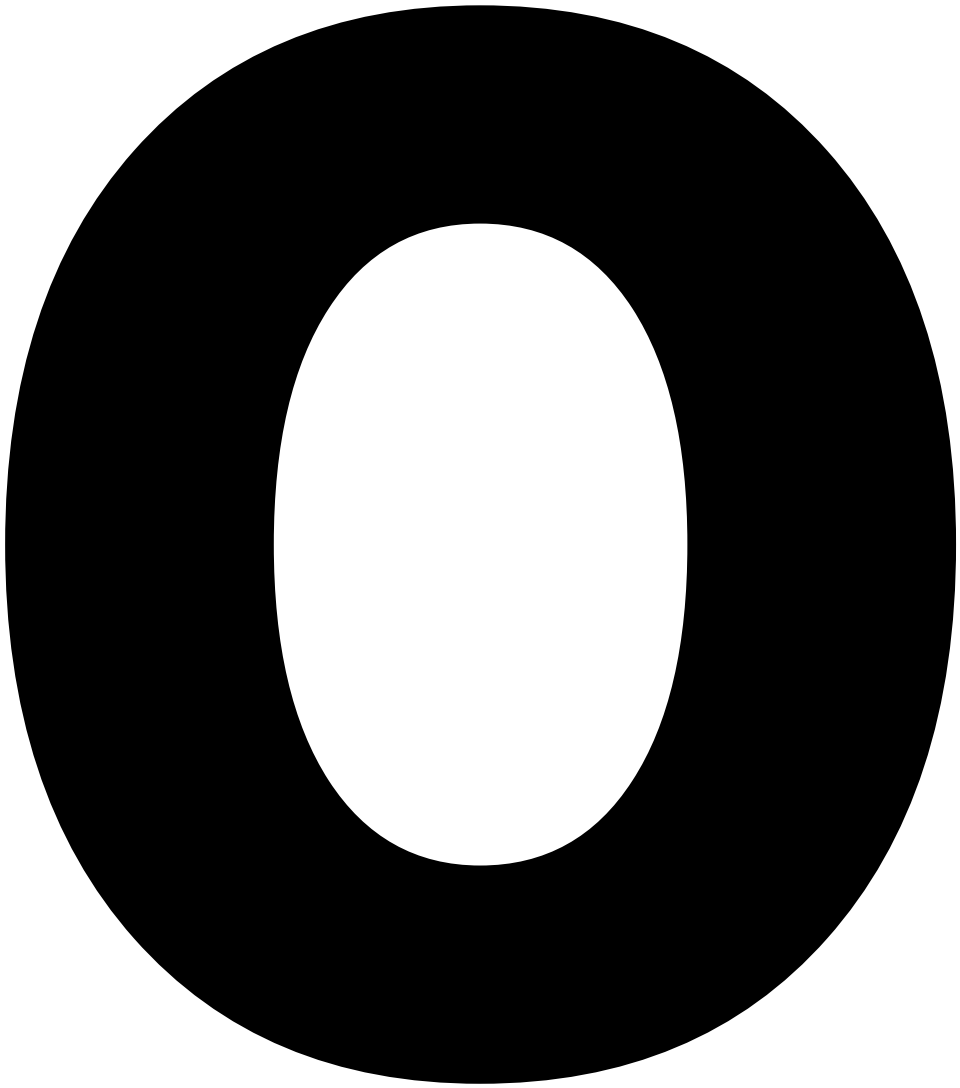




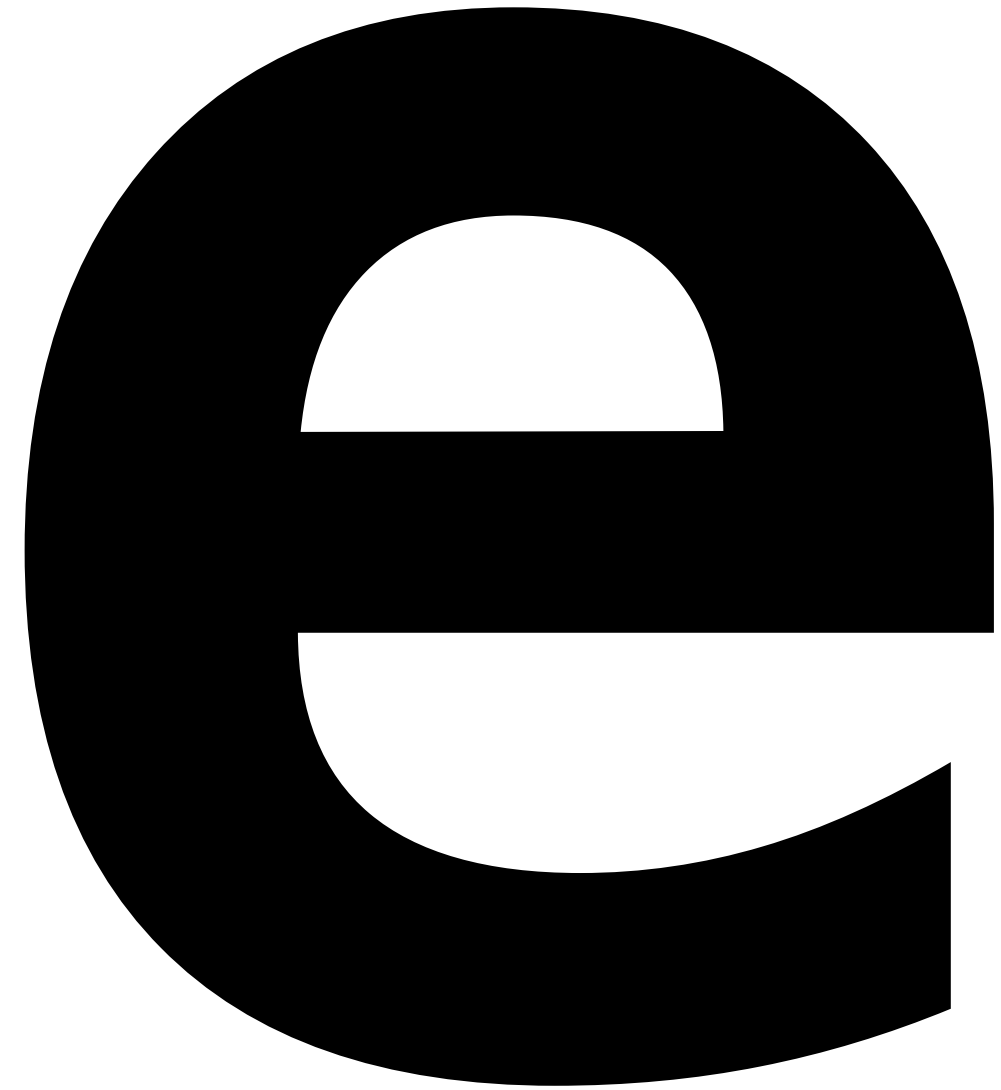


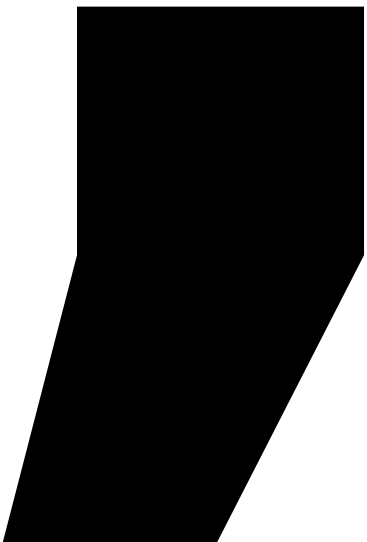




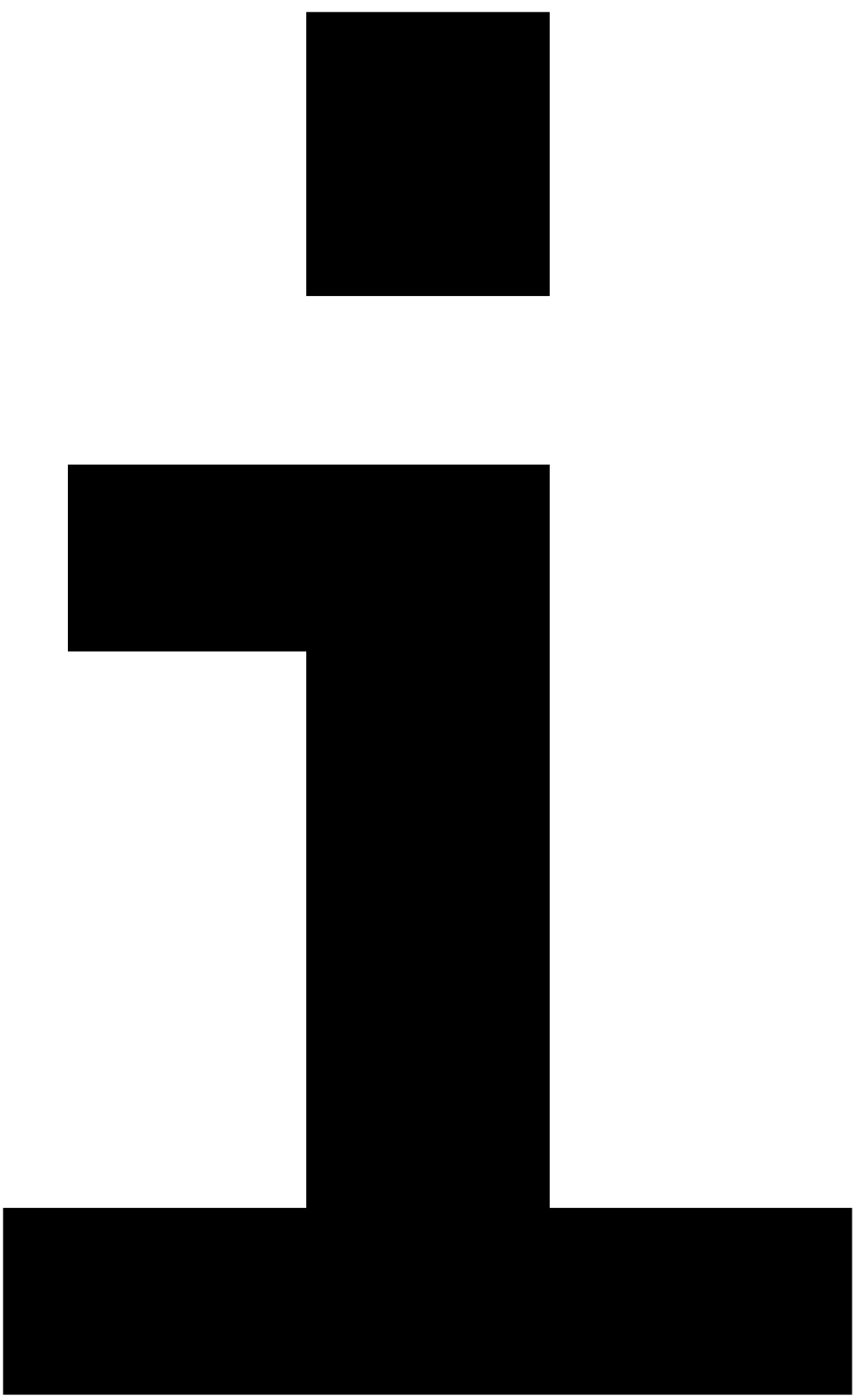


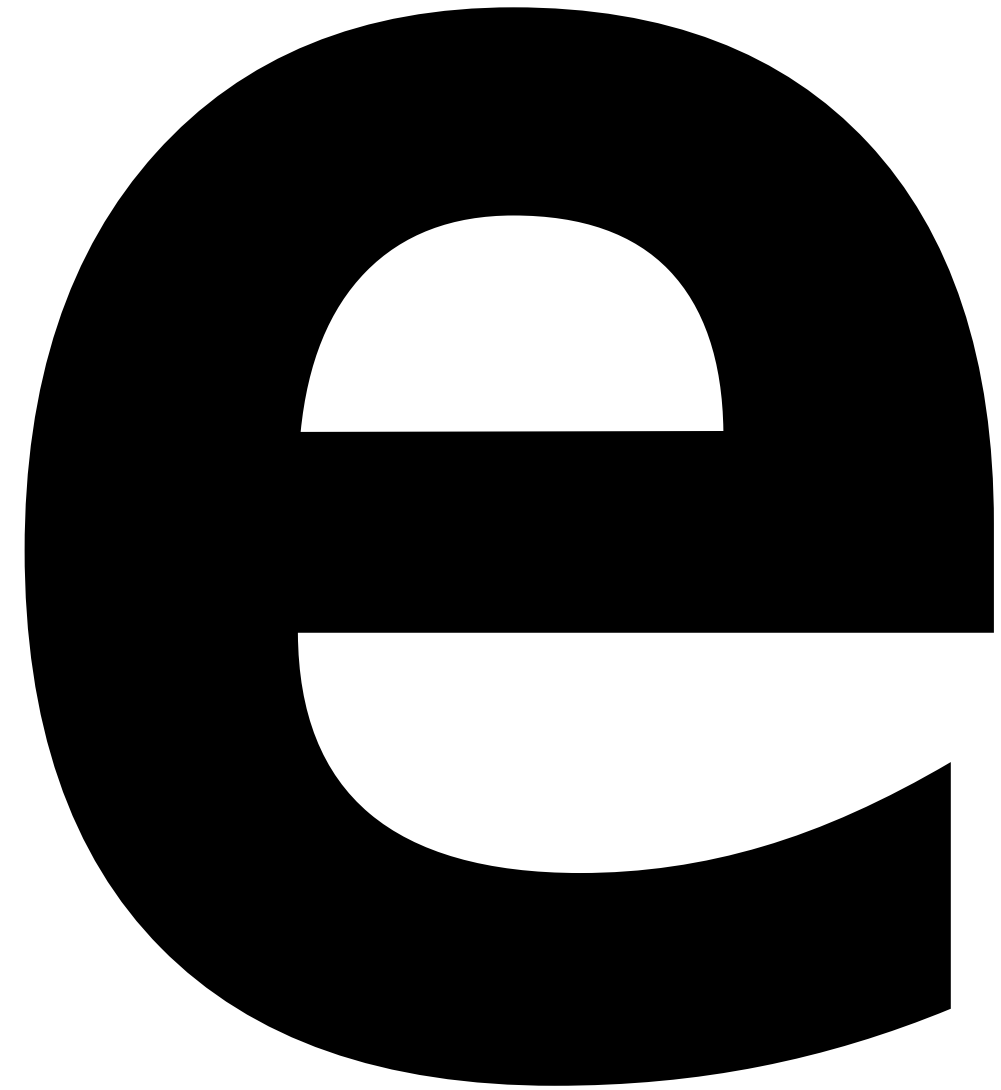
d

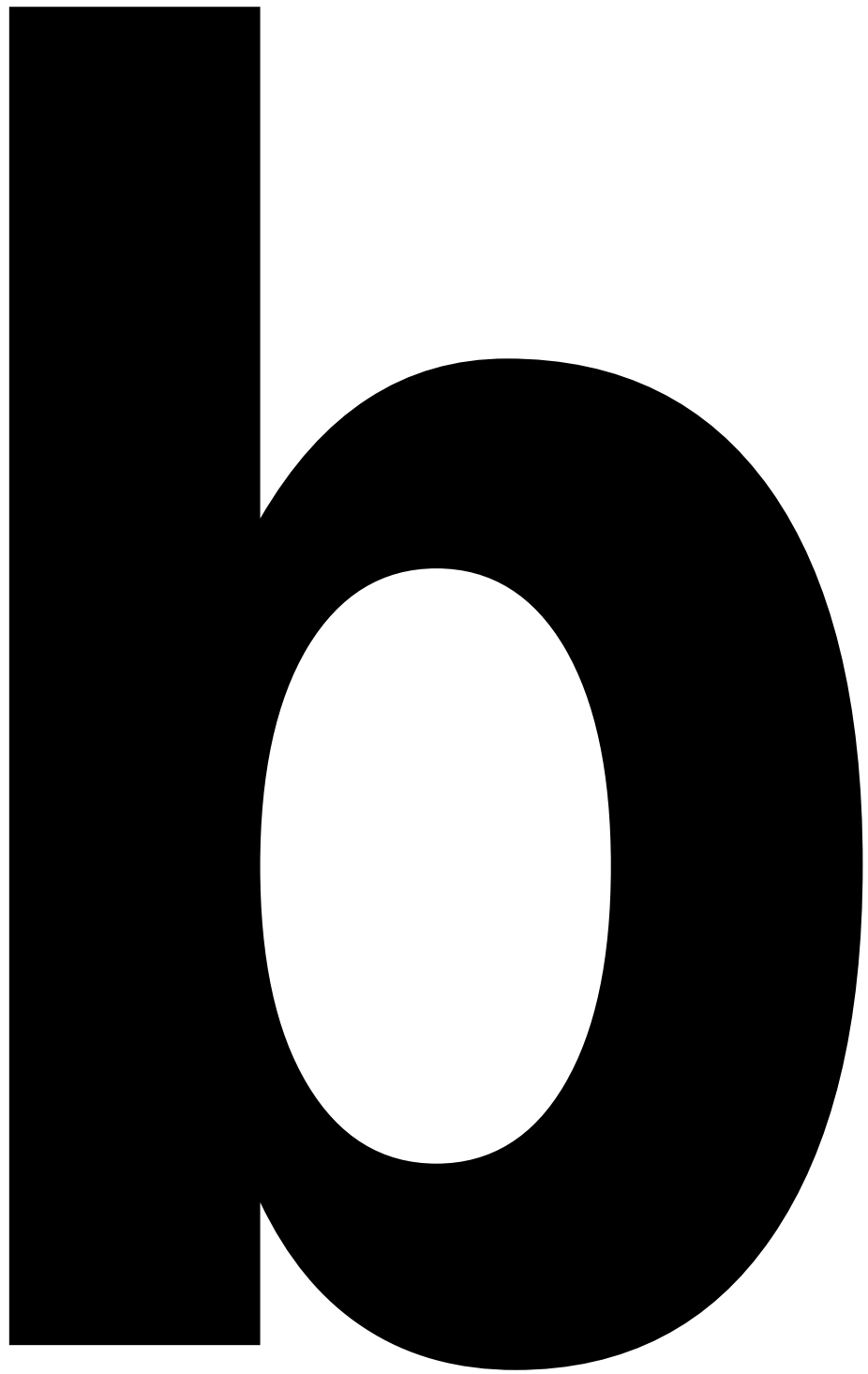


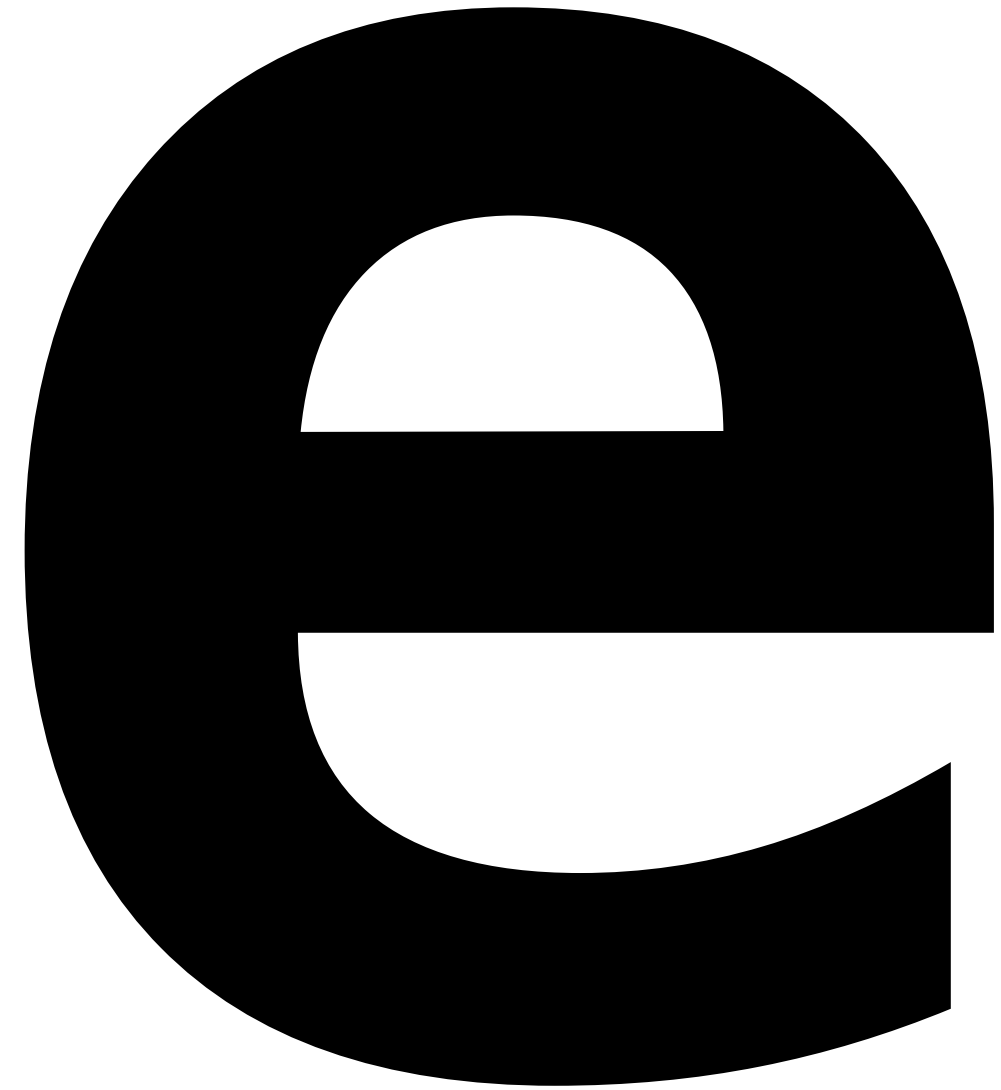


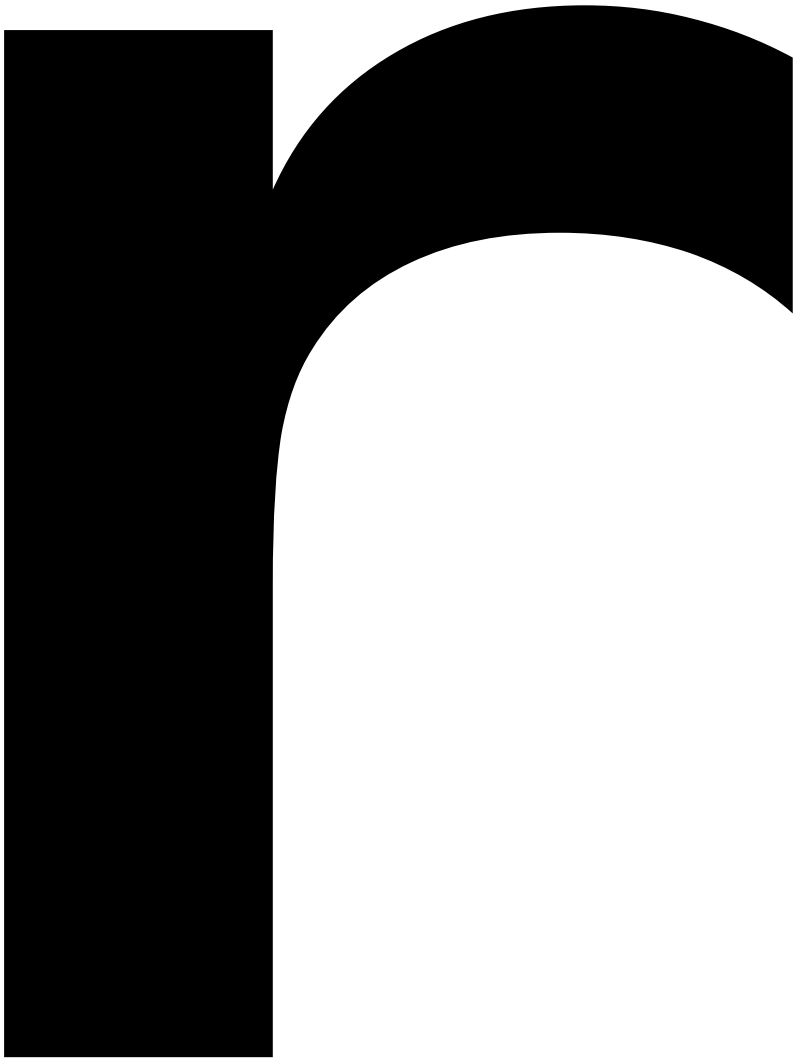
d

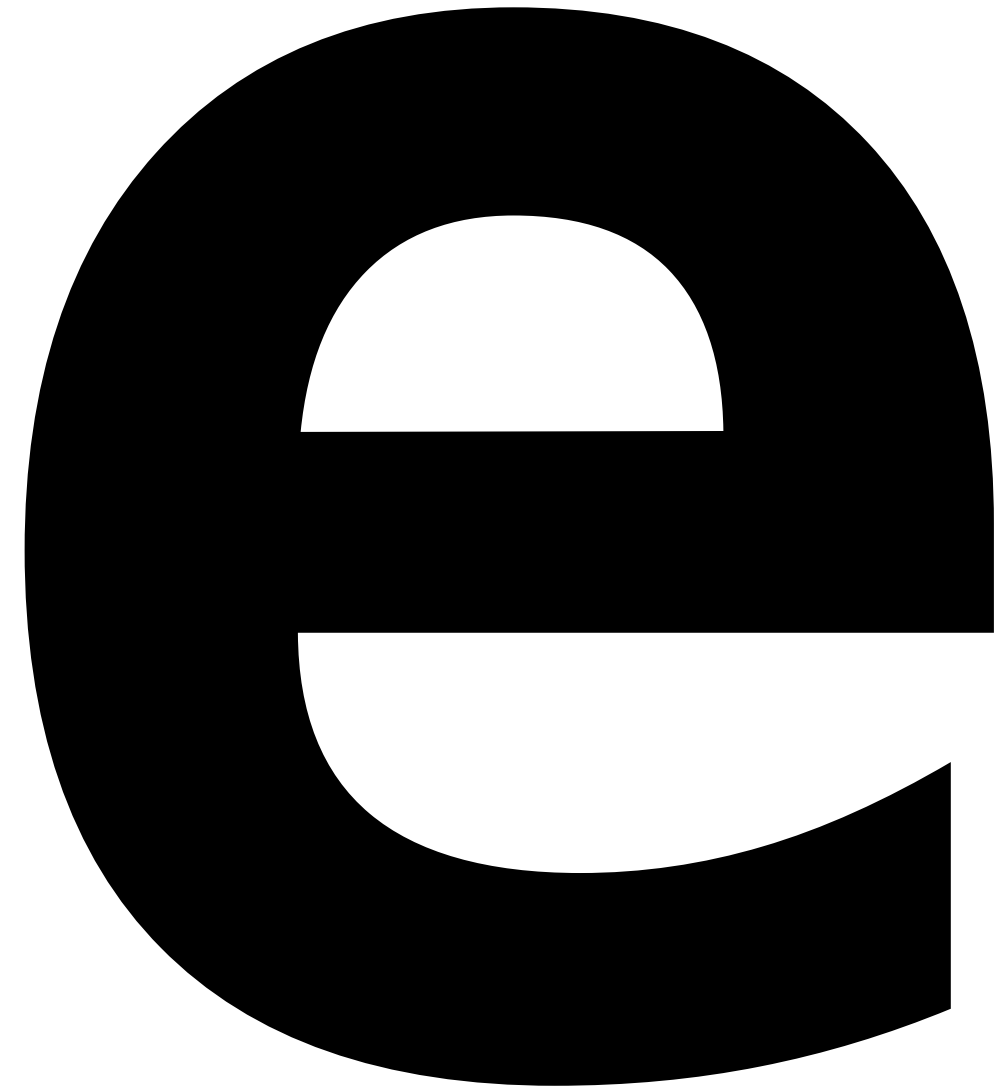


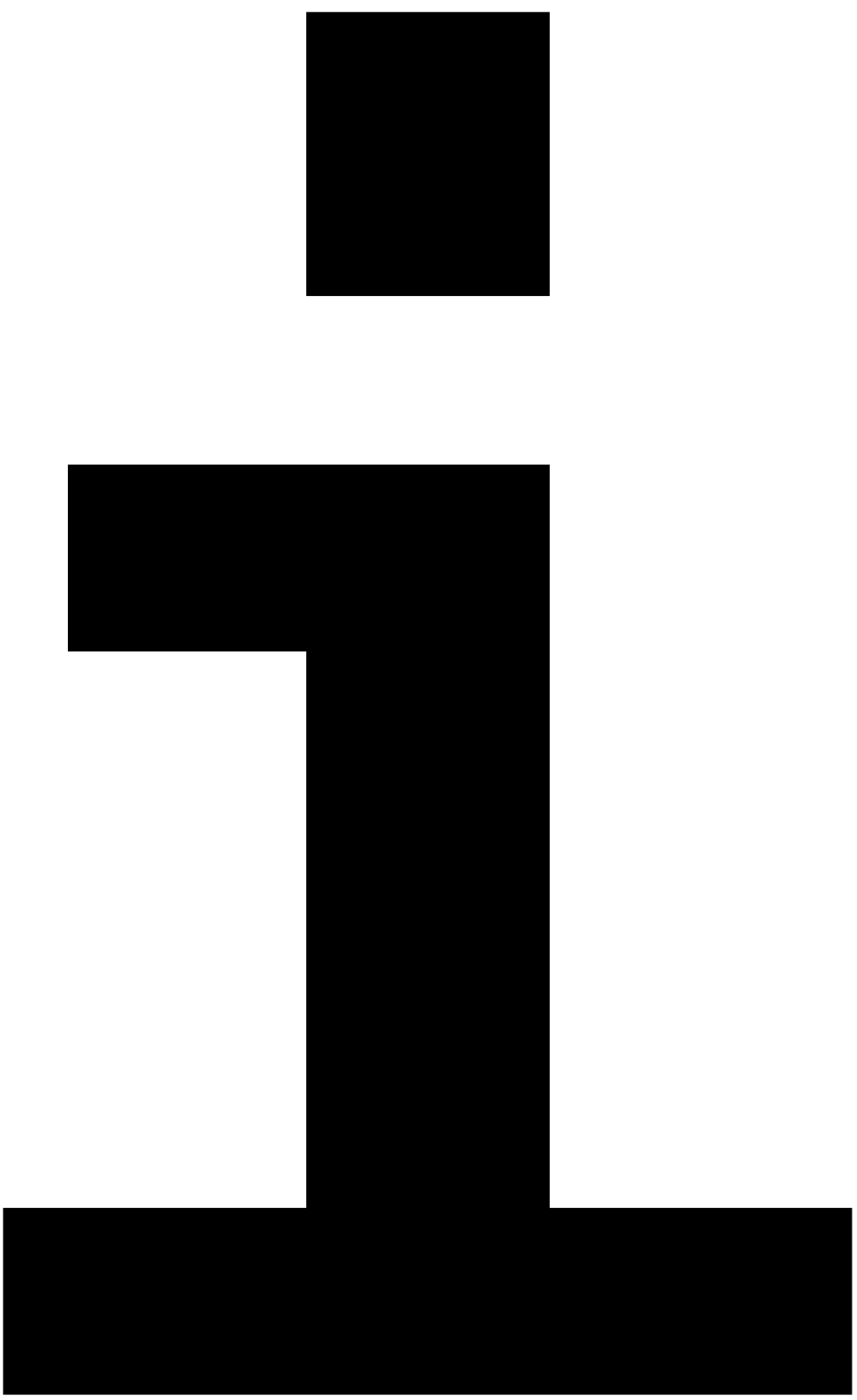


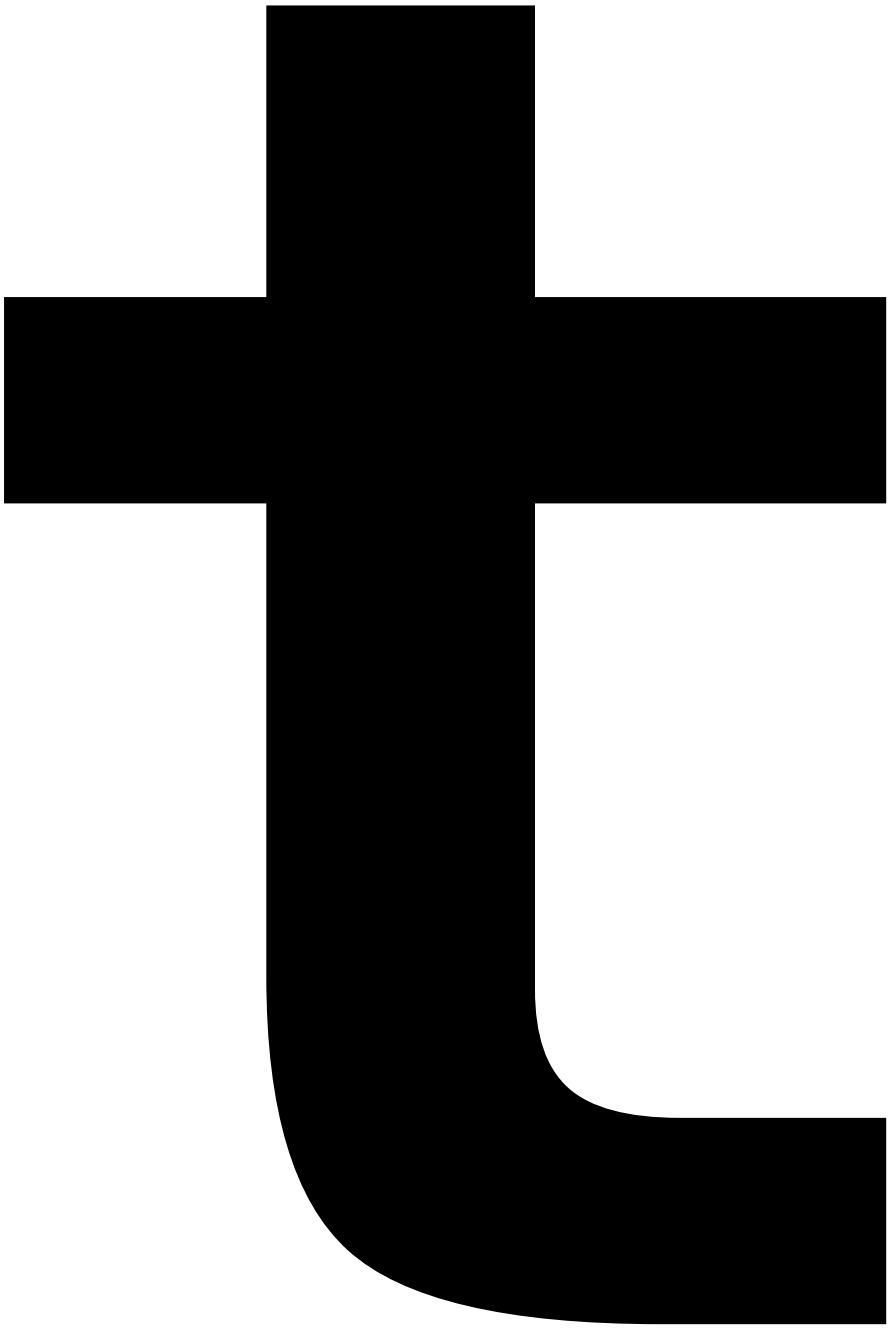




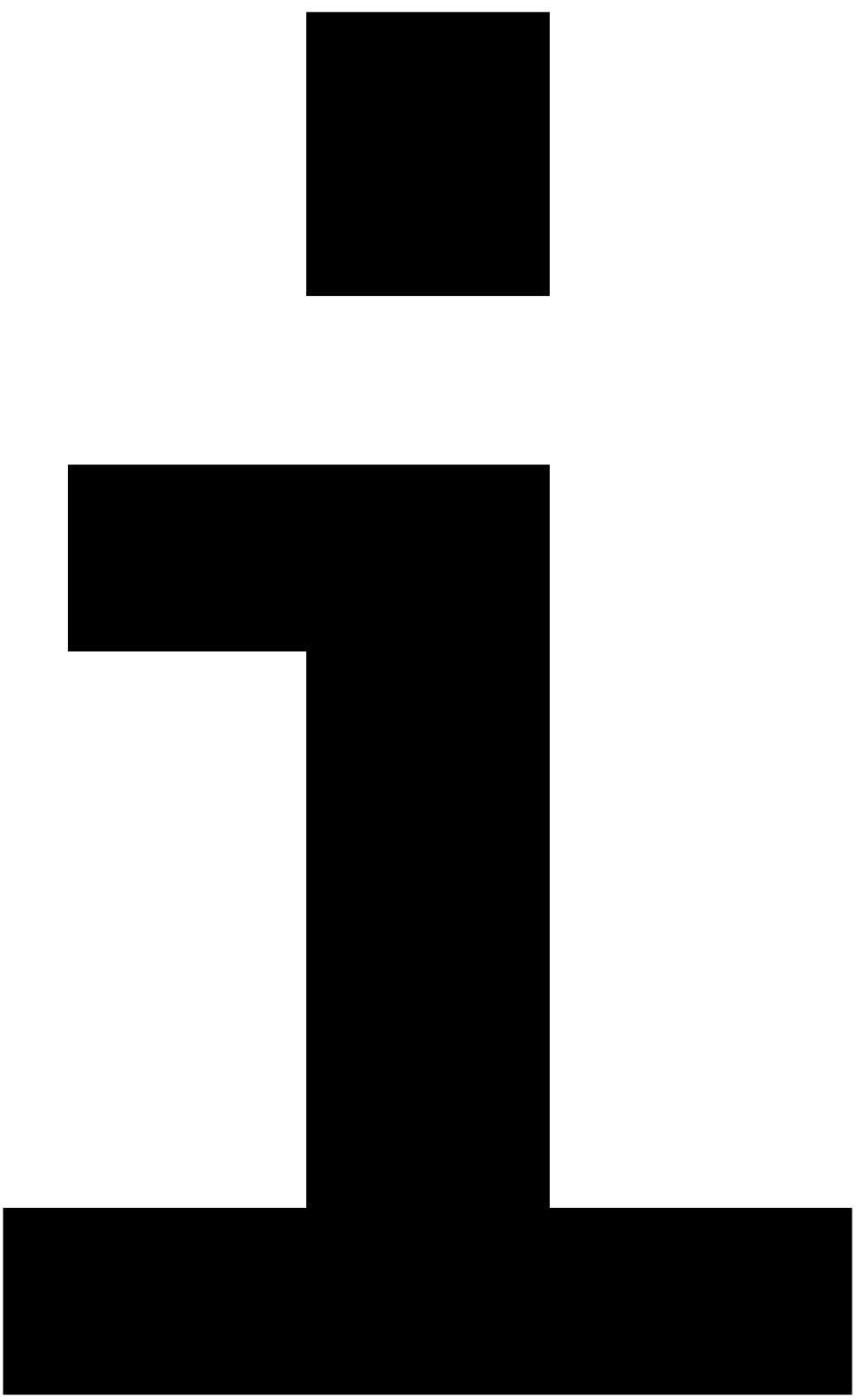


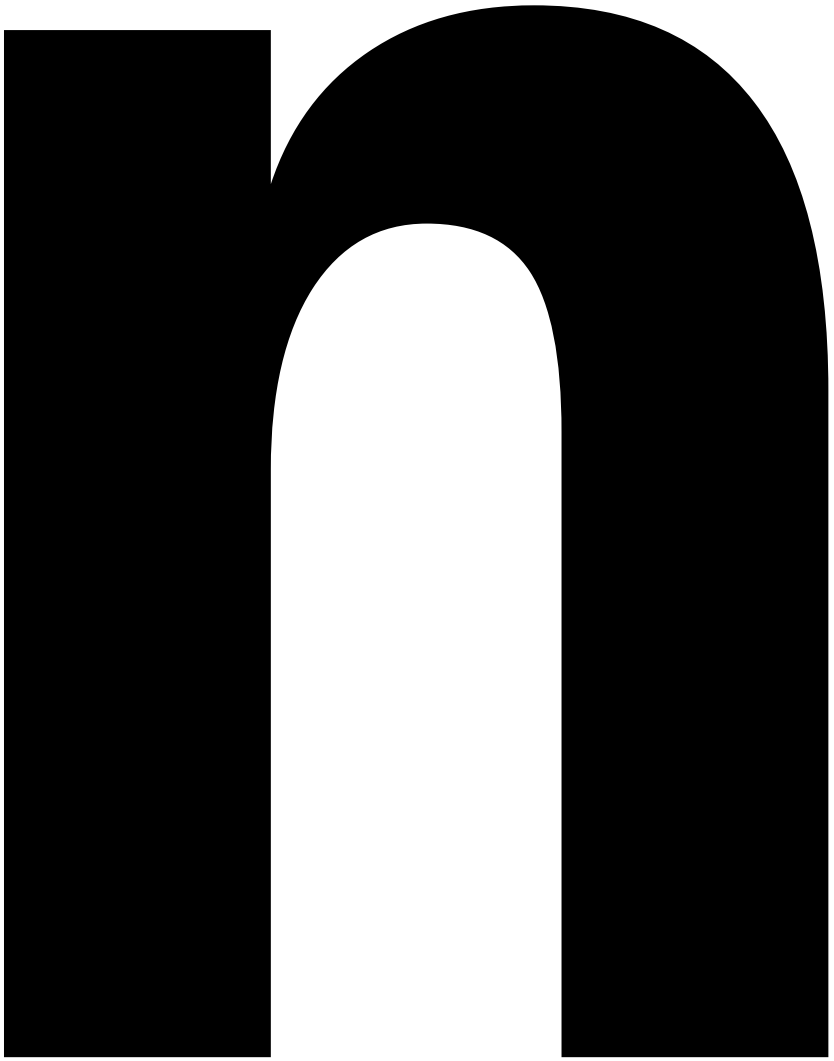




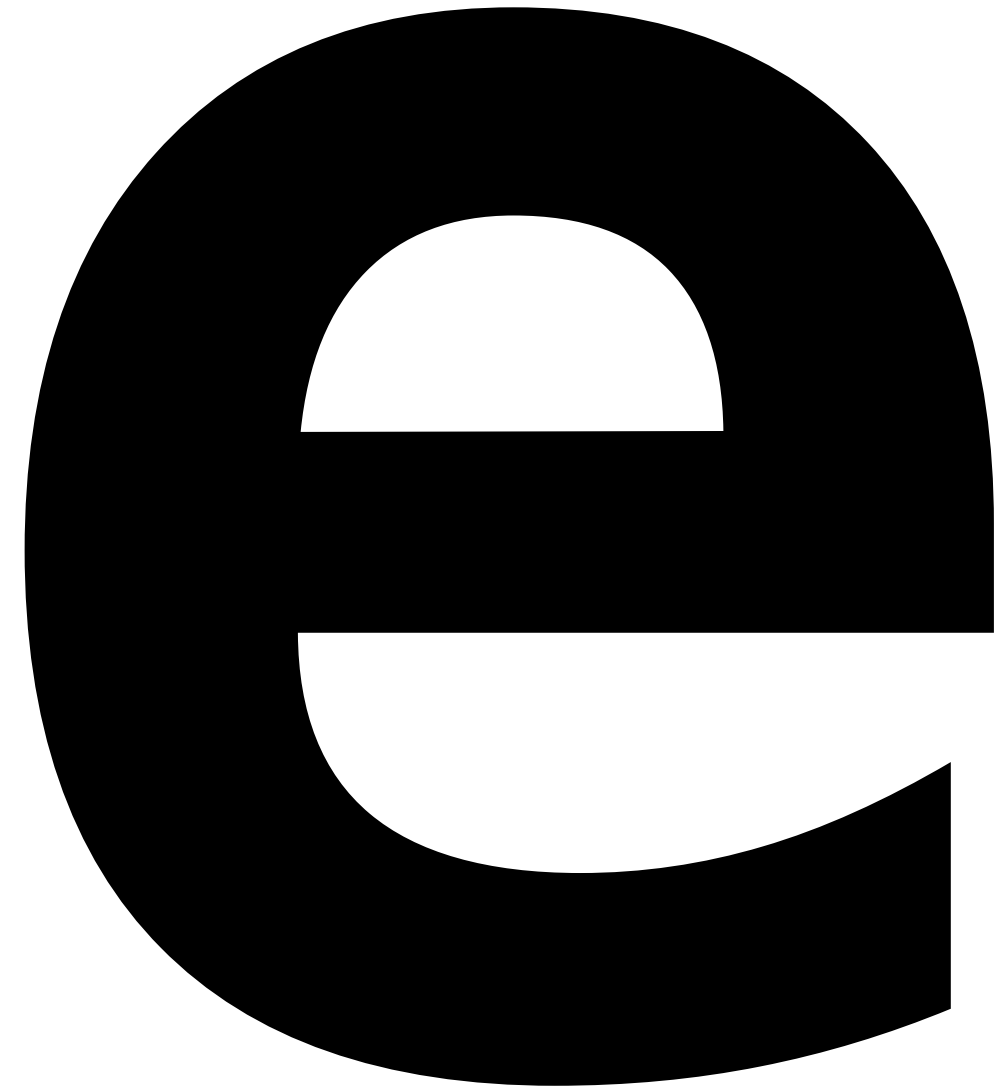


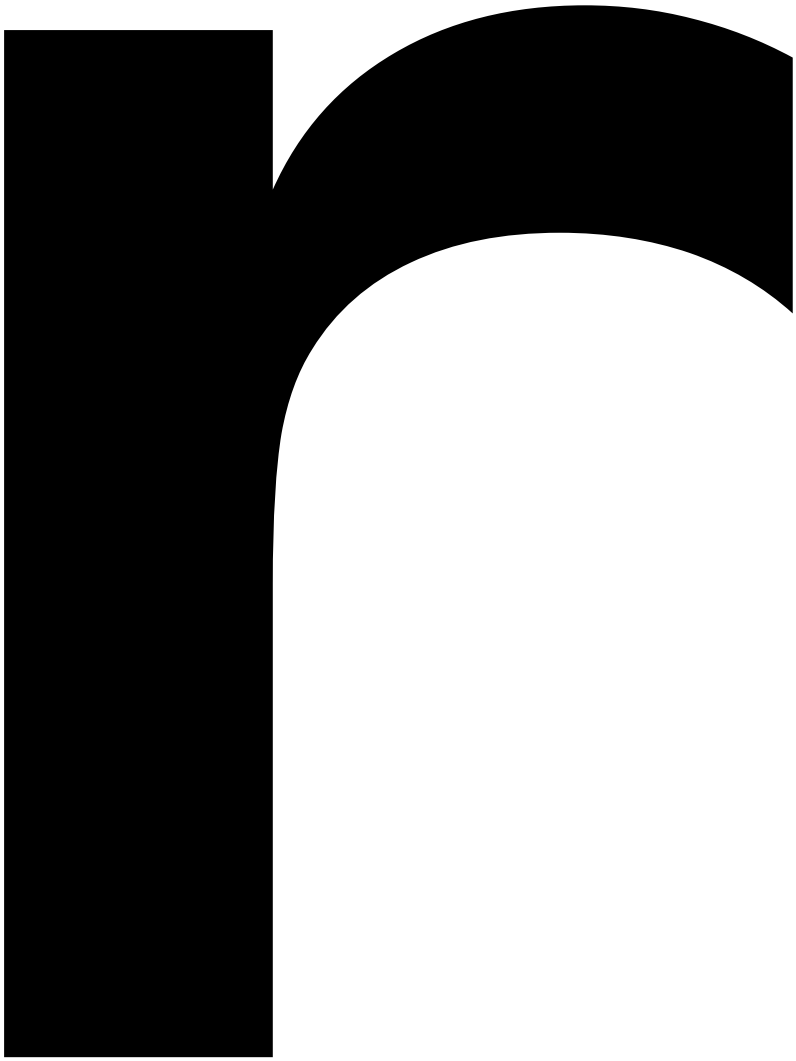
S

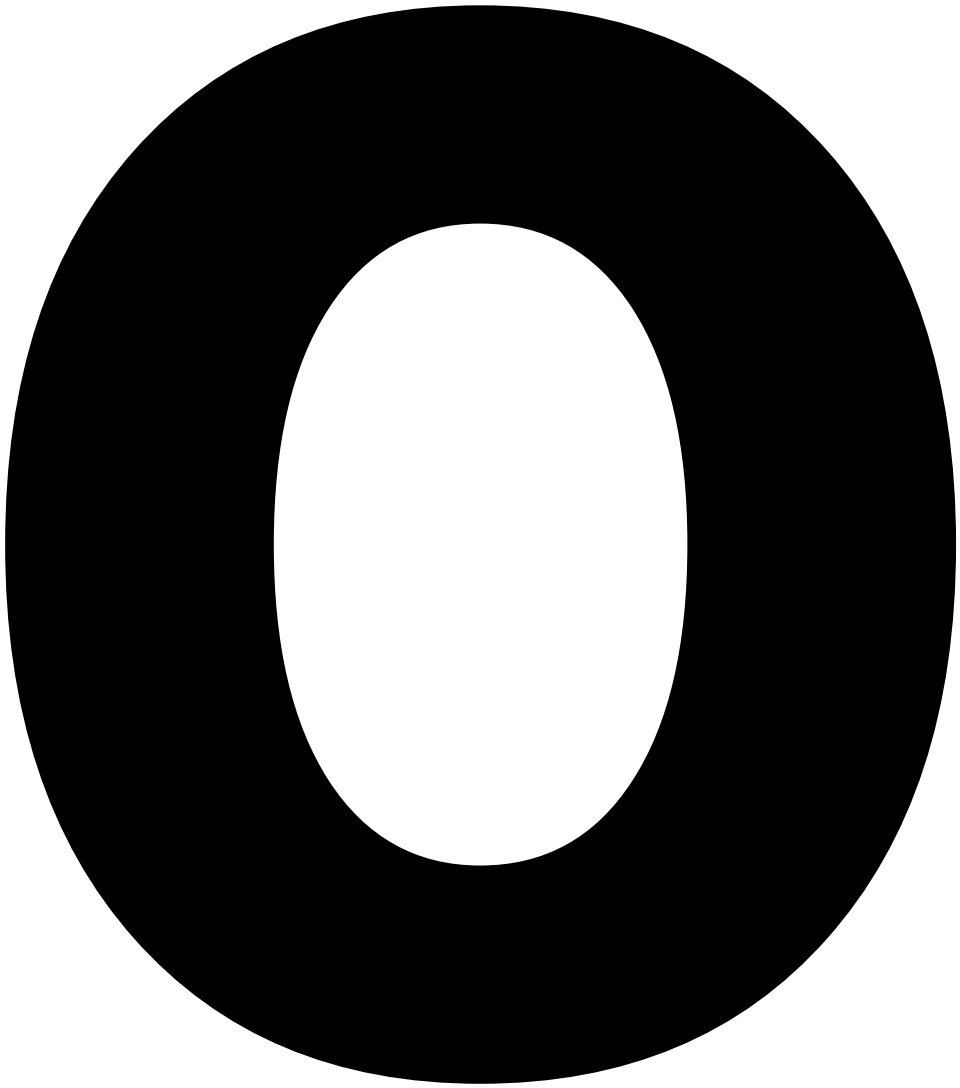


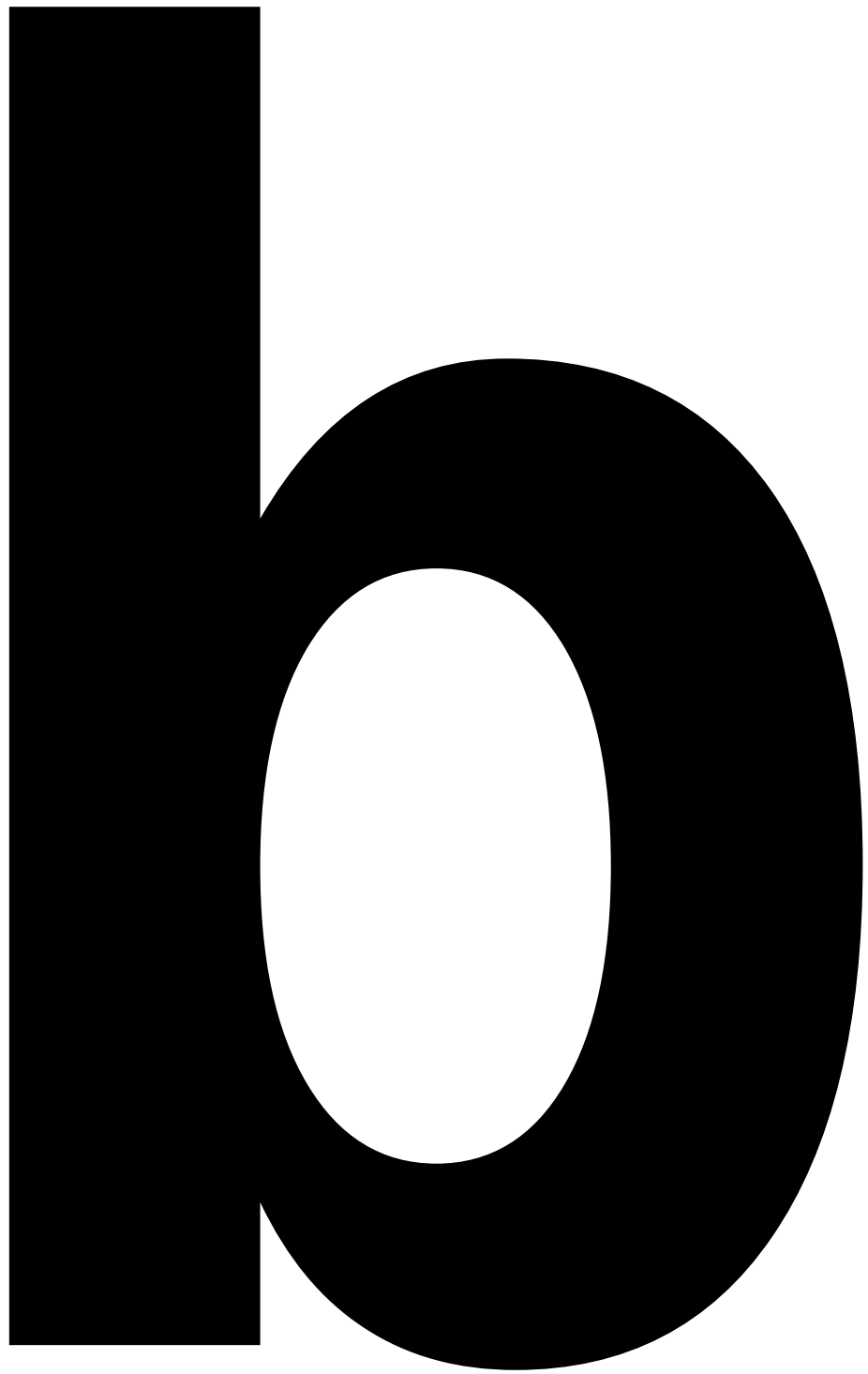


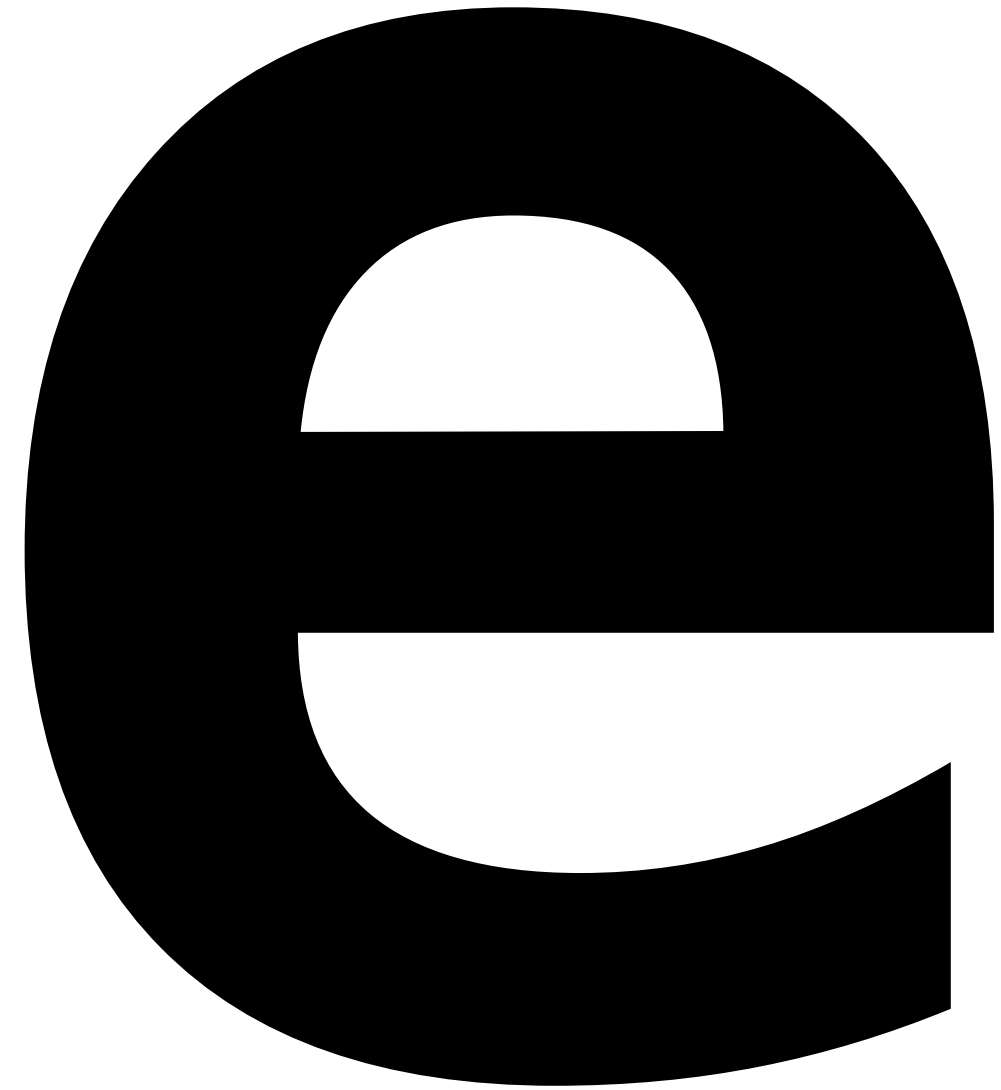
d

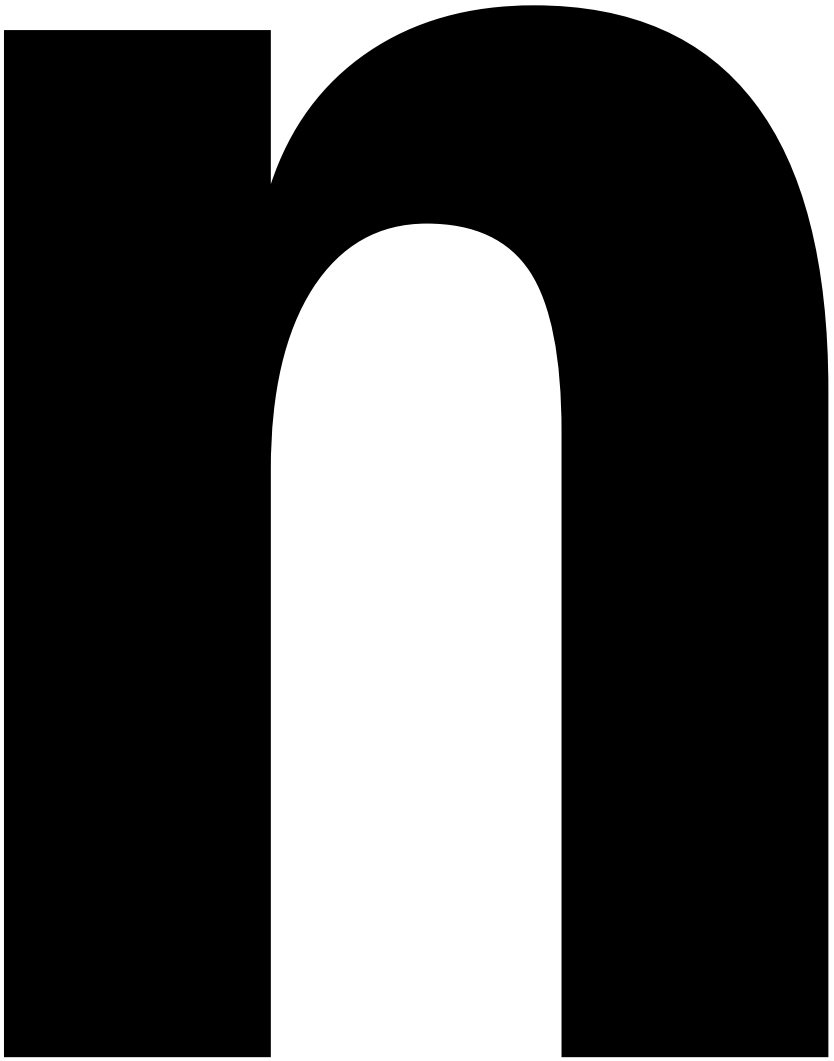


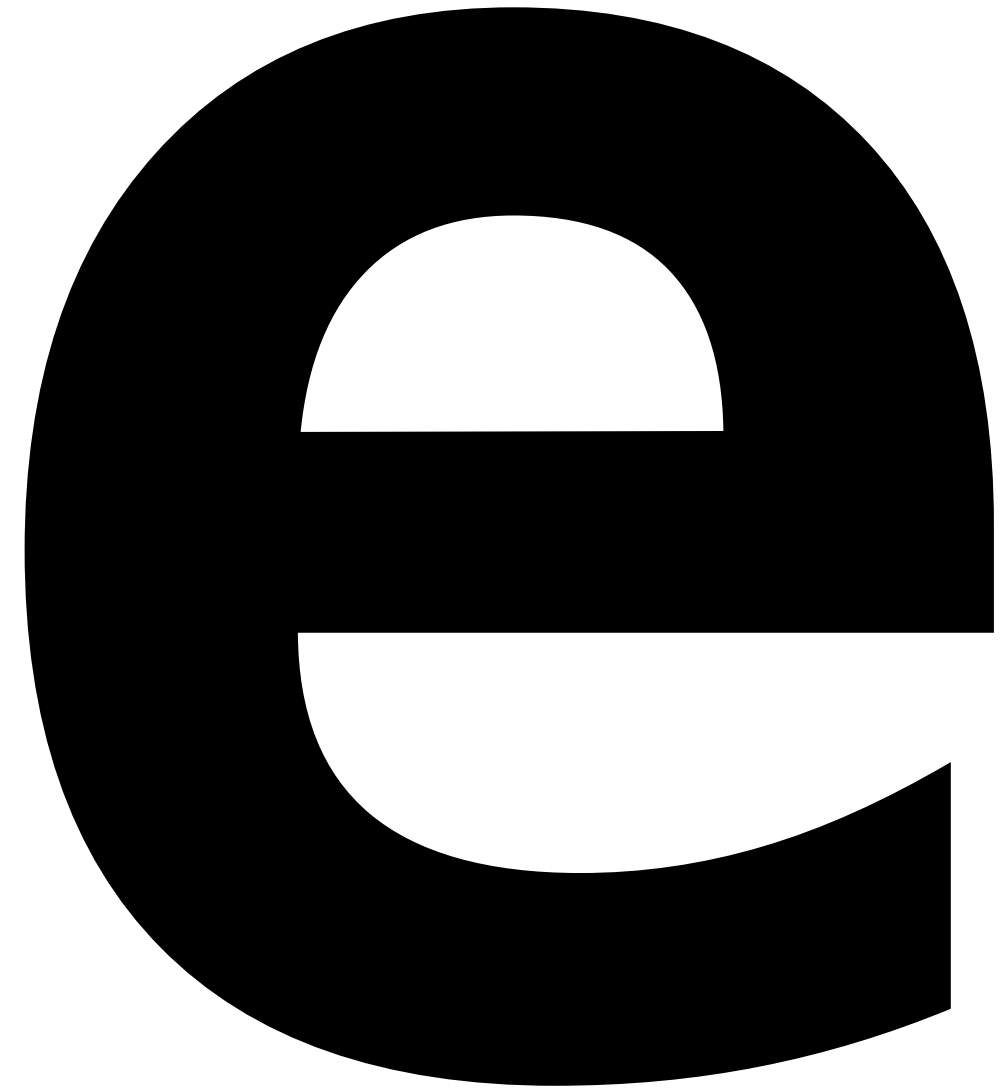


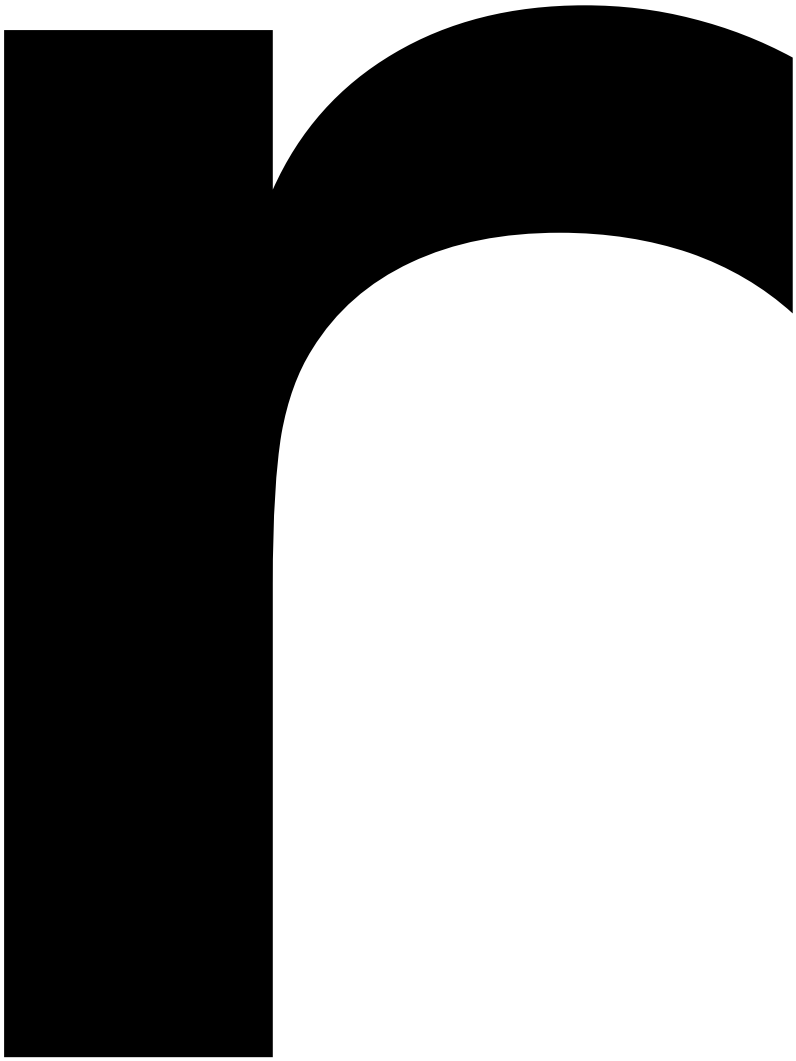


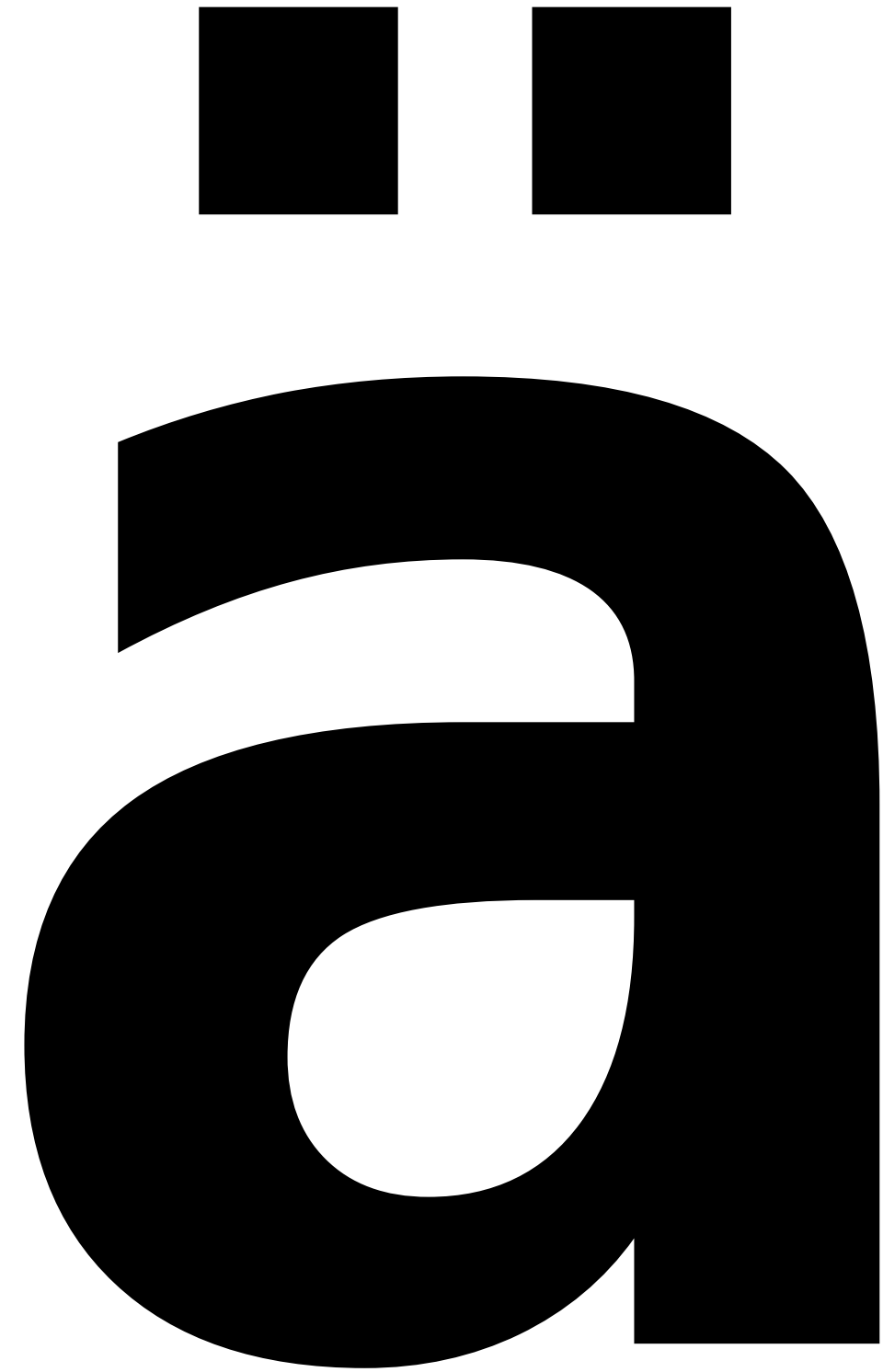


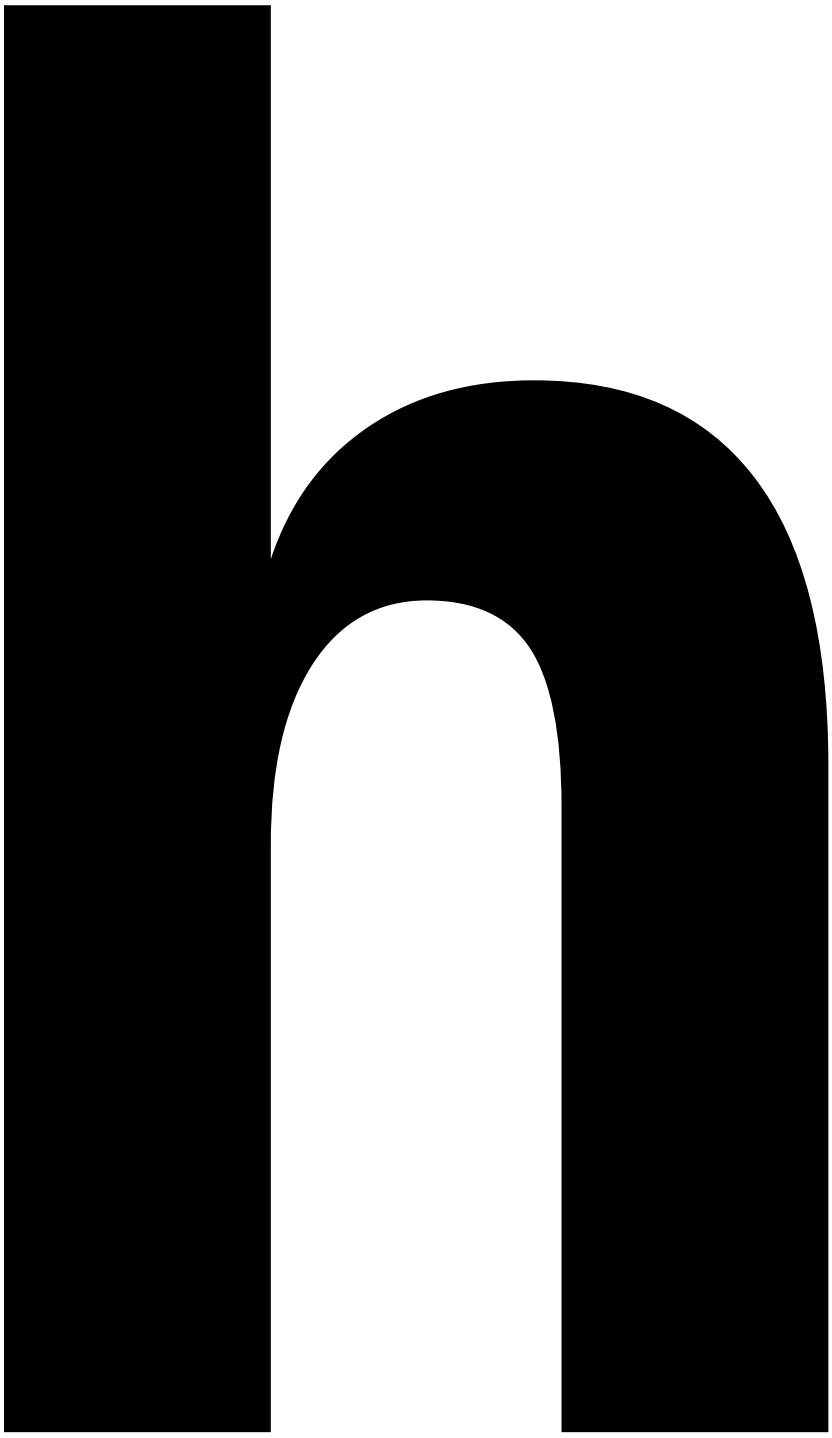


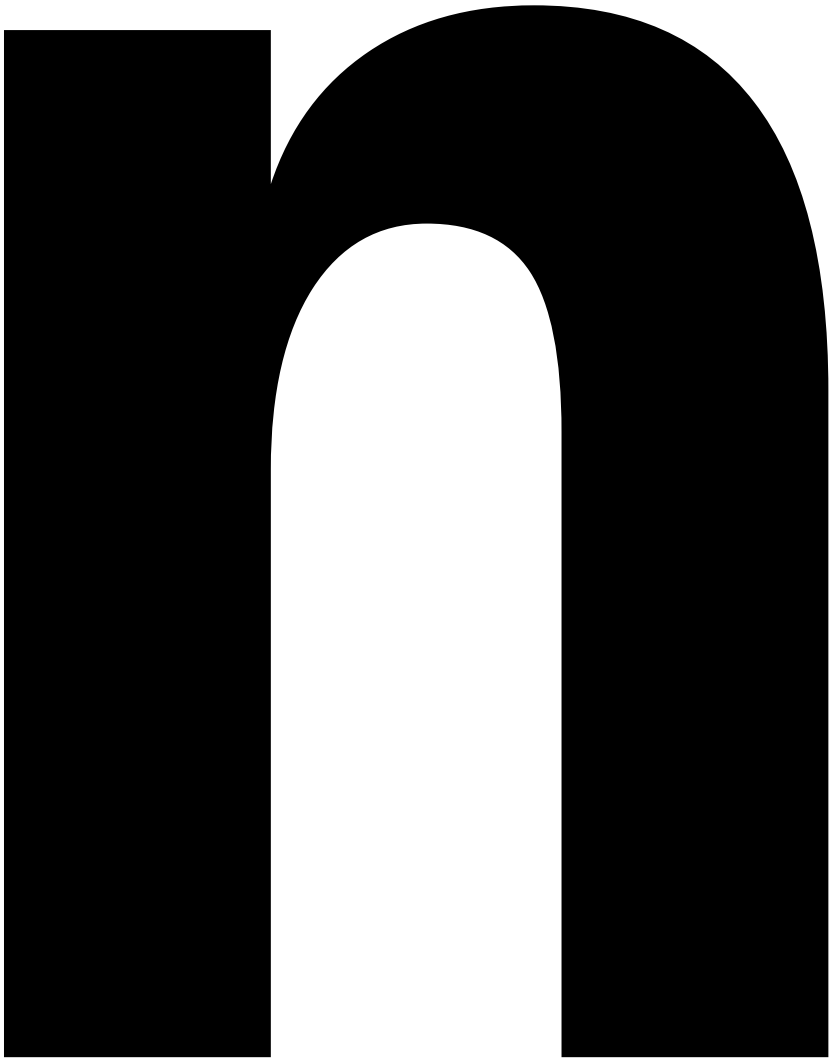


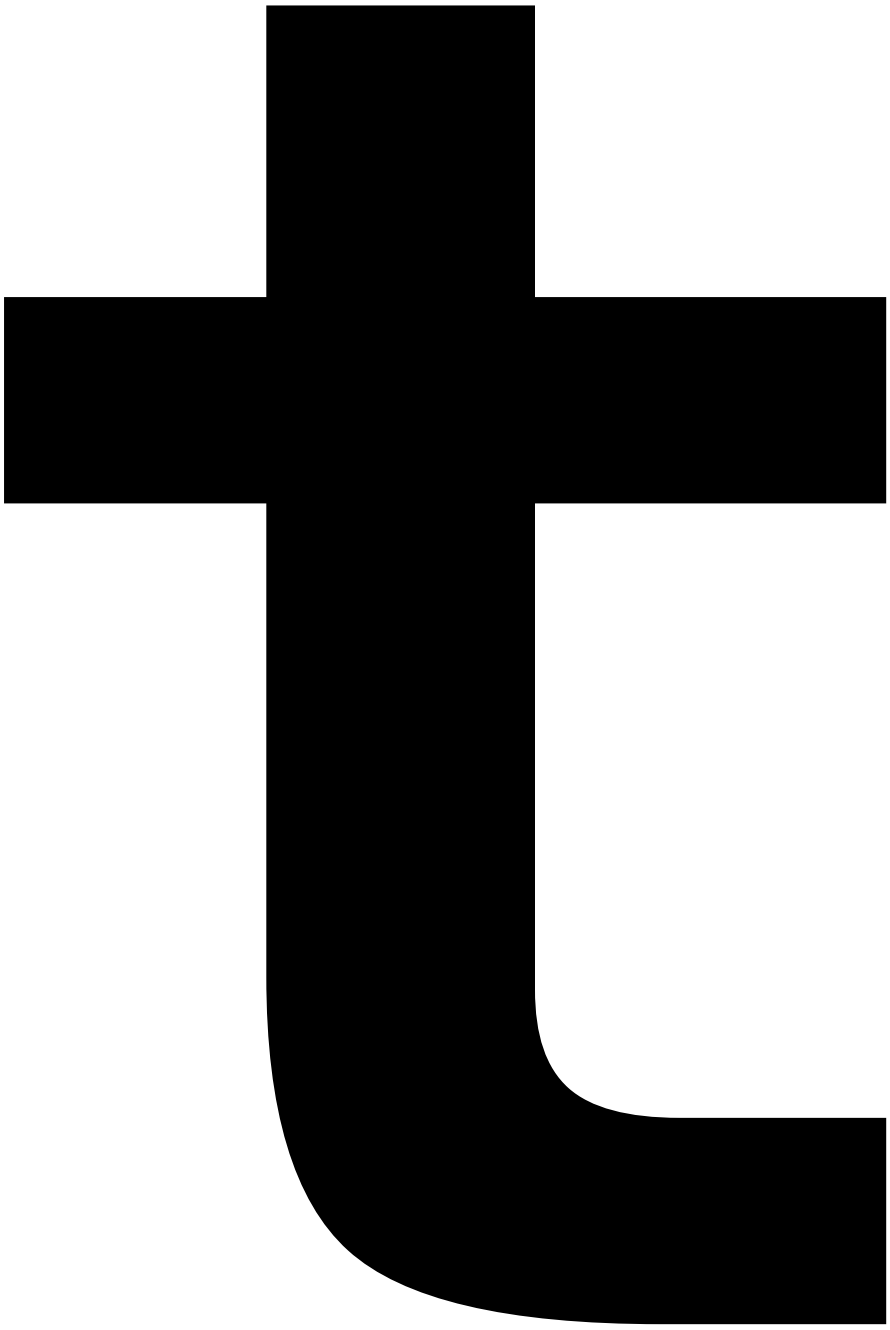


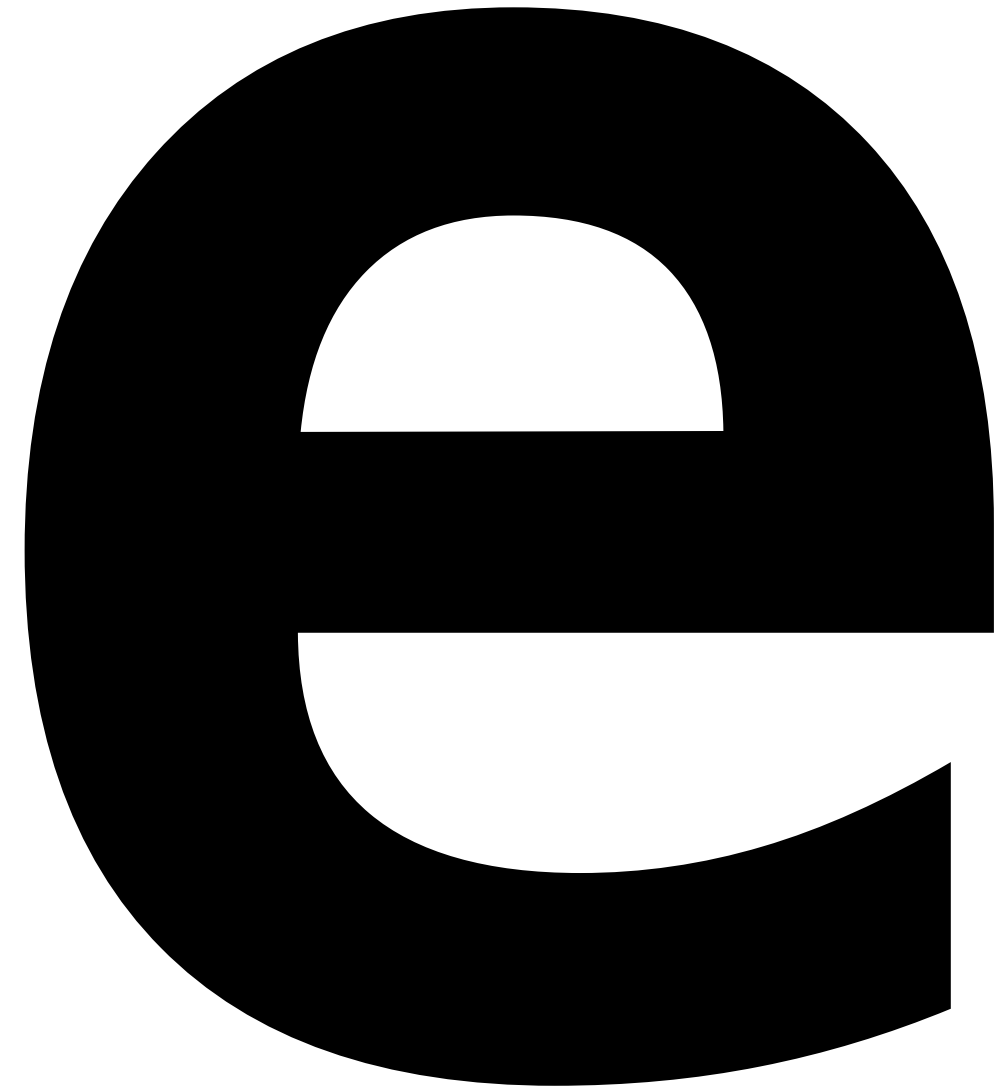


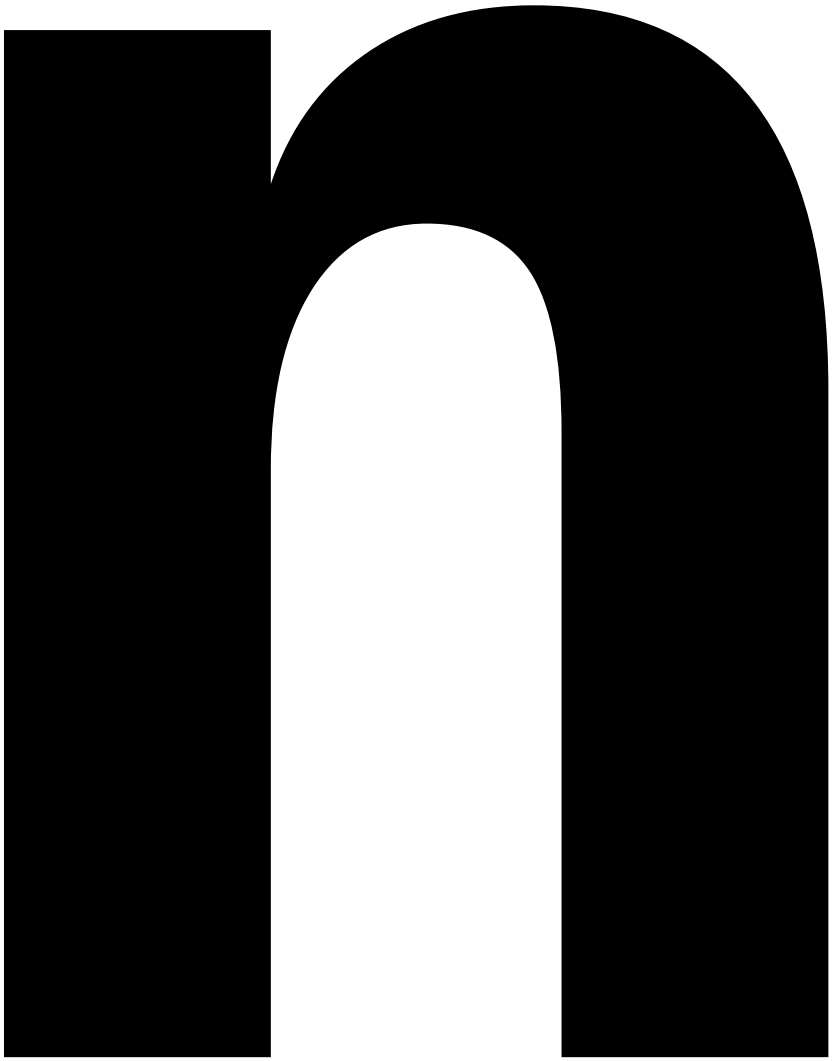


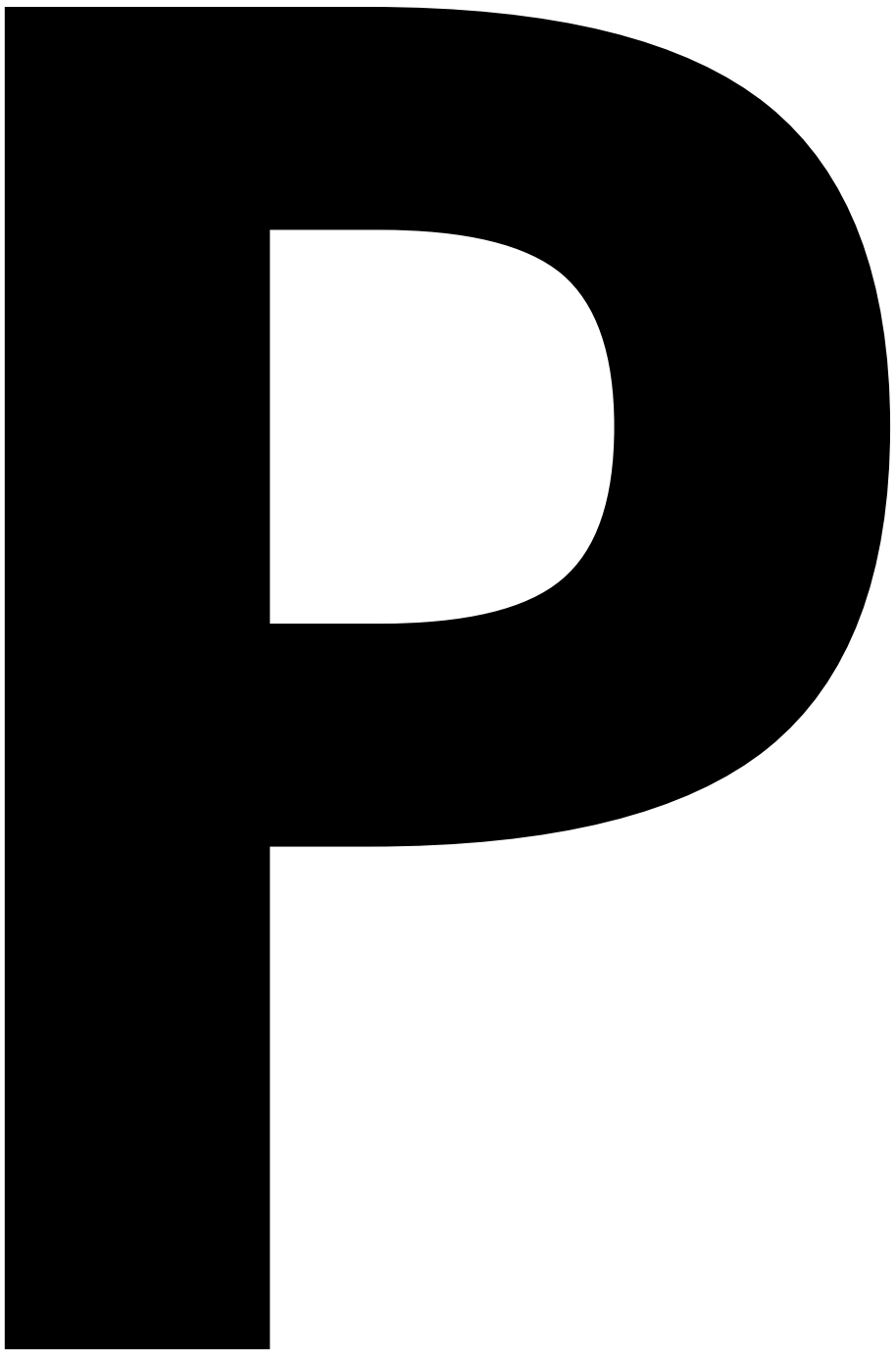




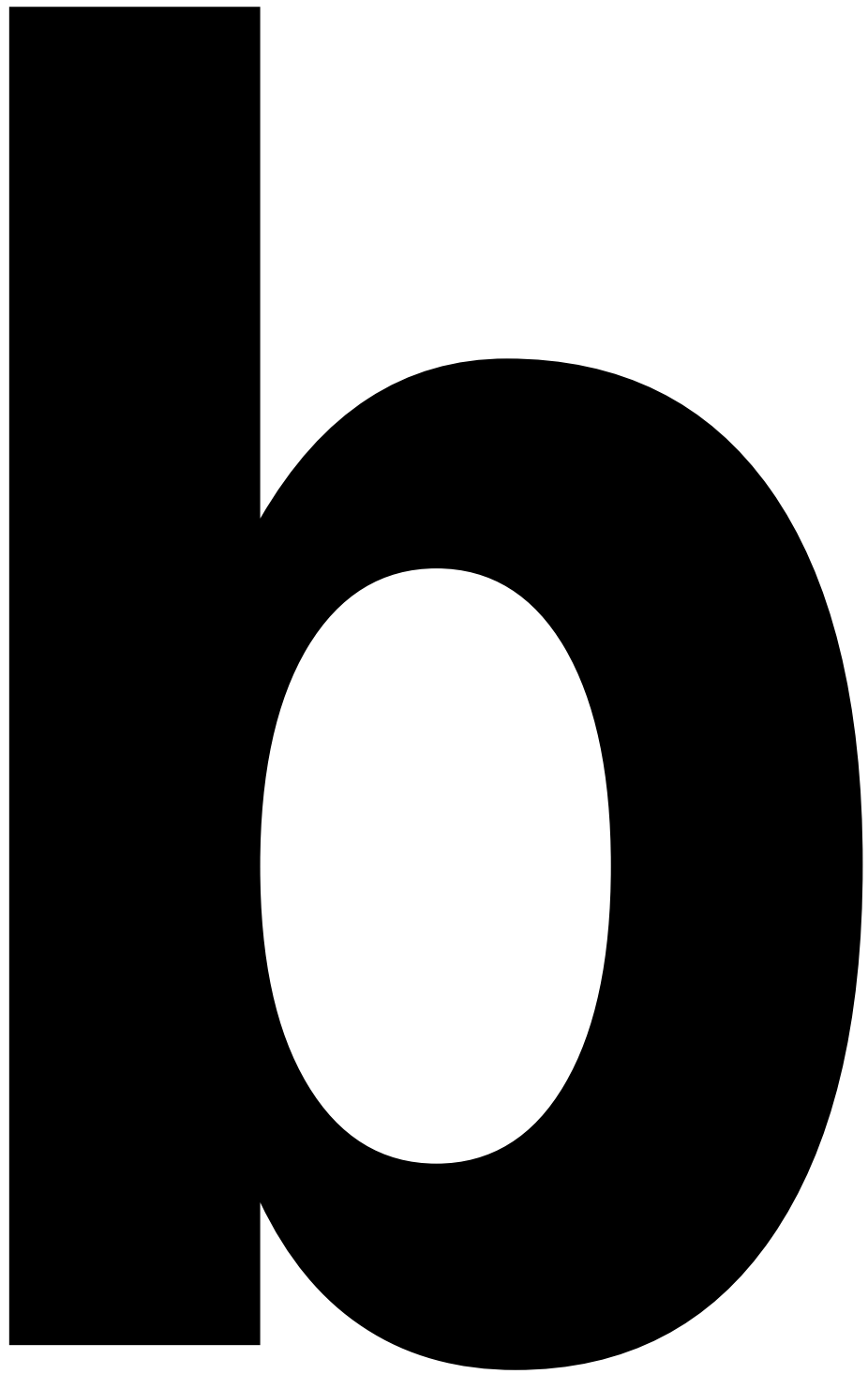


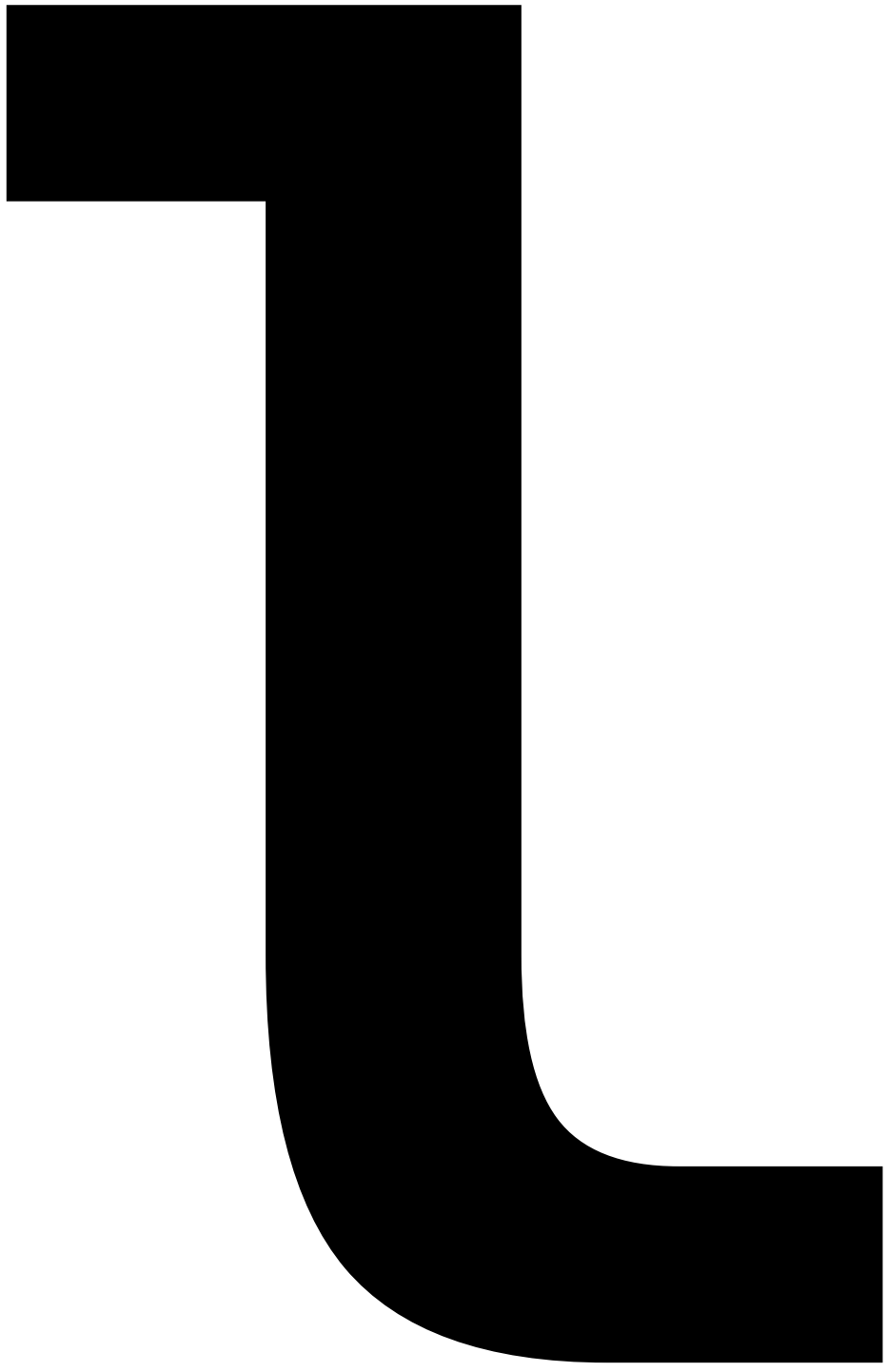


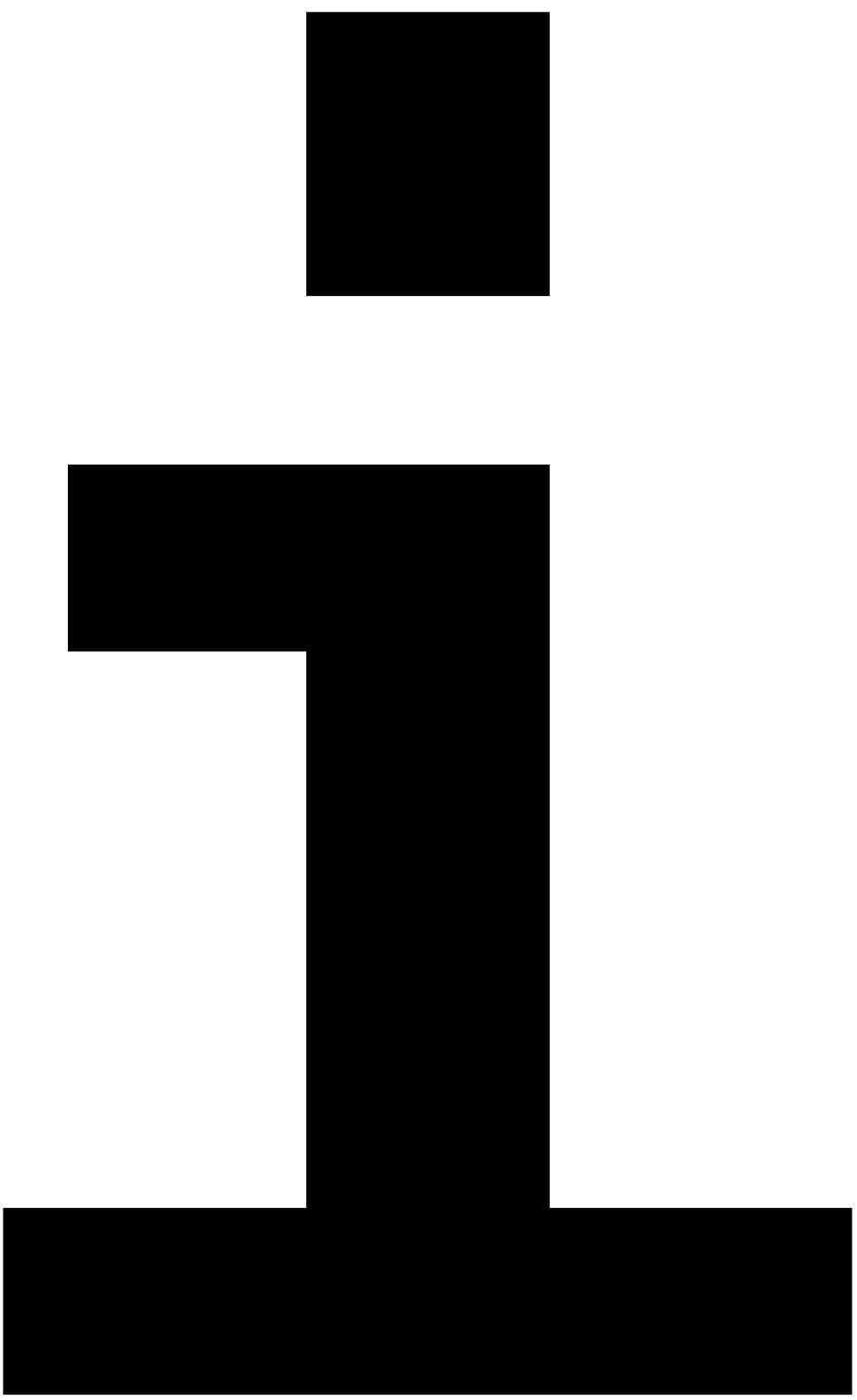


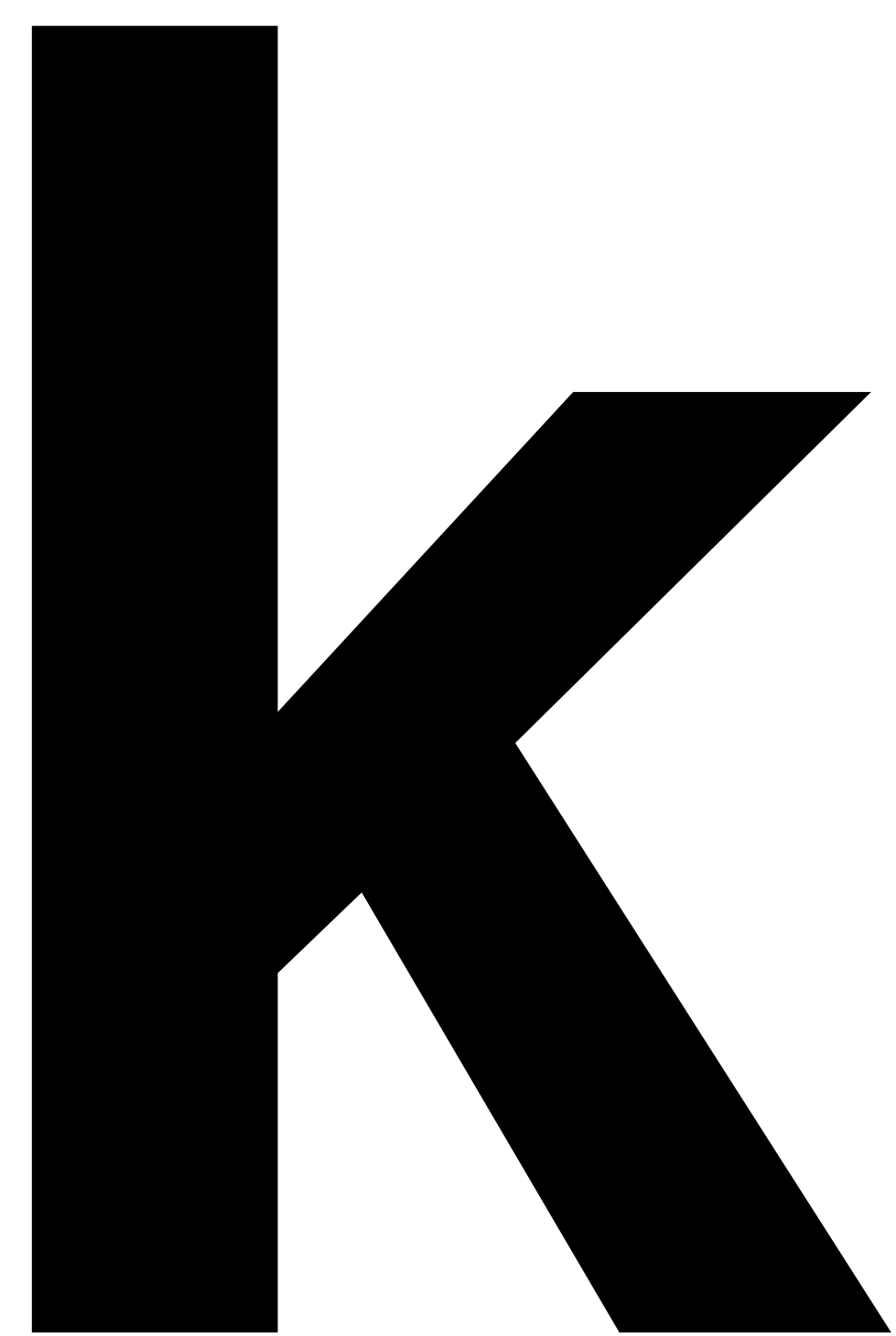


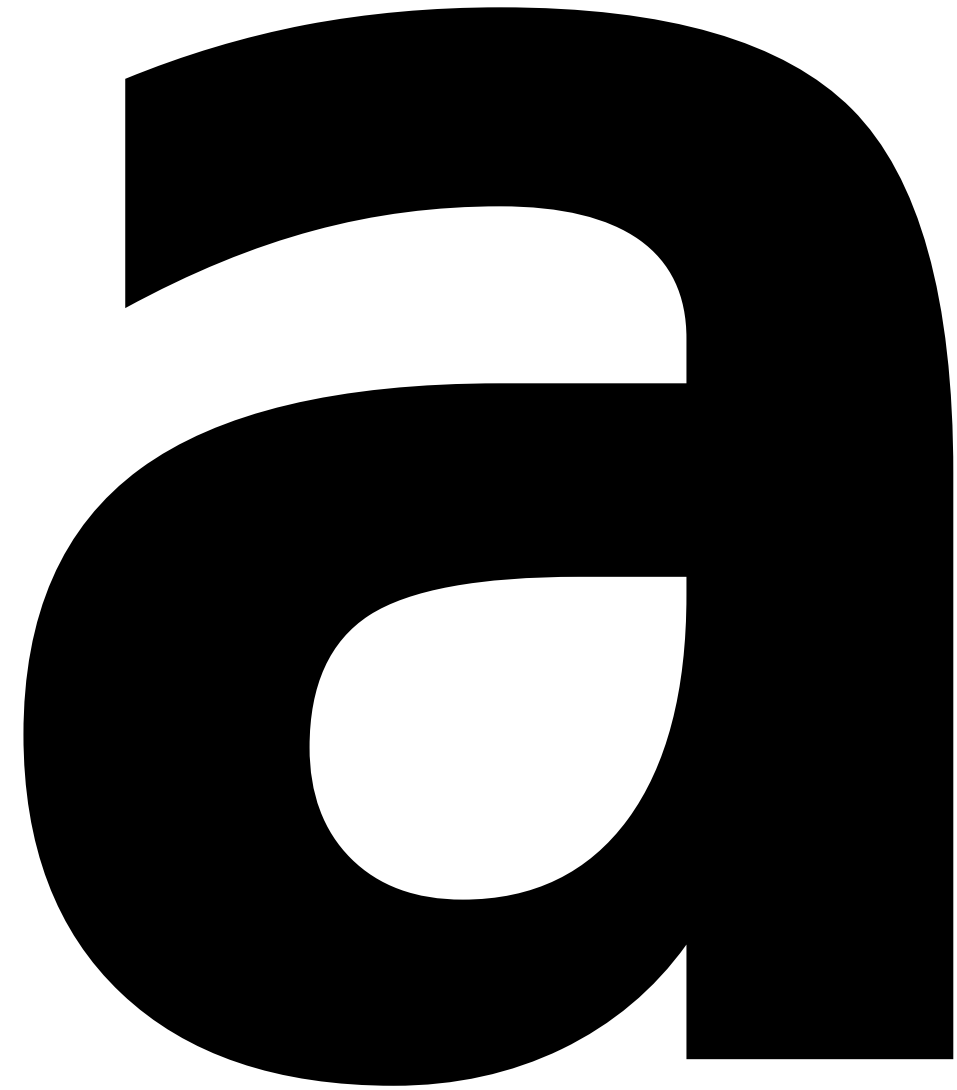
u

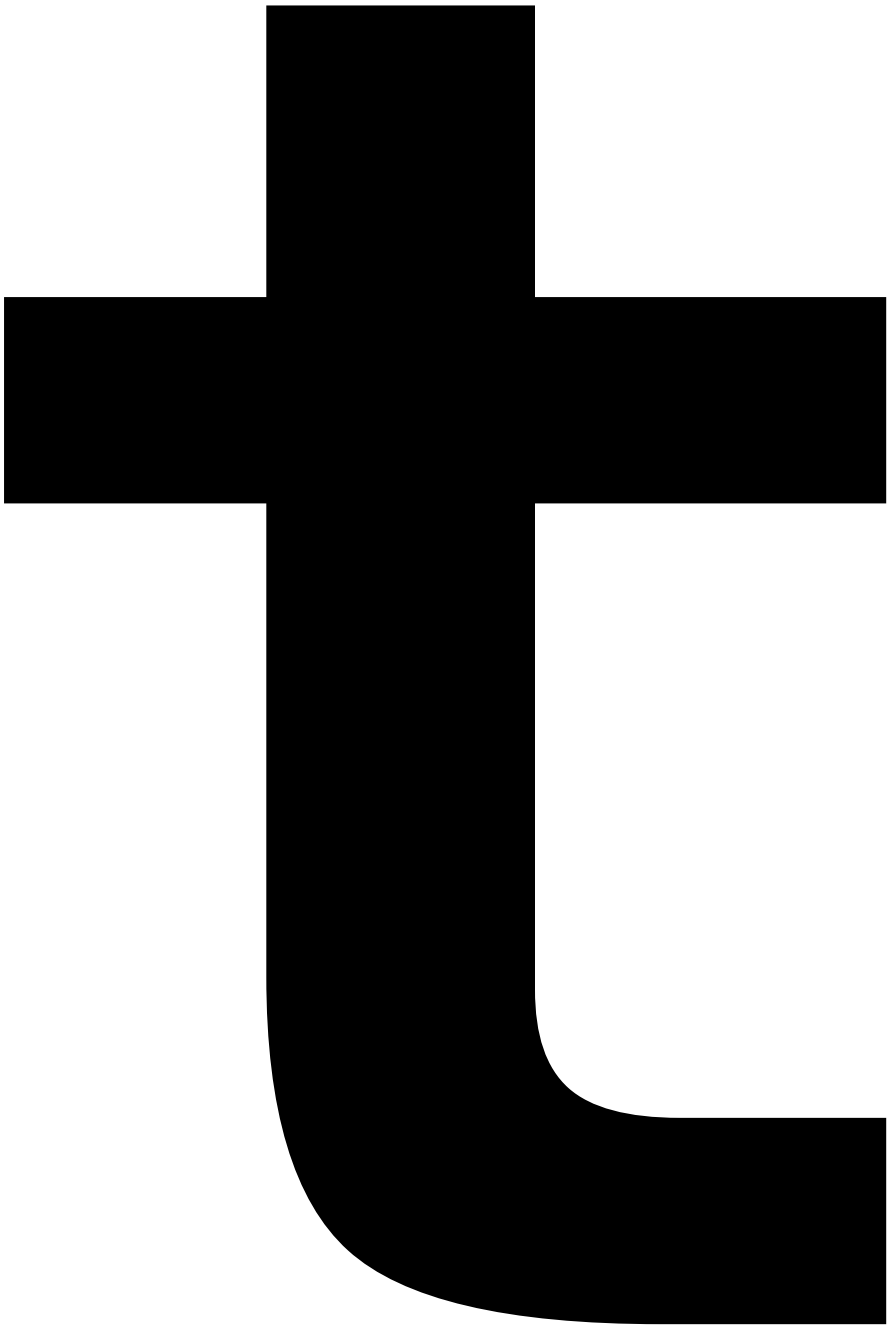


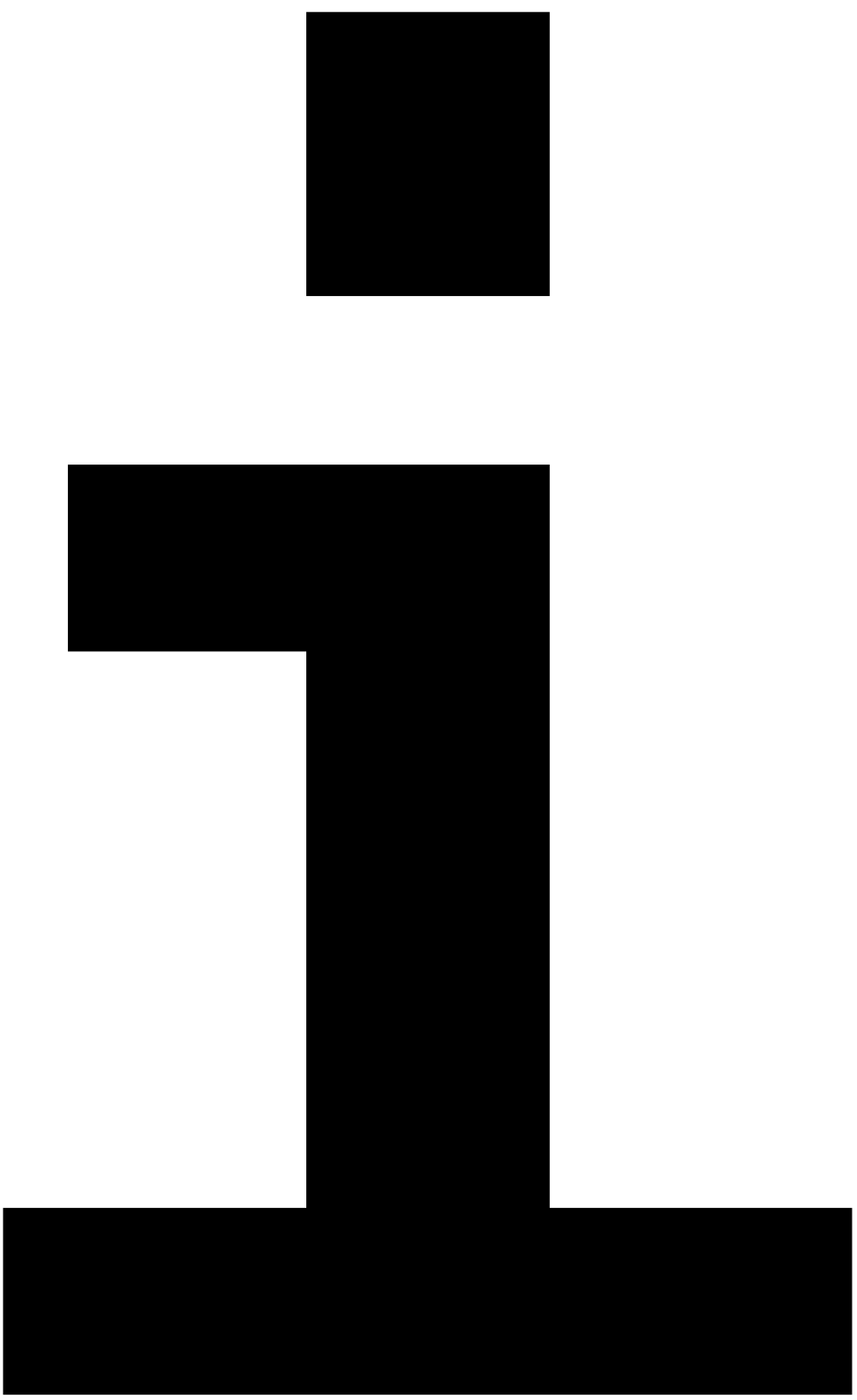


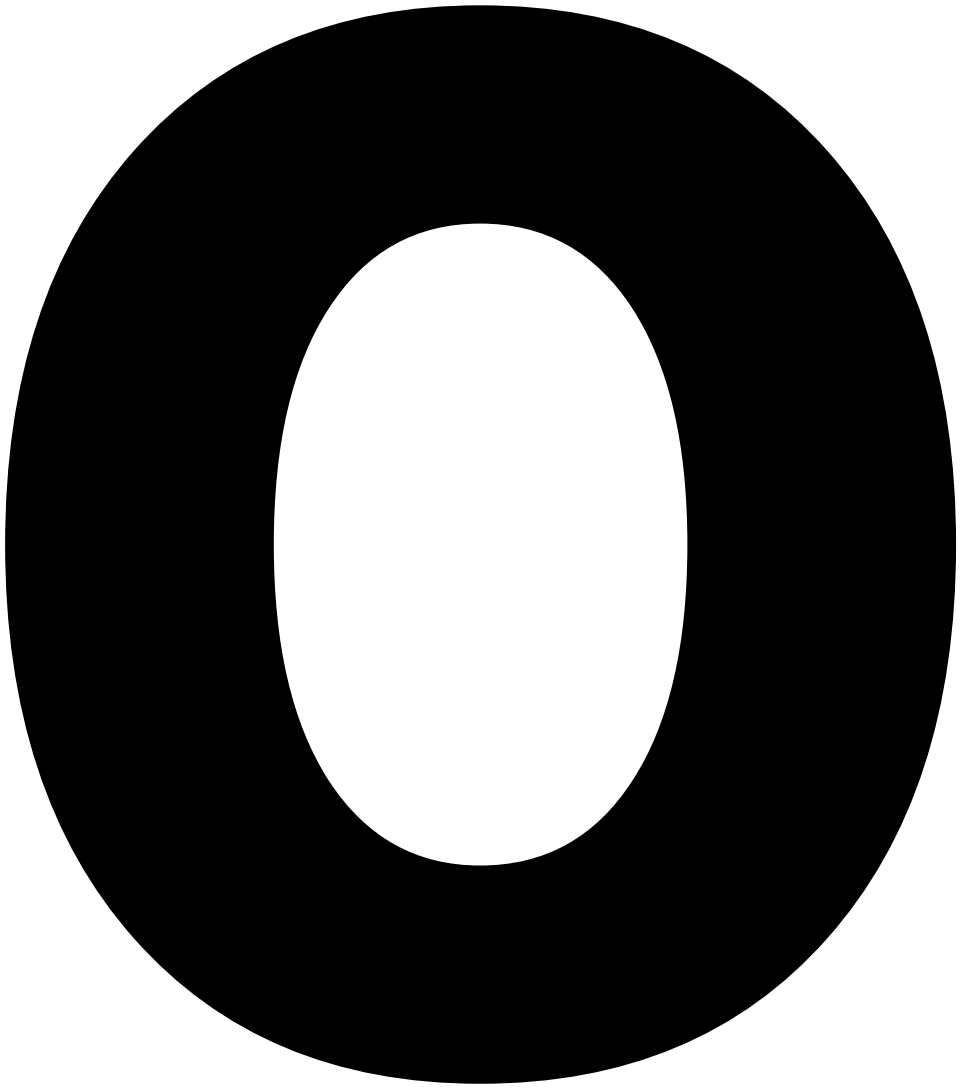


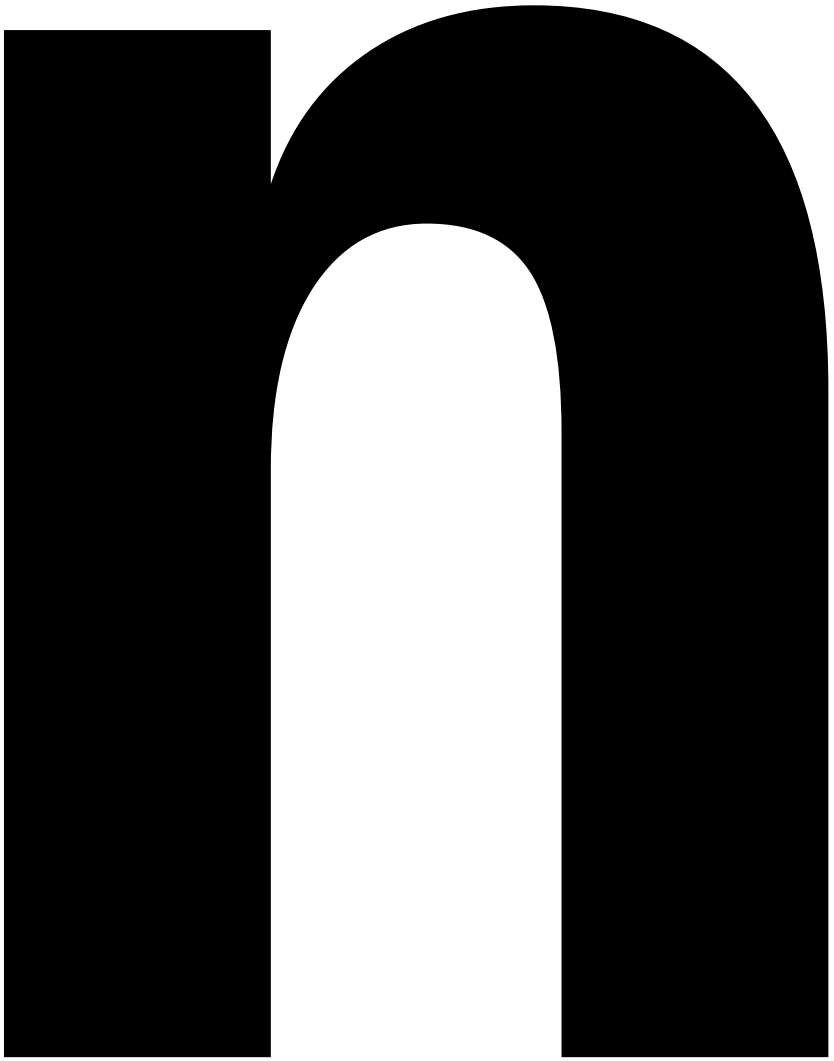




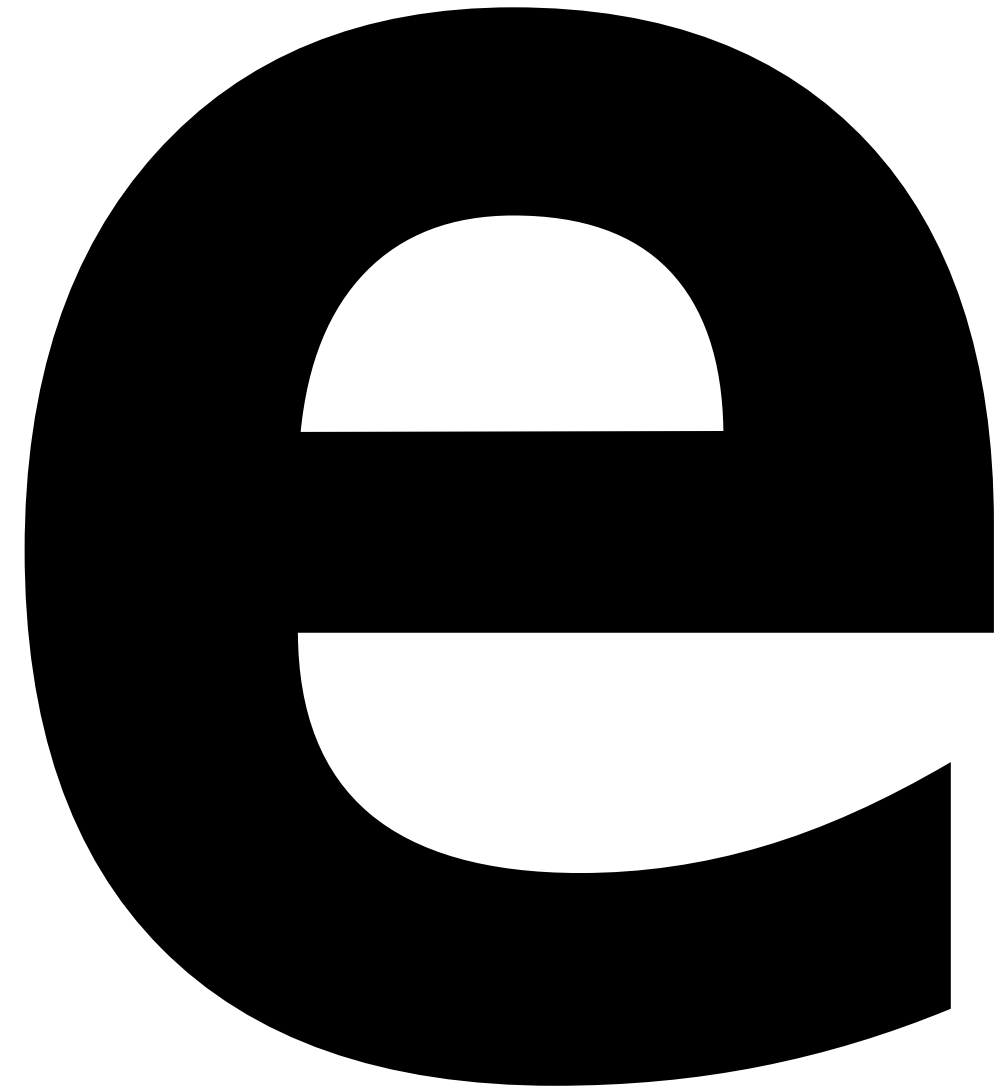




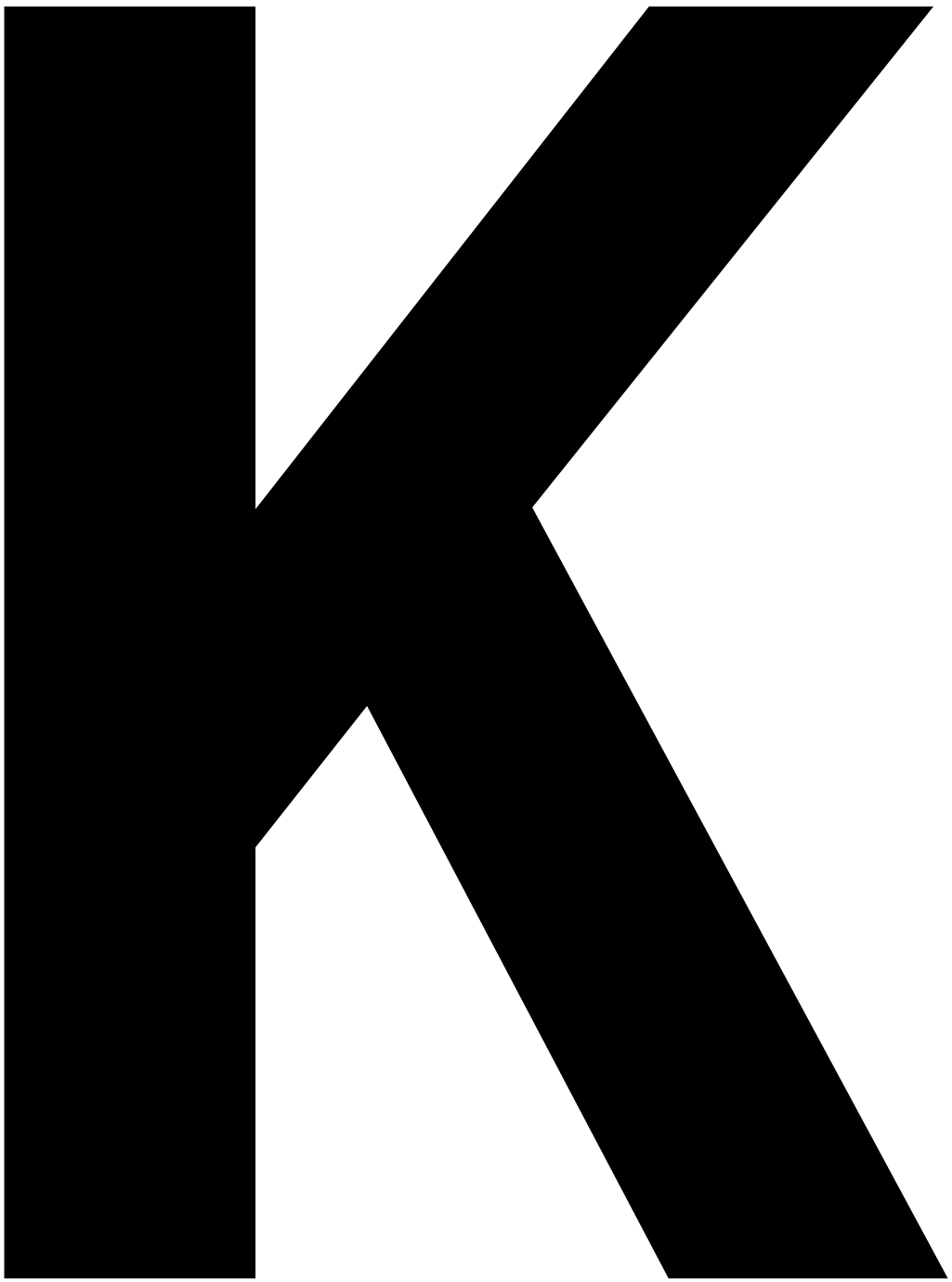


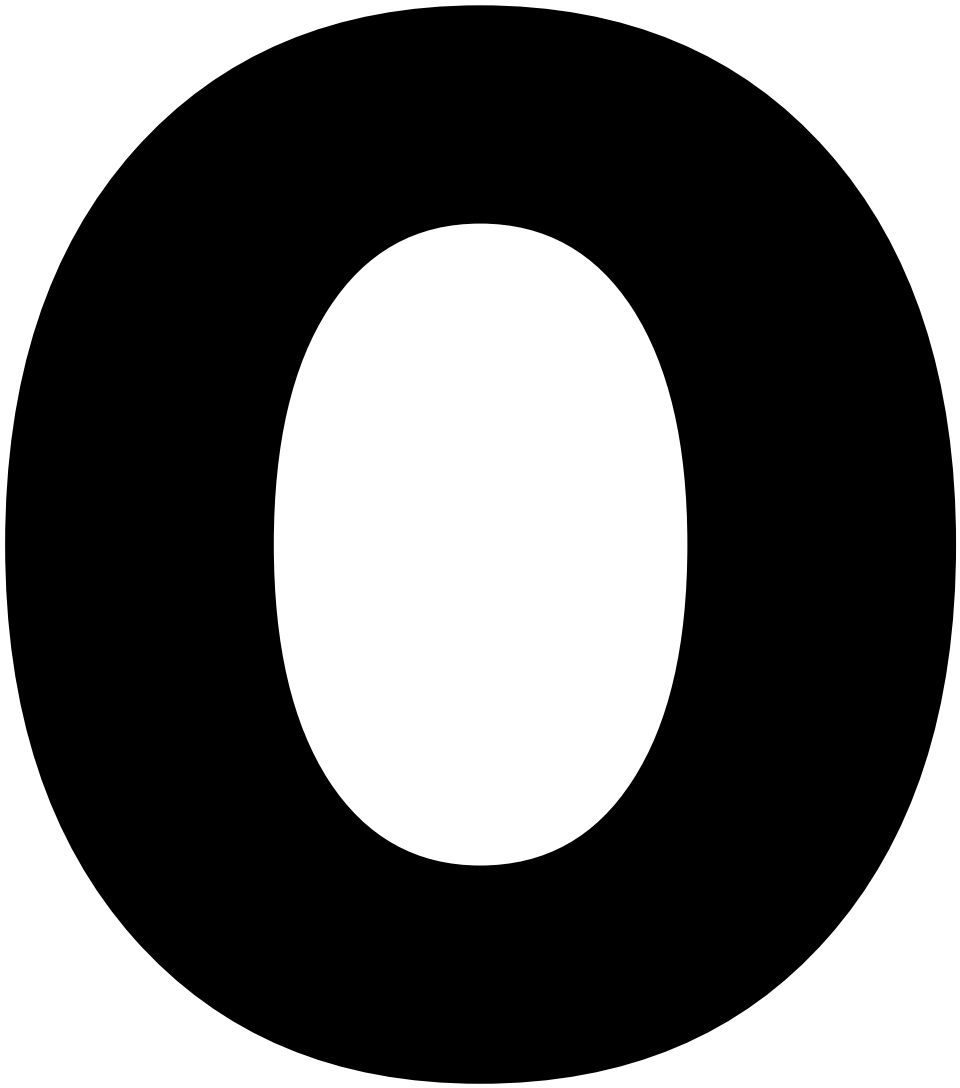


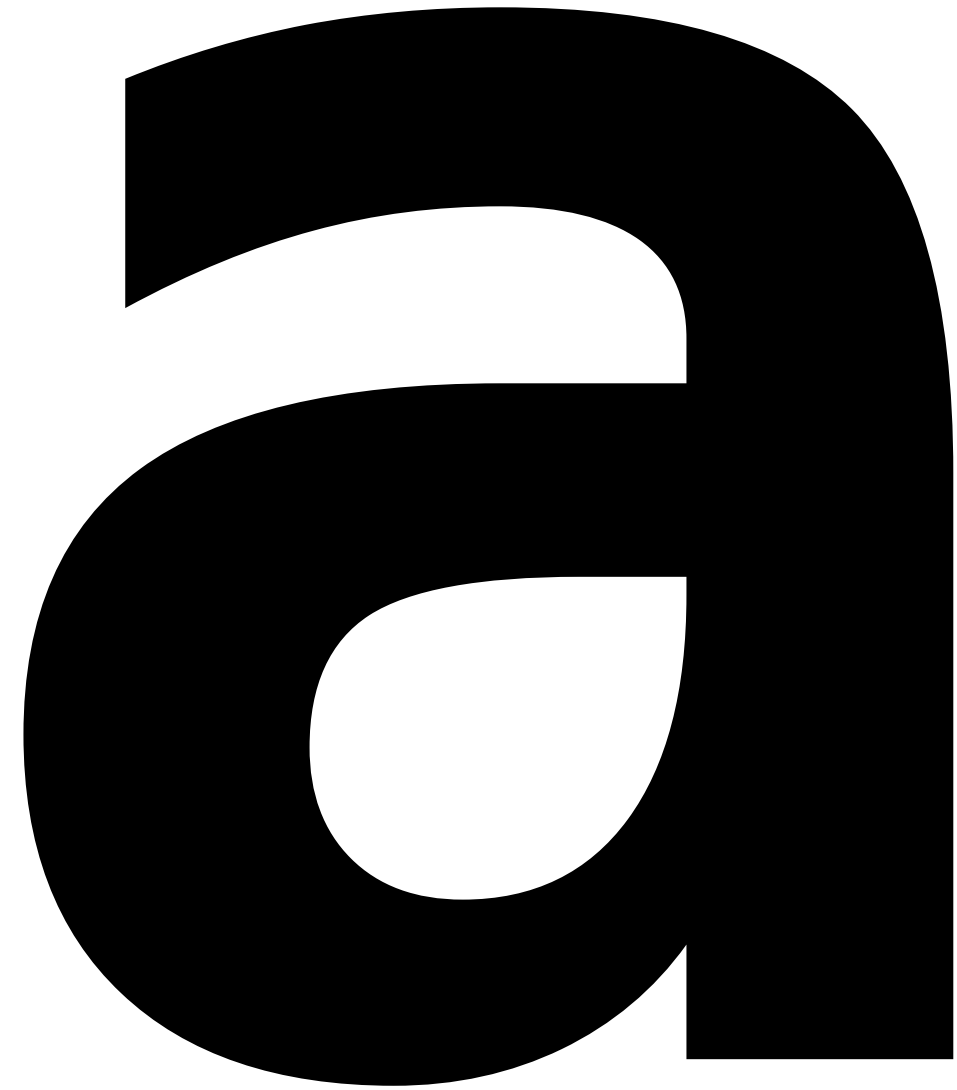
d



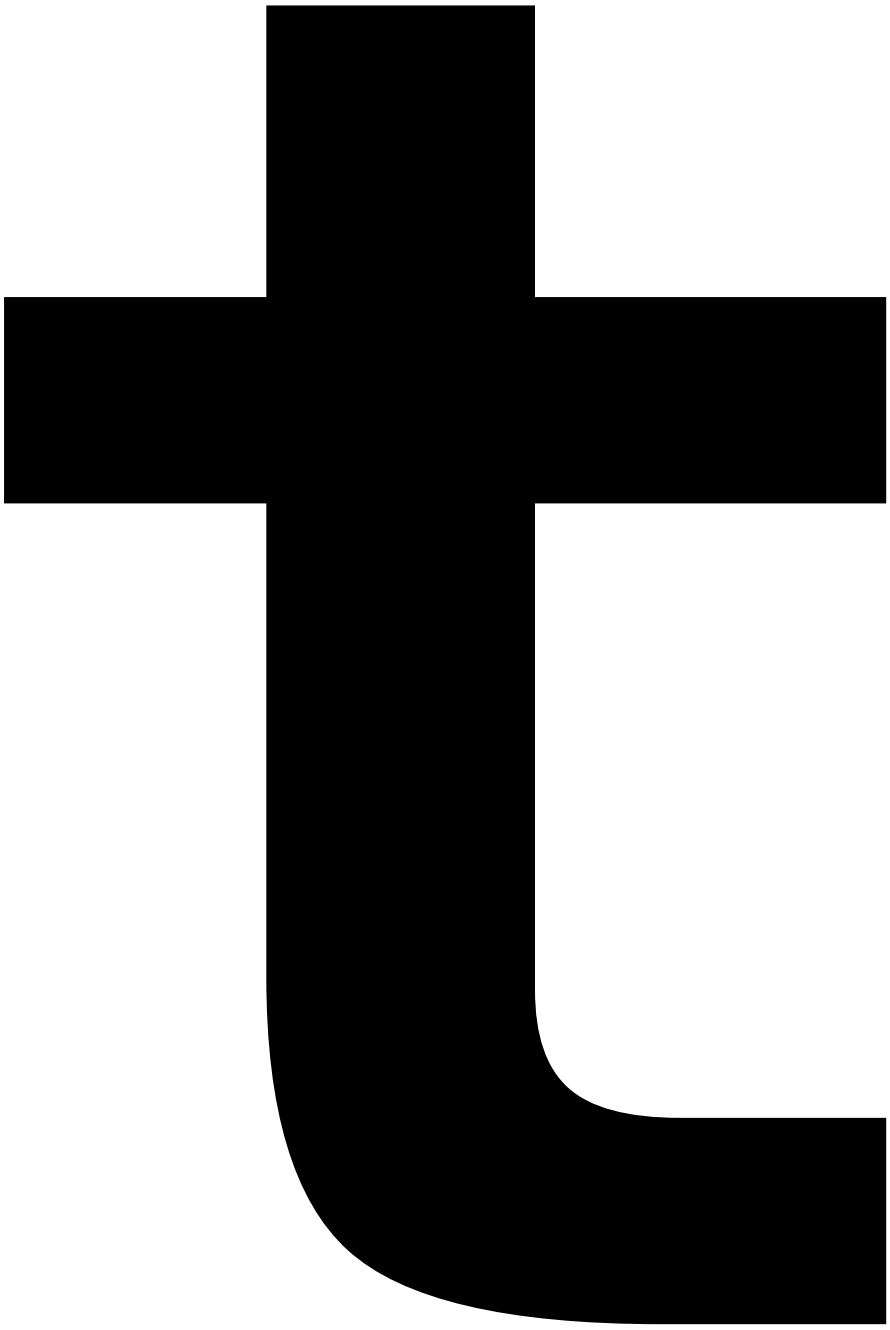
S

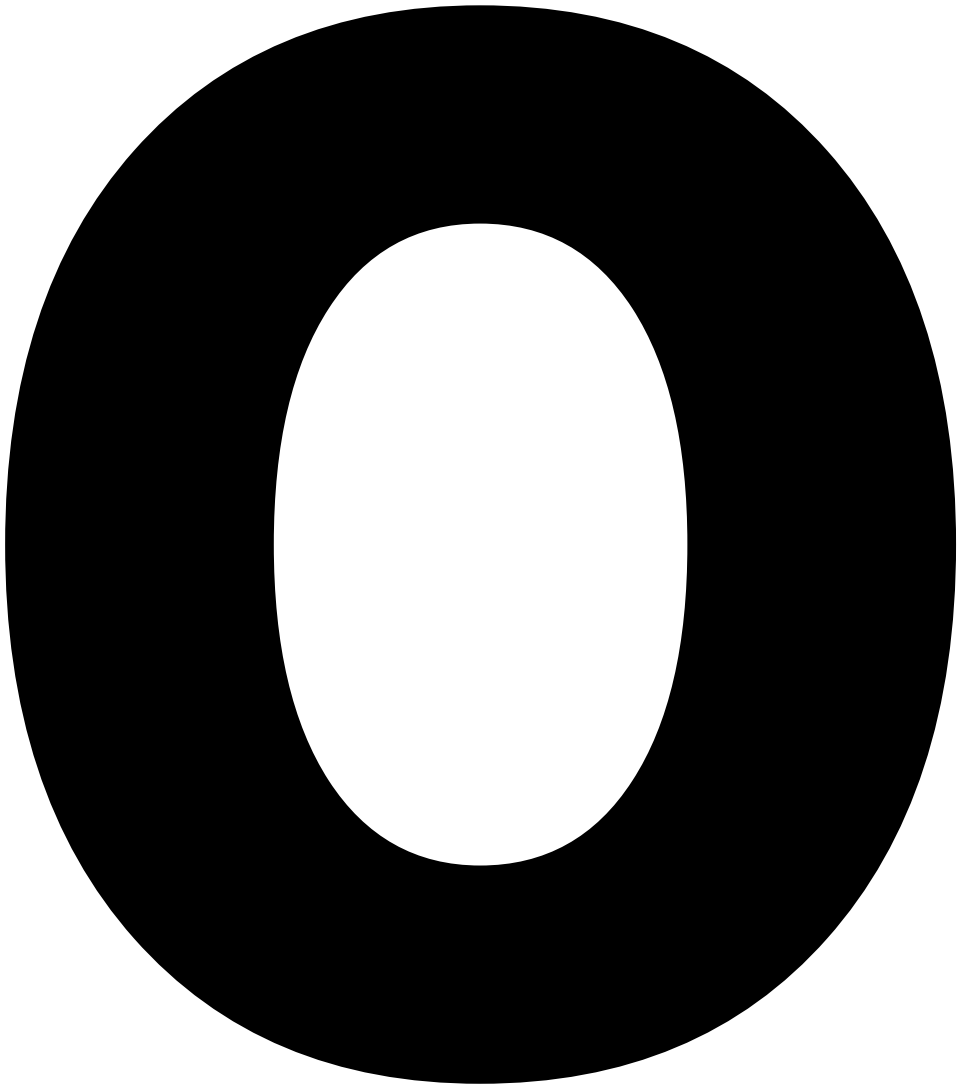


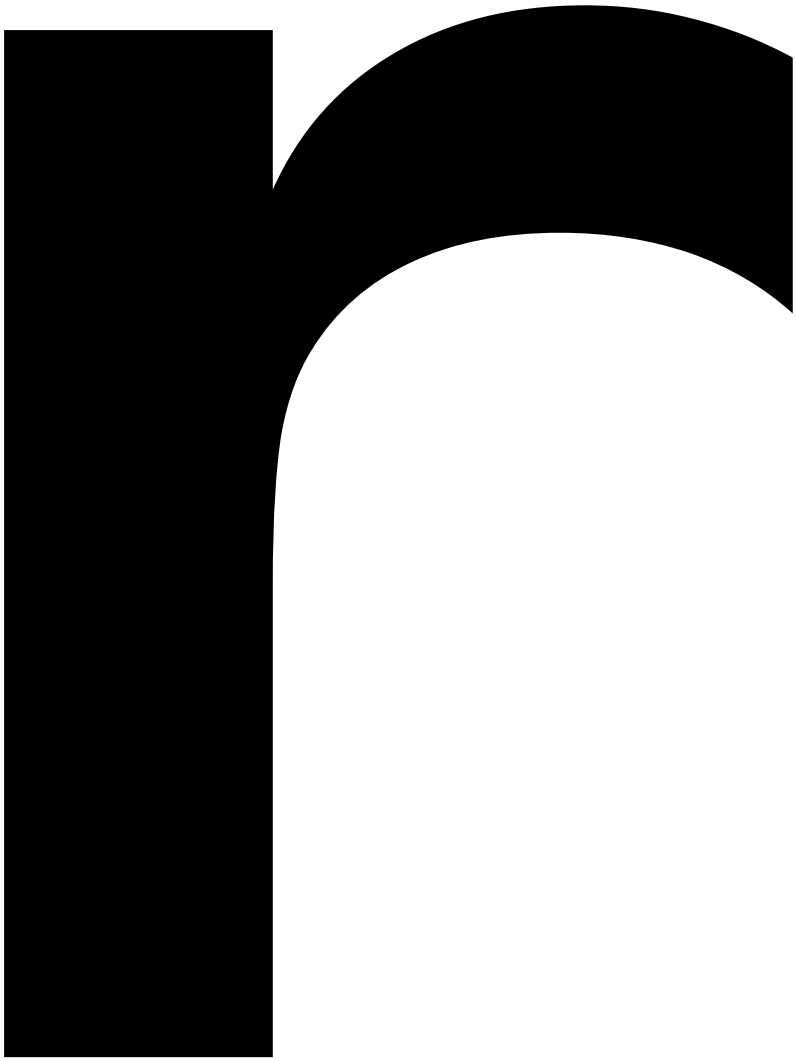




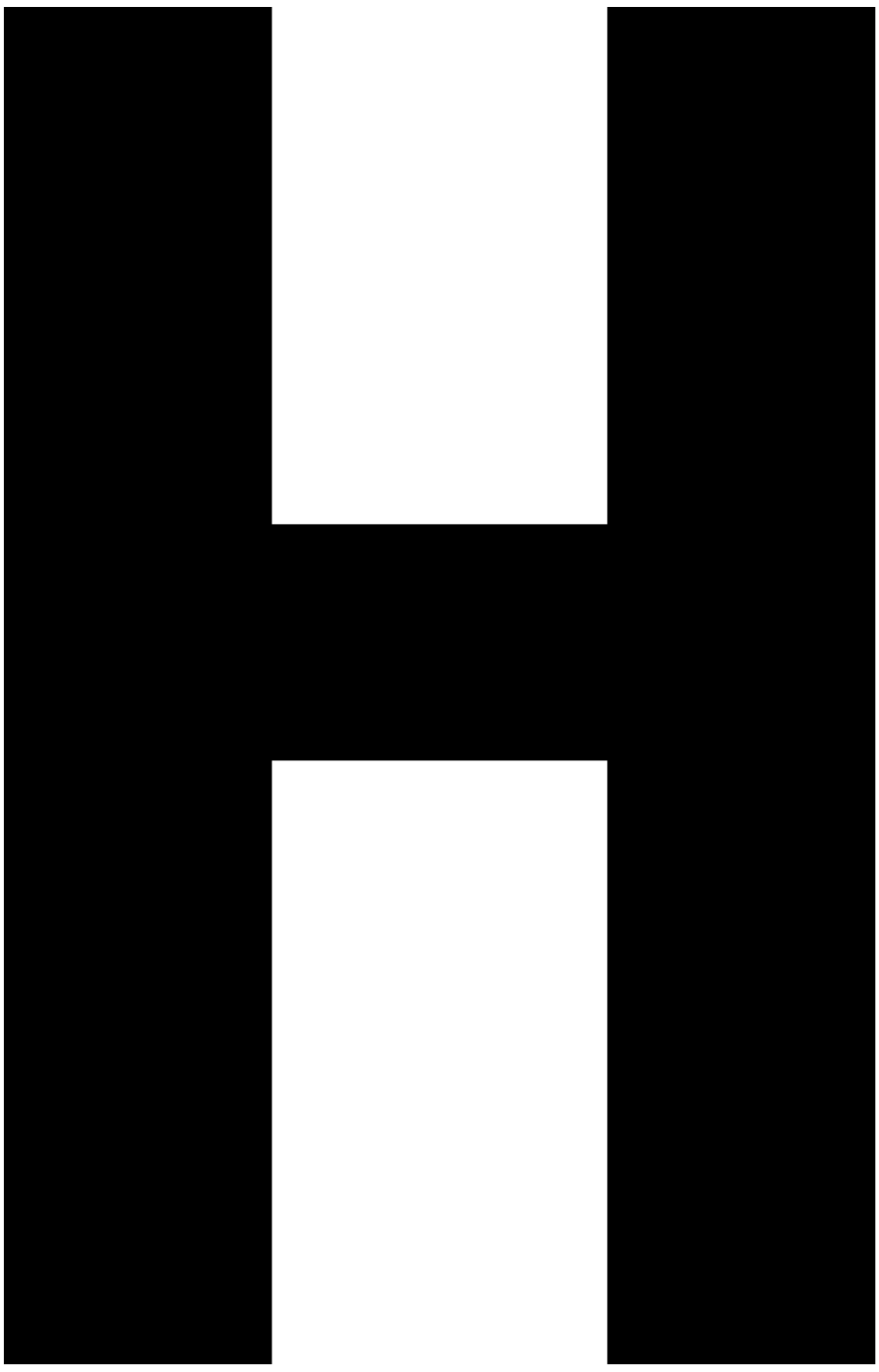
u

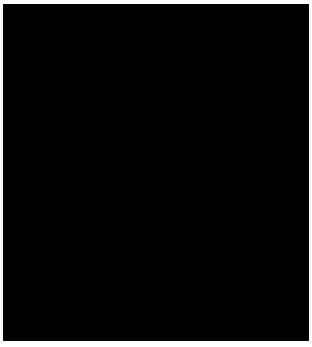


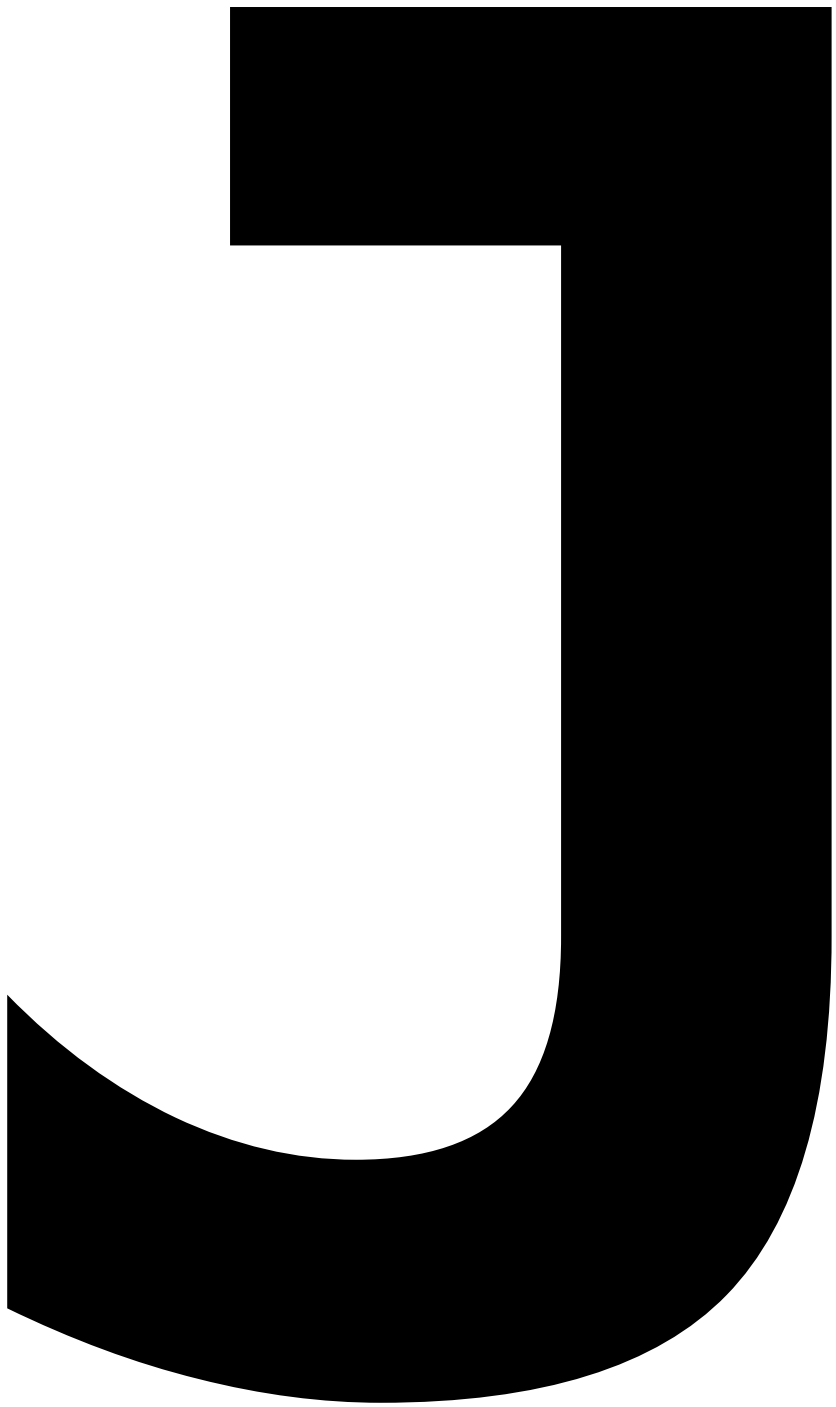


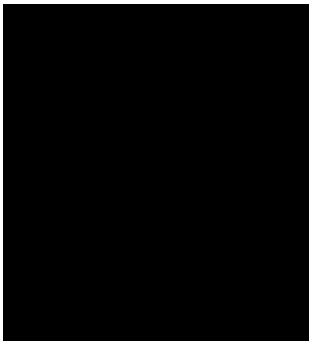


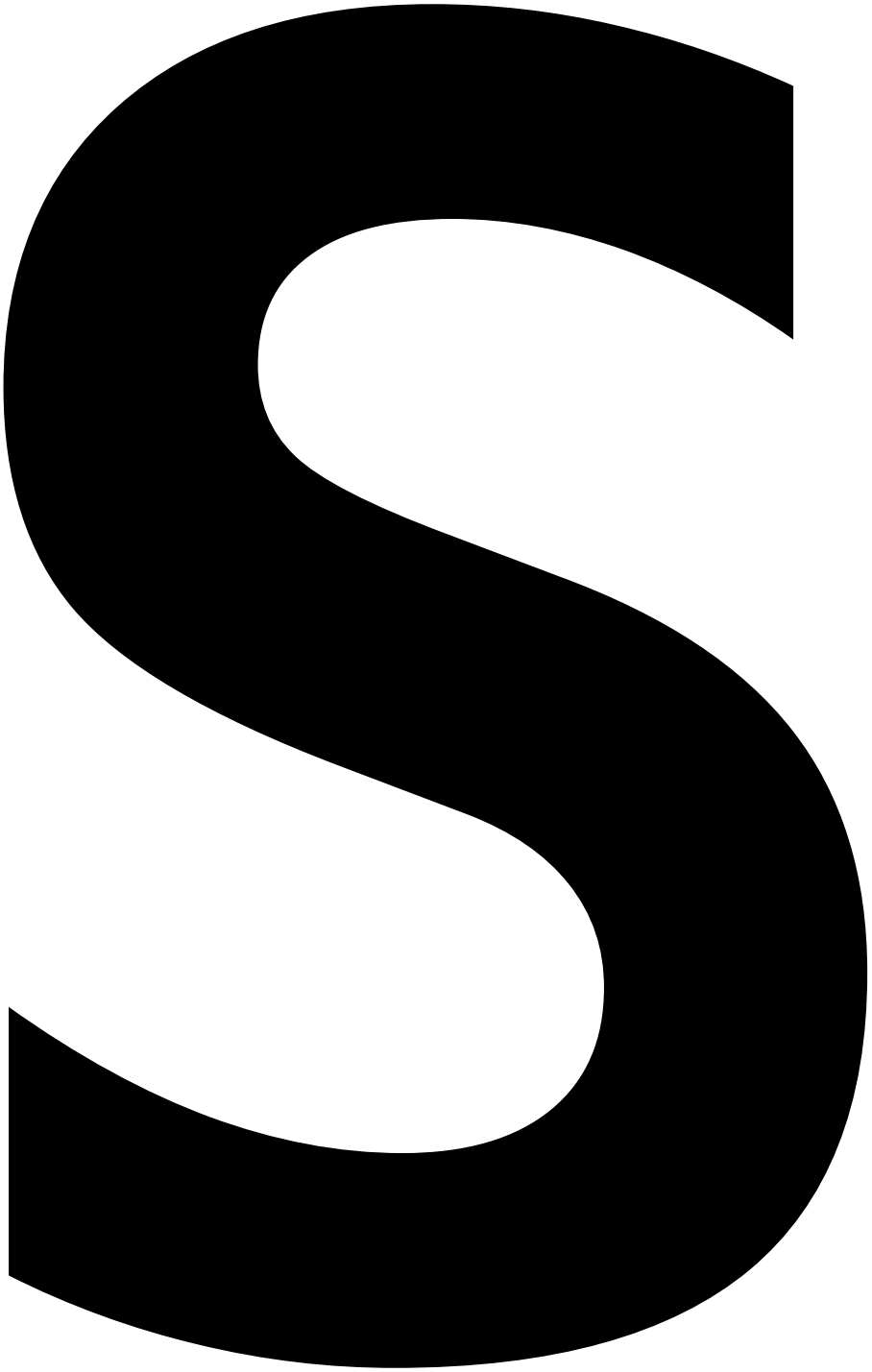
S

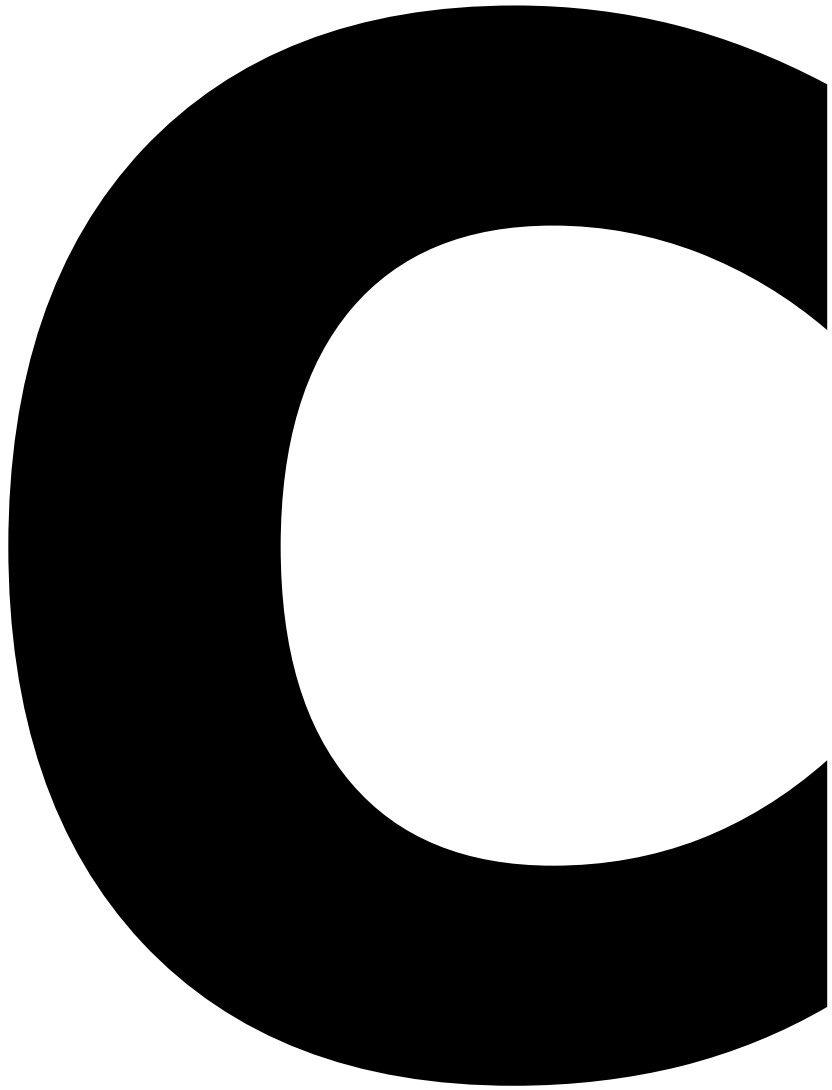


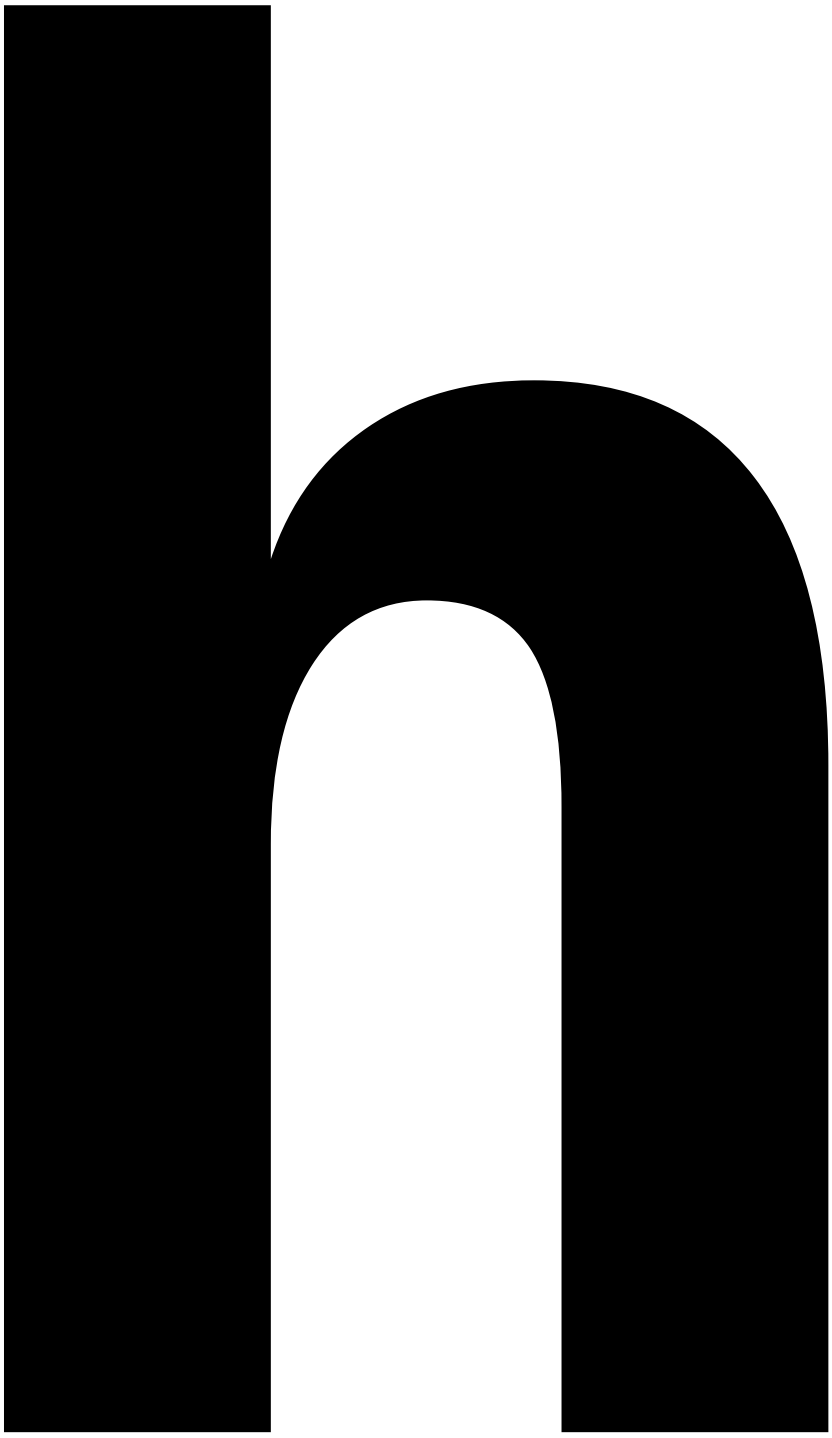


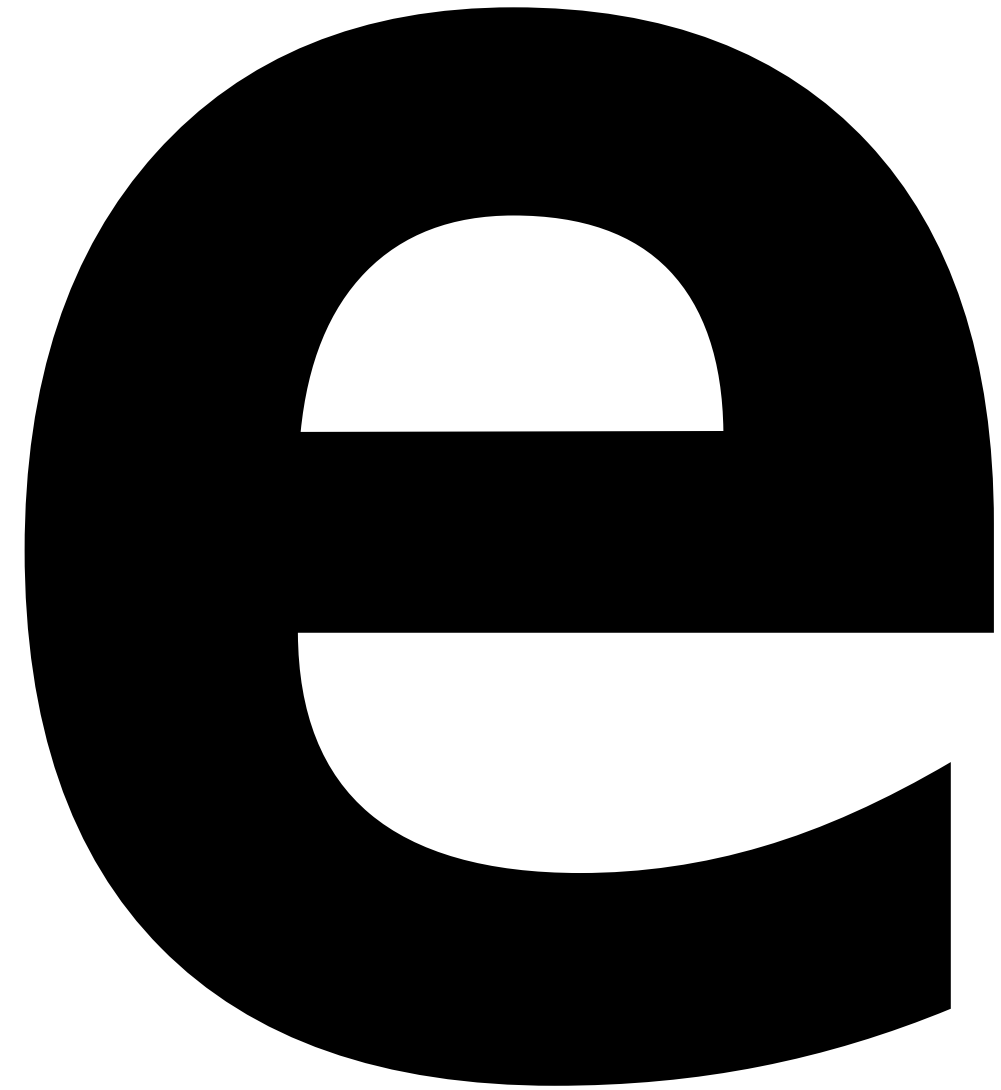


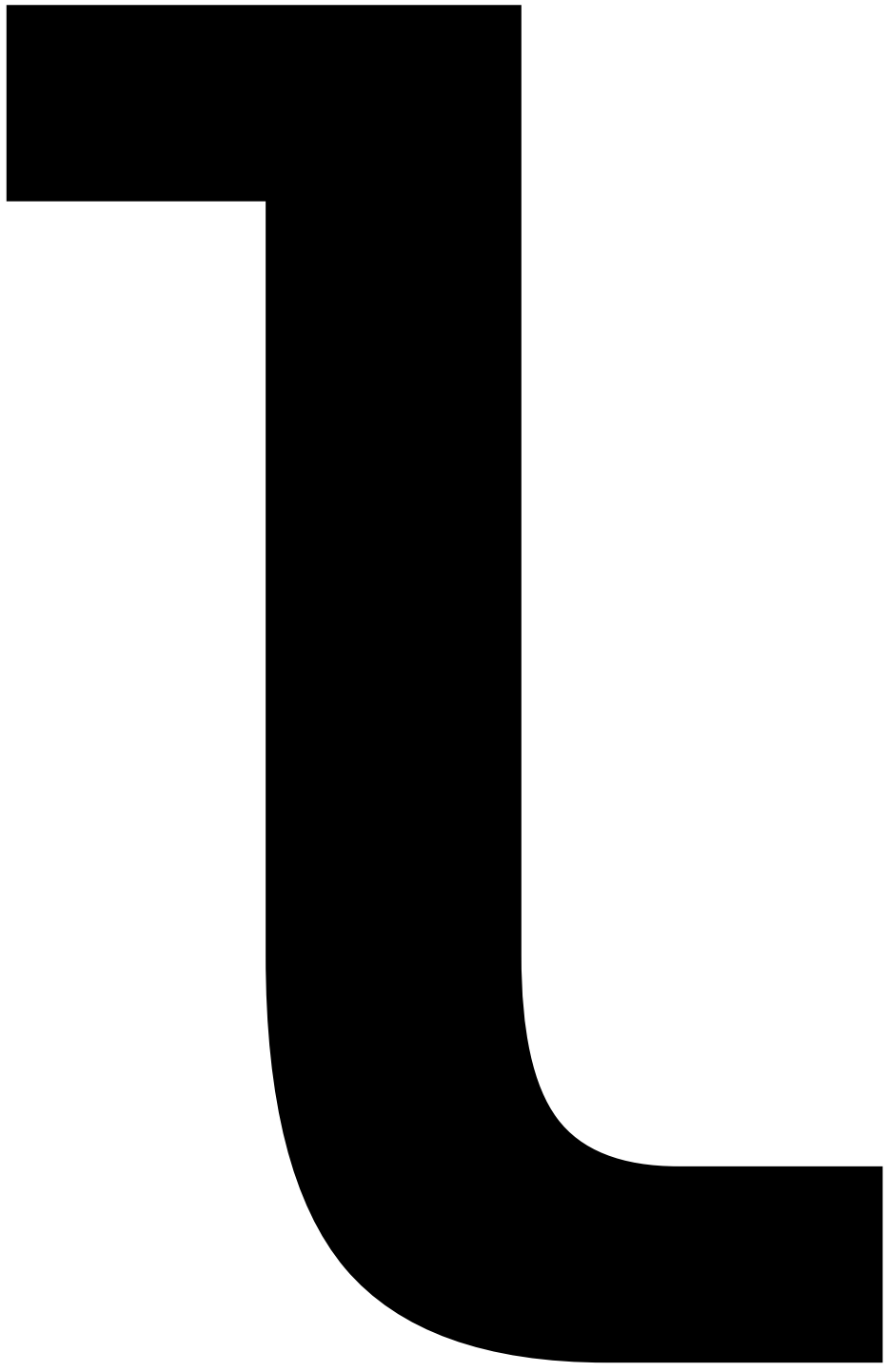


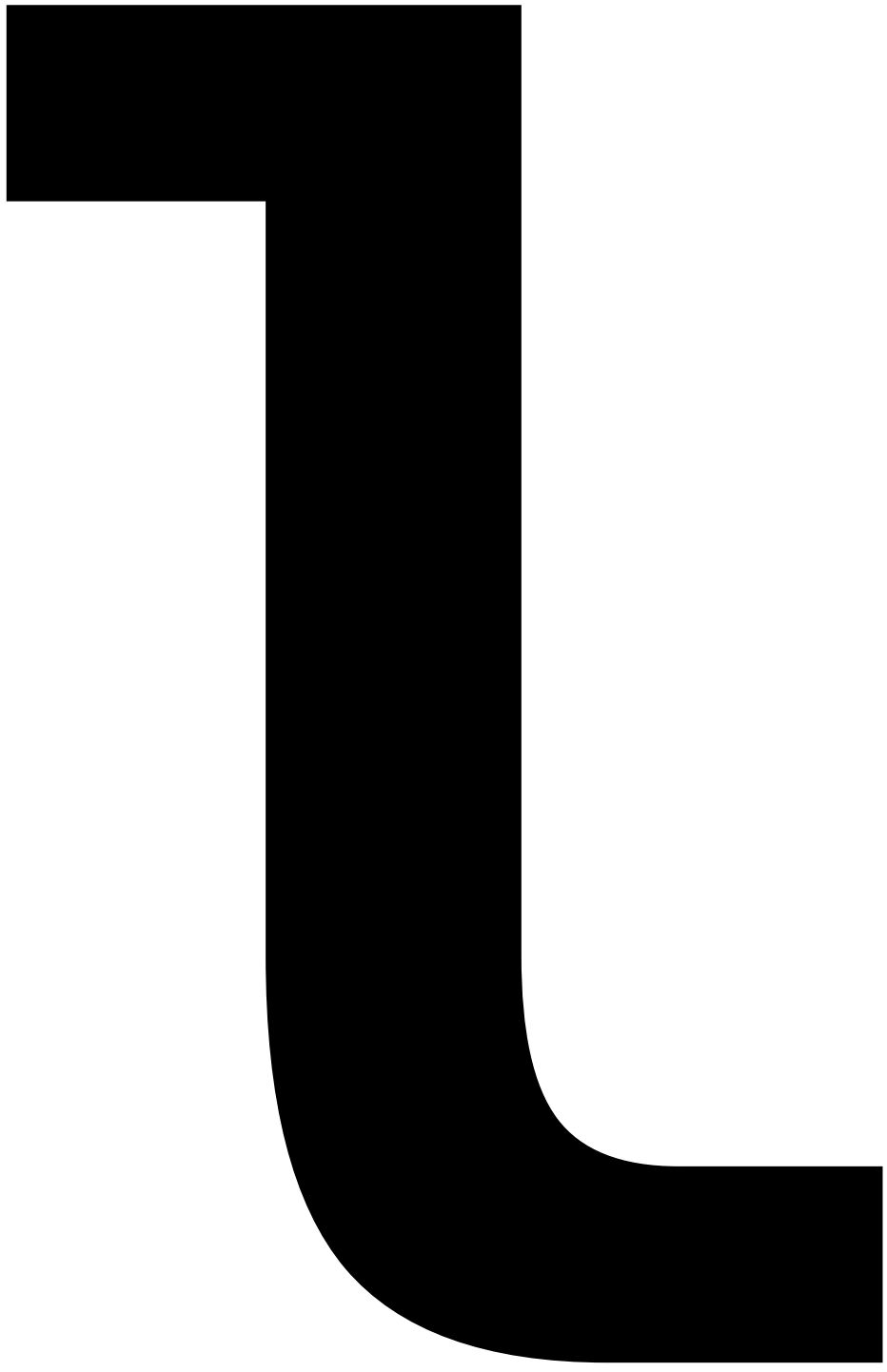


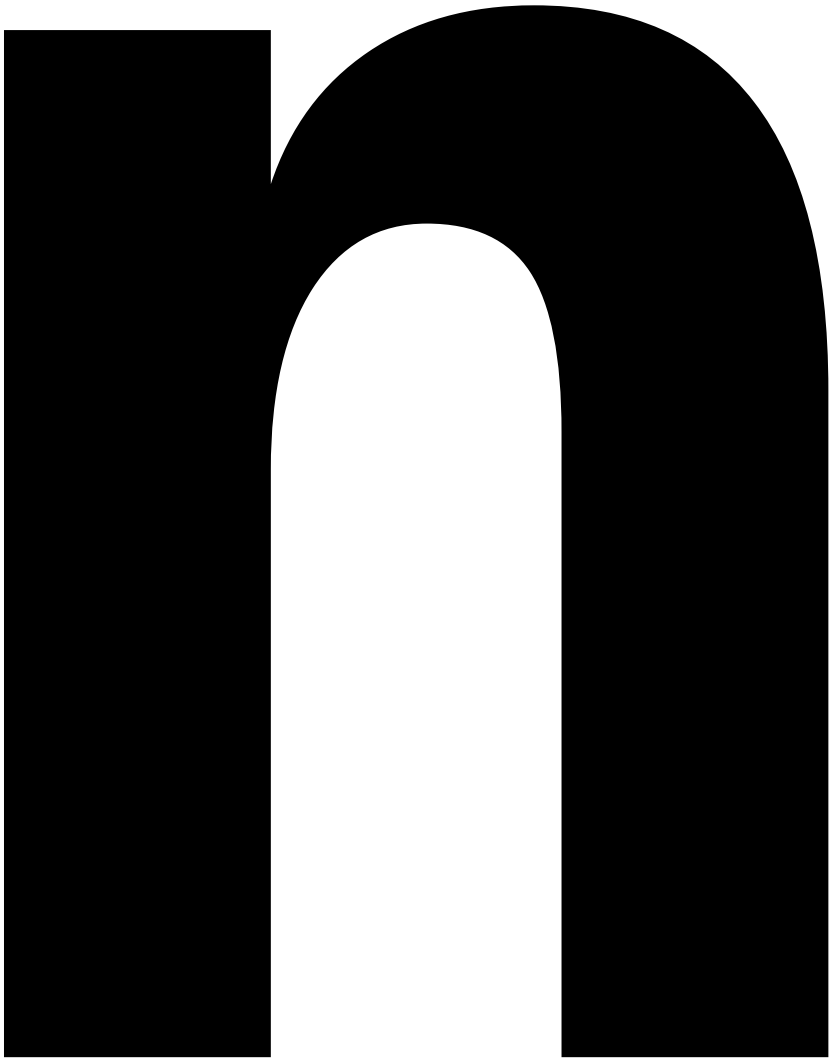


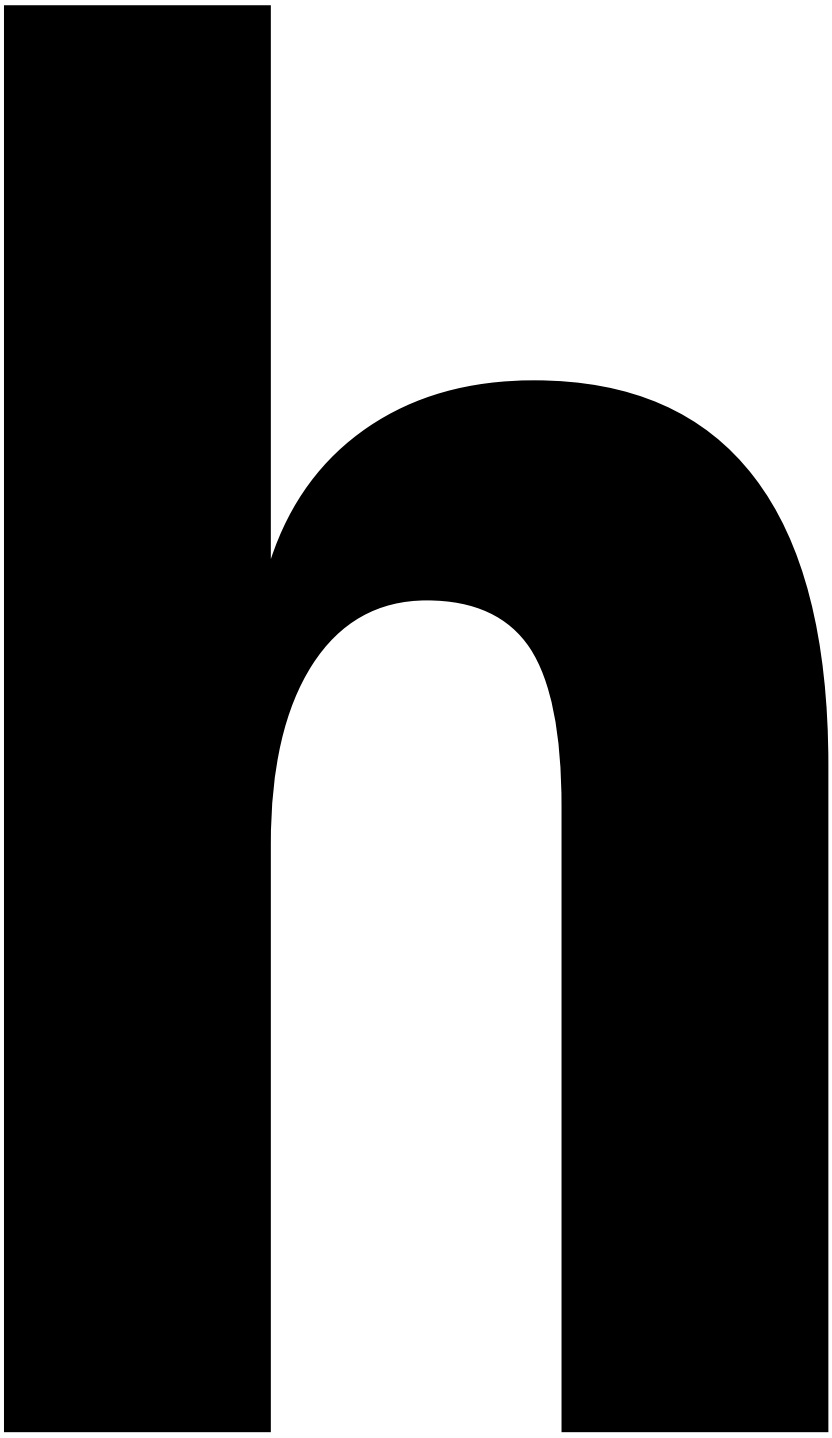




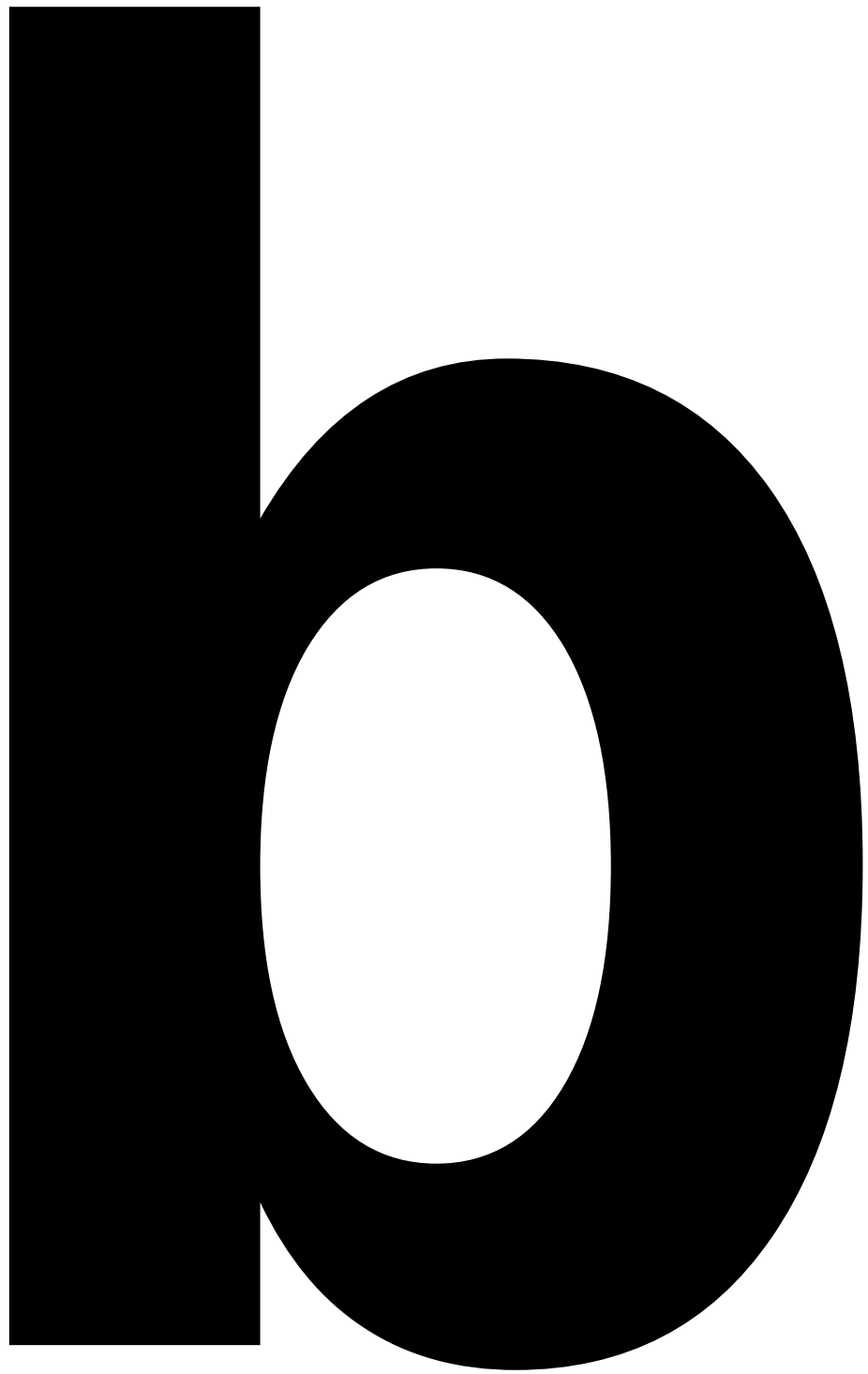


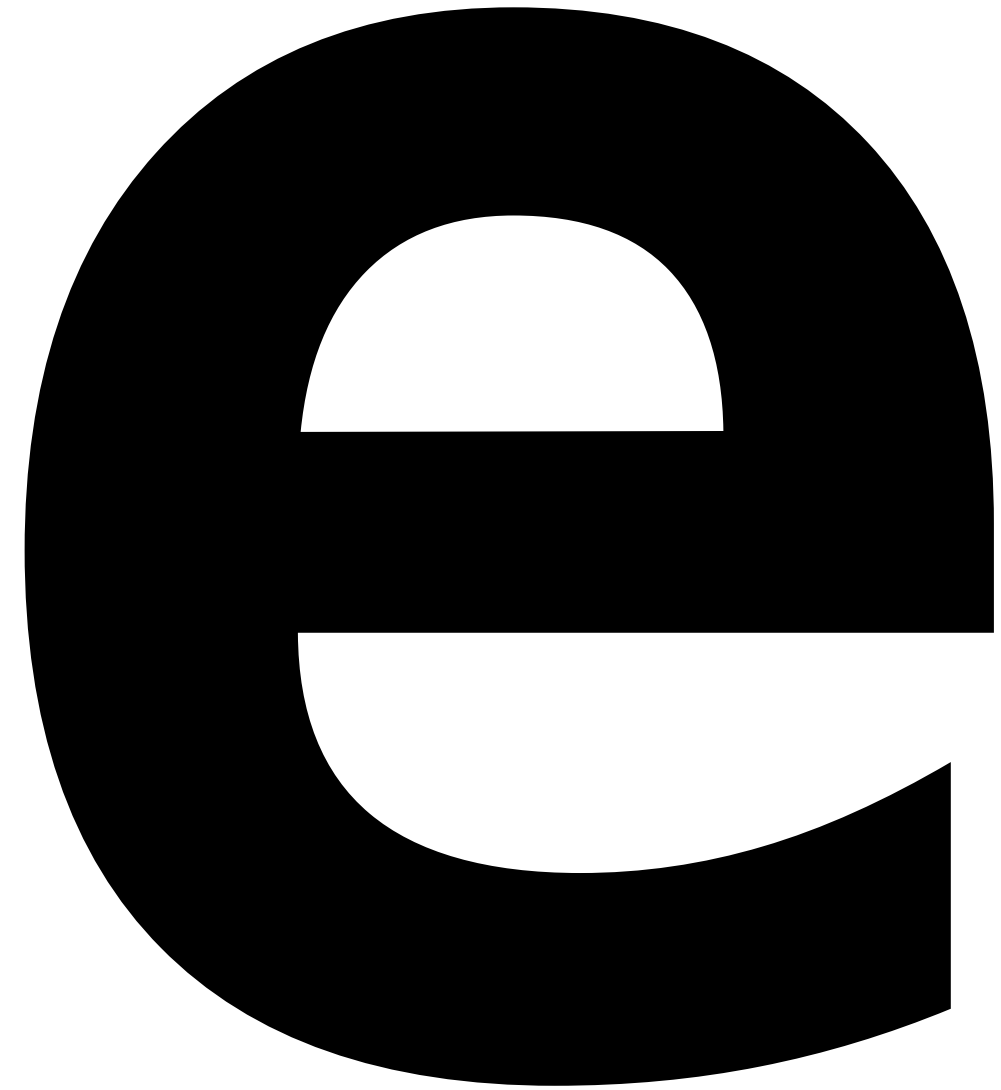


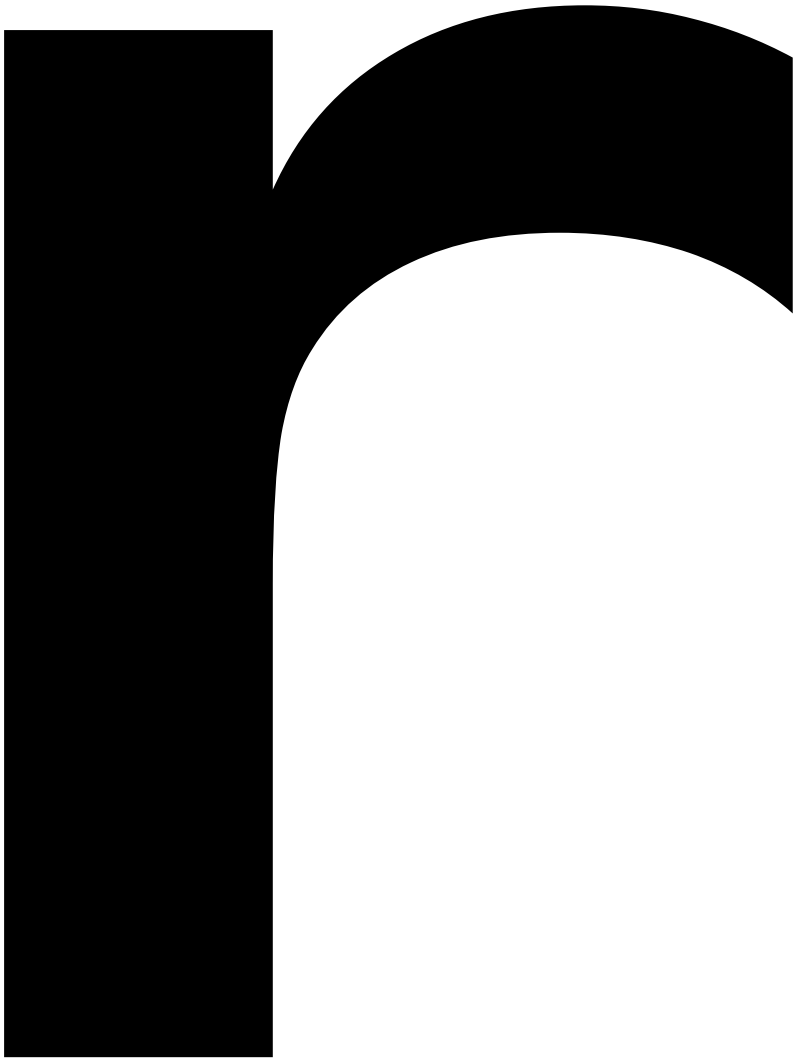


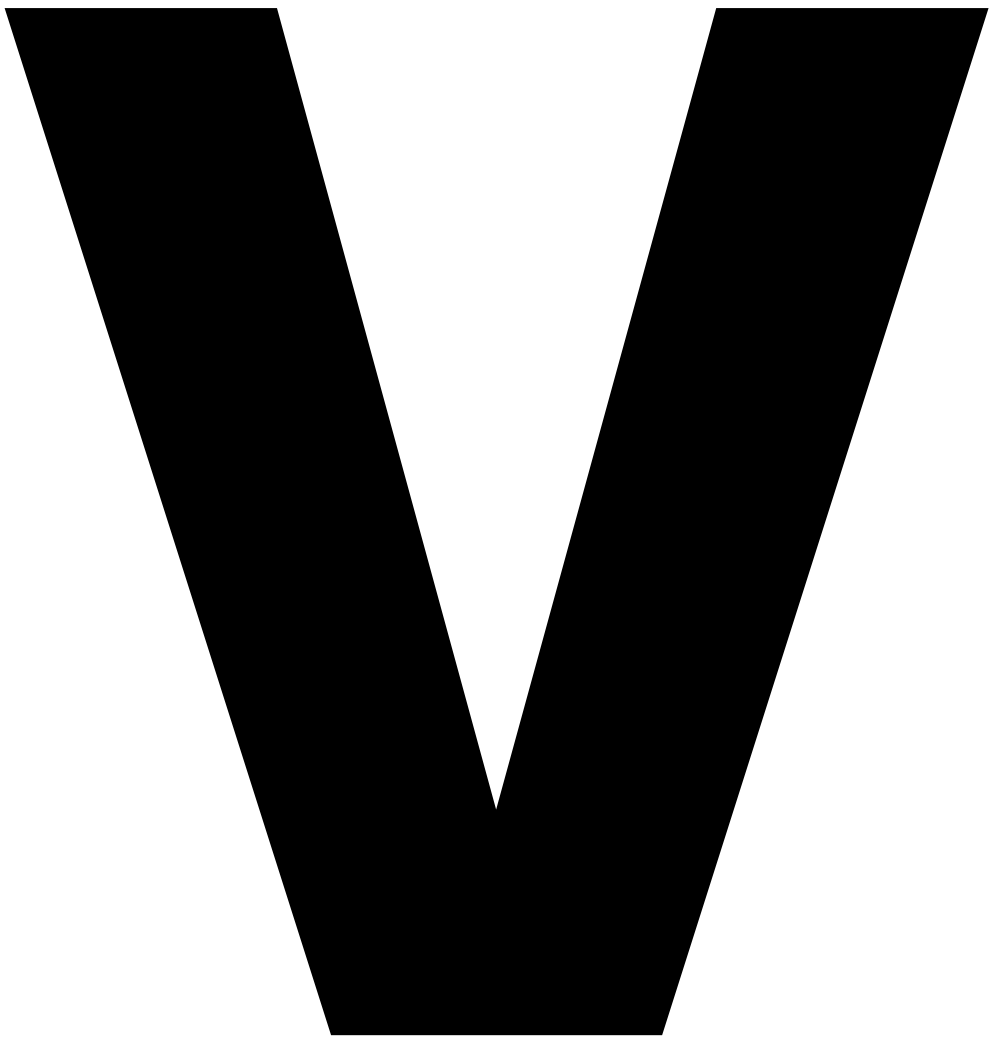


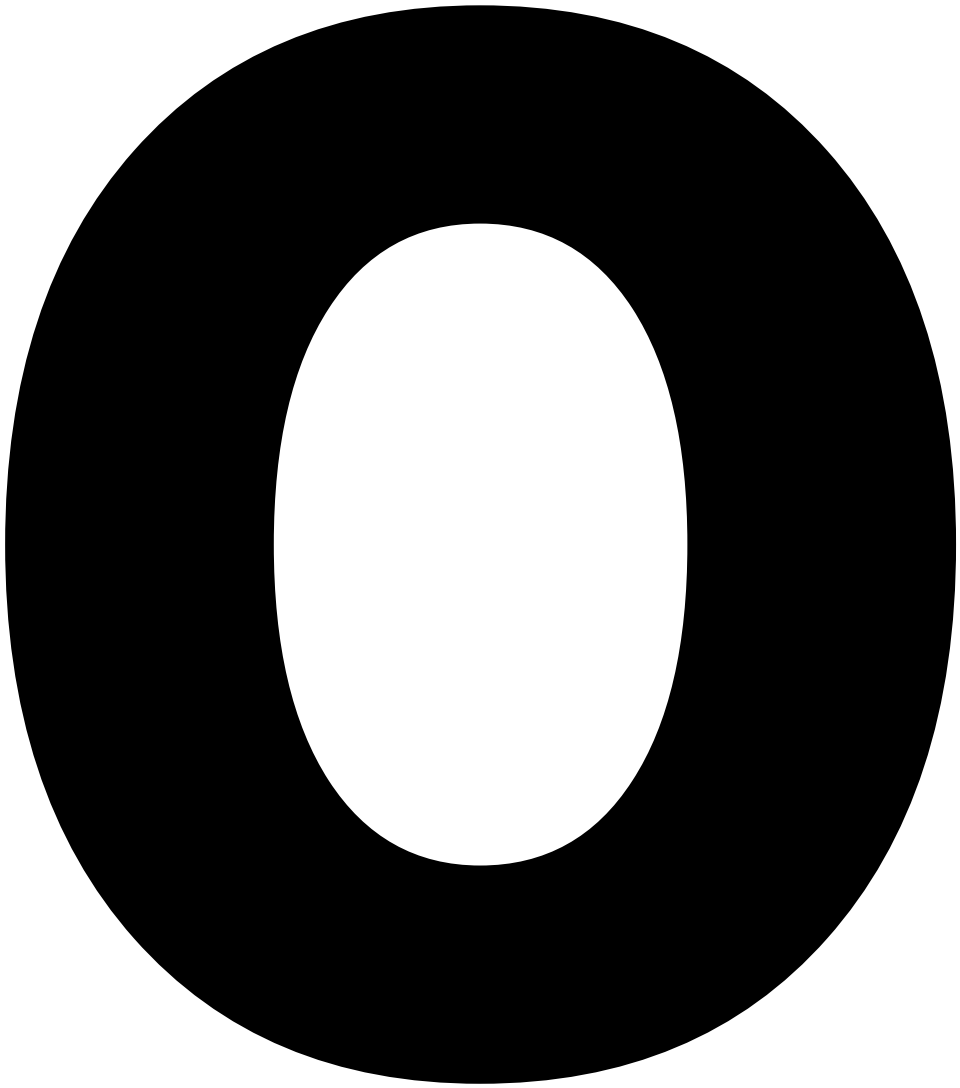
u

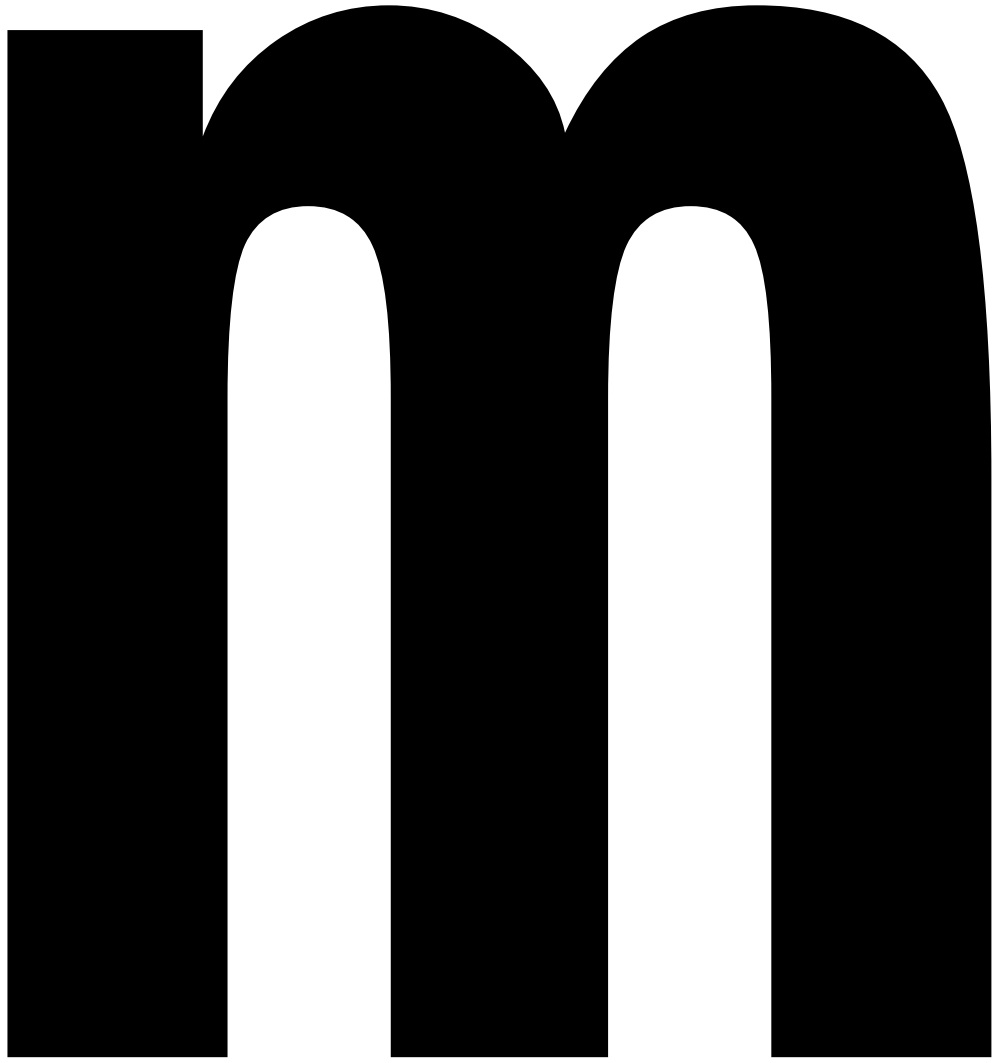


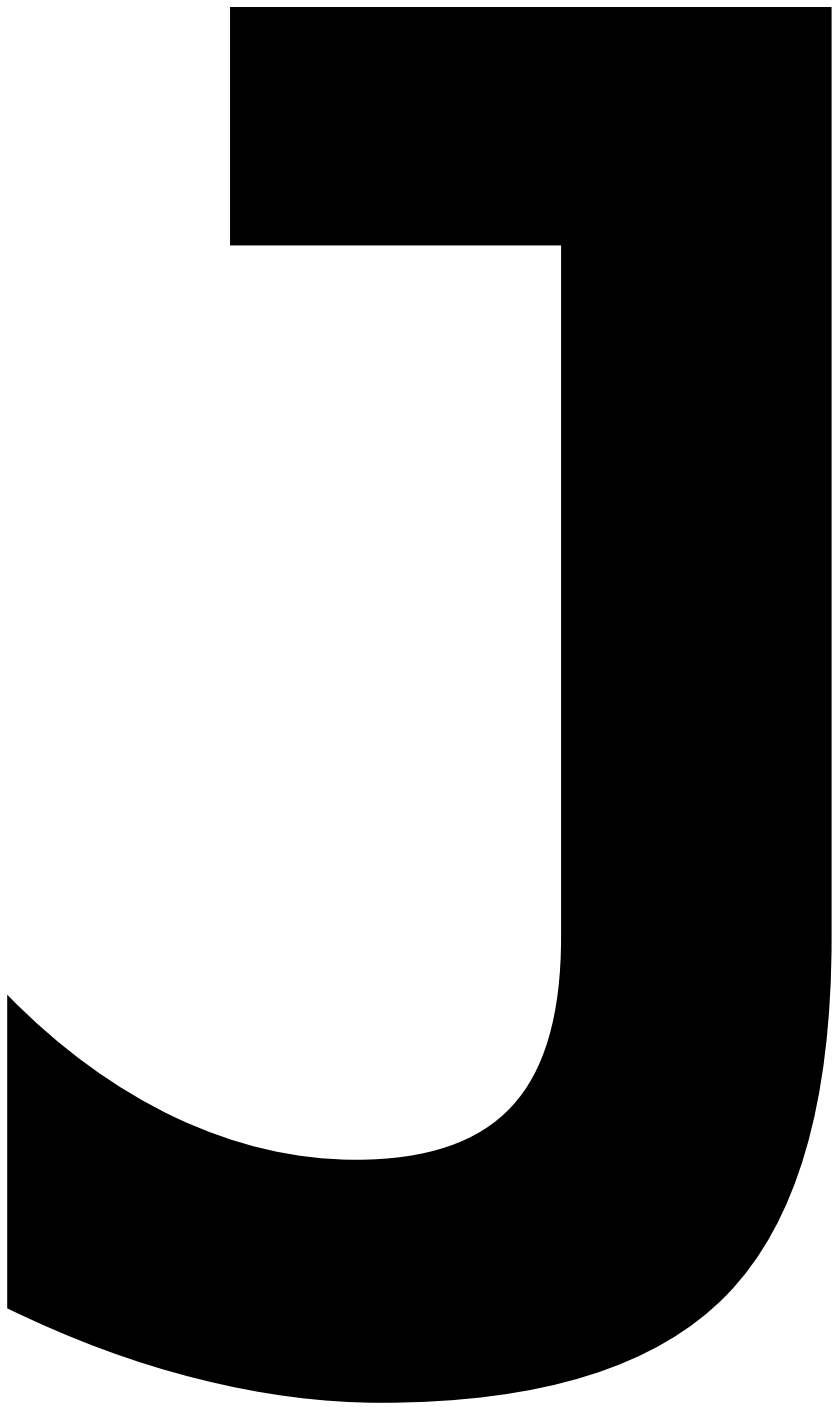


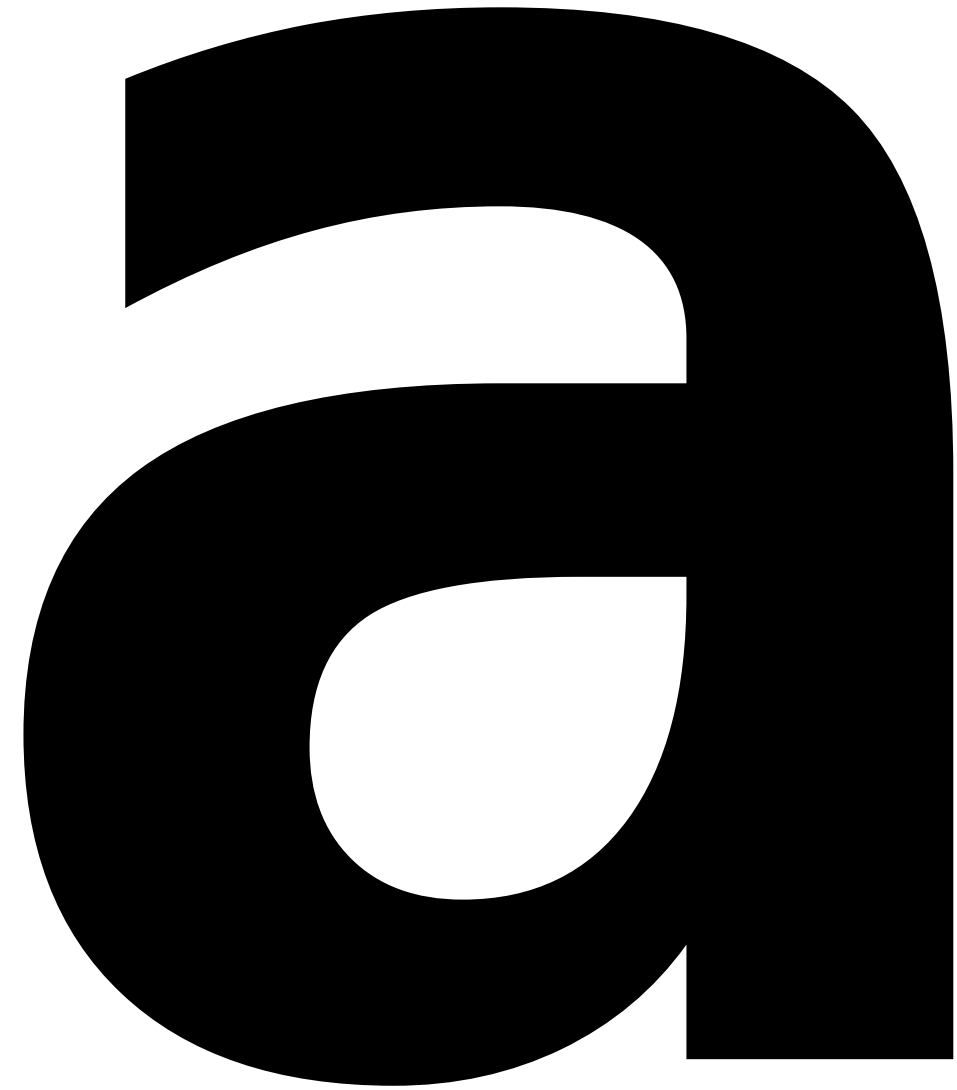


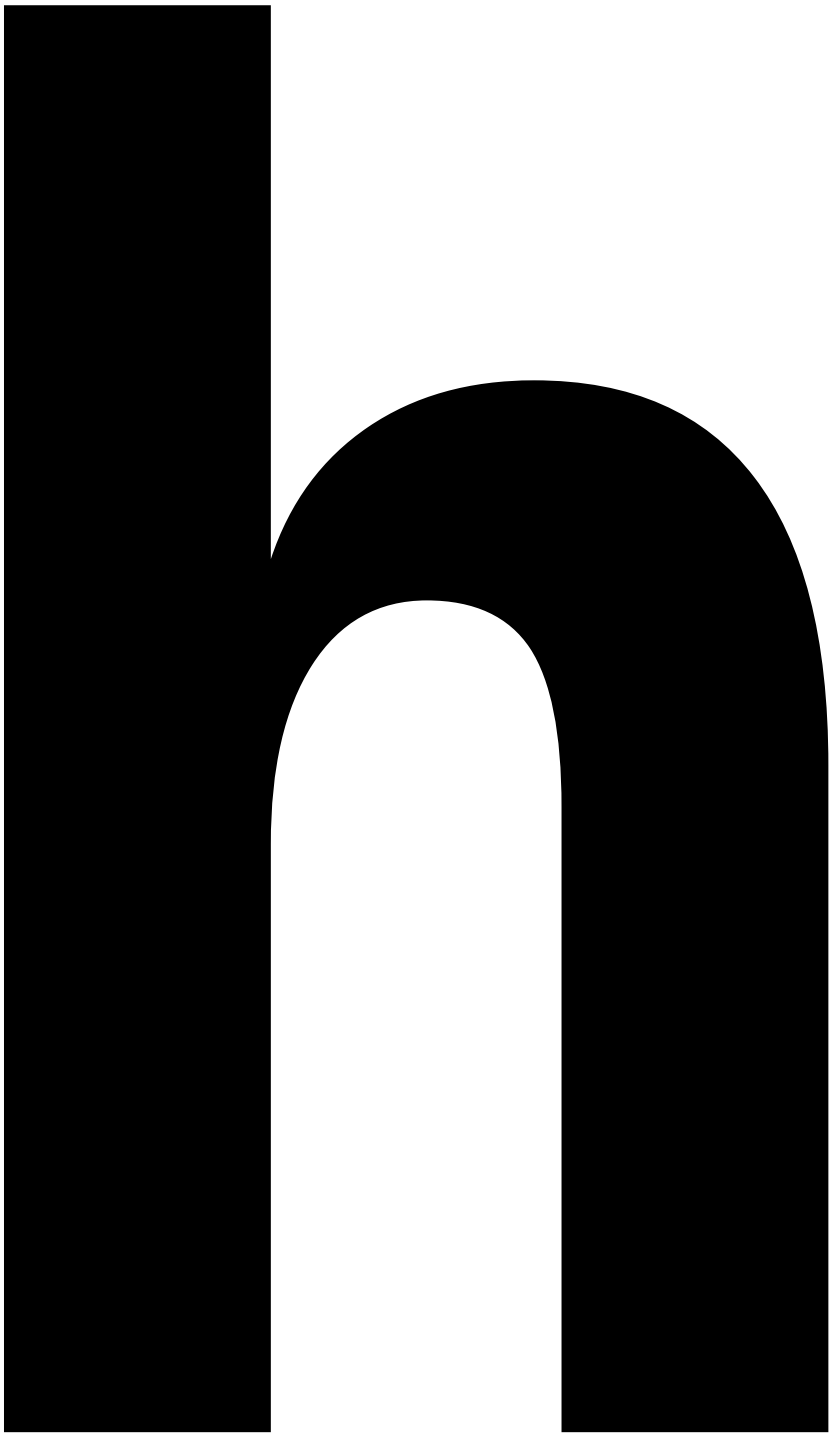


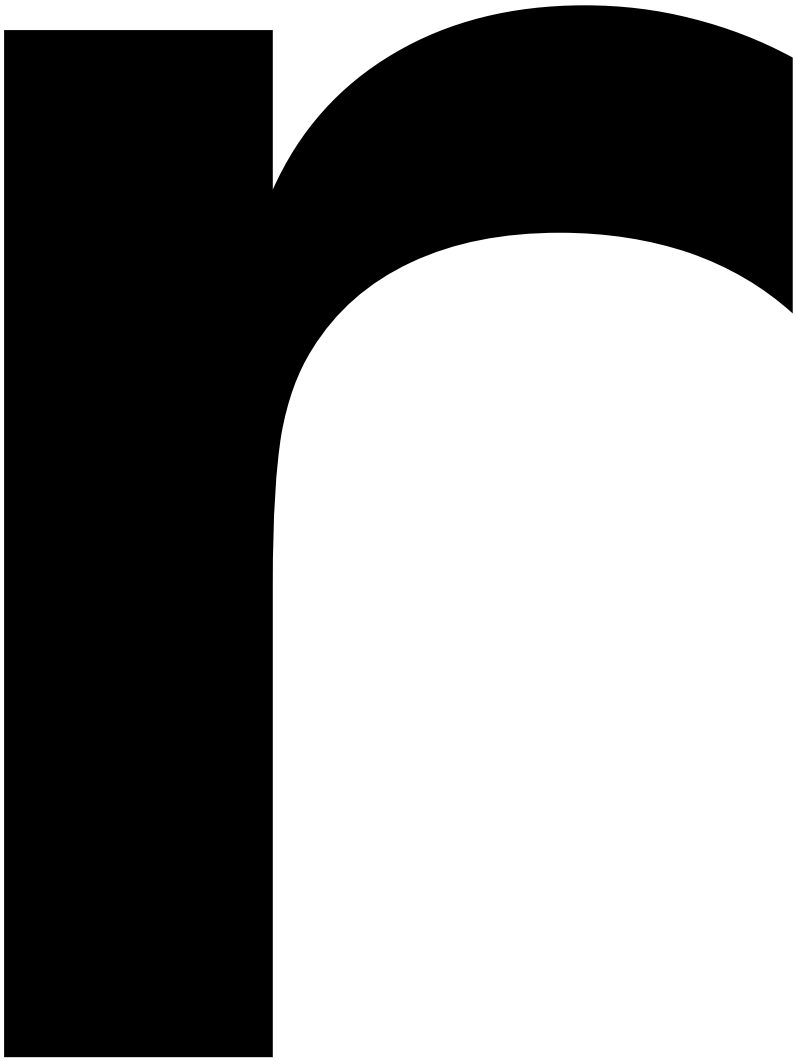


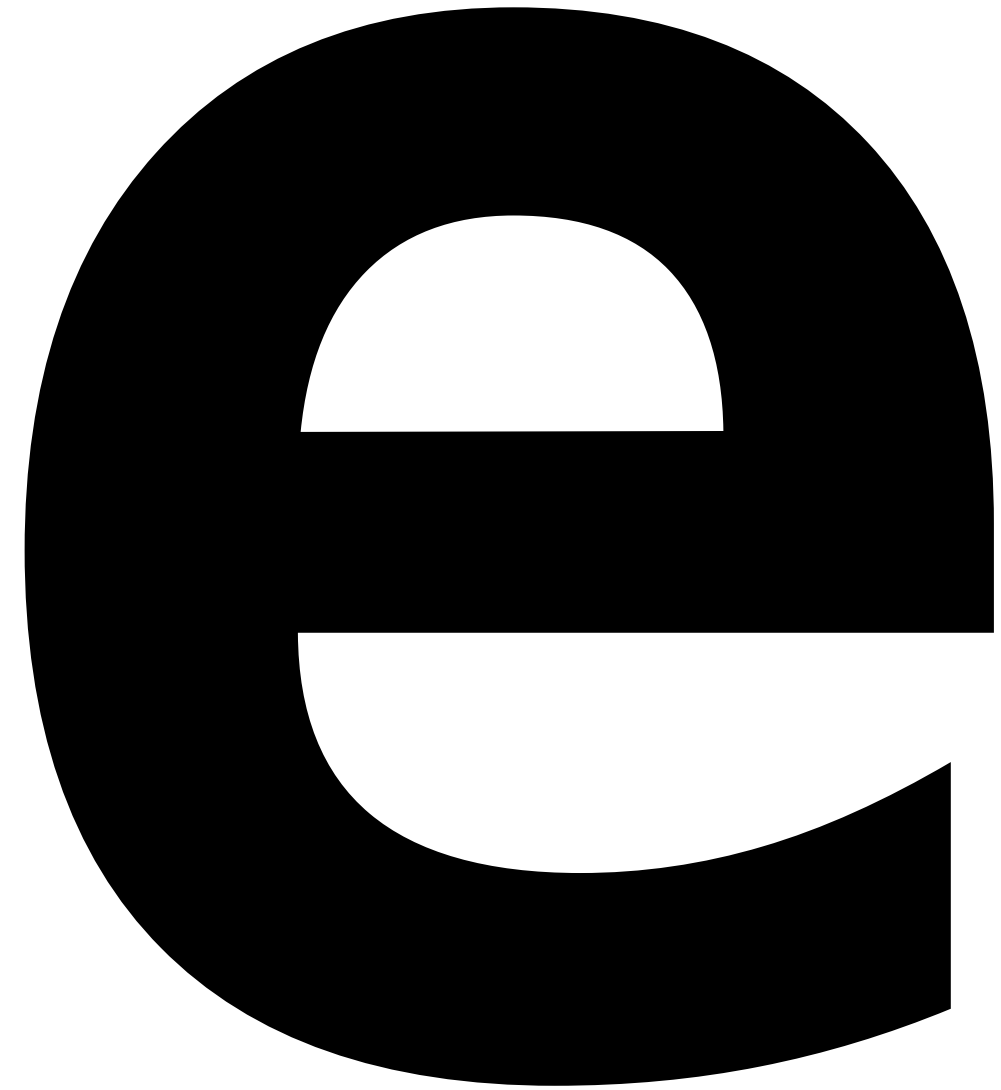




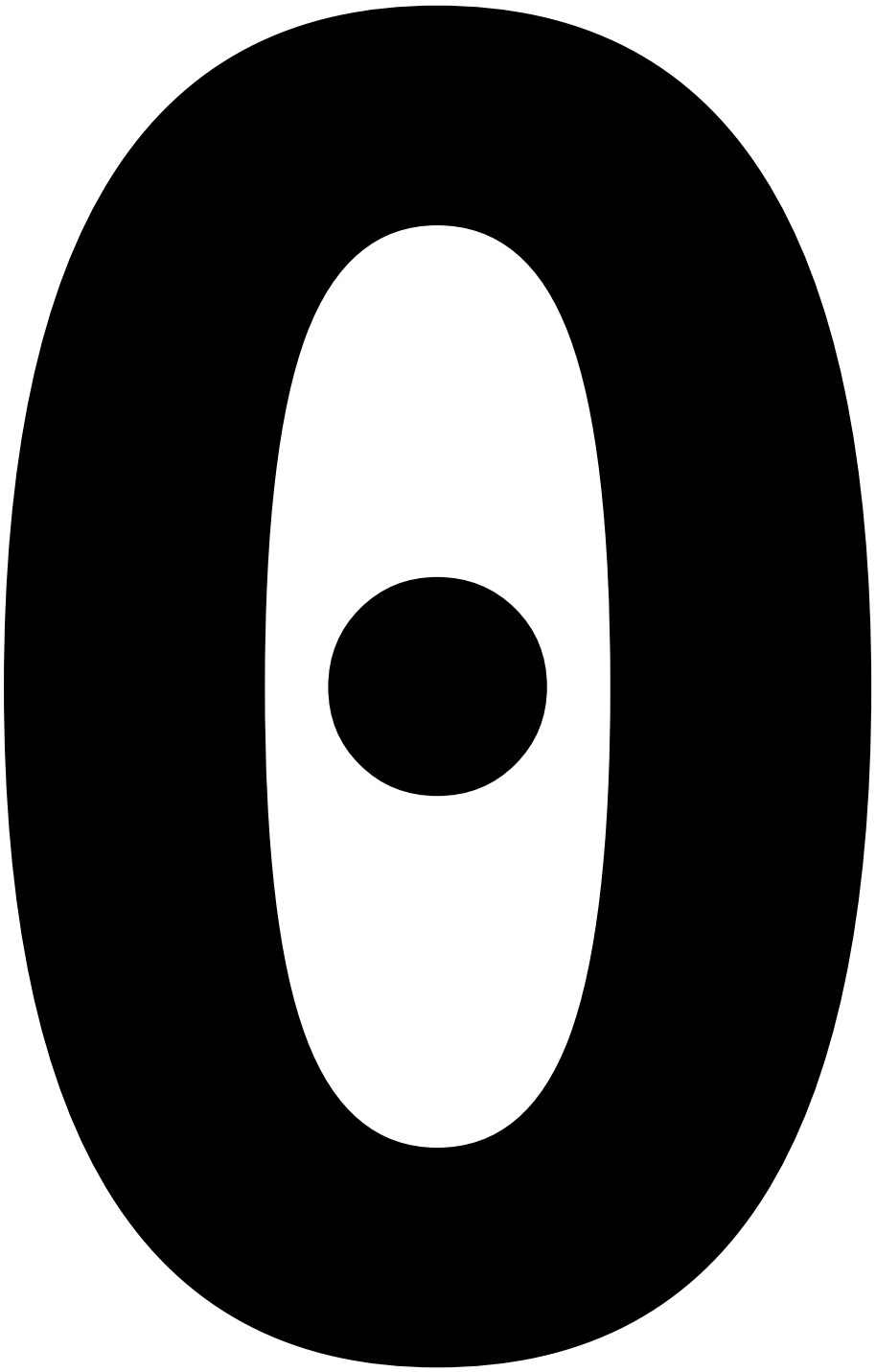


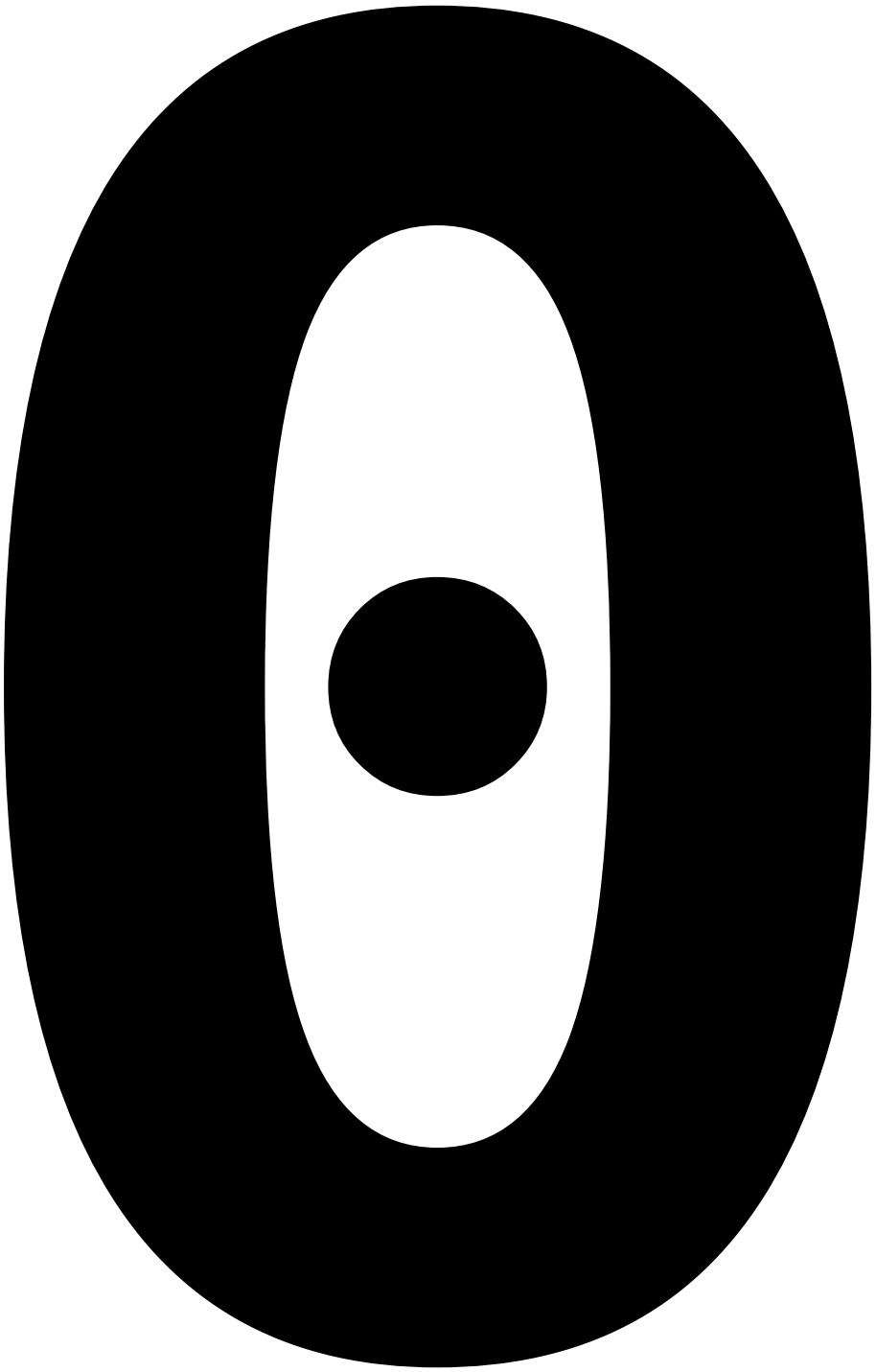




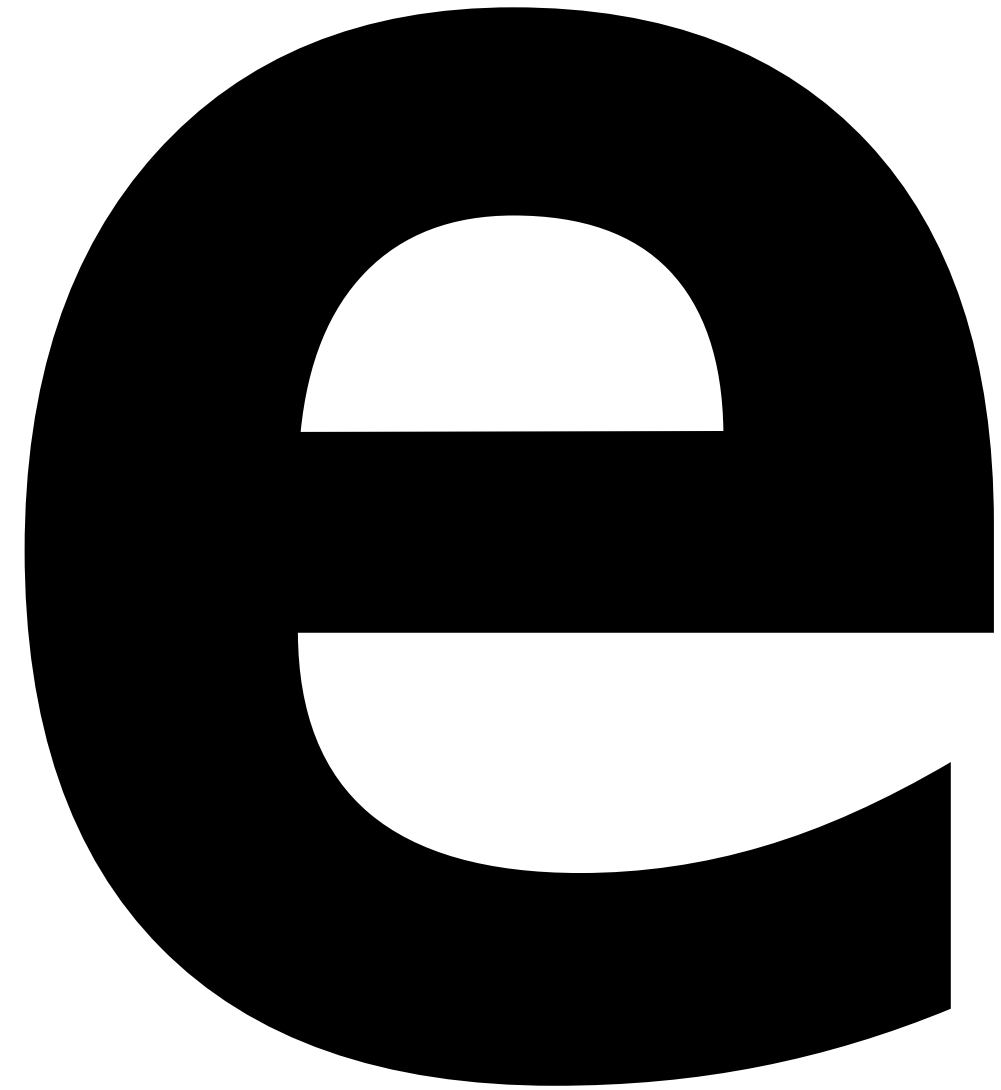


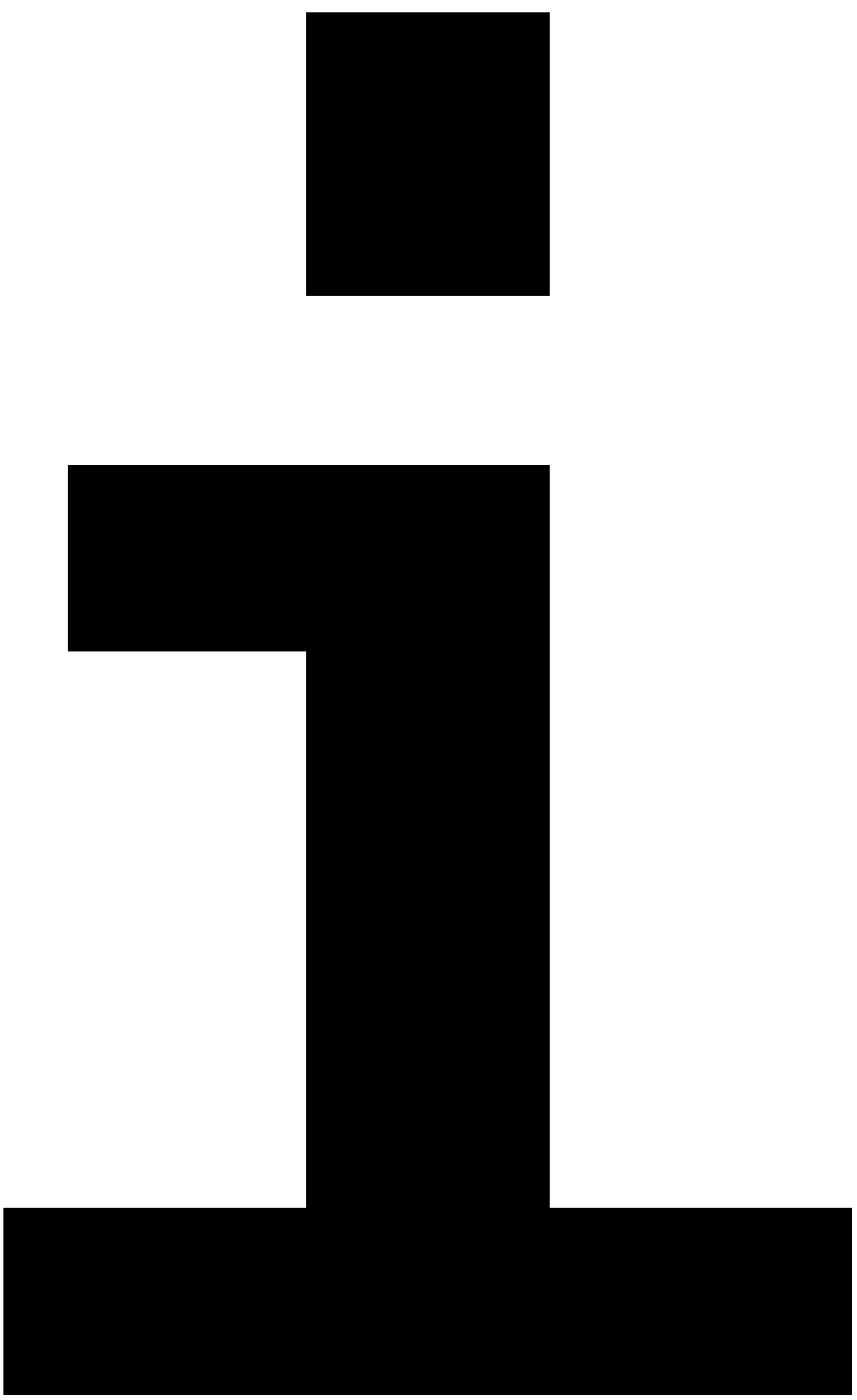
2

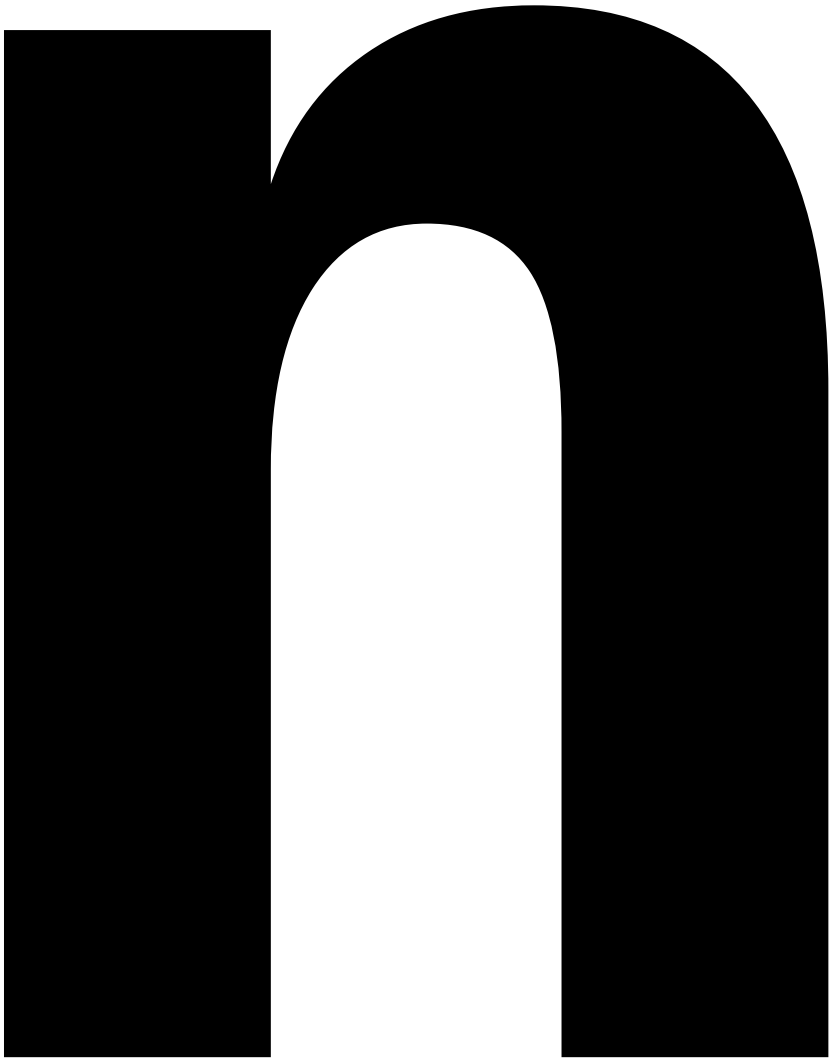


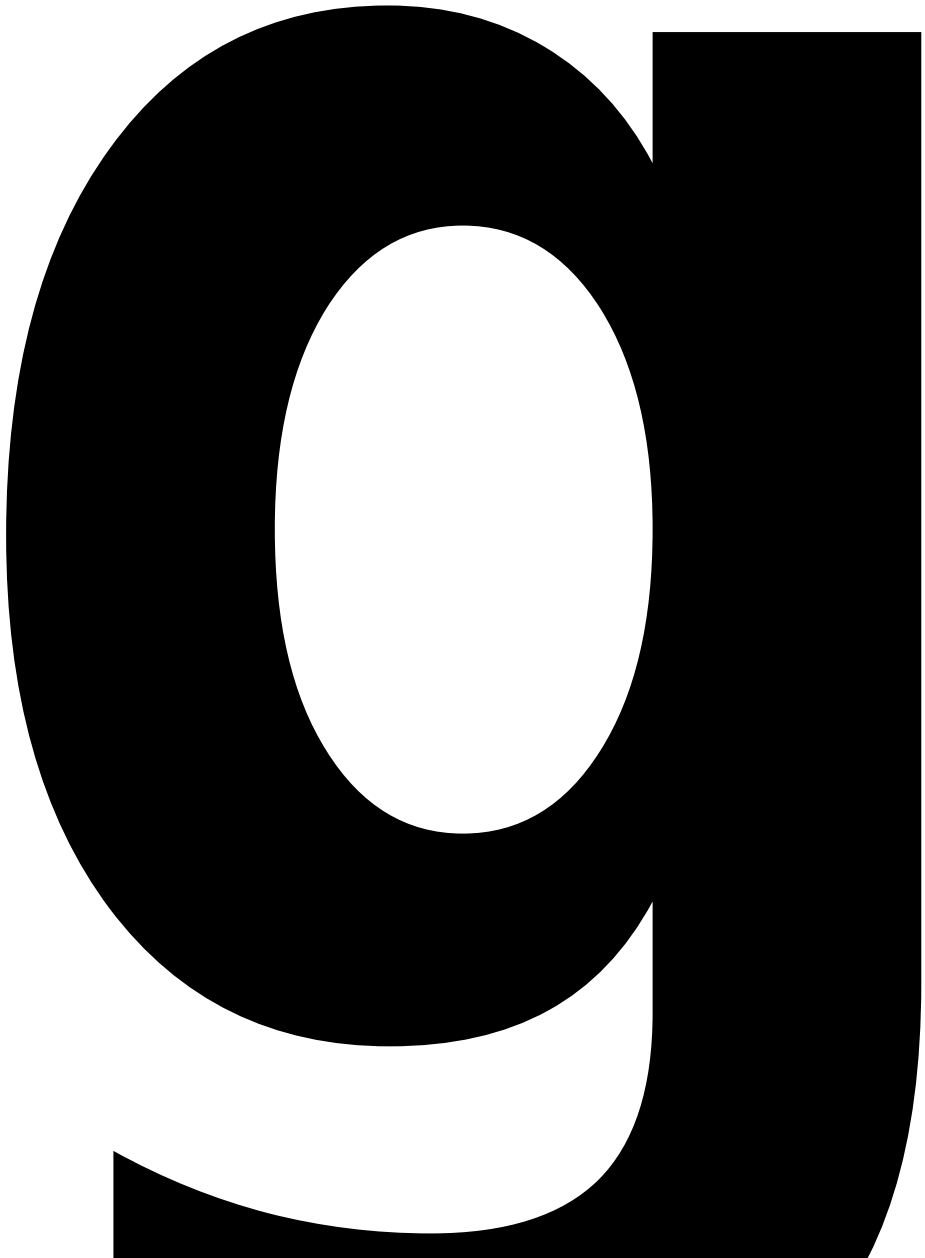


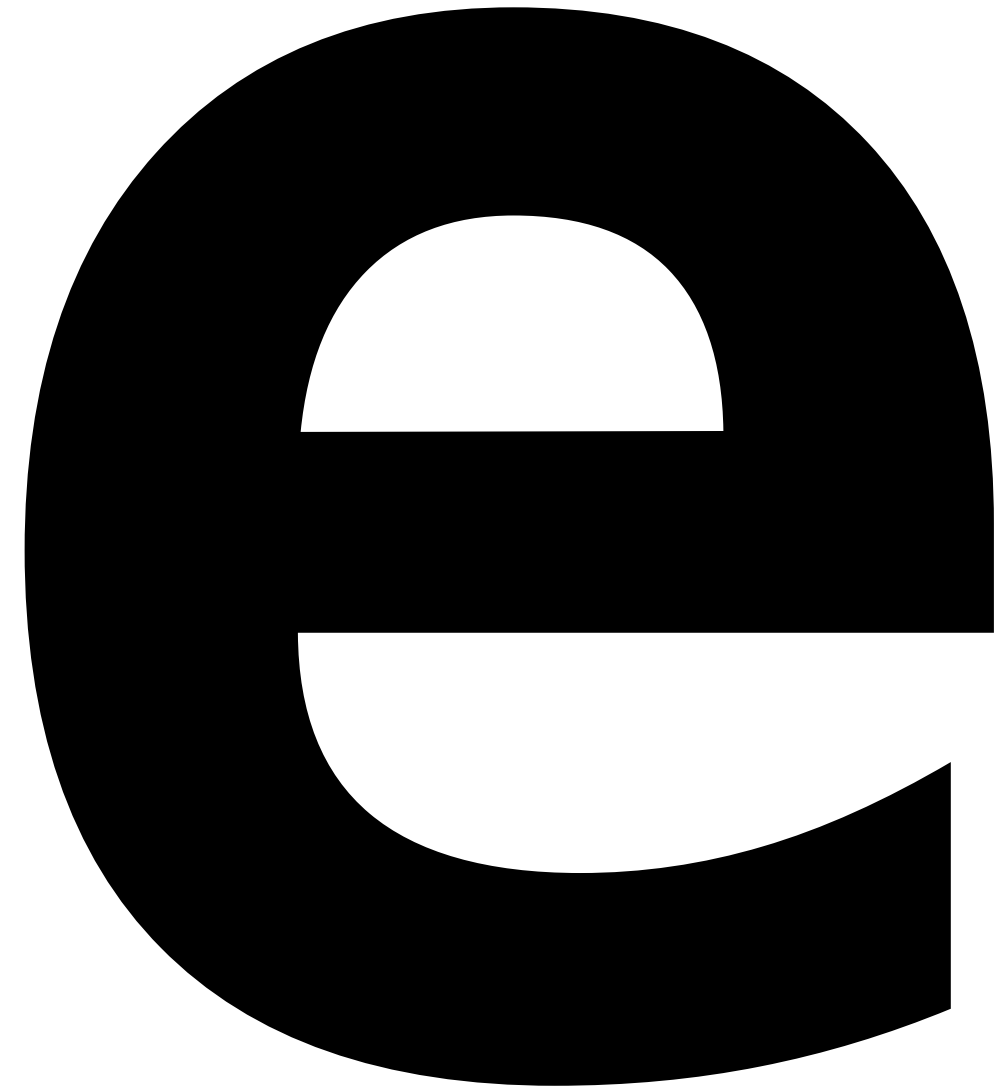
3



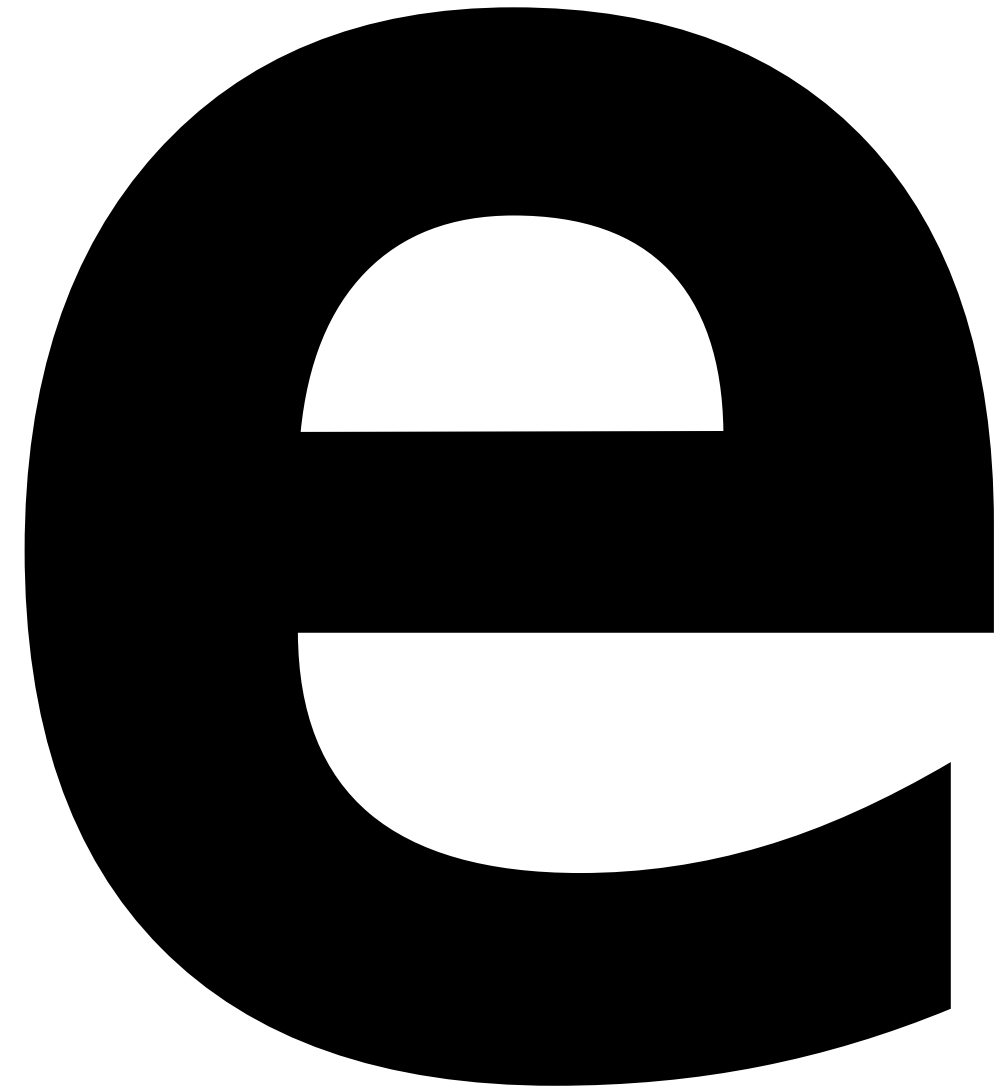


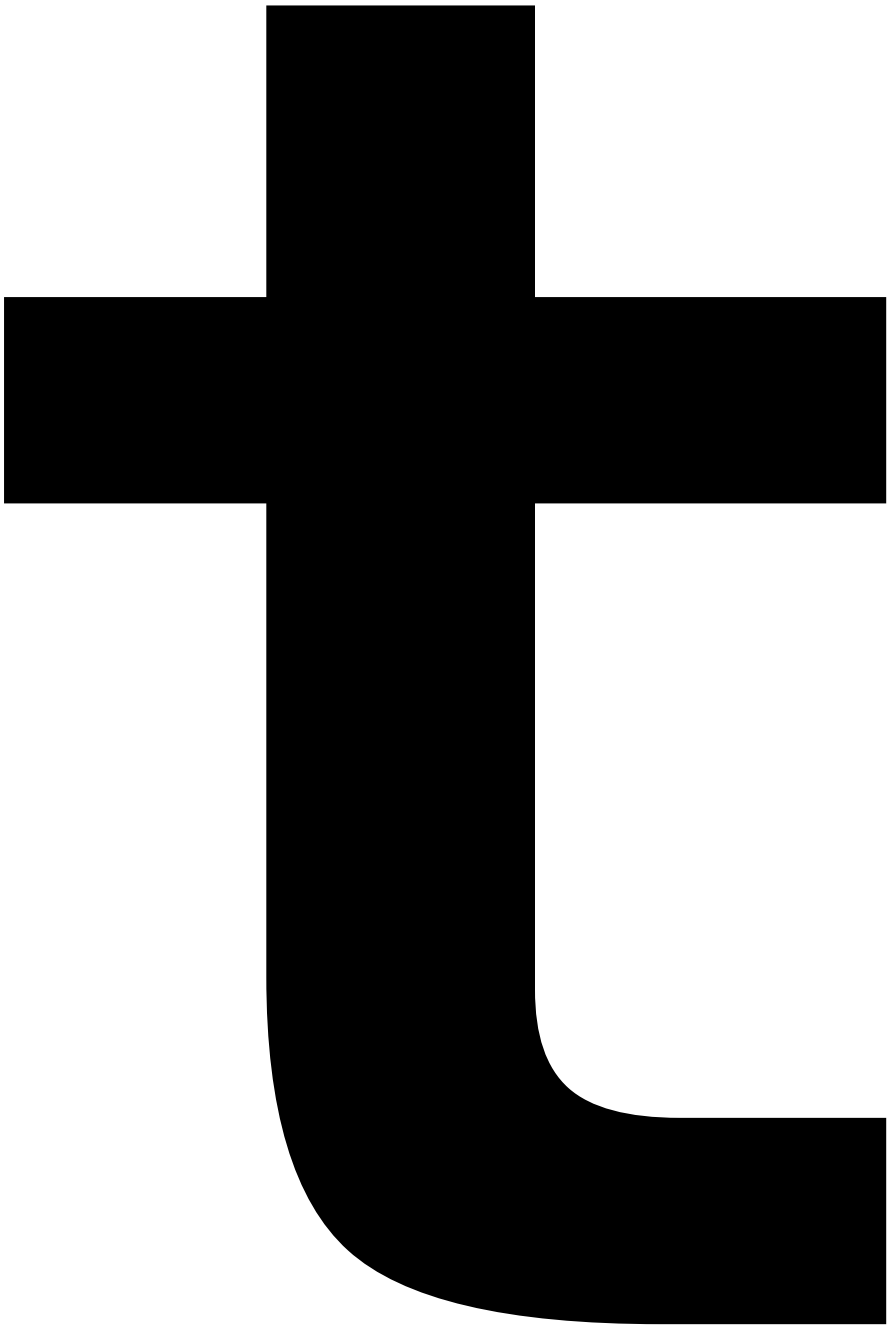


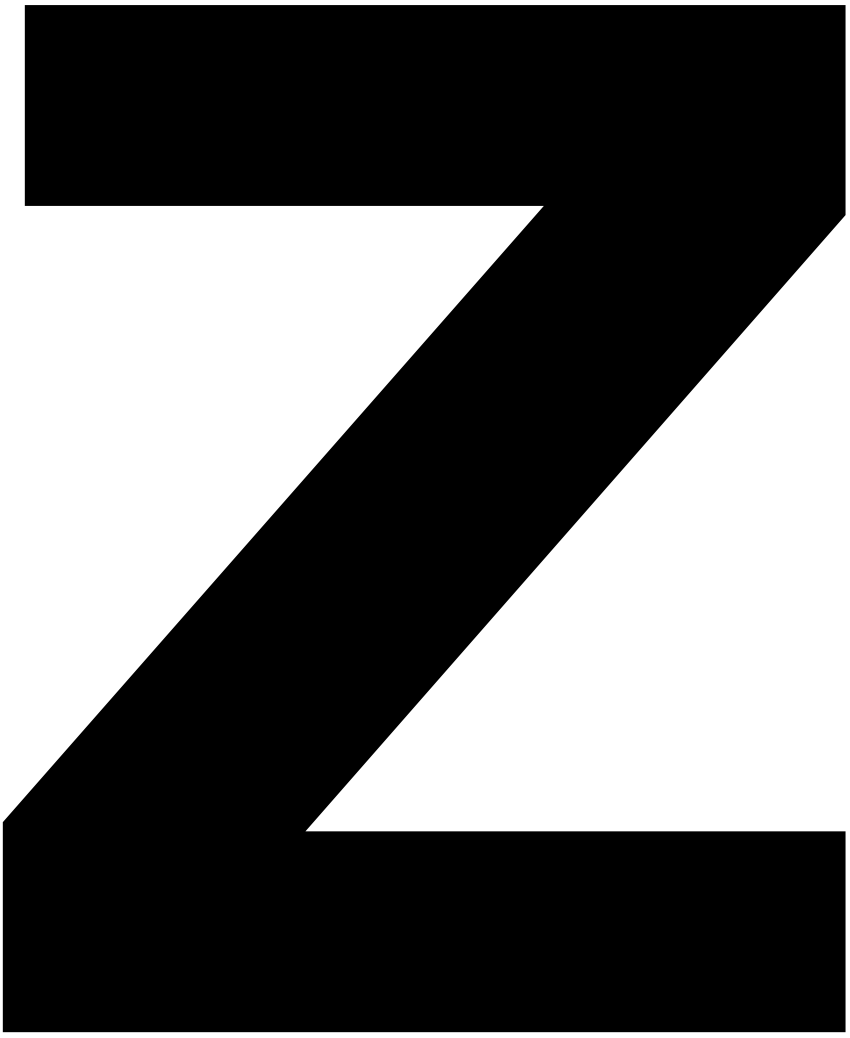


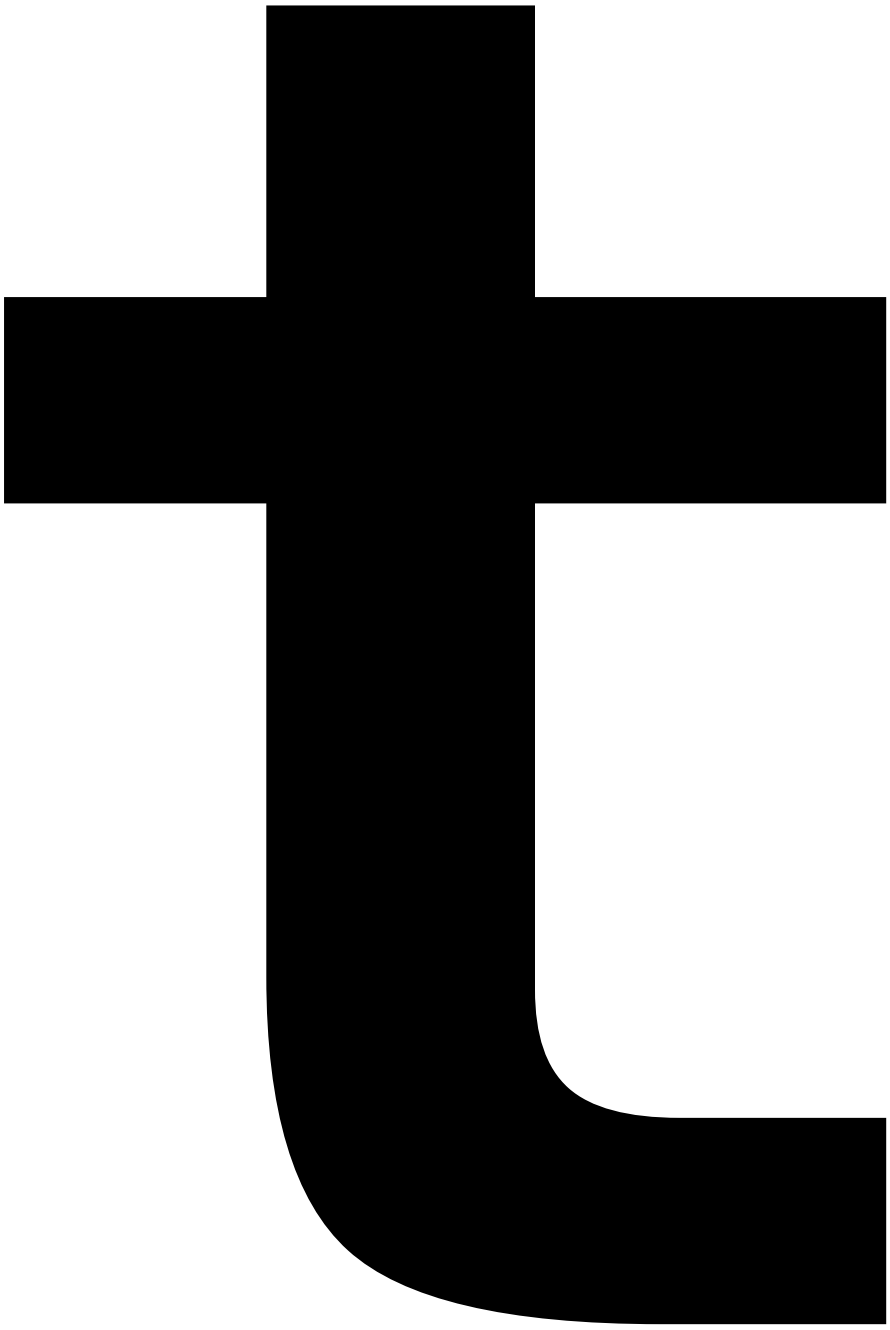


S

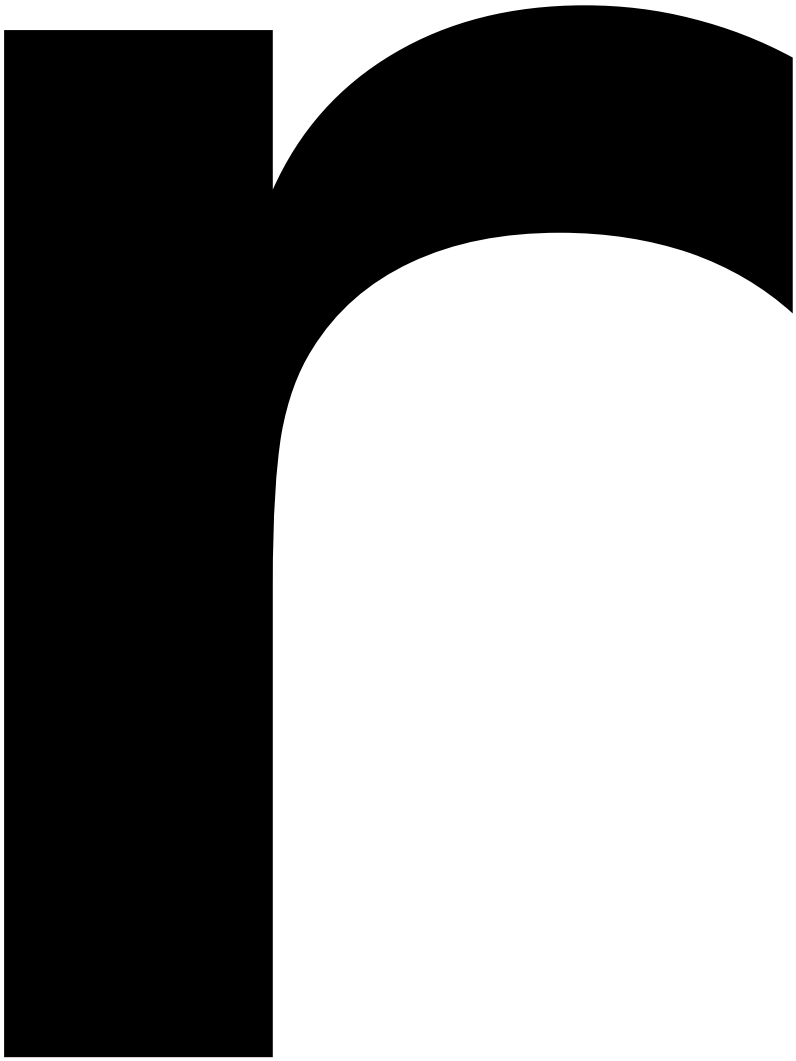




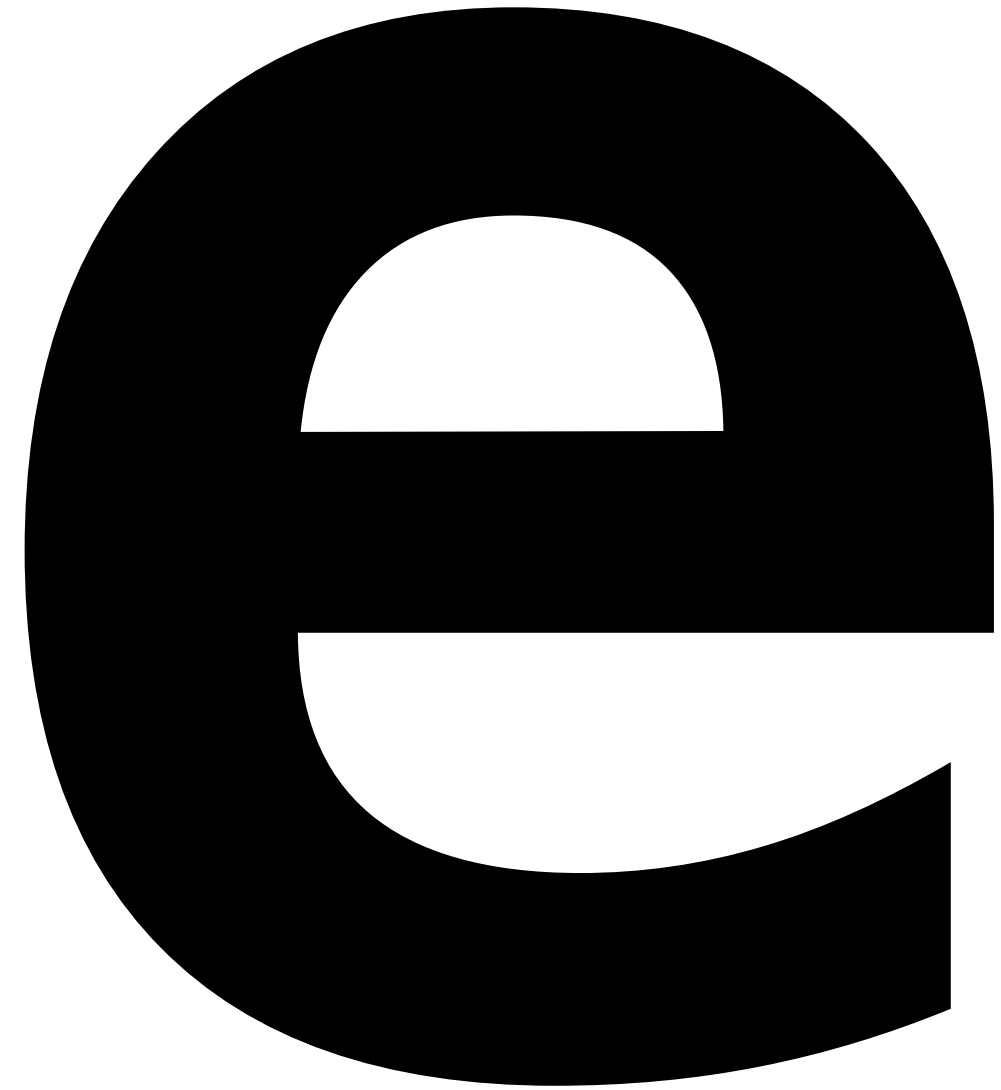


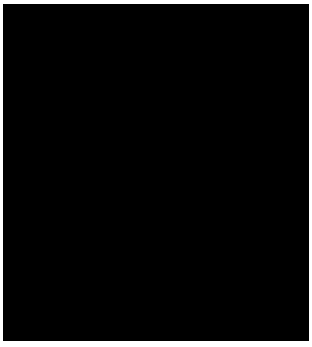


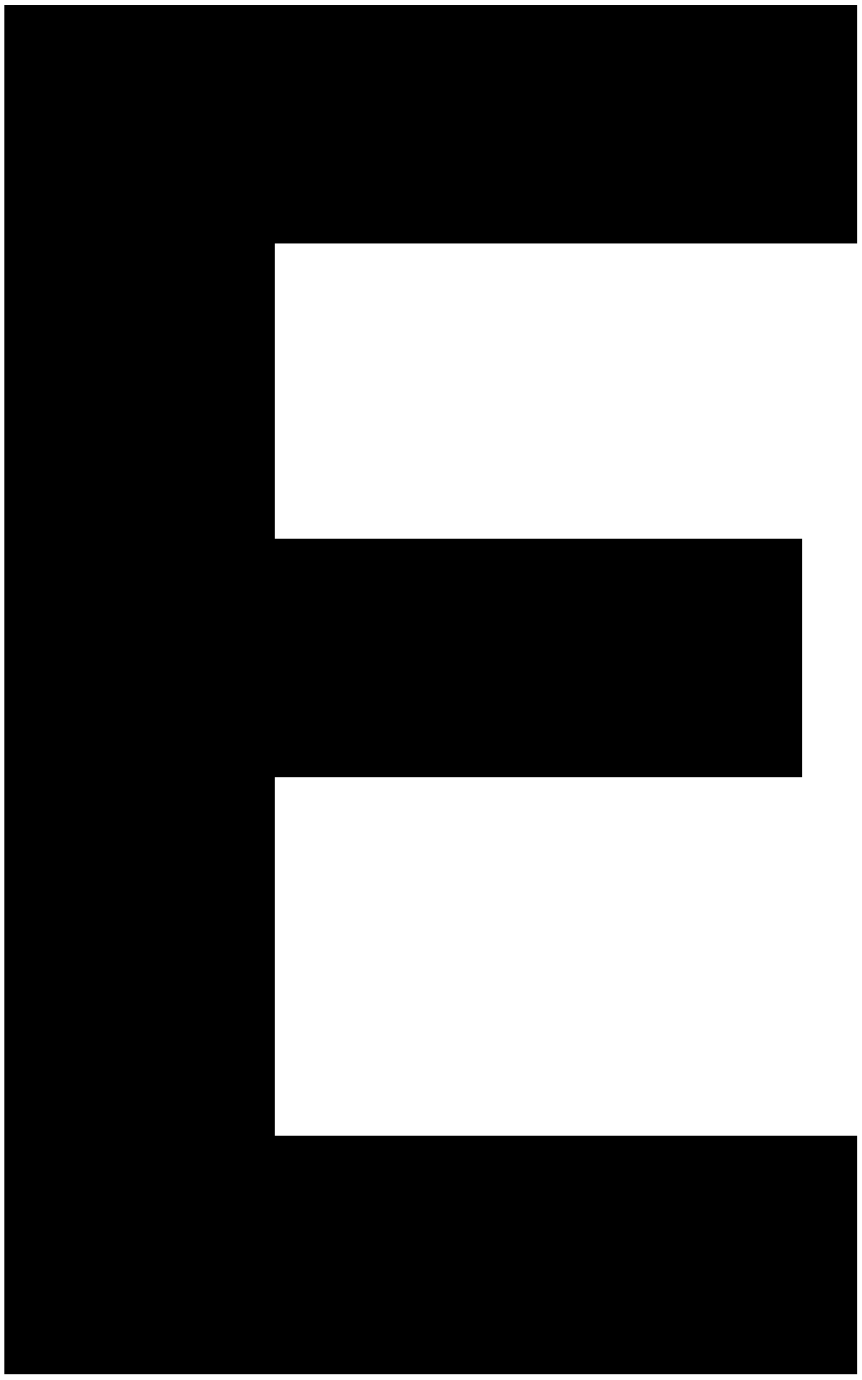
u



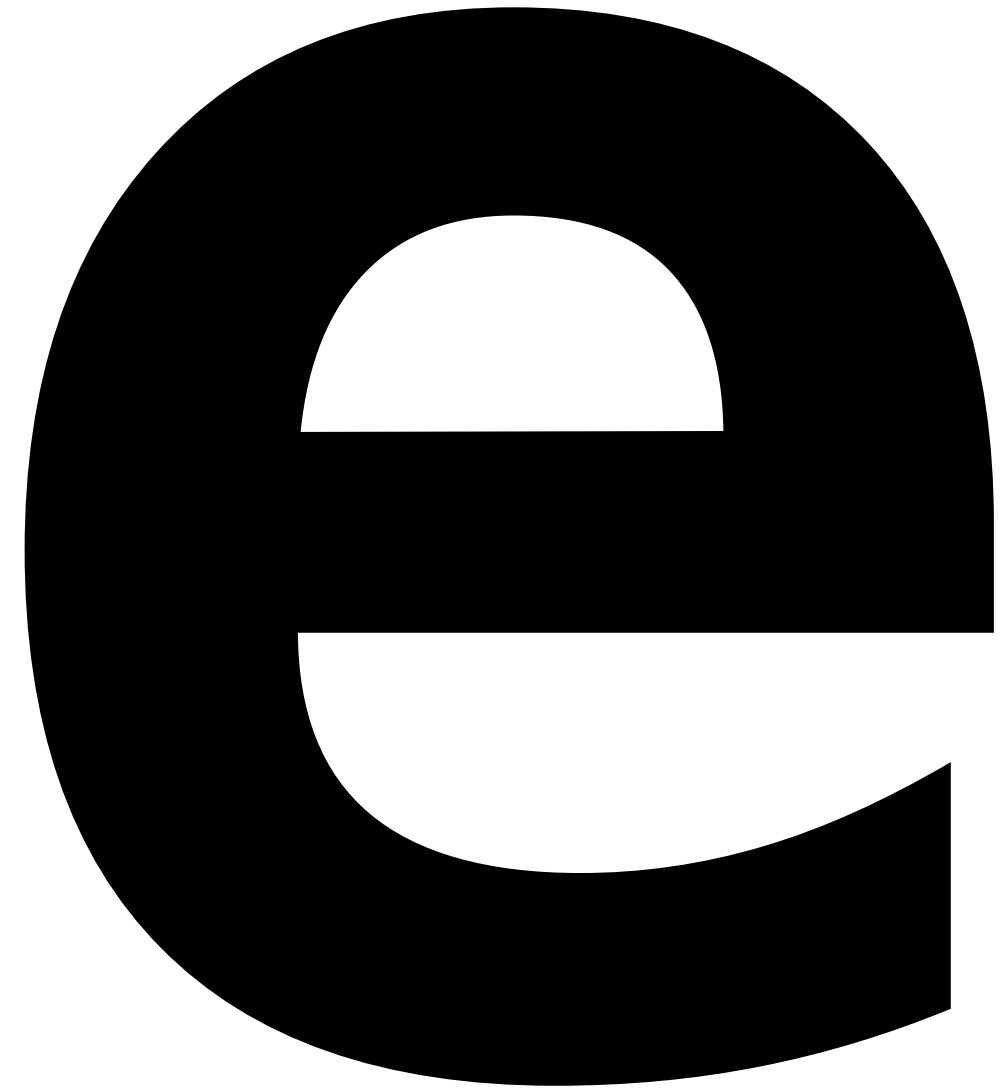
d

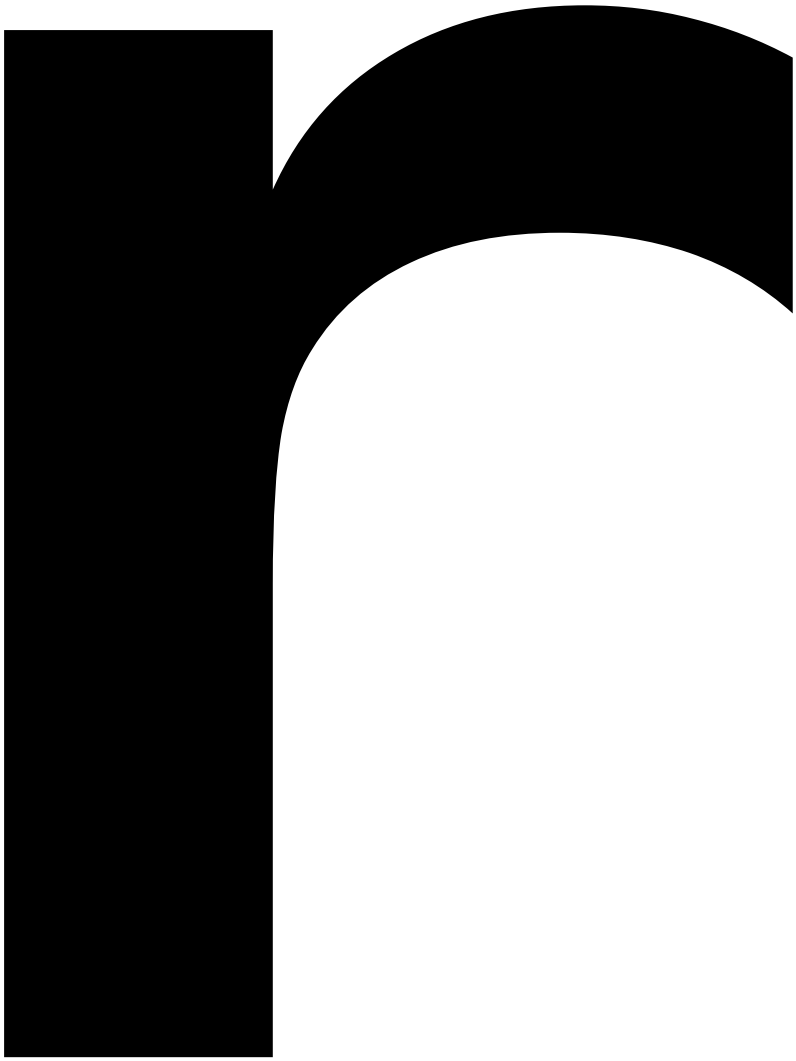


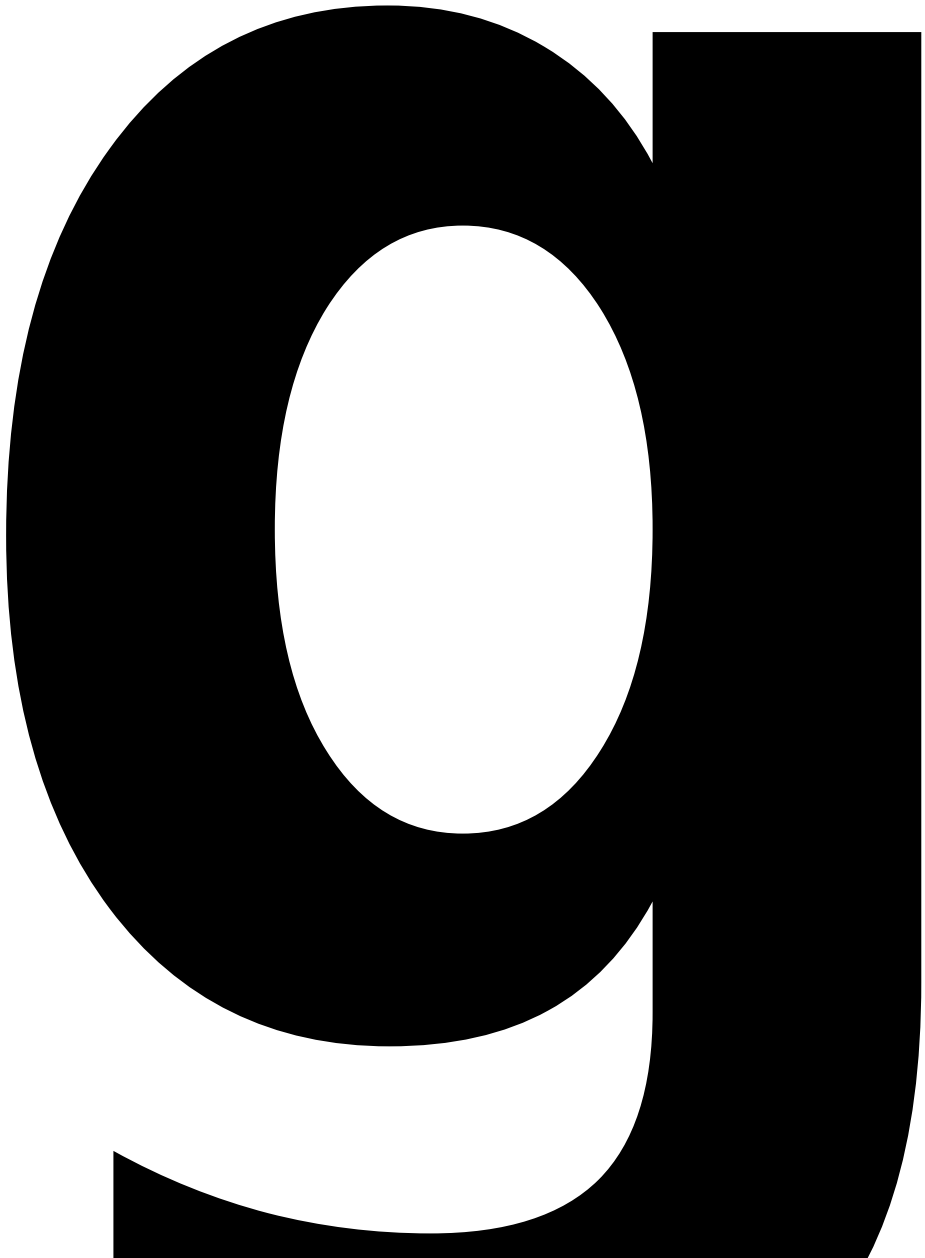


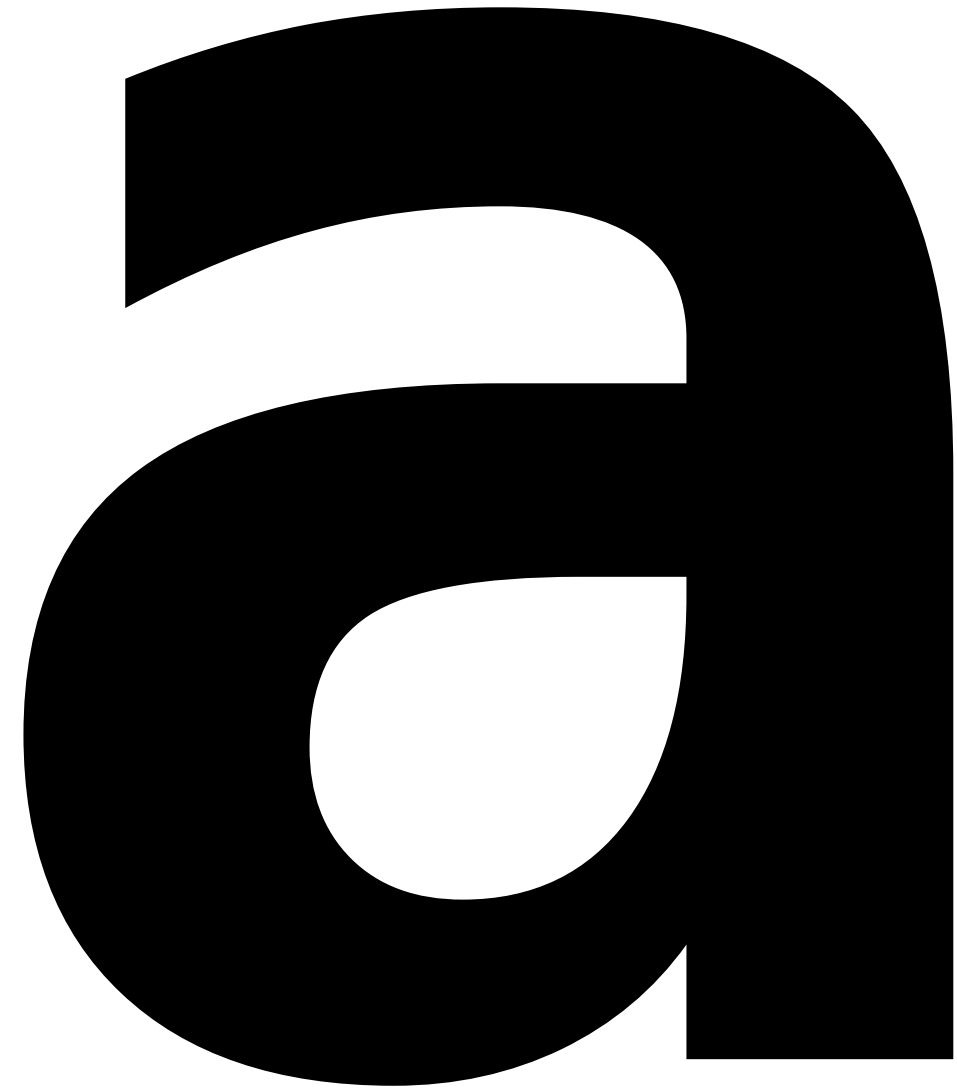


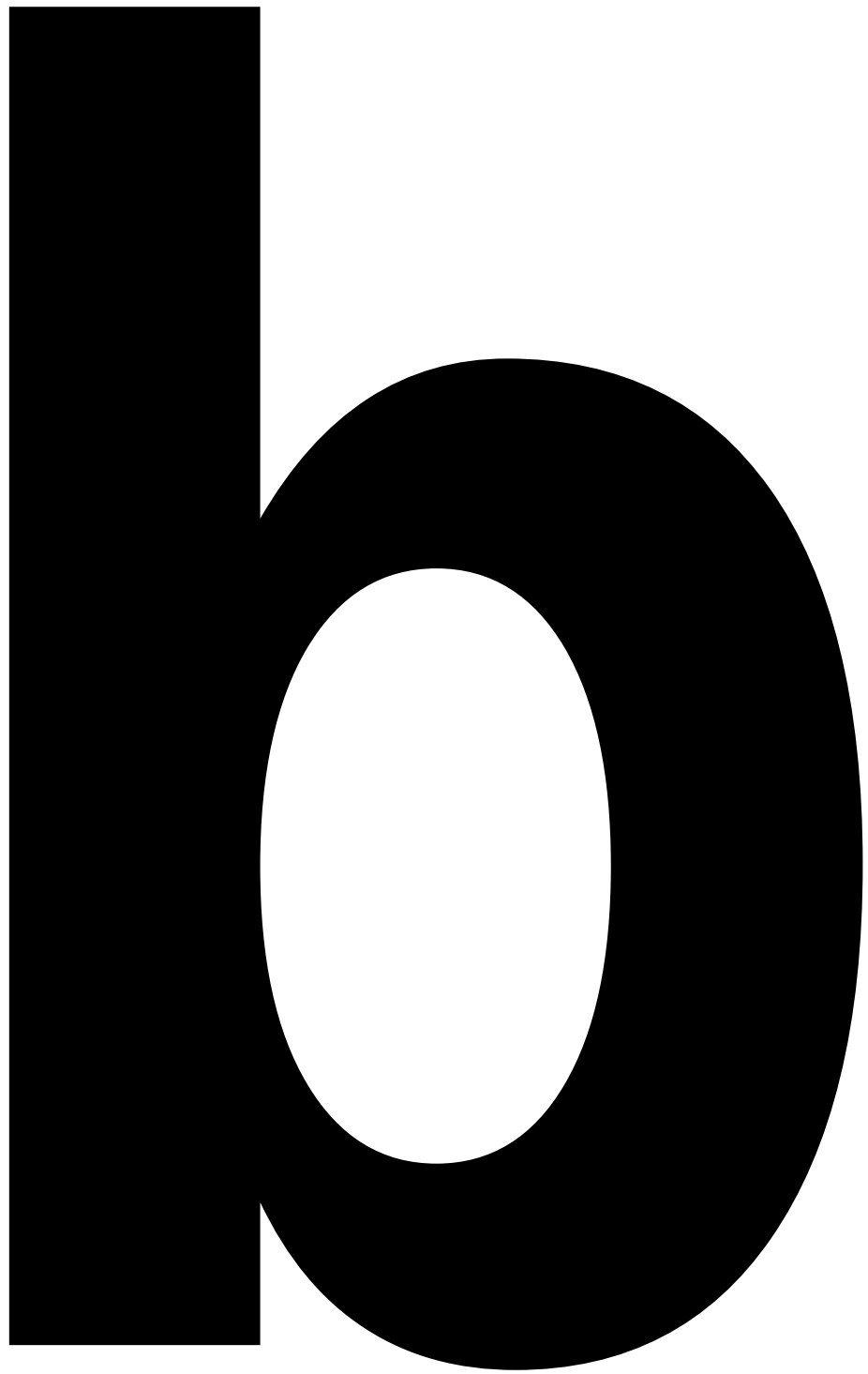
S

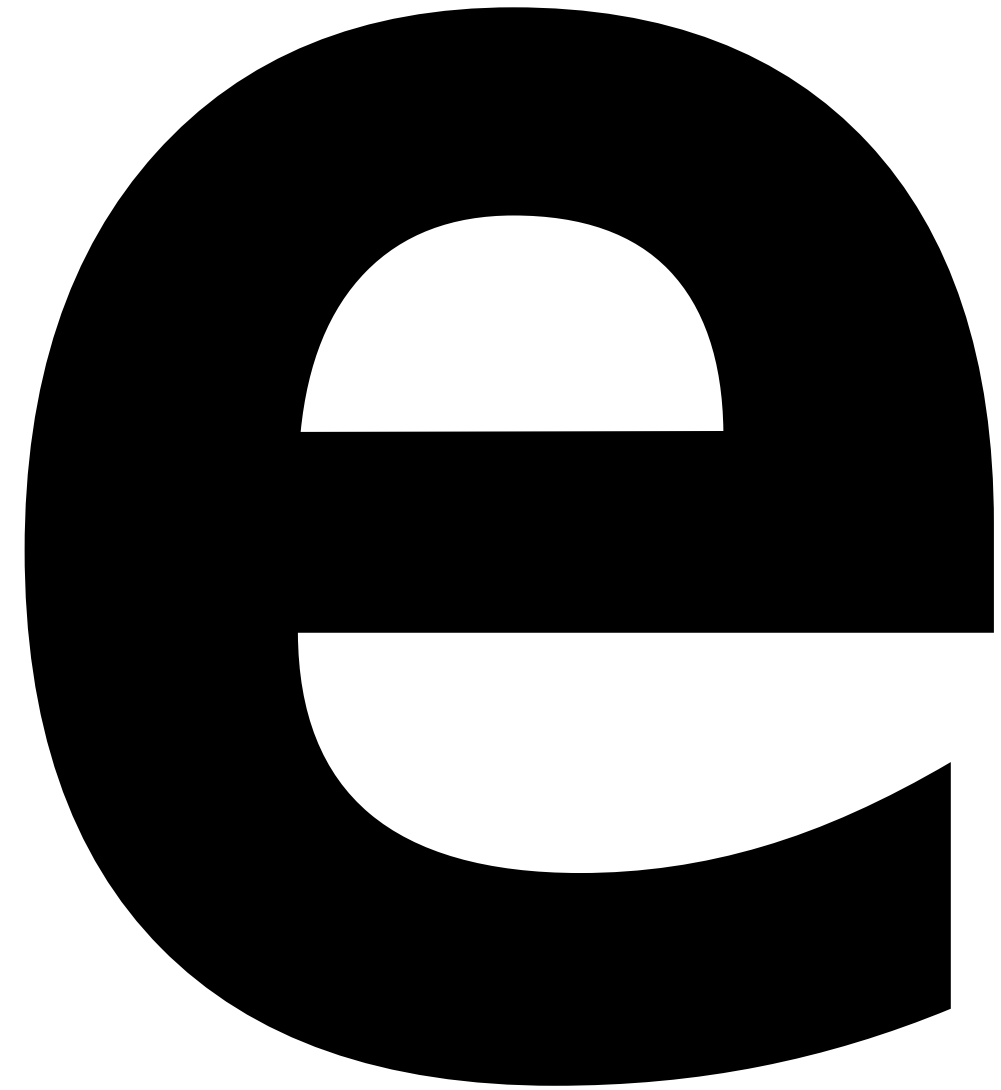


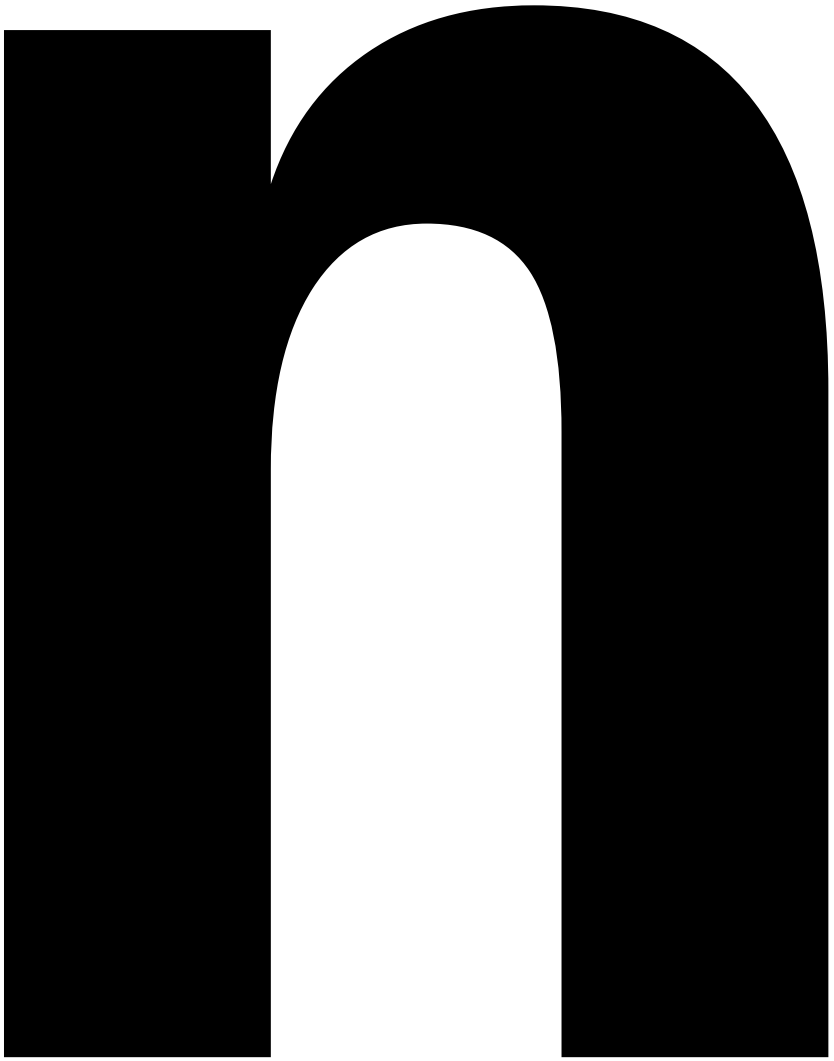




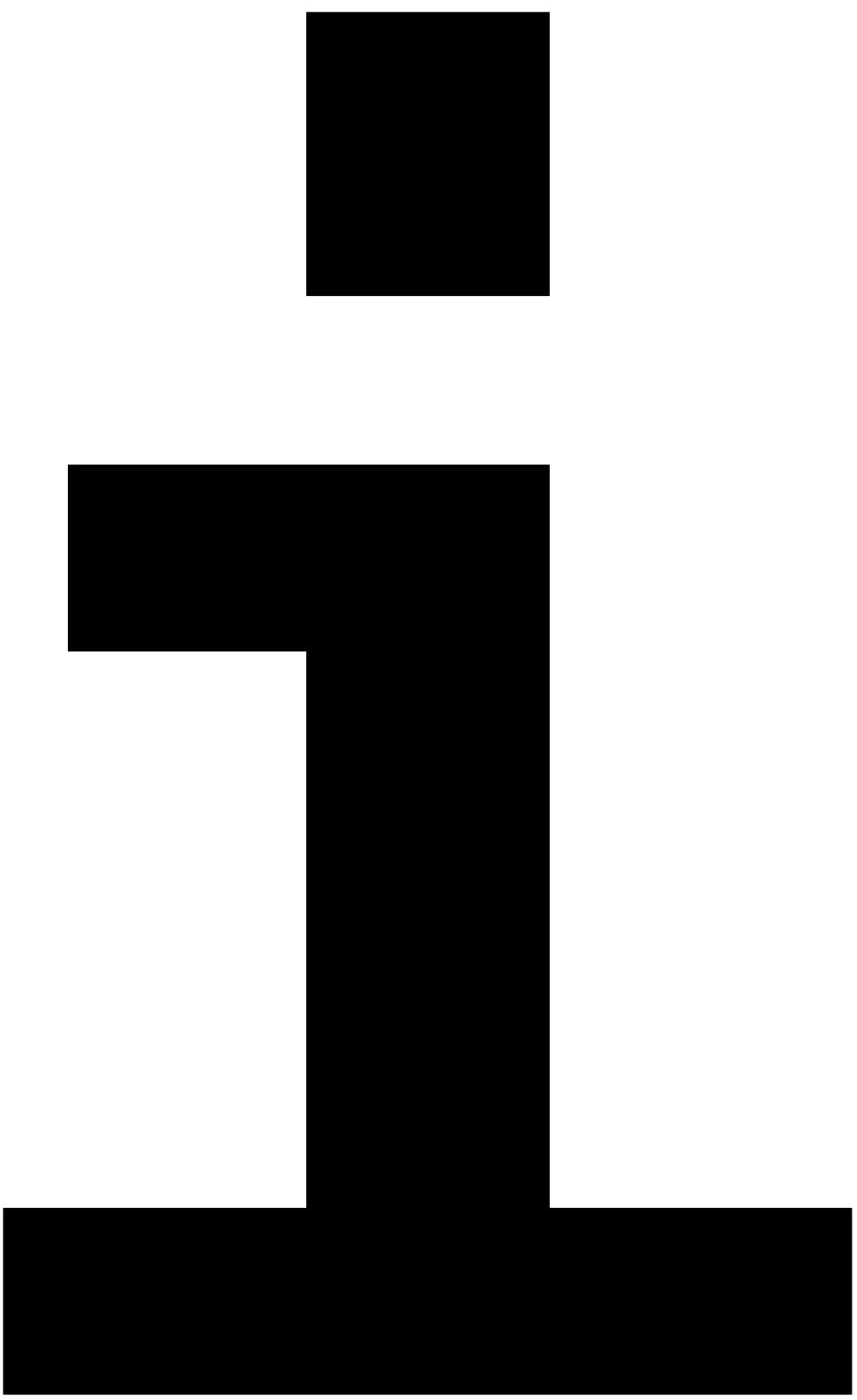


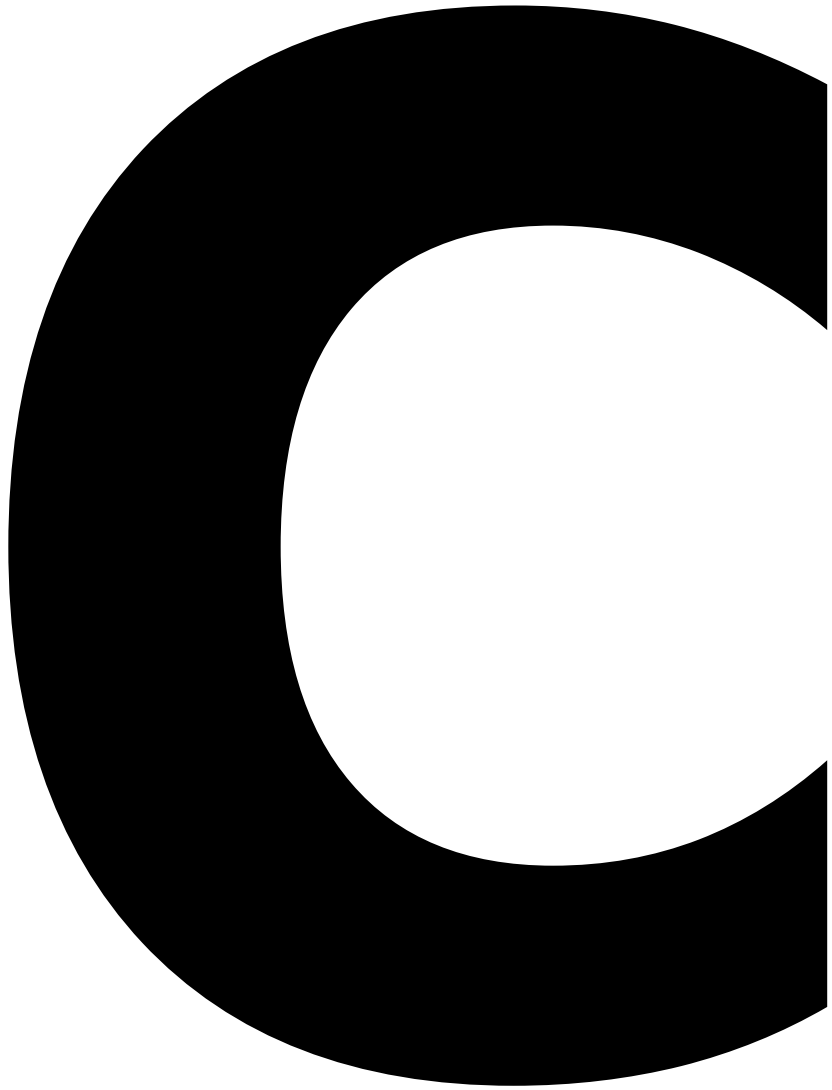


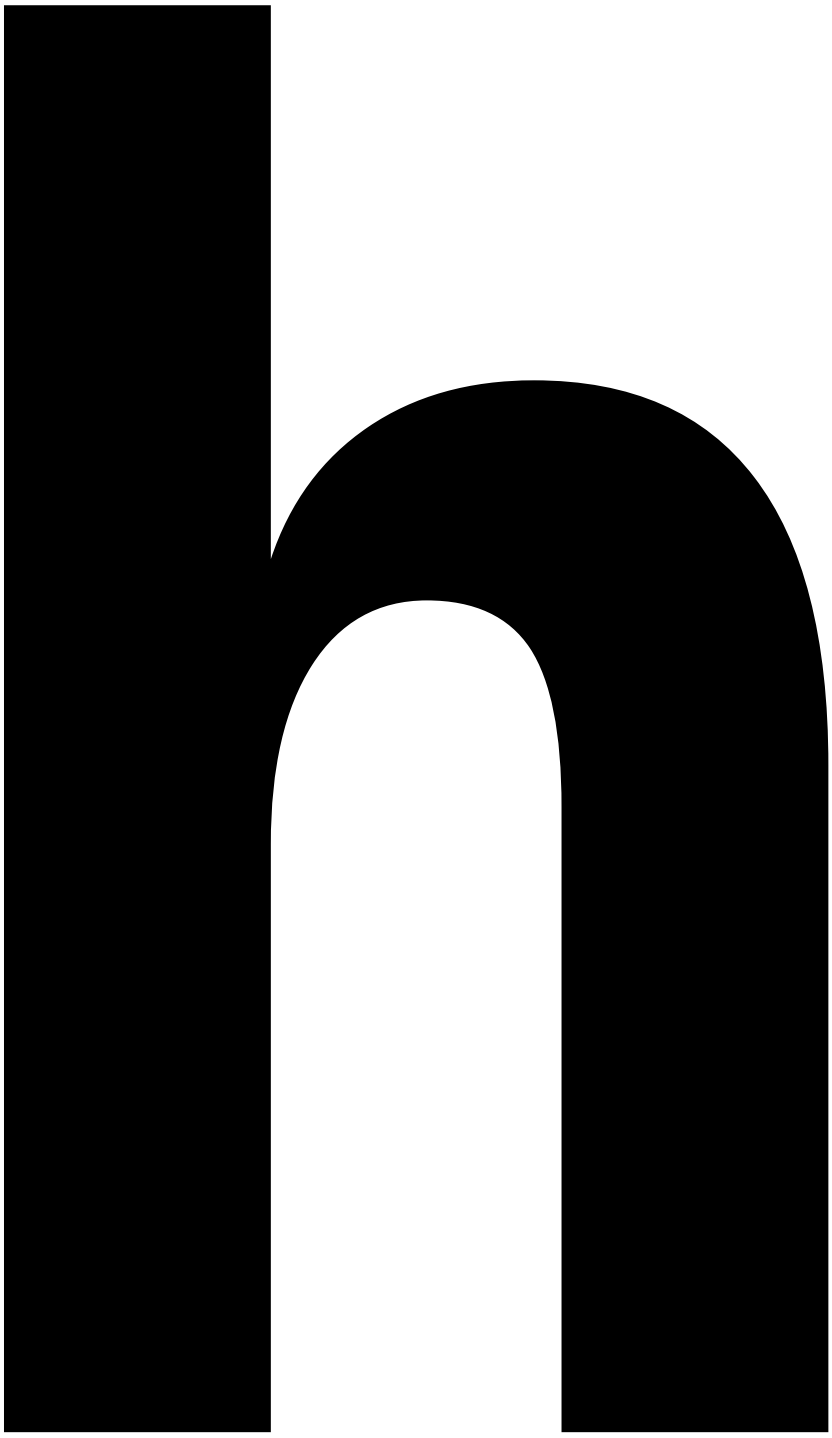


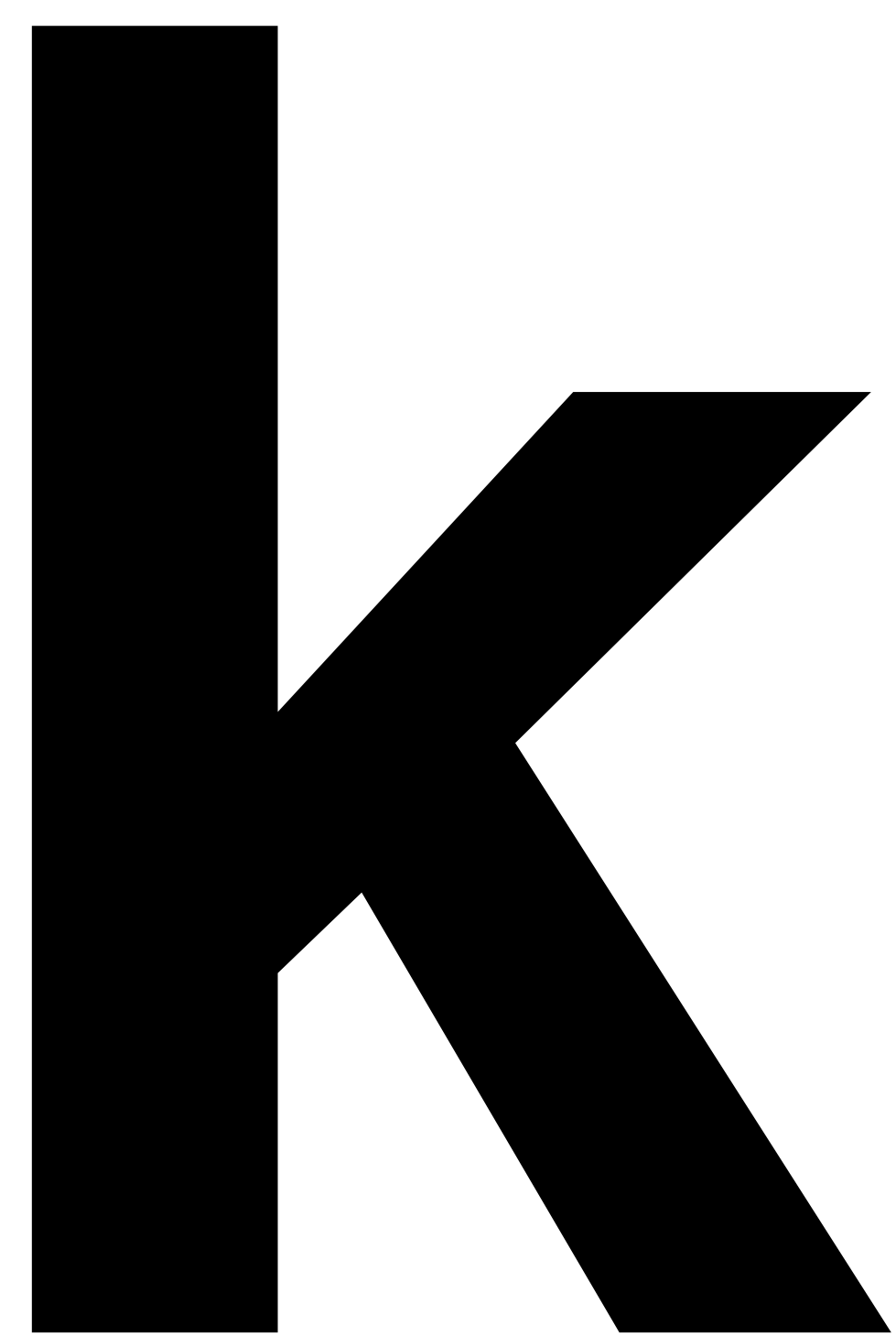


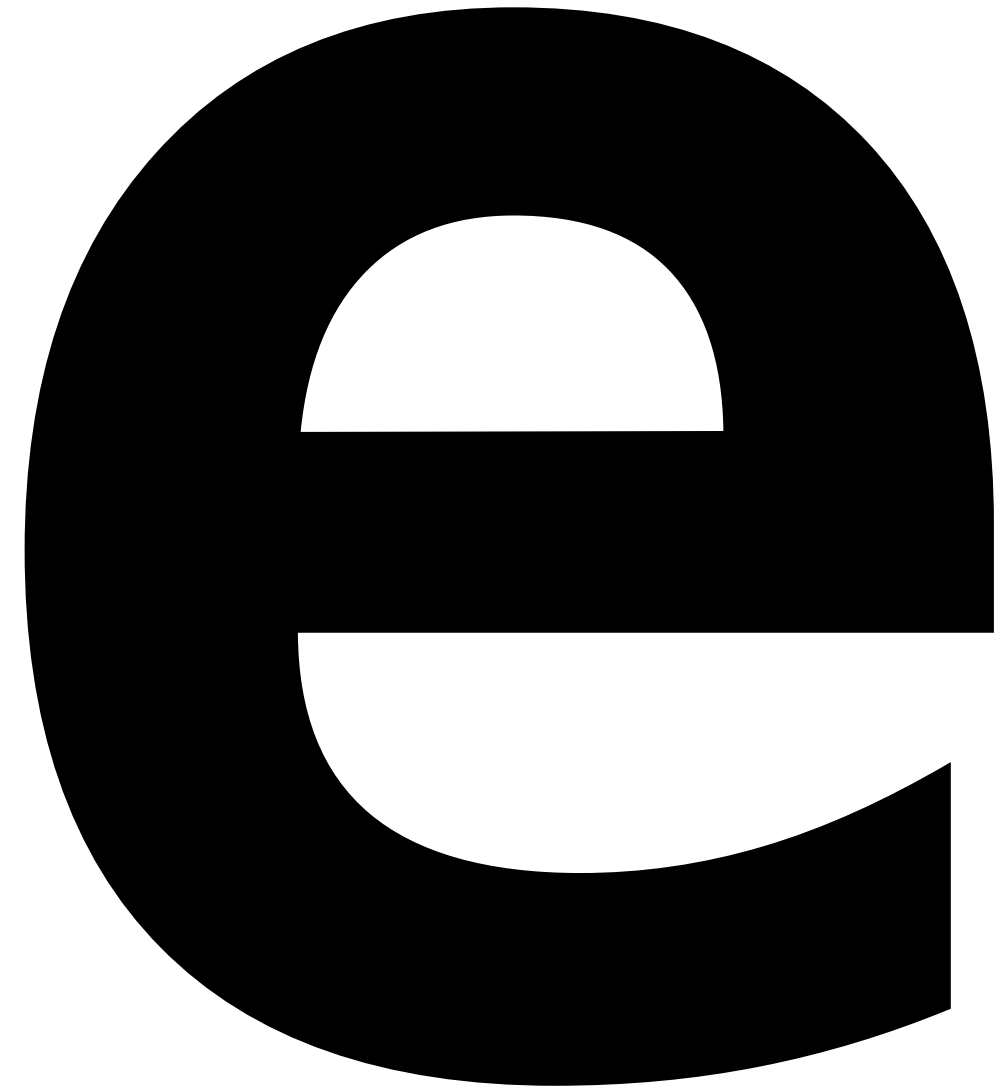
S

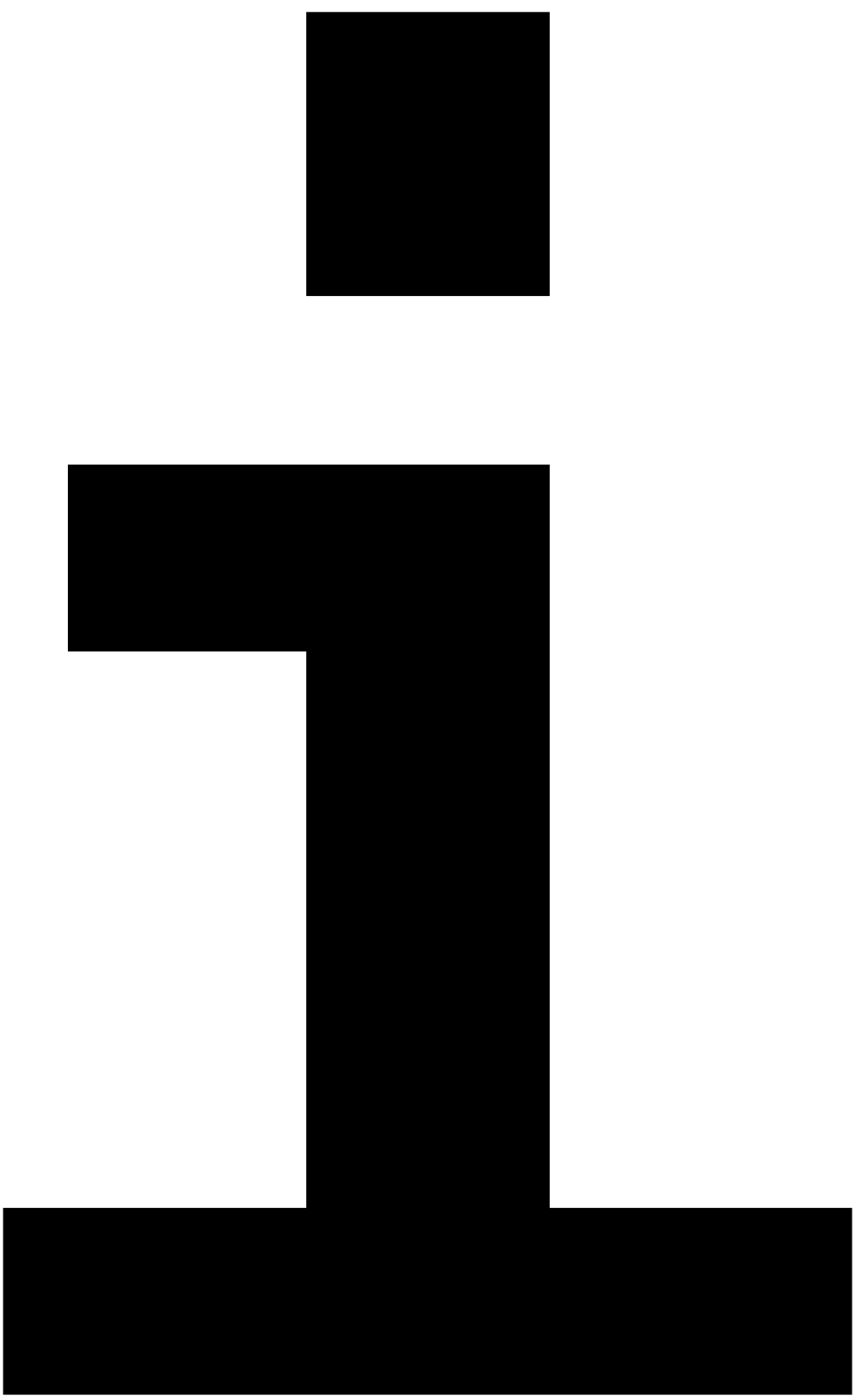


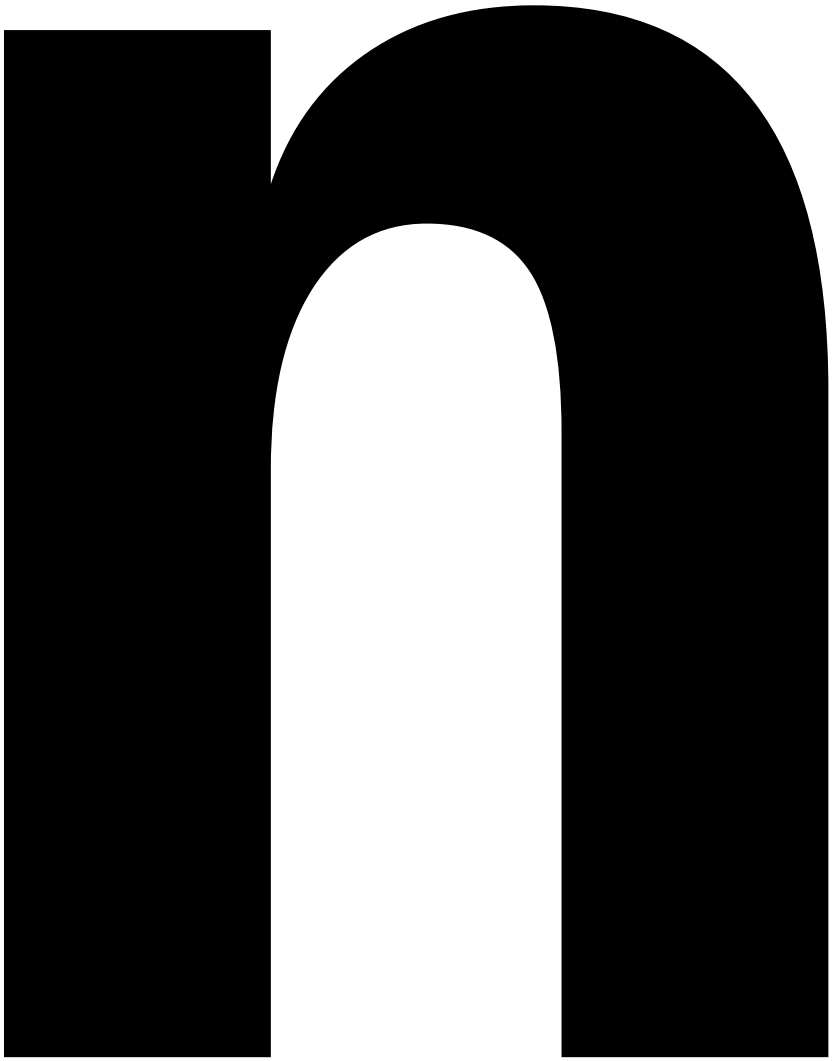


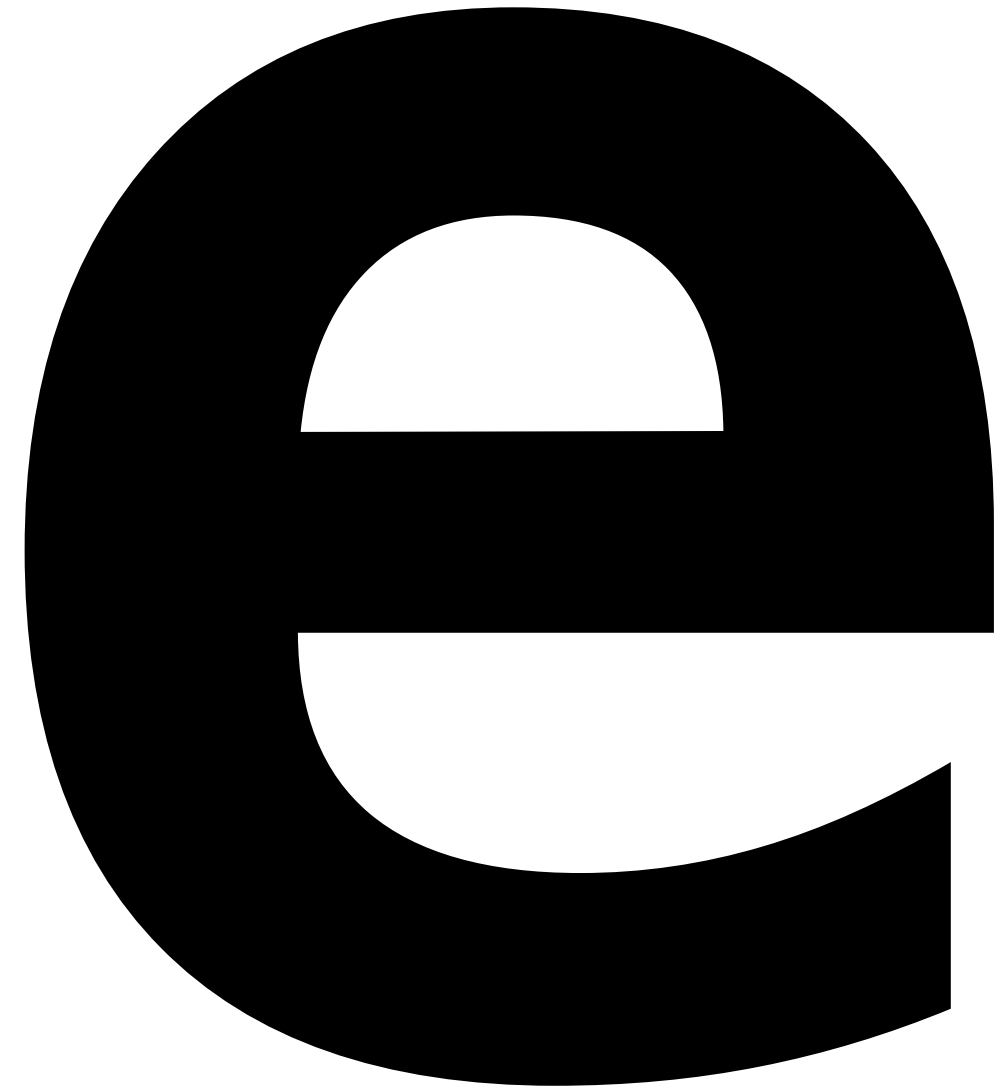


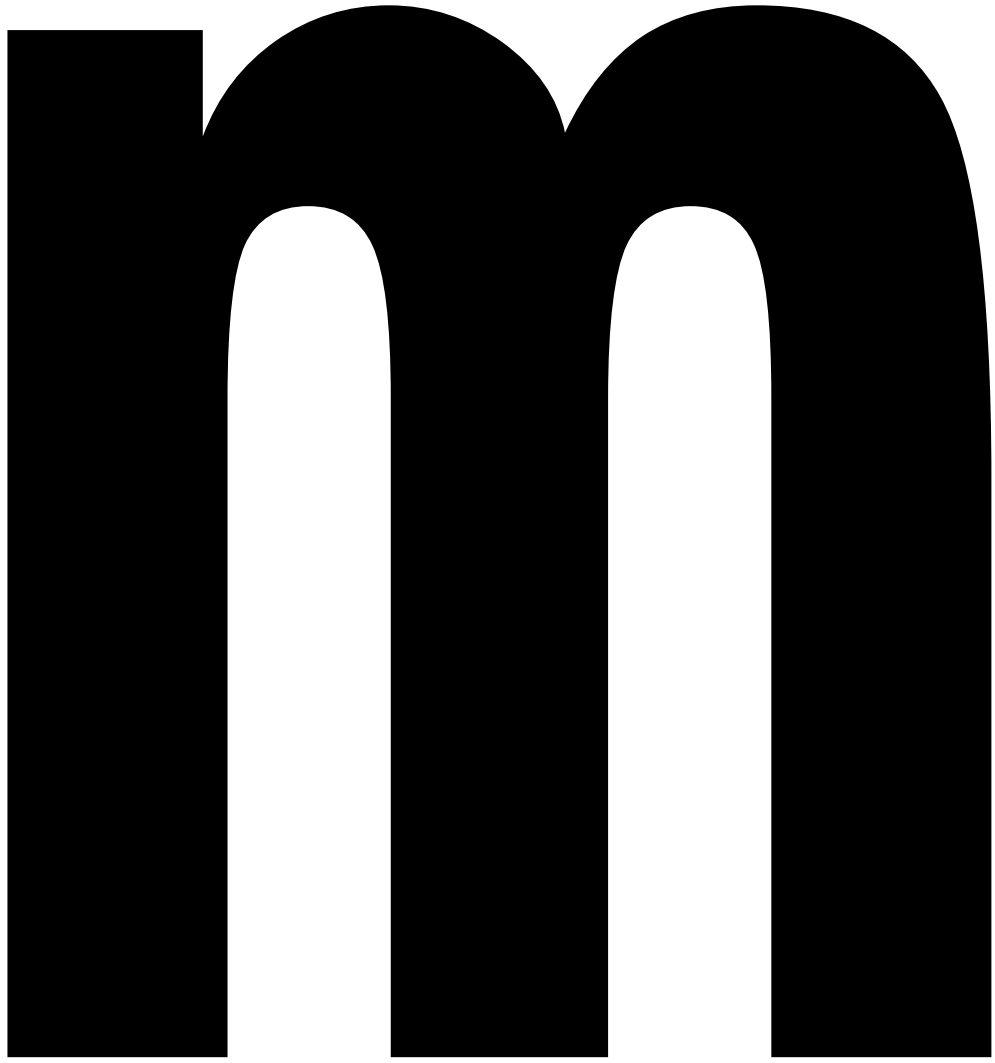


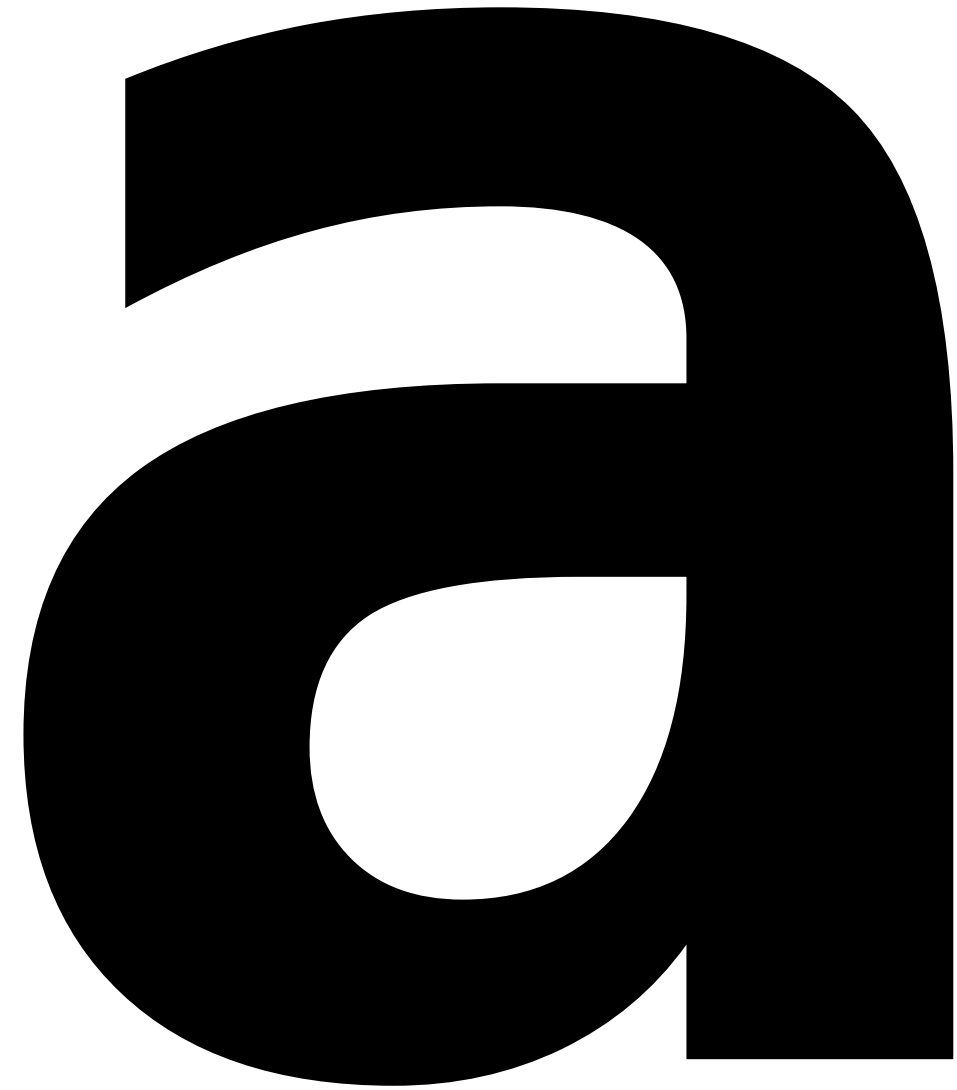


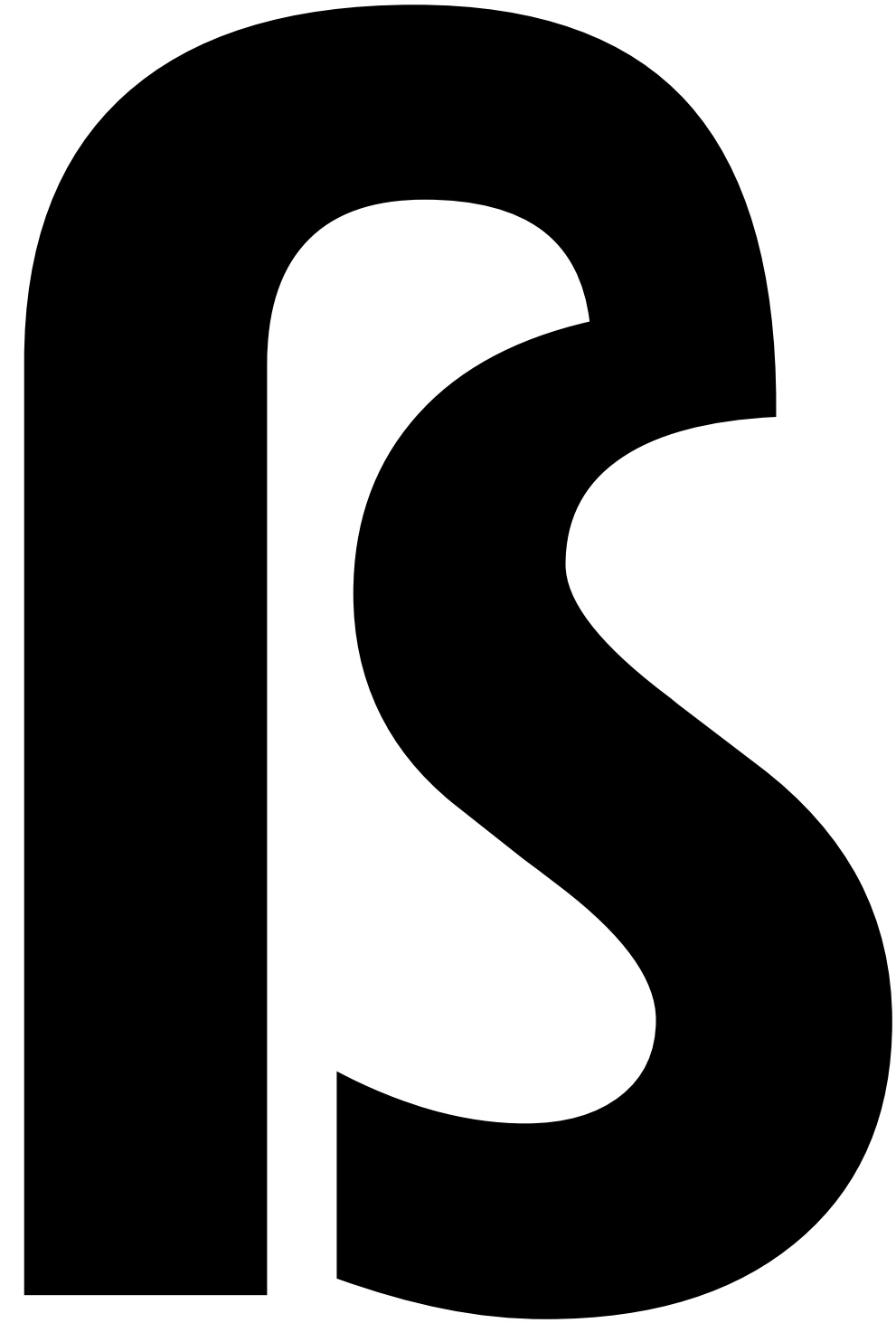


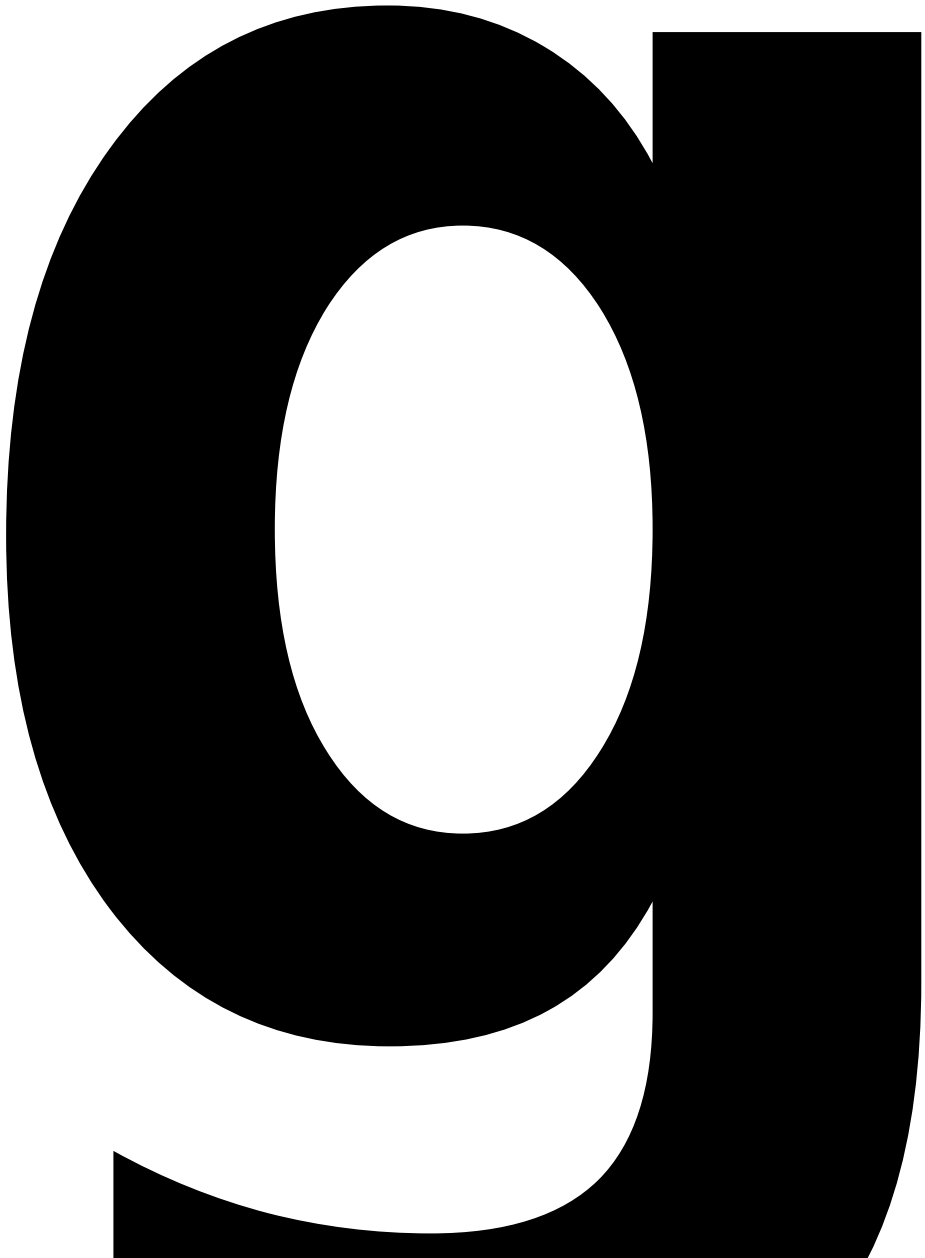


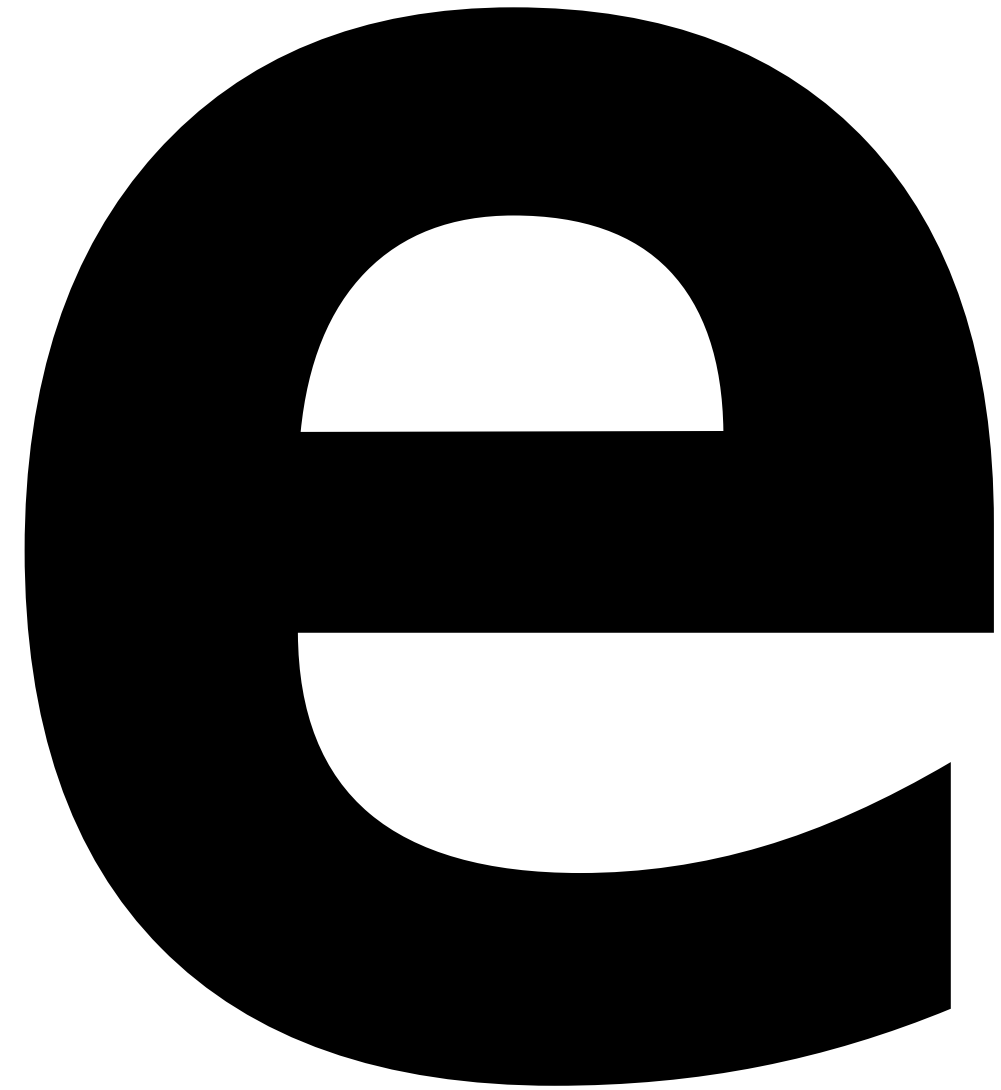


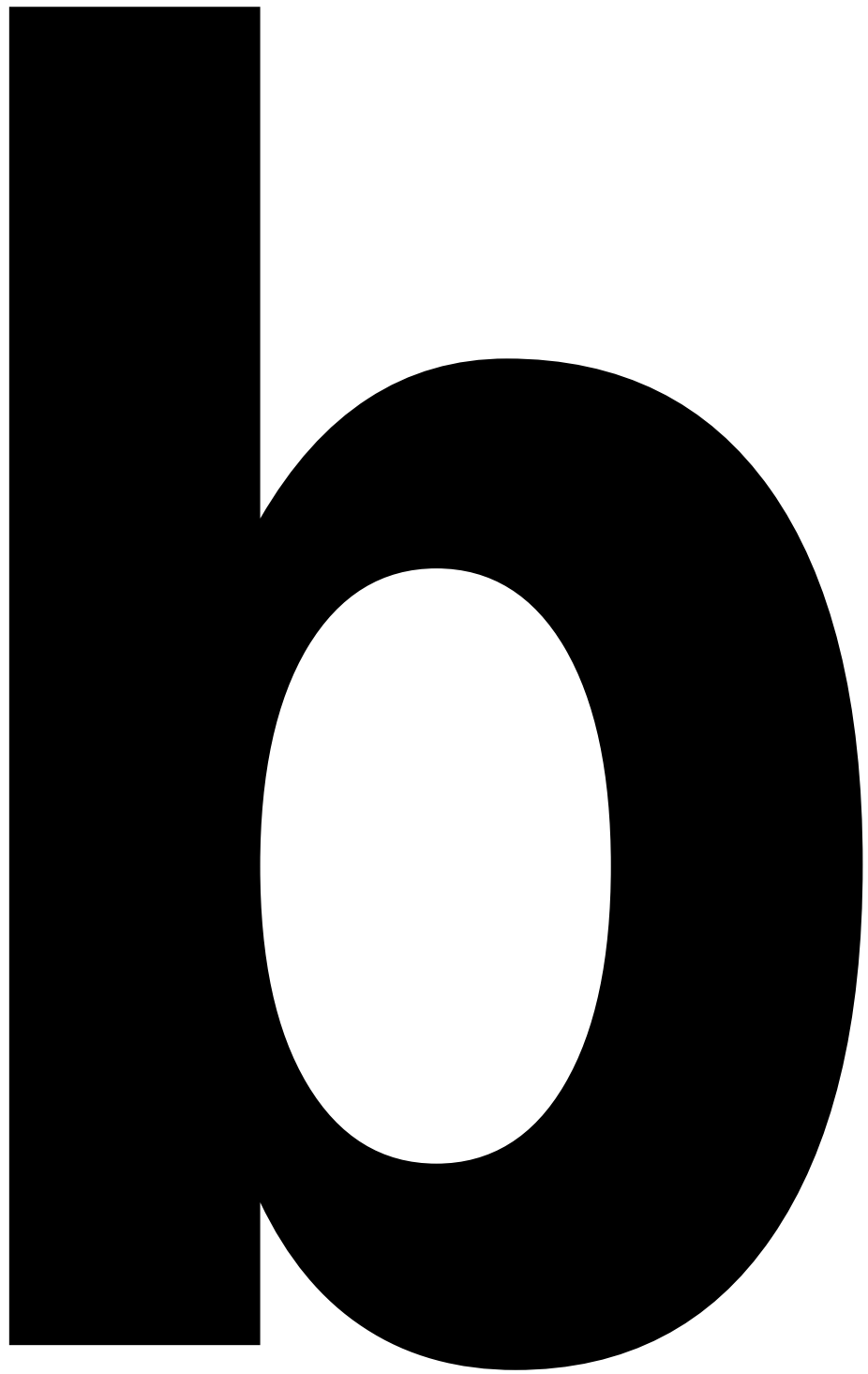


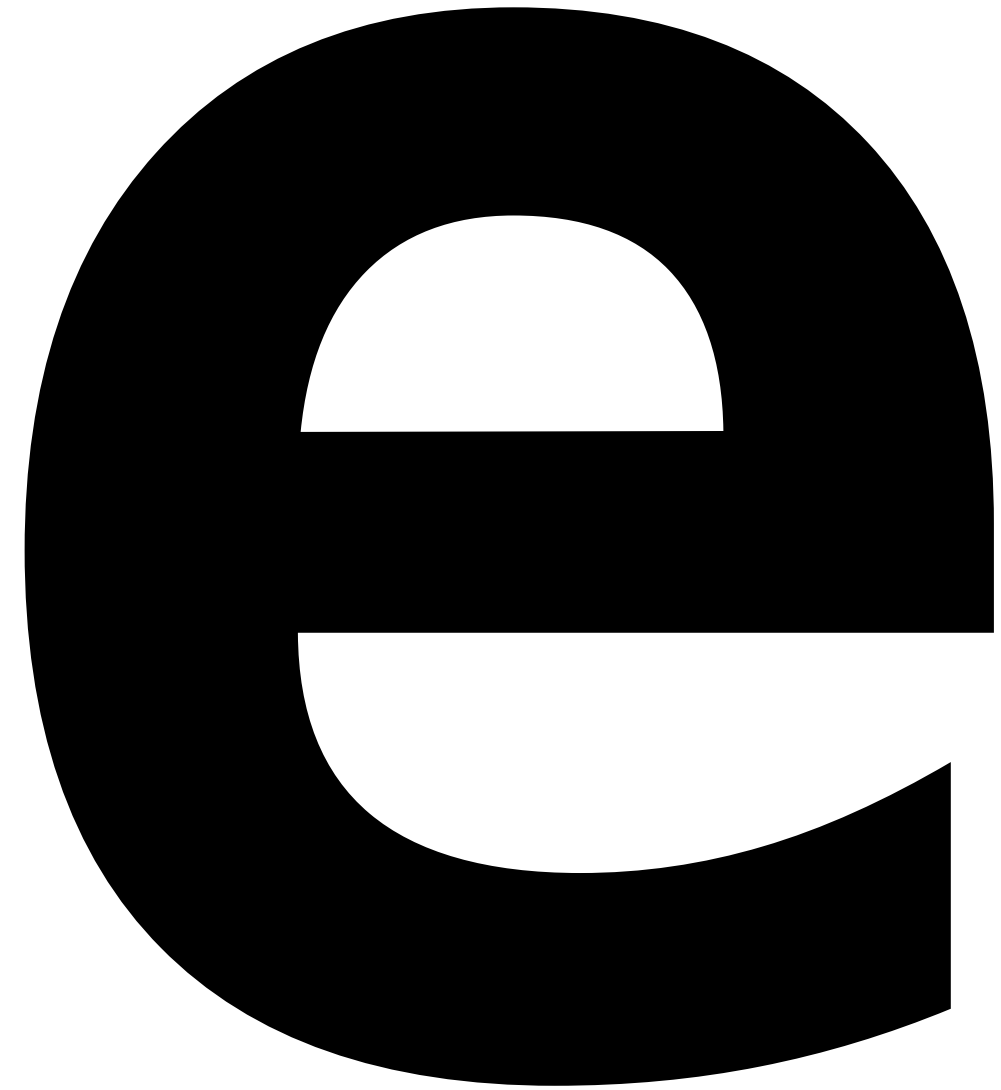


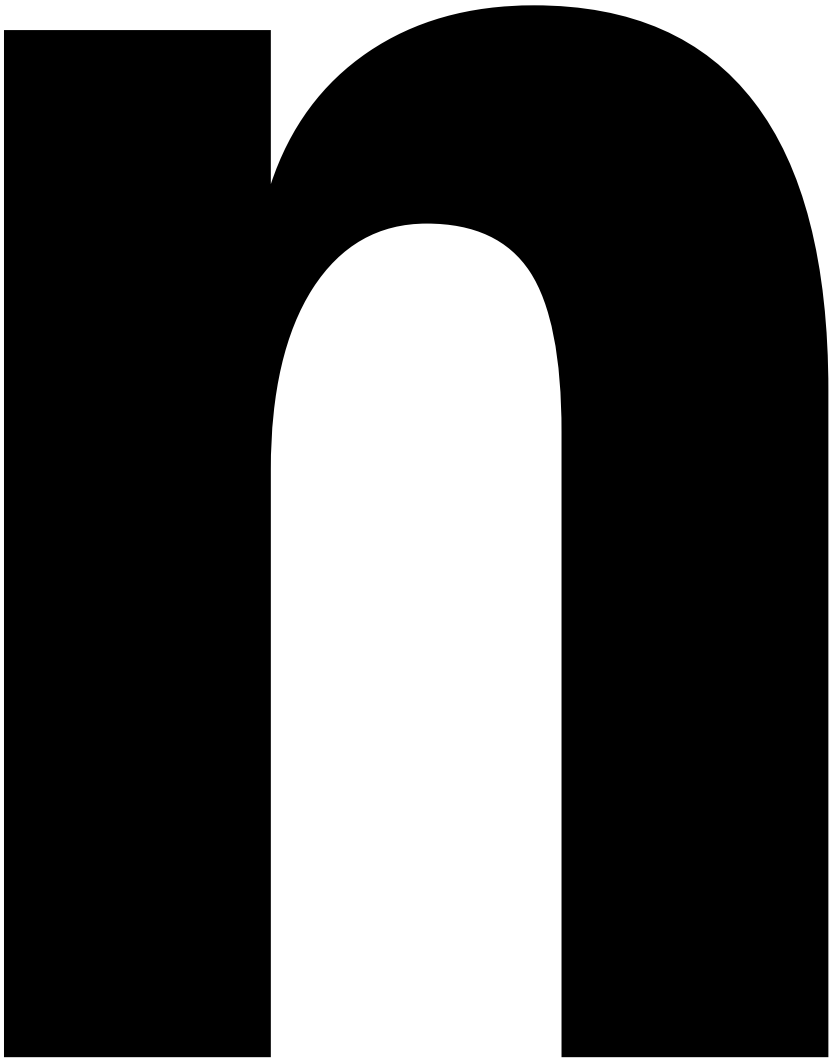




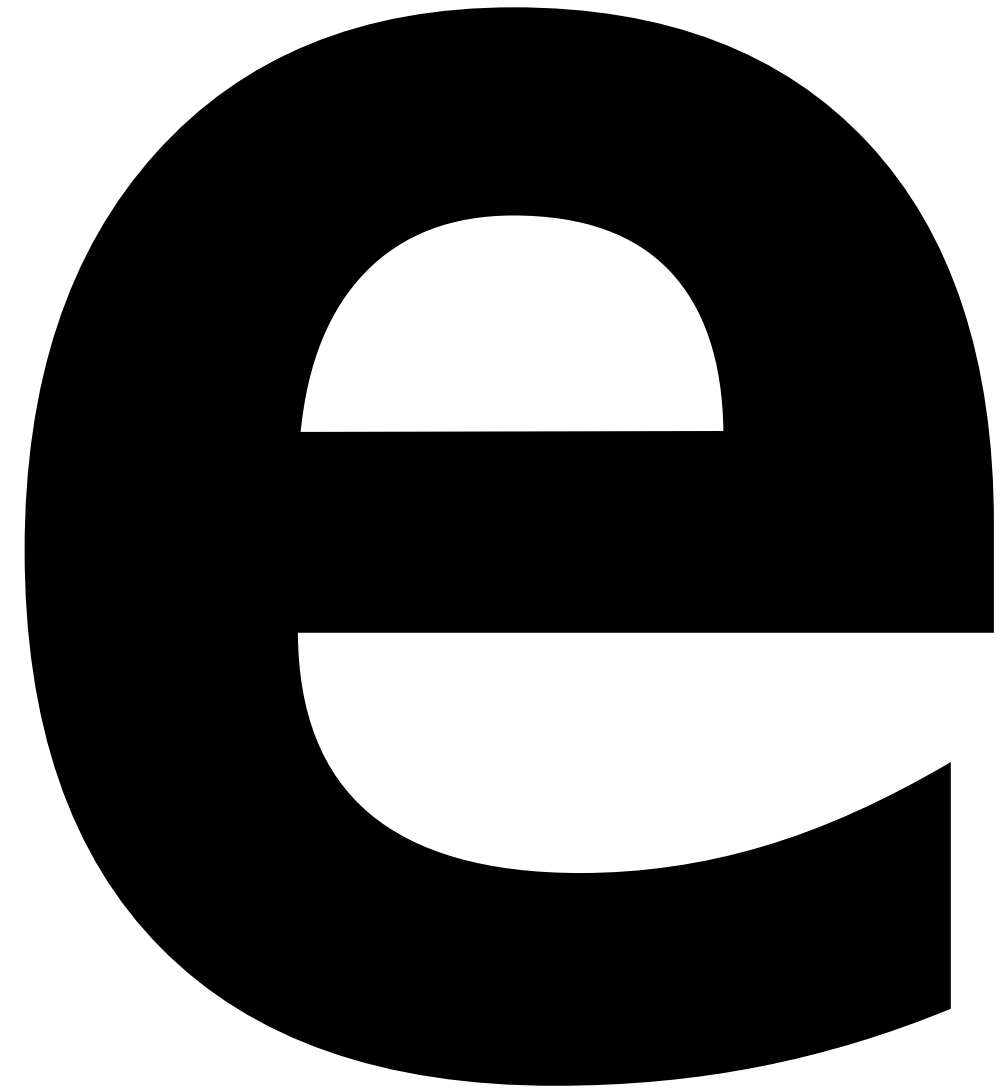


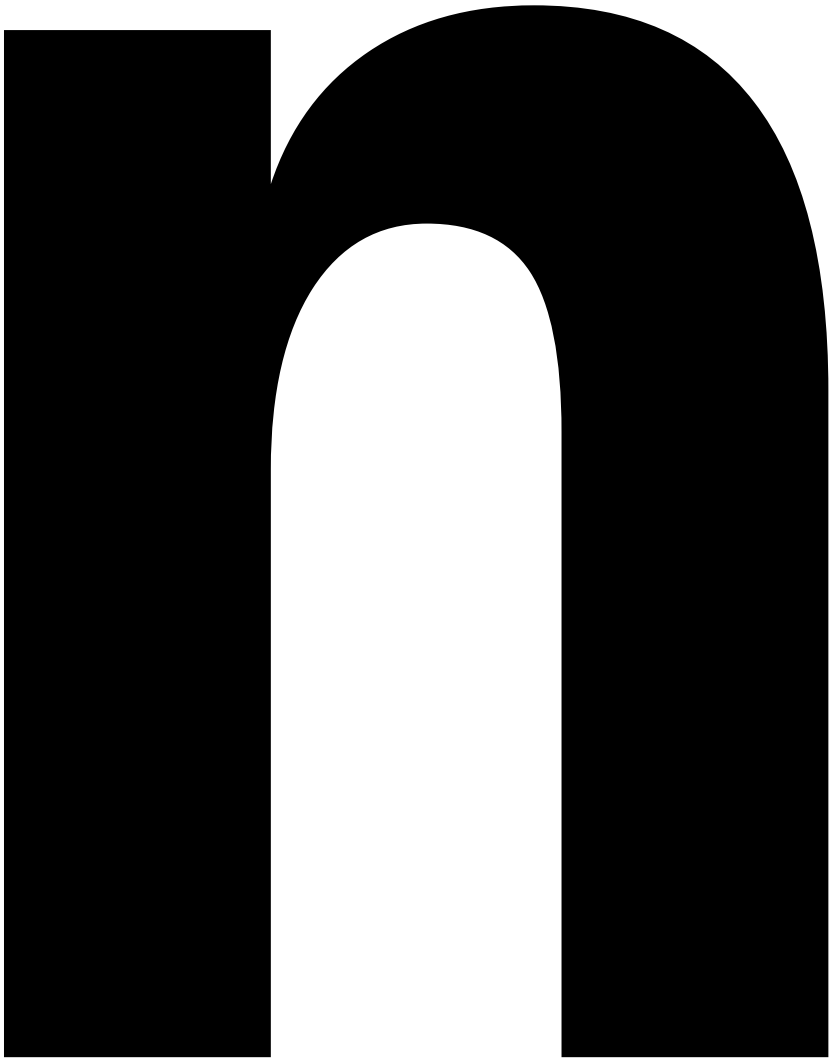


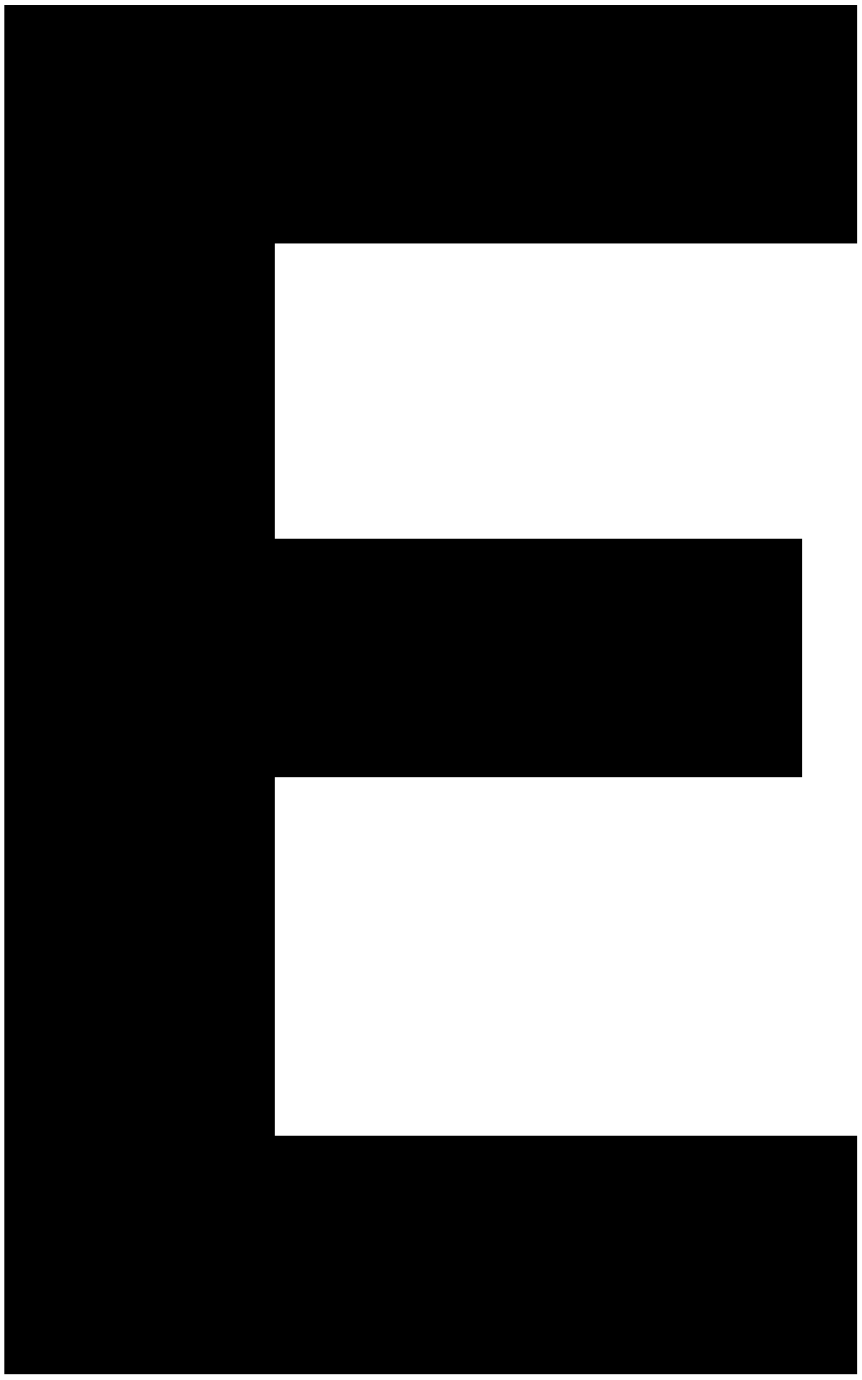


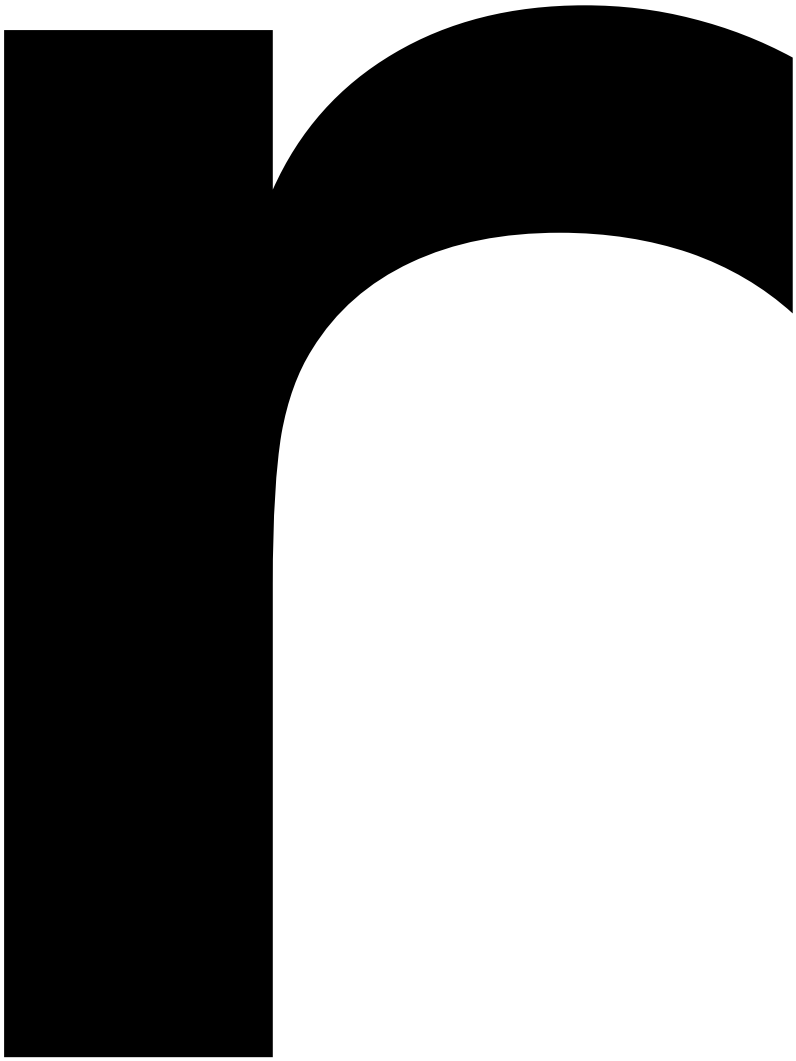


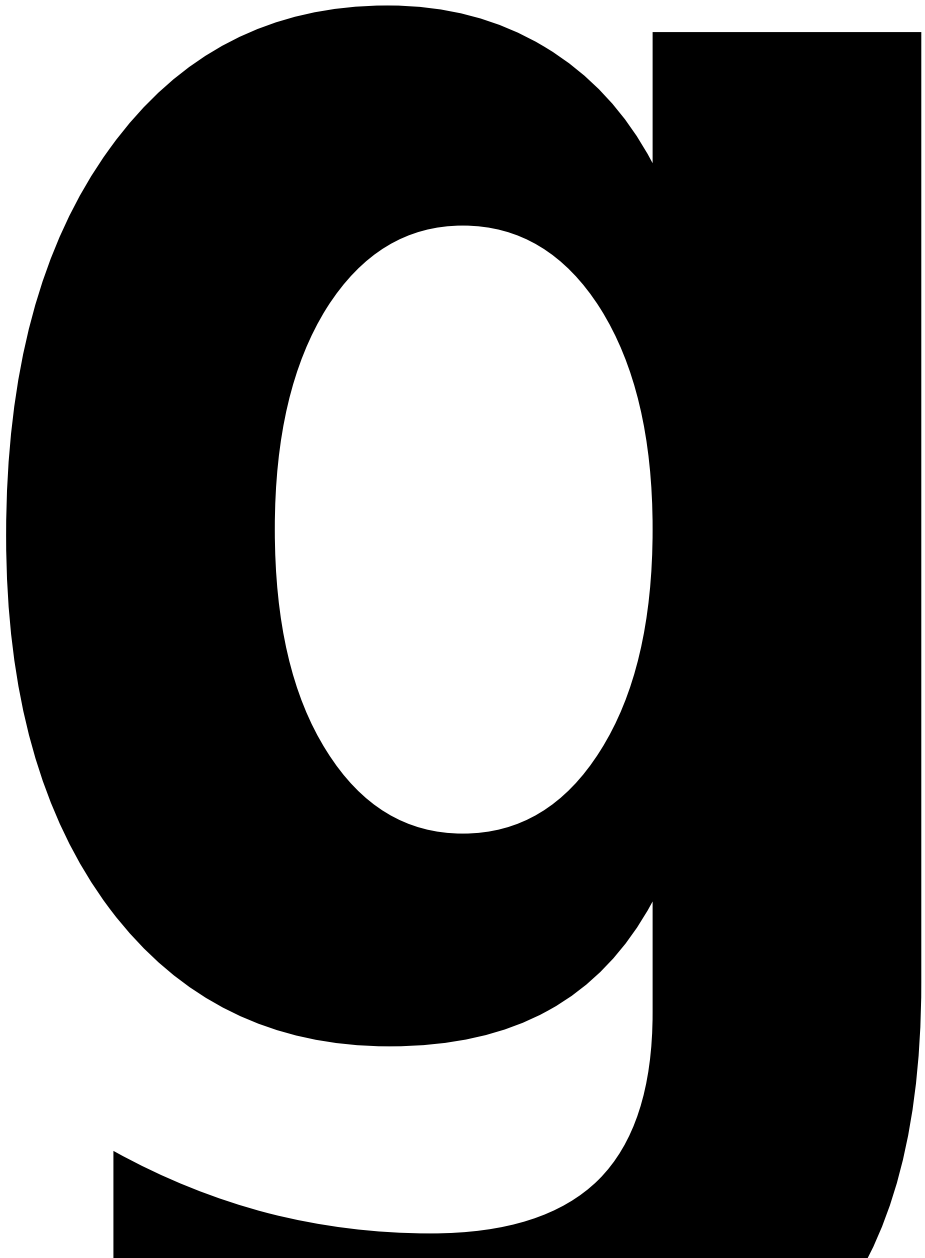
d

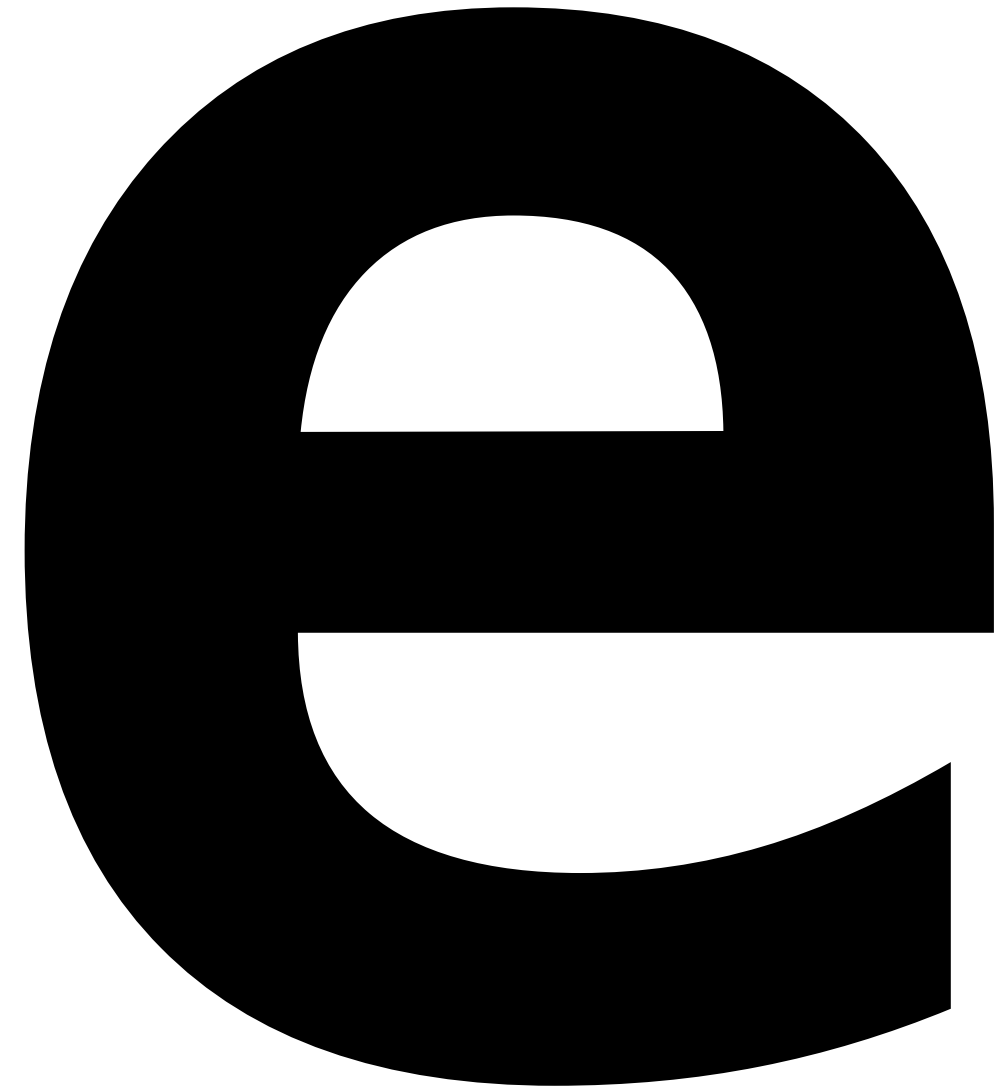


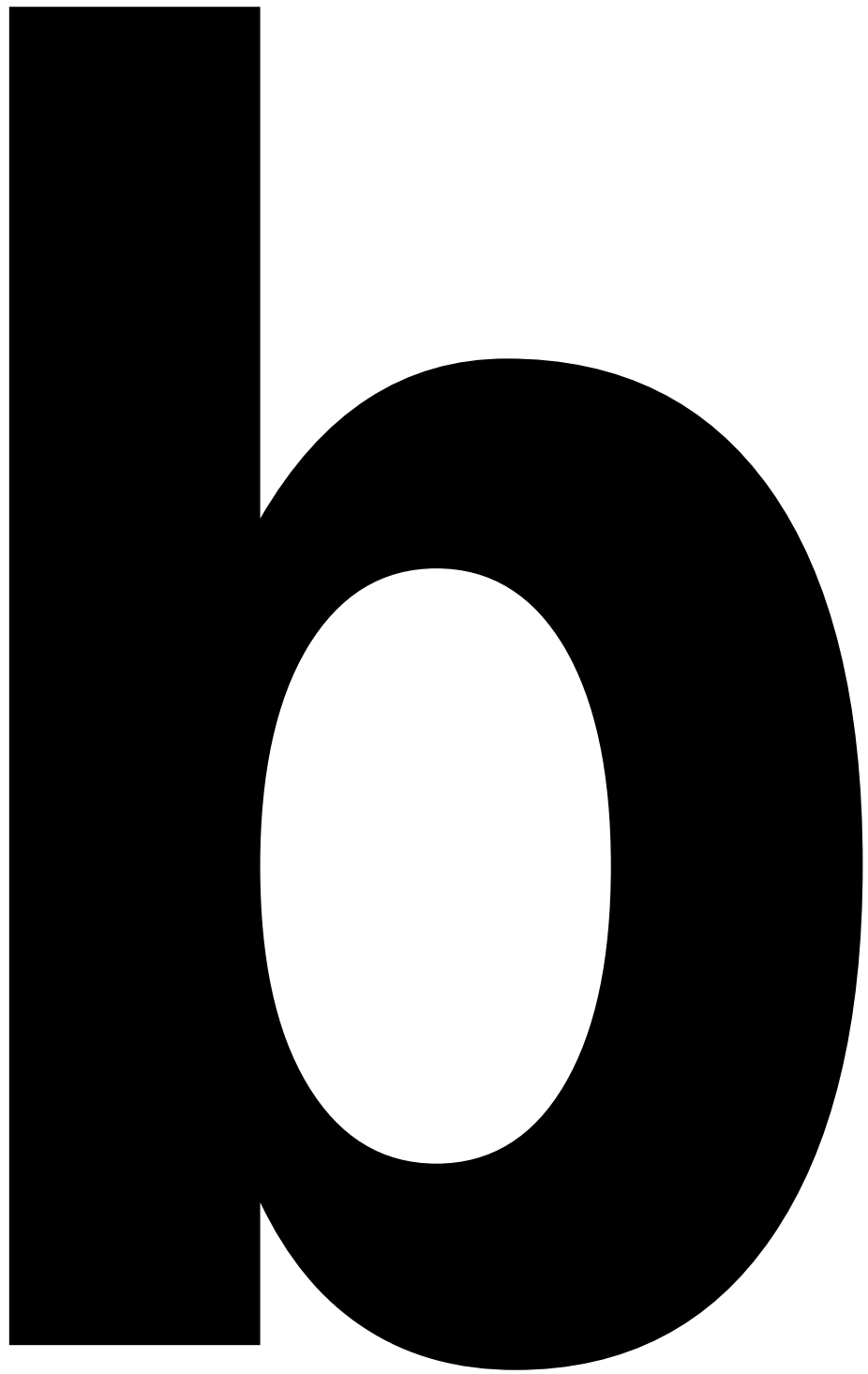


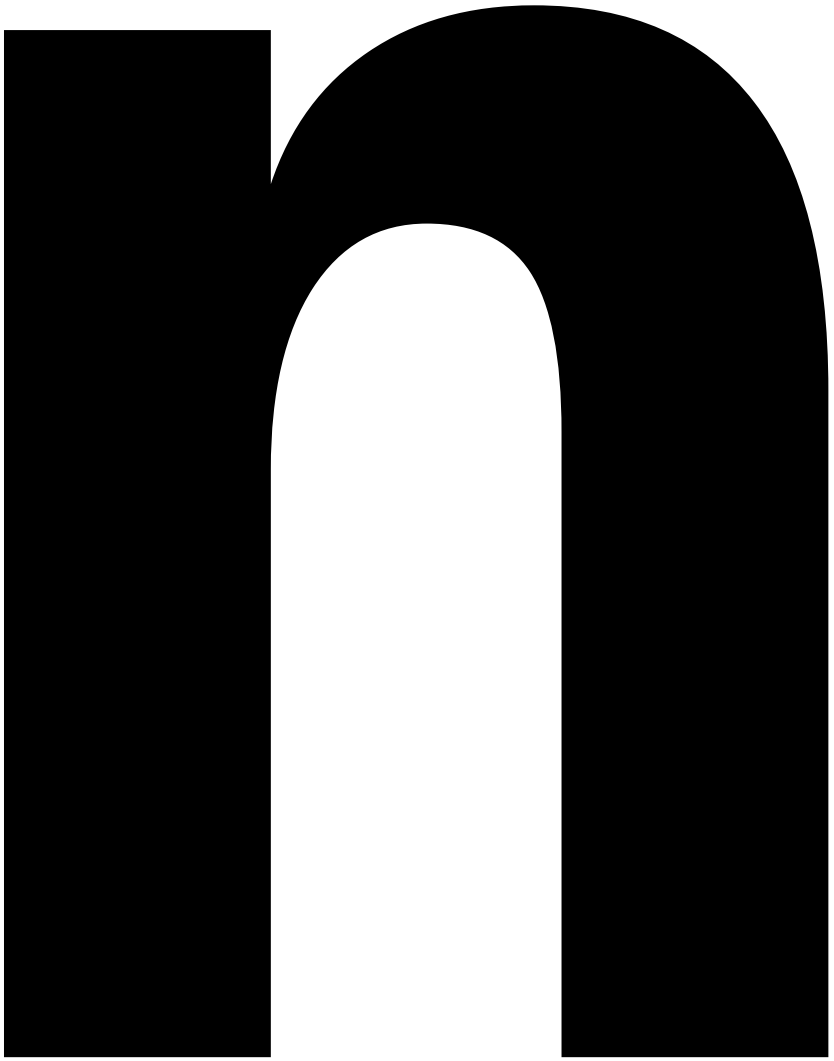


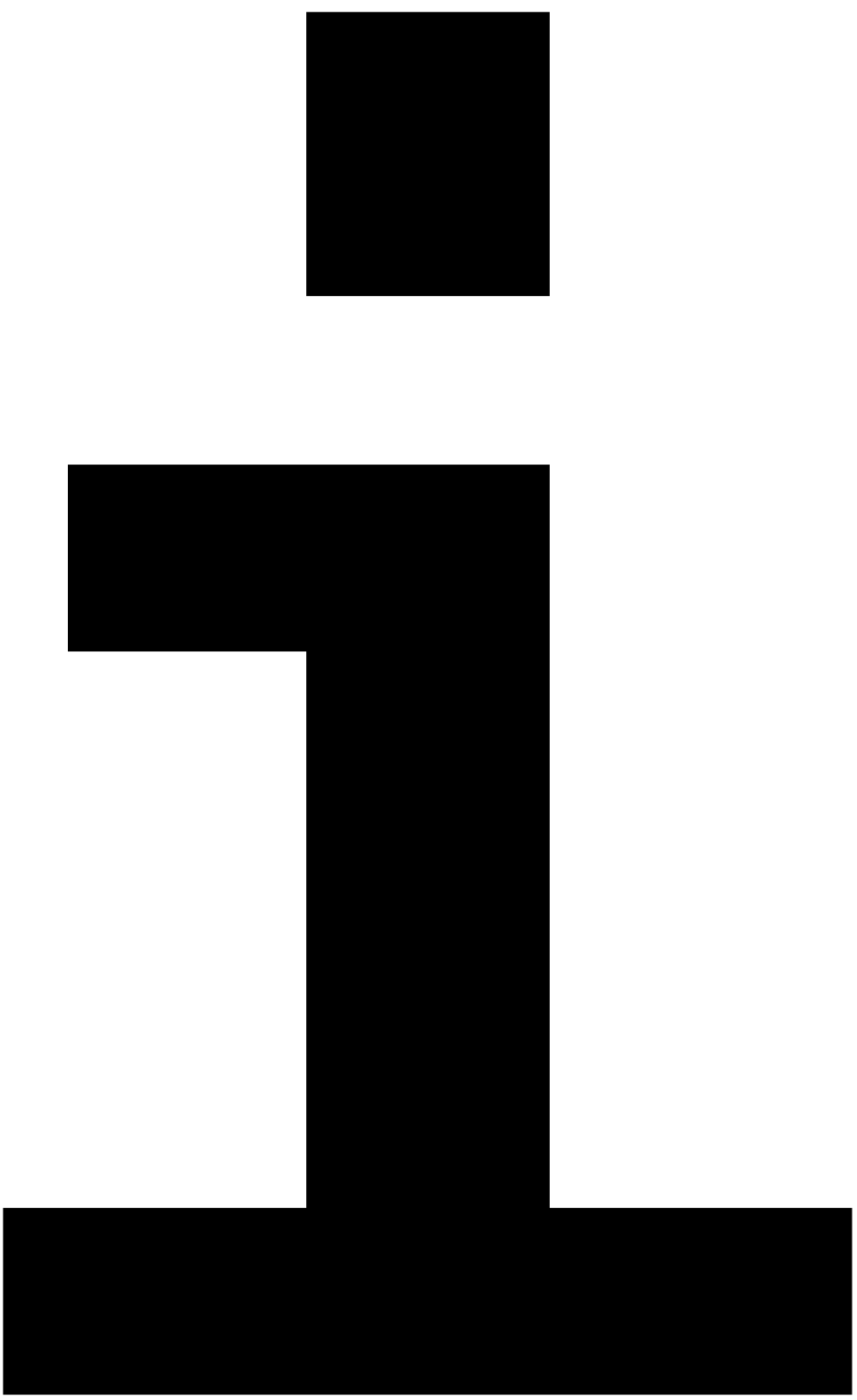






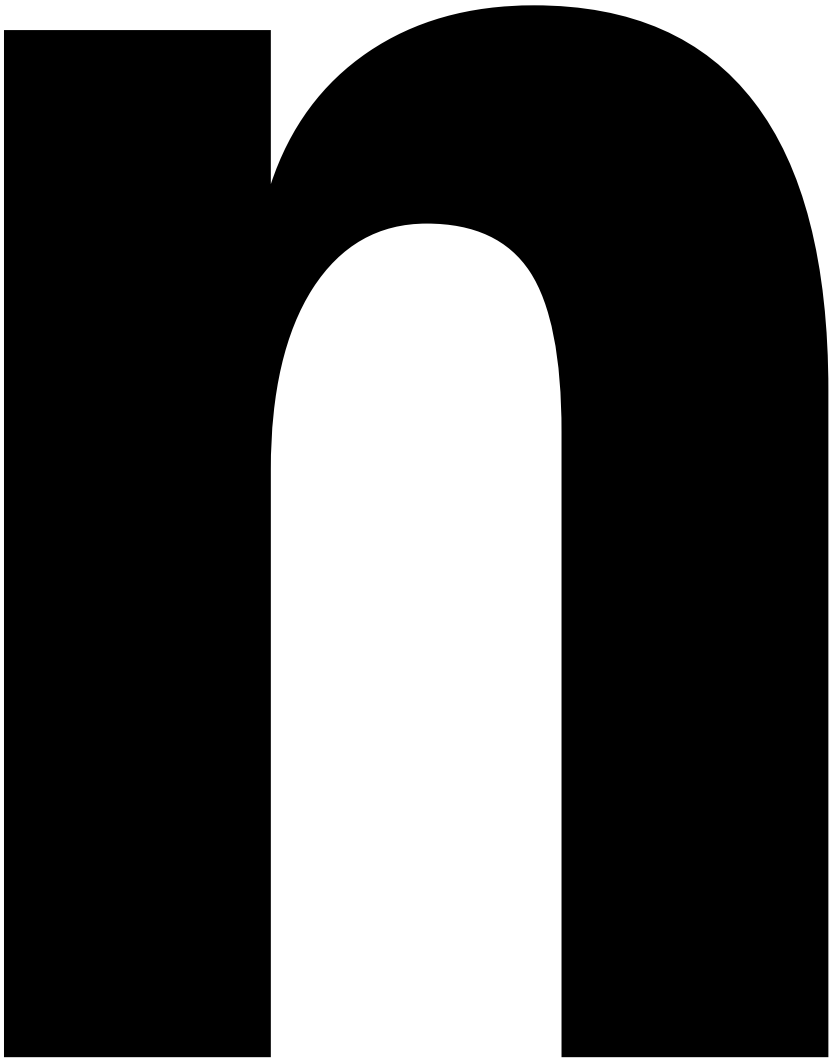


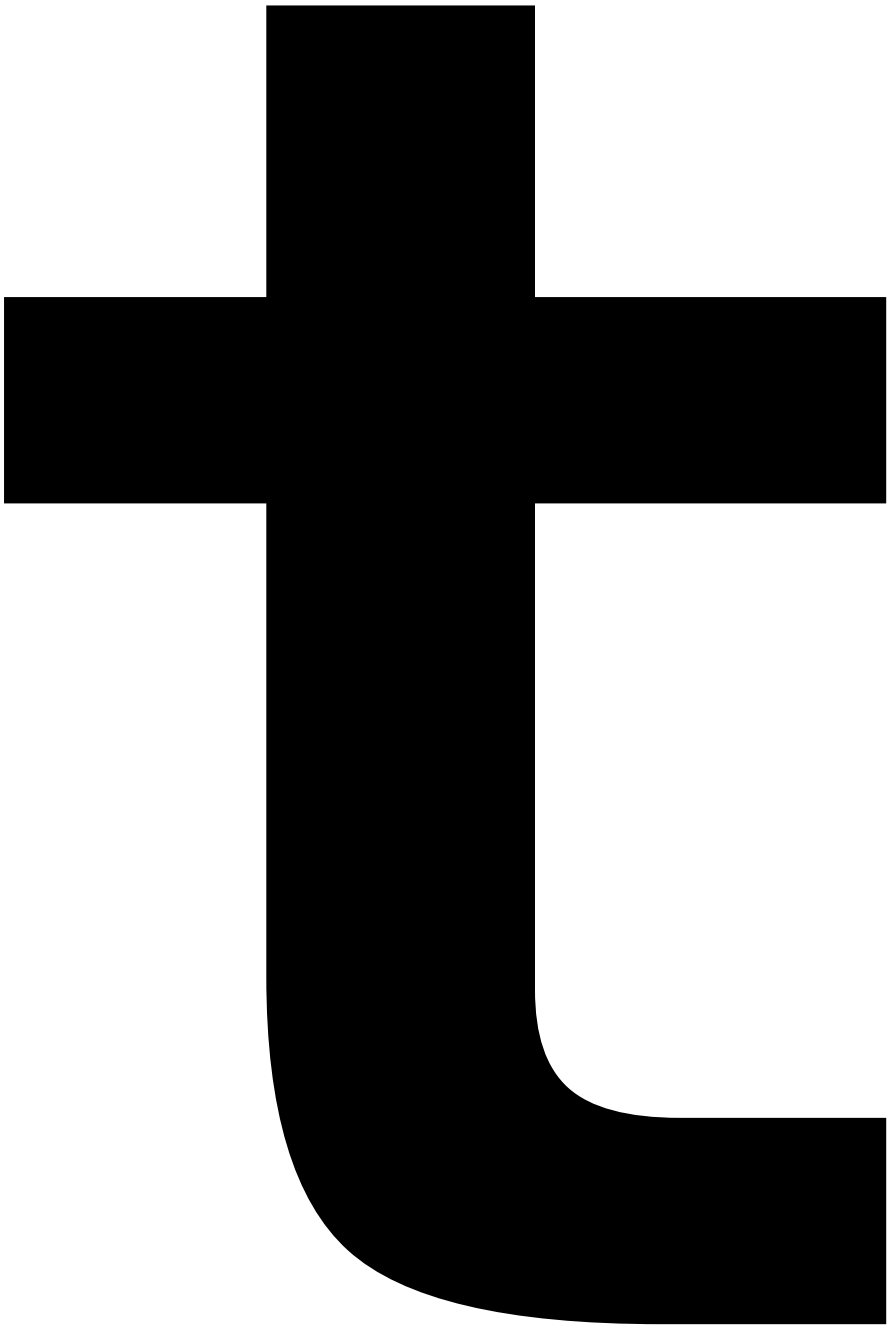


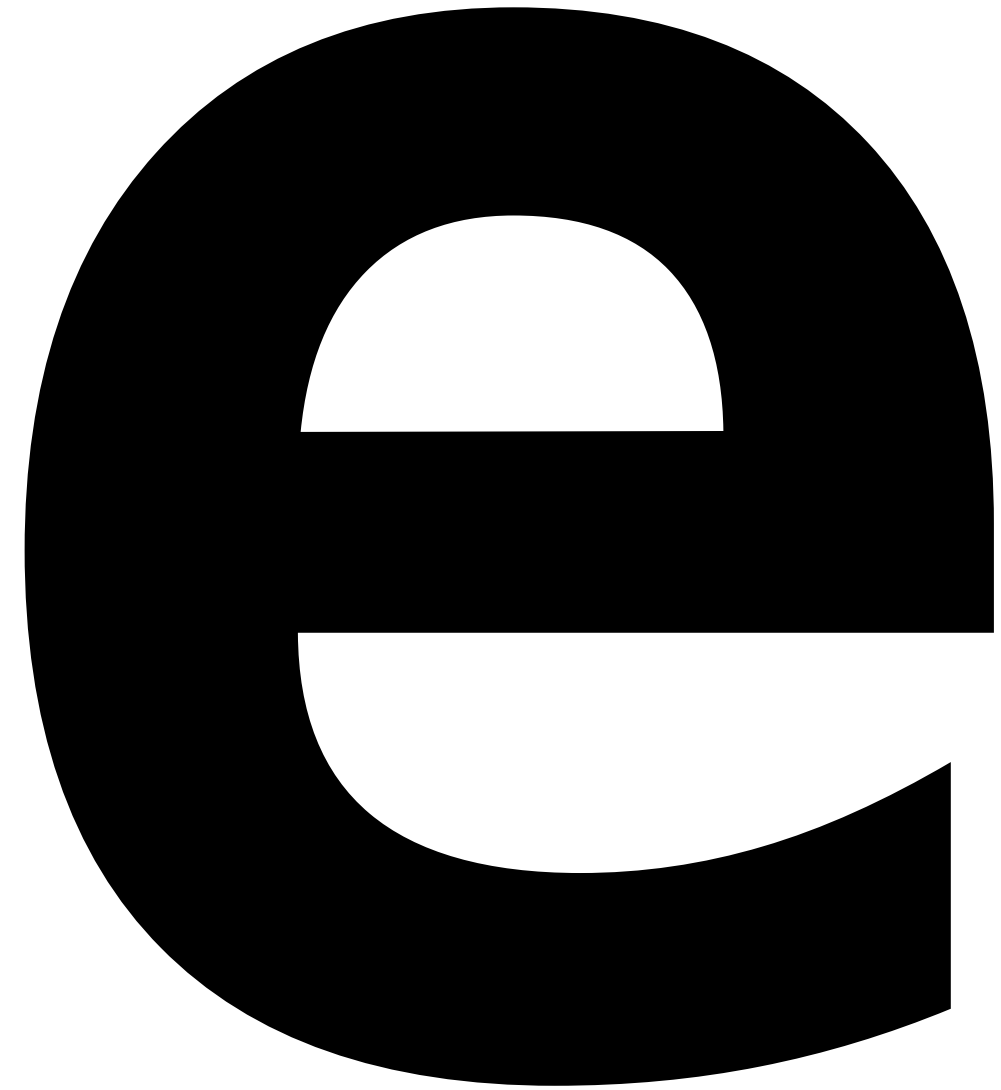


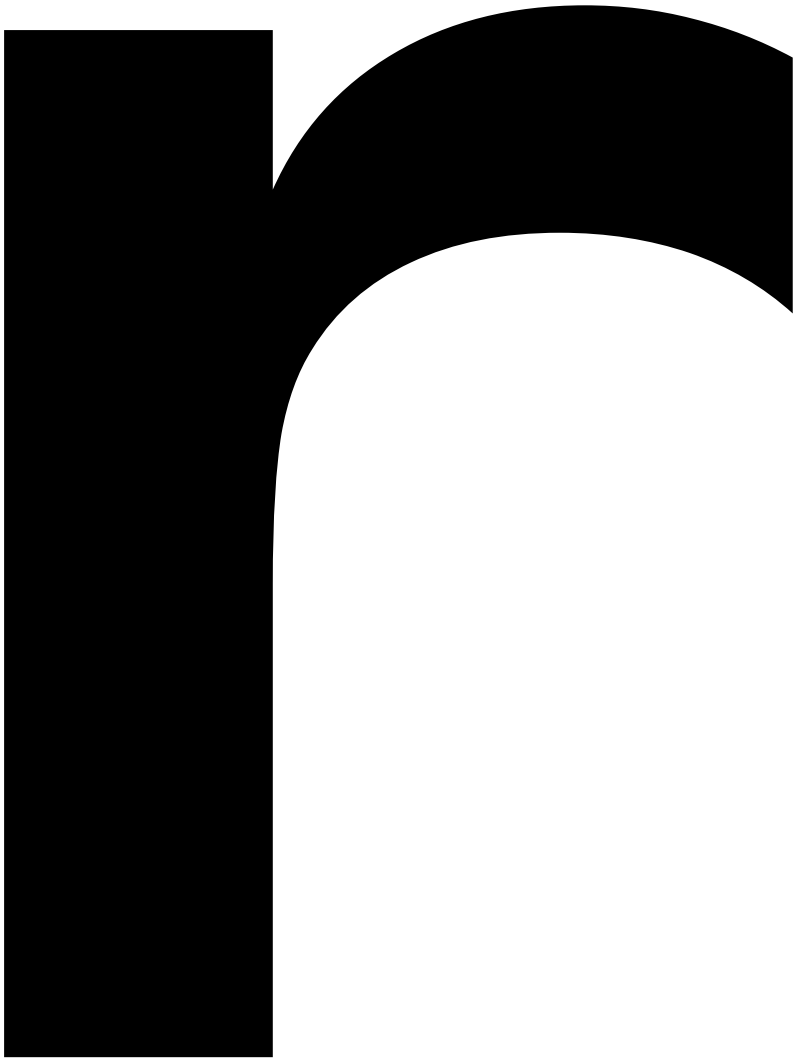
S

u

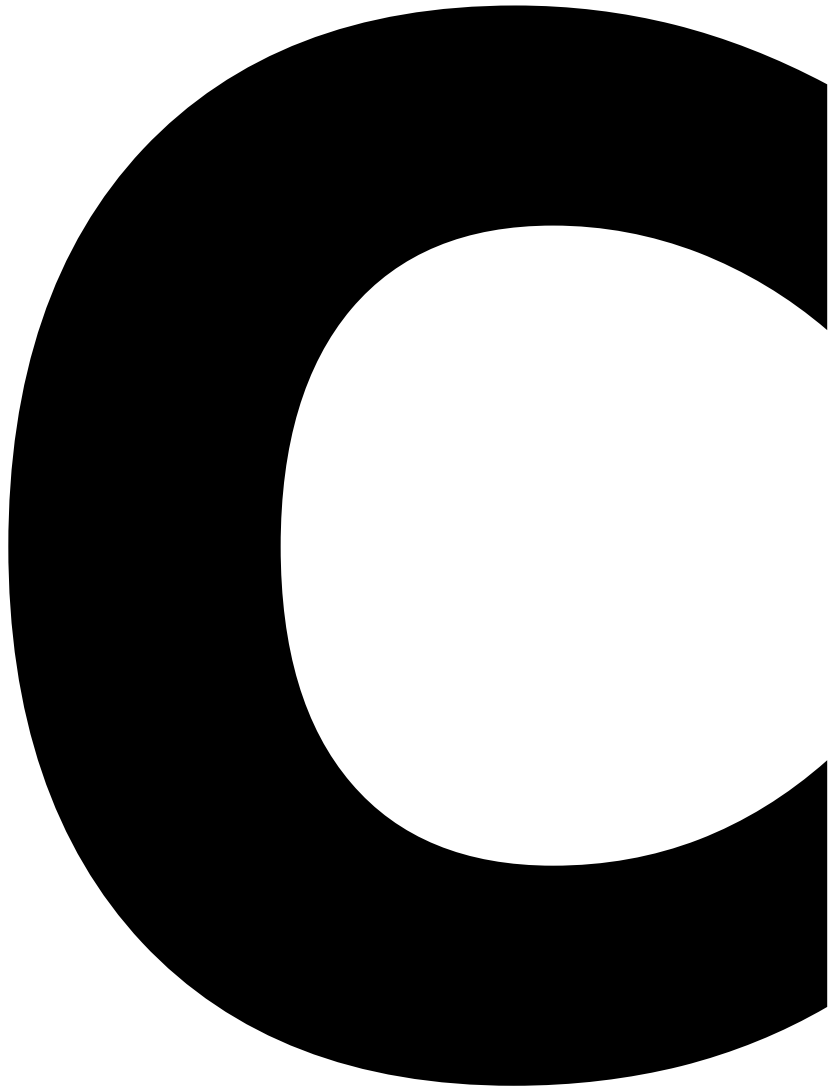


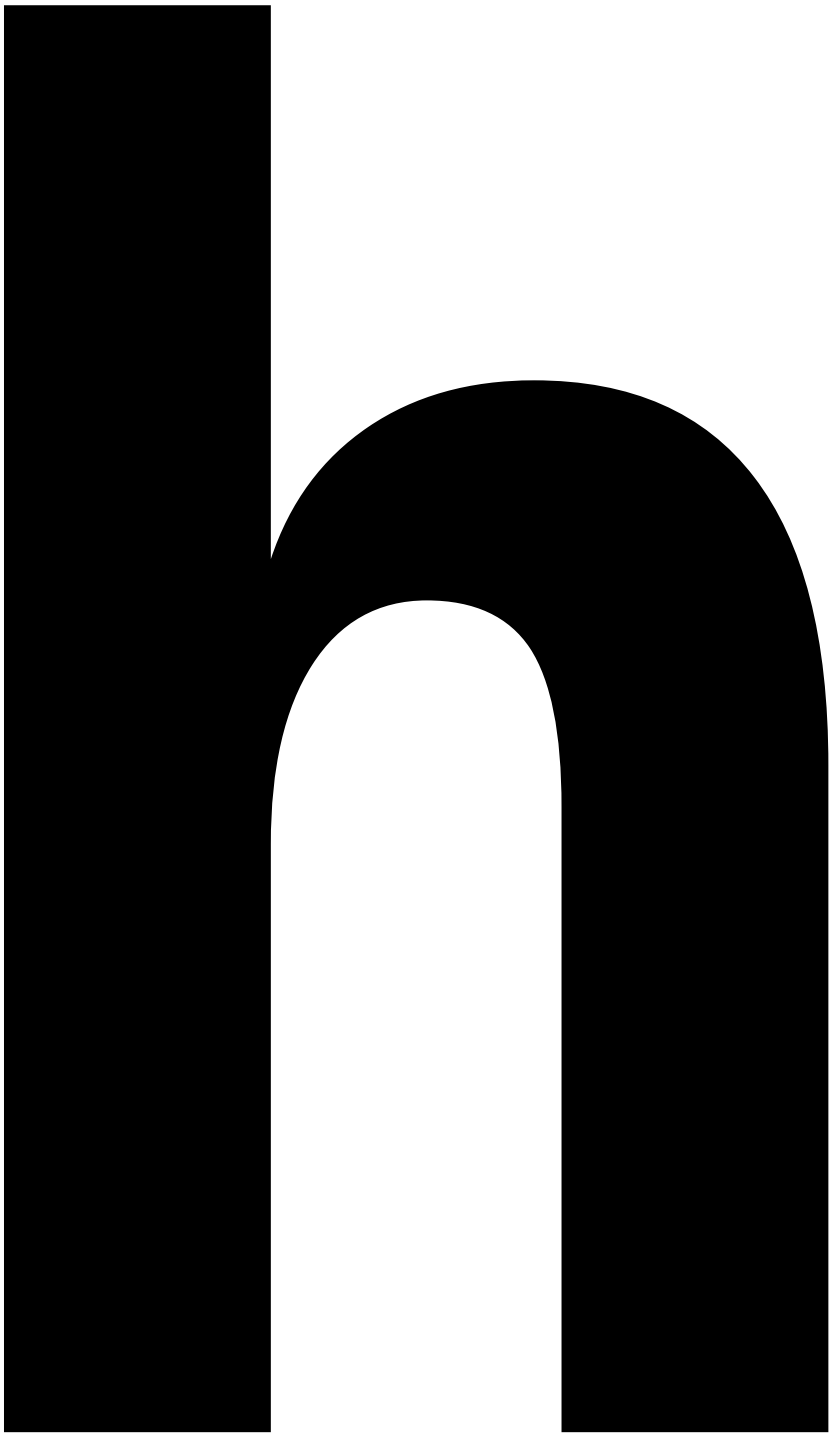


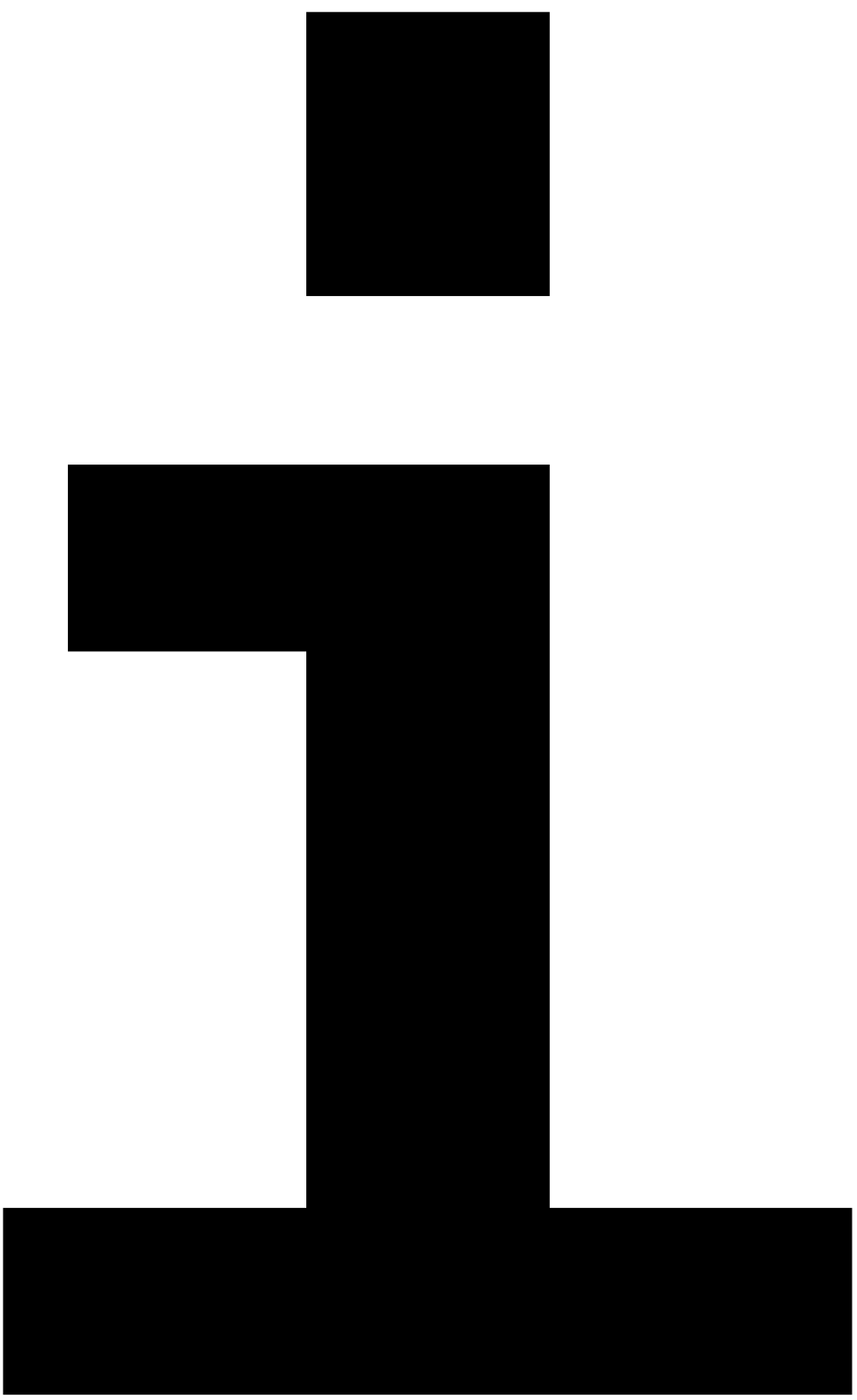


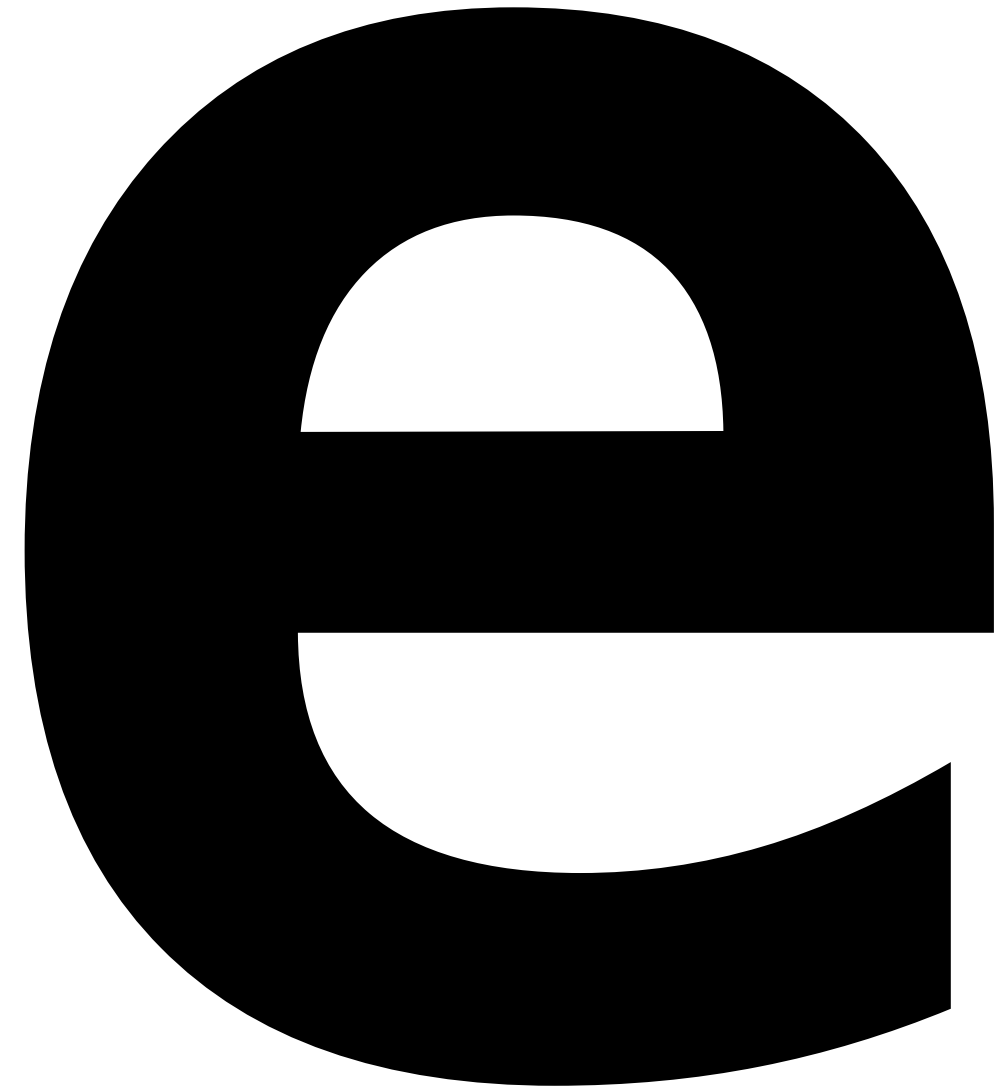


S

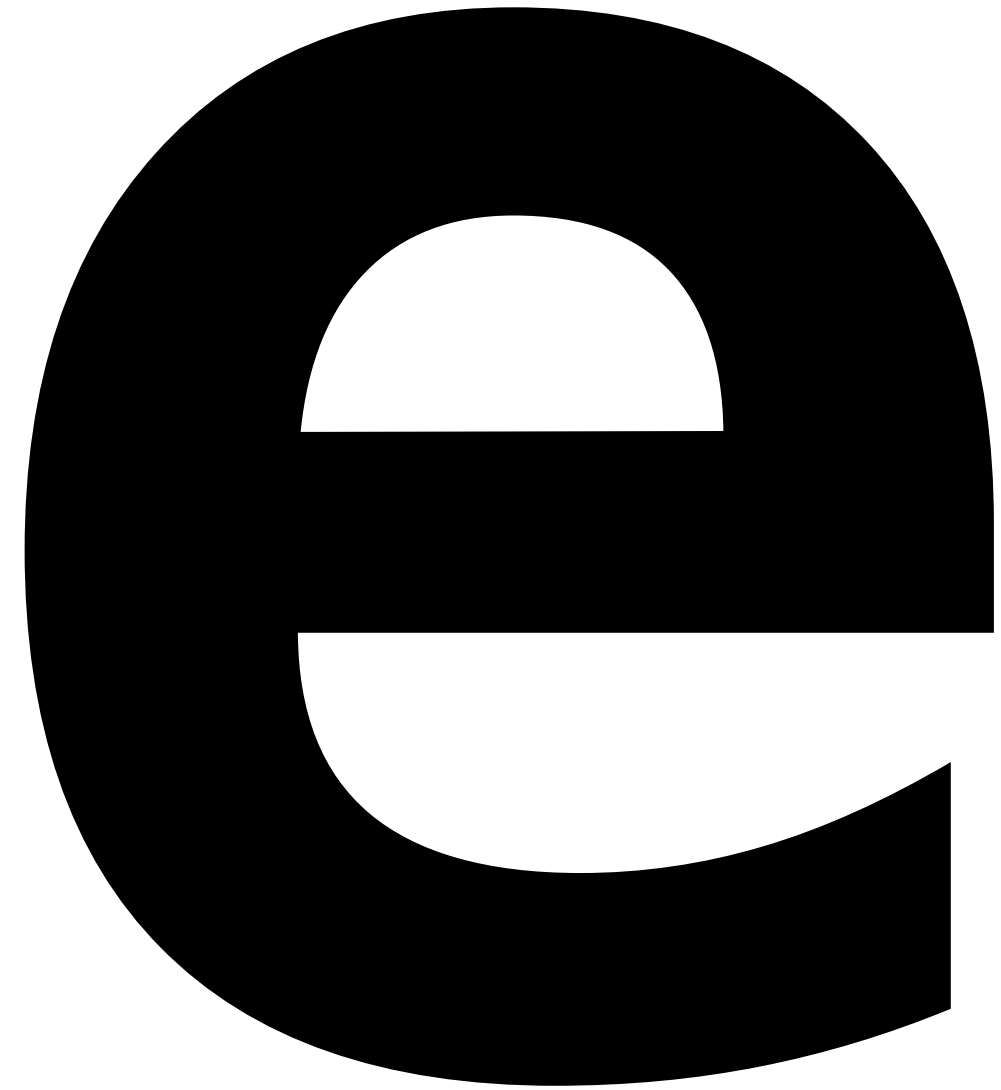


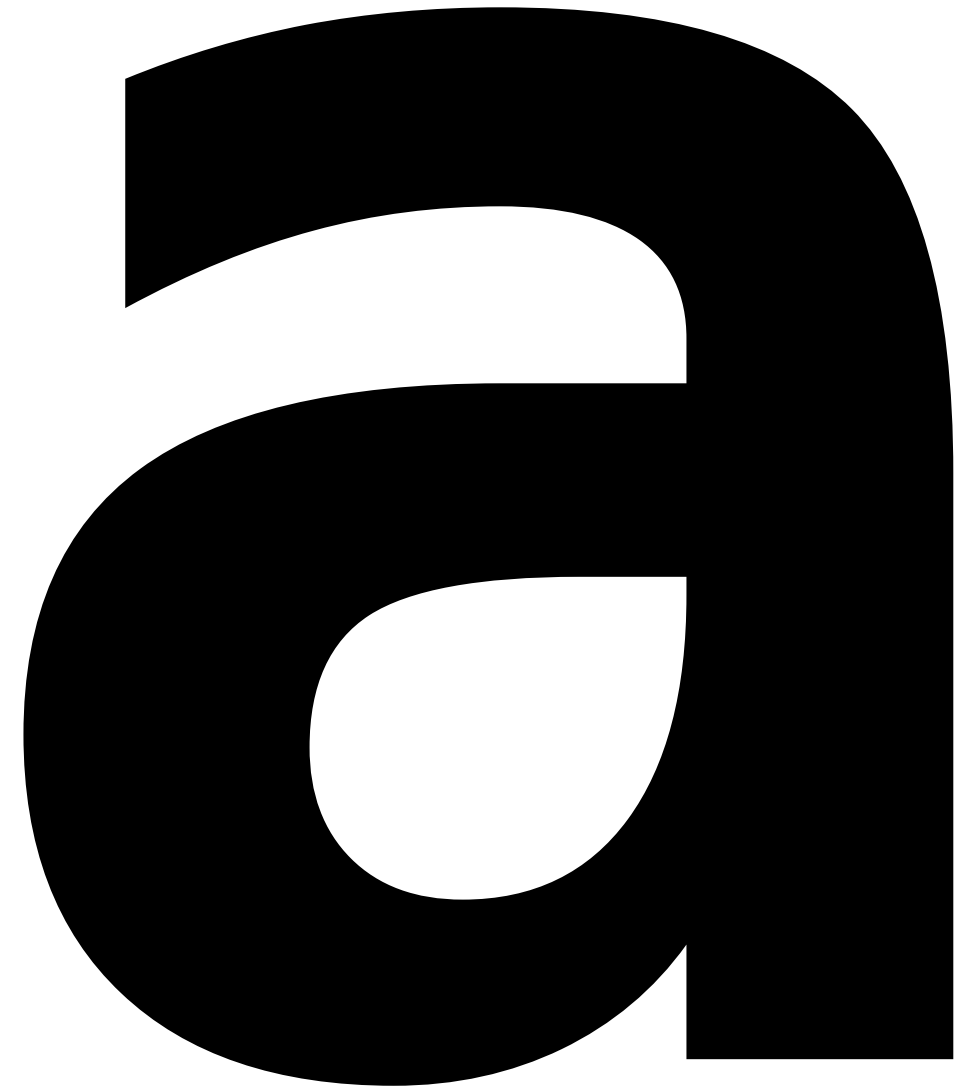


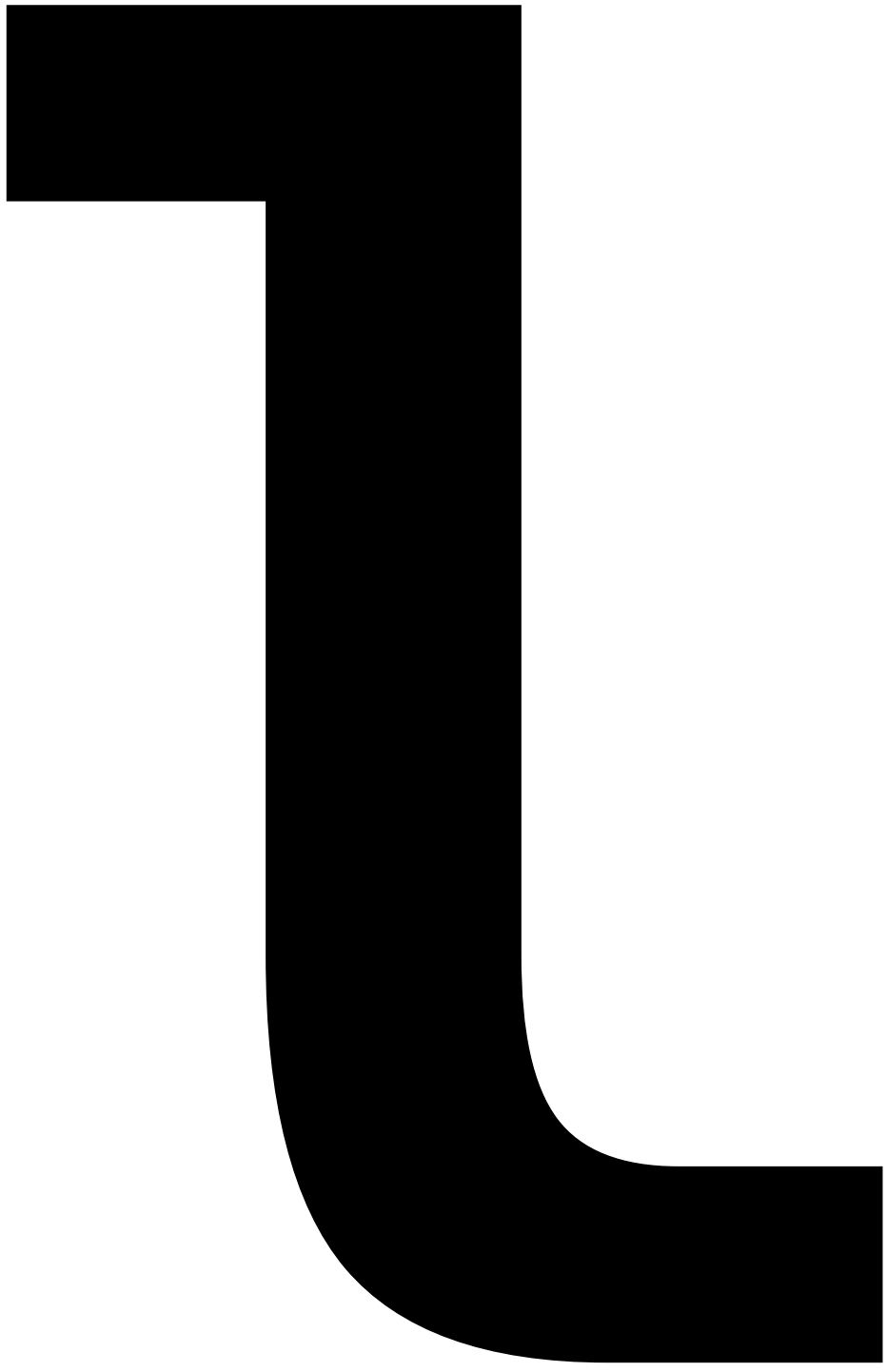


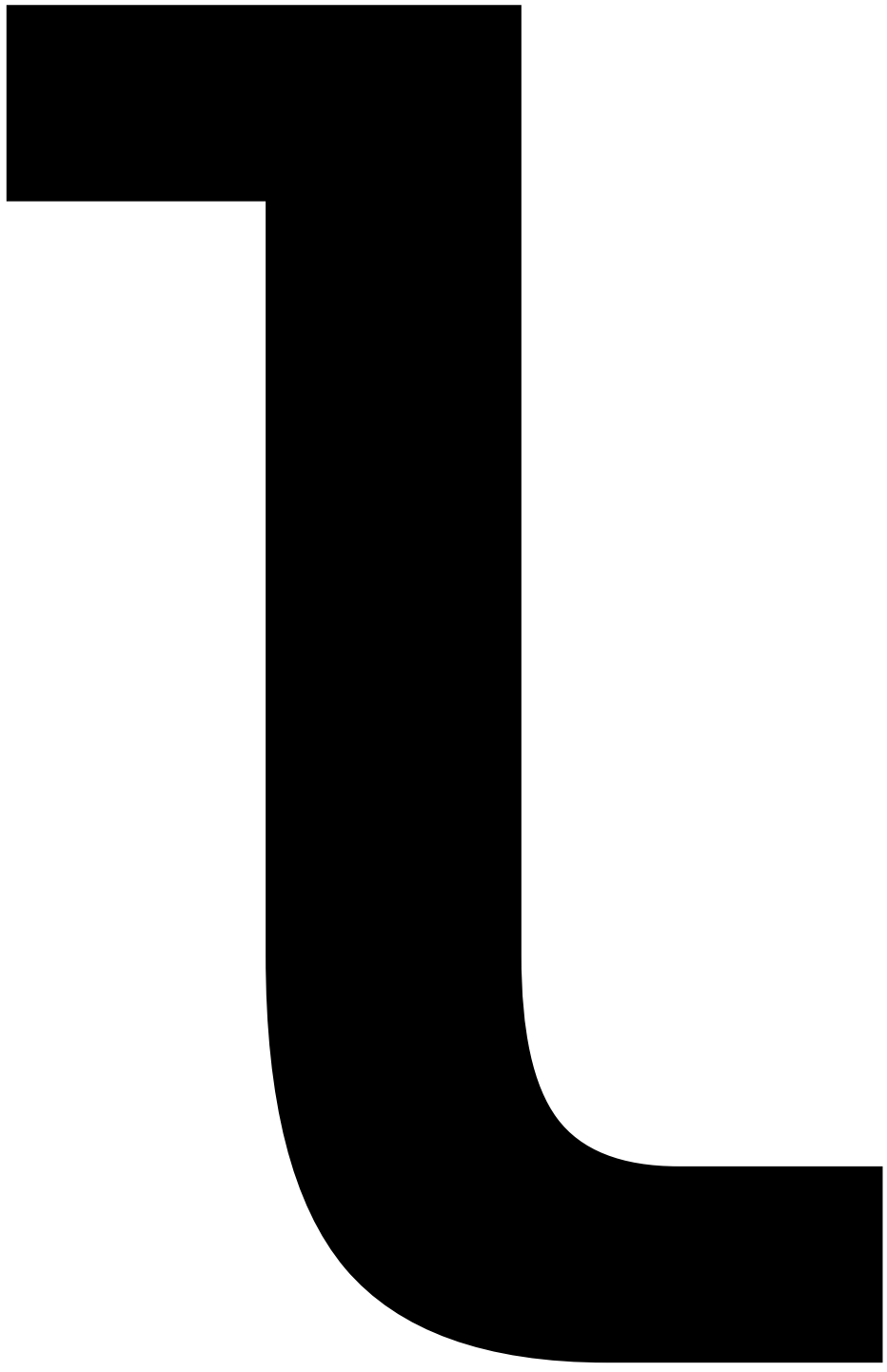


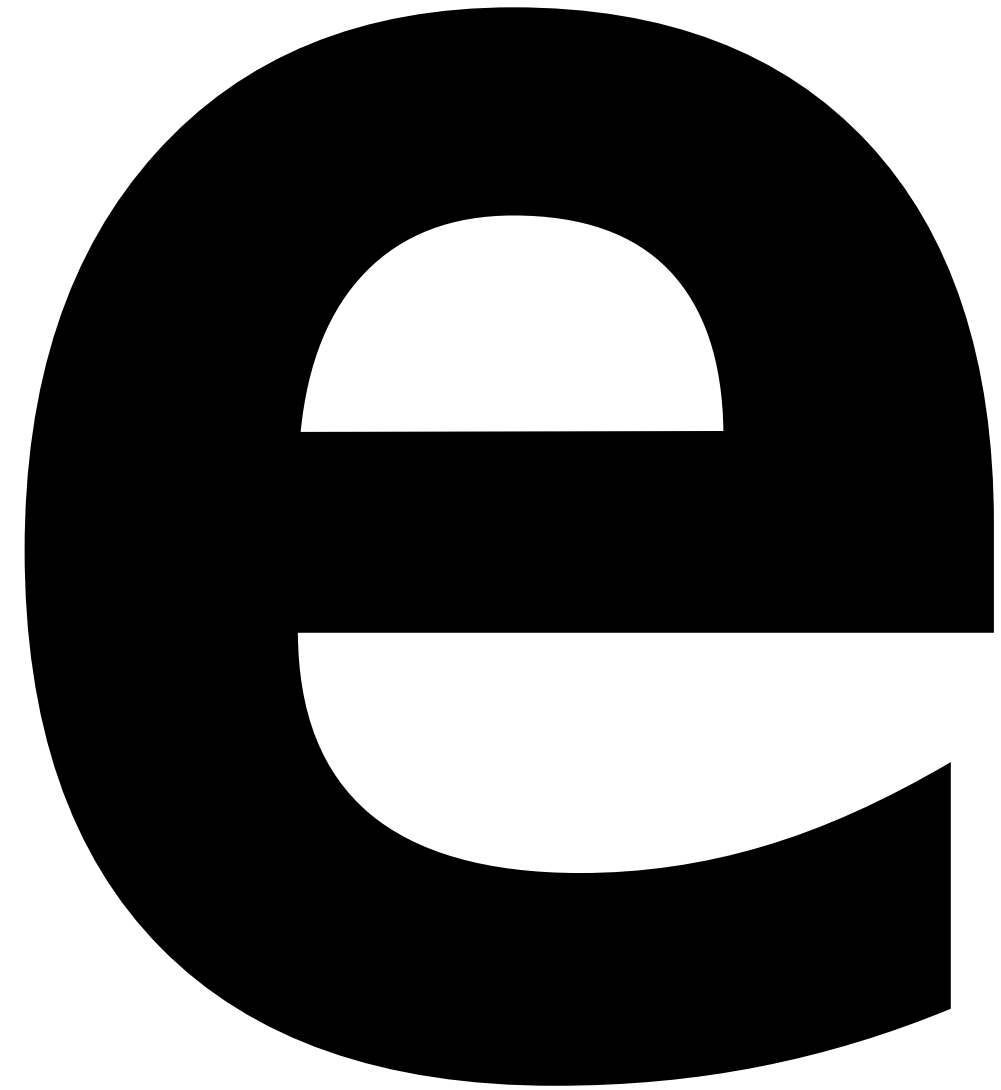
d

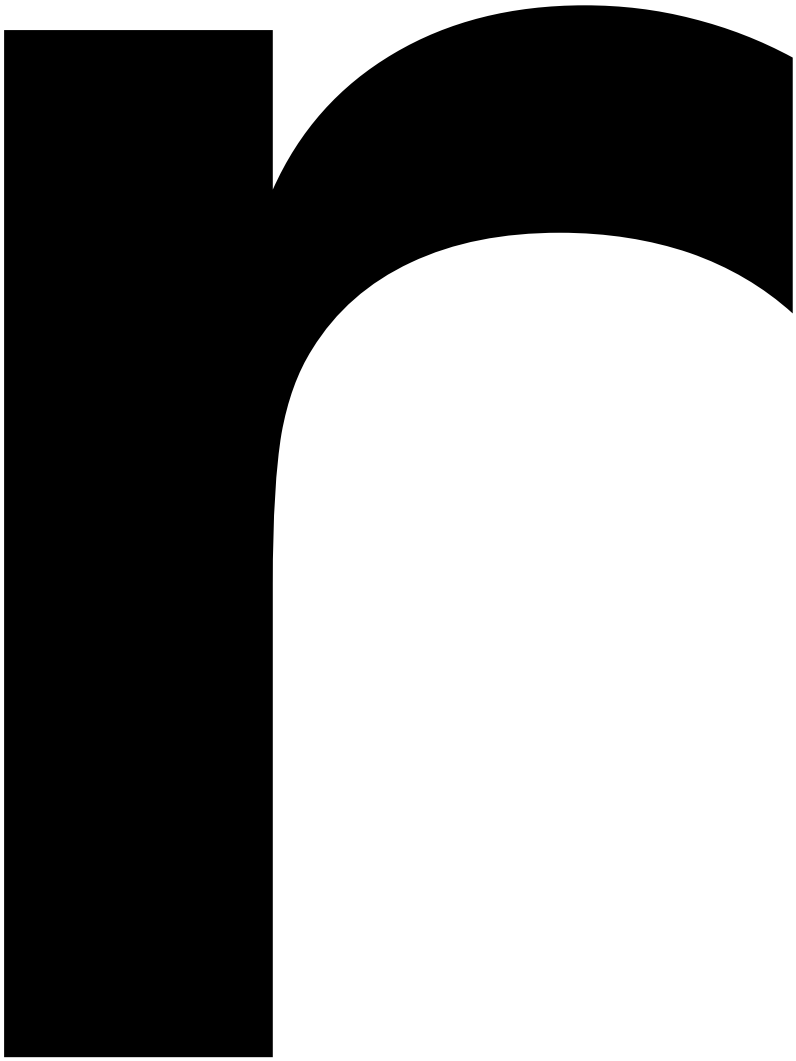




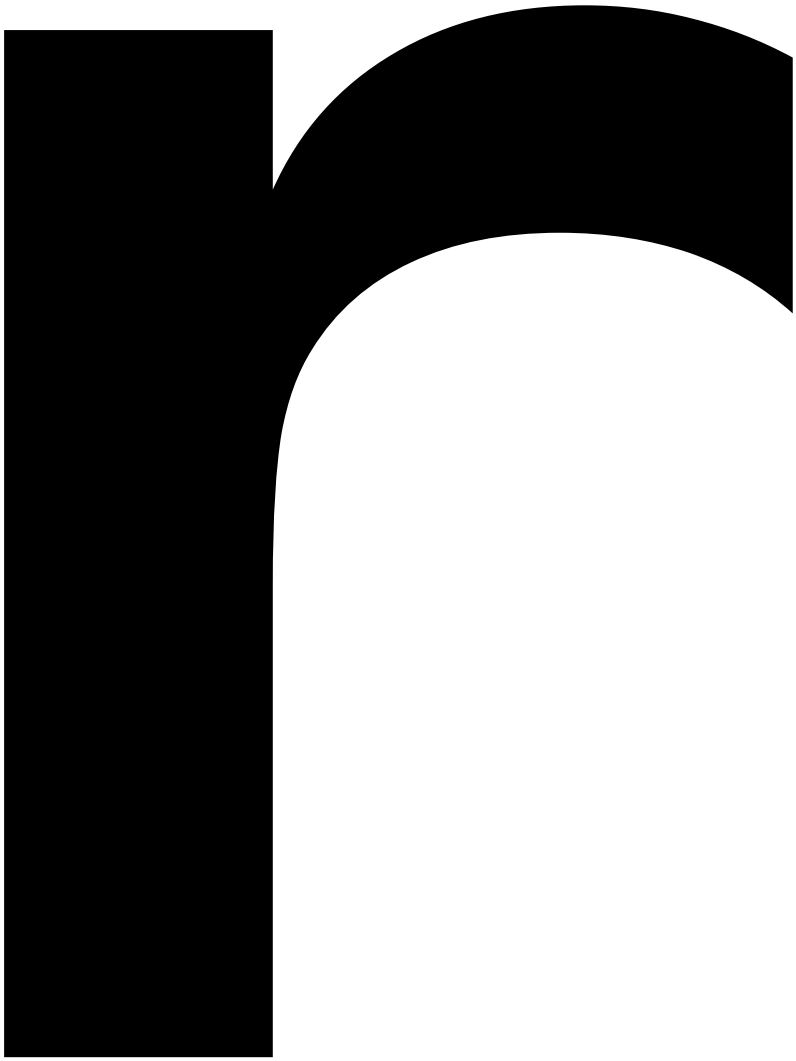


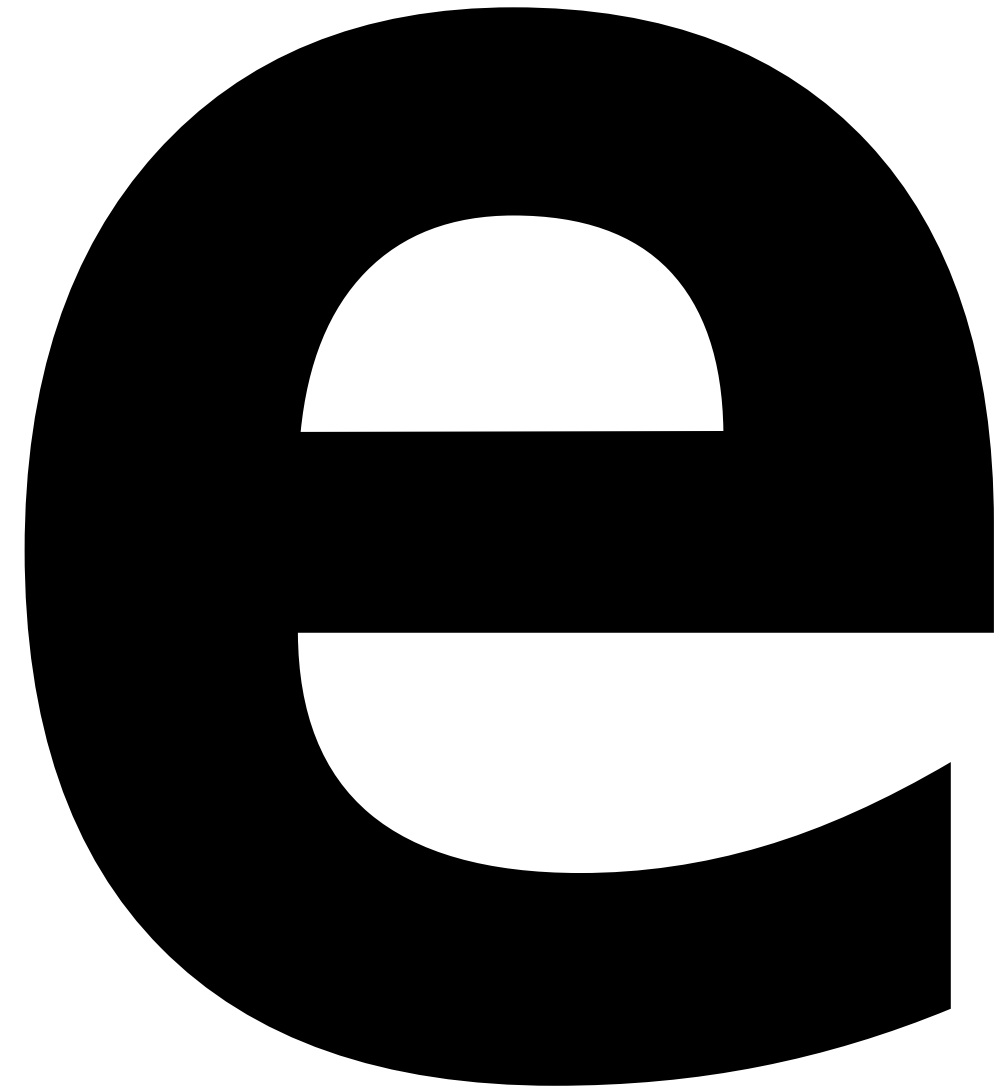


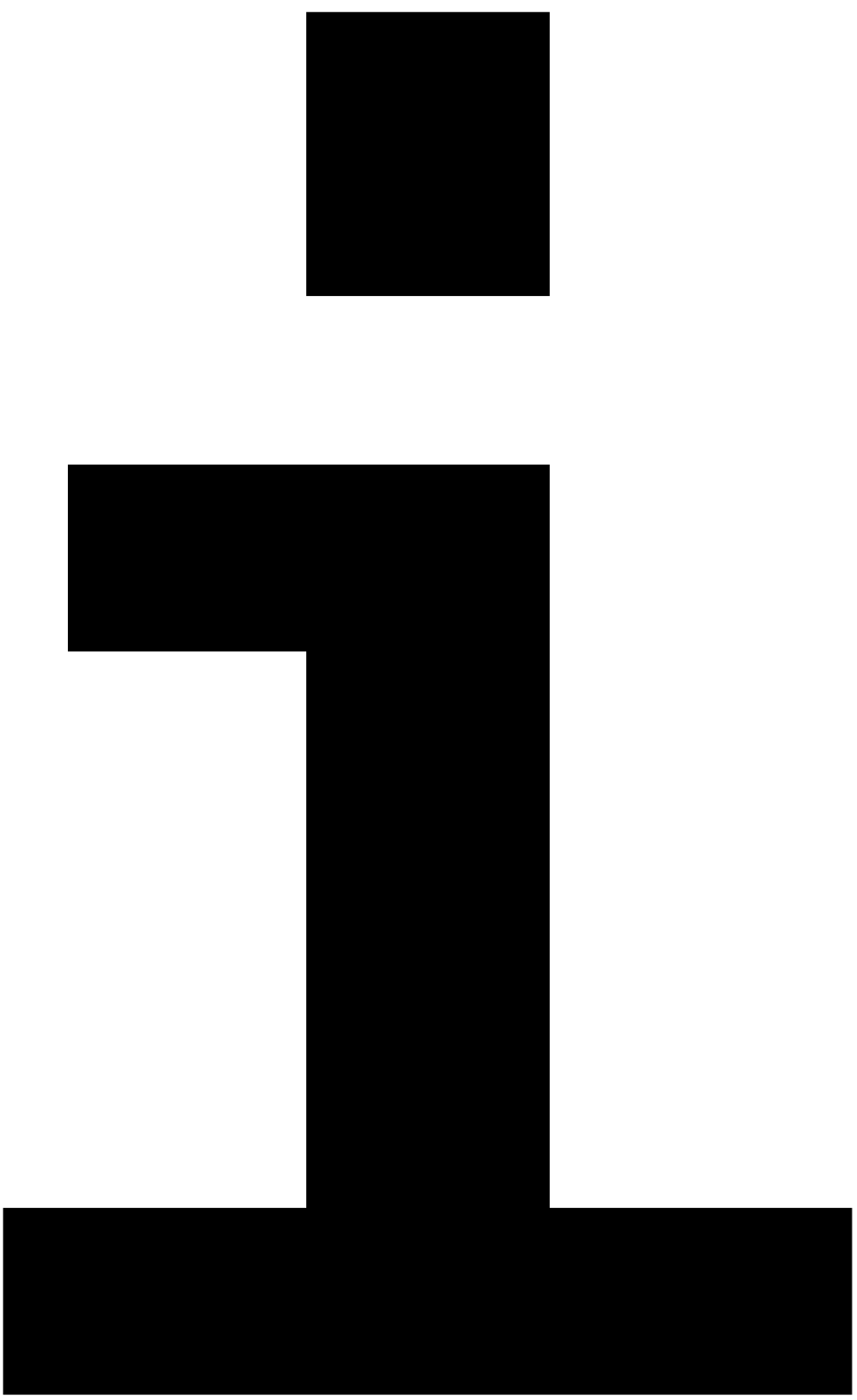


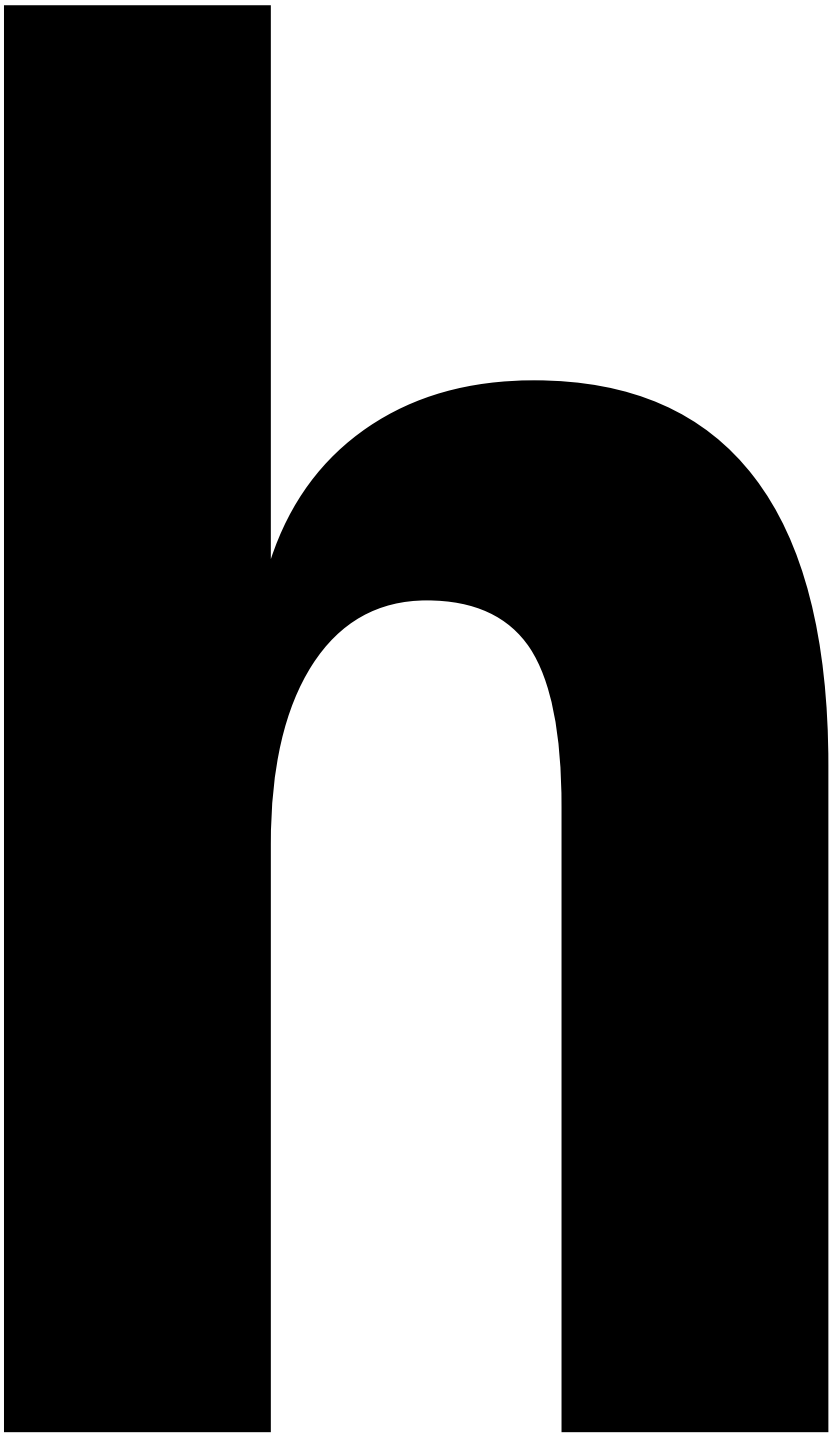


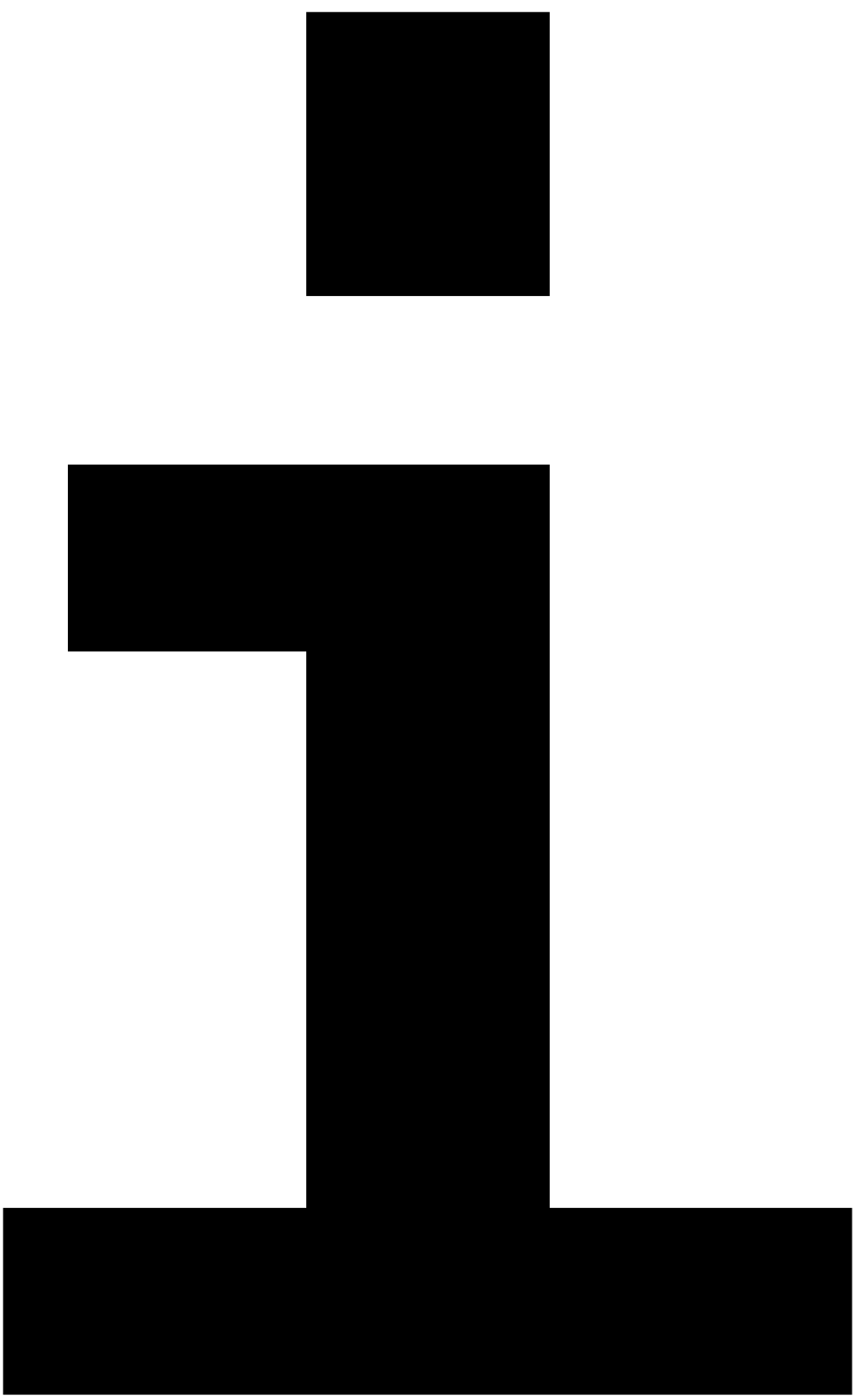
d

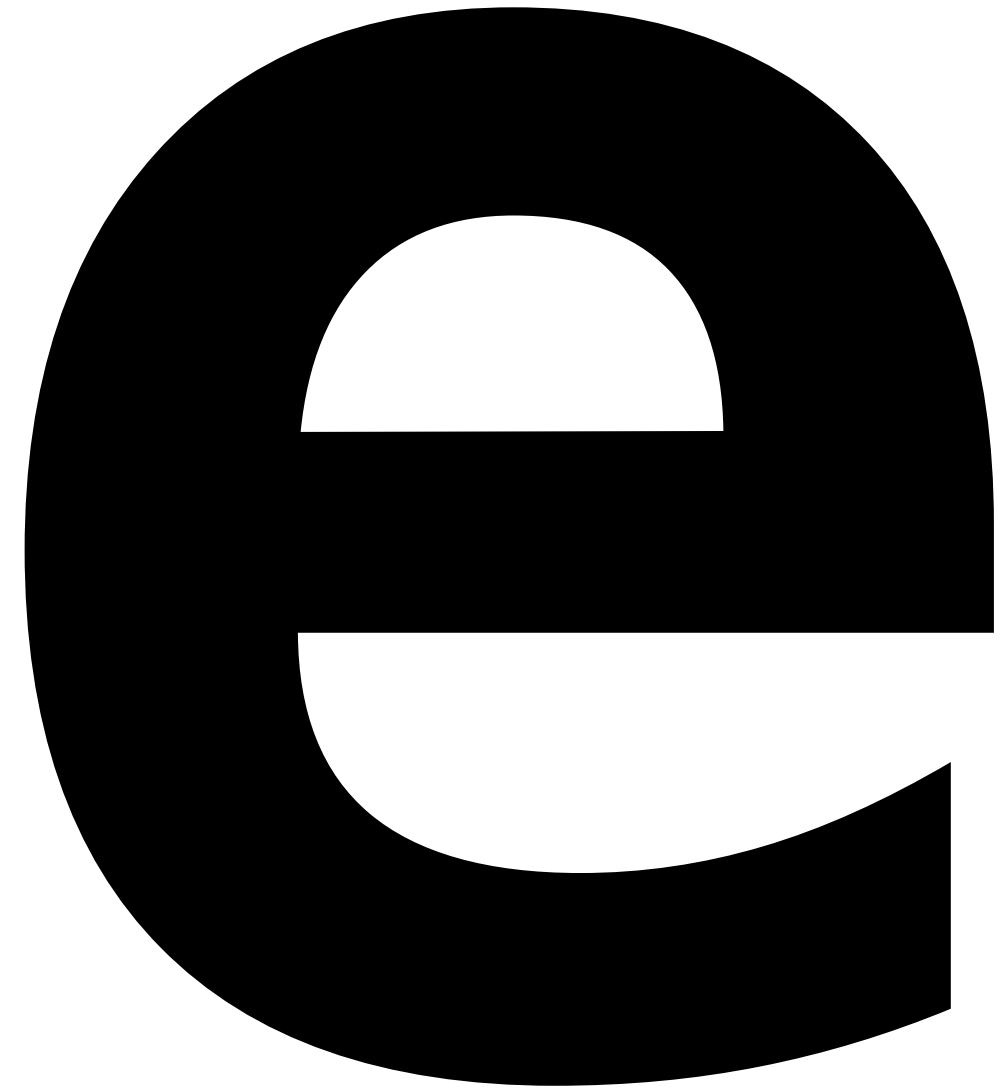


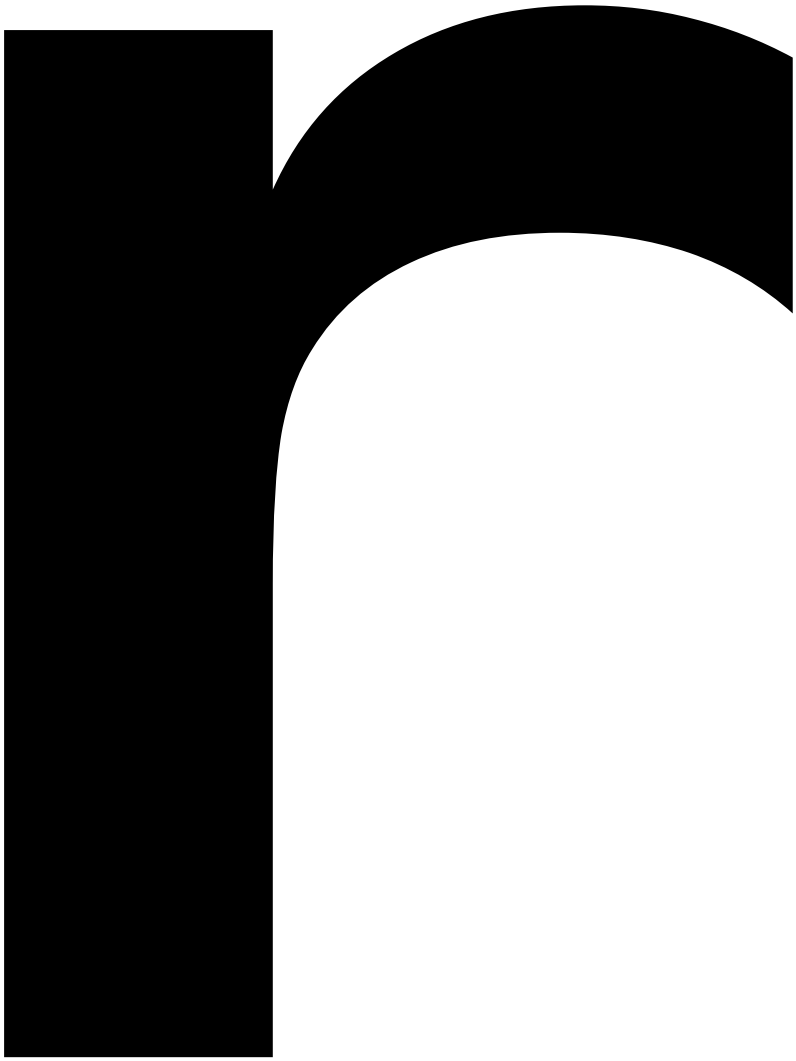


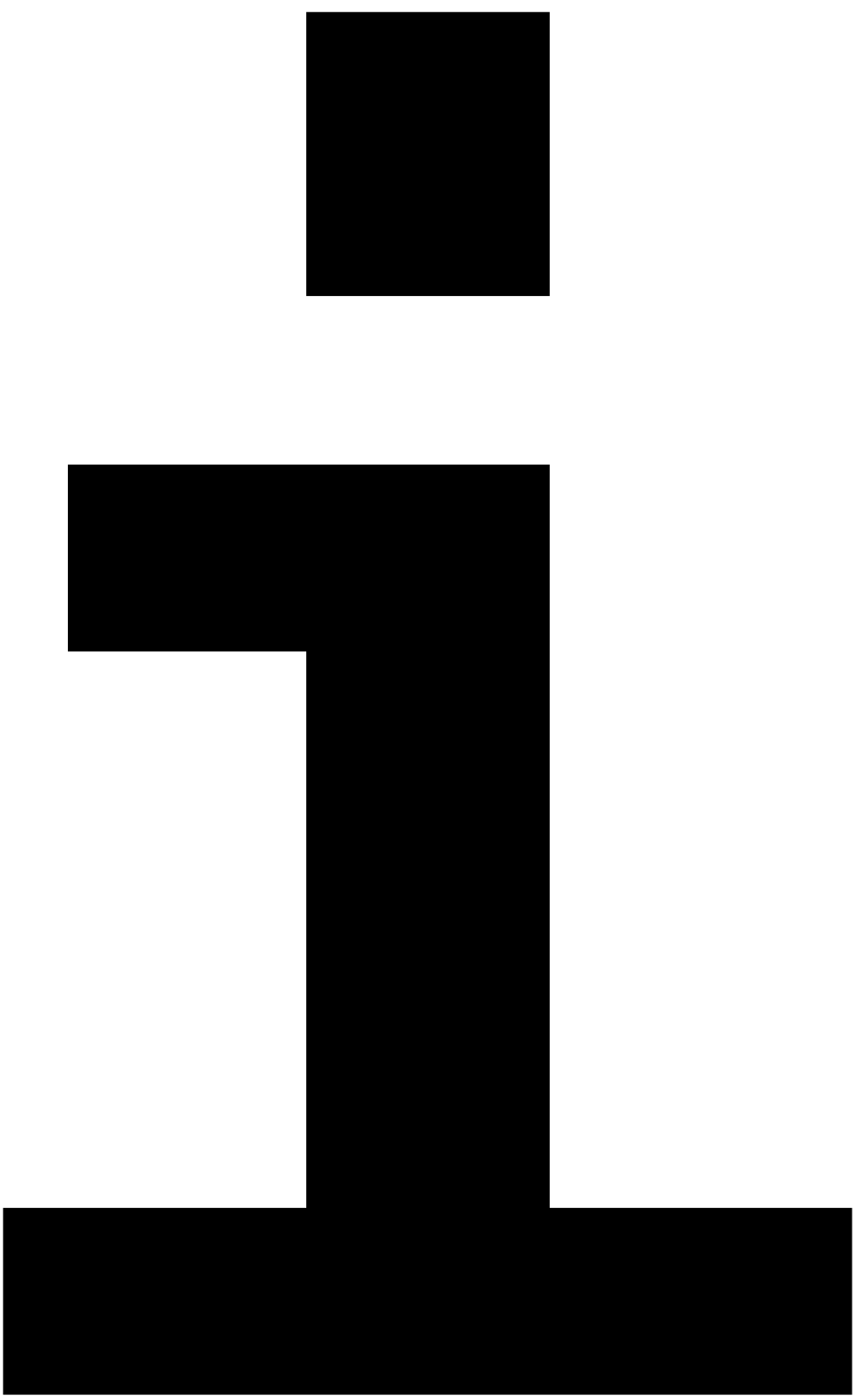


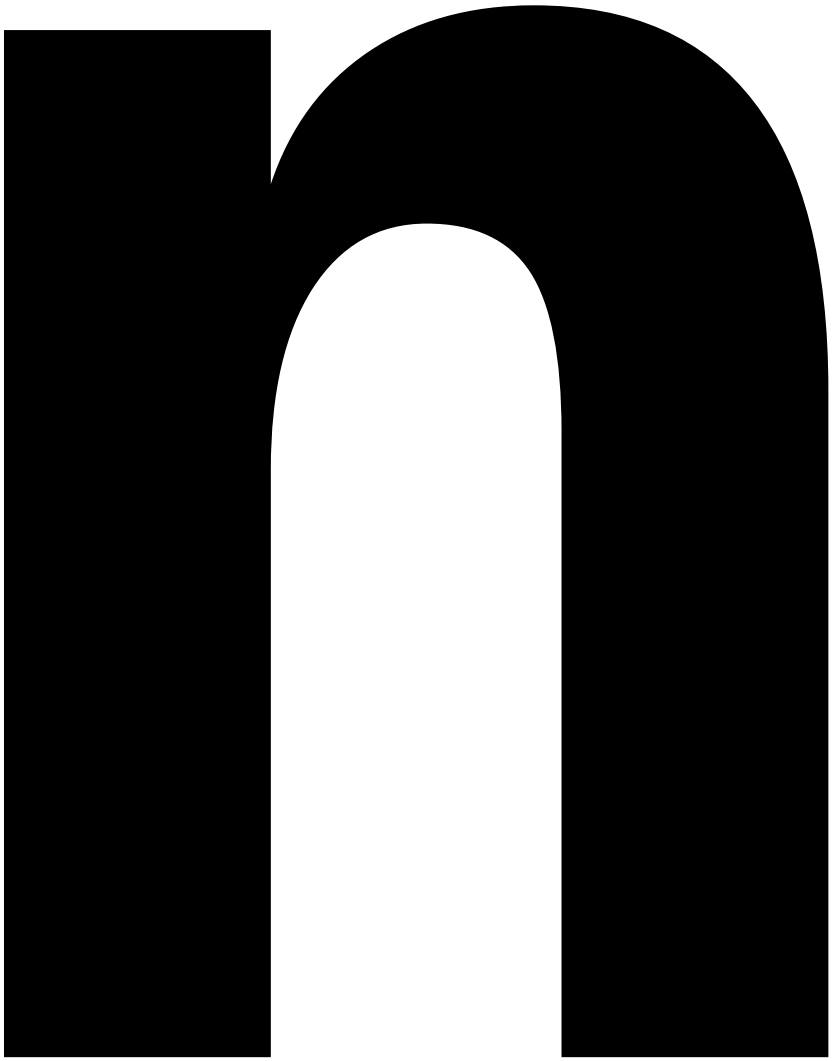


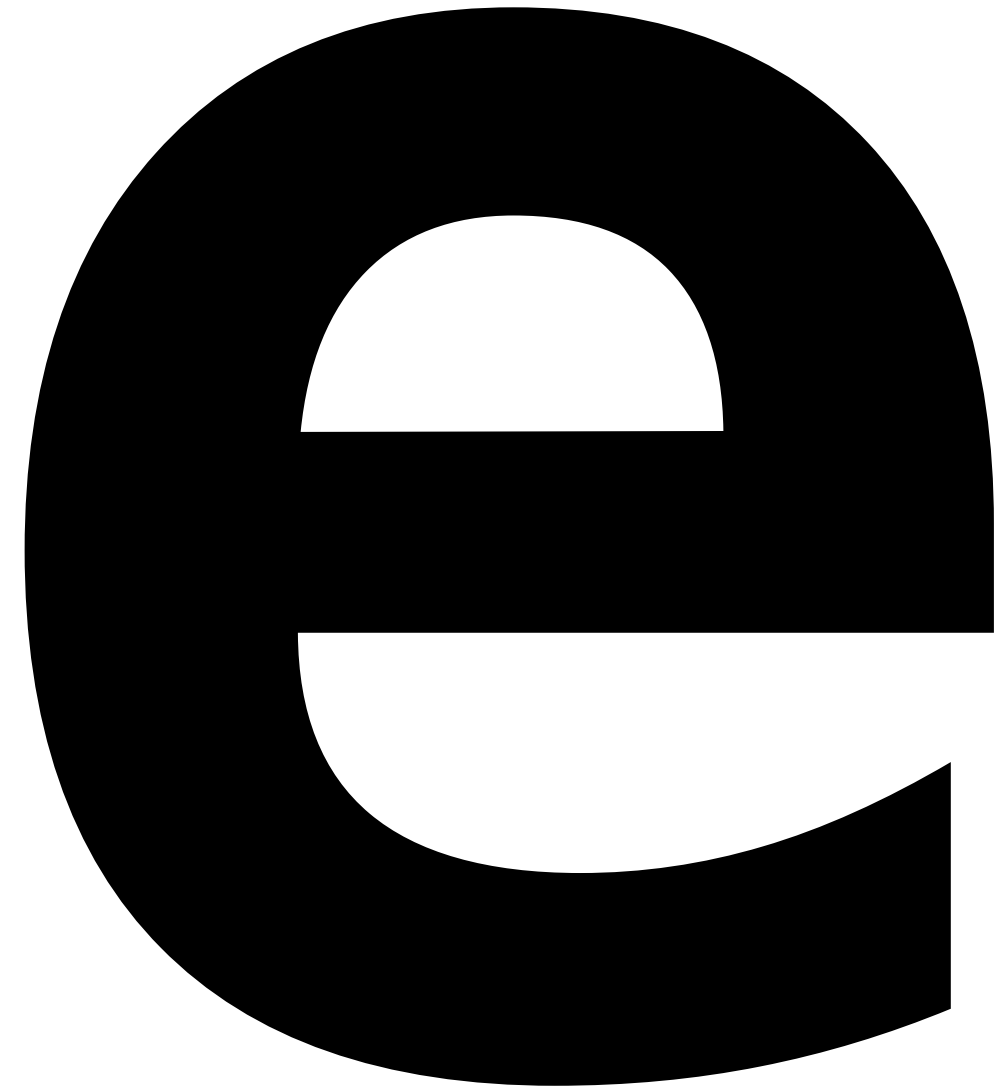




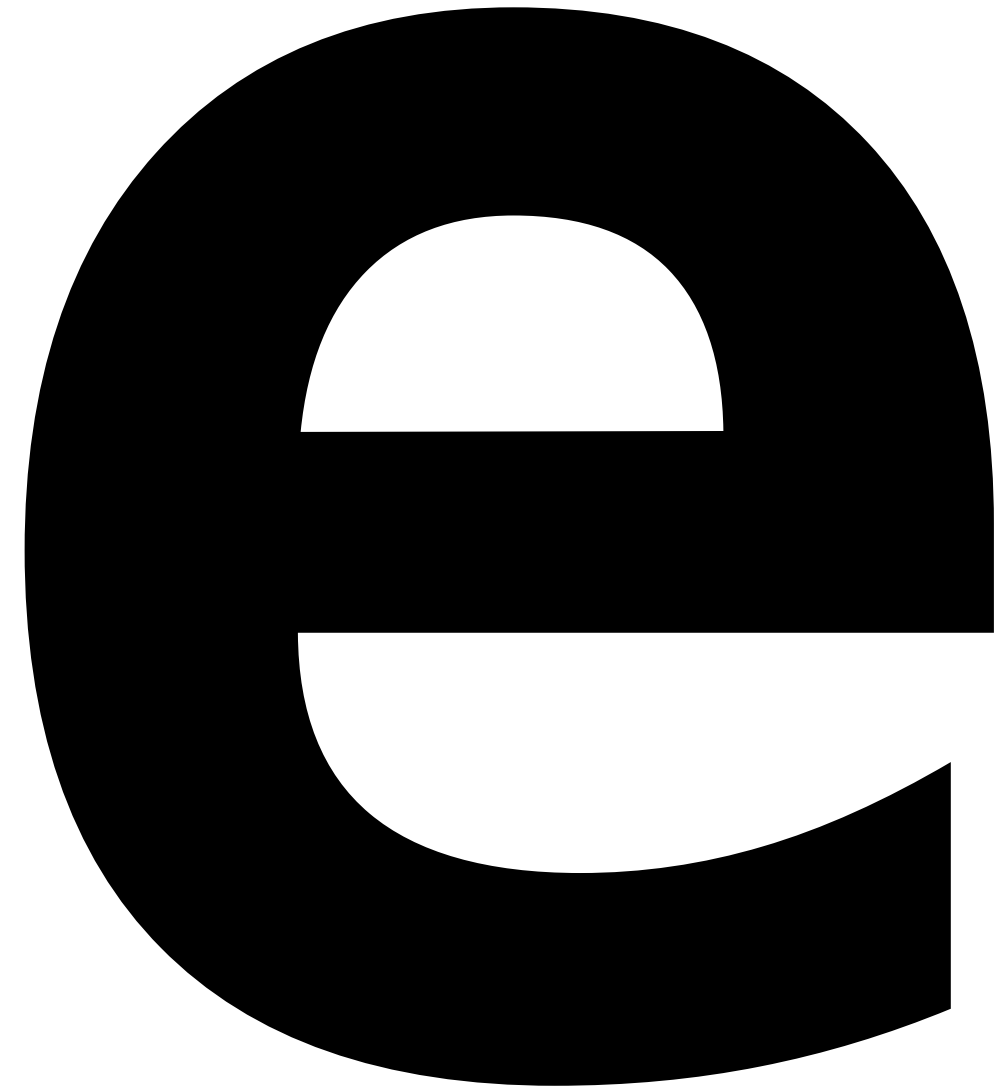




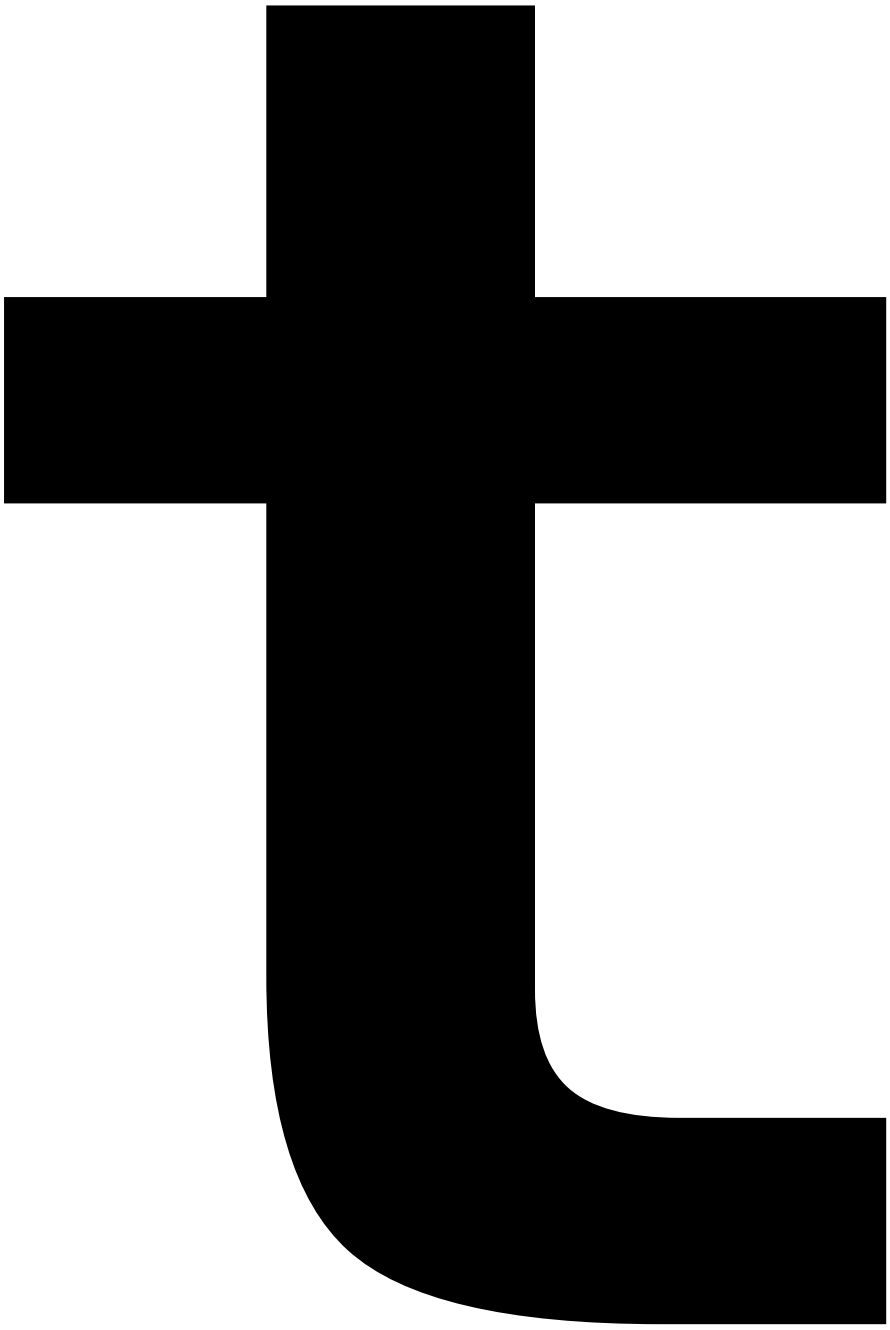


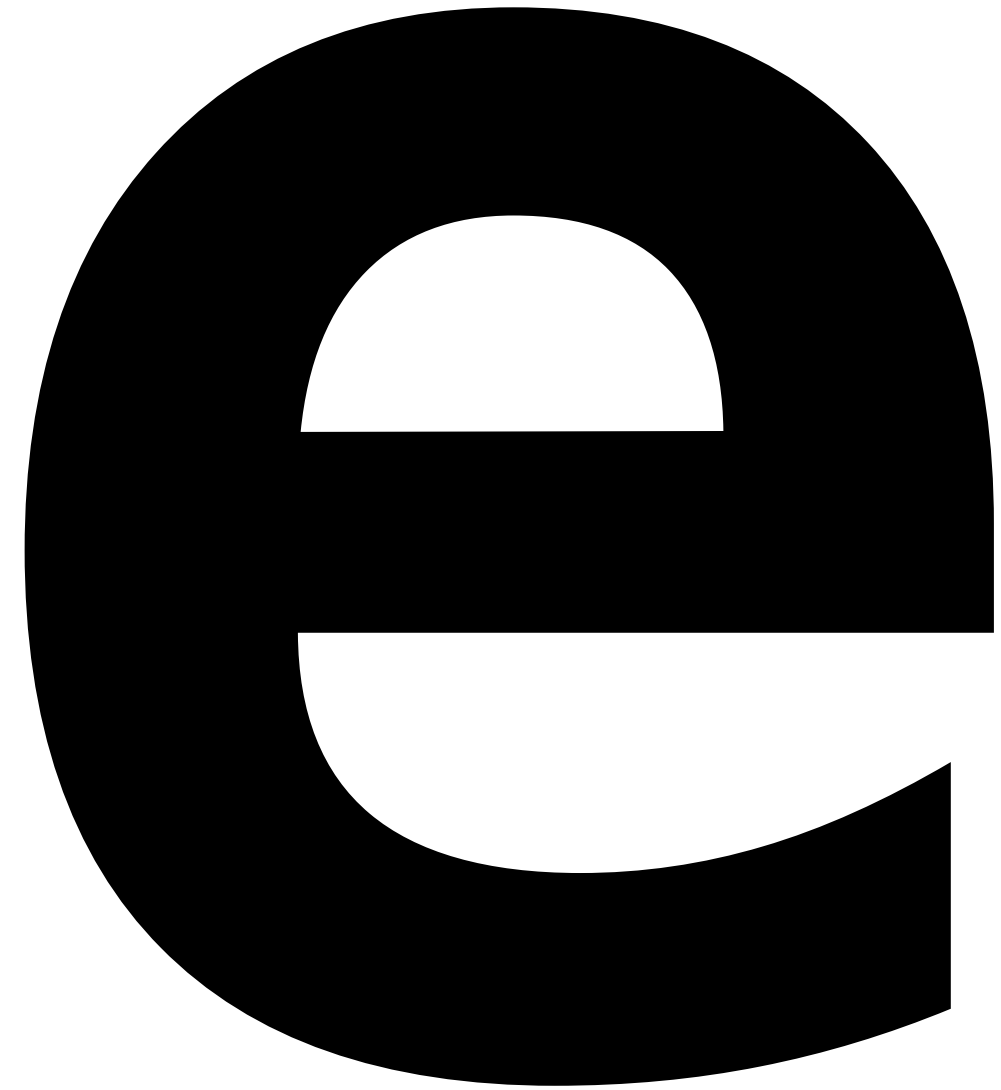


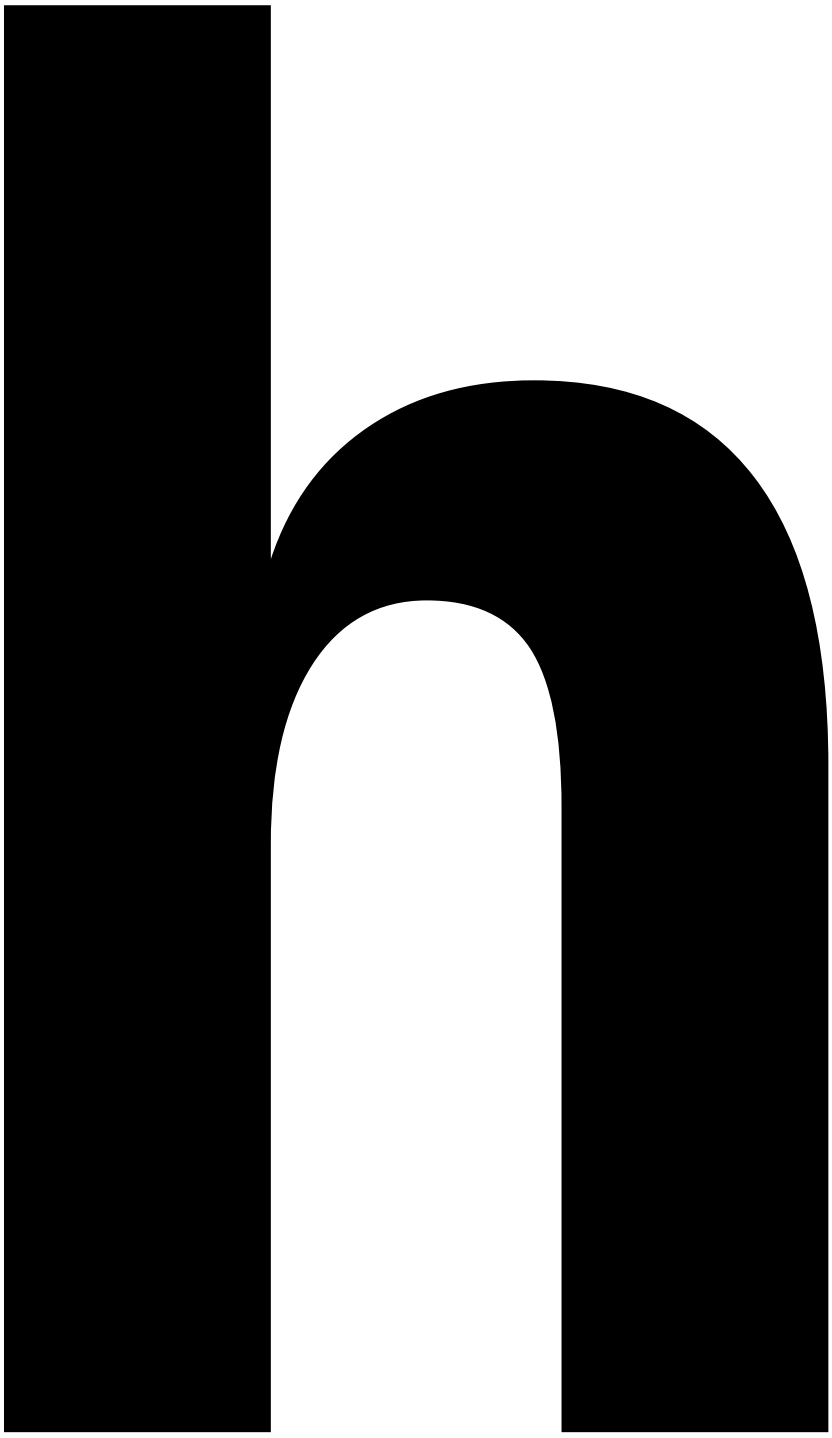
d

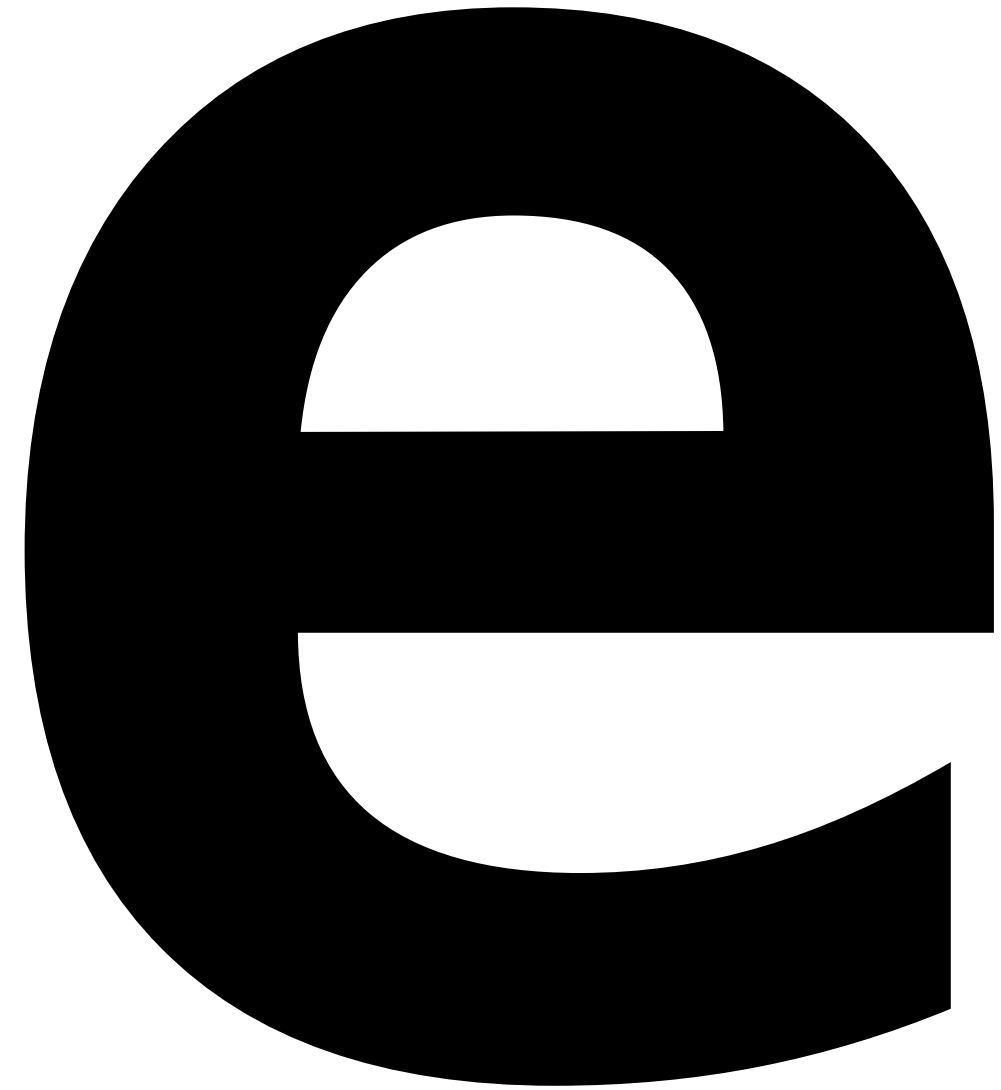


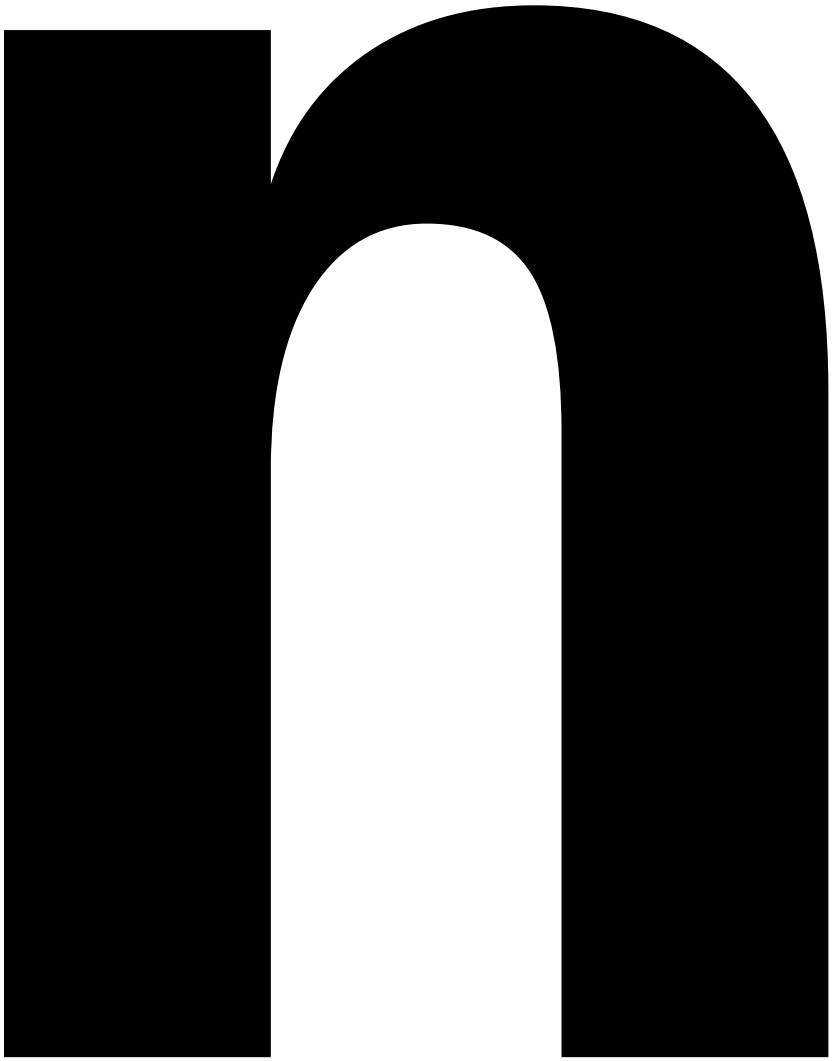
S



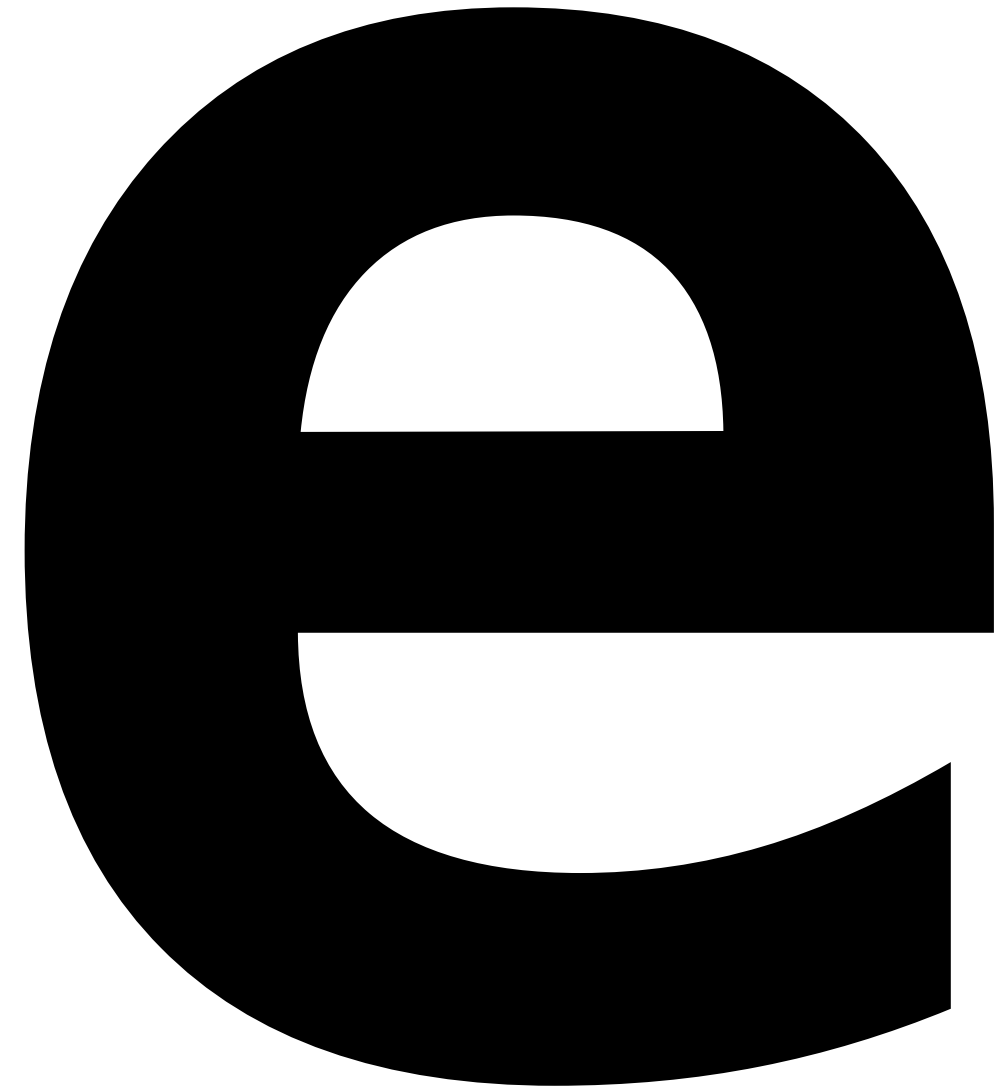


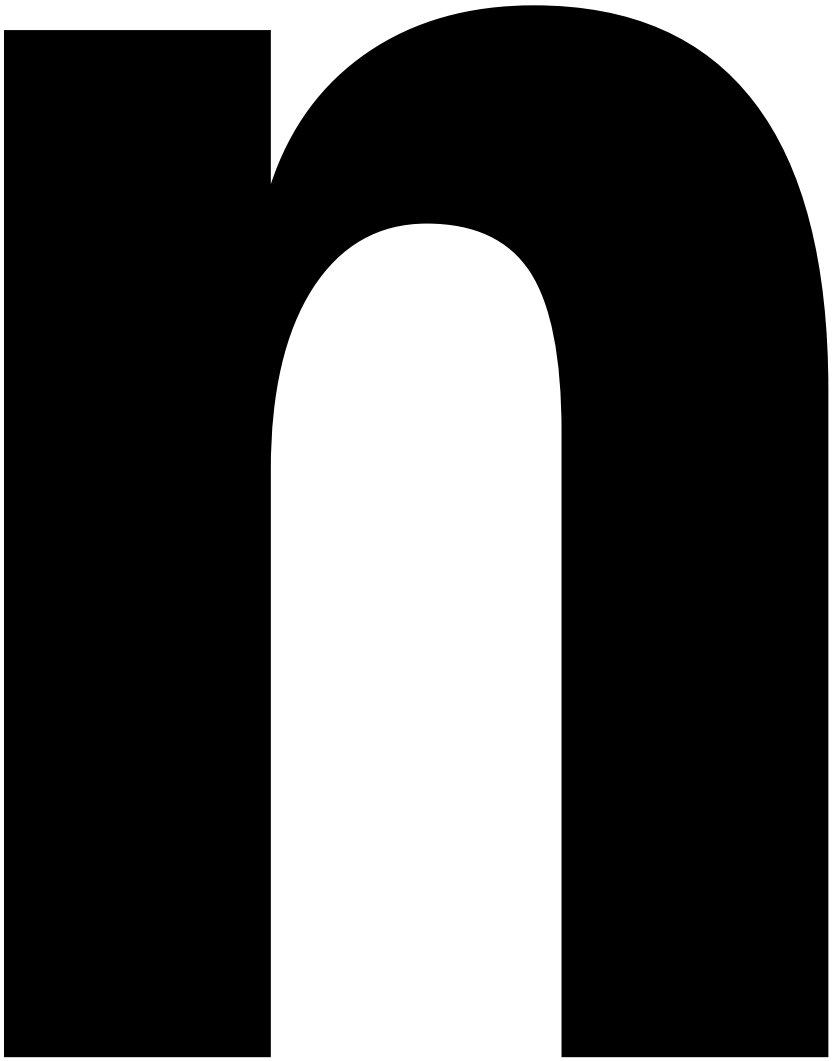


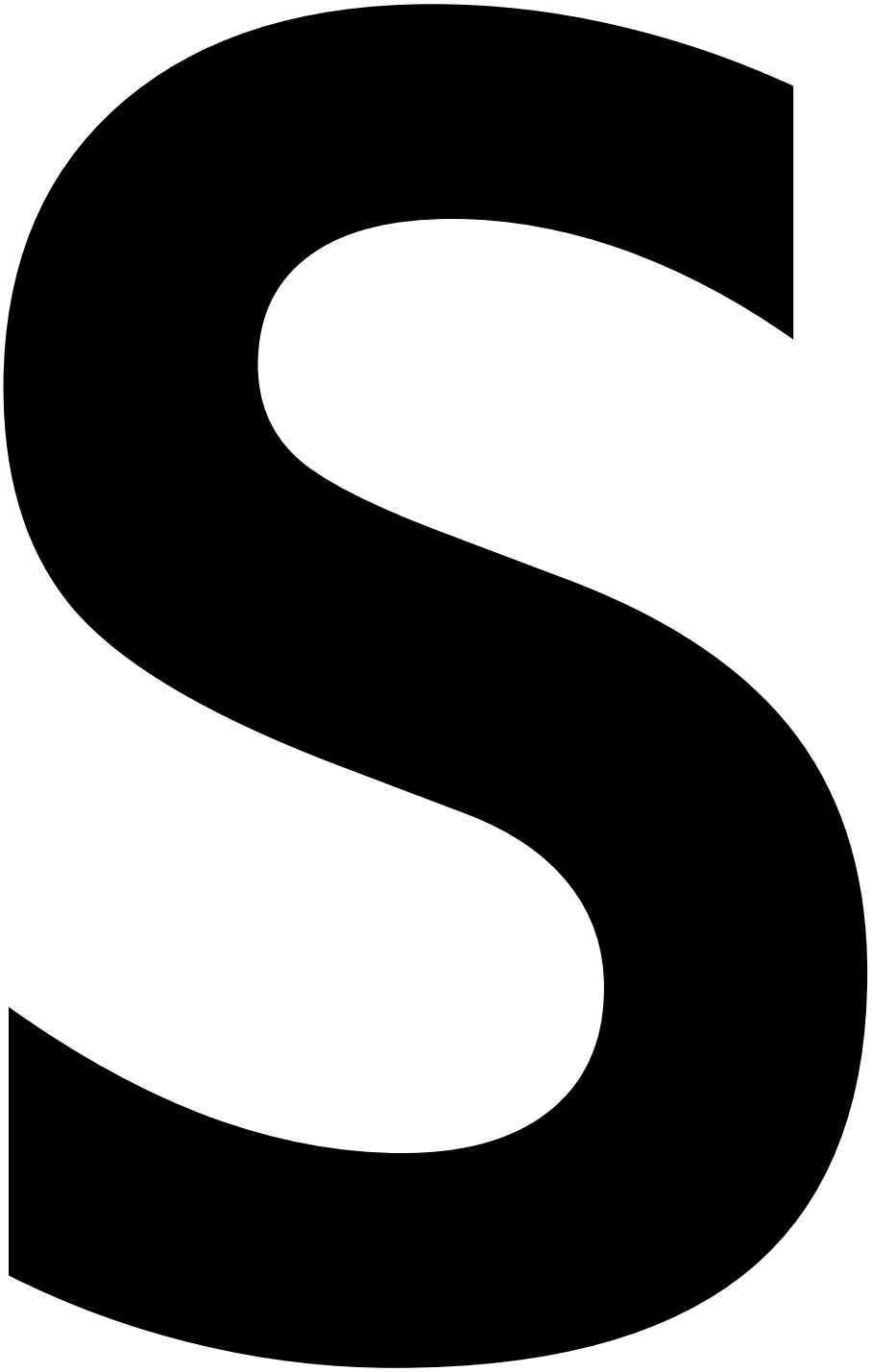


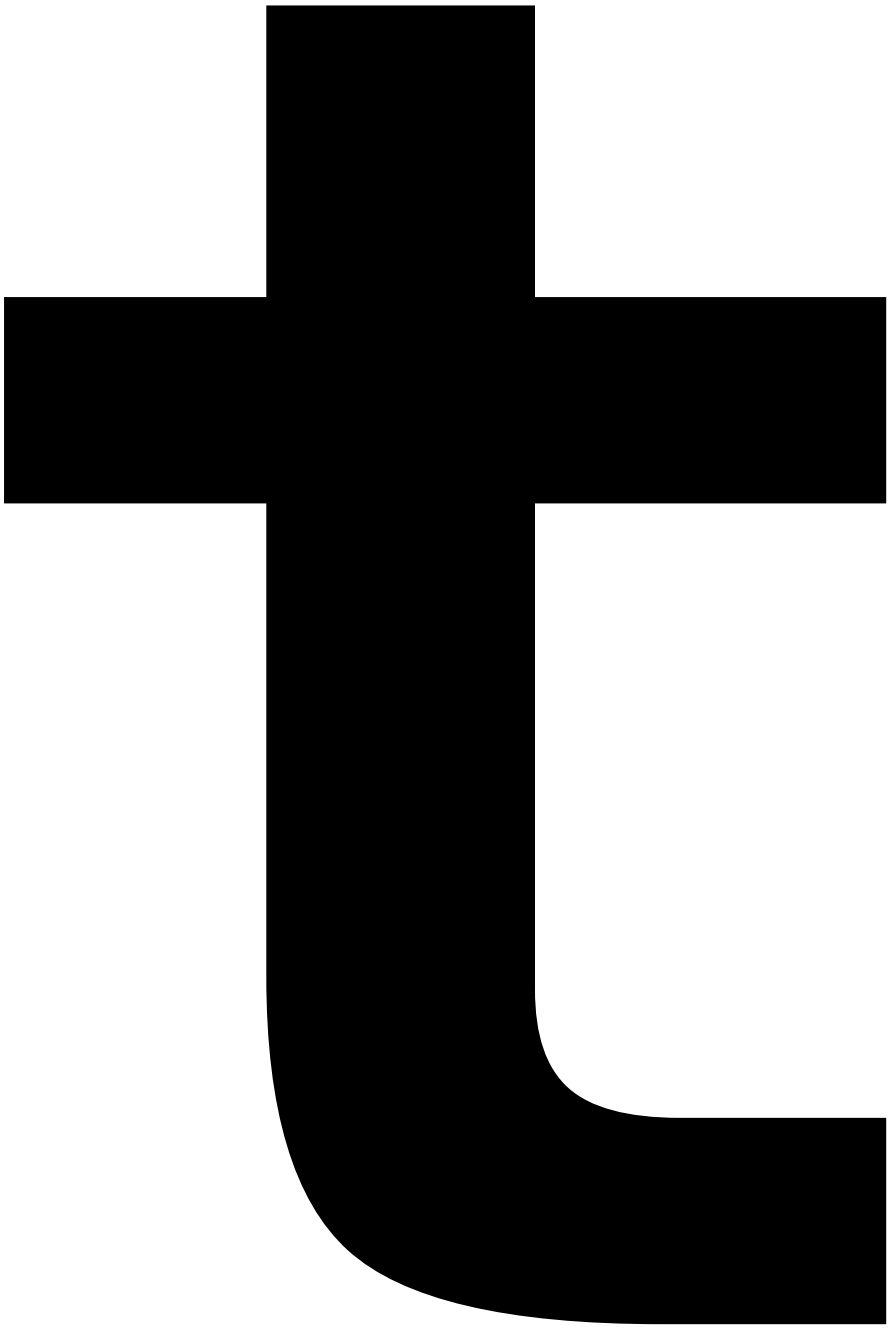


d



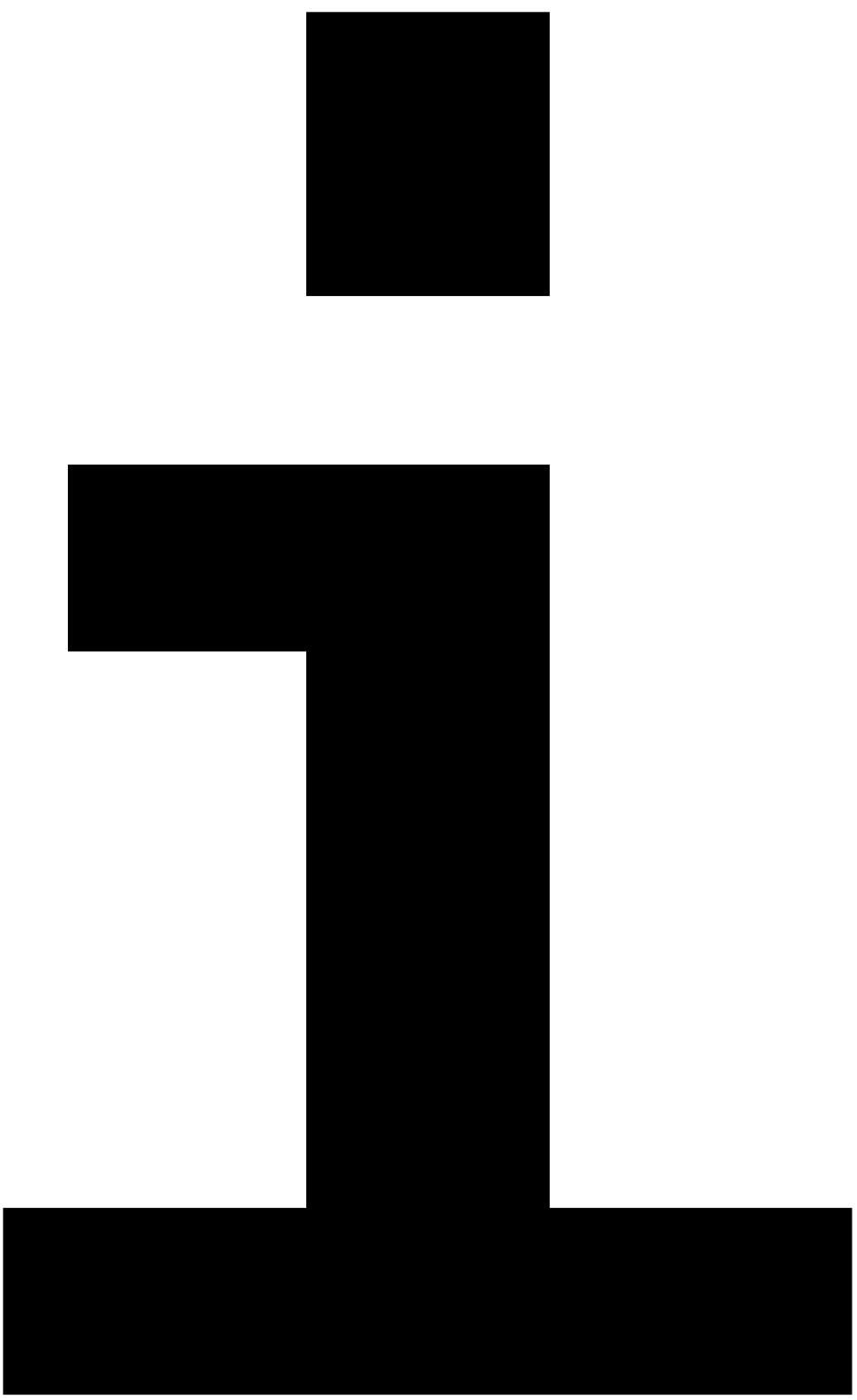


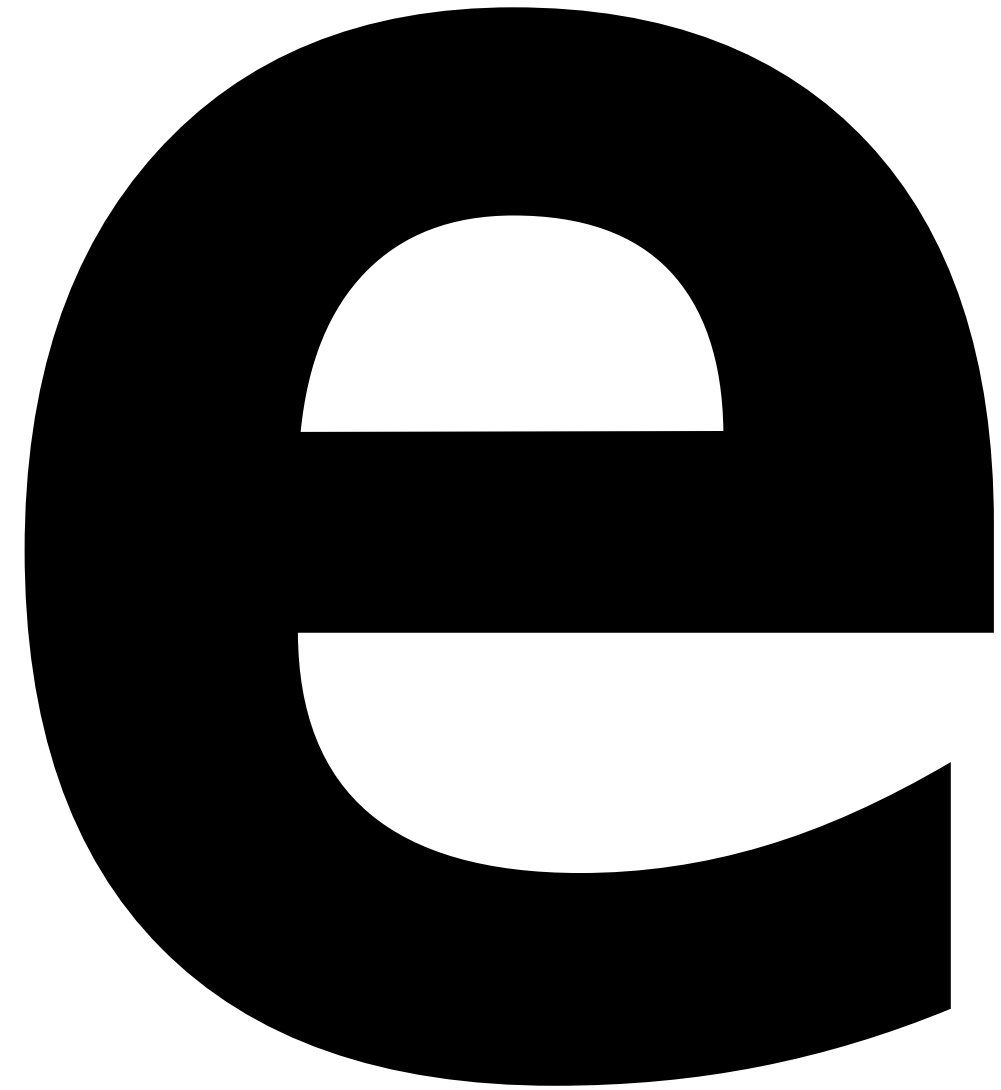


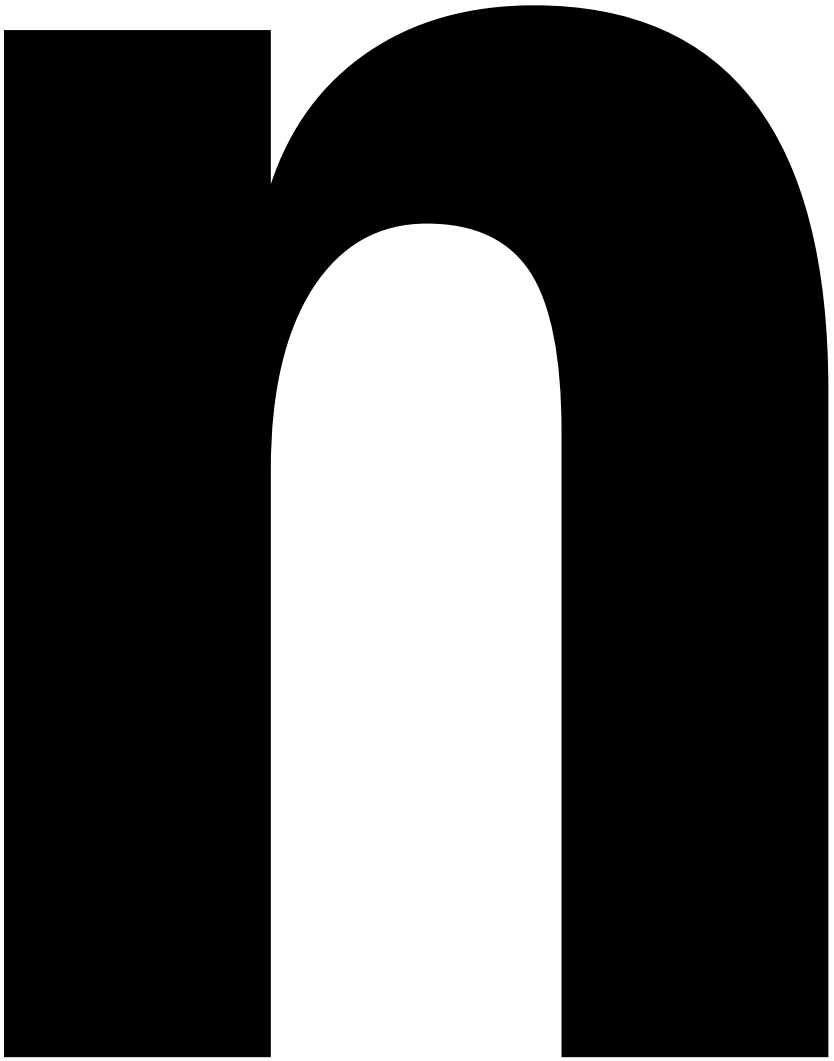


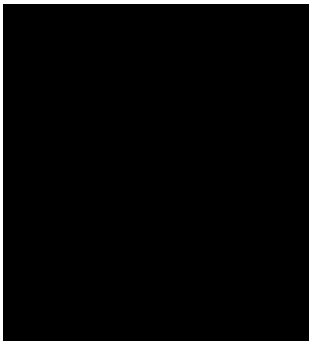
u

d

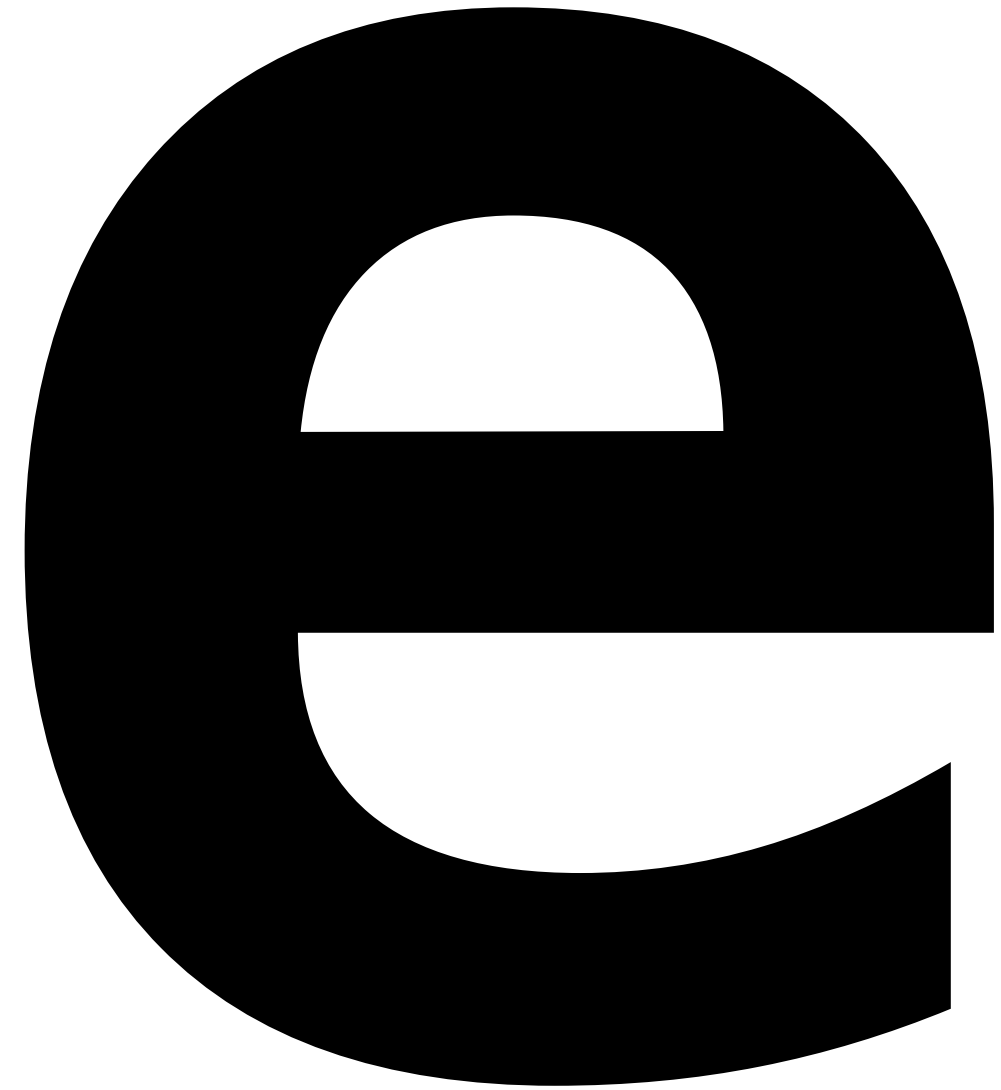




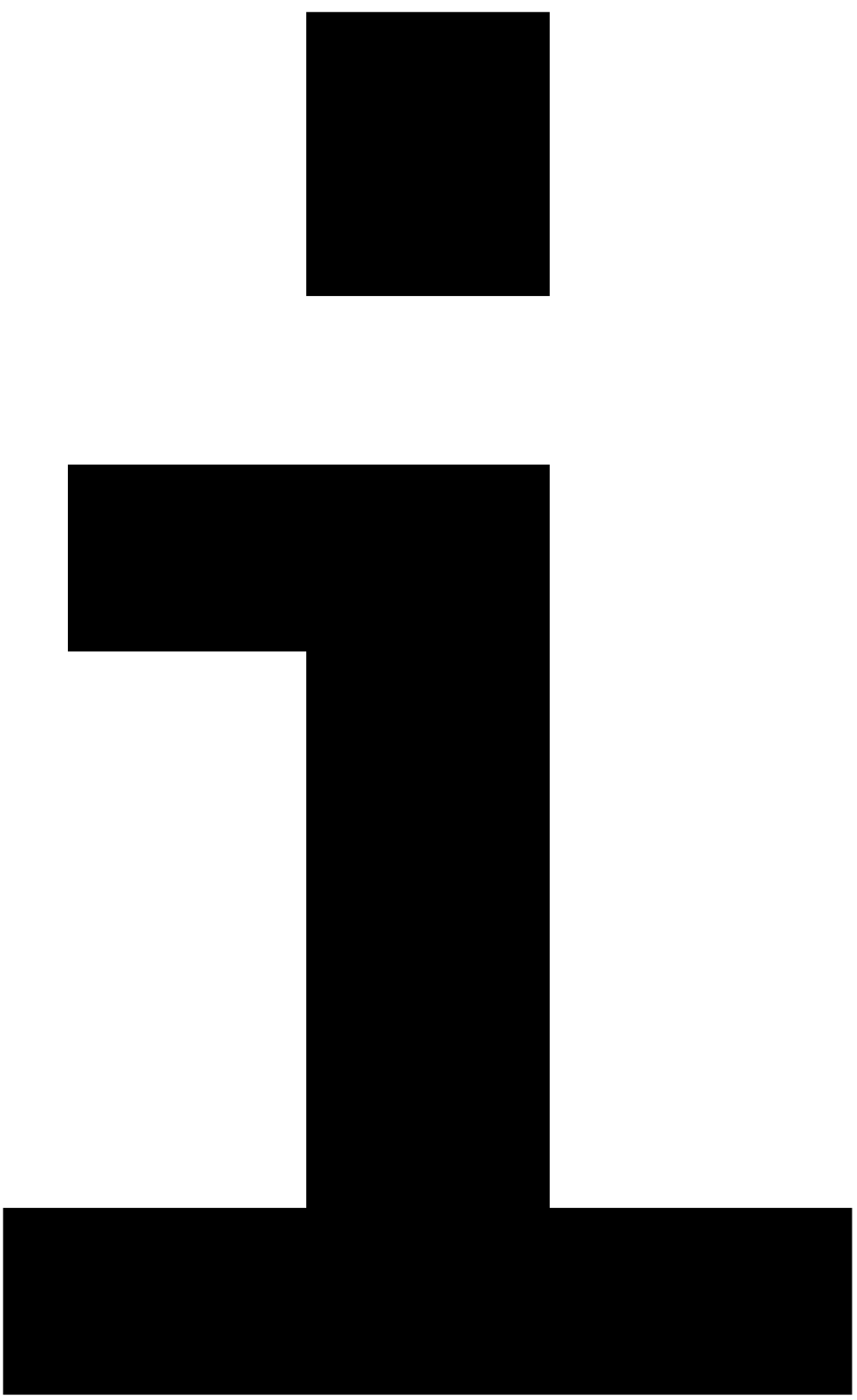


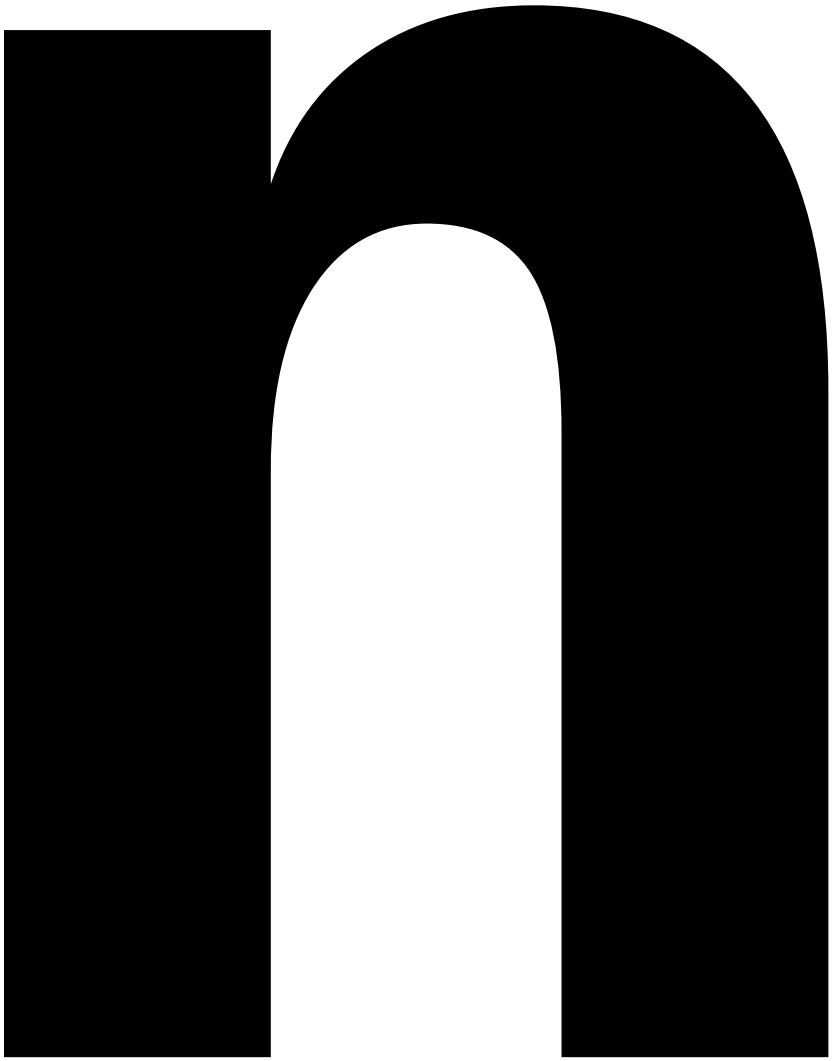


N

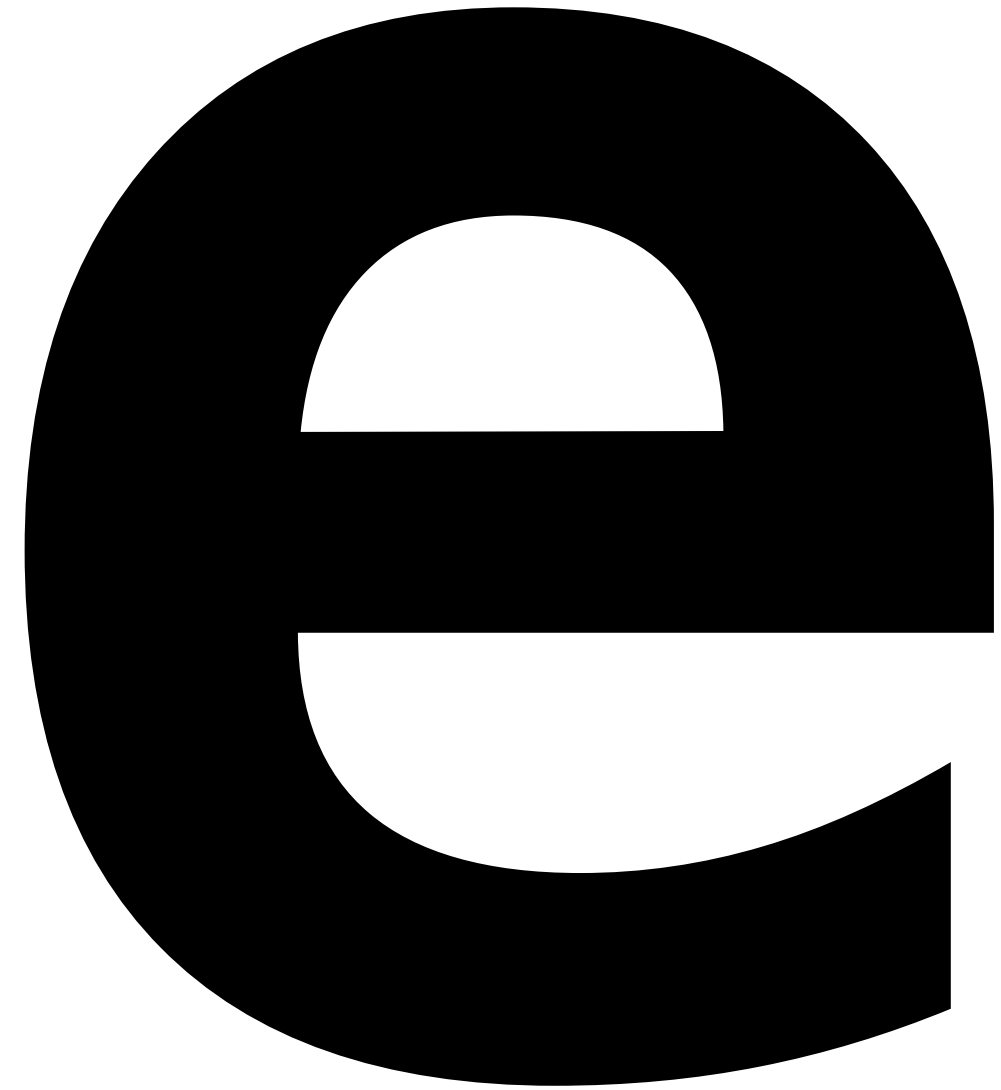


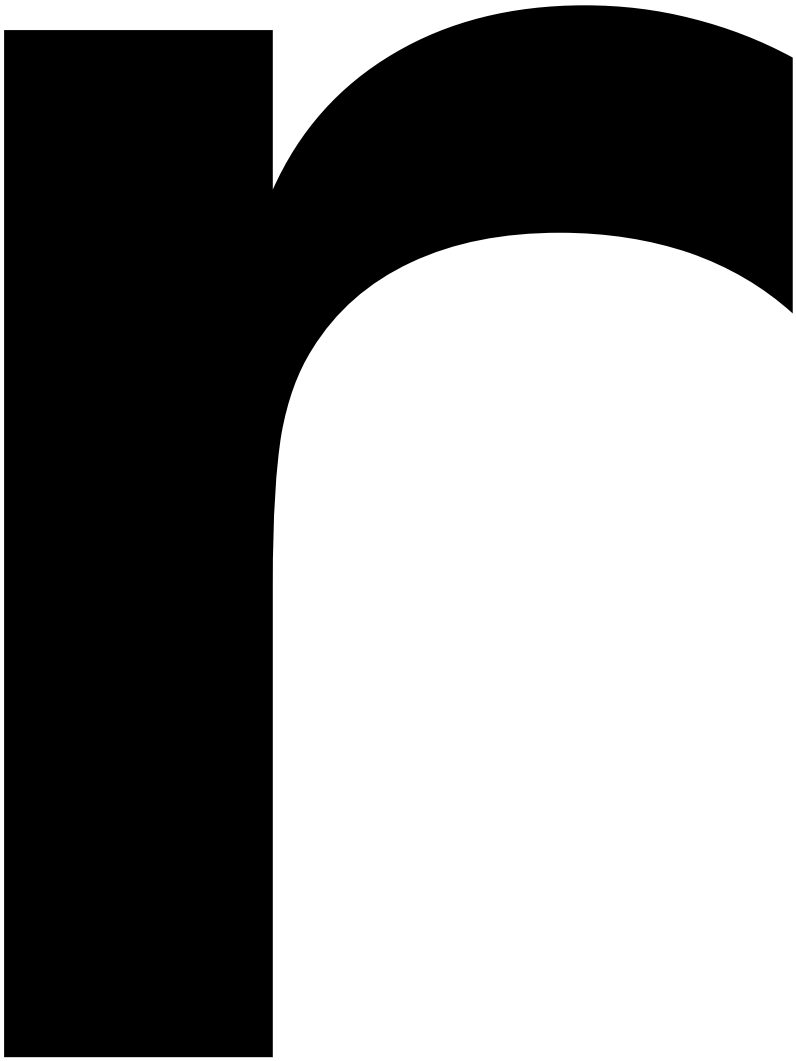
u

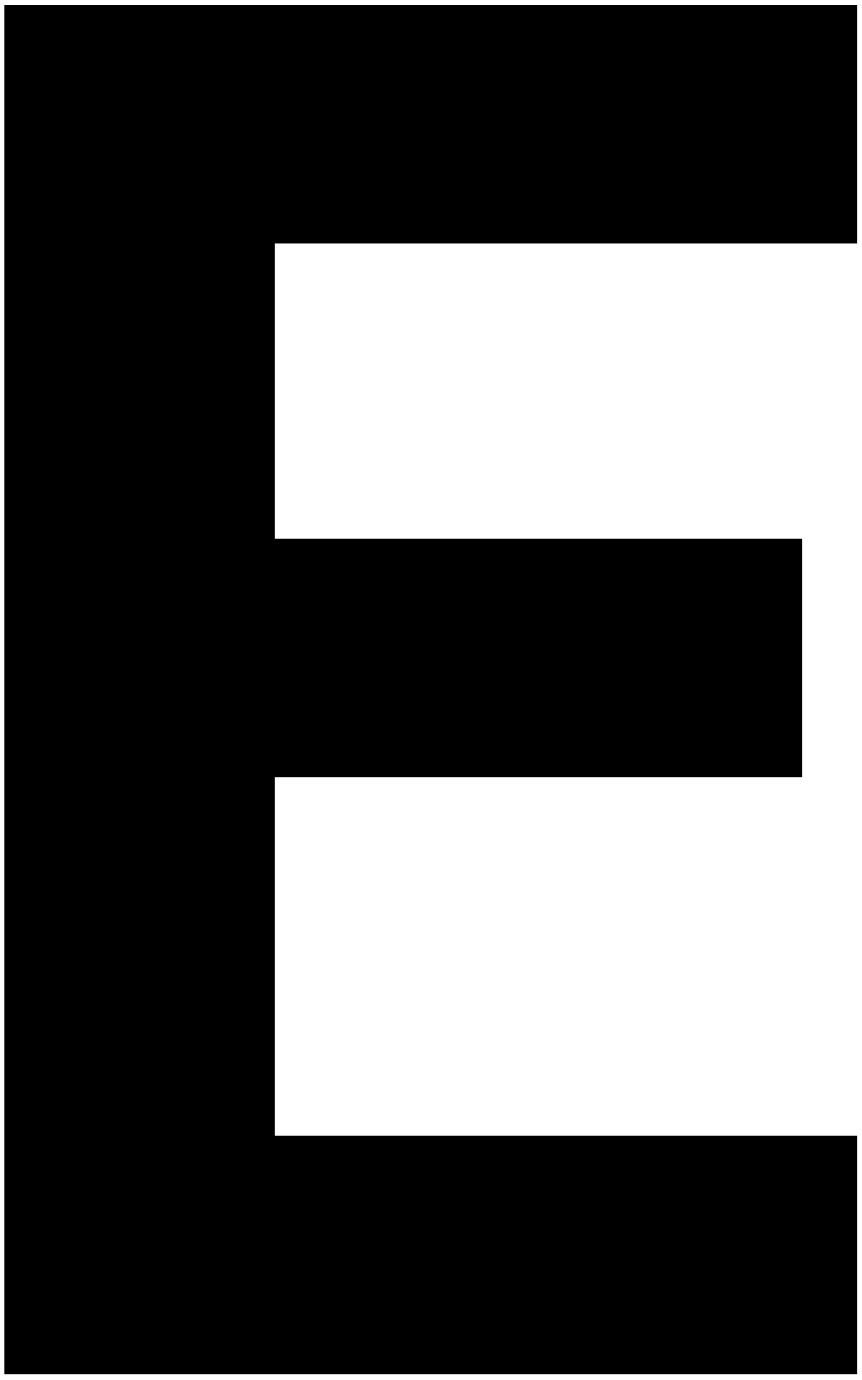


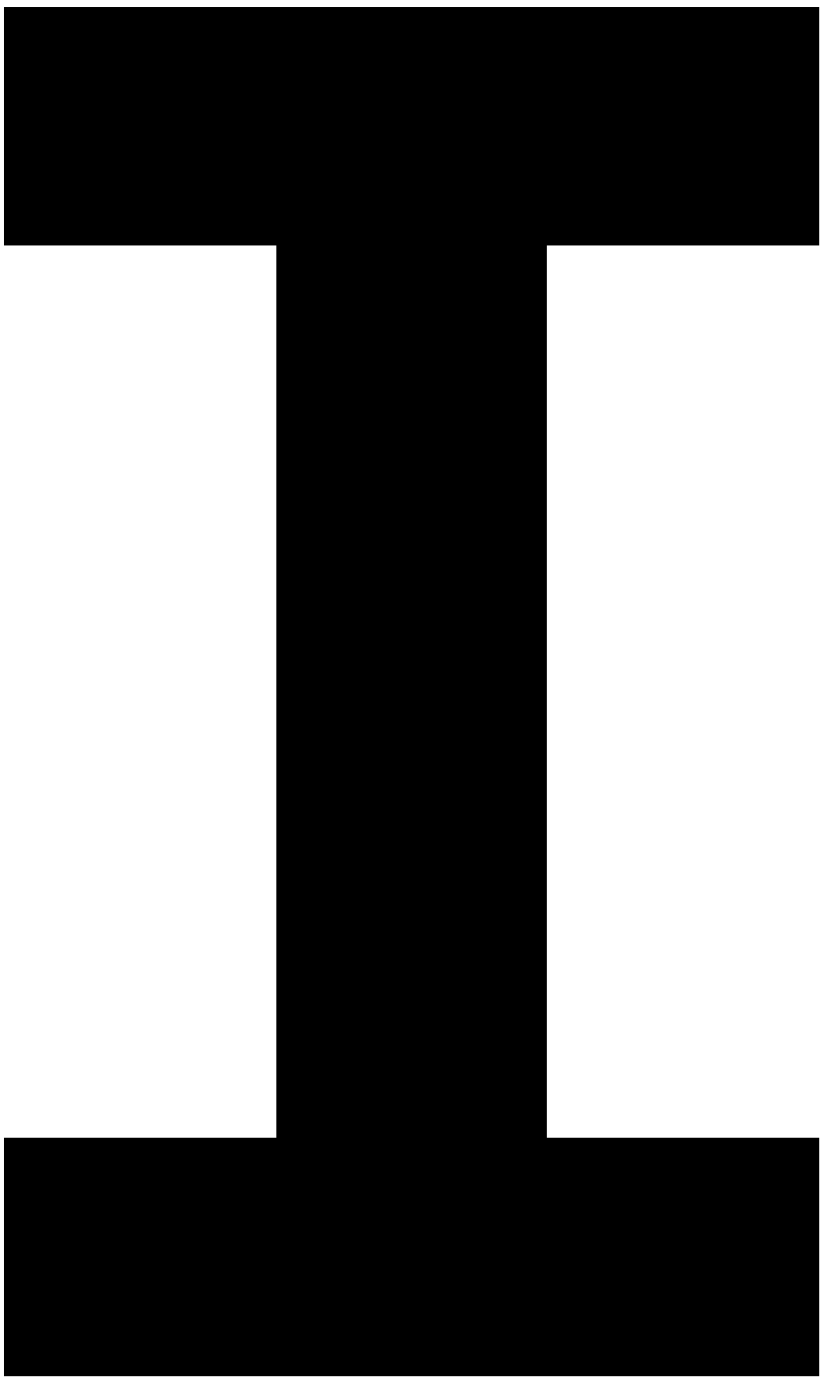


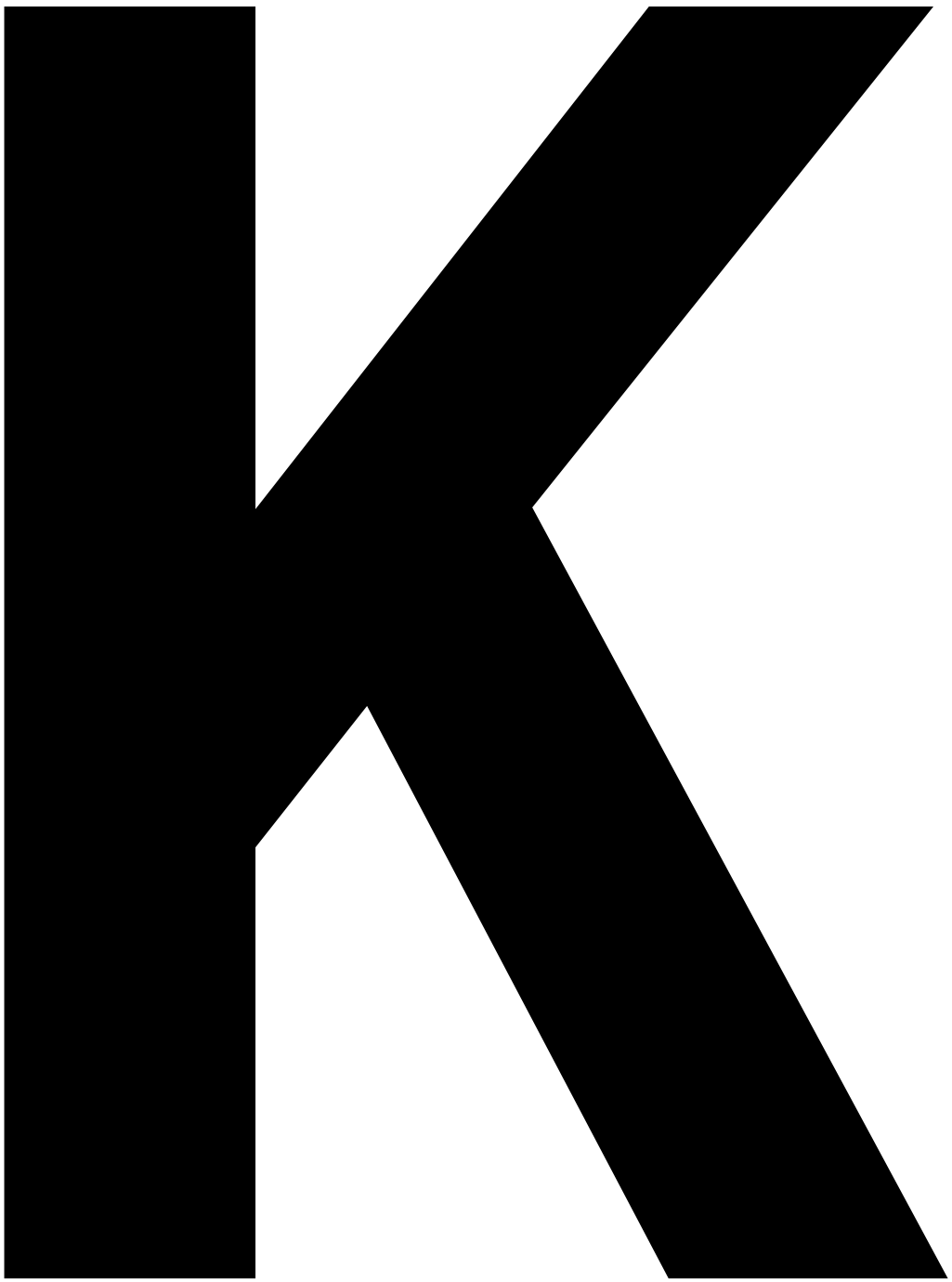
d

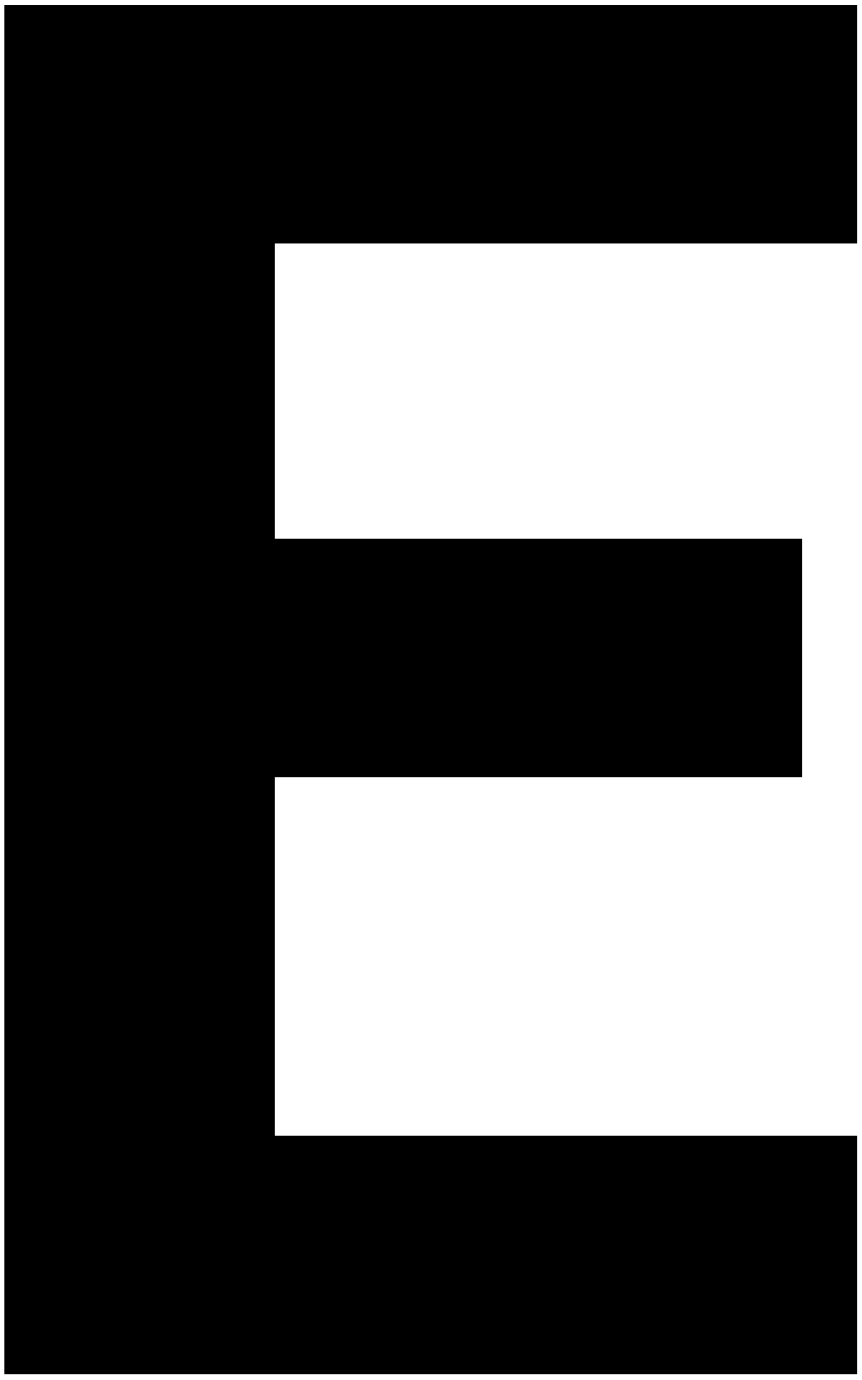


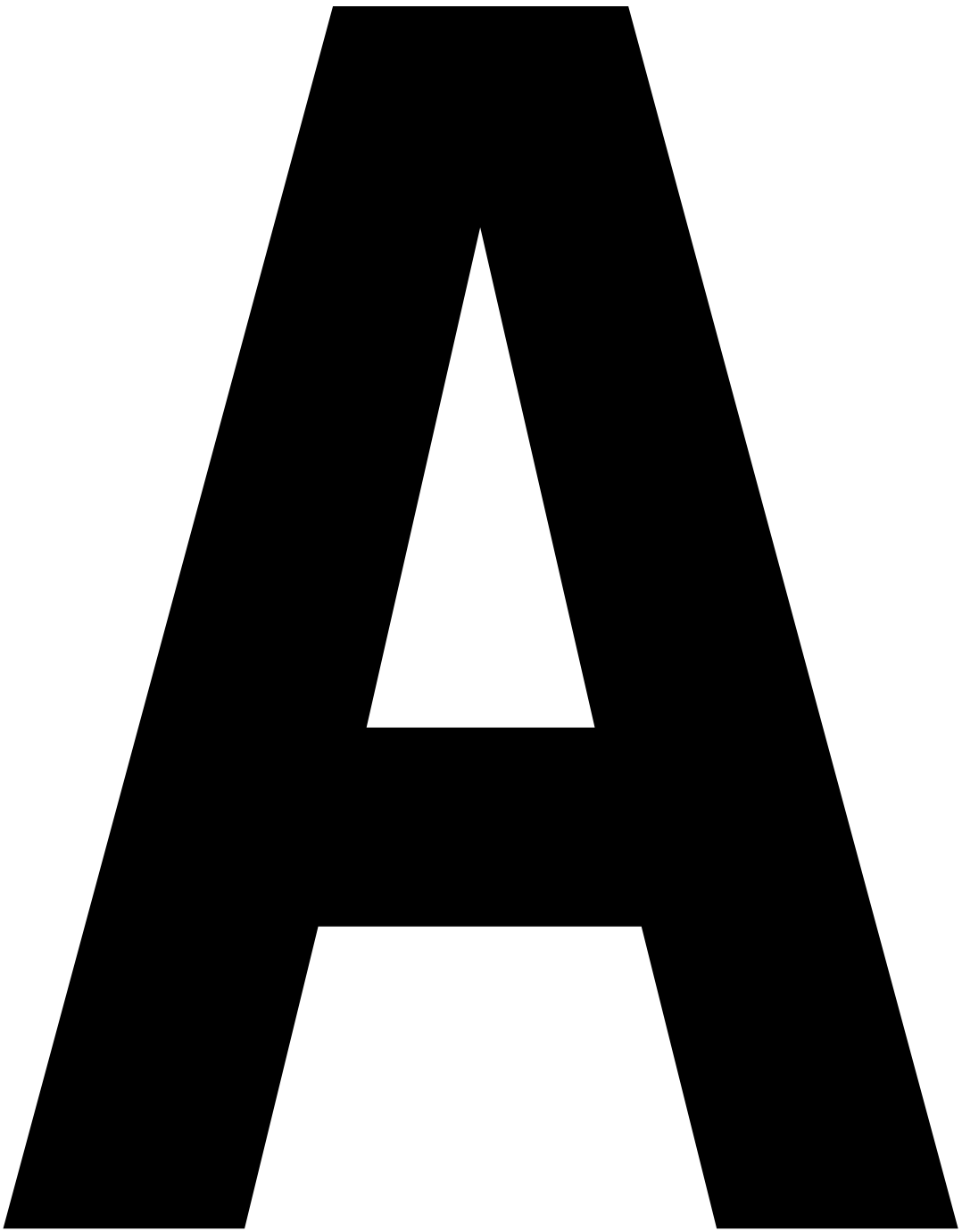


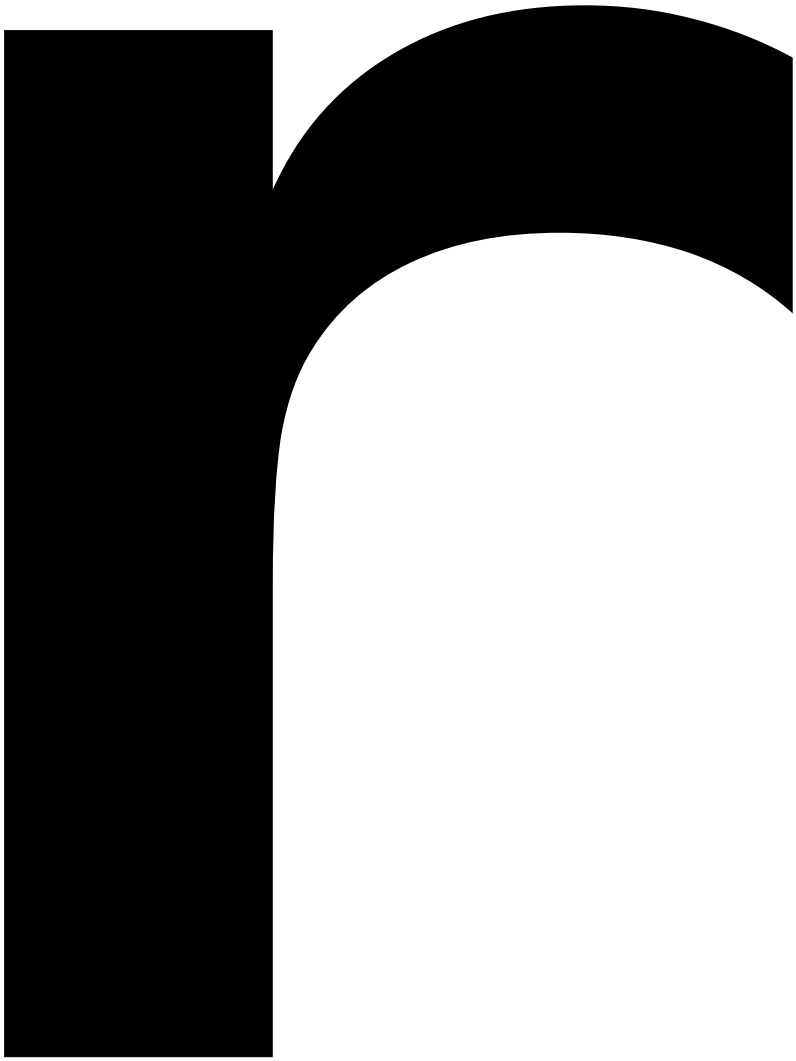


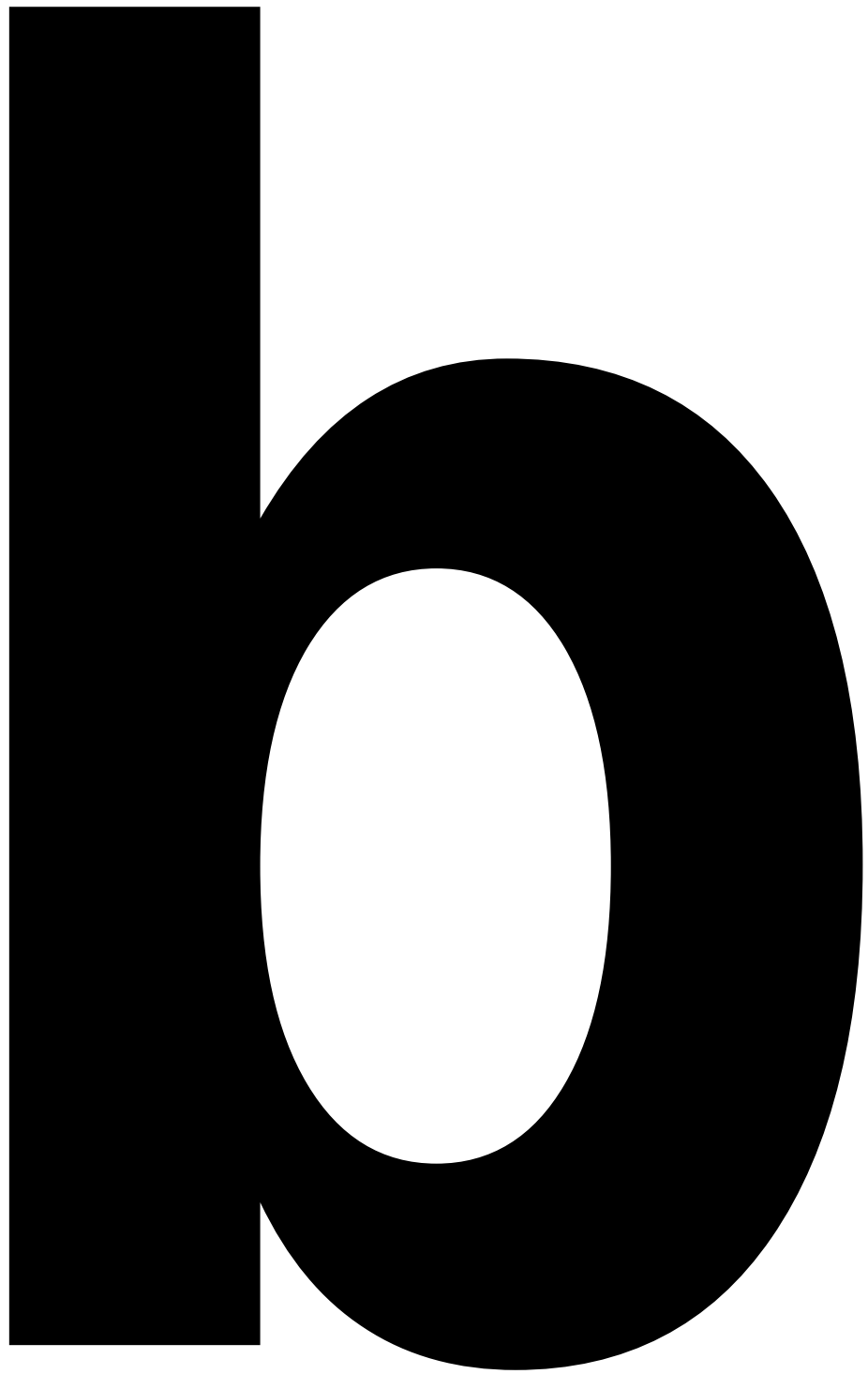


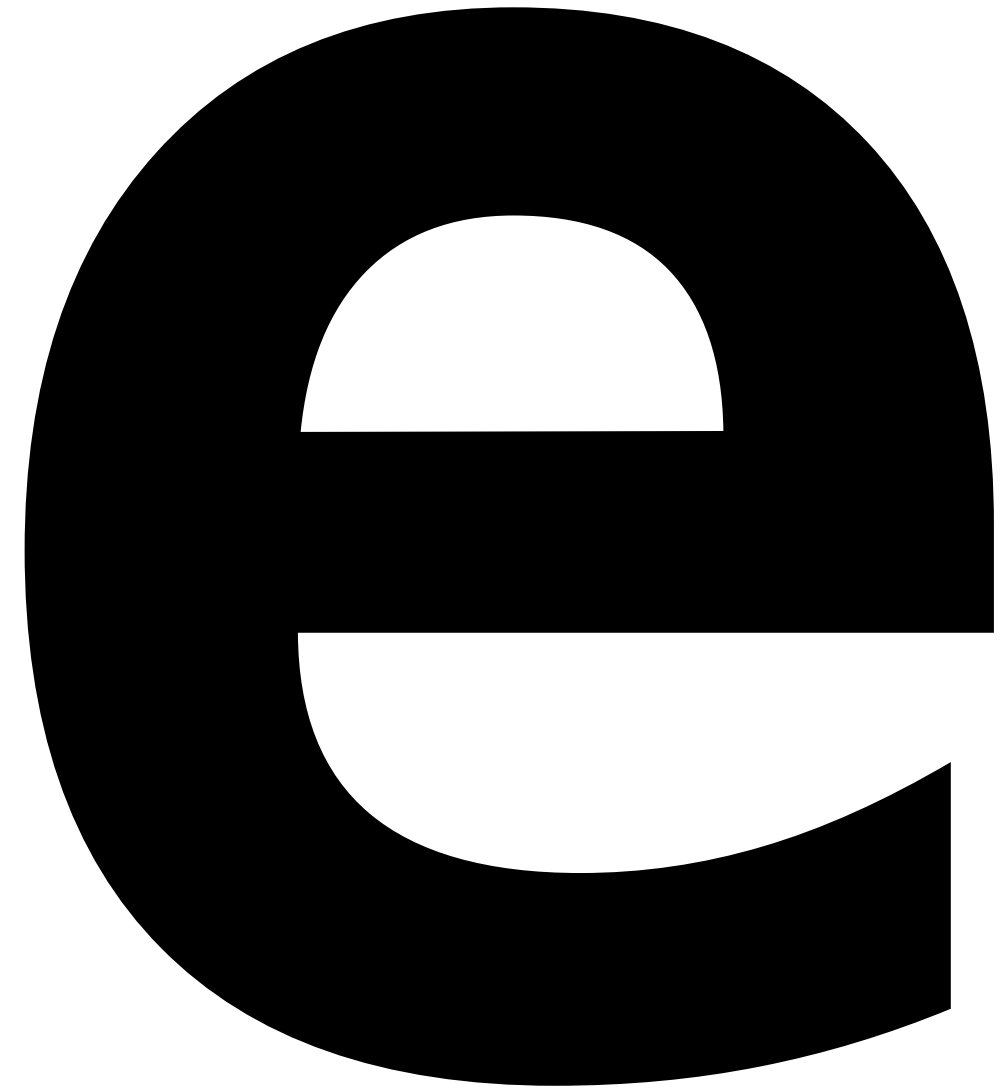


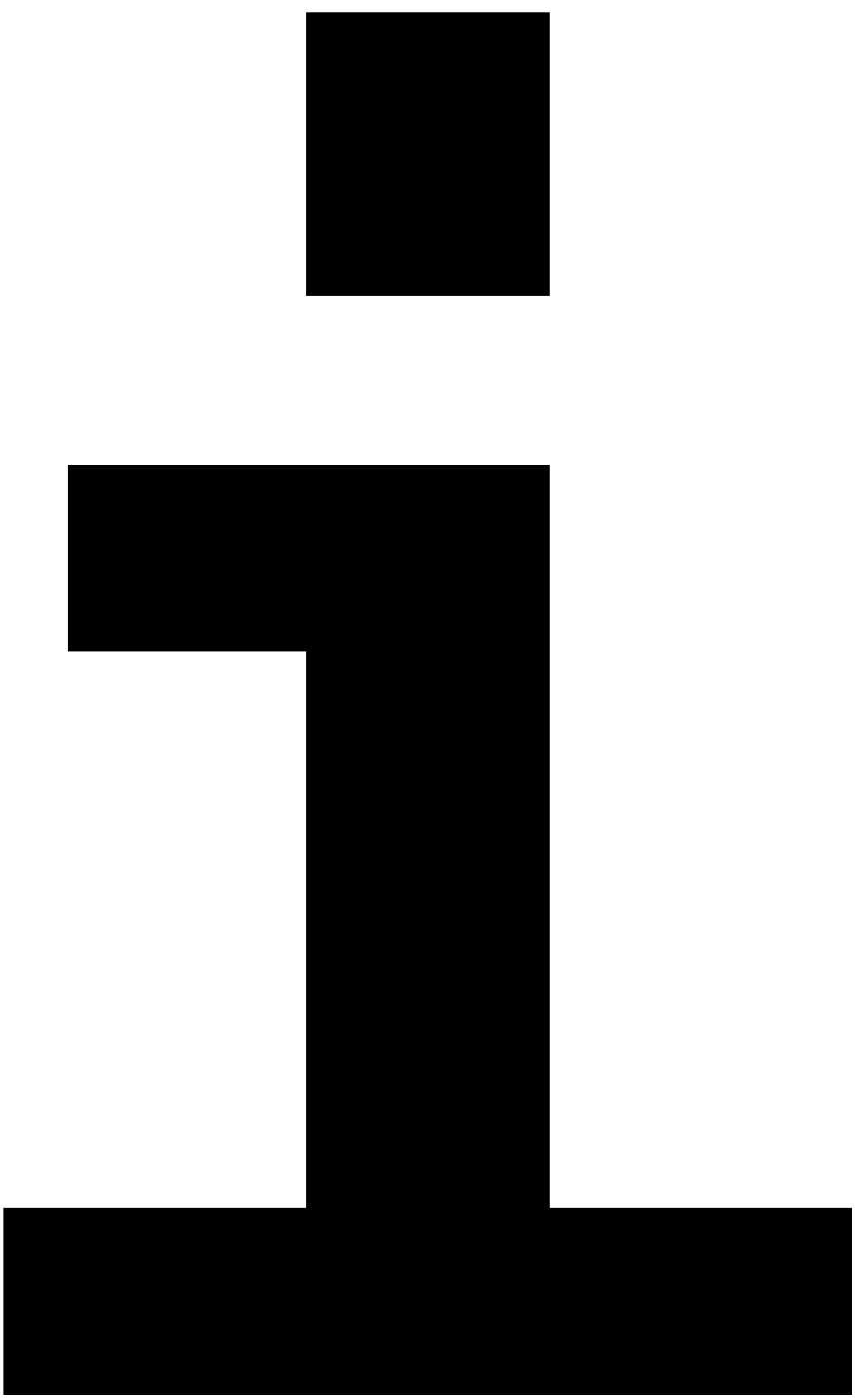


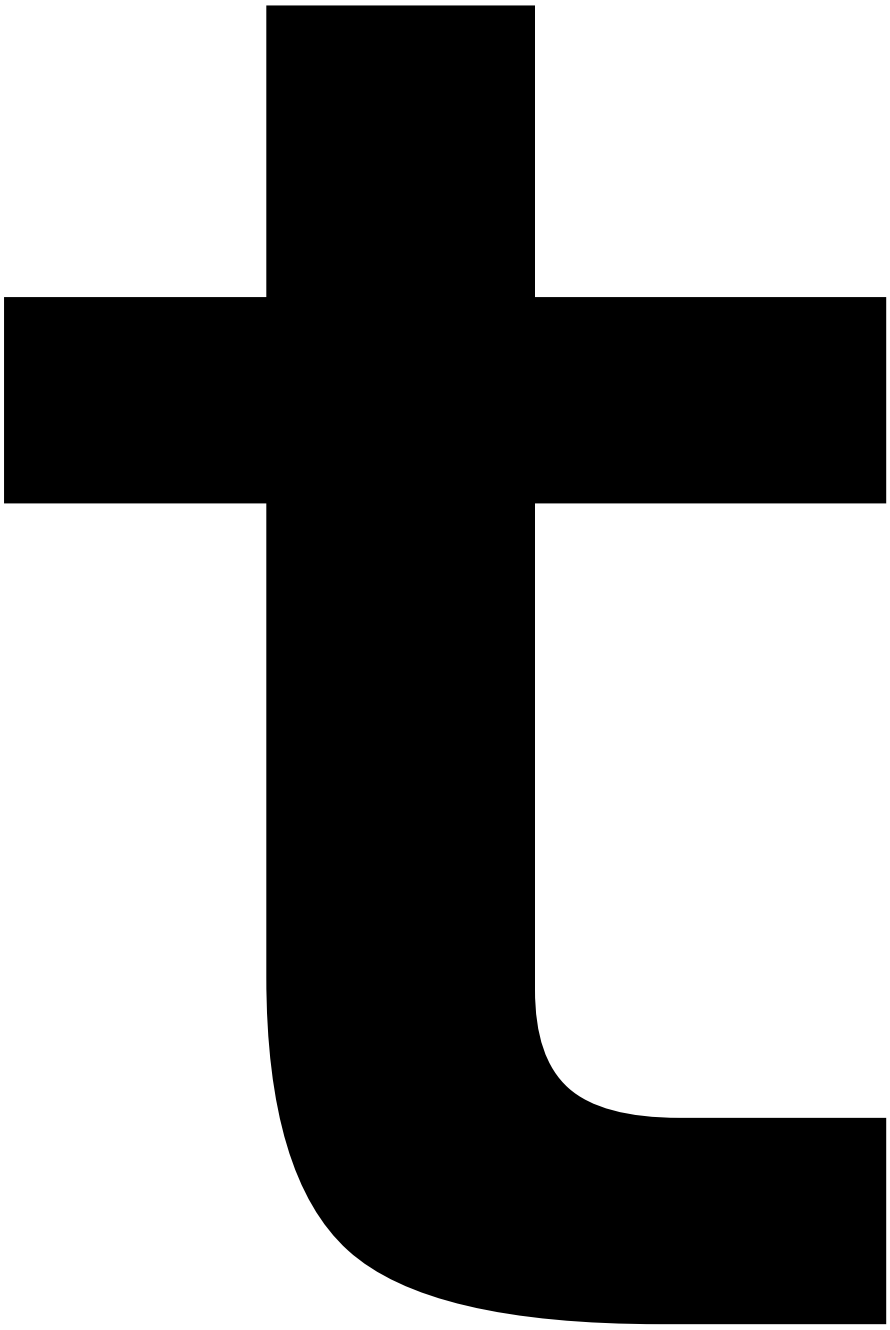


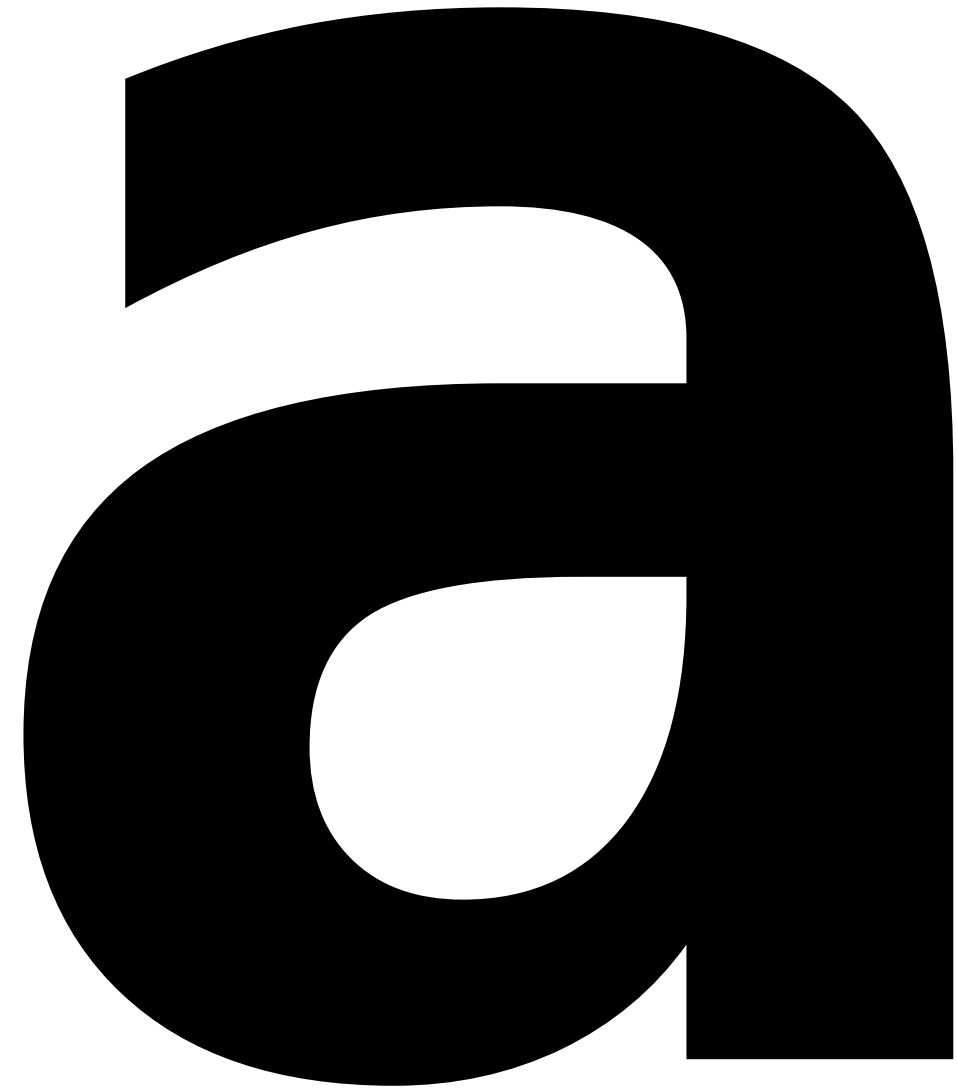


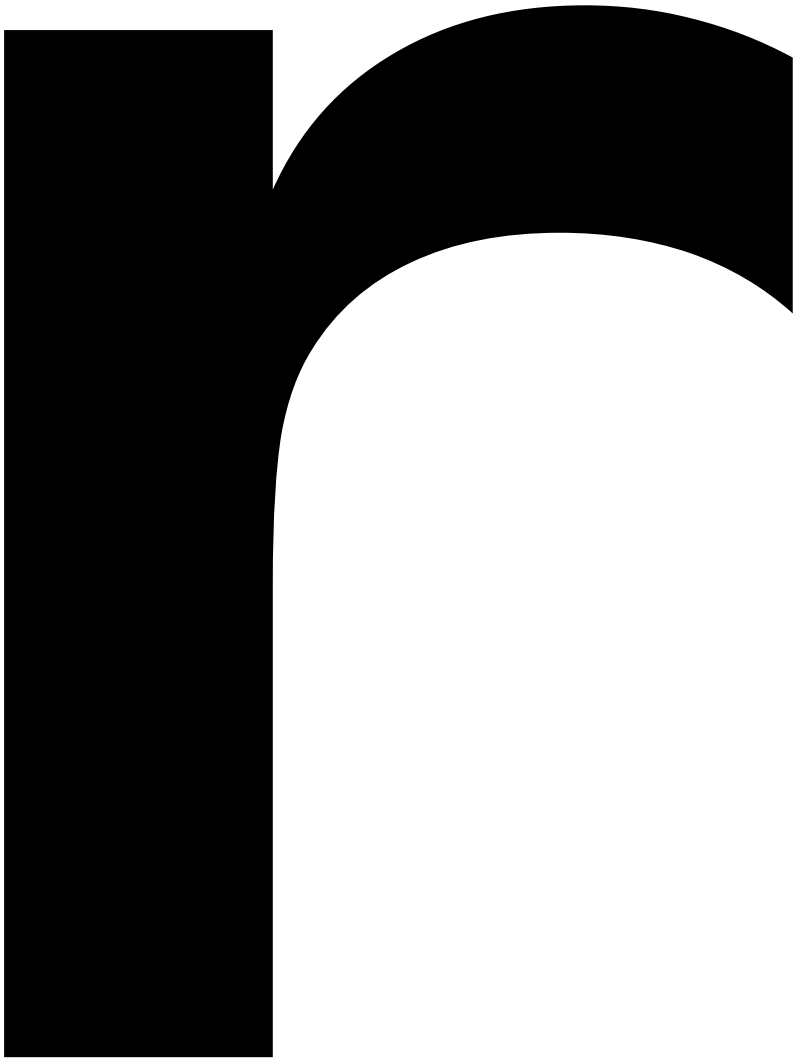


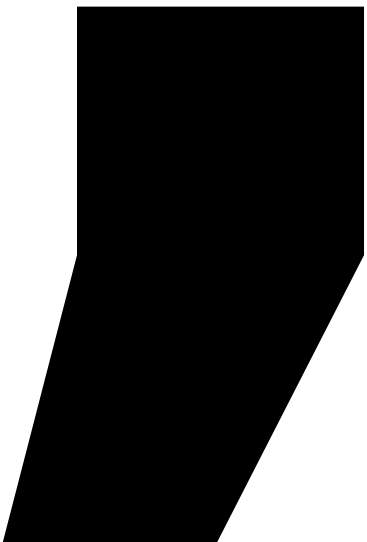




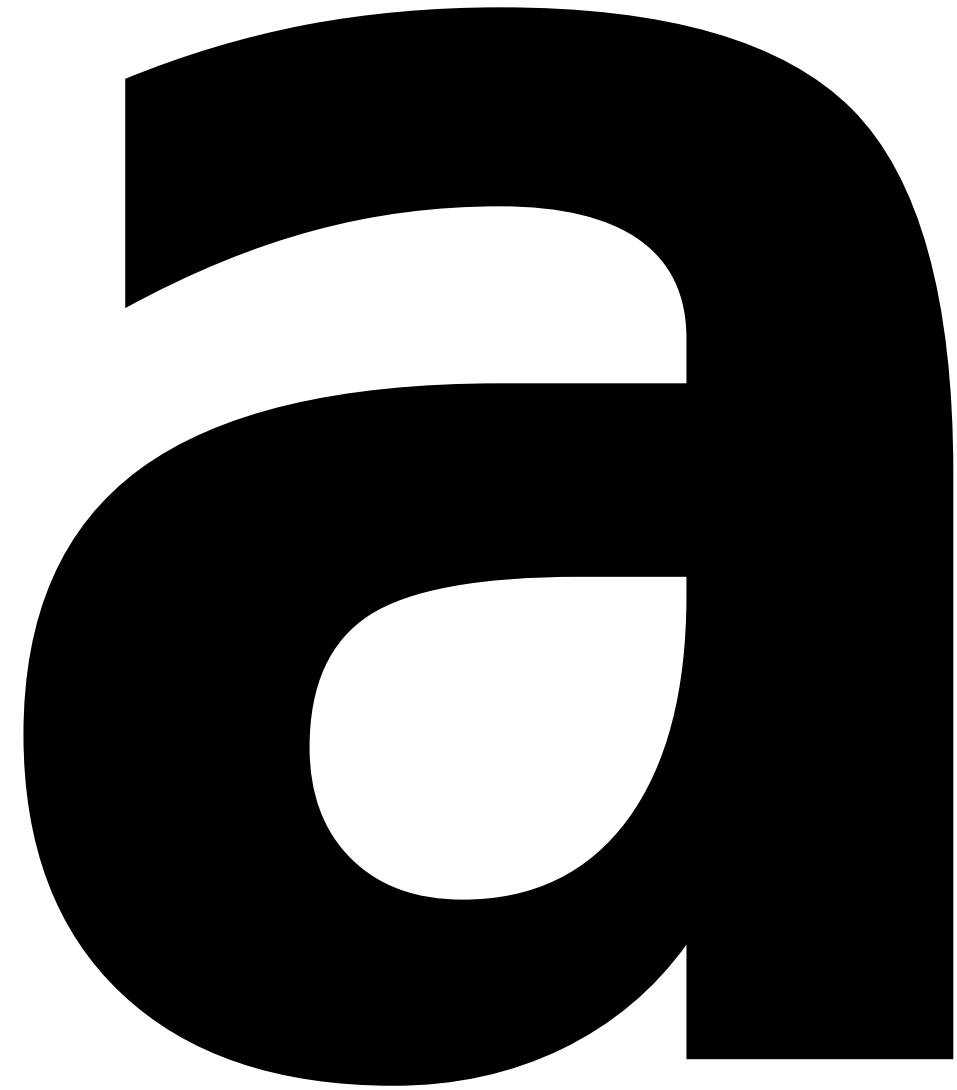






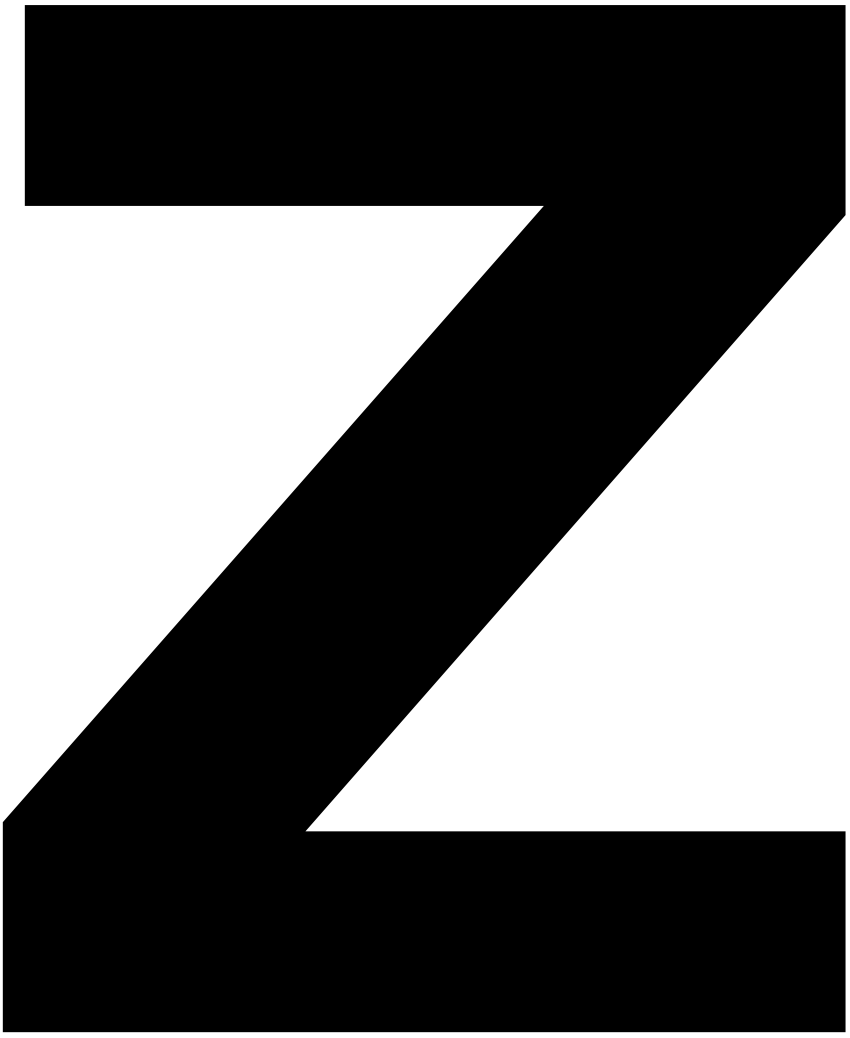


d

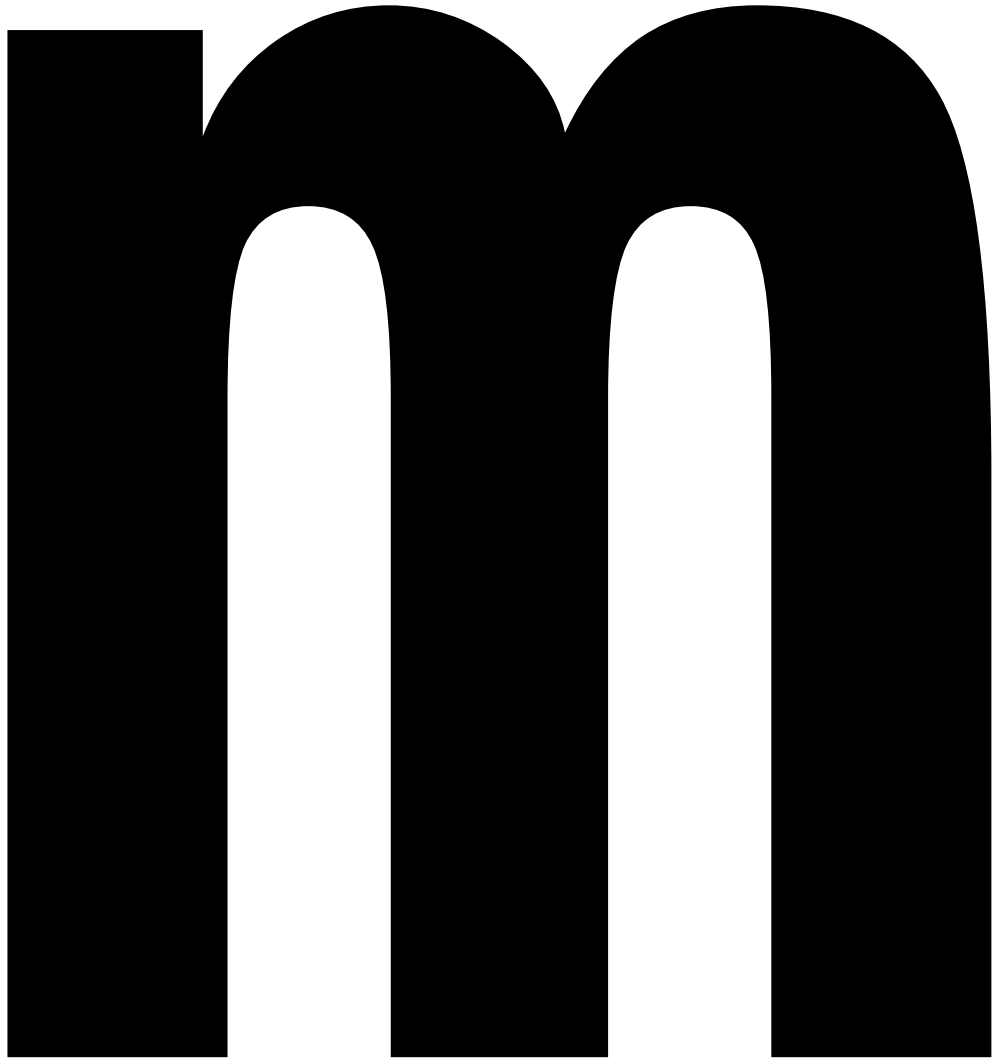


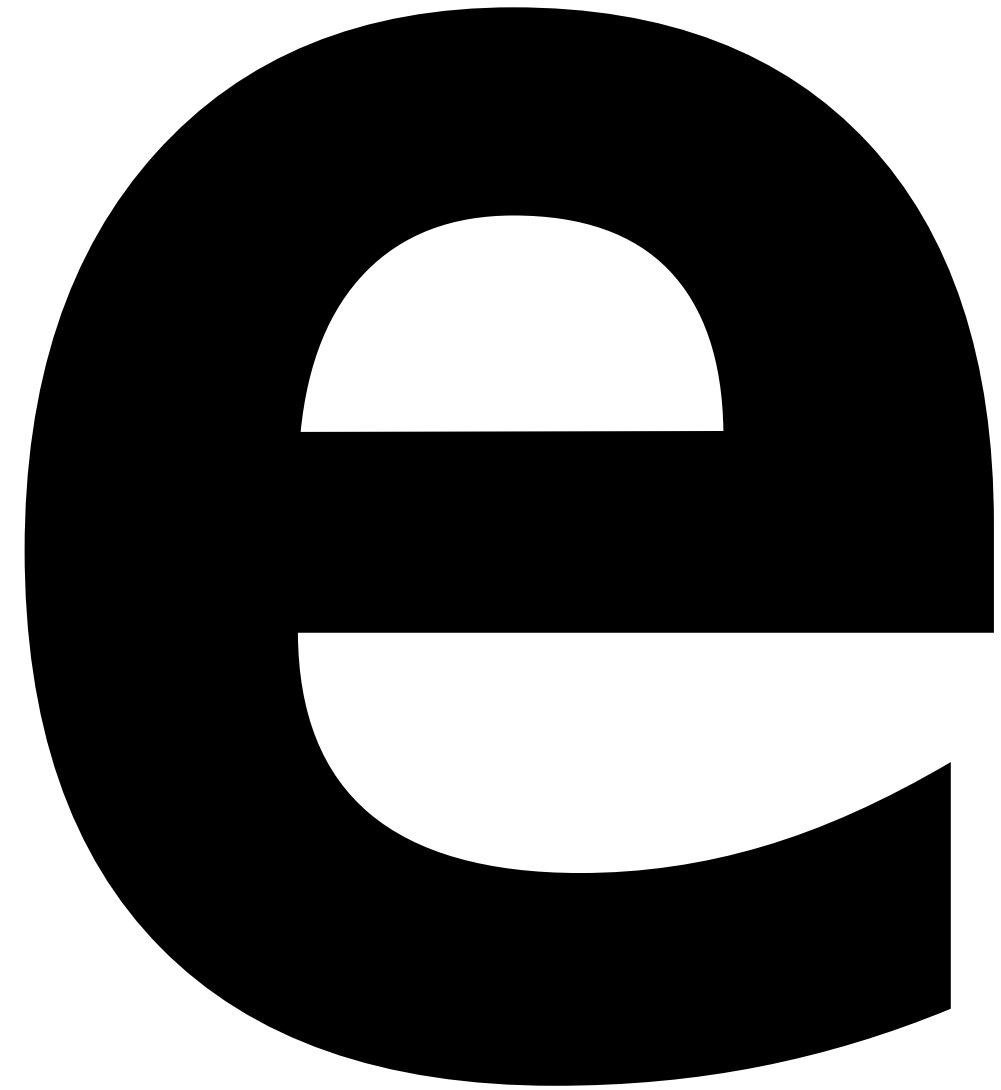
S

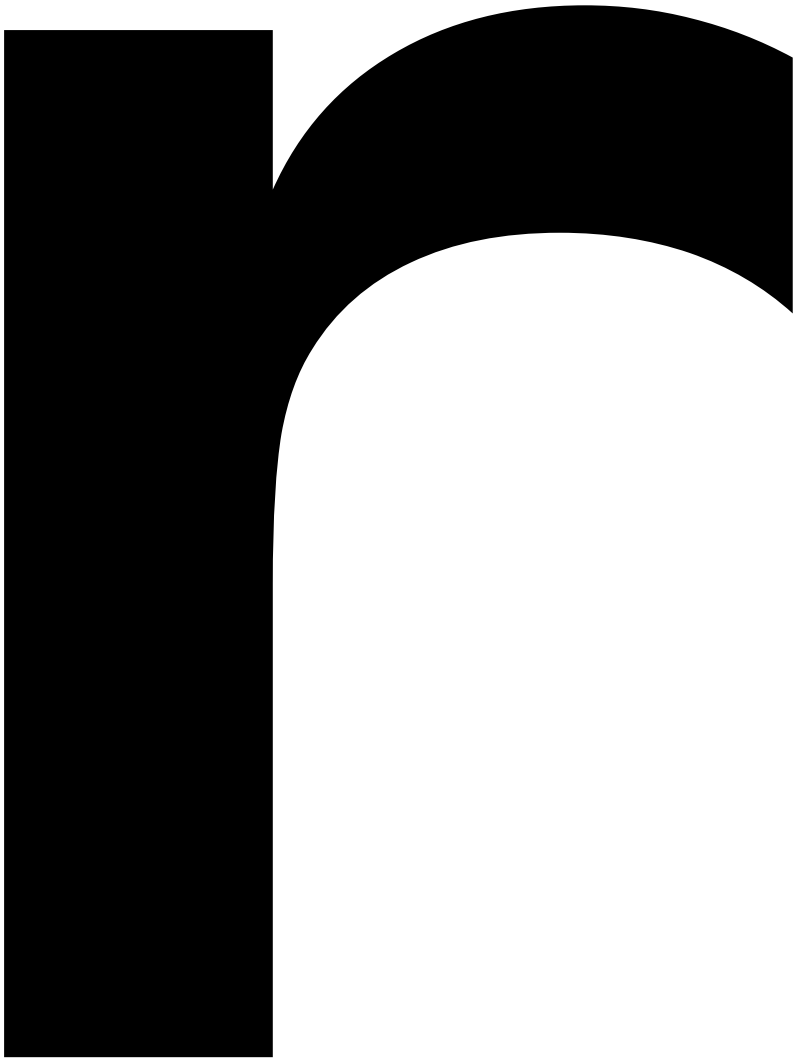
S



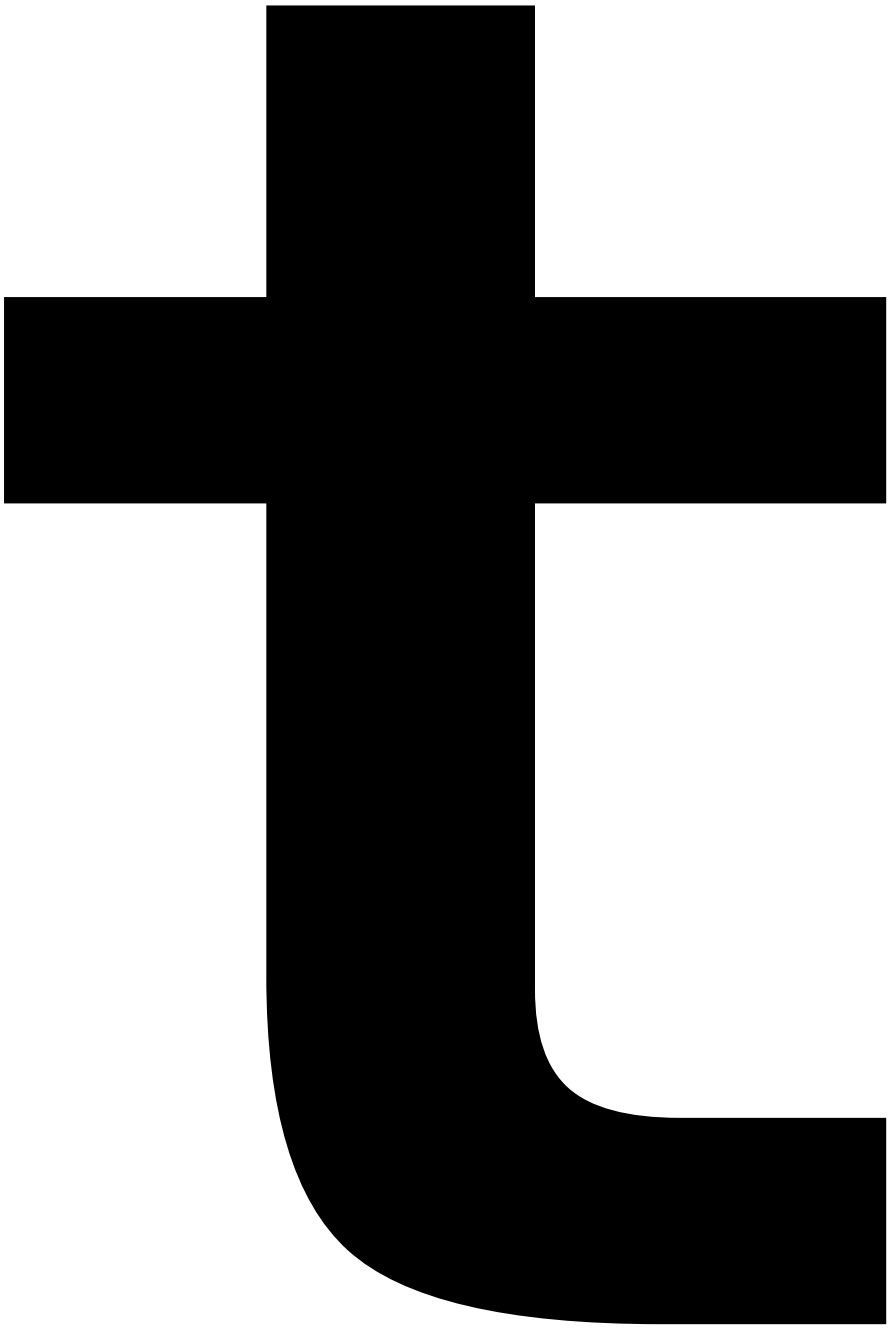
u

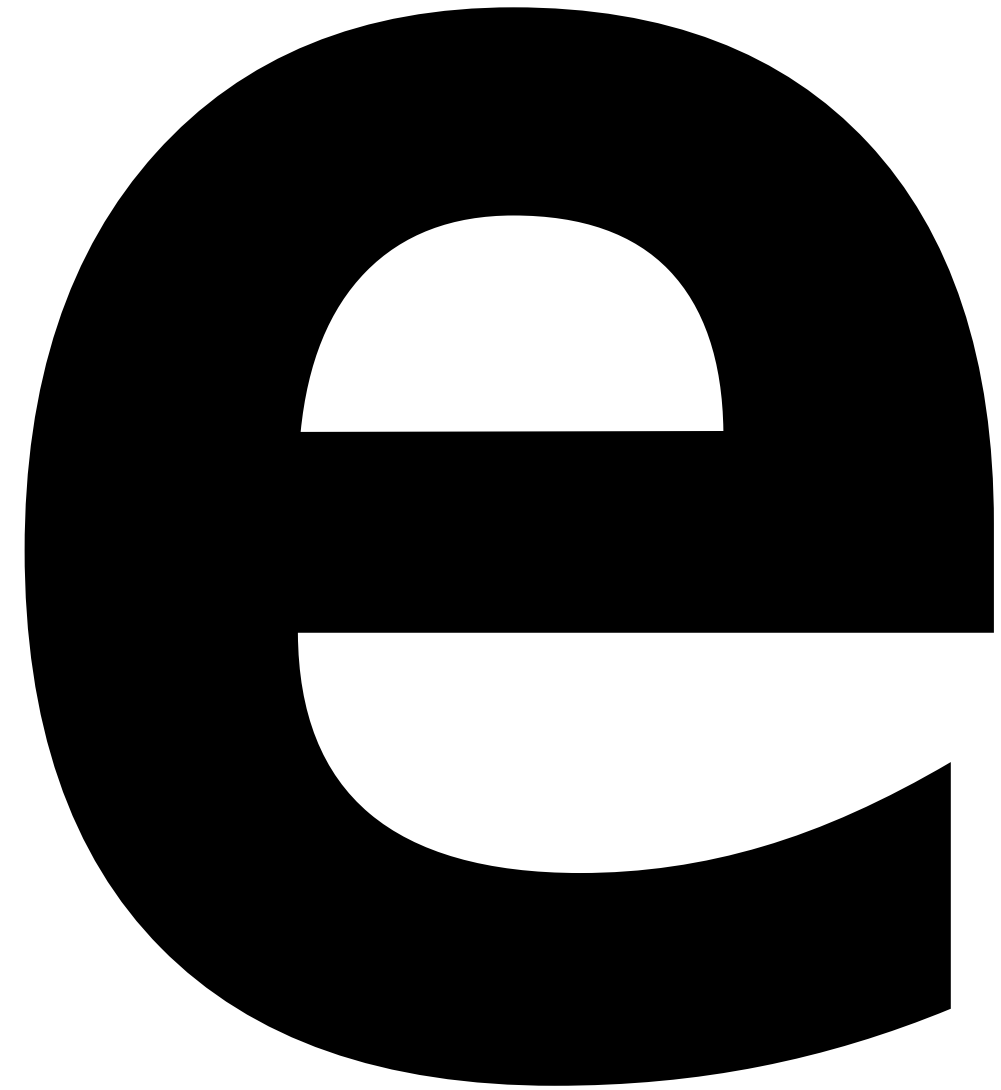


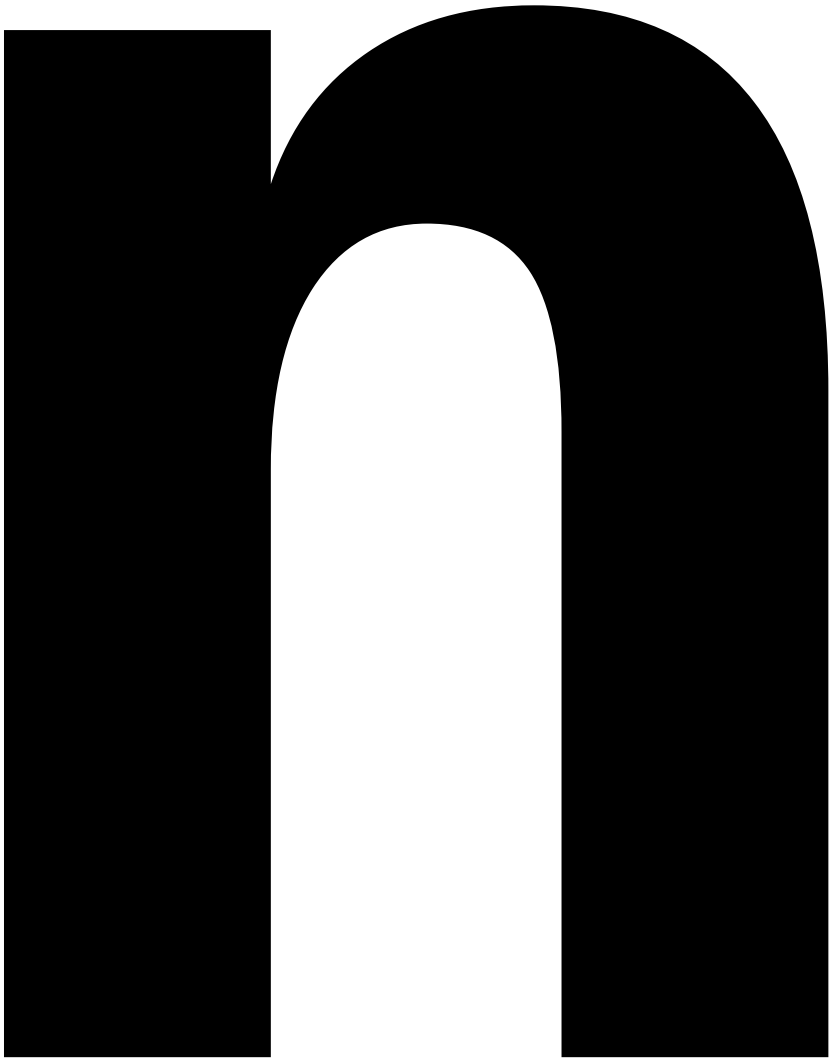


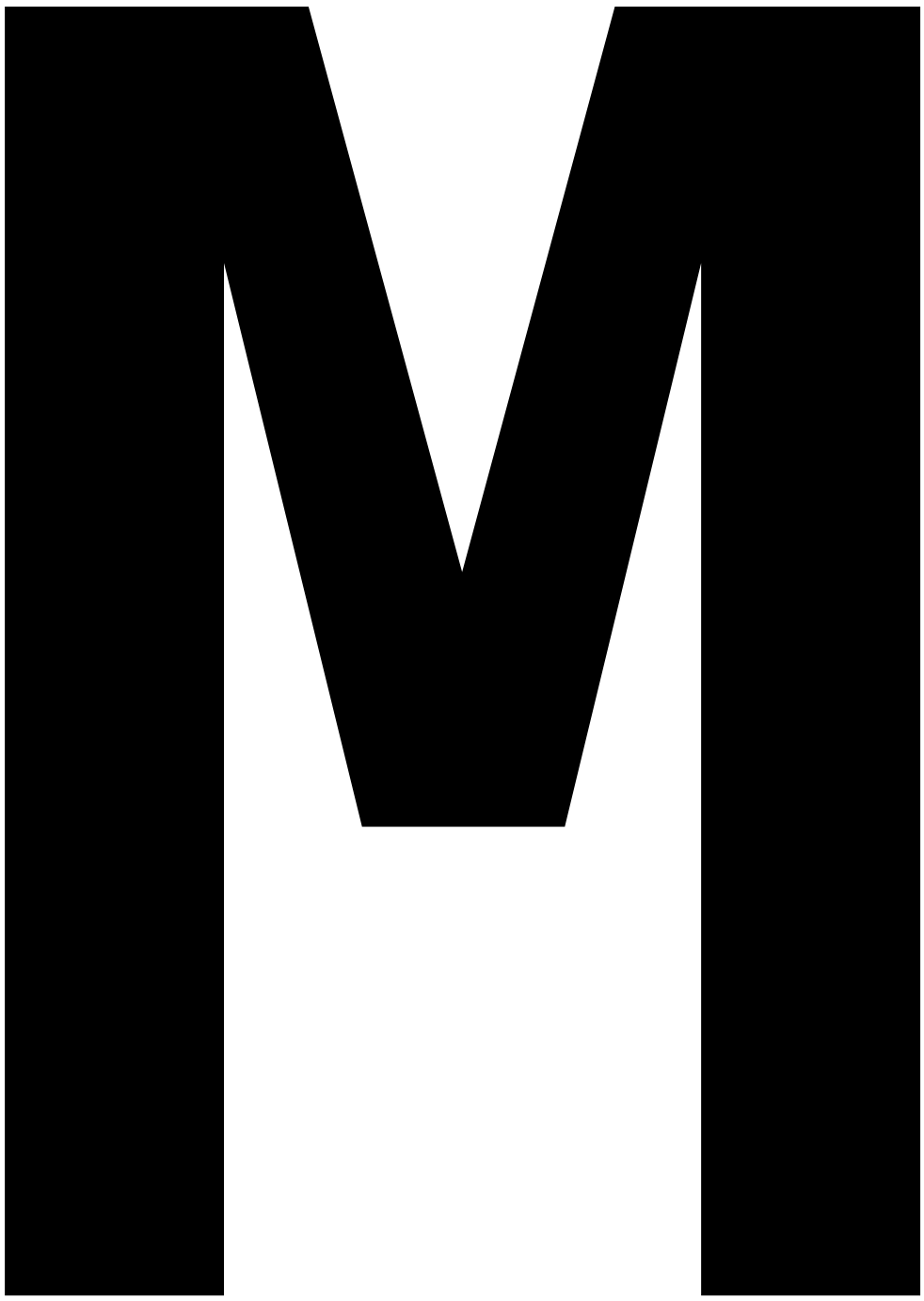


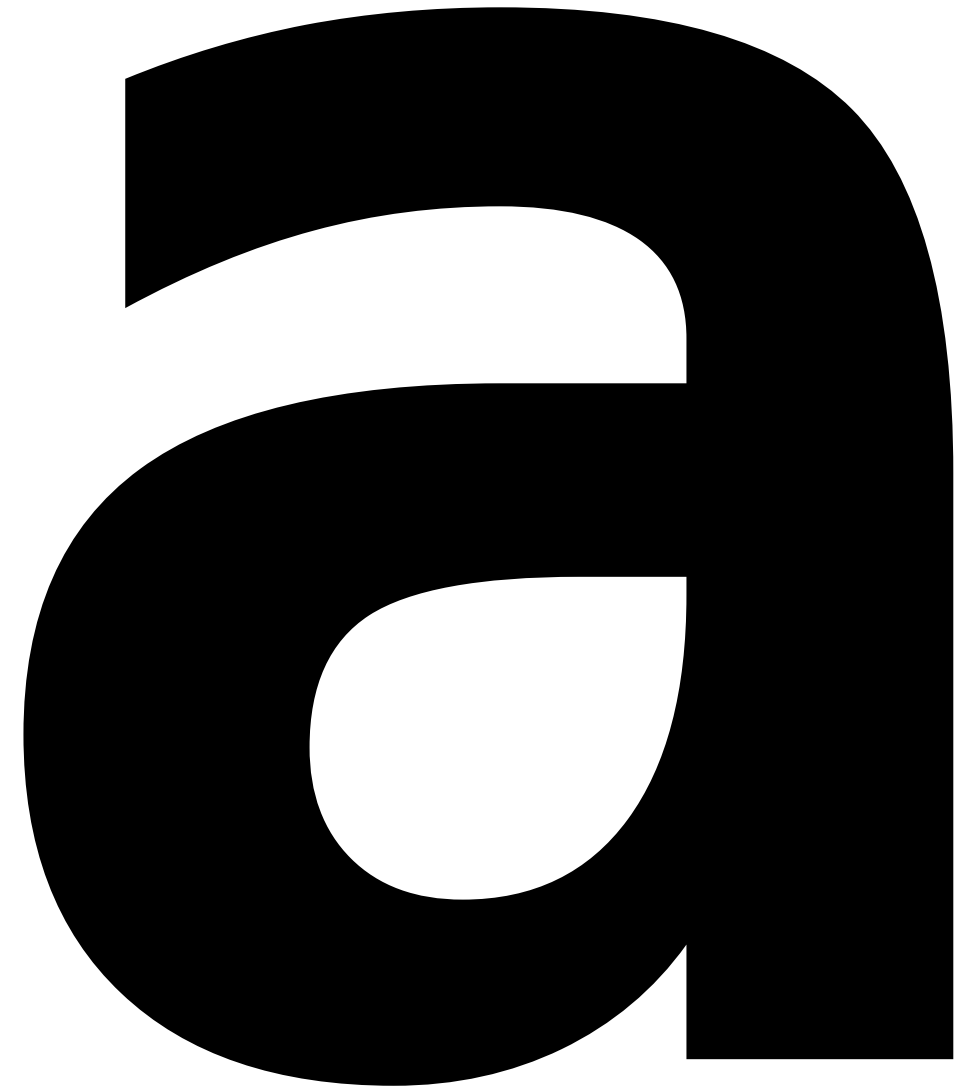
S

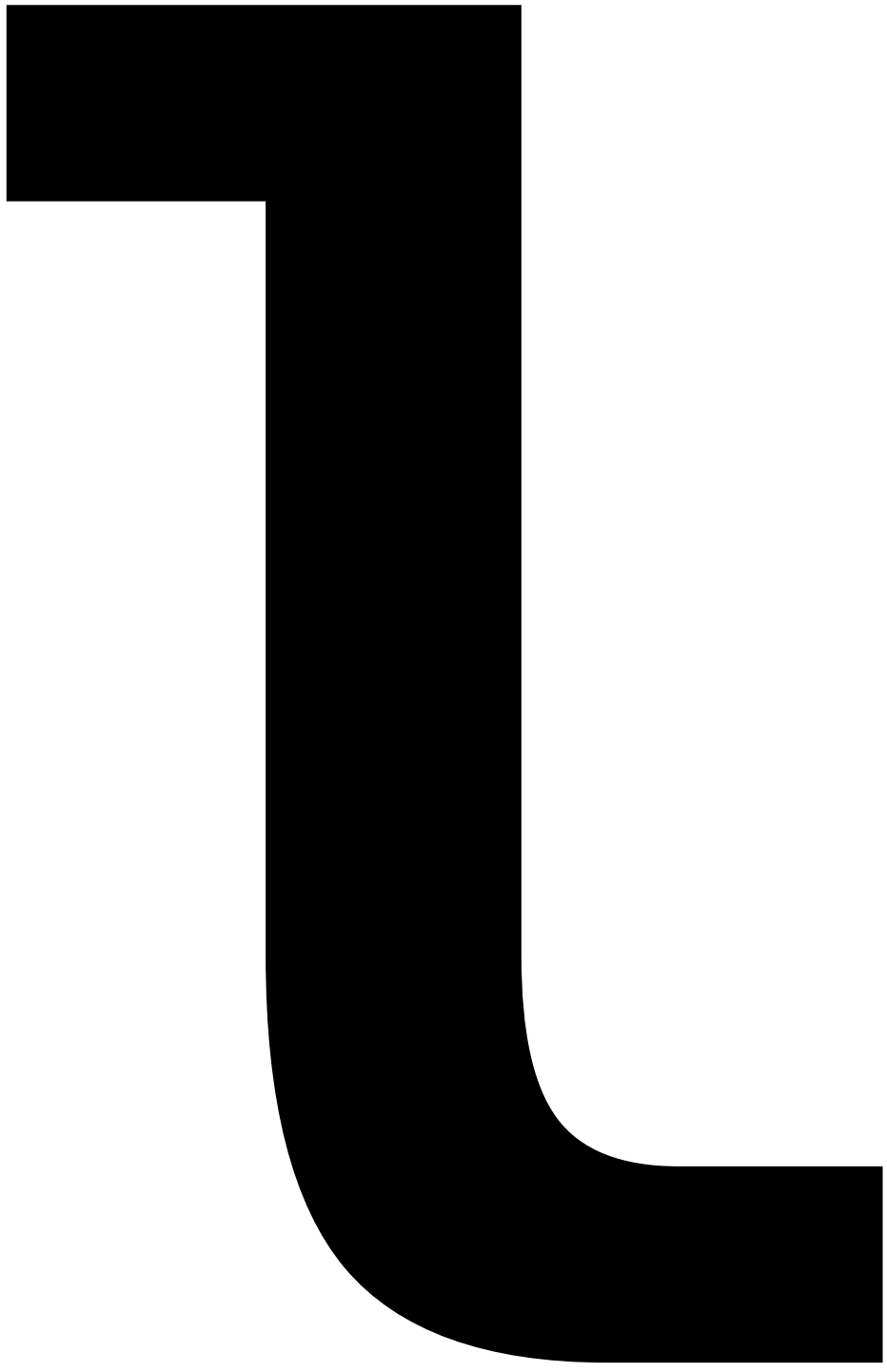


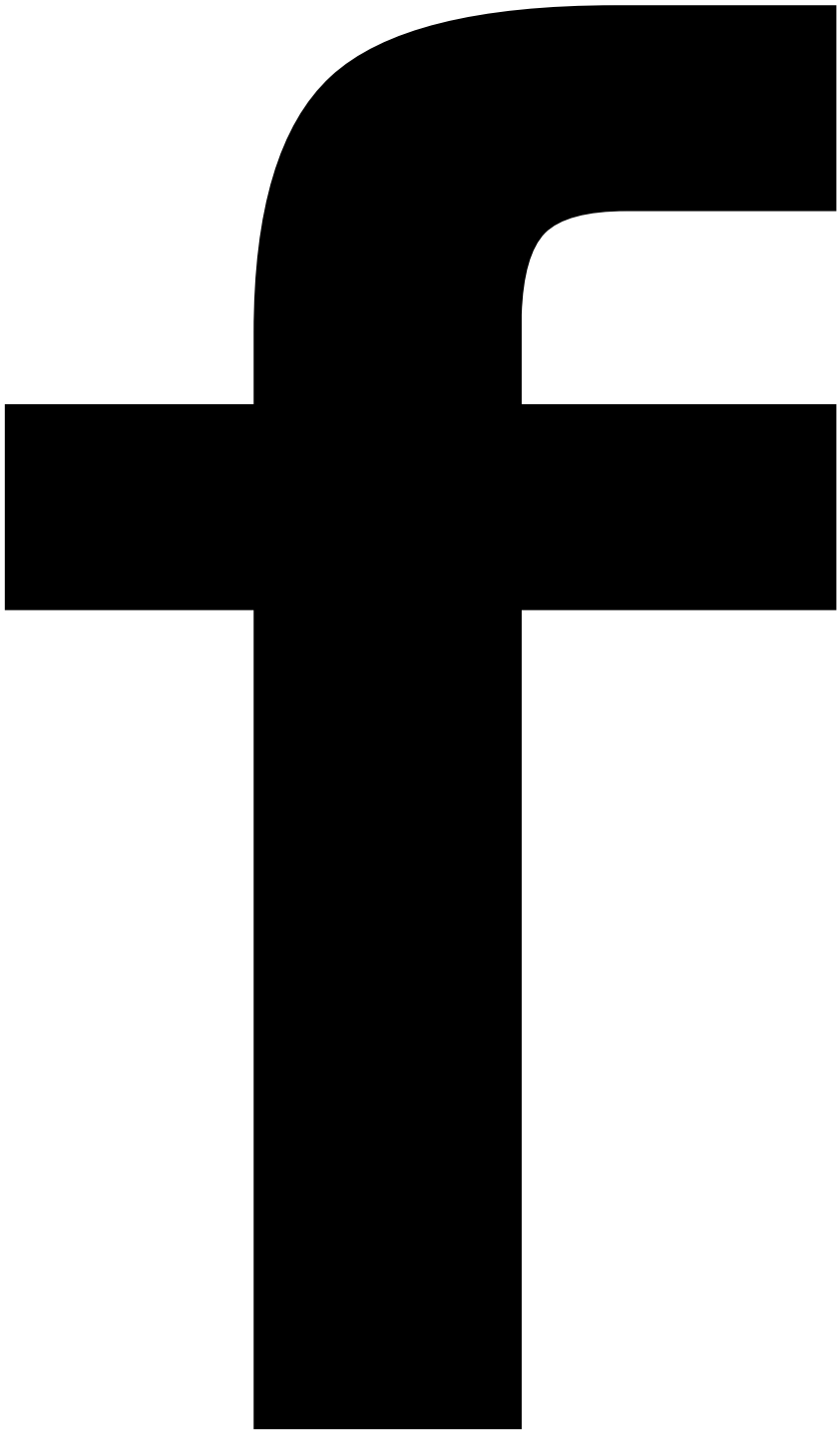


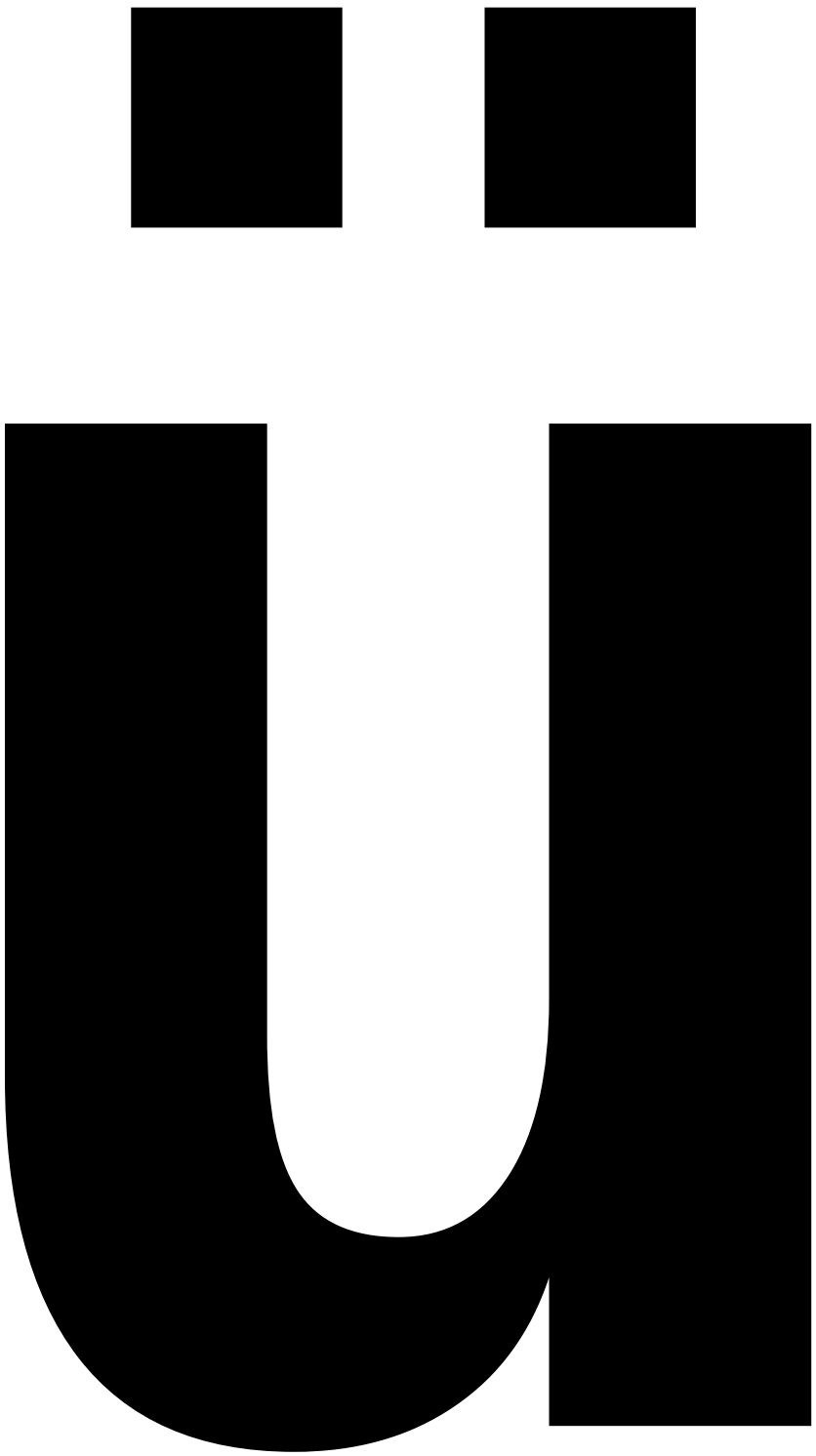


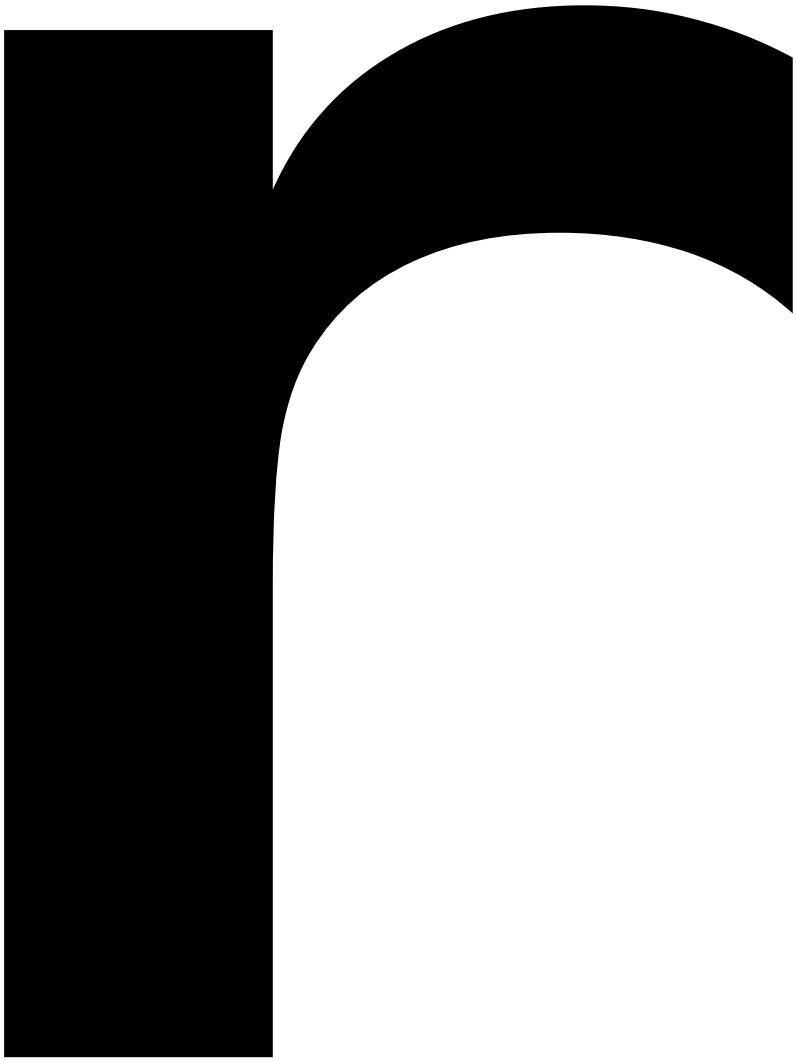


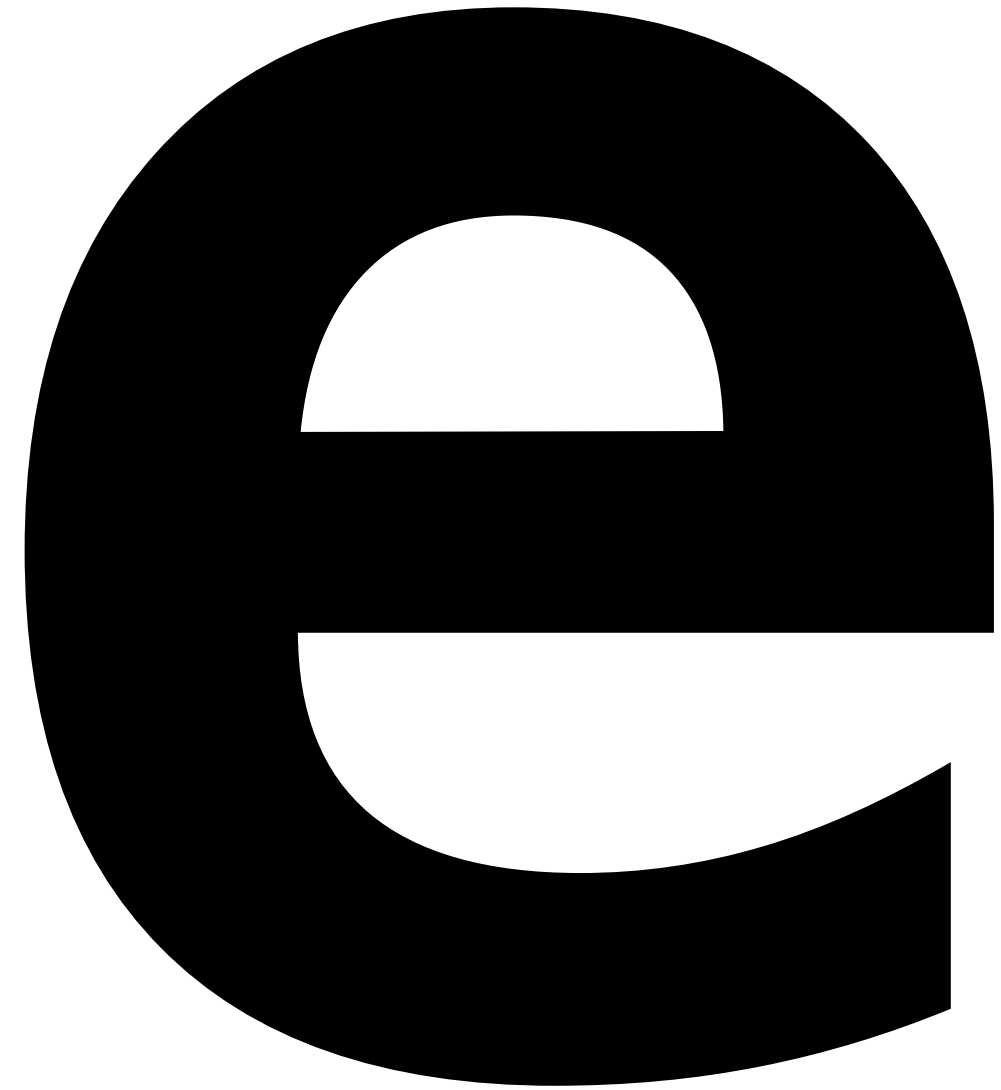


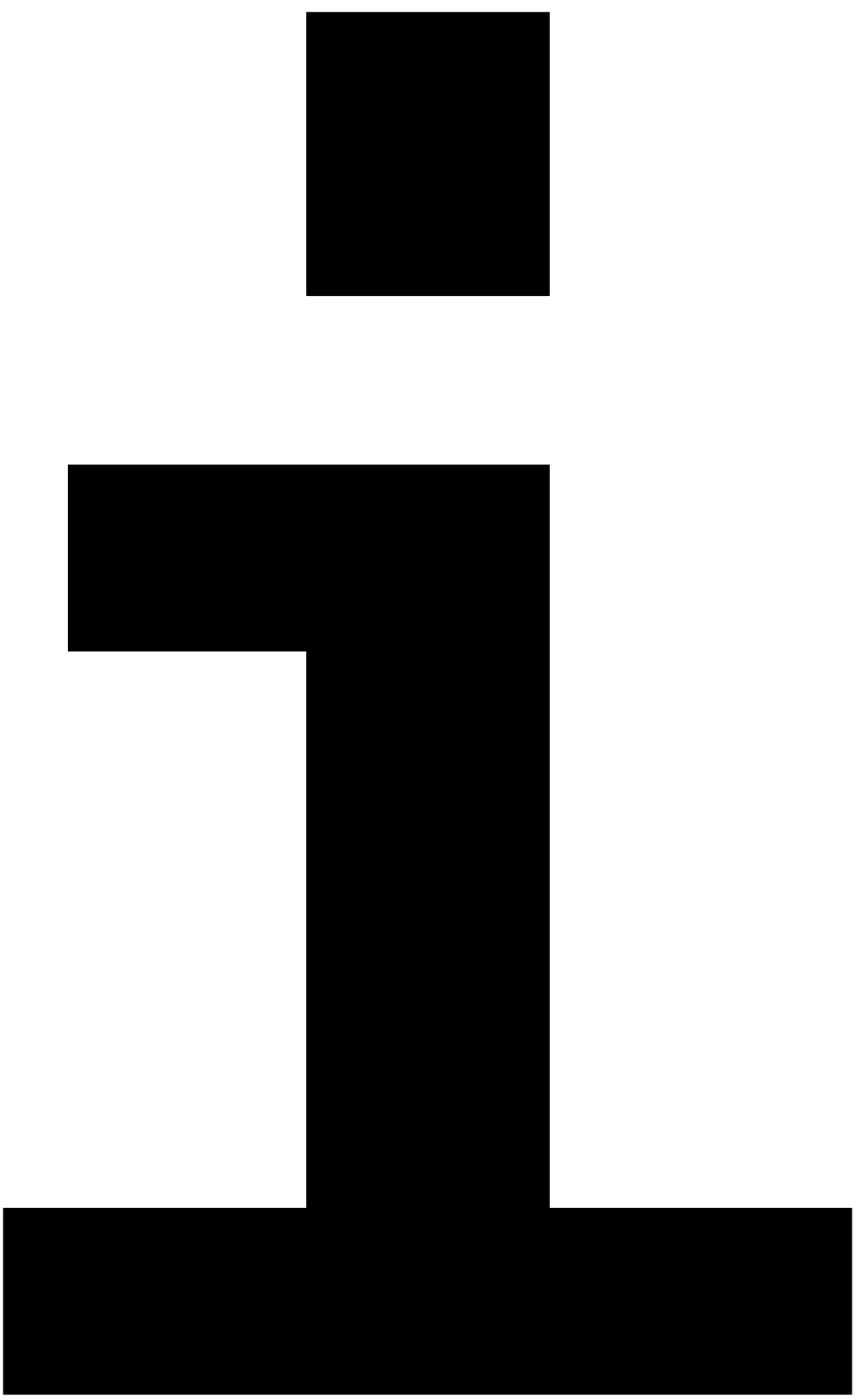


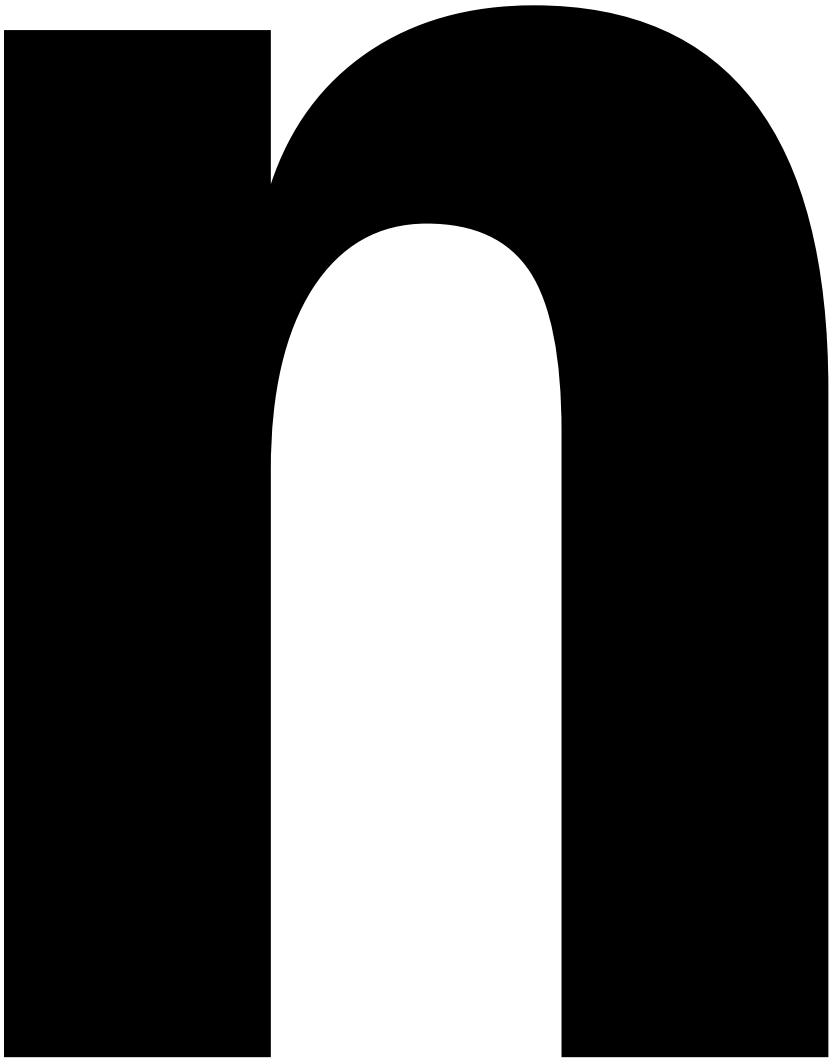


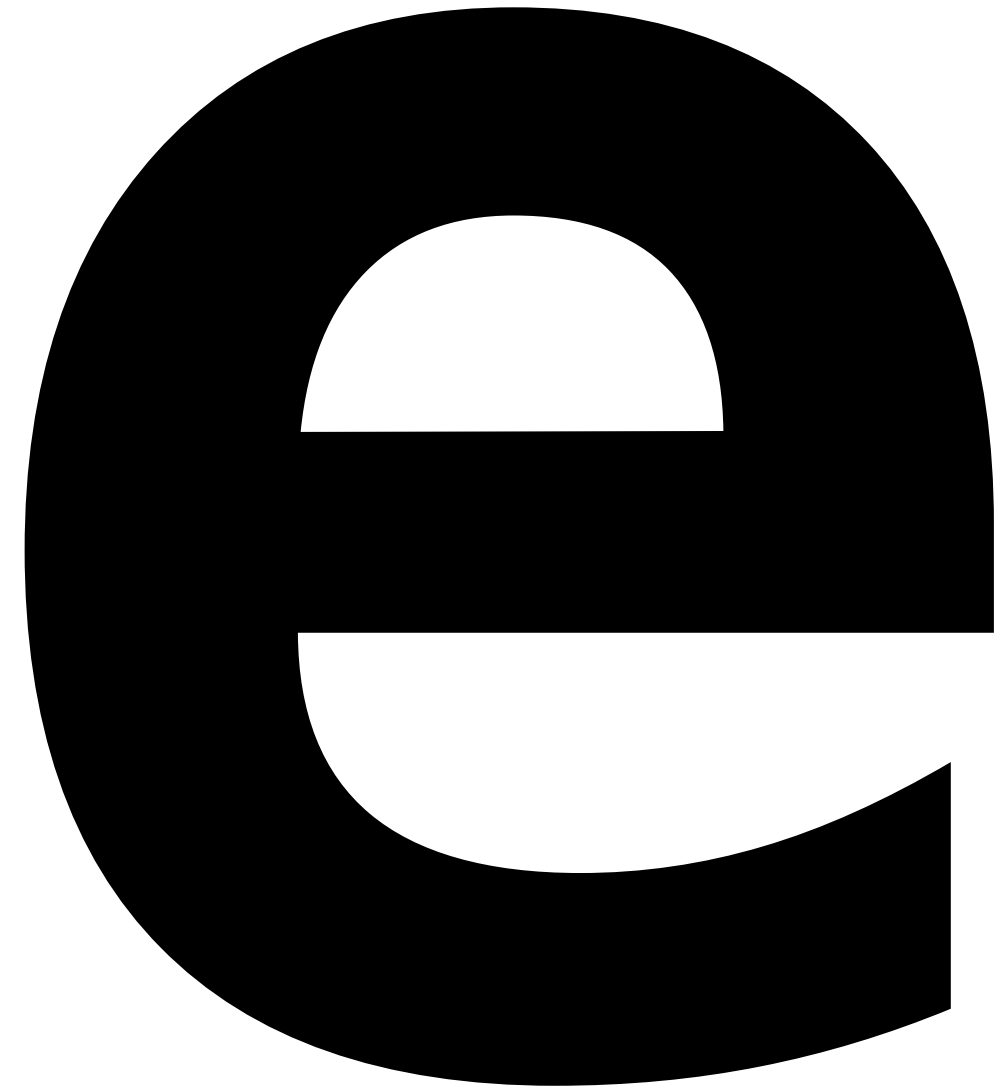


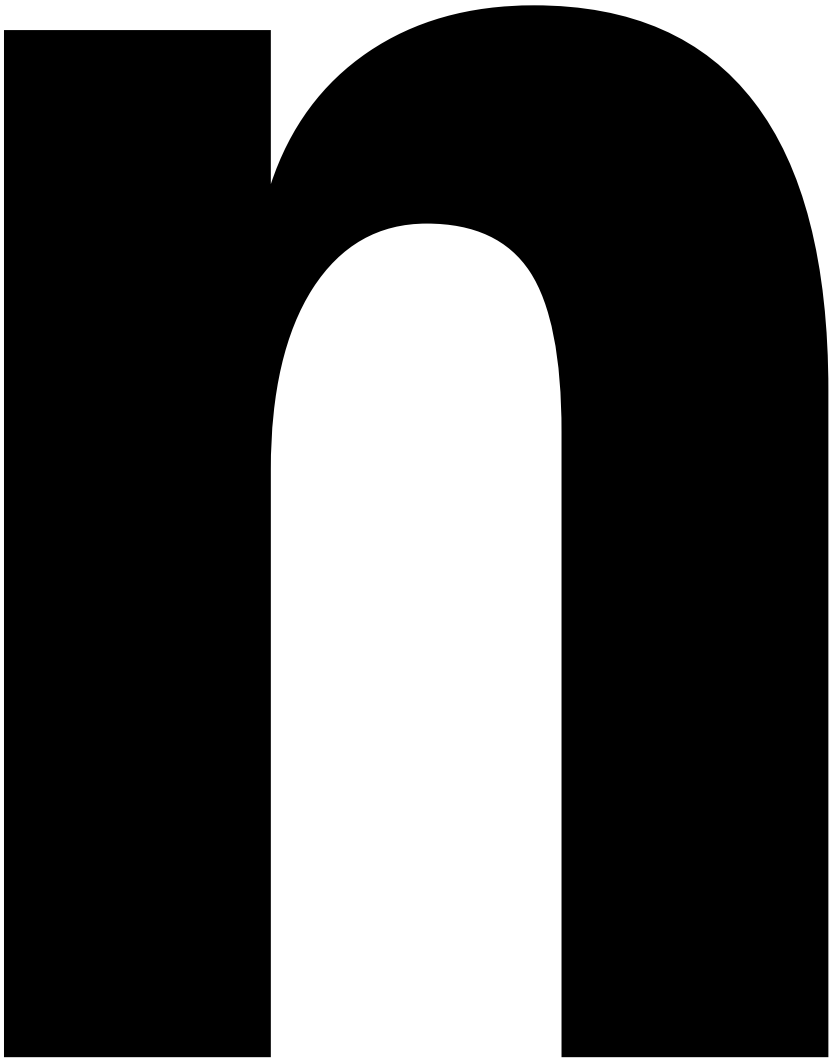




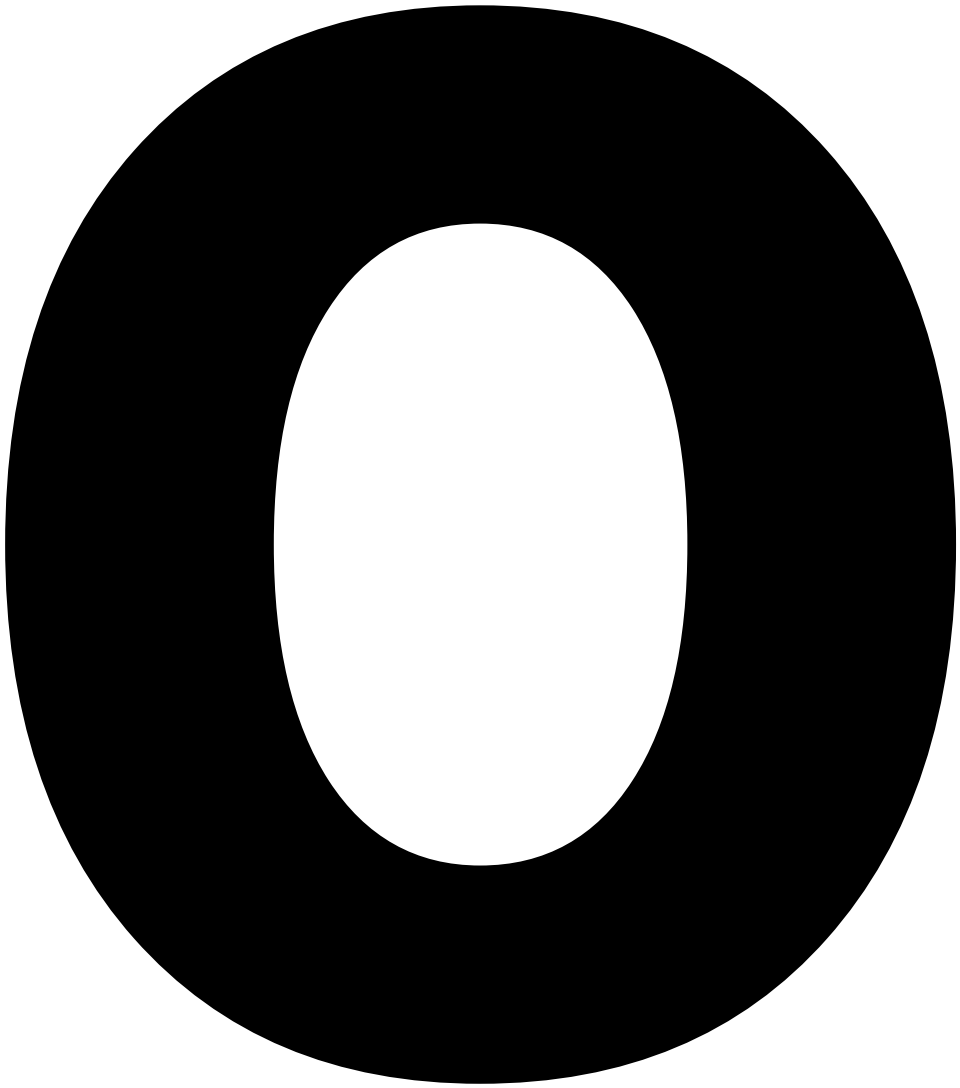


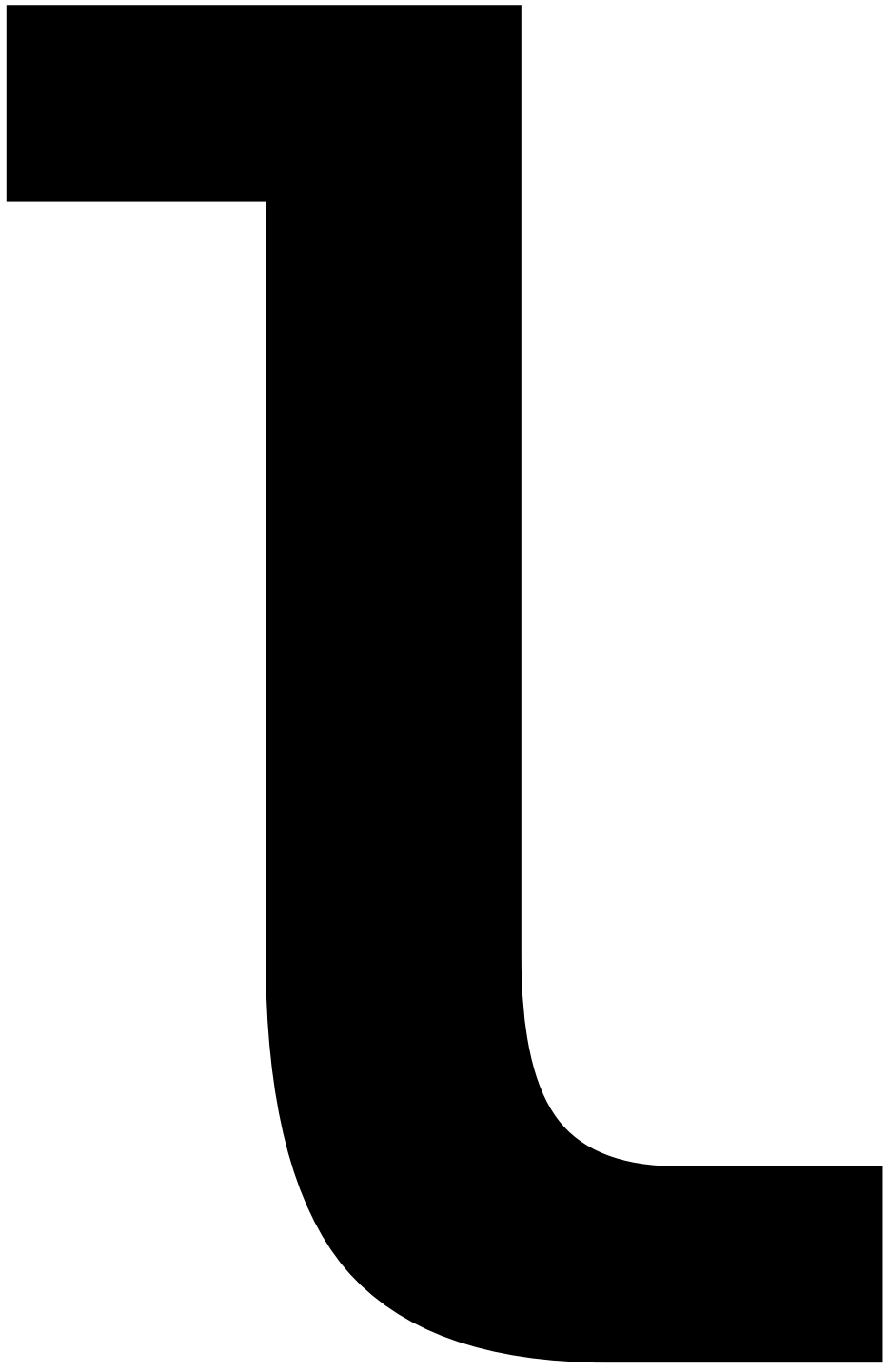


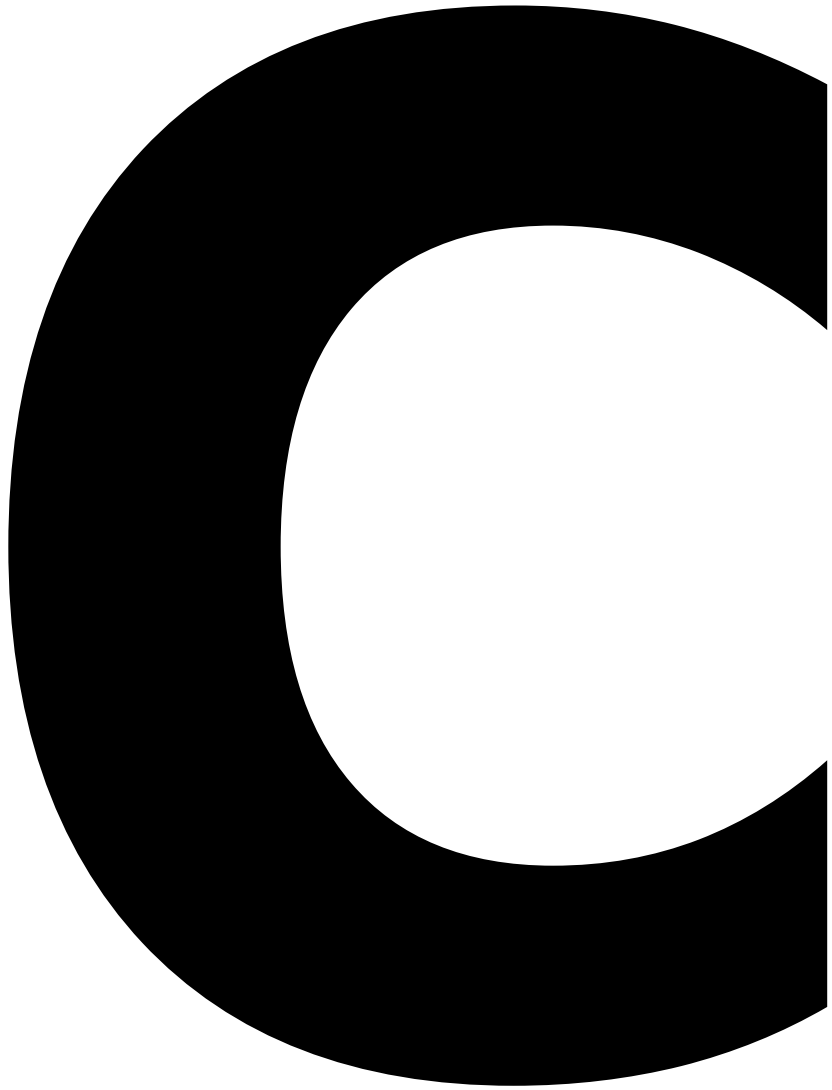


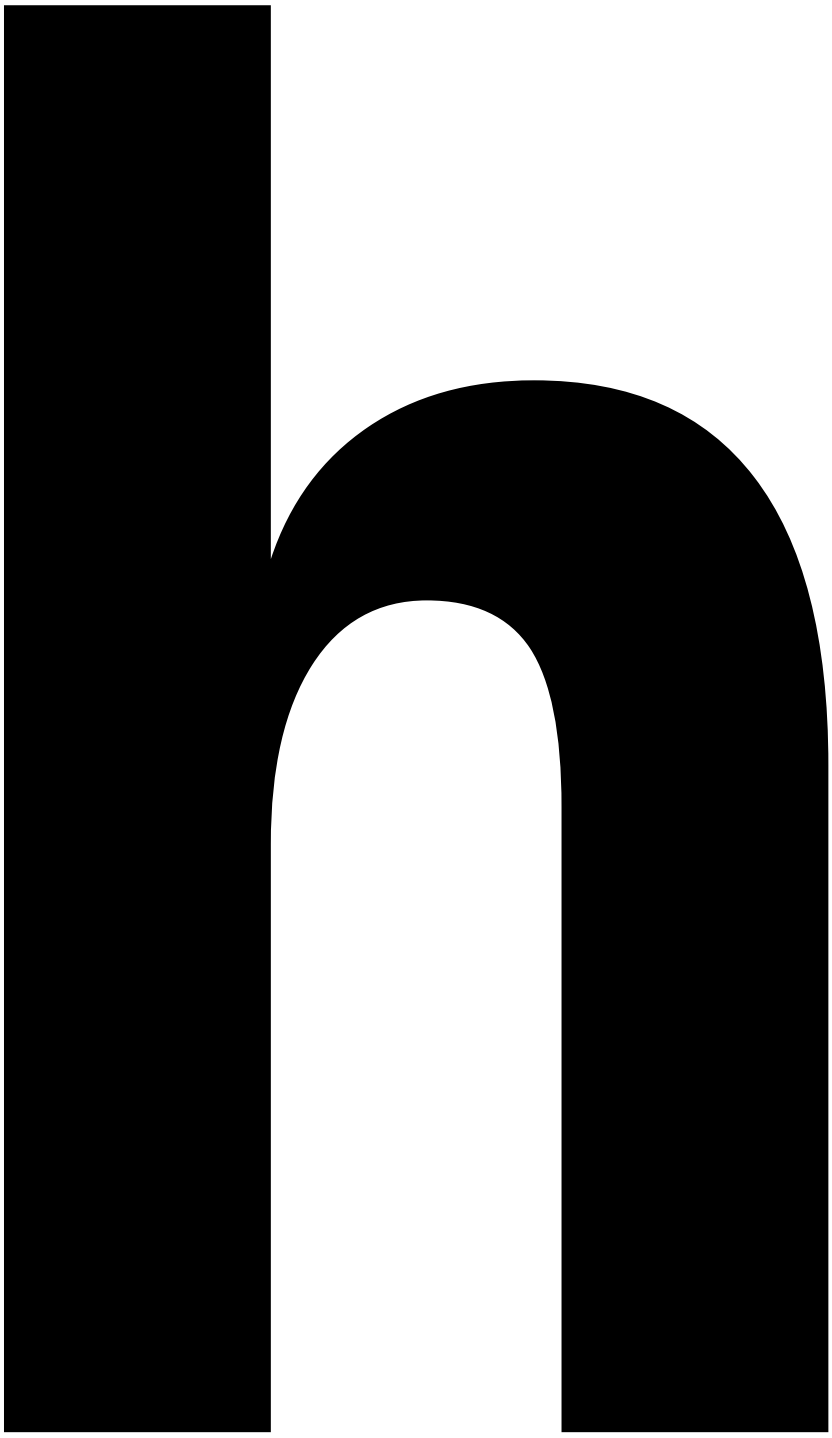


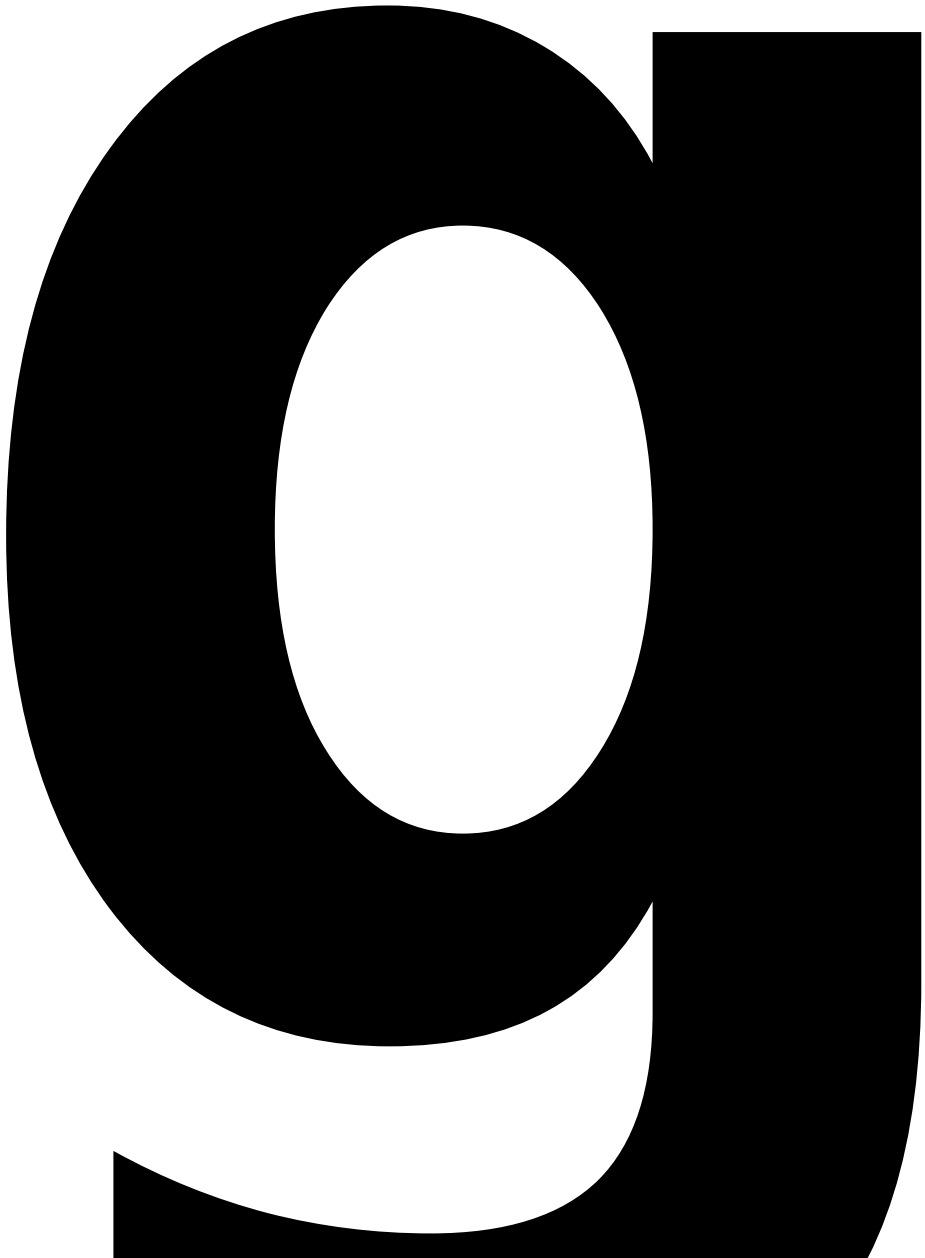
S

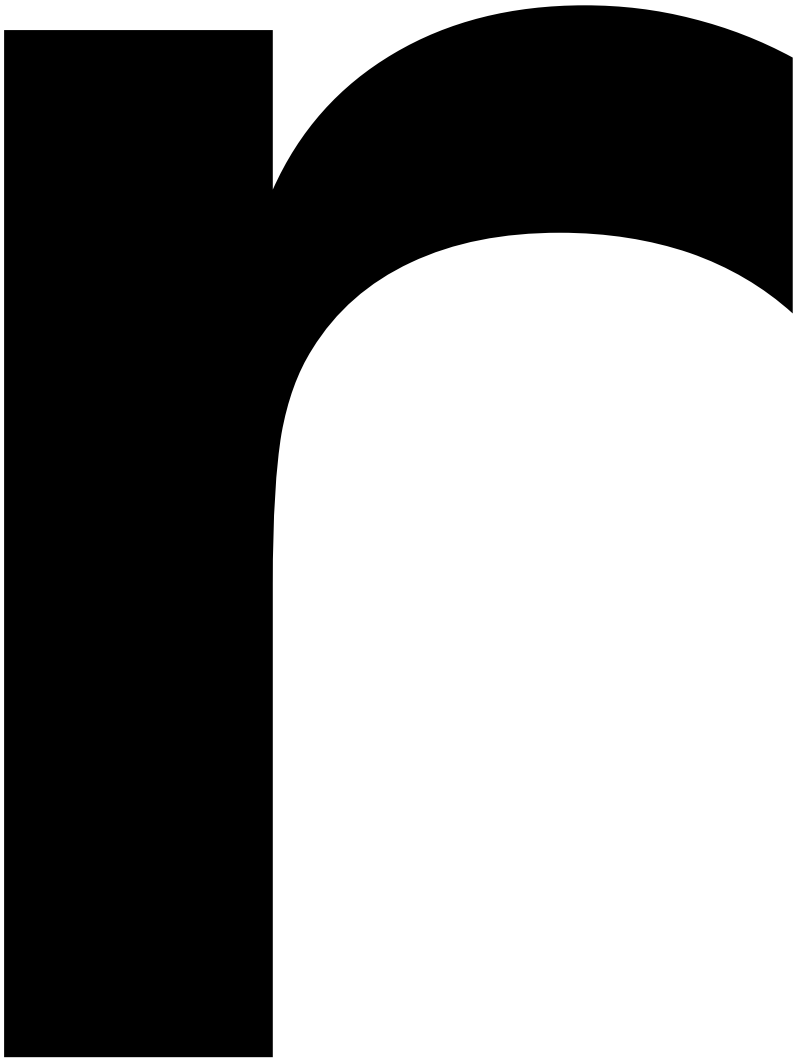


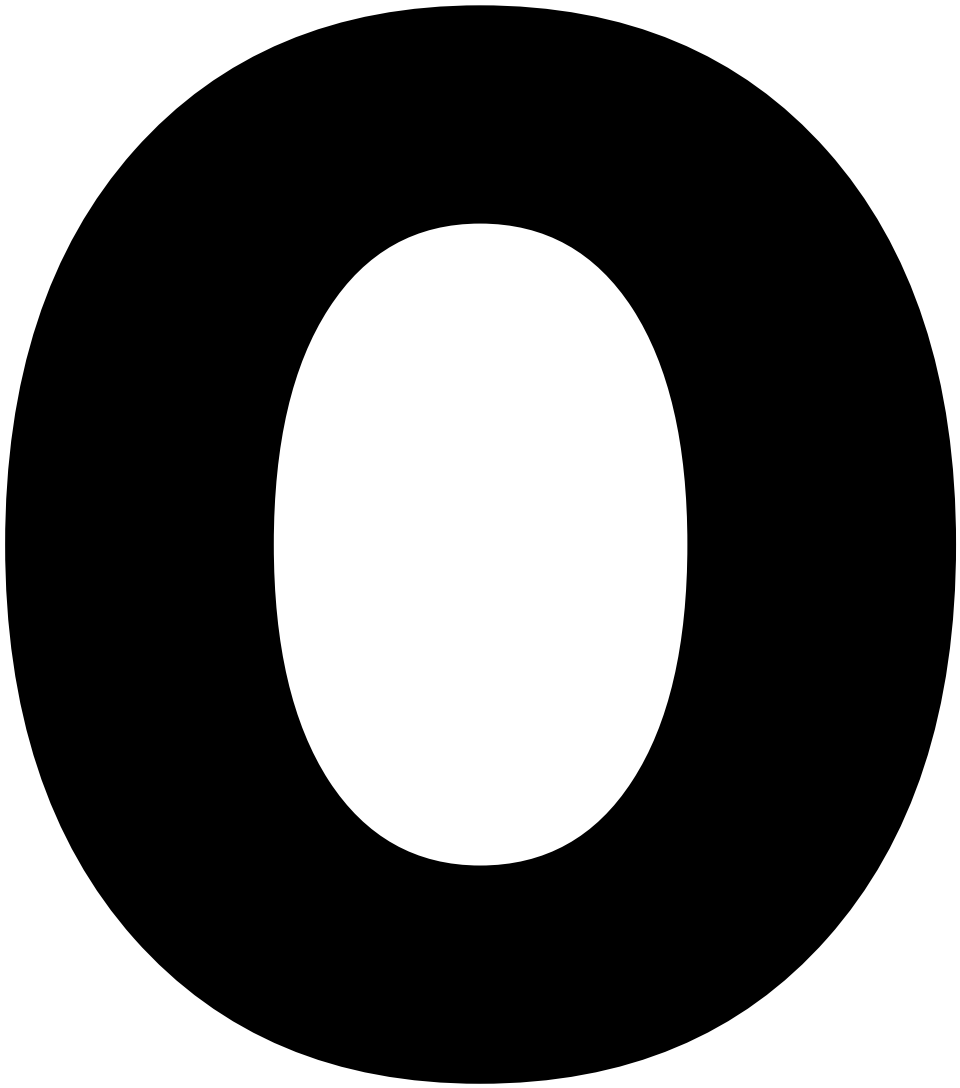


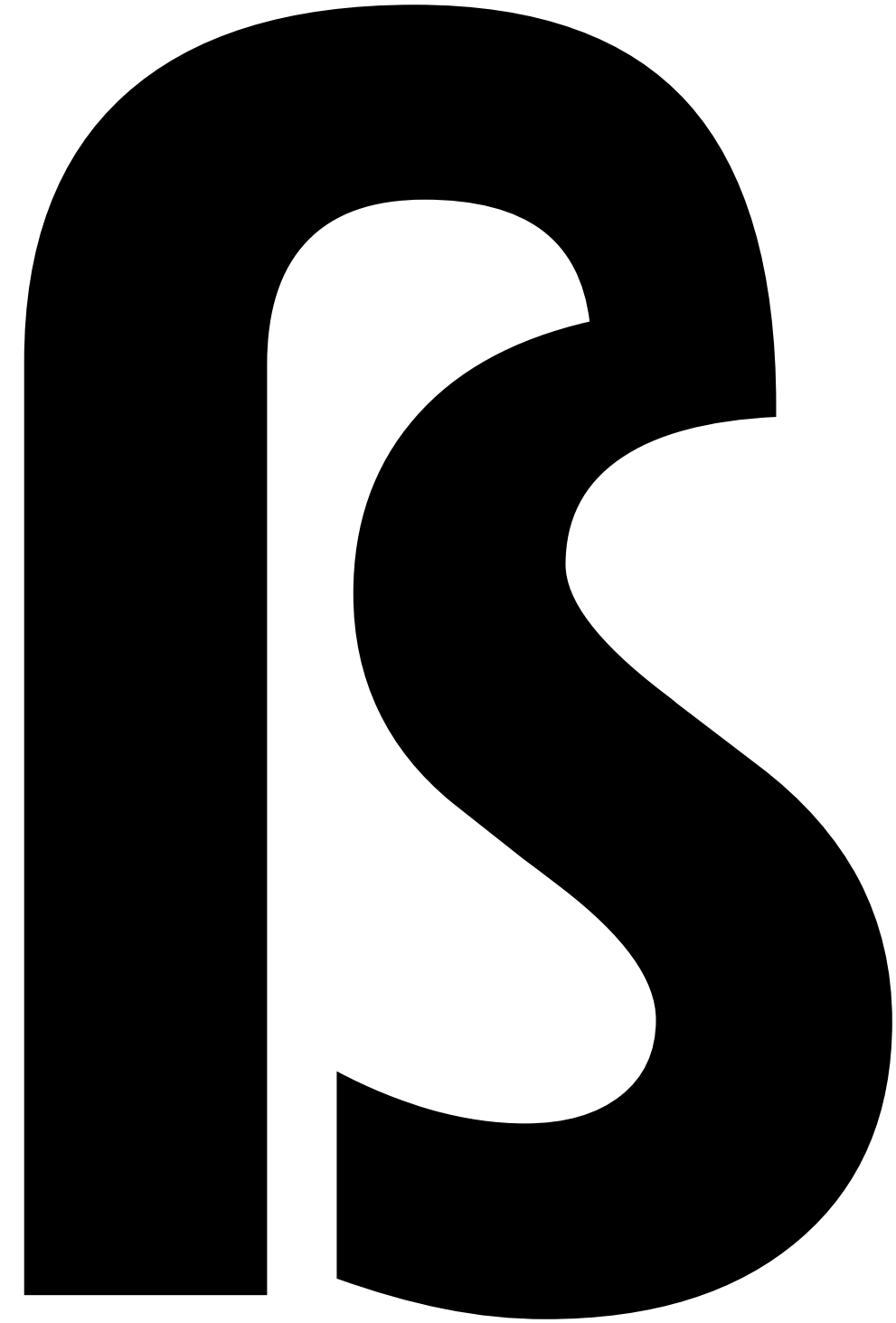


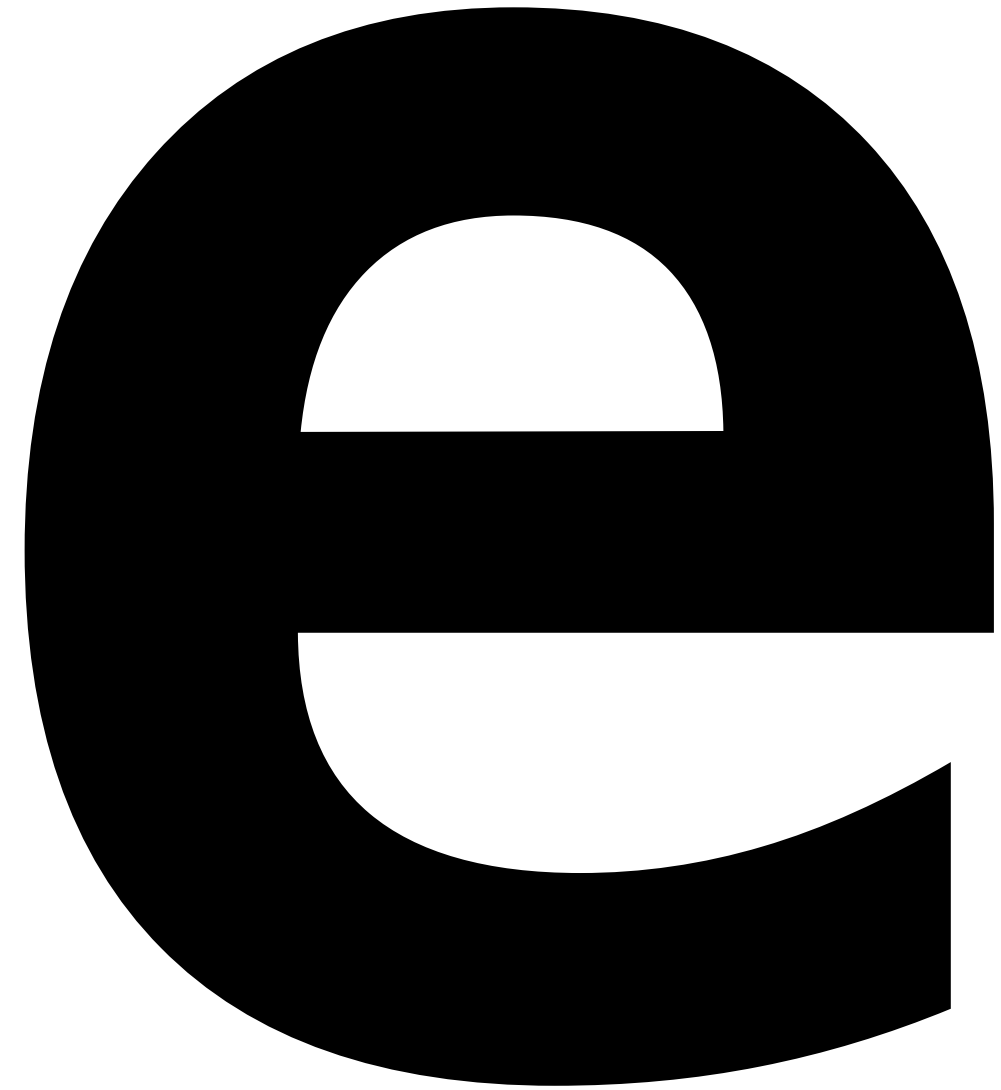


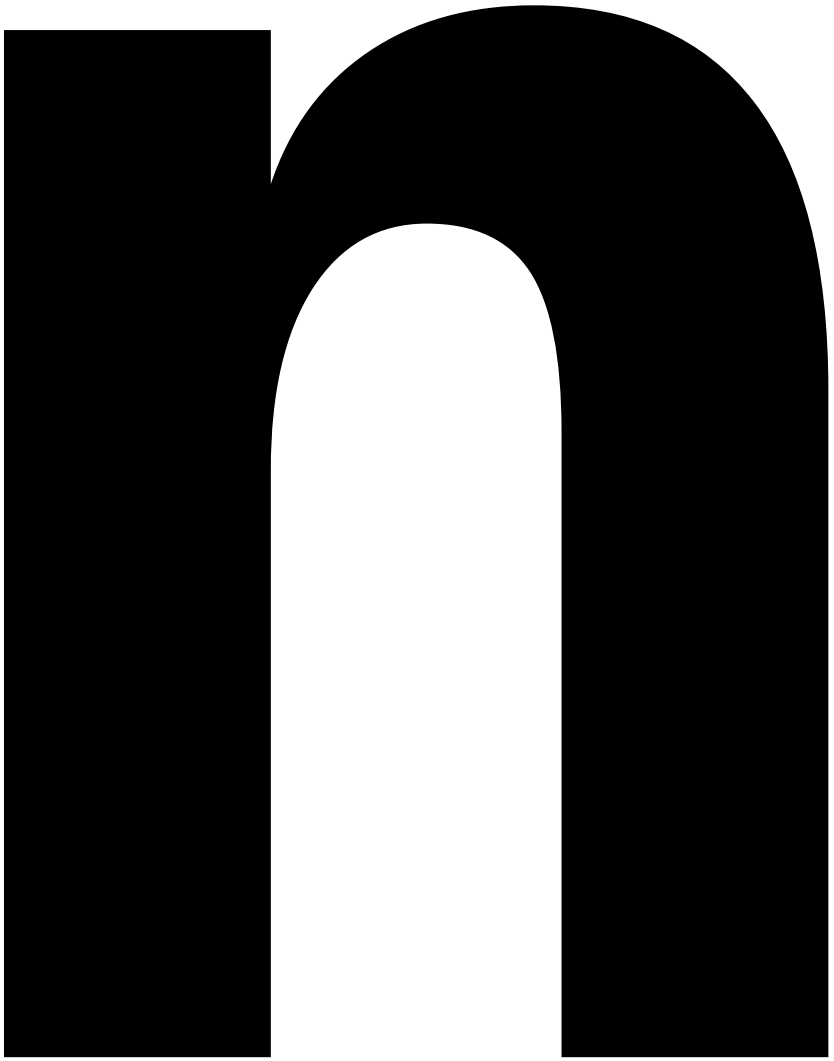


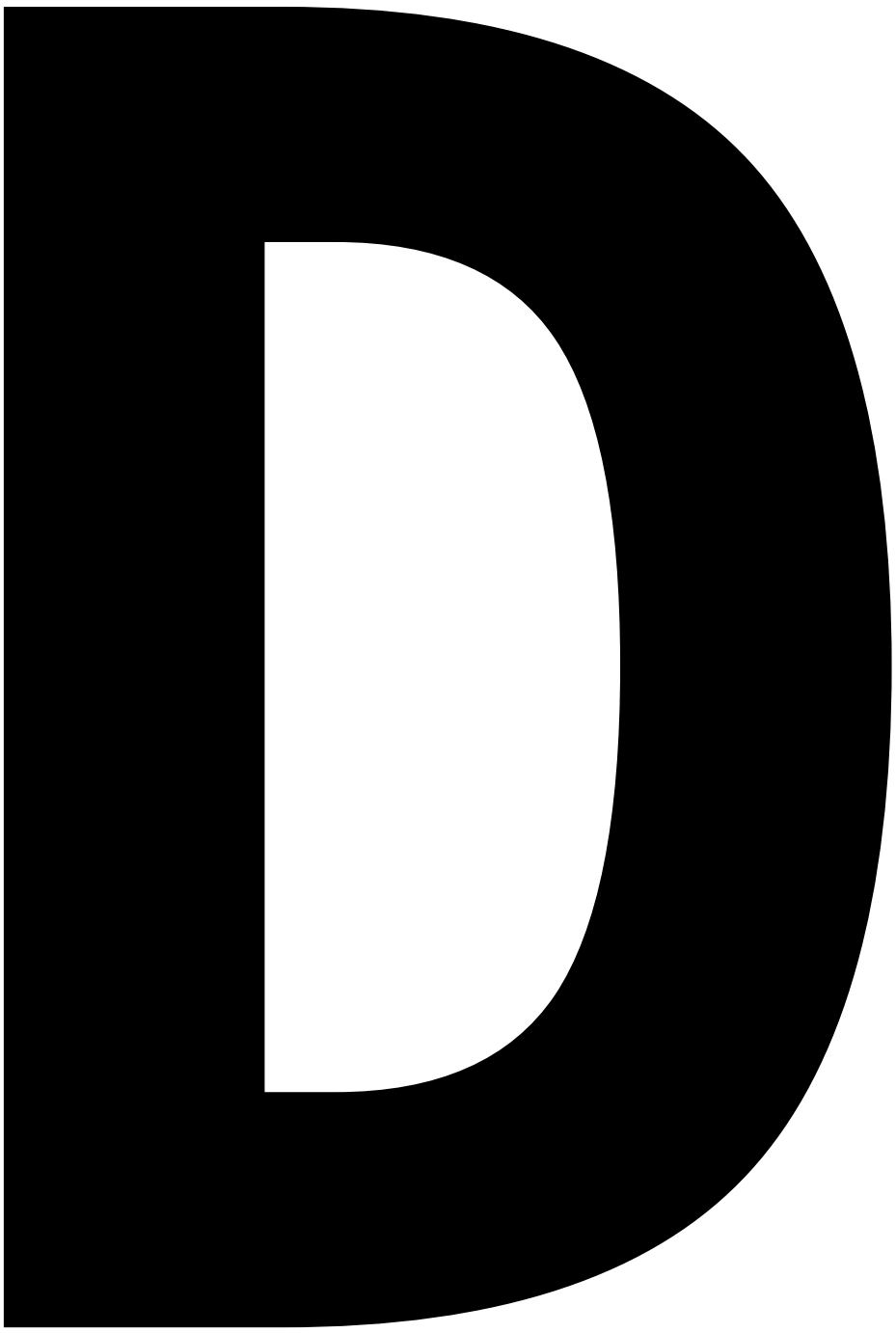


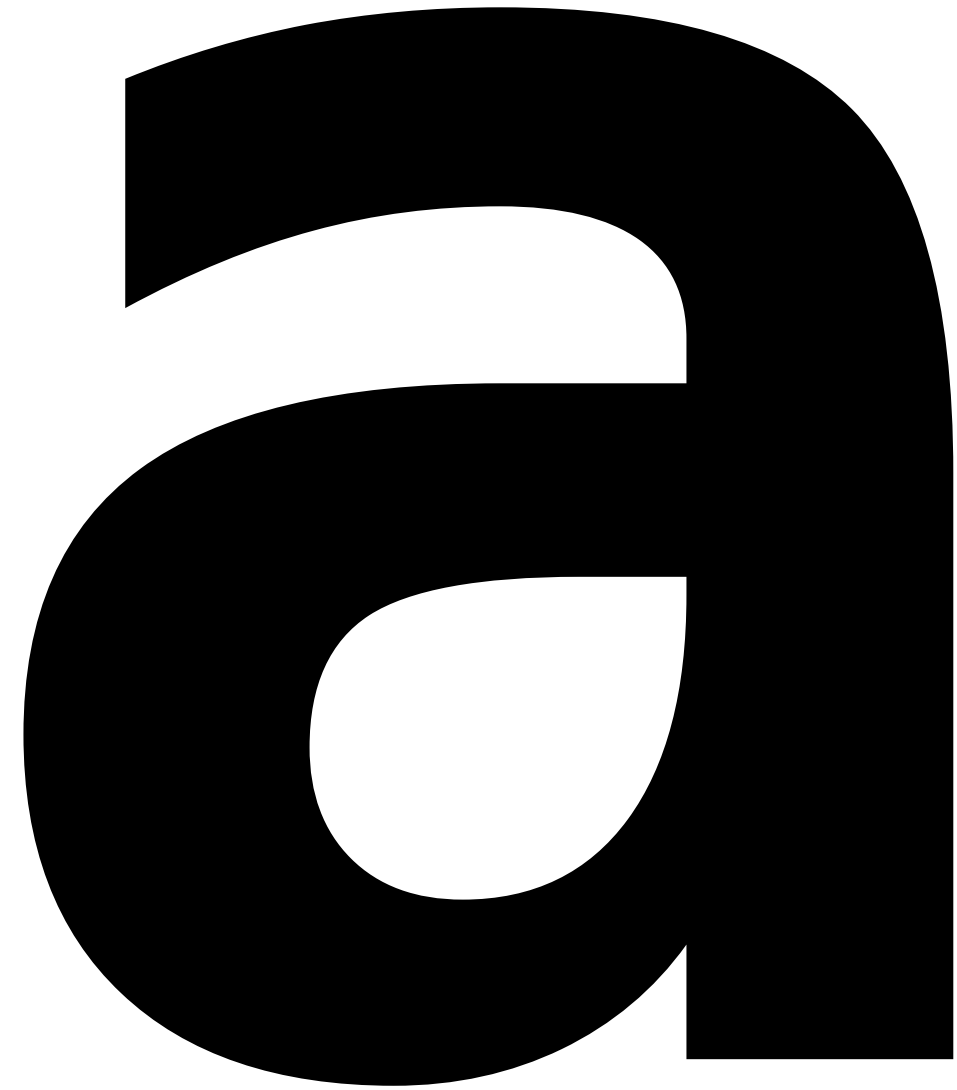


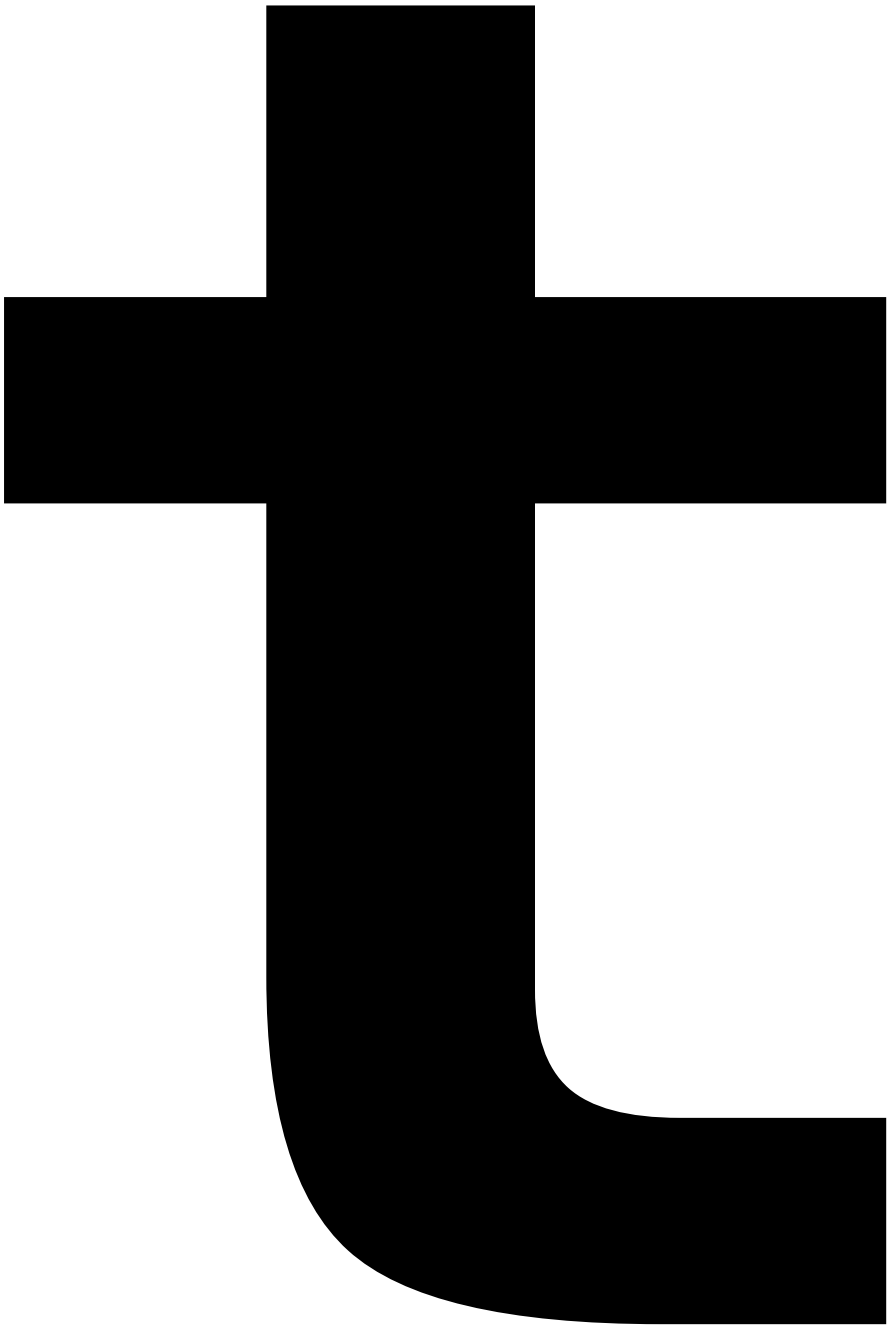


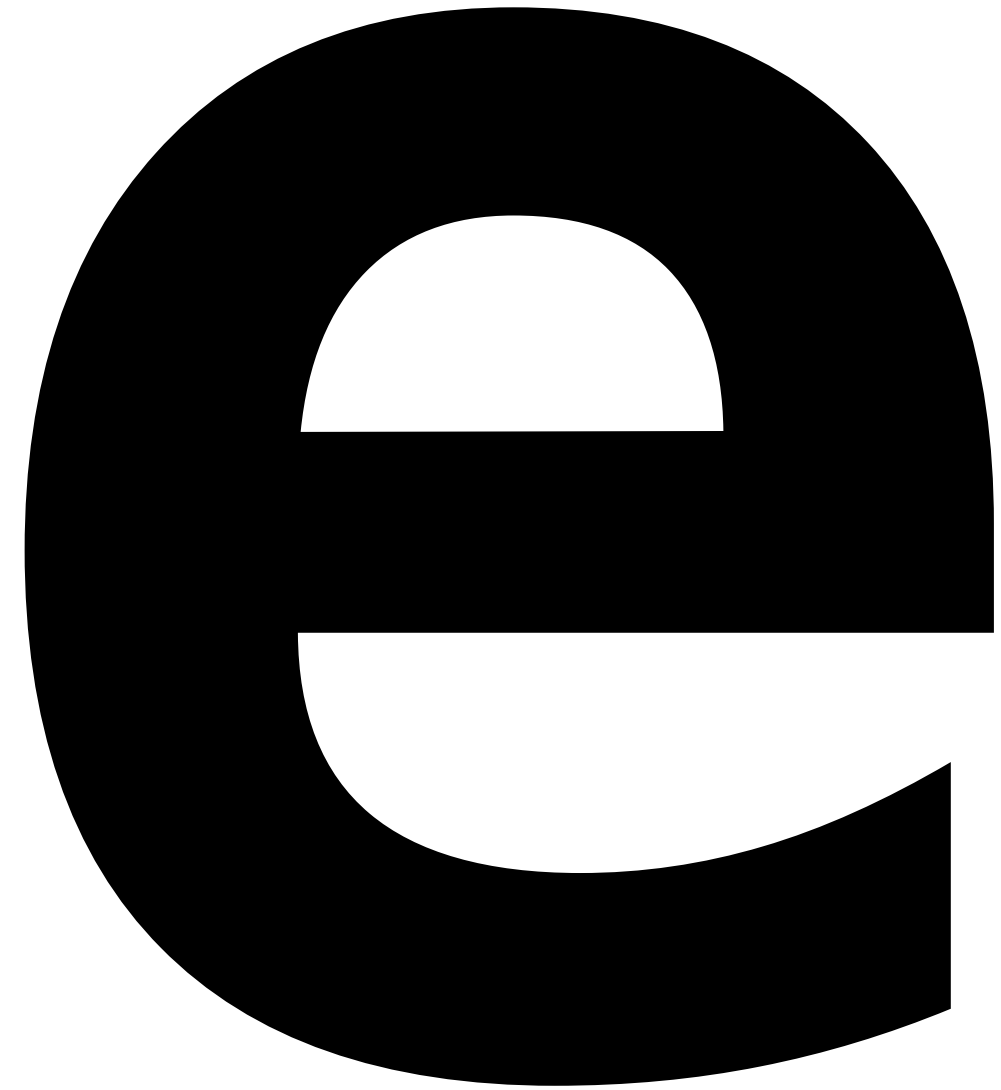


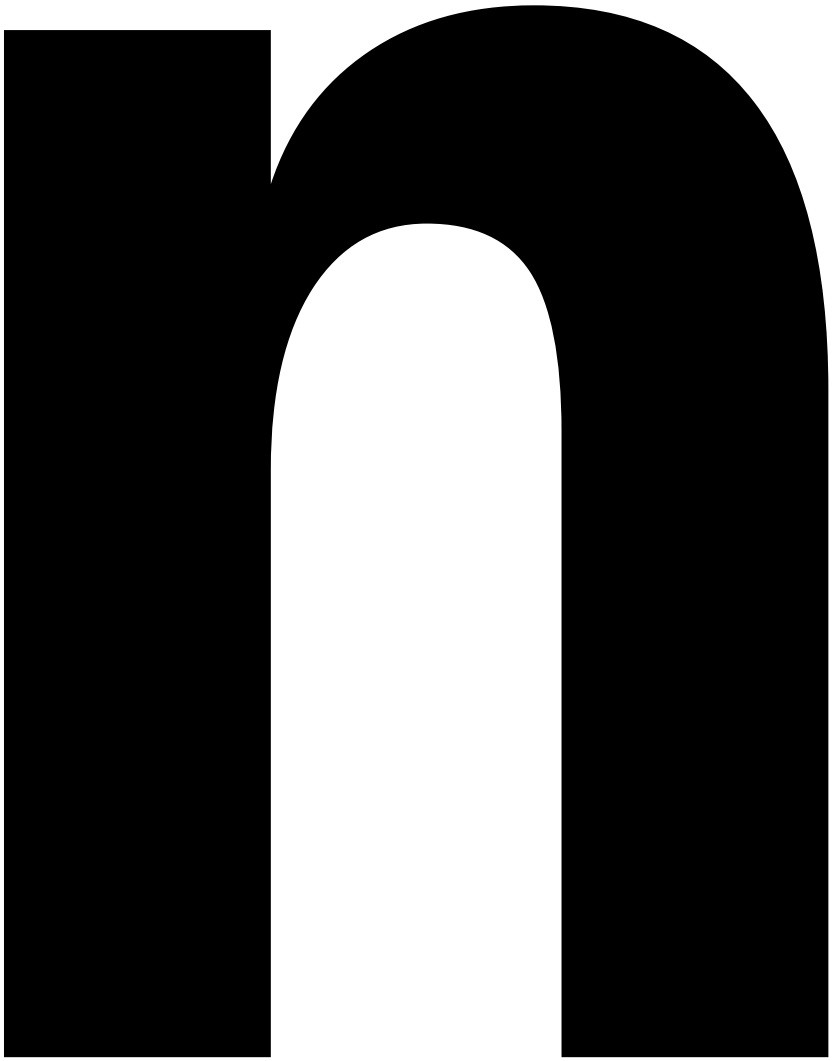




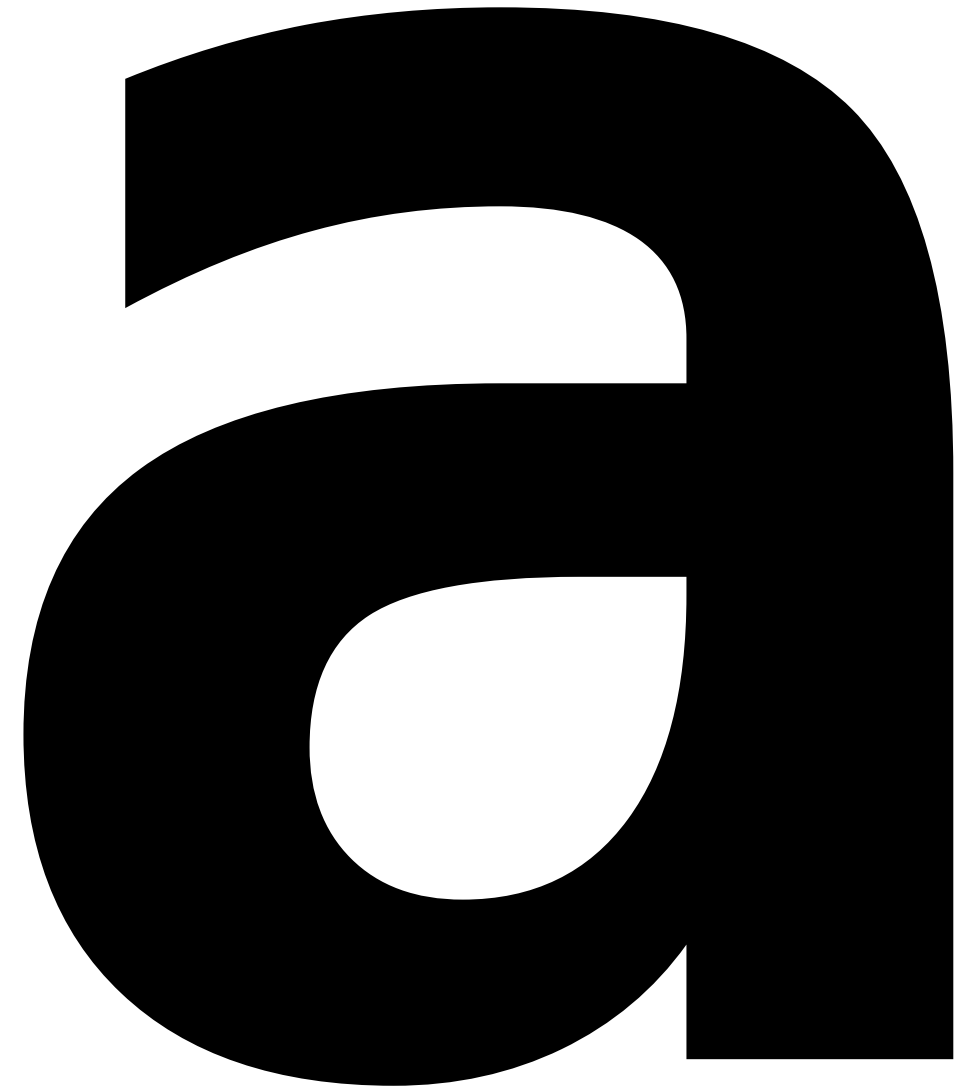


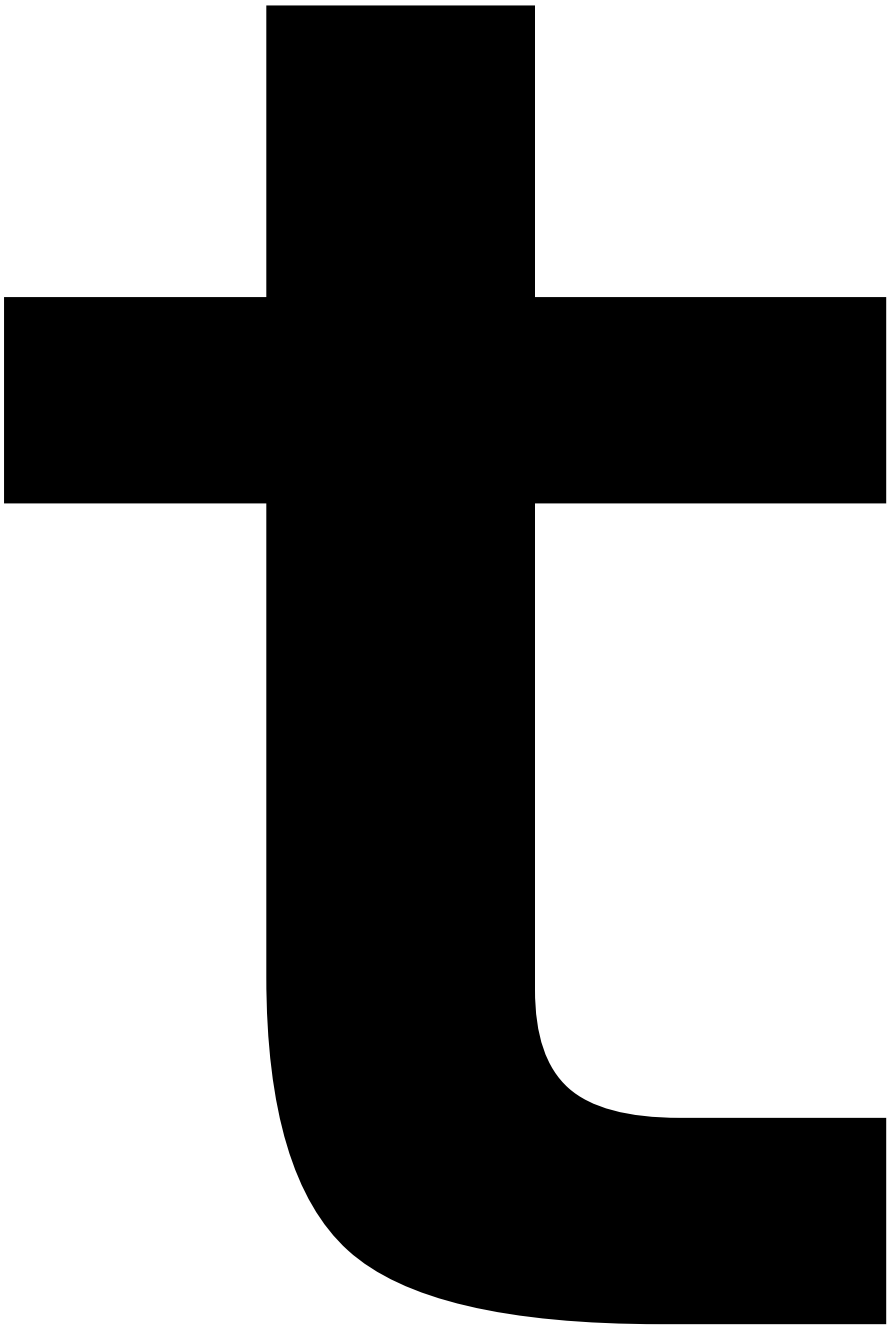


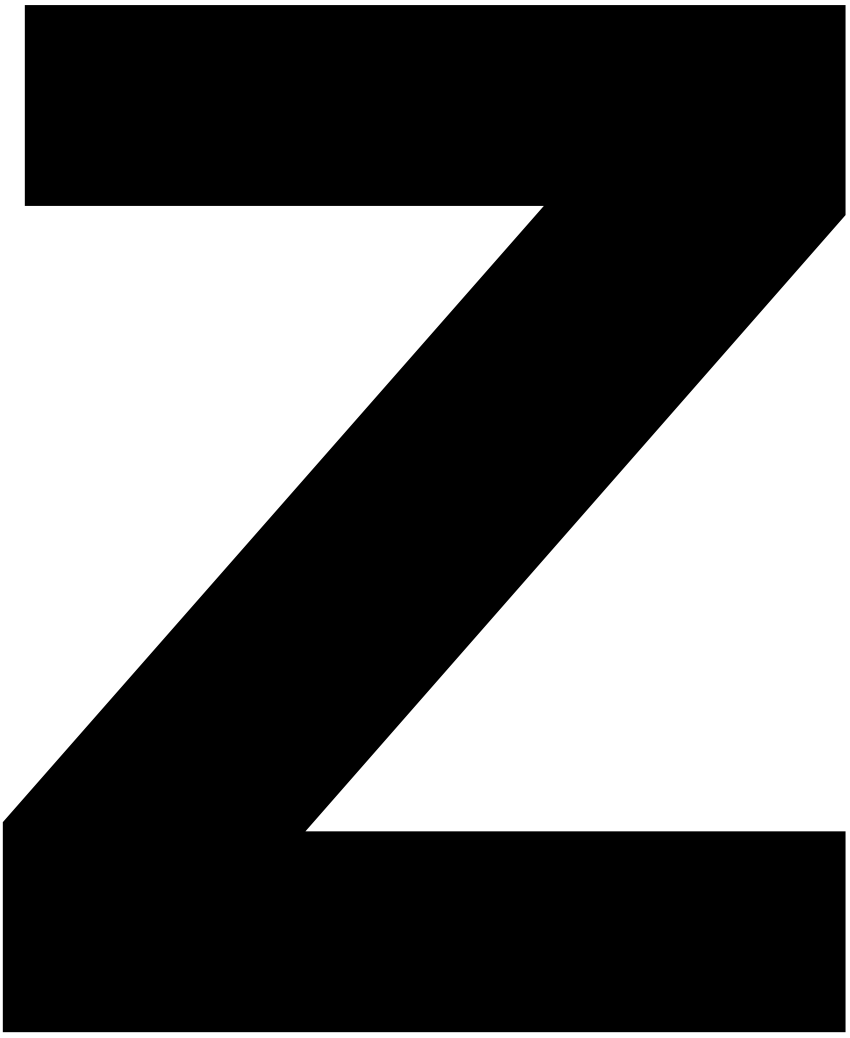


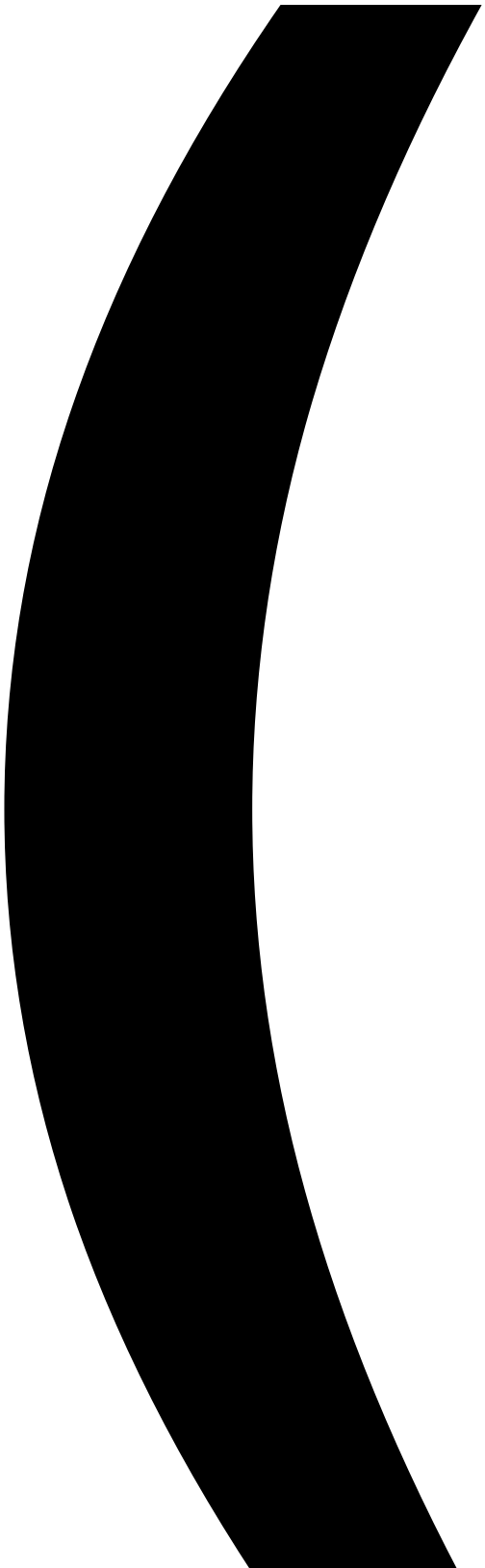


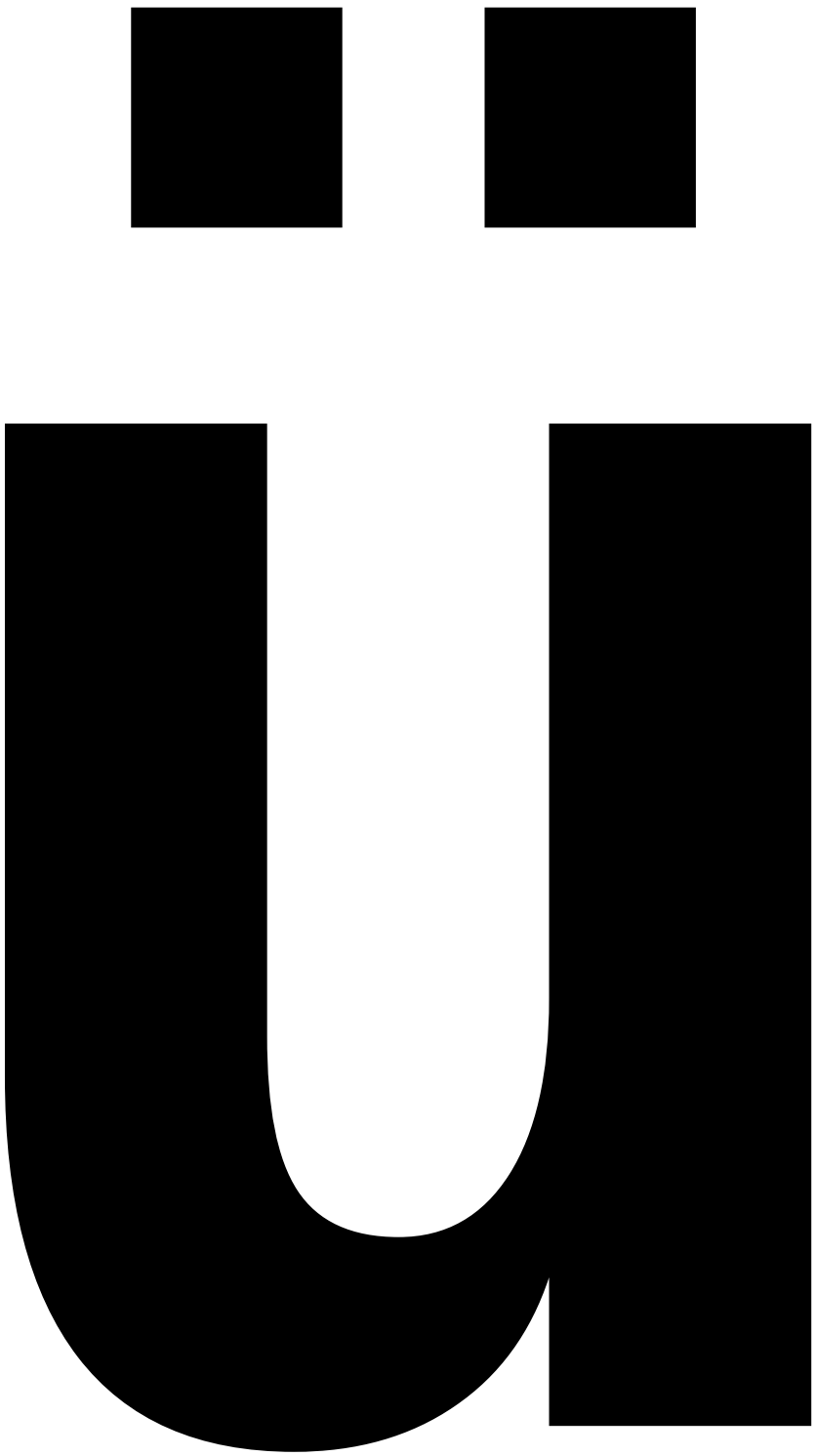
S

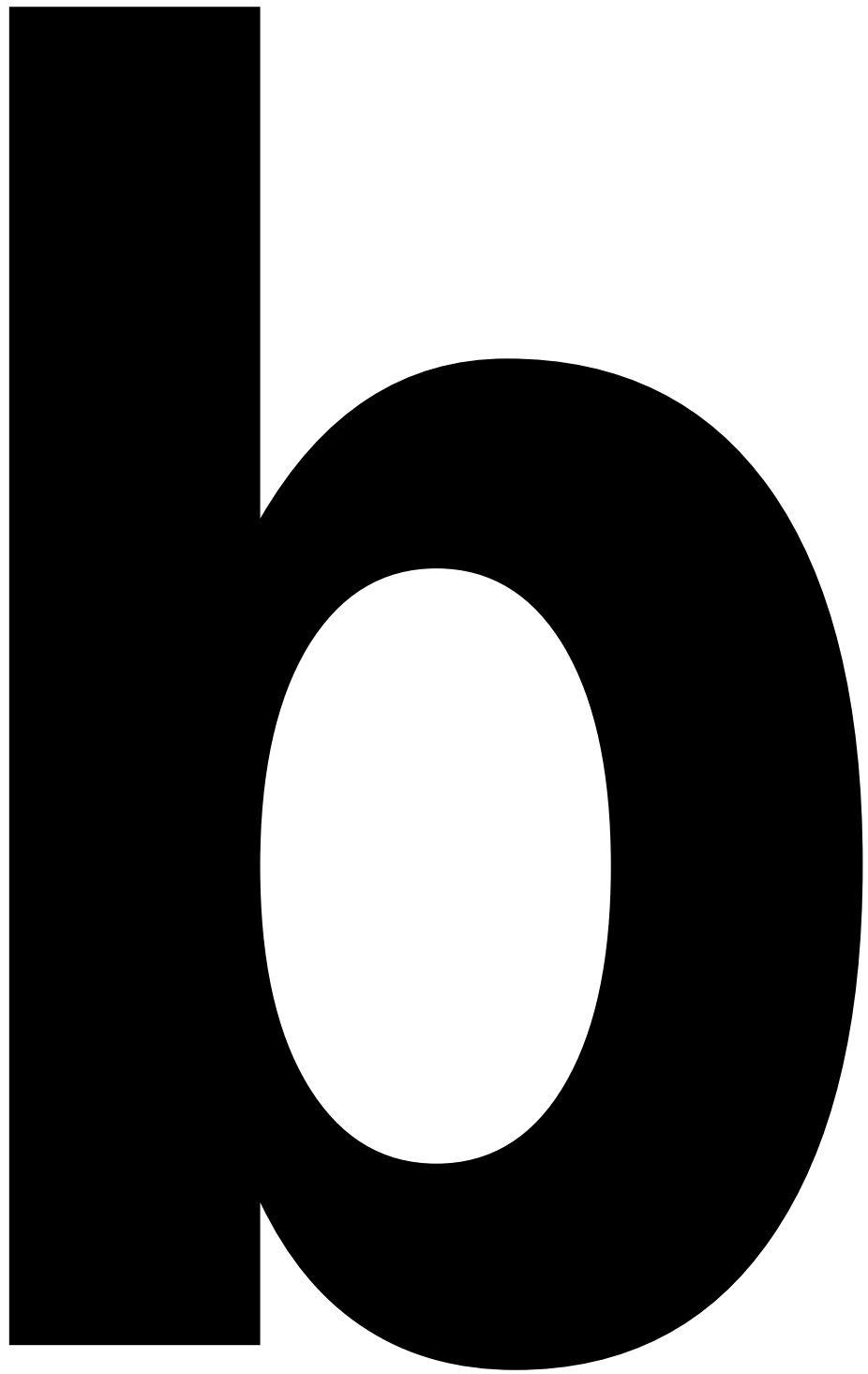


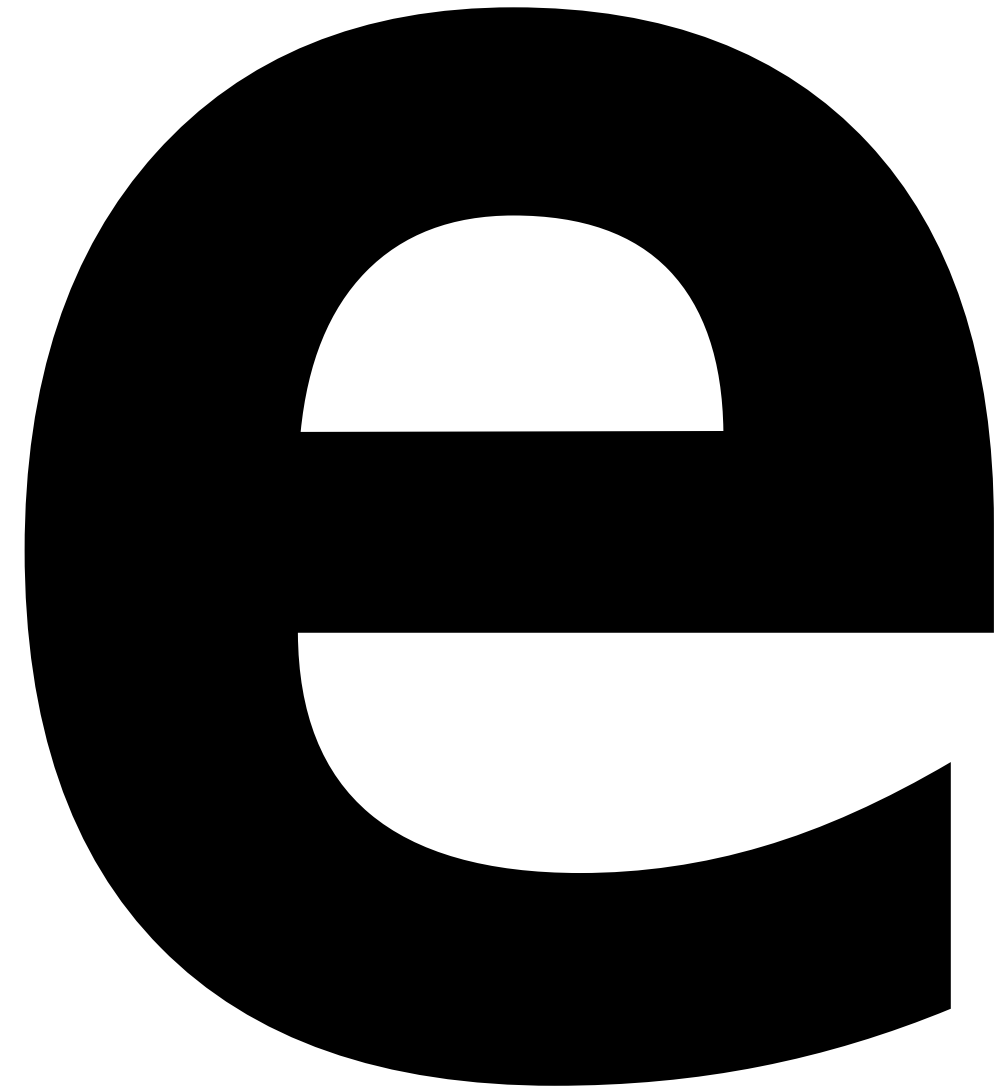


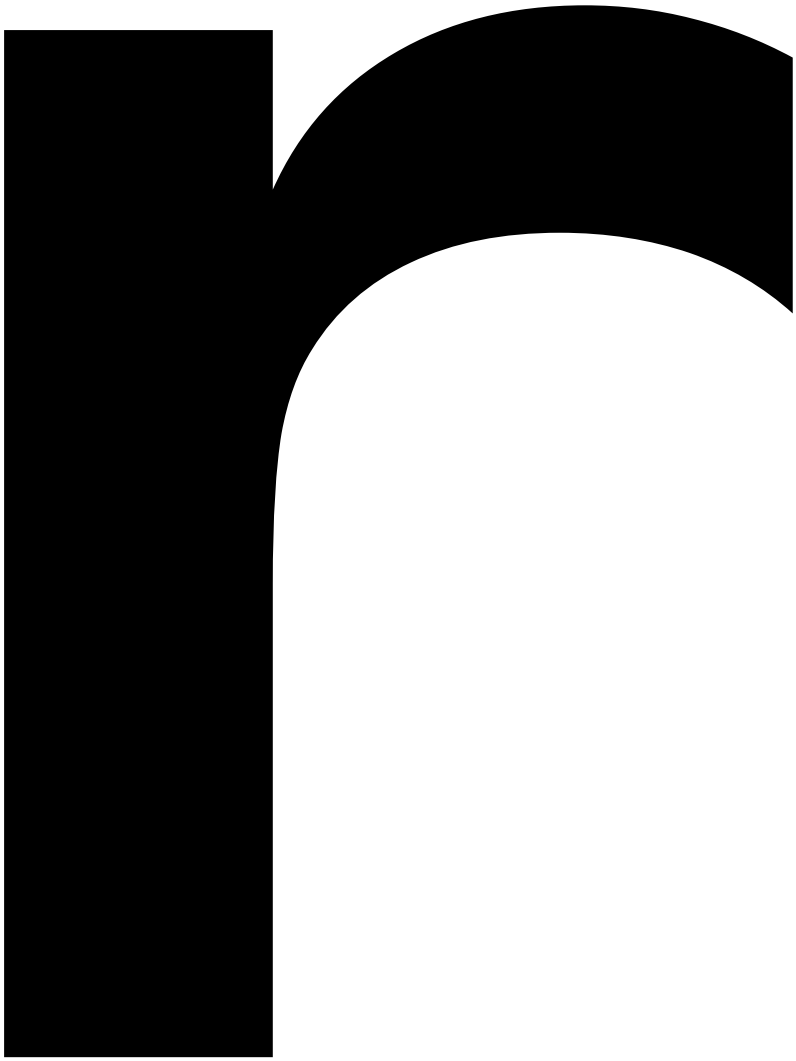




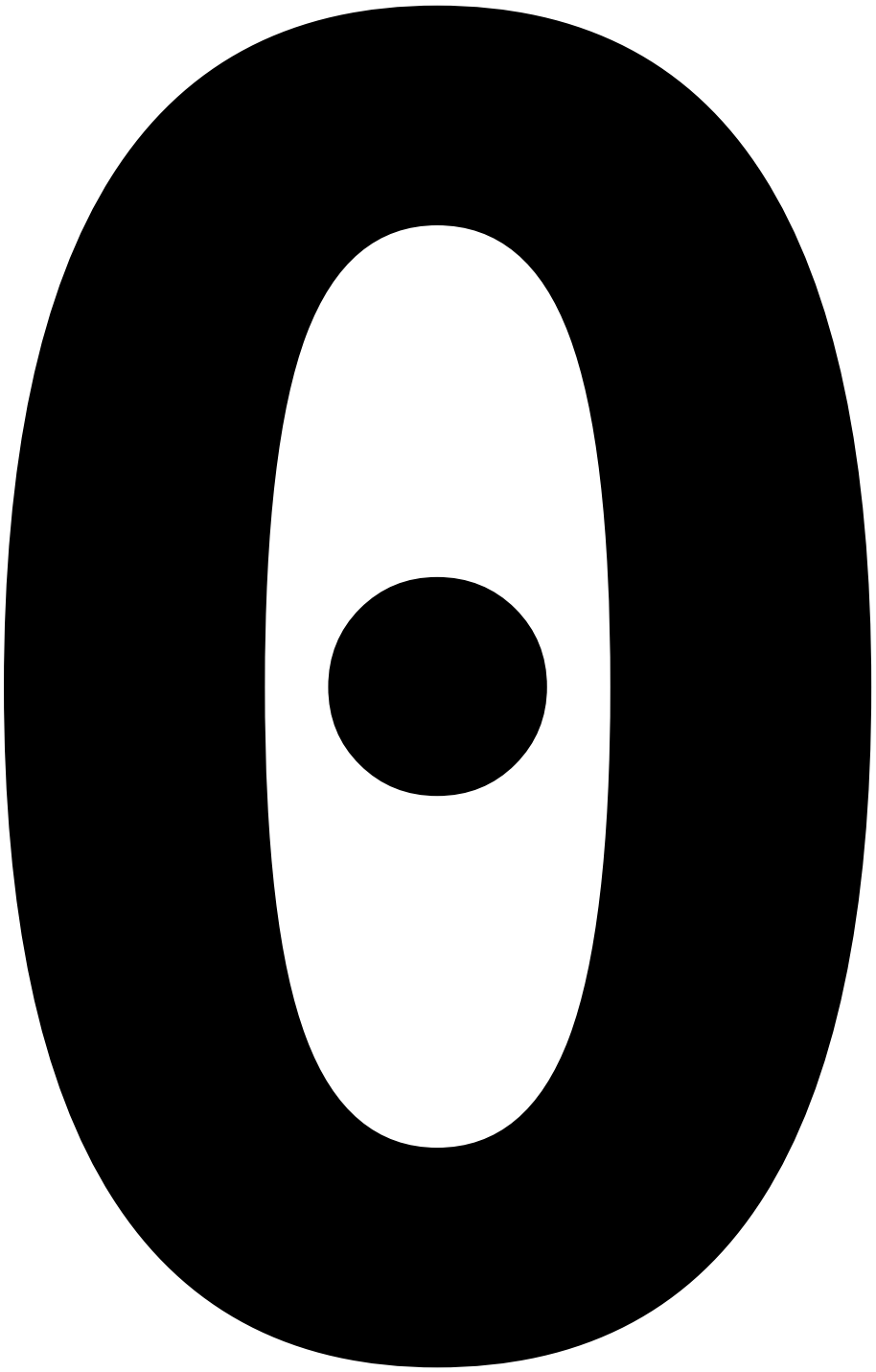


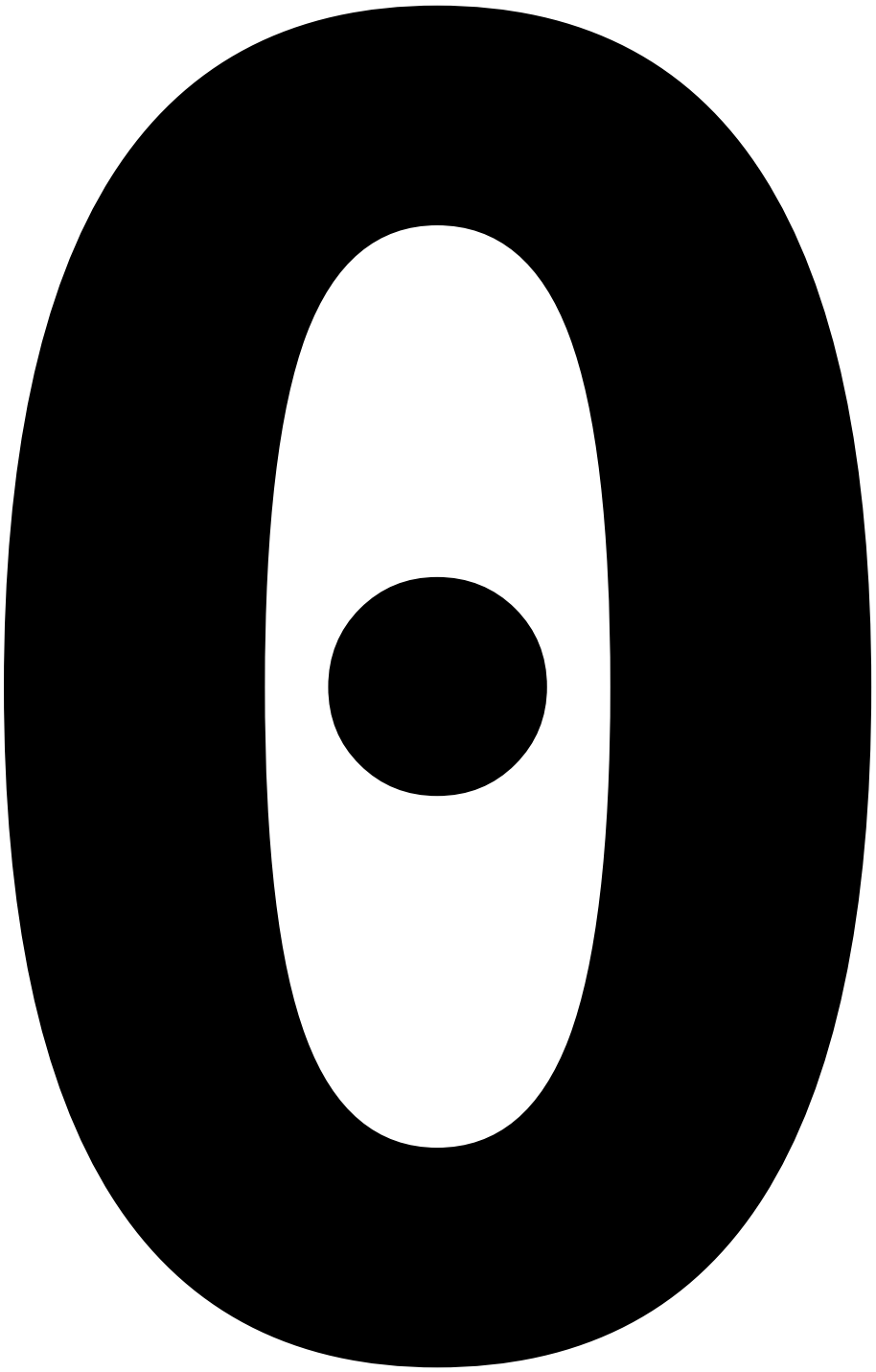


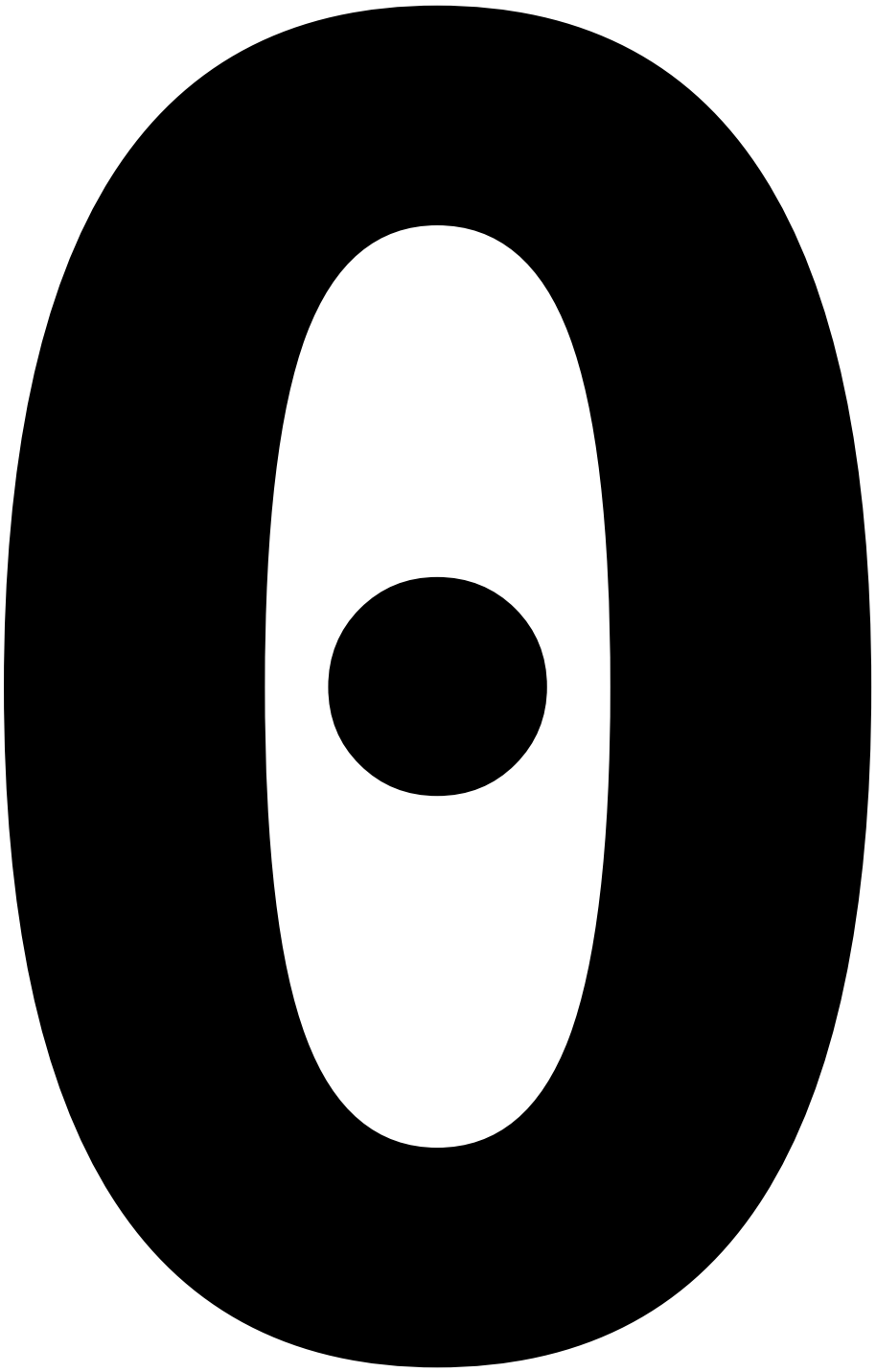


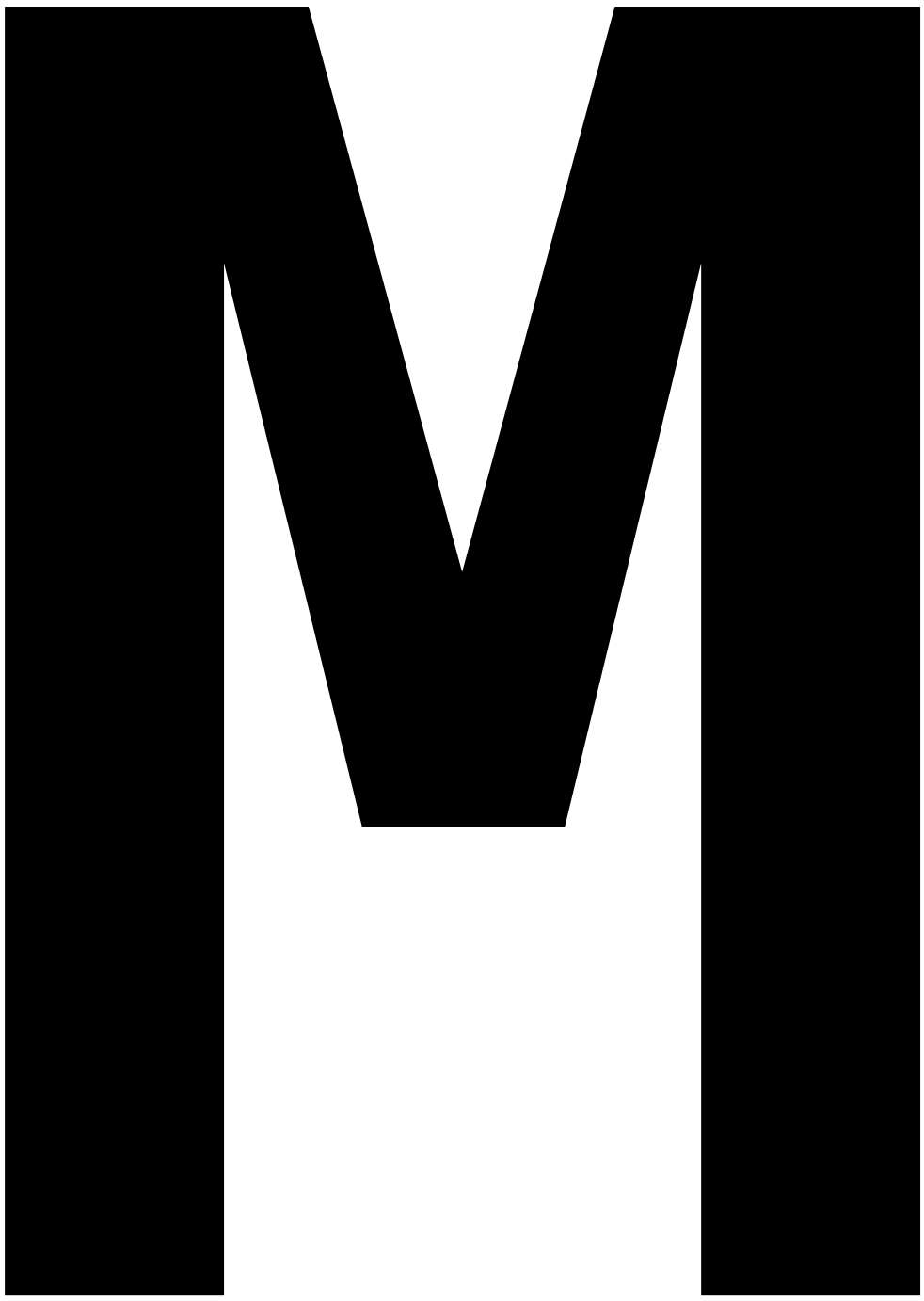


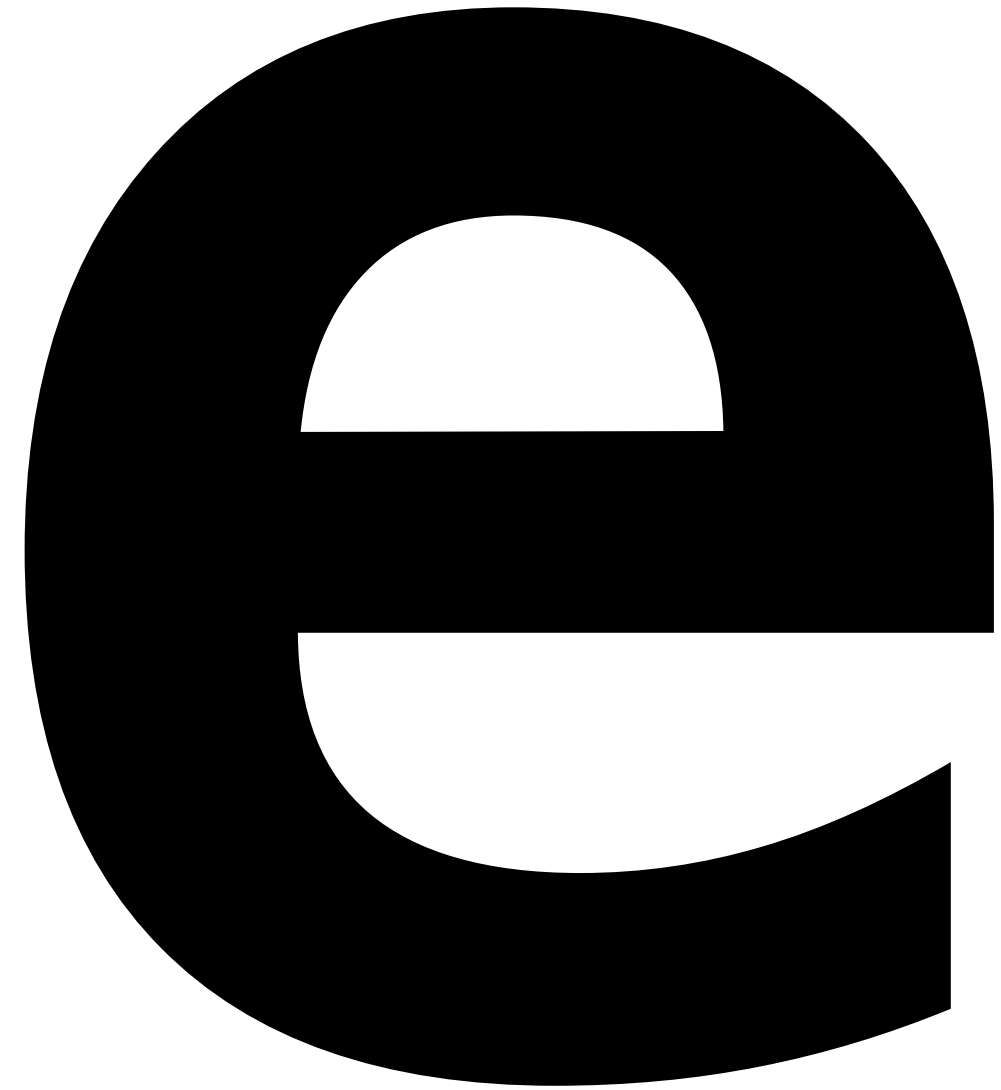
2





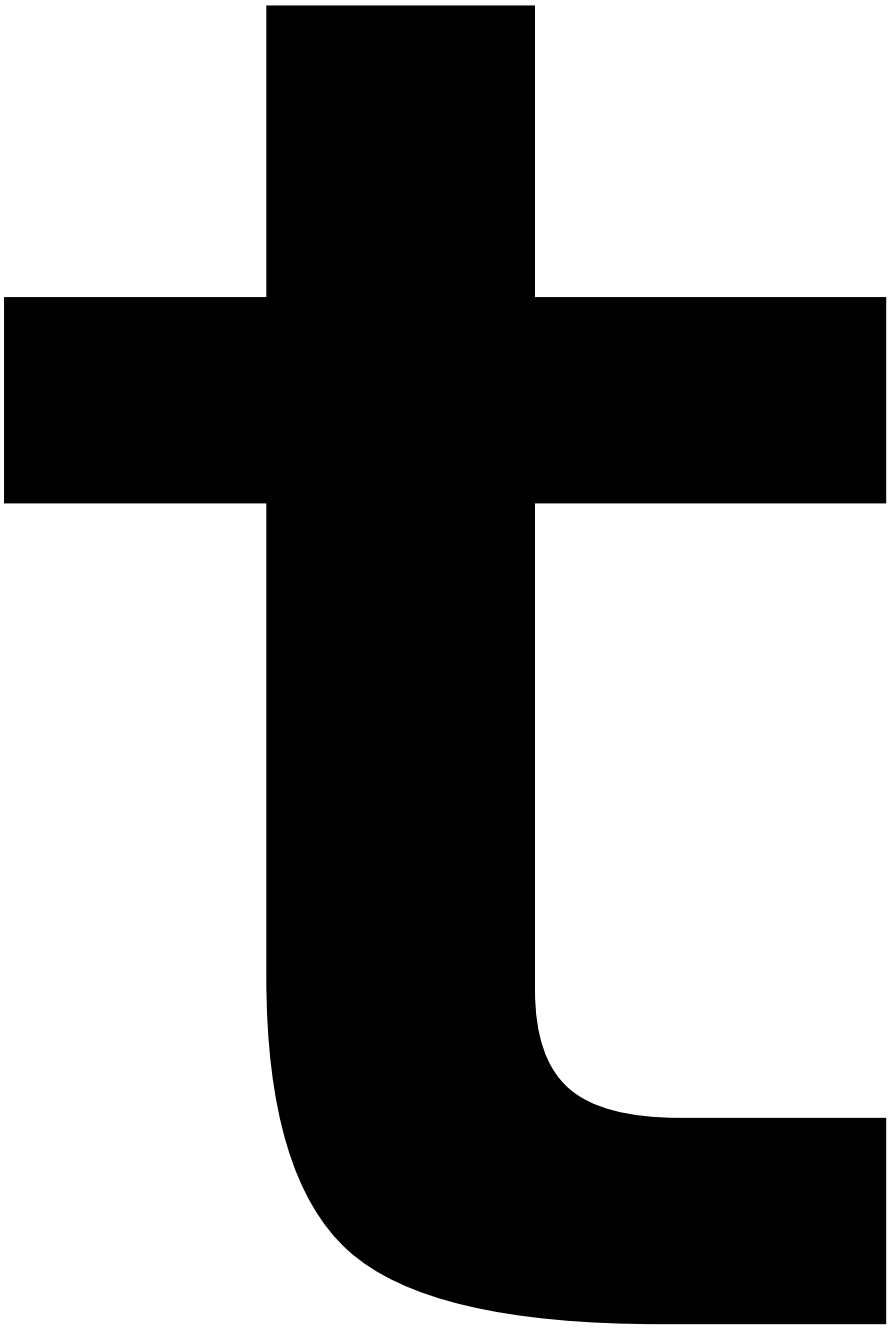


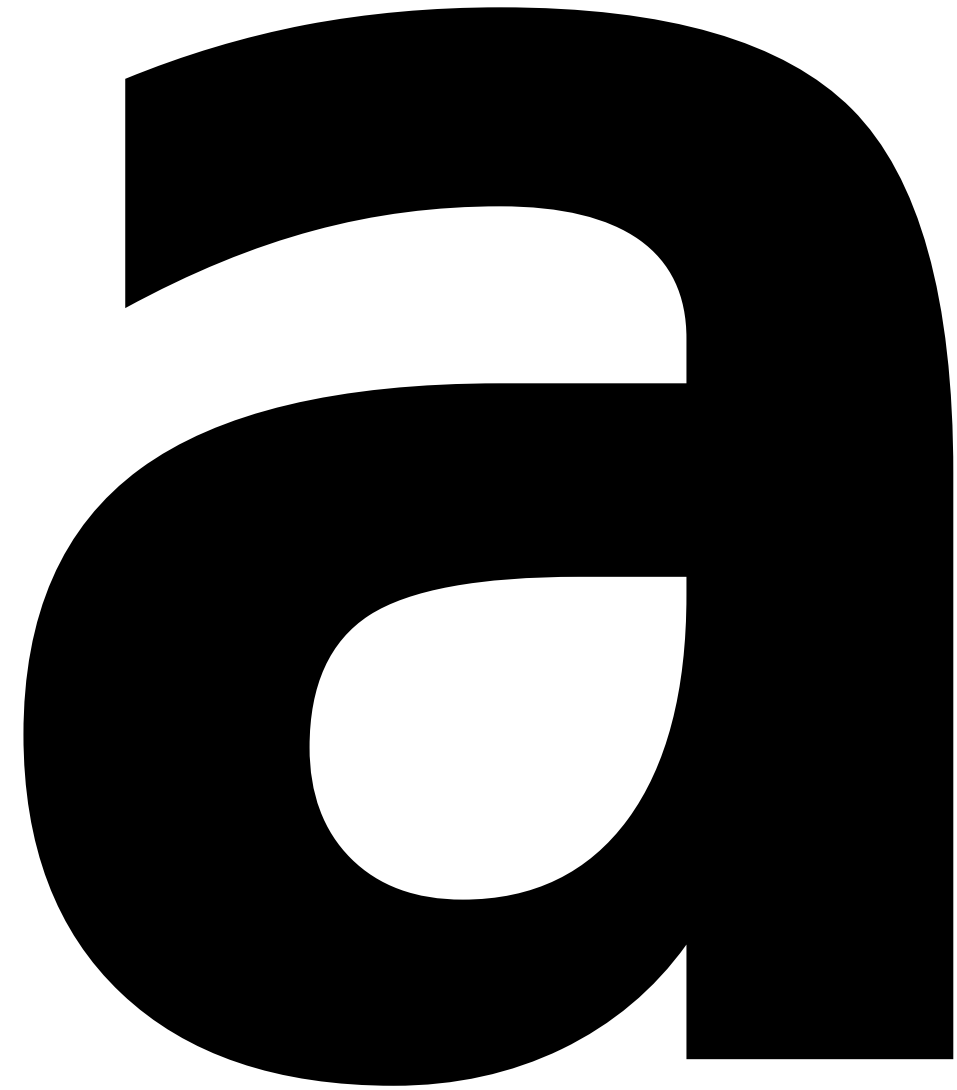


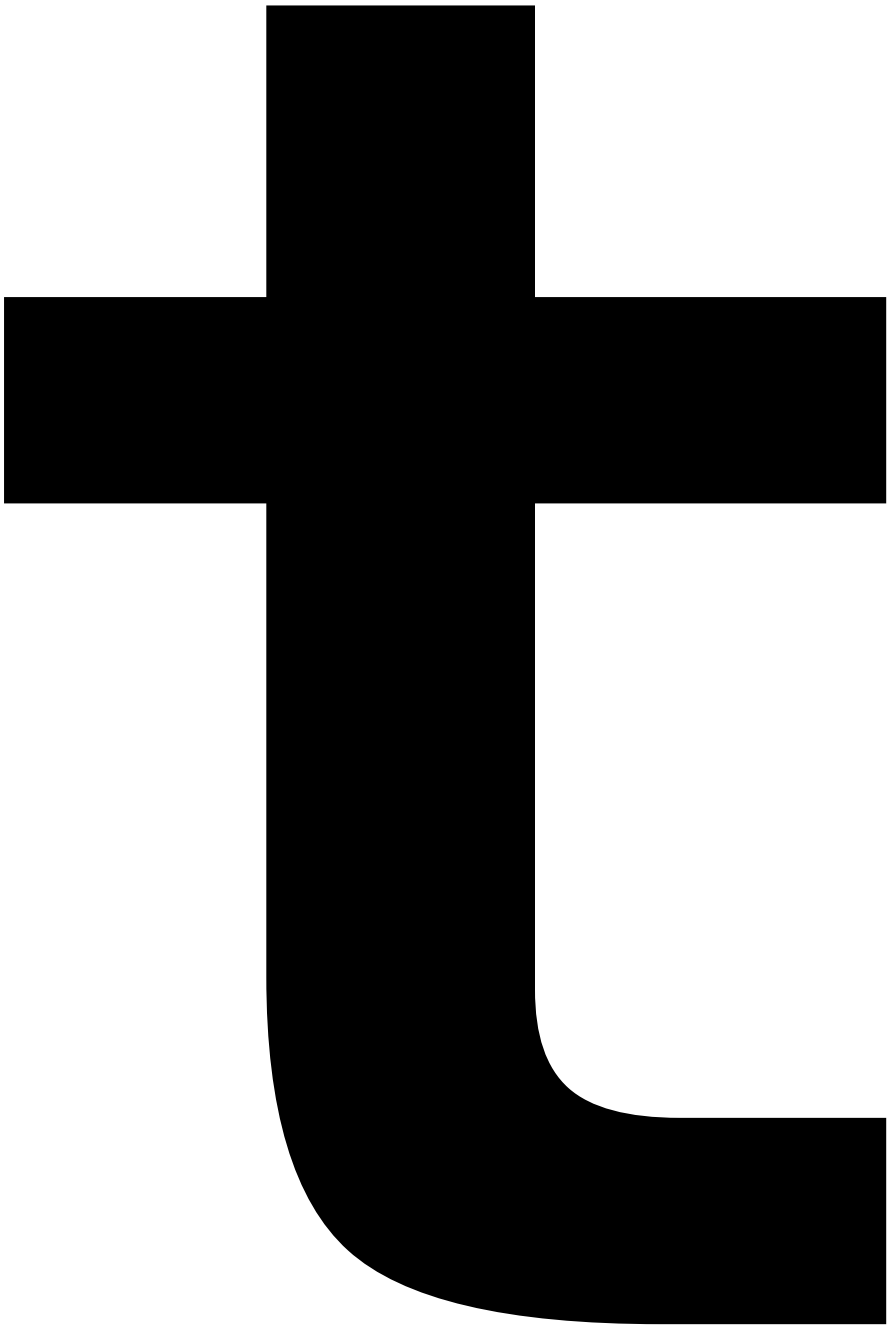


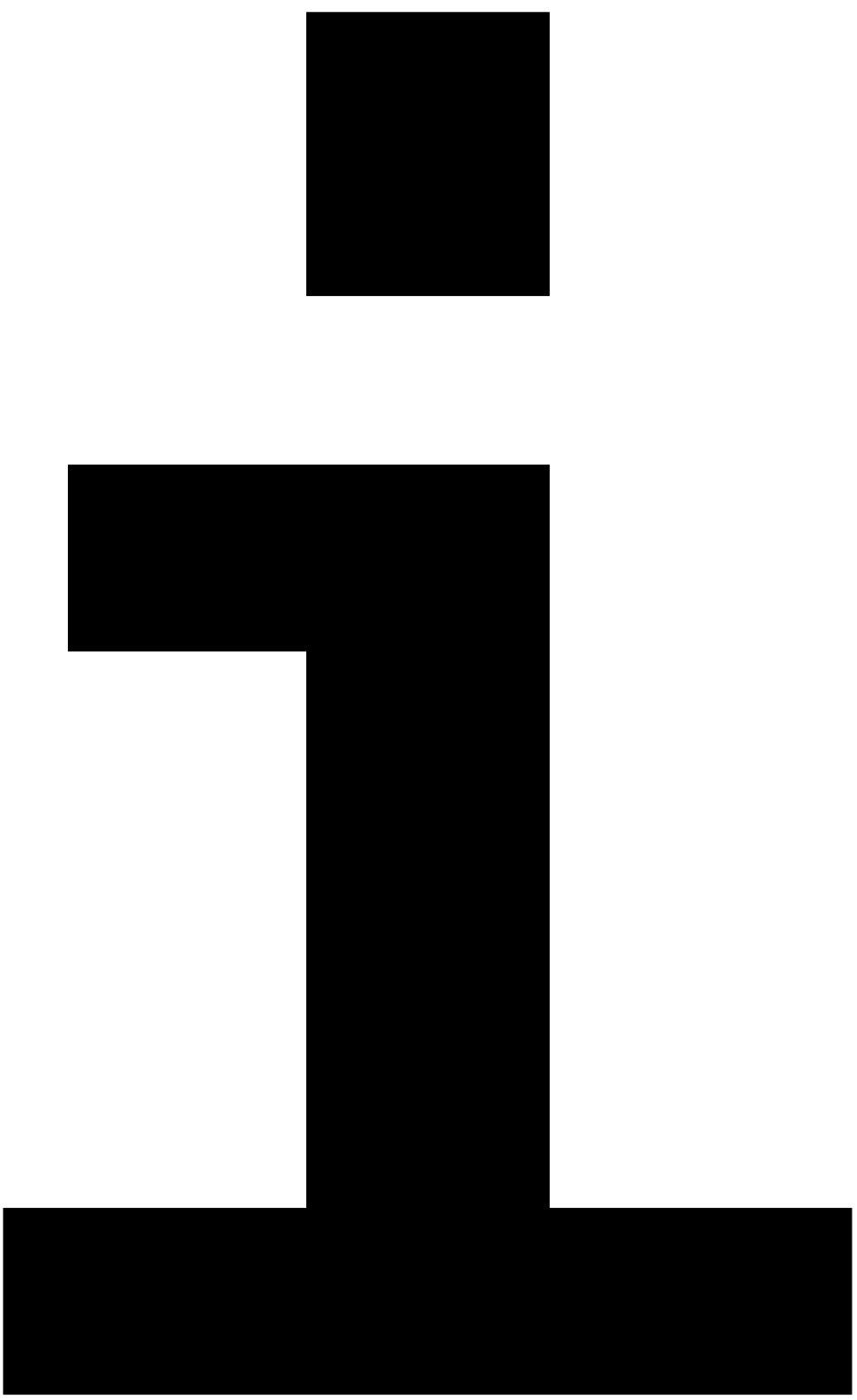
S

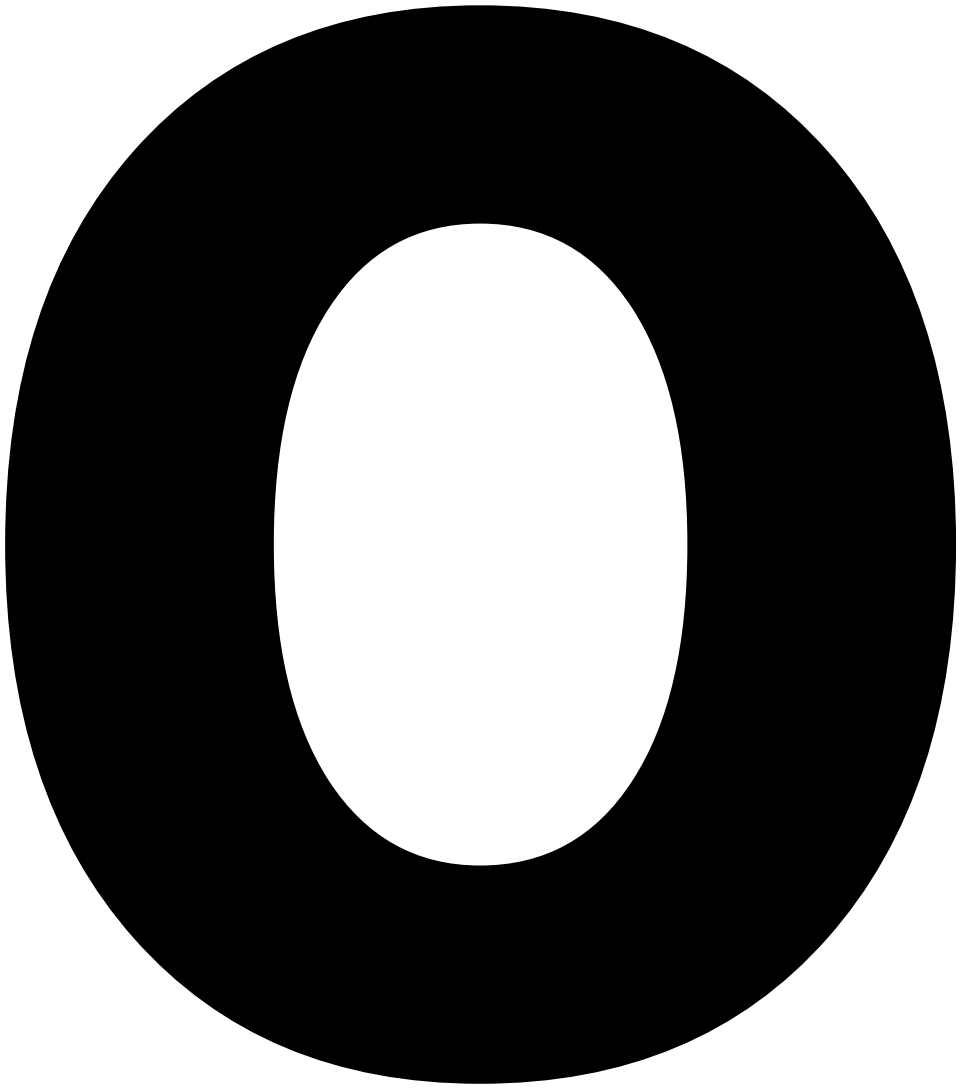
S

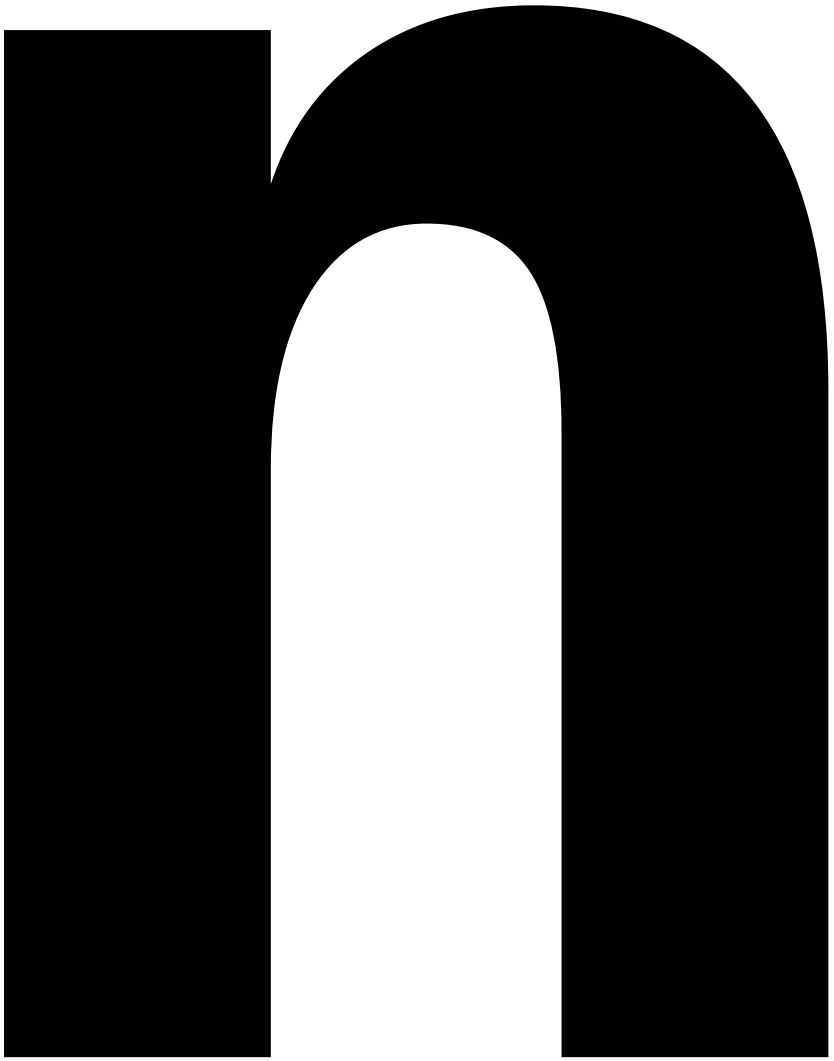


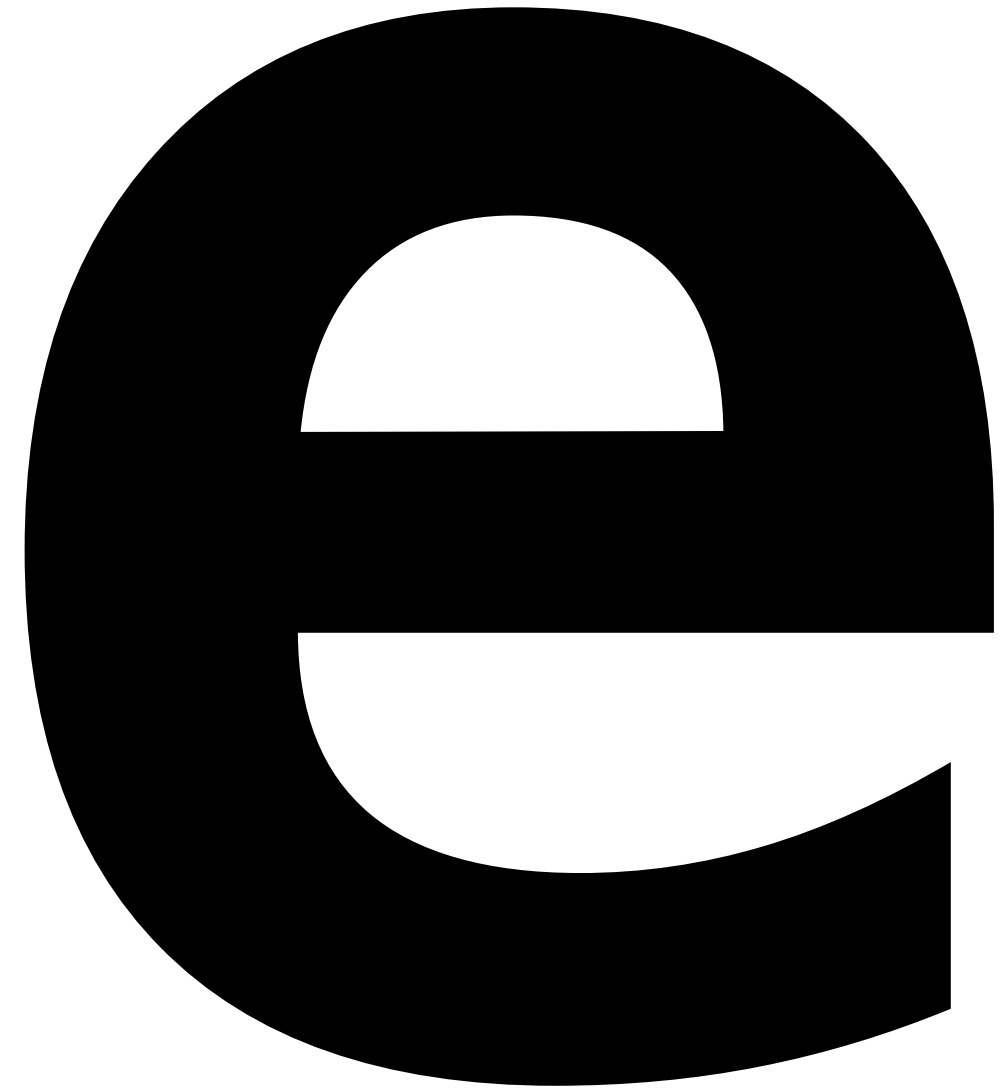


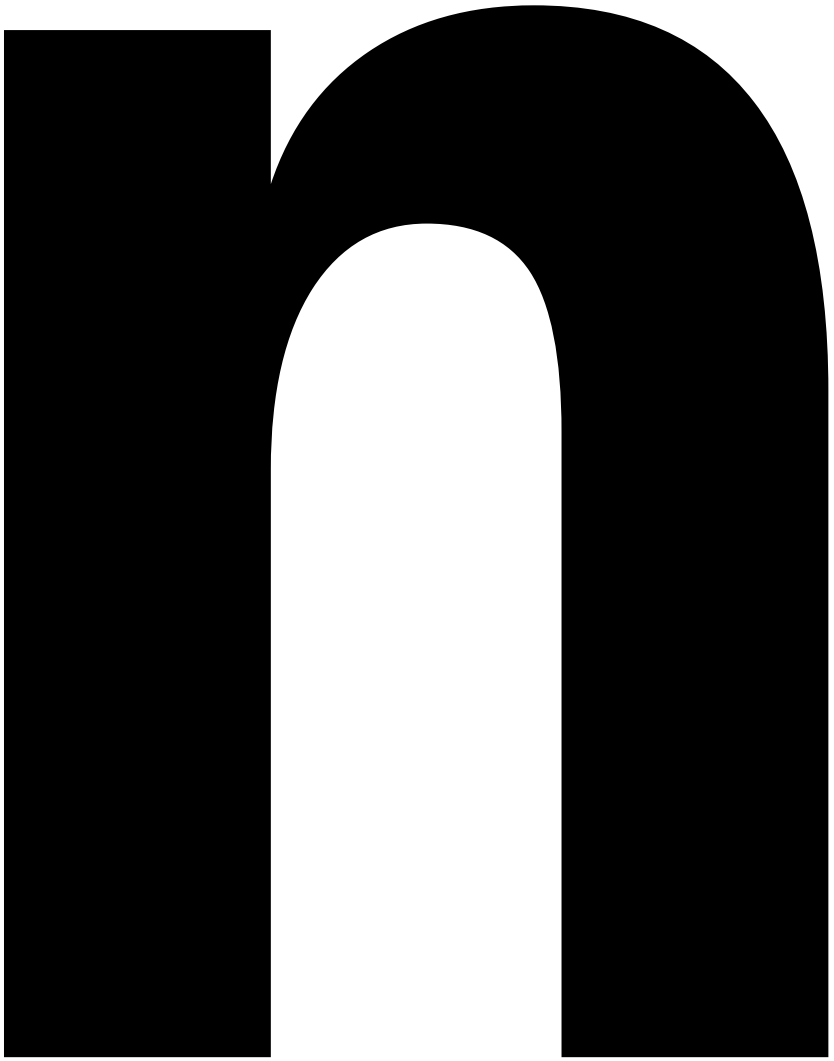


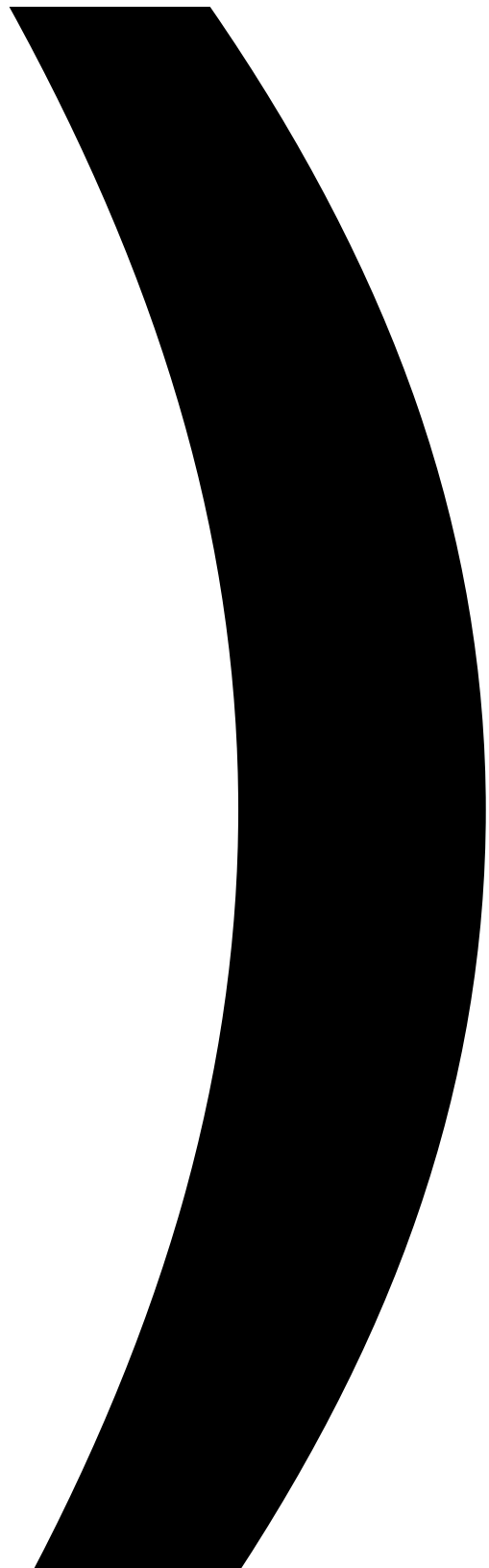




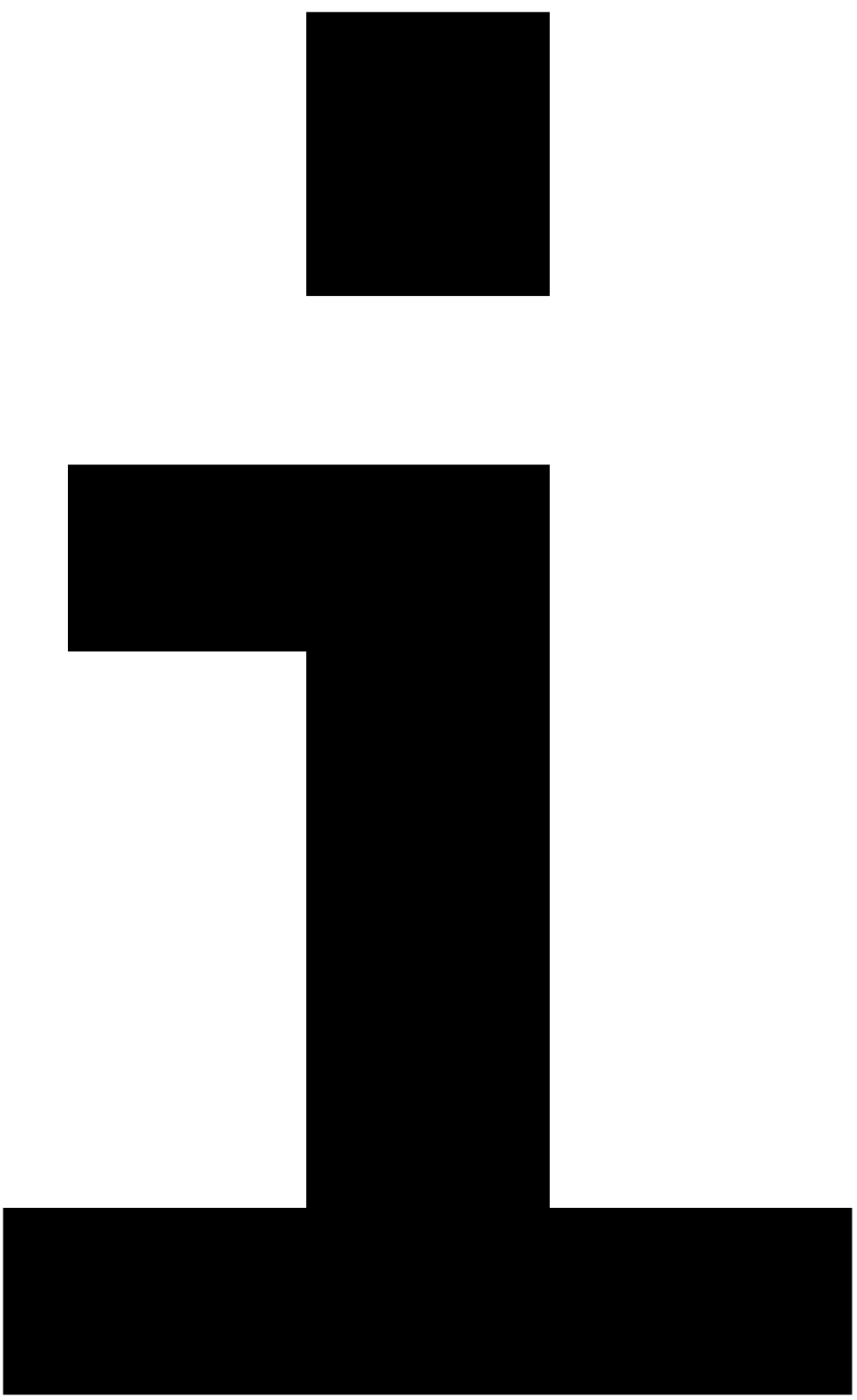


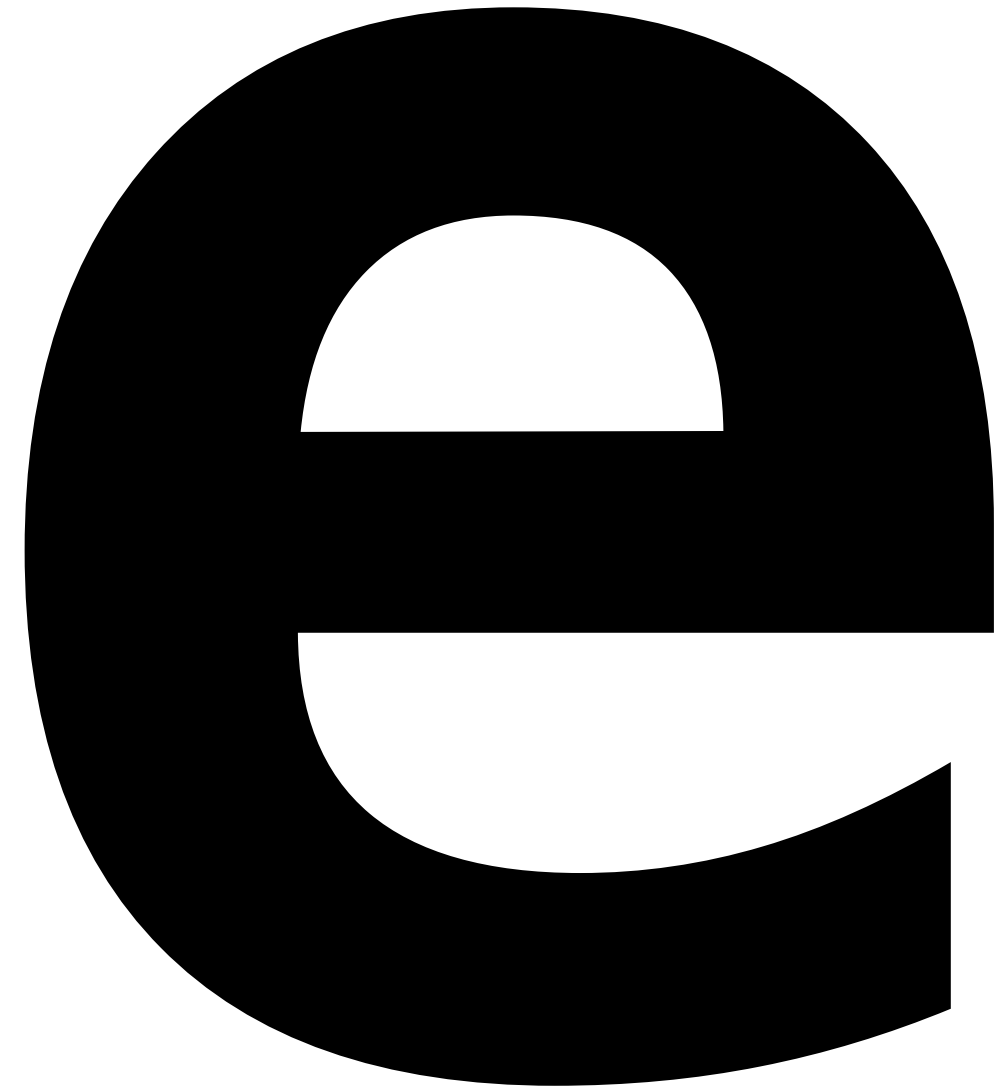


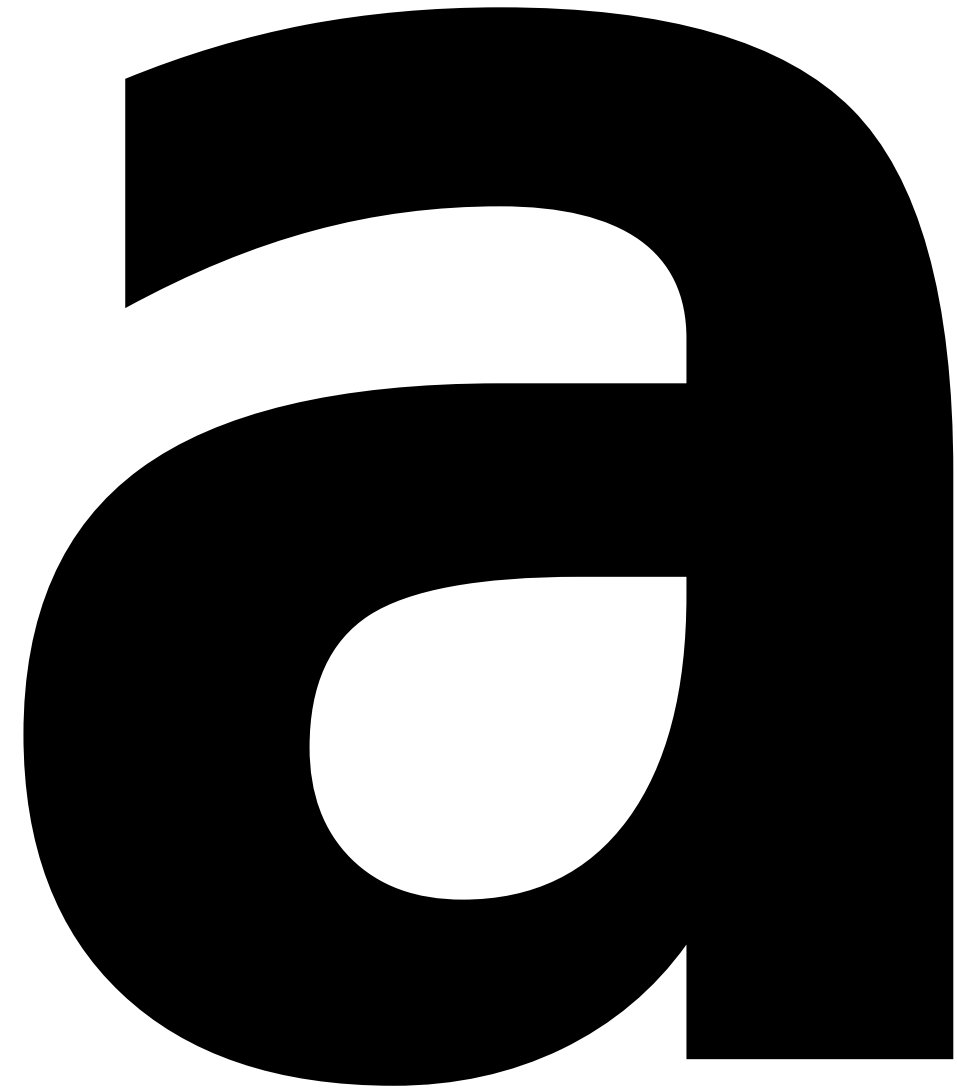


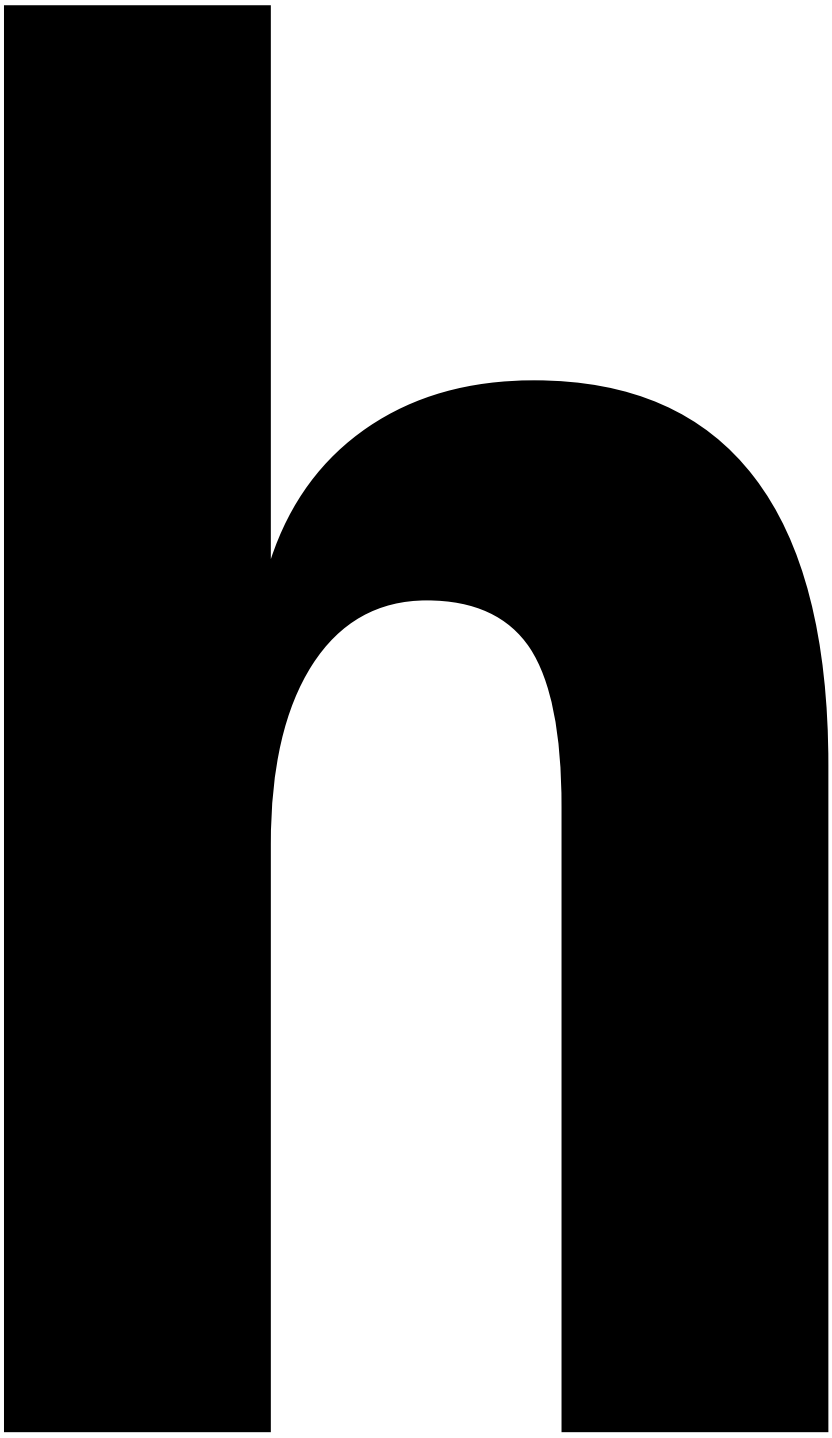


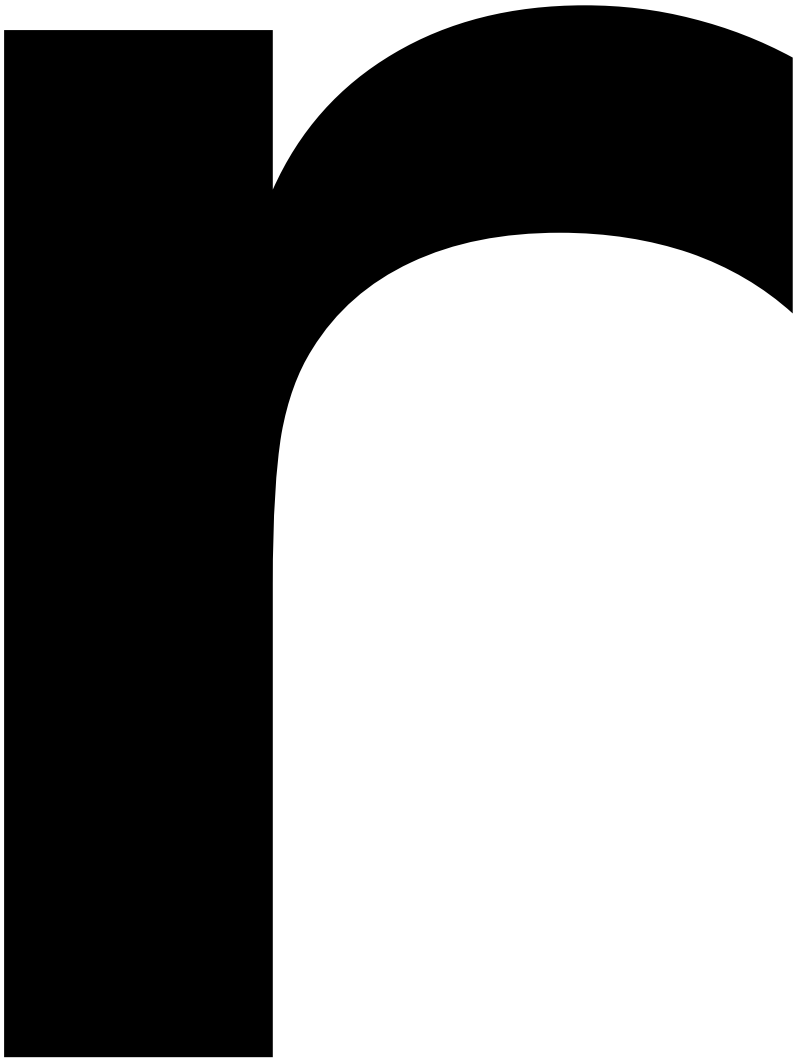
d



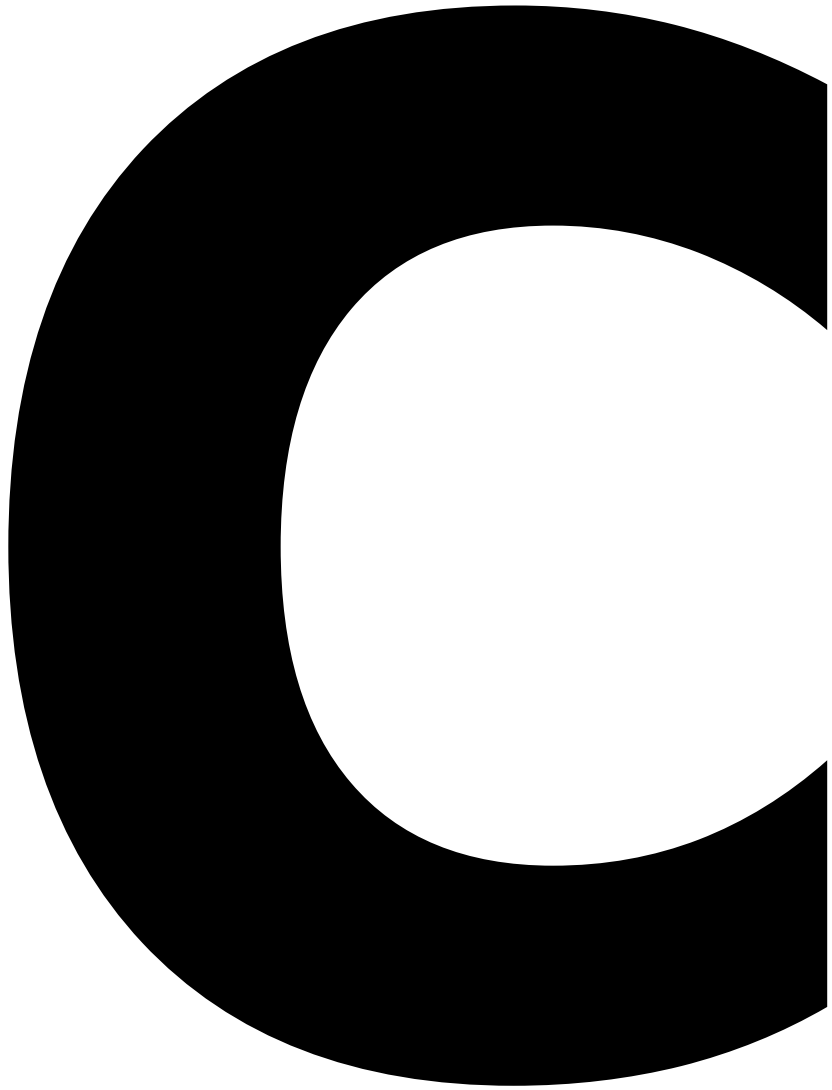


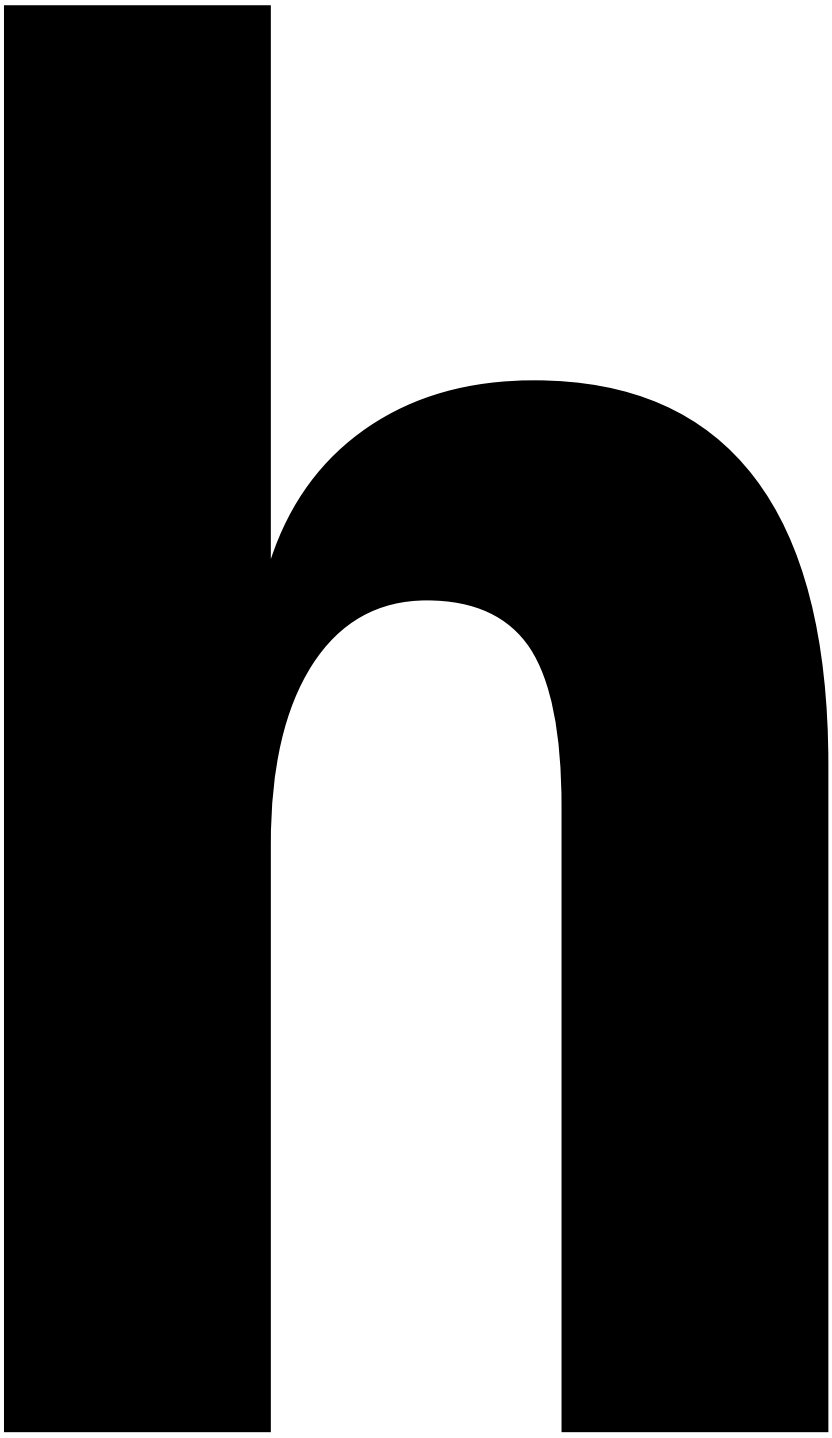


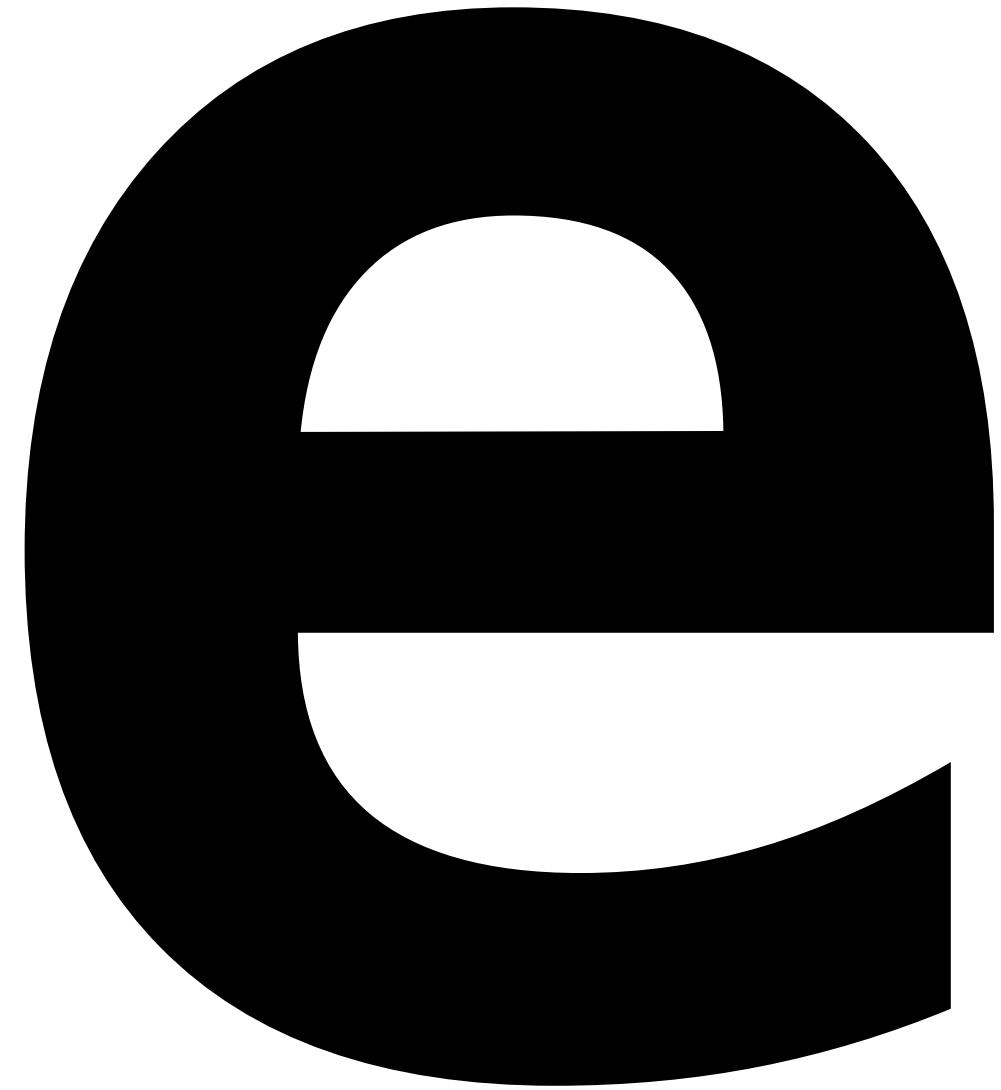


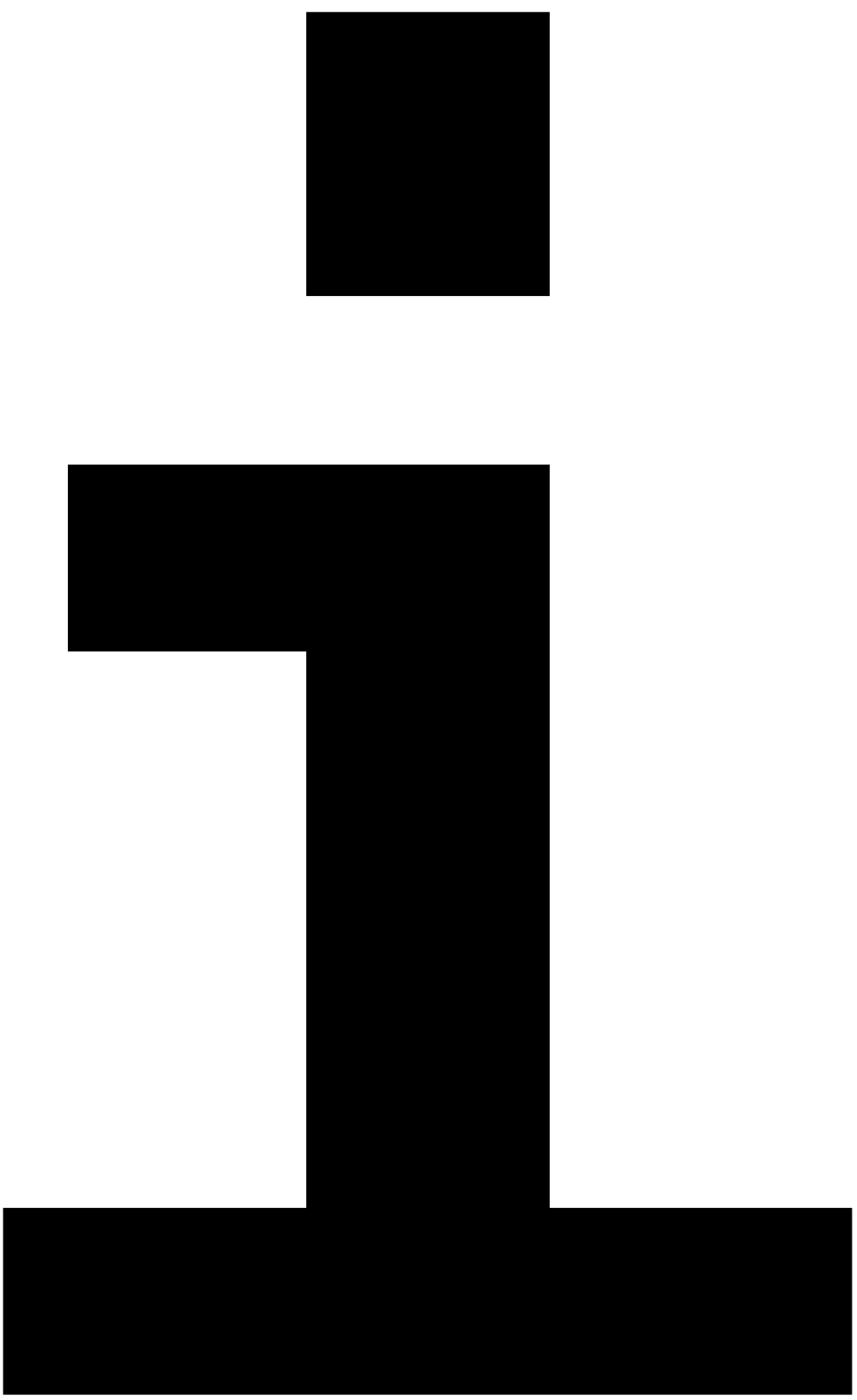


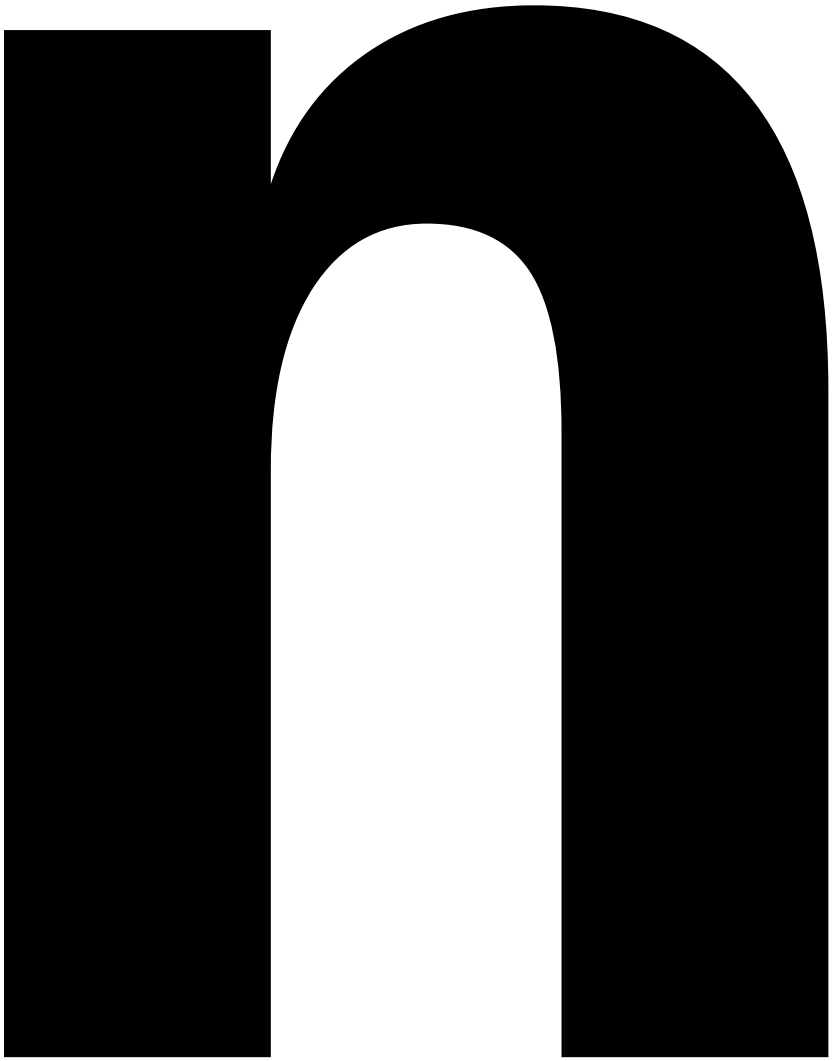
S

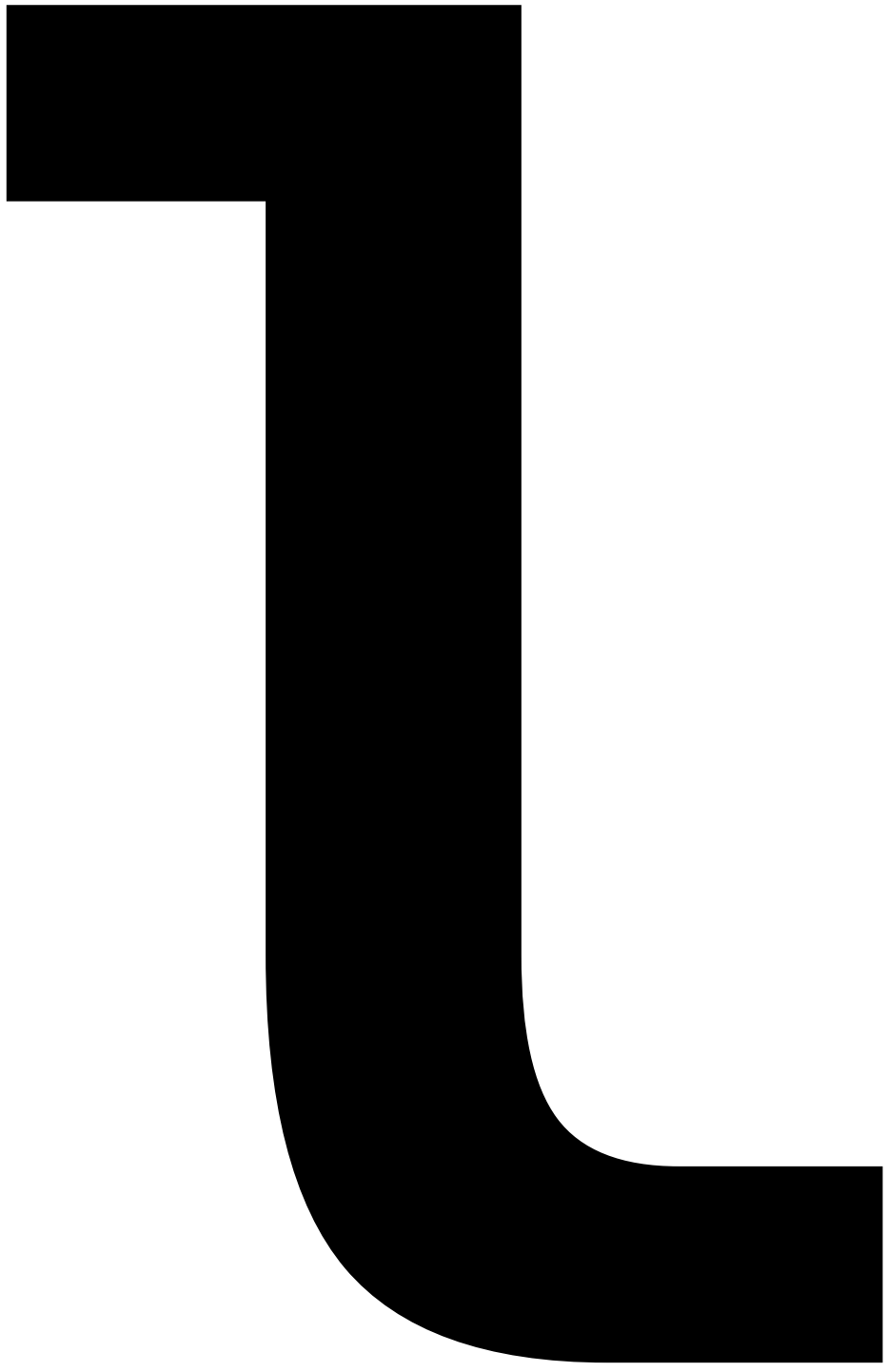


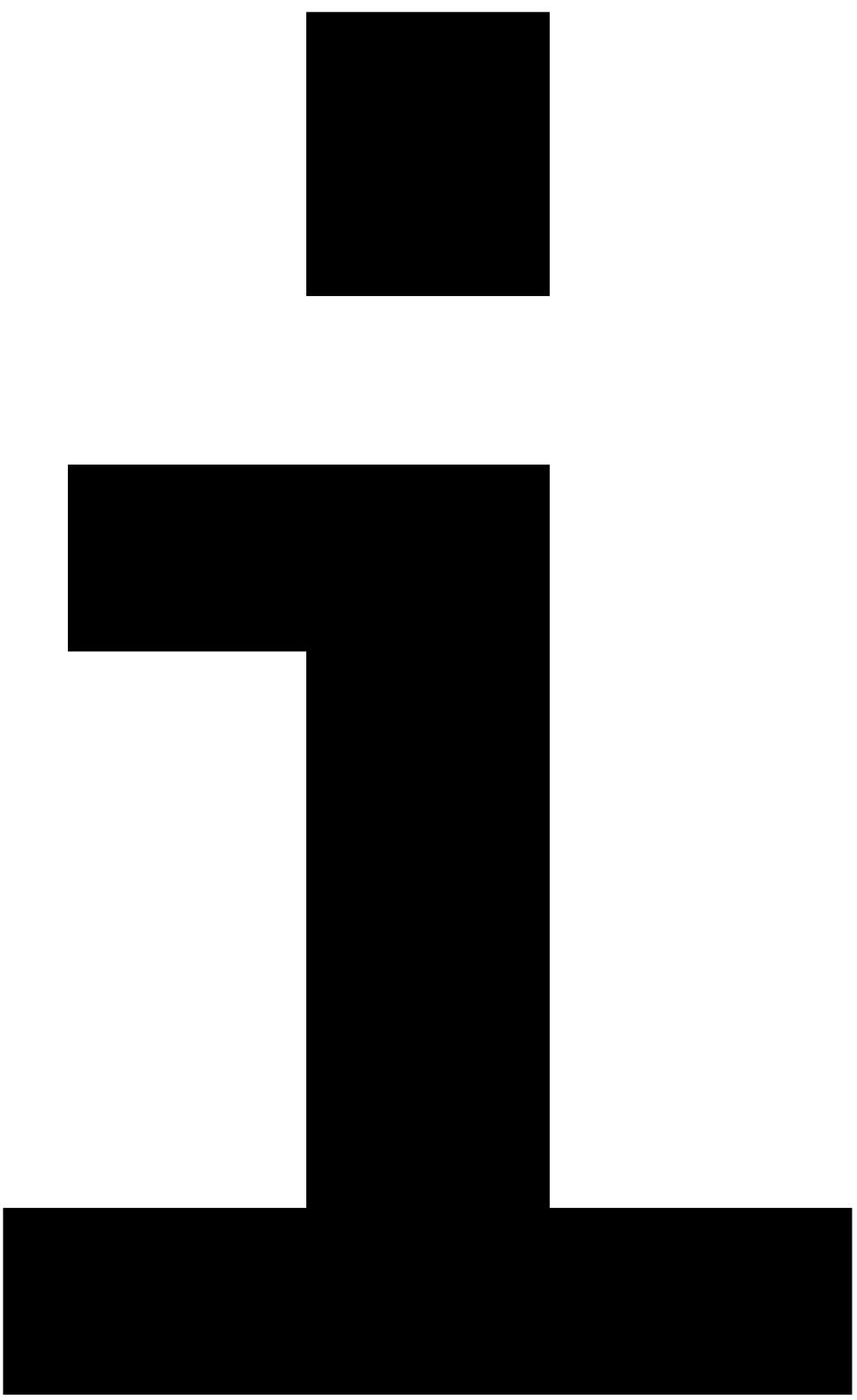


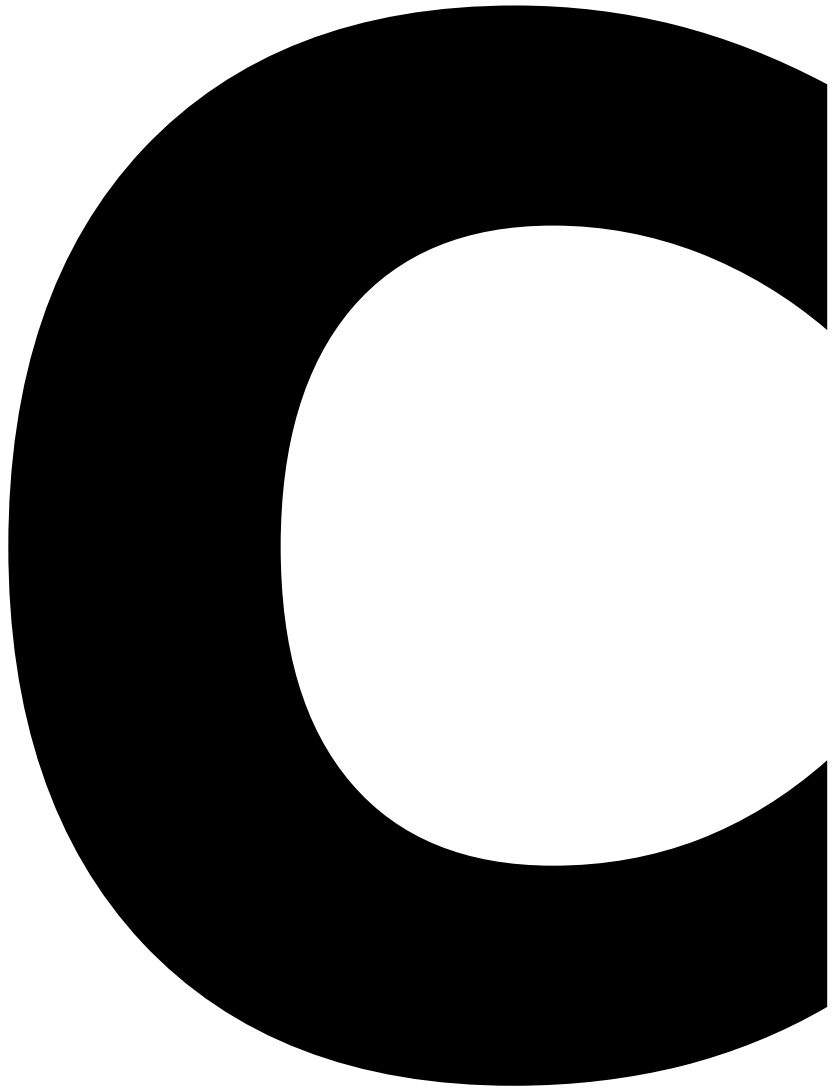


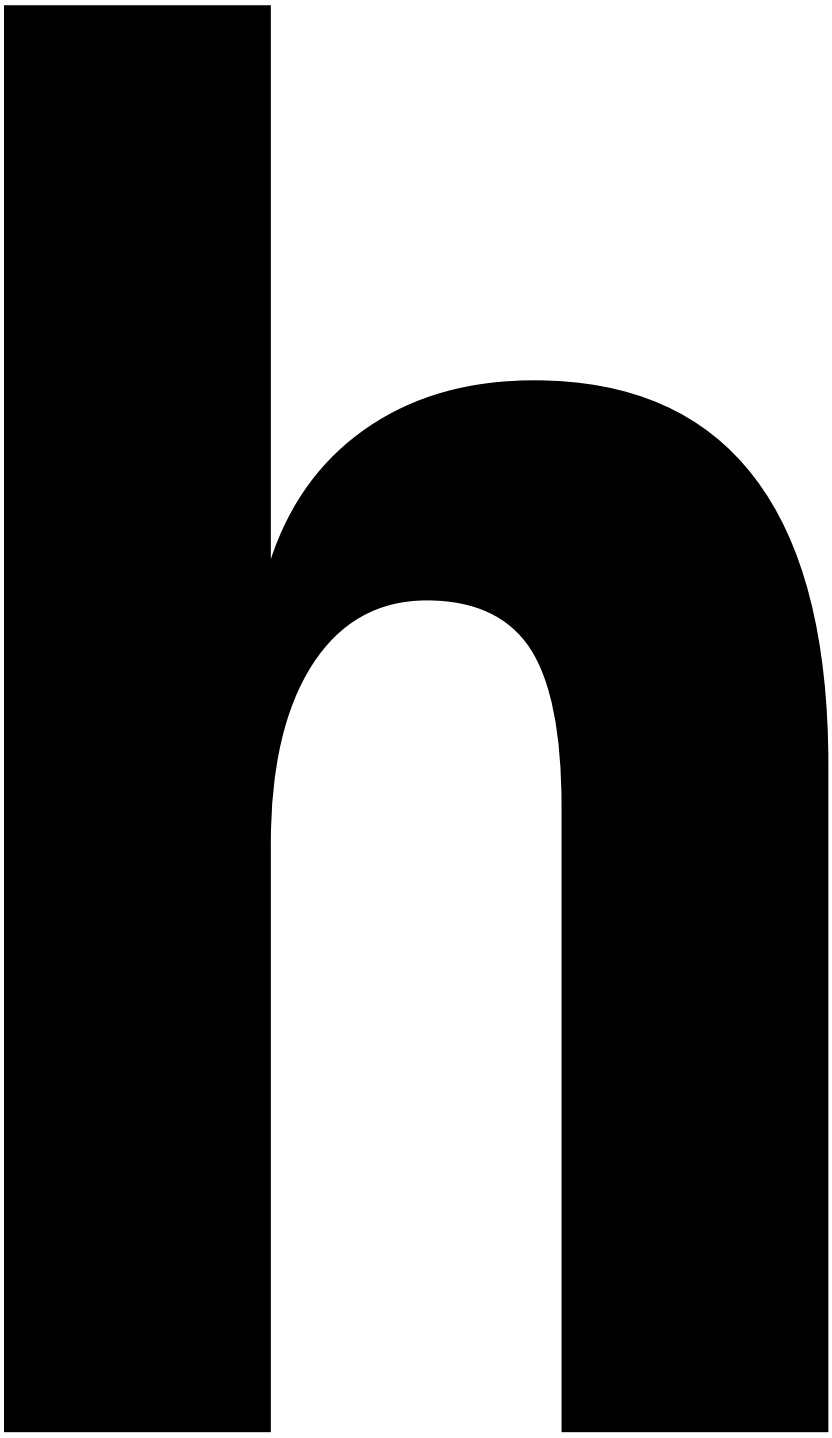


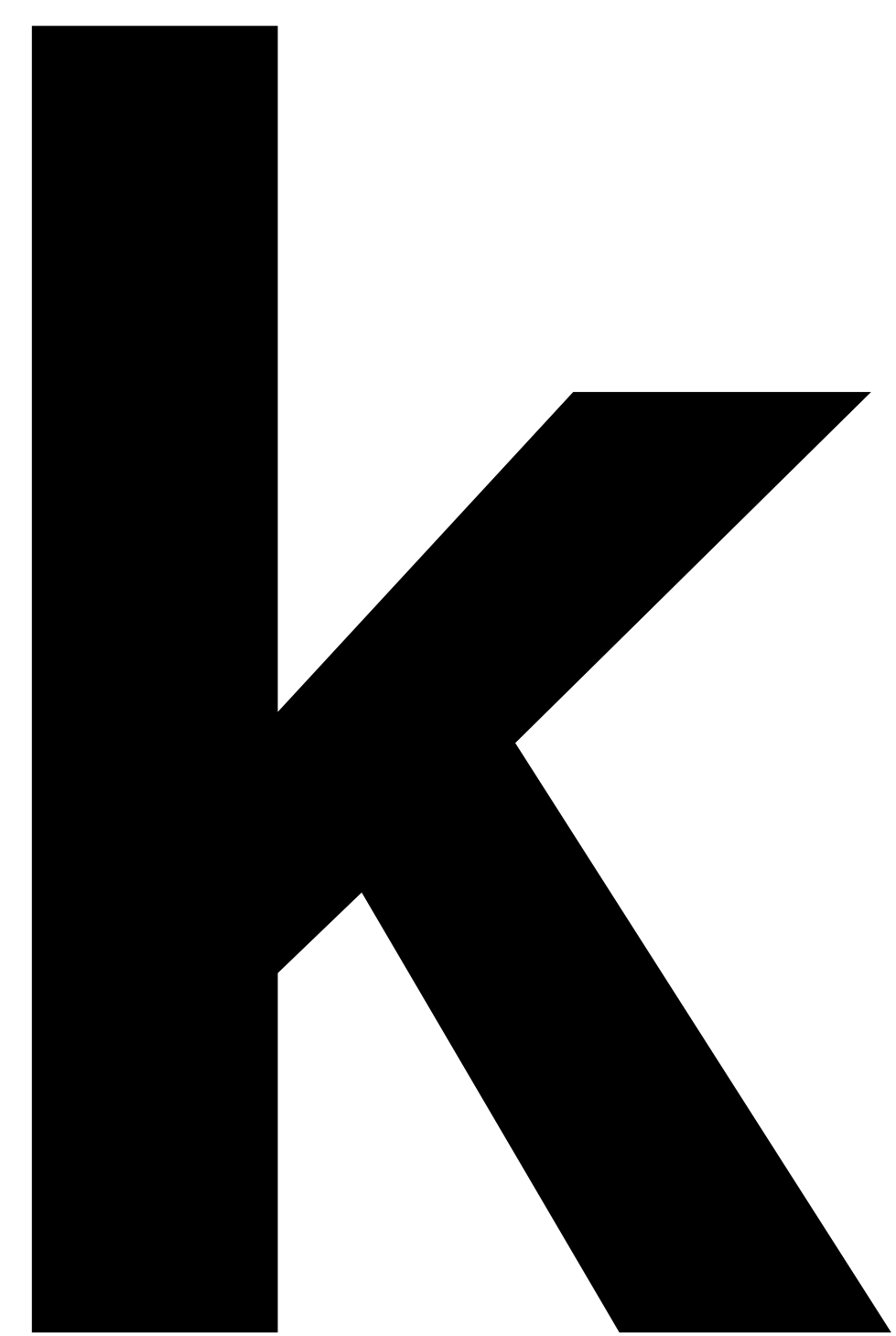


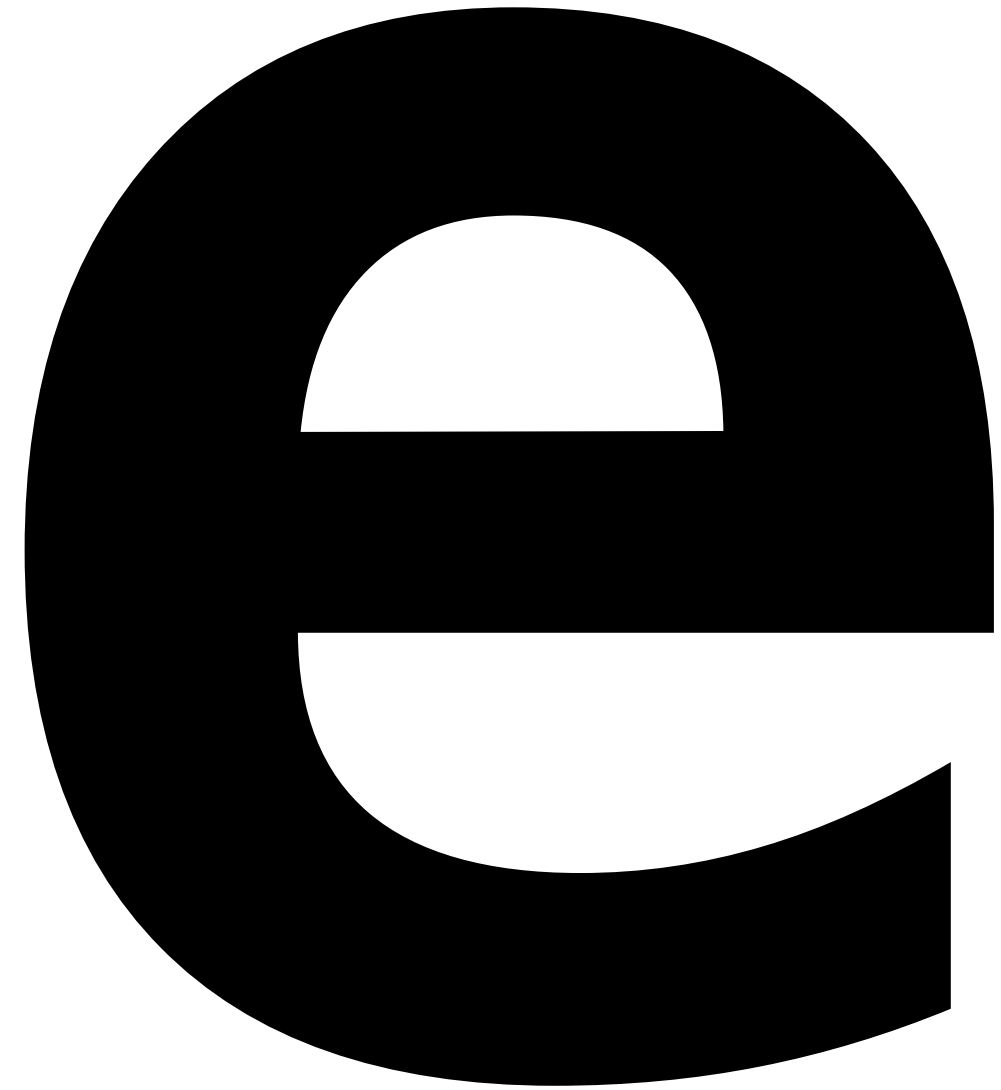


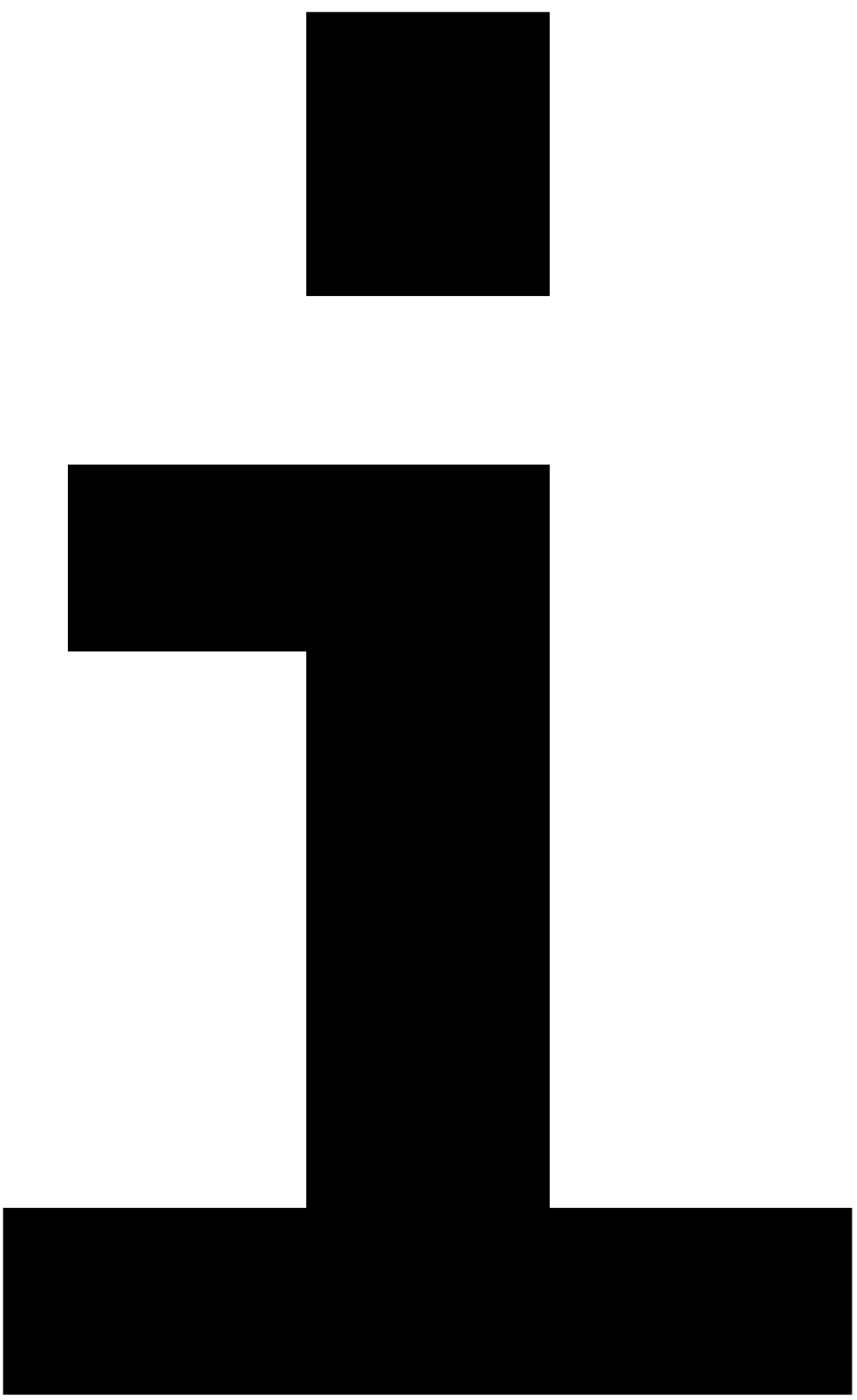


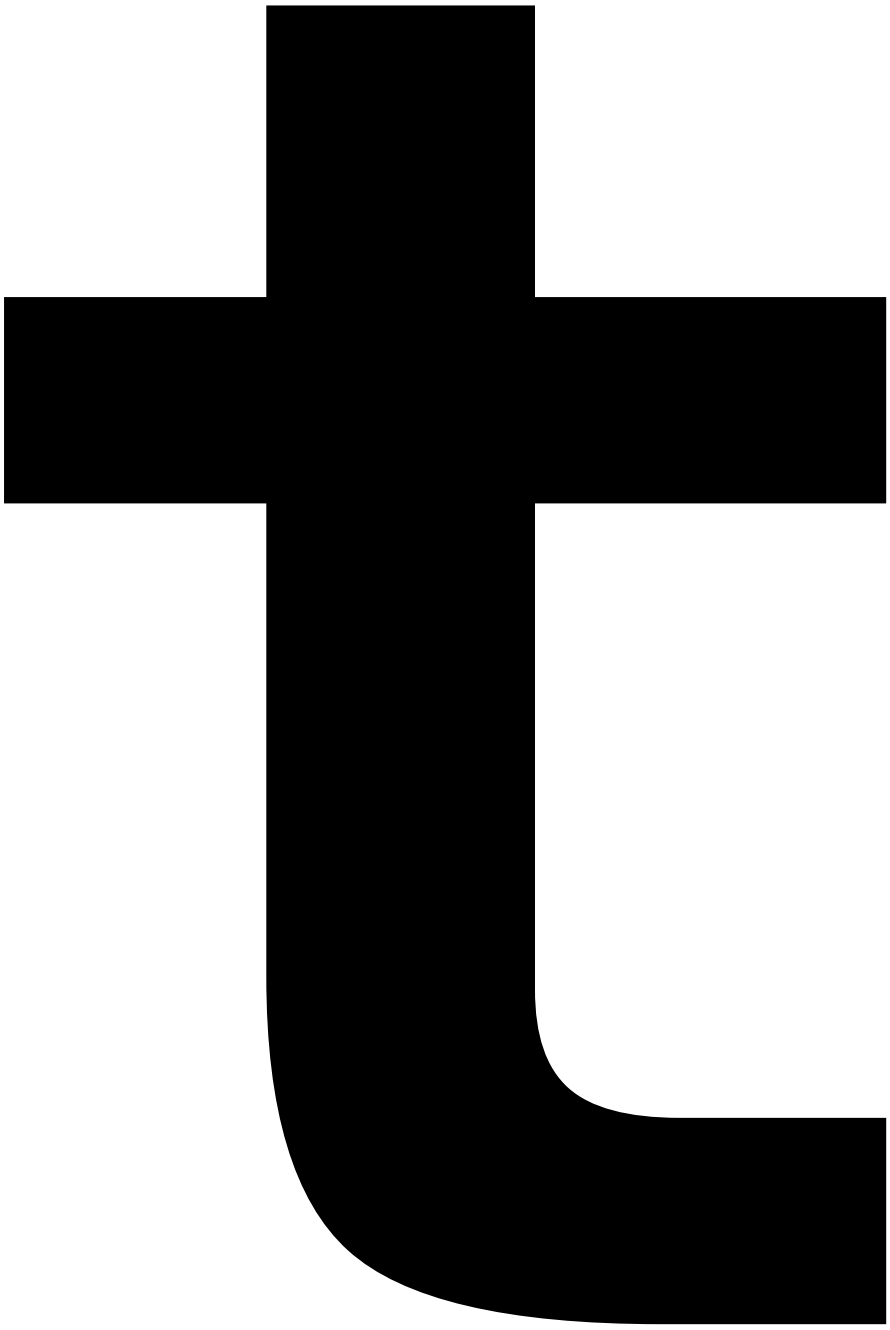


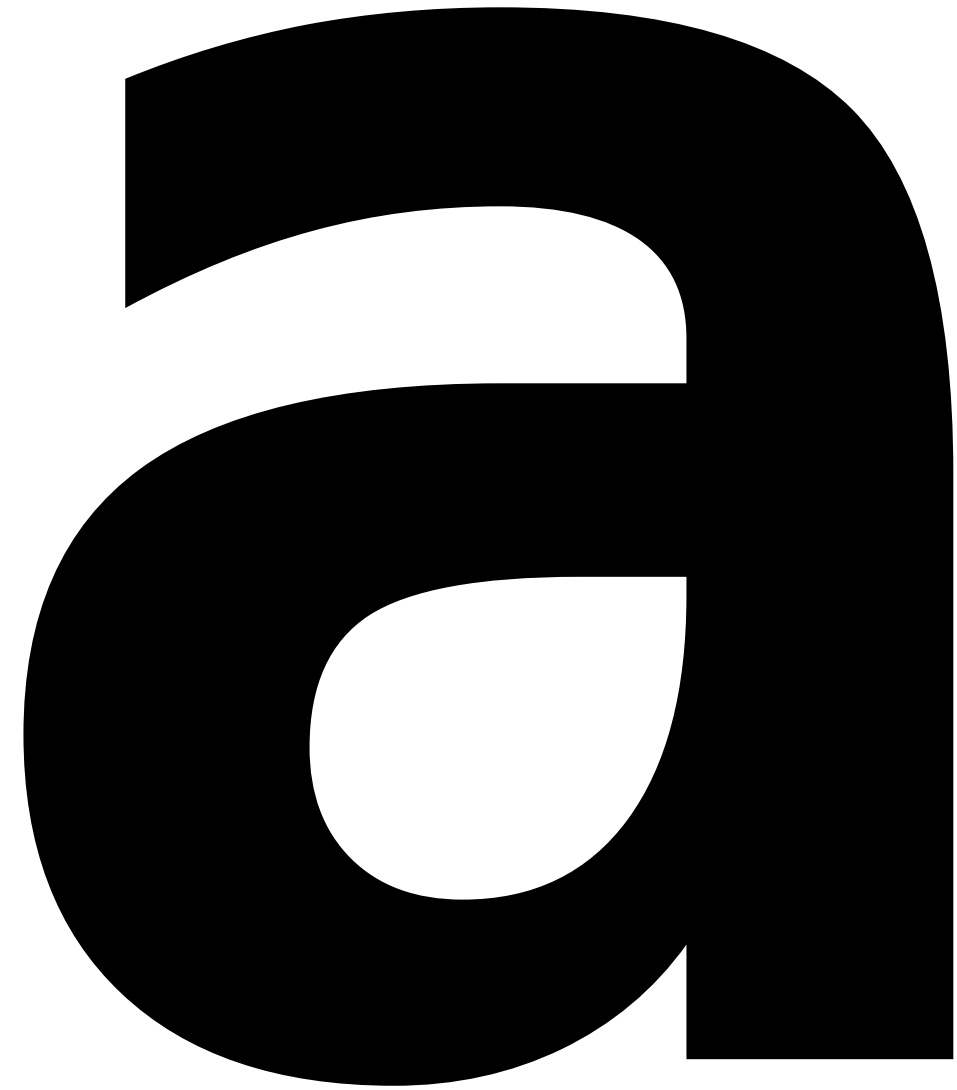


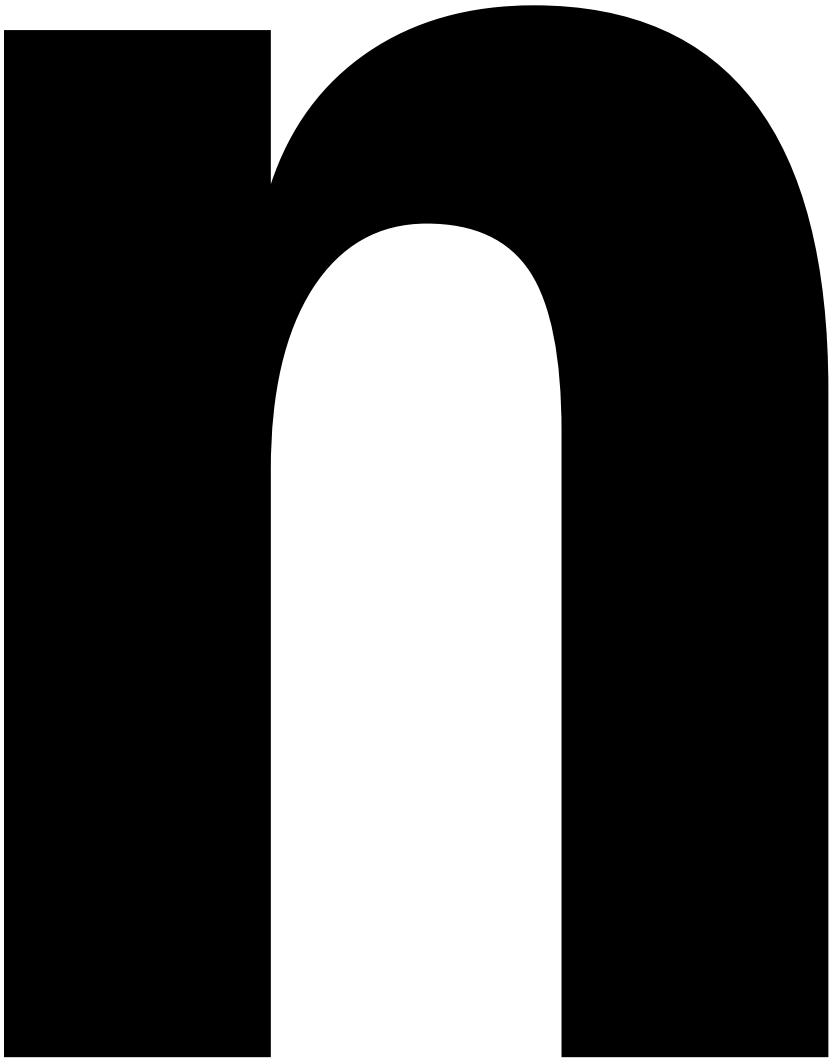


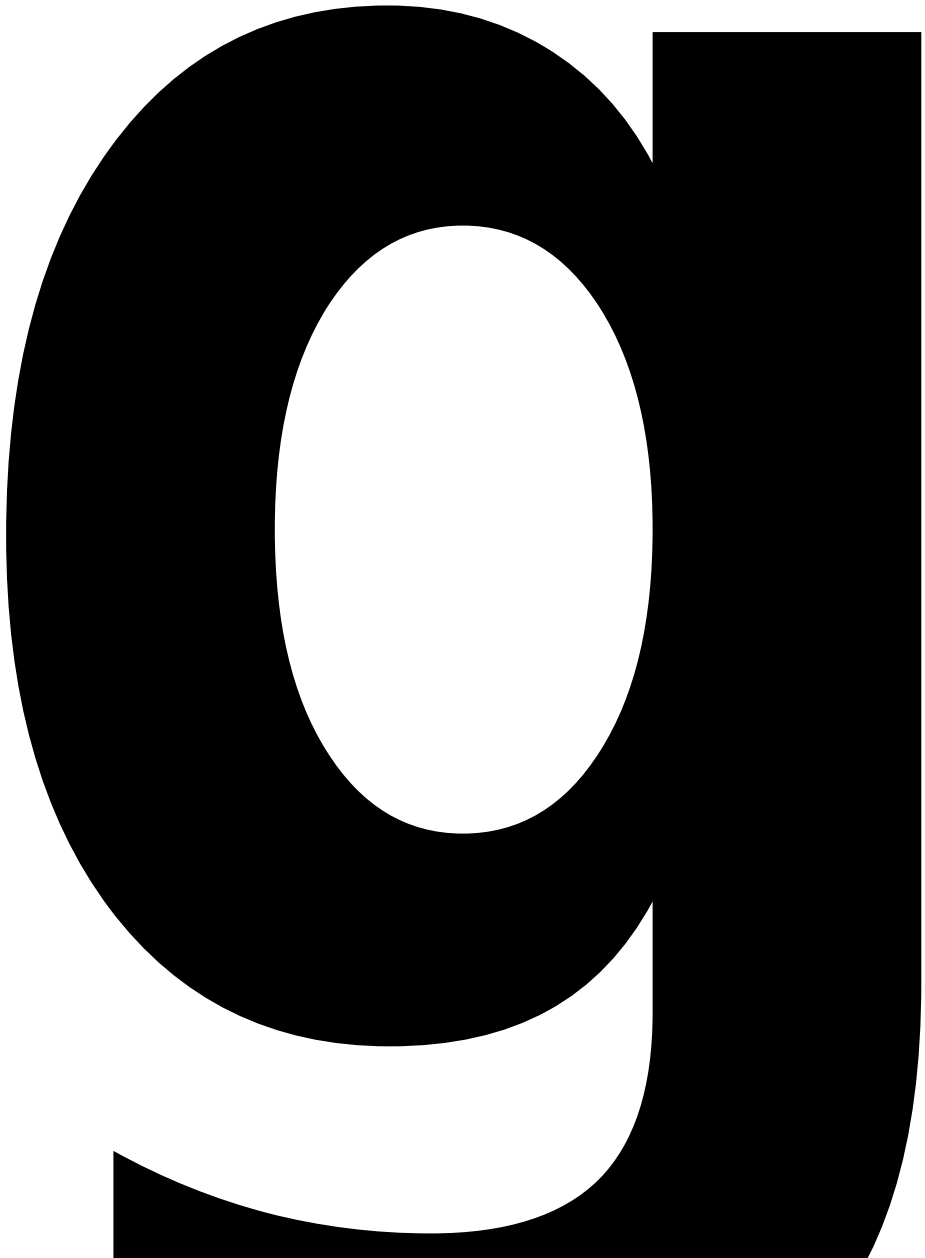


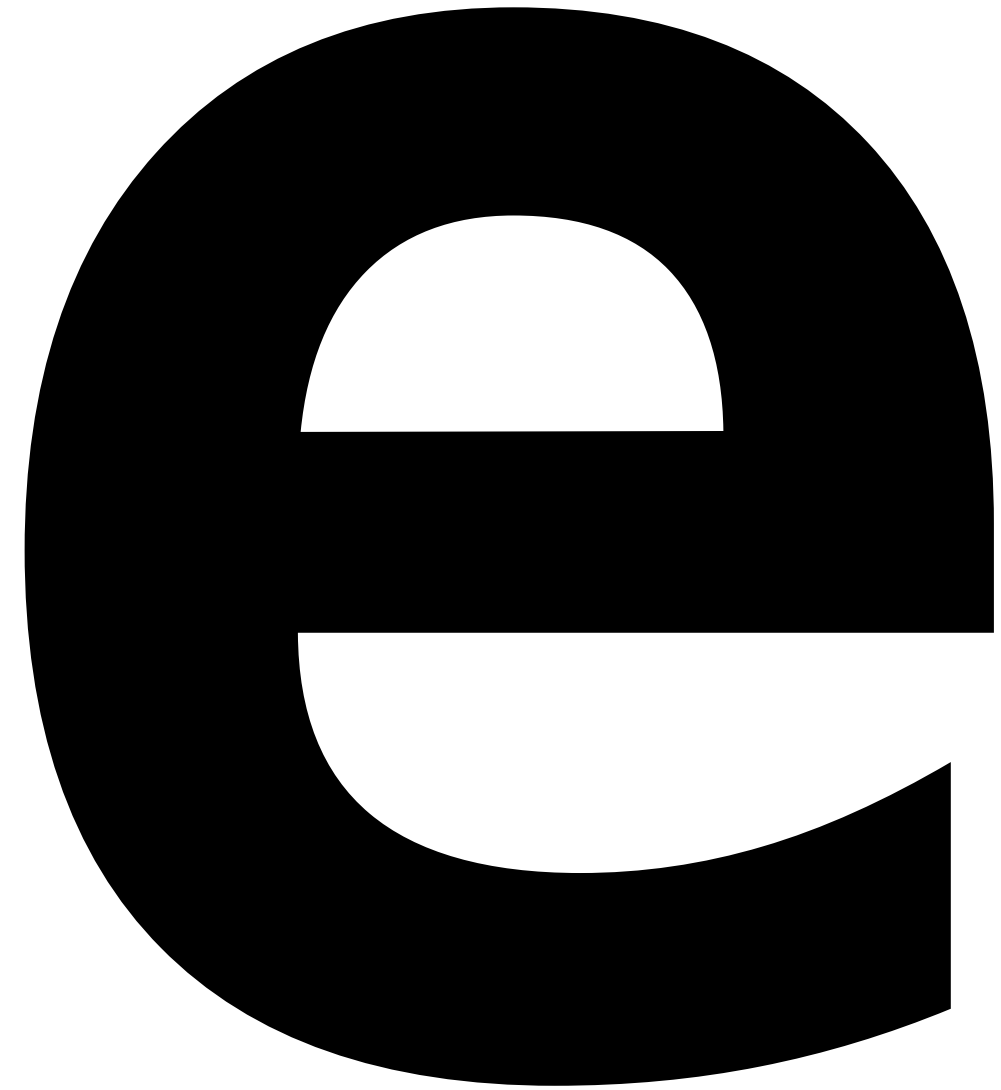


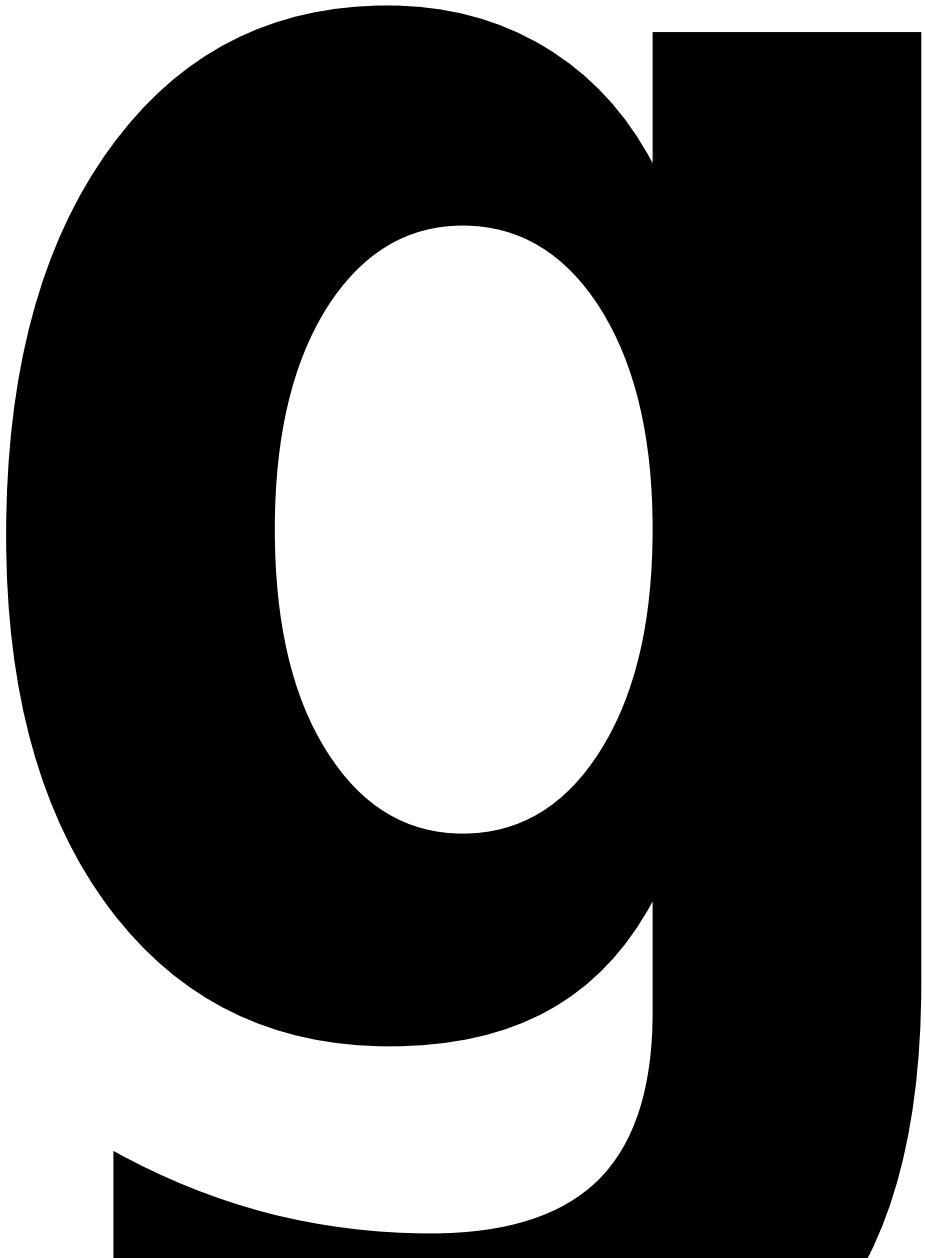


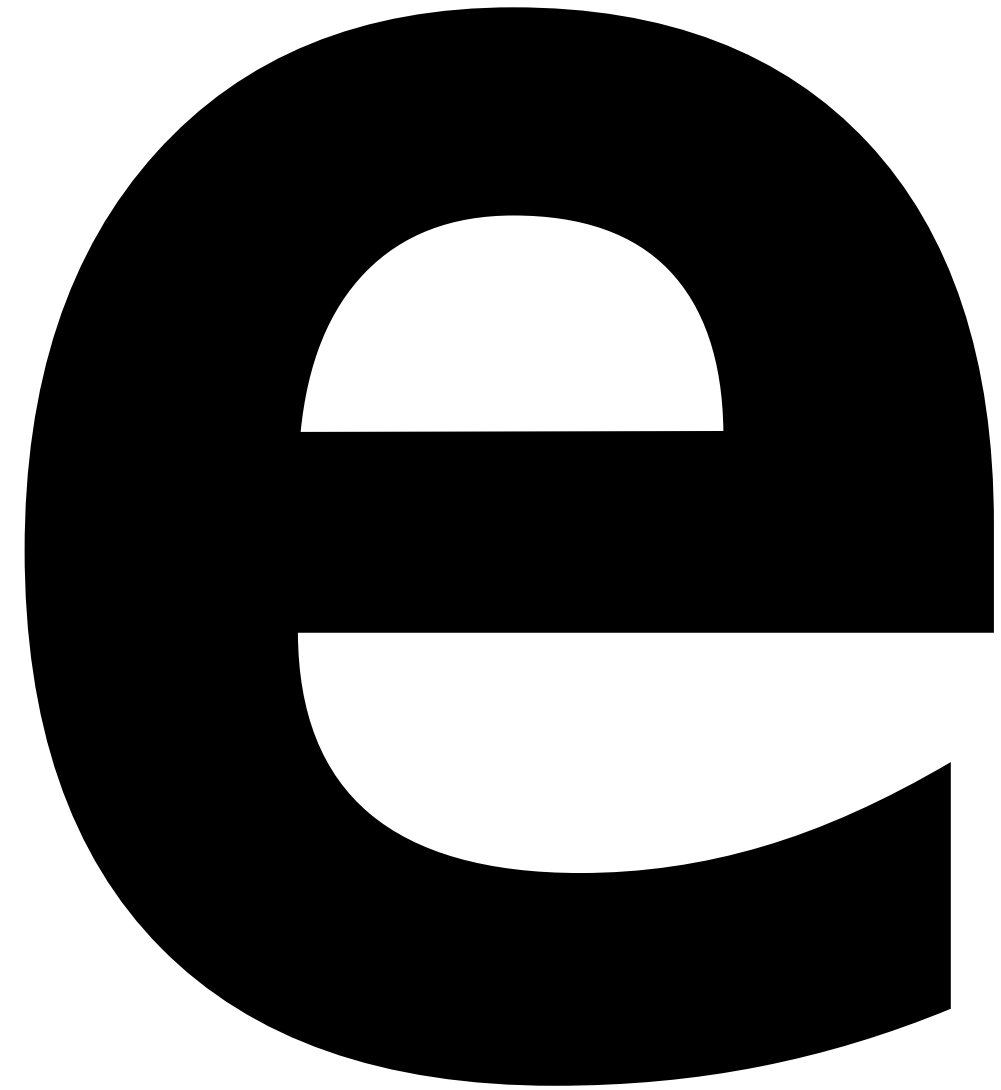


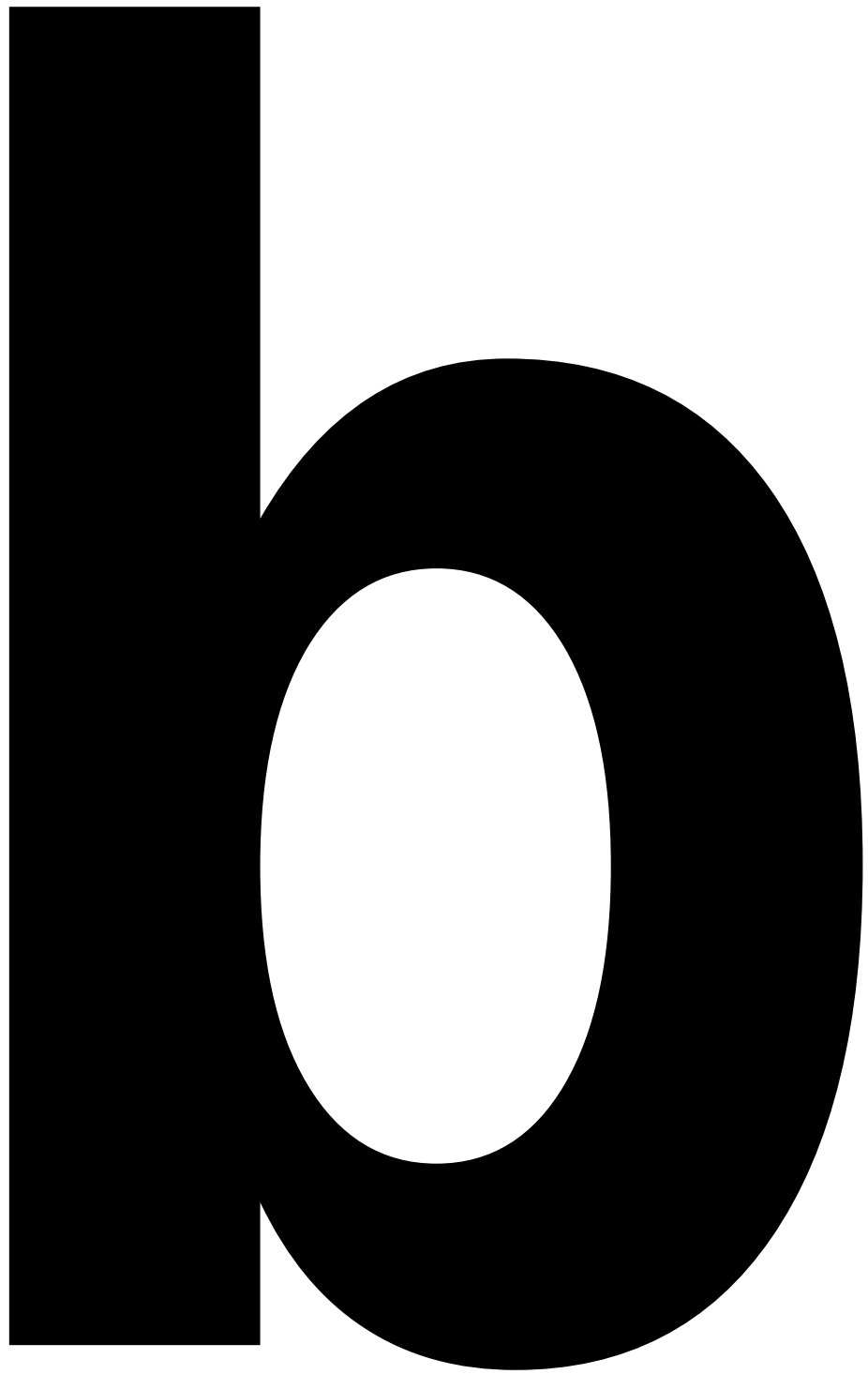


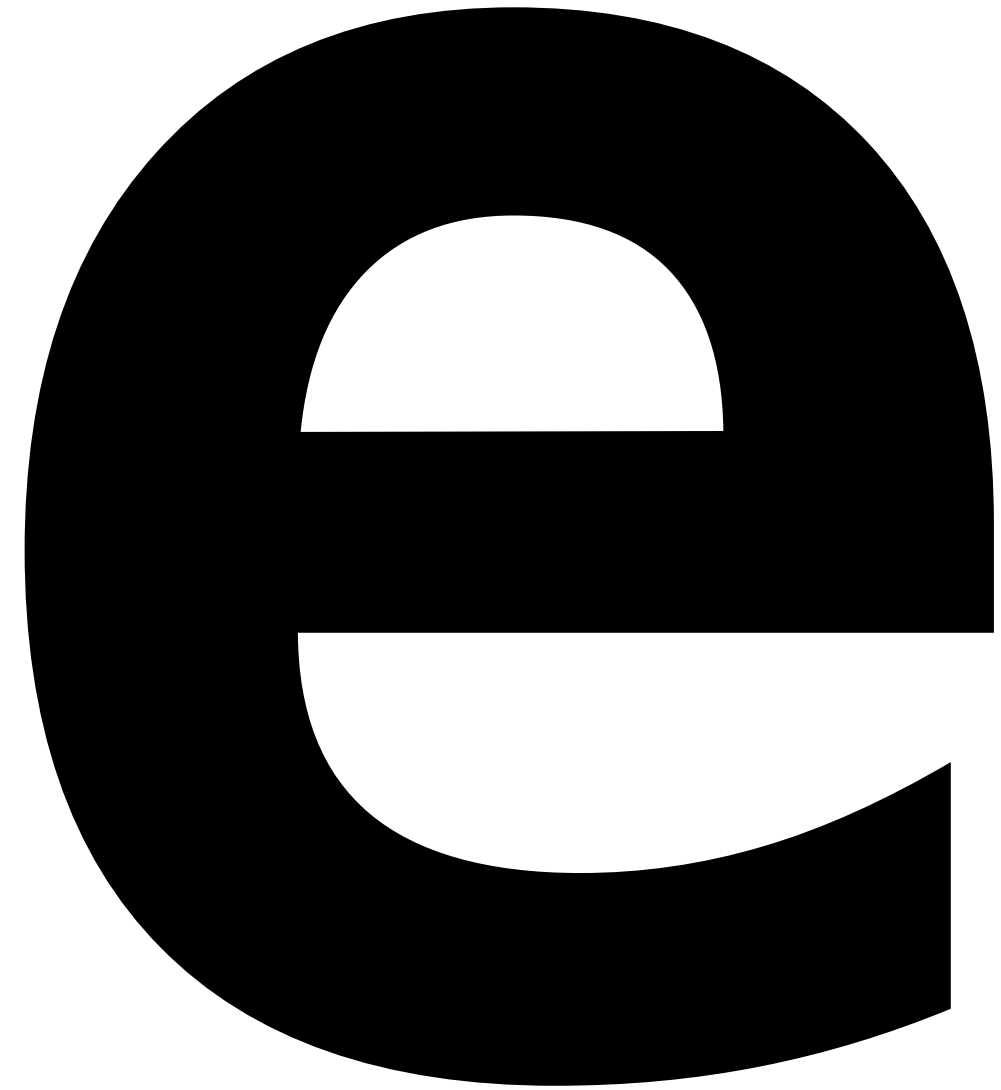


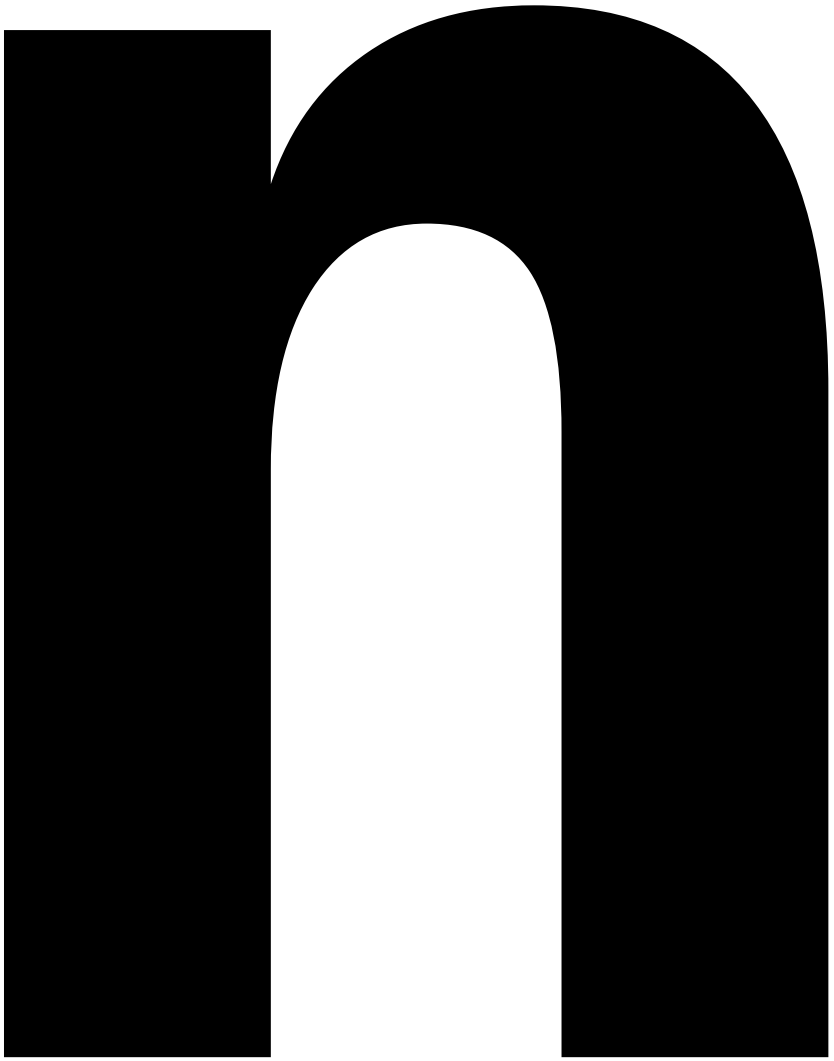




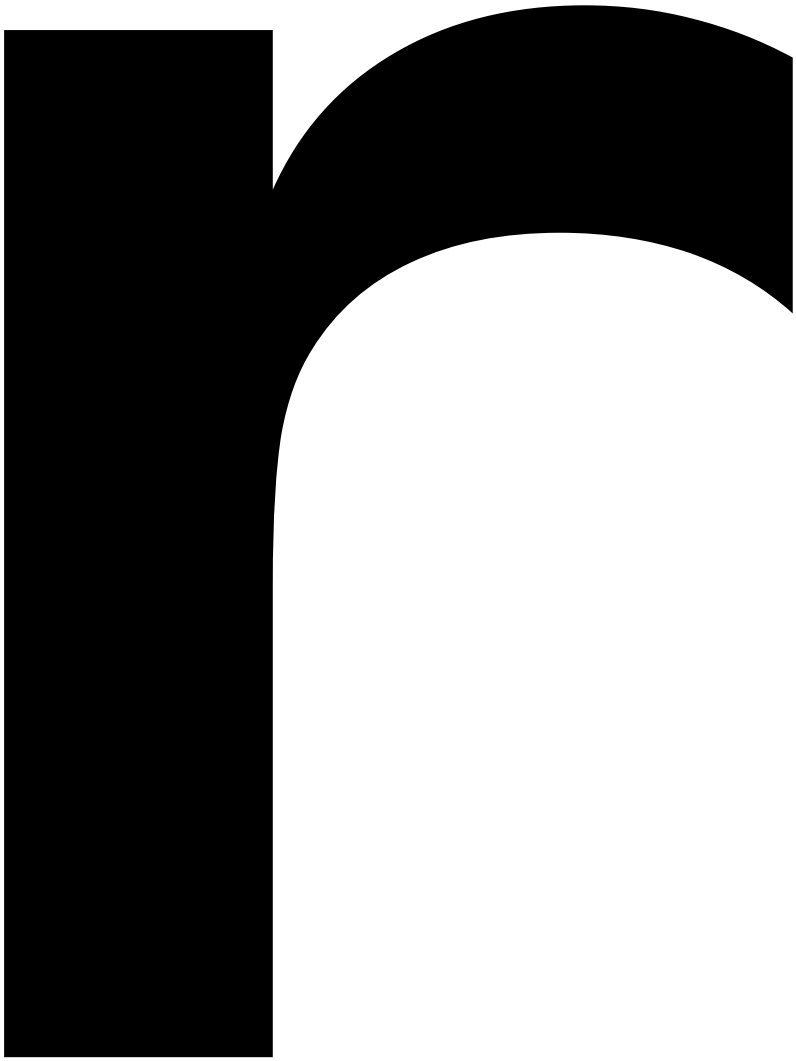




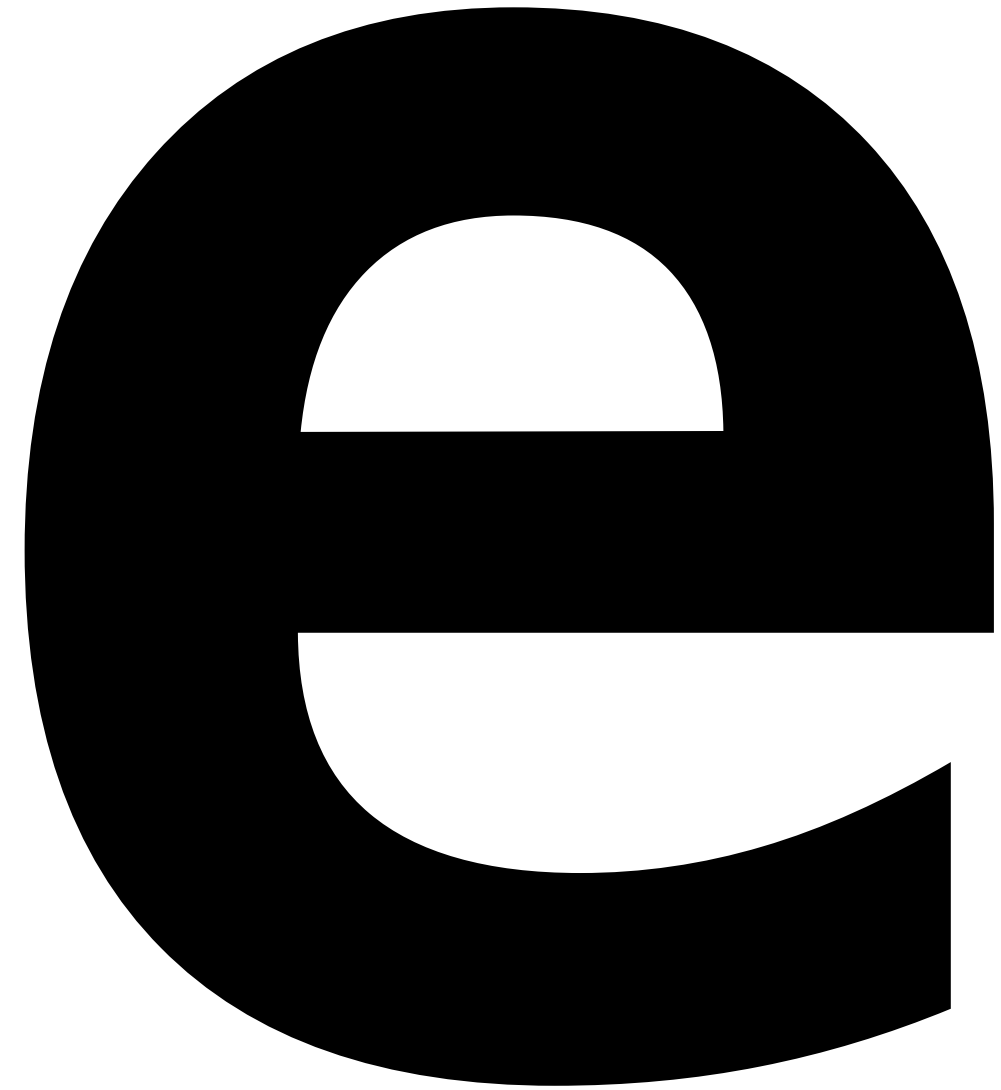


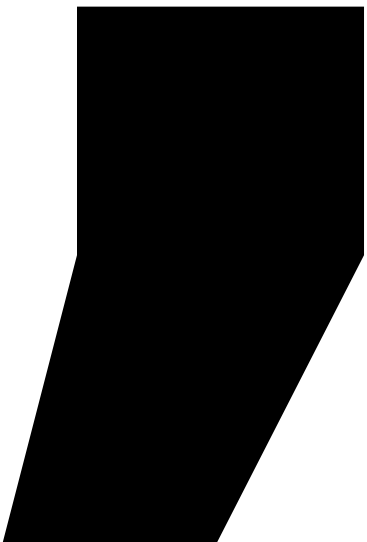


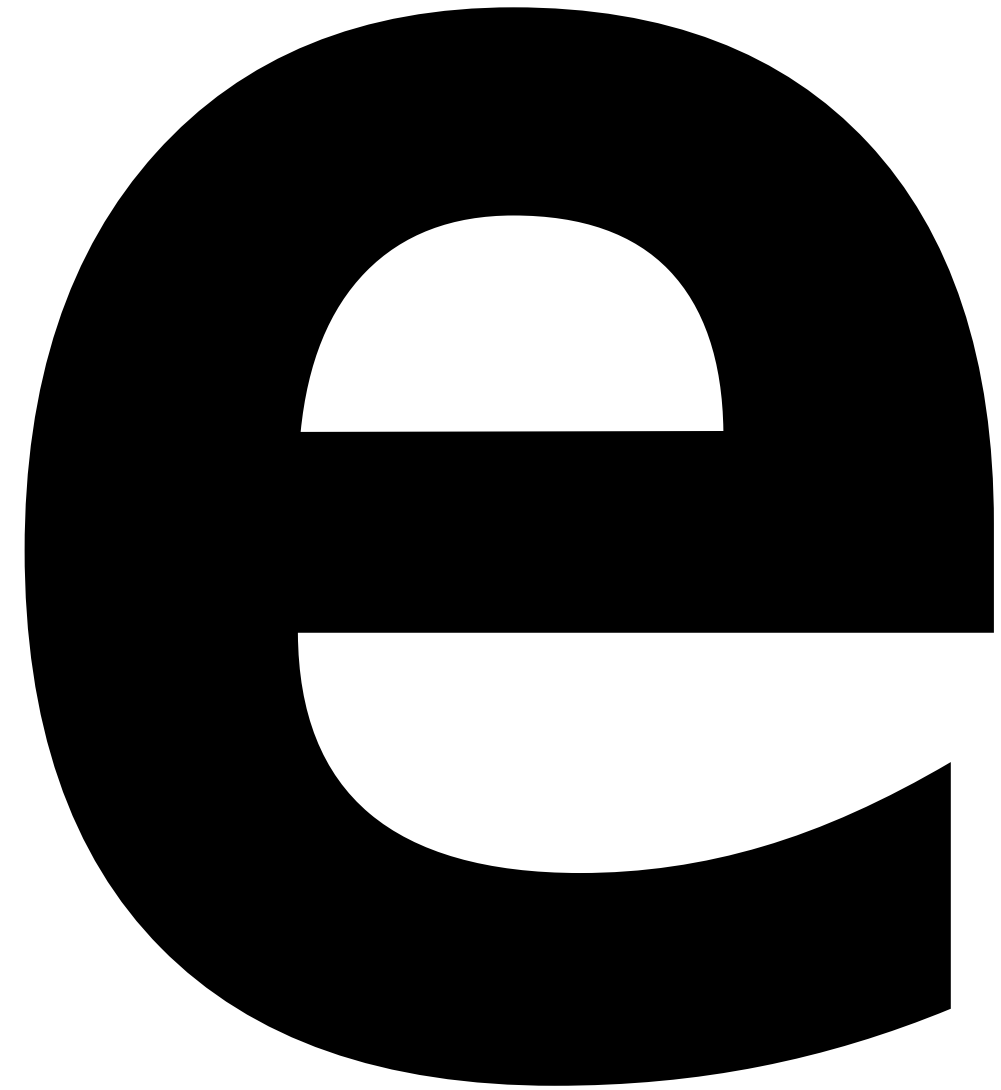
u

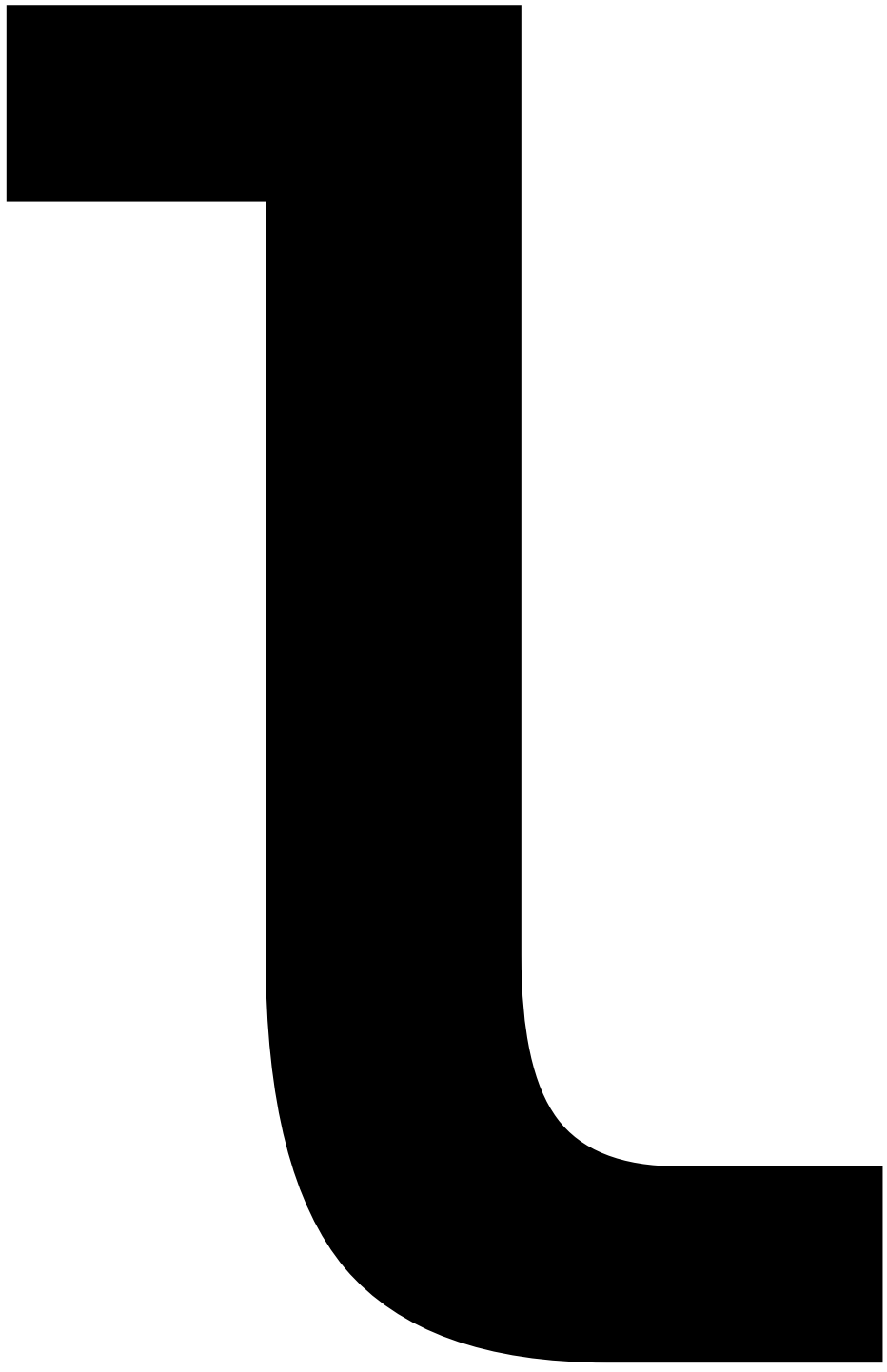


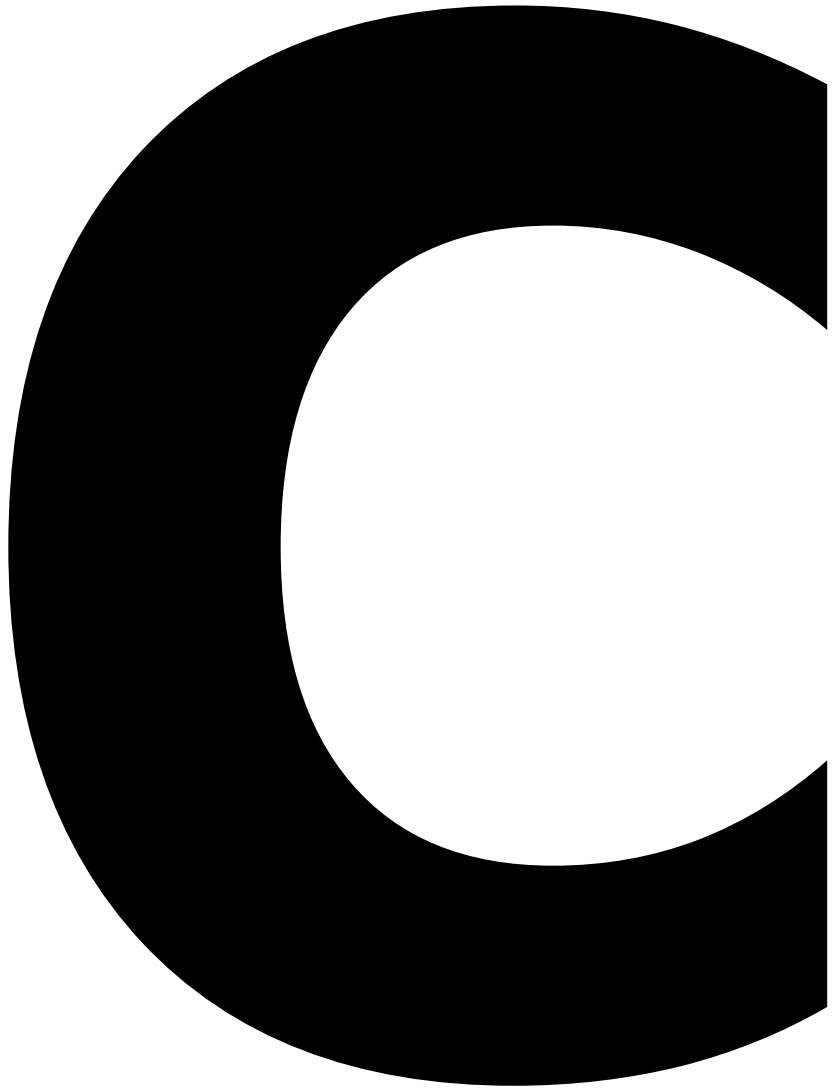
d

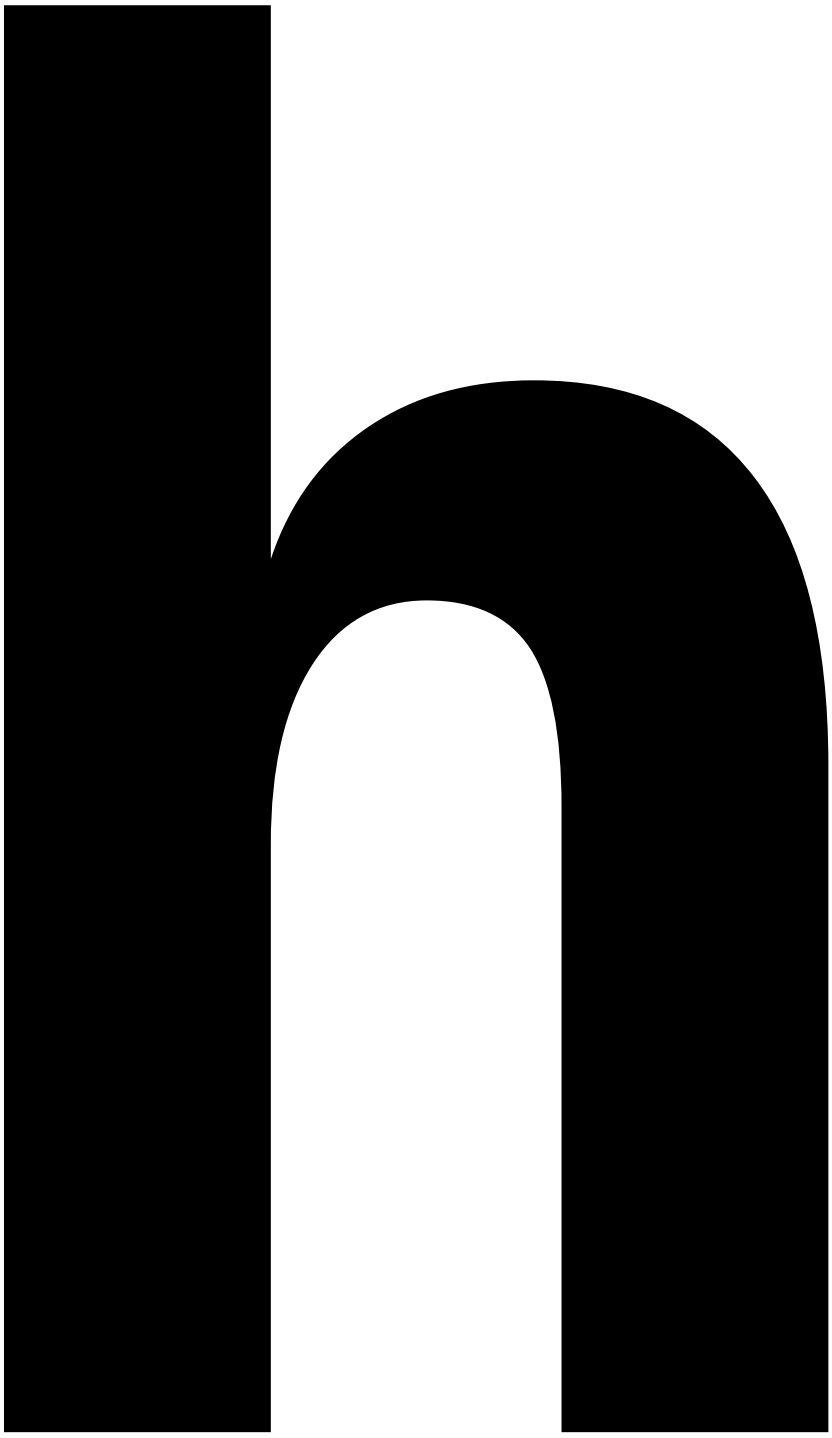


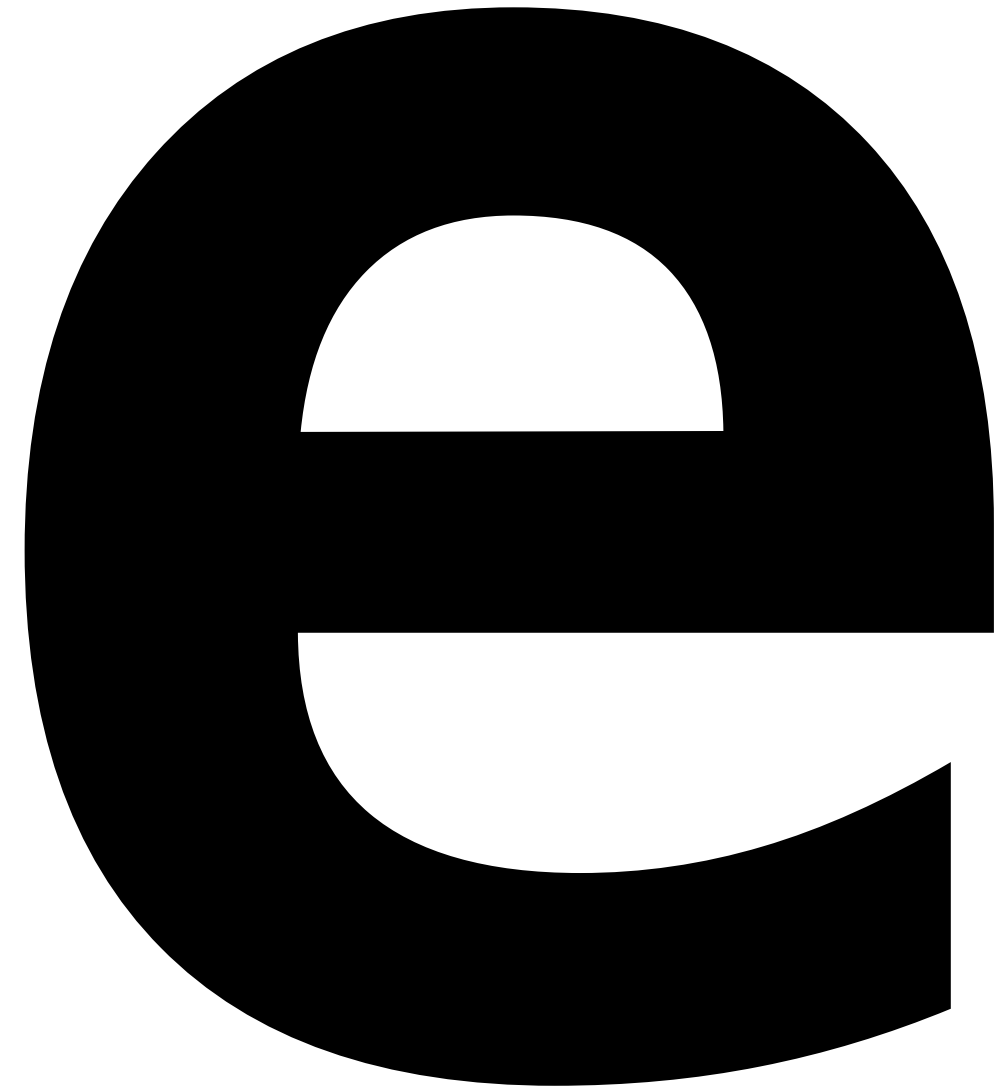


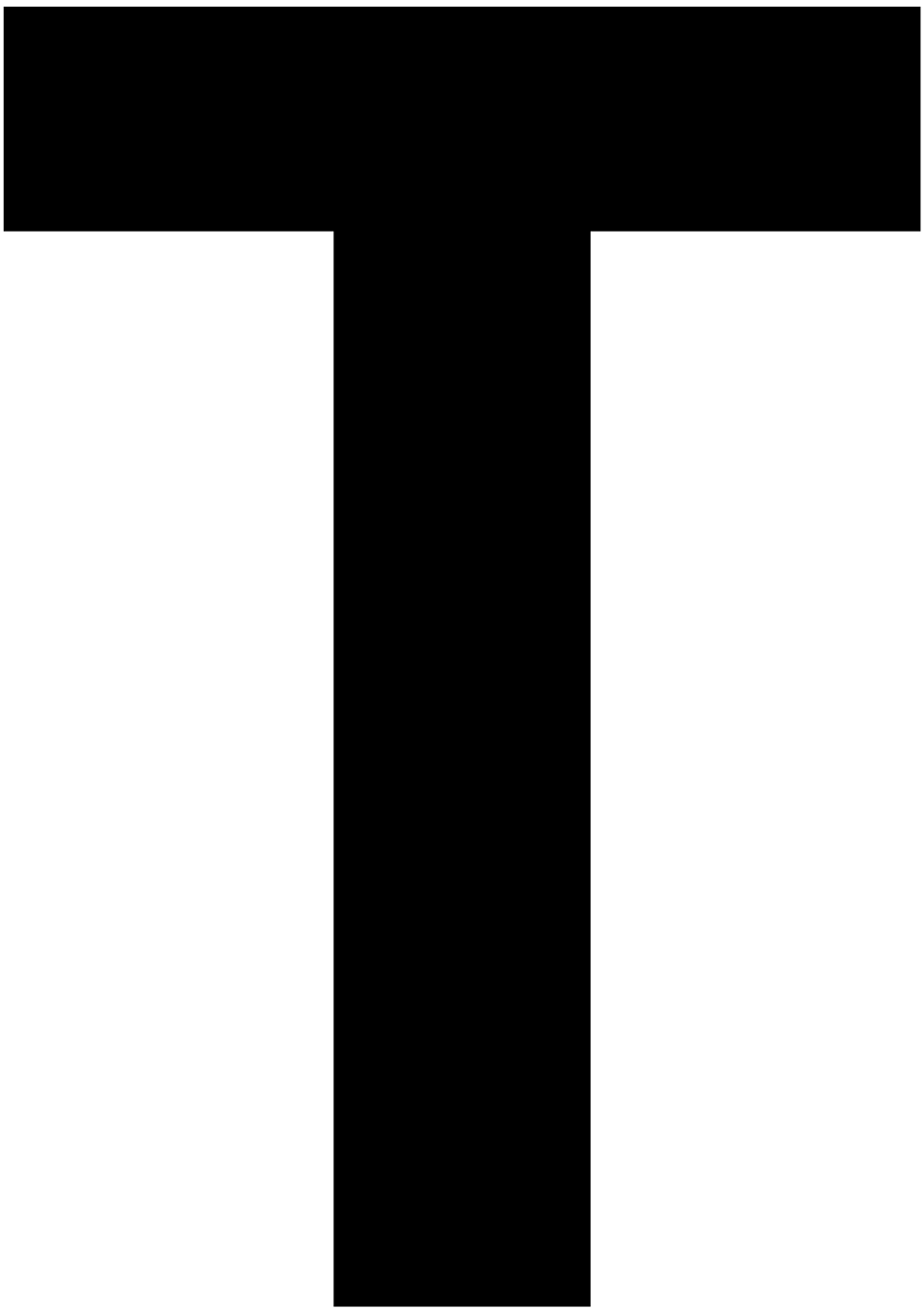


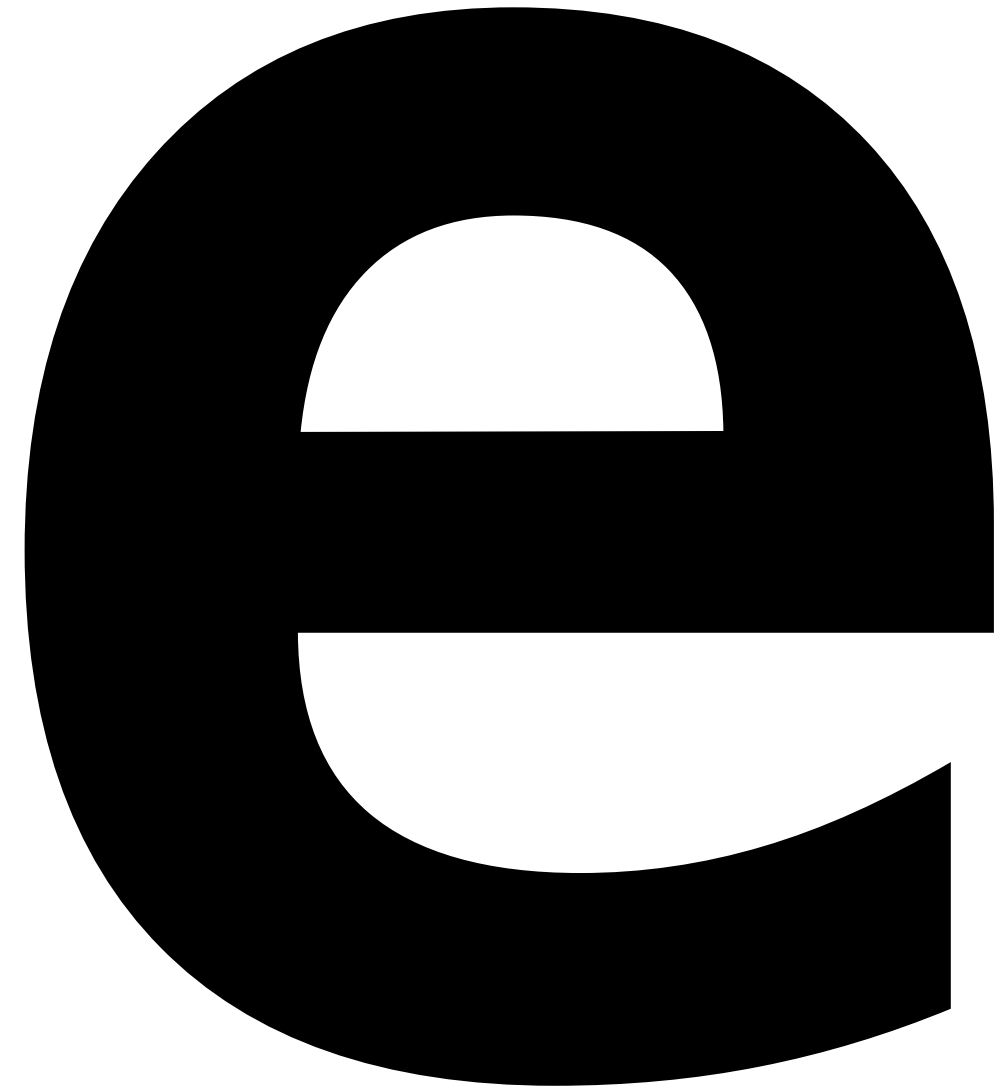


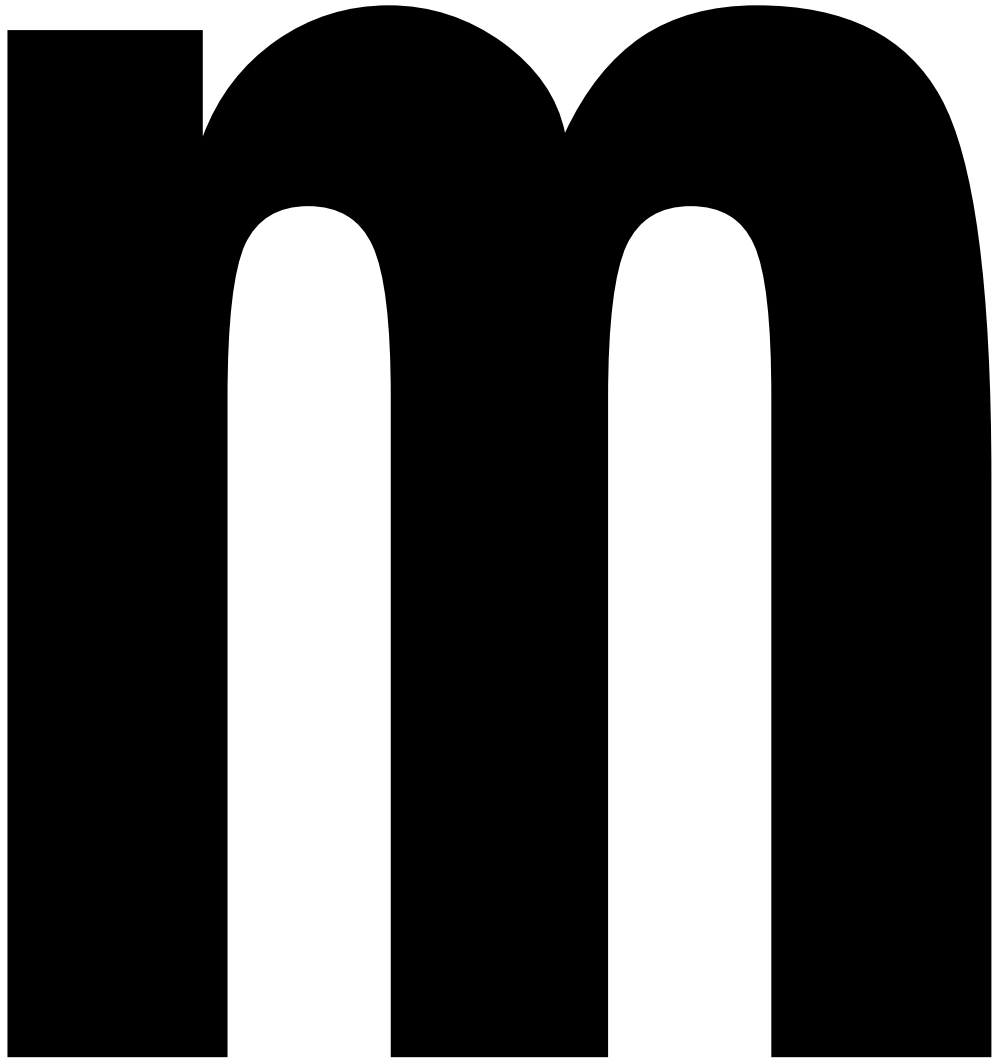


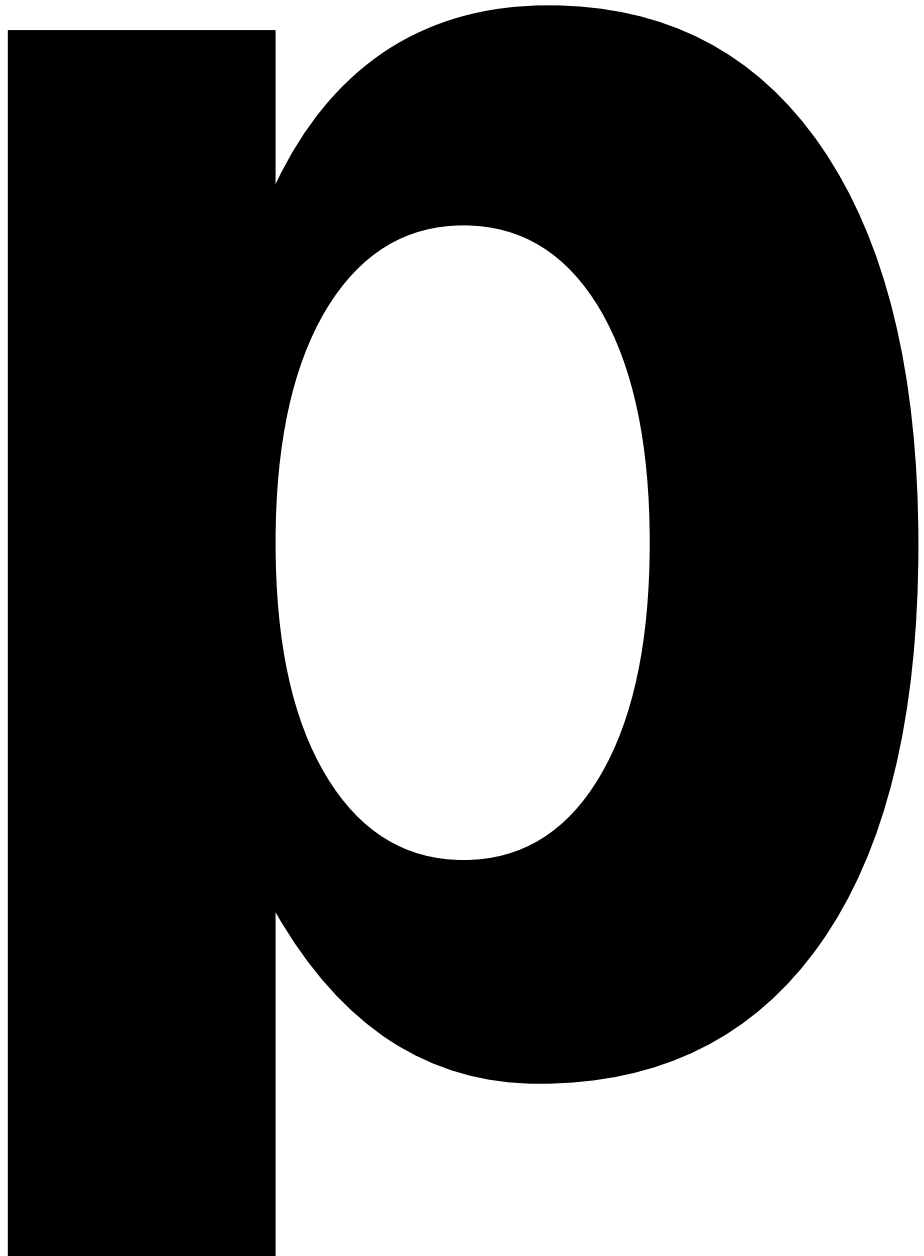


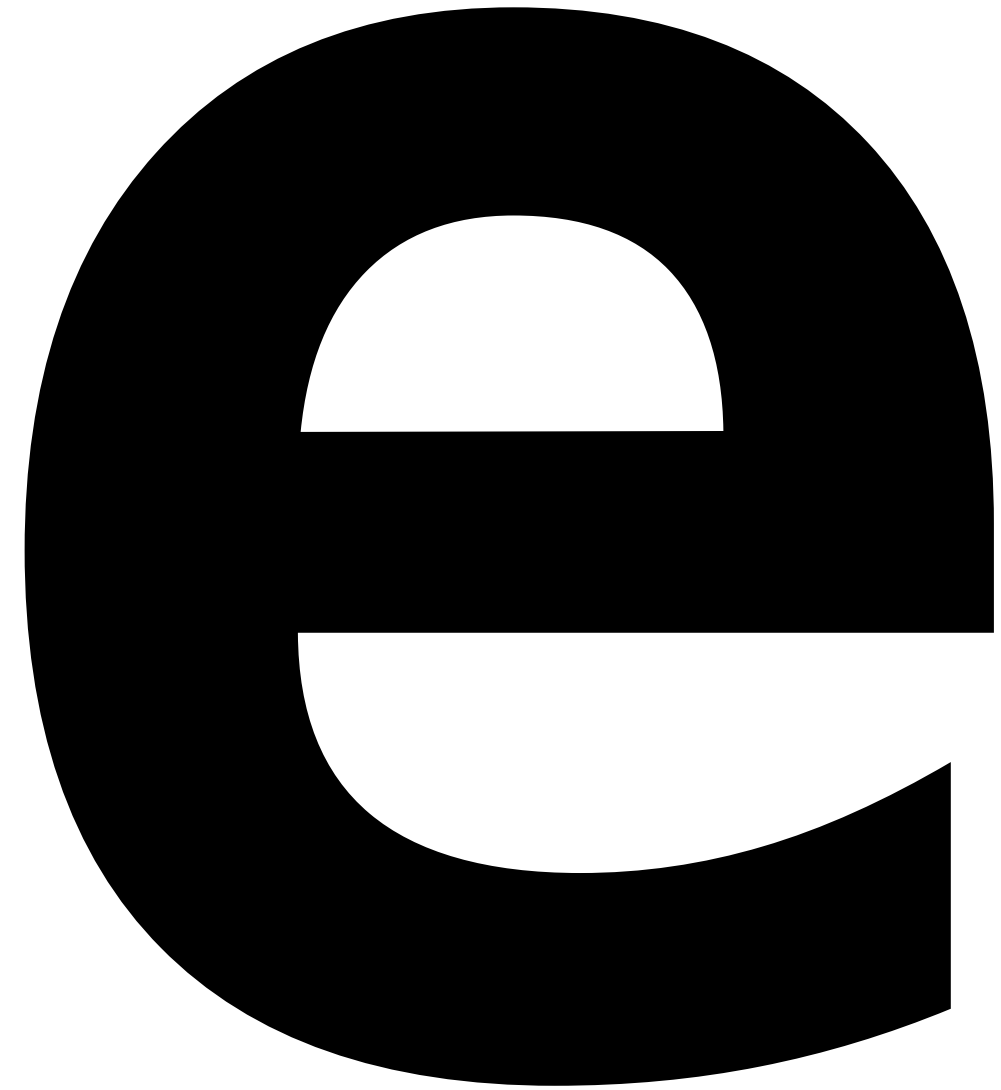


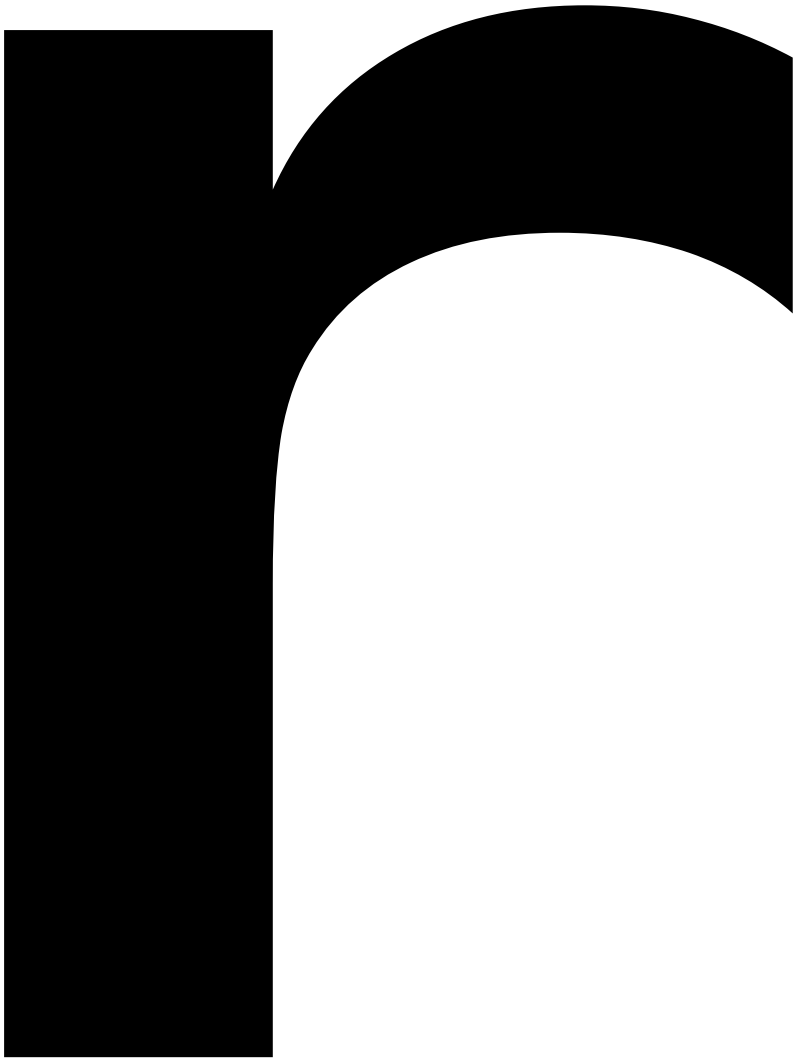


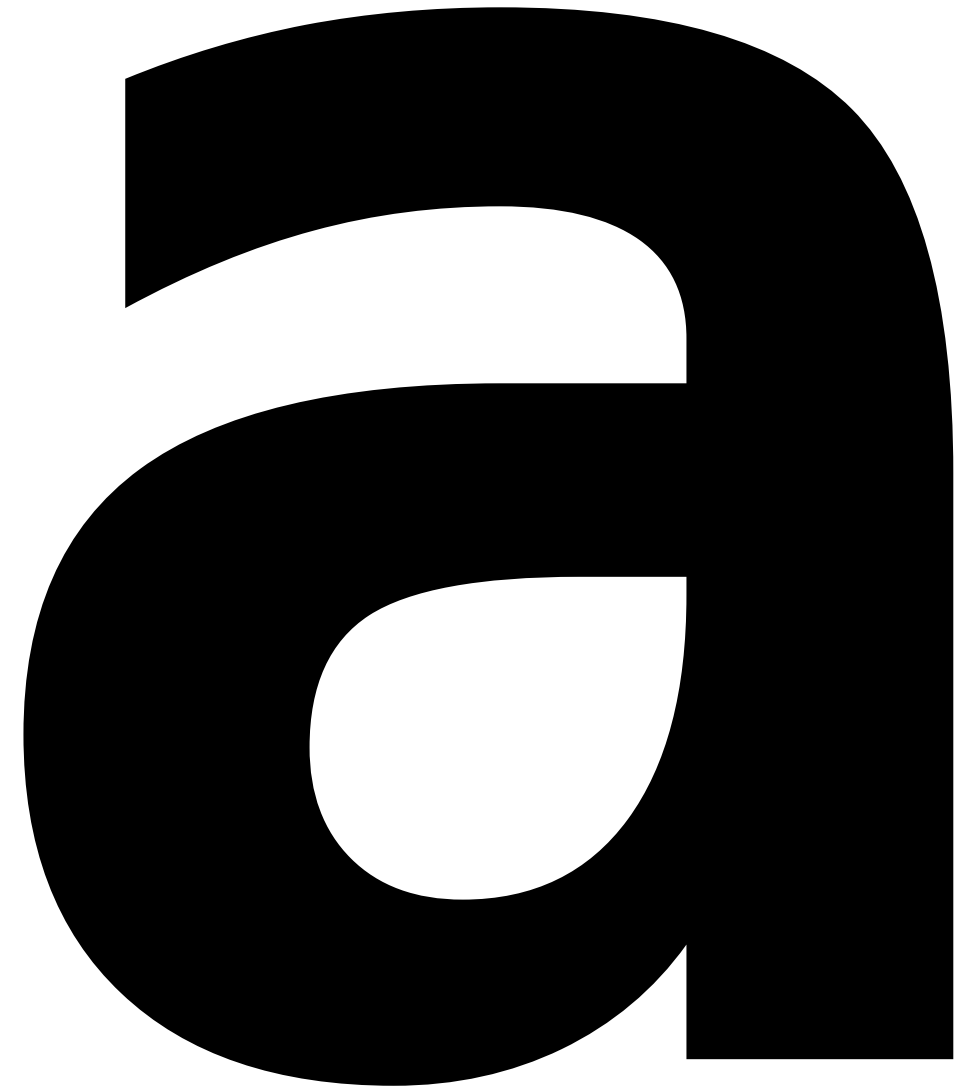


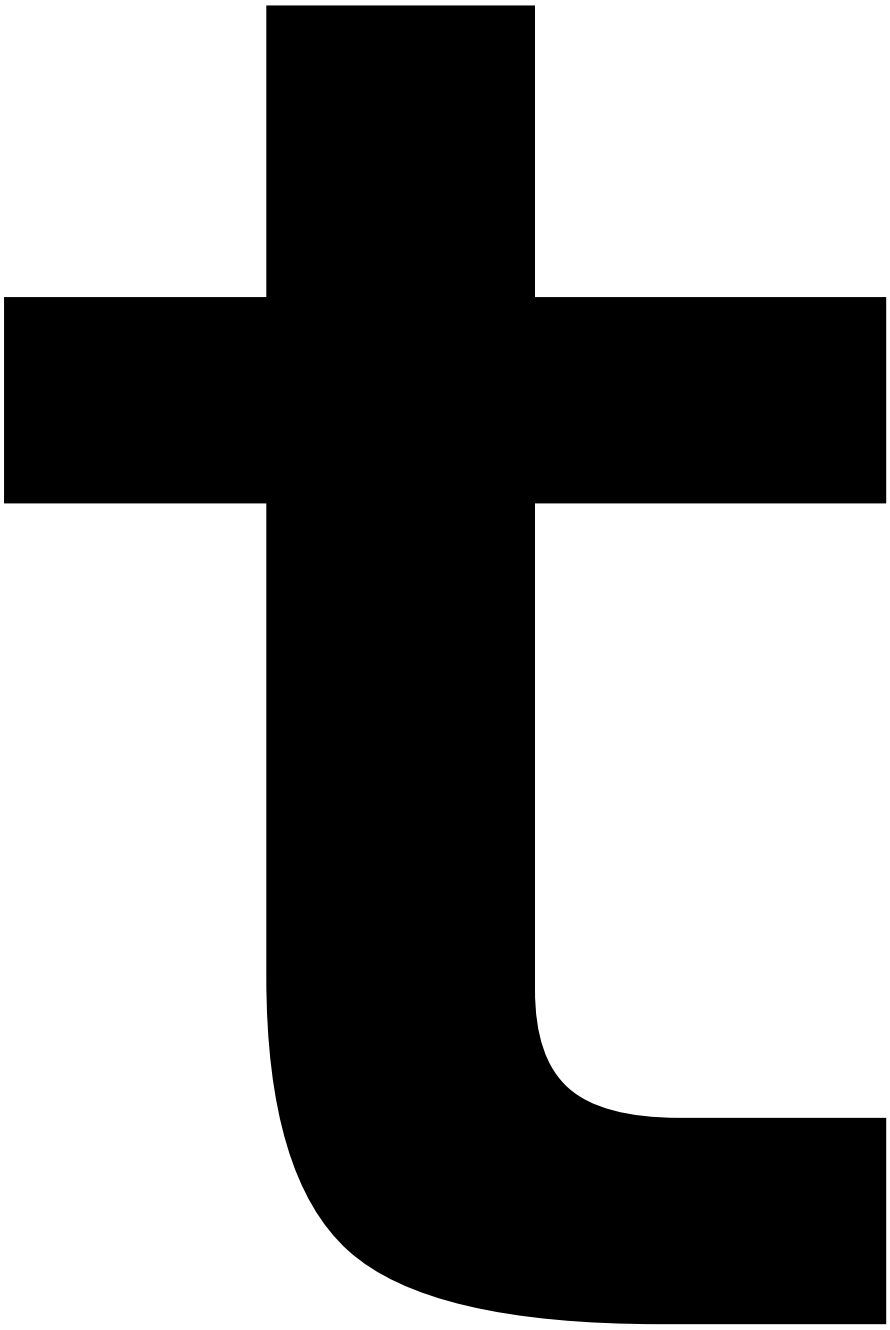




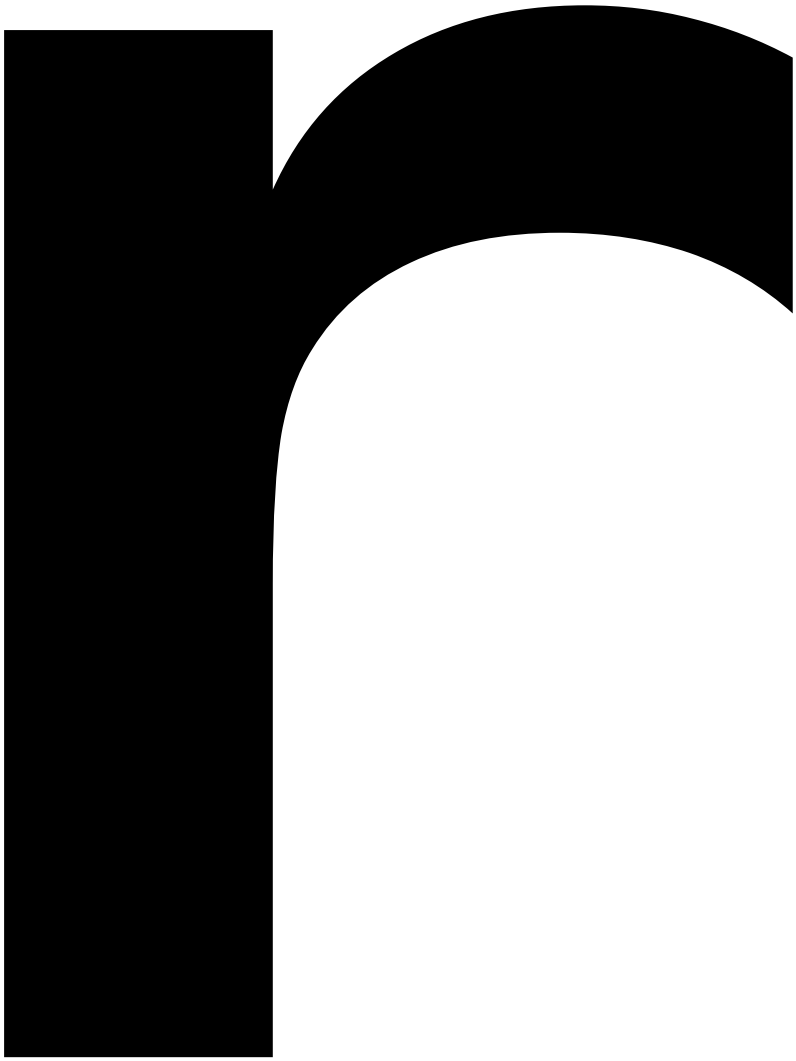


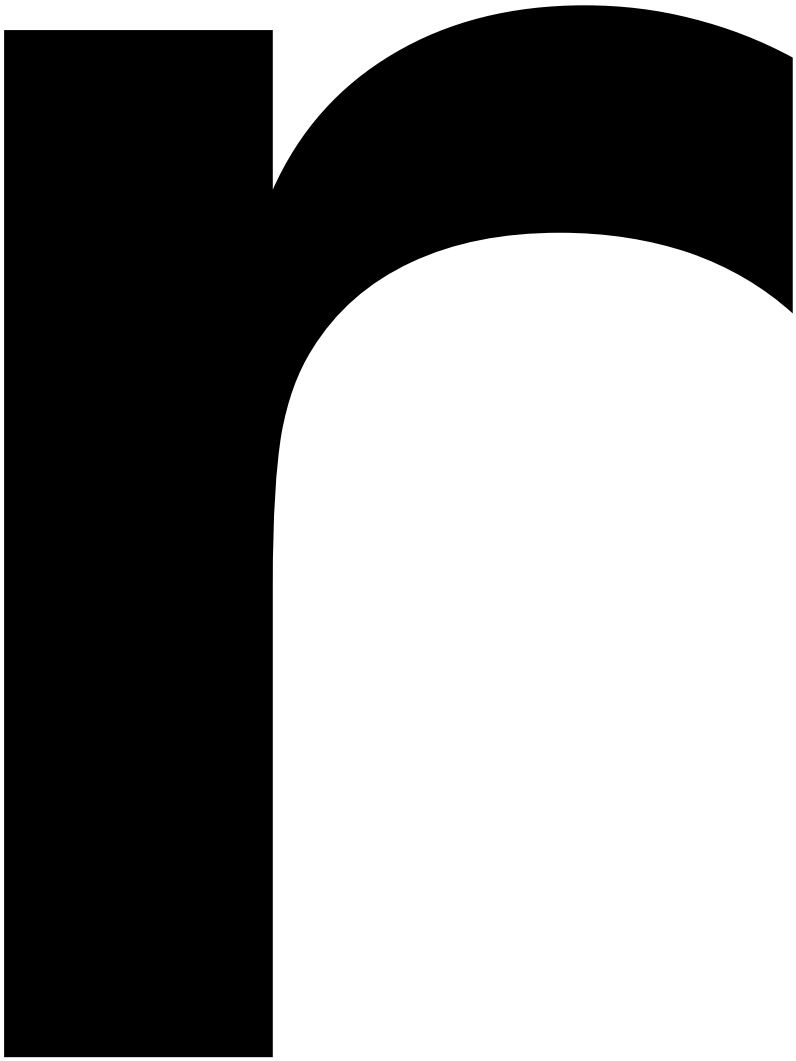


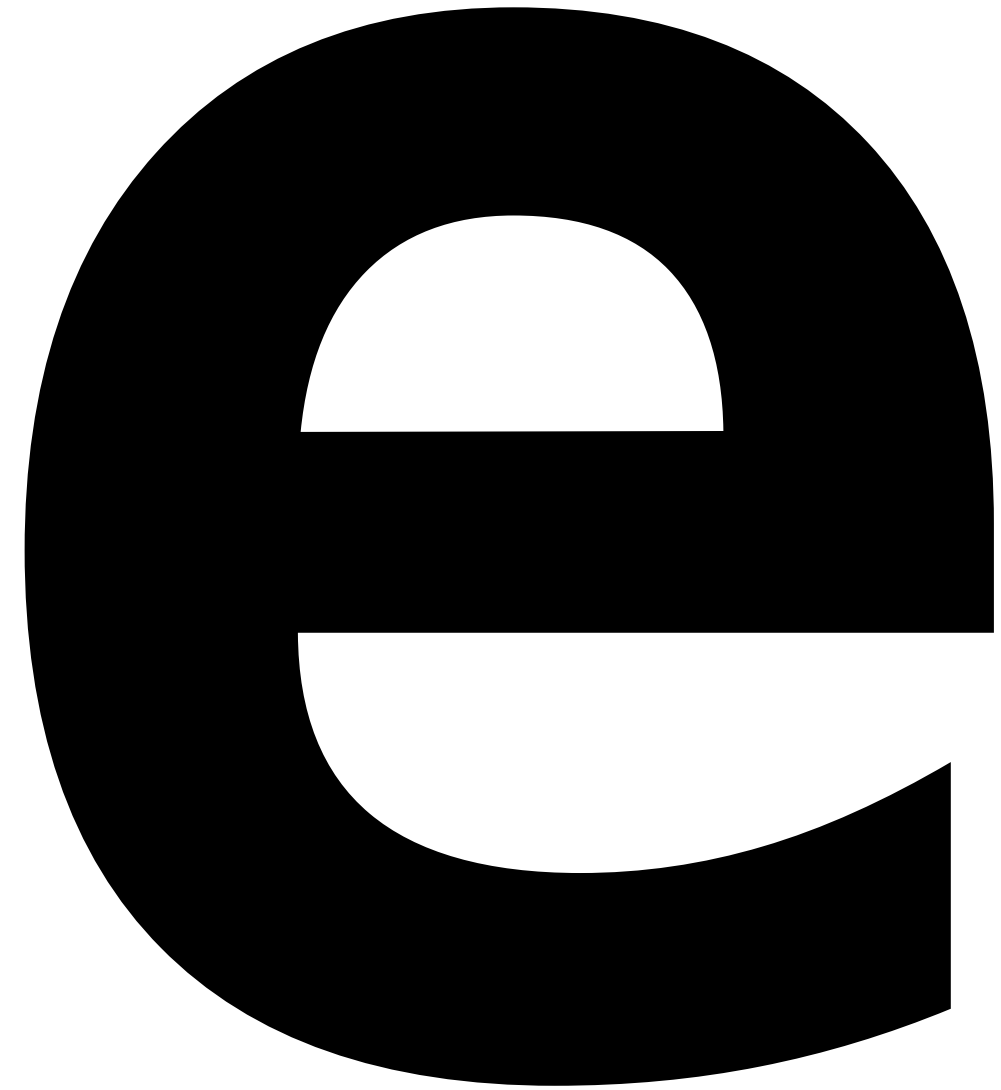


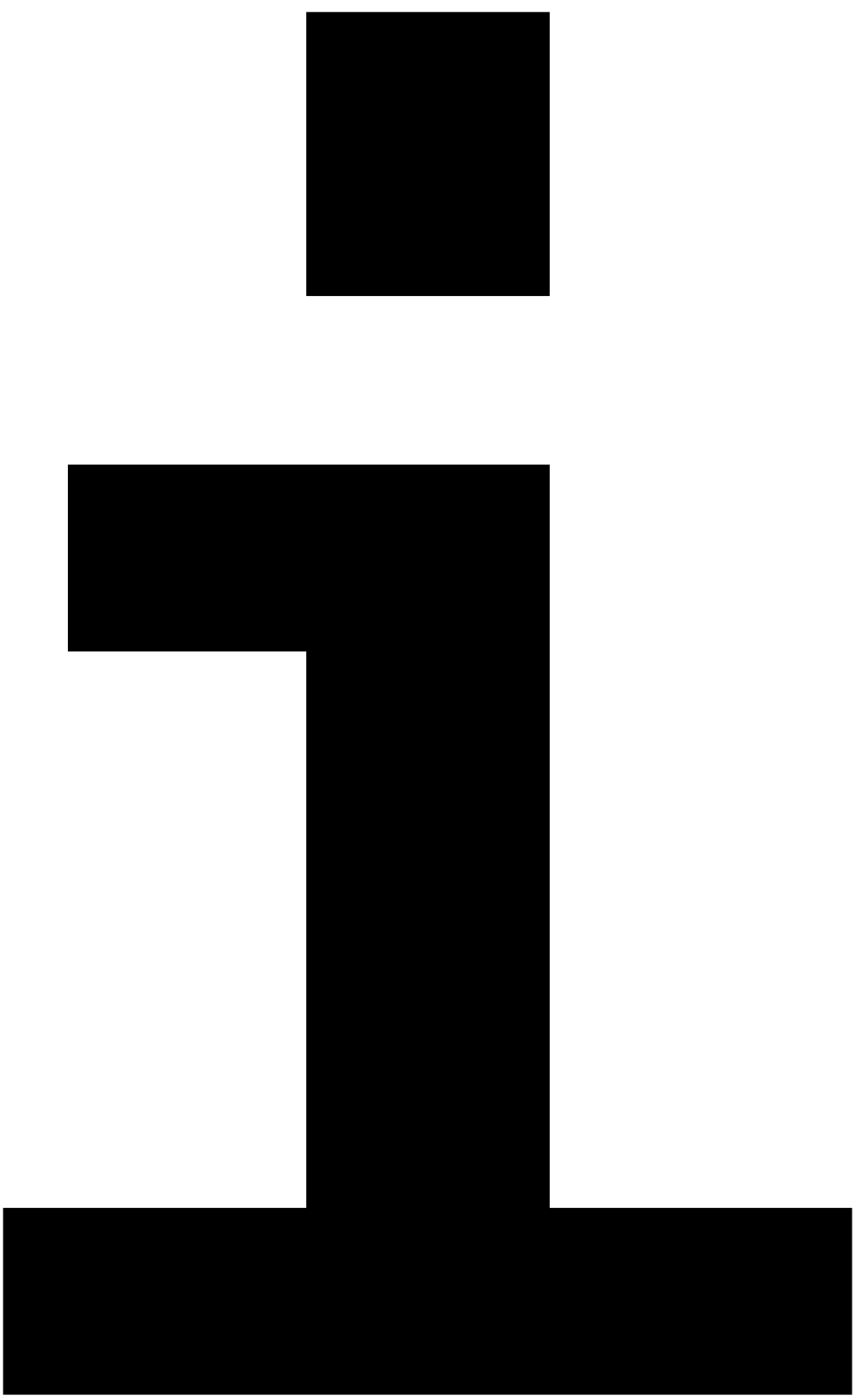


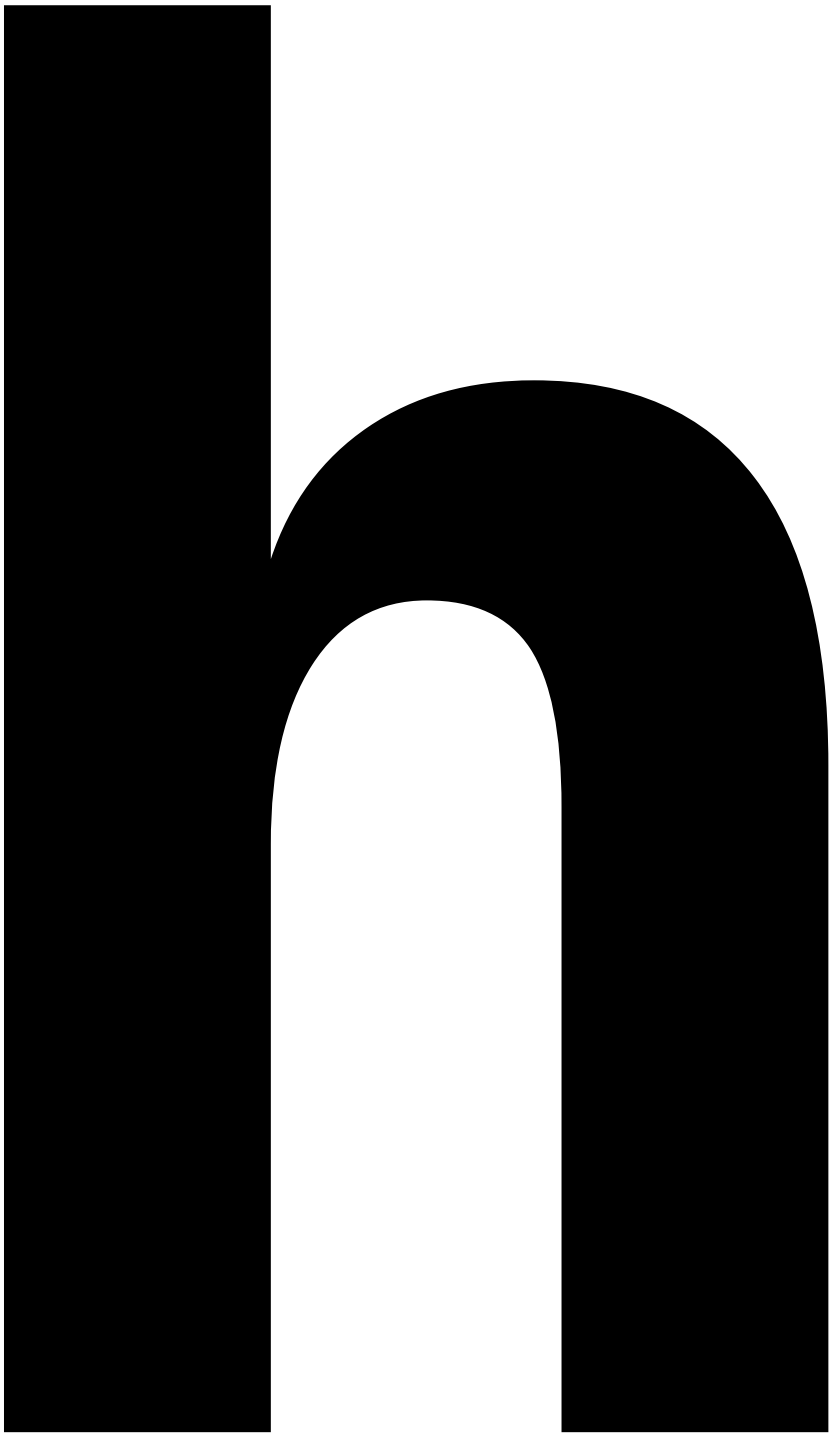
u

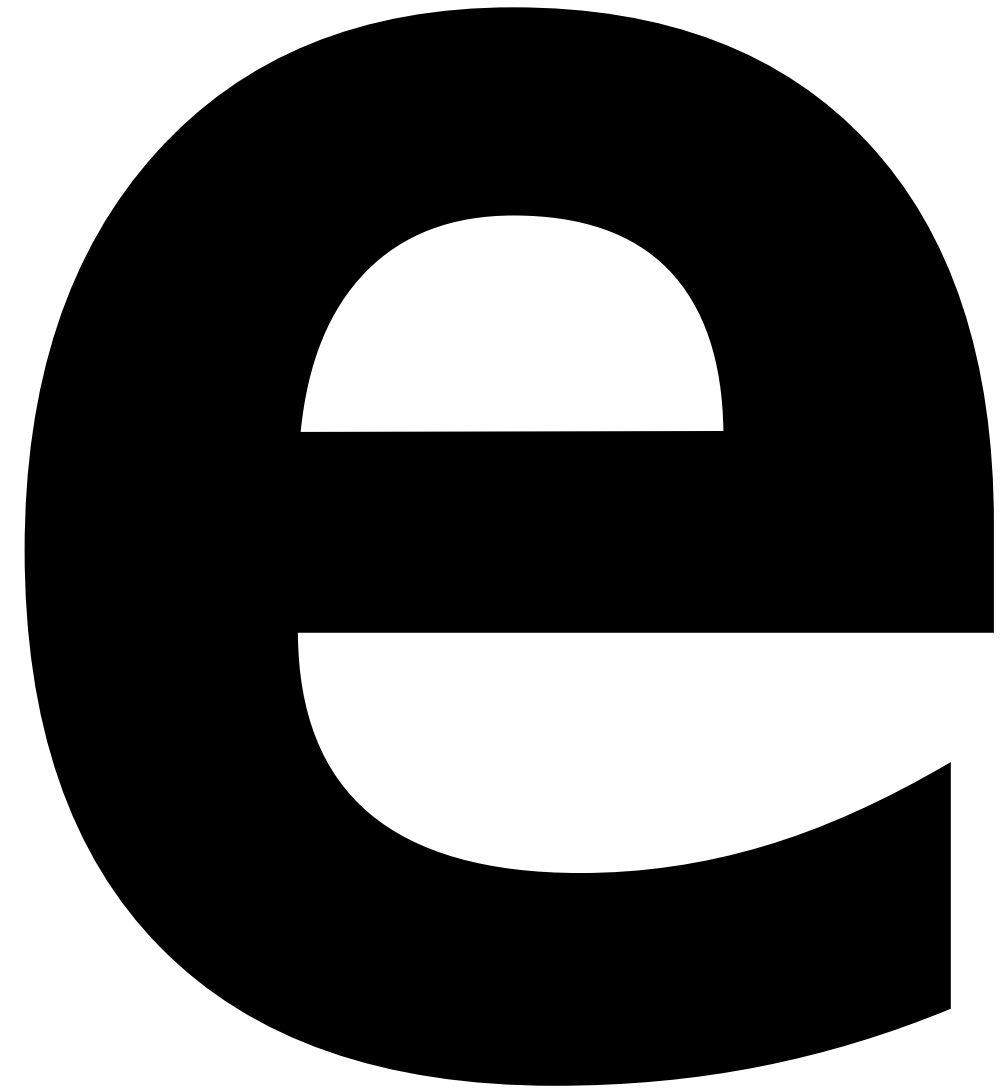


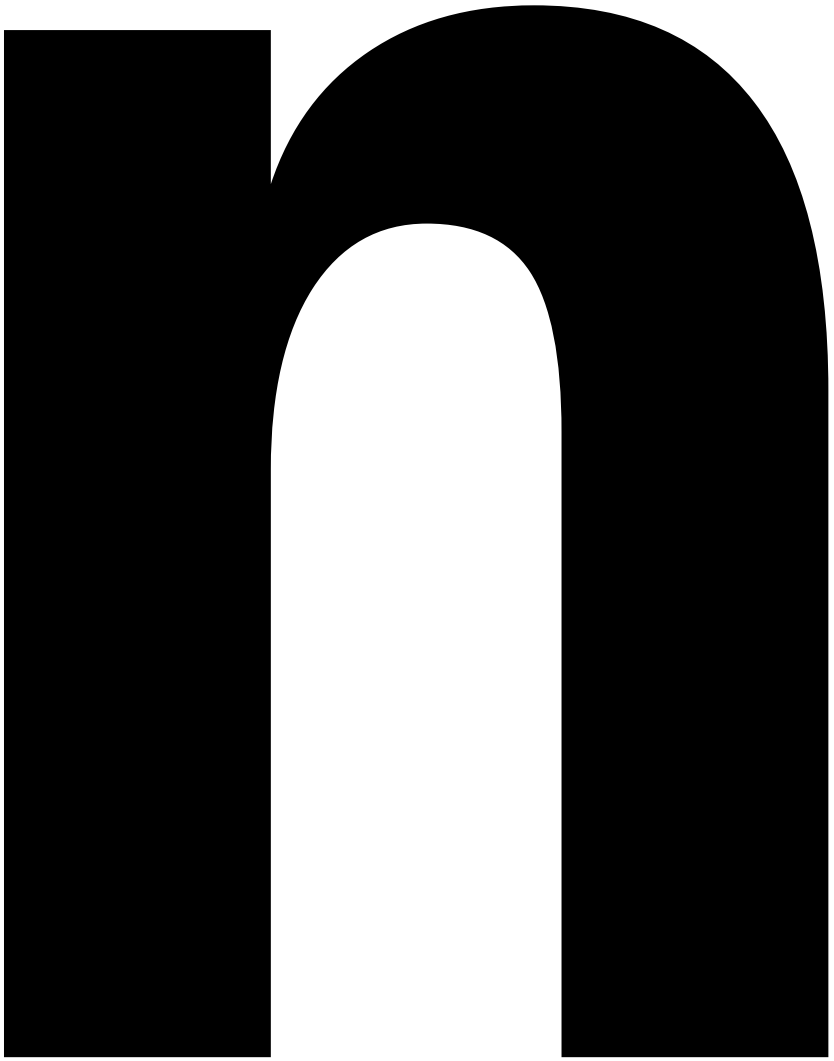






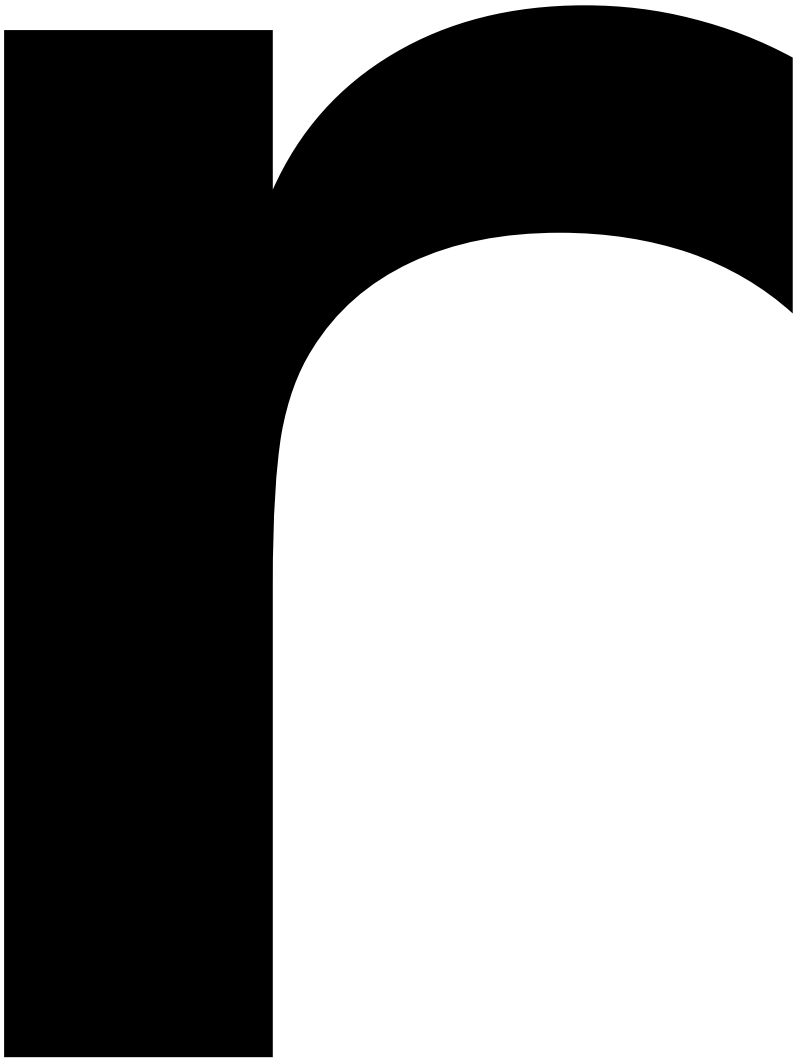


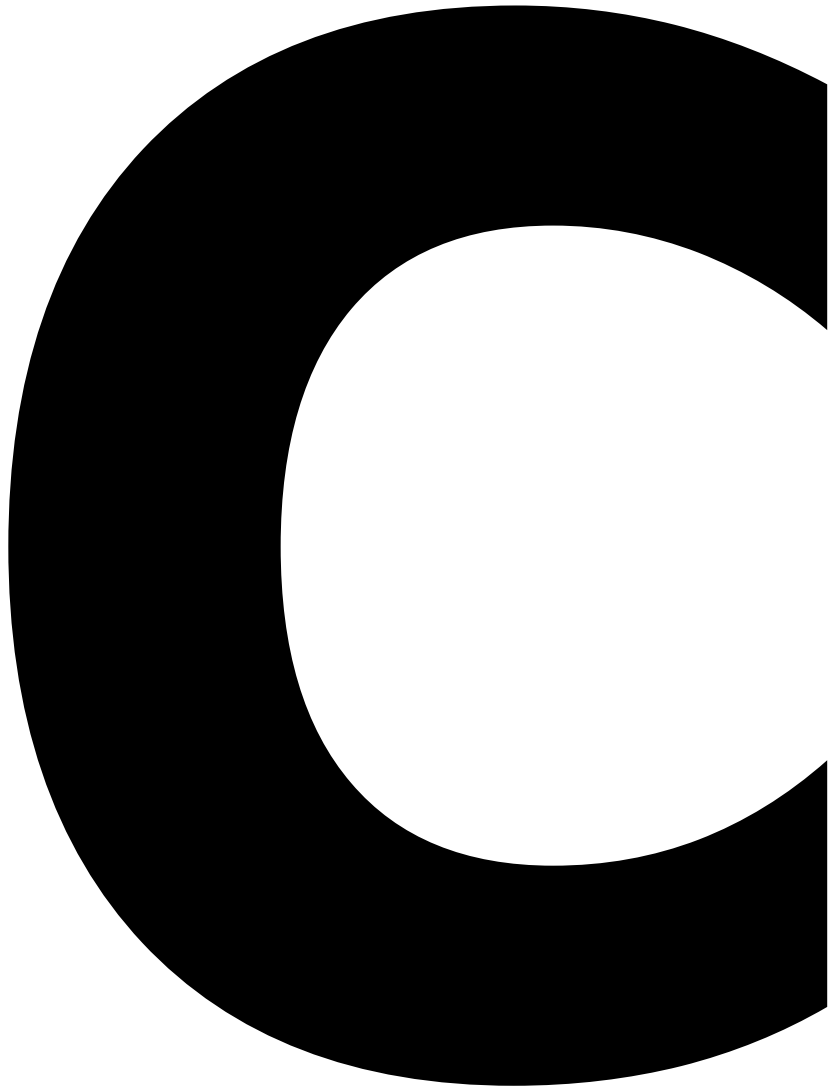


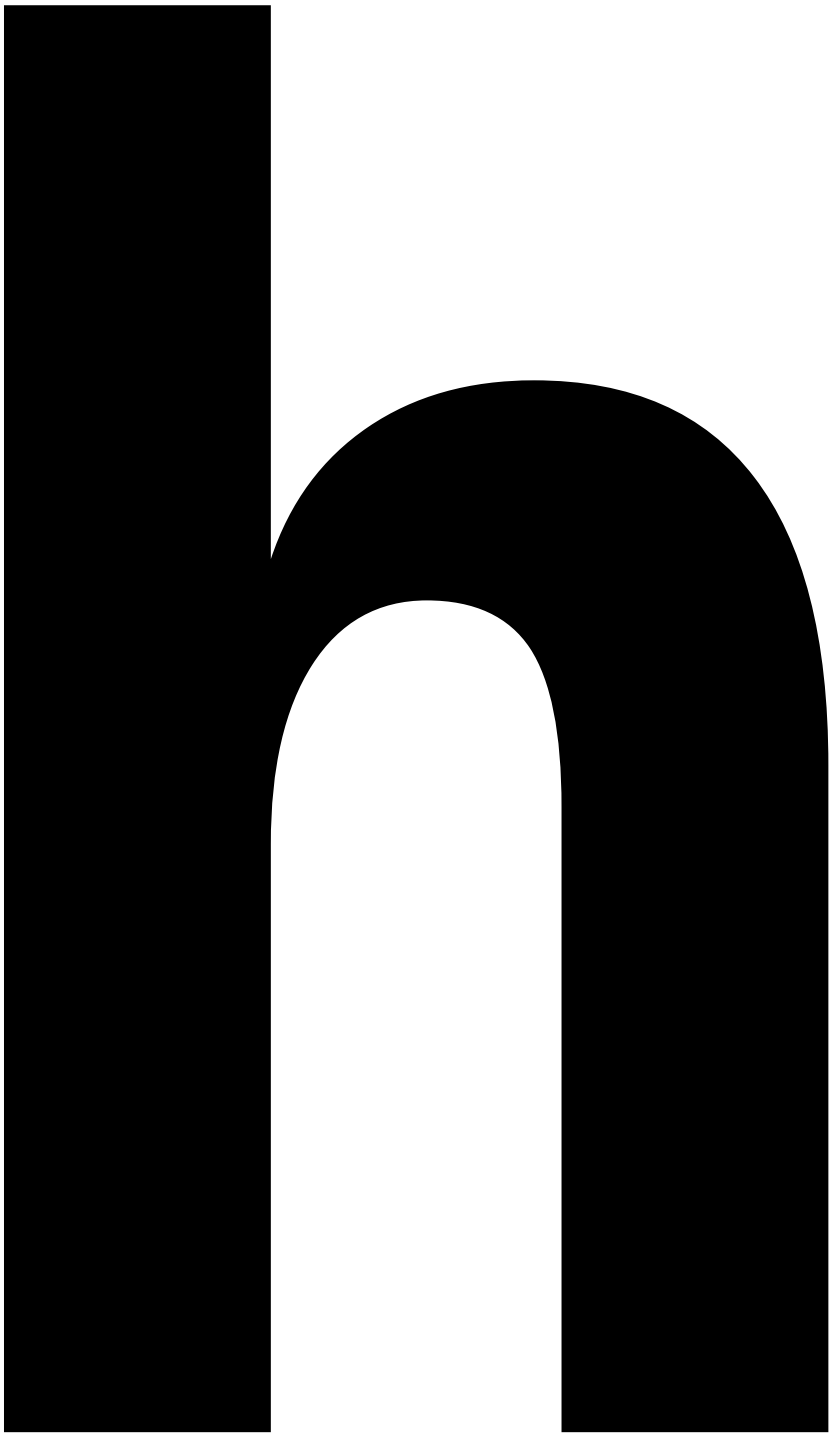


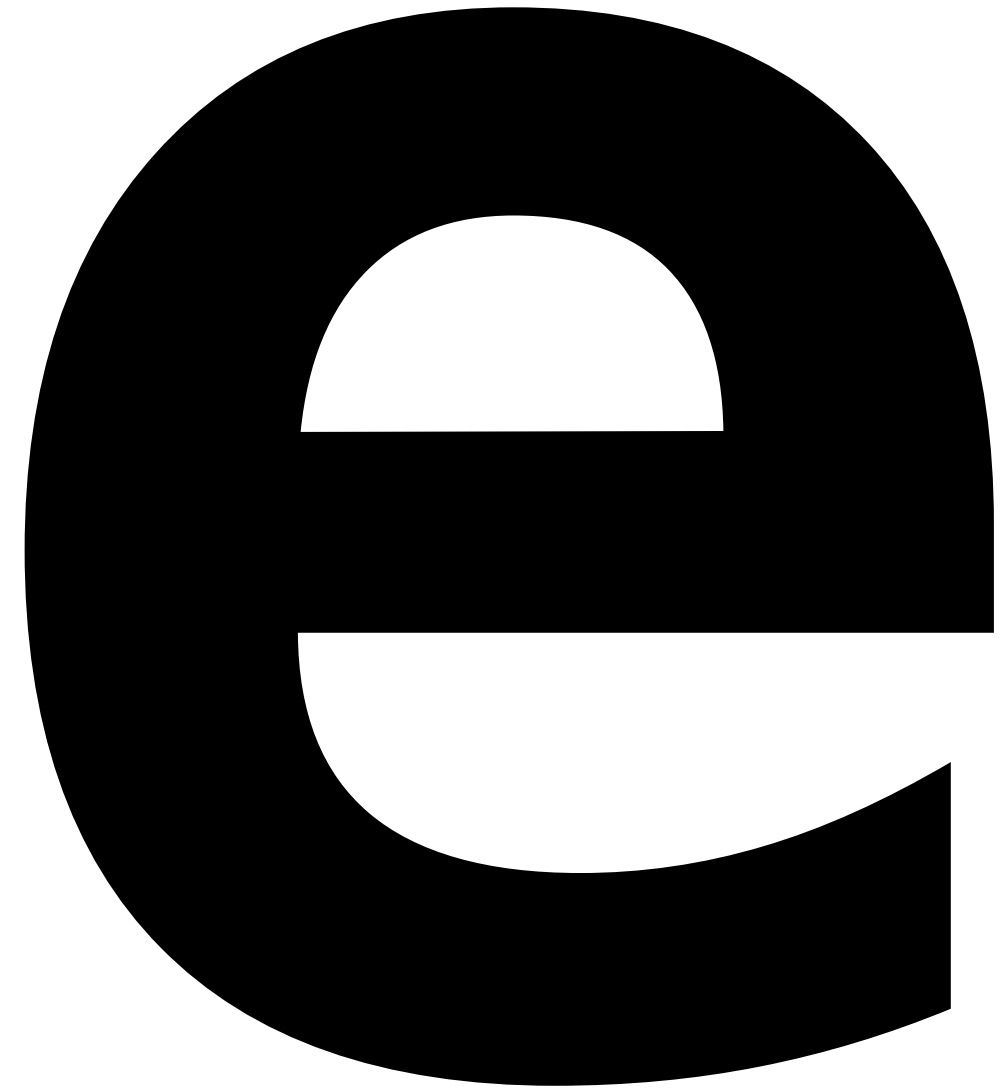
d

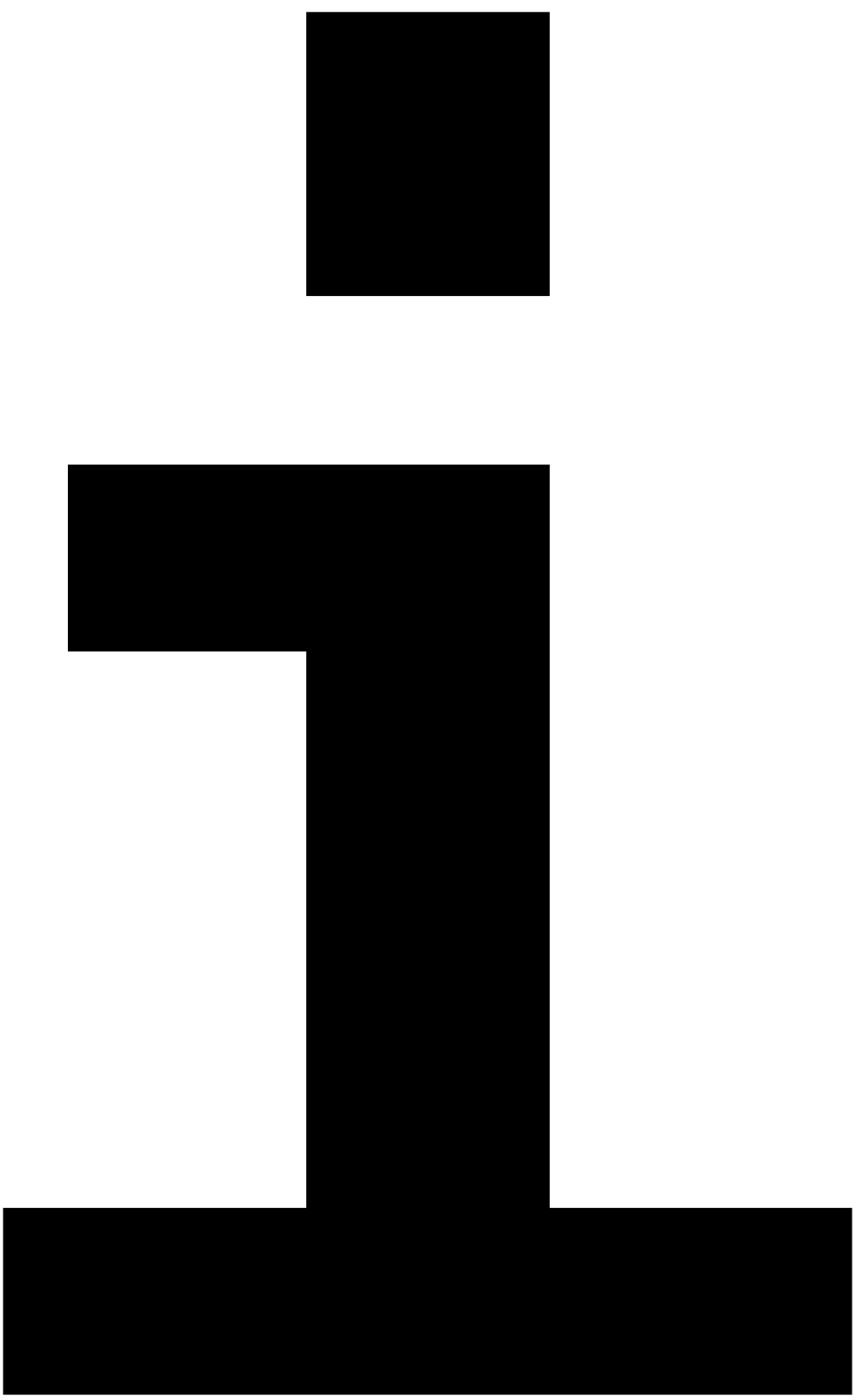
u

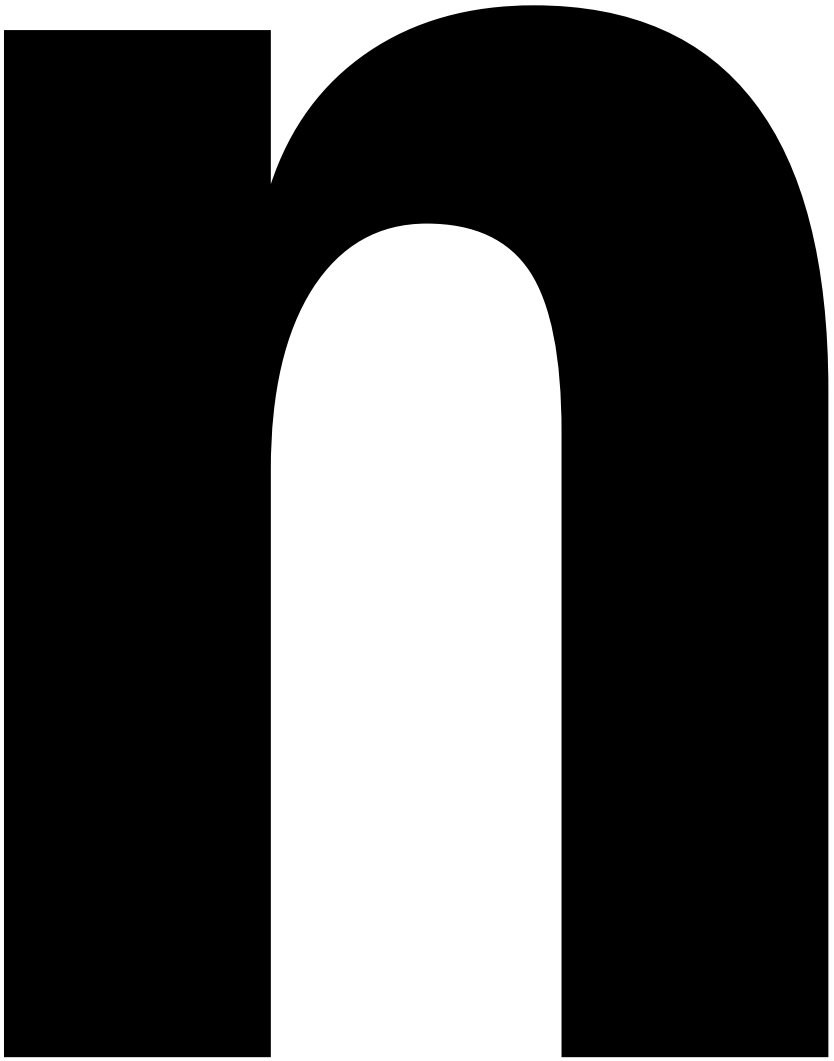


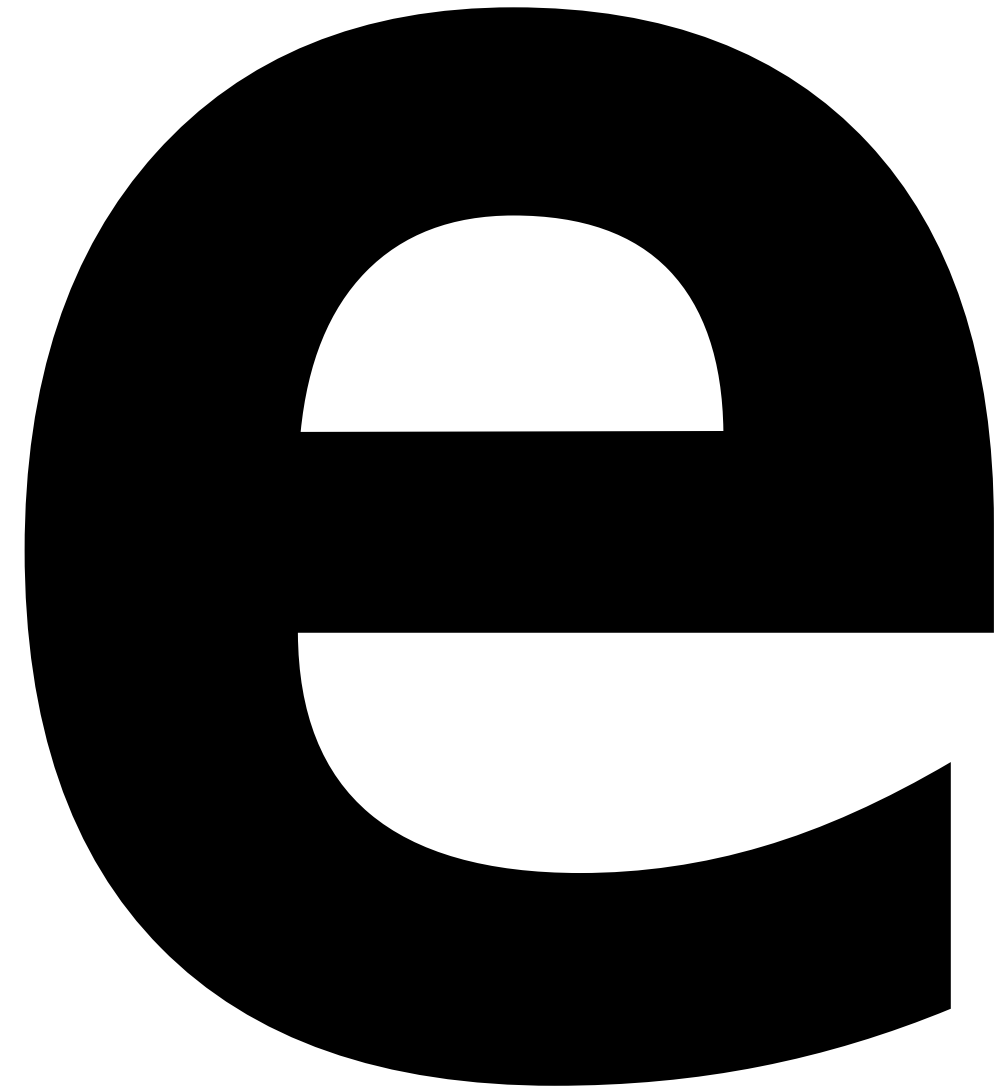


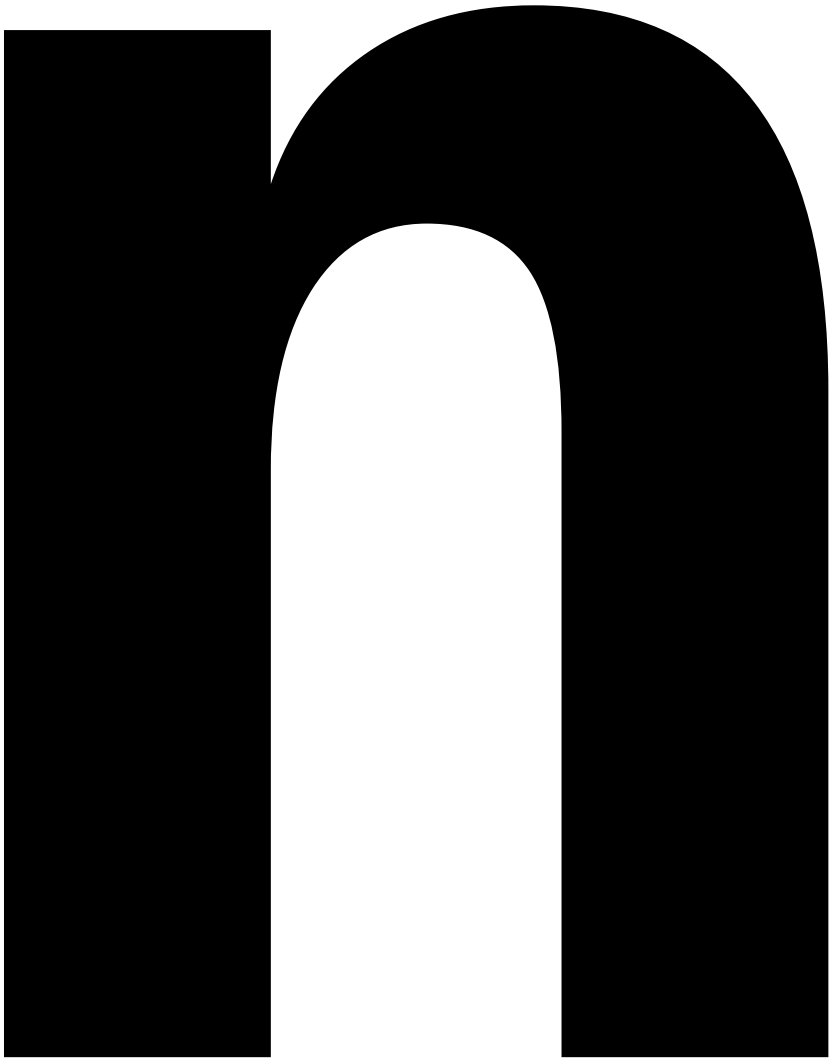


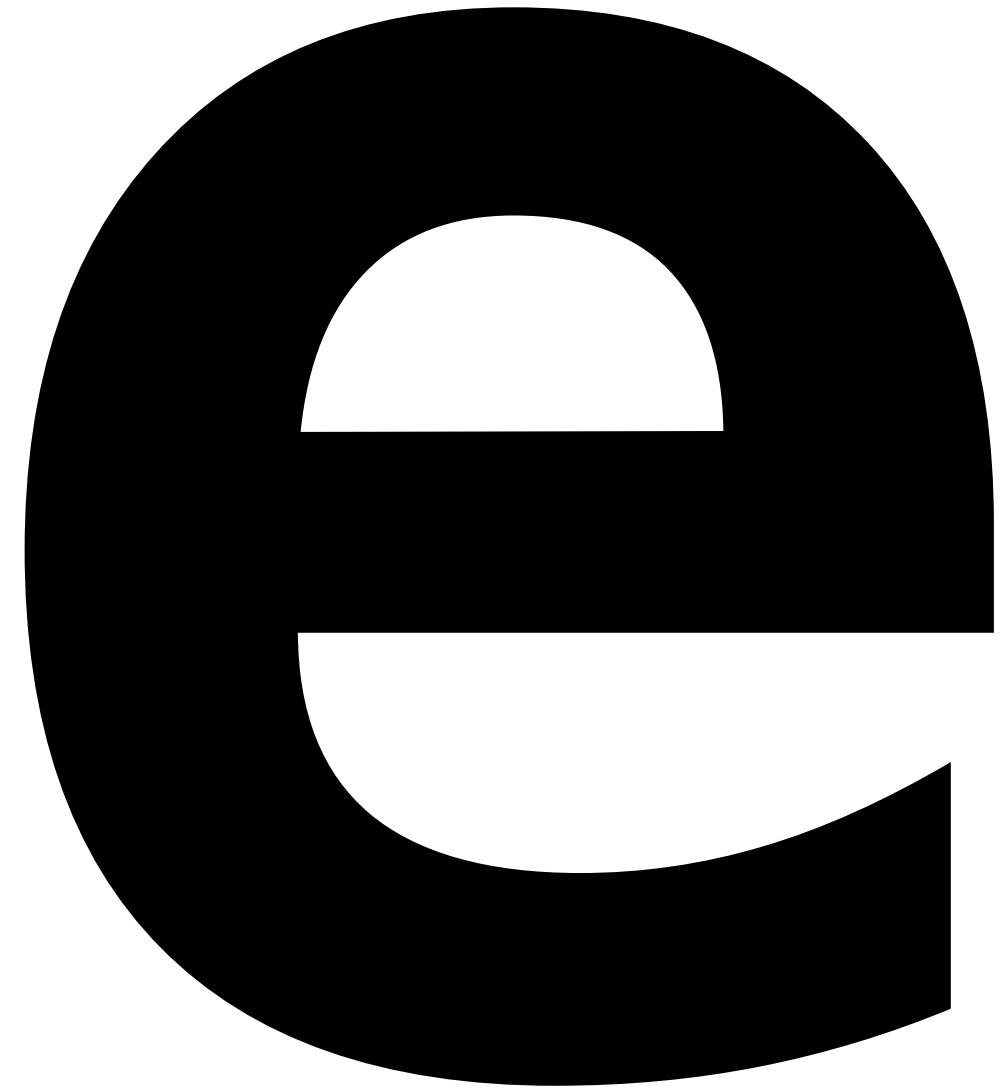


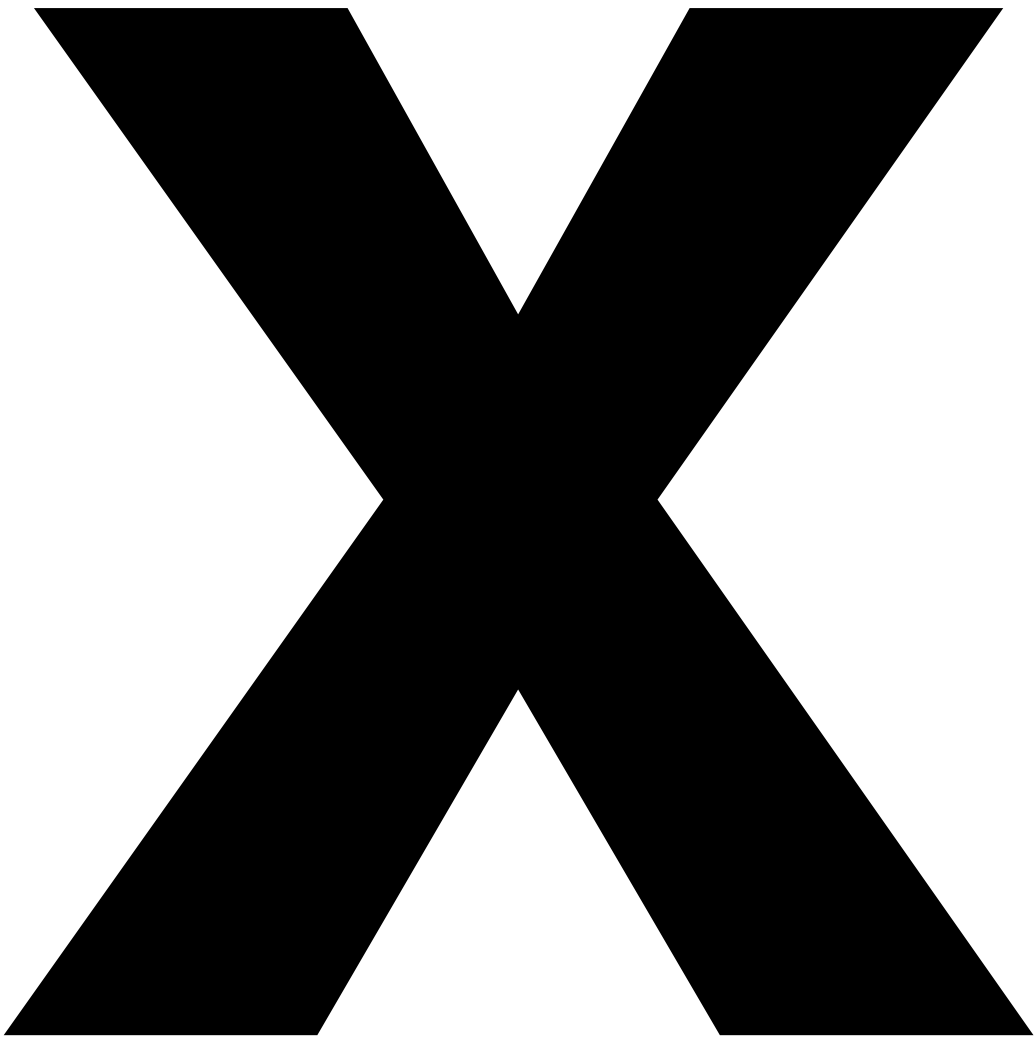


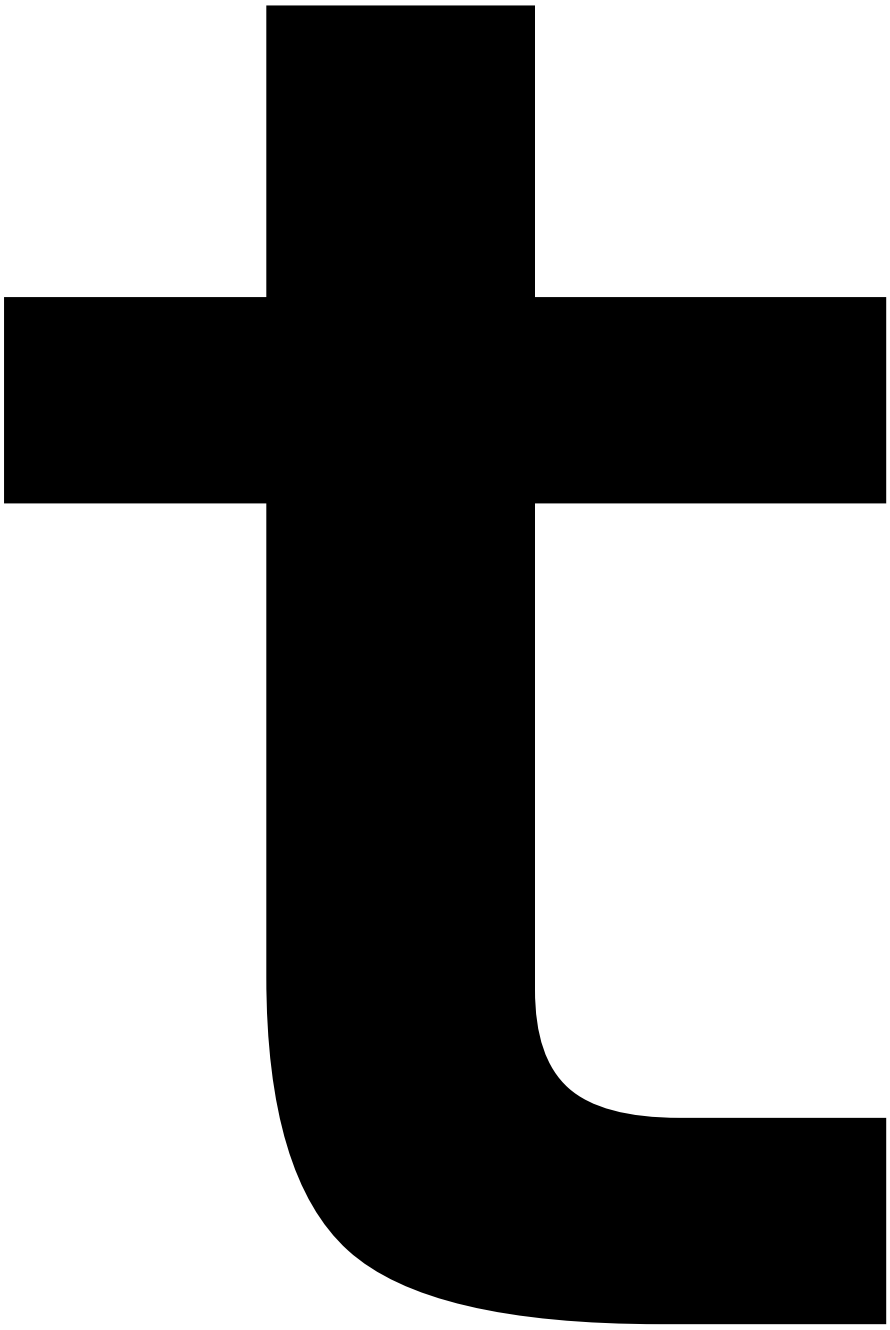


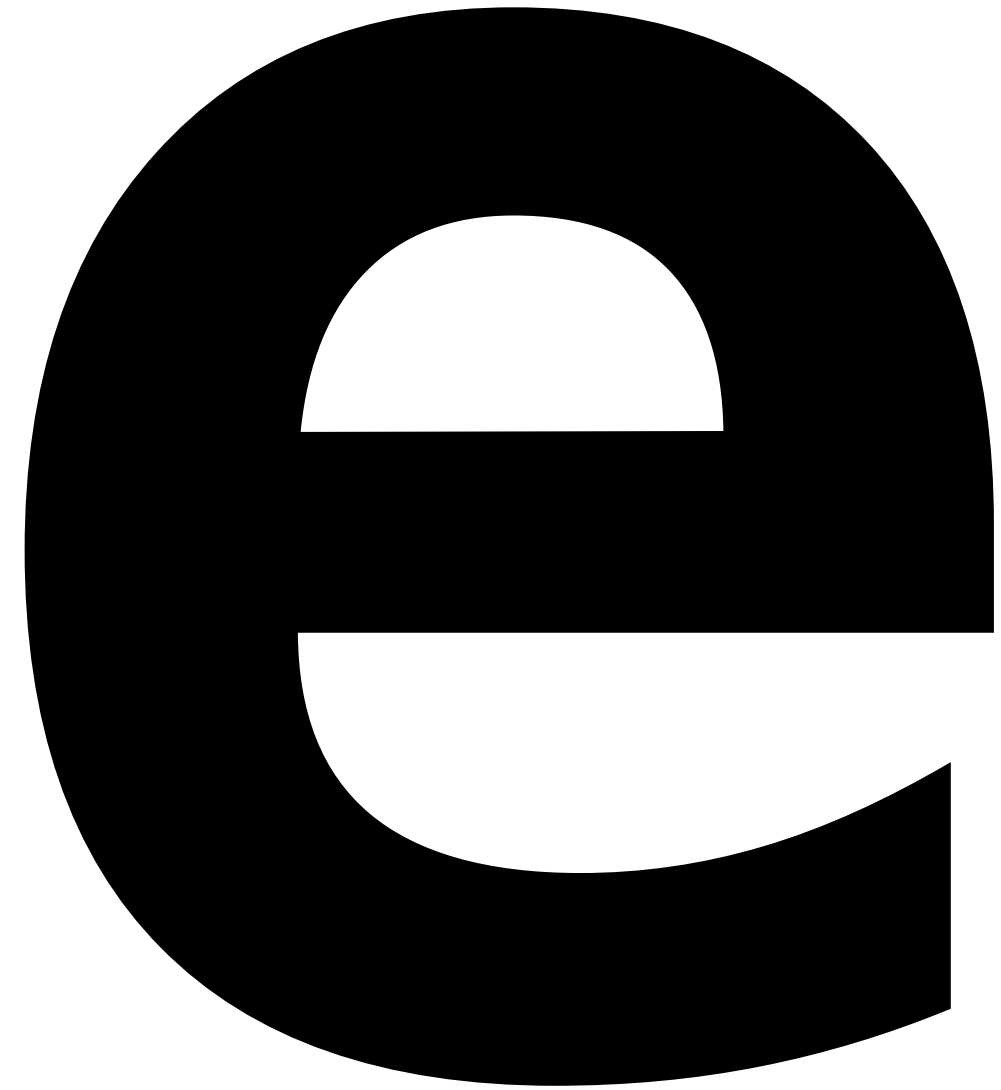


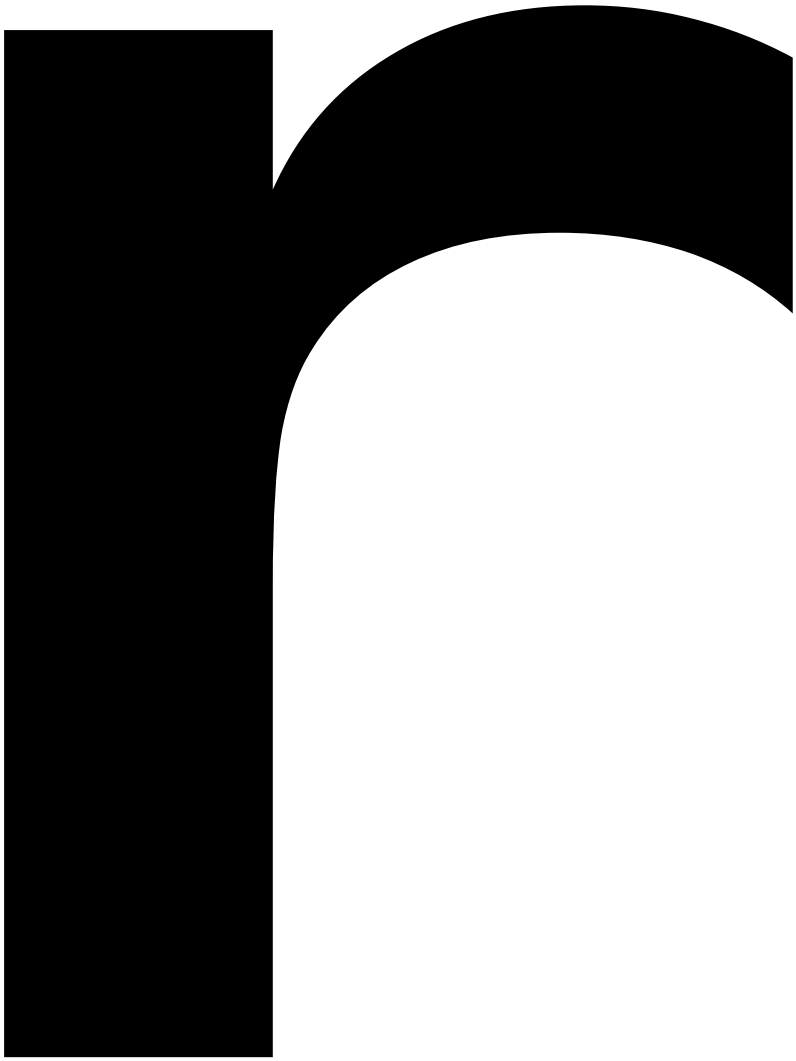


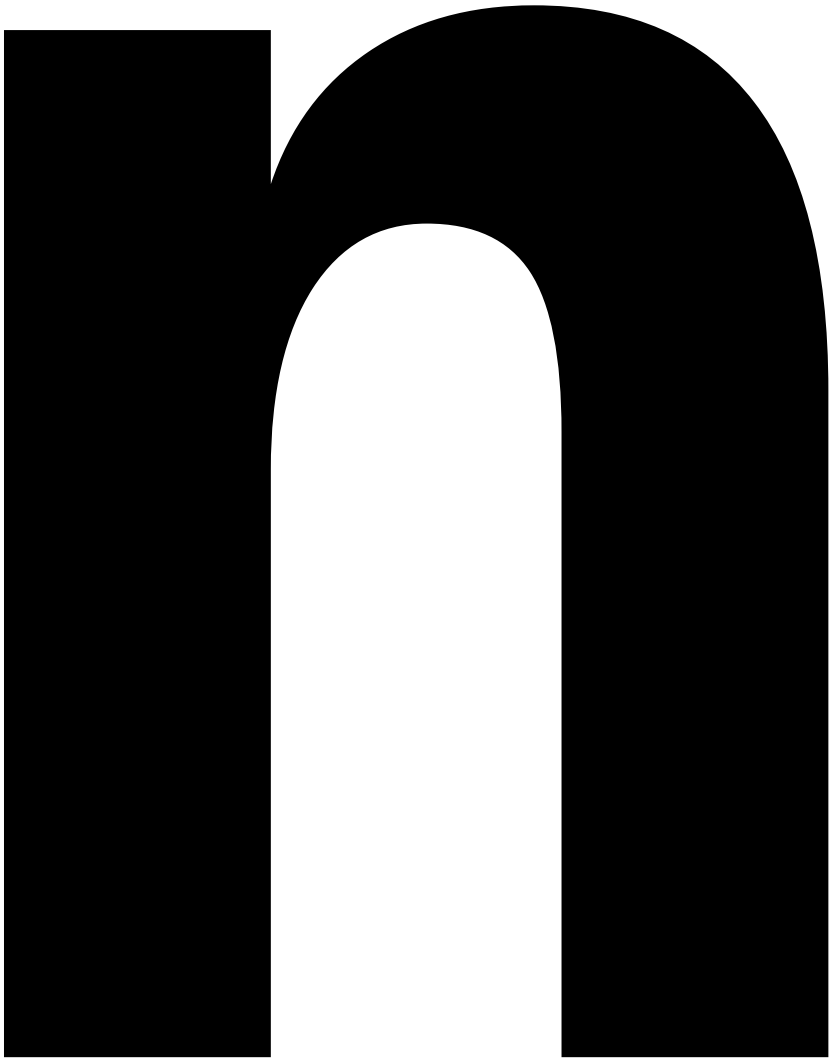


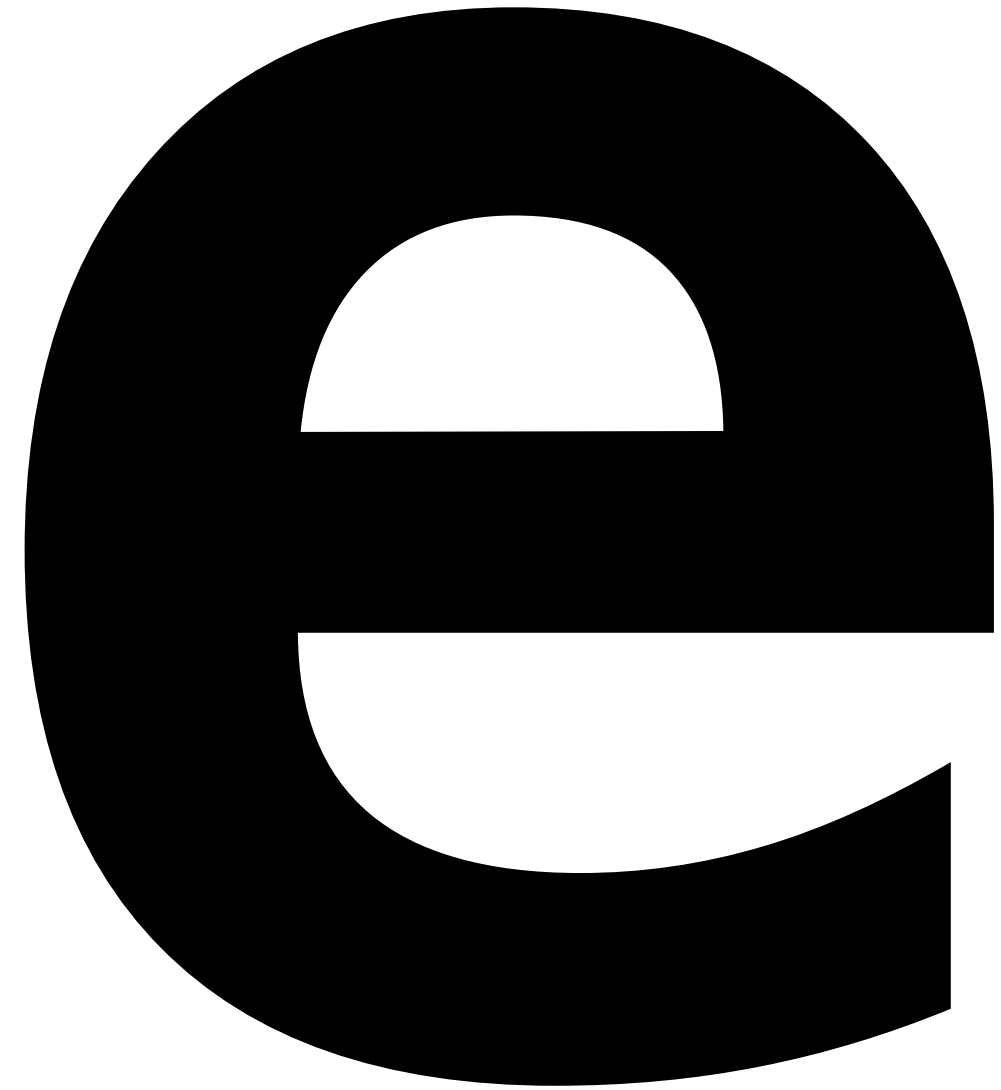


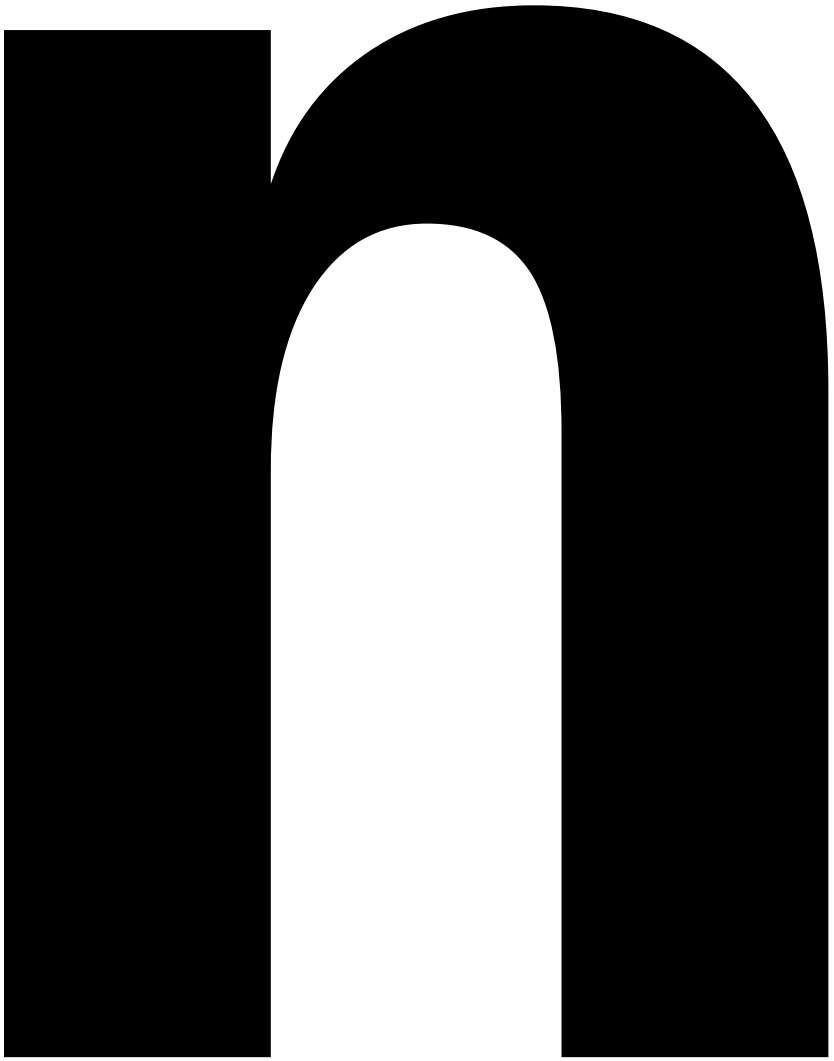


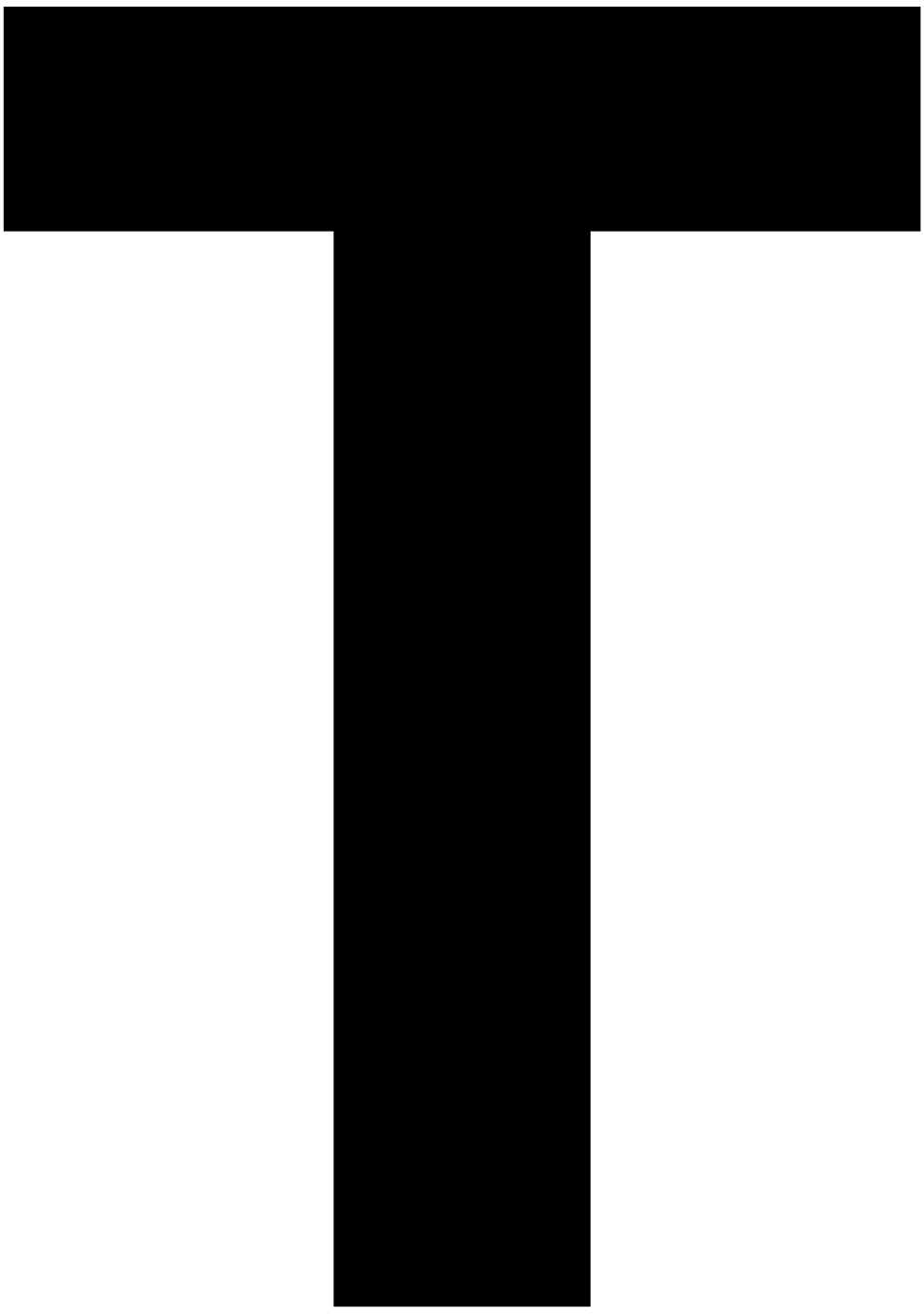


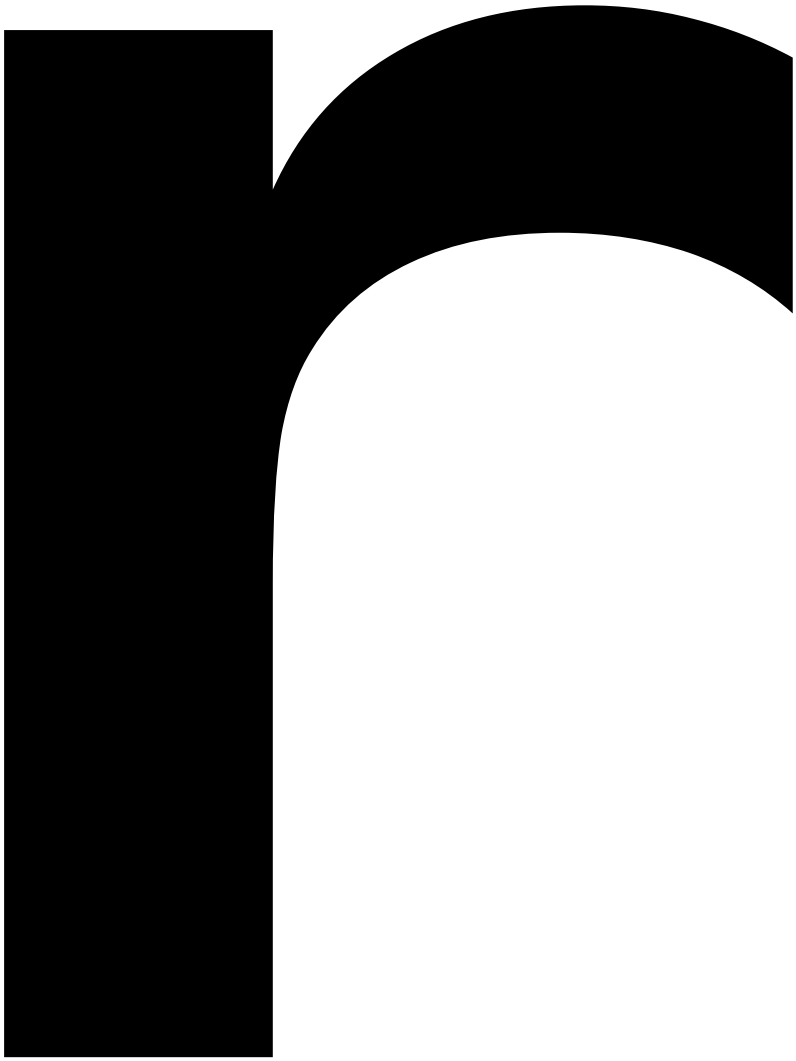


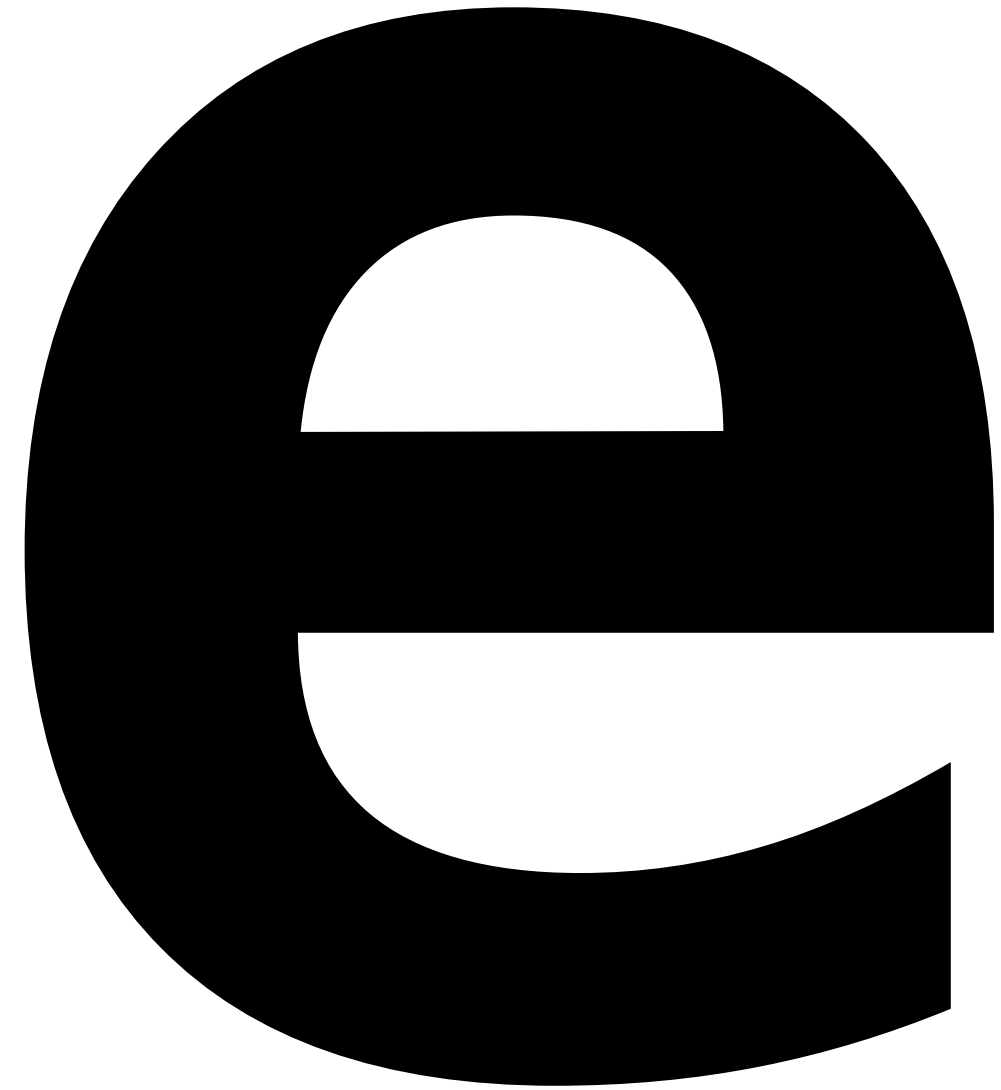


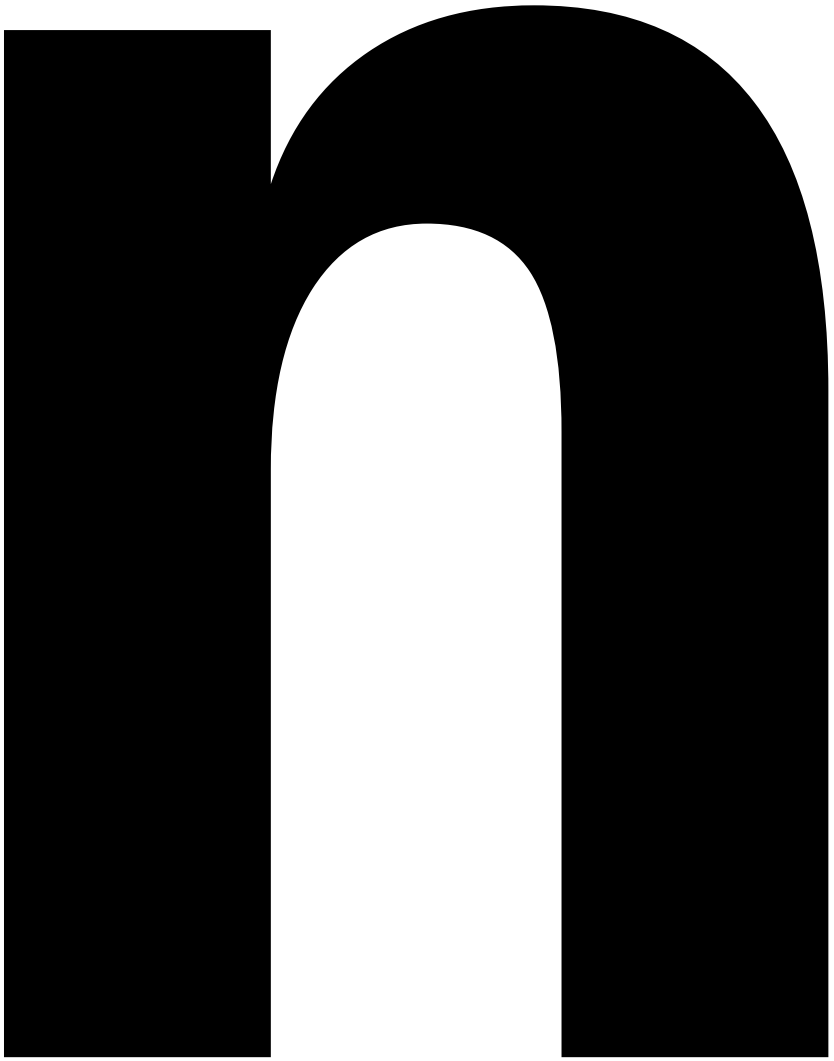




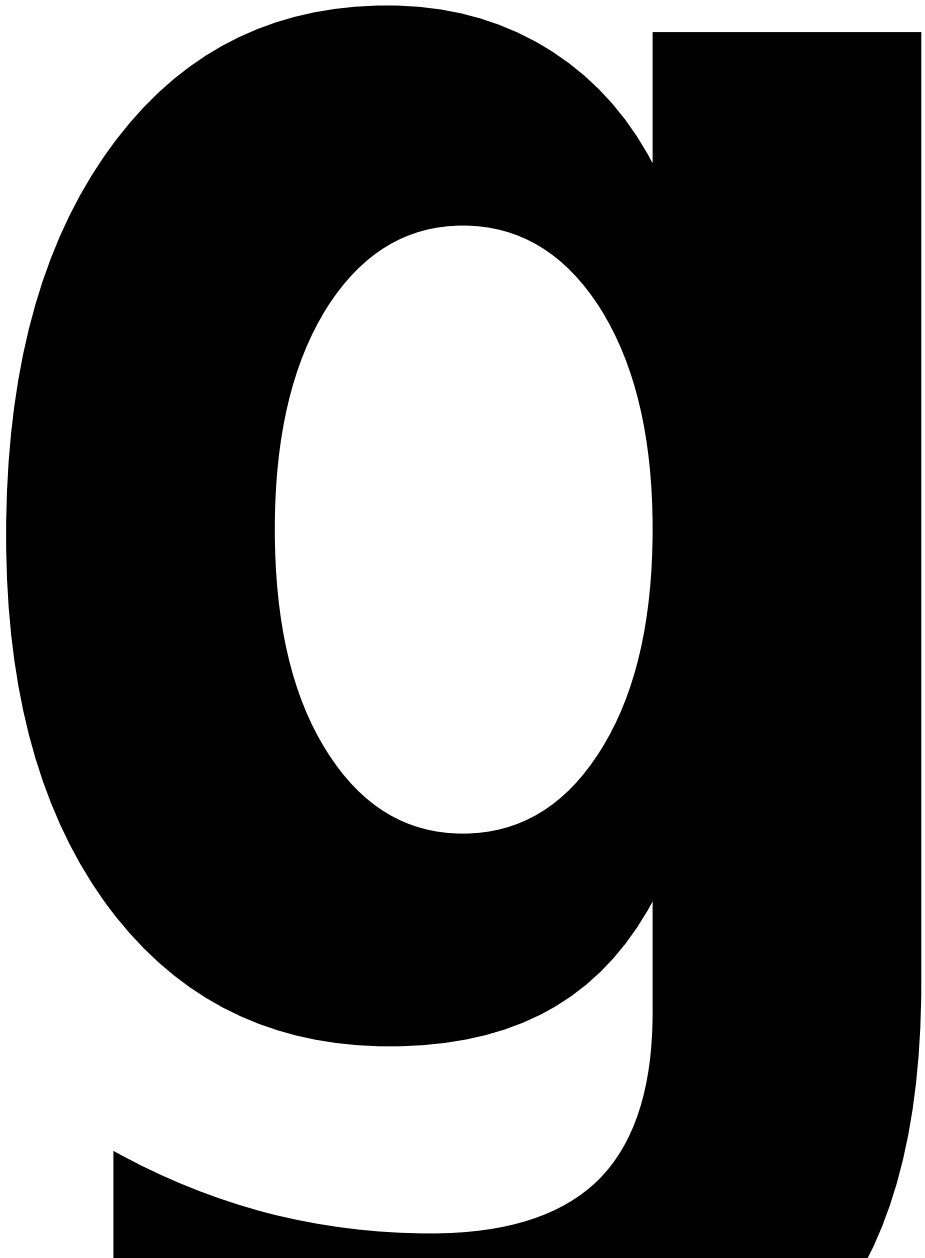


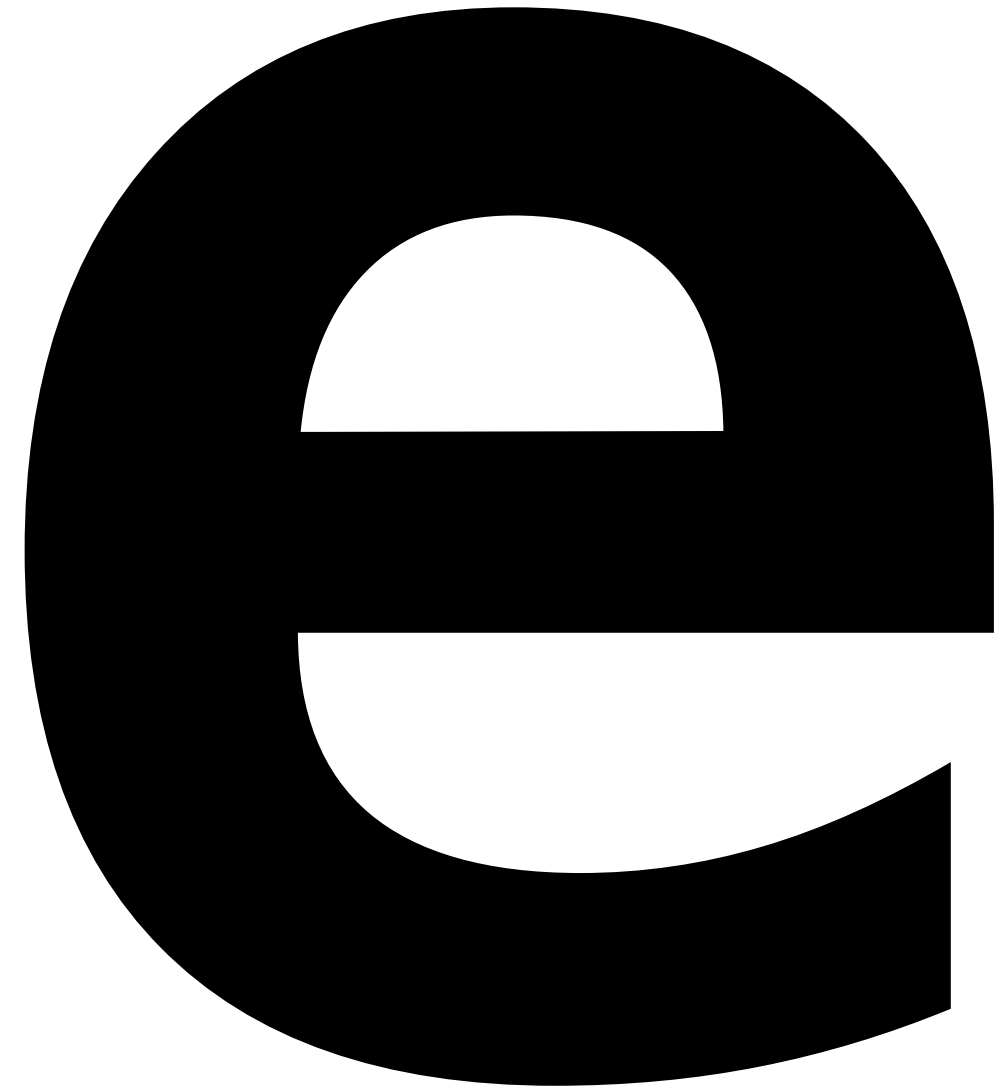


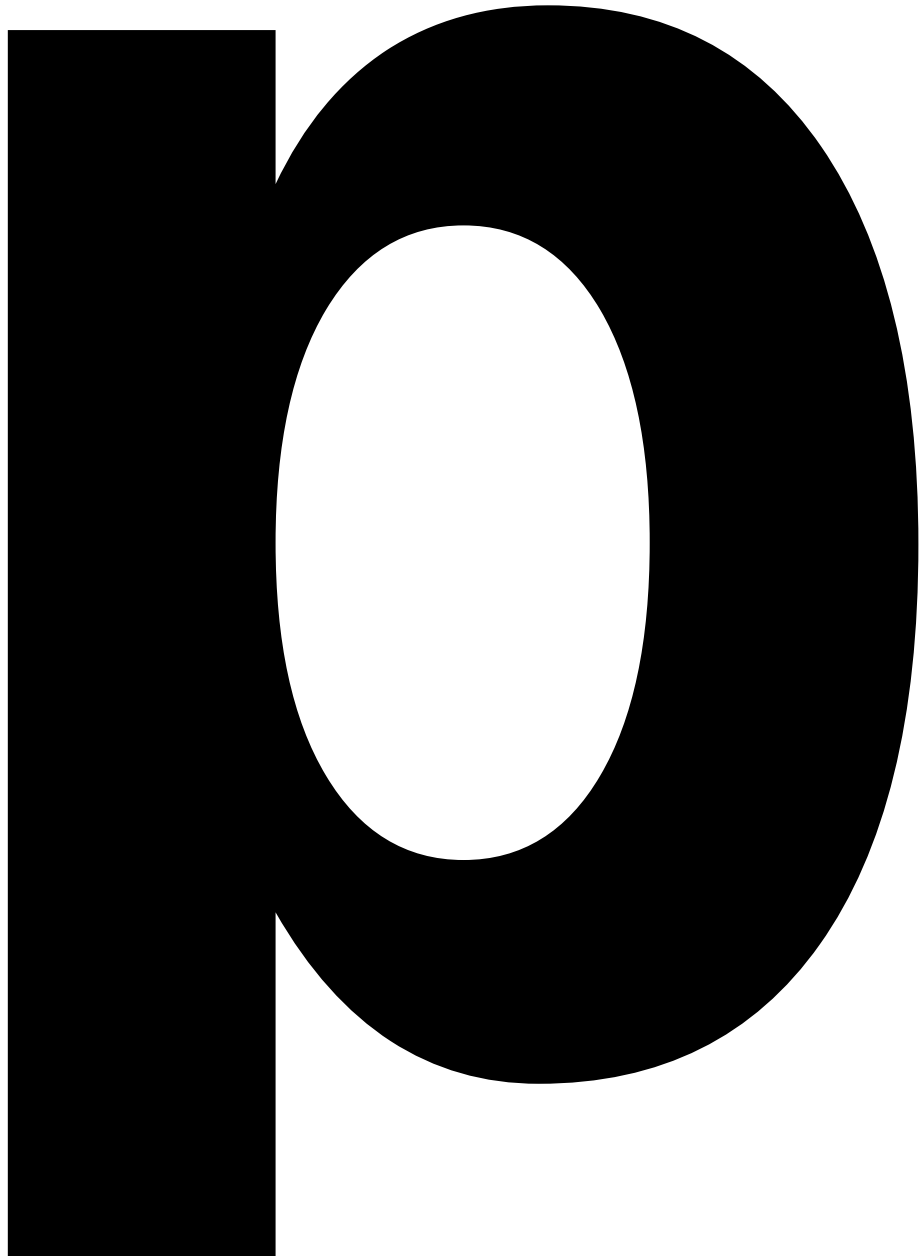


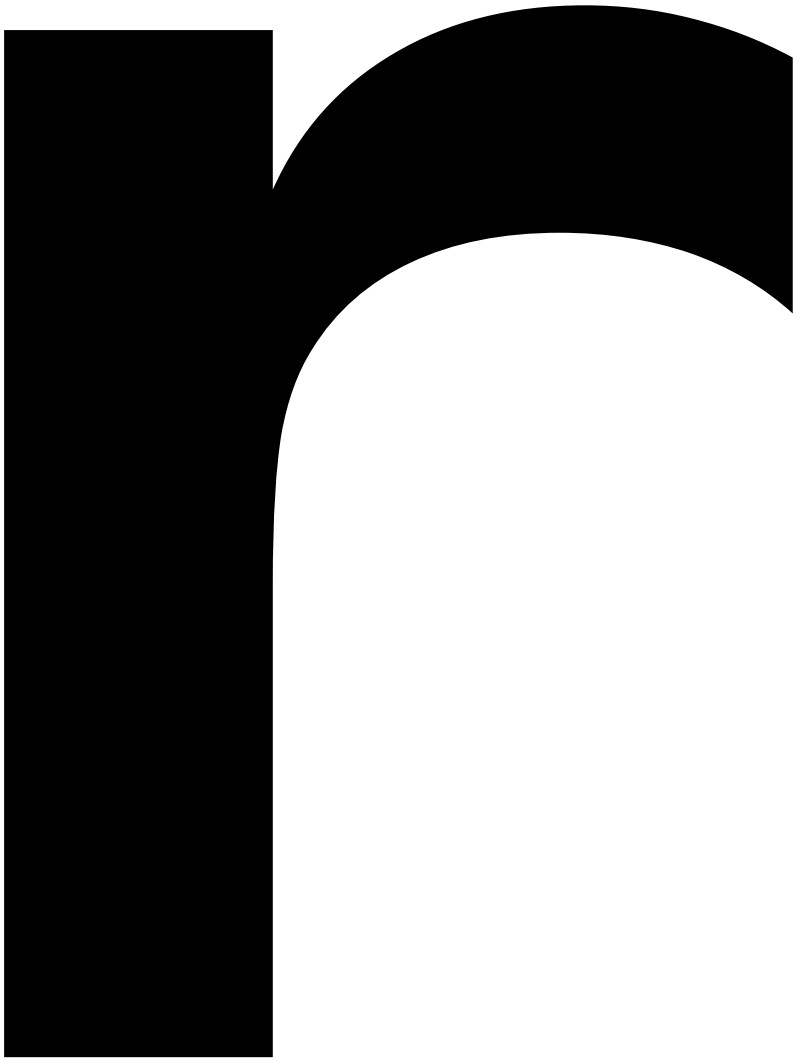


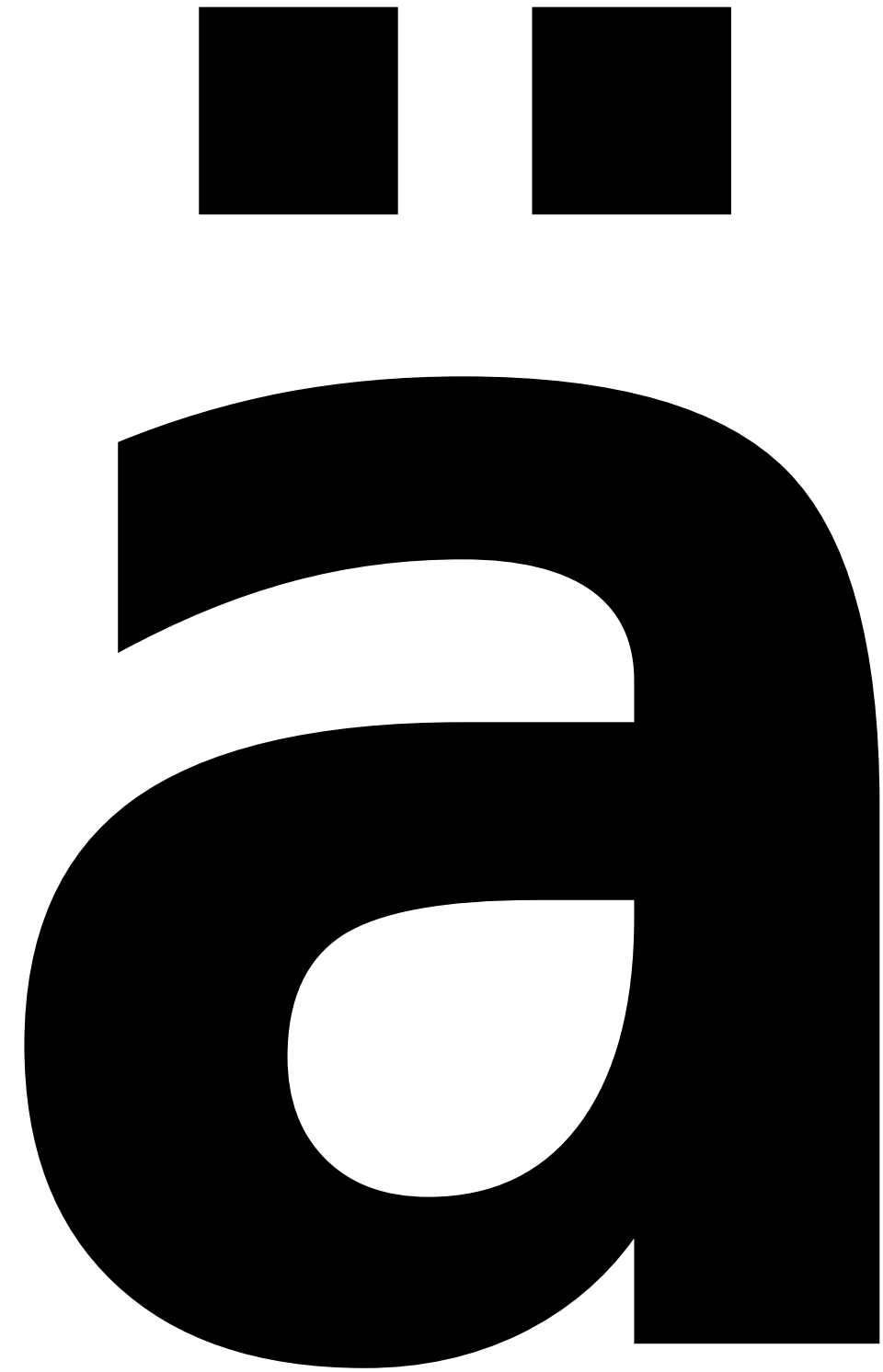
d

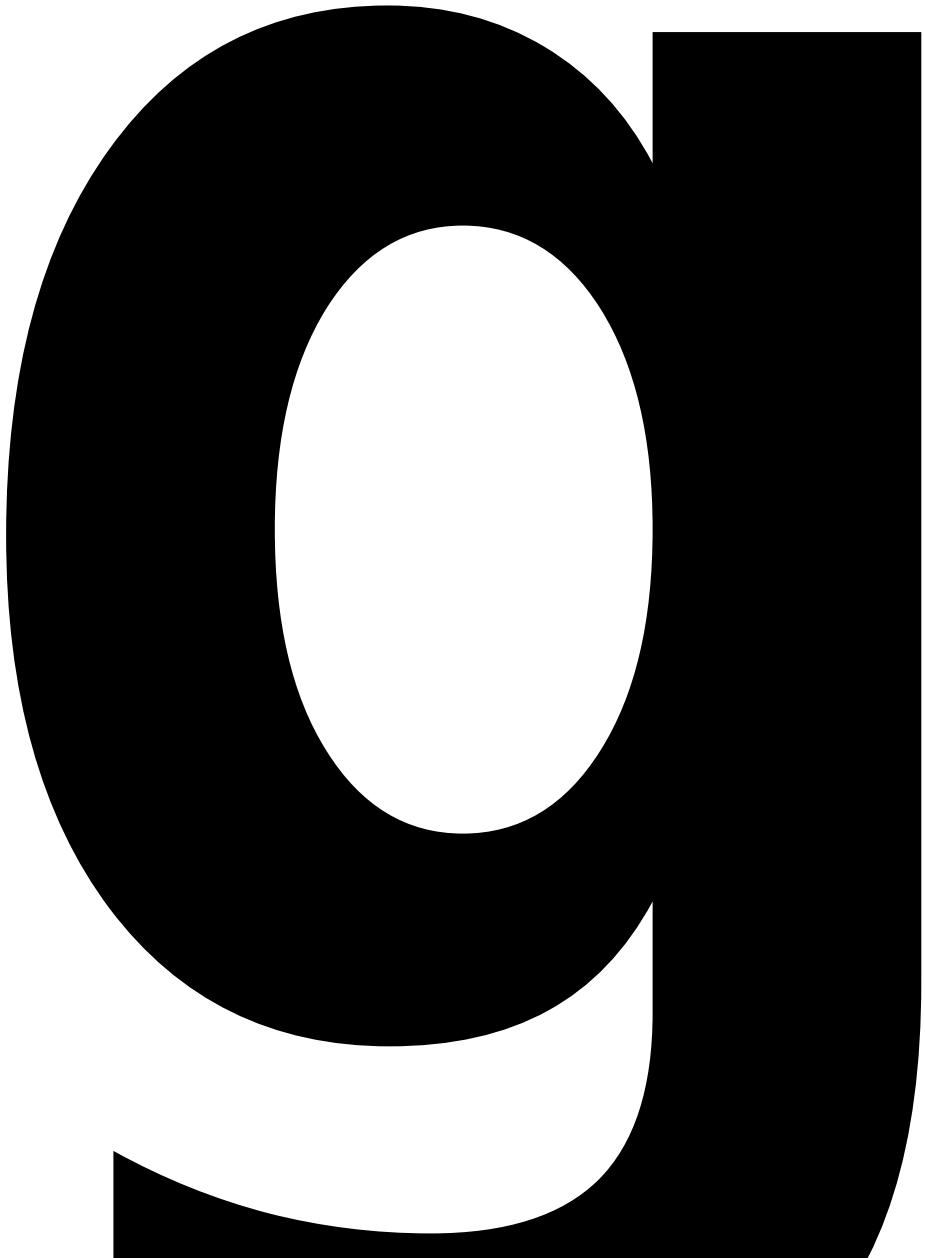


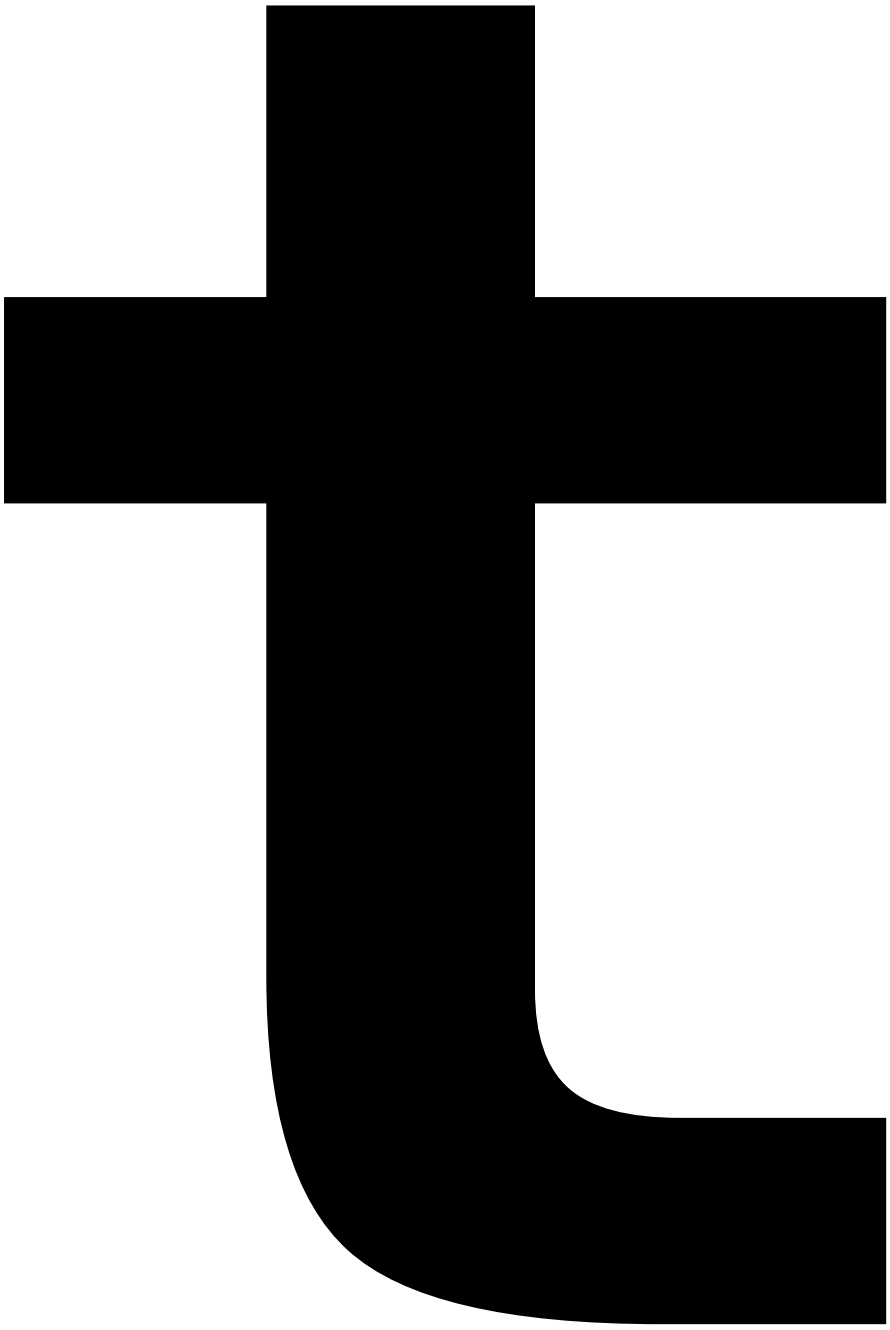


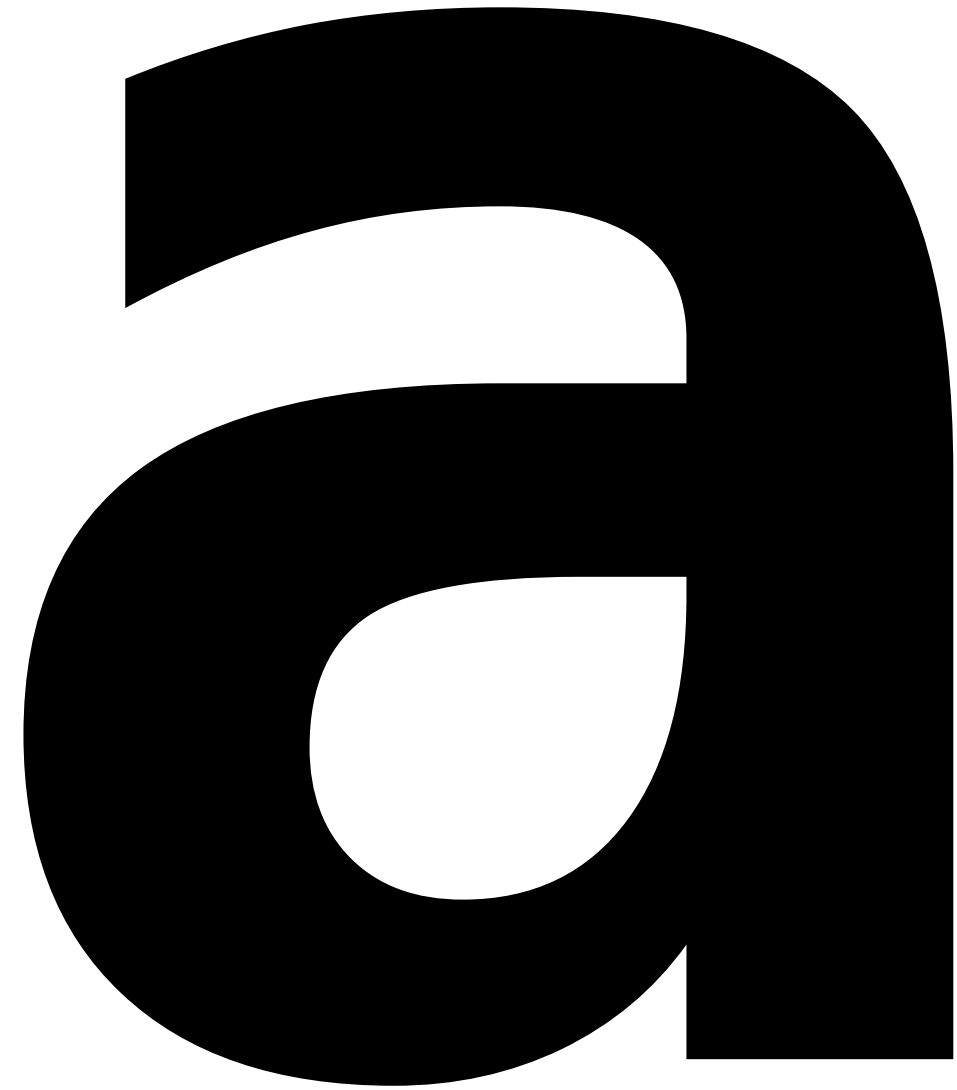


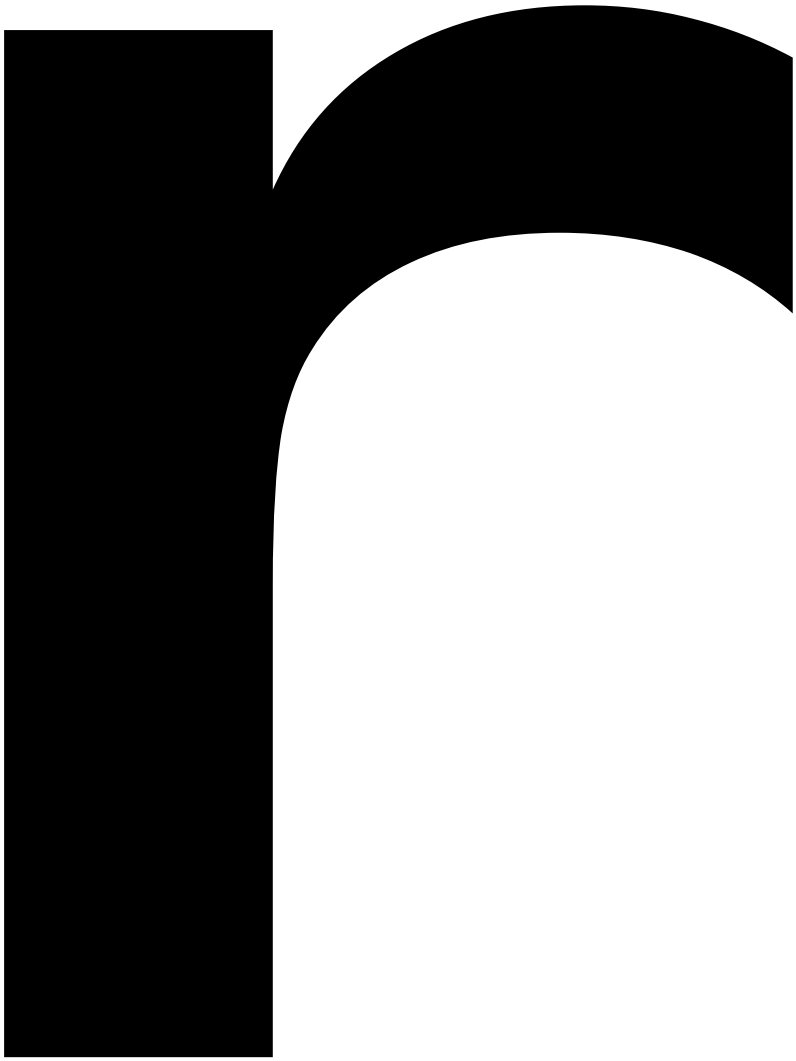


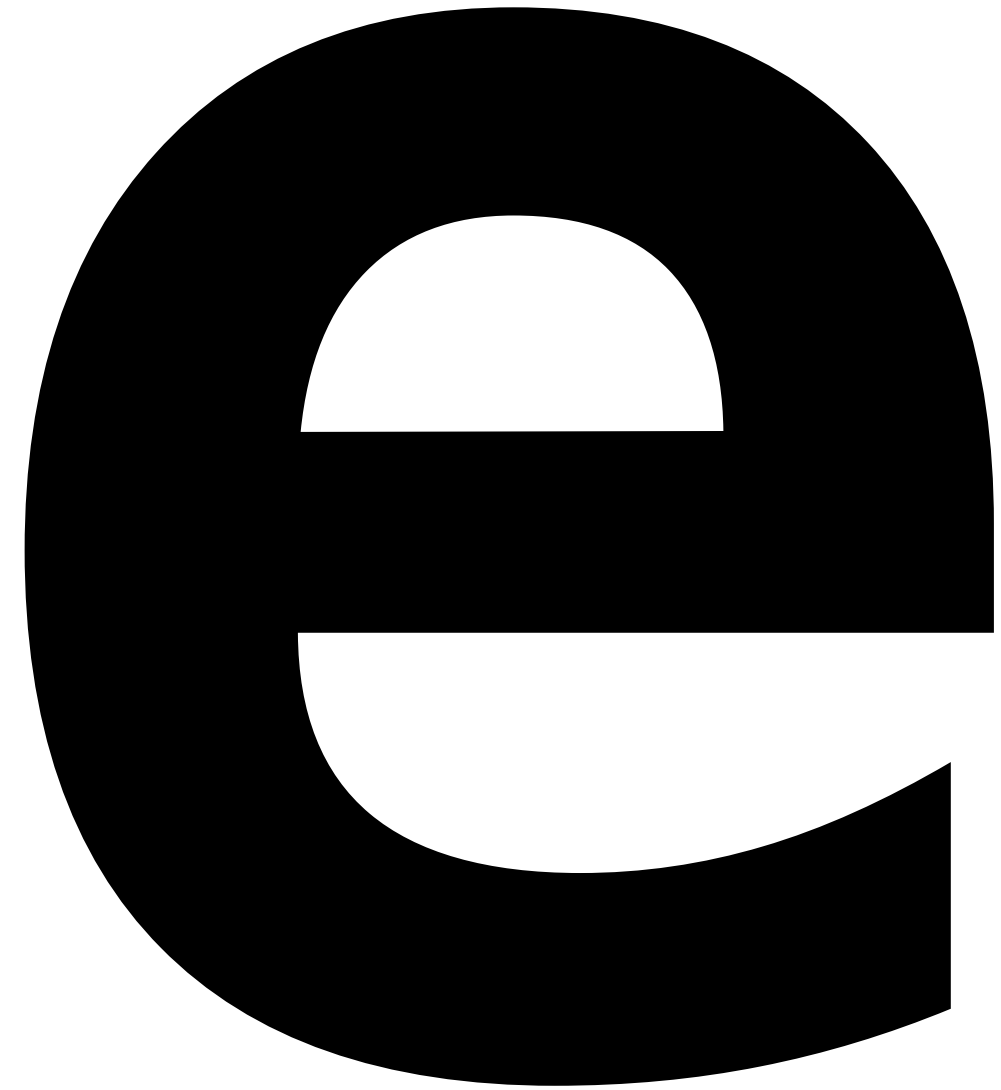


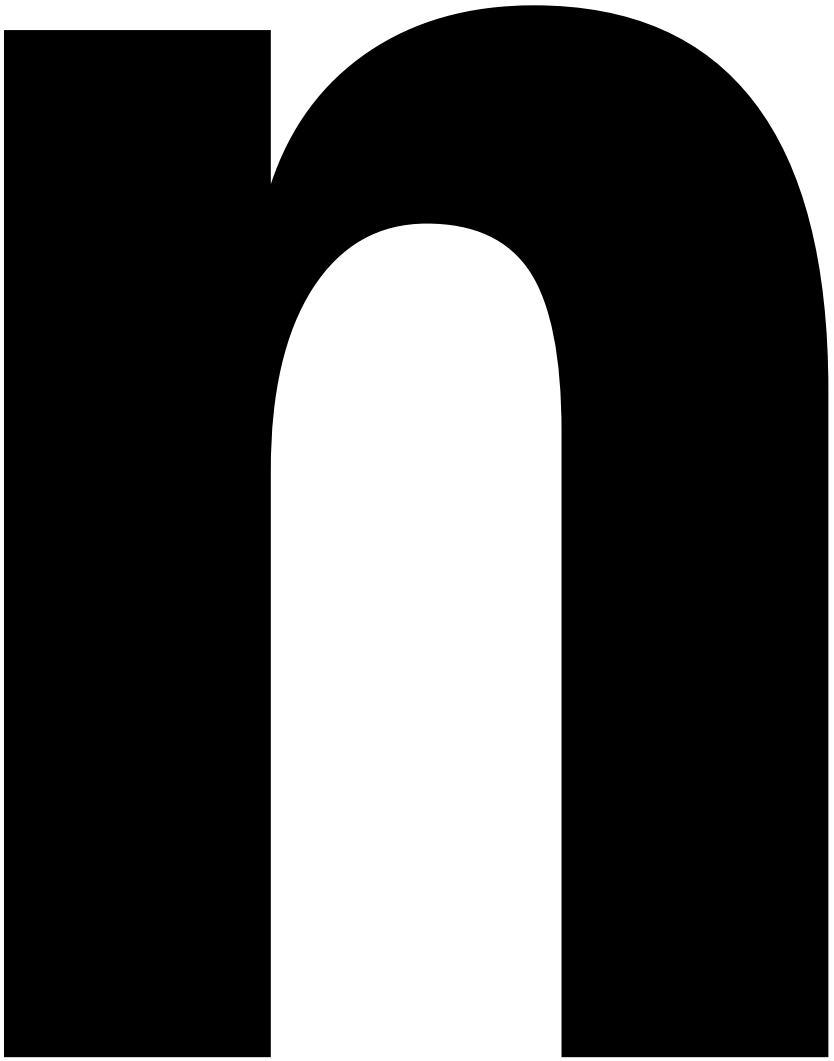


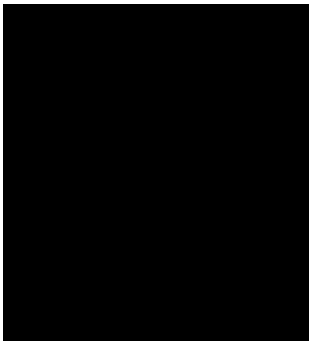


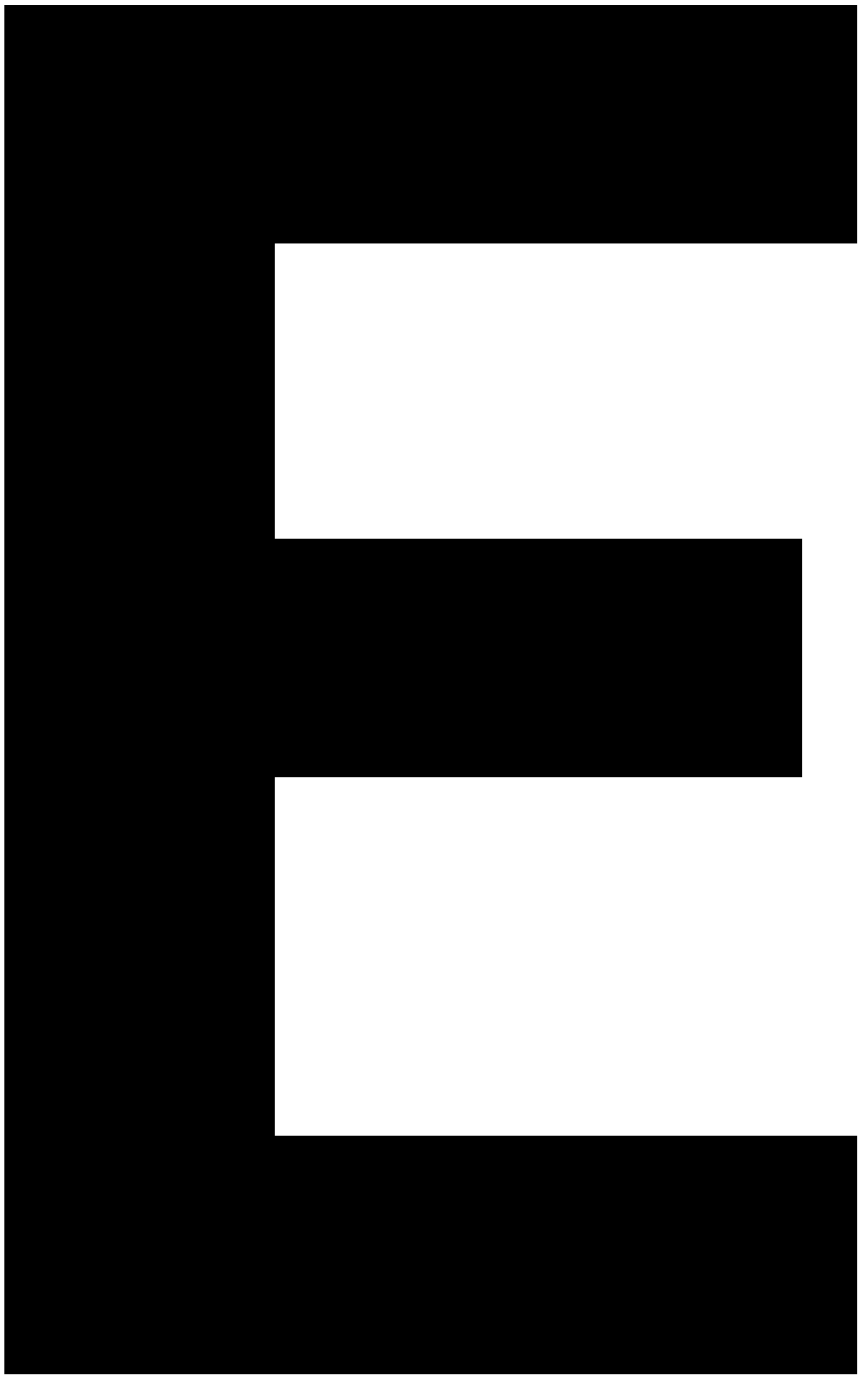






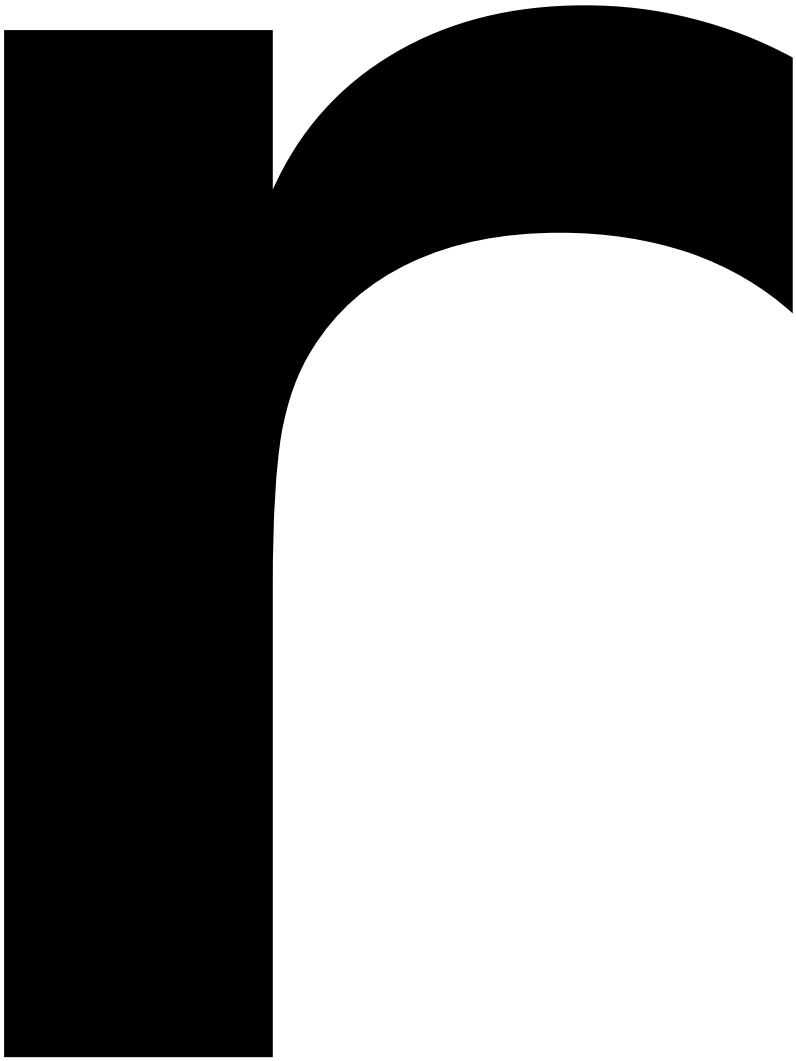




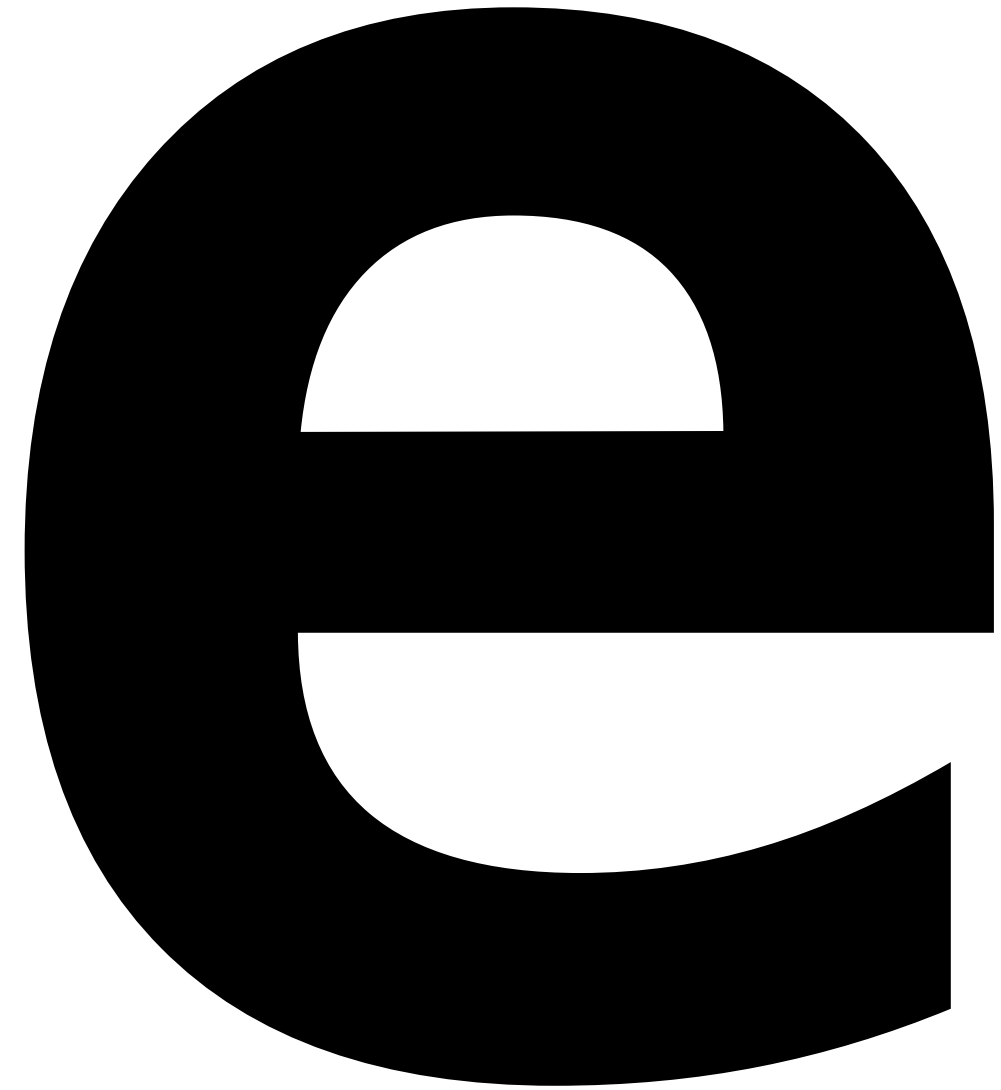


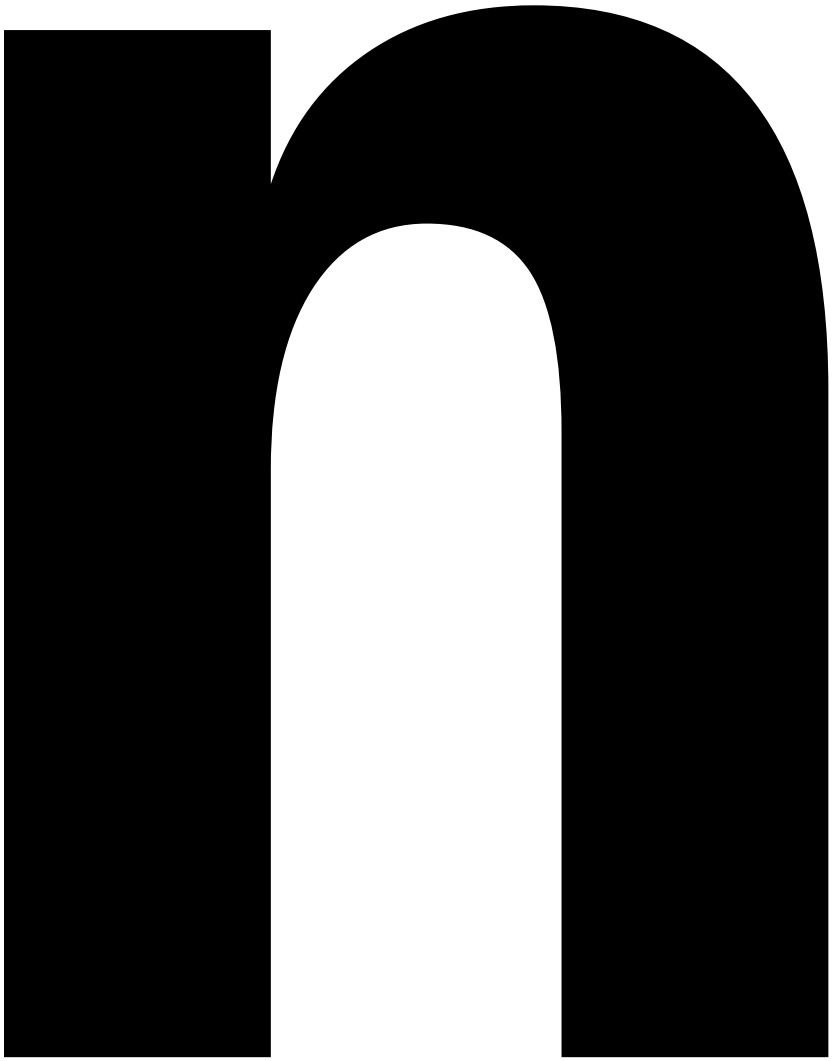
S

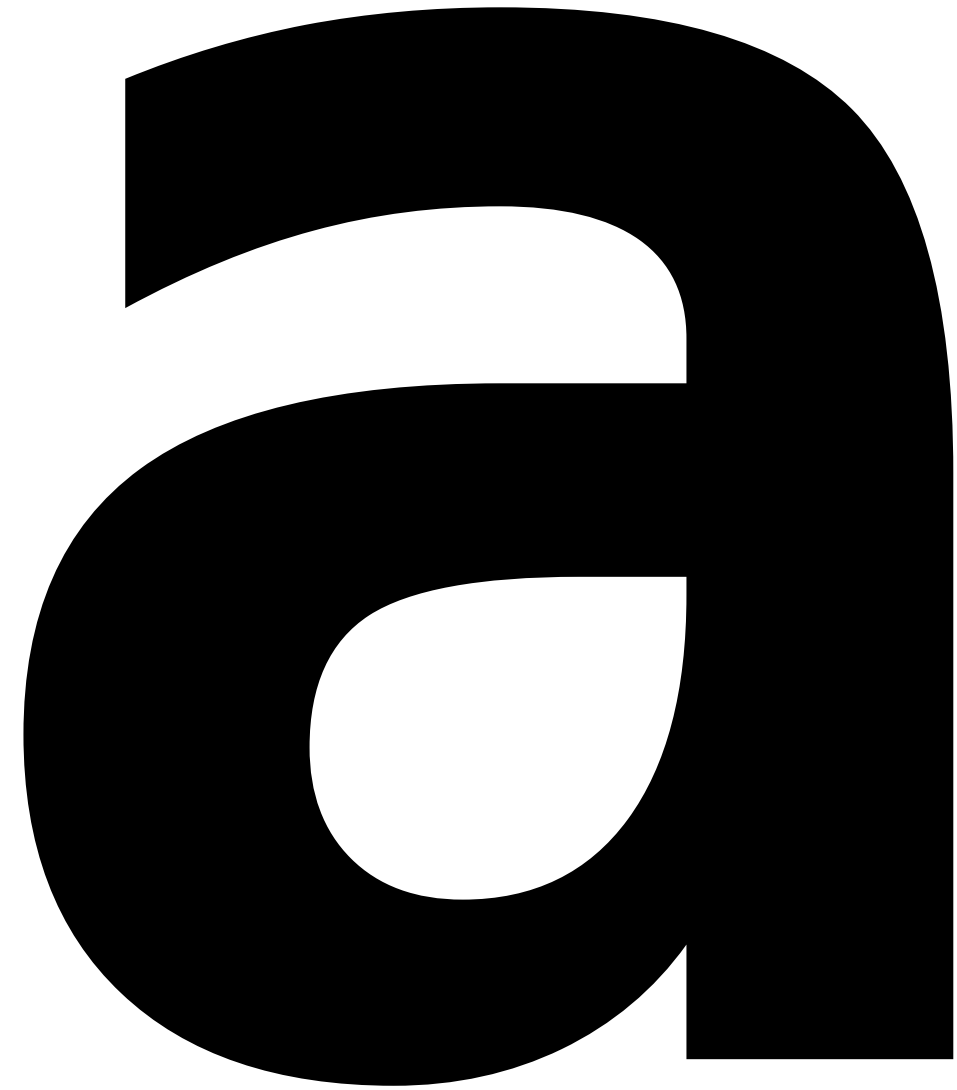
u

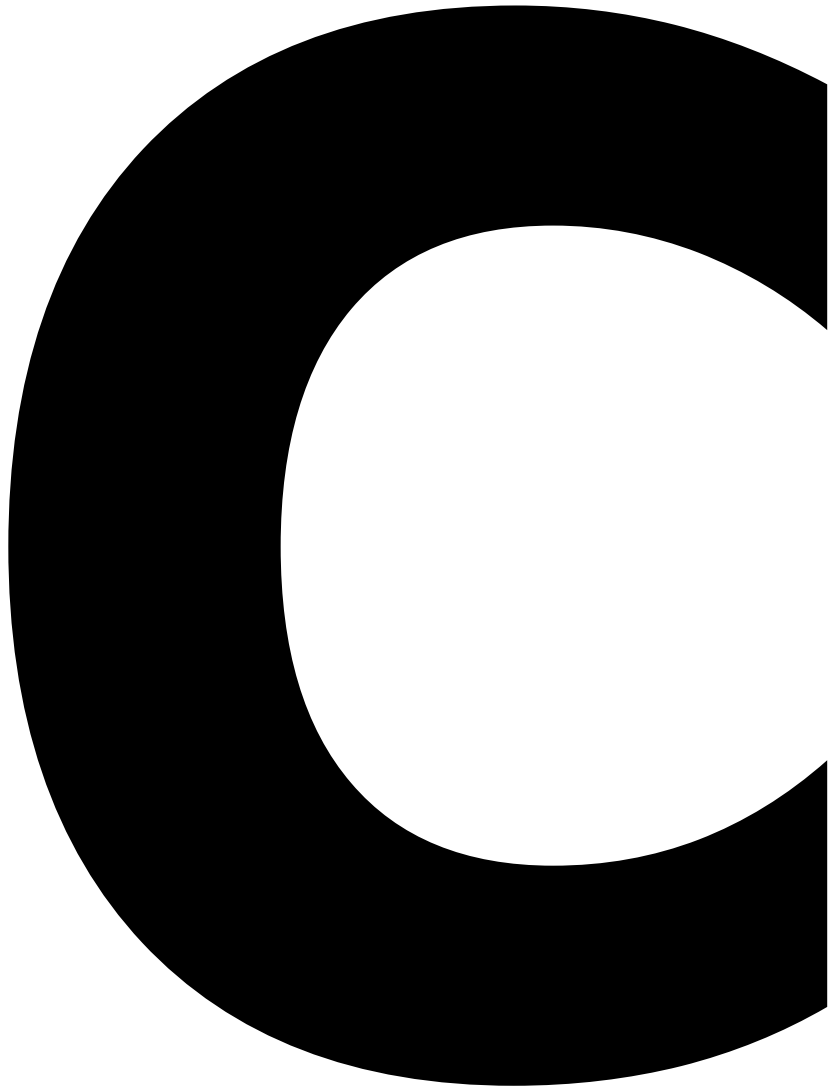


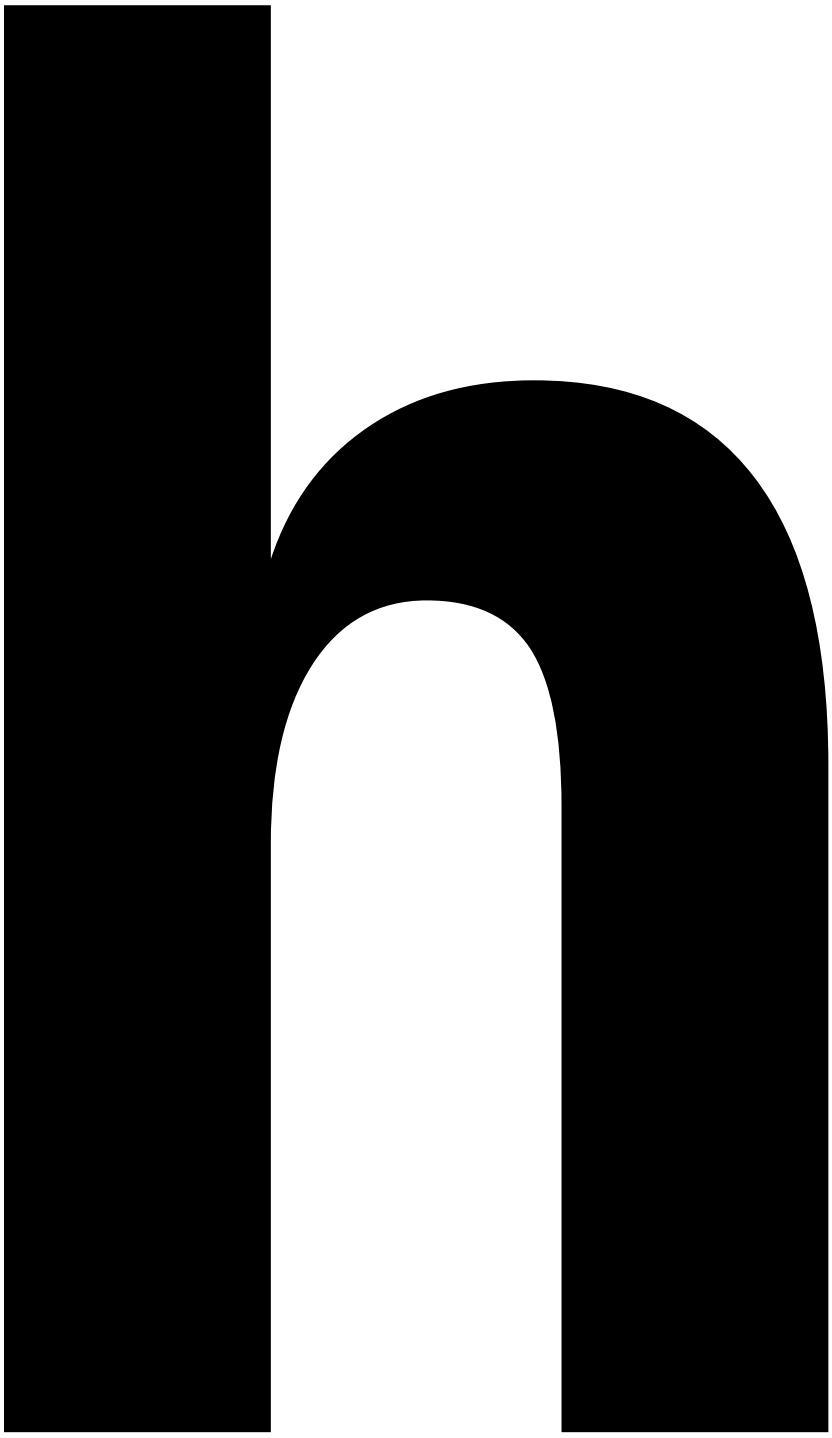
d

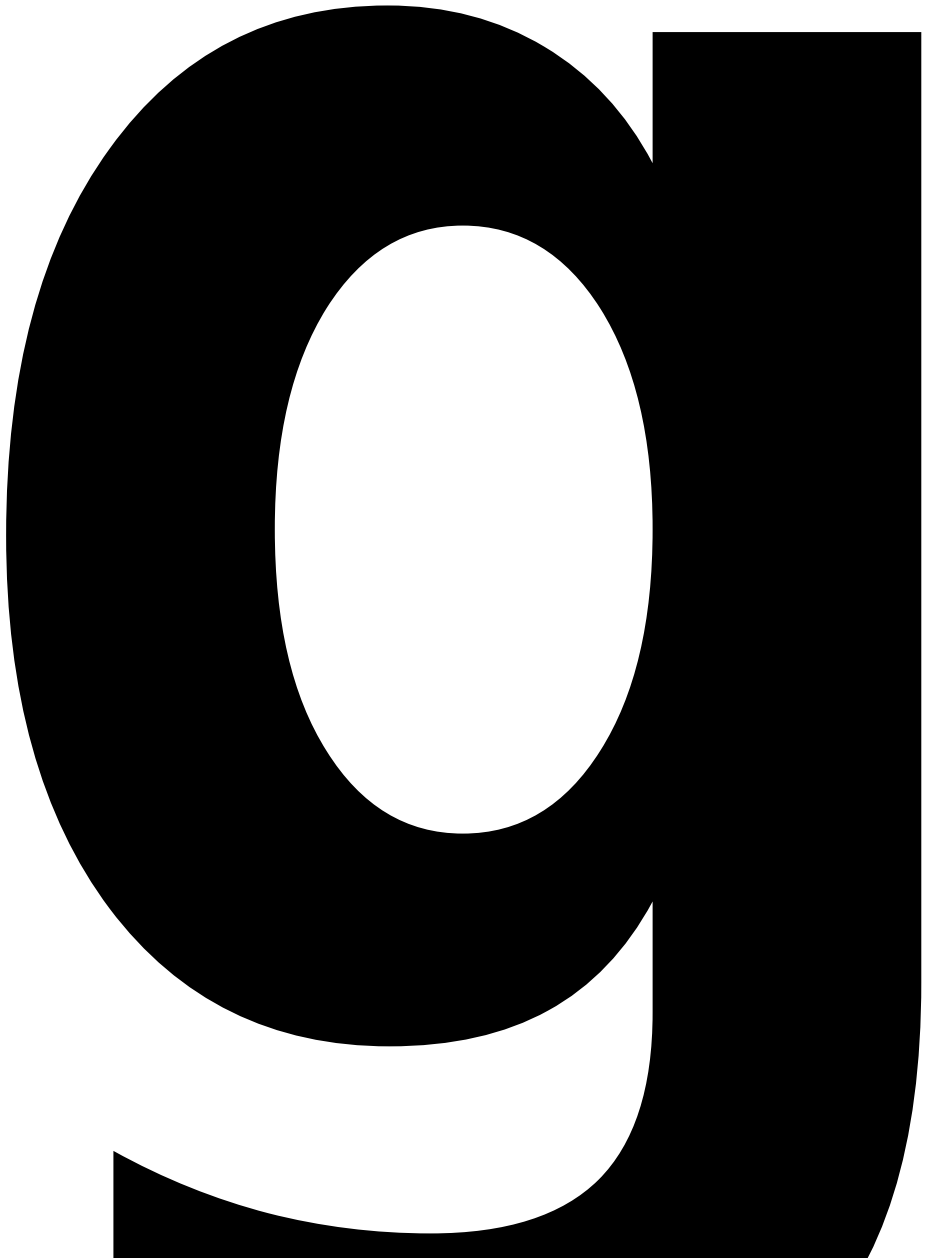


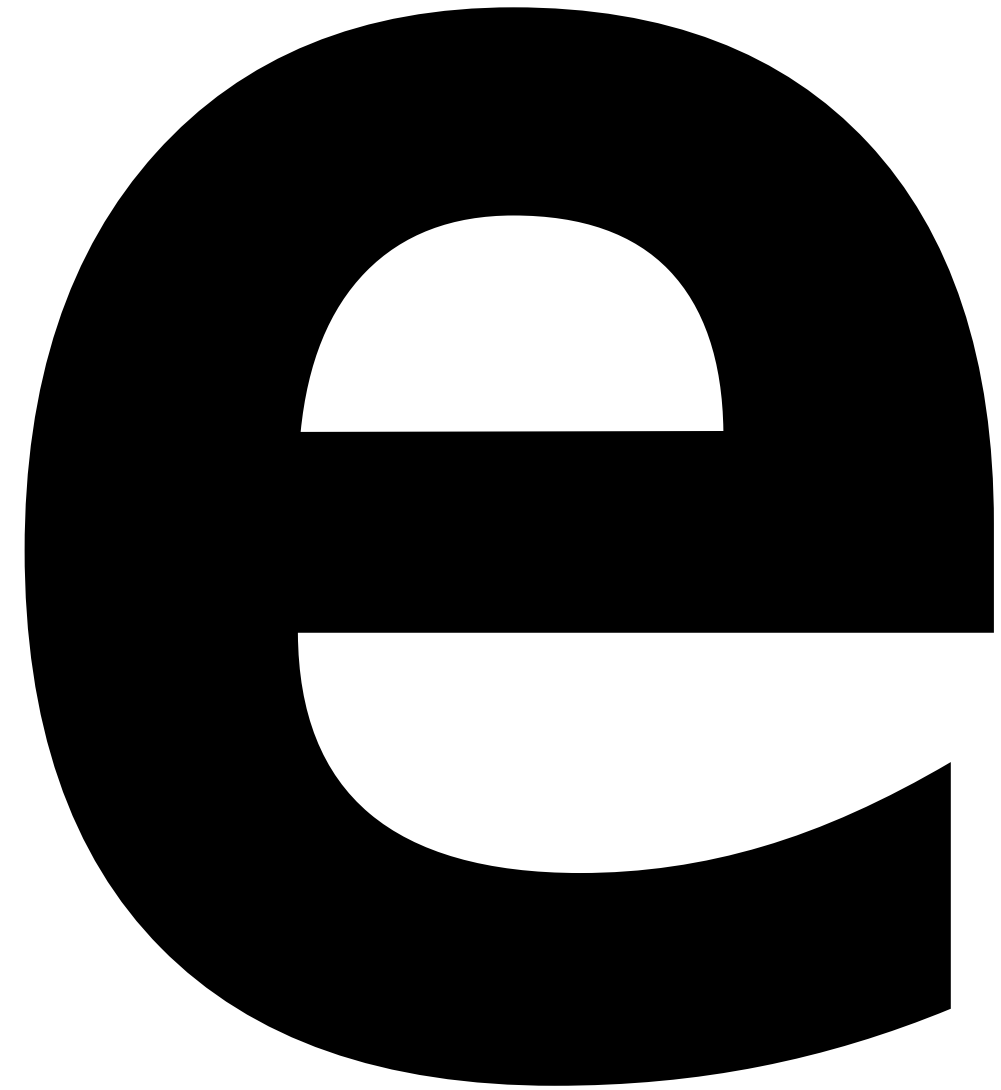


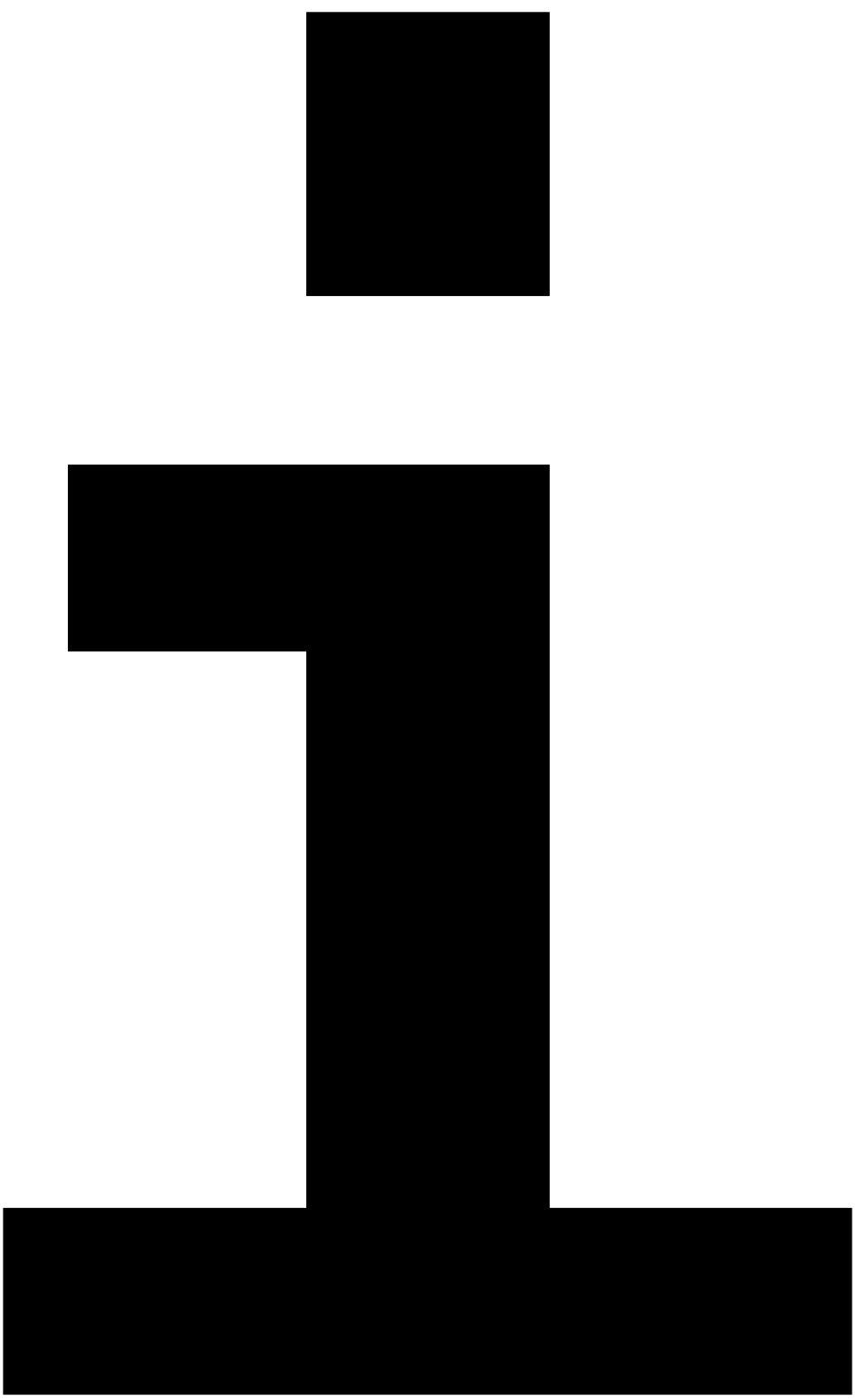


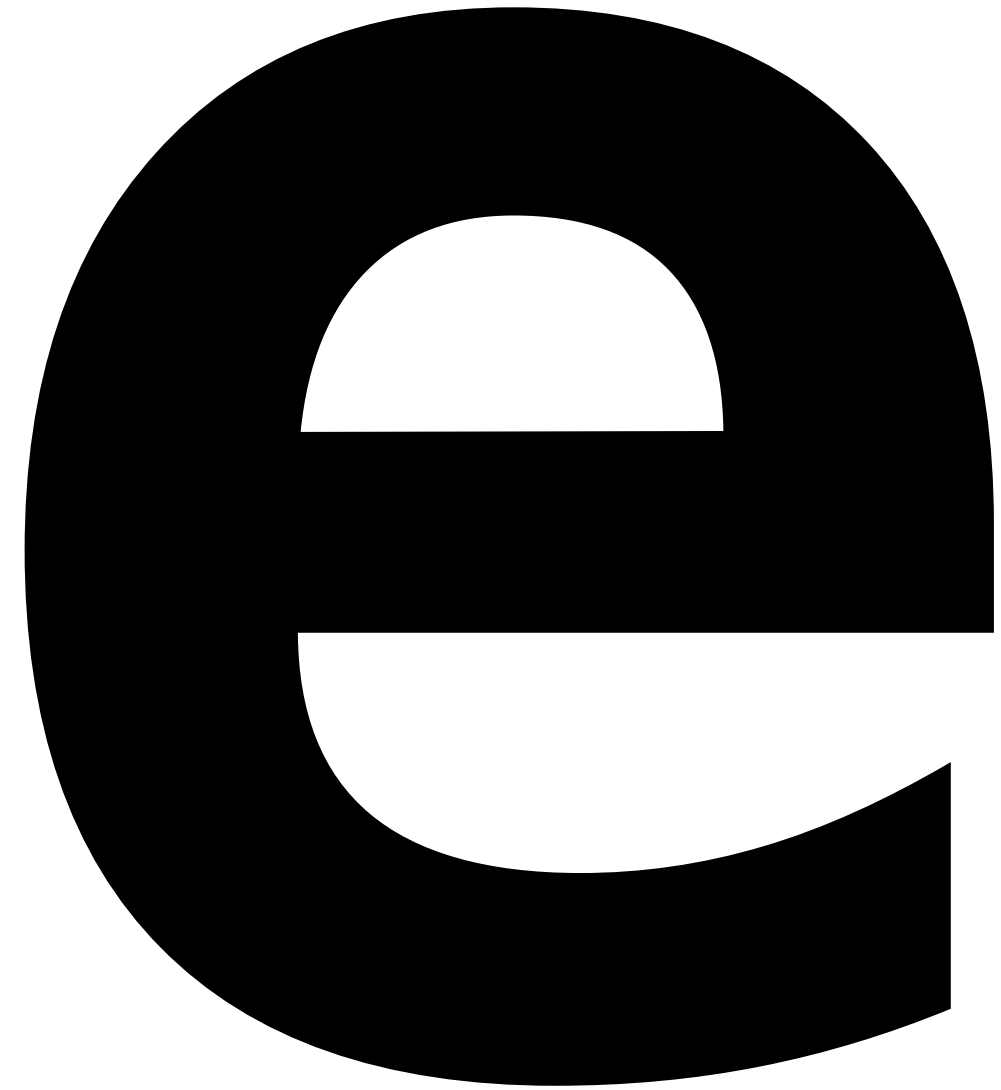




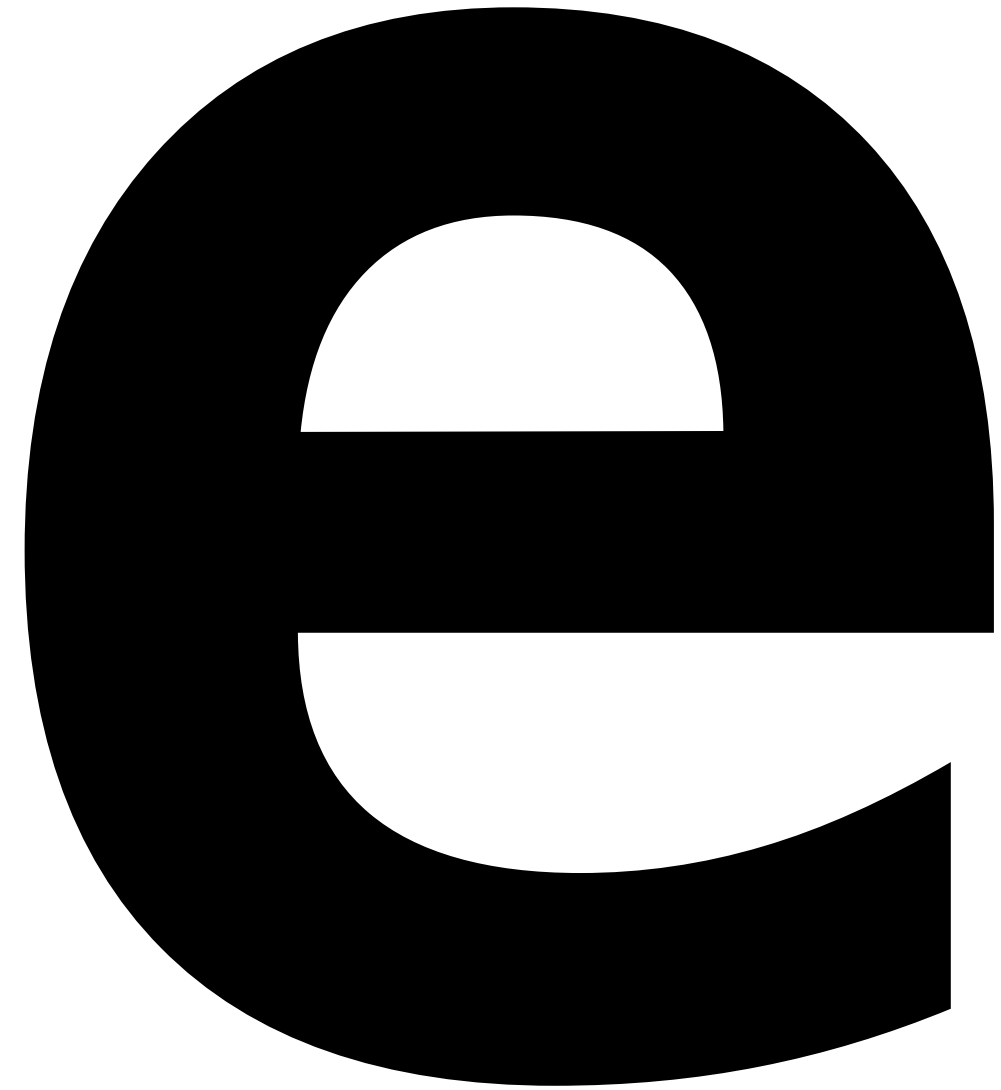


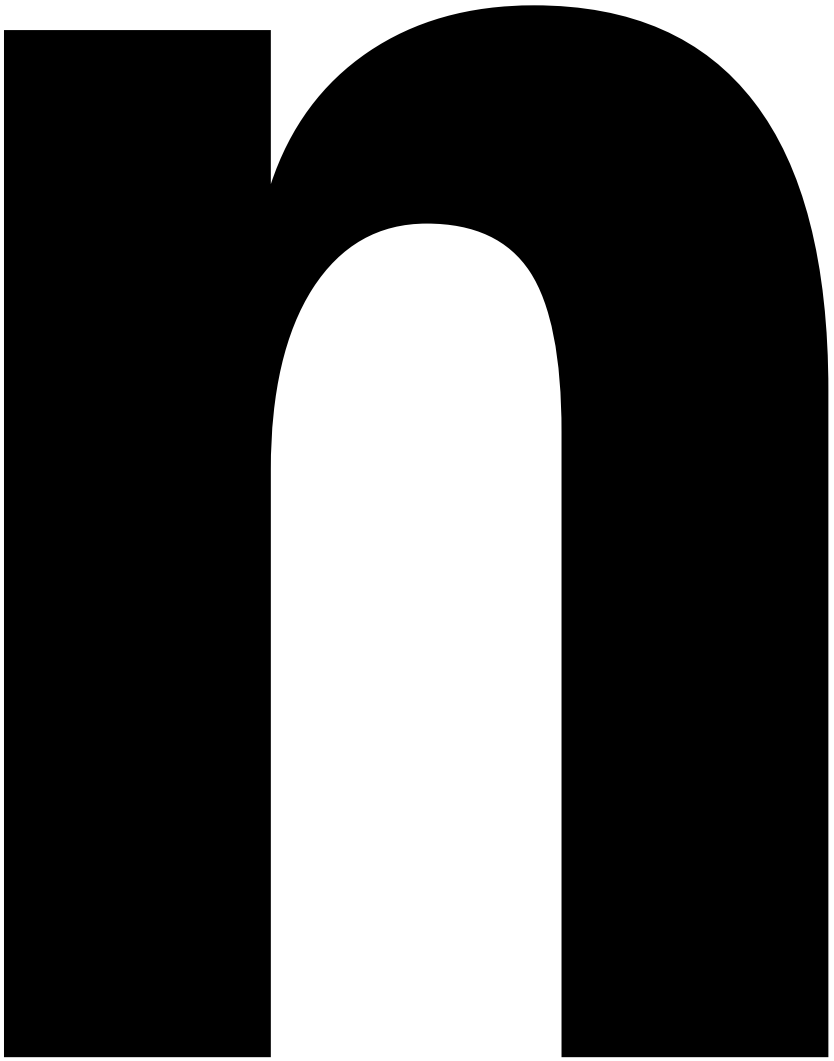


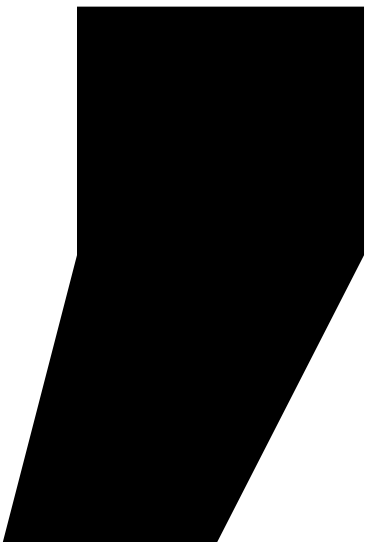




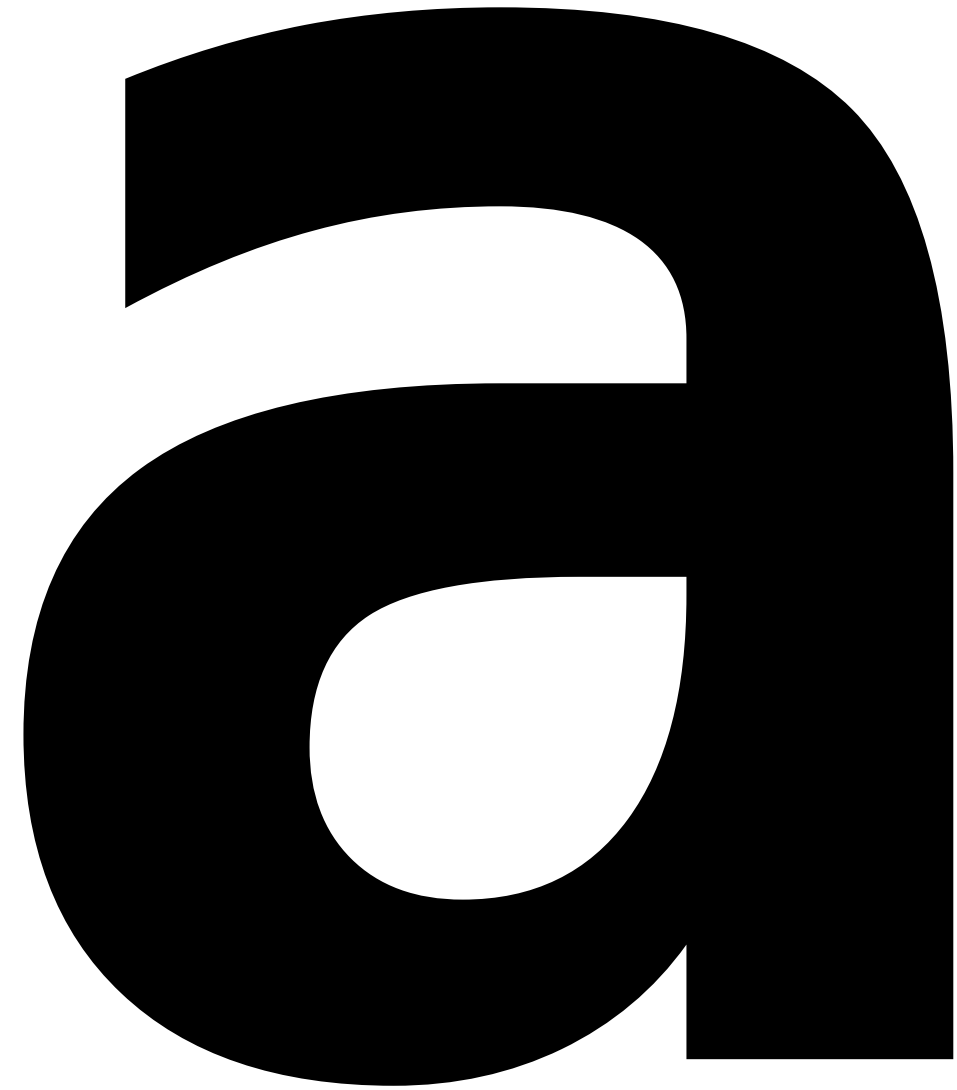
S





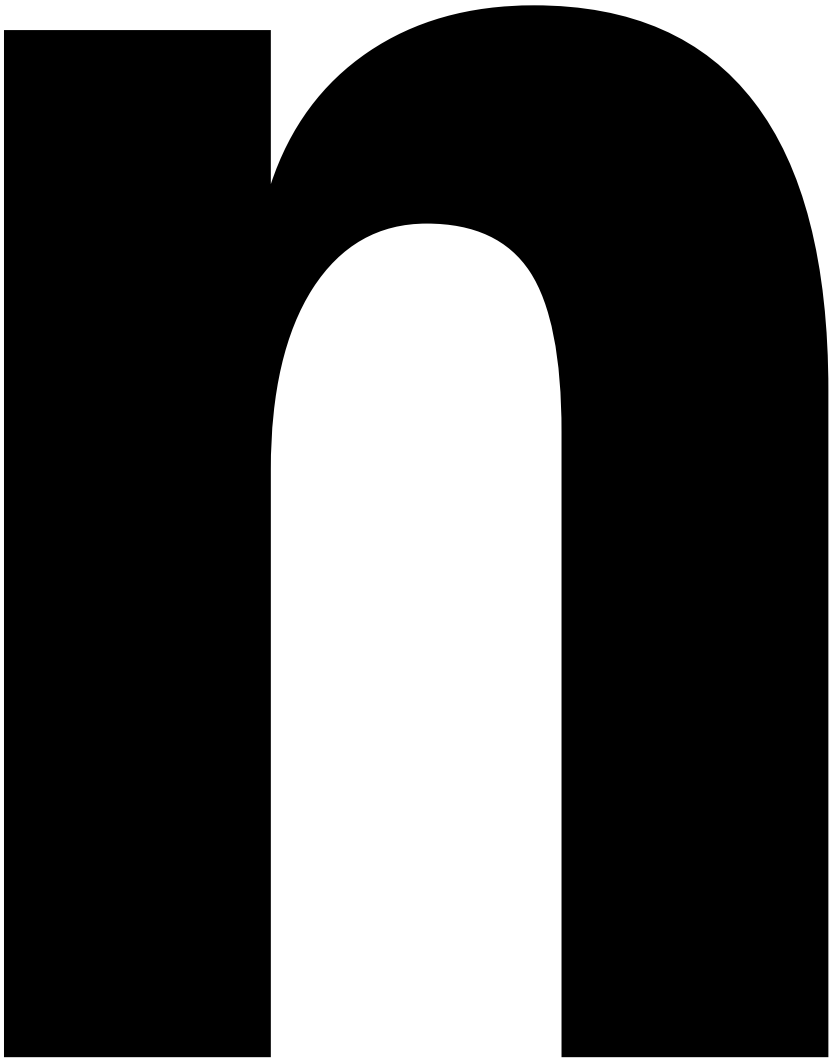


d

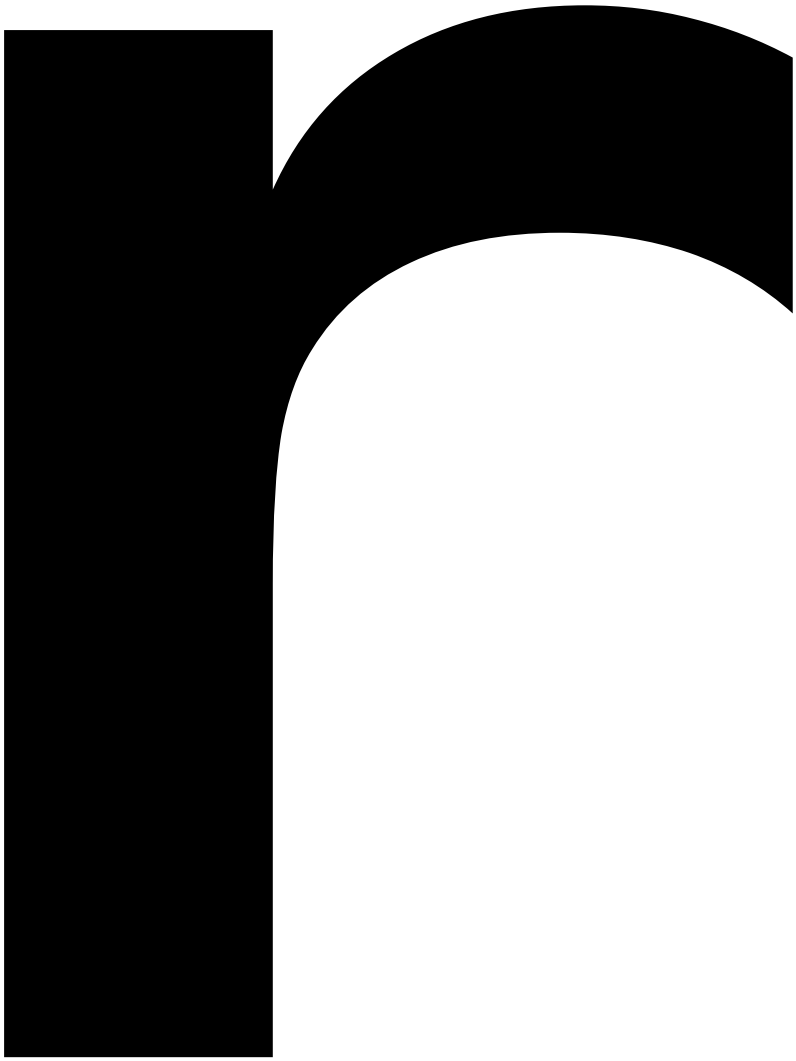


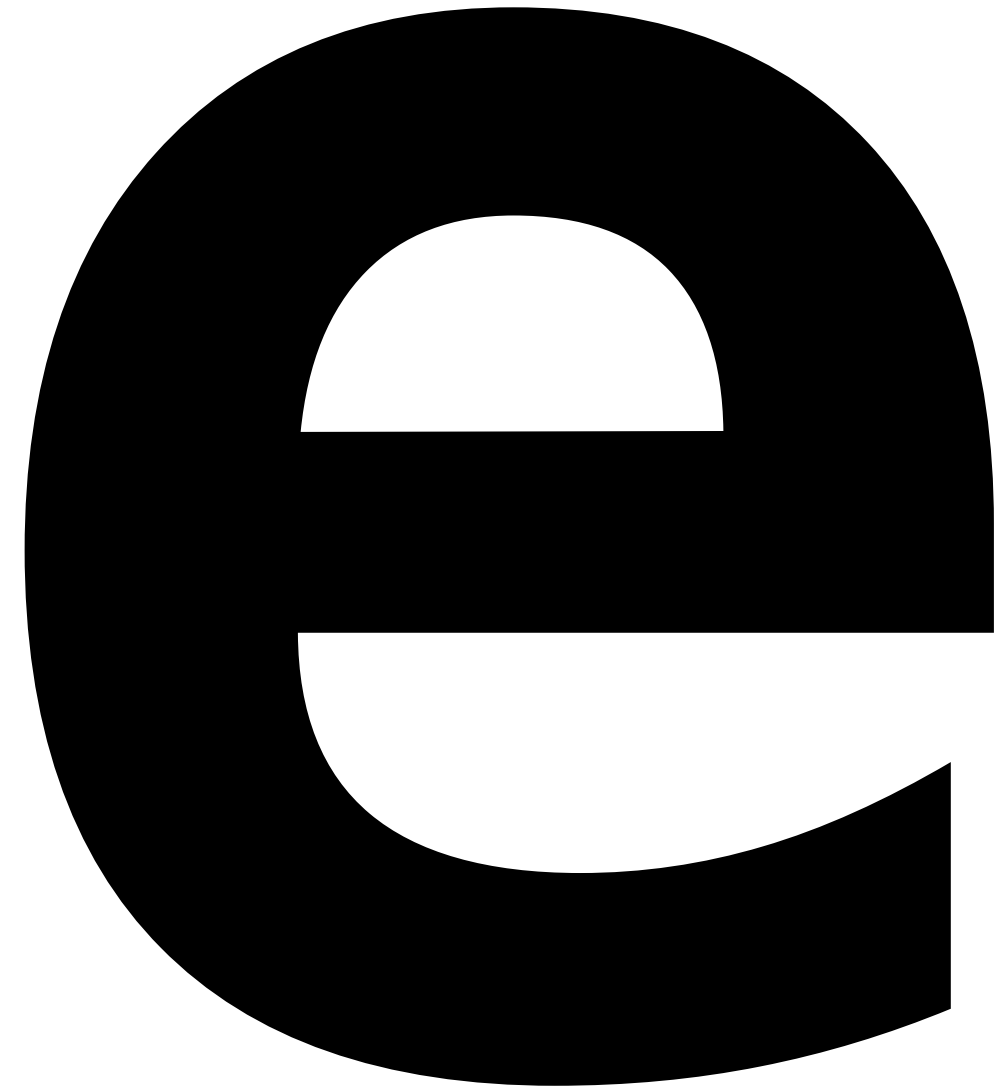
S

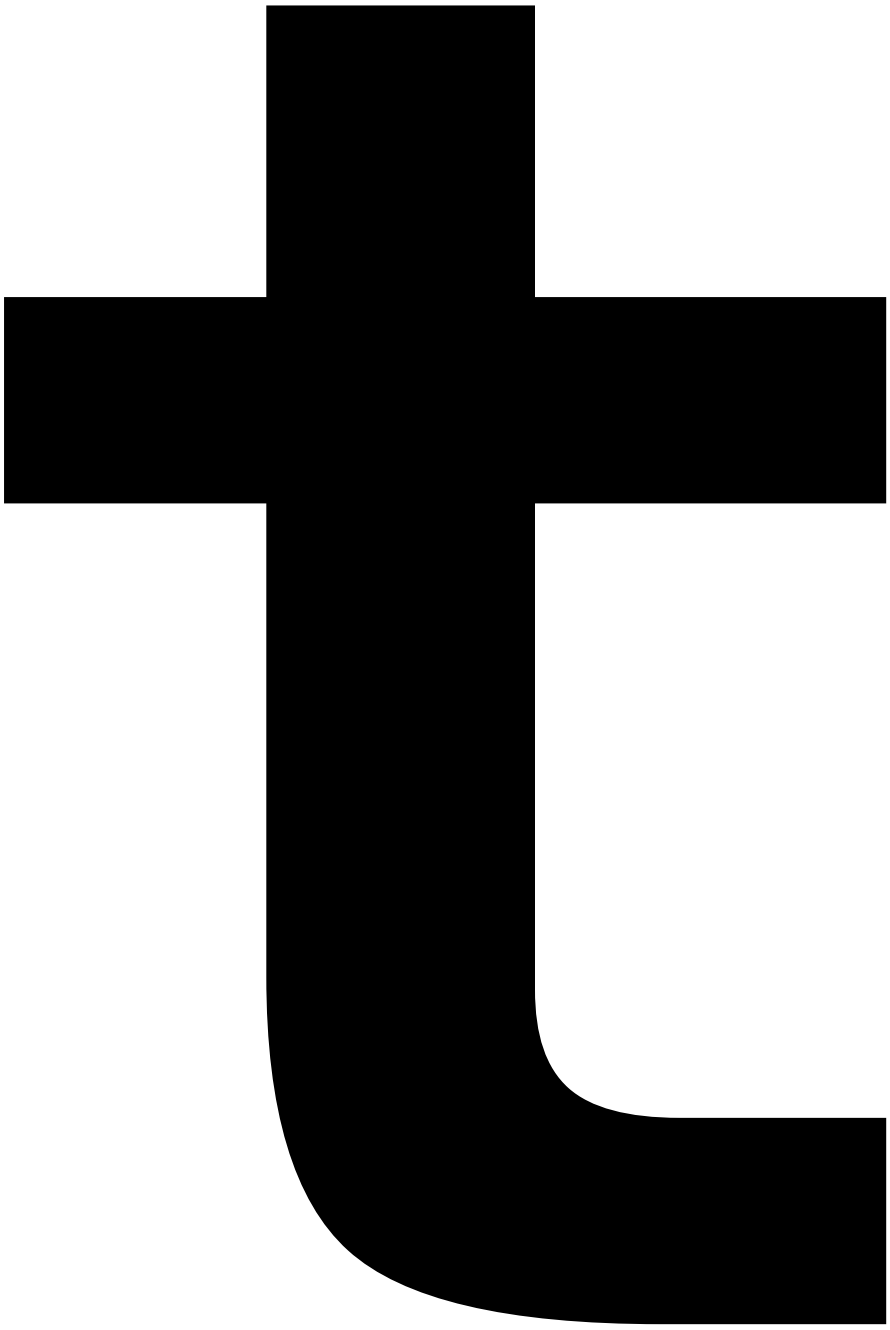
S

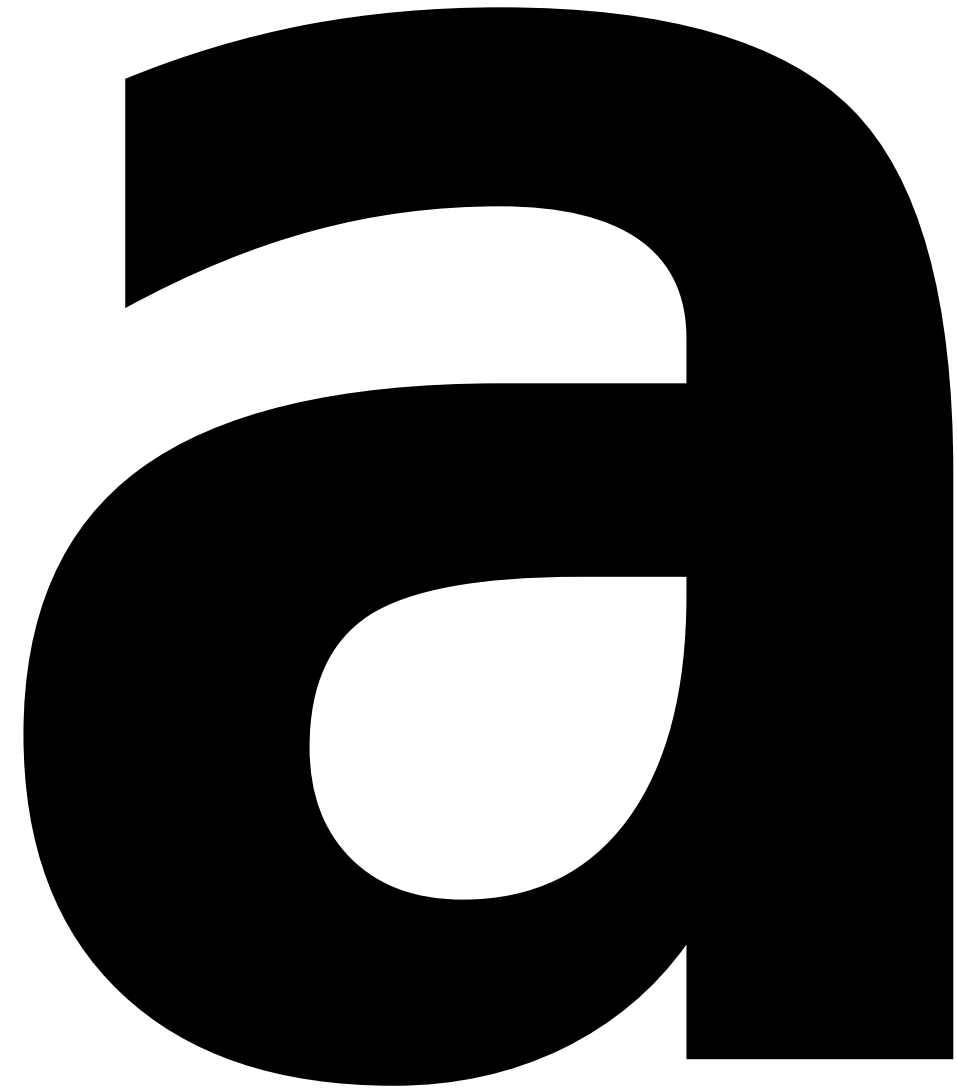


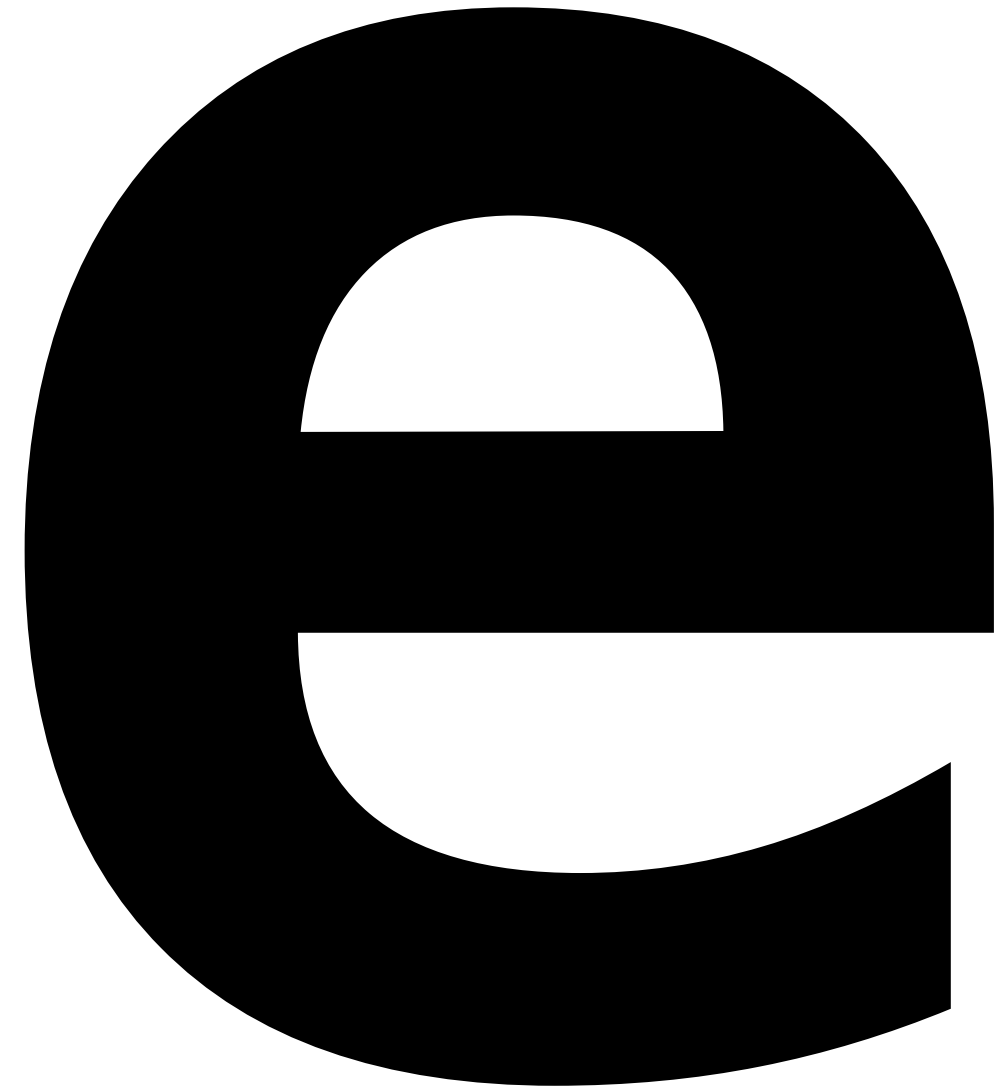
u

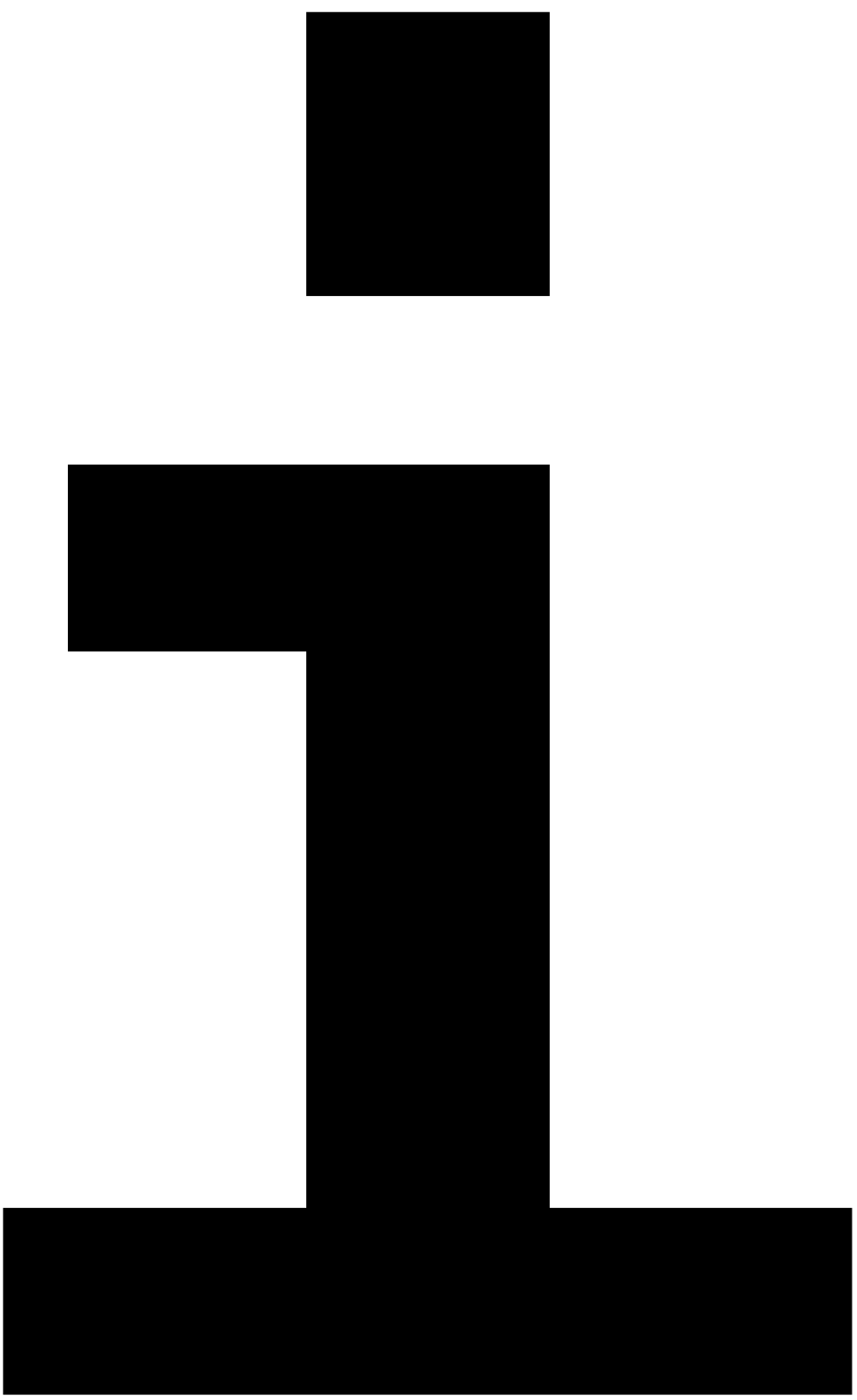


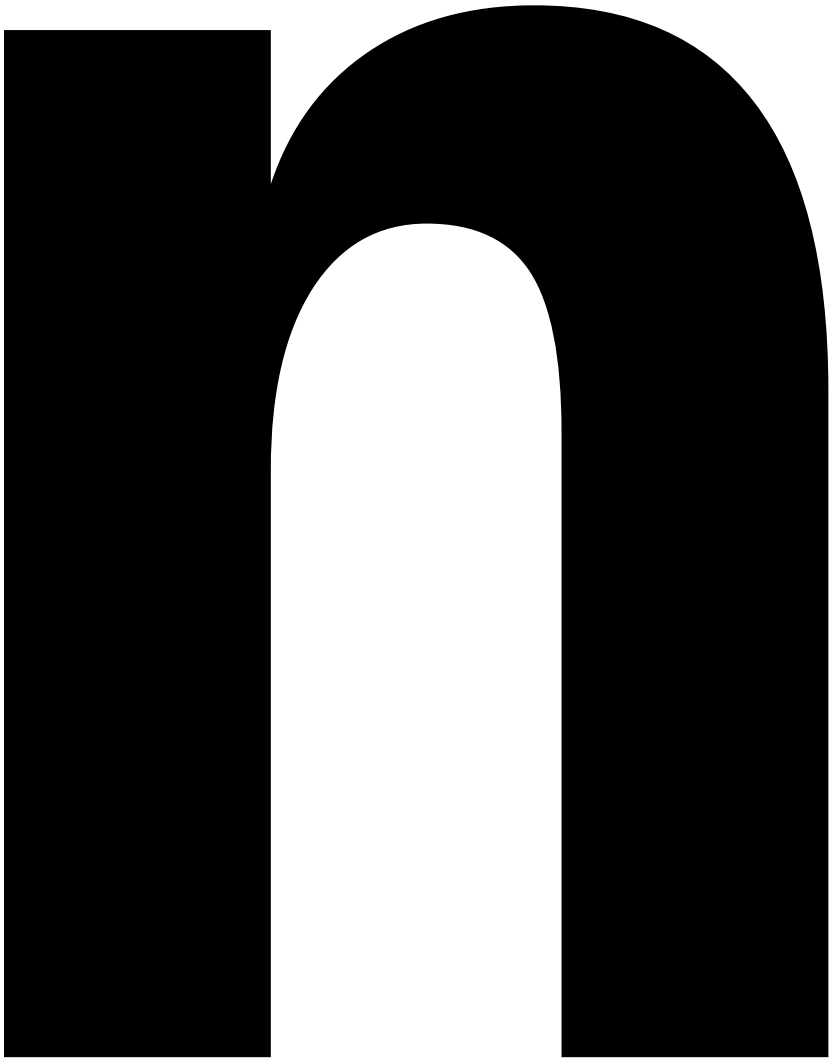


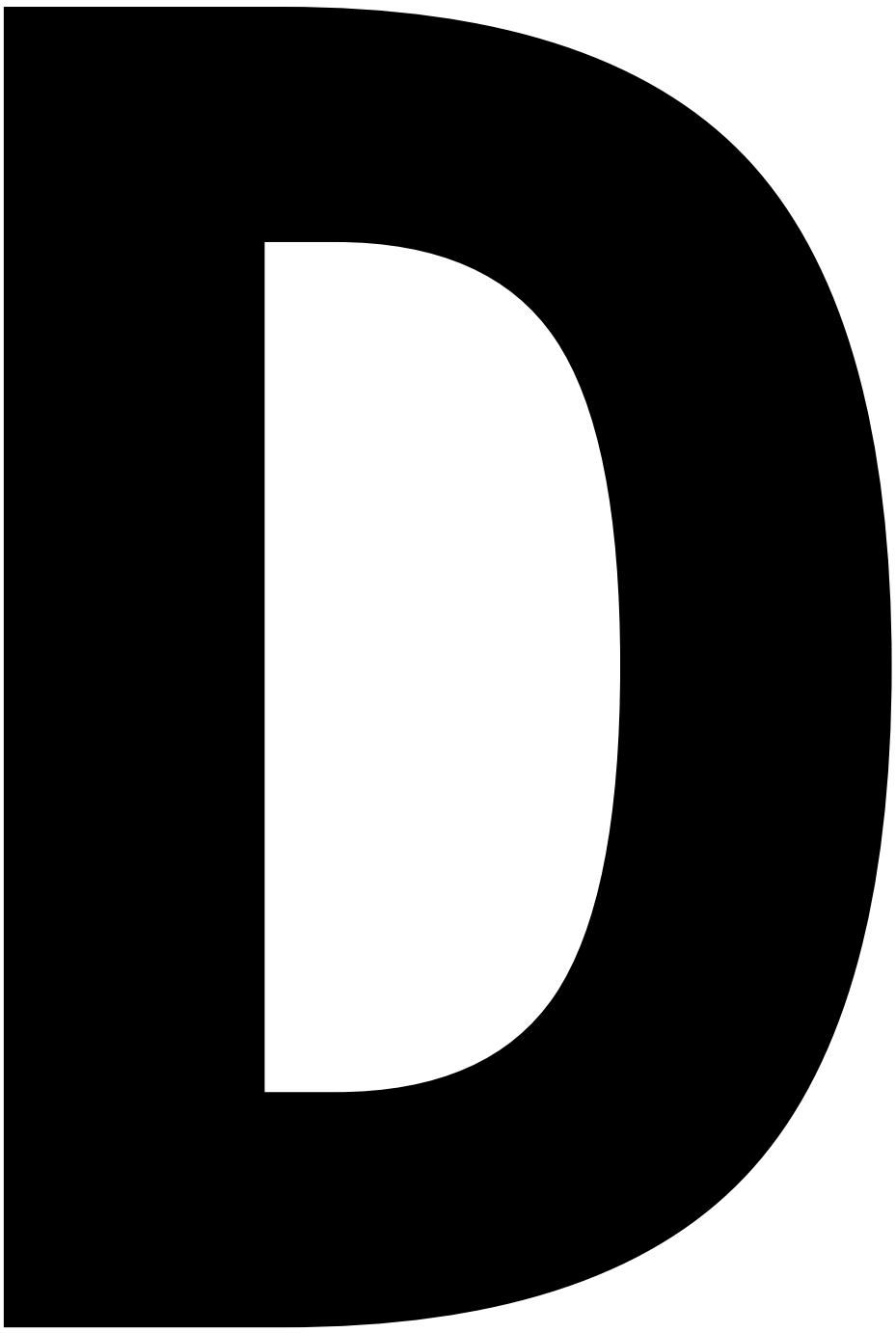


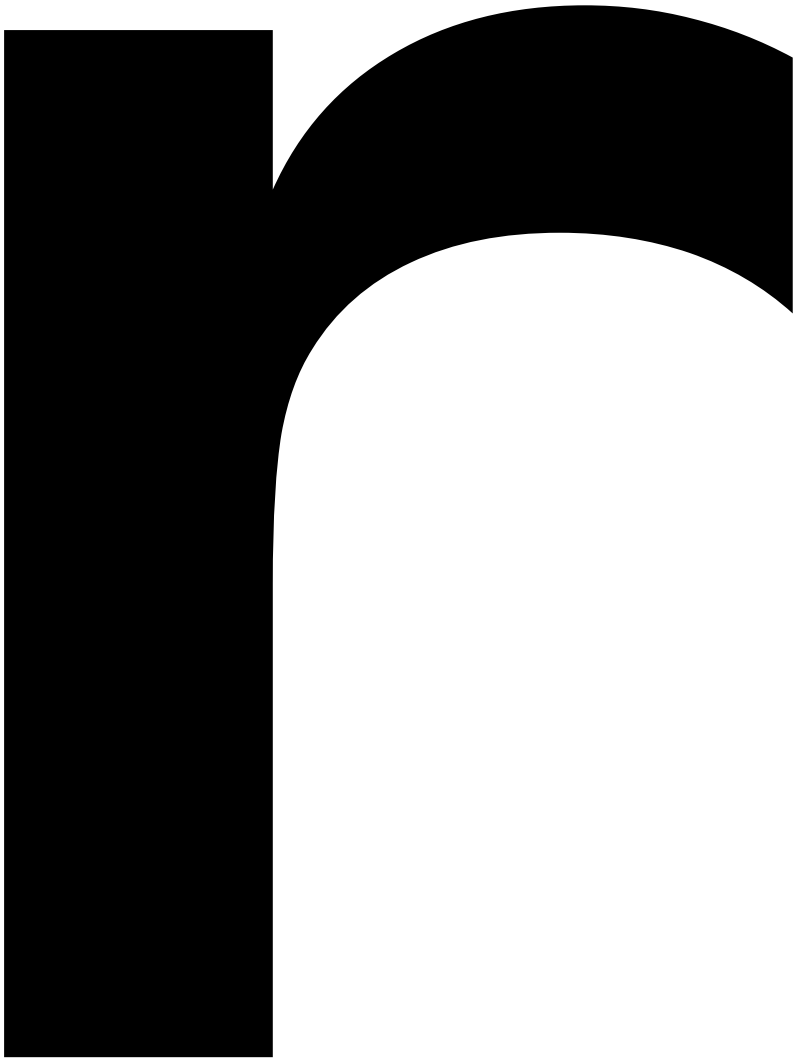


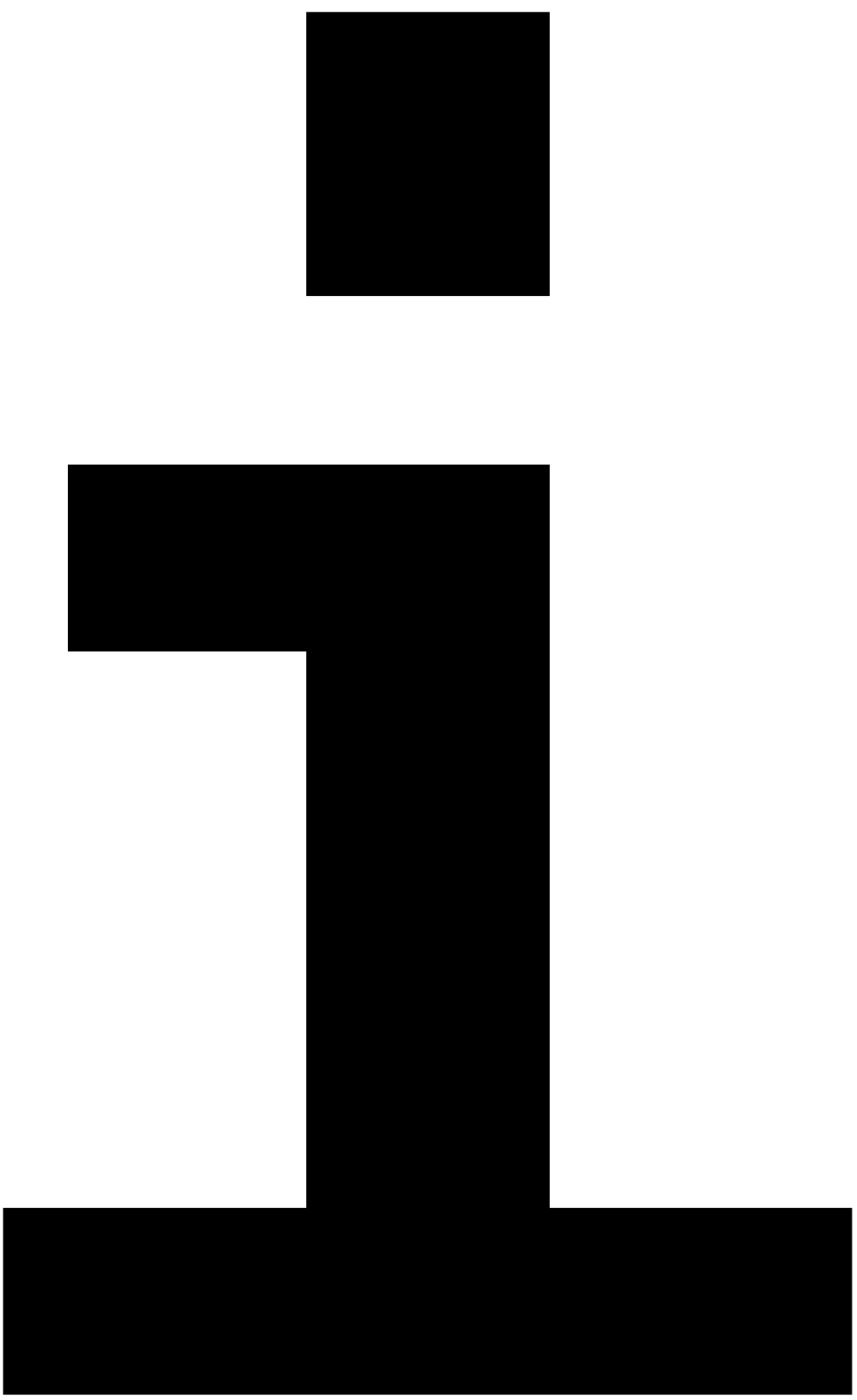


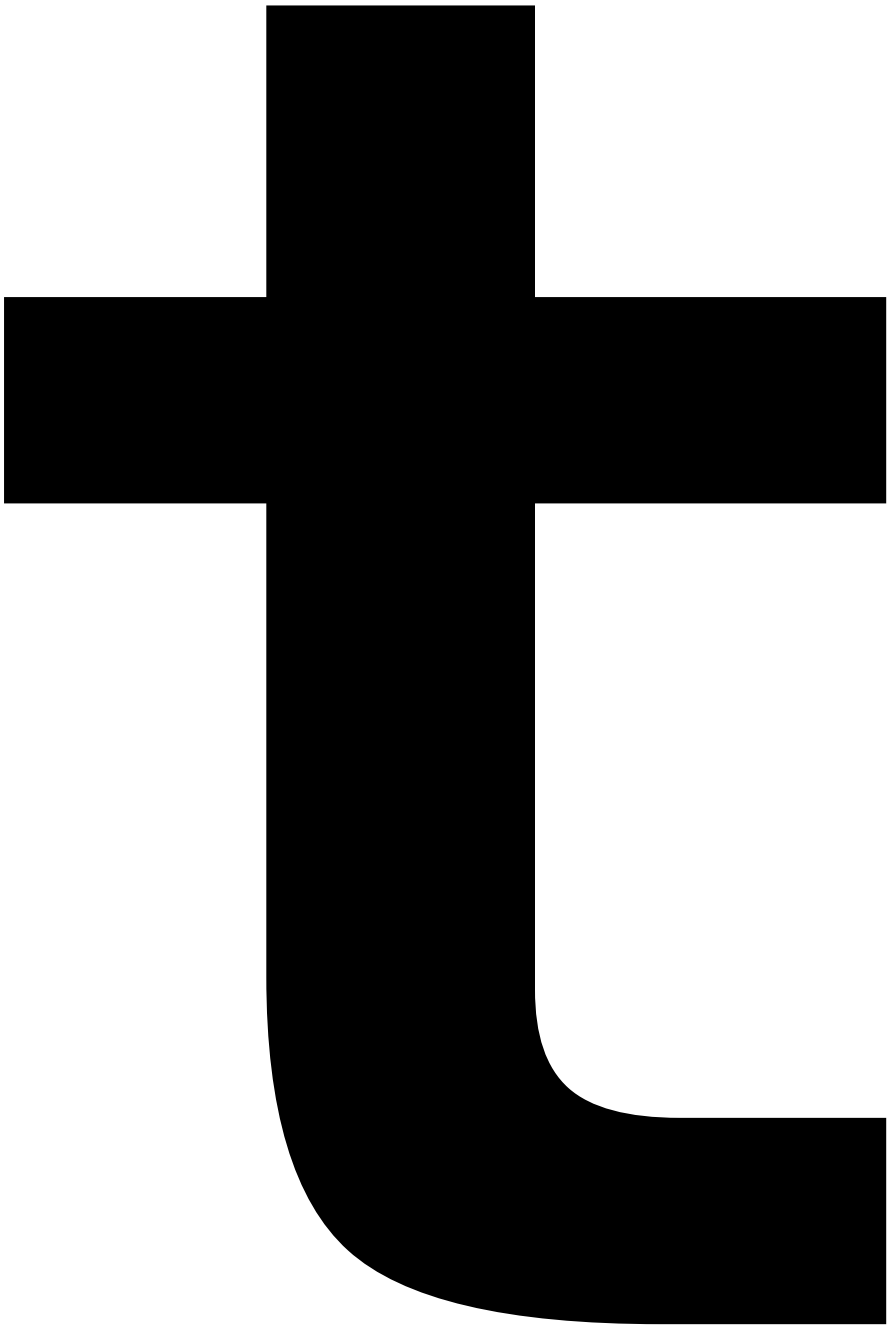


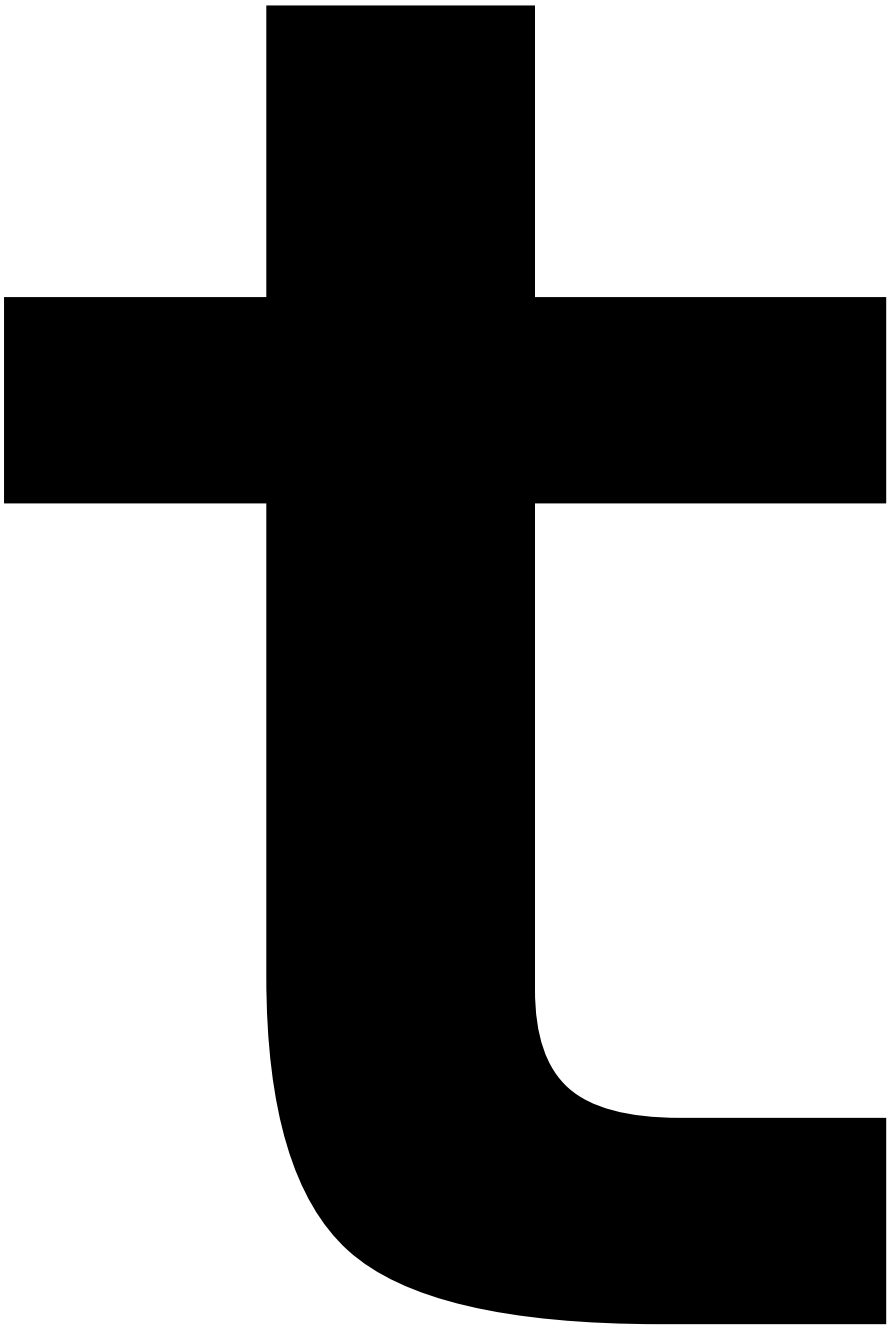


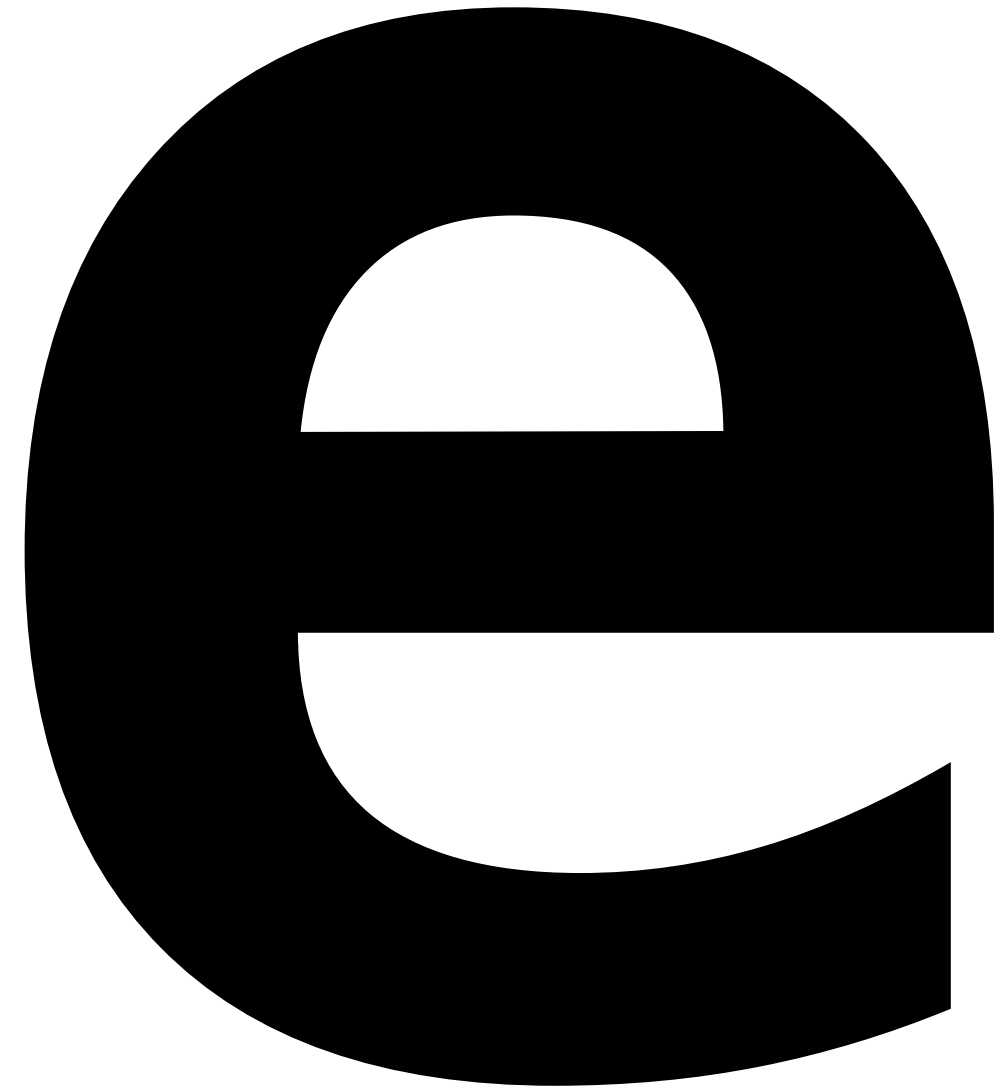


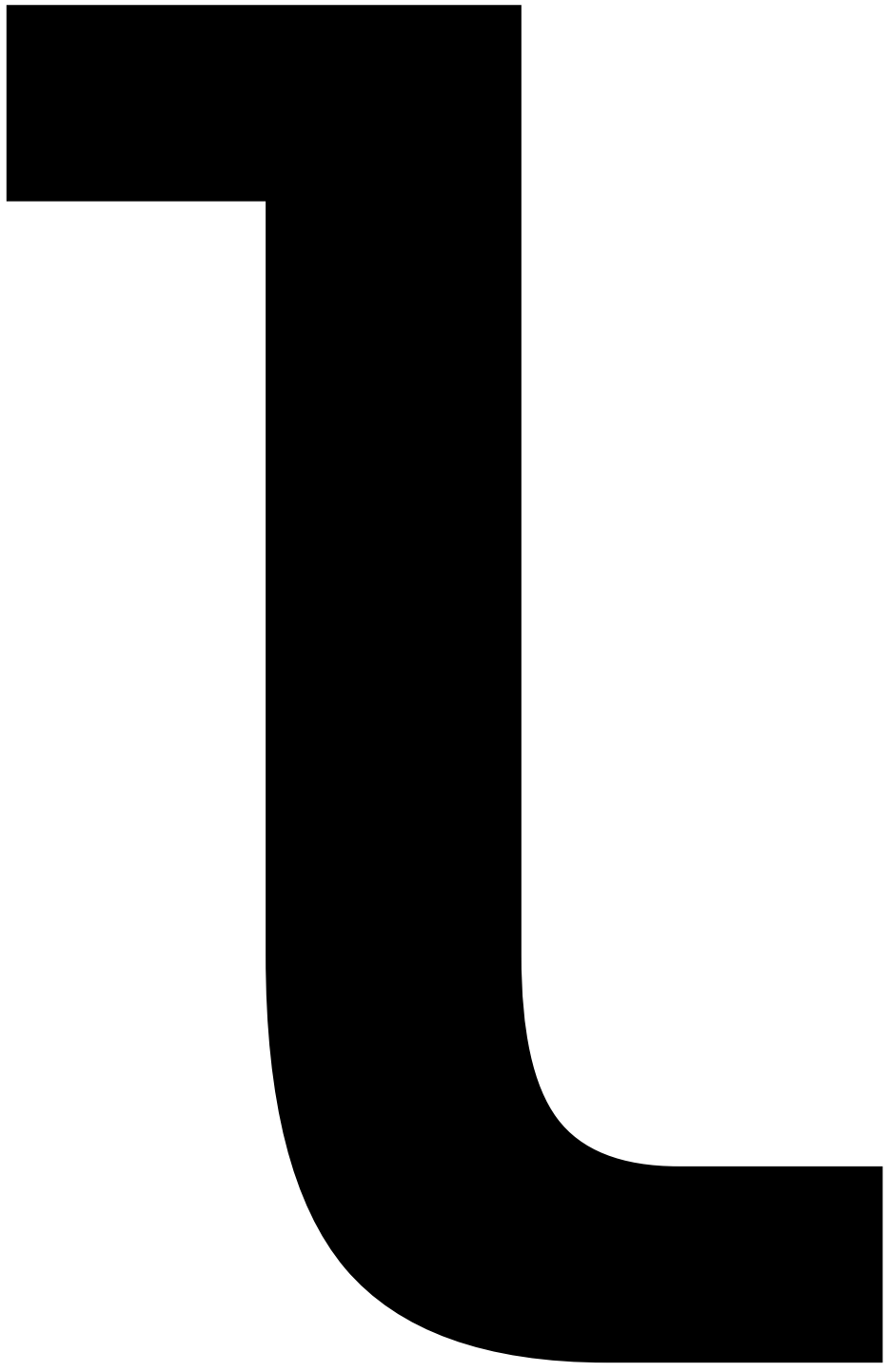


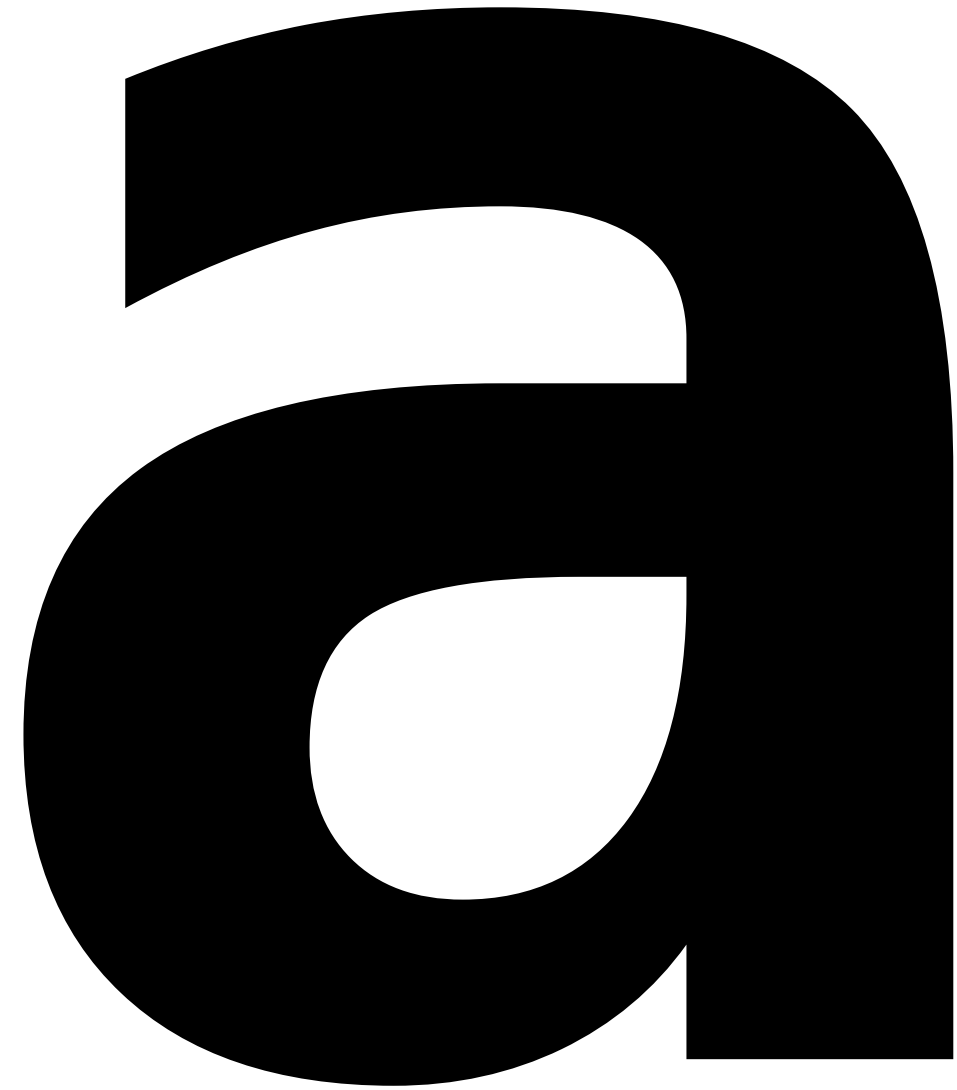


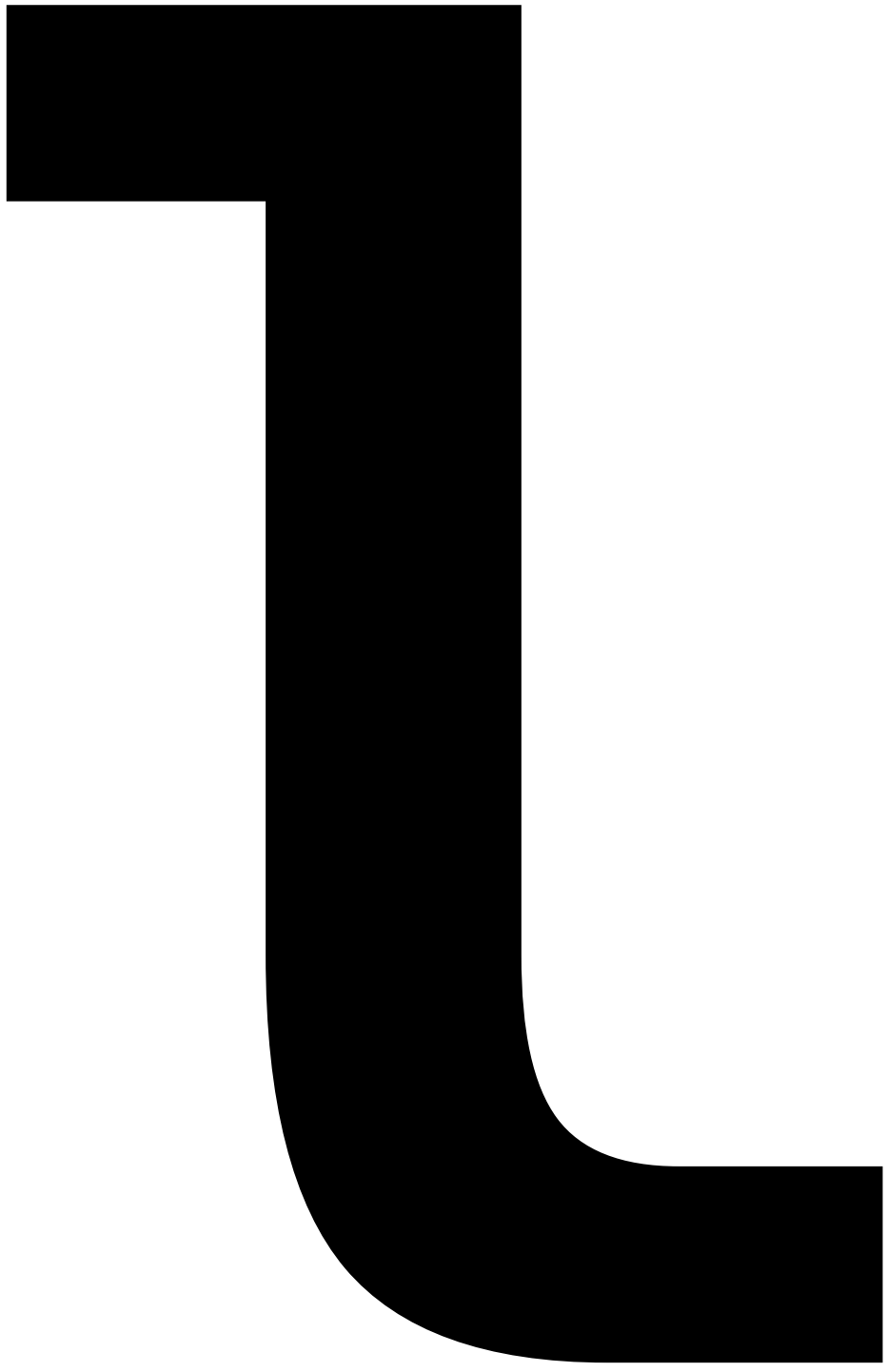


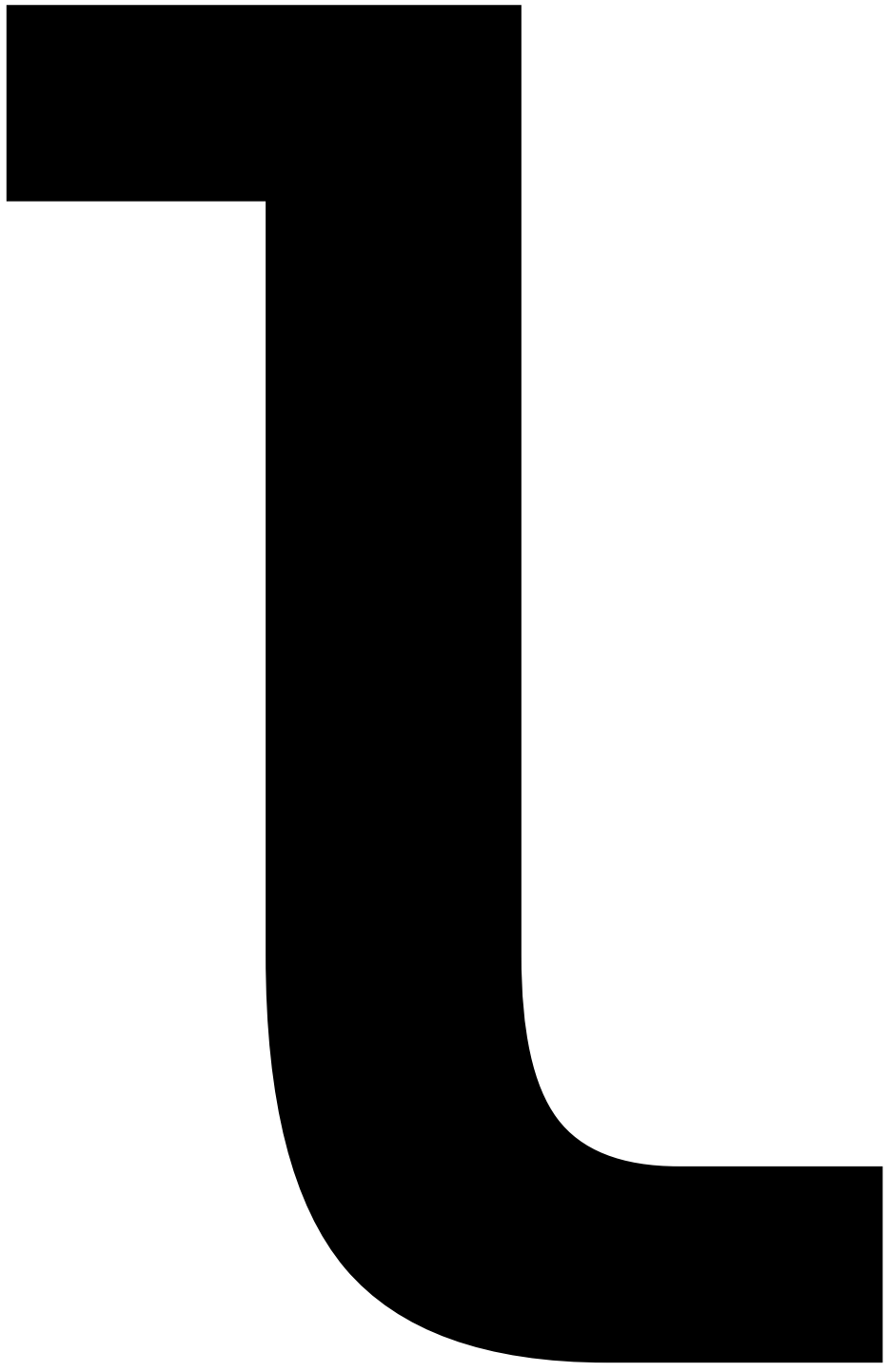


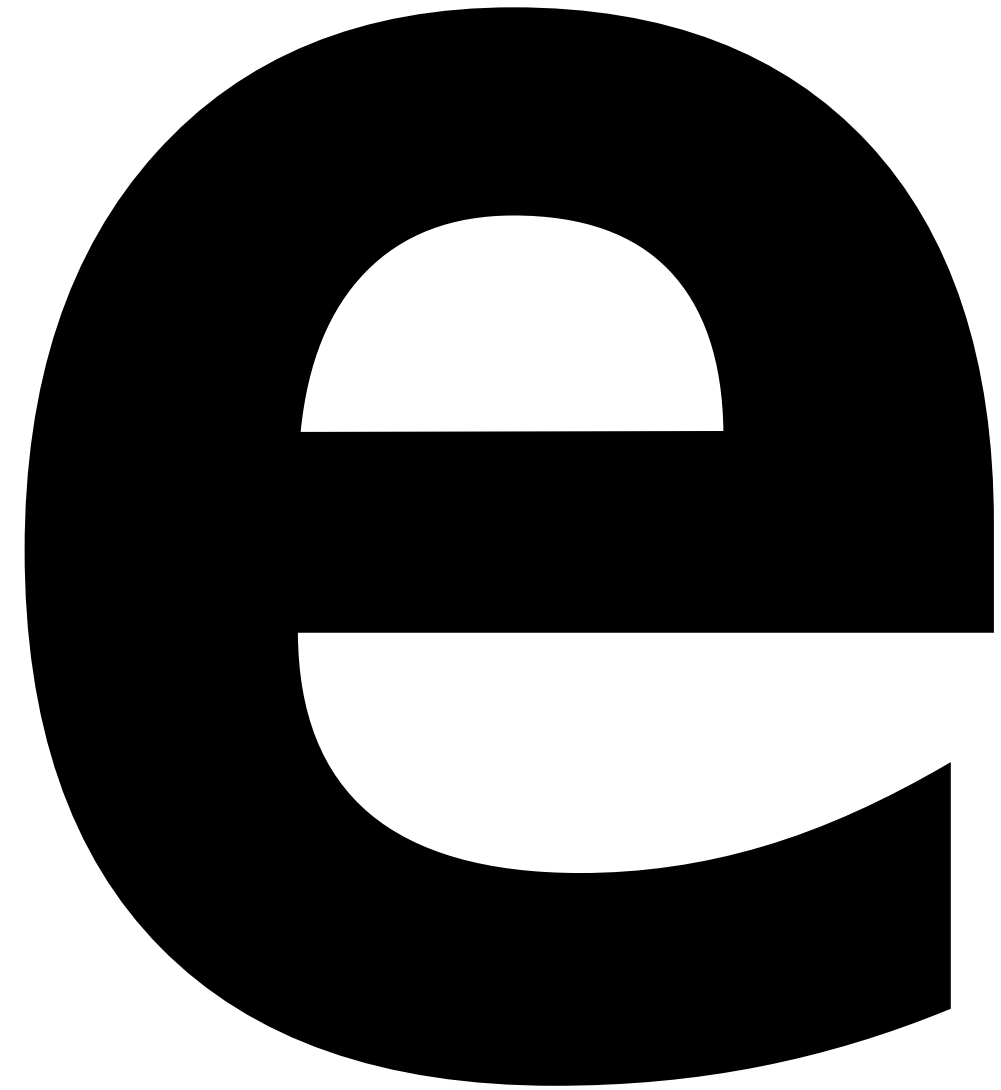


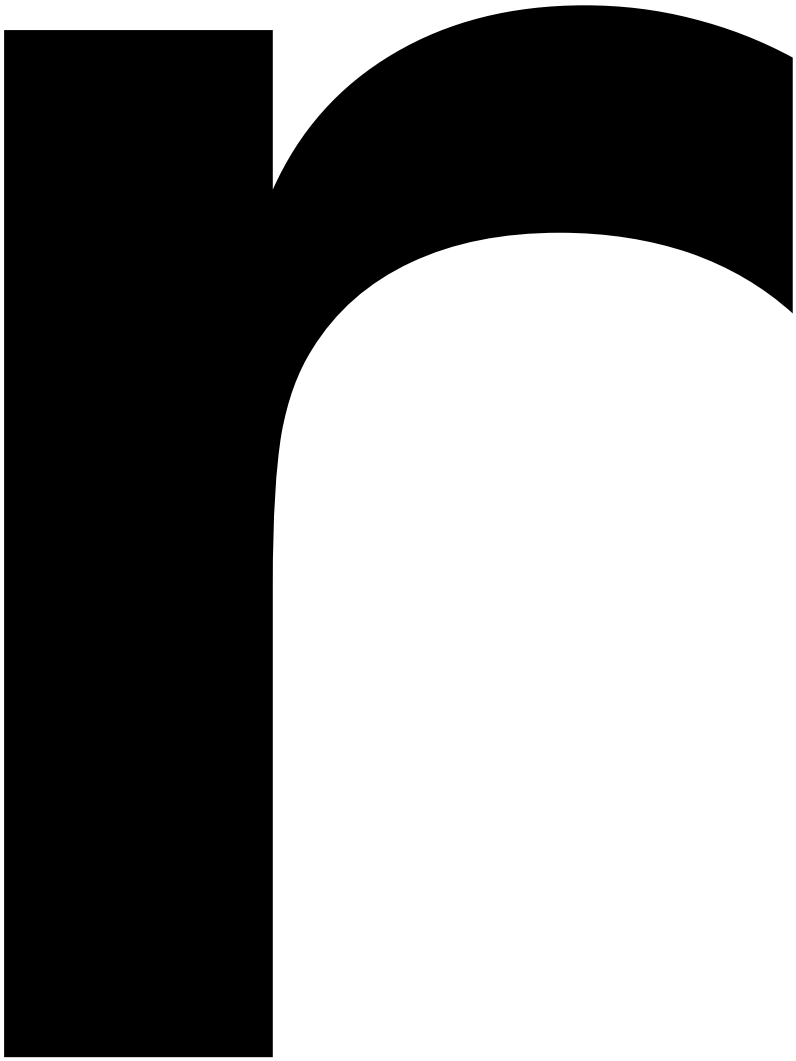




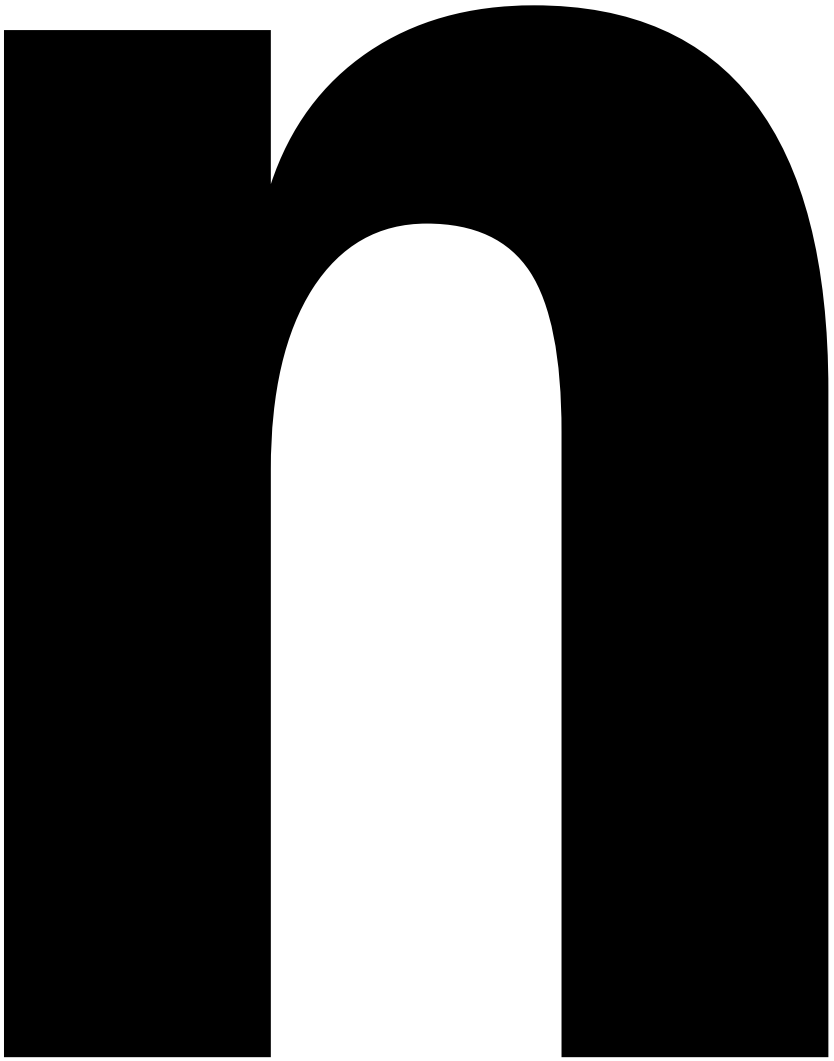


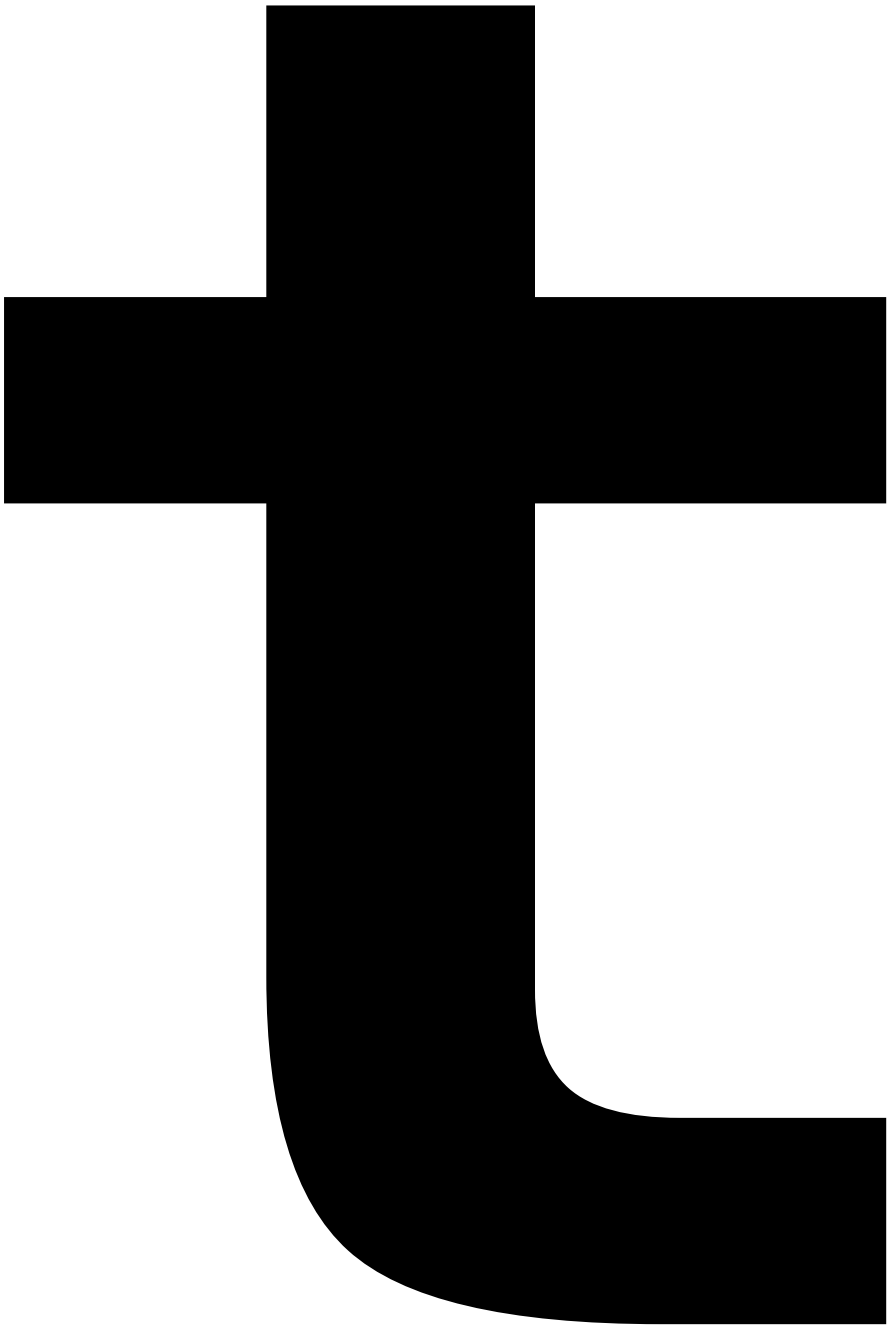


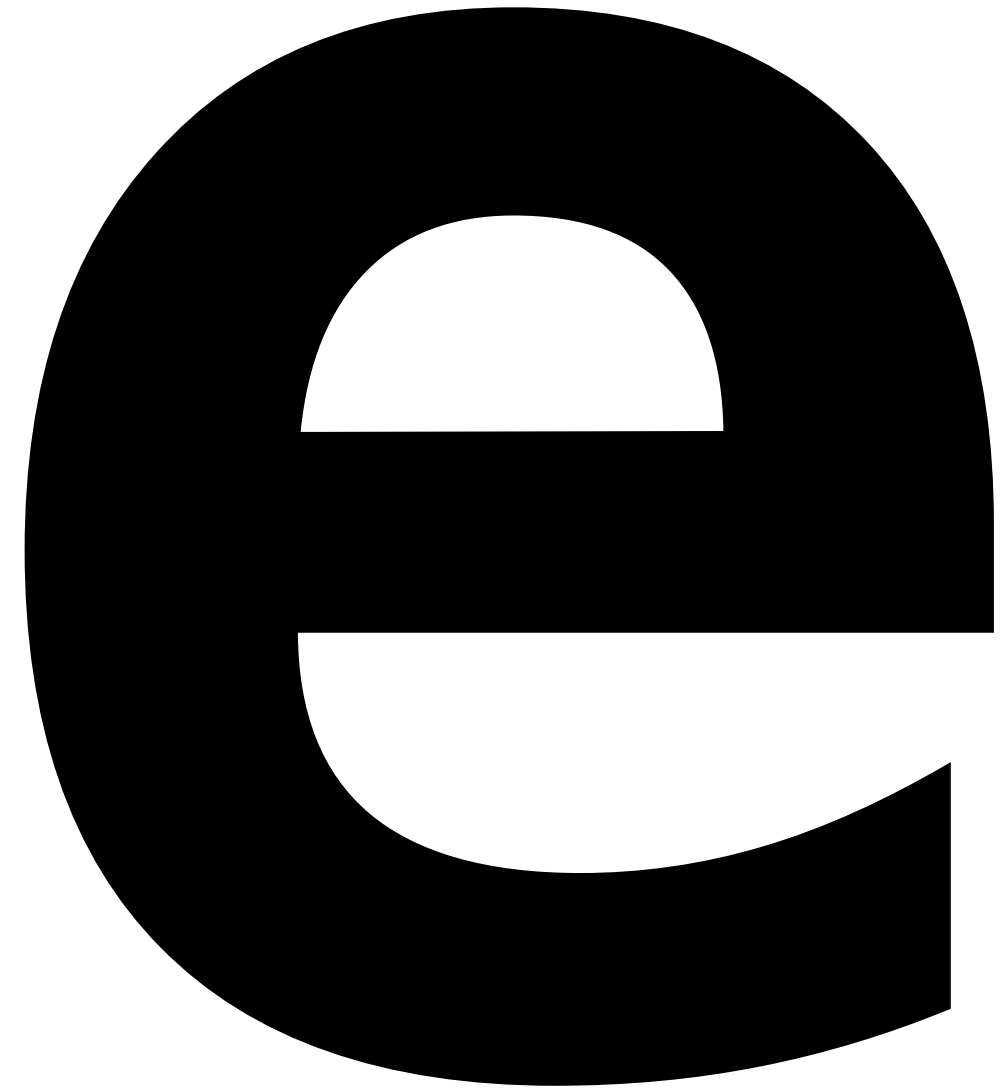


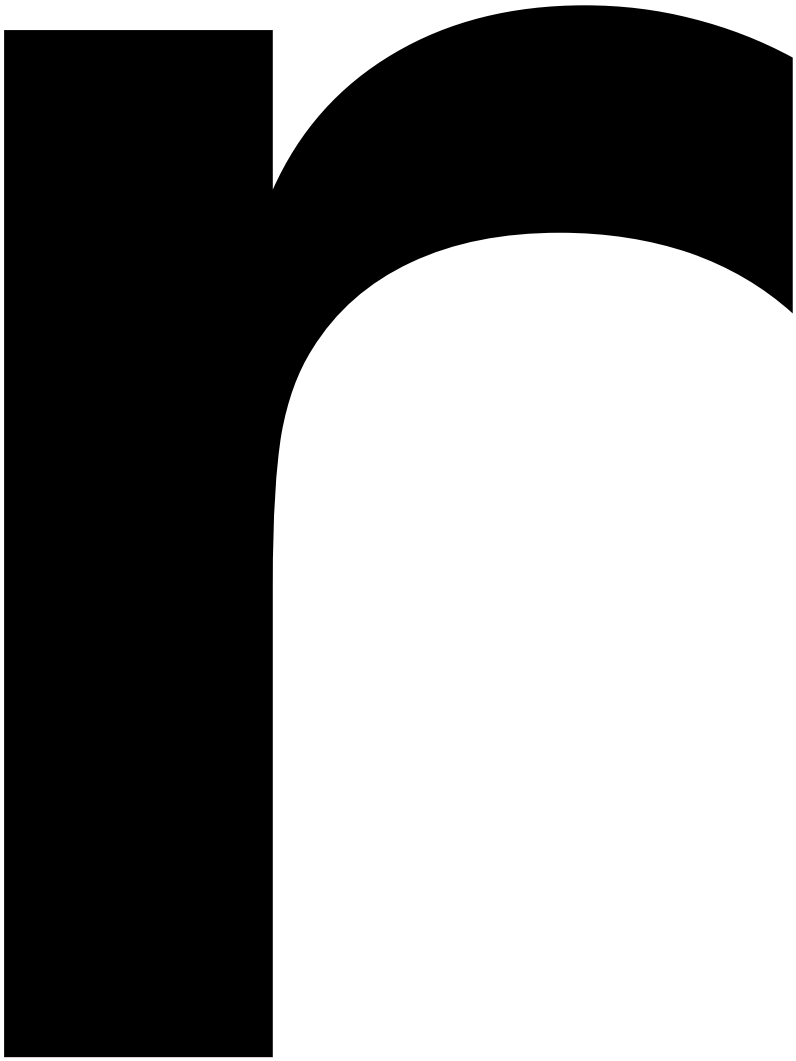


u



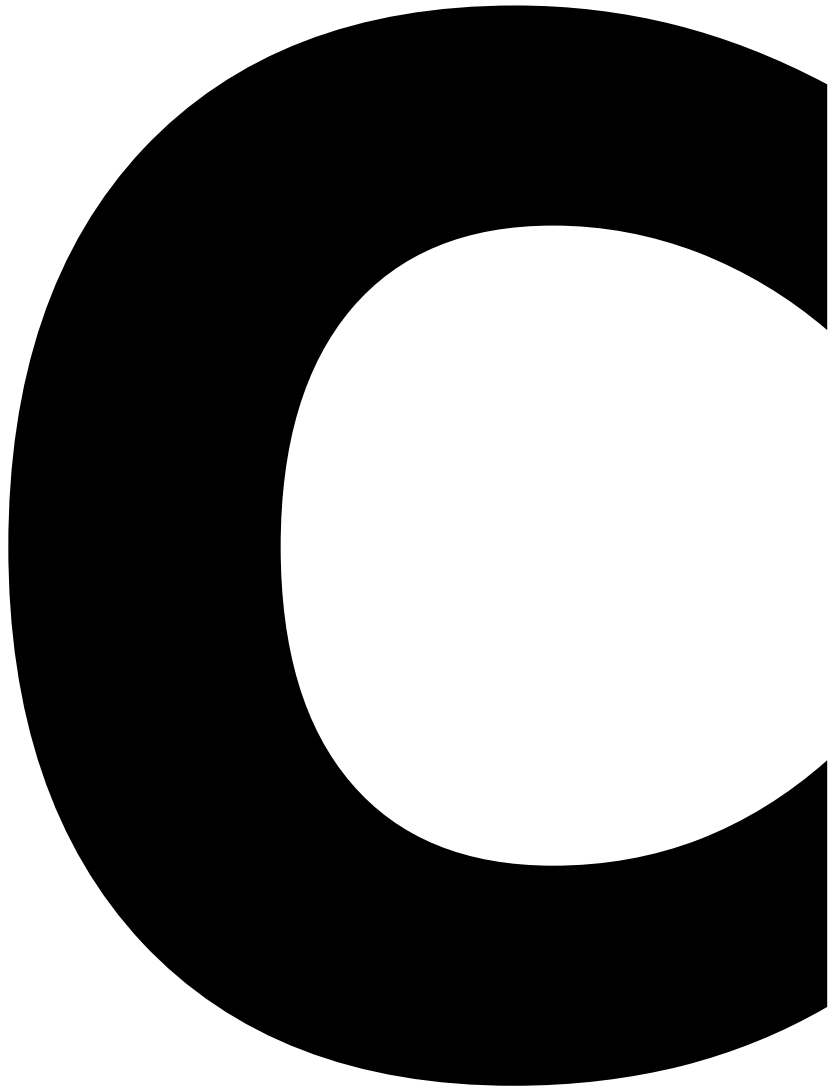


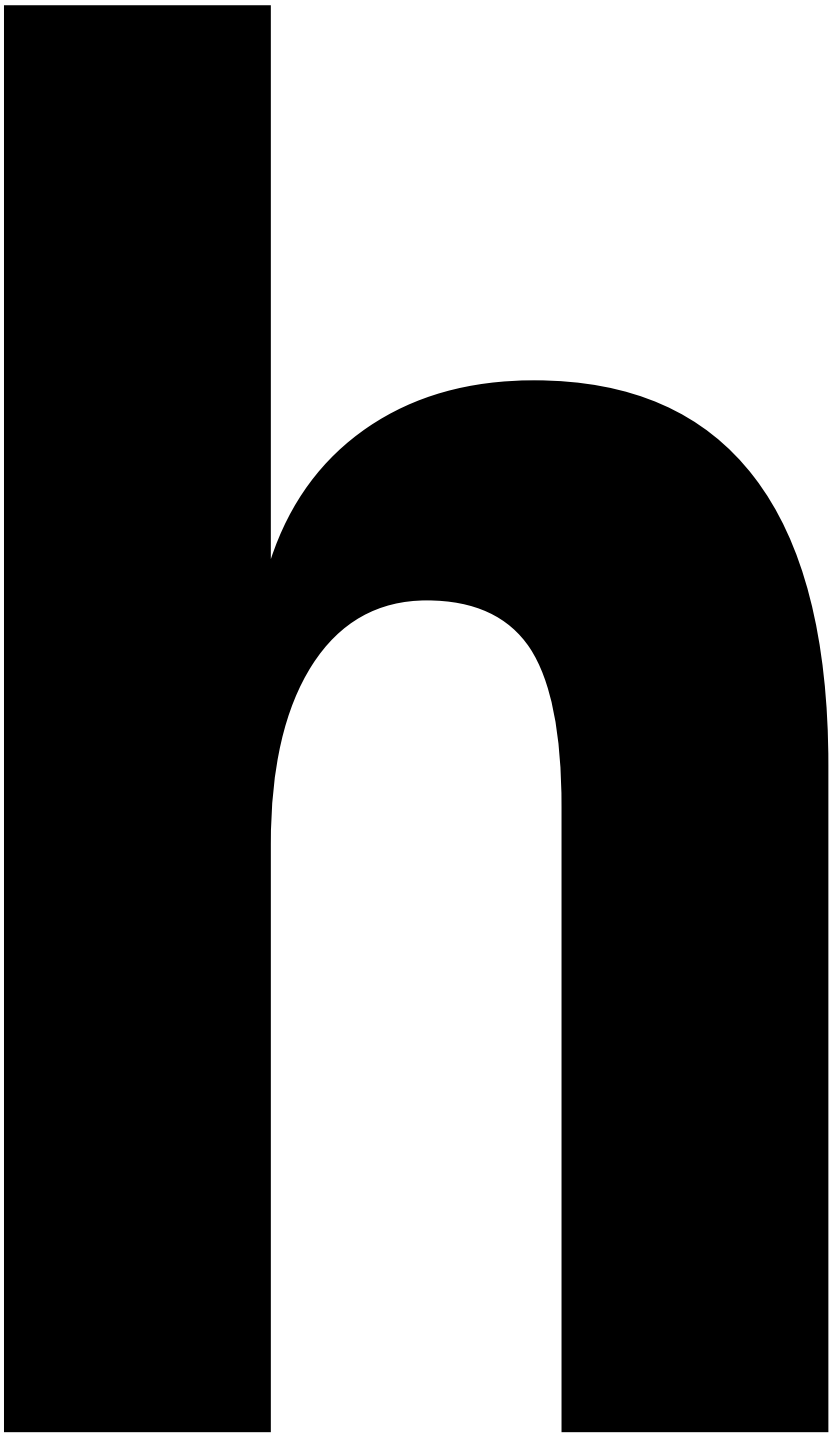


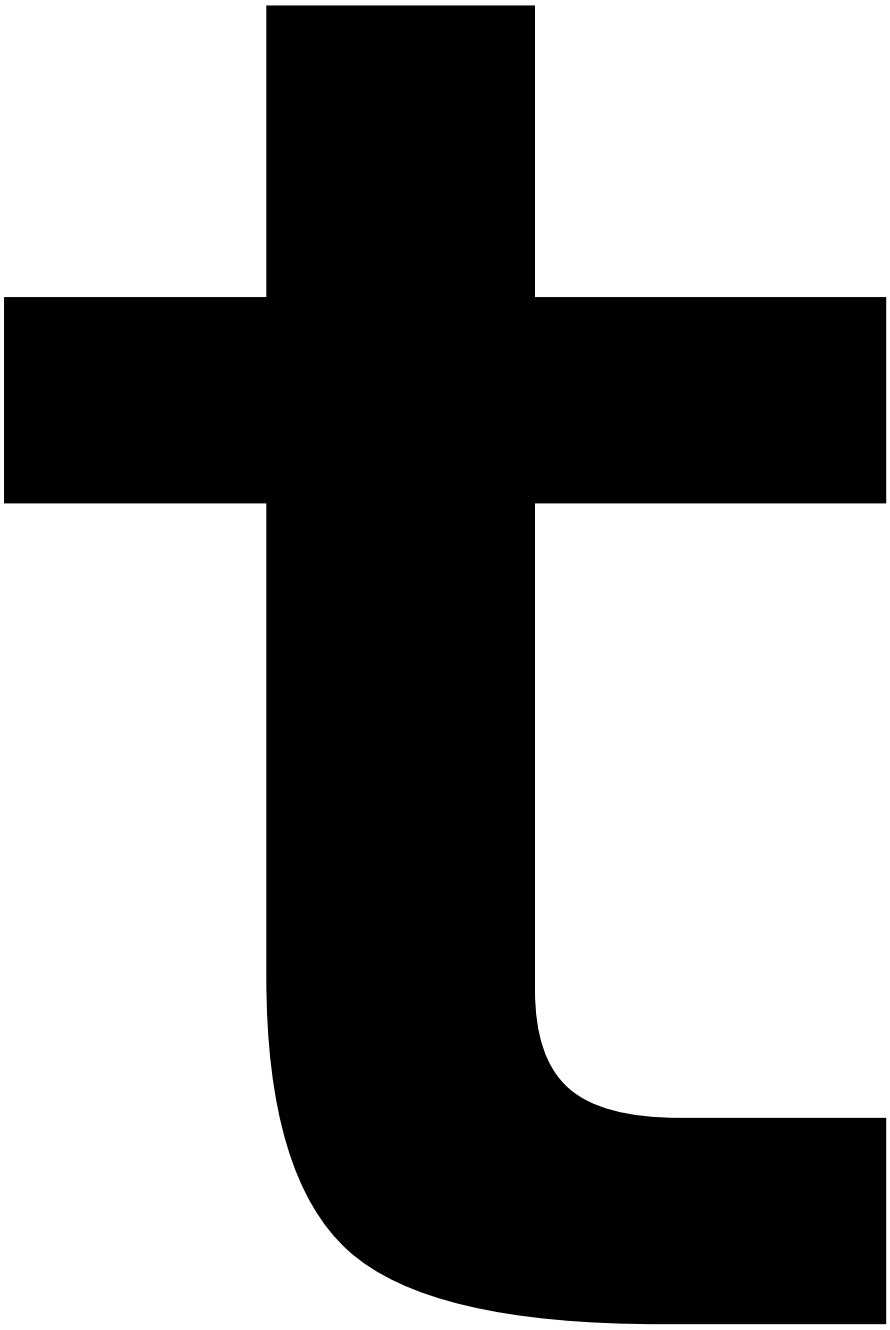


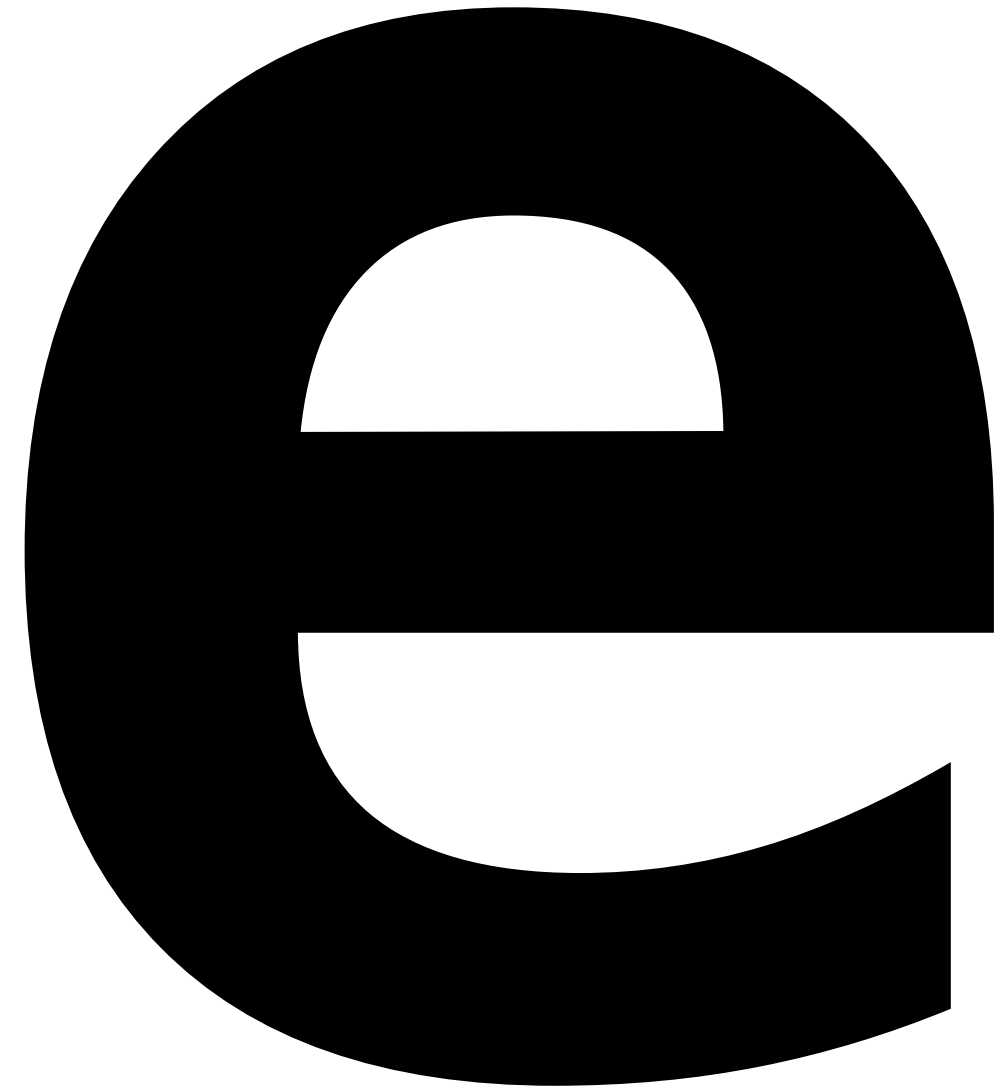
S

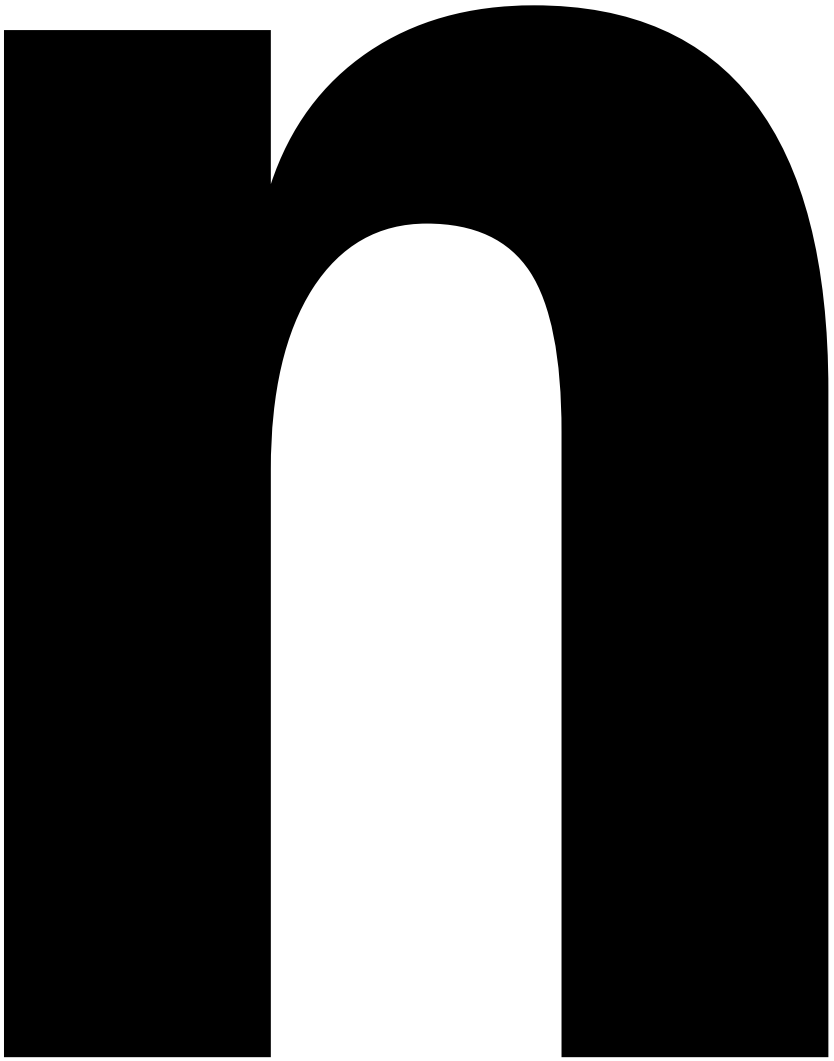
u

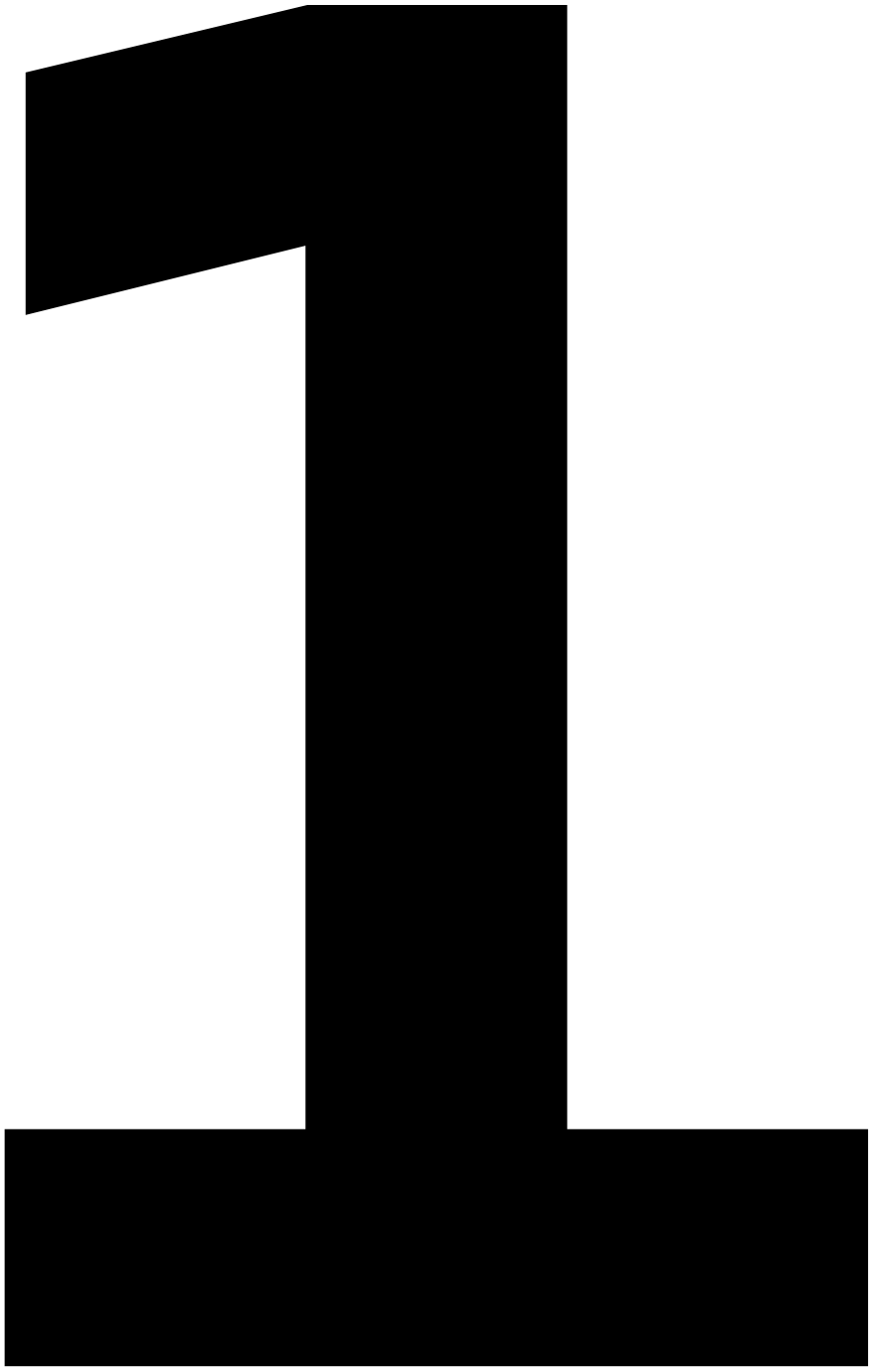


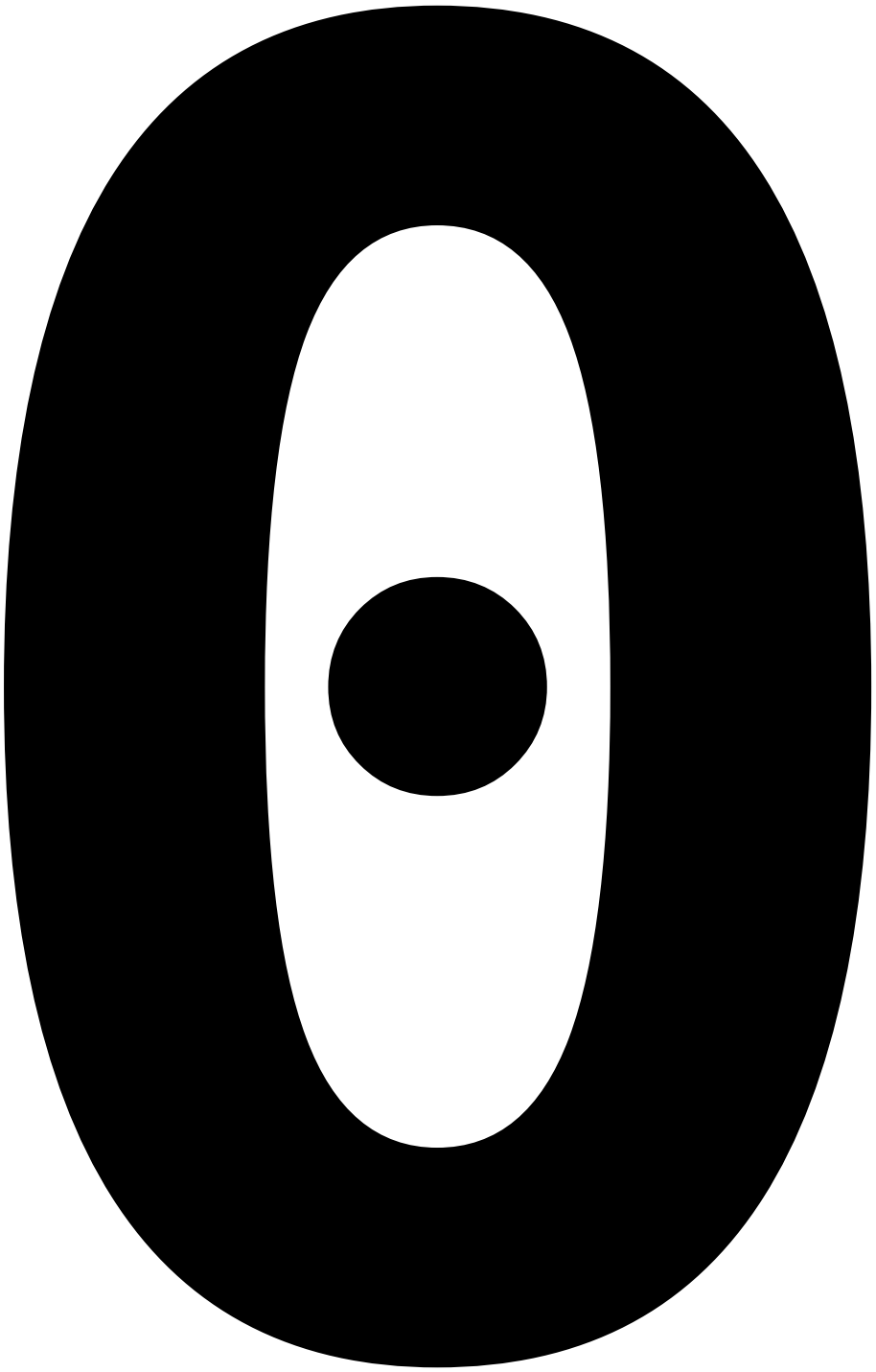


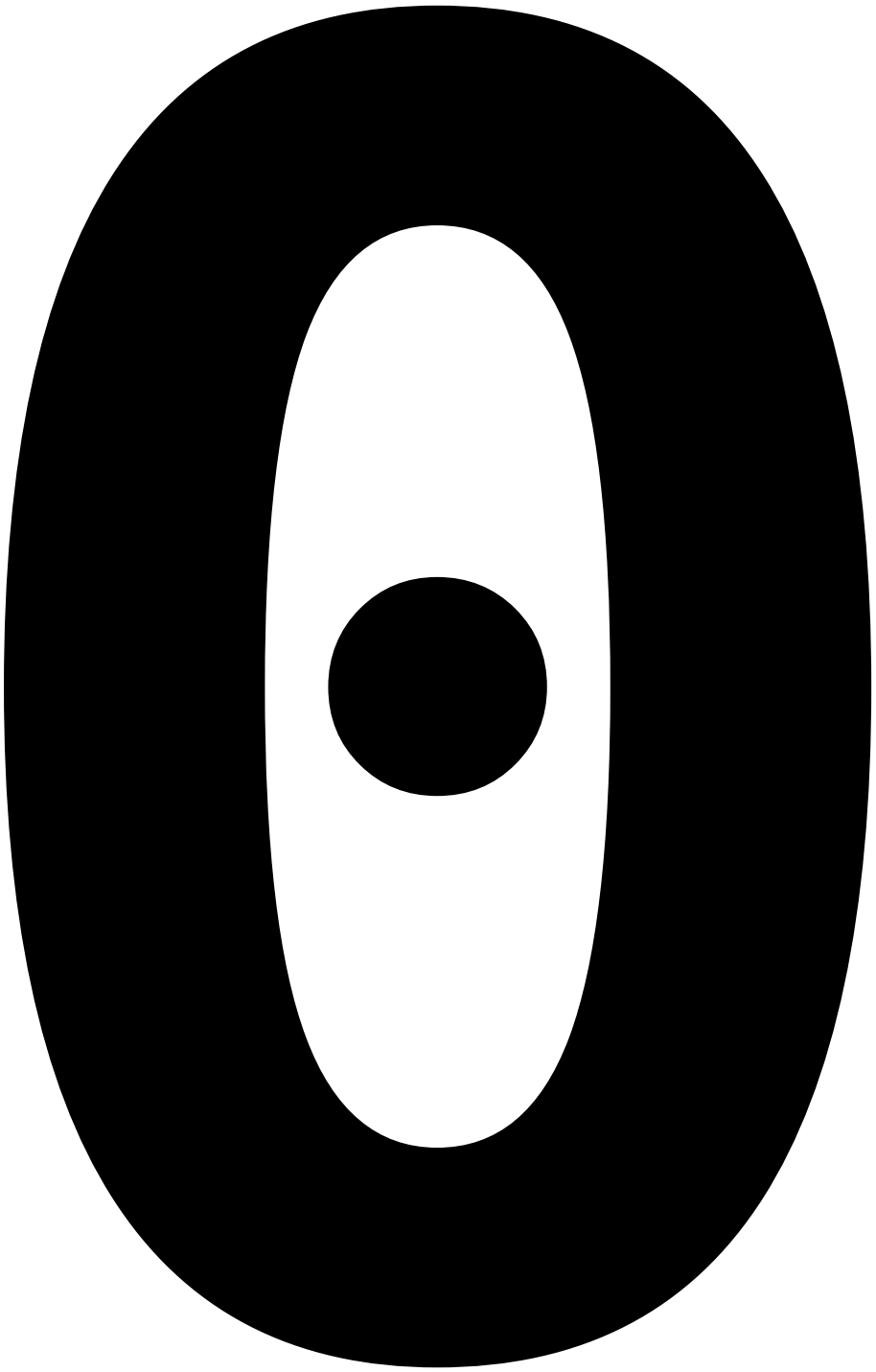


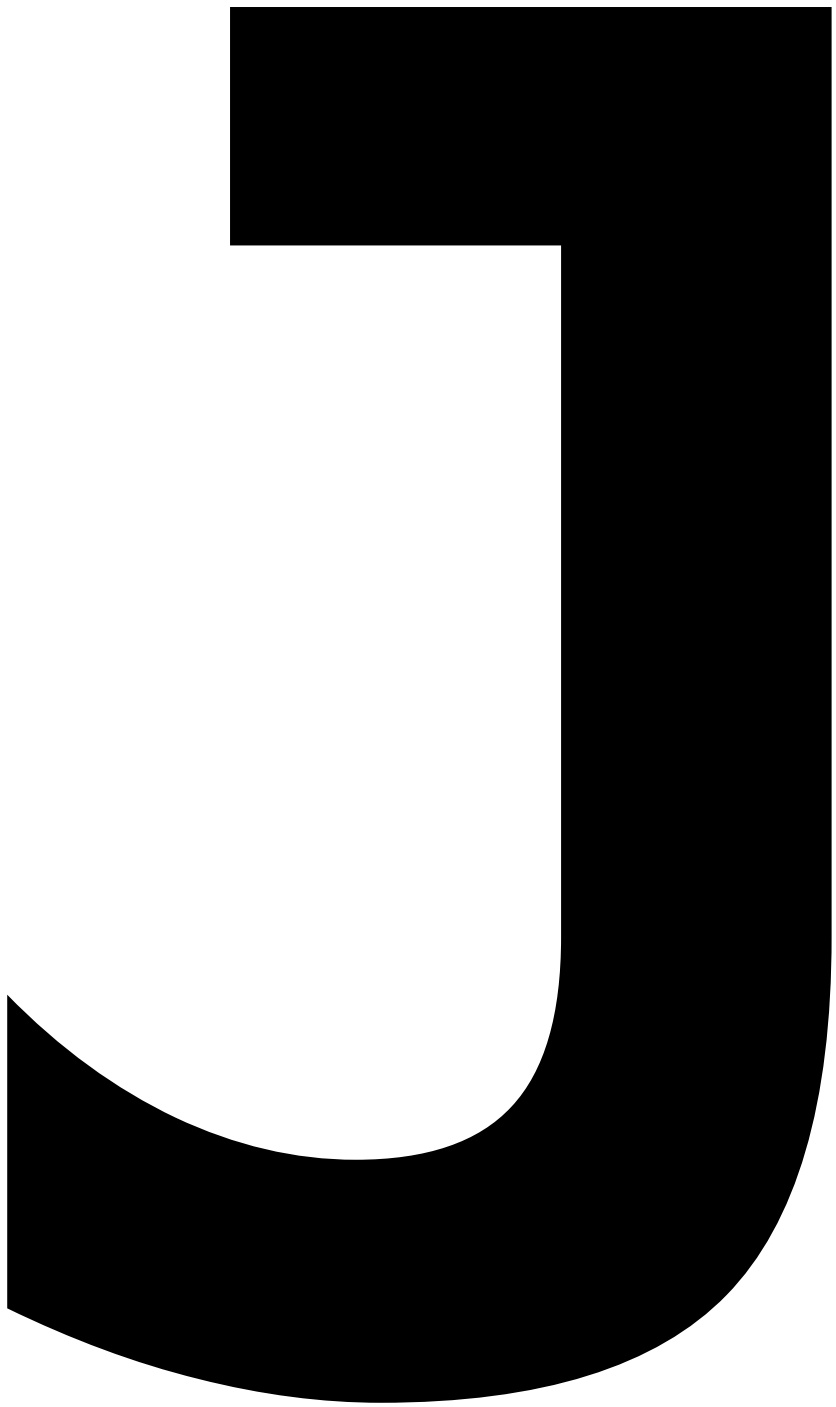


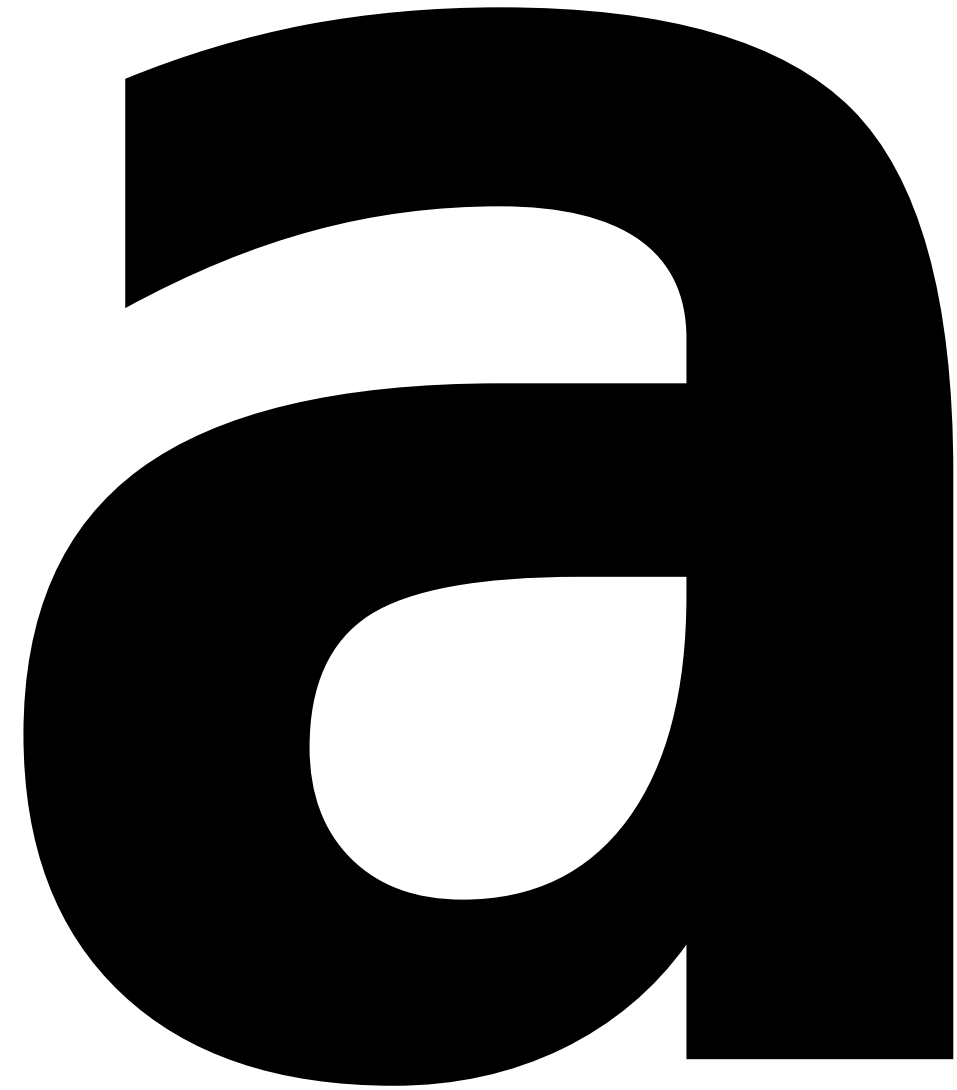


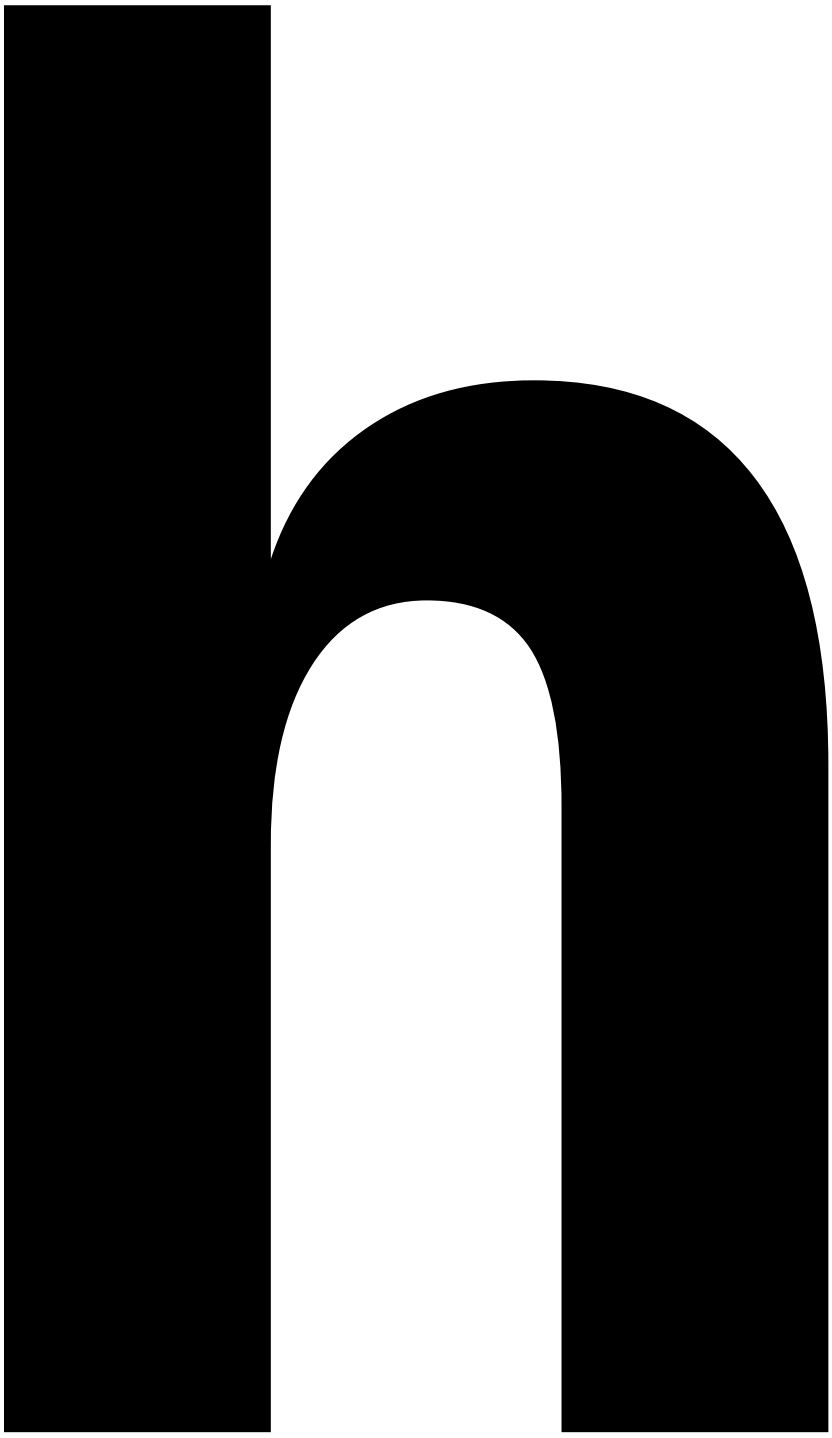


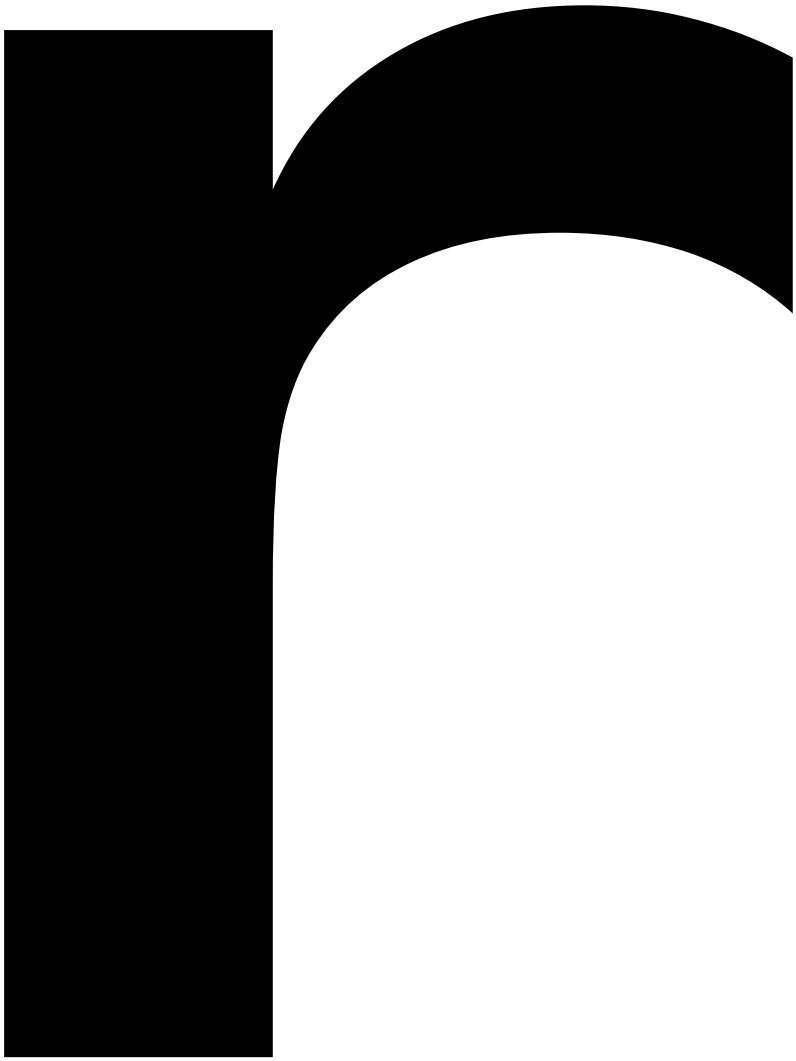


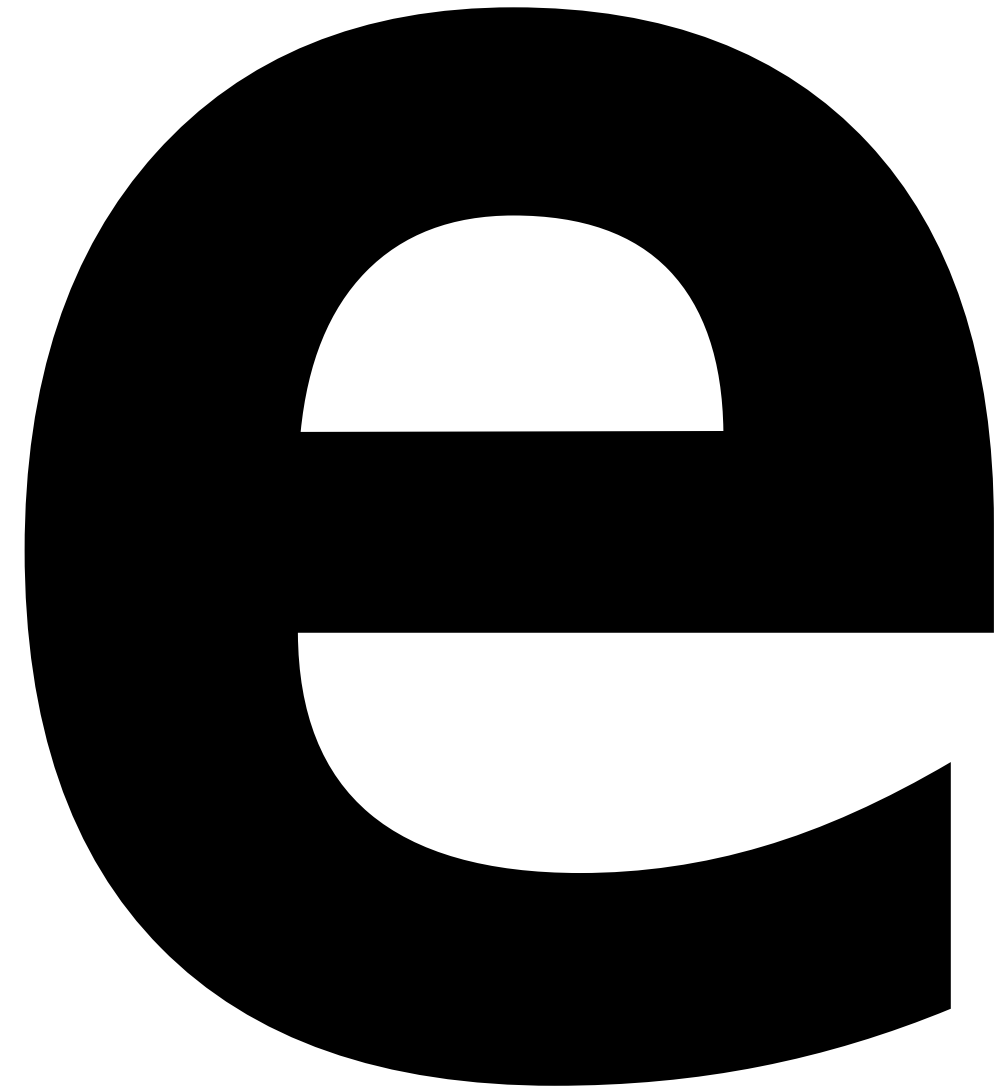


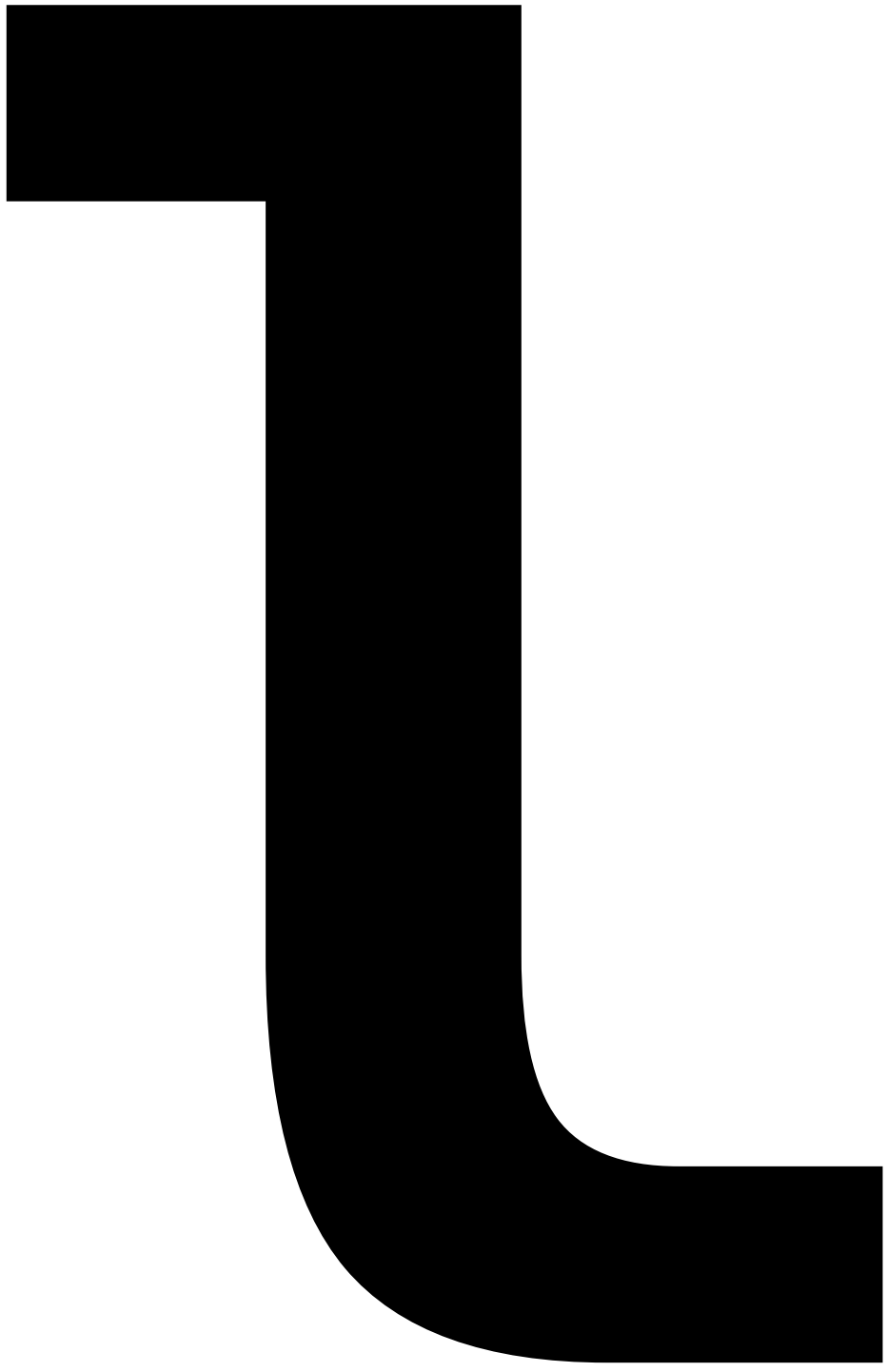


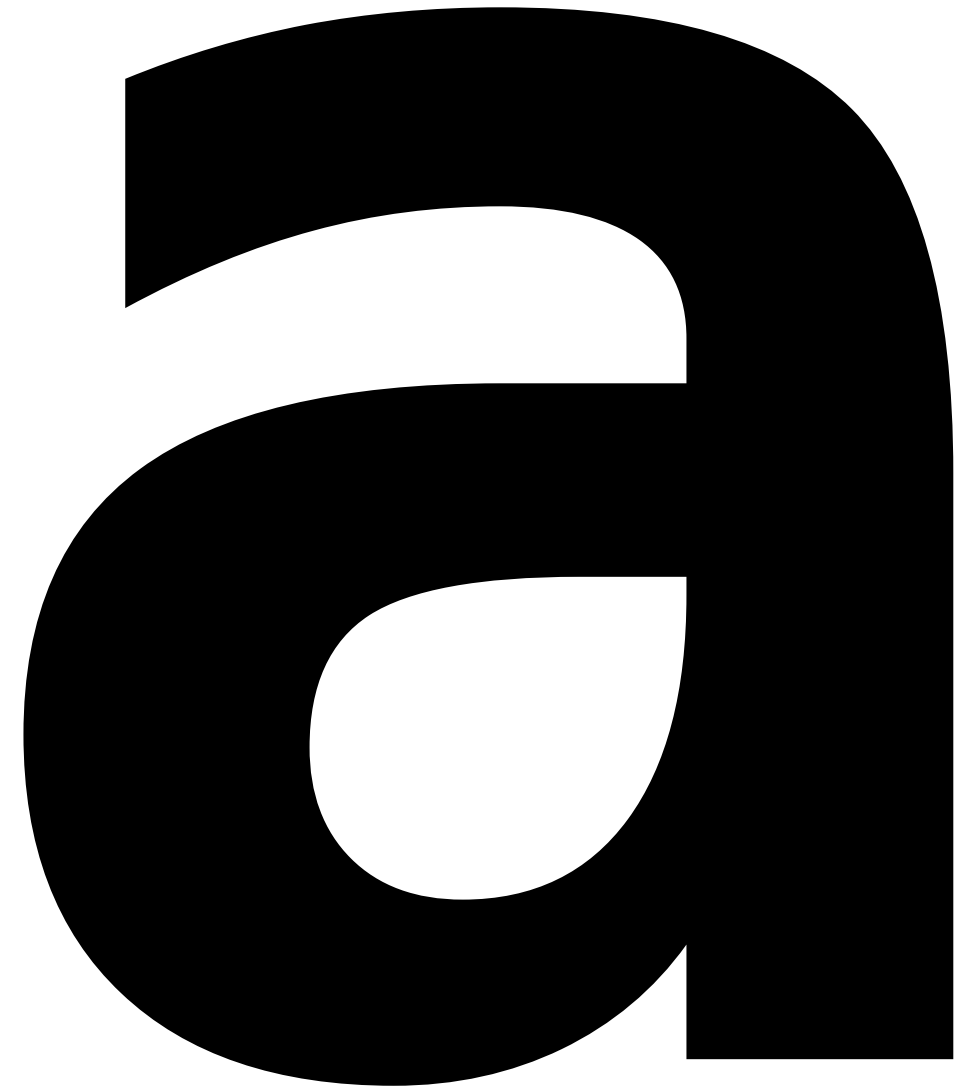


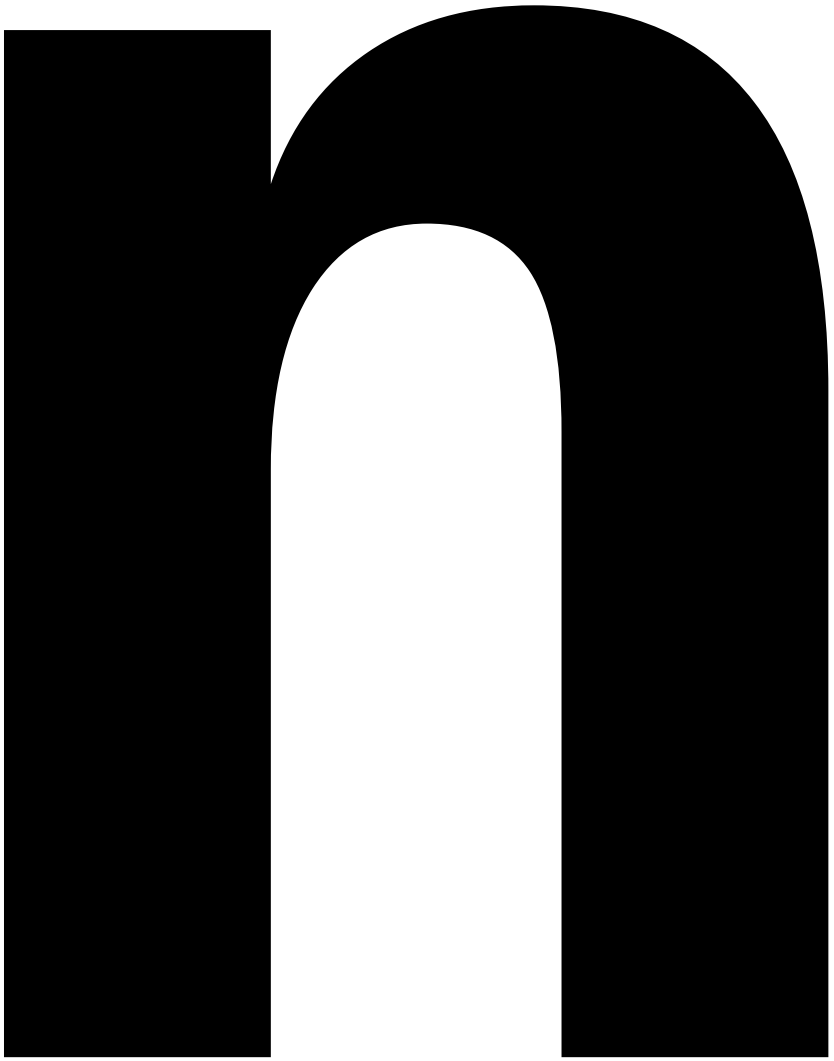


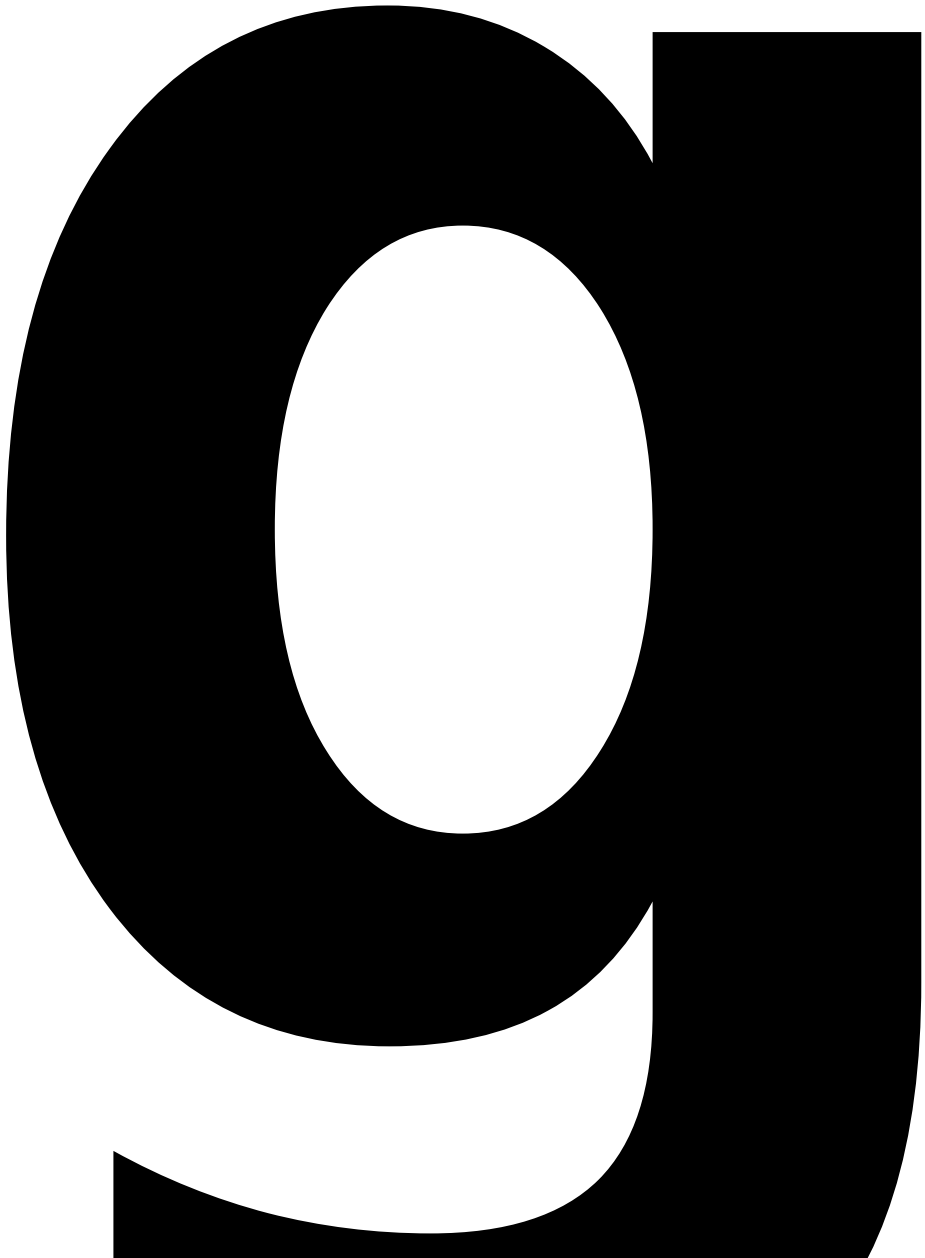


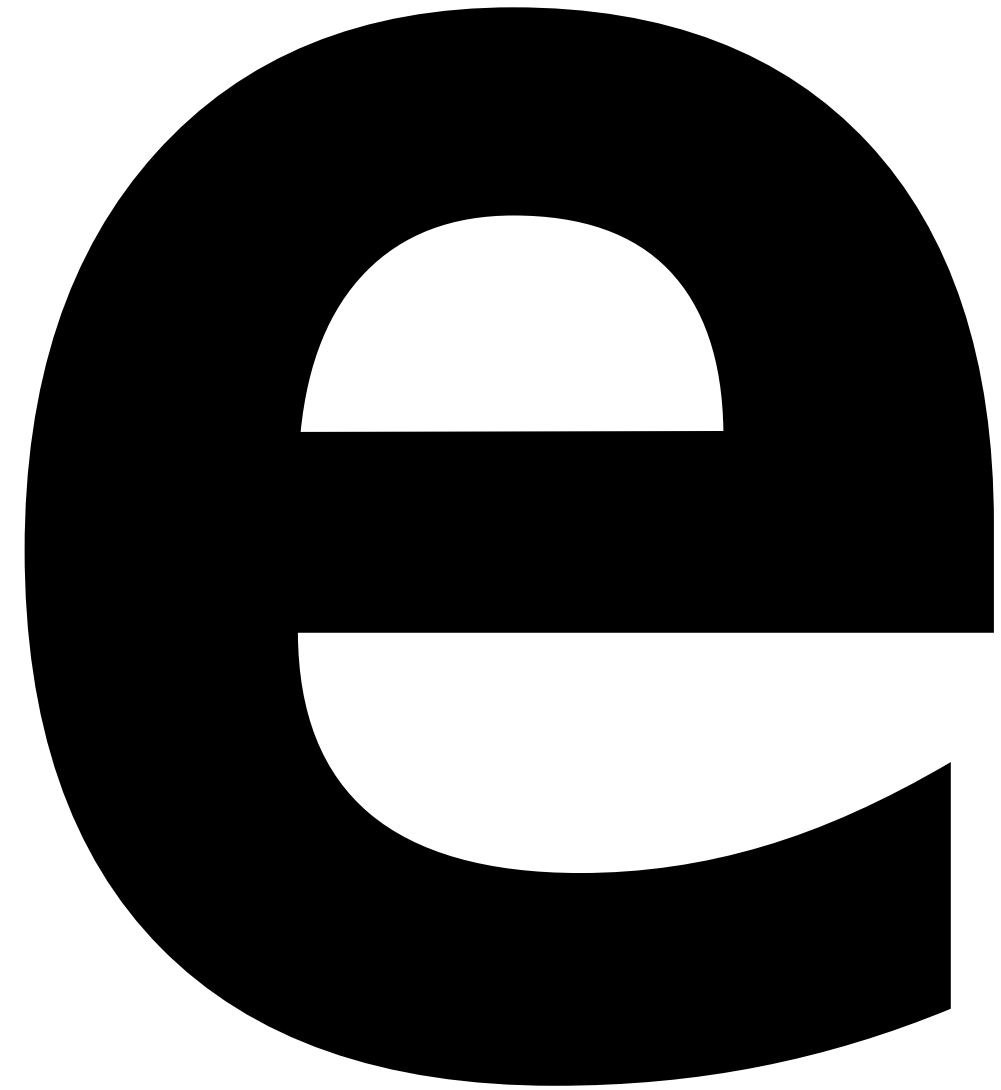


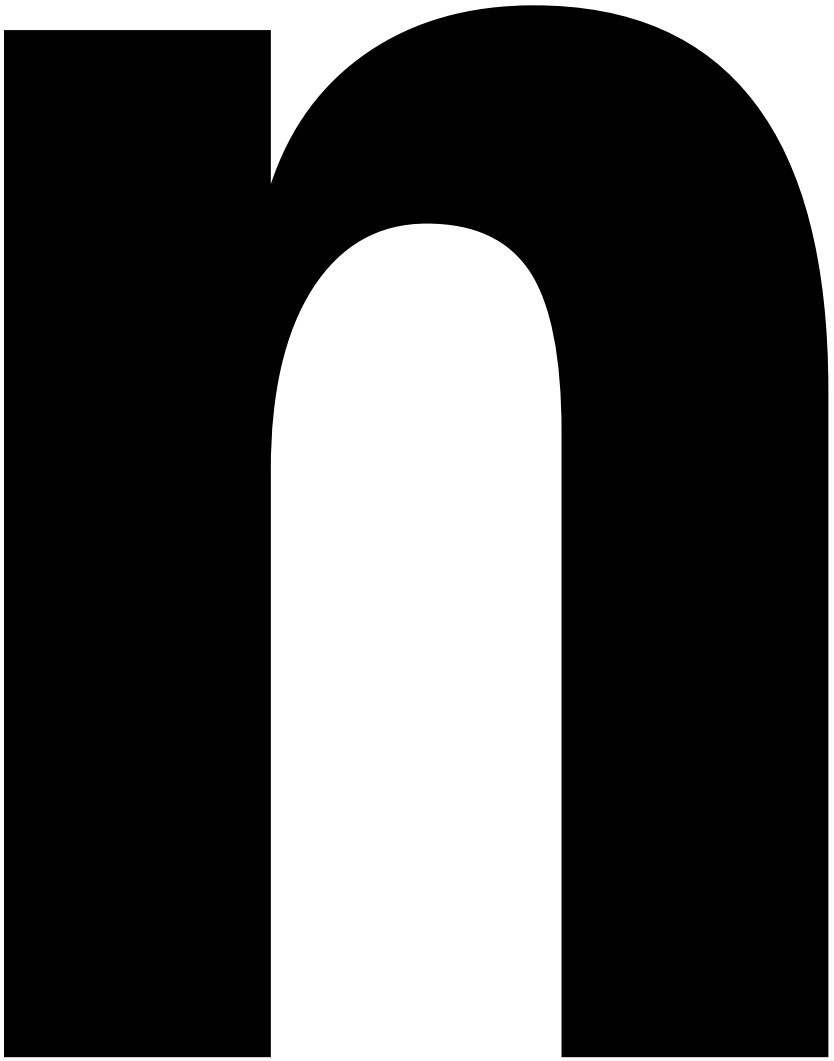


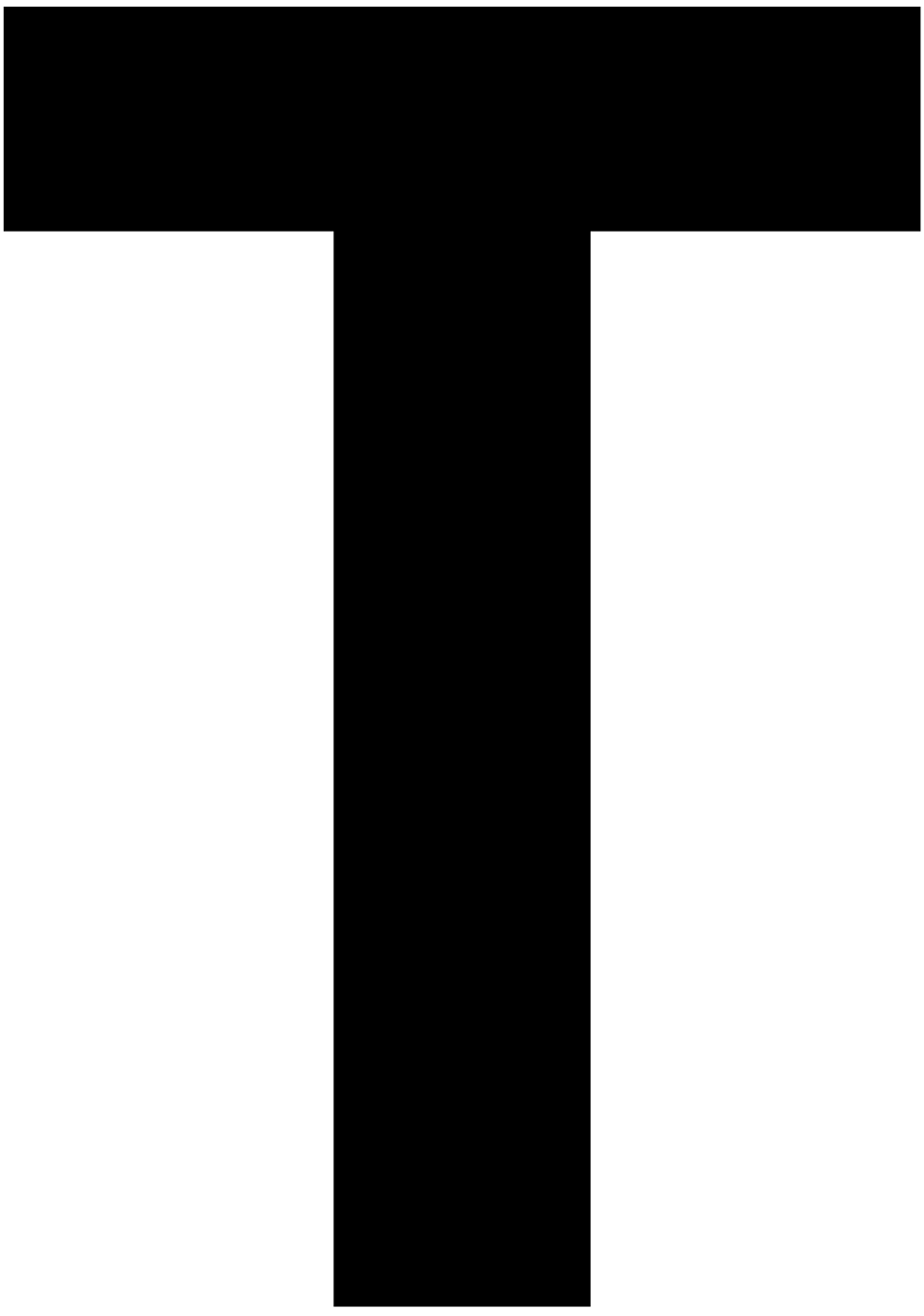


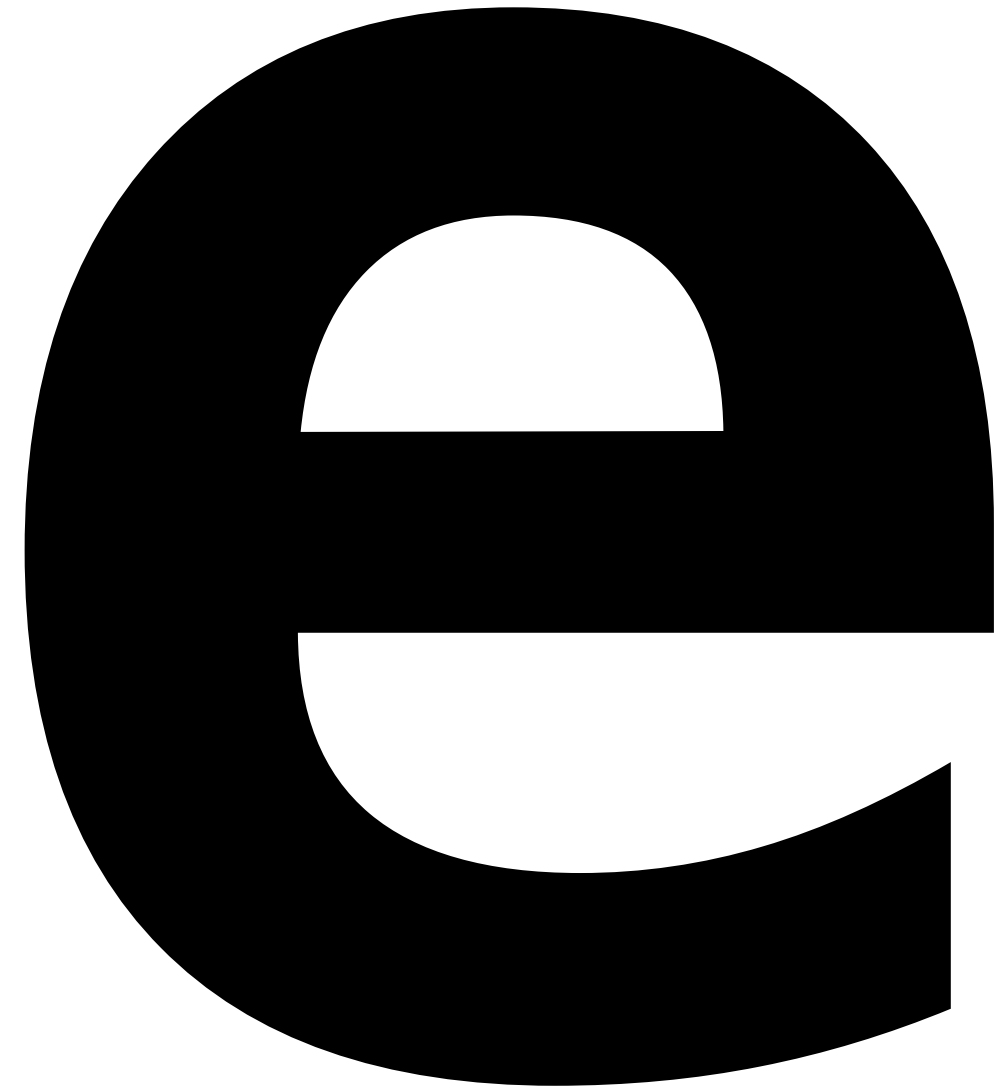


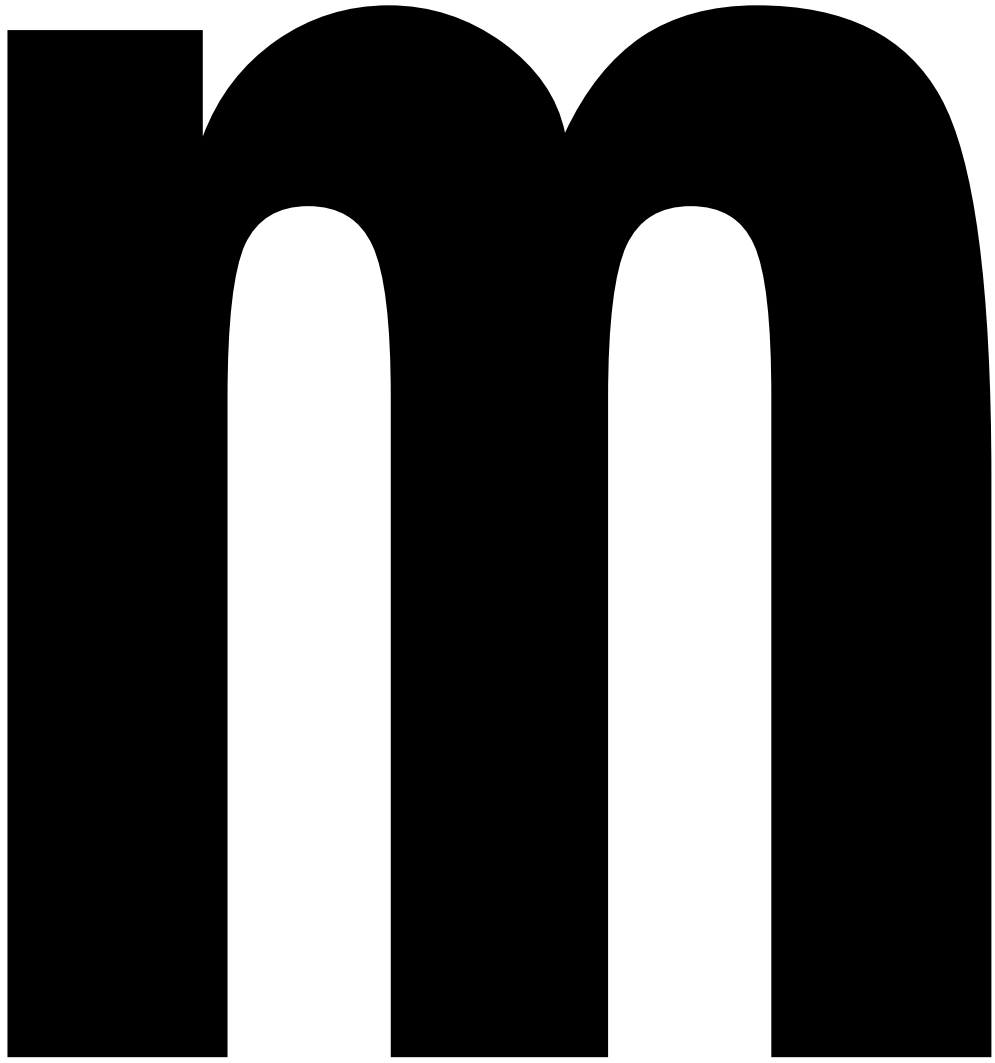


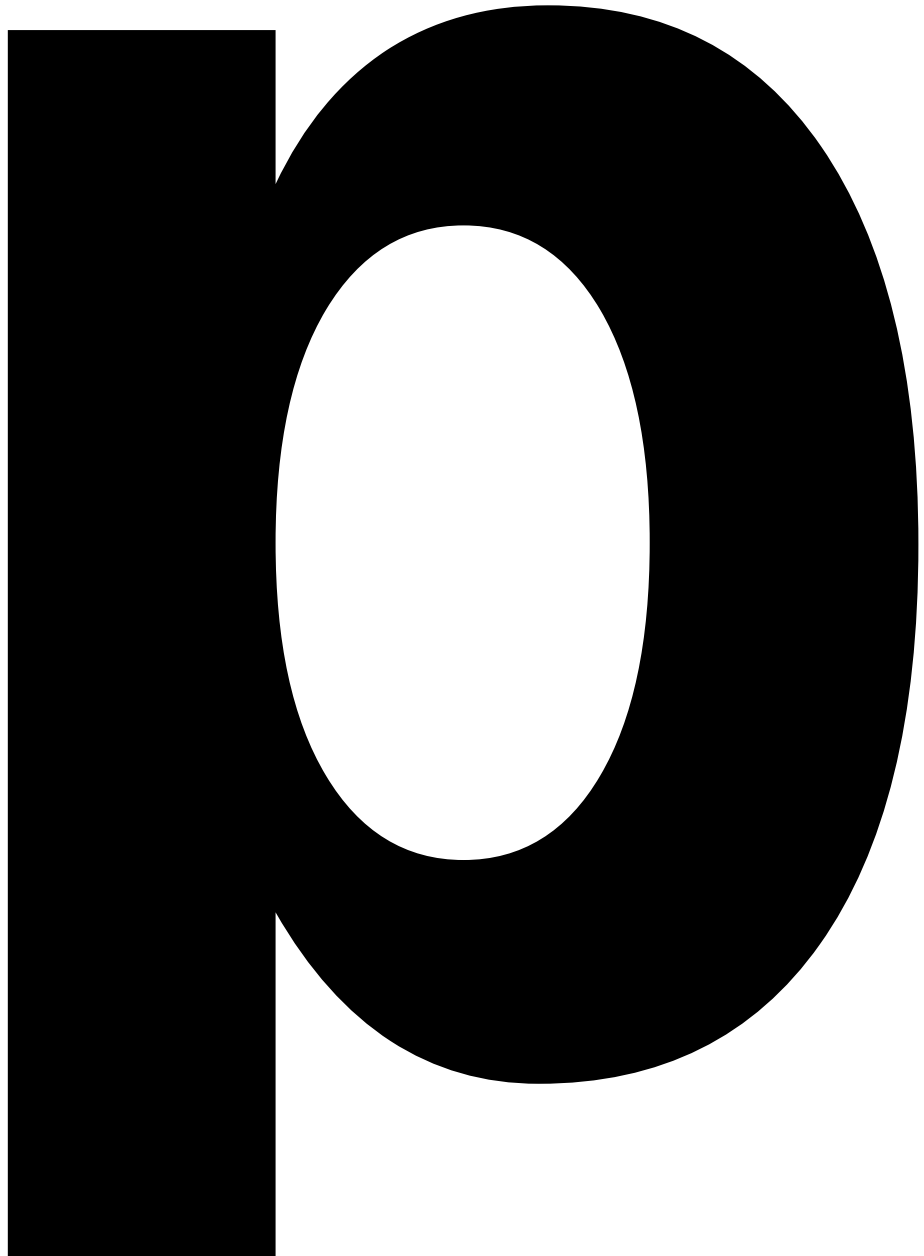


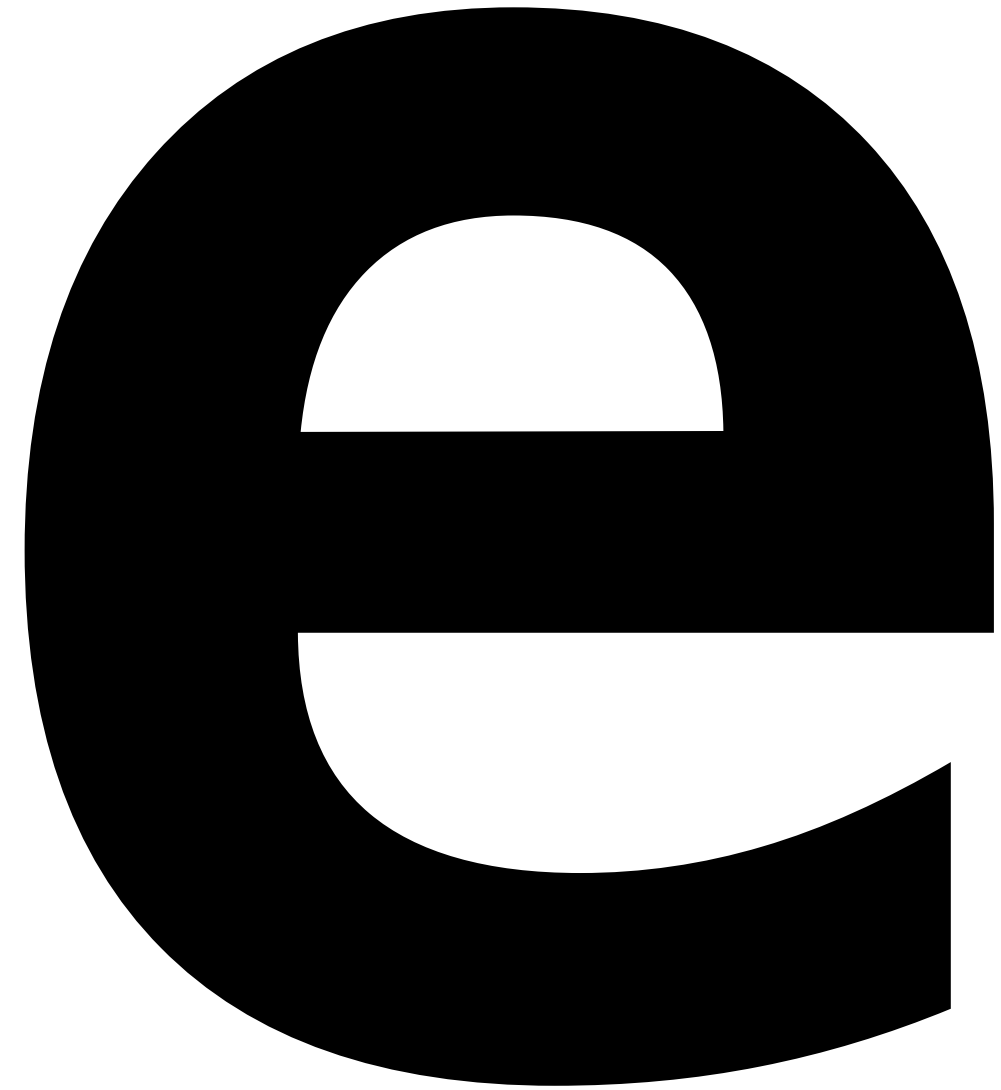


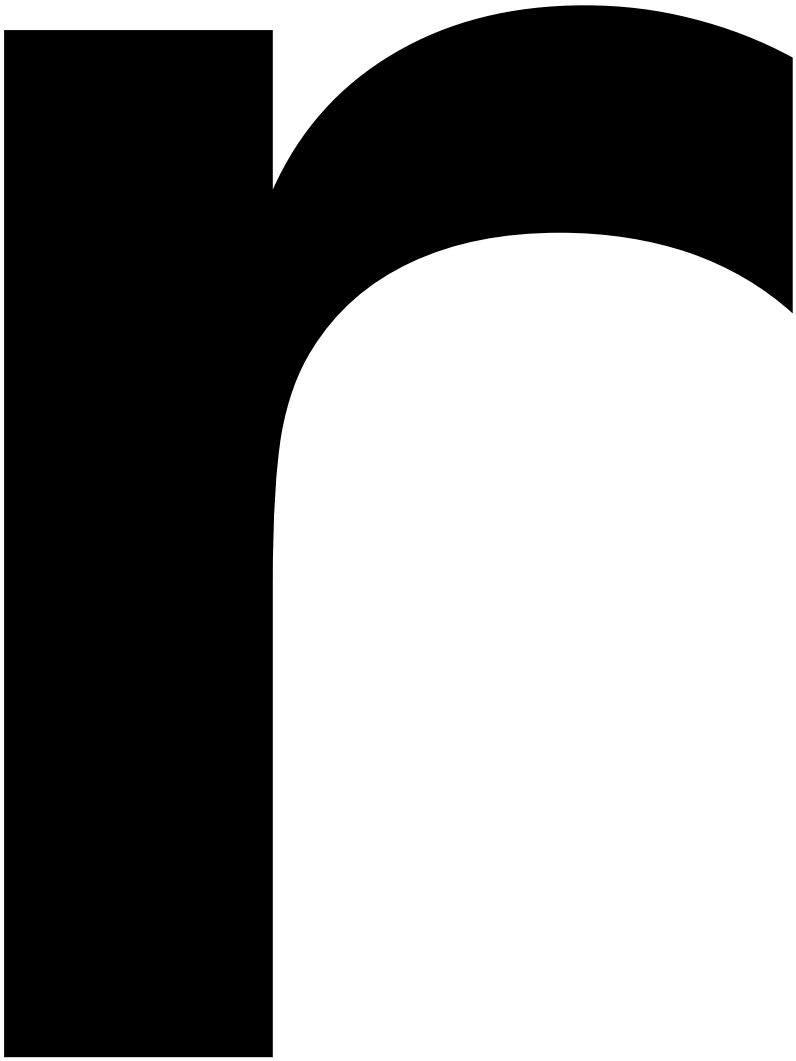


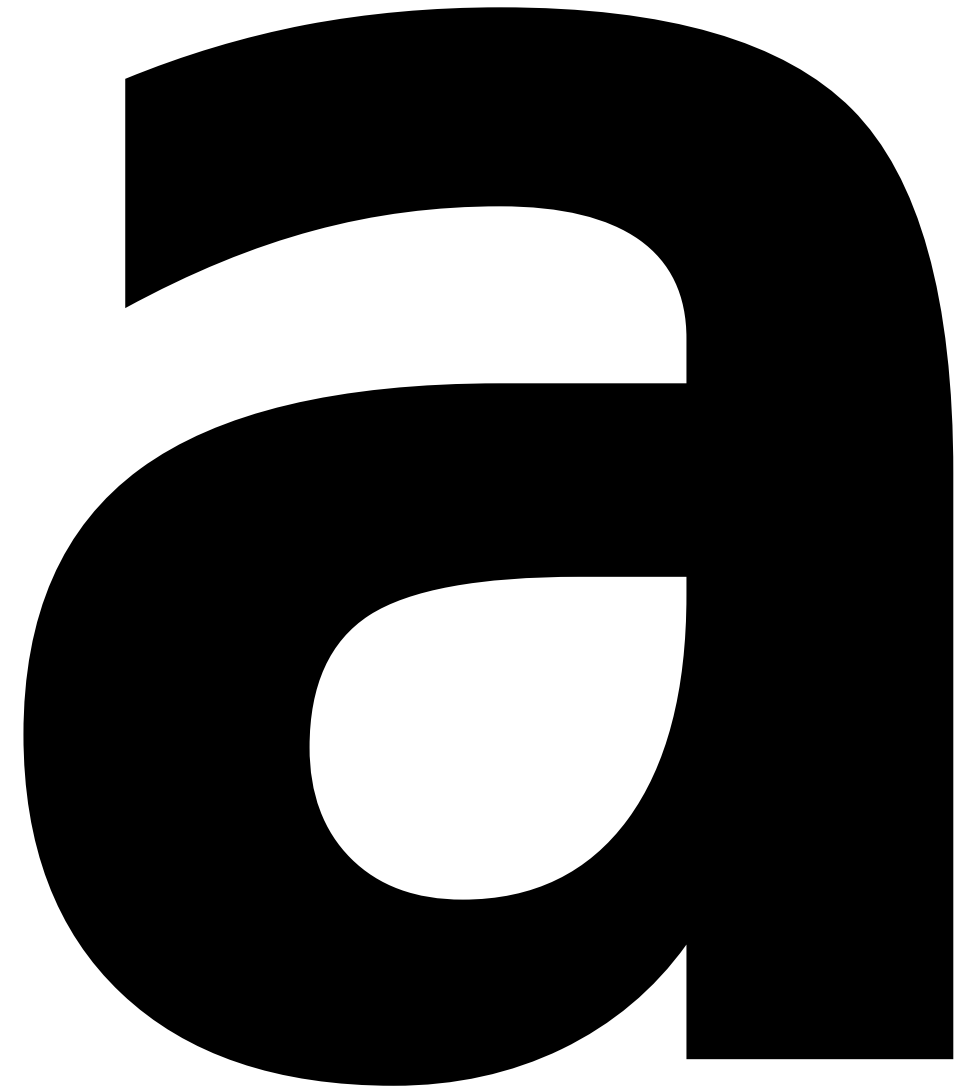


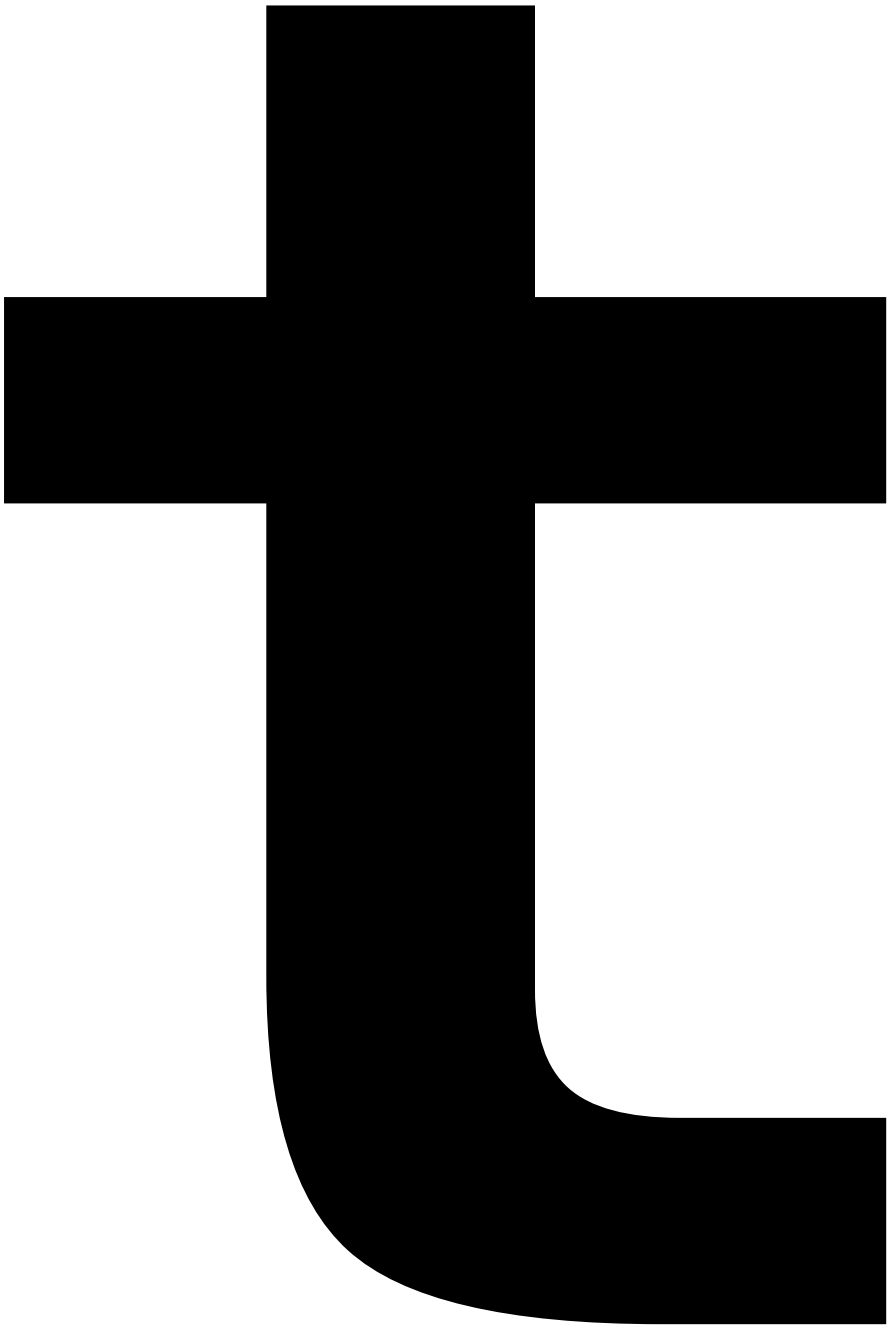




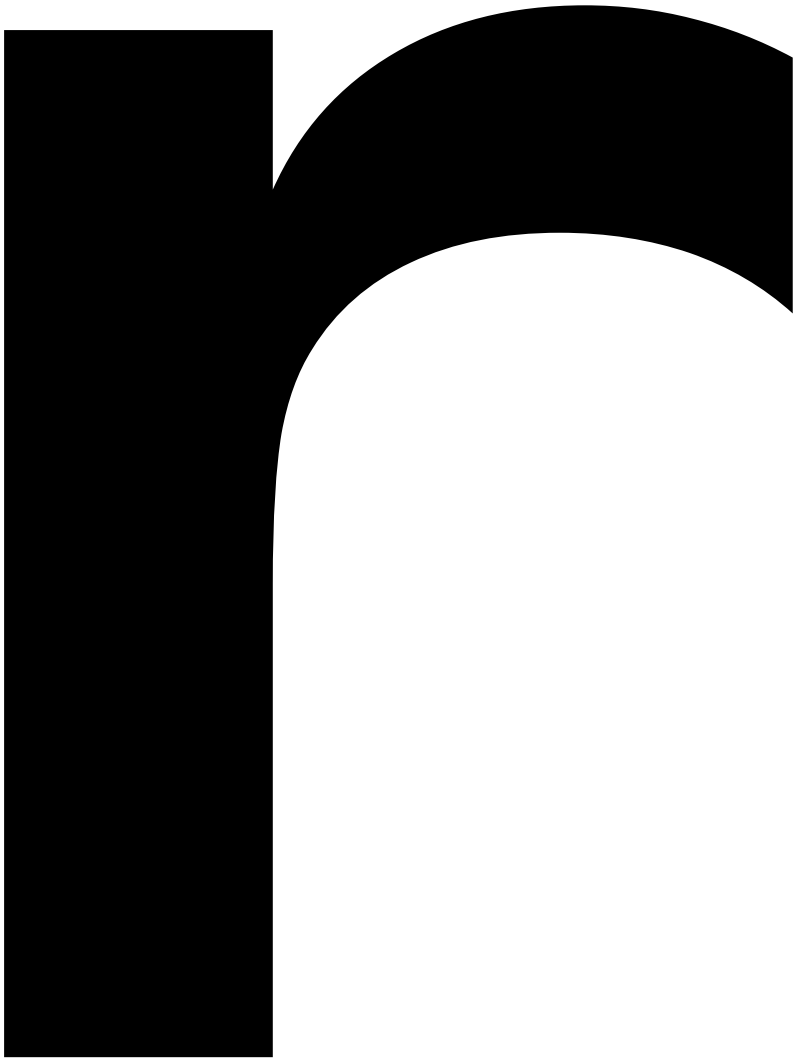


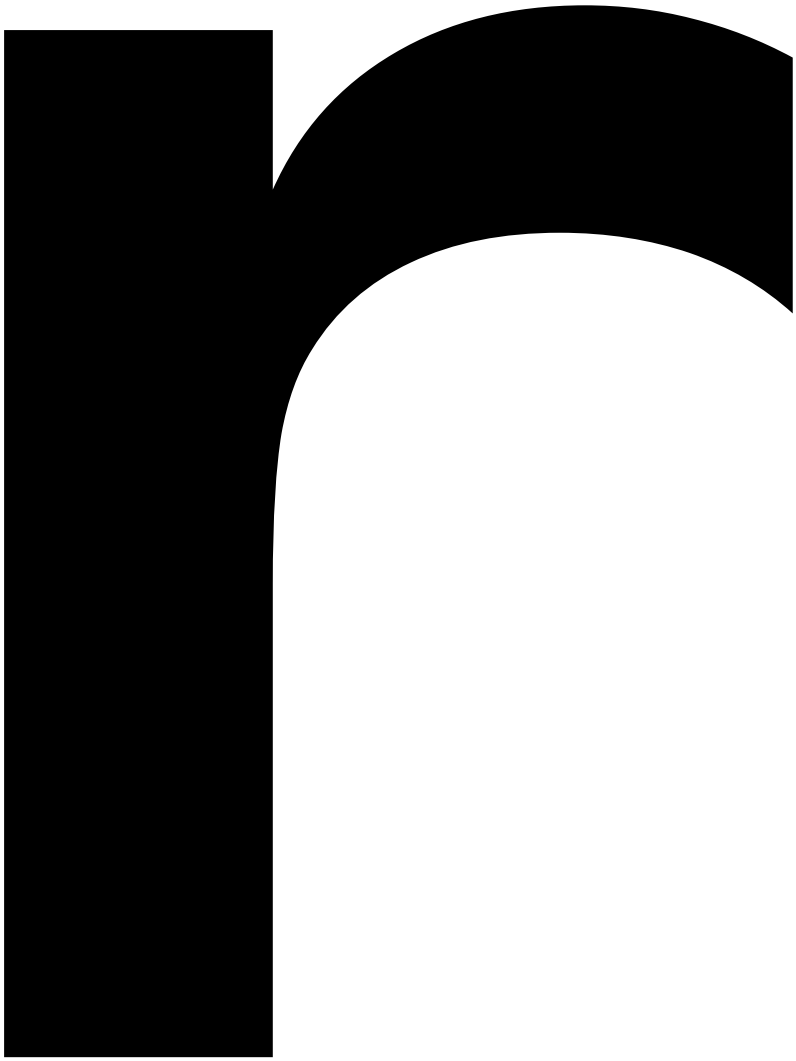


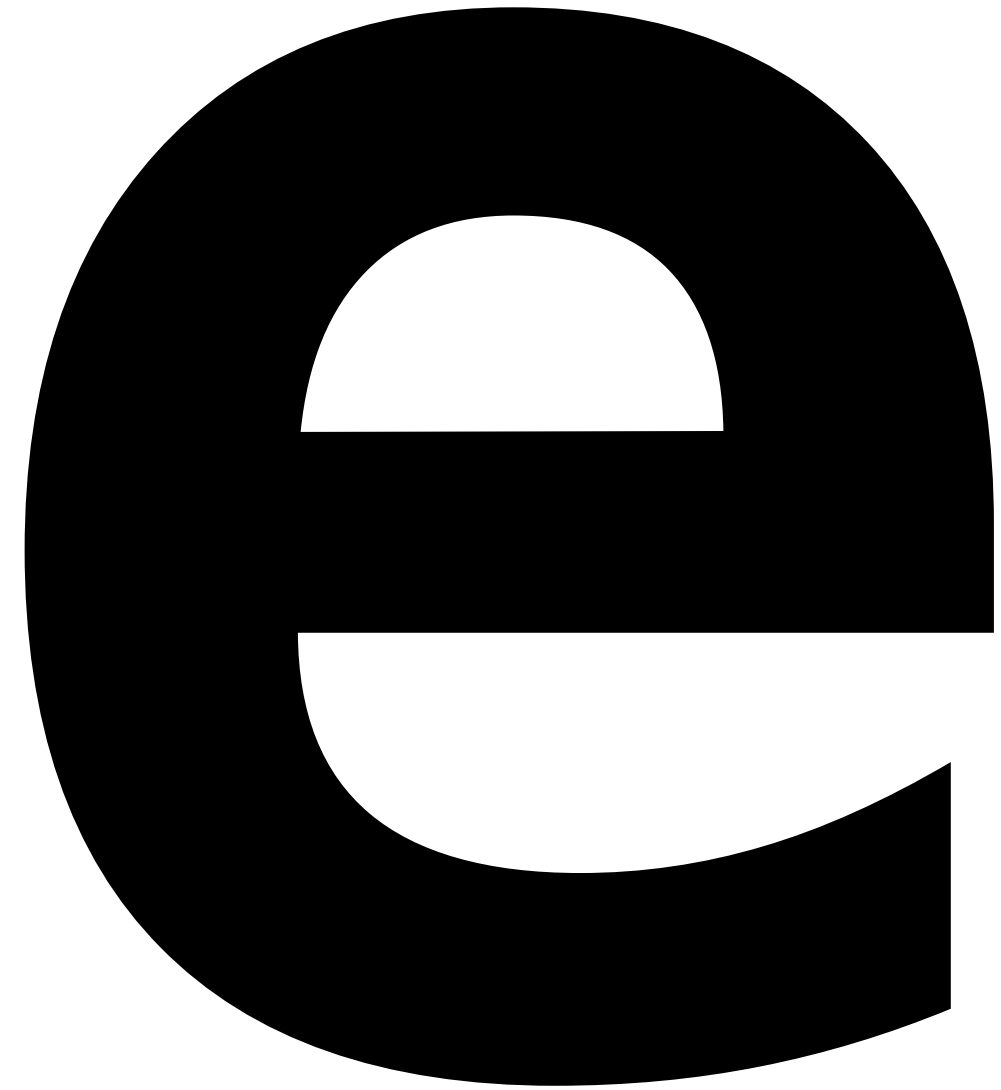


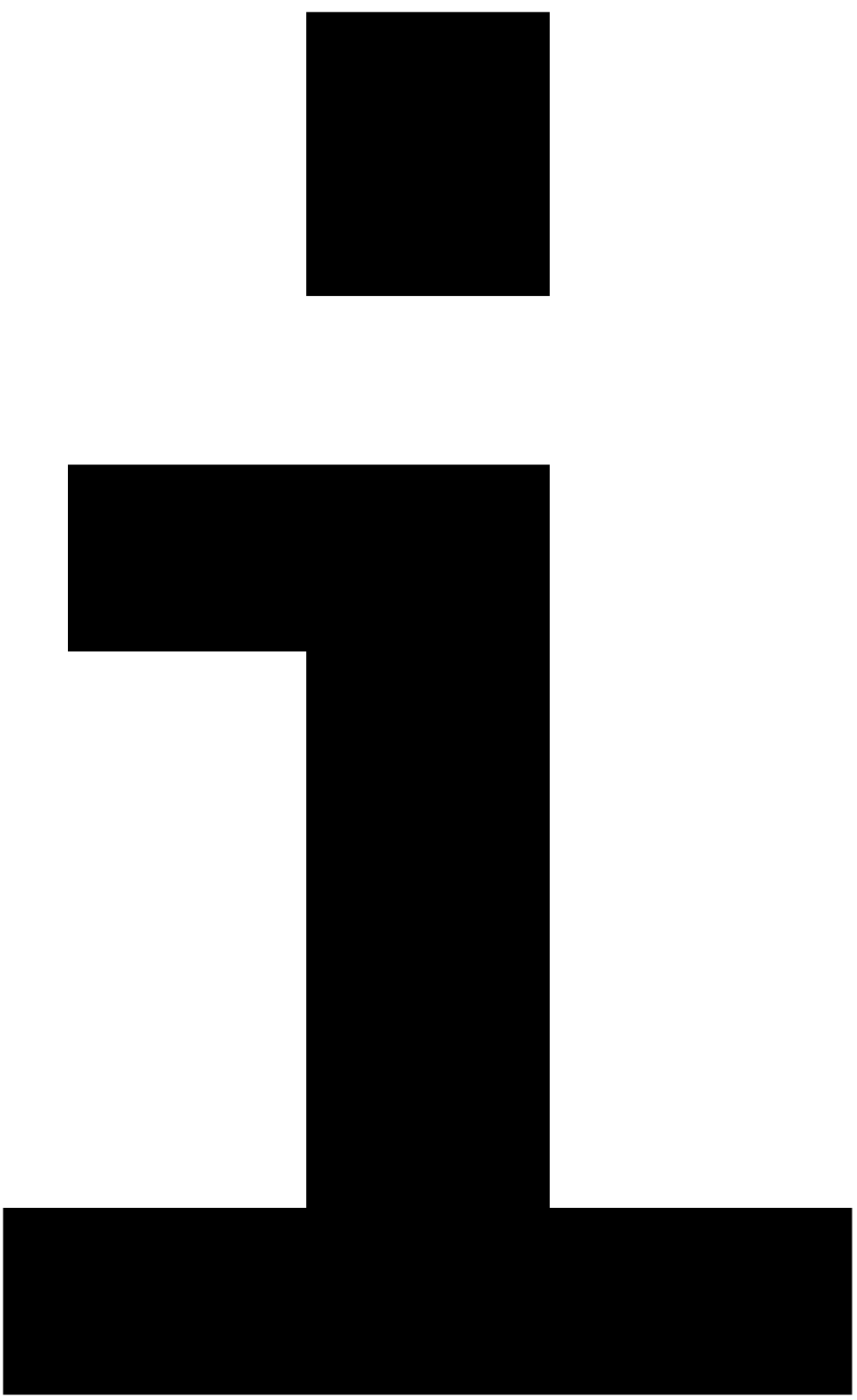


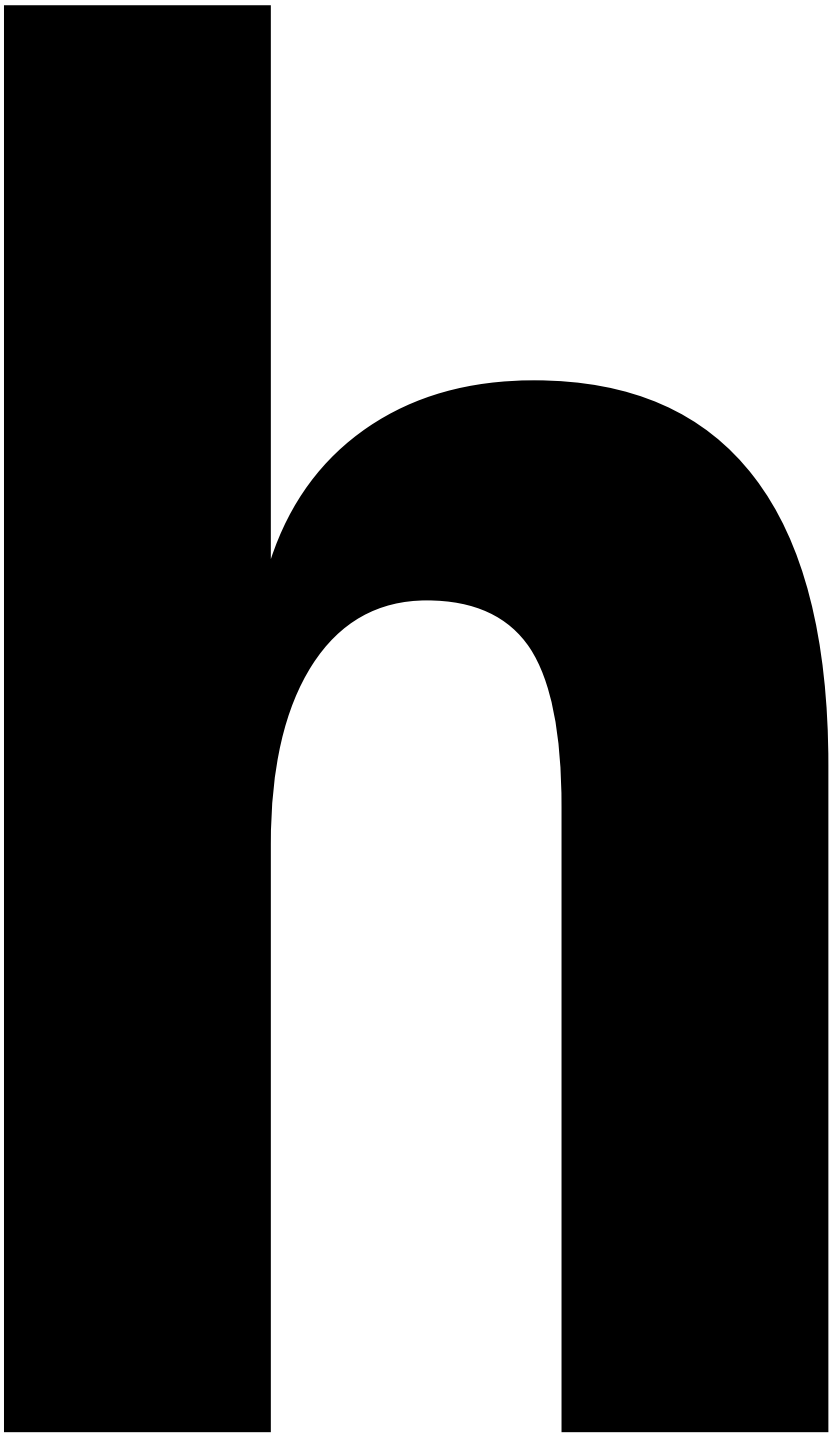
u

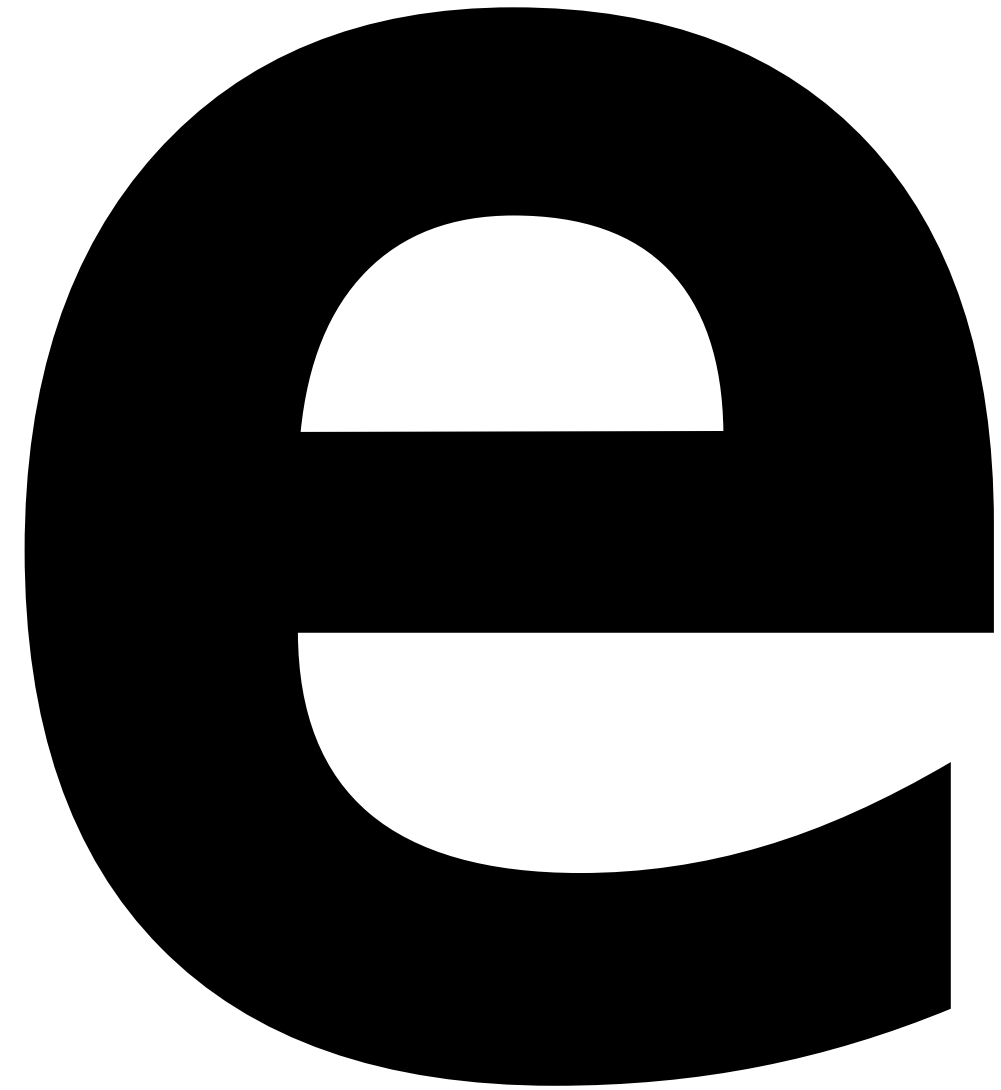


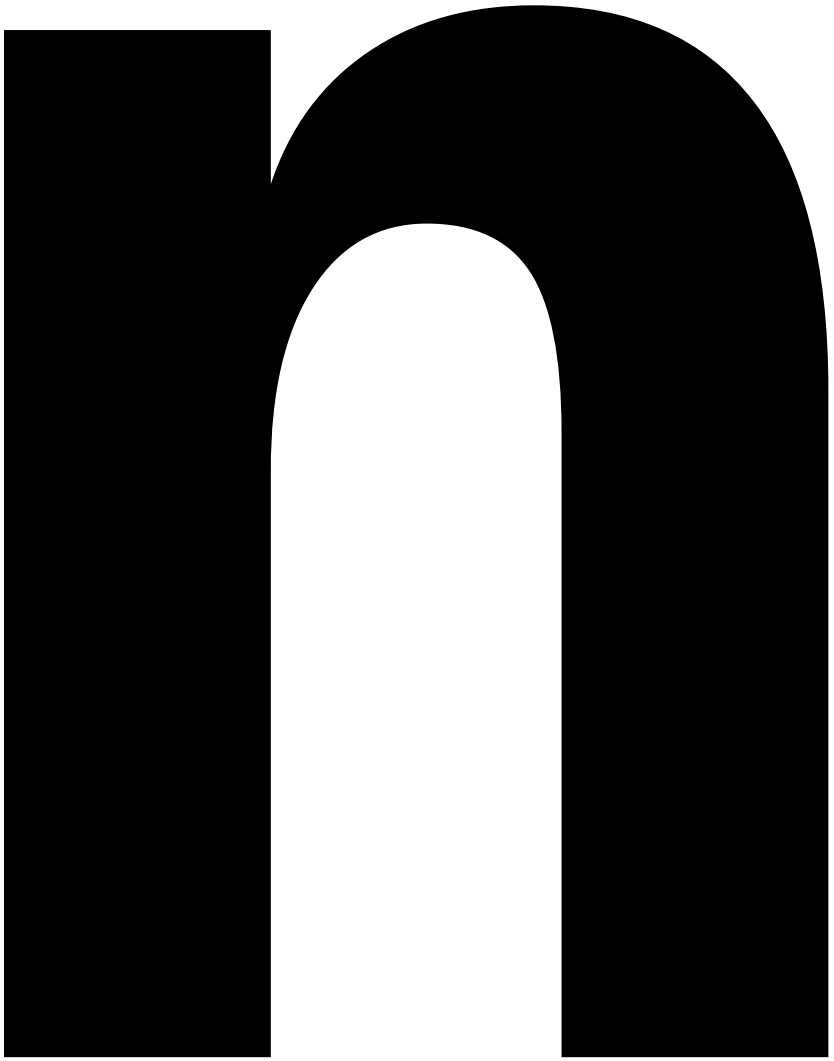


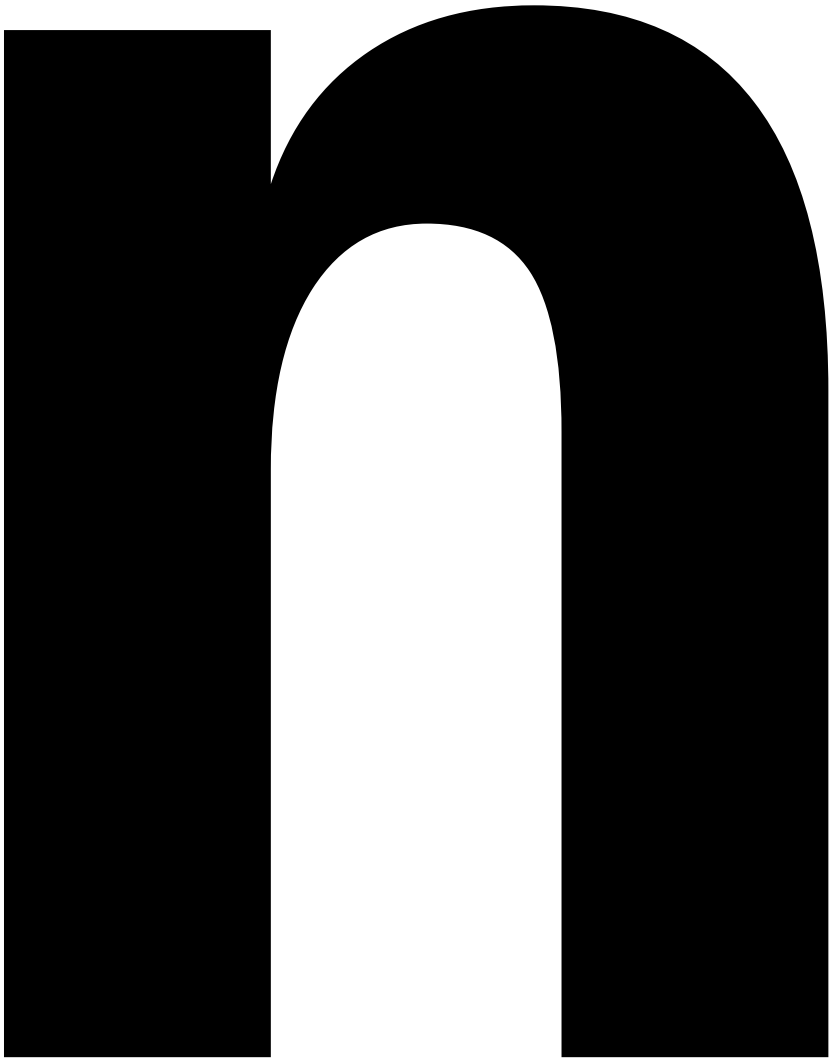


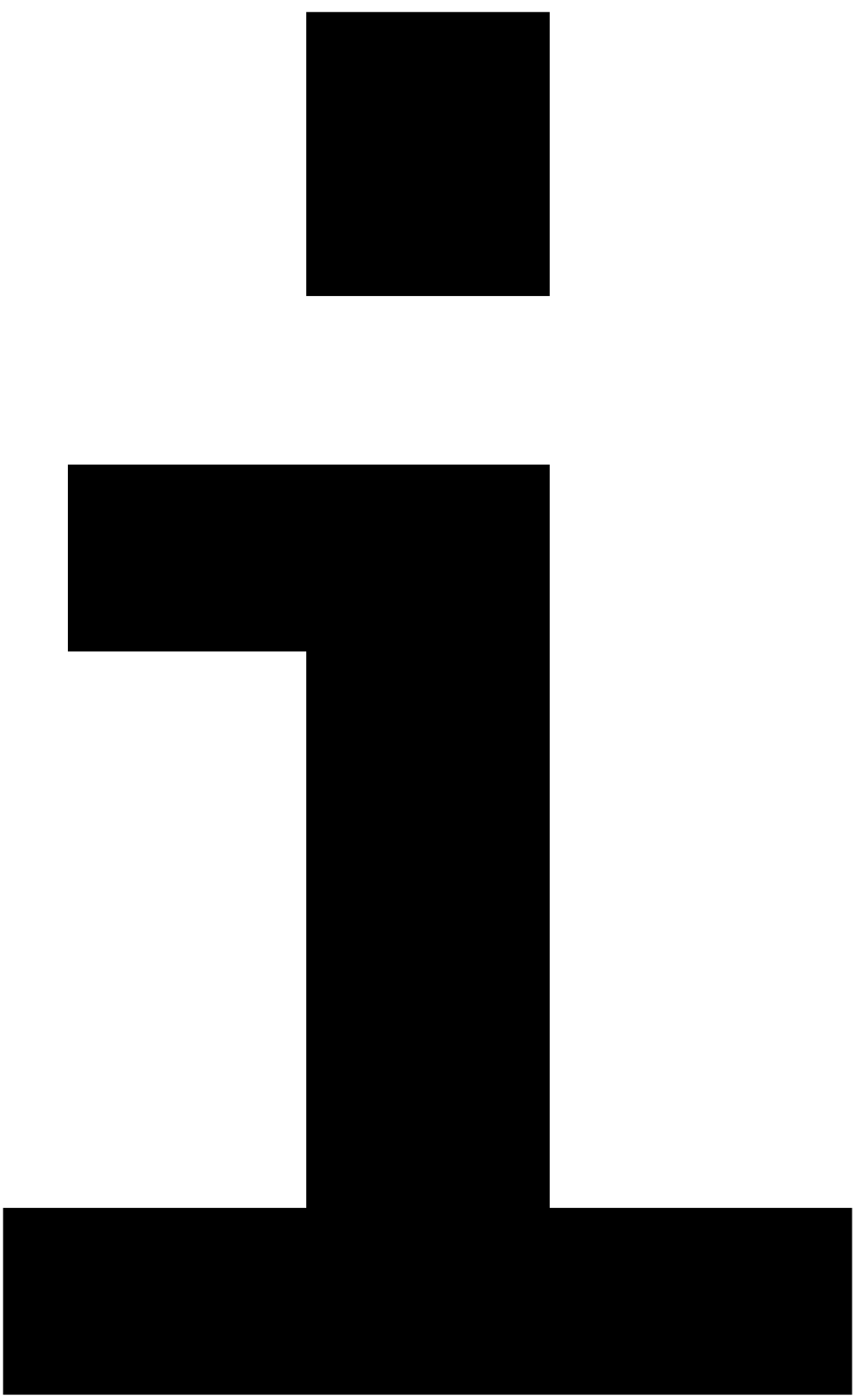


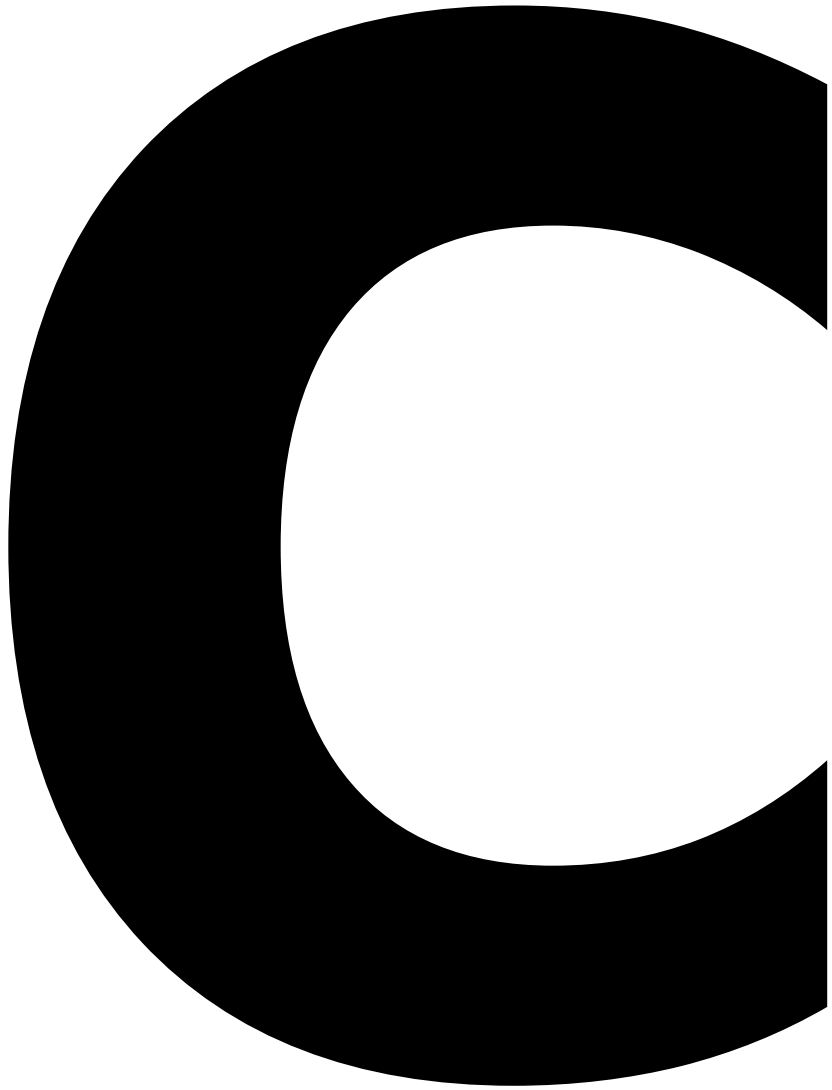


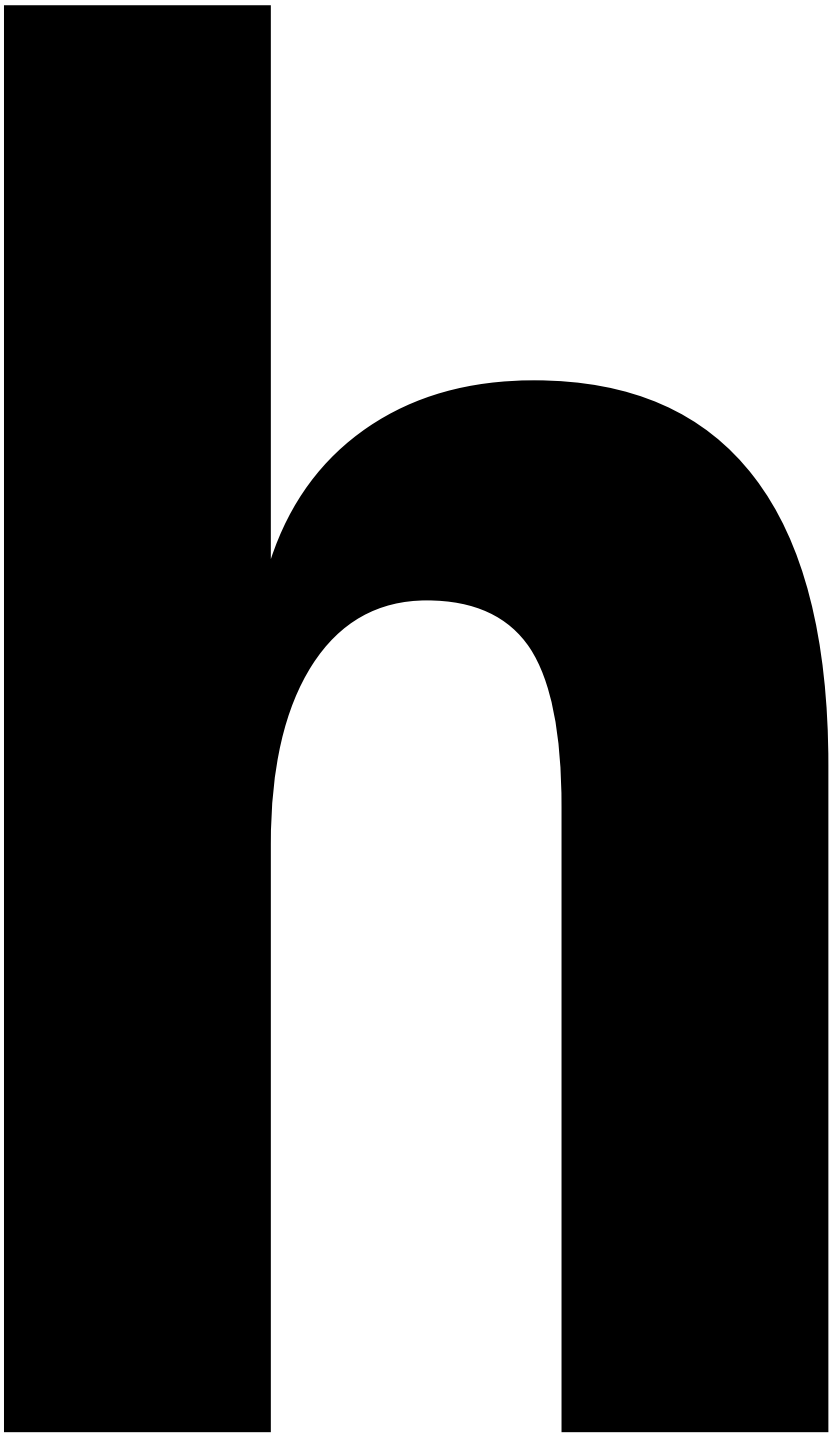


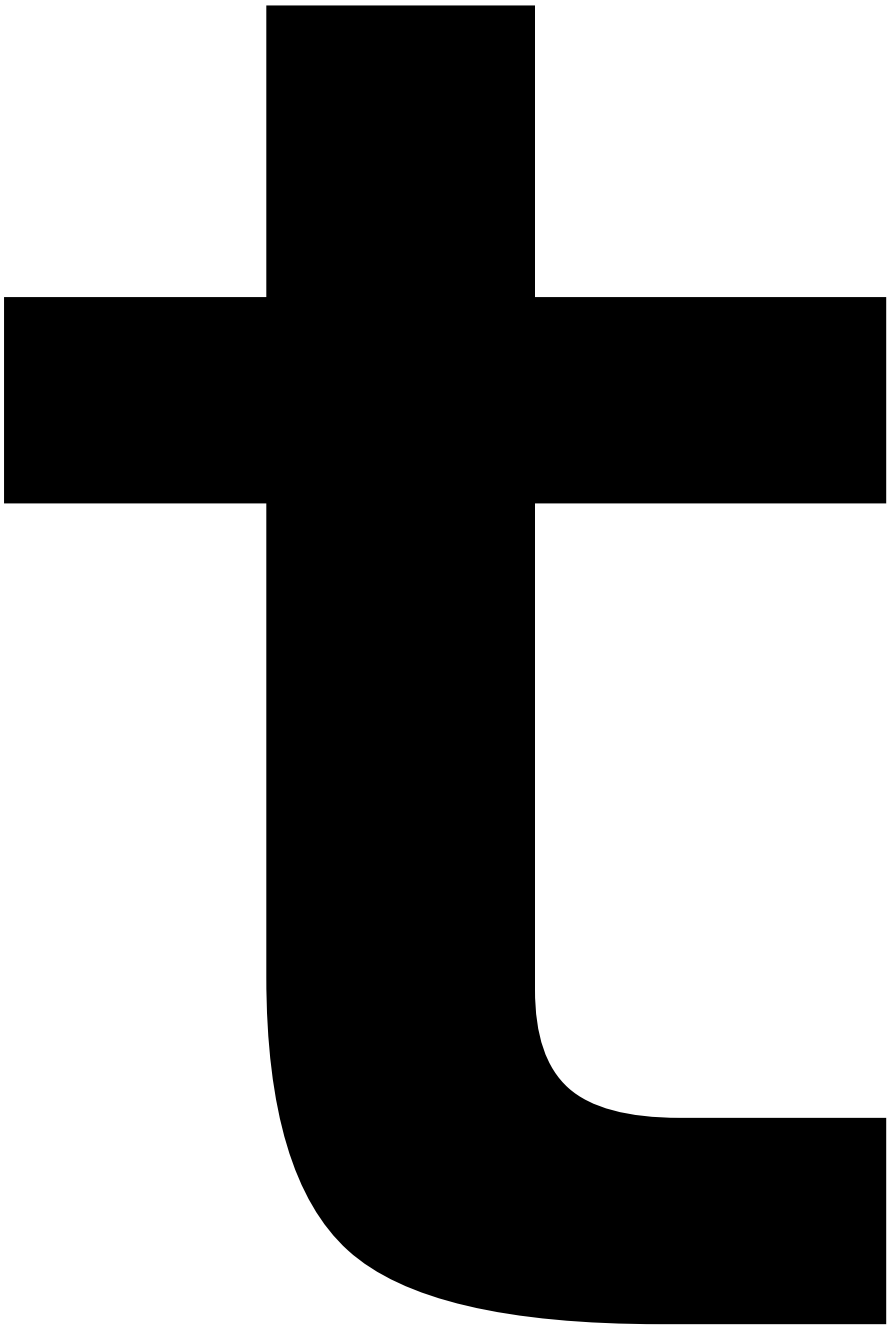






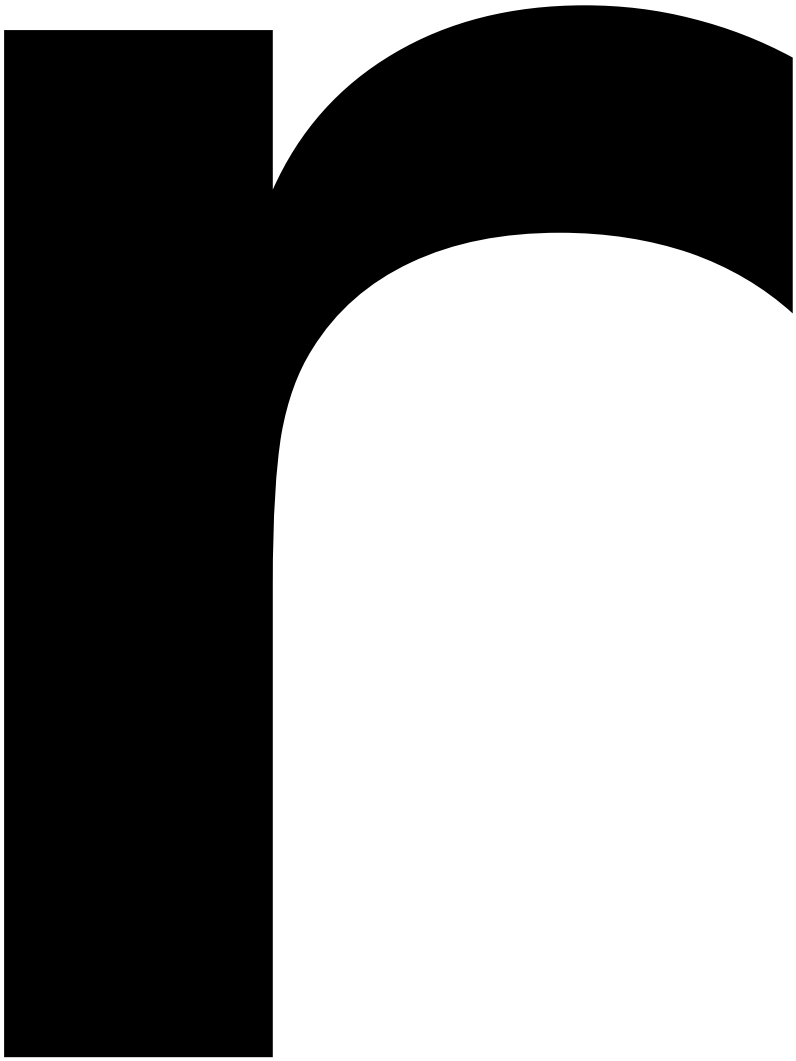


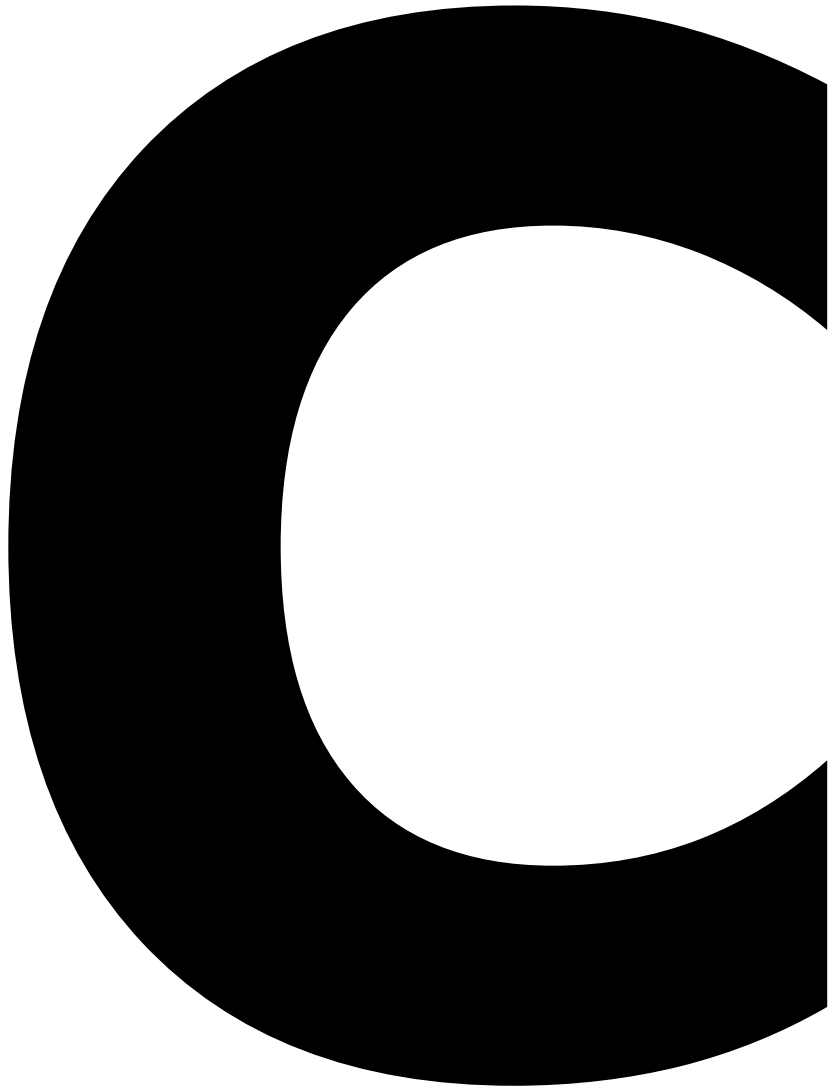


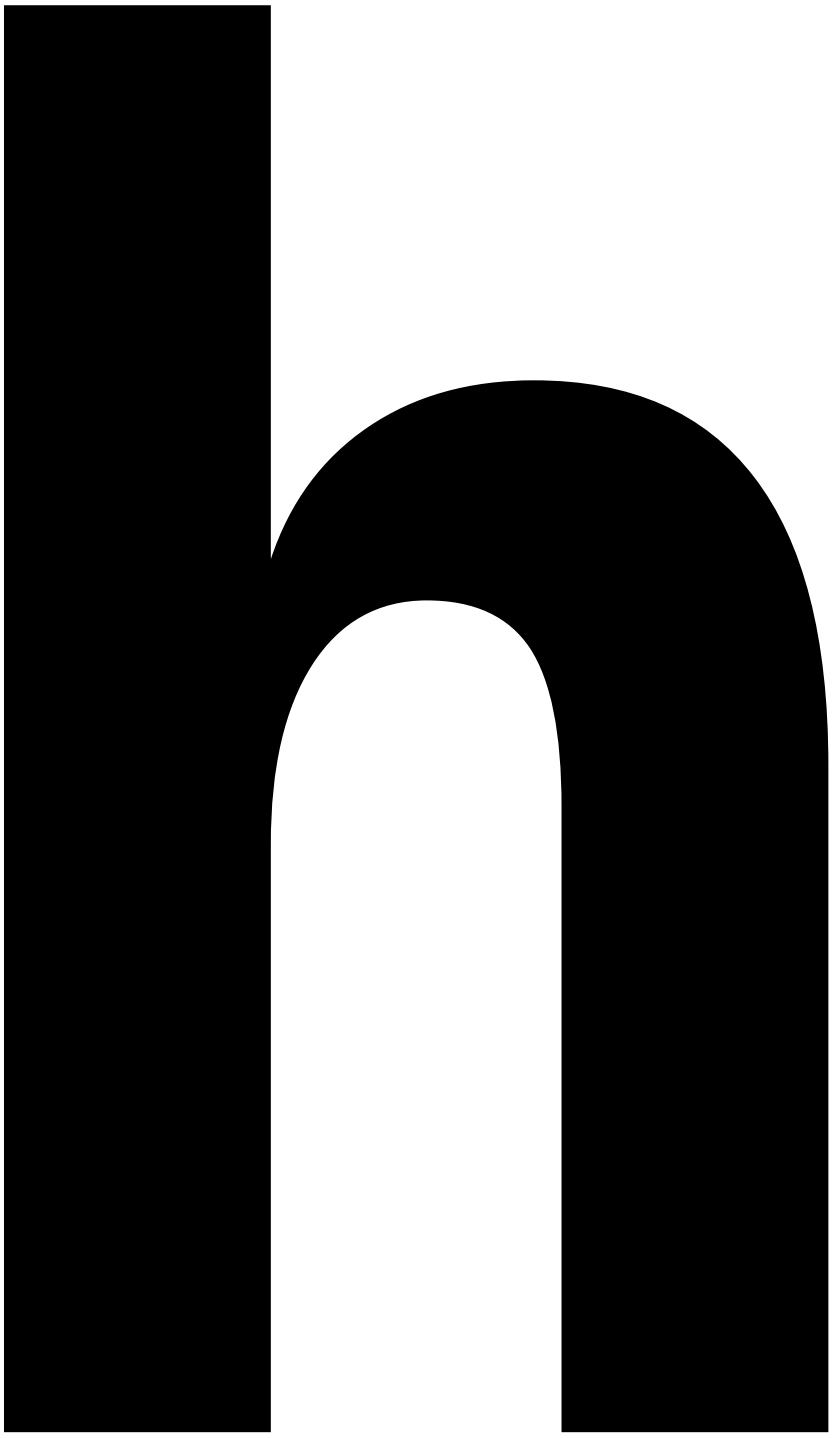


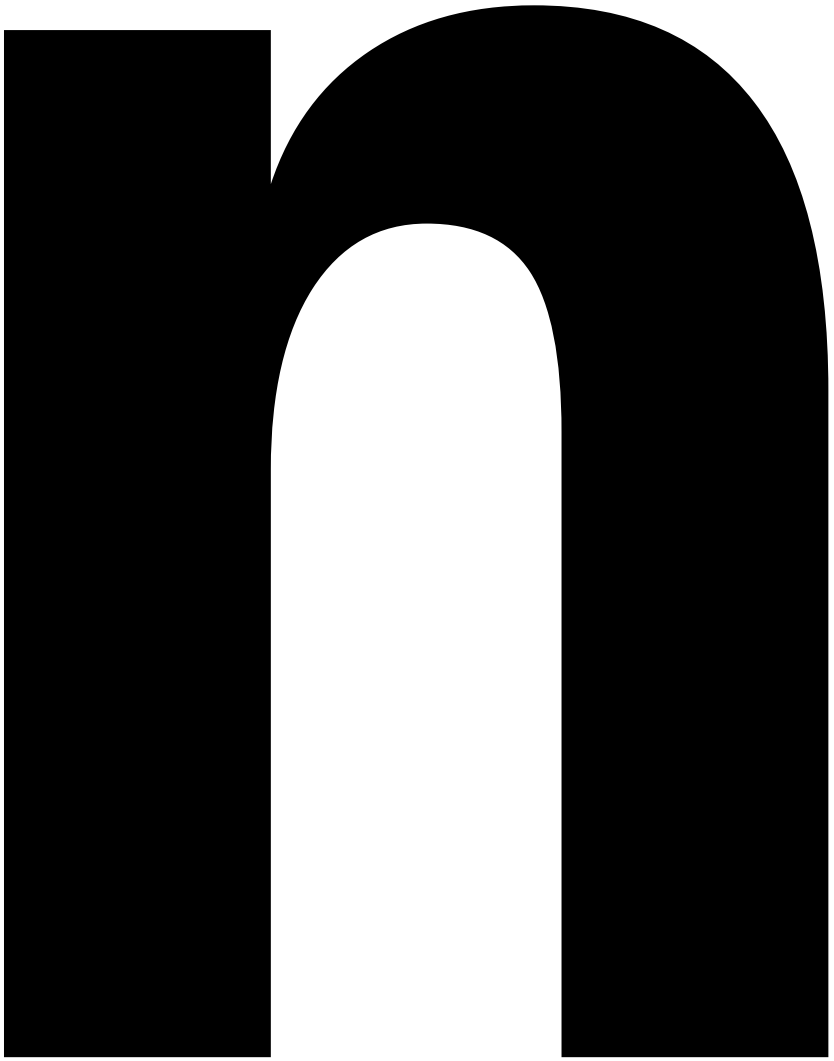
d

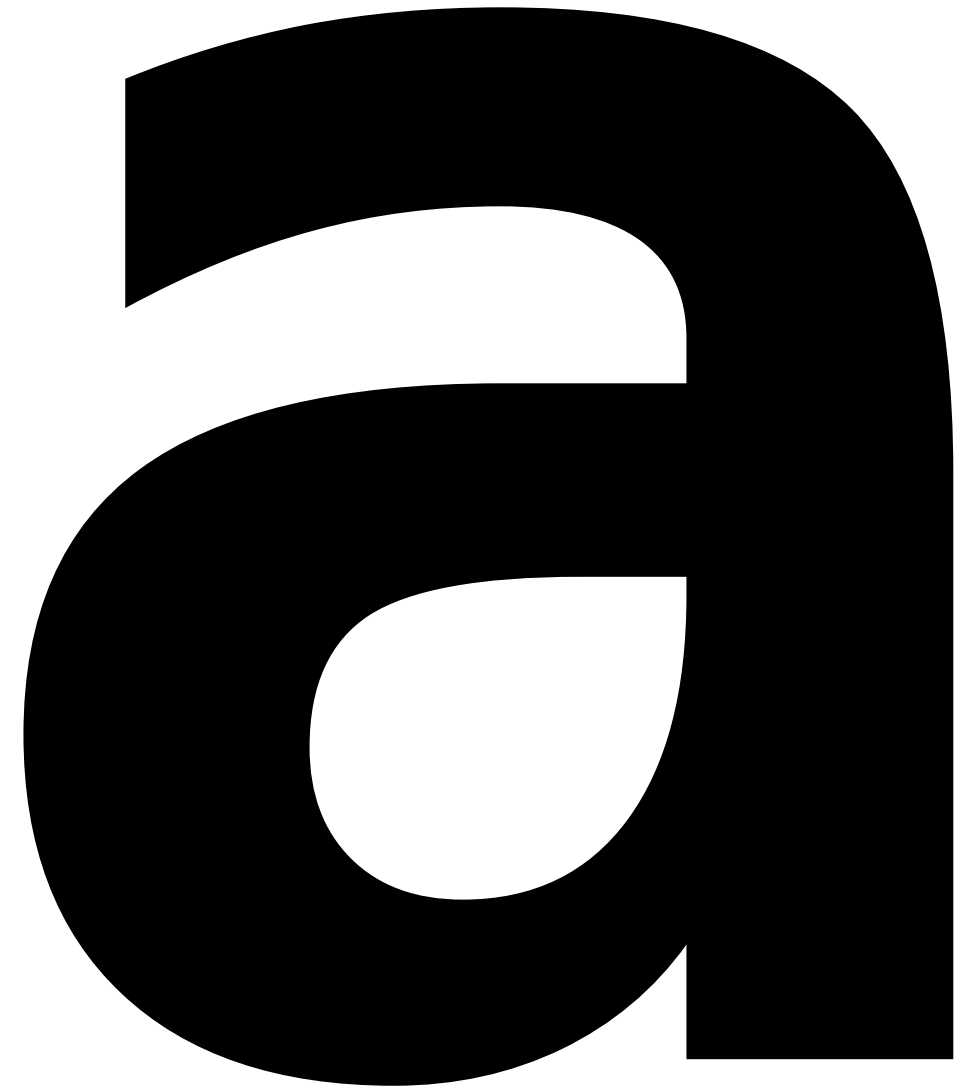
u

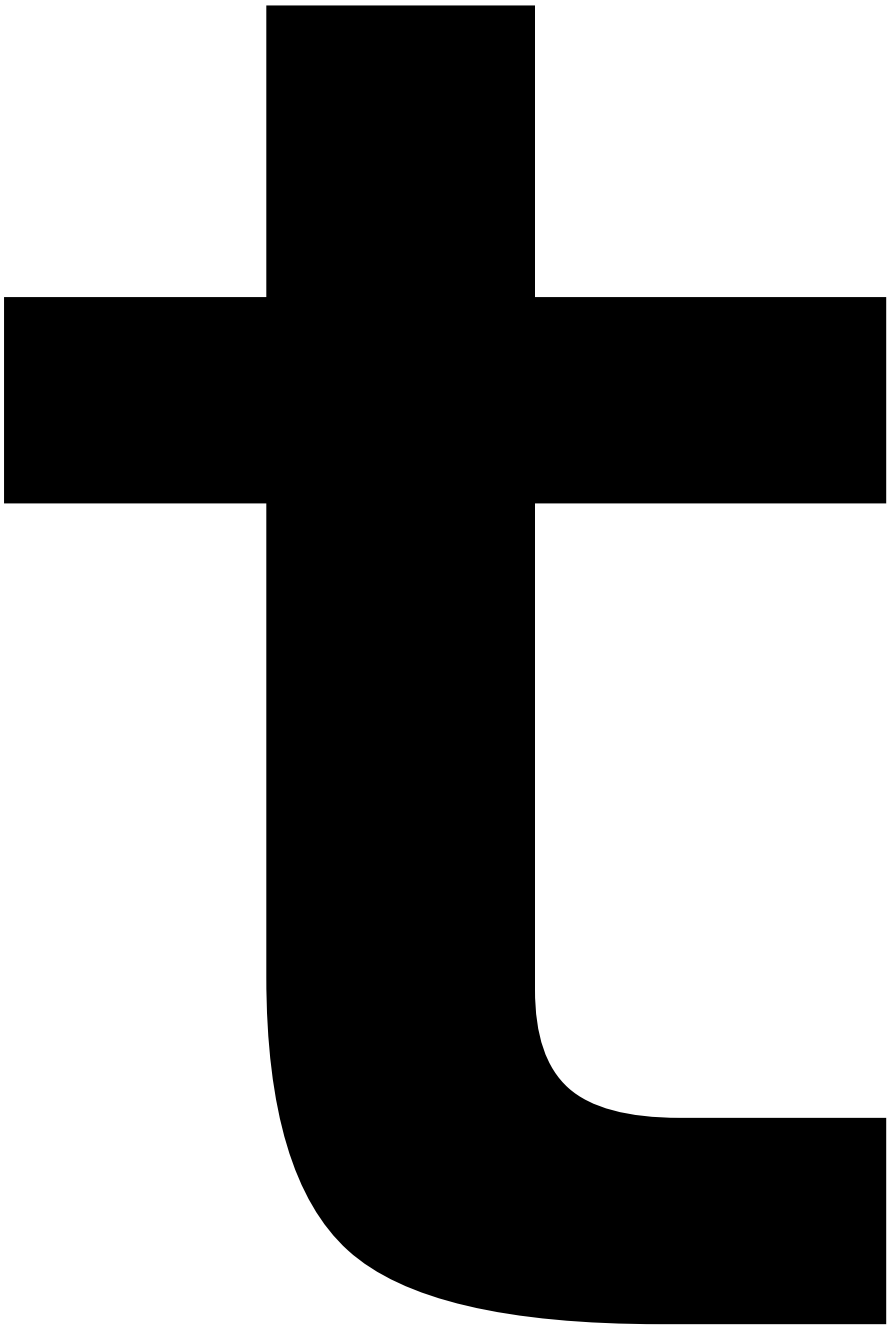


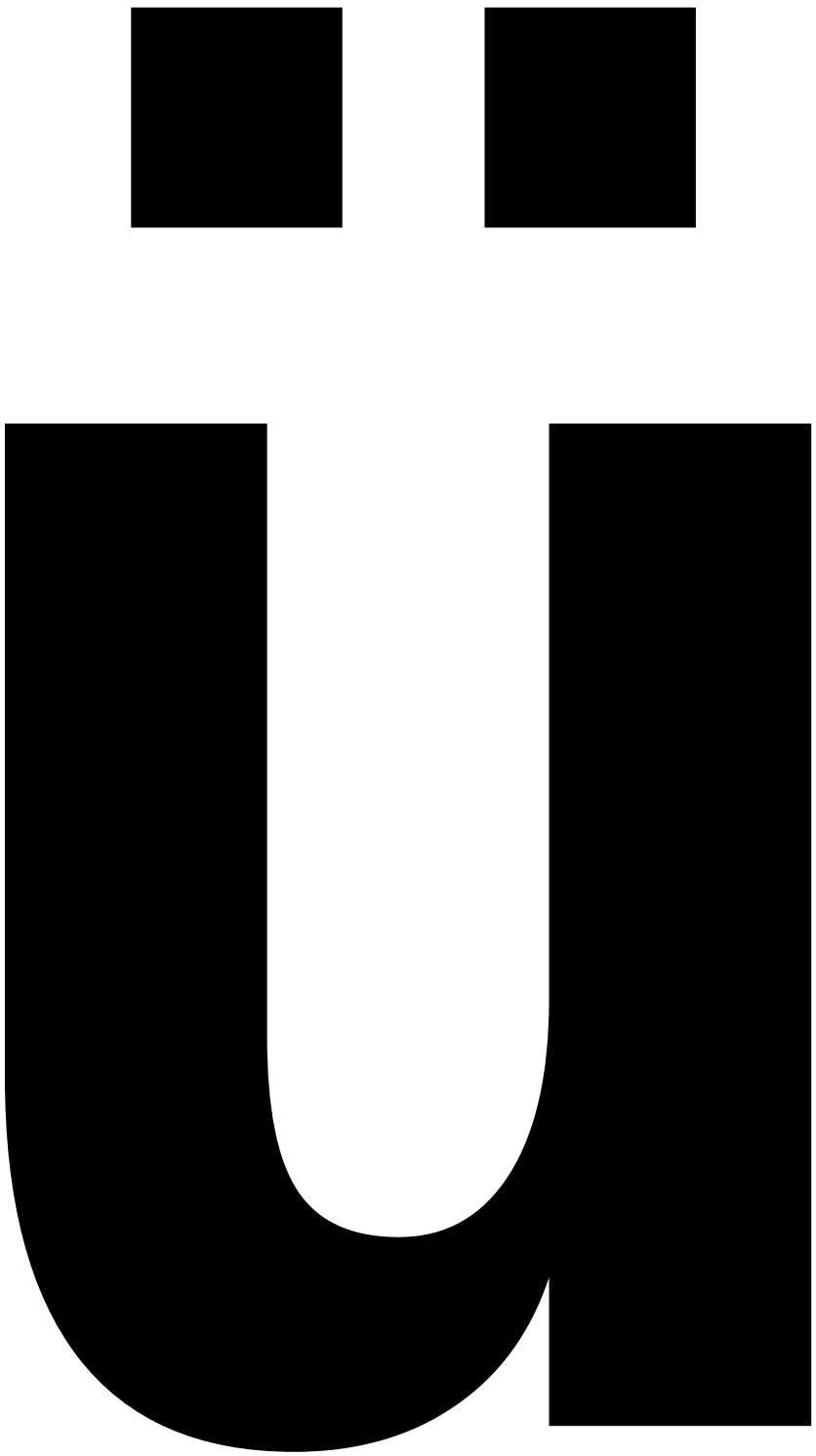


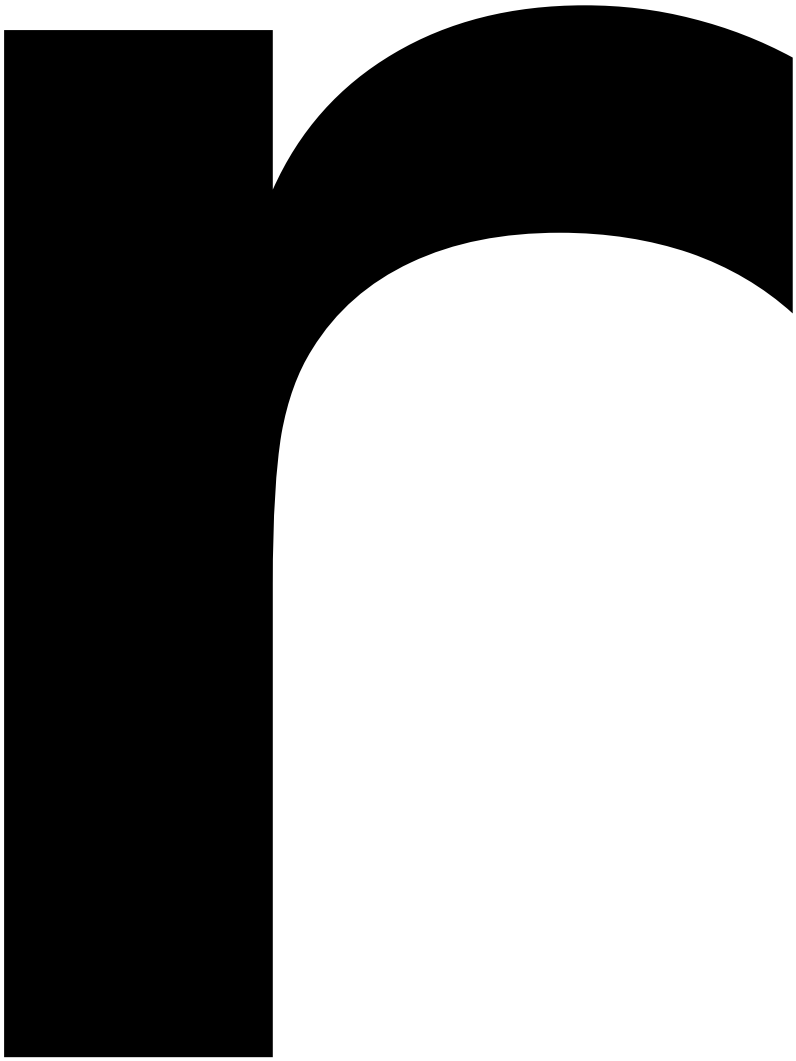


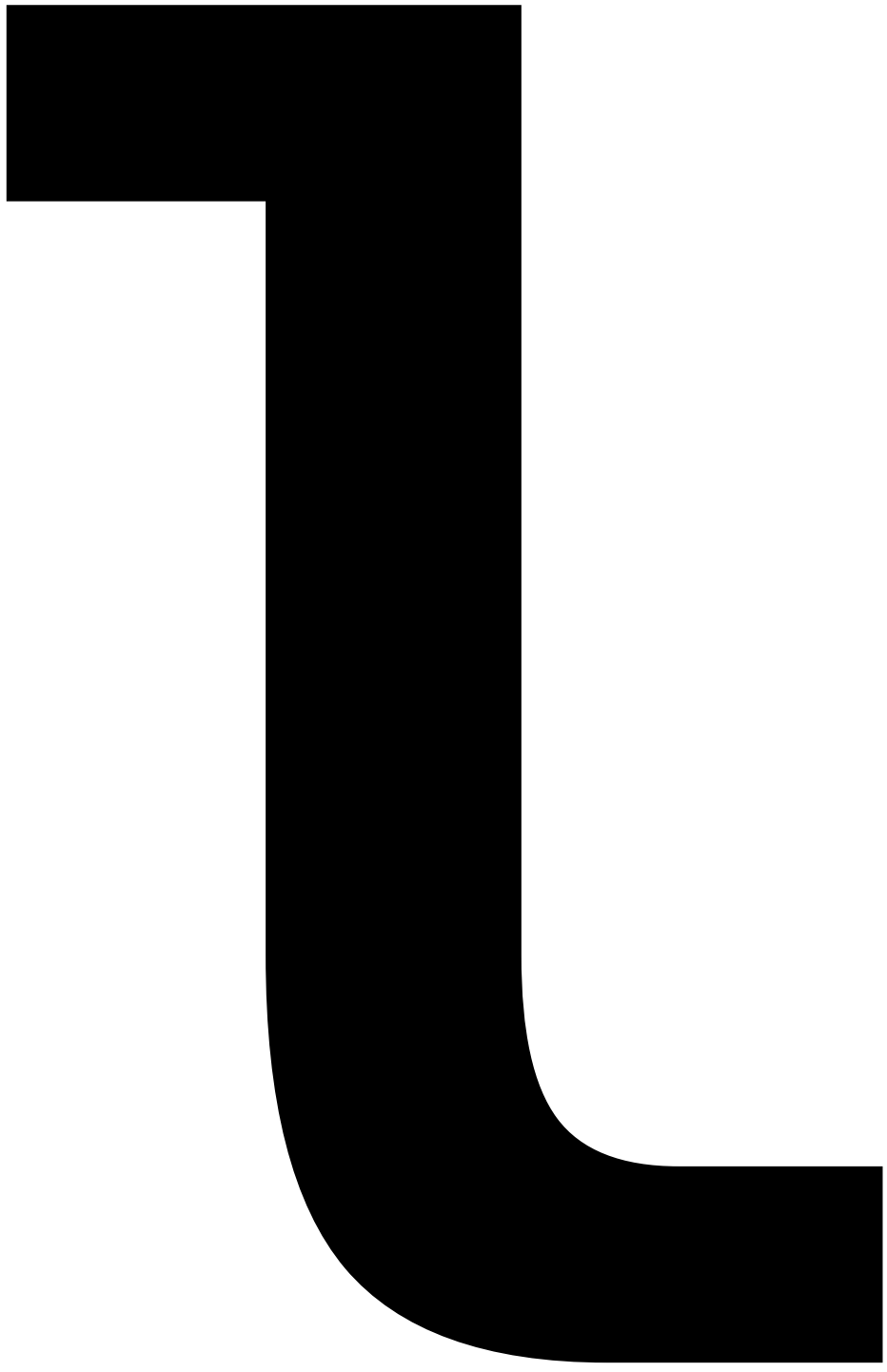


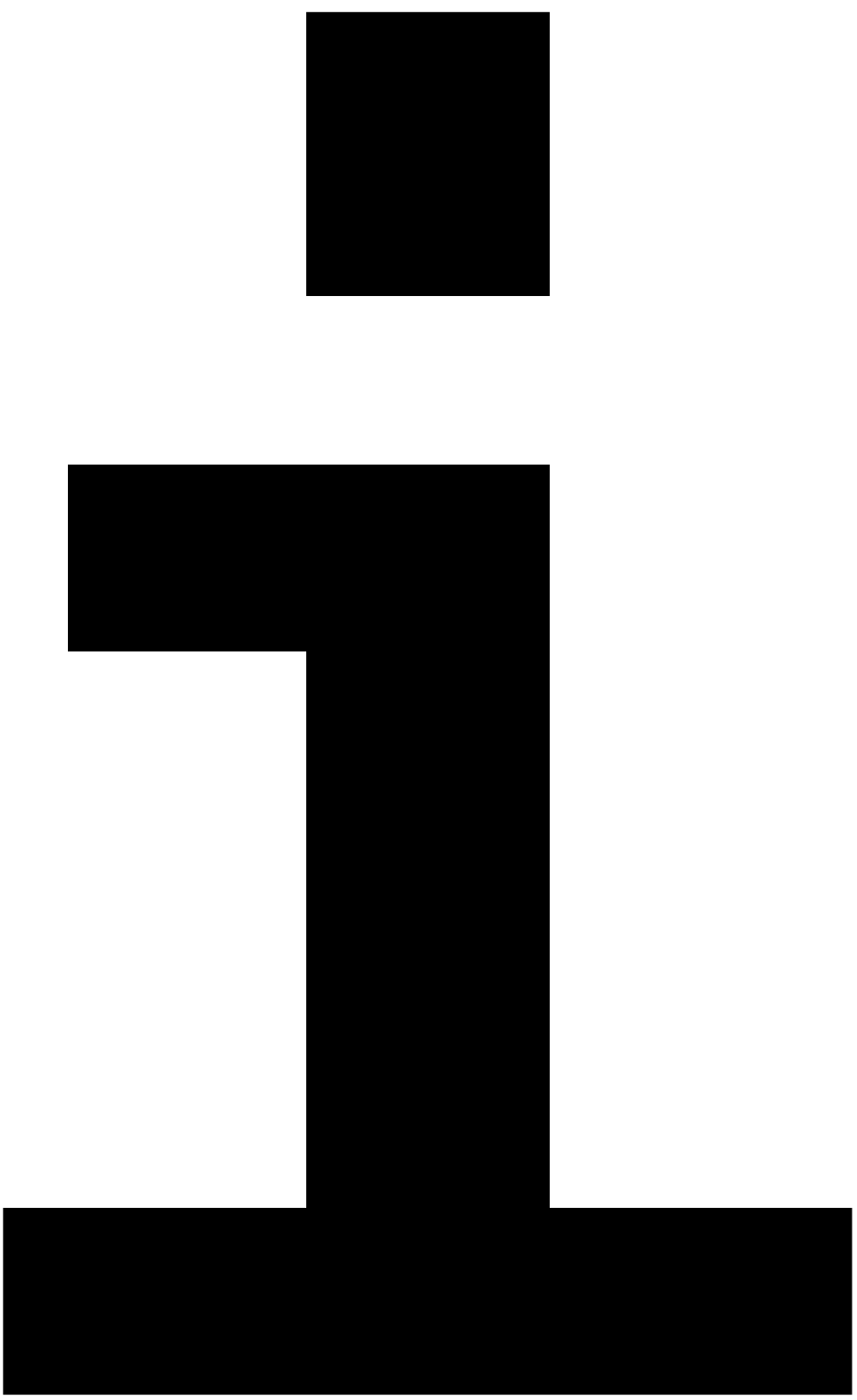


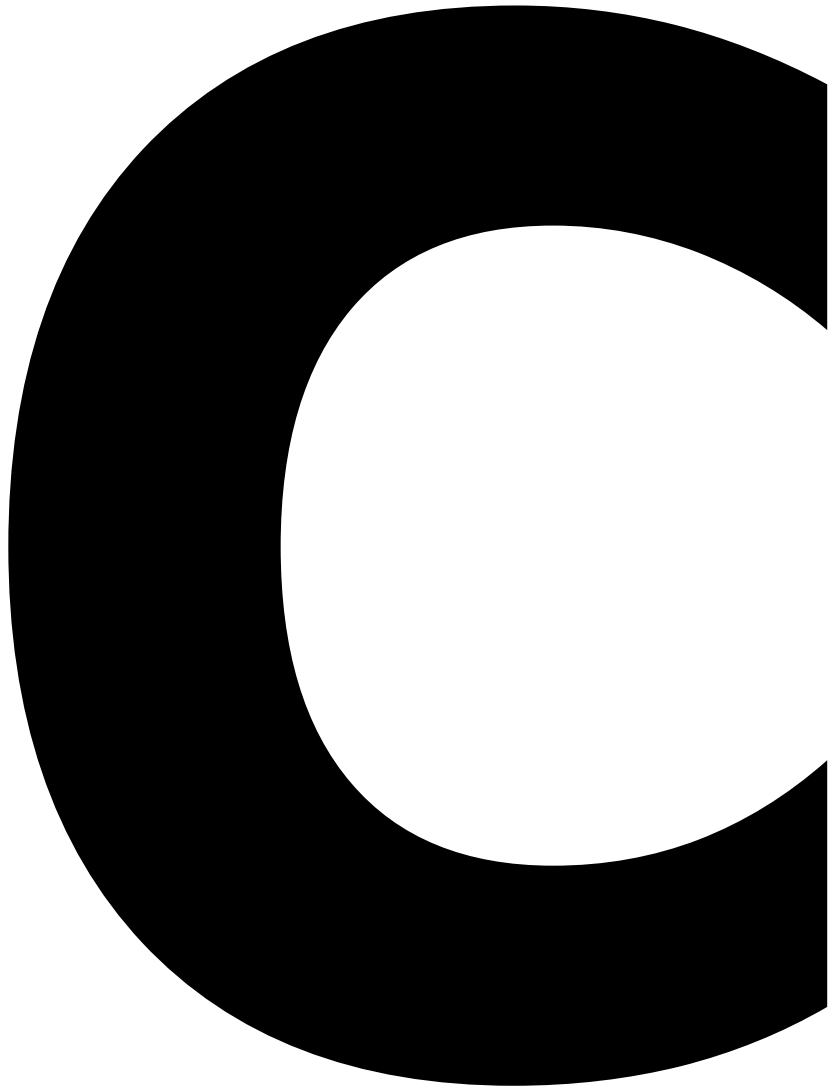


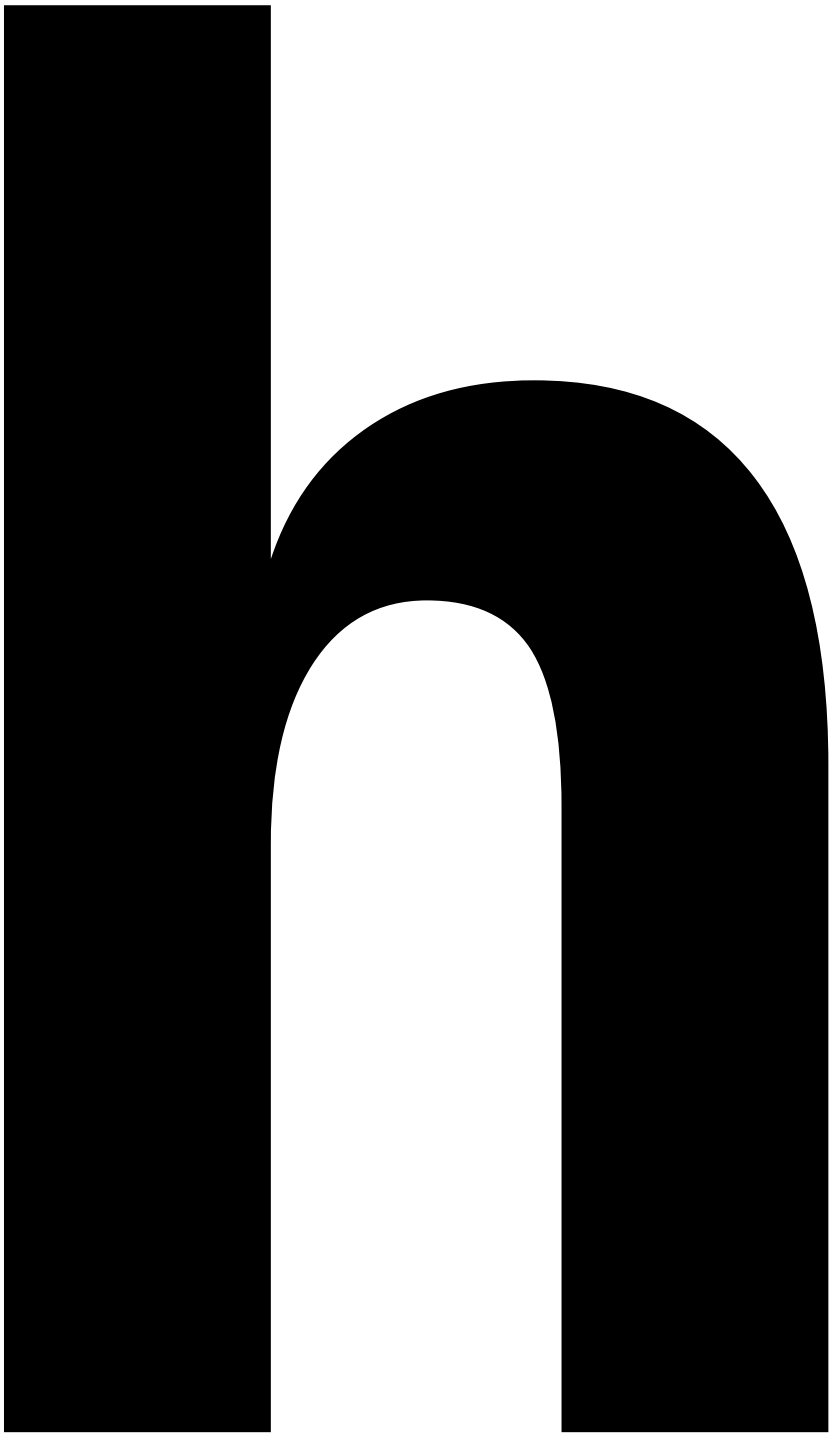


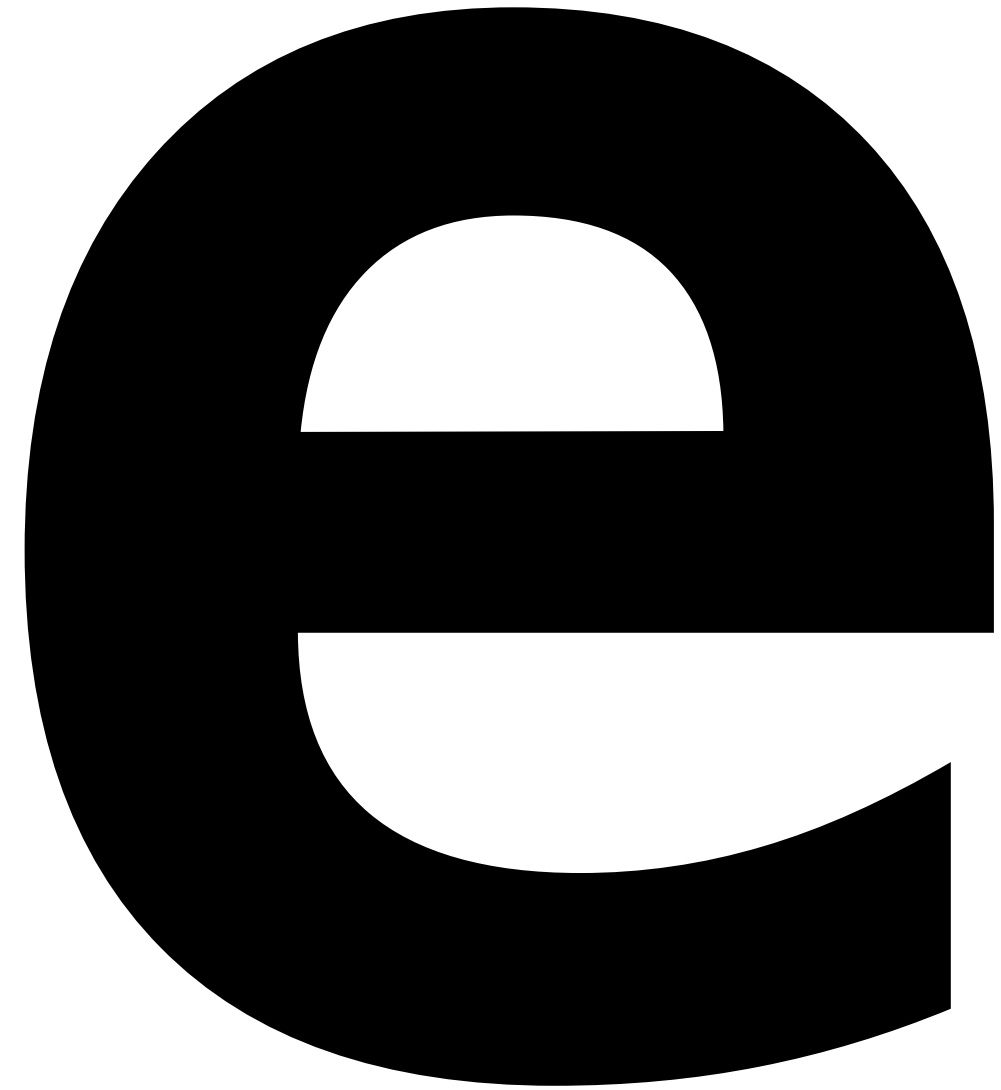


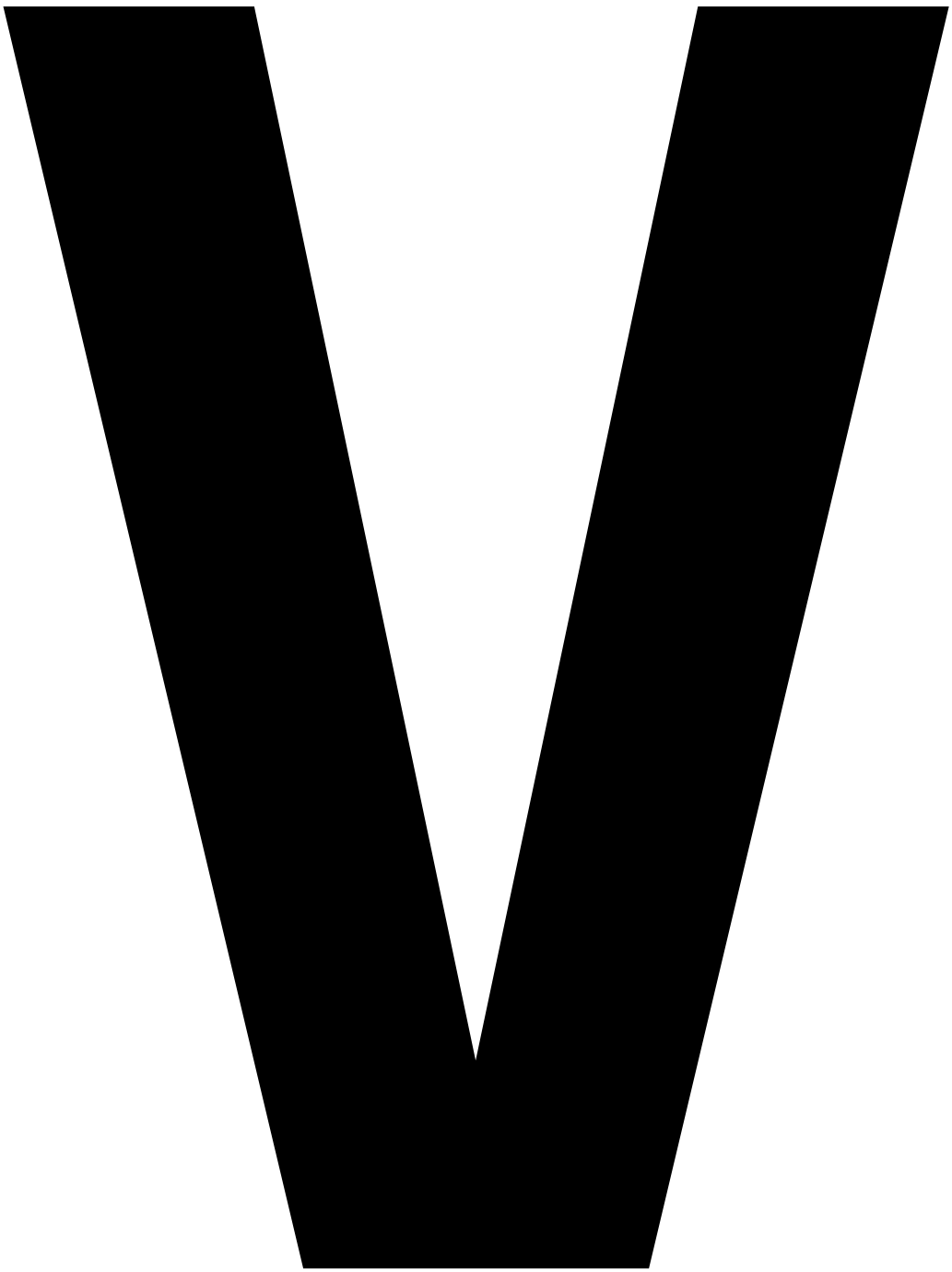


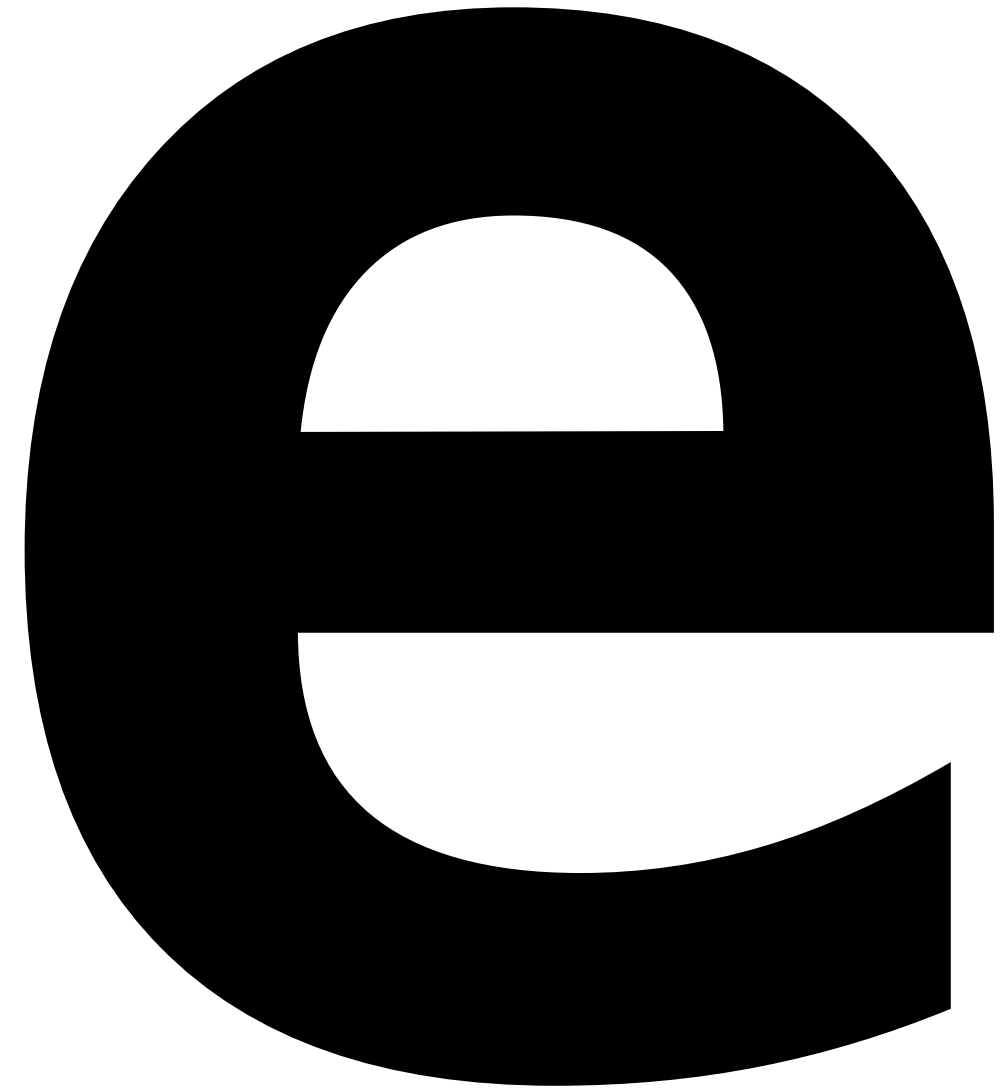


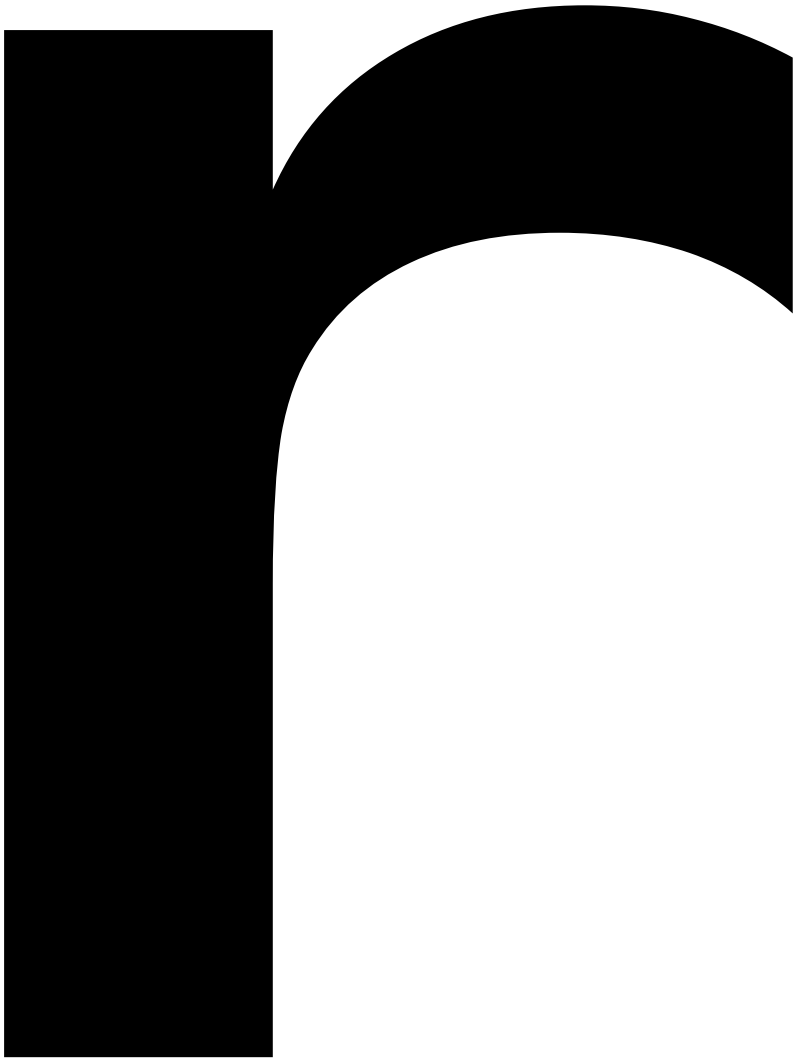


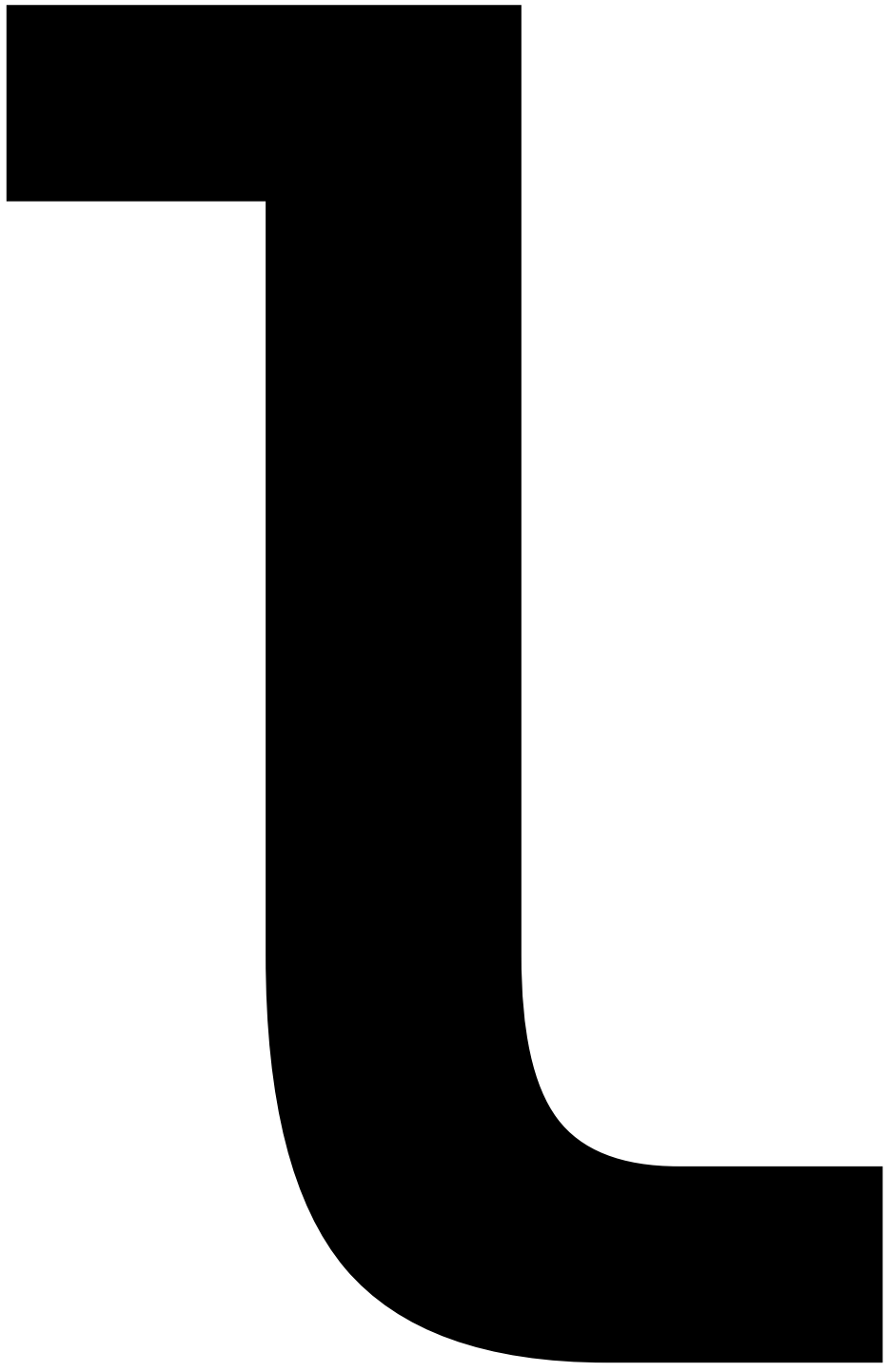


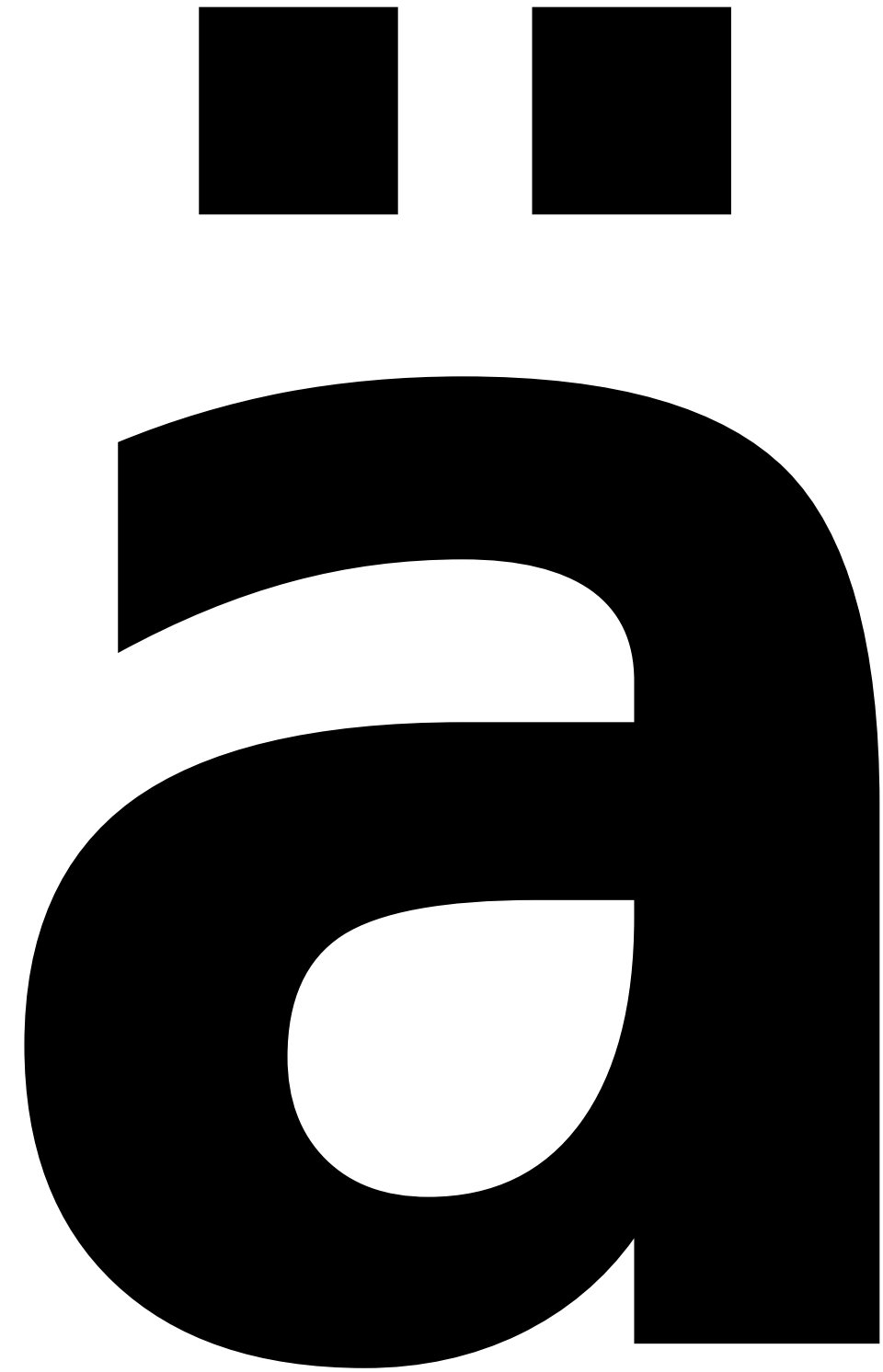




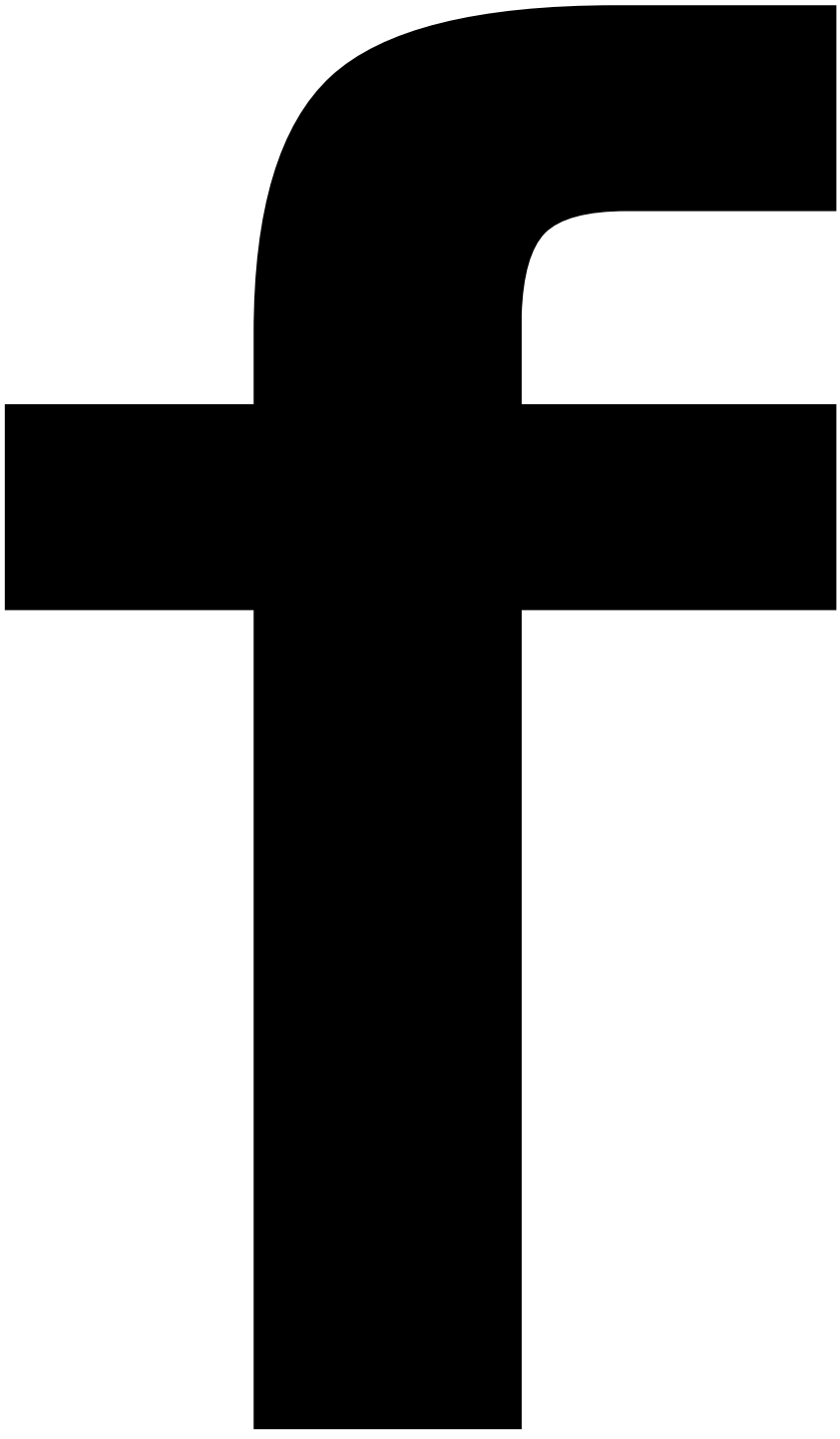


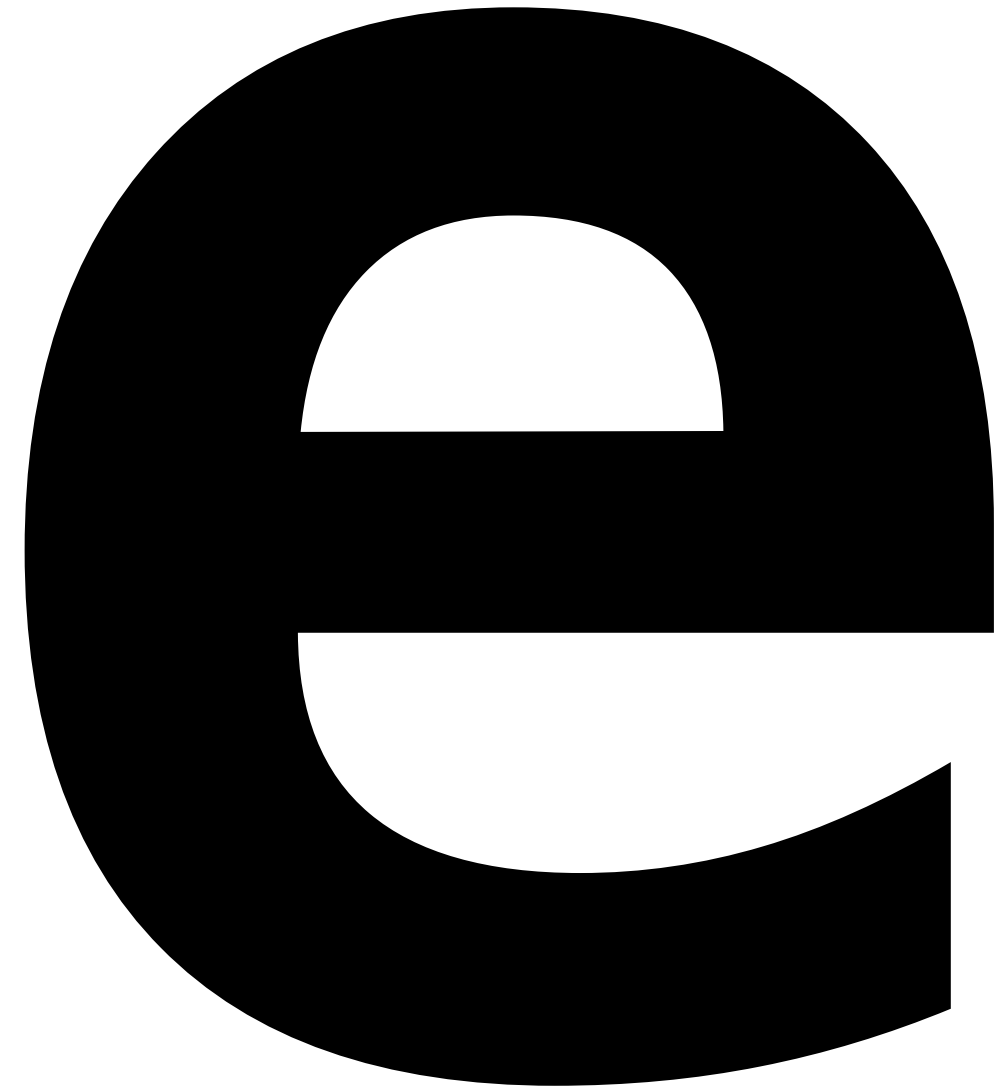


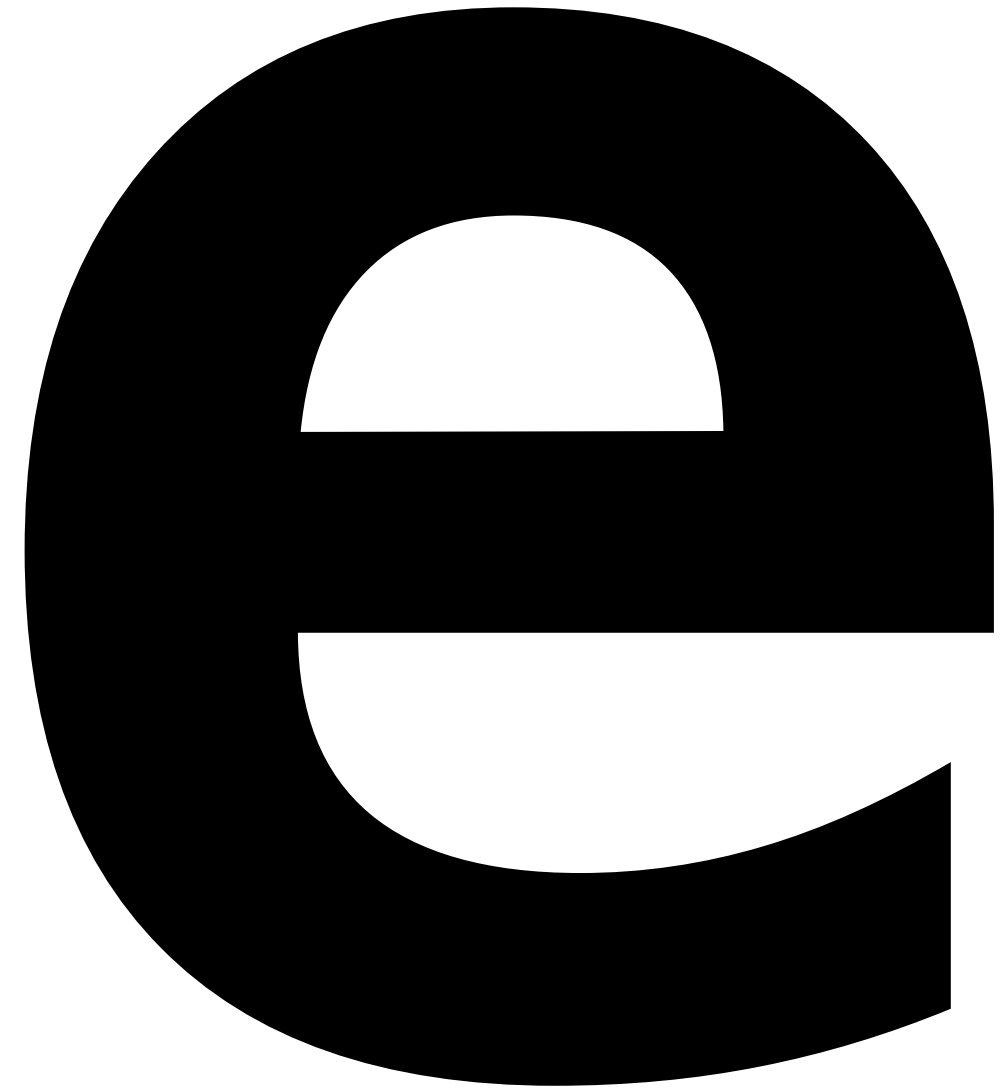


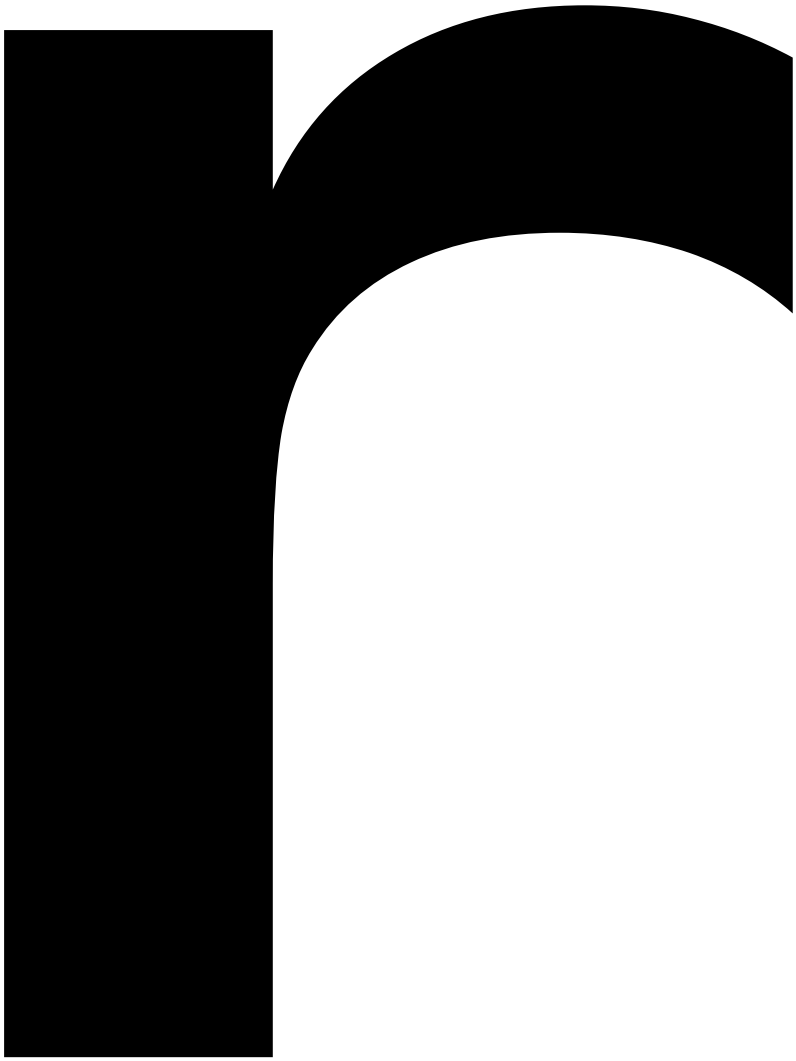


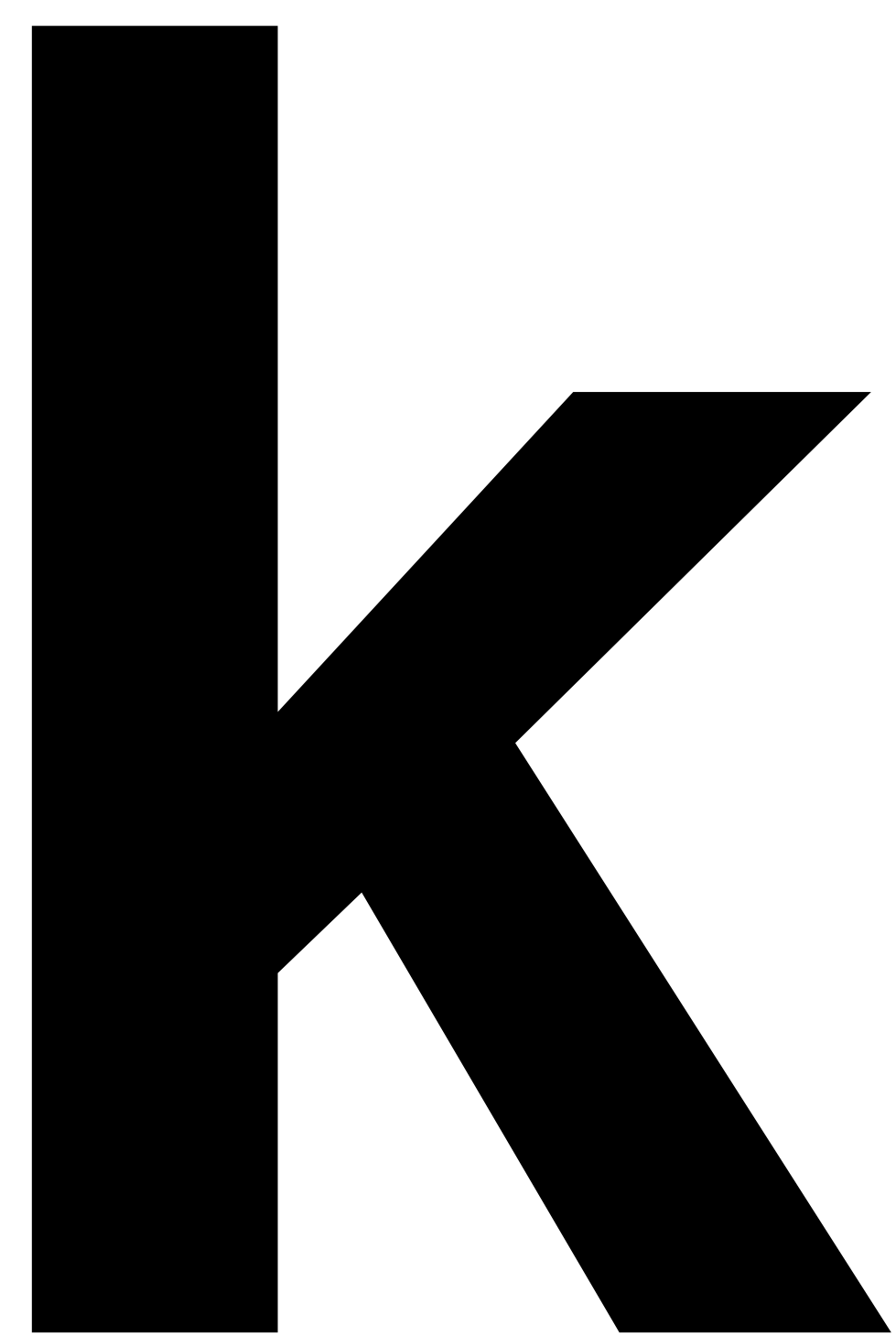
u

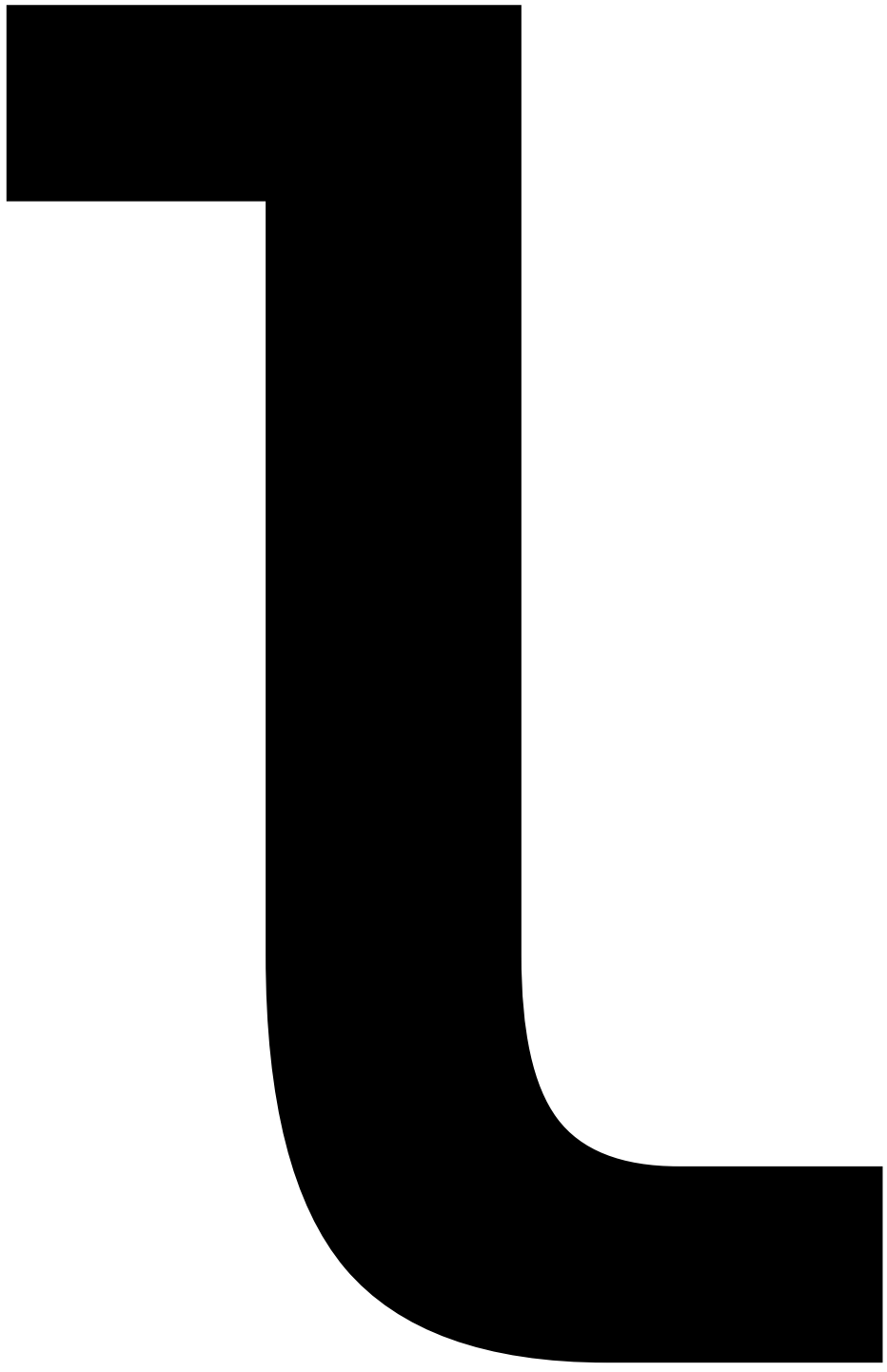


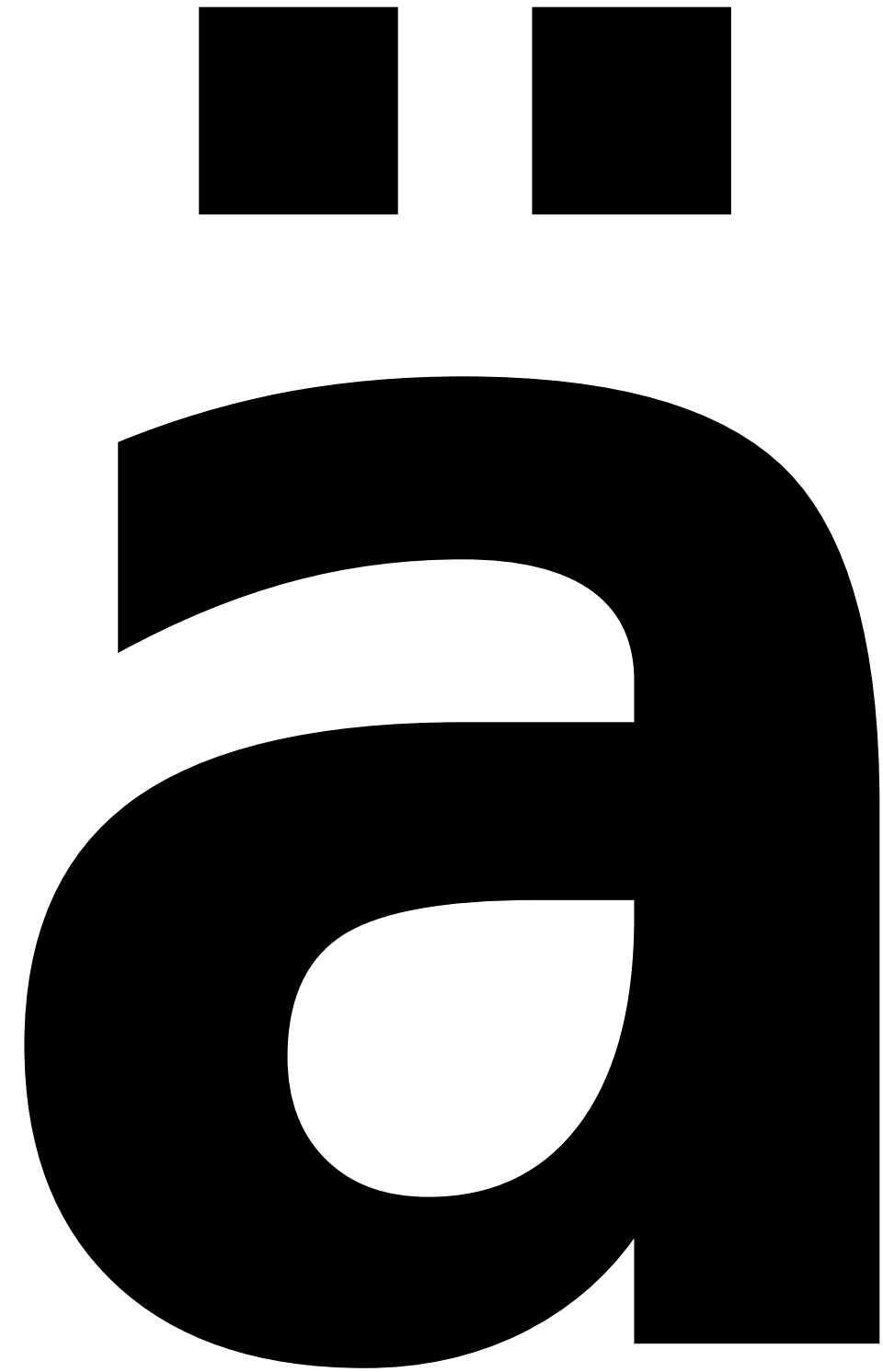


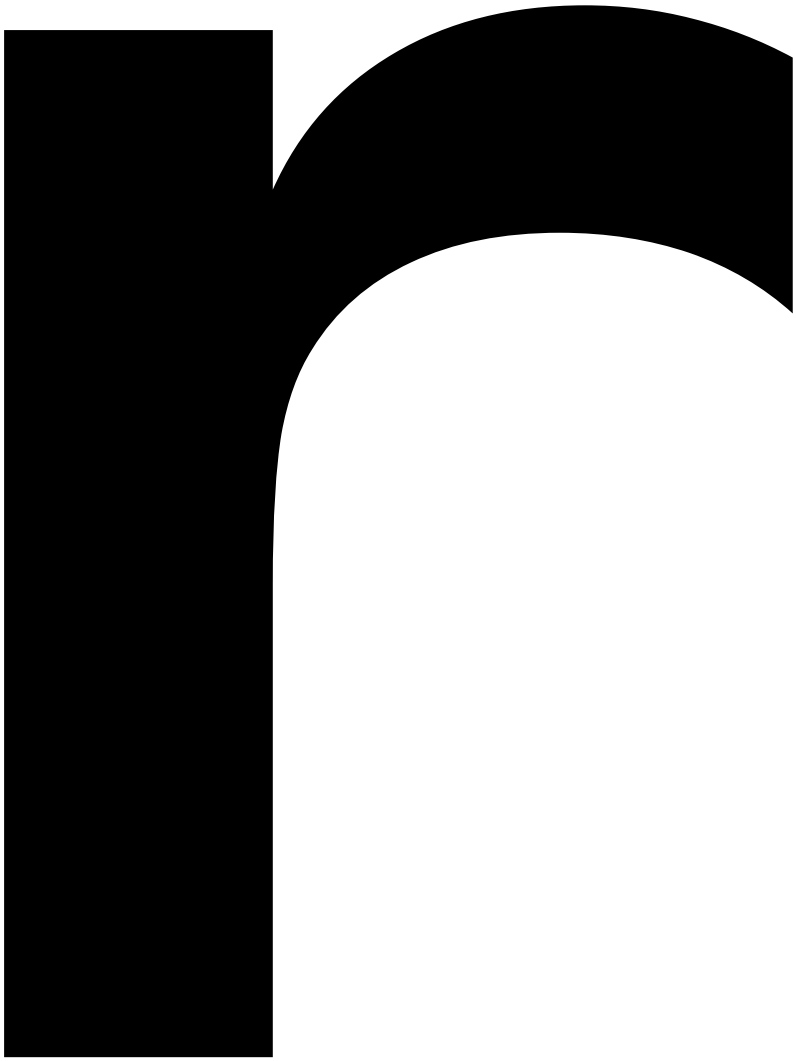


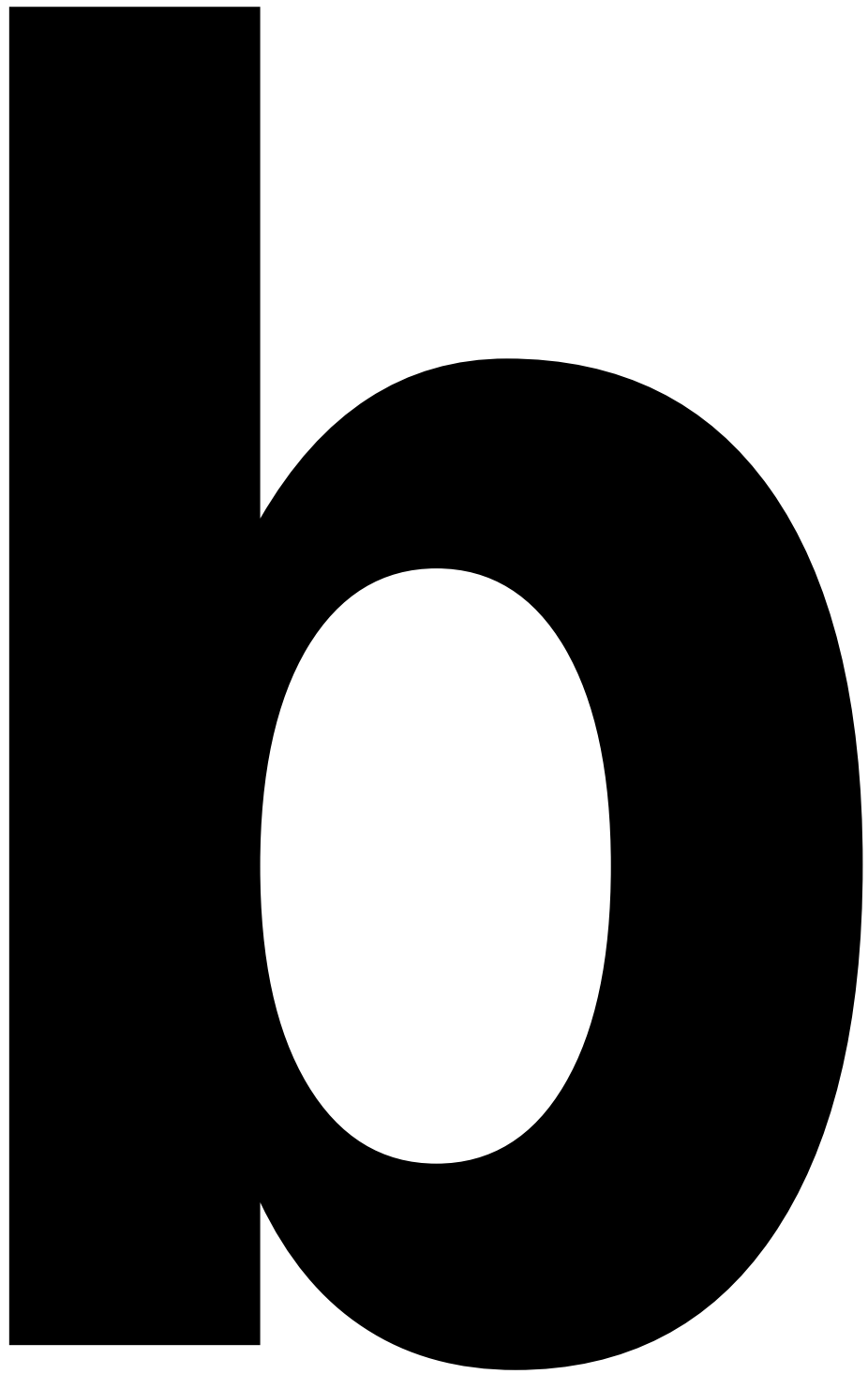


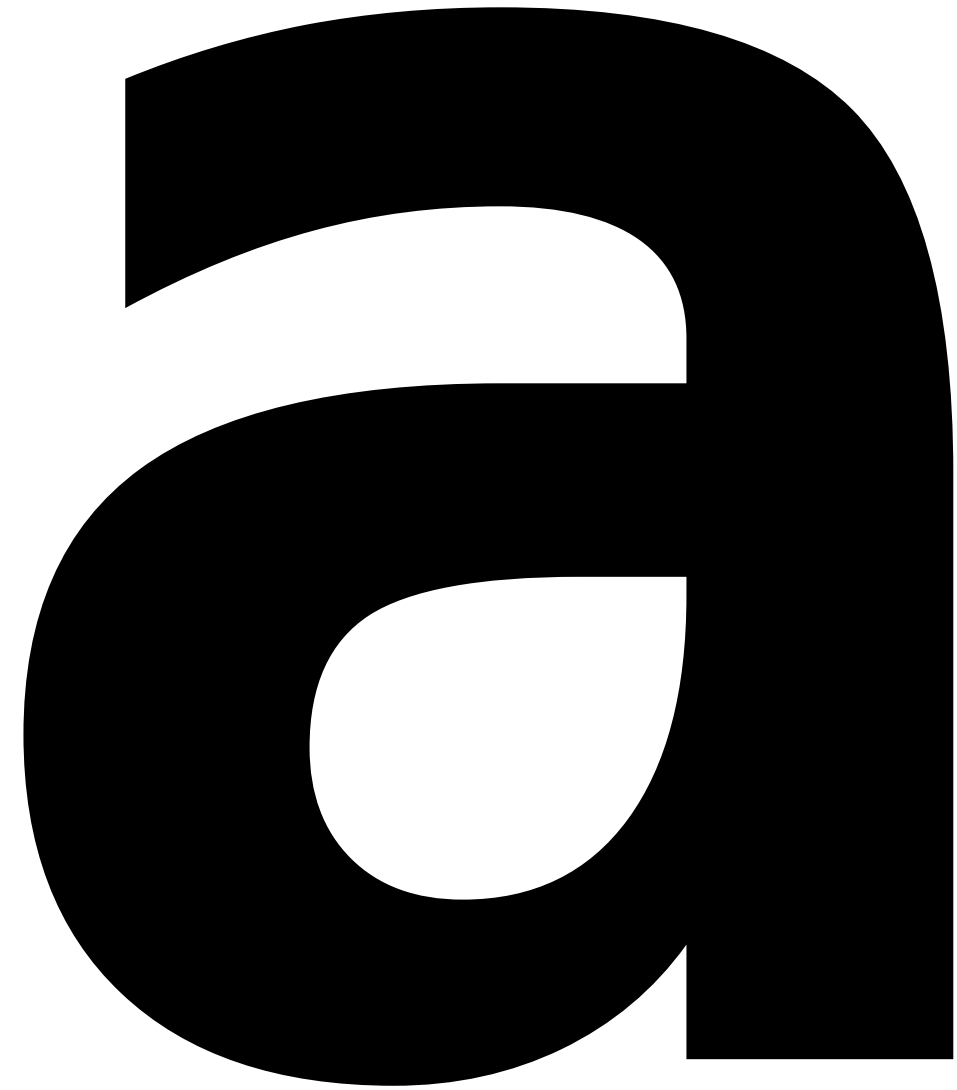


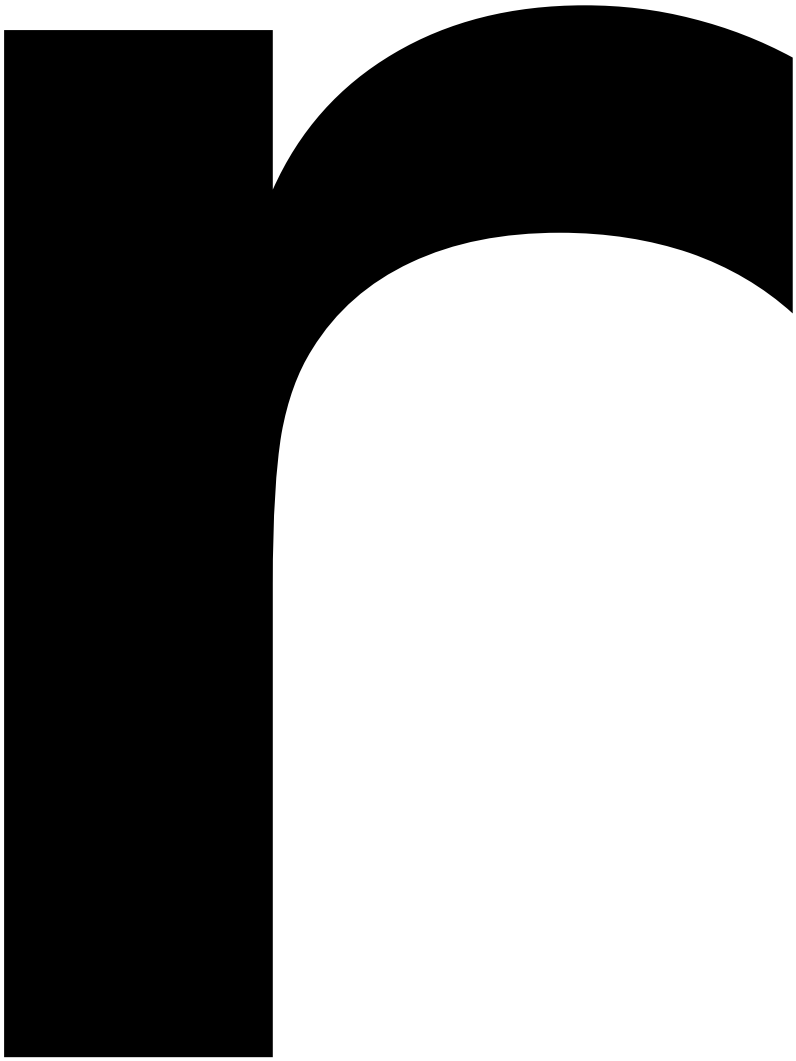




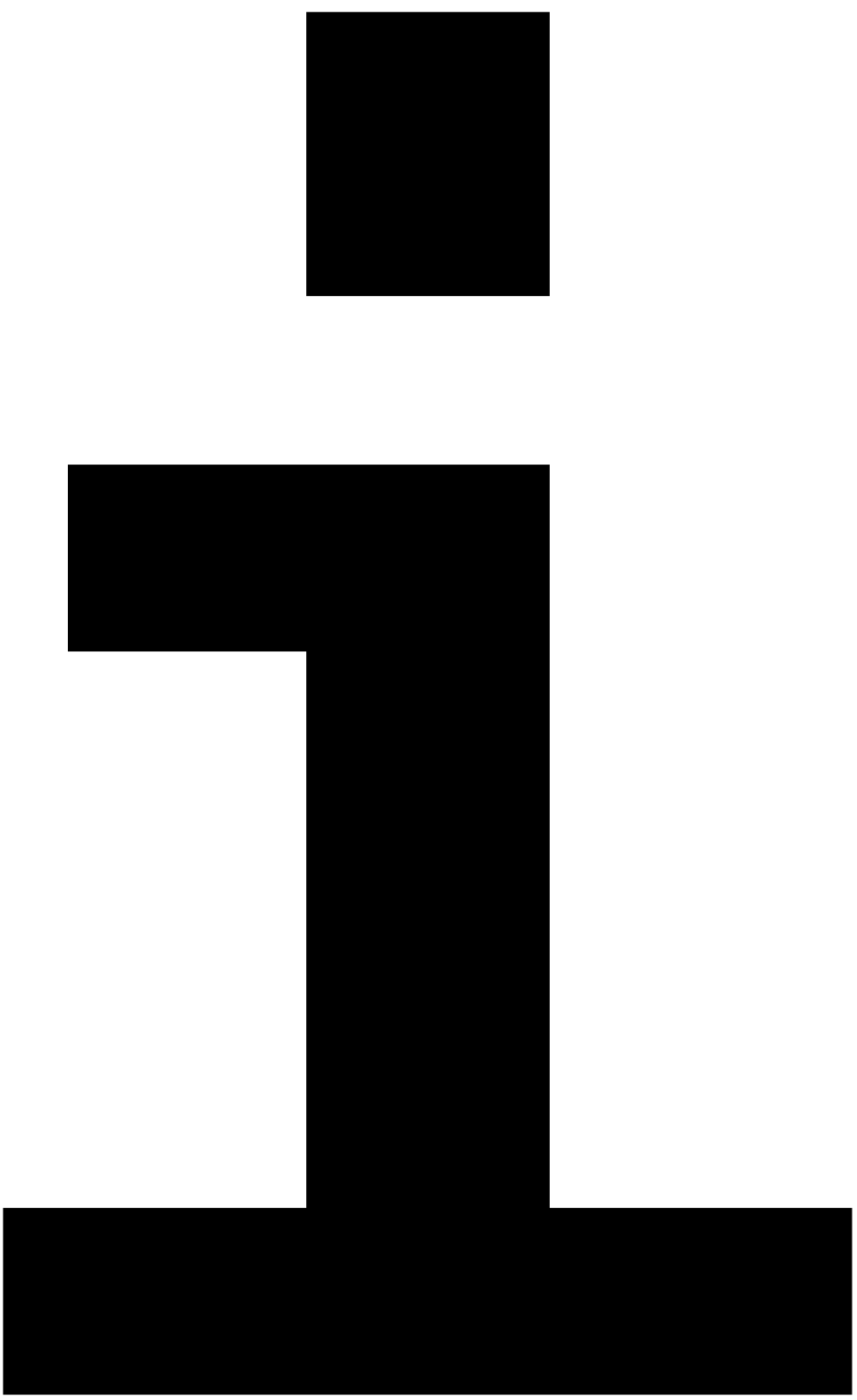


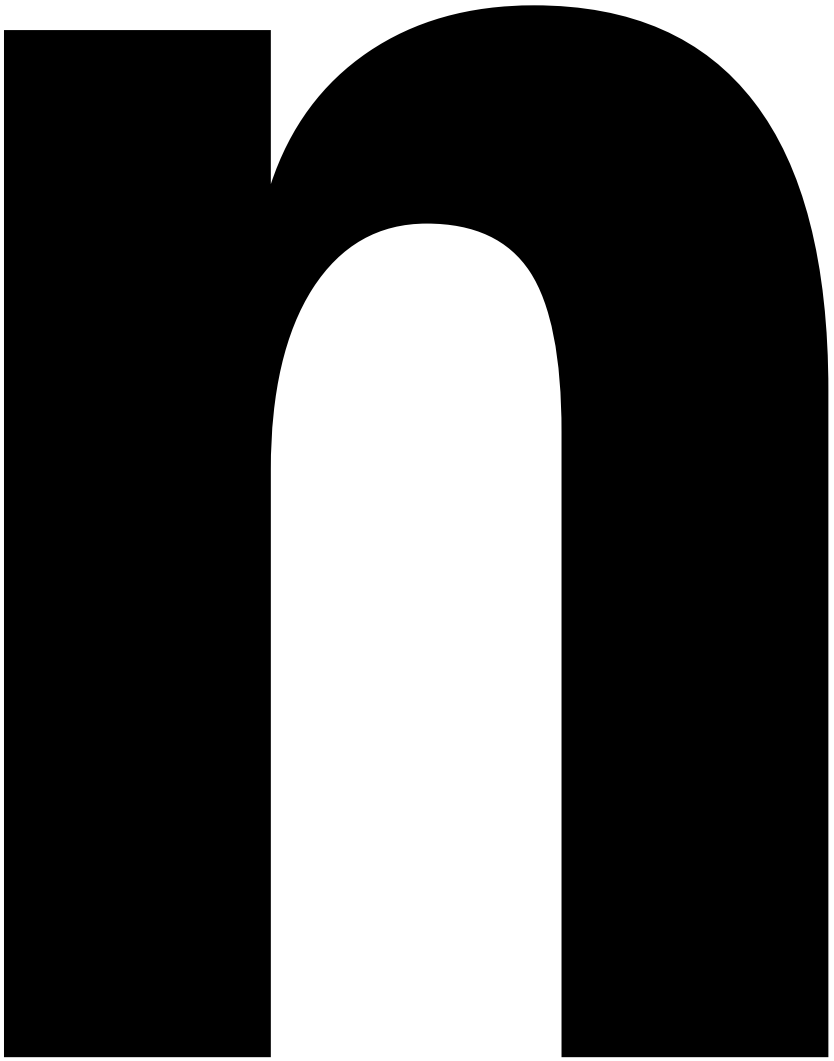




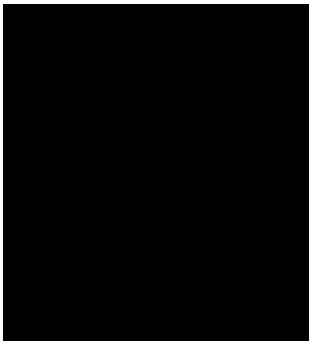


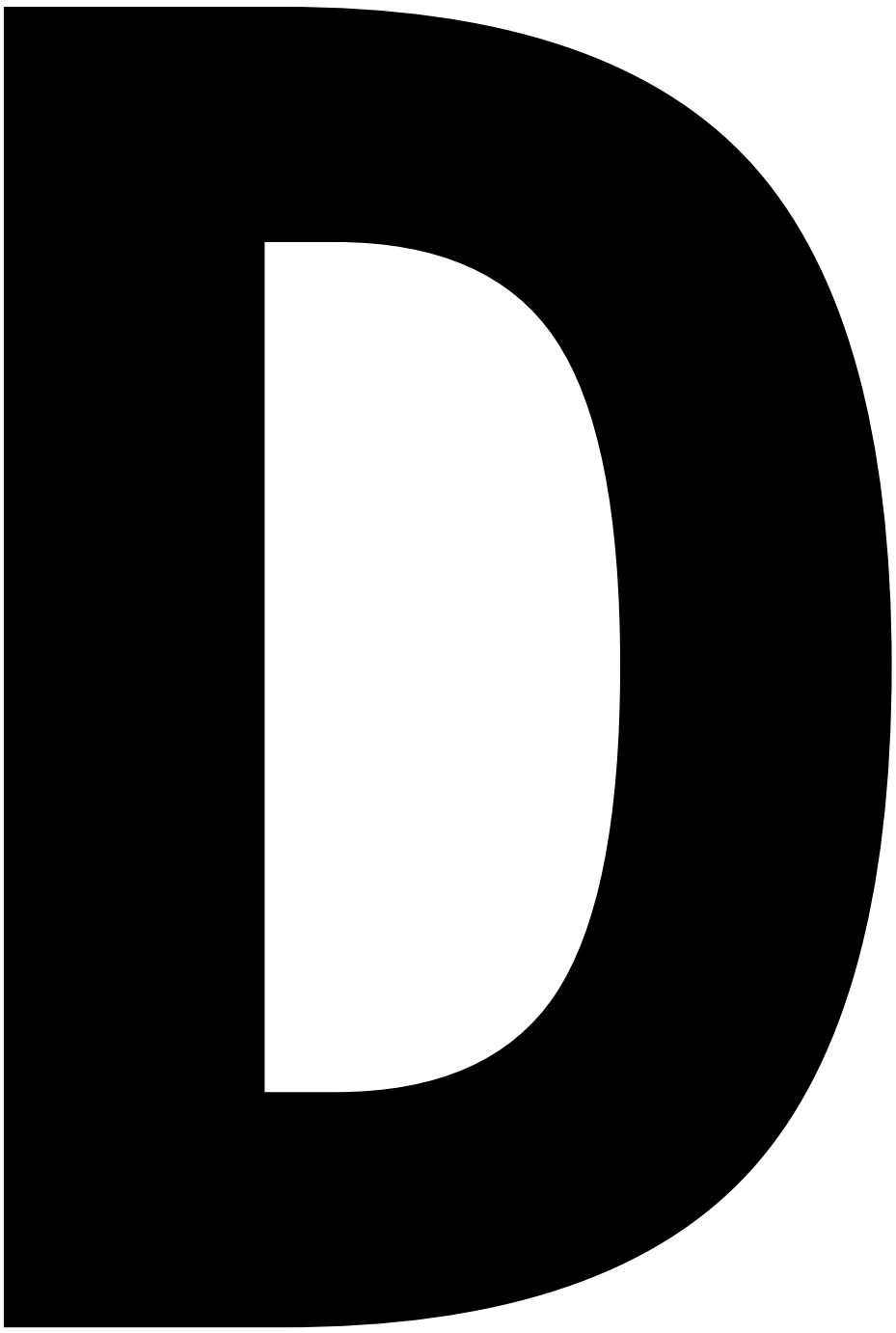
S

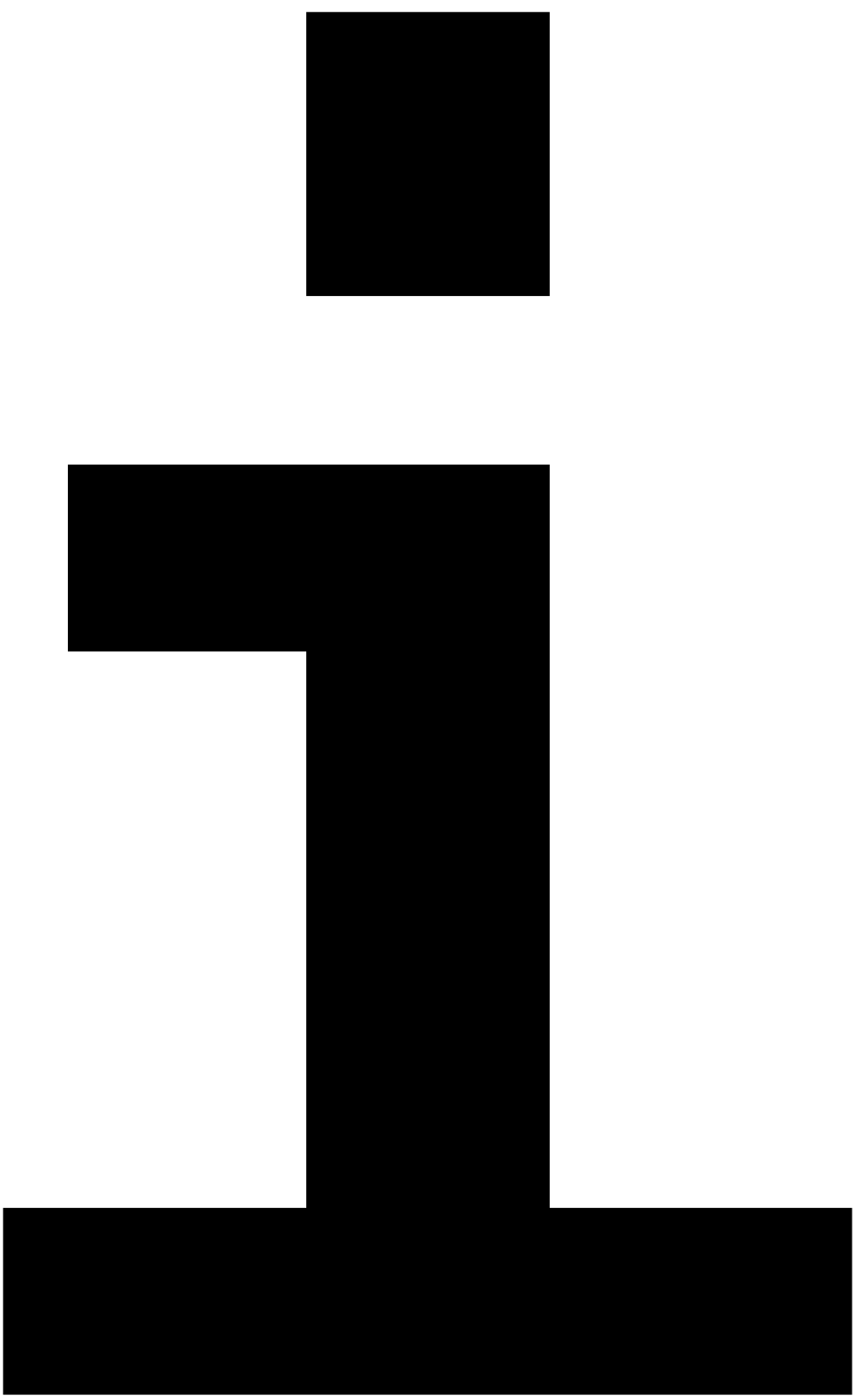


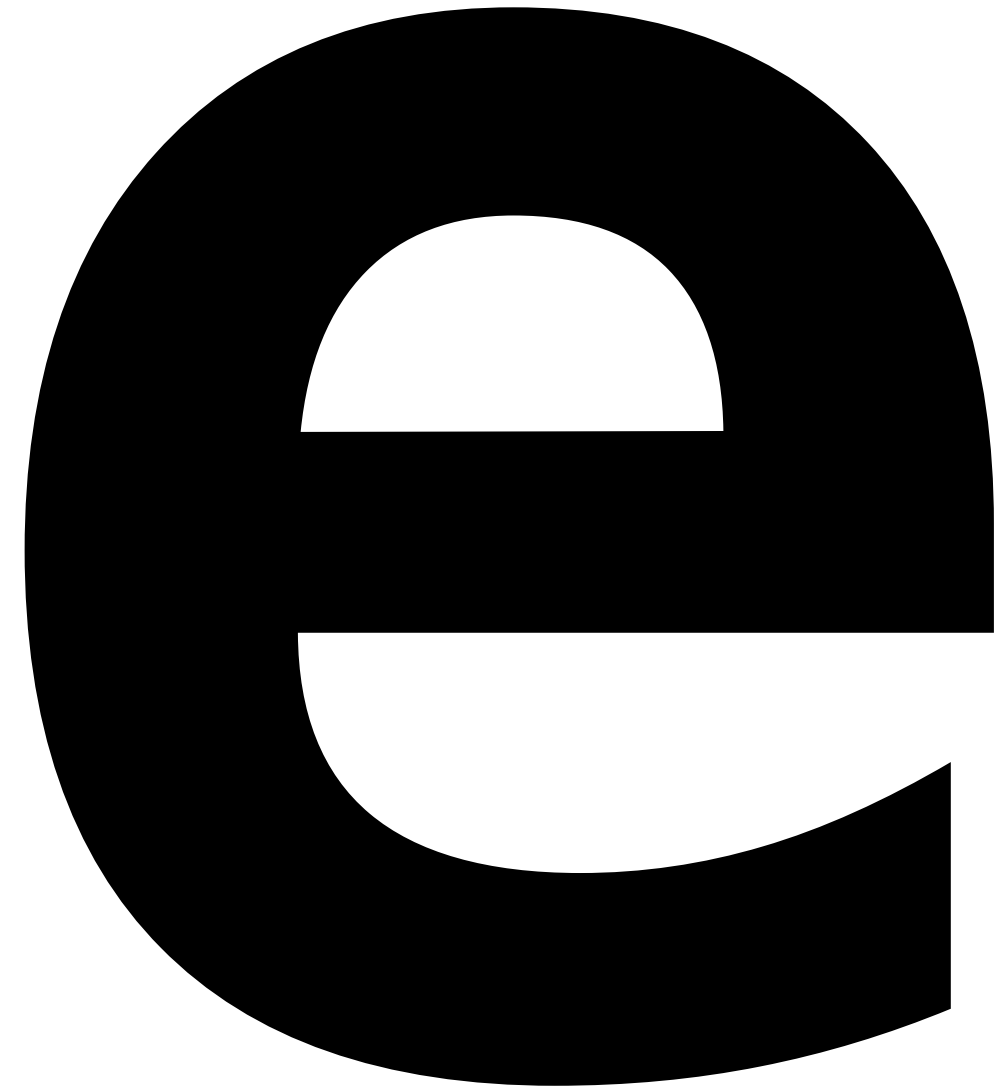


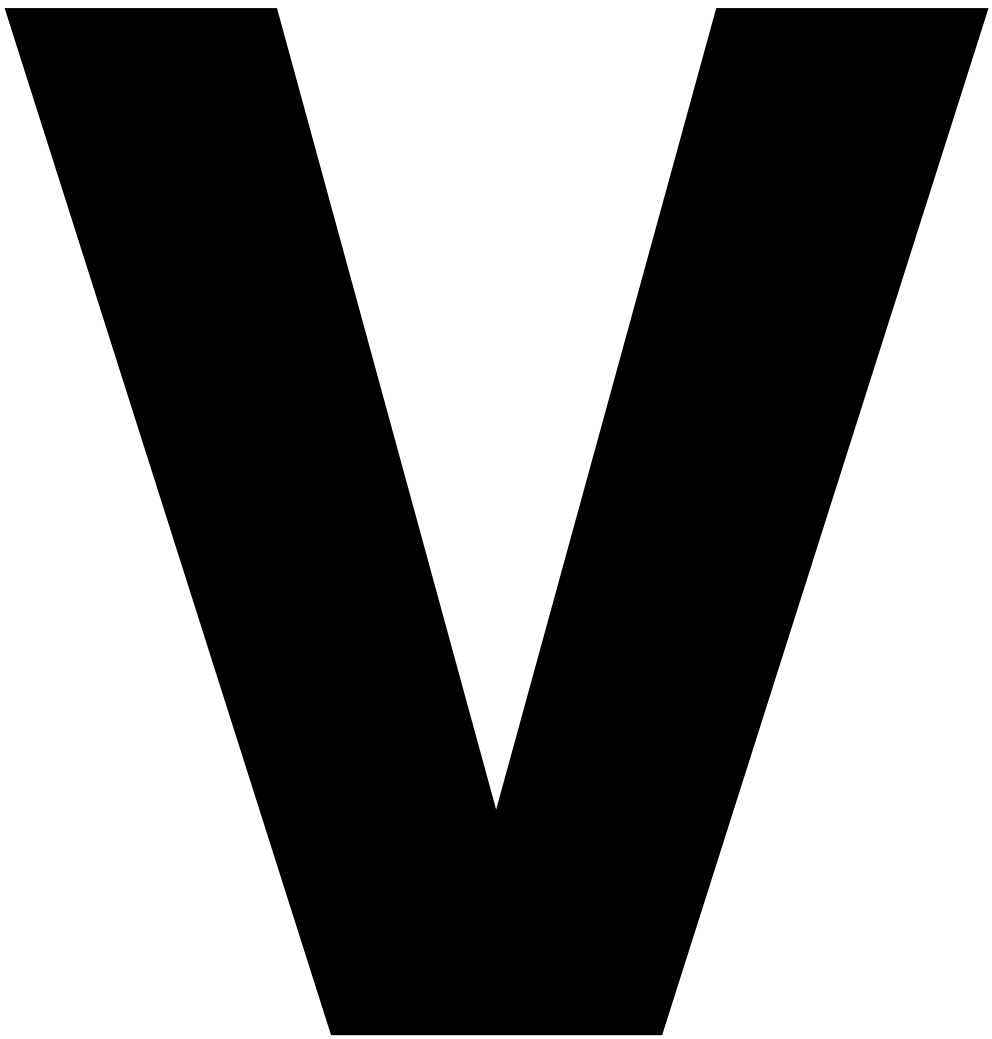
d

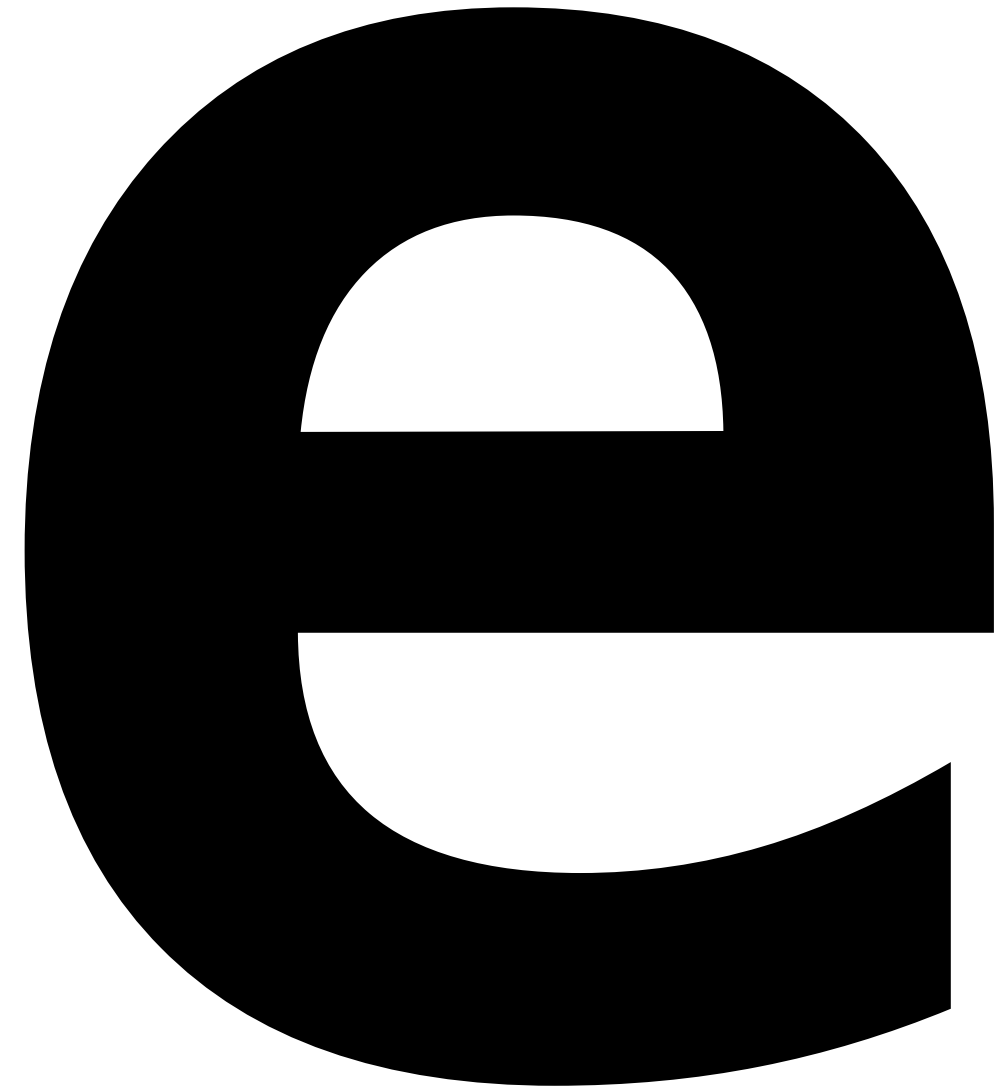


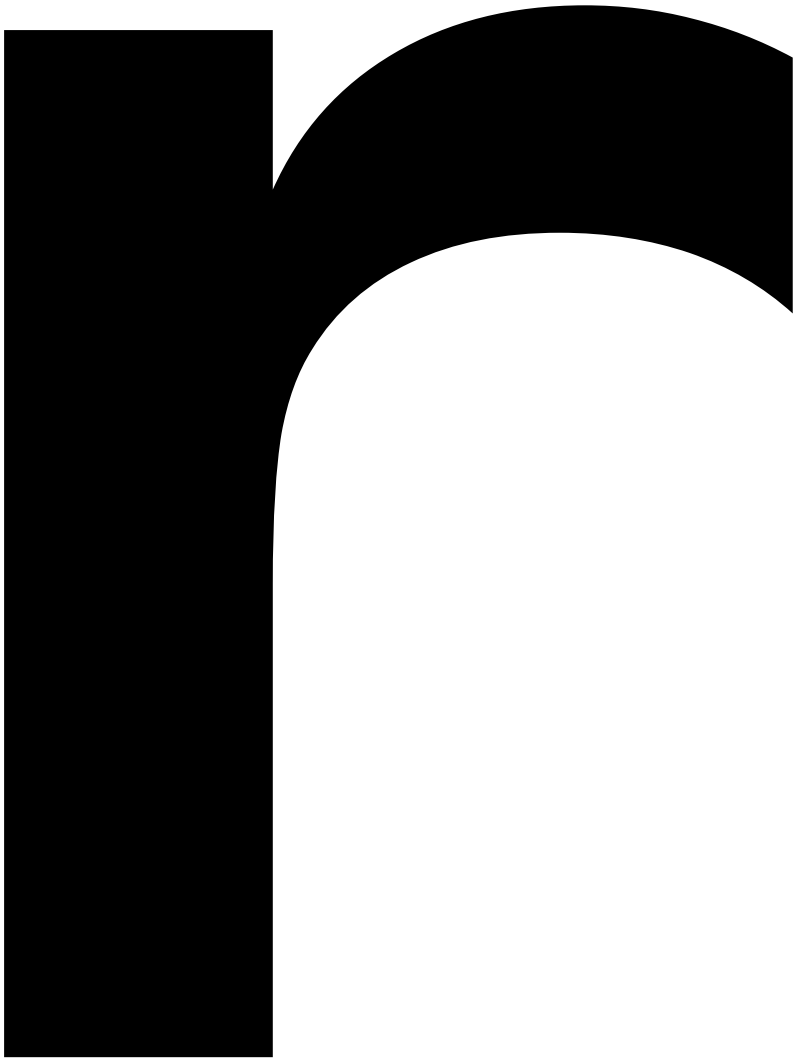


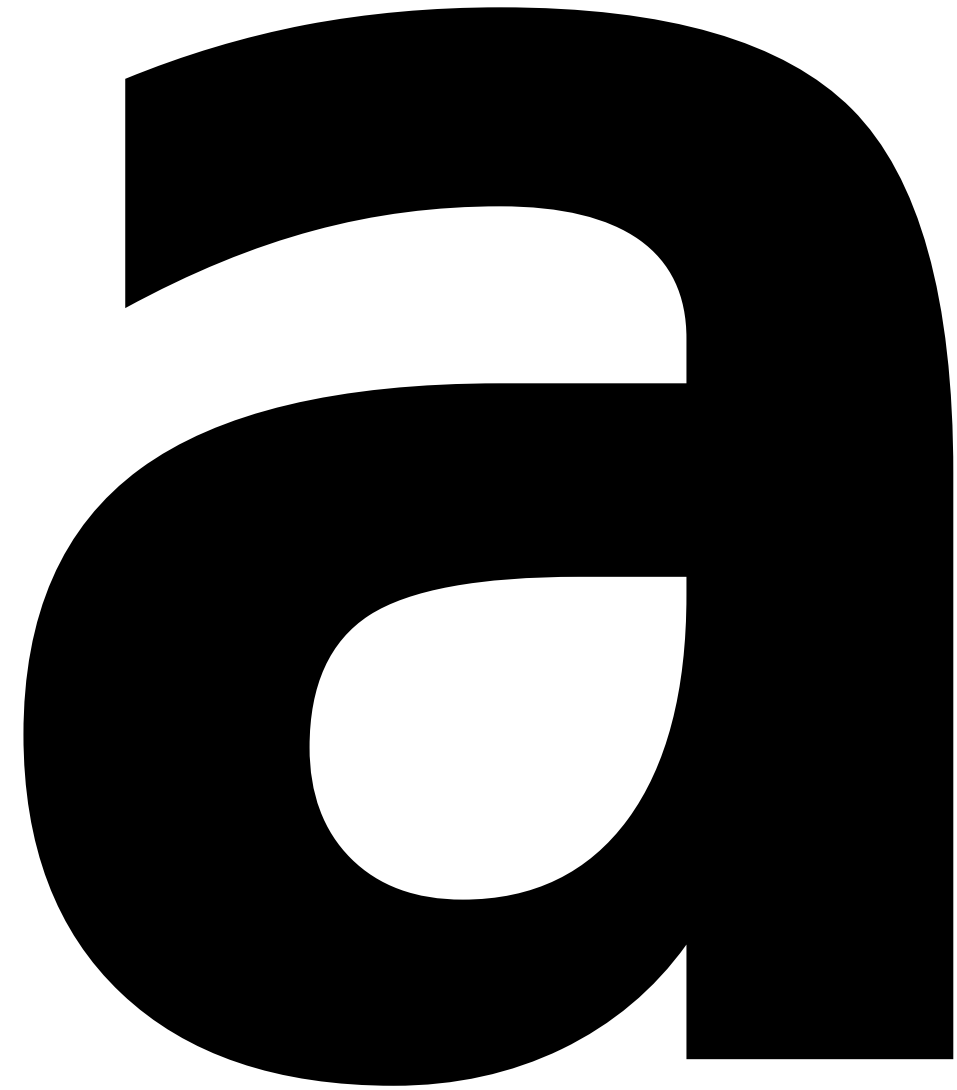


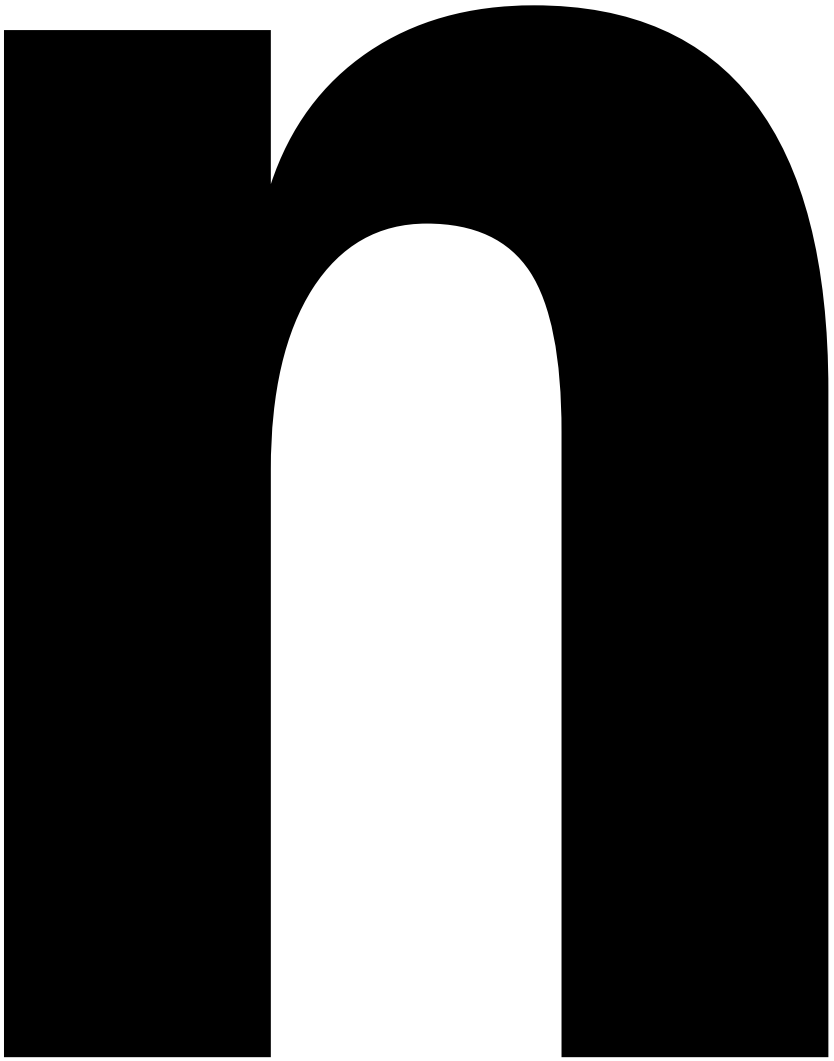


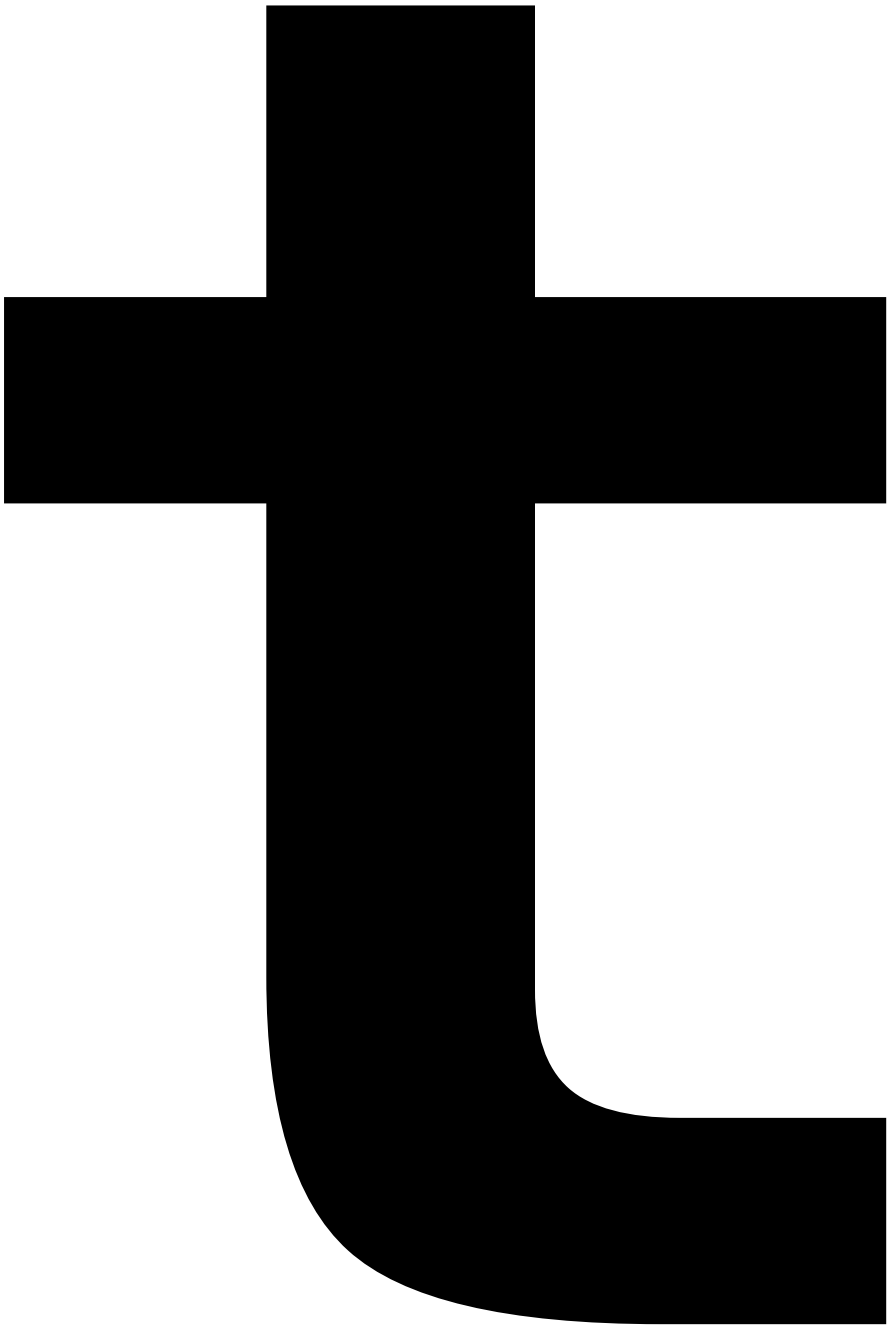


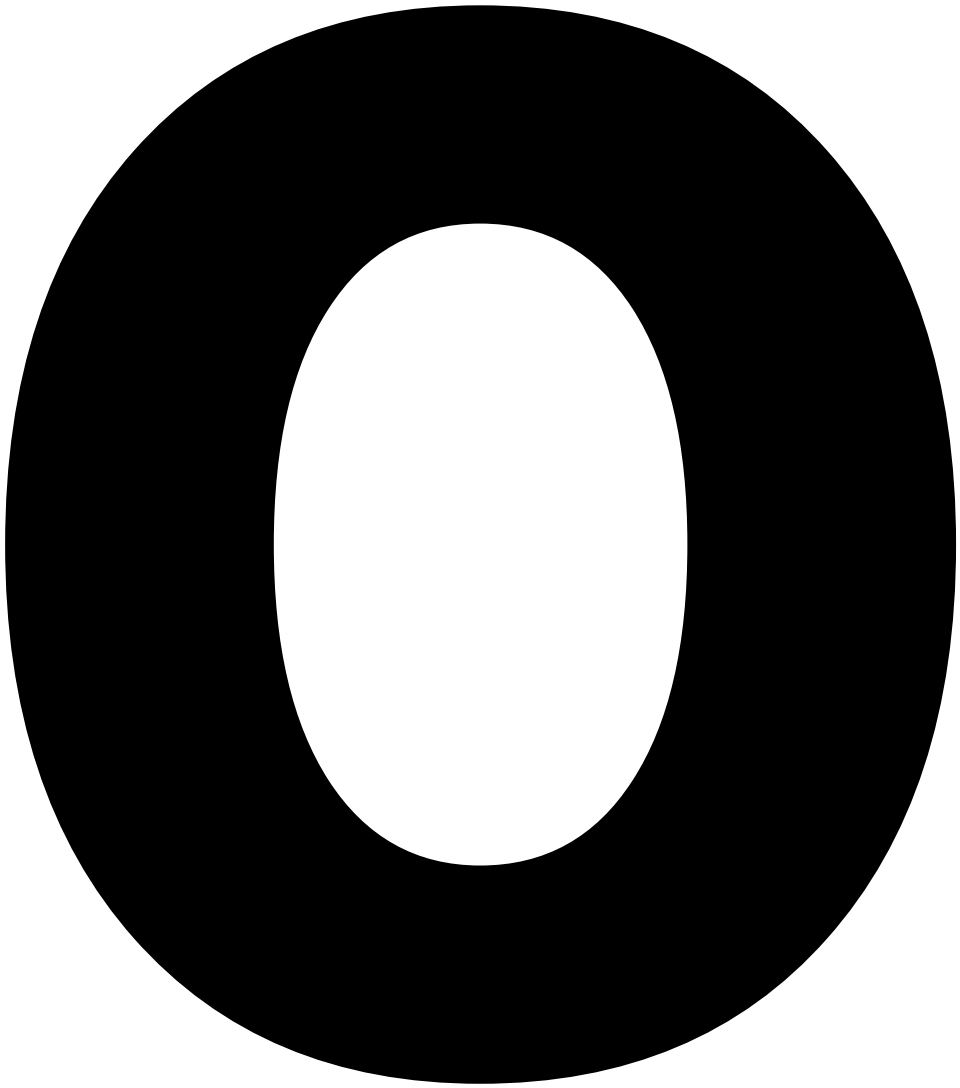


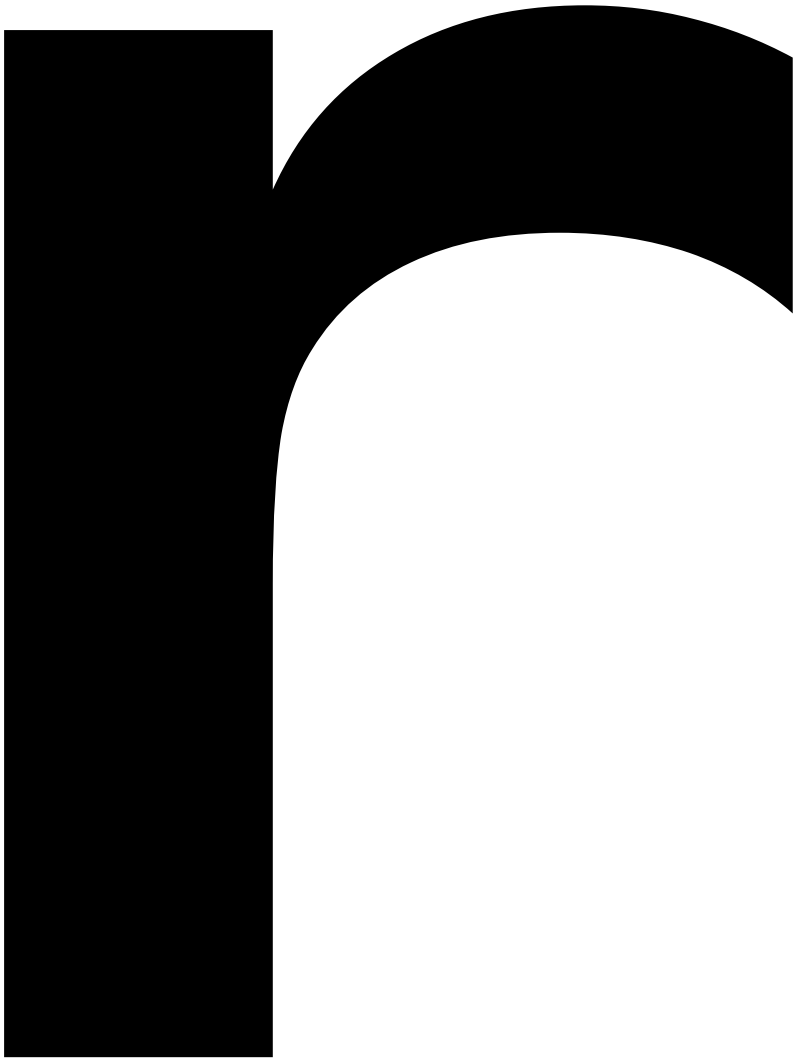


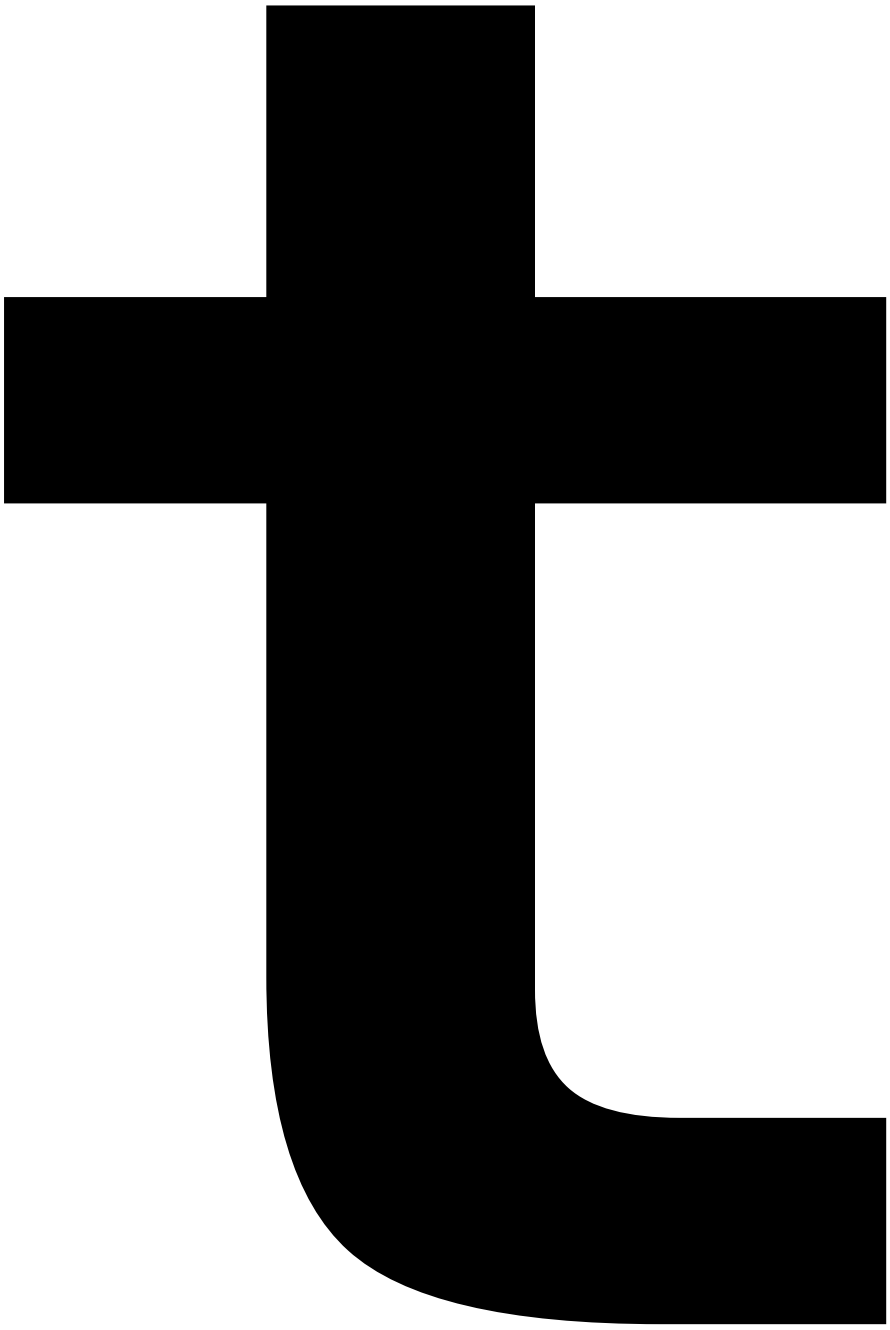


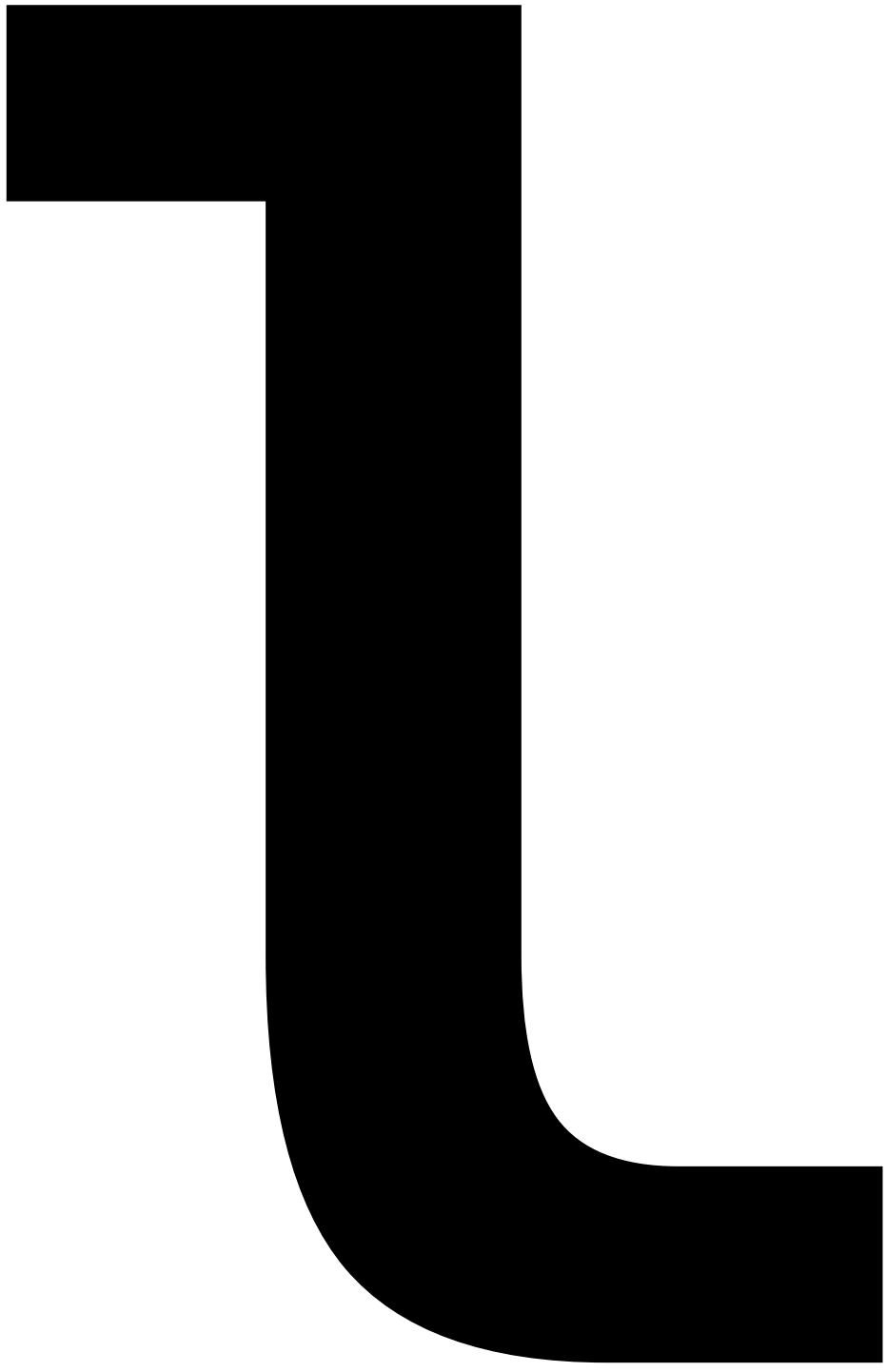


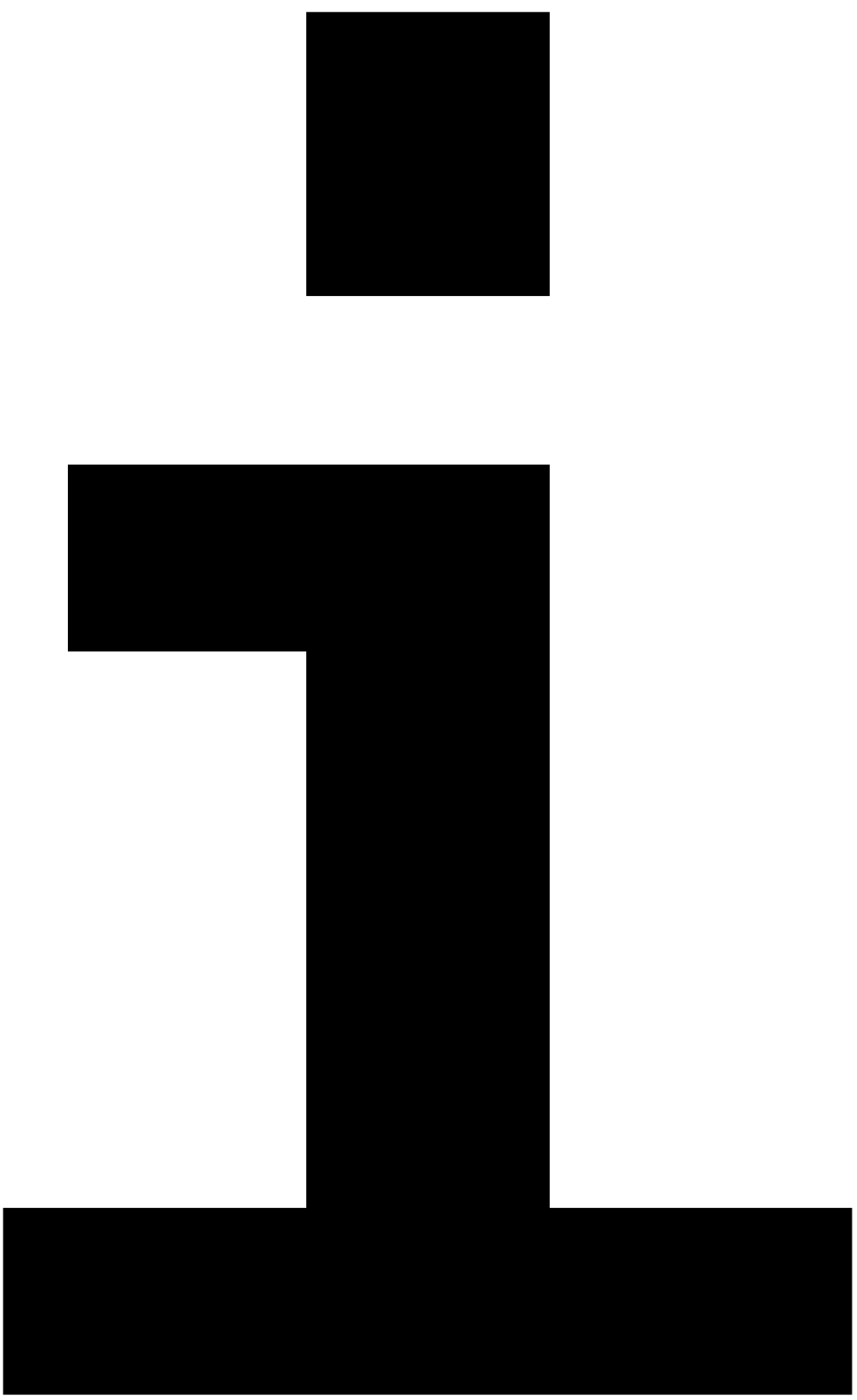


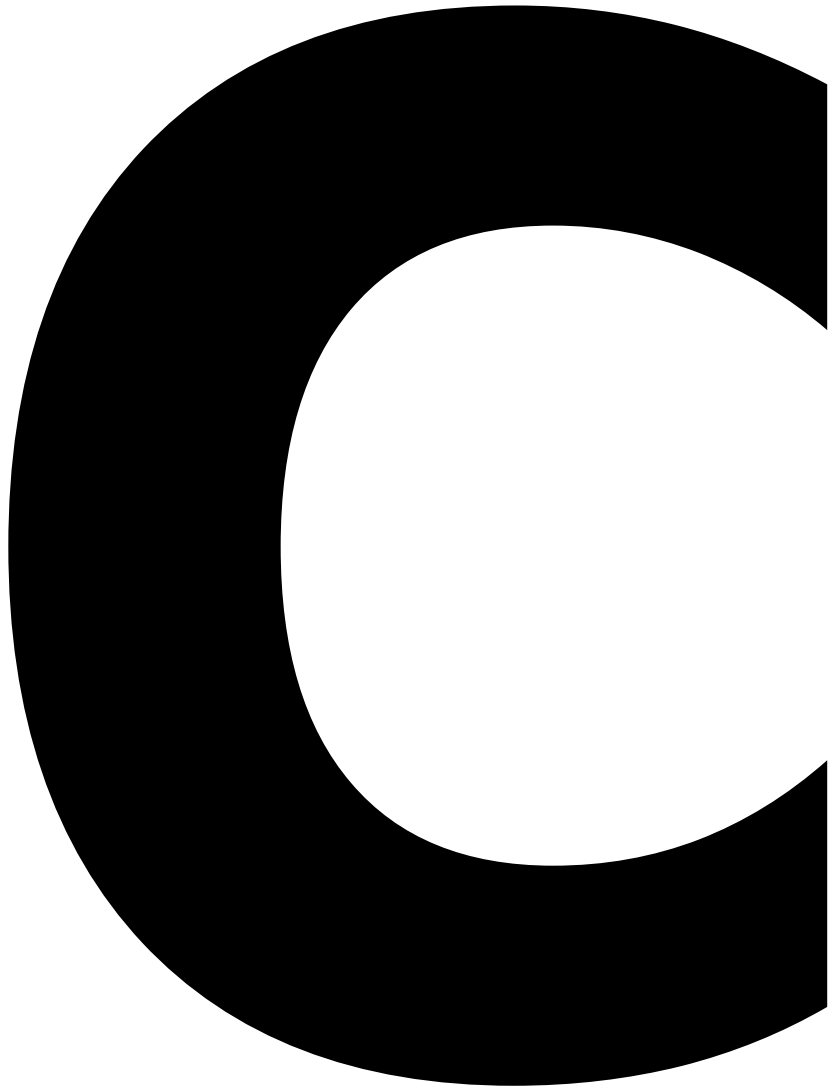


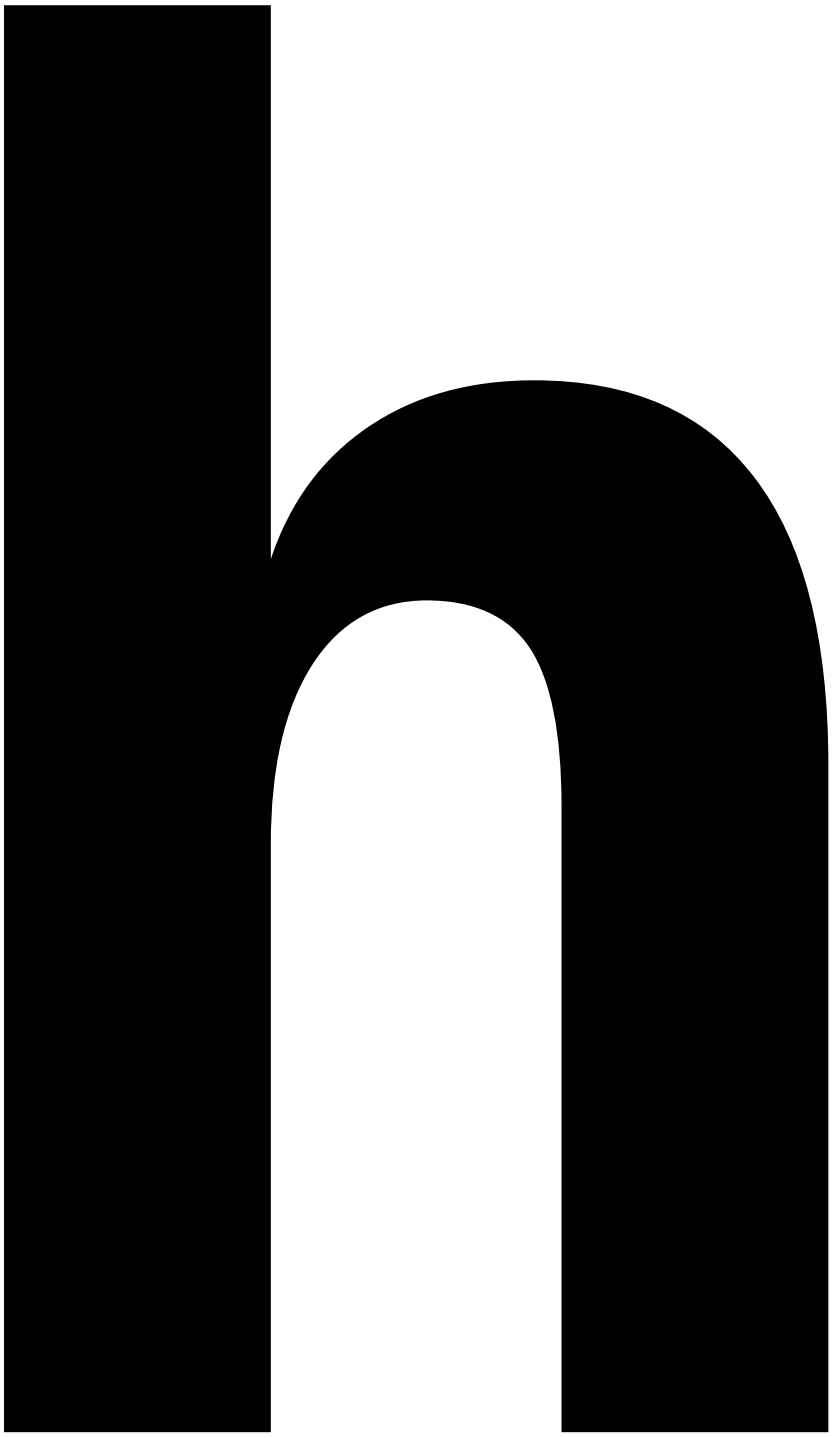


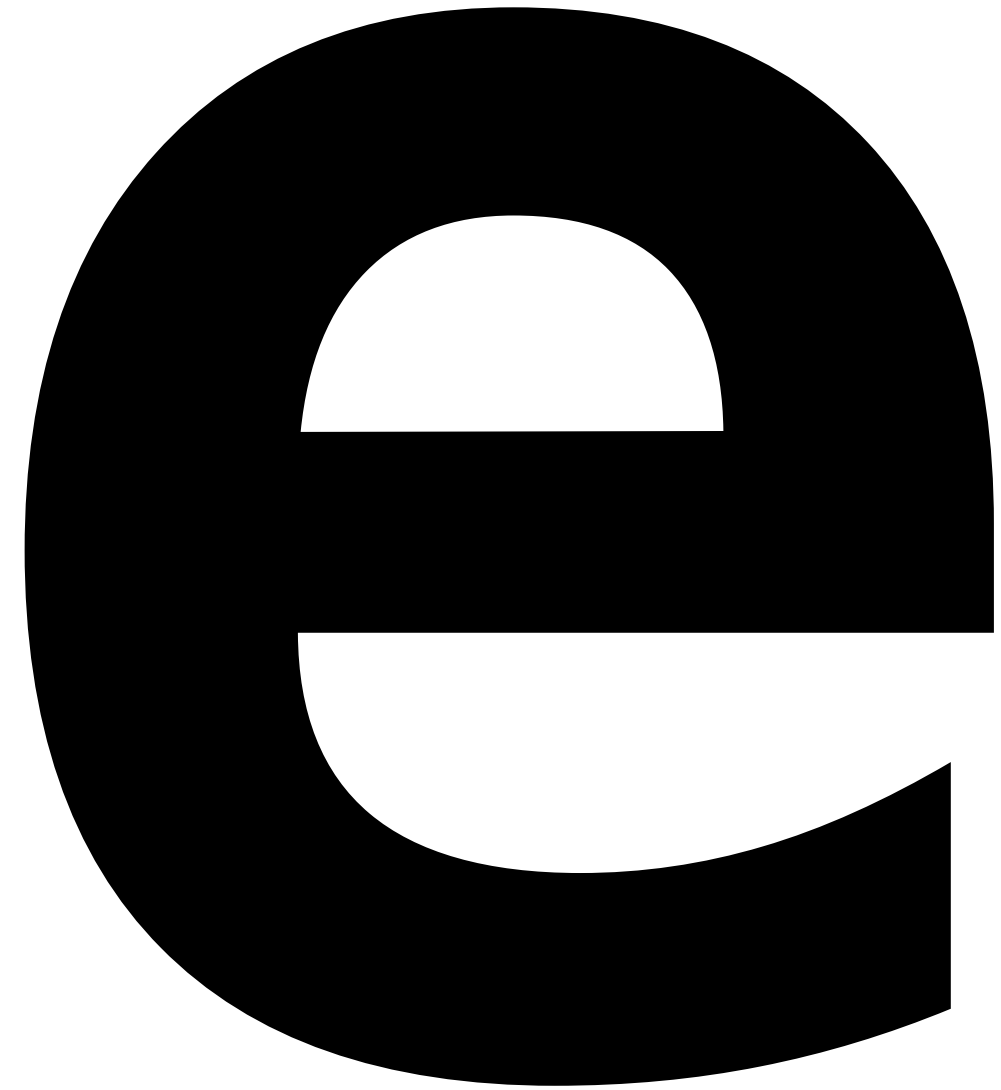


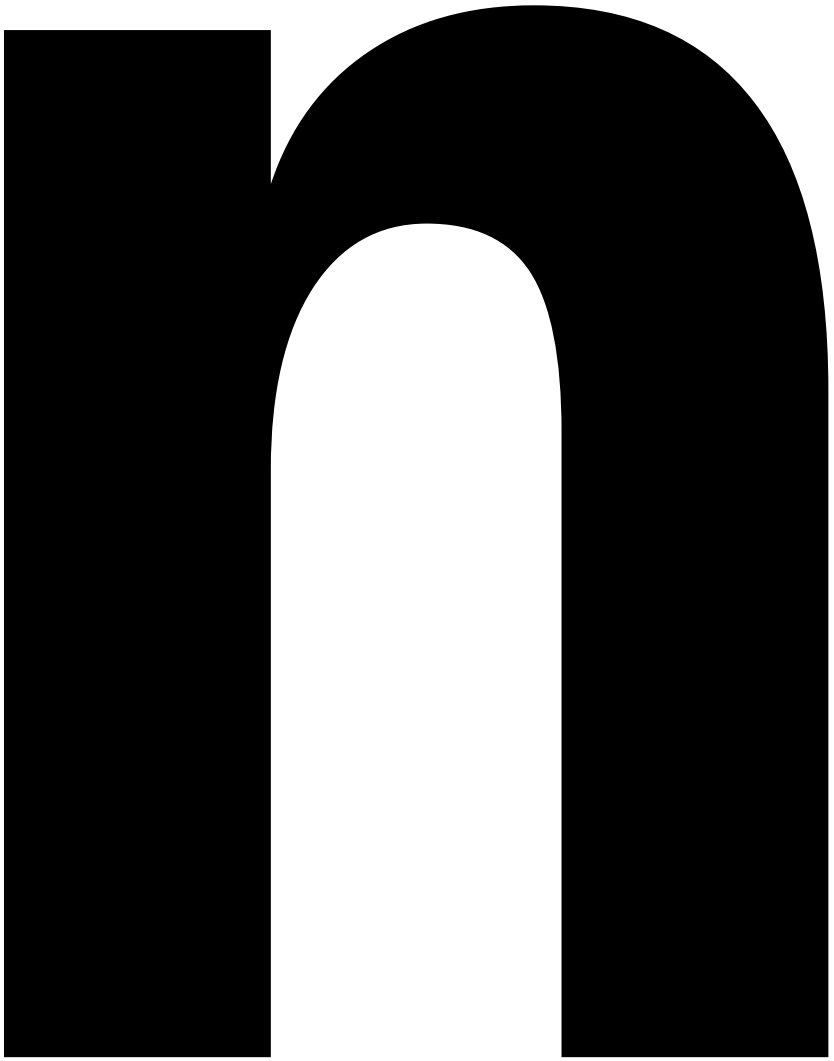


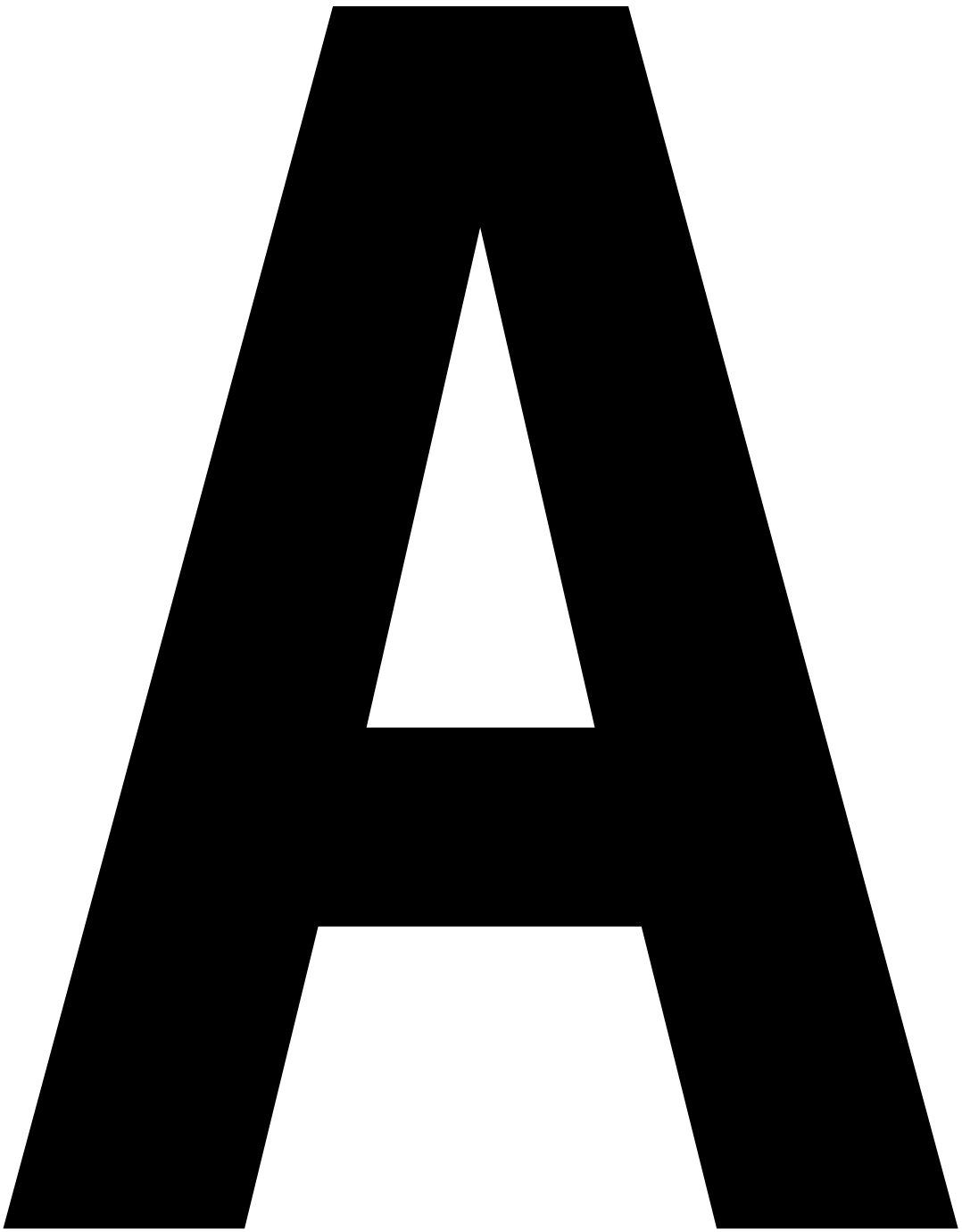


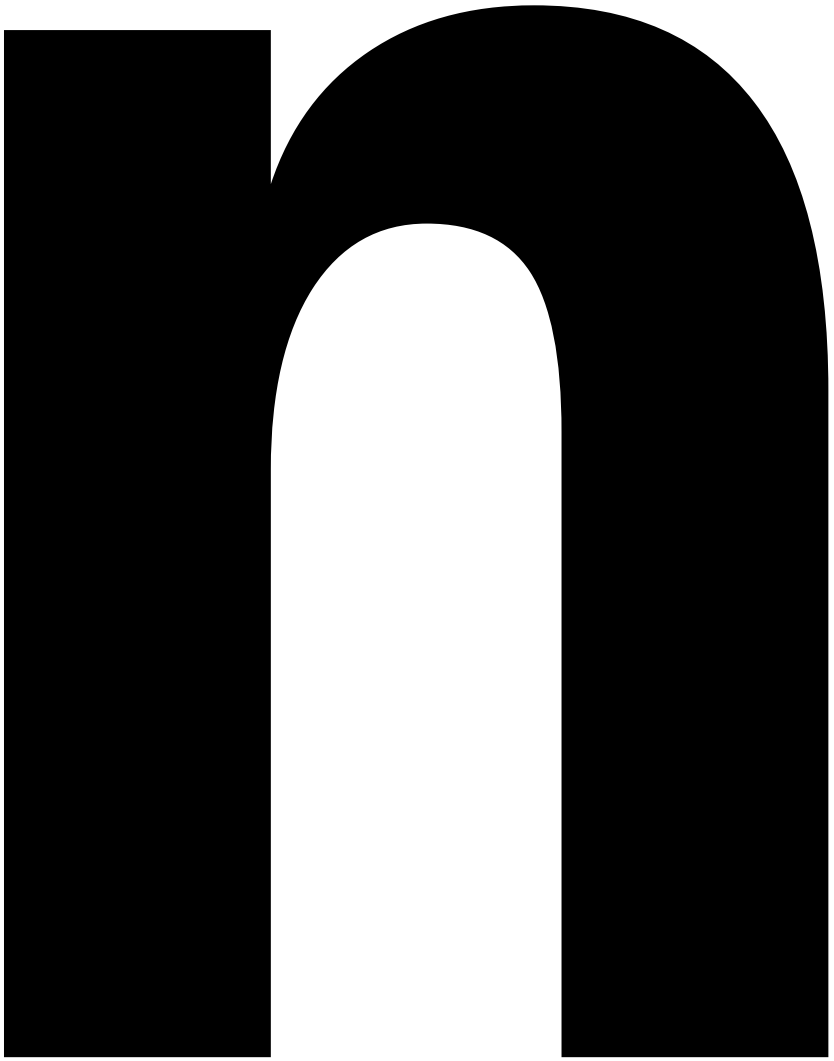


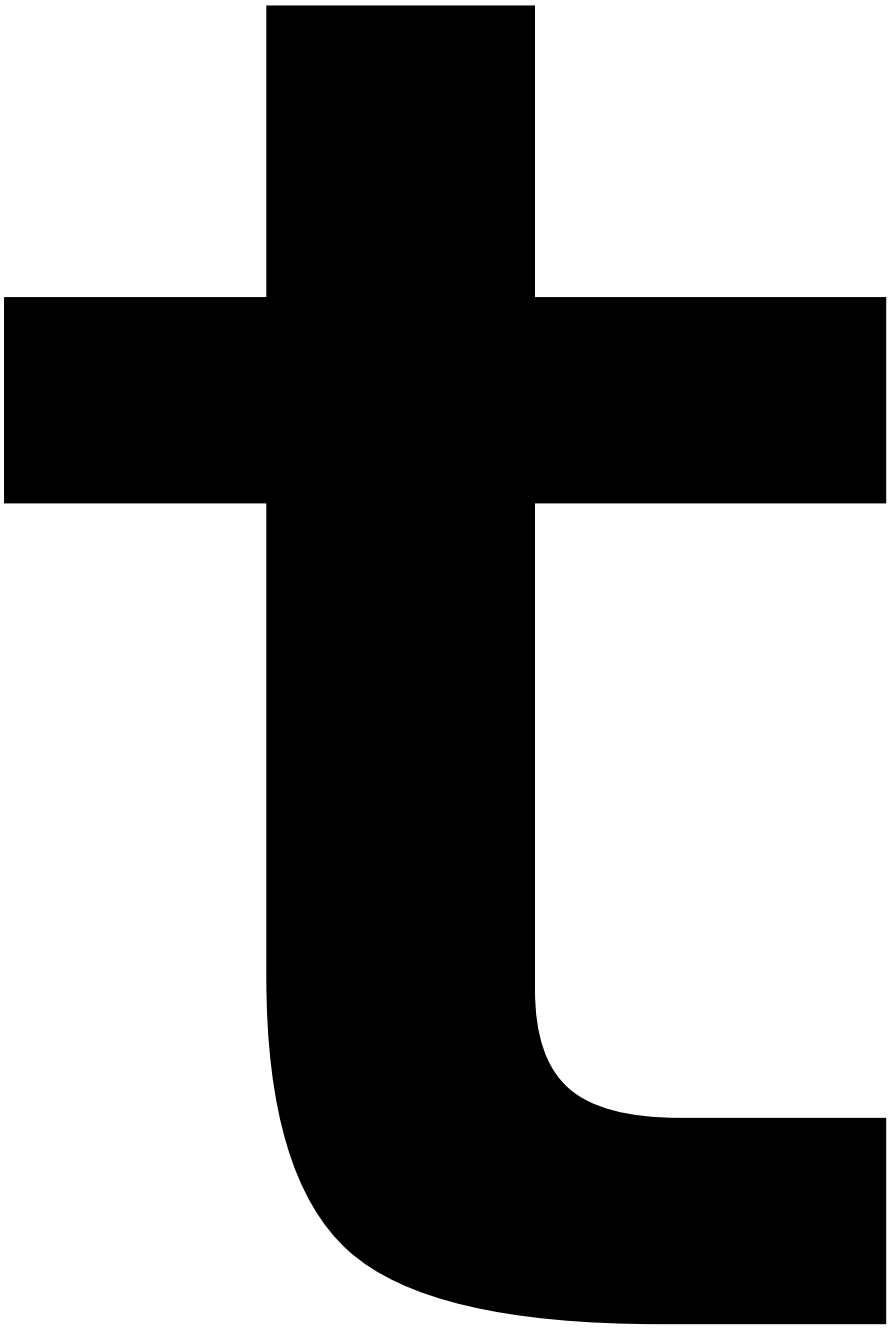


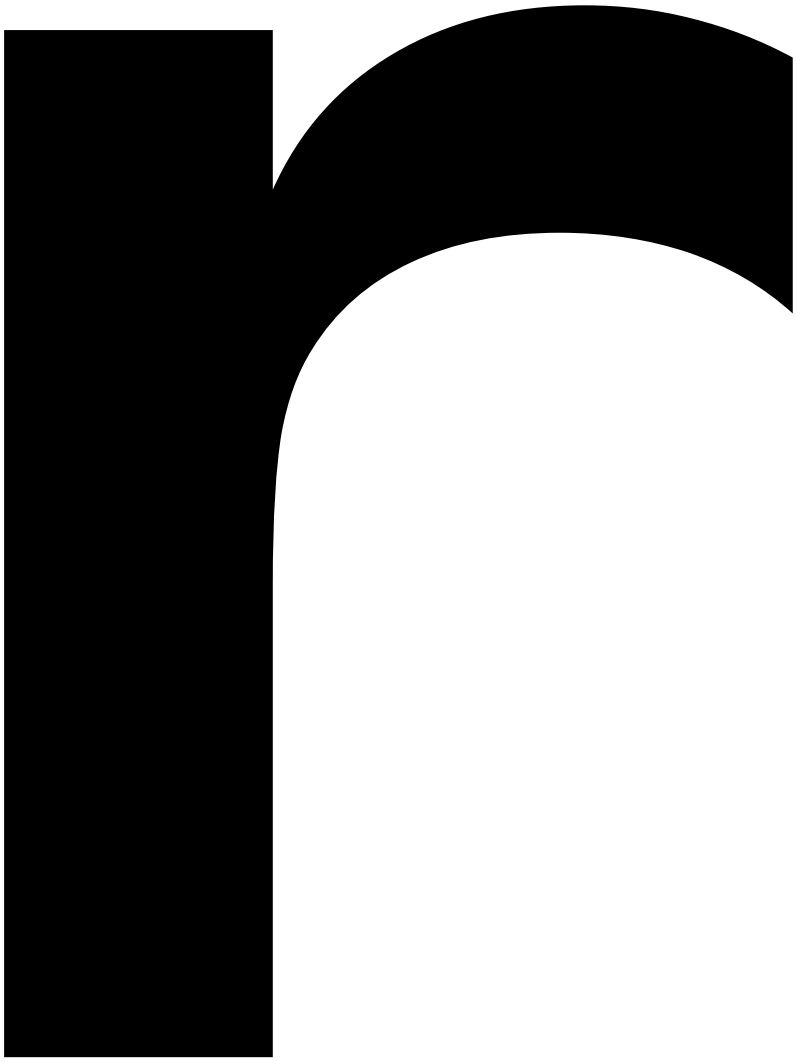


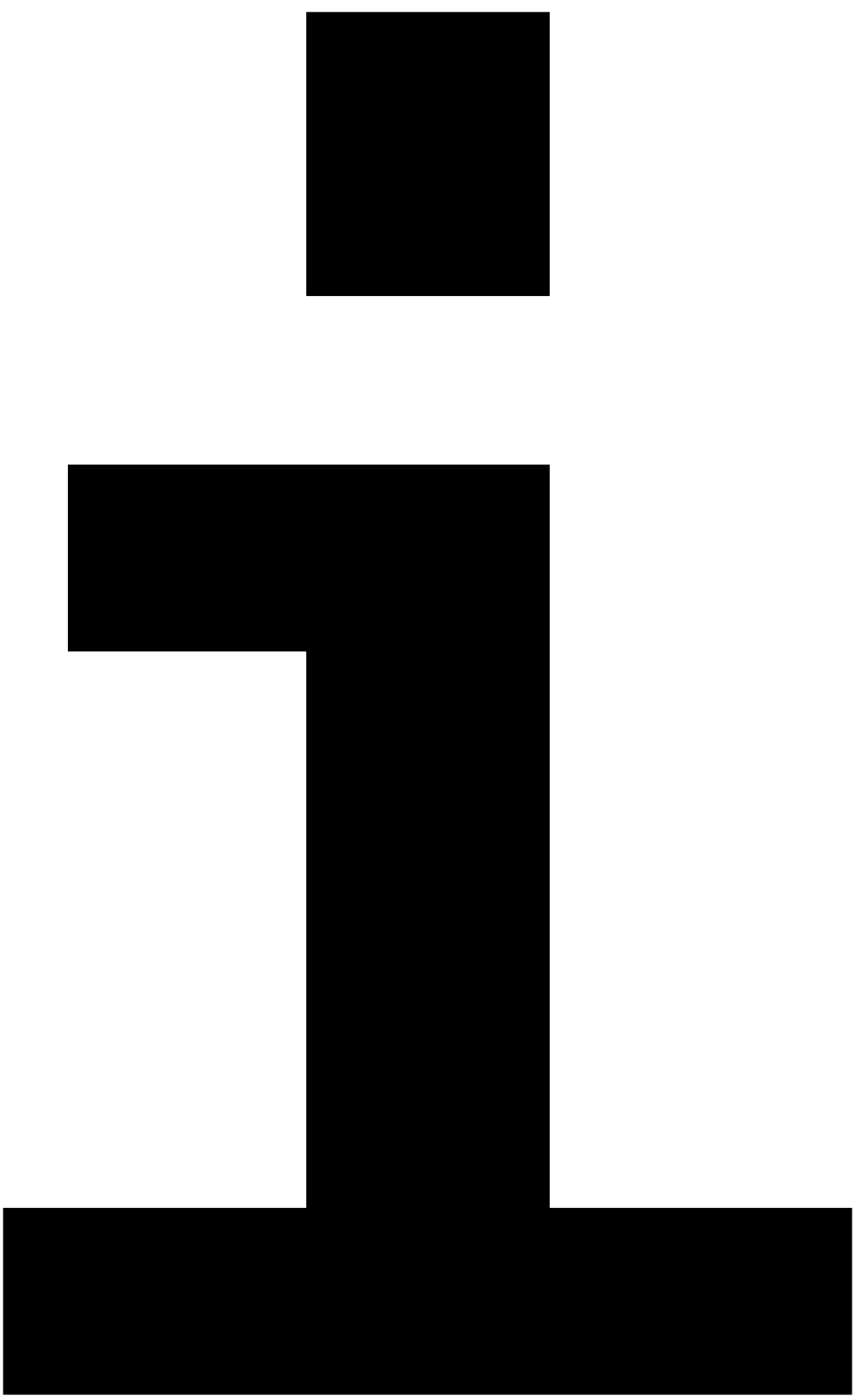


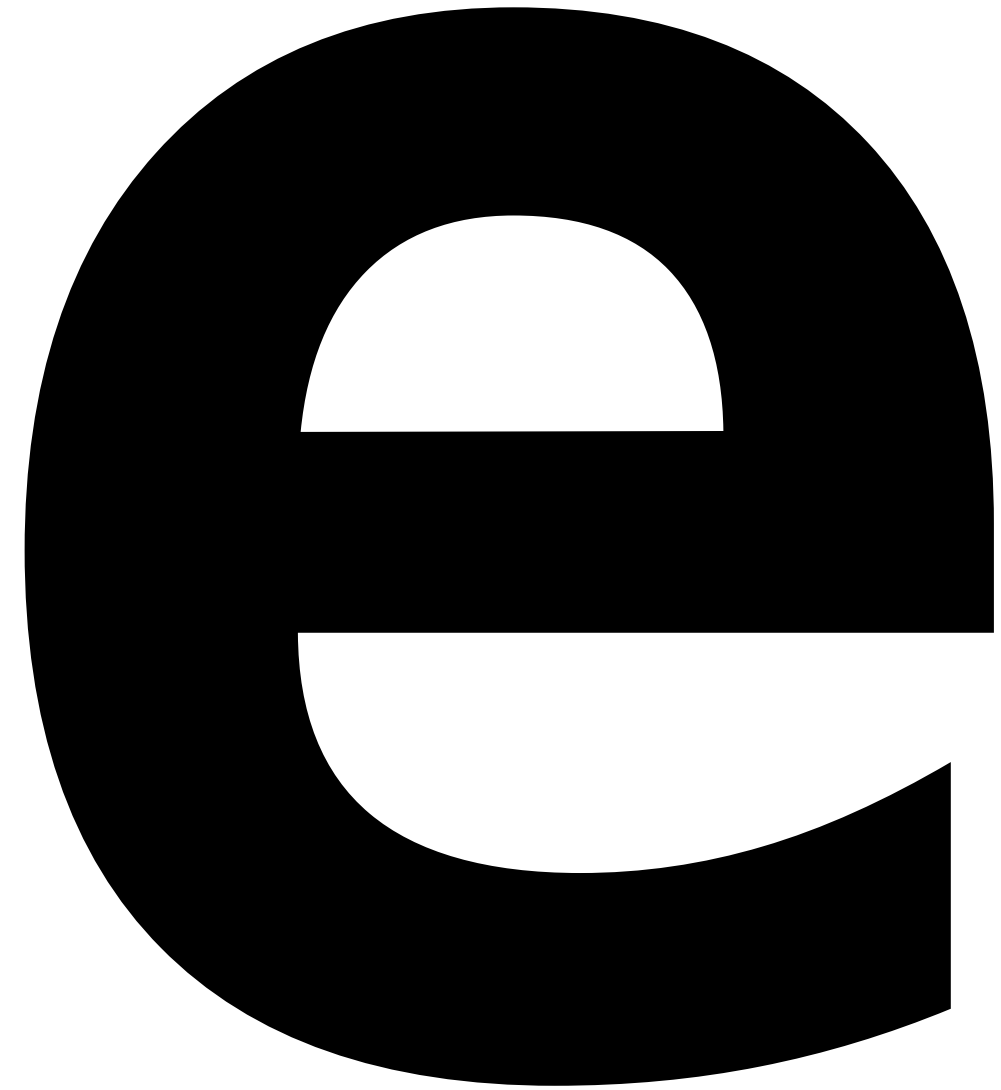


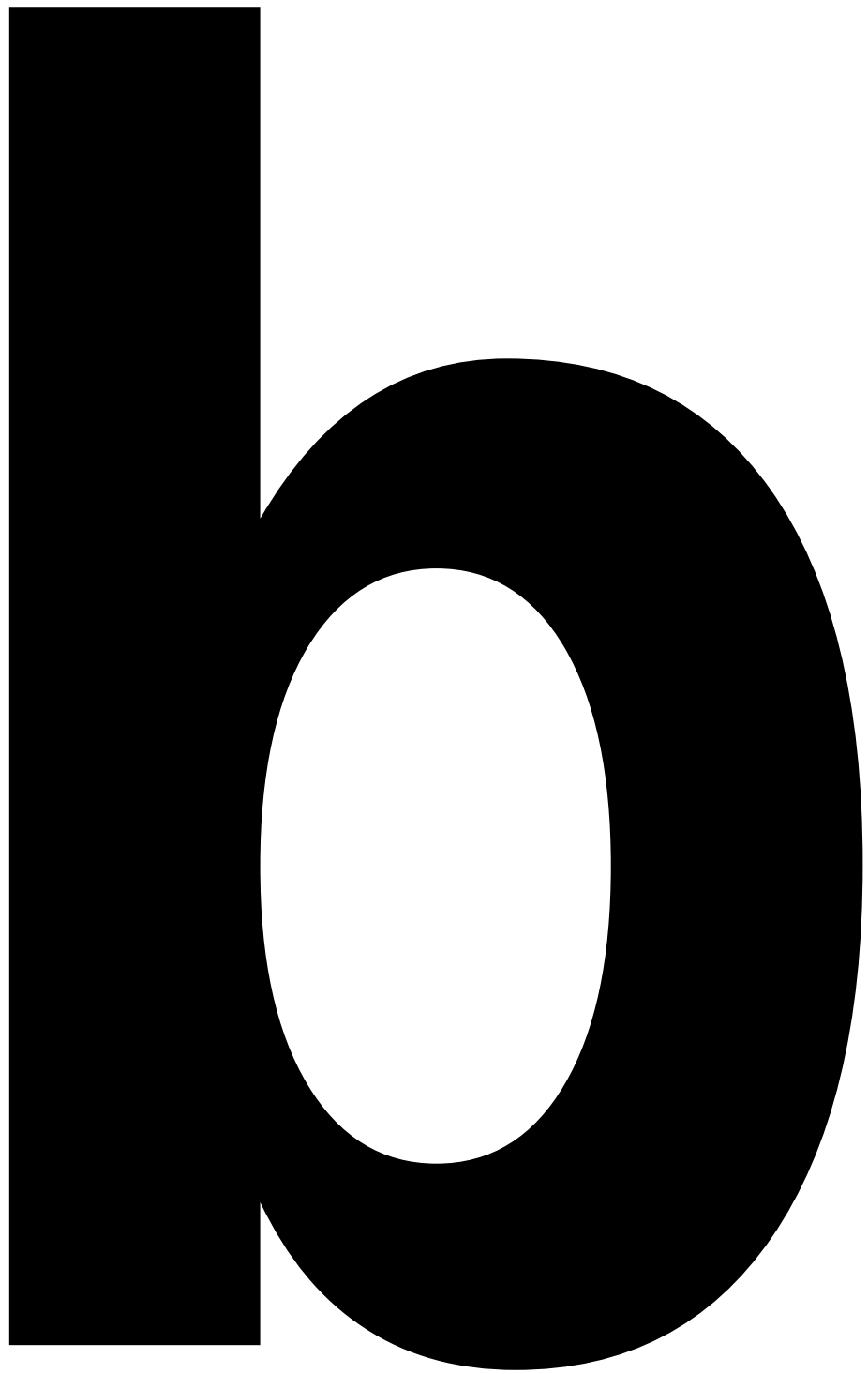


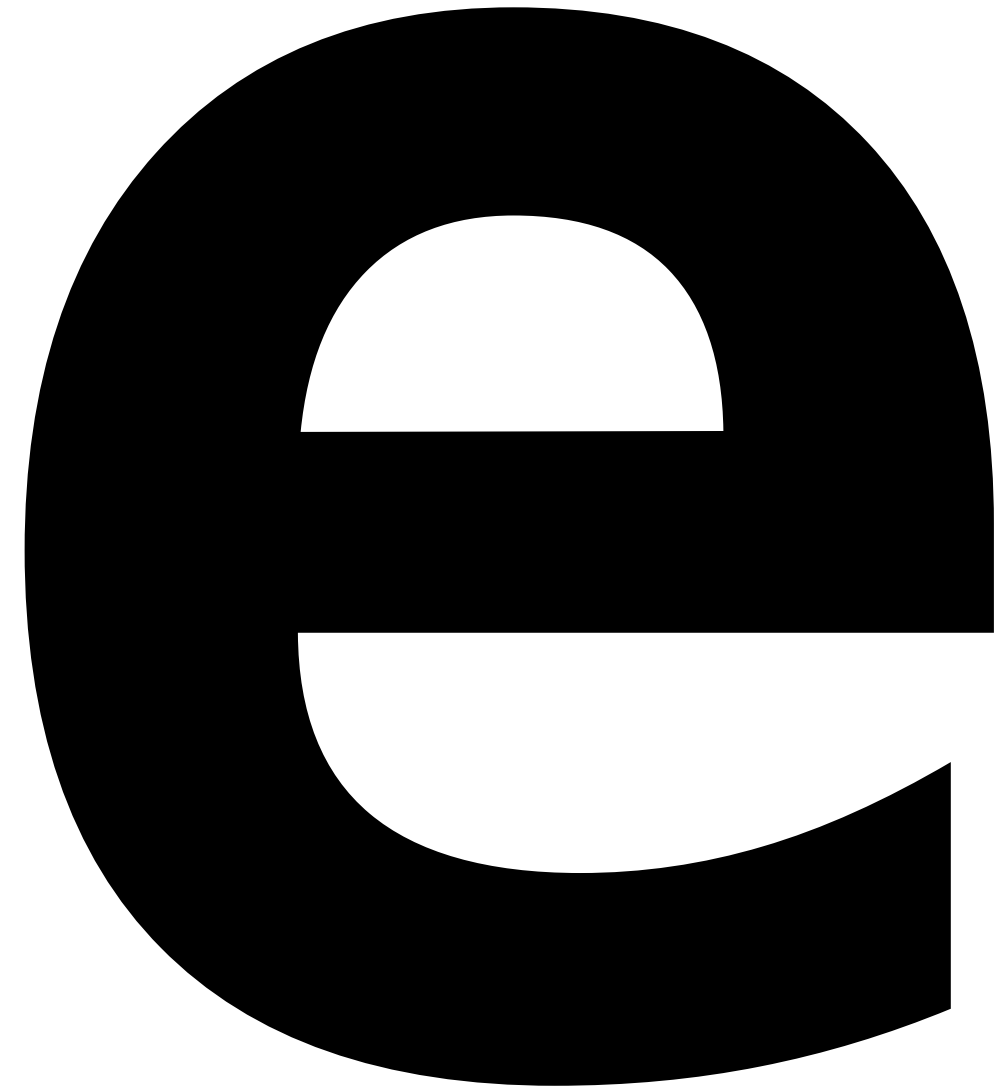


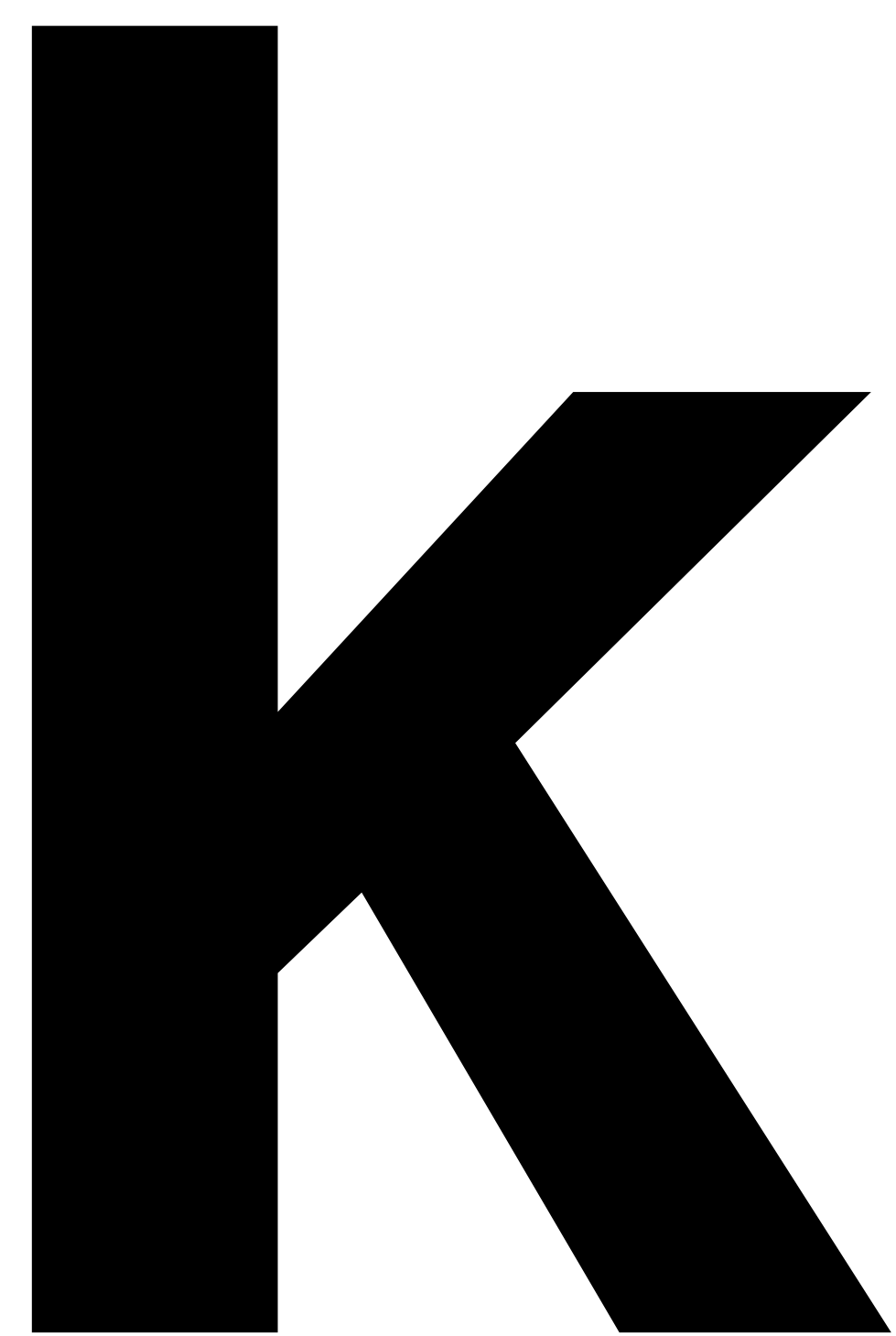


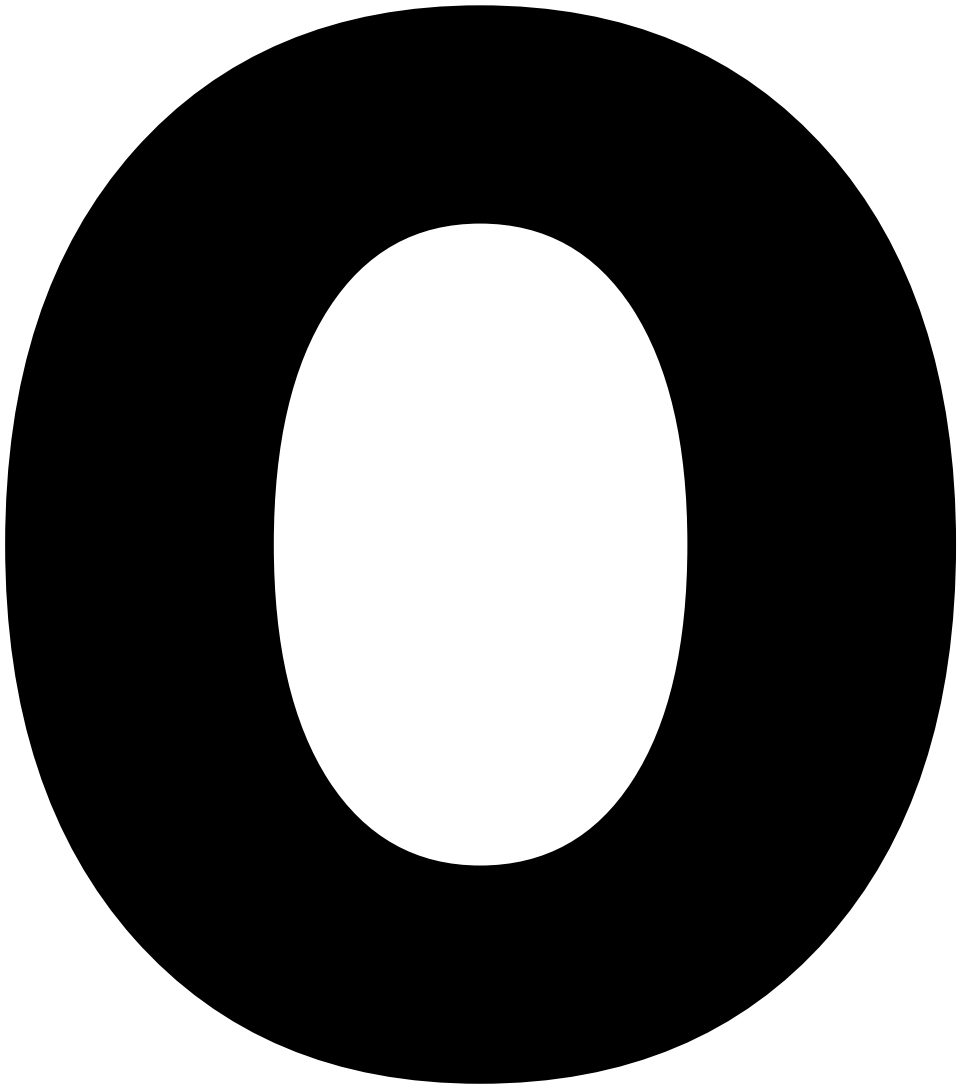


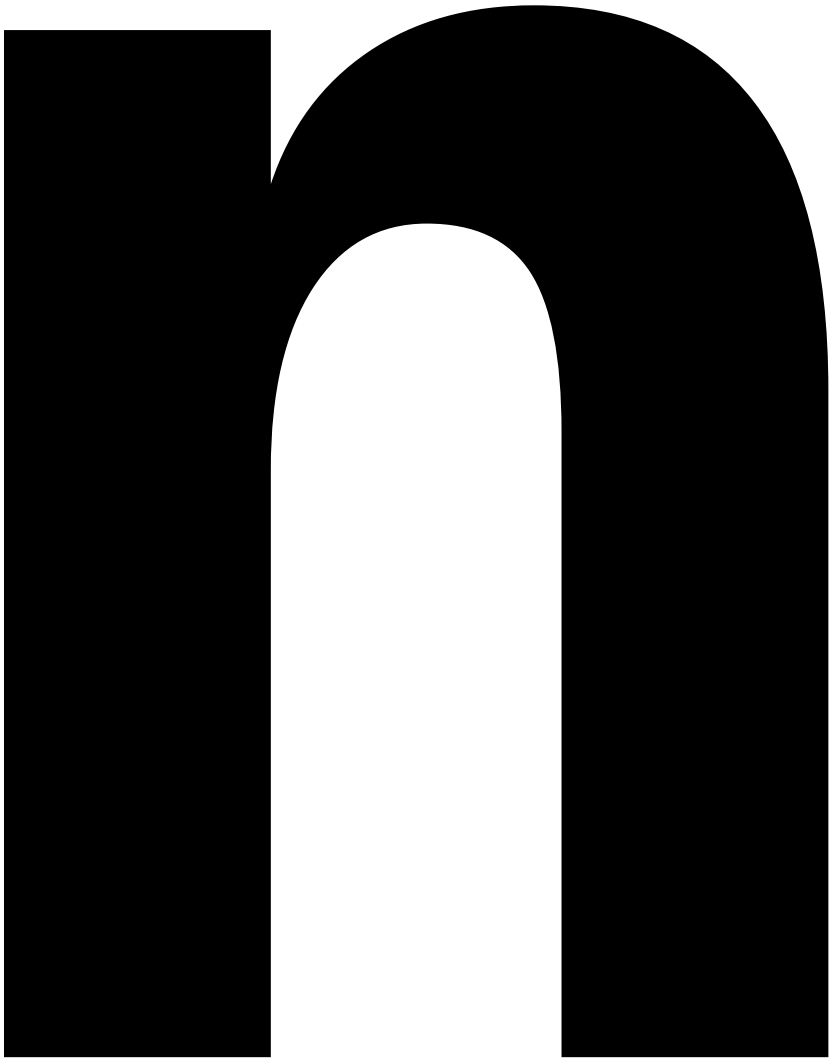


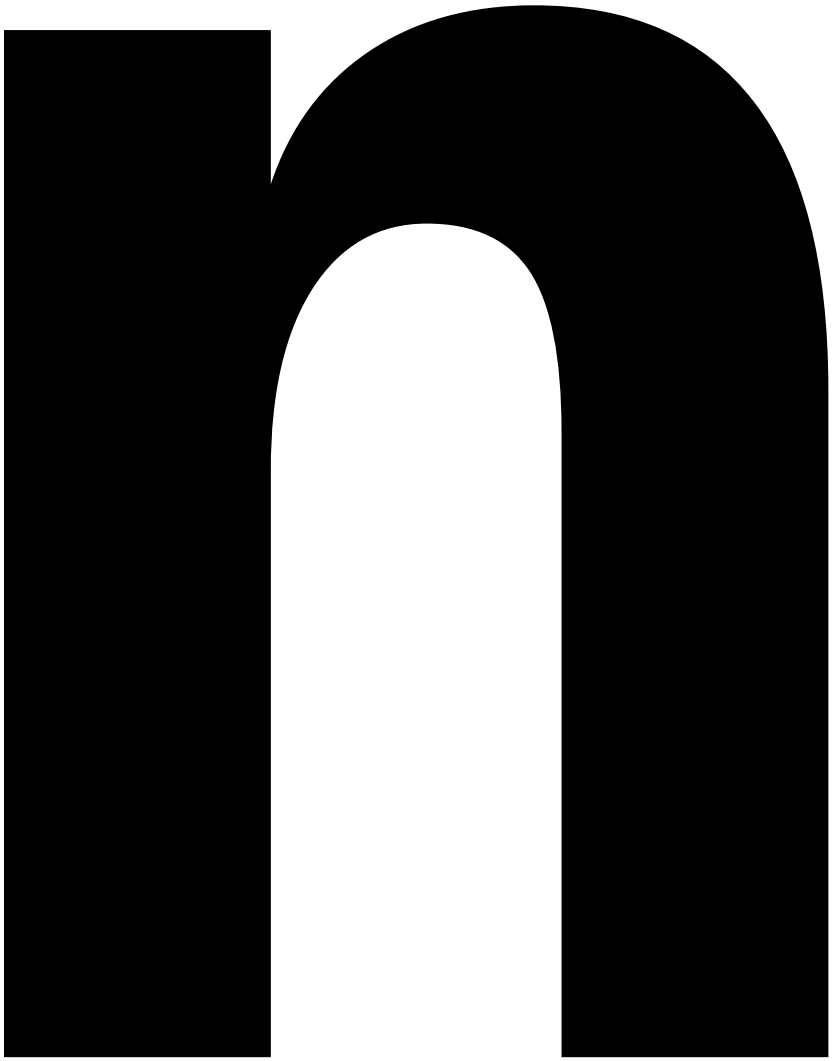


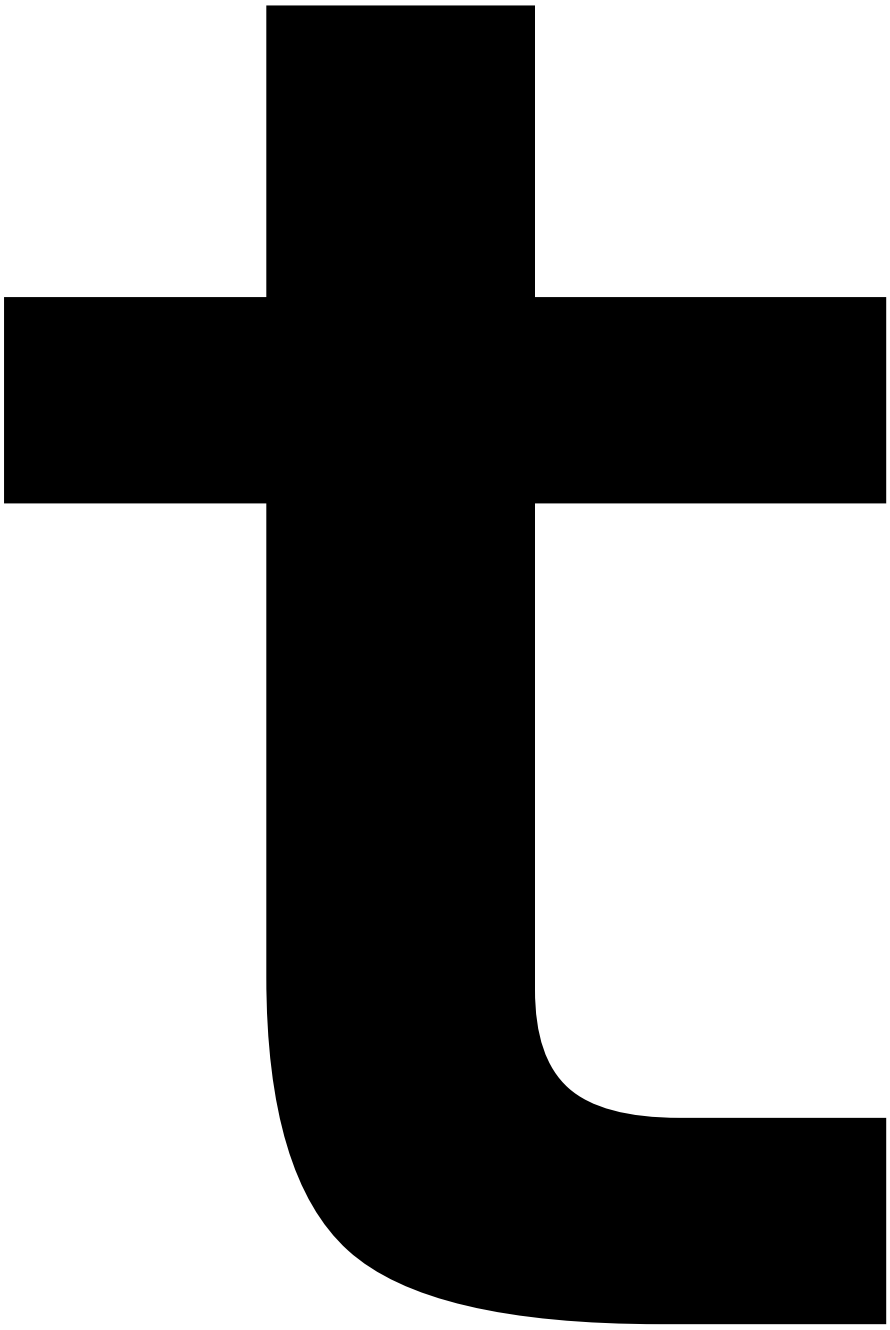


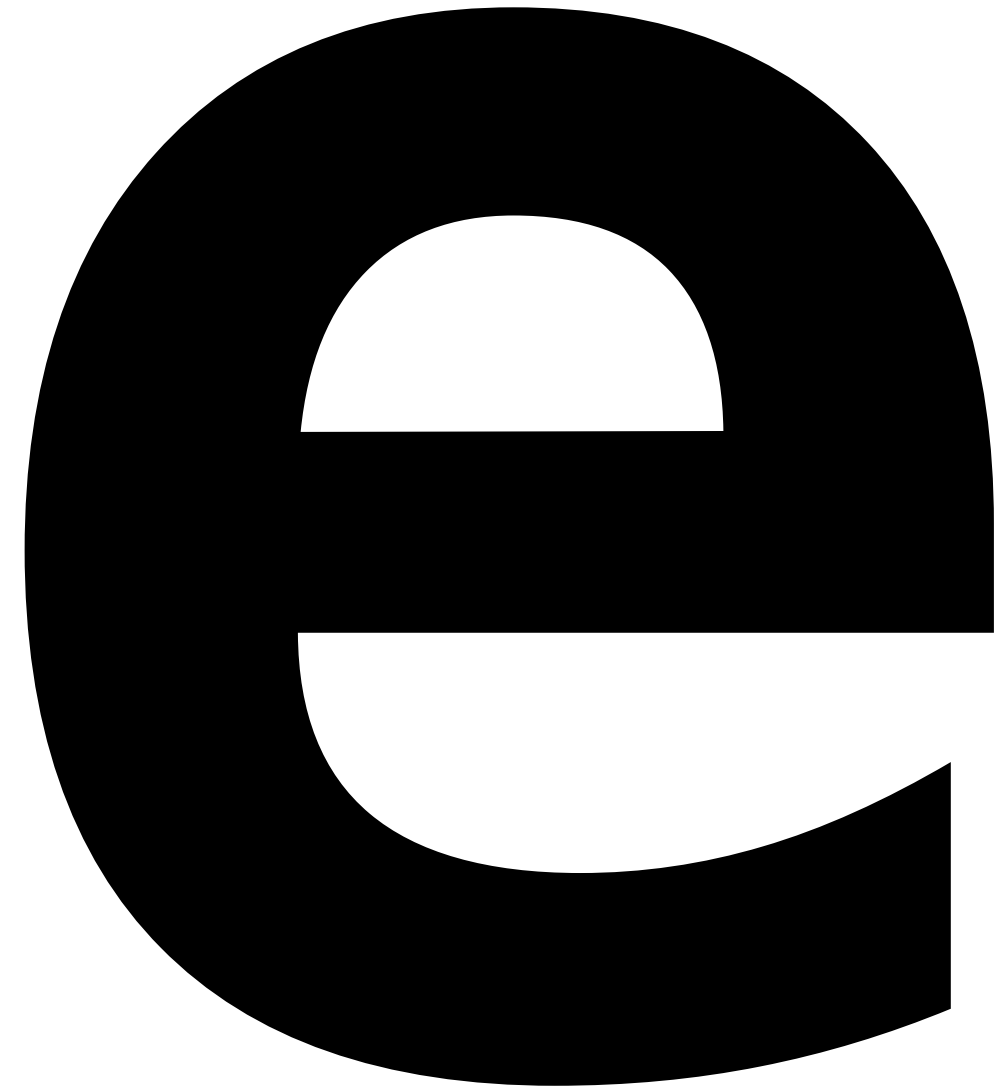


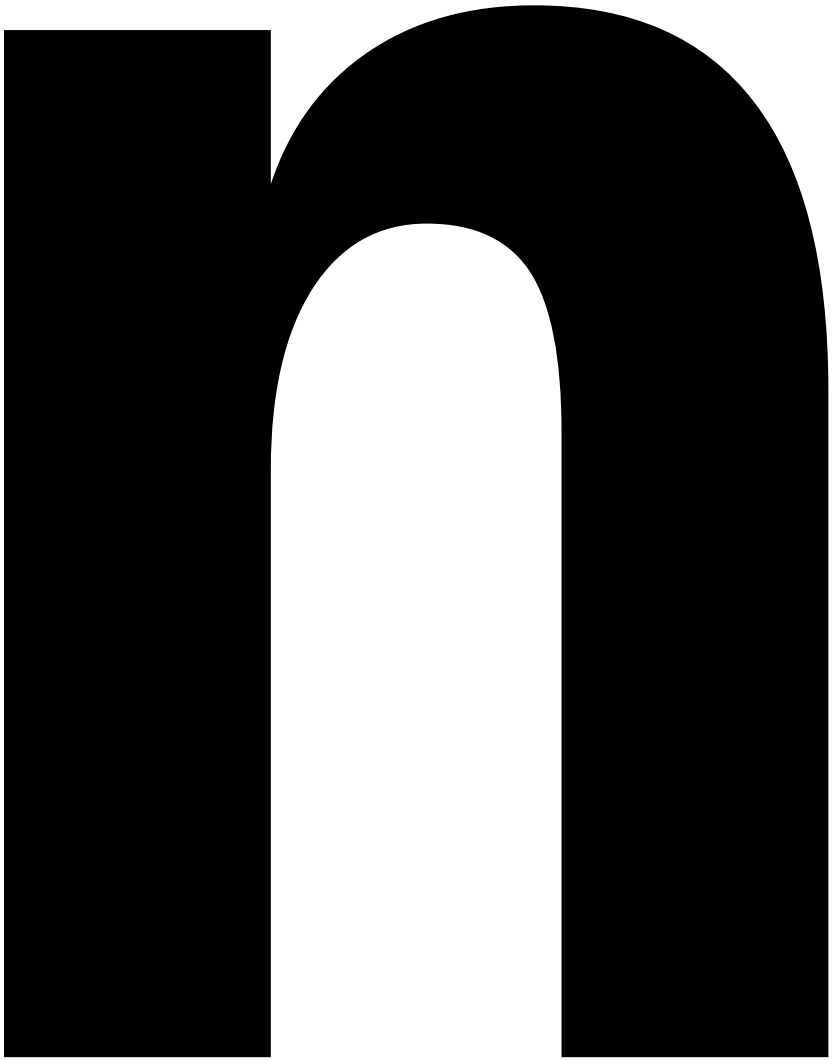


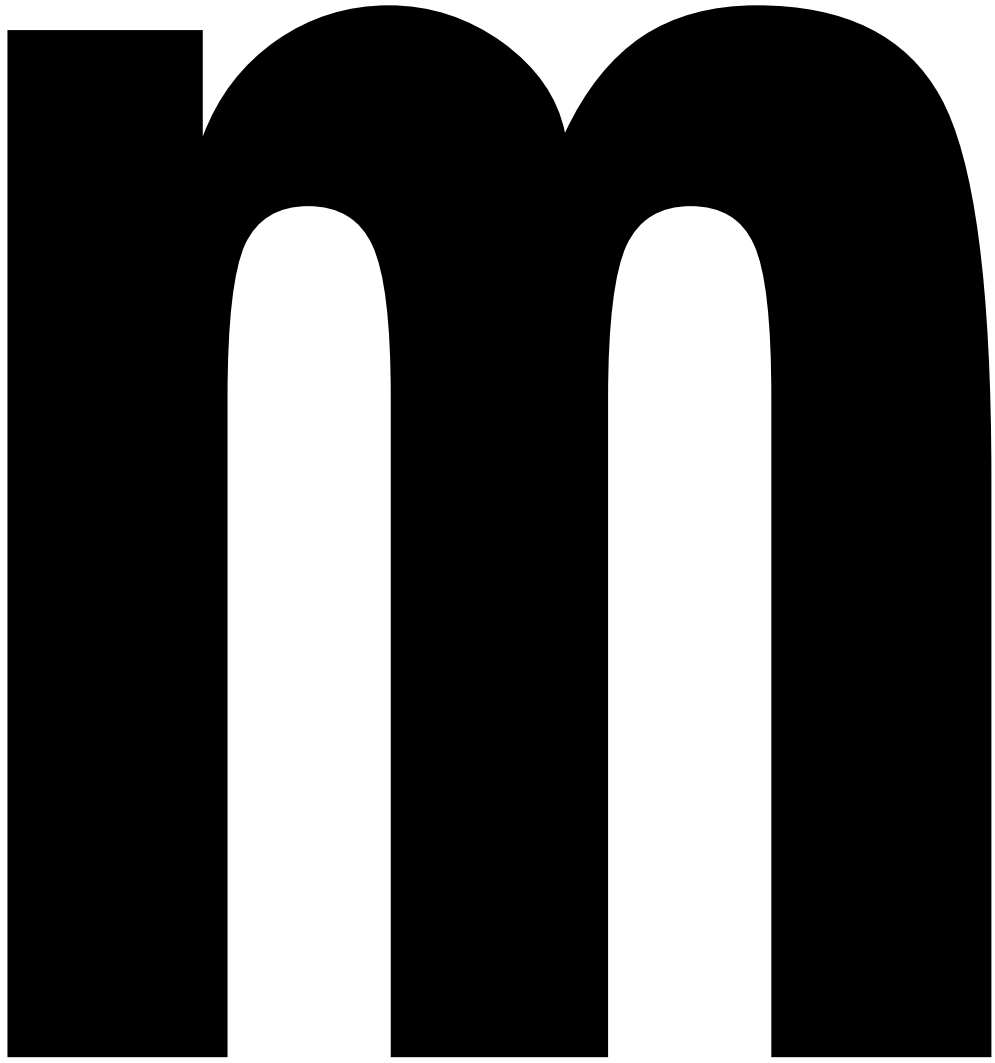


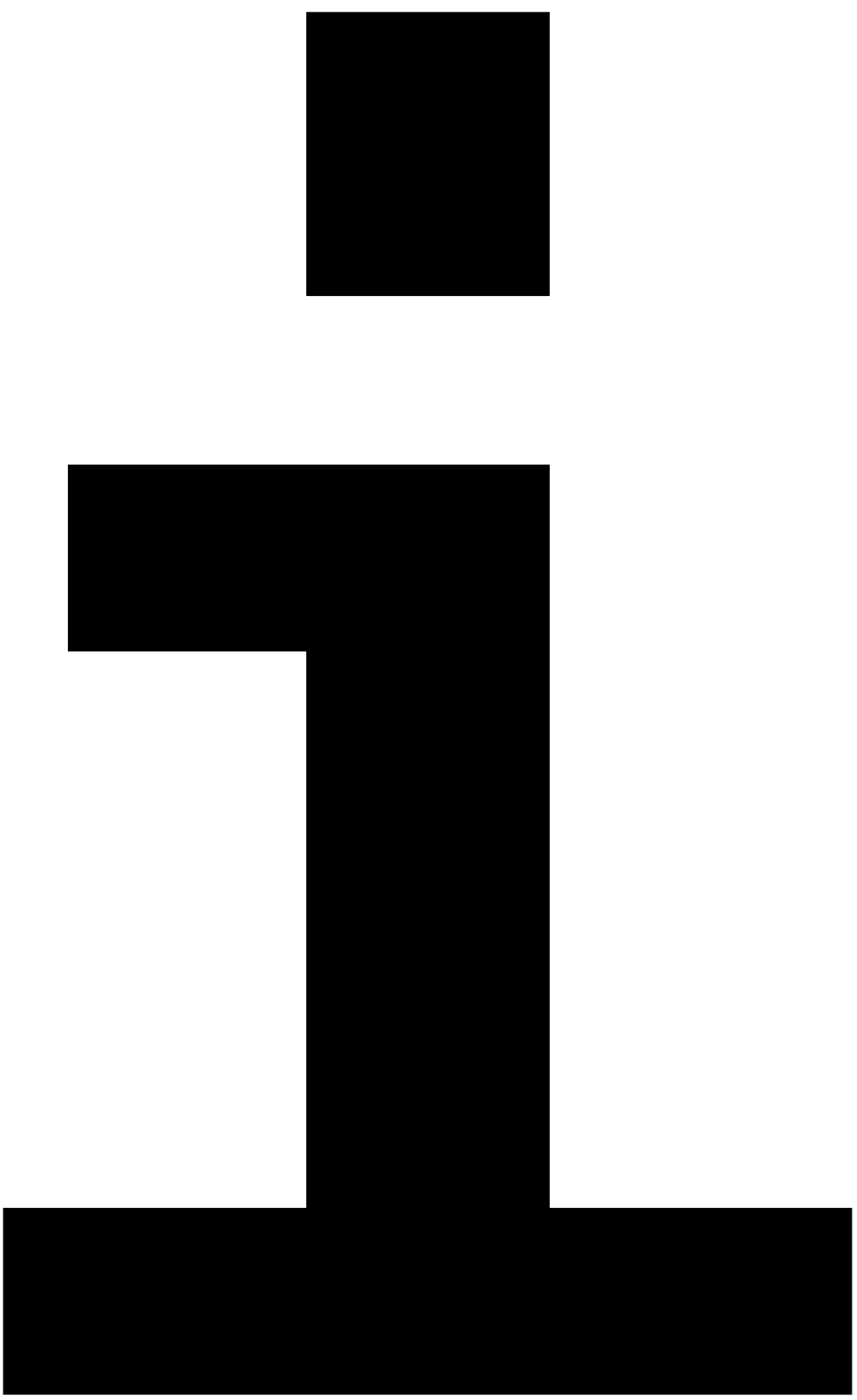


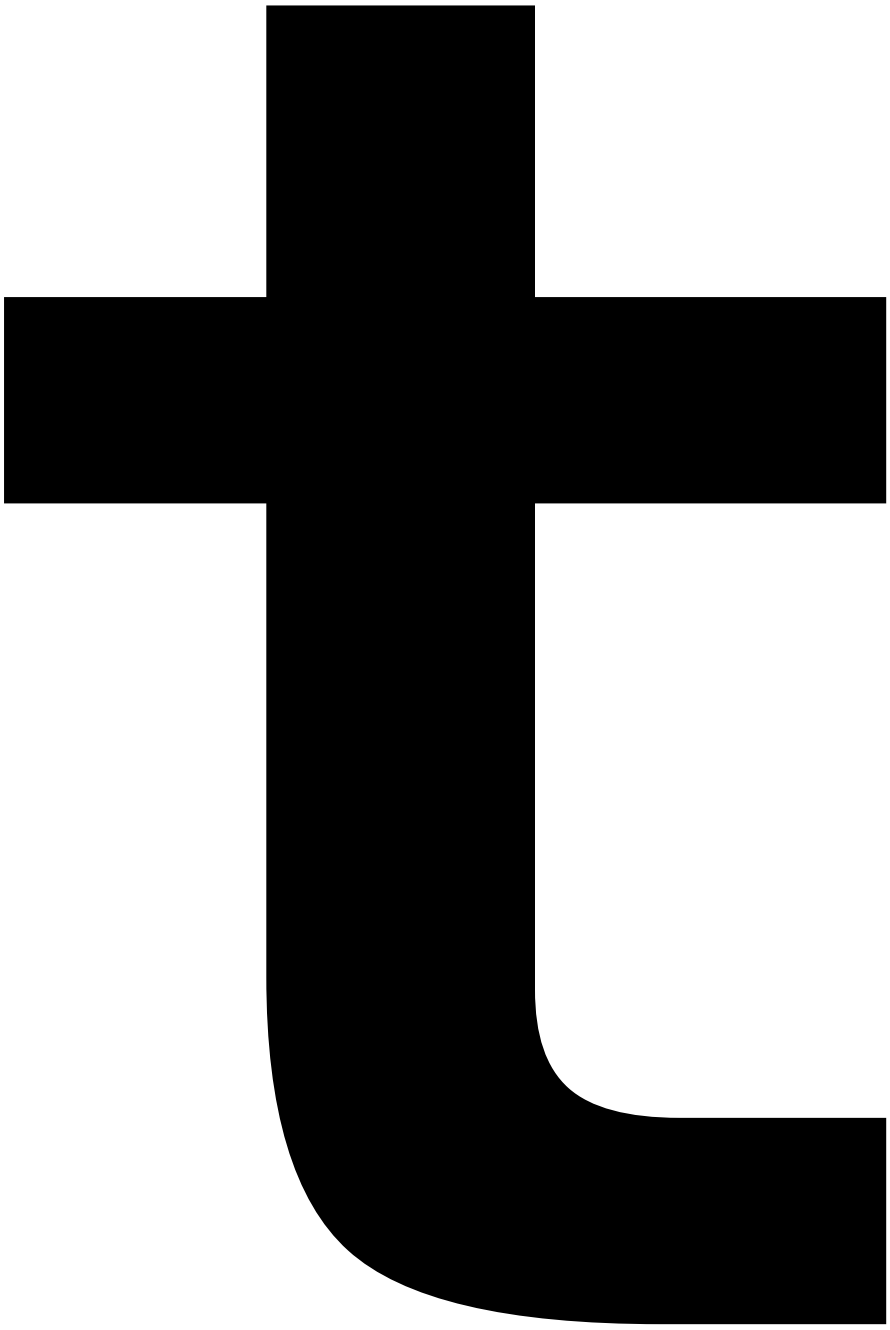




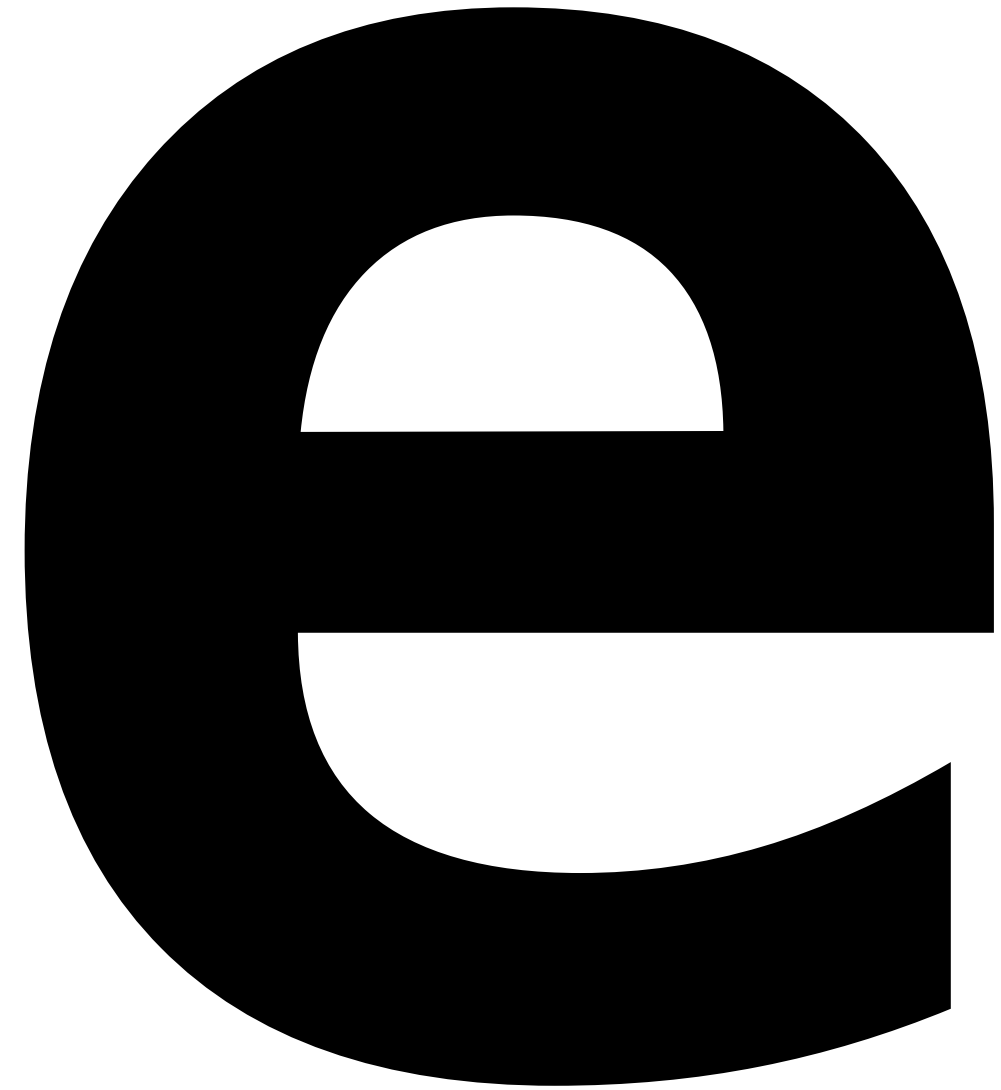


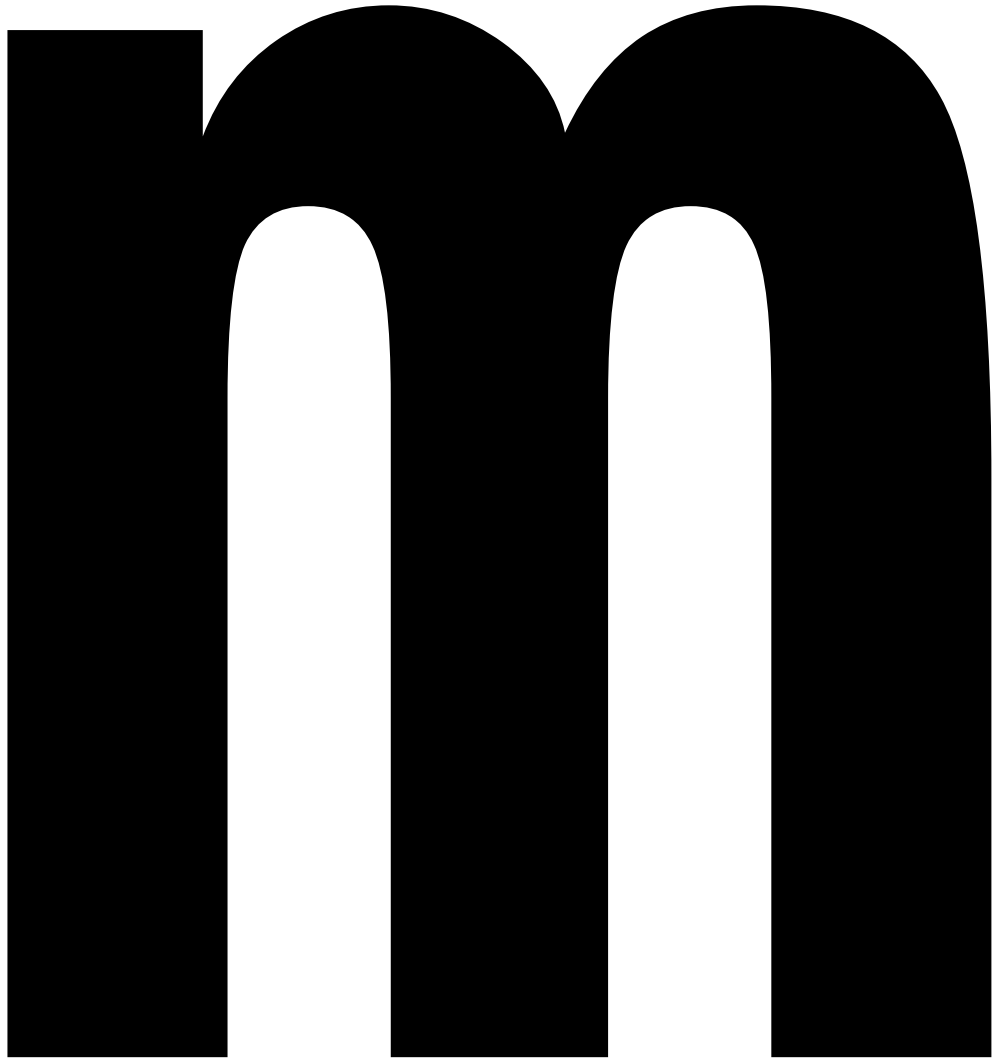


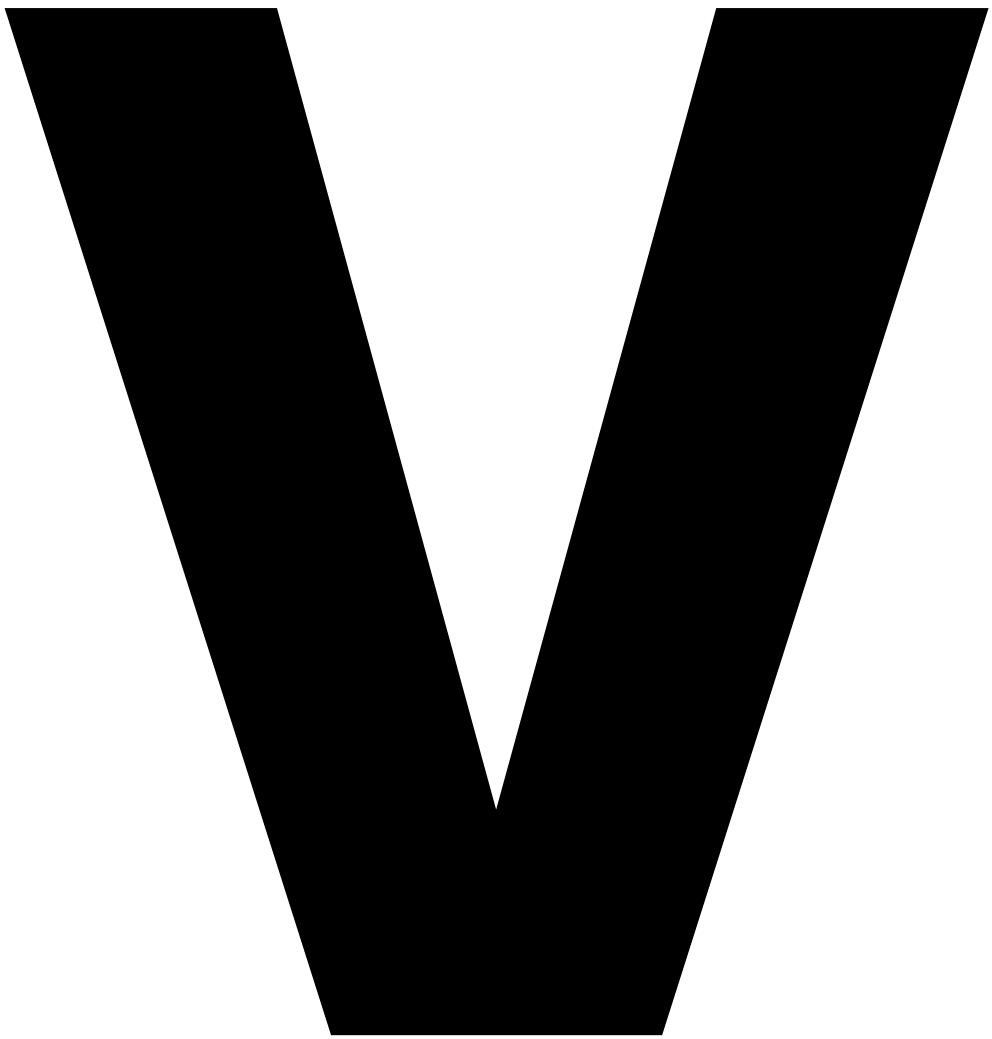


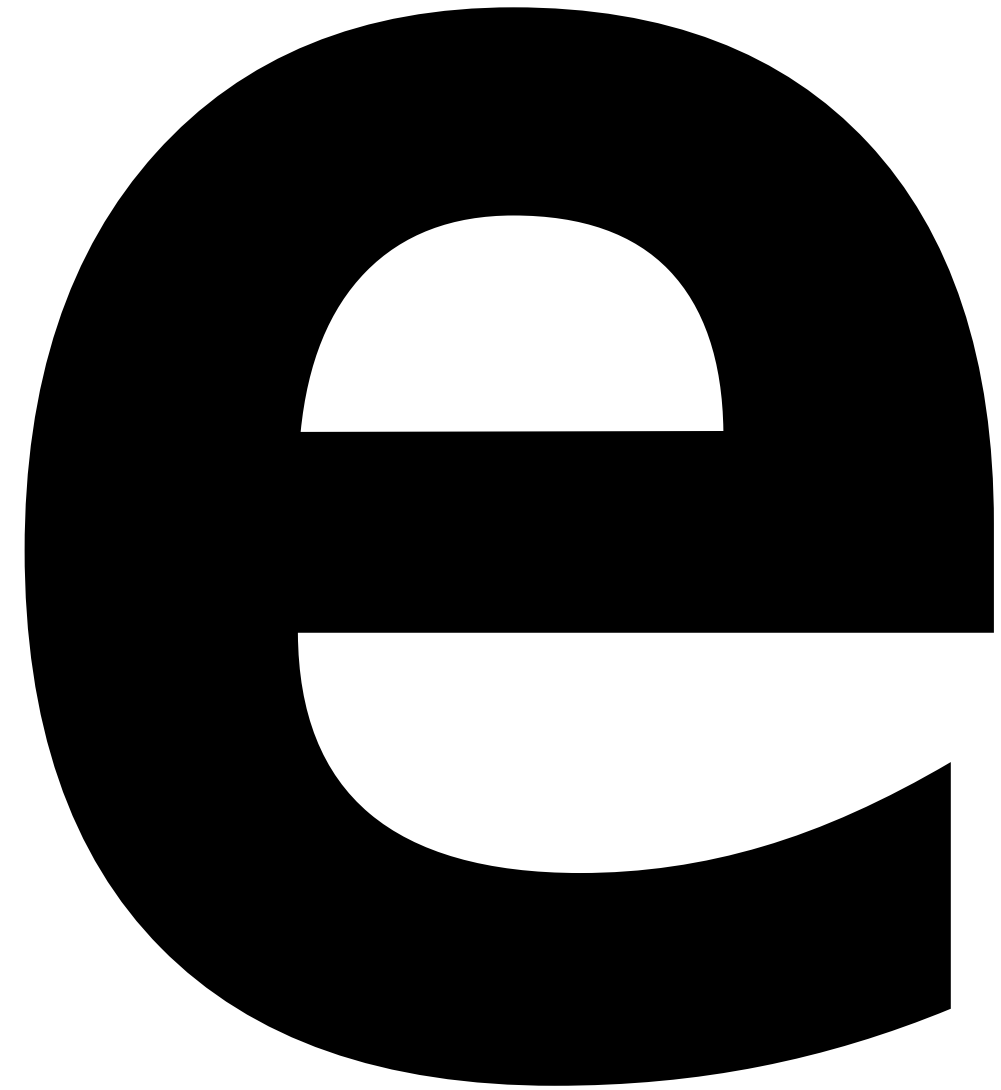


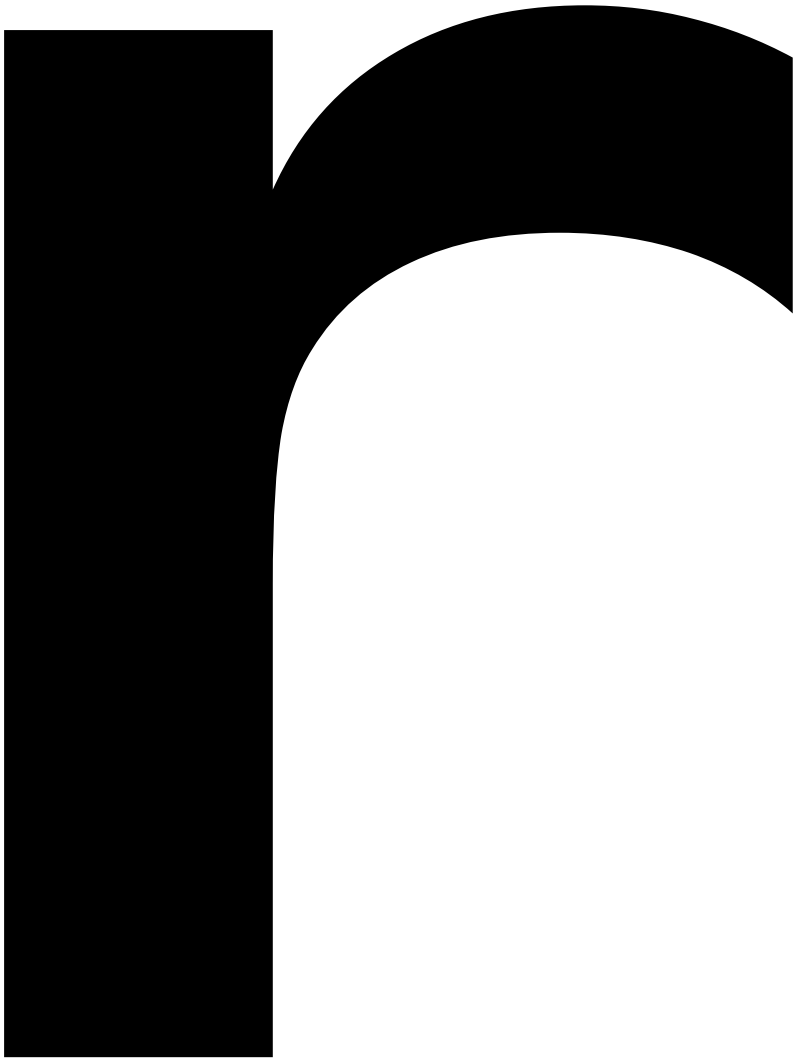
d

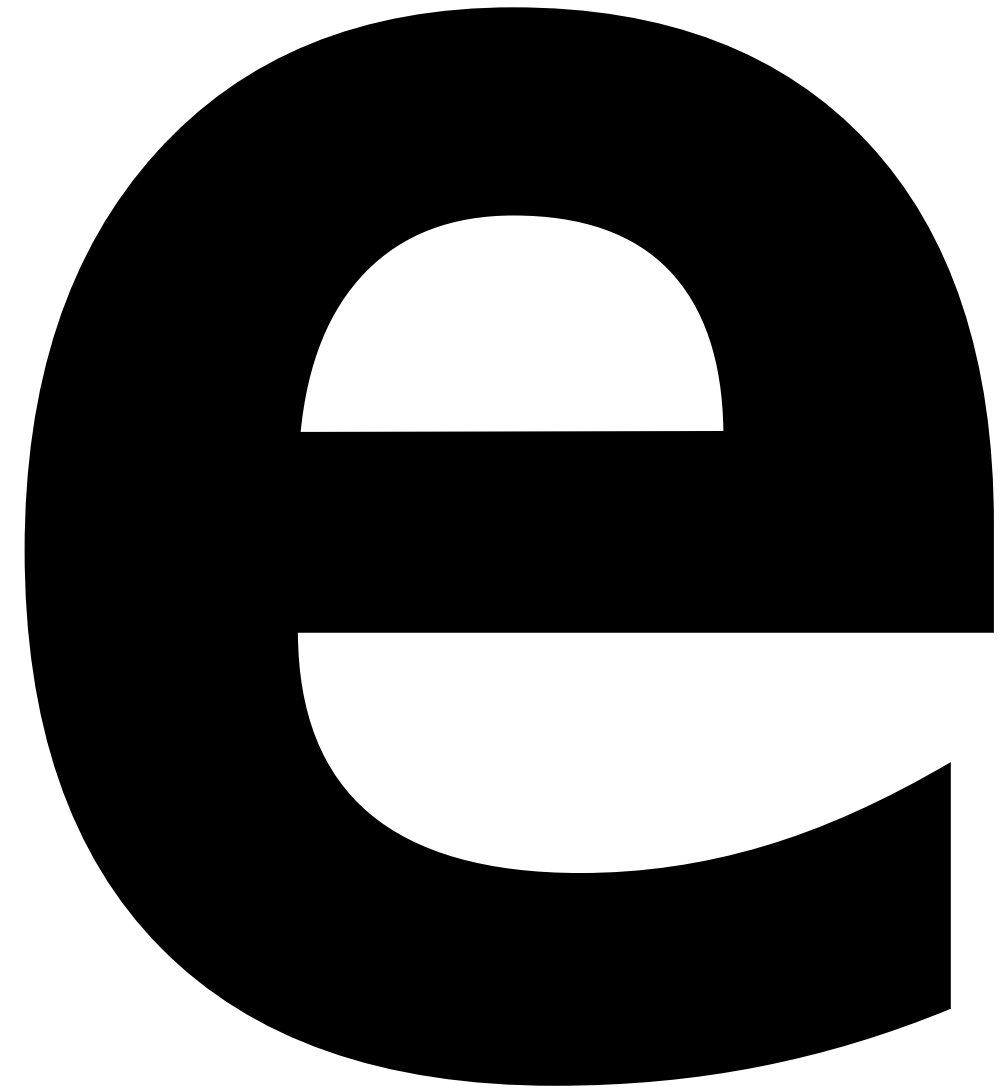


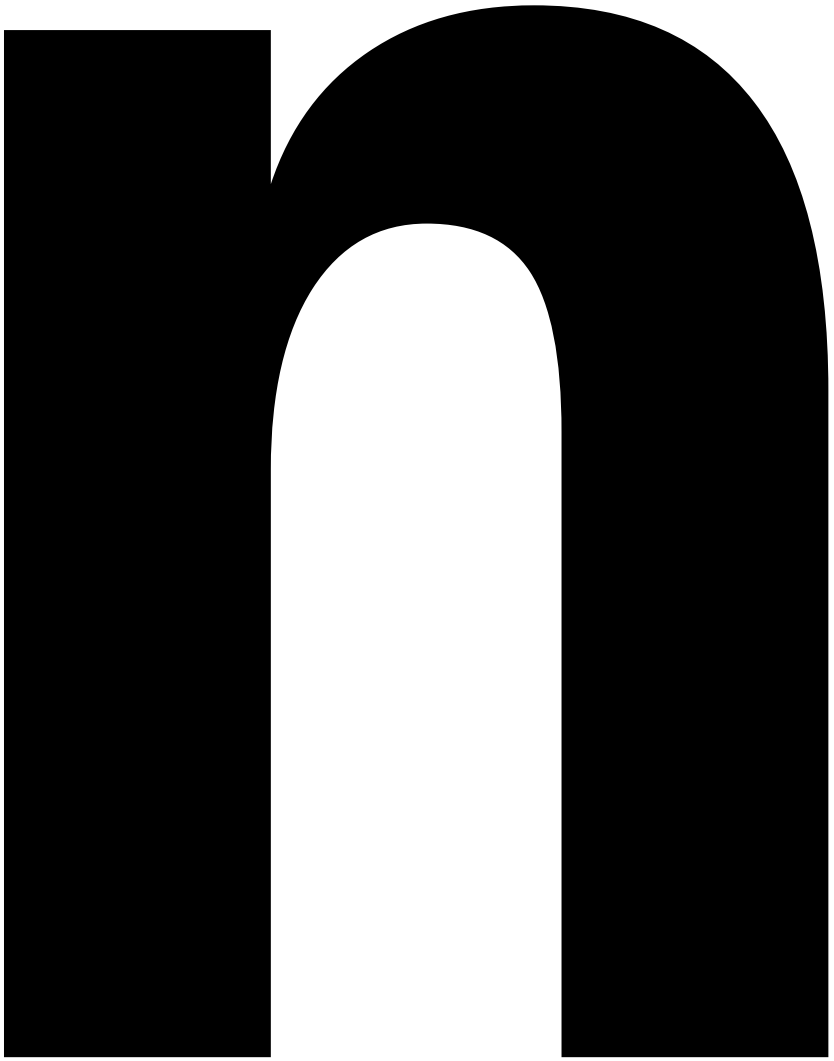




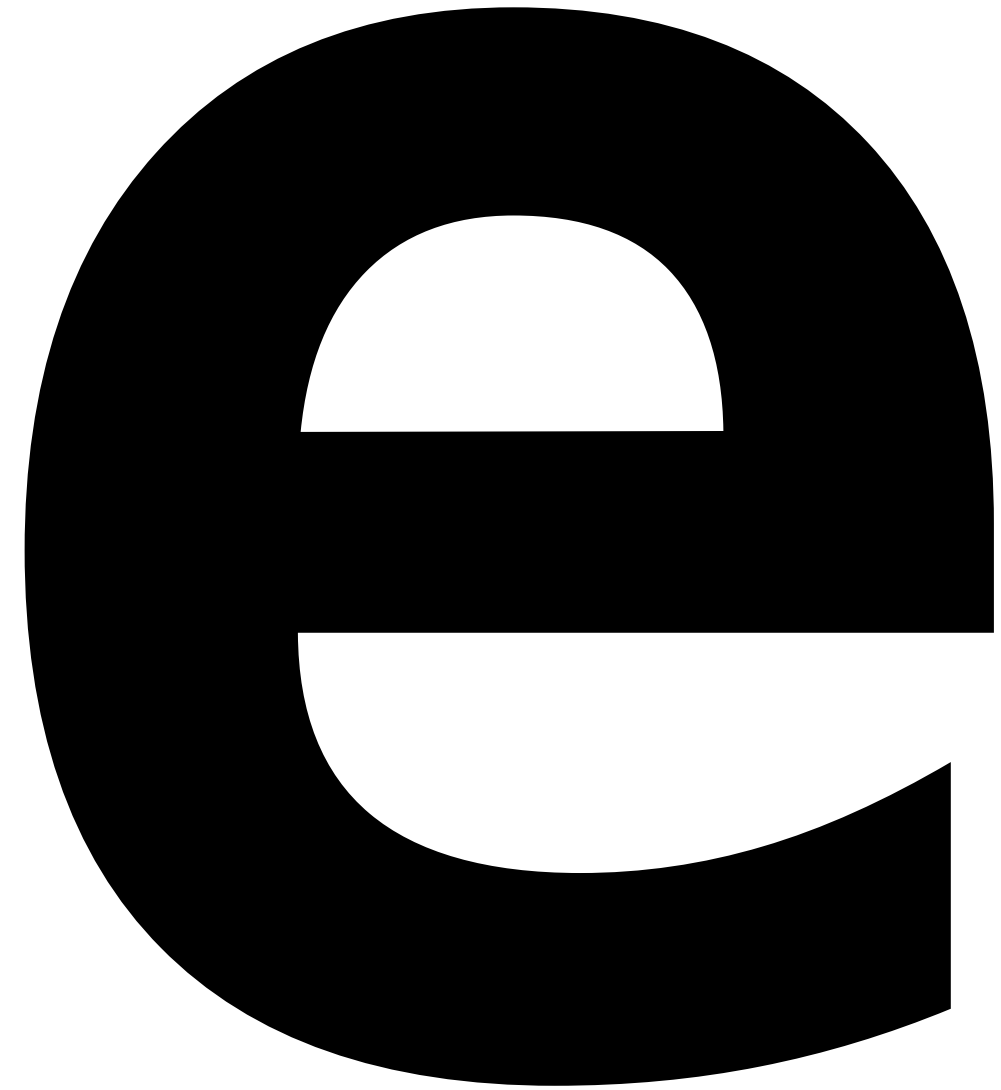


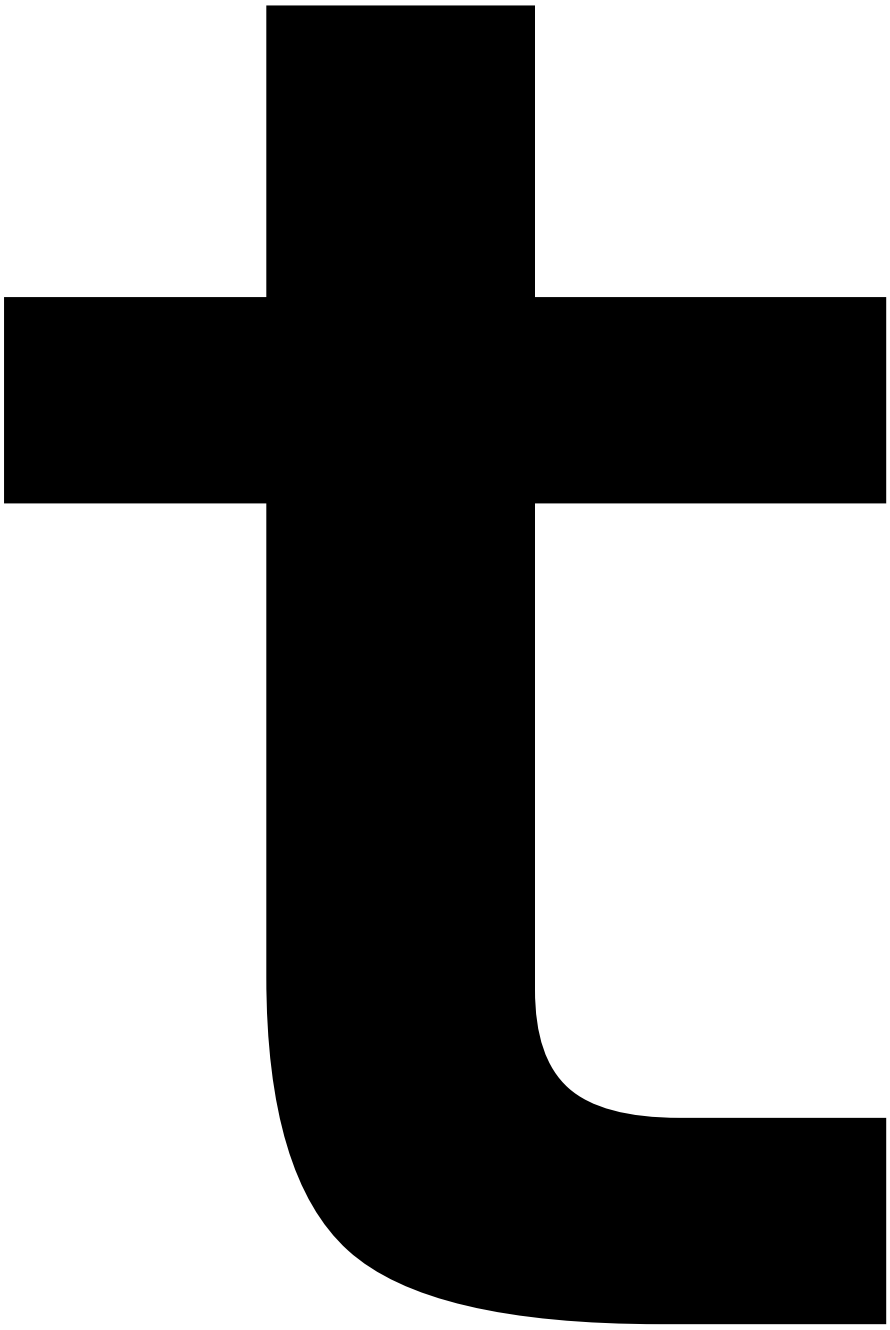


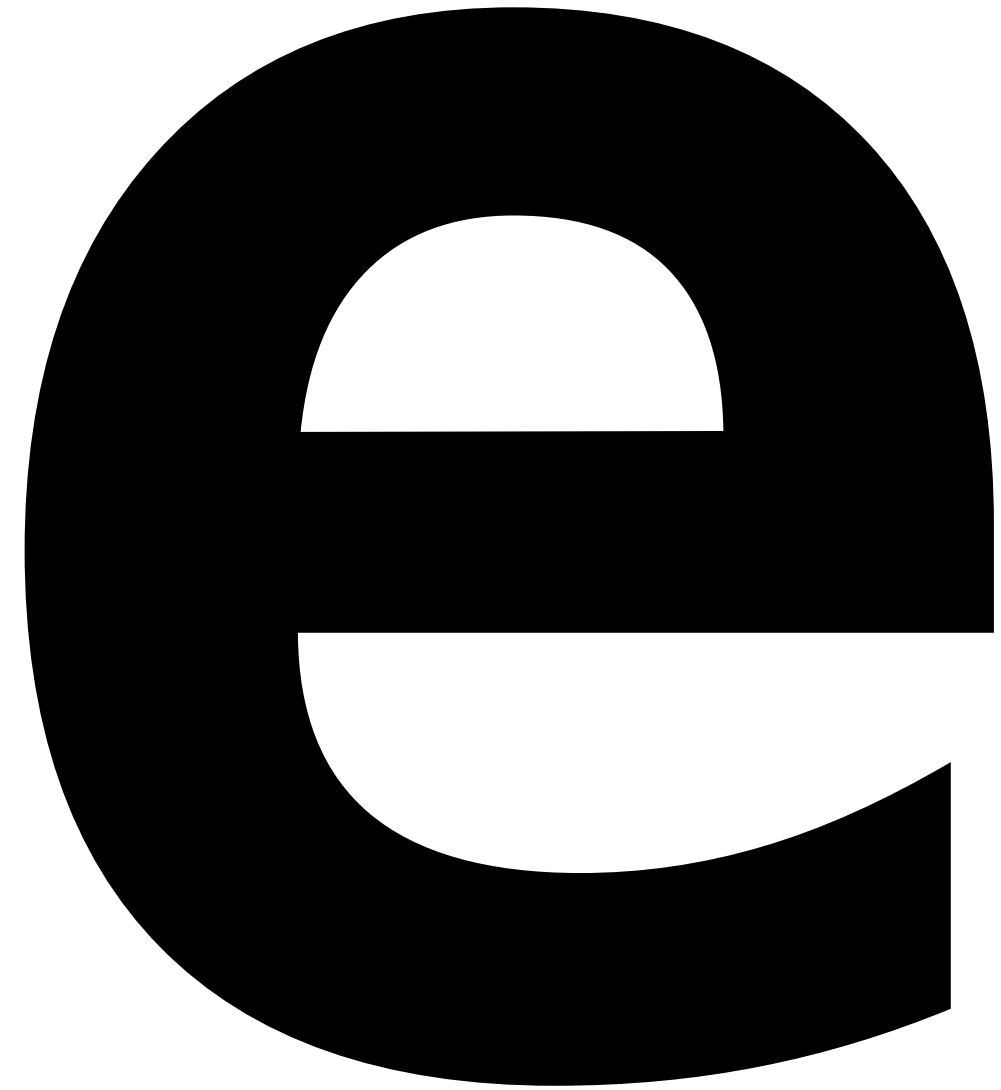


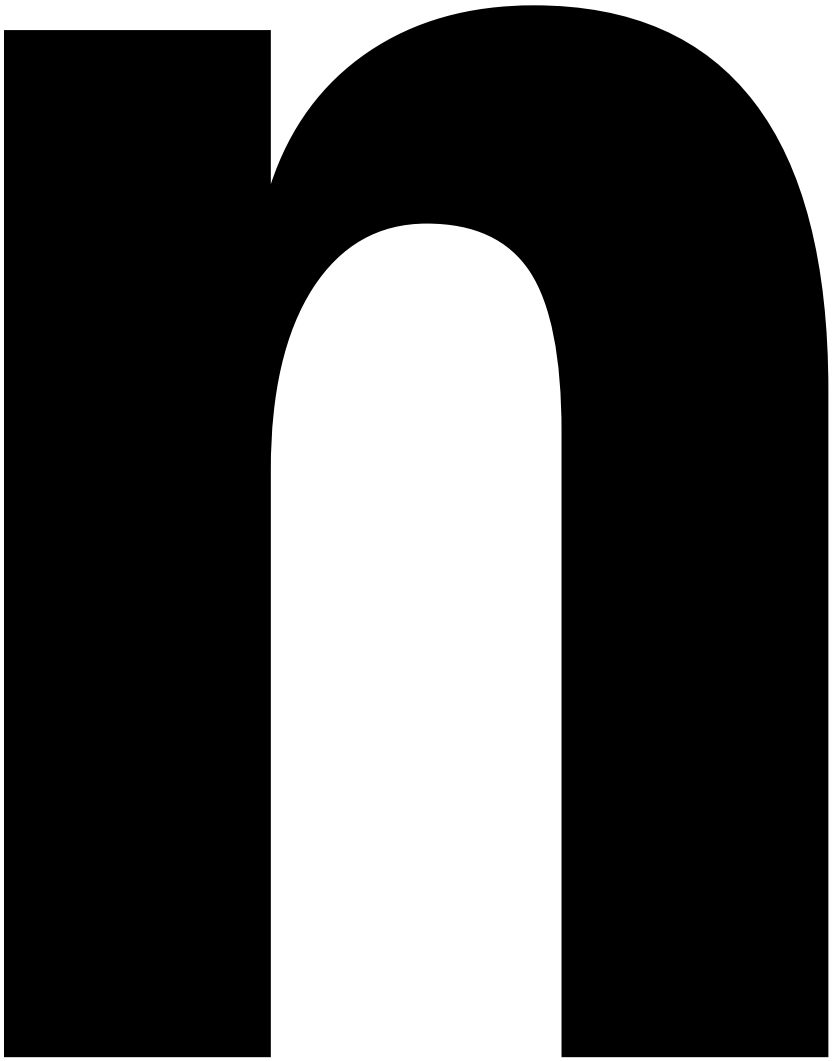


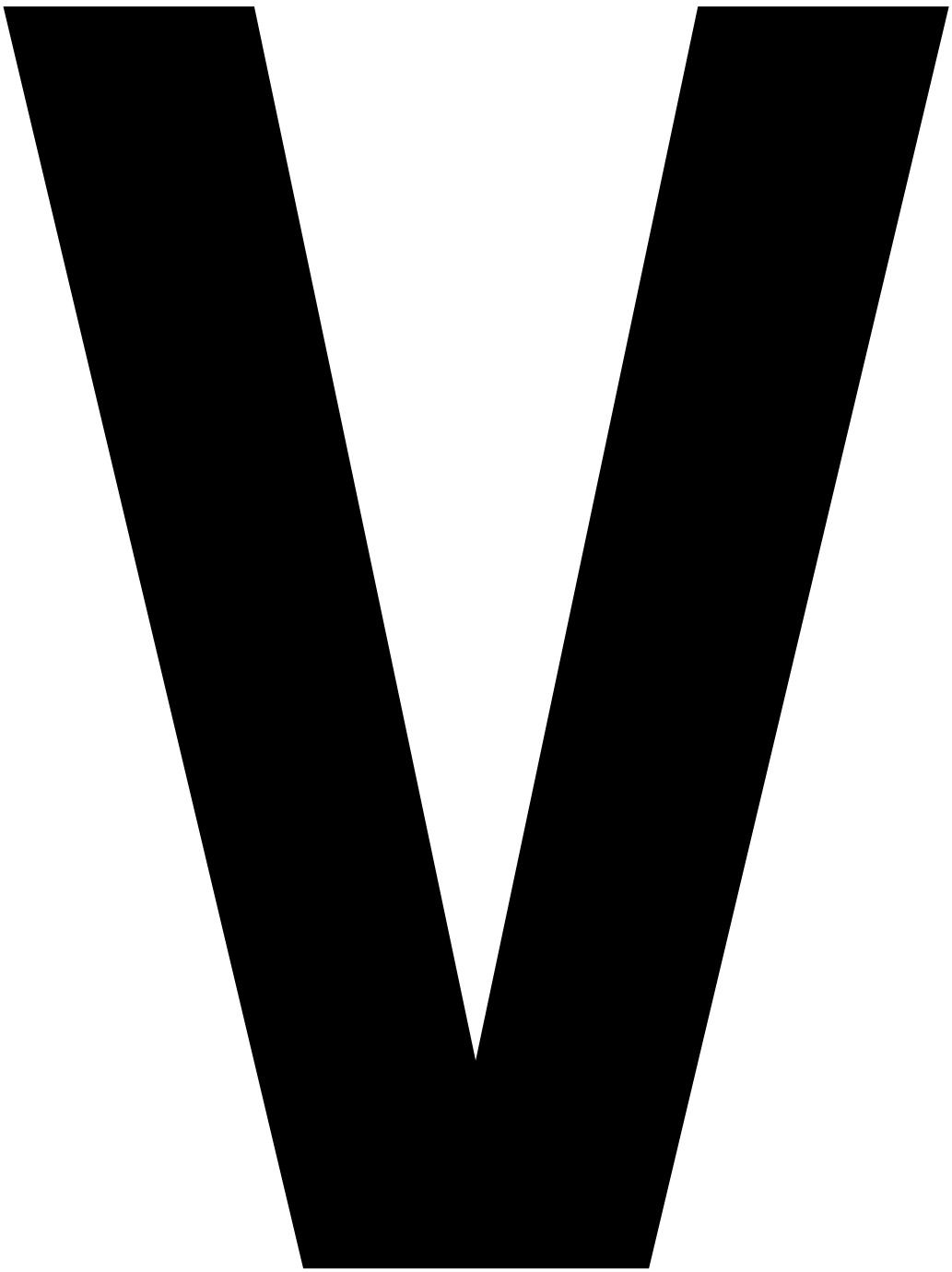
d

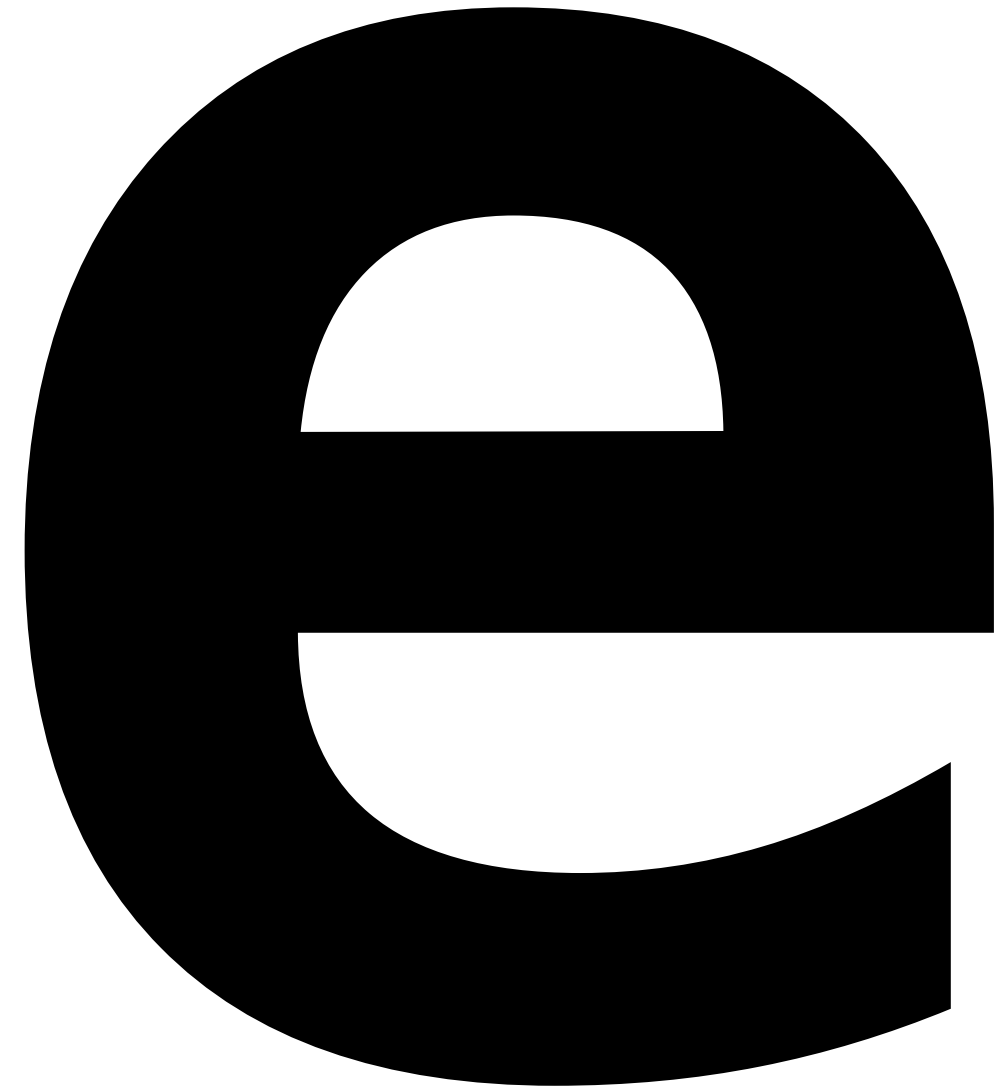


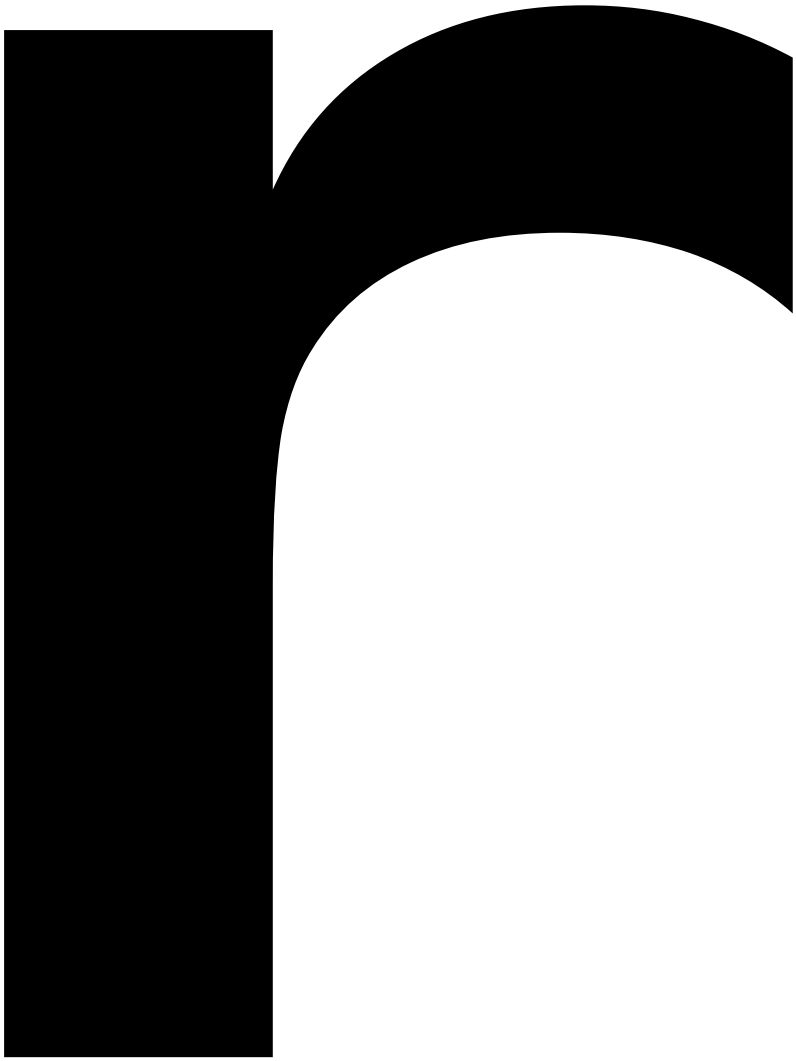


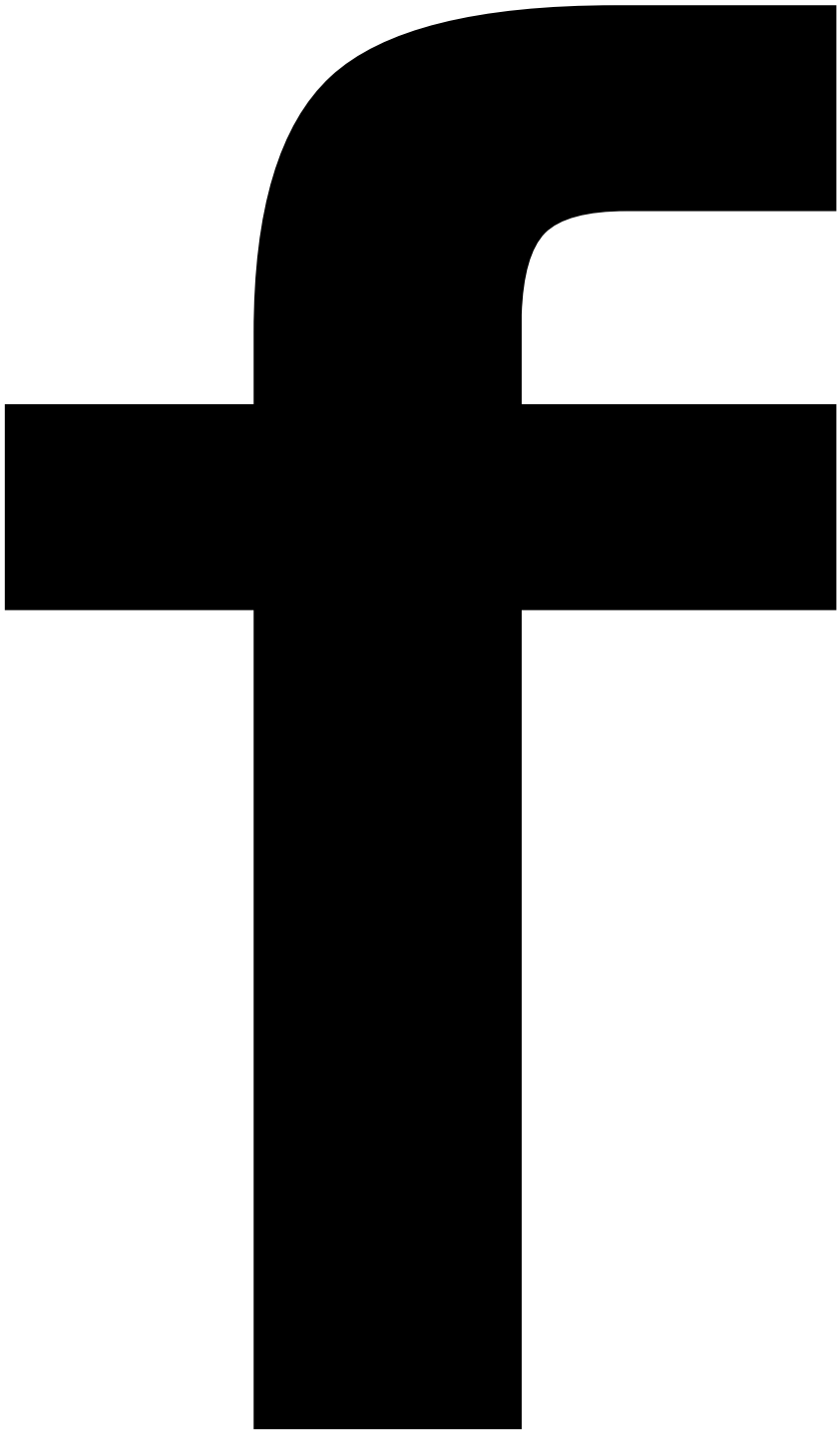


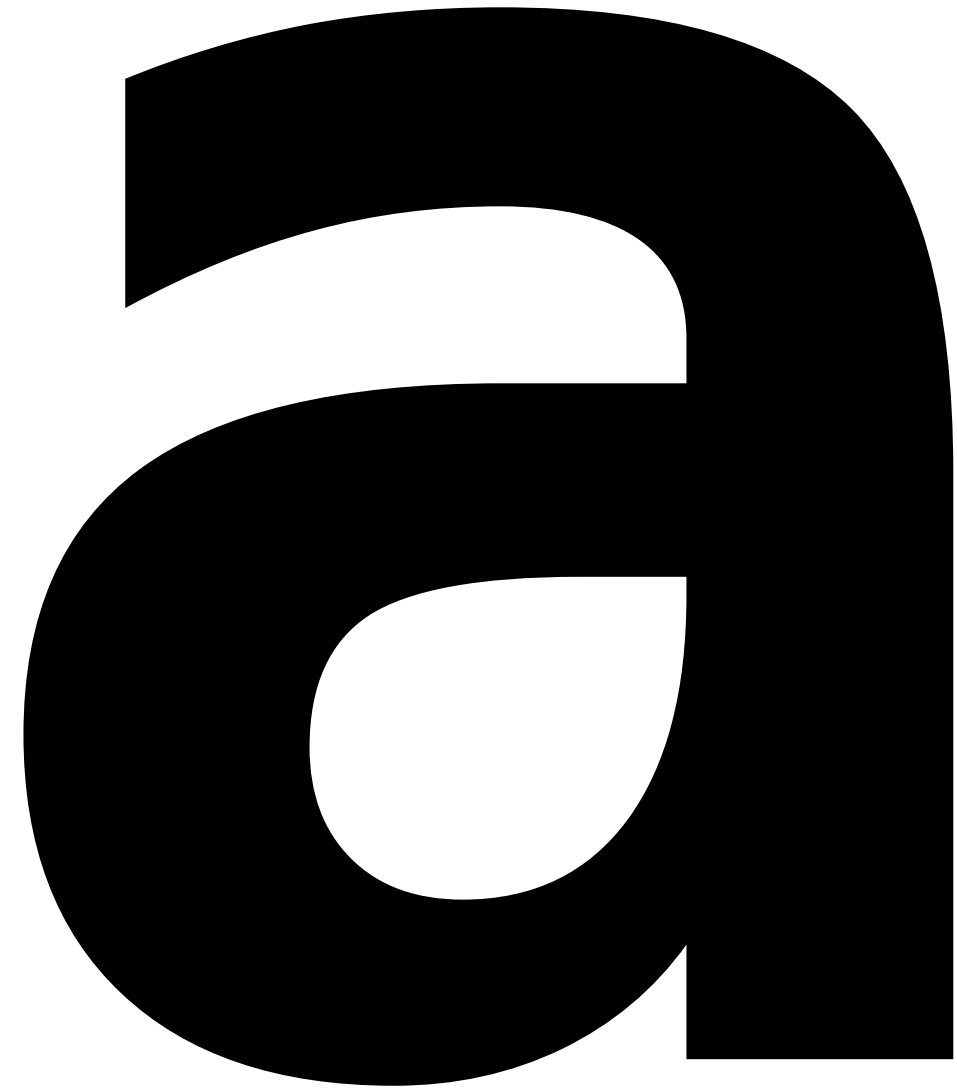


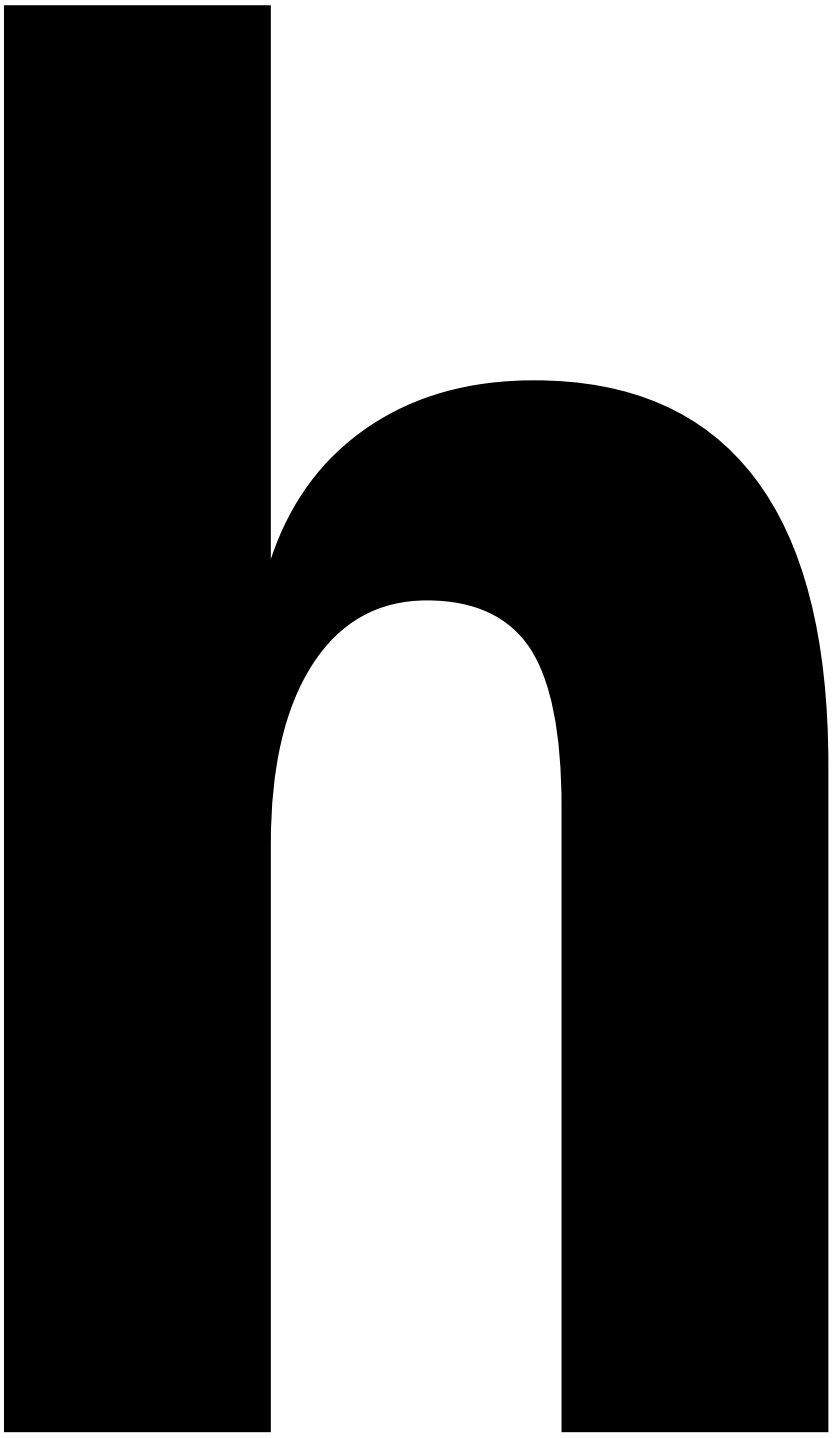


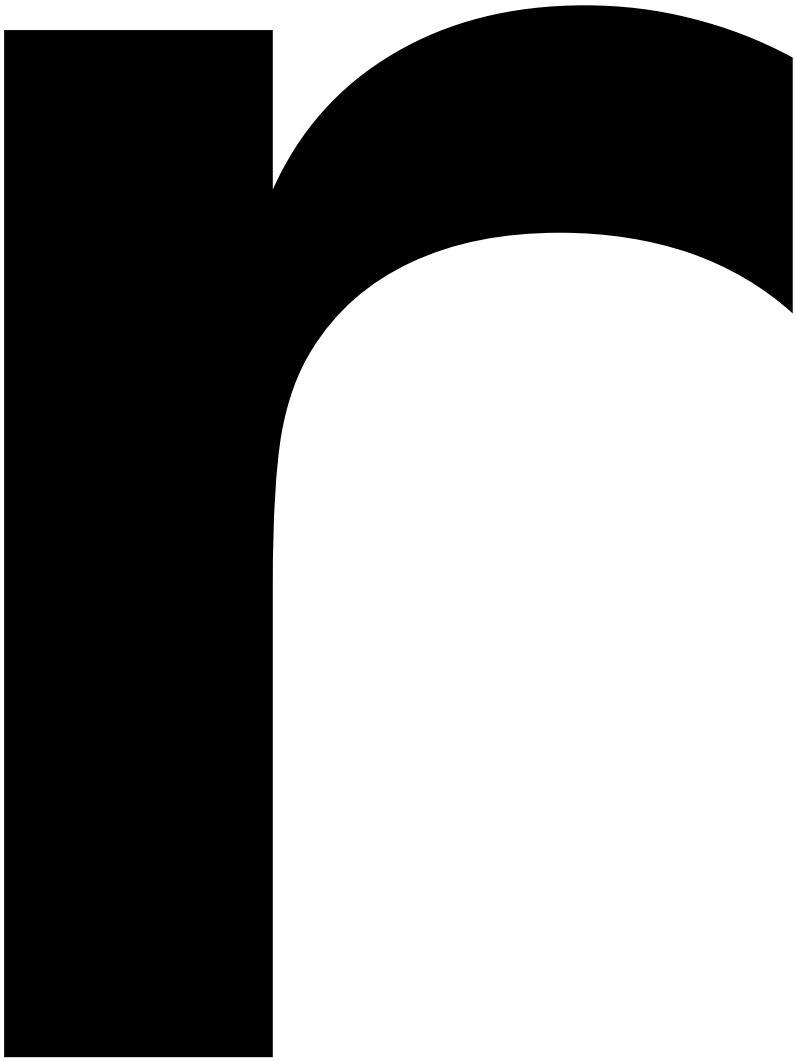


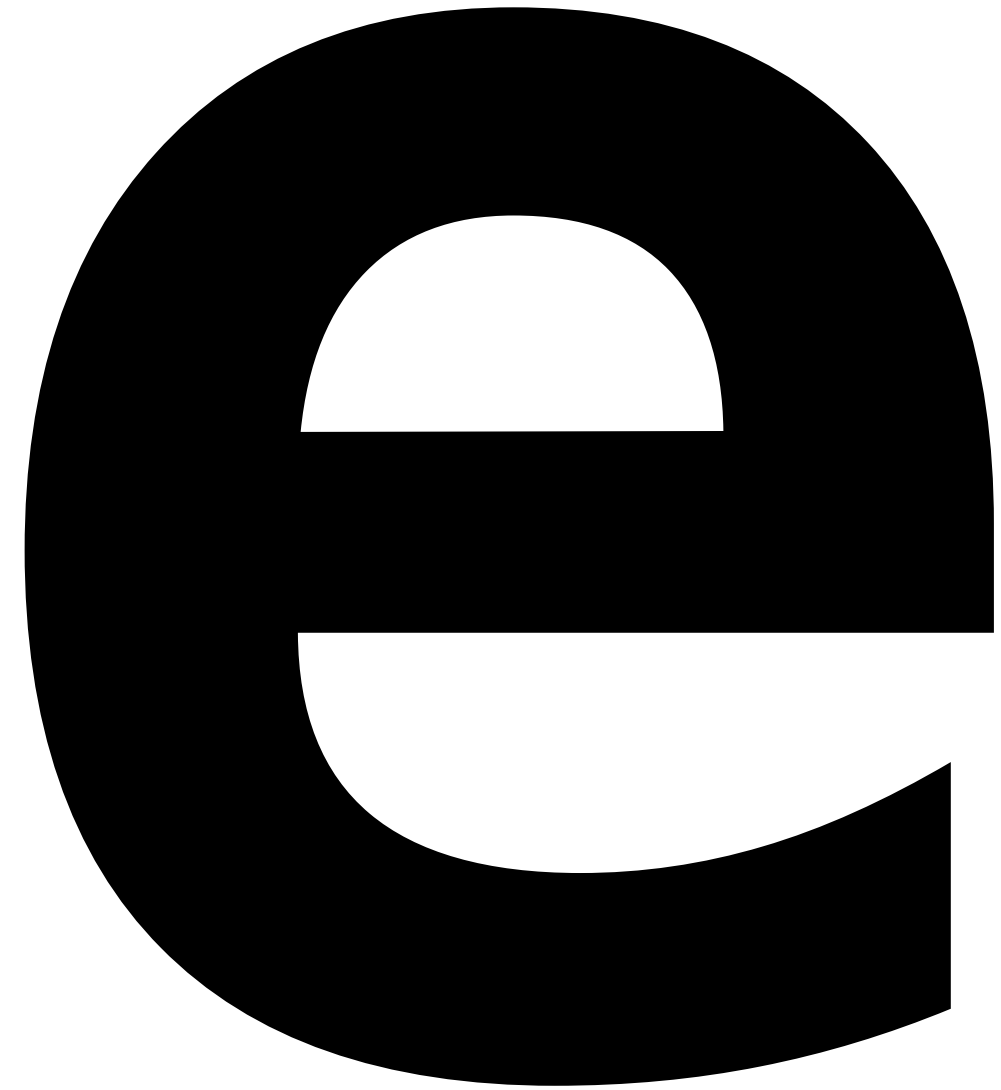


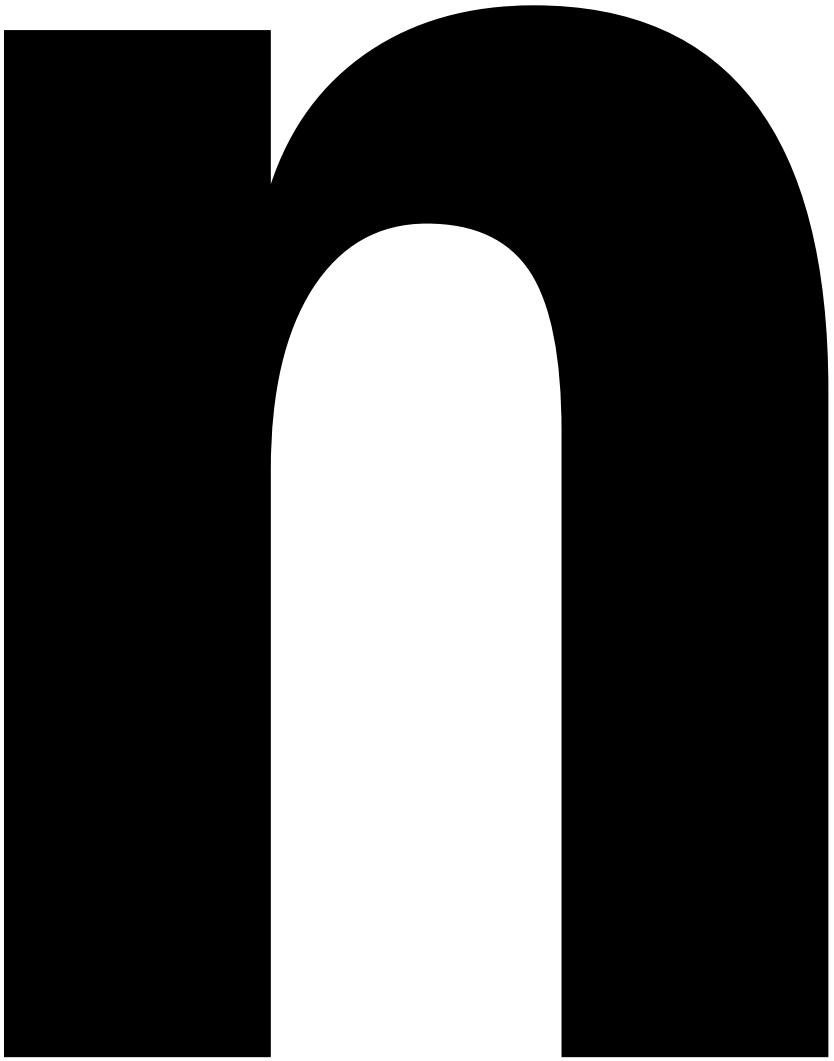


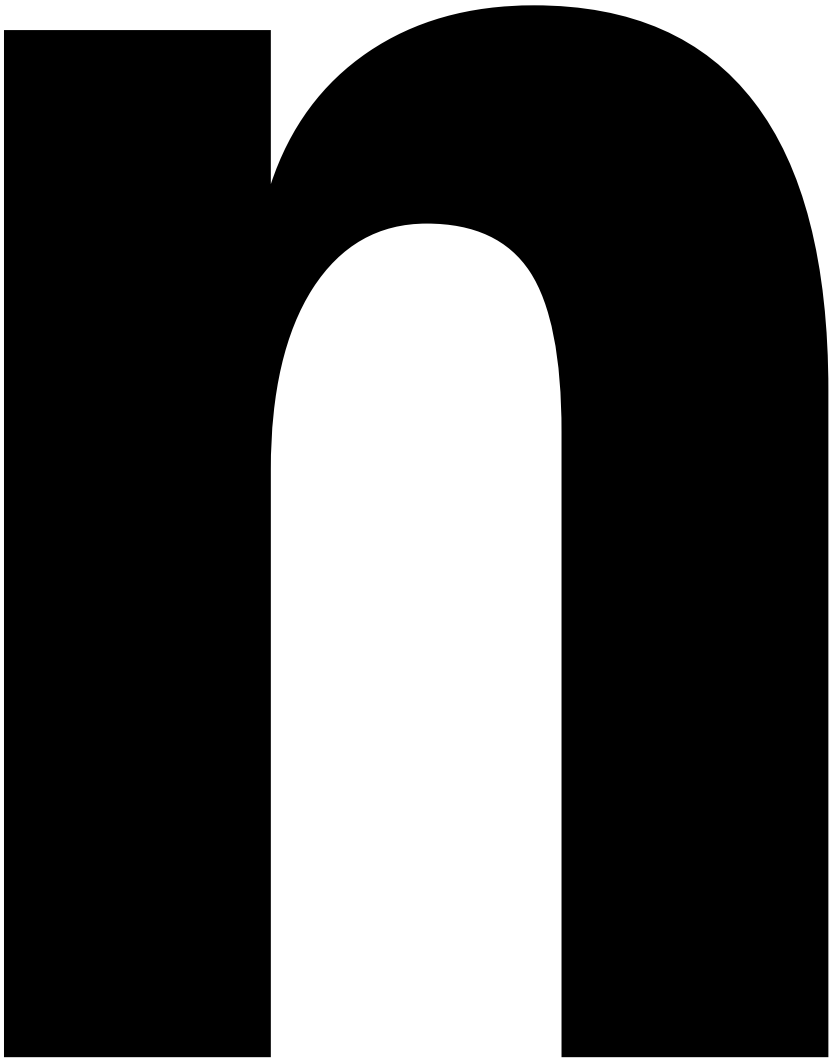


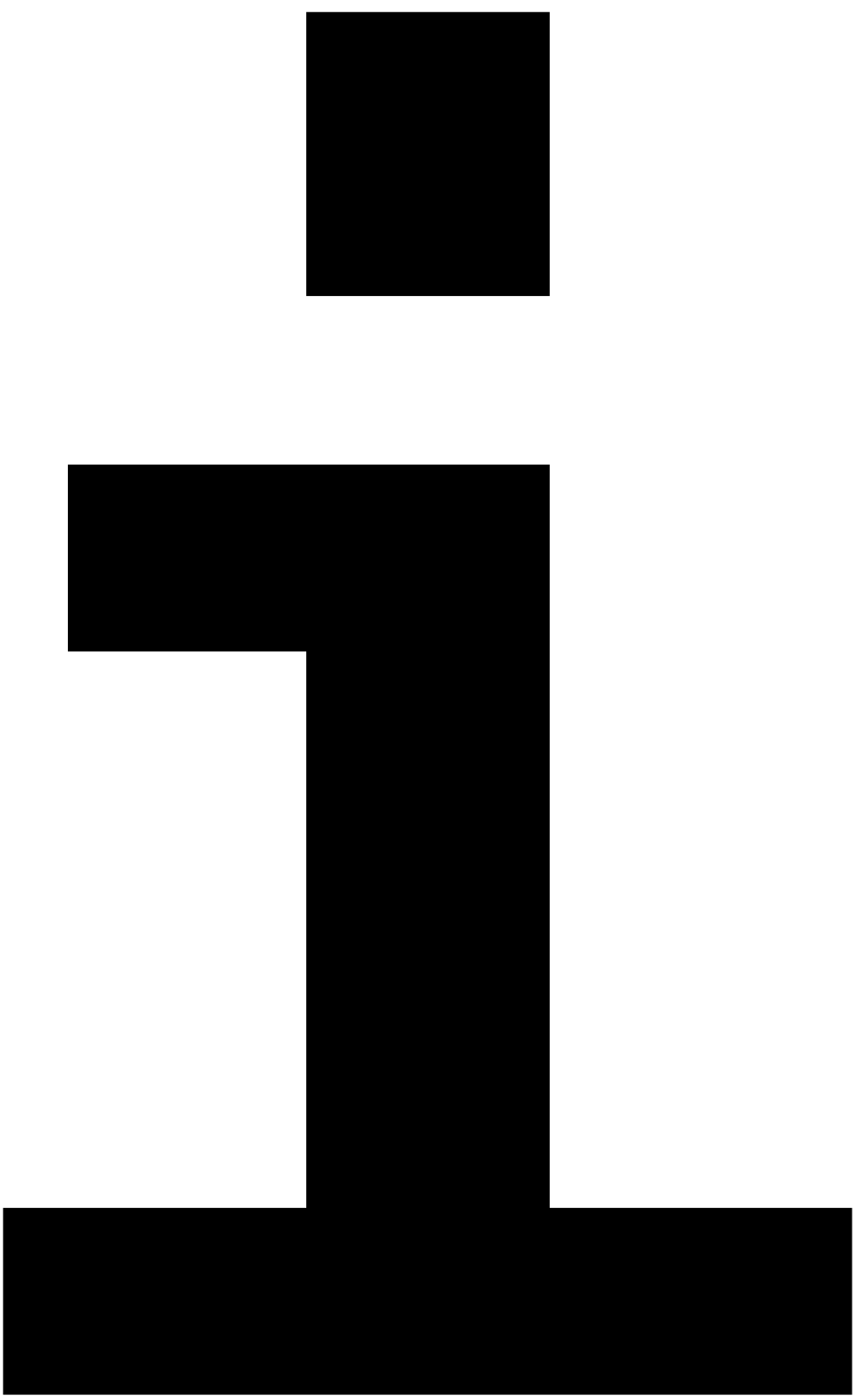


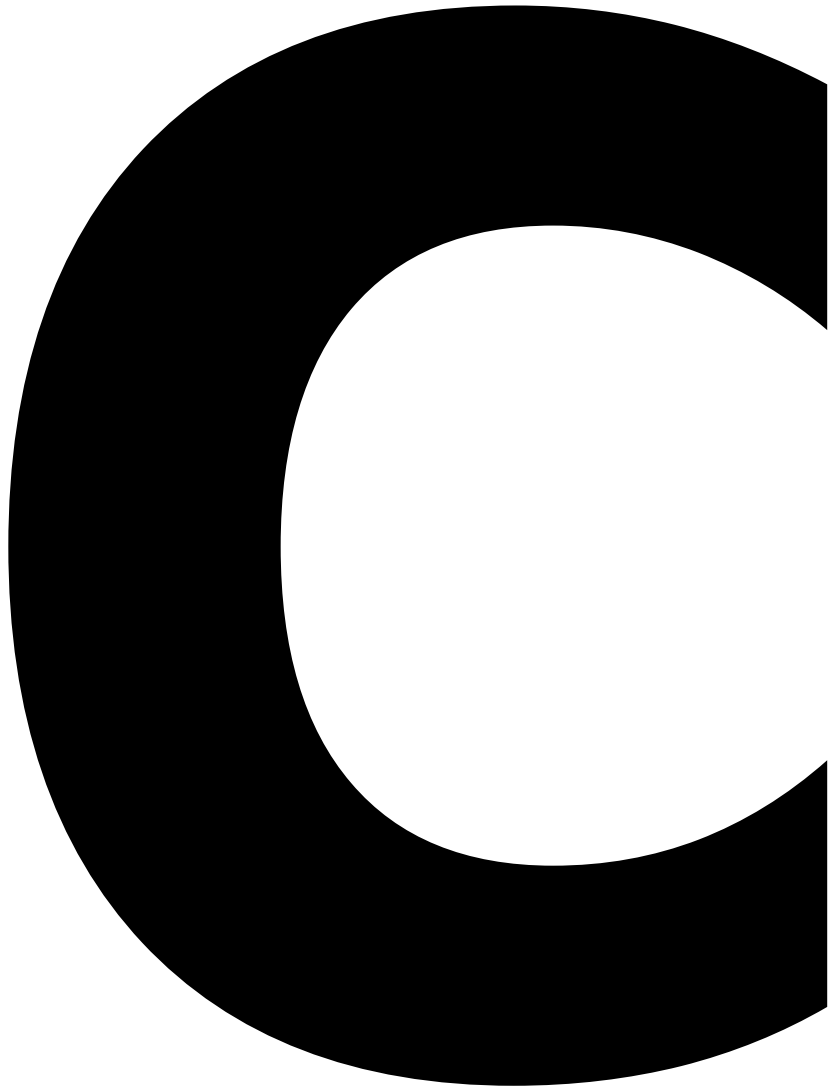


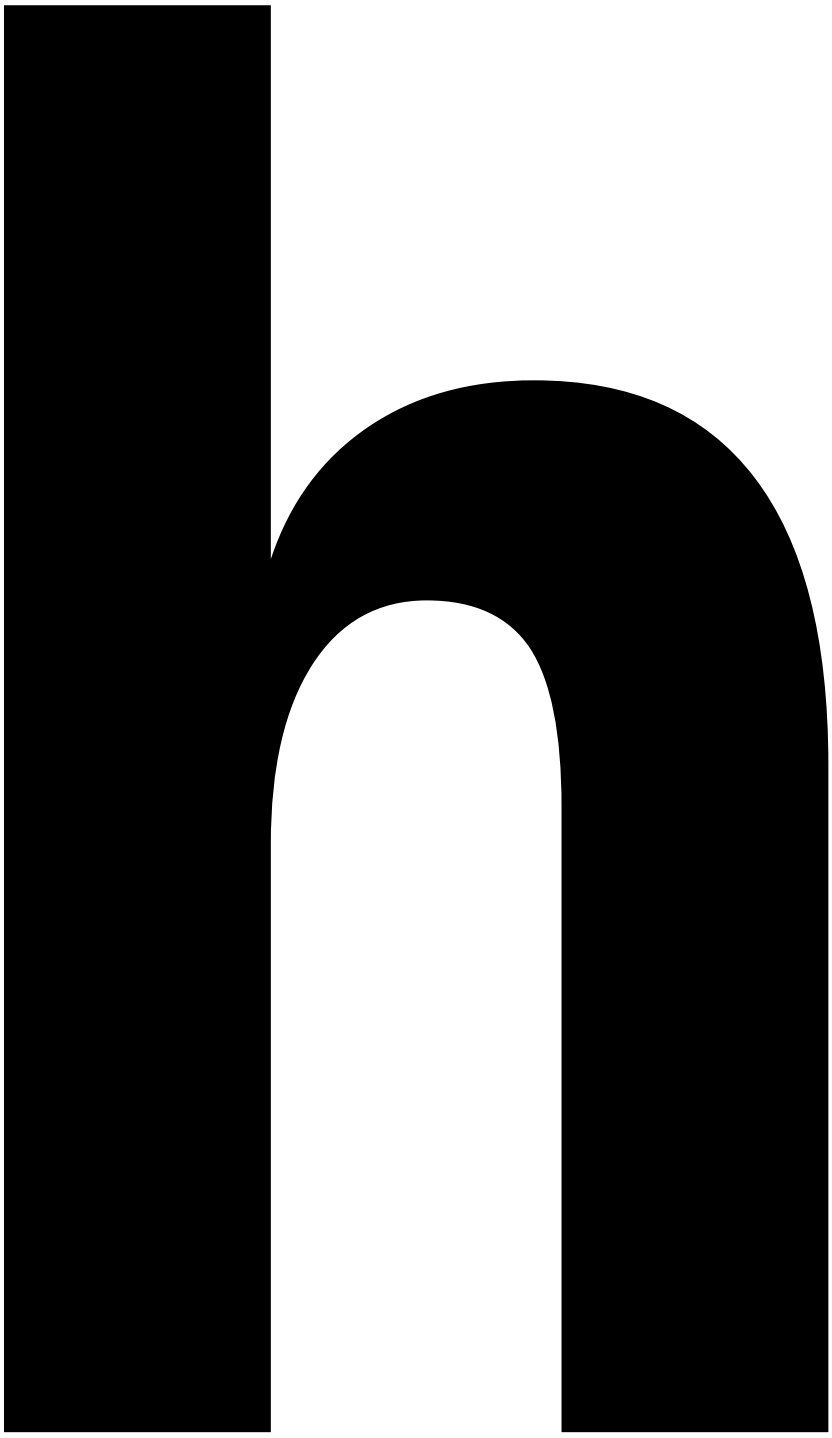


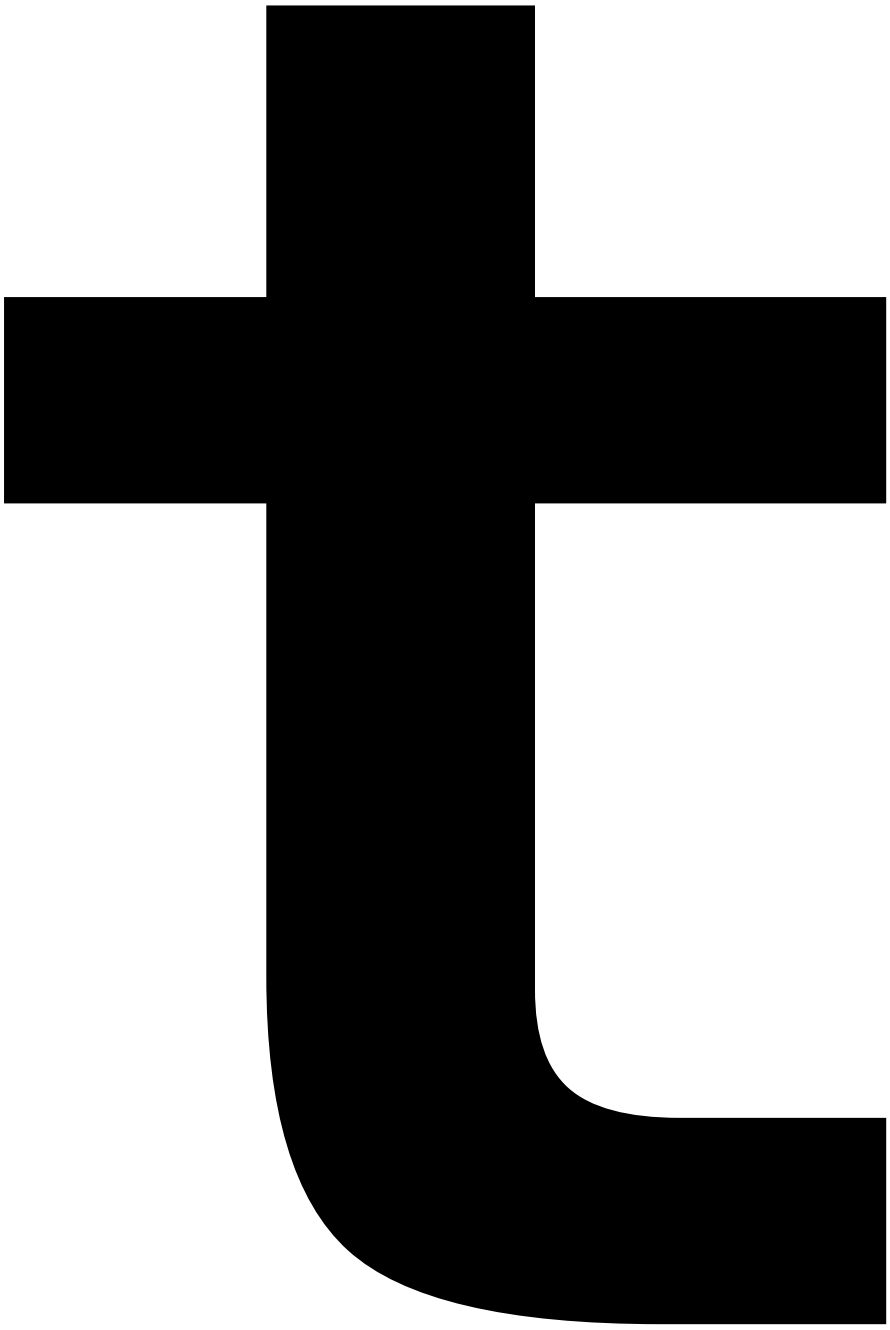


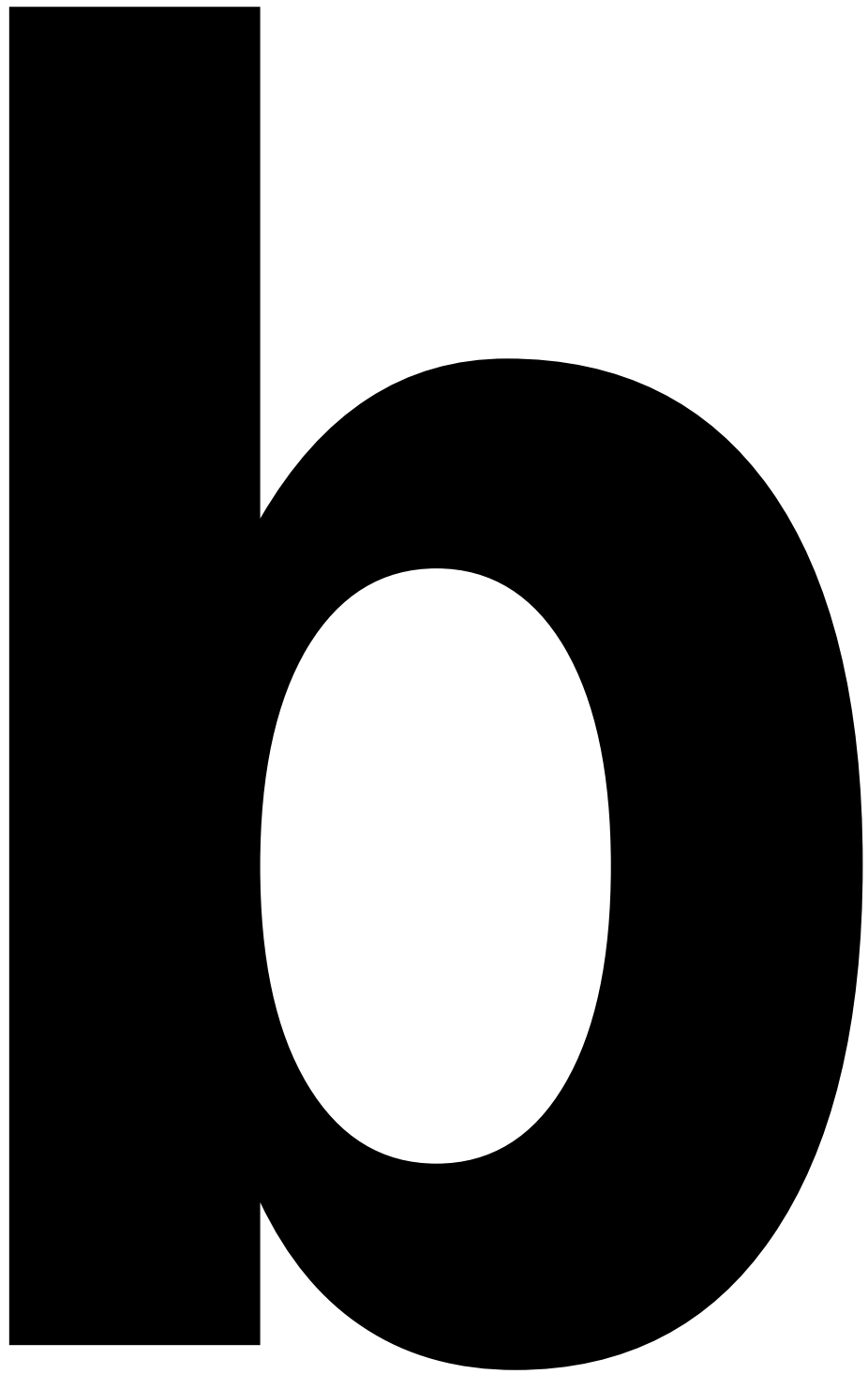


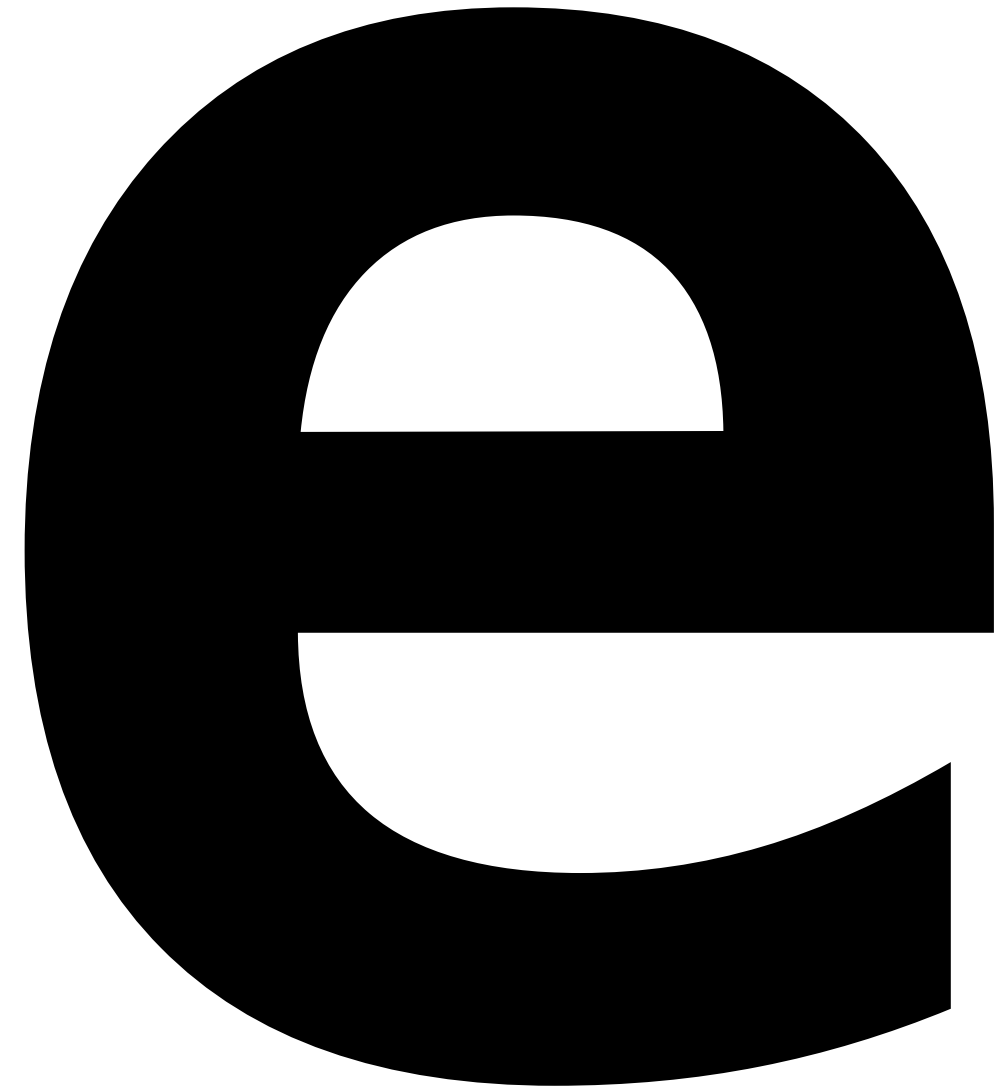




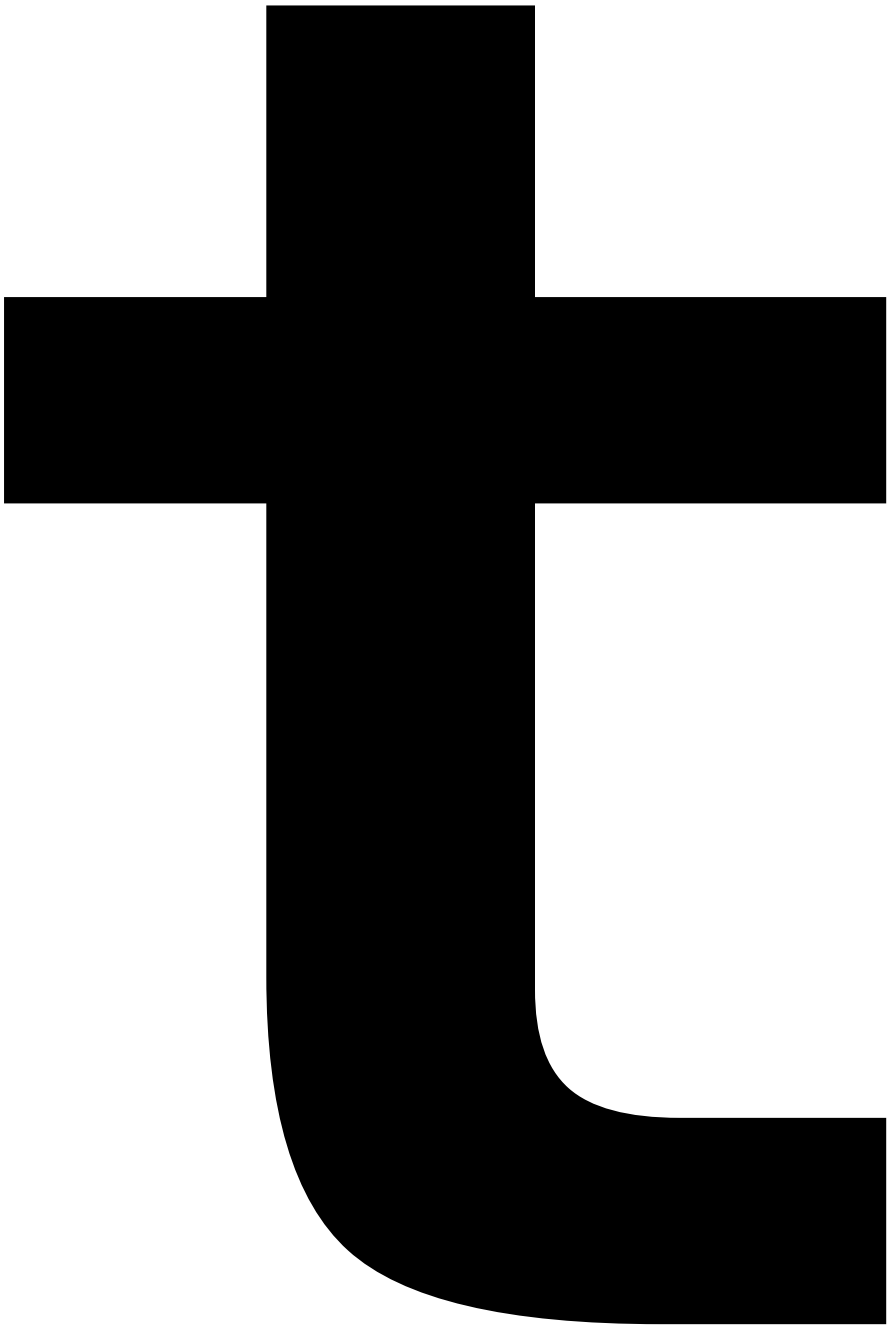


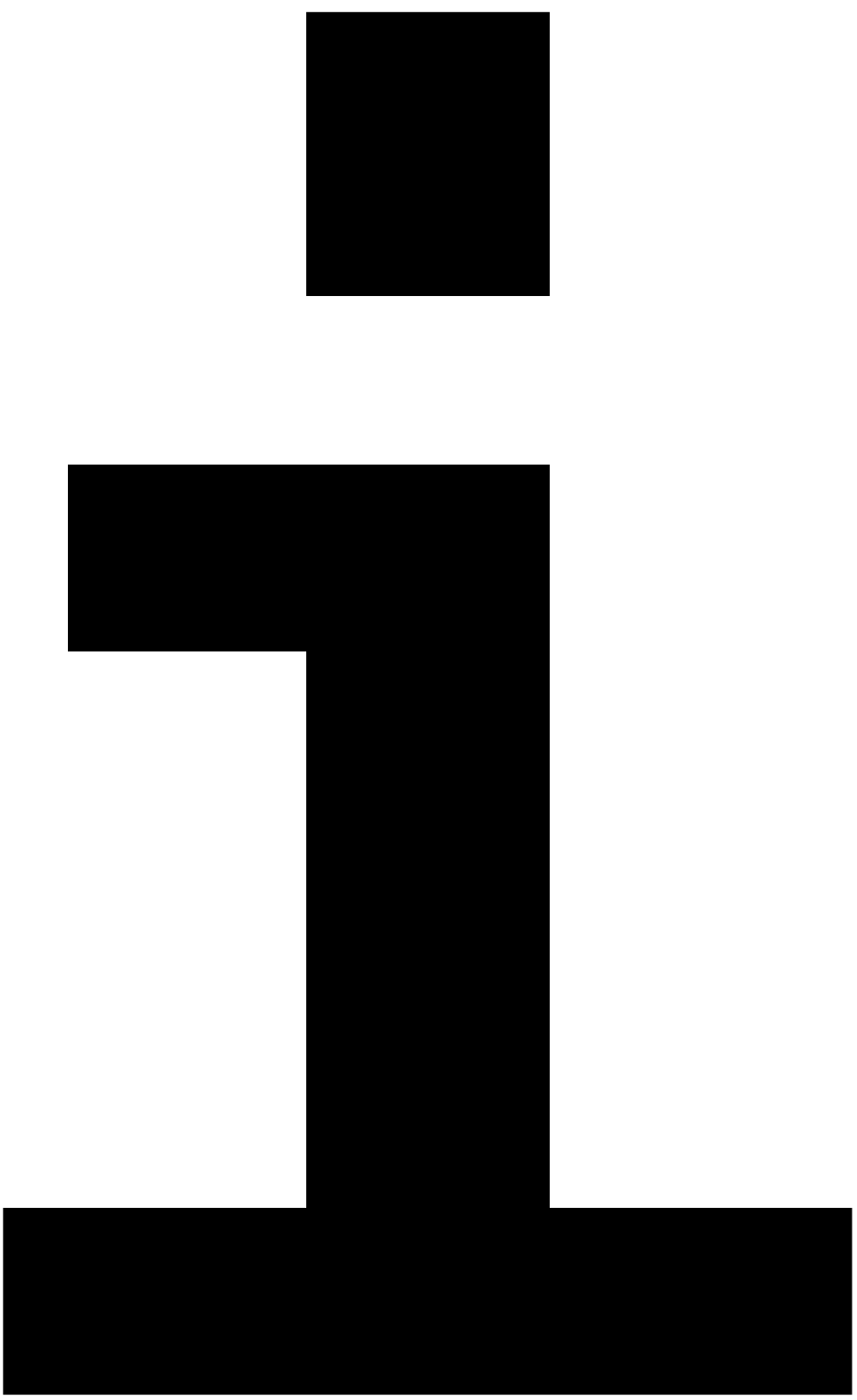


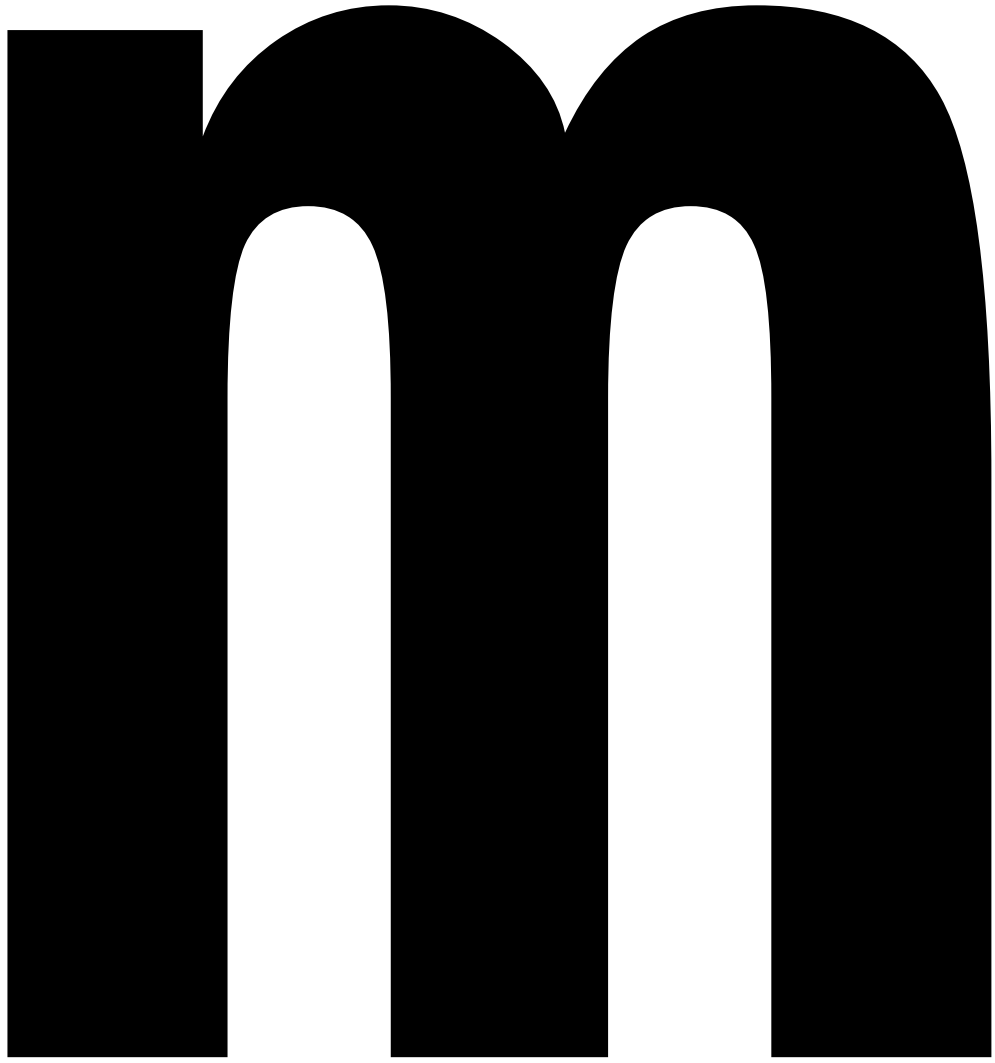


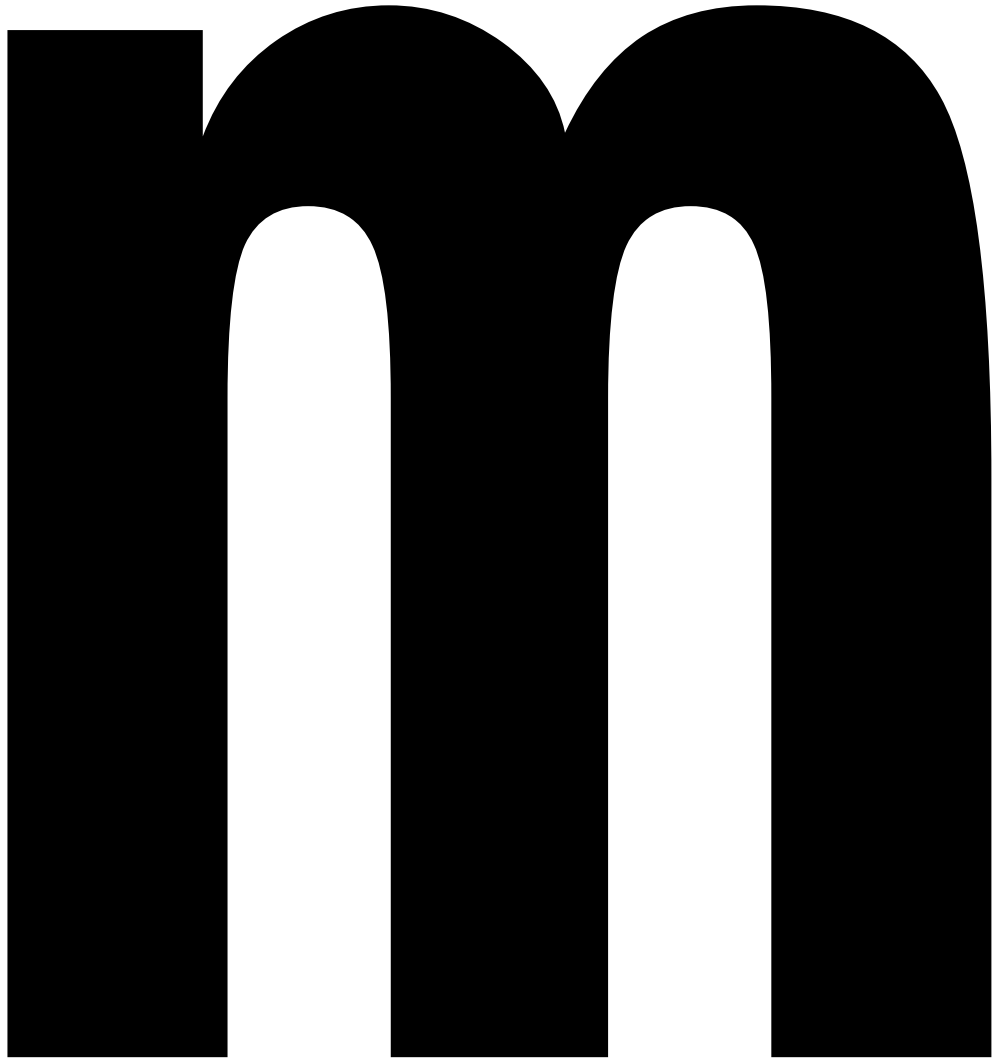


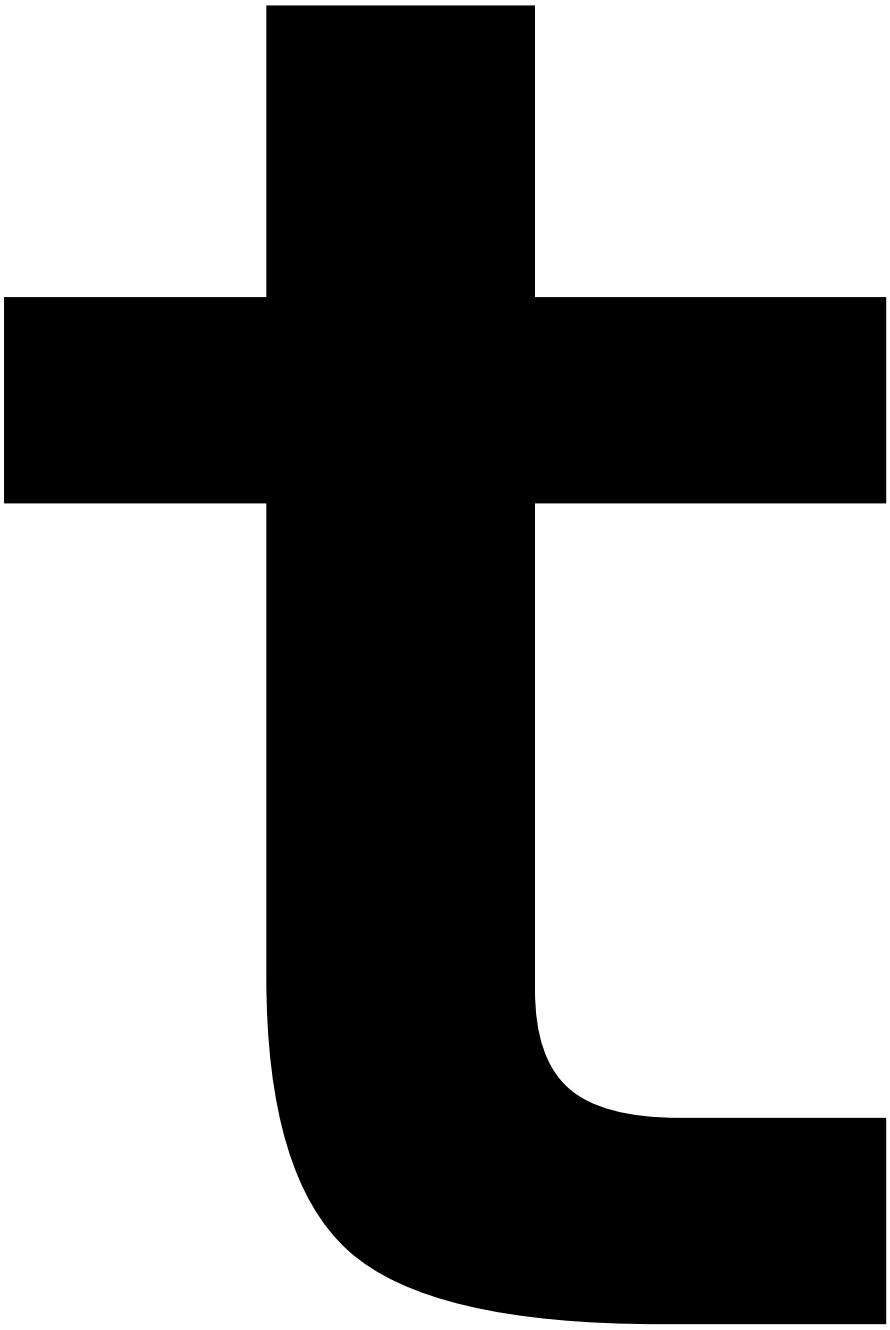
S

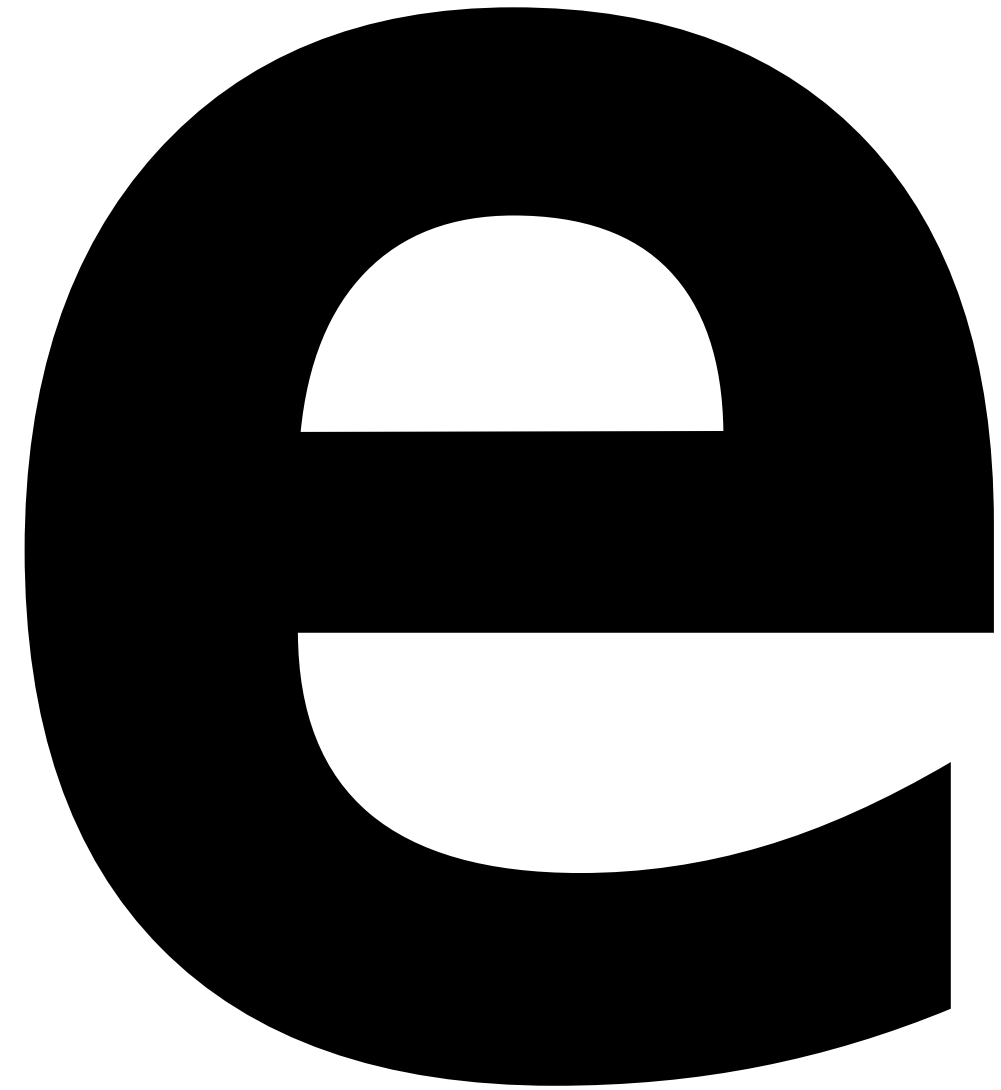


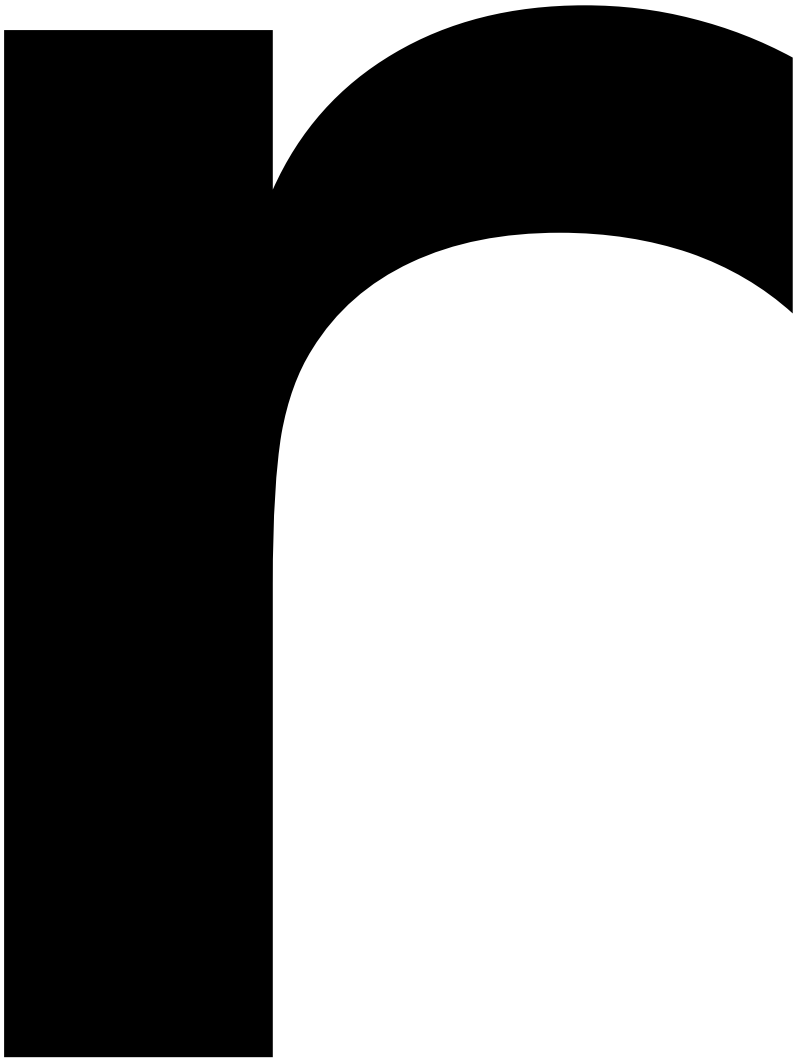




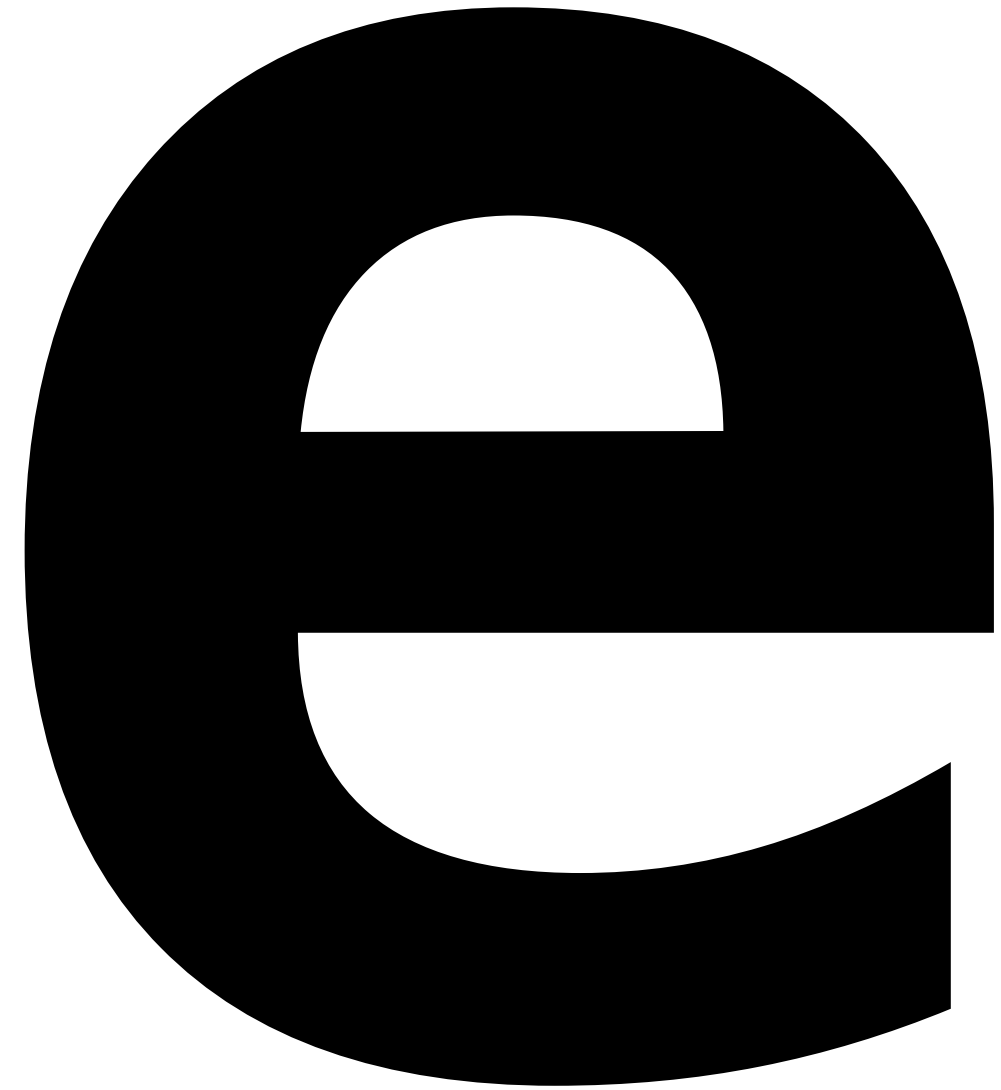


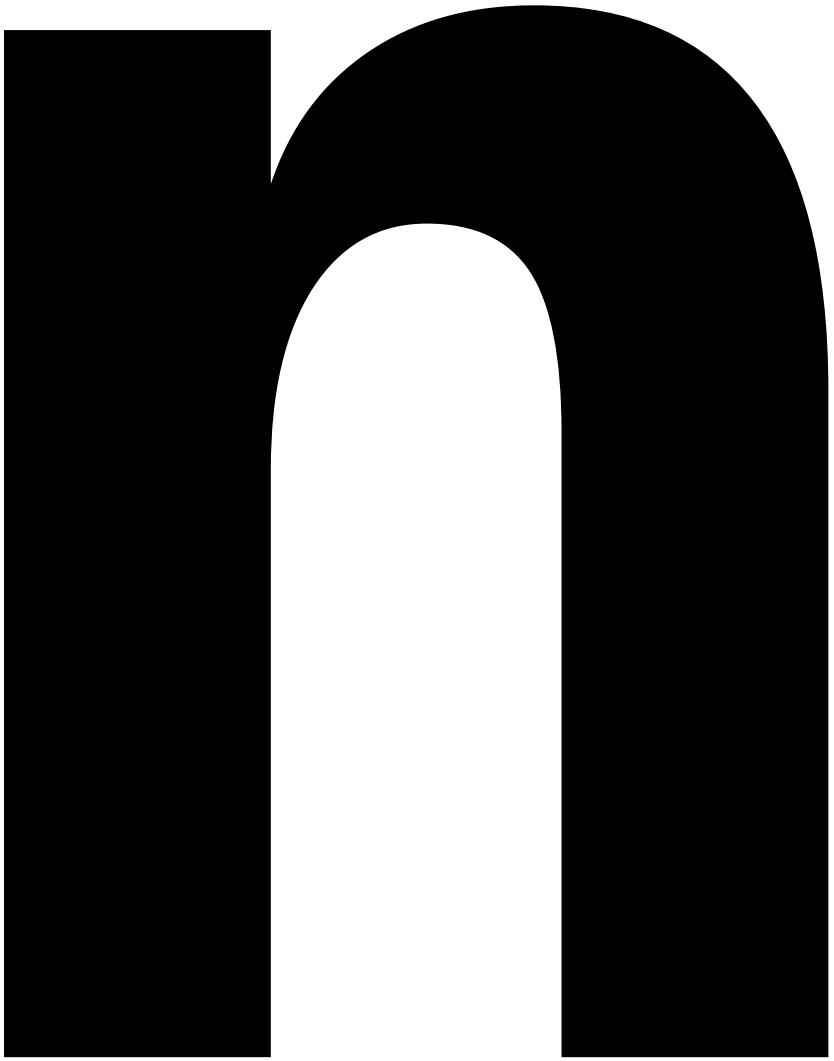


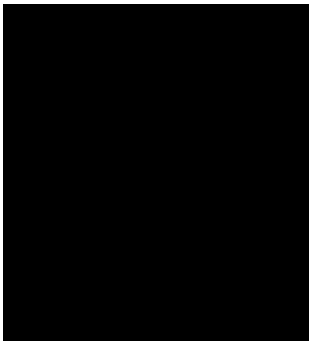


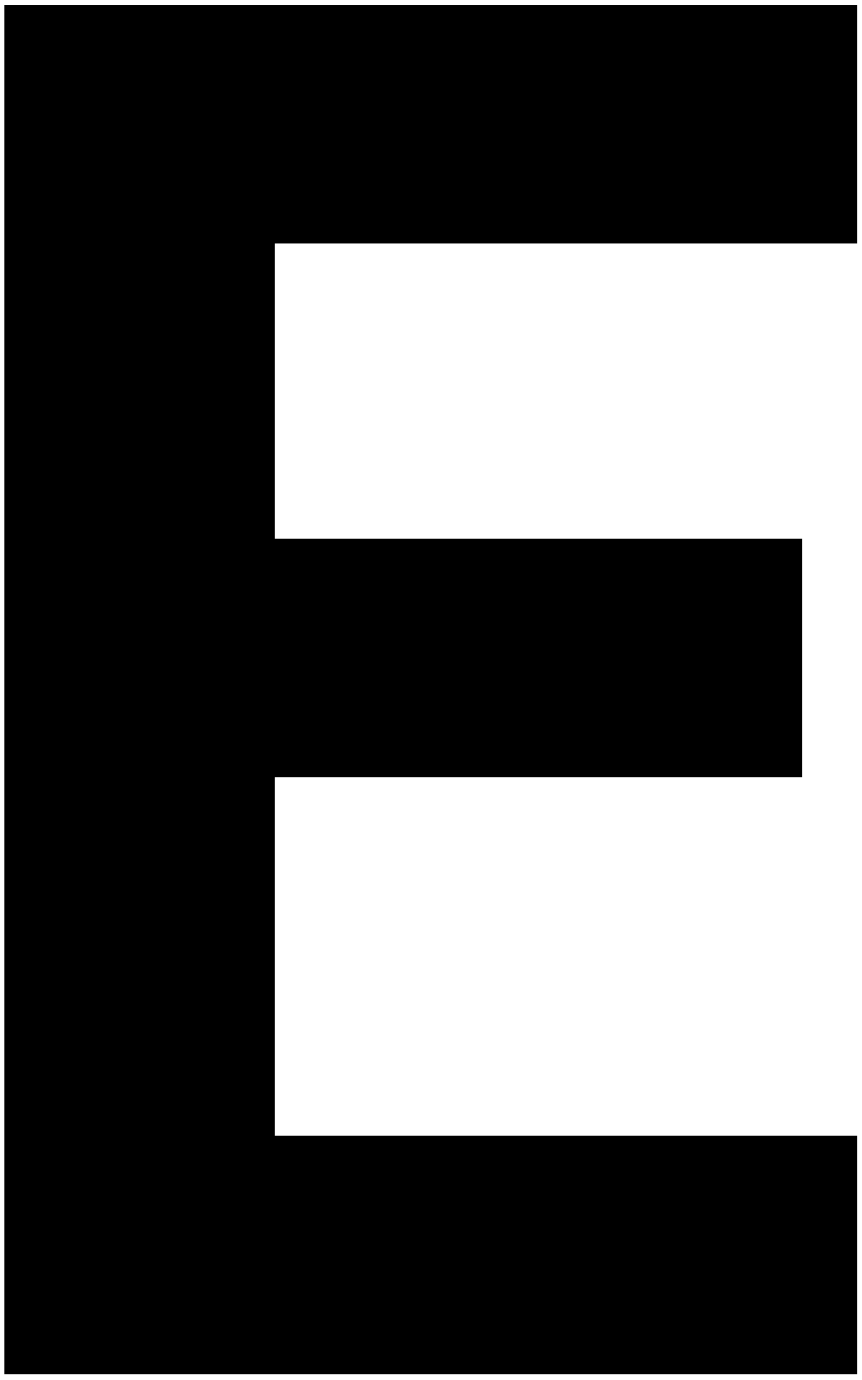


d

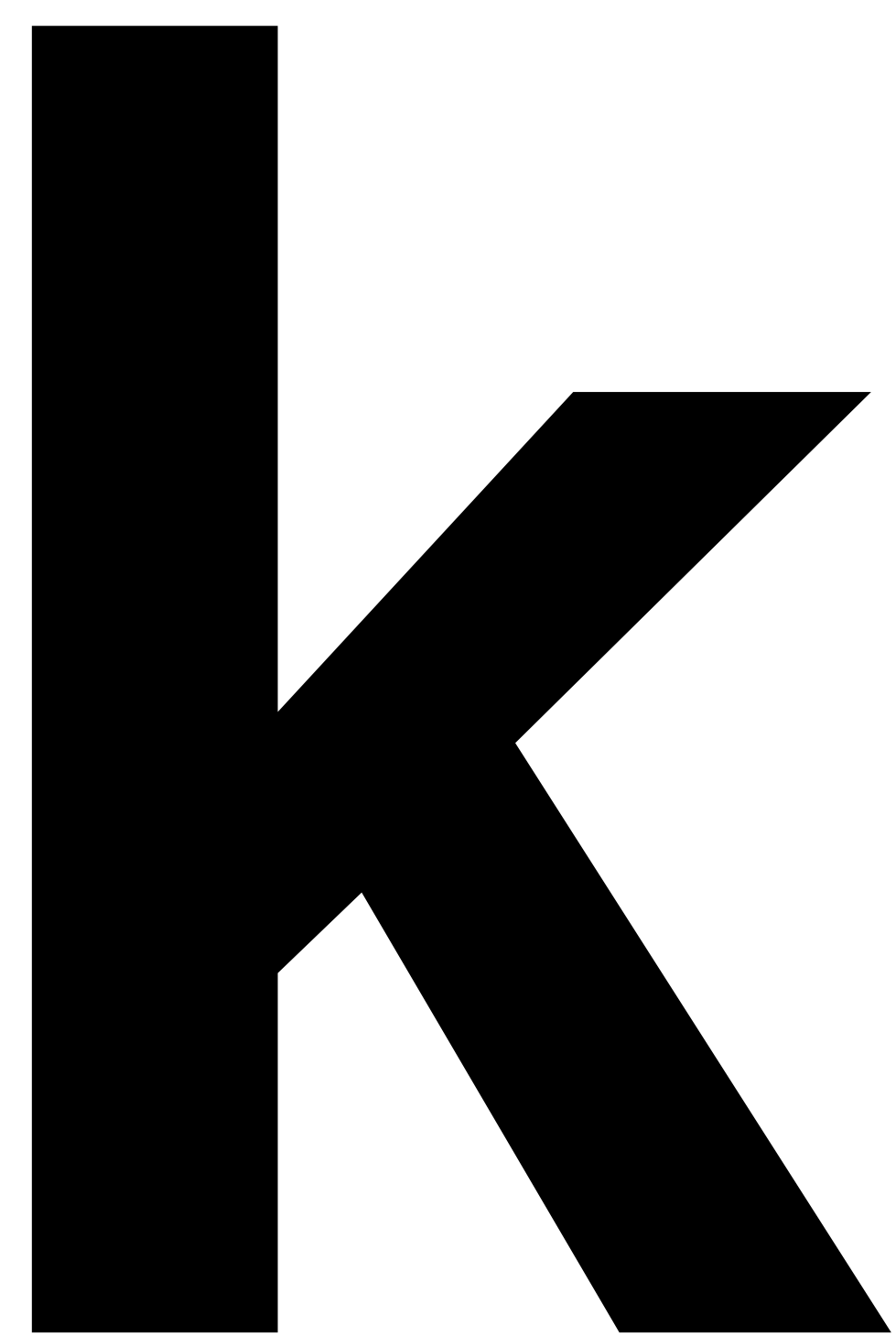


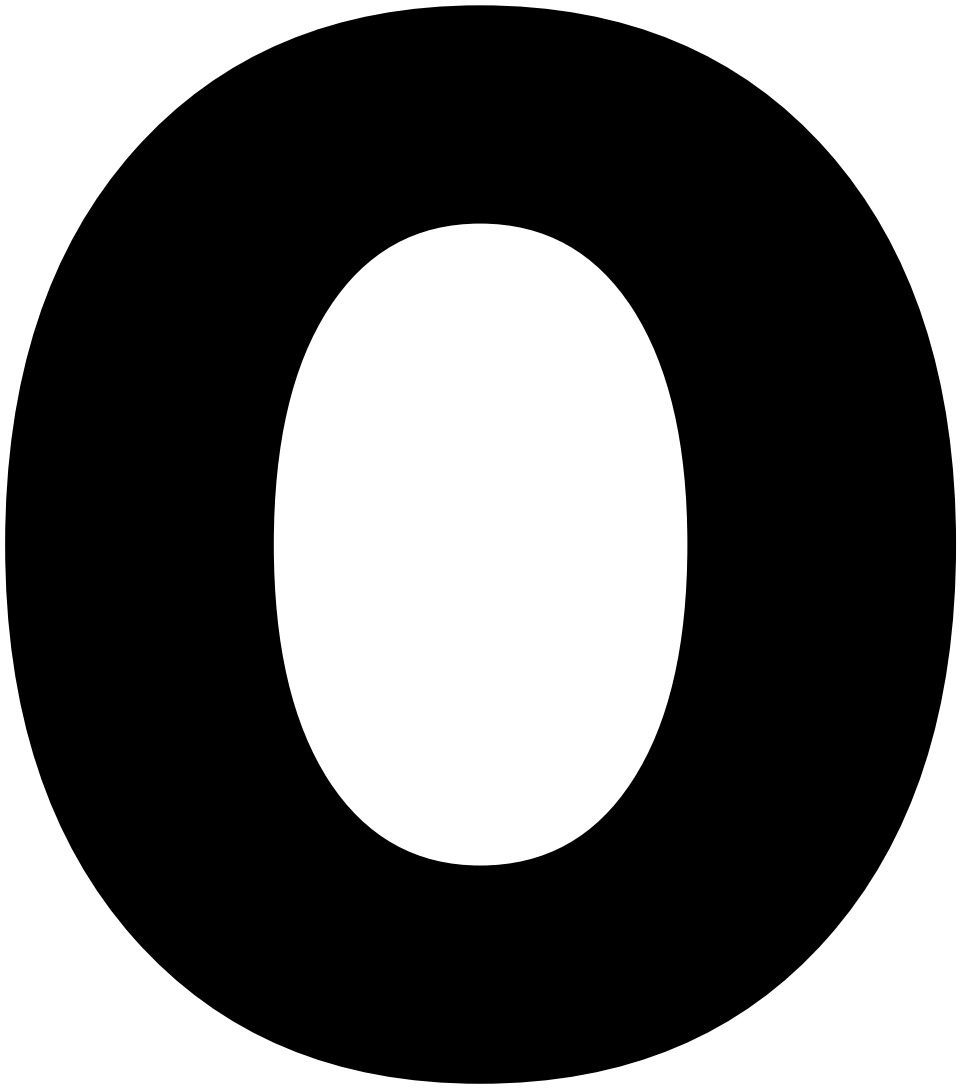


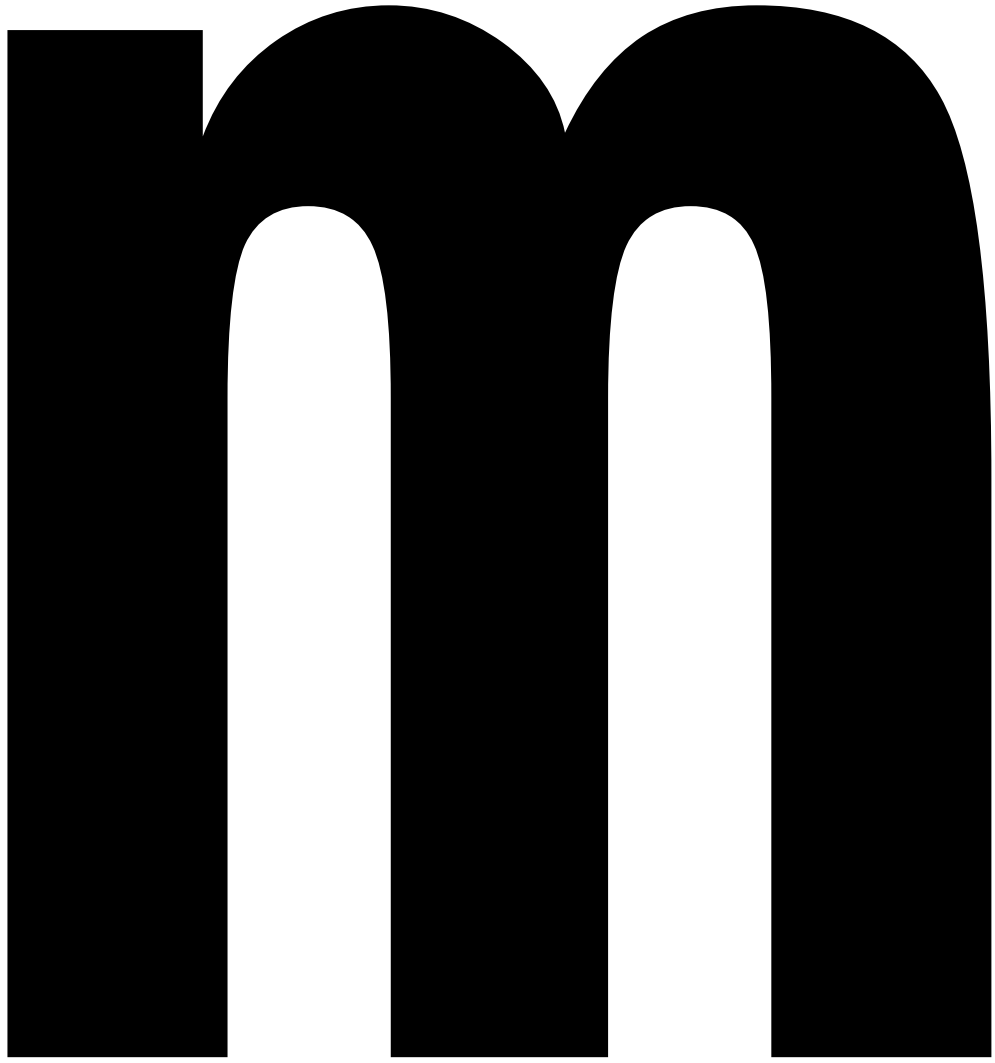


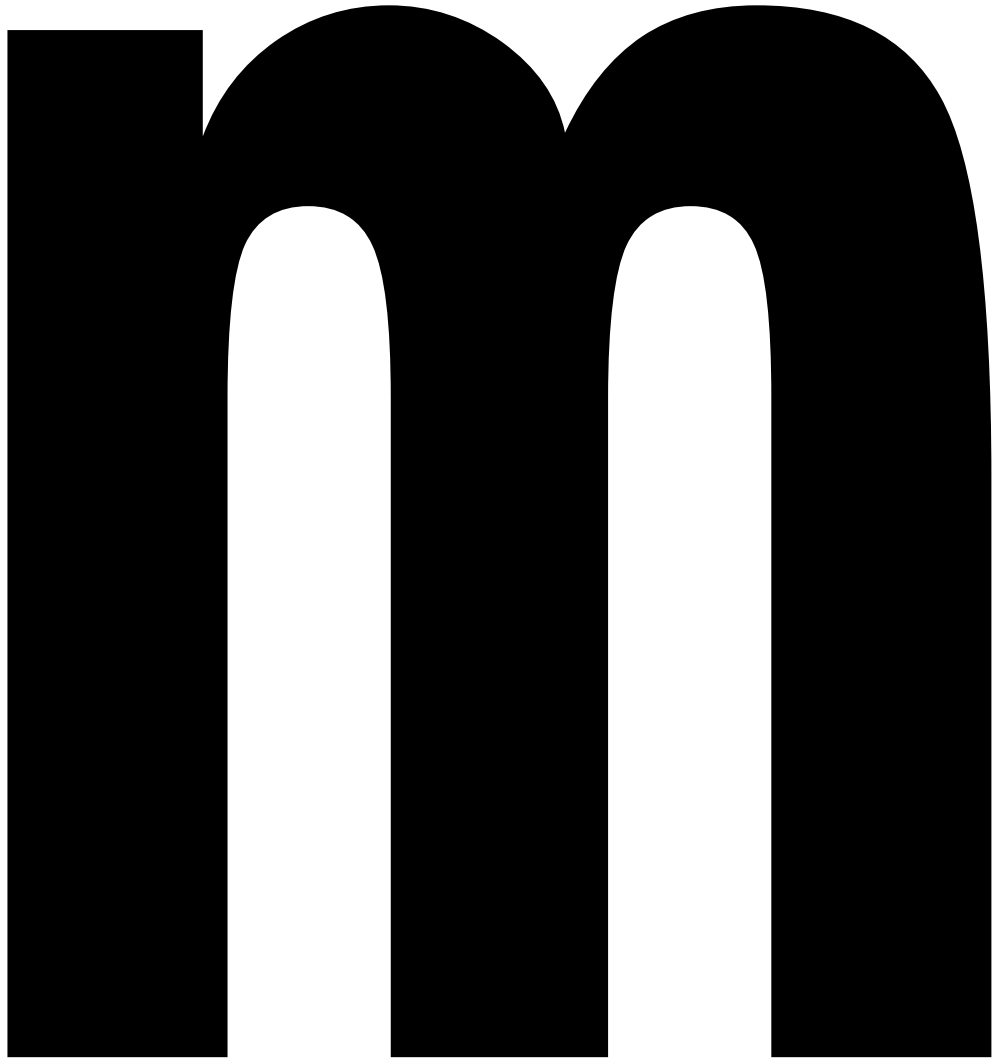


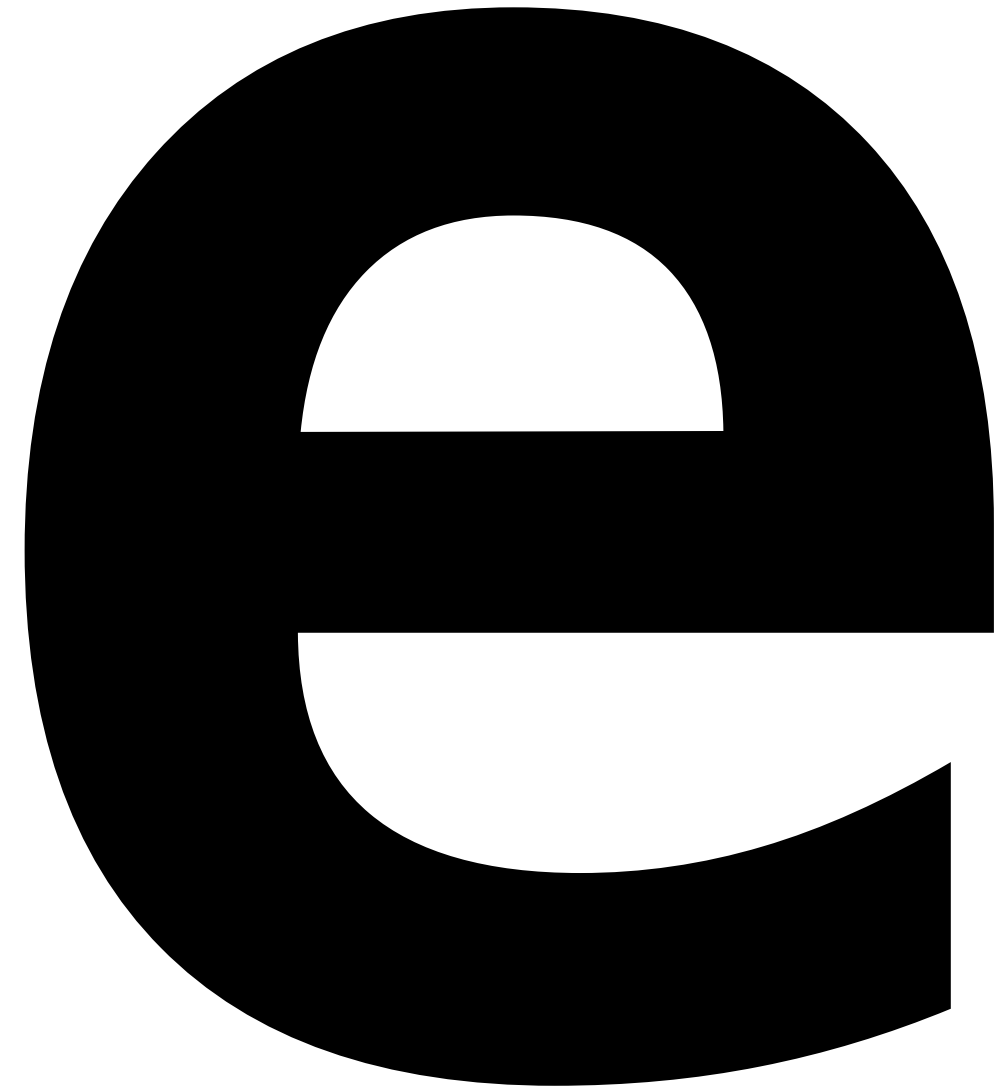
S

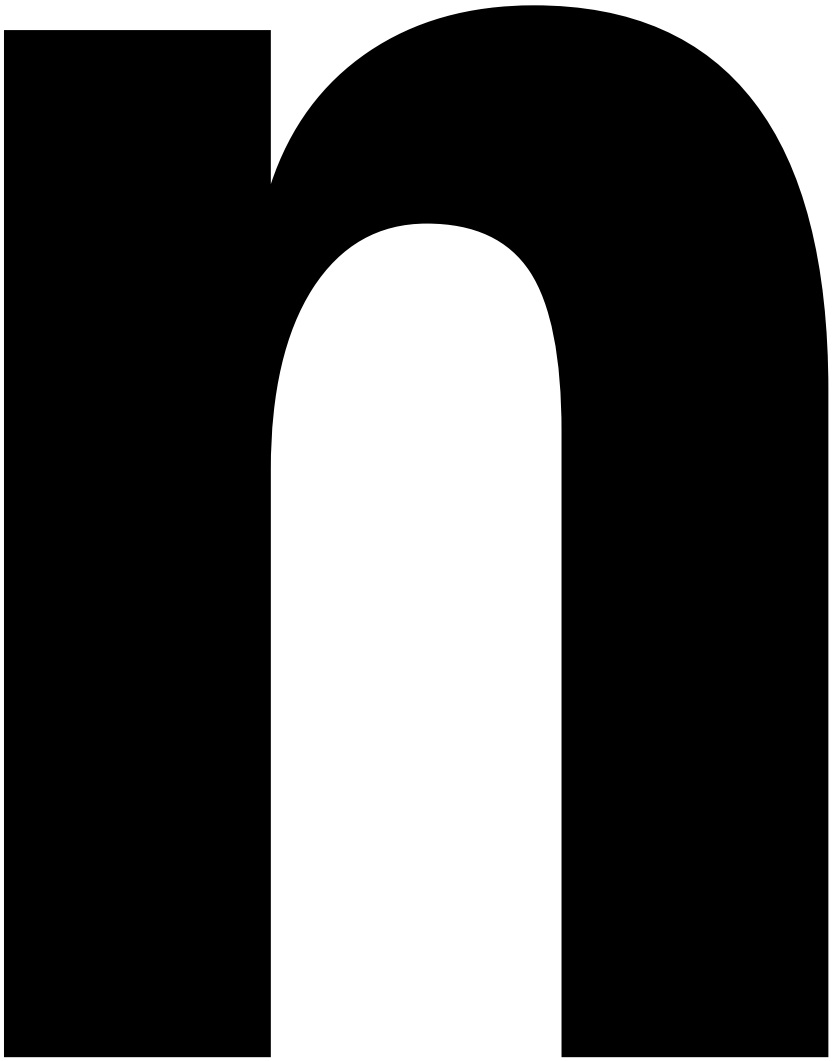




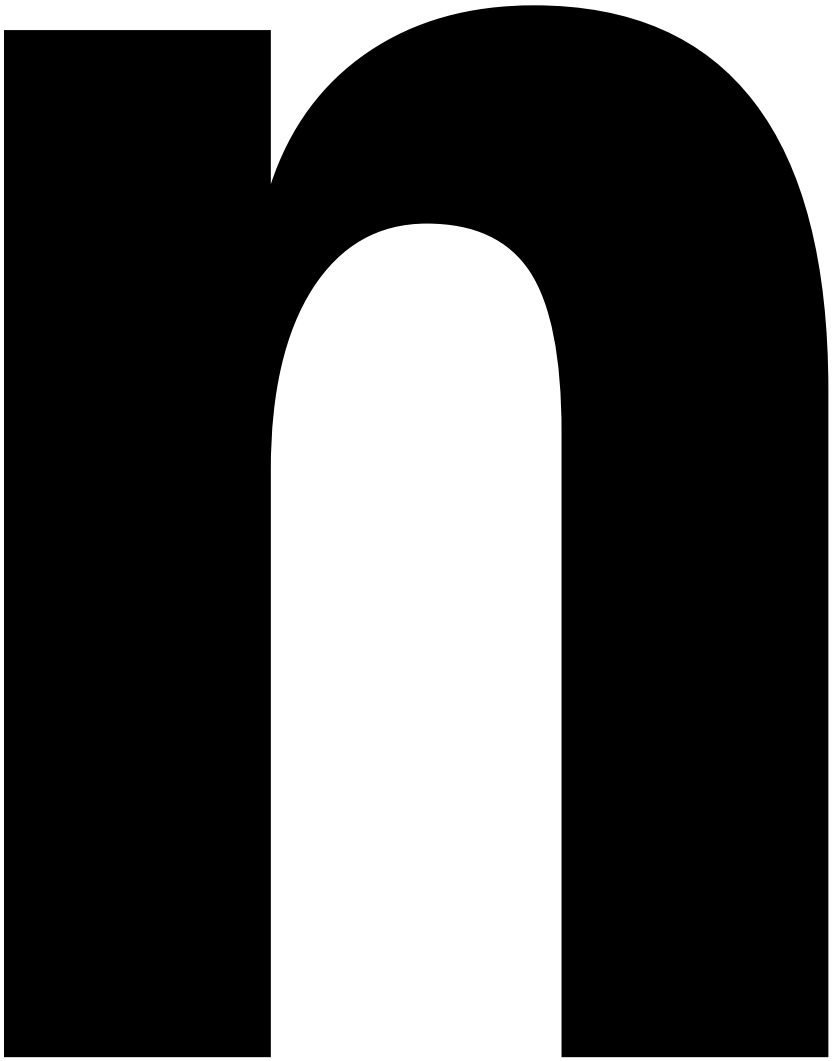


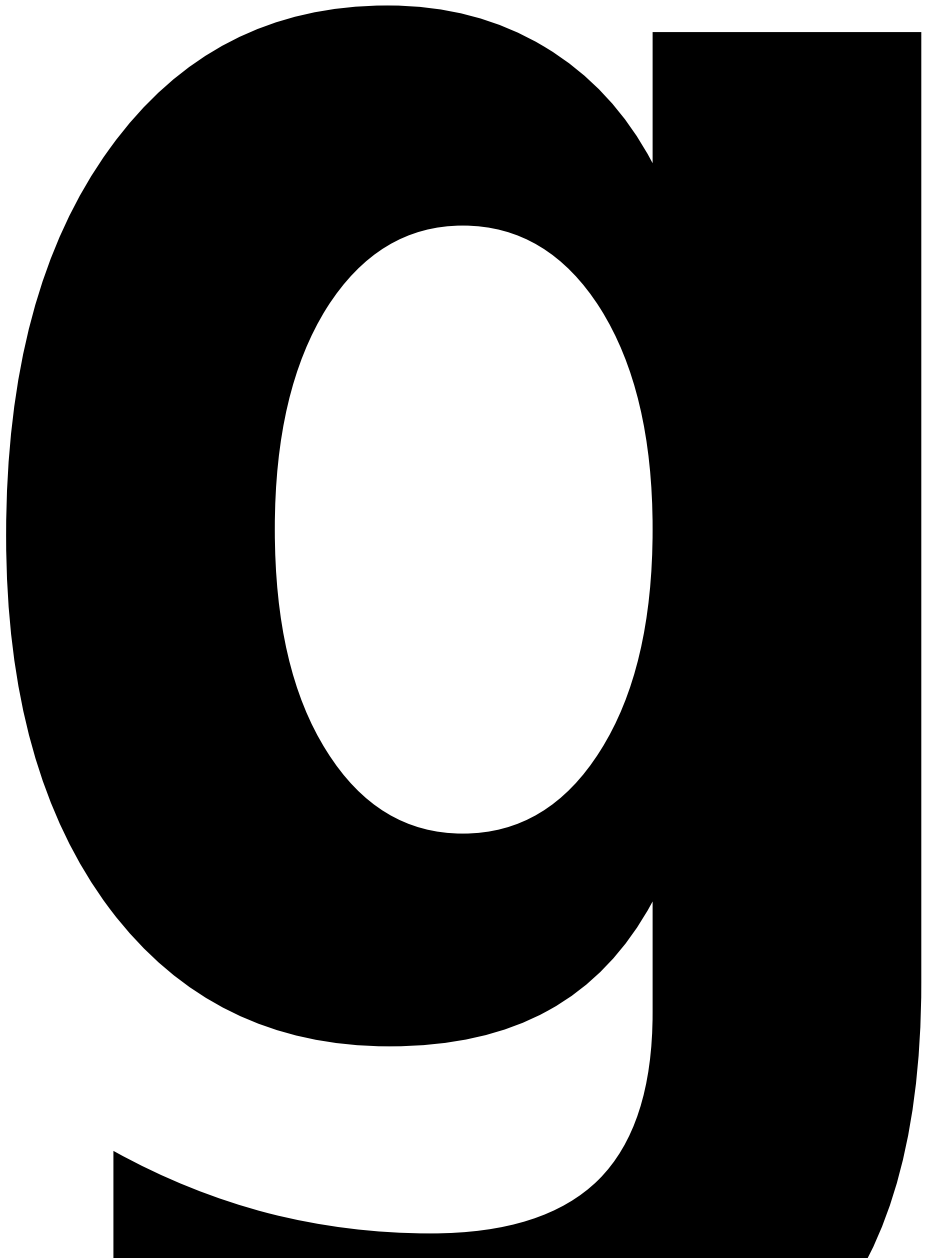


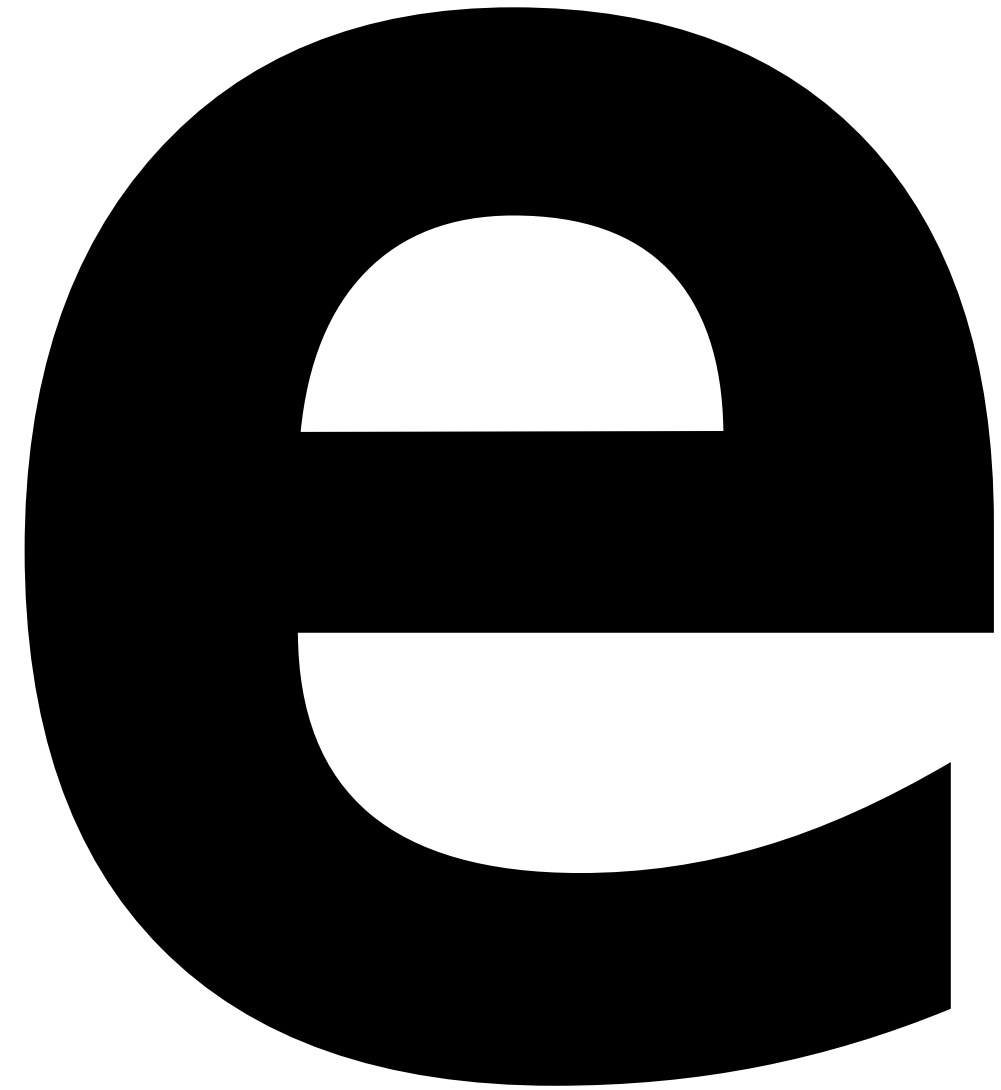


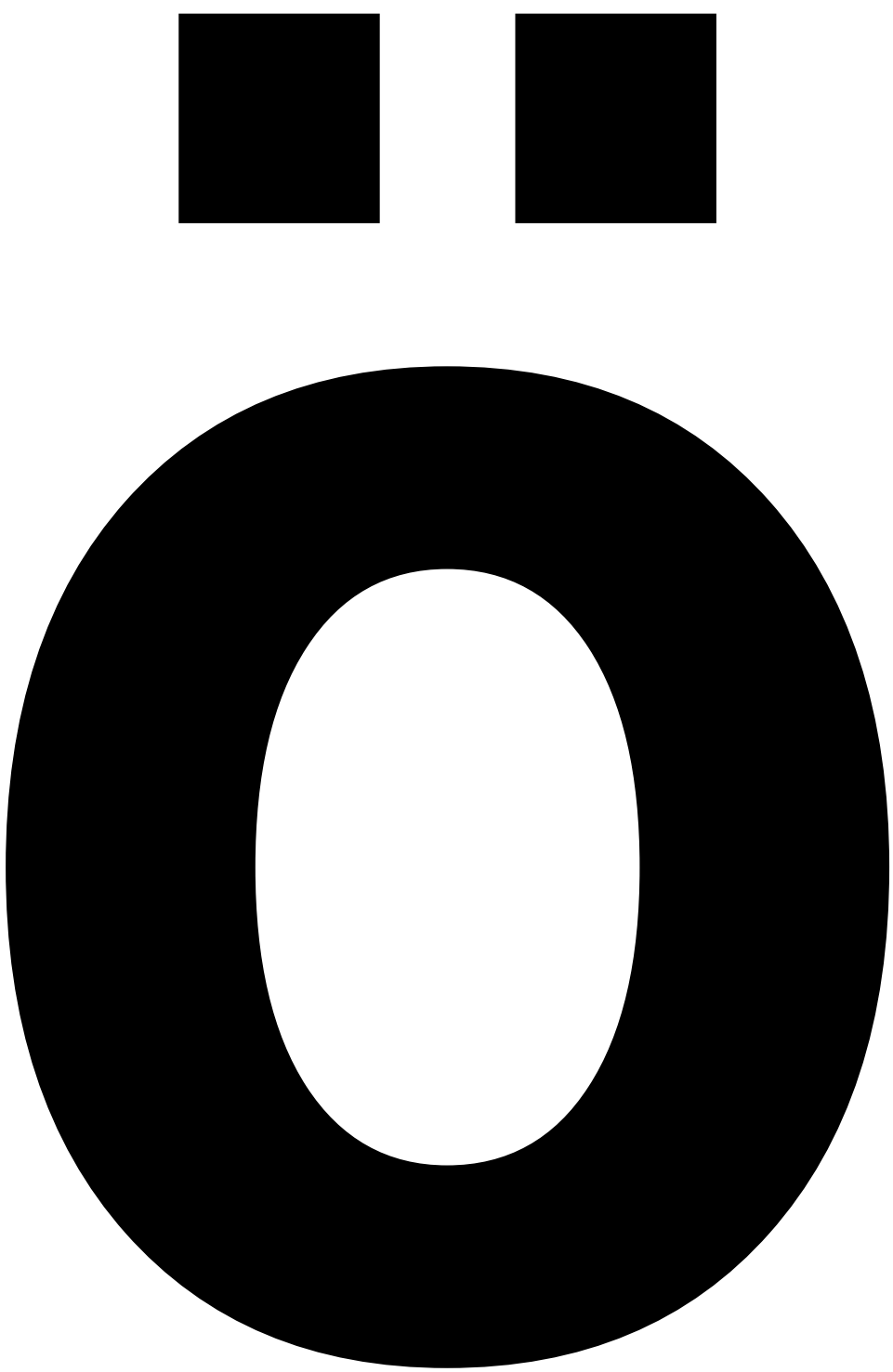


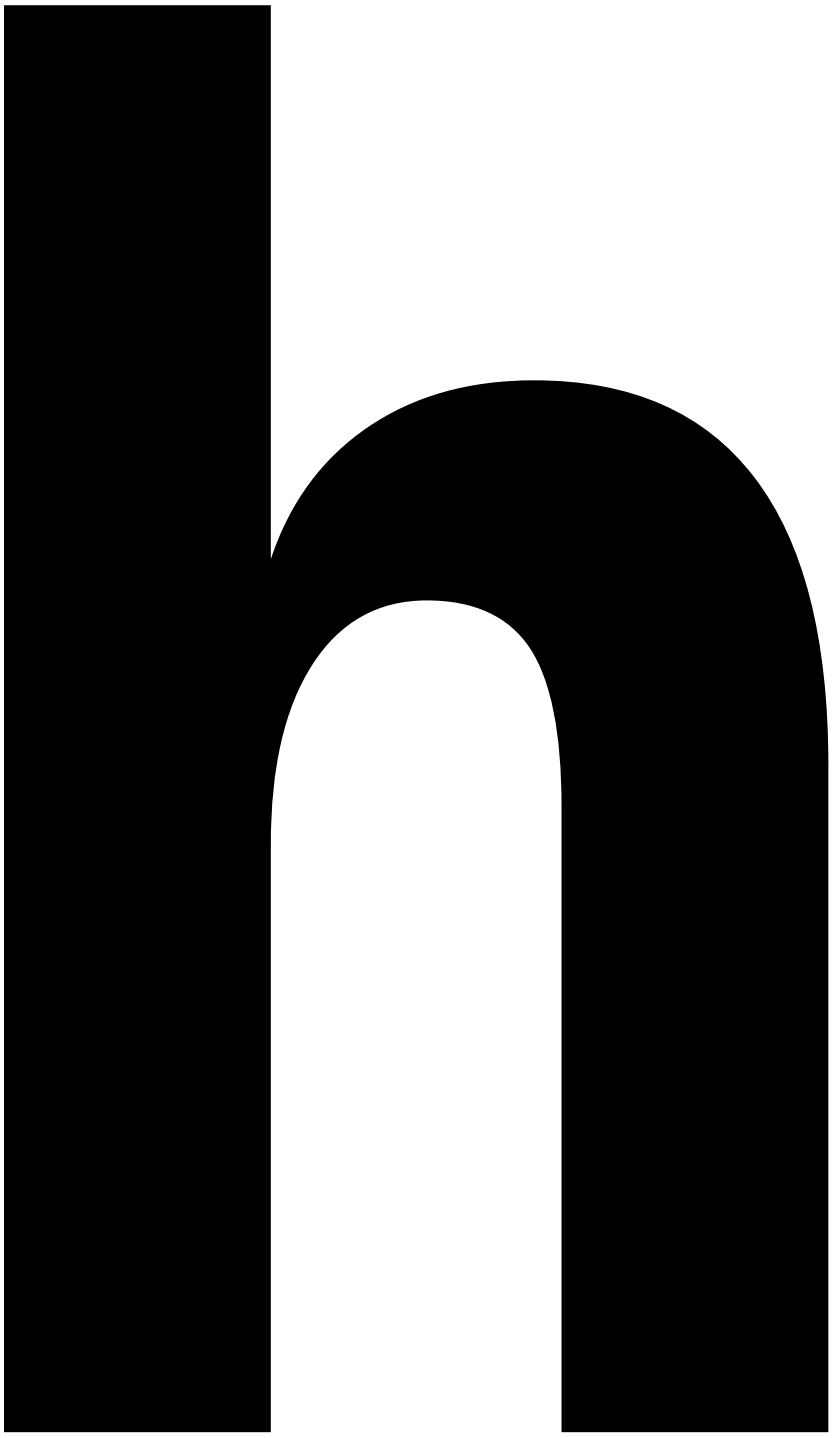
u

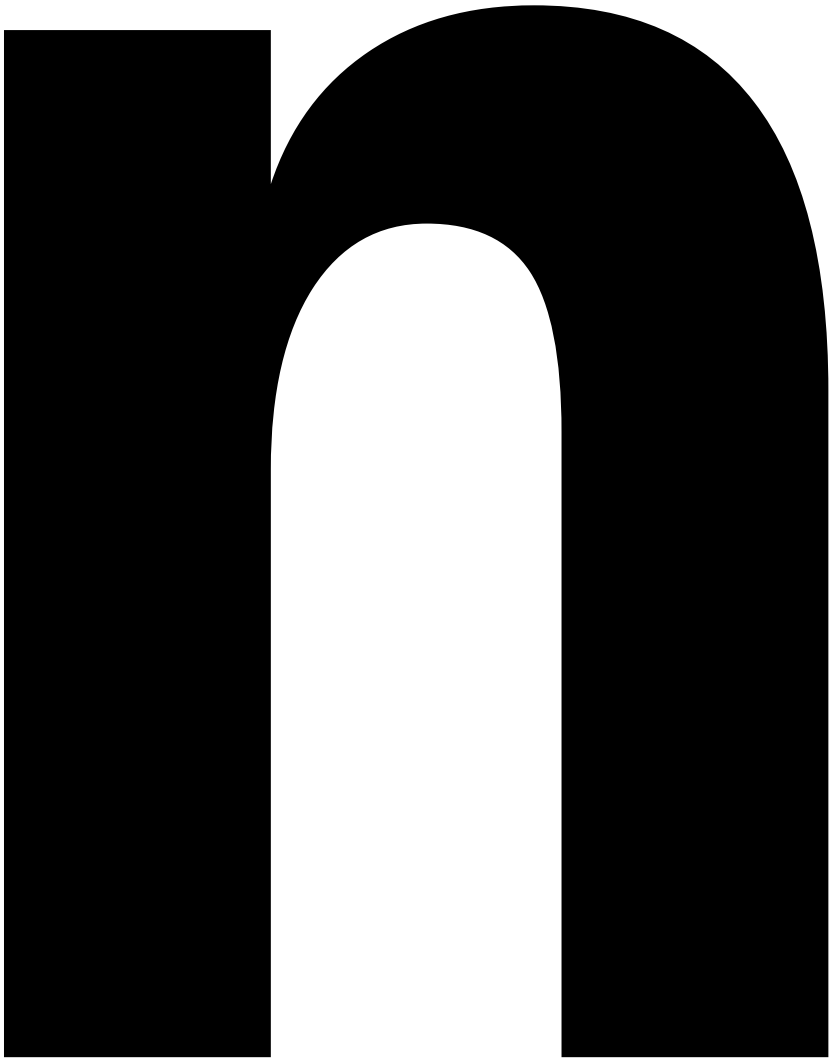


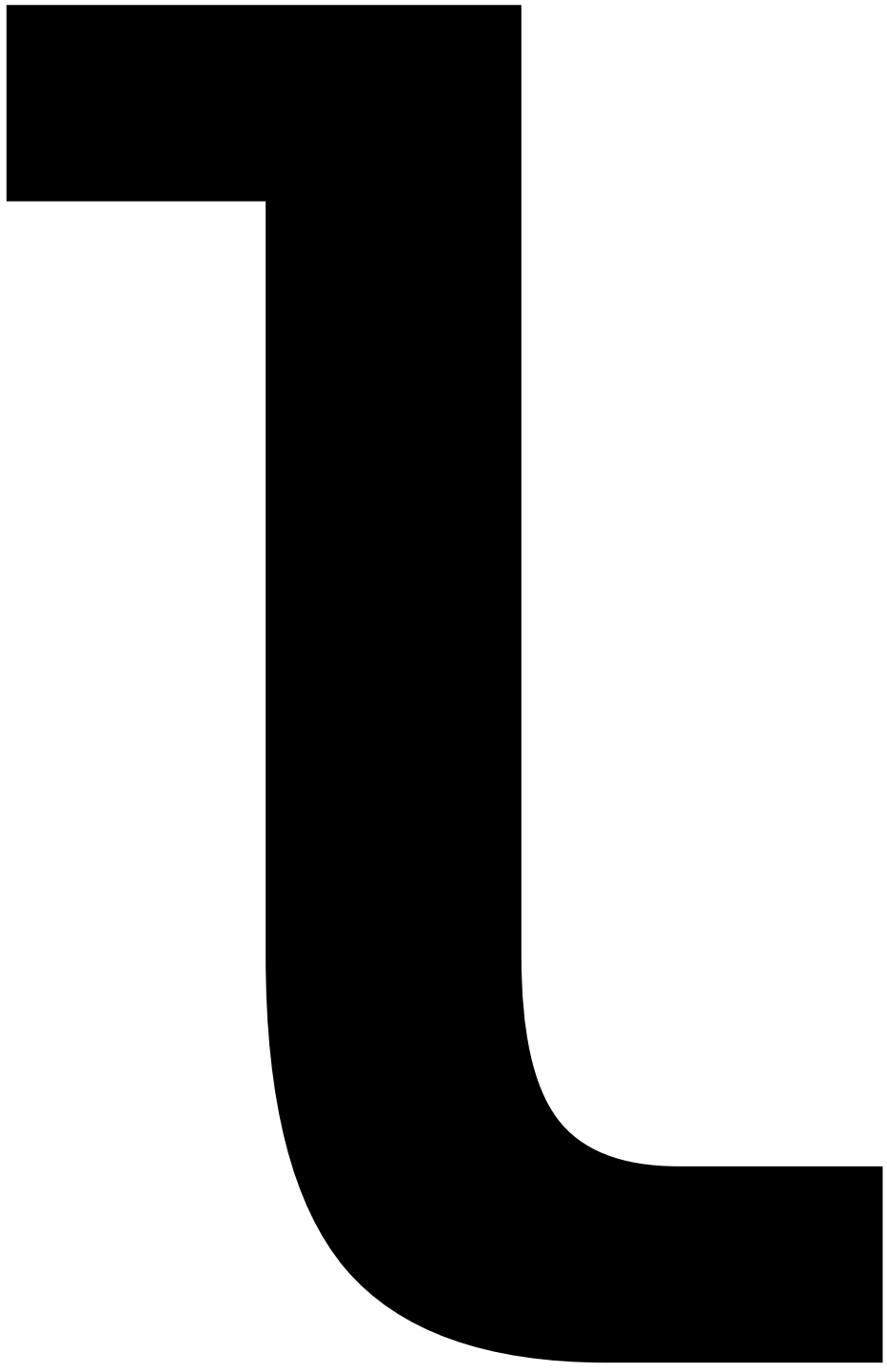


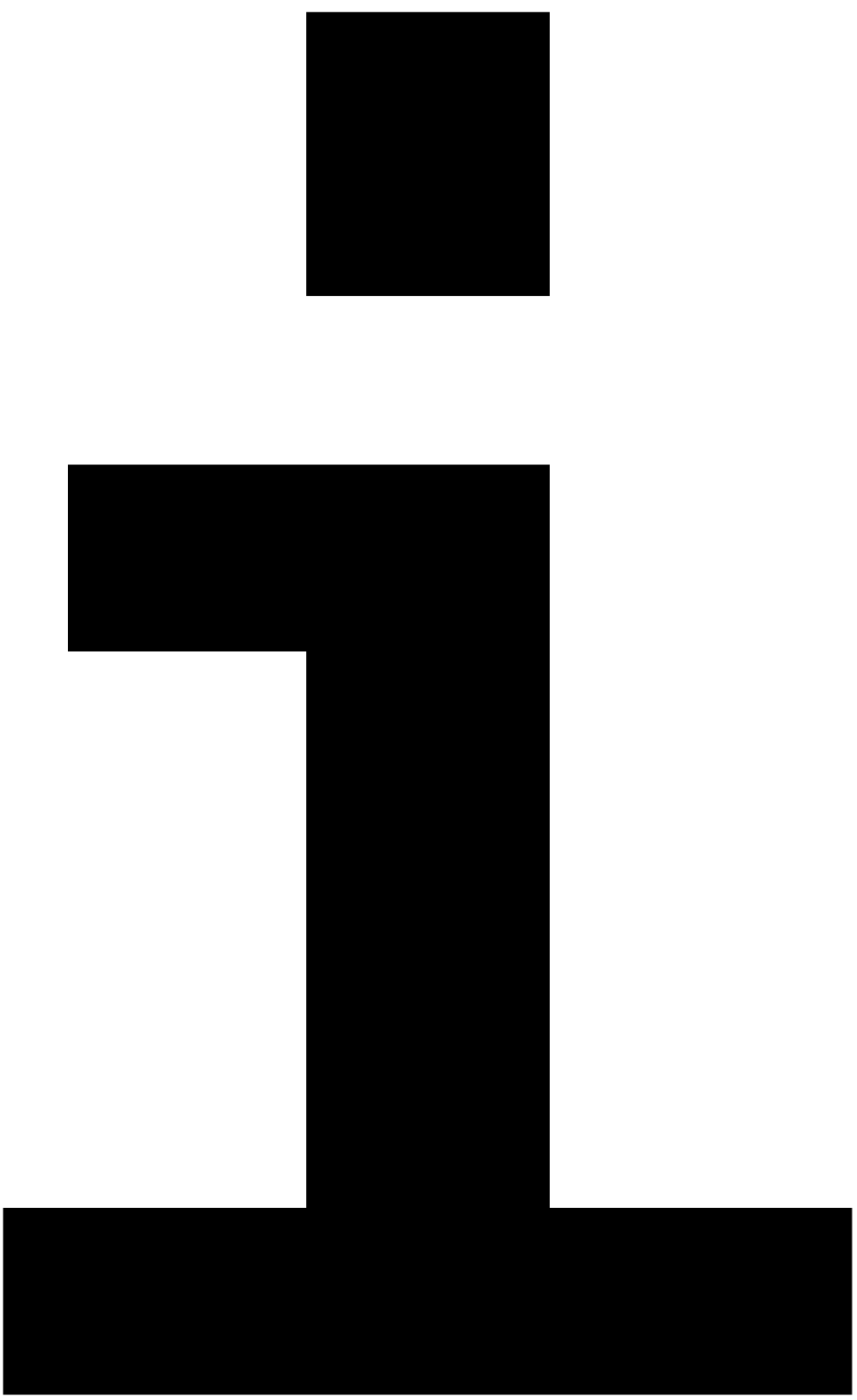


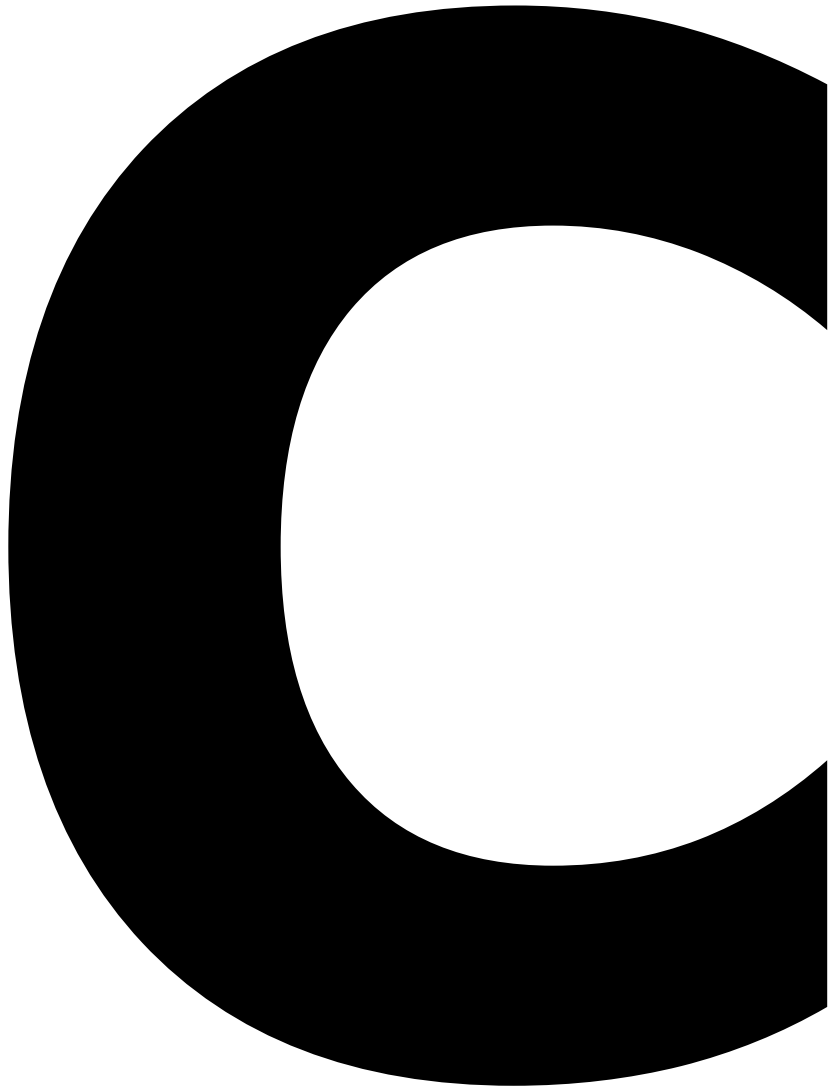


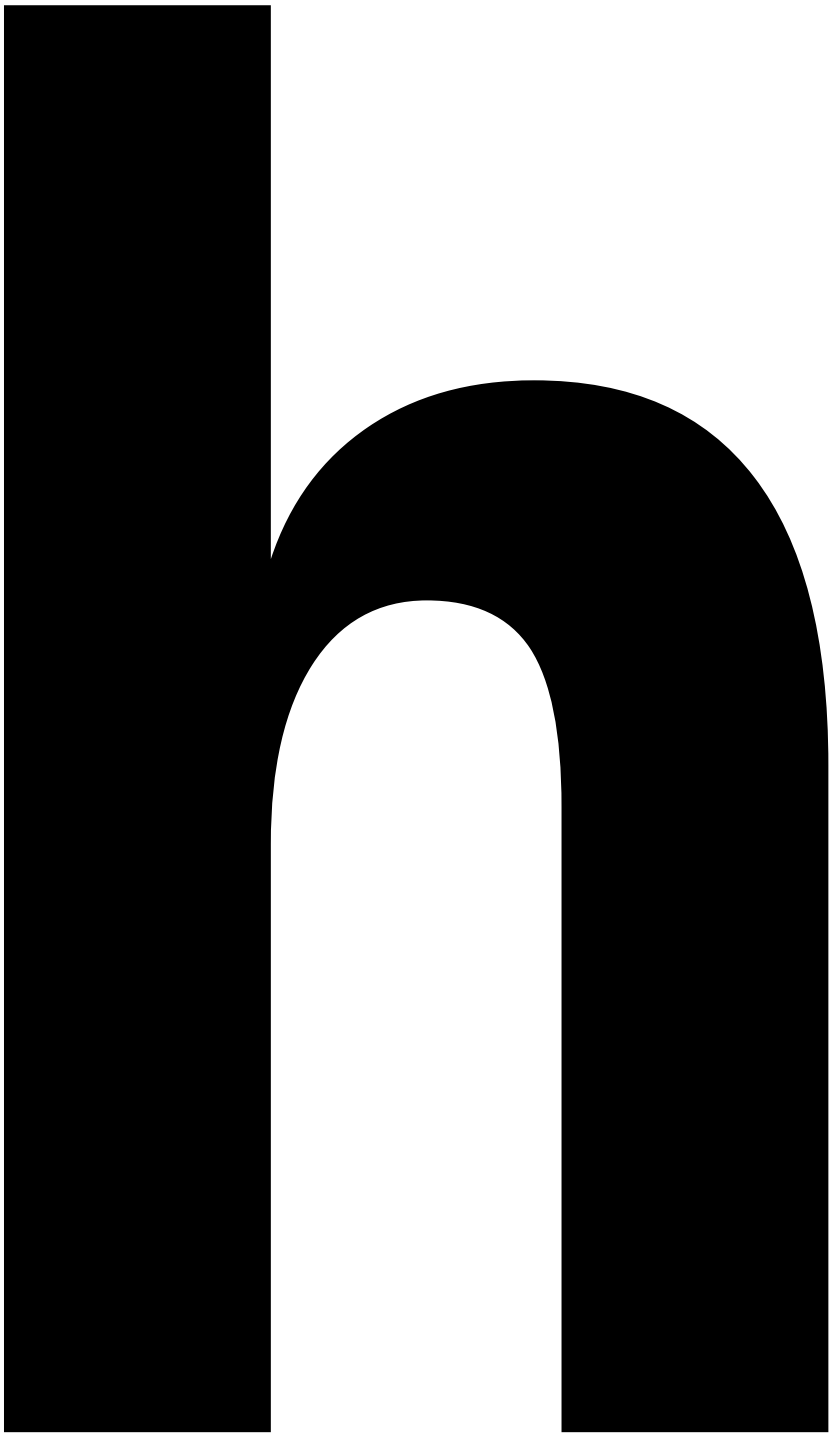


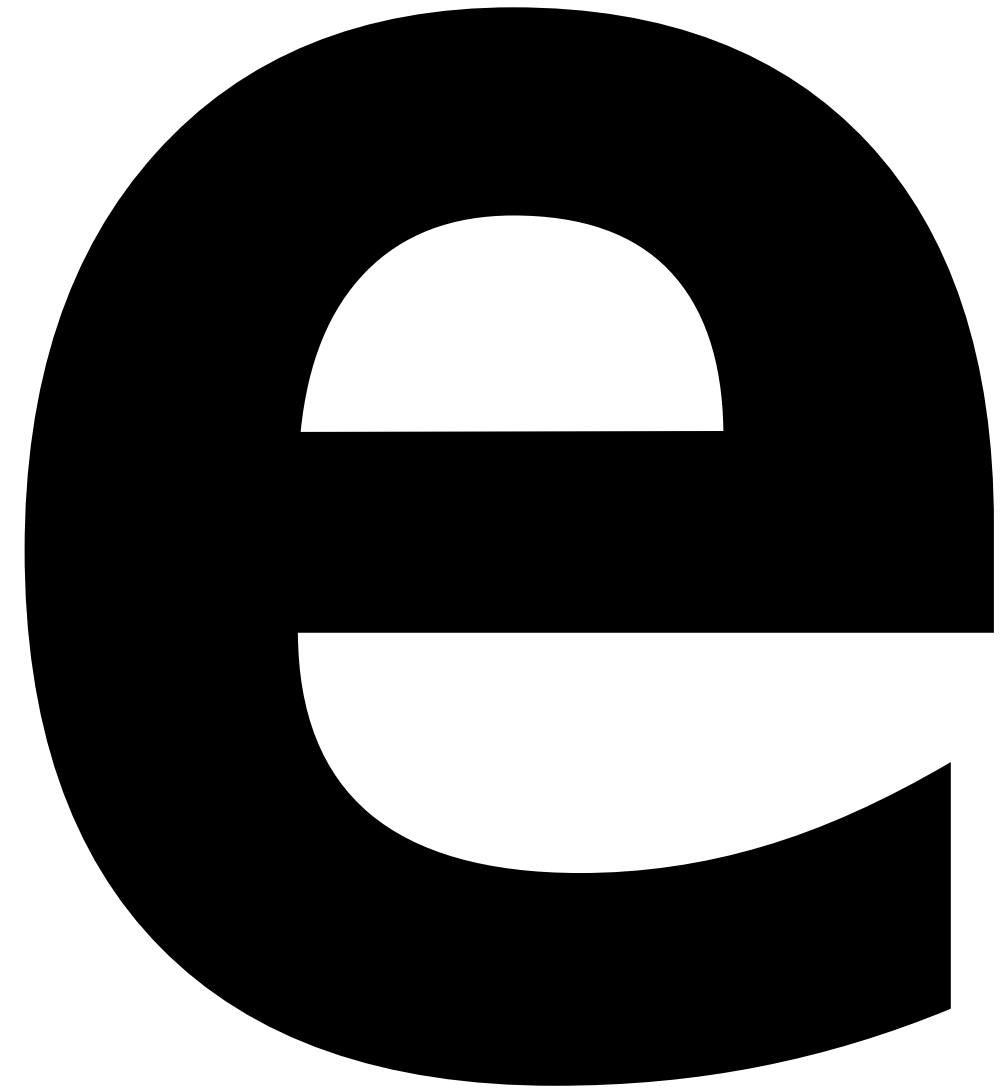


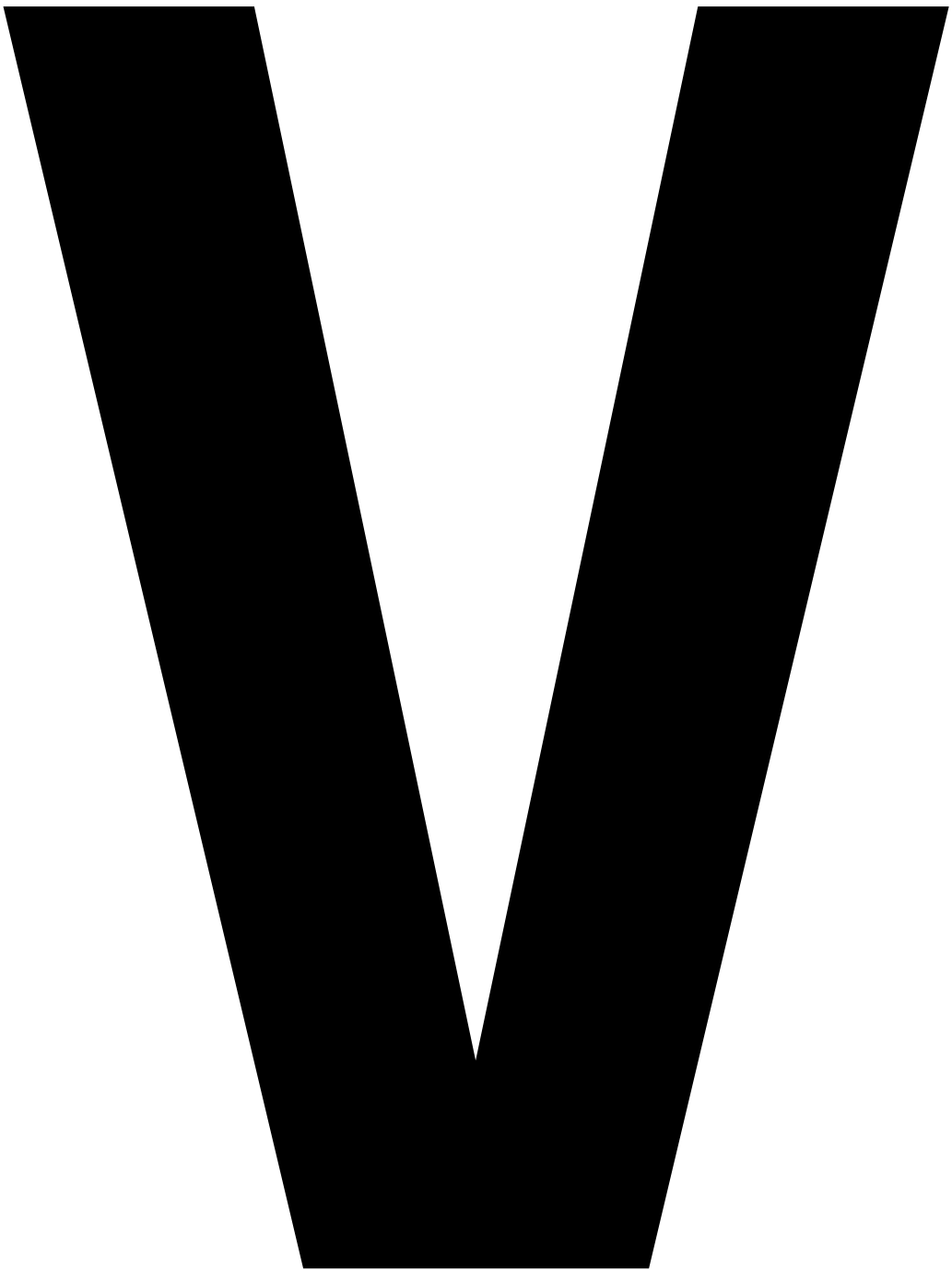


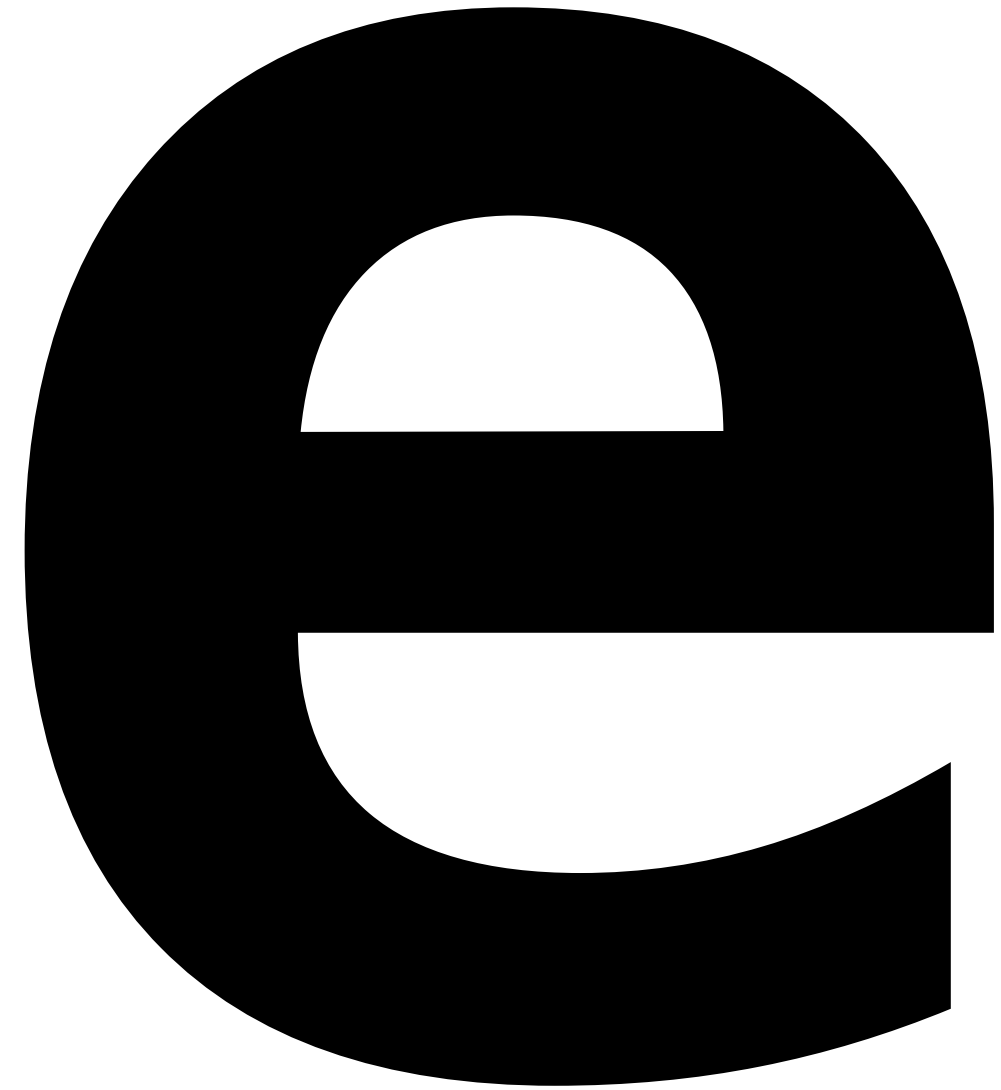


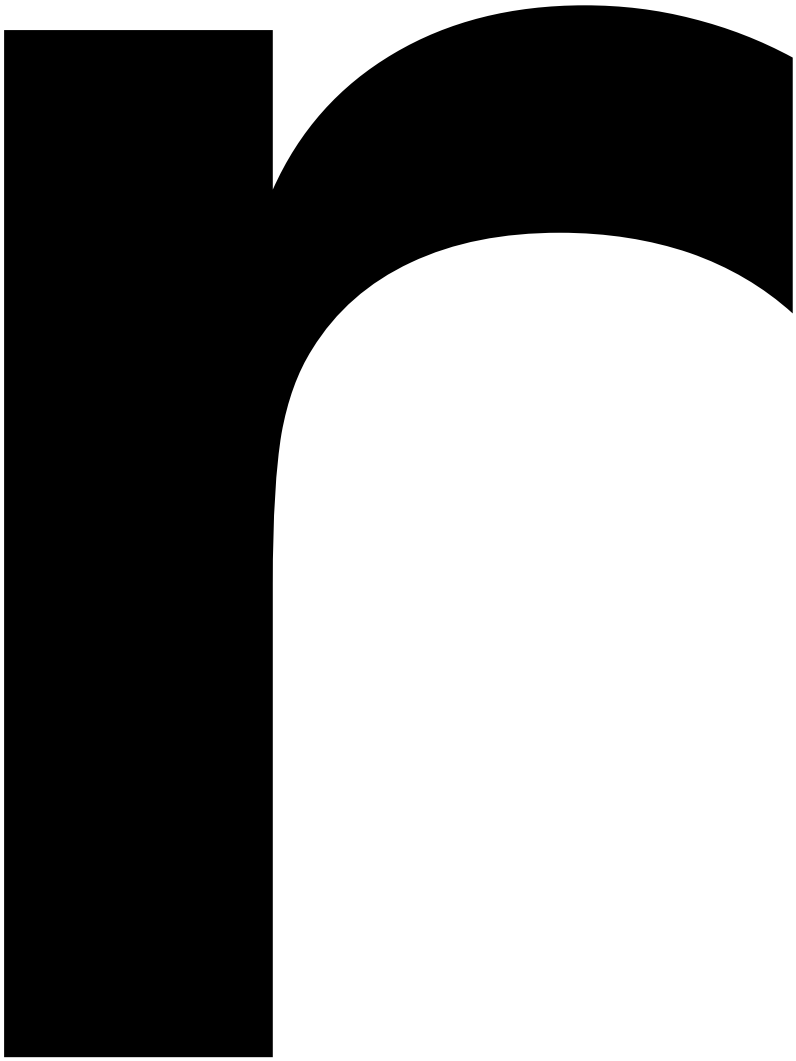


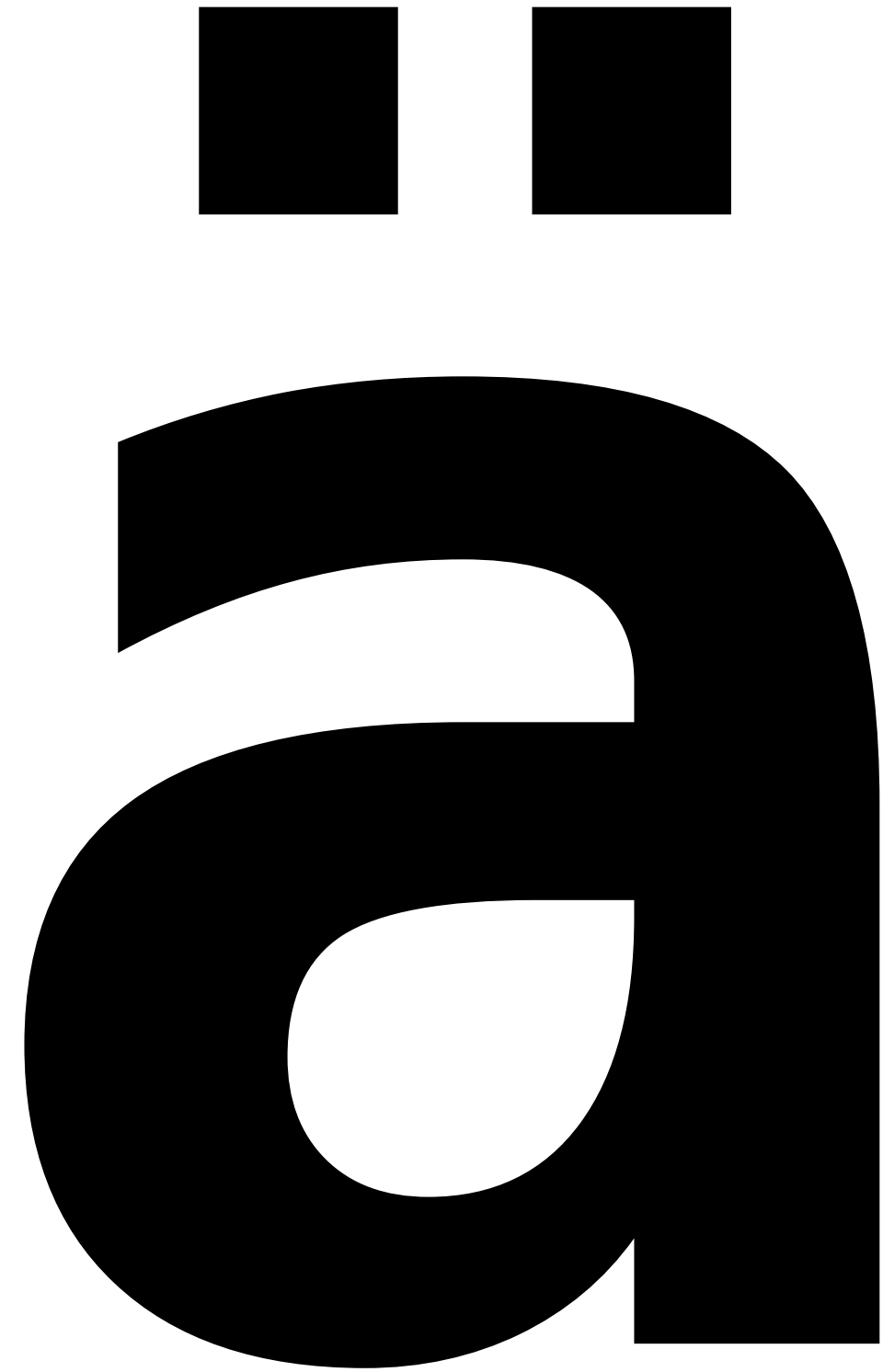


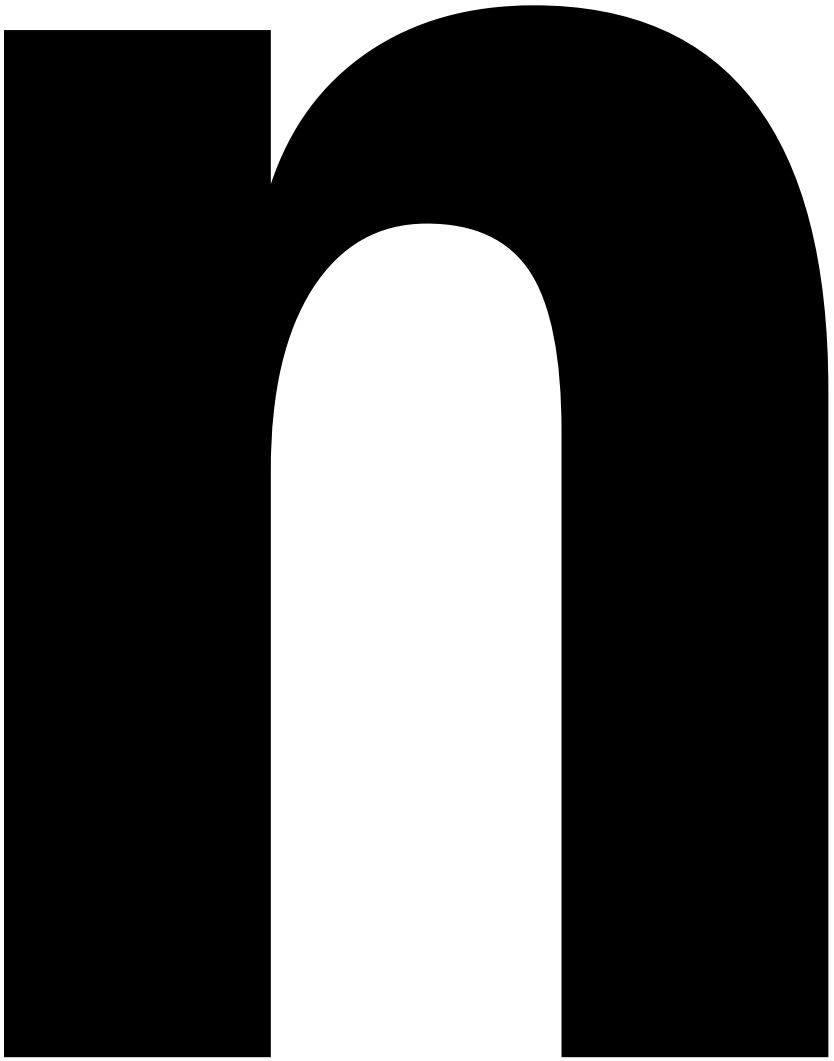




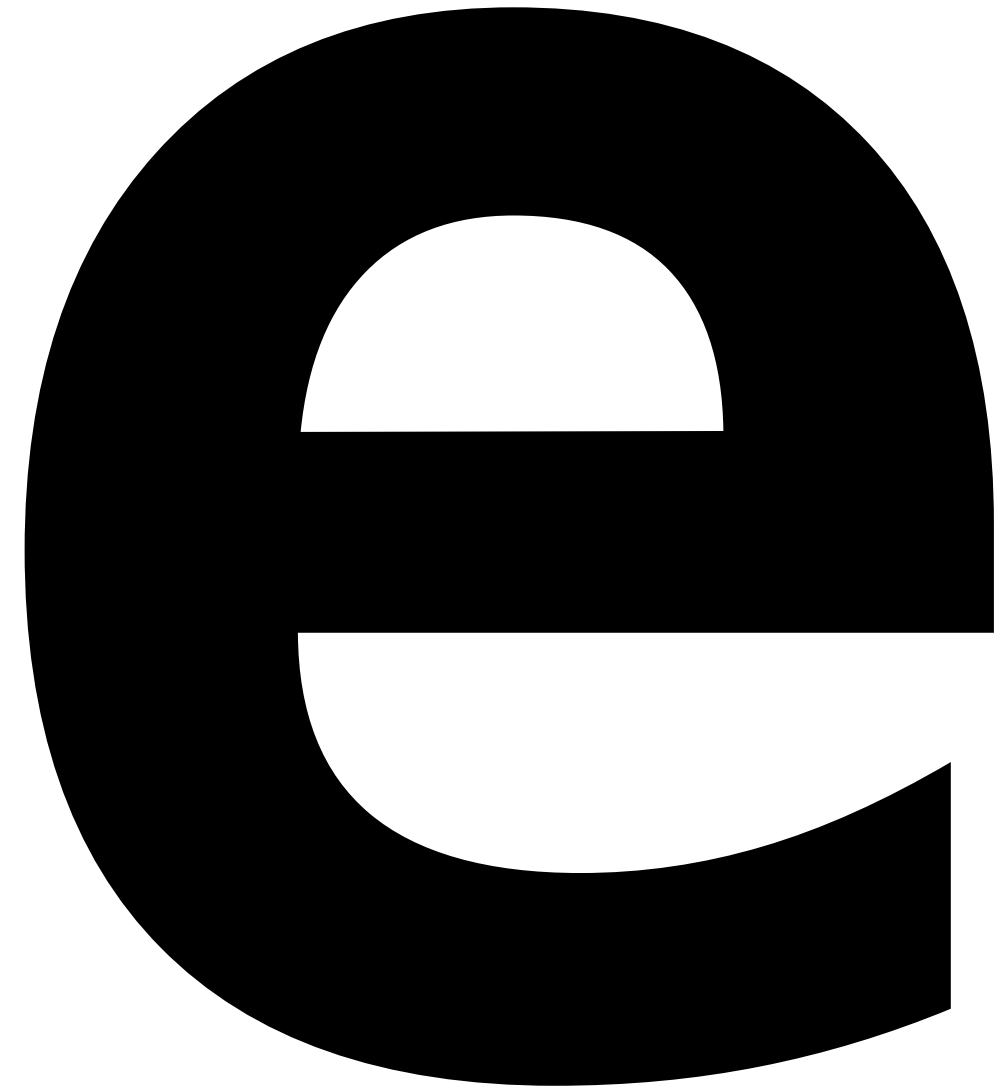


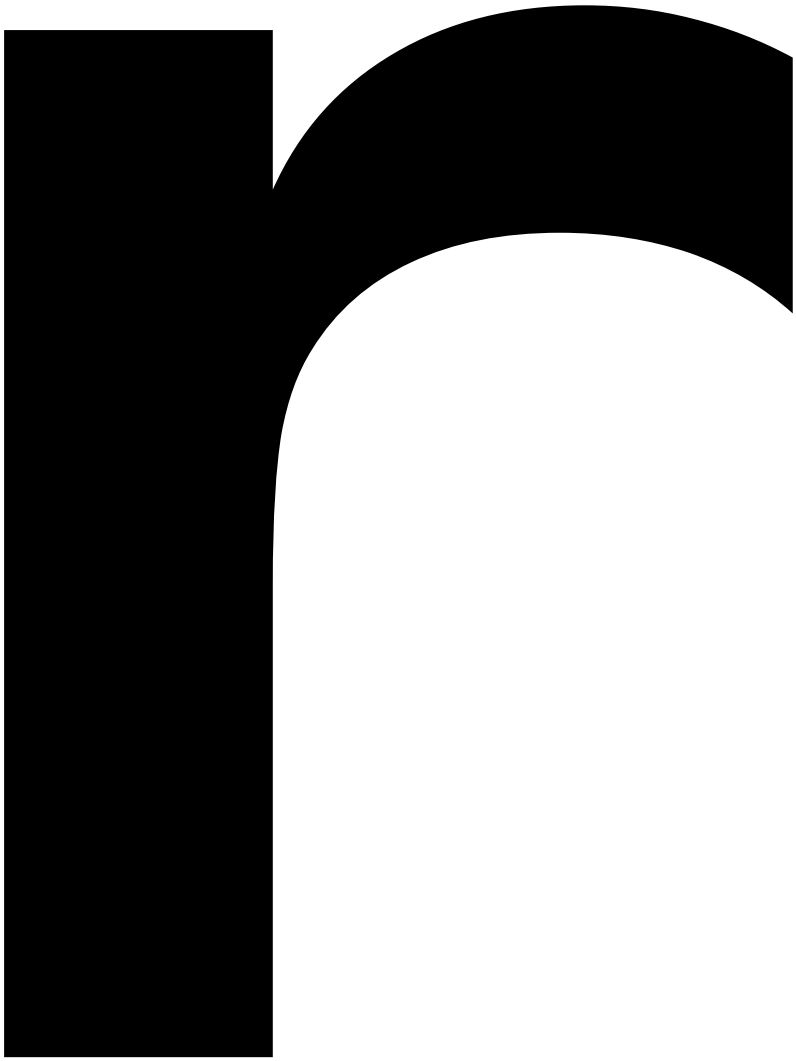




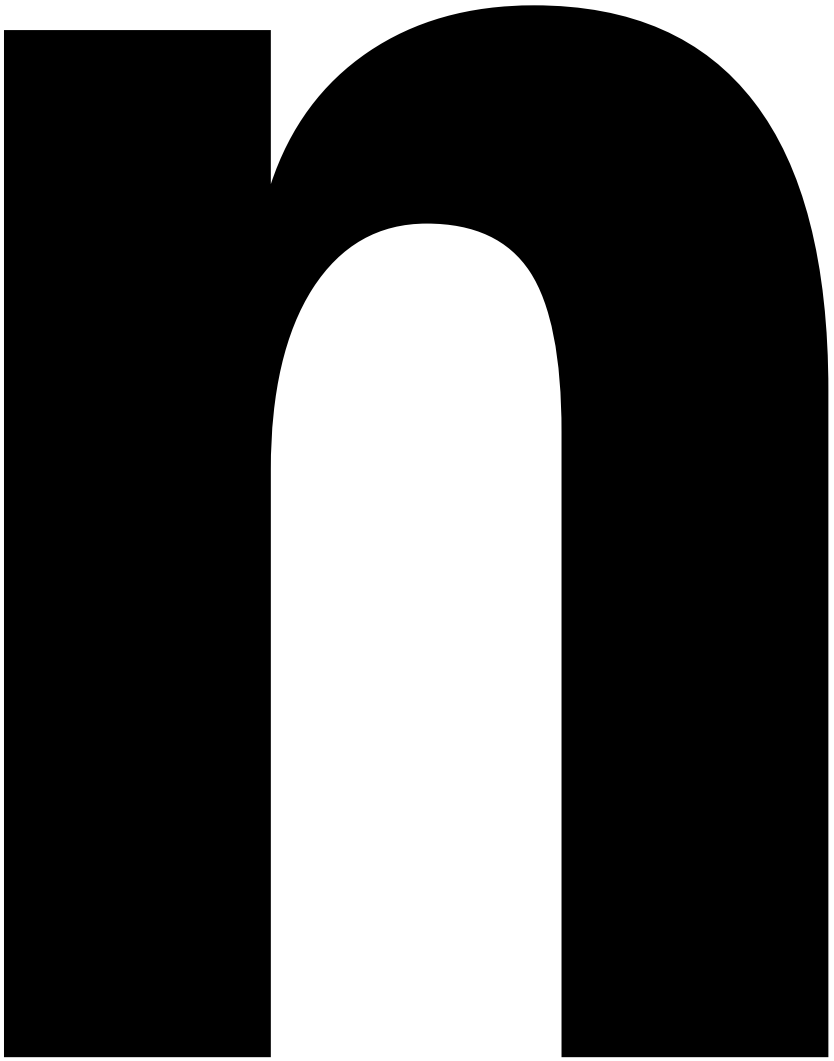


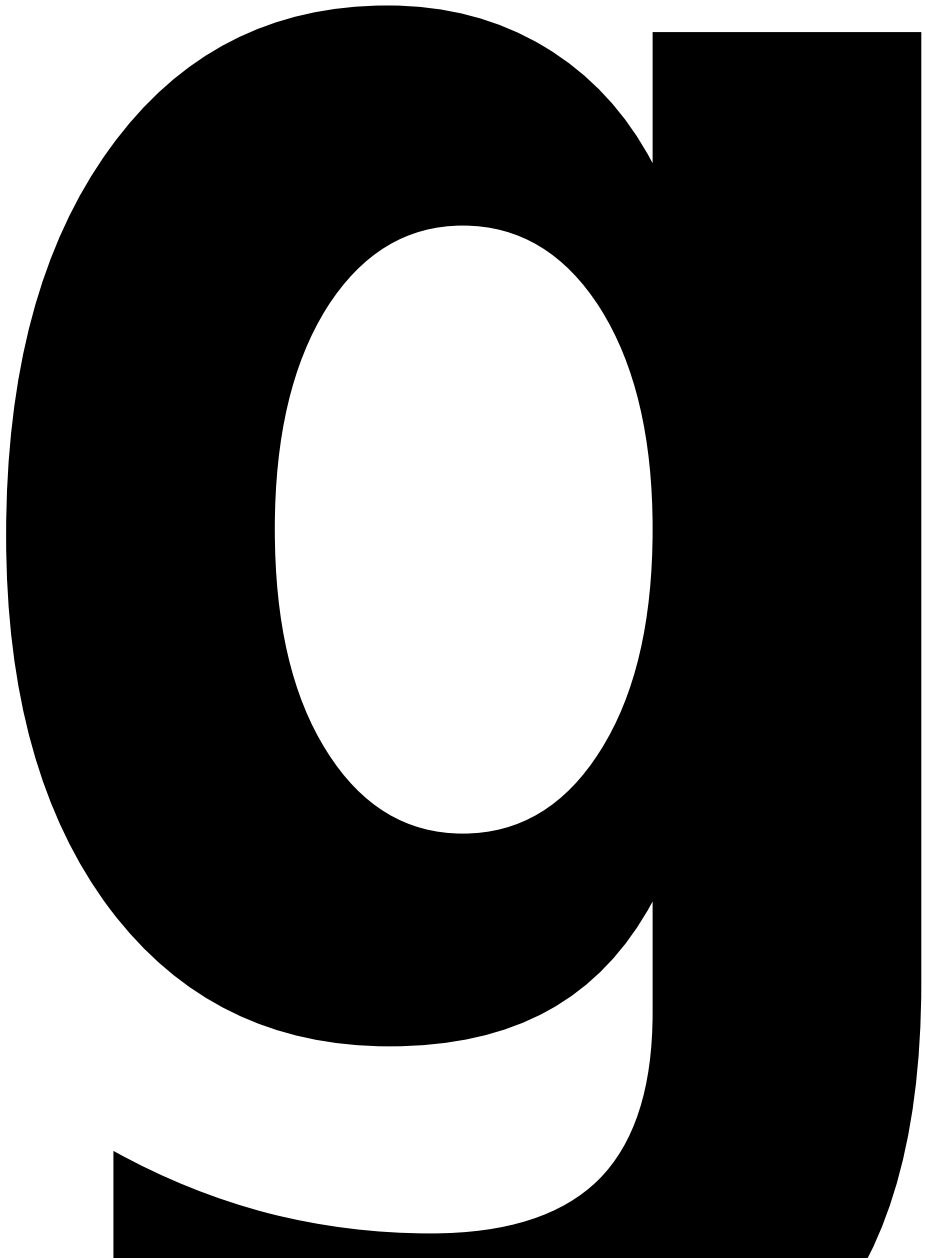
d

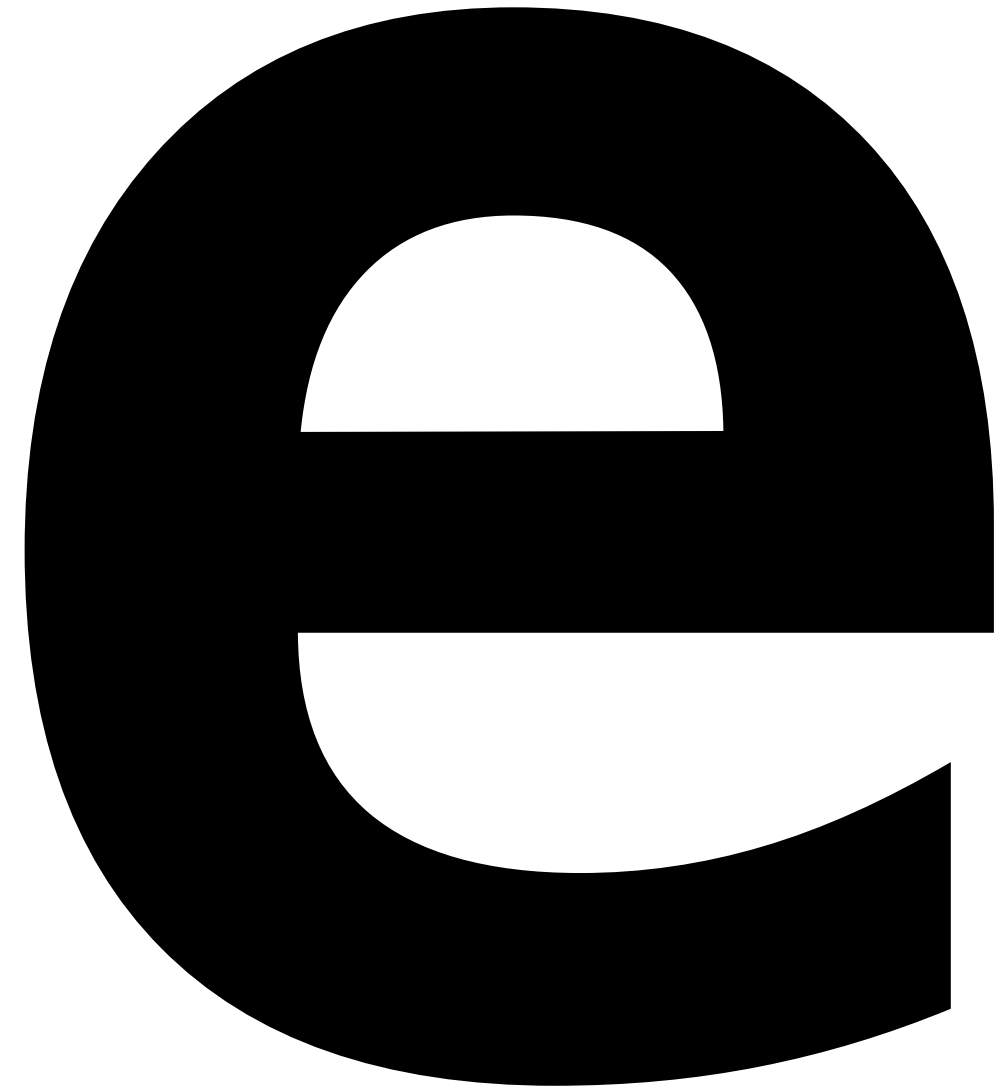


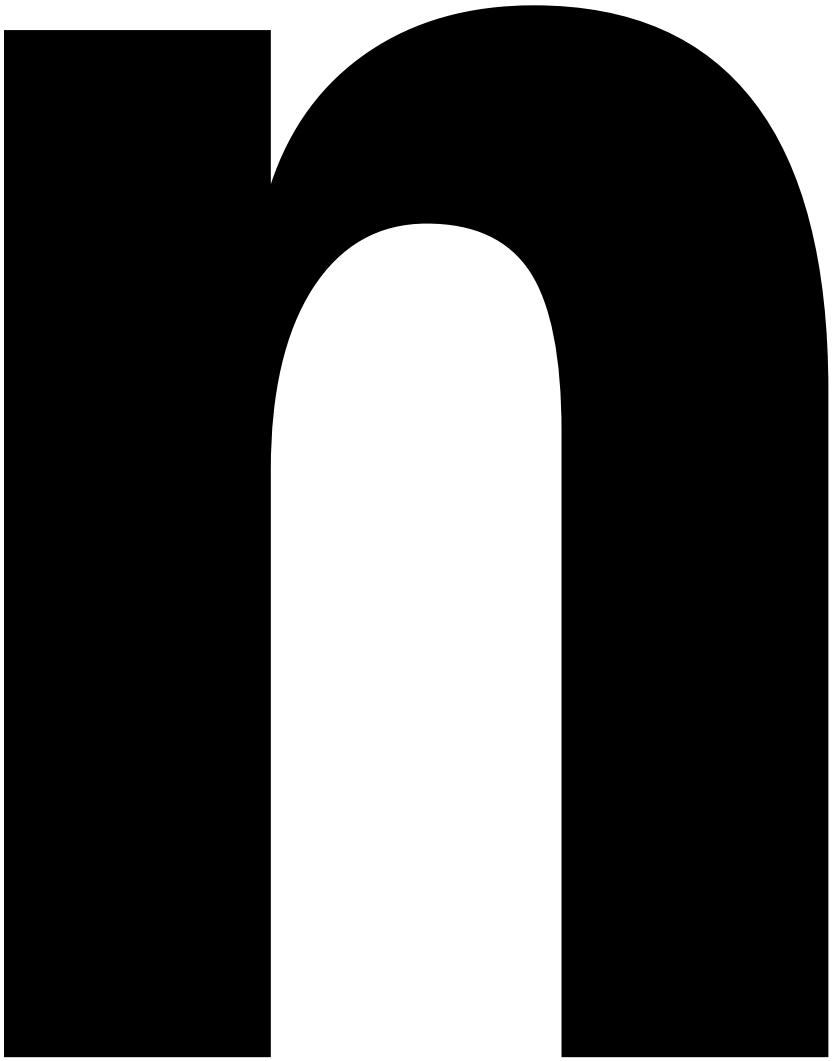


u

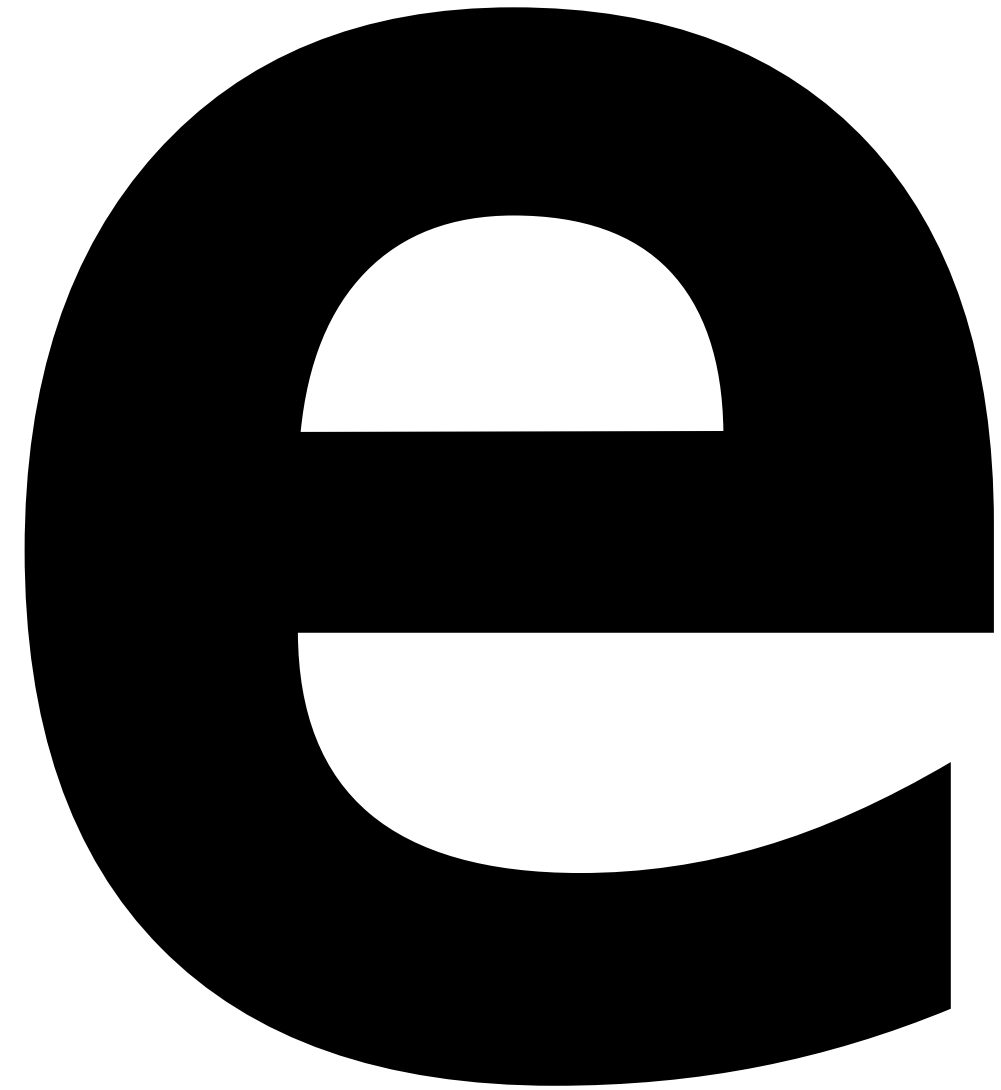


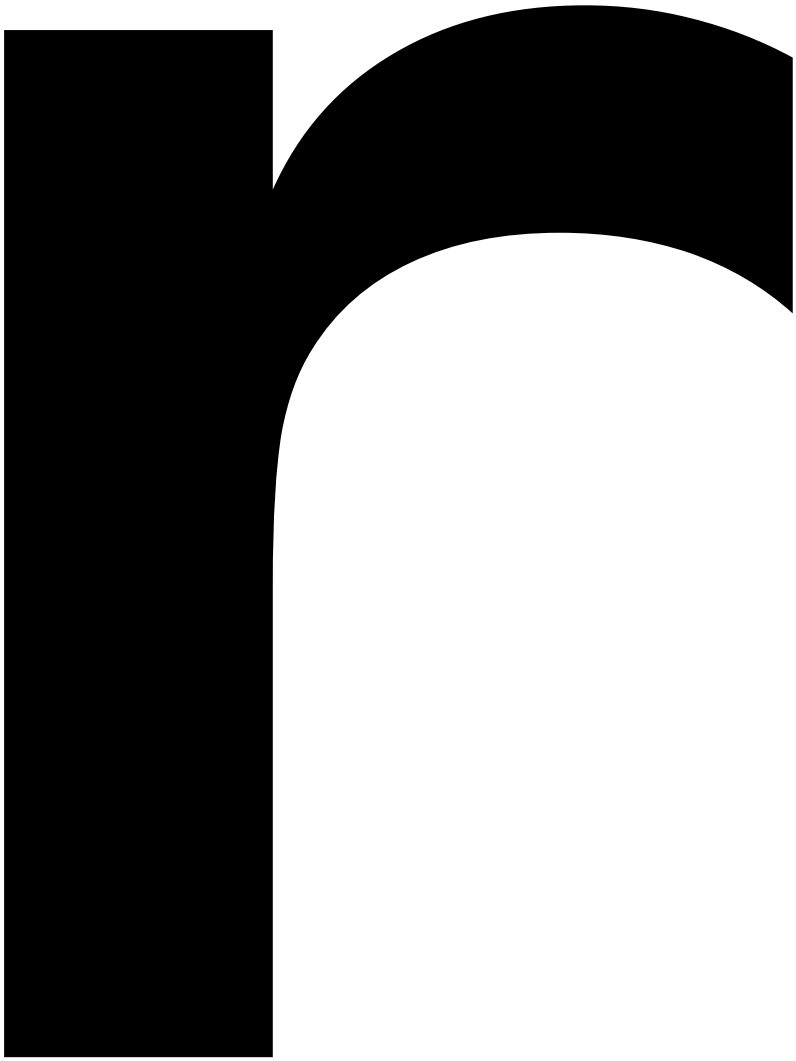


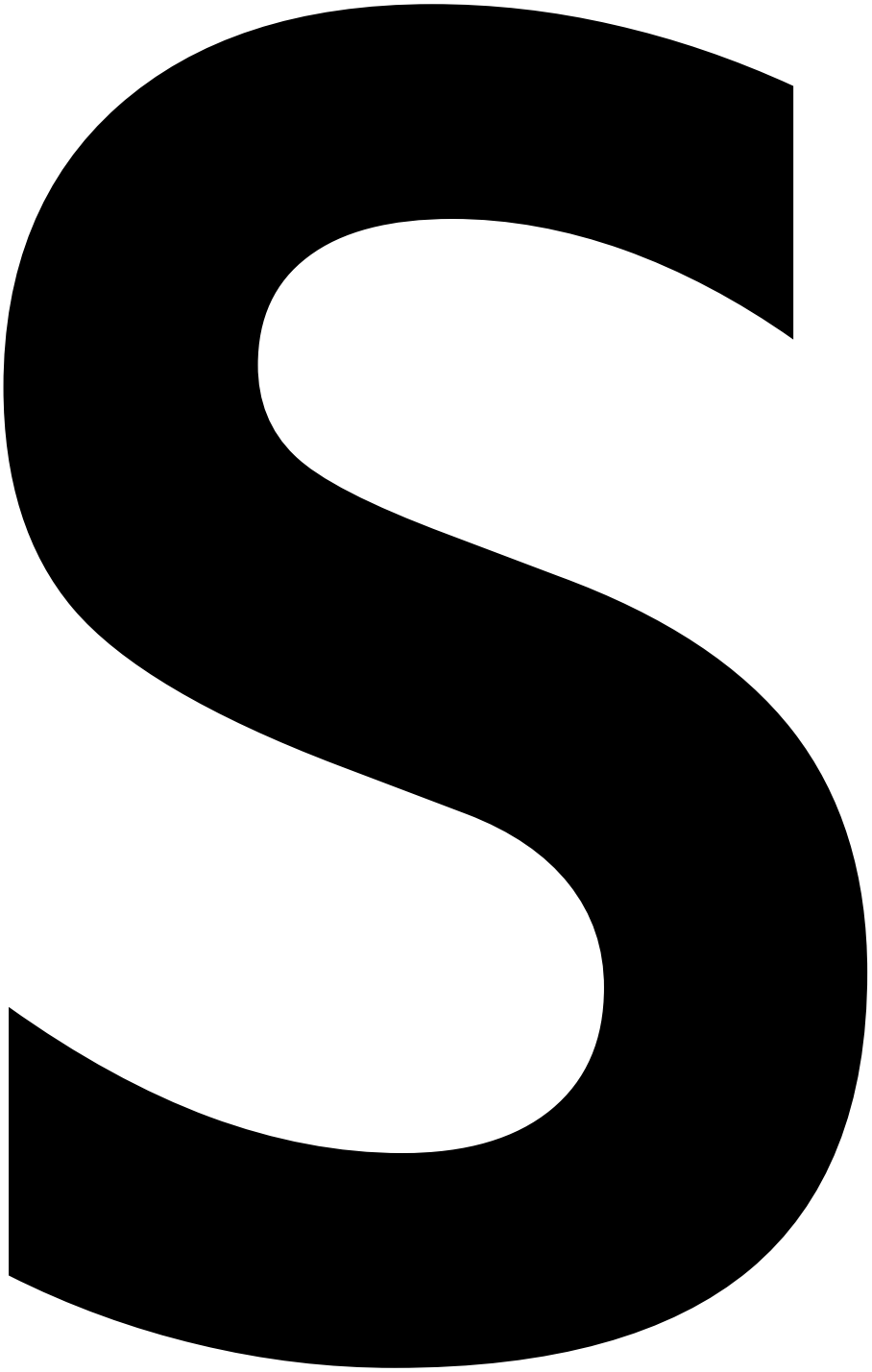


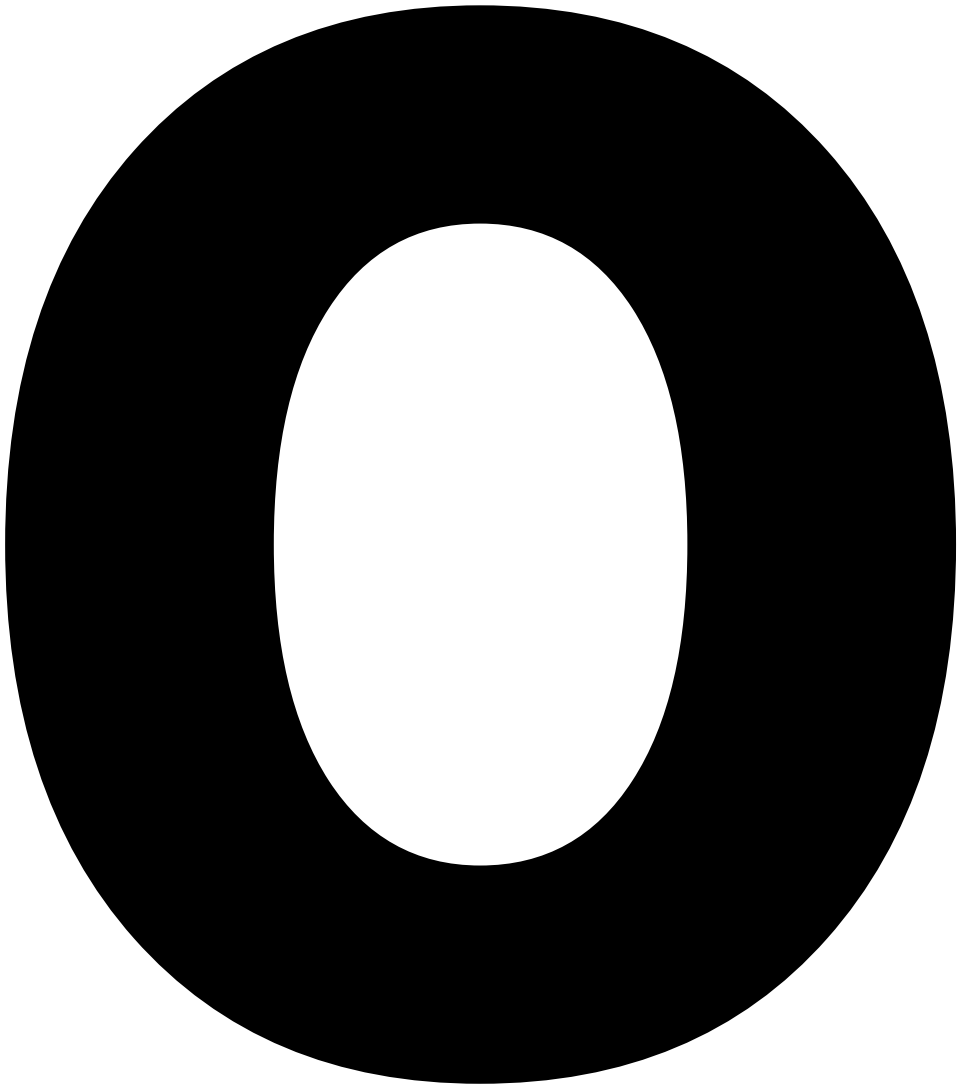


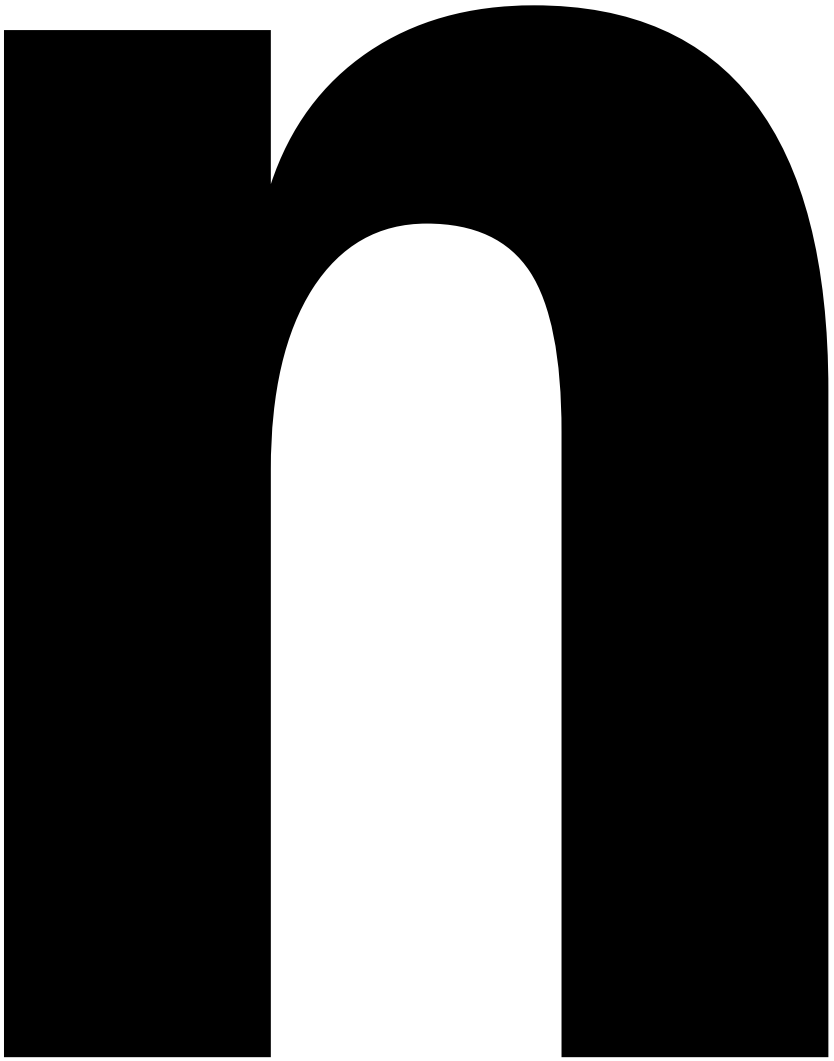
d

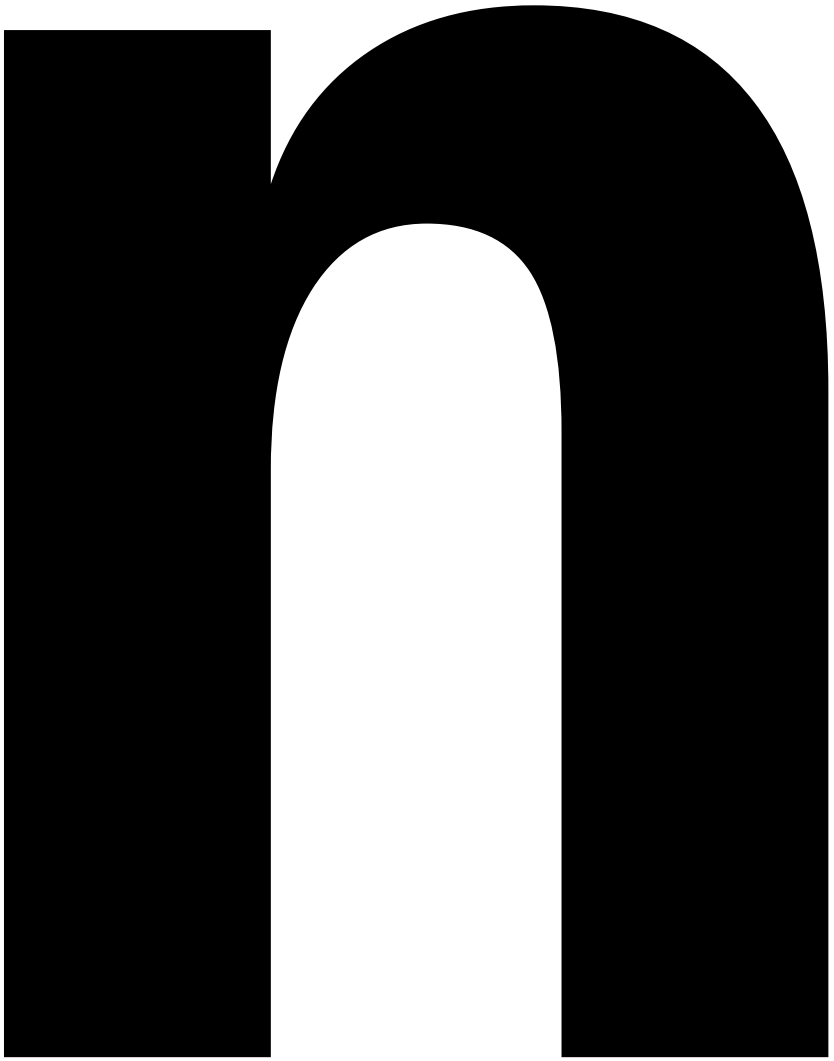


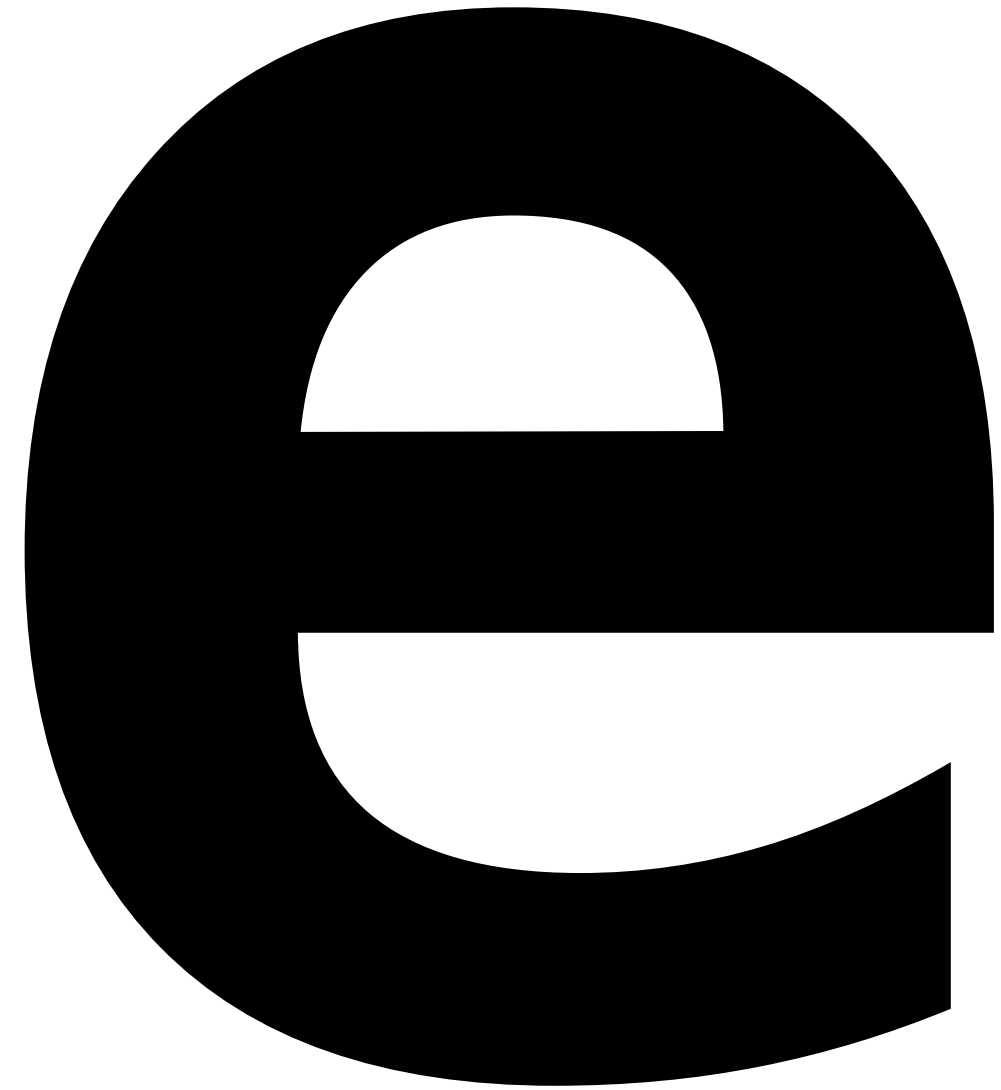


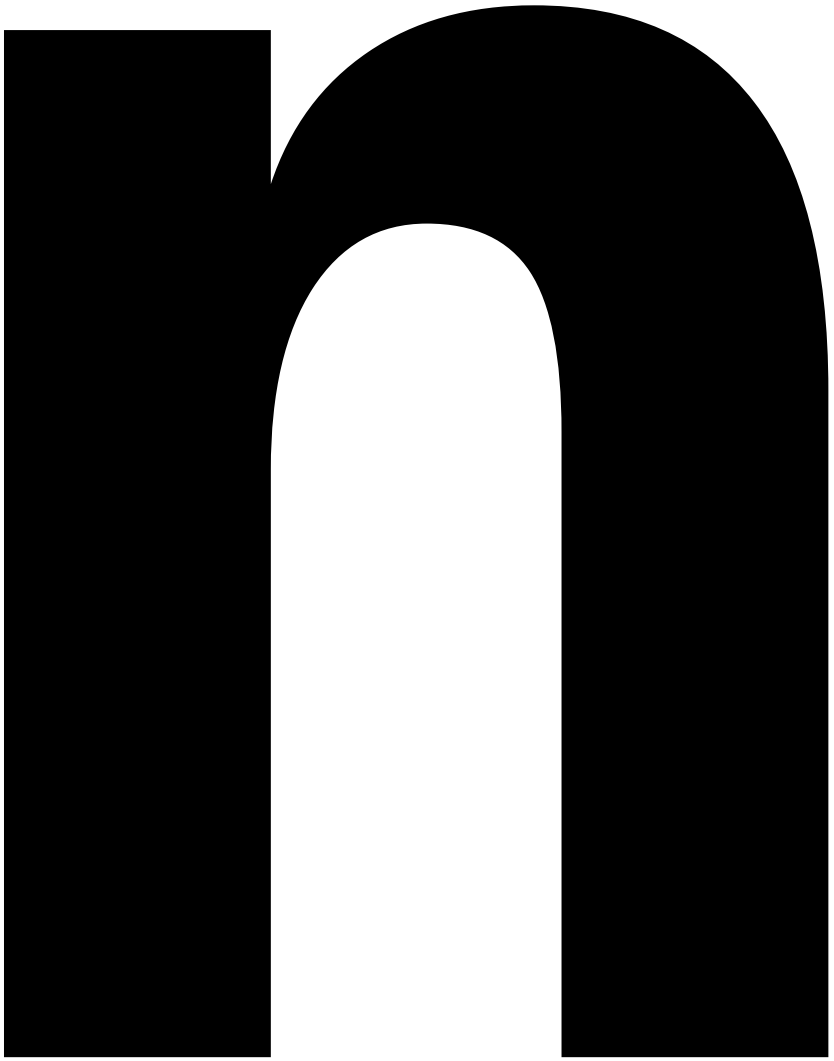


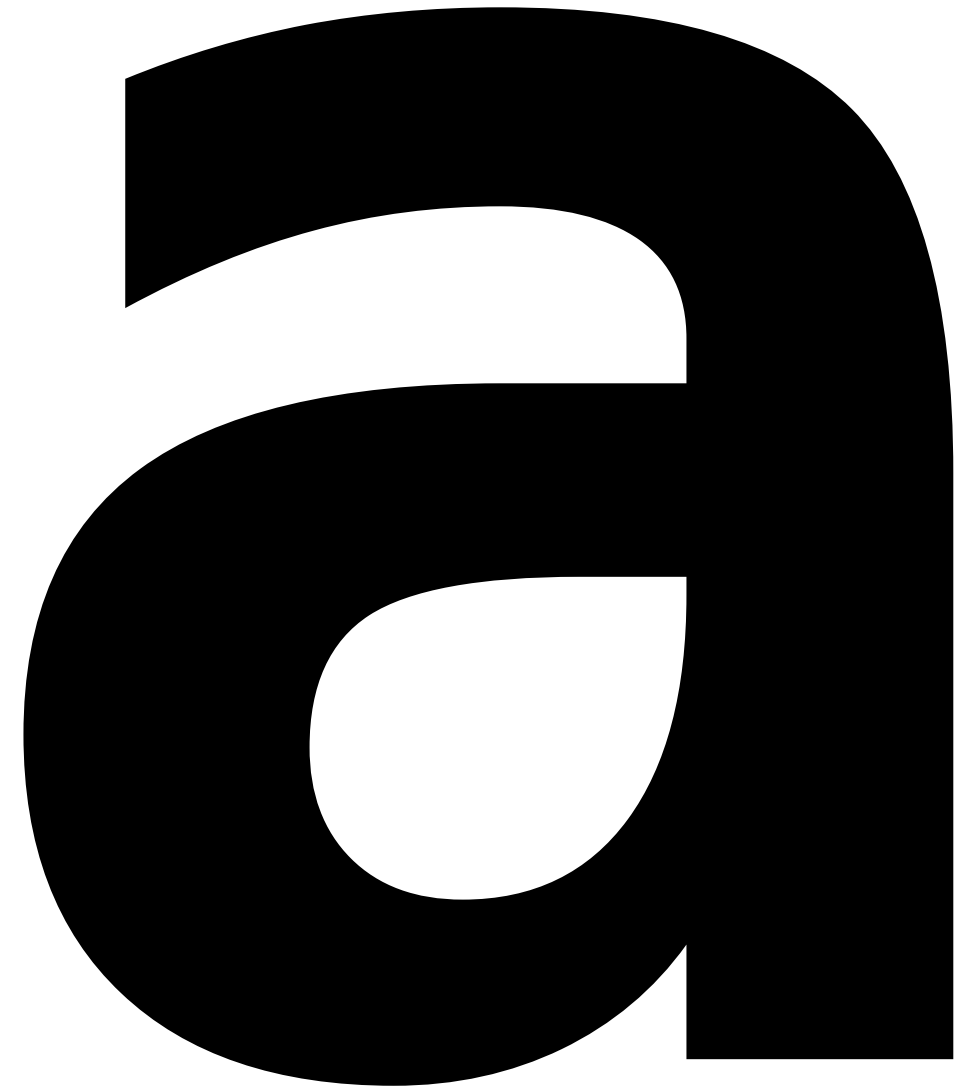


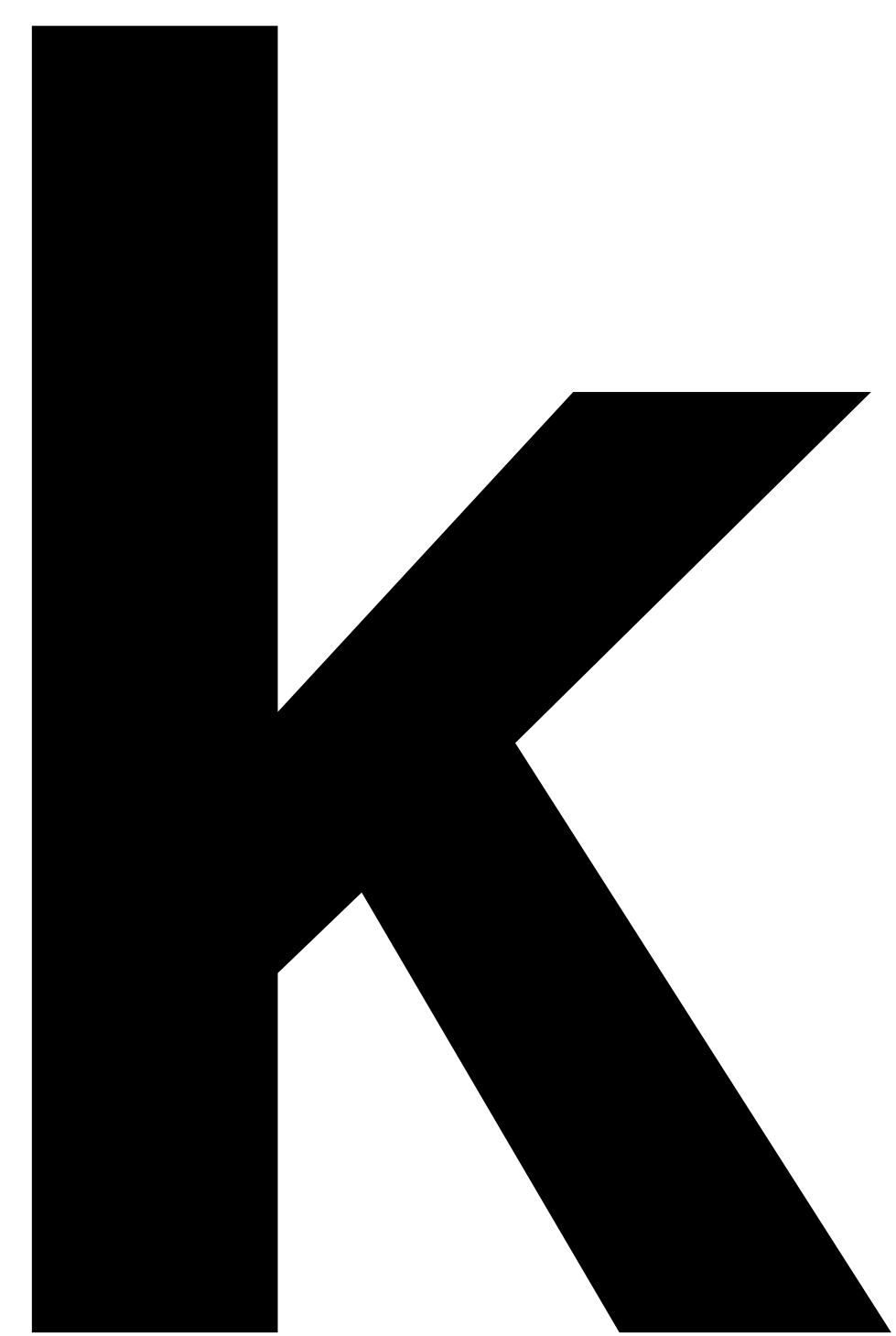


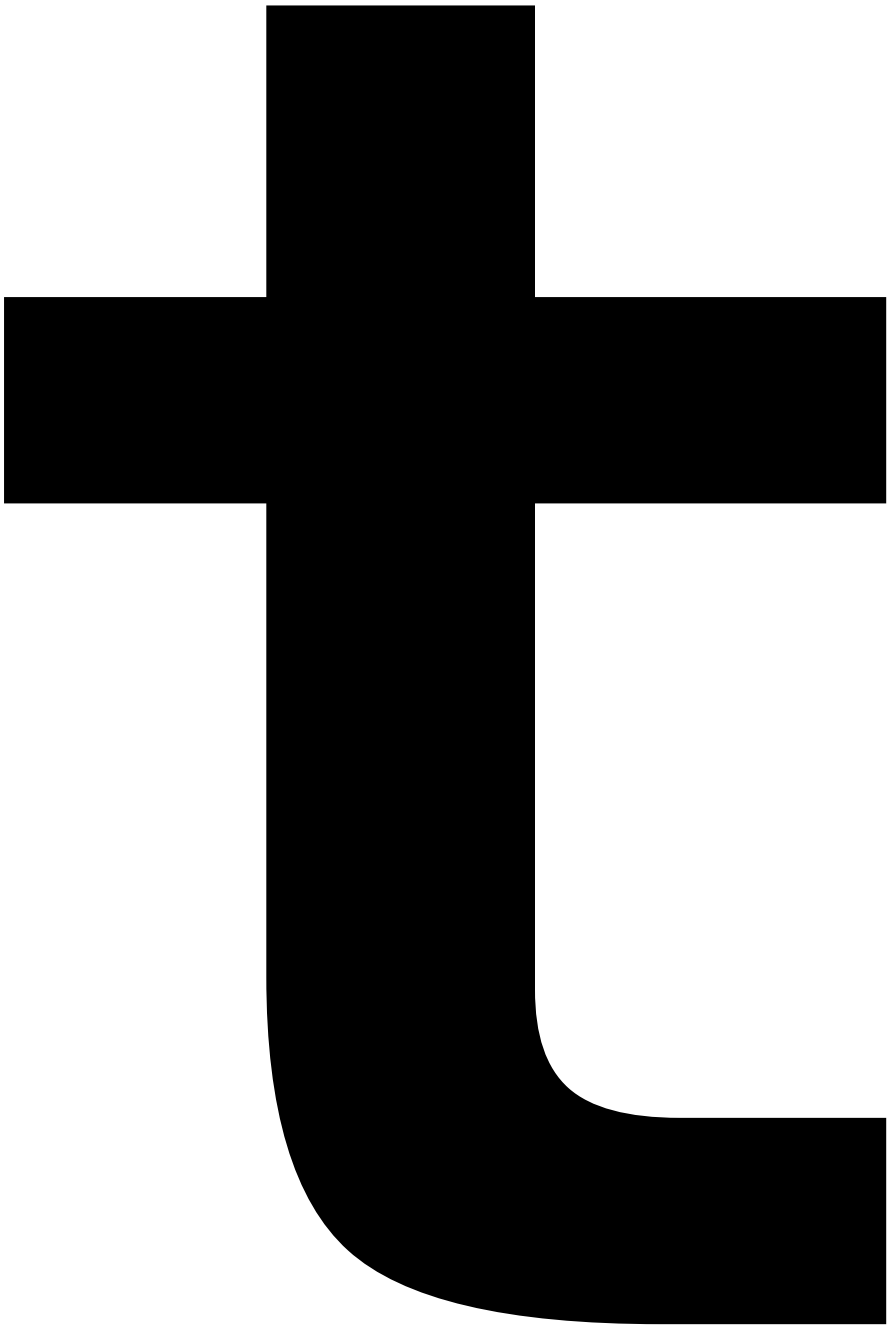


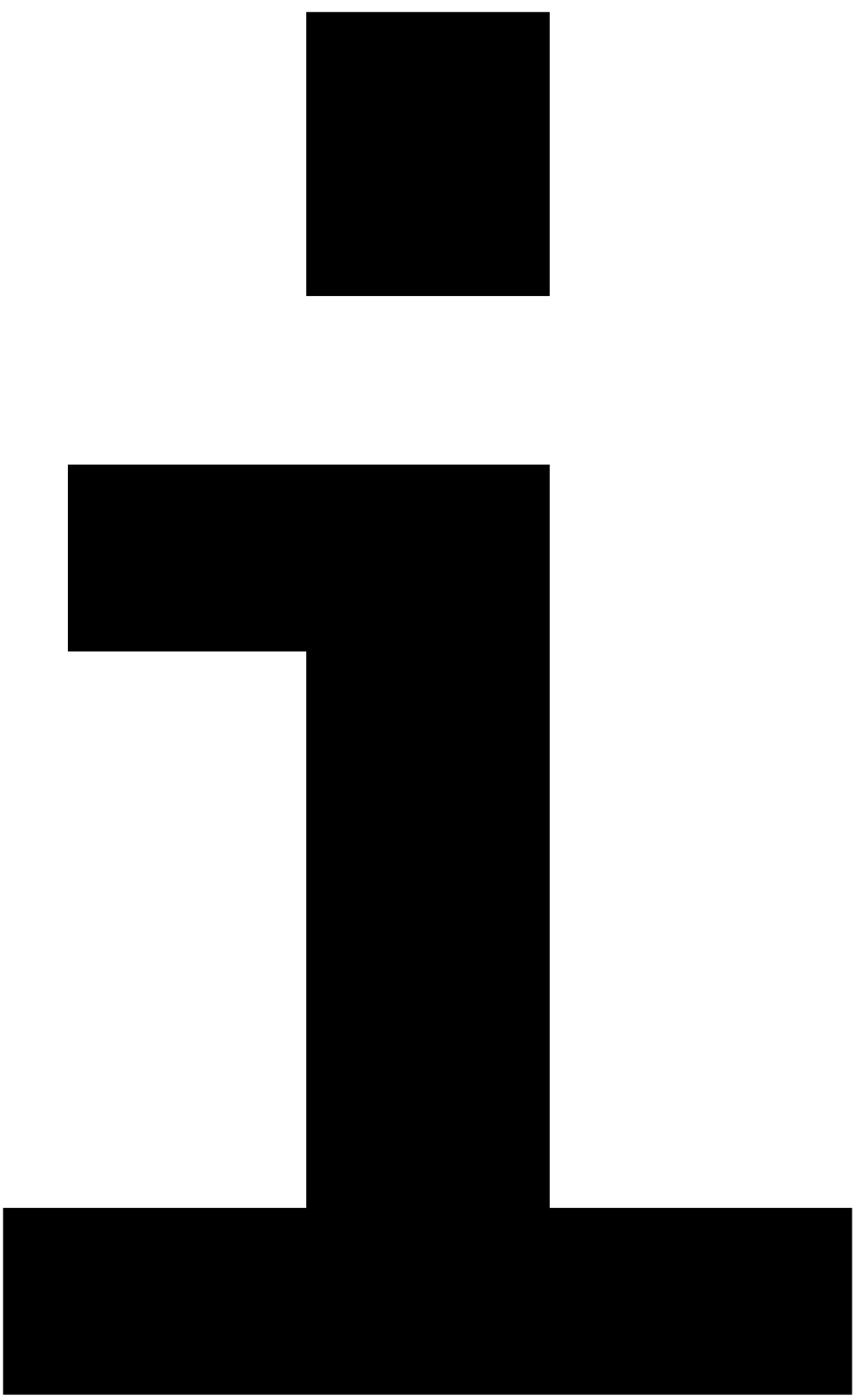


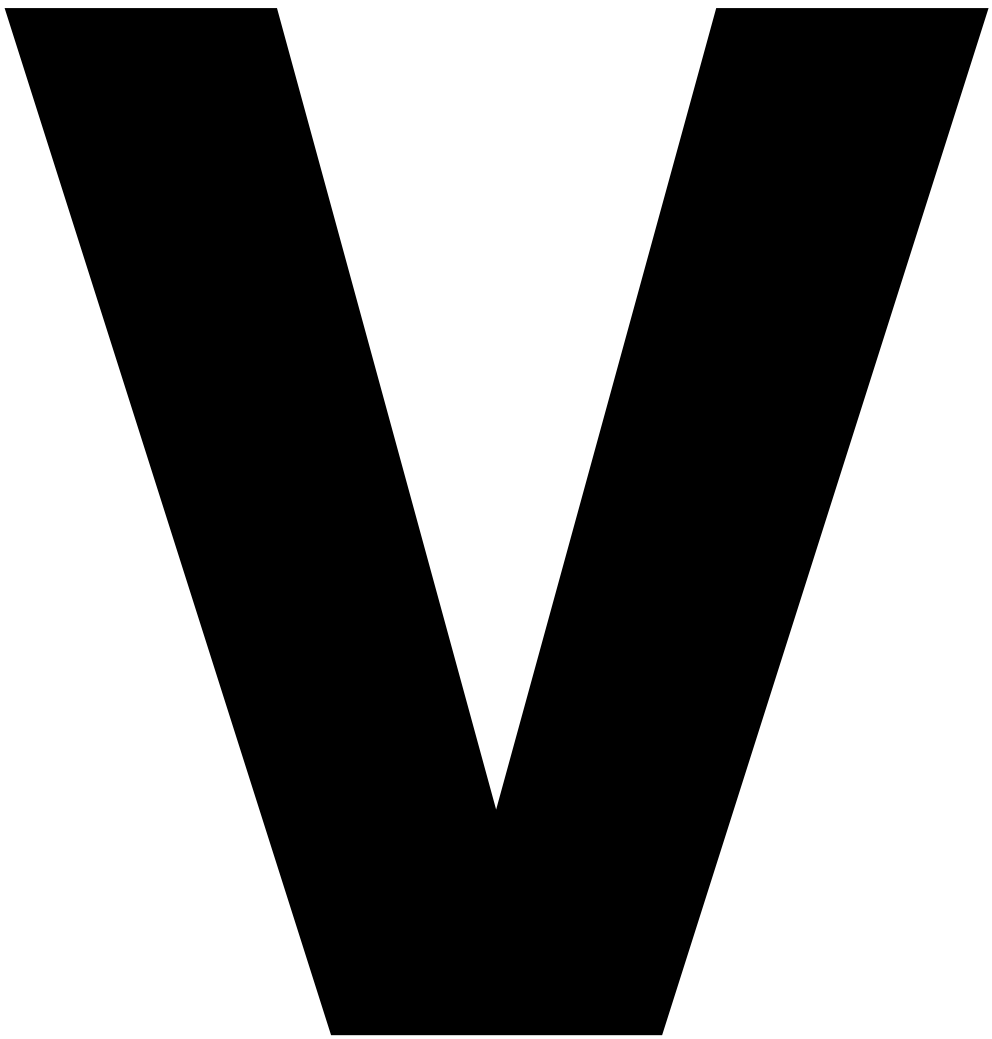


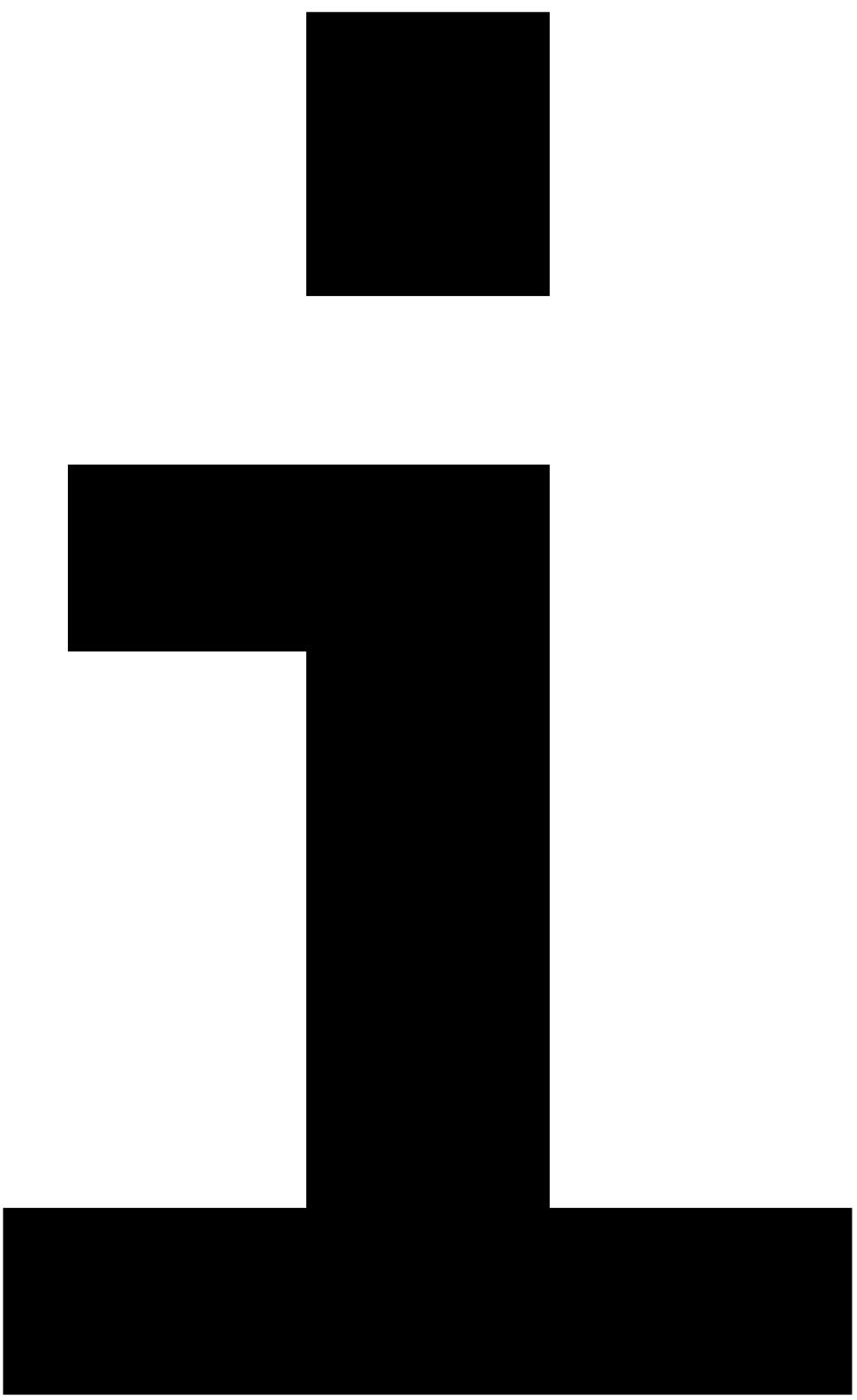


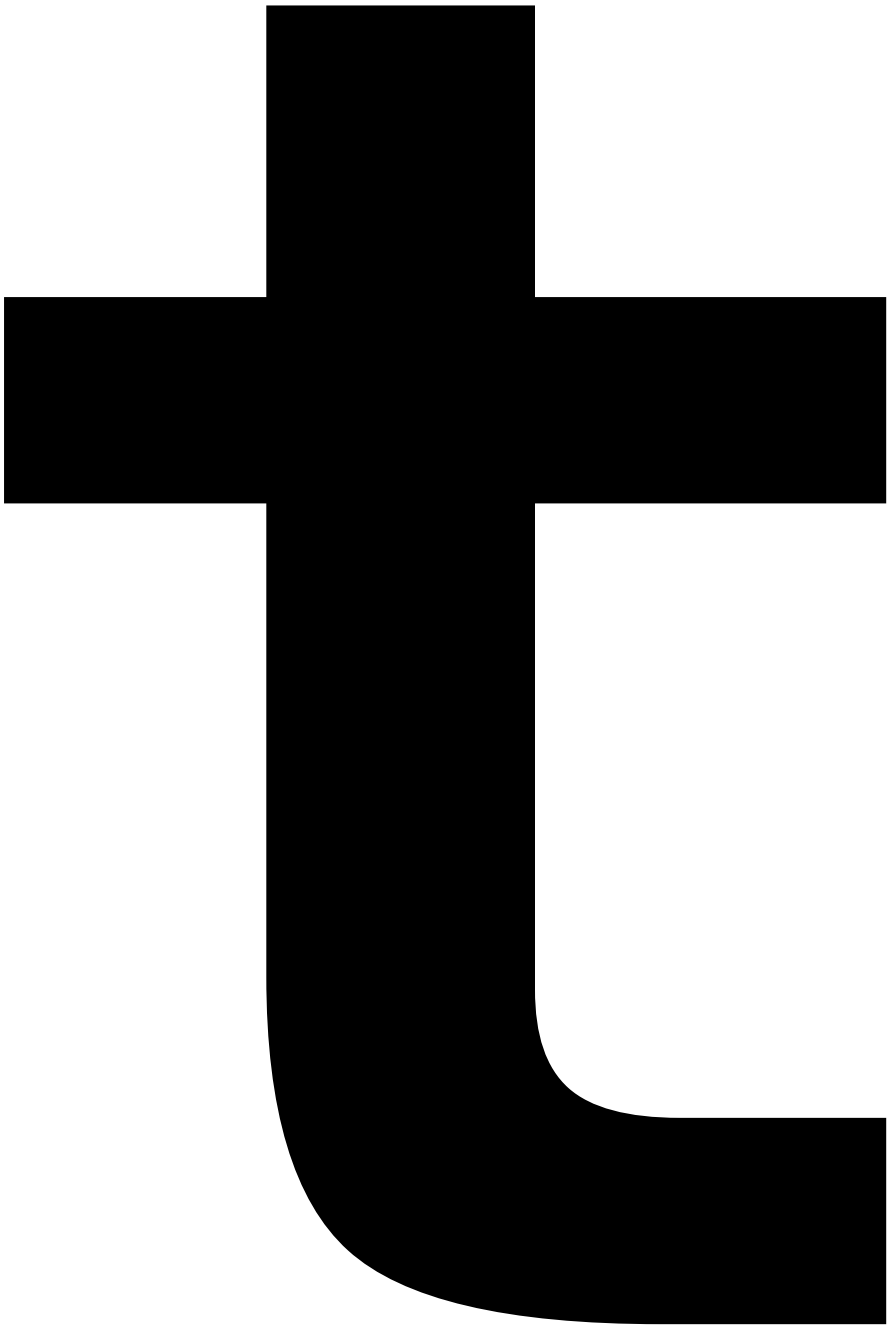


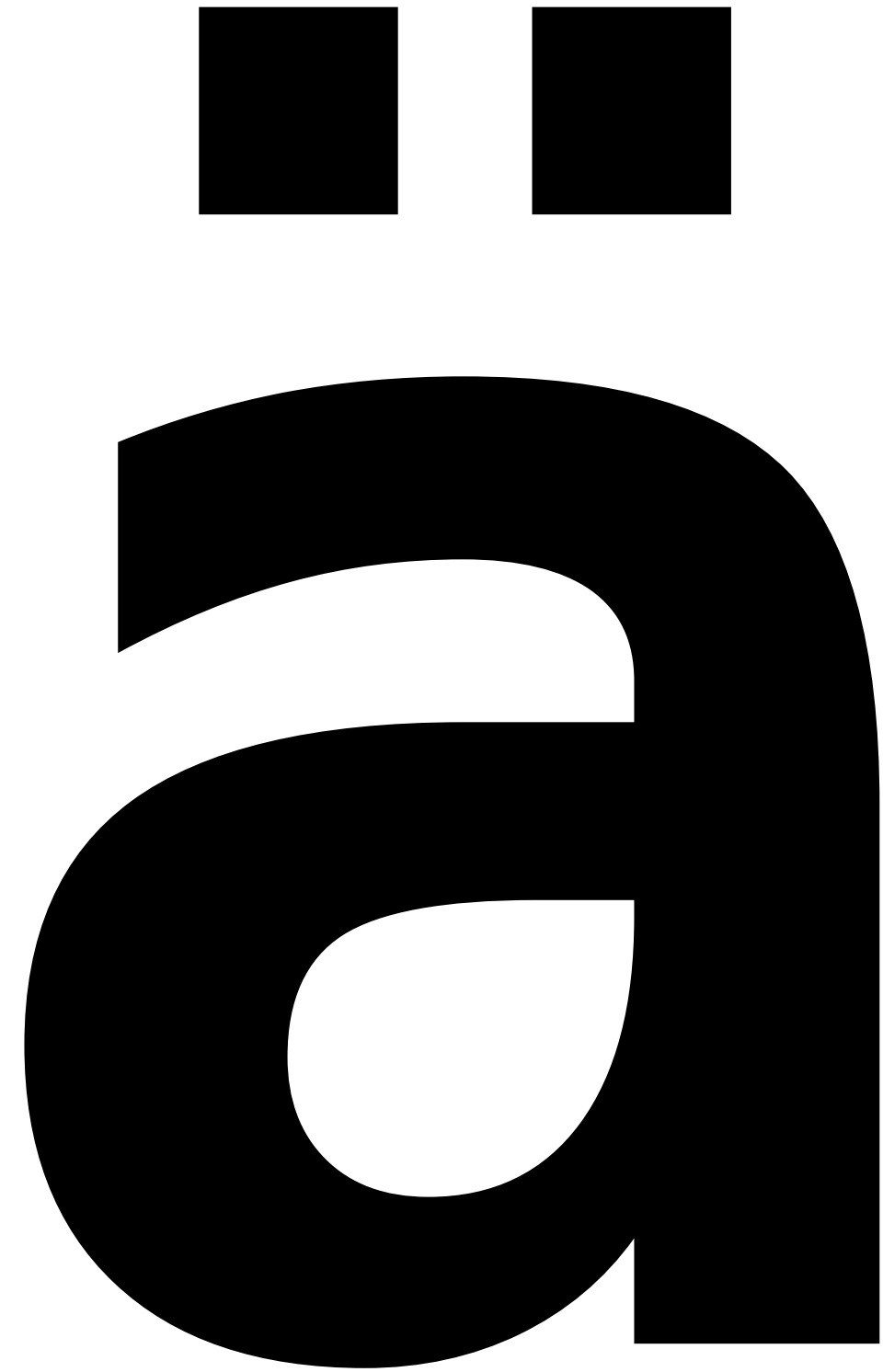


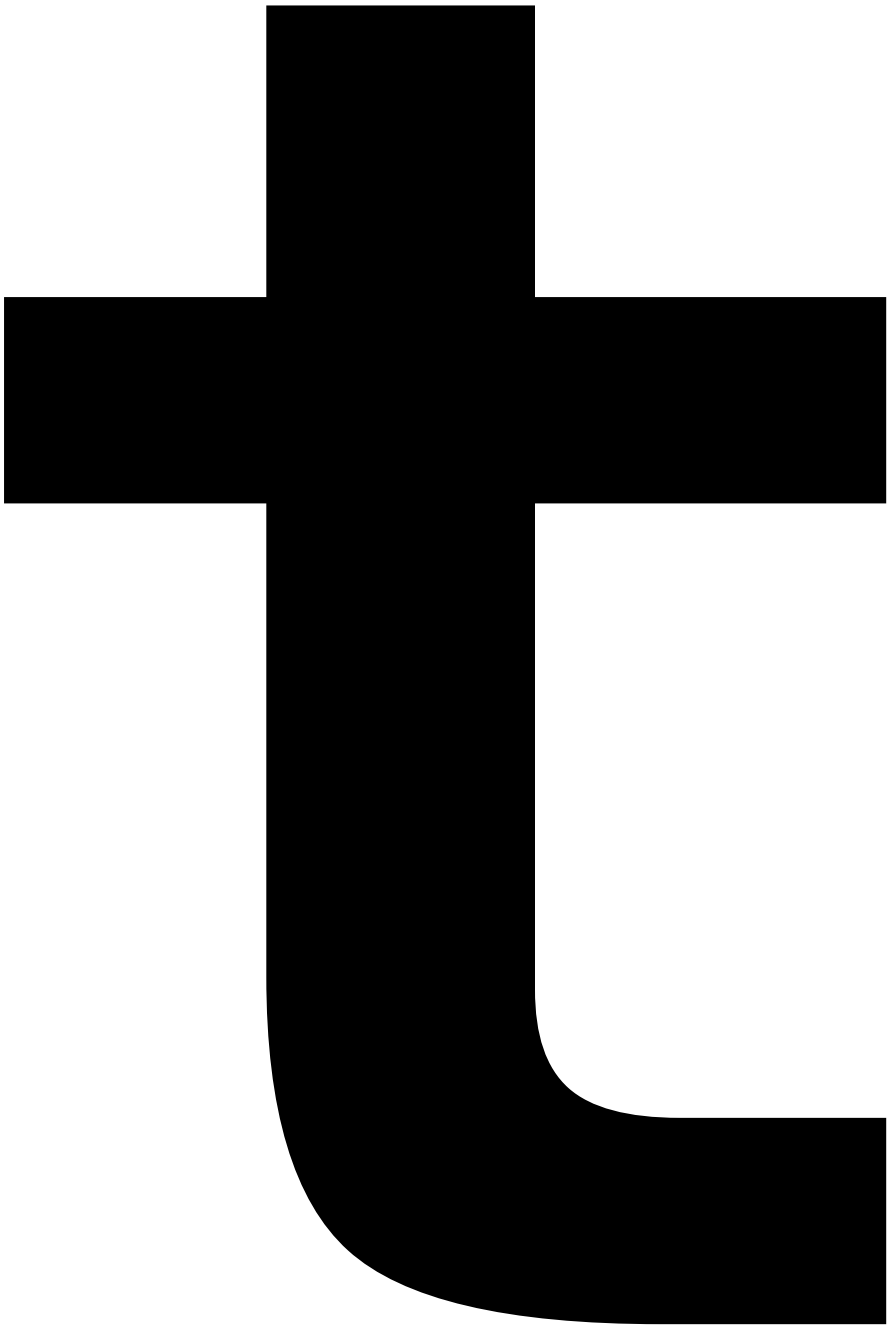


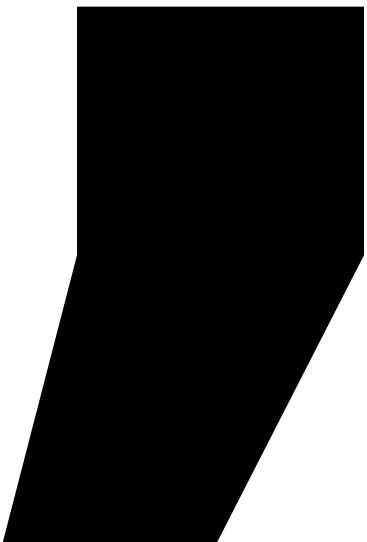


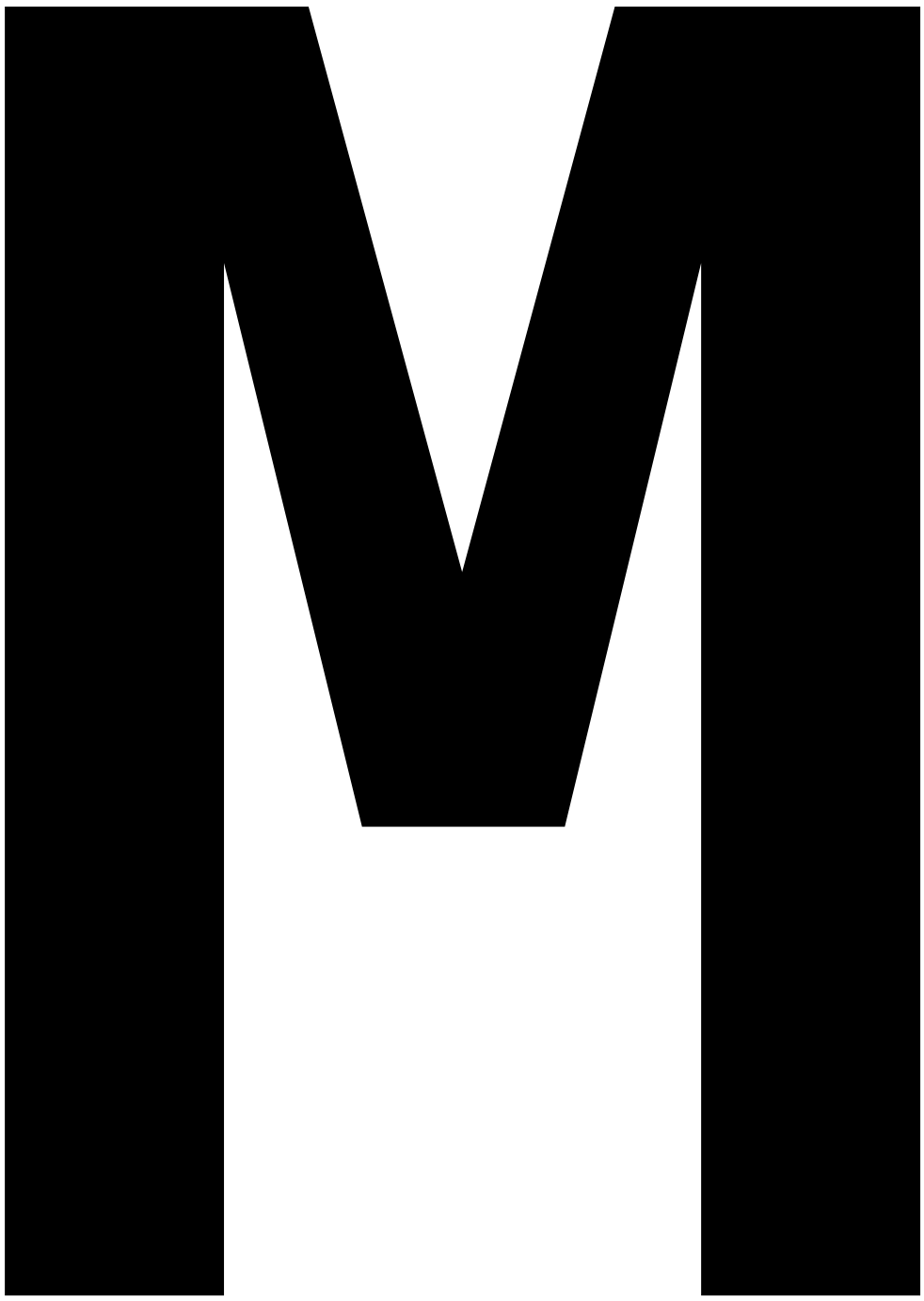


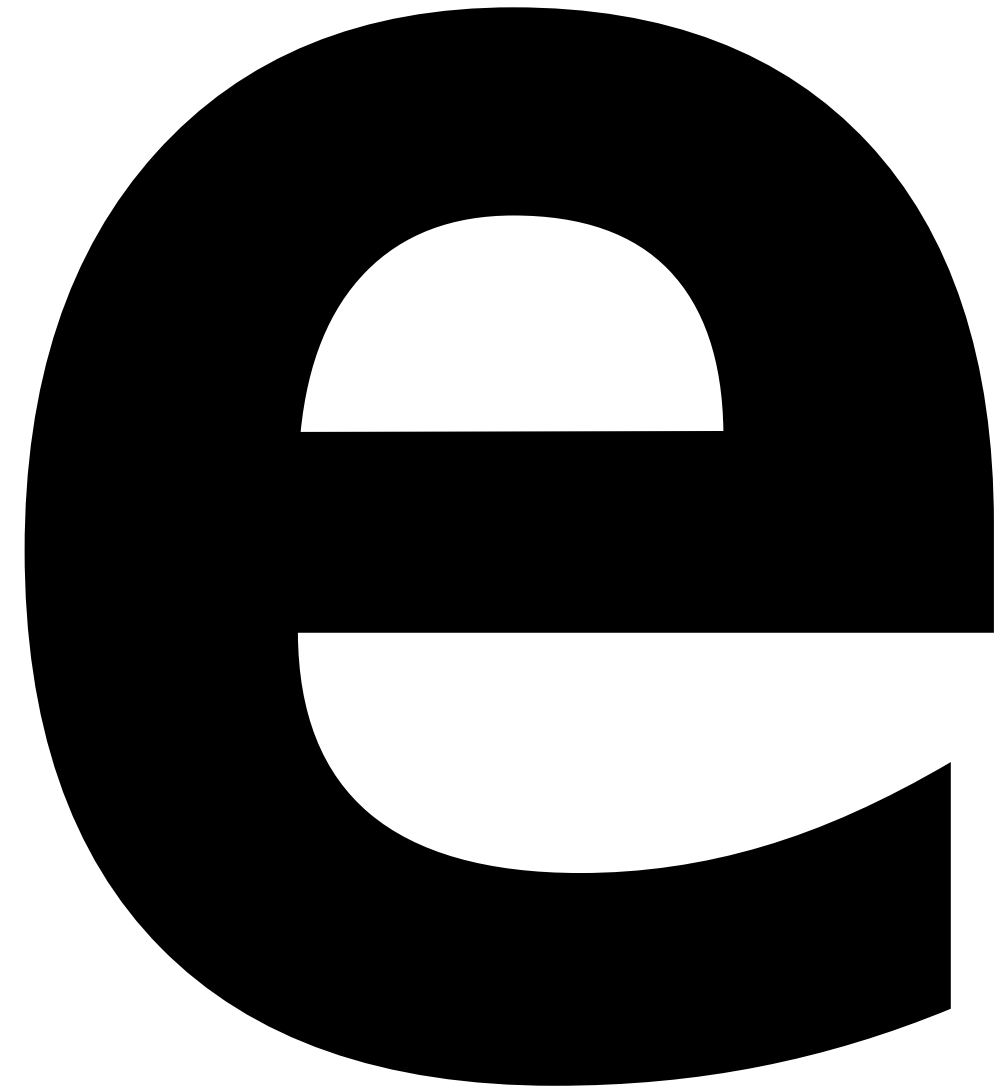






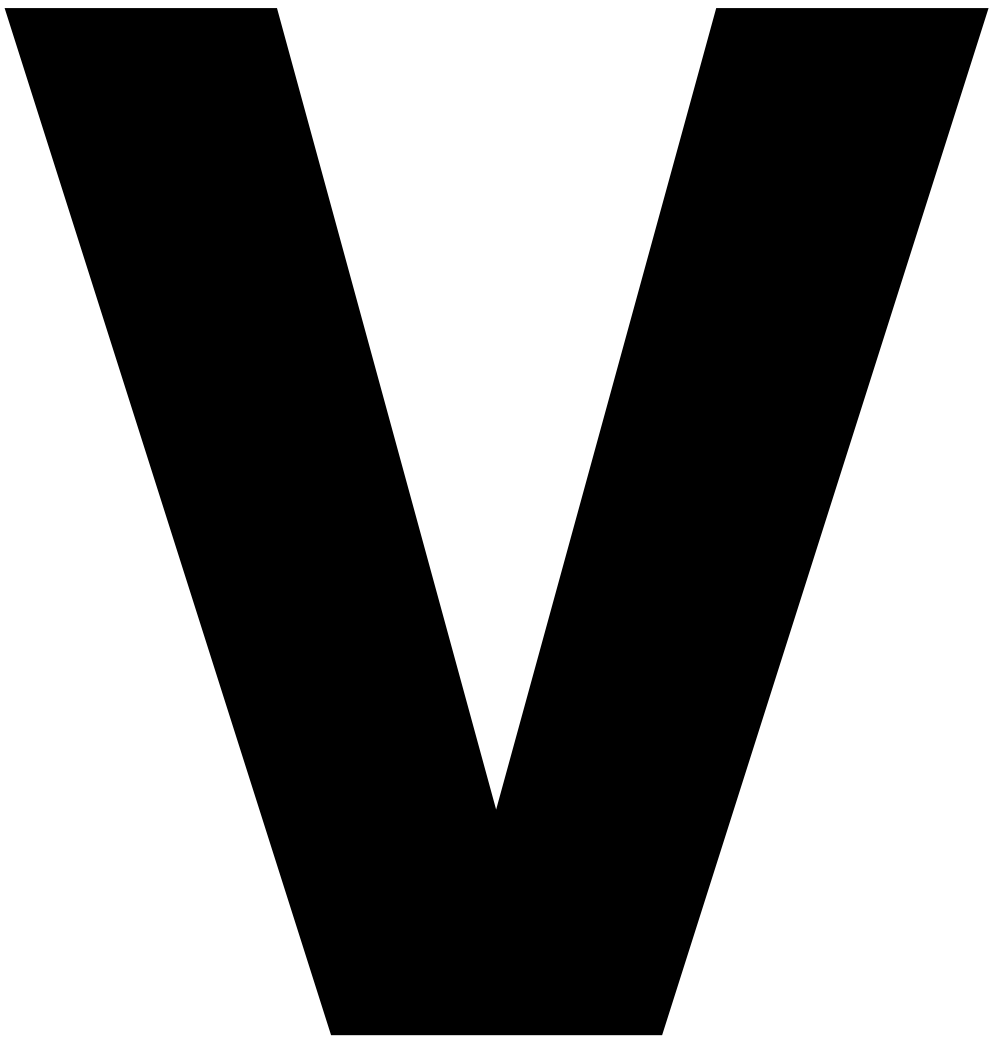


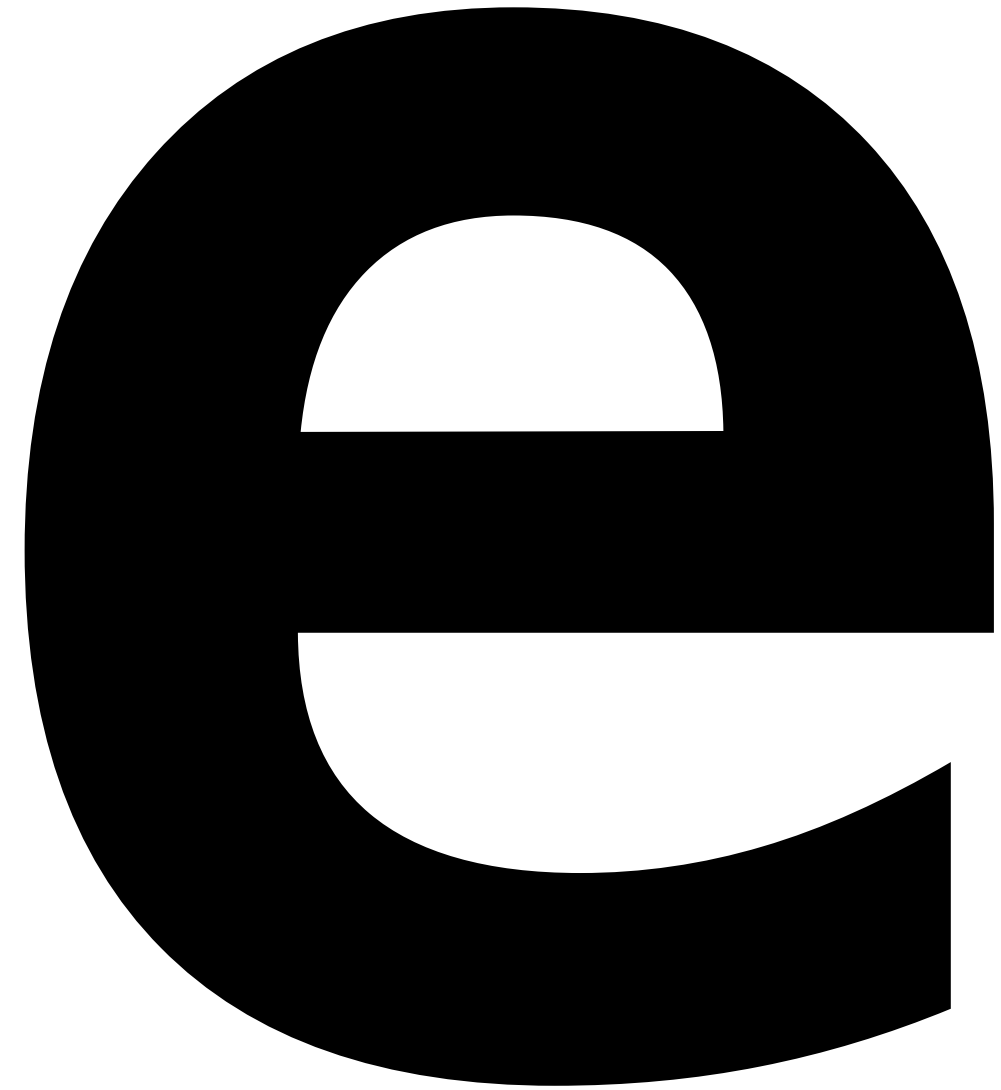


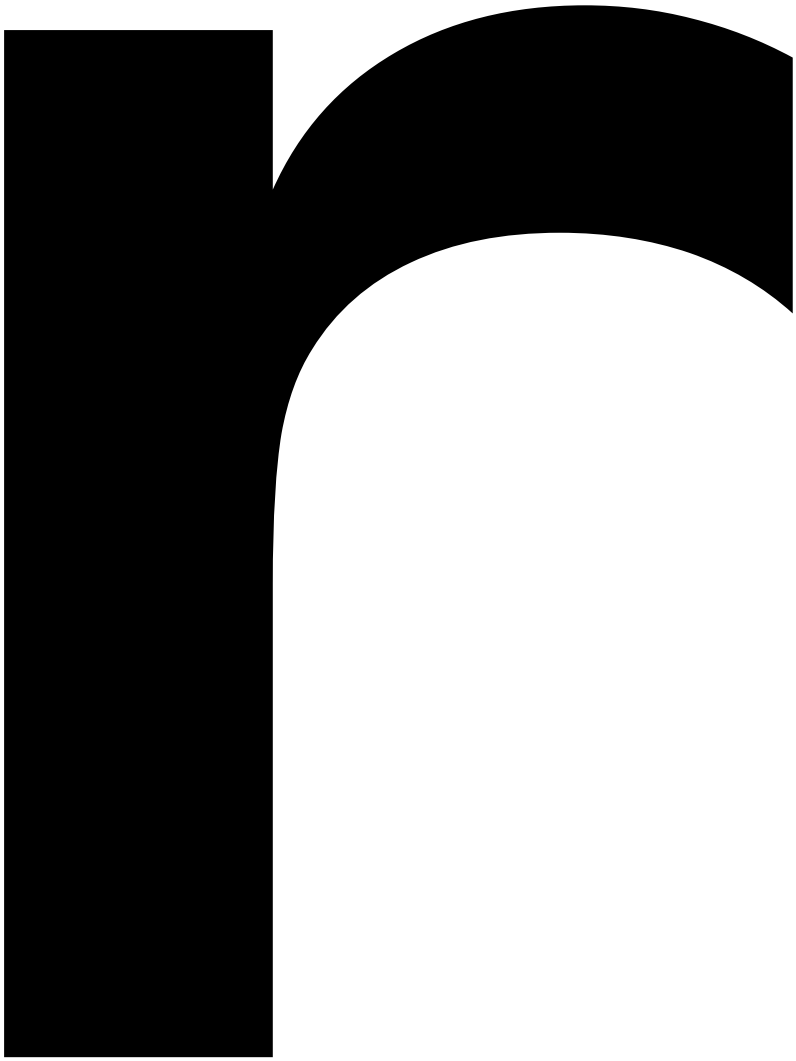


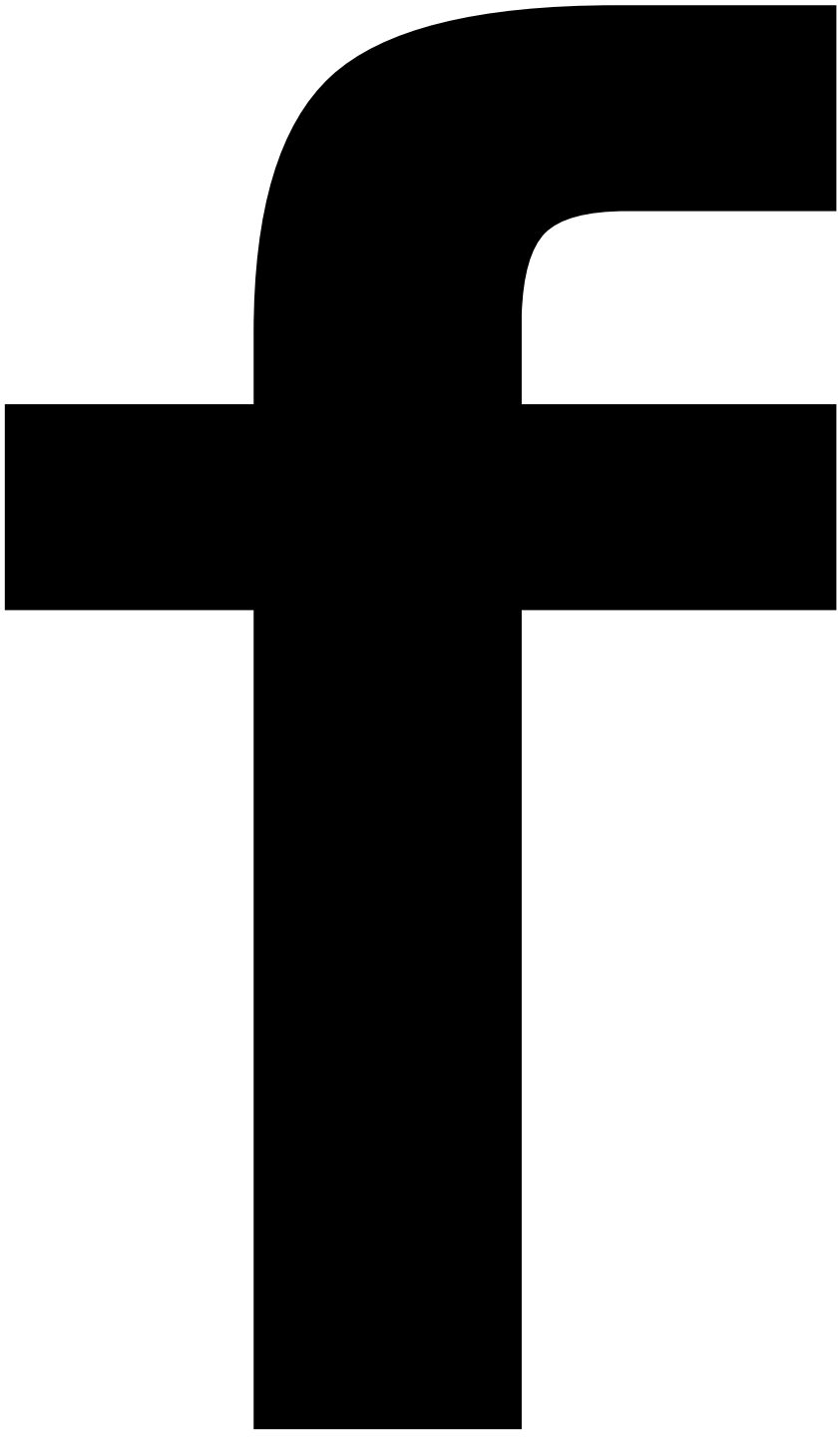
S

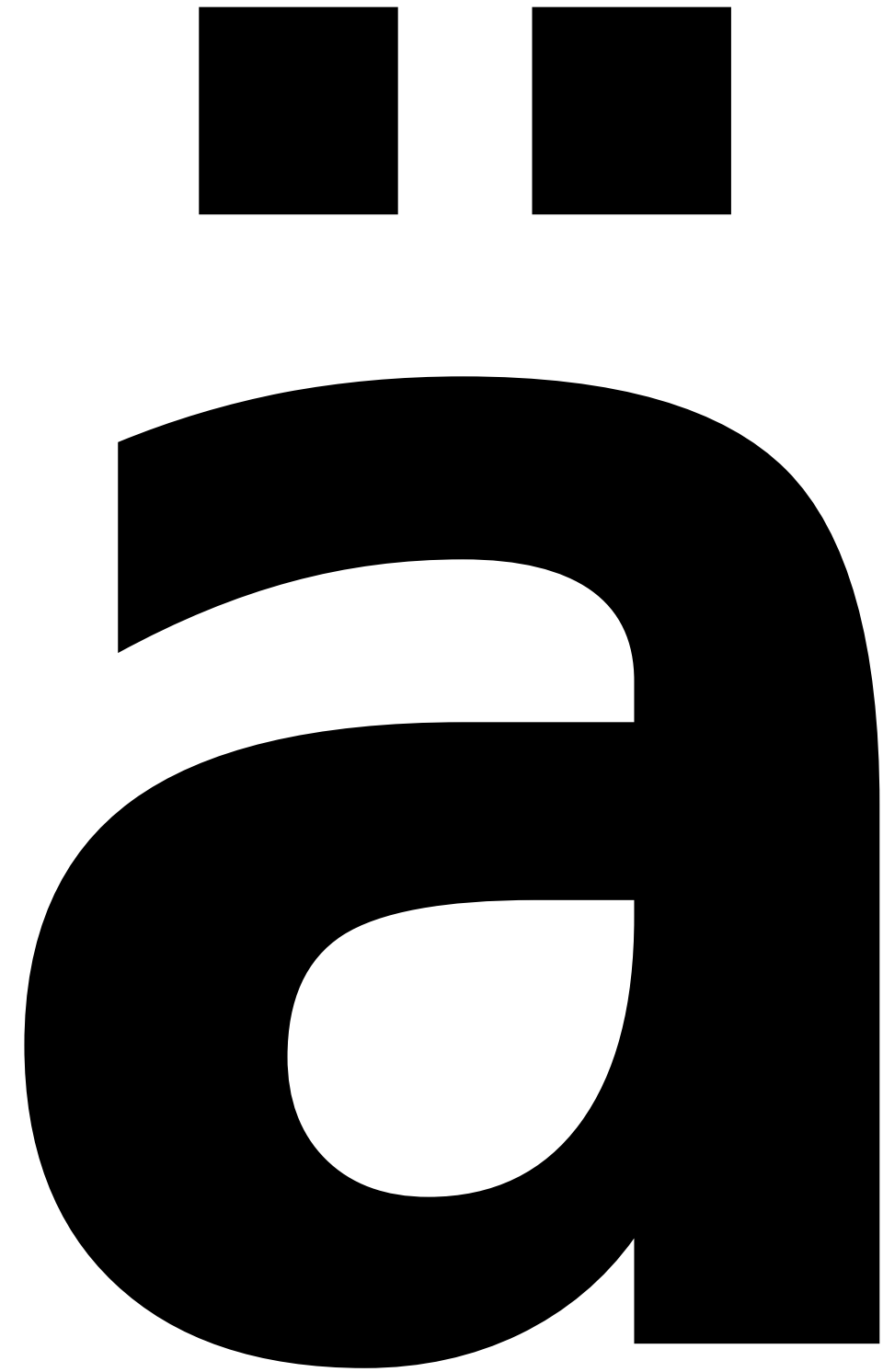
S

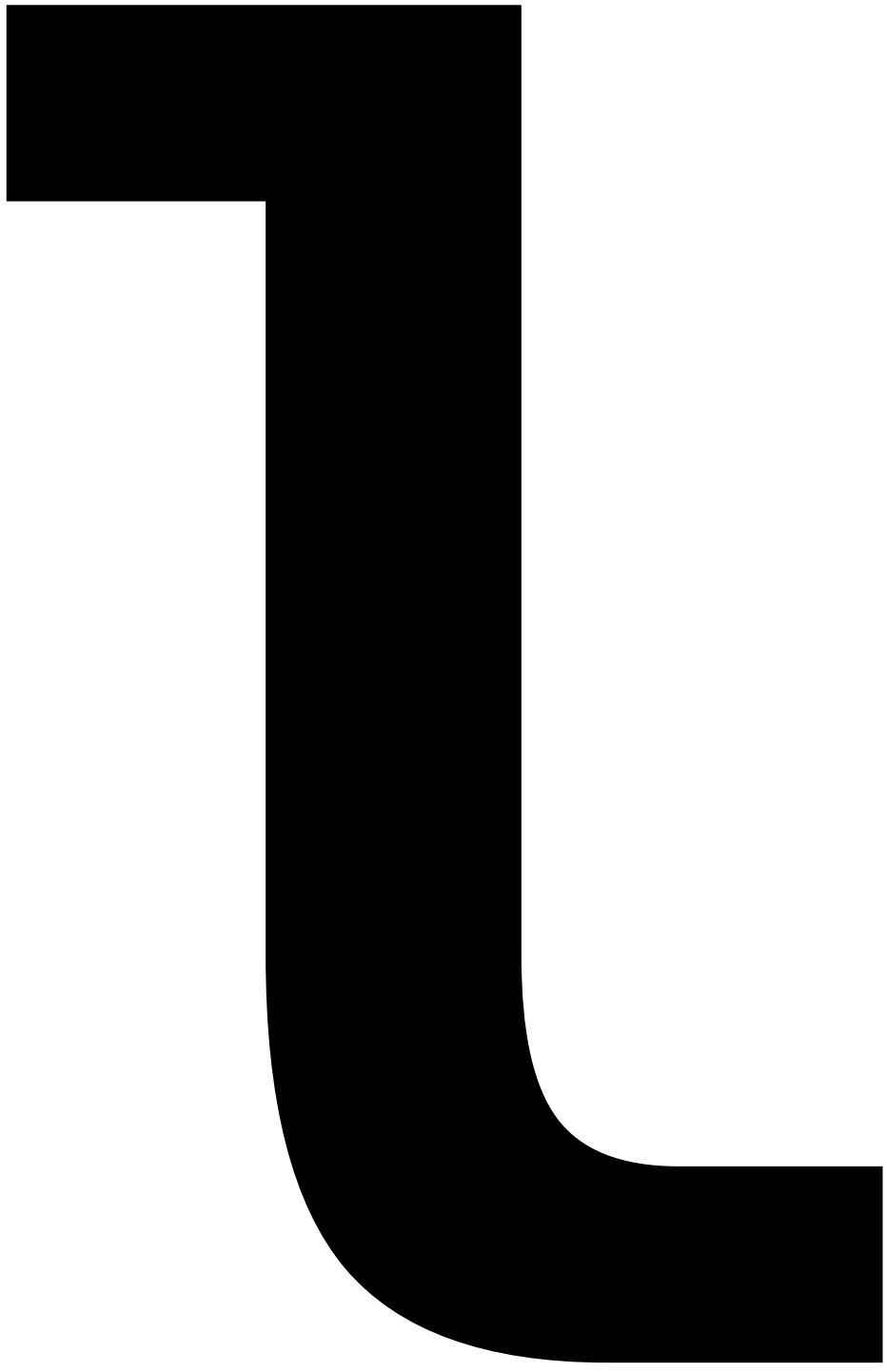




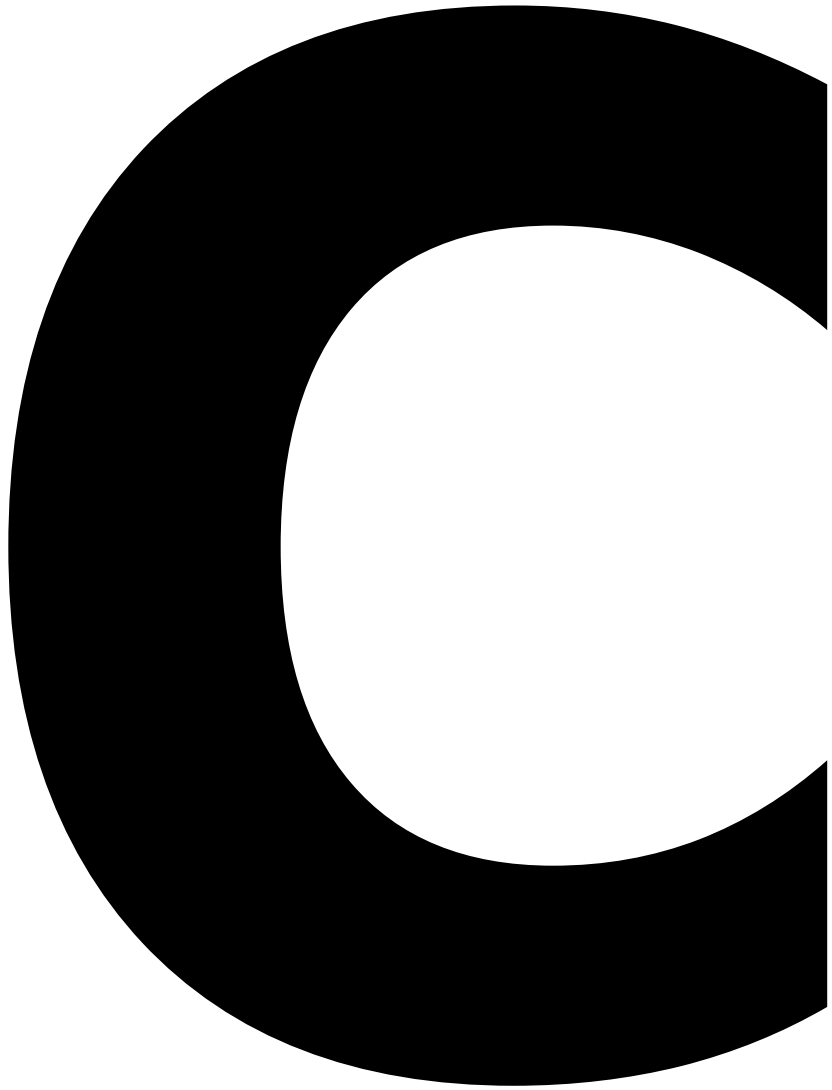


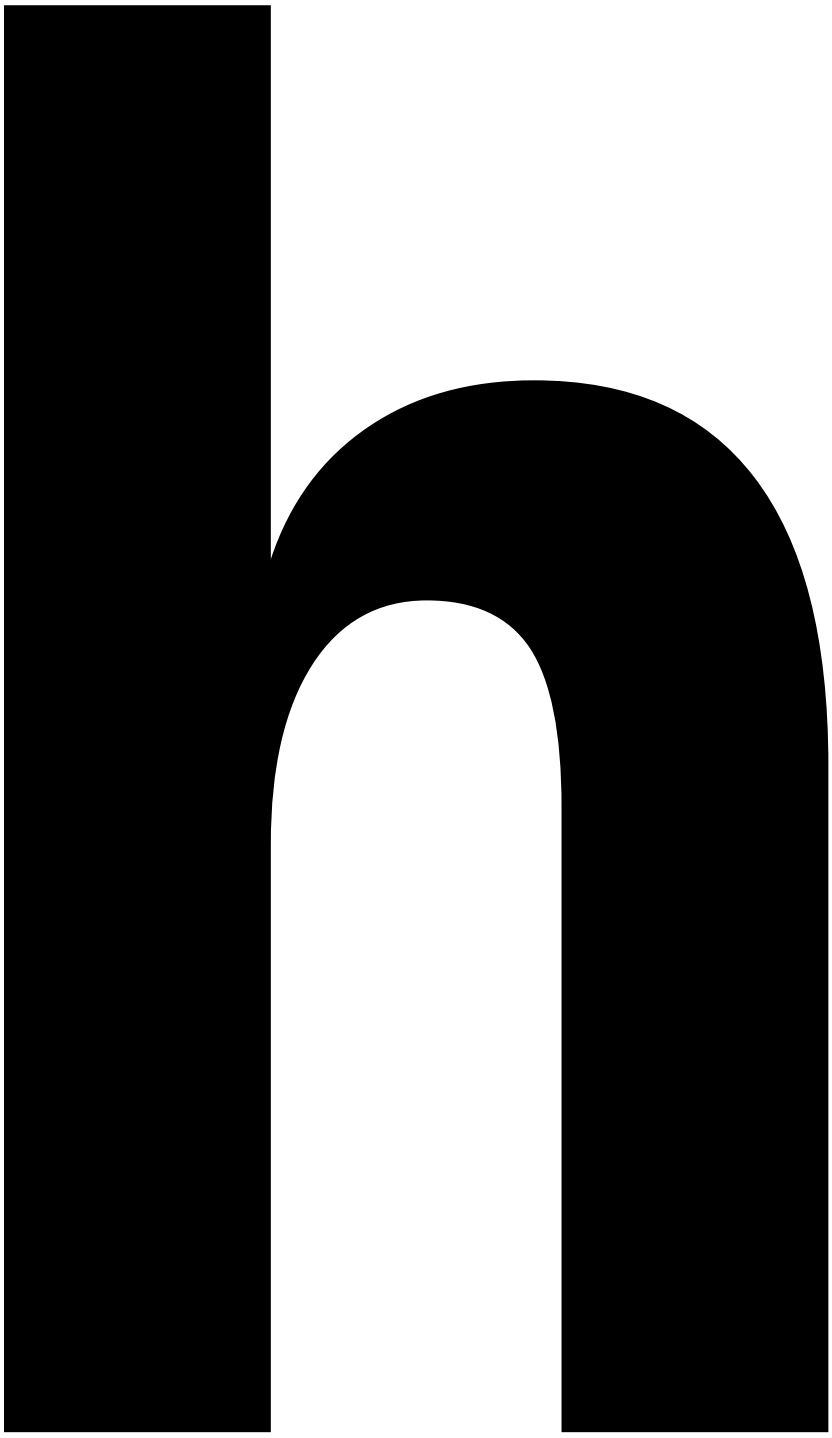




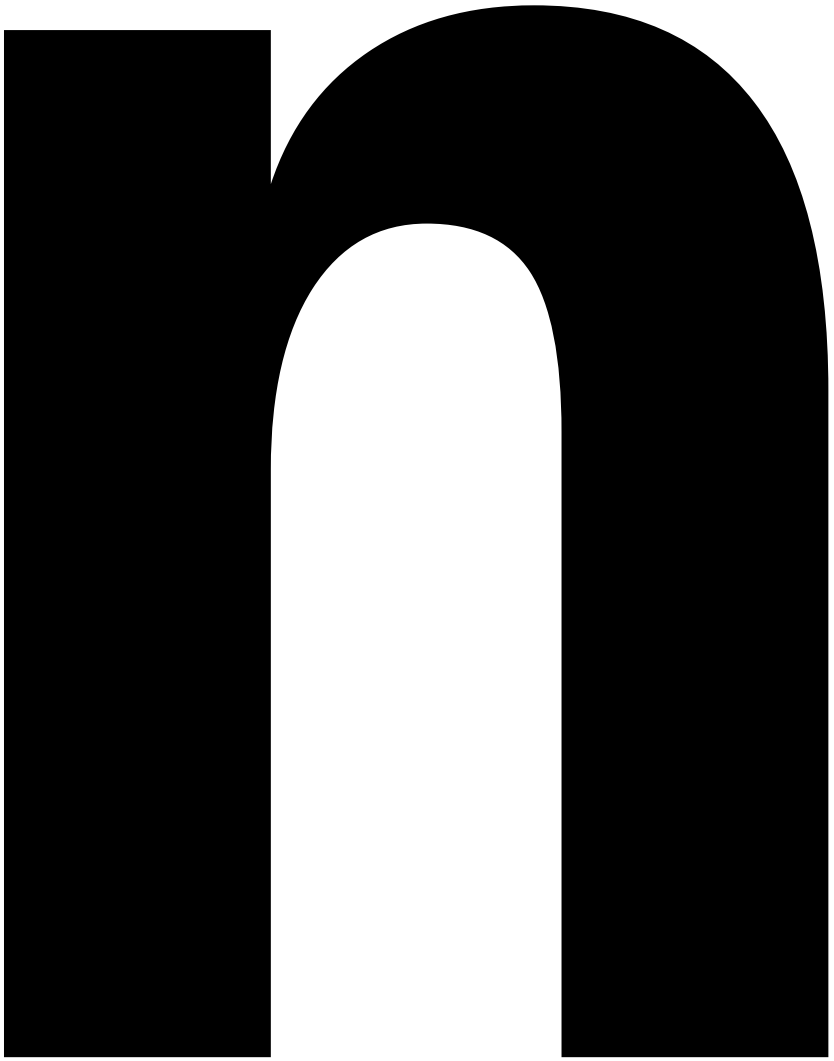


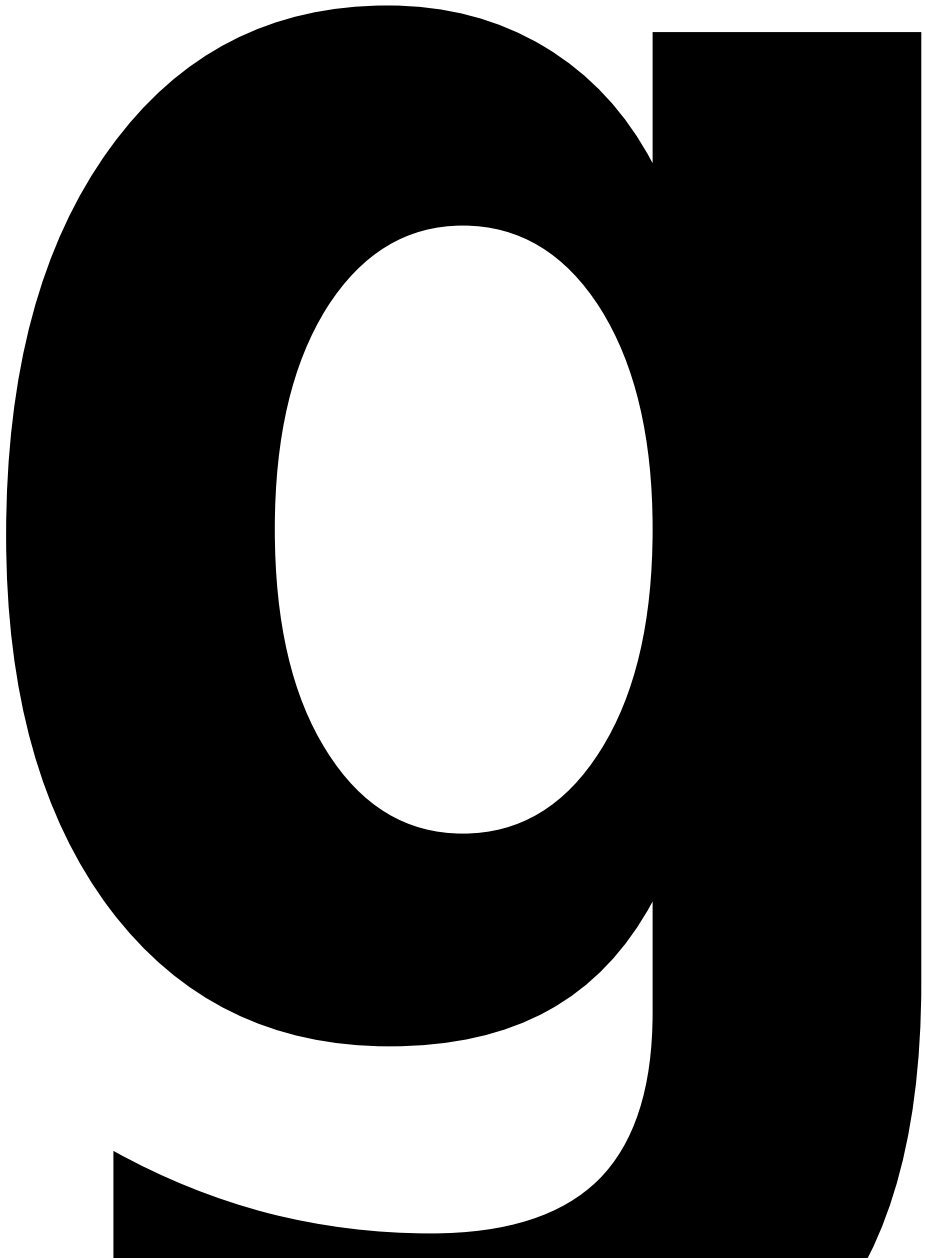
S

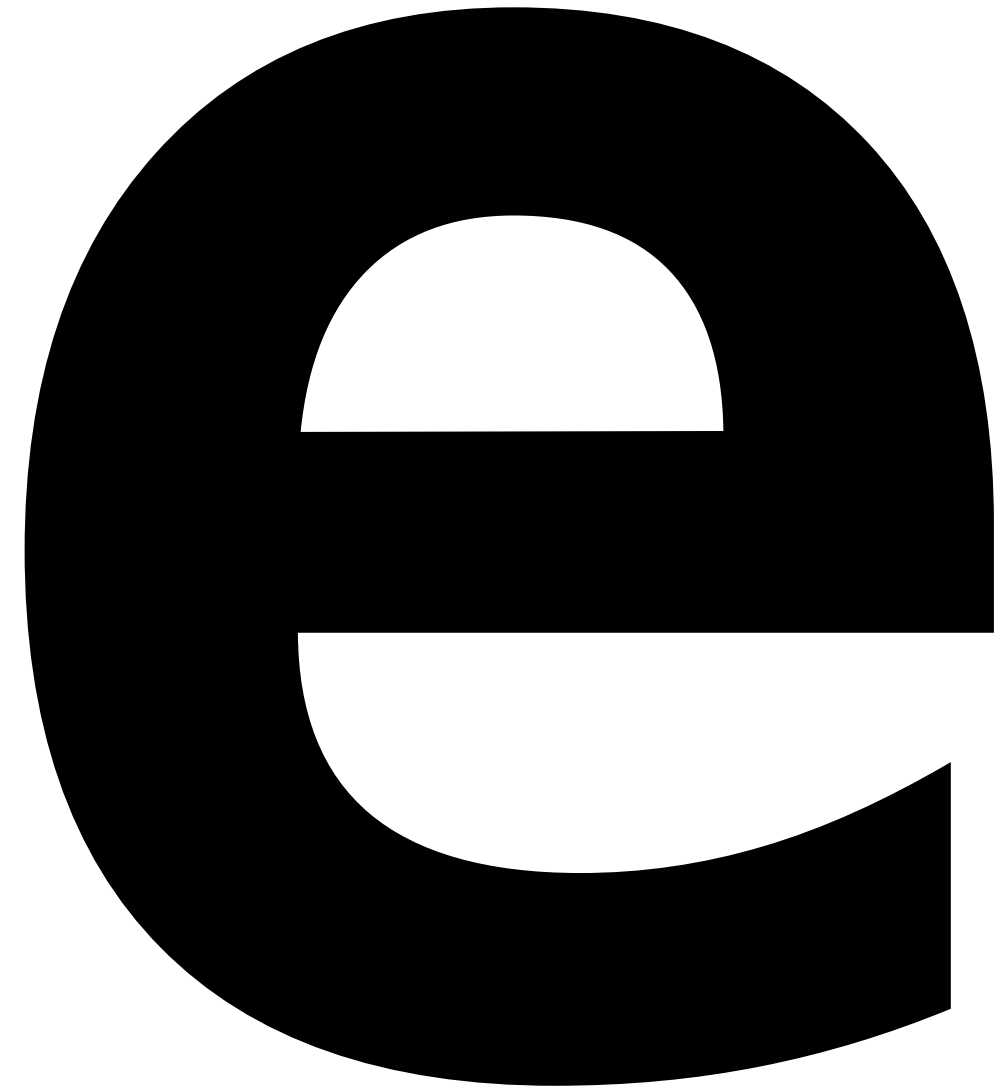


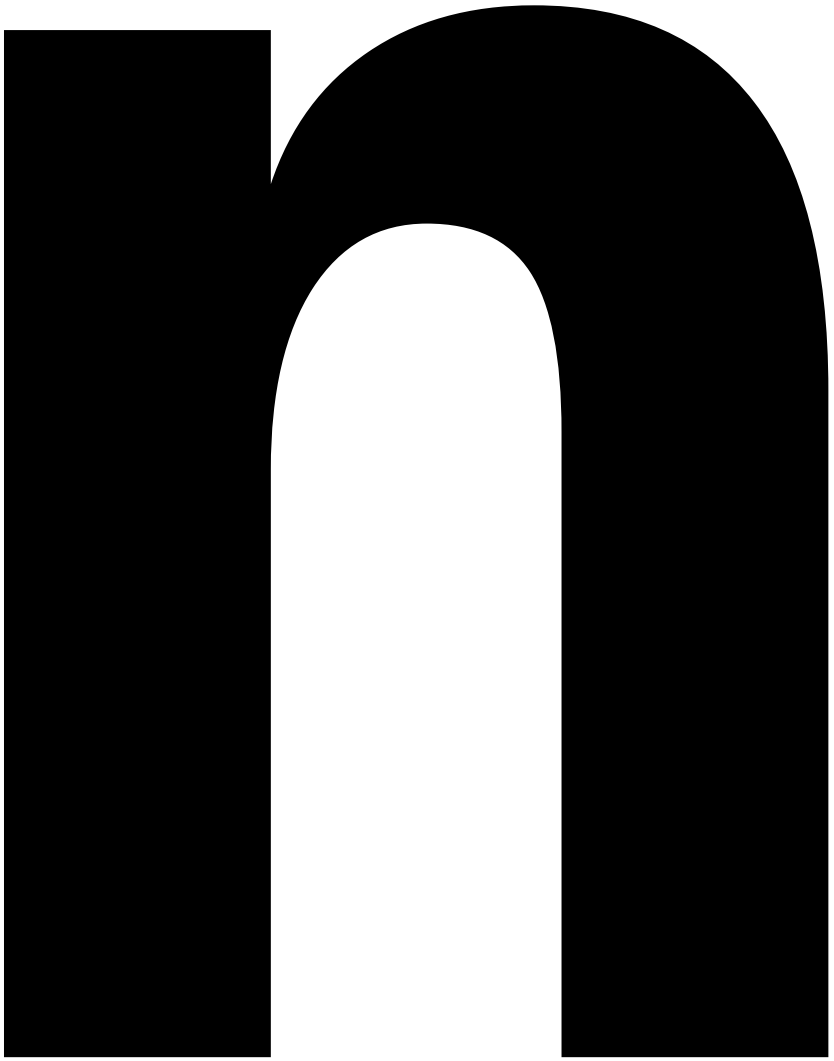


u



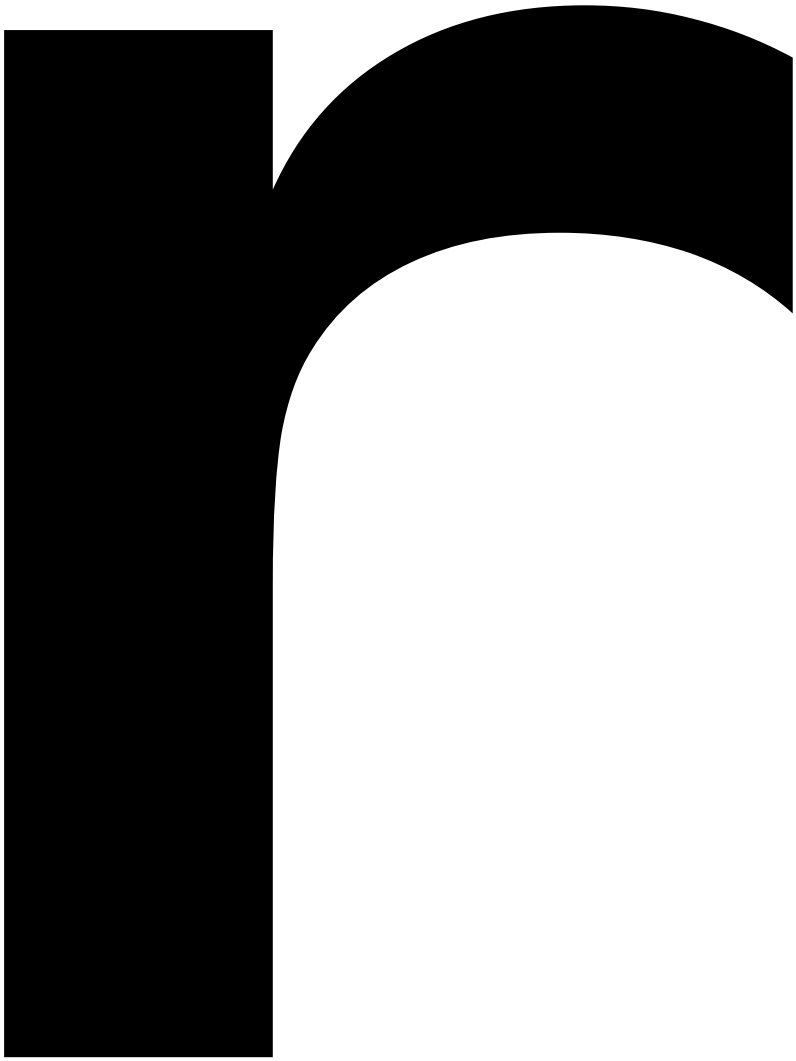


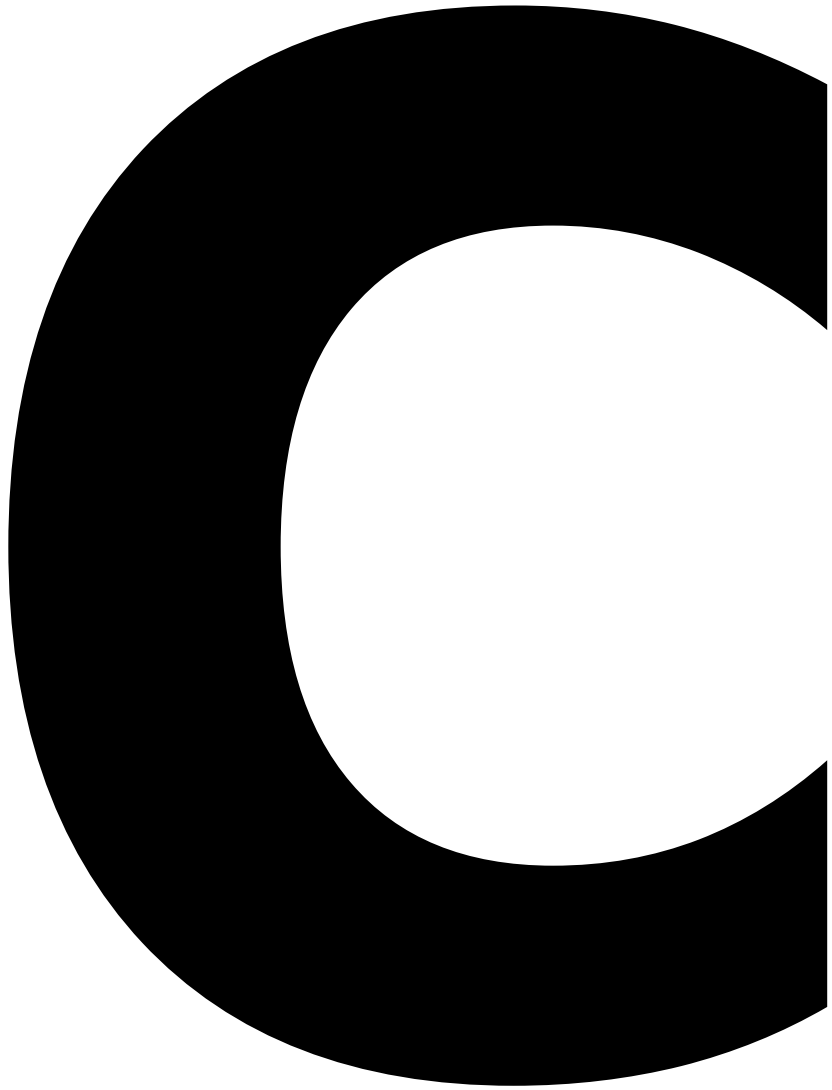


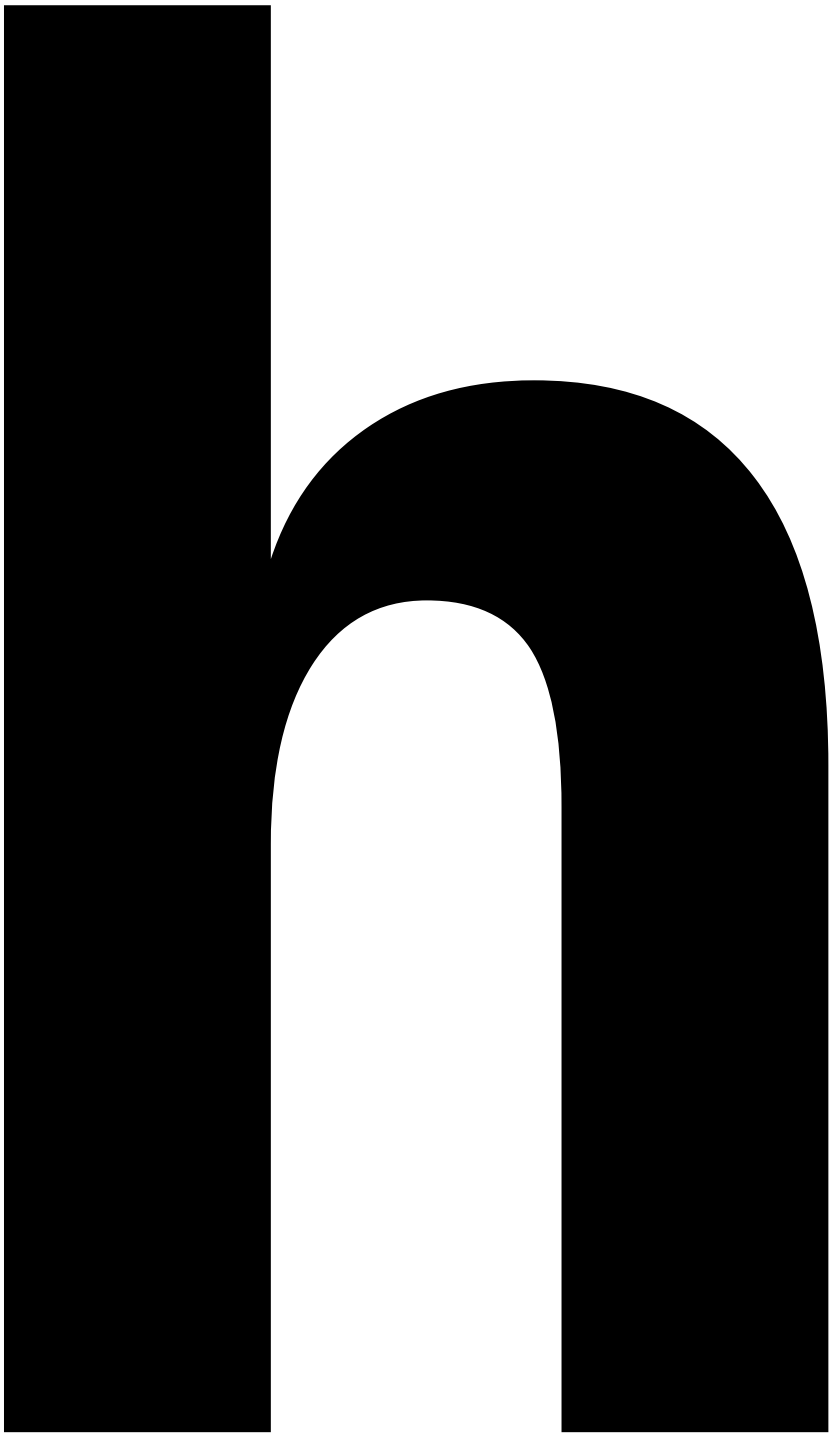


d

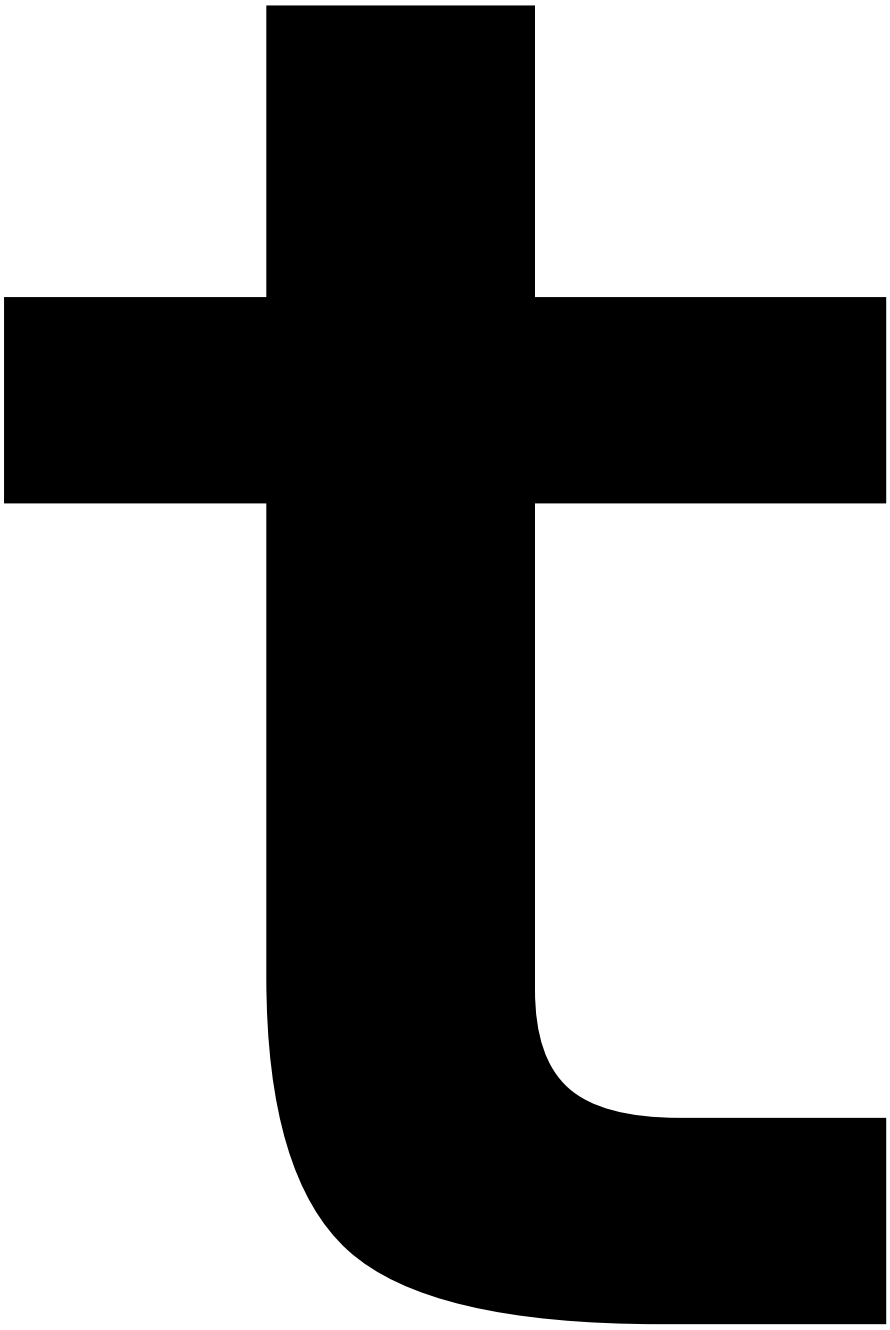
u

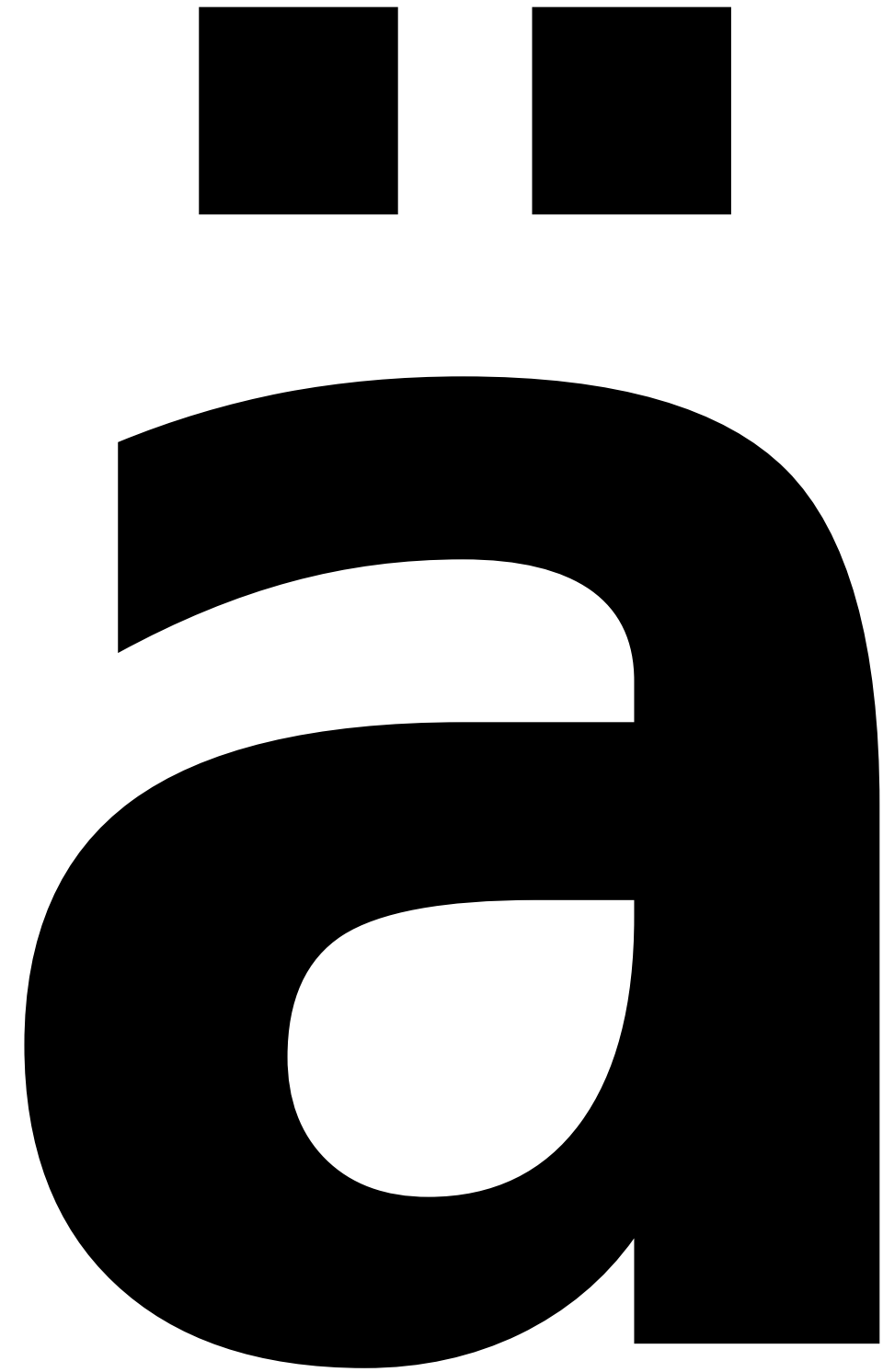




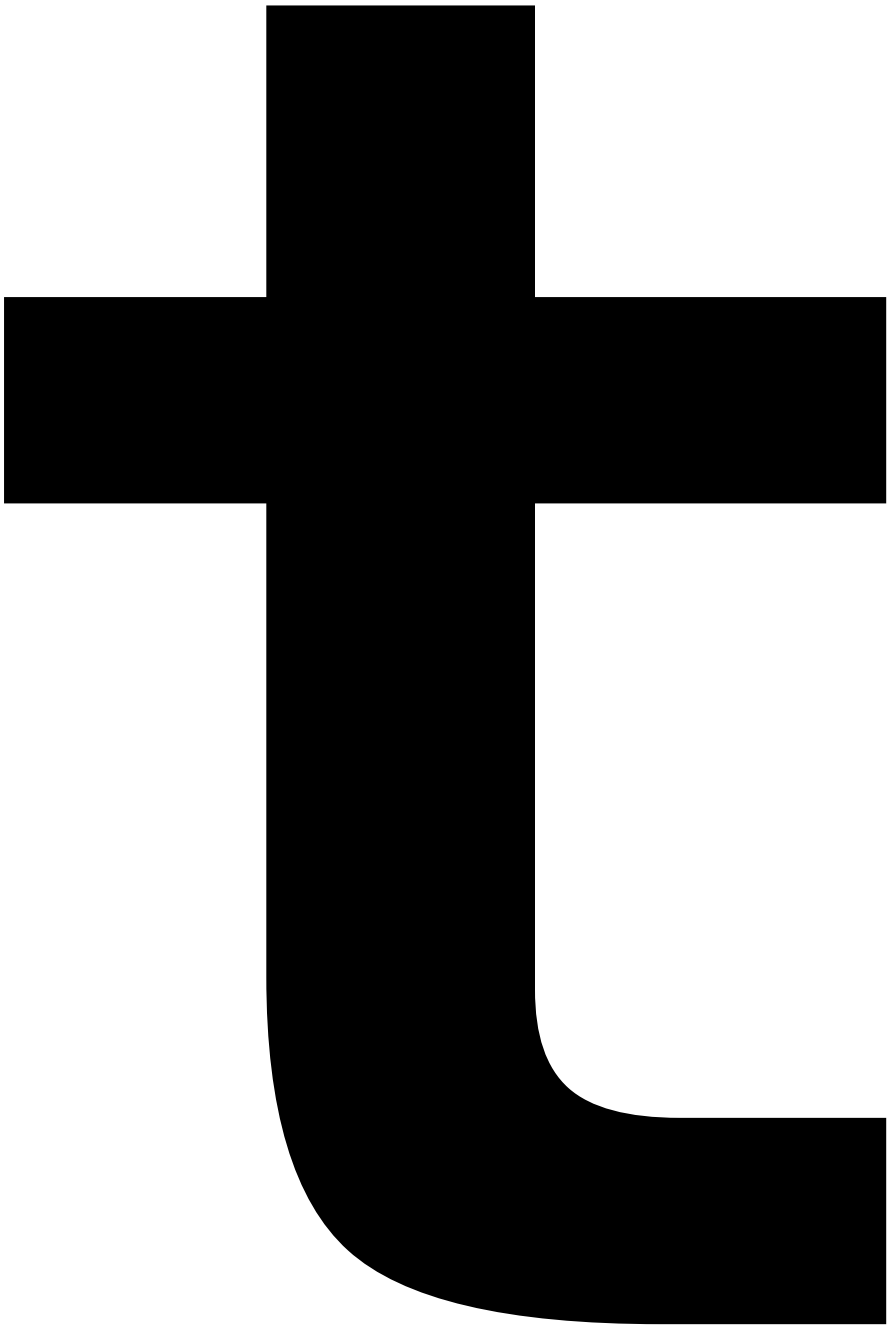


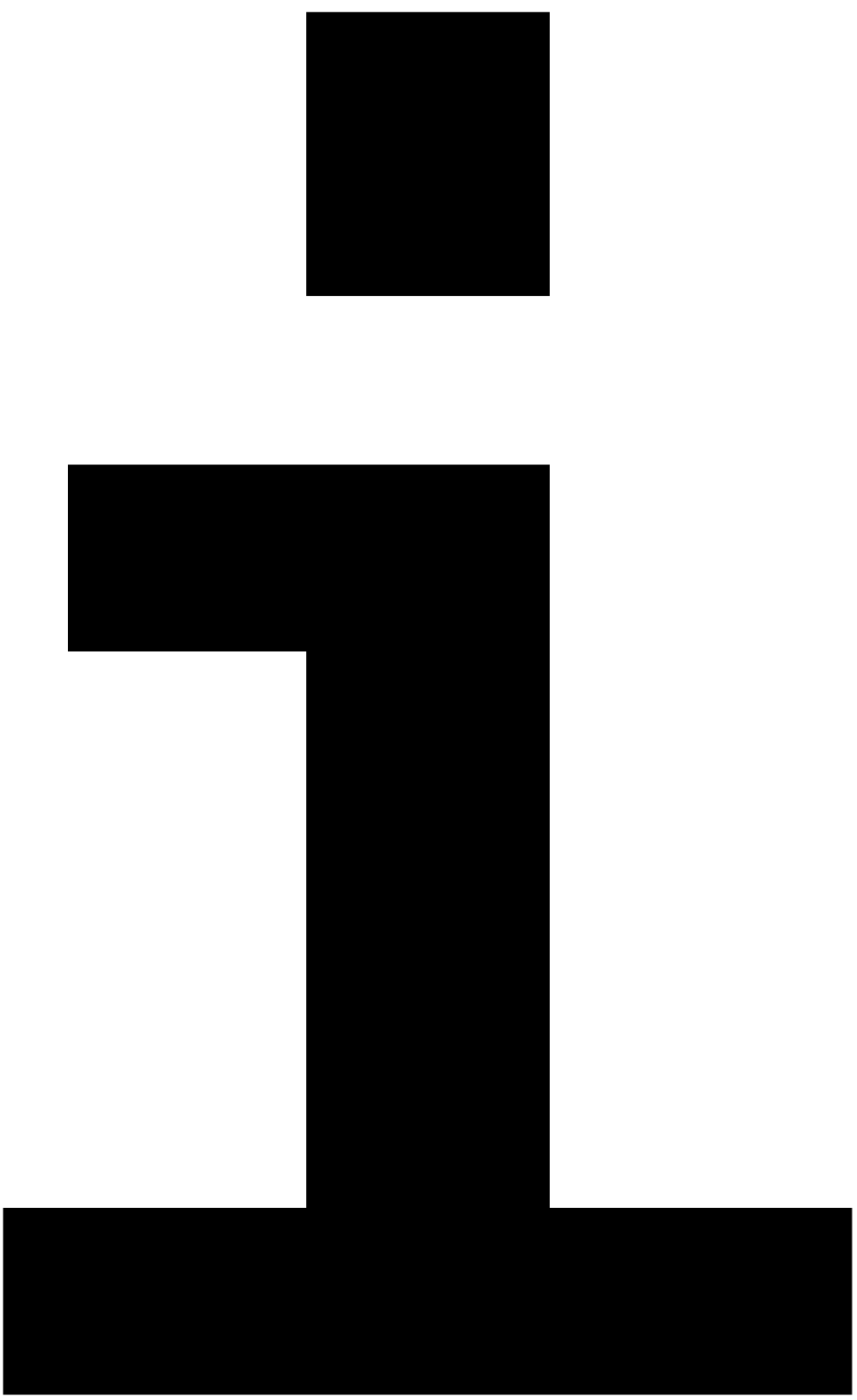
S



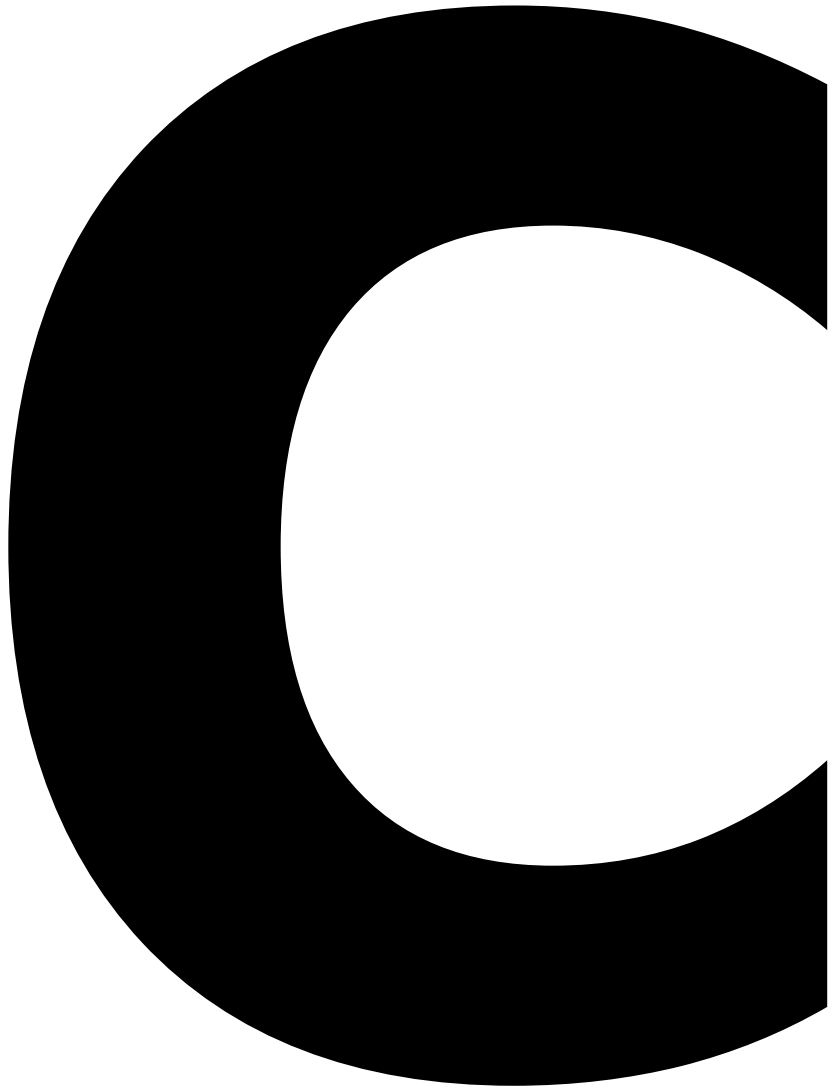


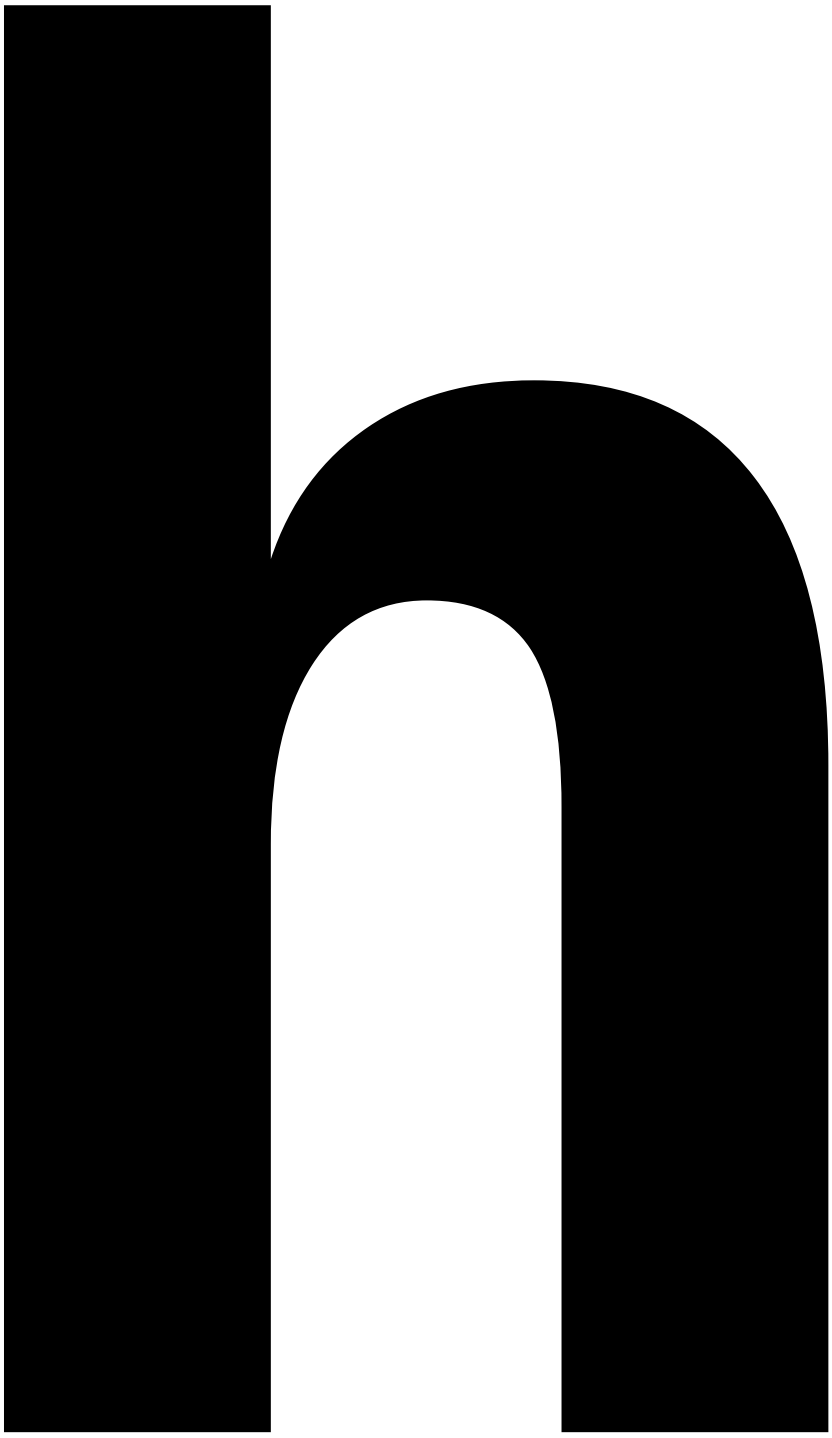
d

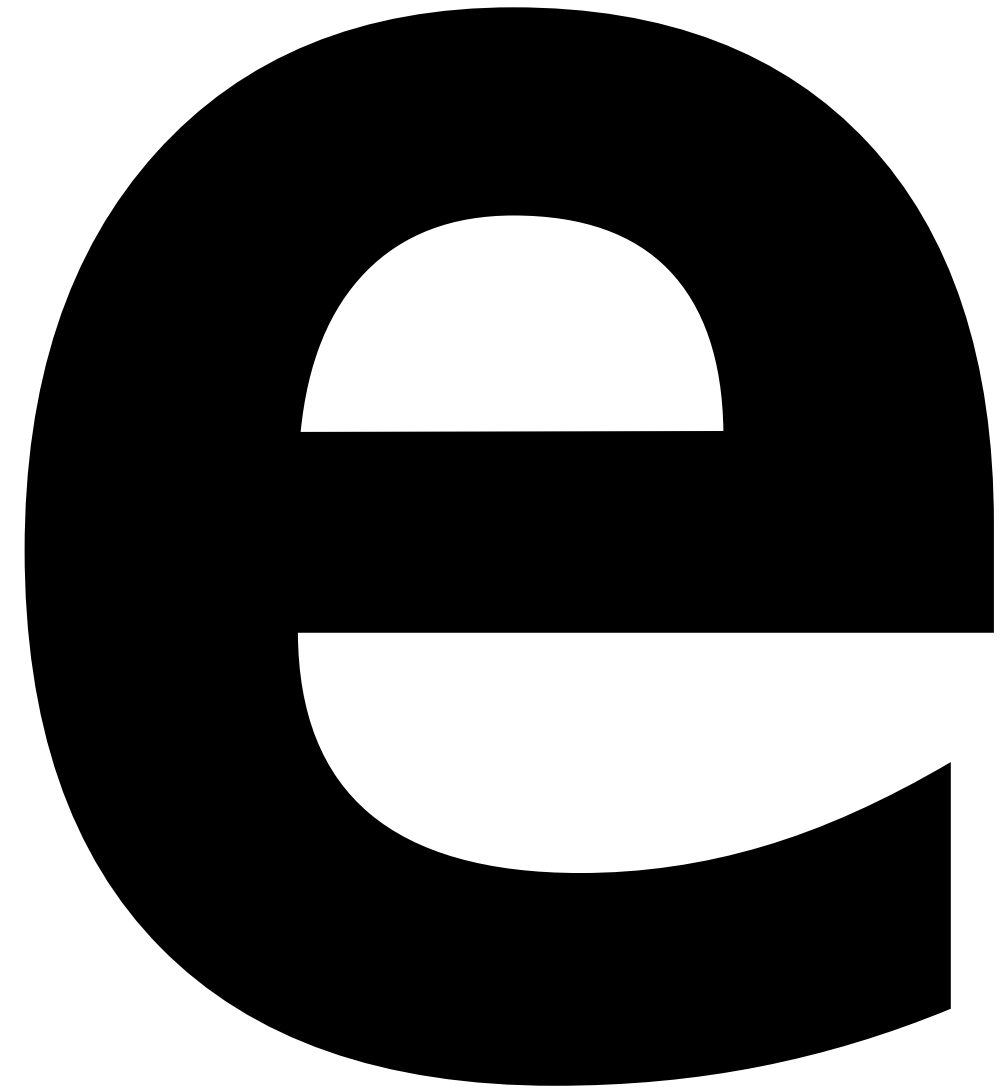


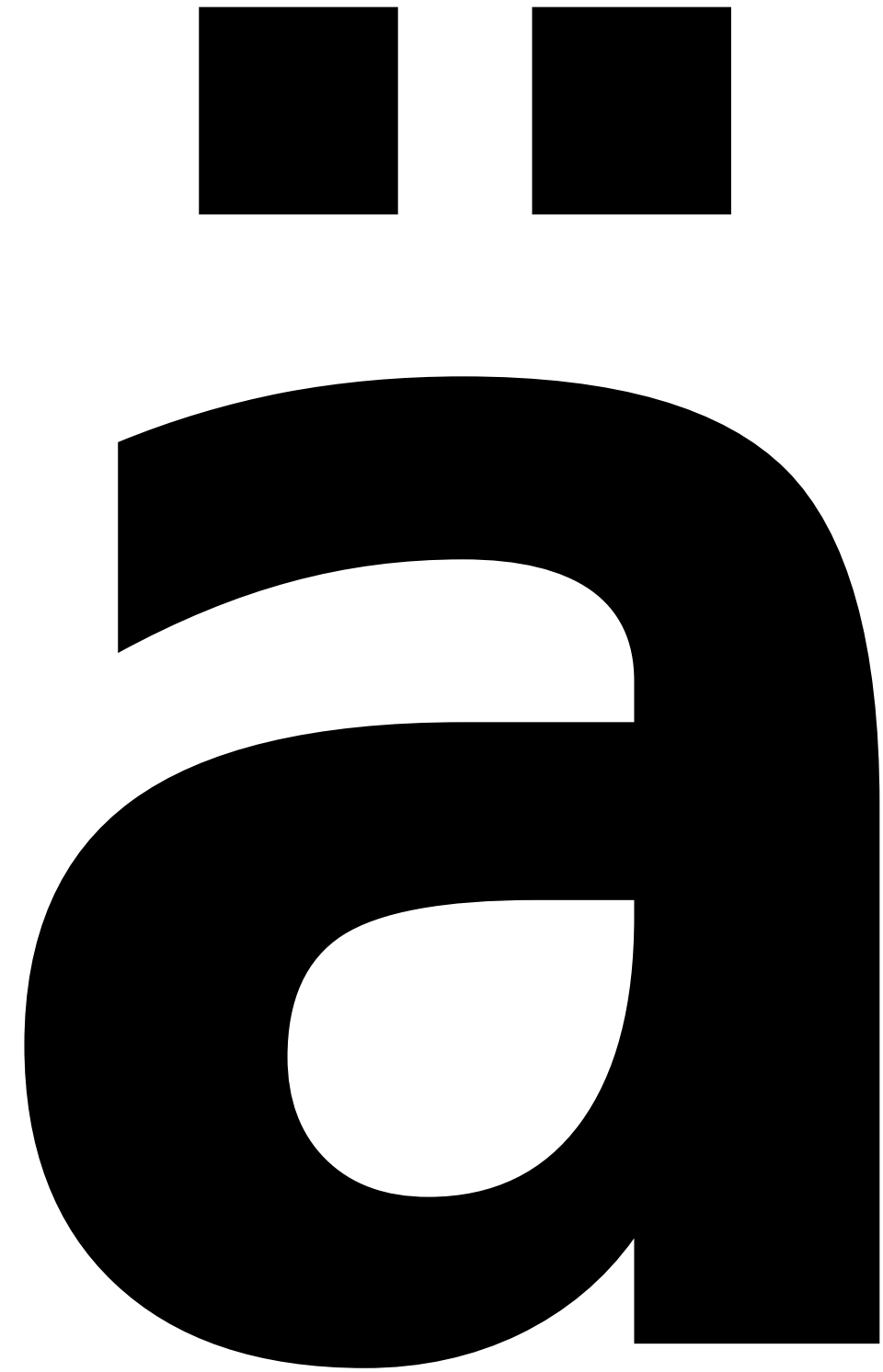


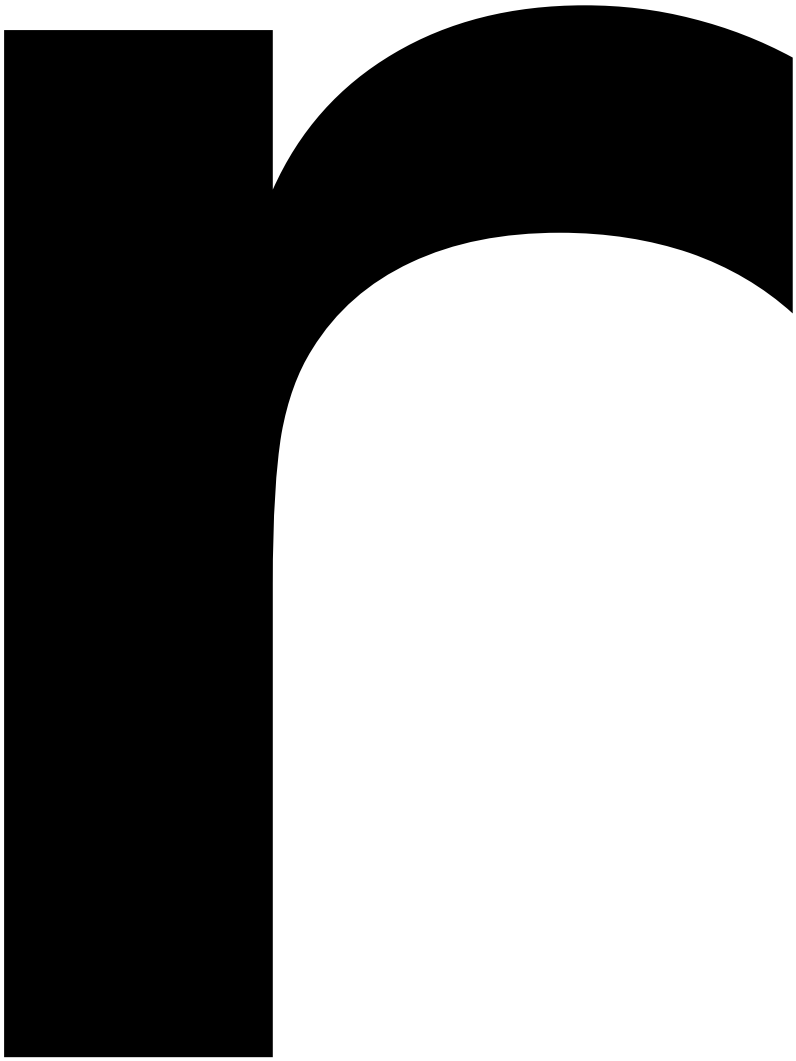
S

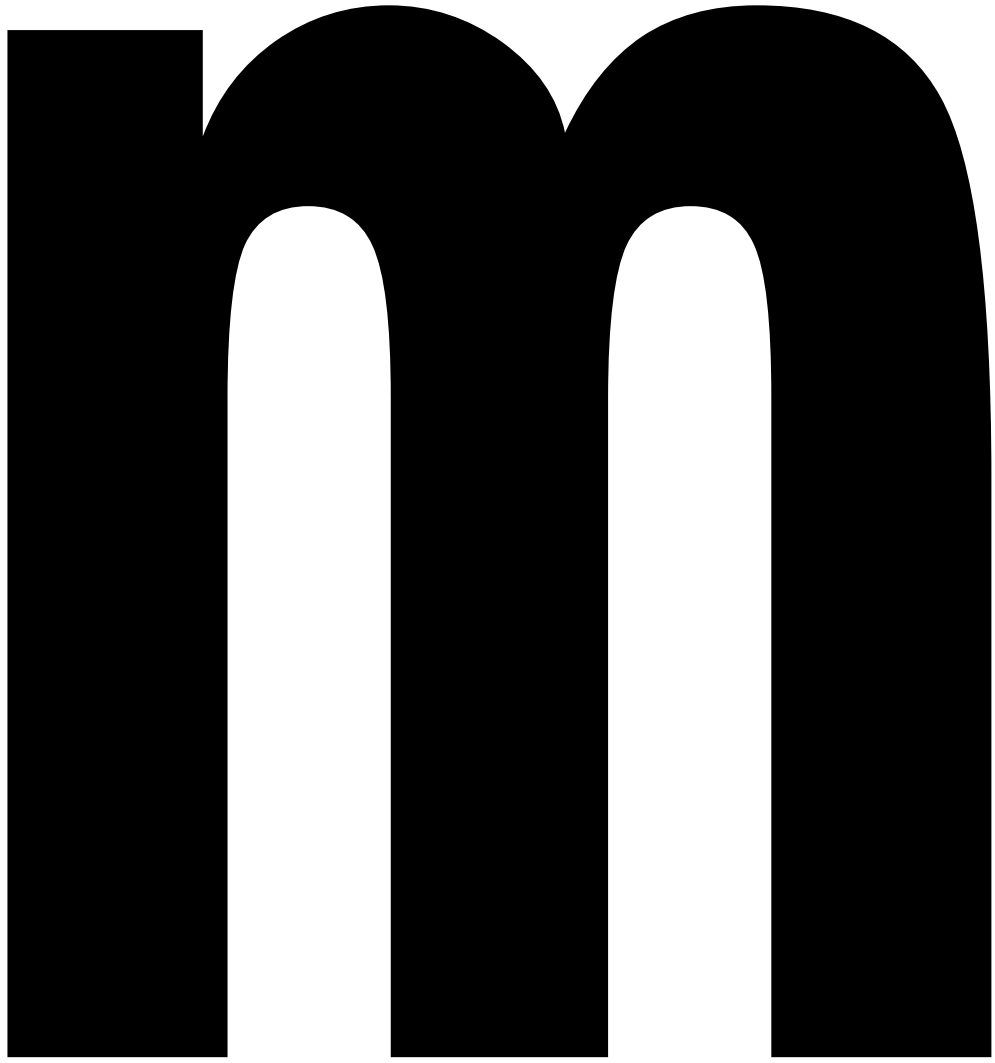


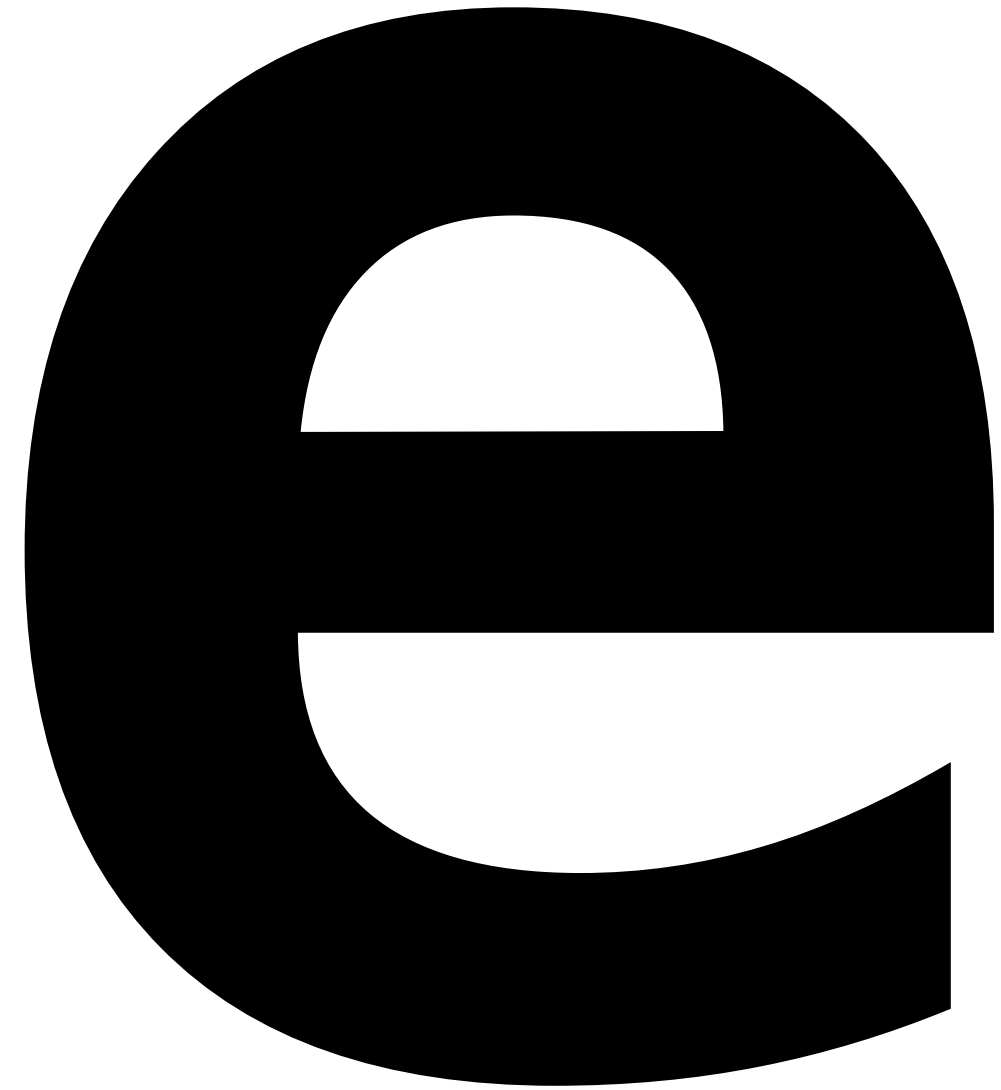


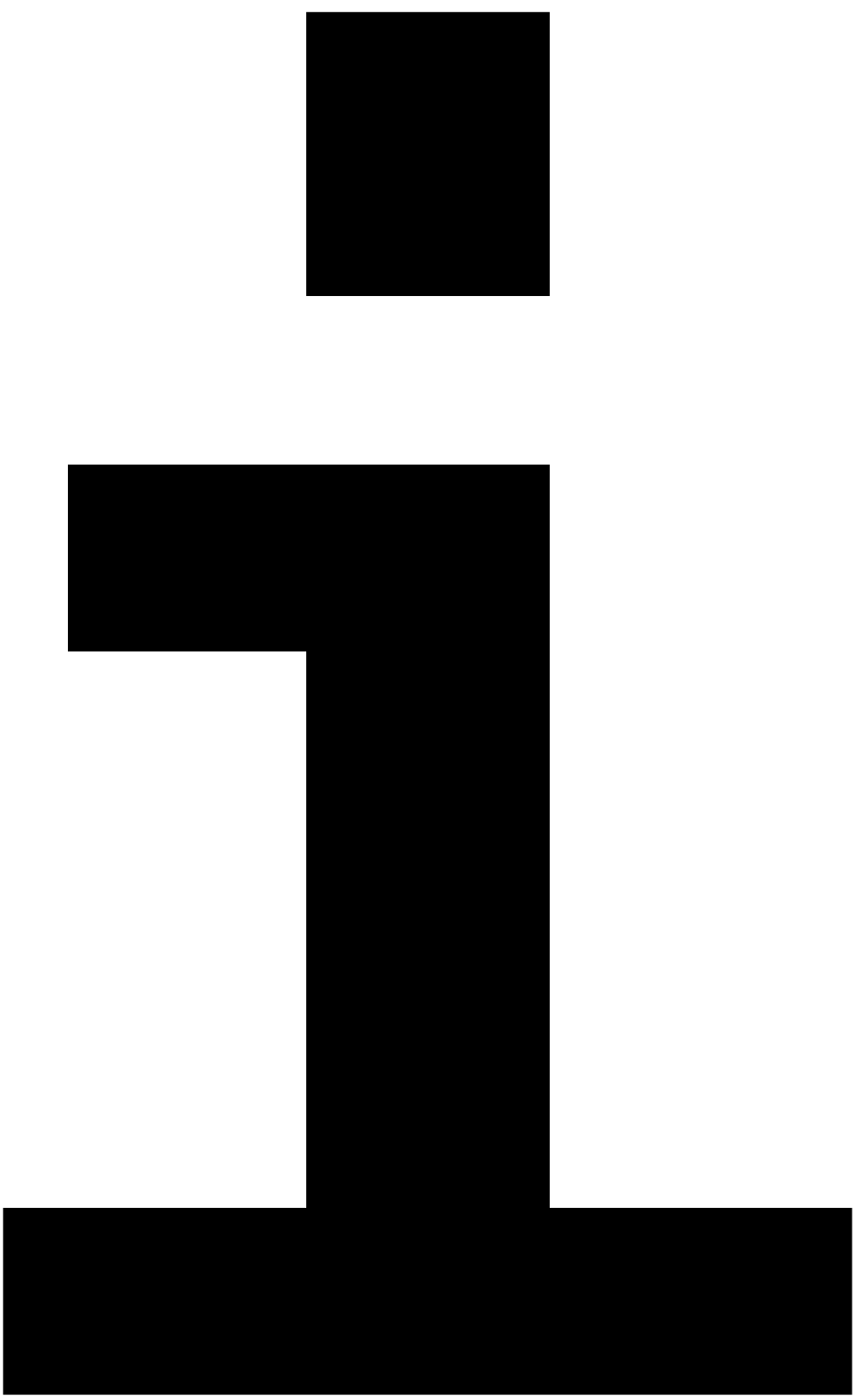


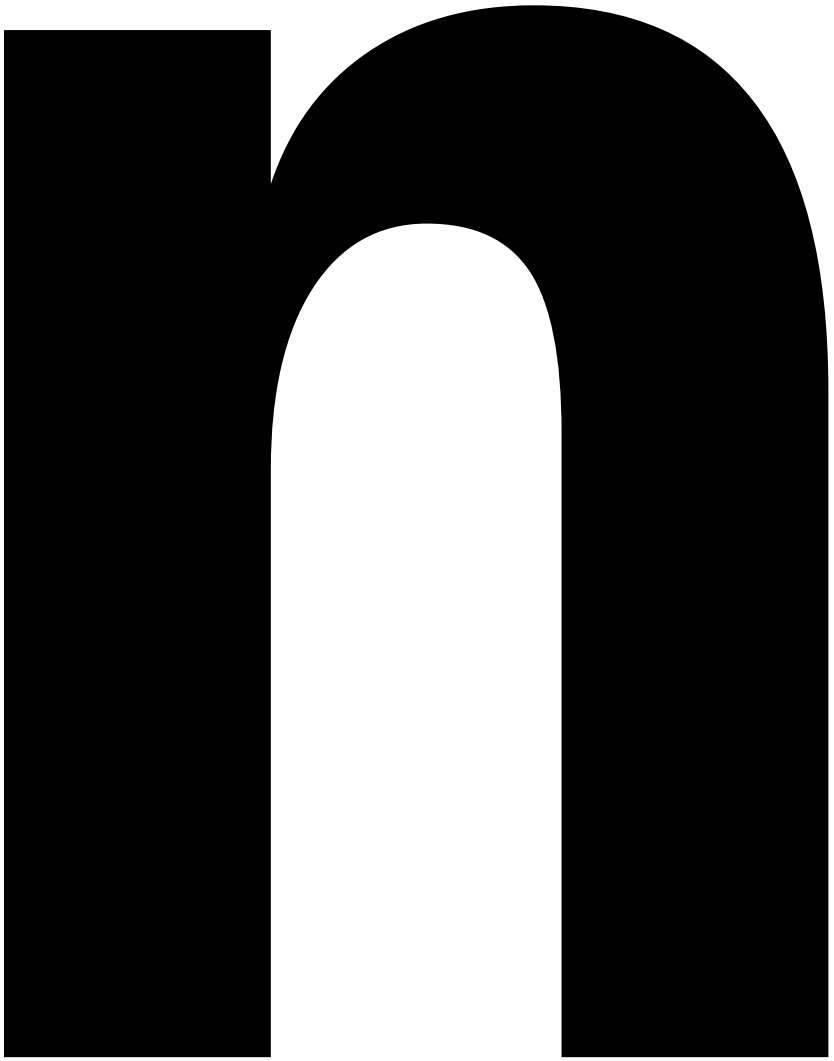




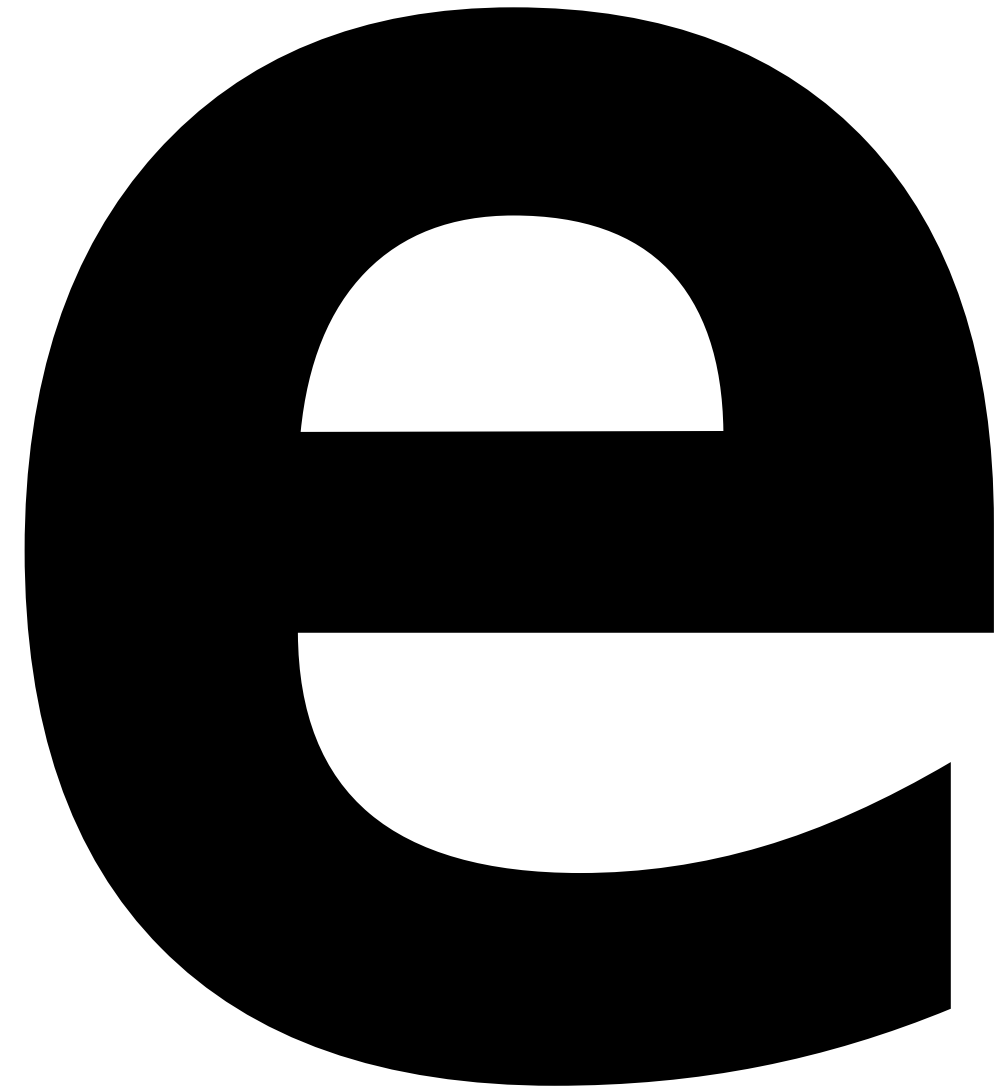


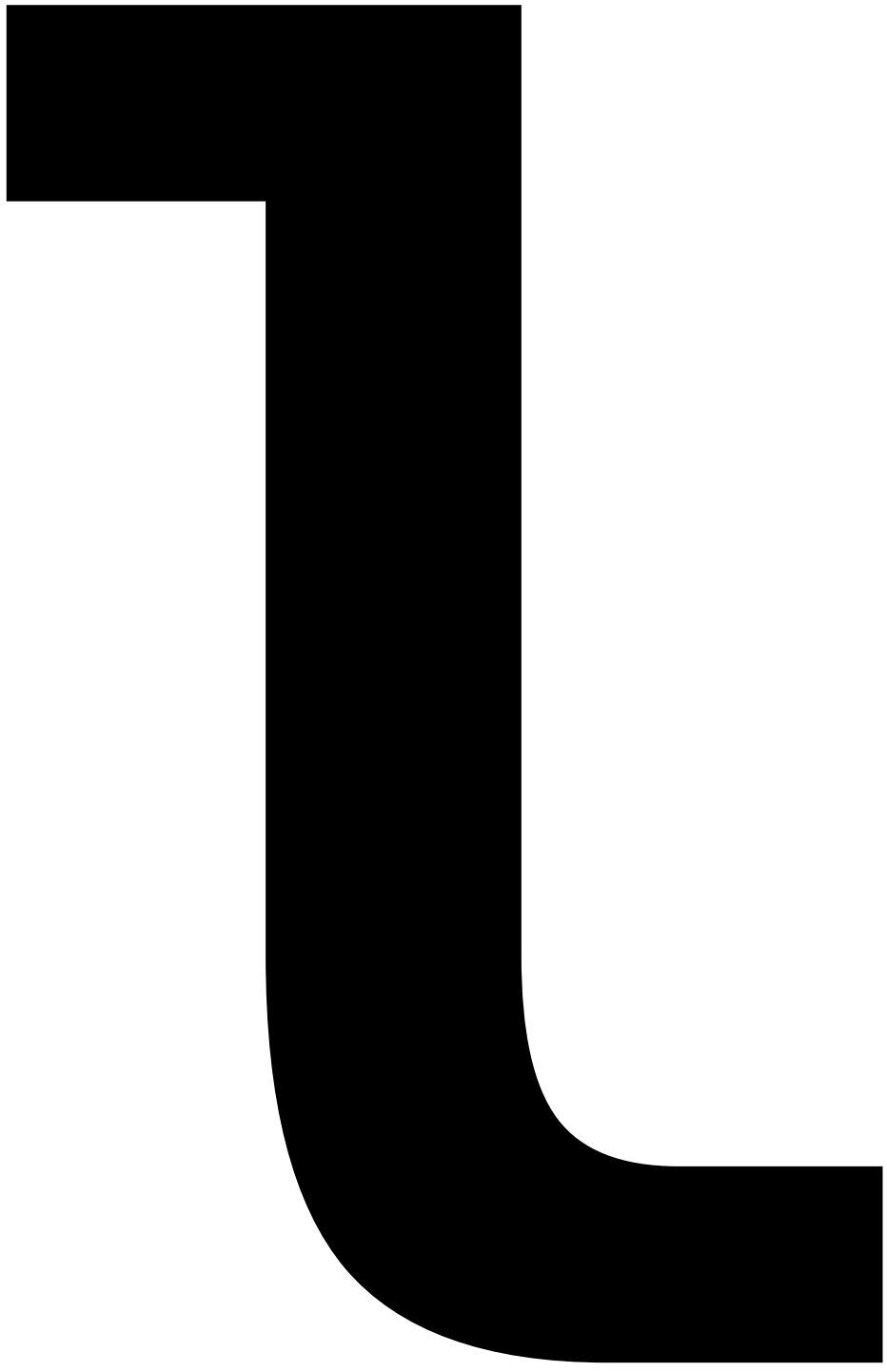


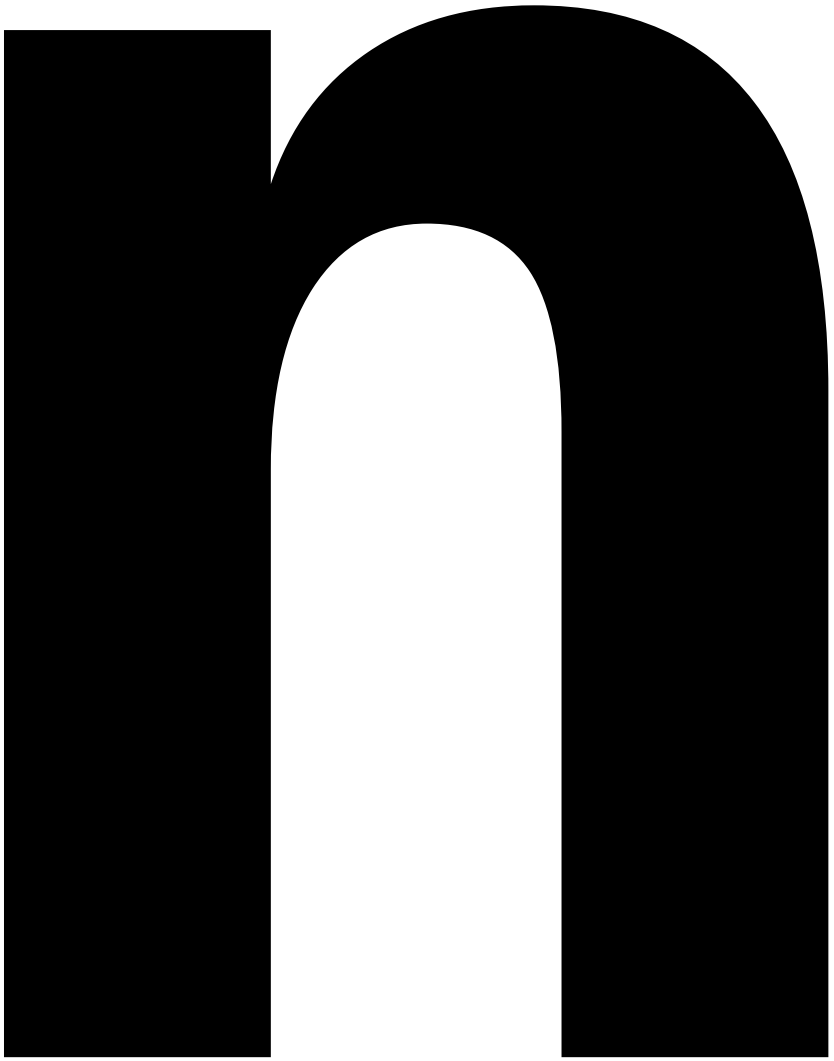


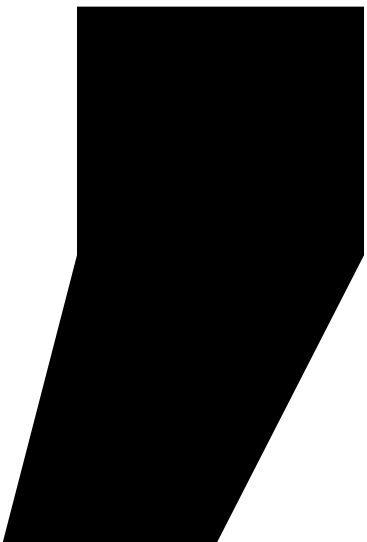


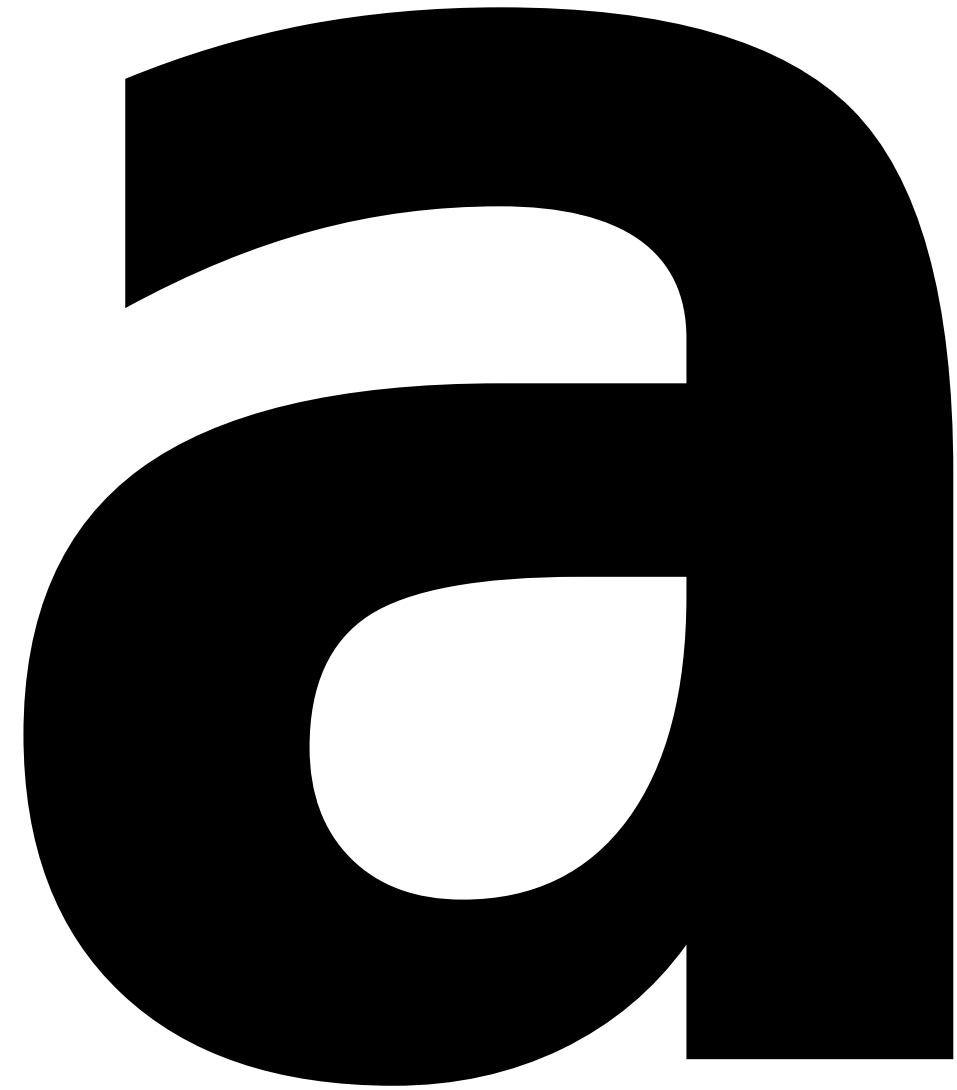
S

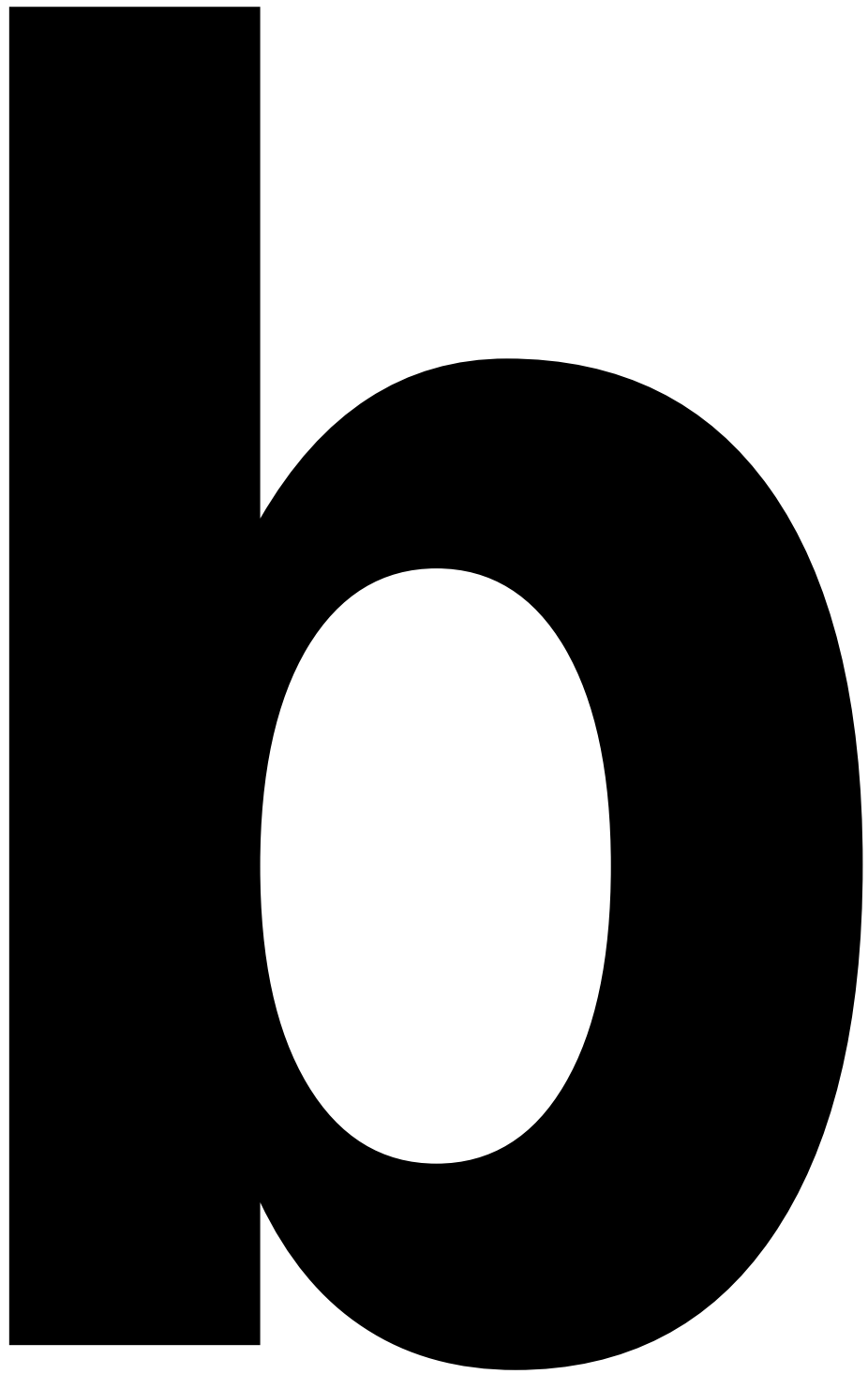


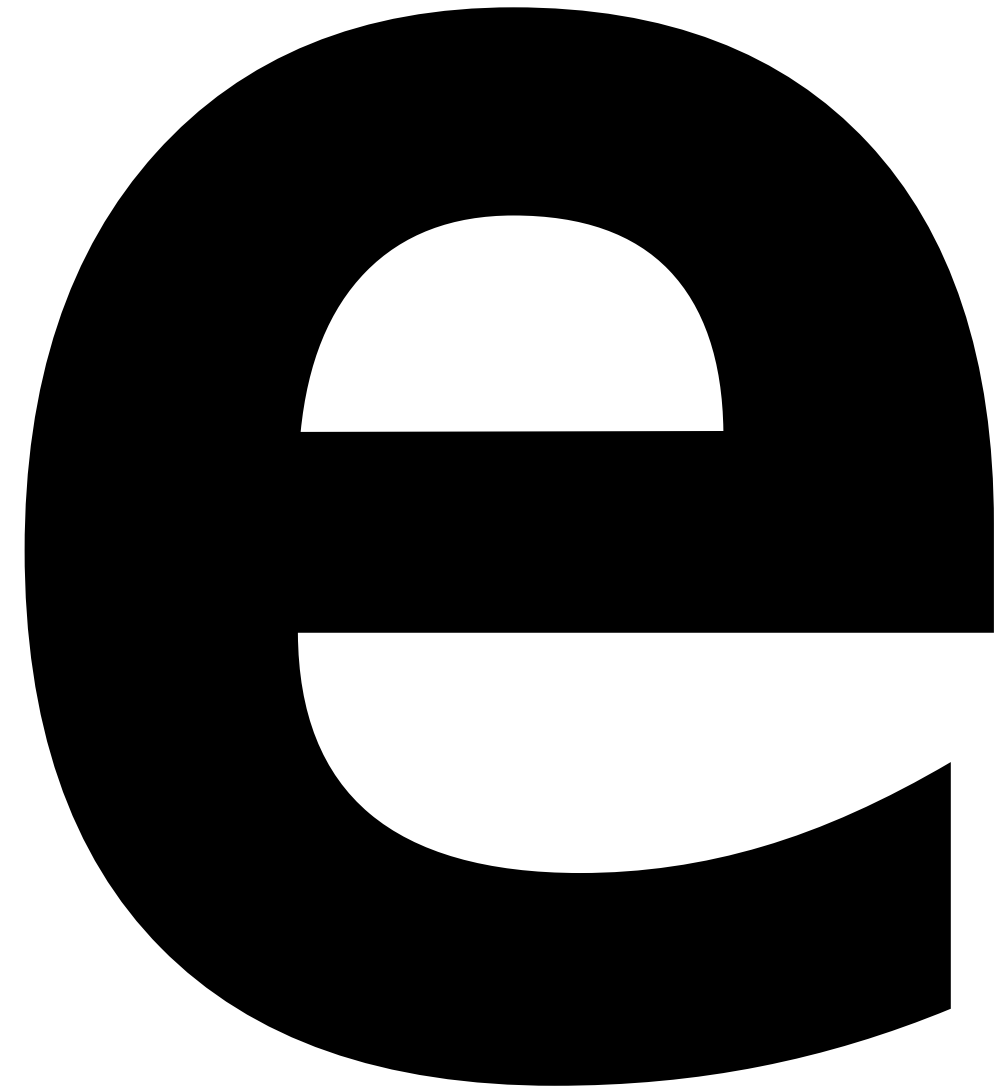


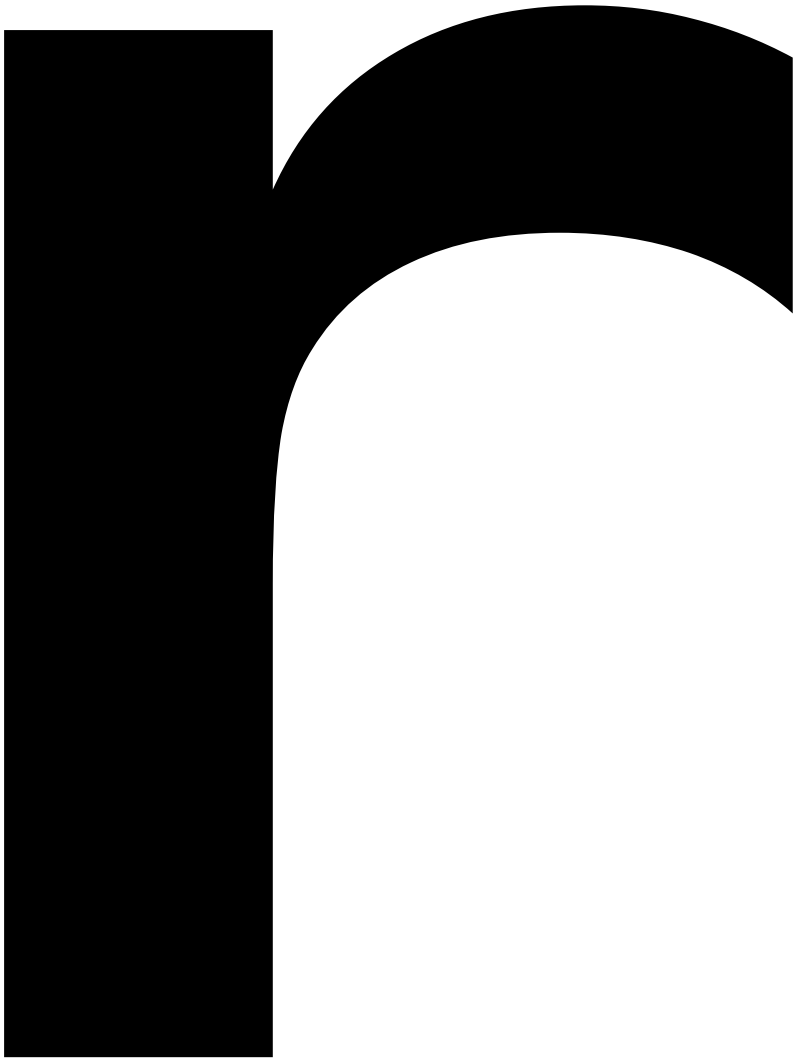


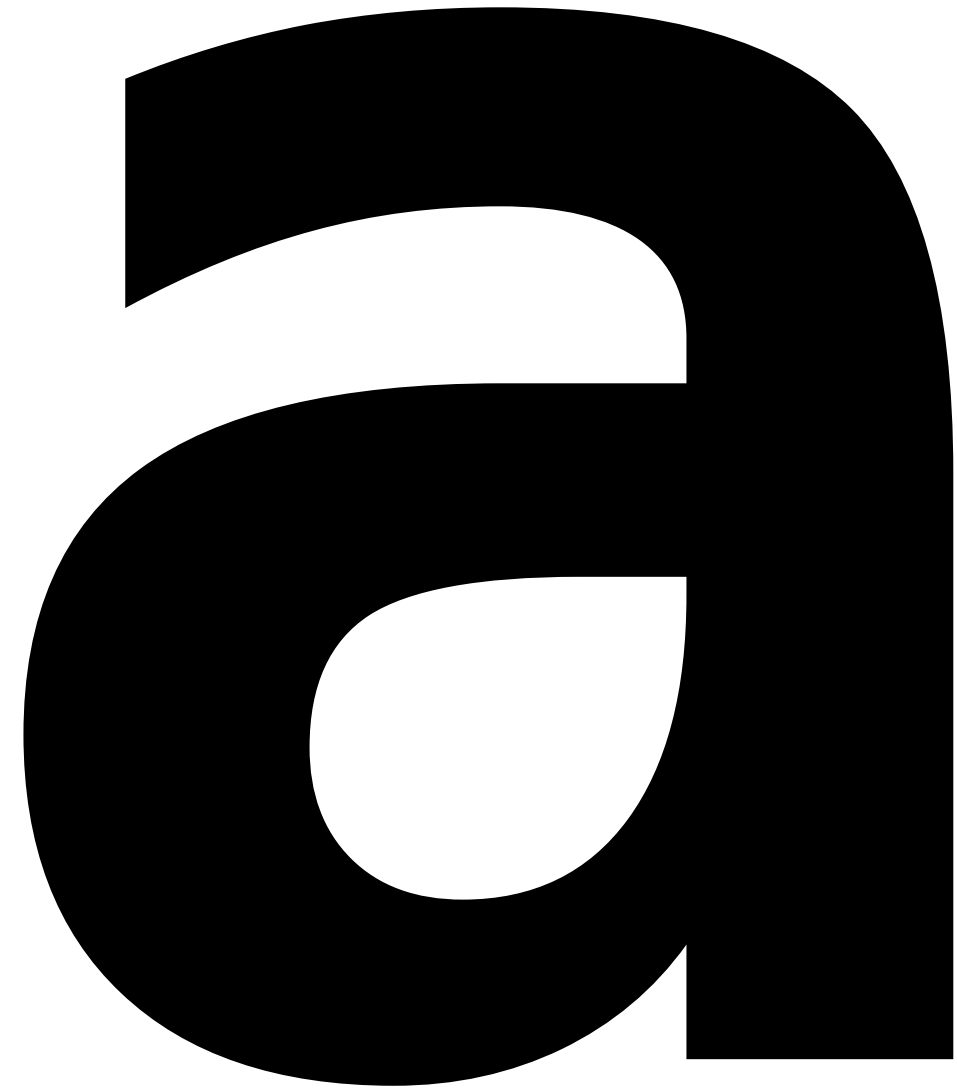




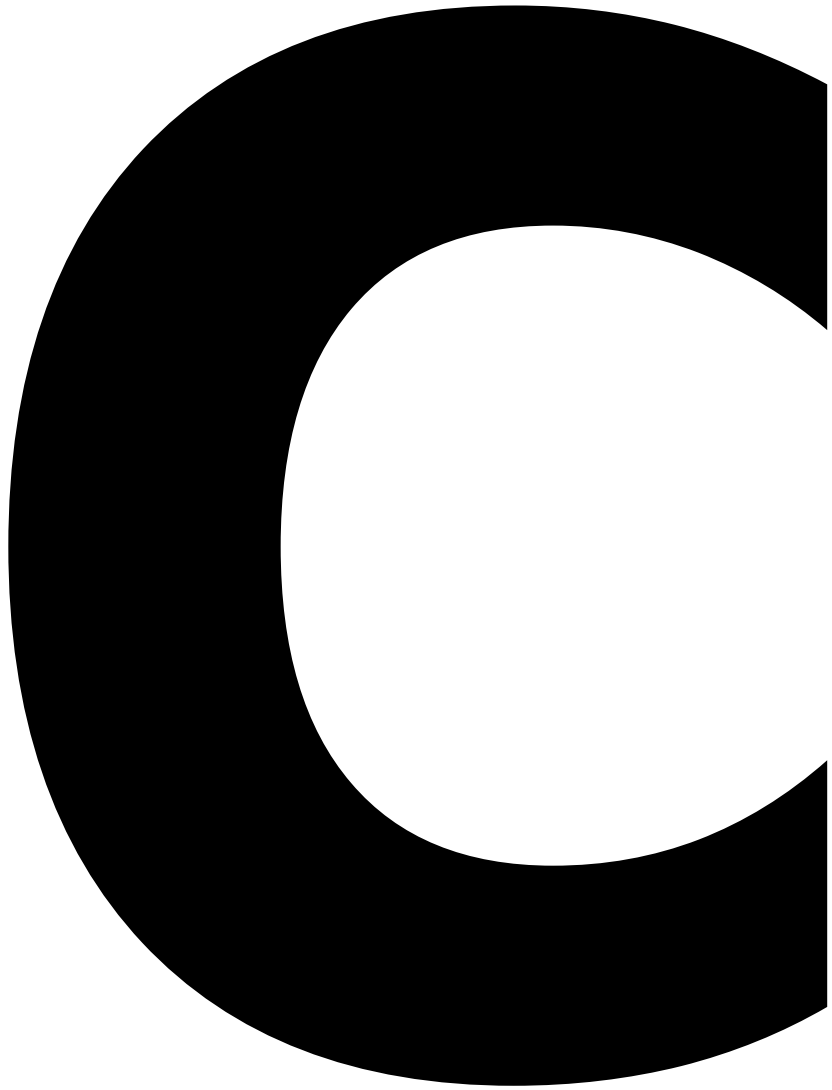


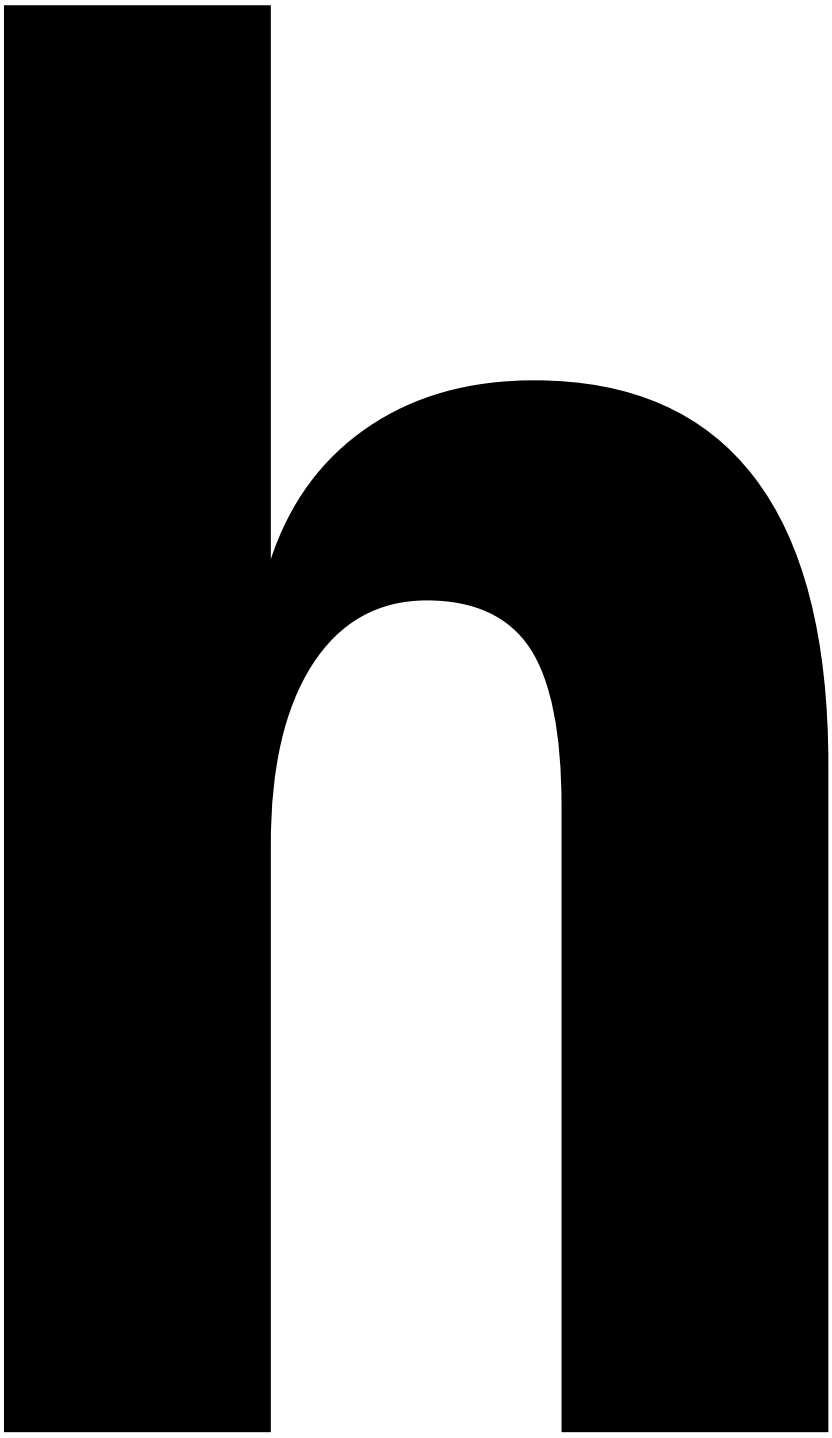


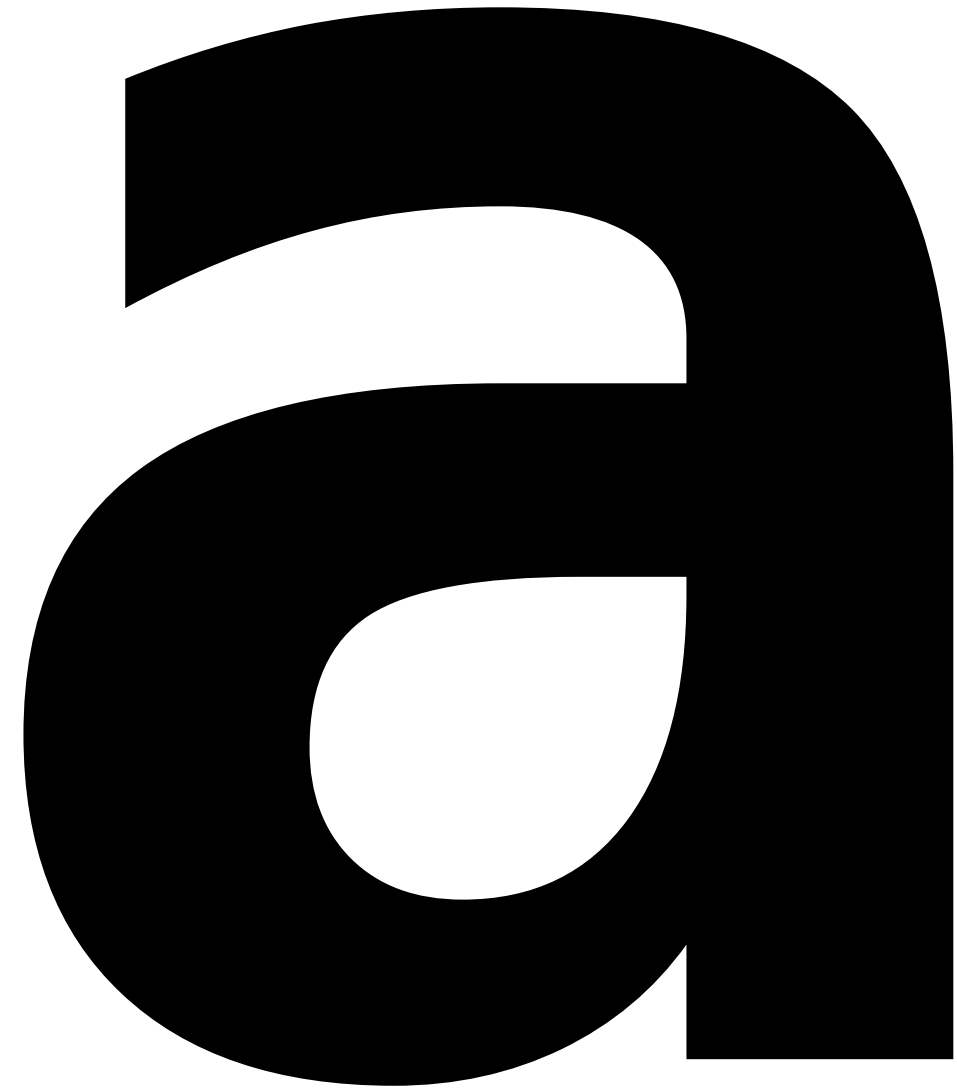


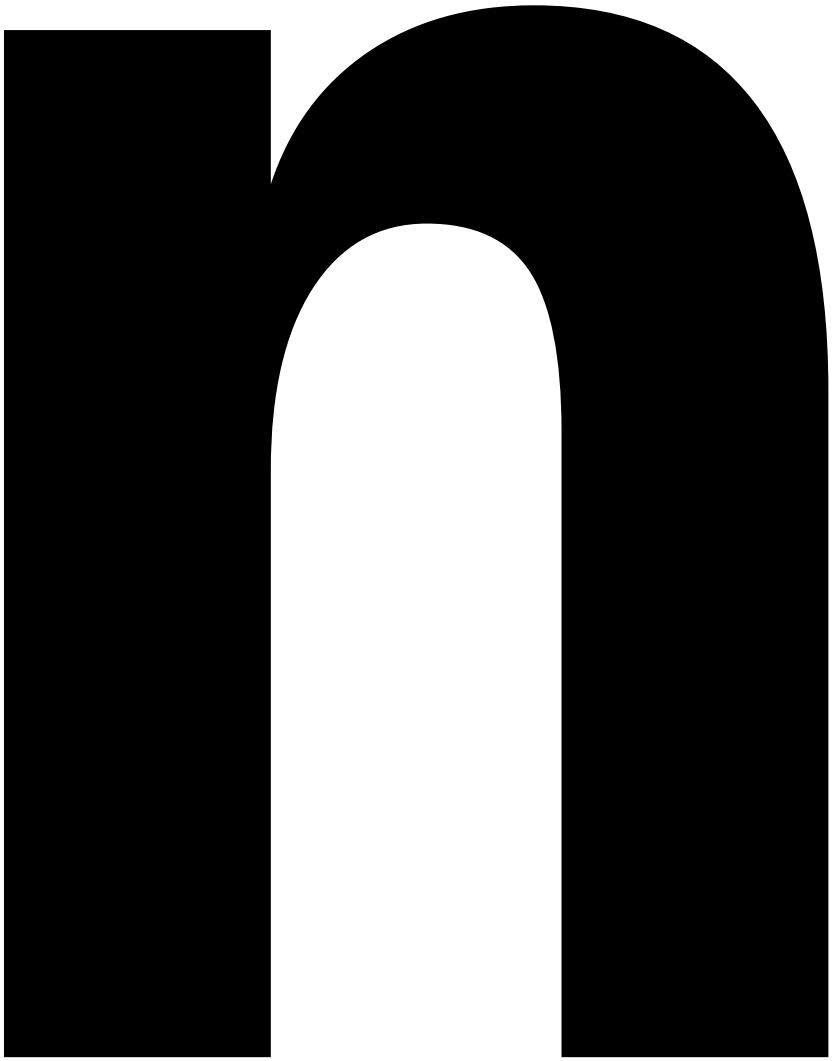


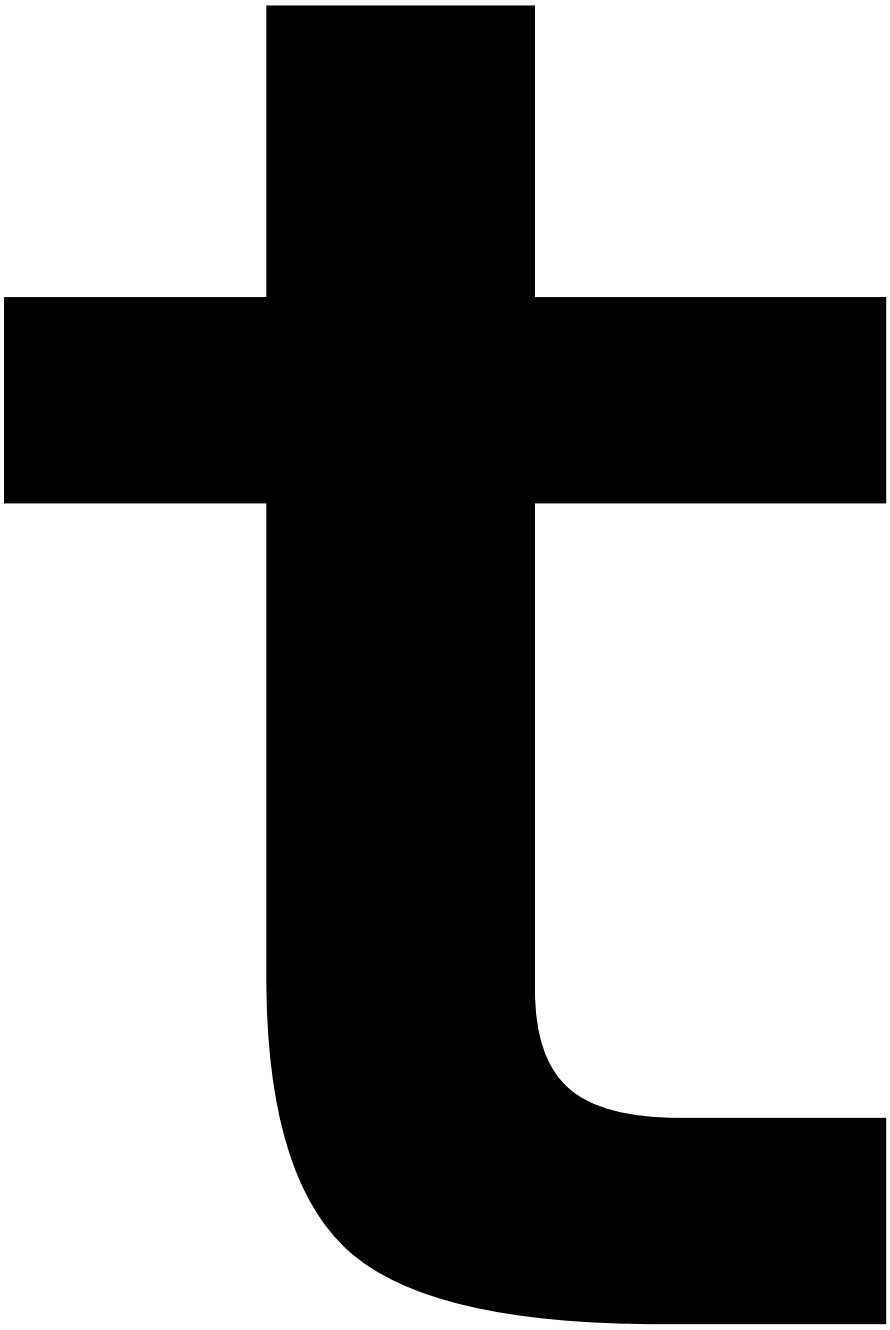
u

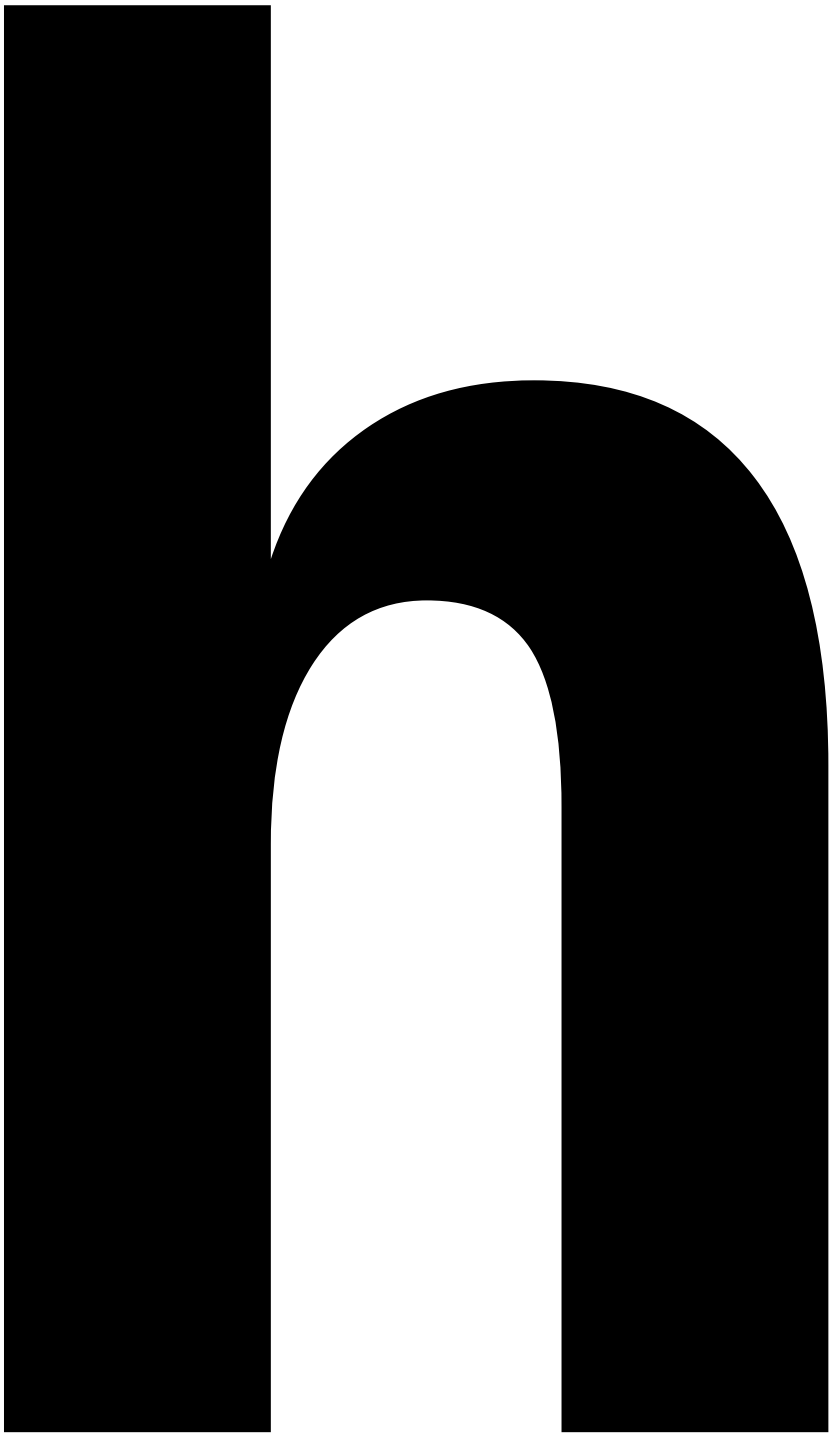


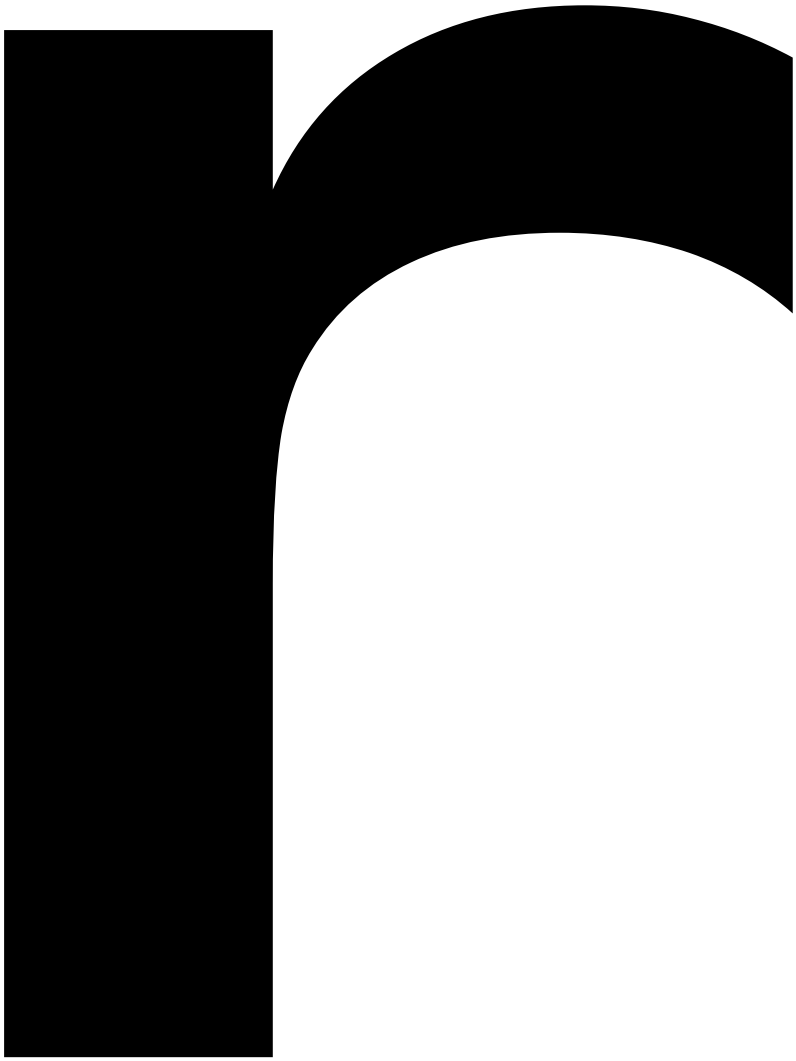


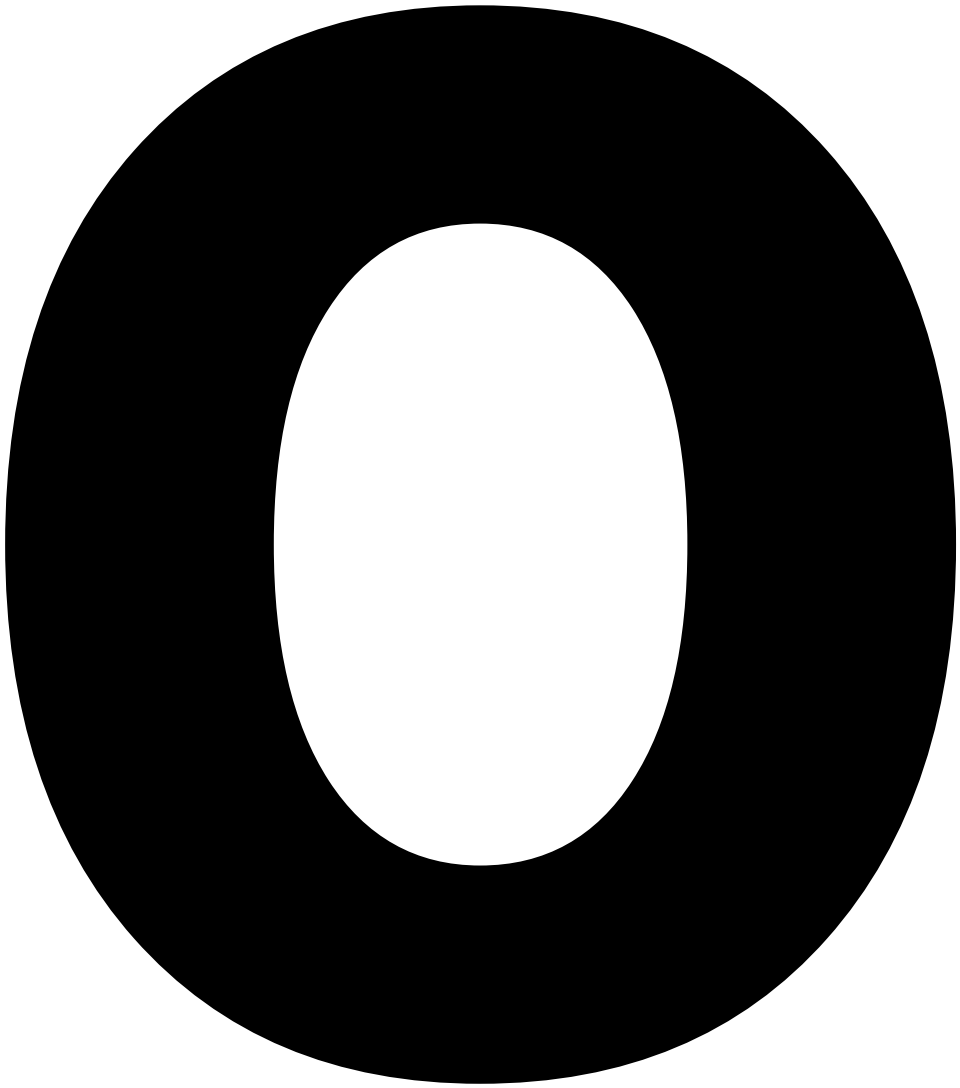


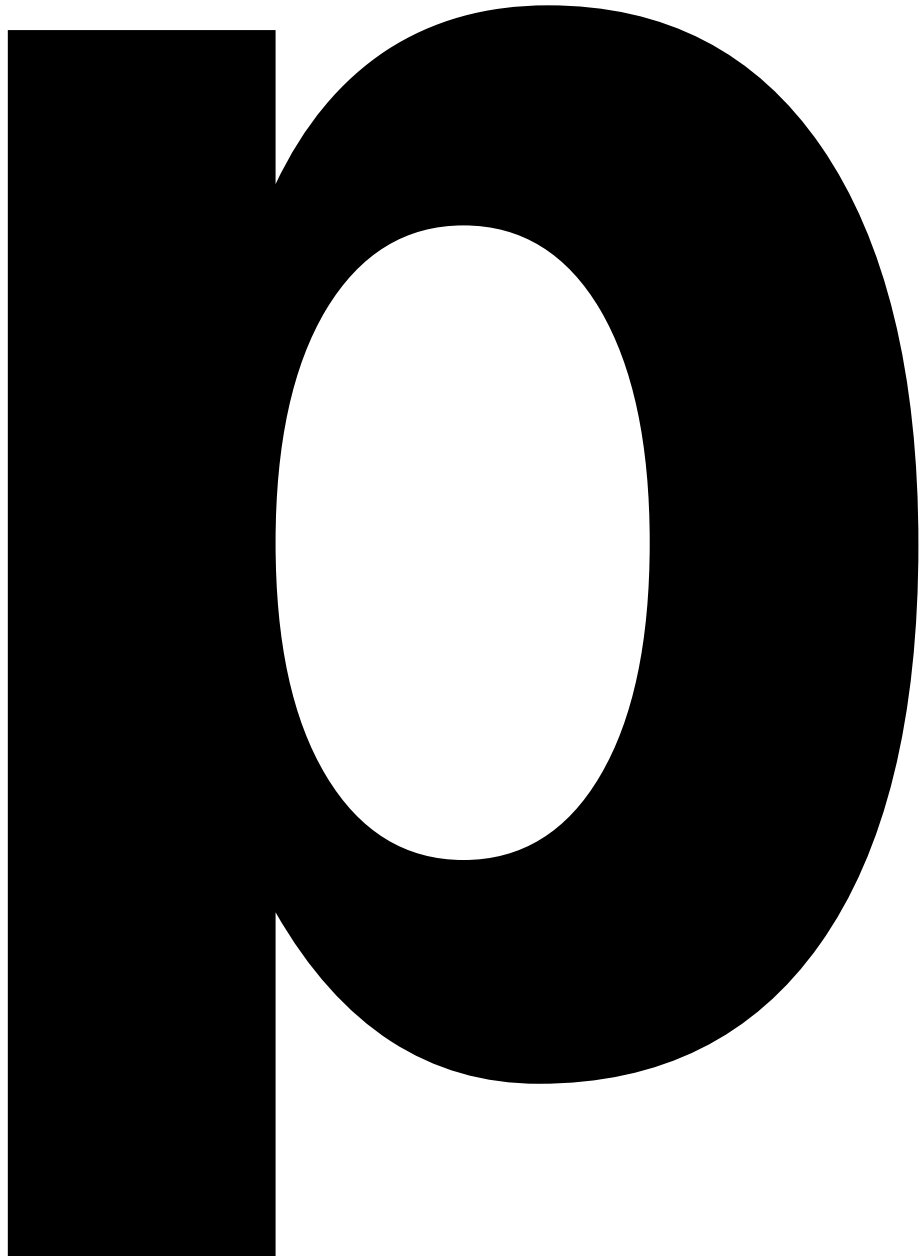


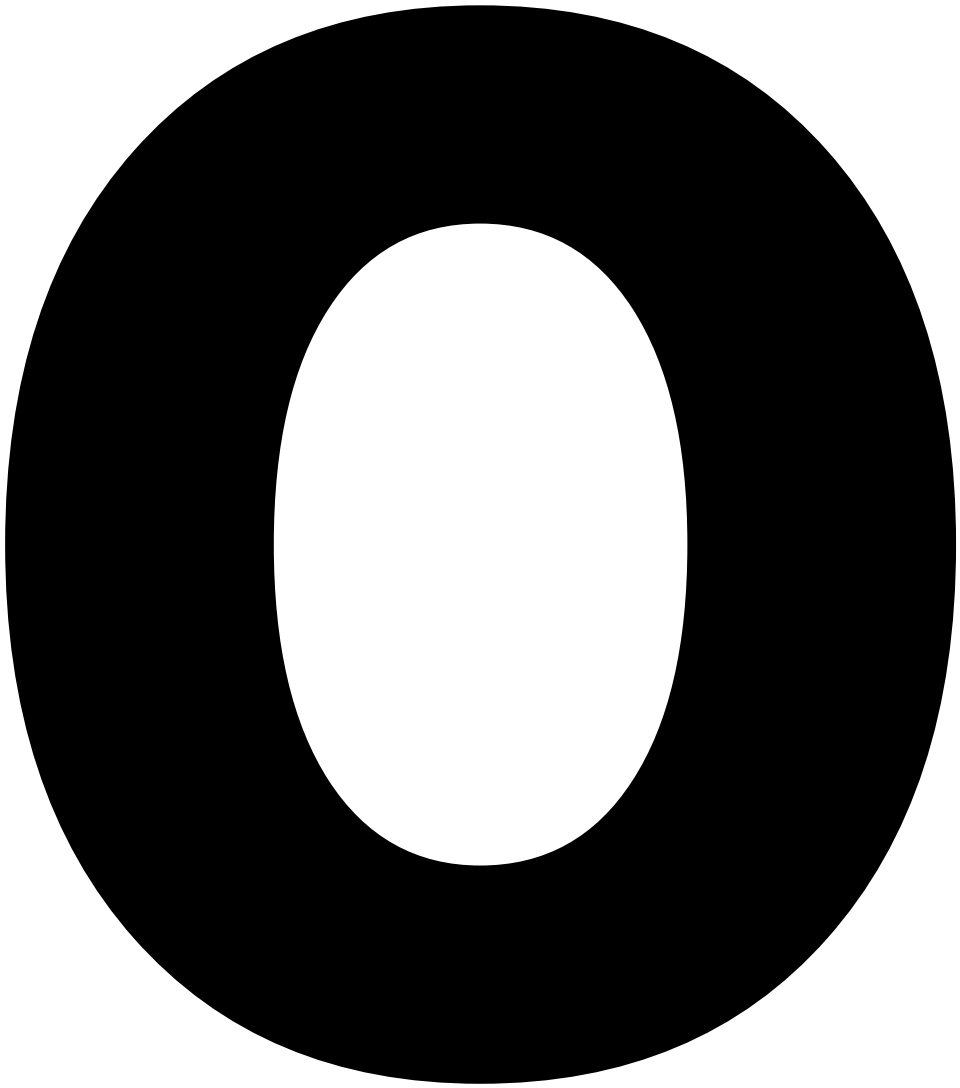


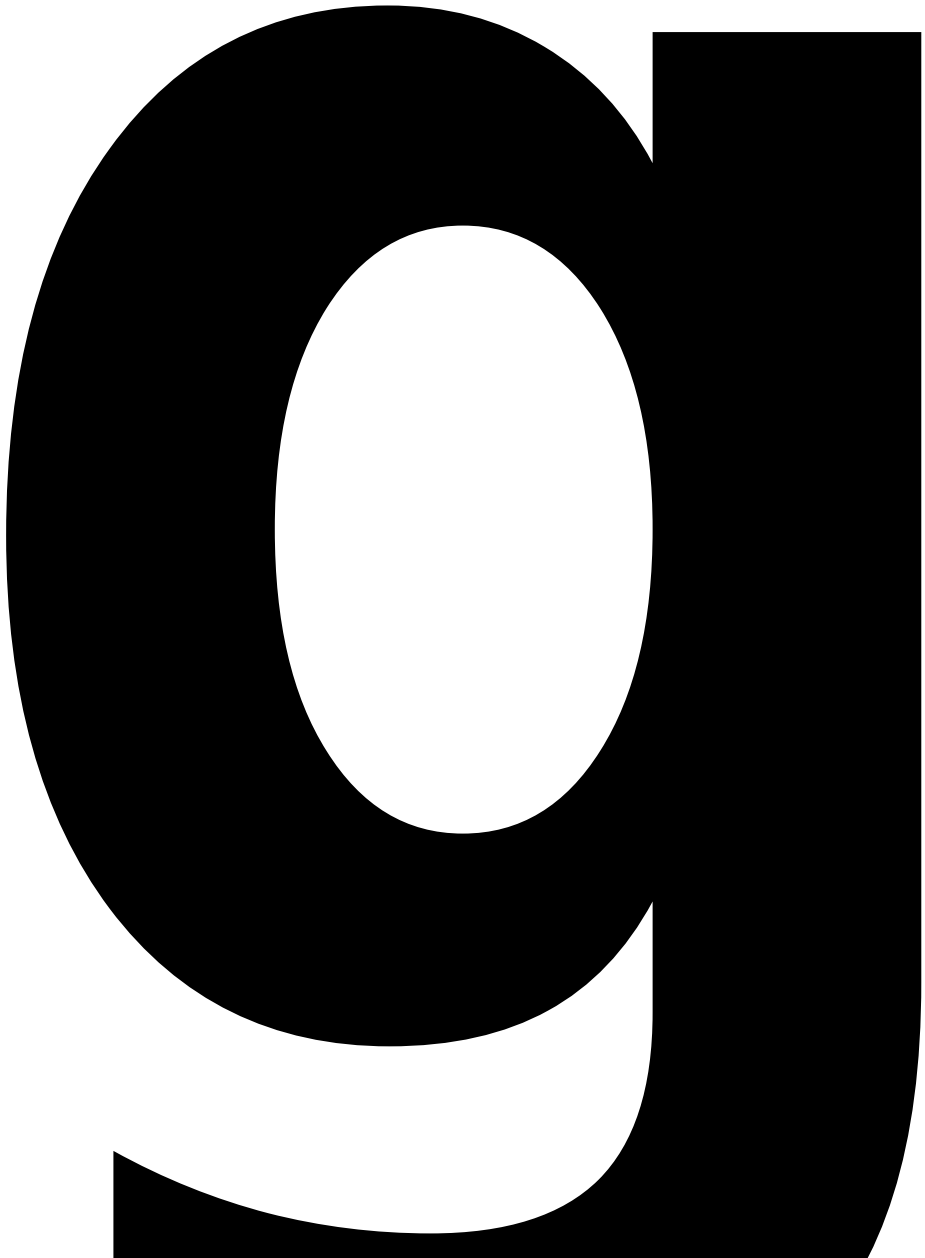


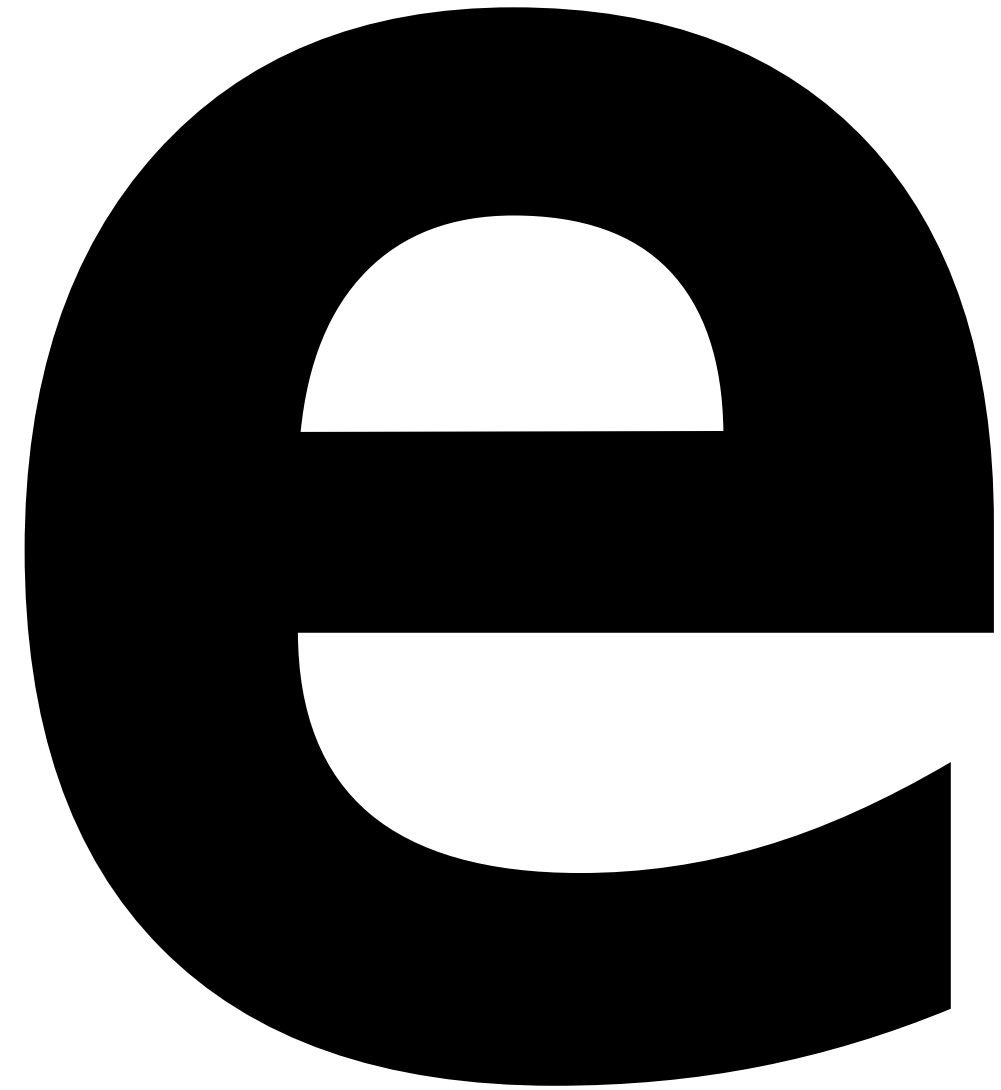


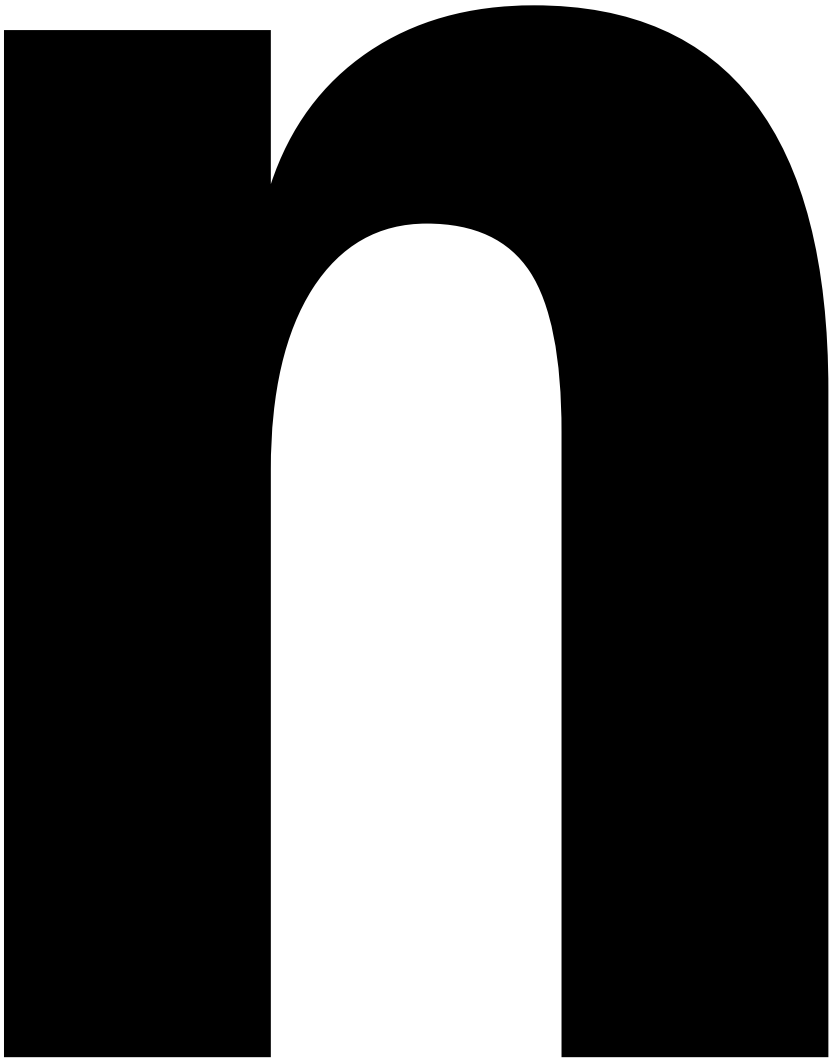


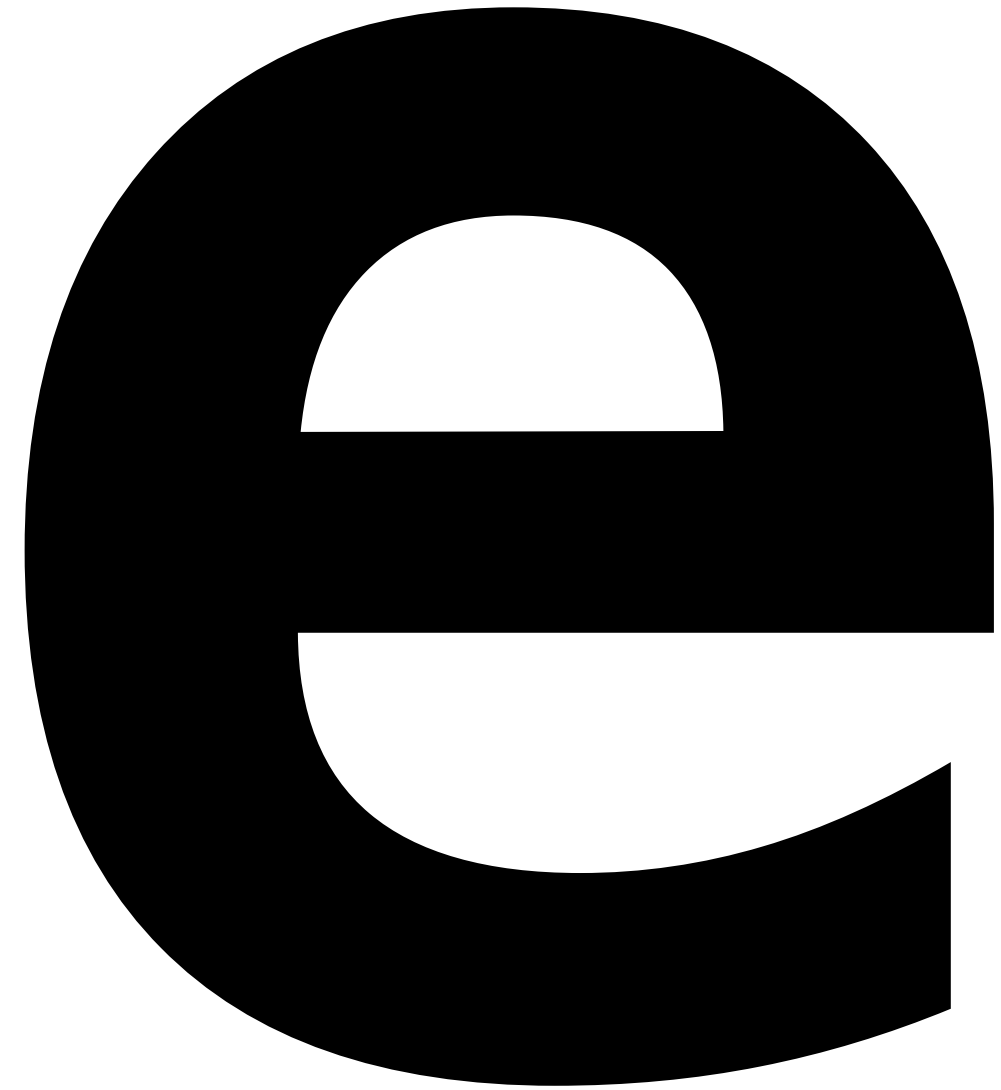


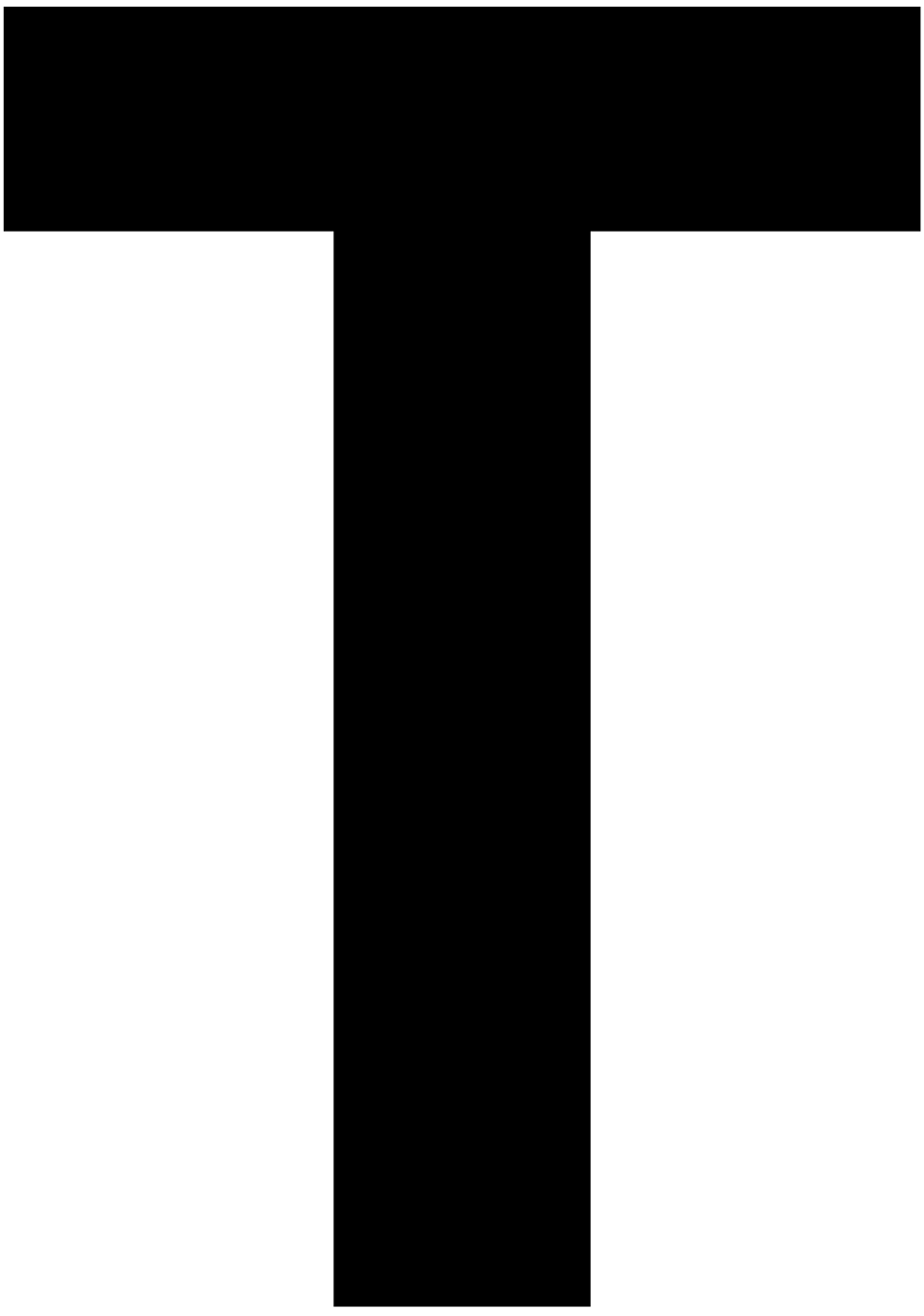


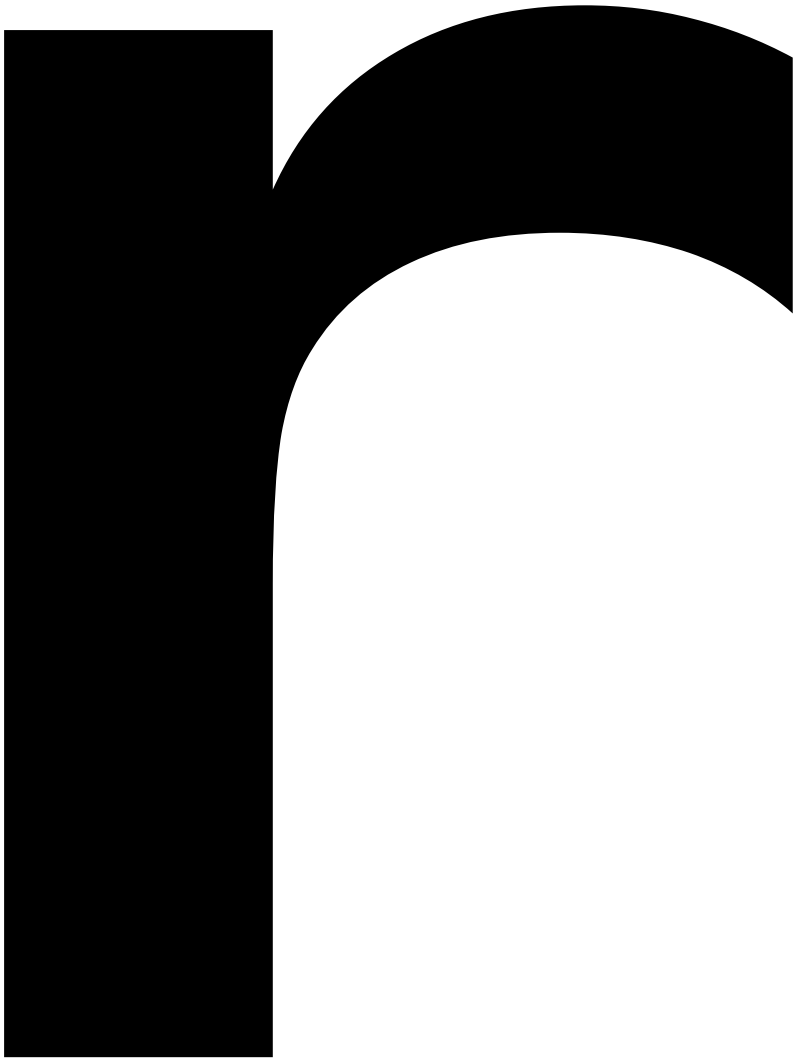


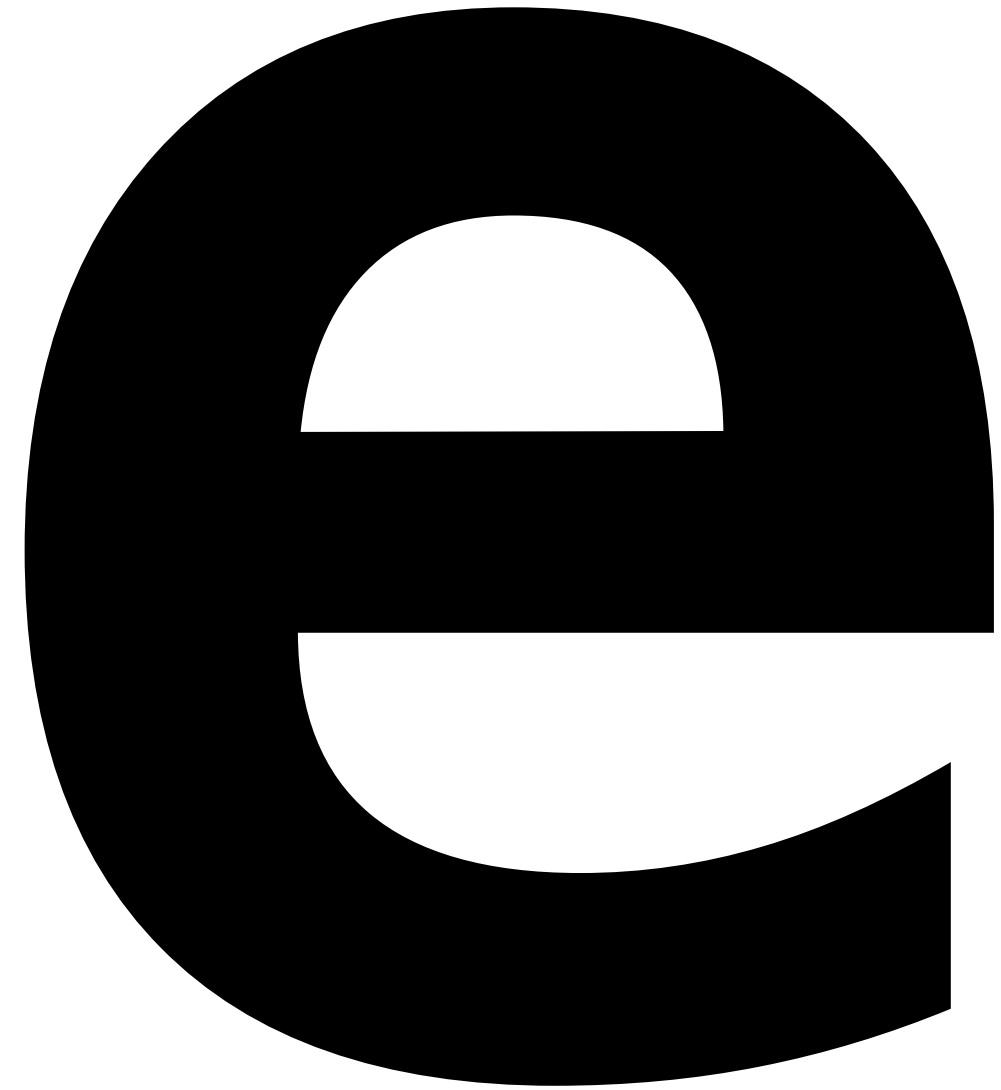


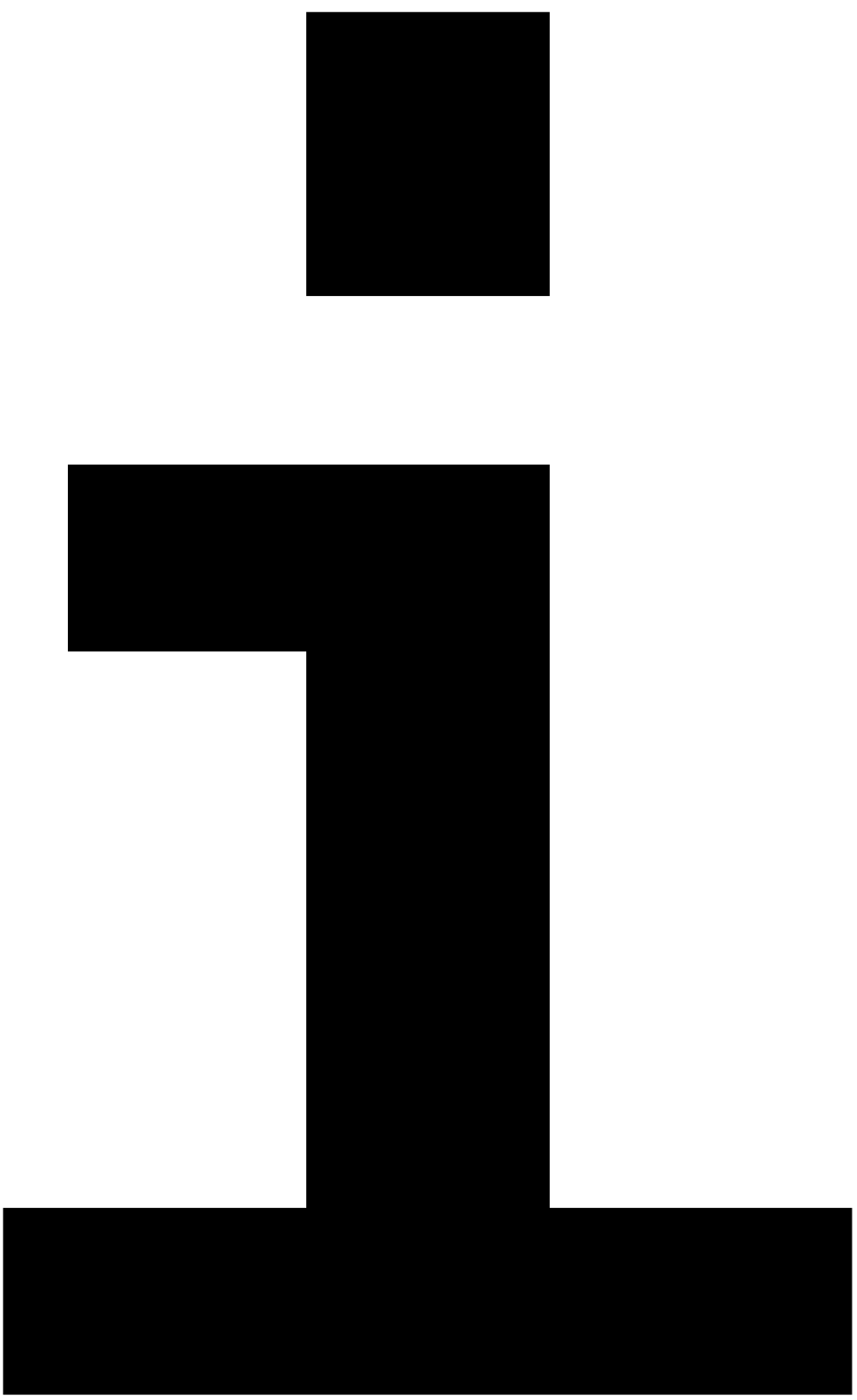


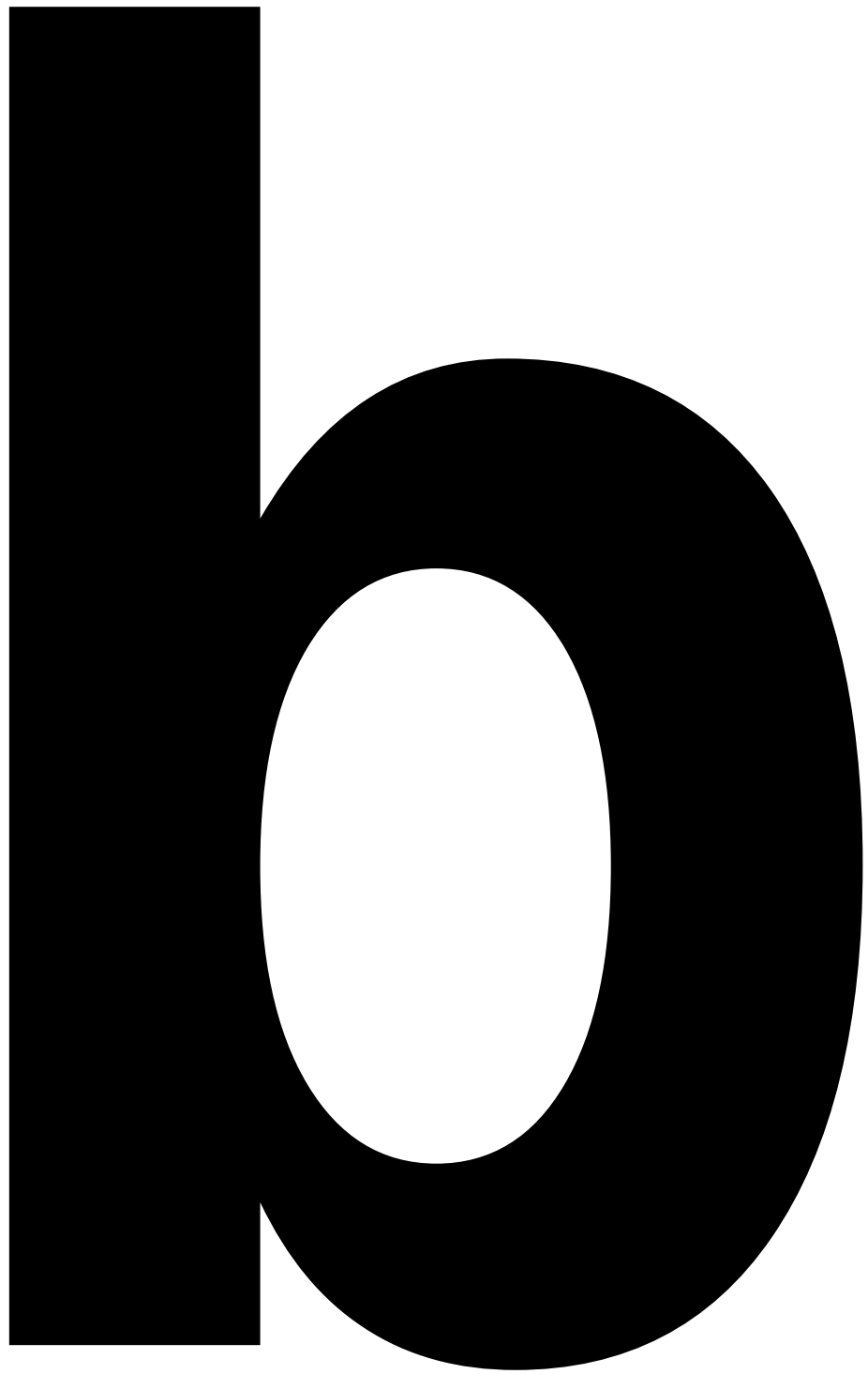


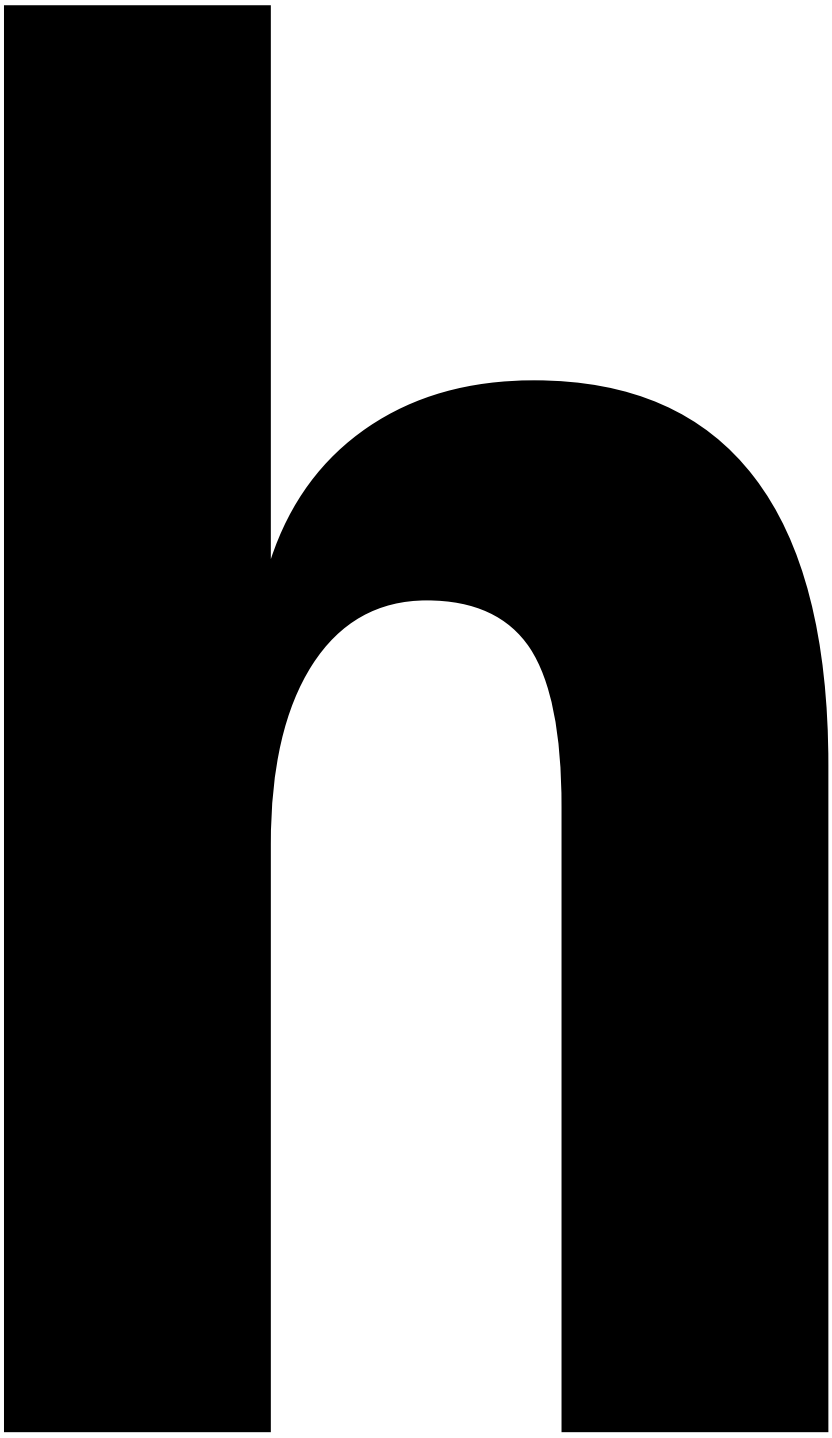


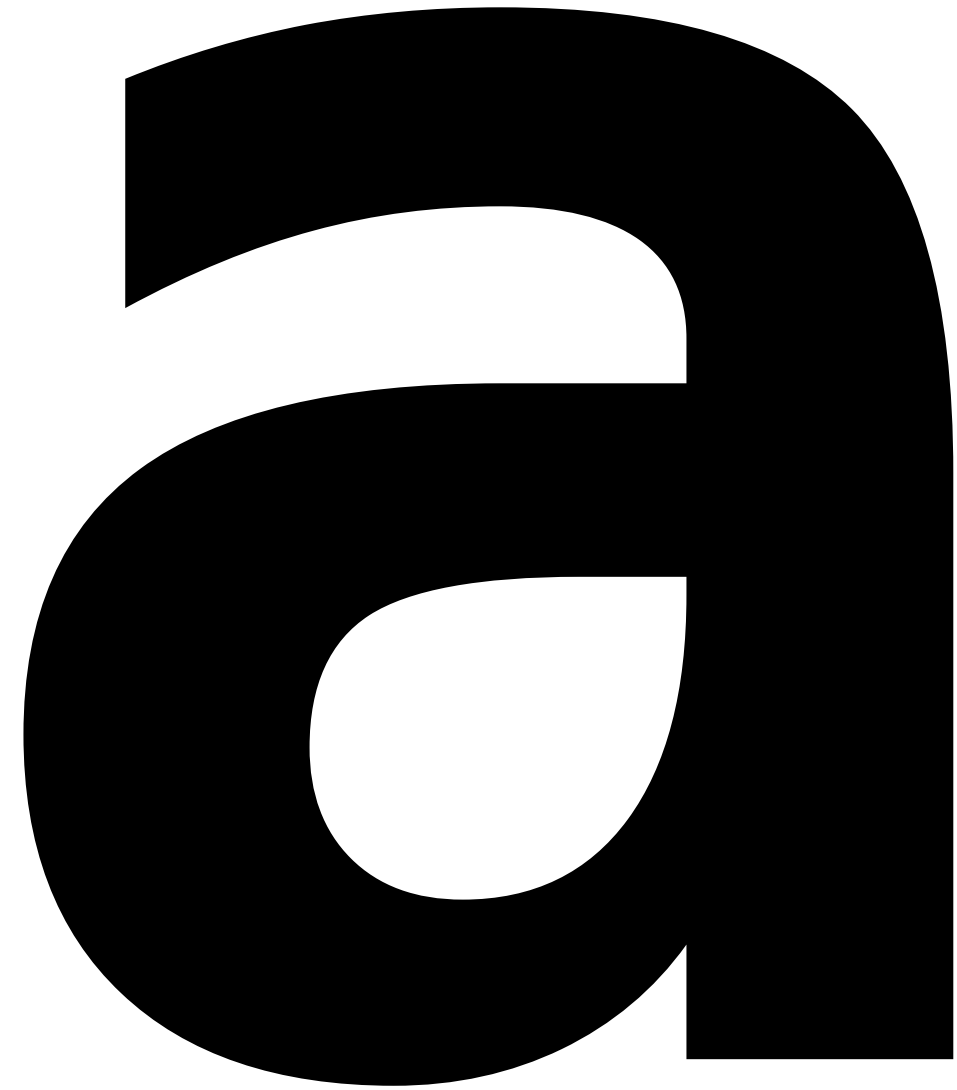






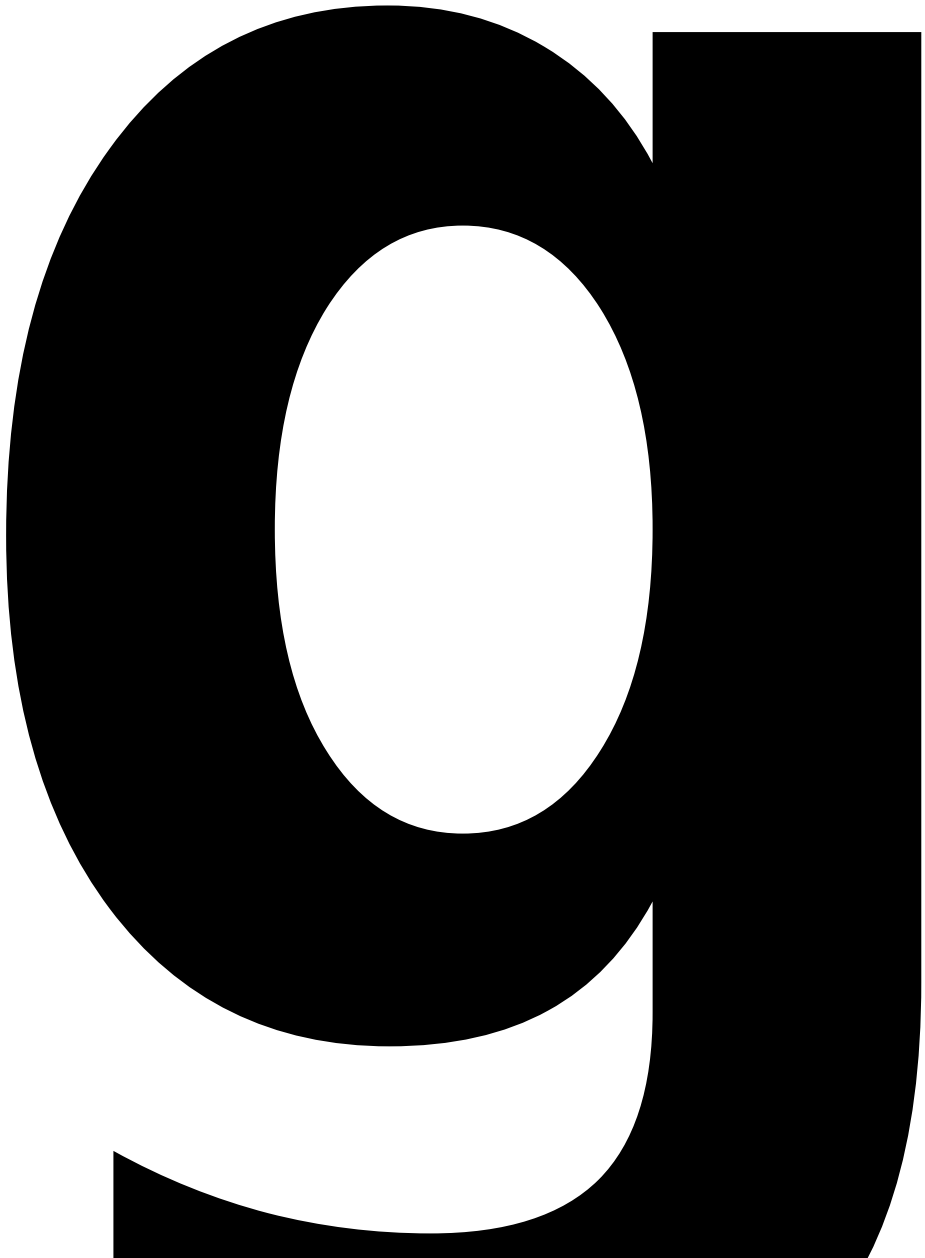


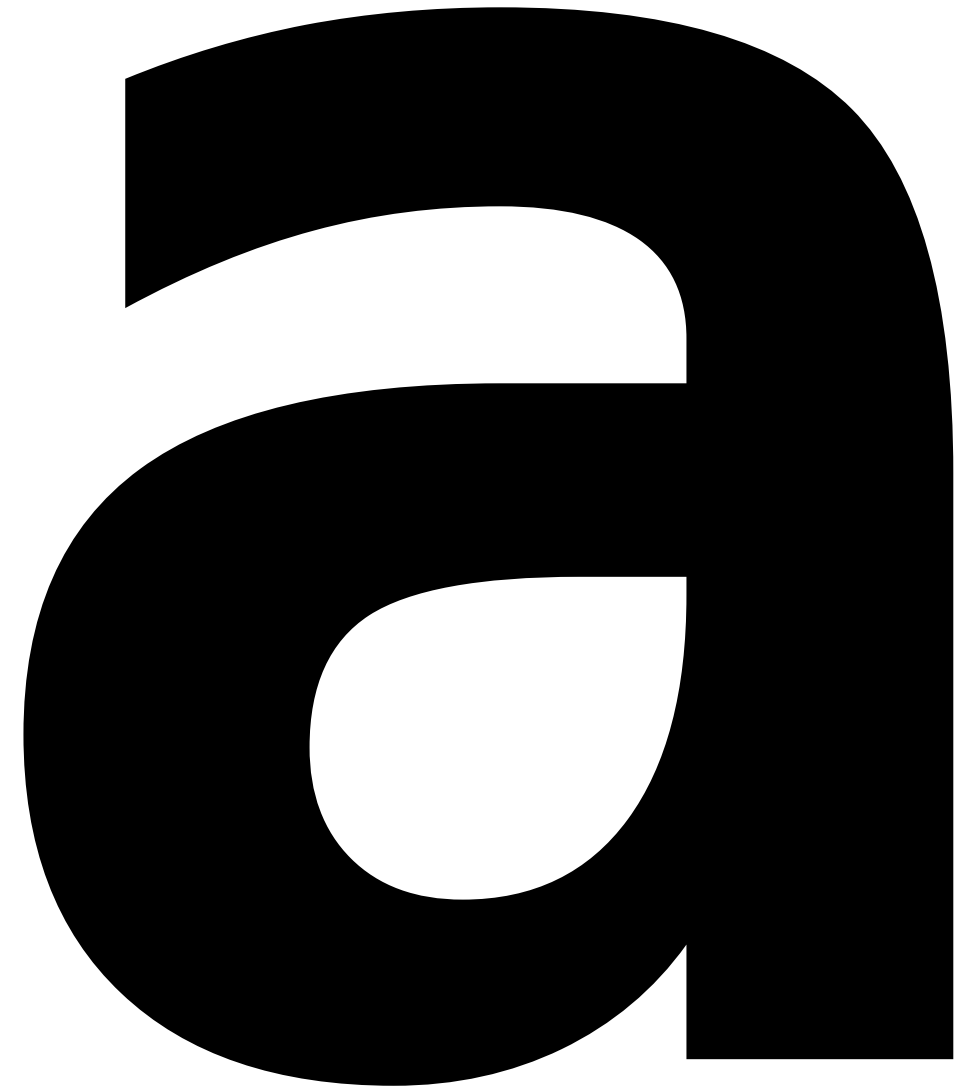




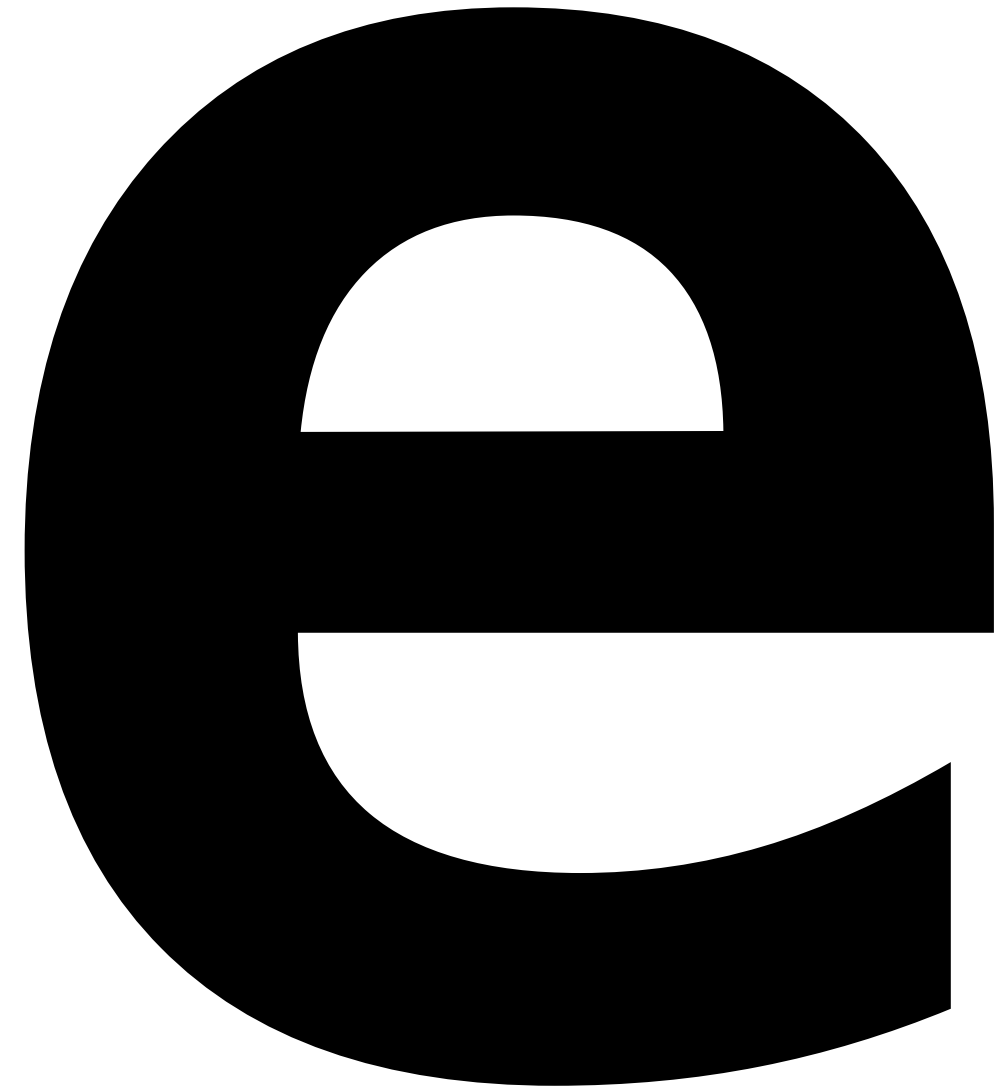
u

S

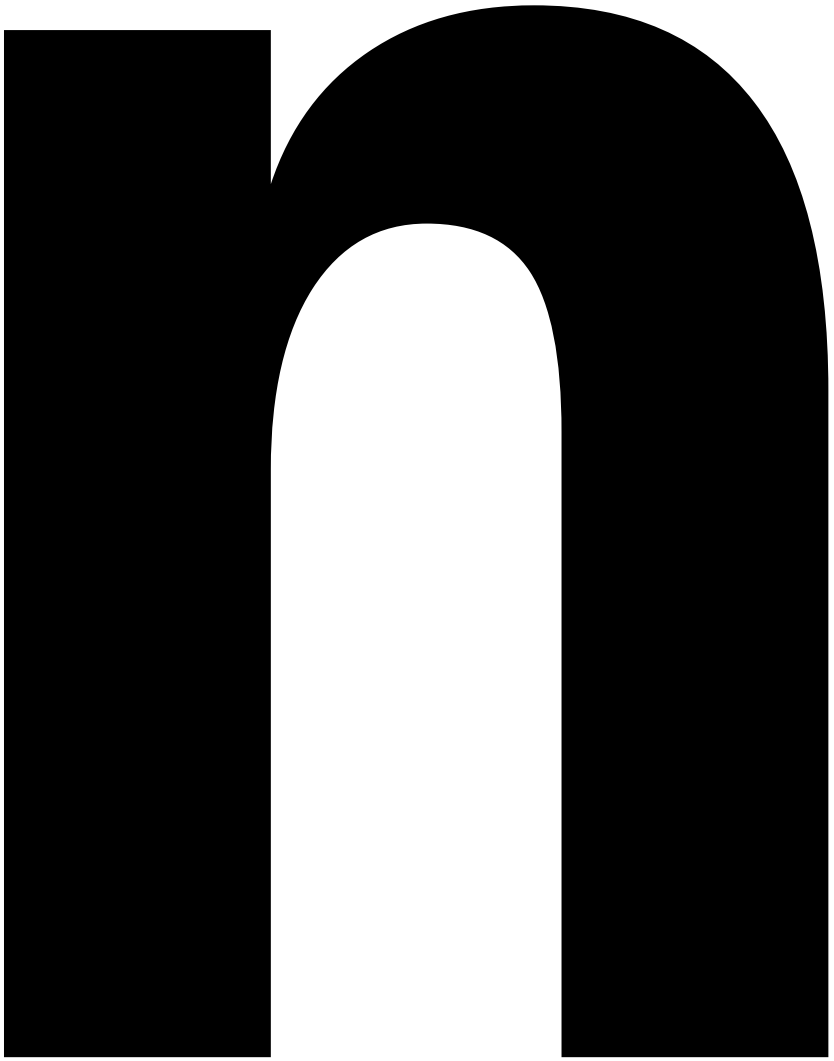




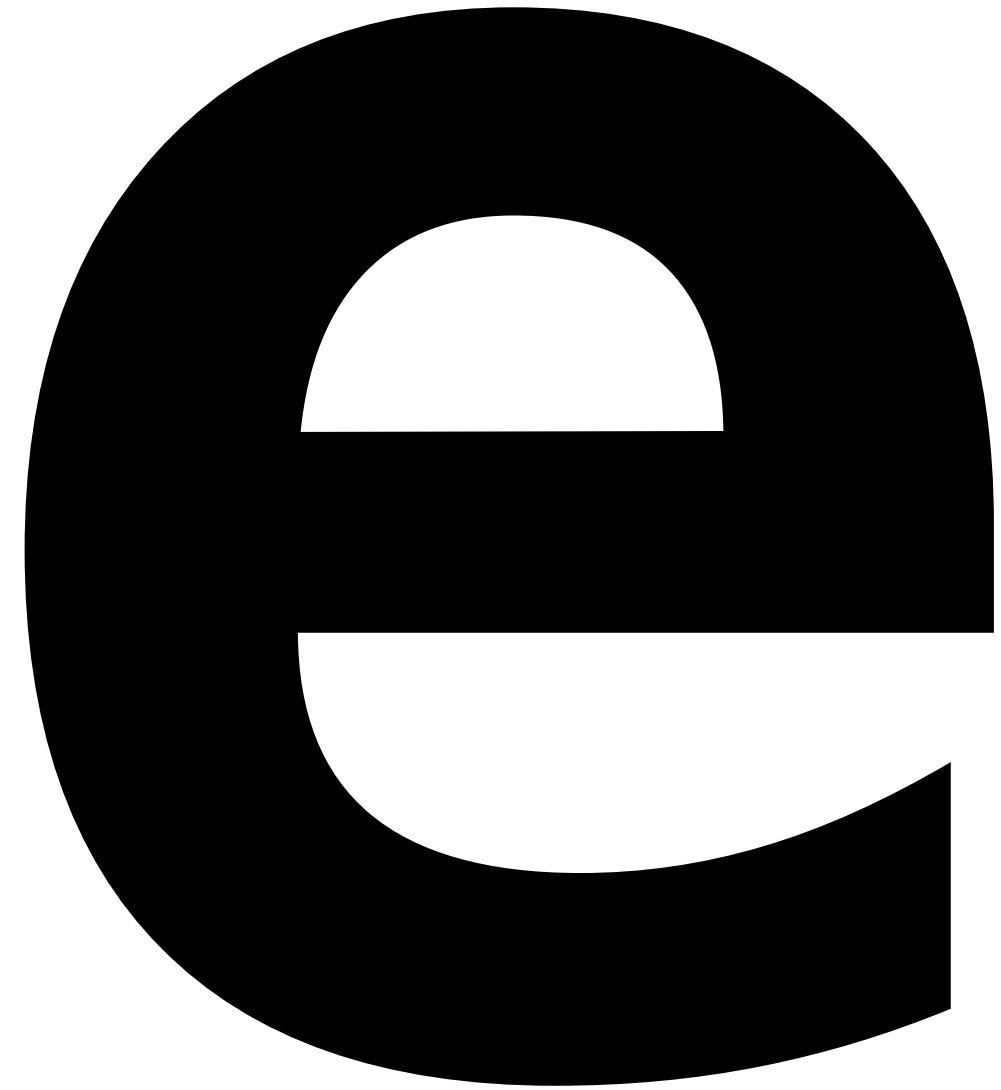
S

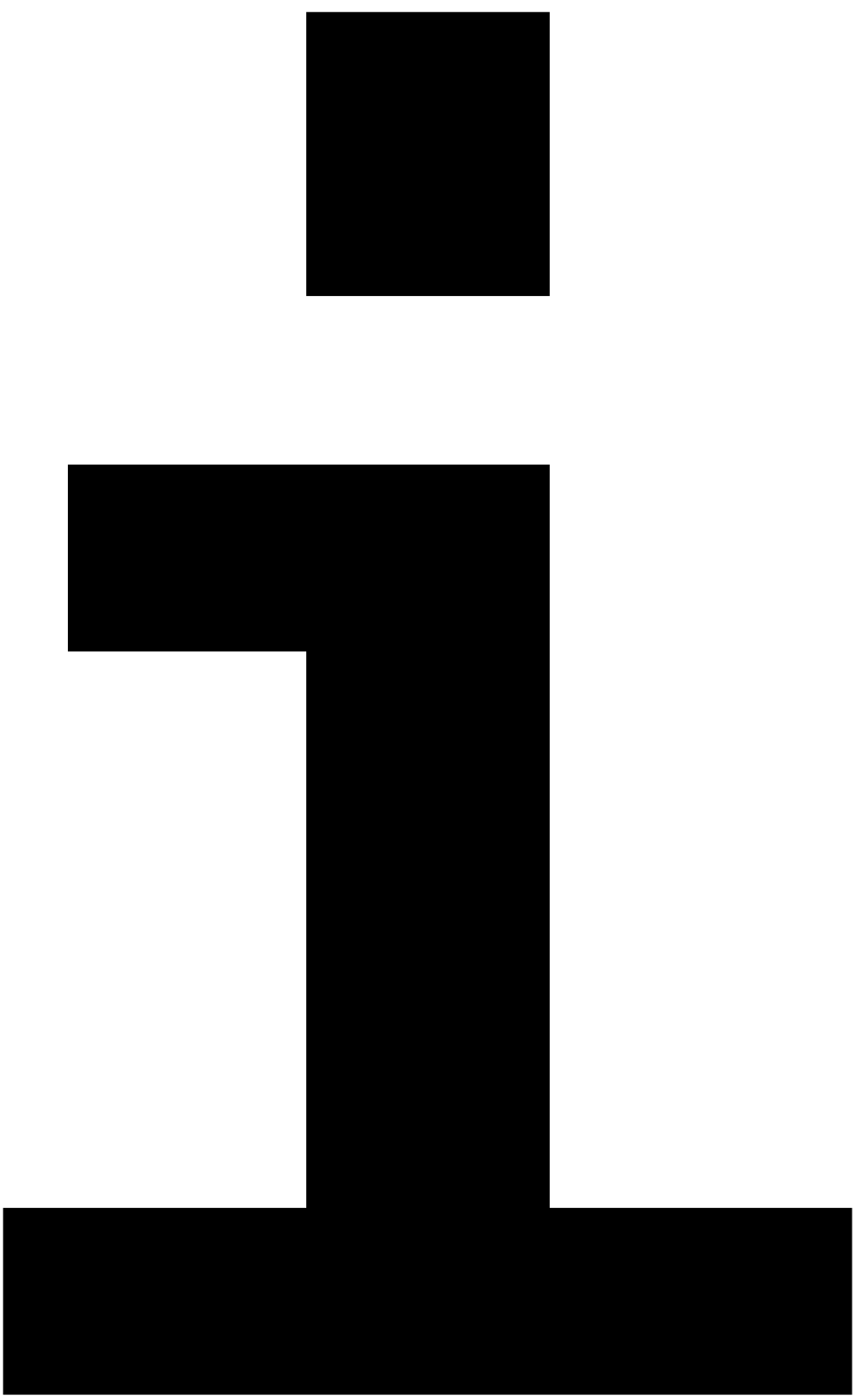


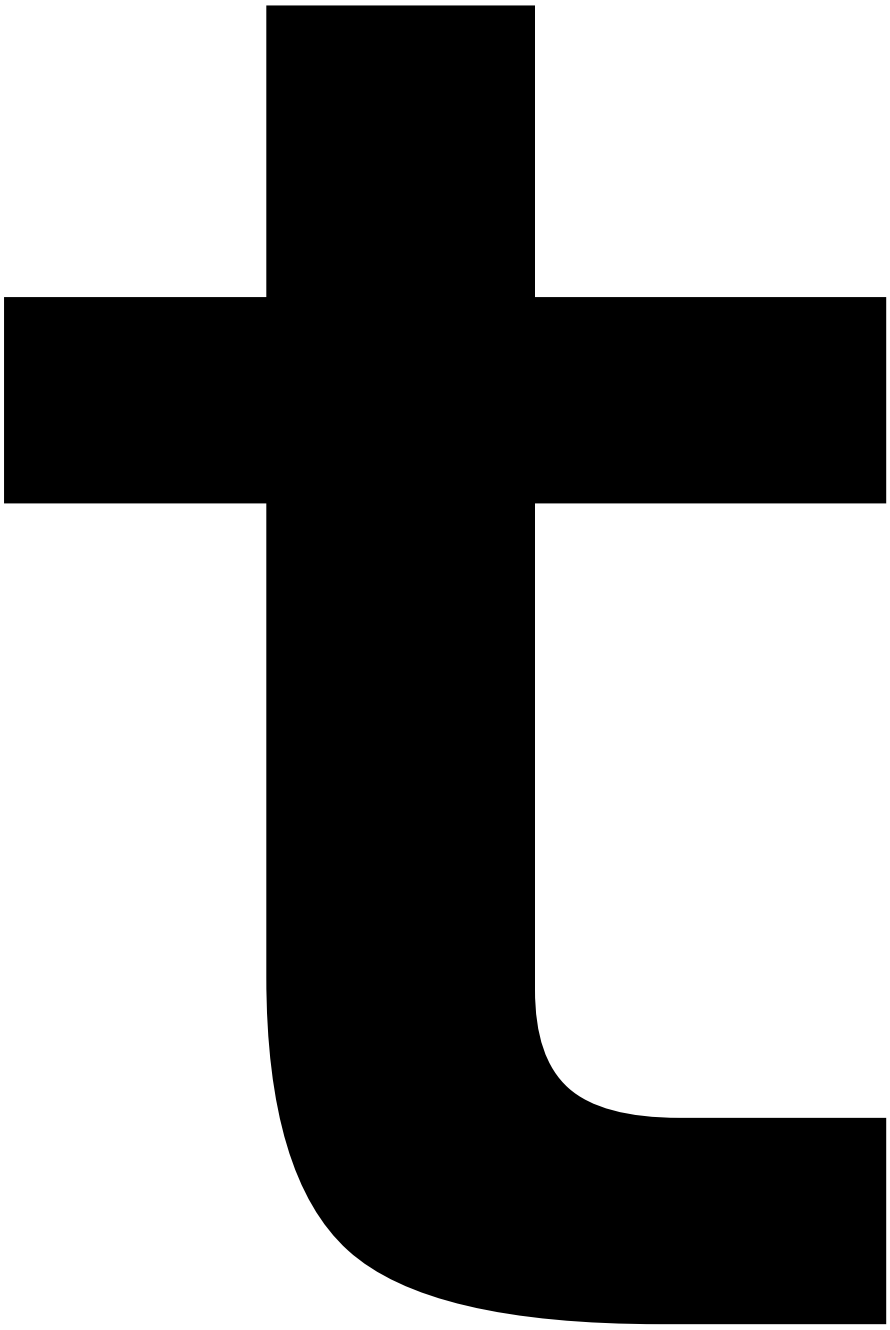
u

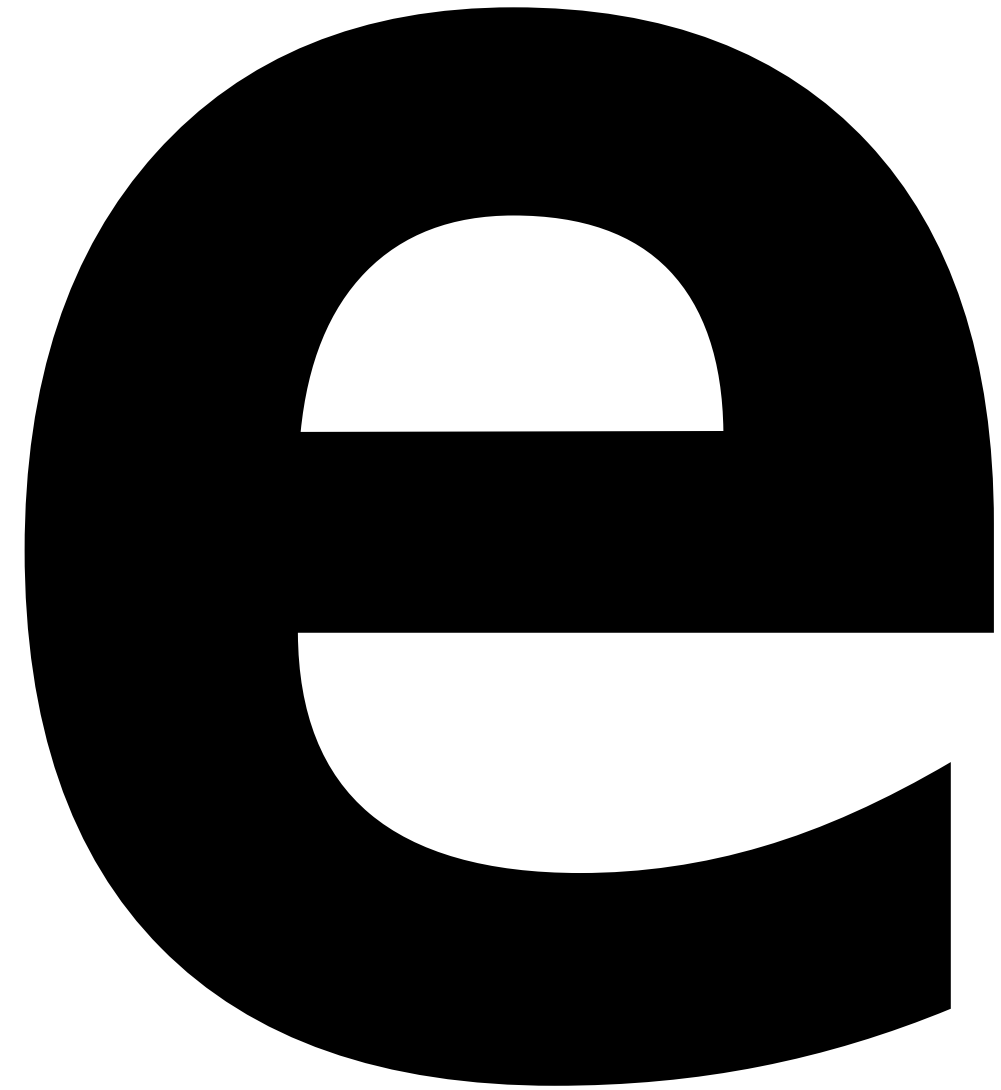


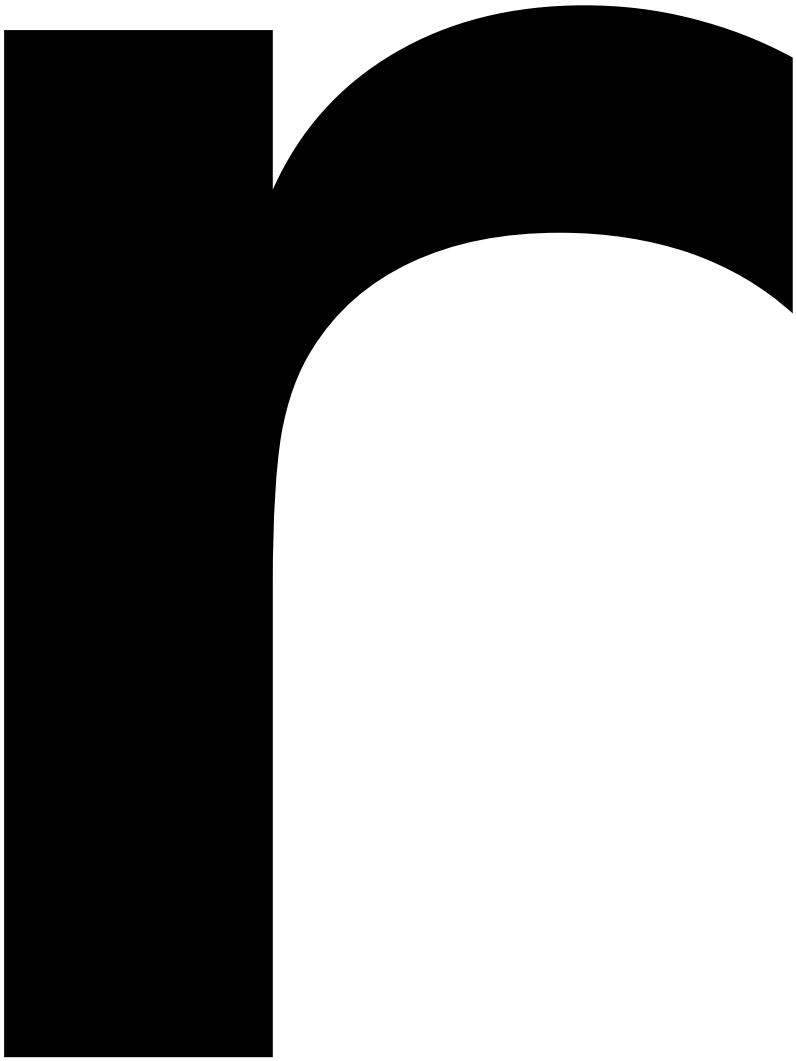
d

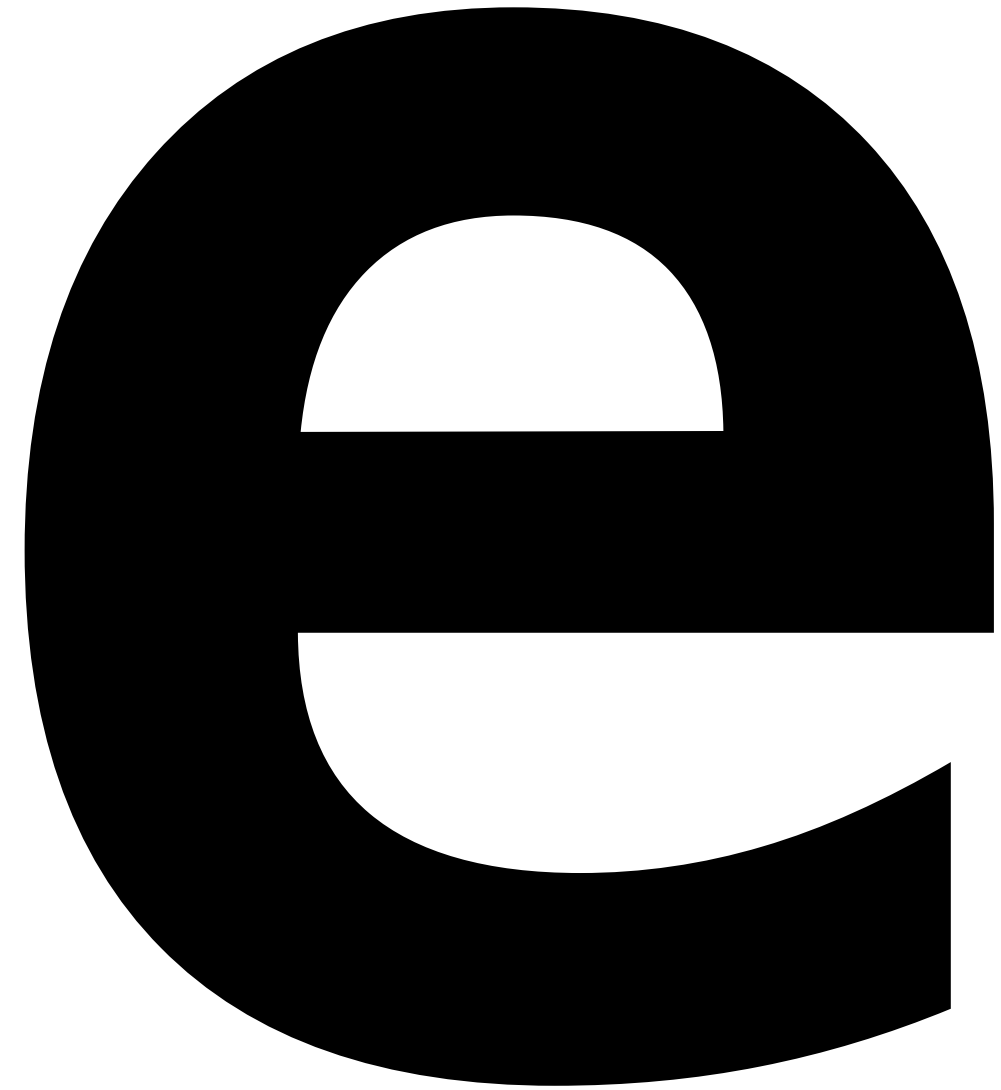




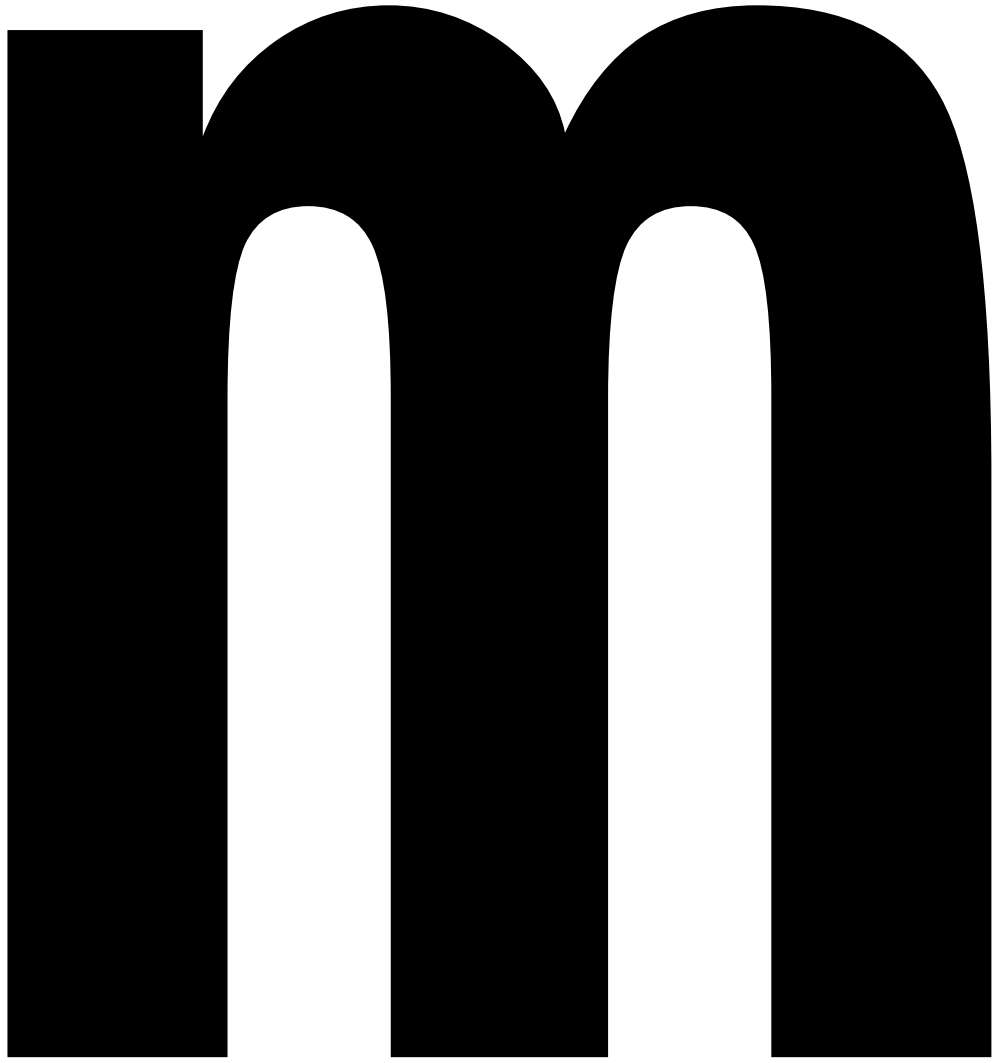


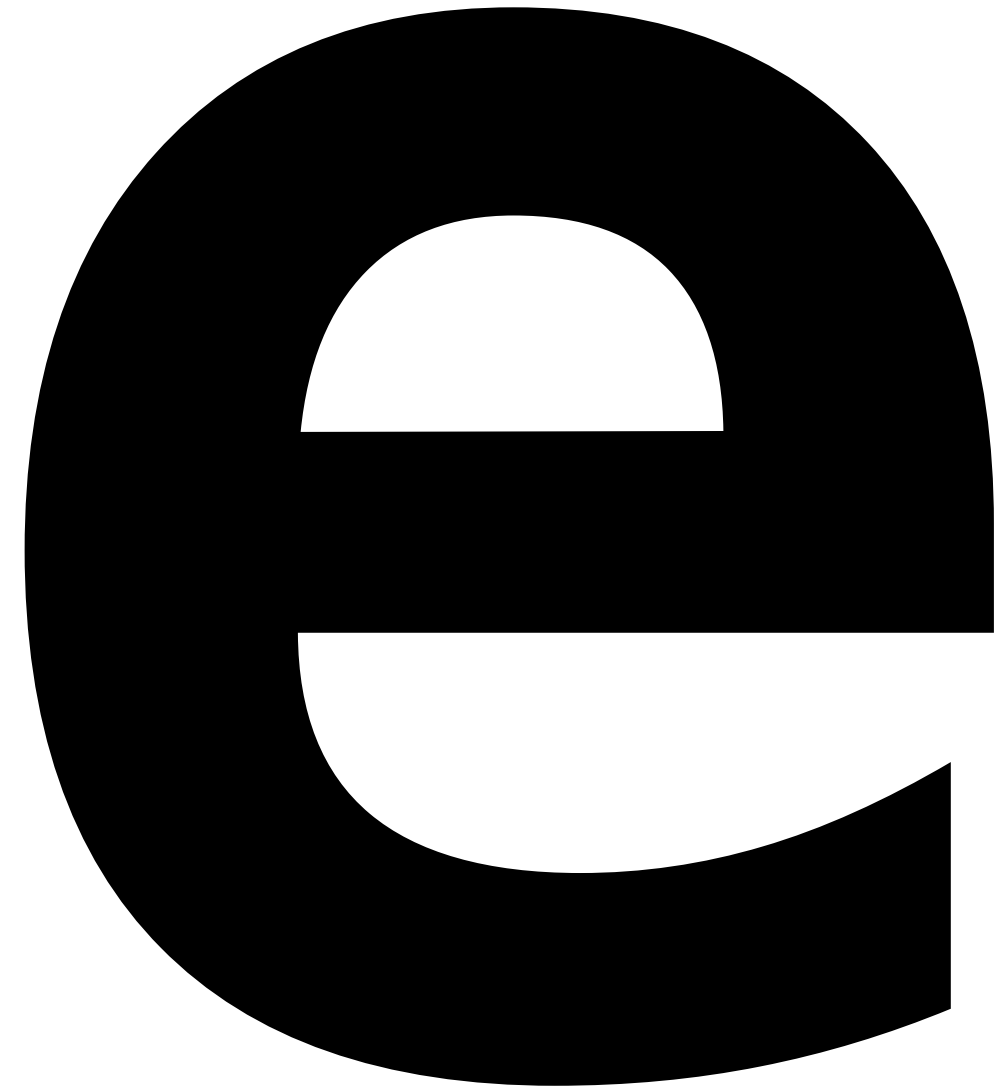


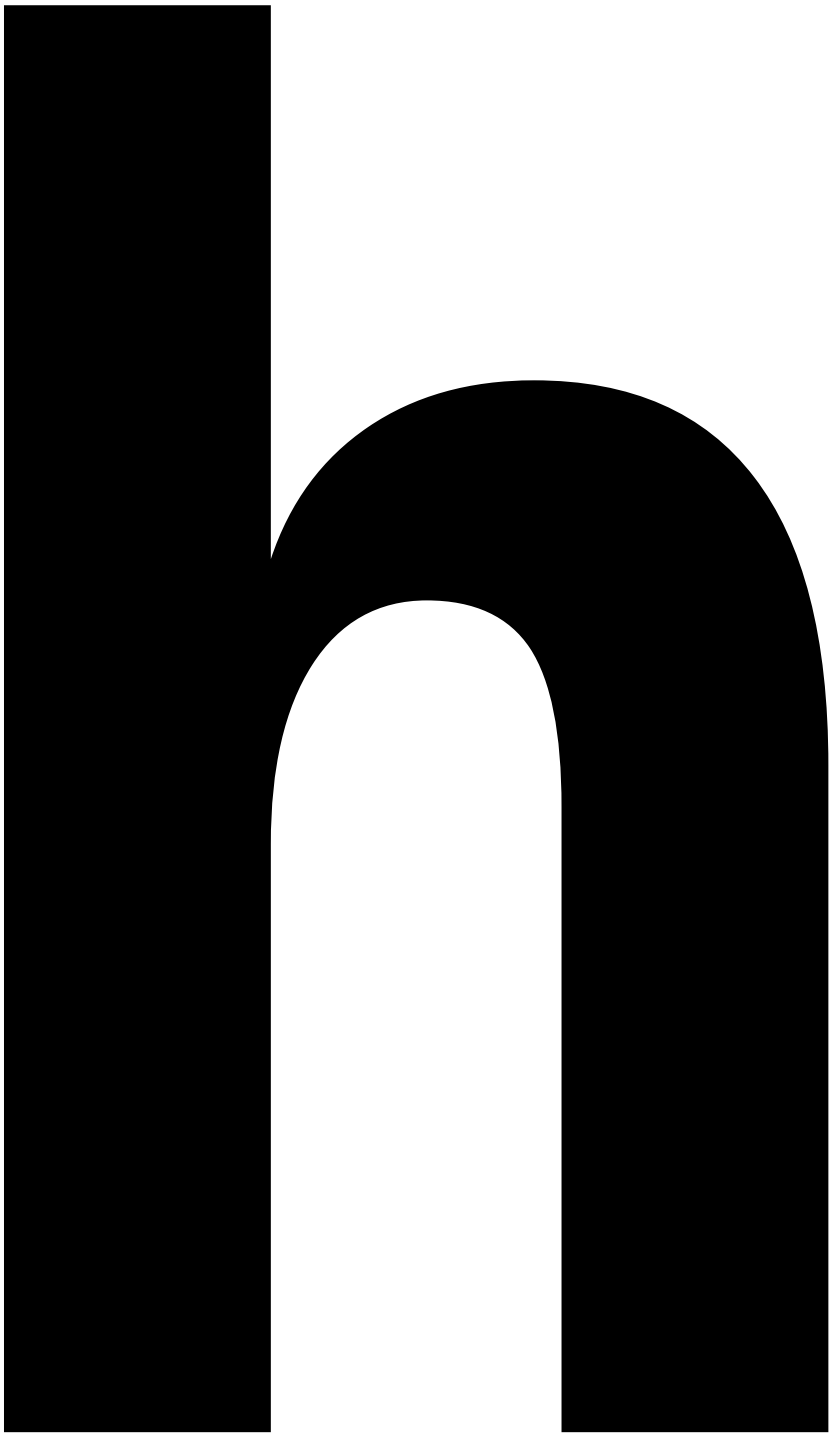


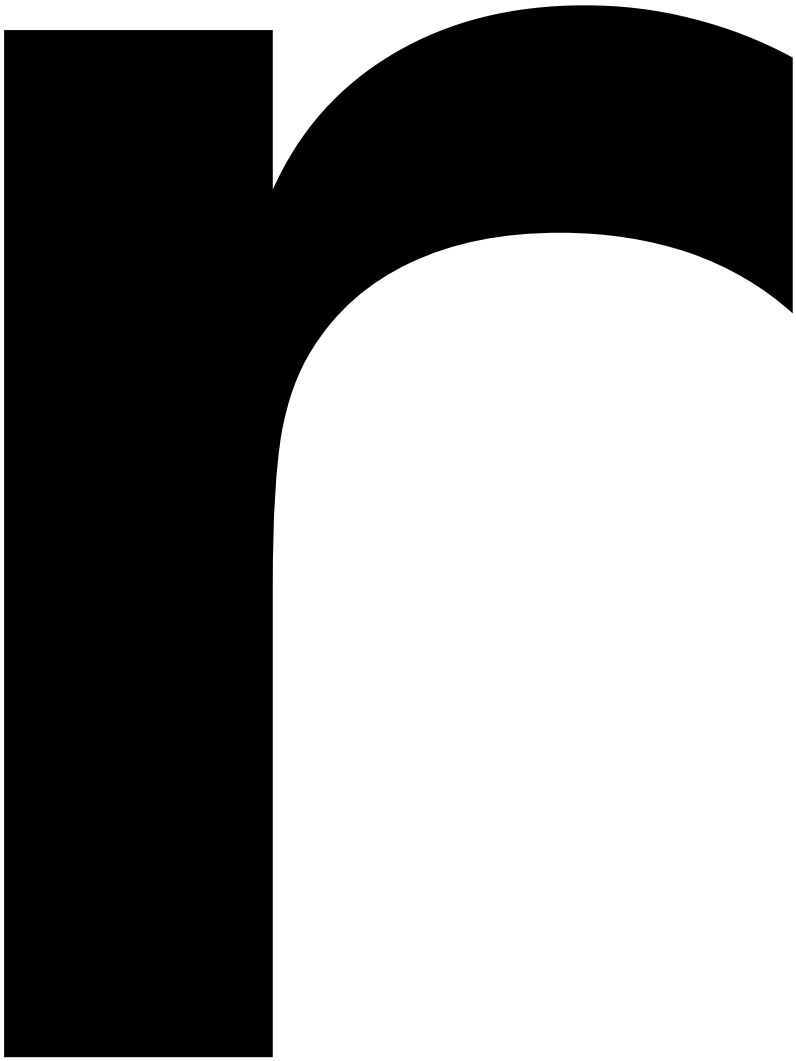


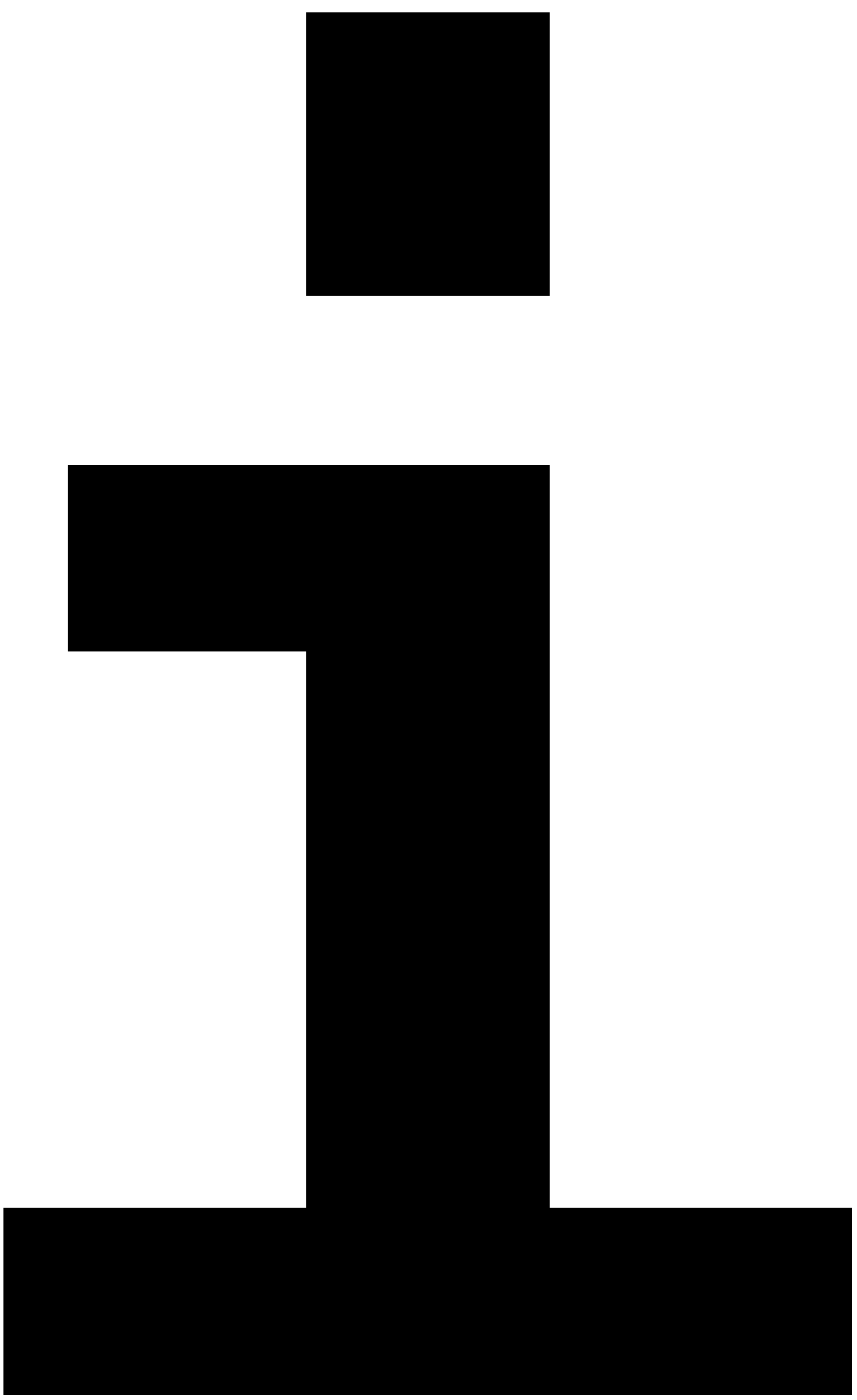
S

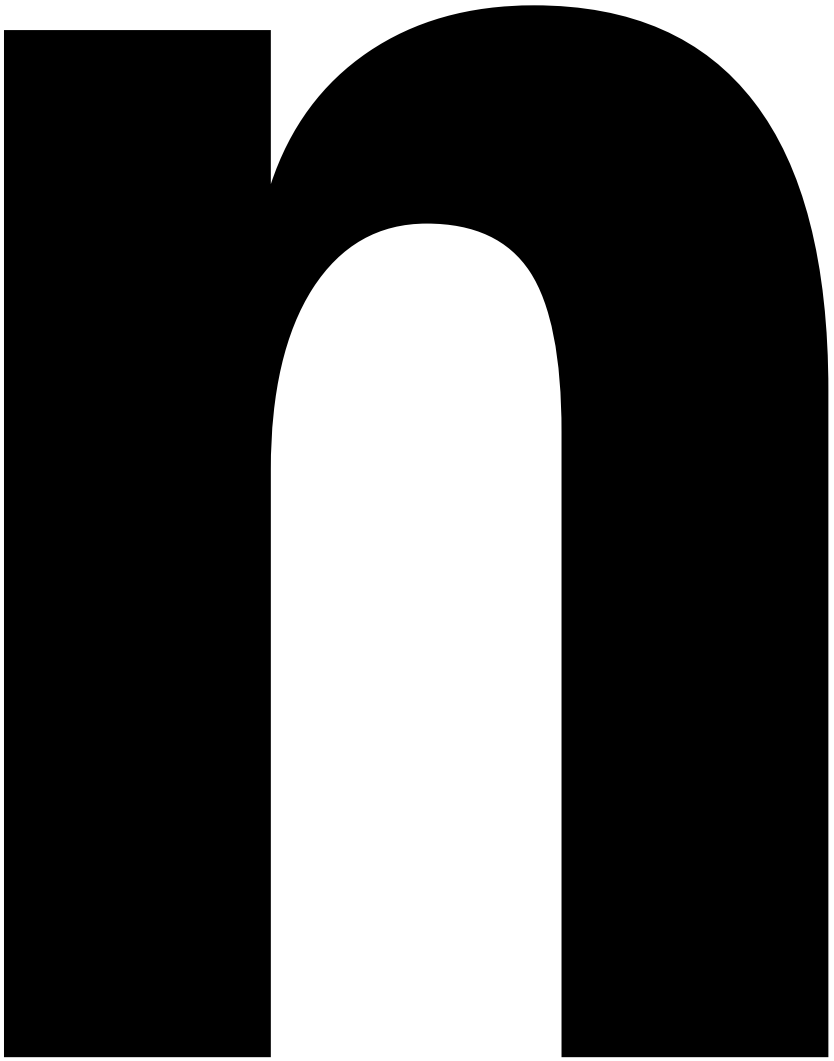


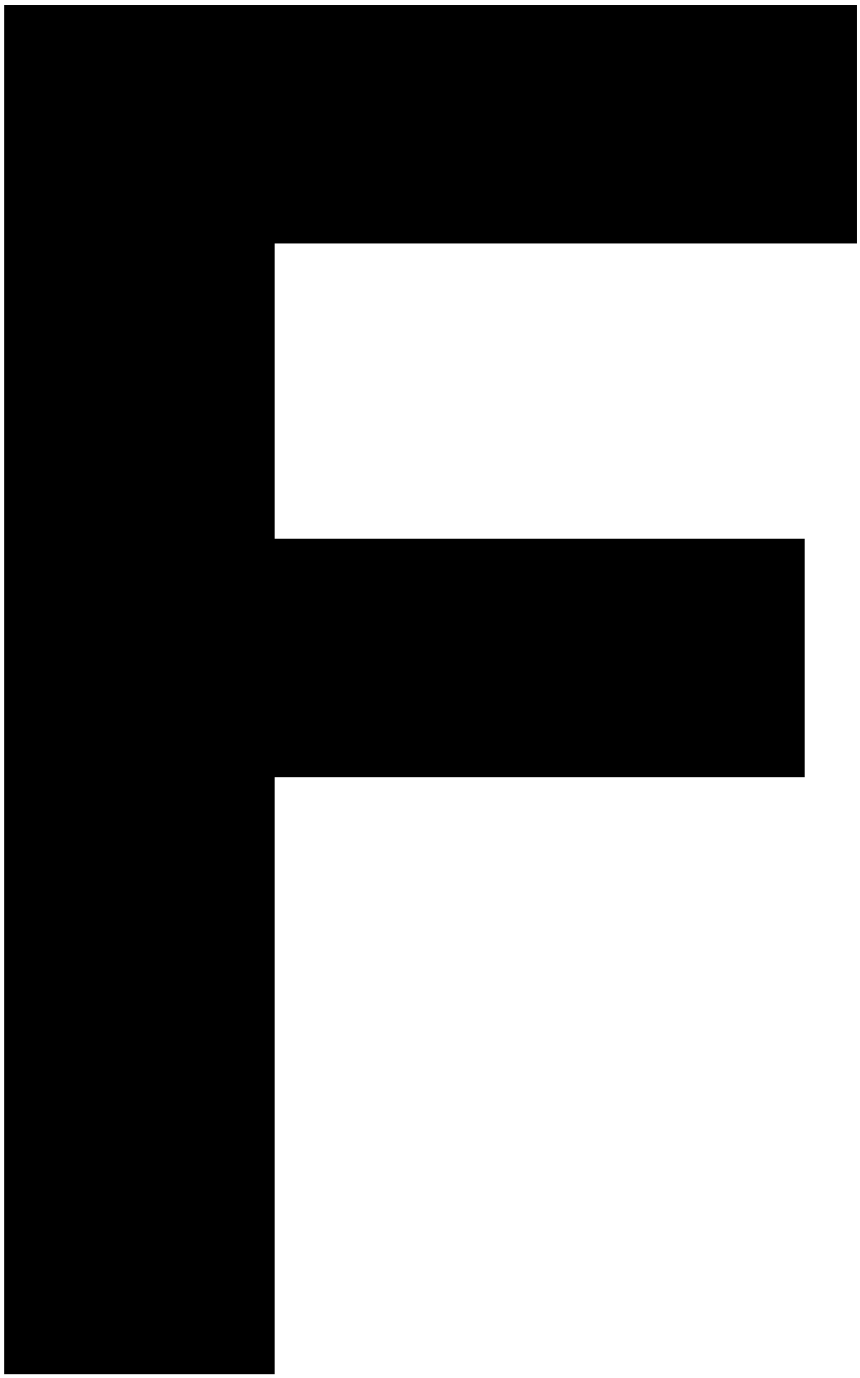


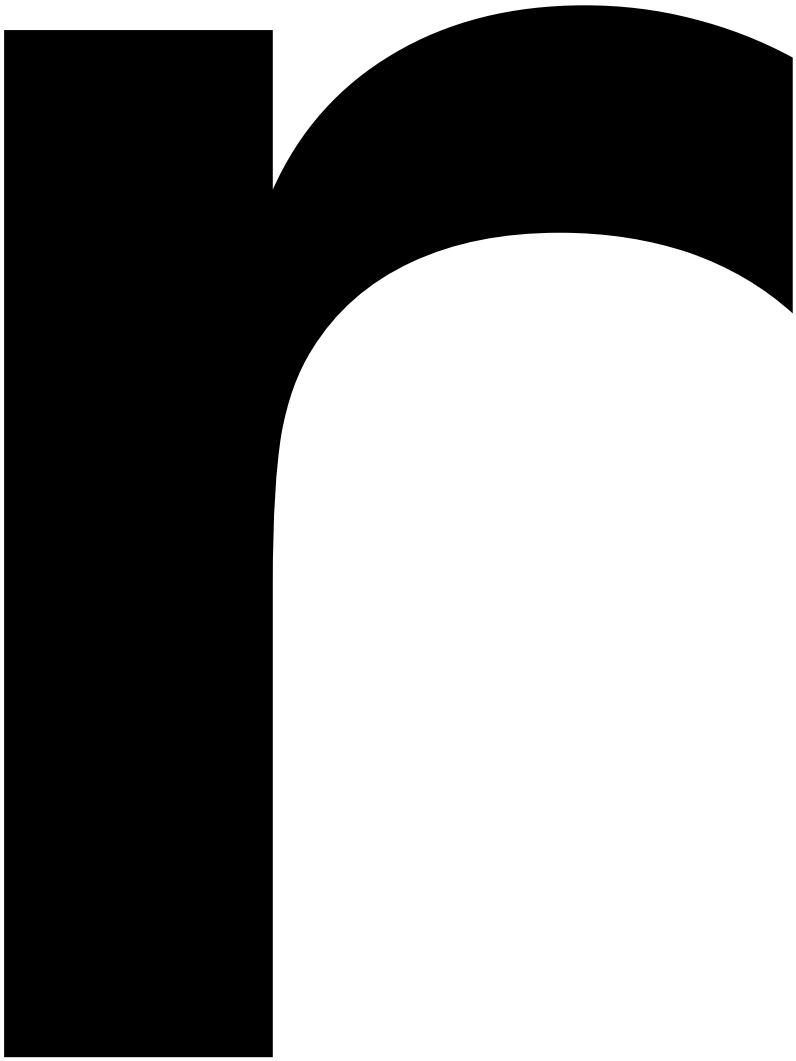


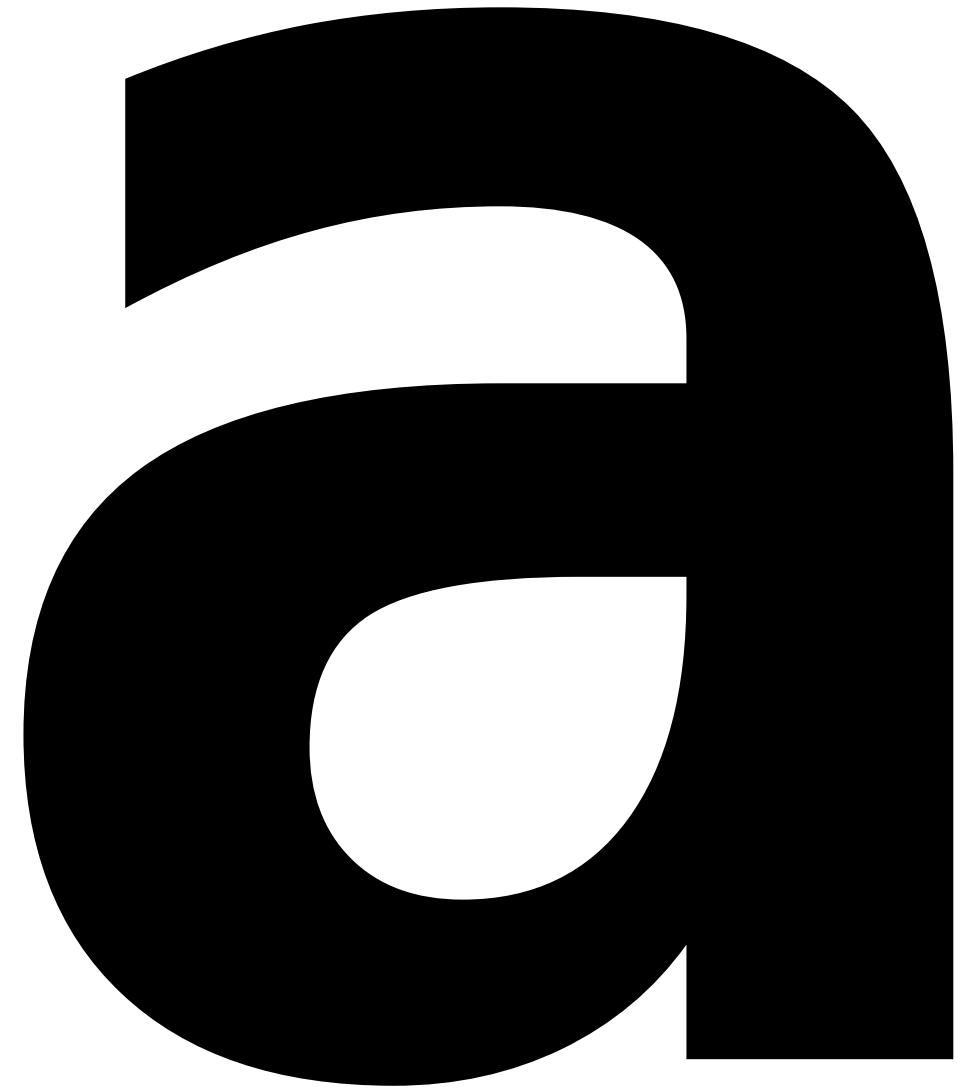


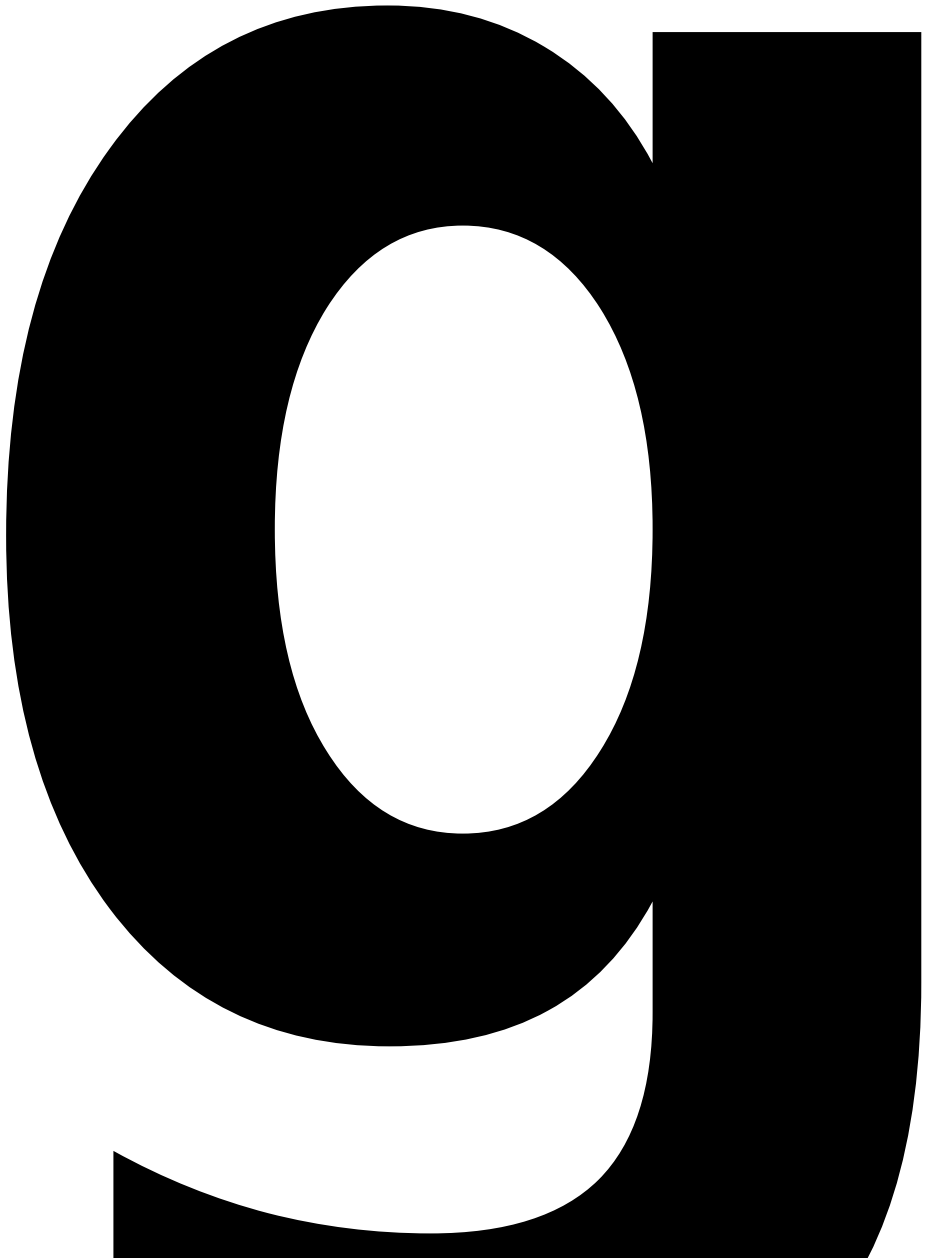


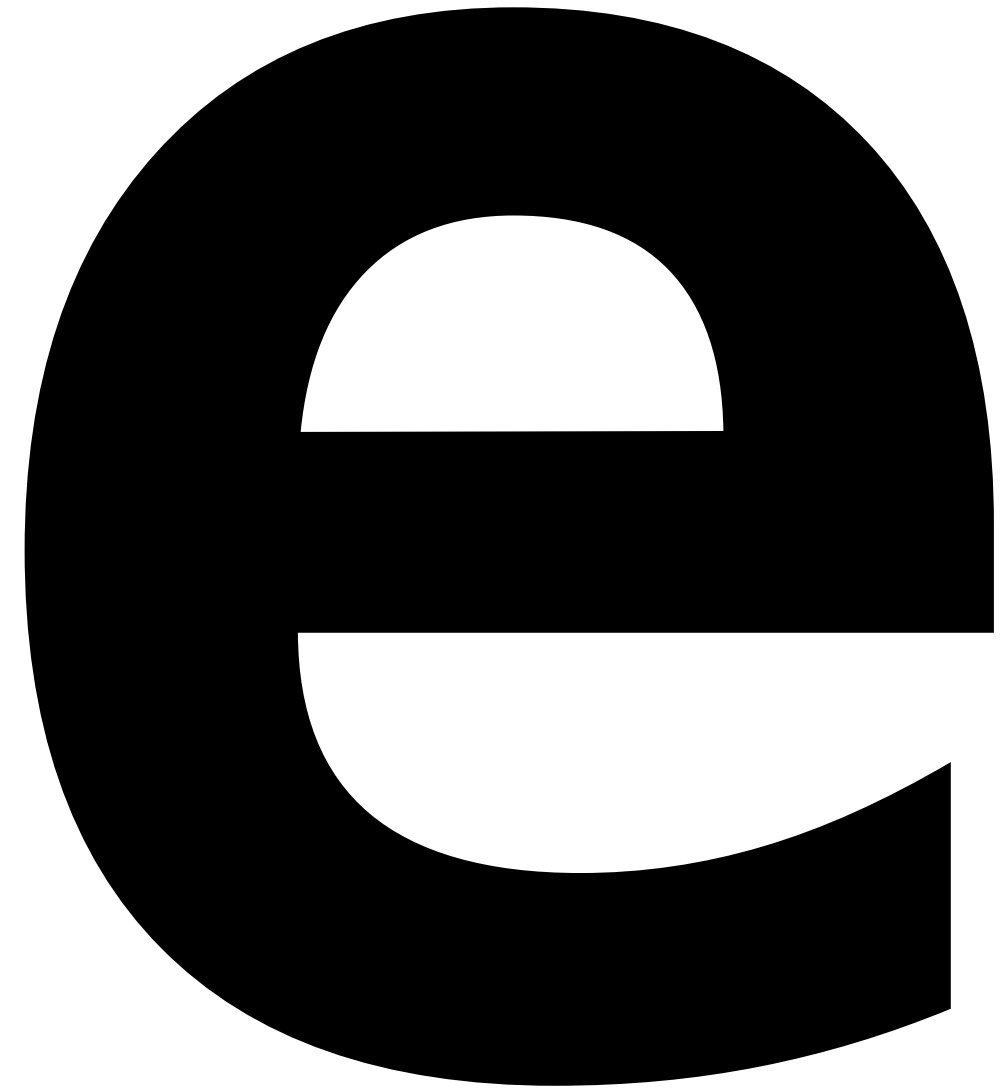


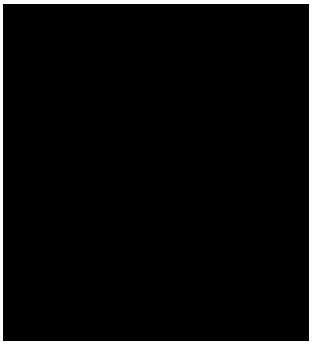


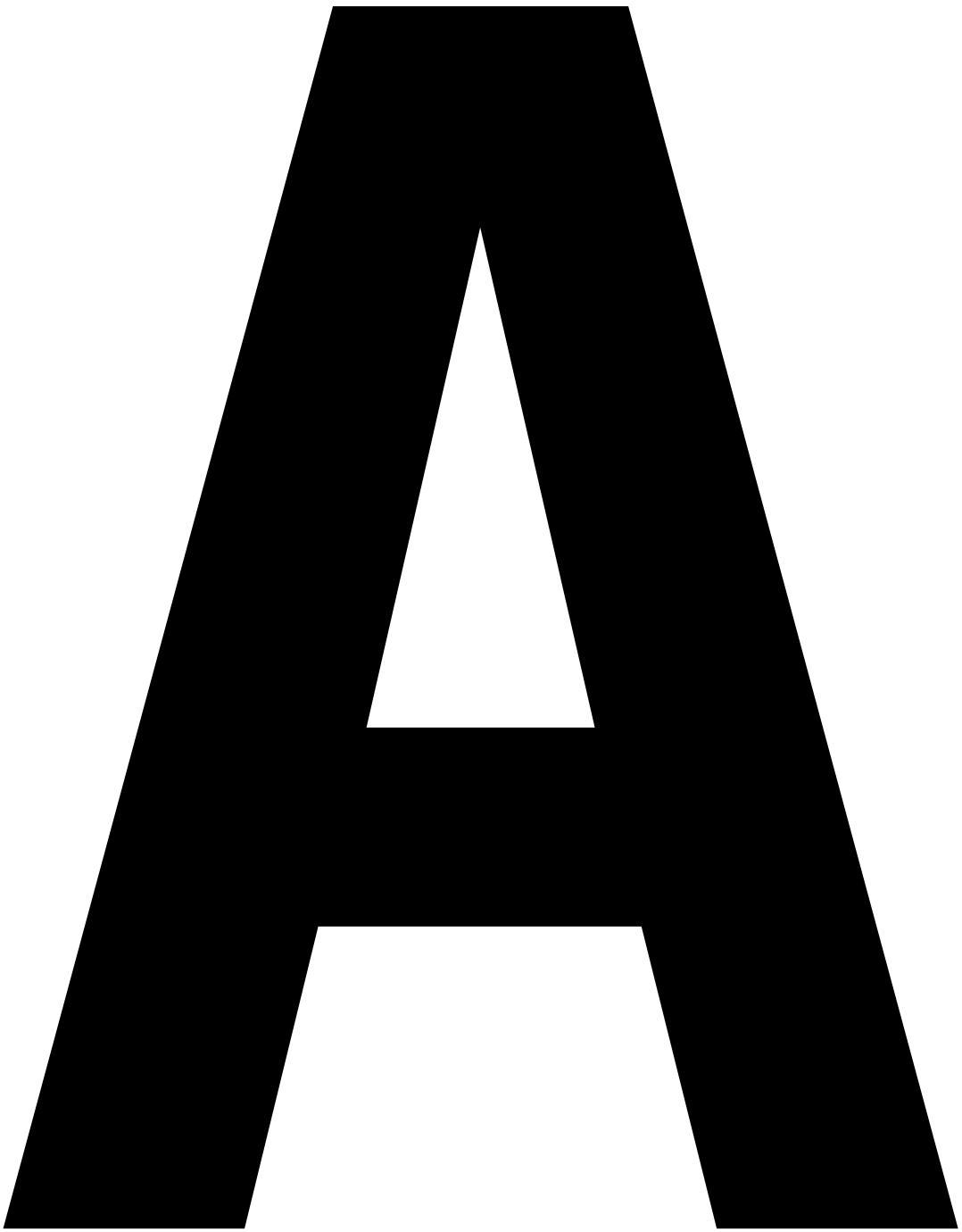




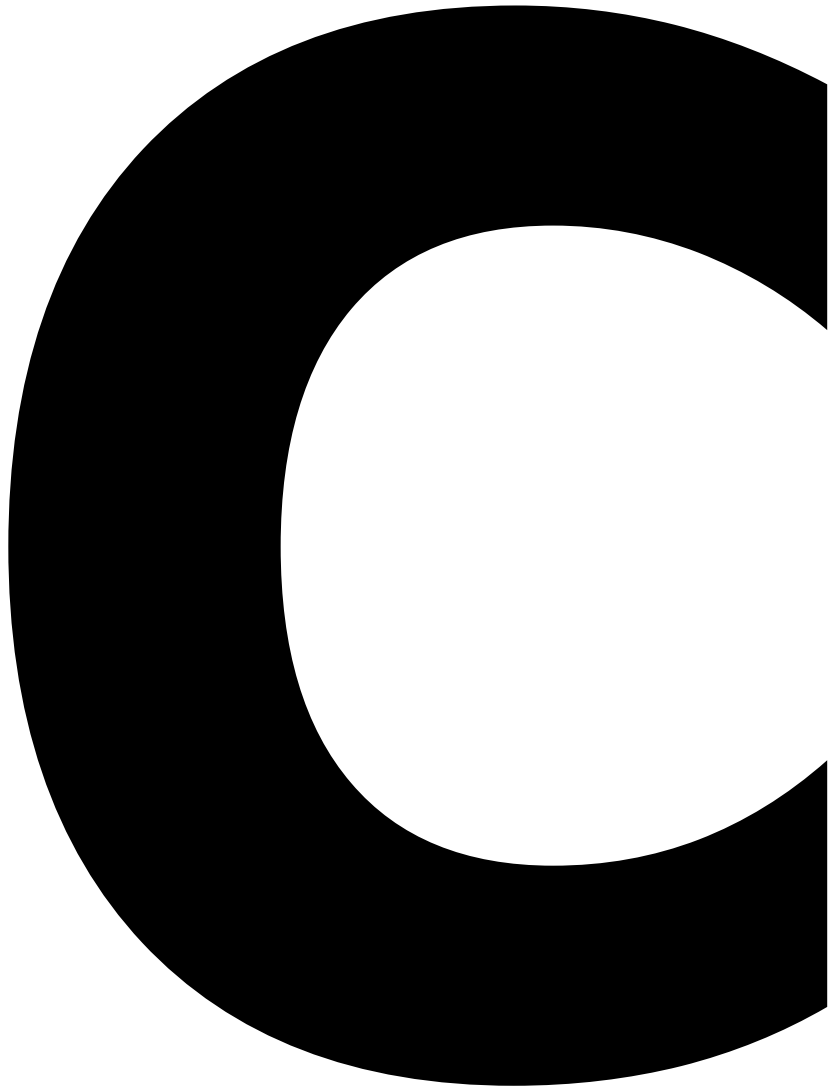


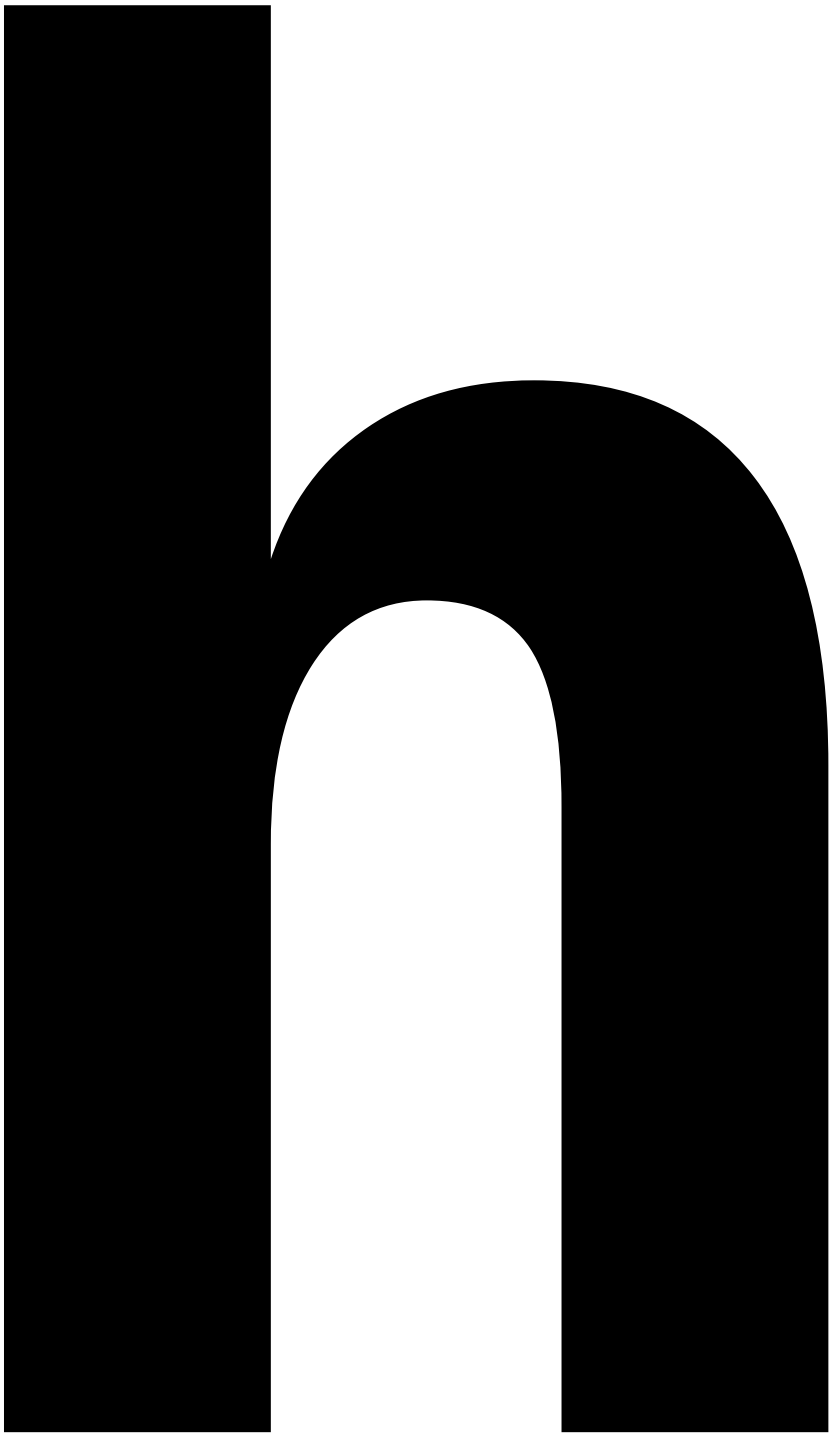


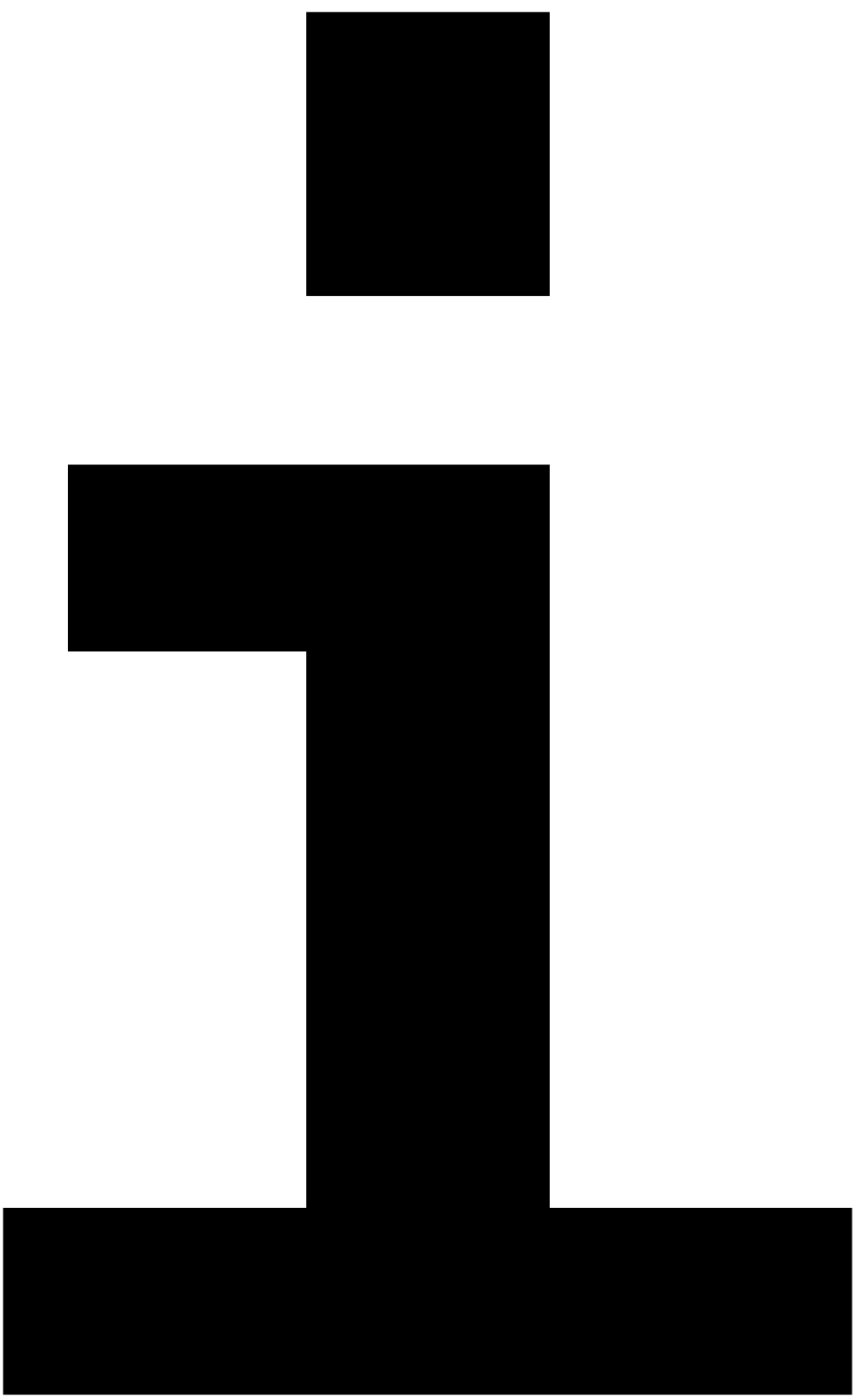


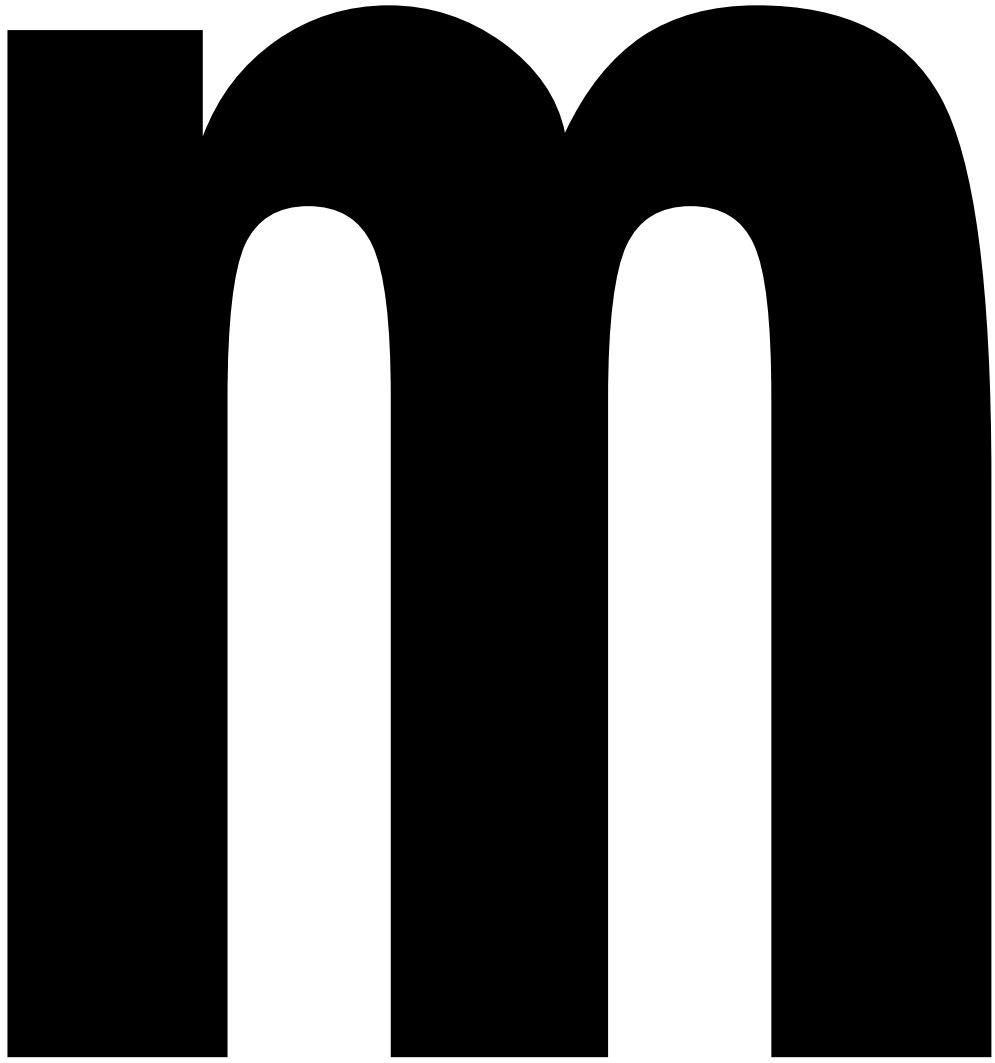


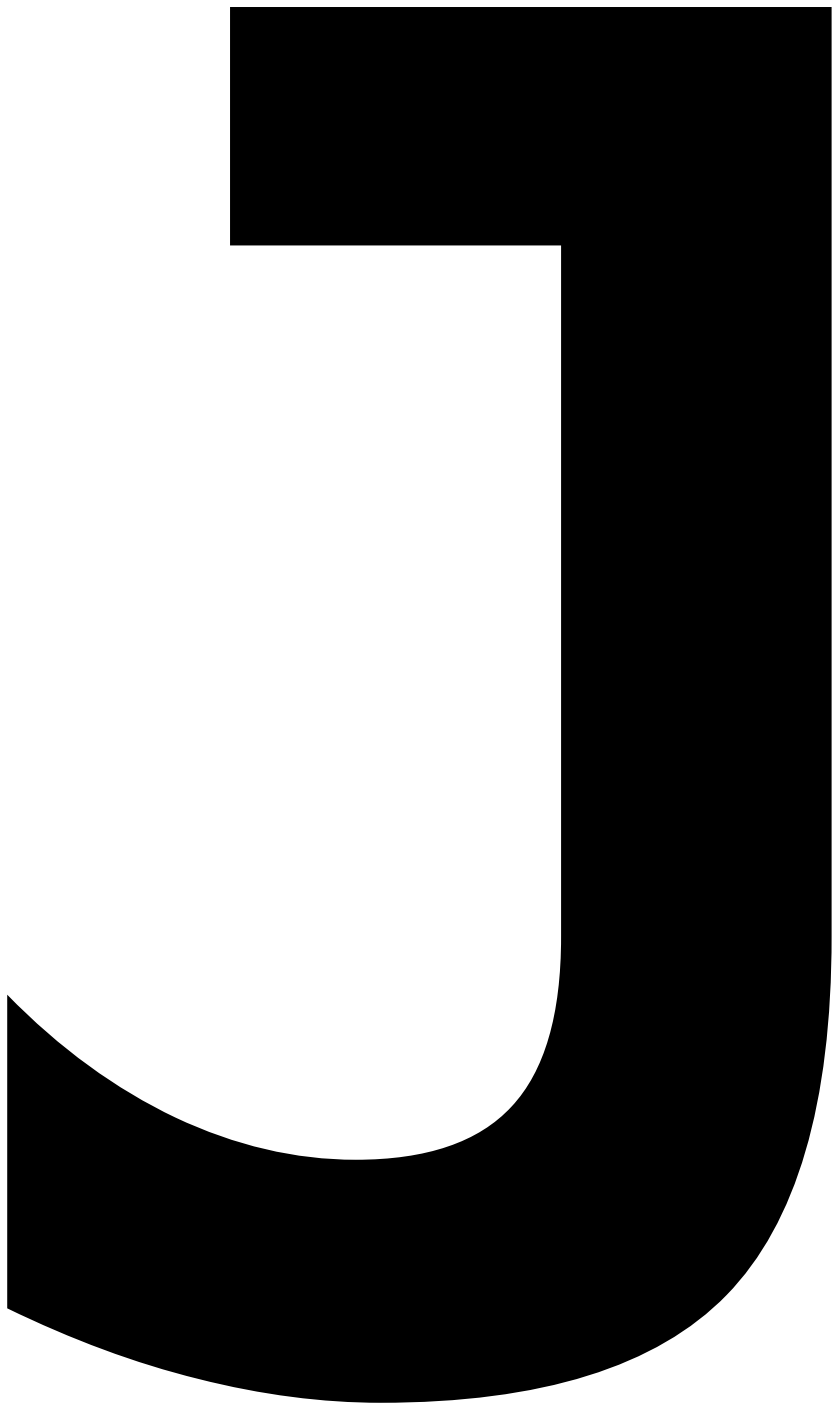
u

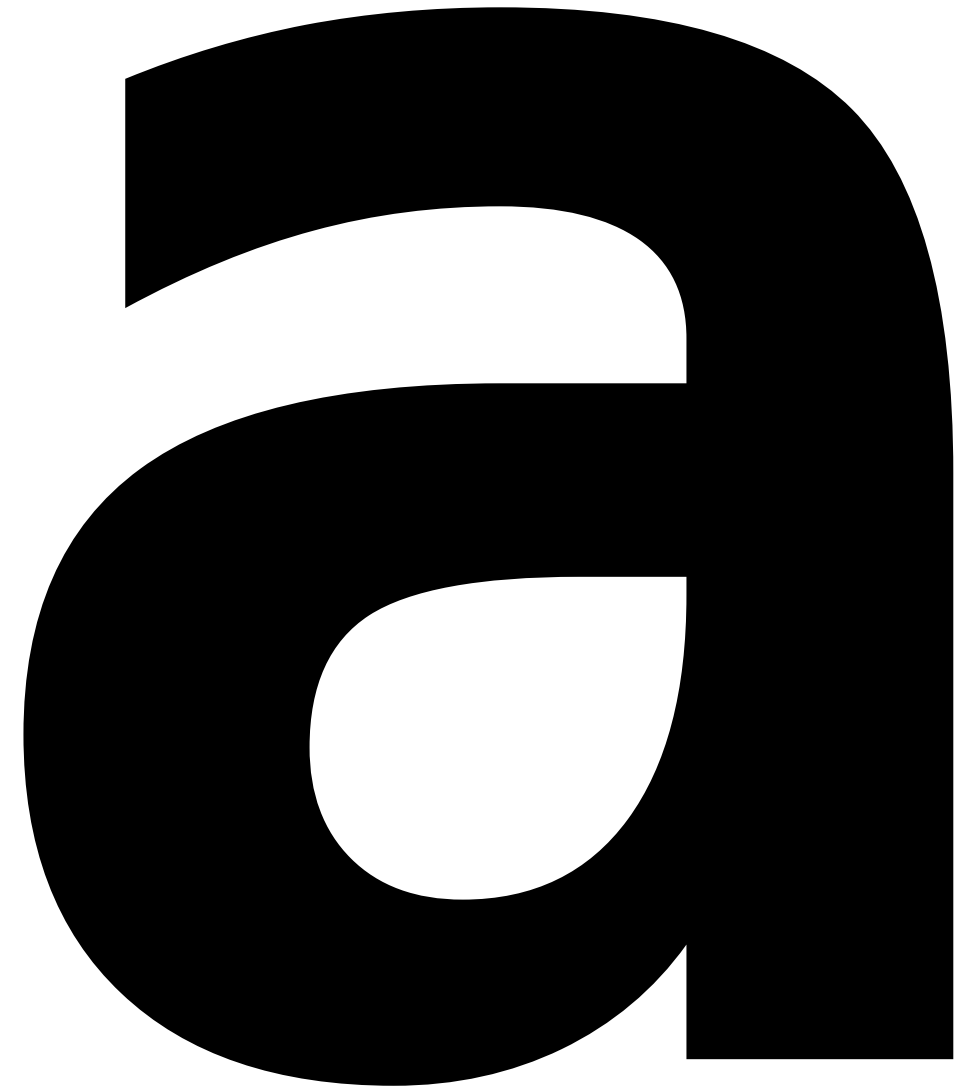


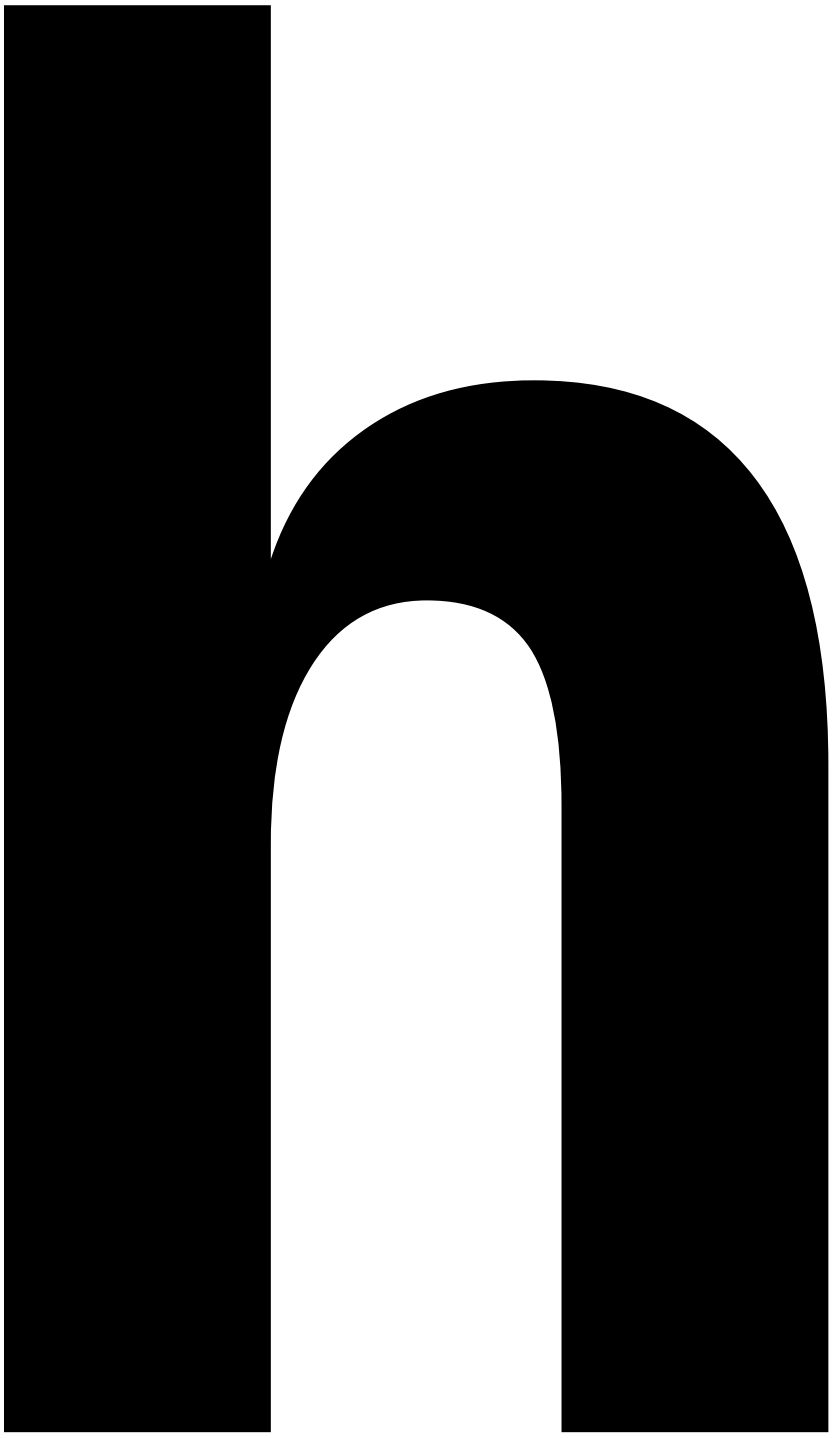


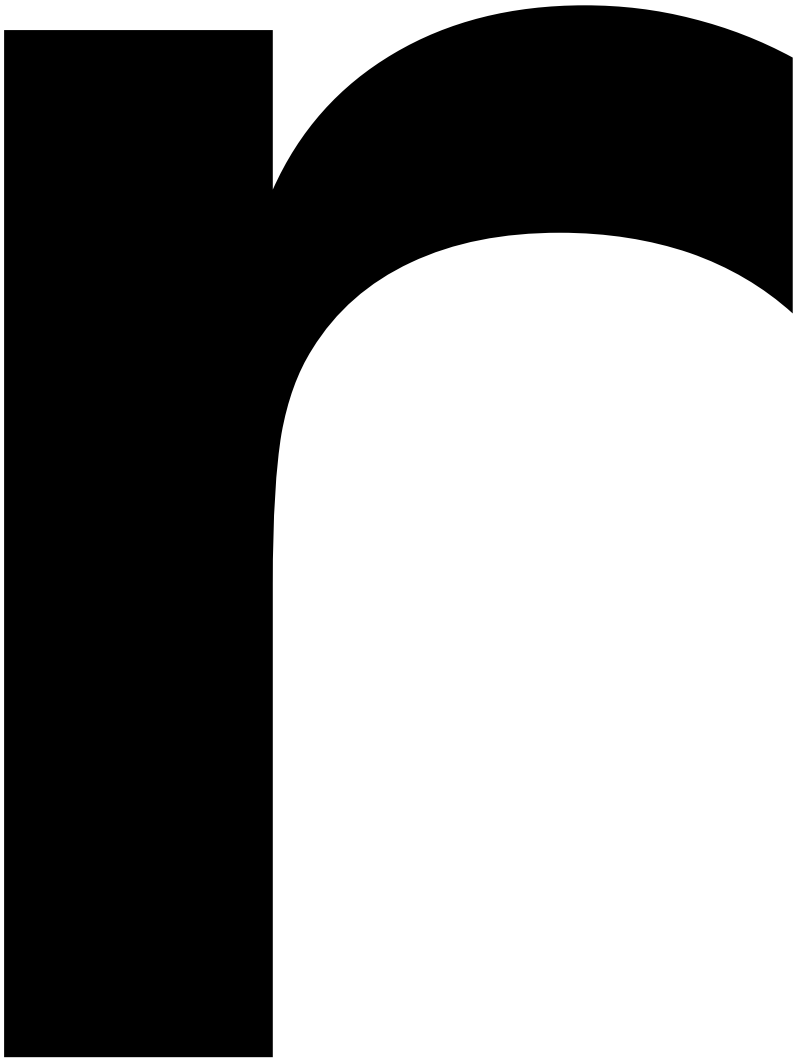


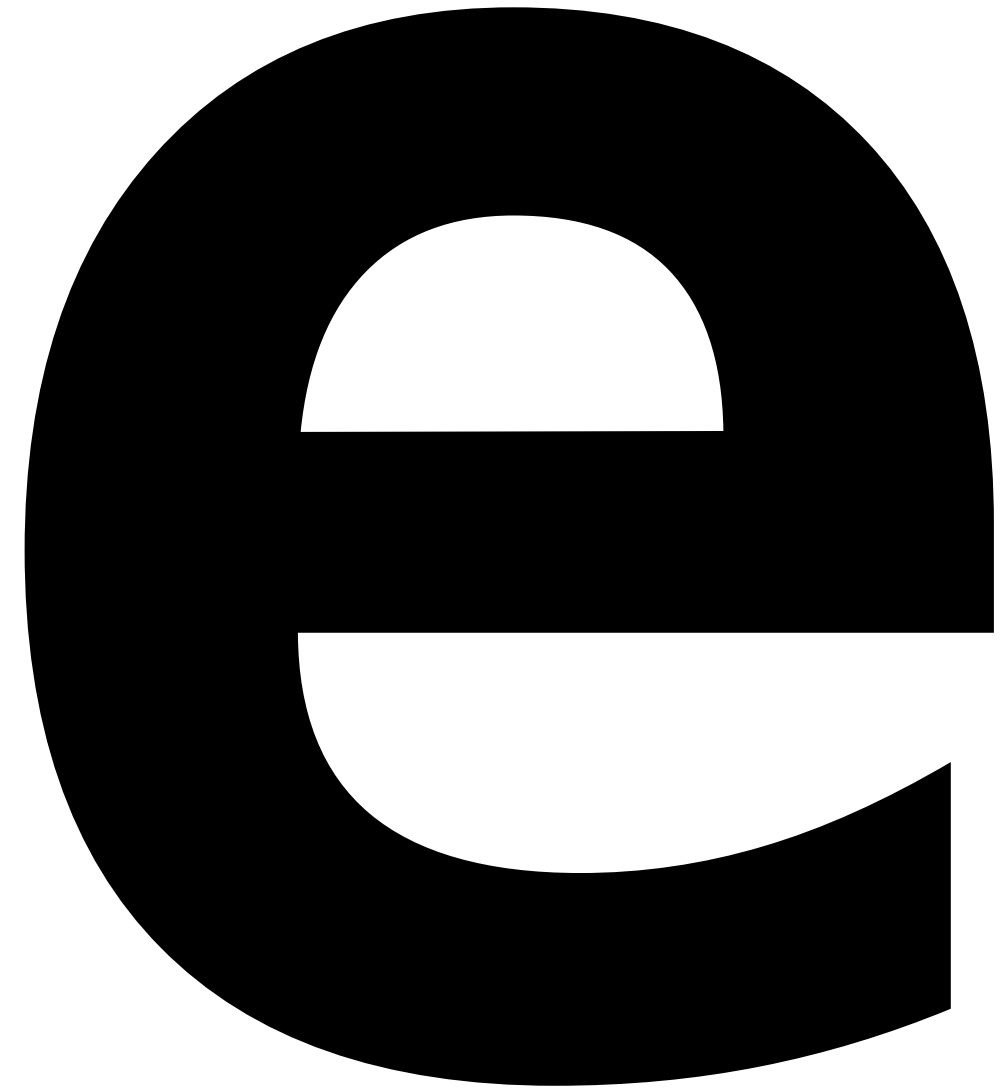




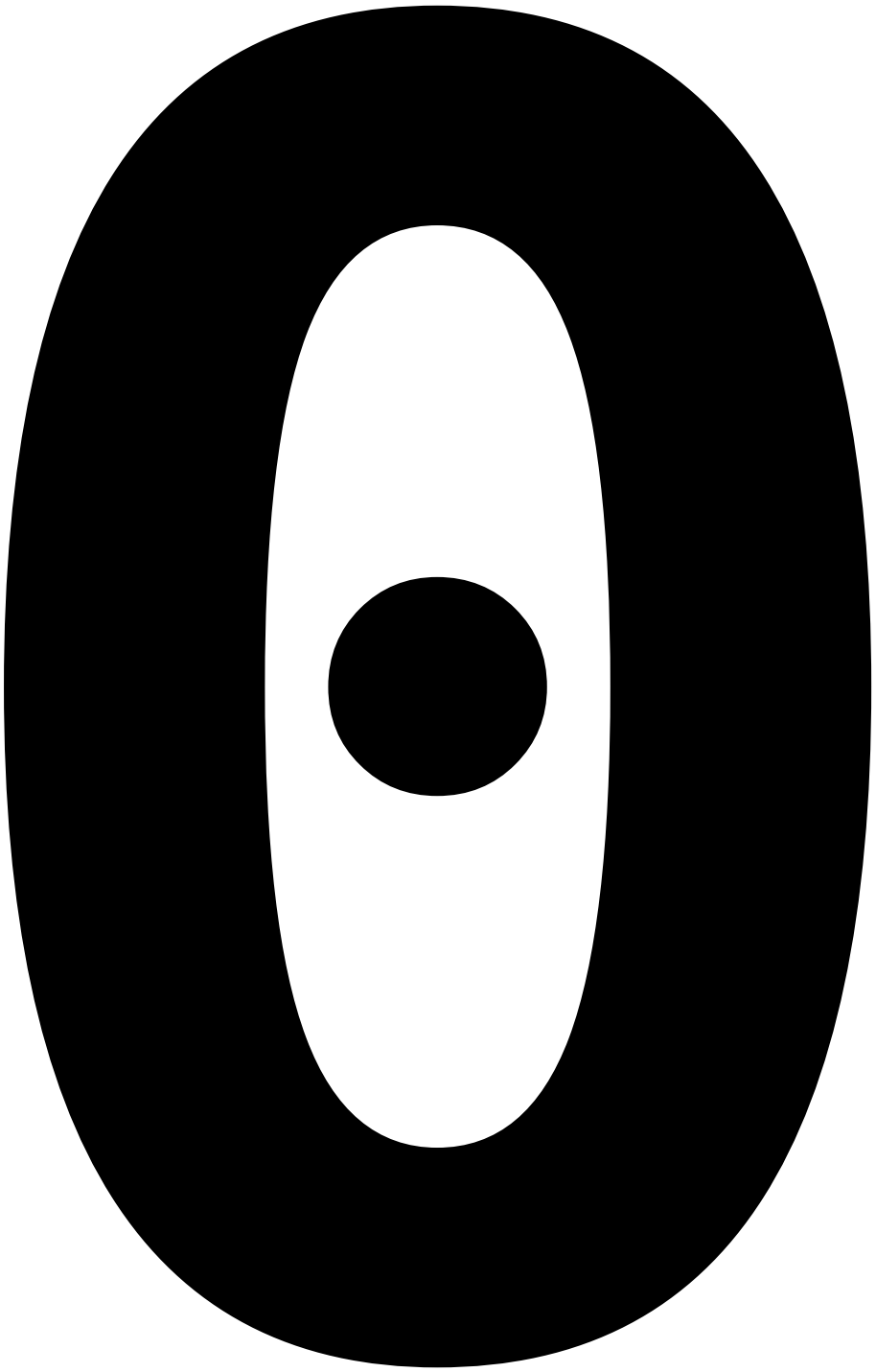


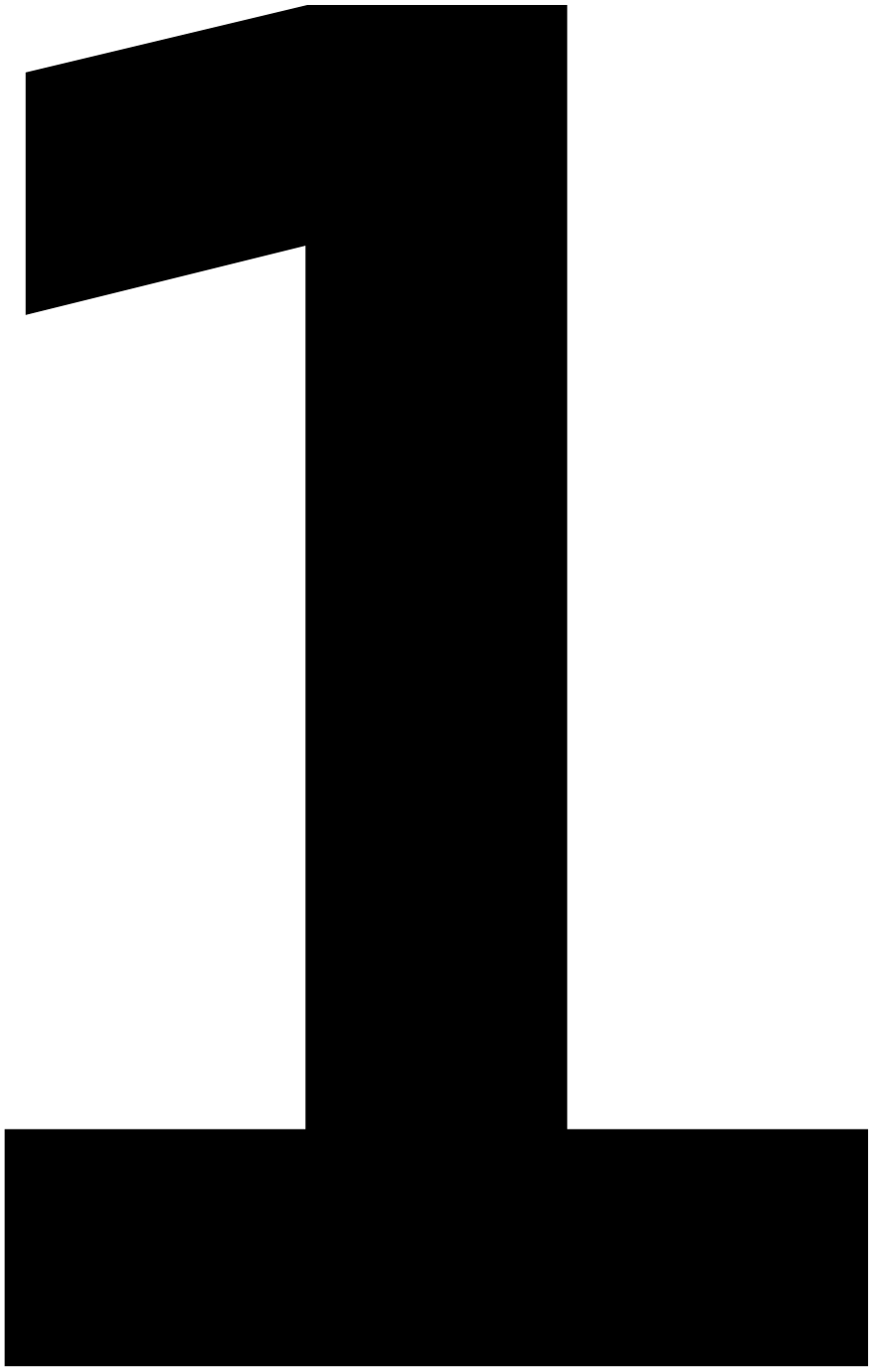


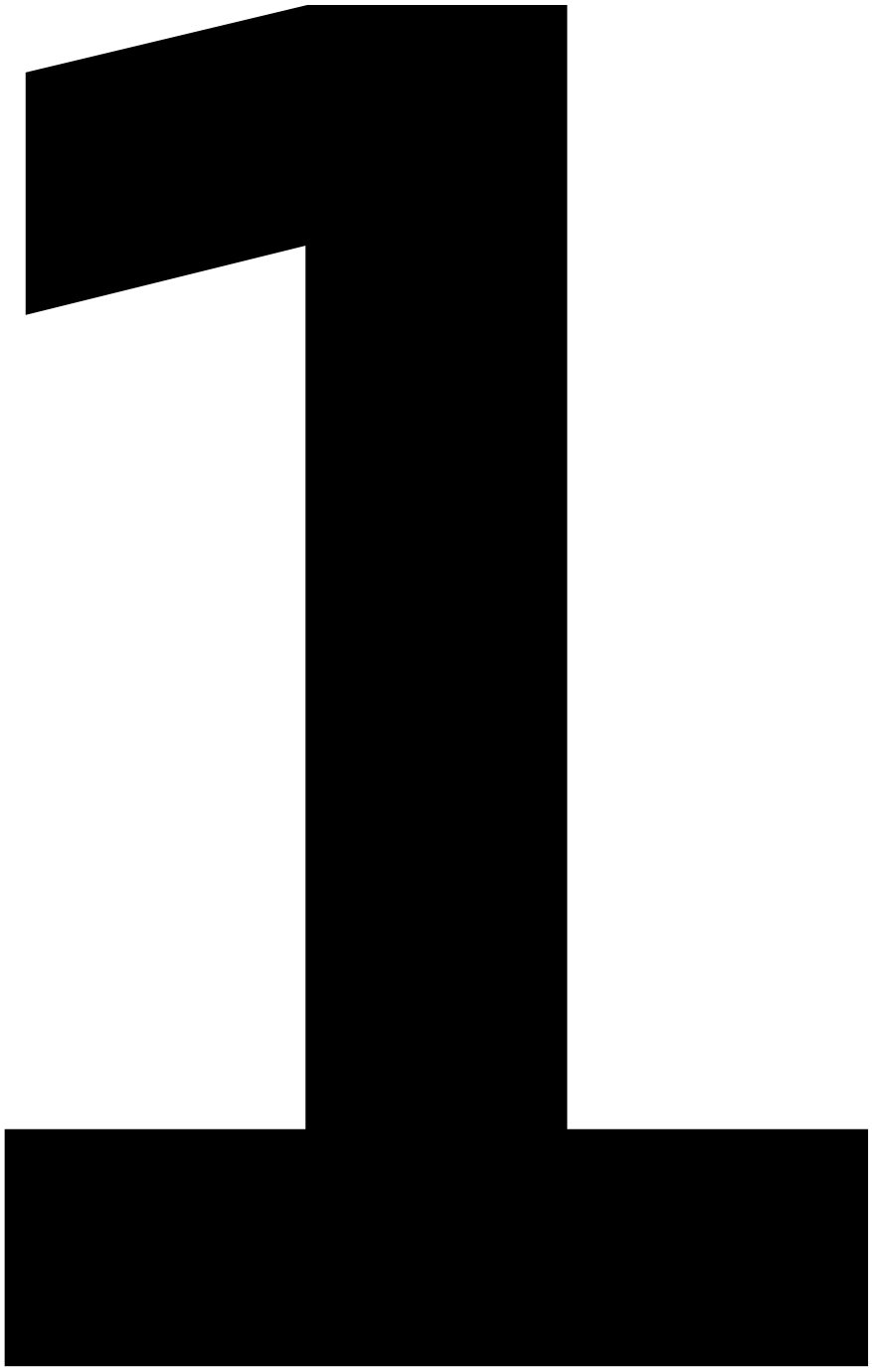


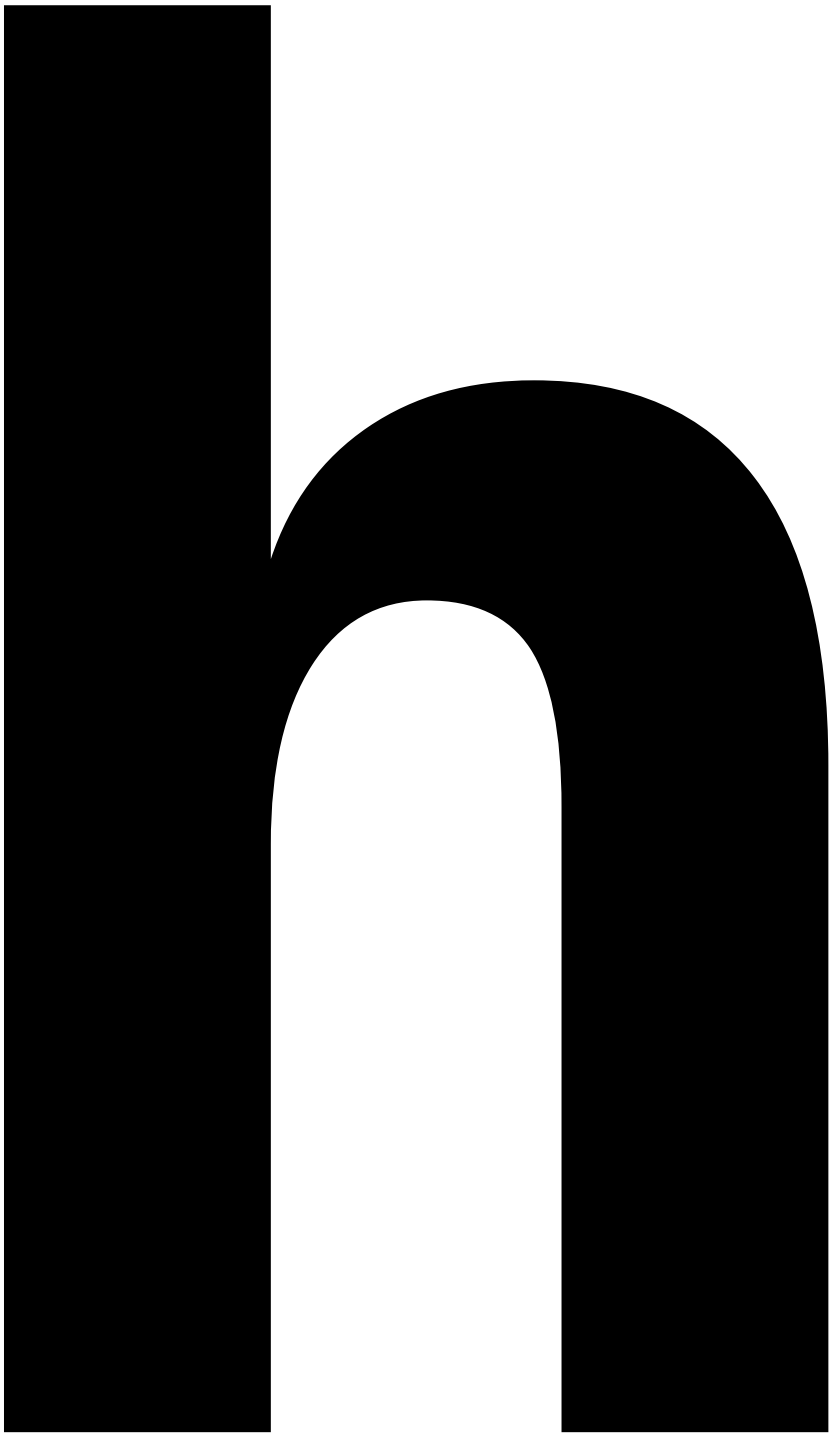


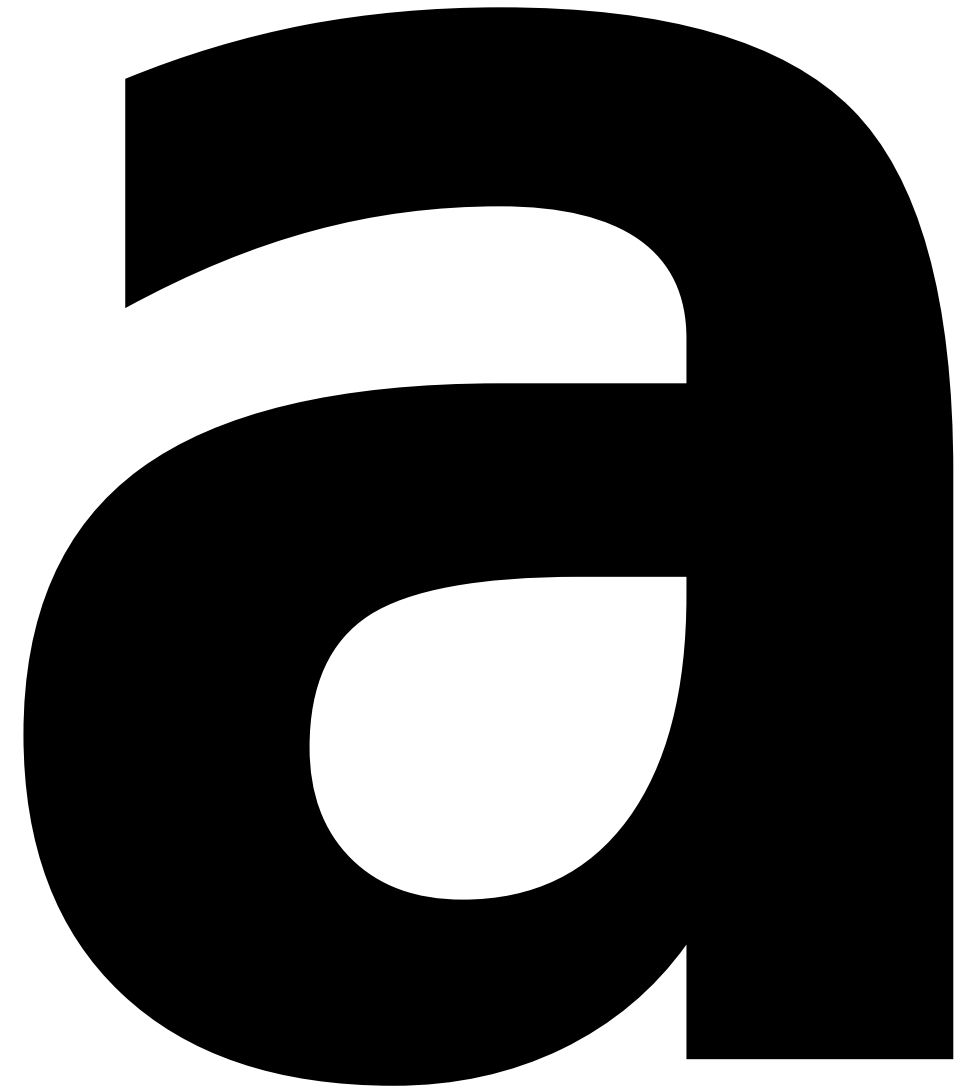
2

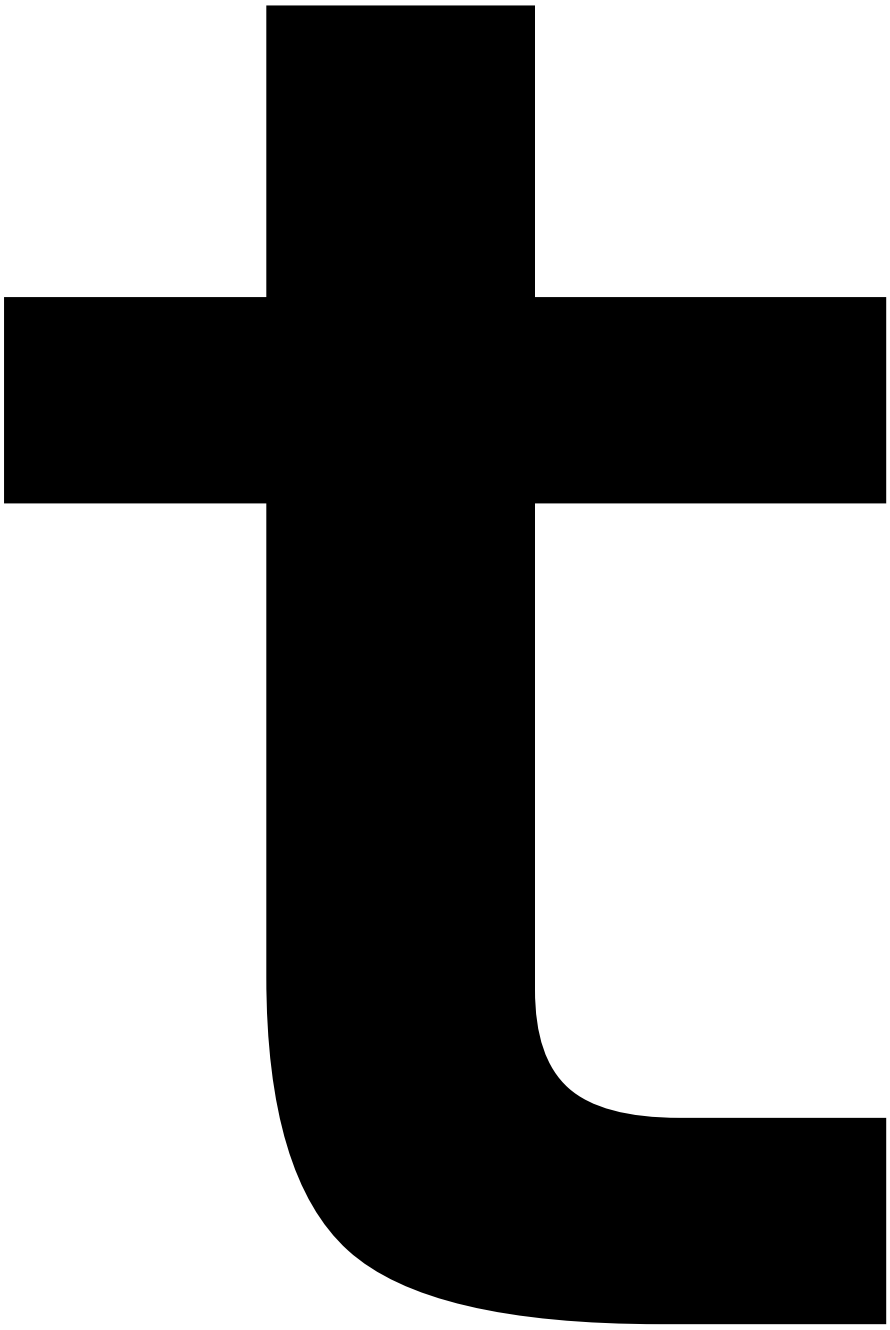




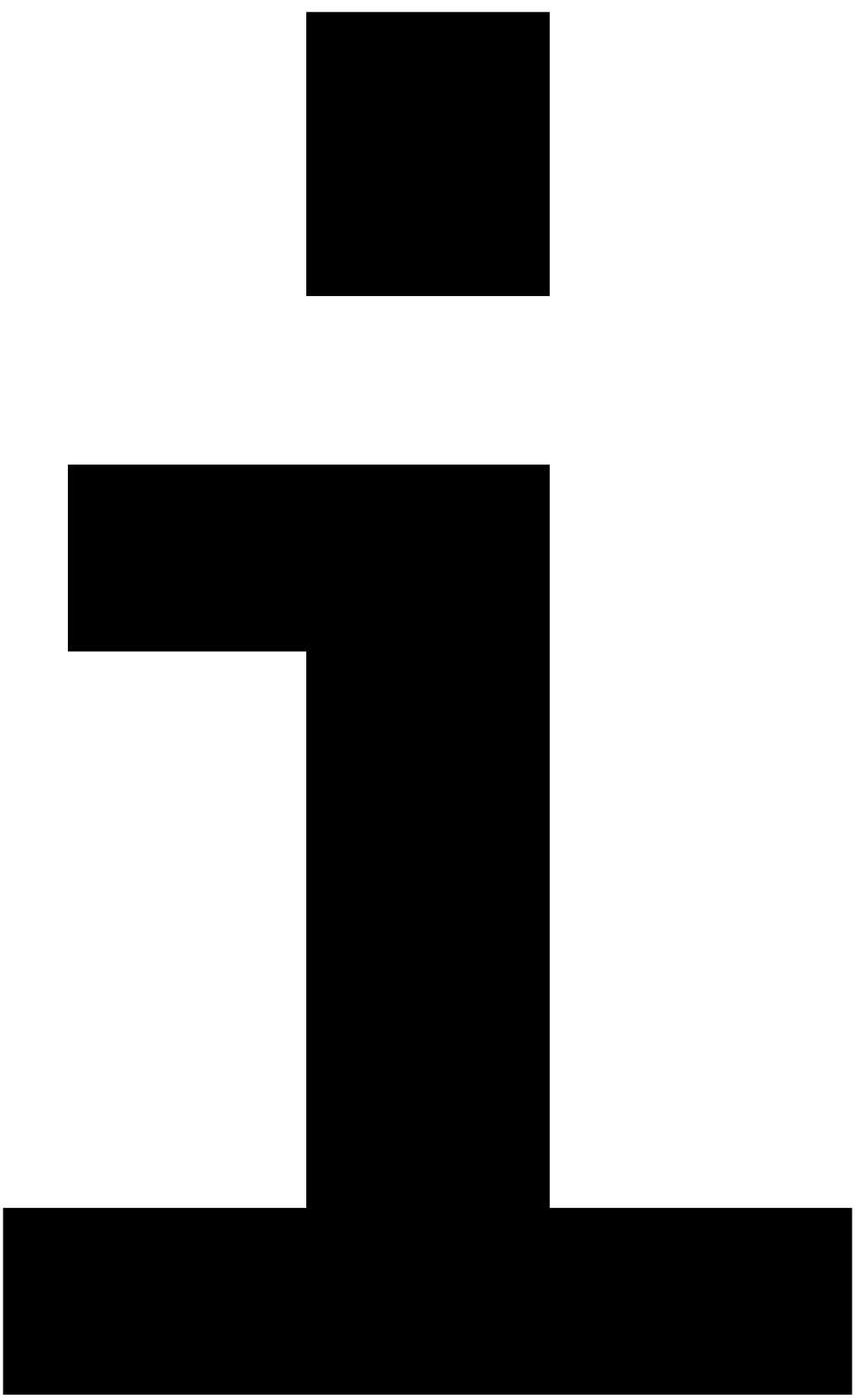


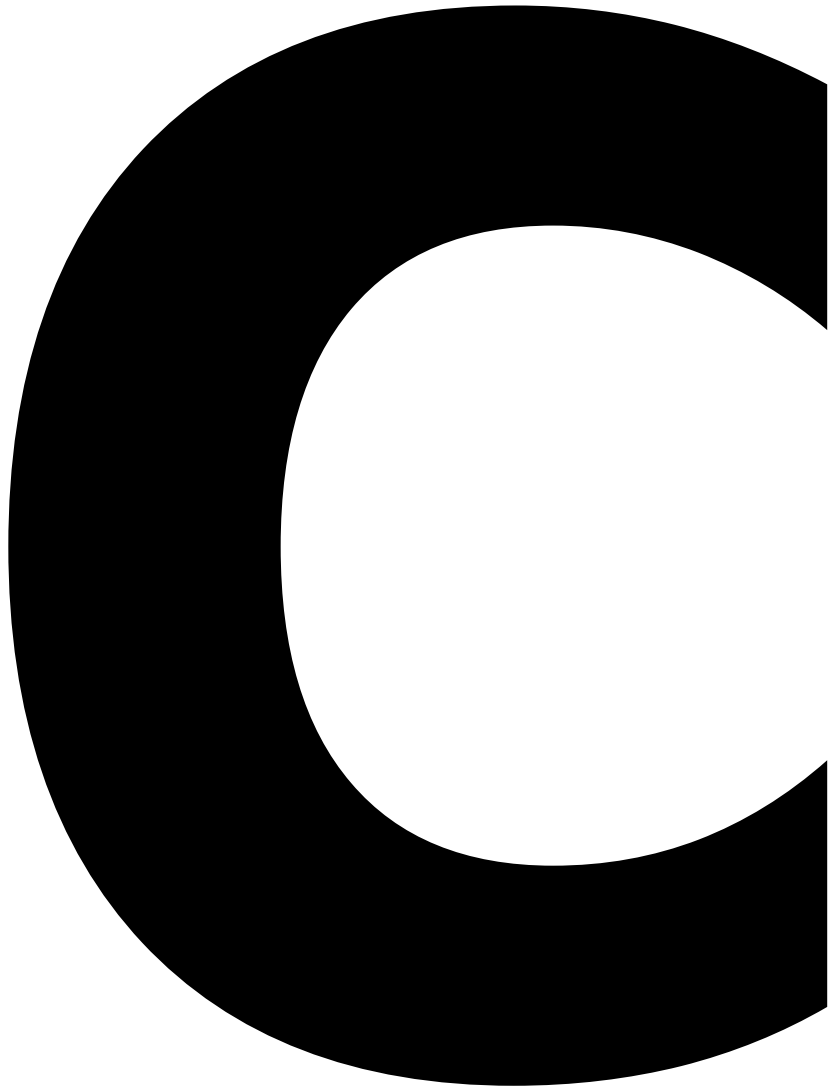


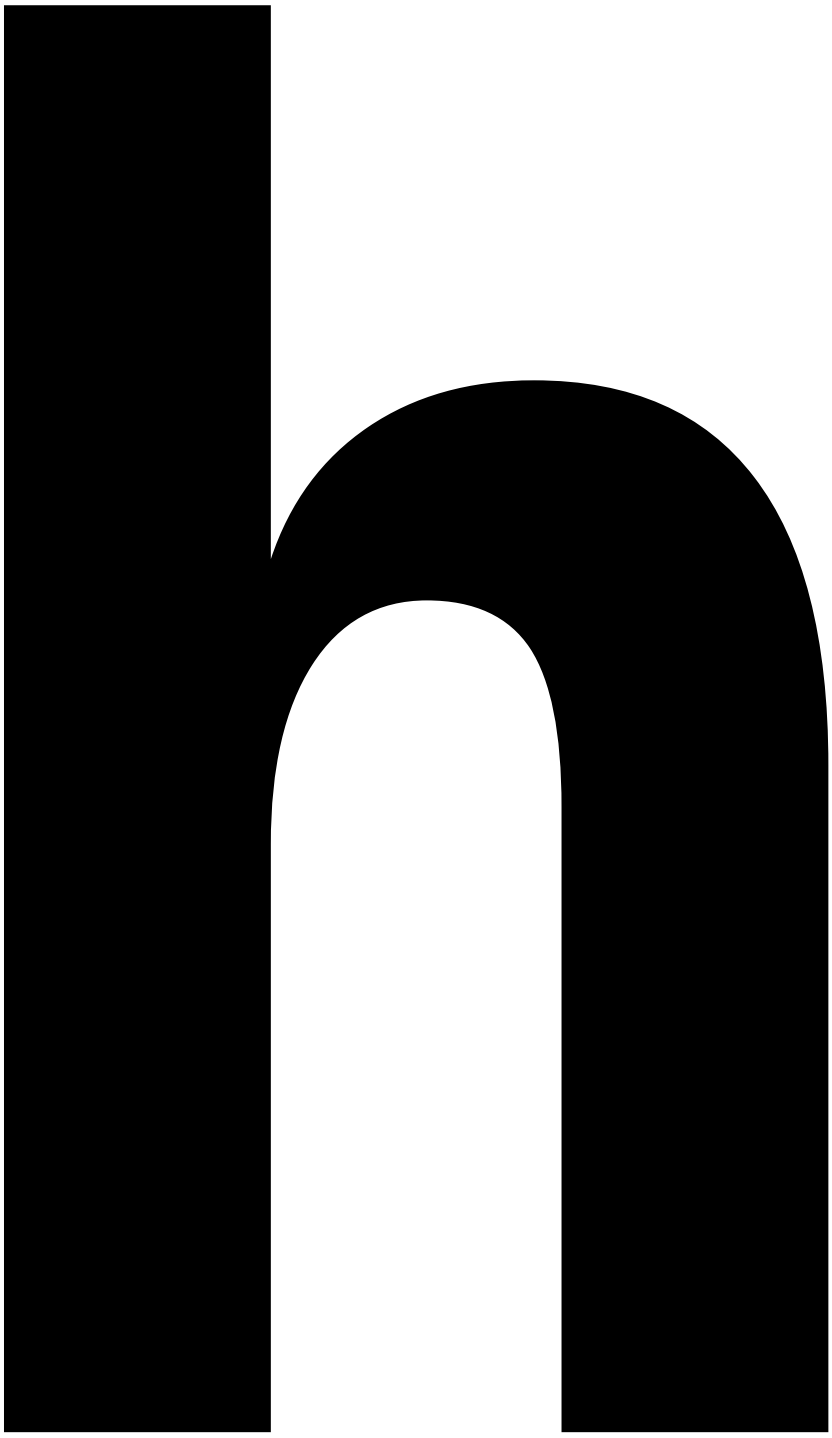


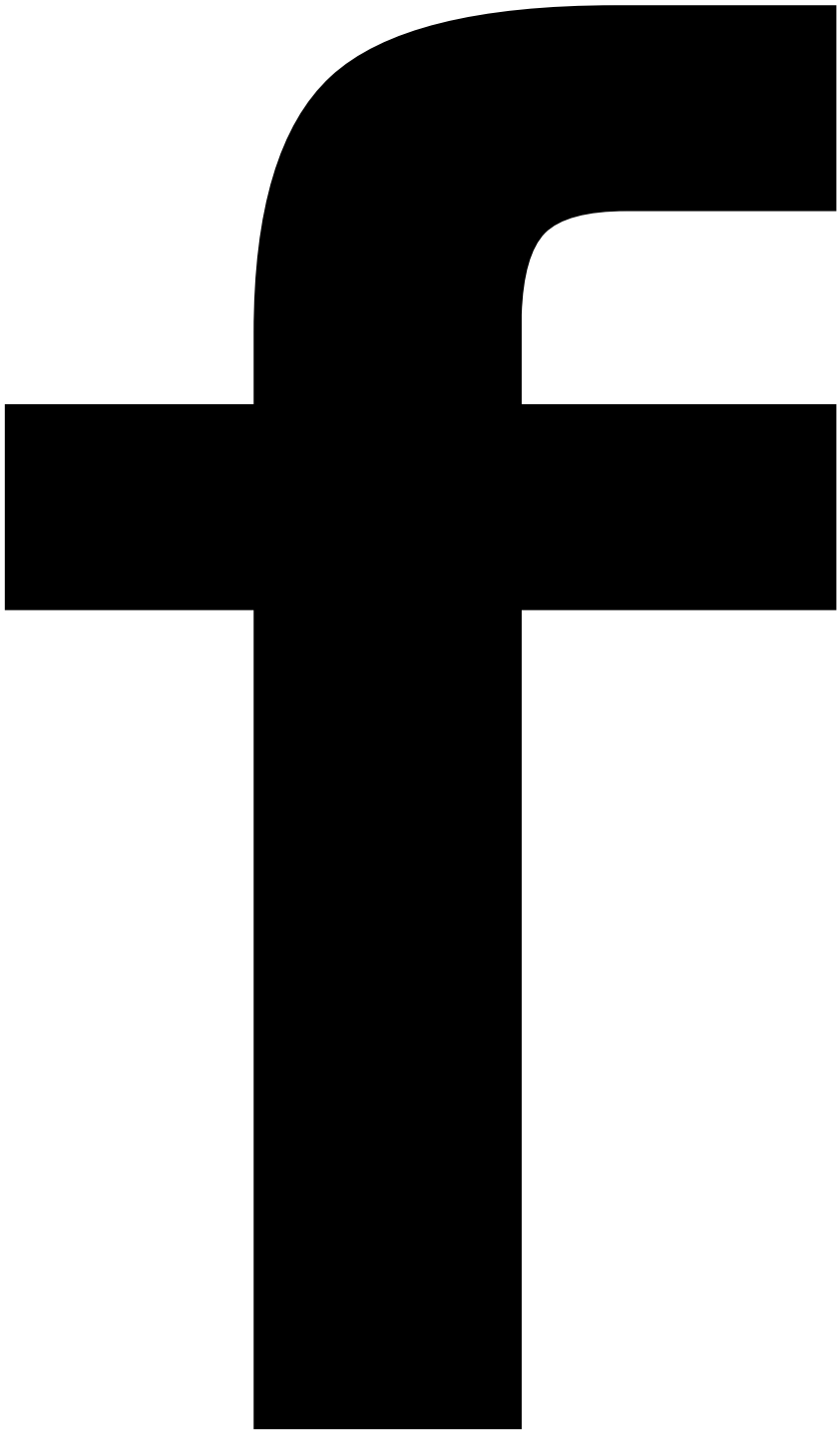


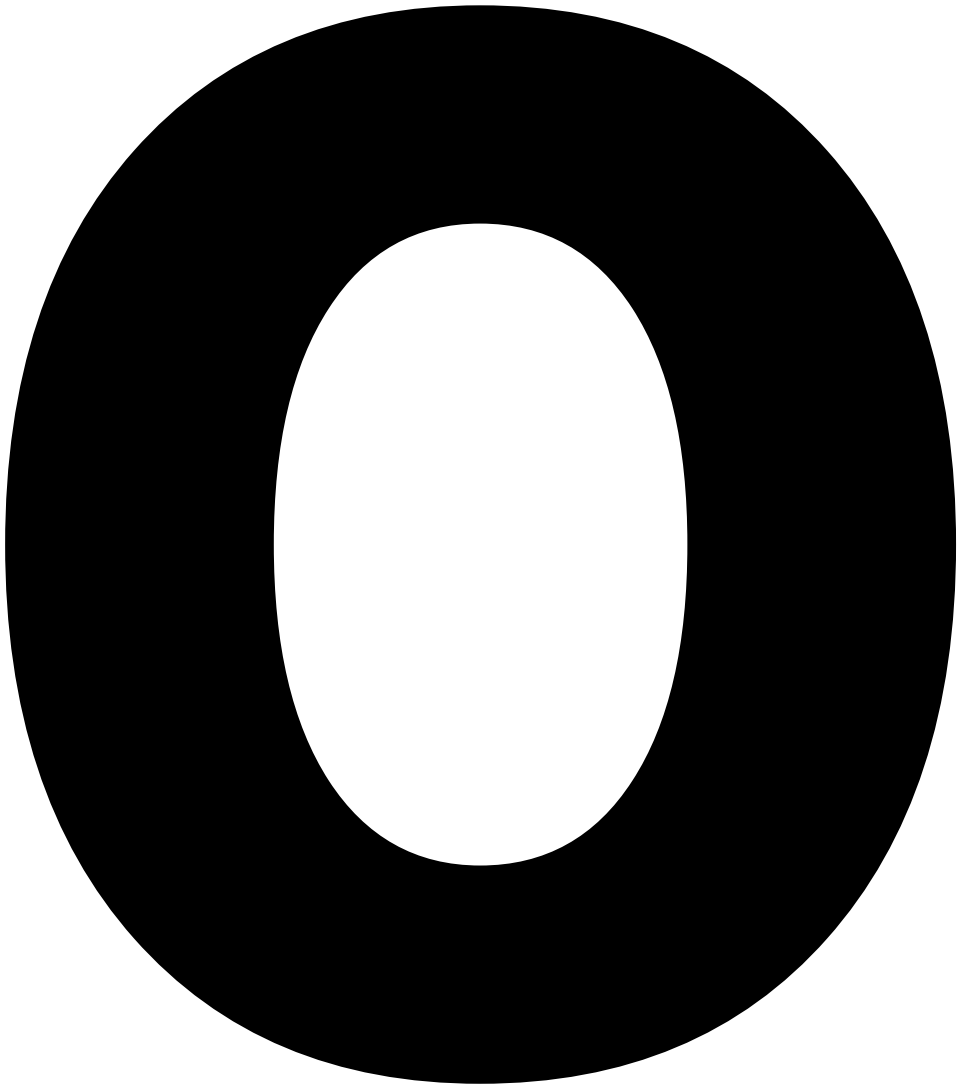
S

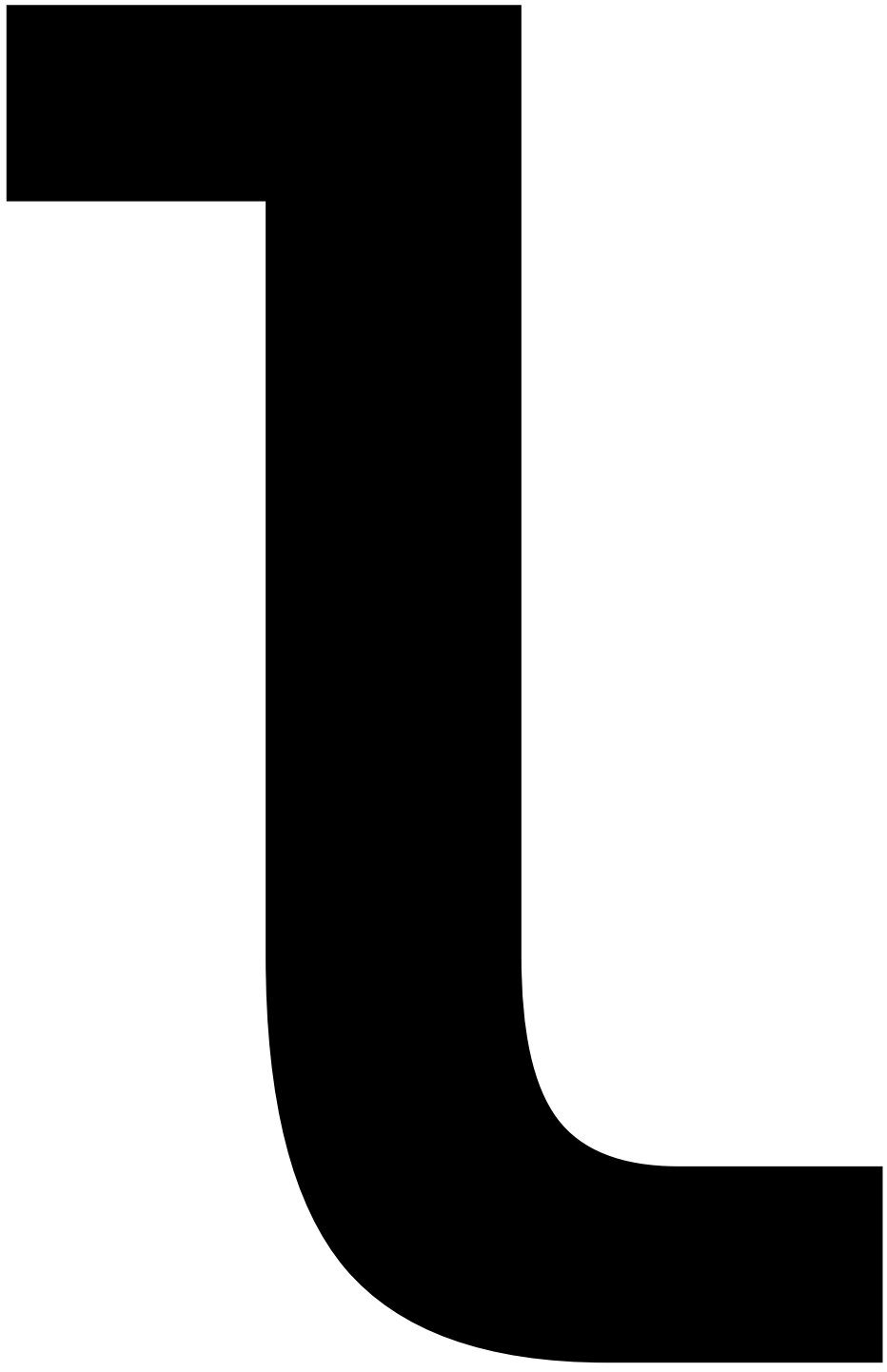


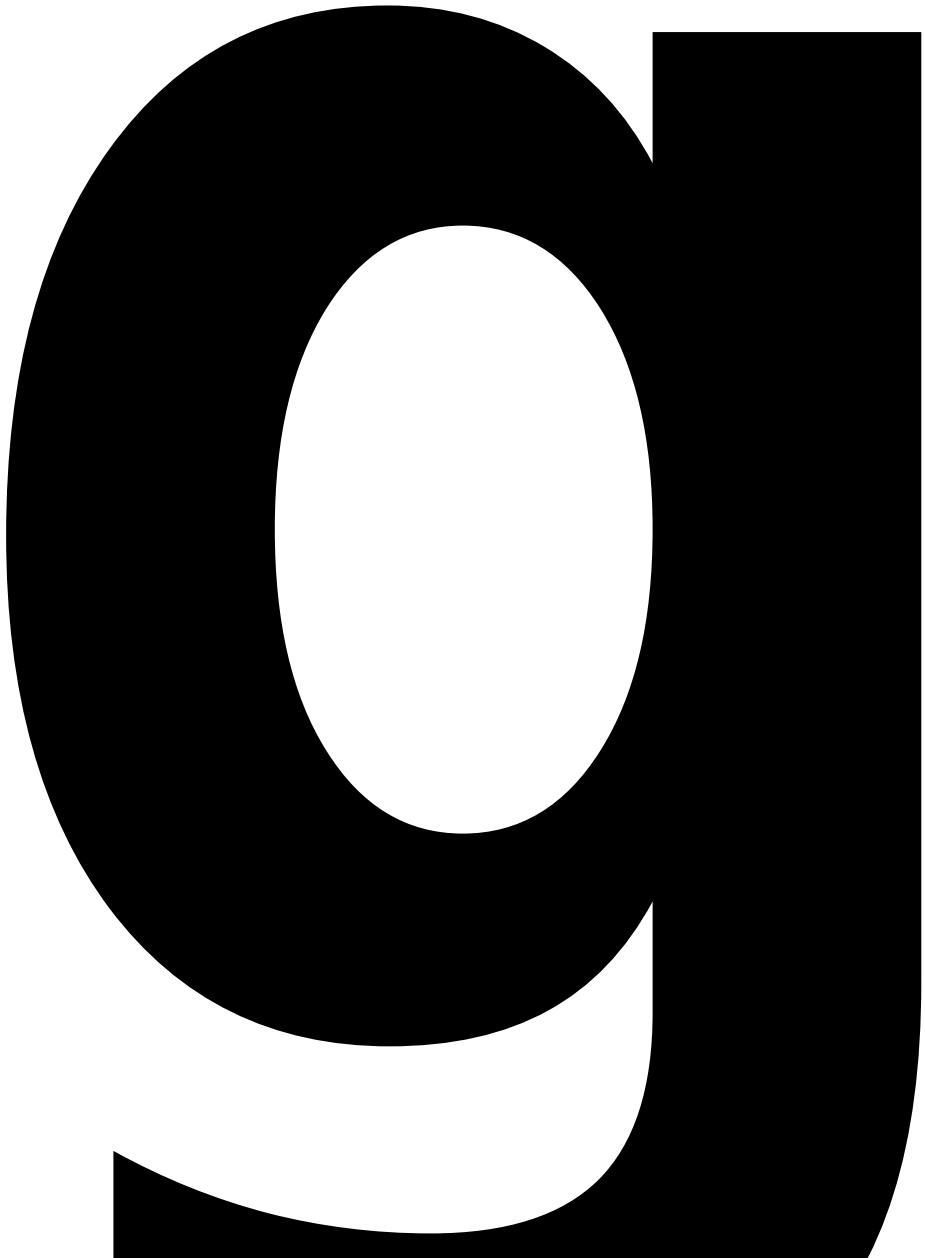


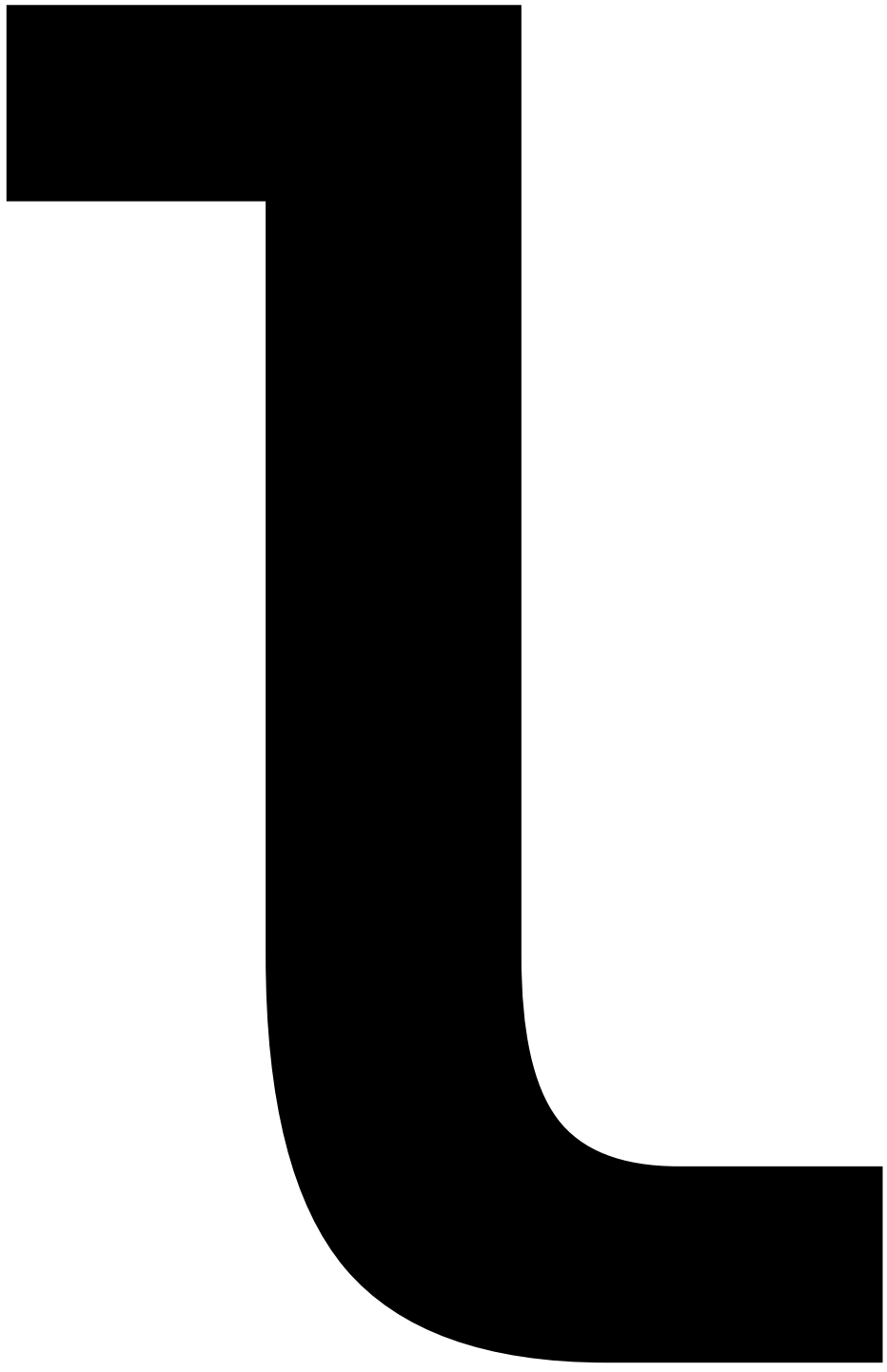


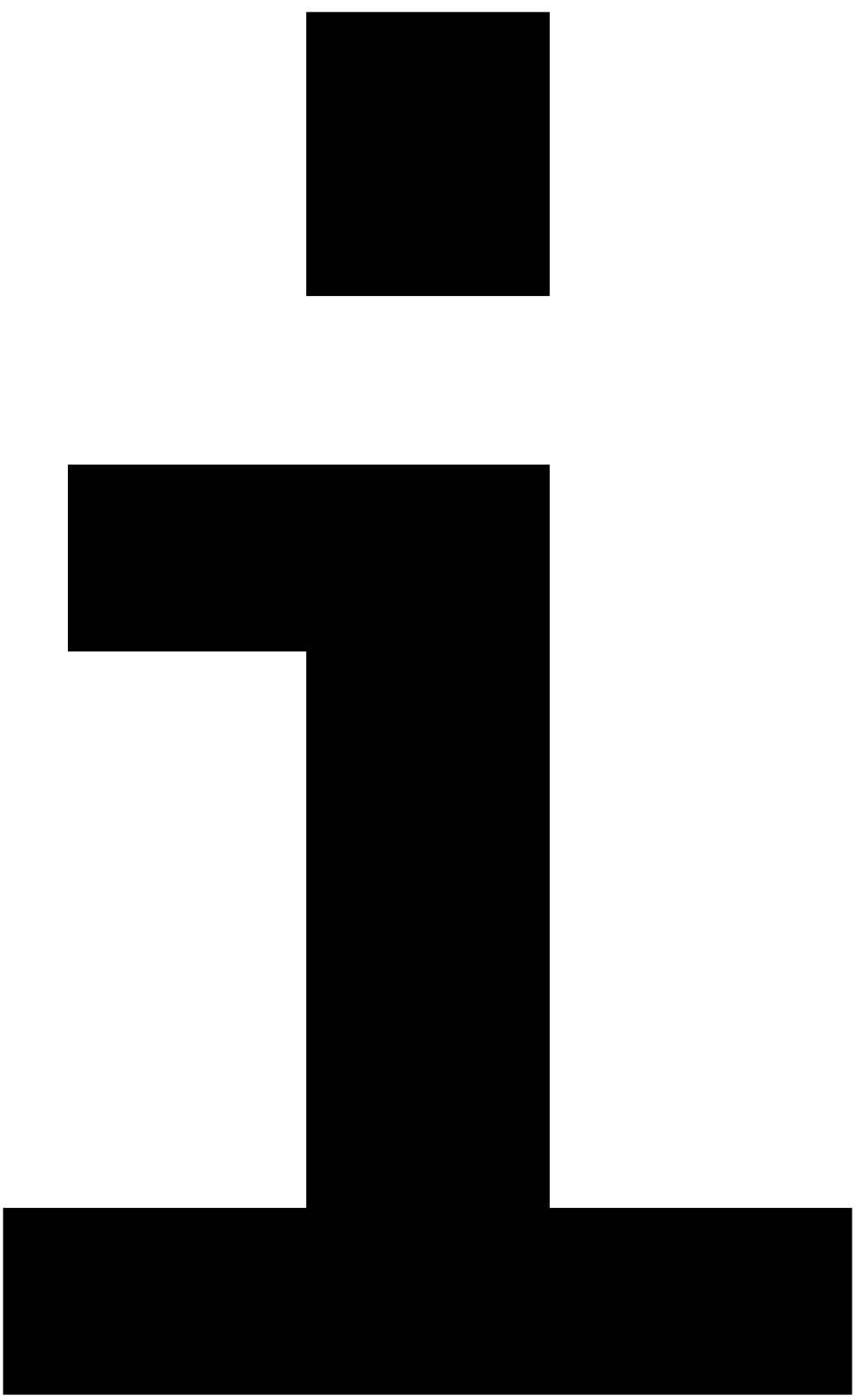


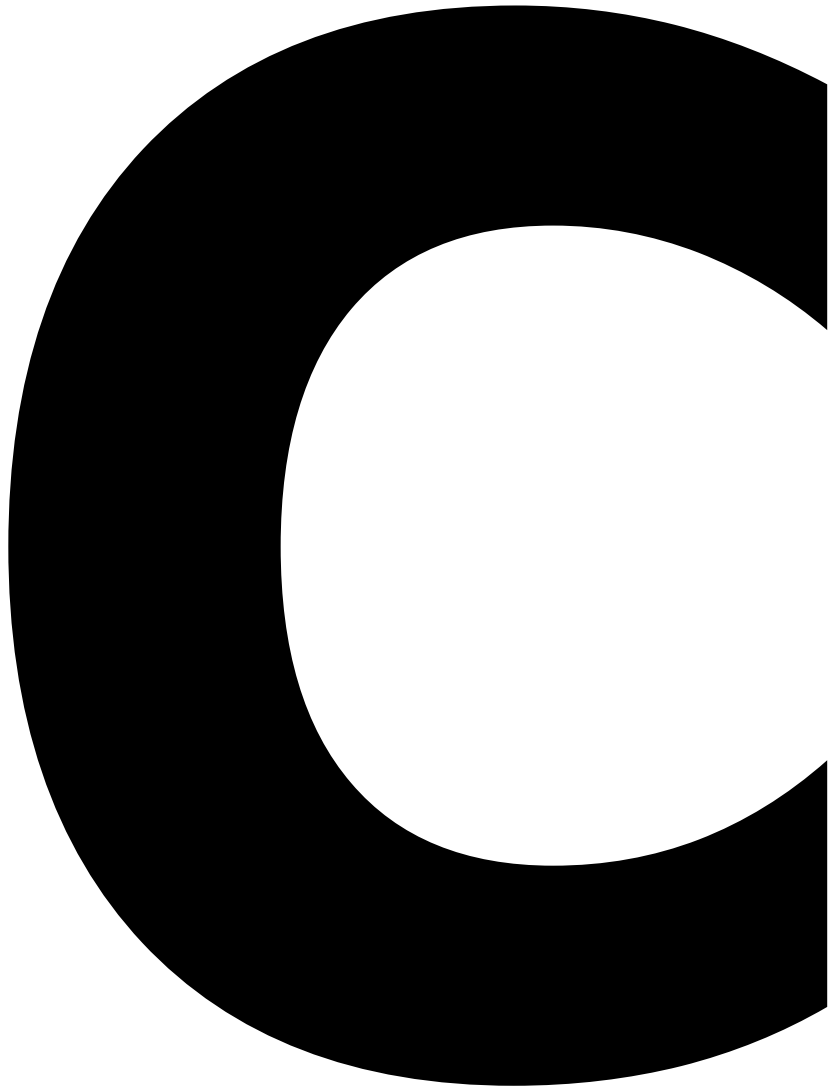


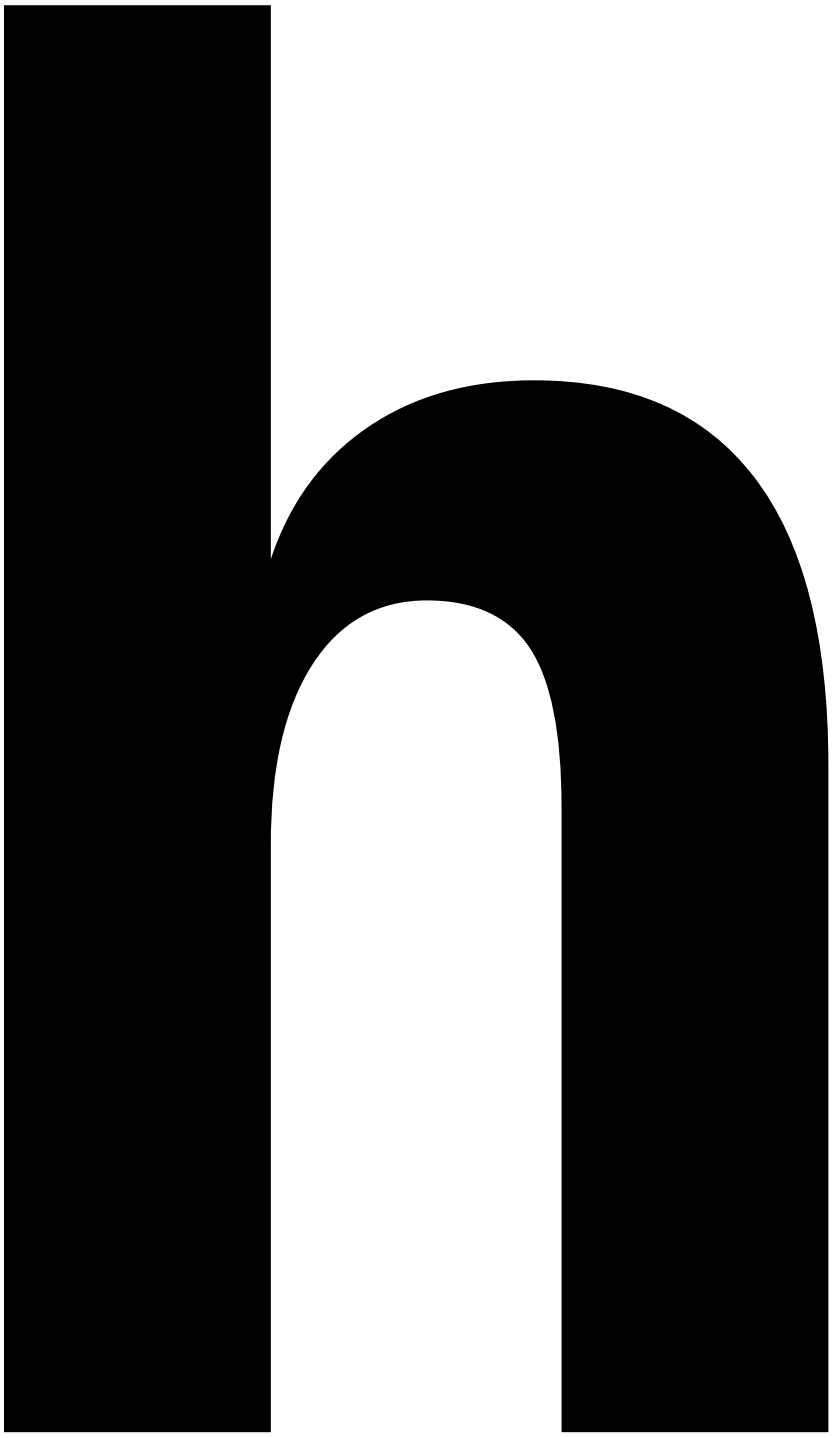


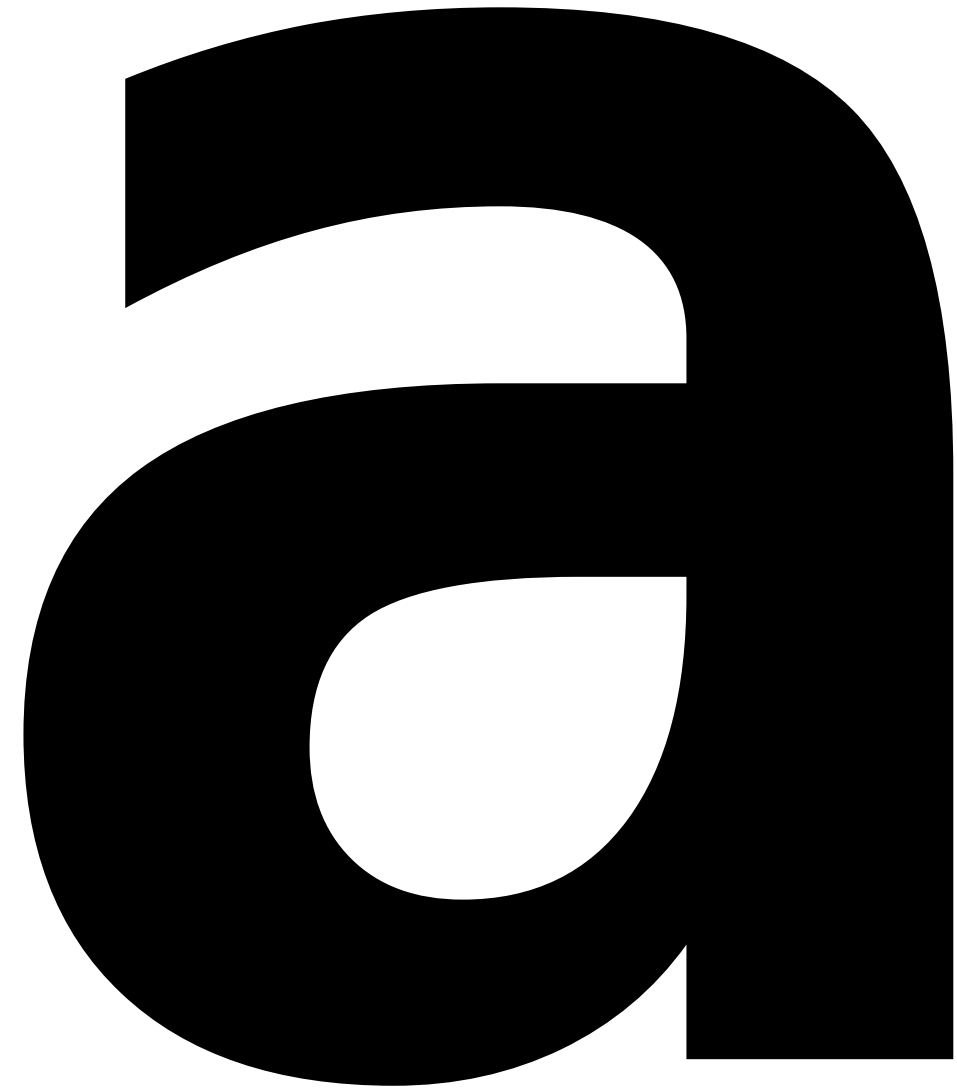


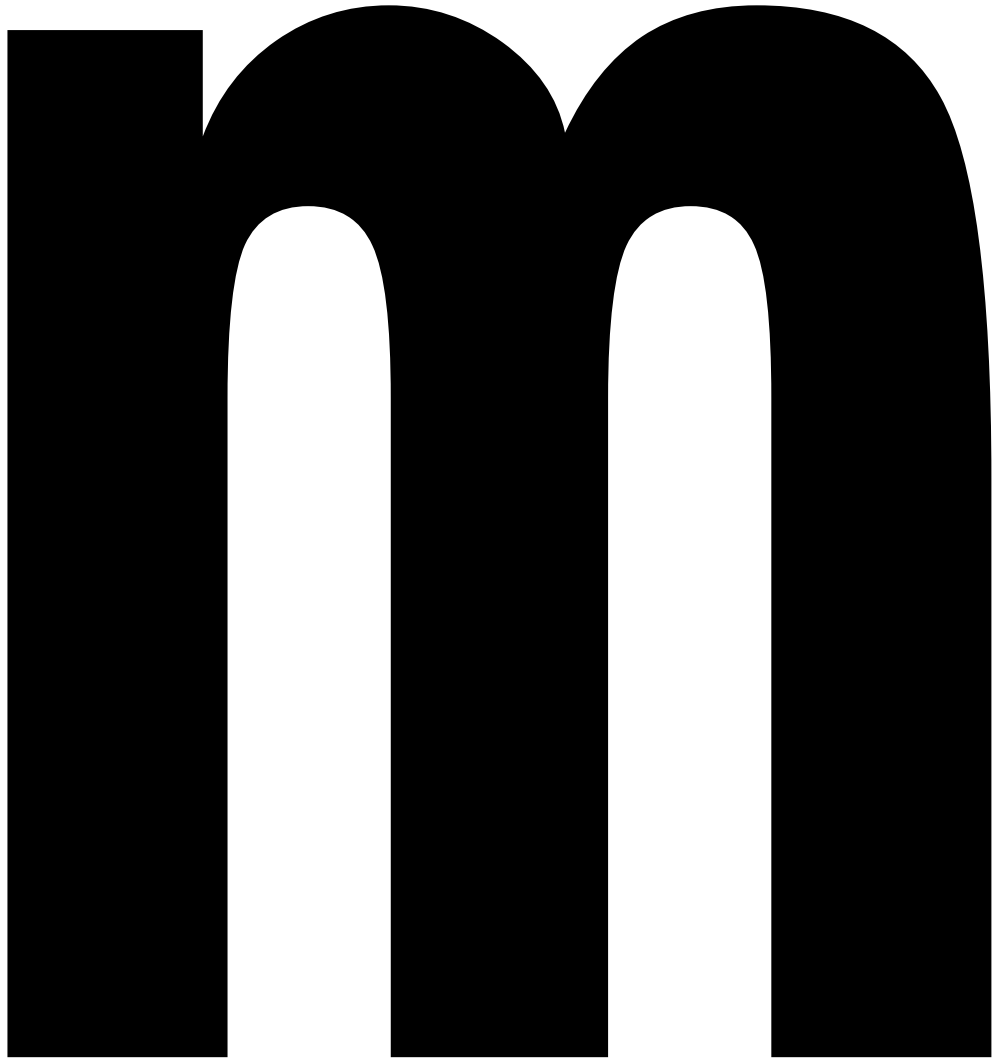


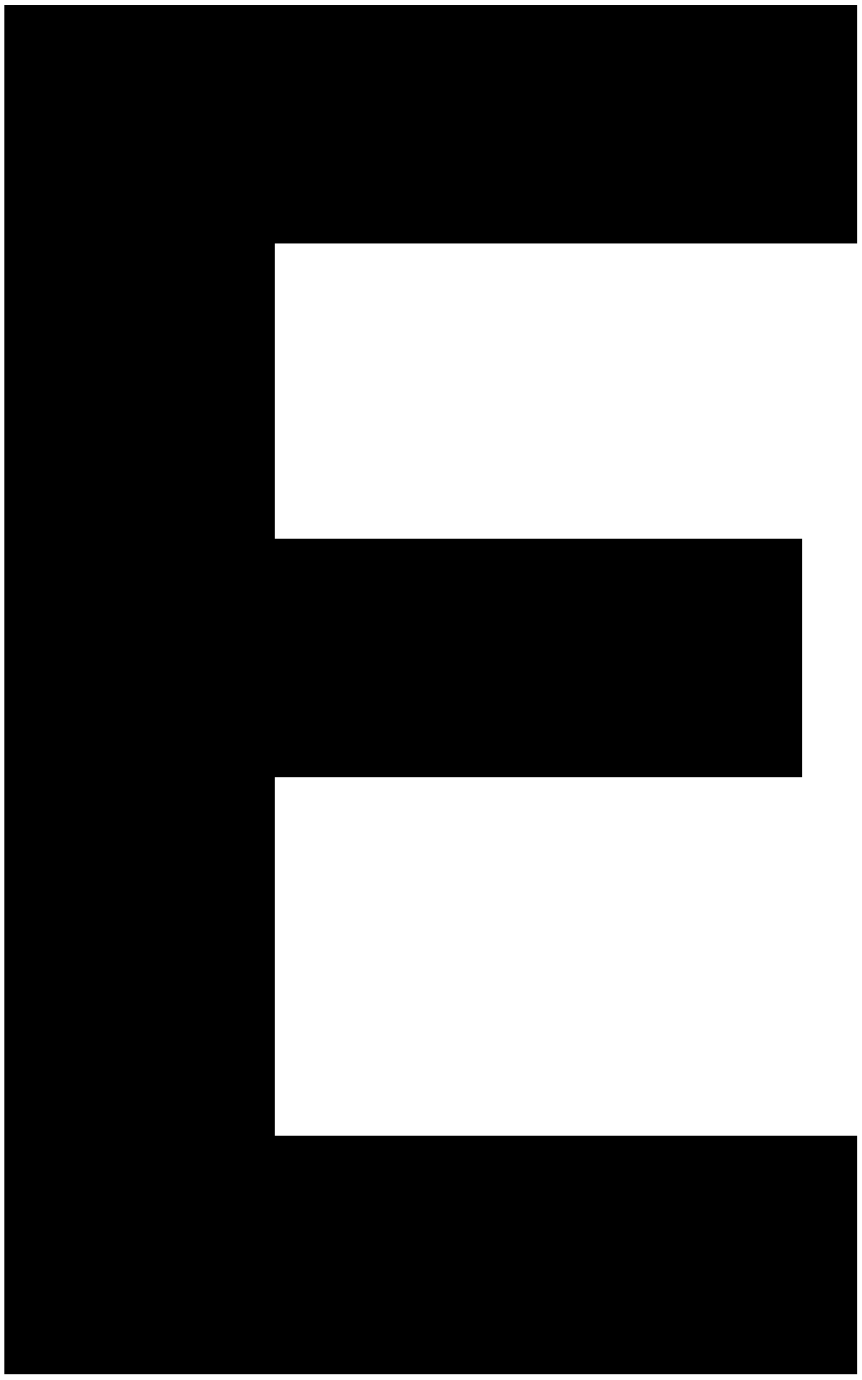


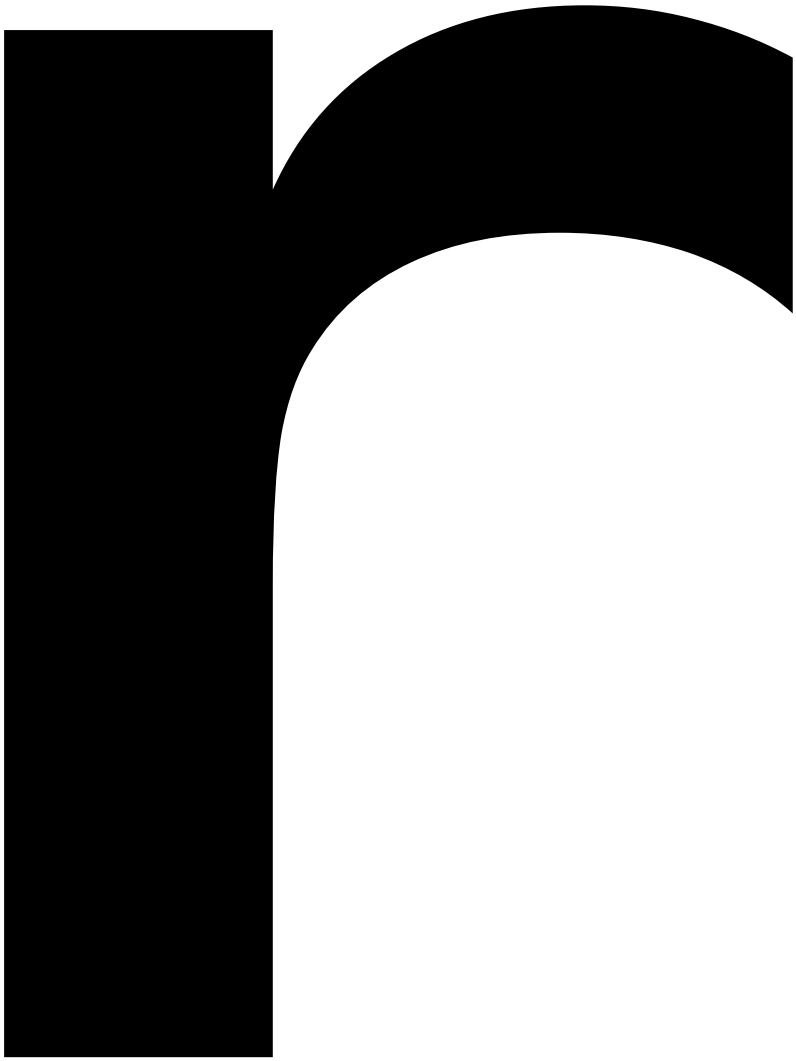


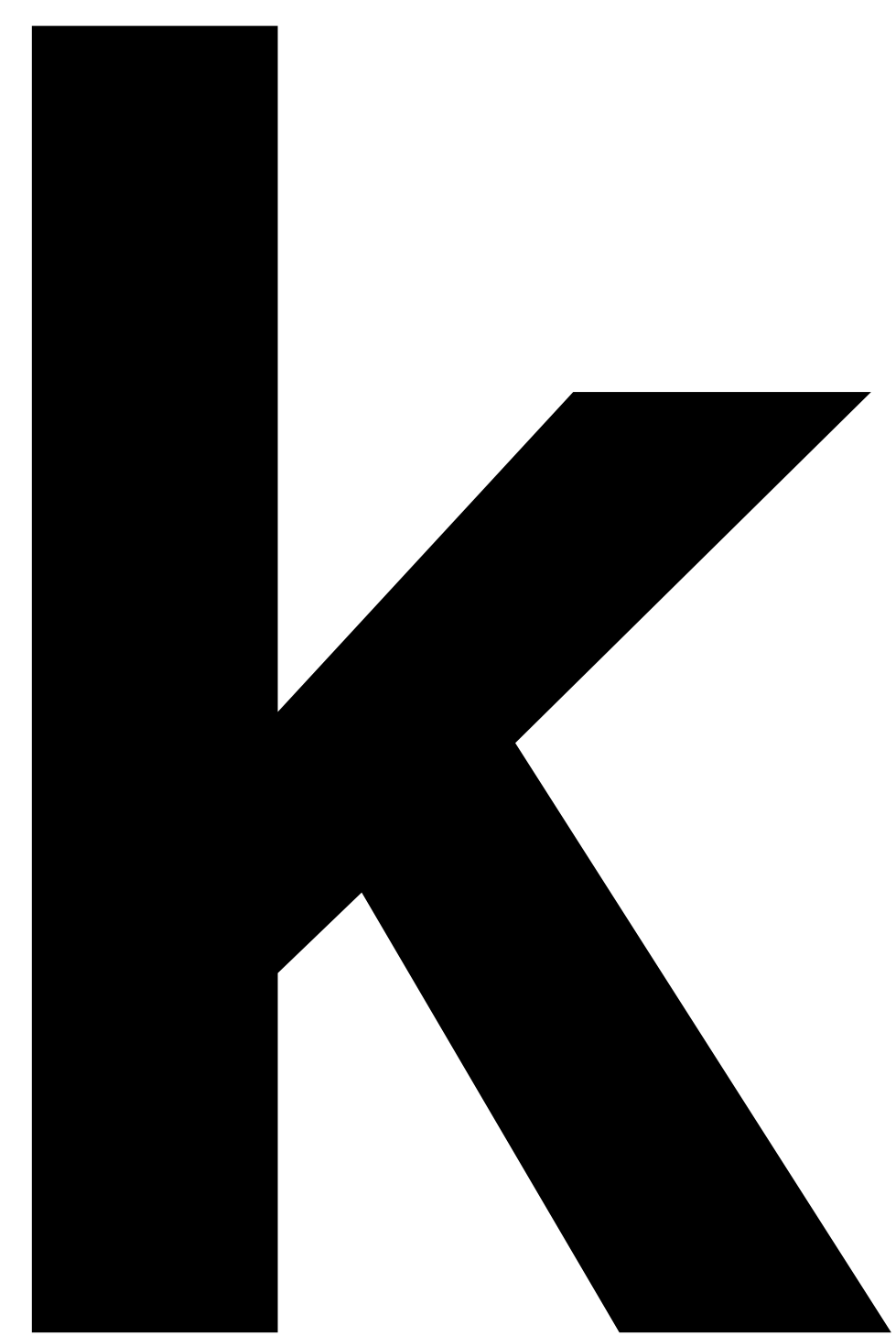


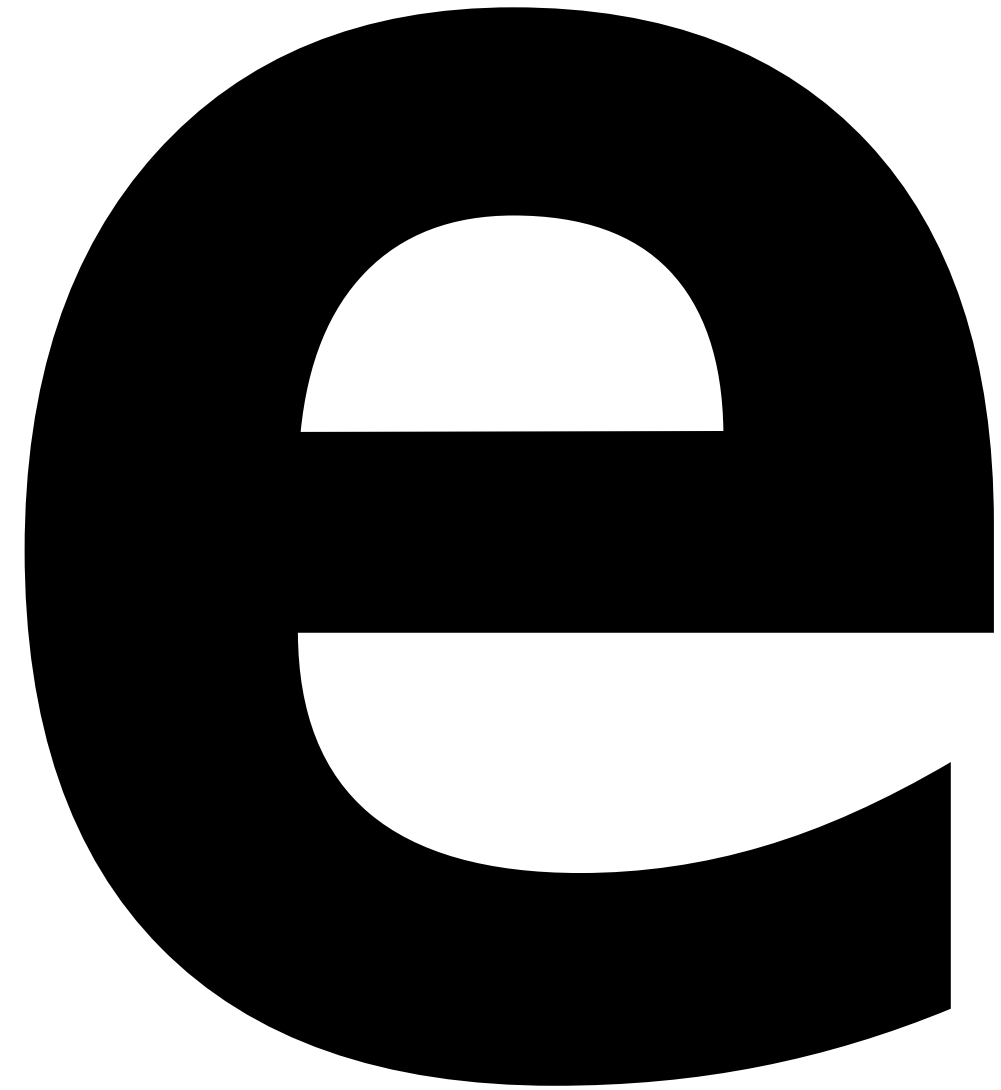


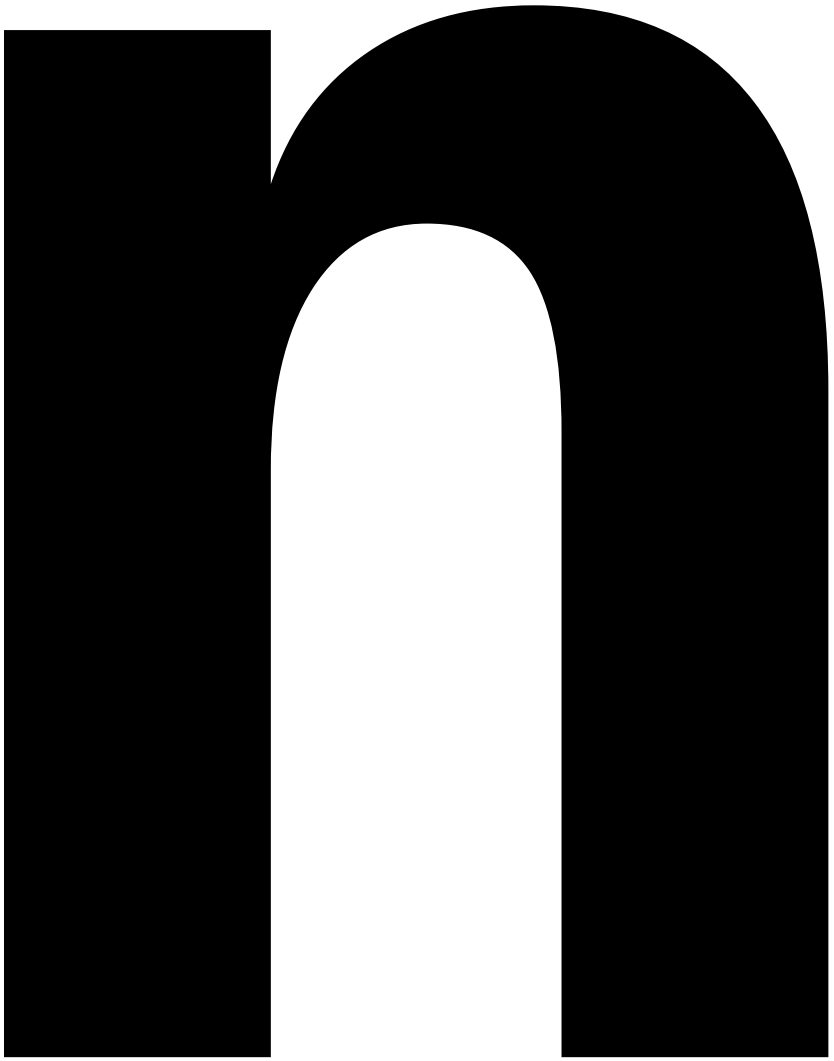


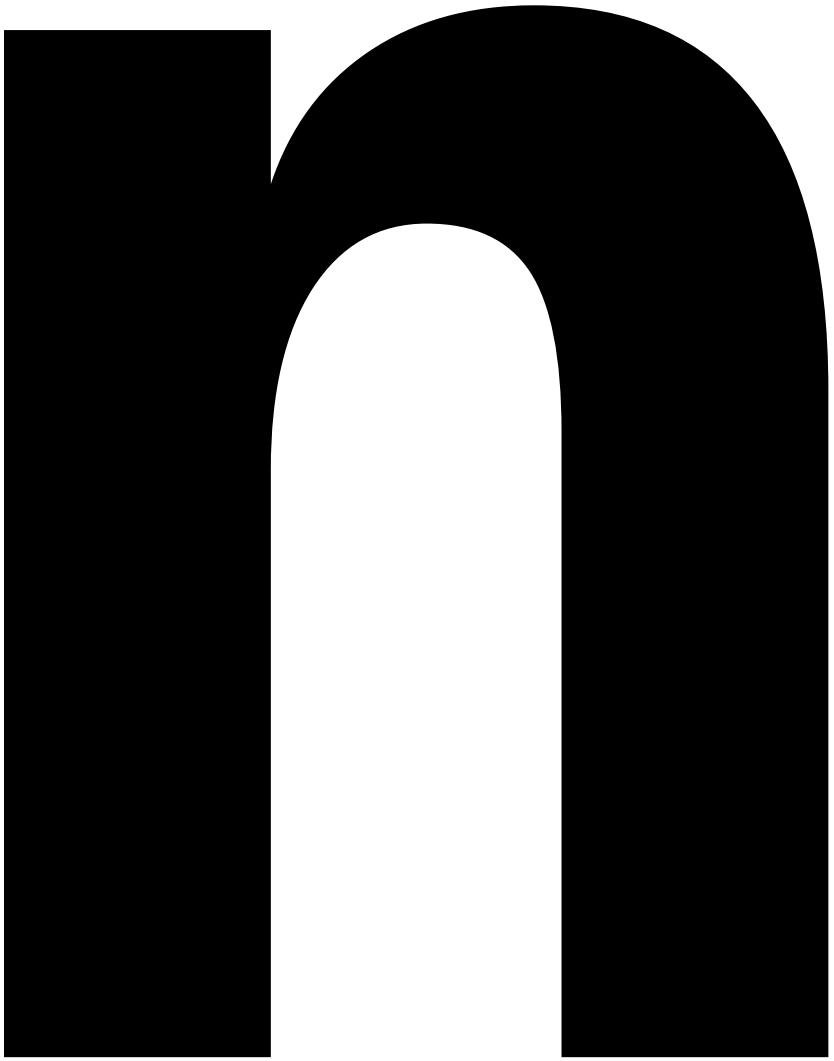


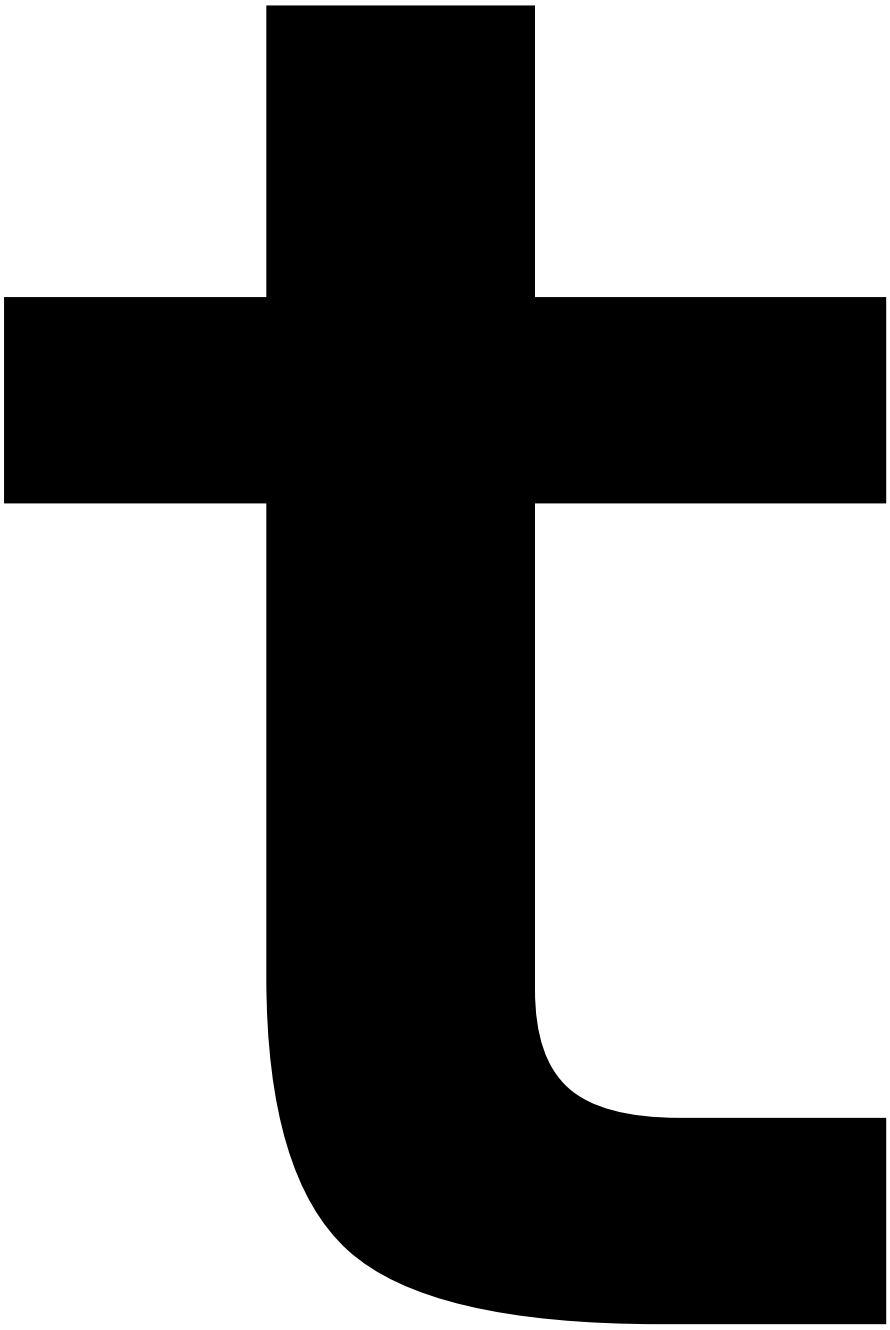


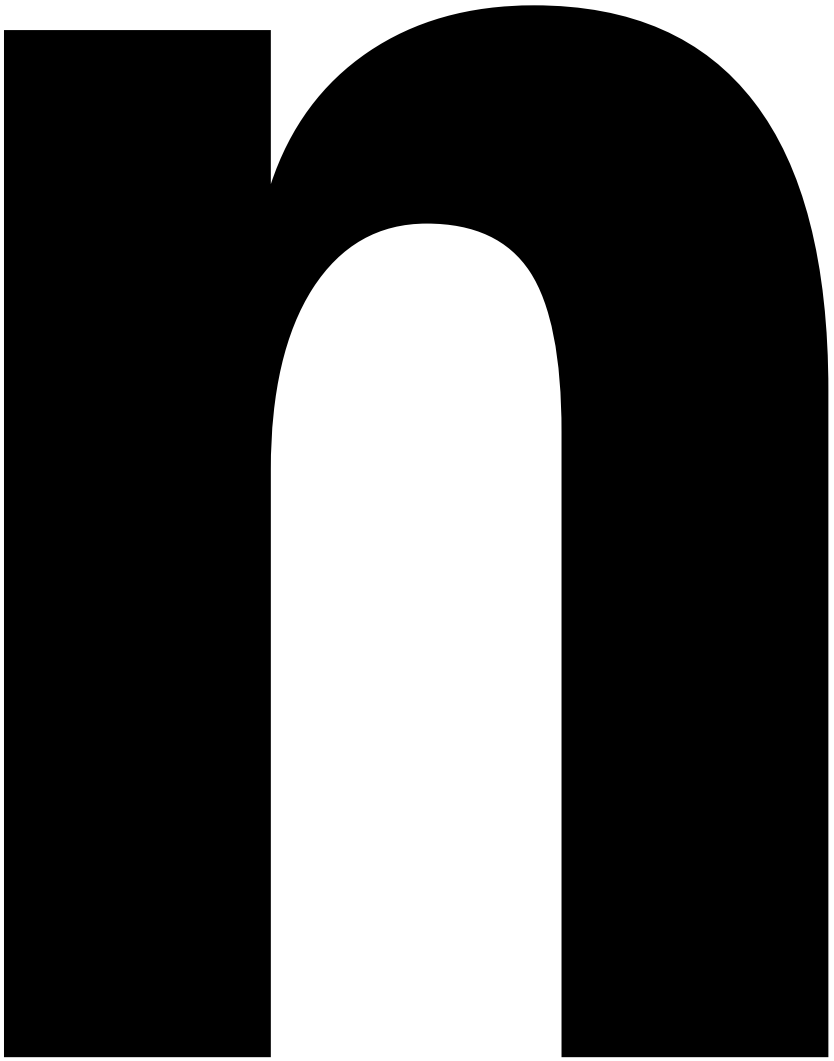


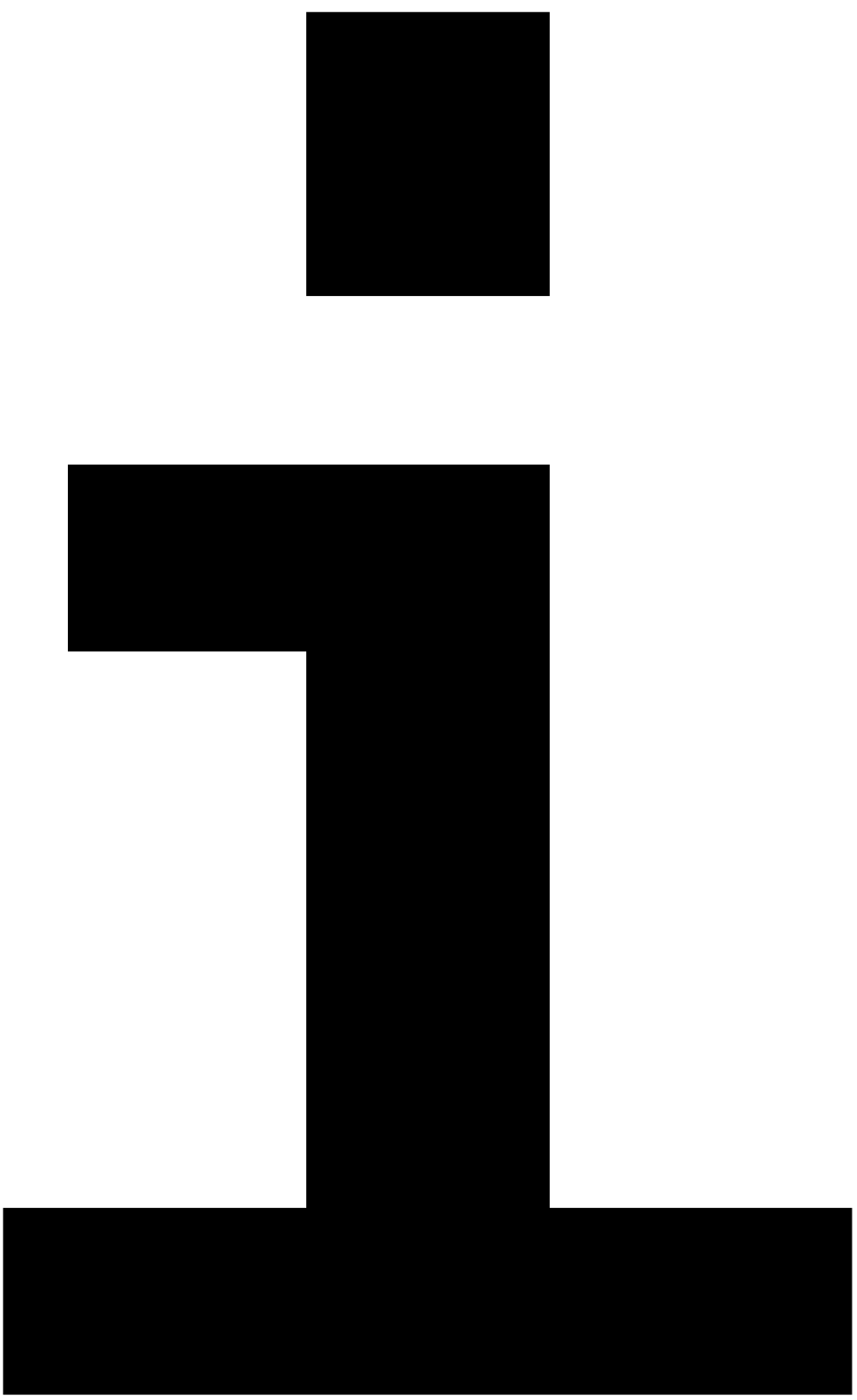






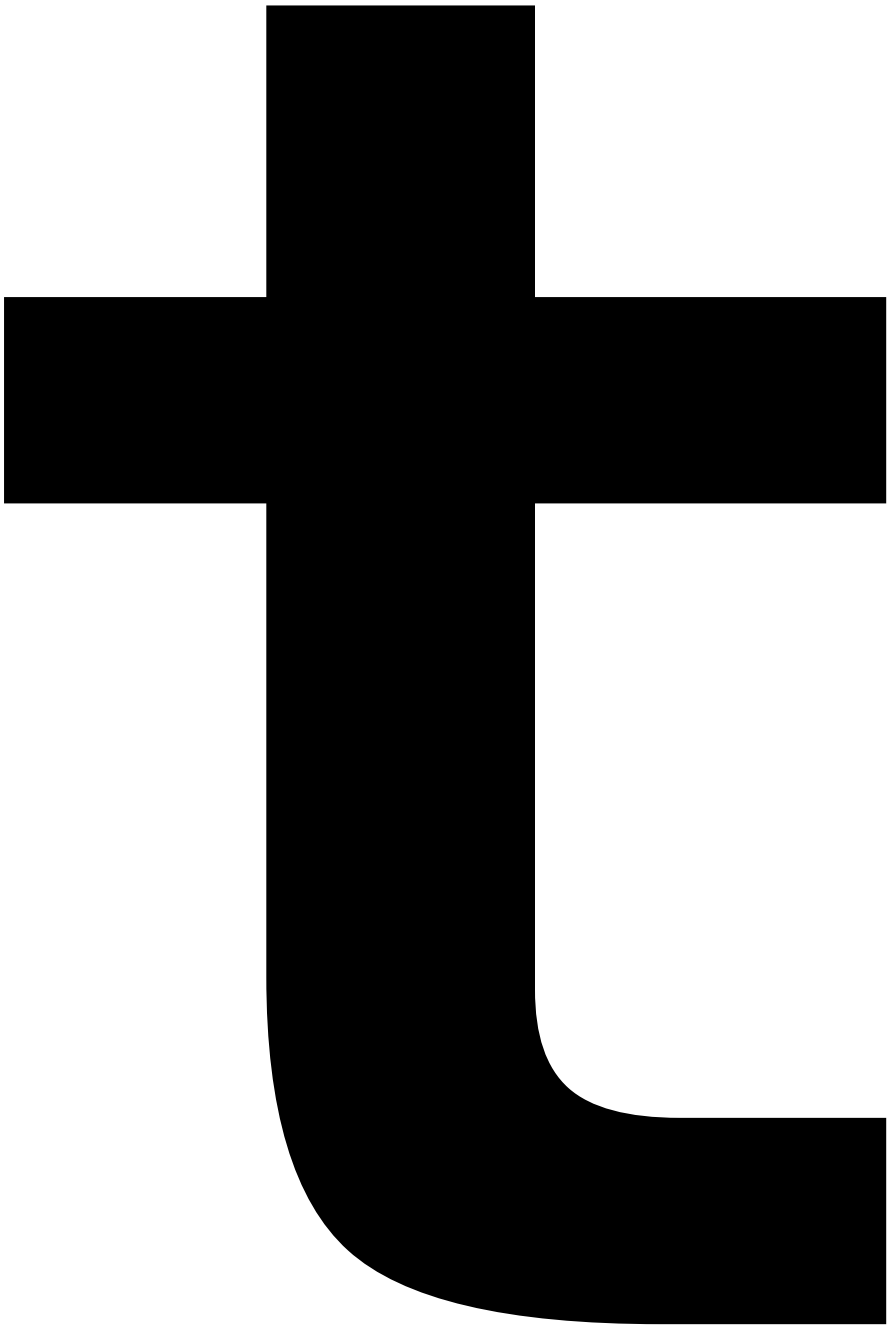


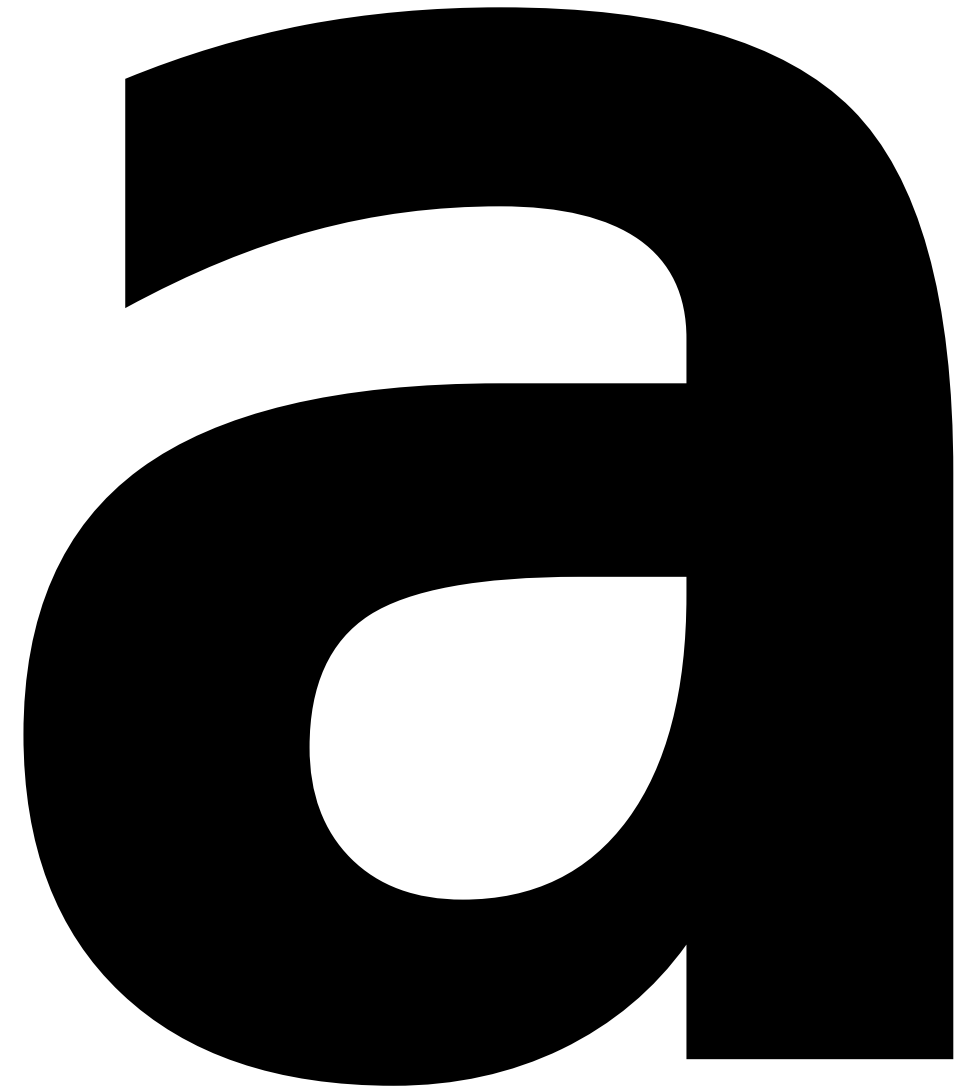


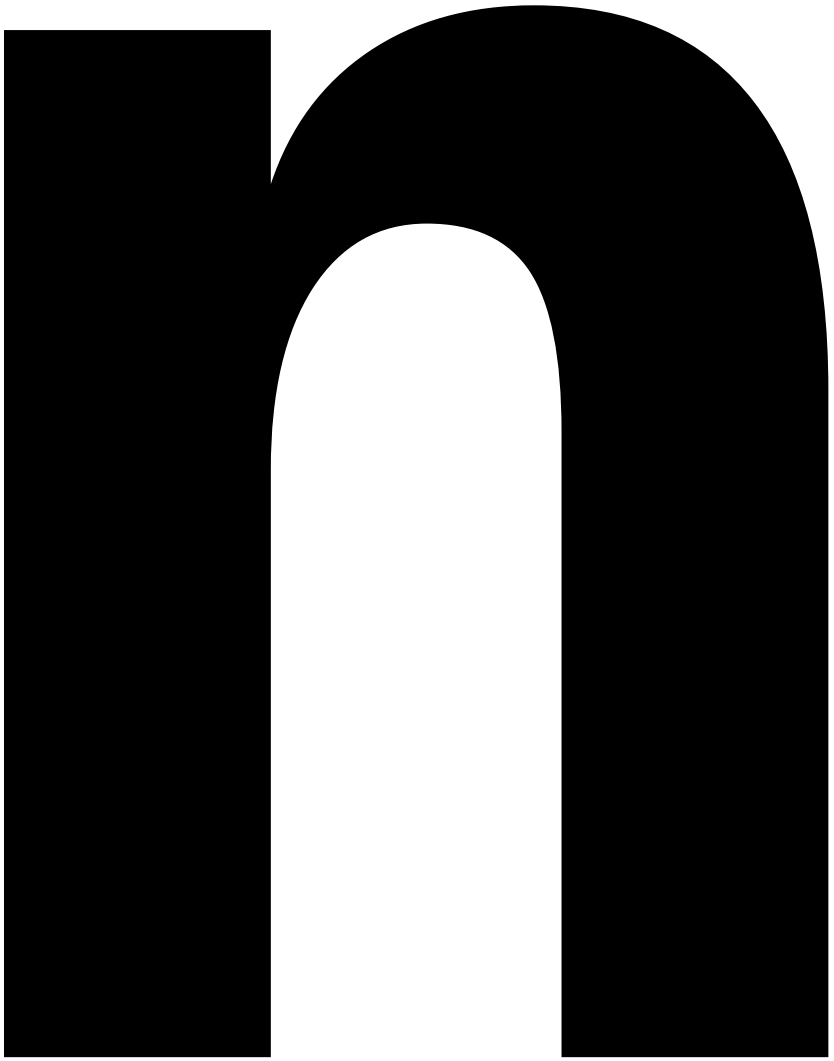


S

S

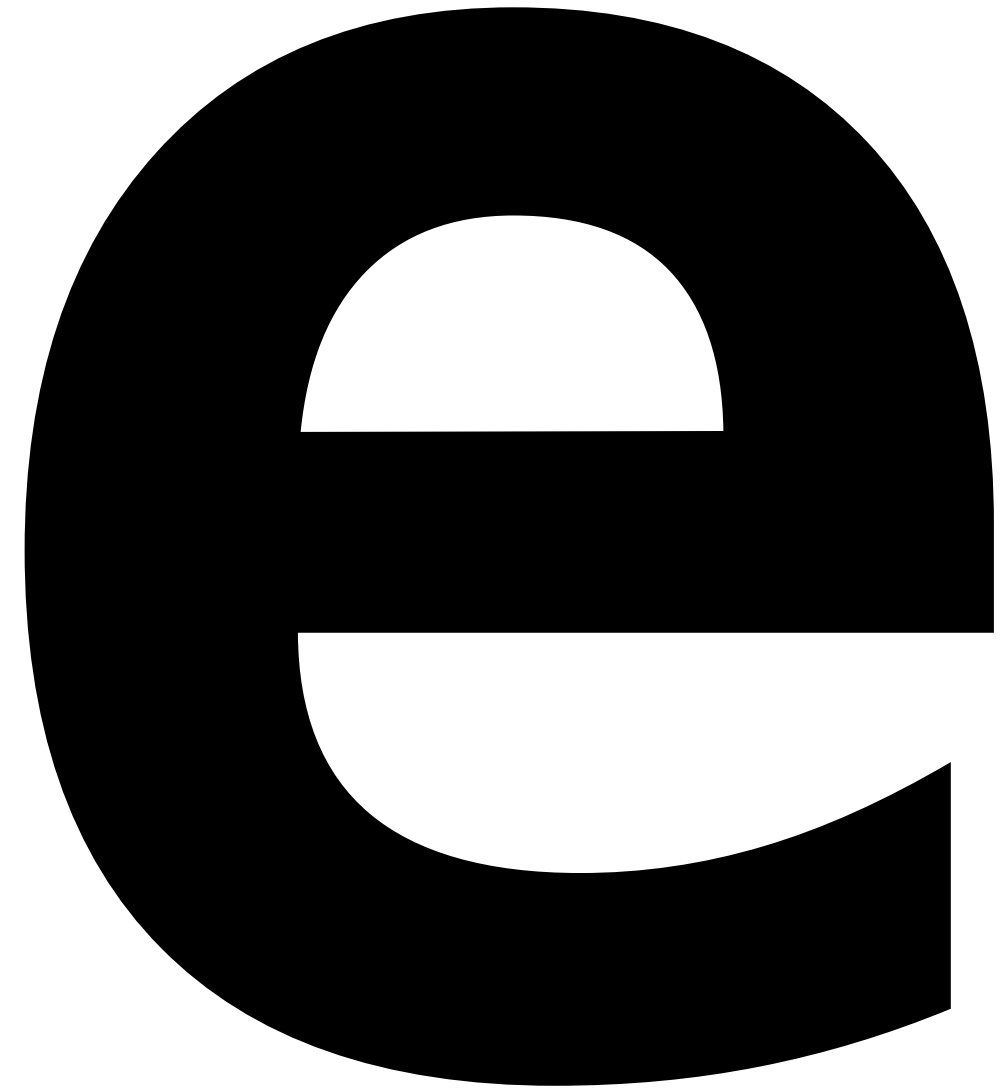


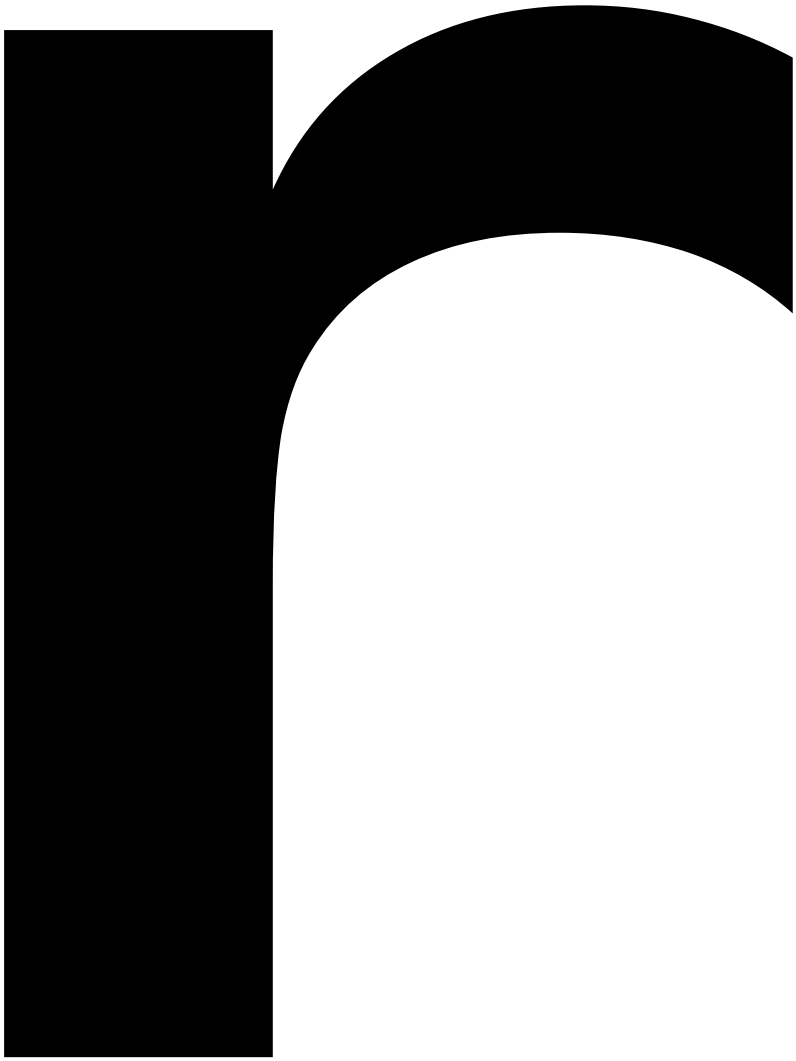


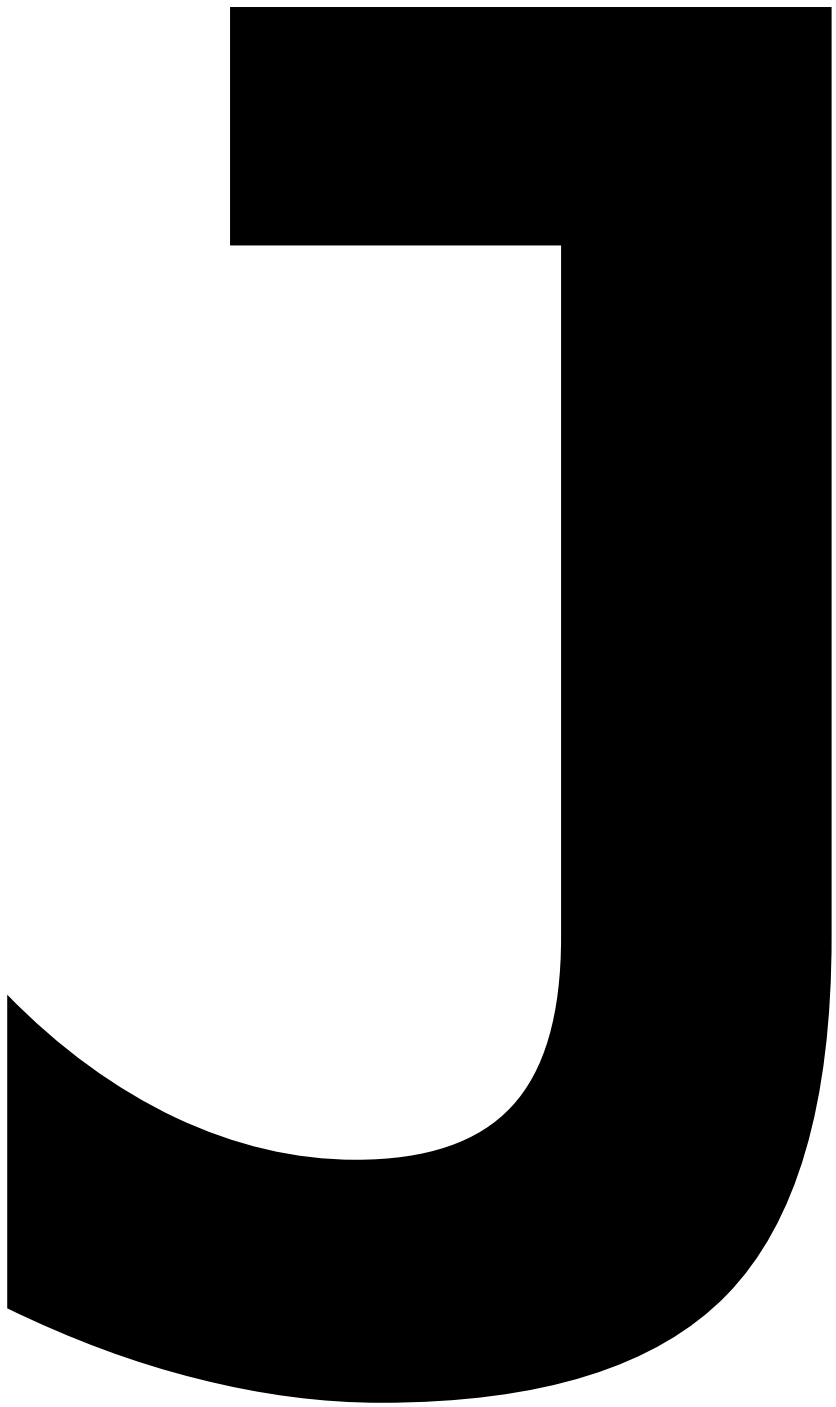


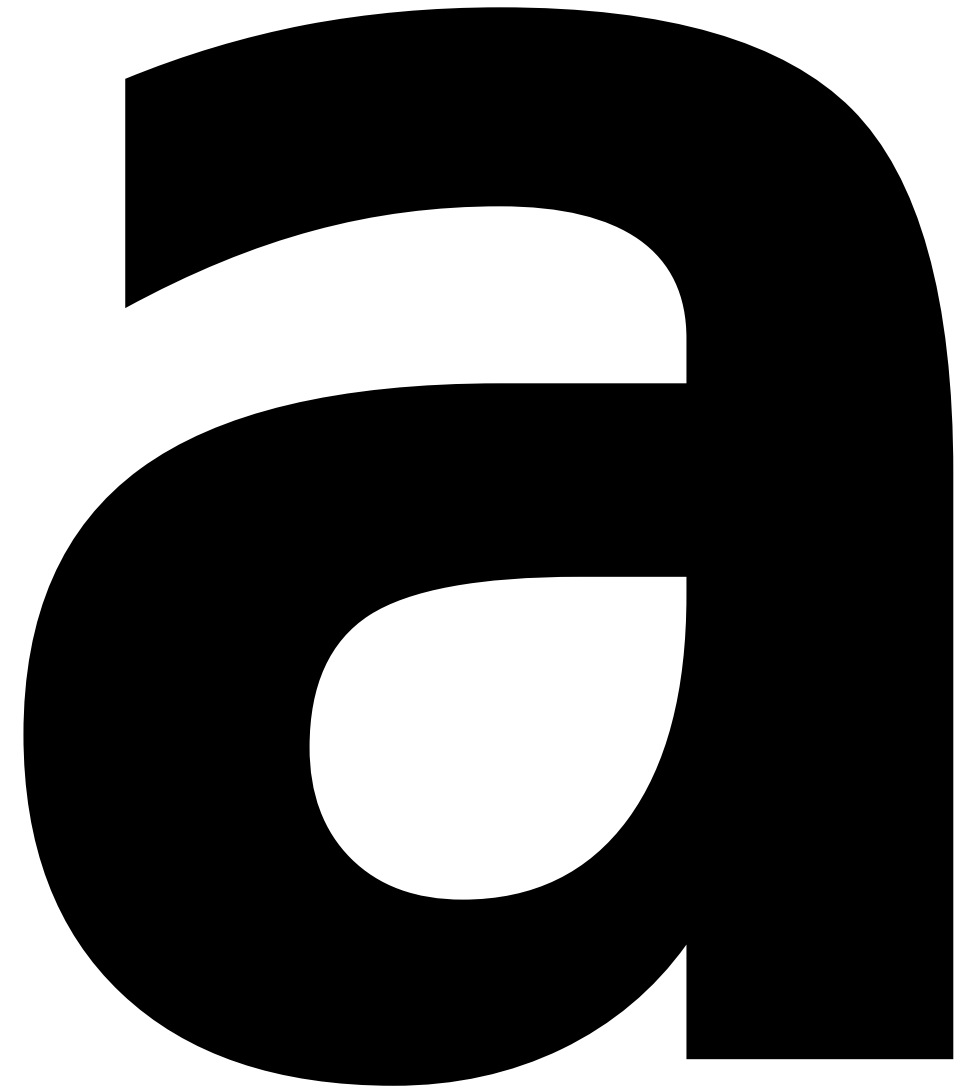
d

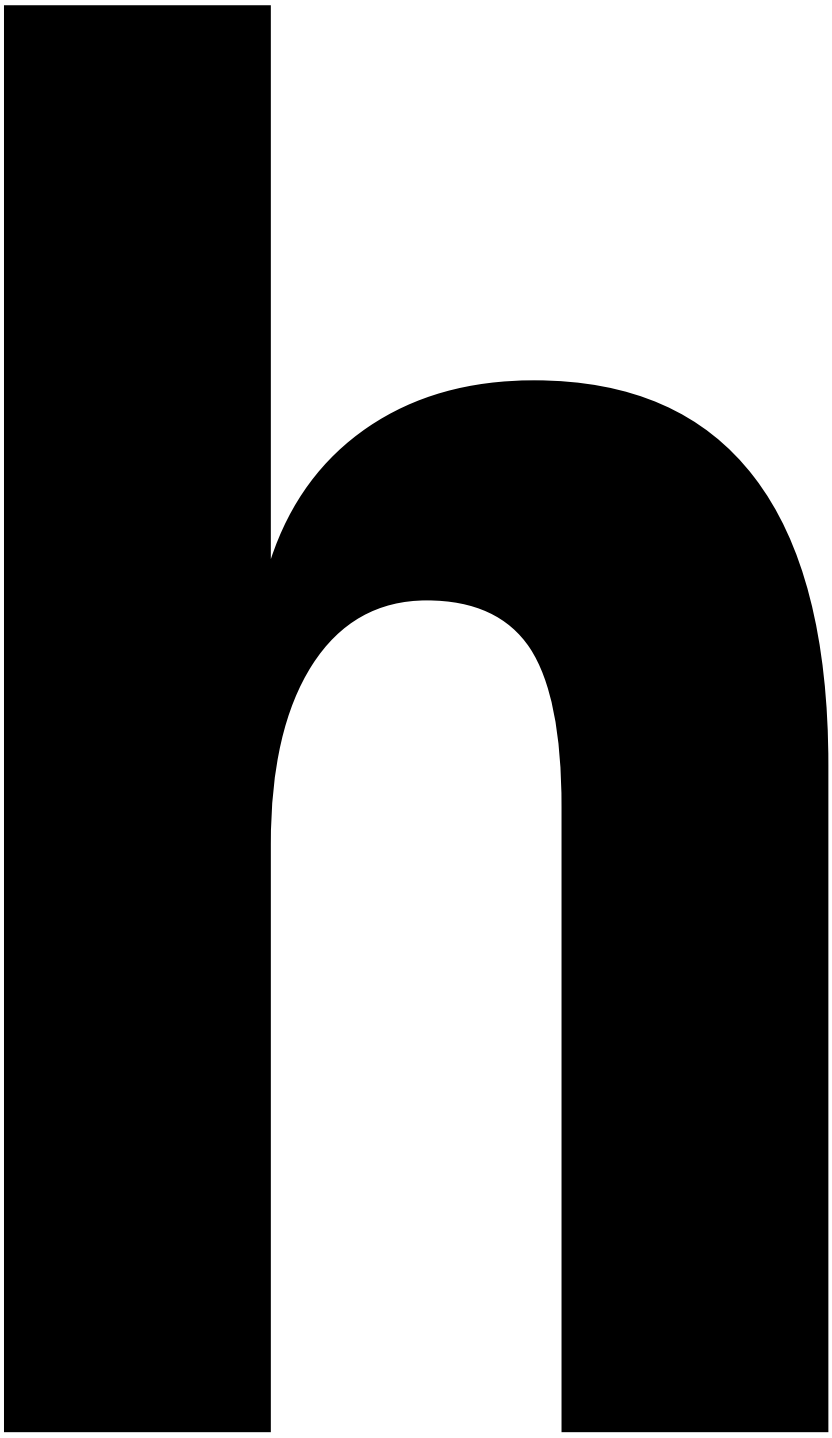
d

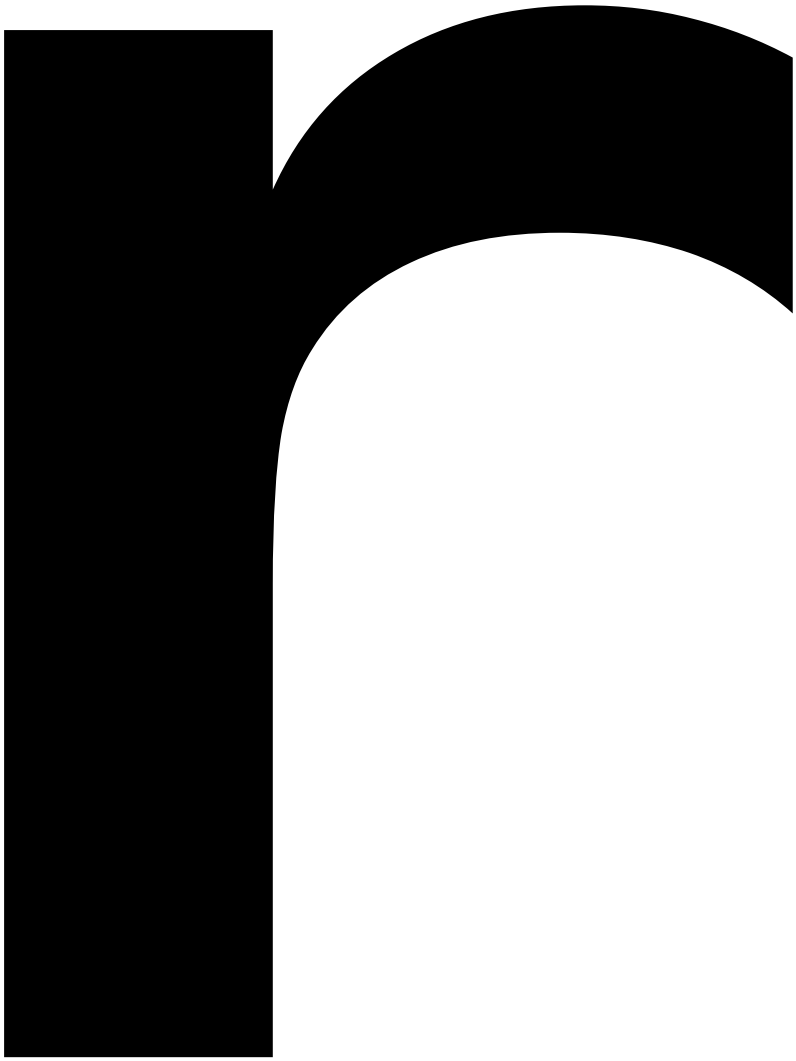


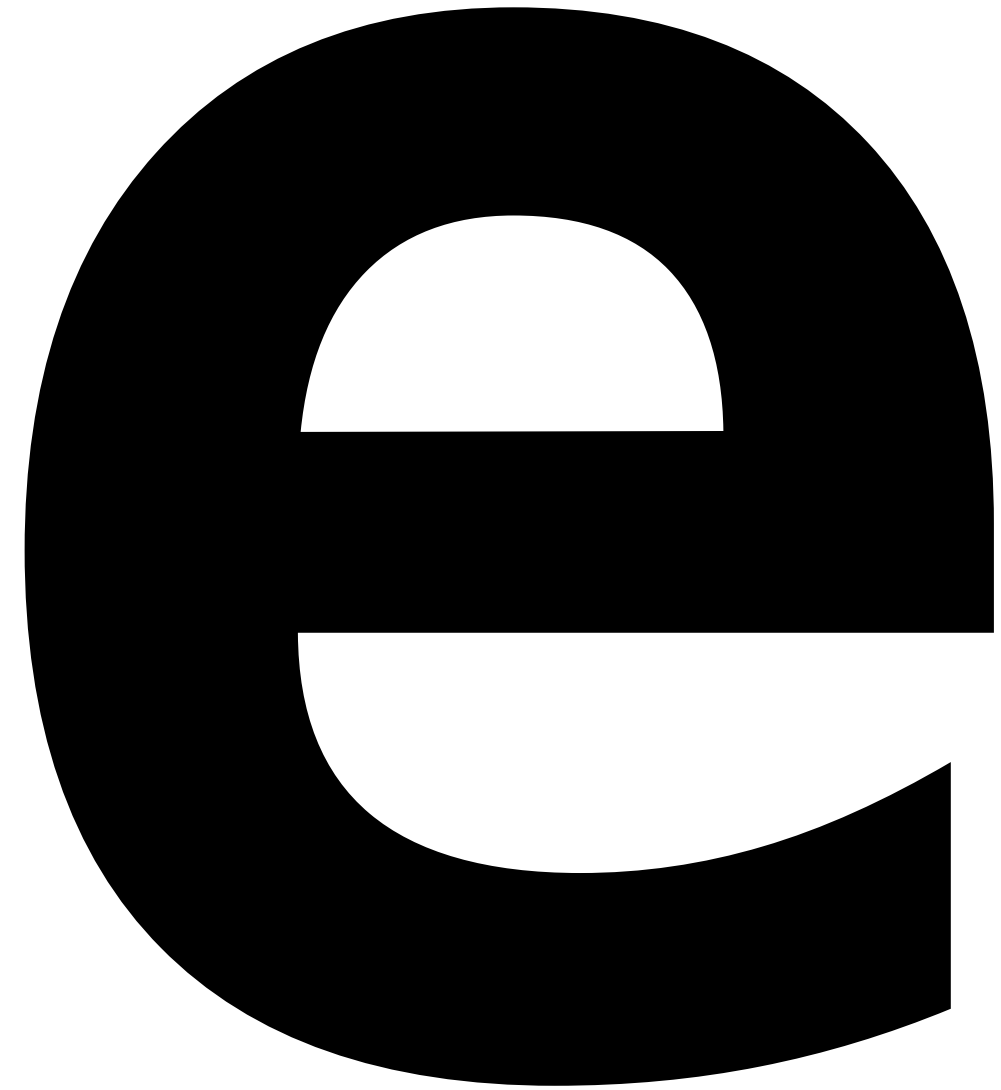


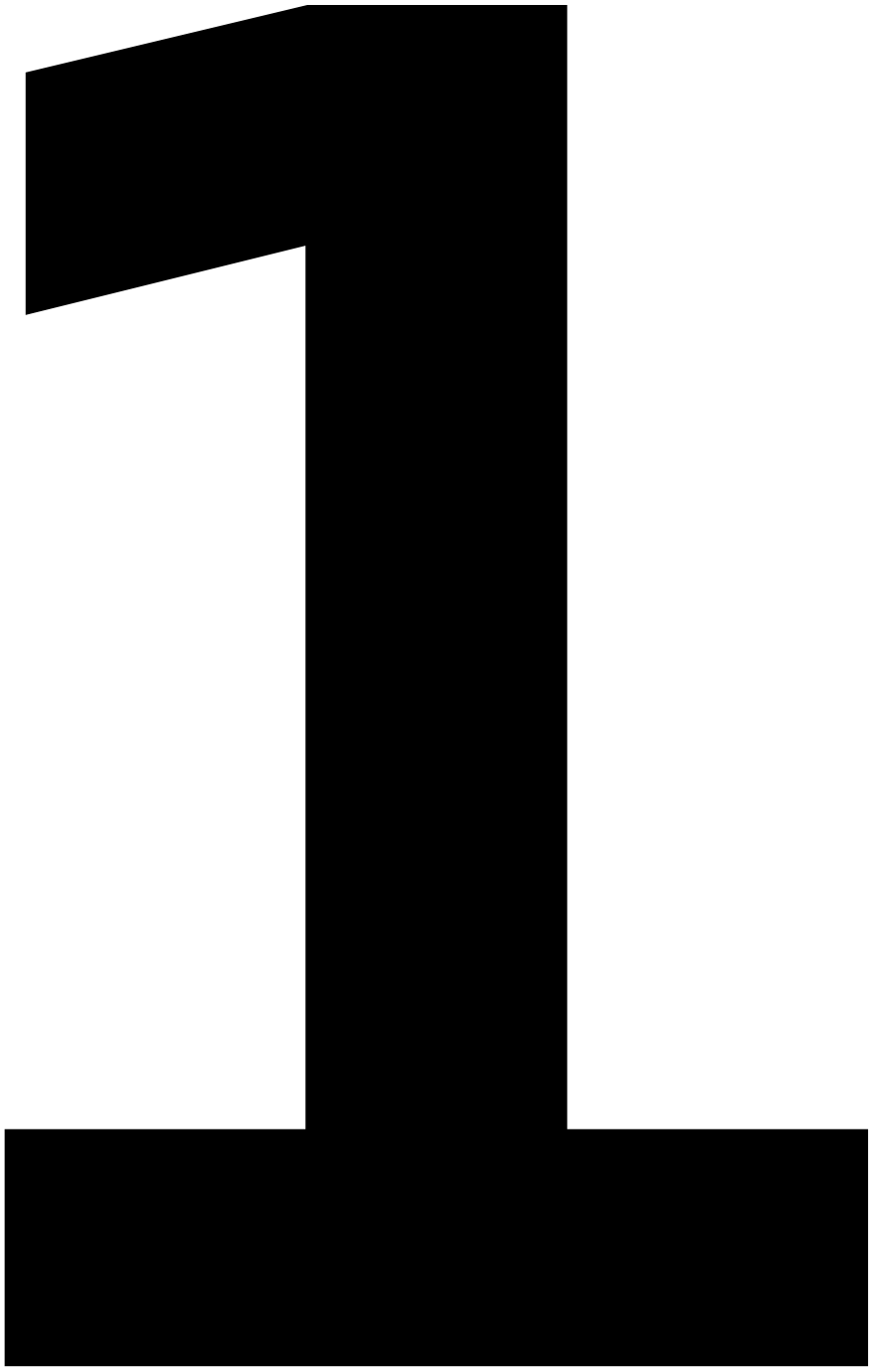










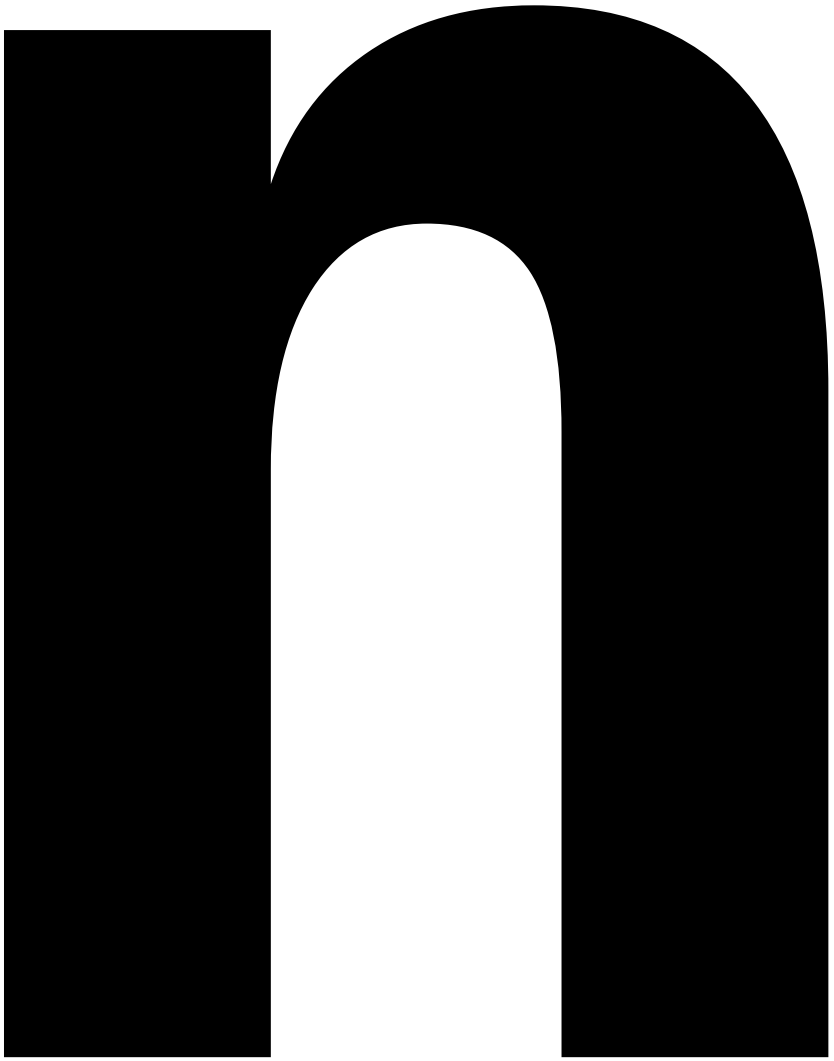


g

g

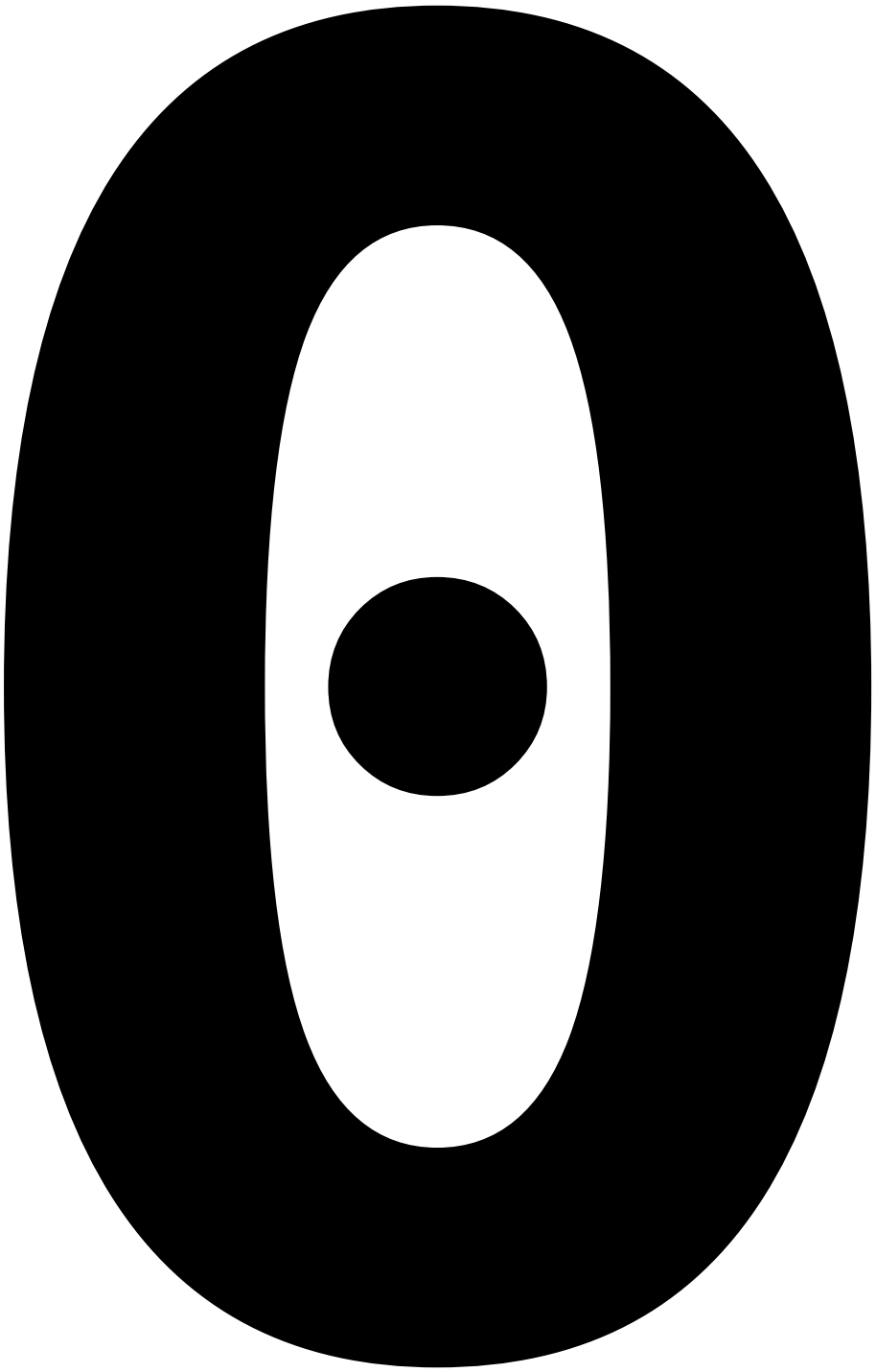
7

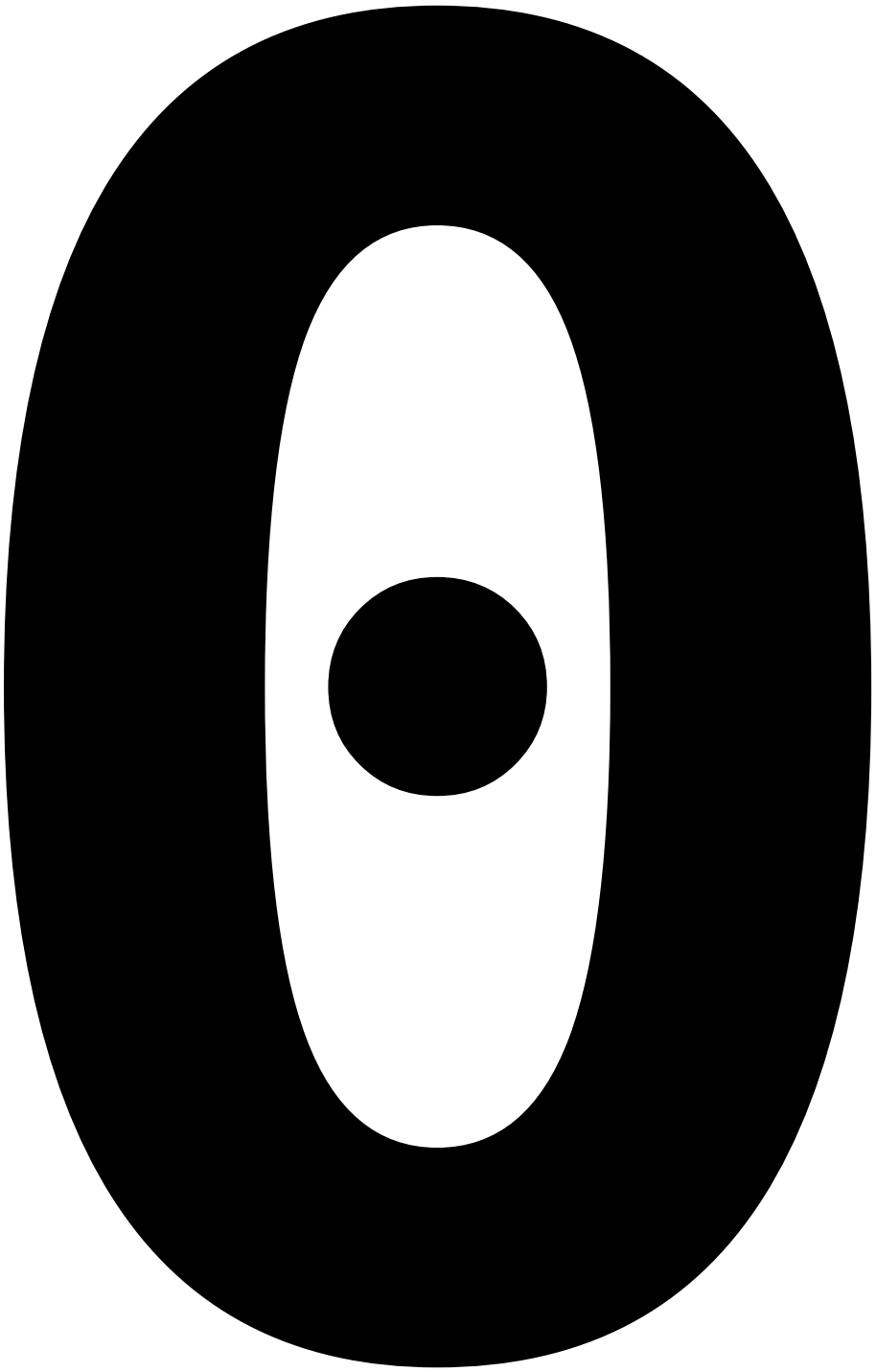
u



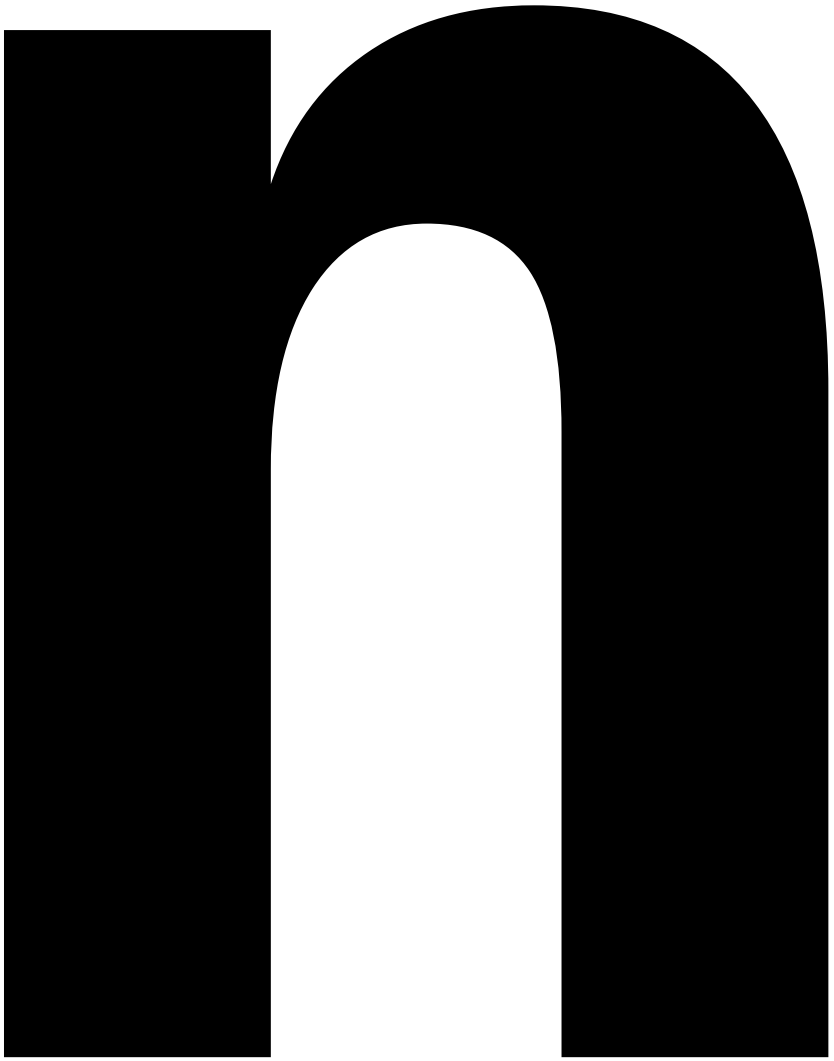
d

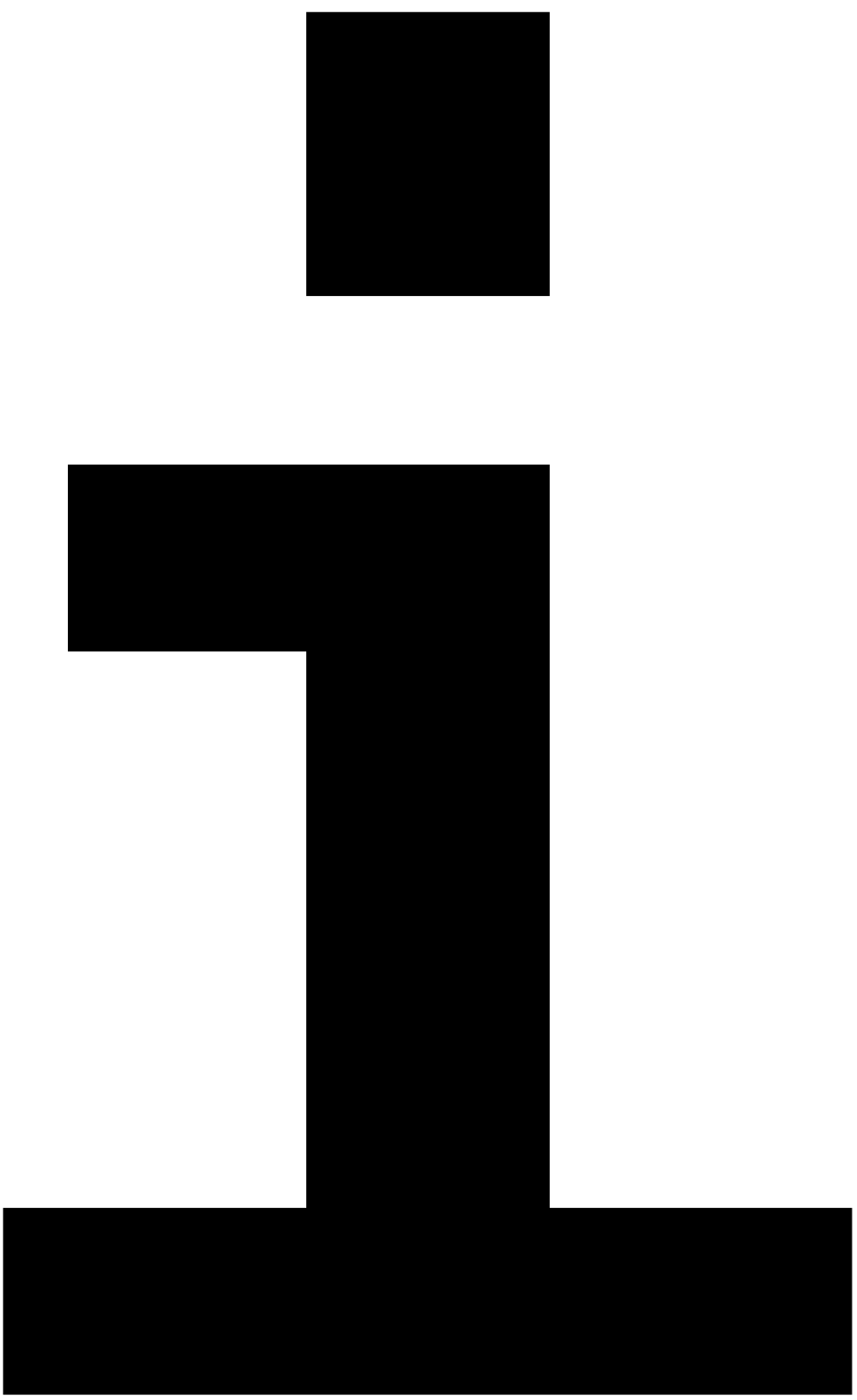
2

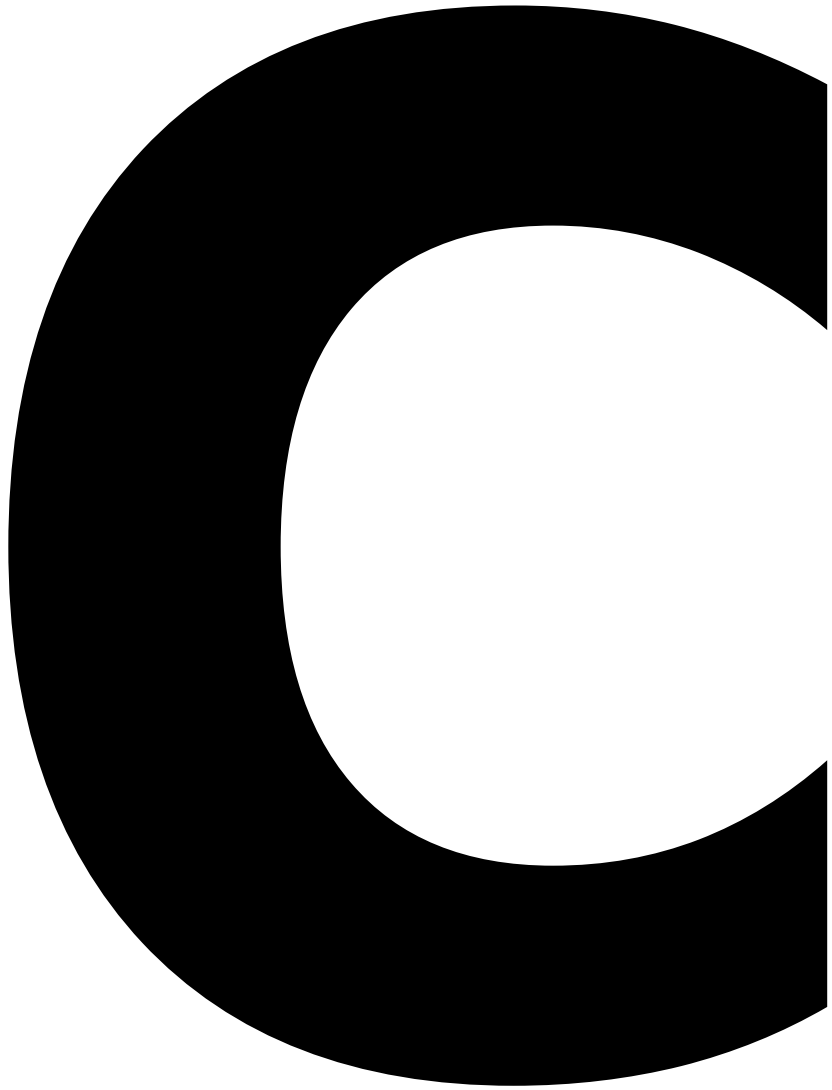


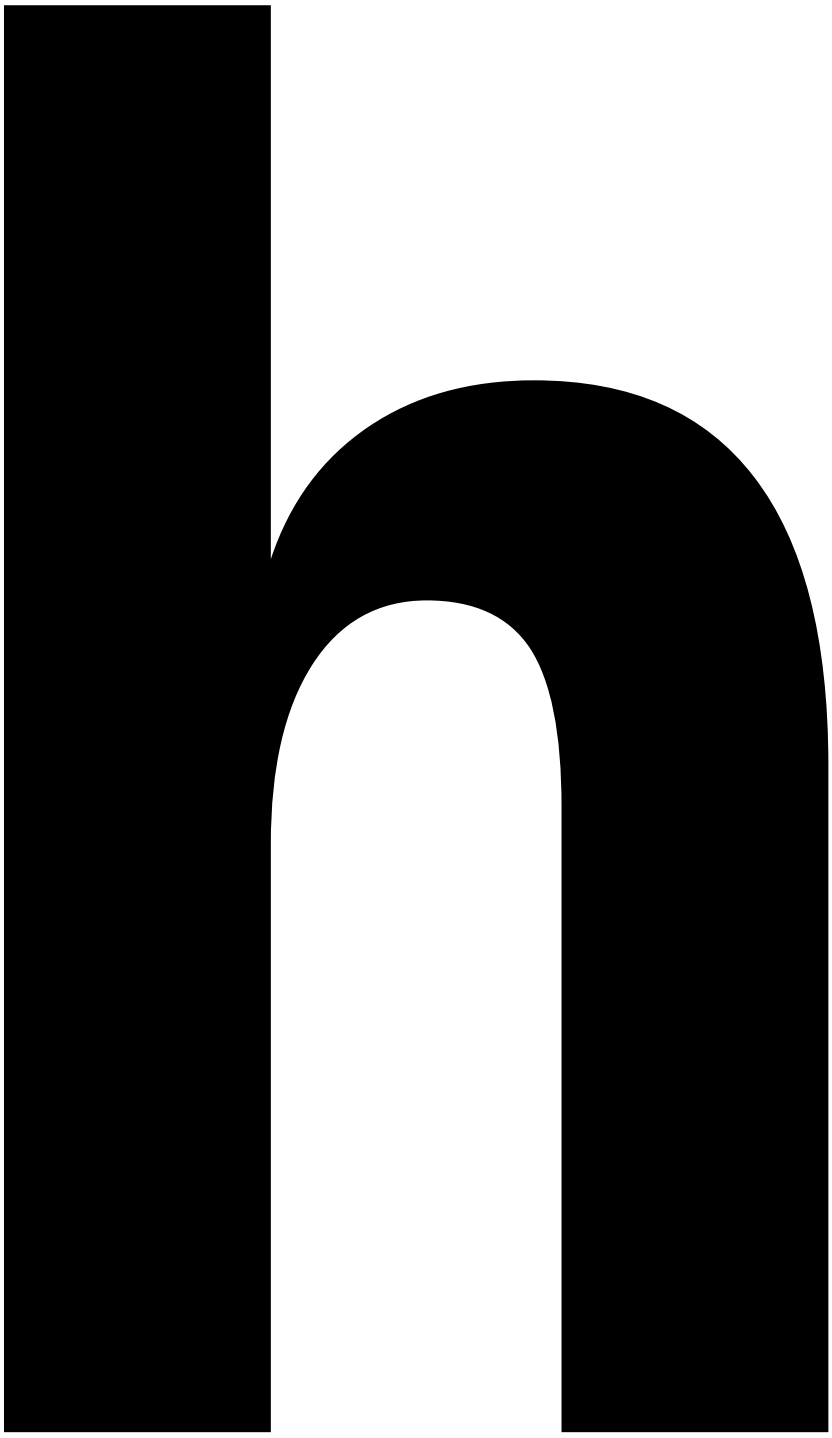


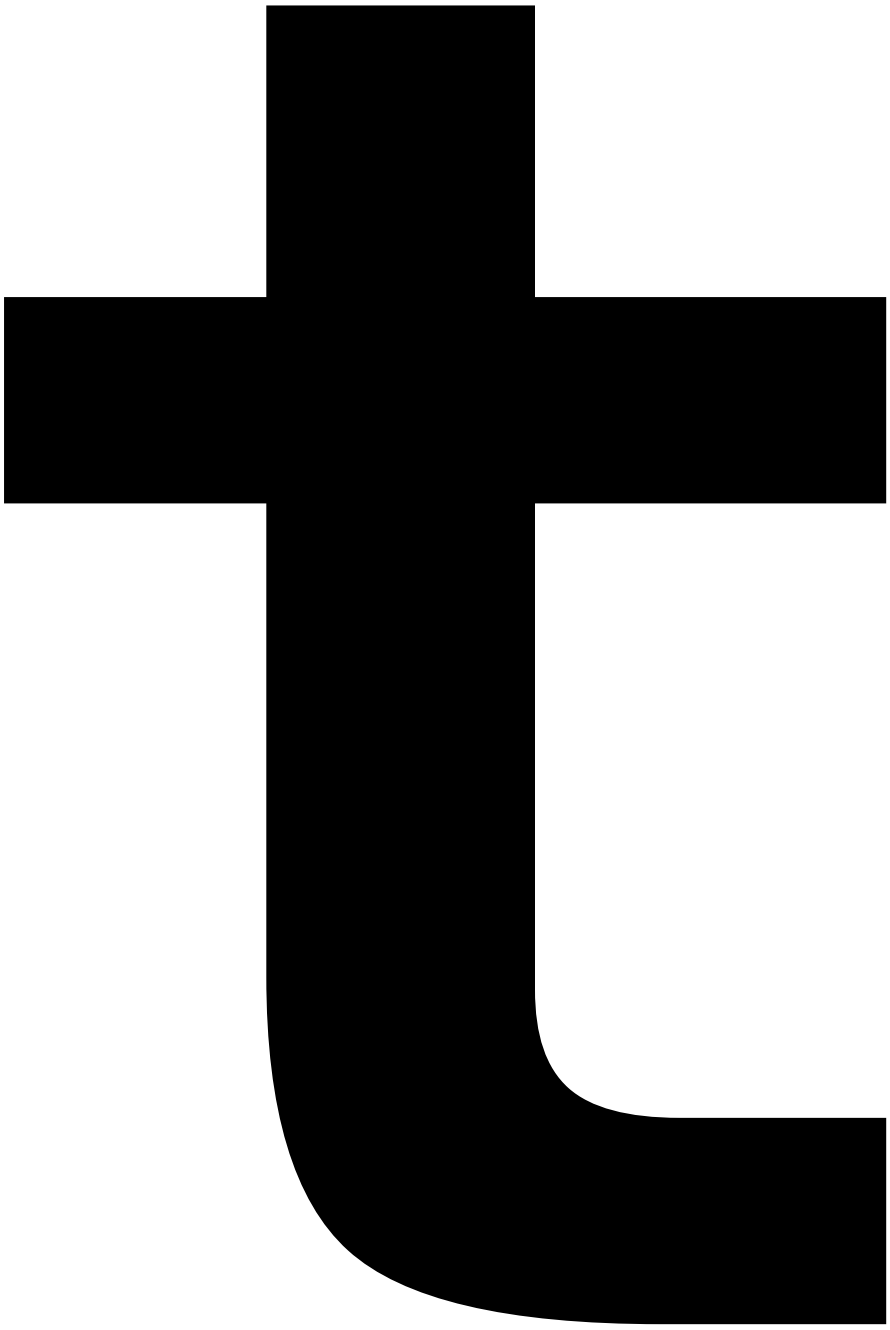
3



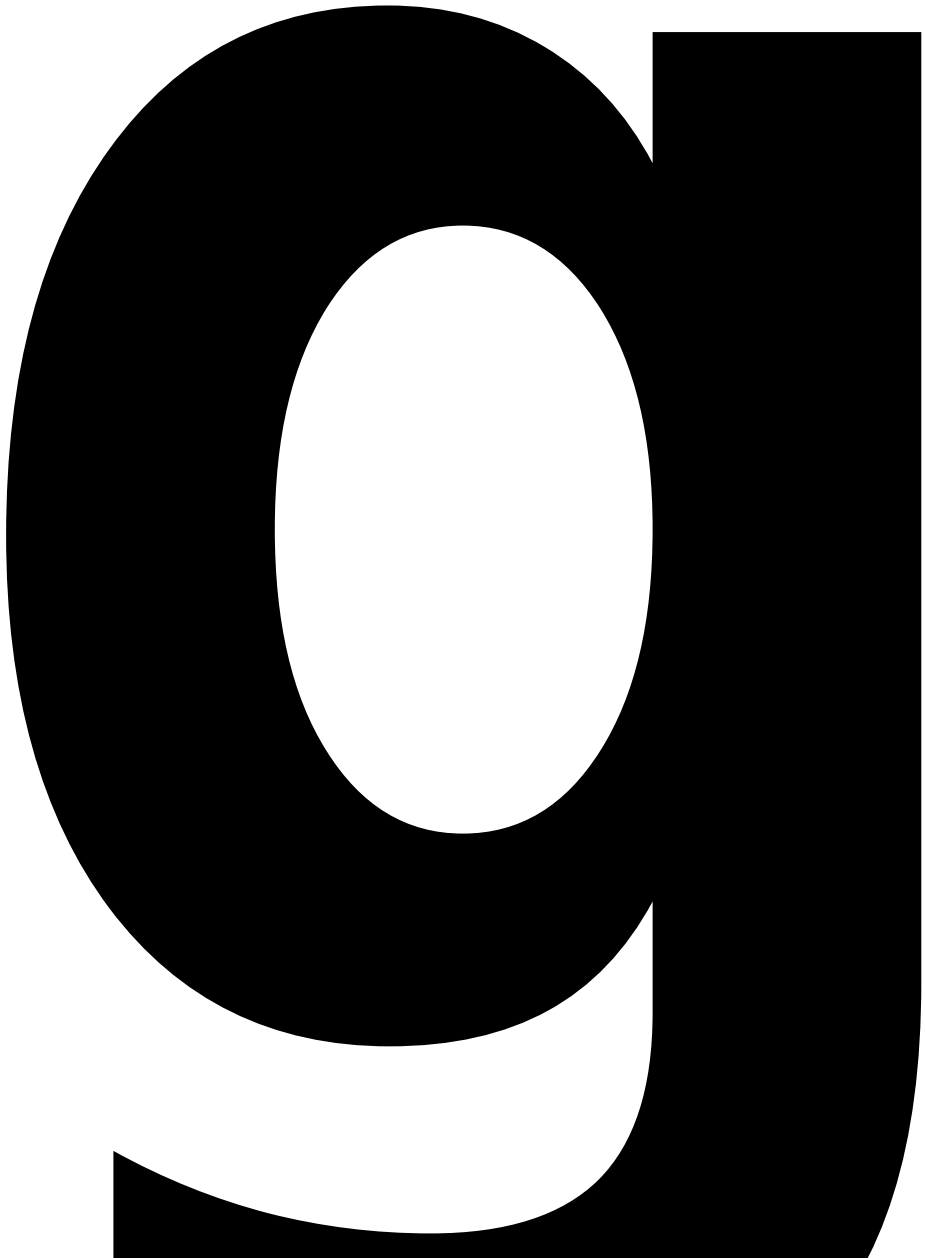


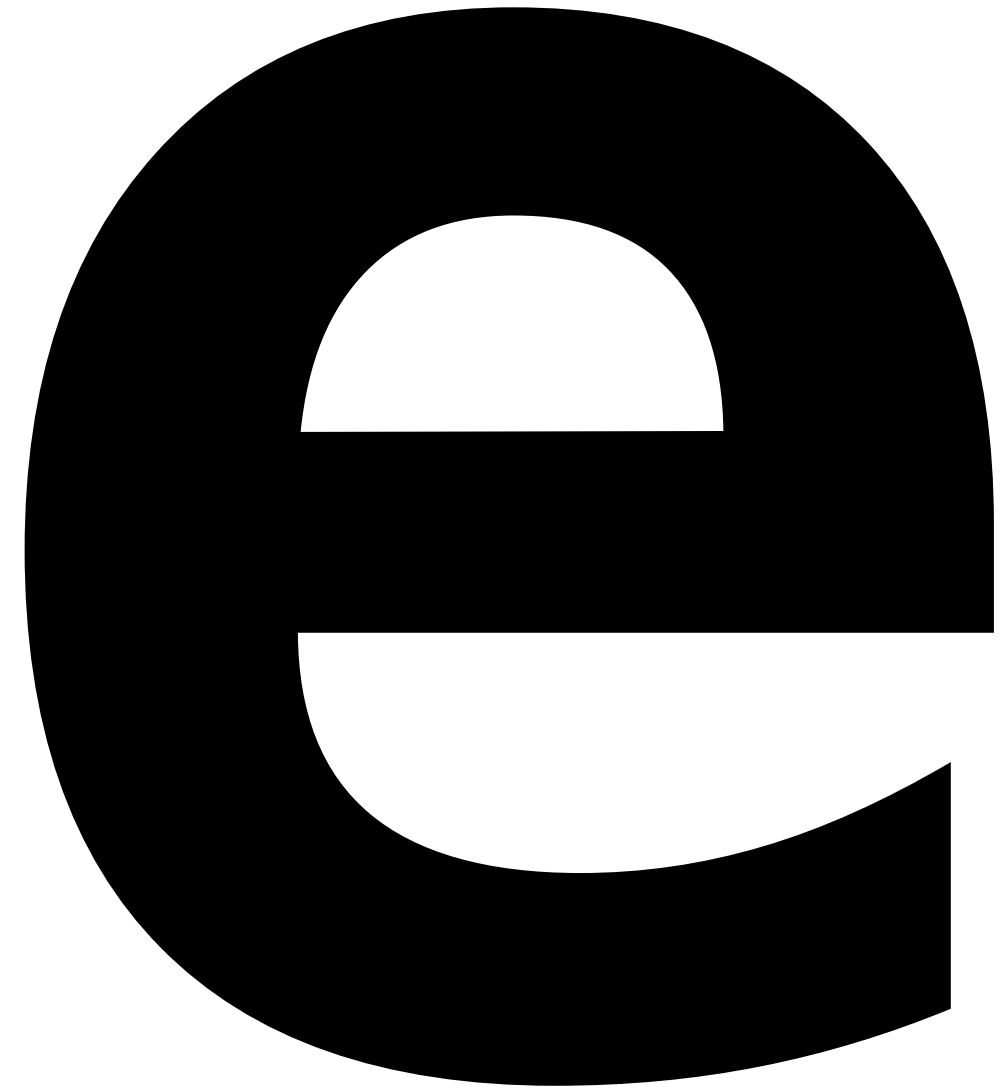


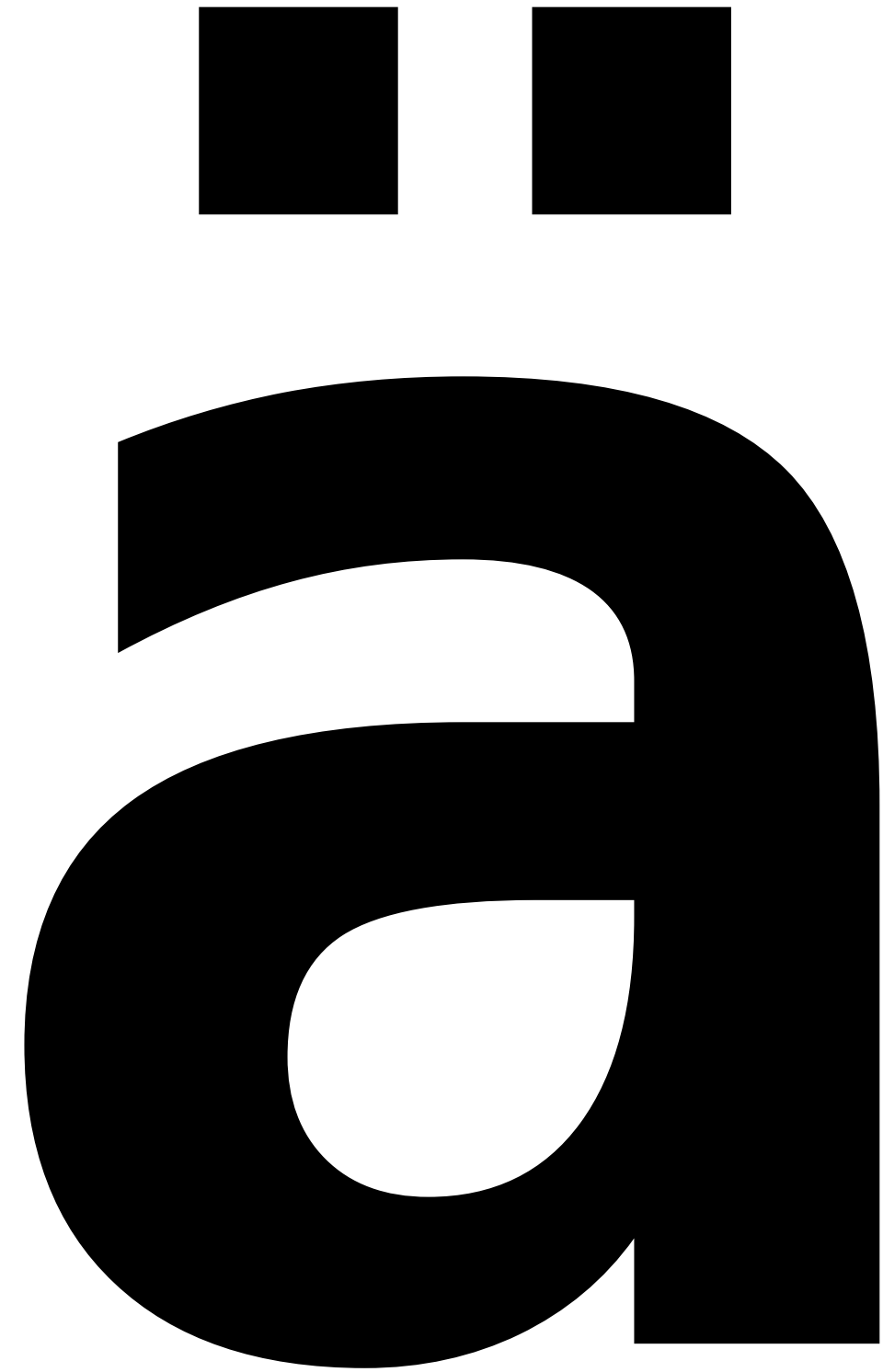


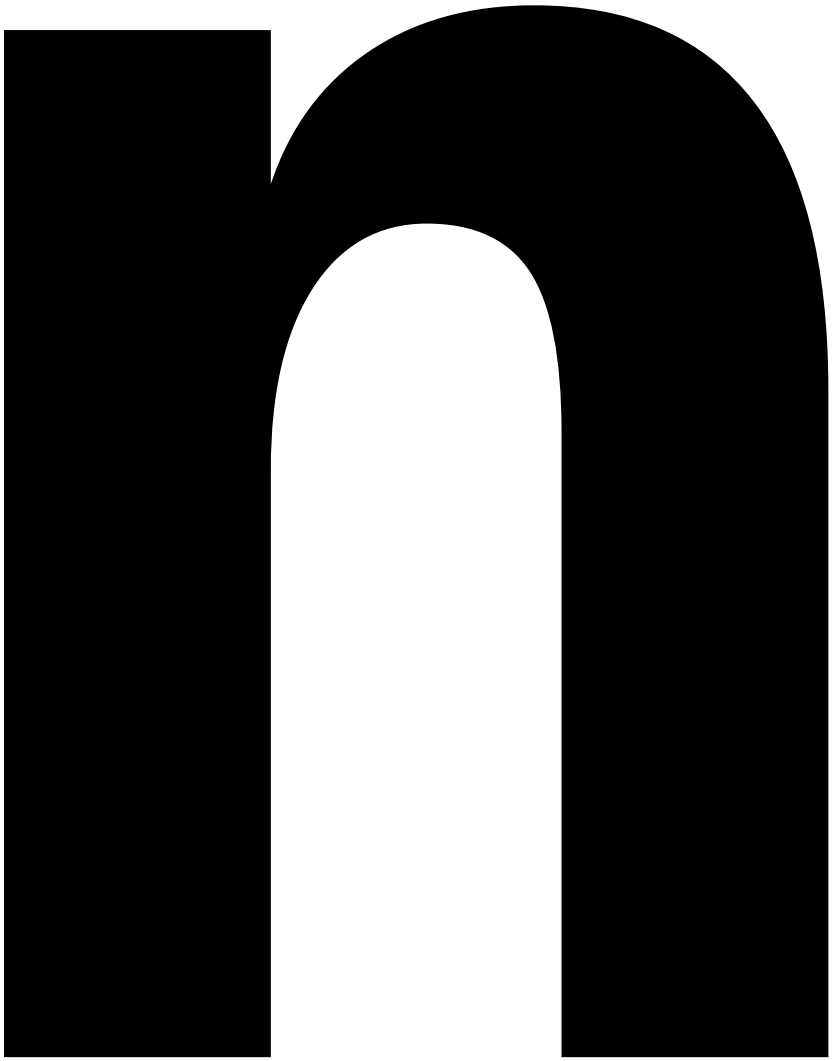


S

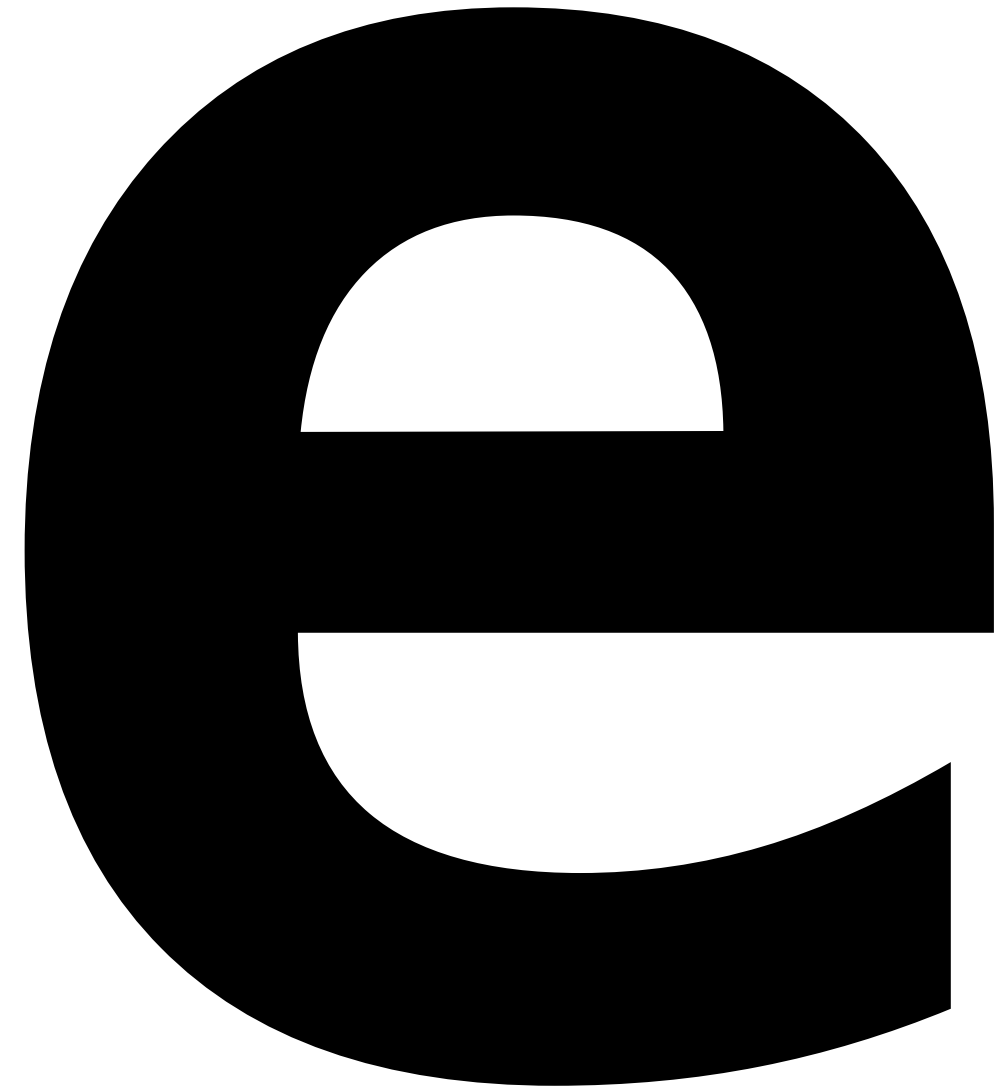


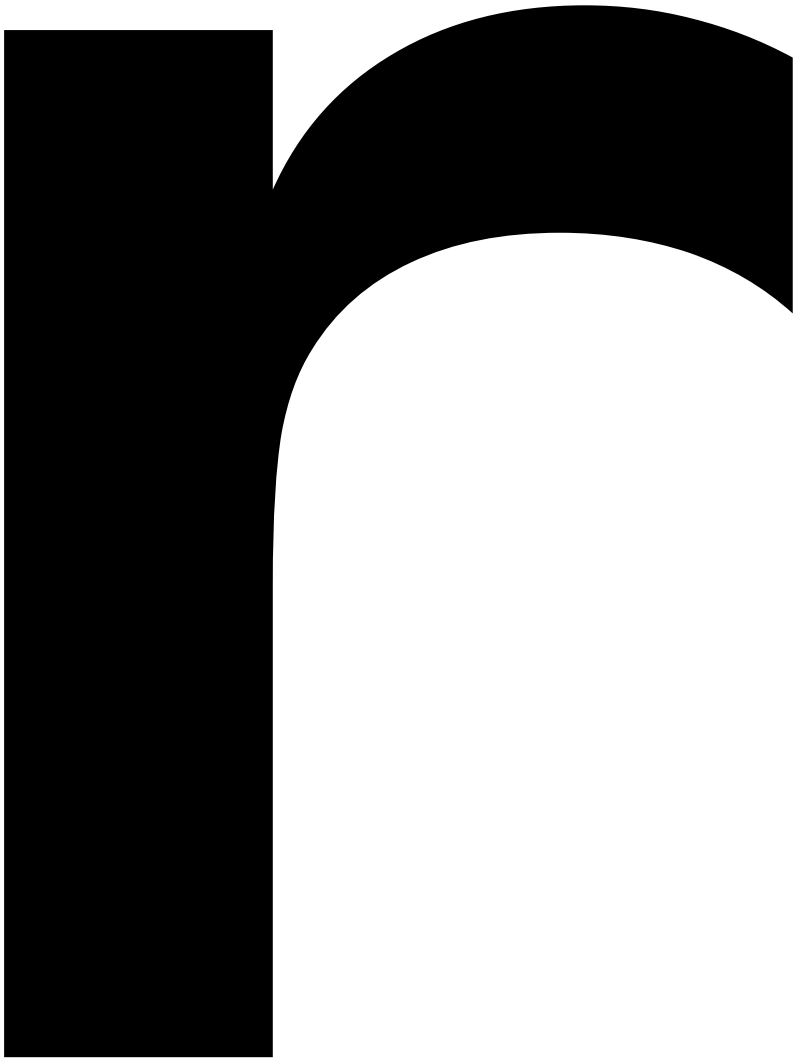


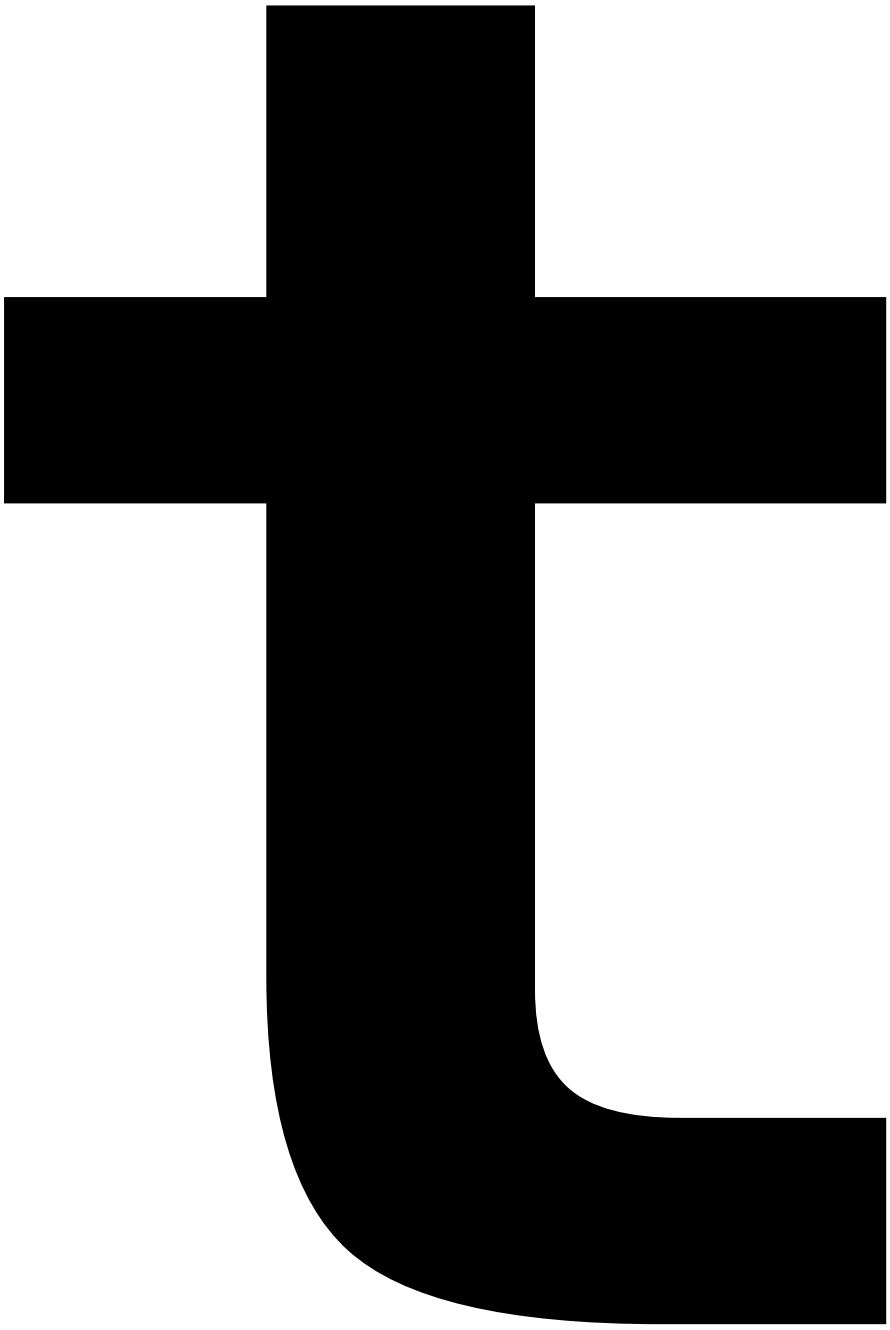


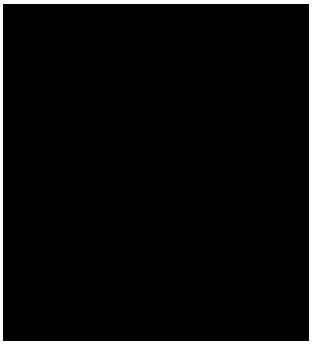


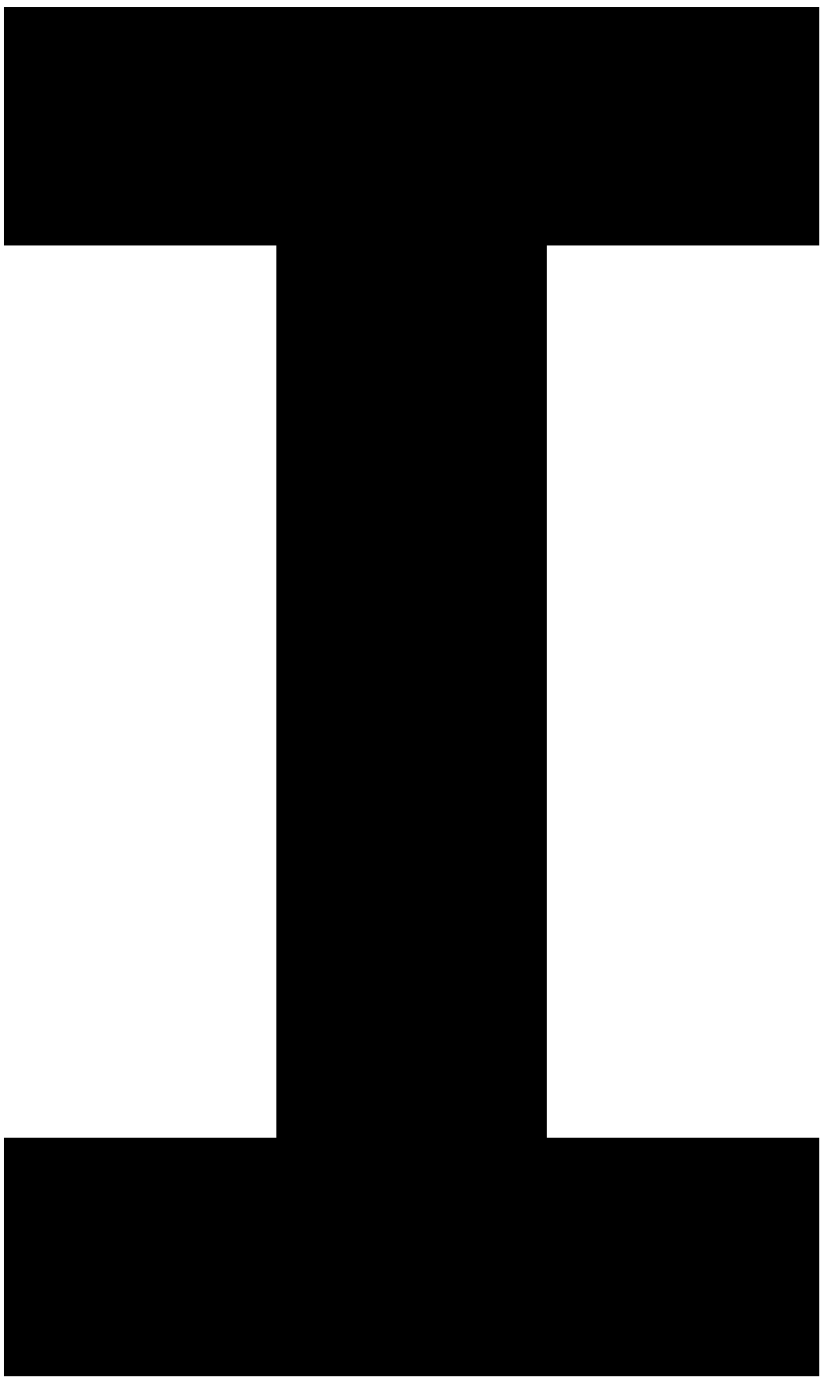
d

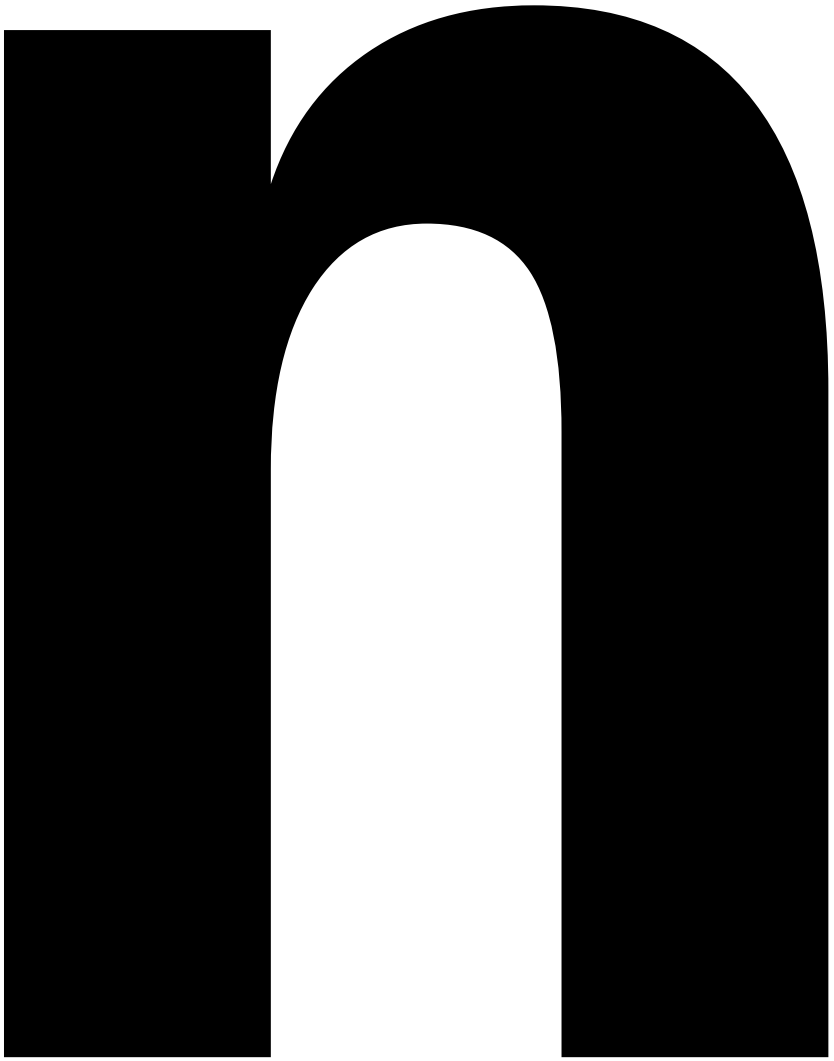




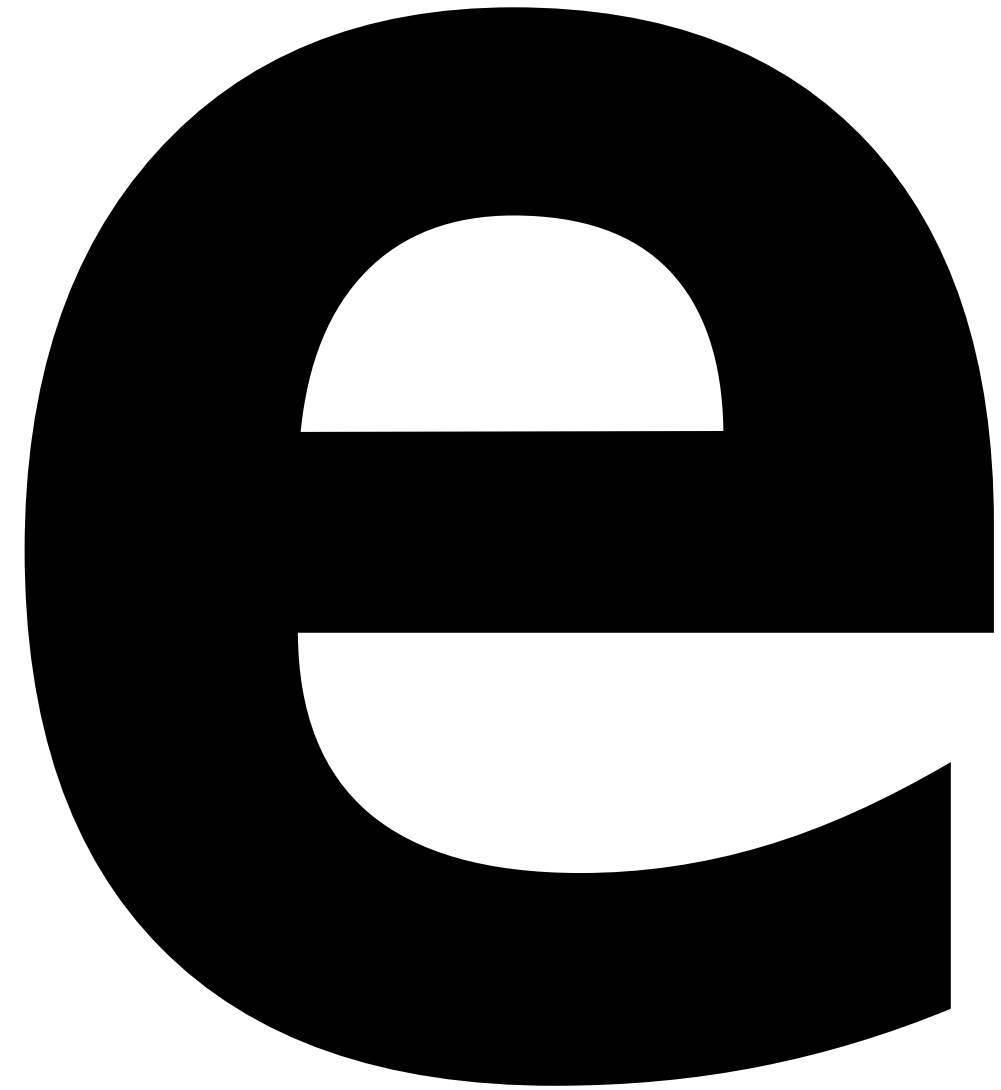


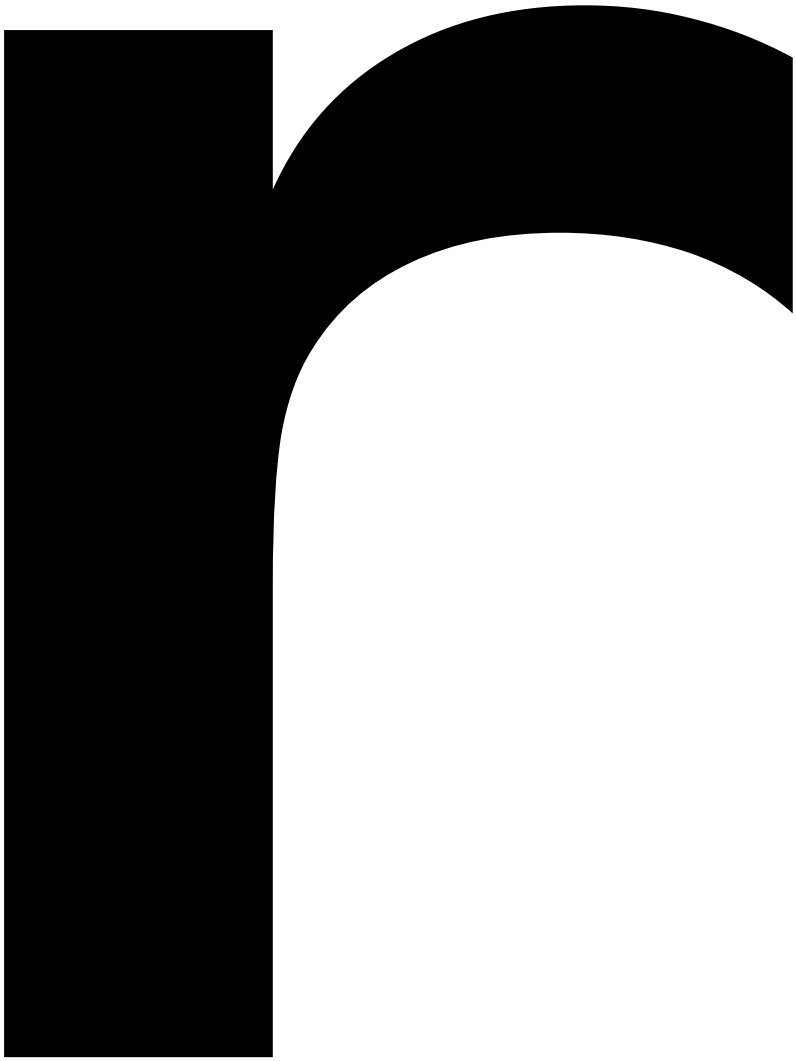


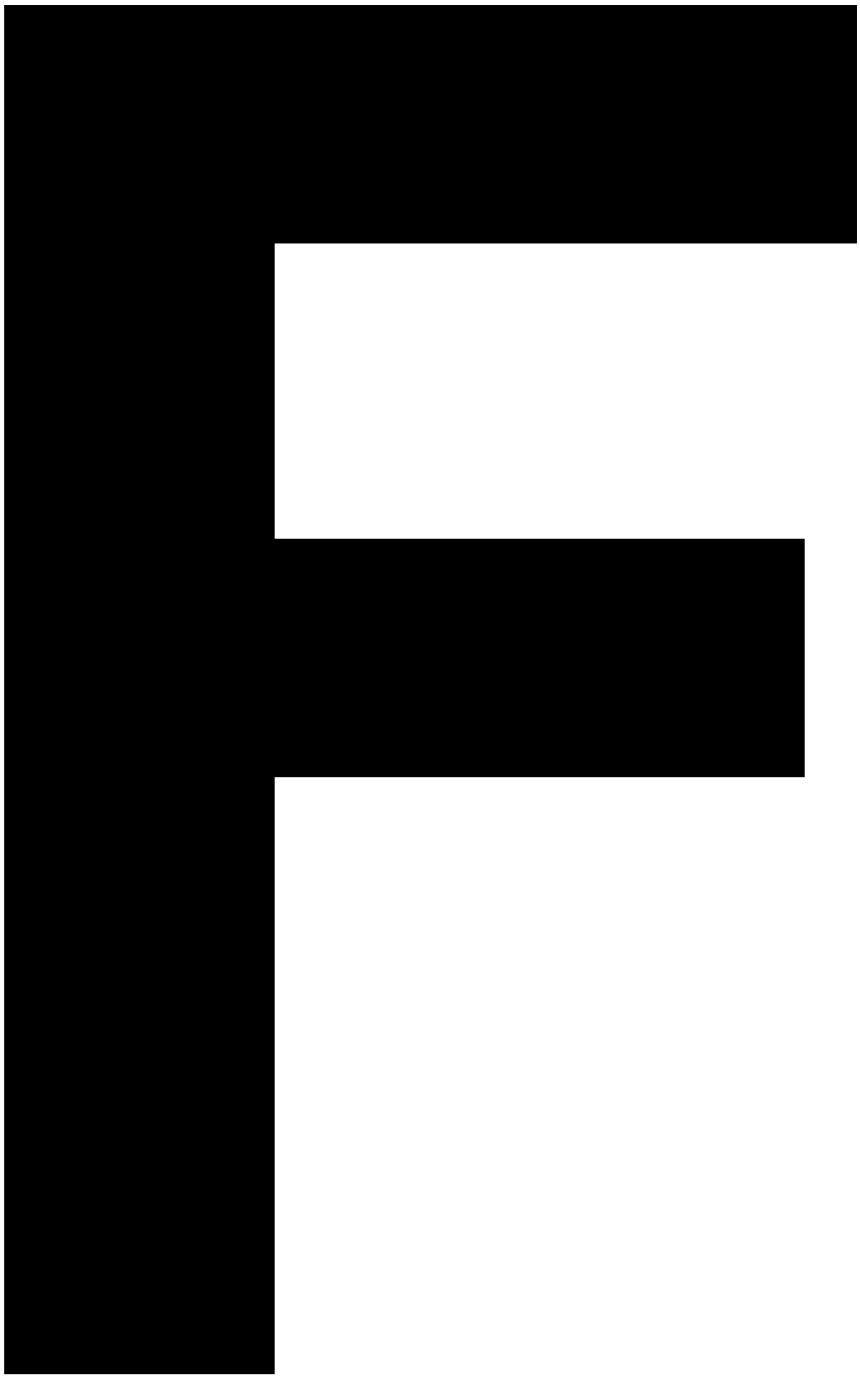


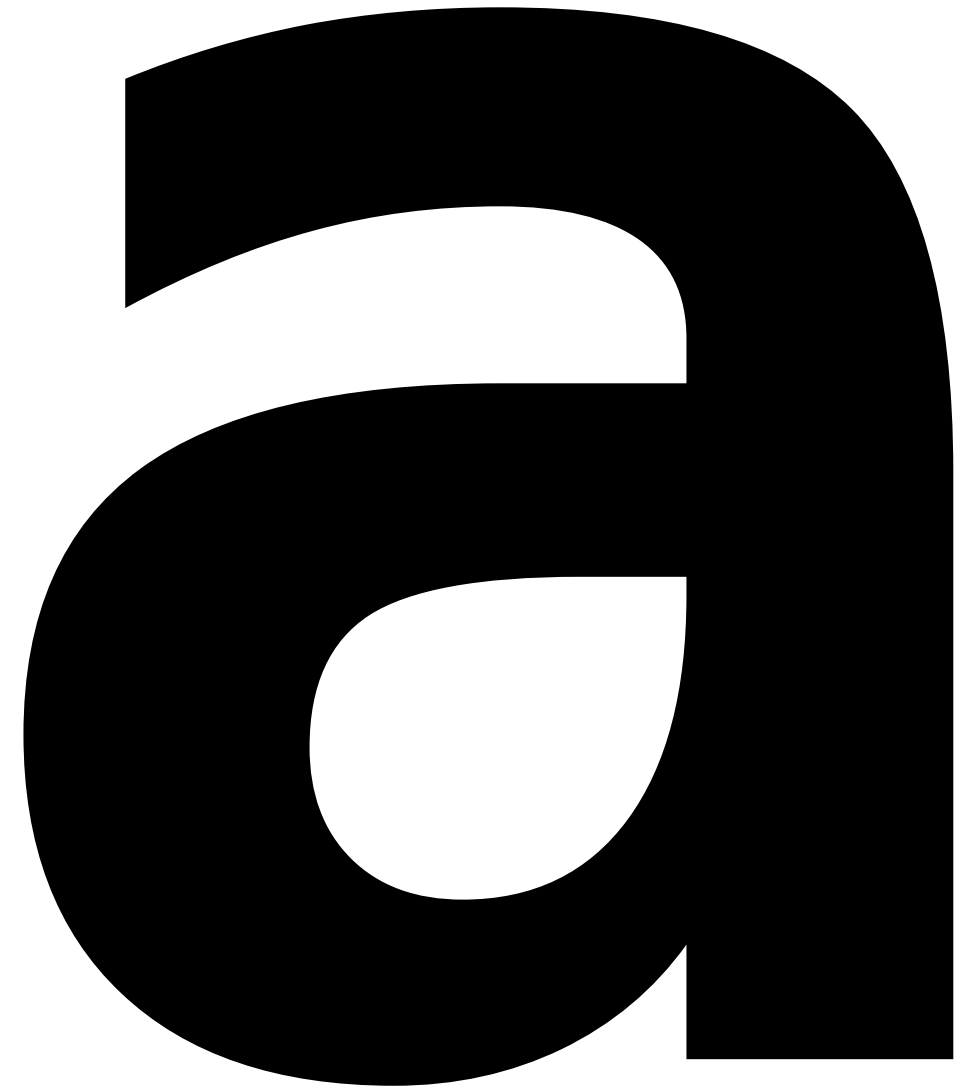


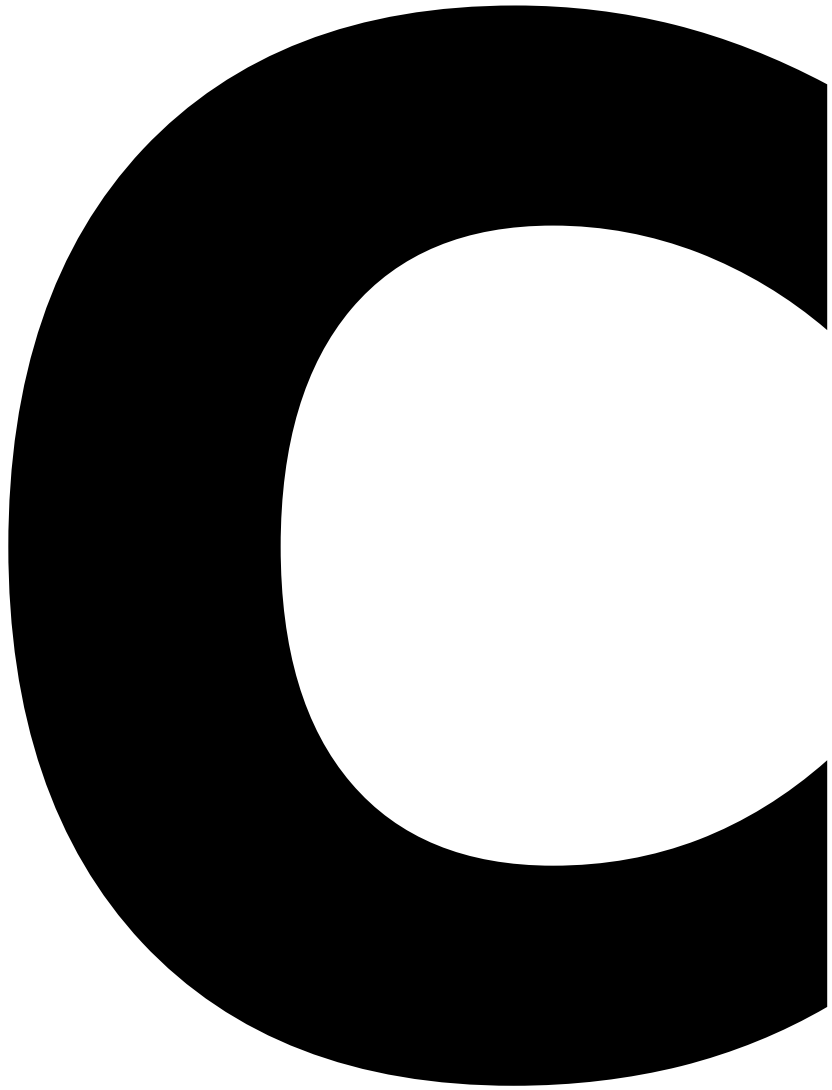
d

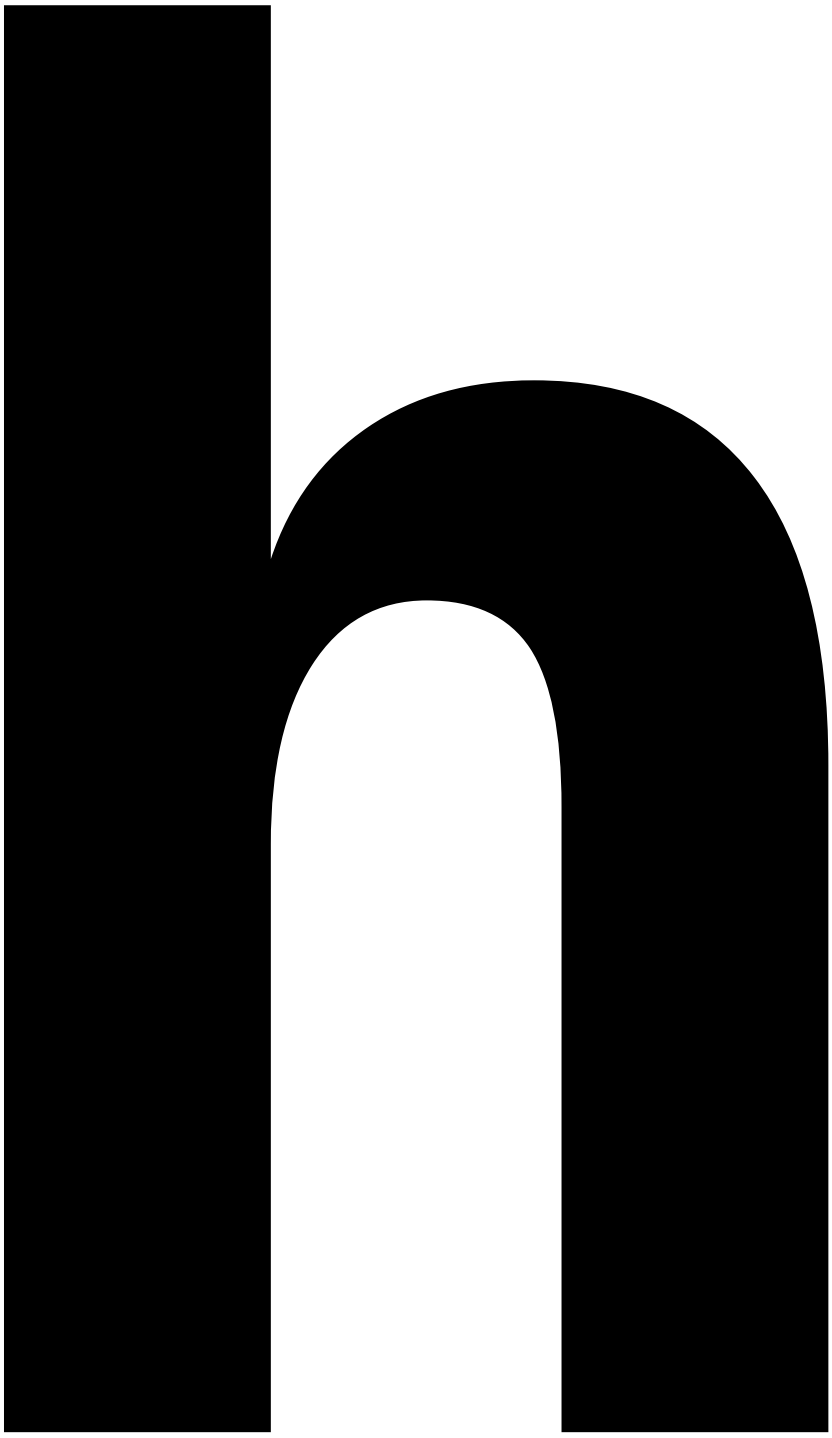


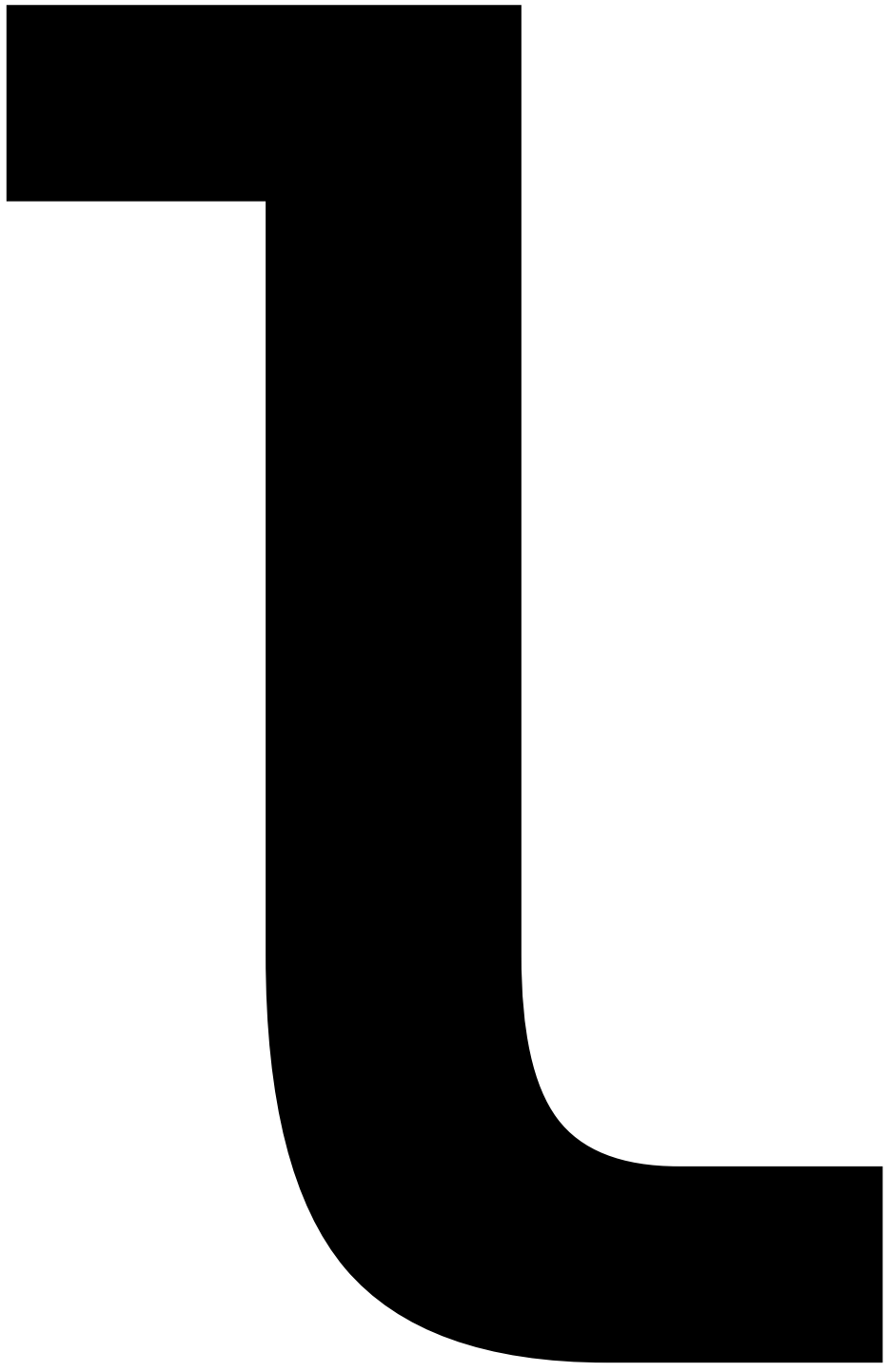


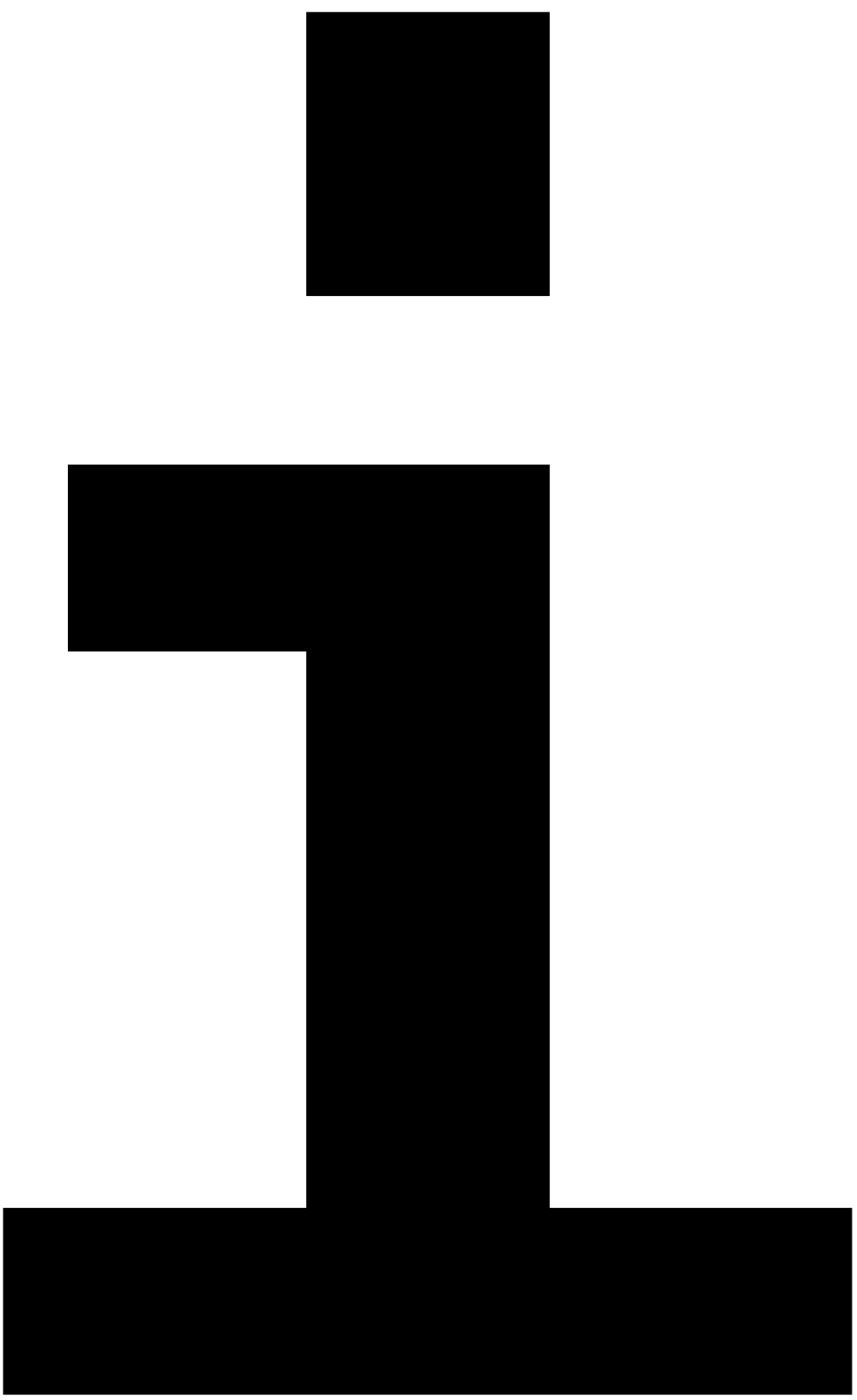


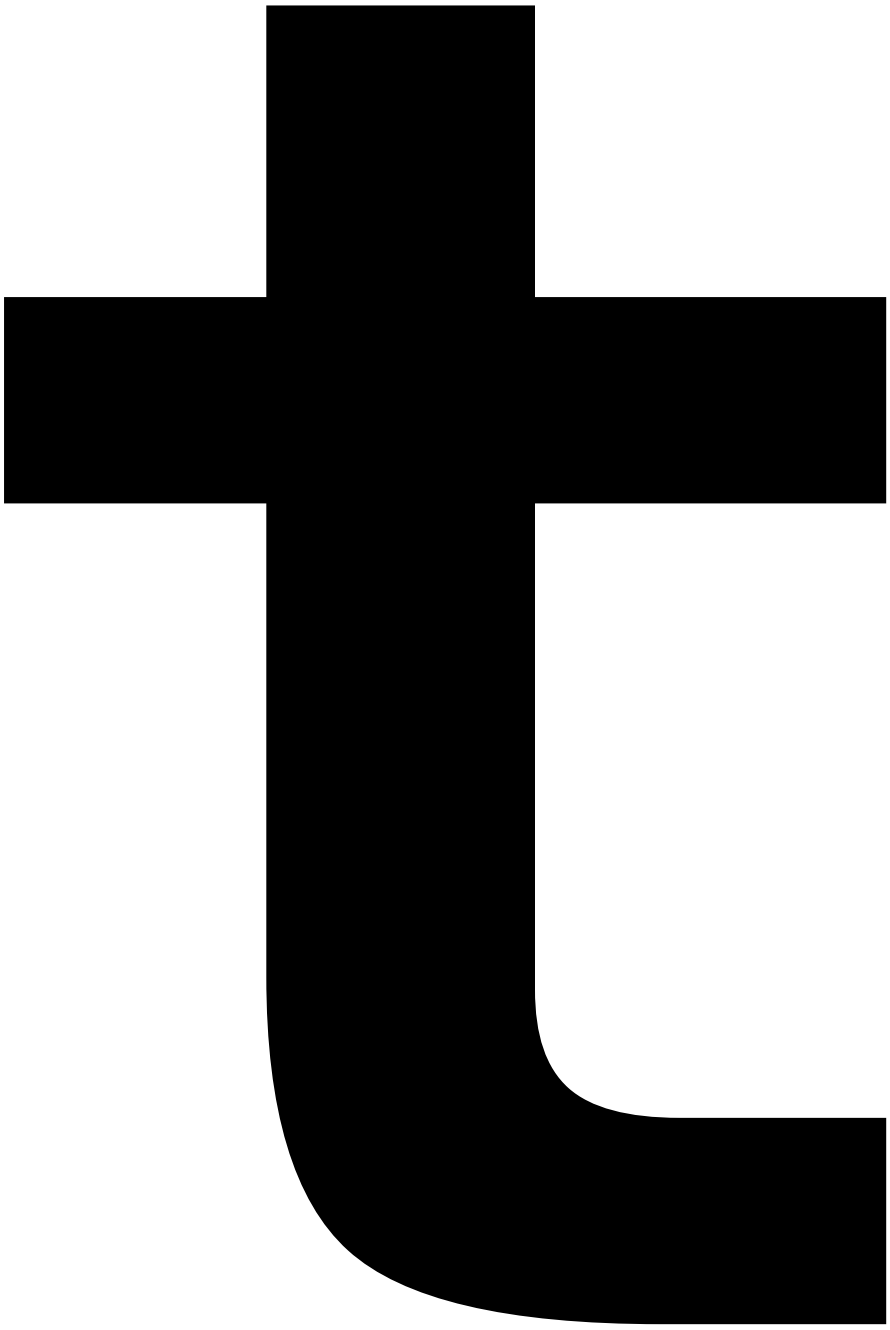


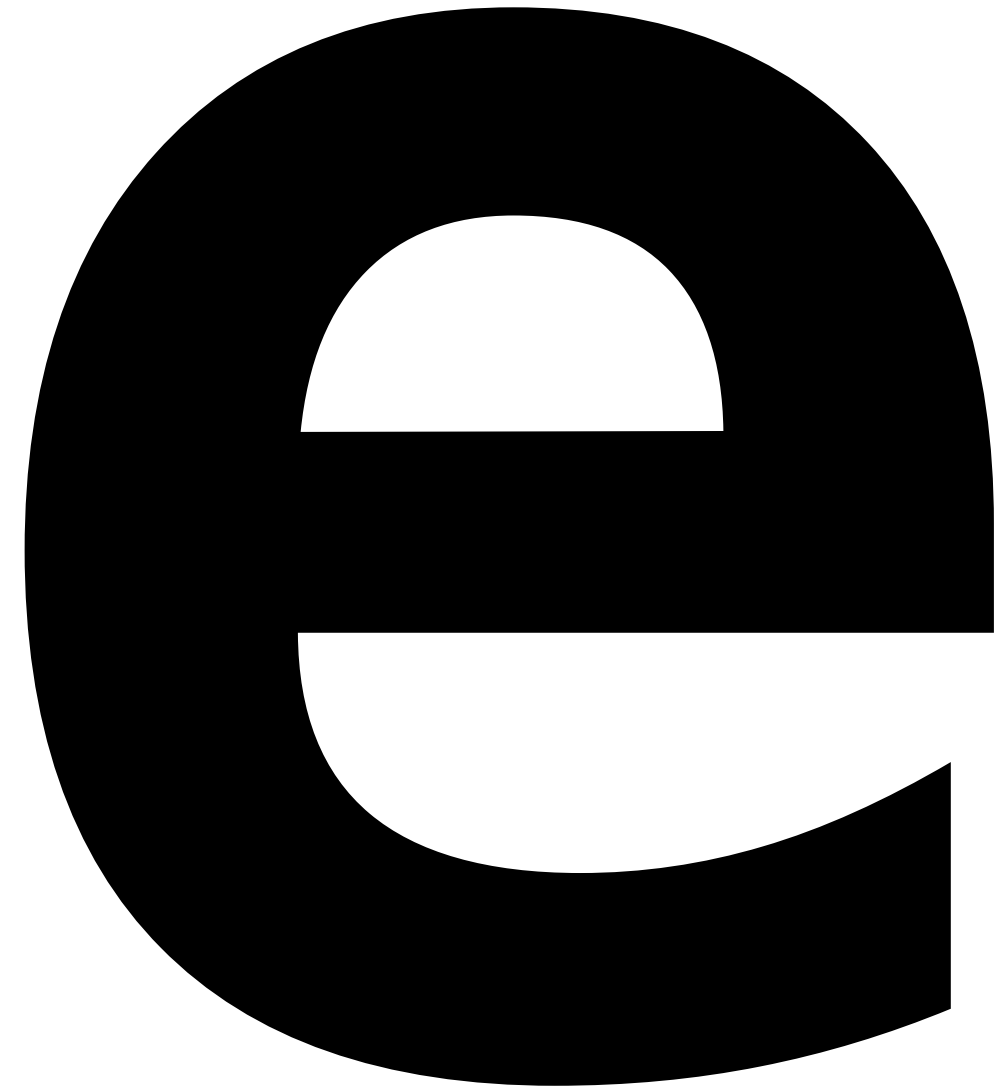


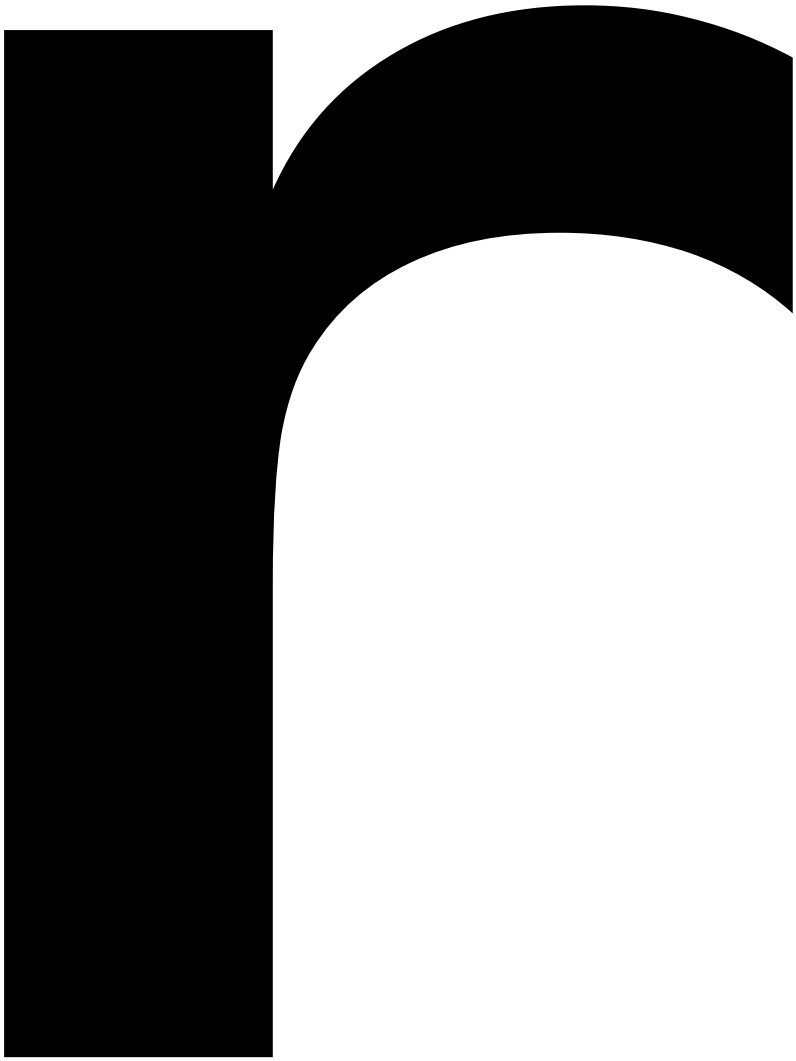


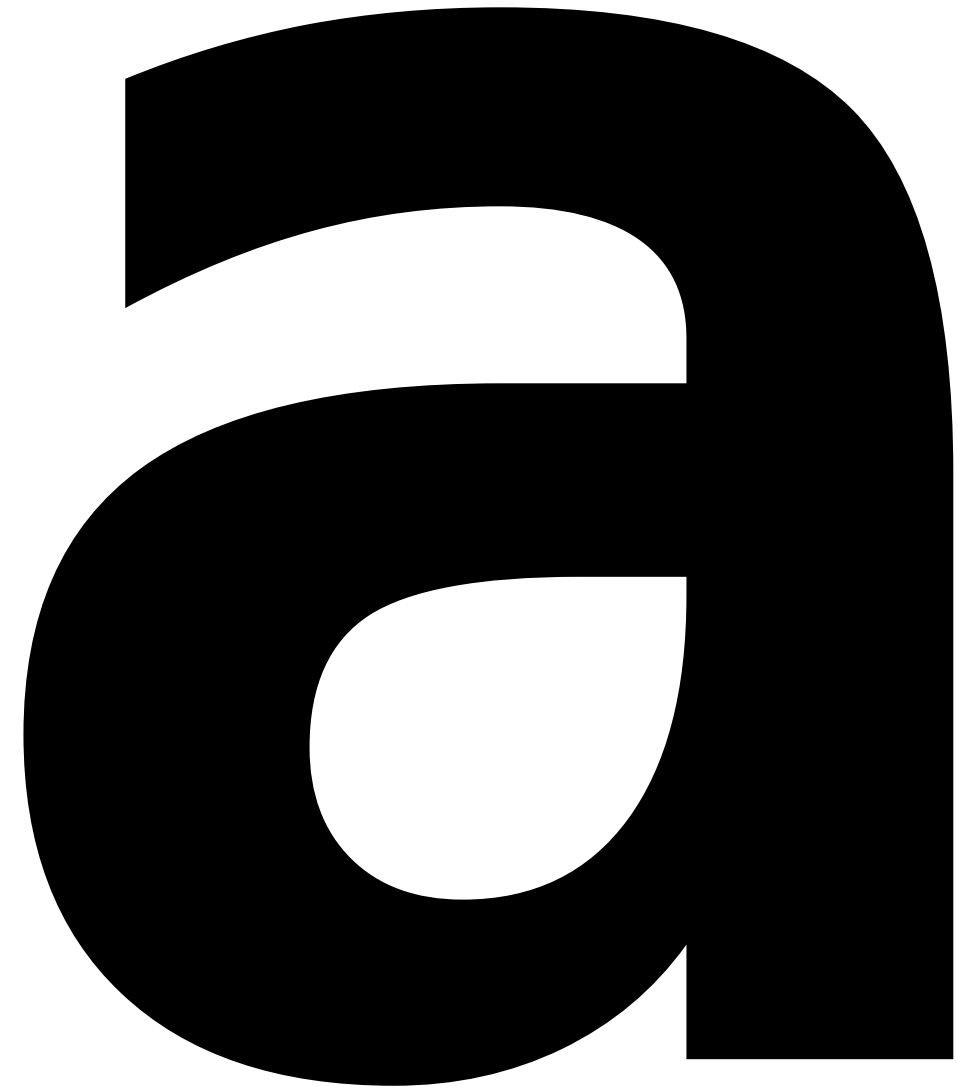


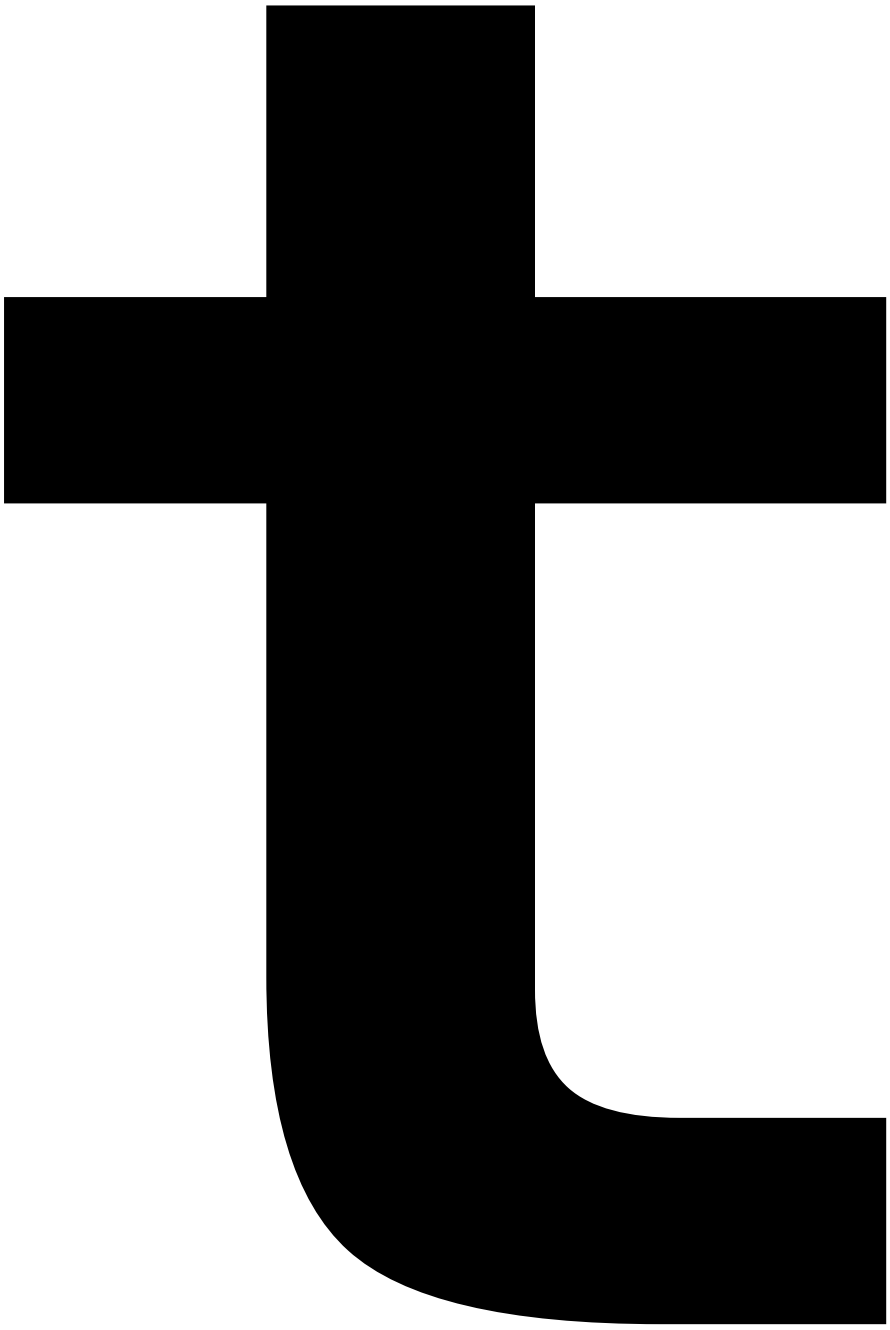




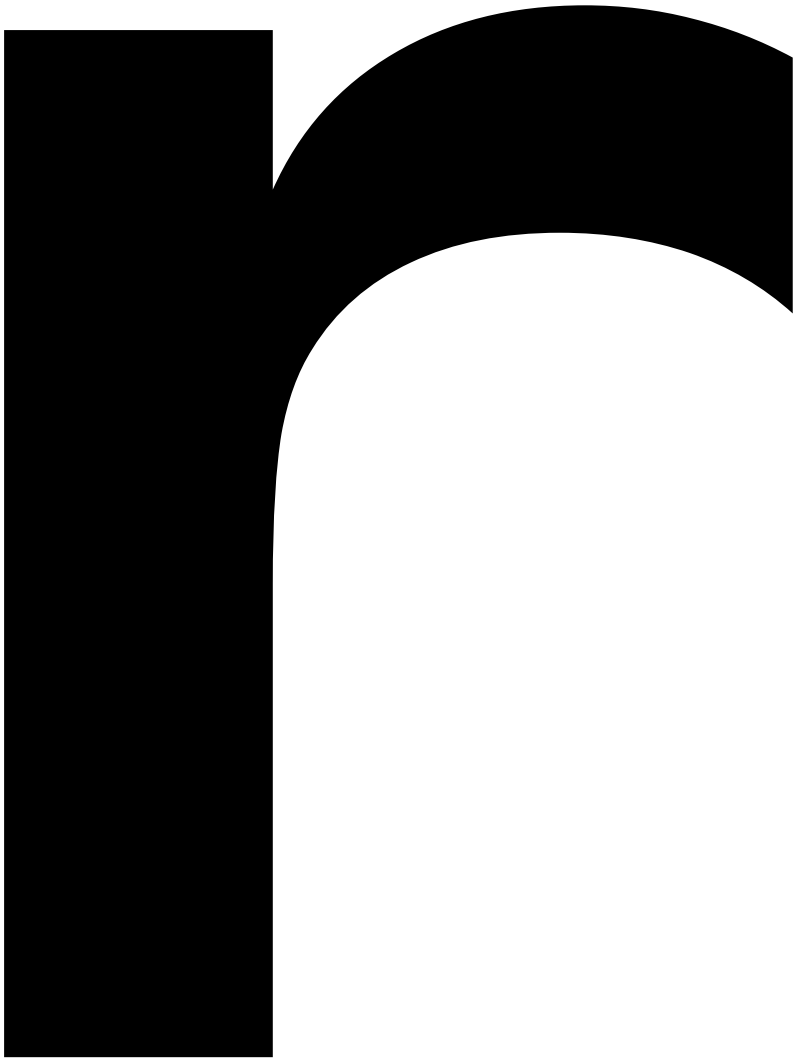


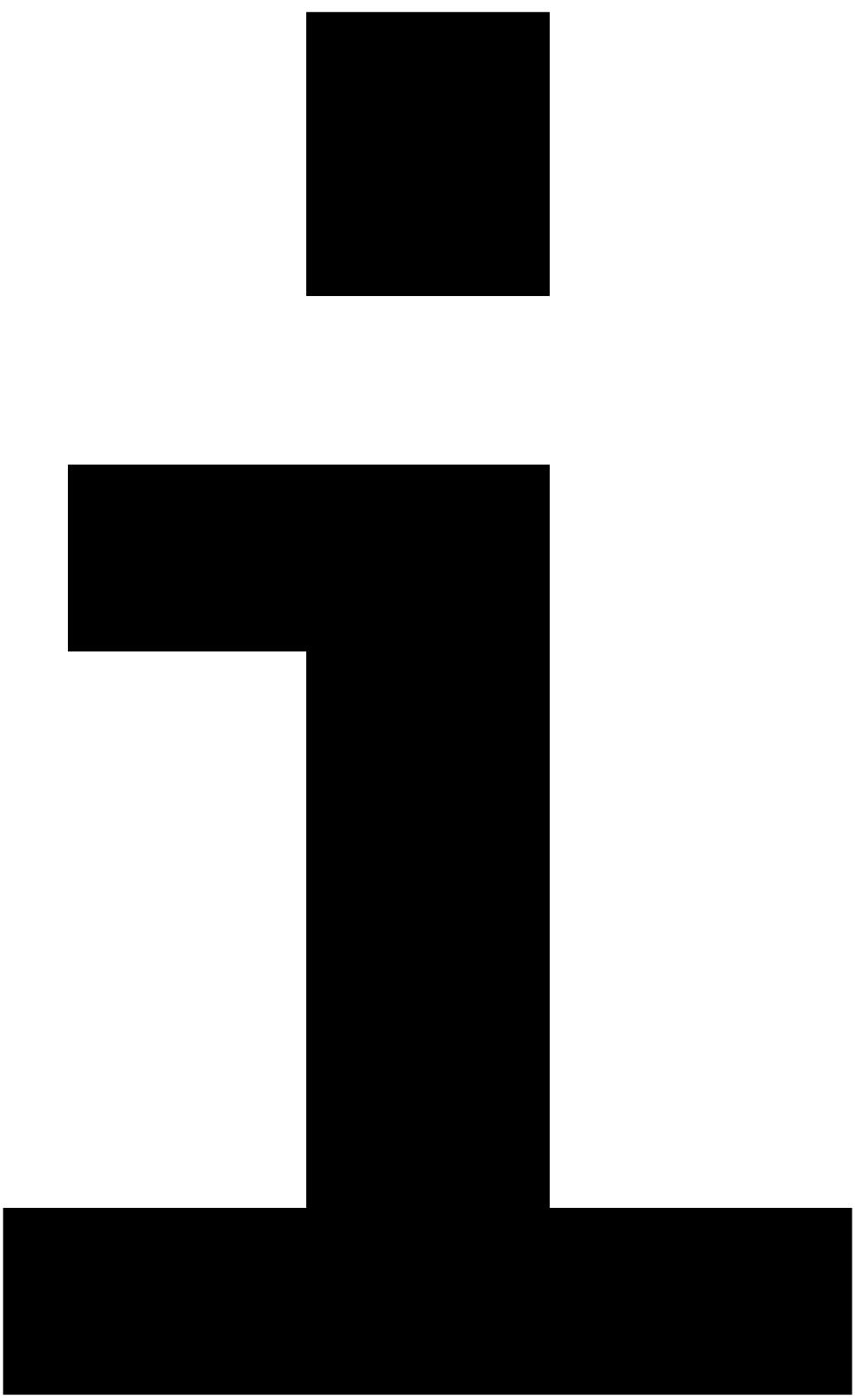


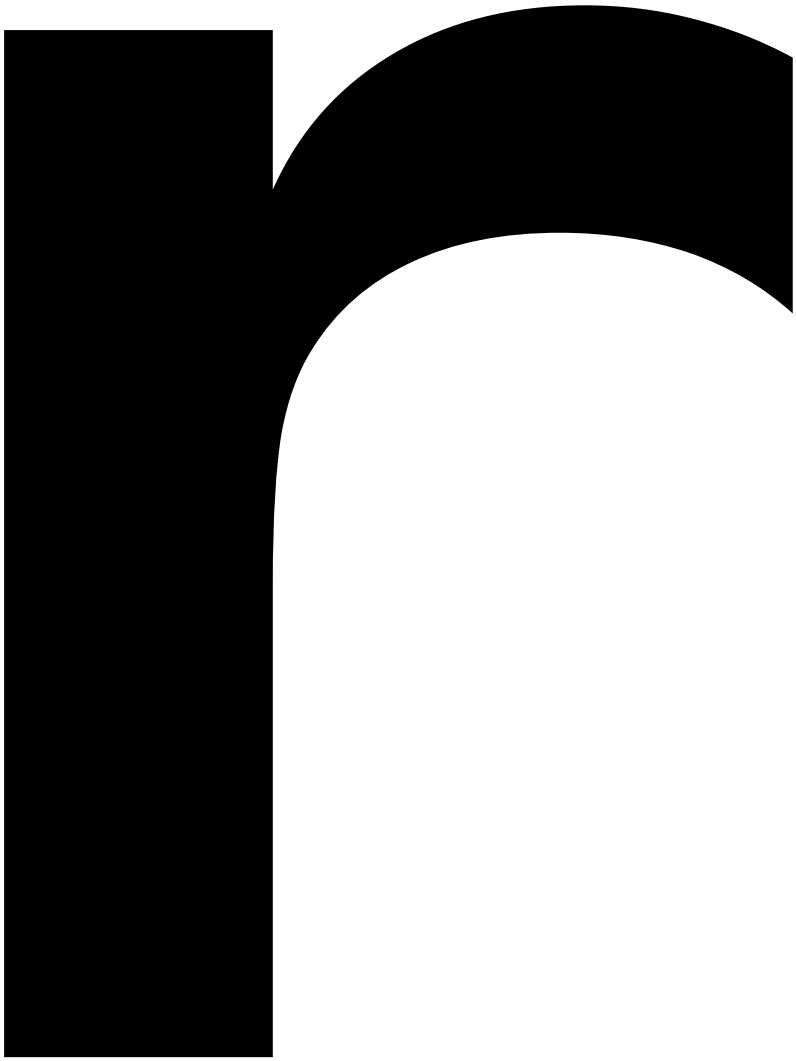




u

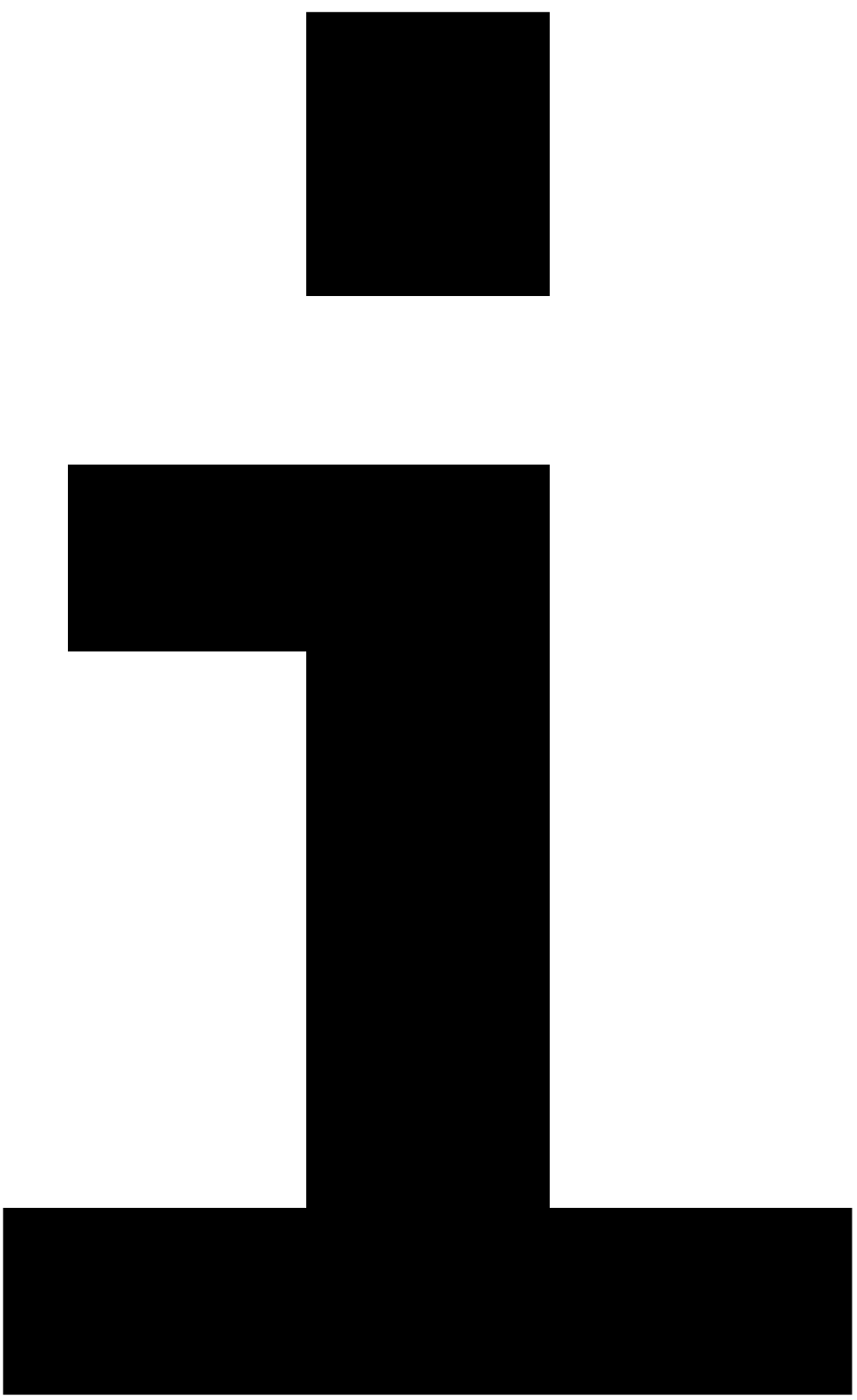


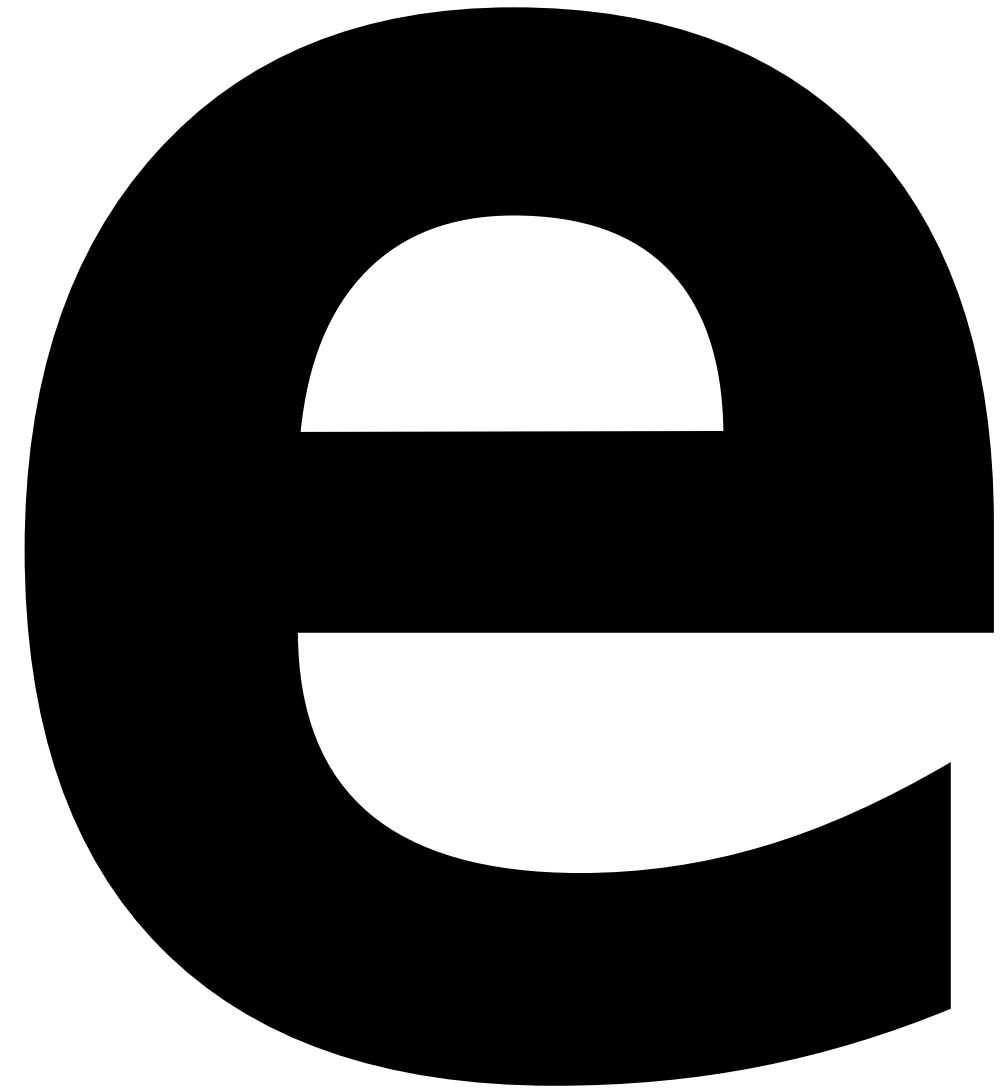


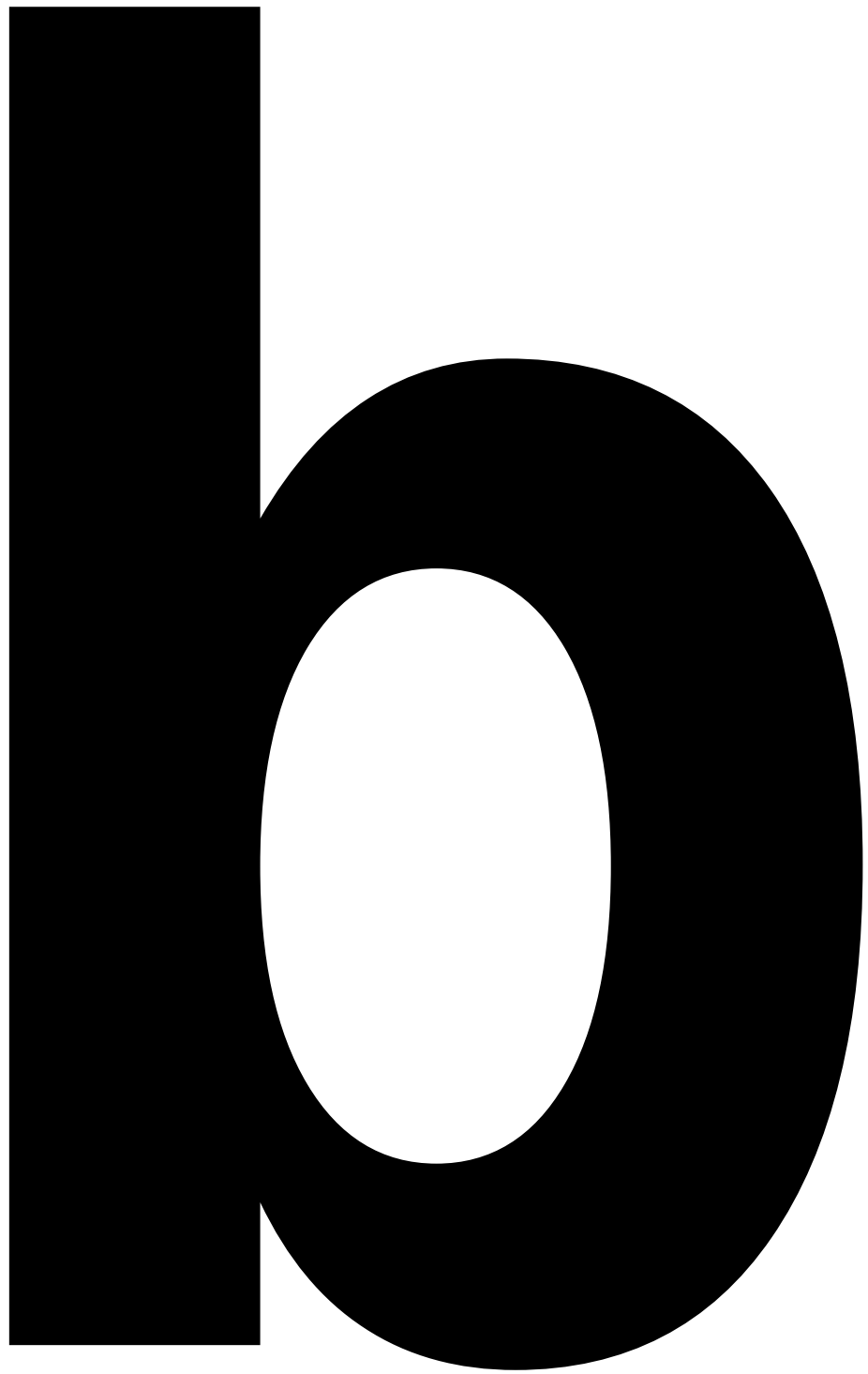


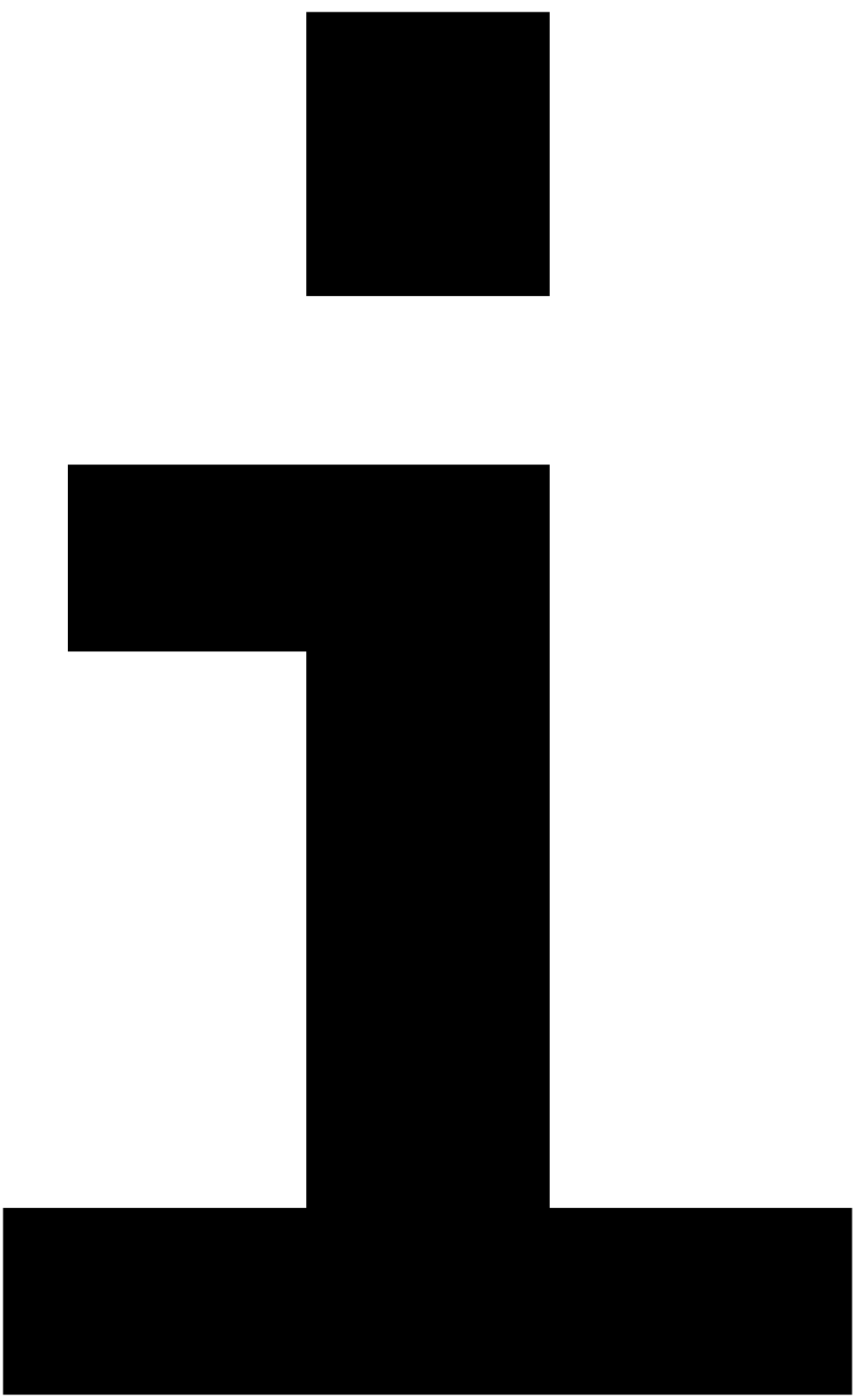
d

d

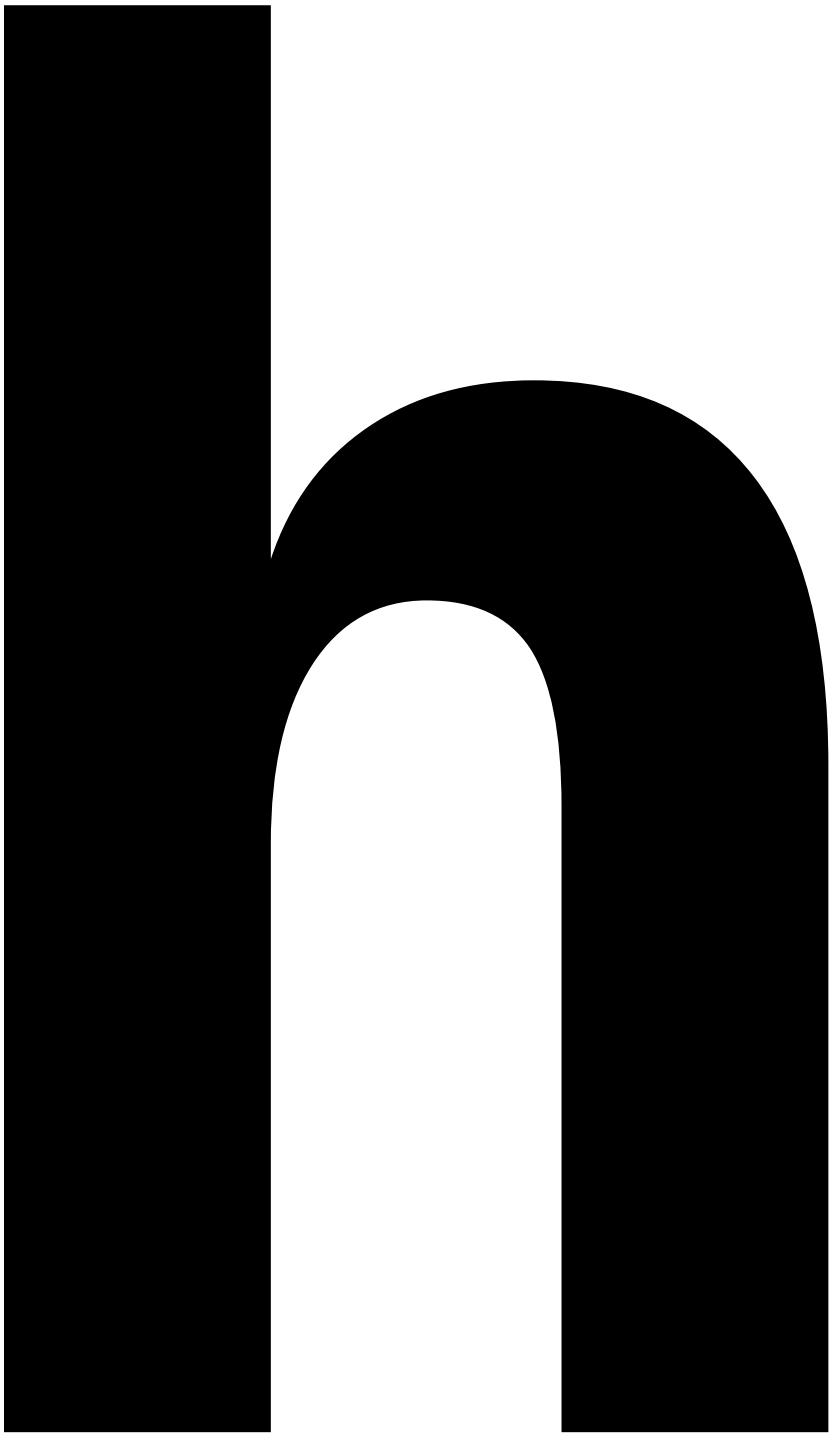


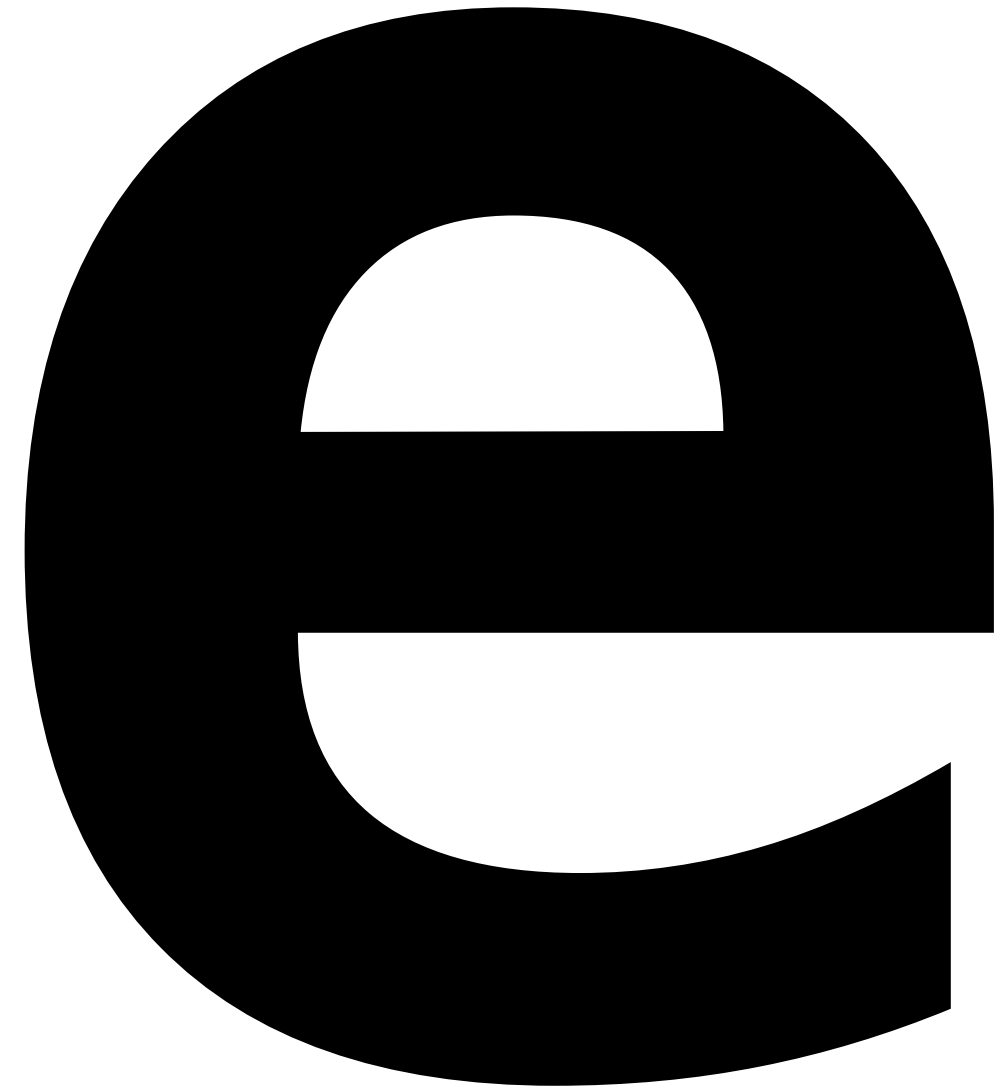


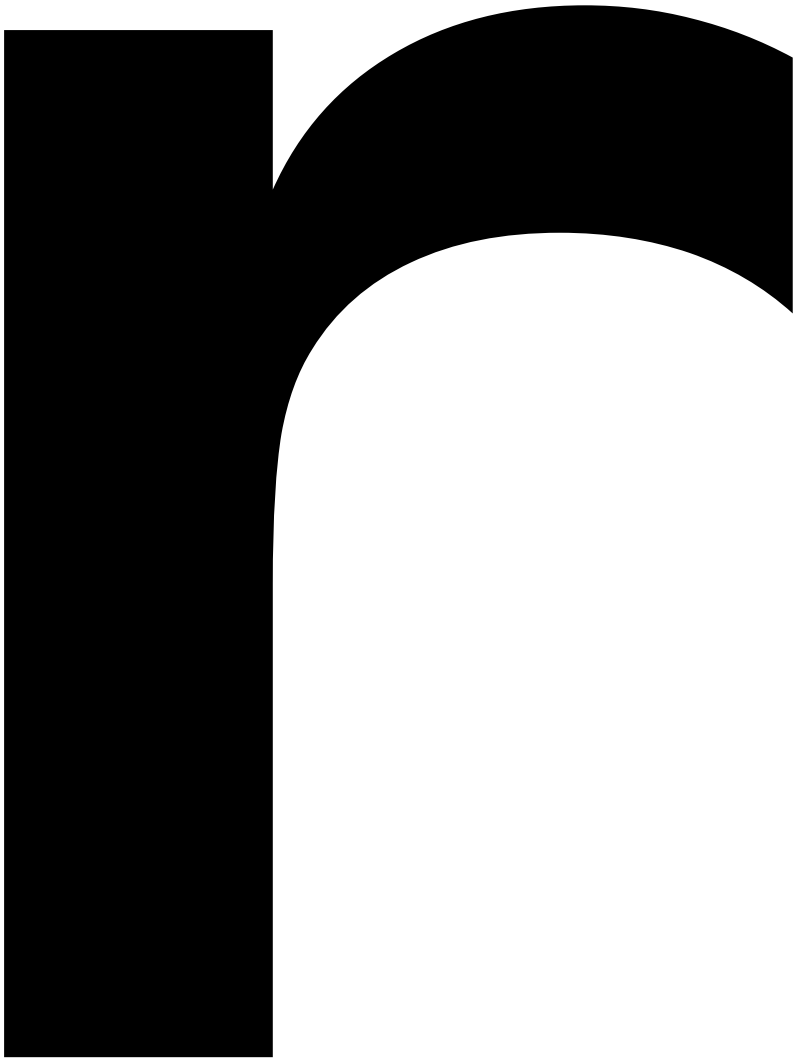


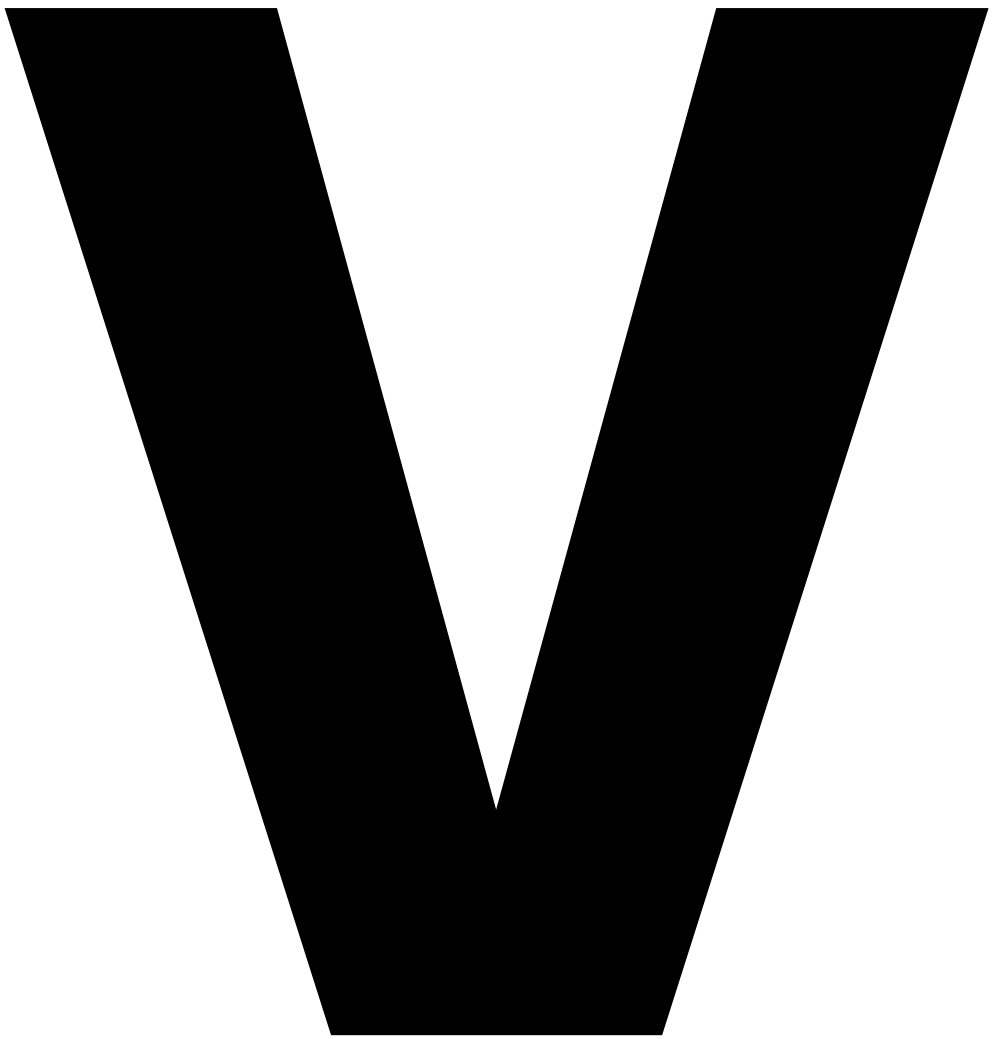


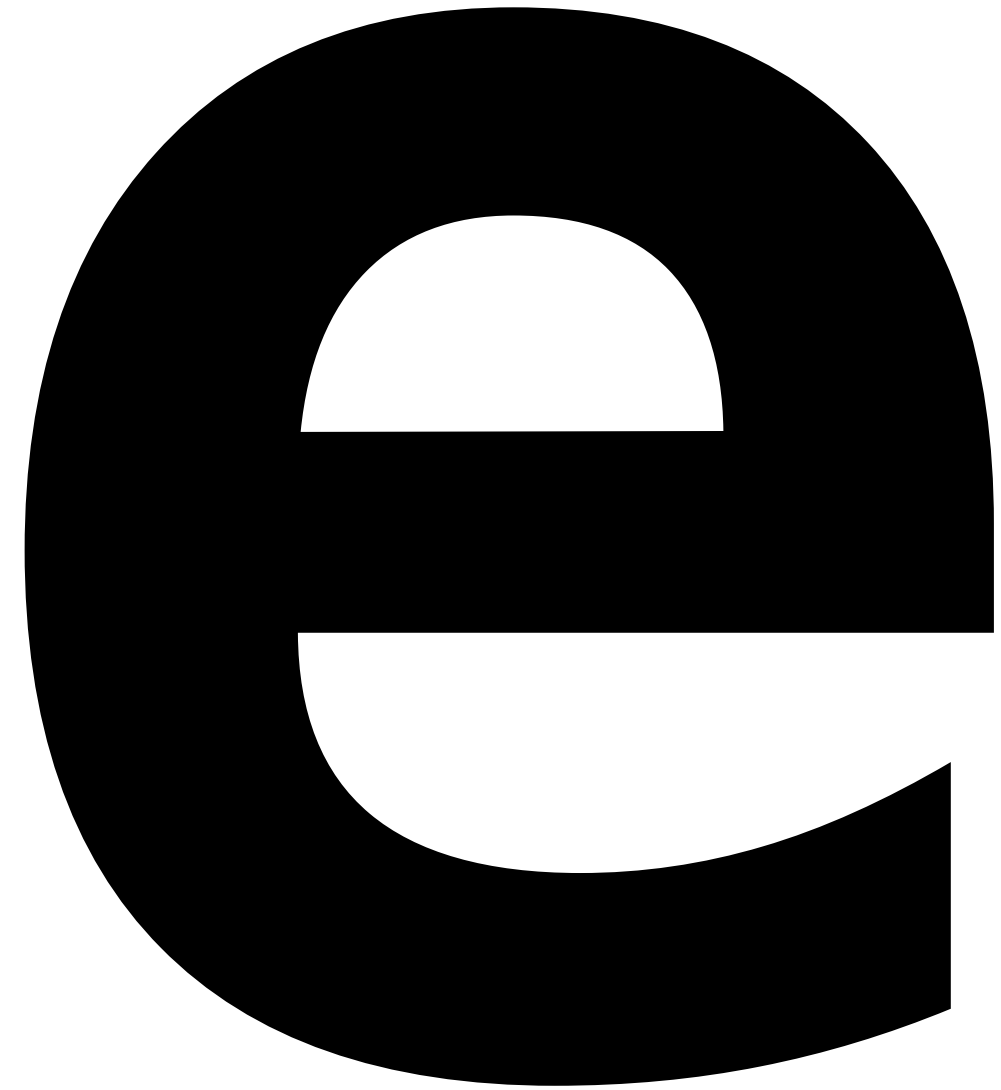
S

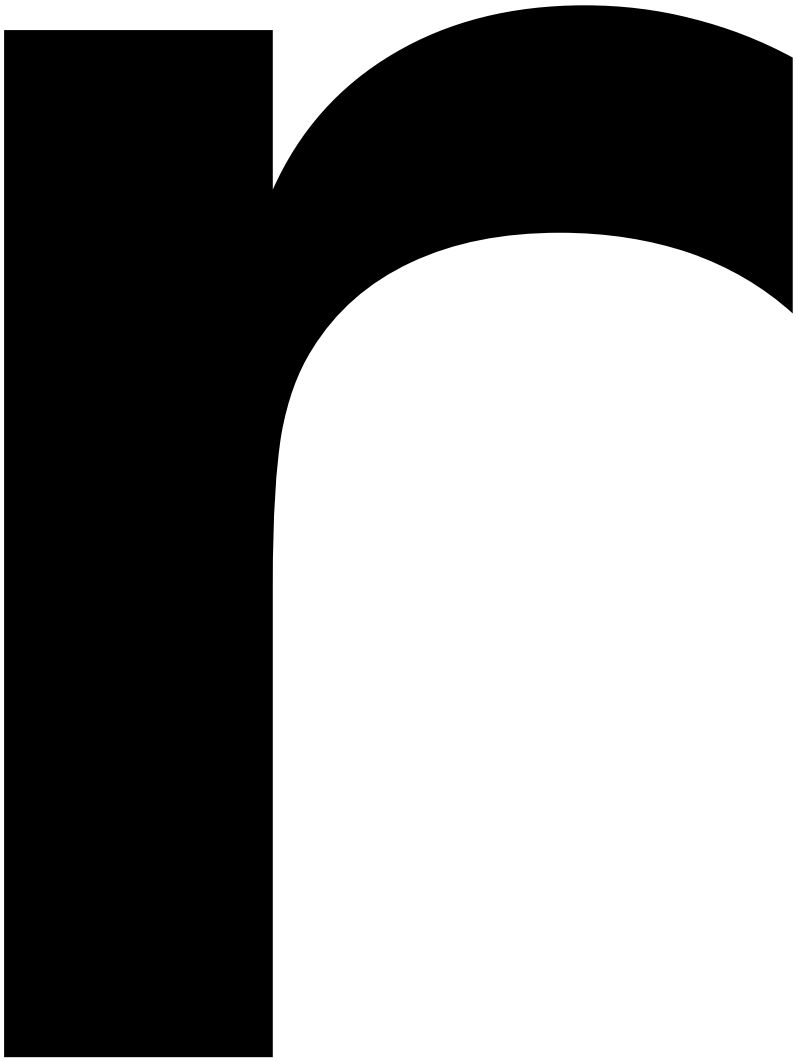


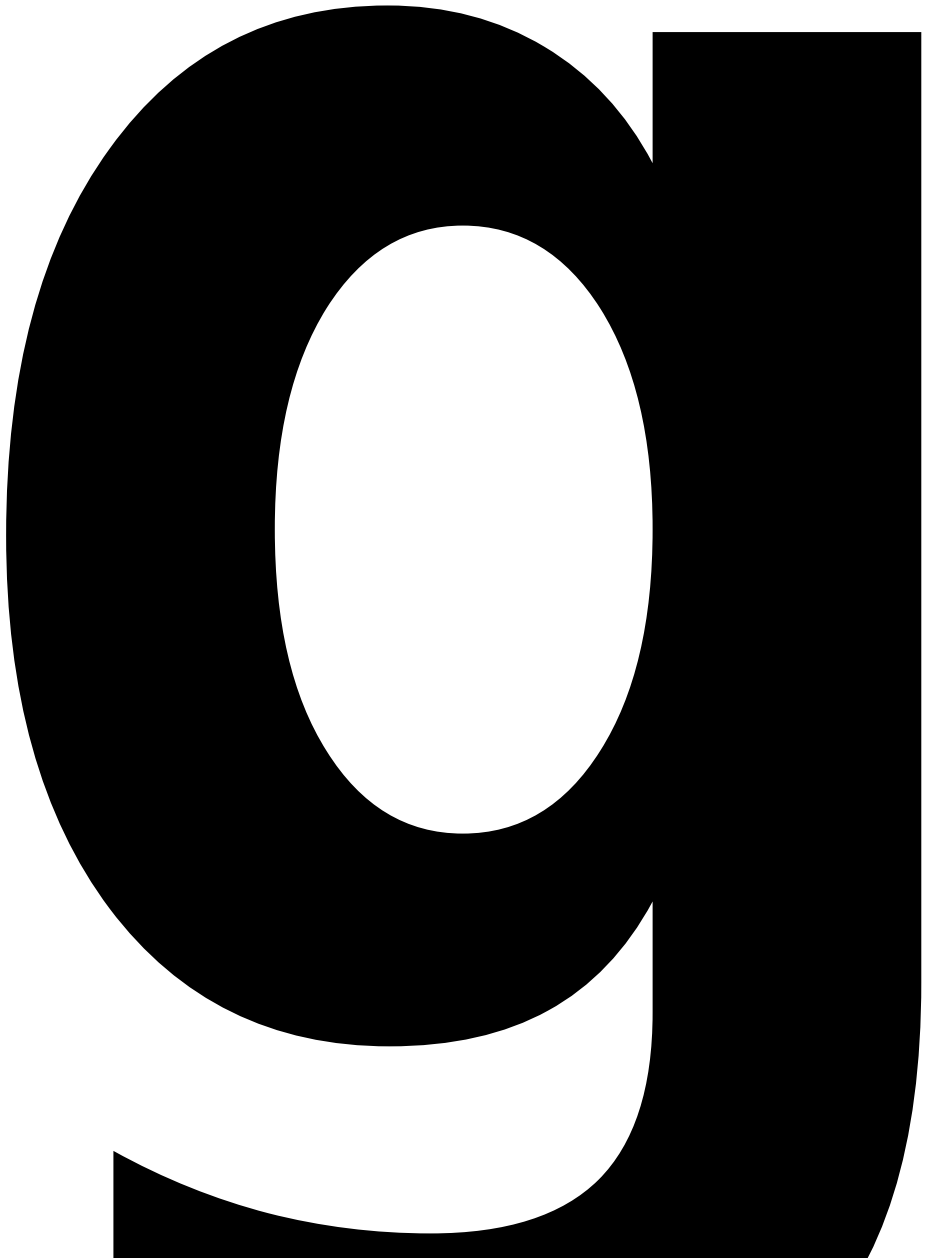


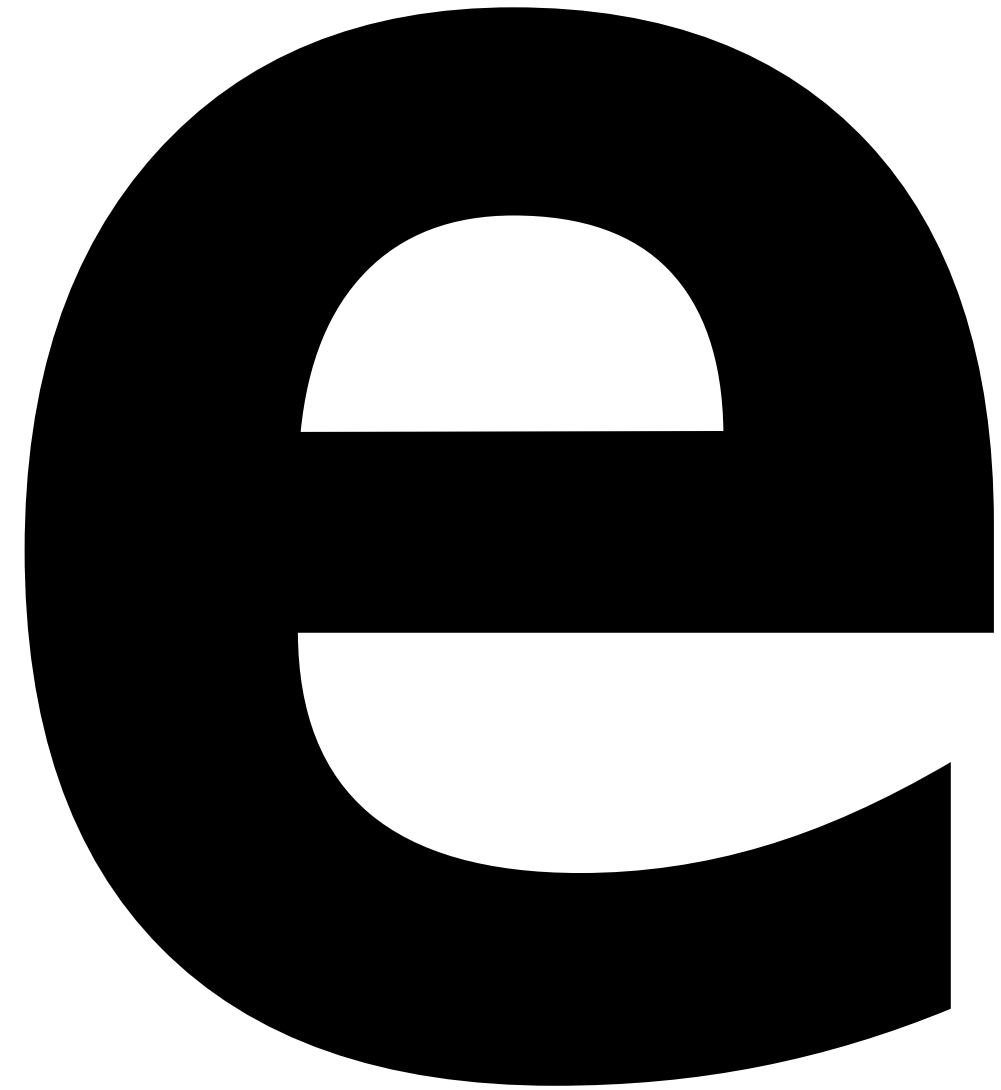


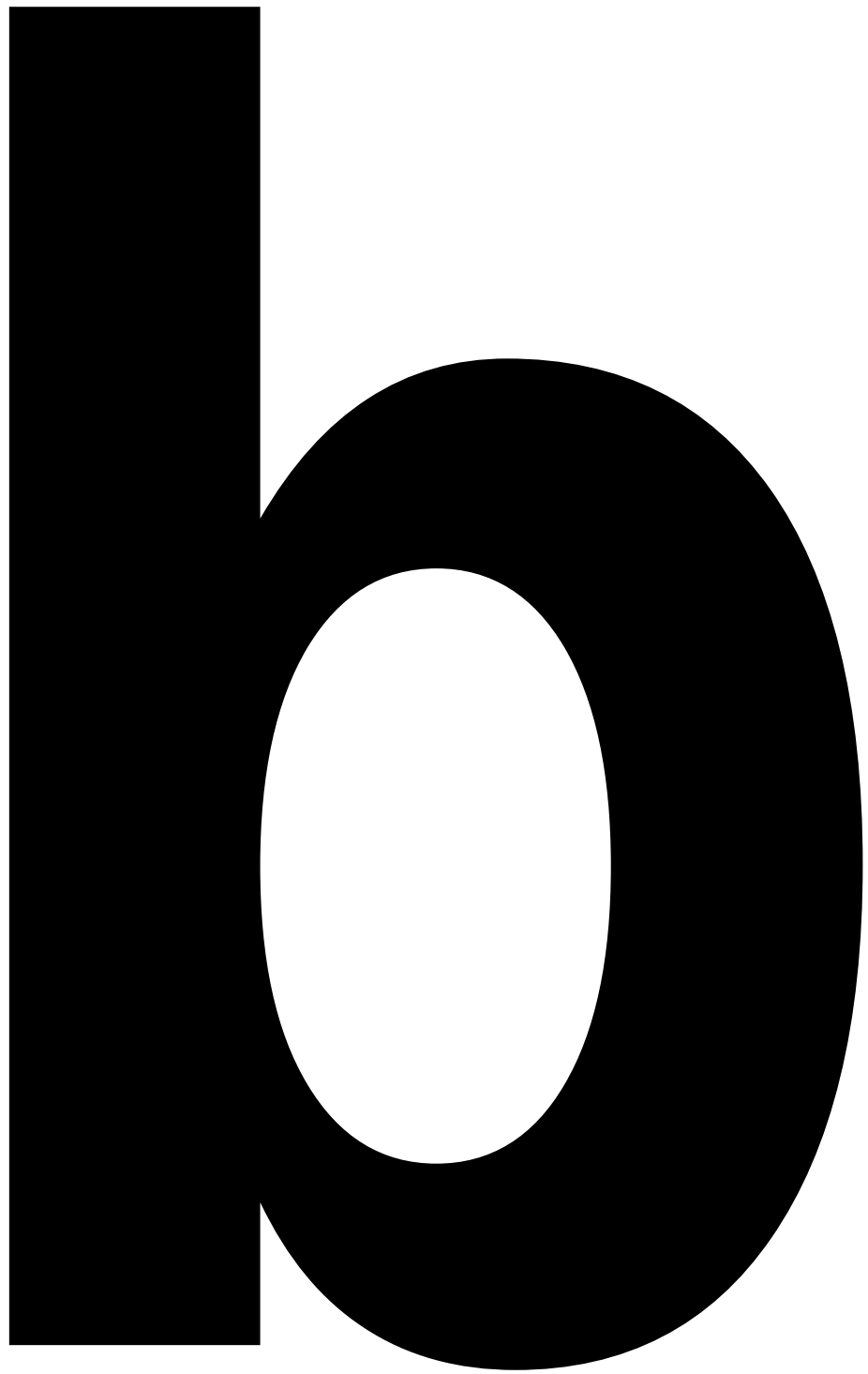


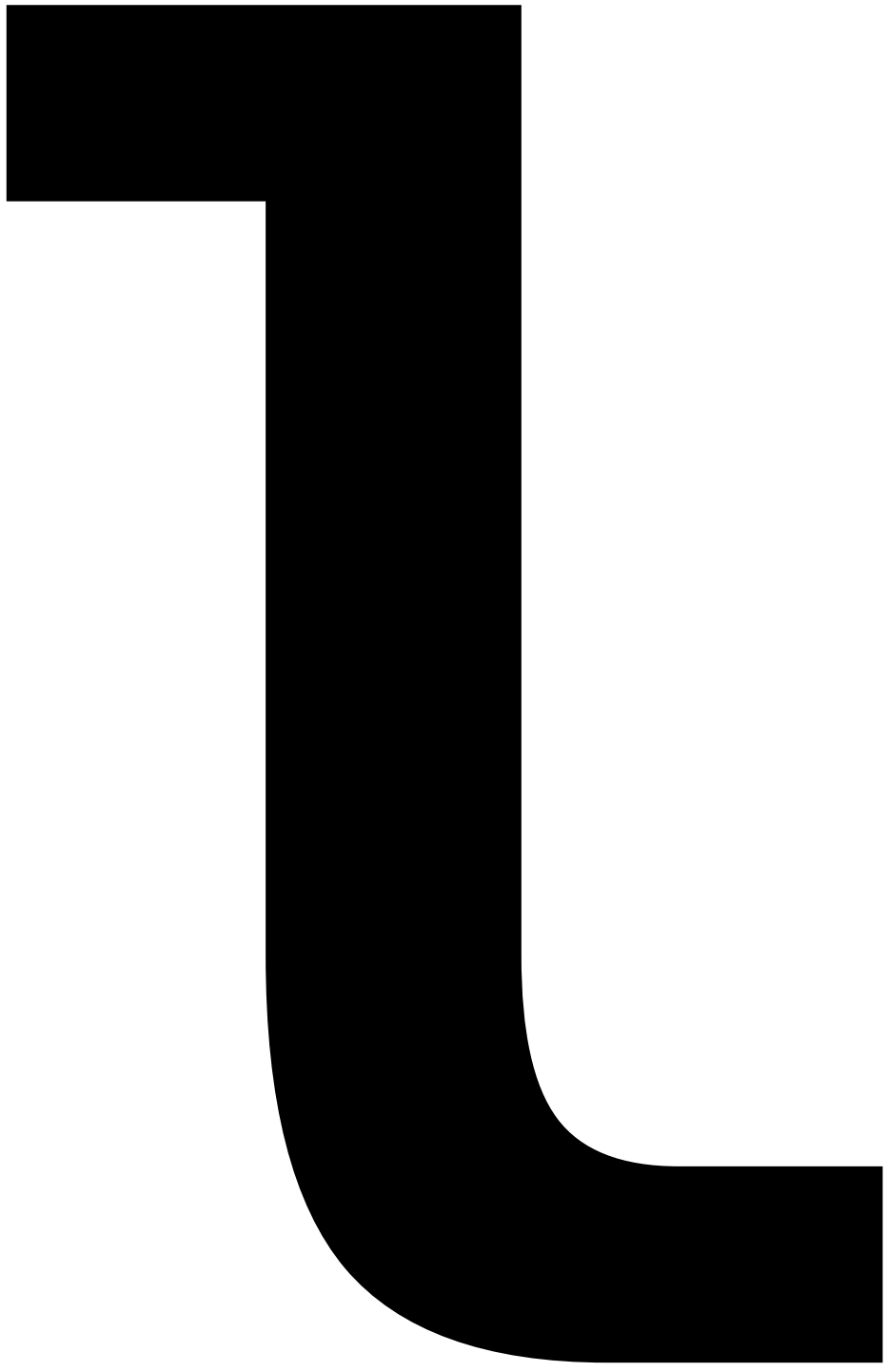


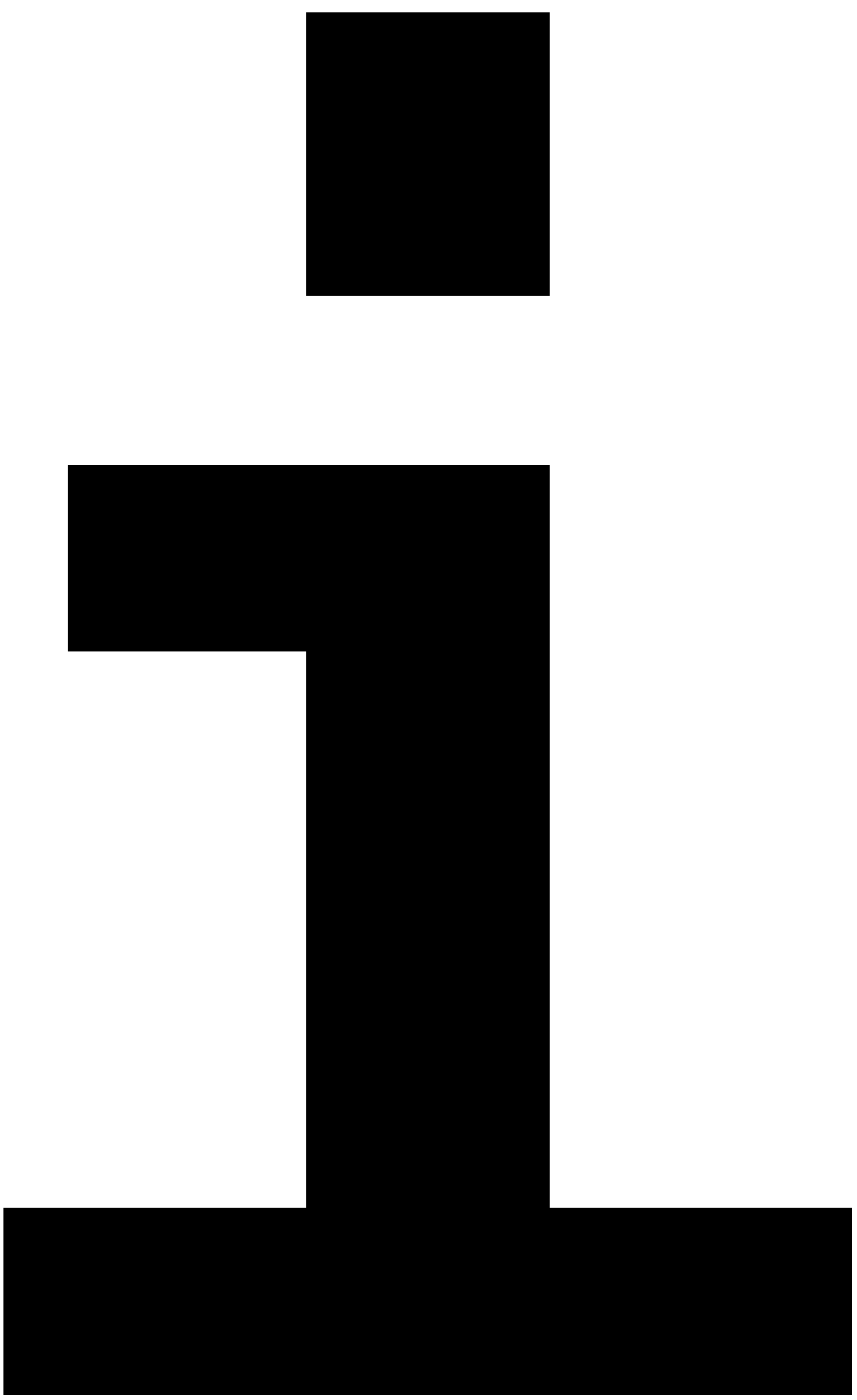


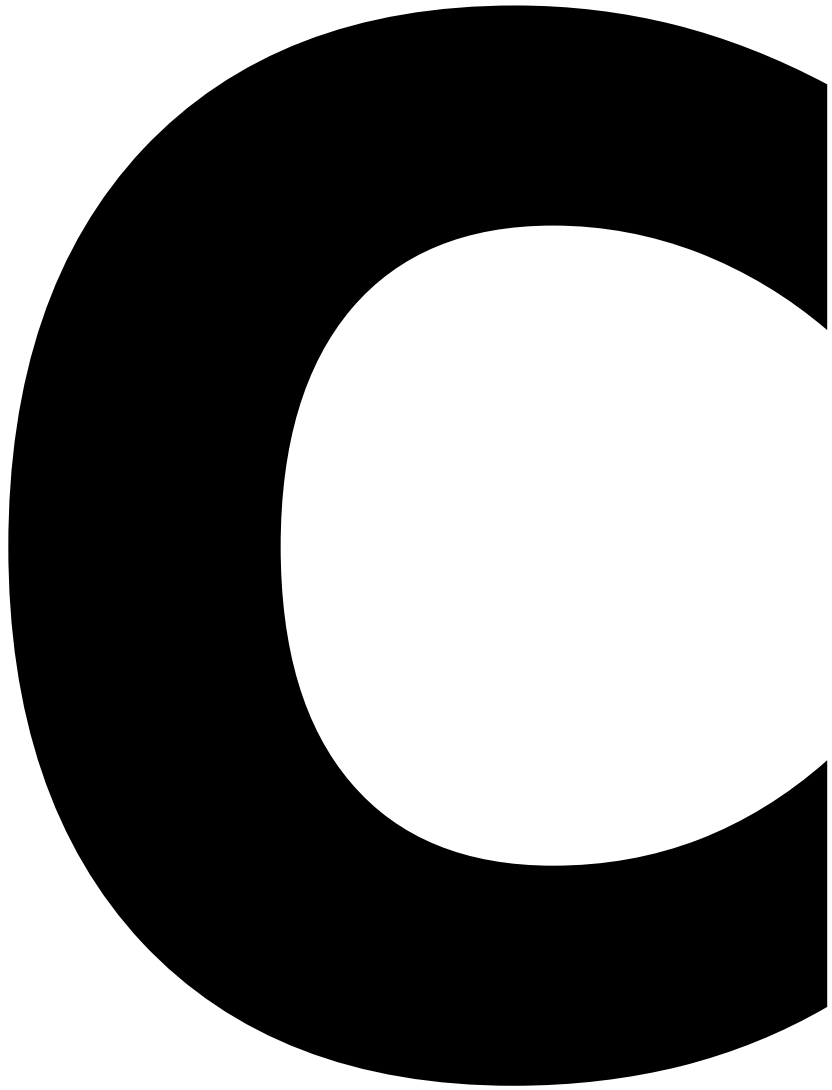


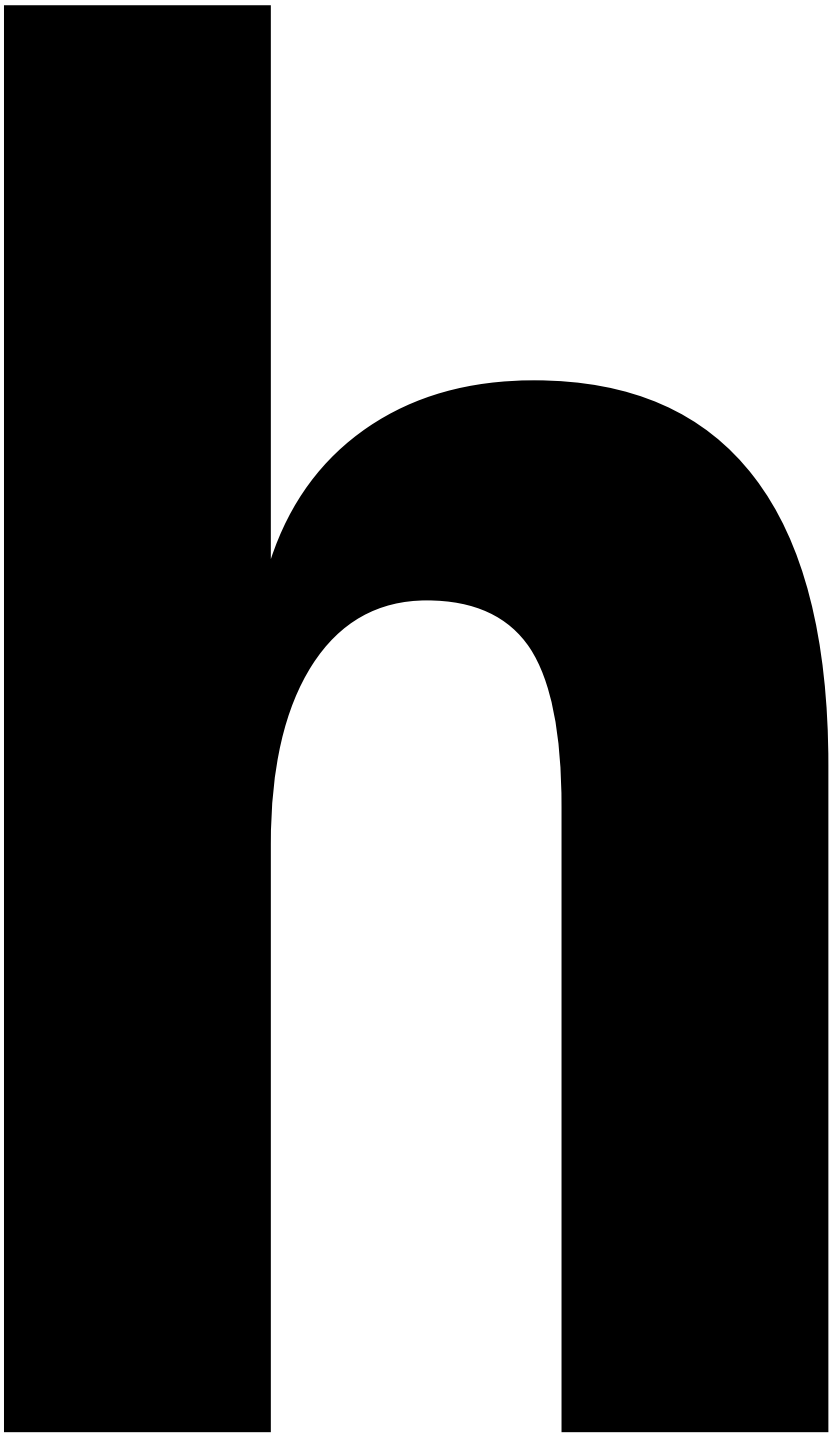


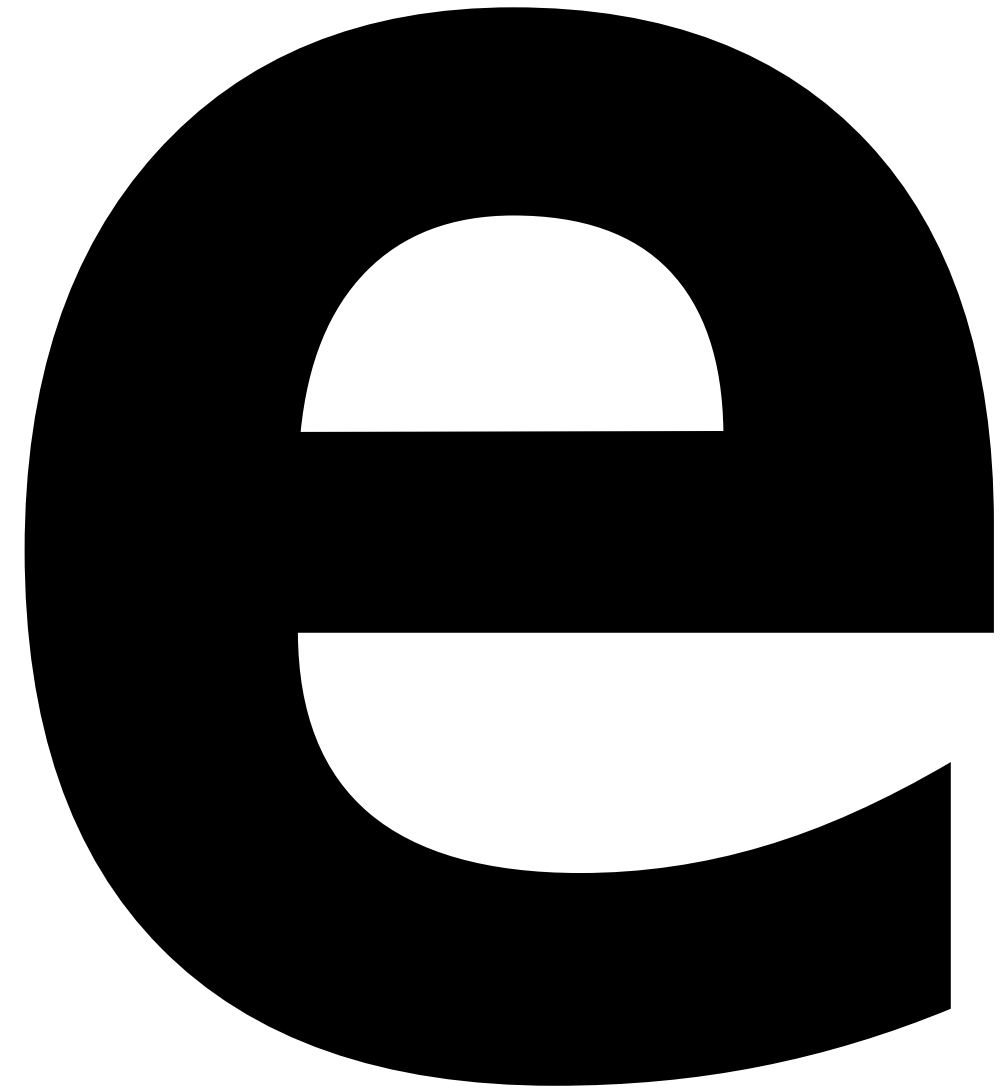


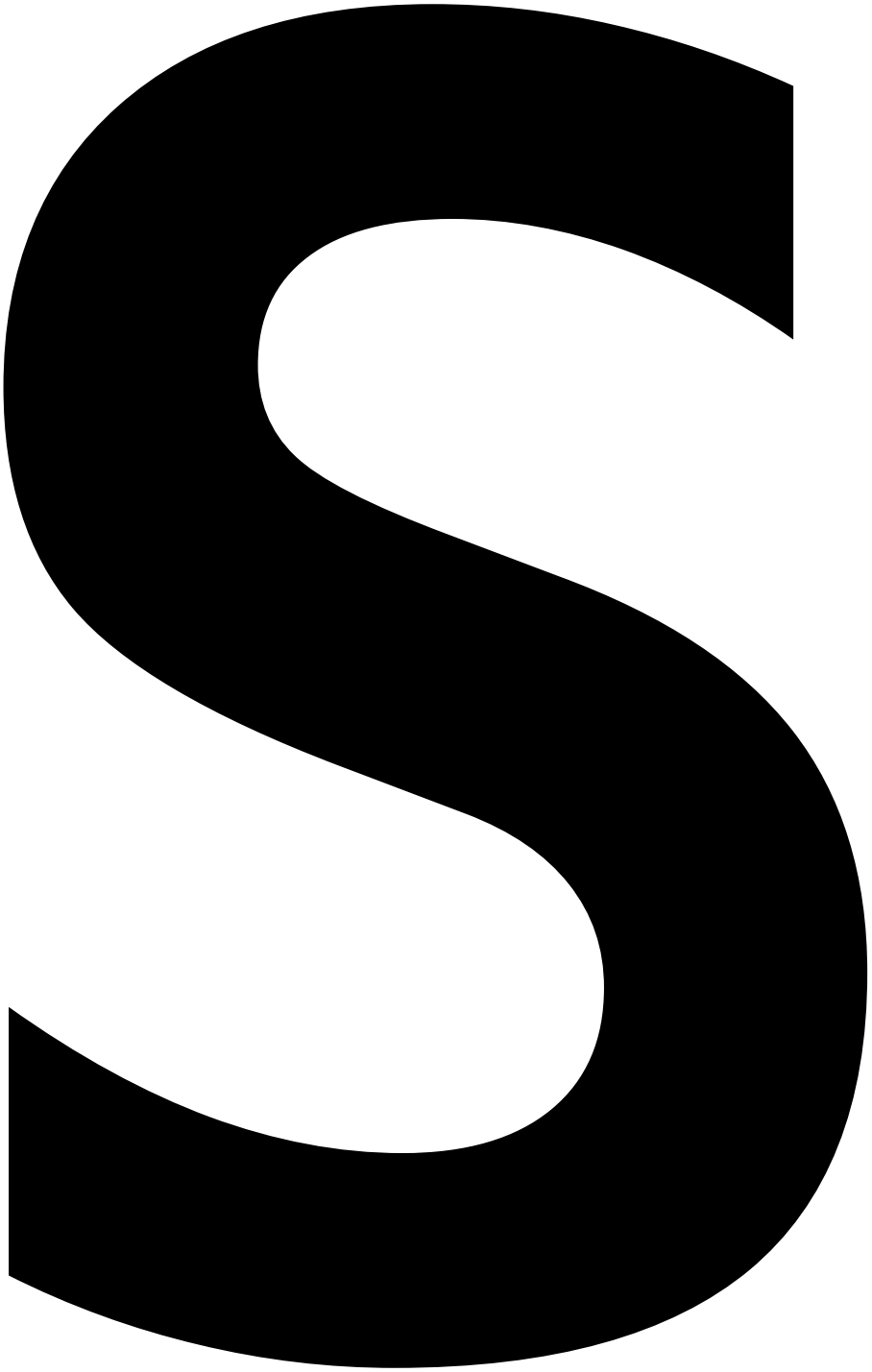




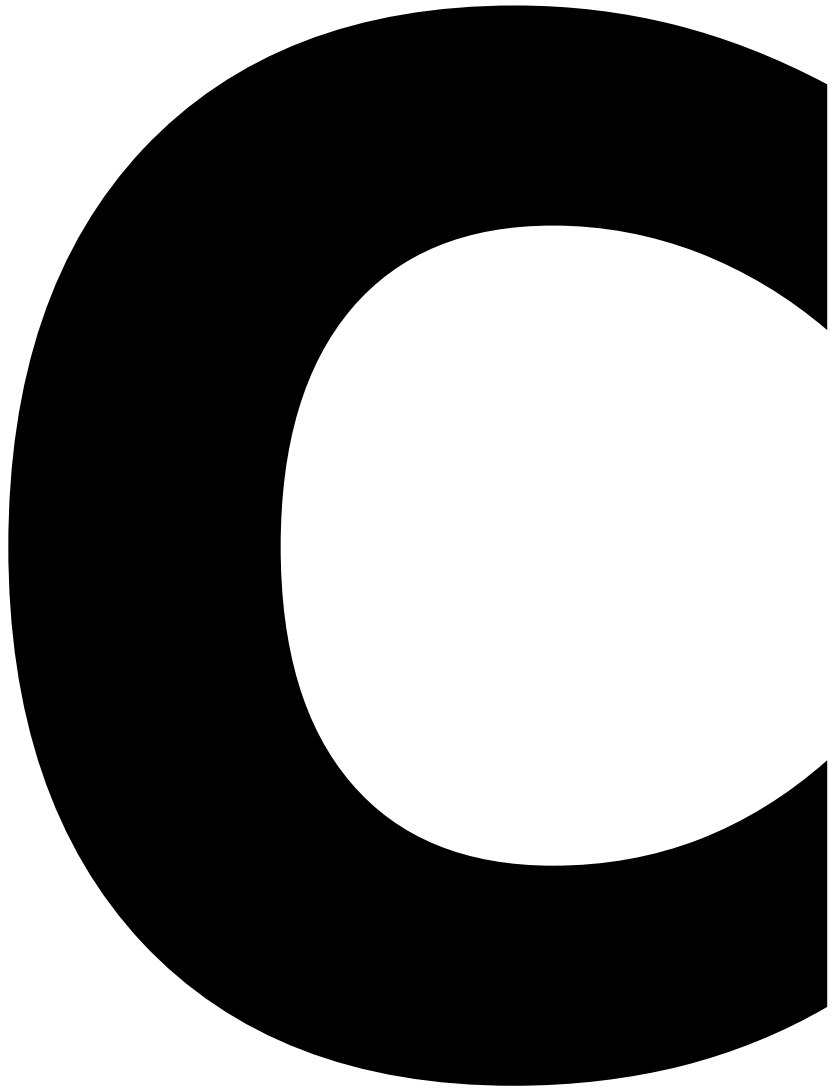


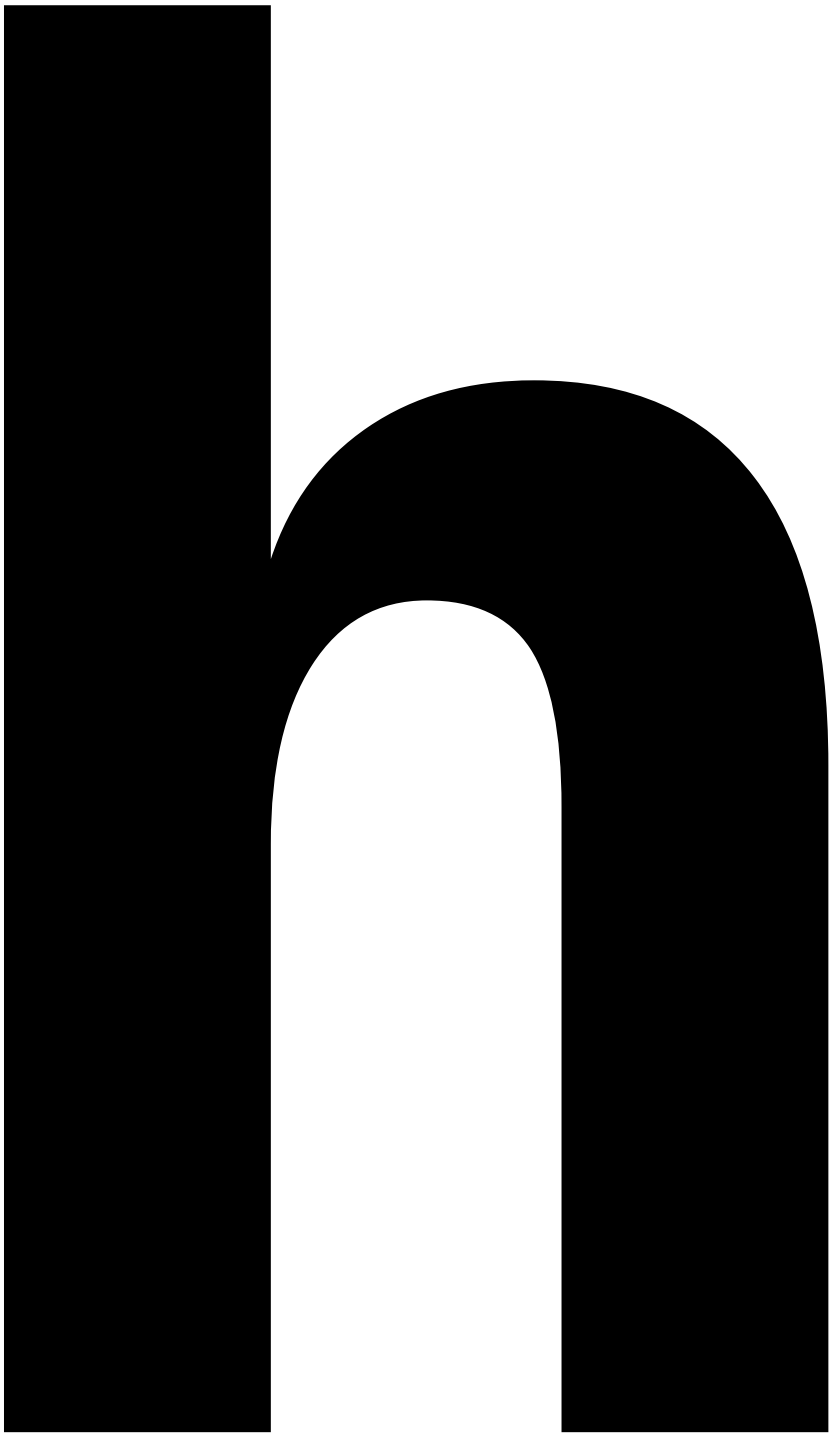


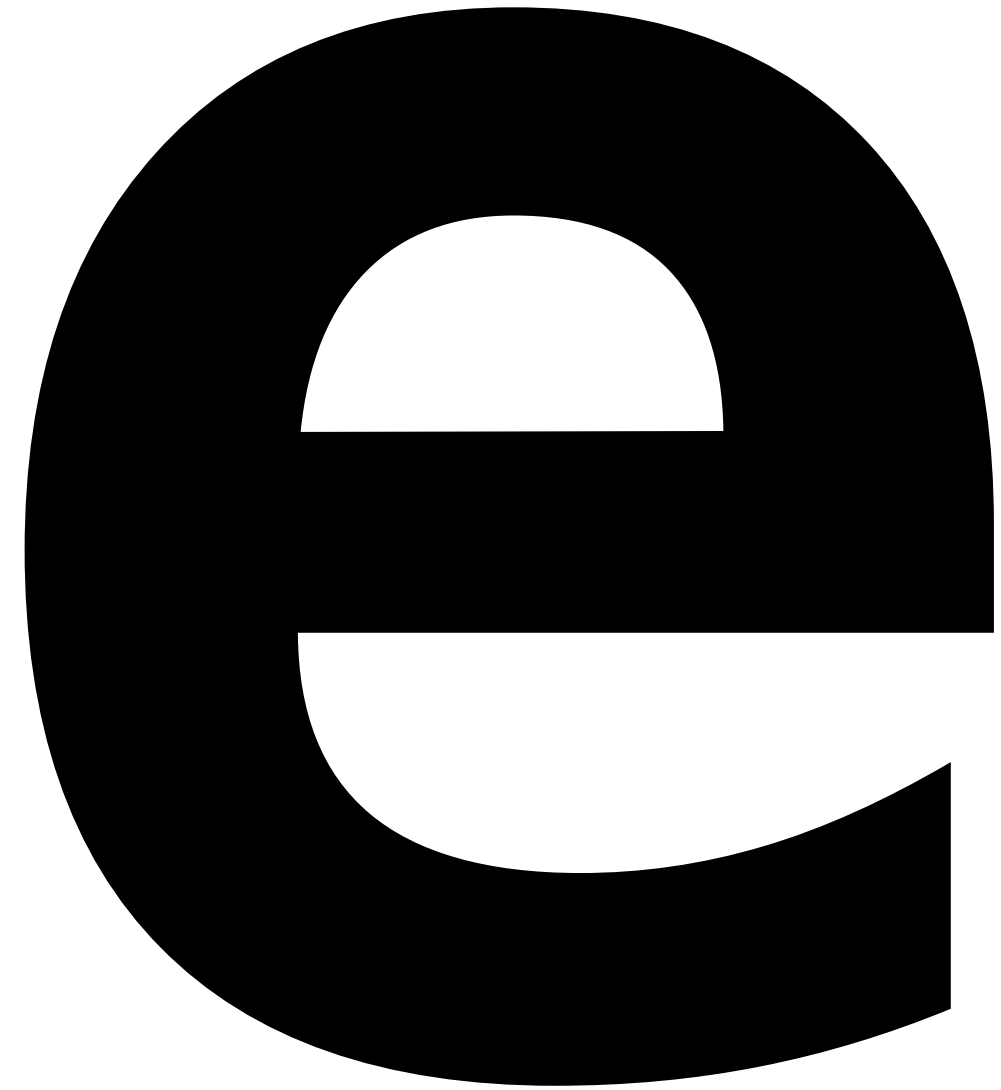


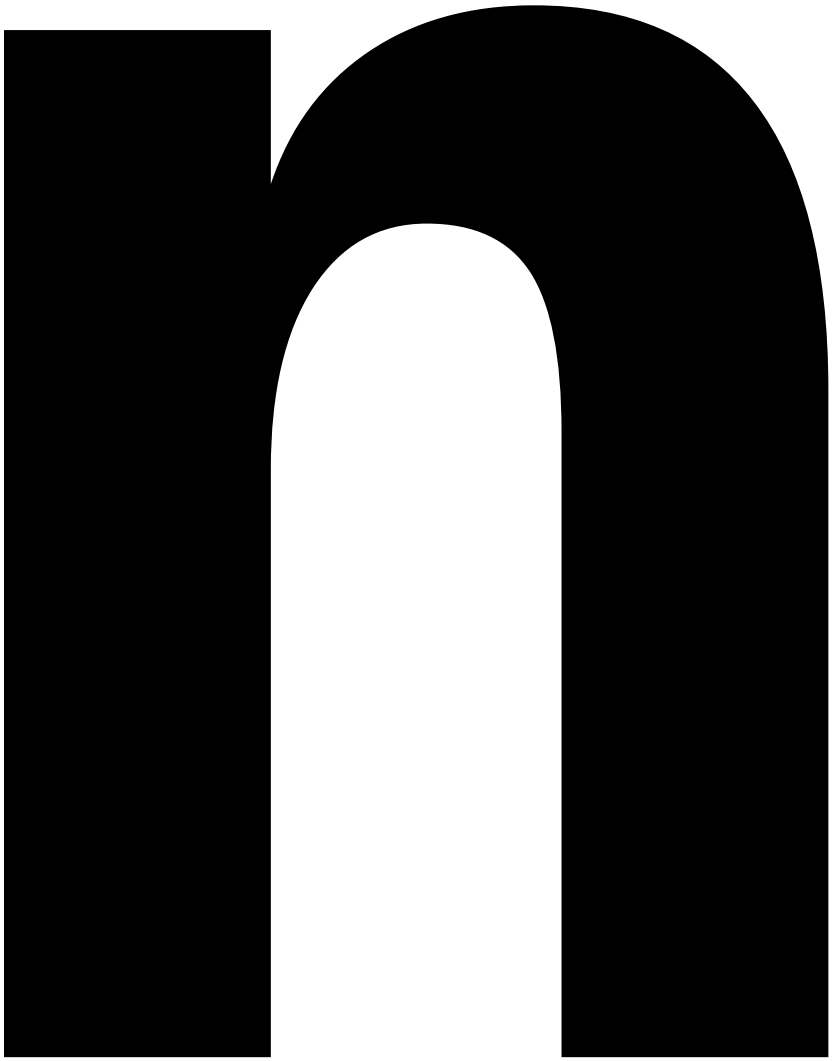


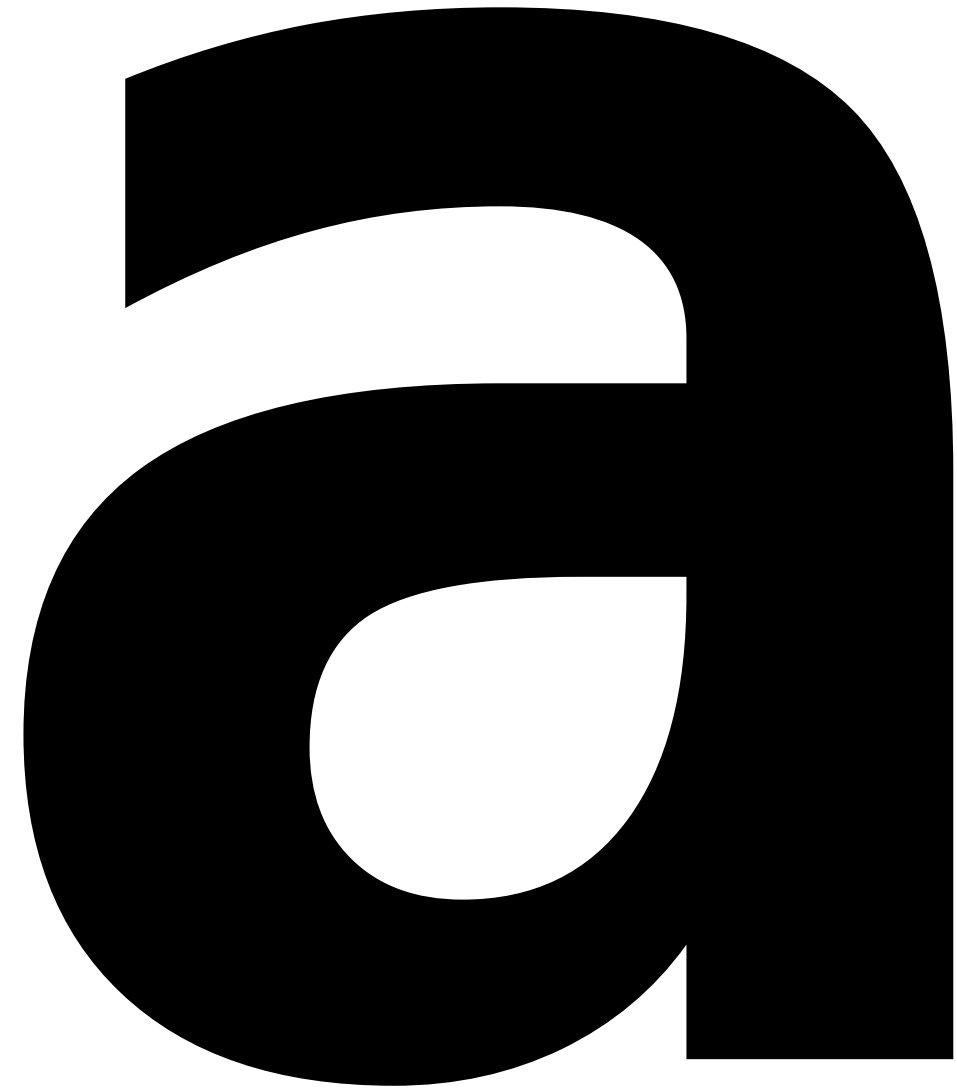
u

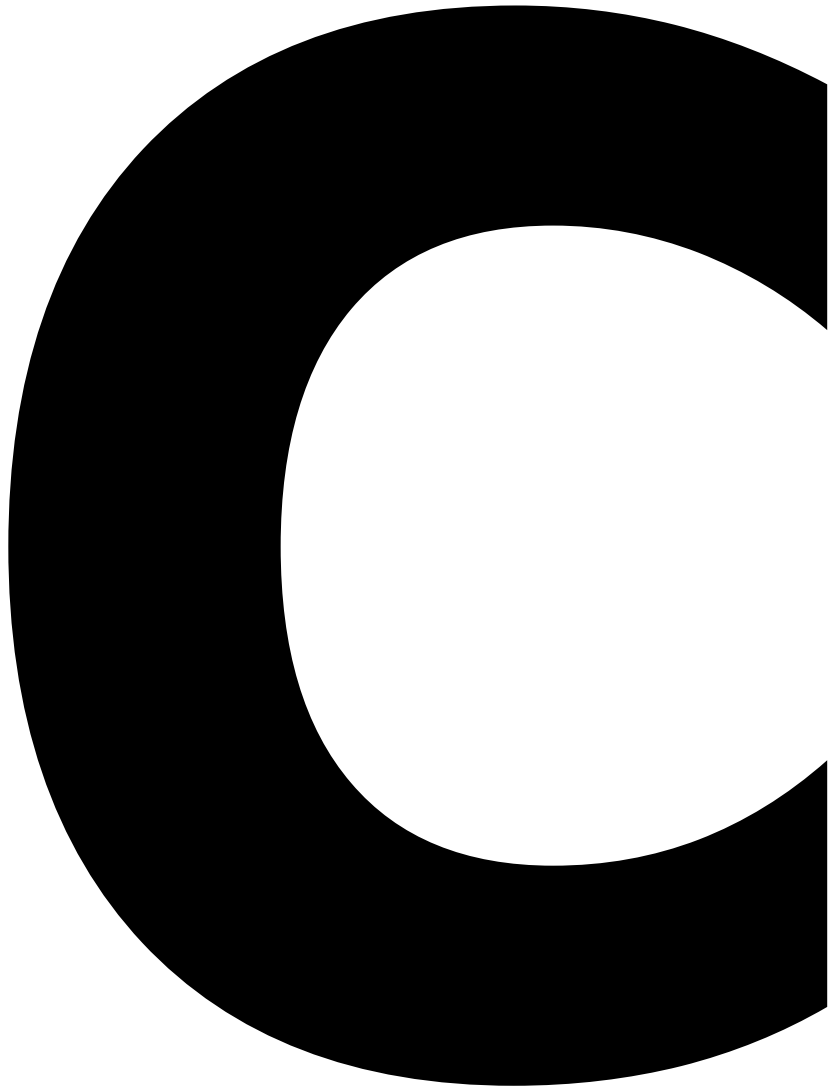


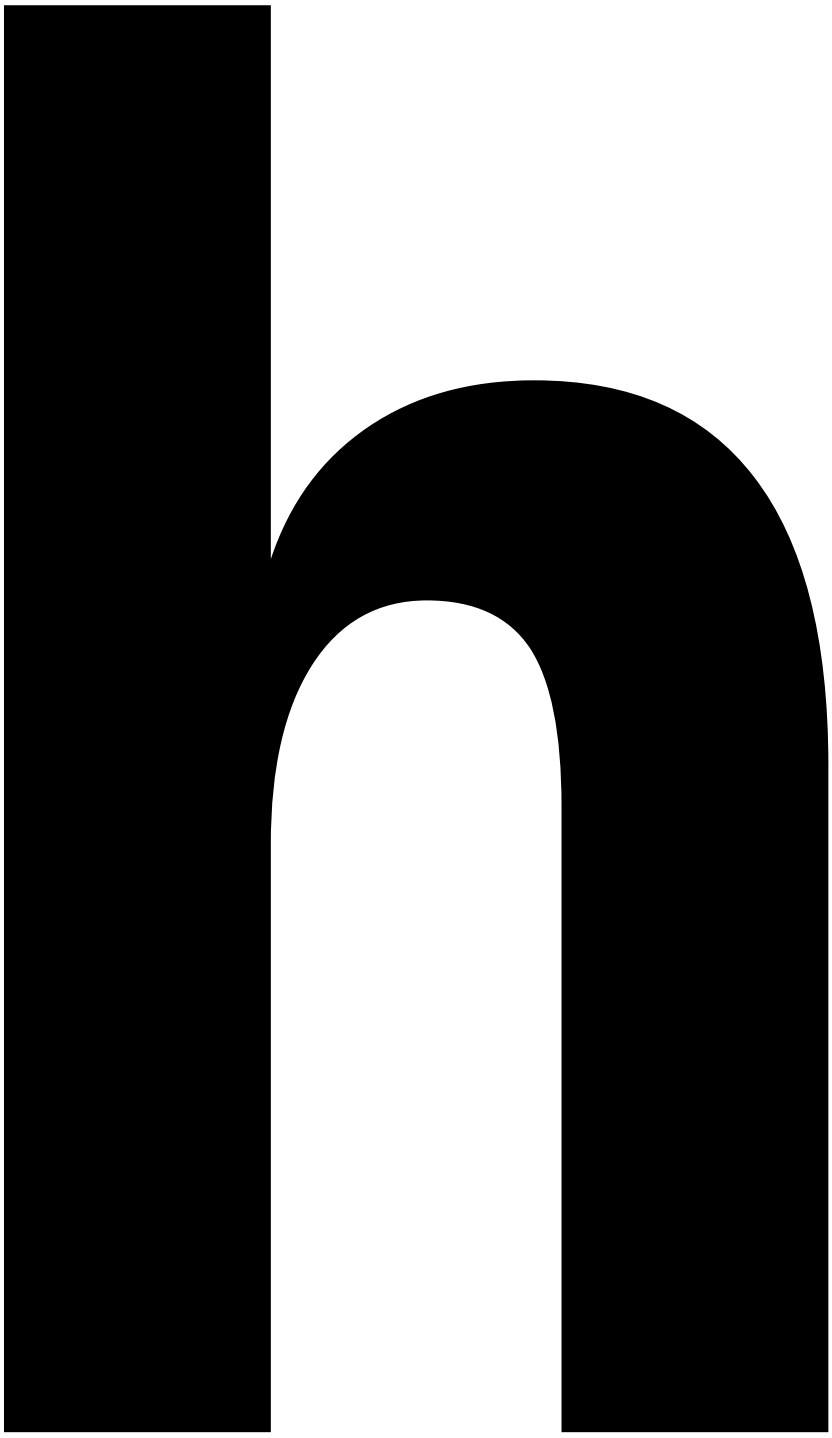


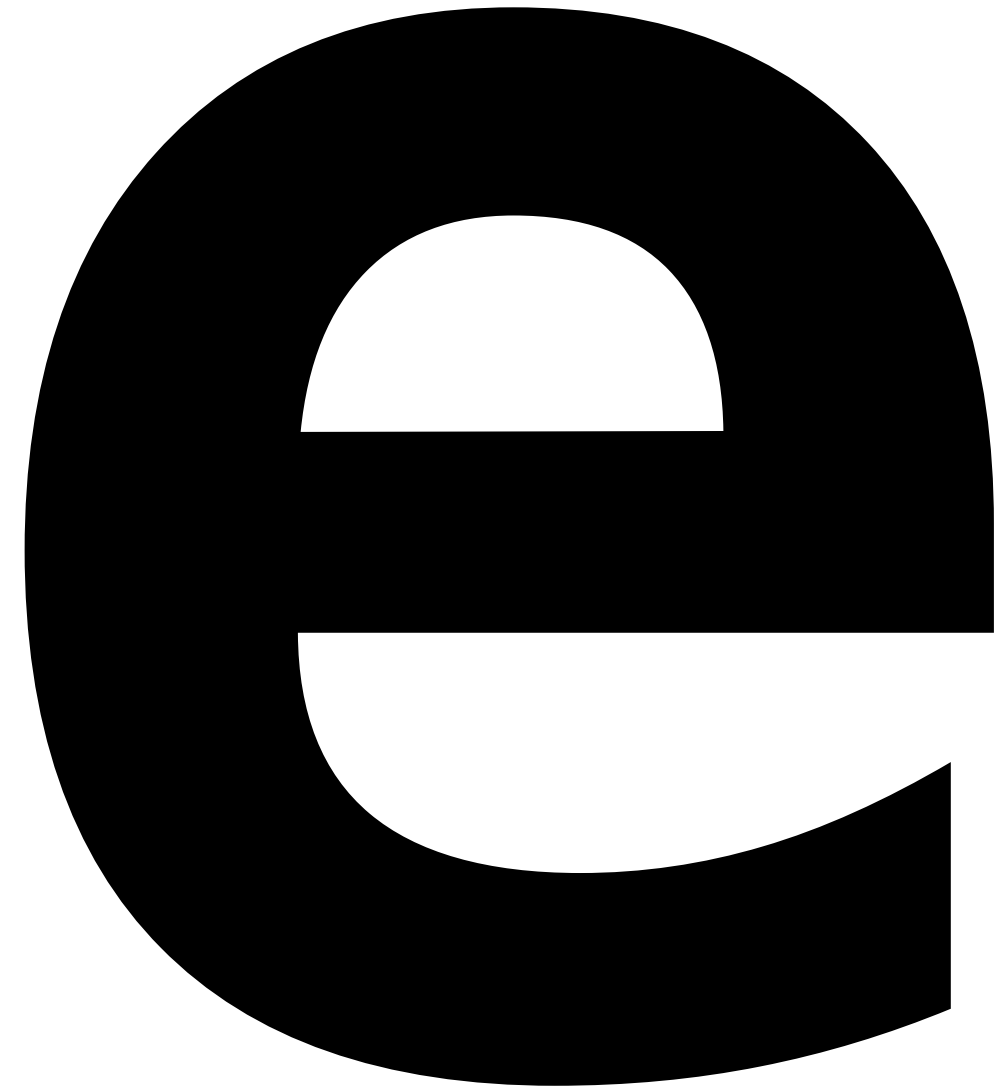


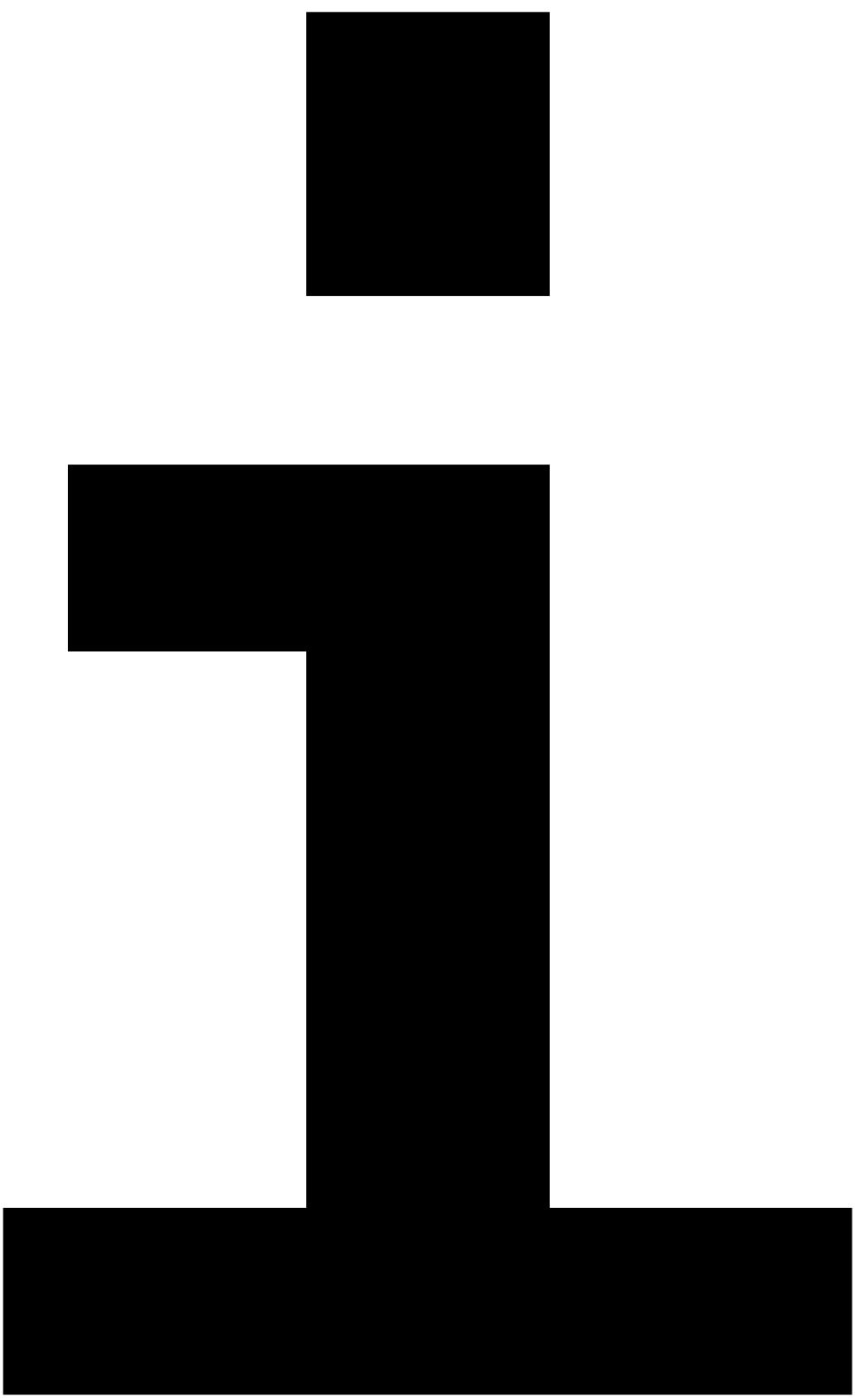


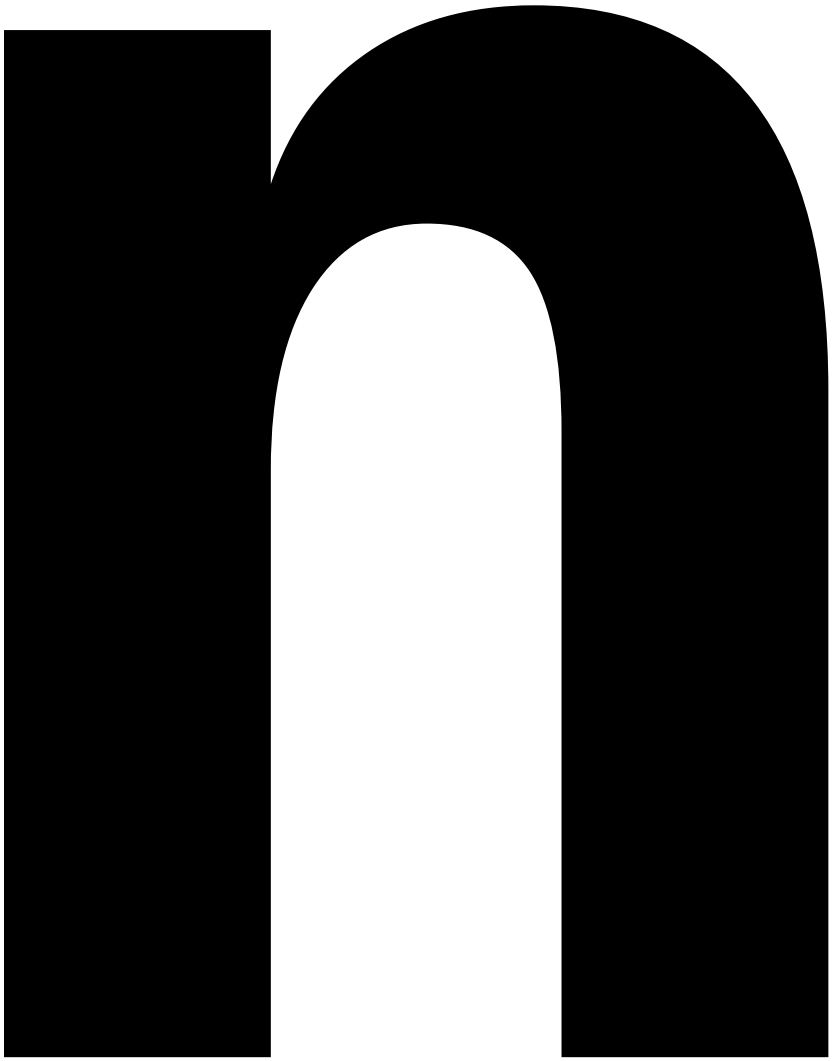


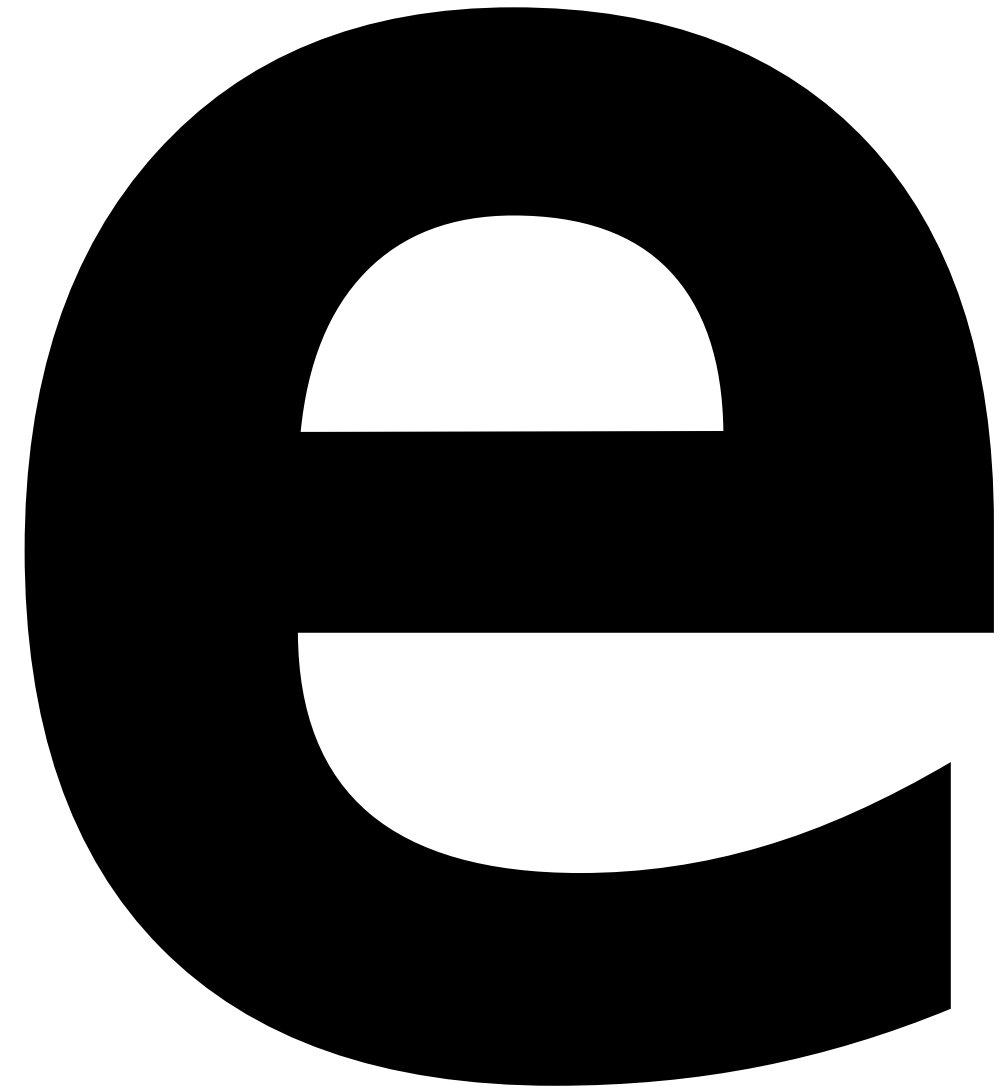


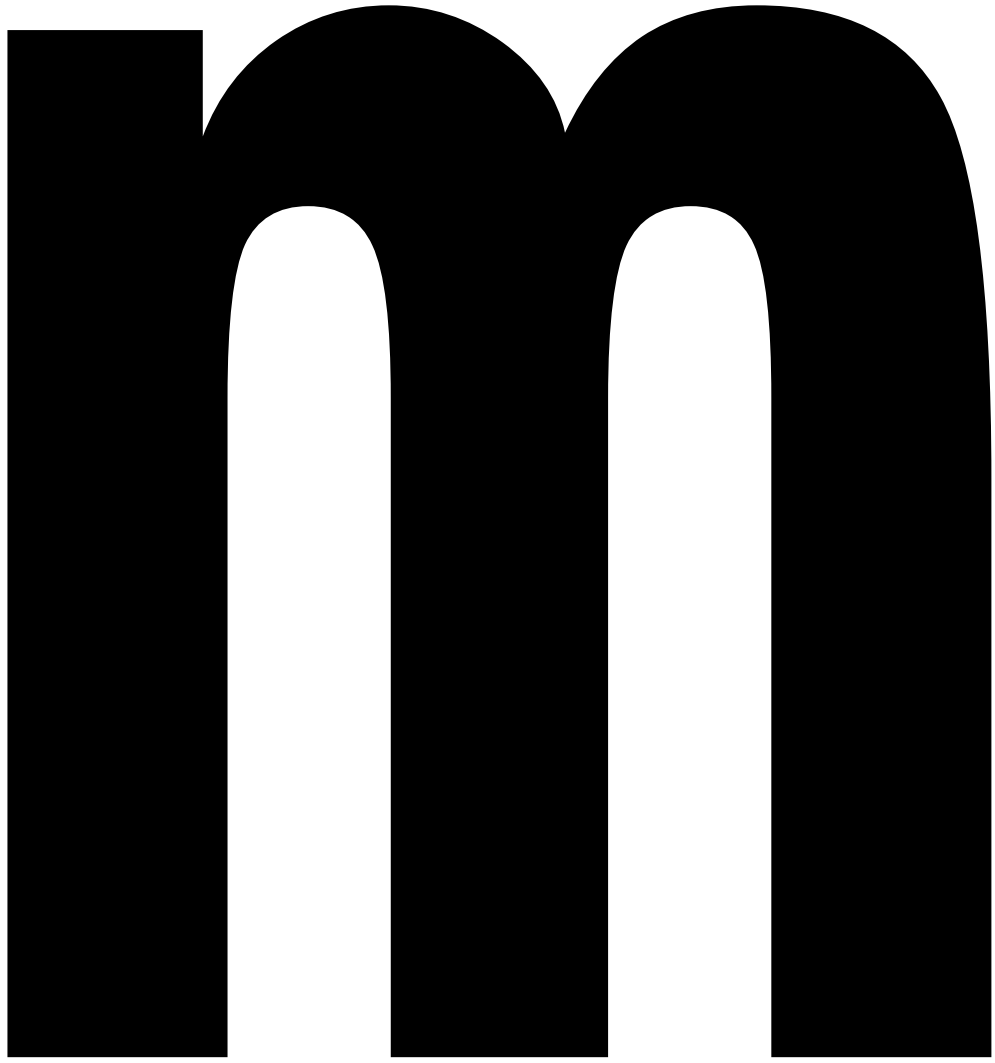


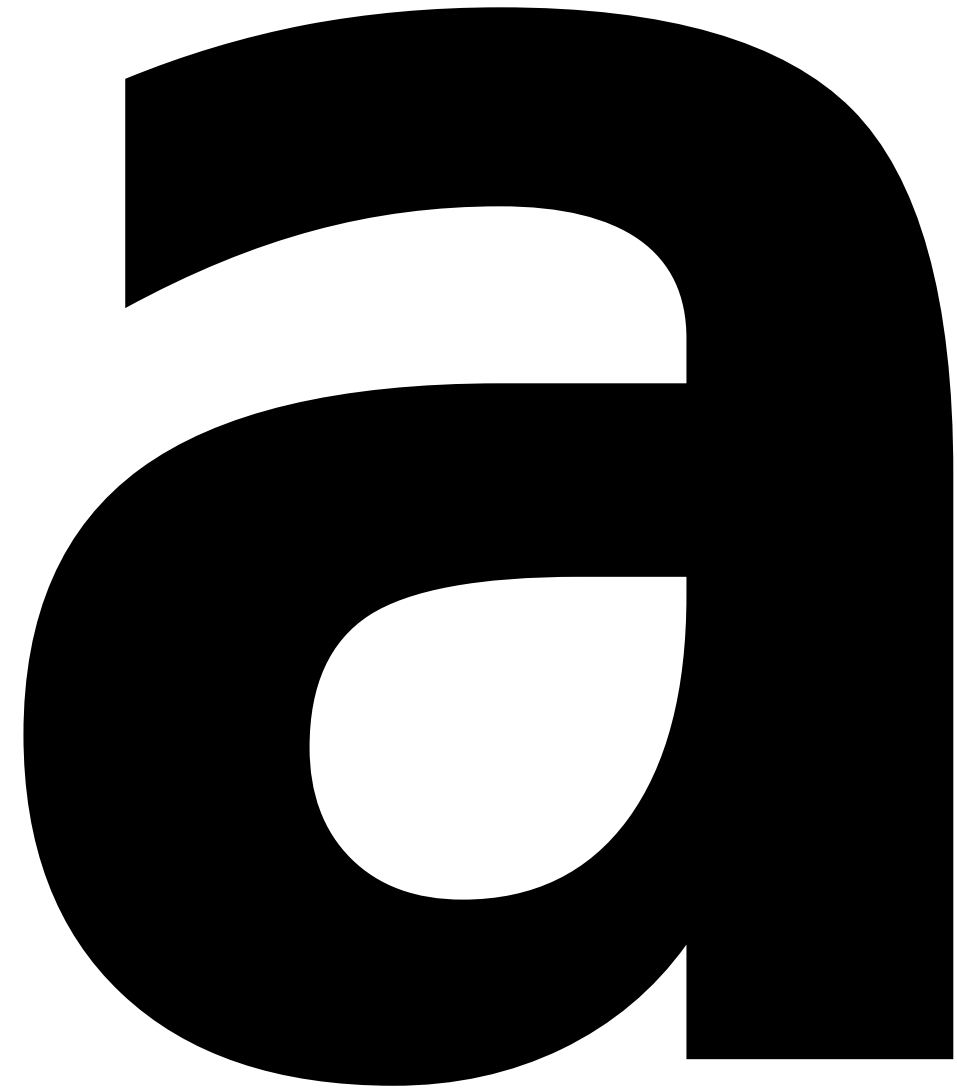


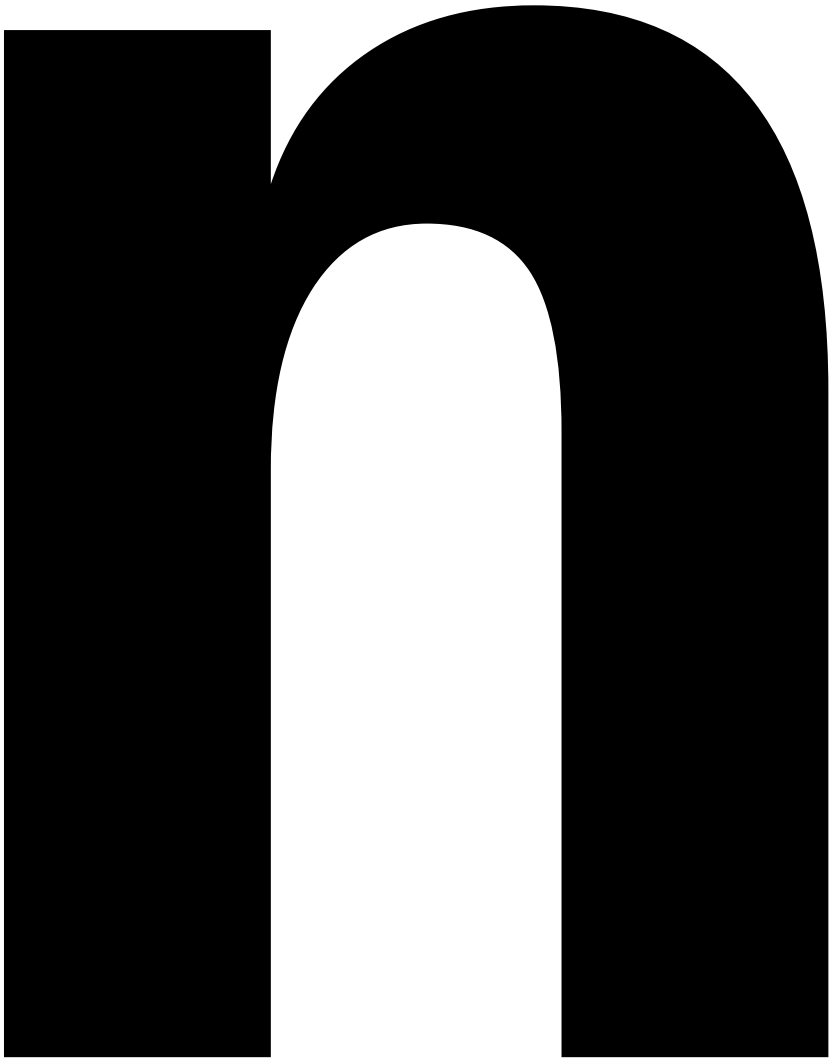


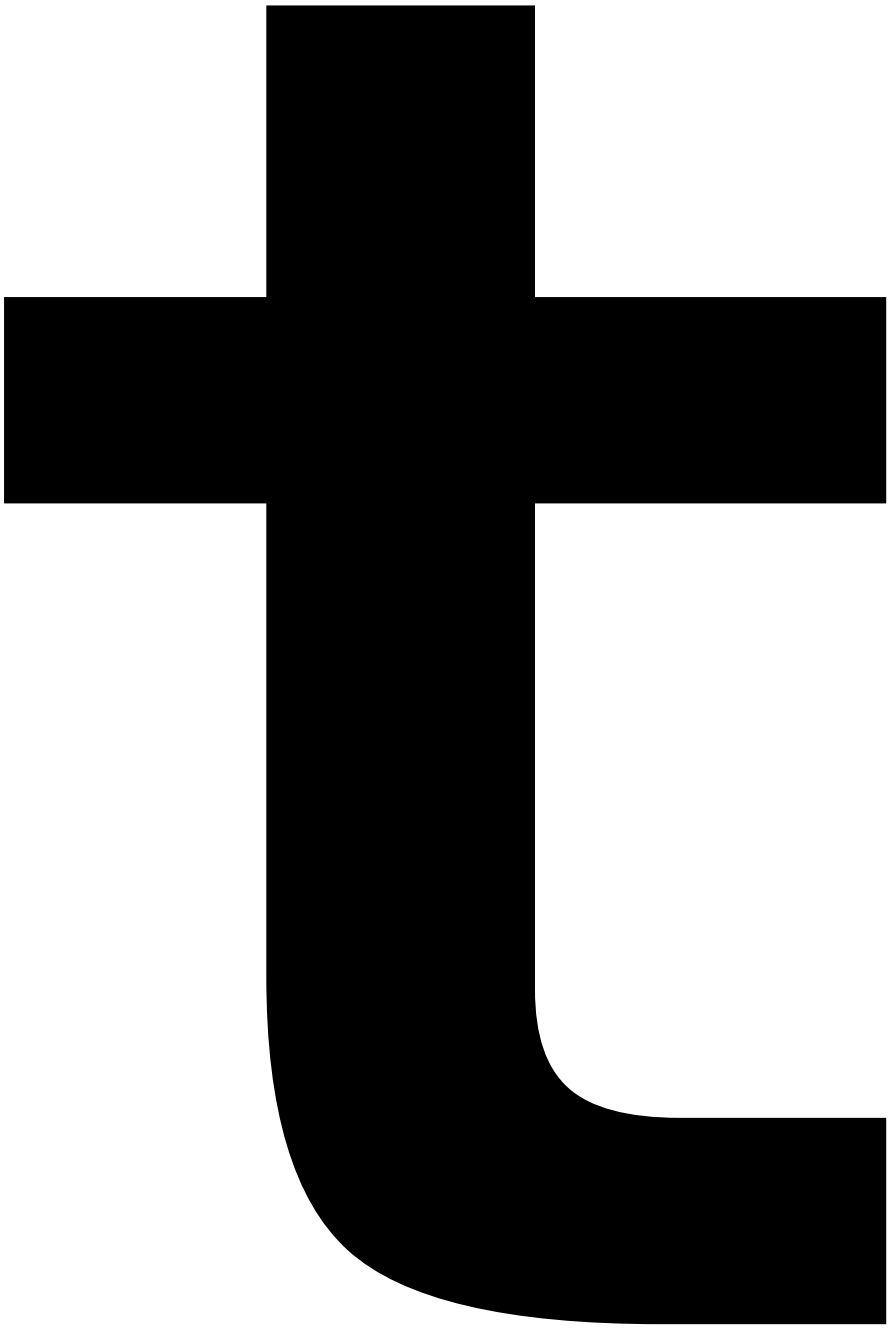


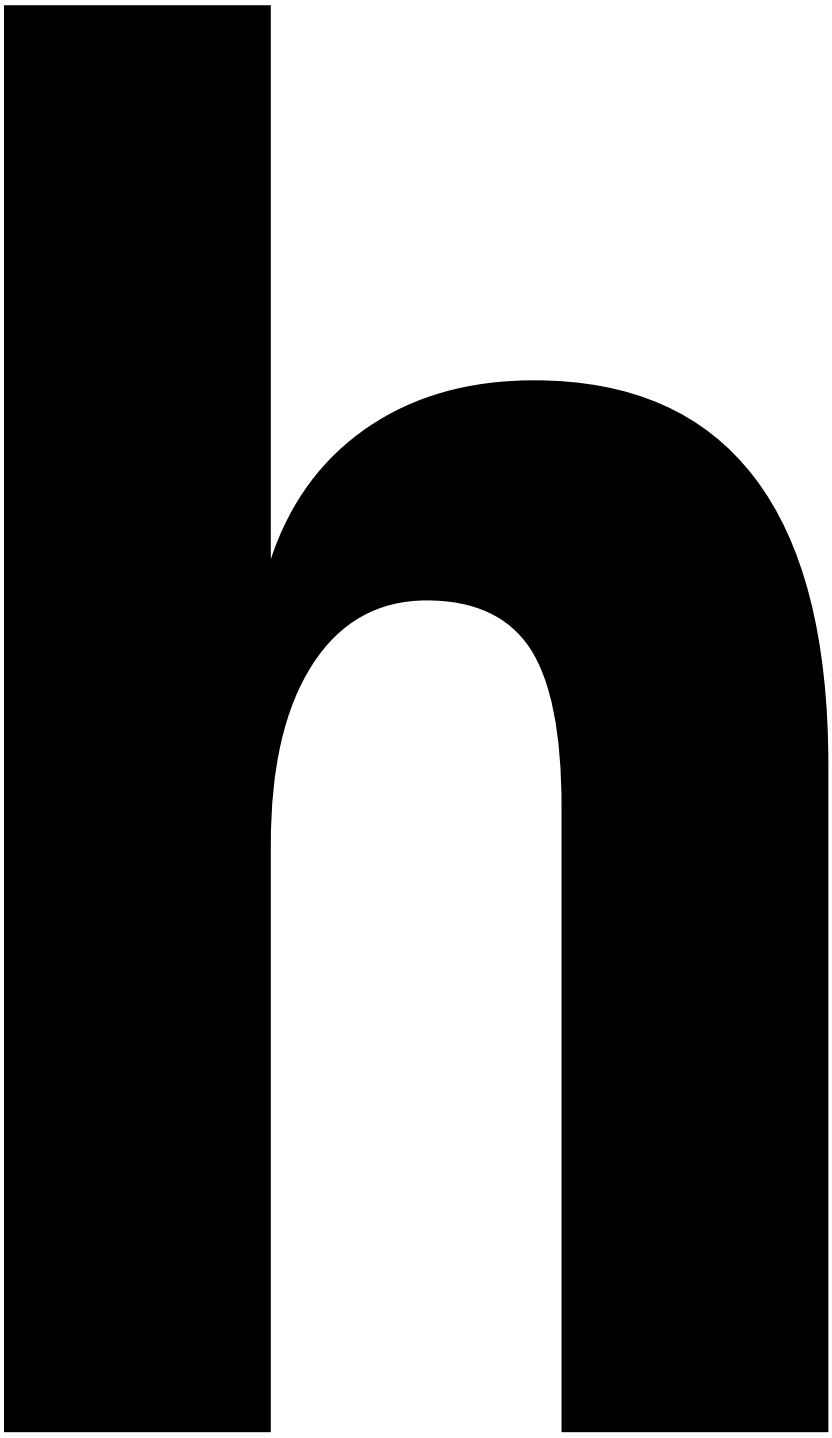


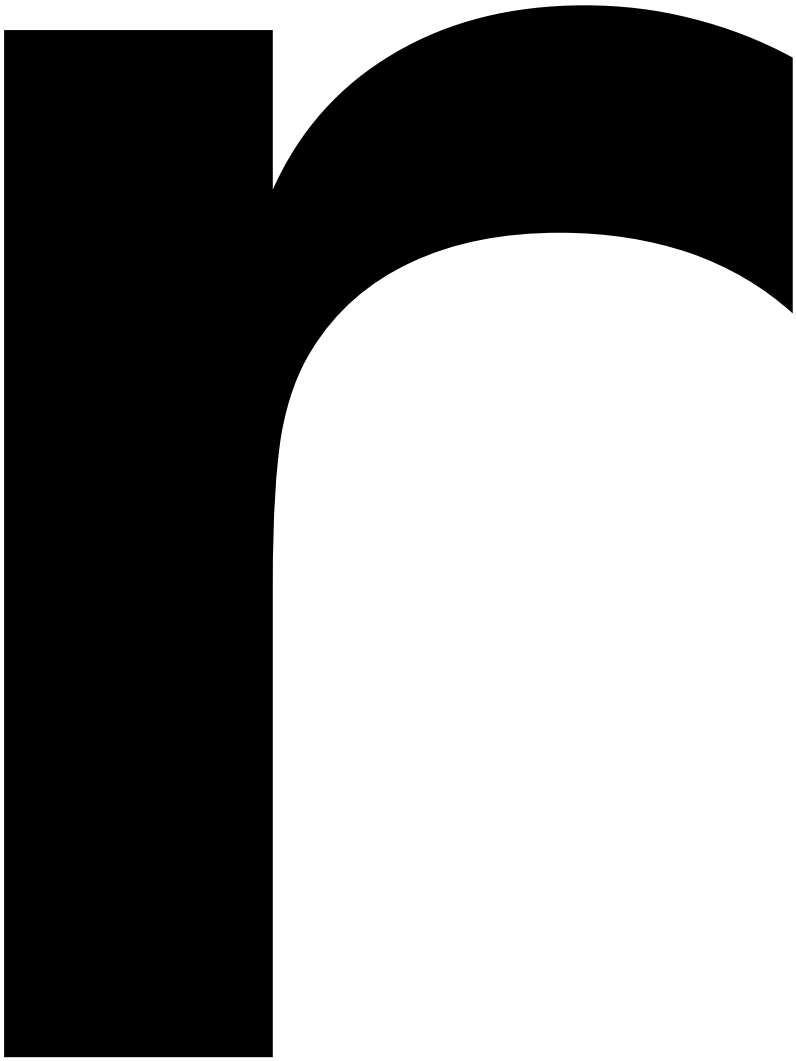


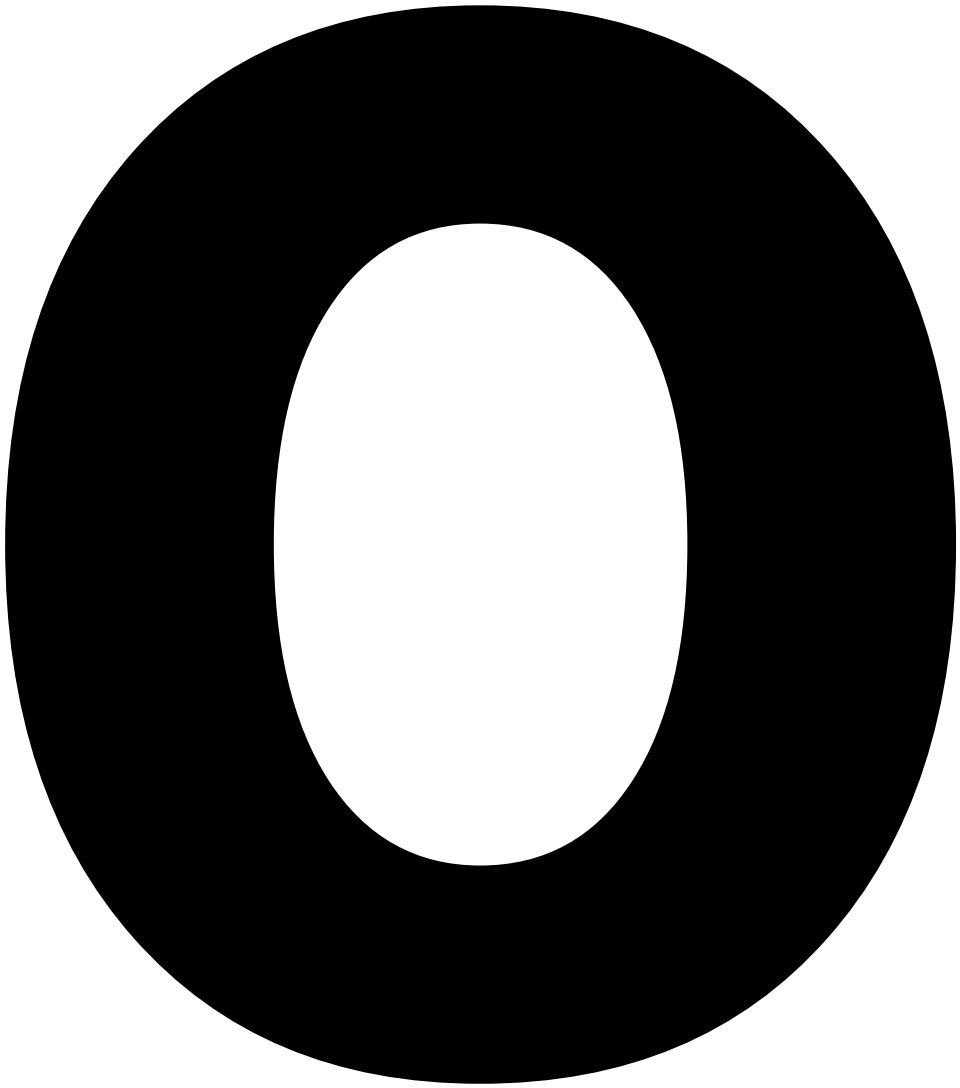


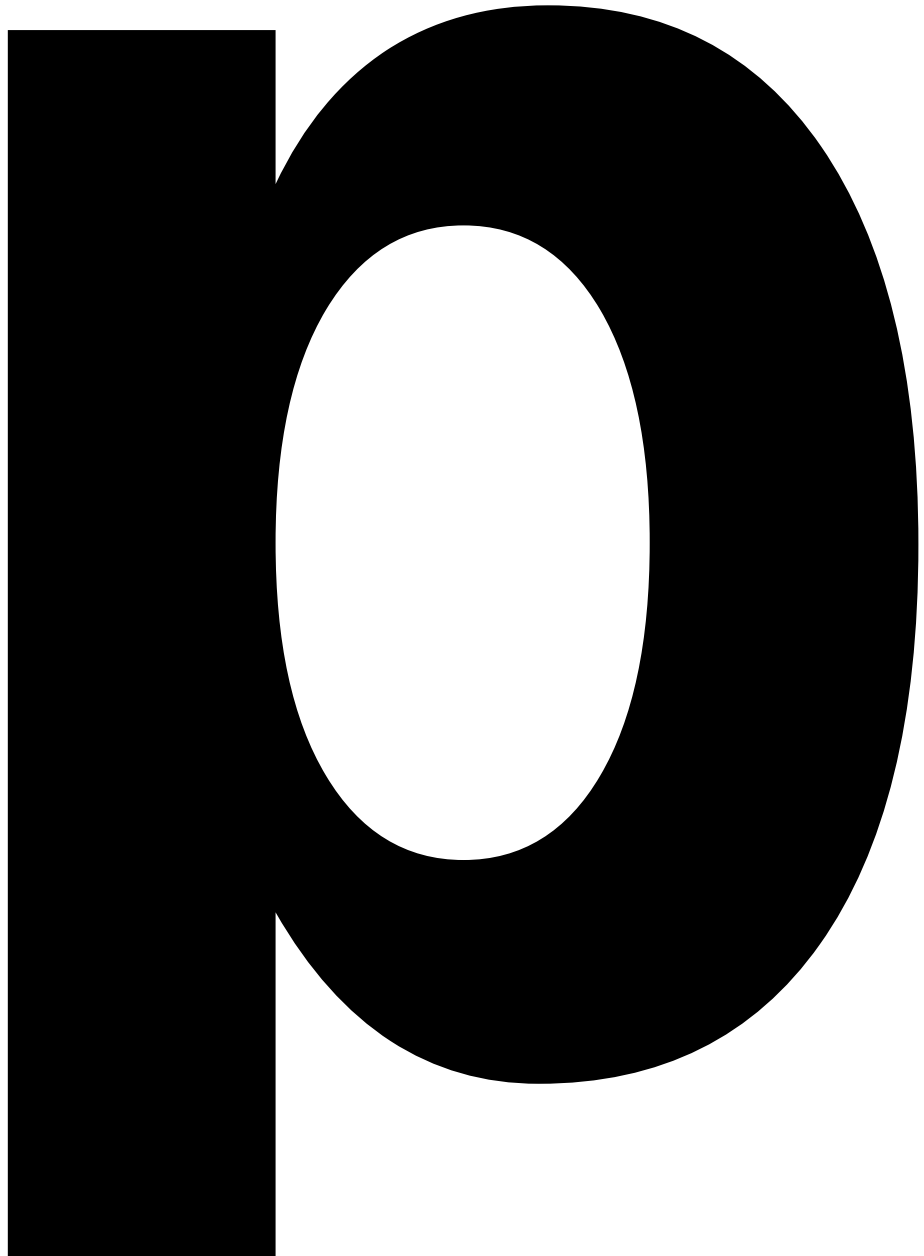


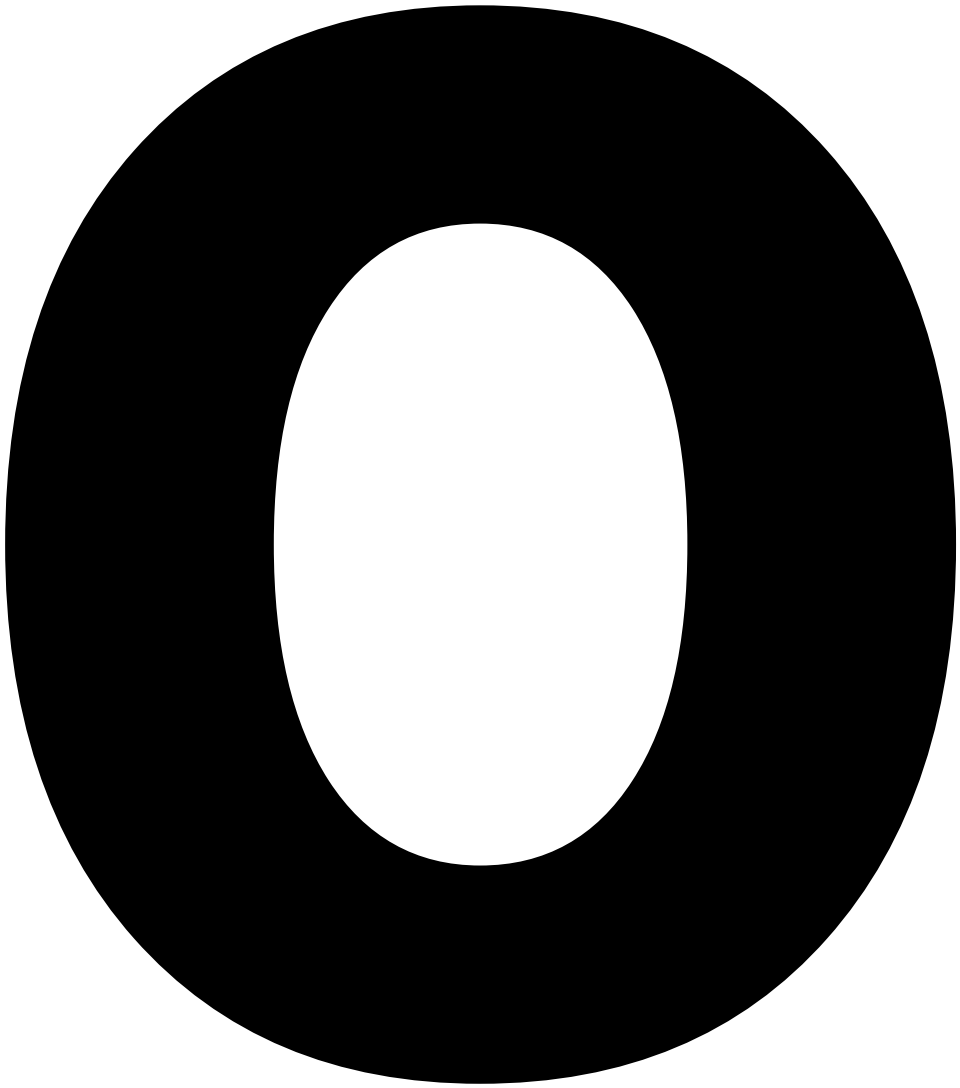


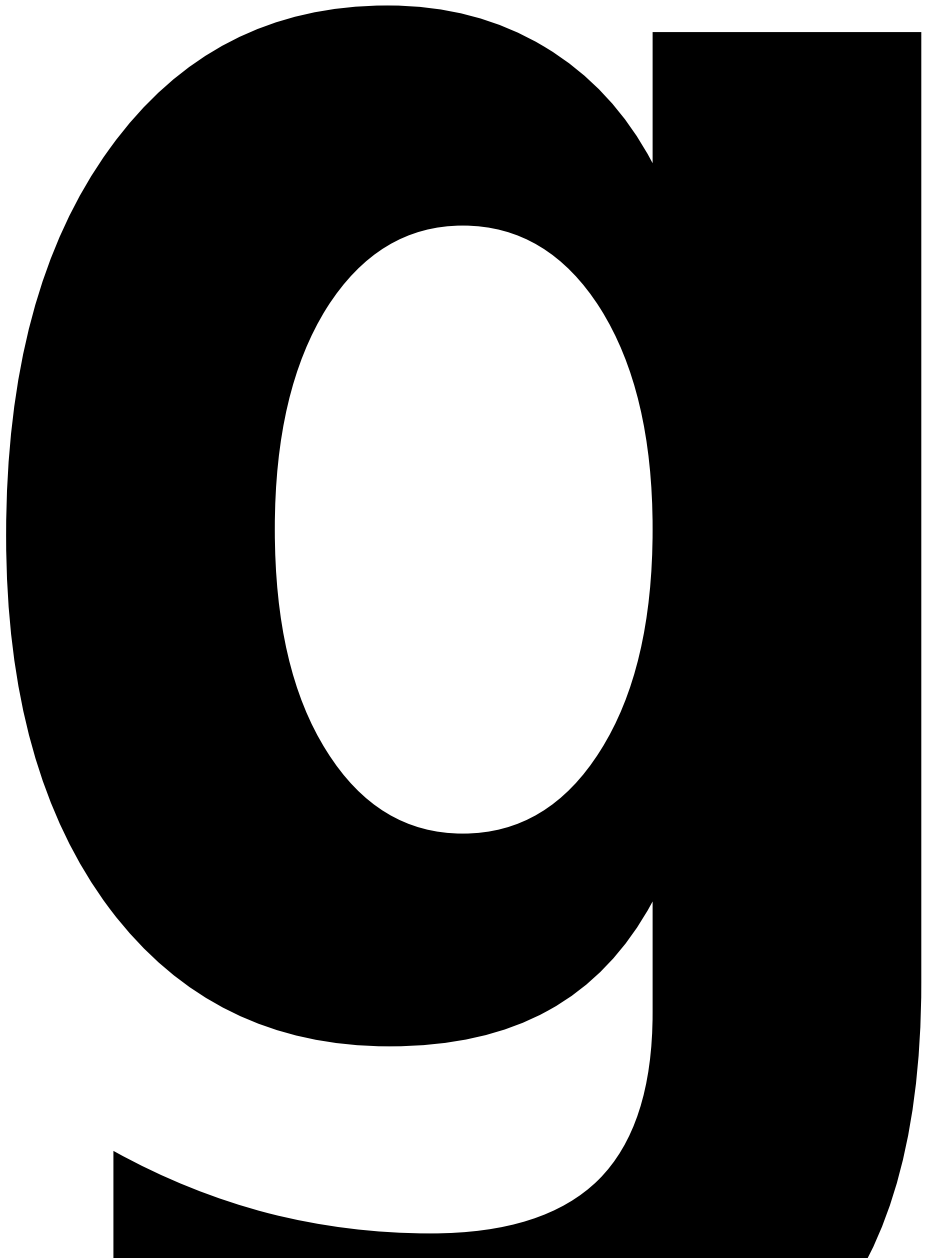


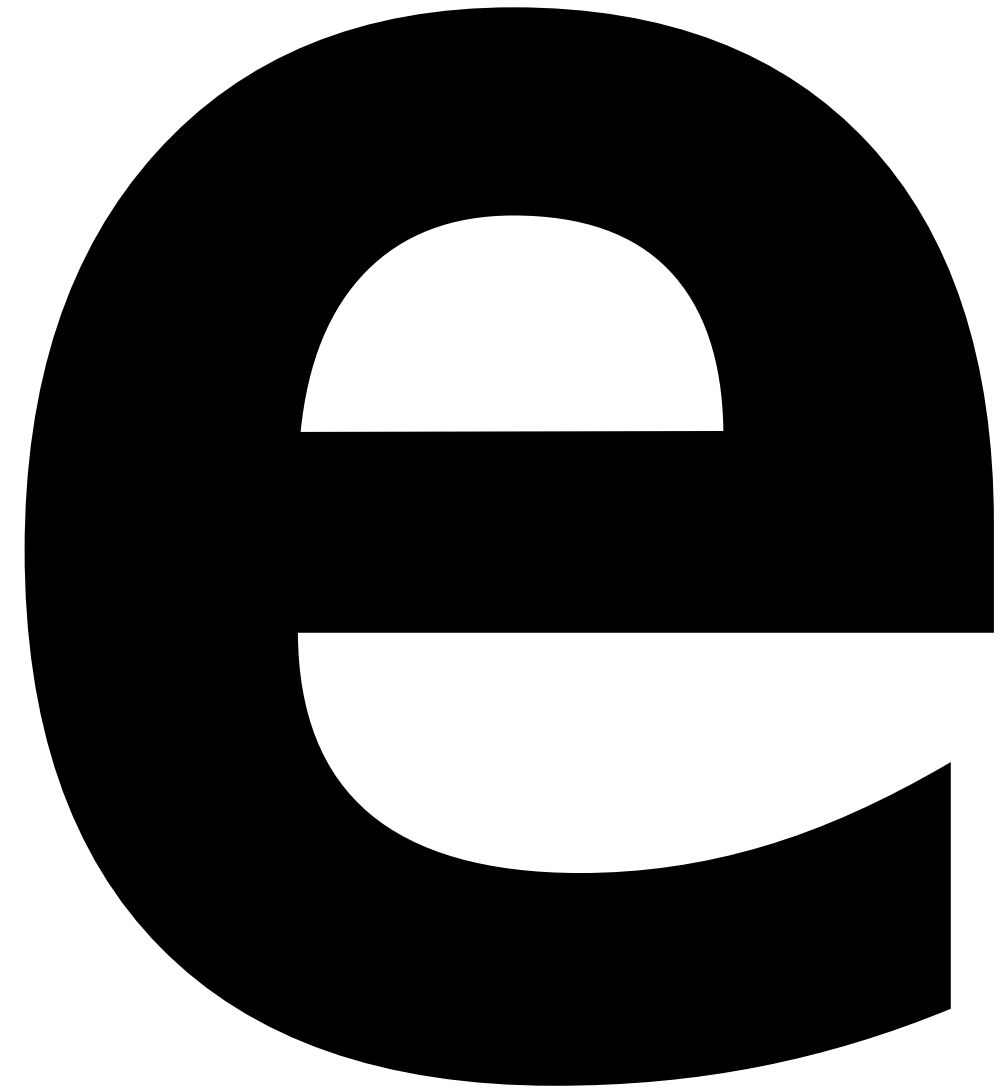


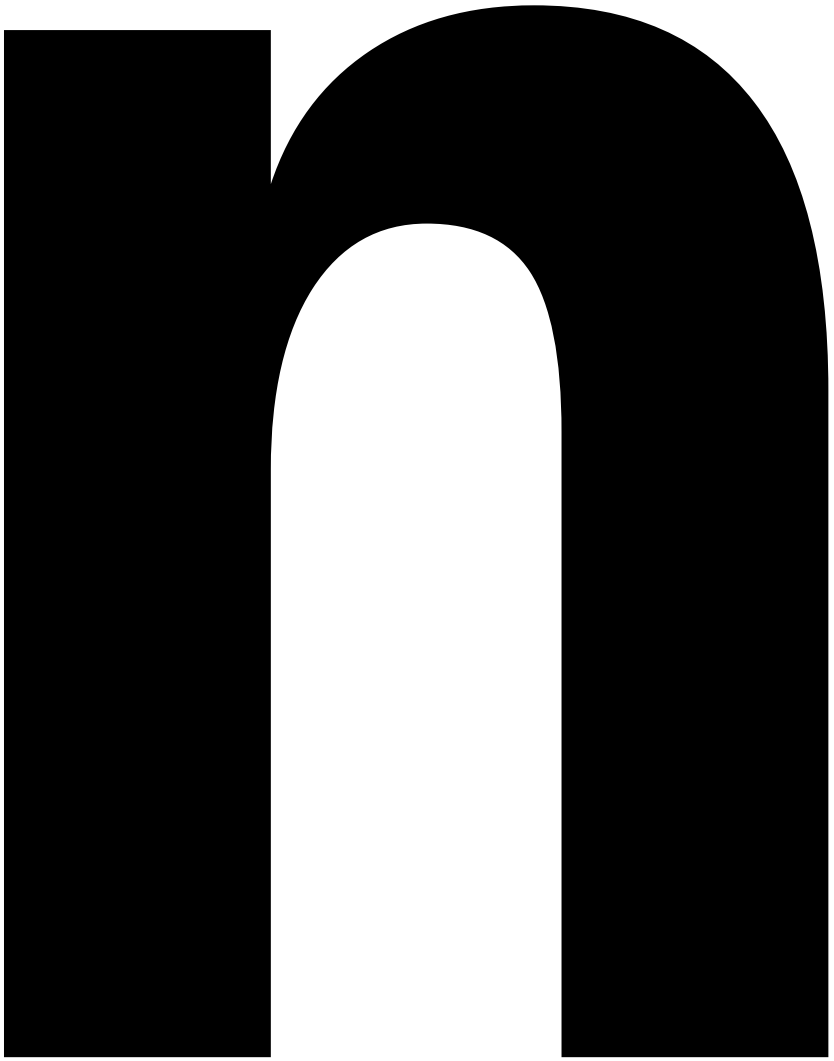


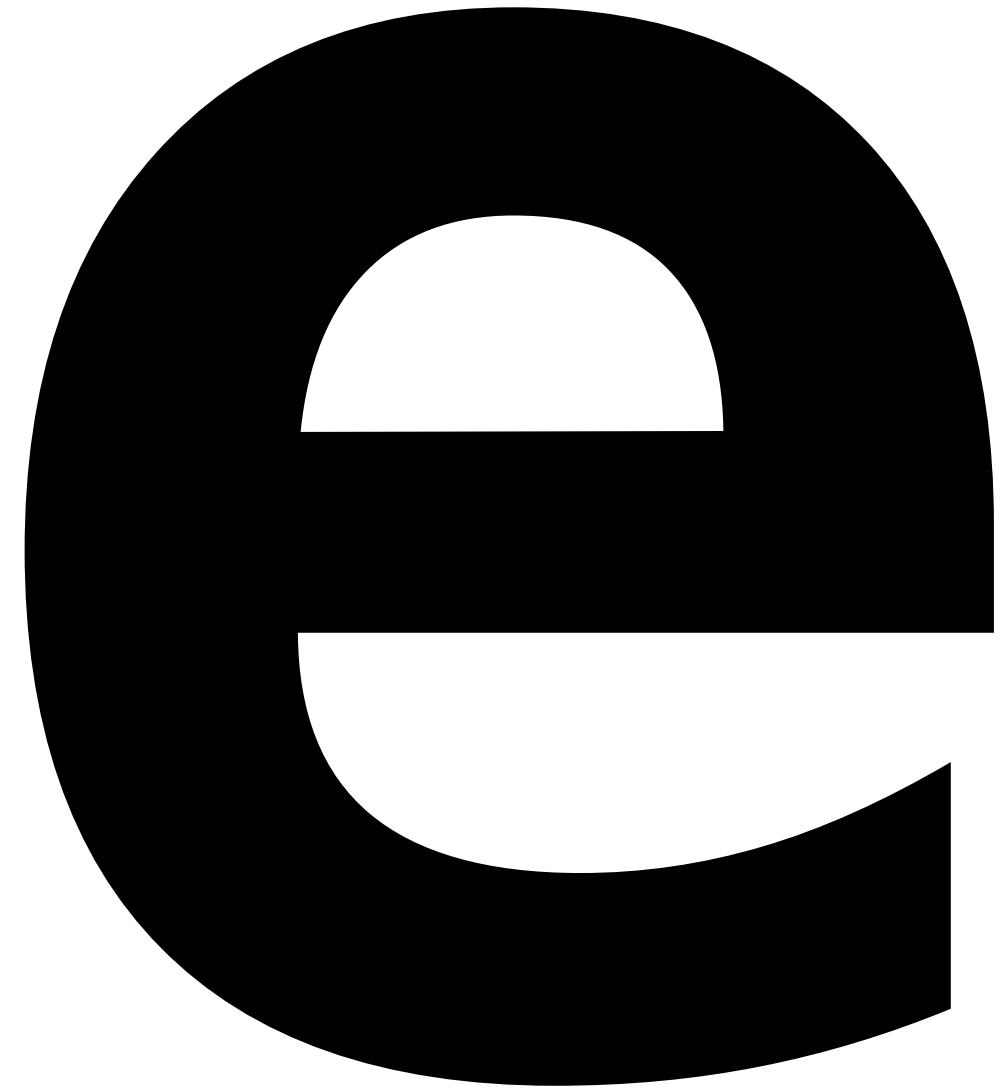


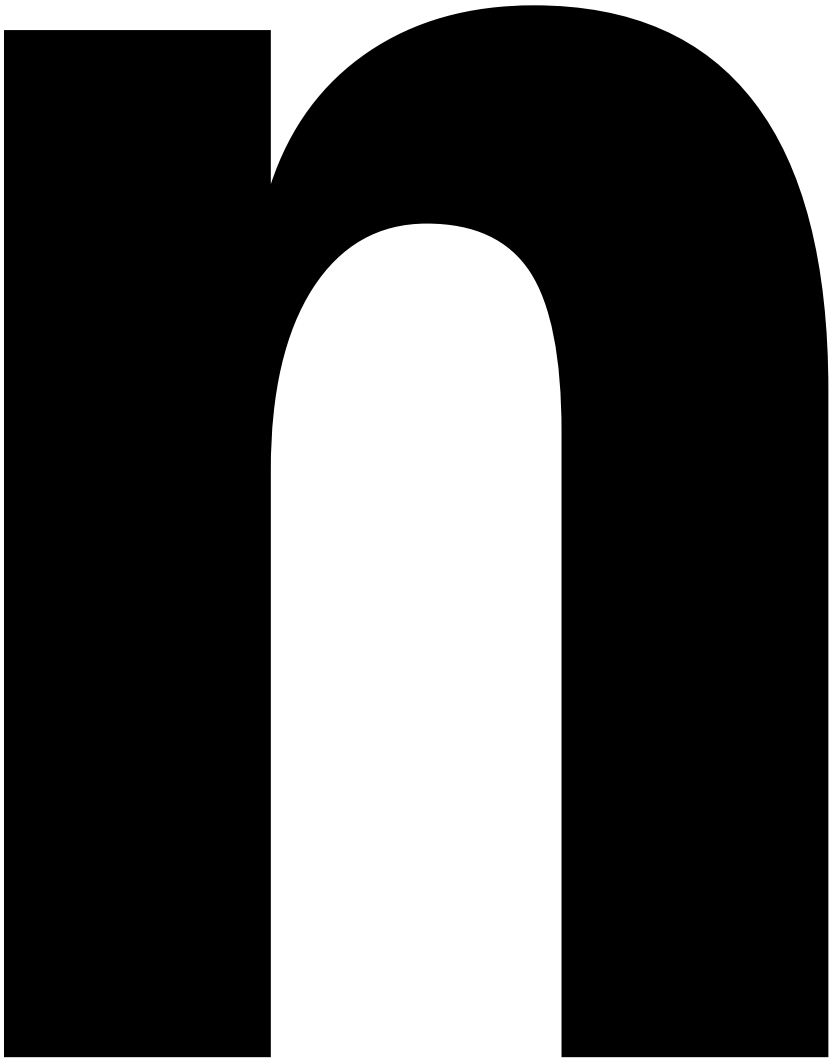


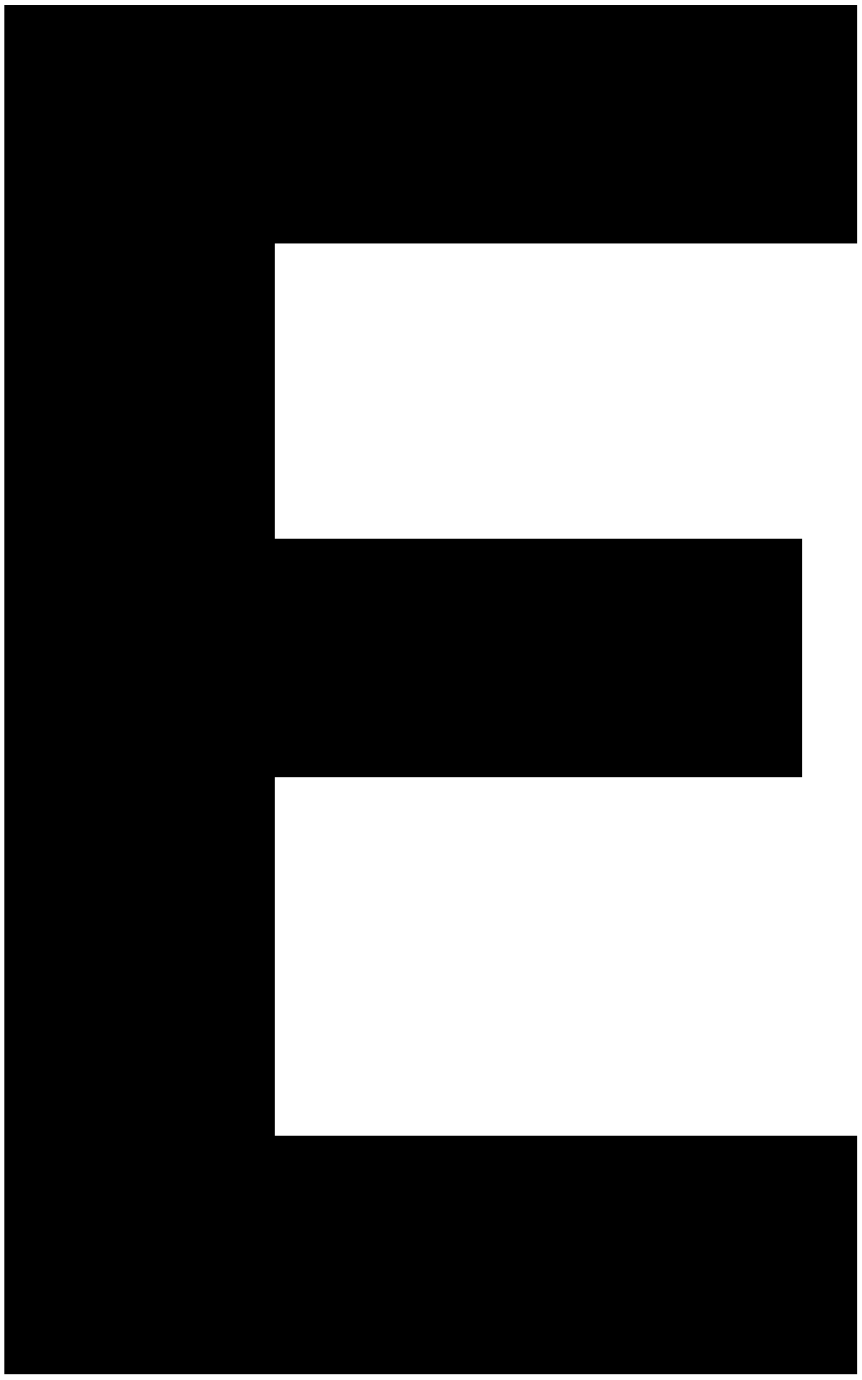


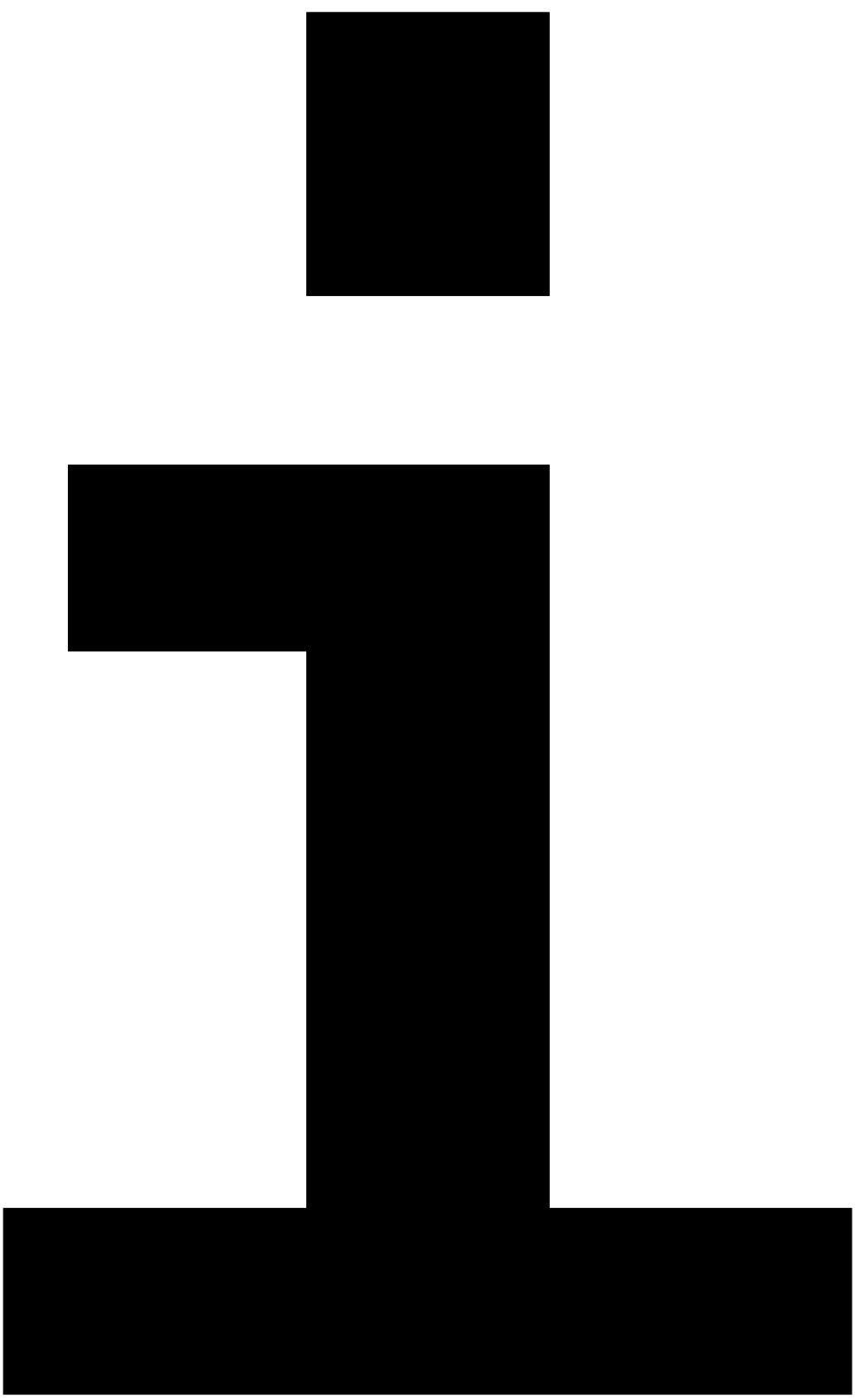


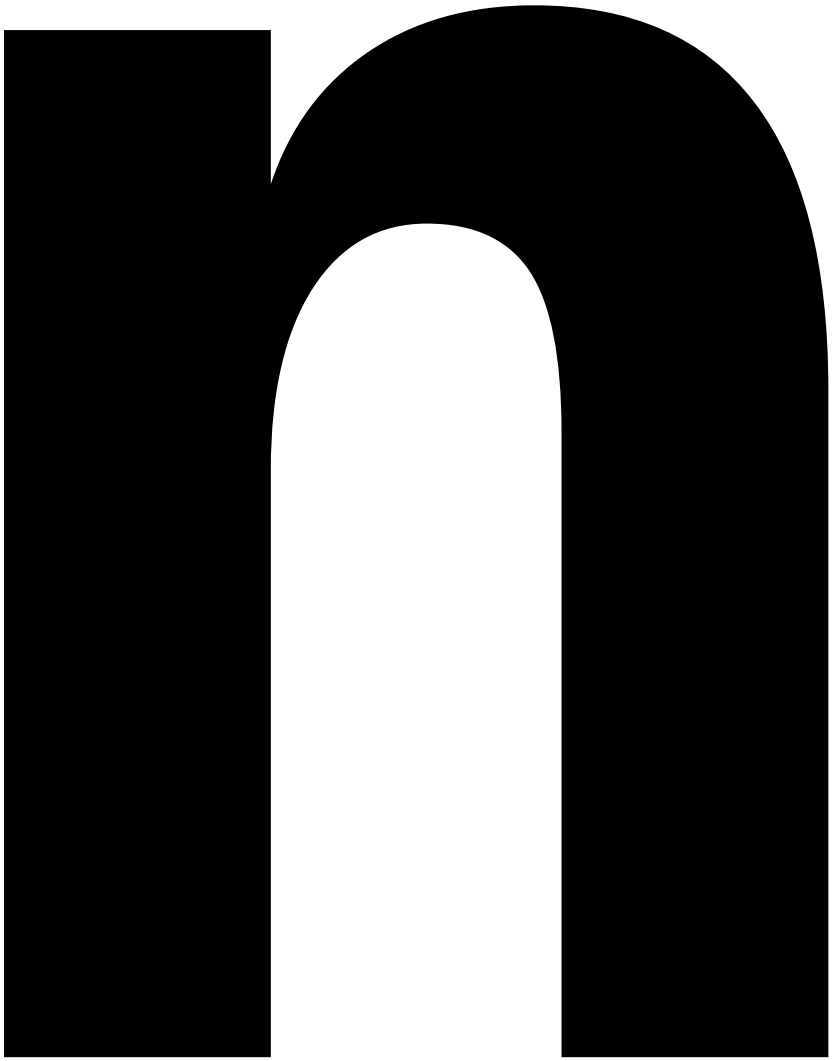


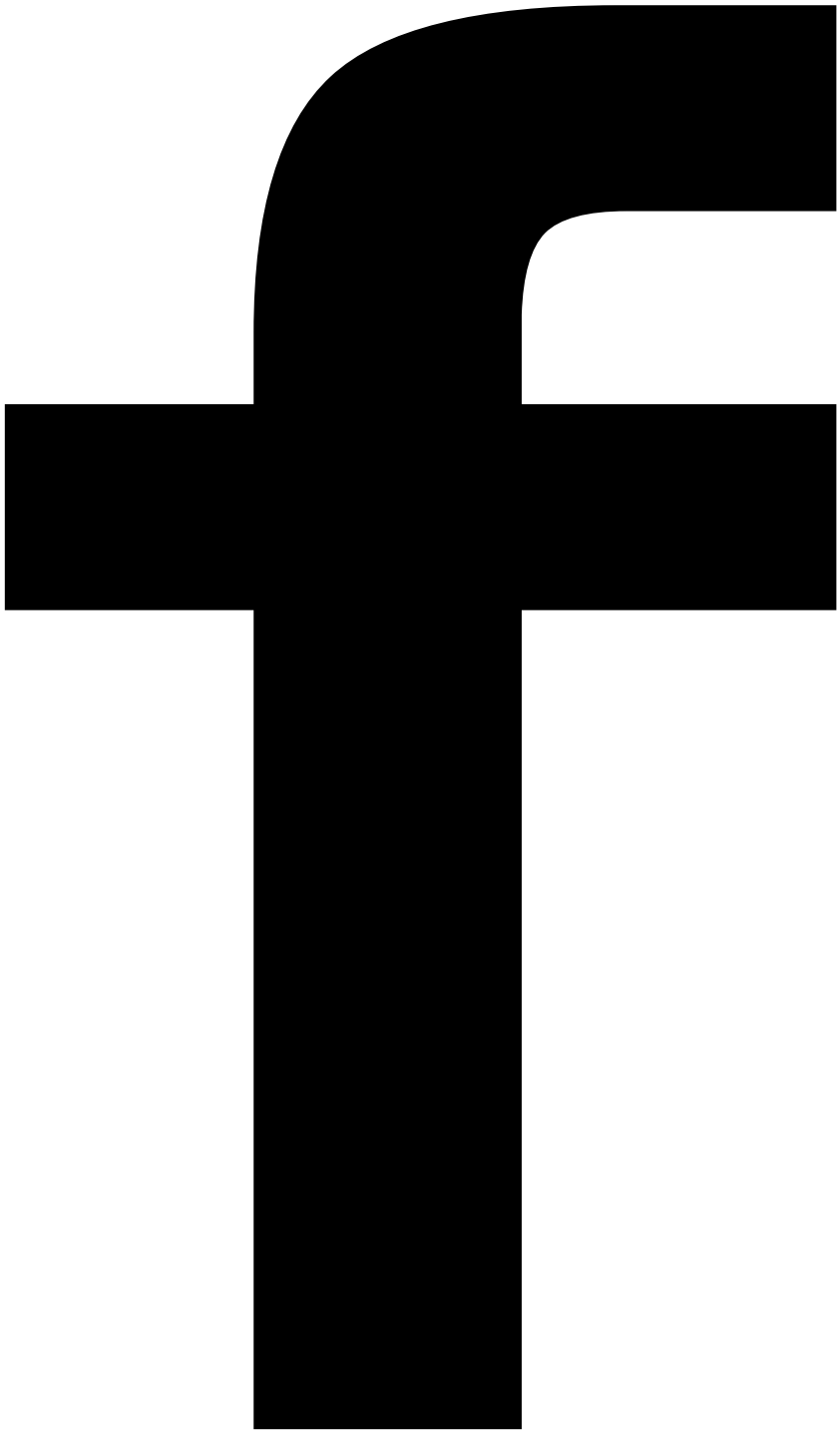


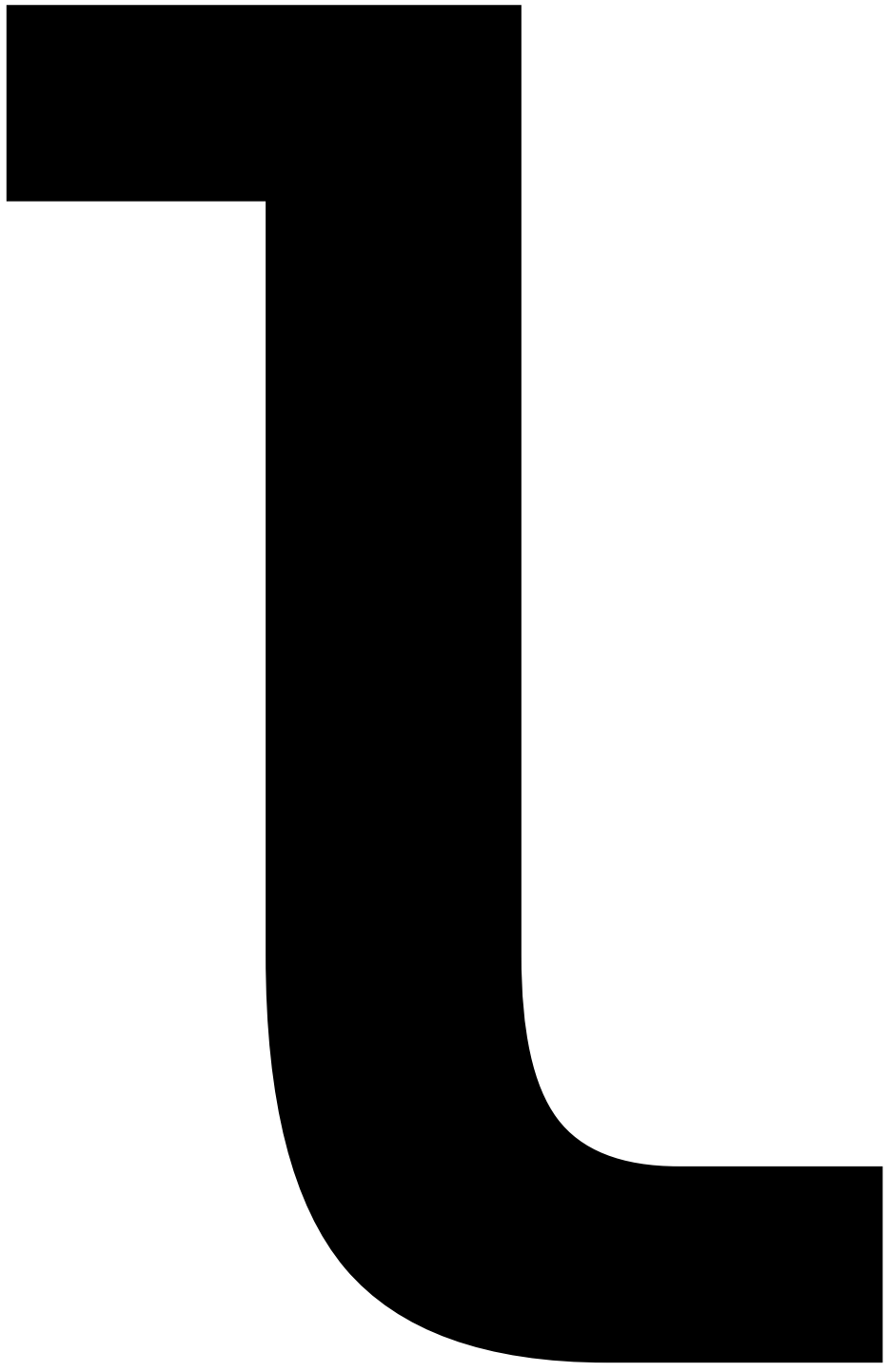








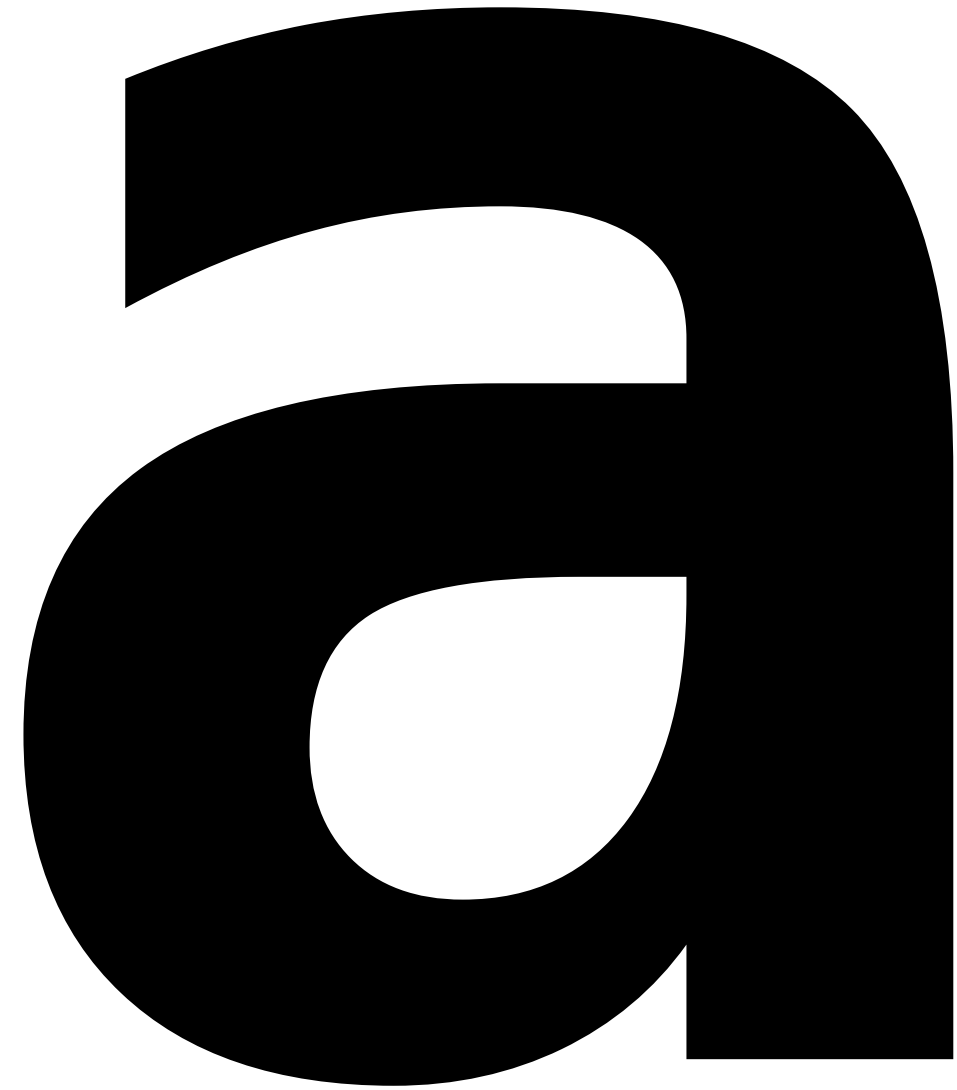




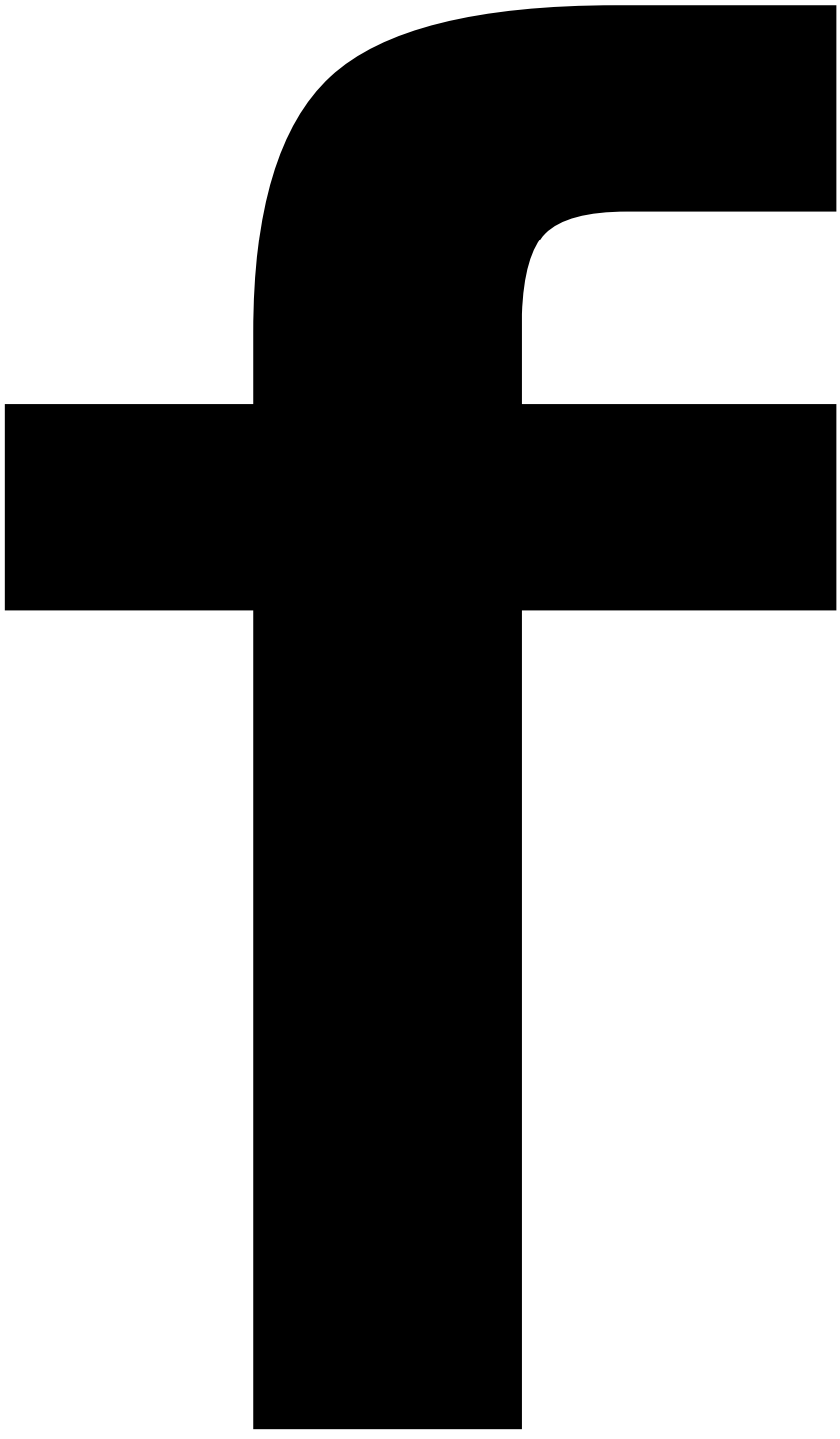
u

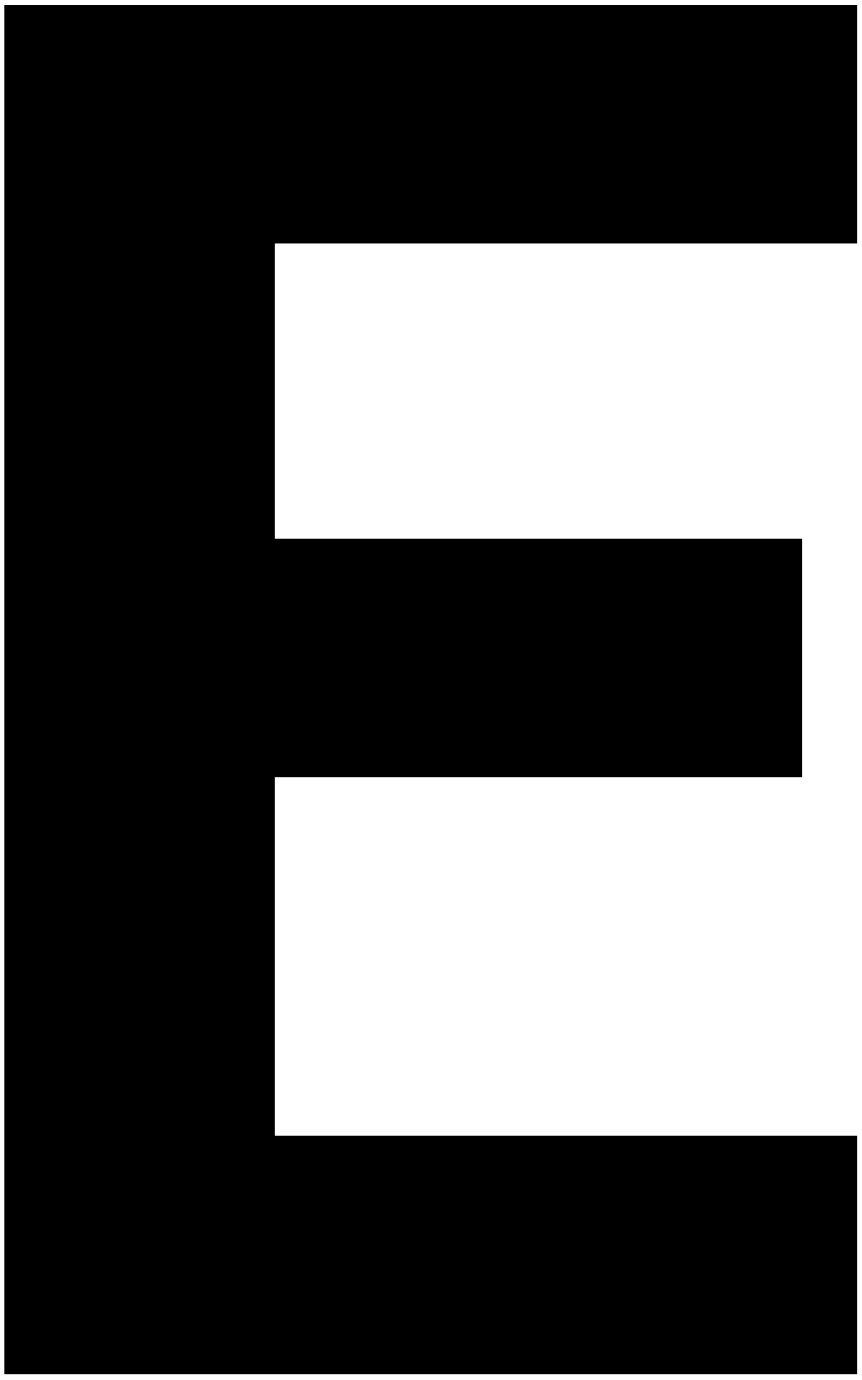
S

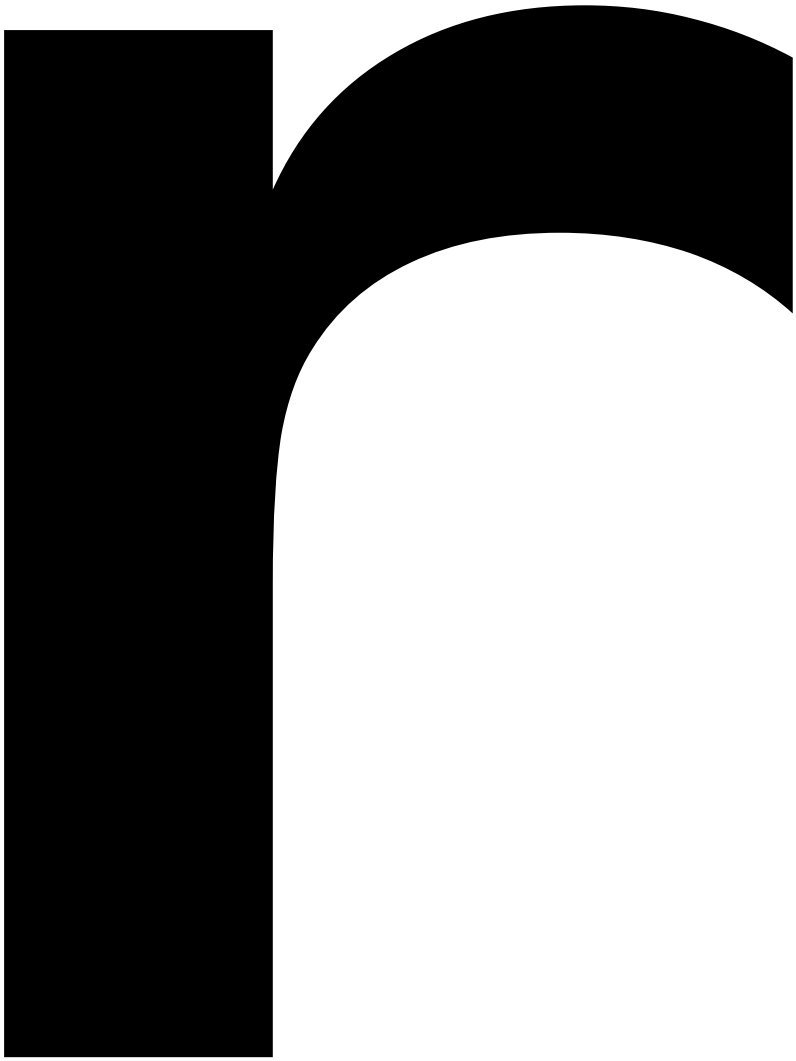
S



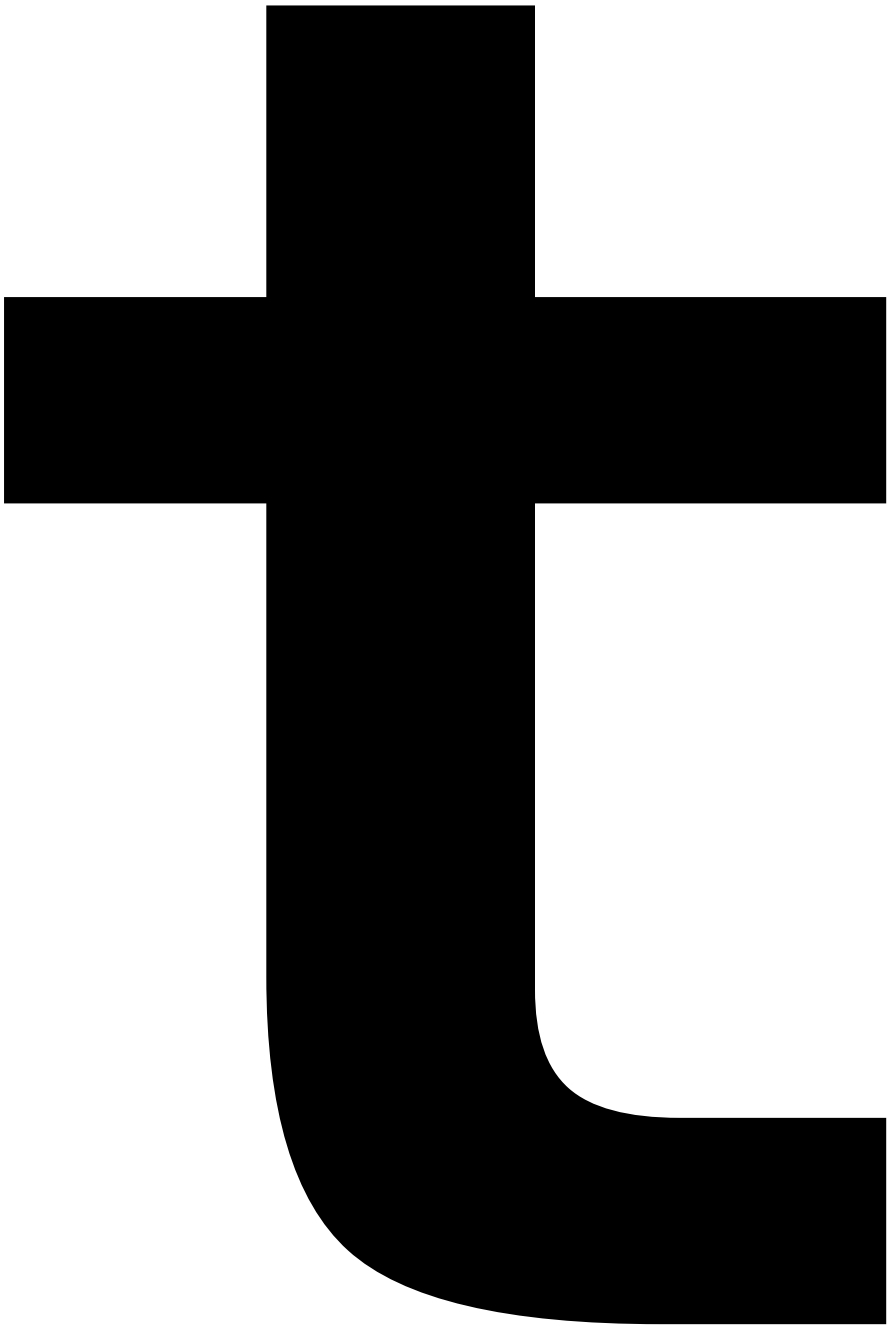
u

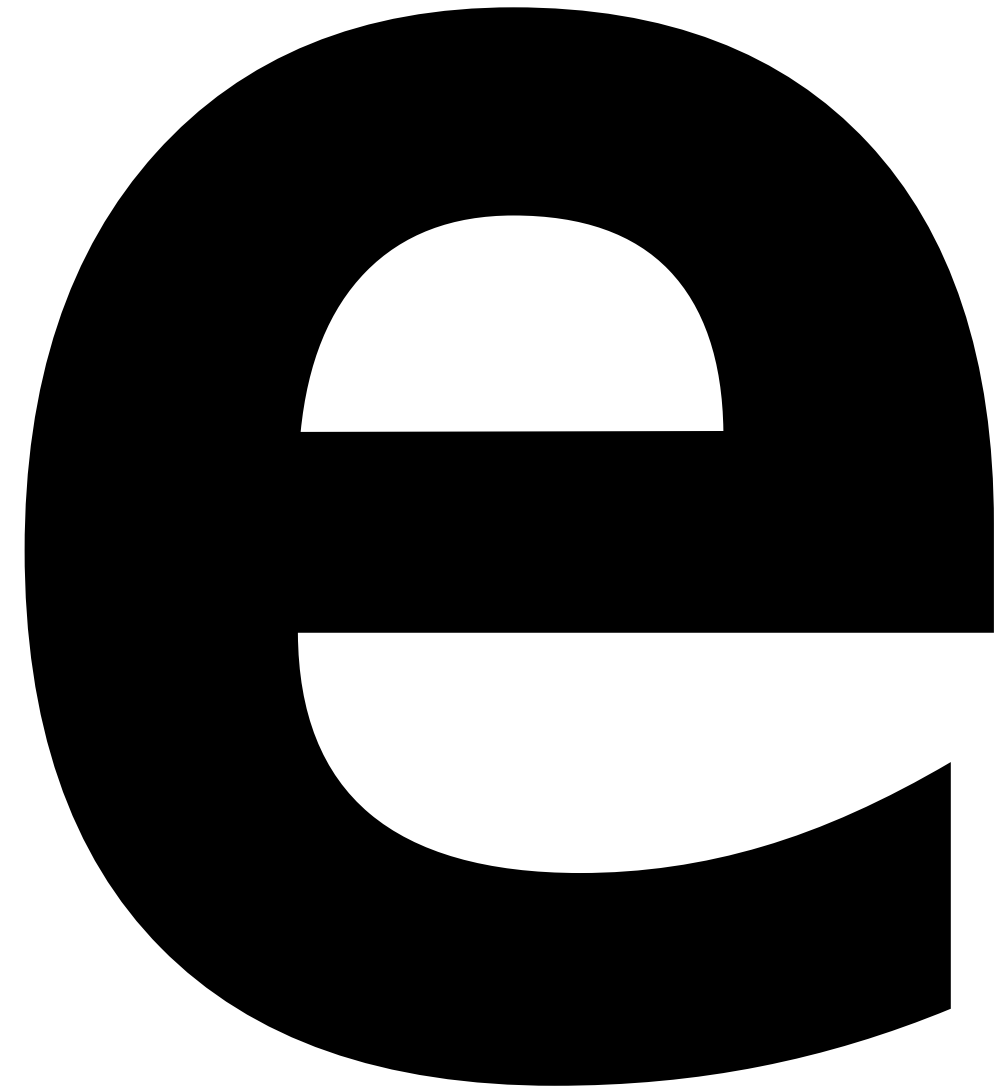


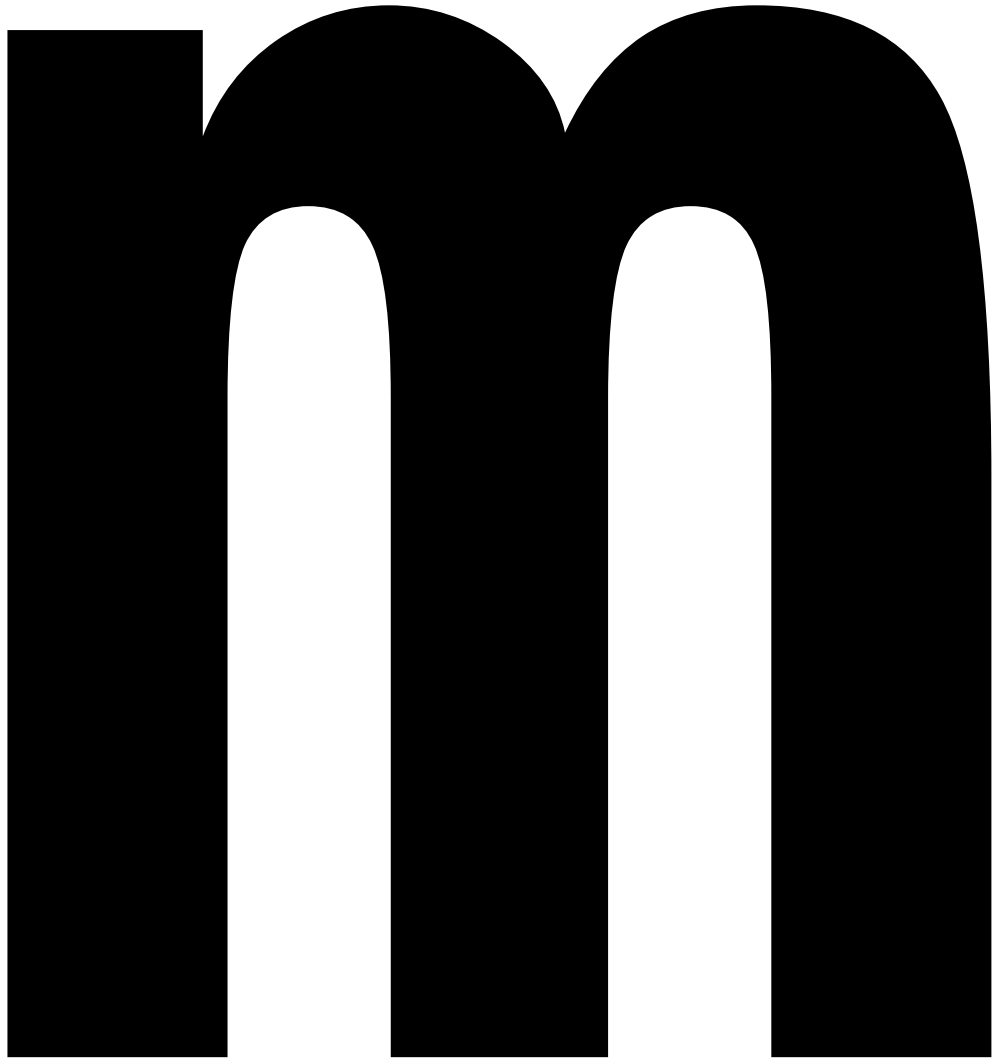


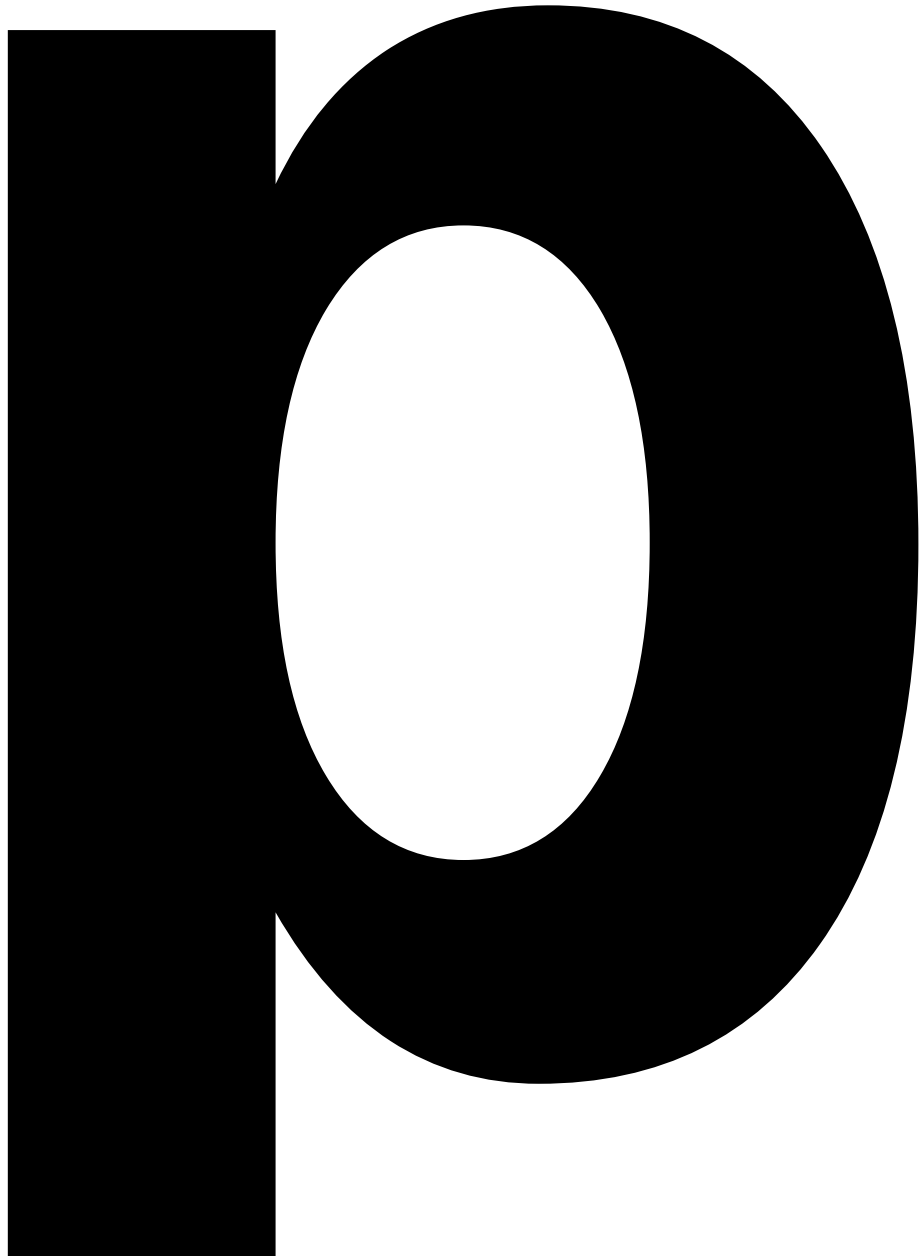


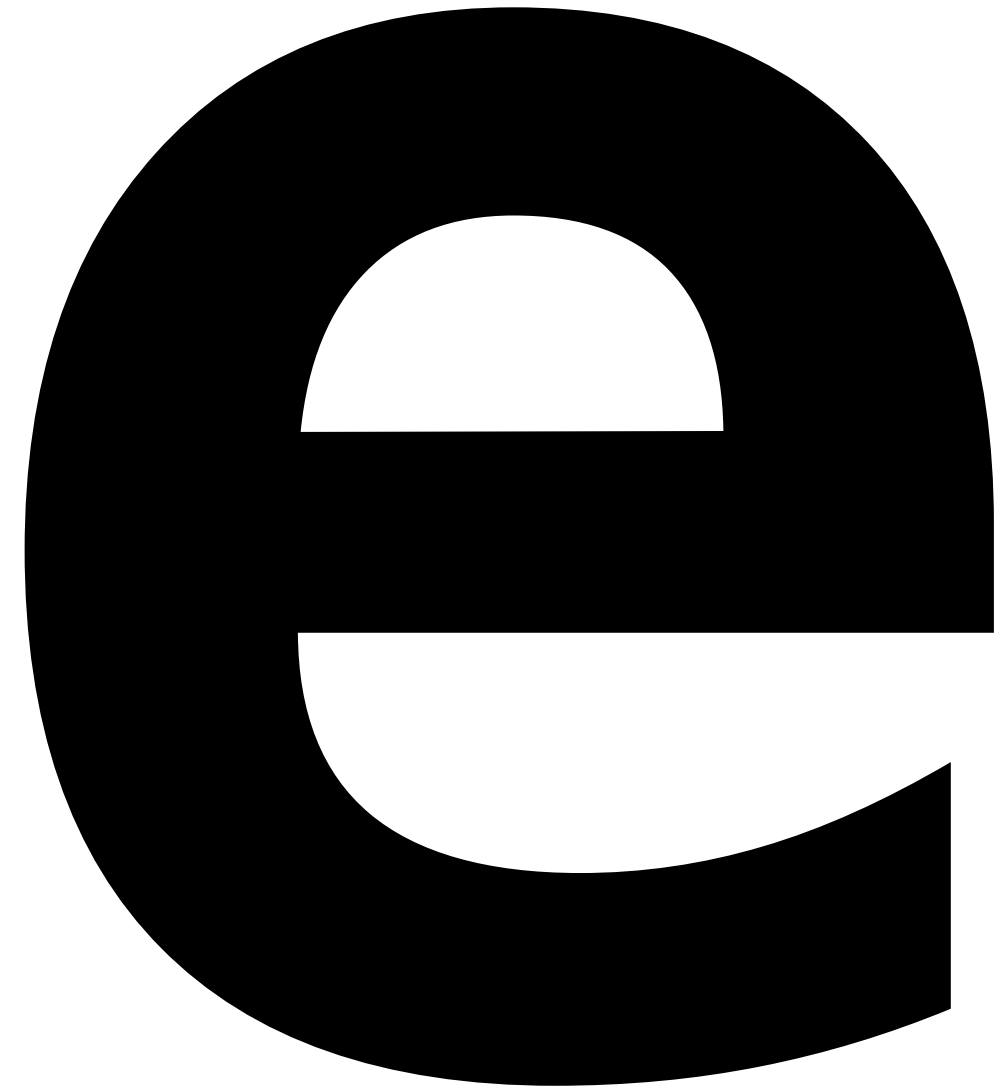
d

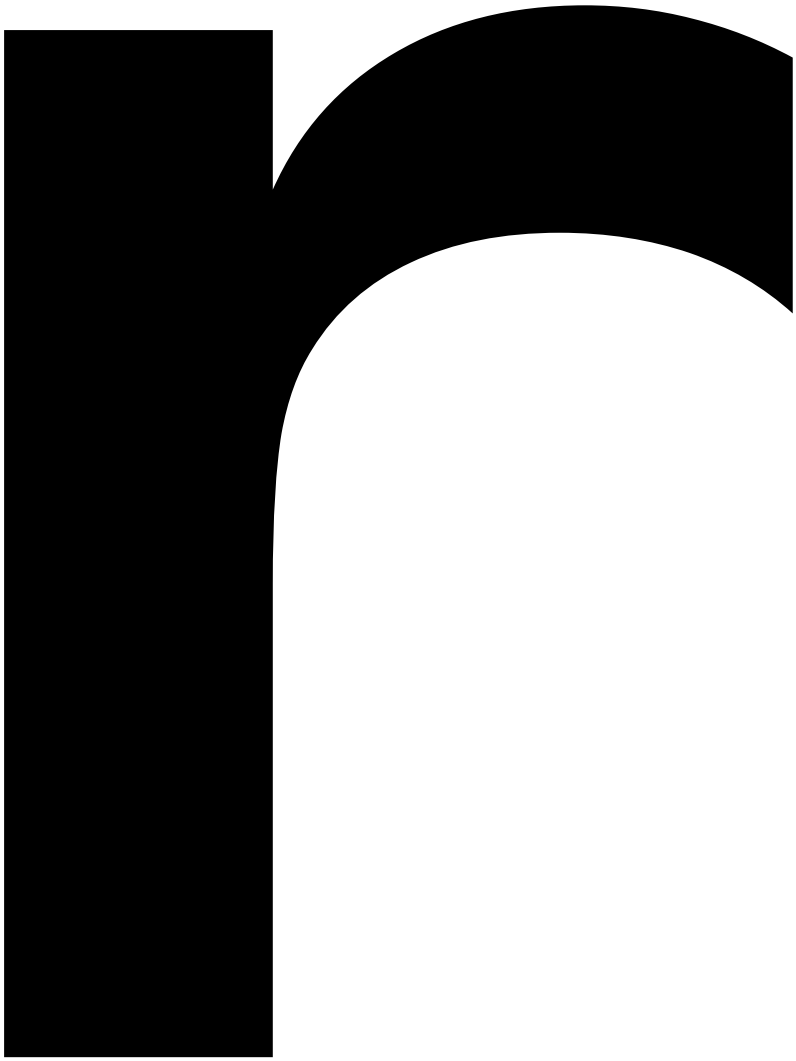


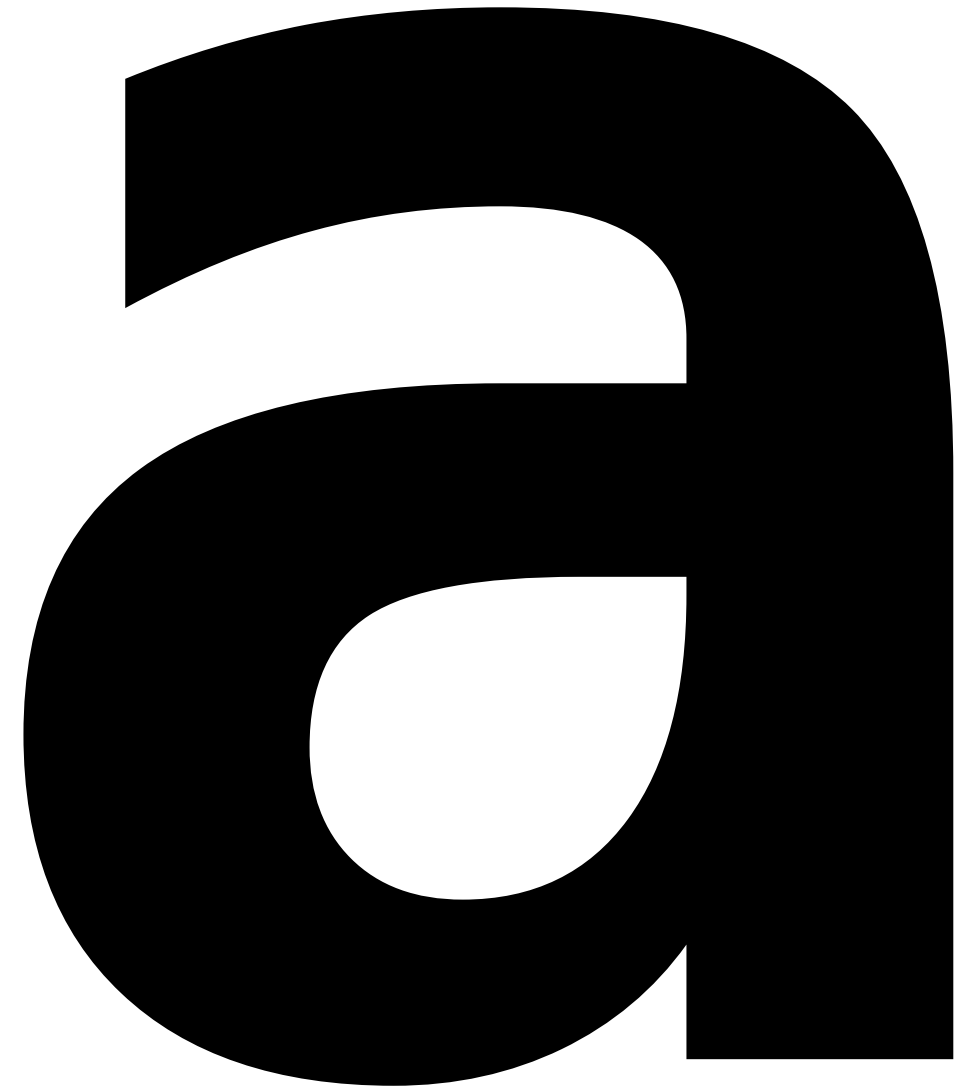


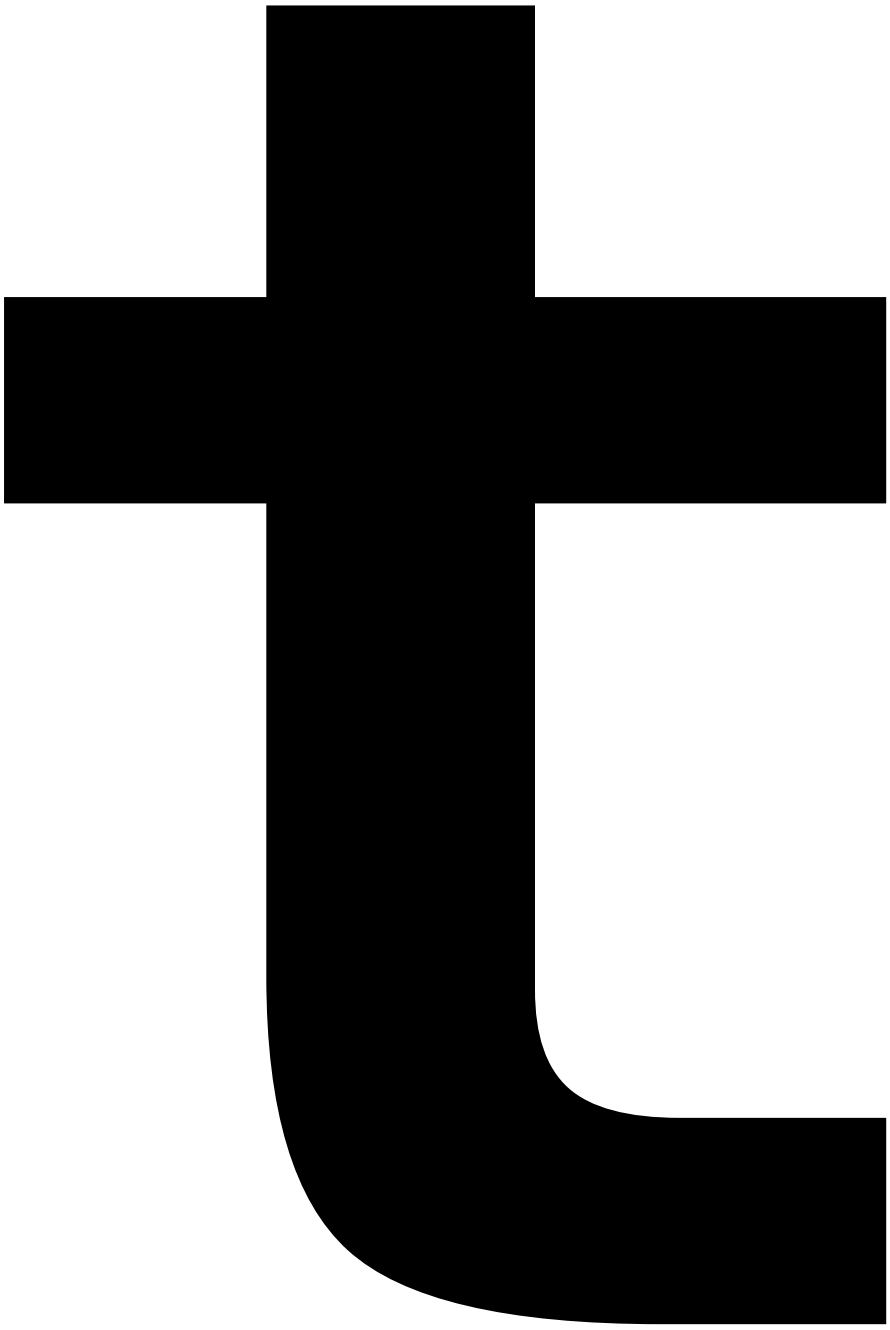




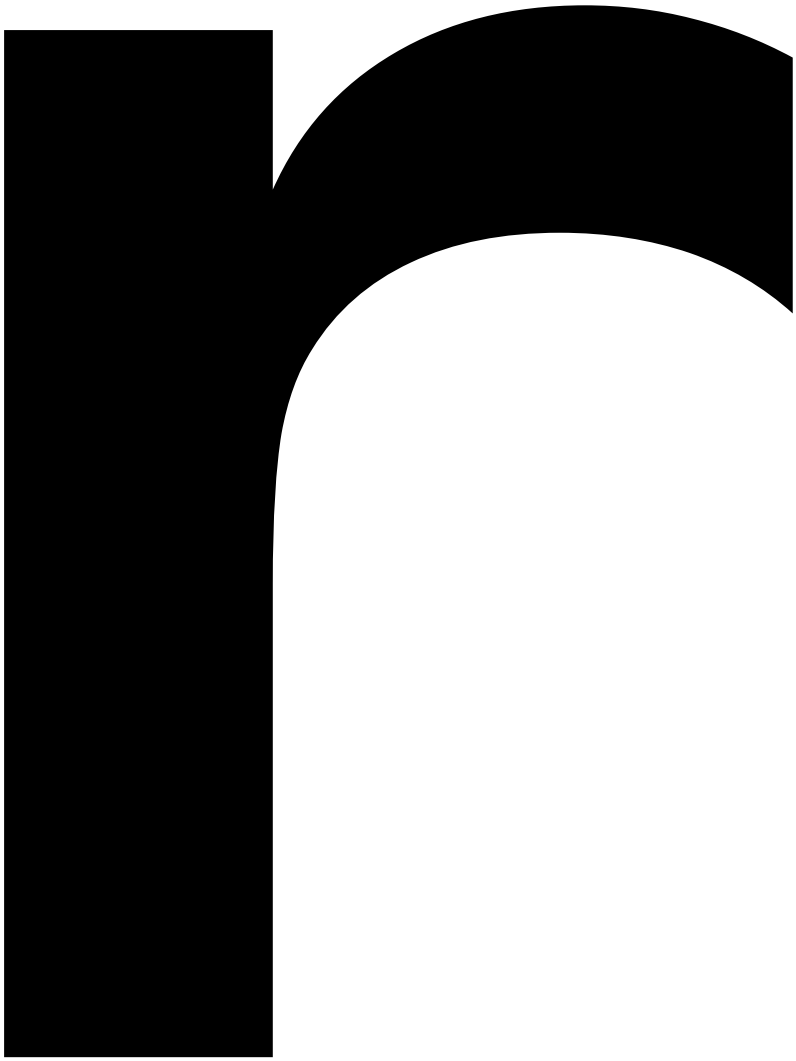


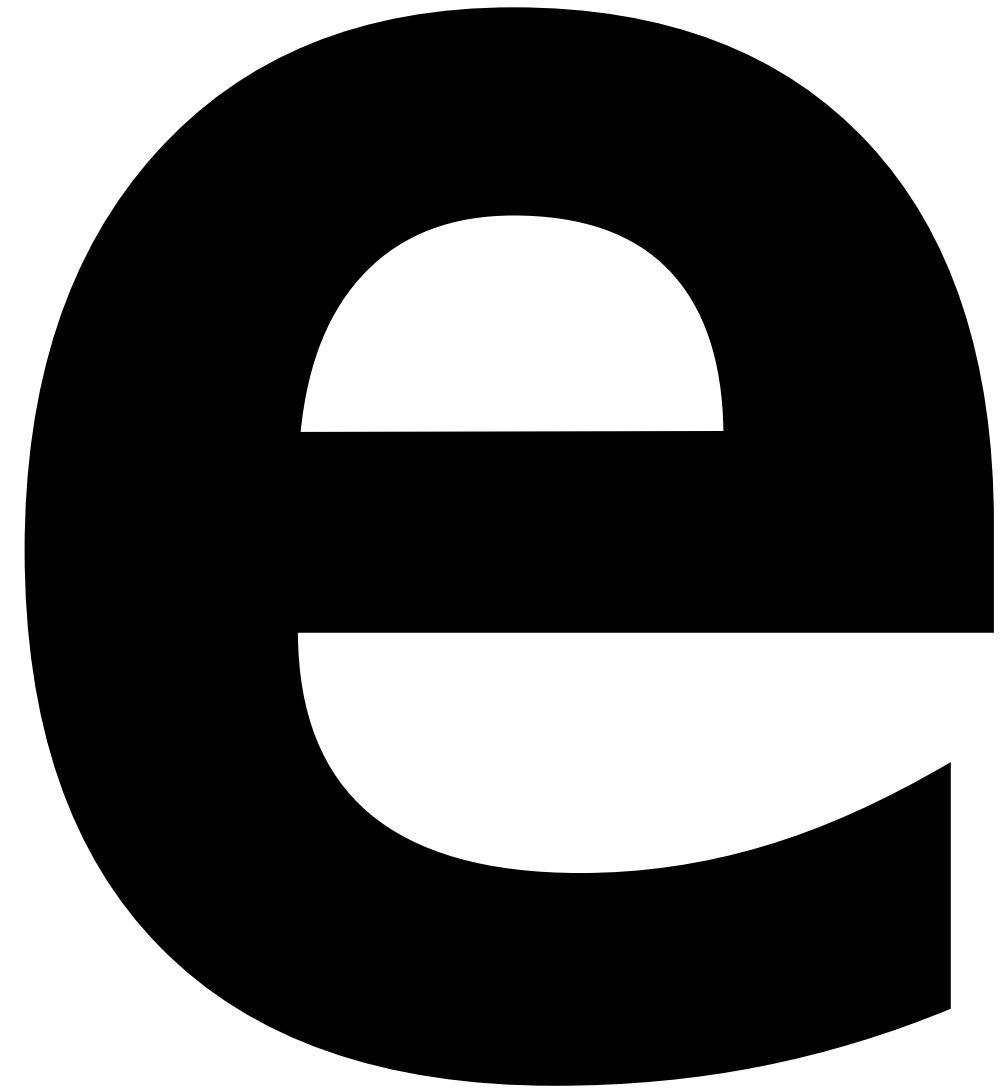


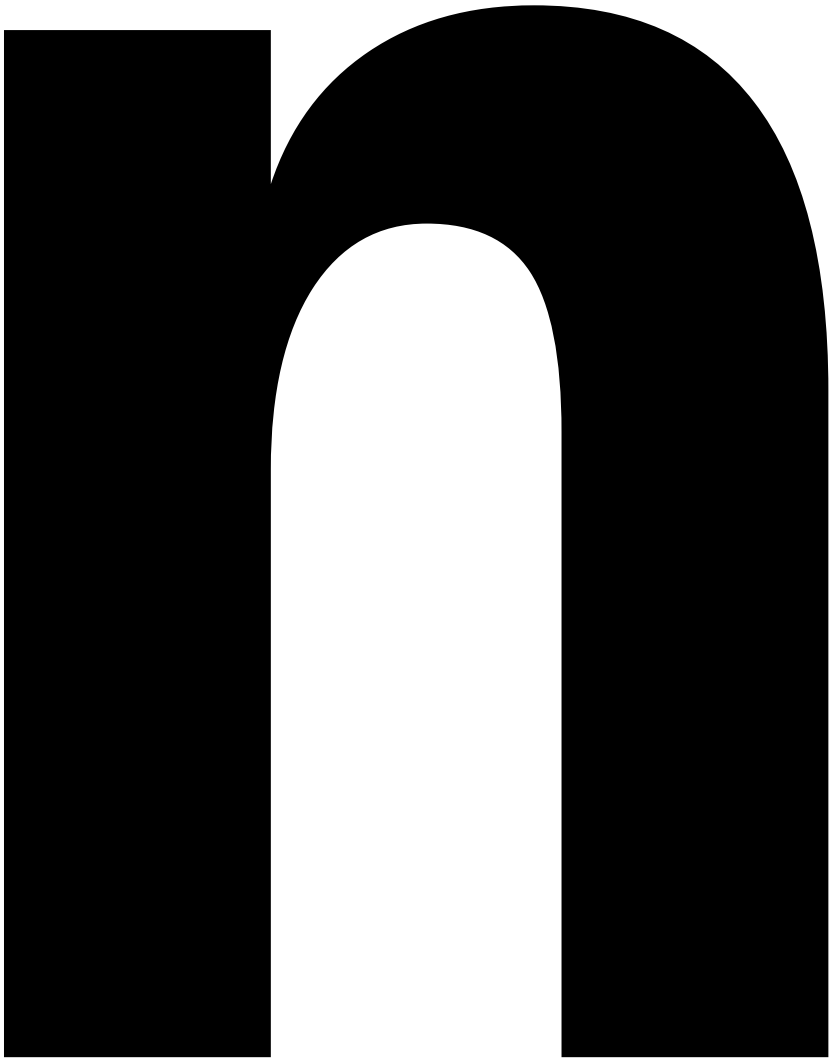


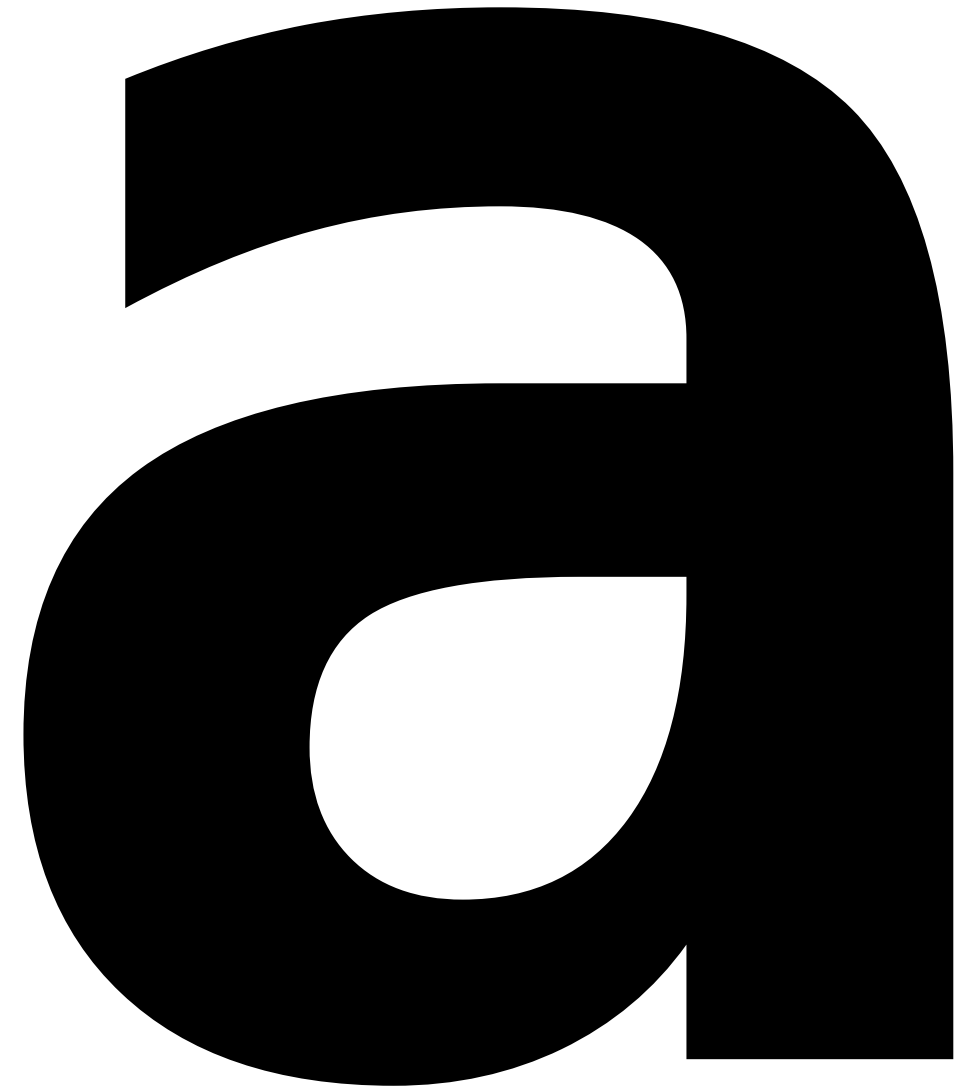


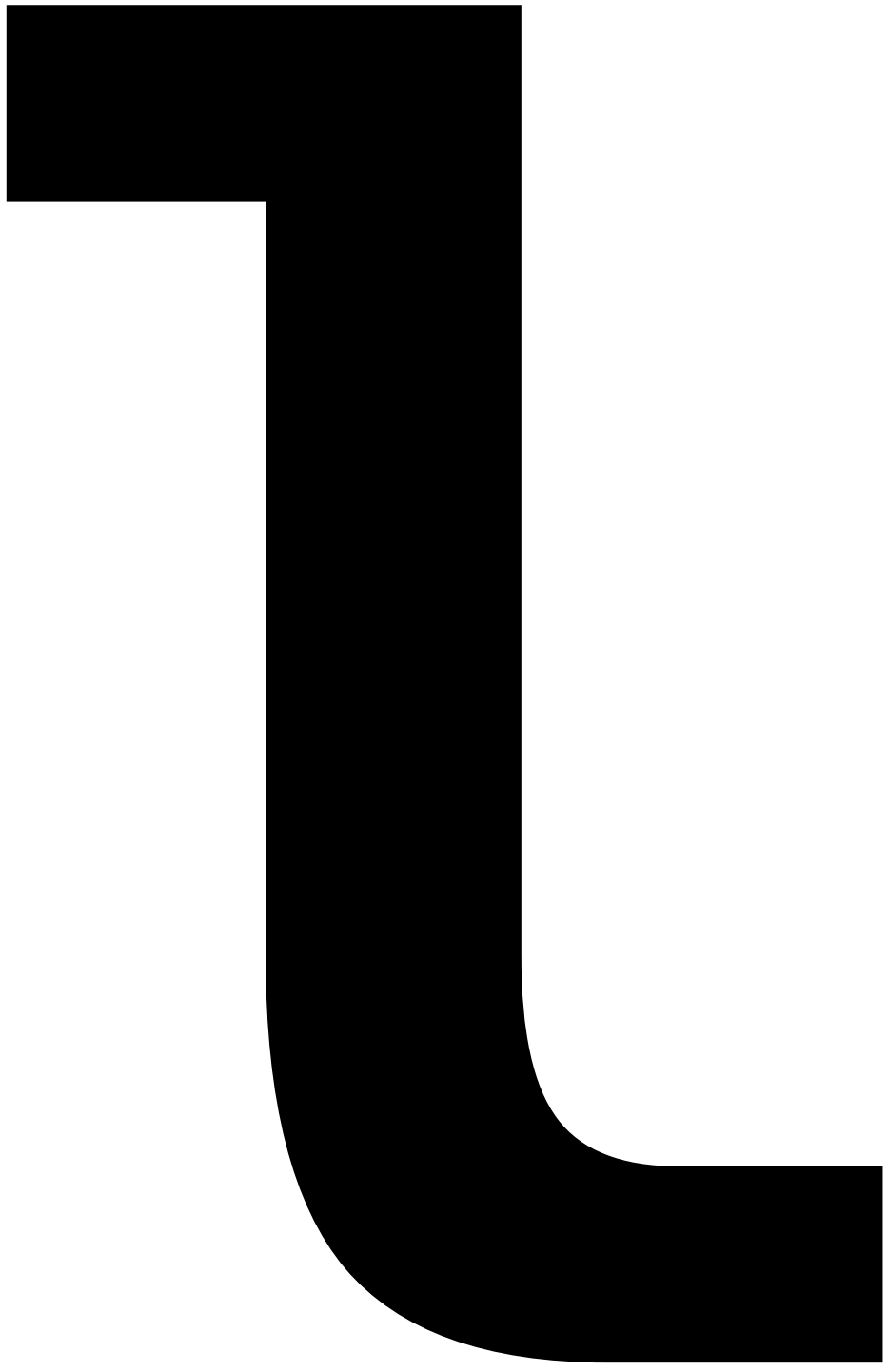
u





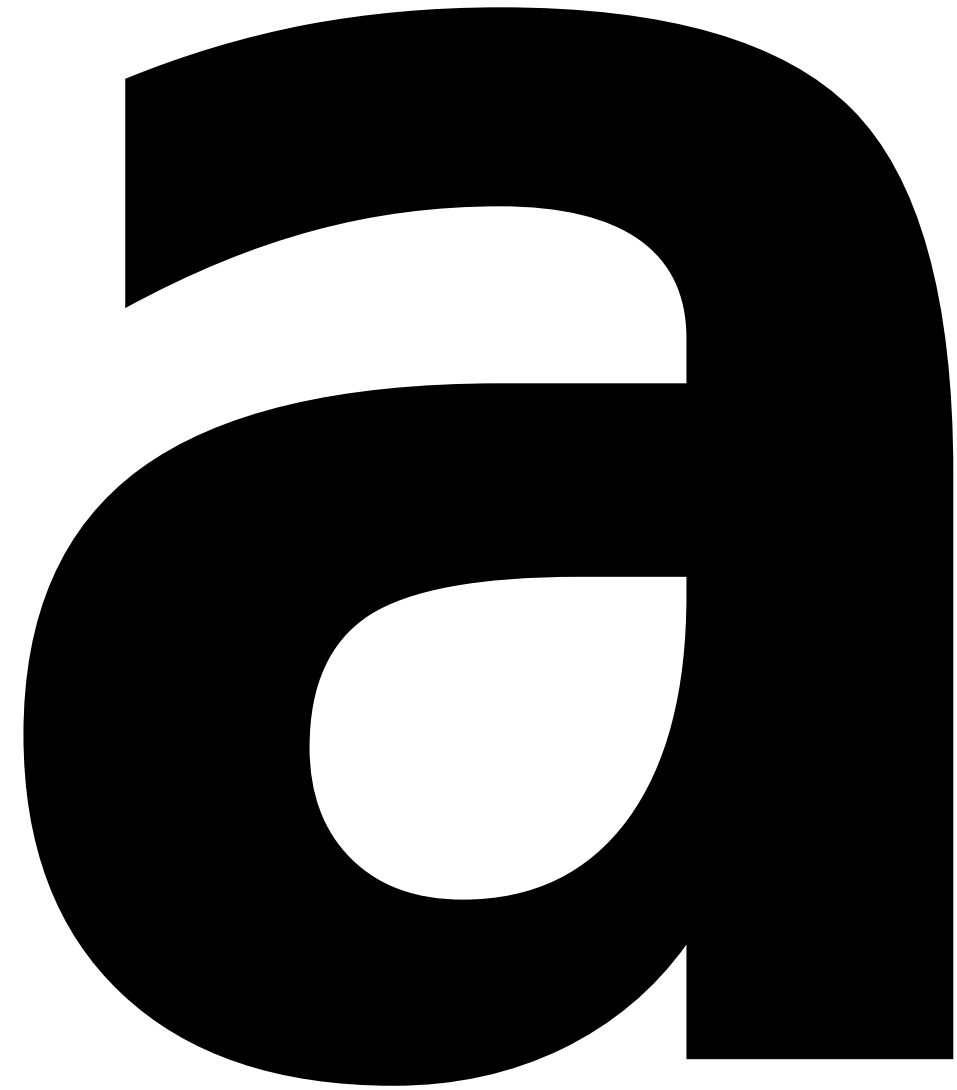




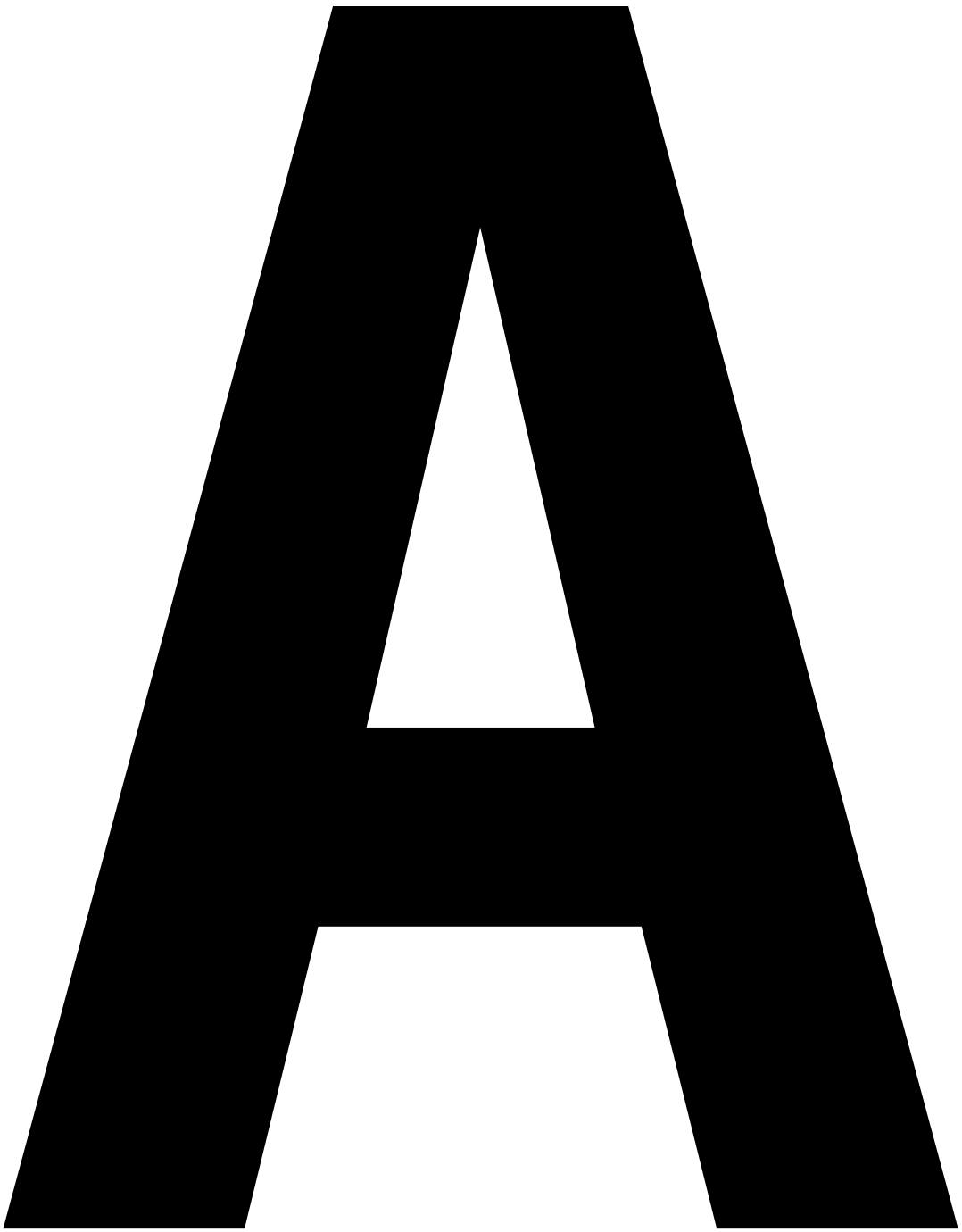


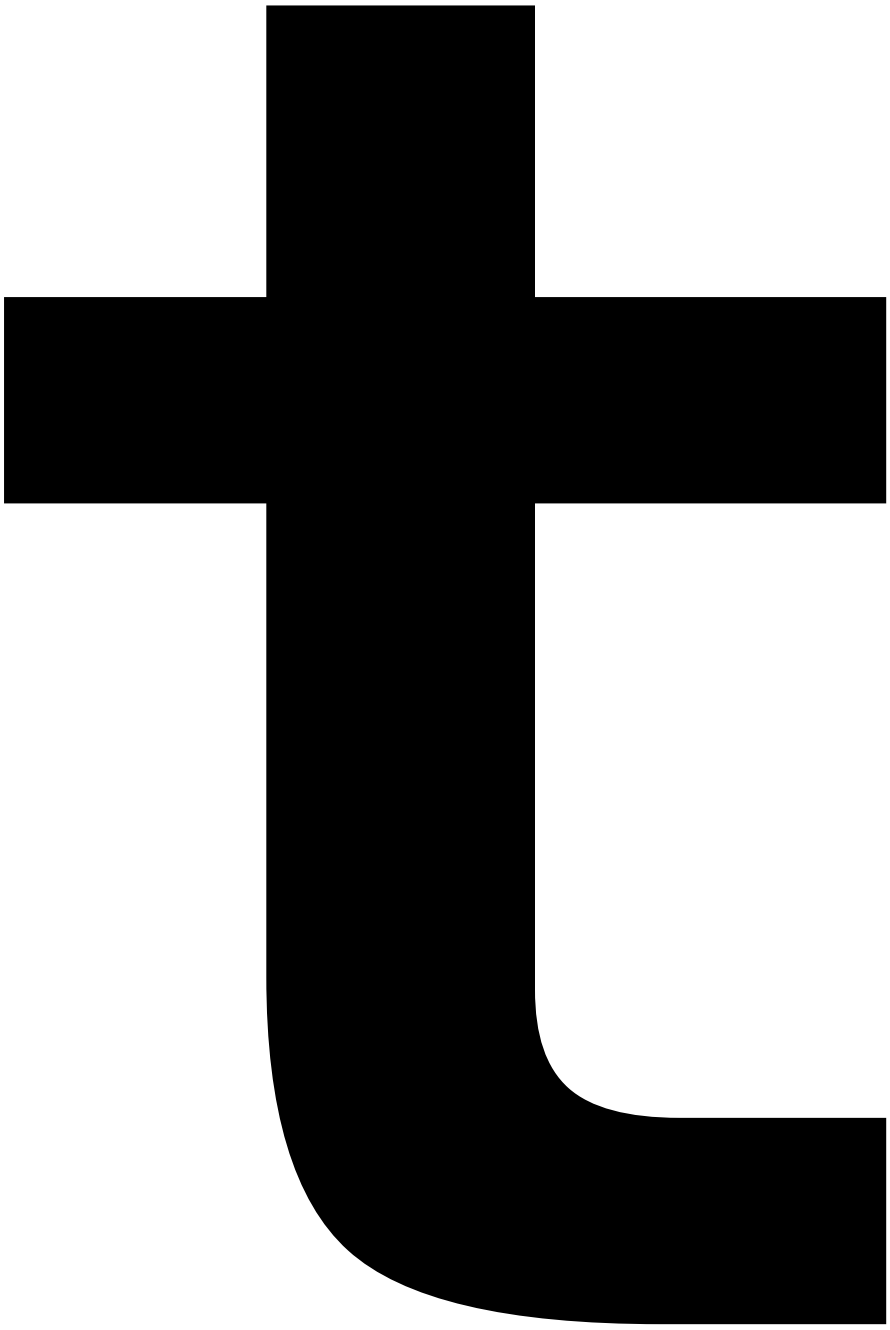
S

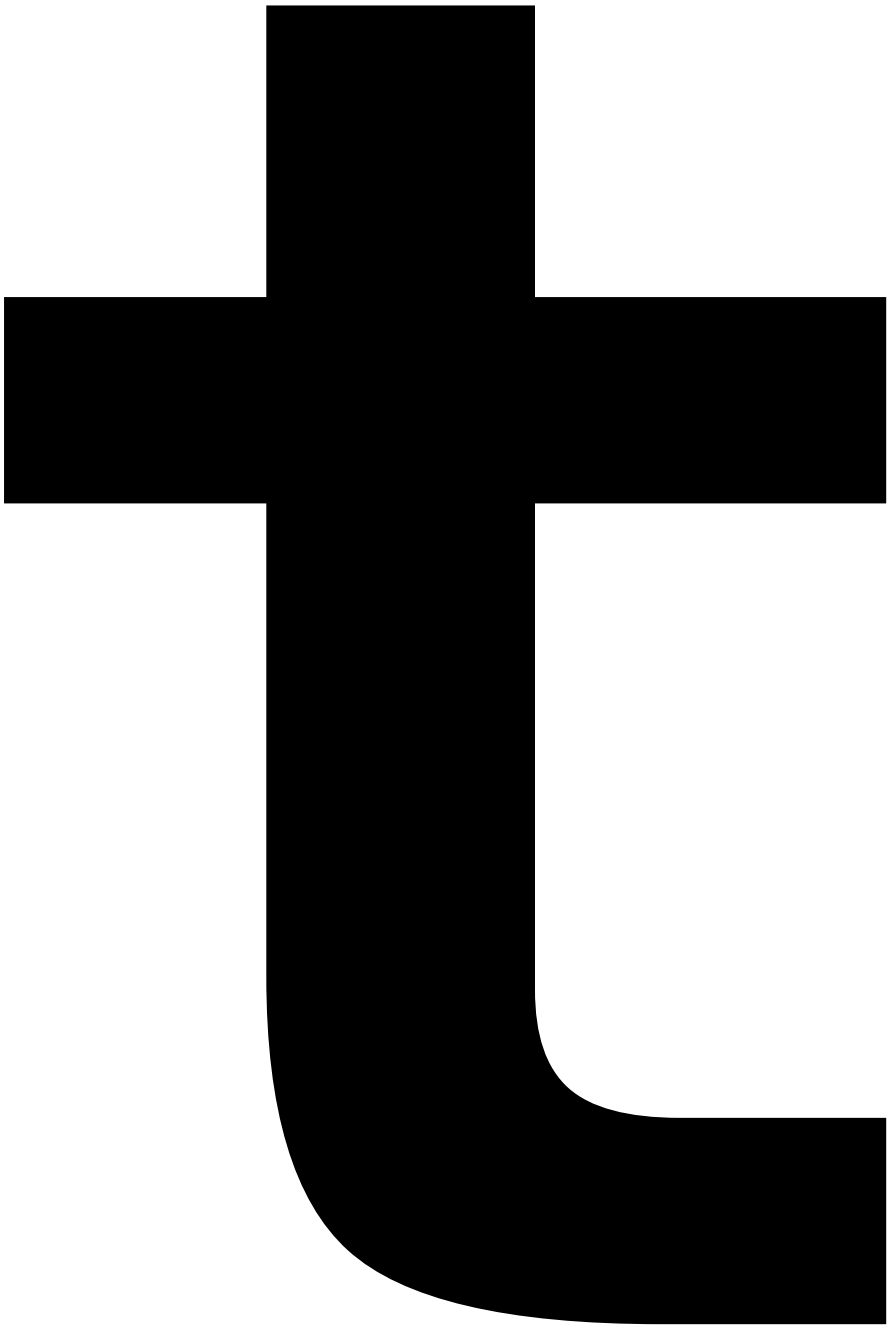
d

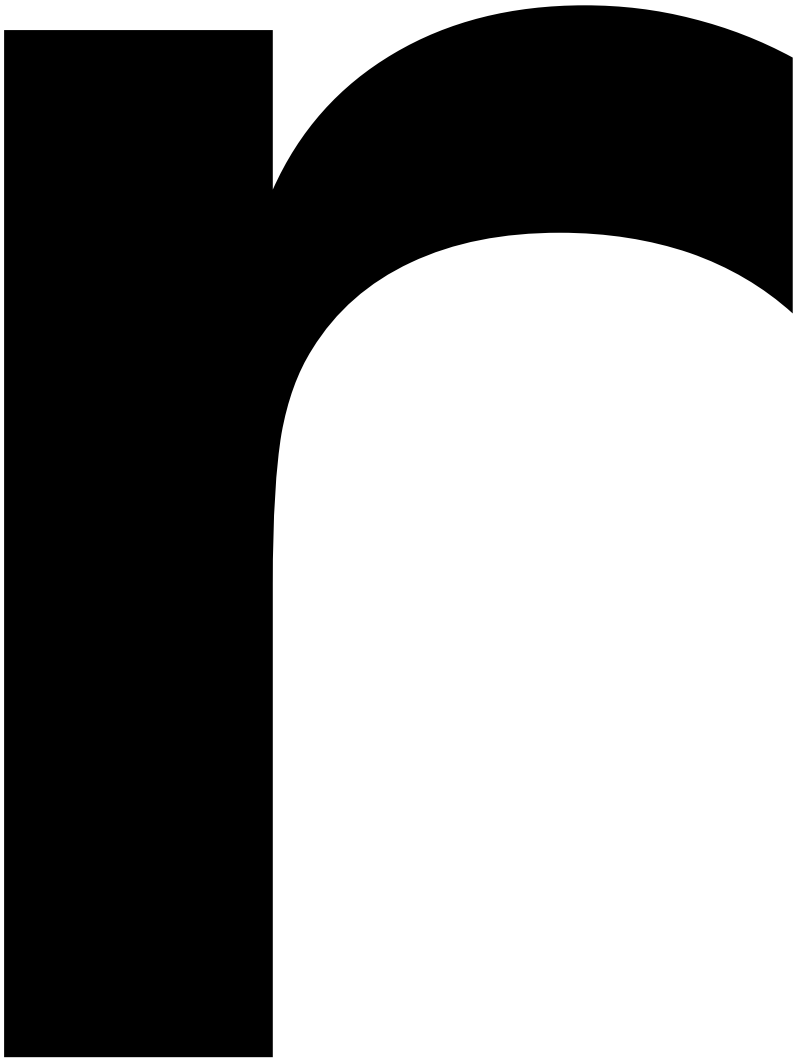


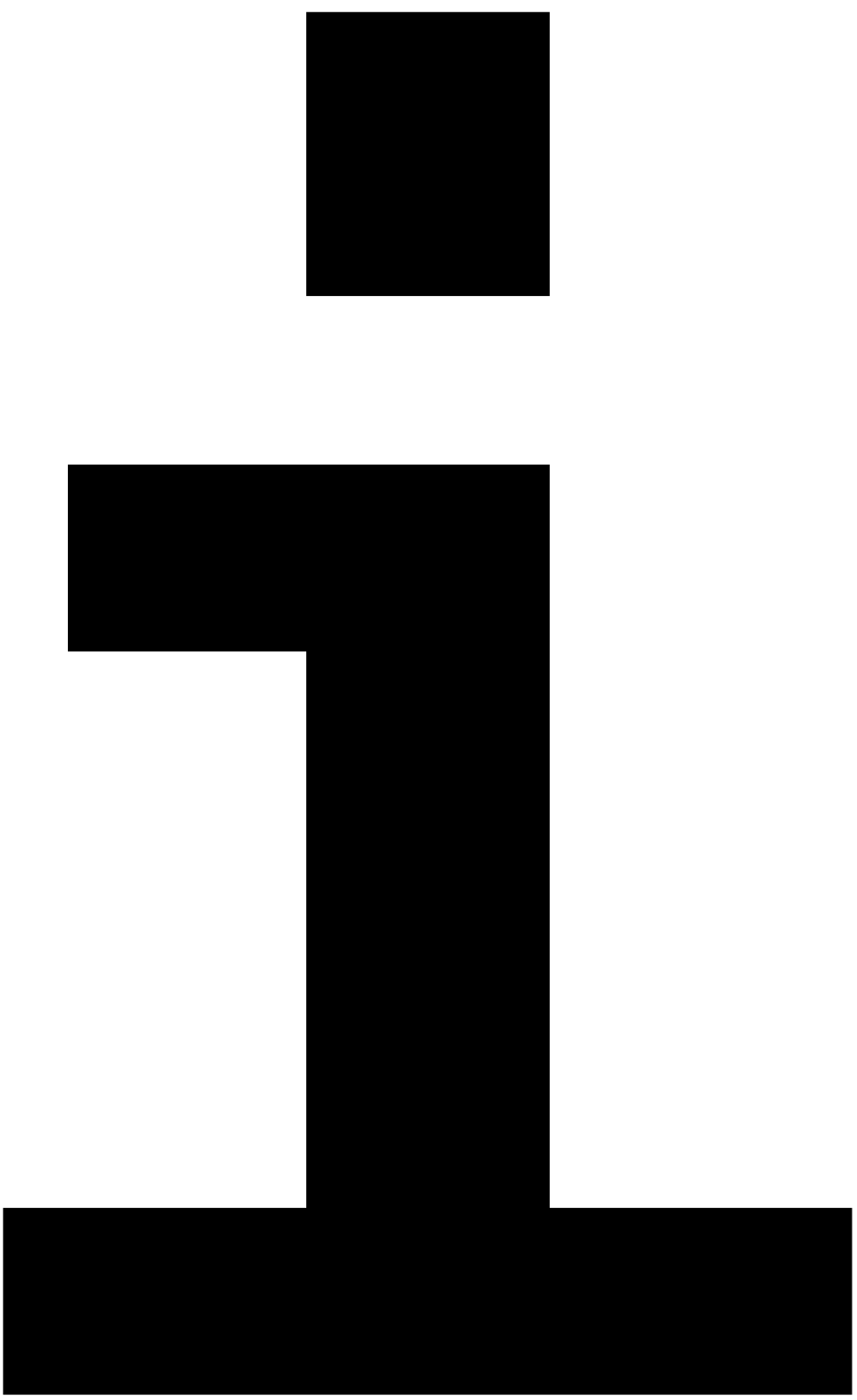
S

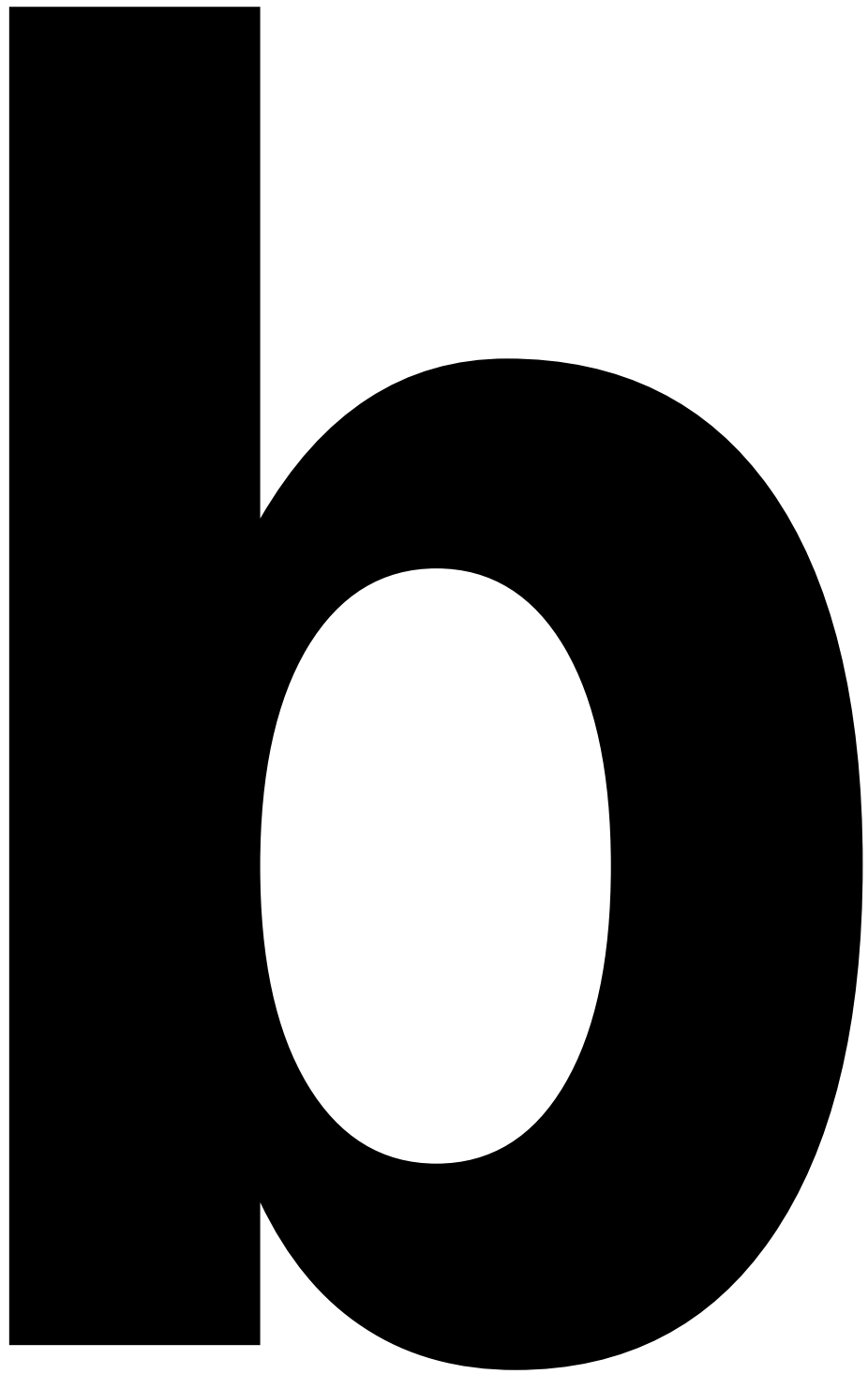




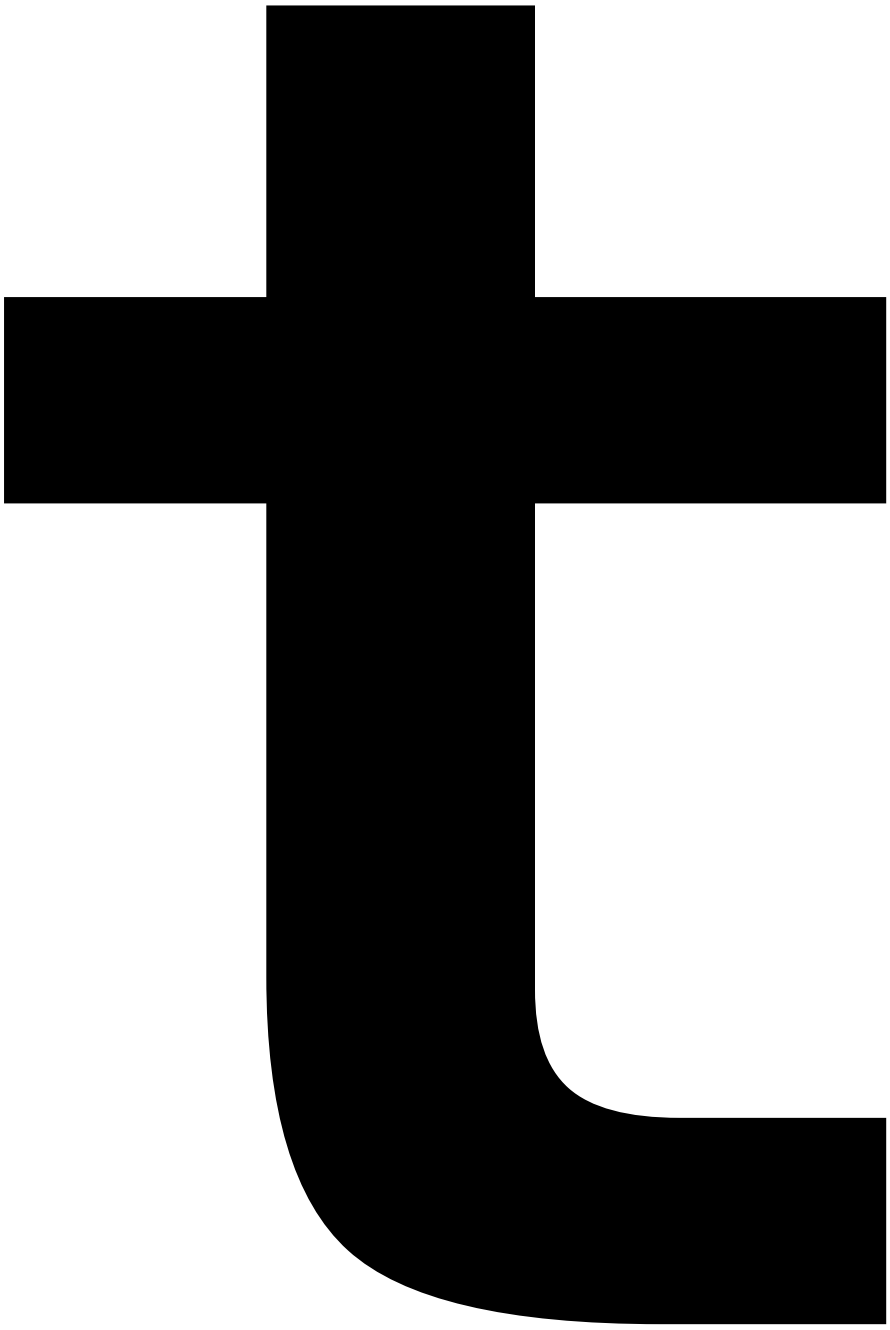


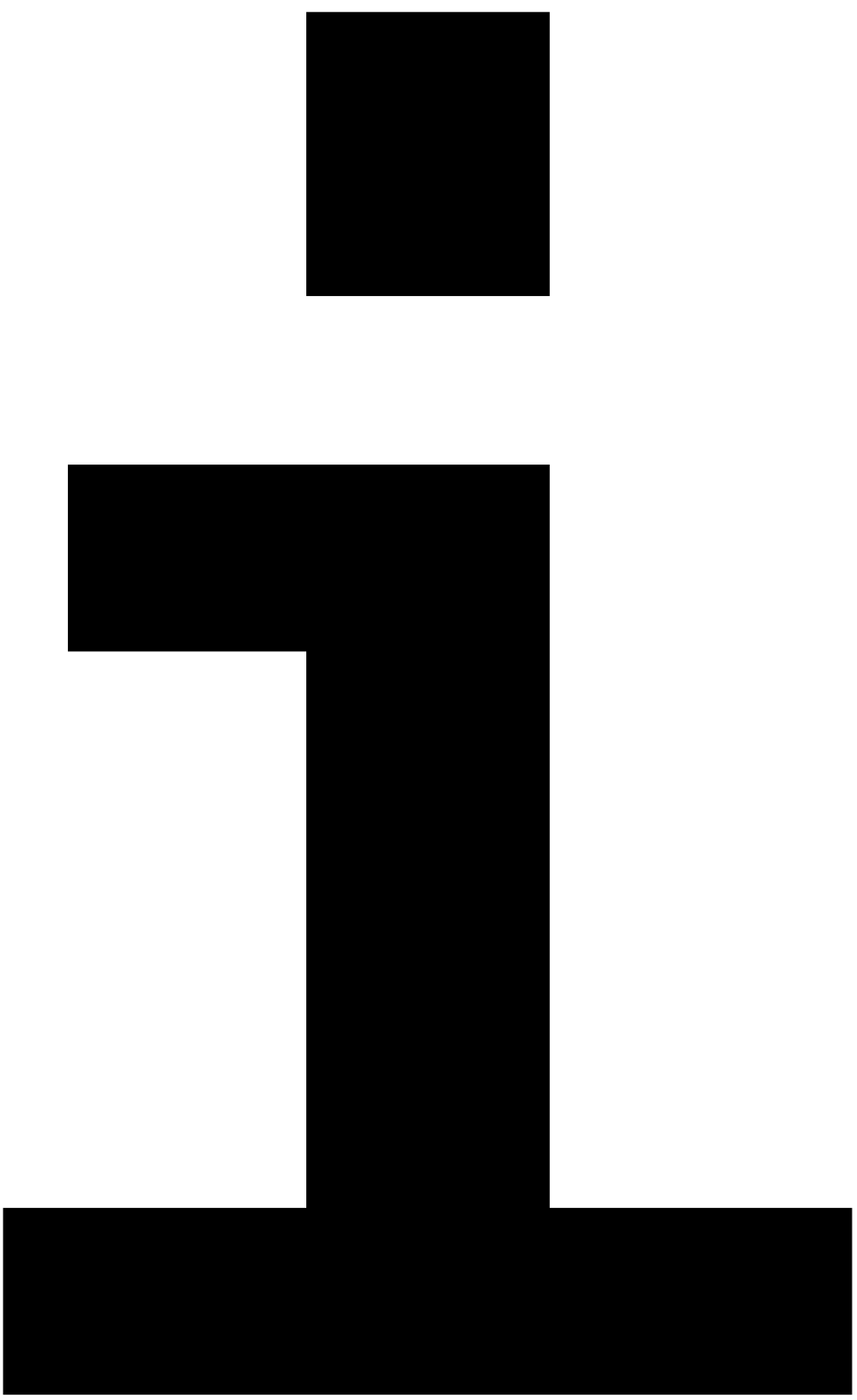


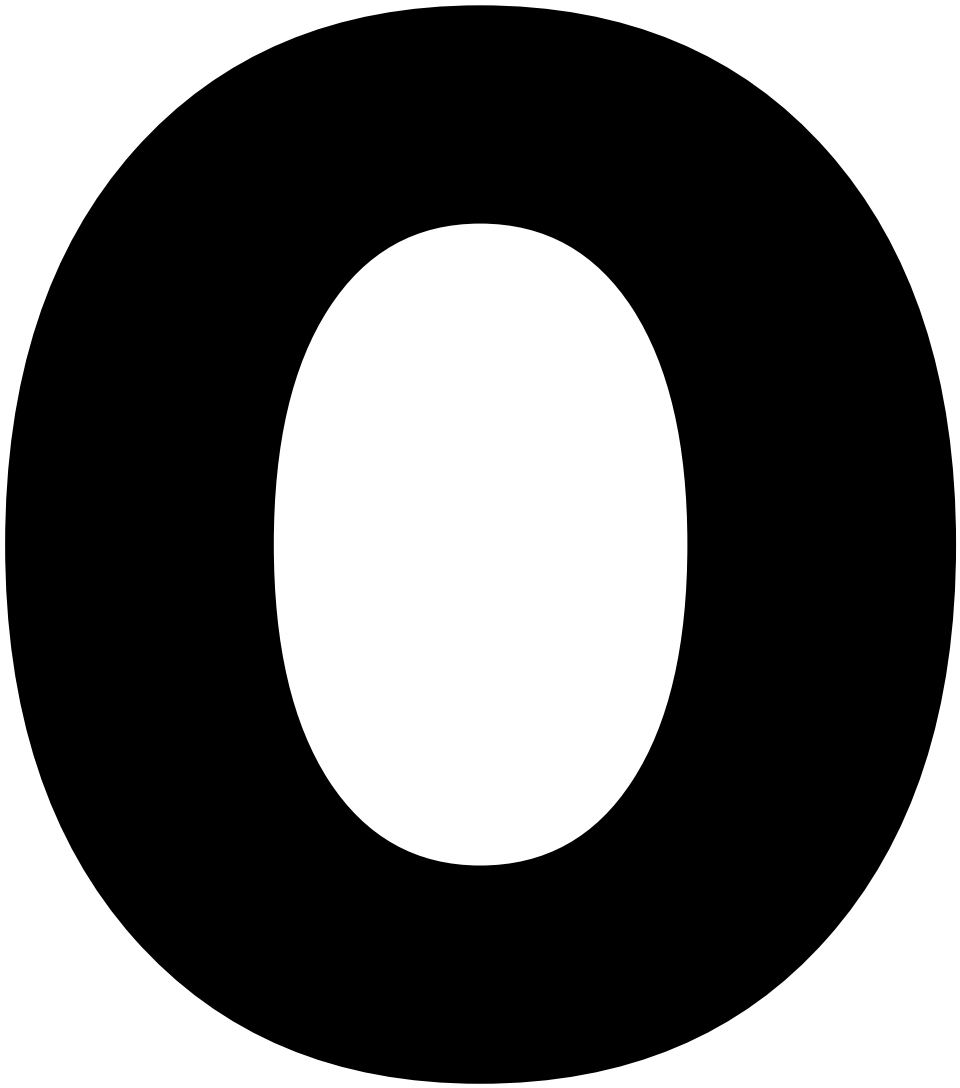


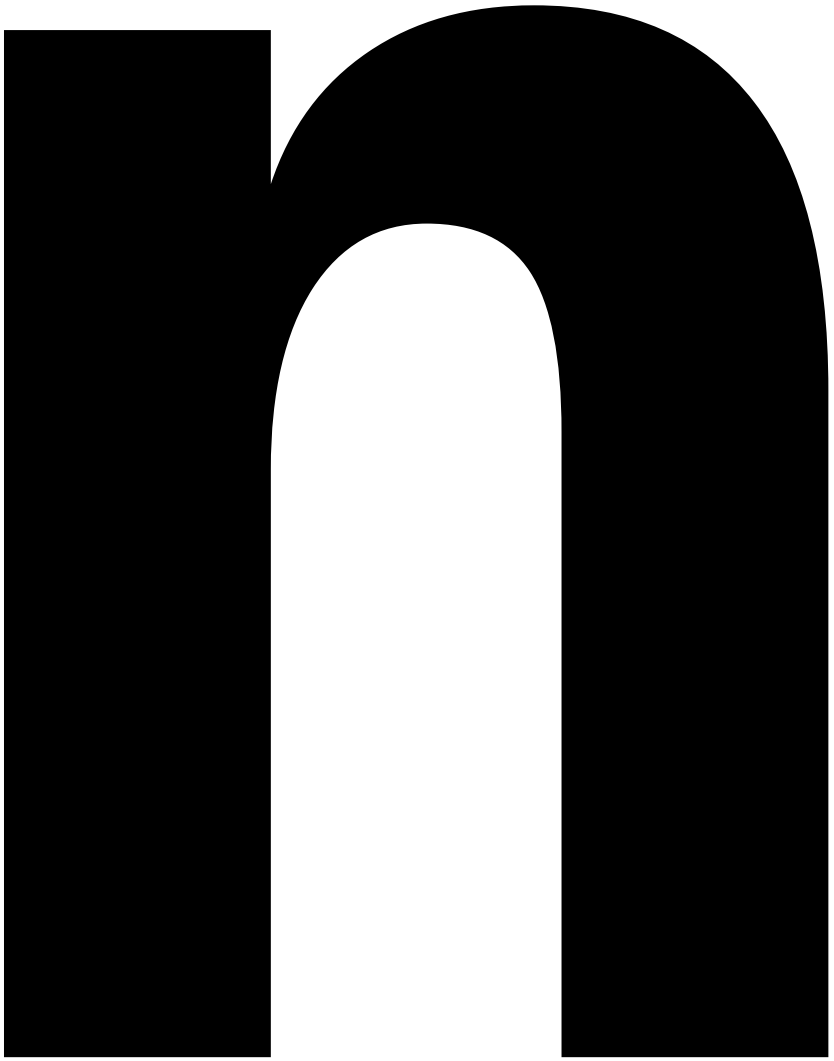


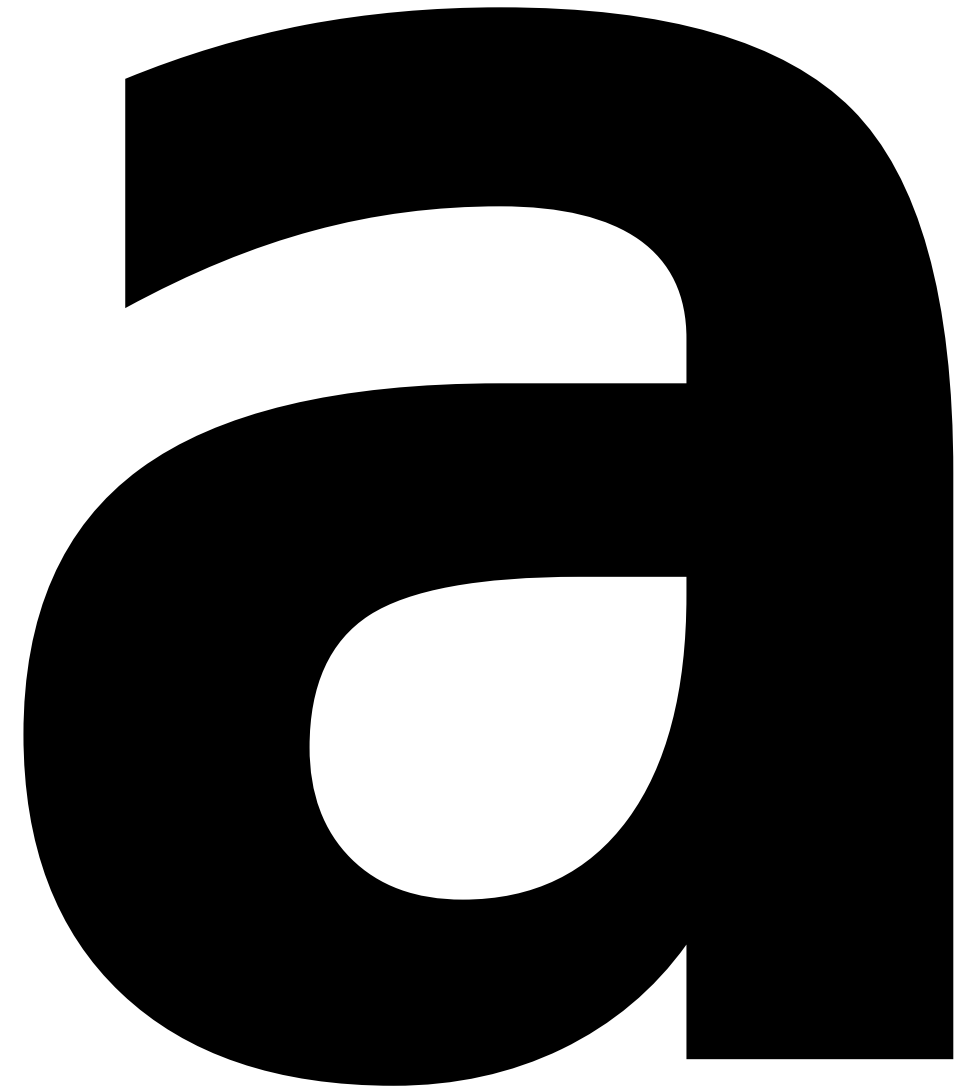
u

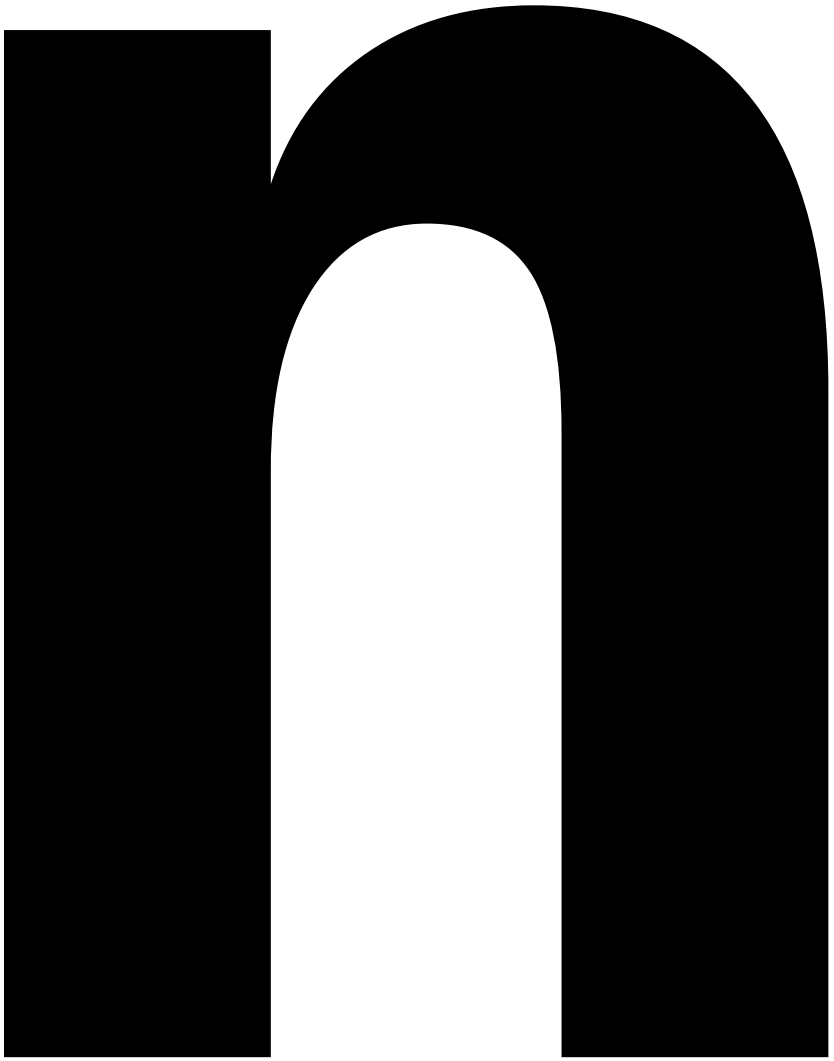




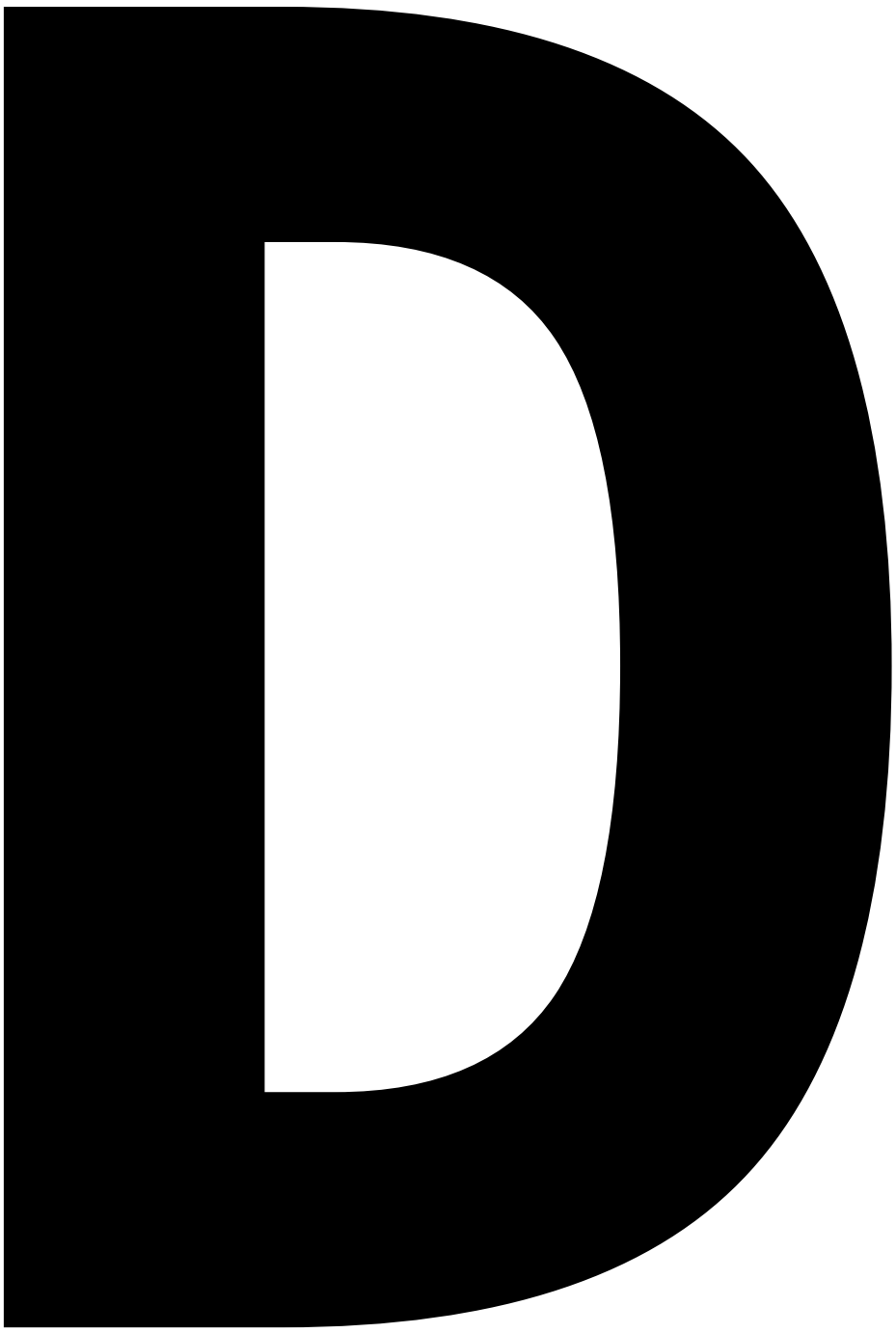


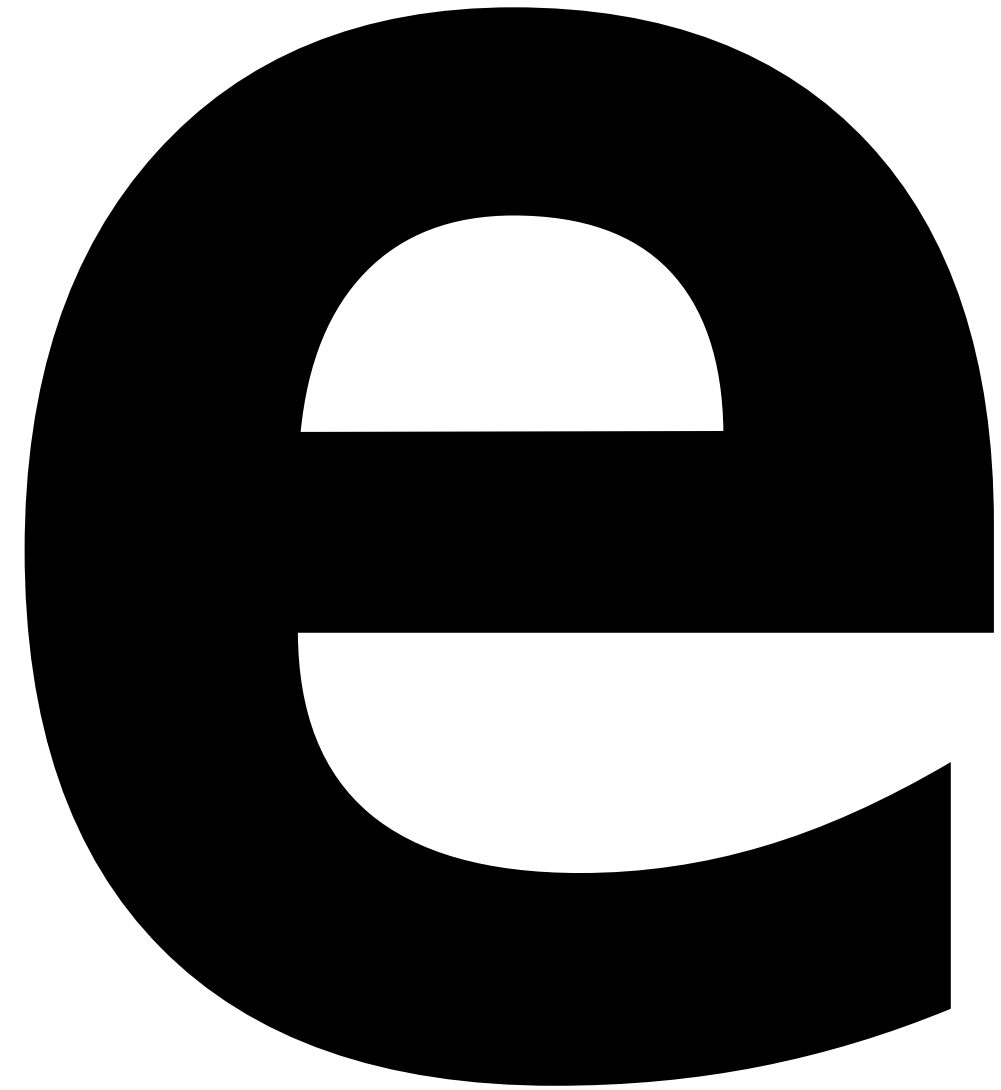


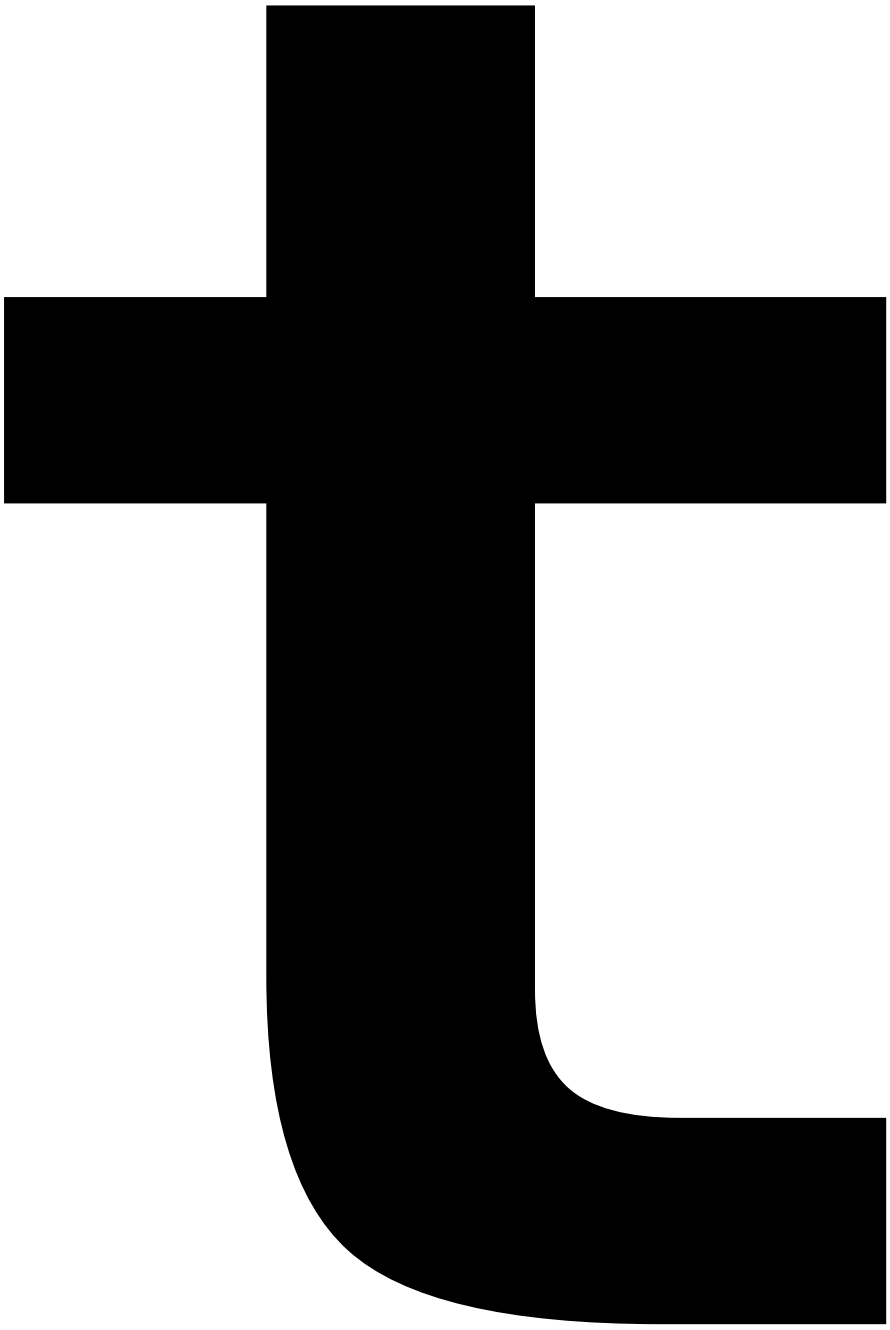


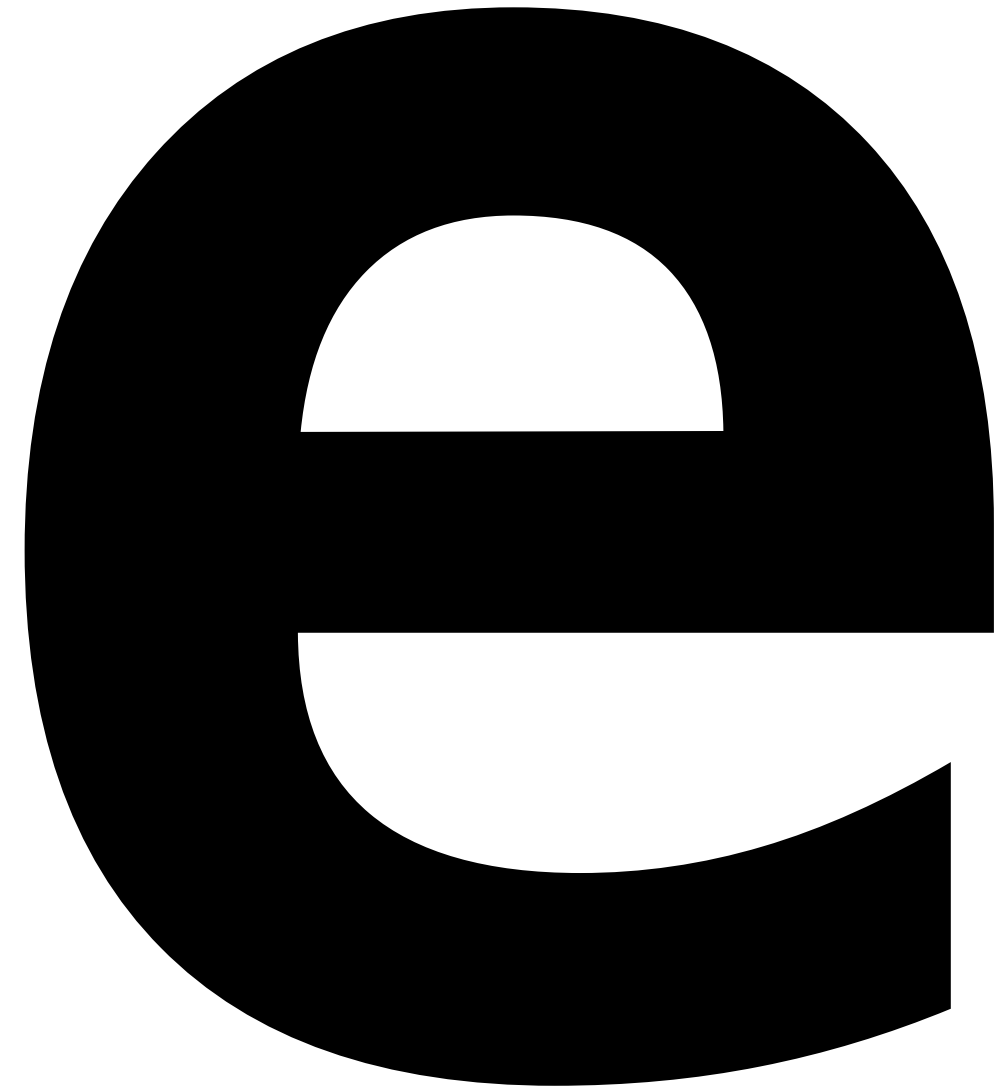


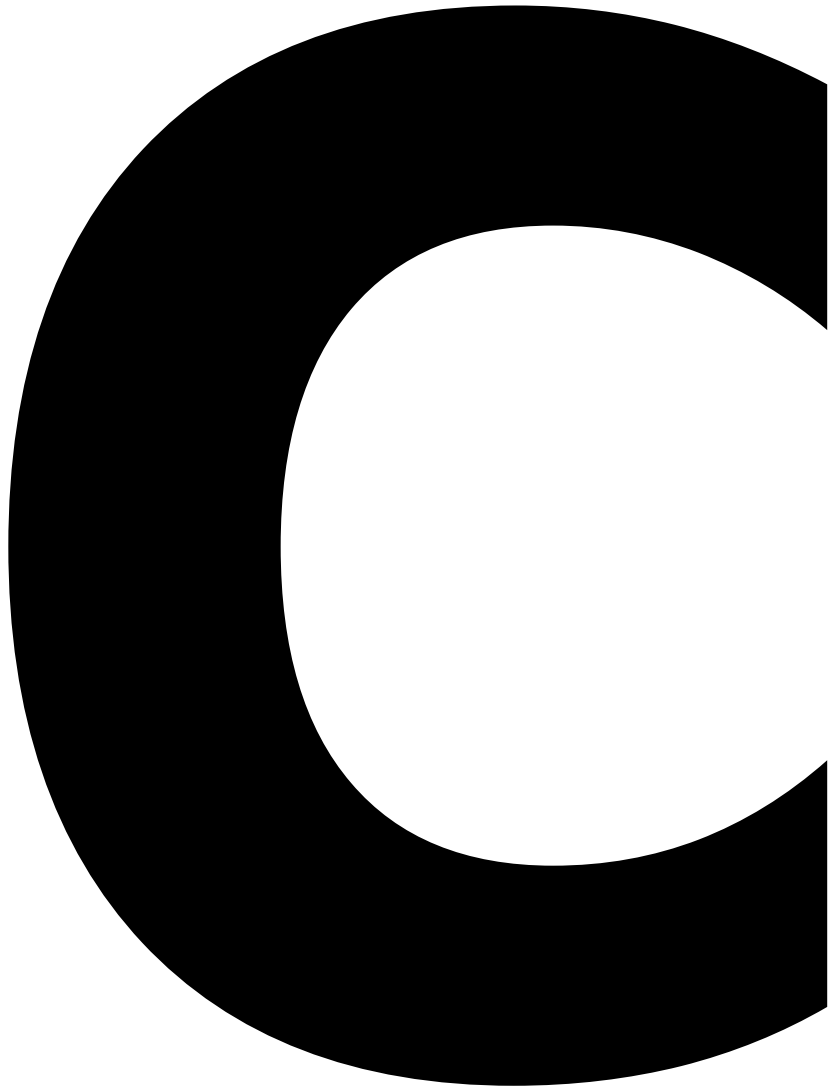
d

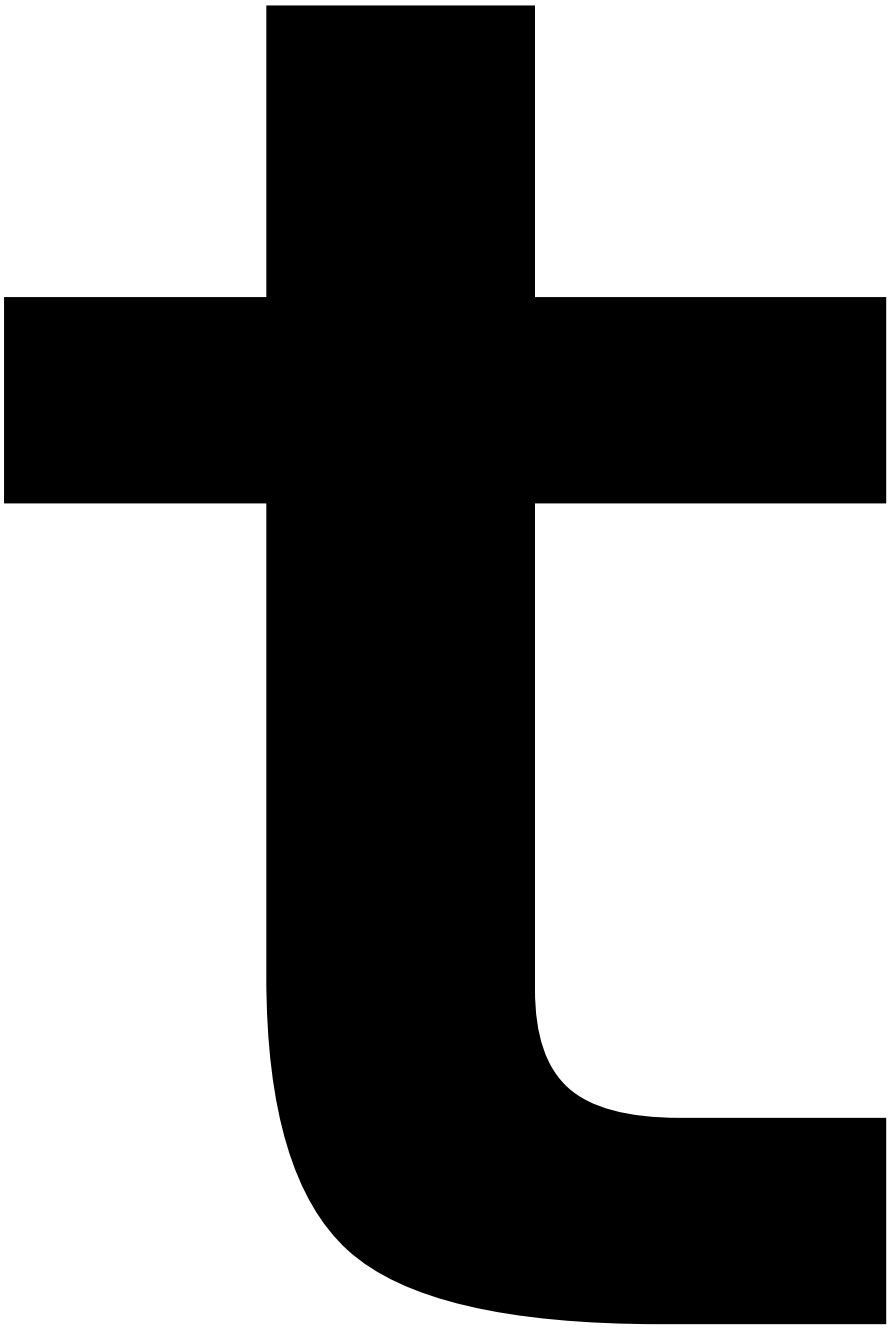


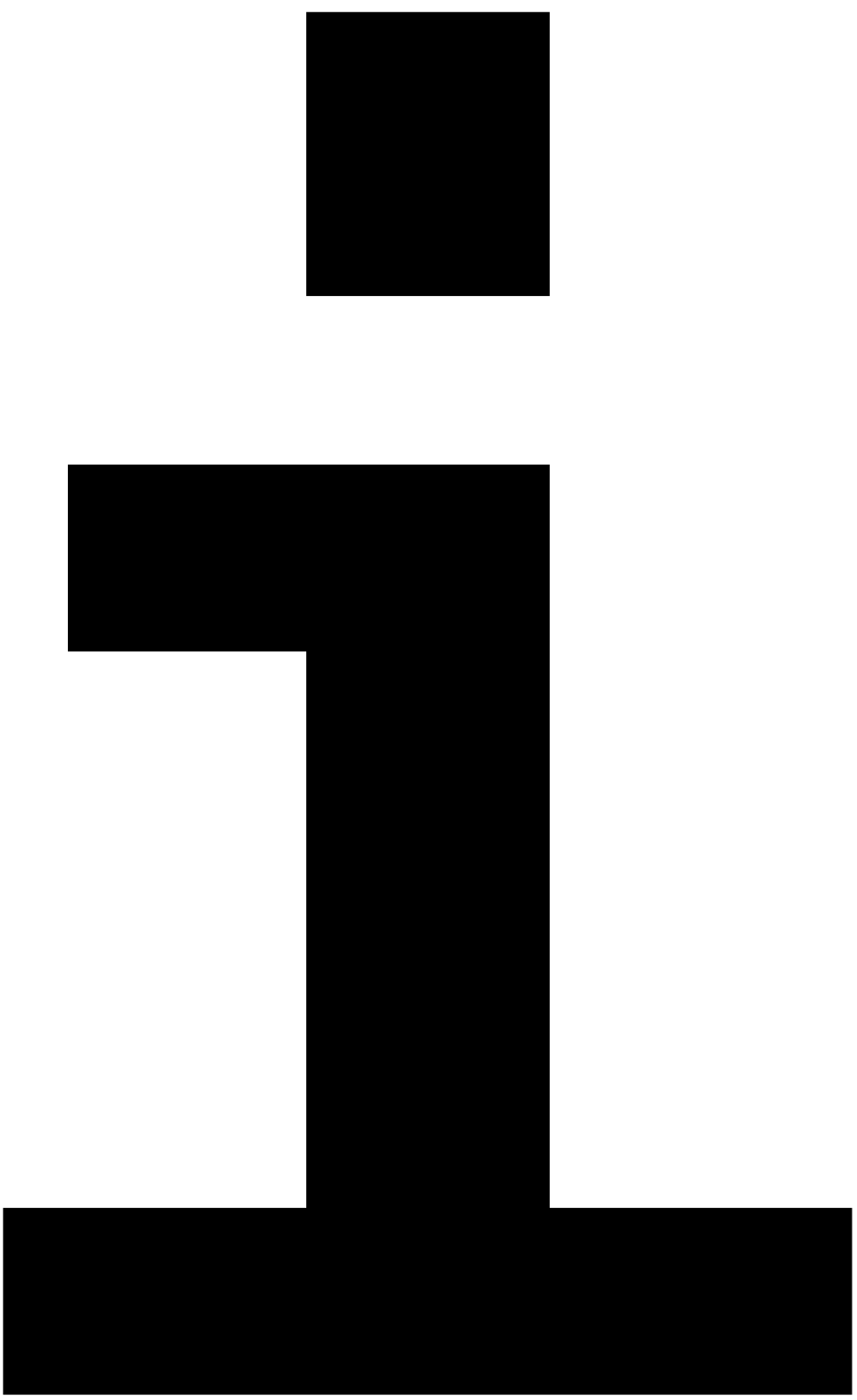


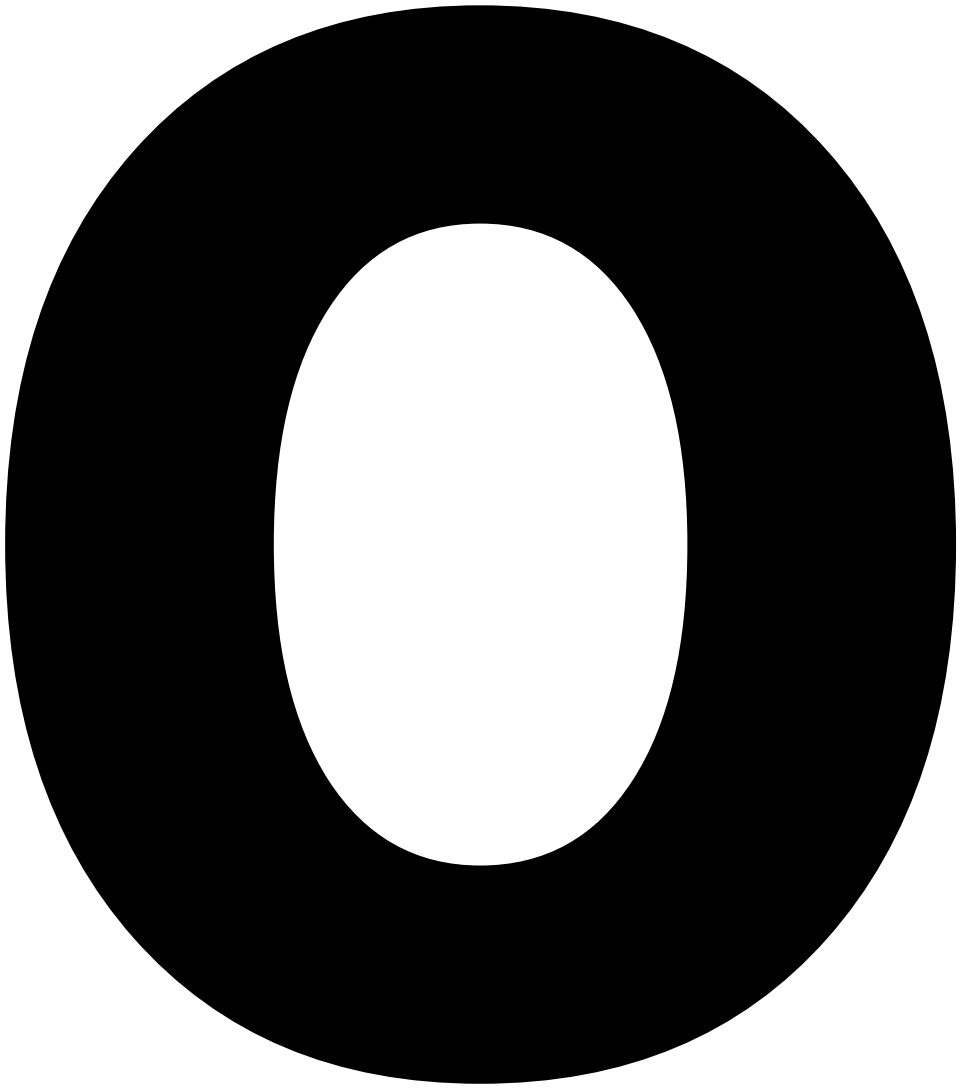


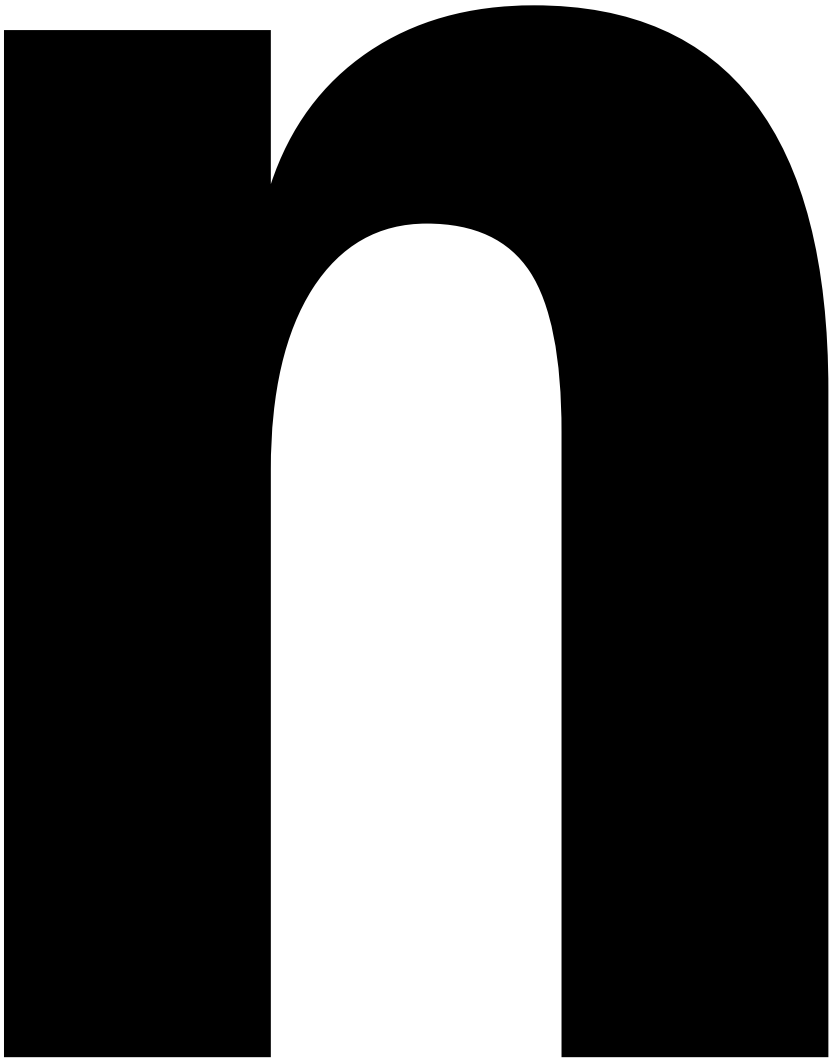


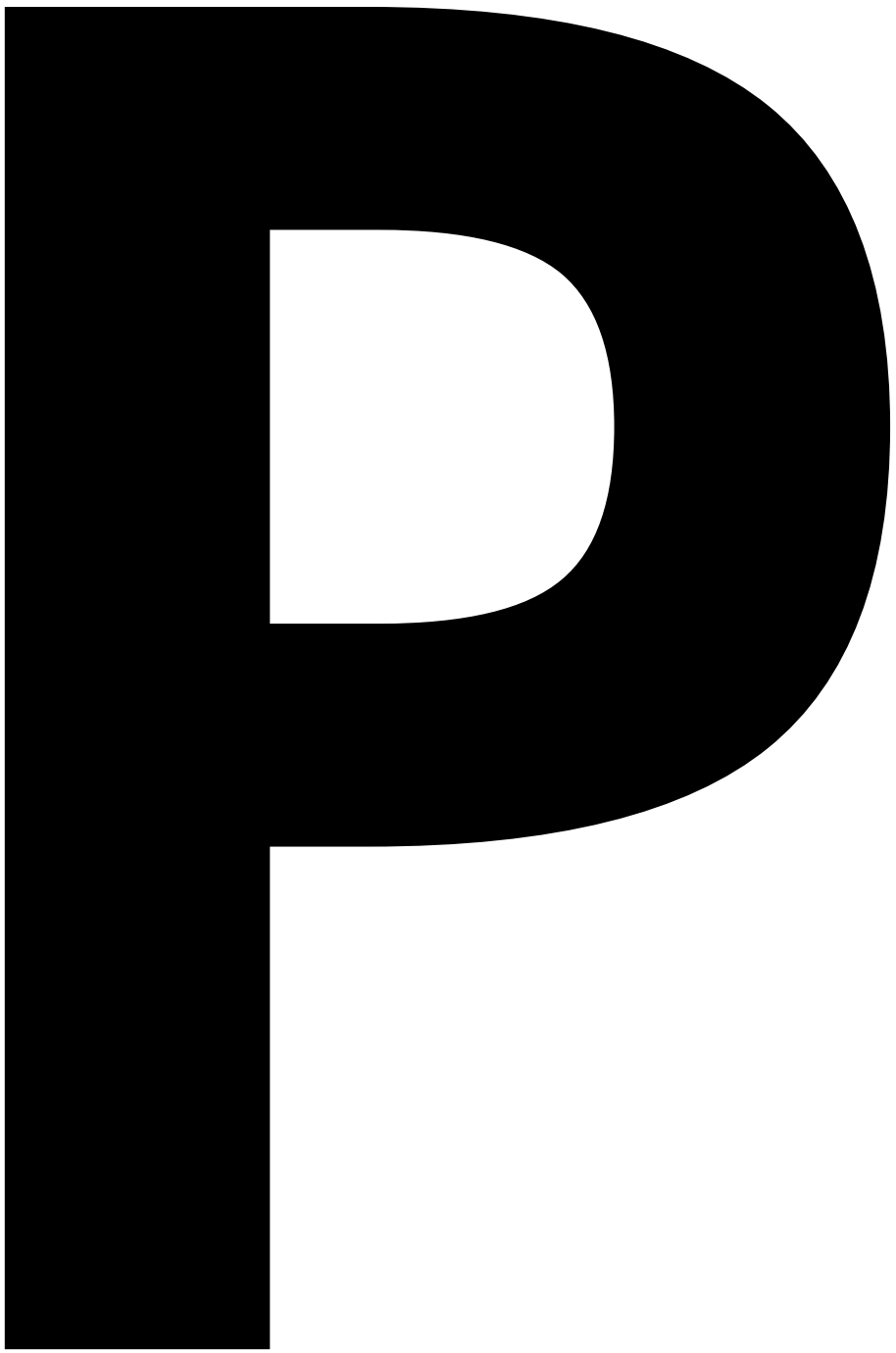


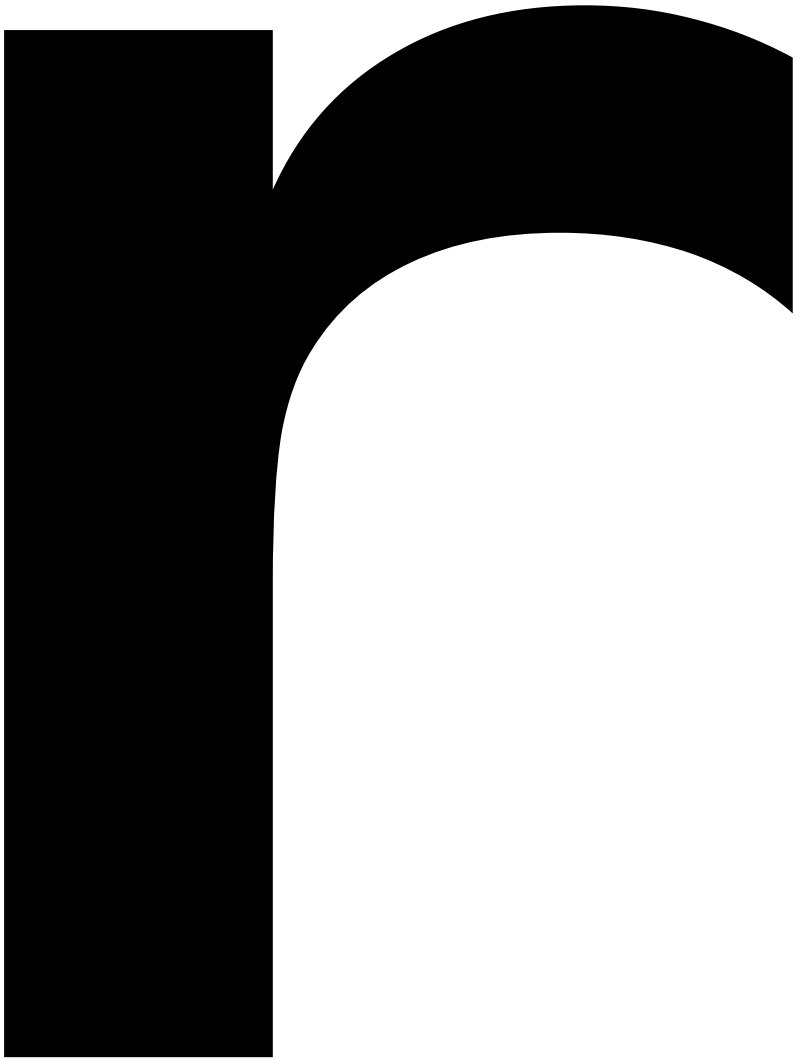


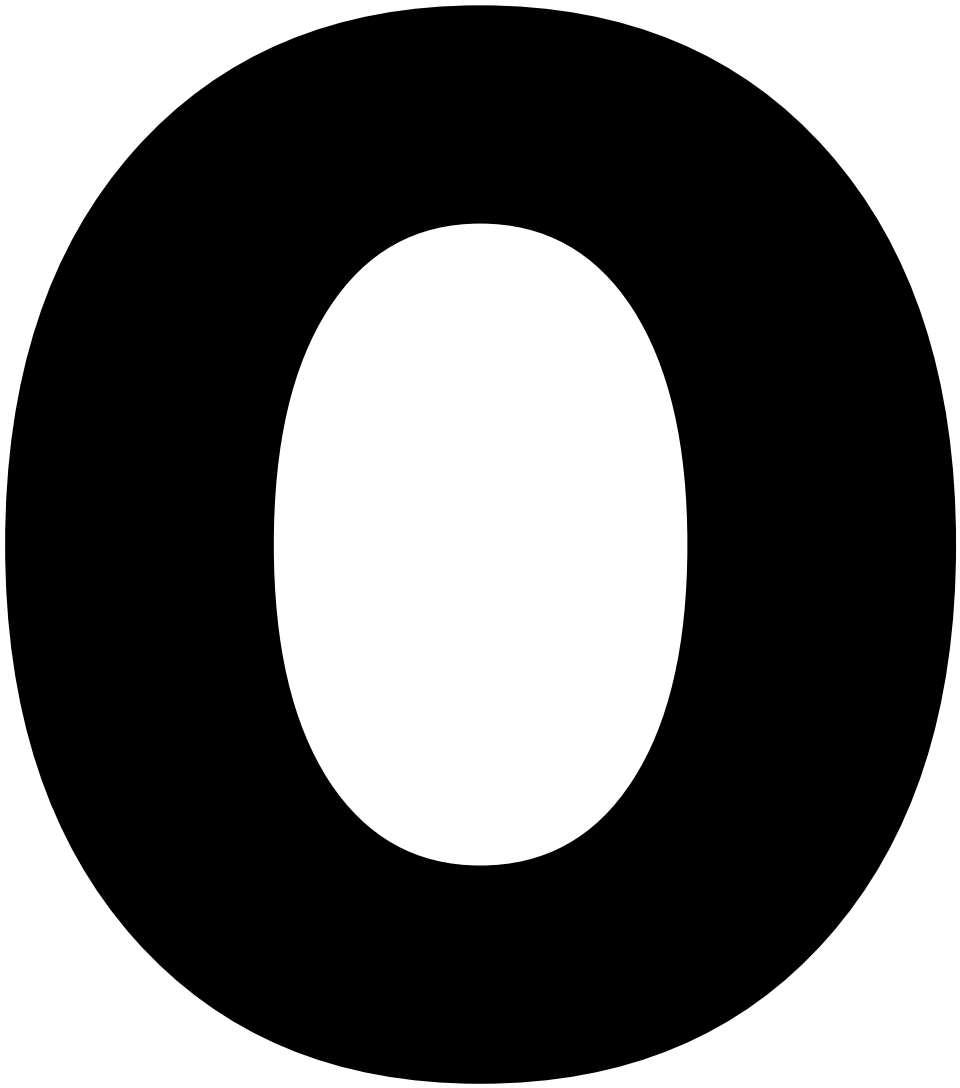


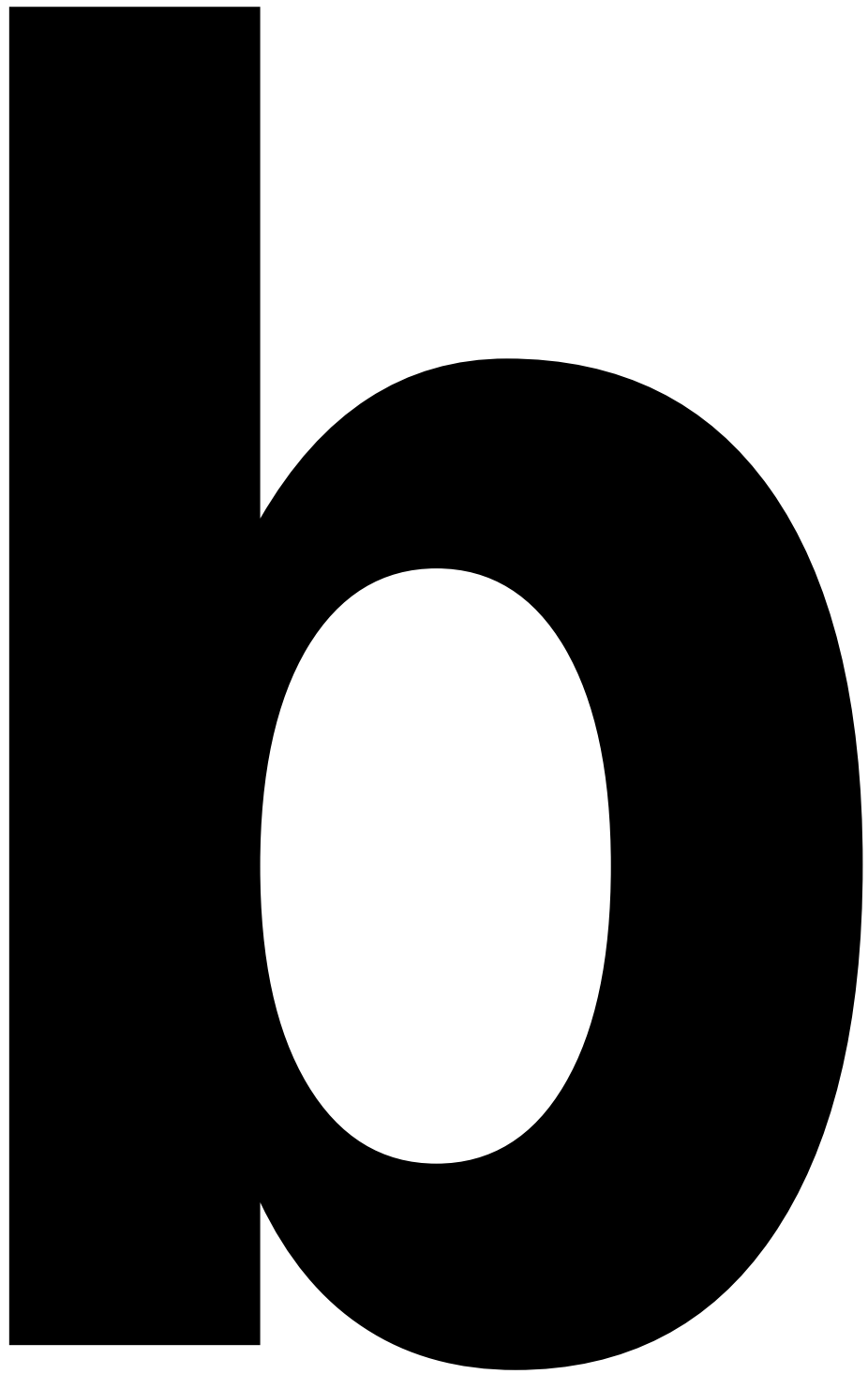


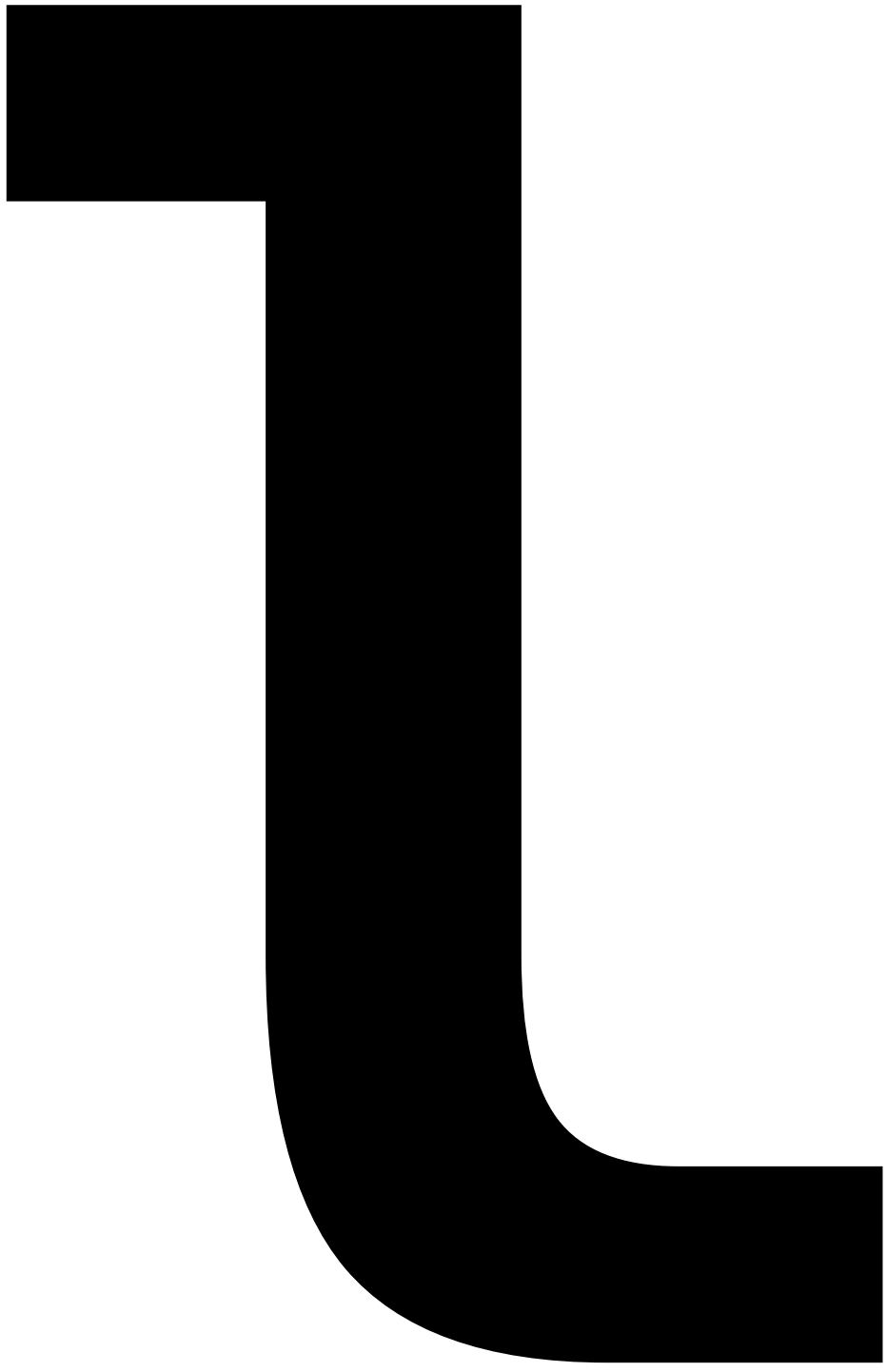


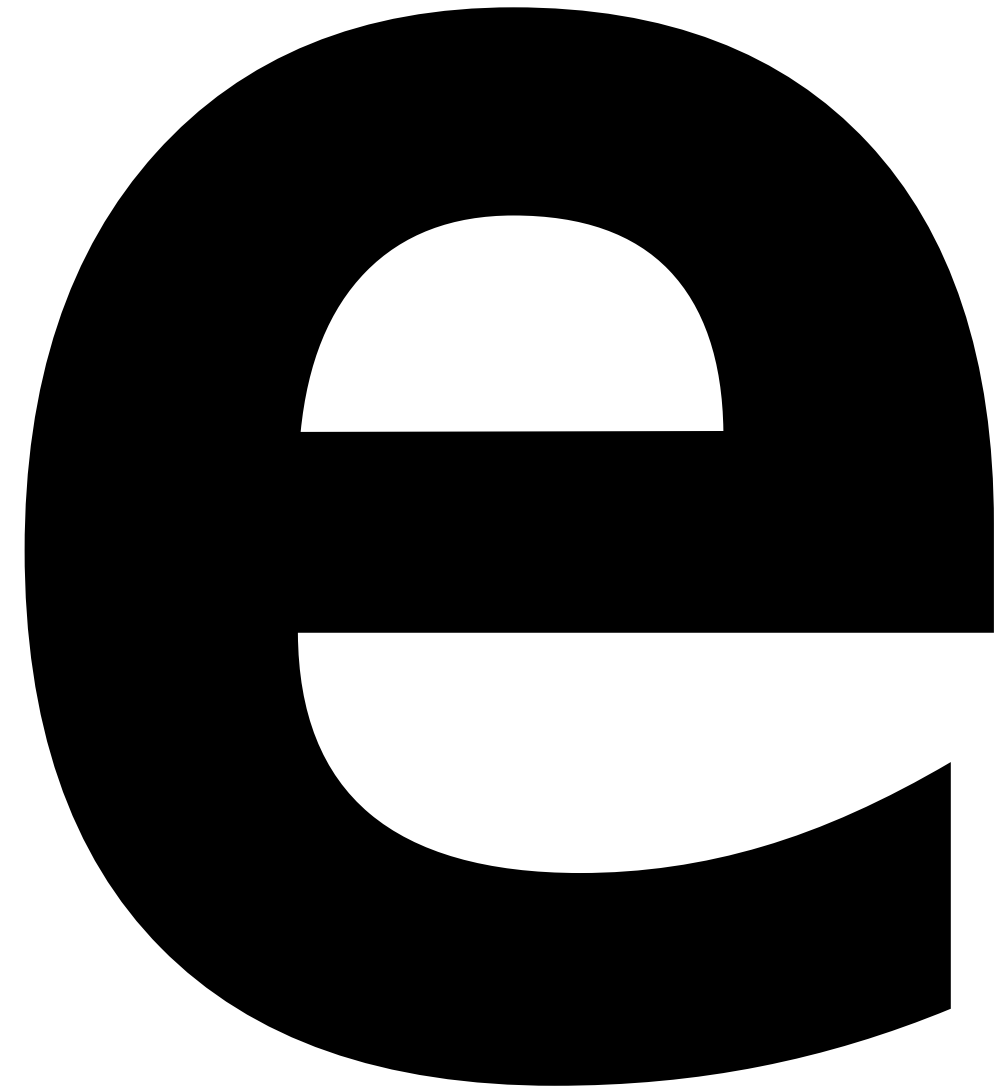


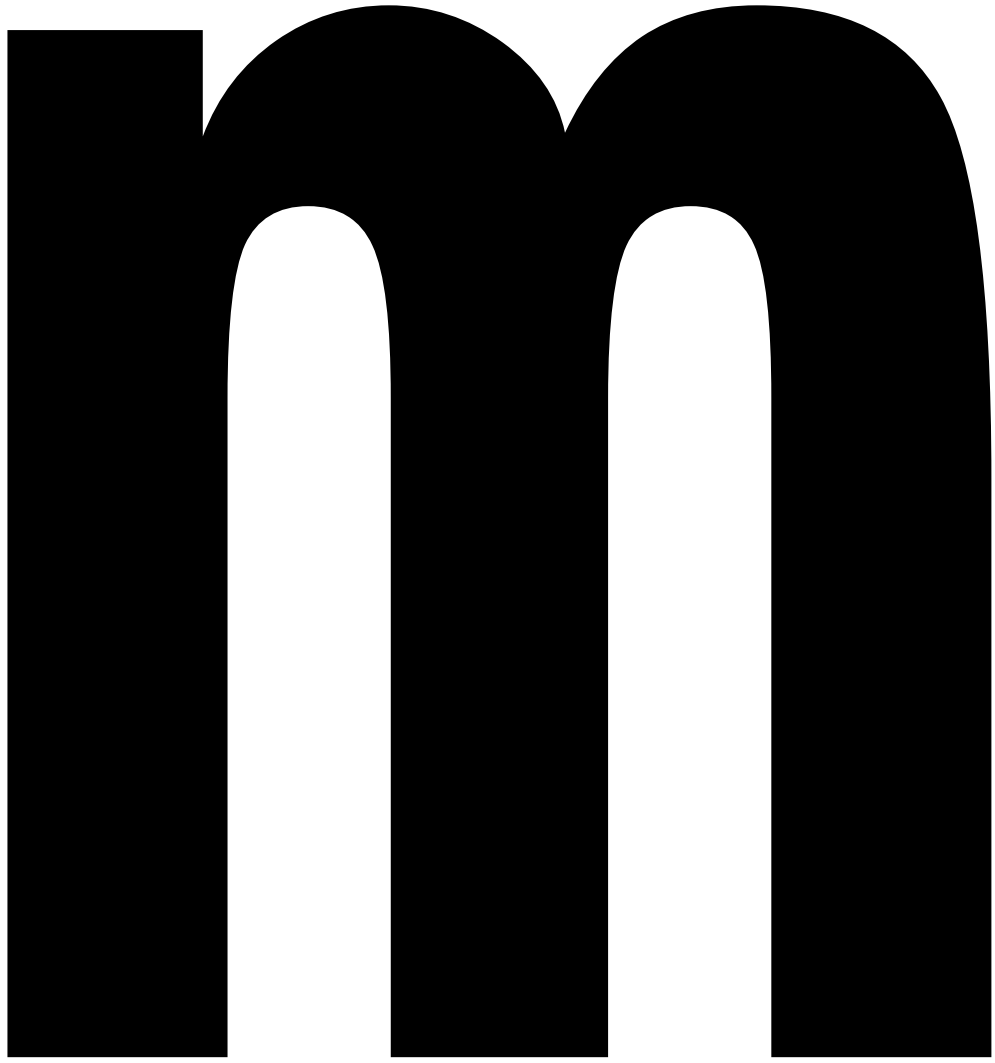


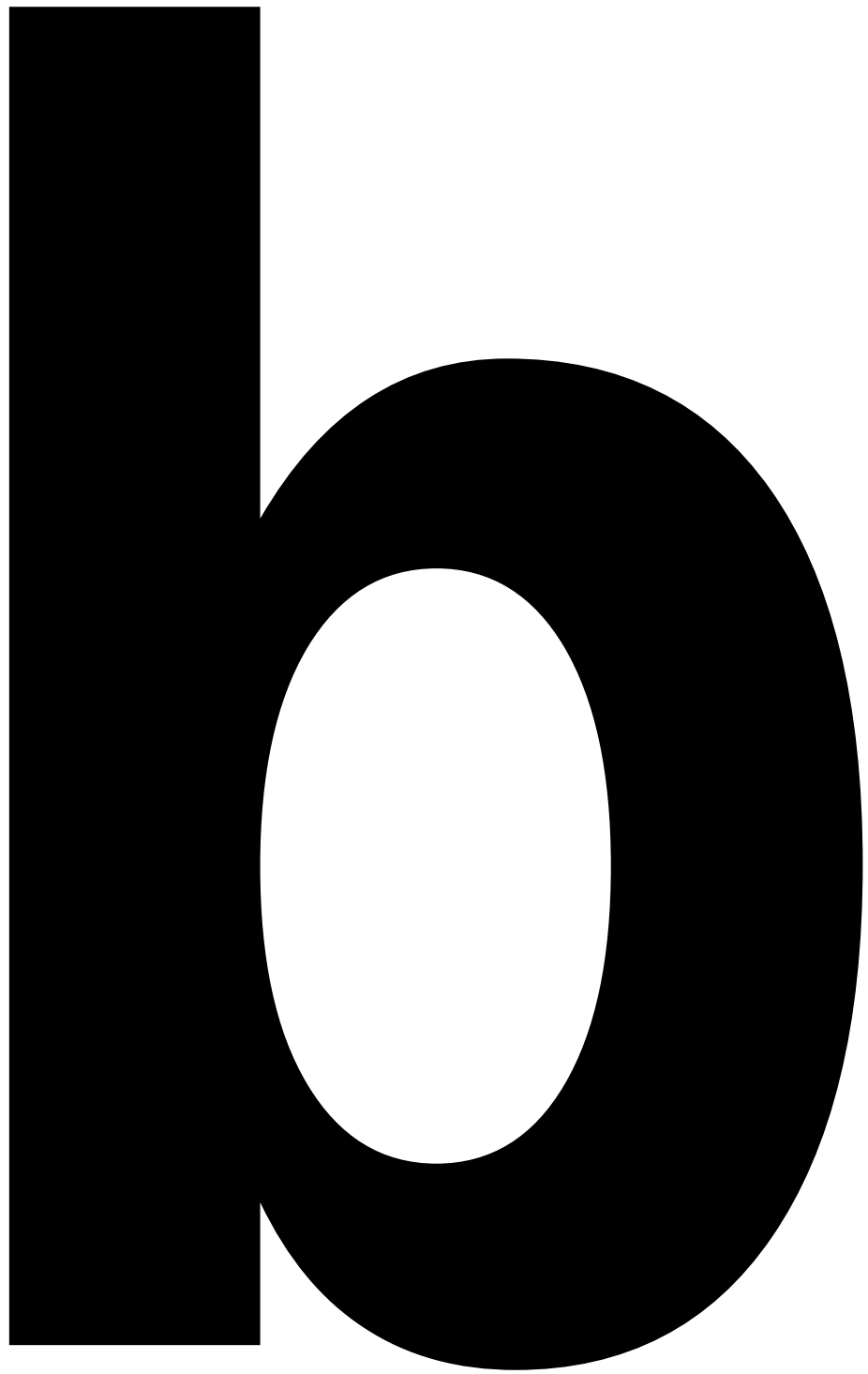


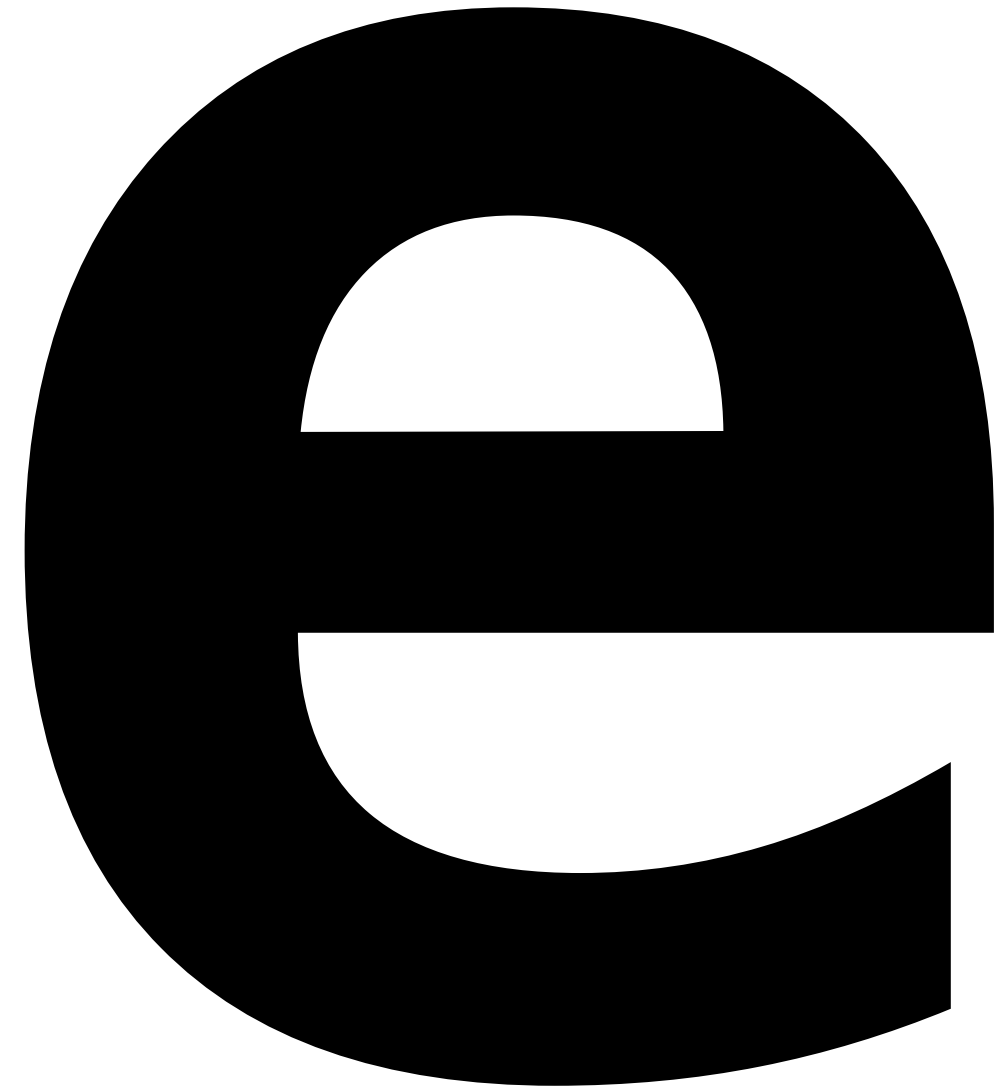


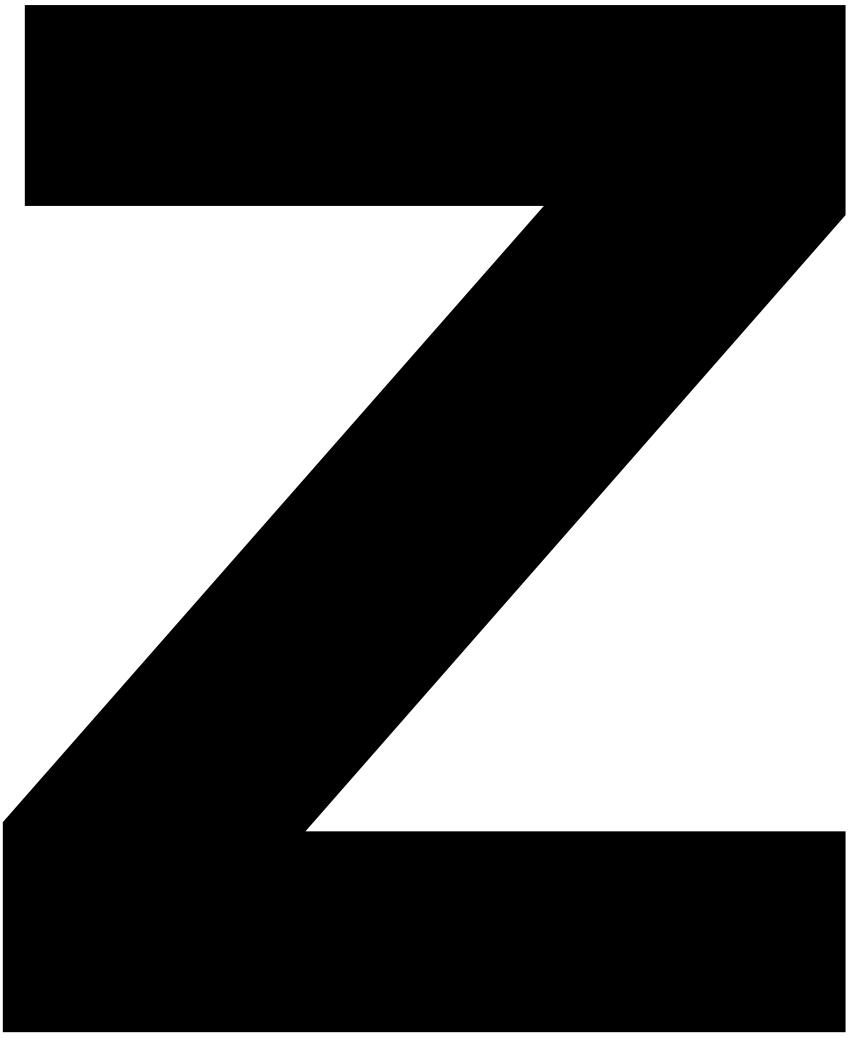


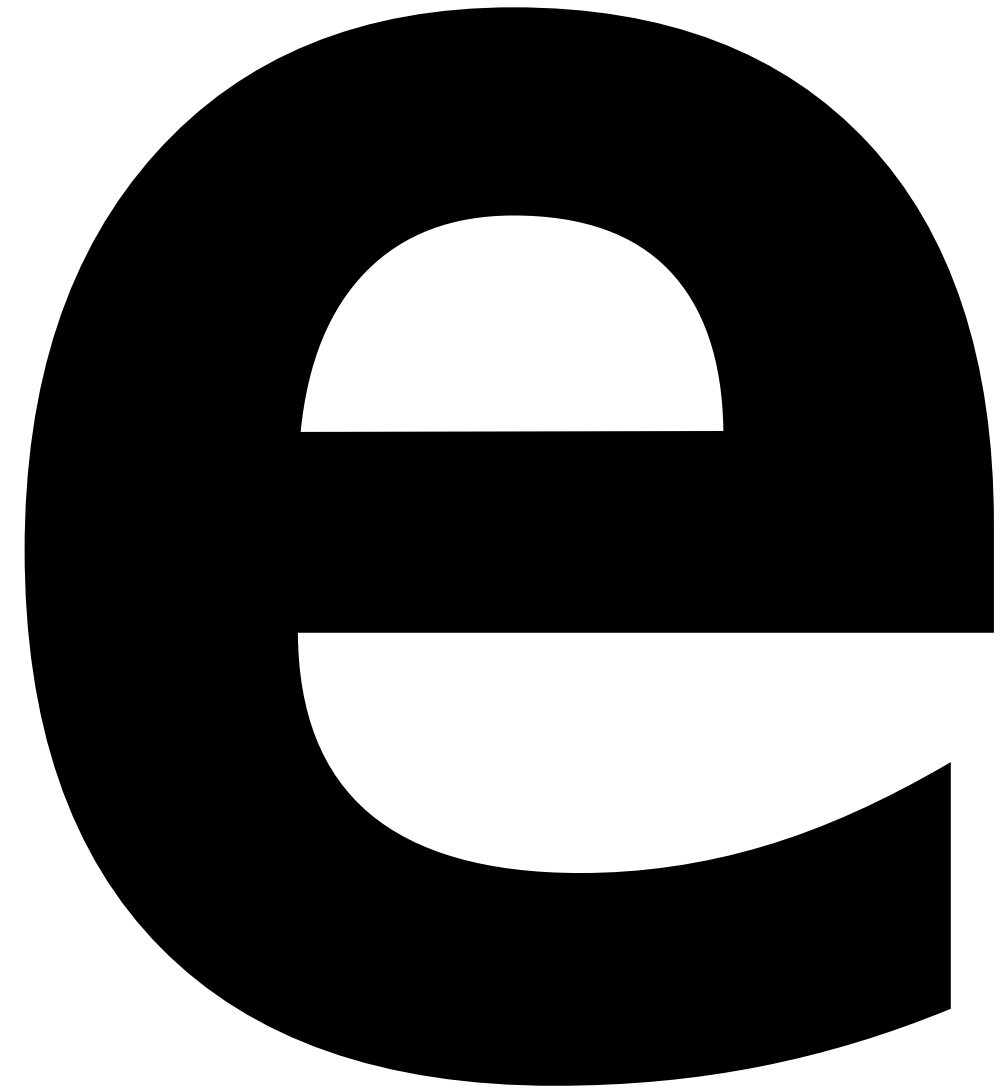


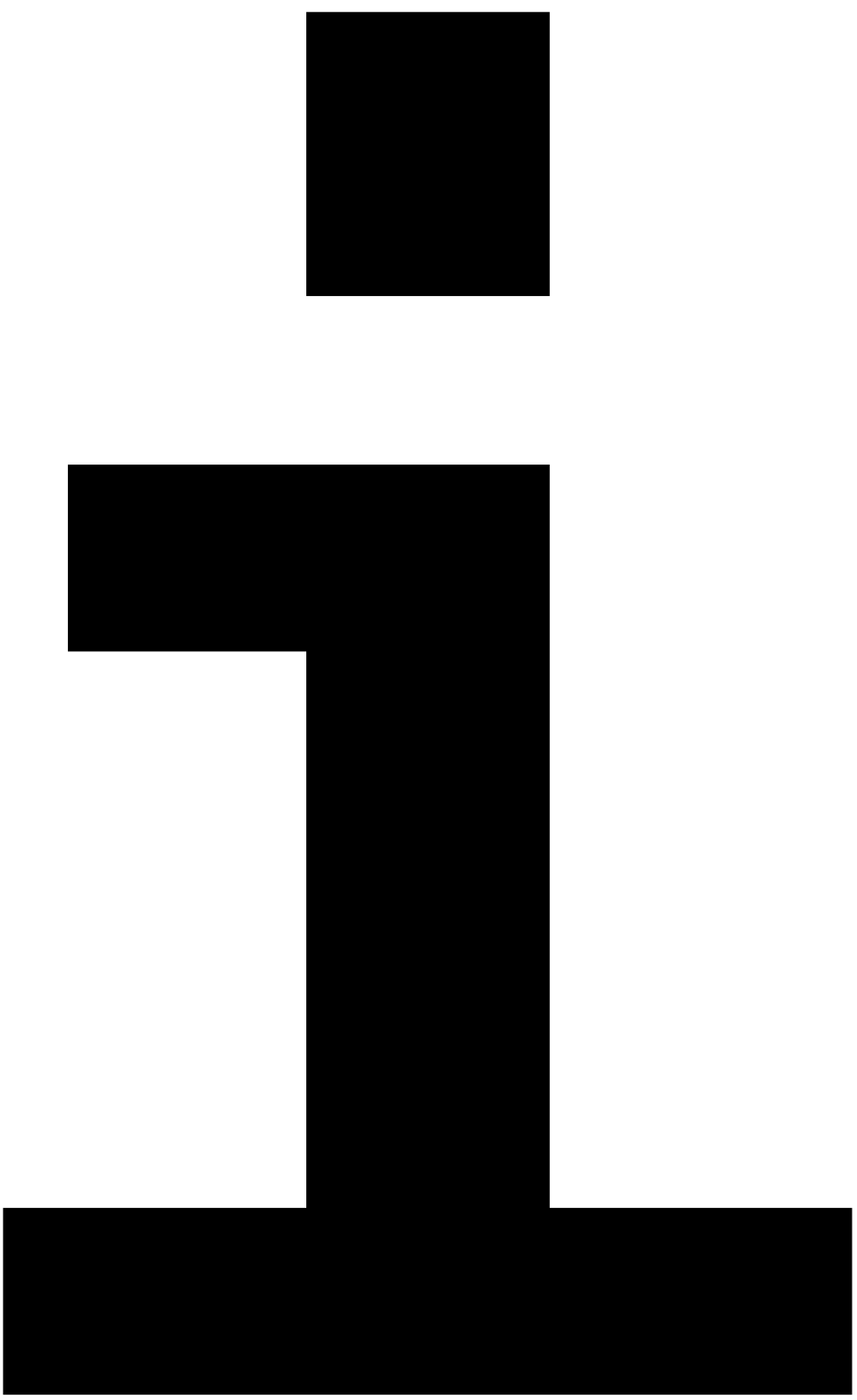


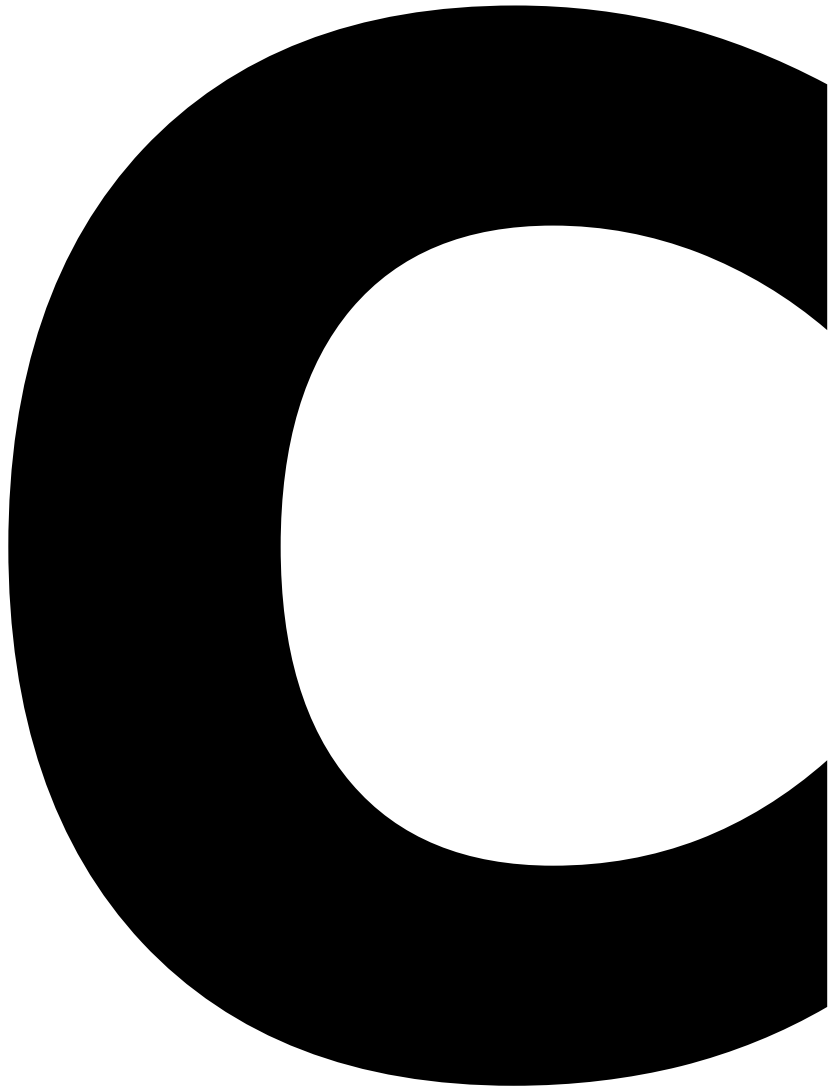


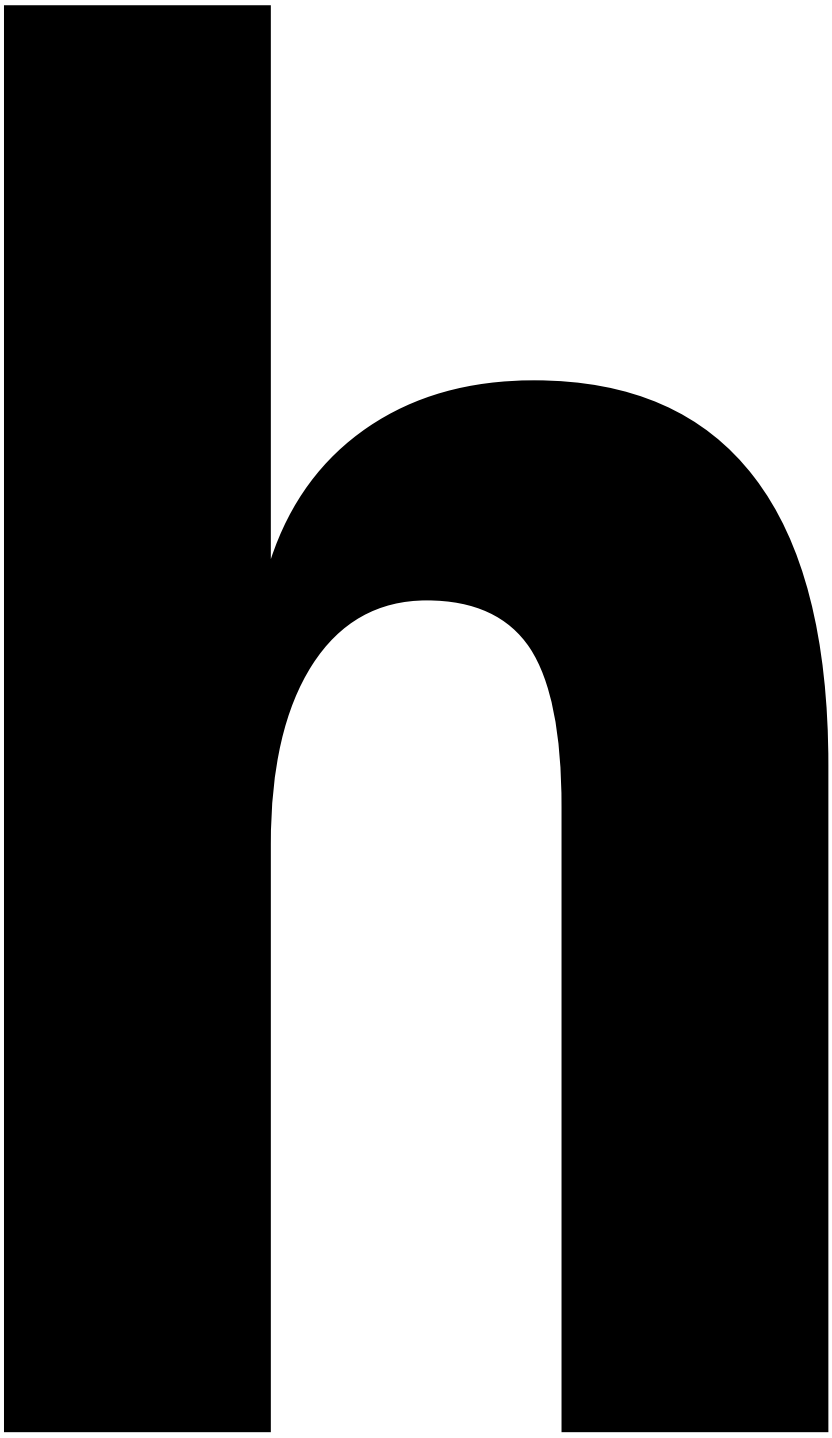


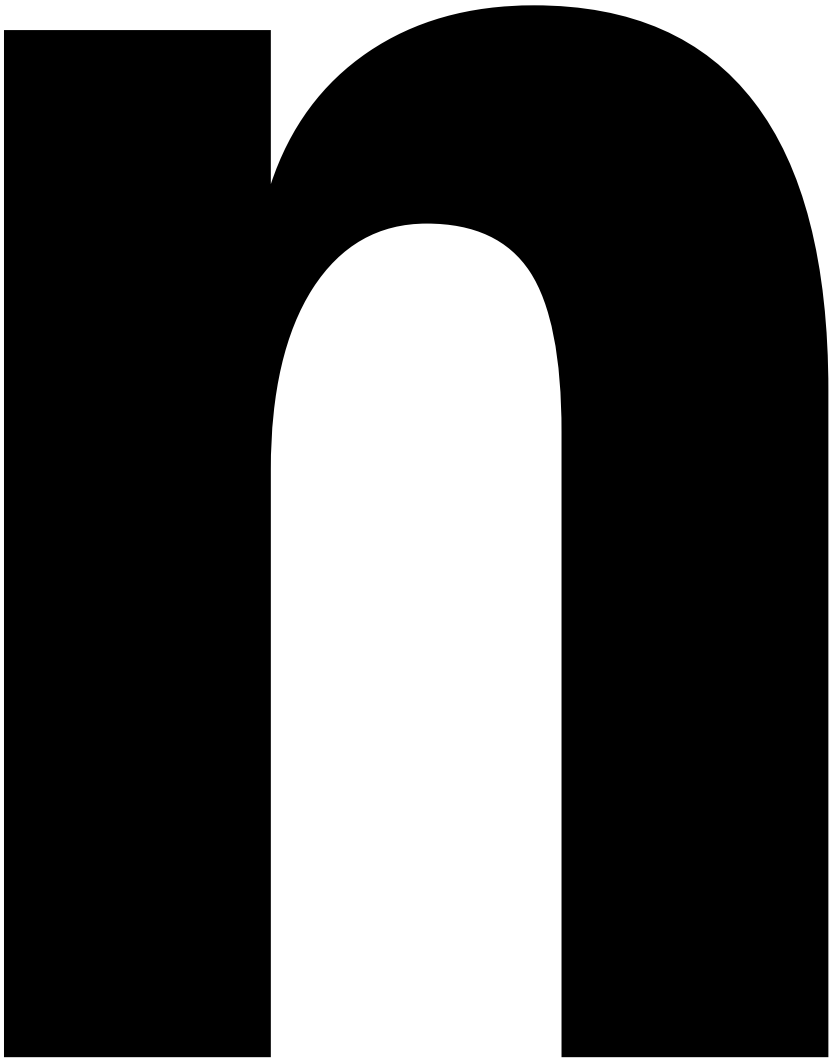


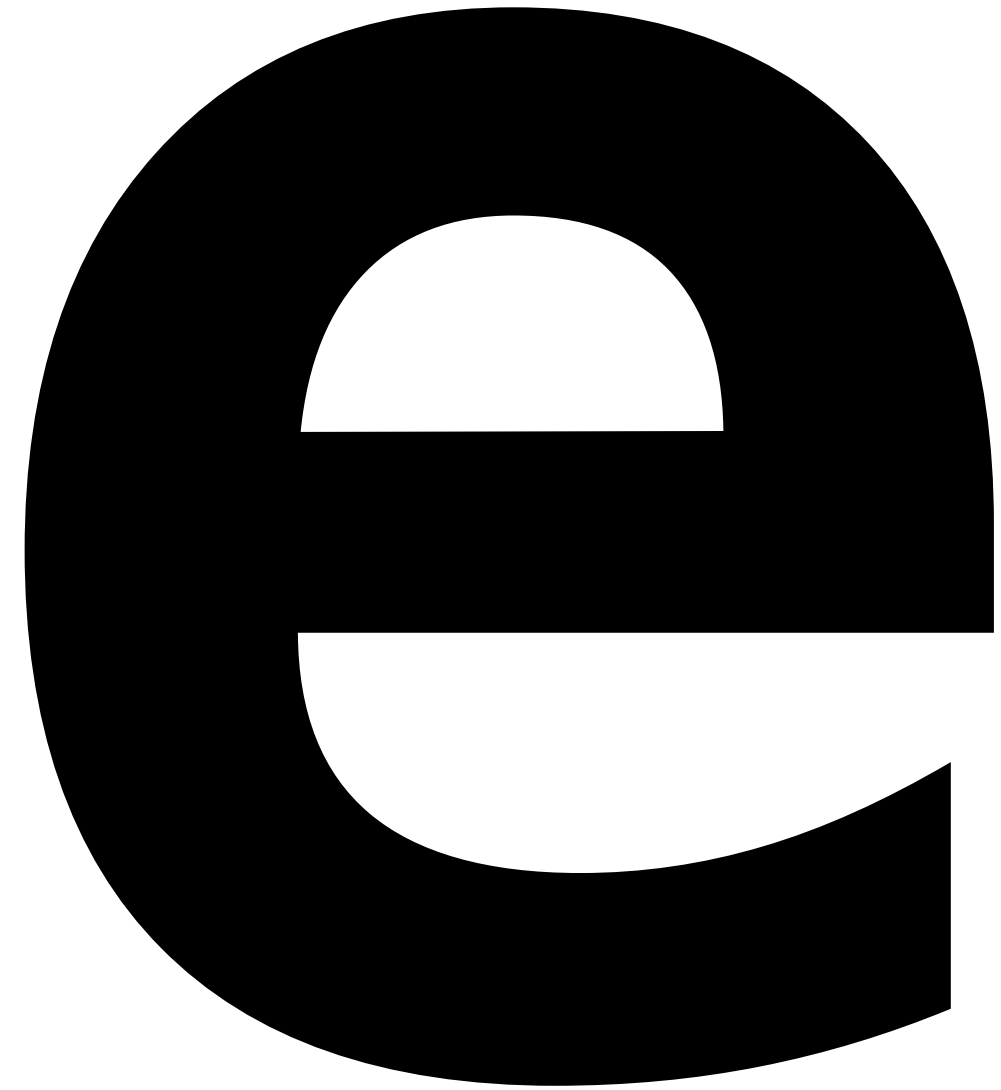


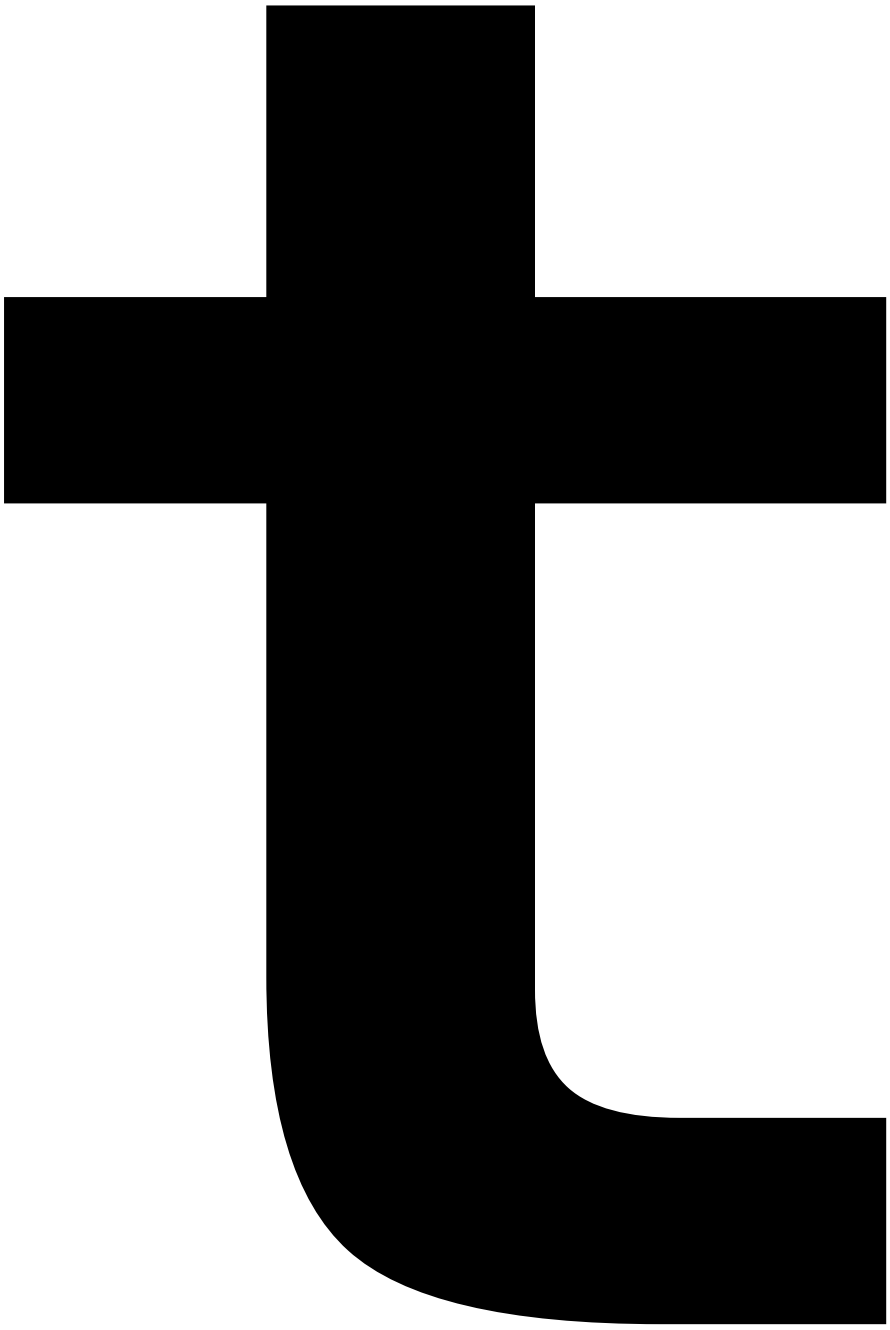


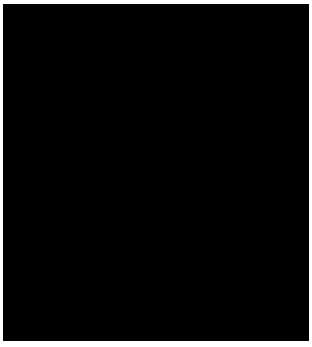


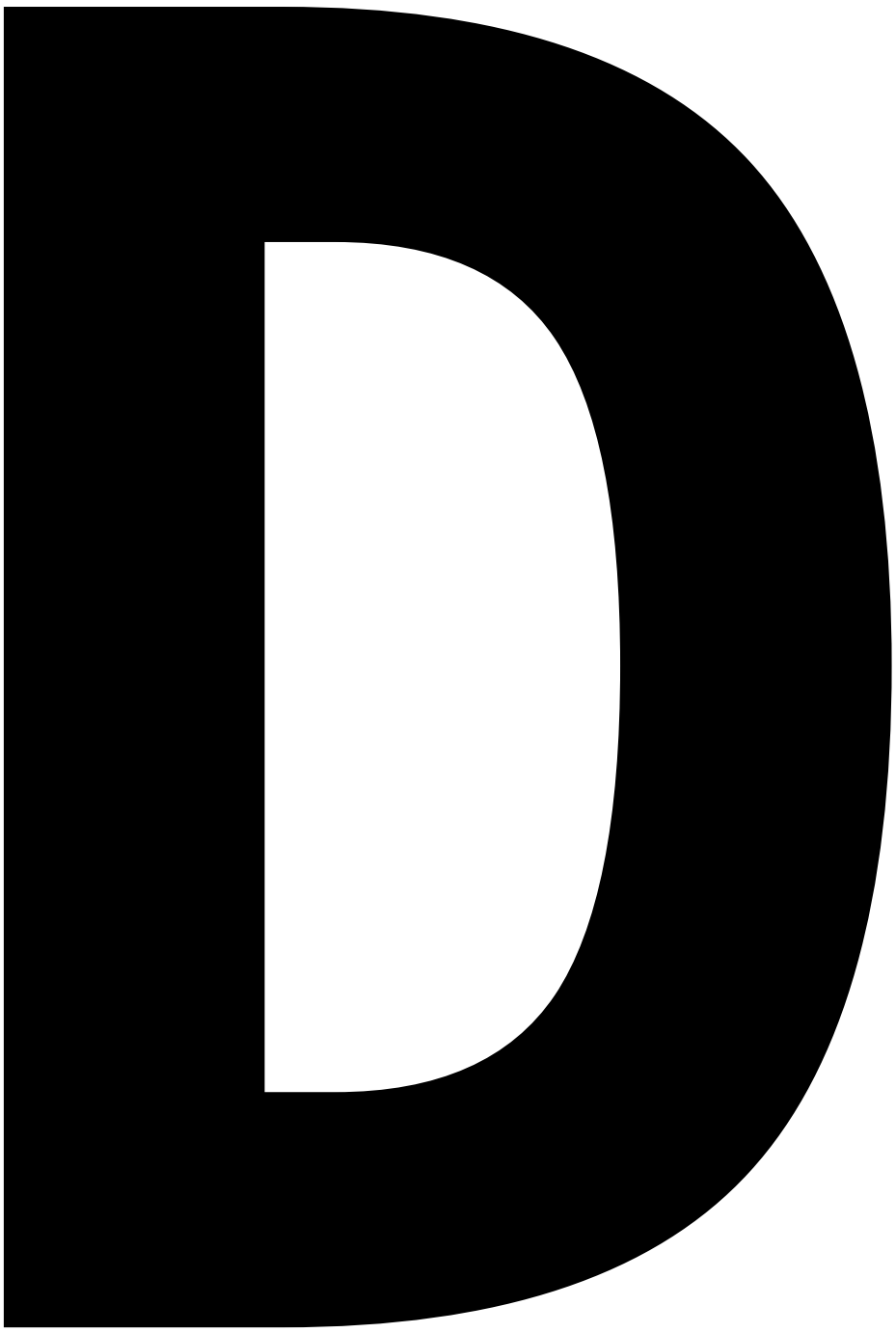


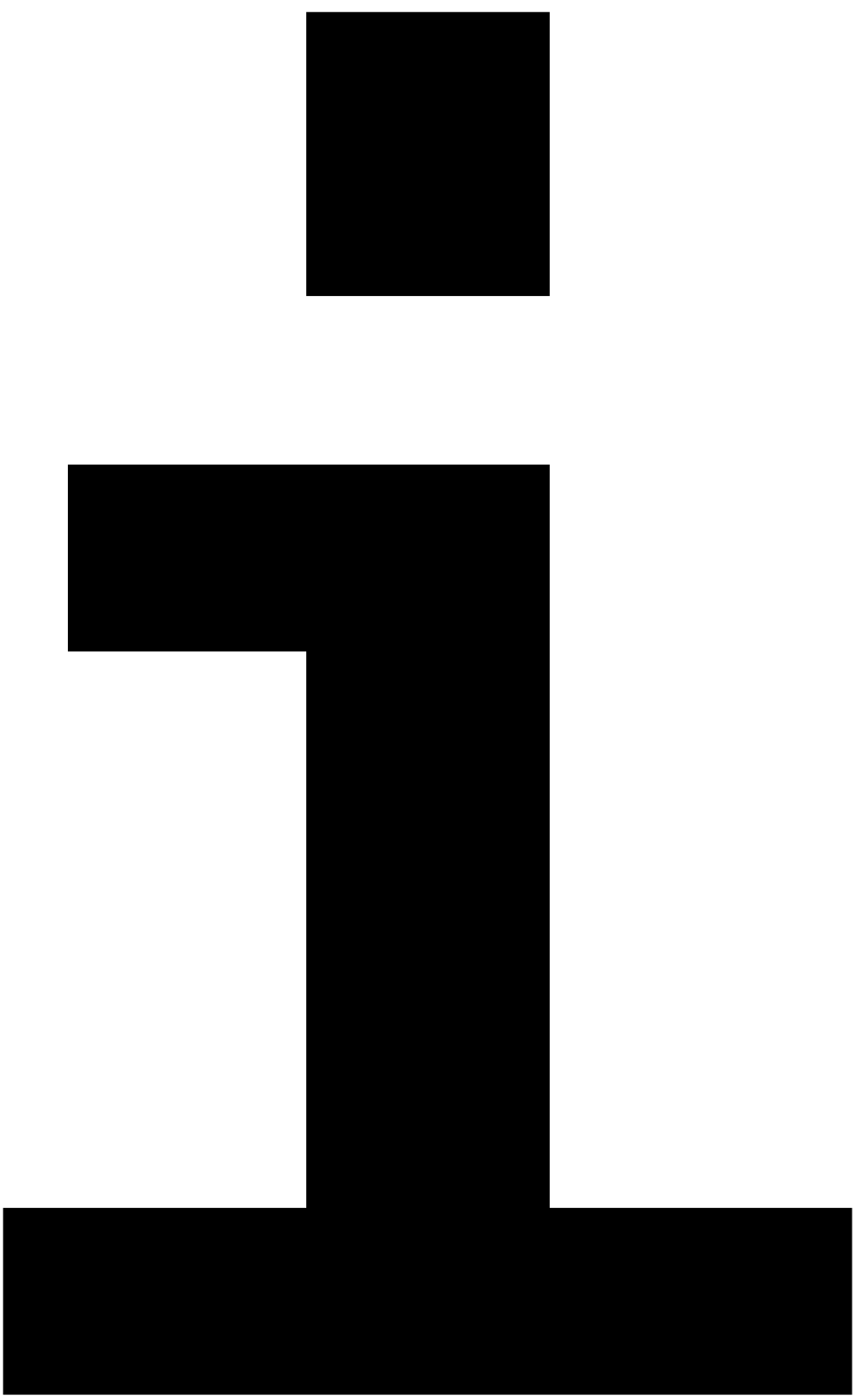


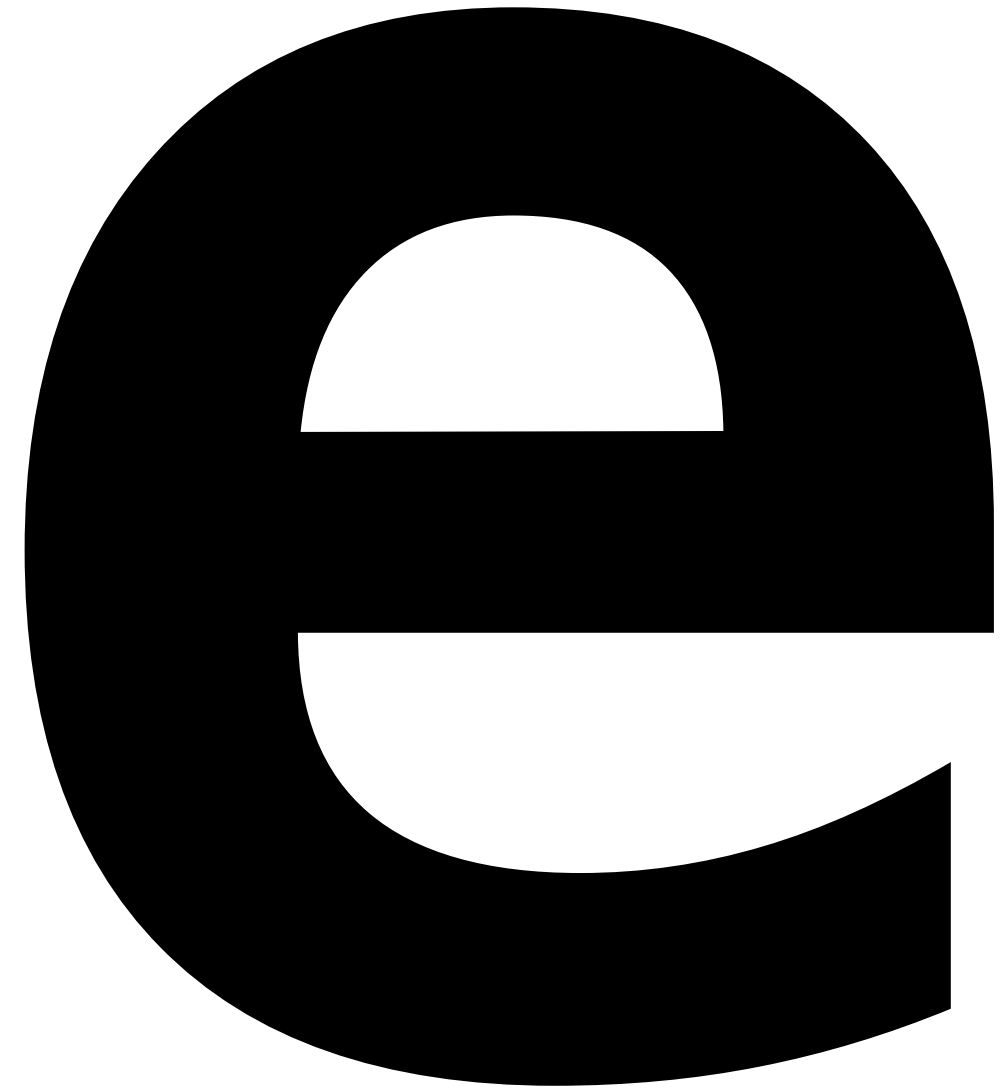


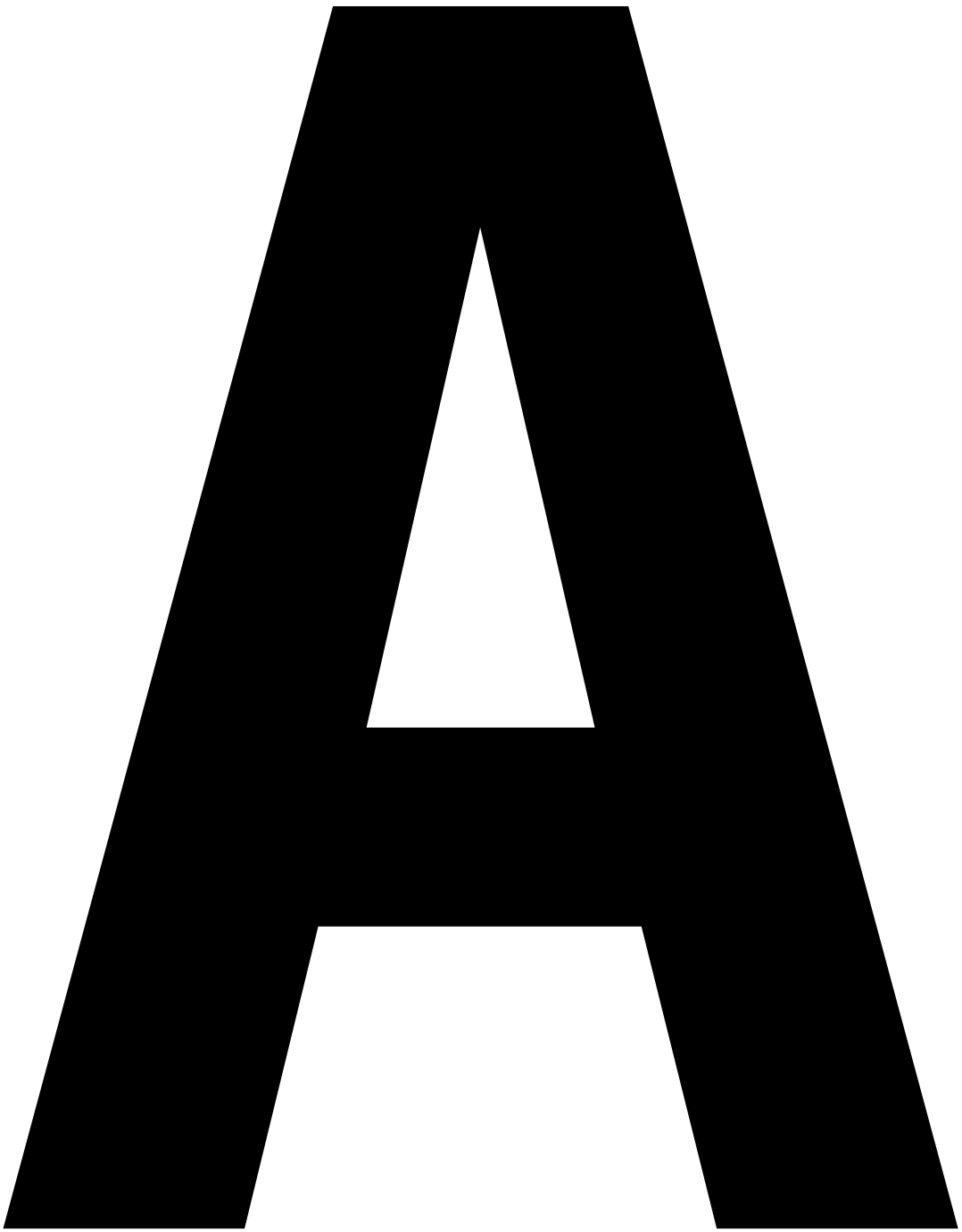








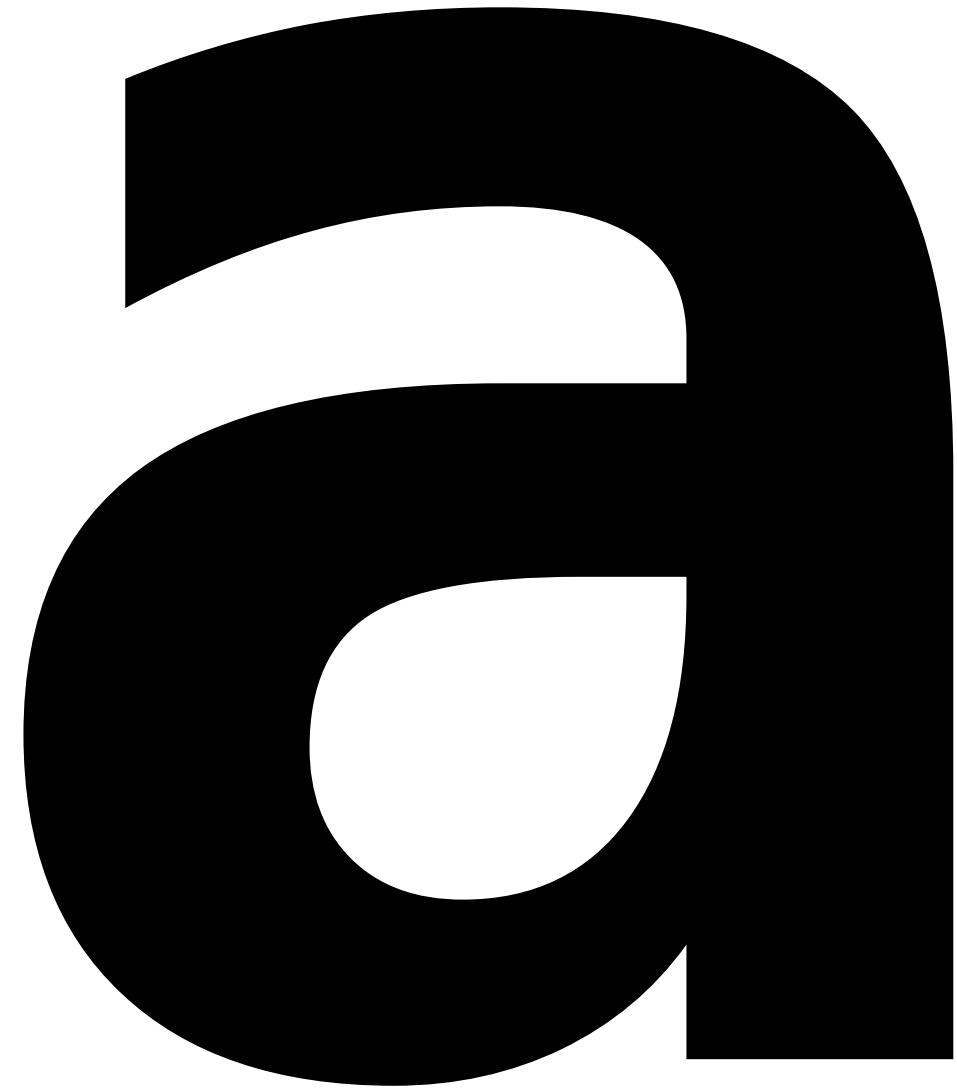


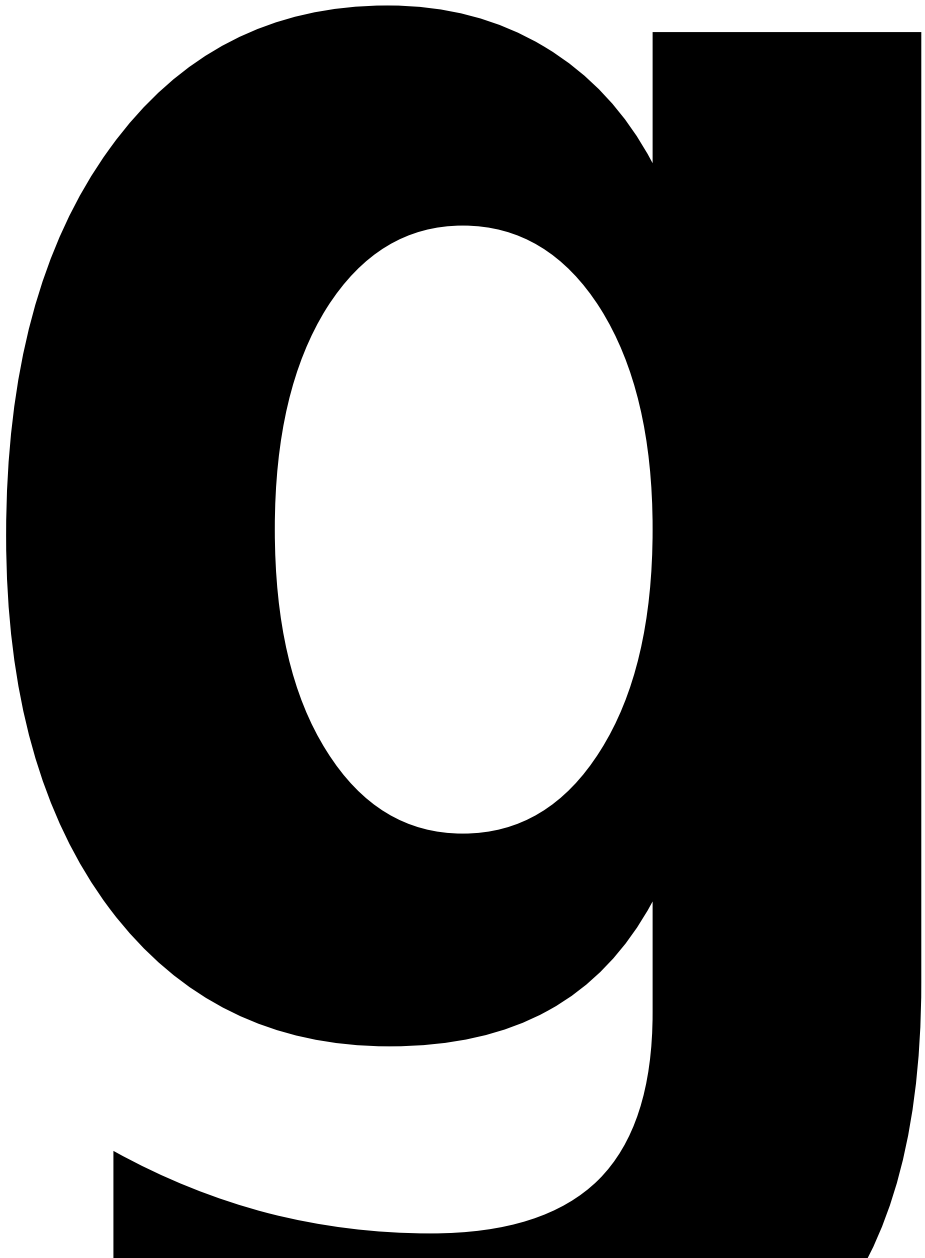


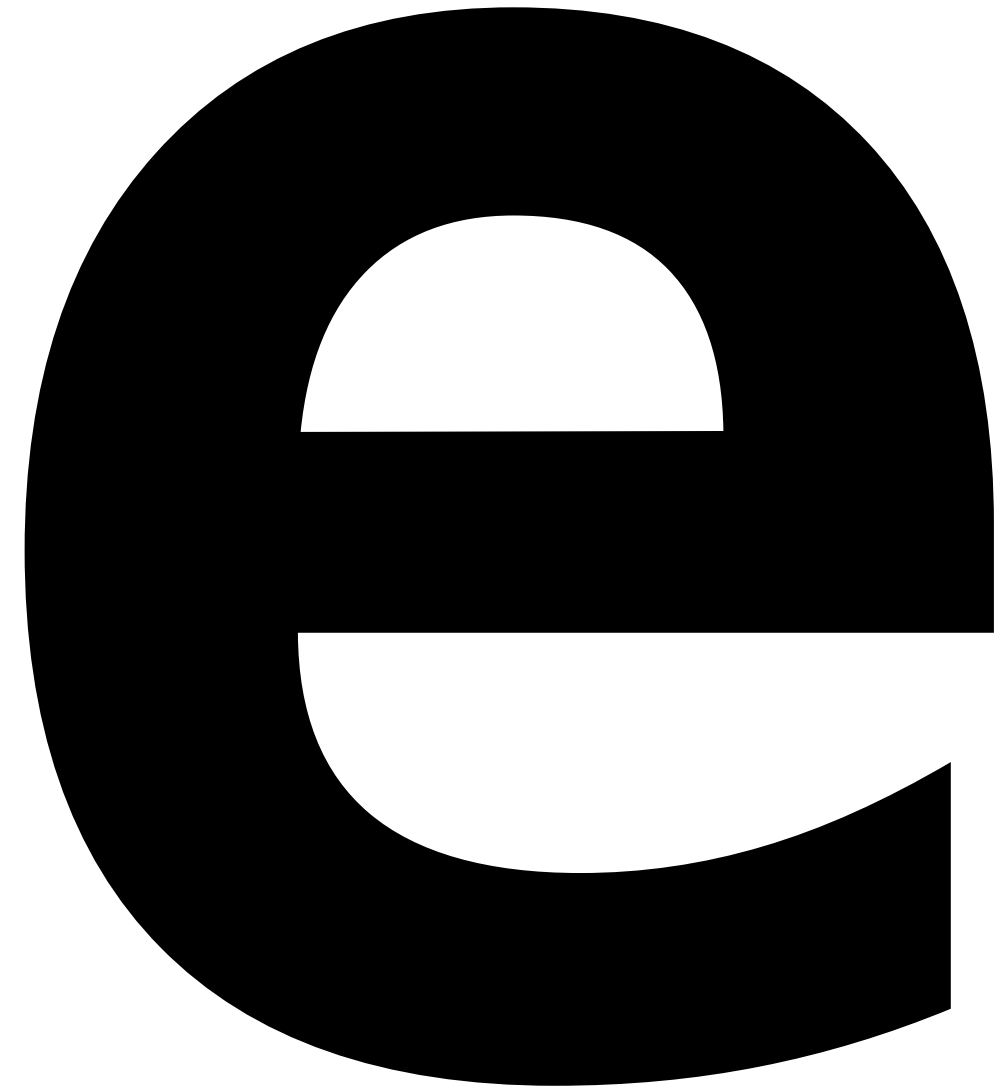
u

S

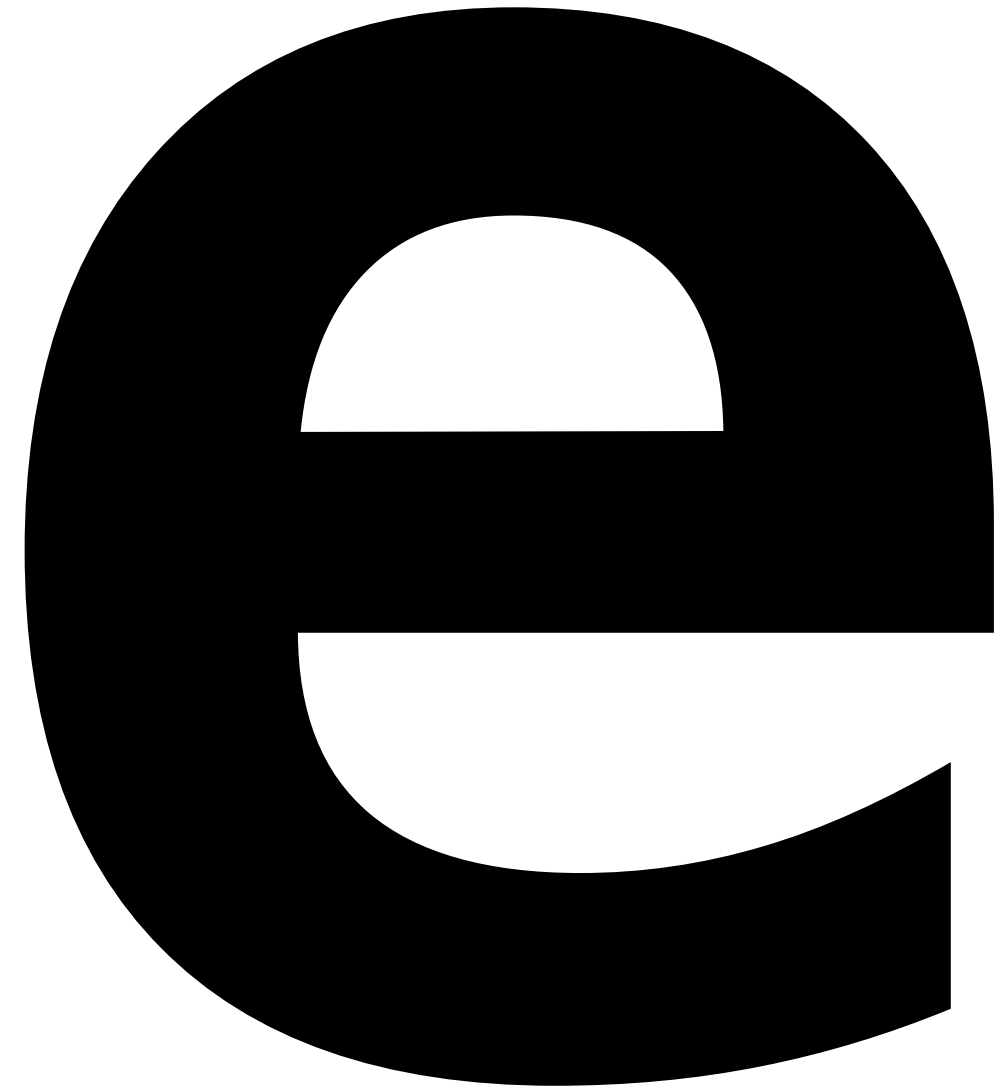
S



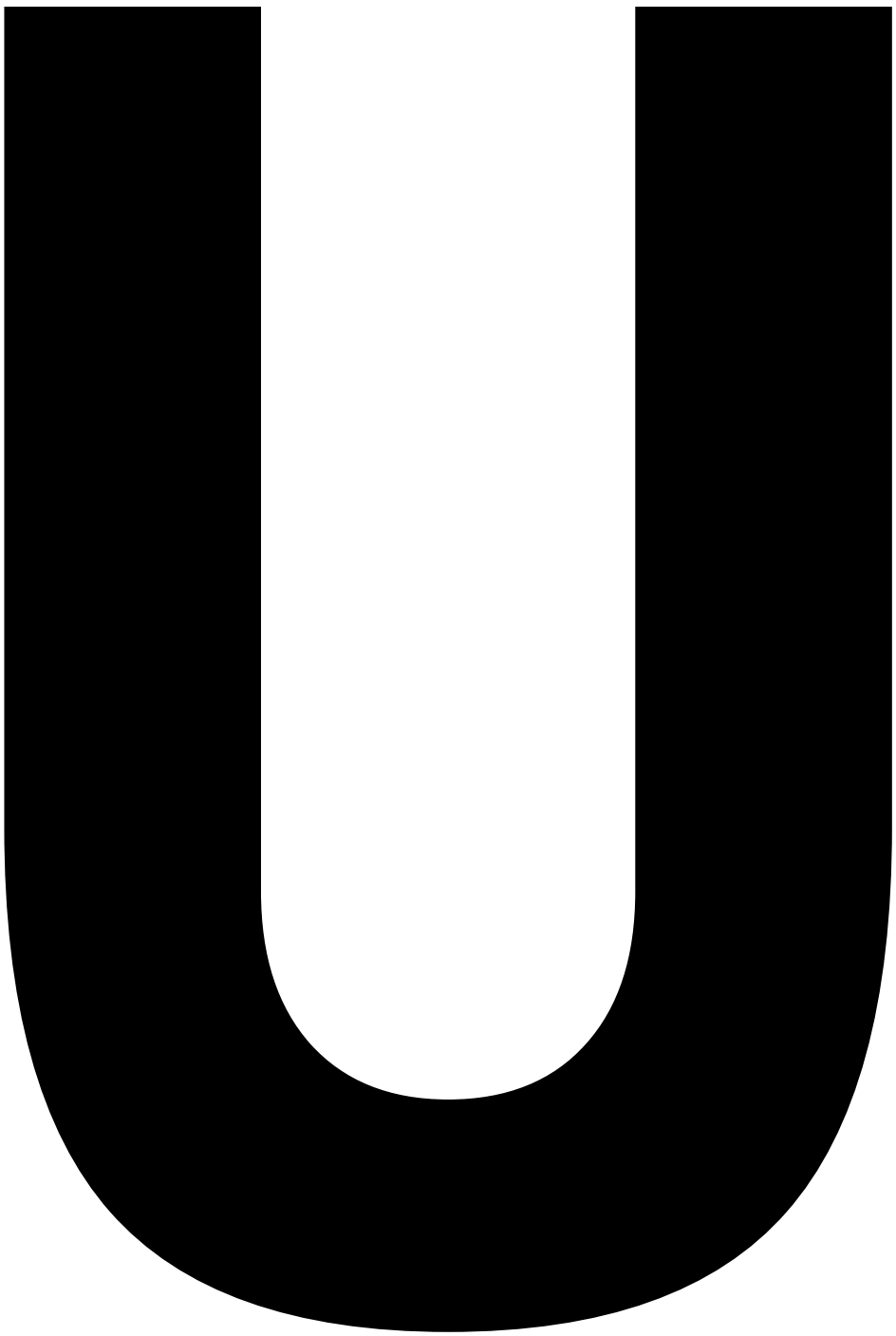




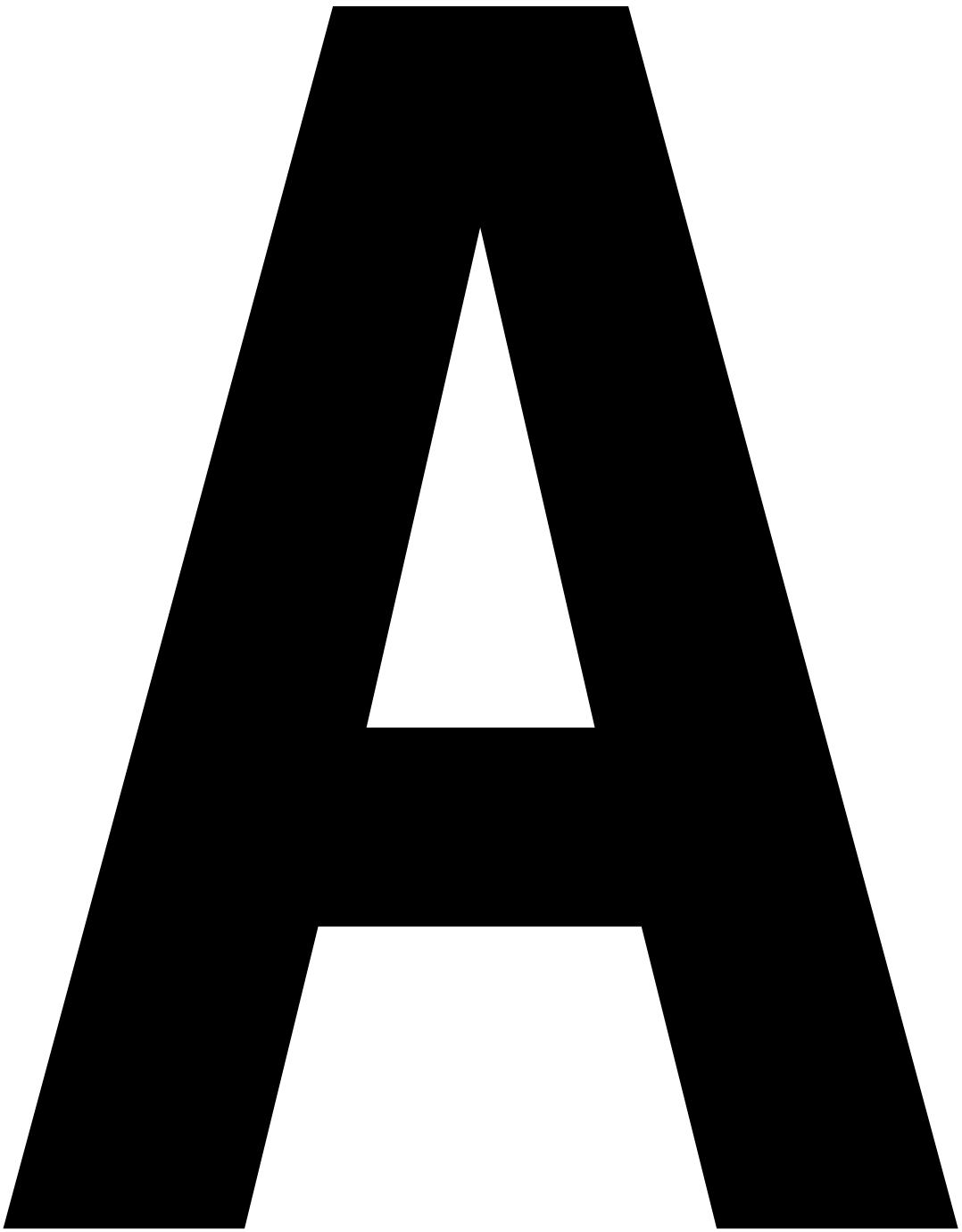
d

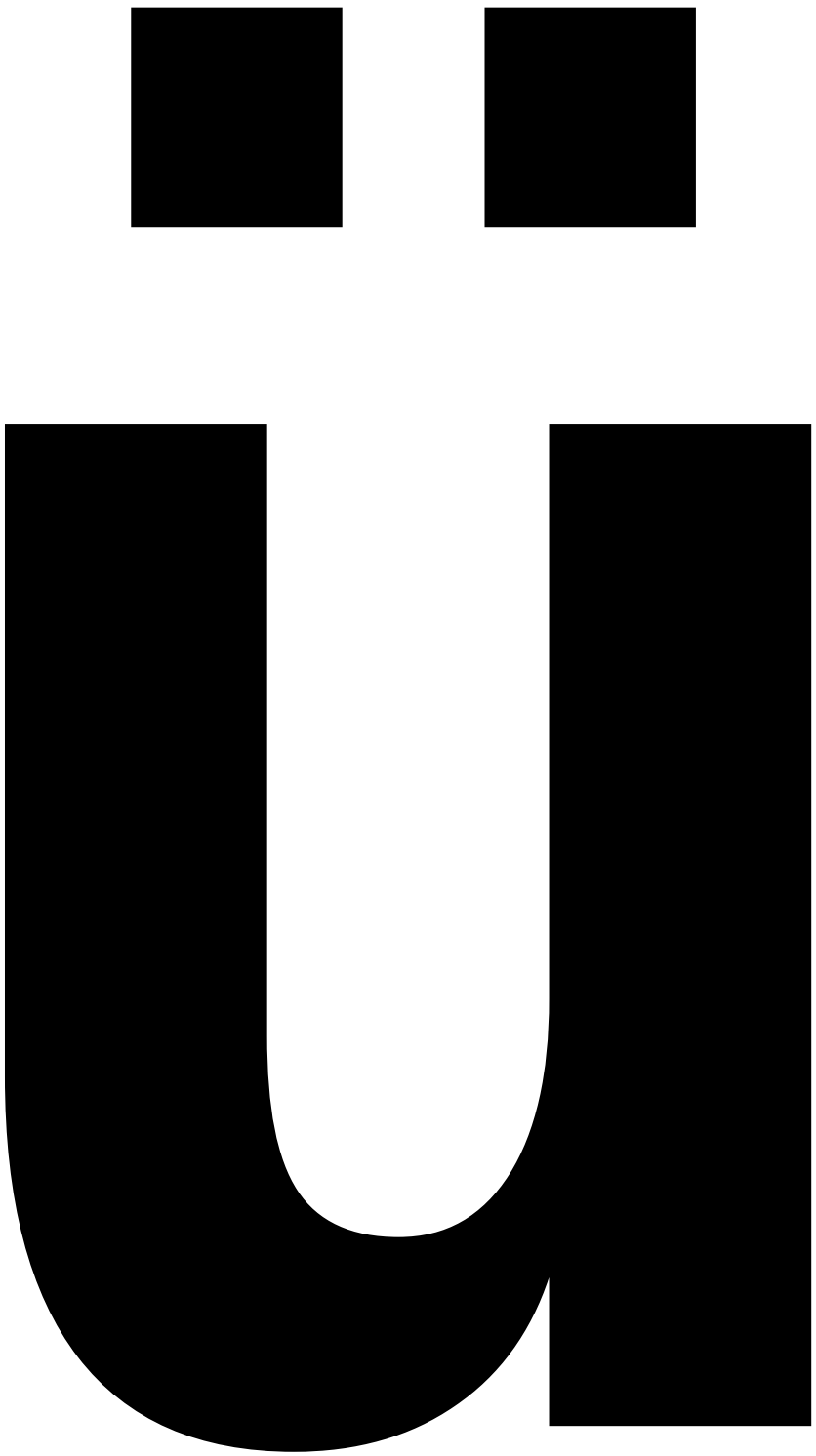


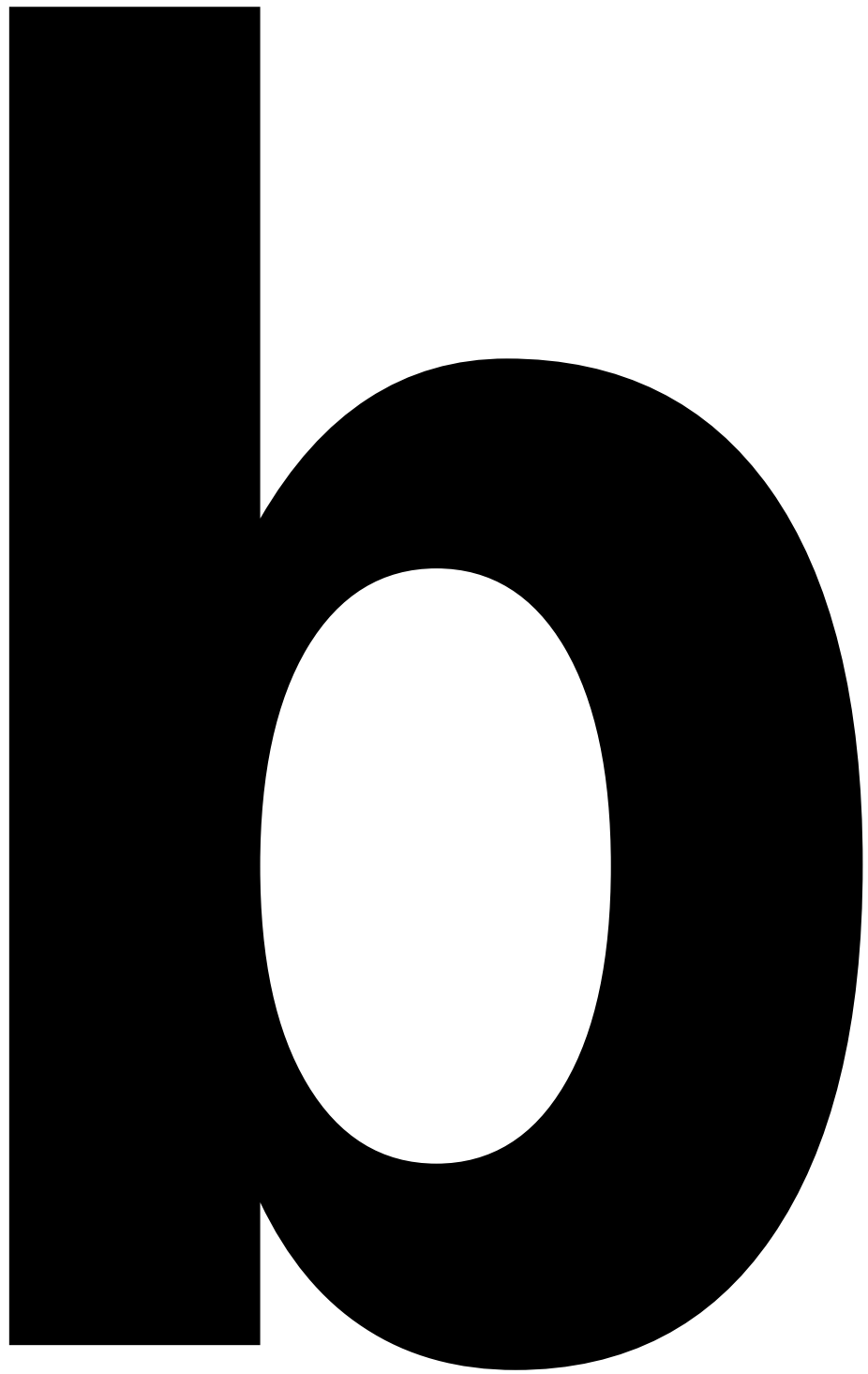
S

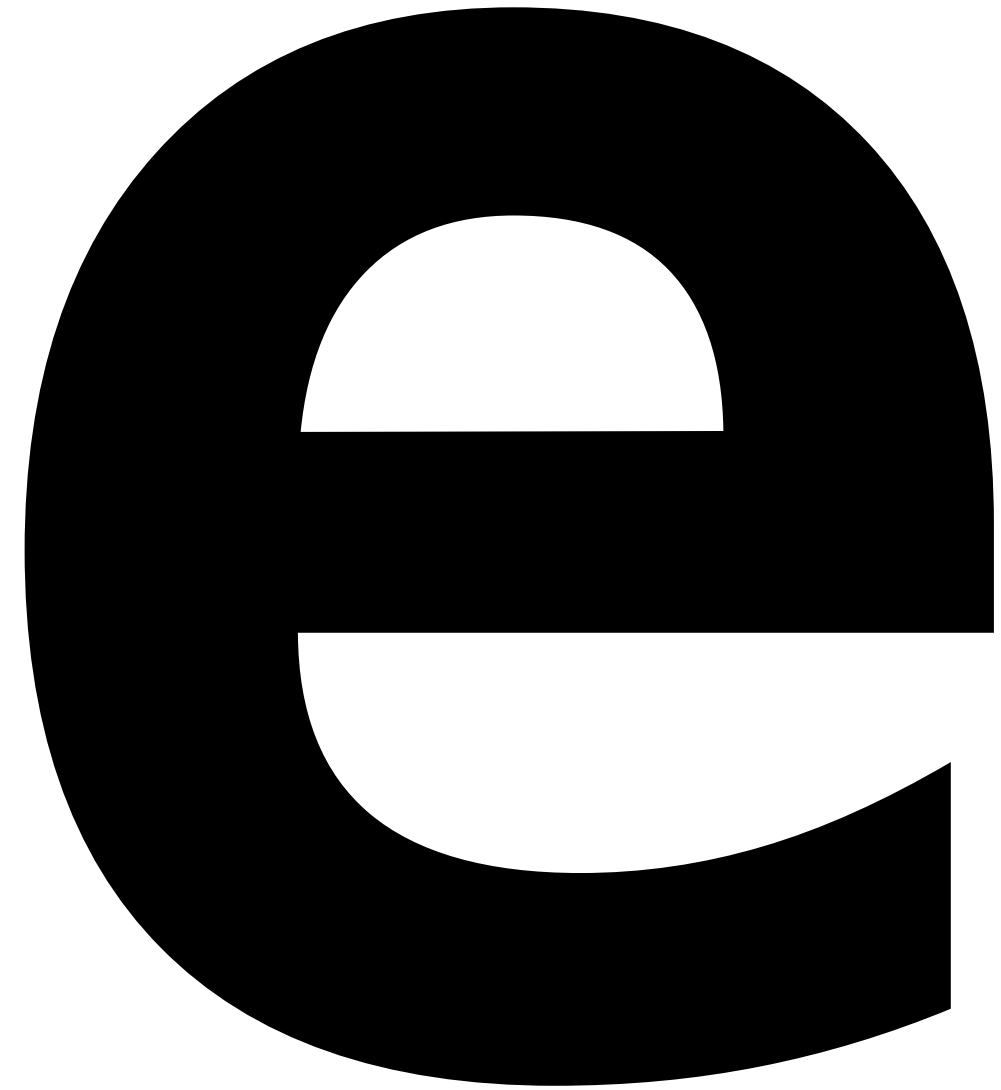


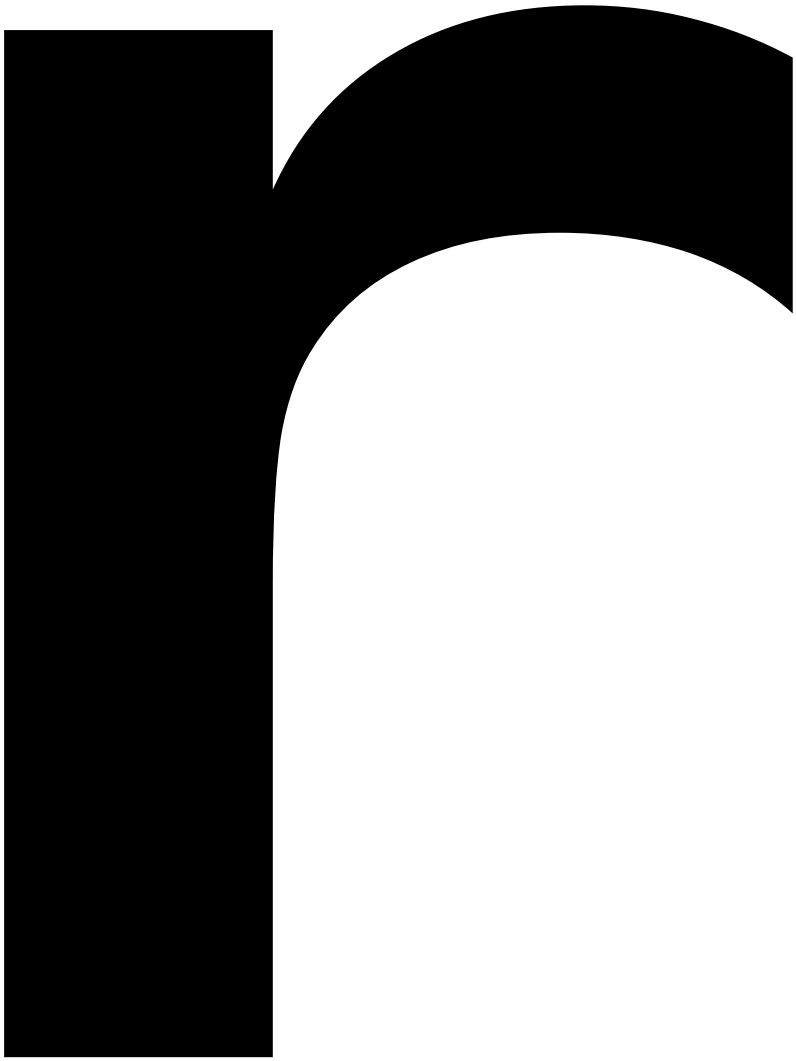
B

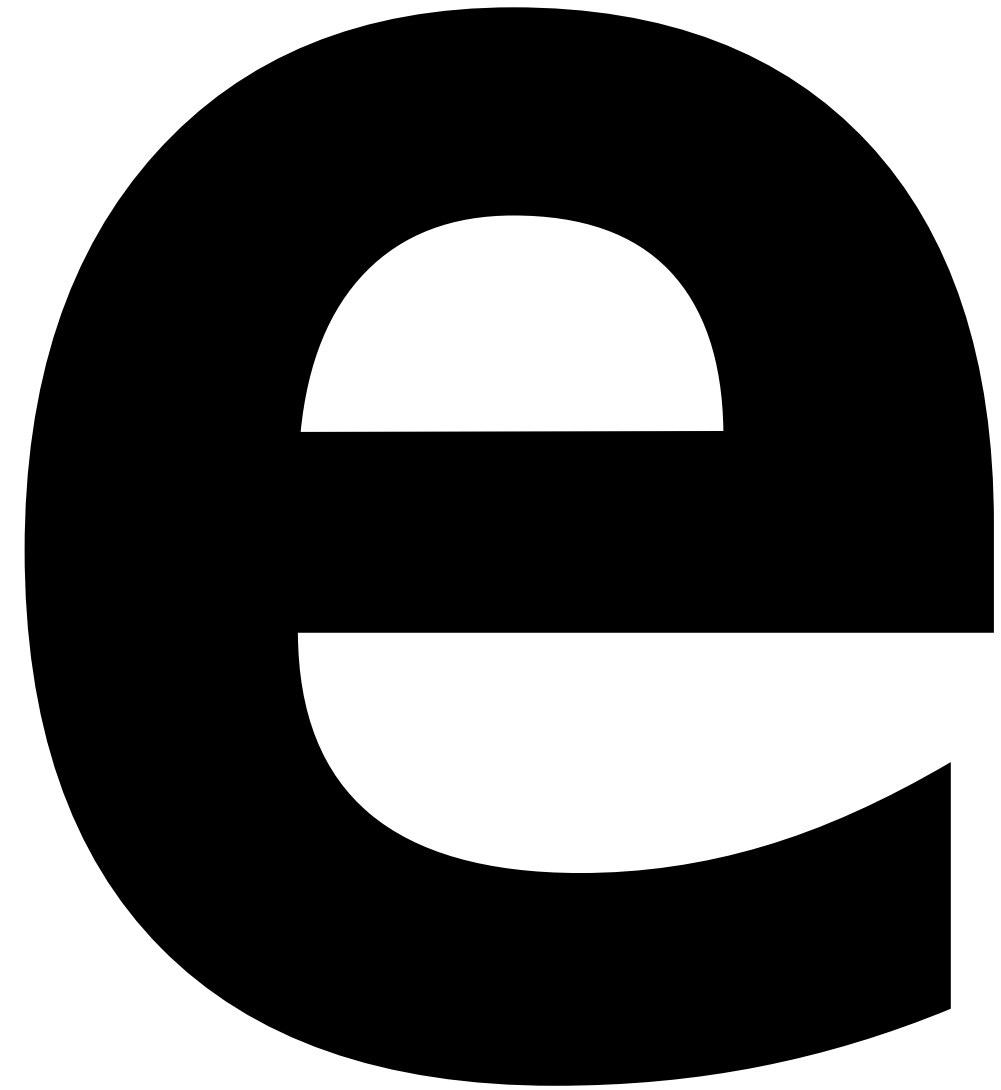


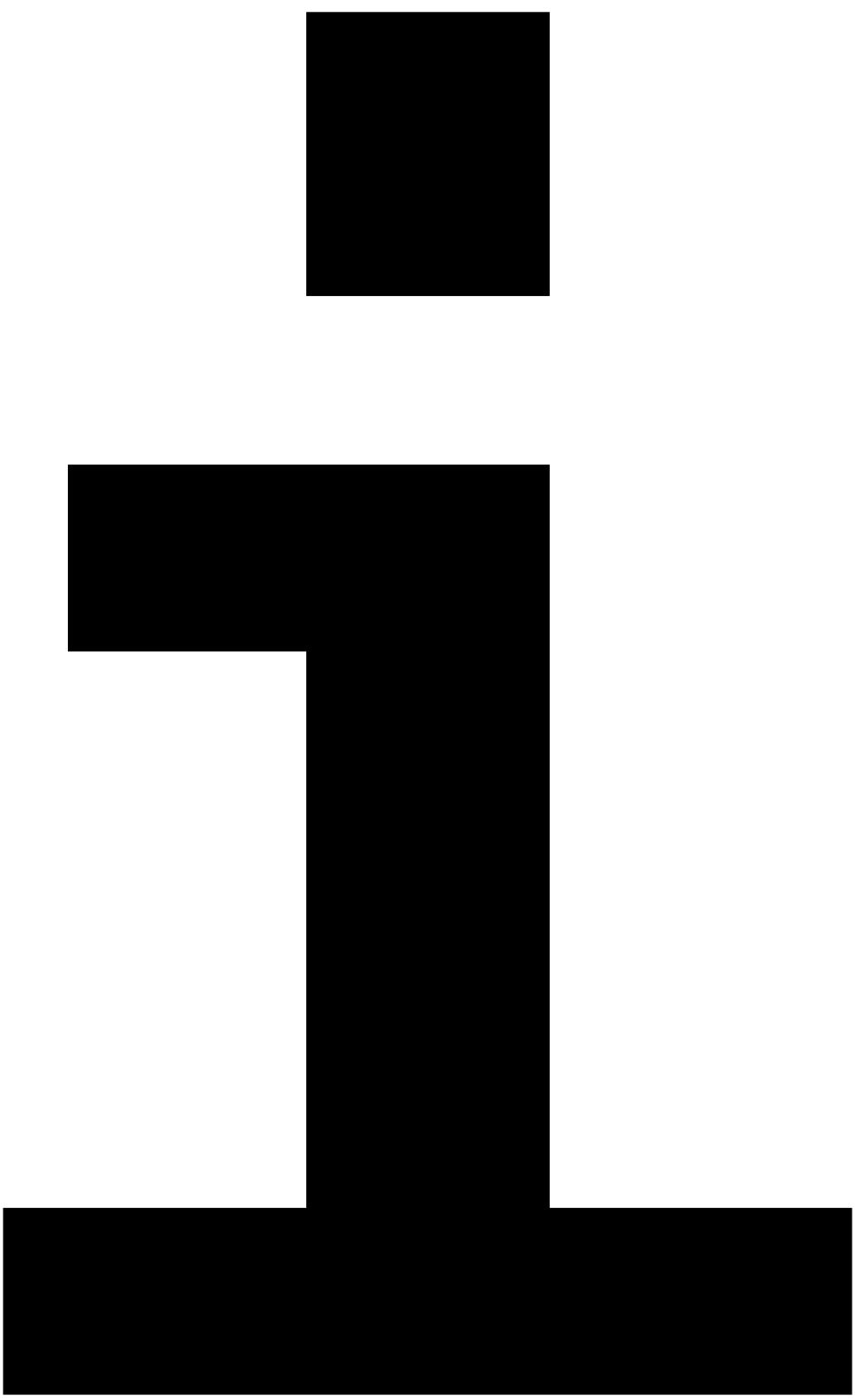


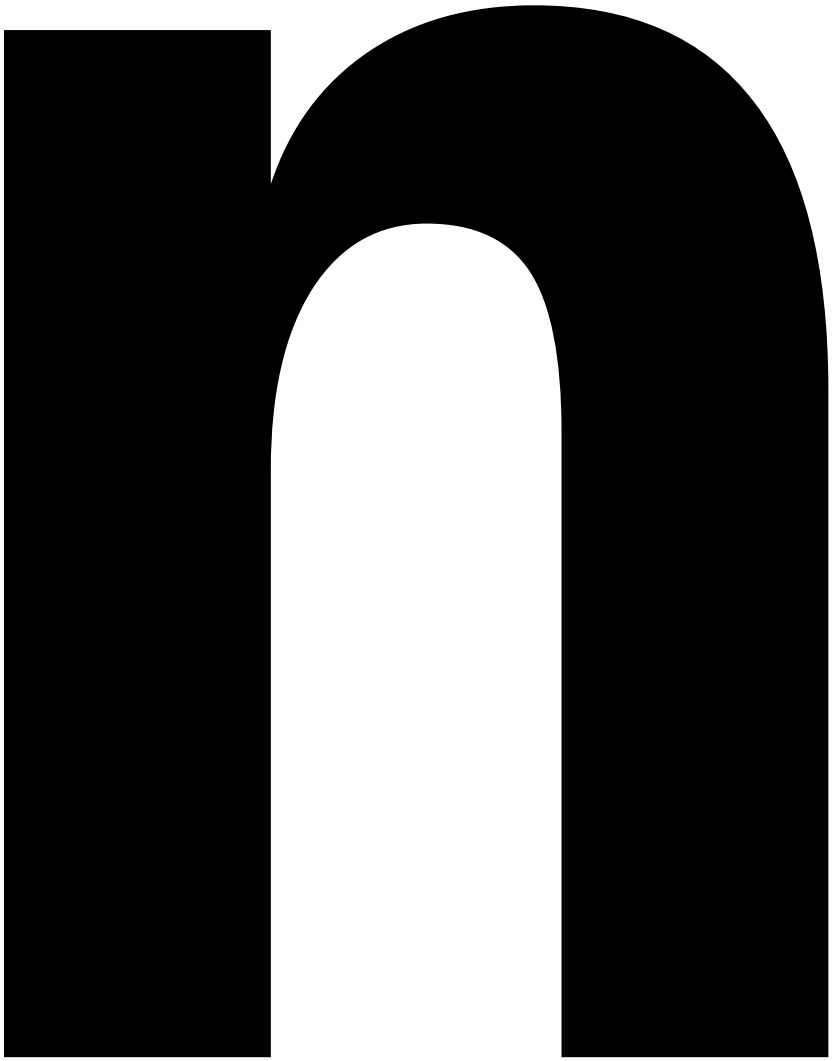


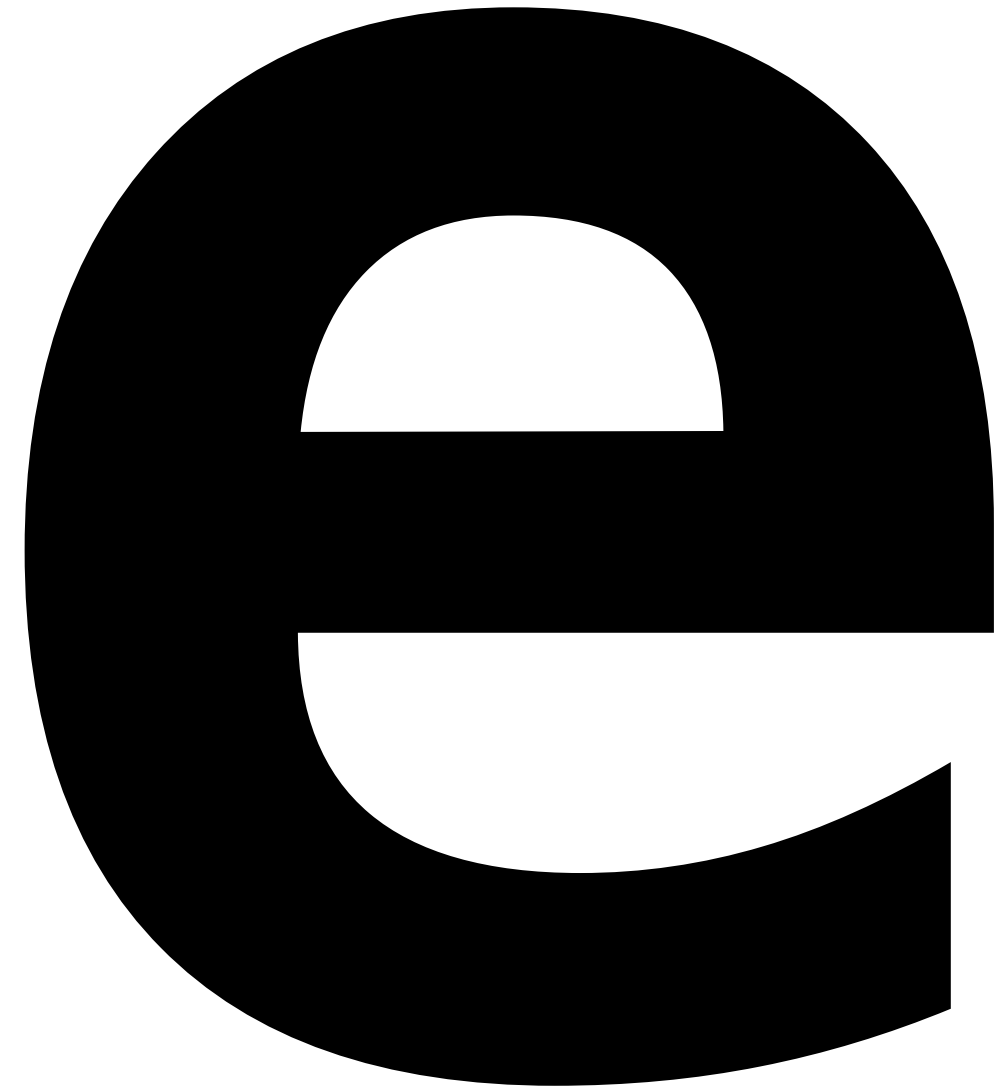


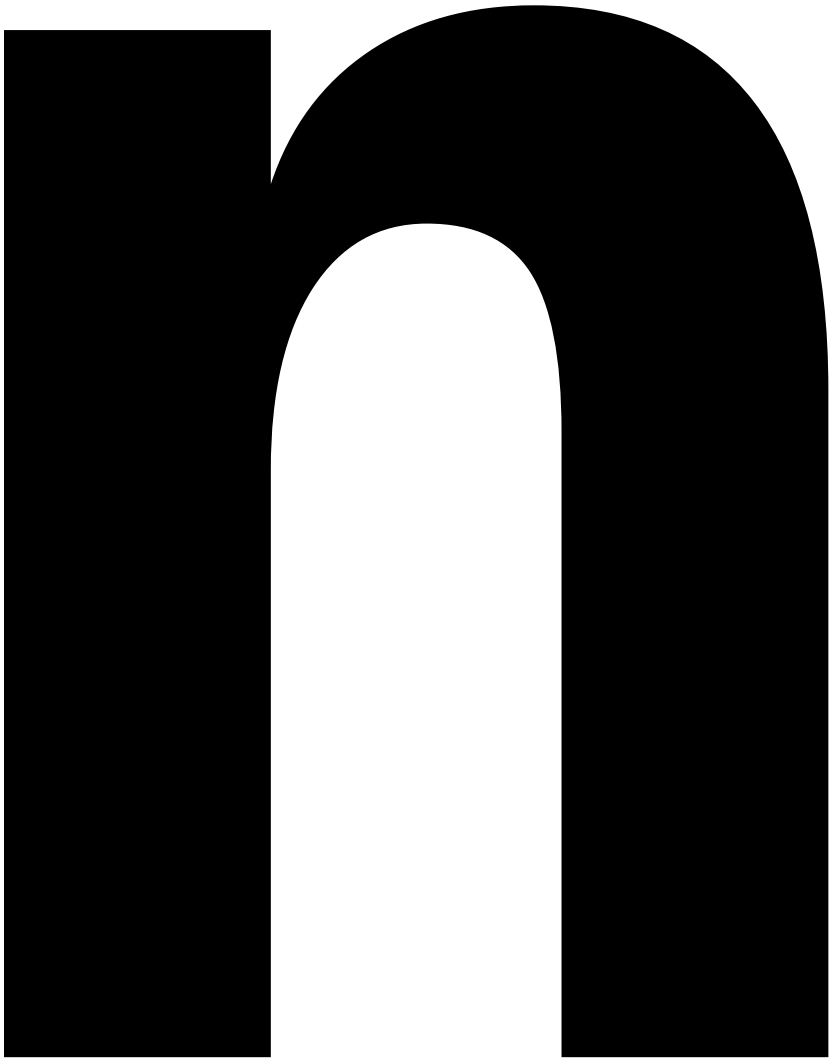


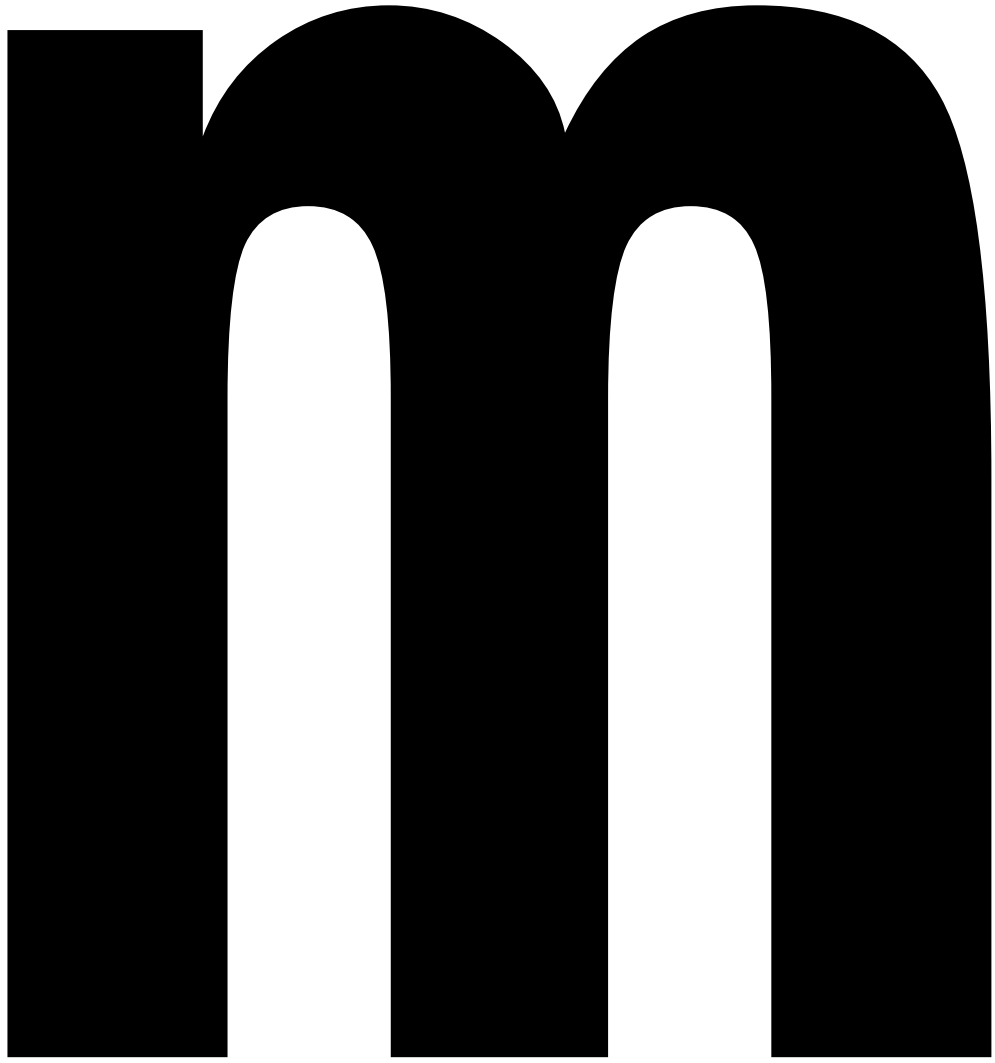


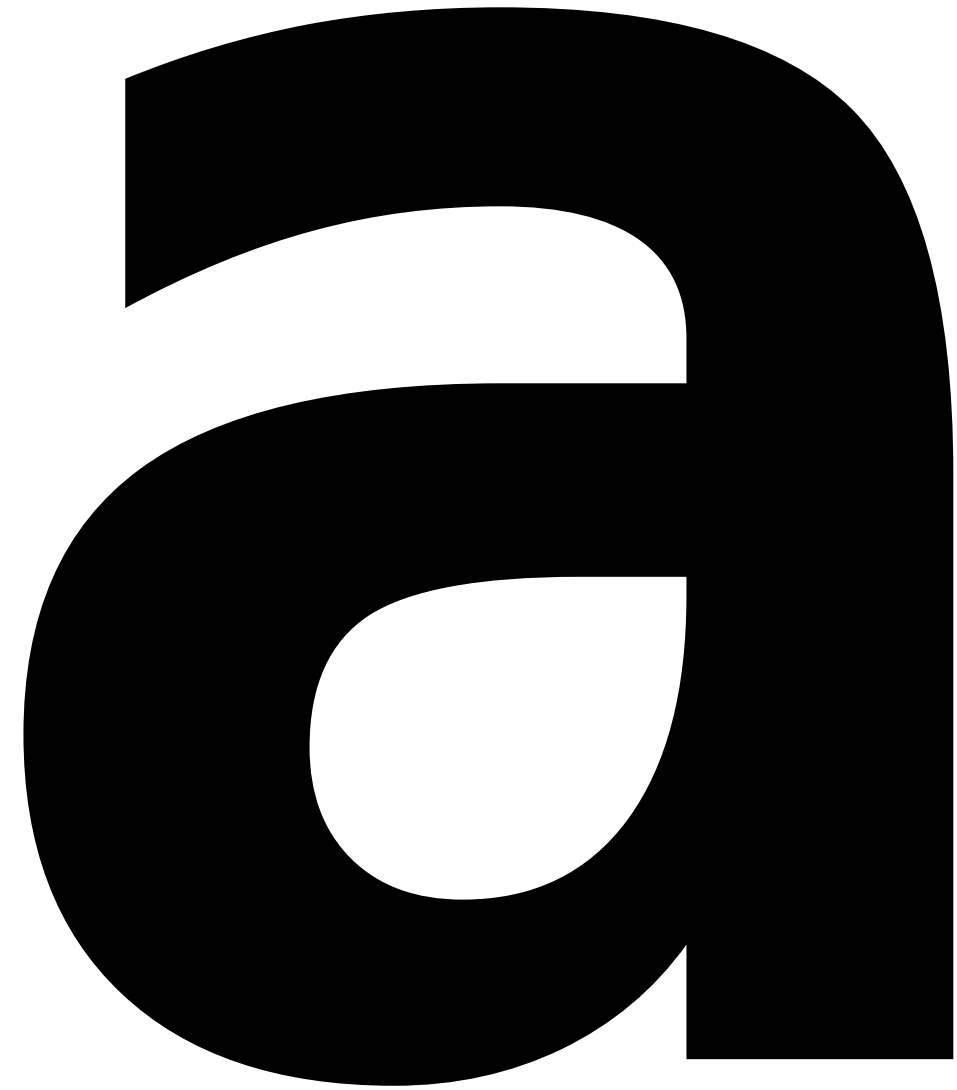


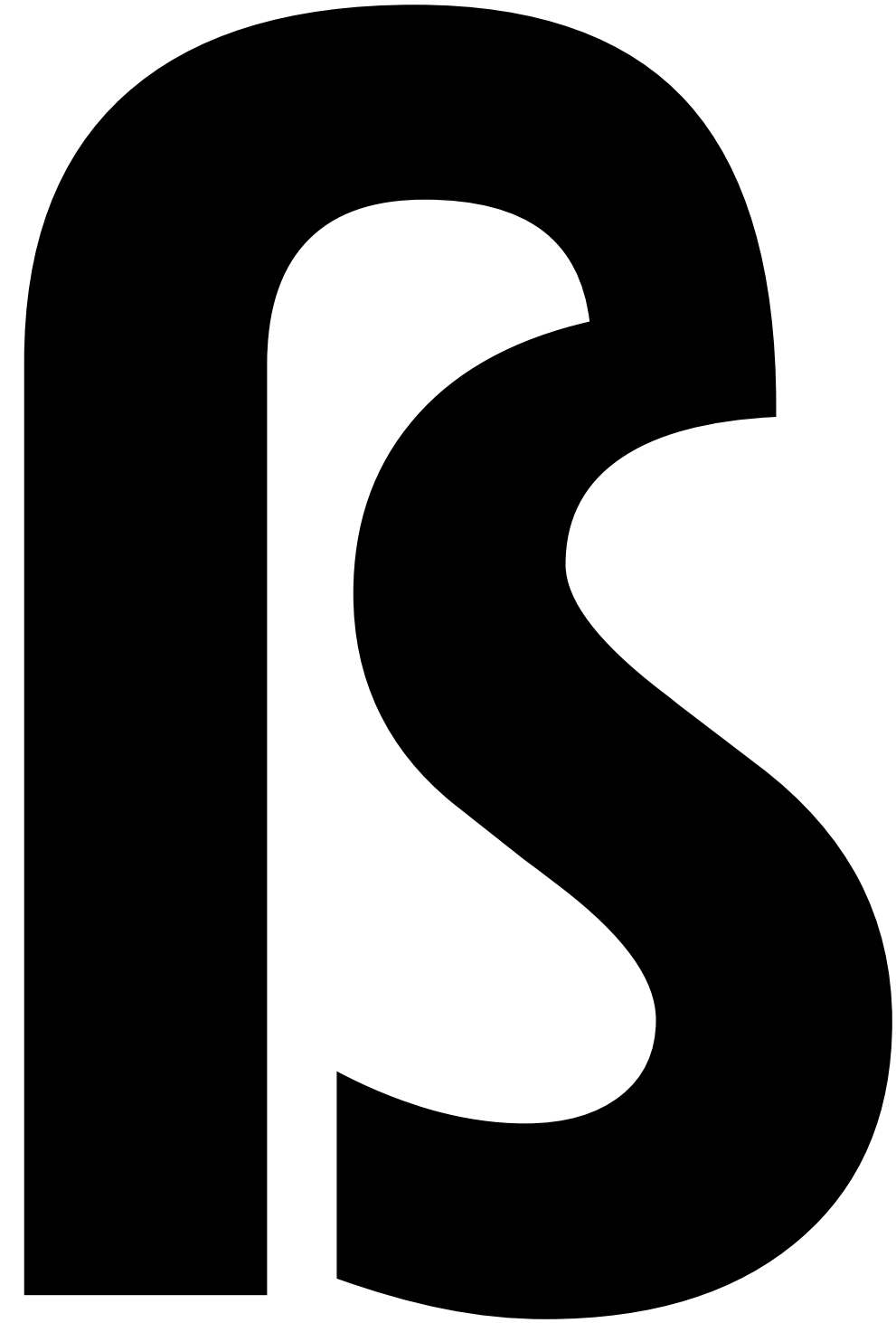


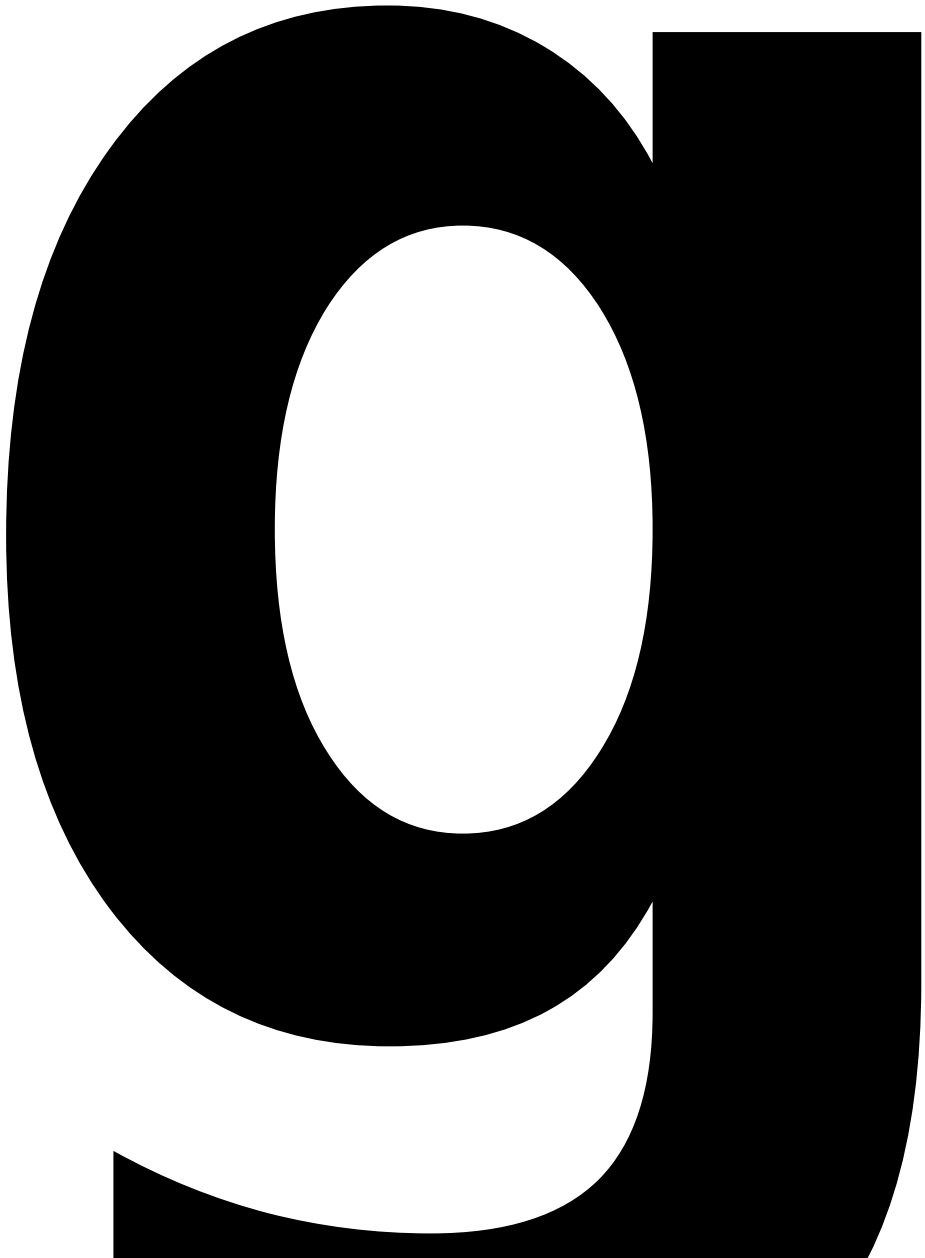


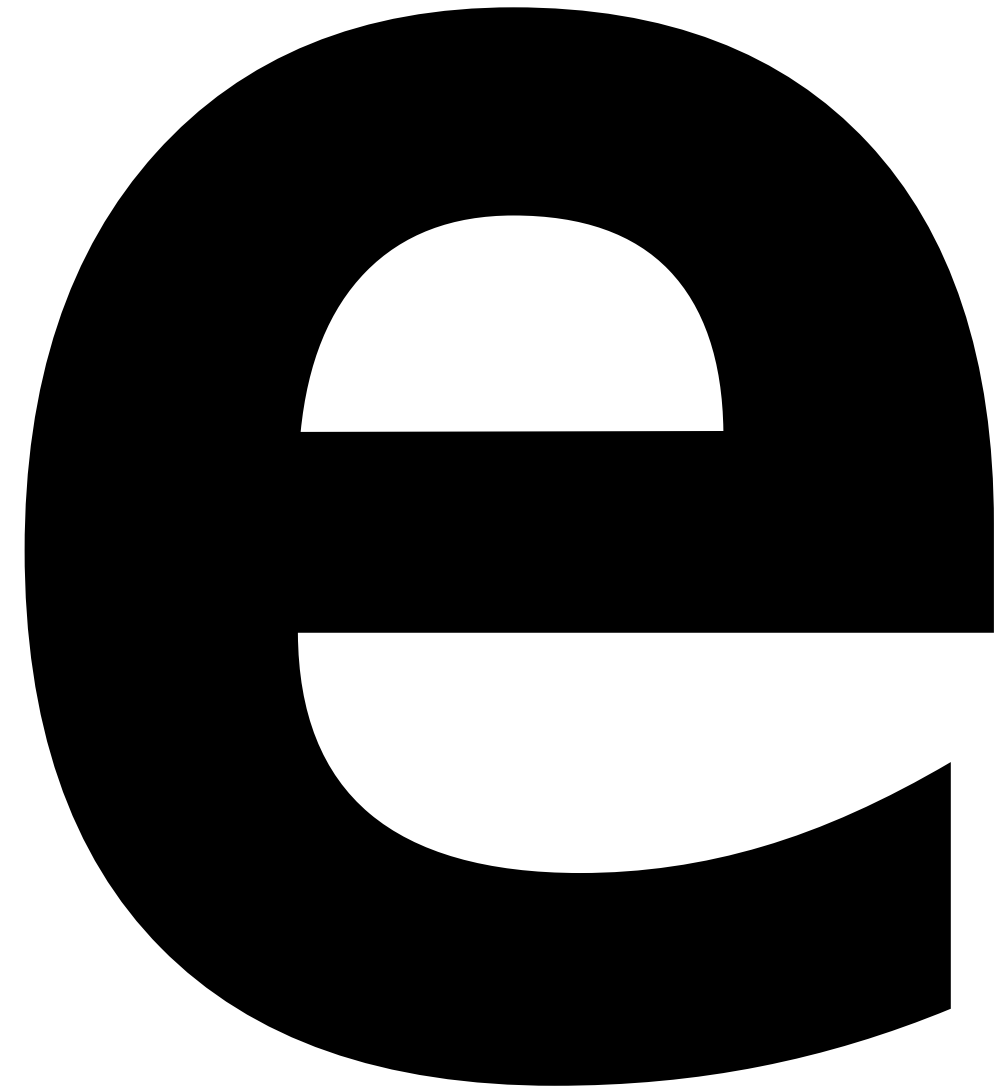


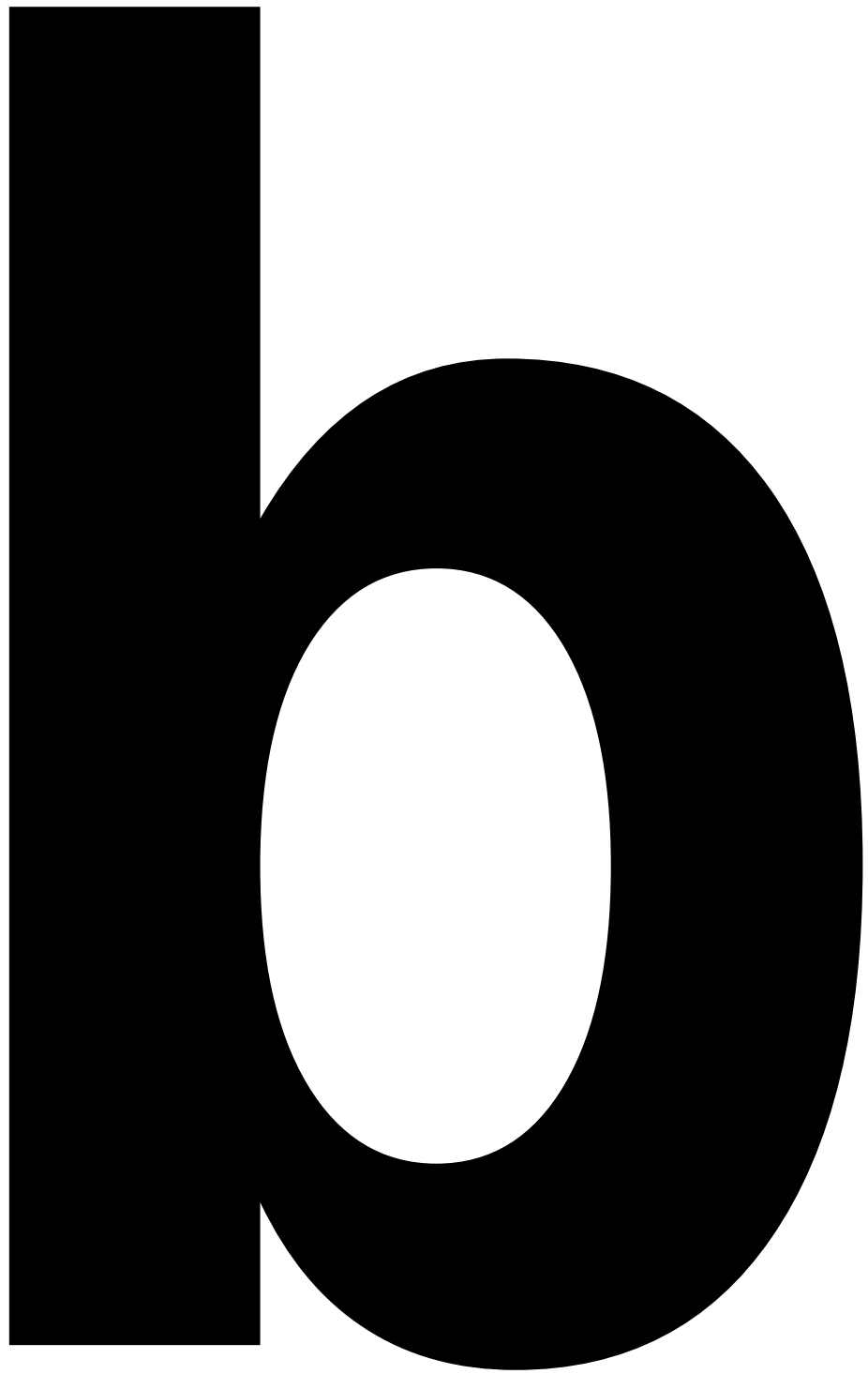


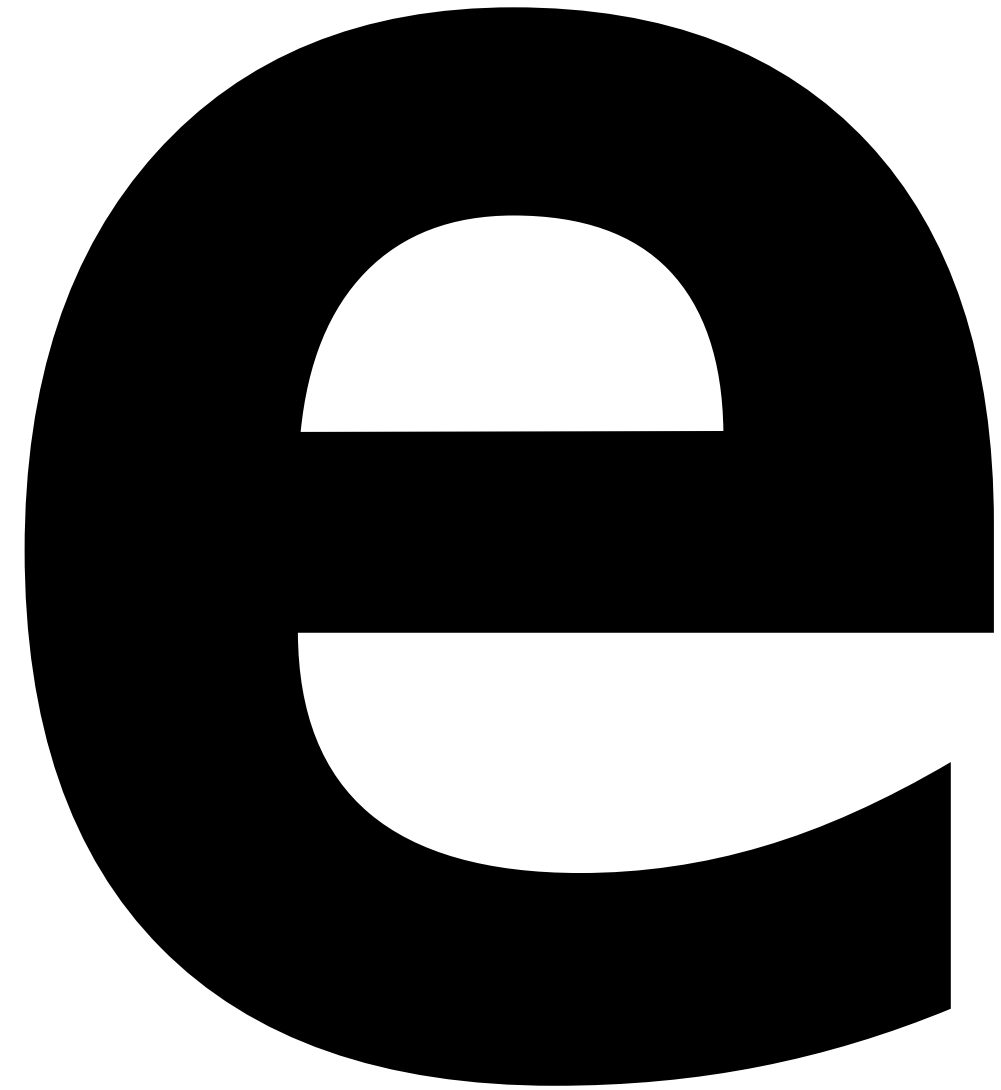


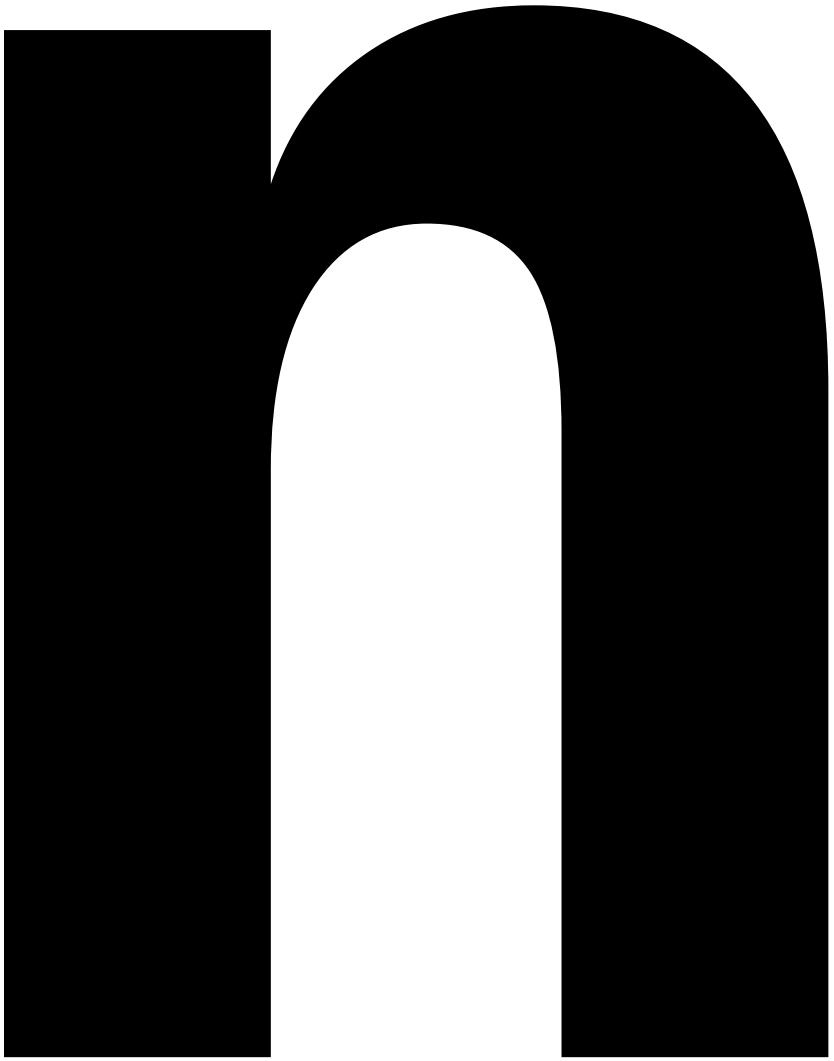




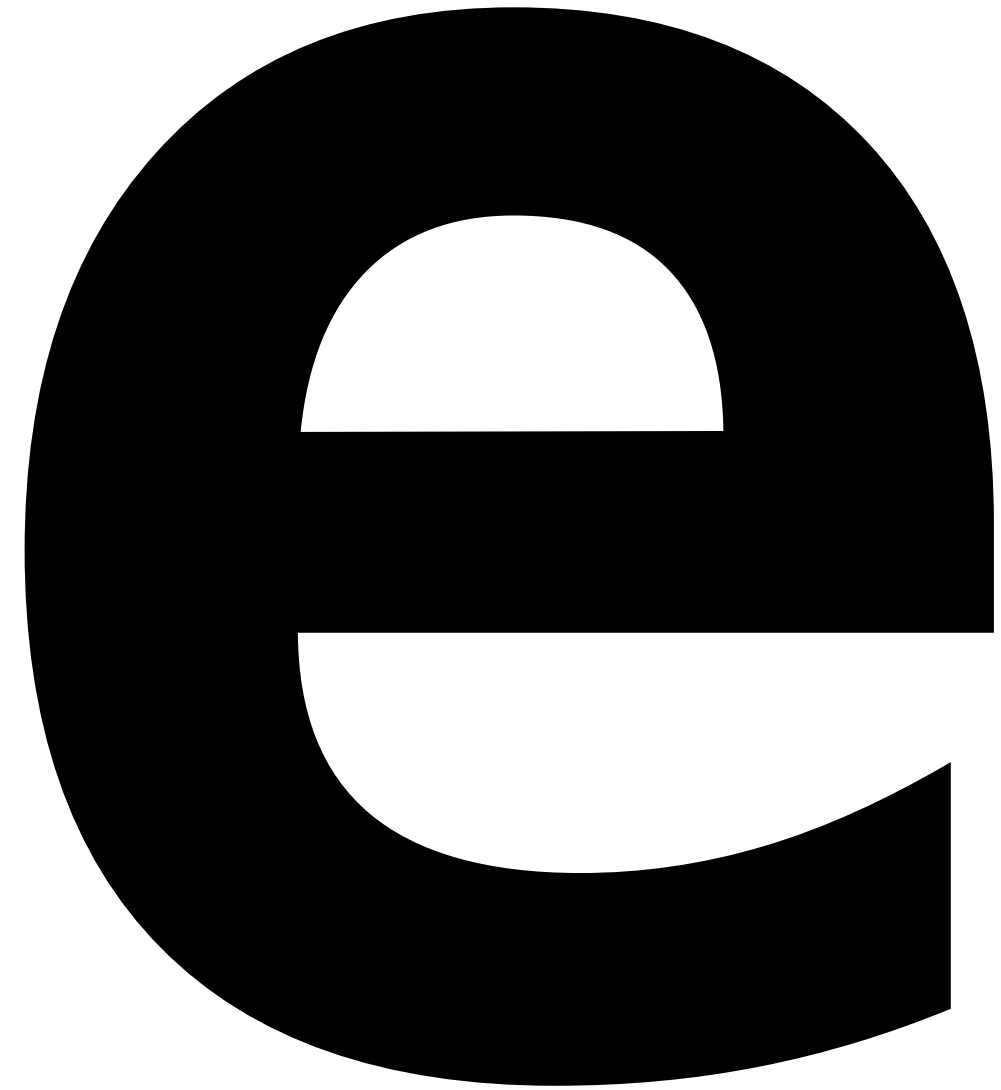


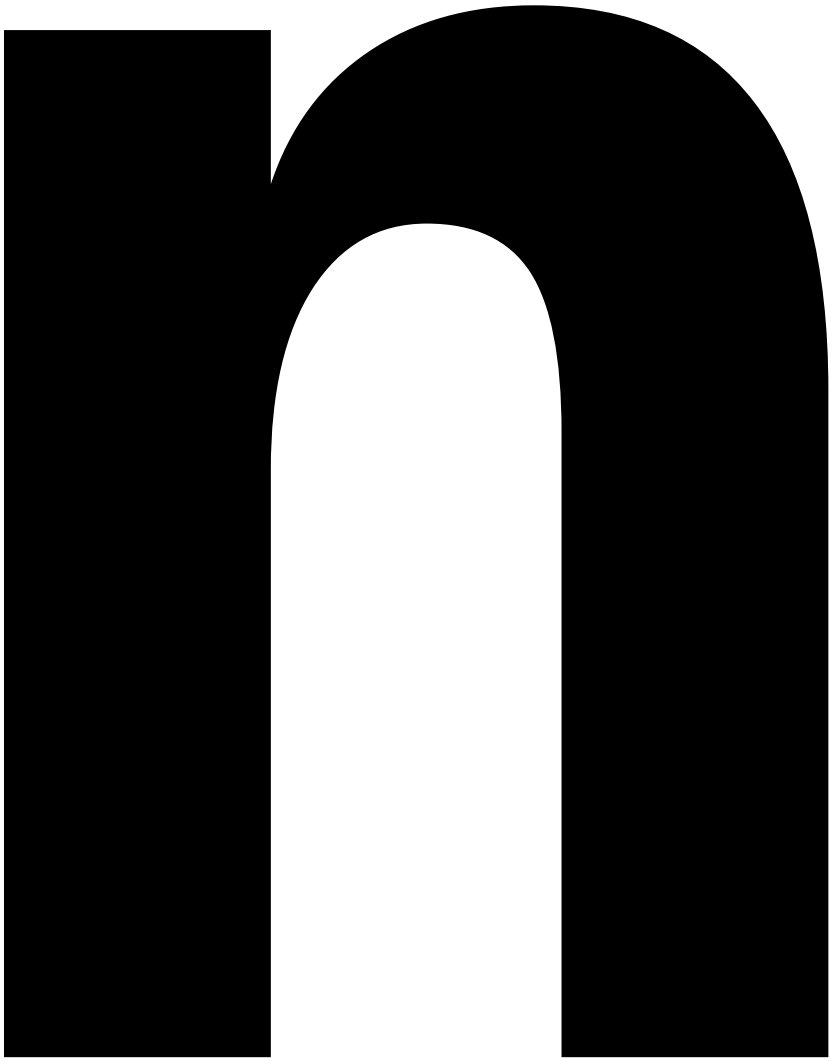


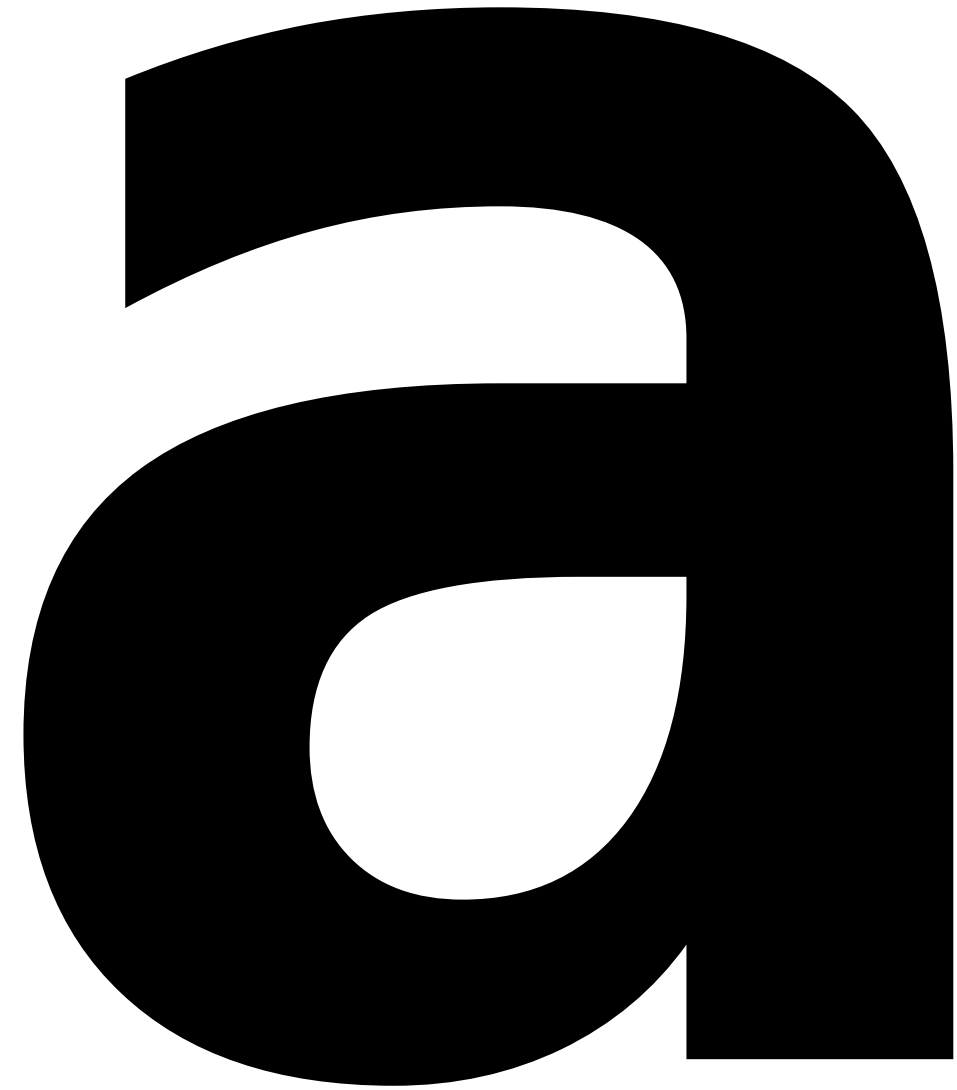


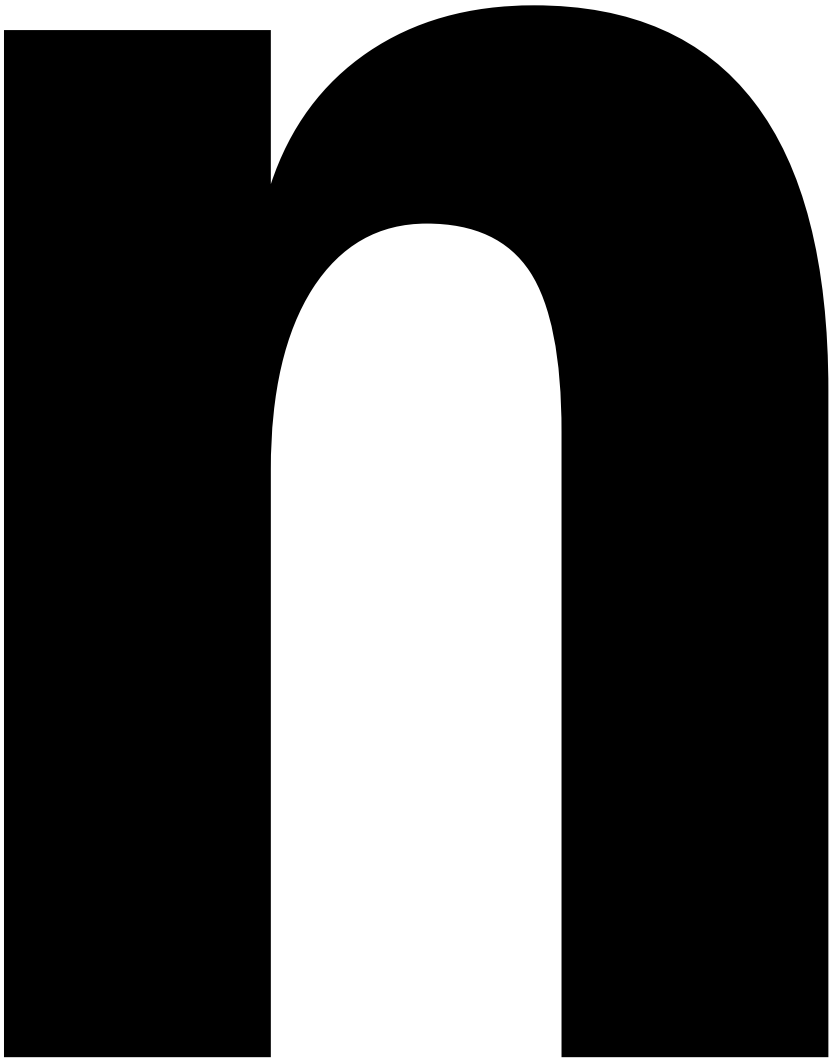


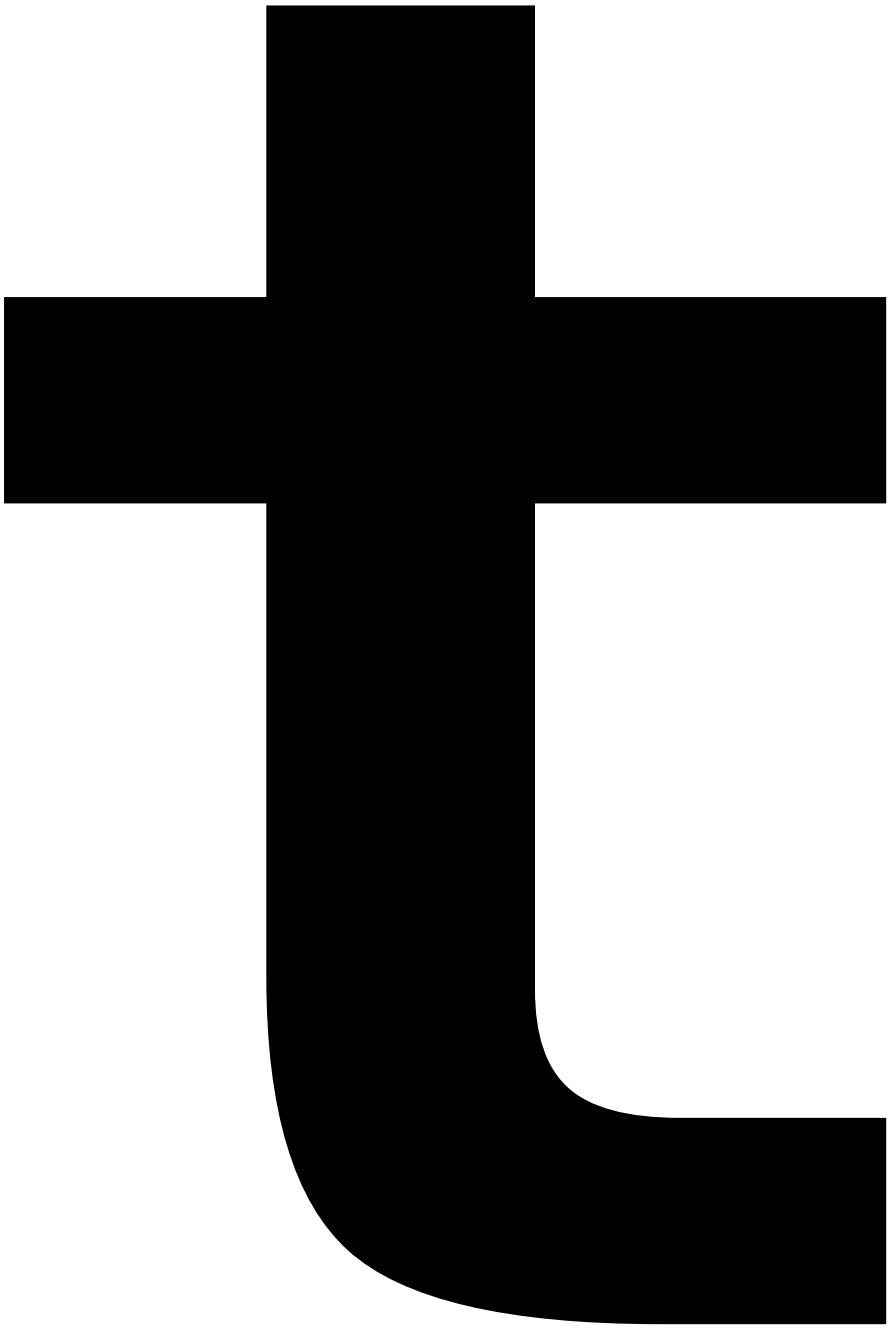
d

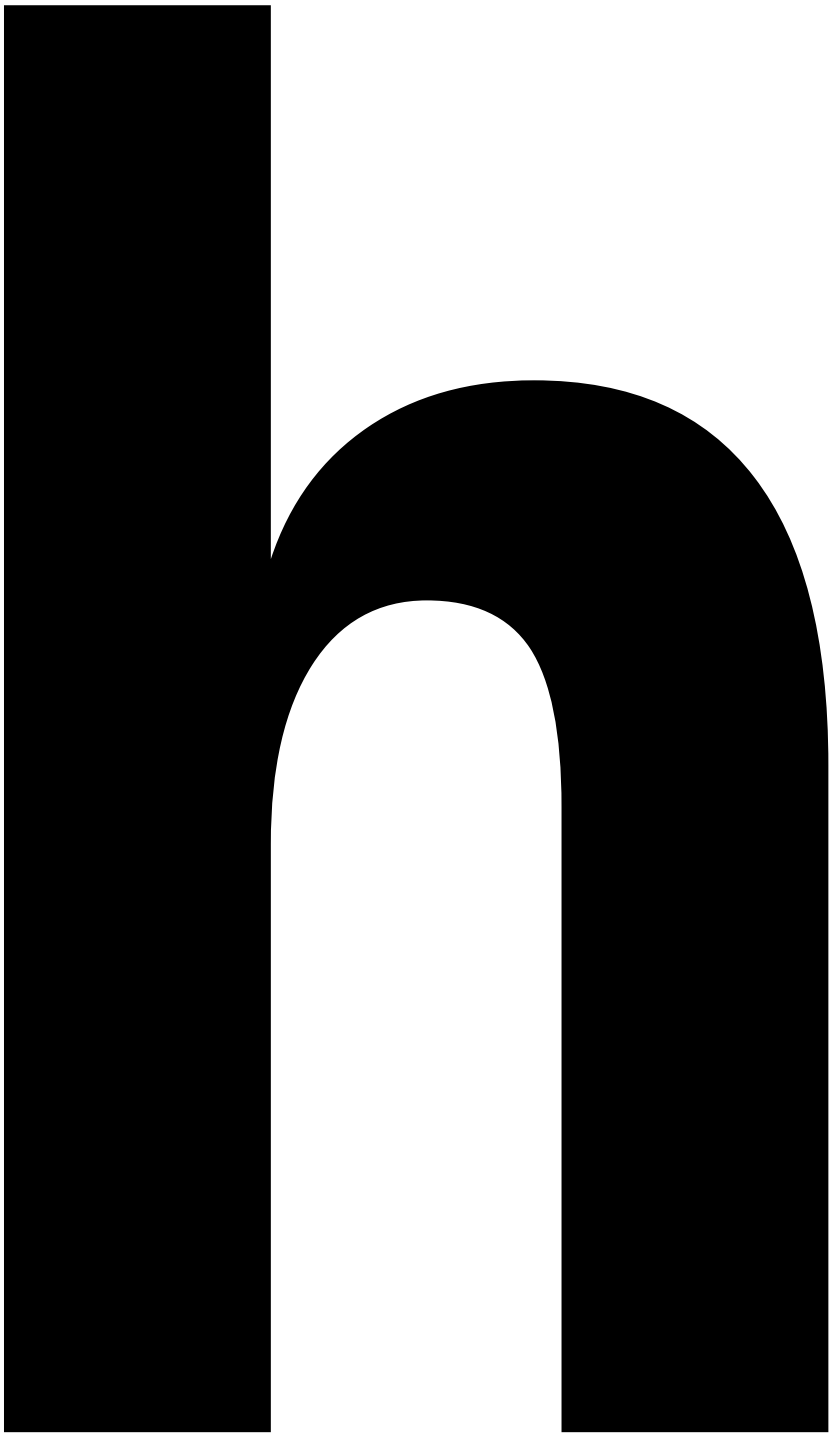


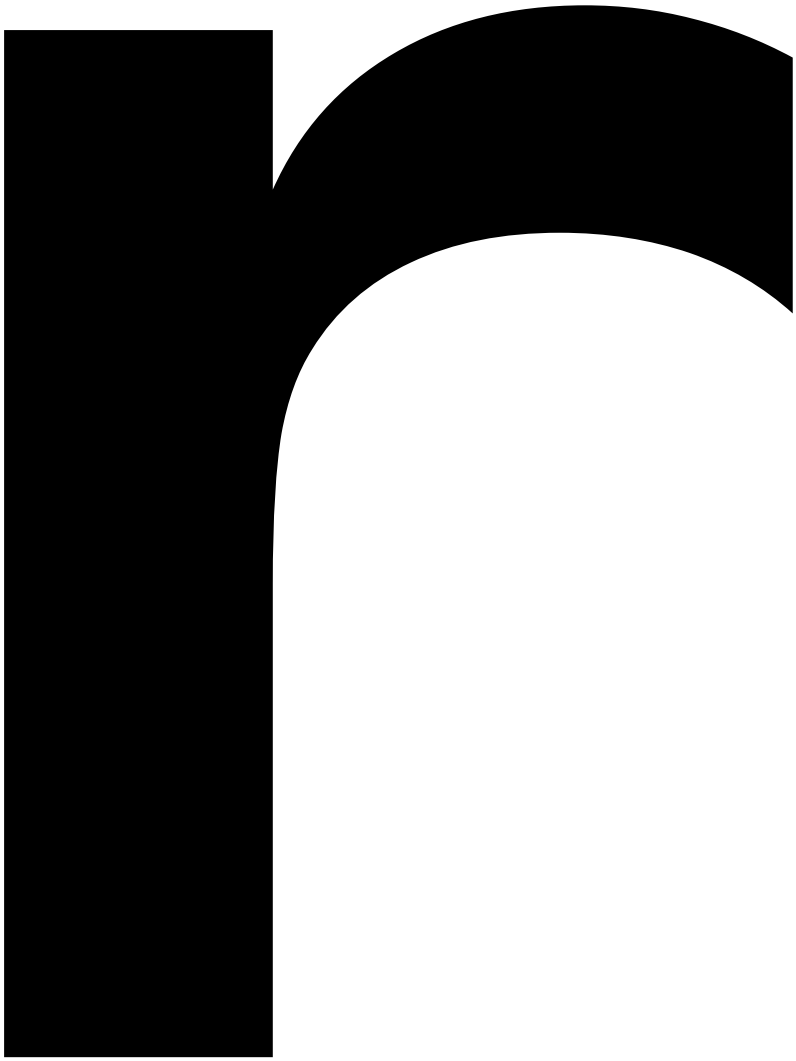


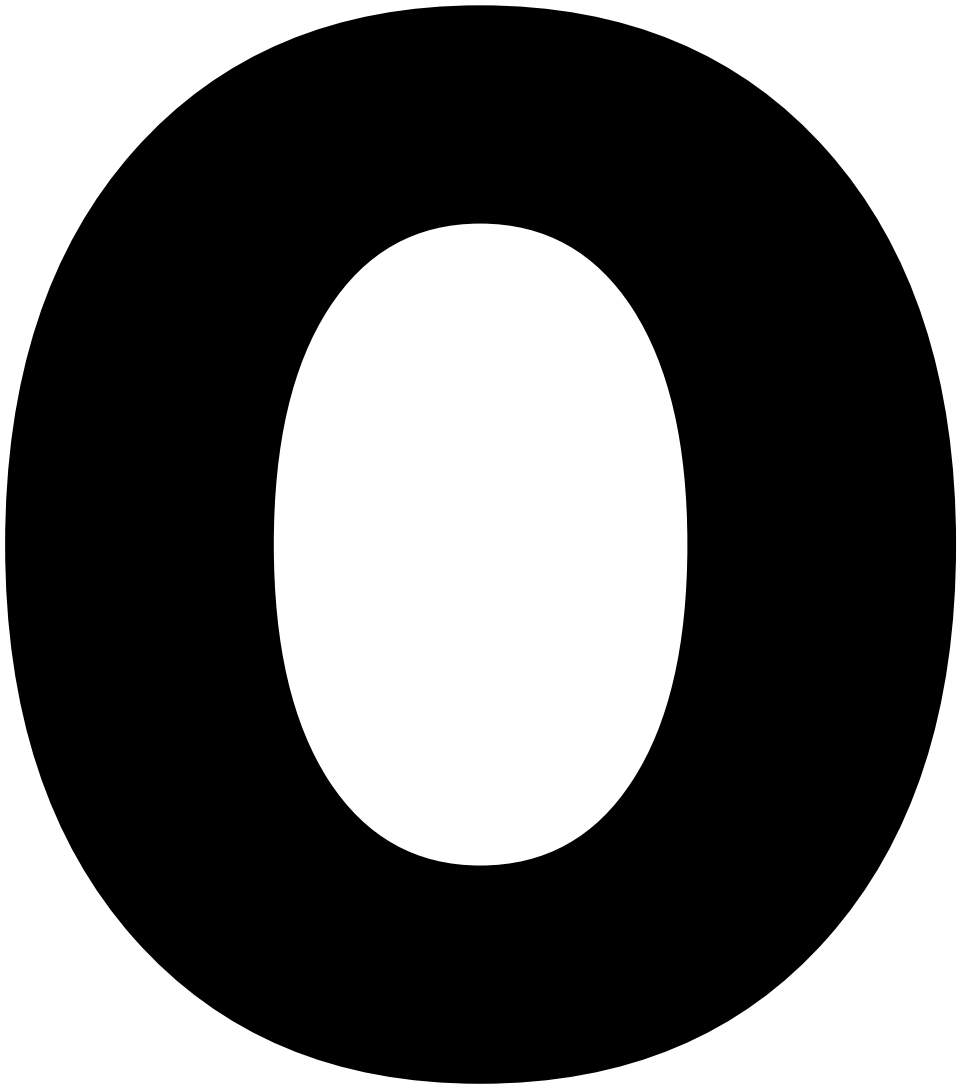


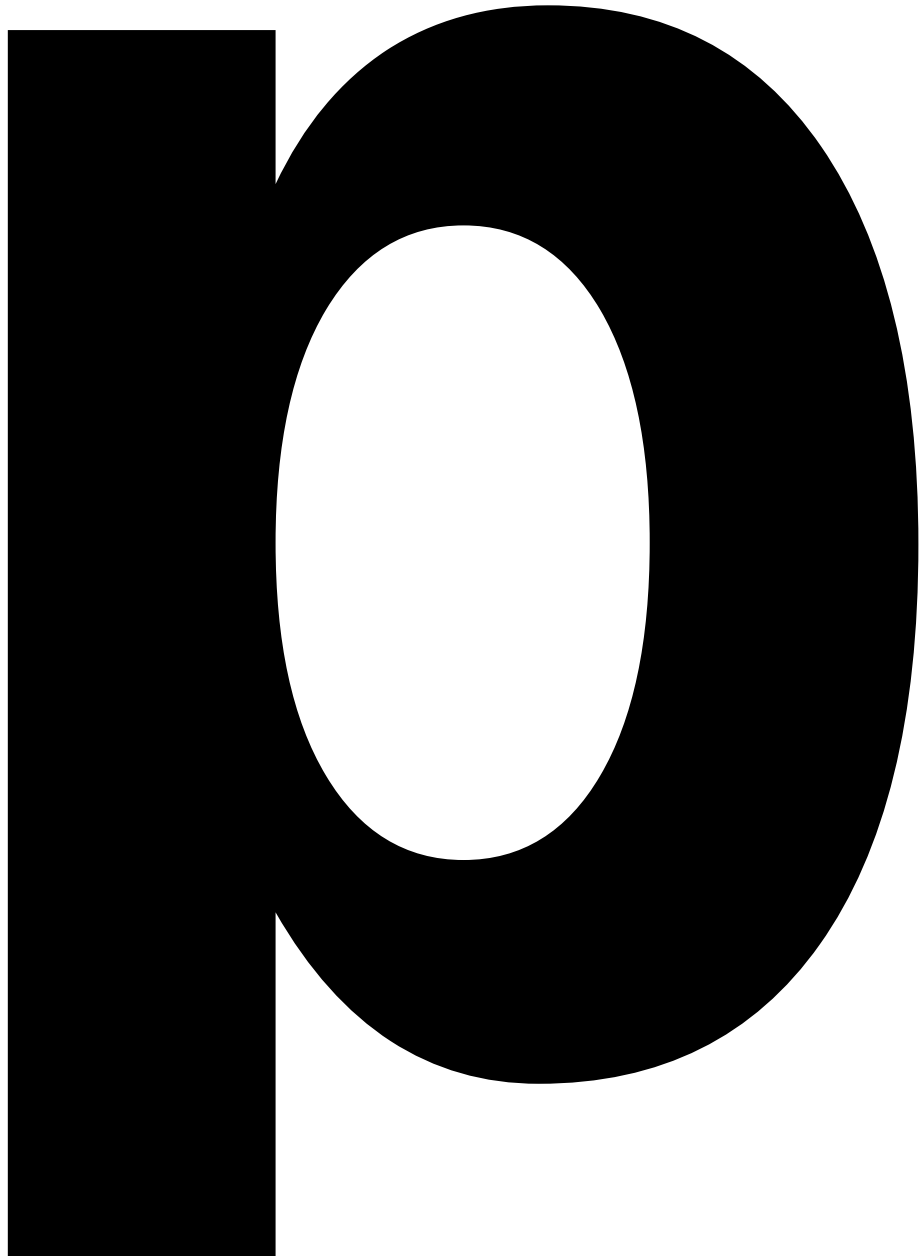


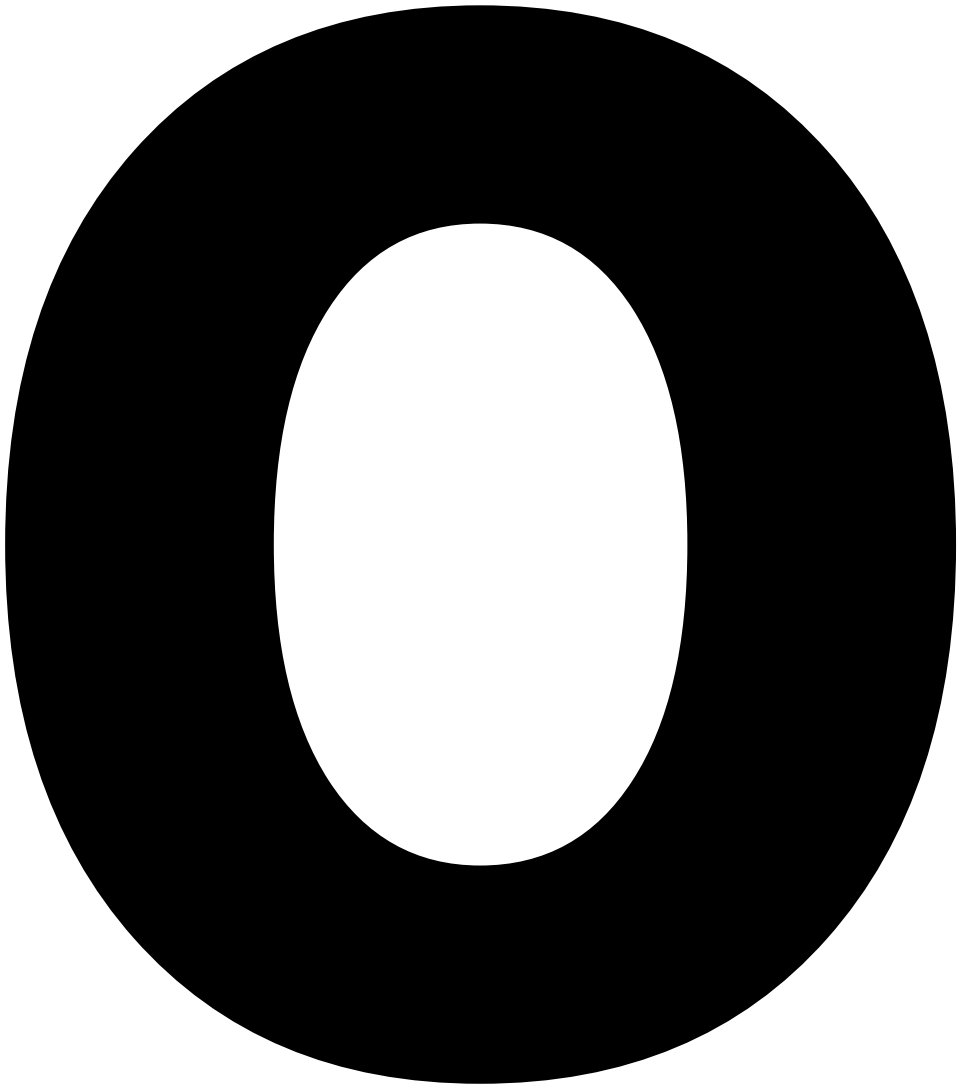


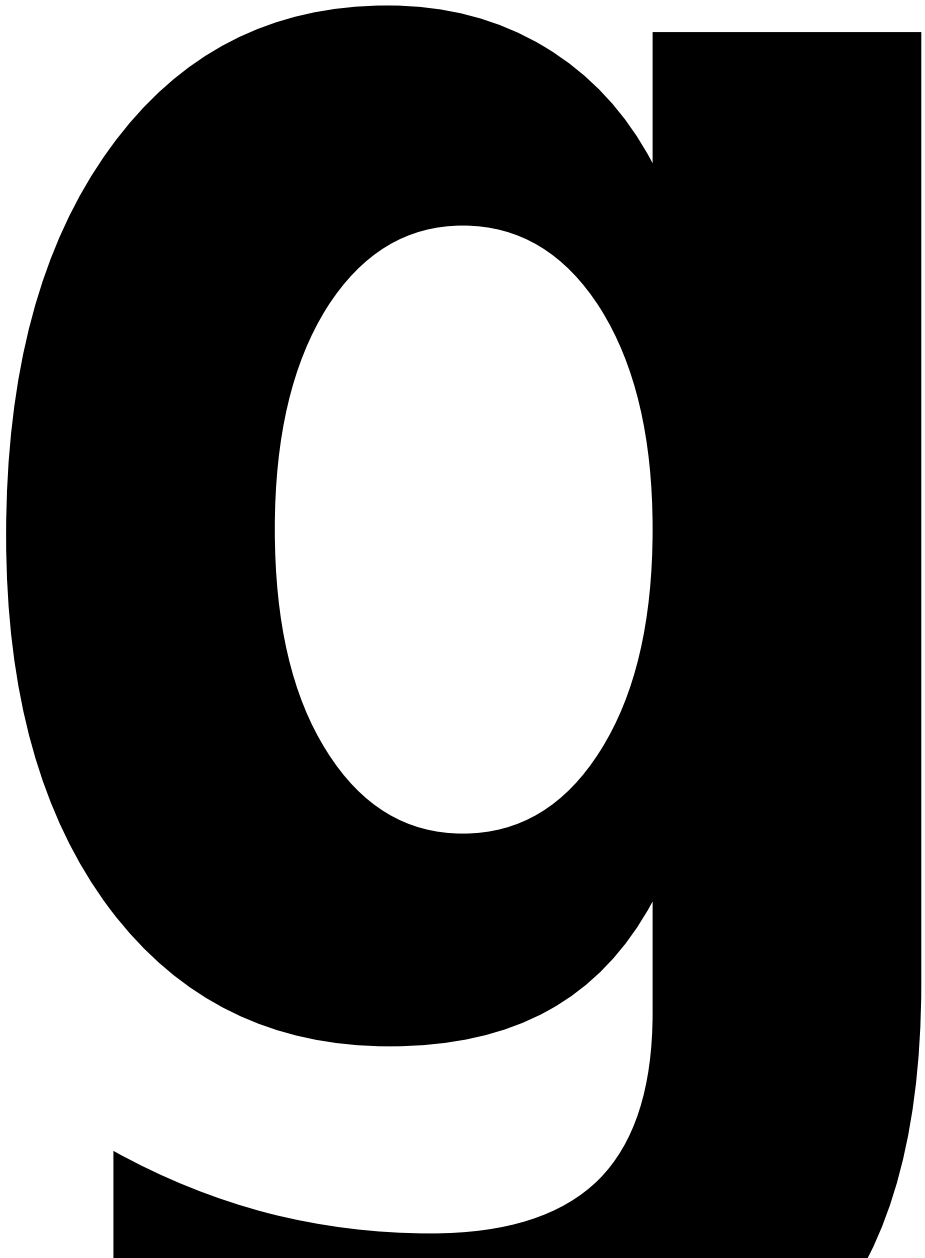


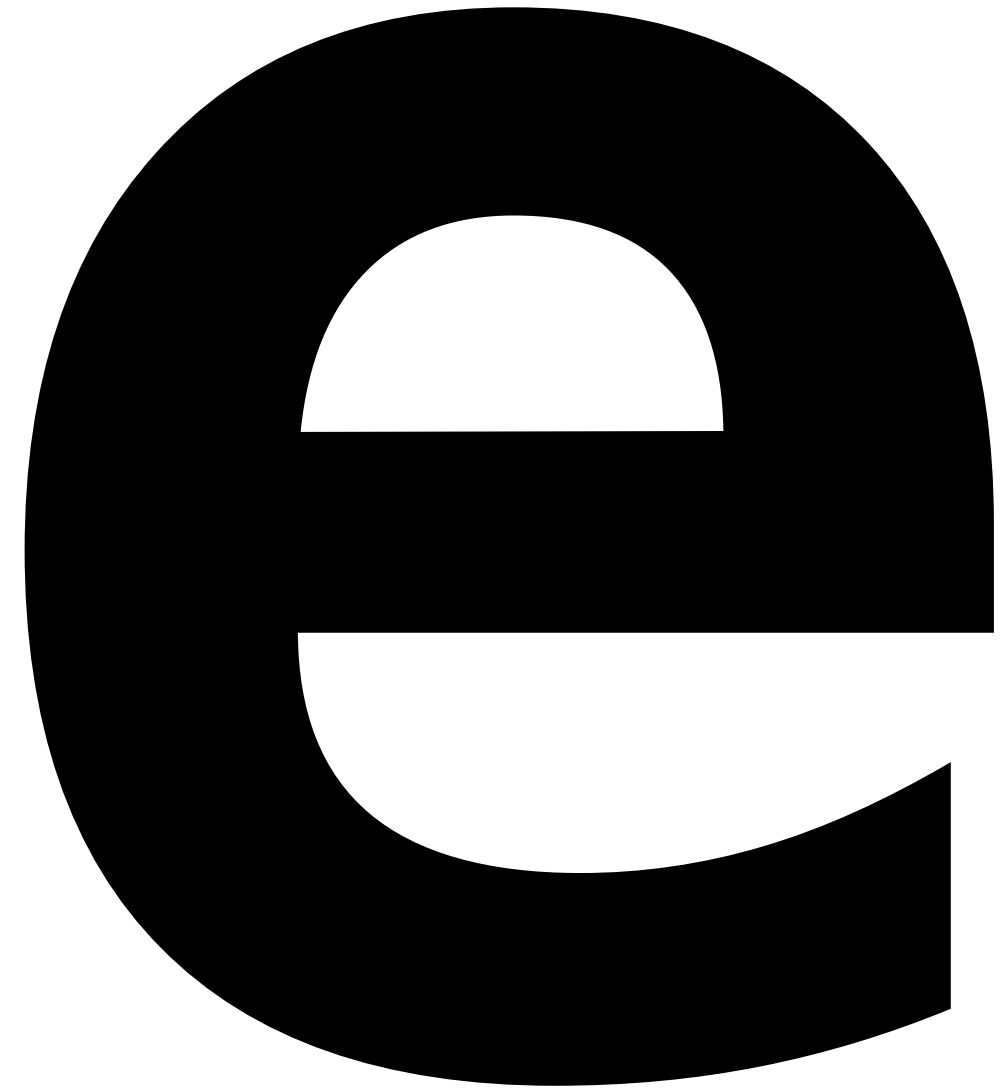


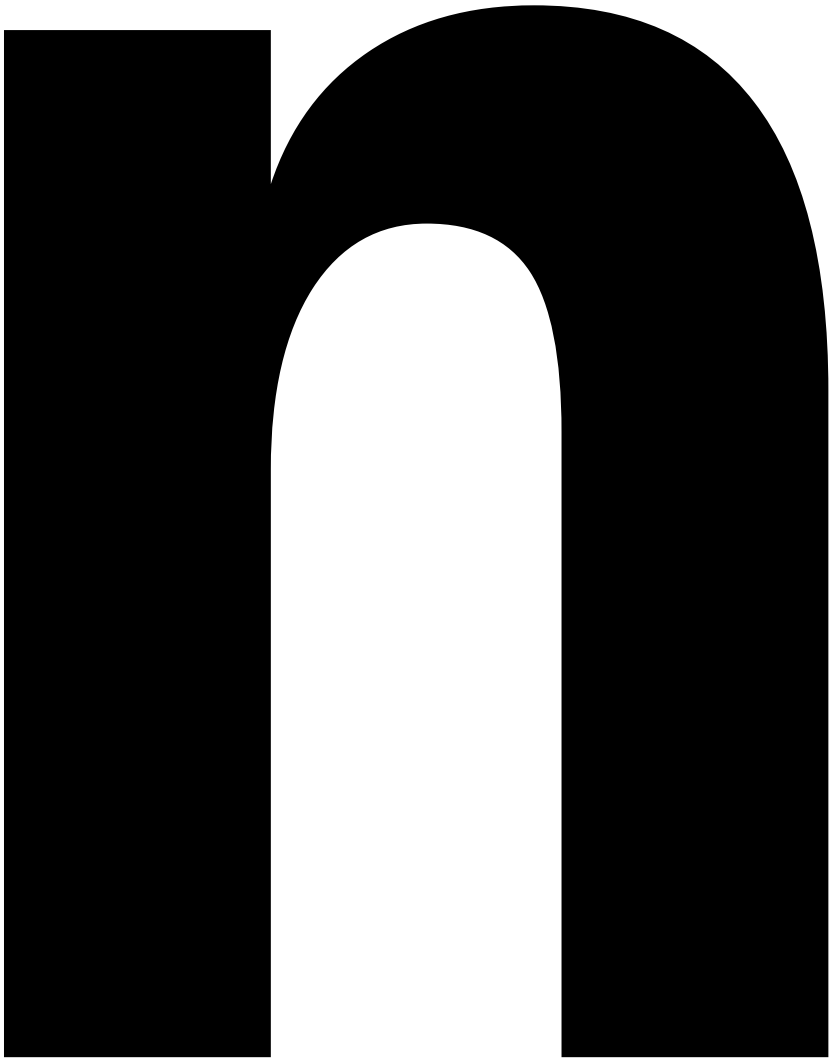


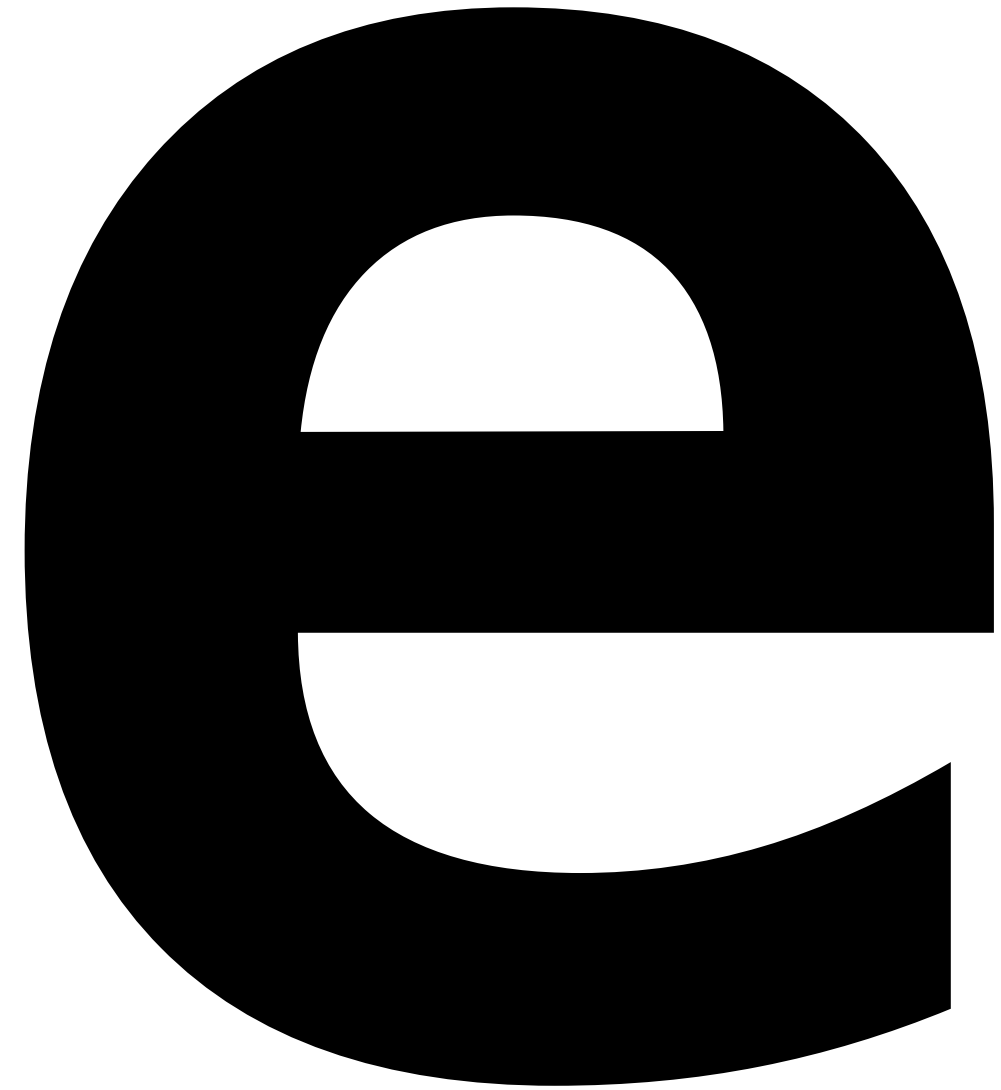


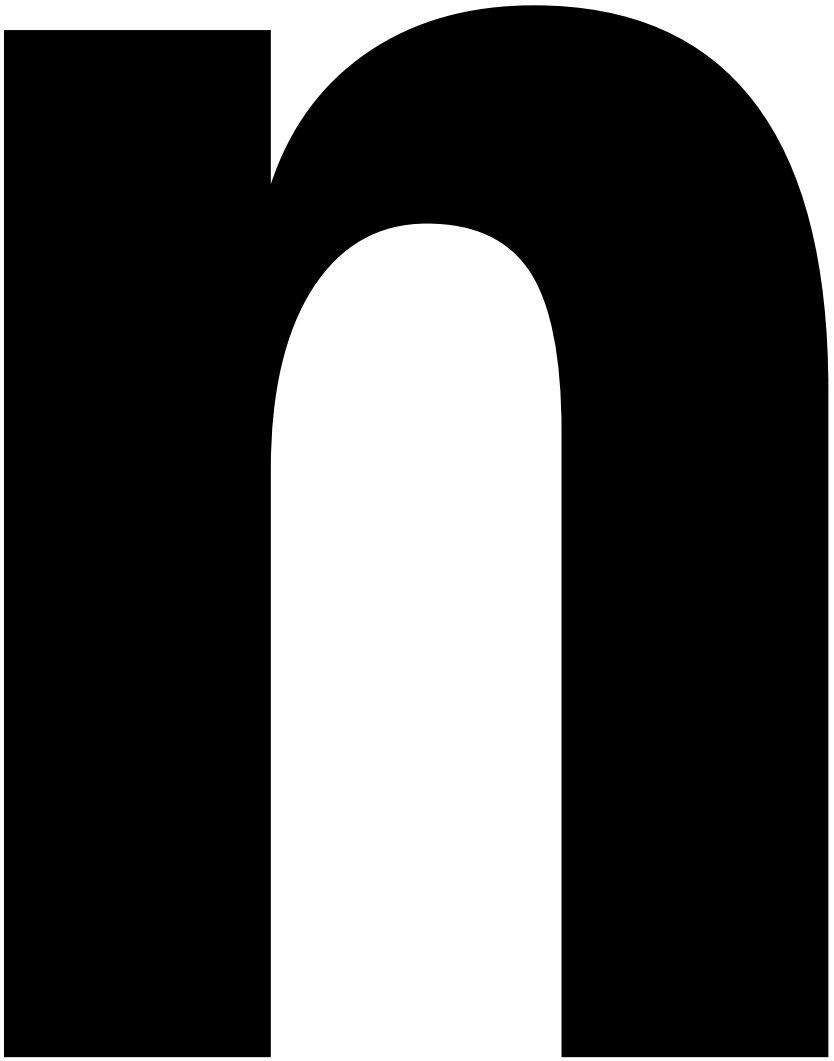


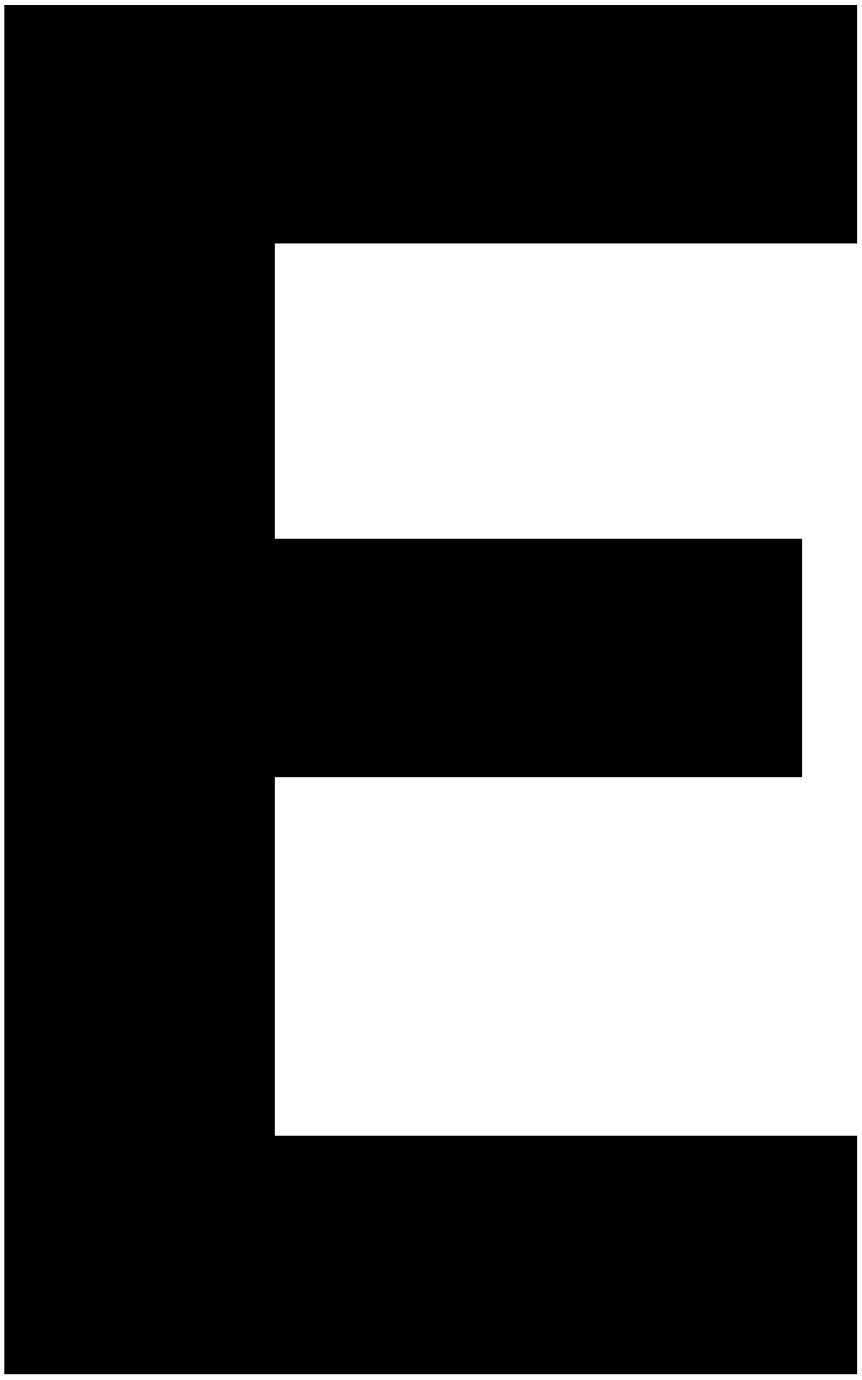


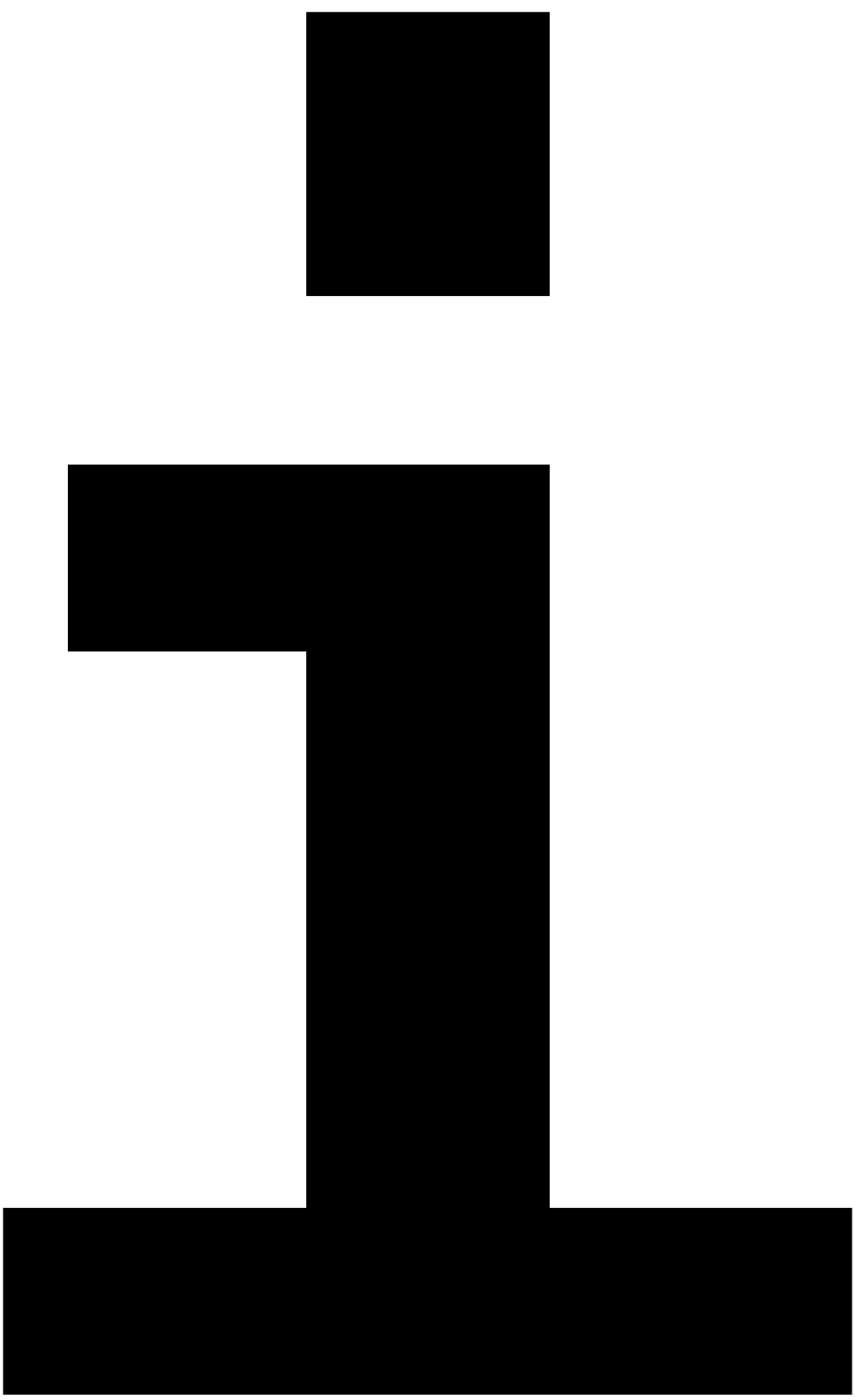


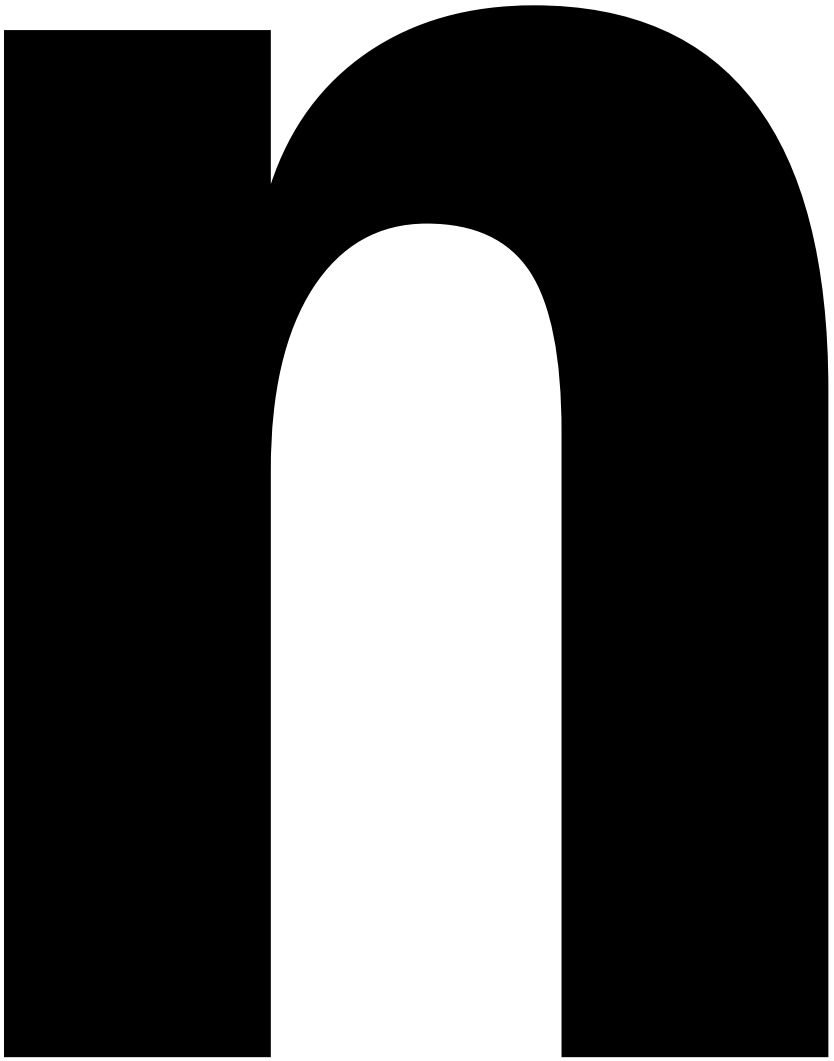


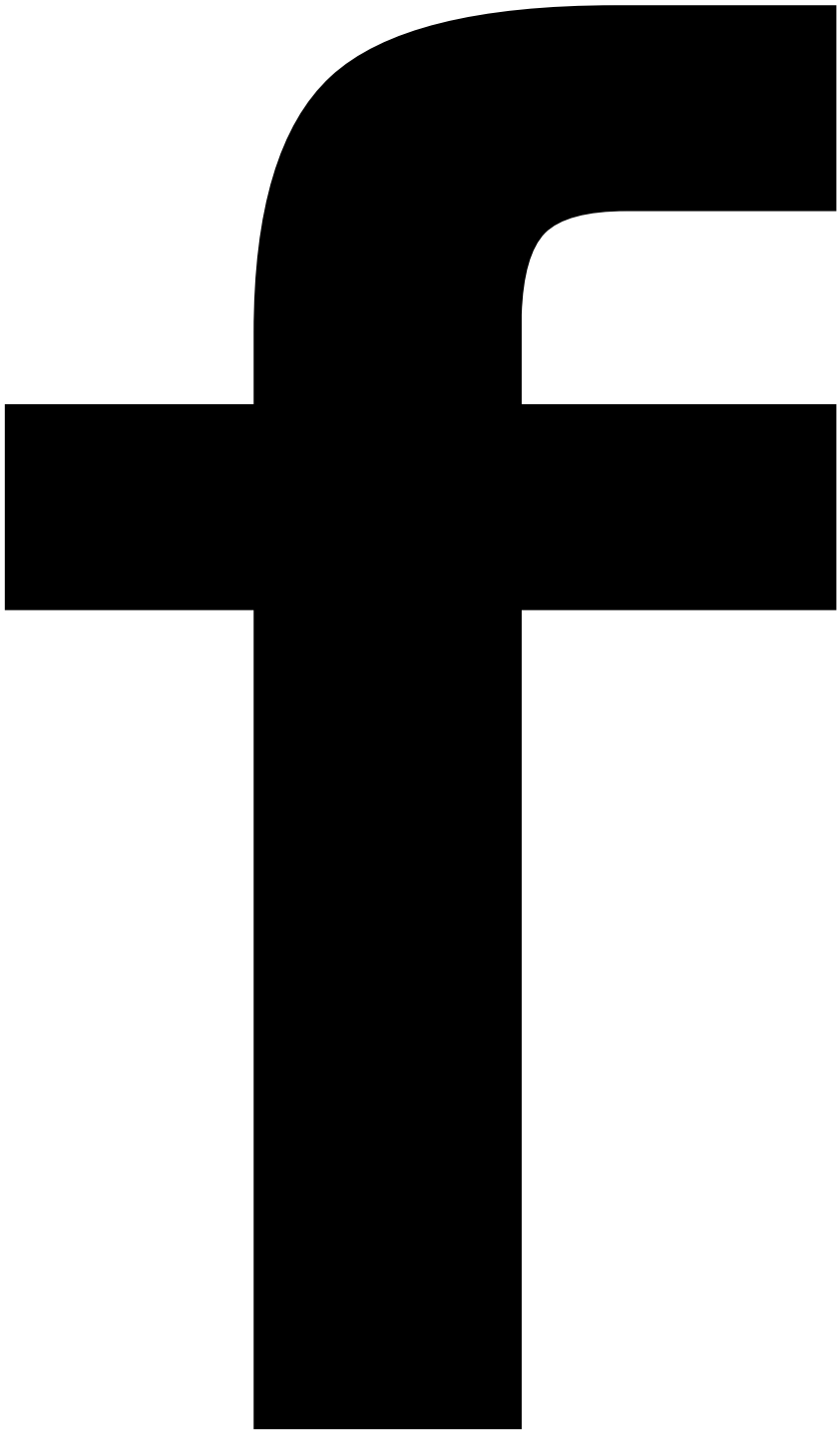


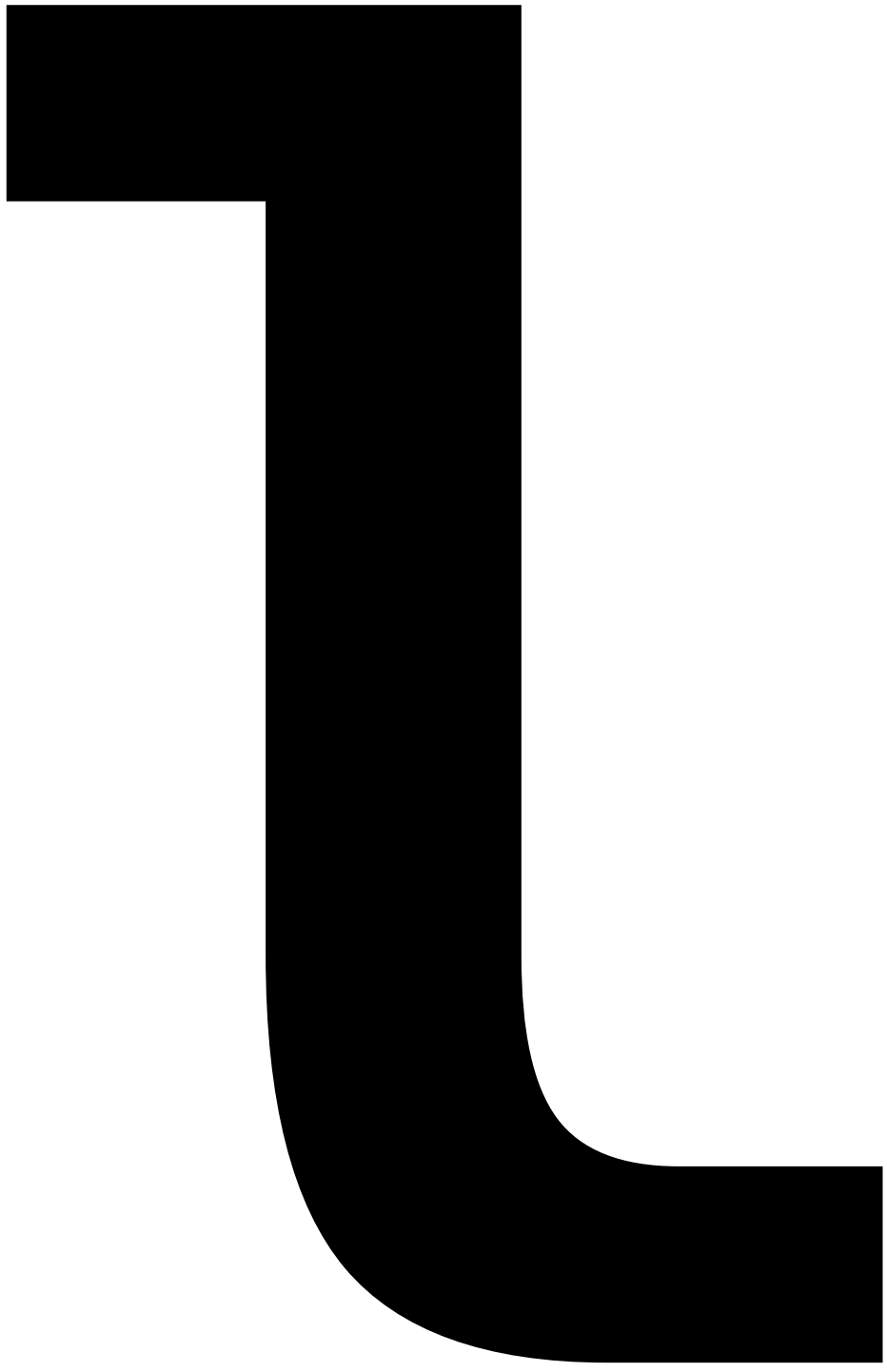








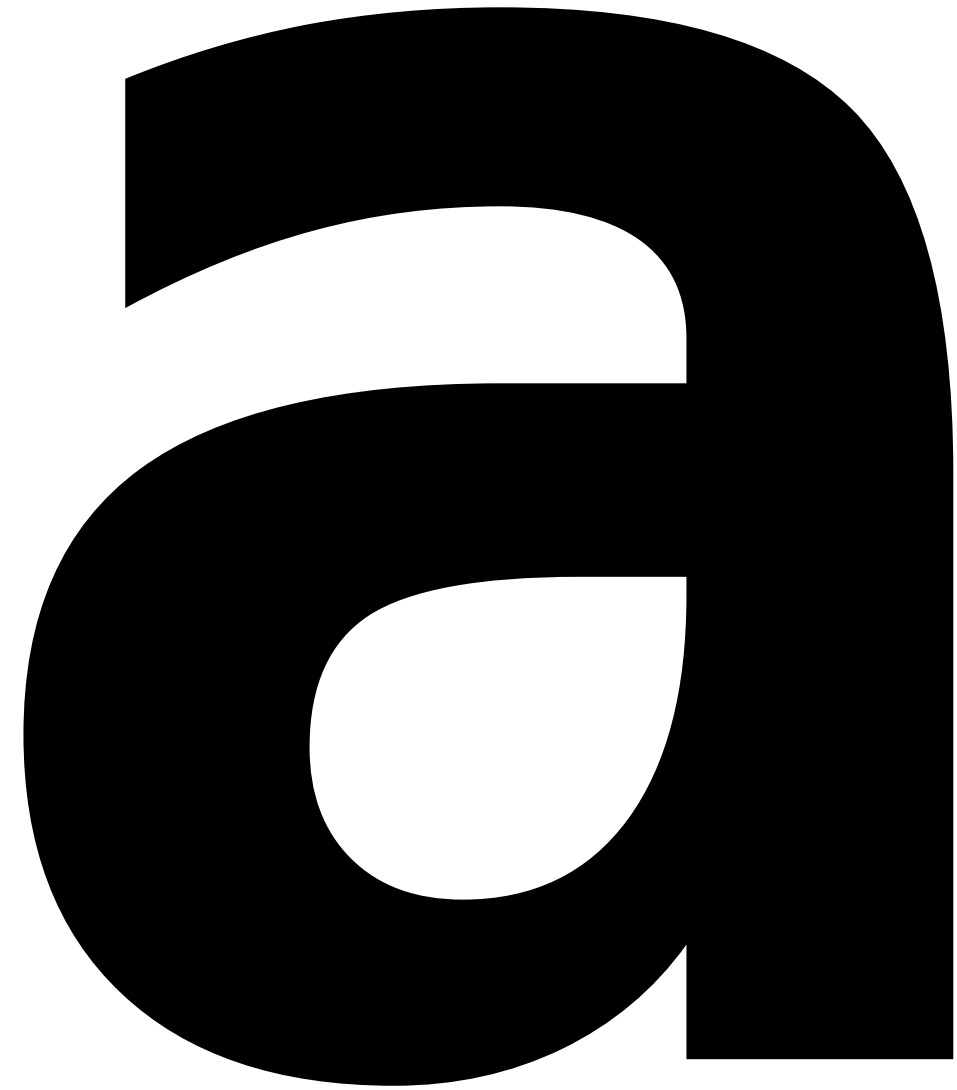




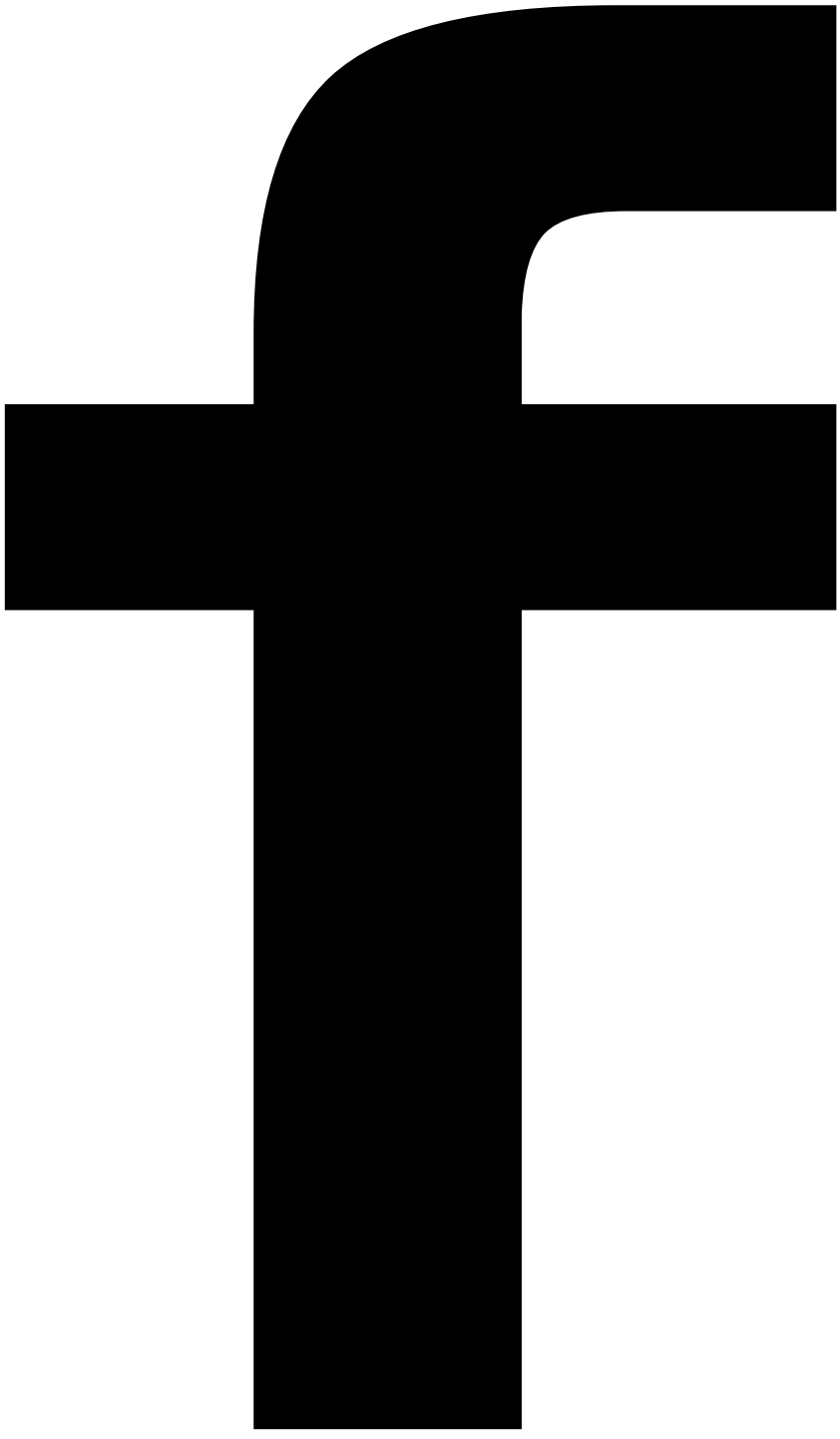
u

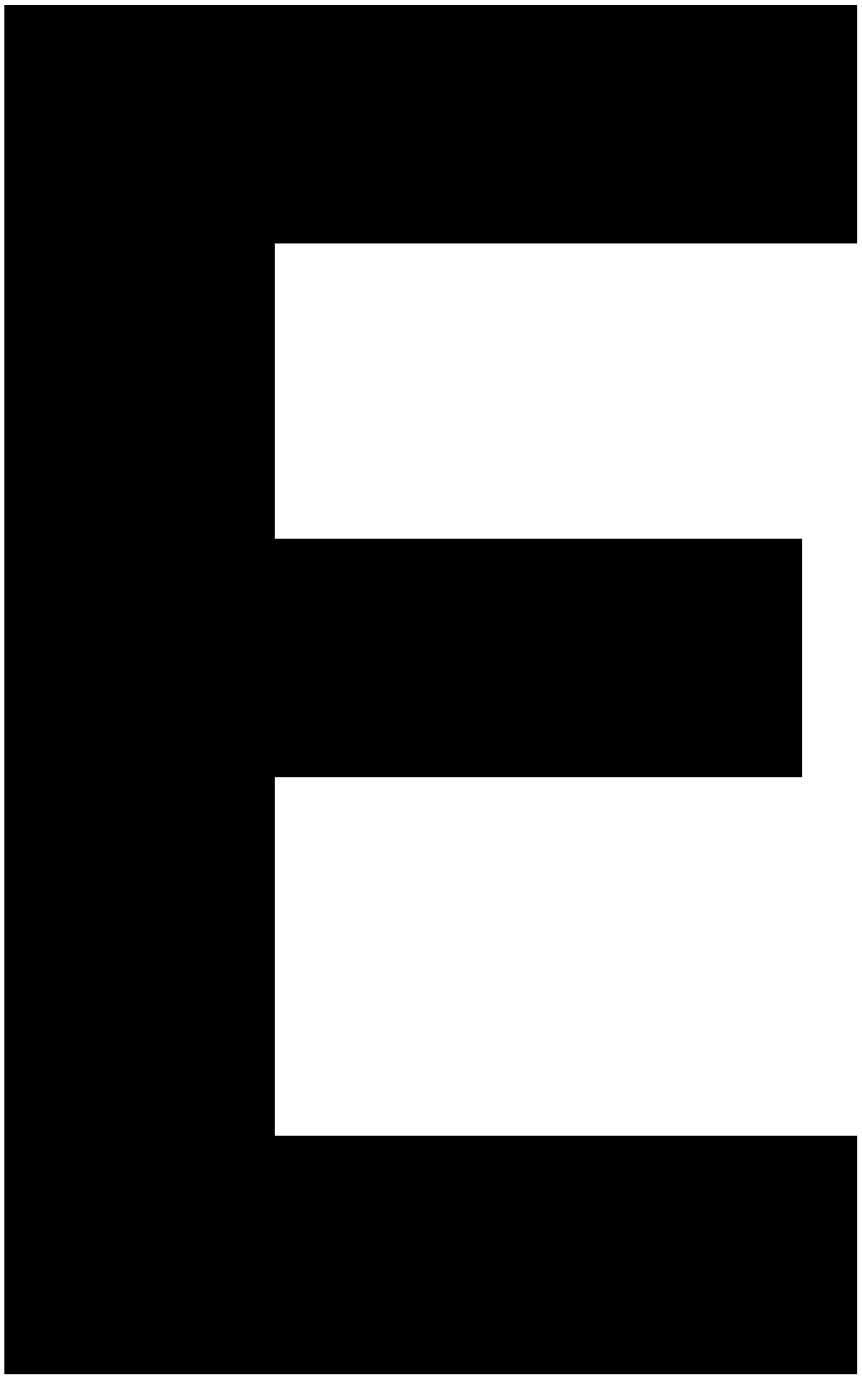
S

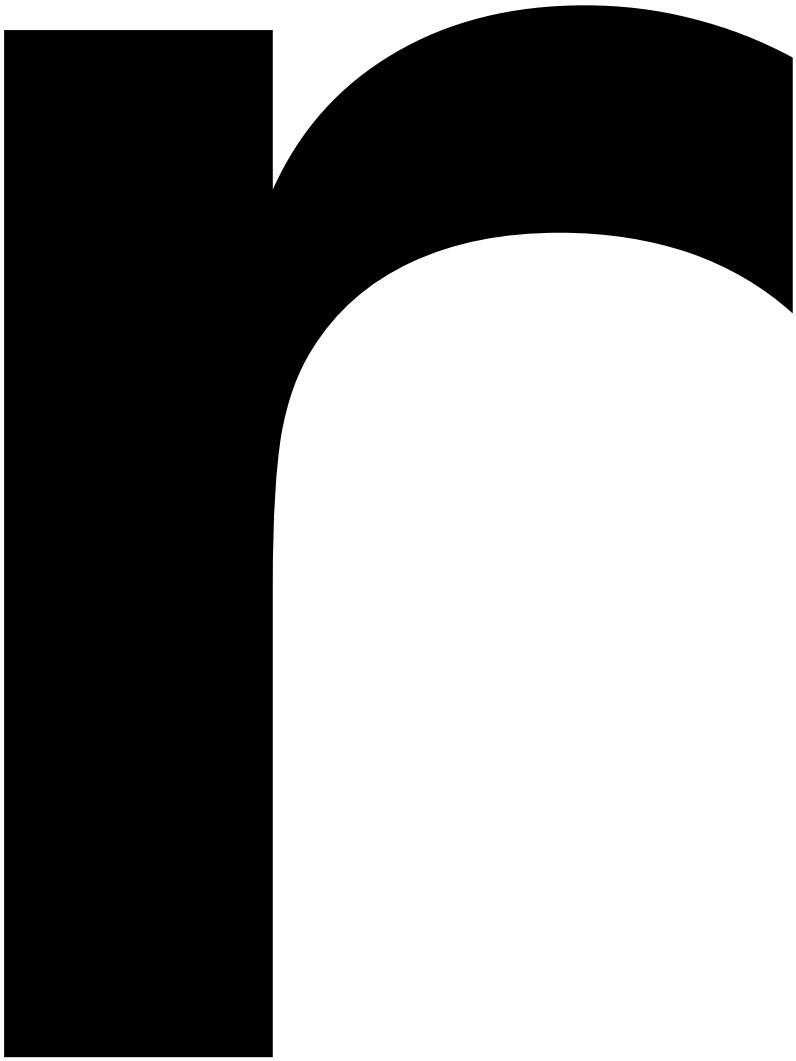
S



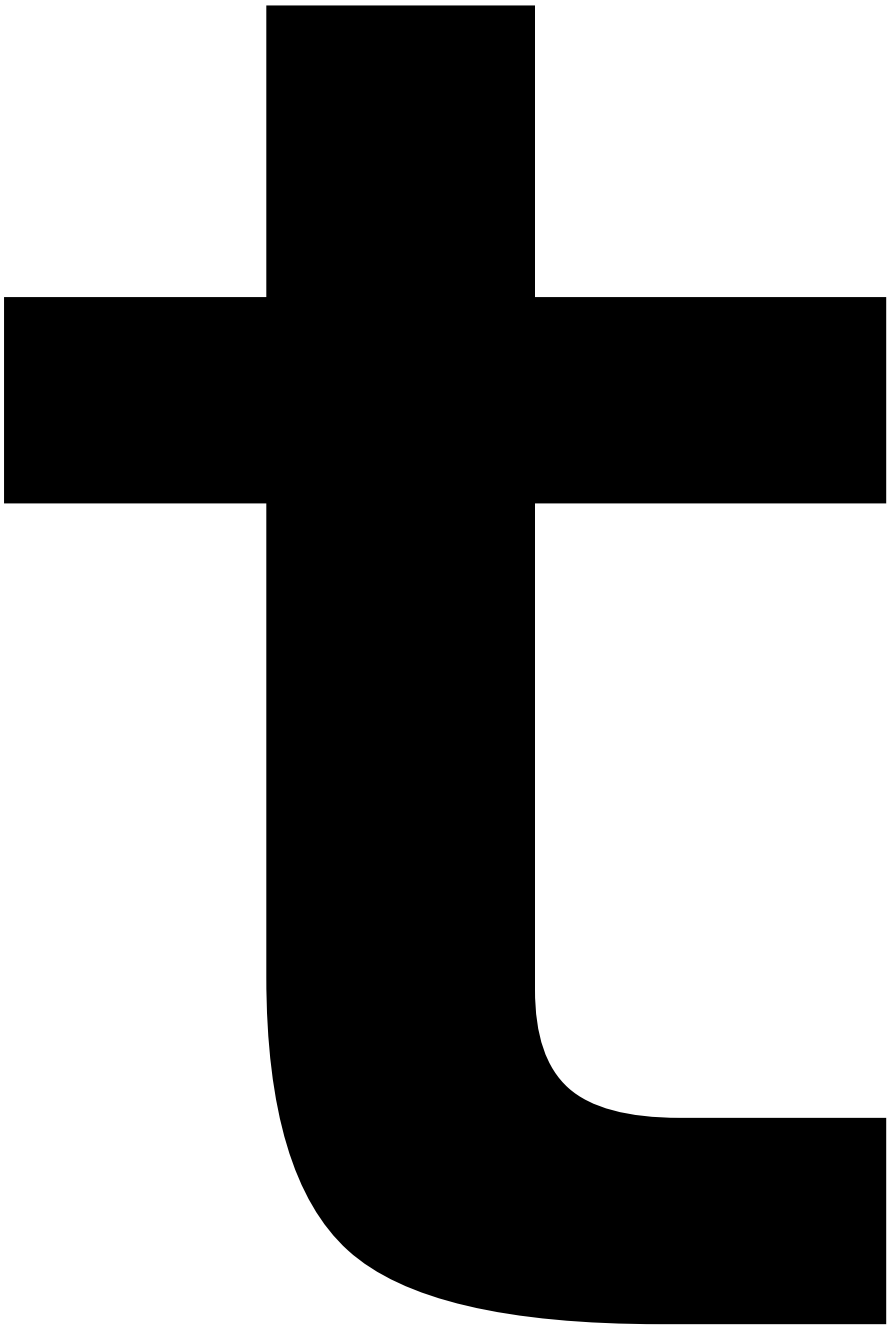
u

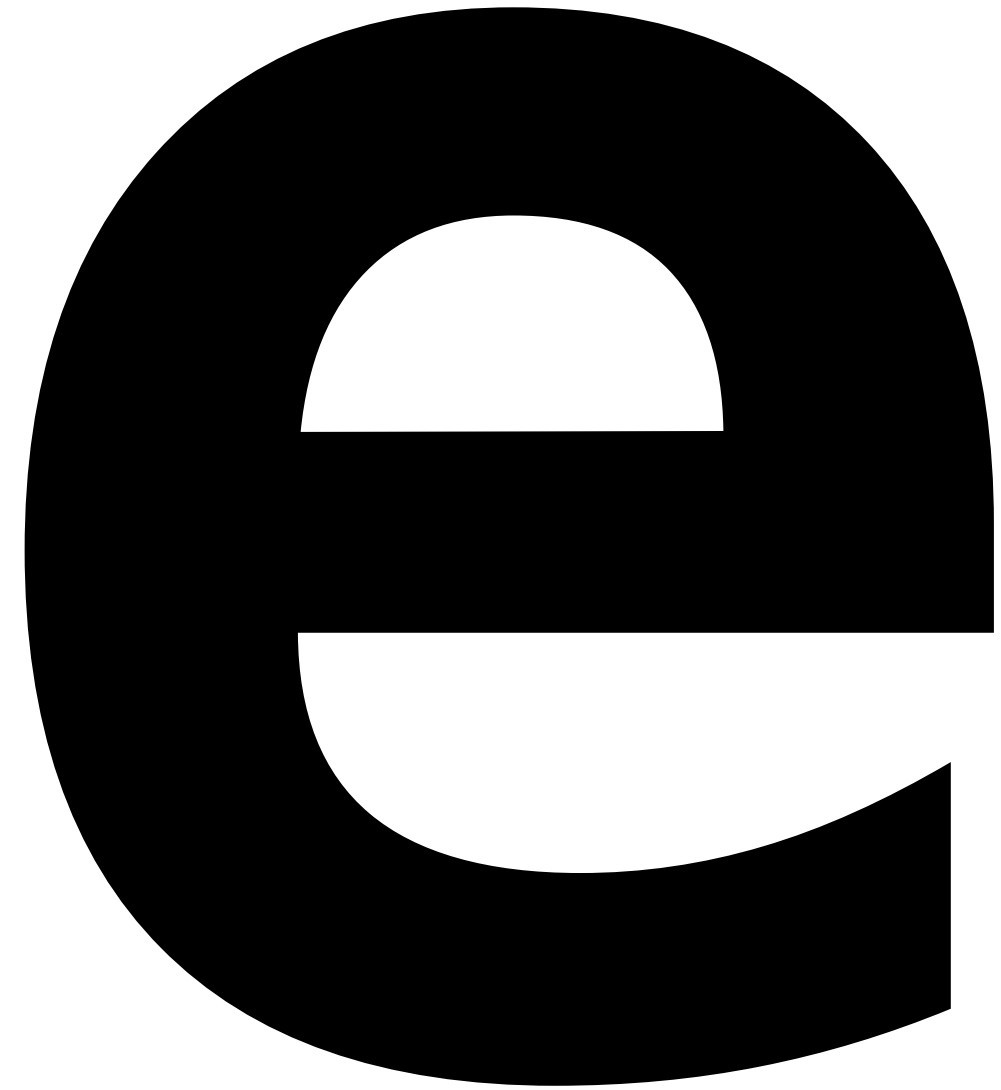


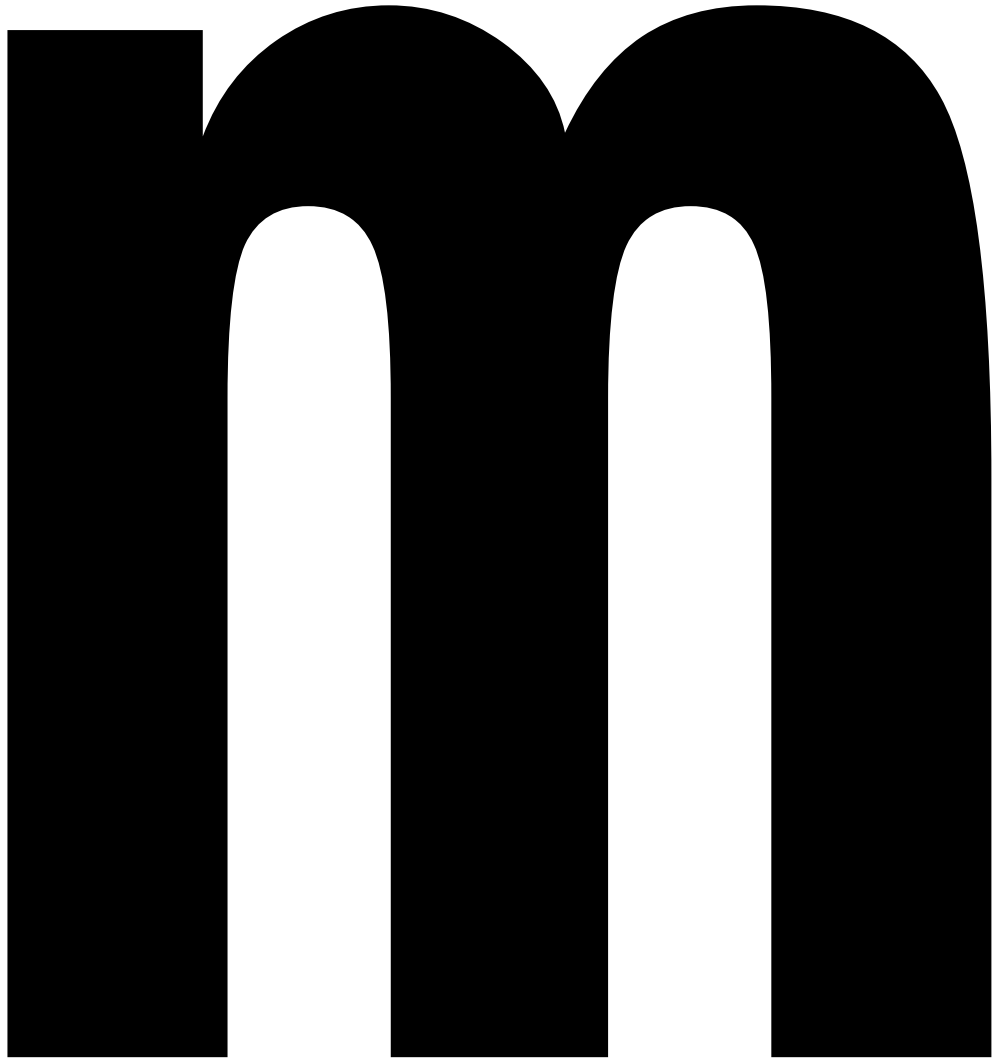


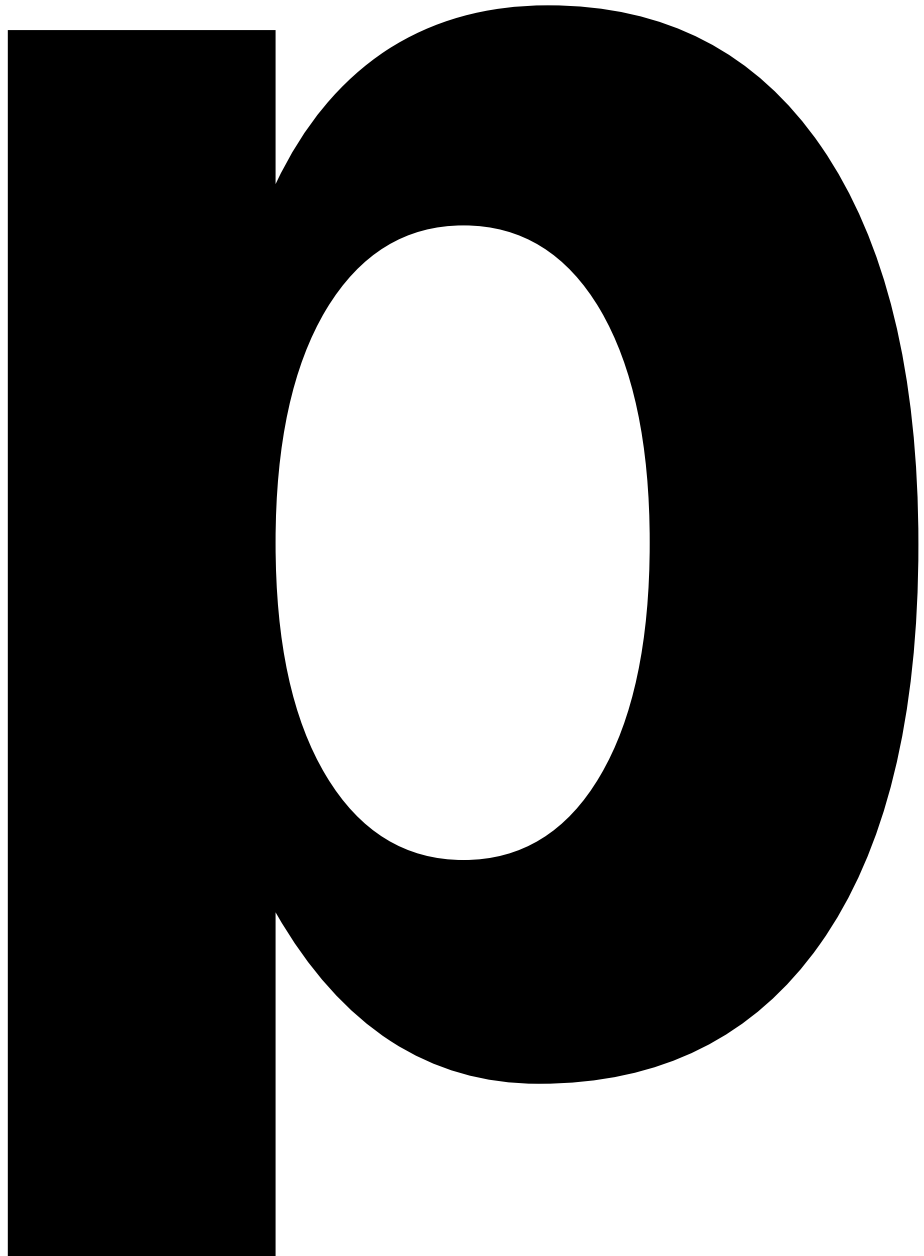


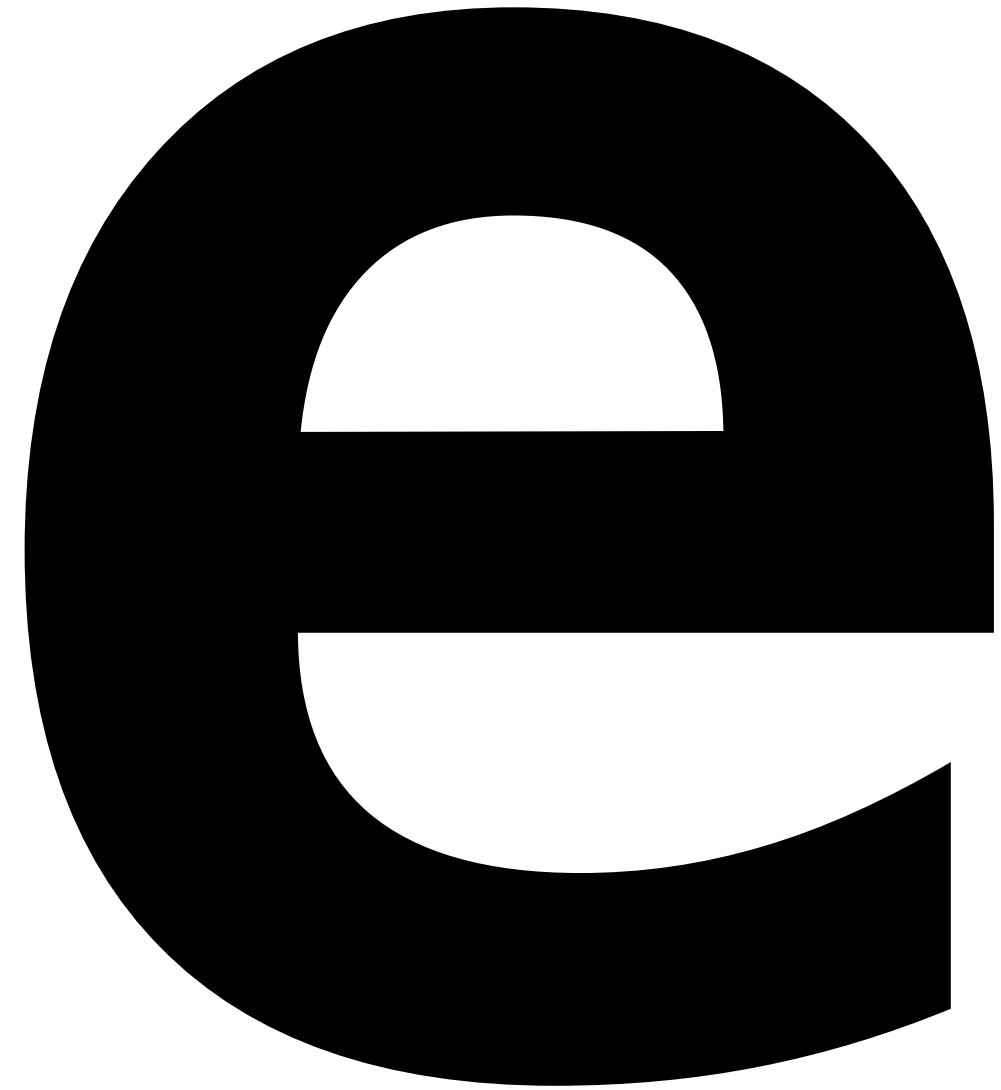
d

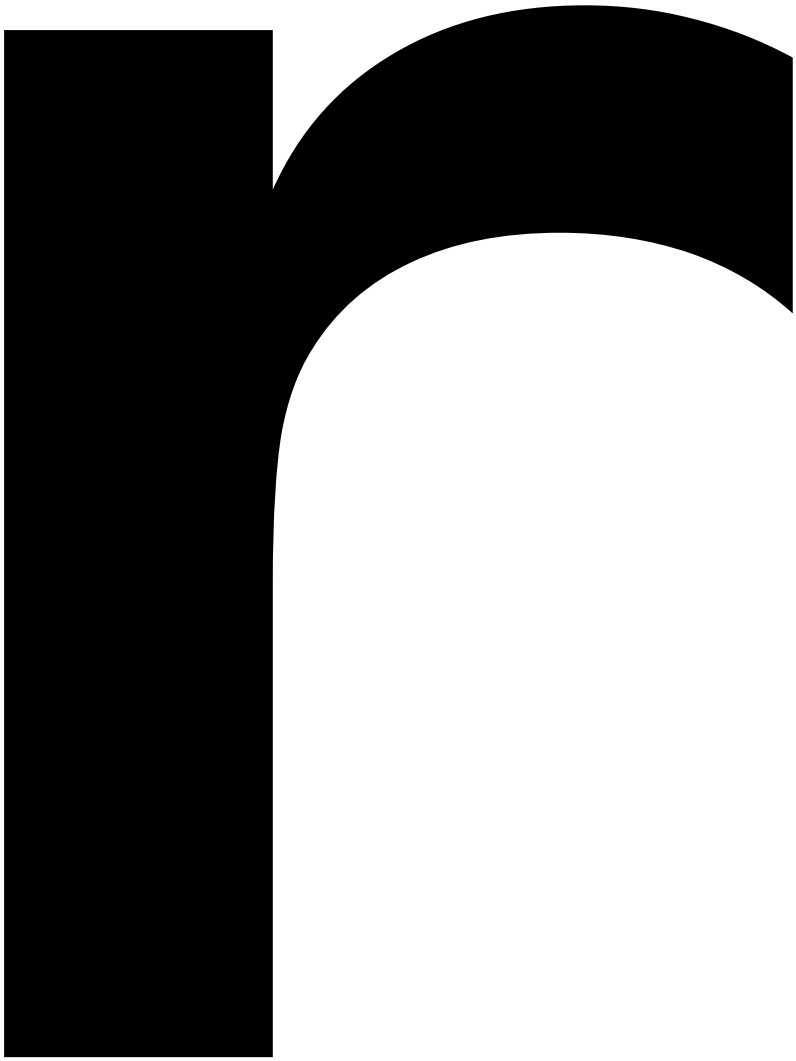


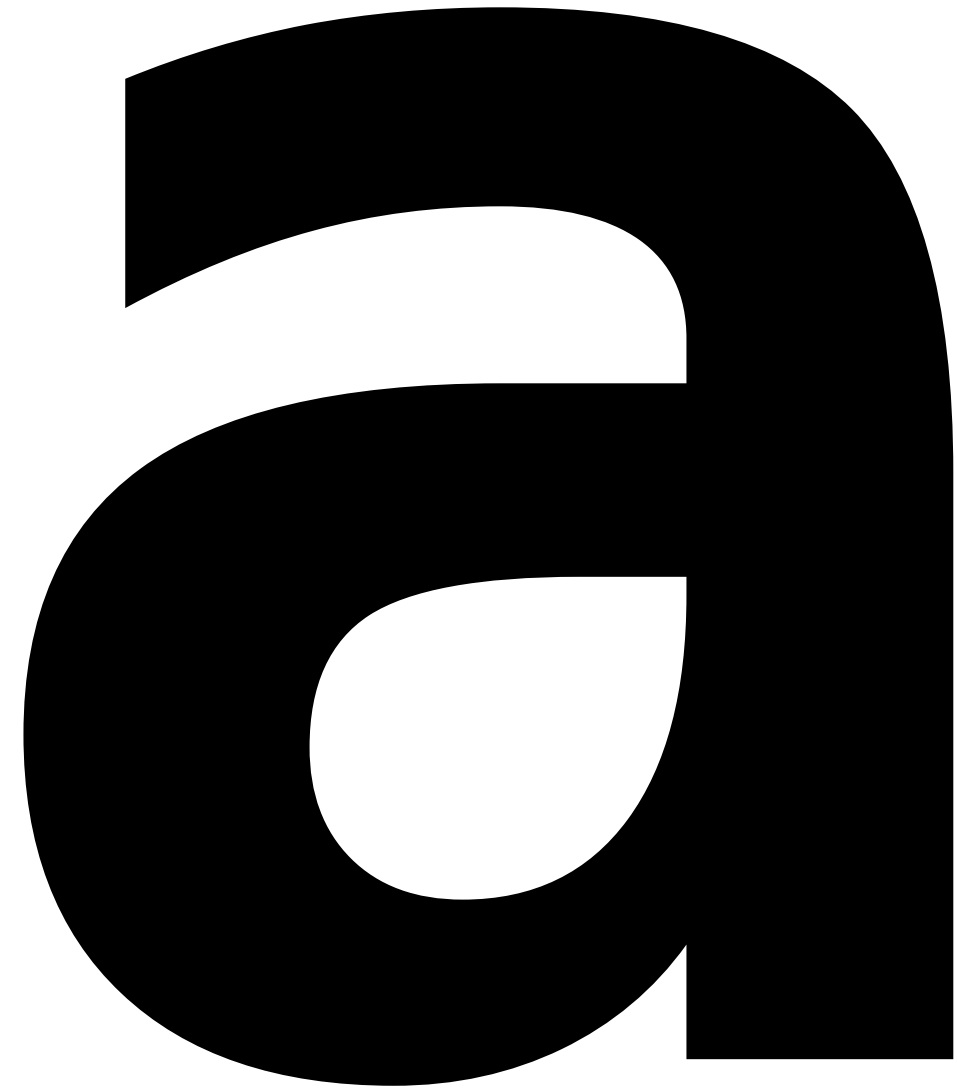


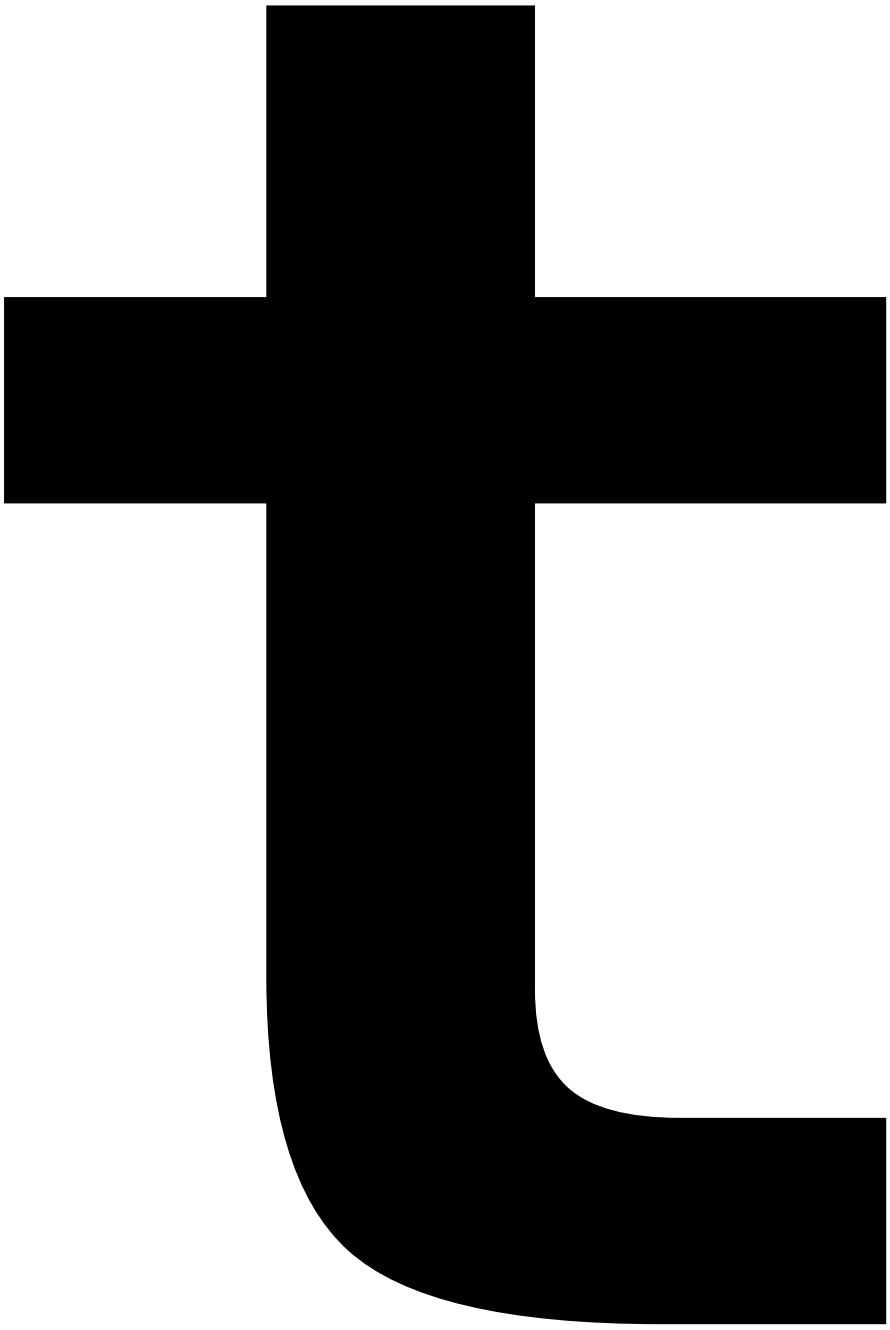




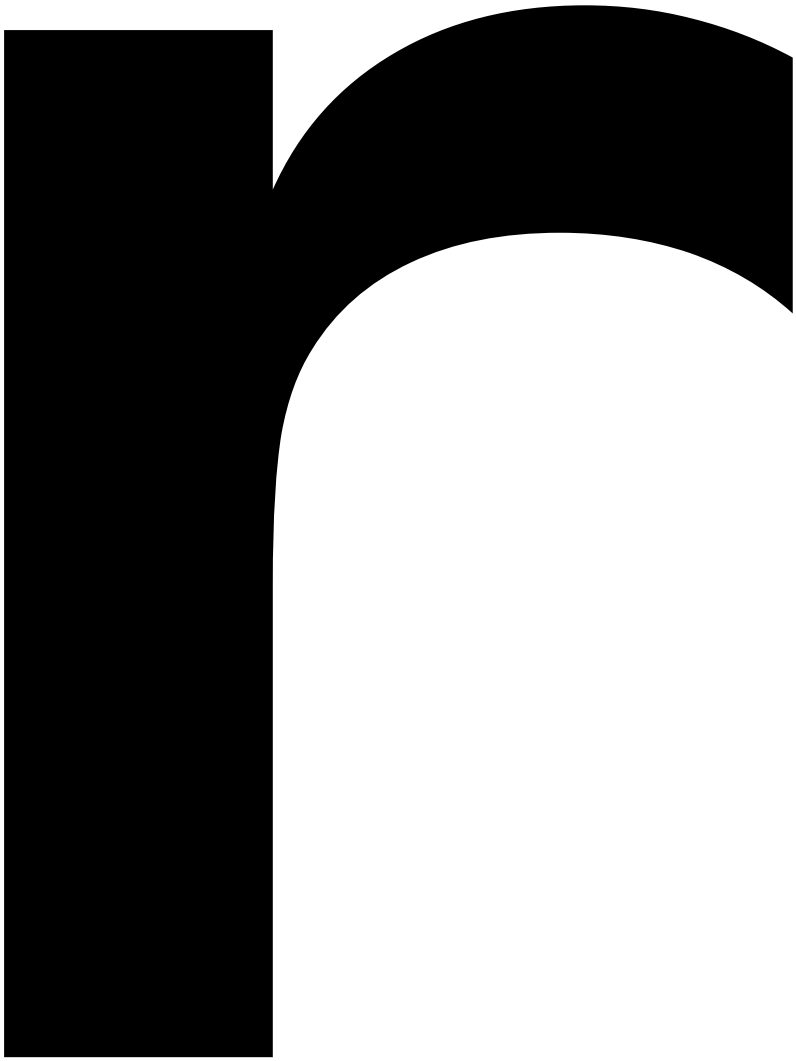


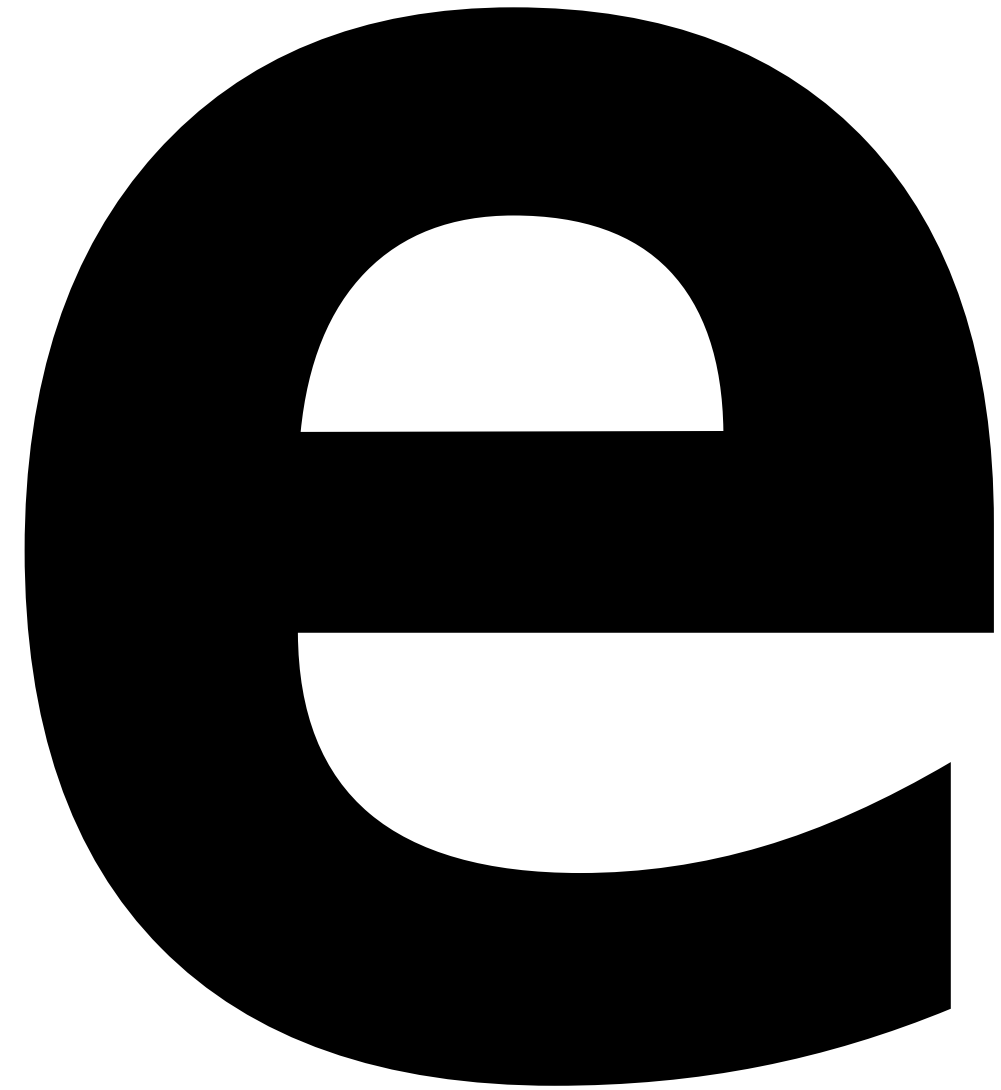


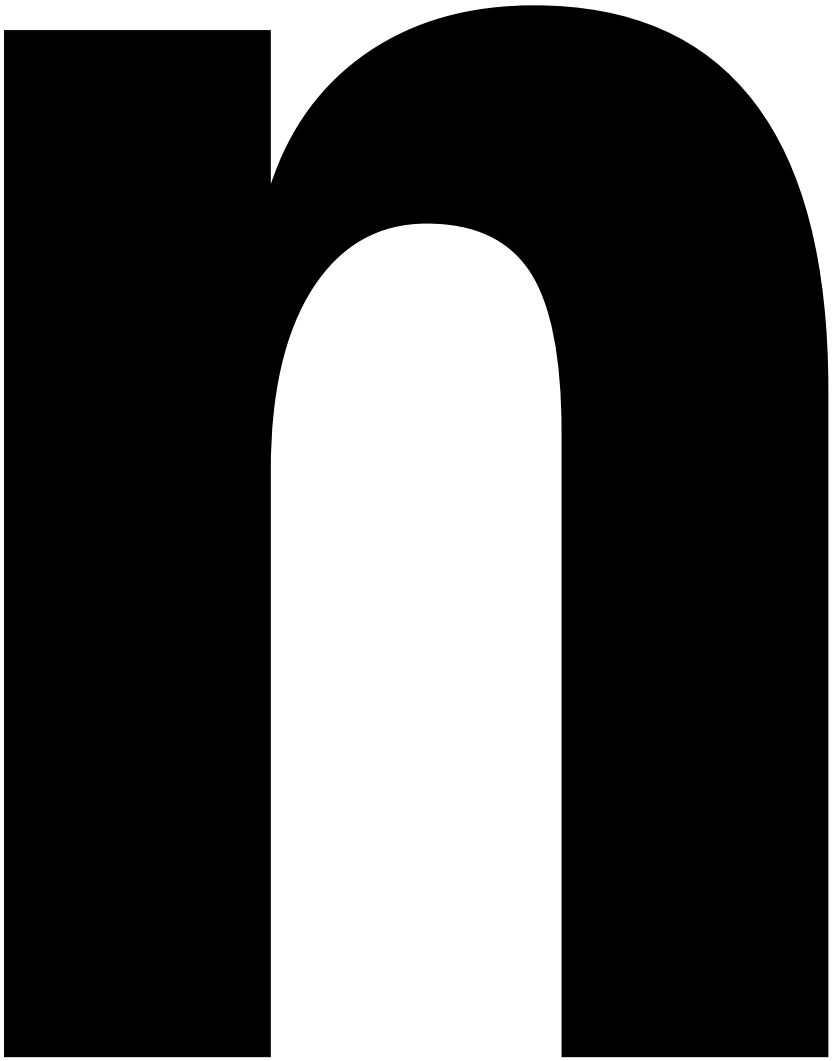


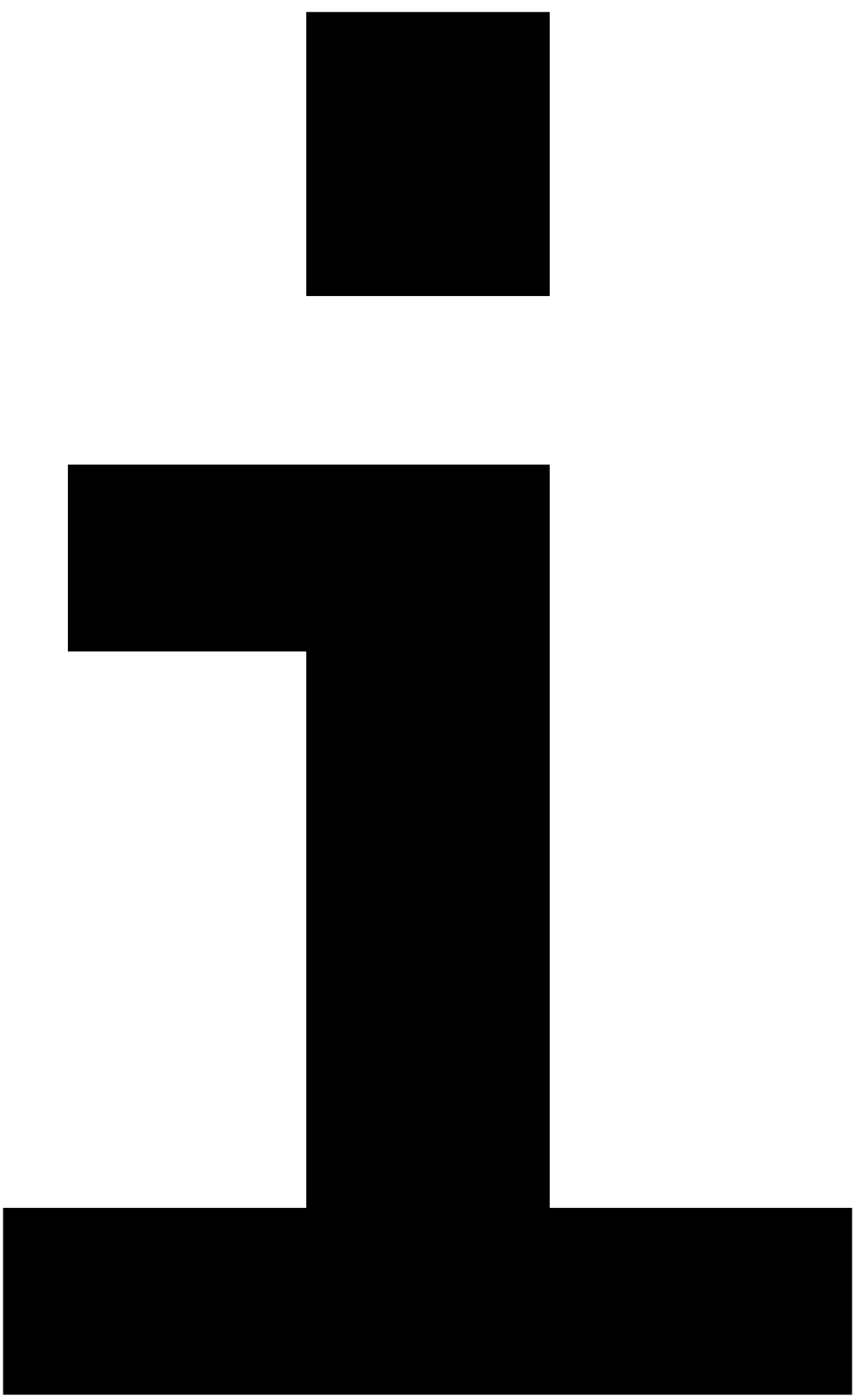


u

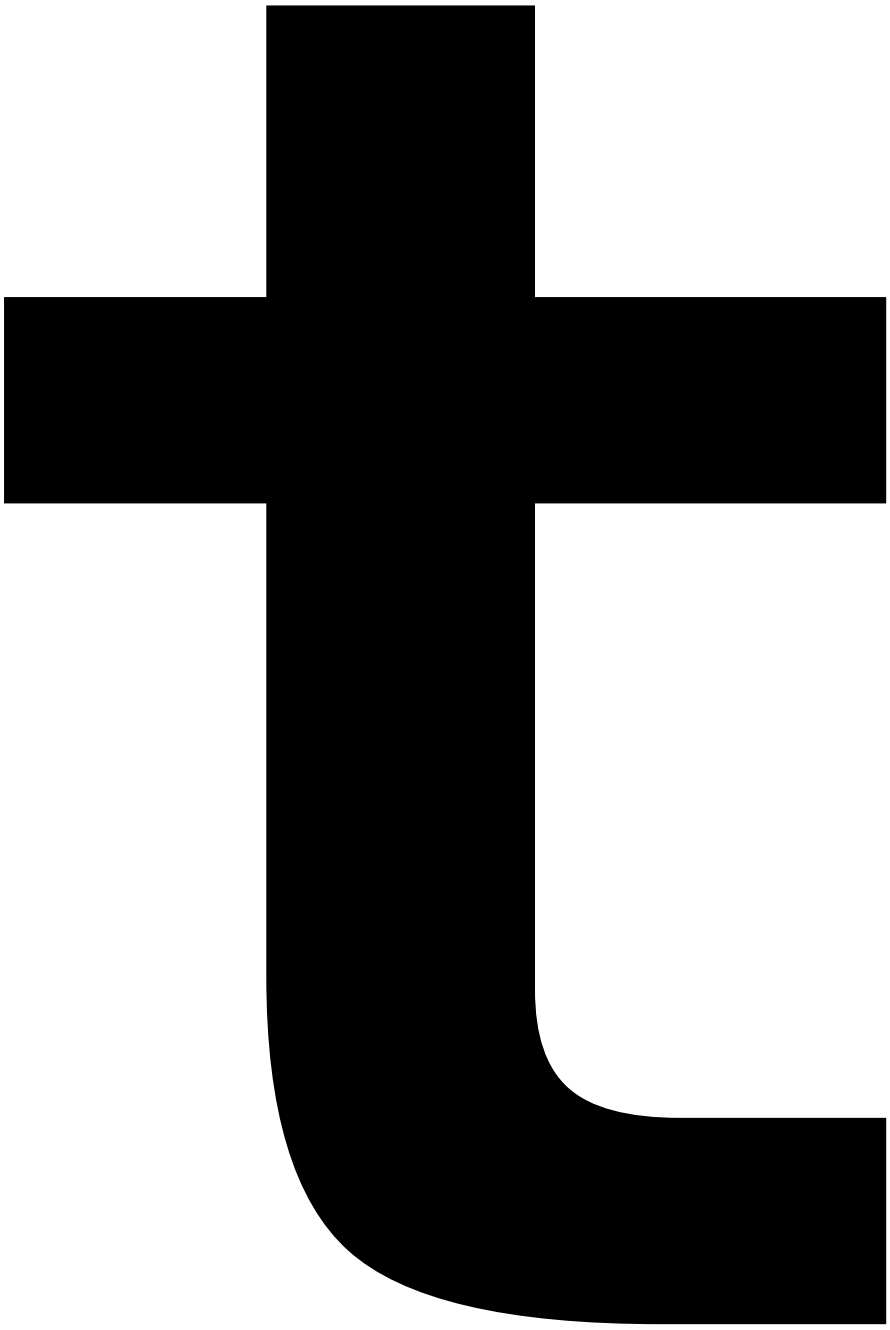


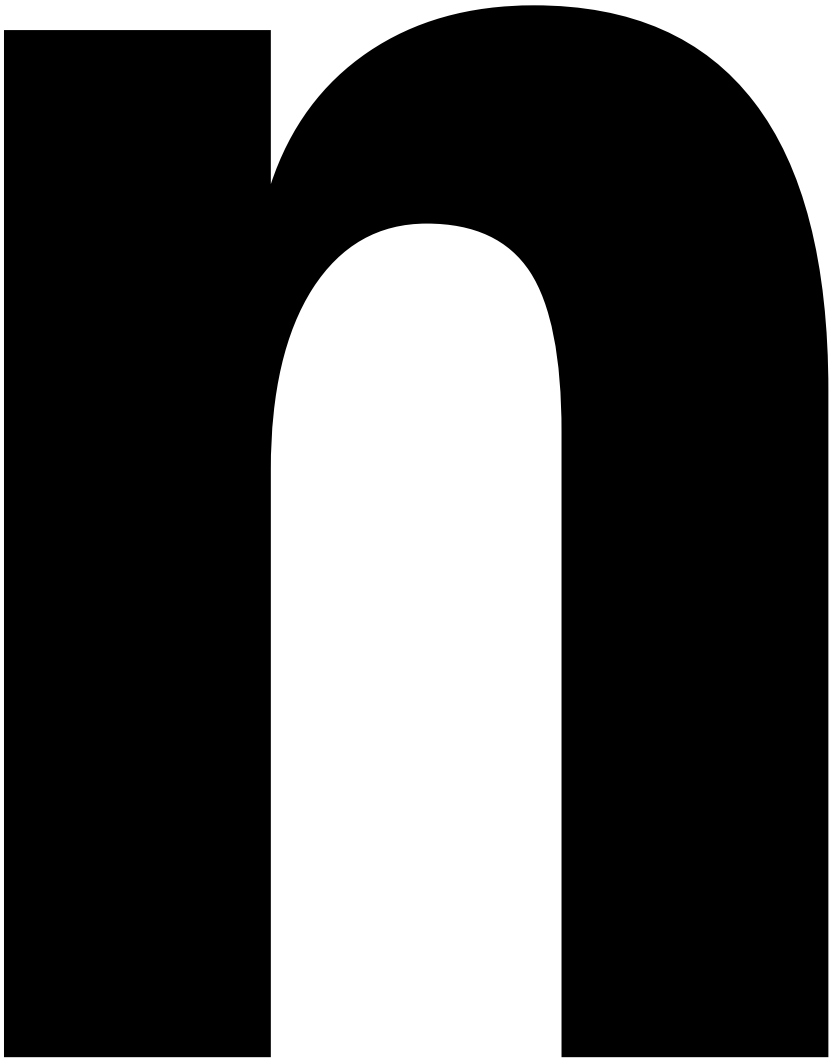


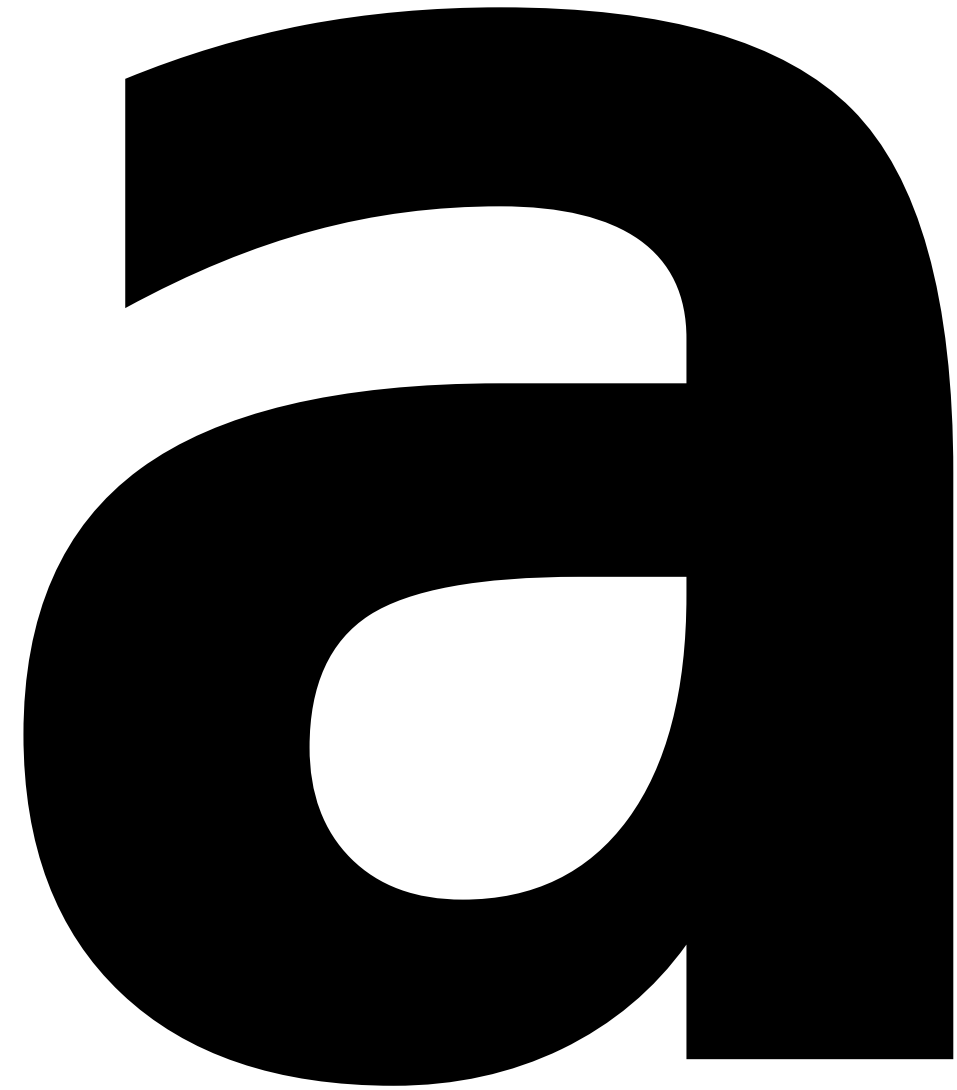


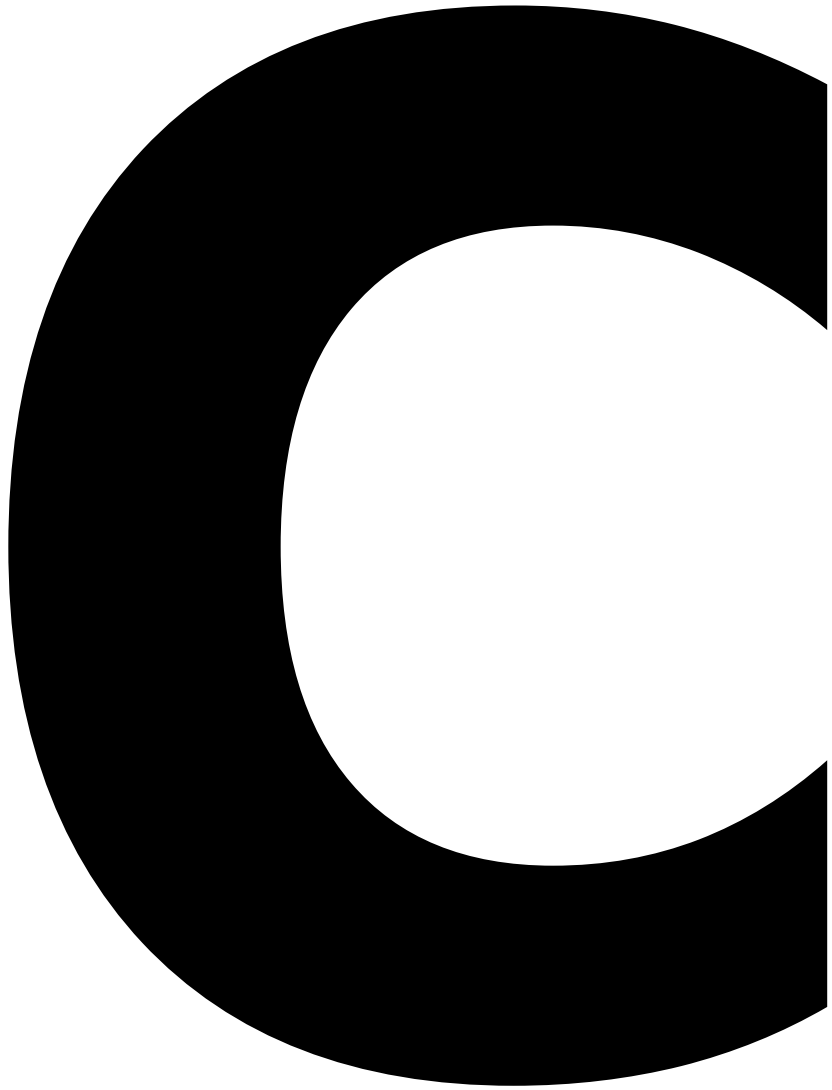


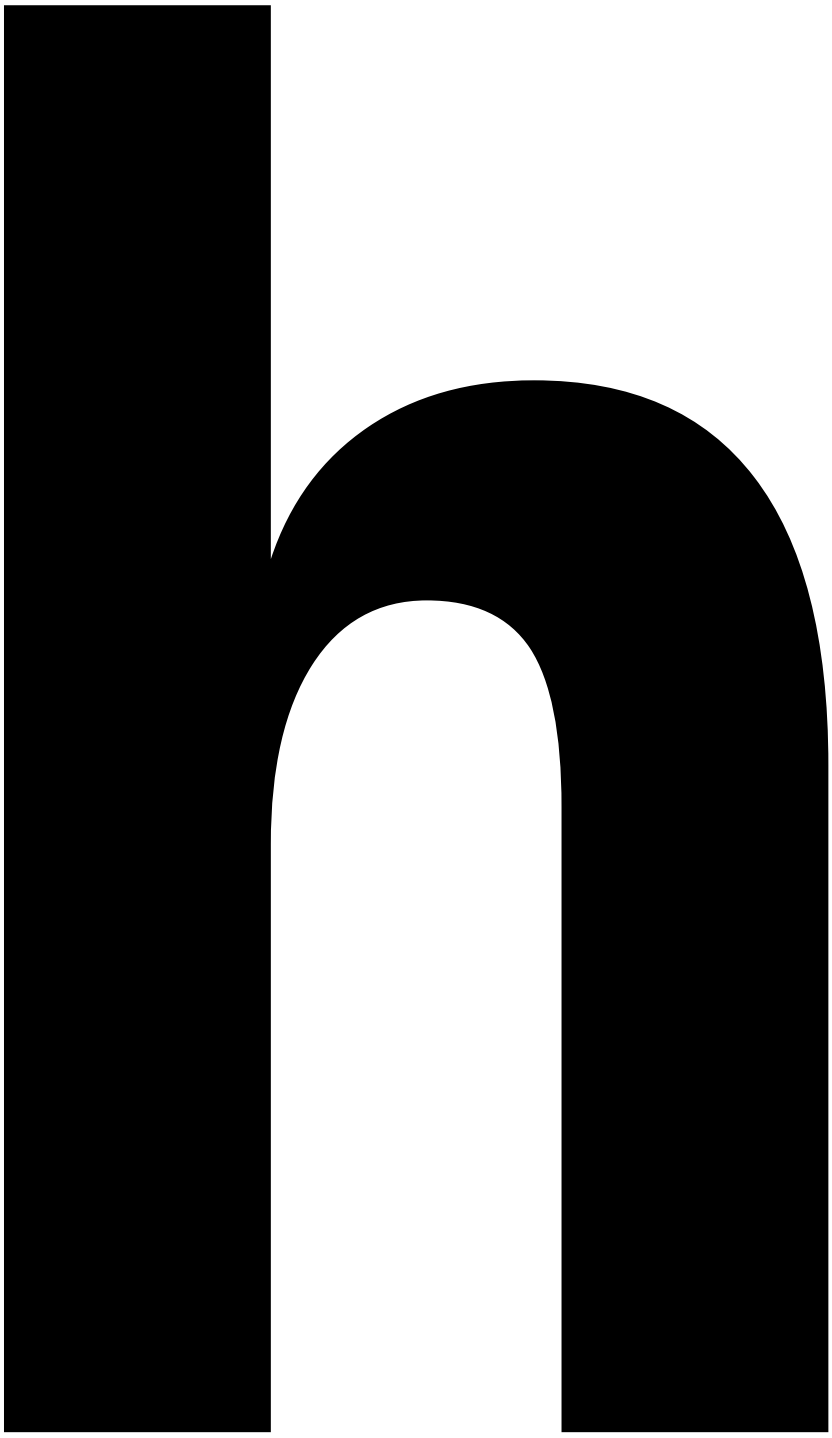
S



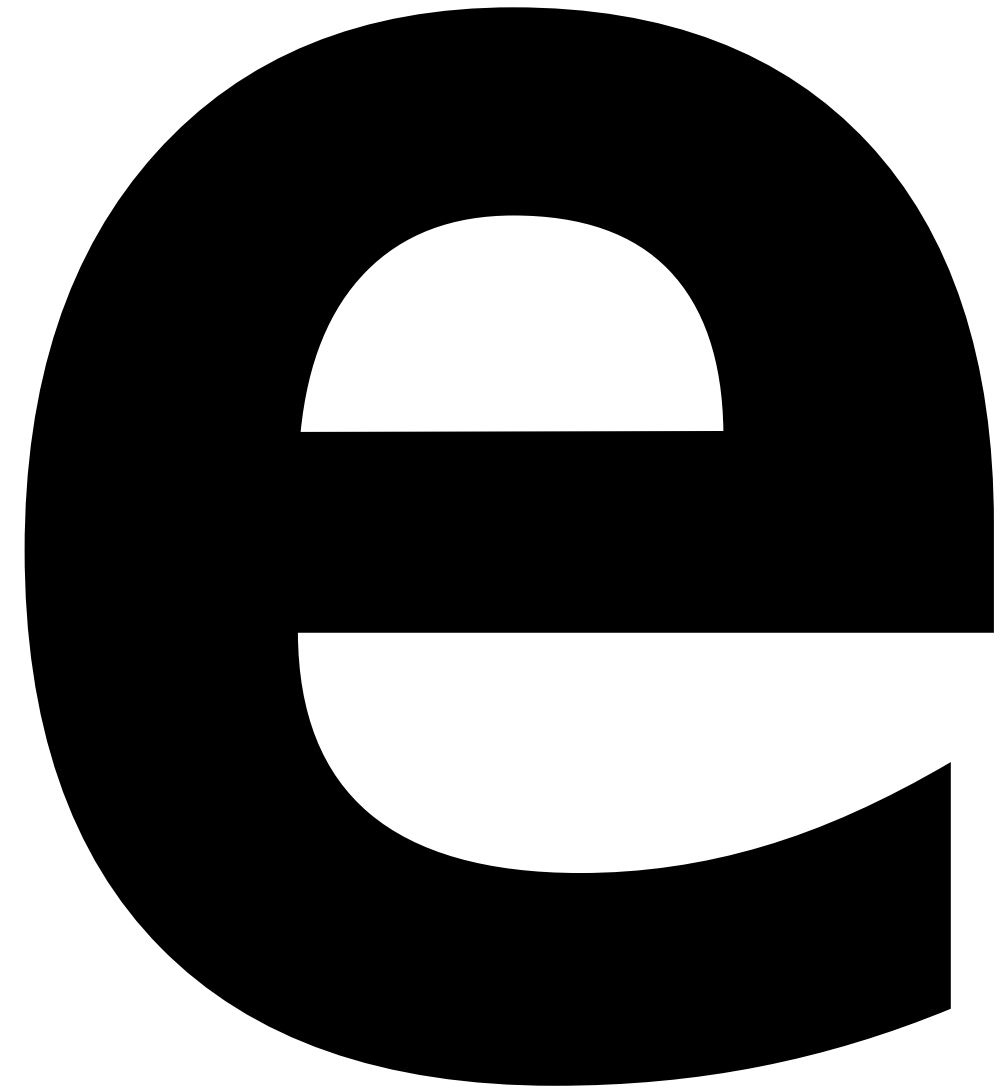


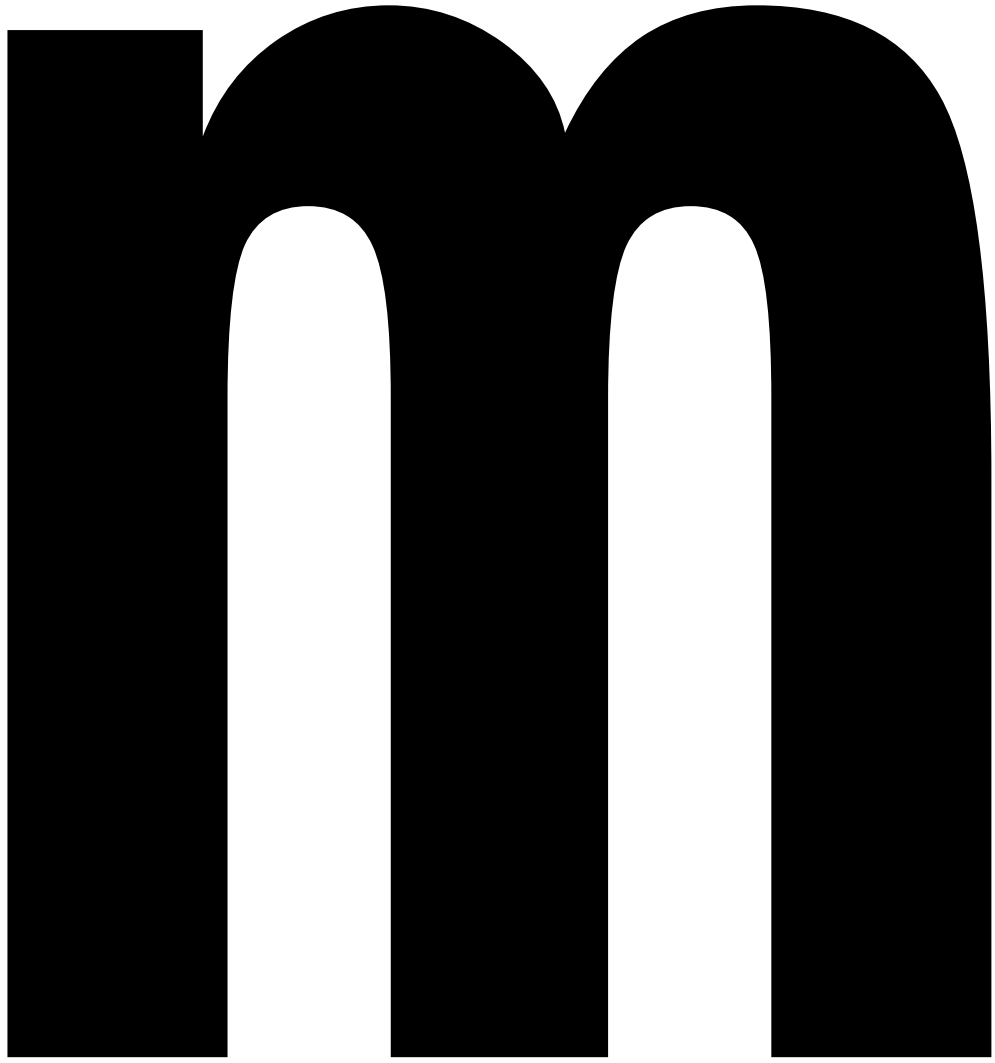


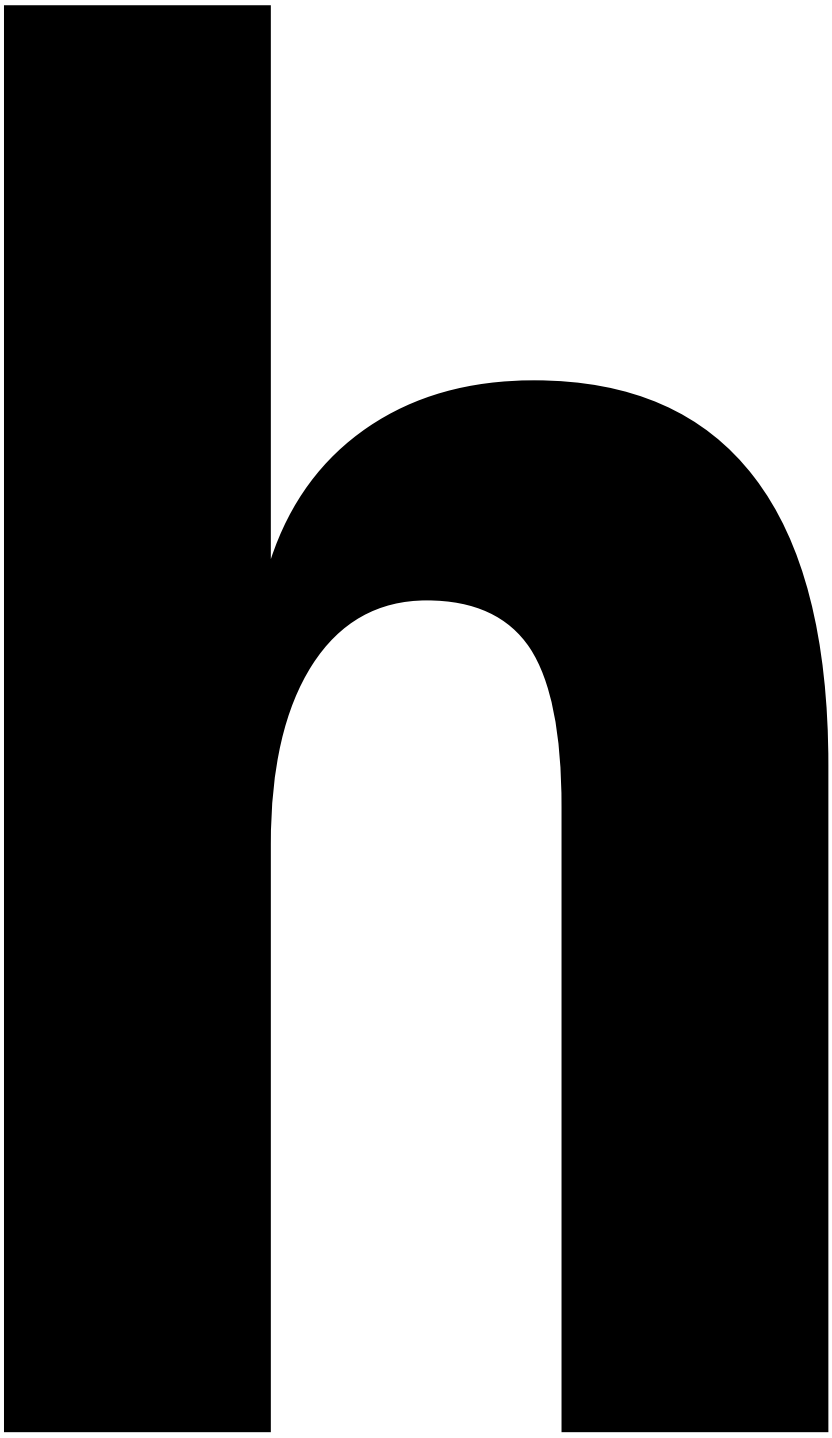


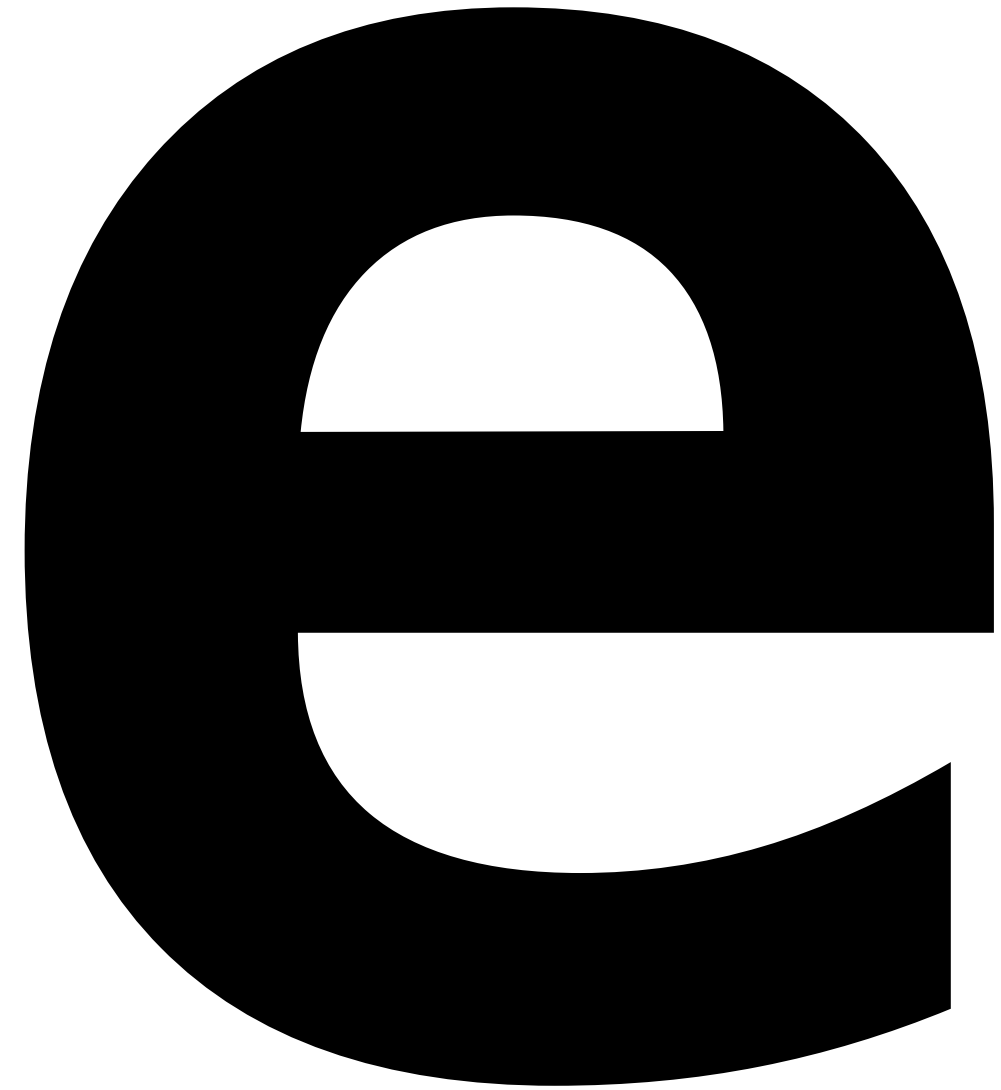


d

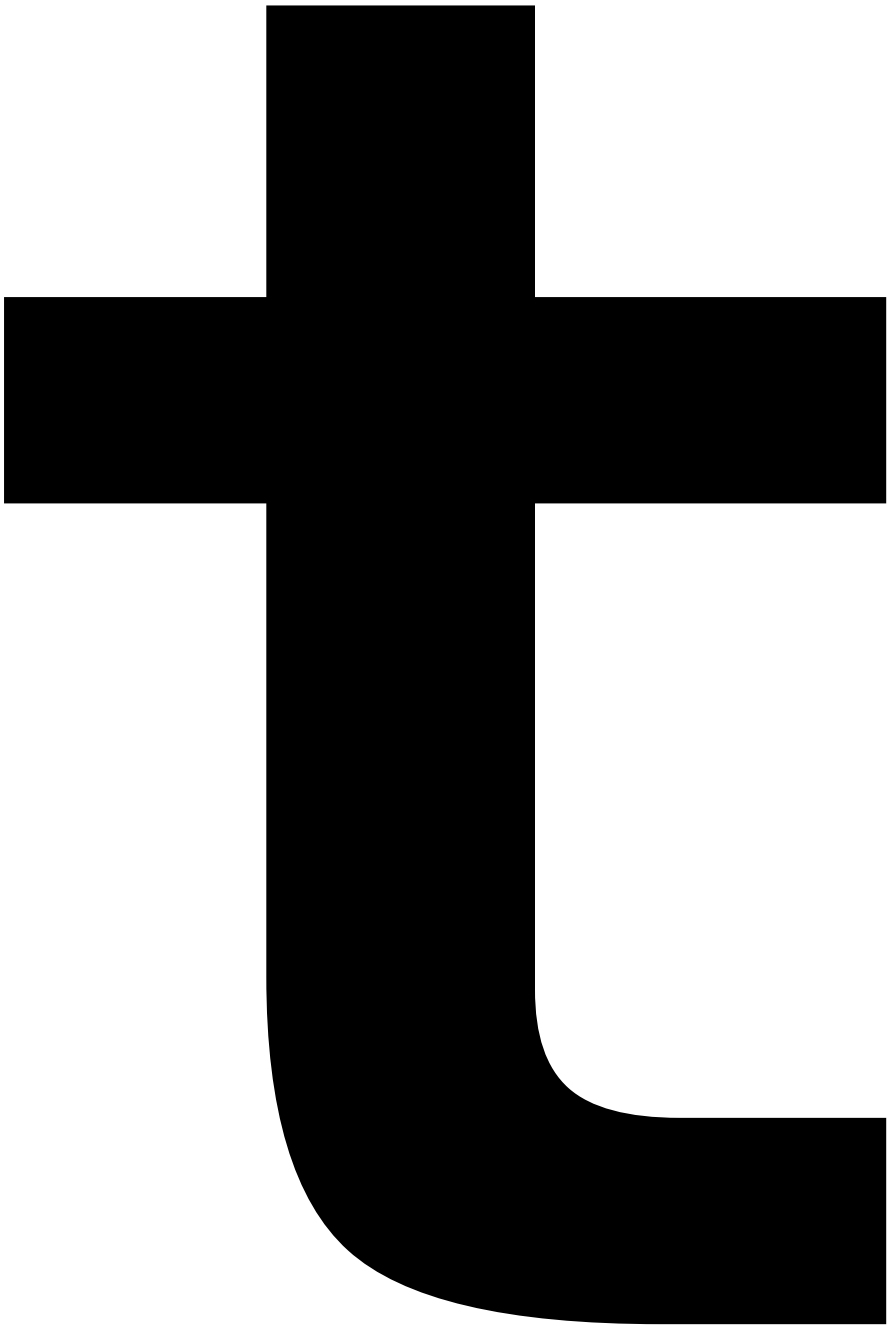


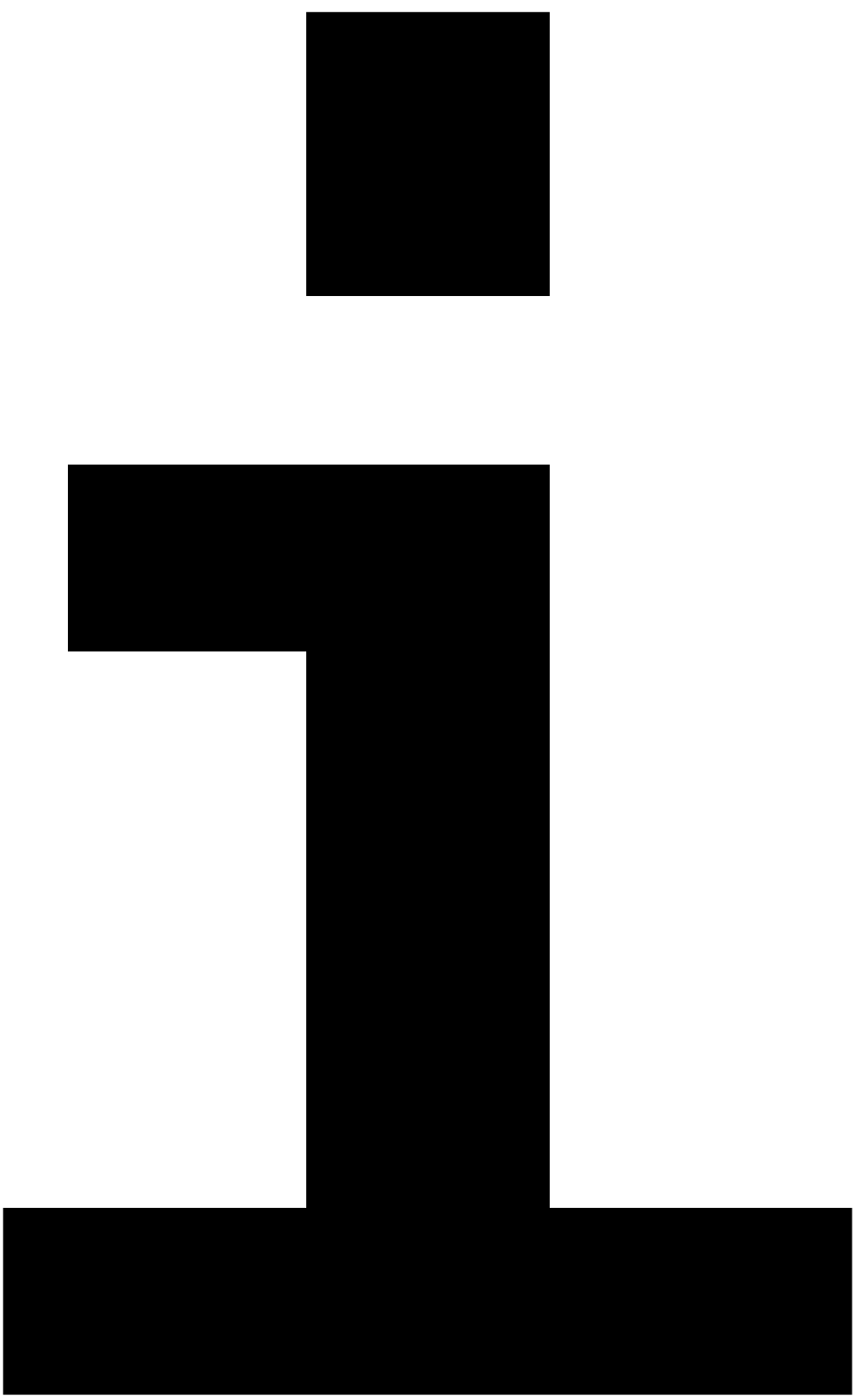


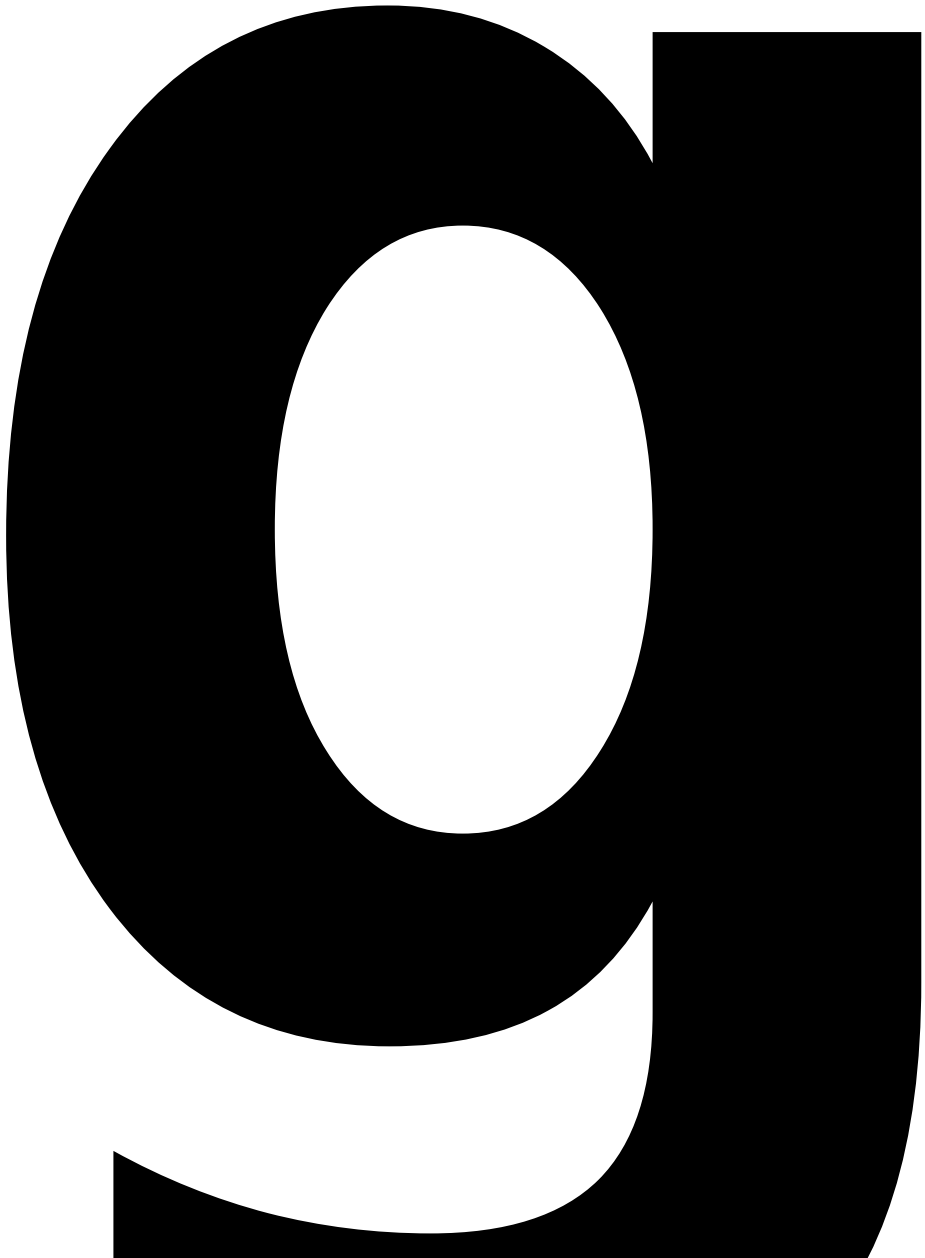


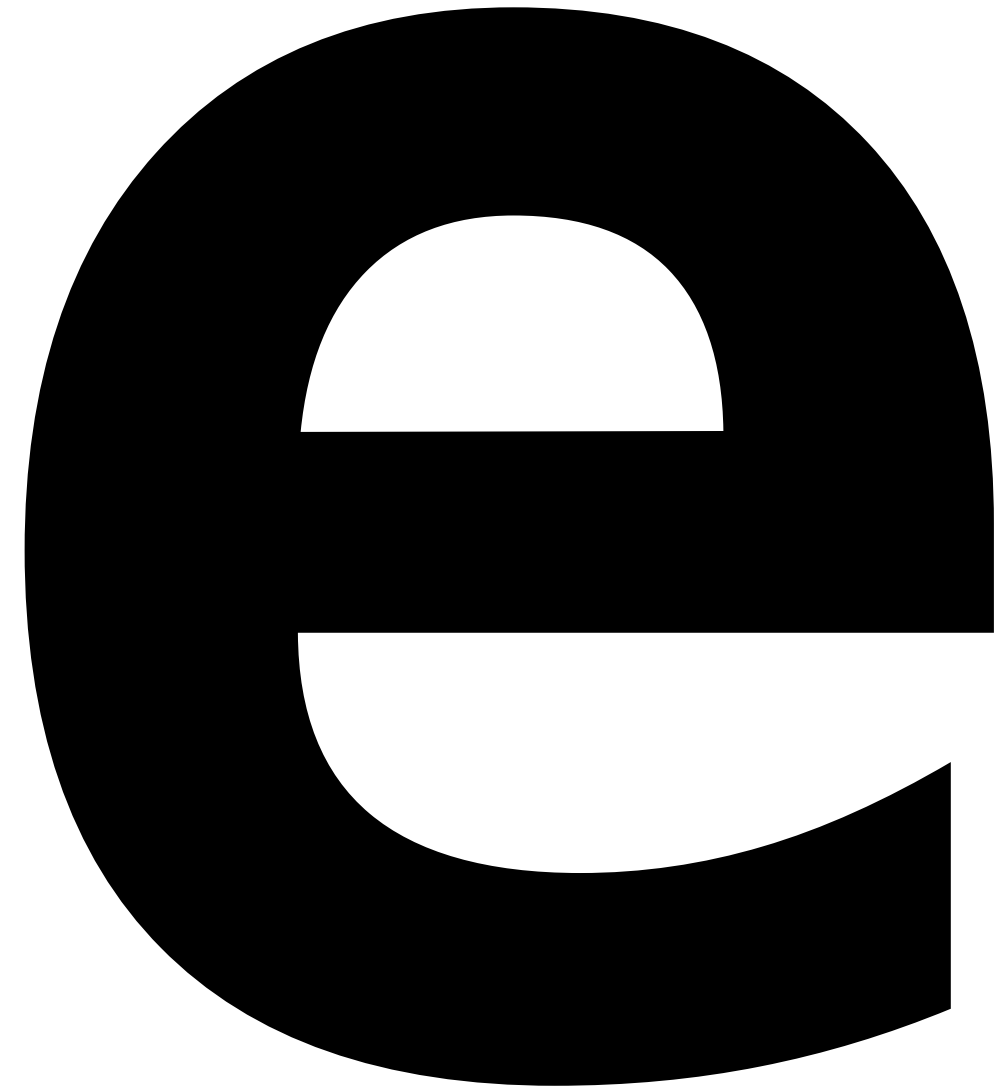


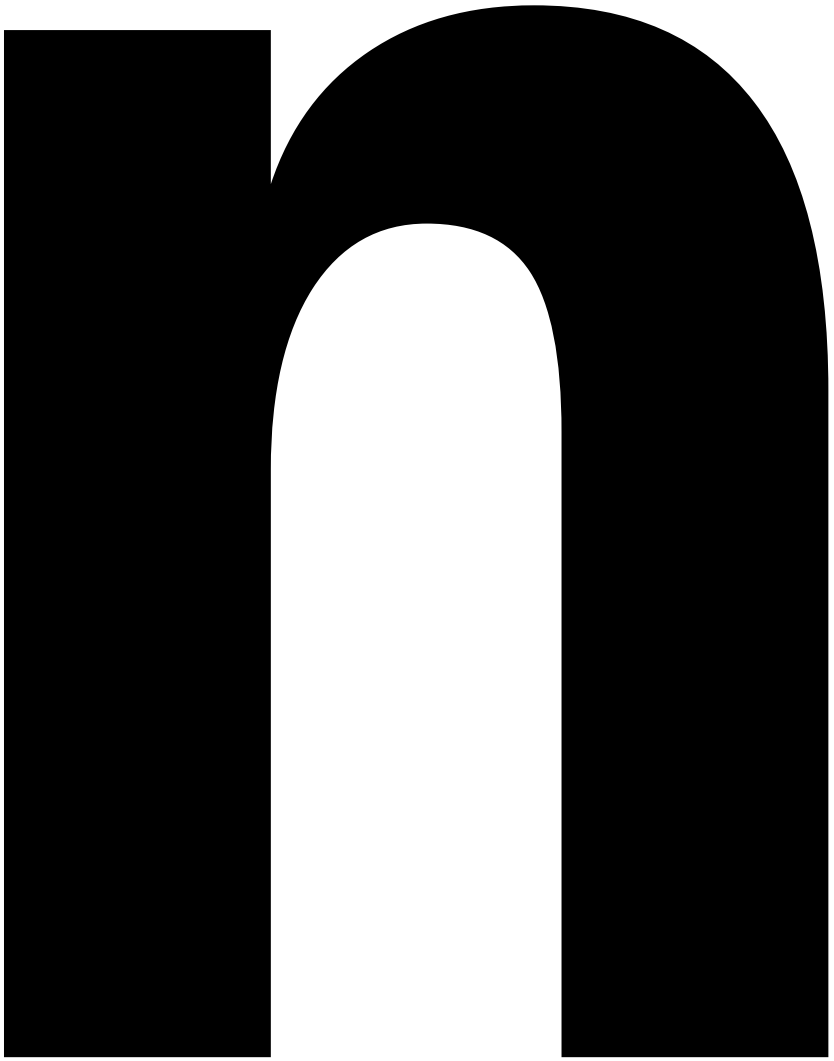
u

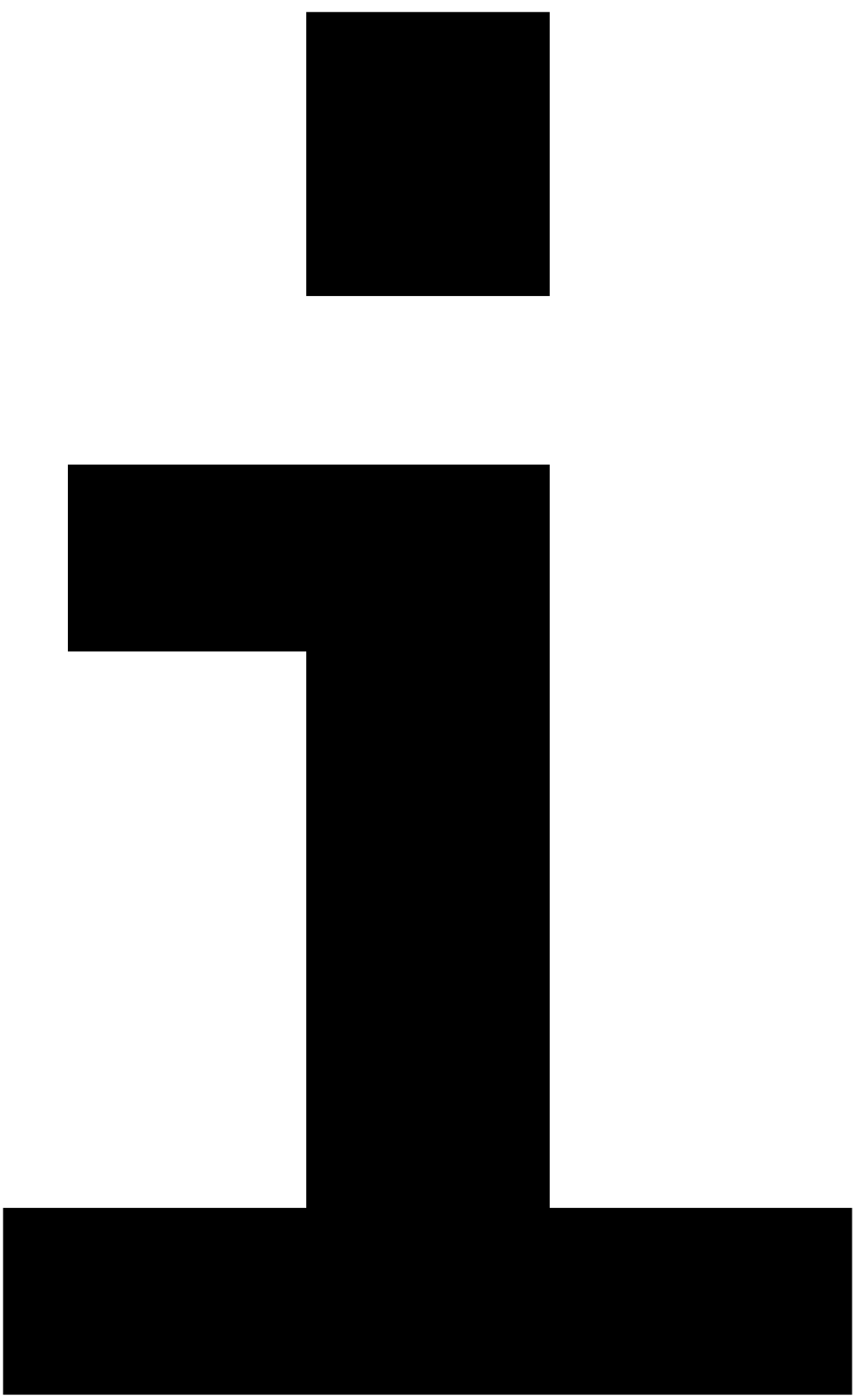






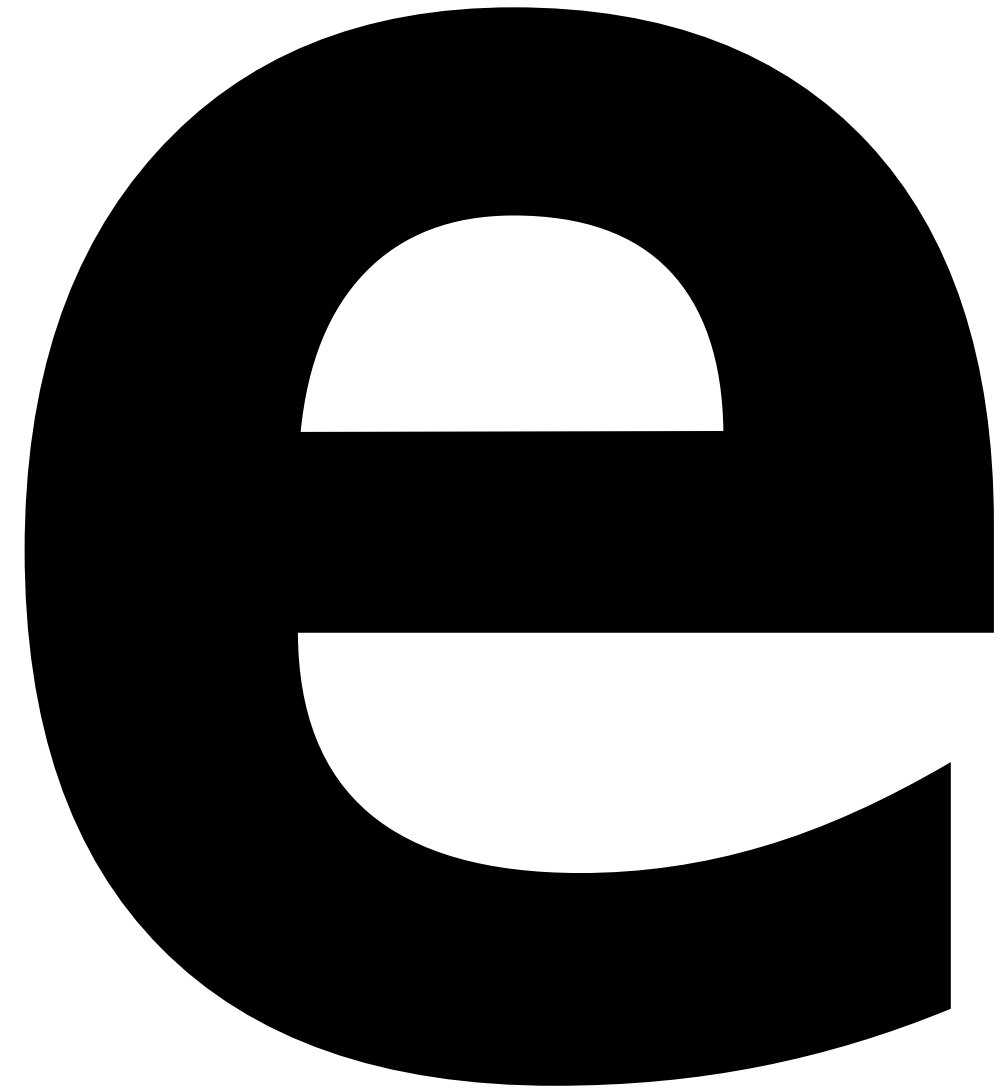


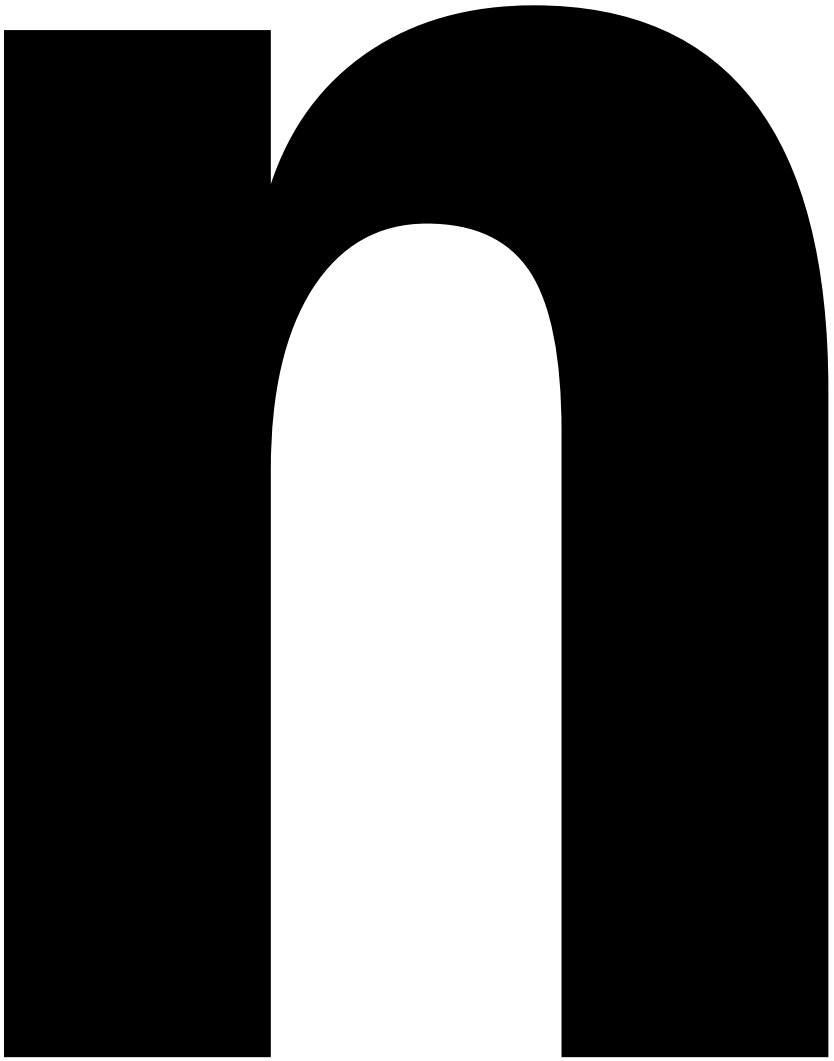




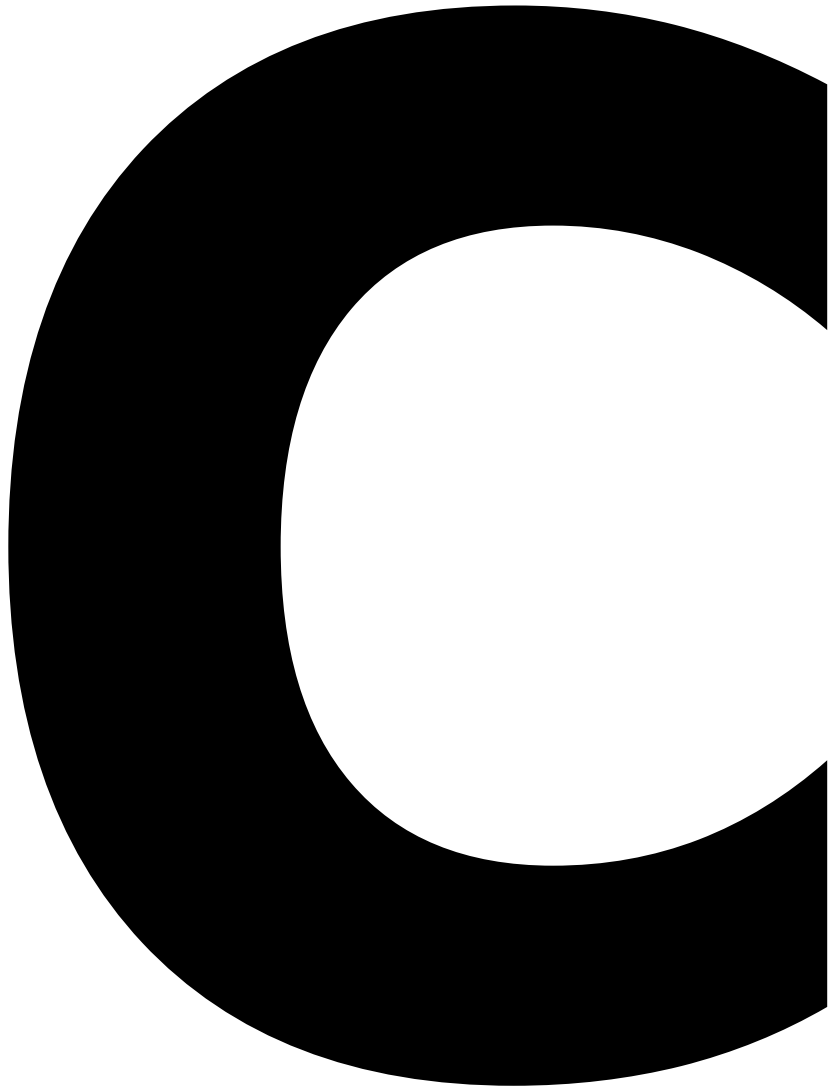
S

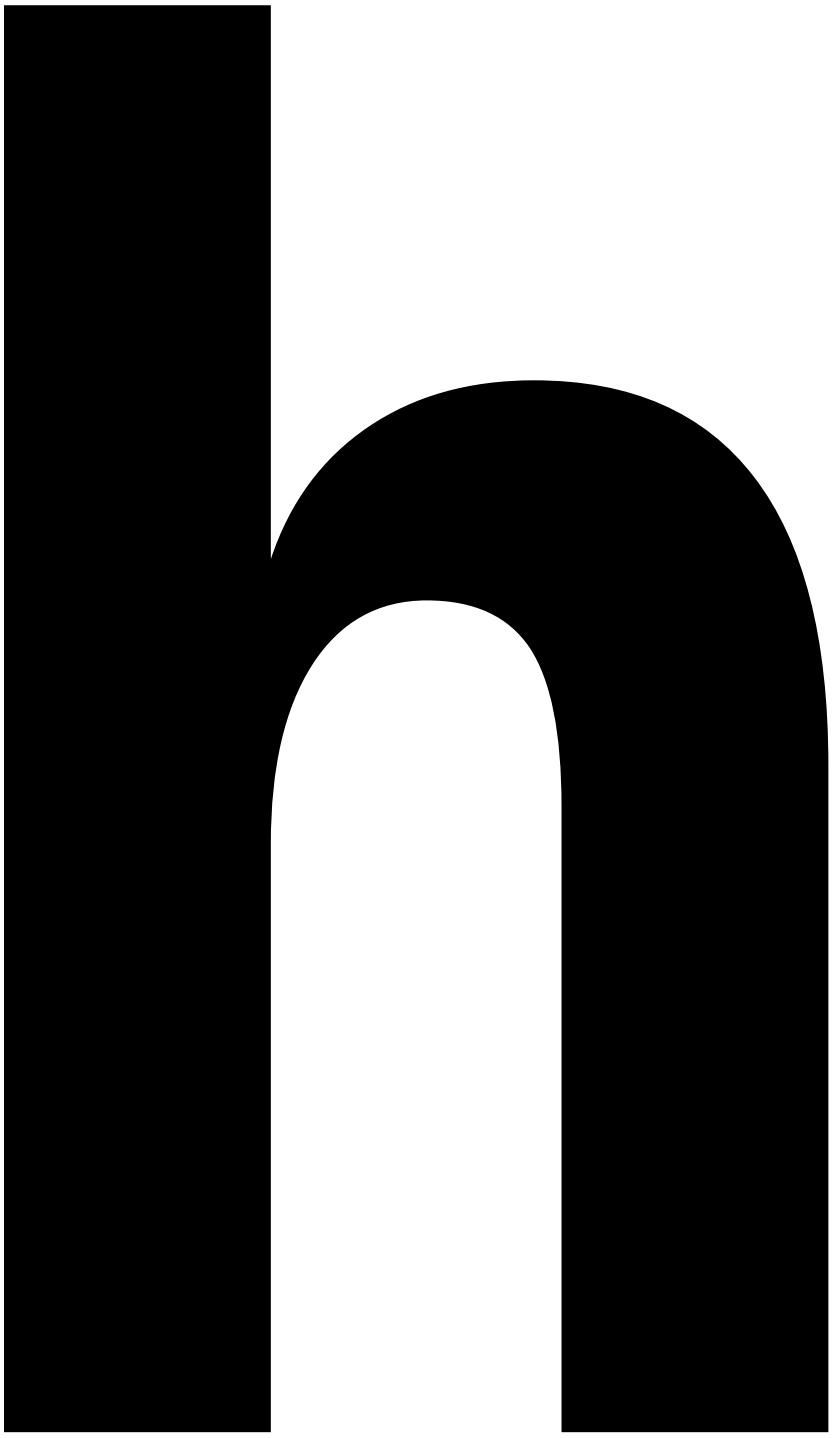
S

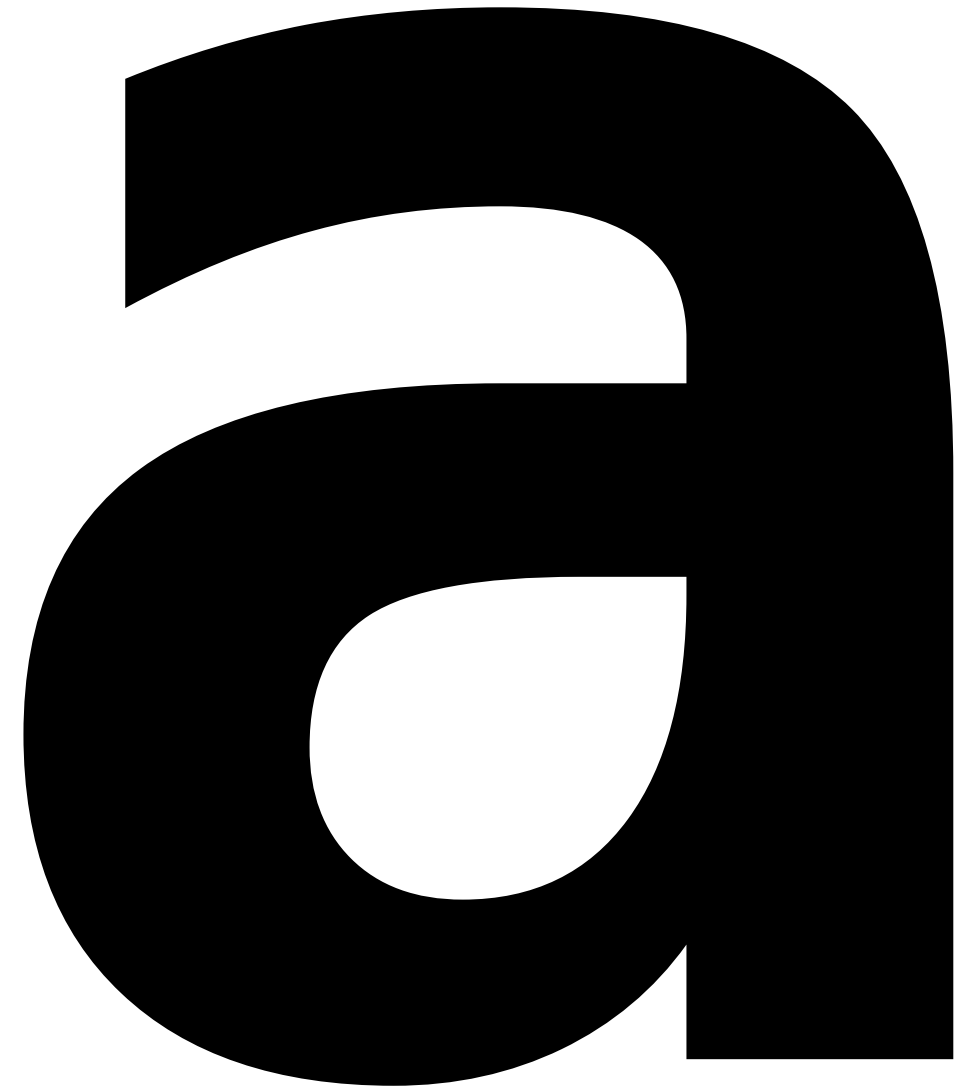


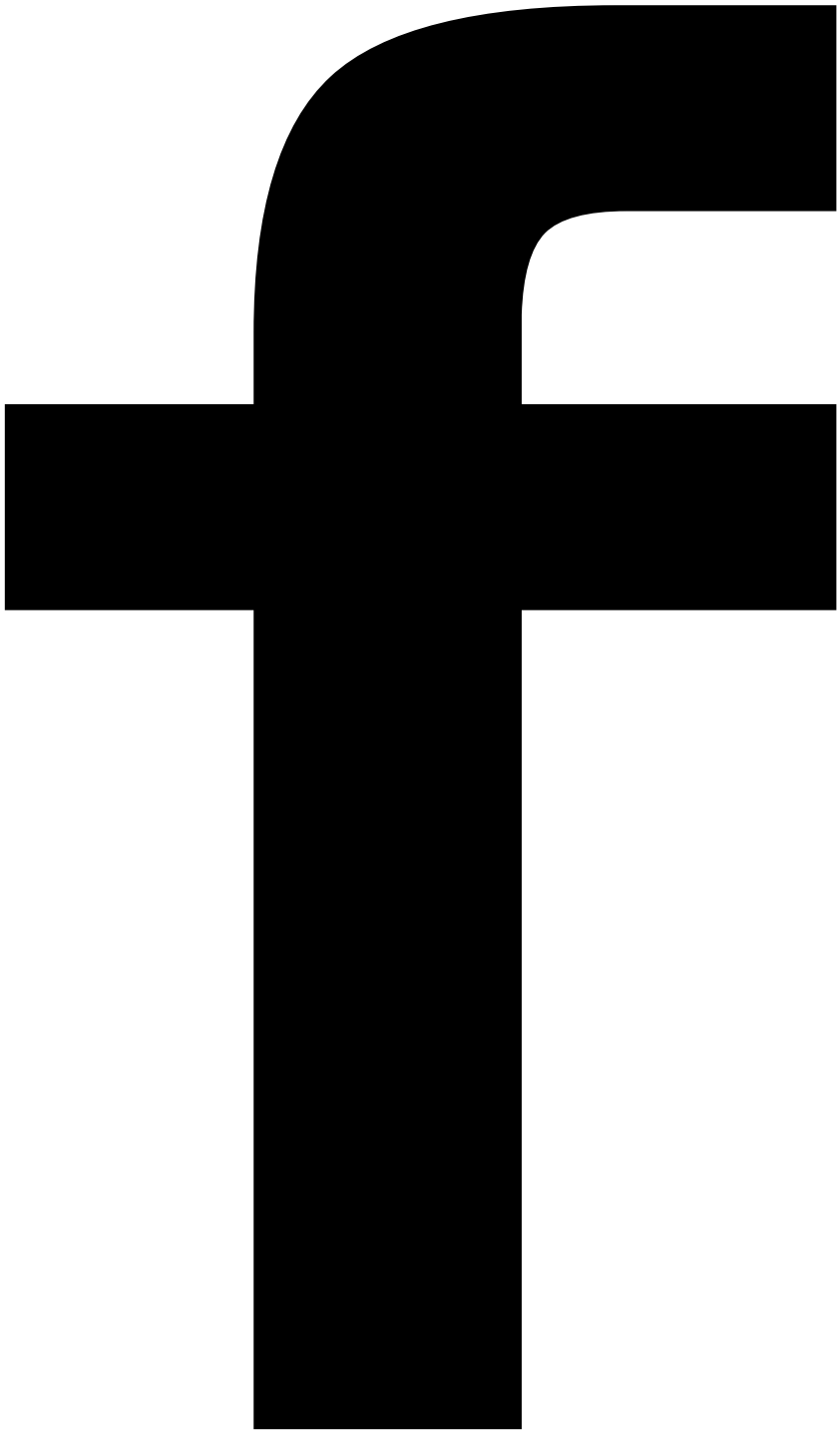


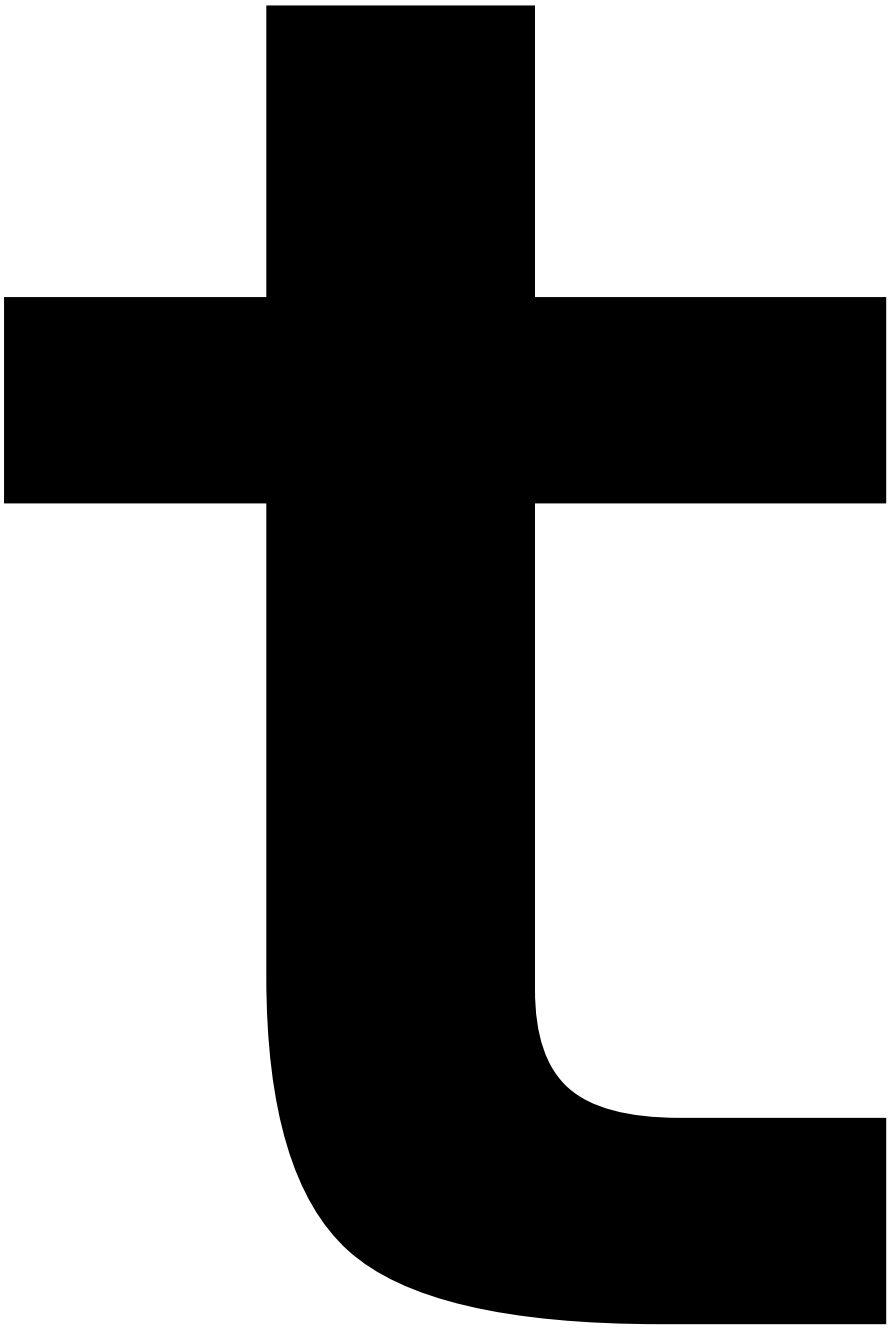
S

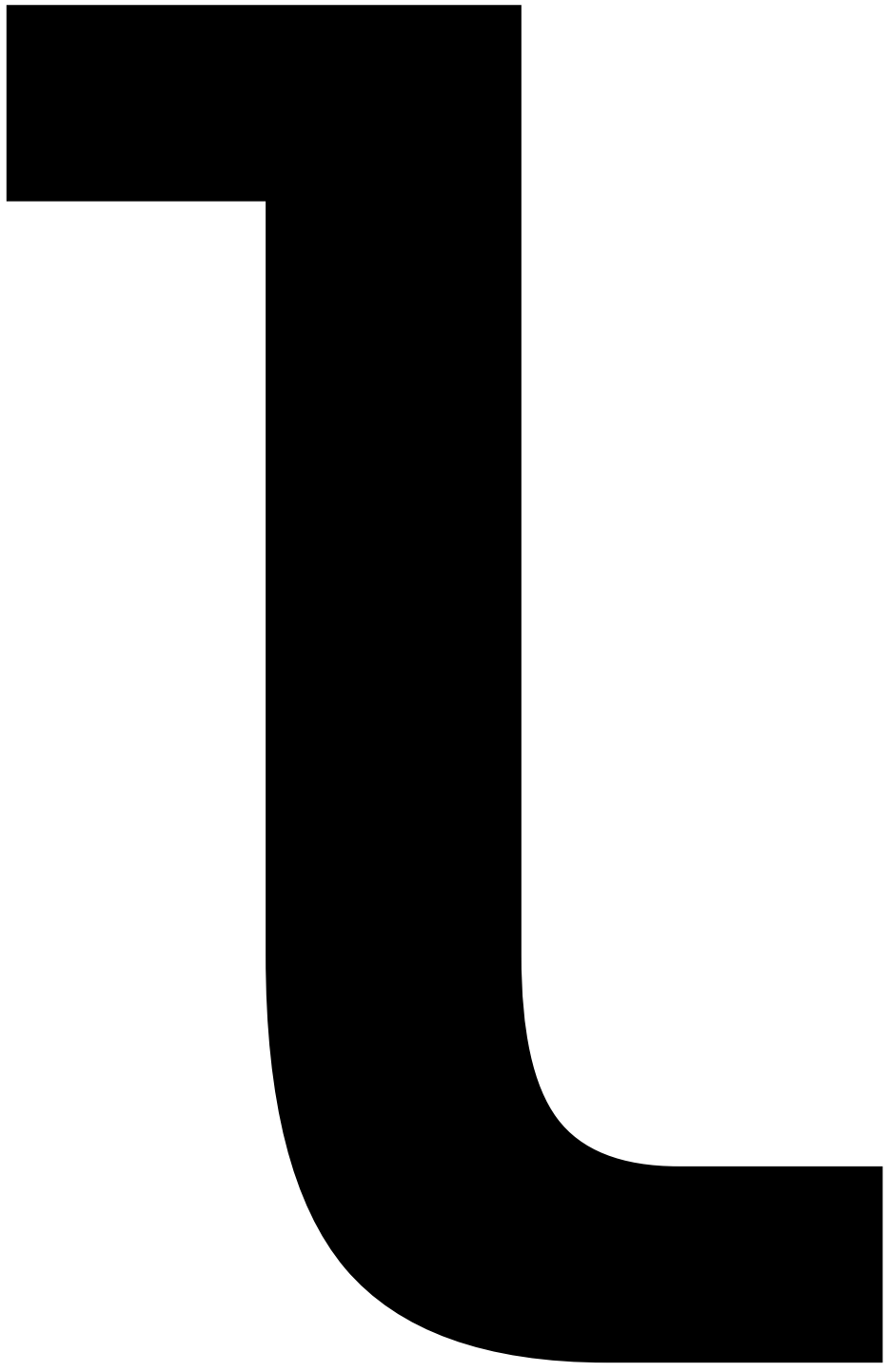


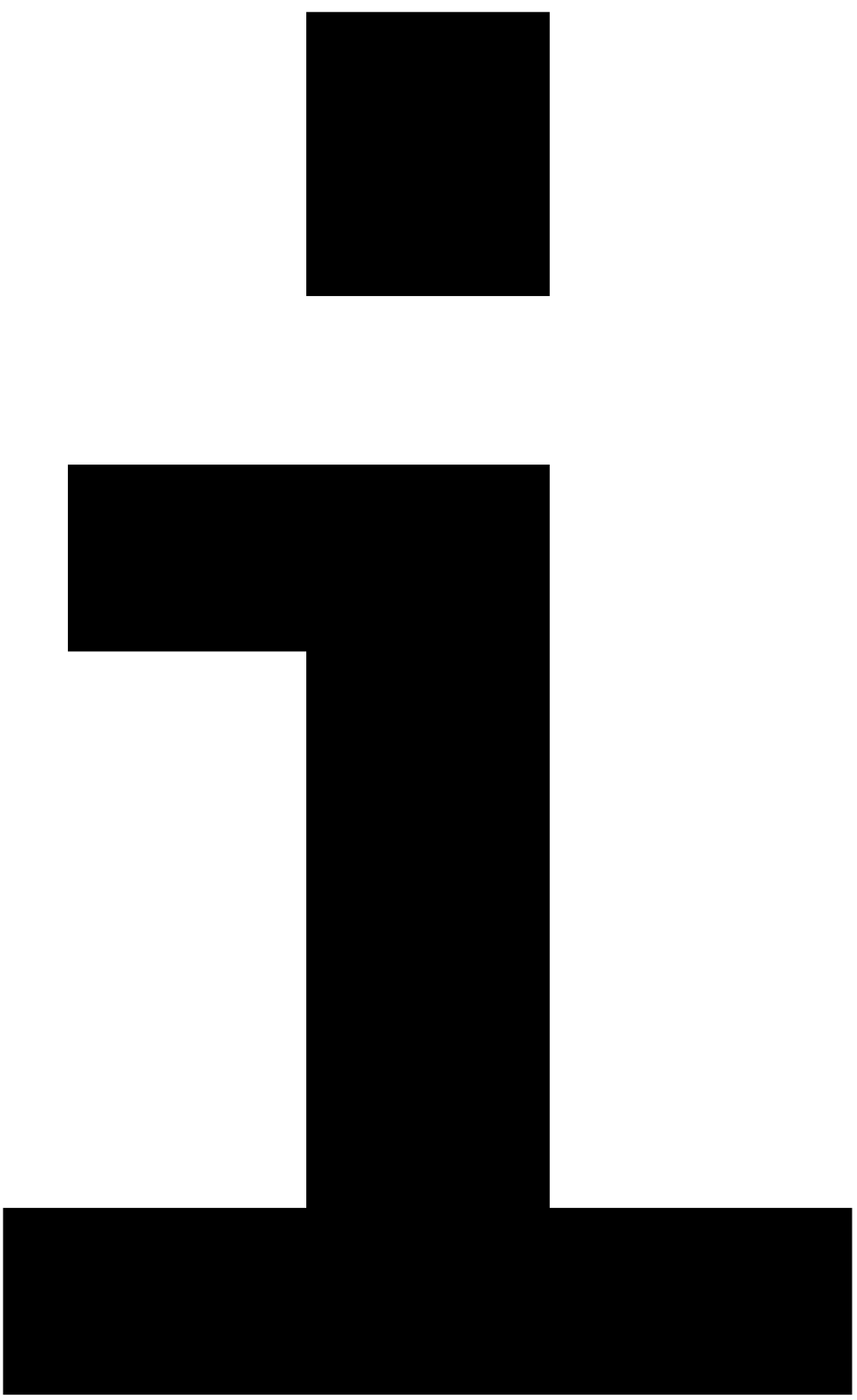


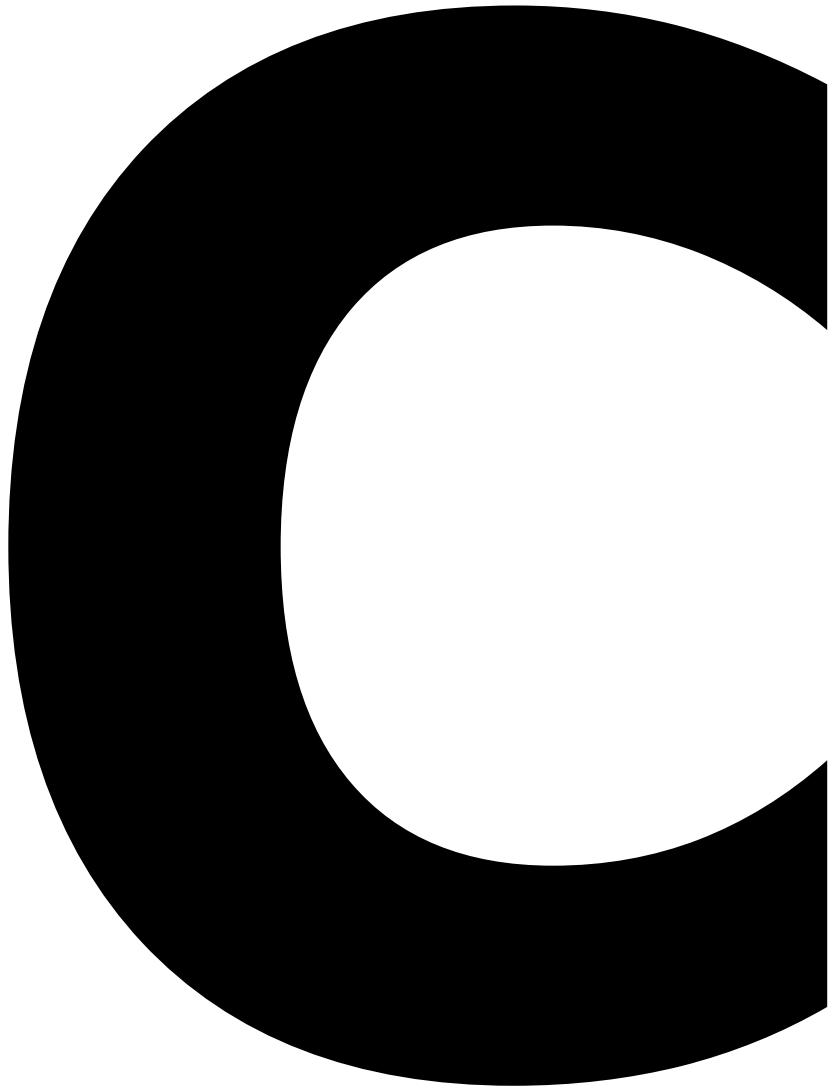


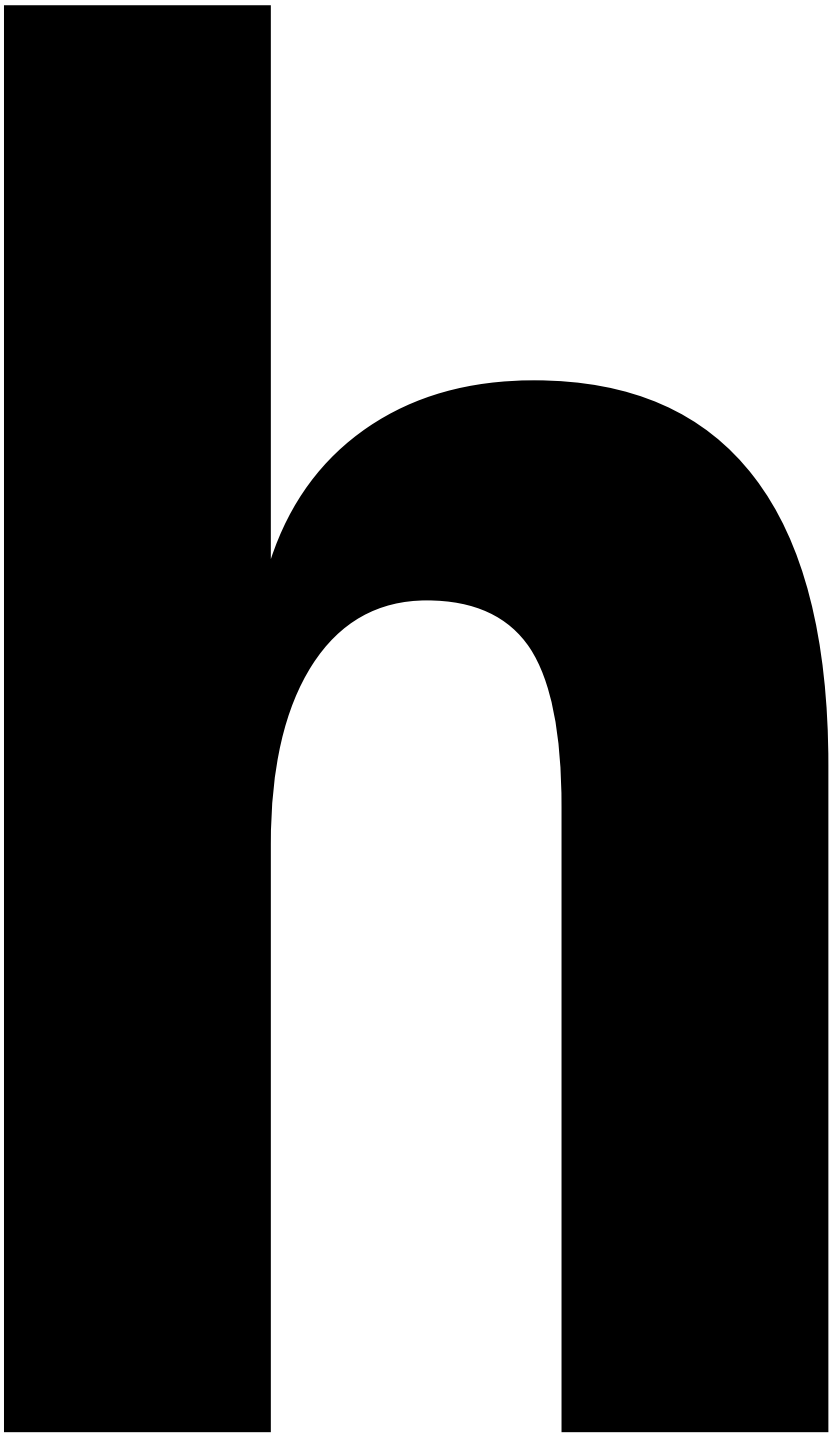


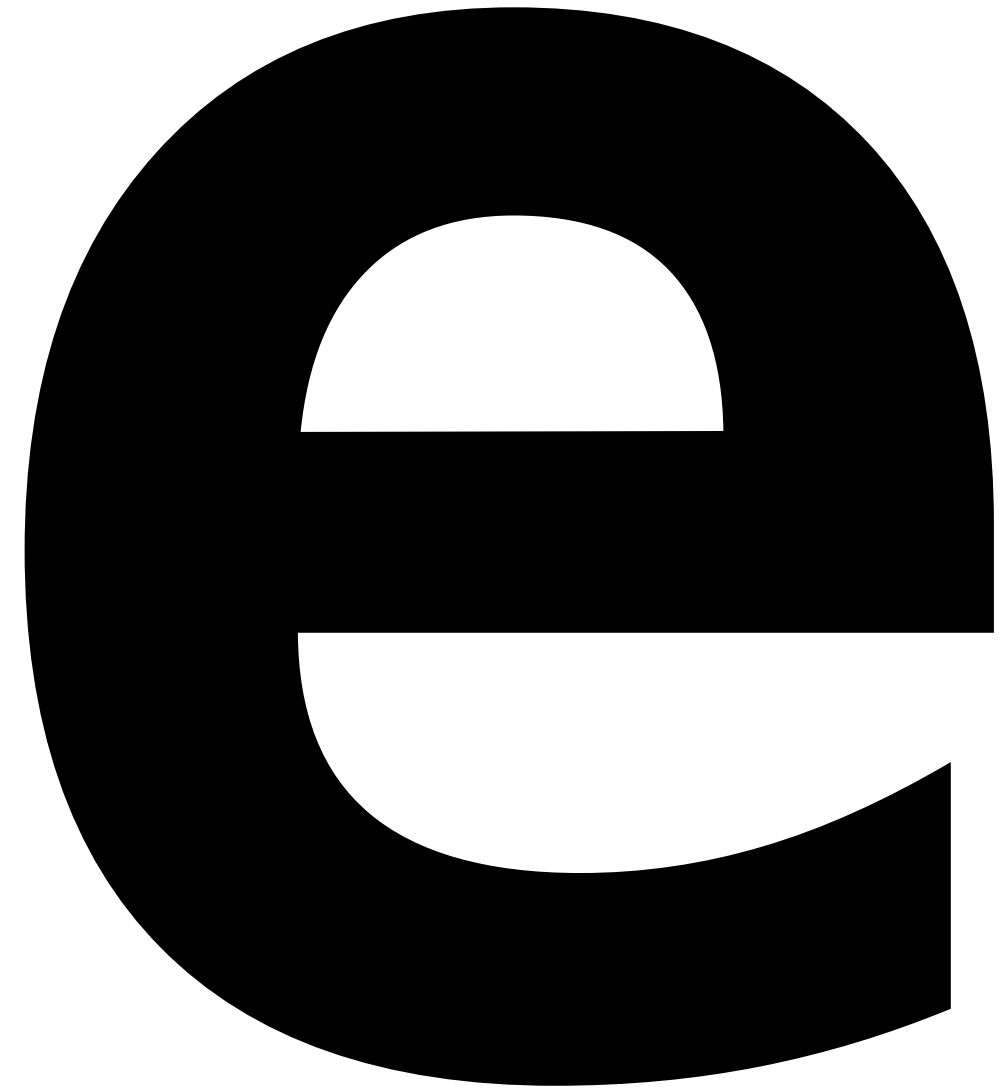


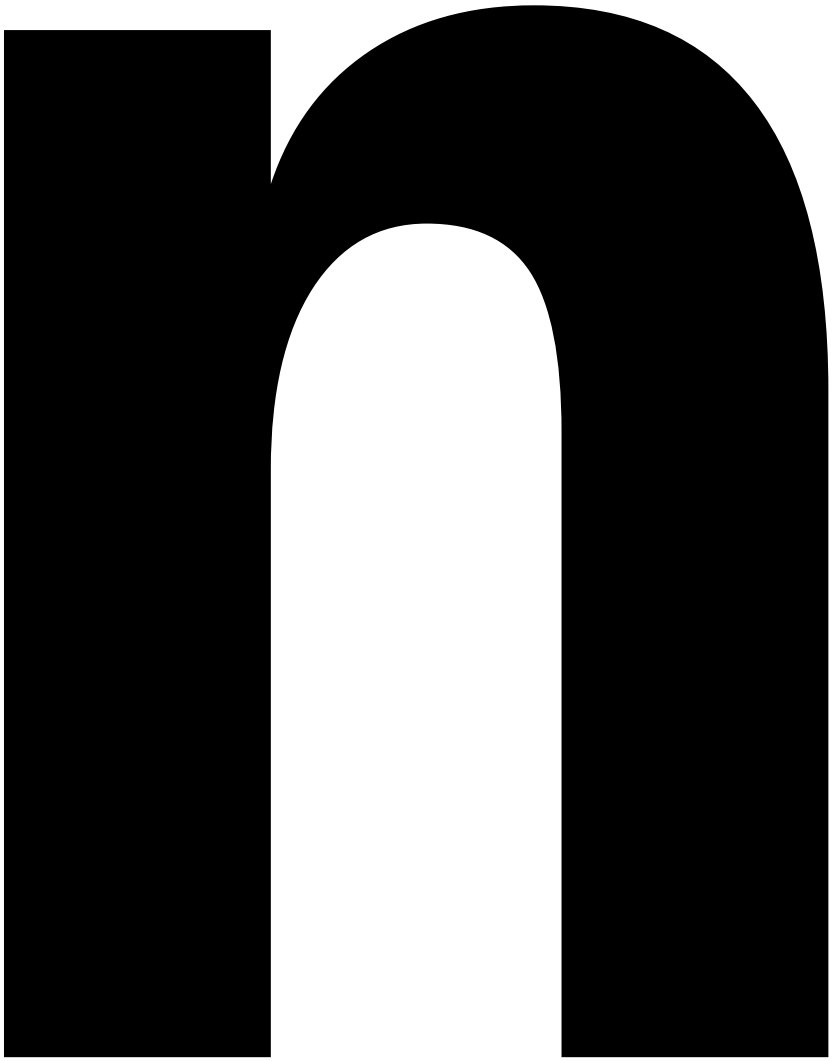


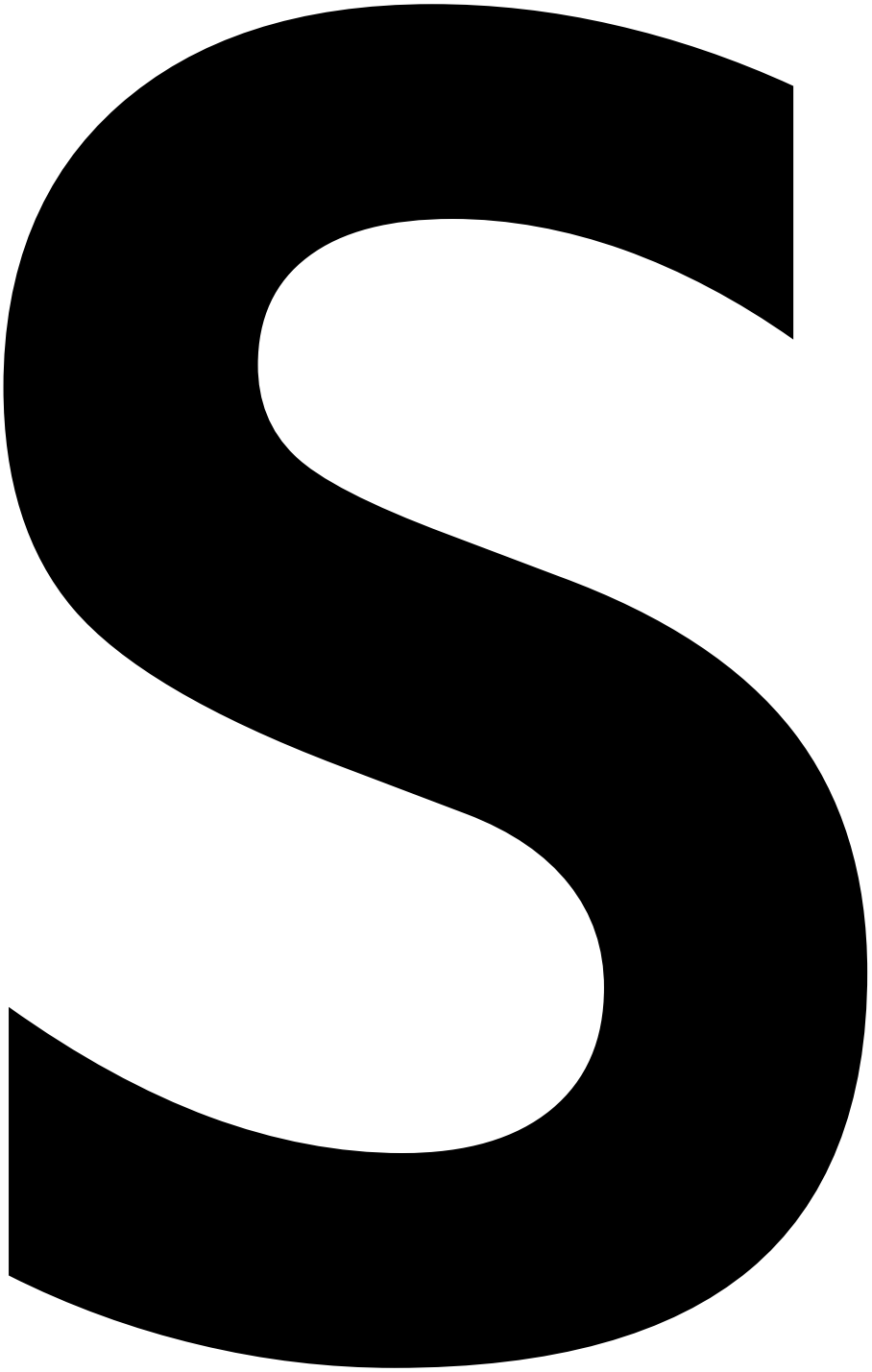


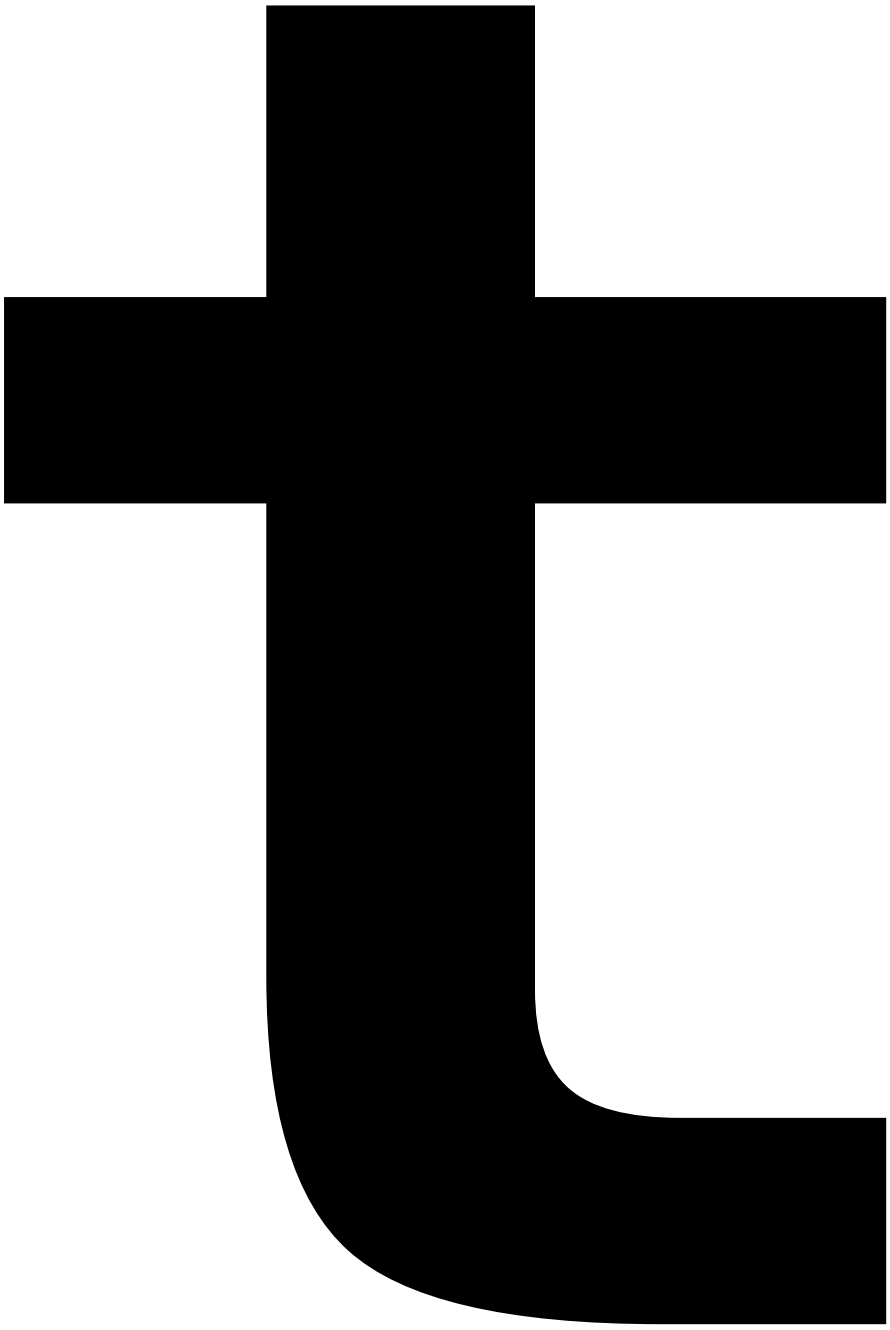


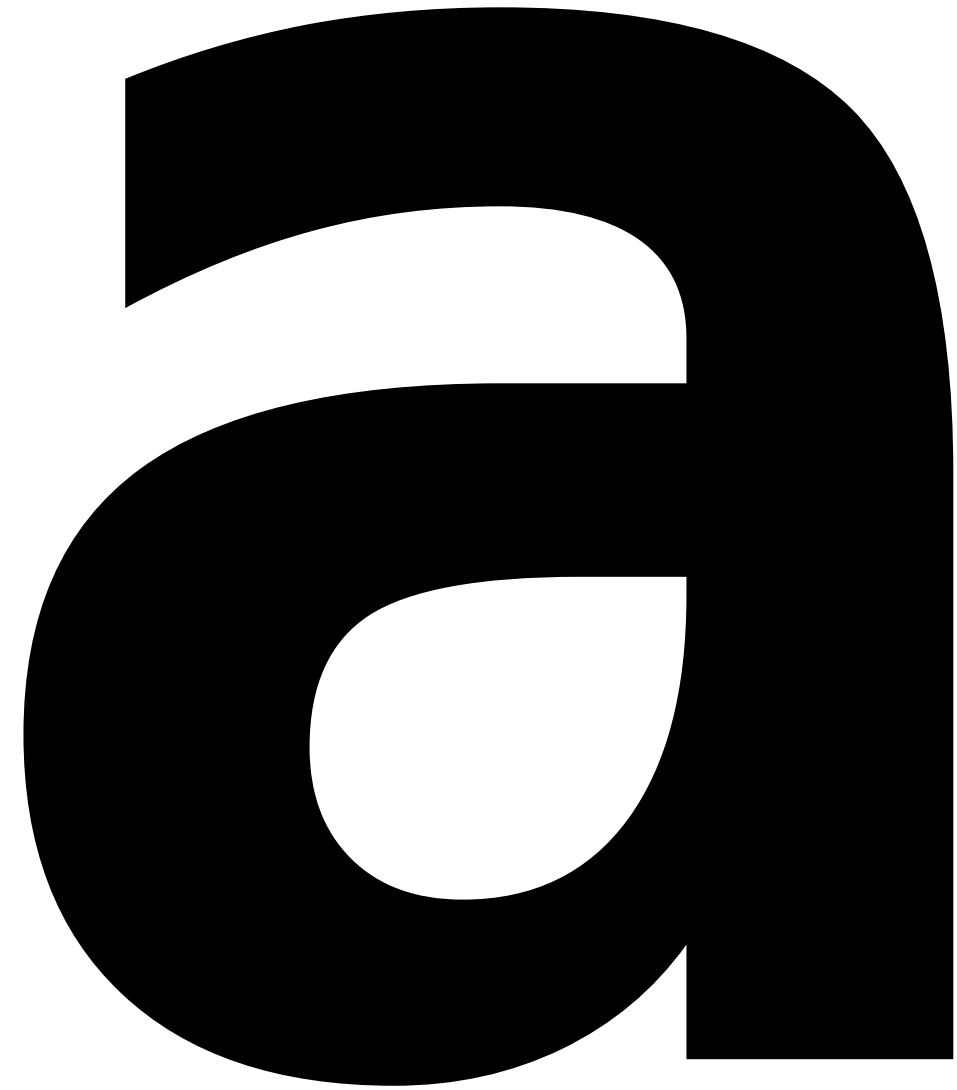


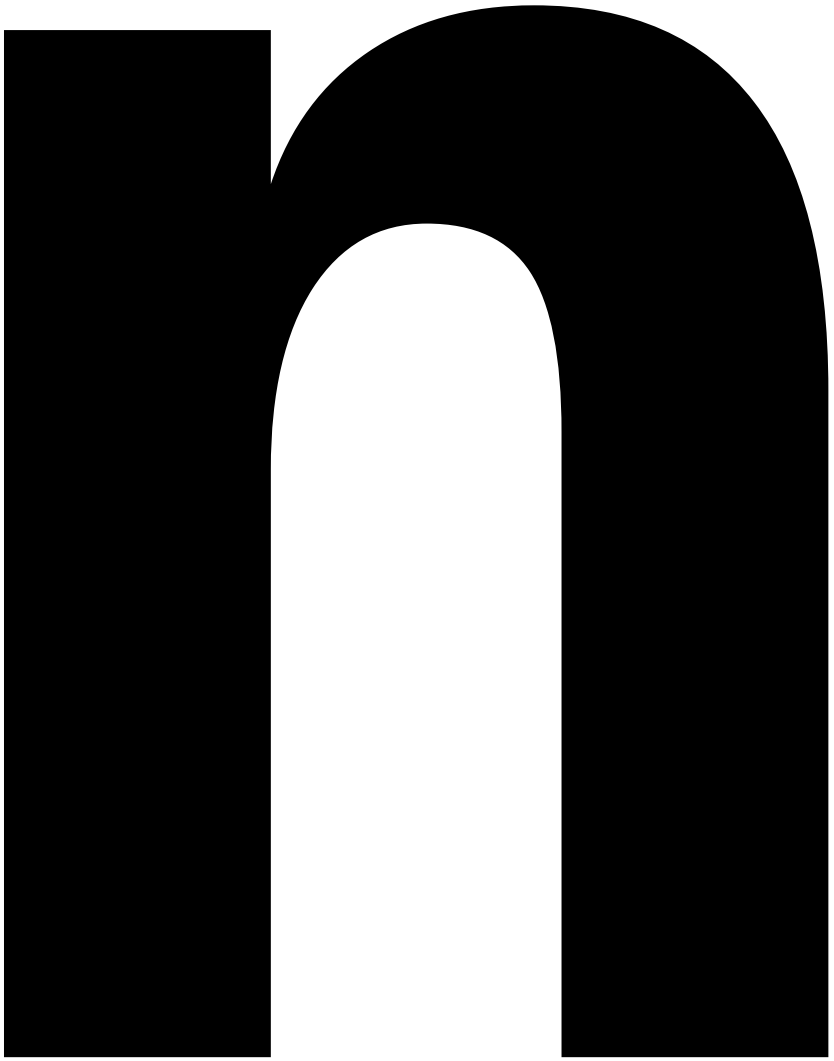






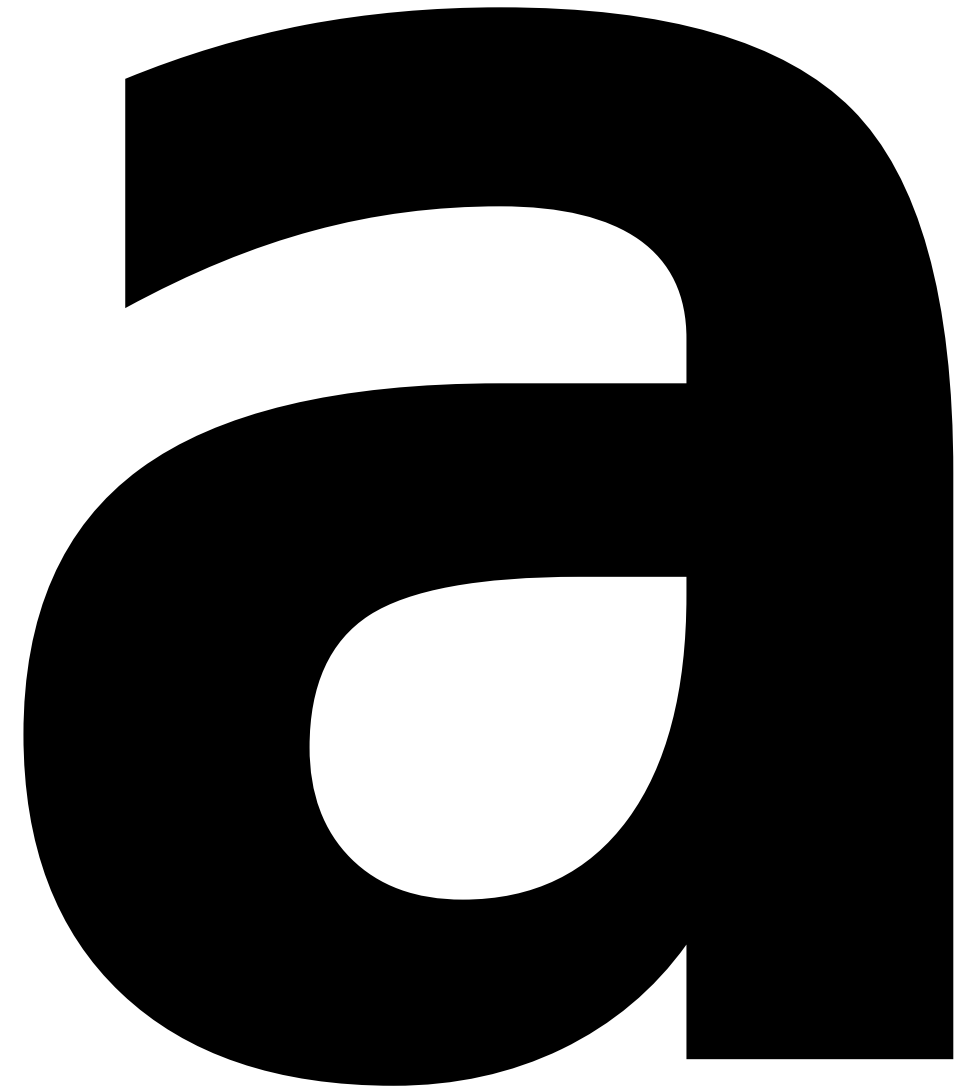


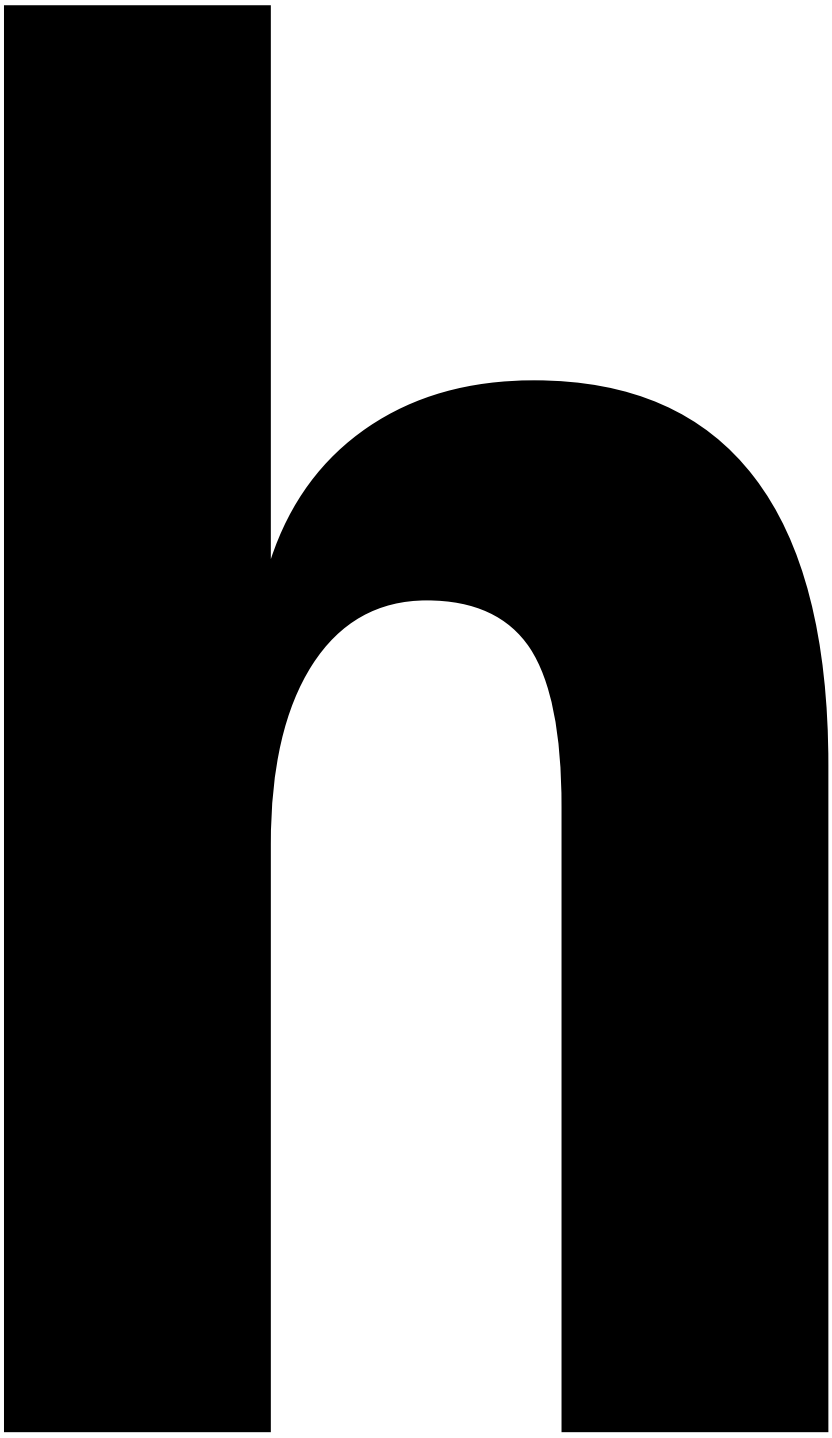


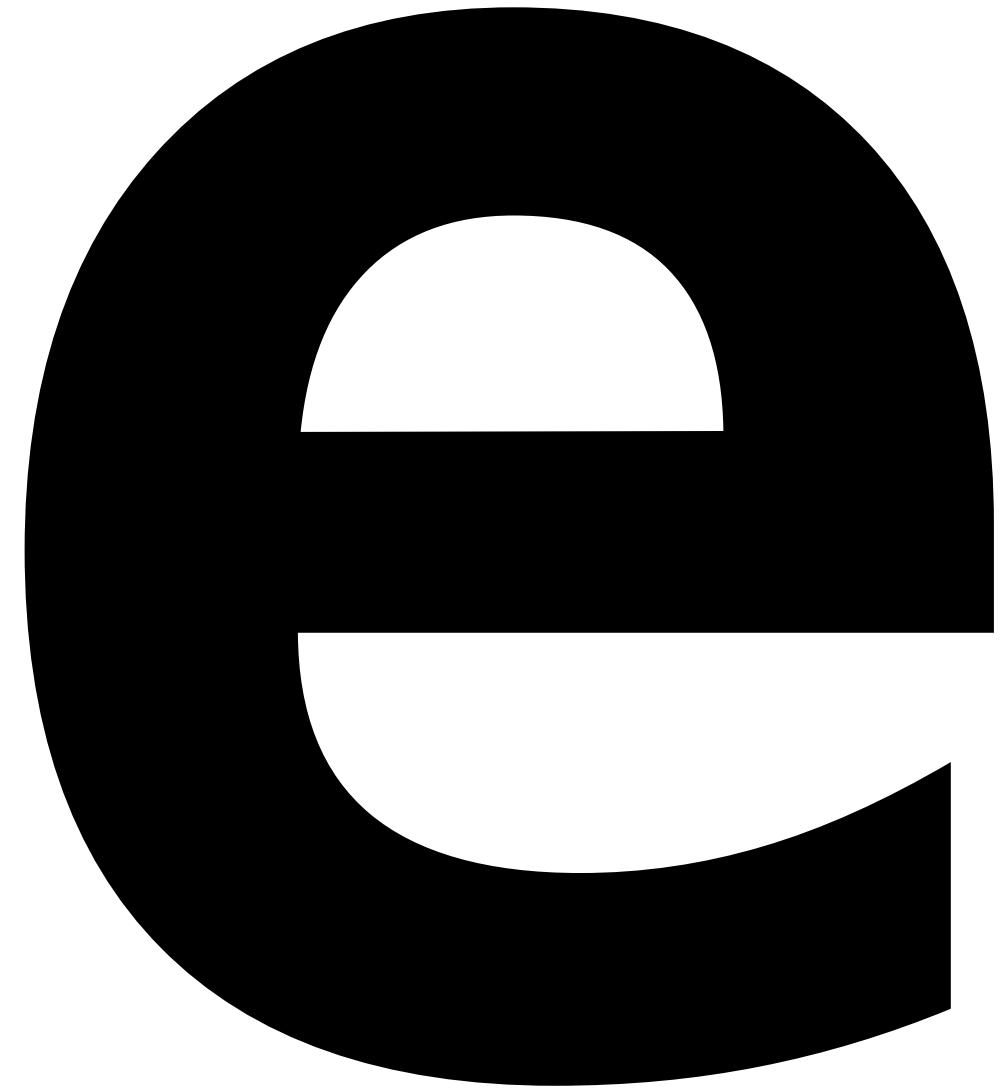


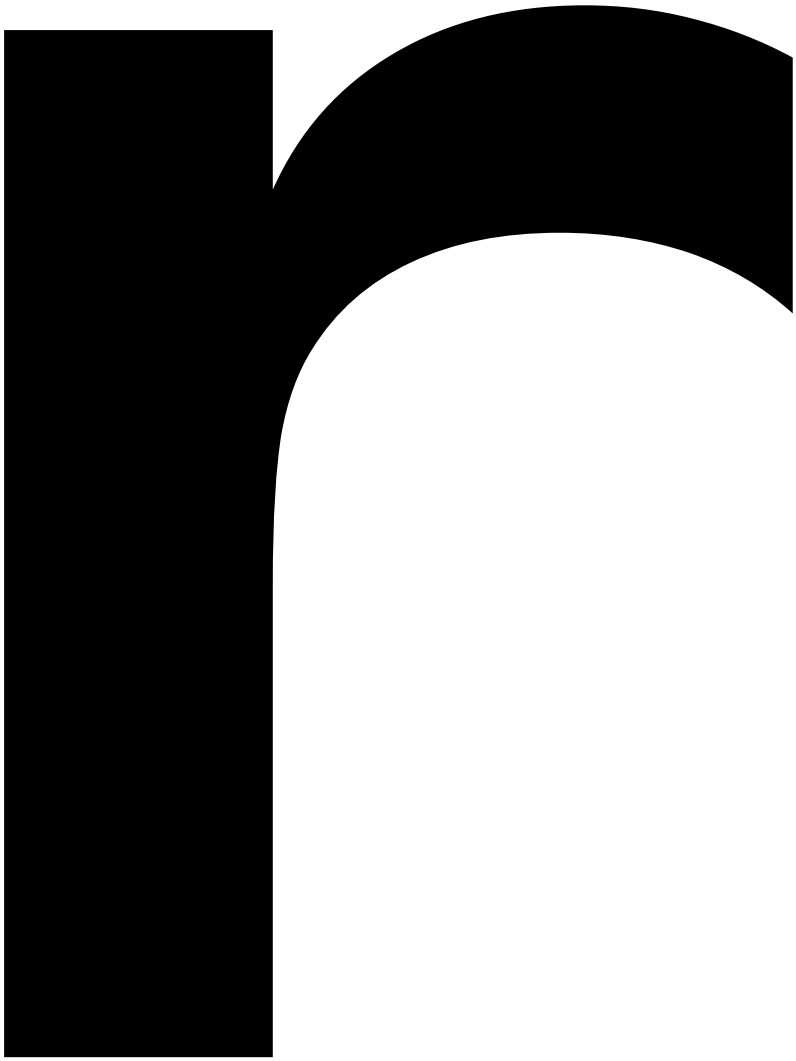
d

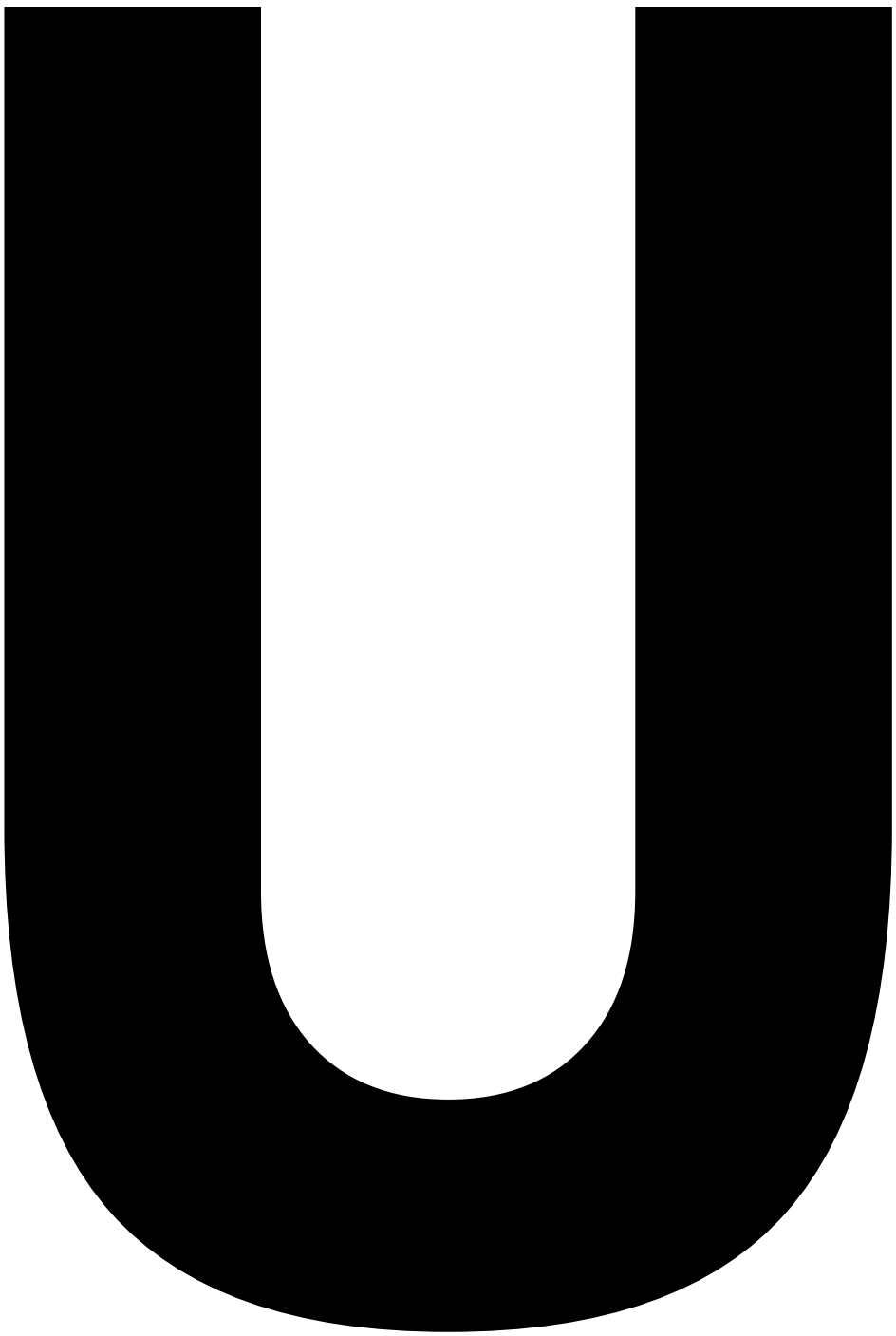
d



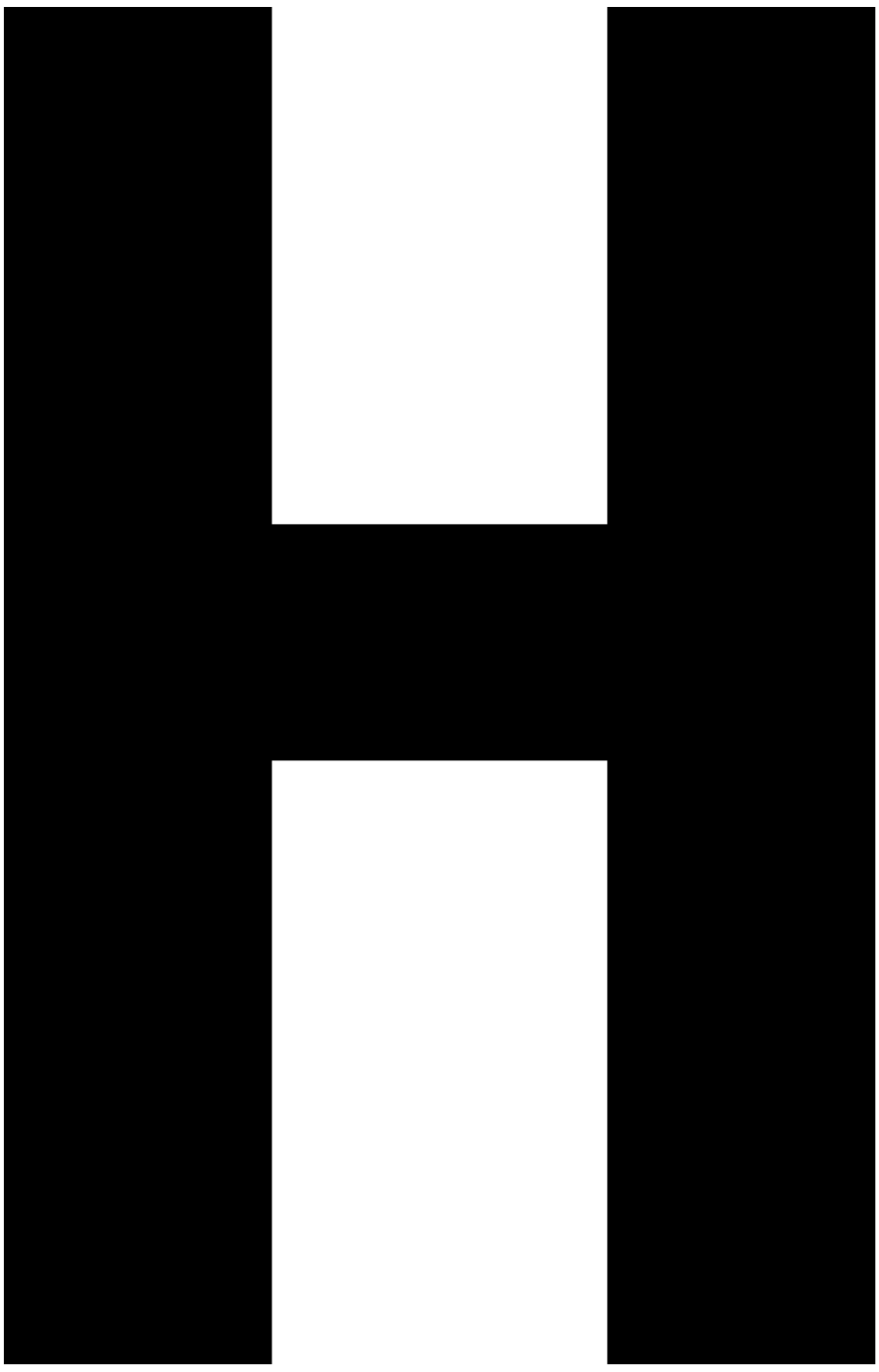


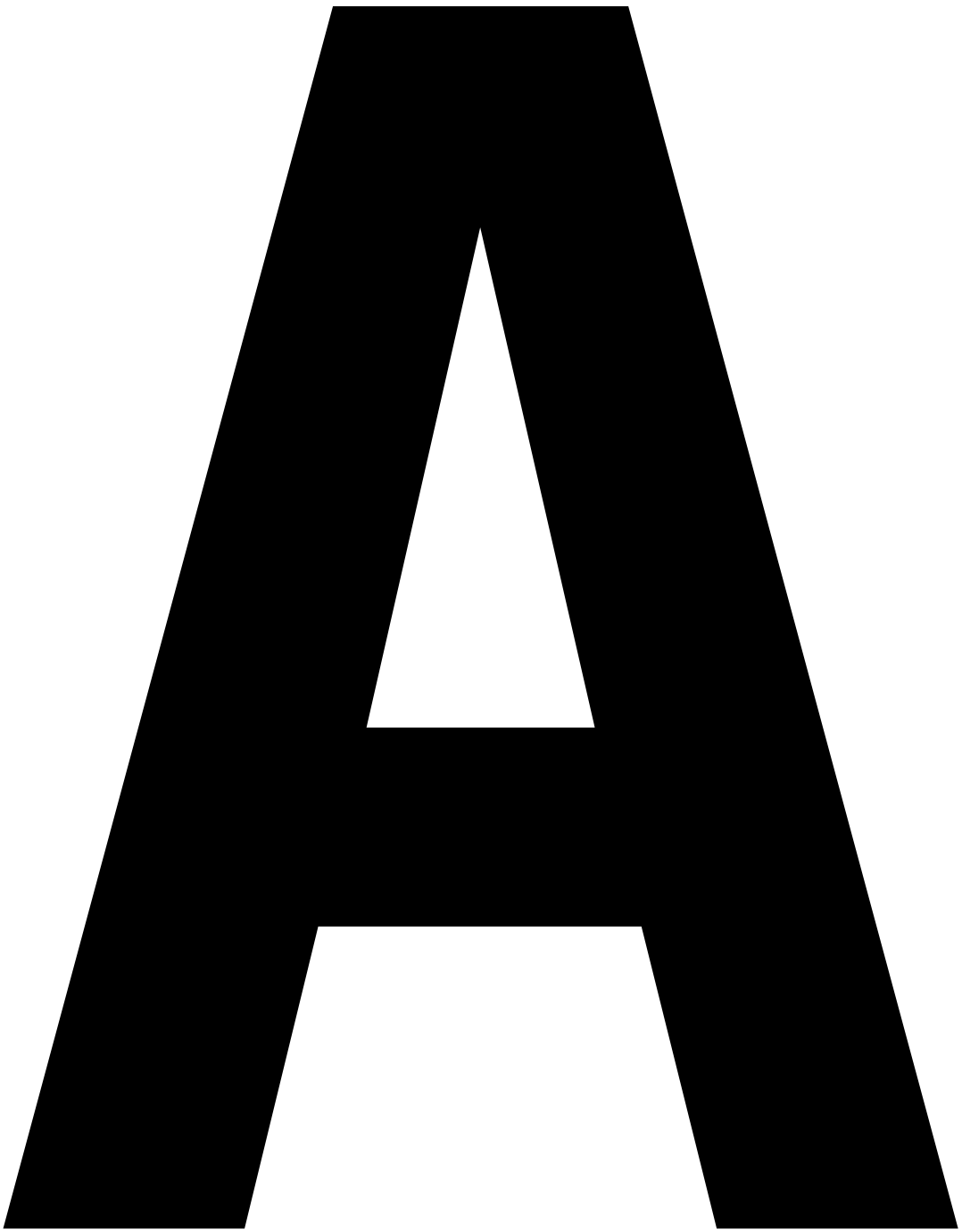


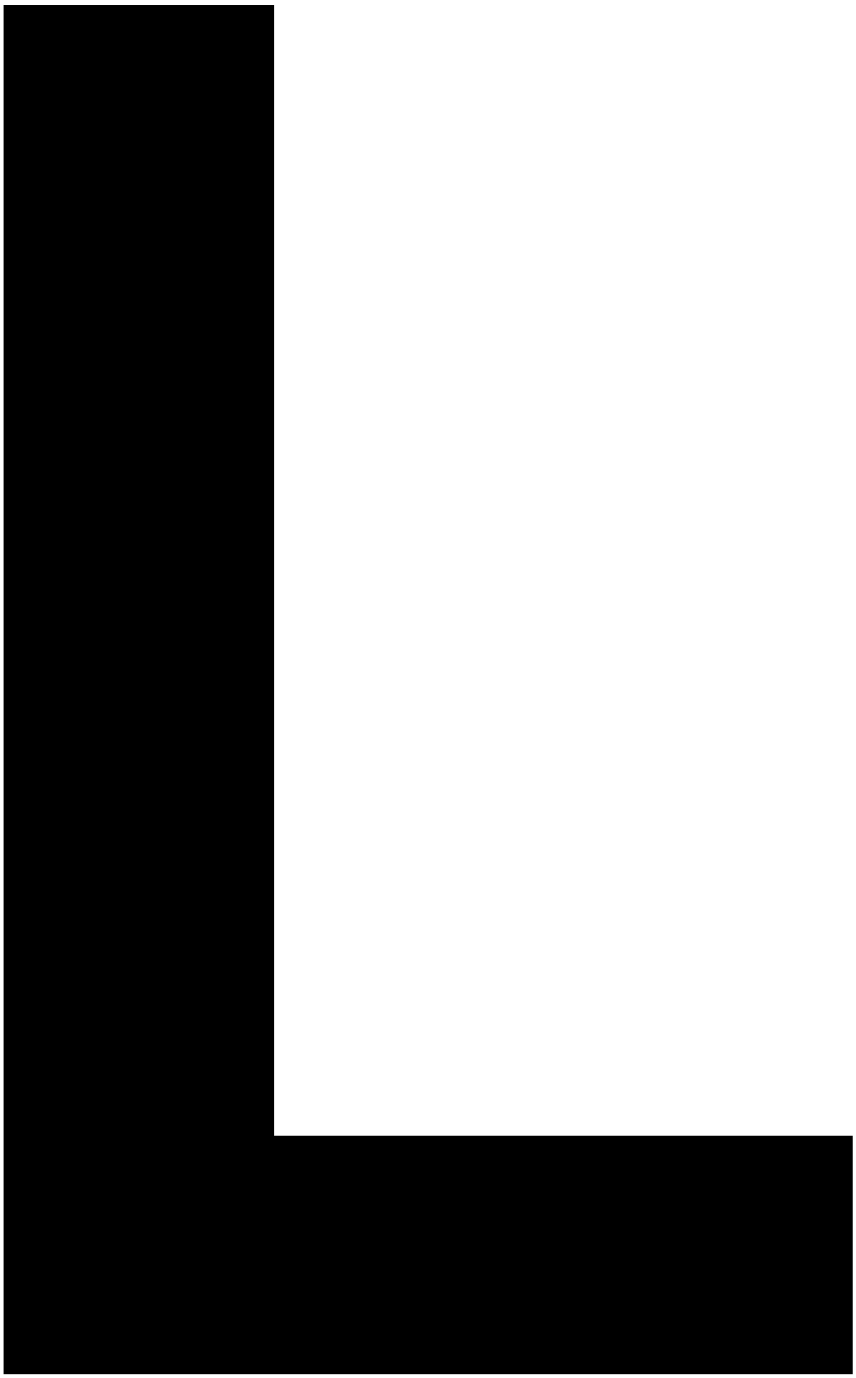


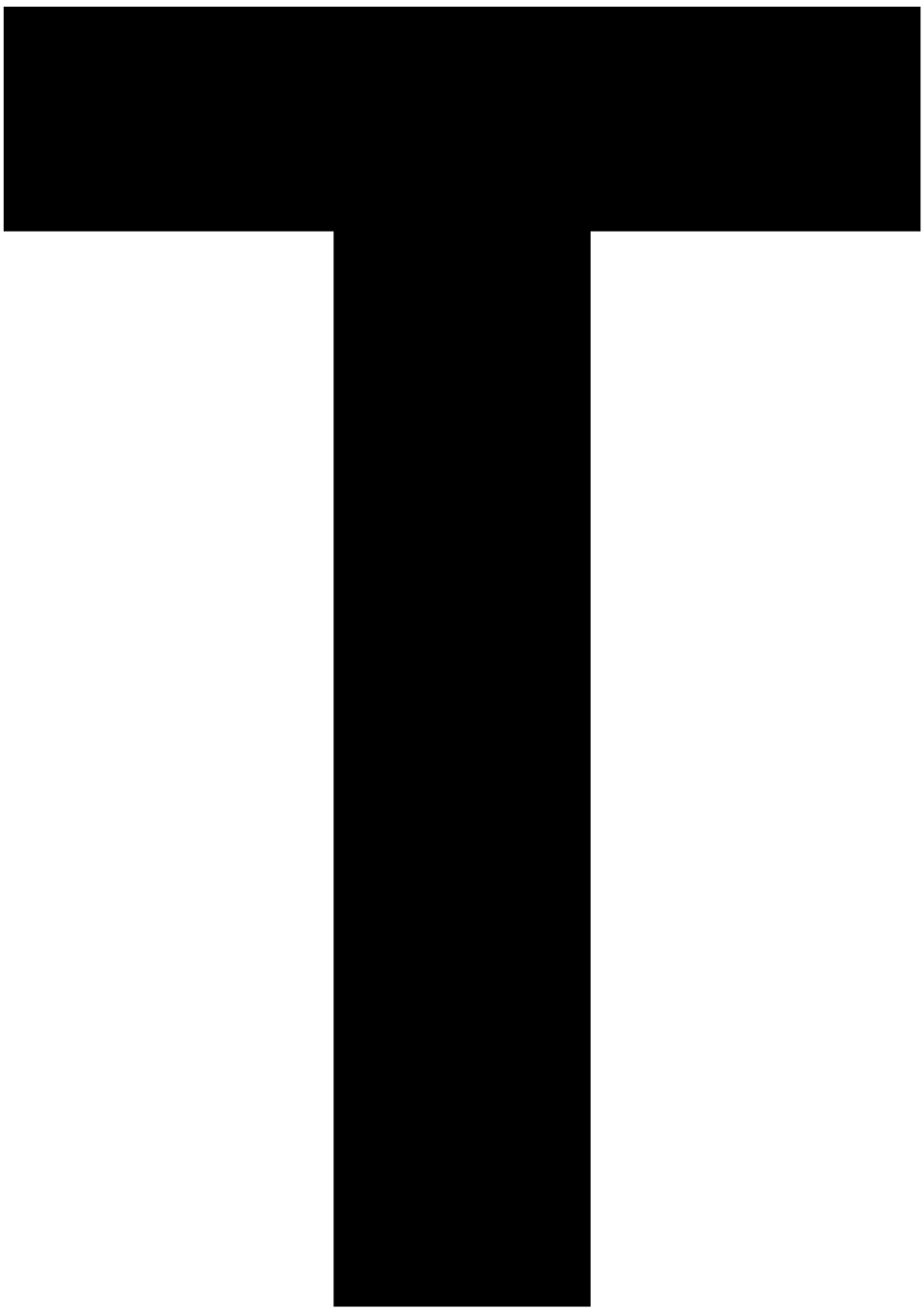
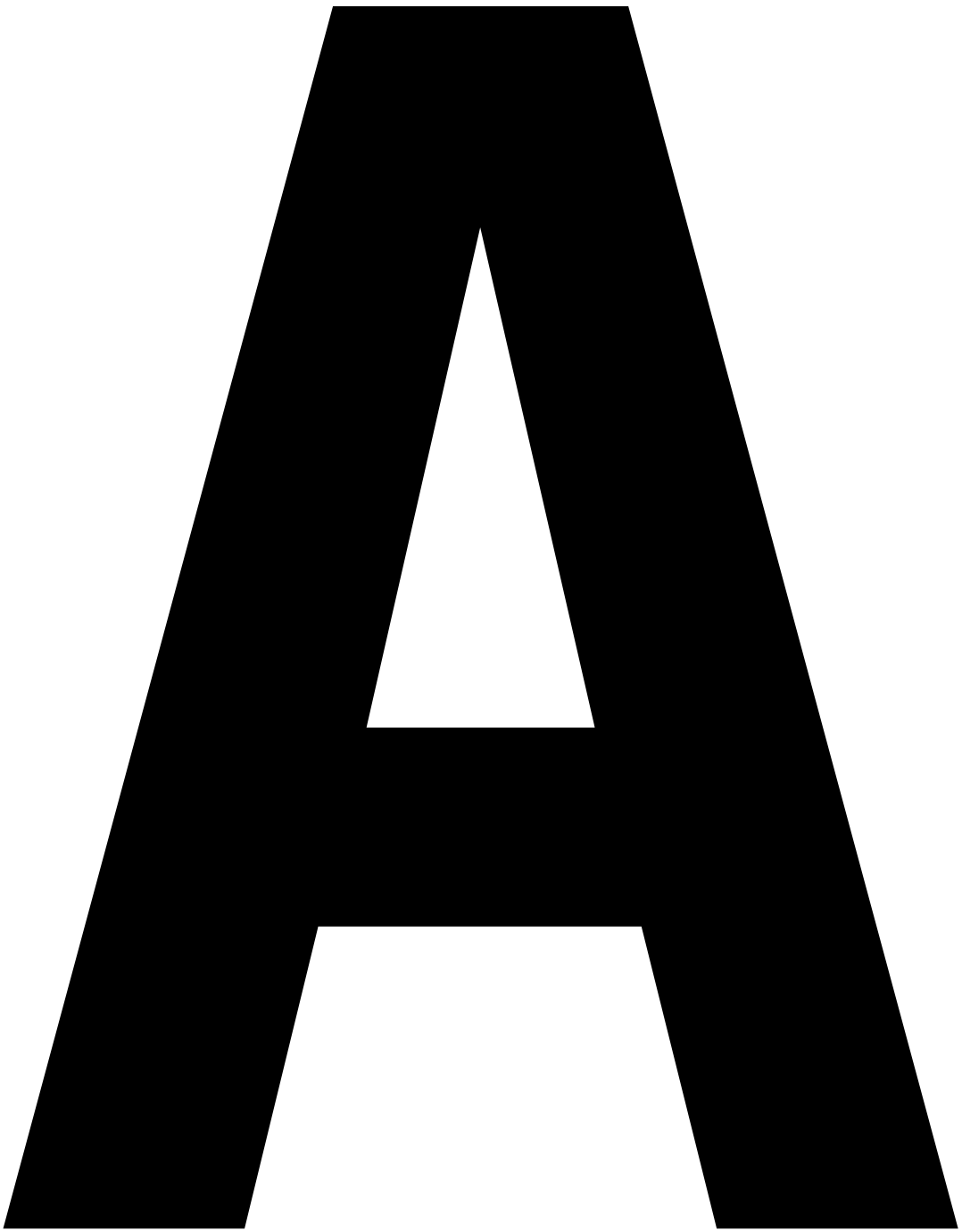
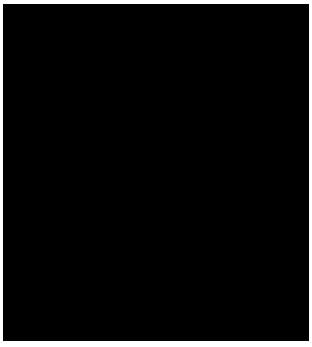
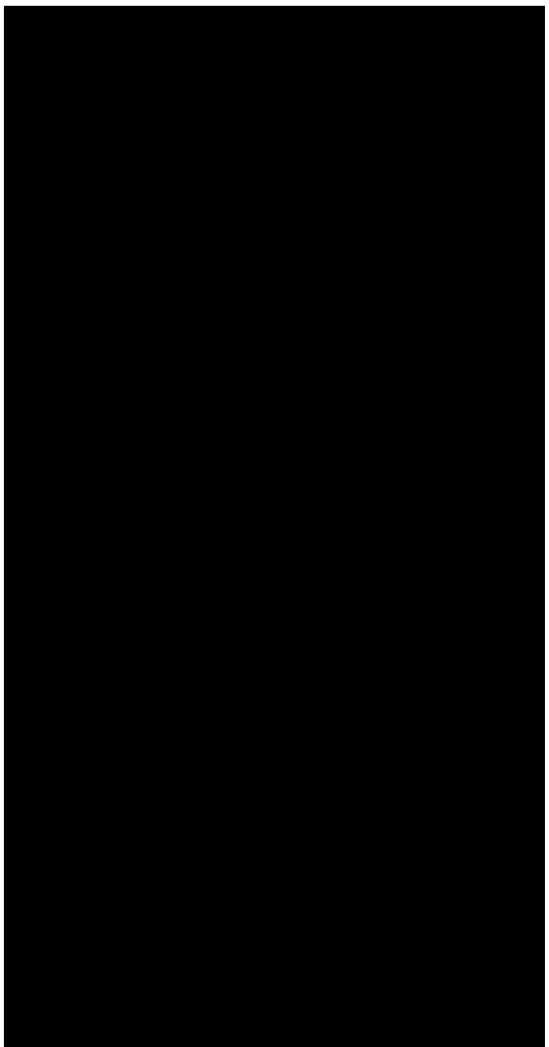
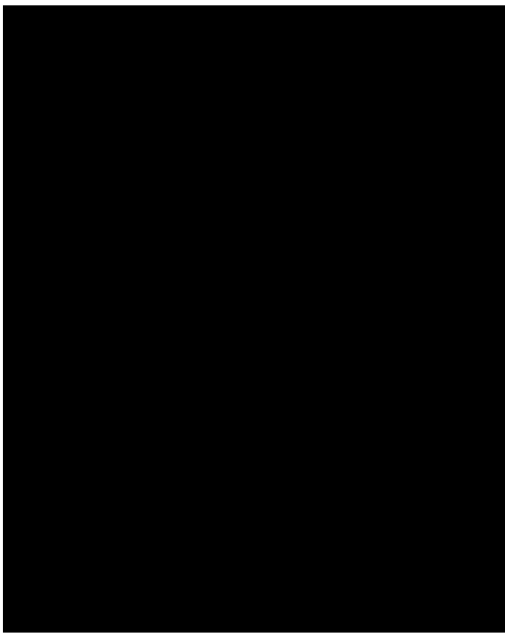
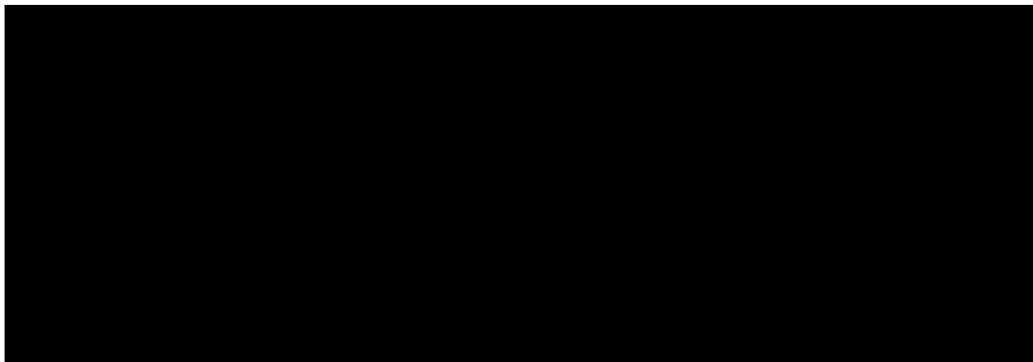
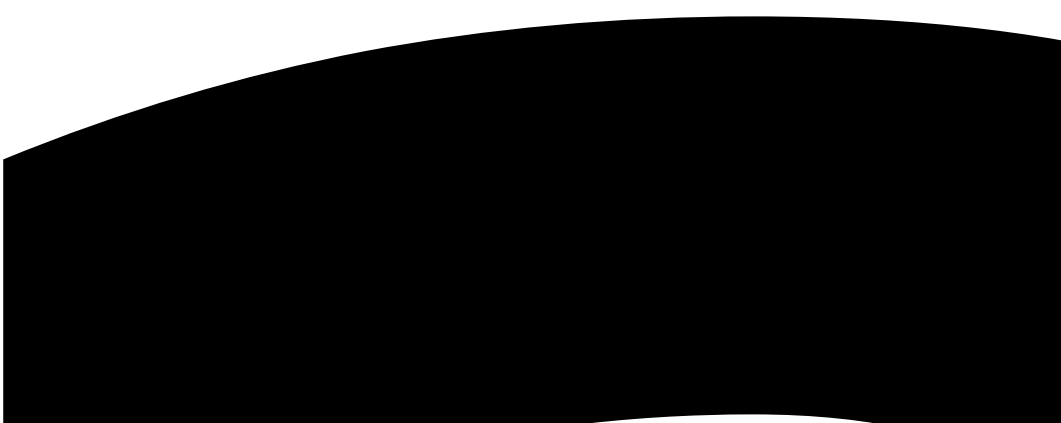
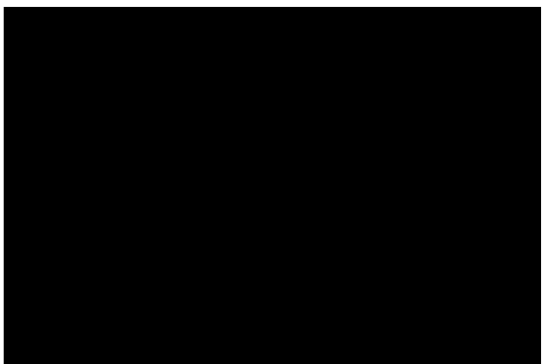
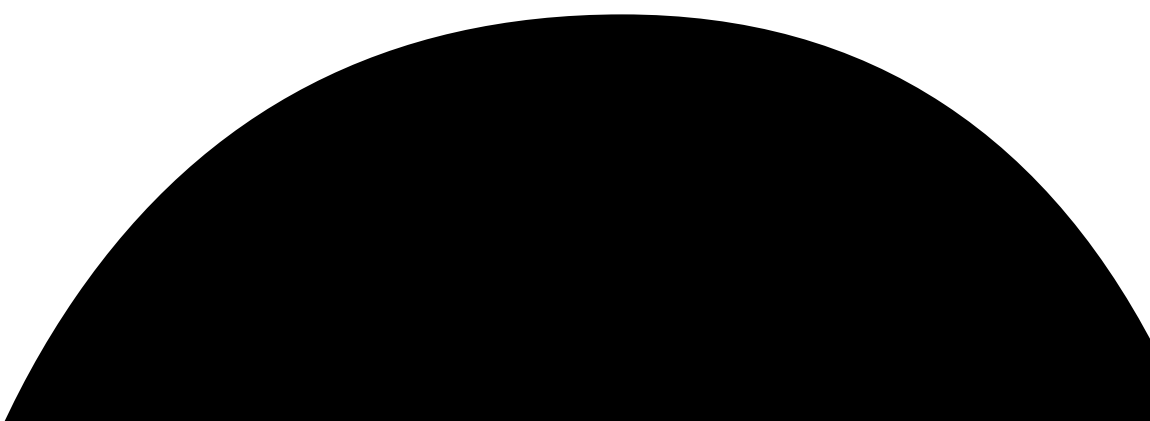
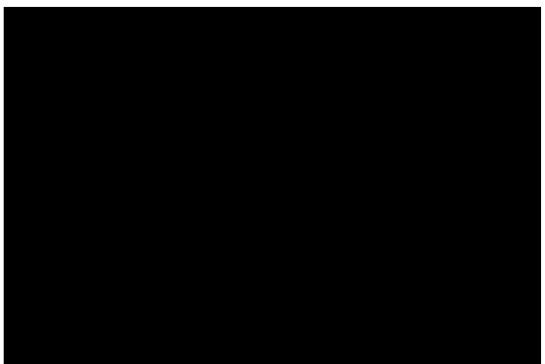
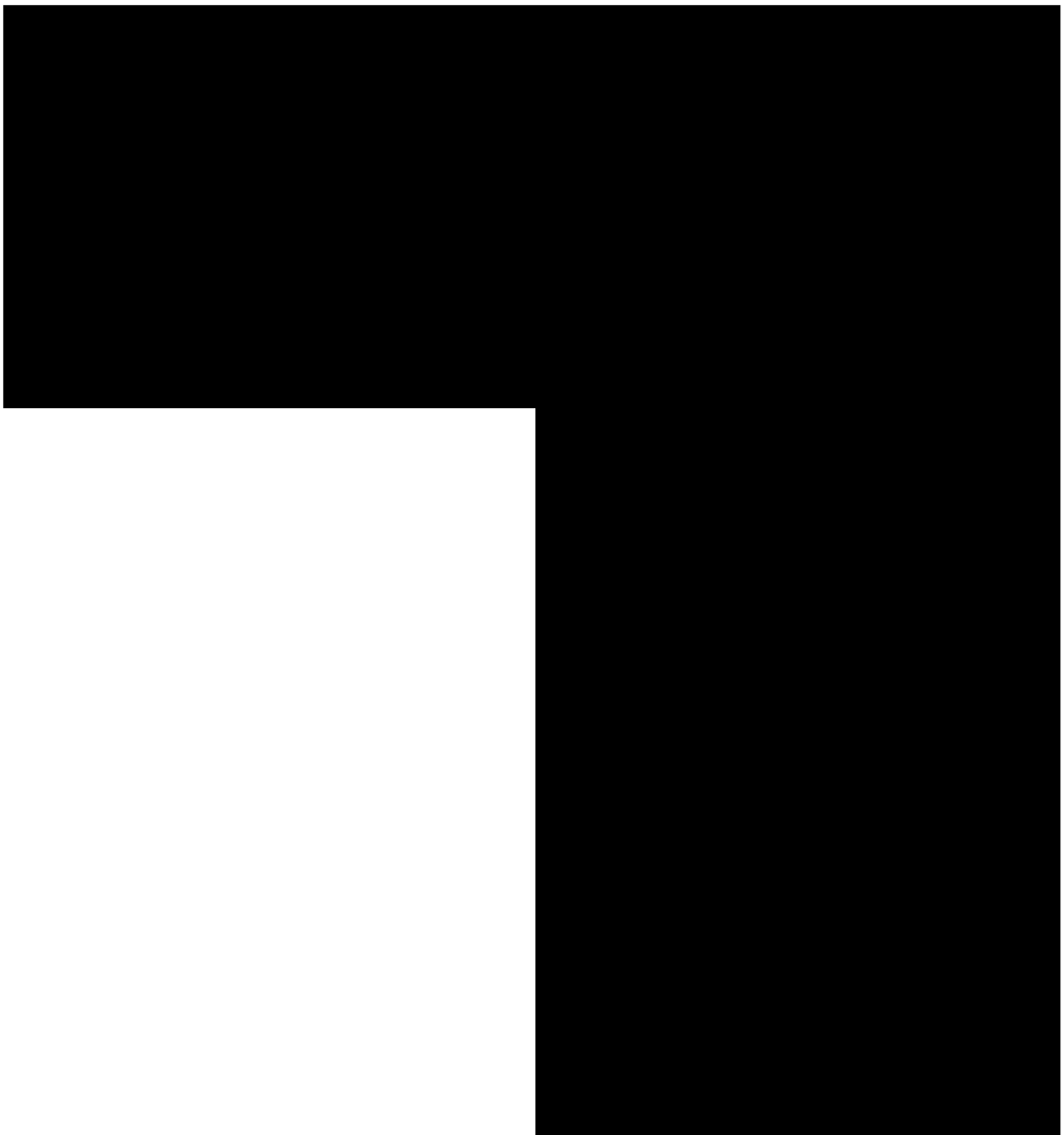
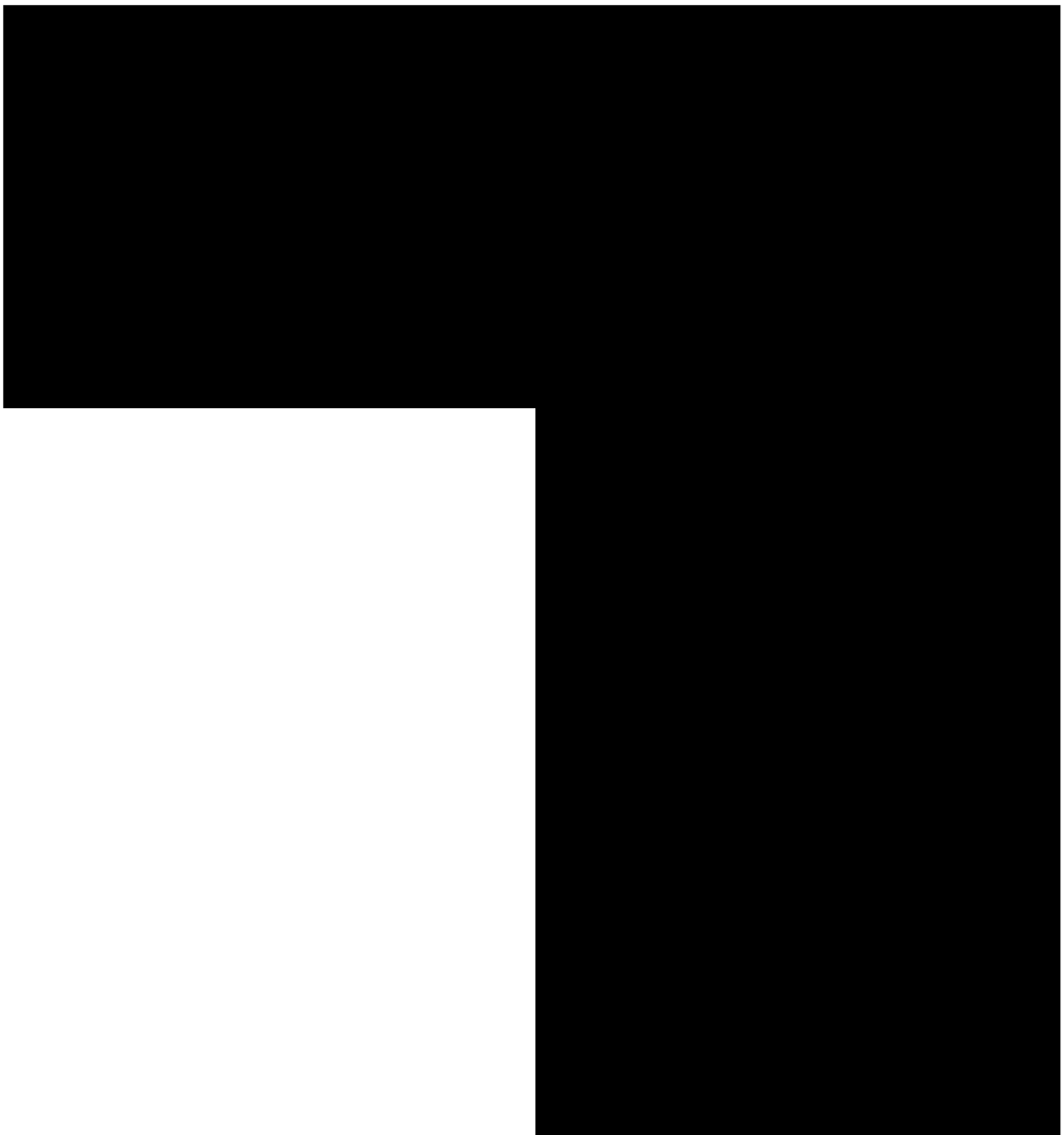
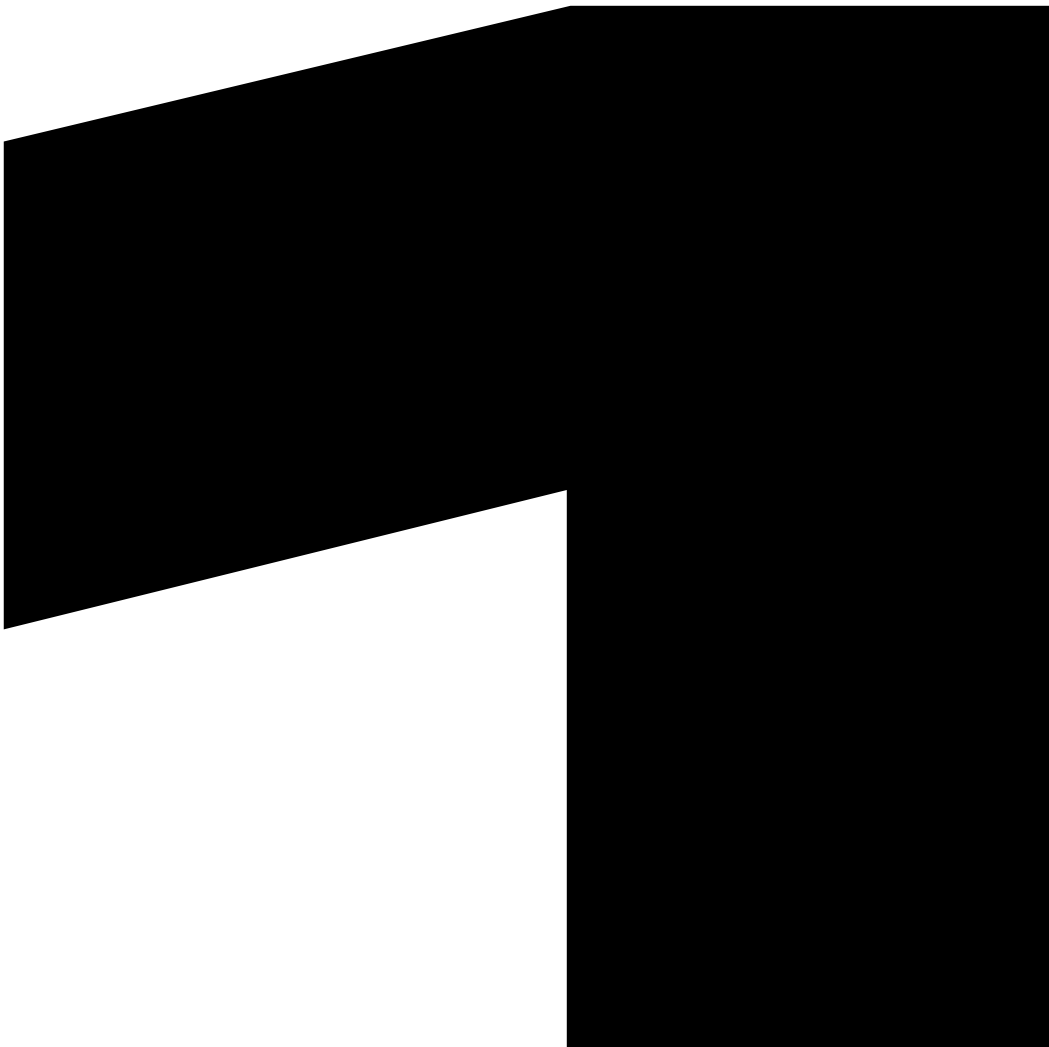
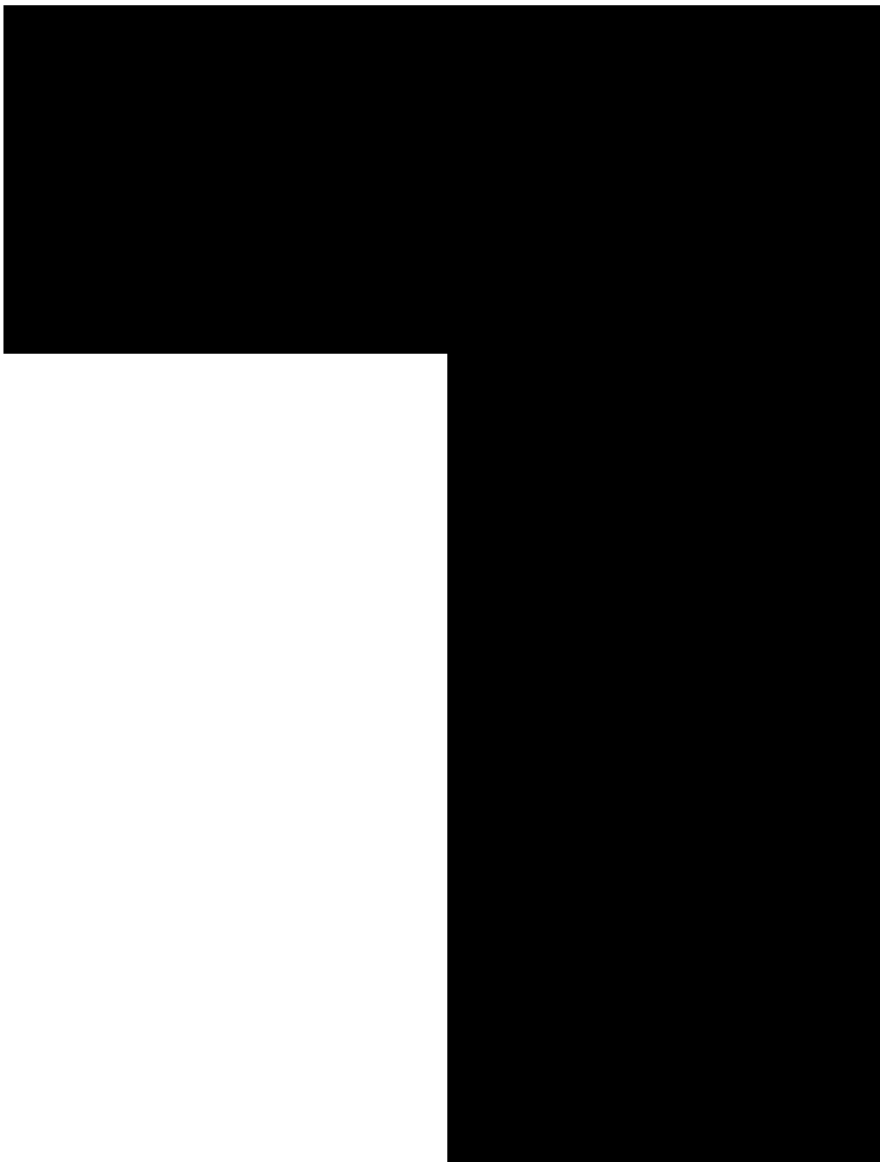
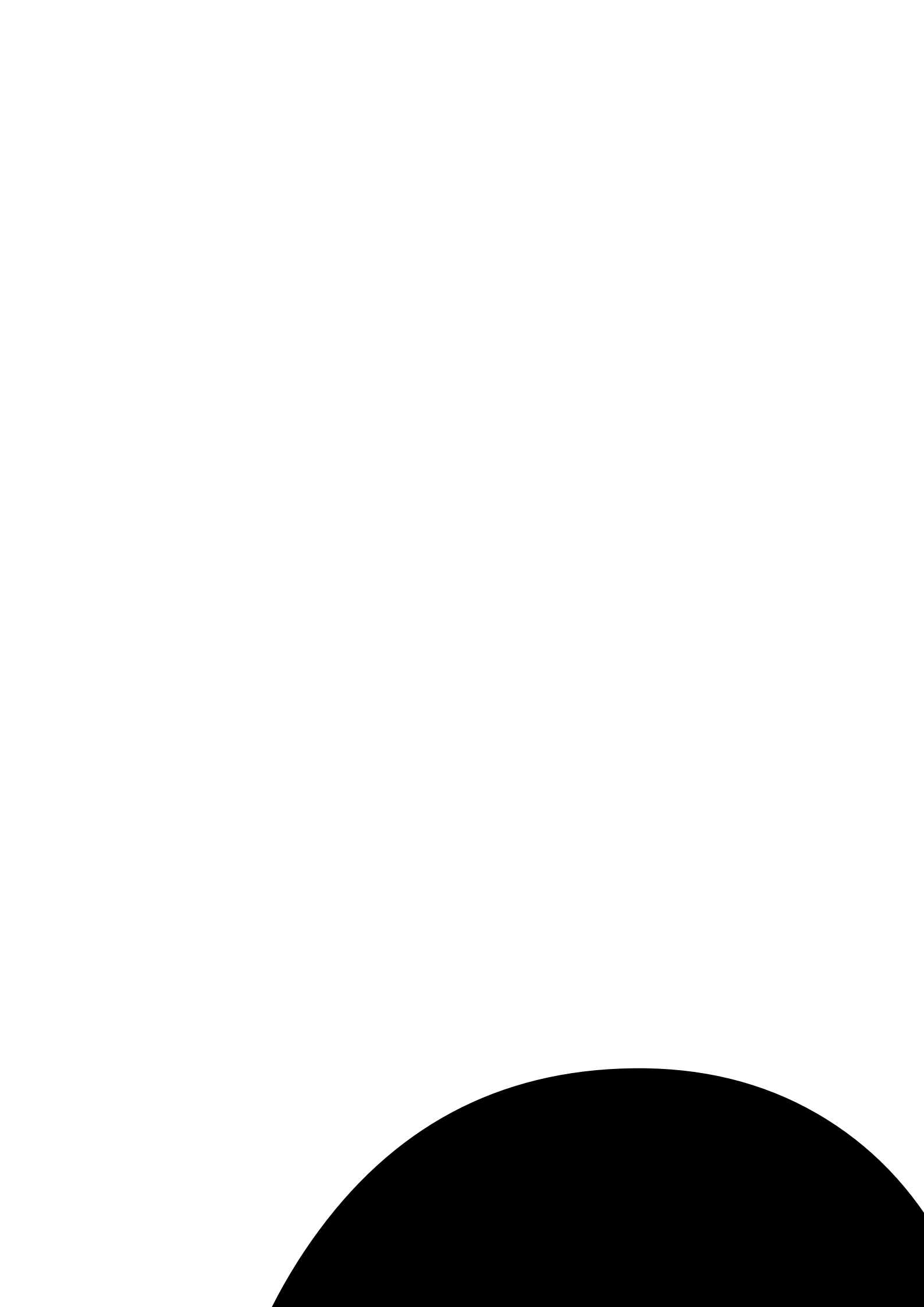
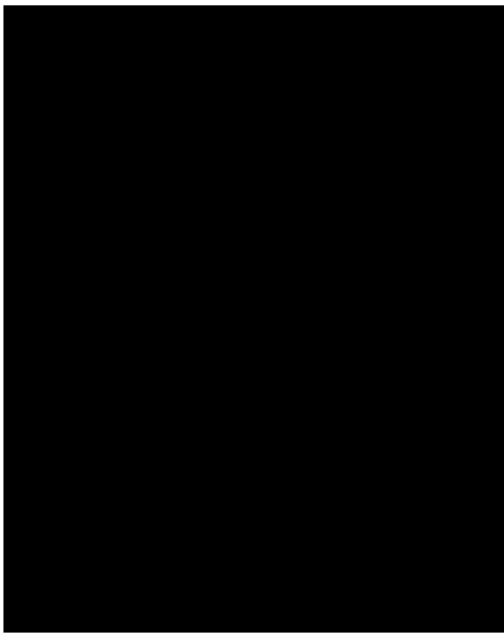
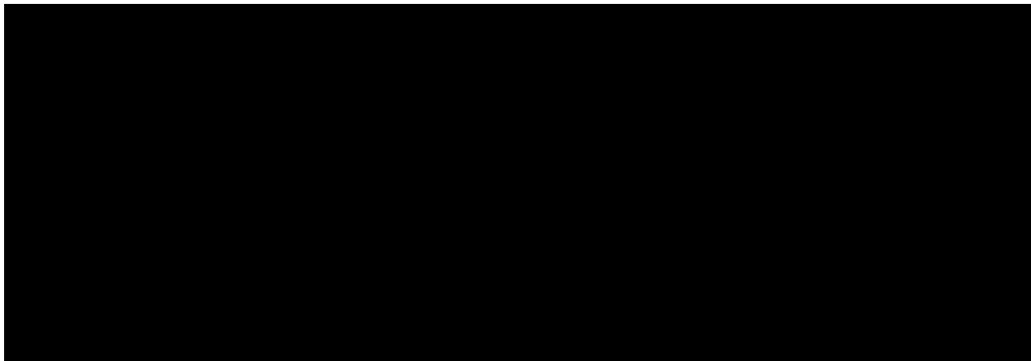
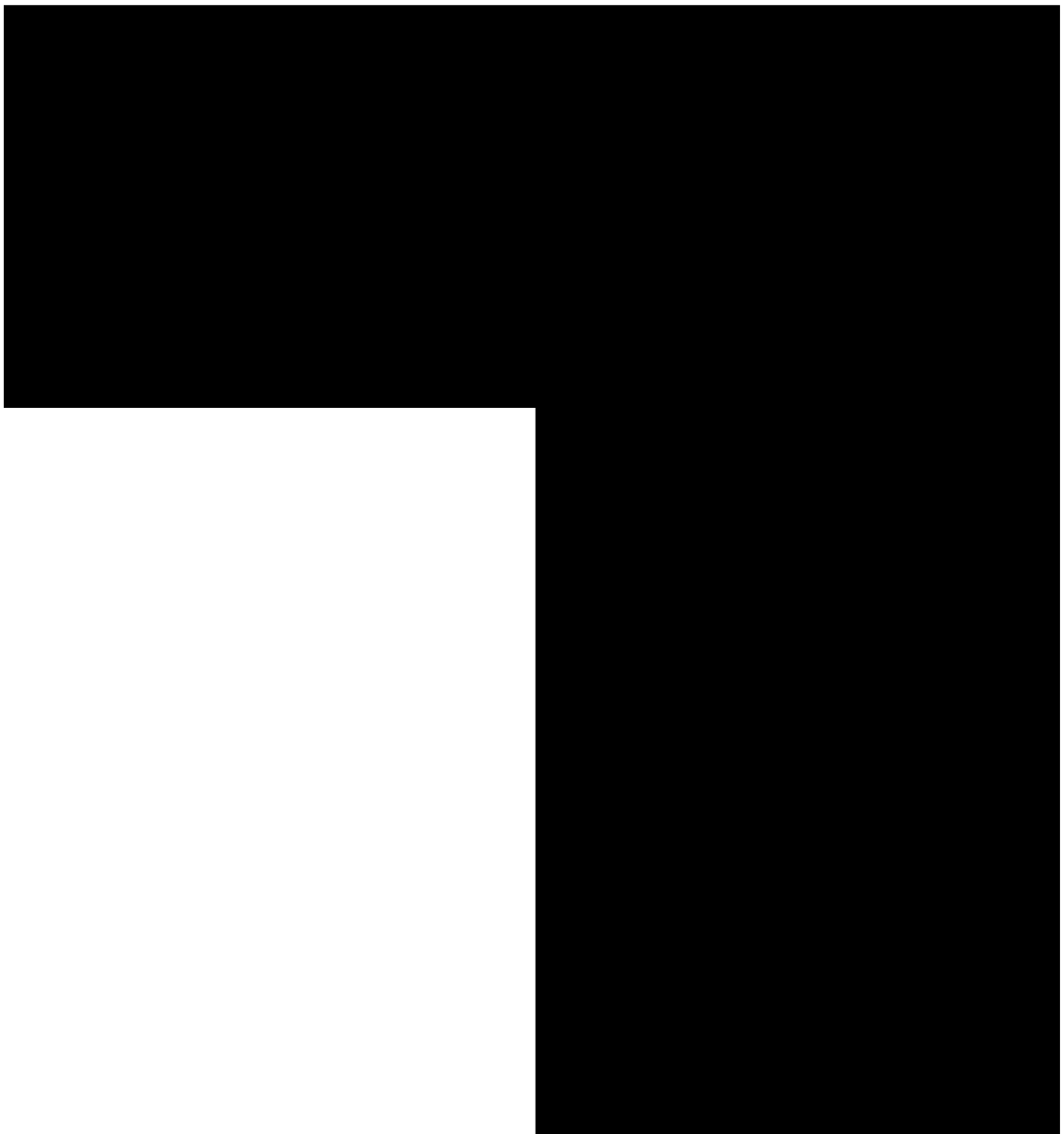
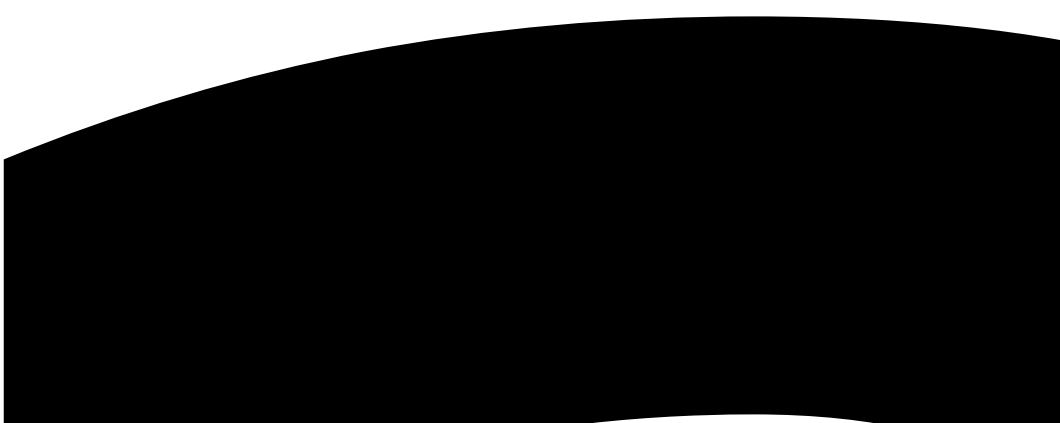
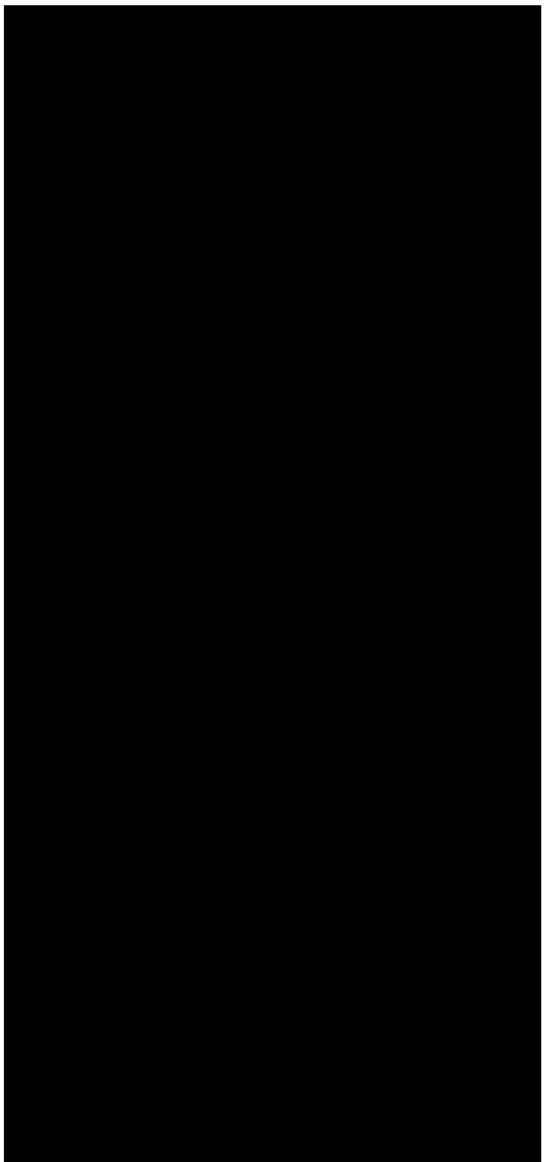
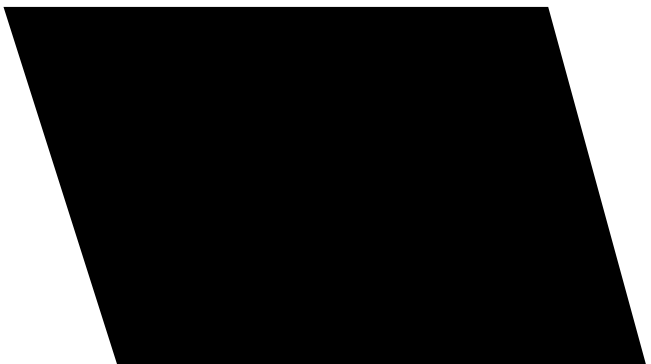
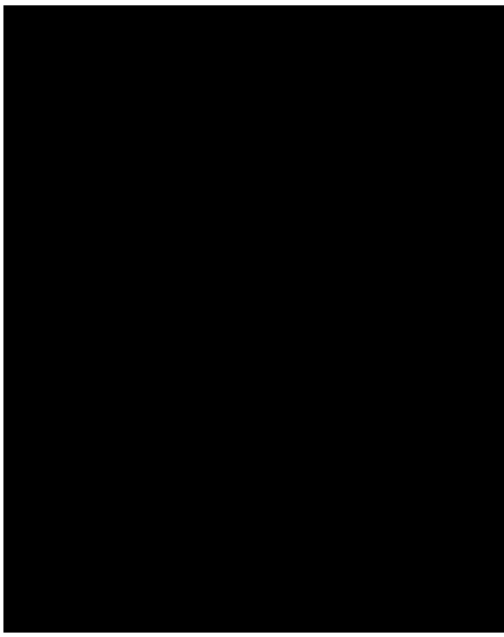
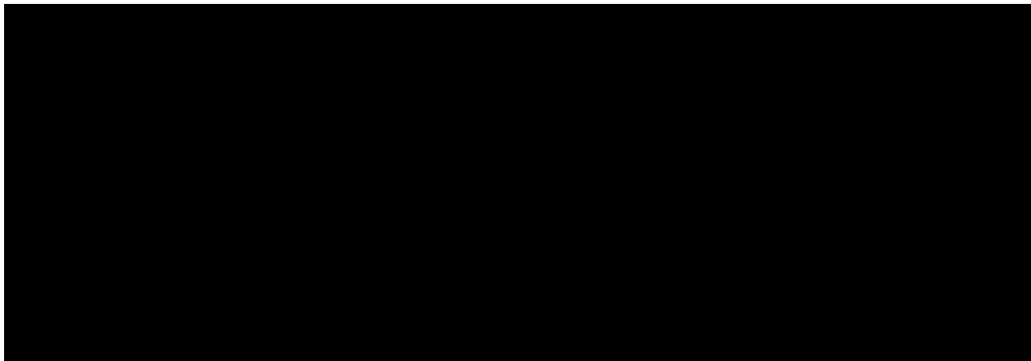
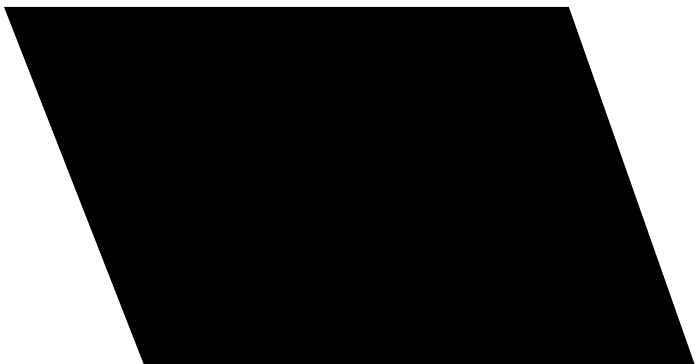
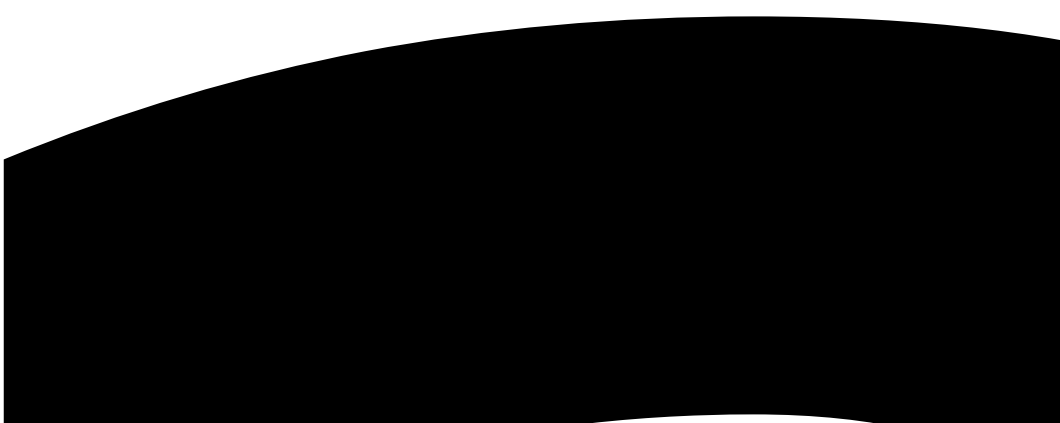
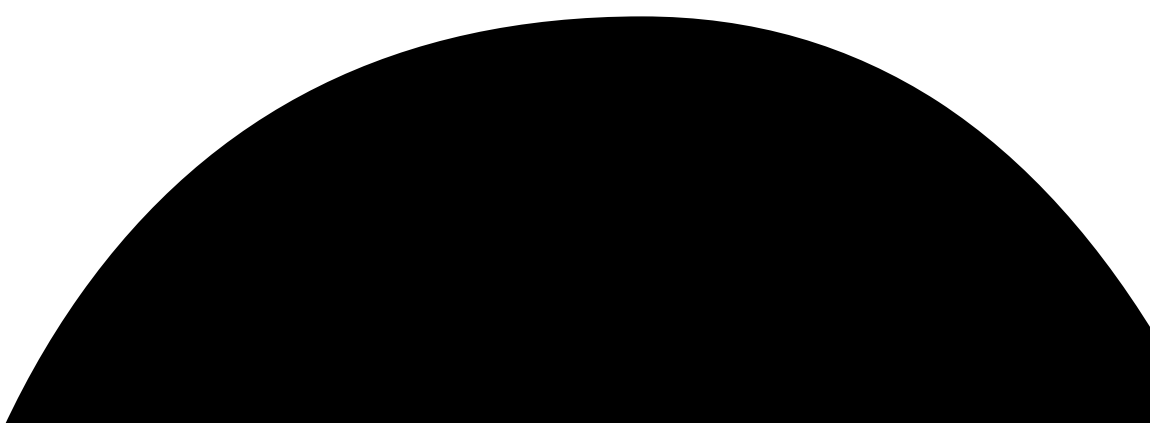
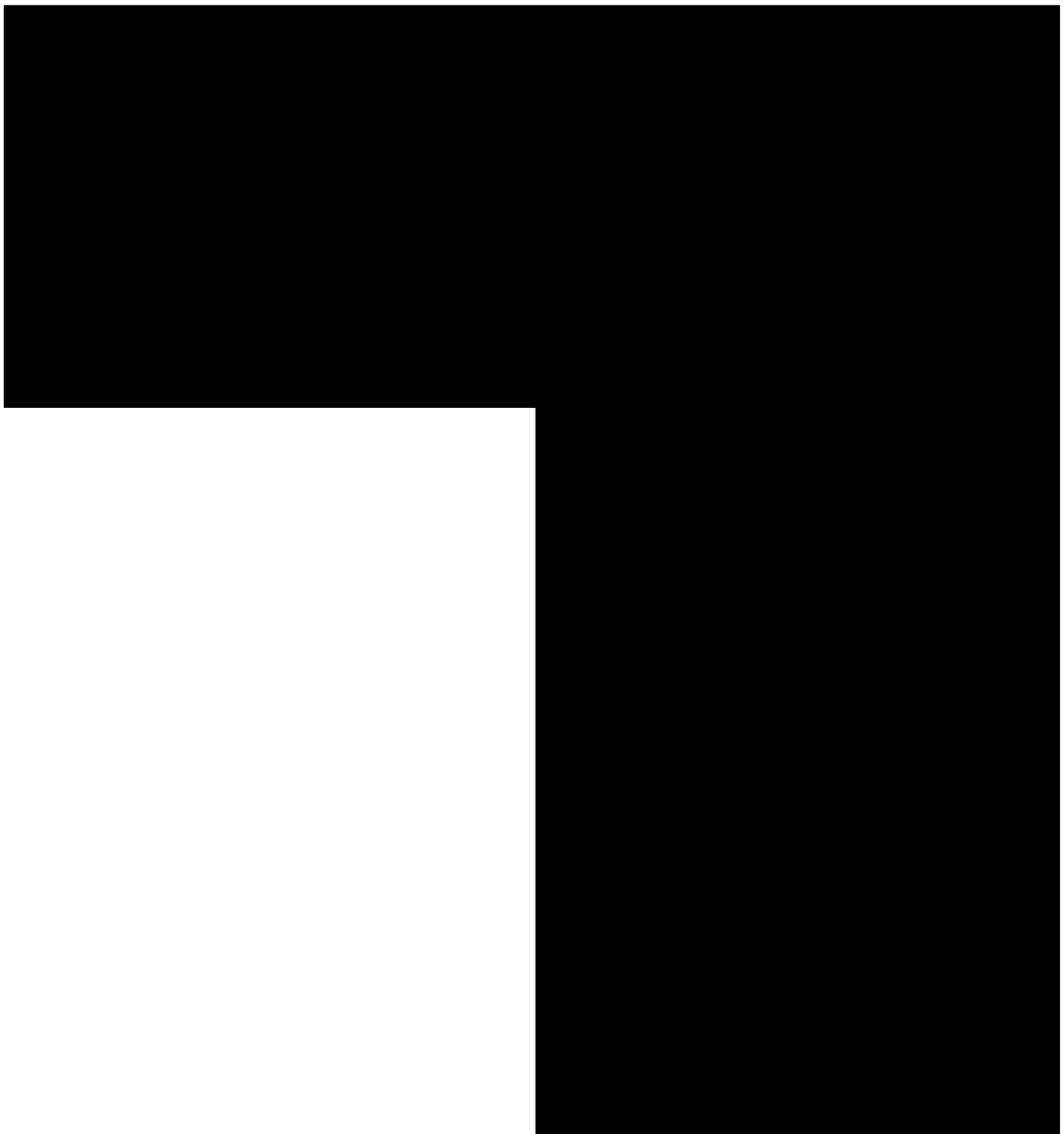
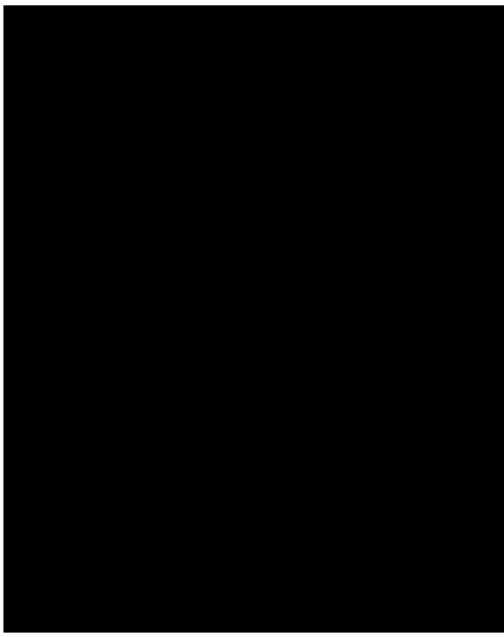
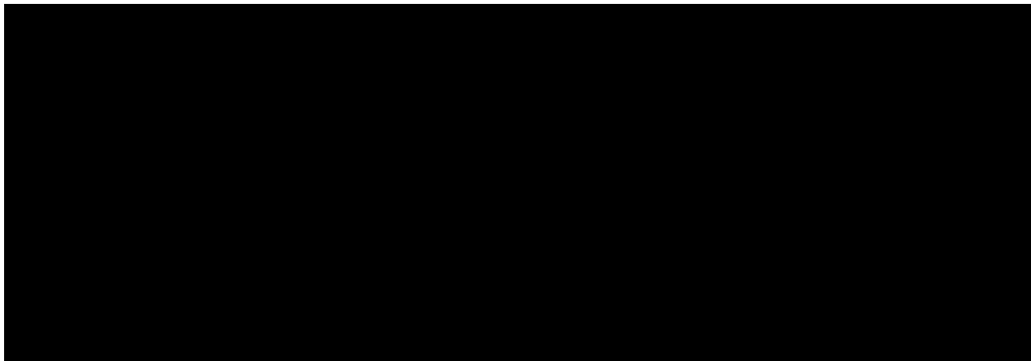
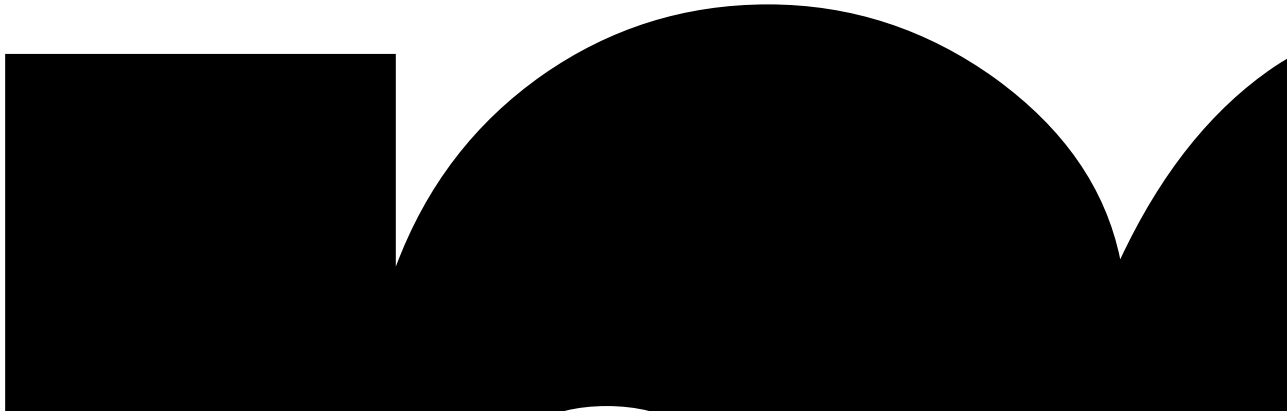
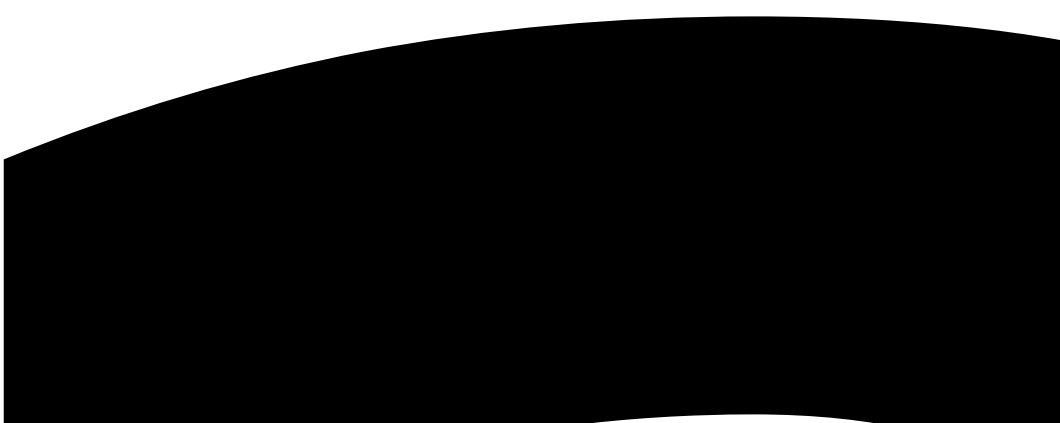
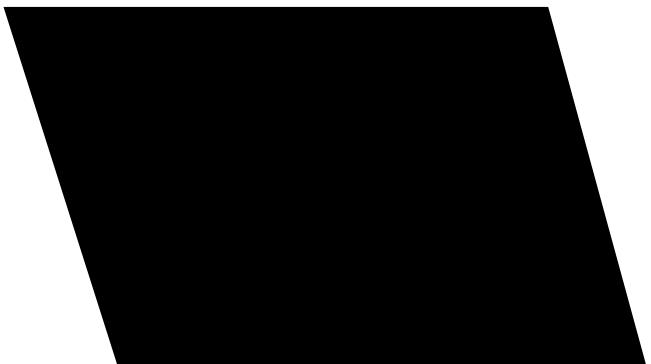
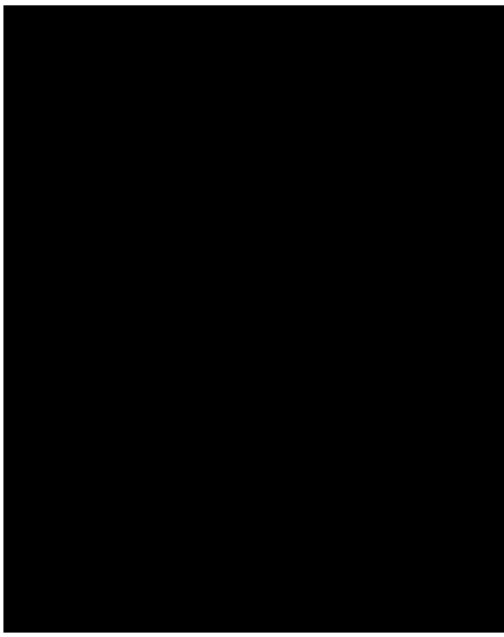
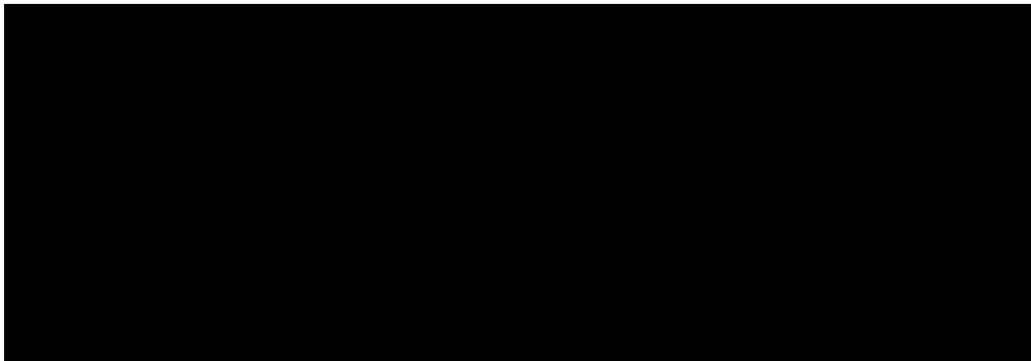
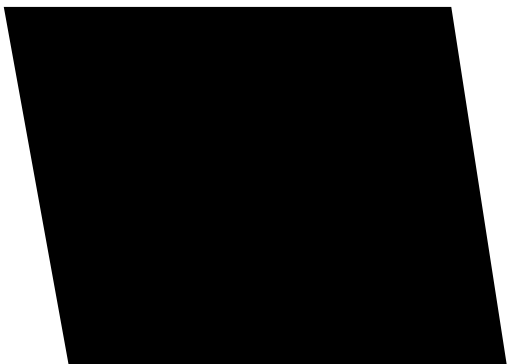
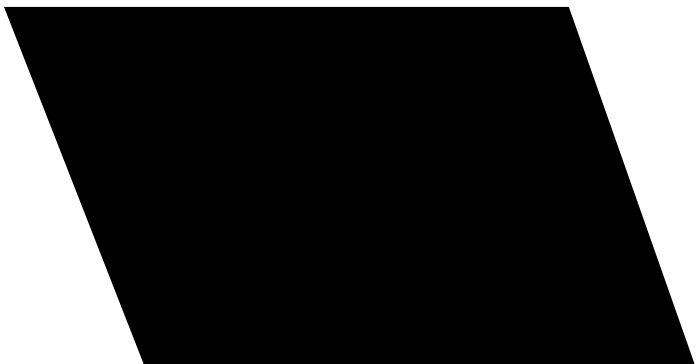
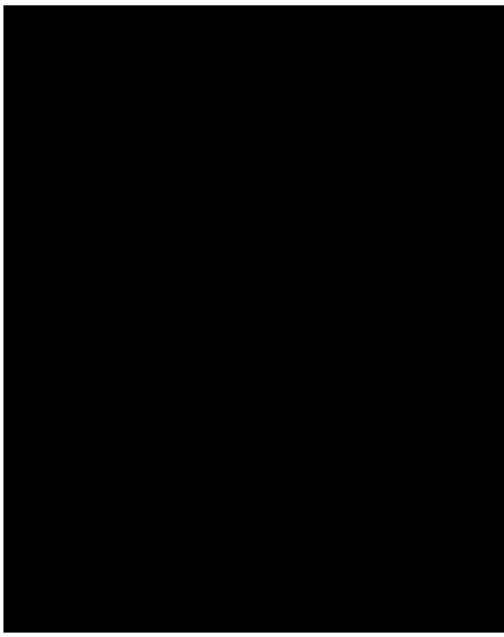
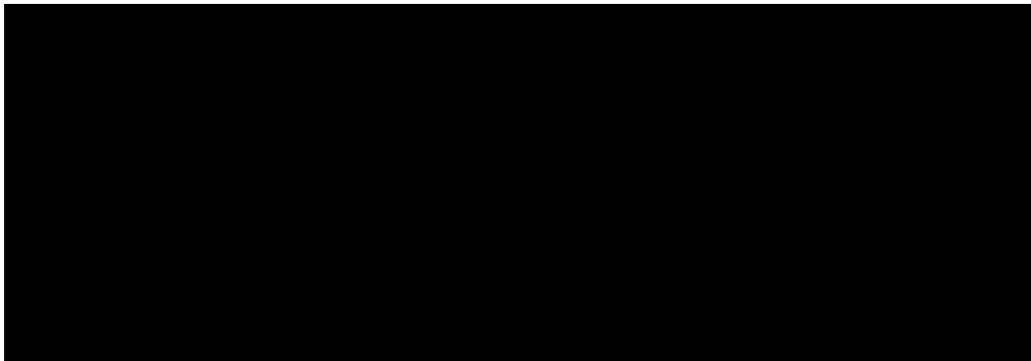
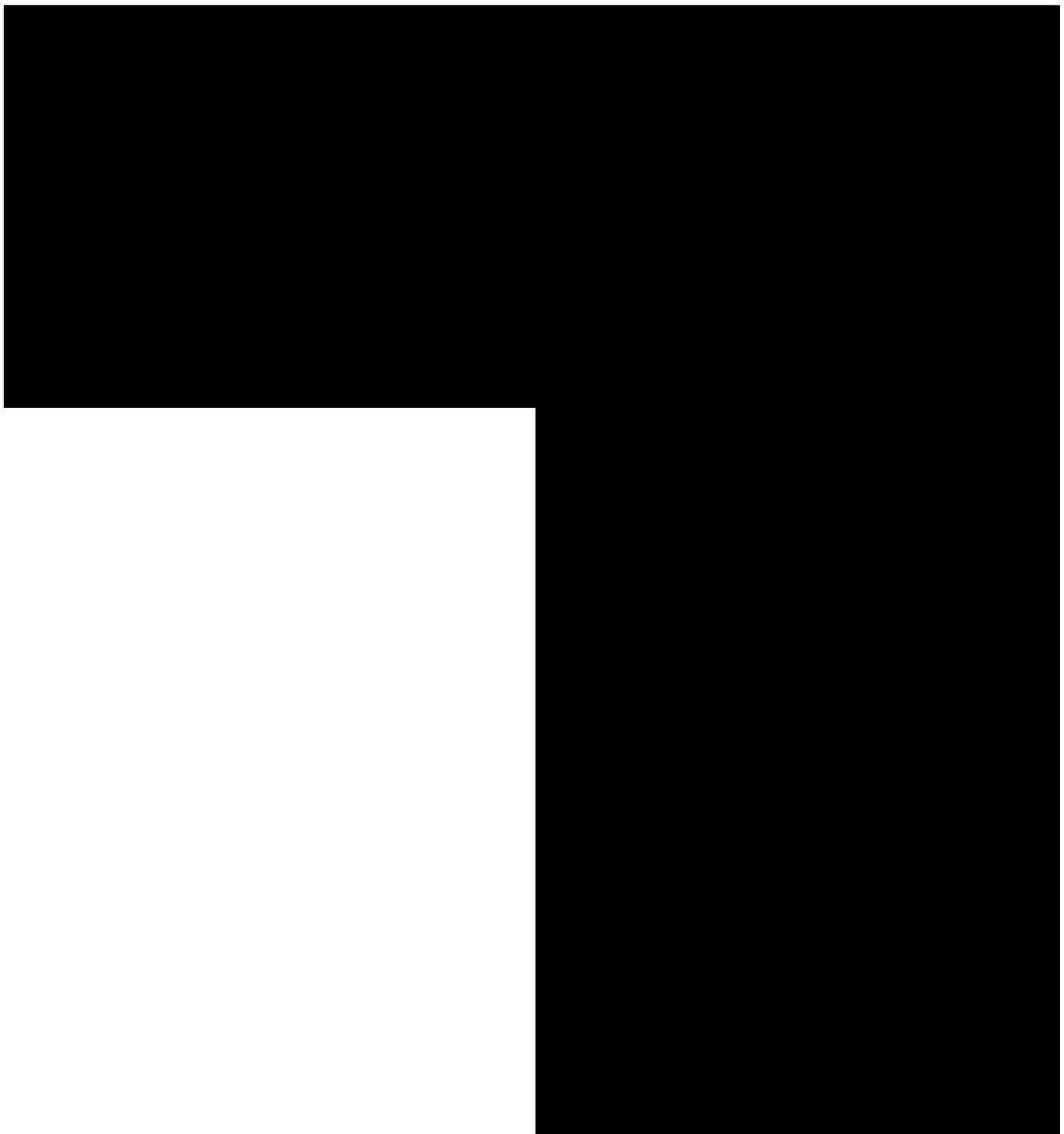
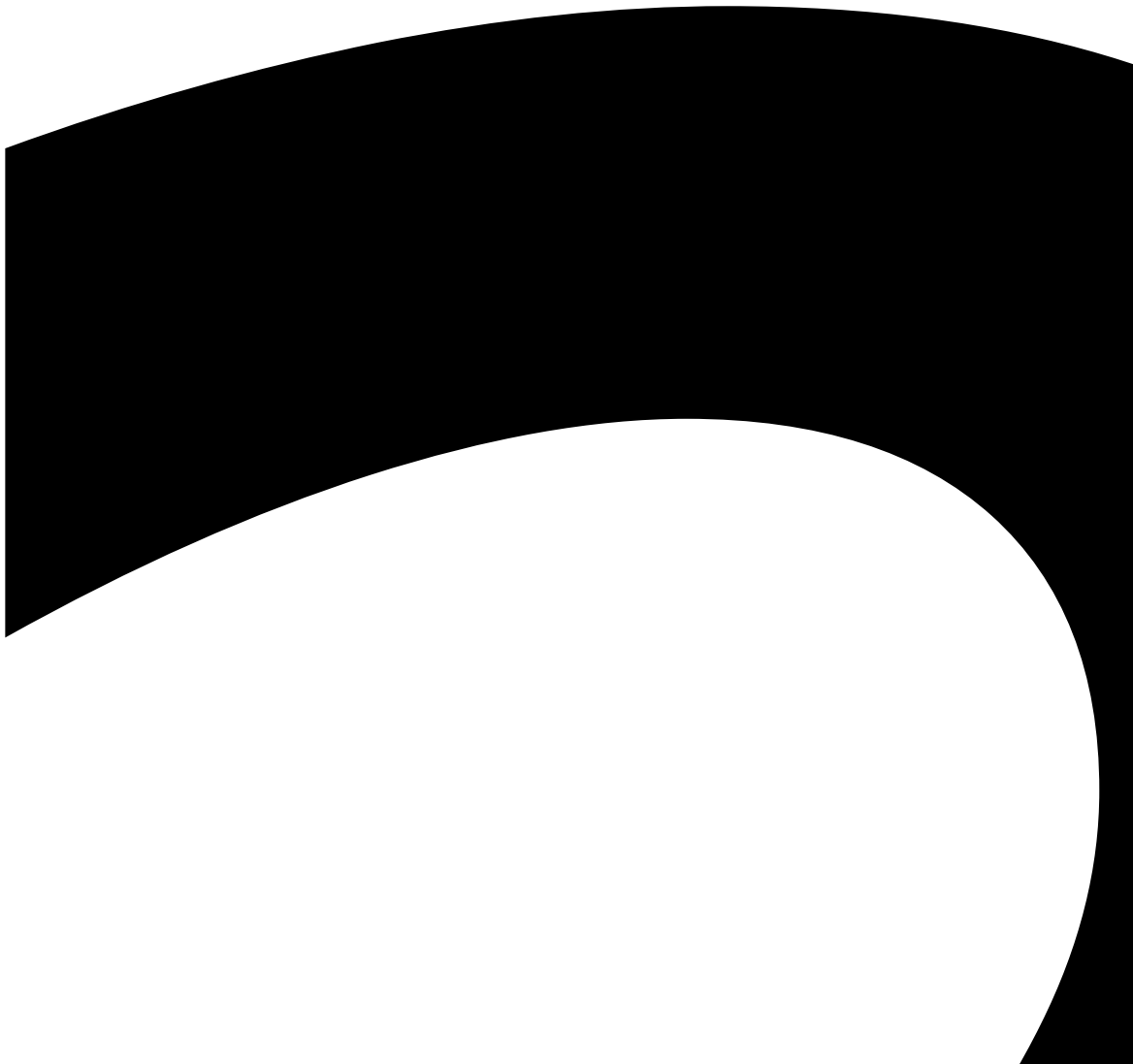
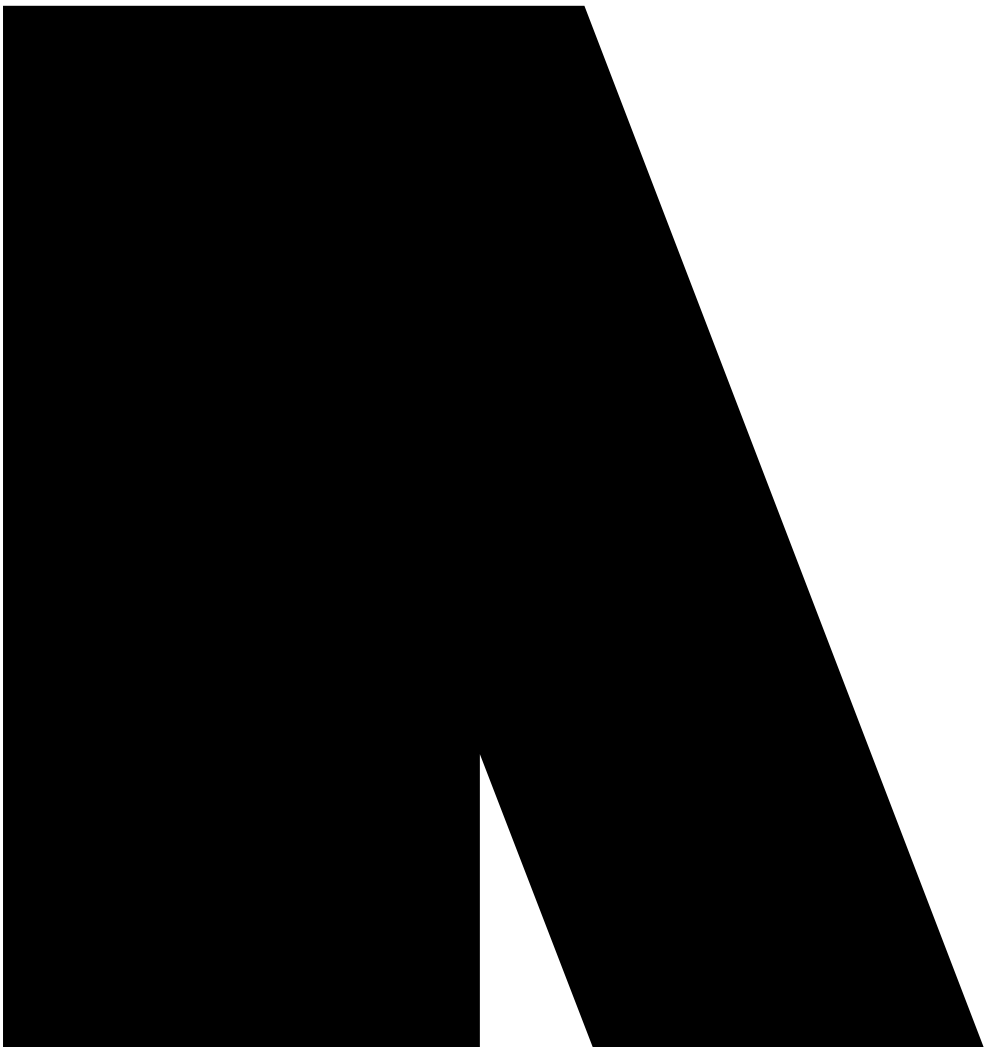
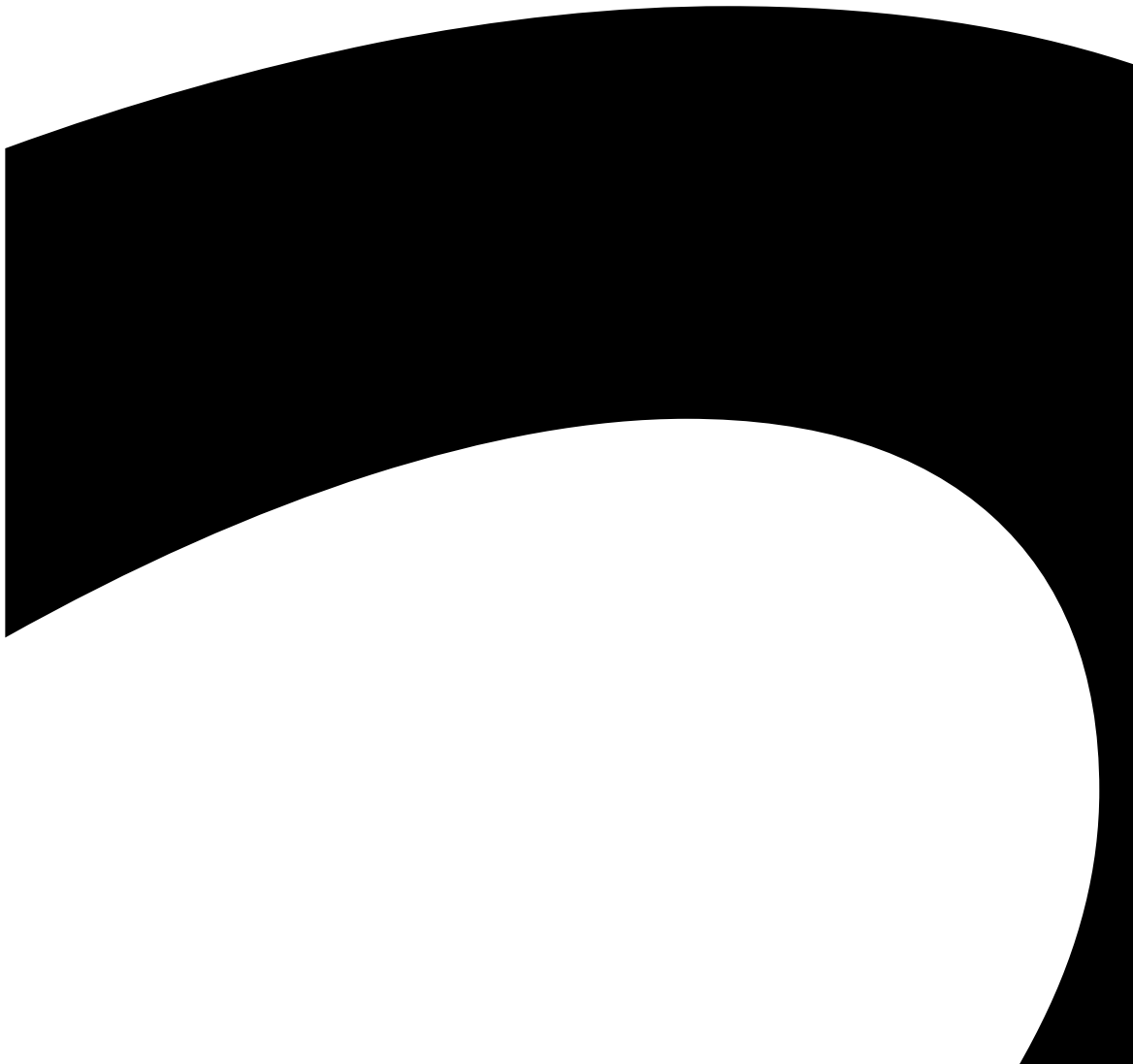
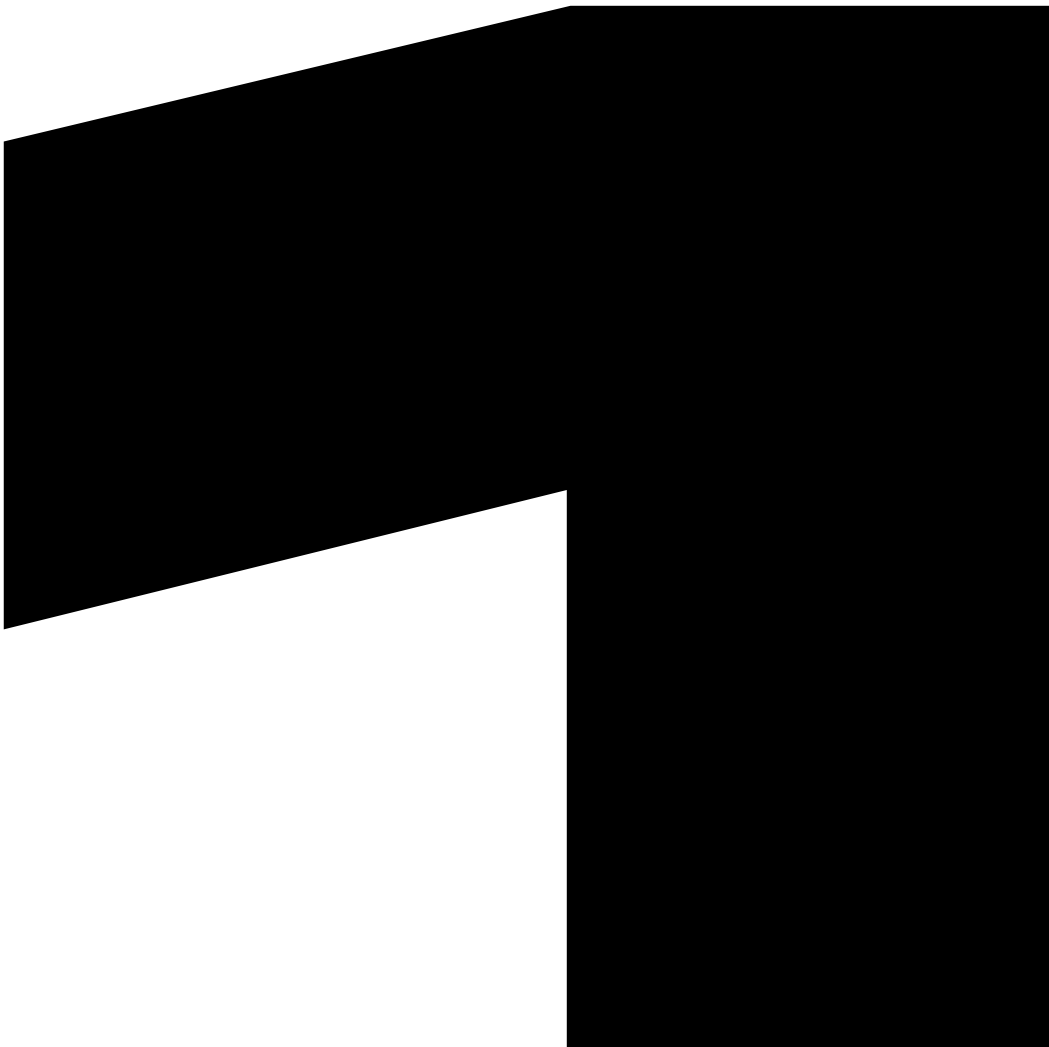
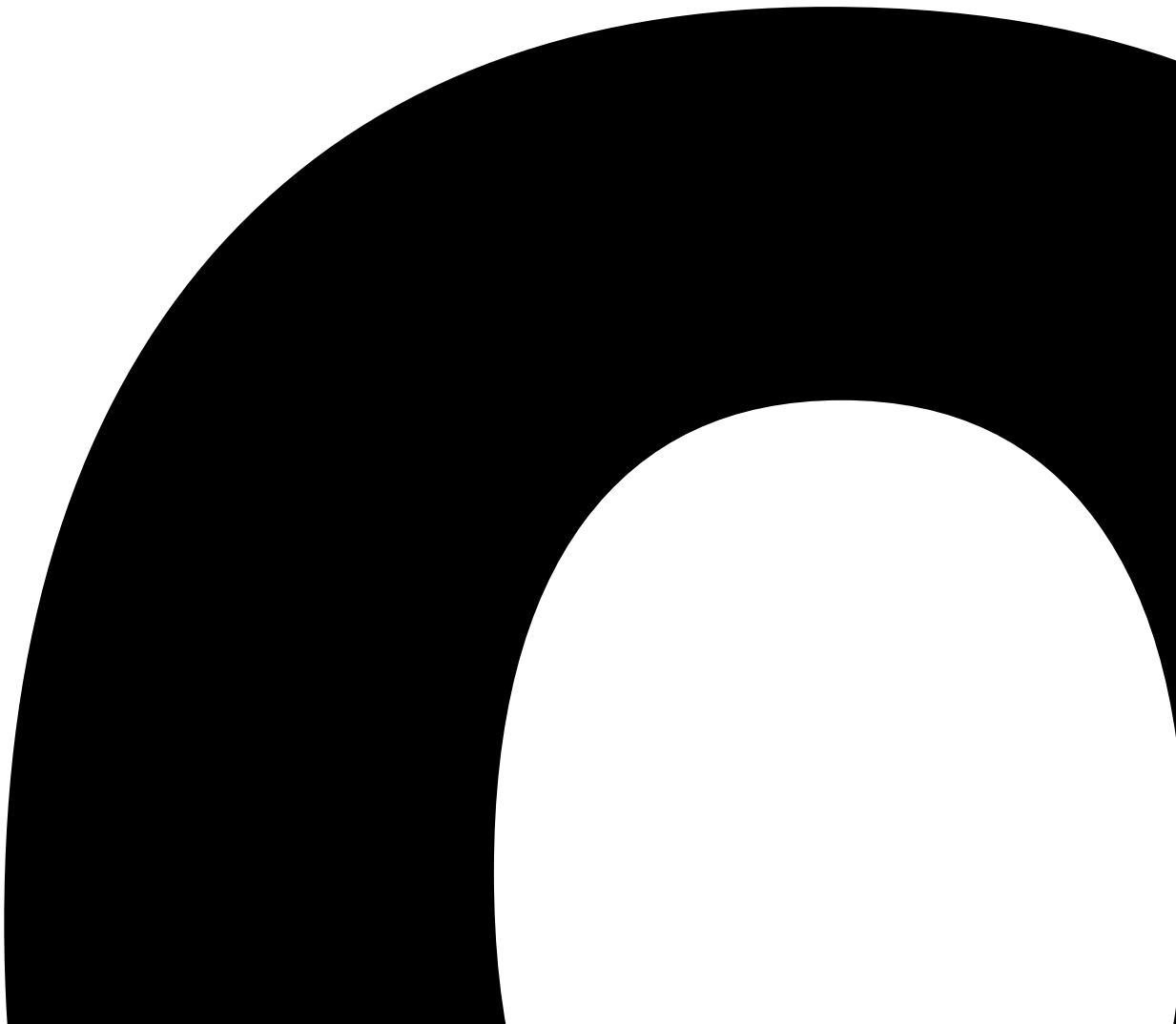
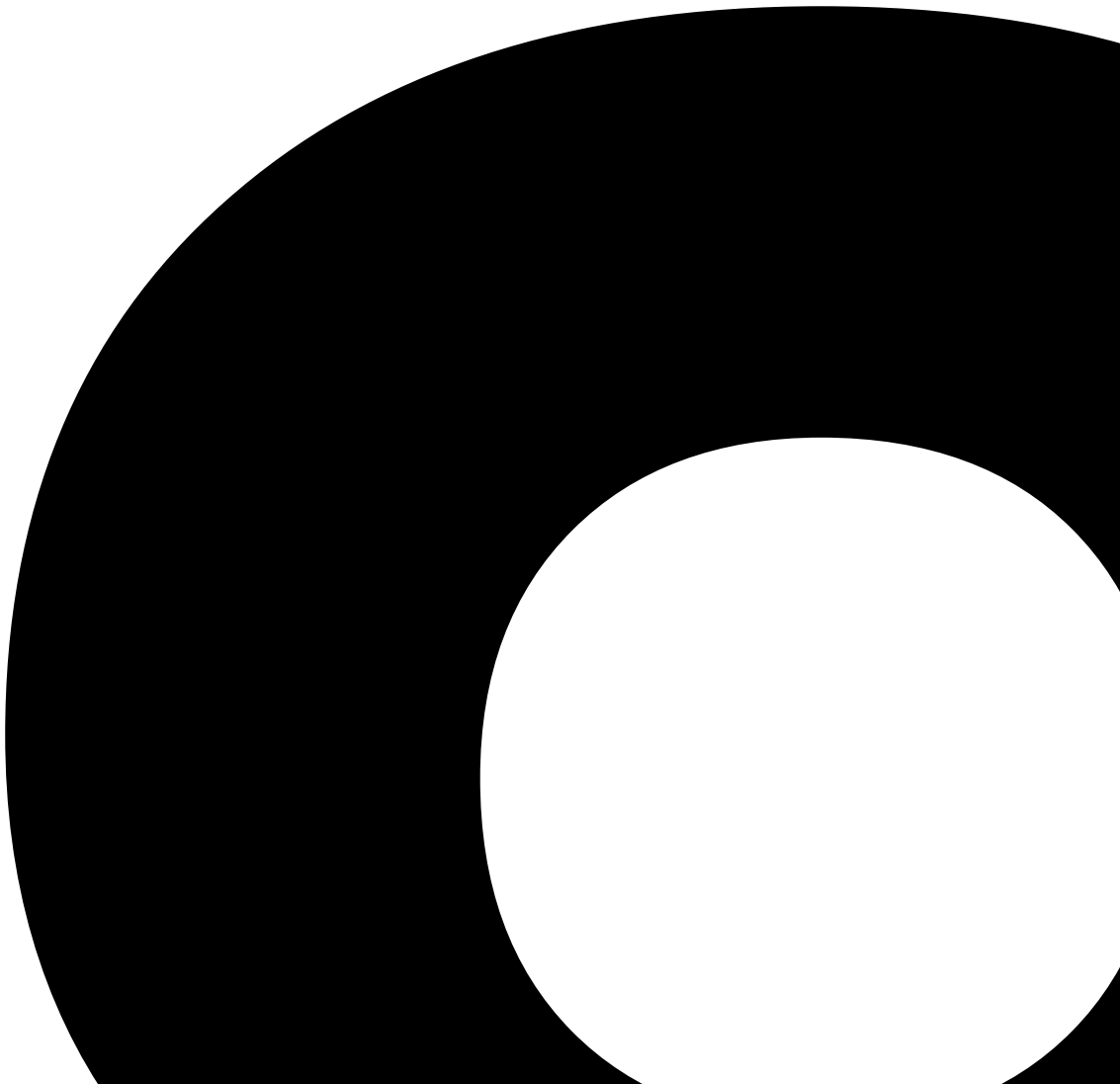
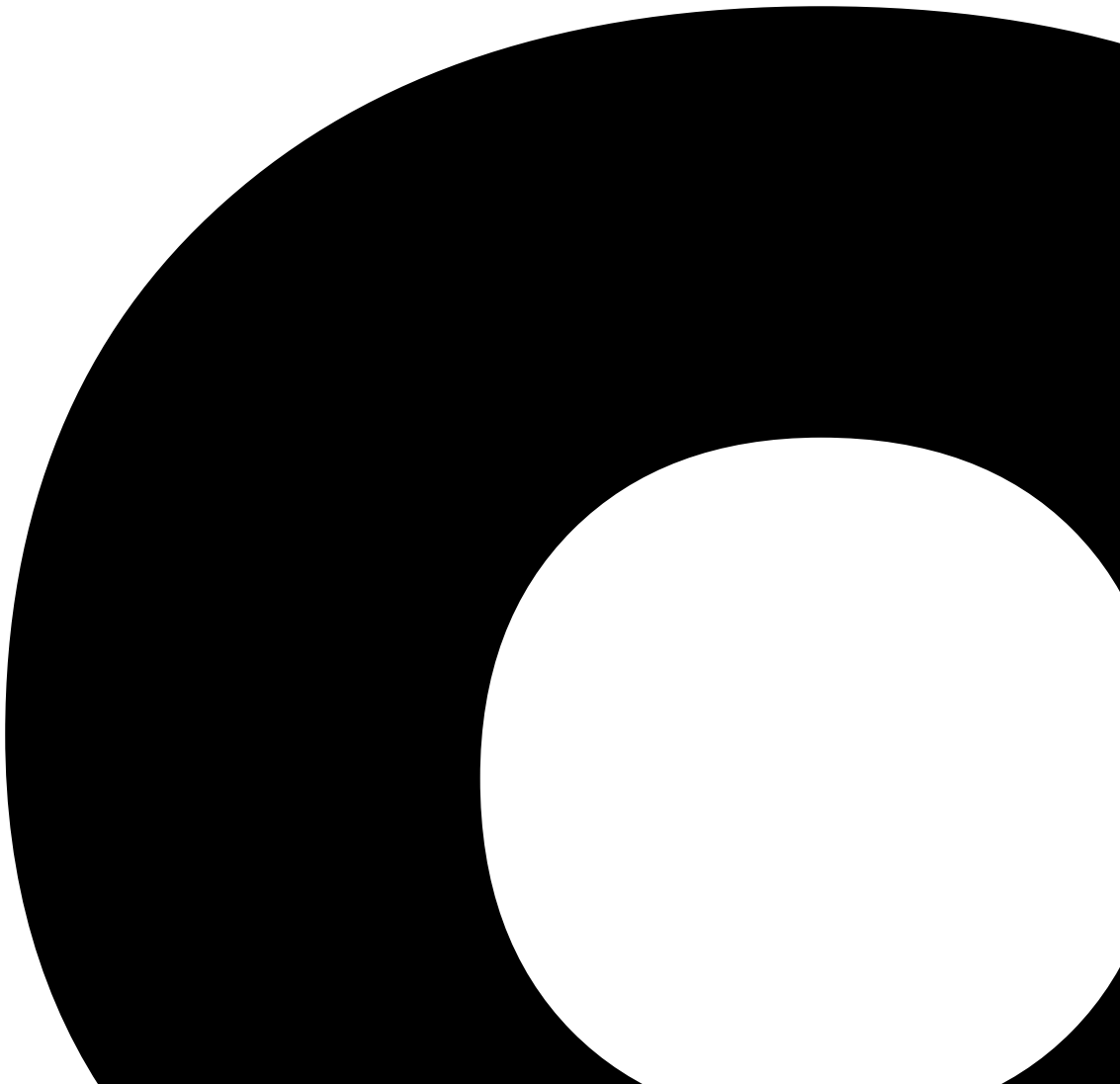
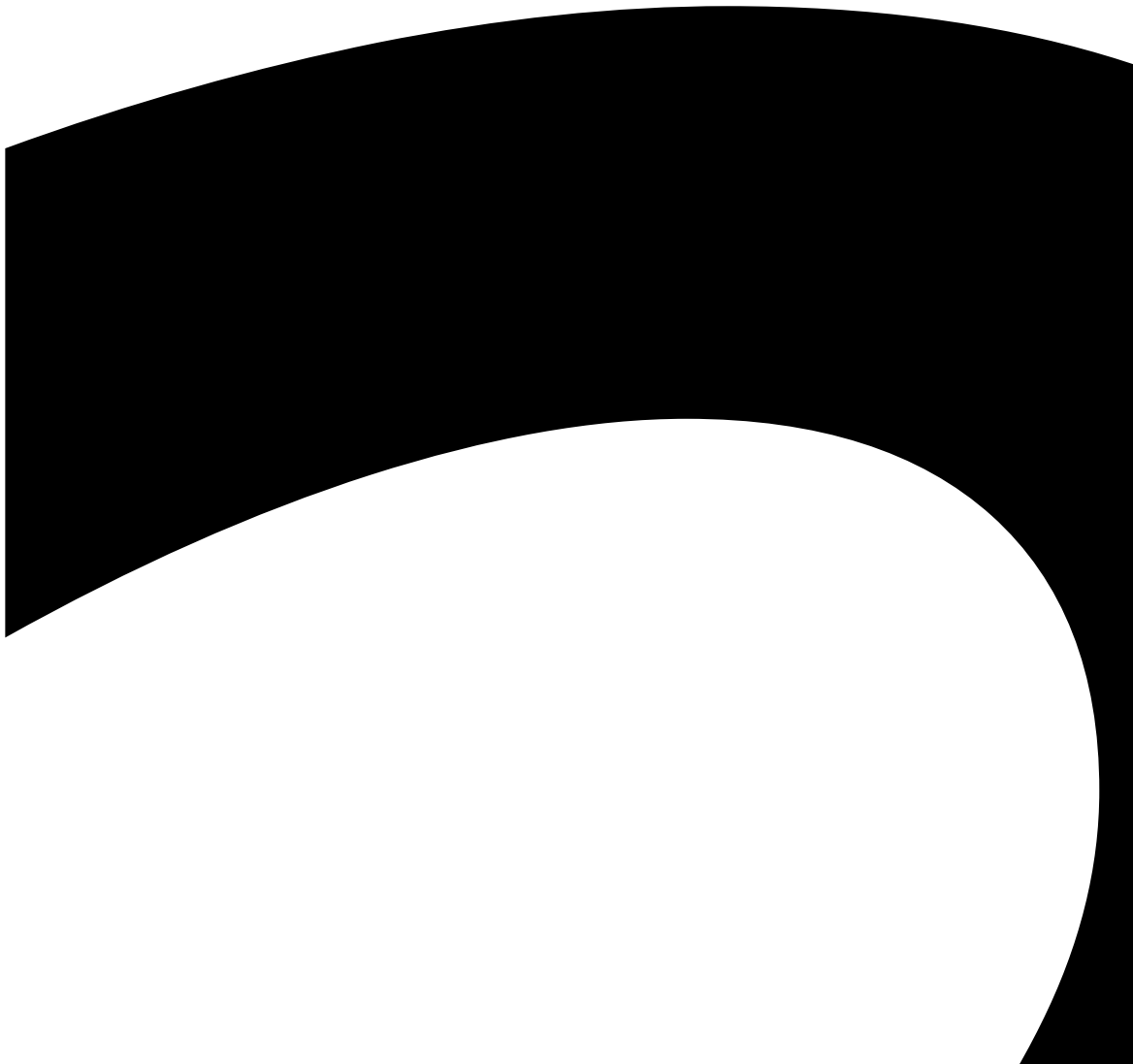
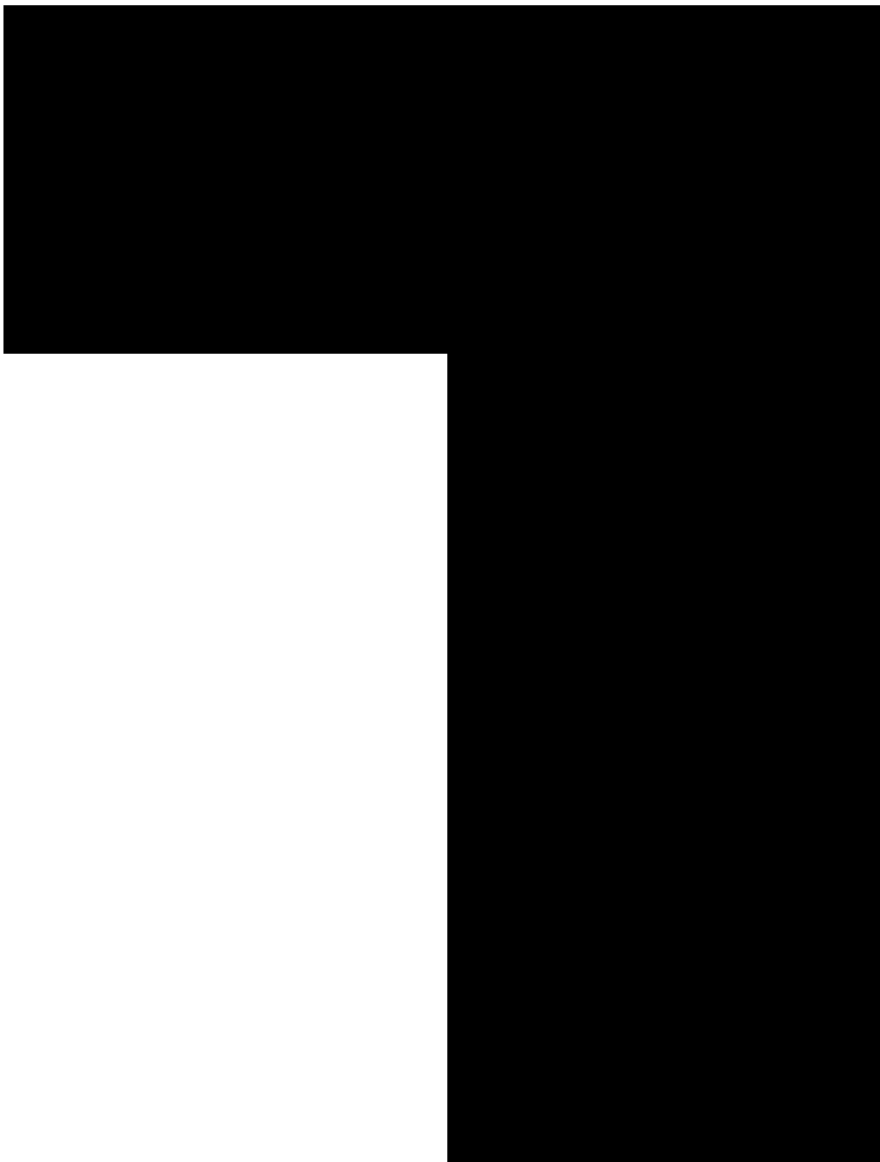
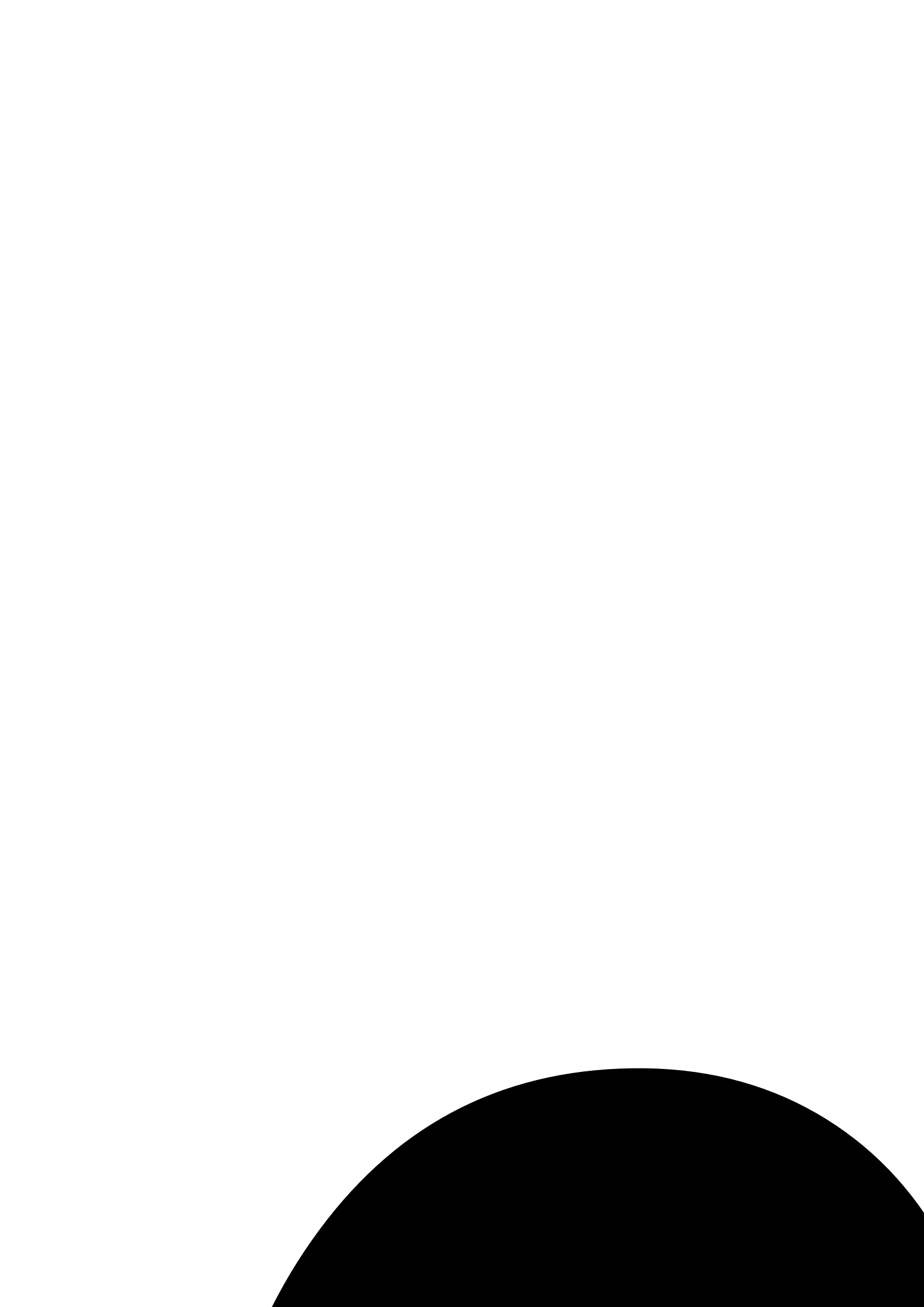
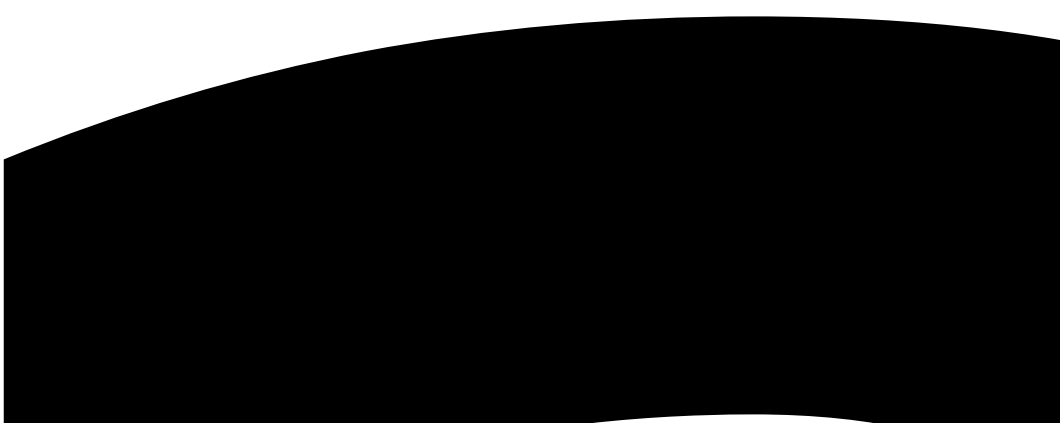
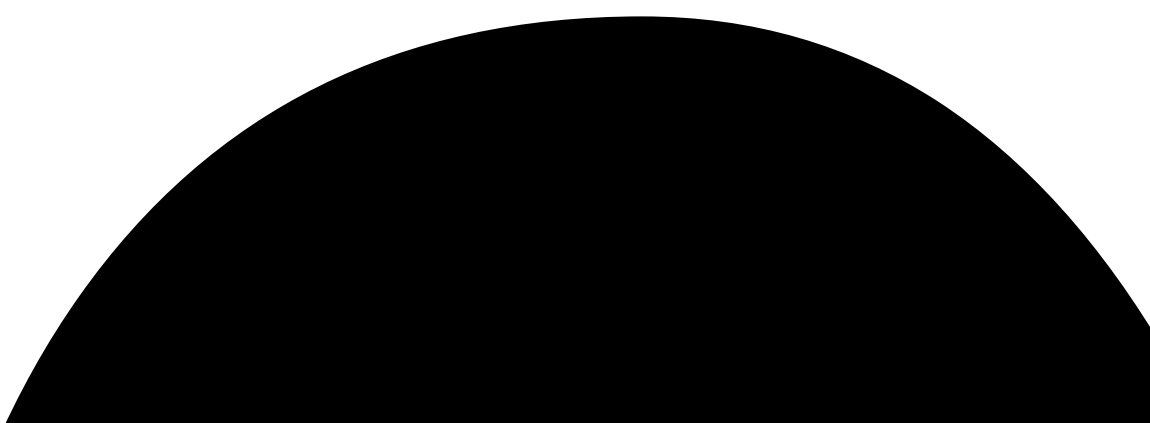
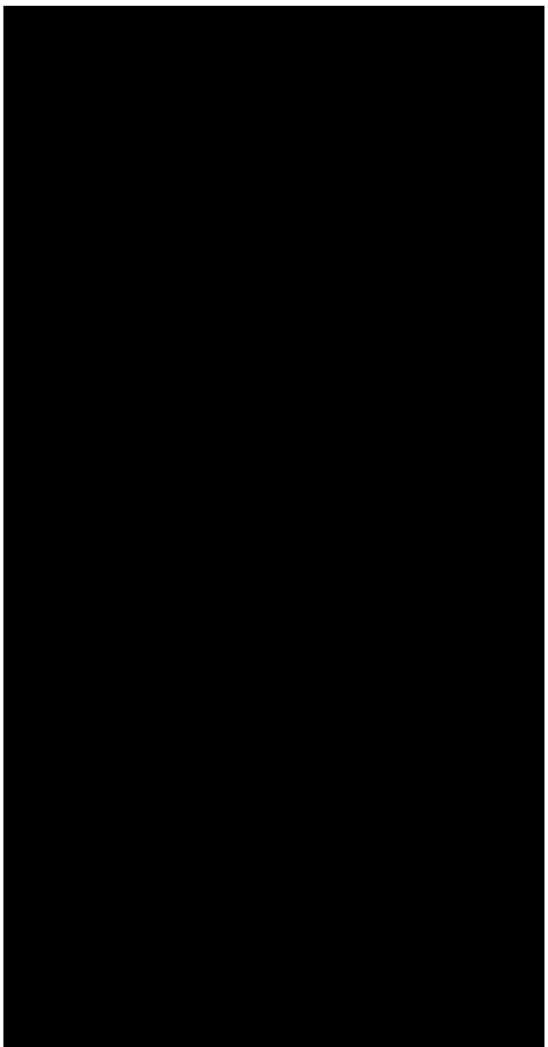
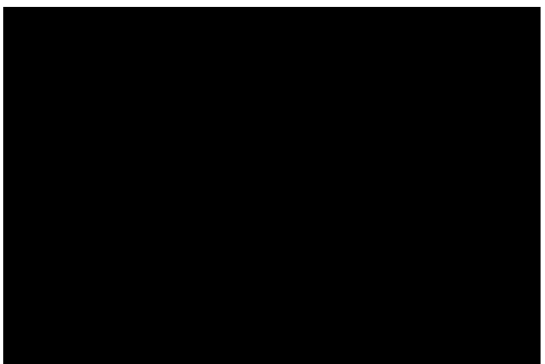
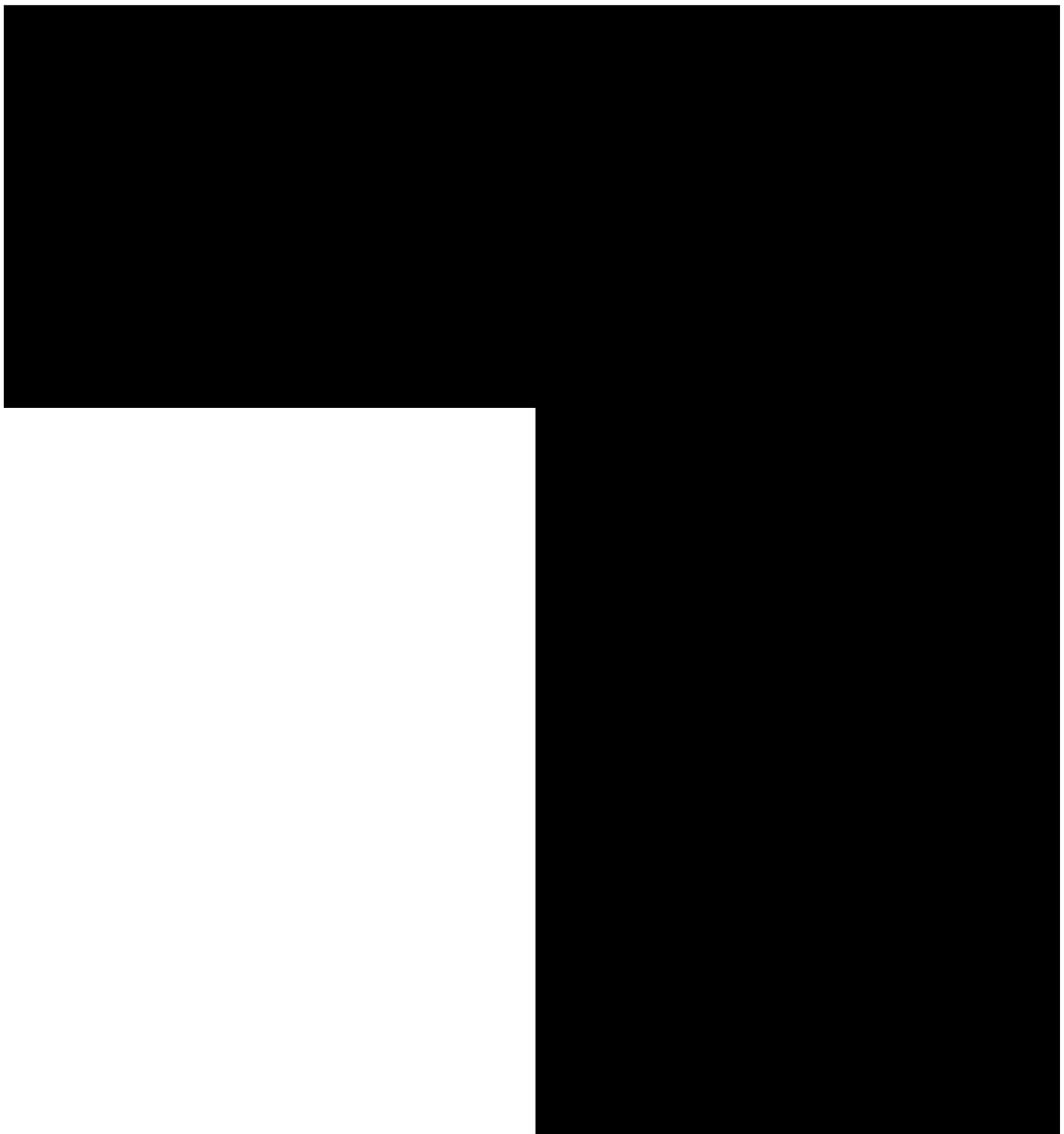
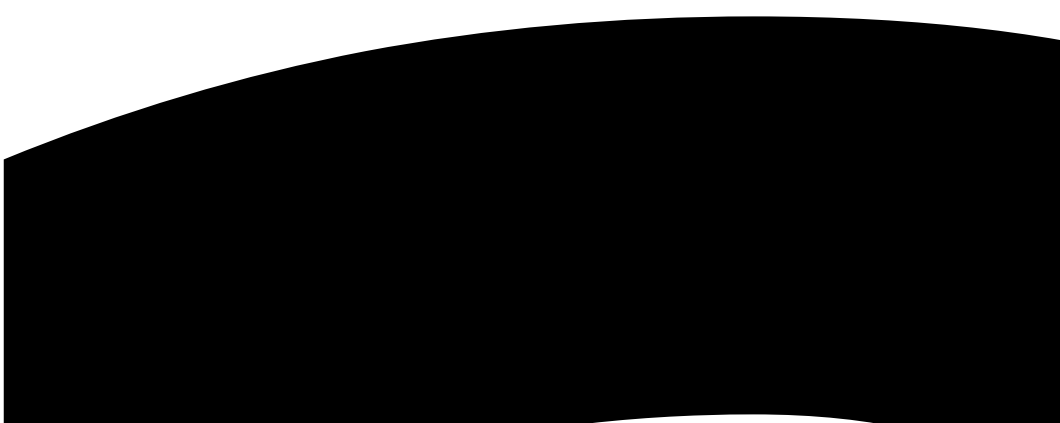
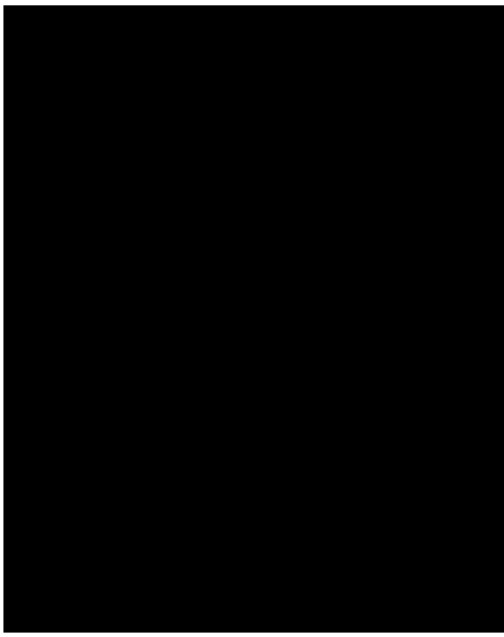
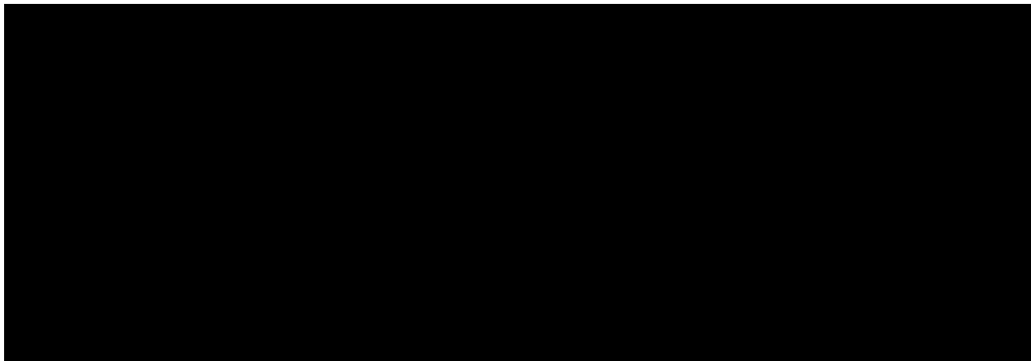
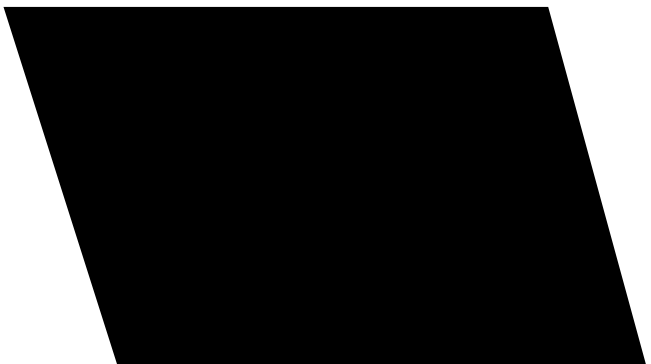
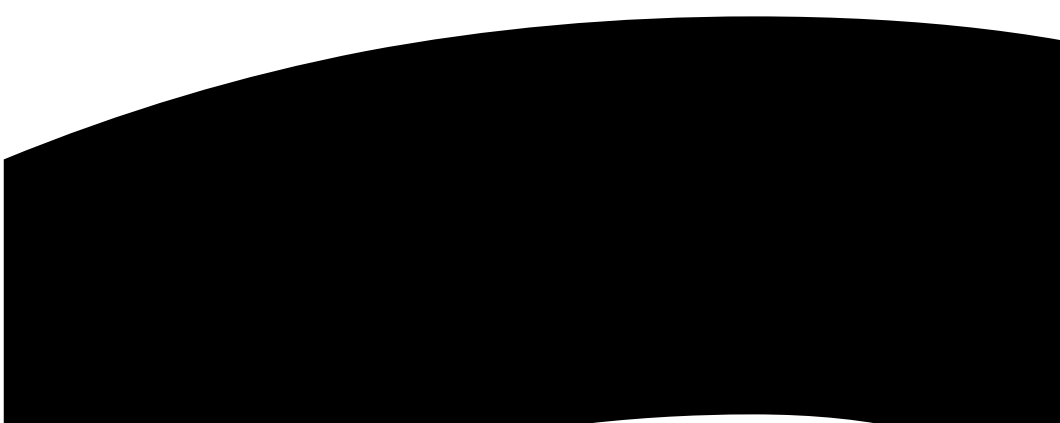
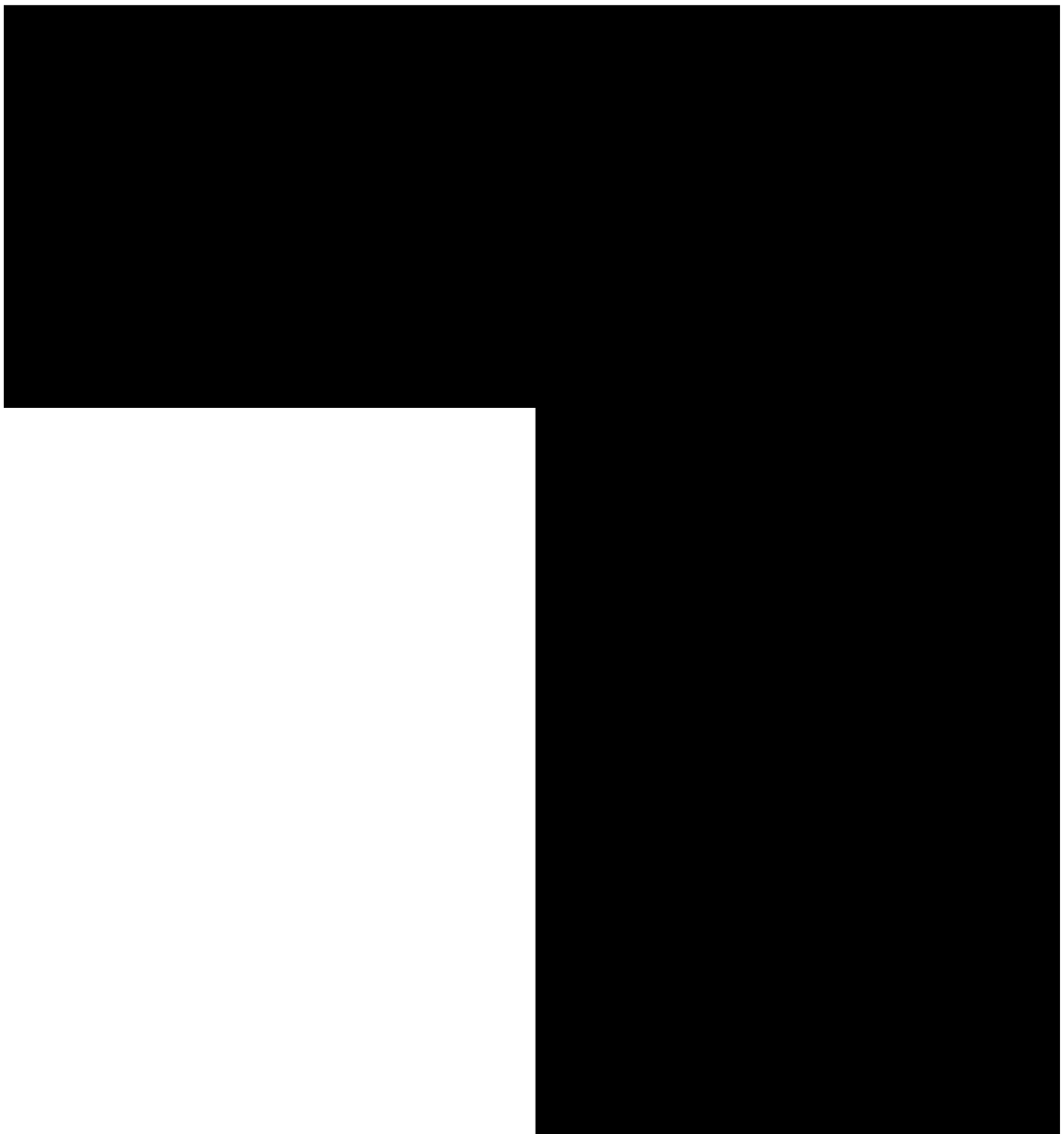
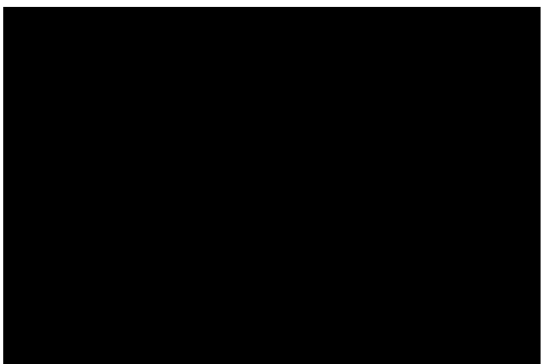
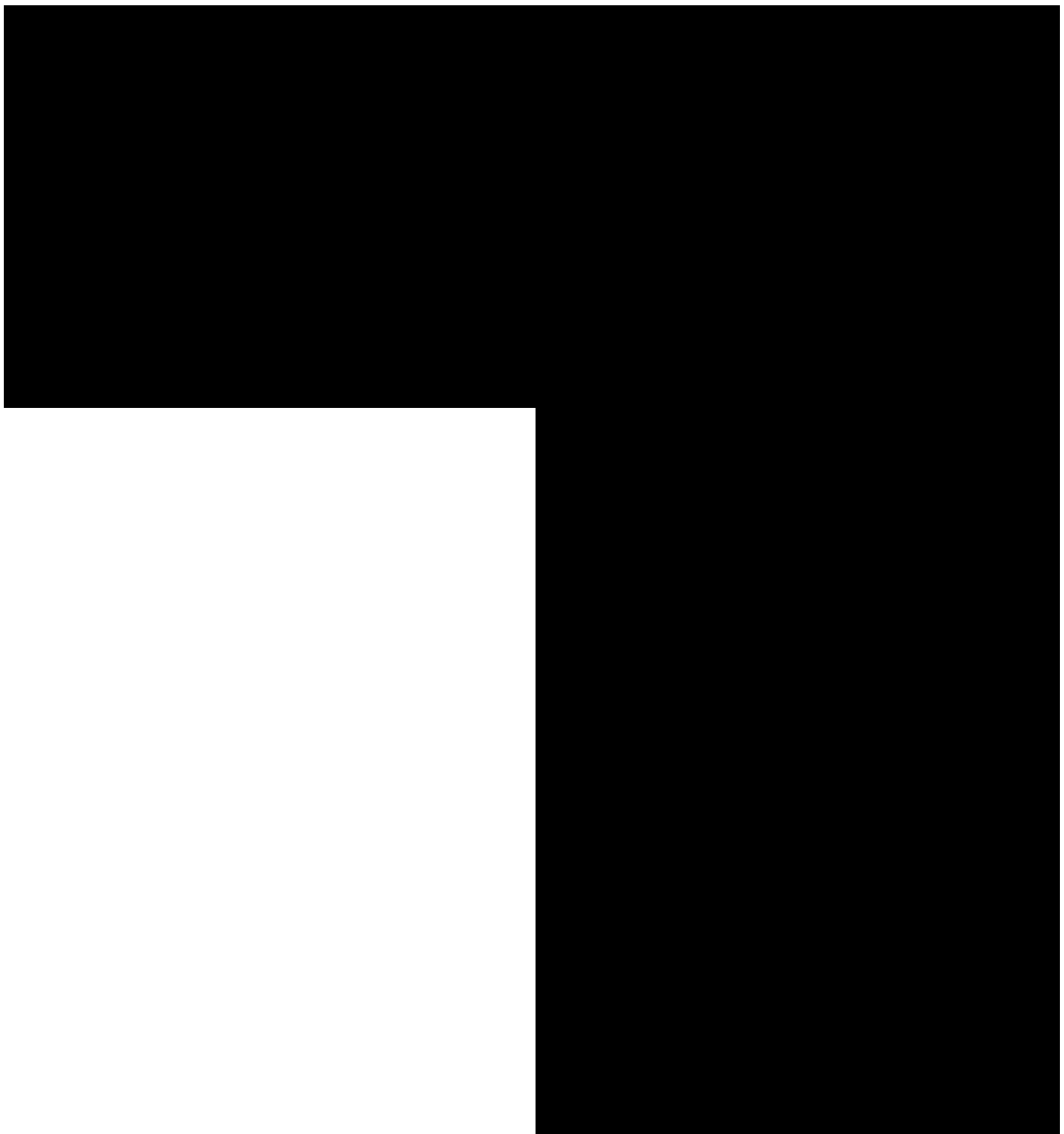
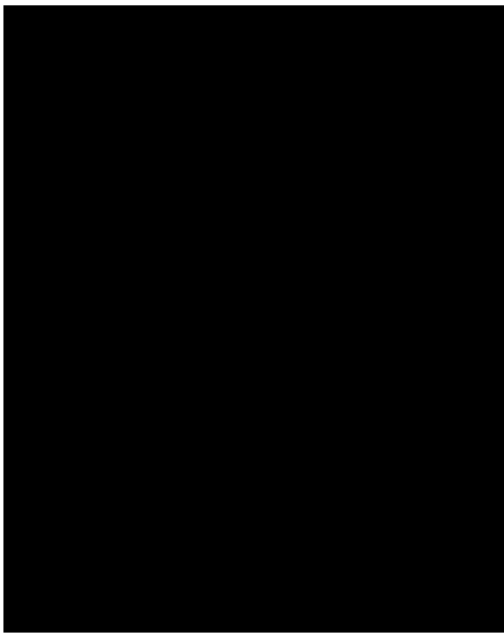
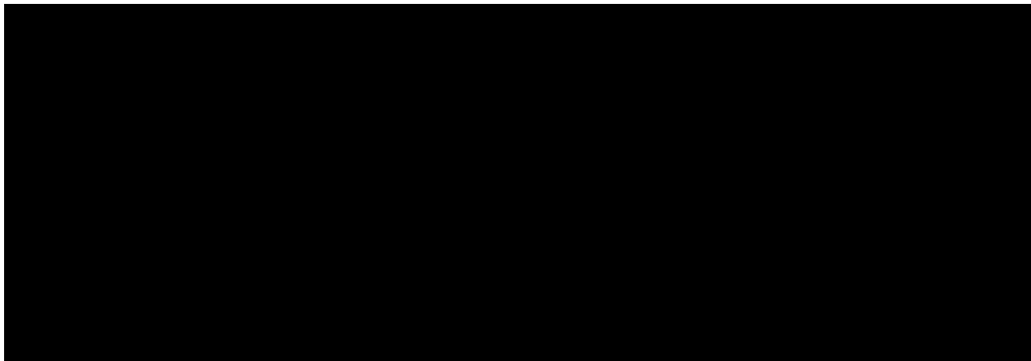
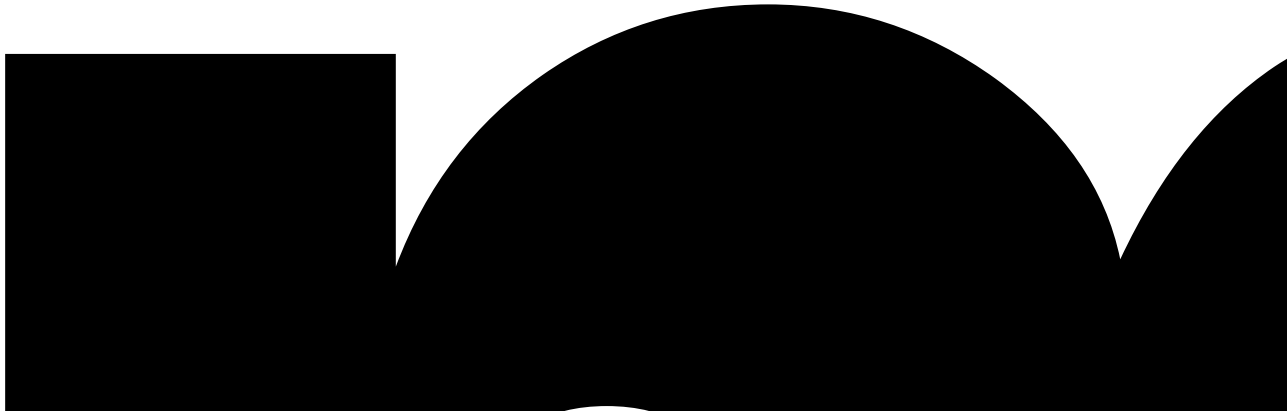
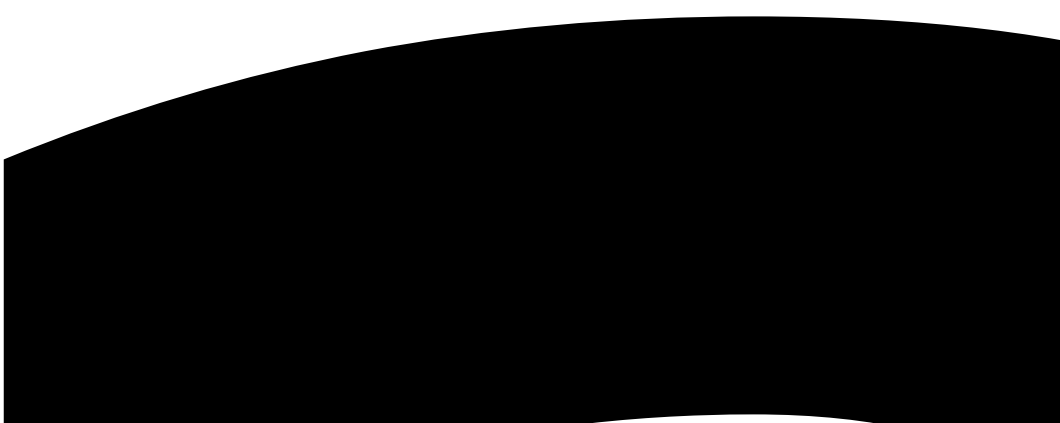
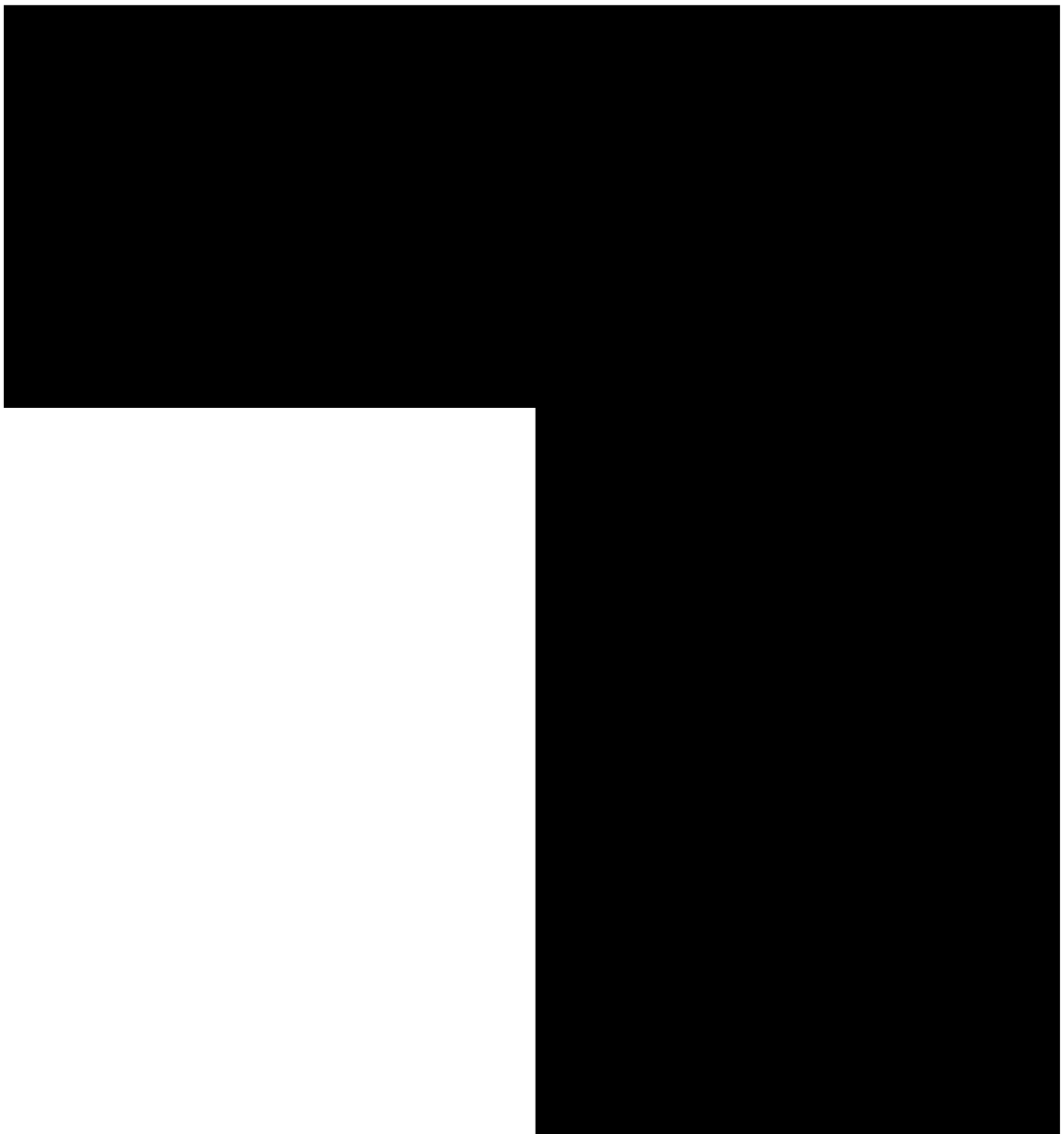
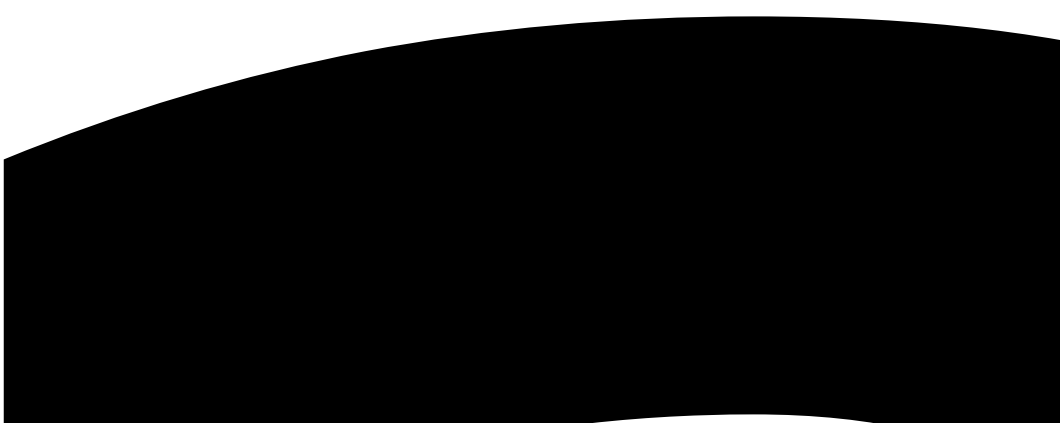
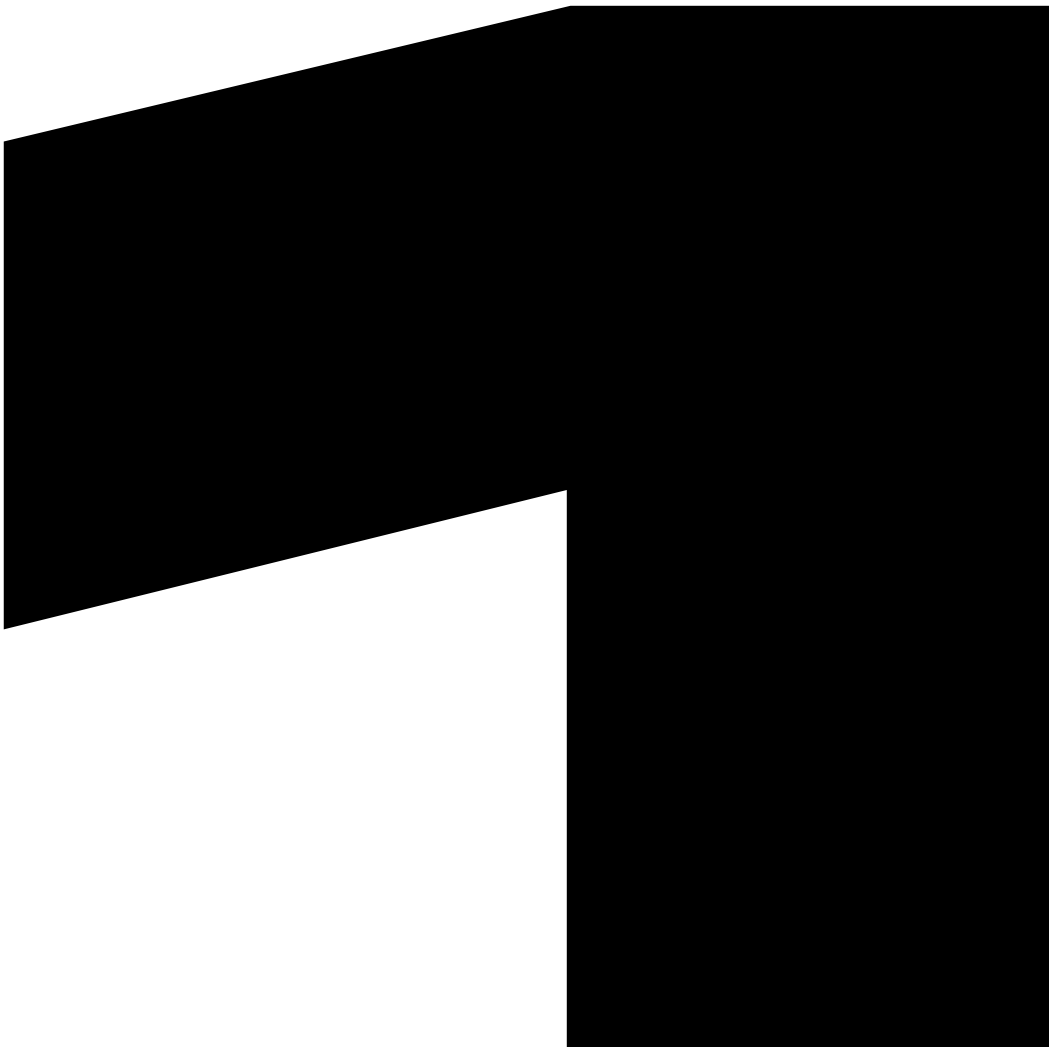
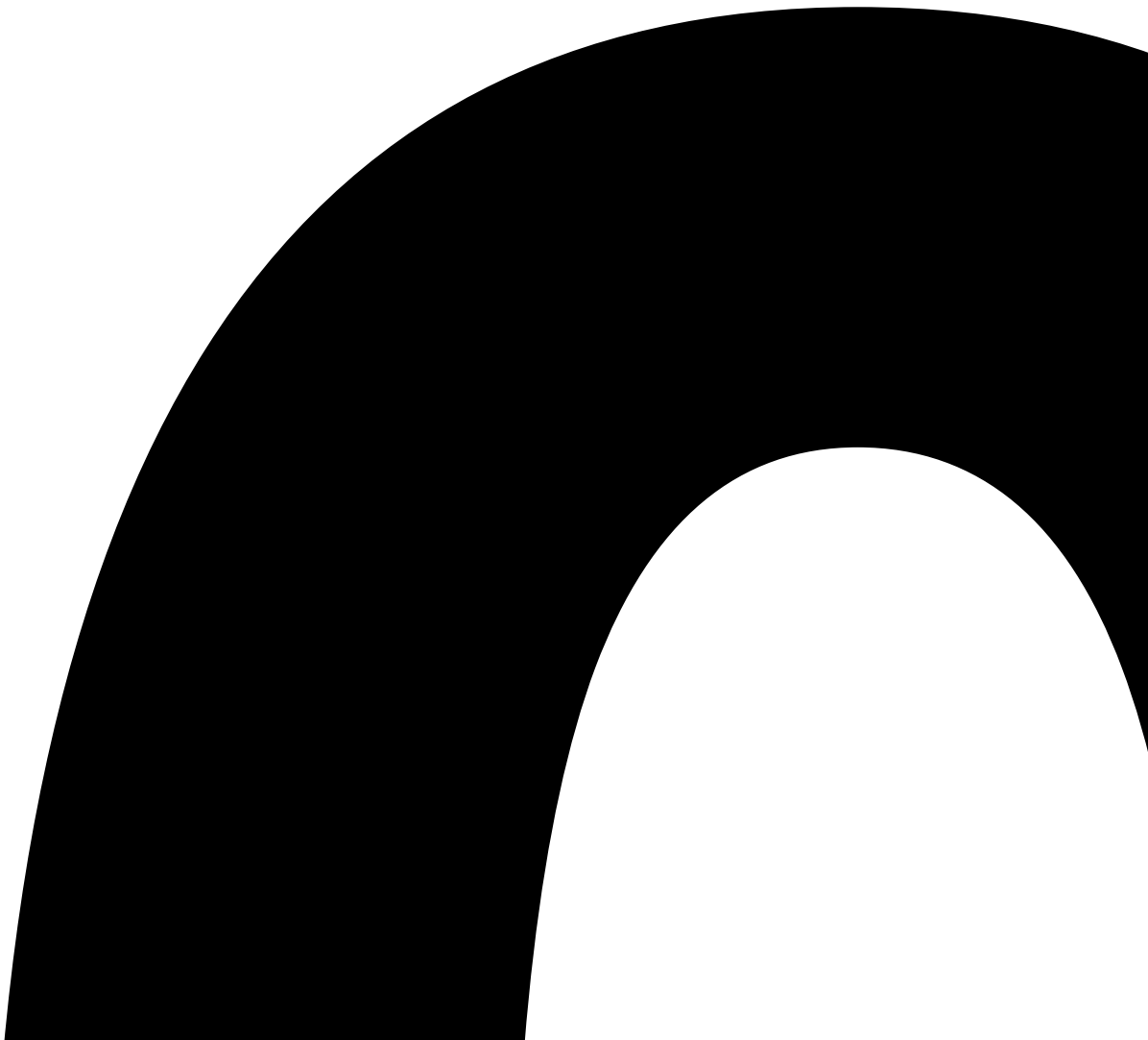
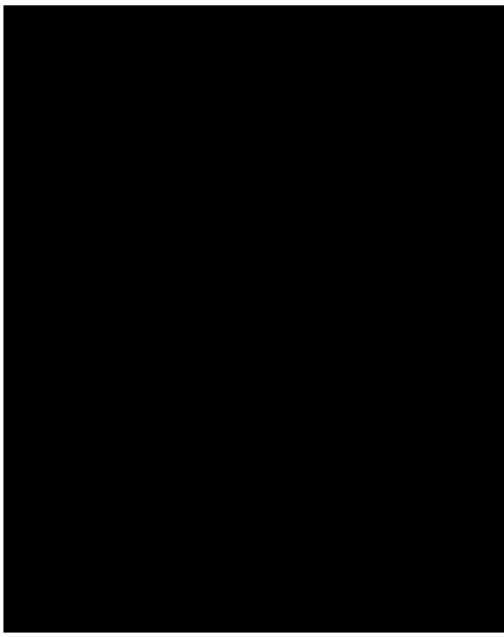
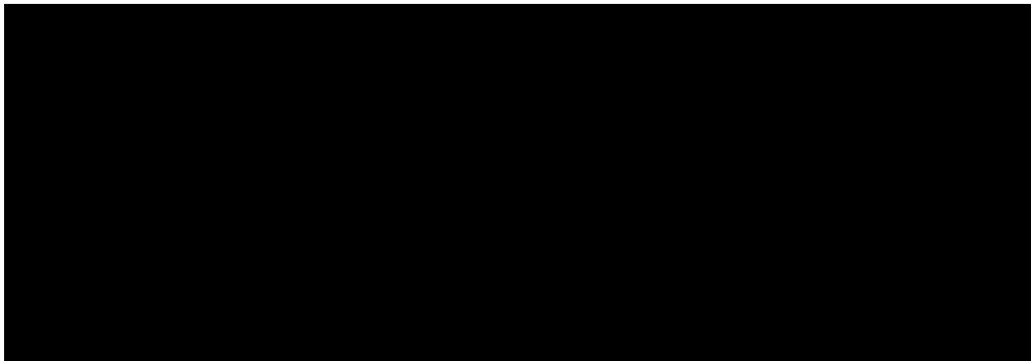
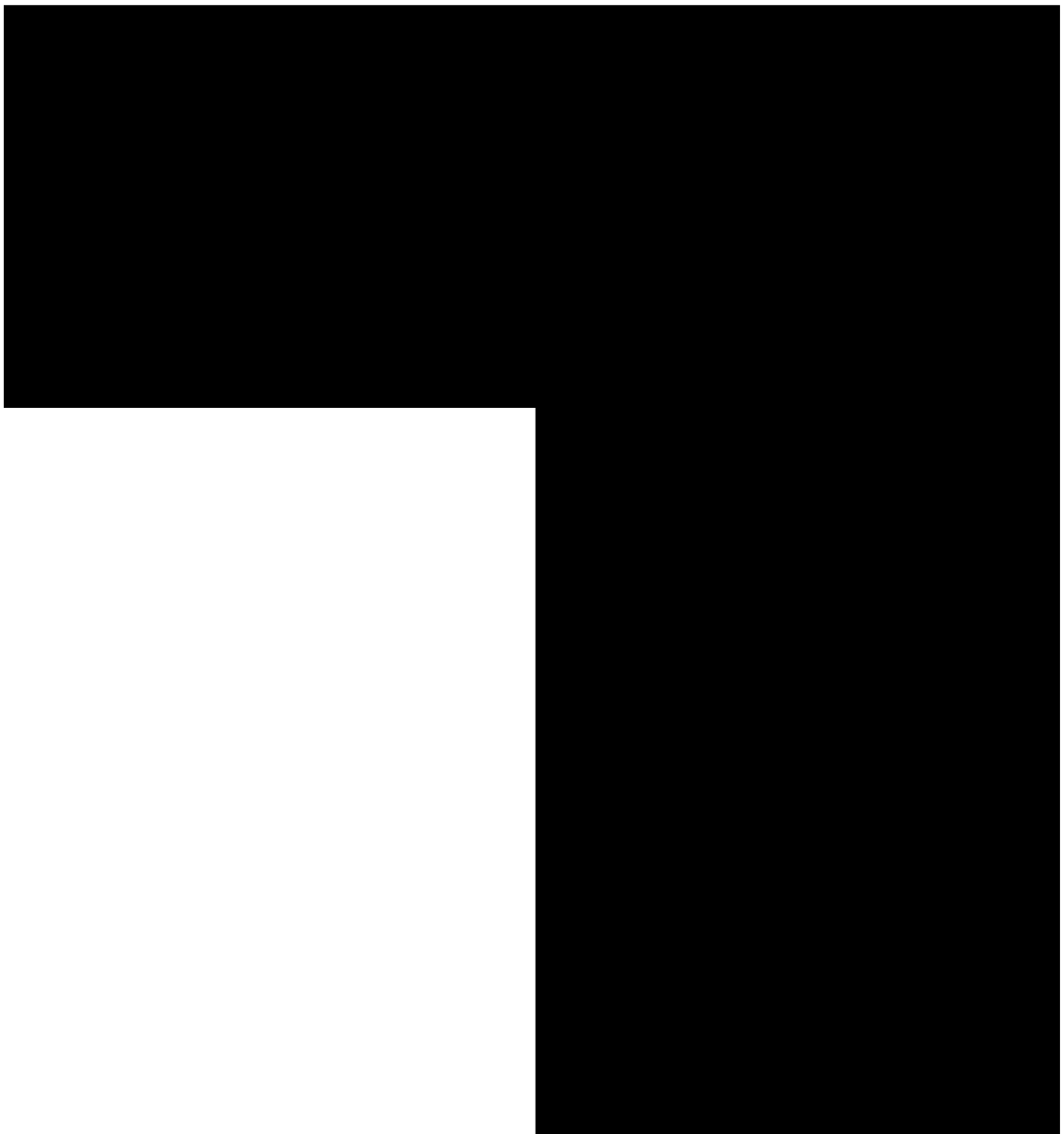
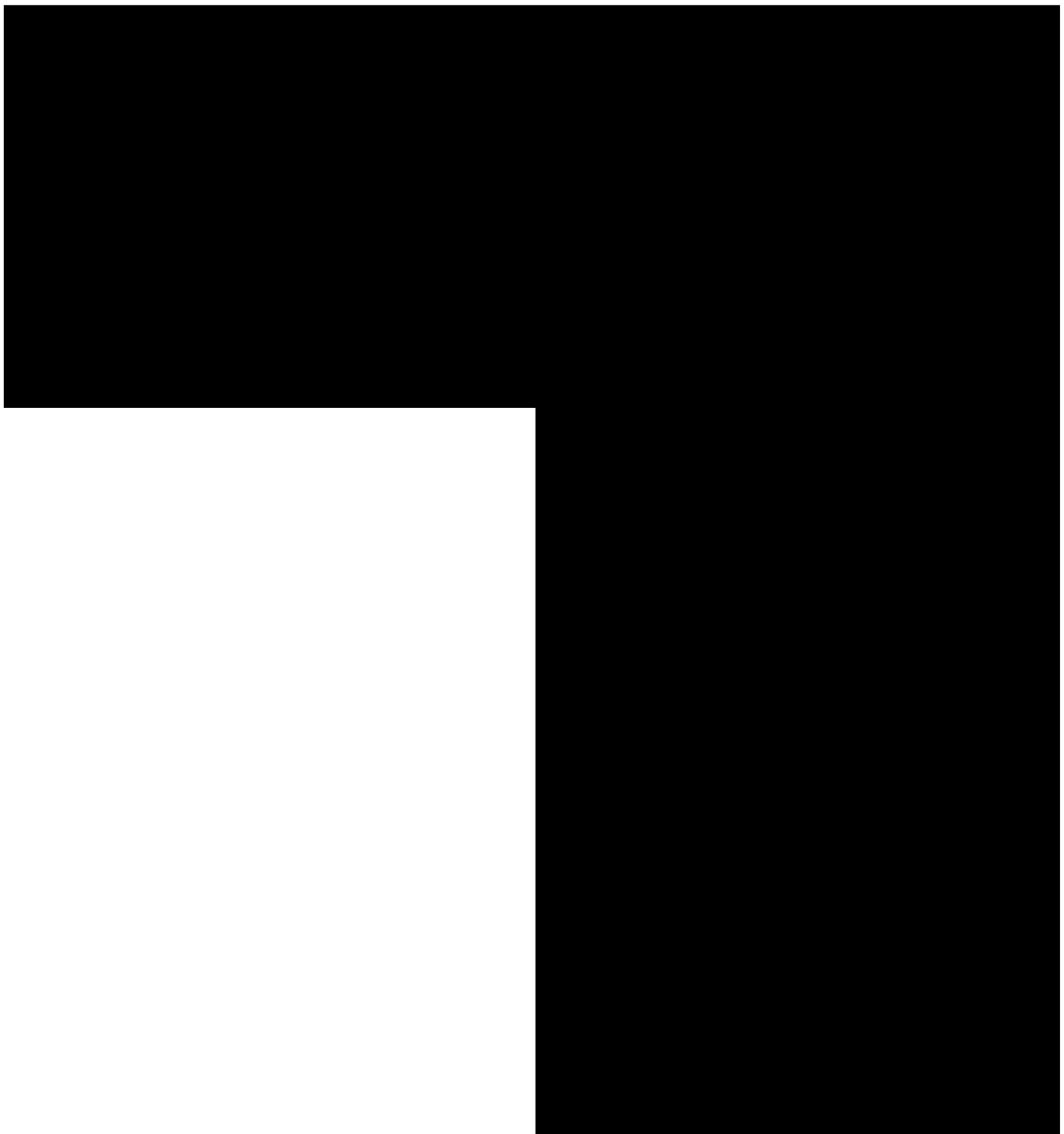
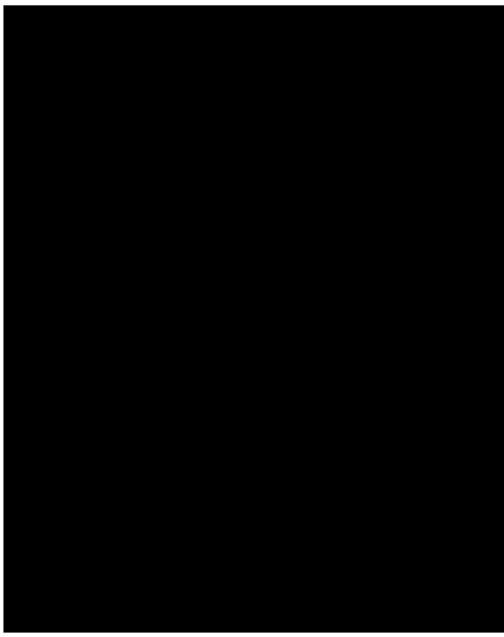
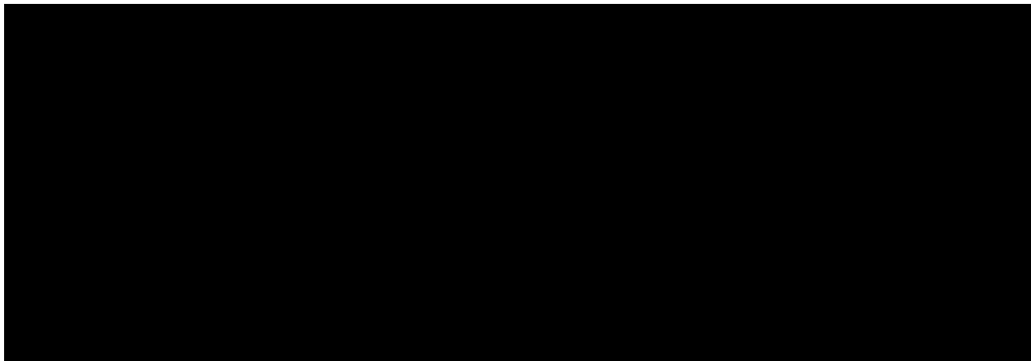
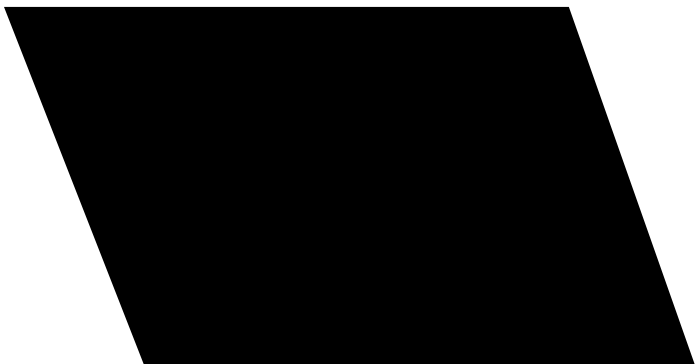
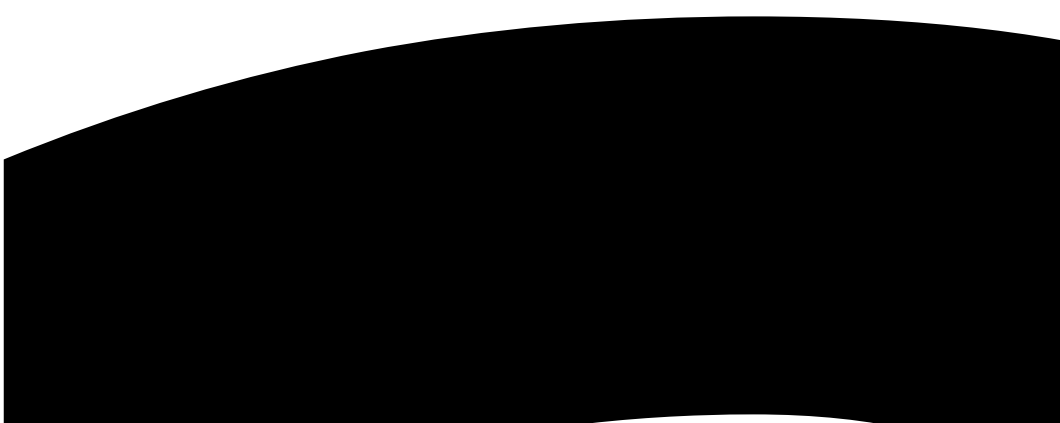
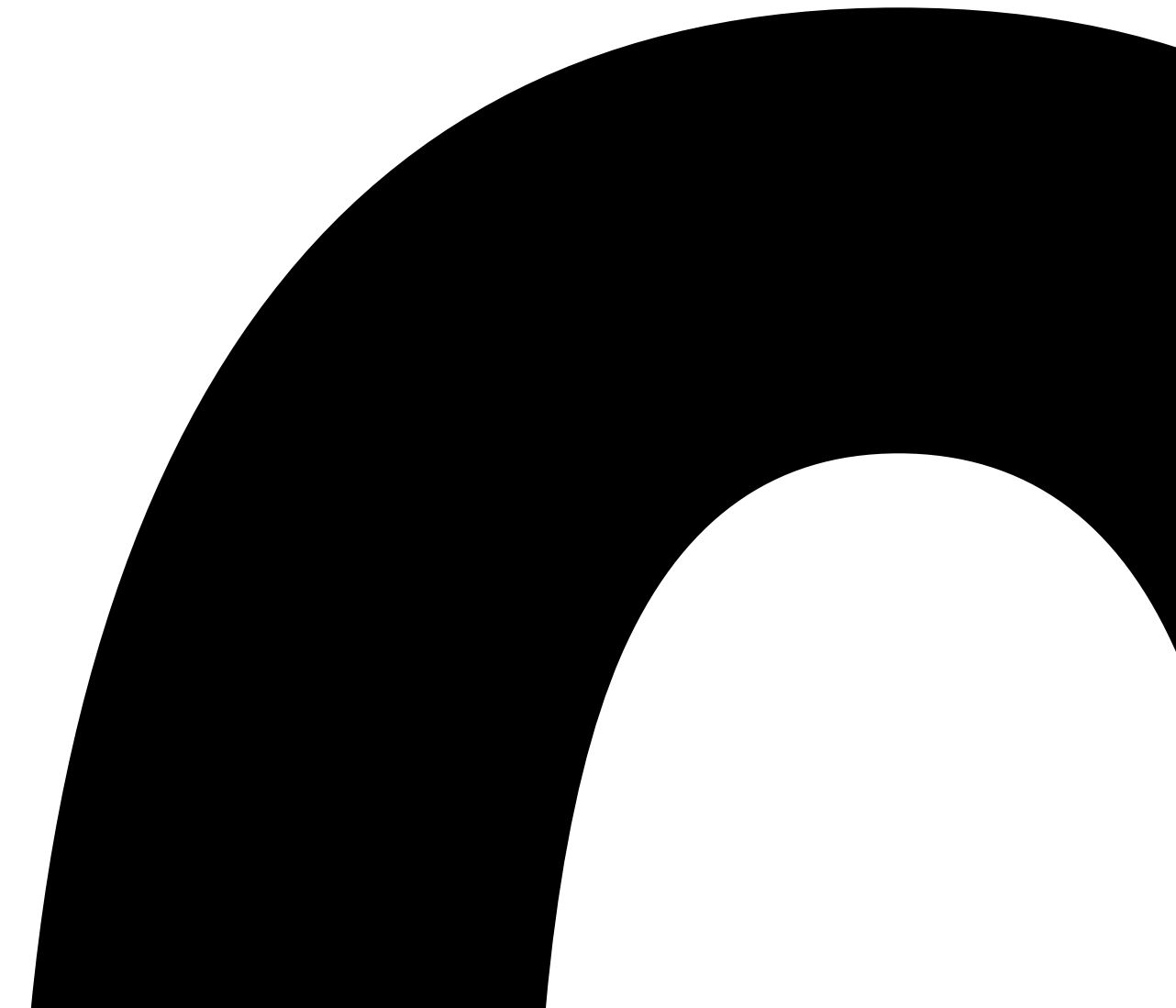
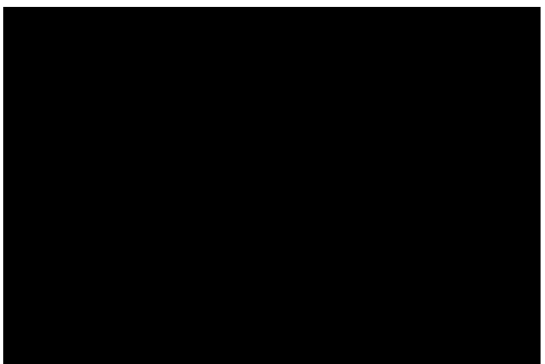
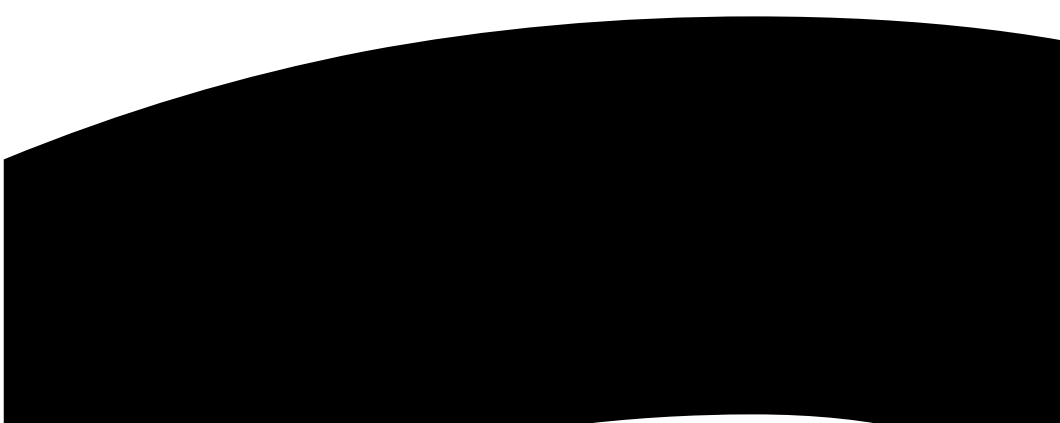
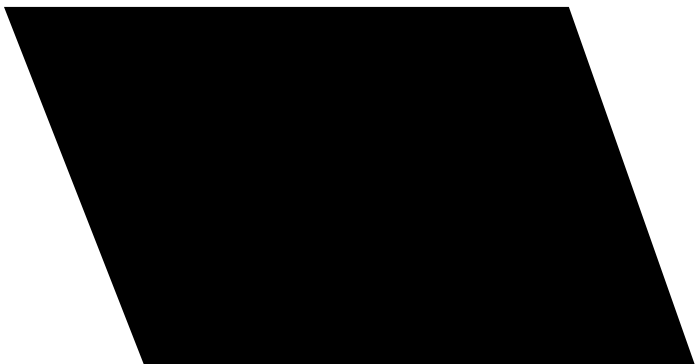
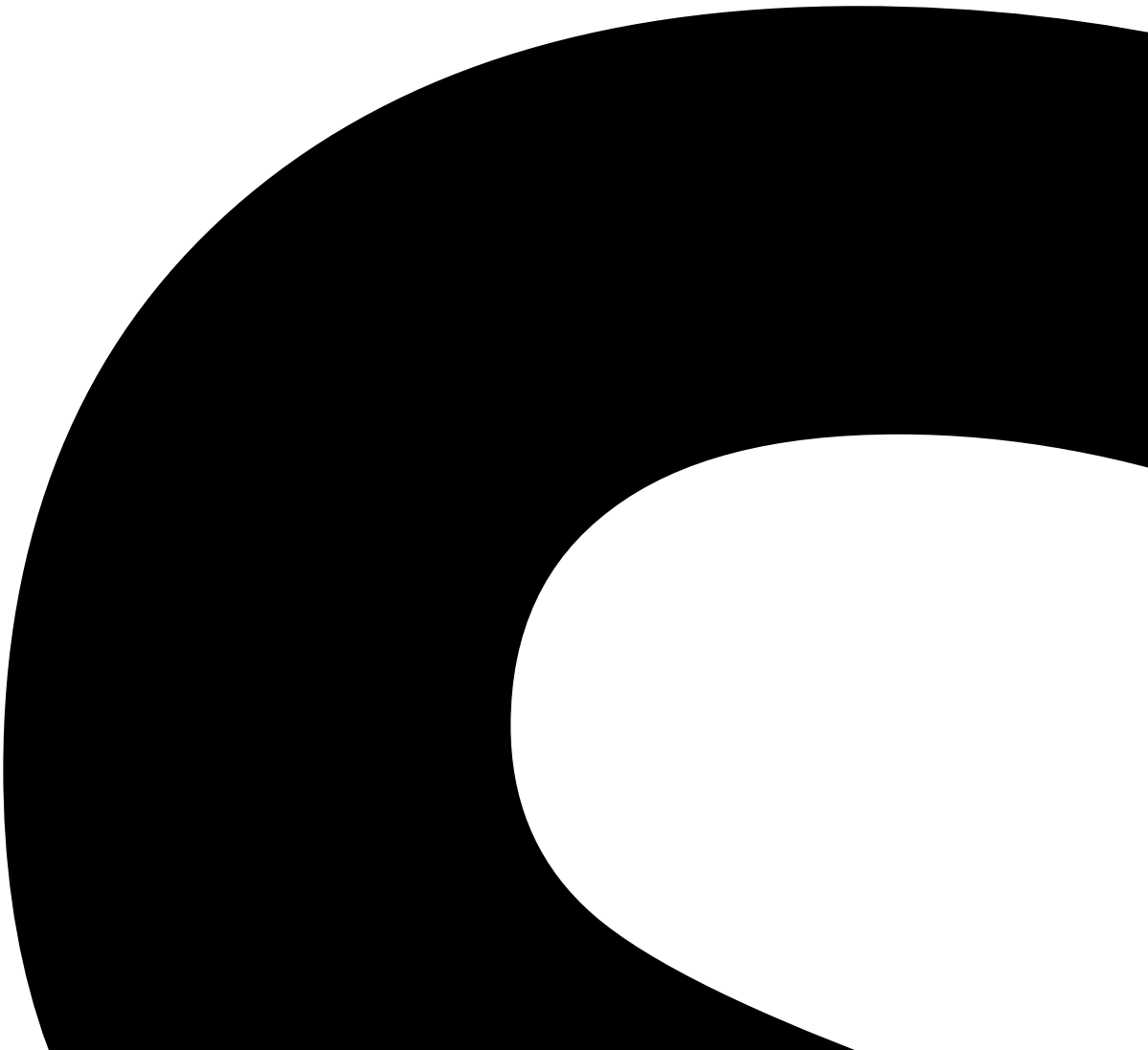
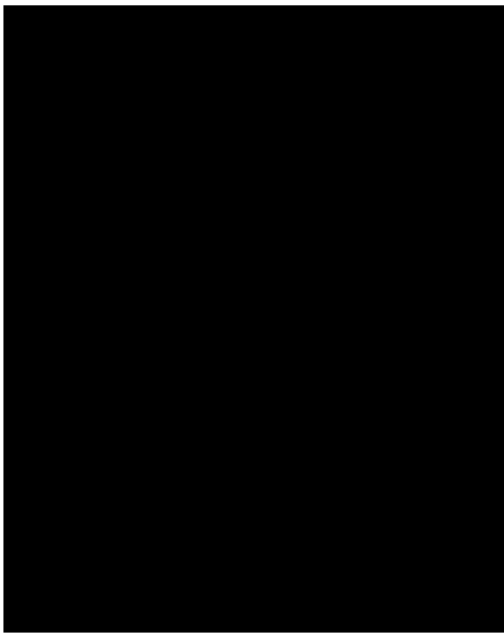
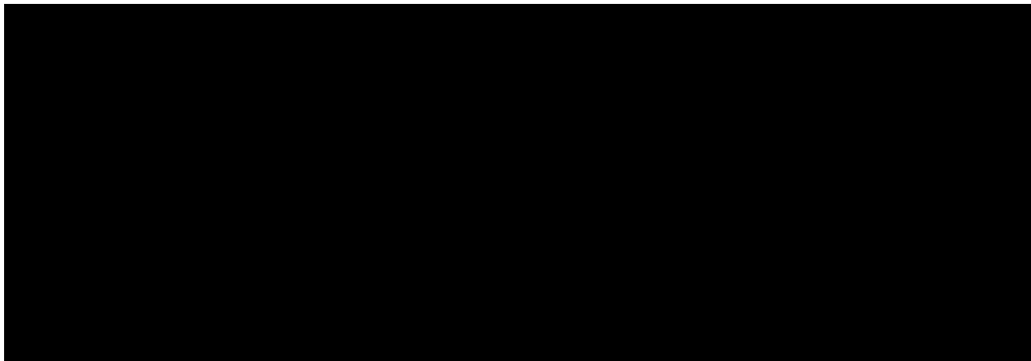
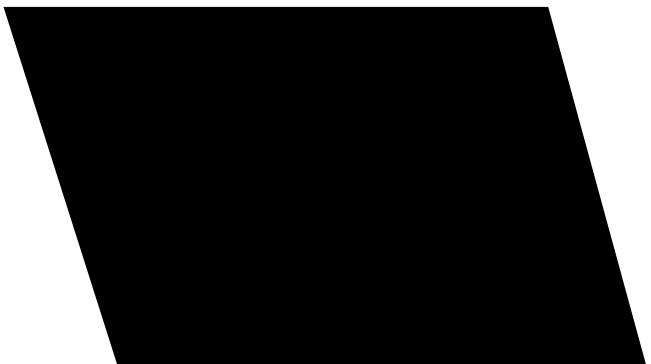
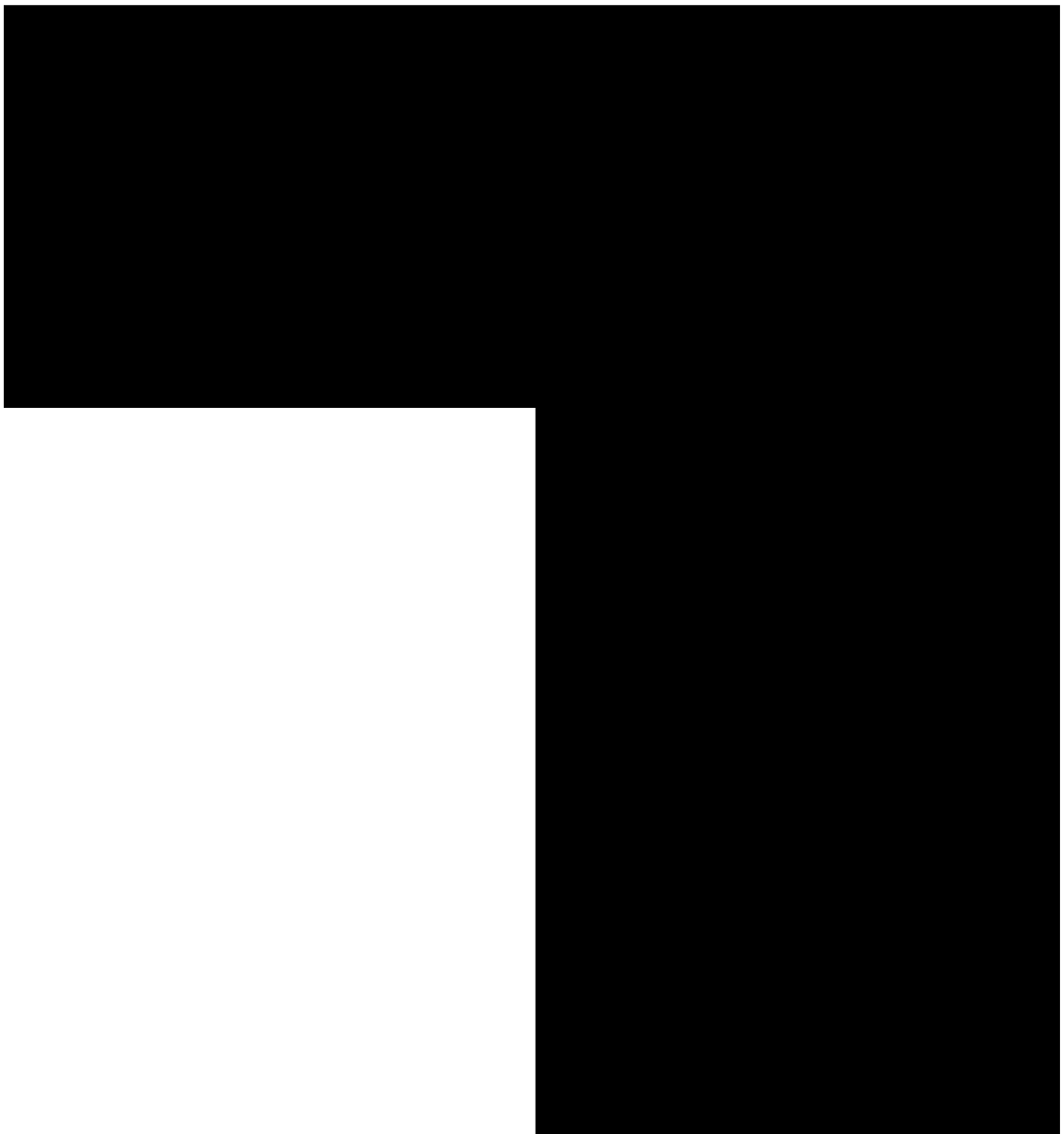
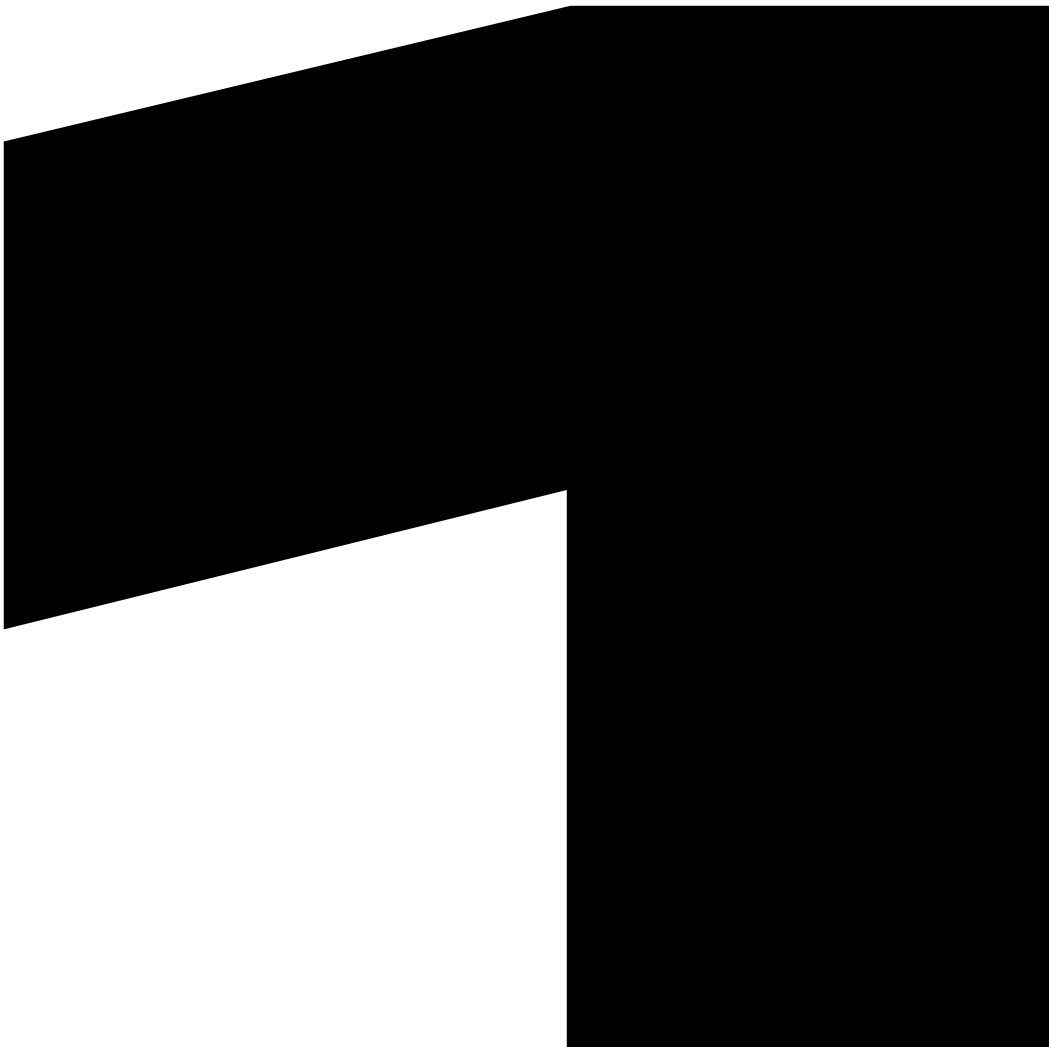
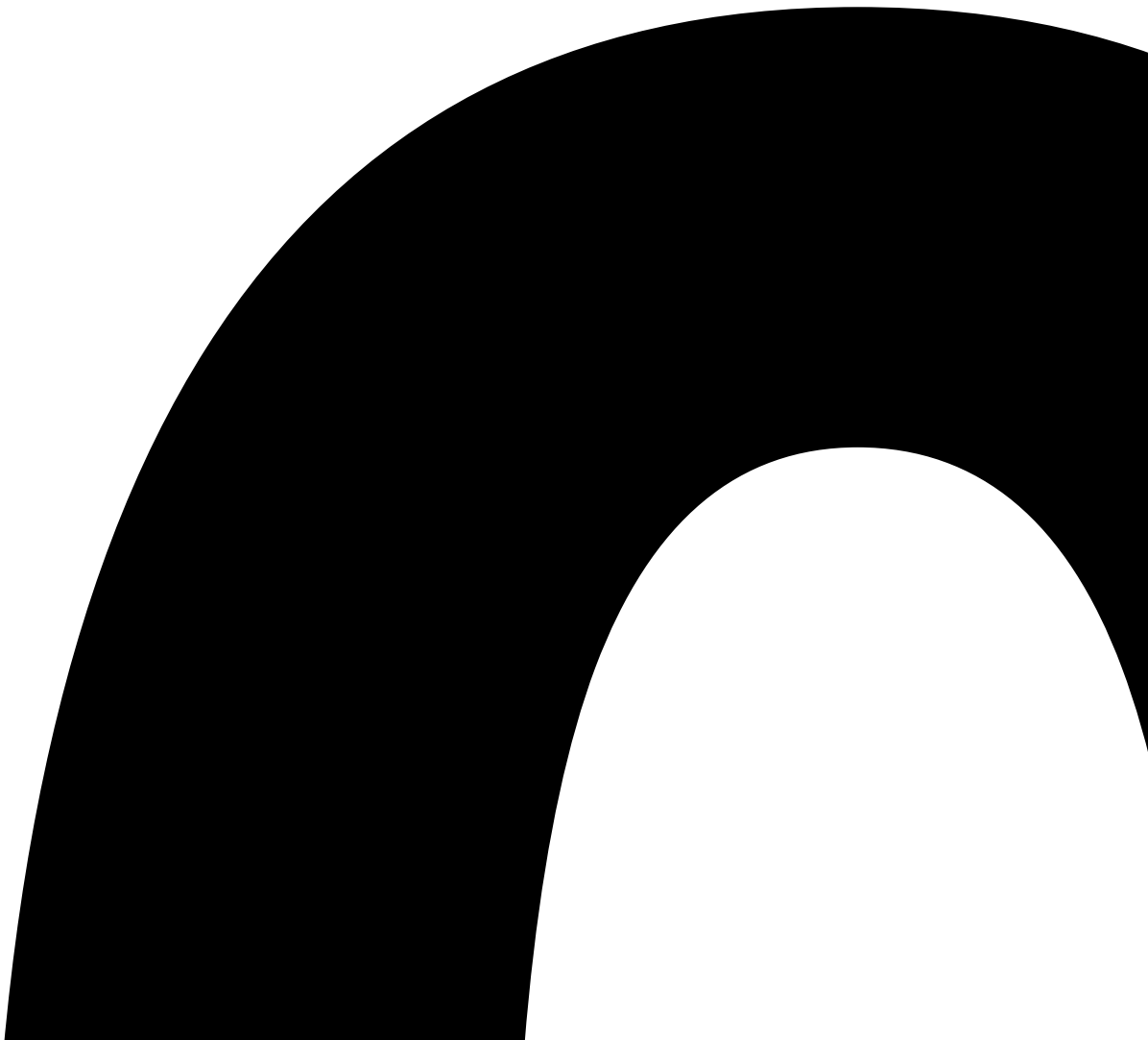
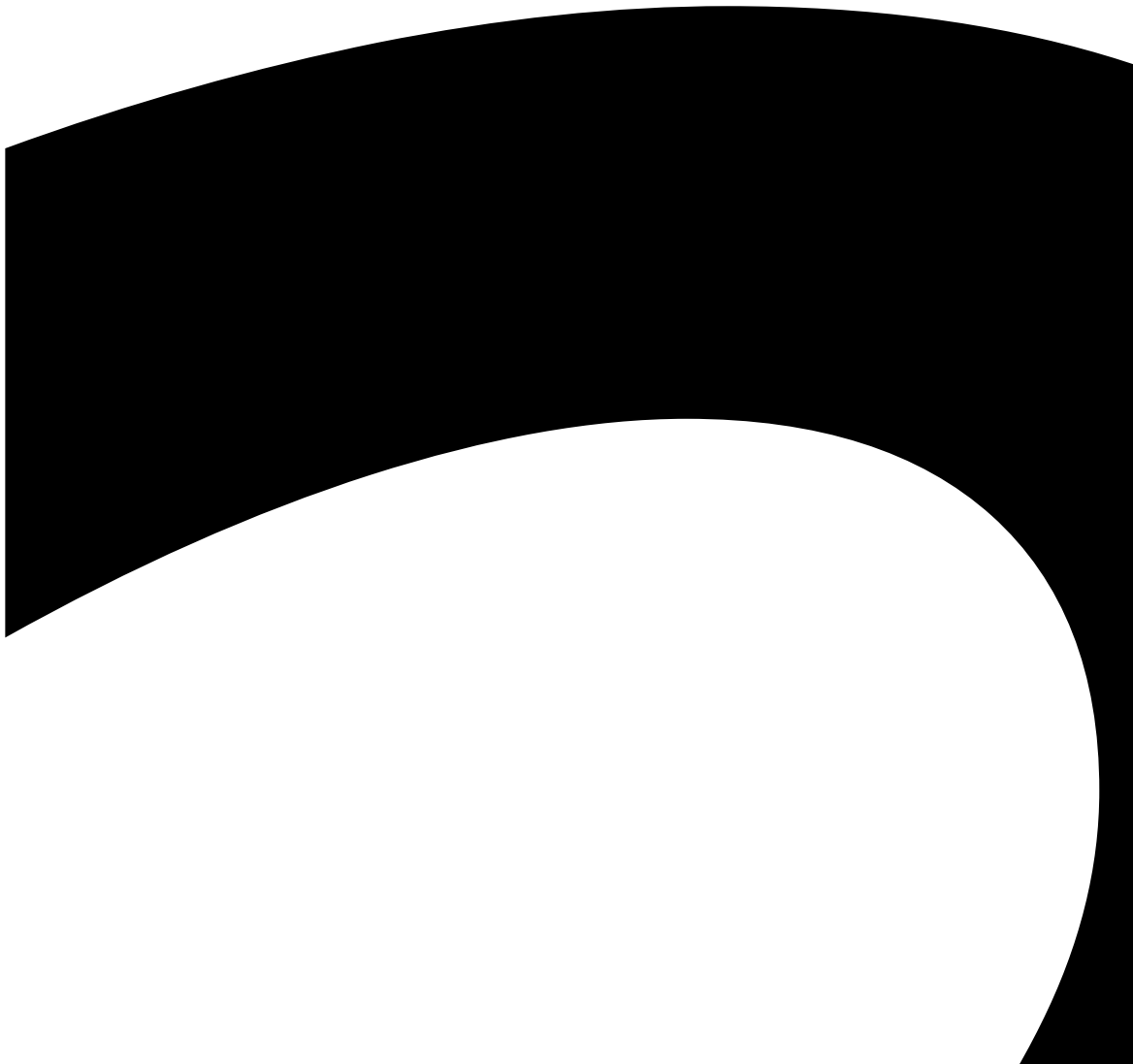
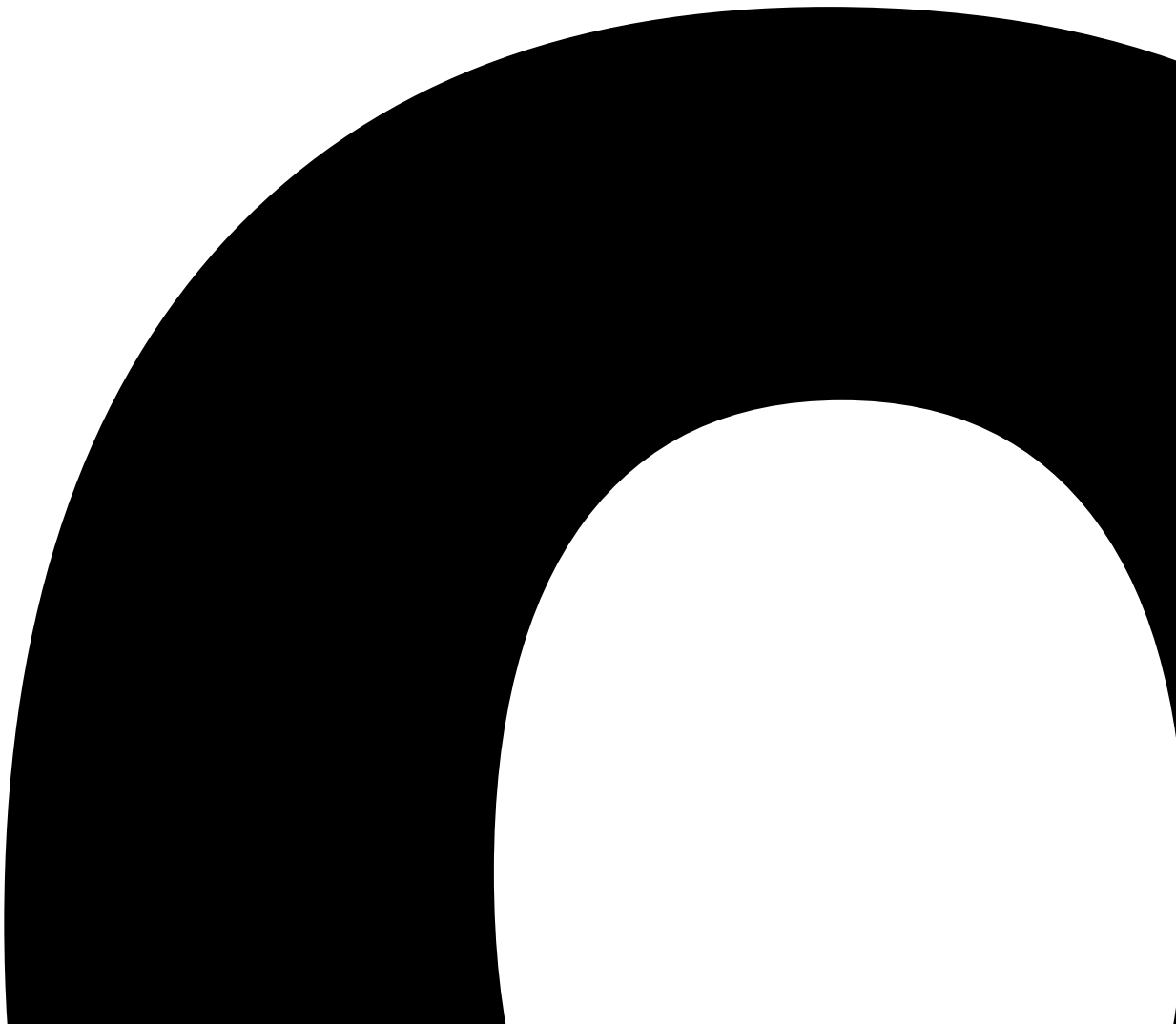
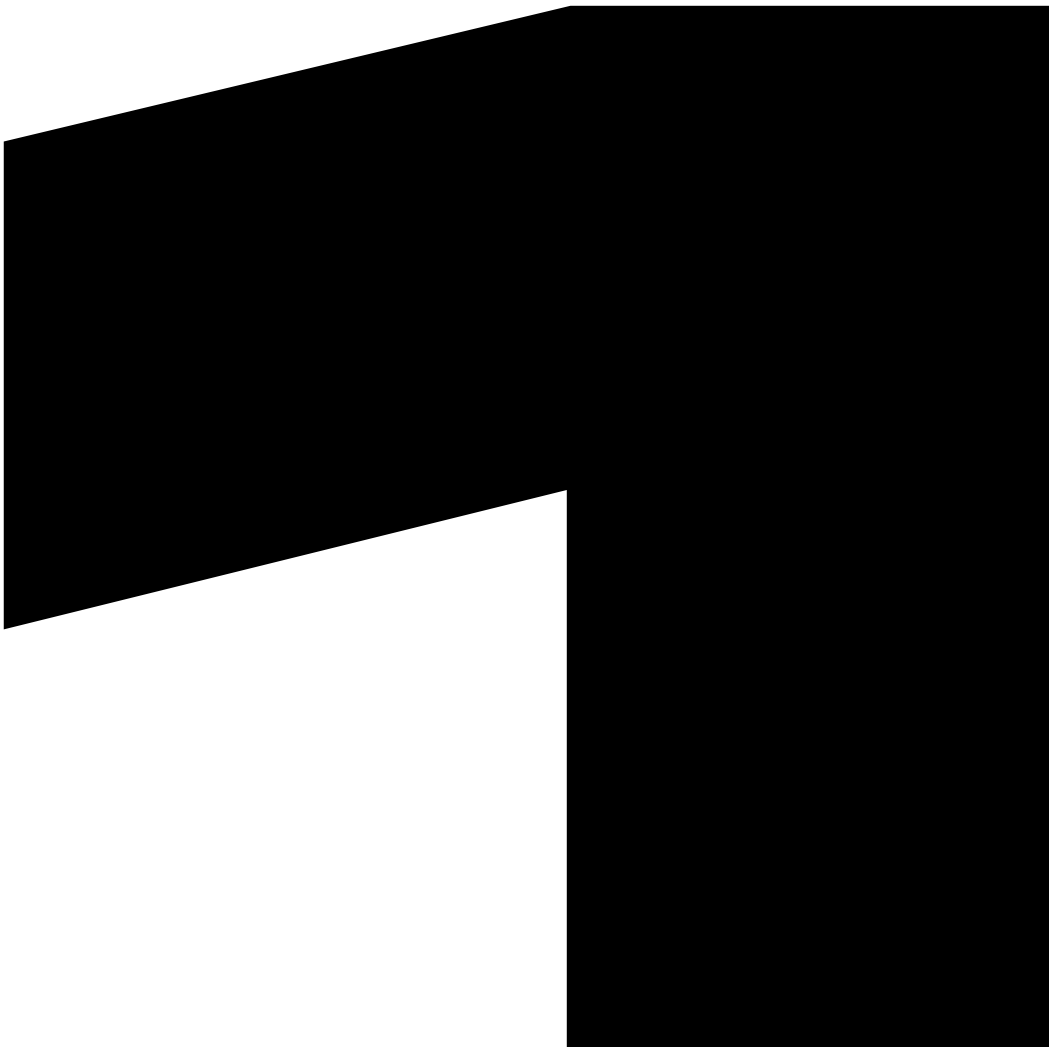
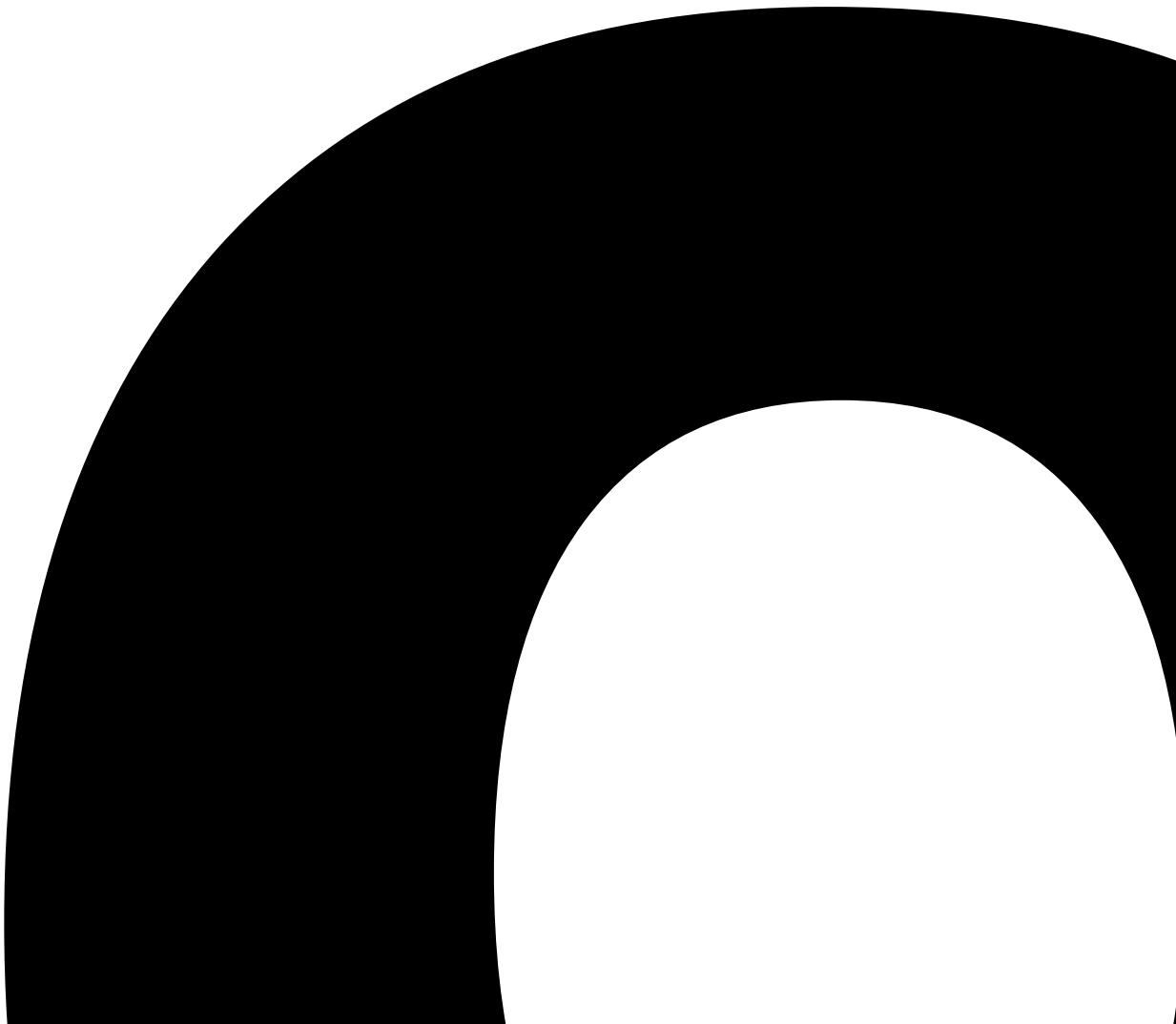
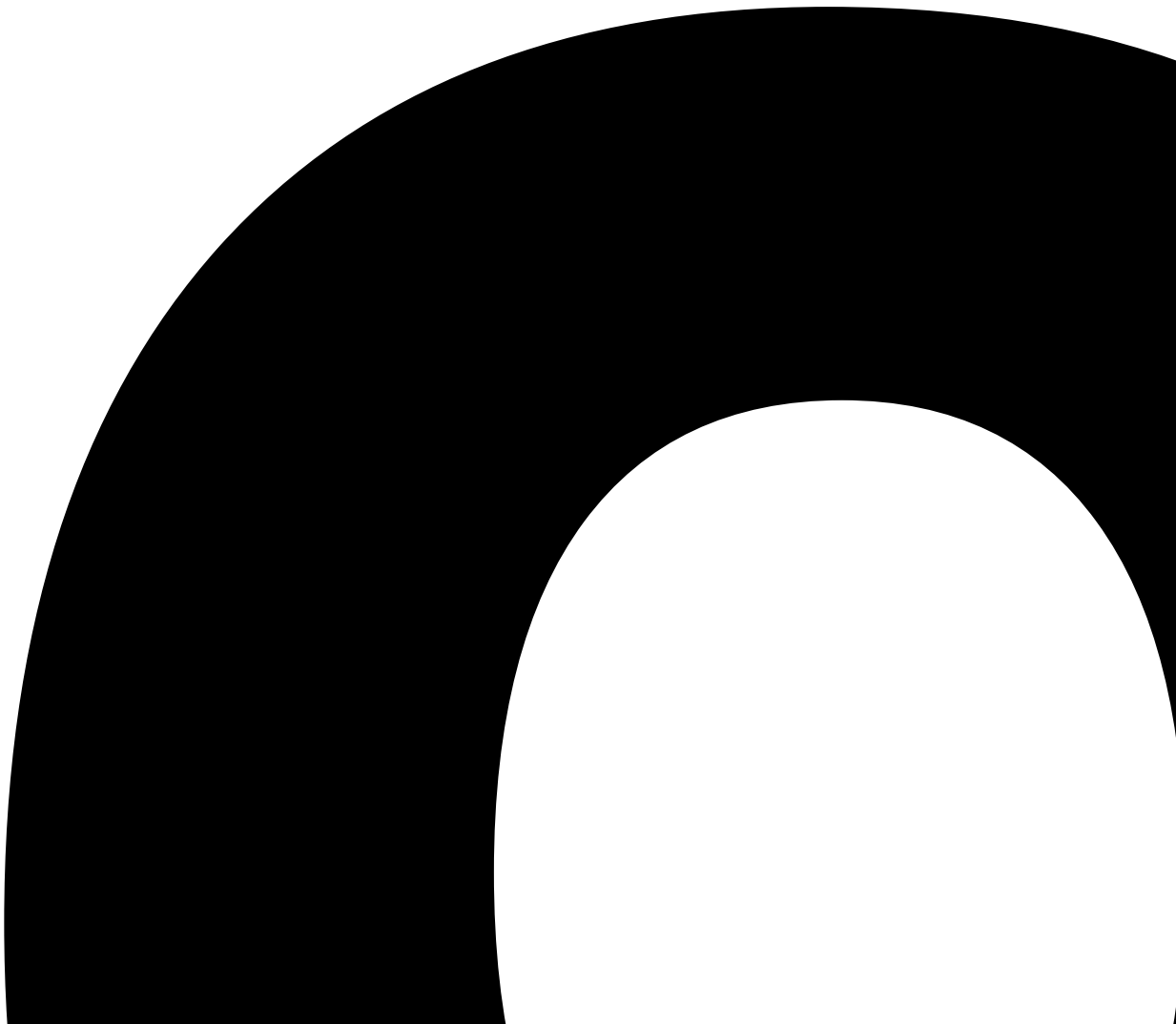
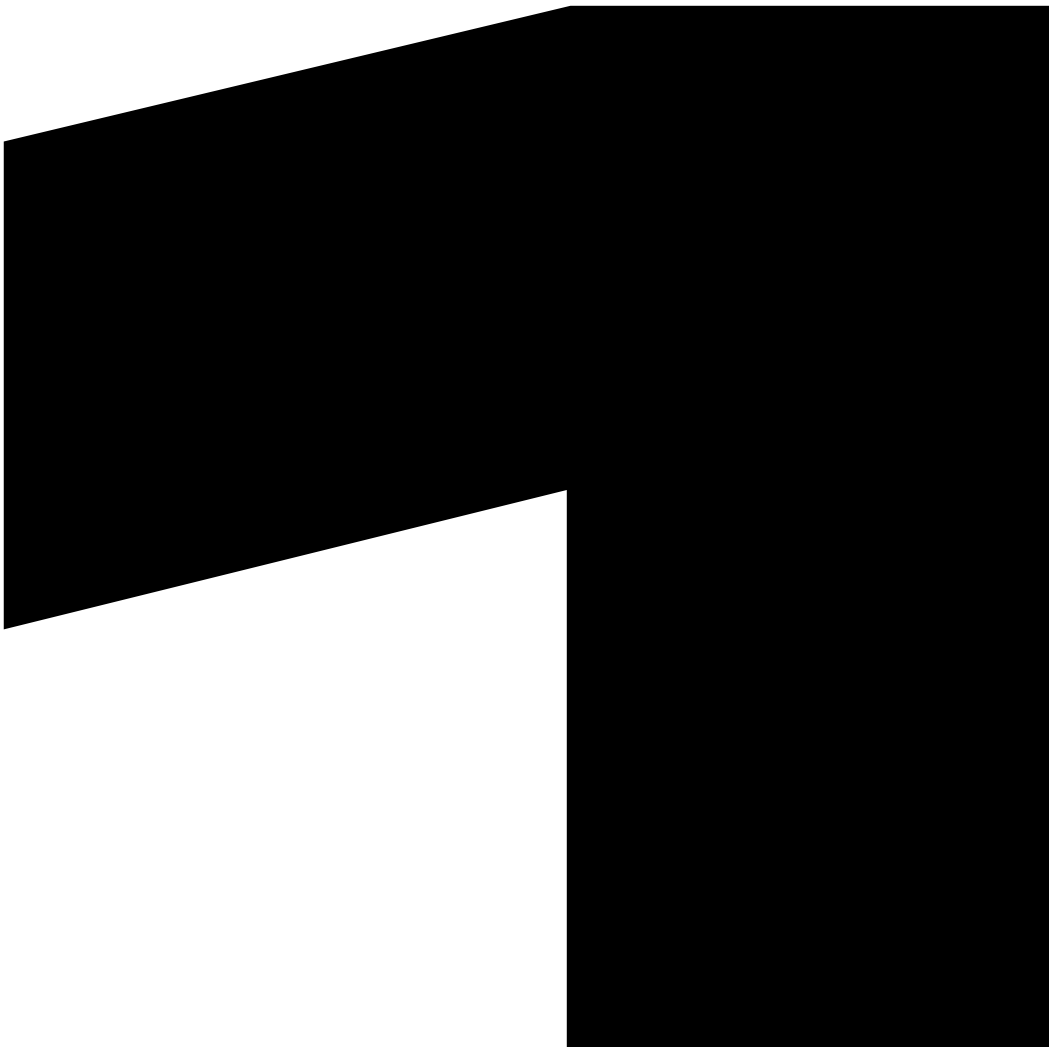
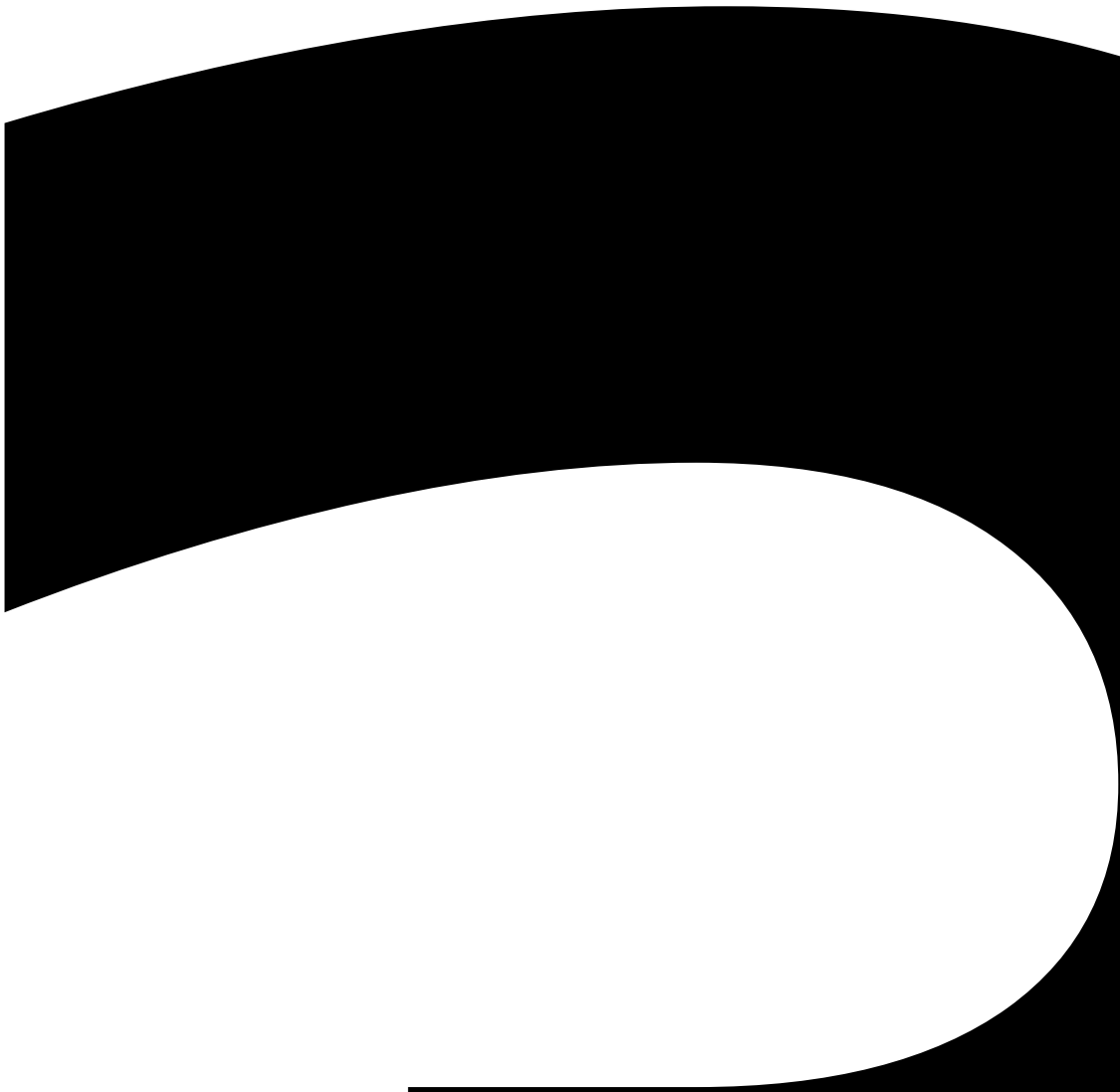
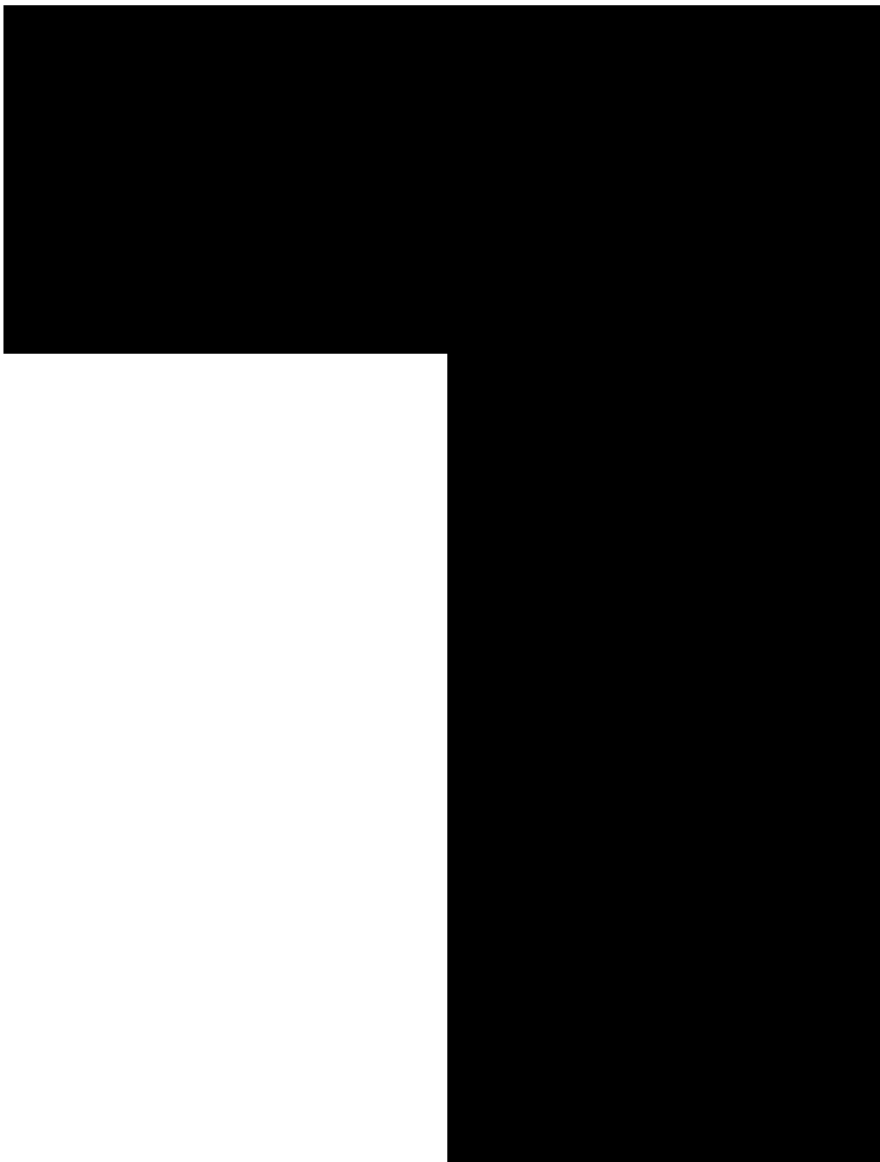
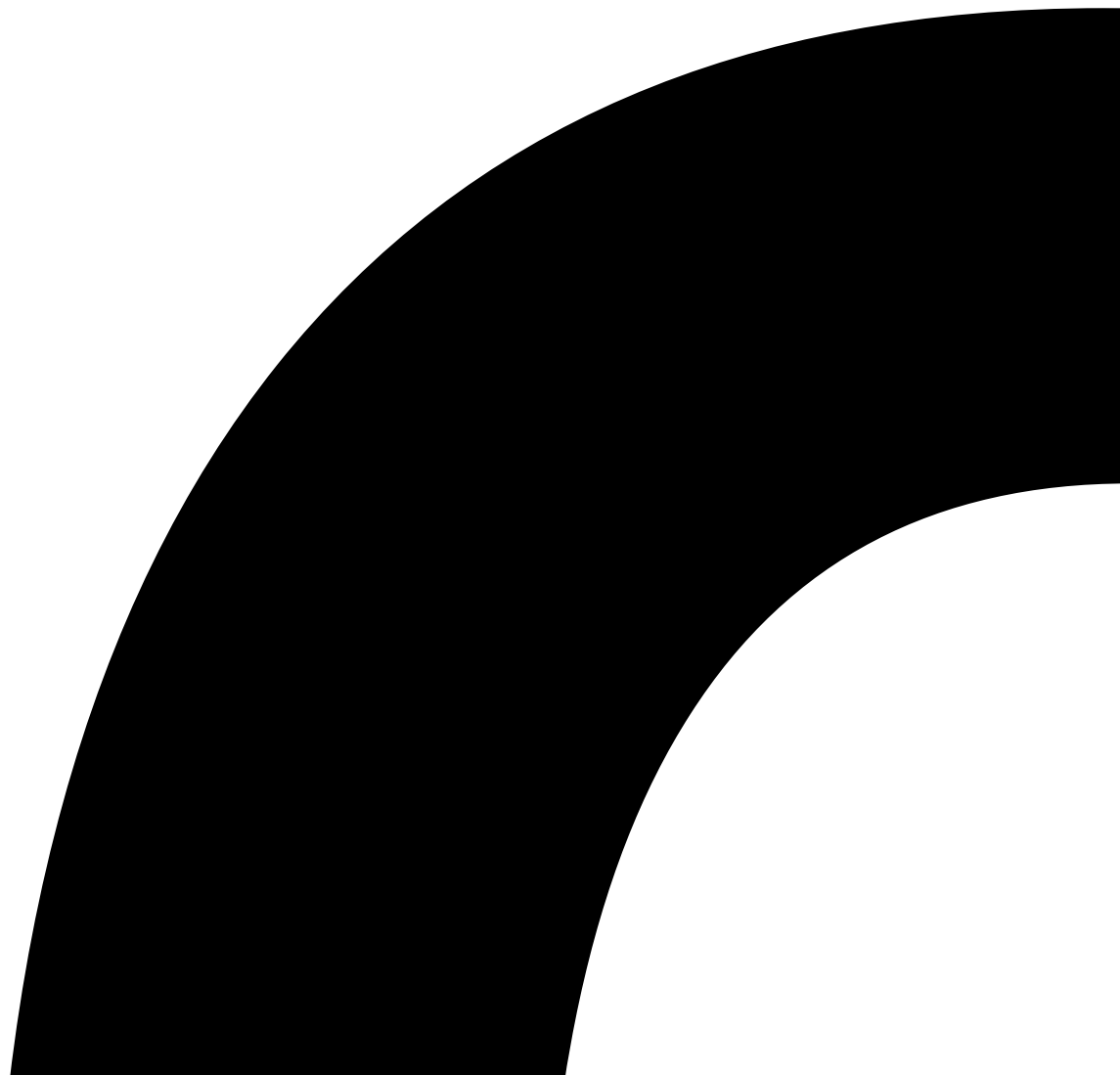
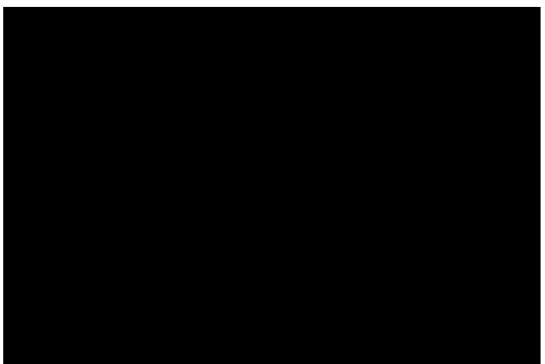
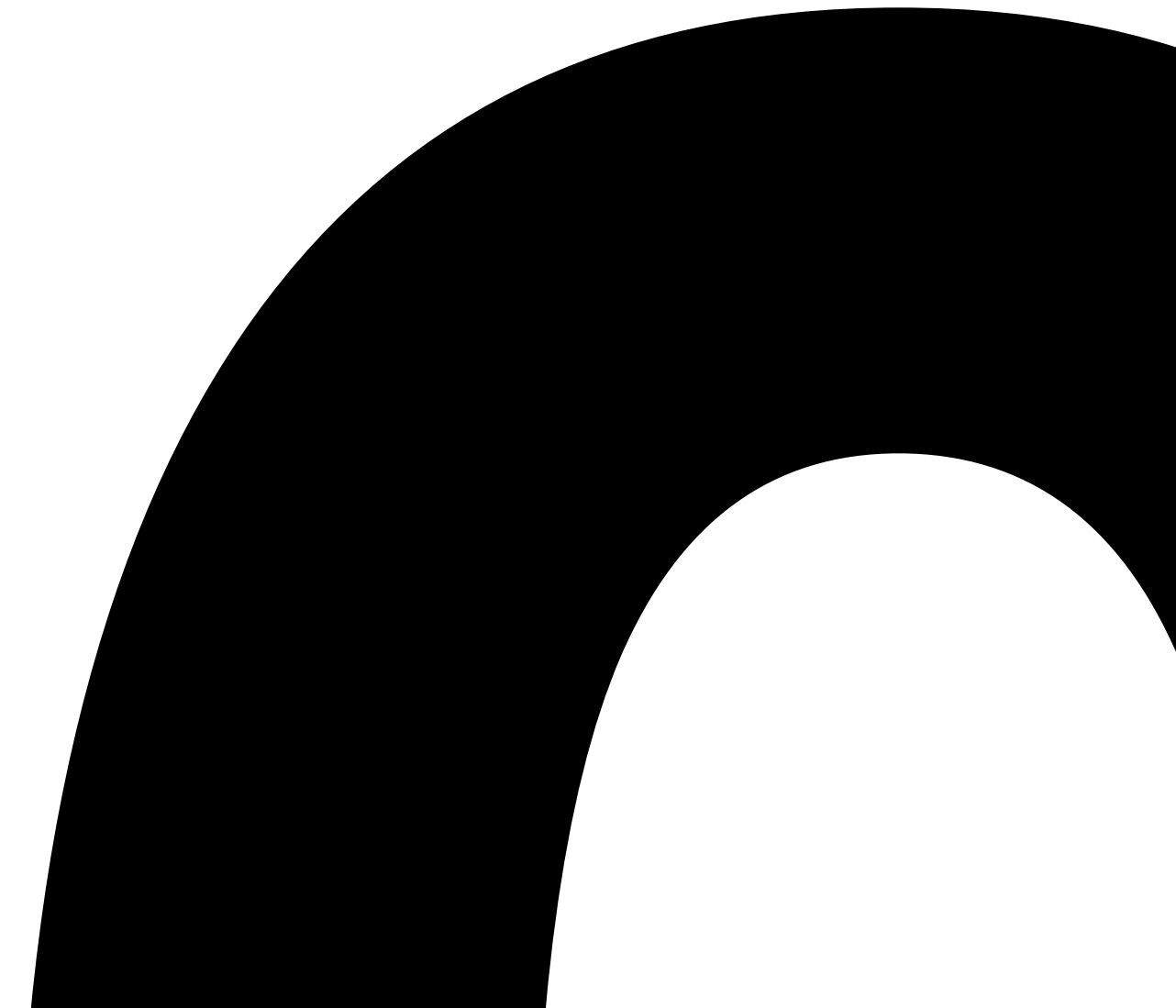
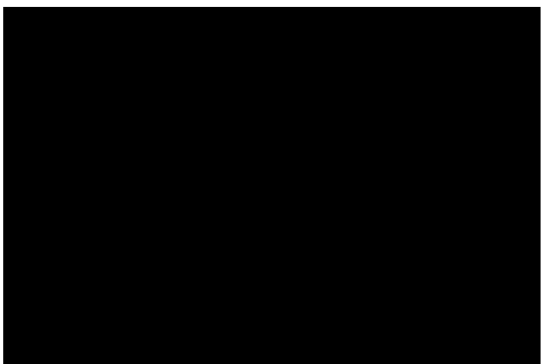
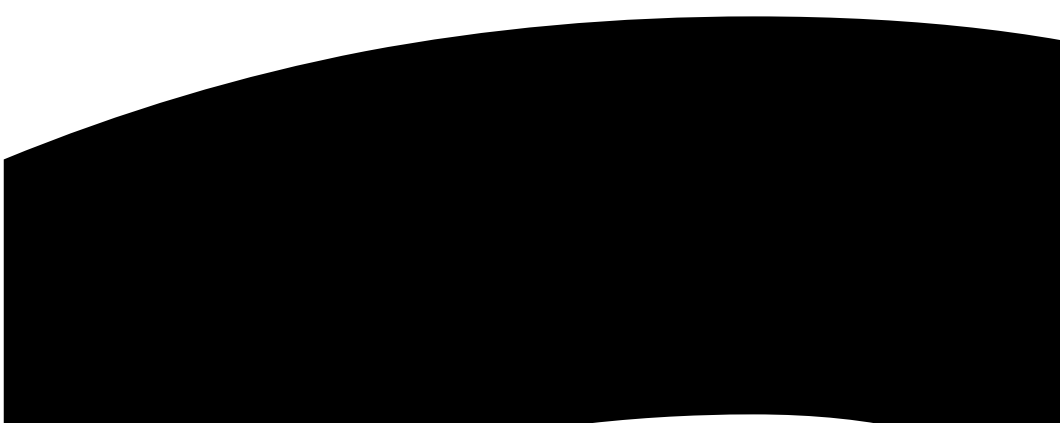
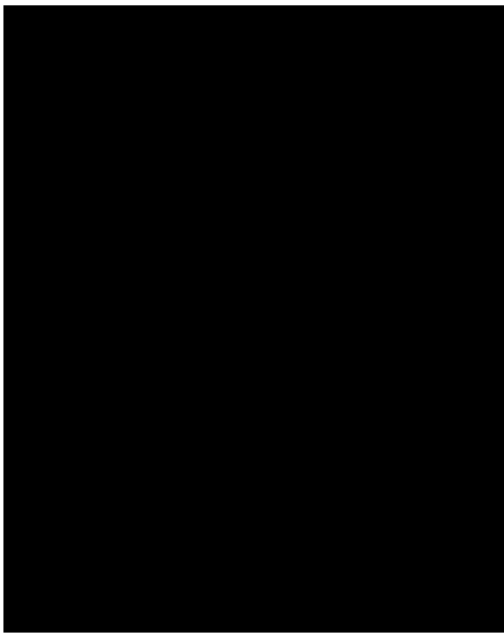
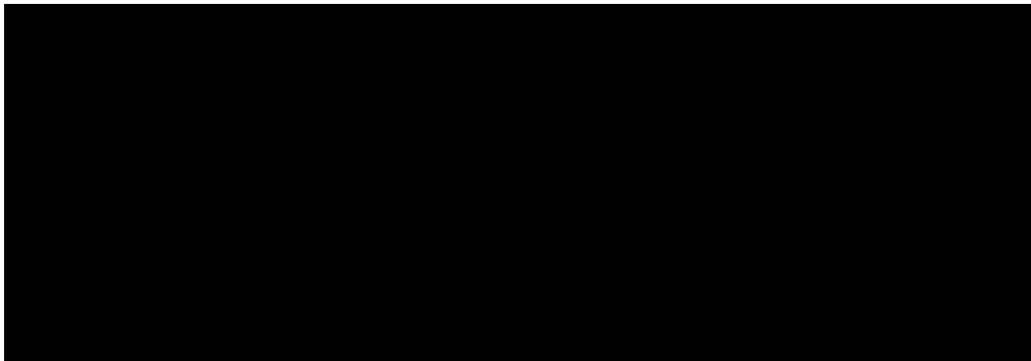
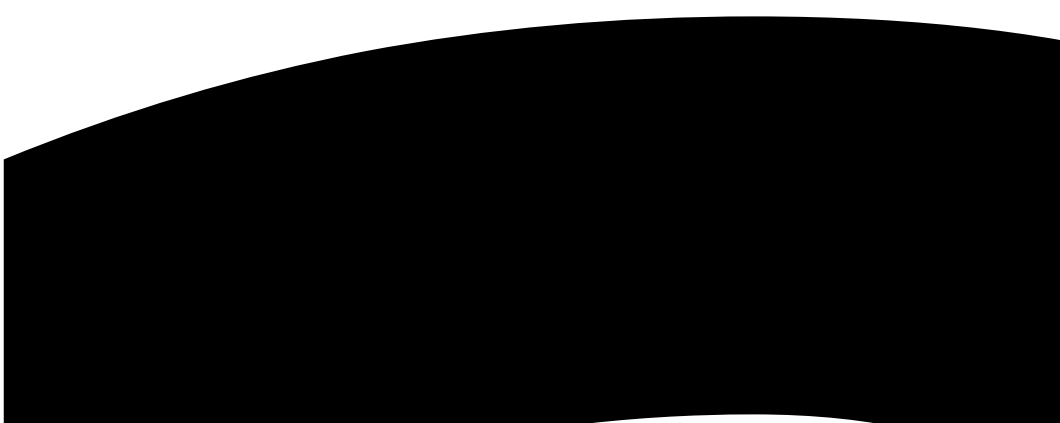
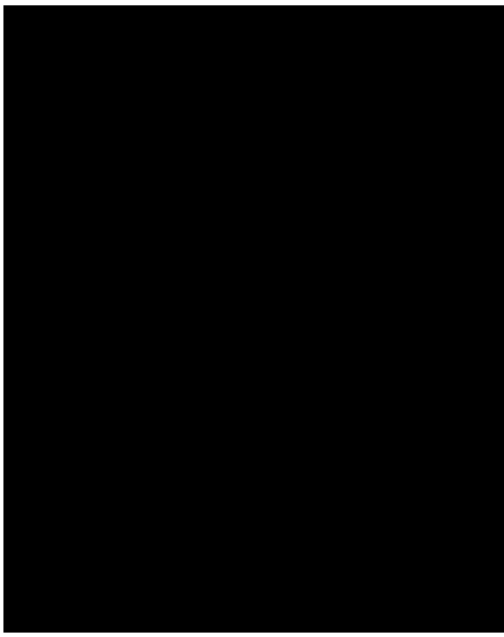
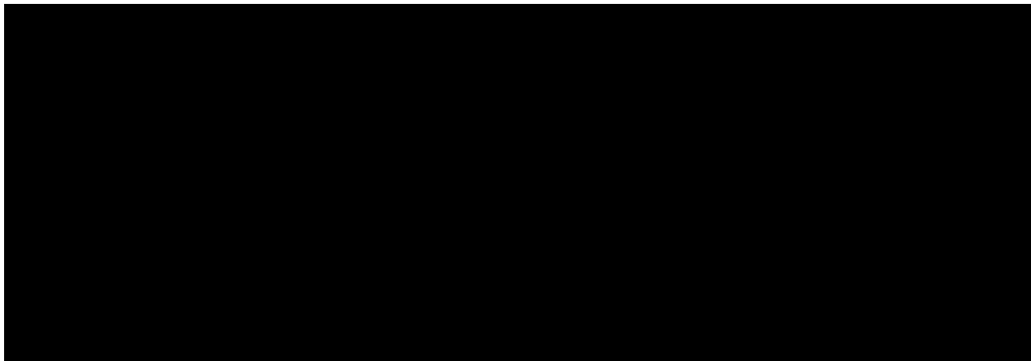
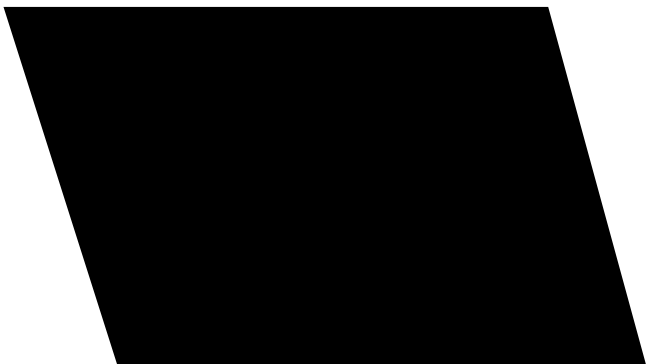
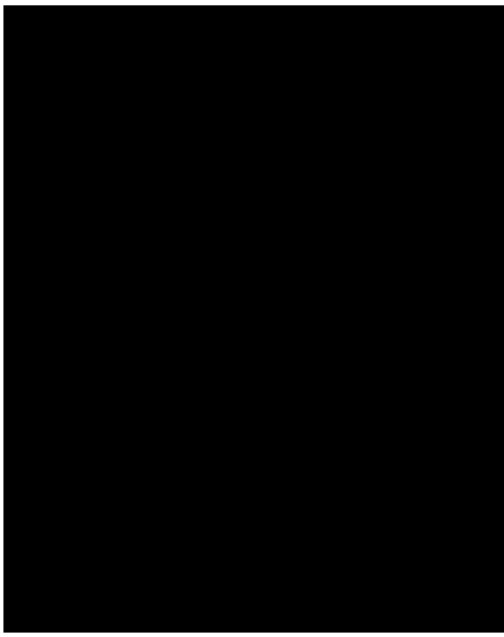
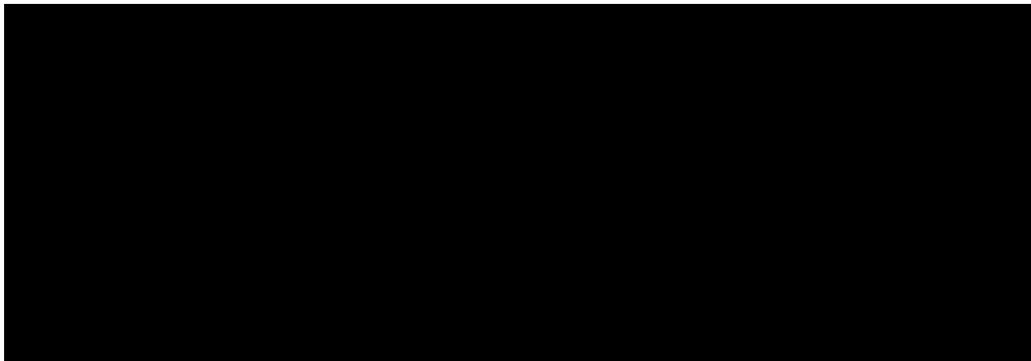
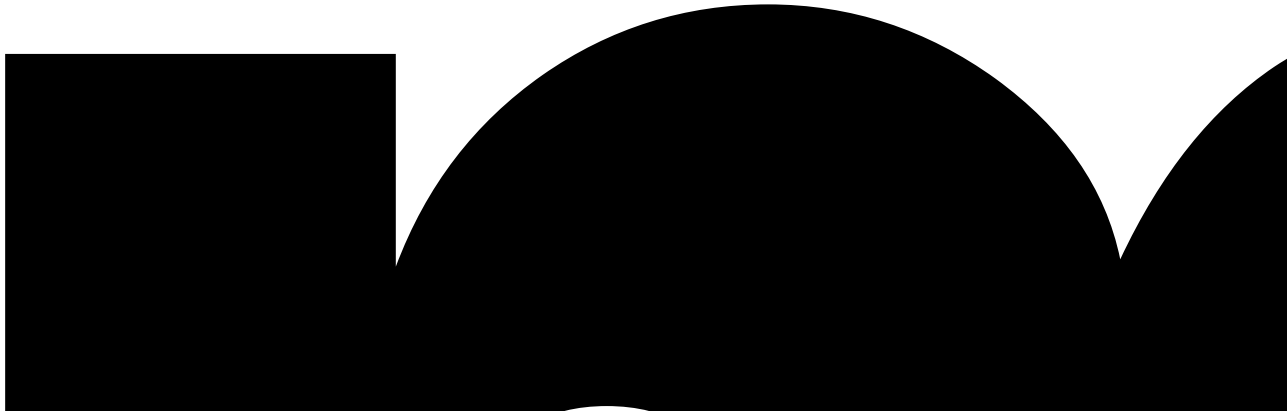
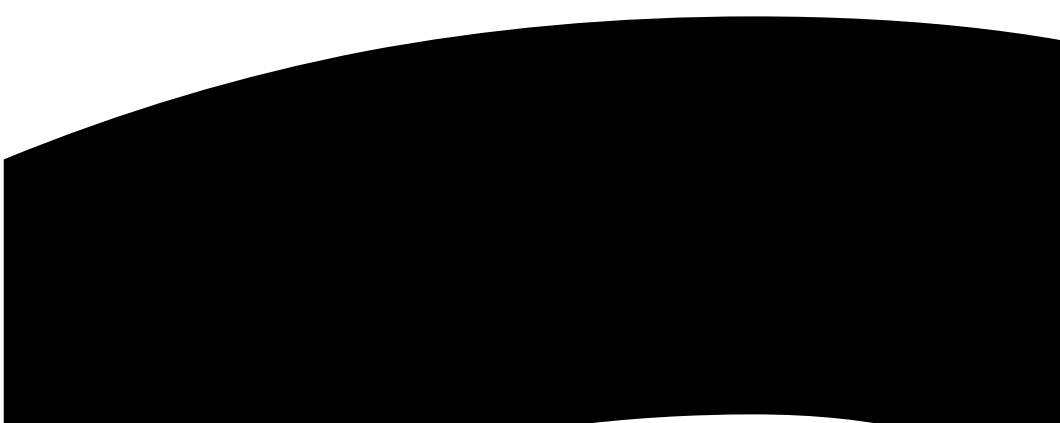
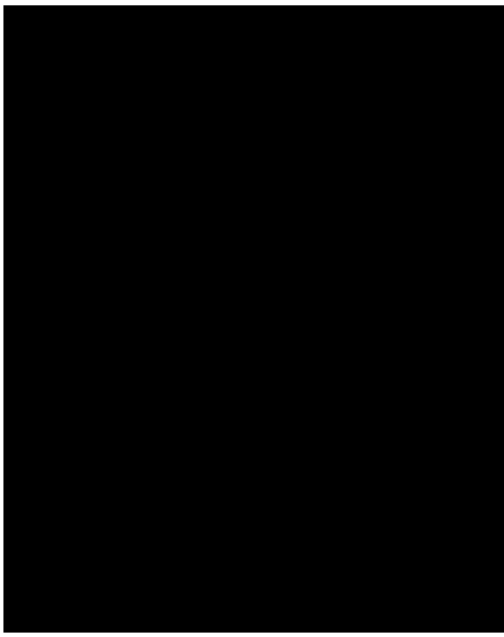
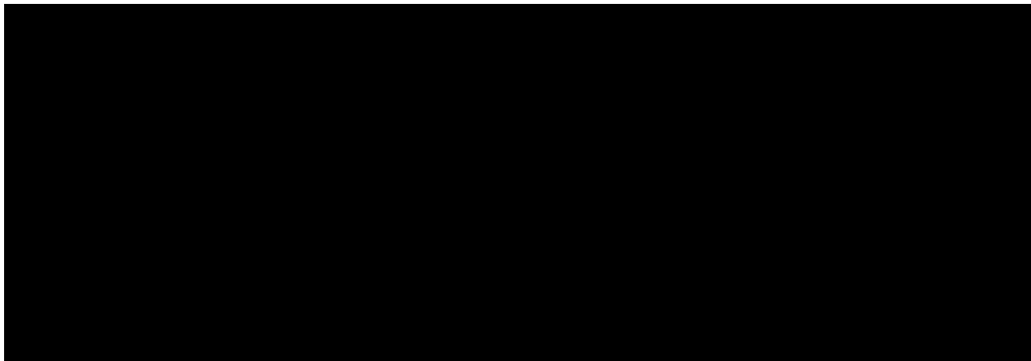
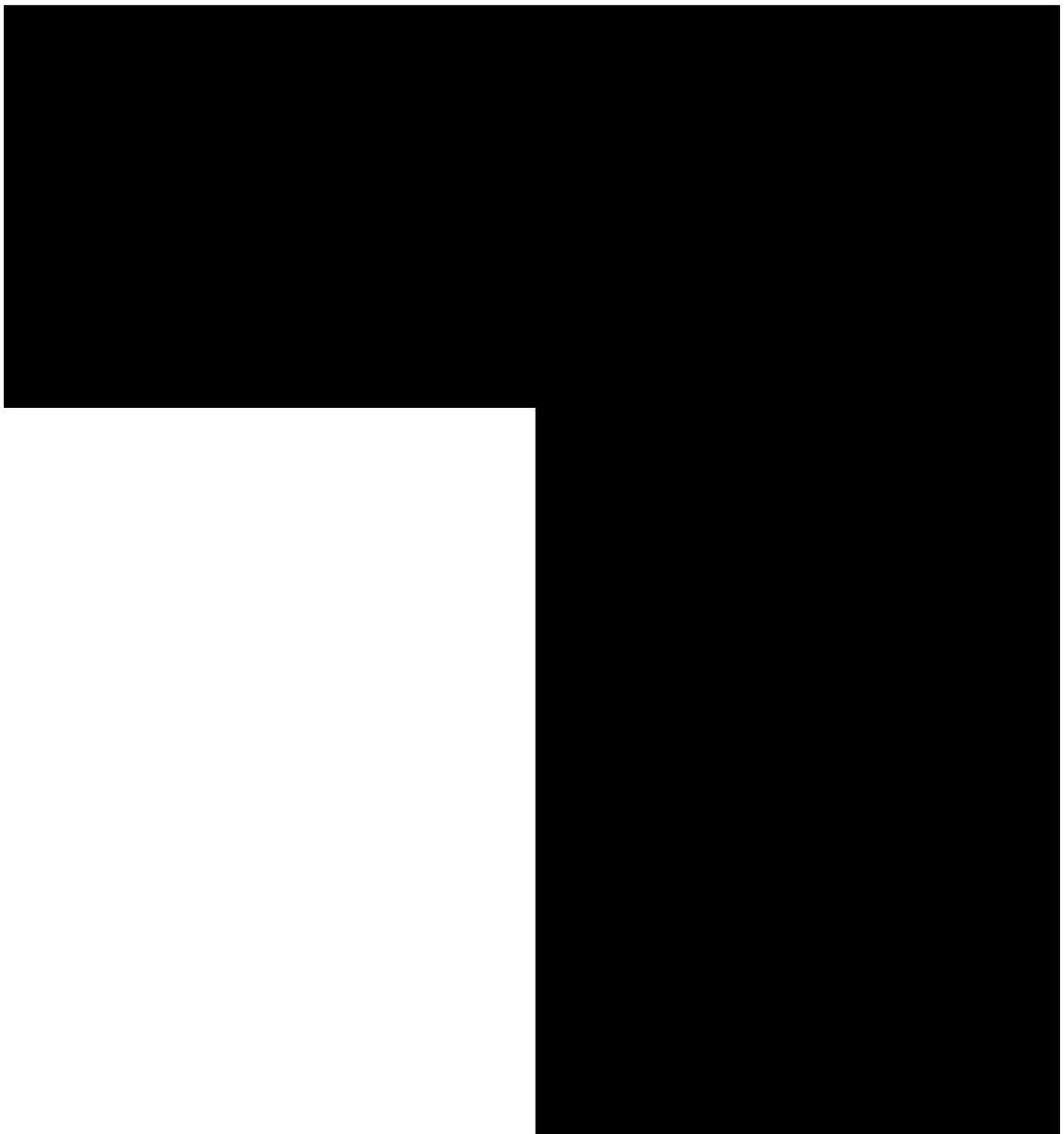
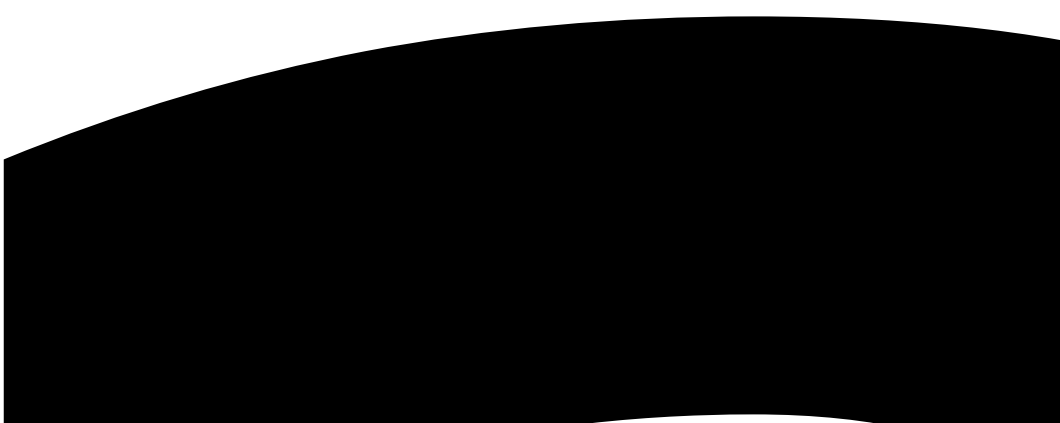
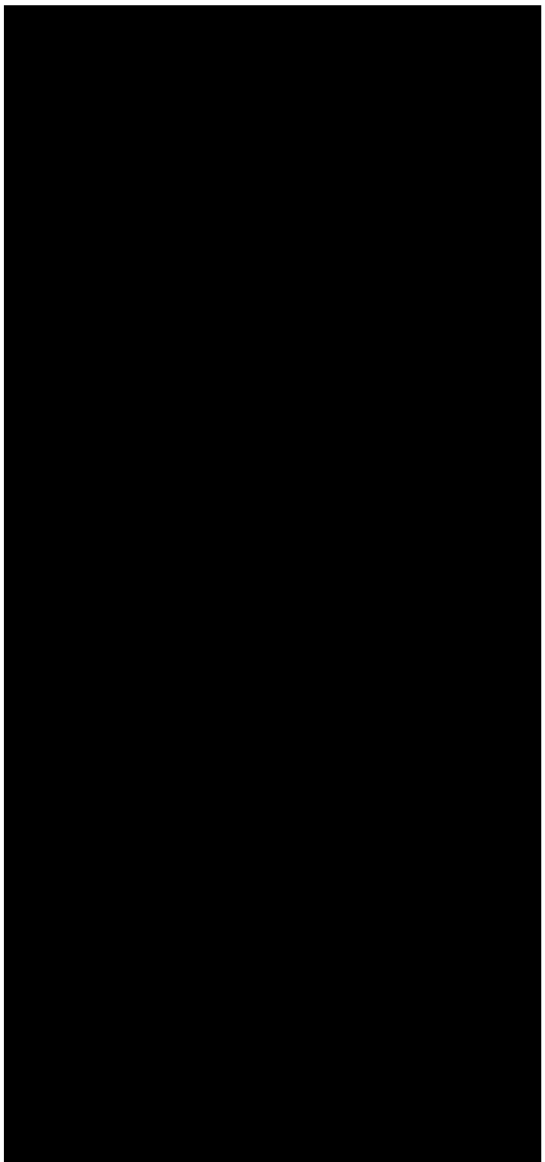
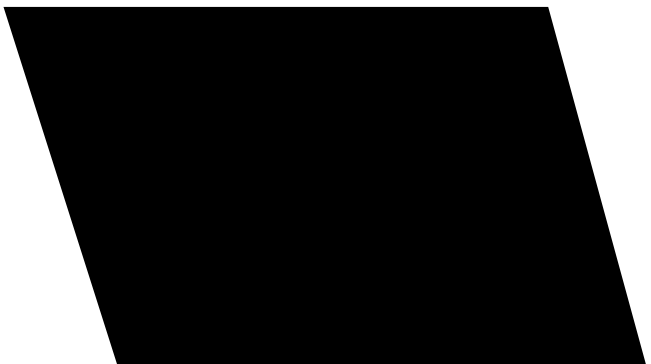
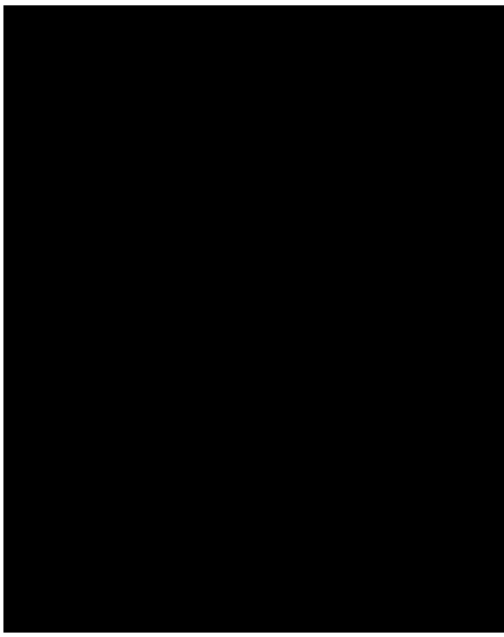
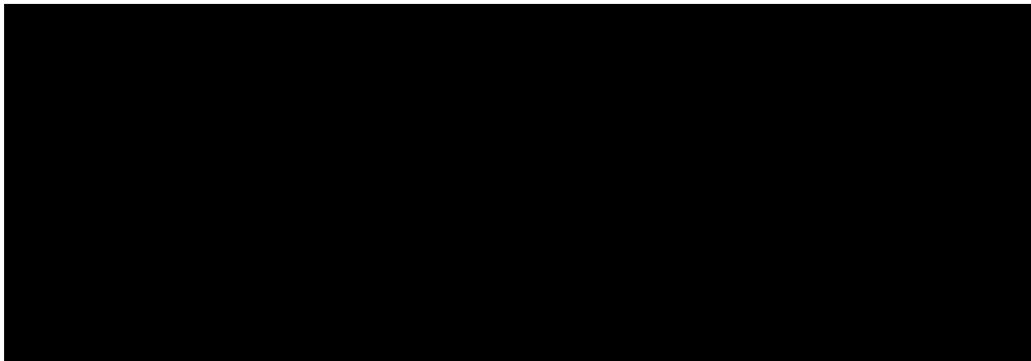
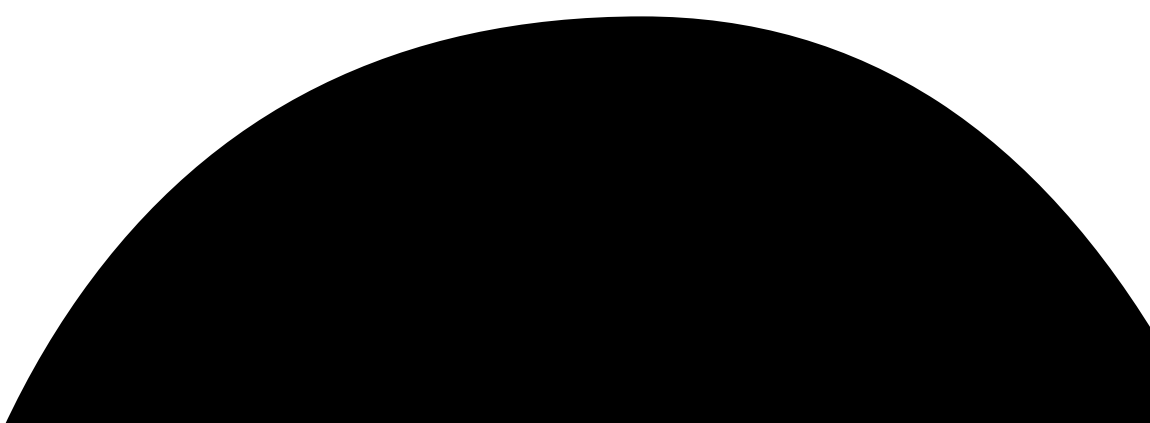
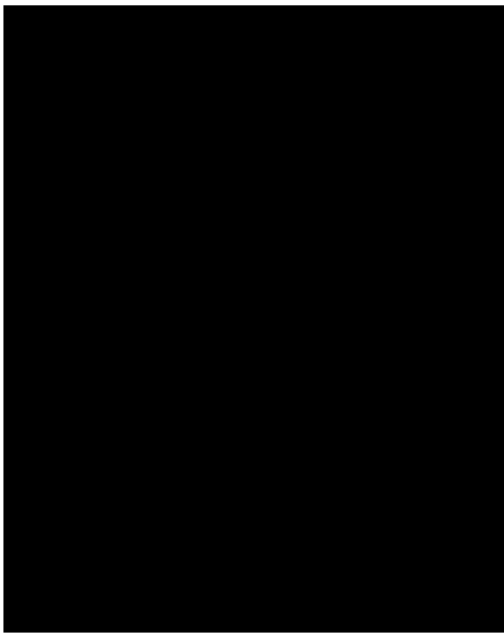
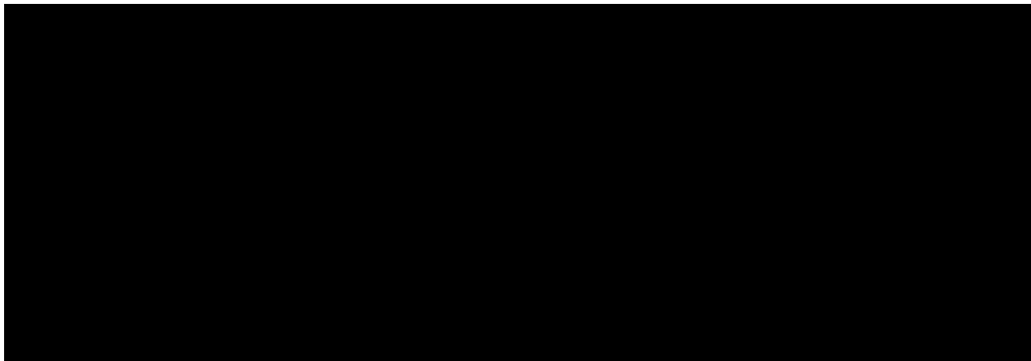
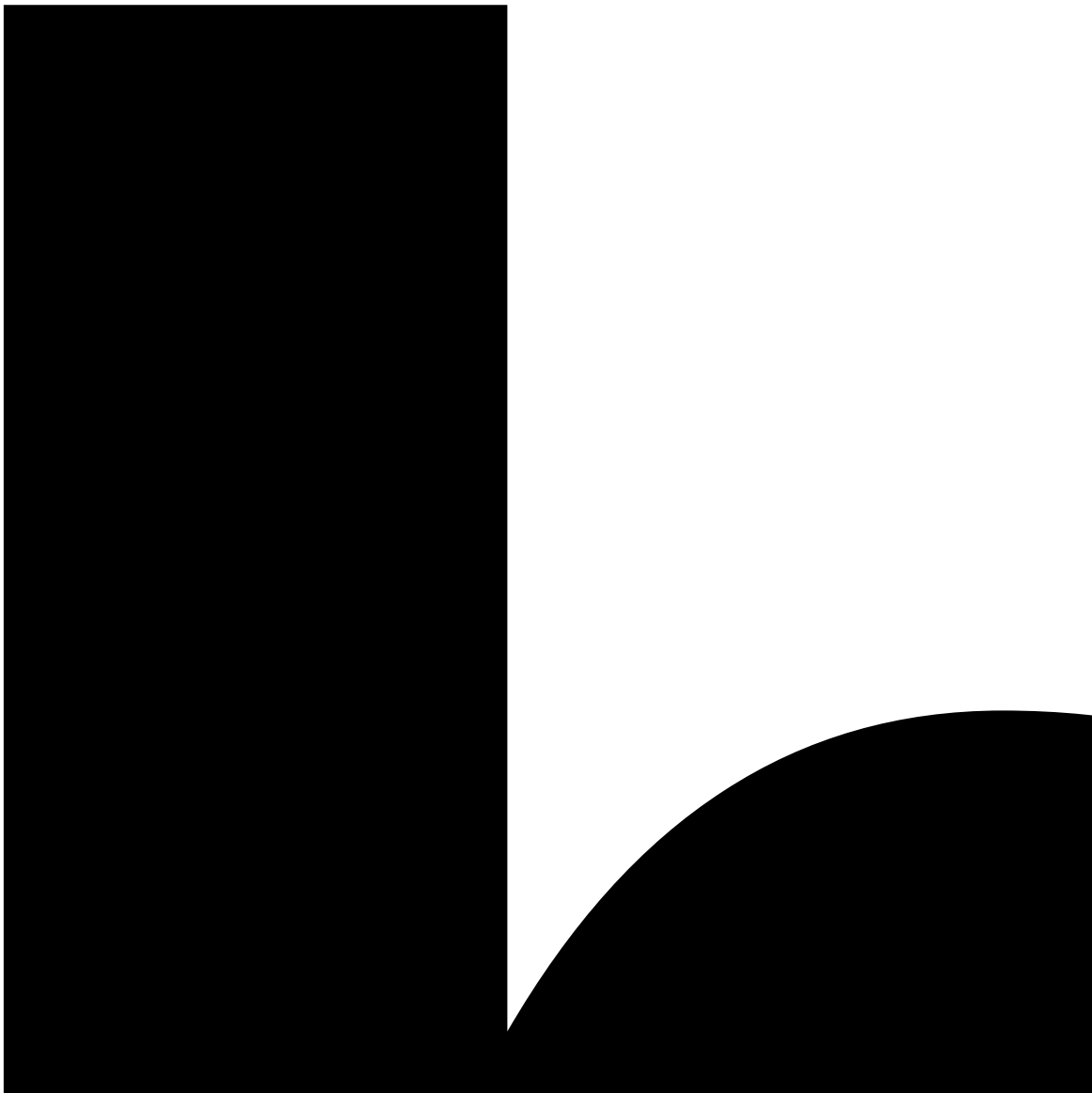
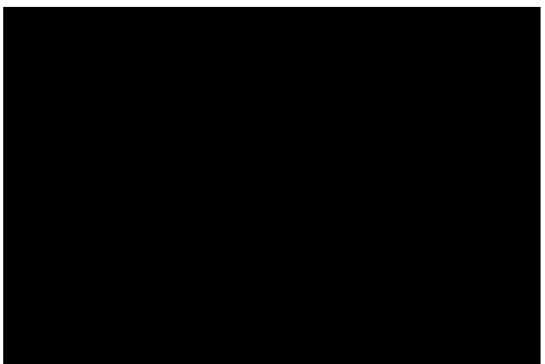
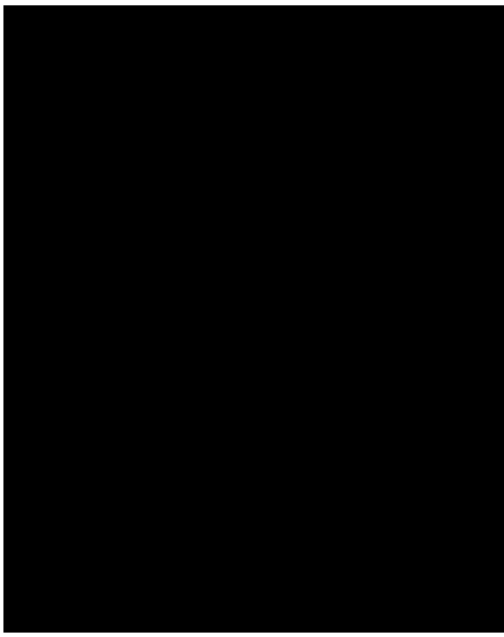
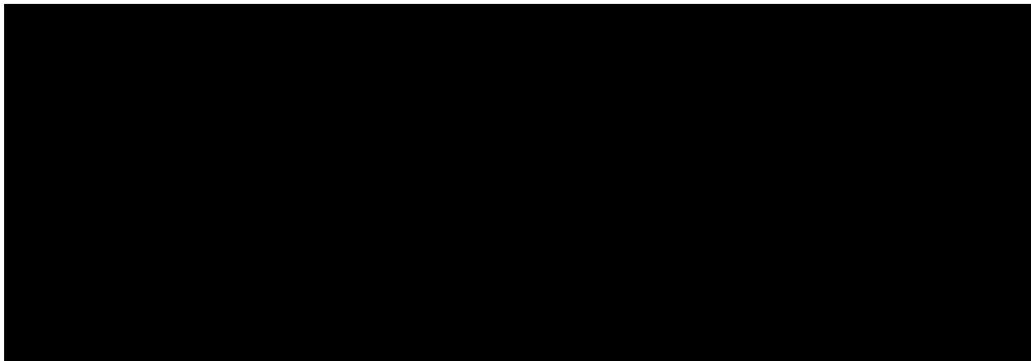
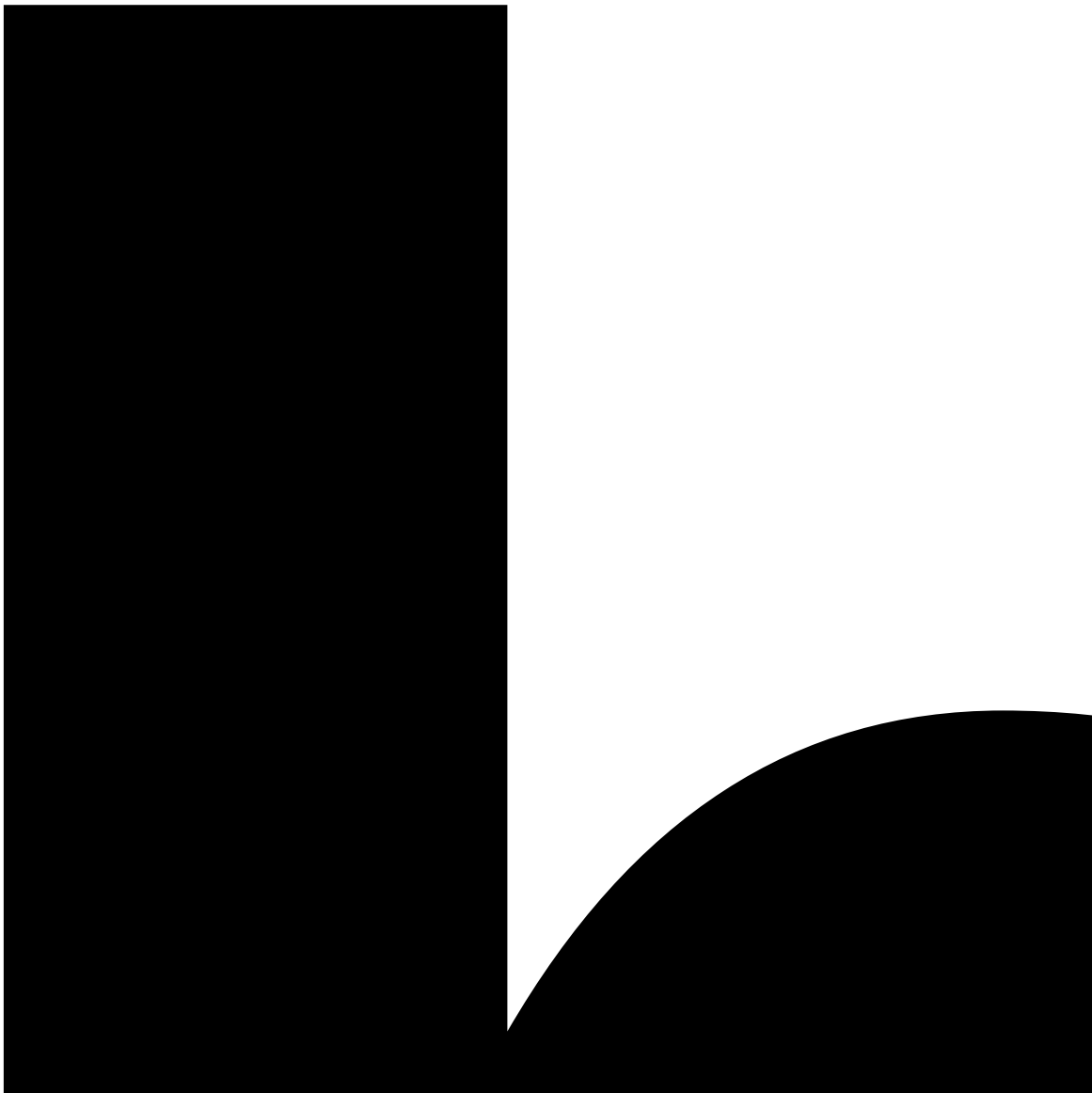
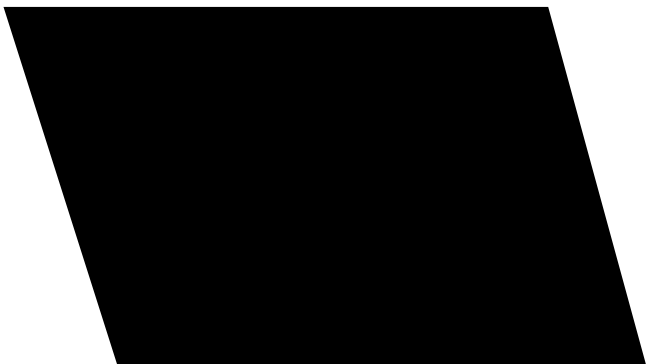
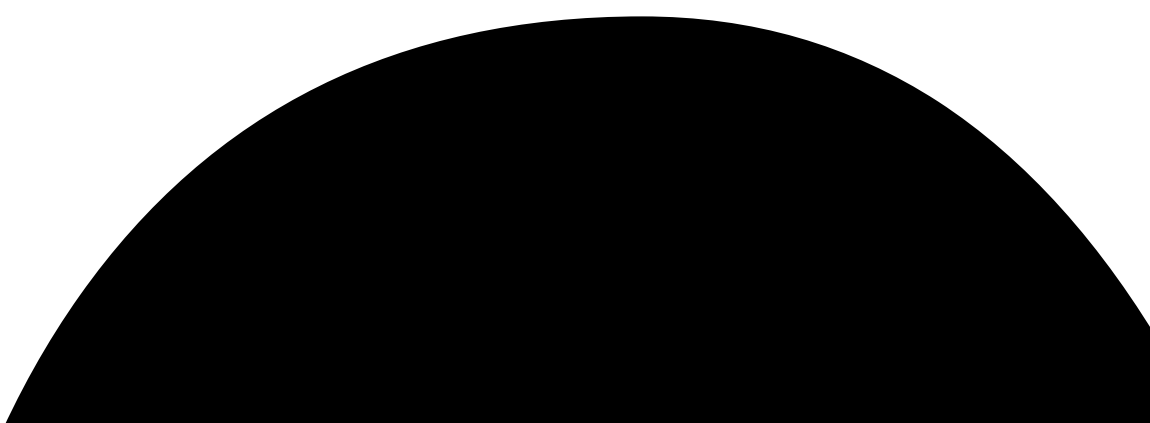
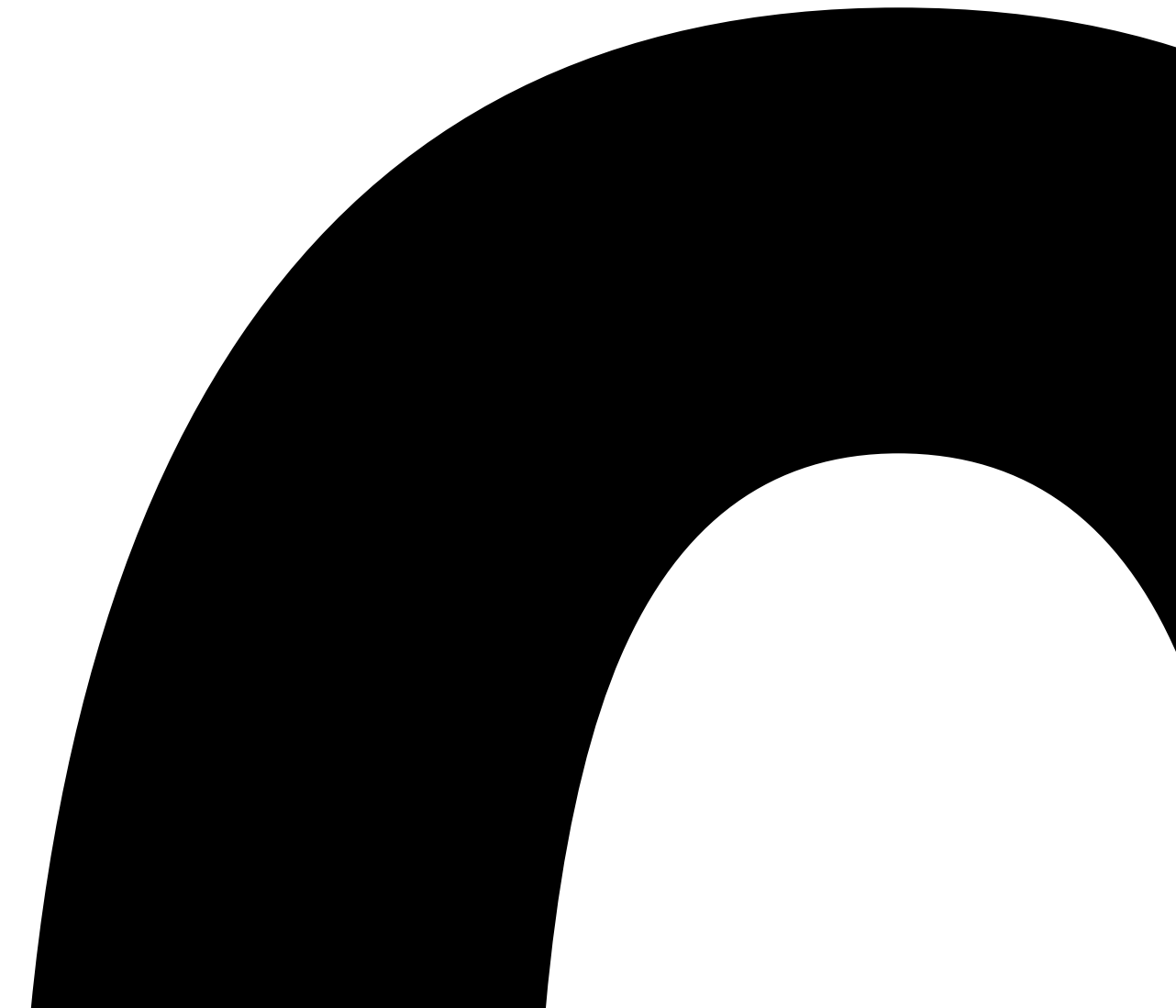
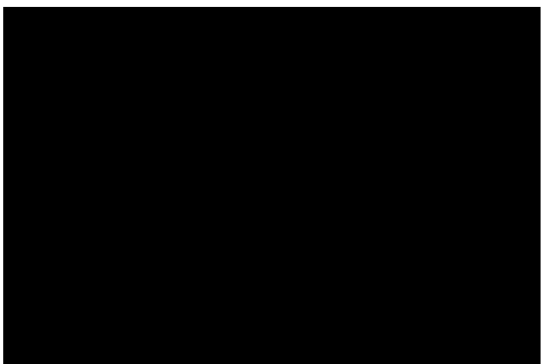
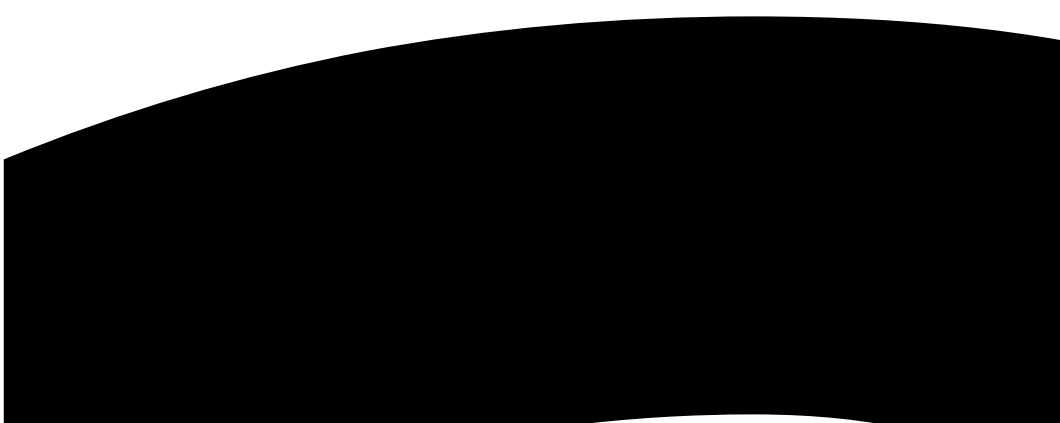
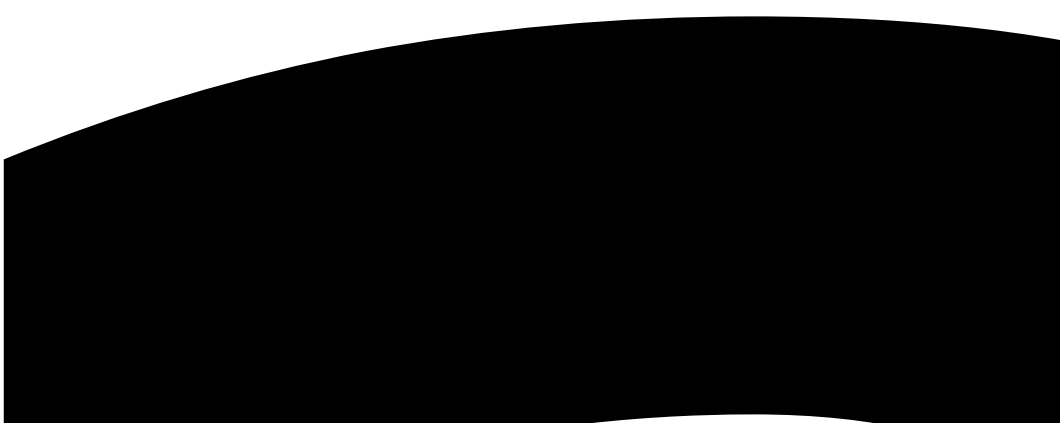
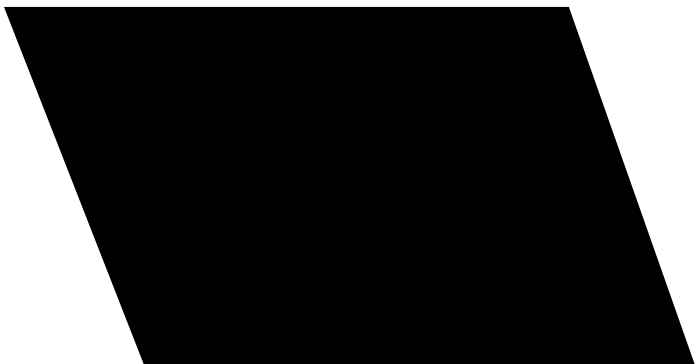
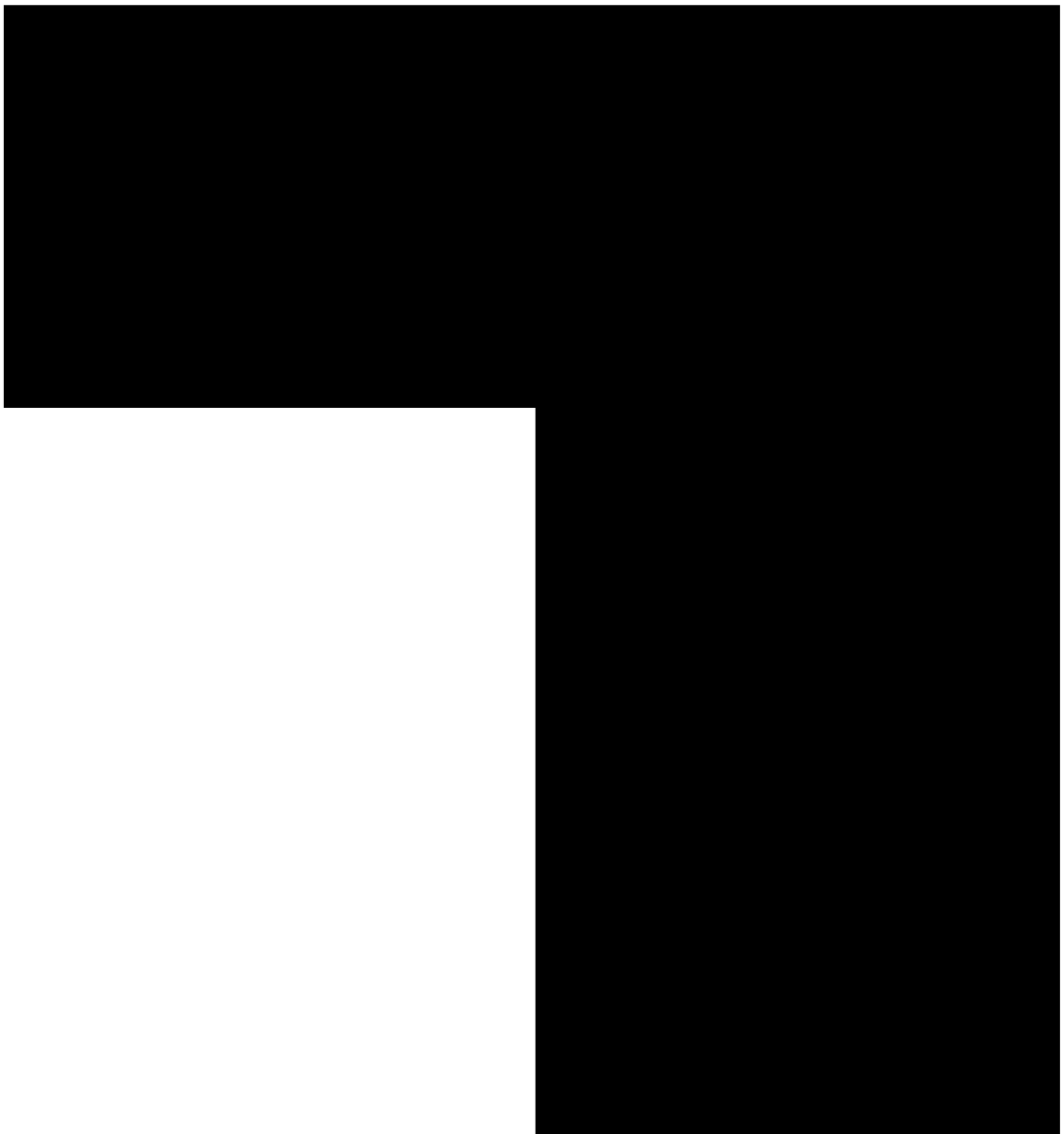
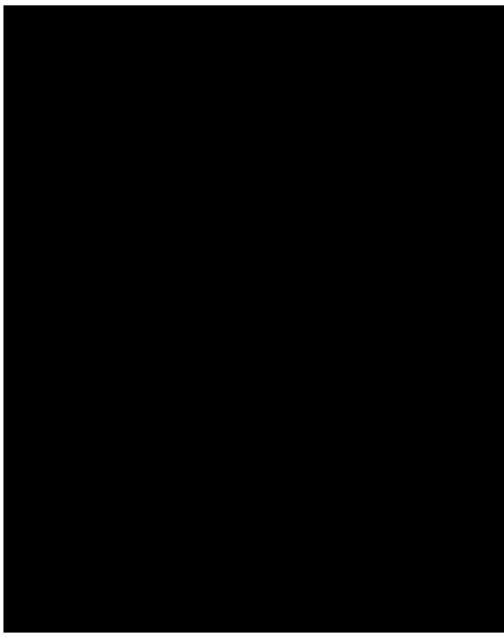
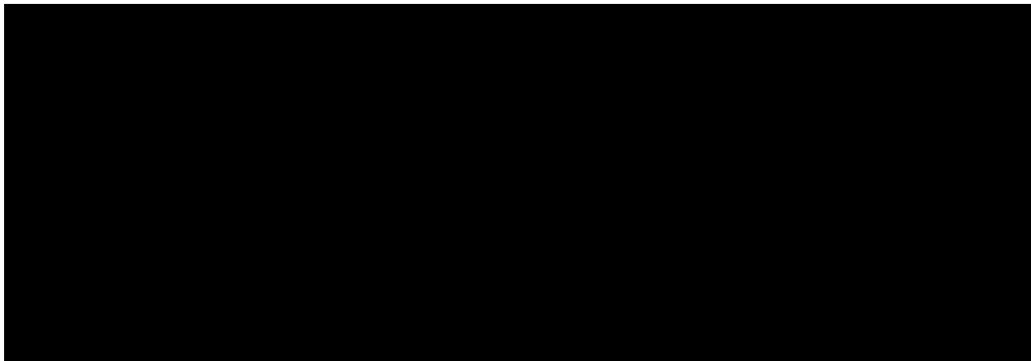
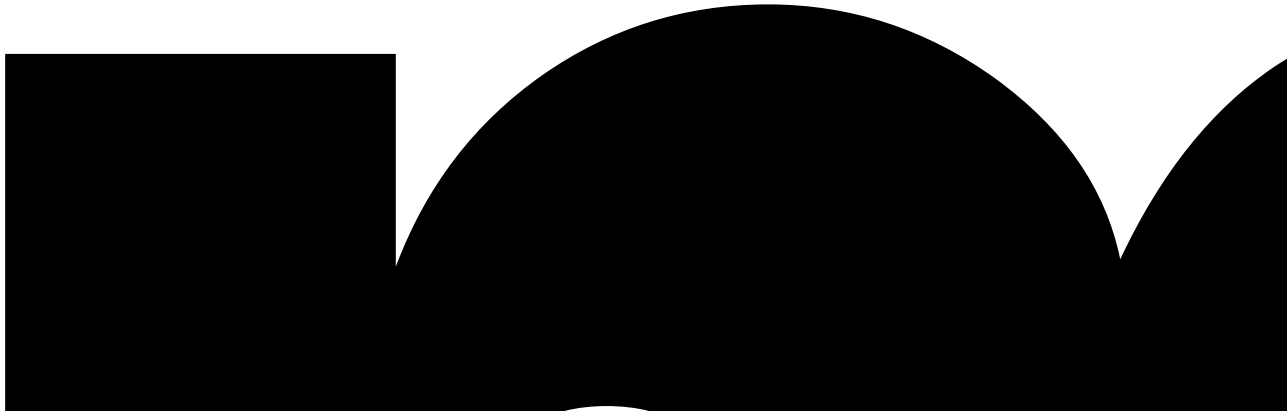
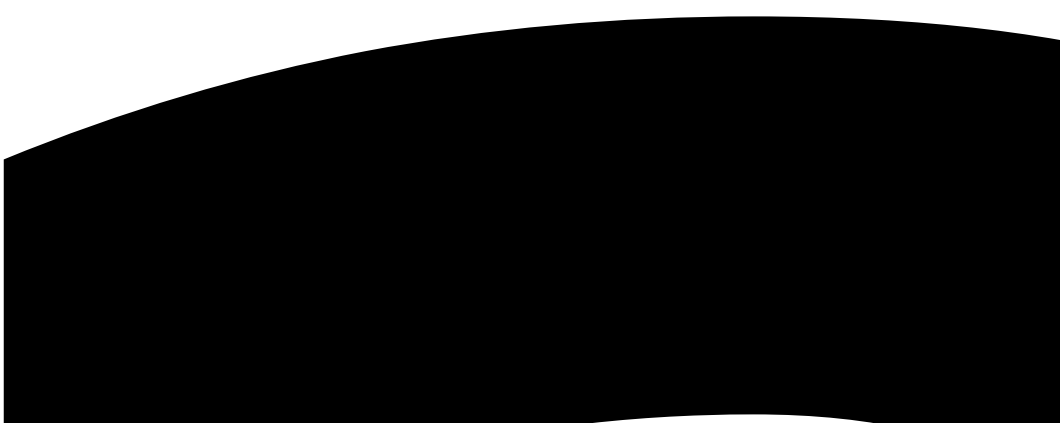
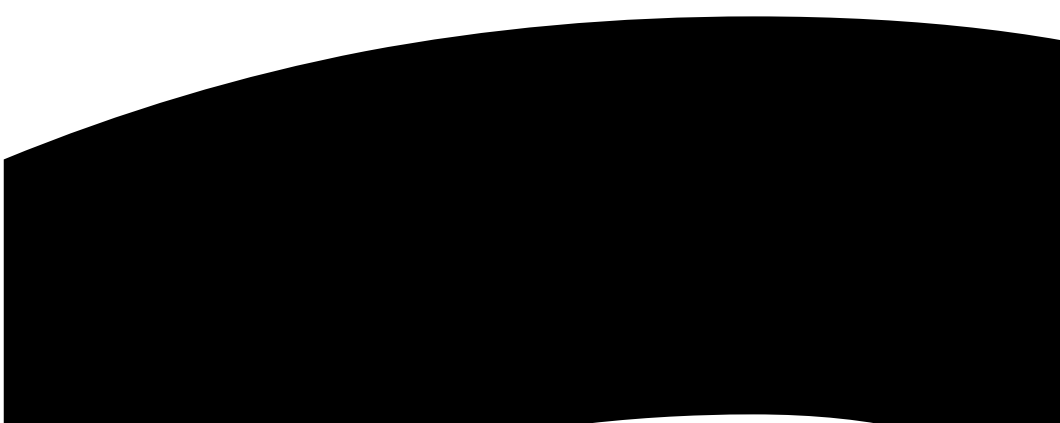
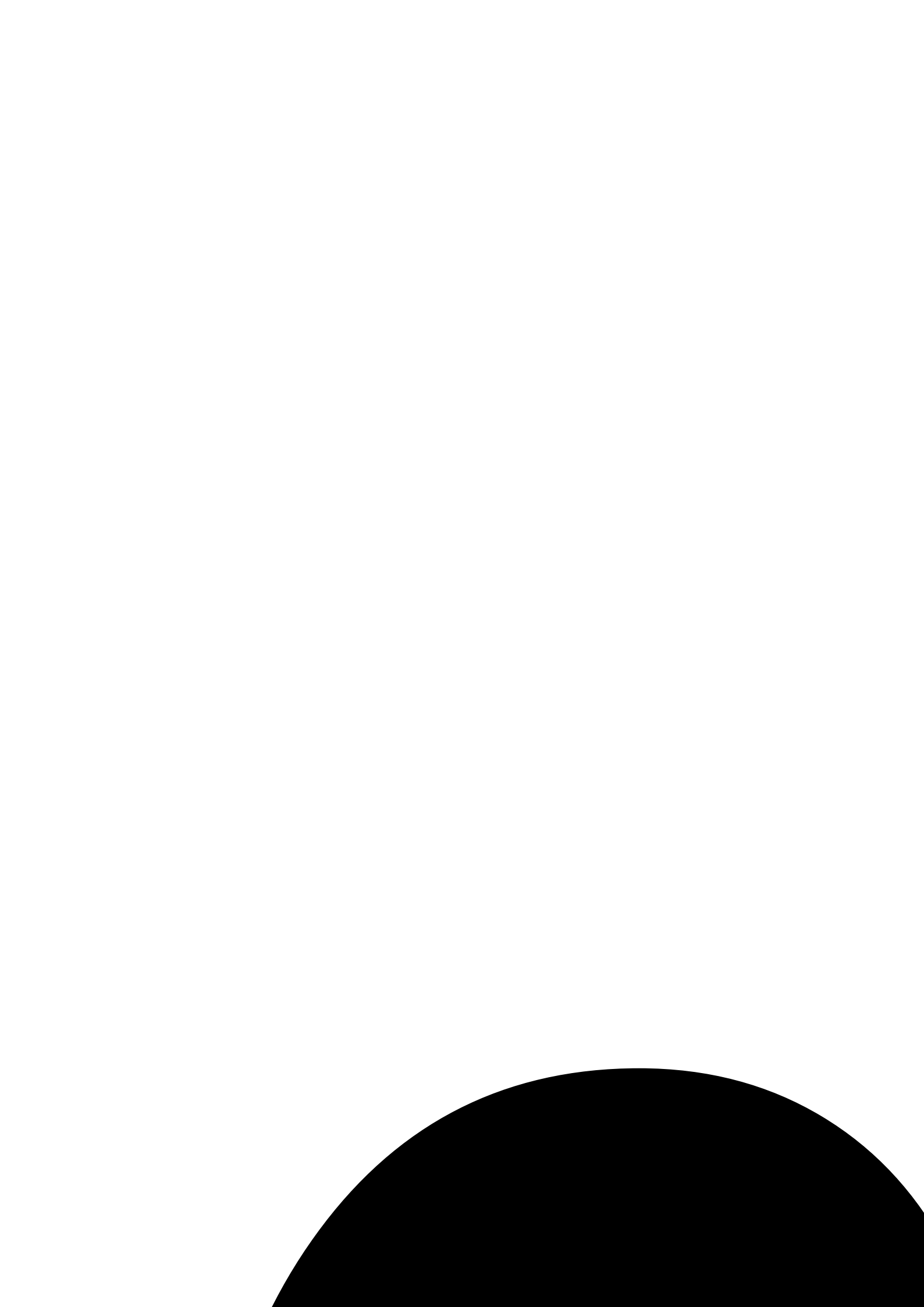
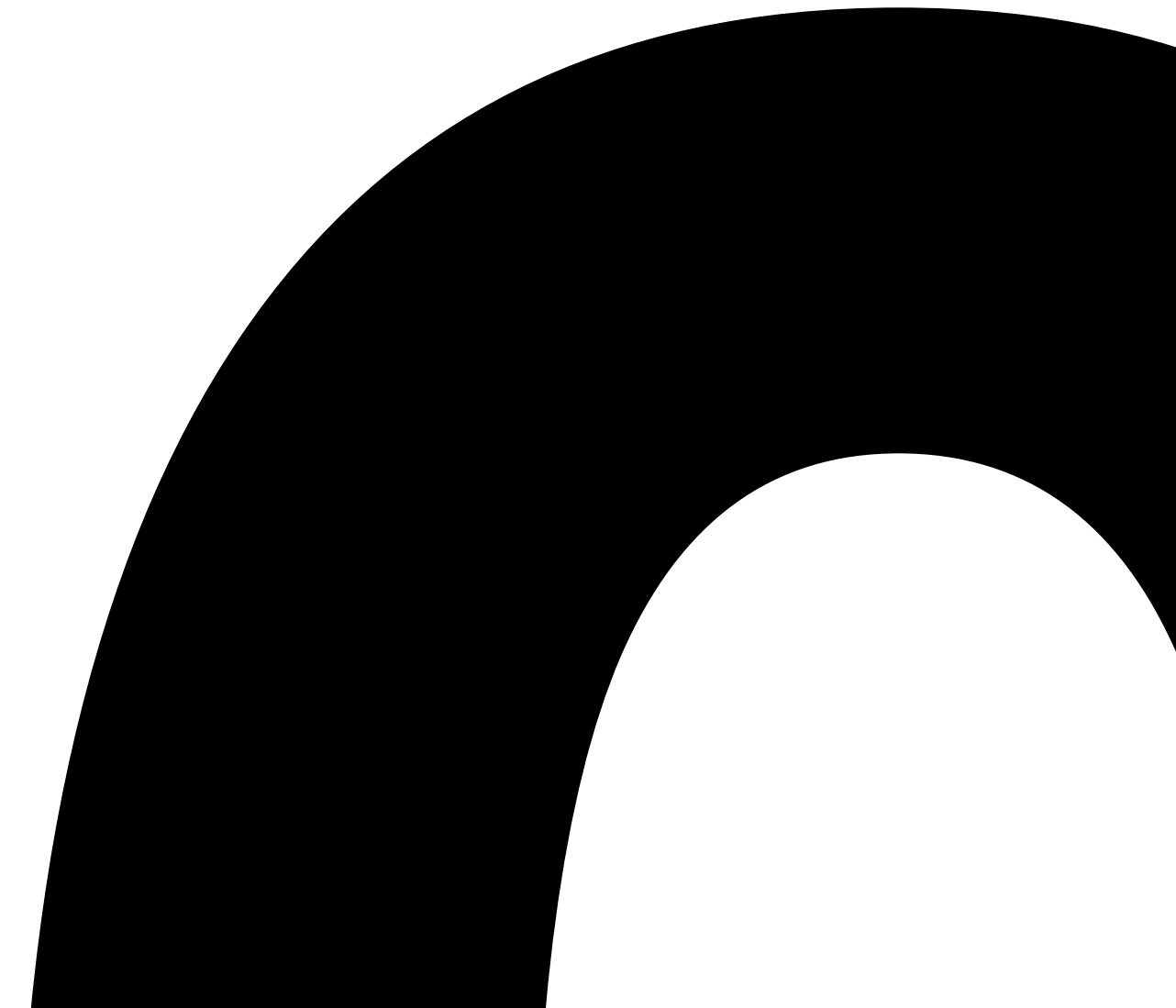
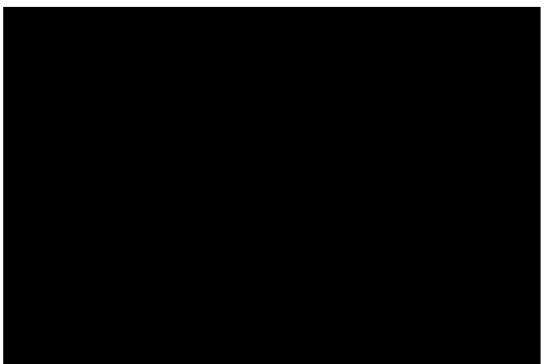
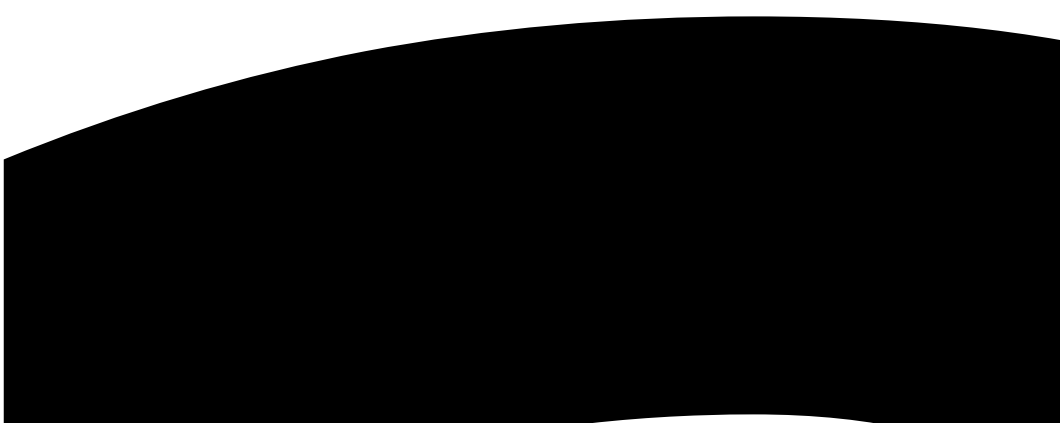
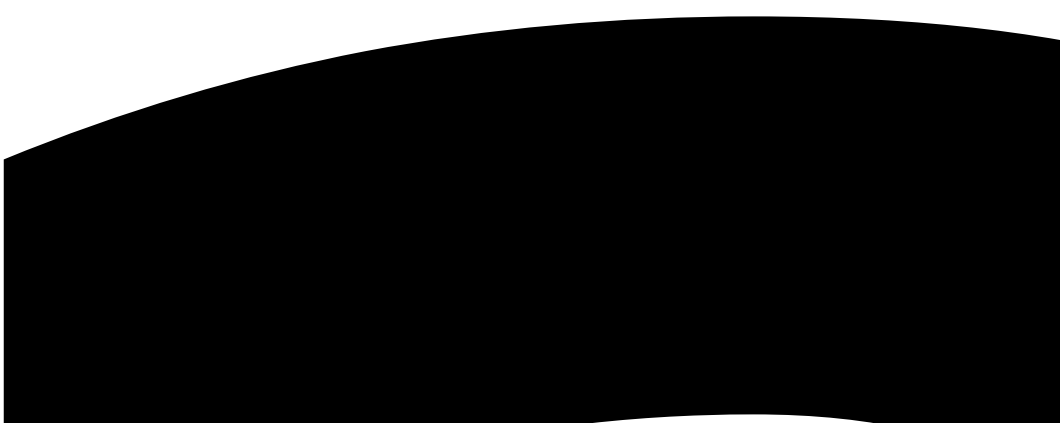
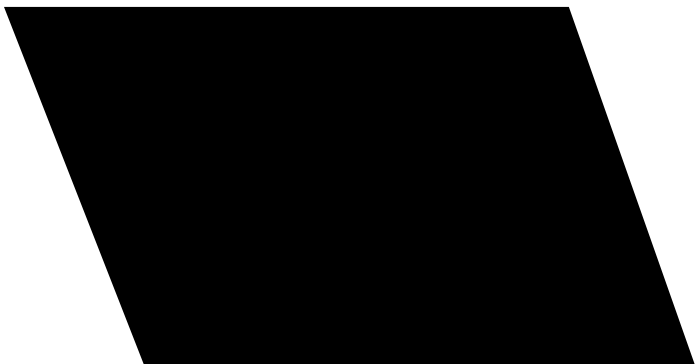
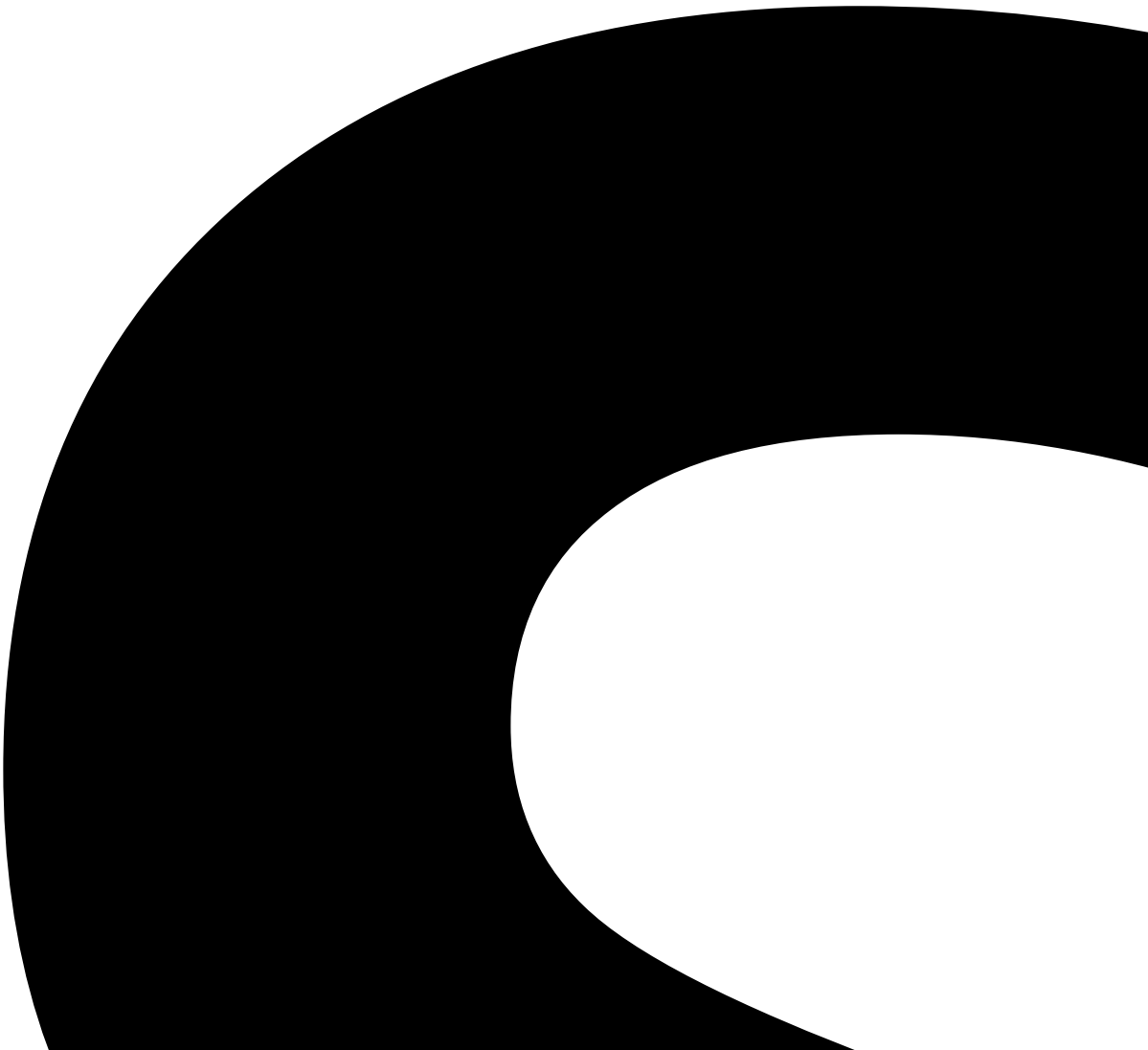
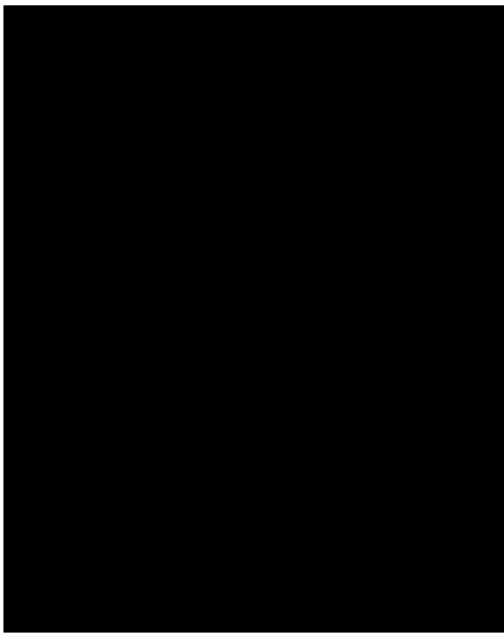
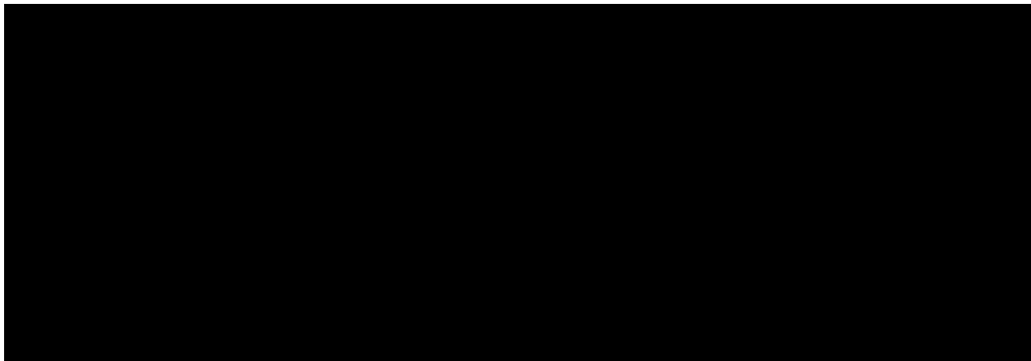
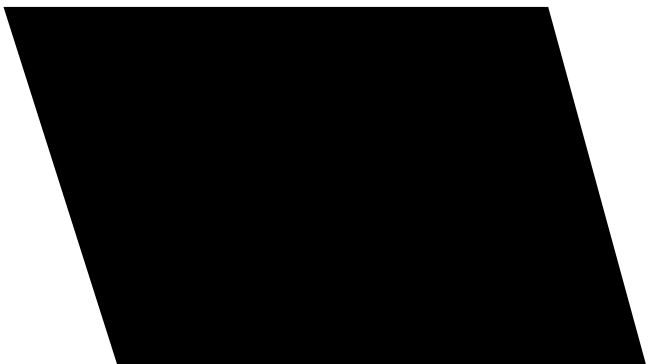
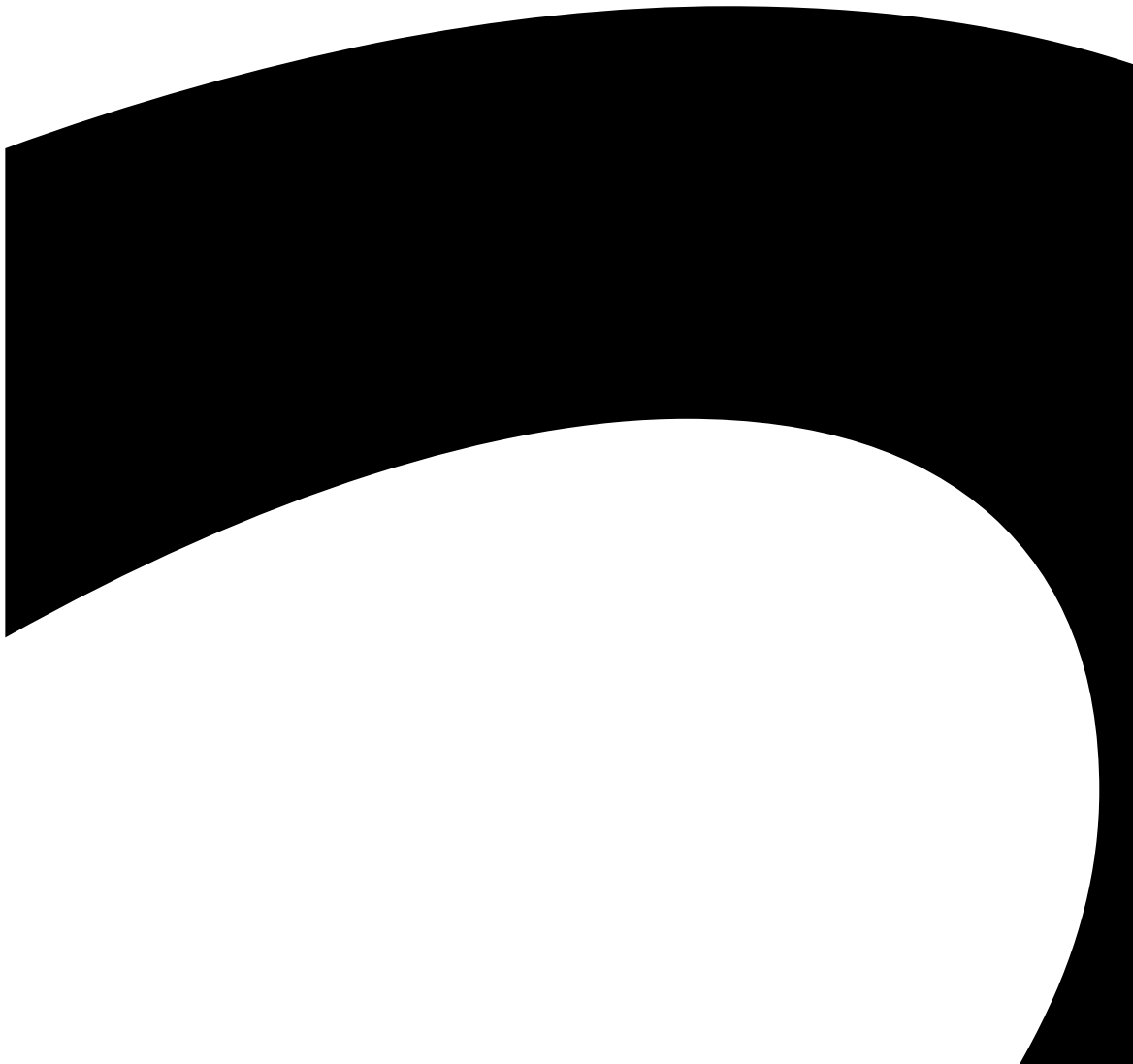
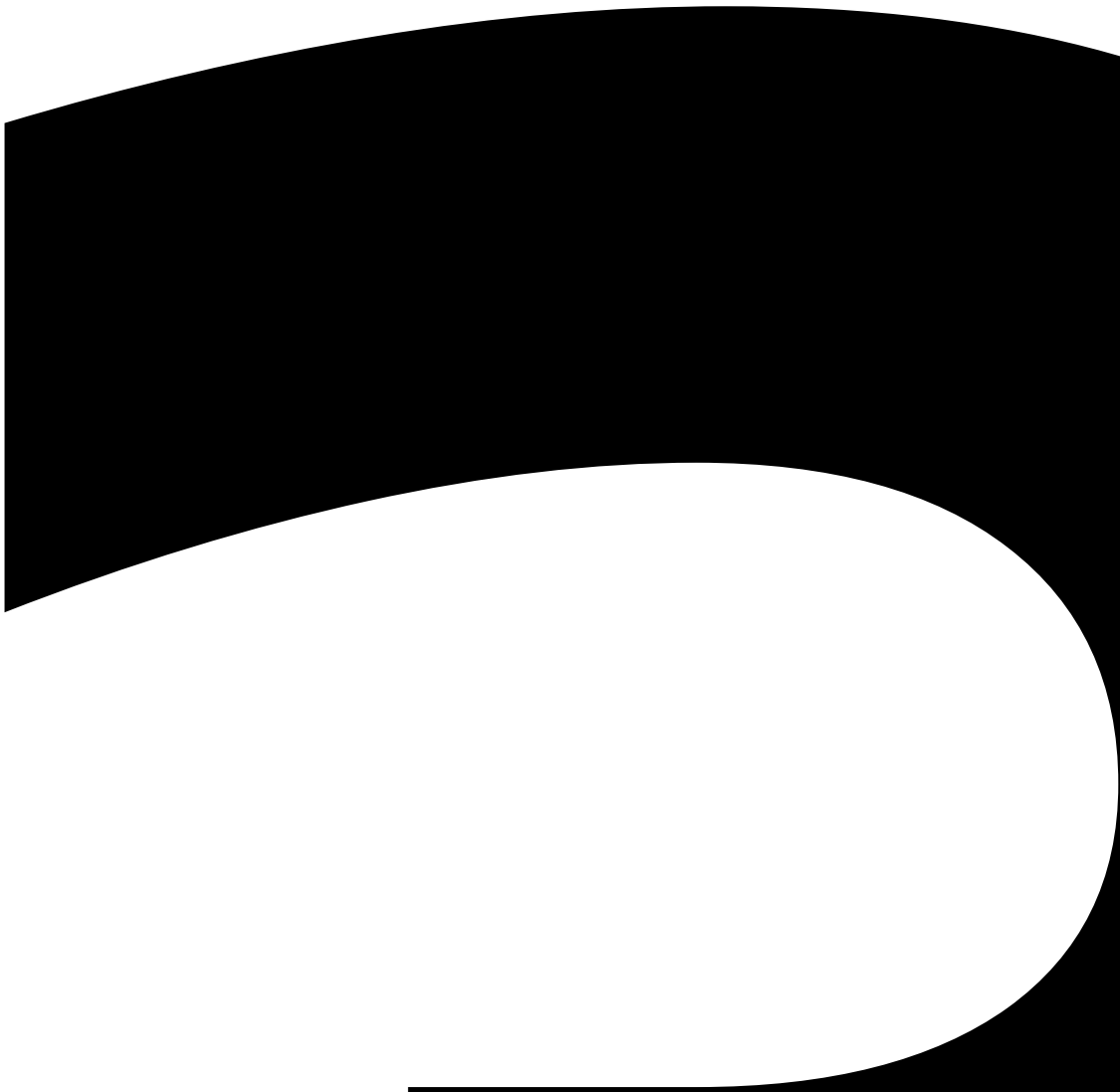
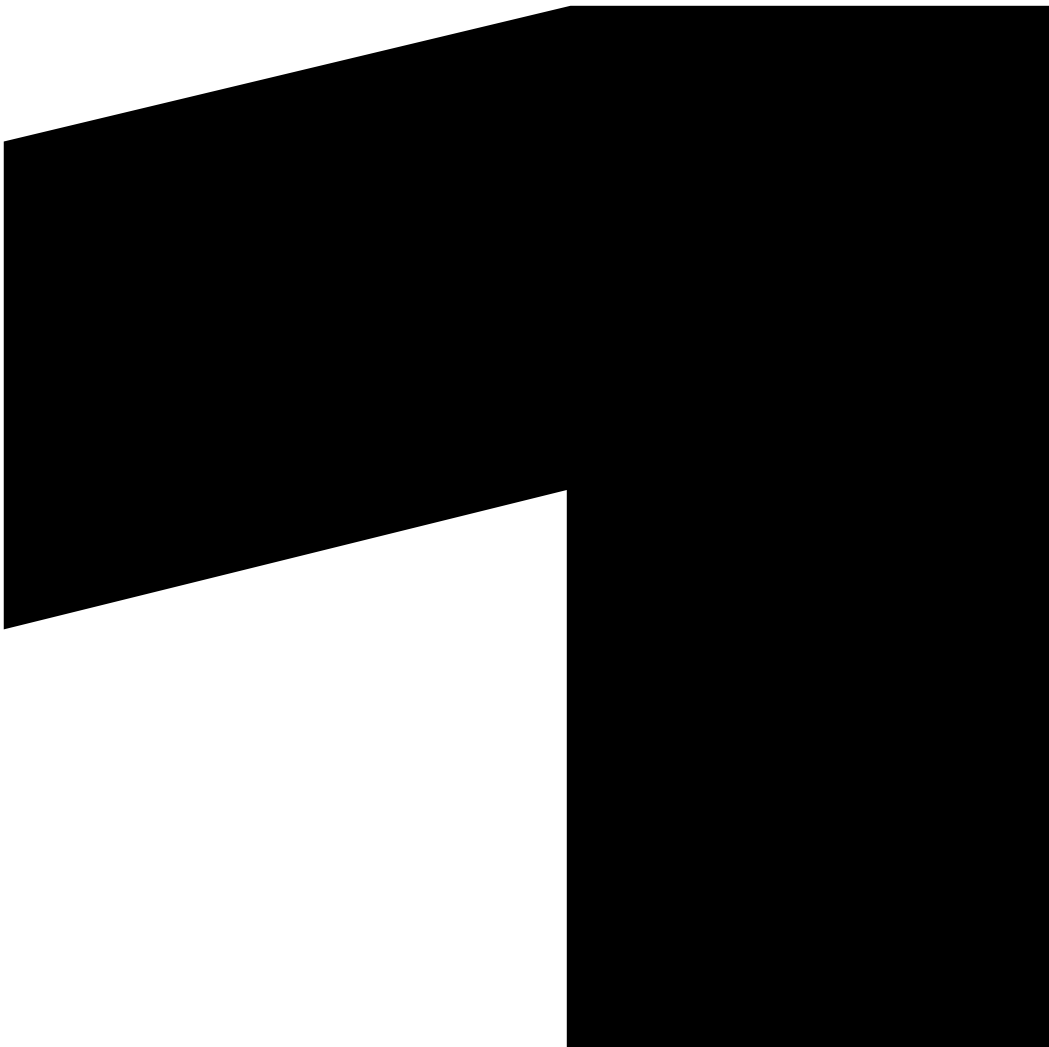
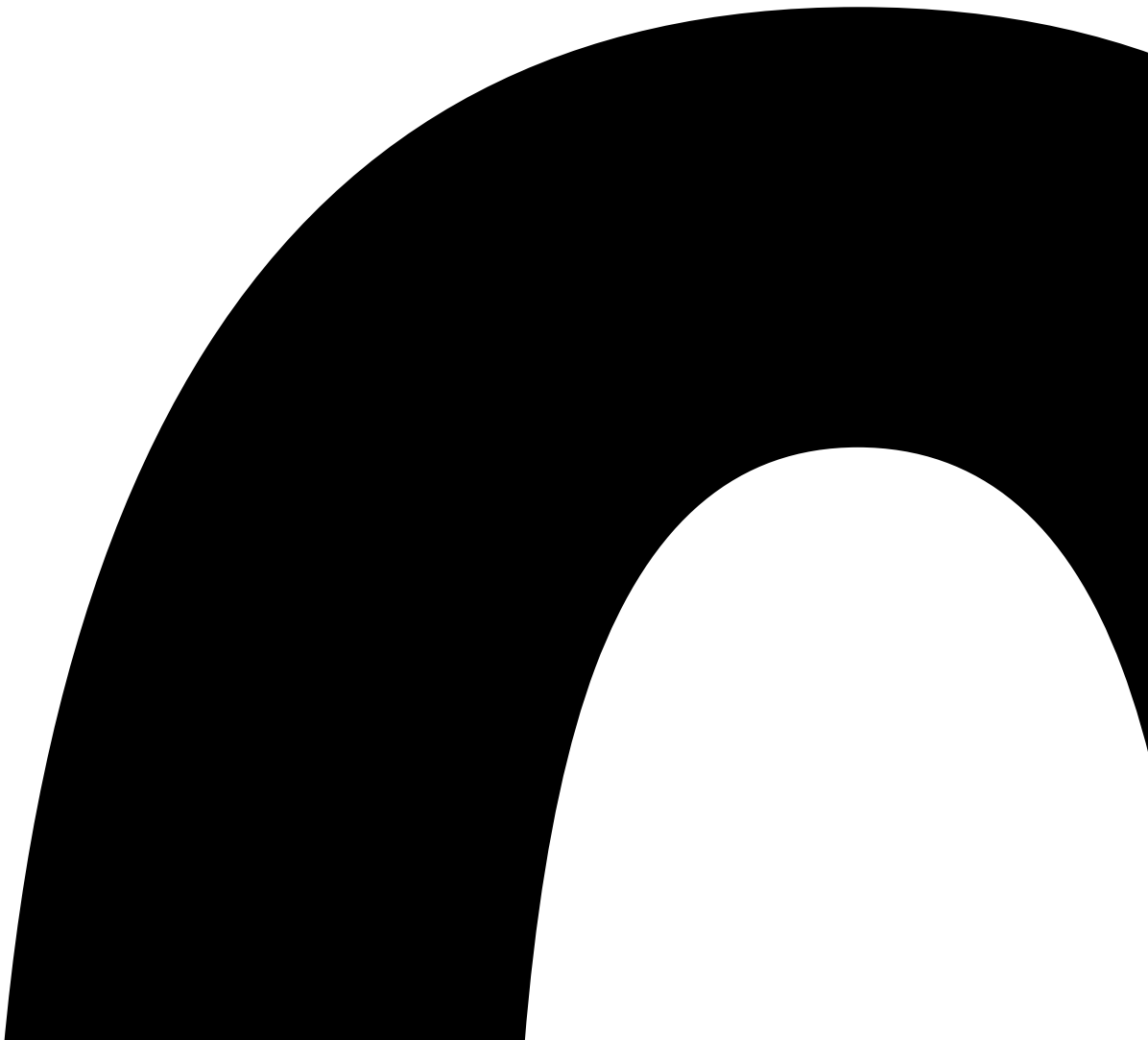
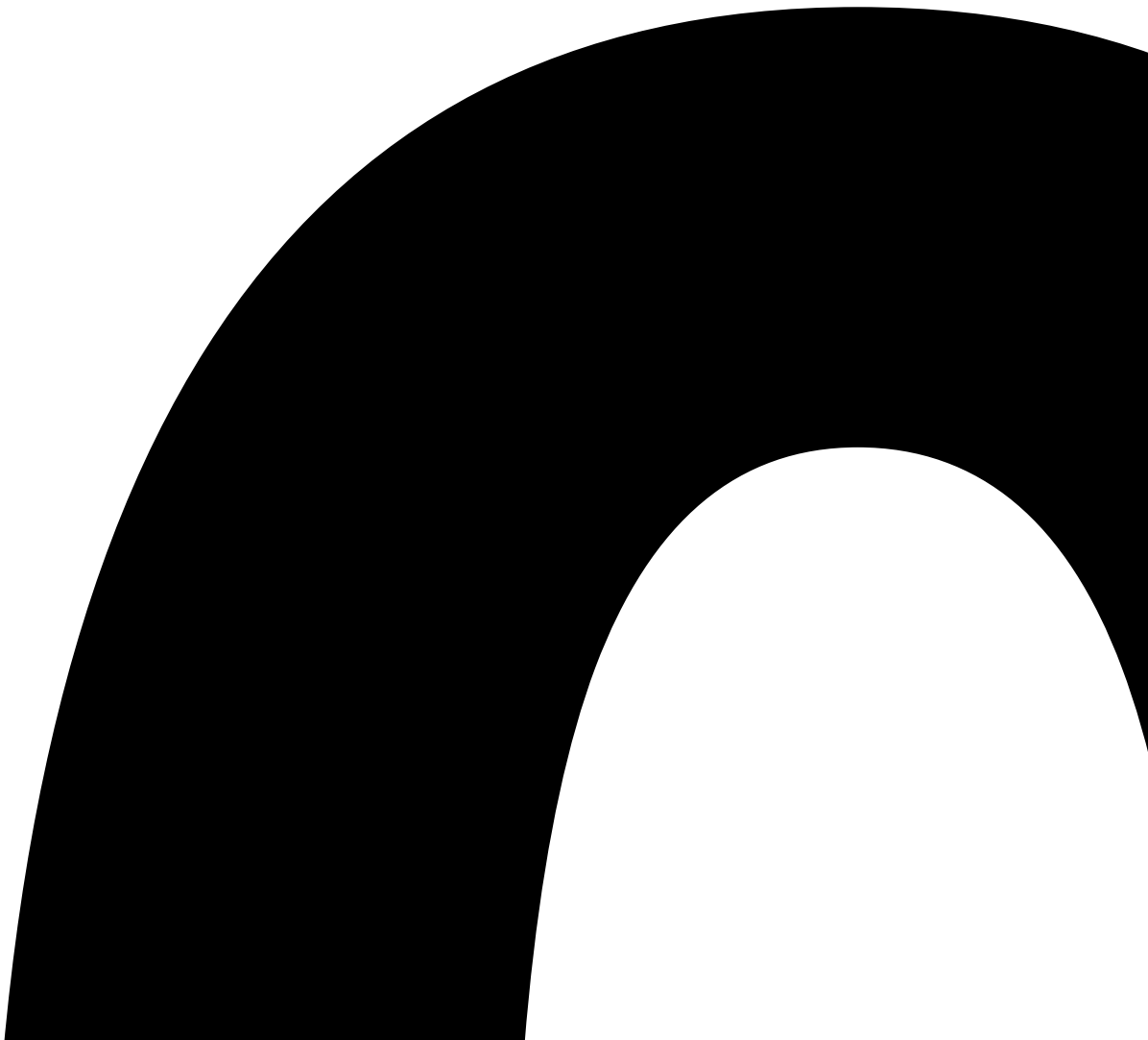
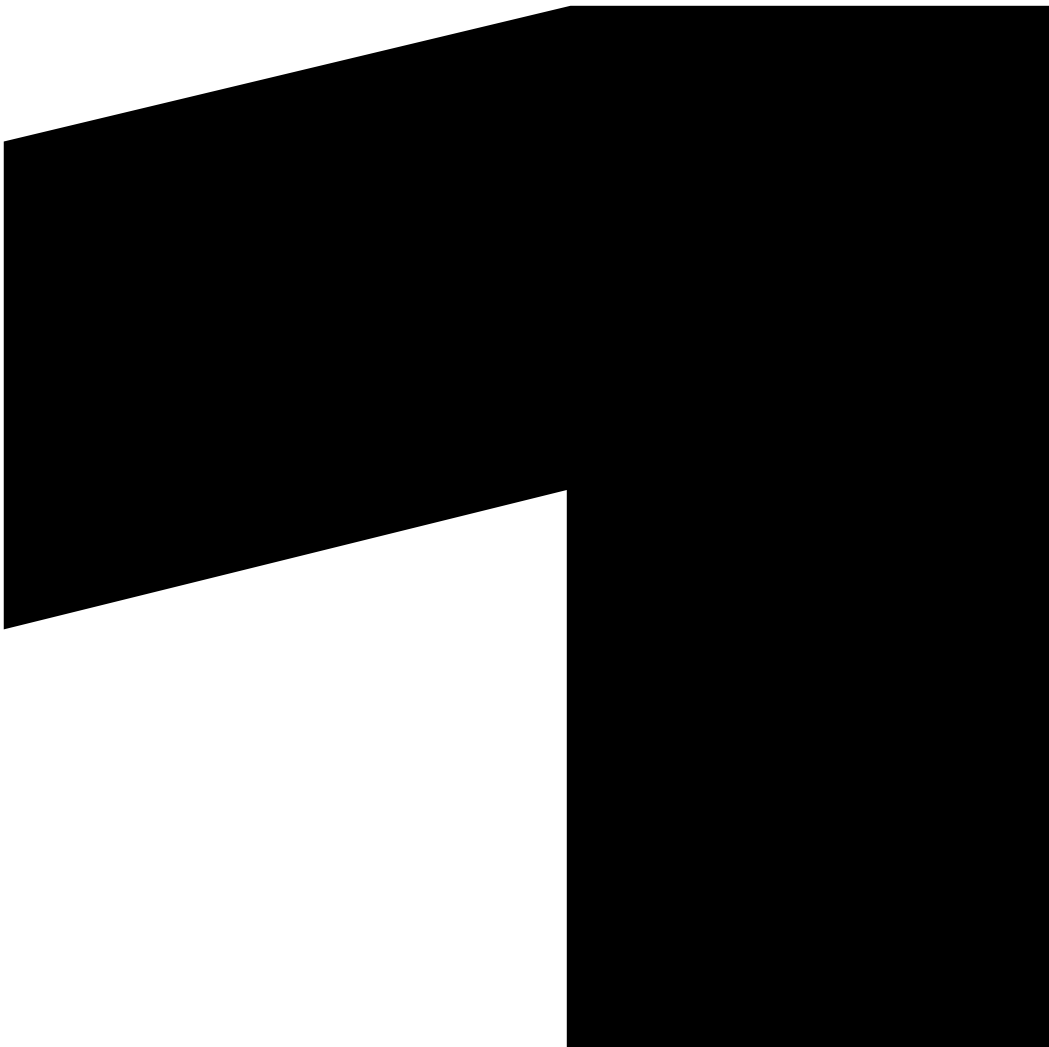
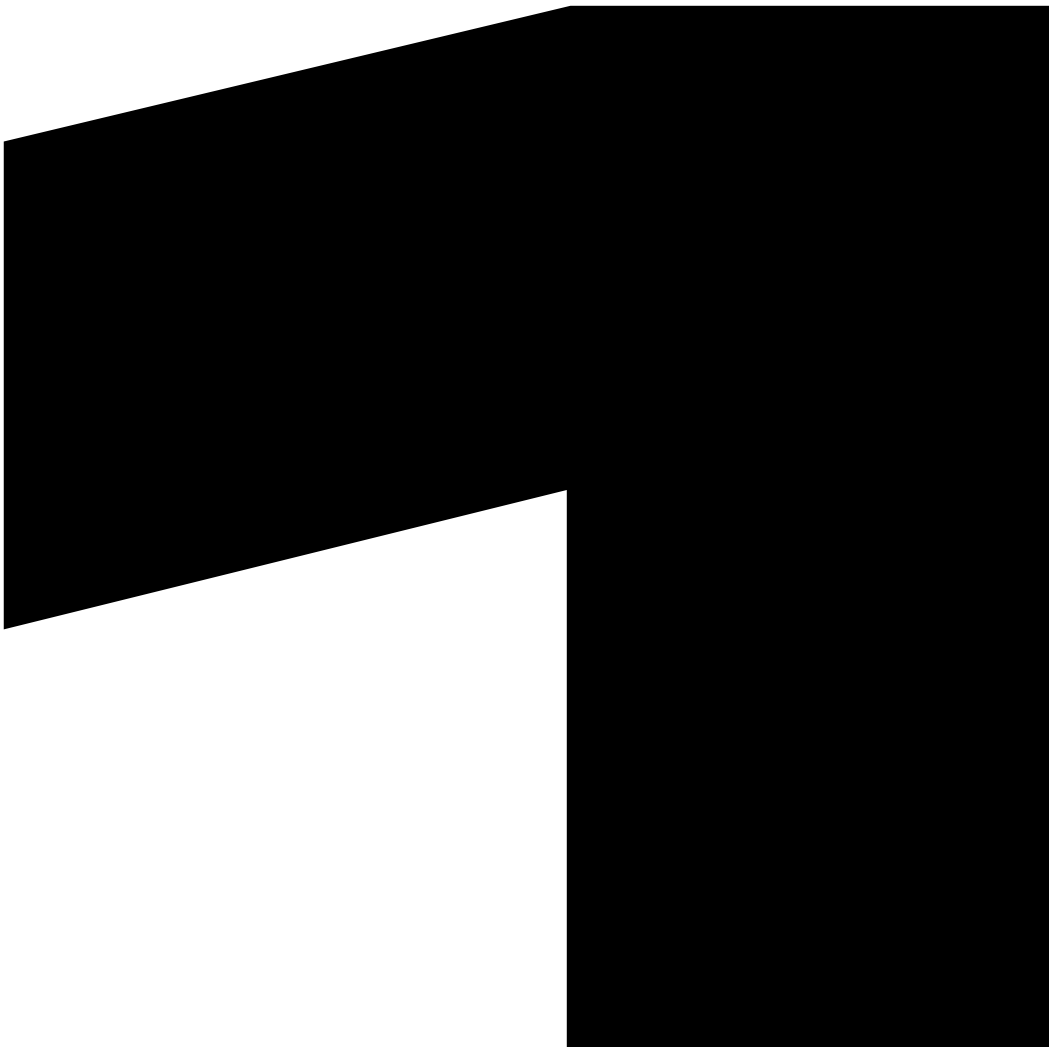
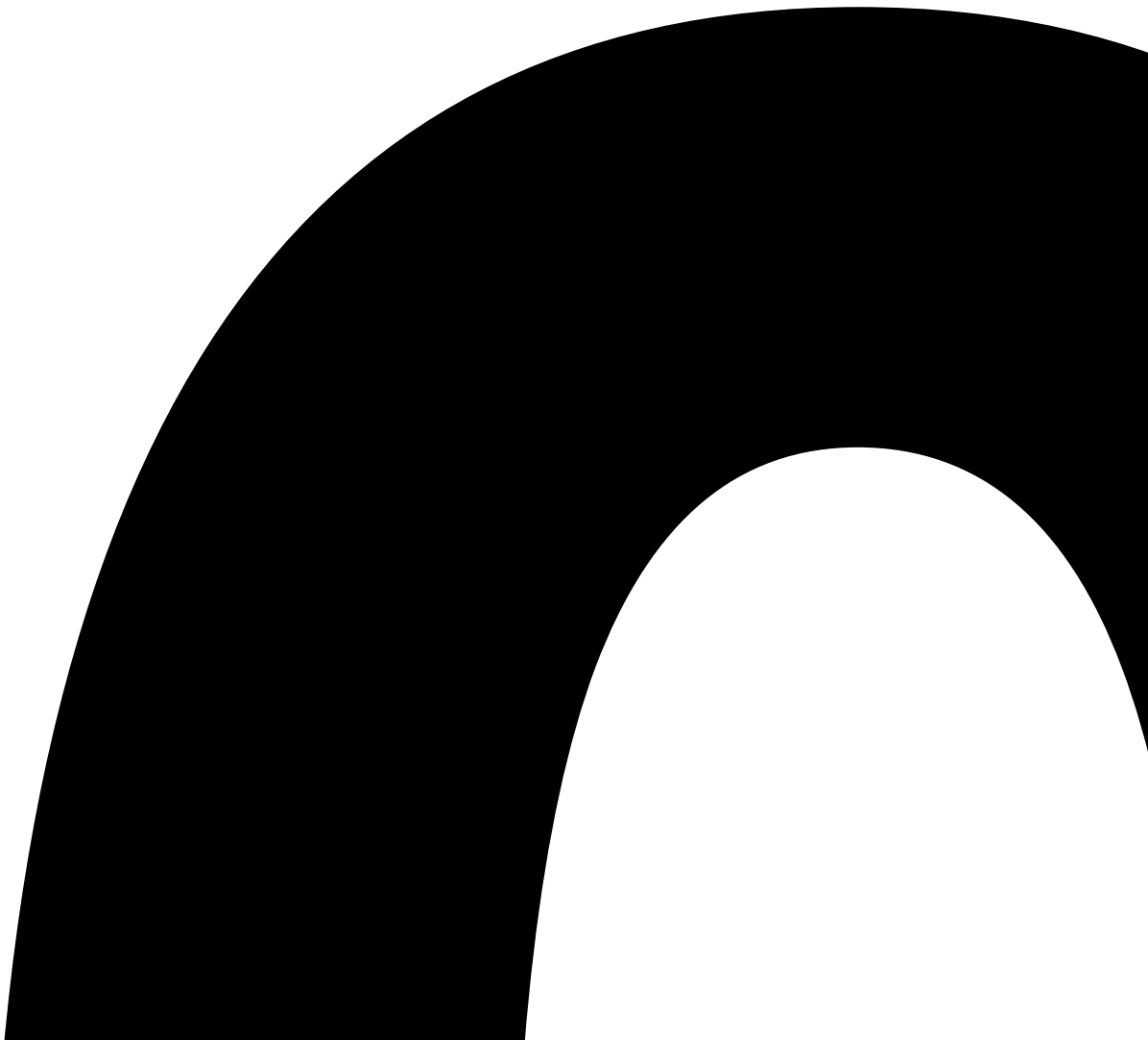
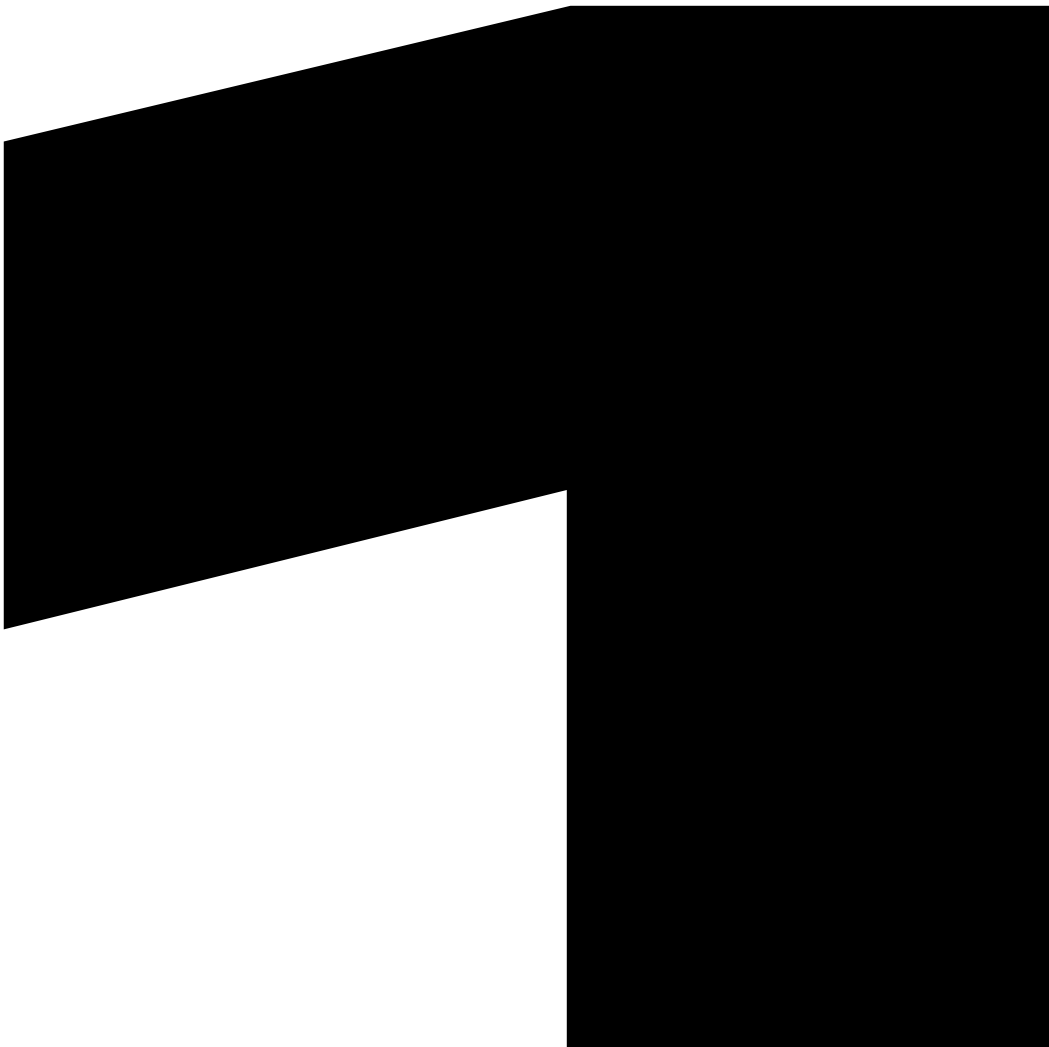
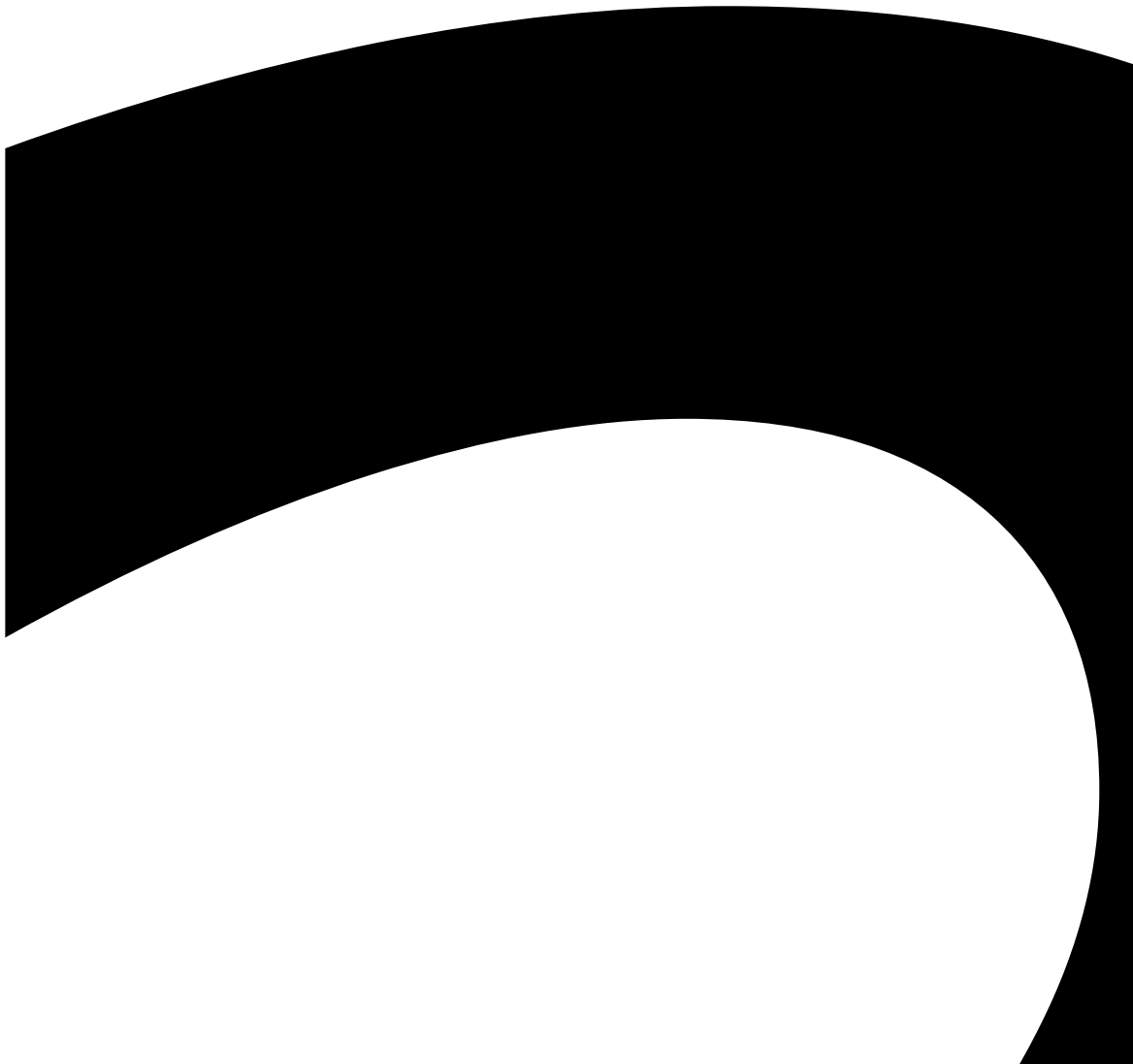
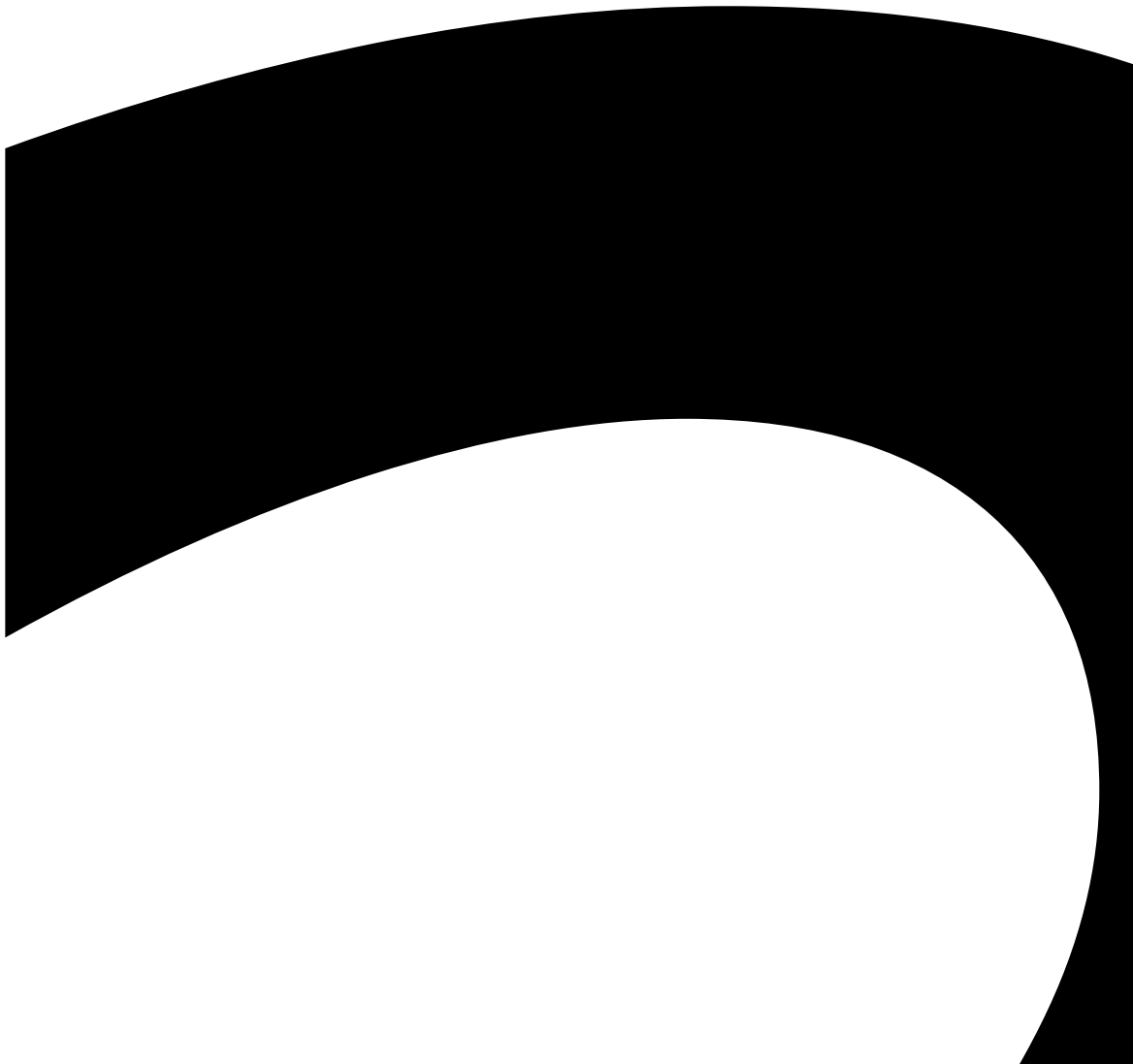
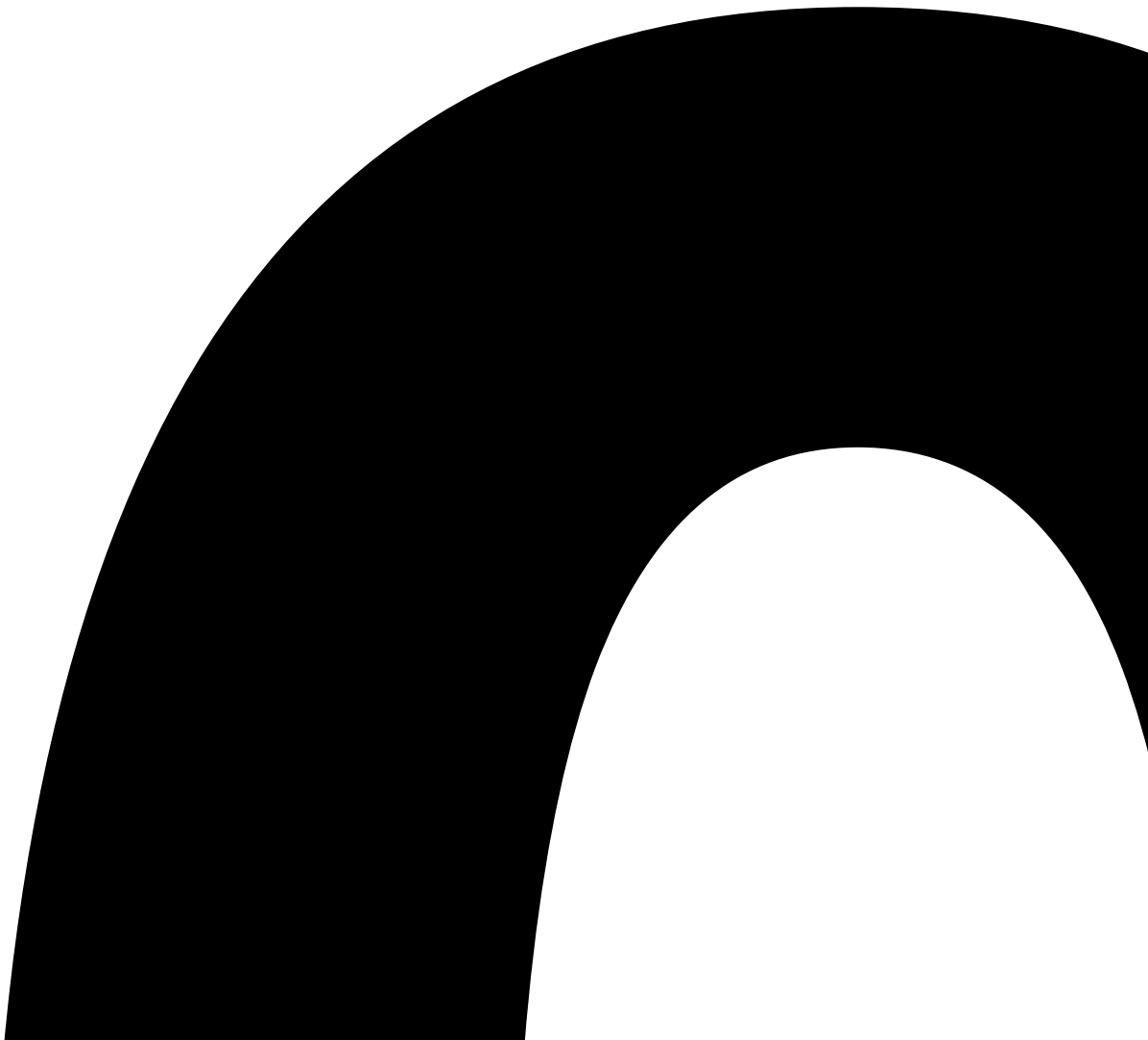
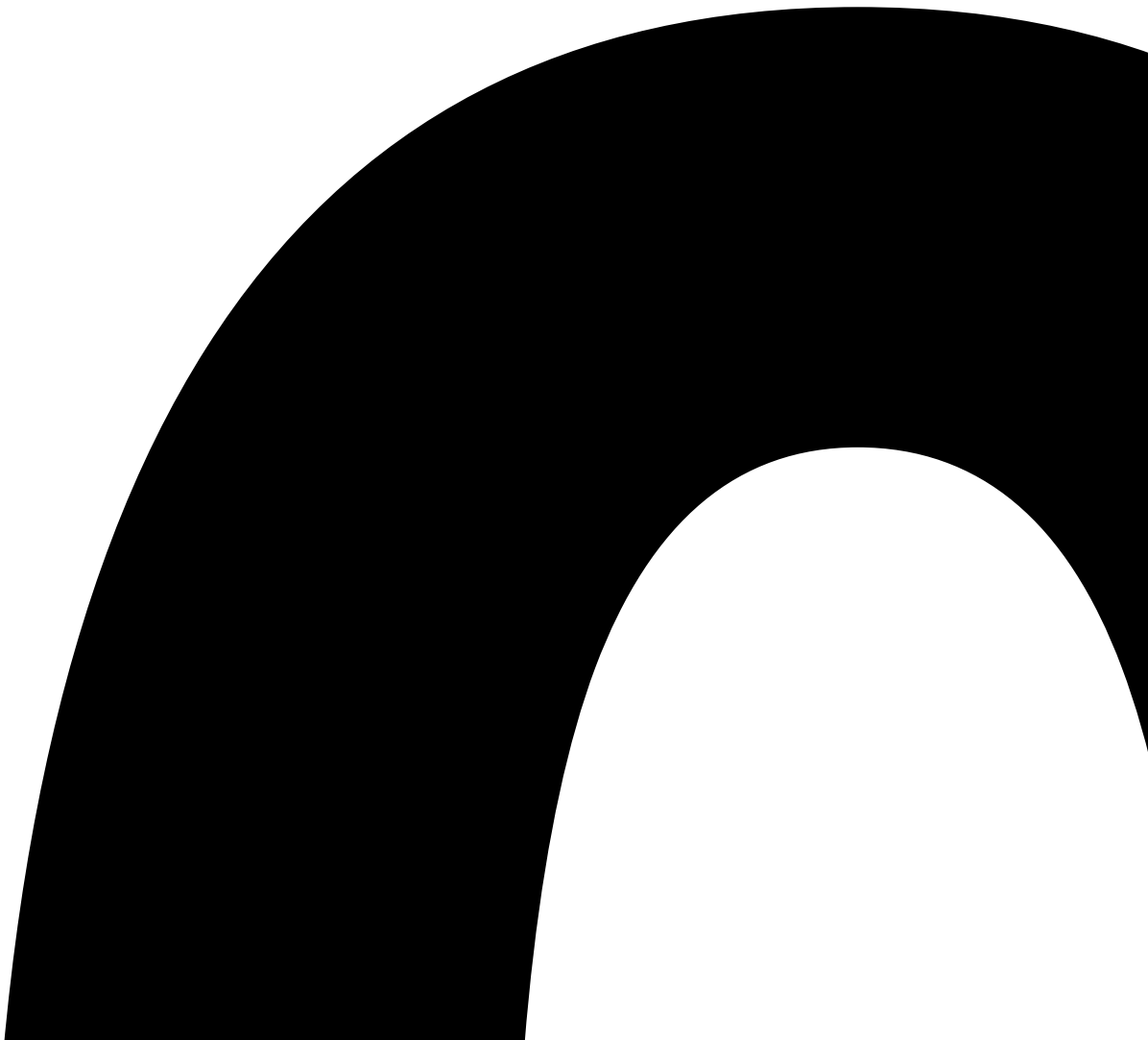
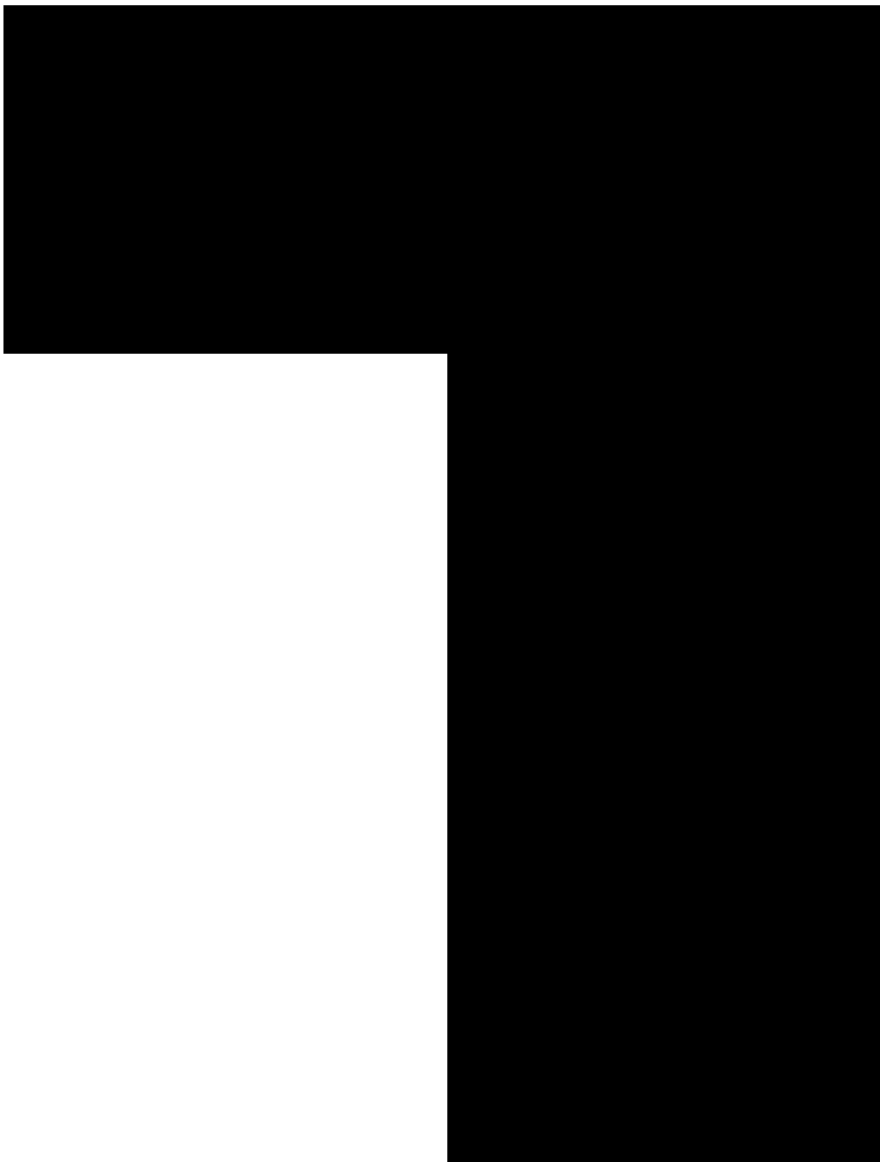
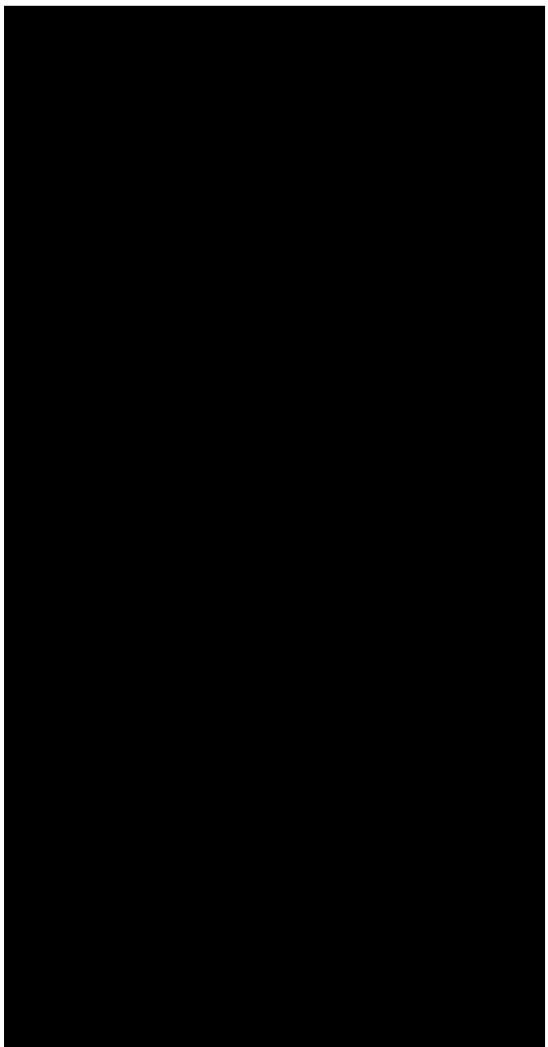
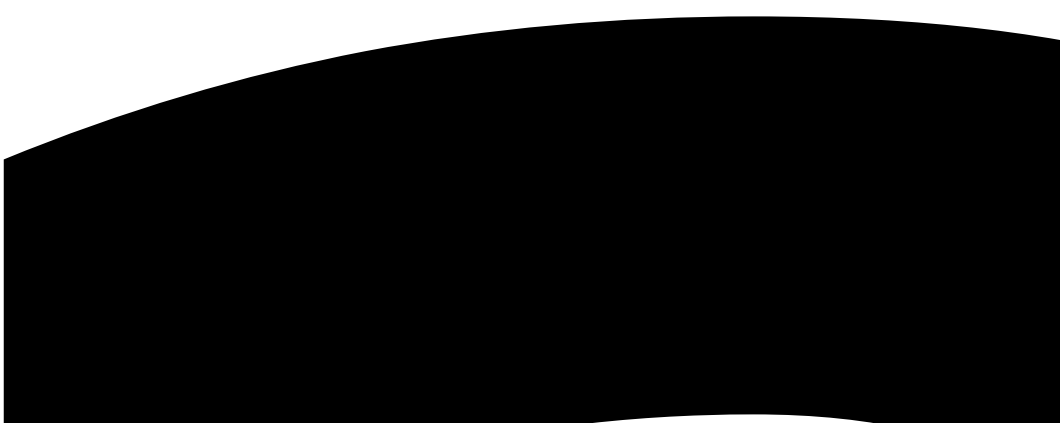
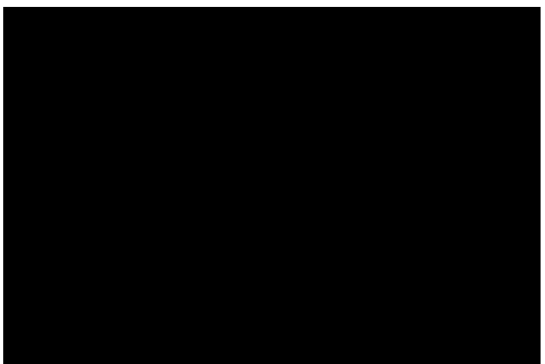
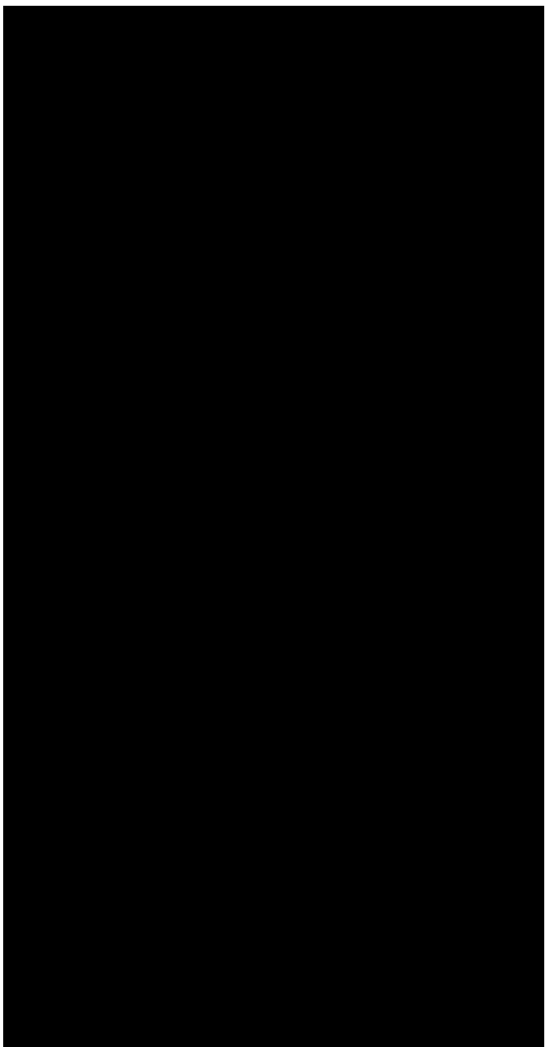
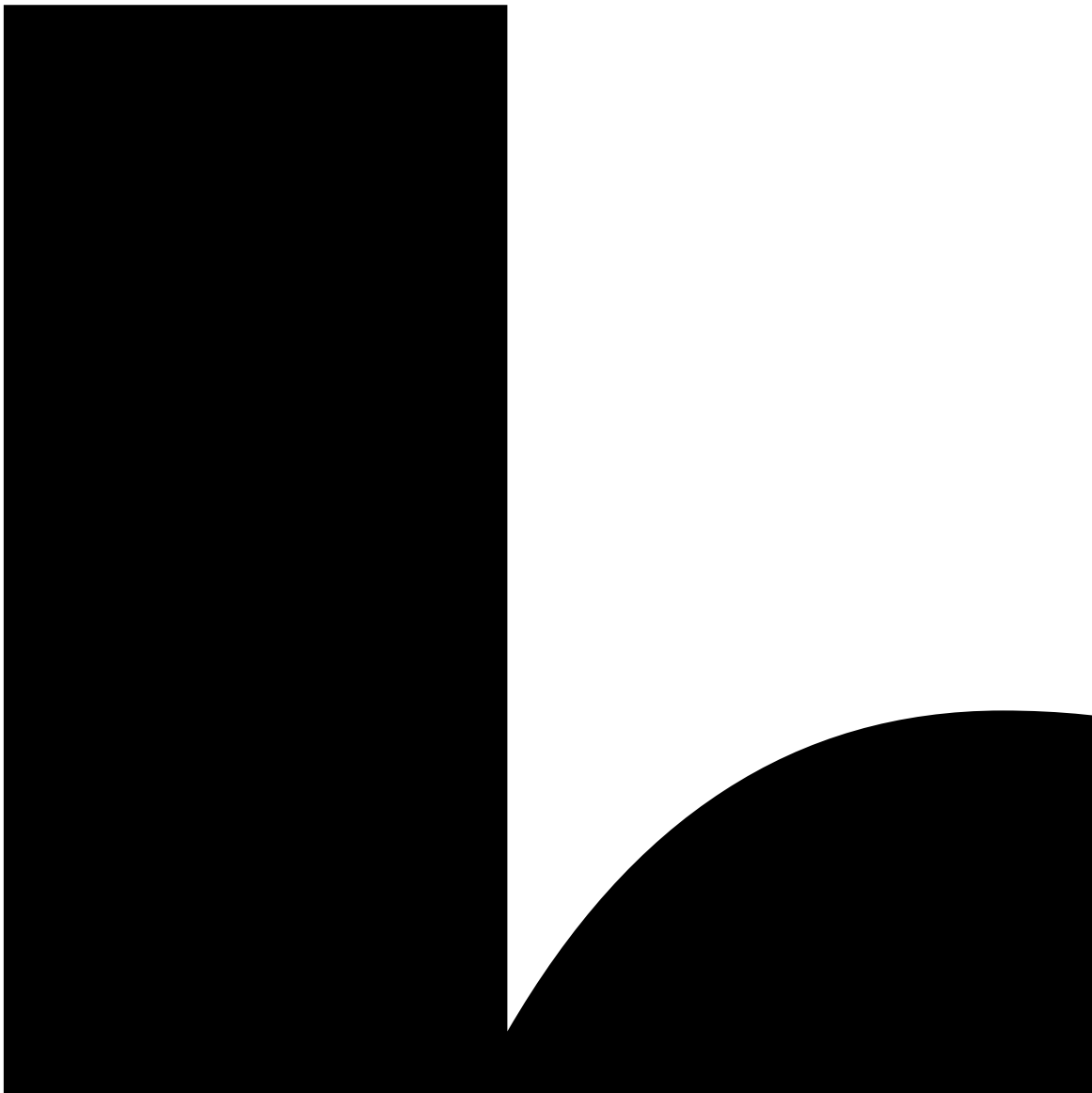
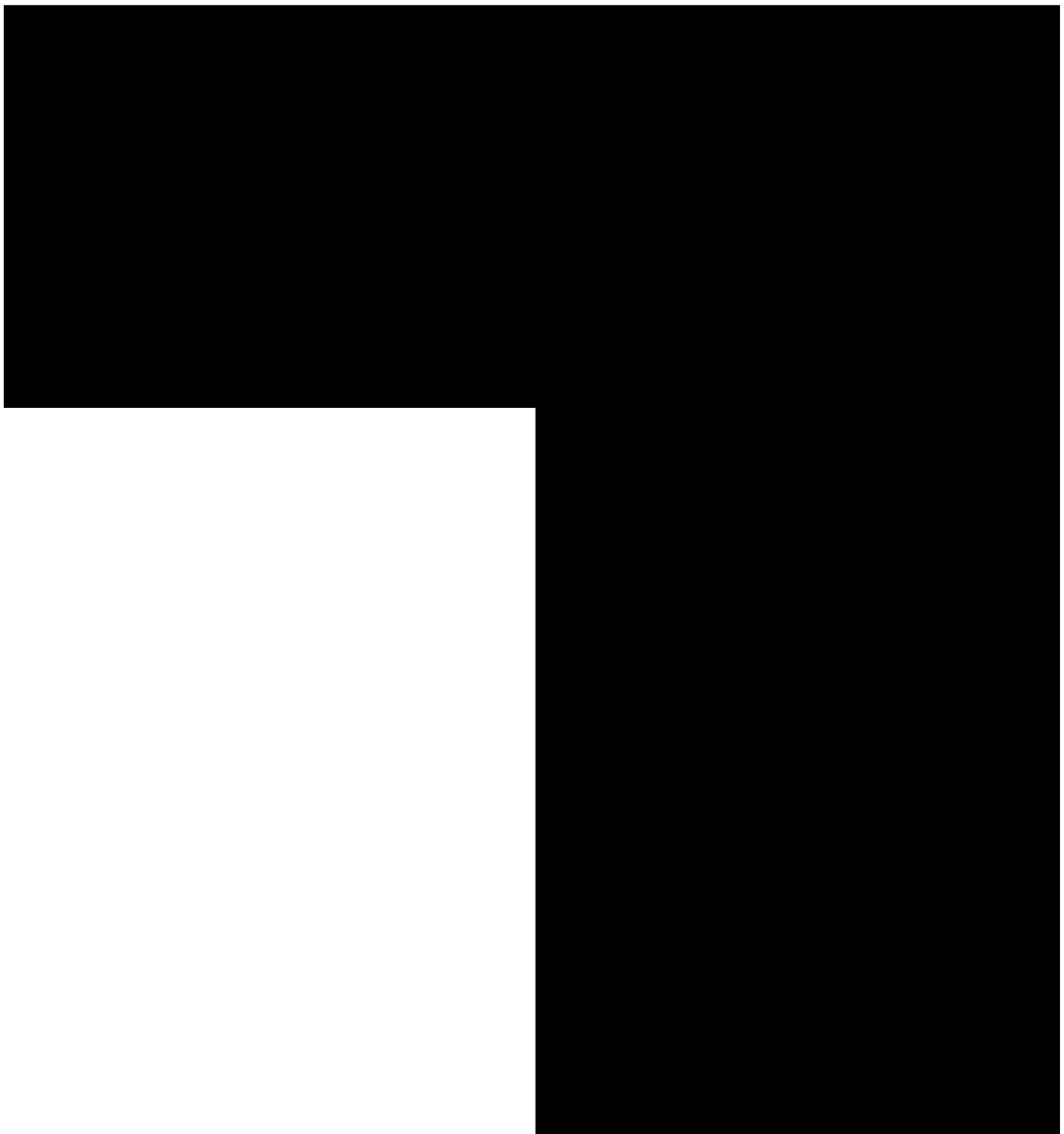
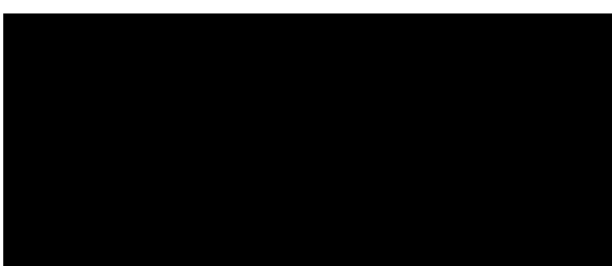
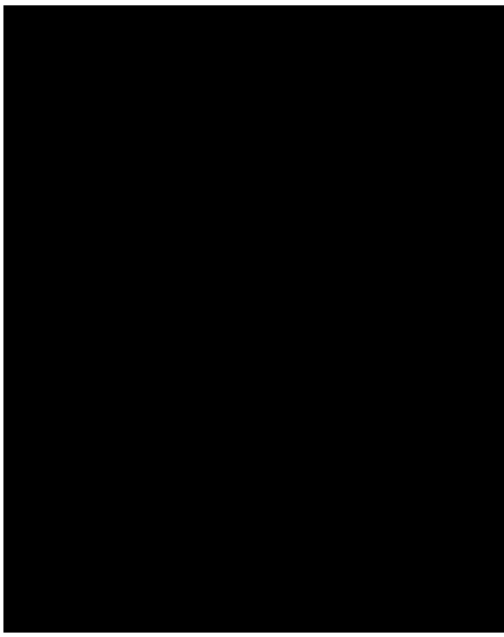
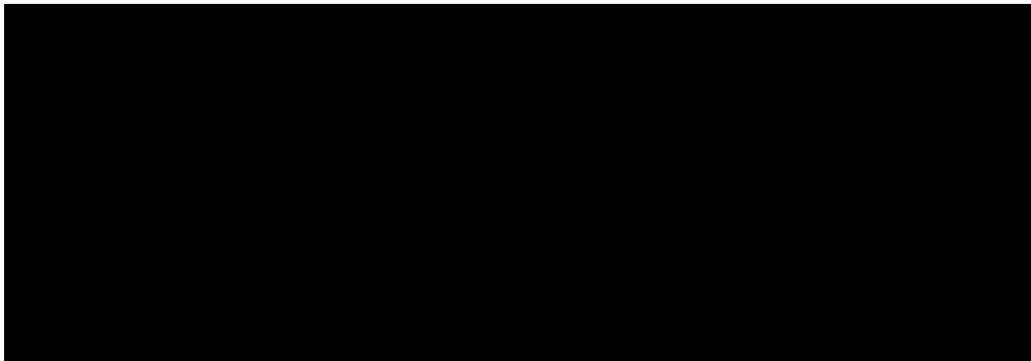
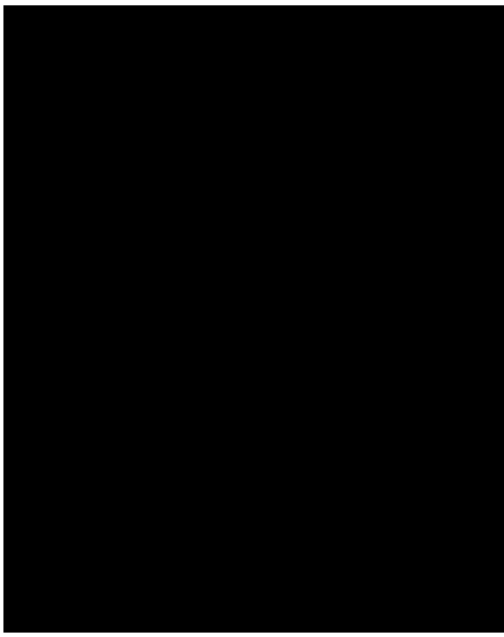
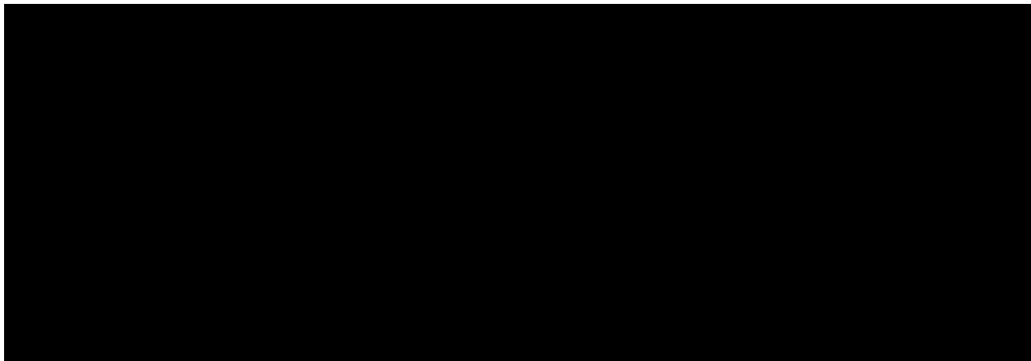
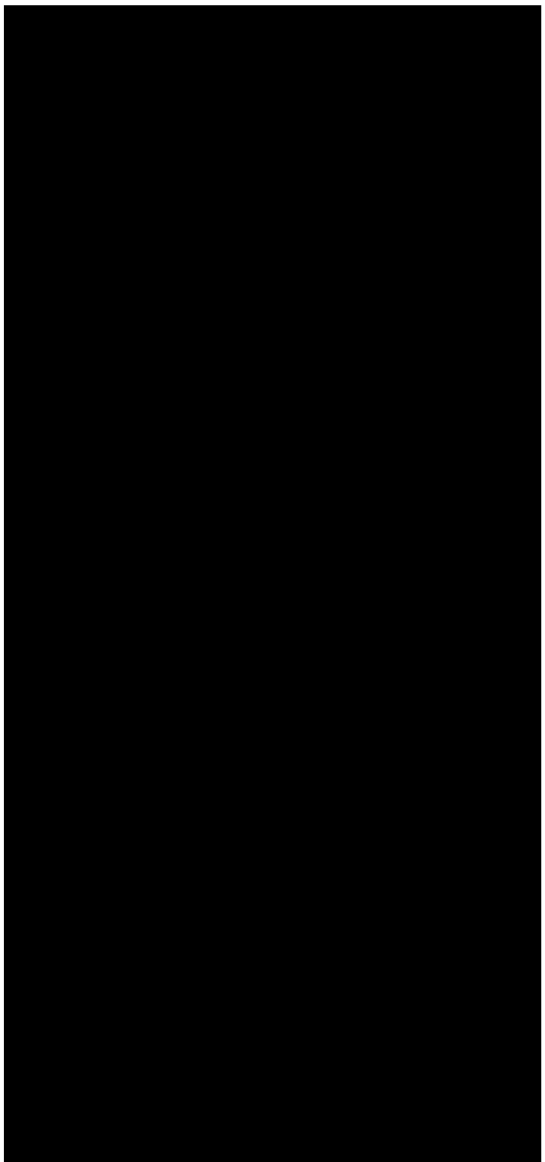
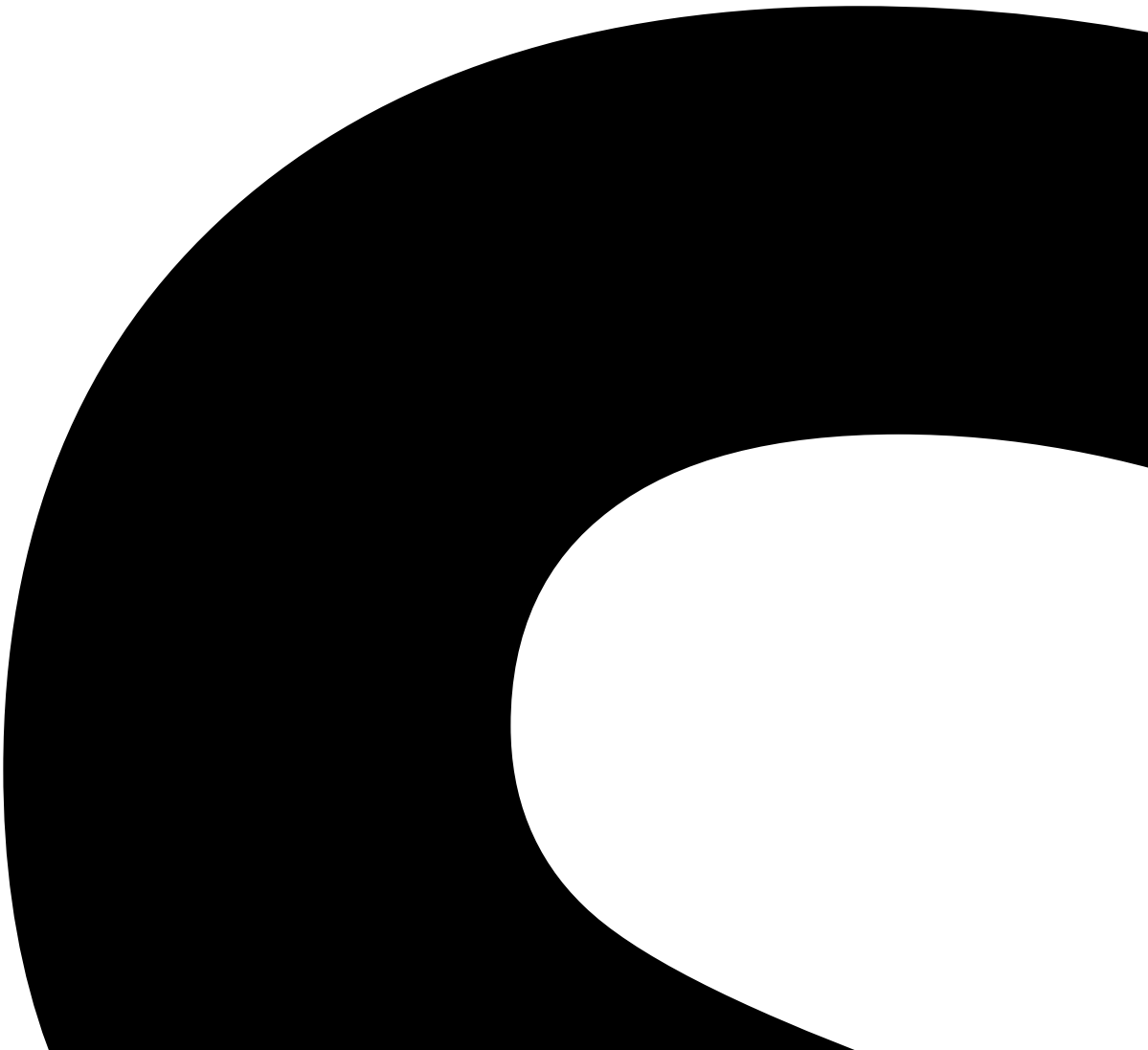
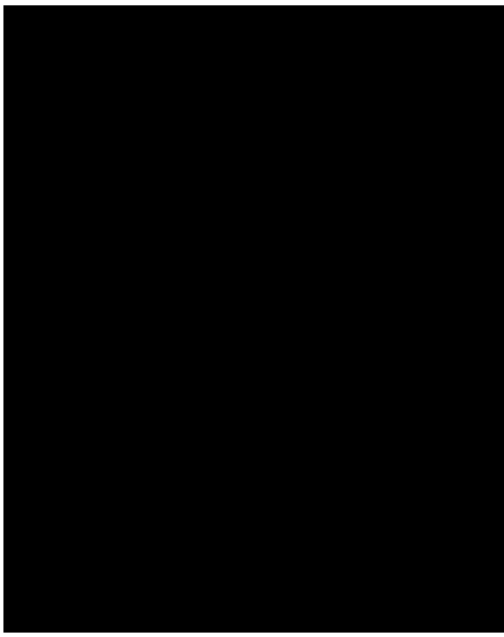
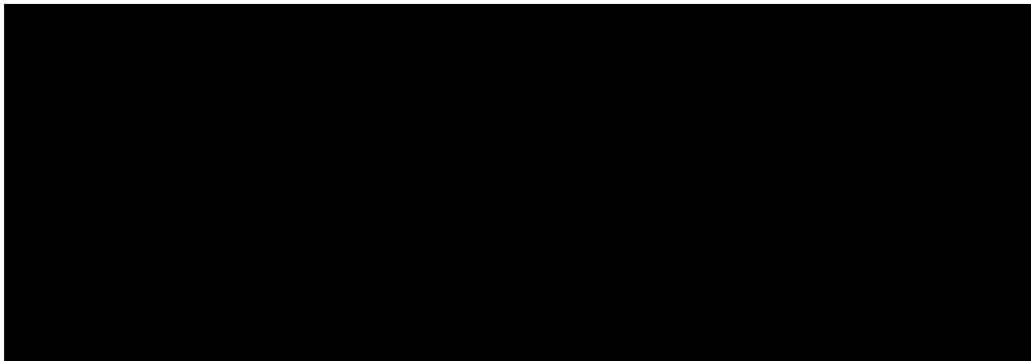
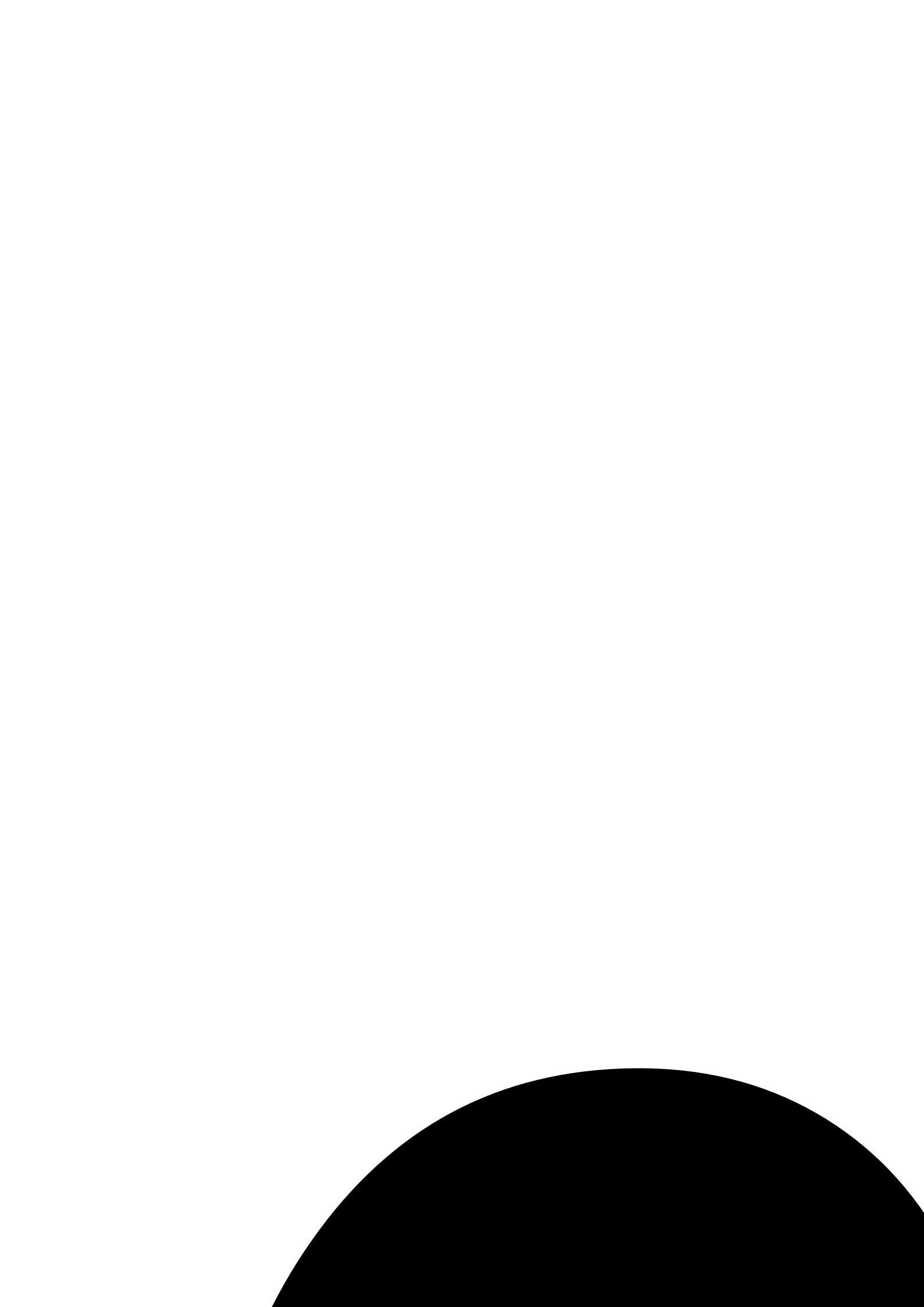
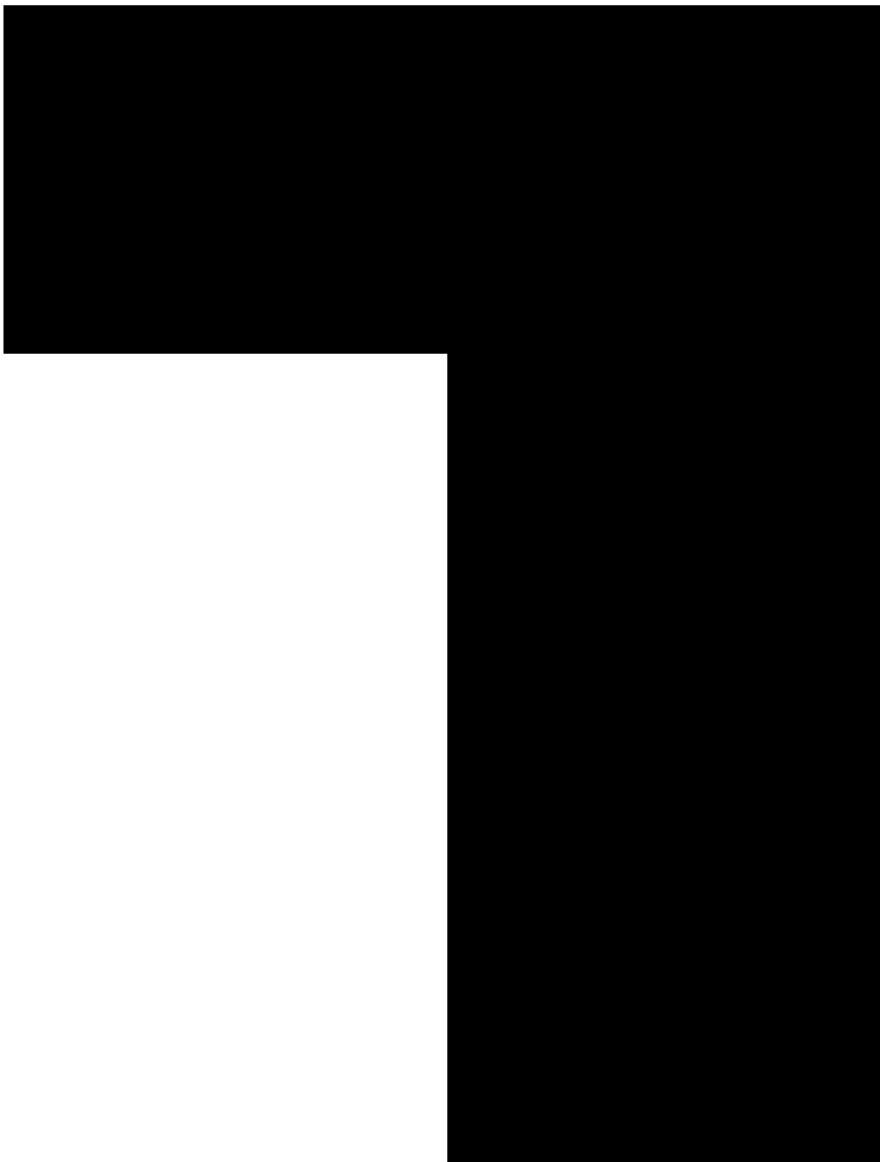
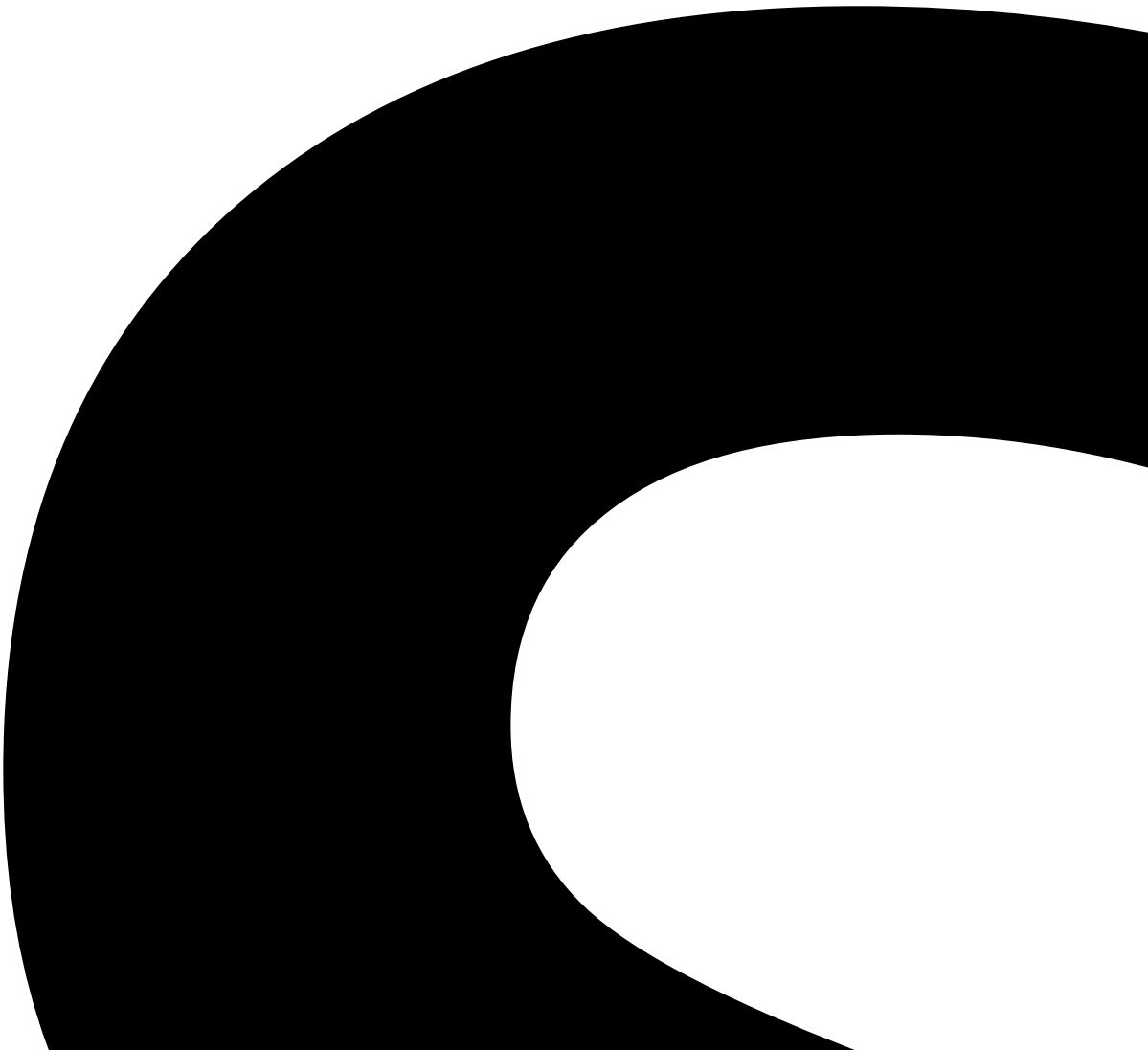
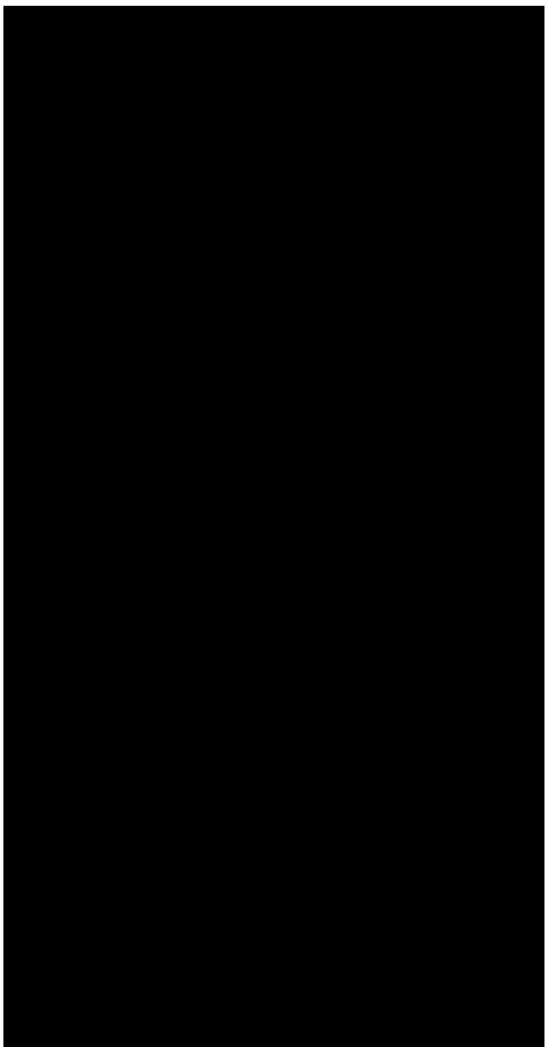
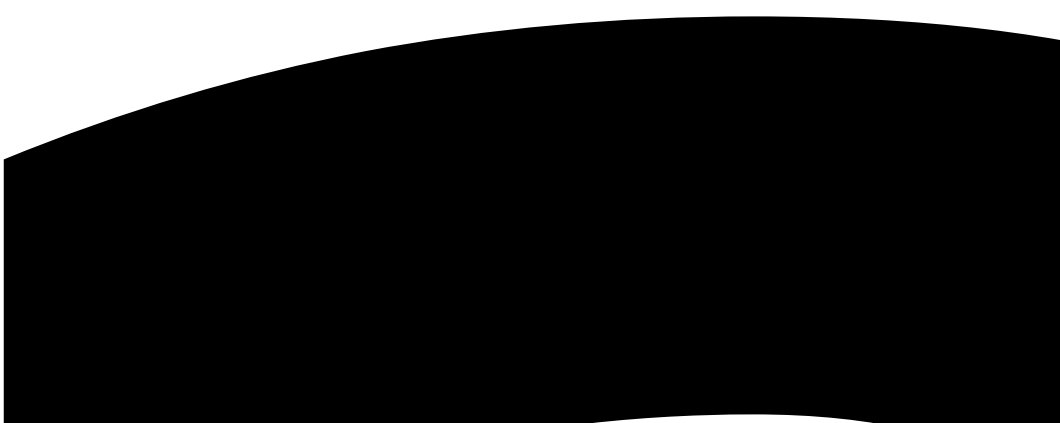
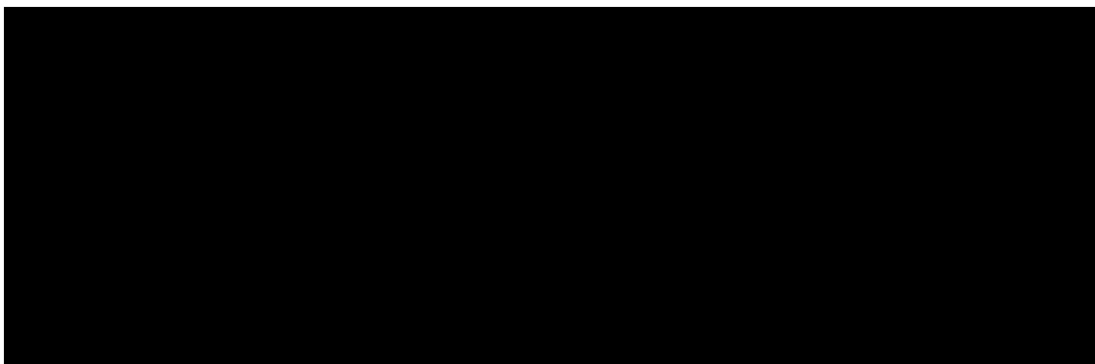
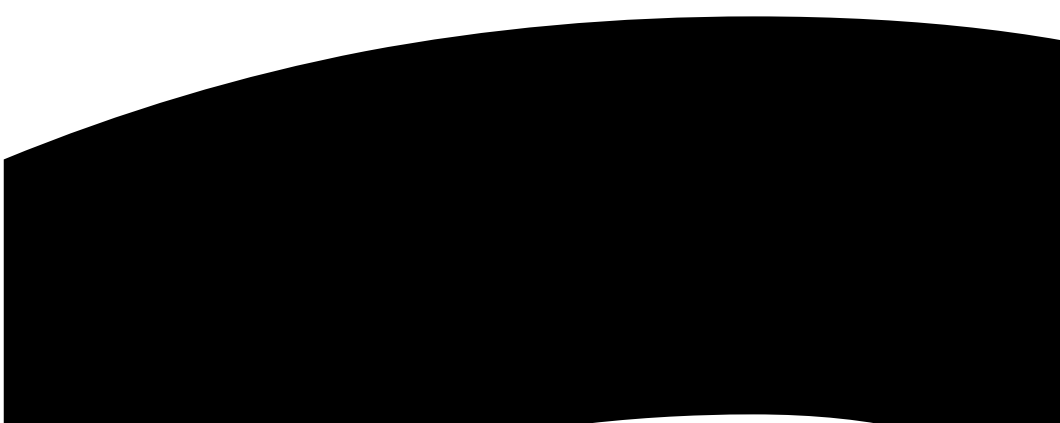
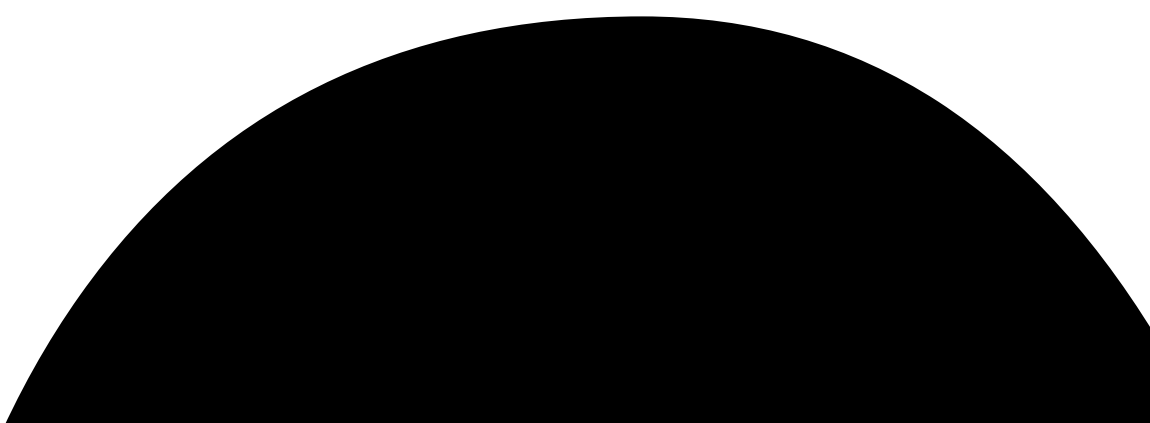
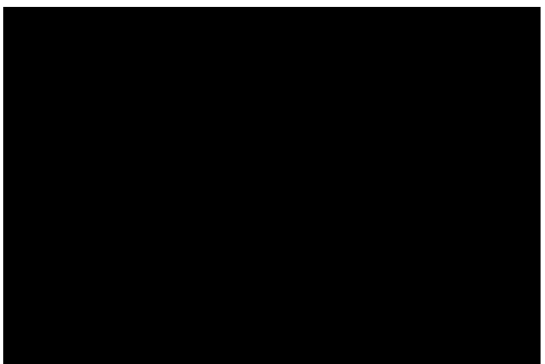
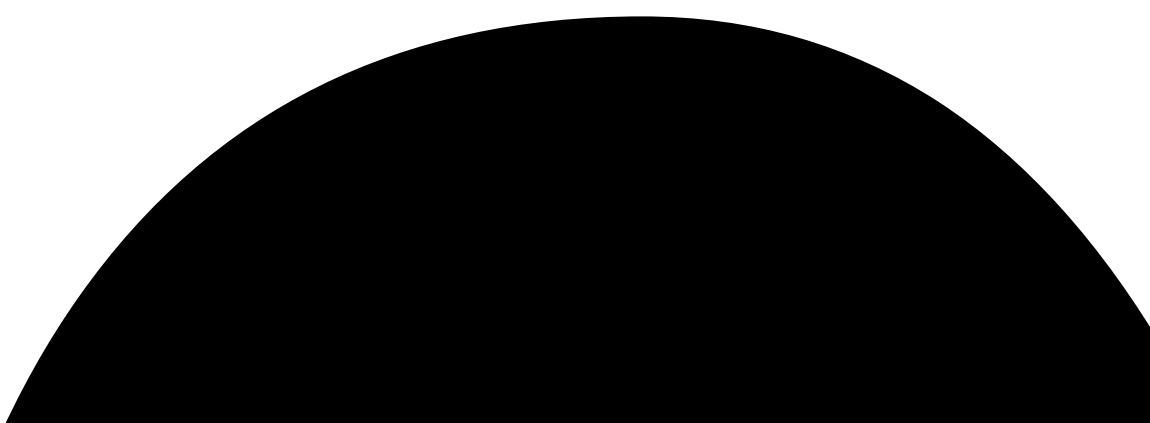
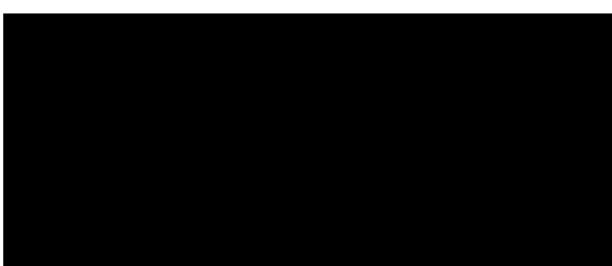
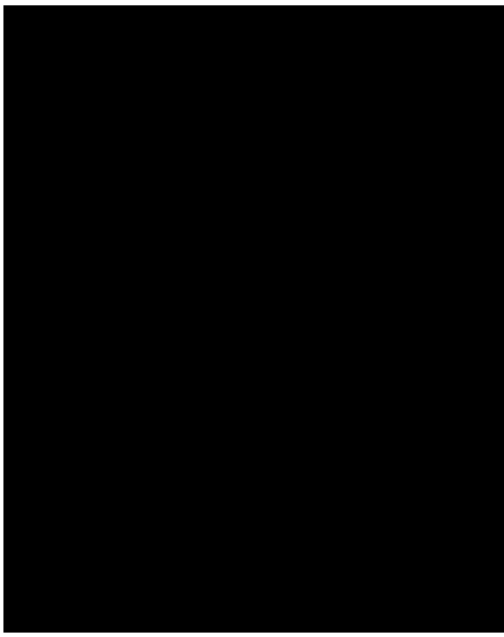
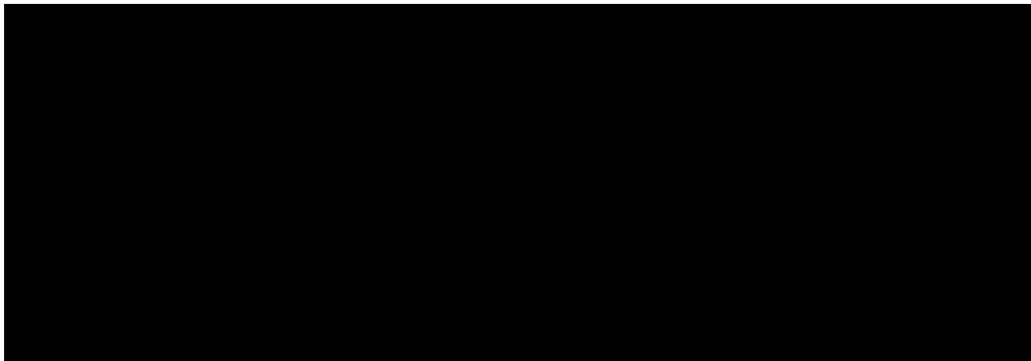
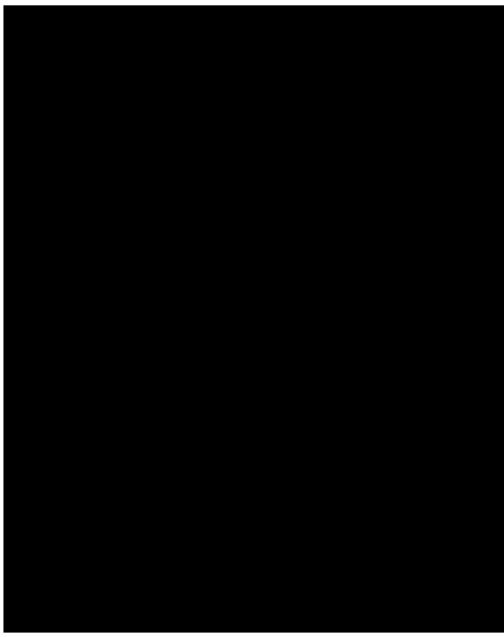
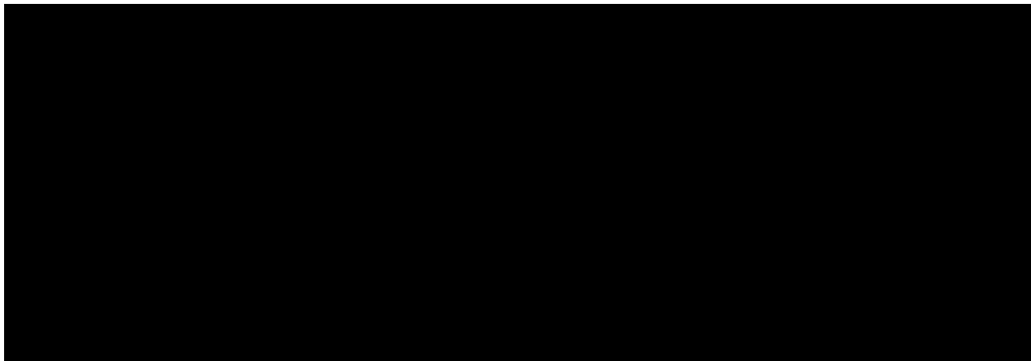
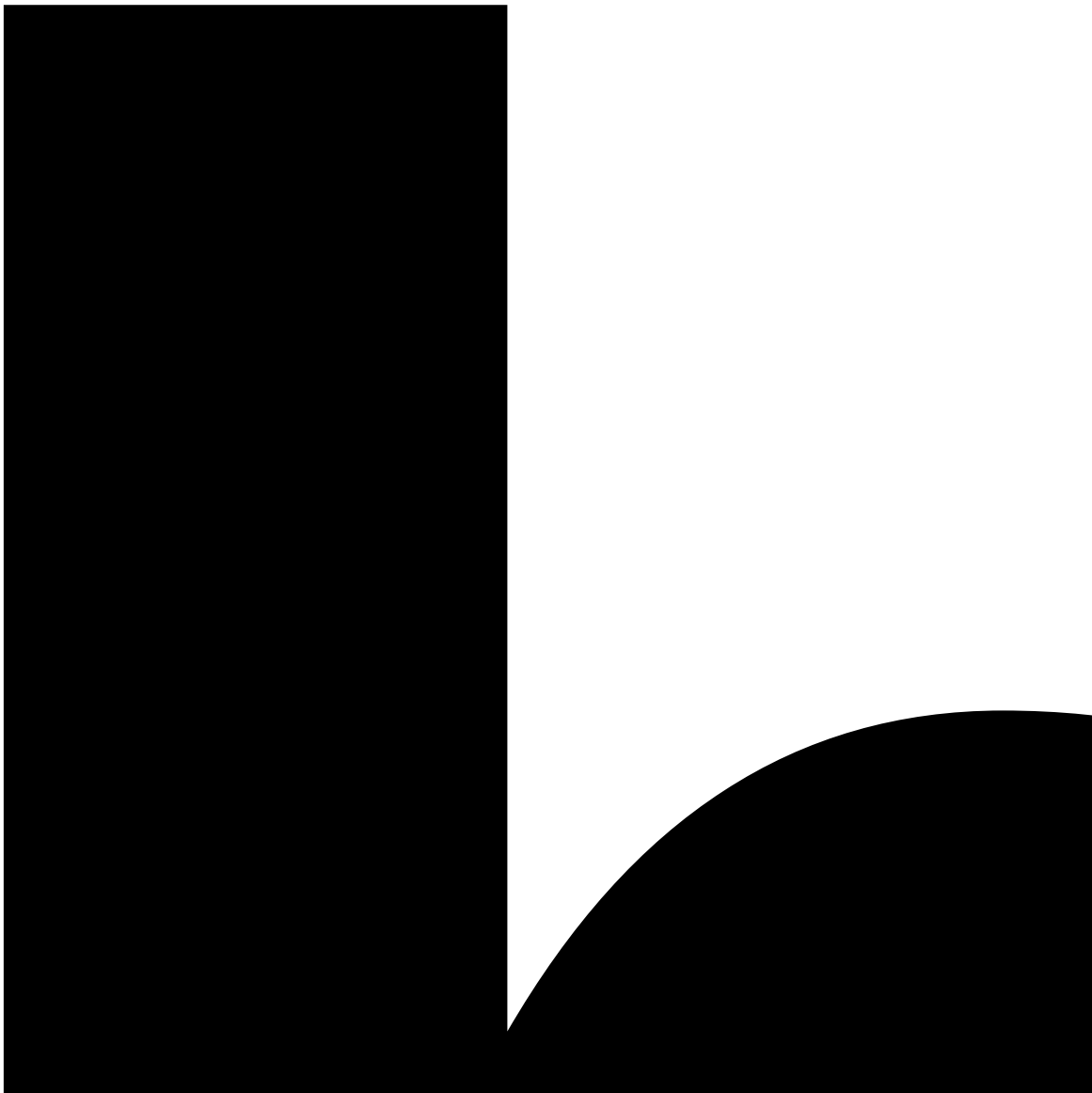
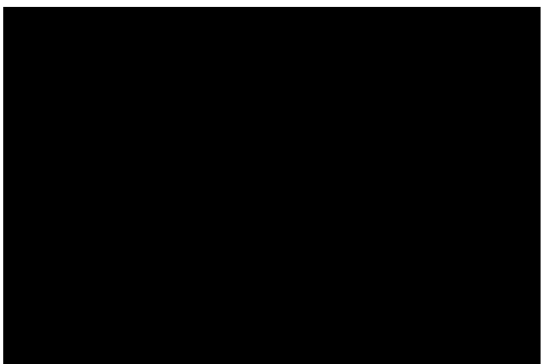
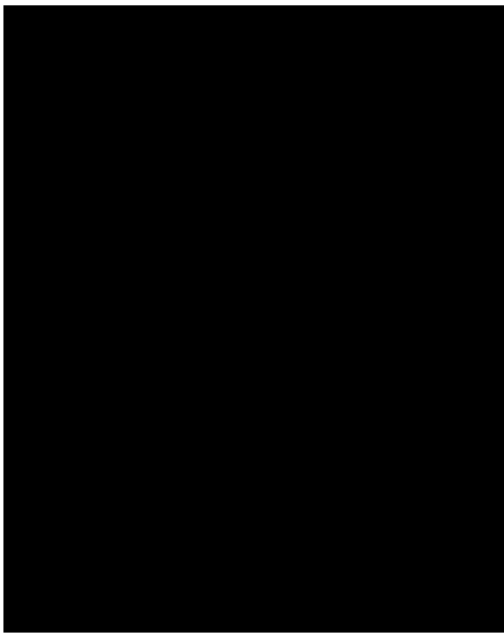
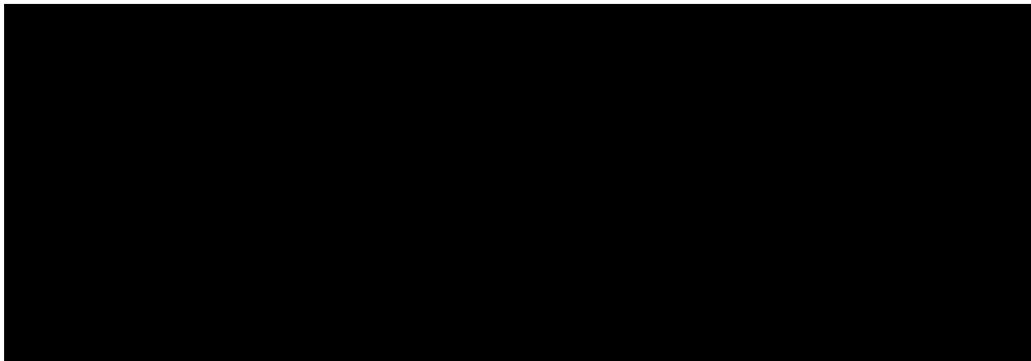
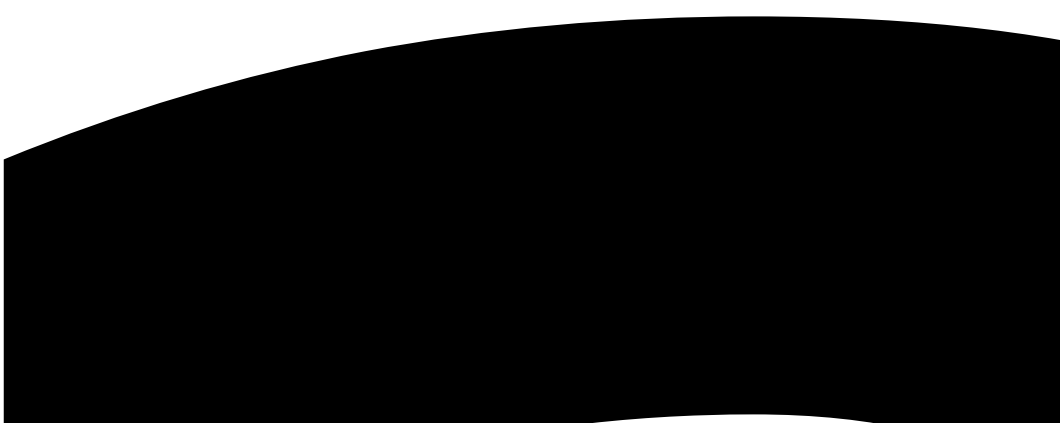
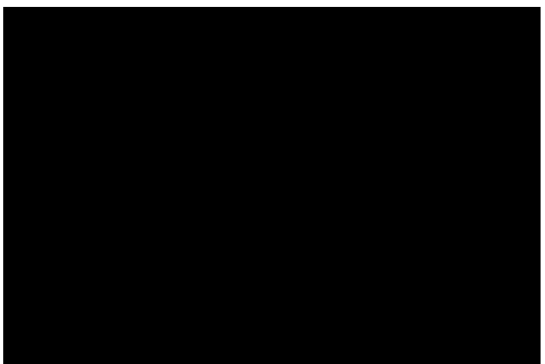
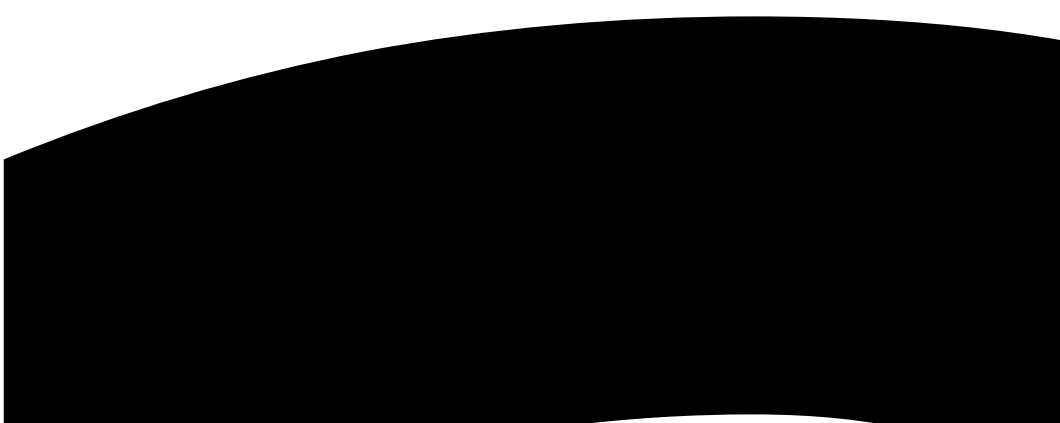
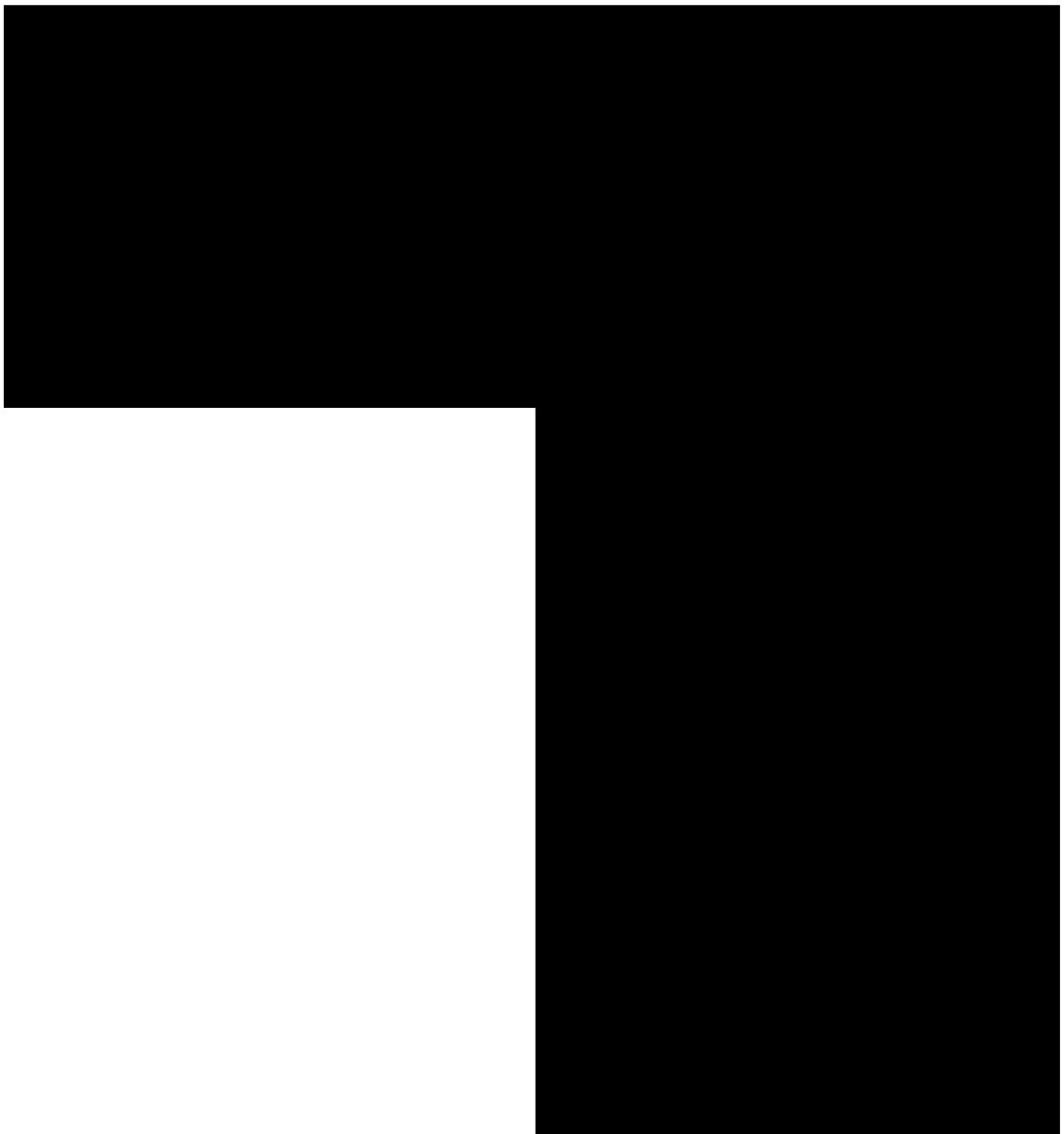
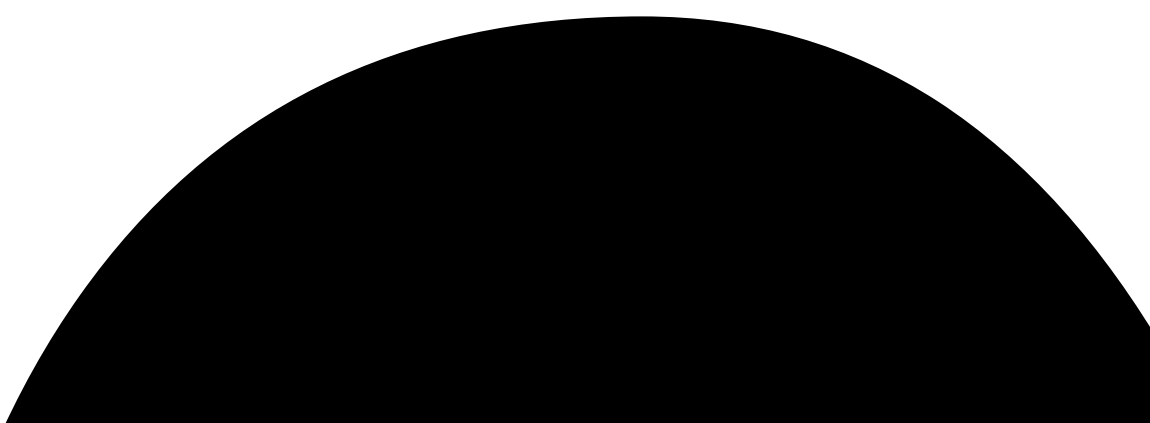
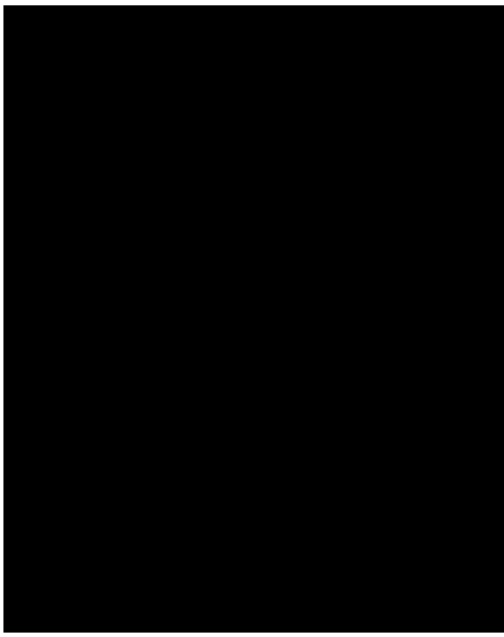
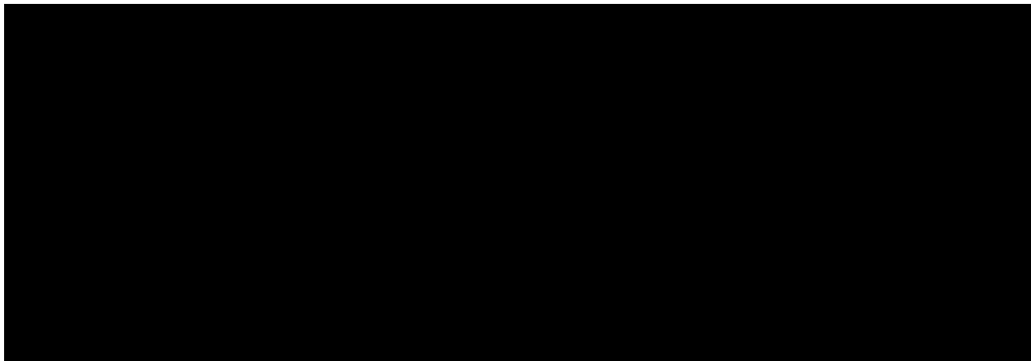
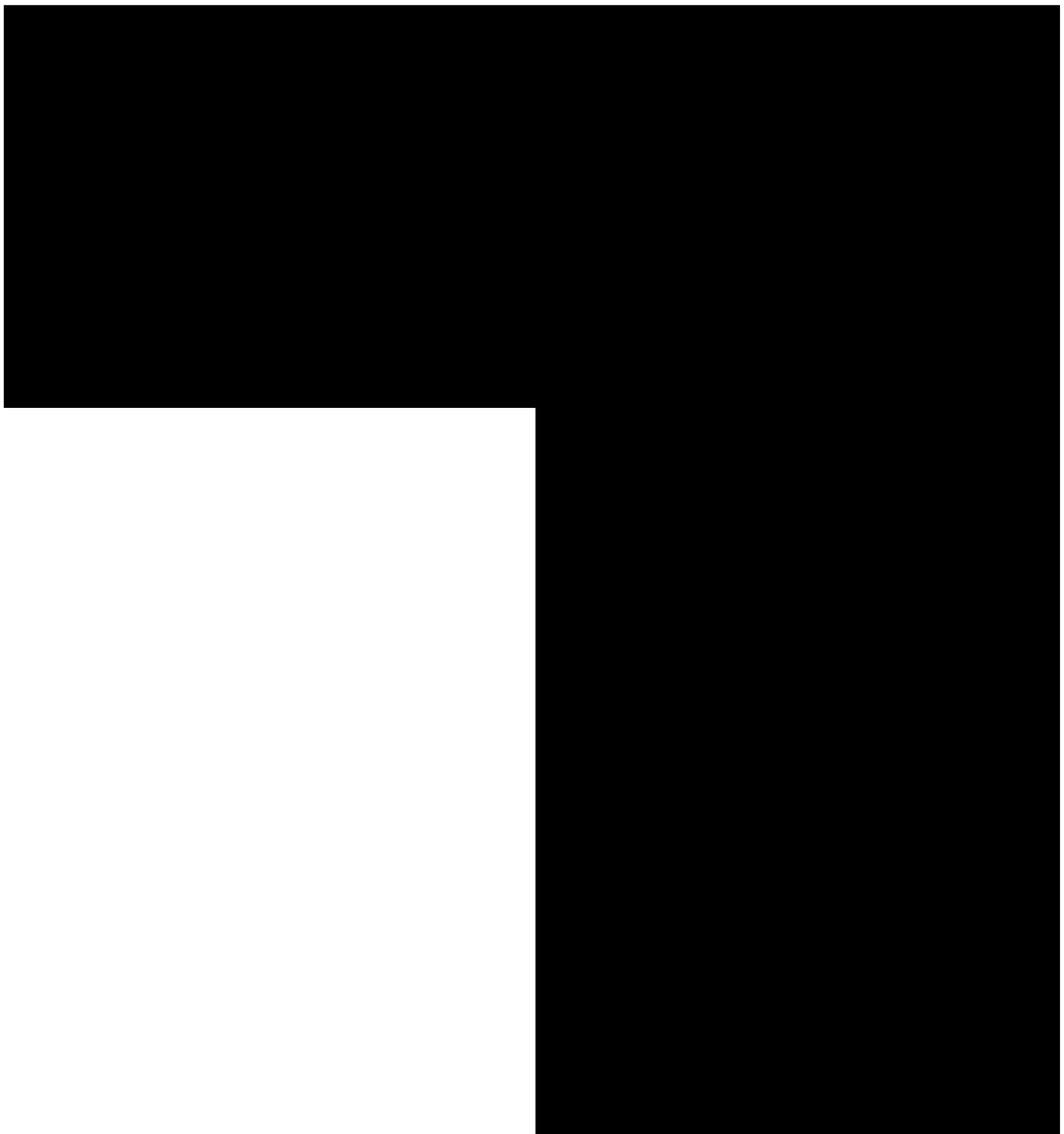
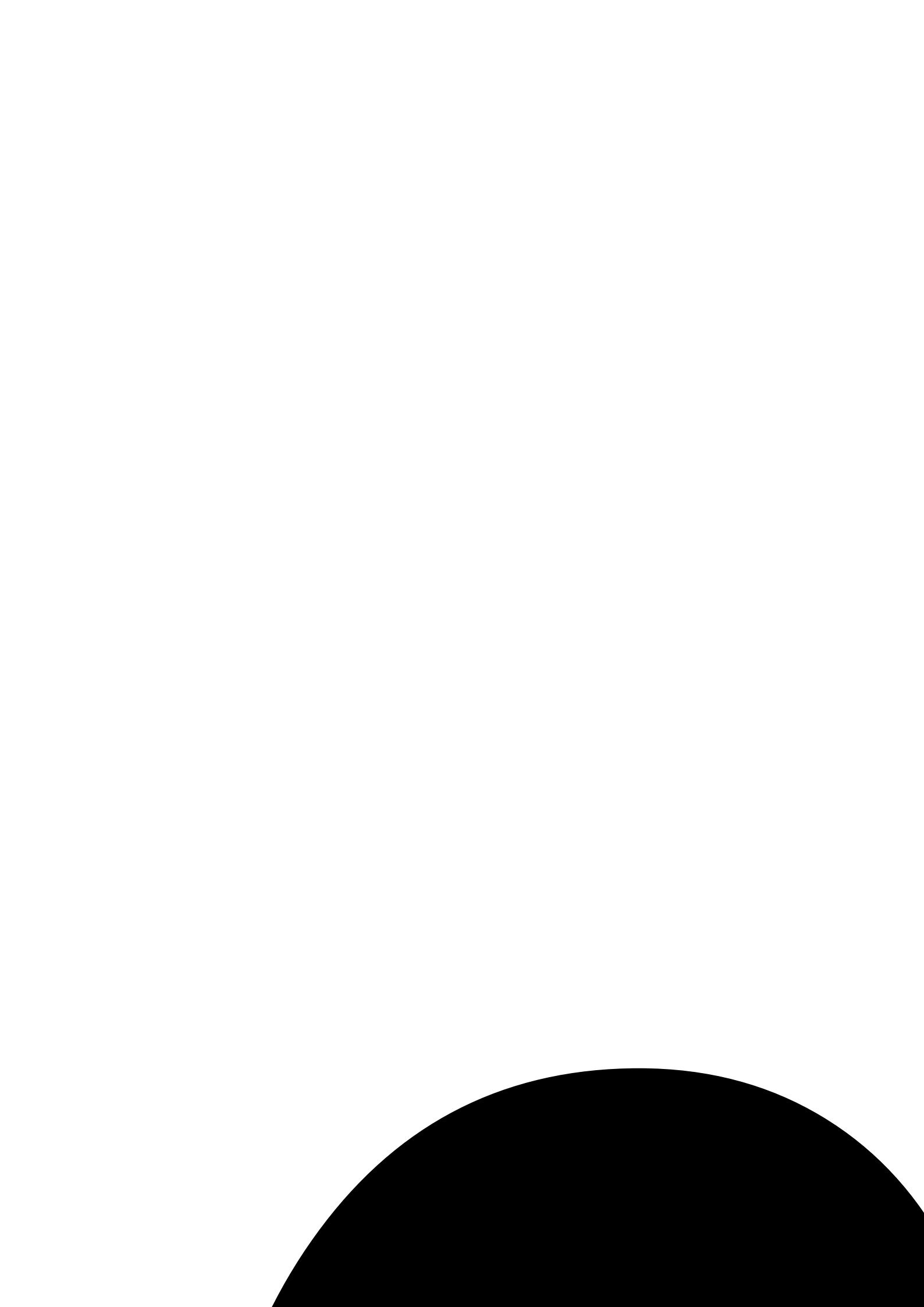
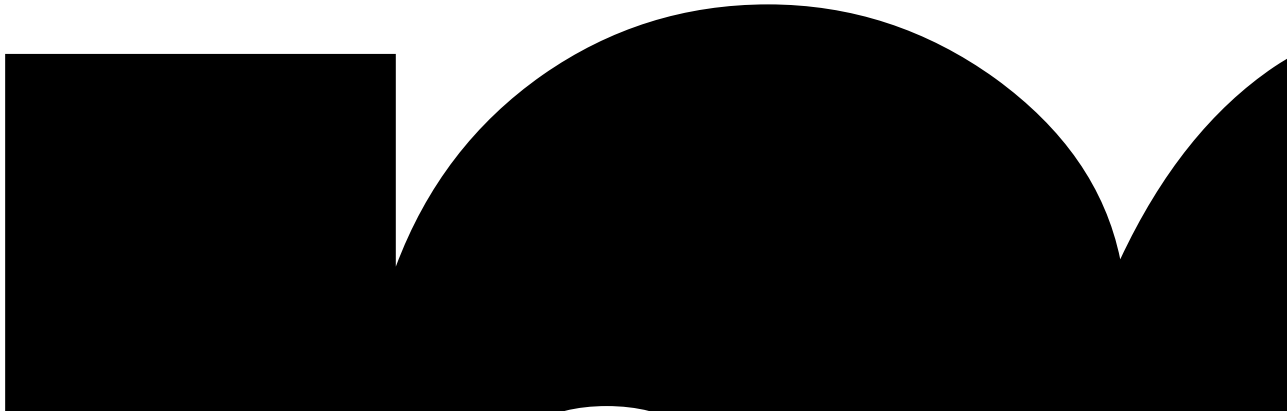
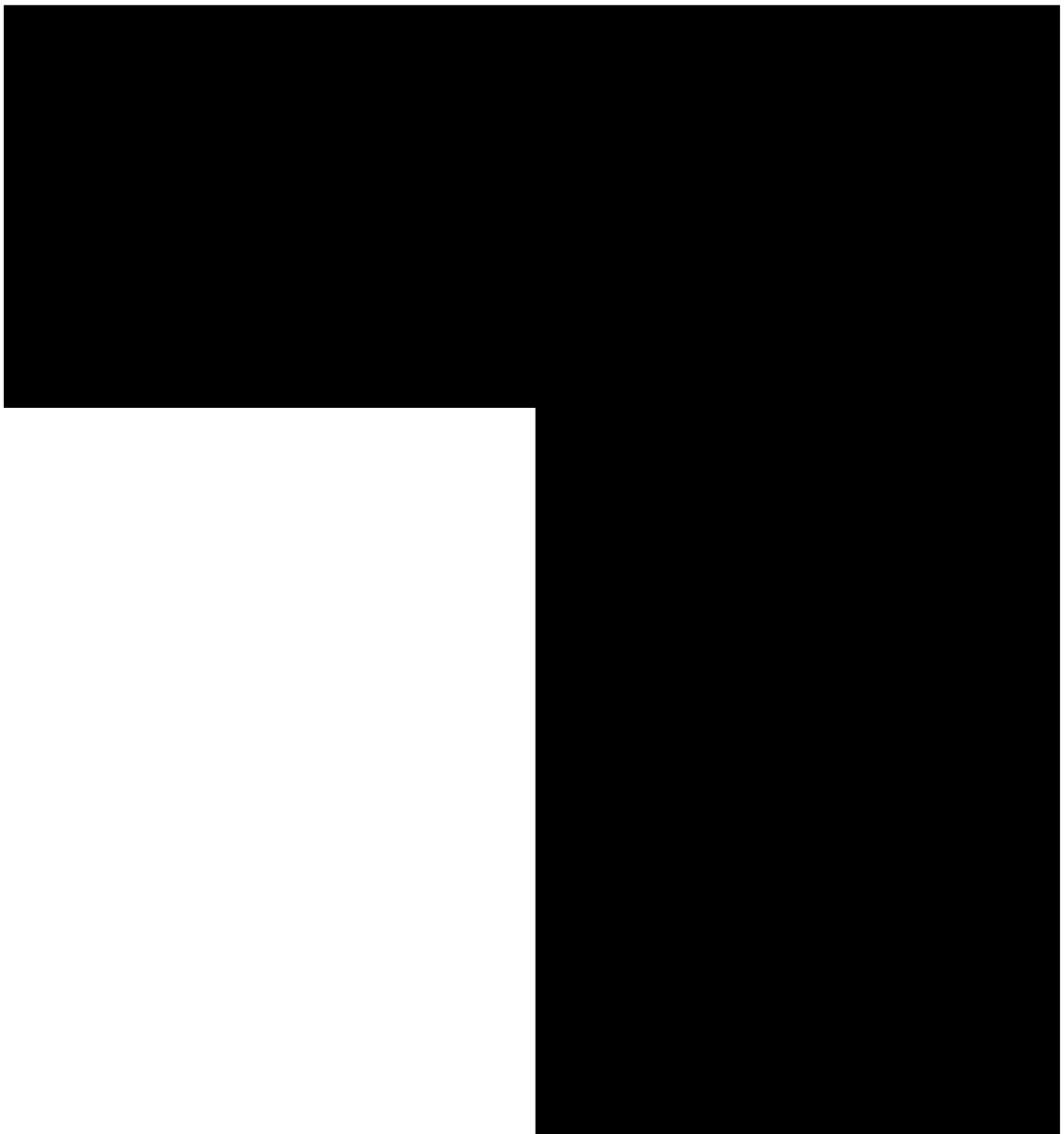
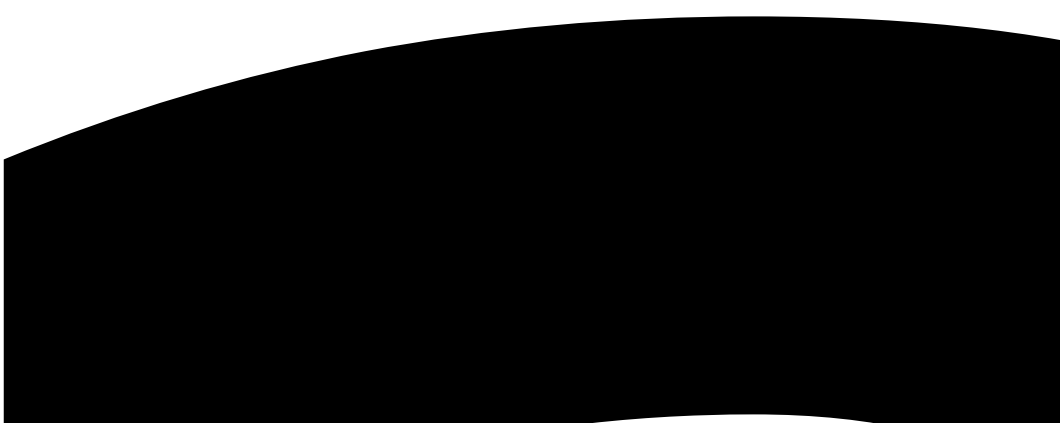
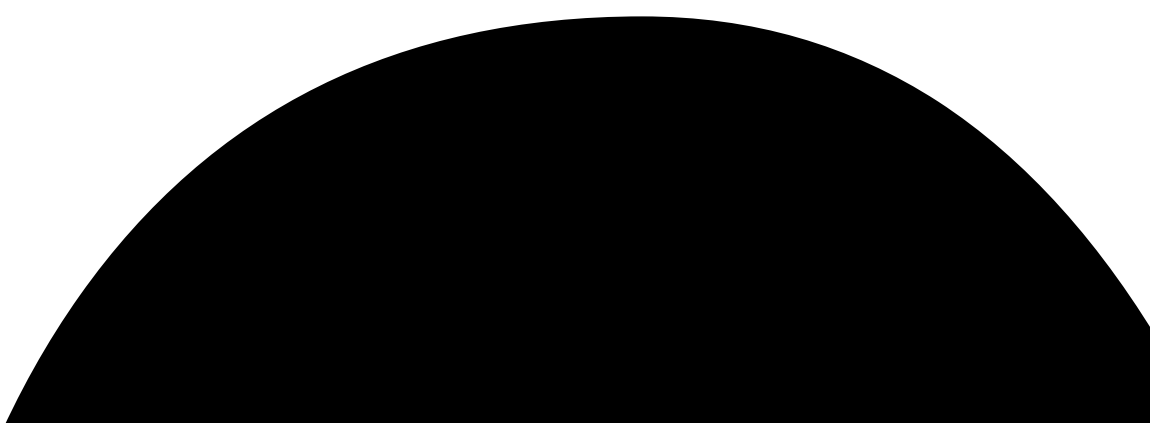
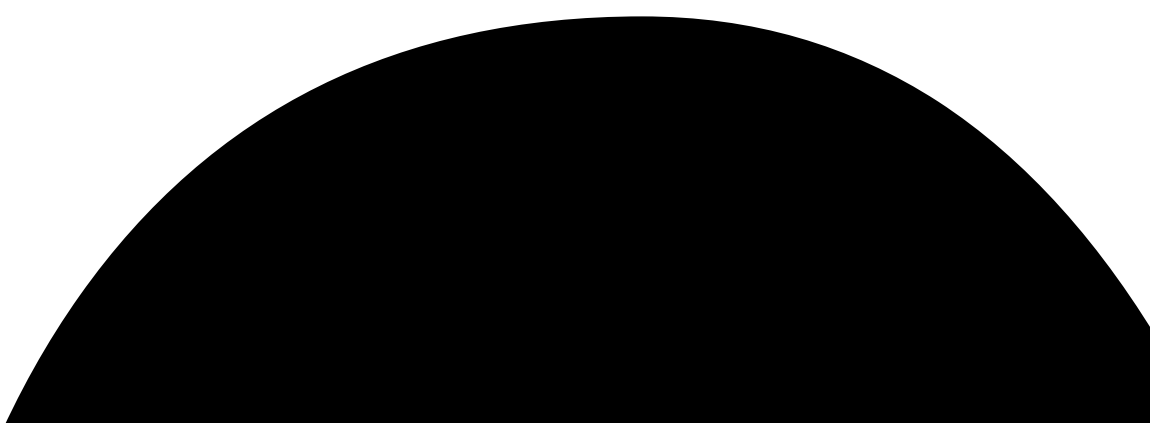
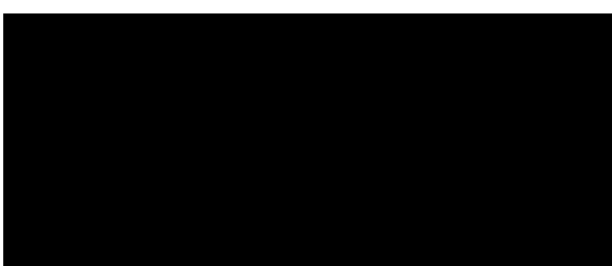
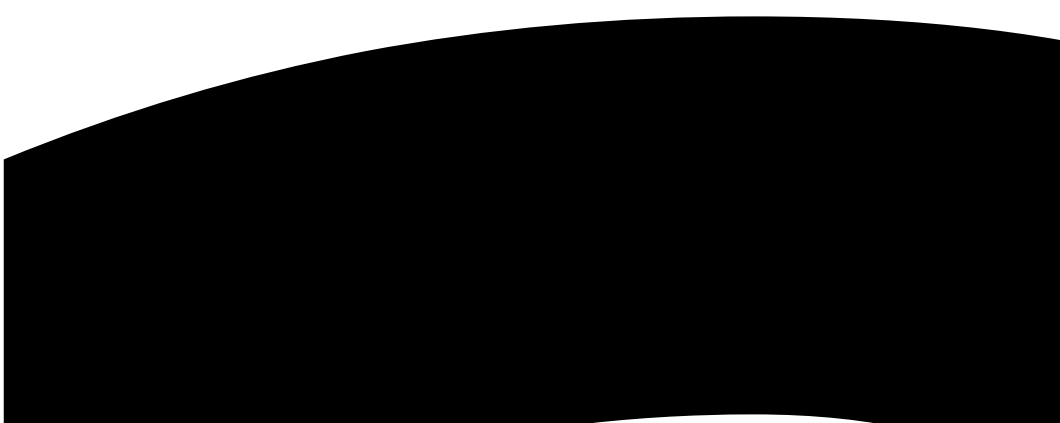
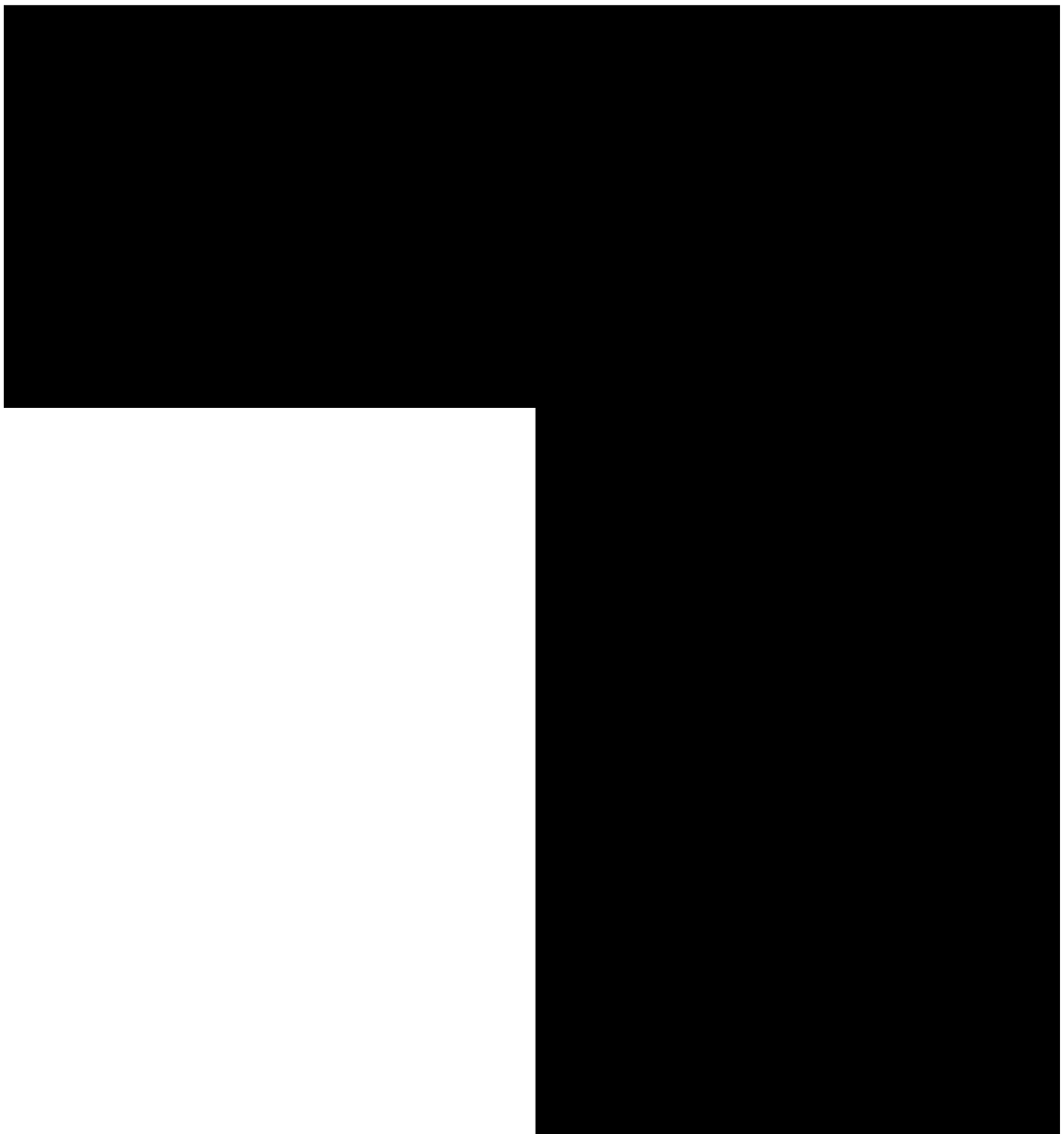
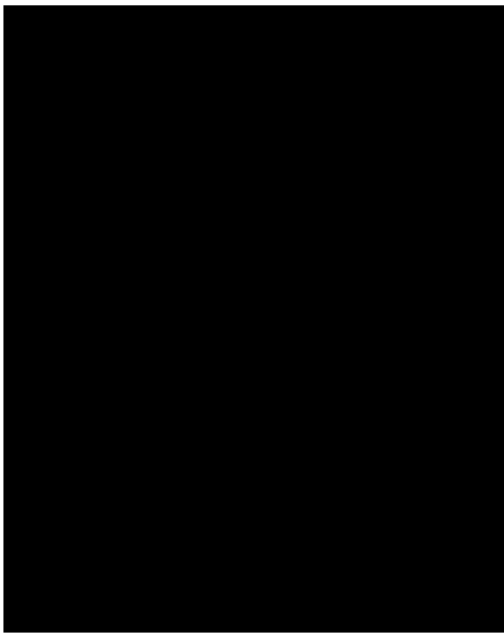
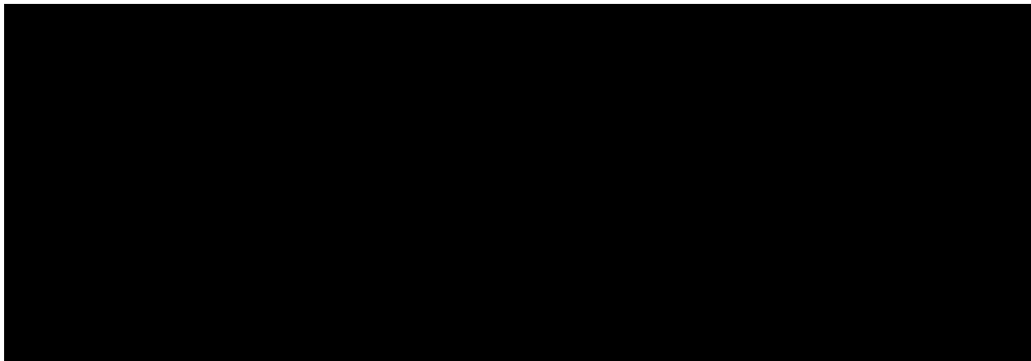
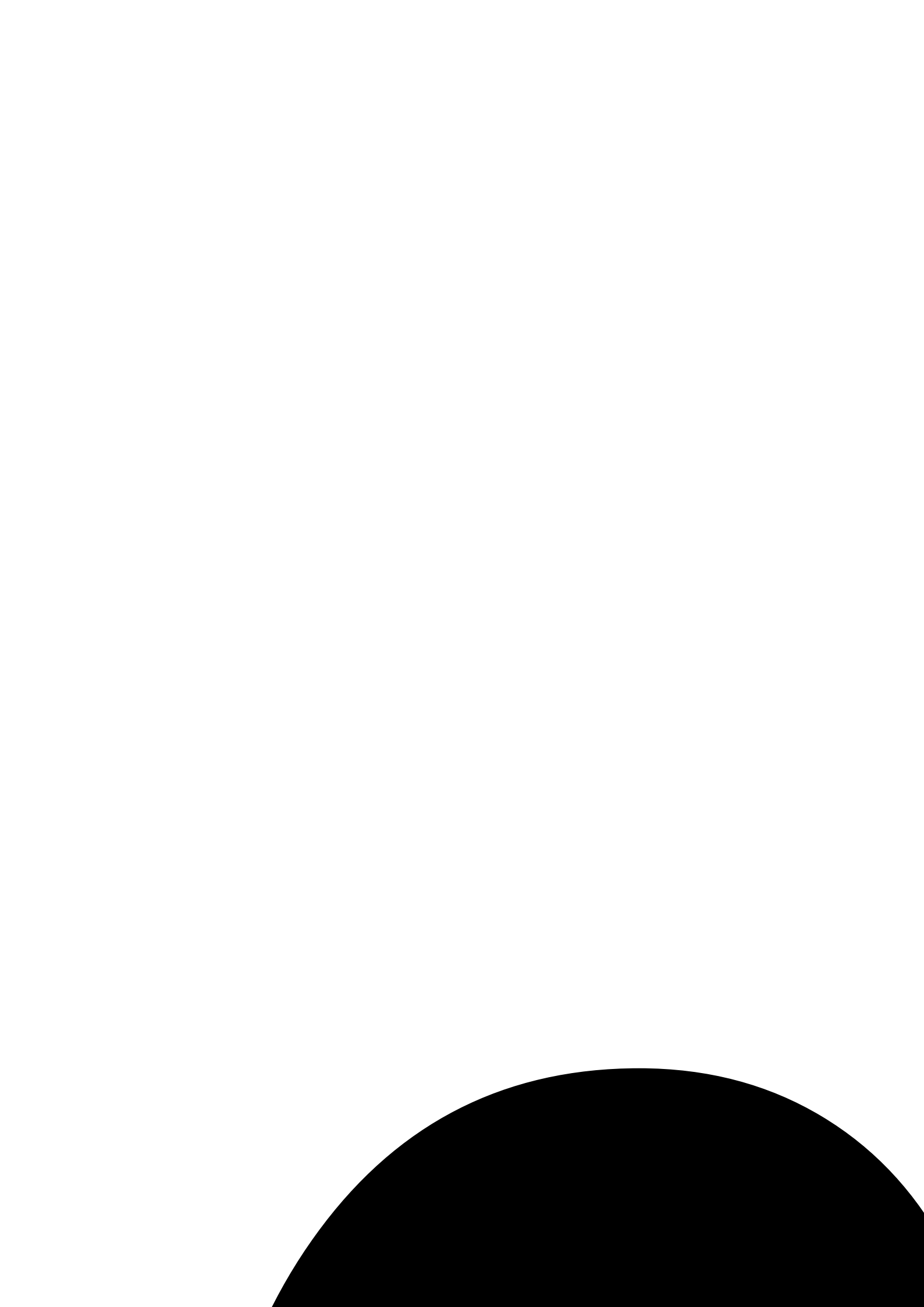
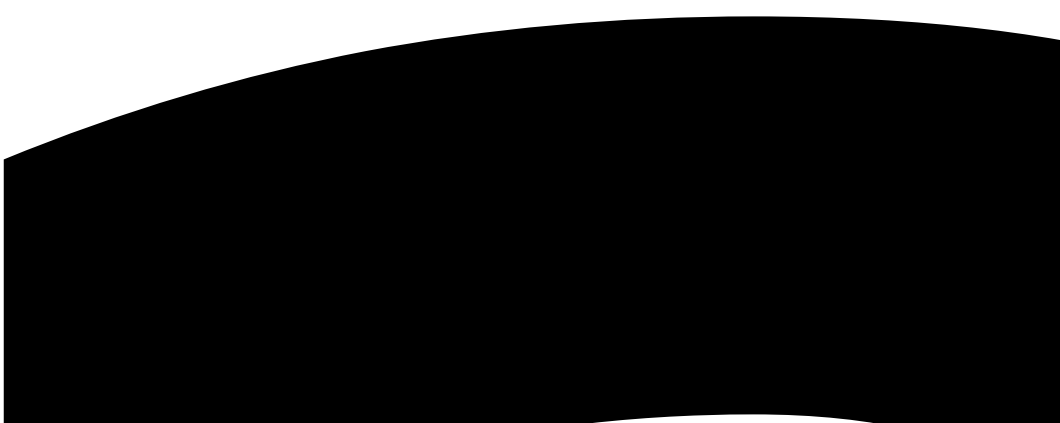
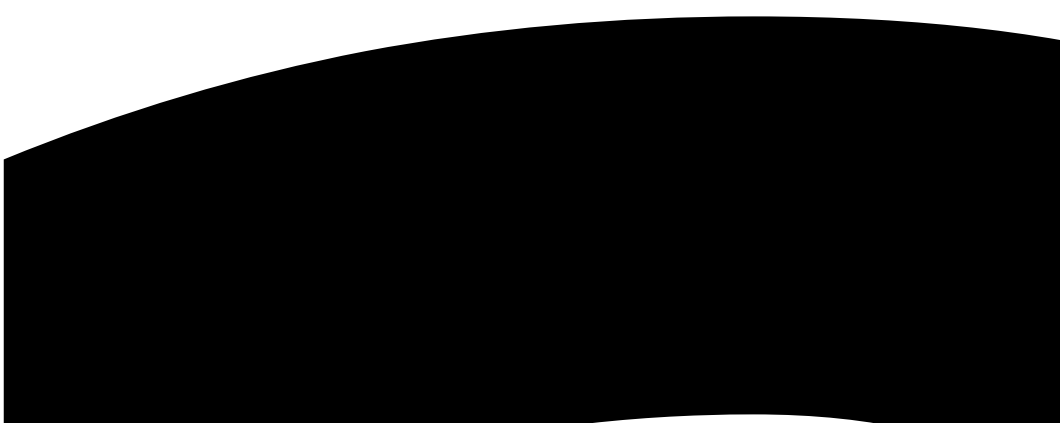
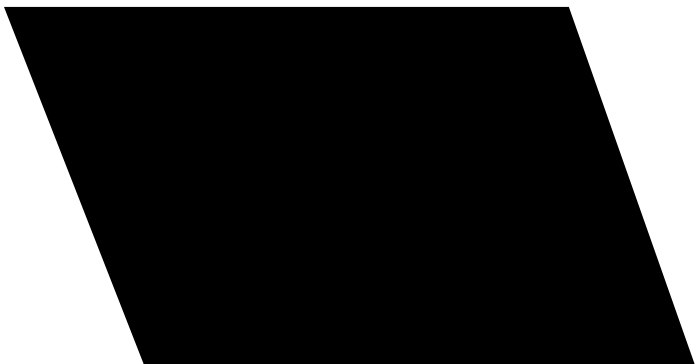
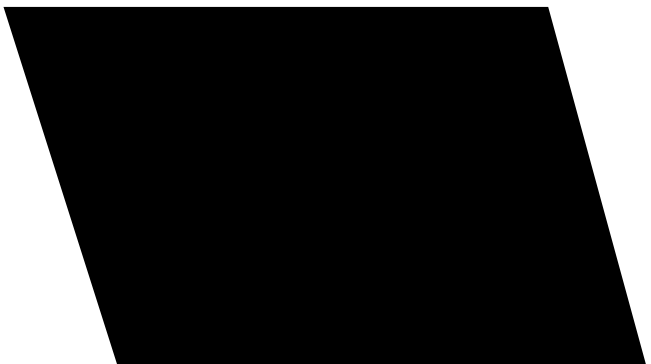
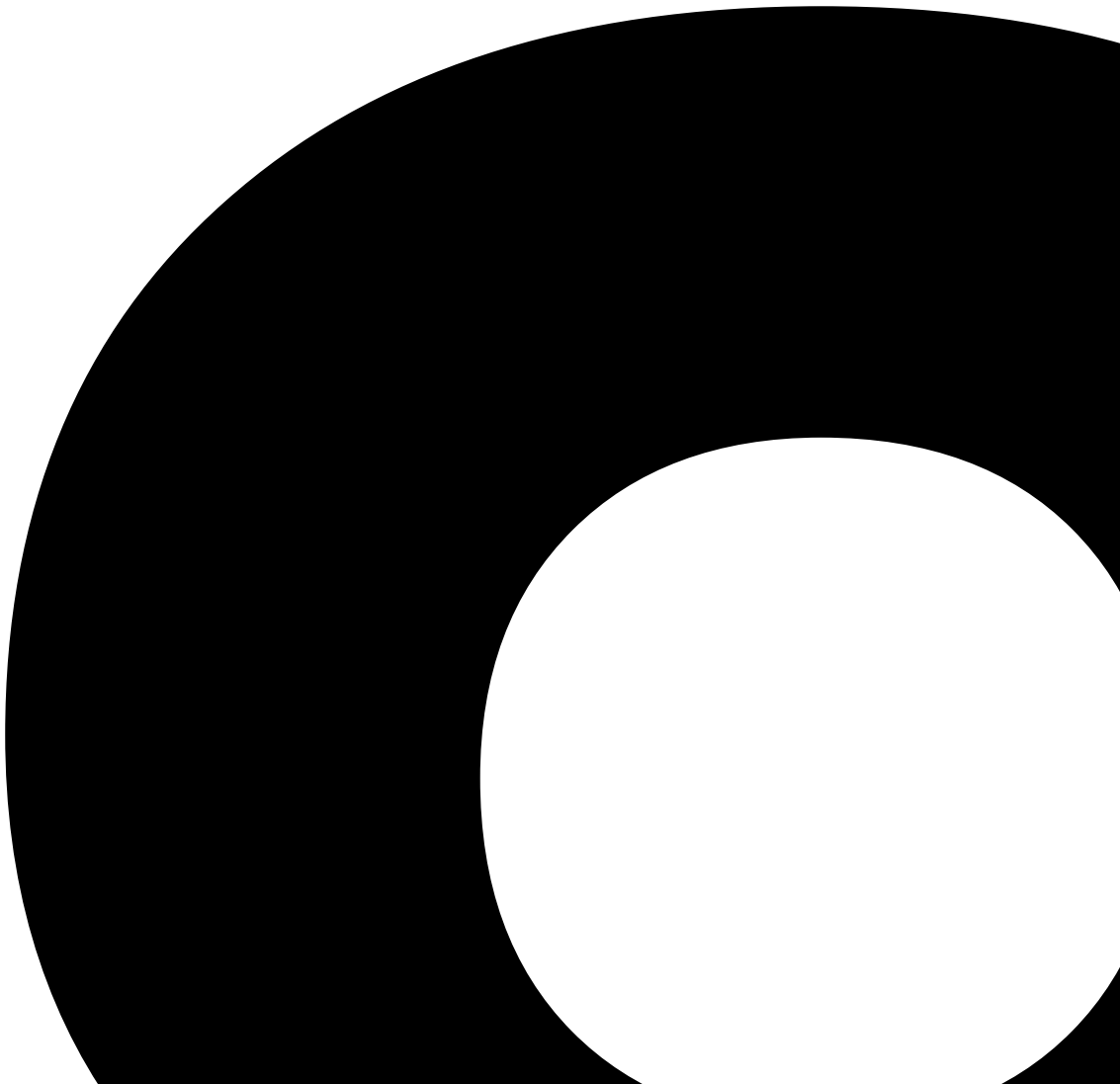
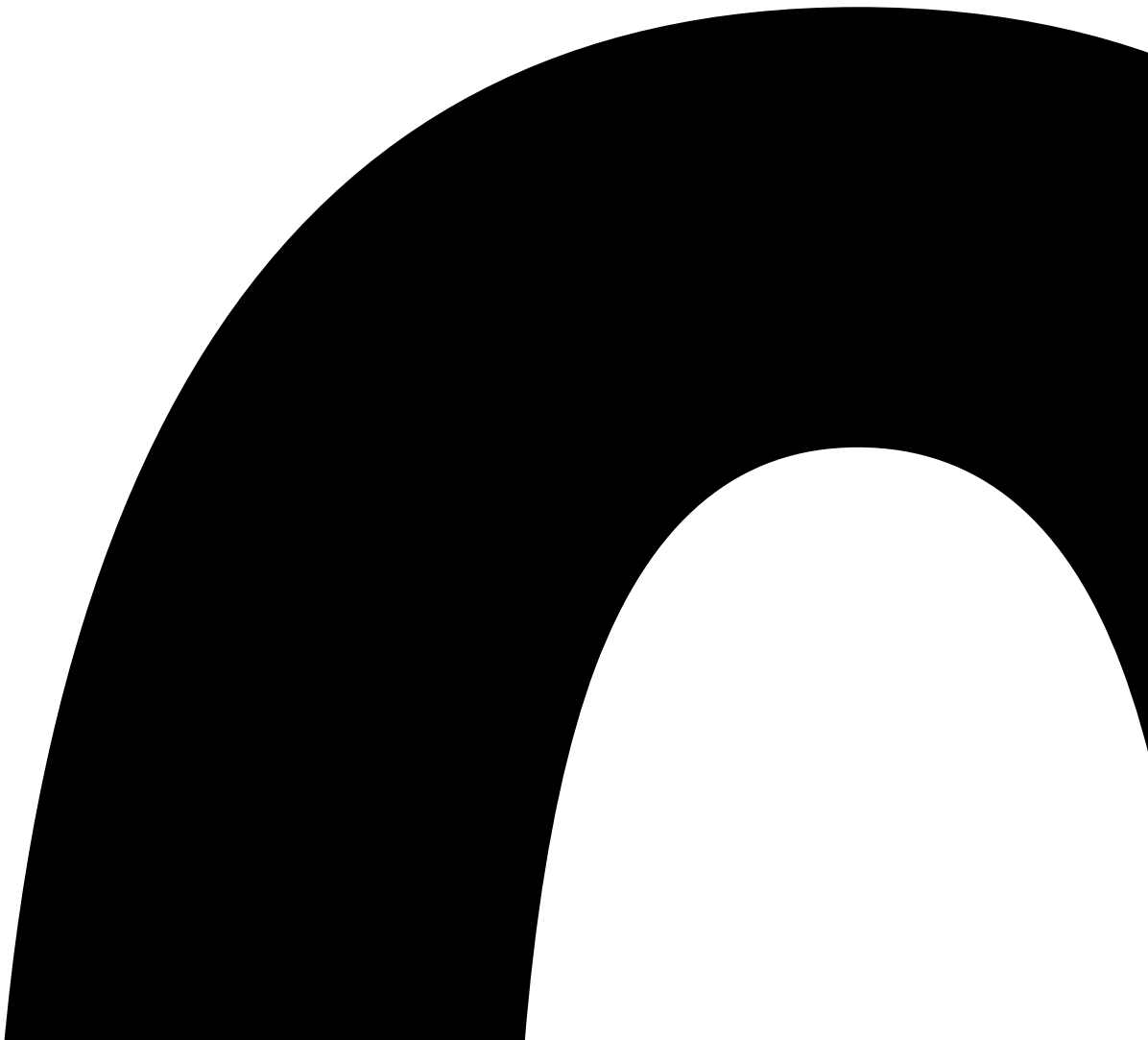
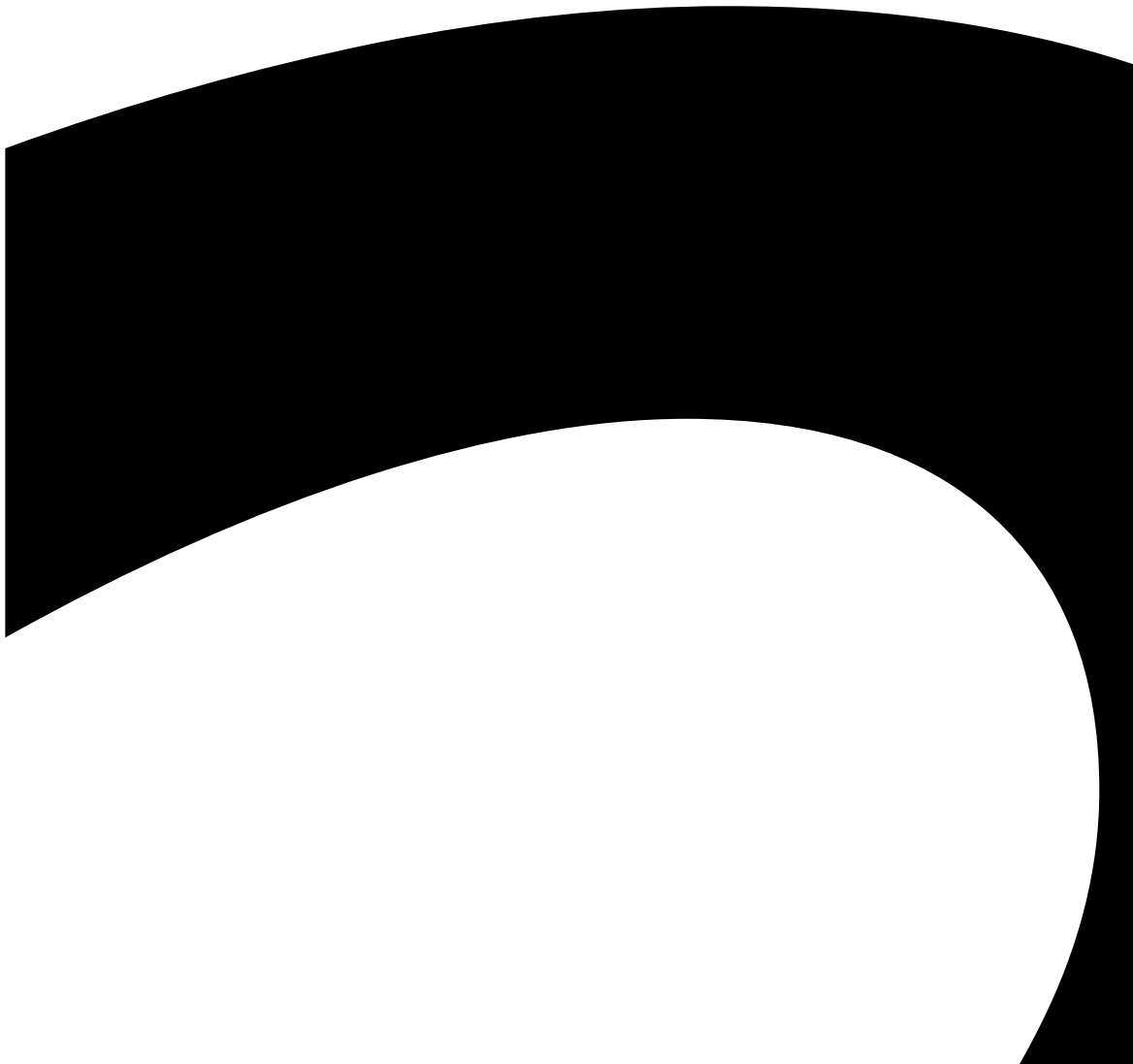
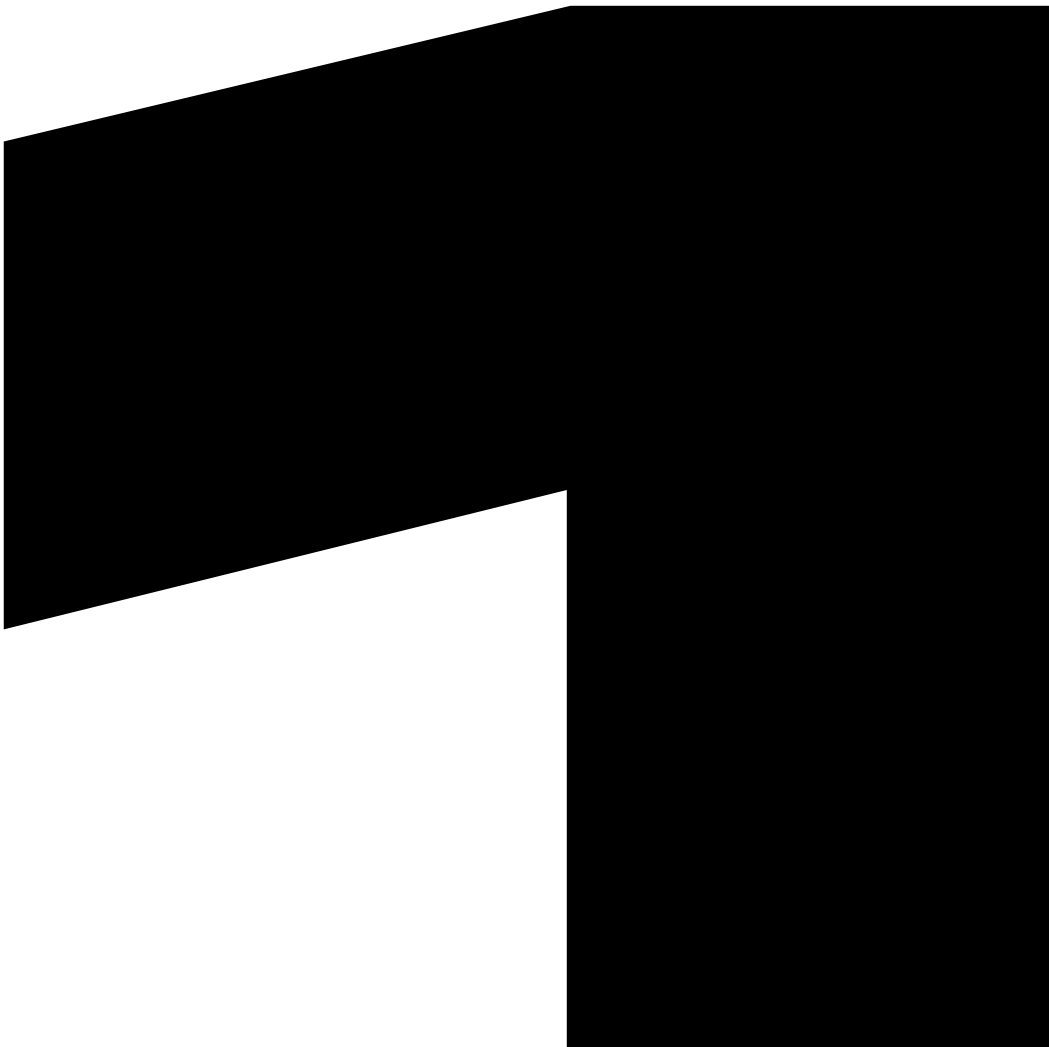
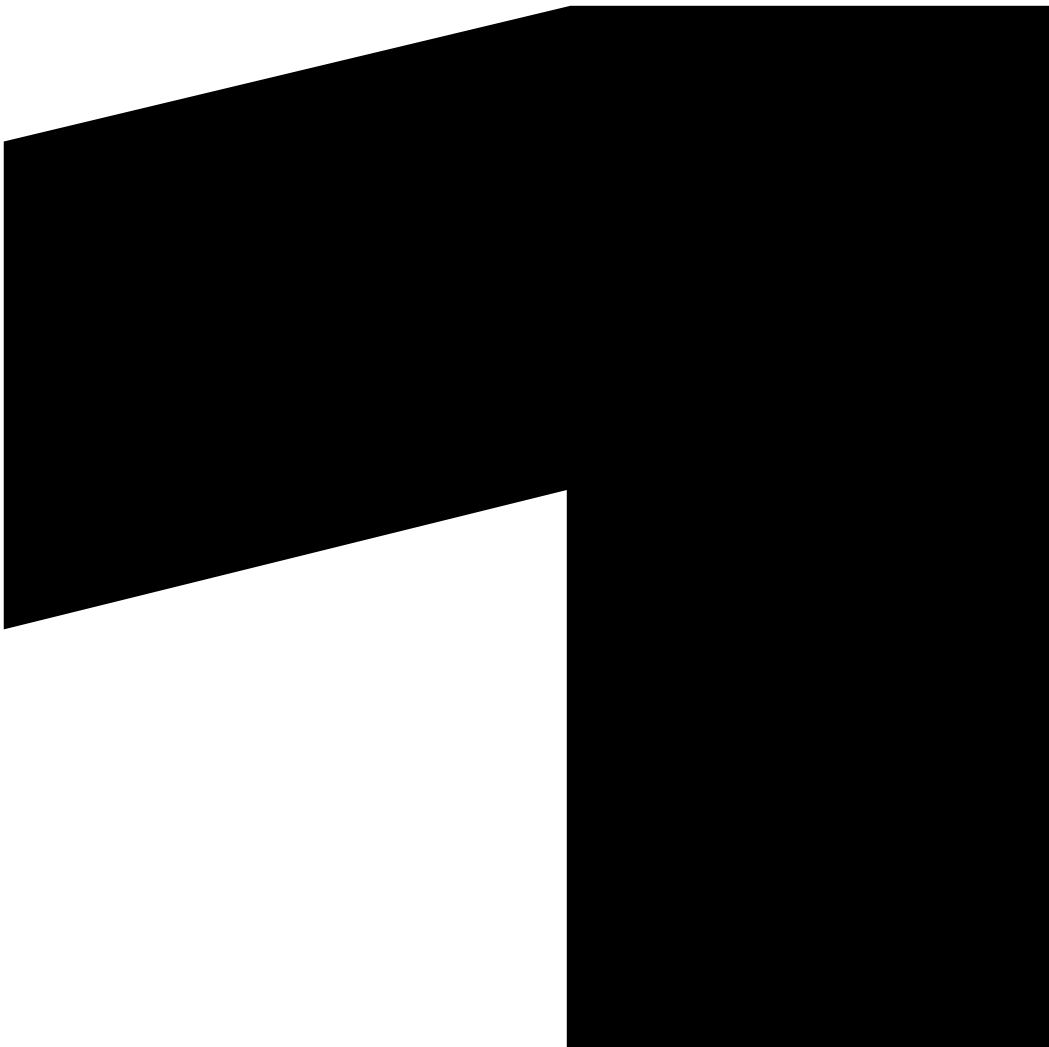
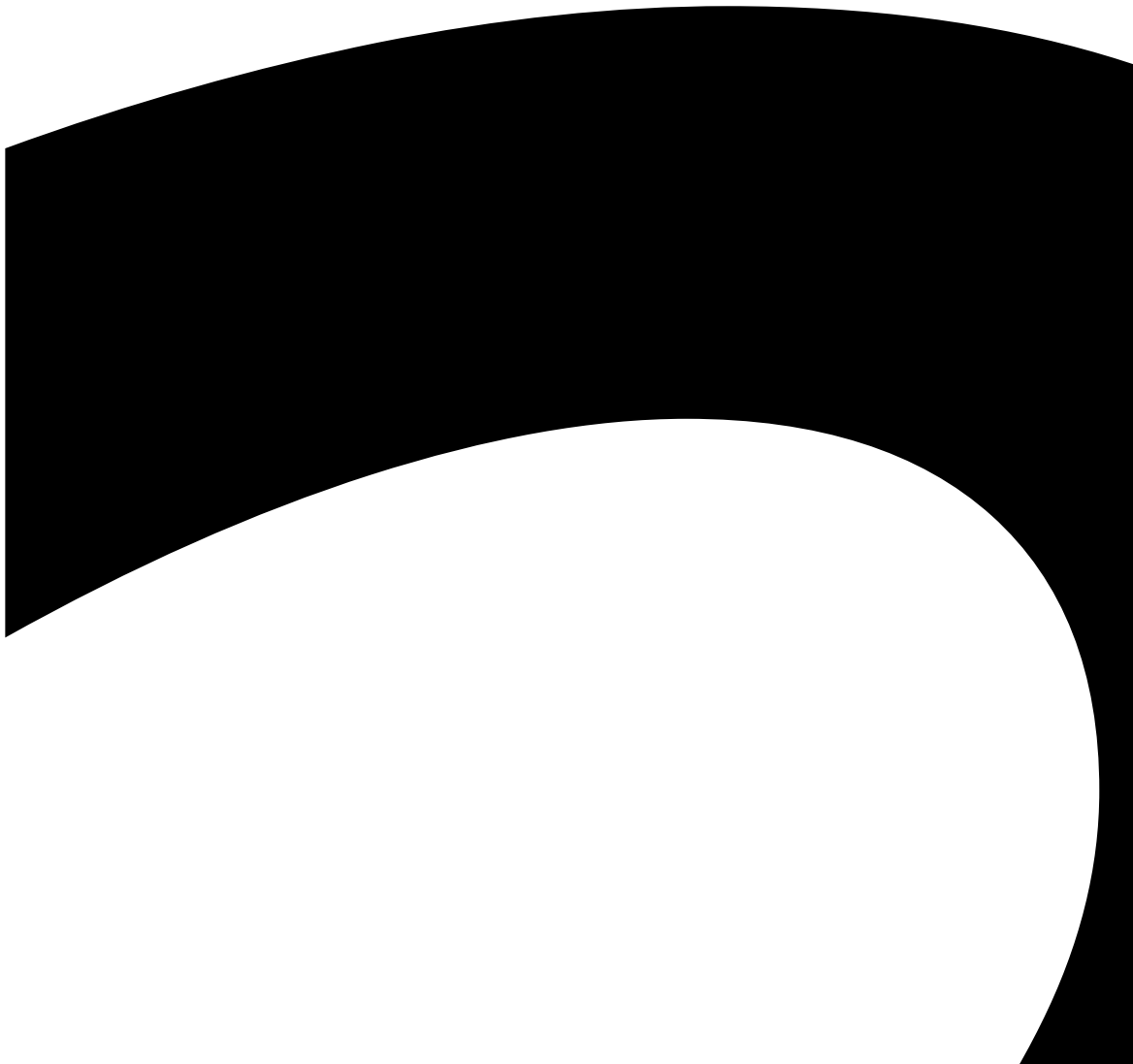
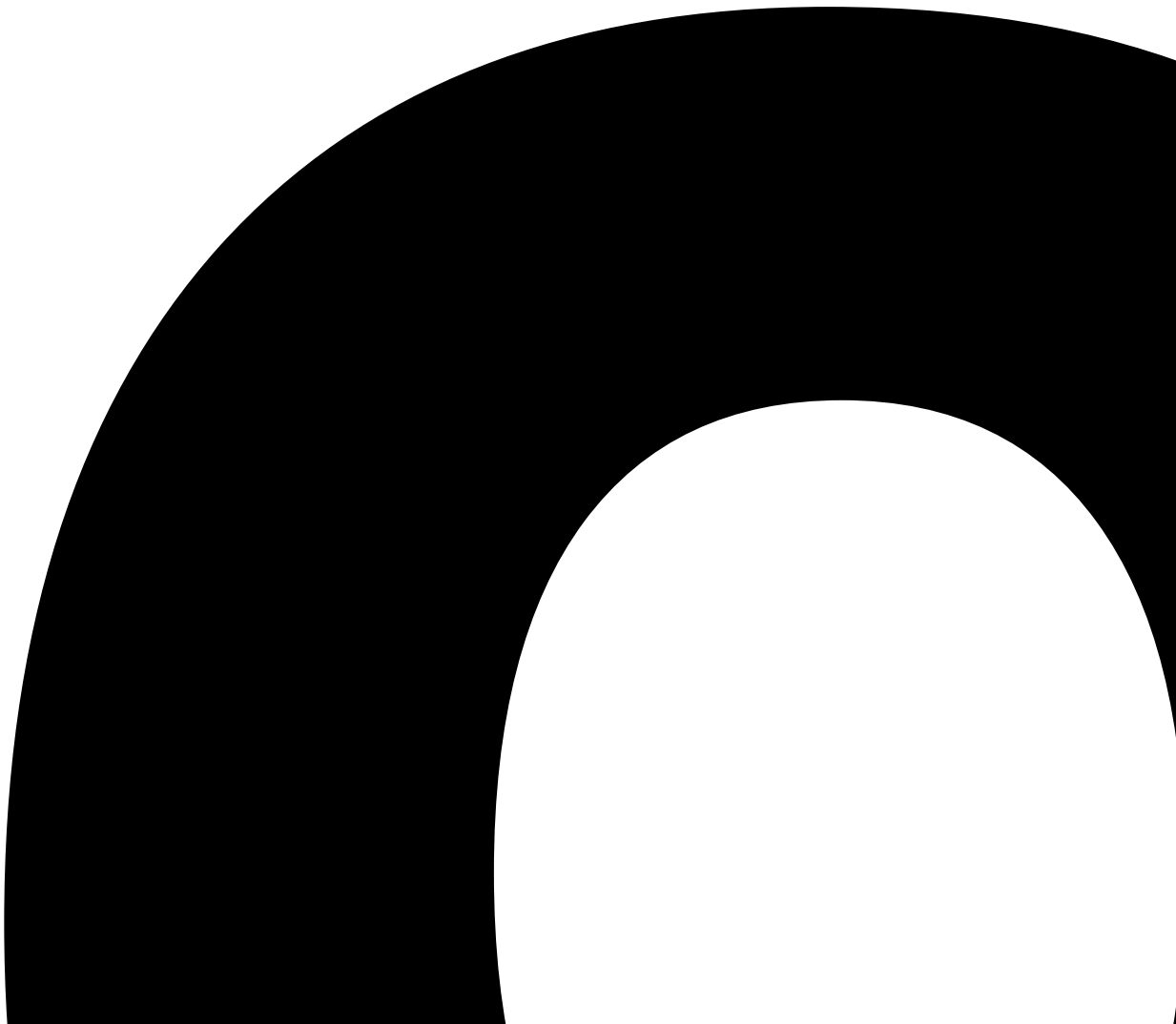
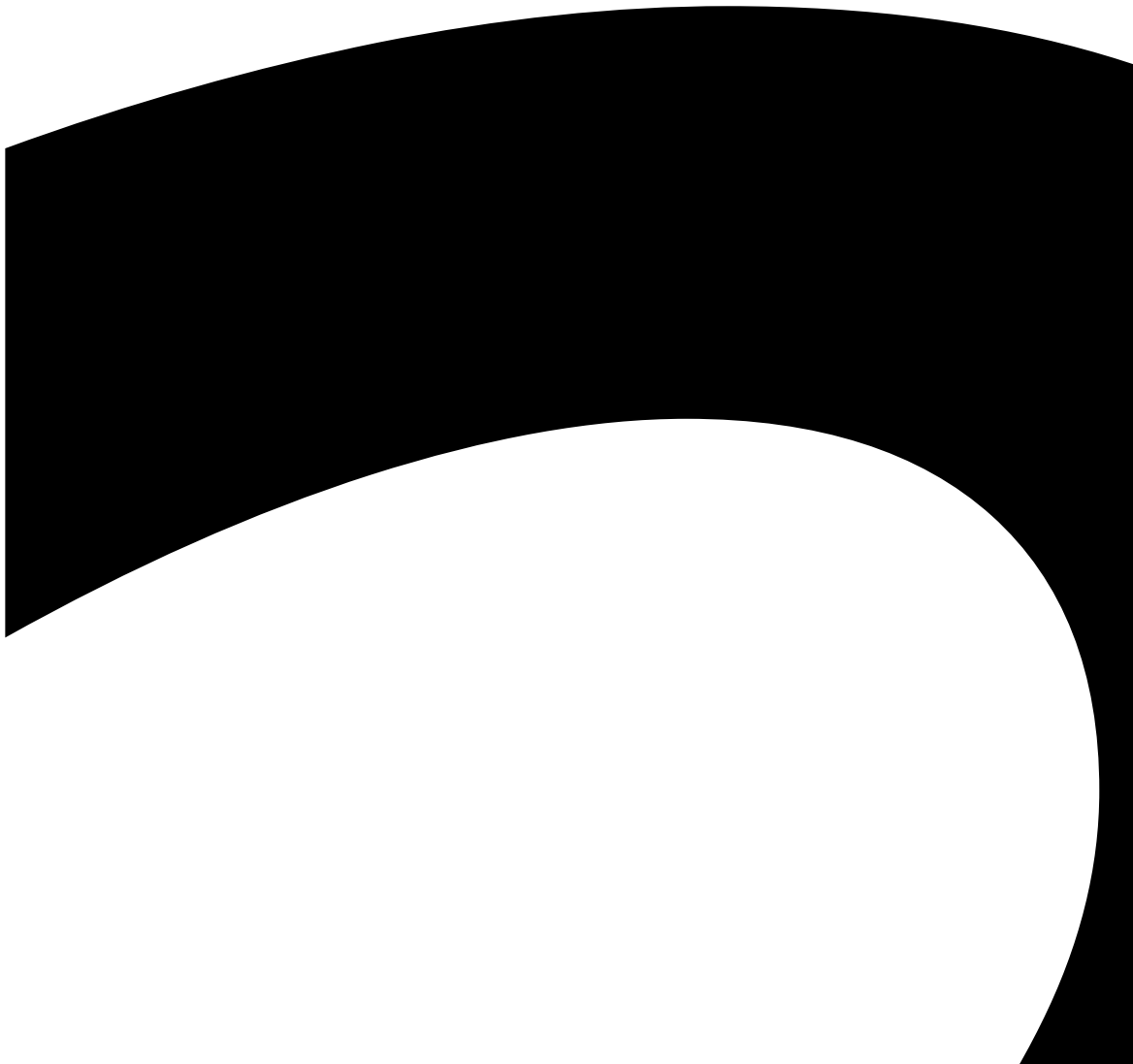
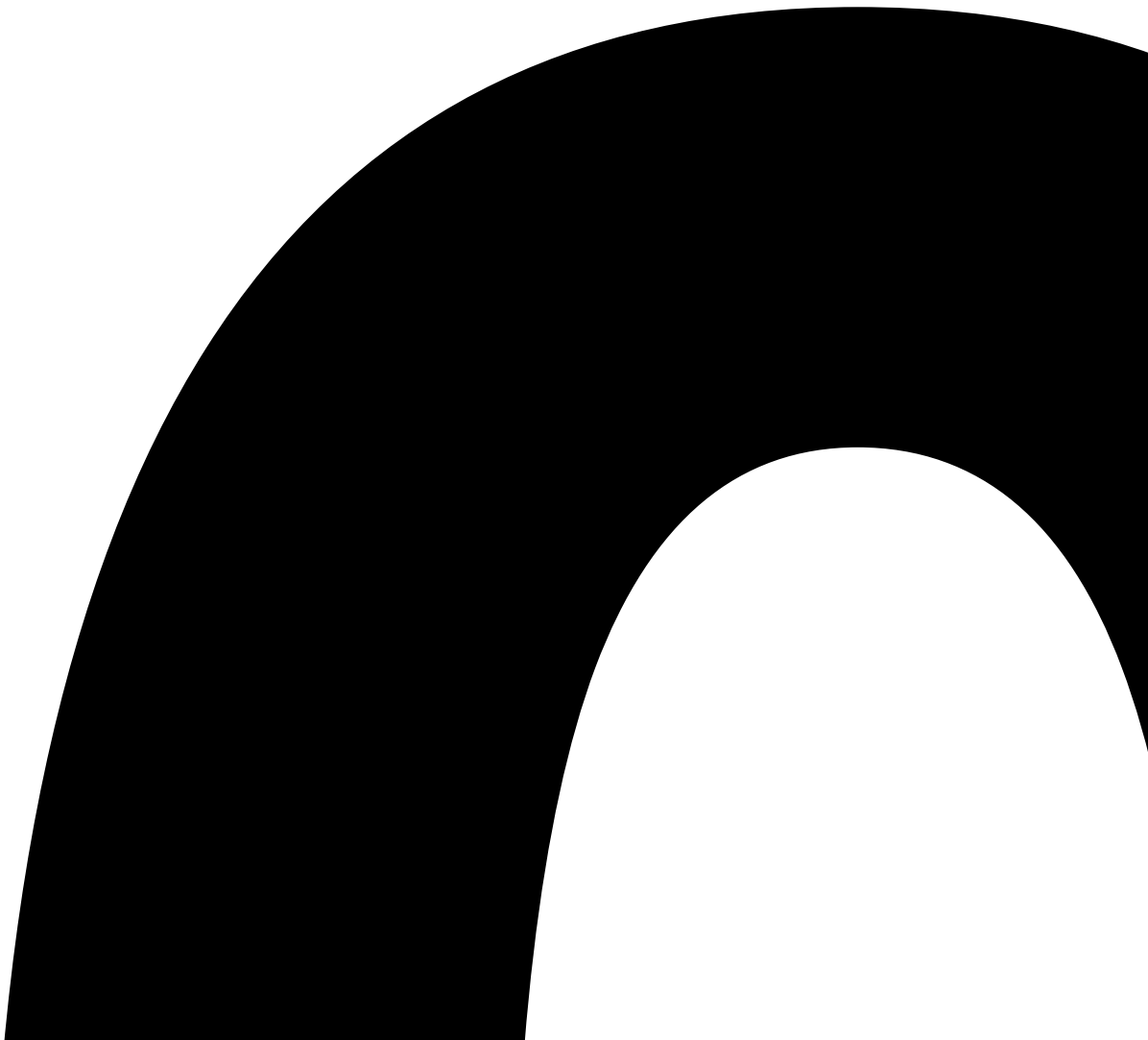
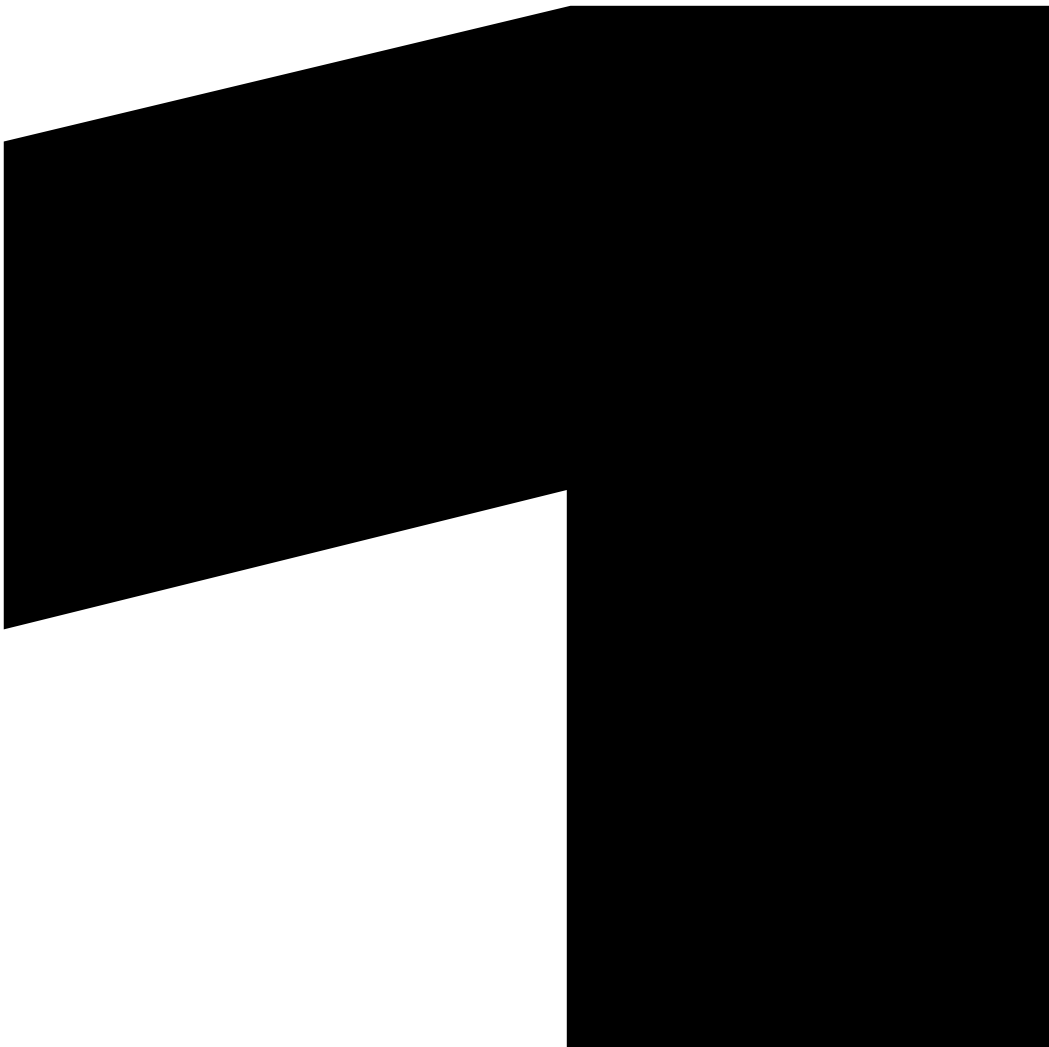
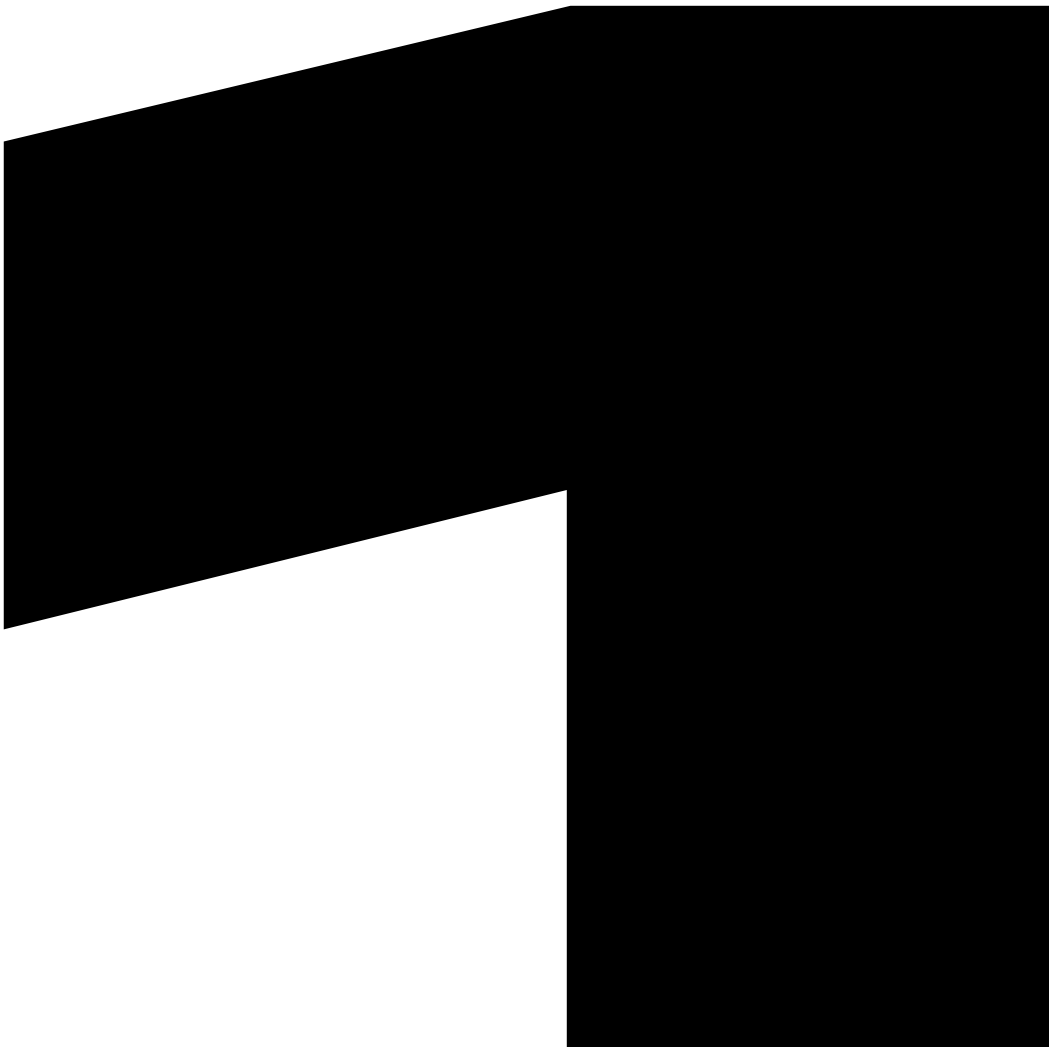
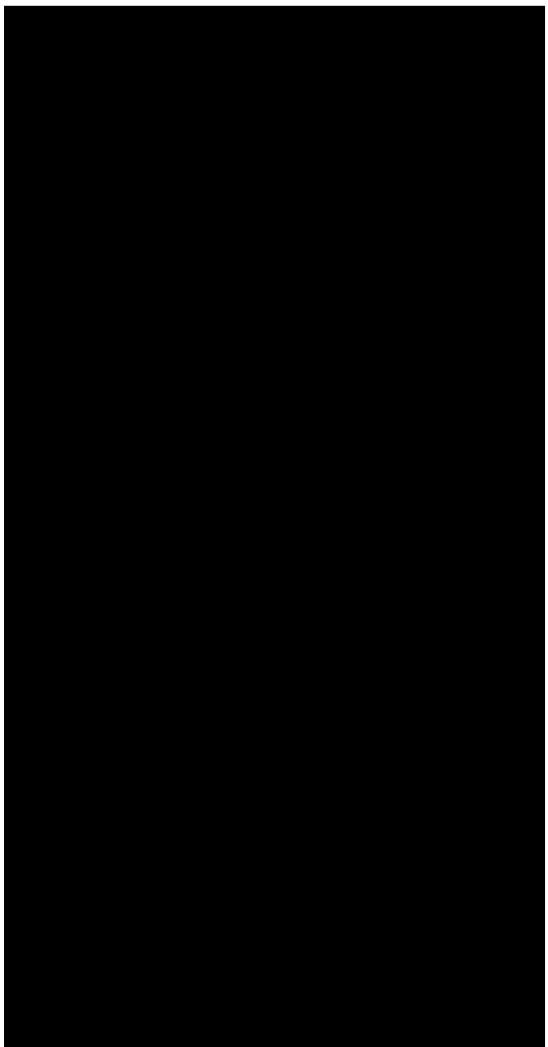
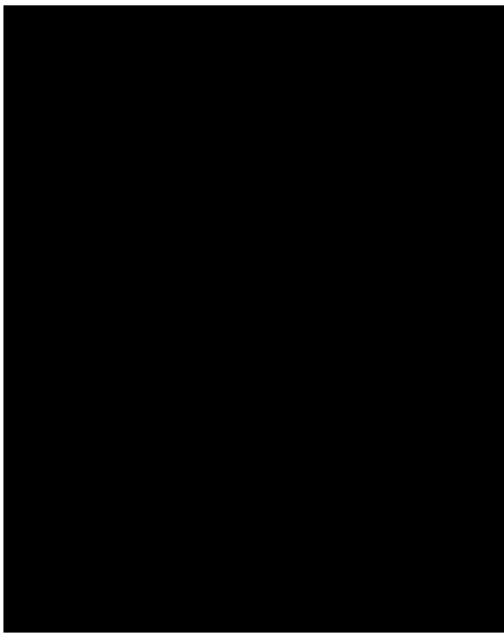
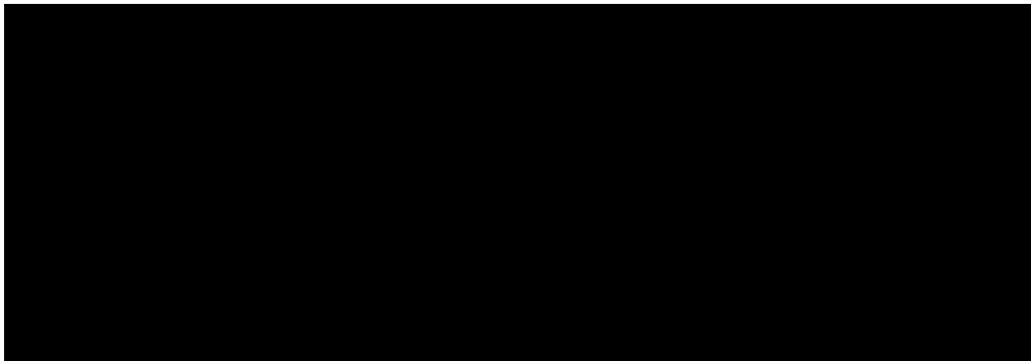
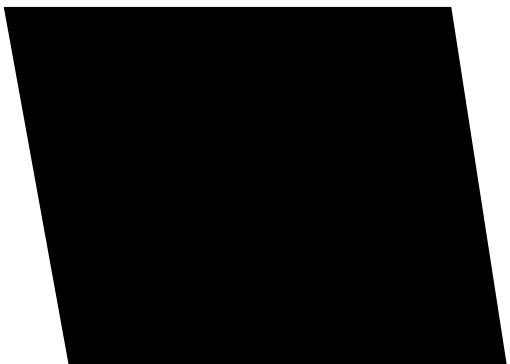
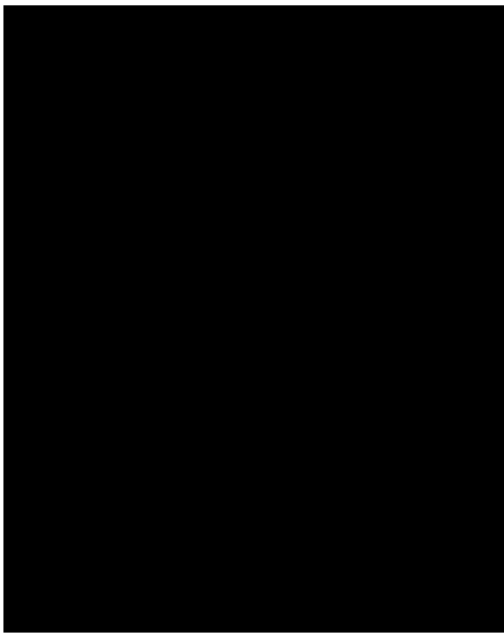
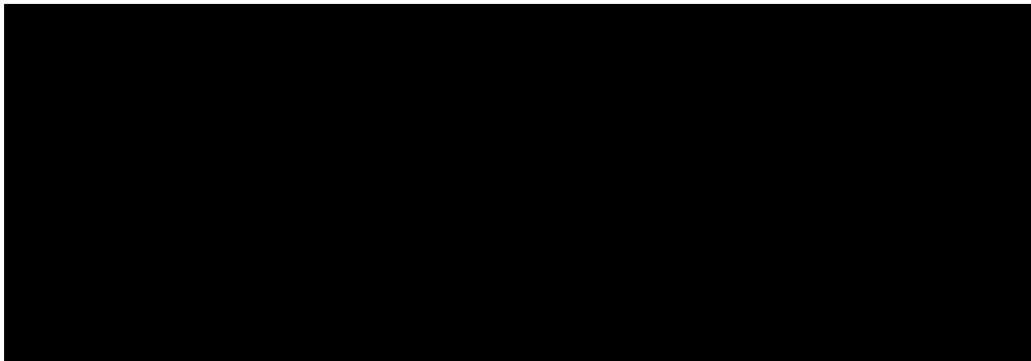
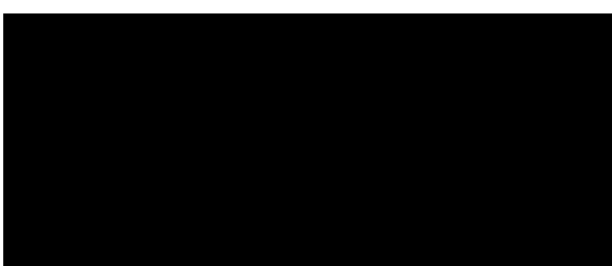
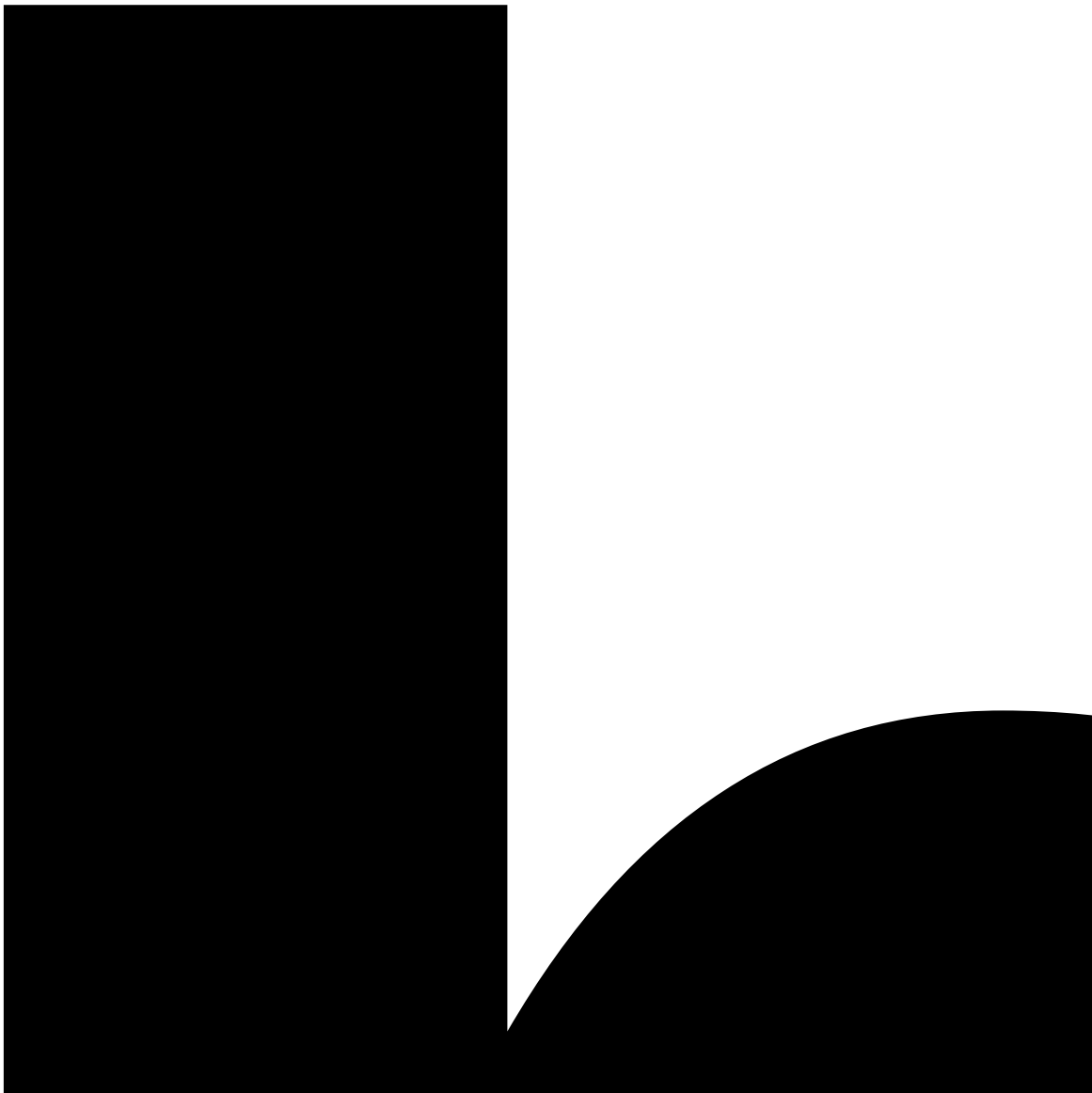
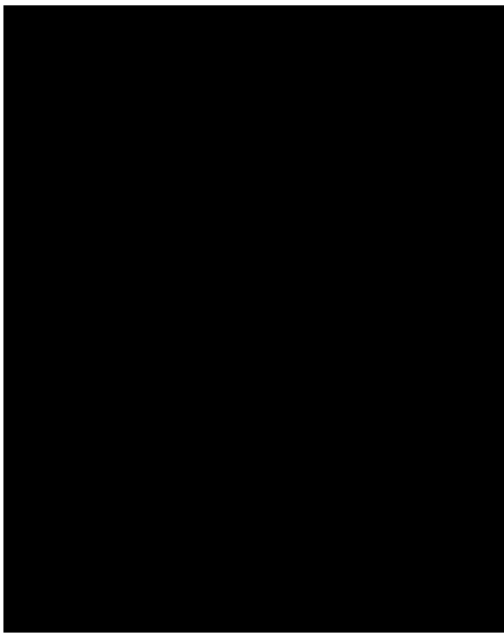
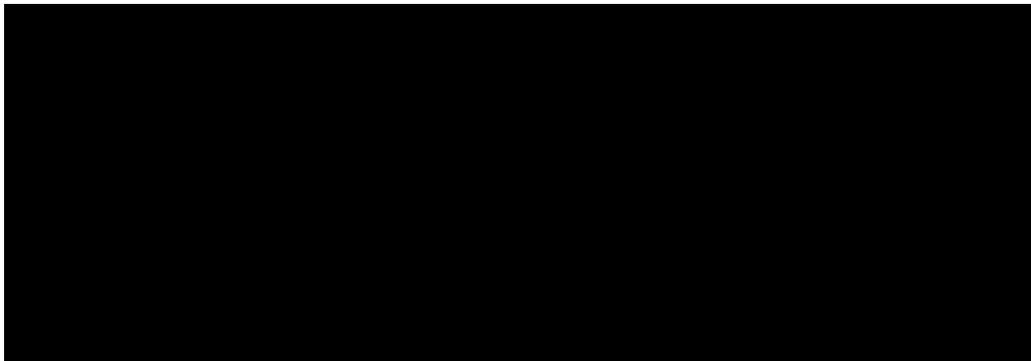
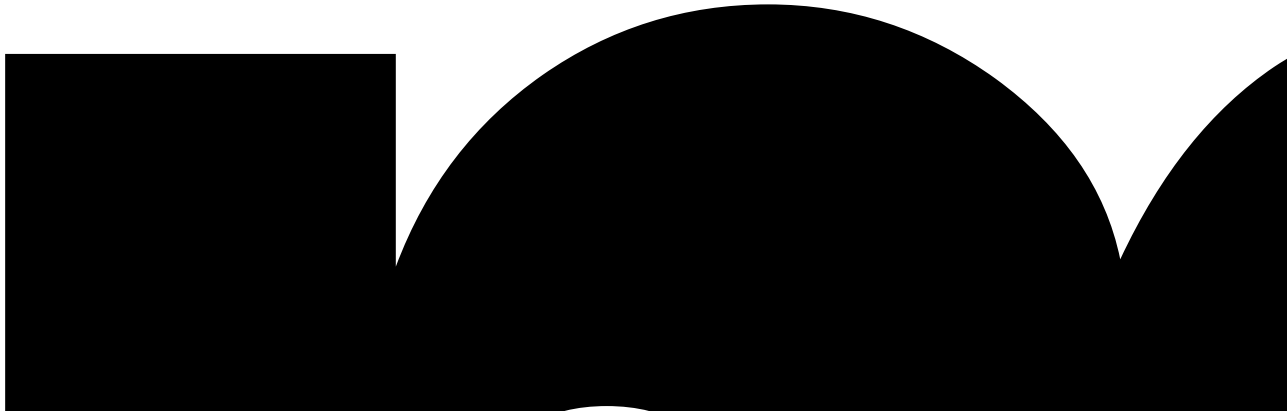
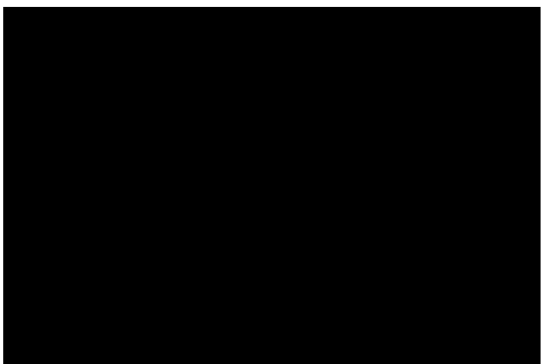
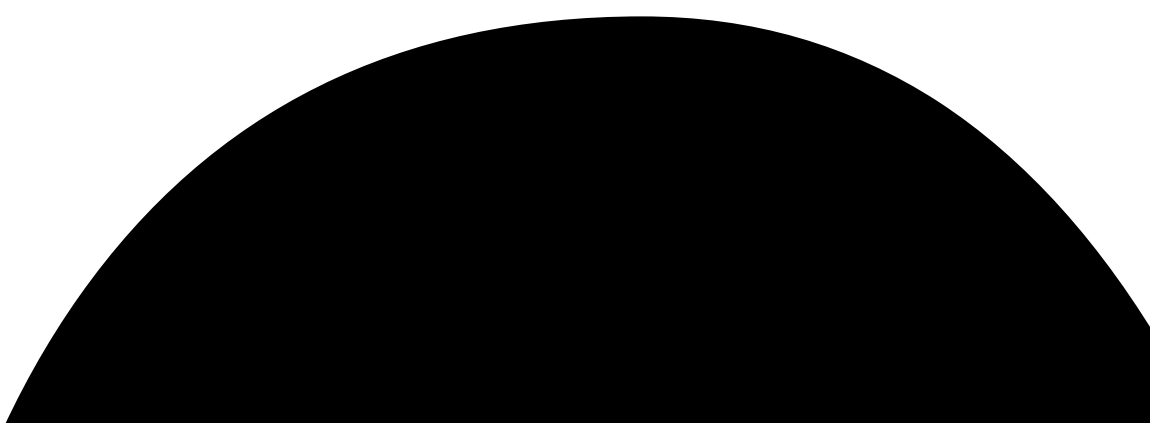
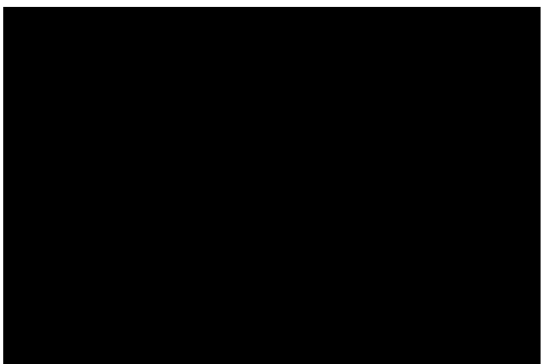
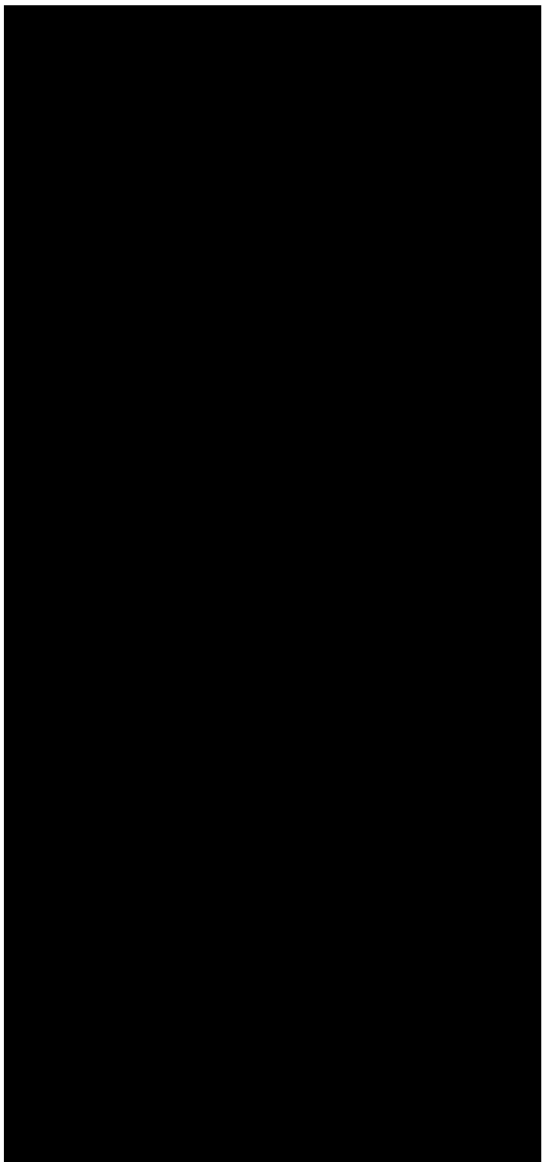
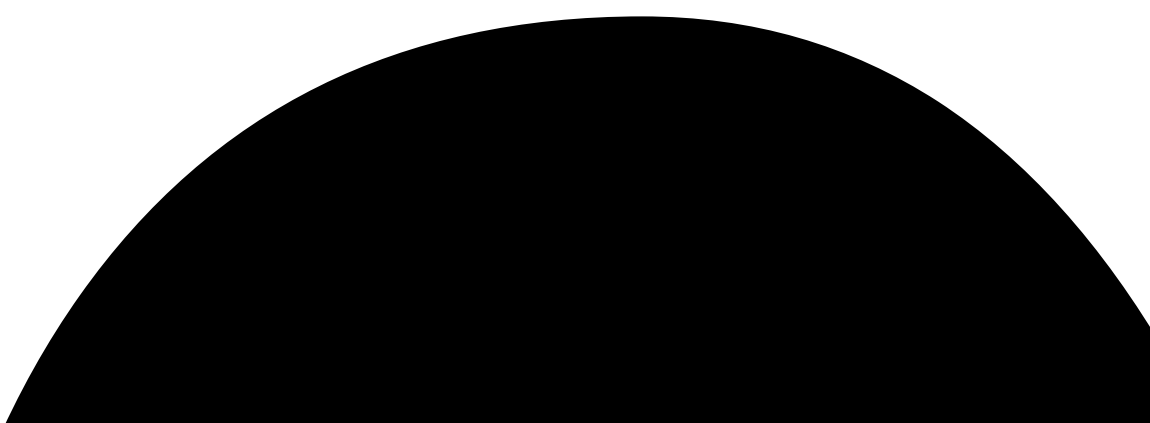
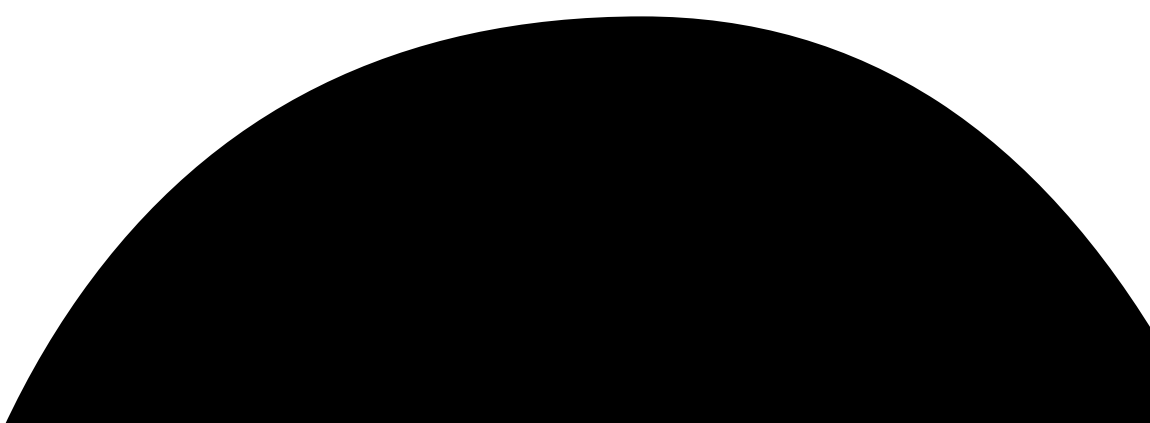
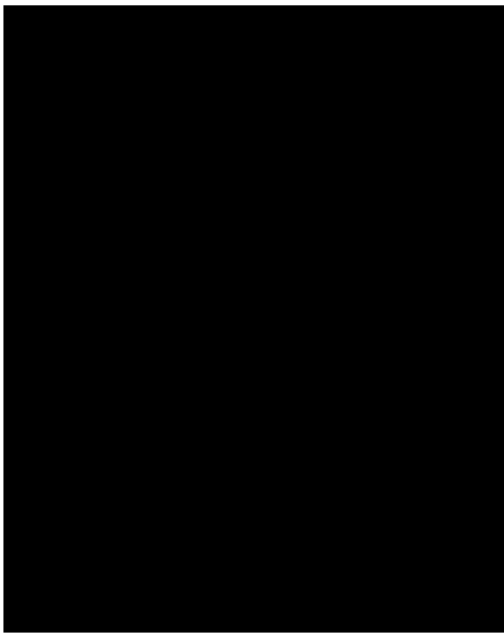
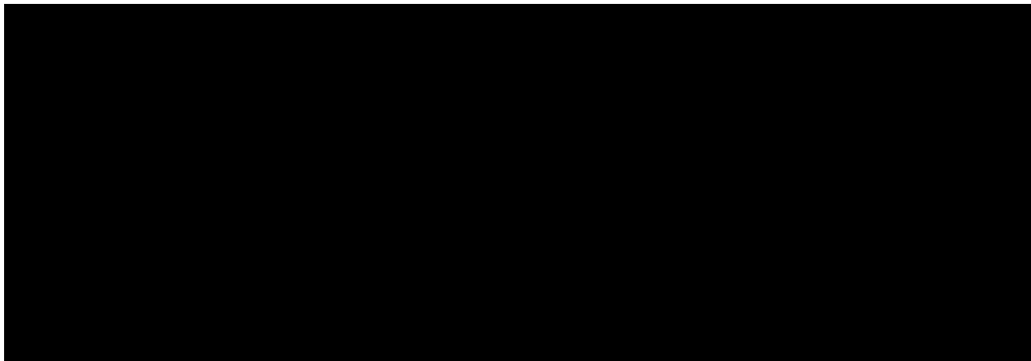
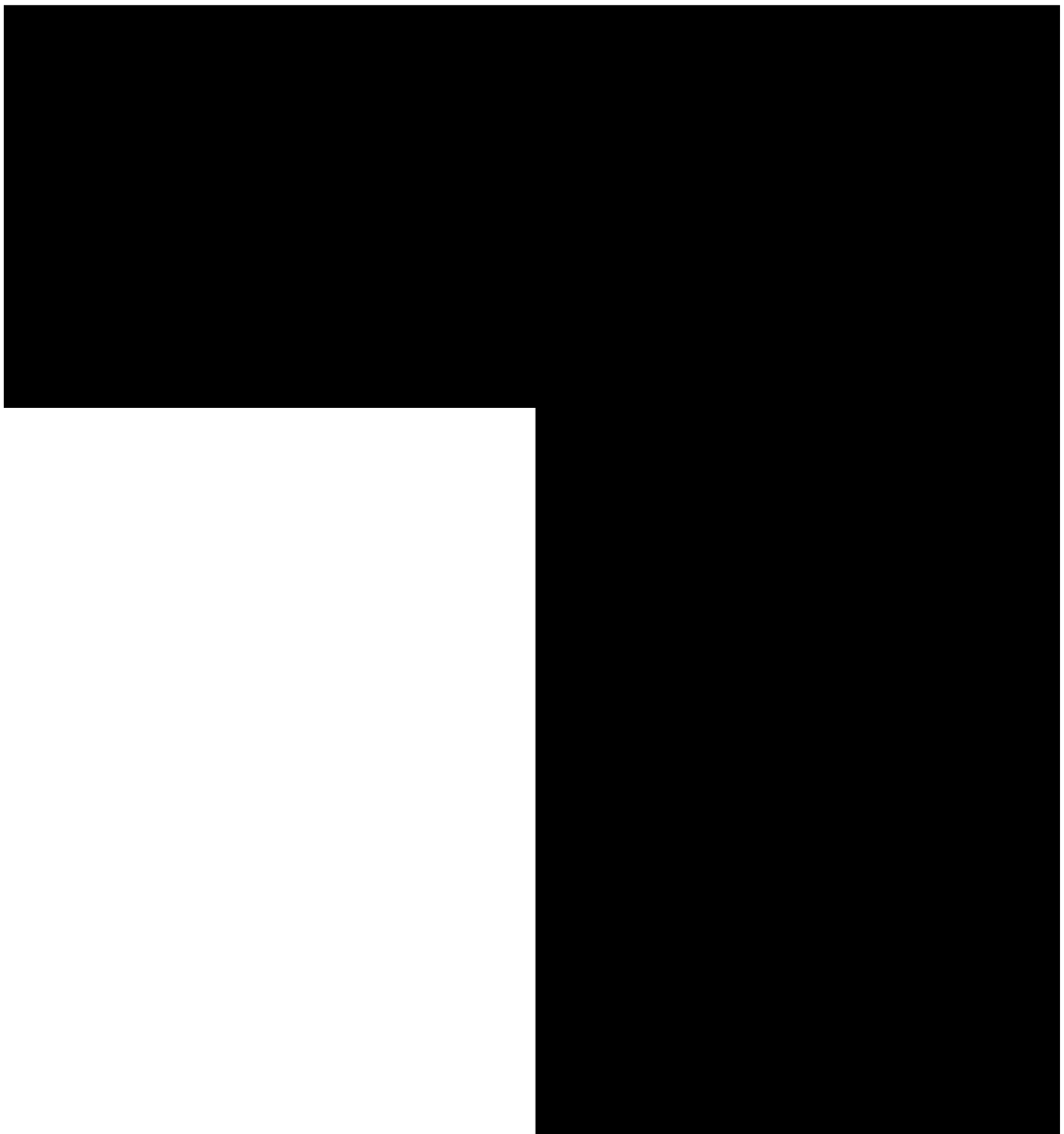
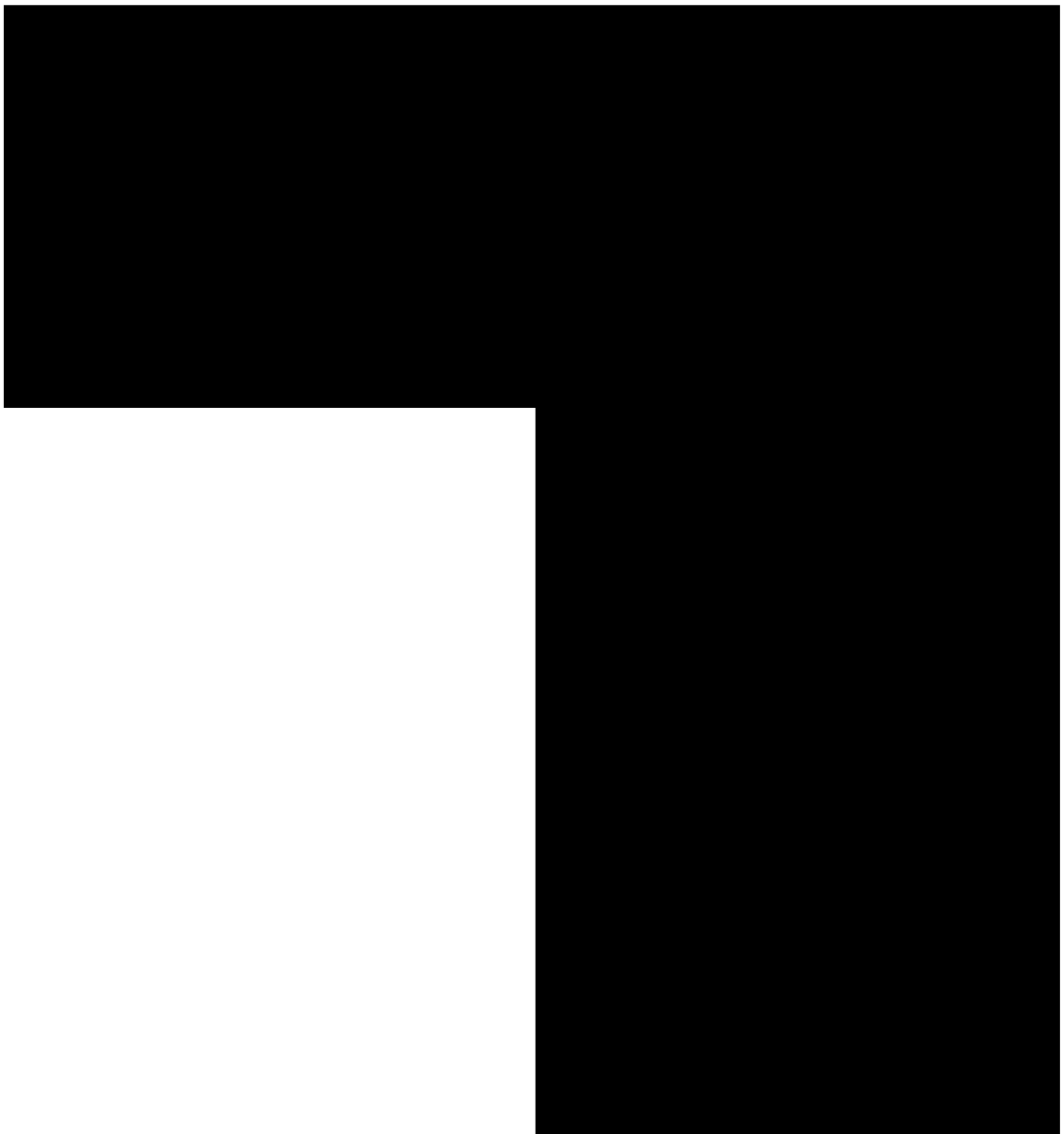
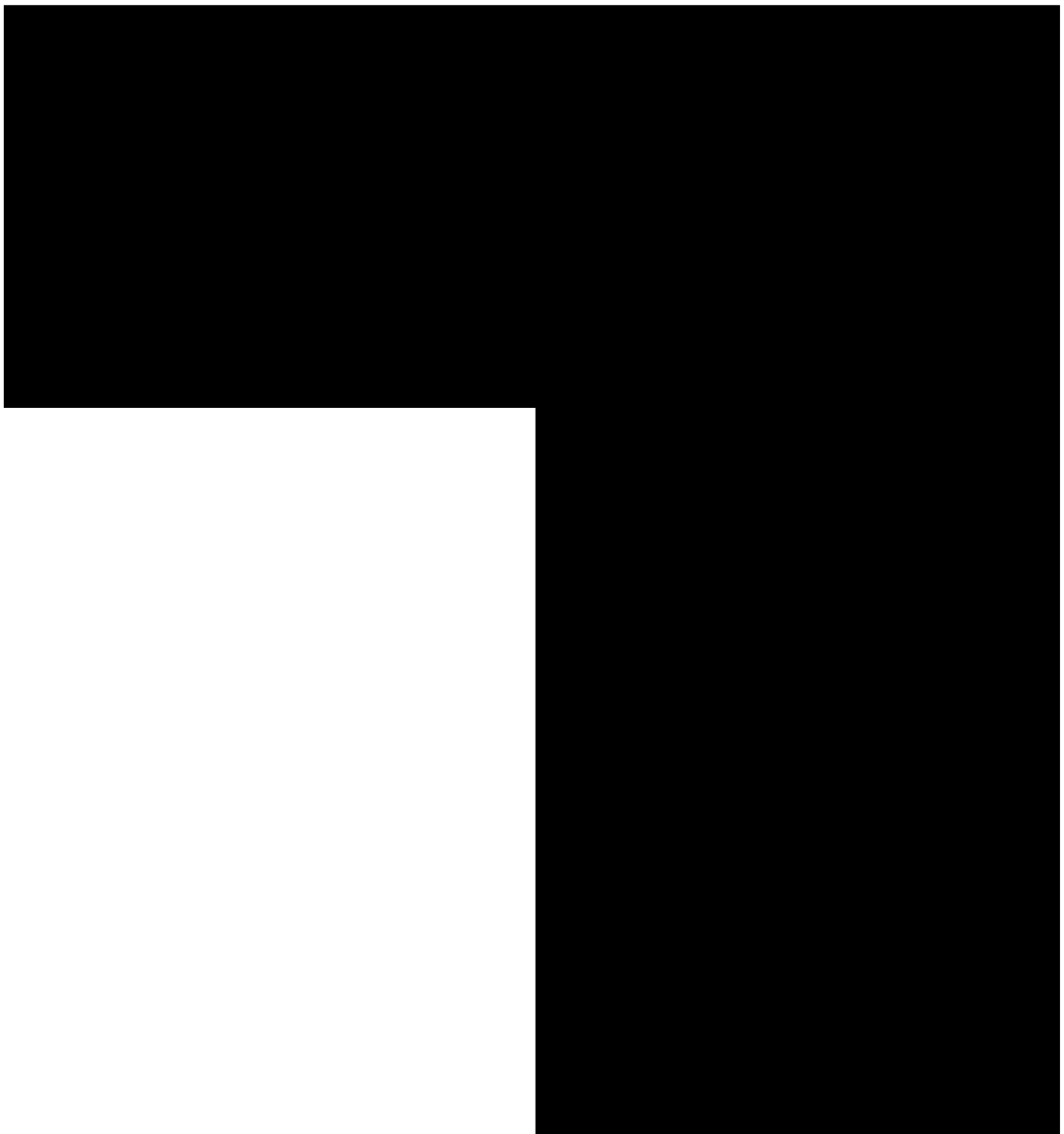
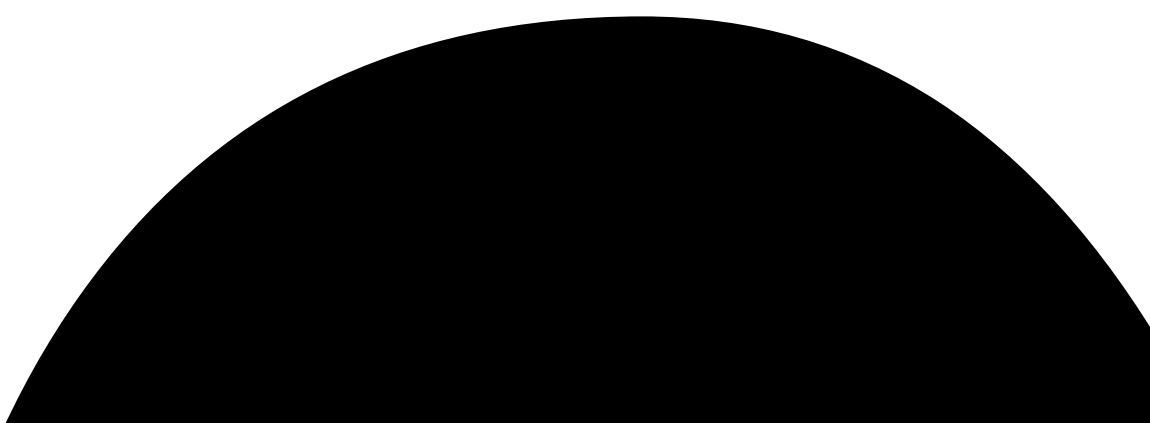
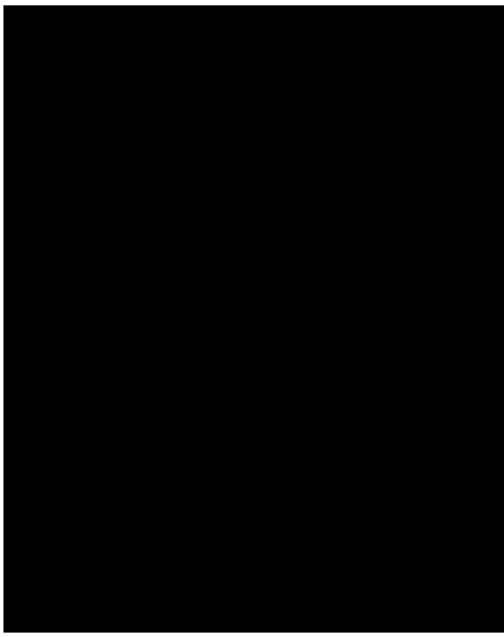
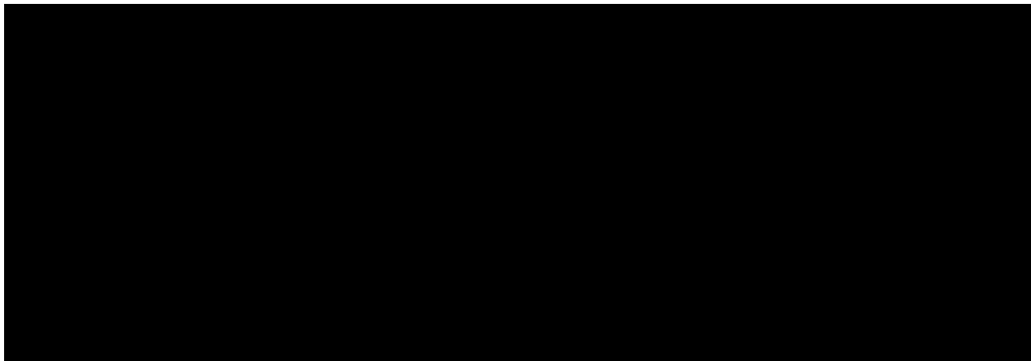
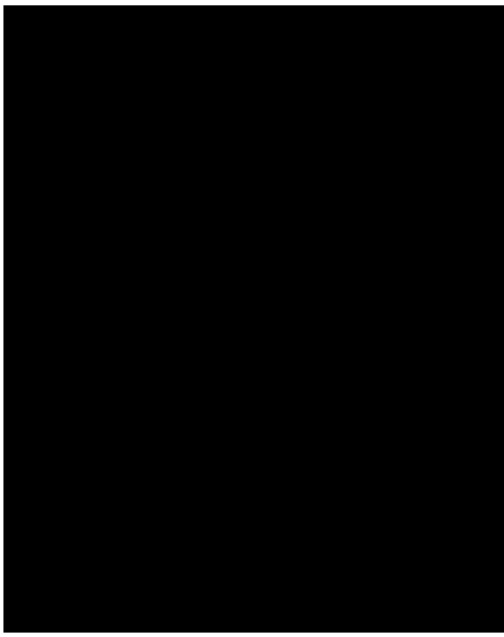
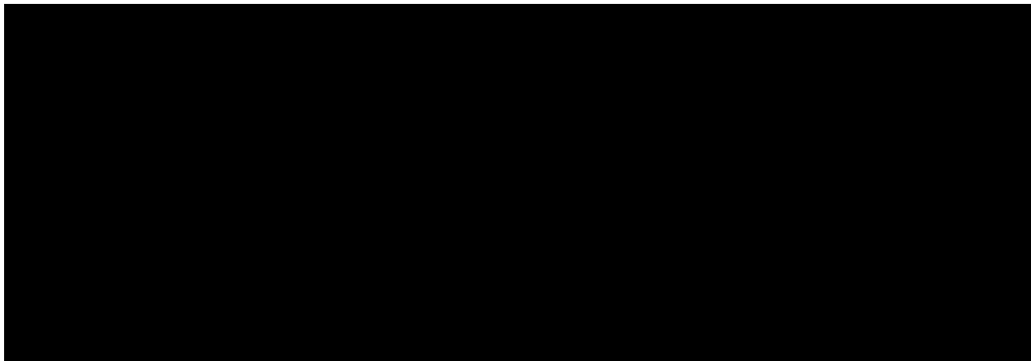
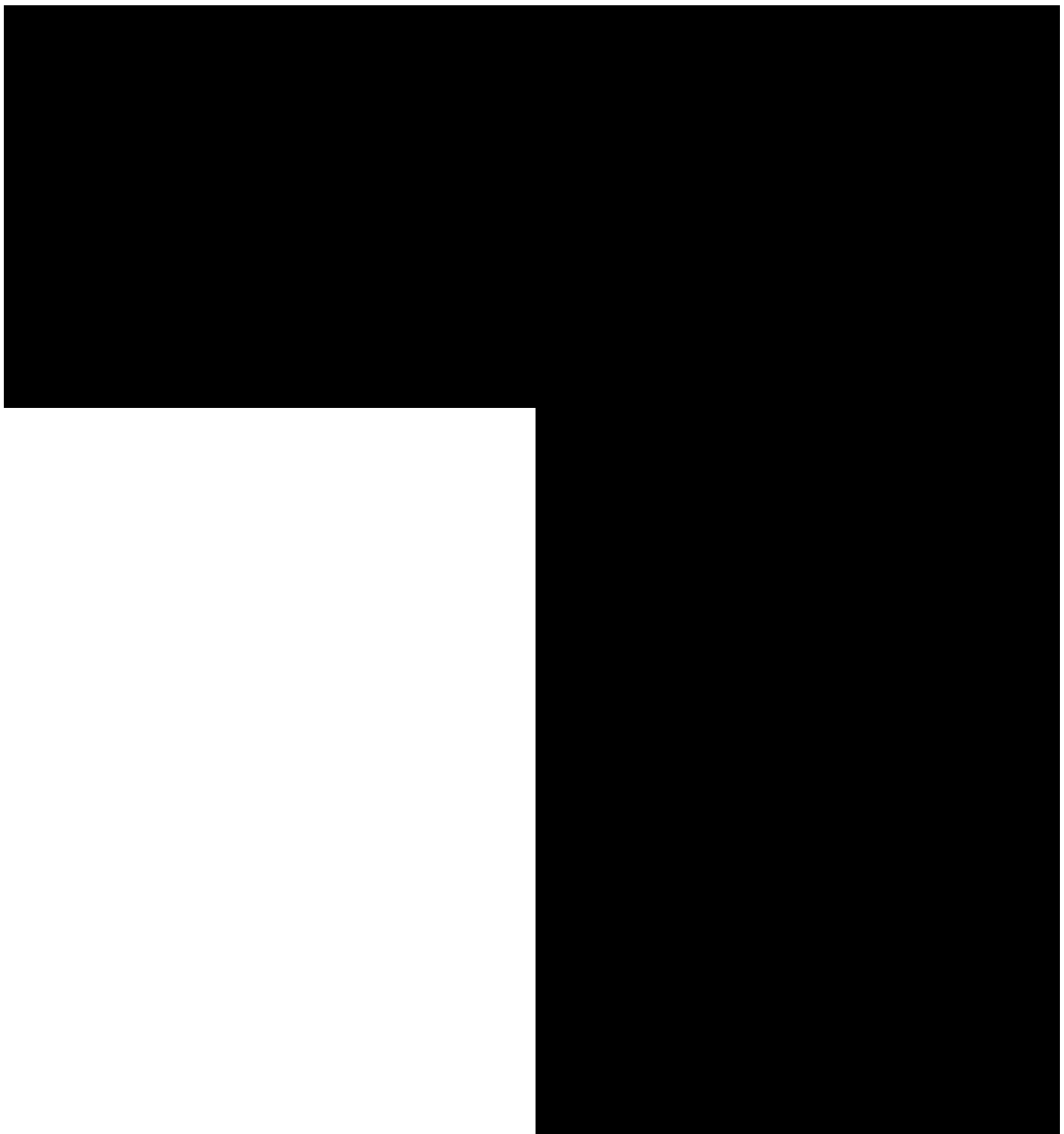
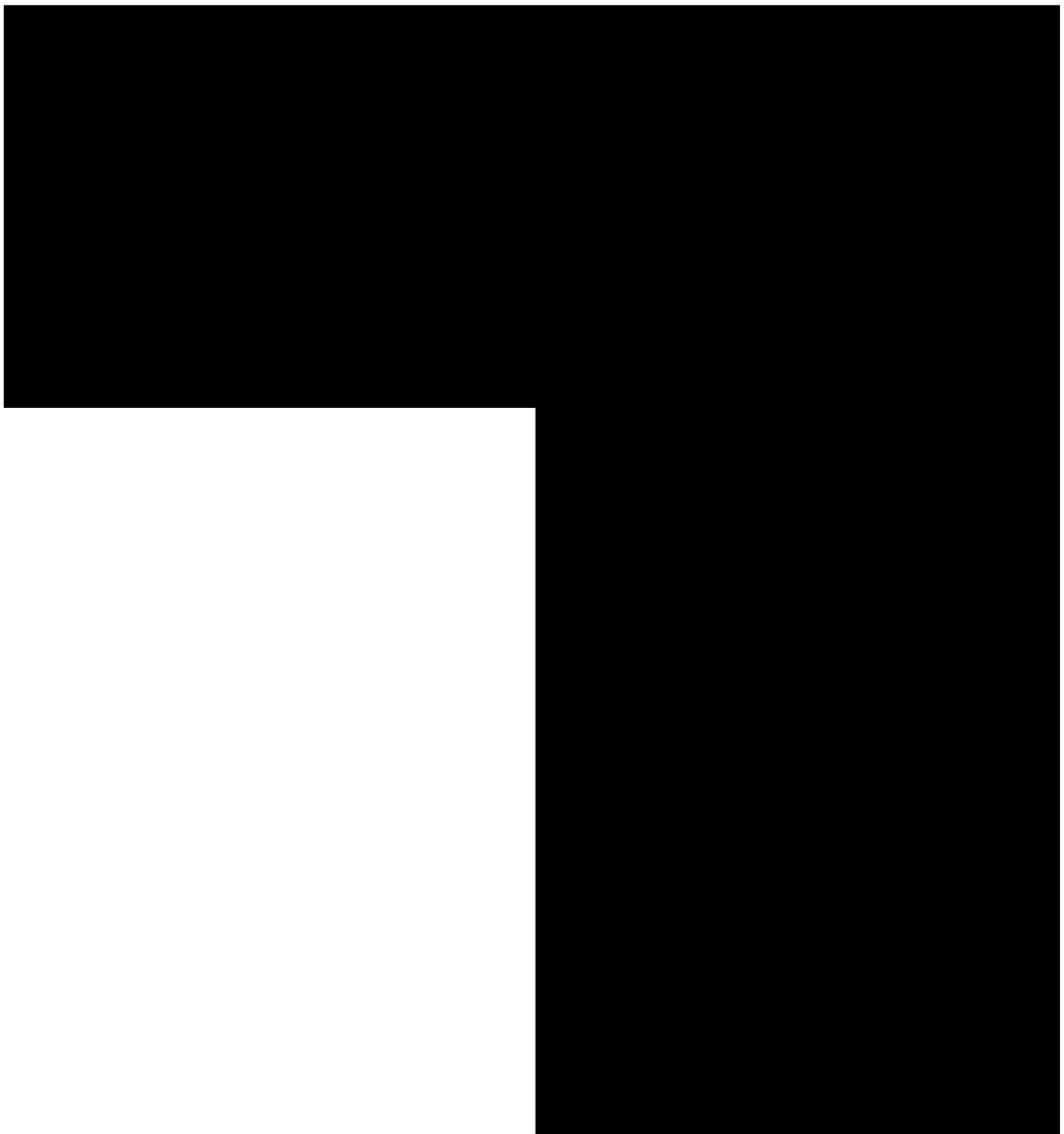
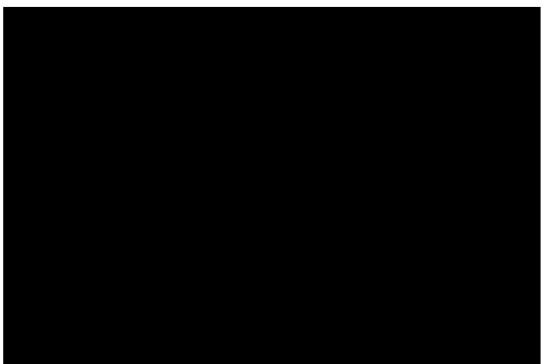
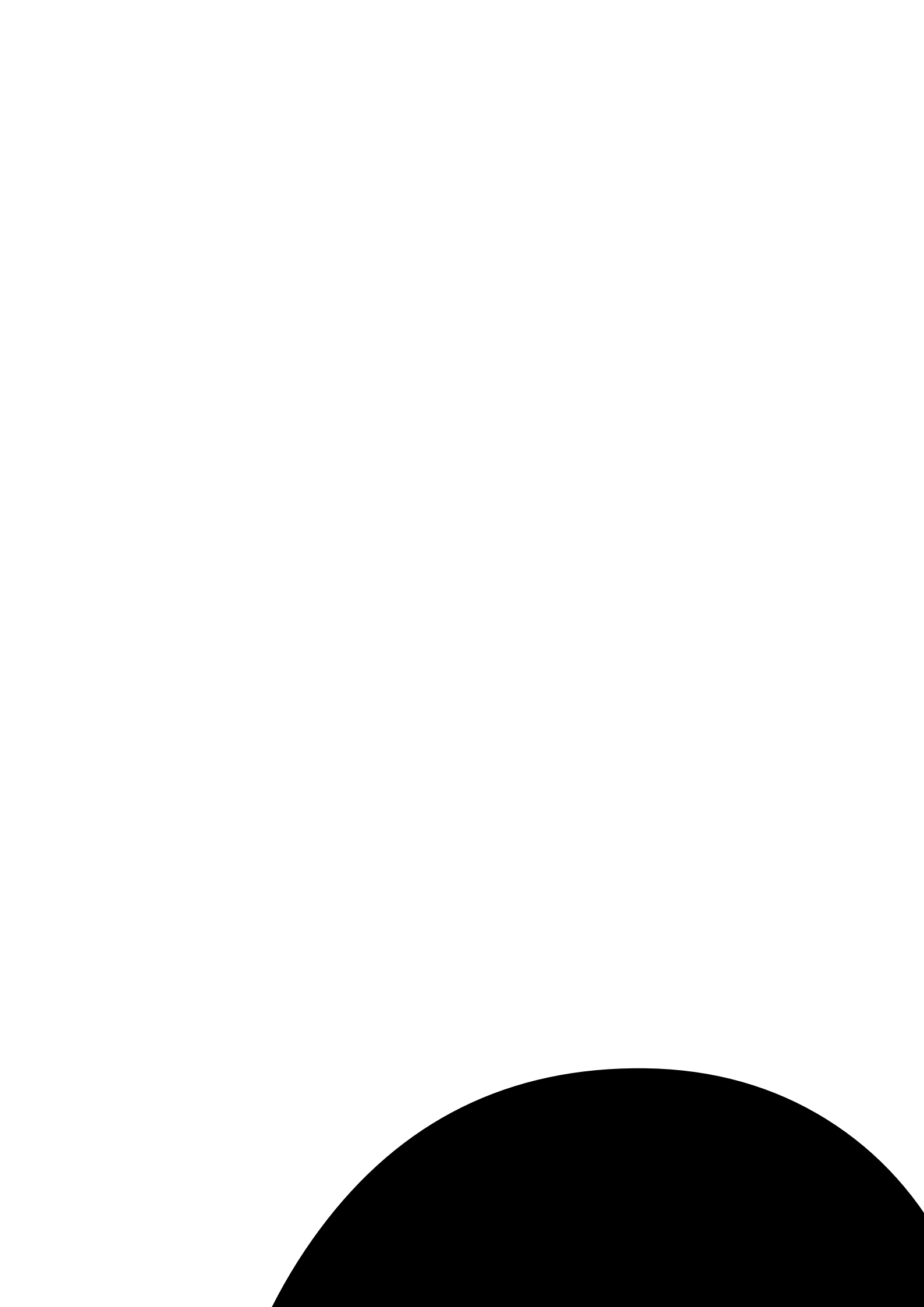
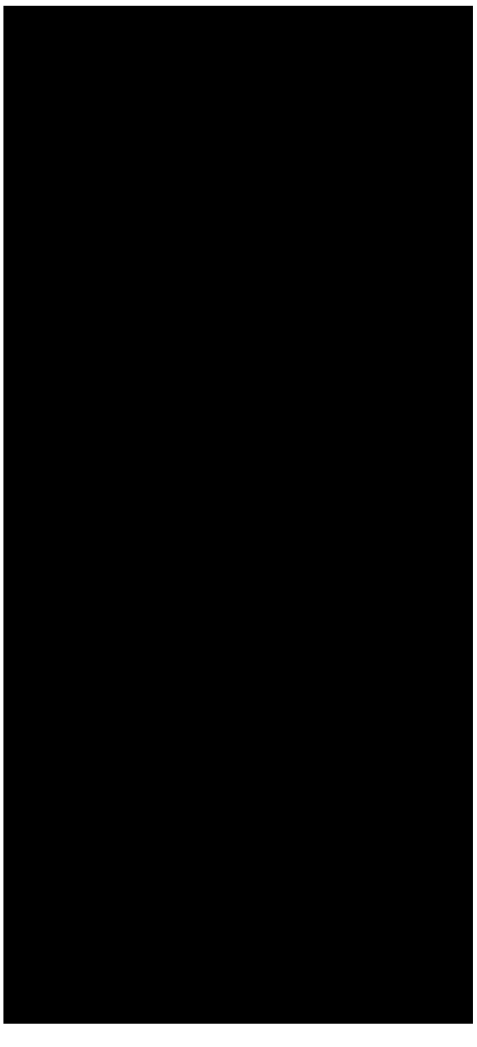
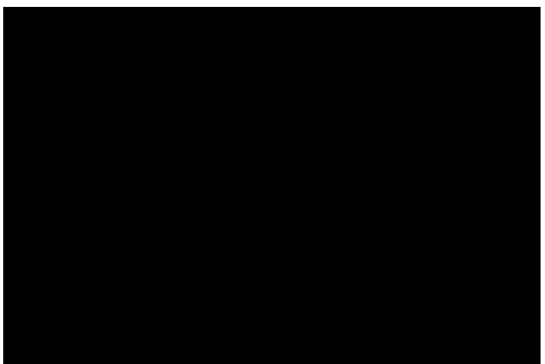
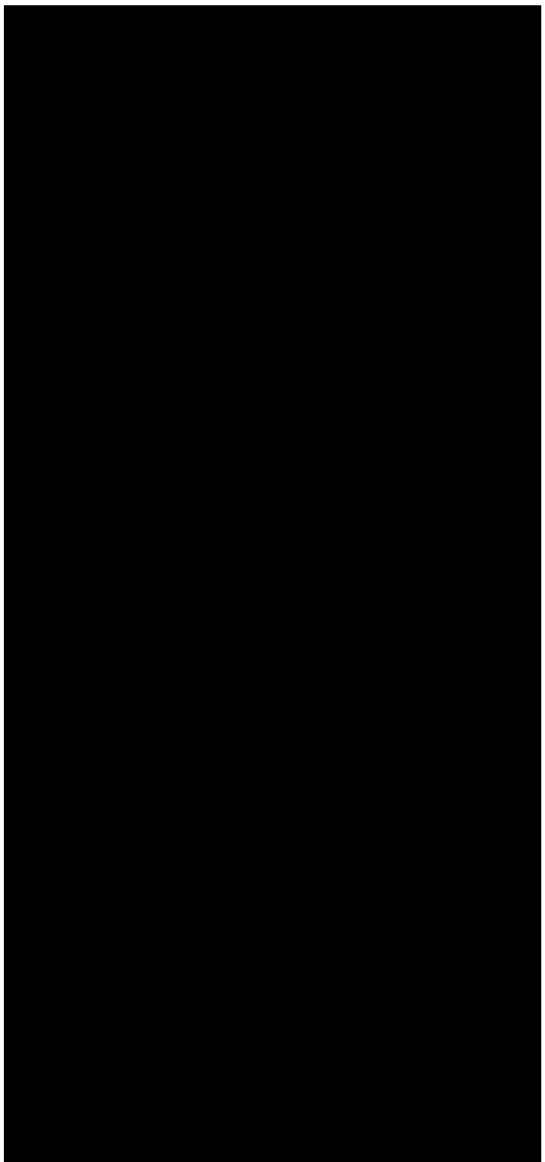
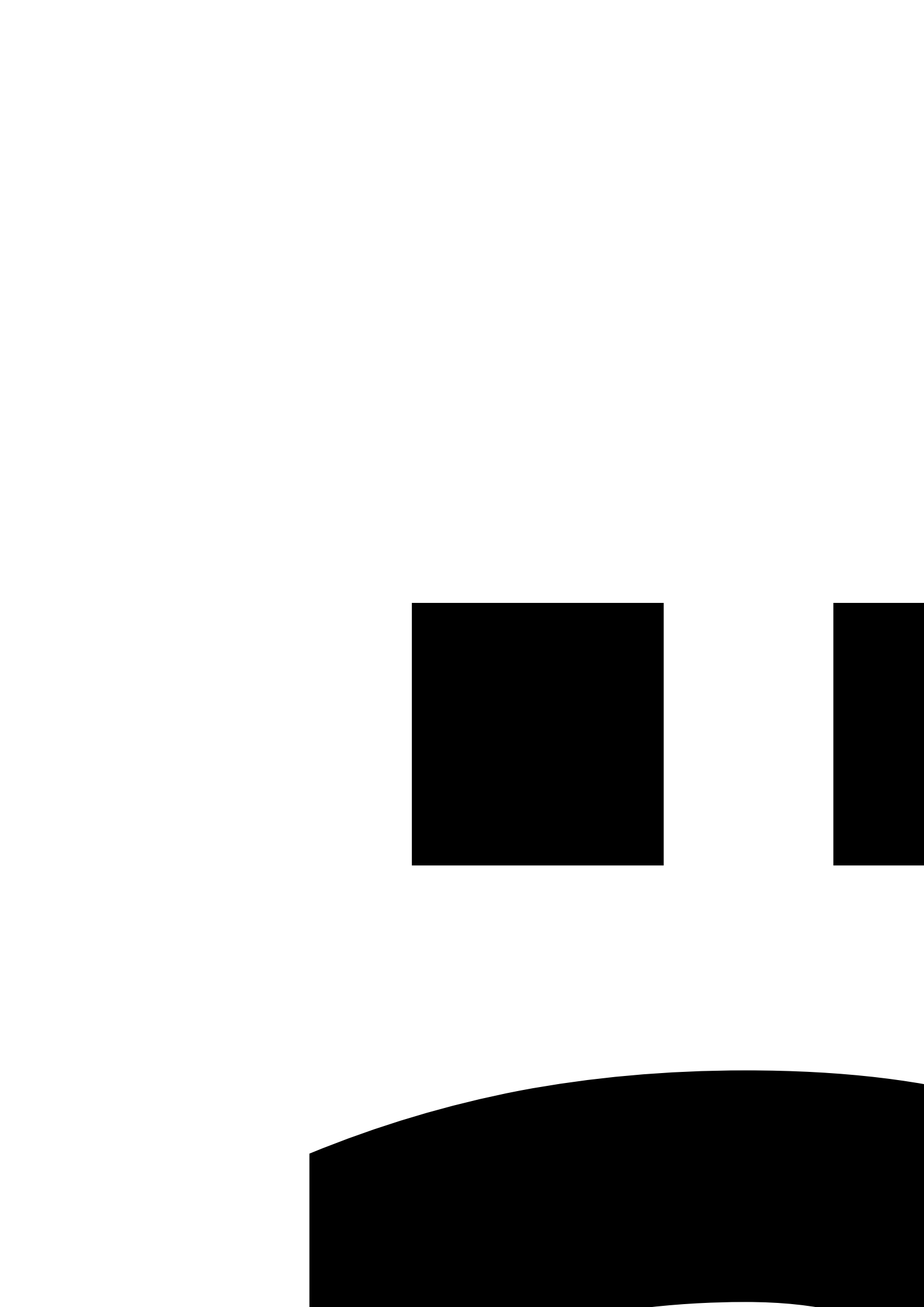
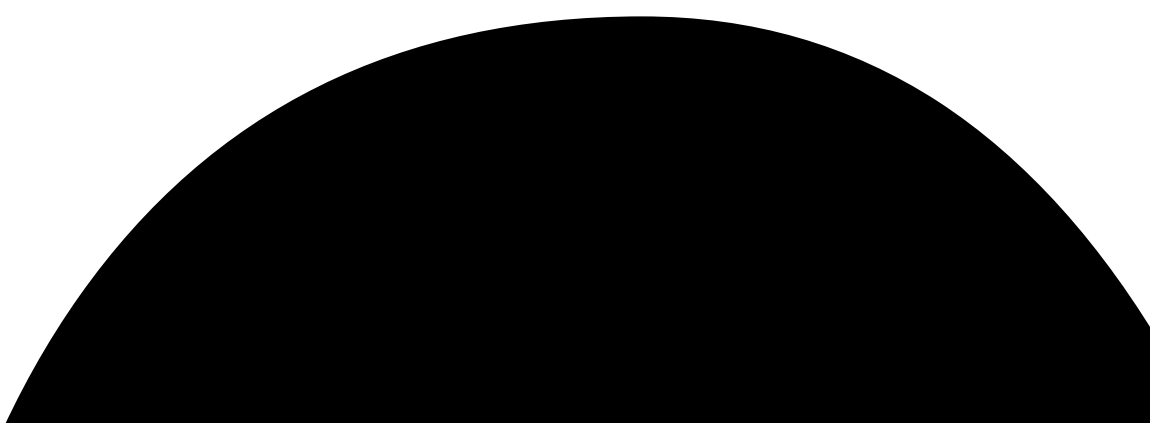
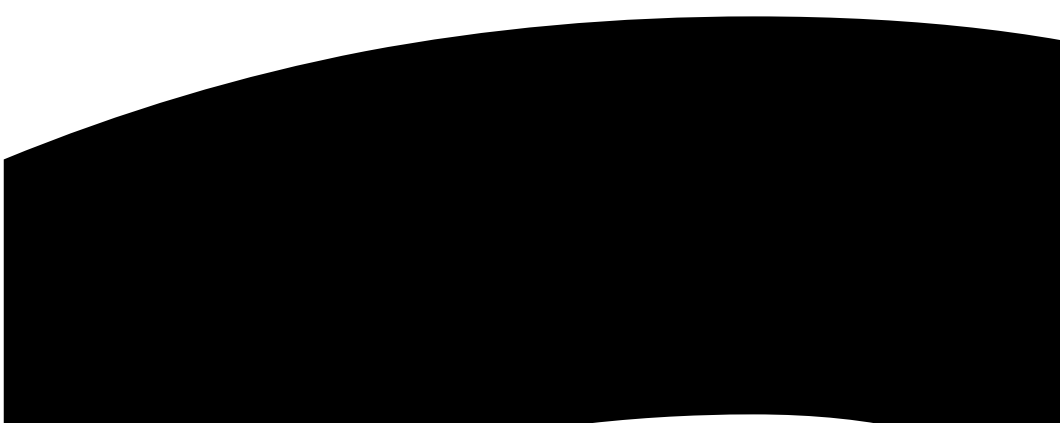
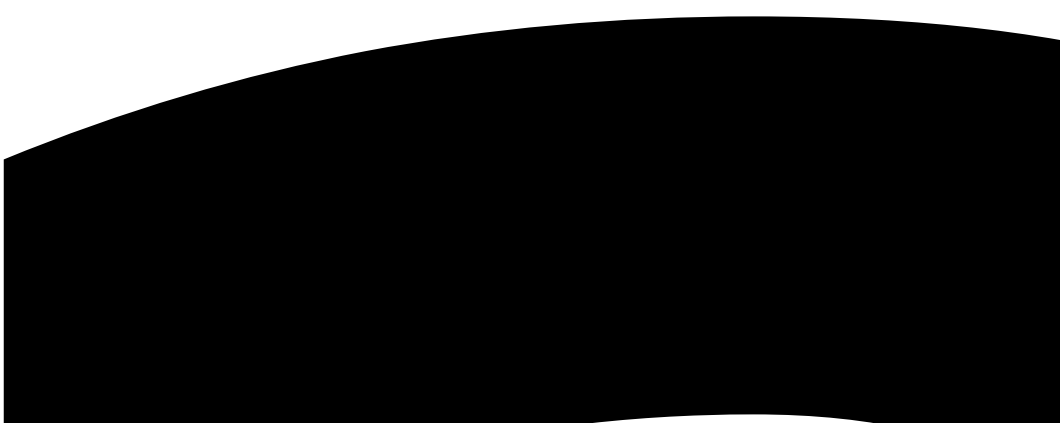
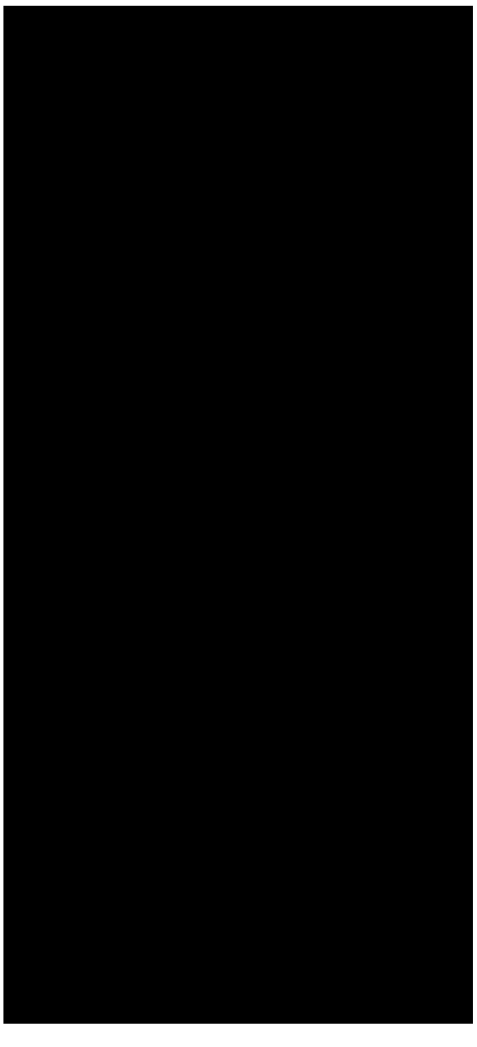
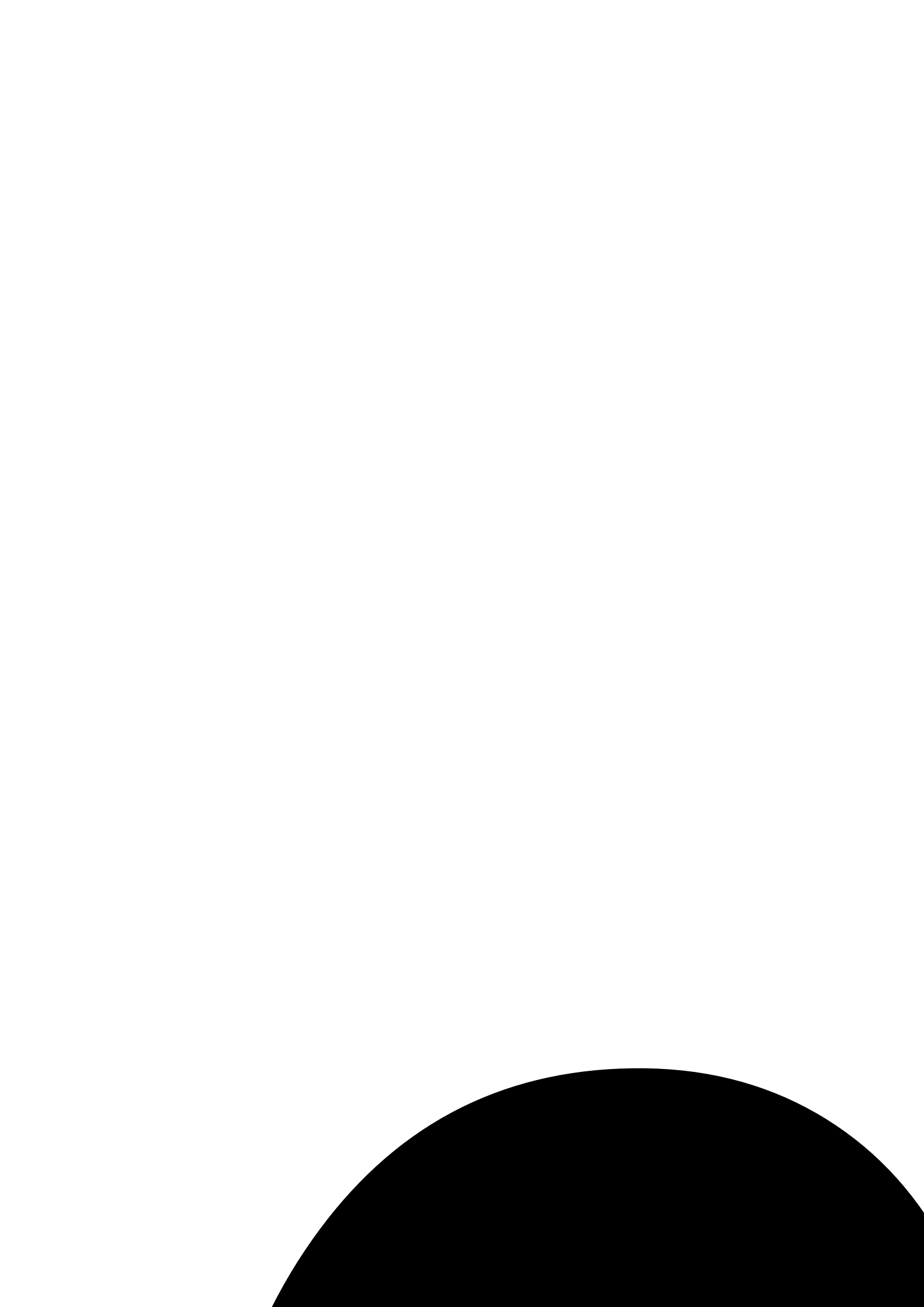
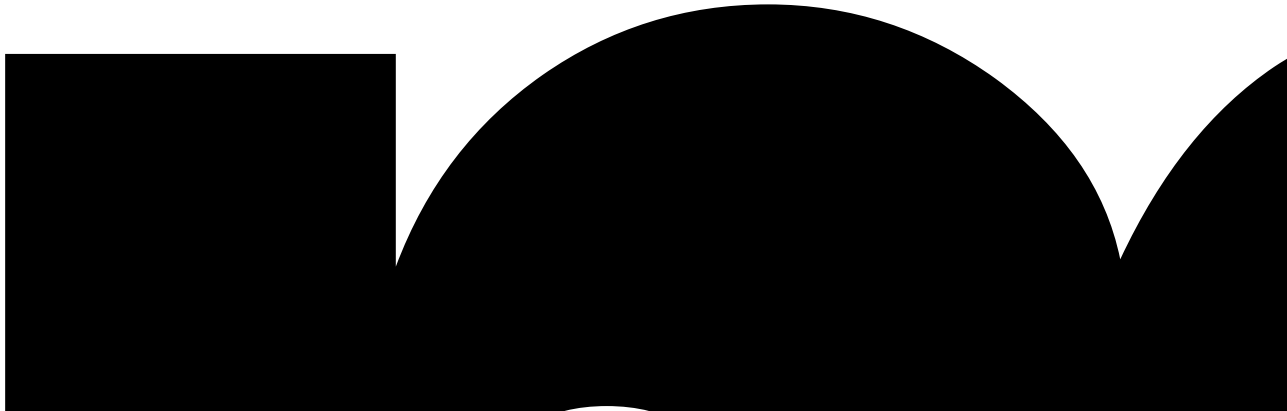
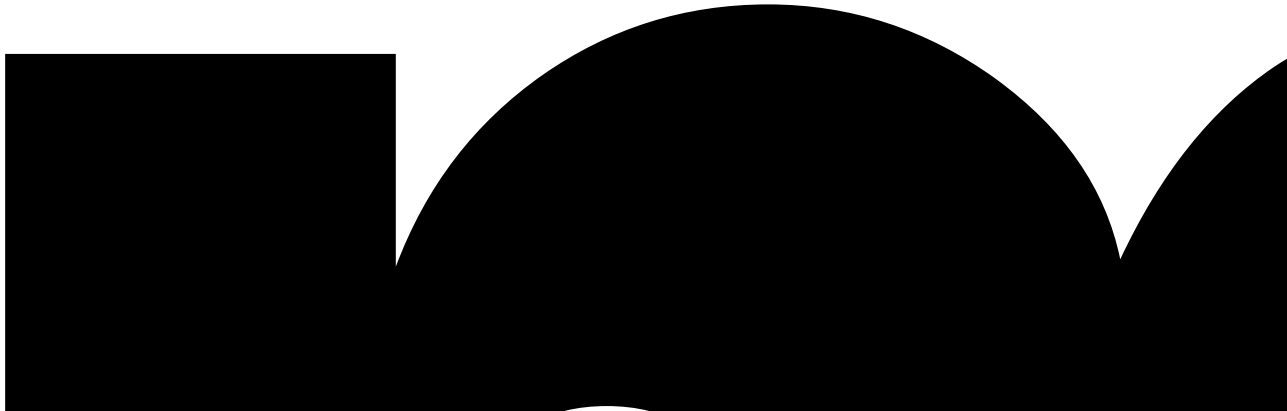
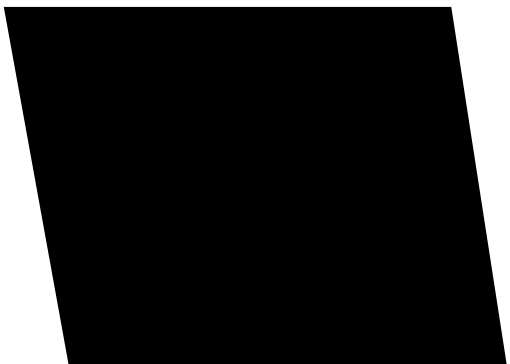
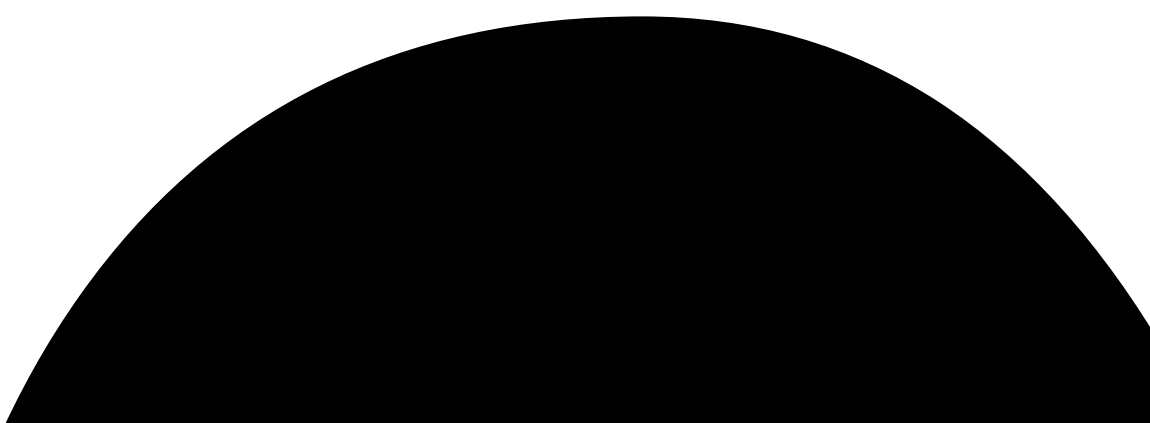
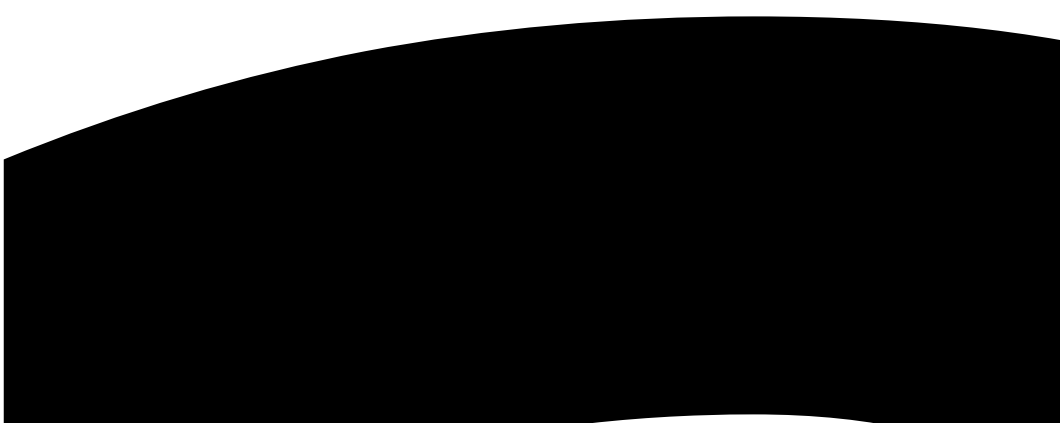
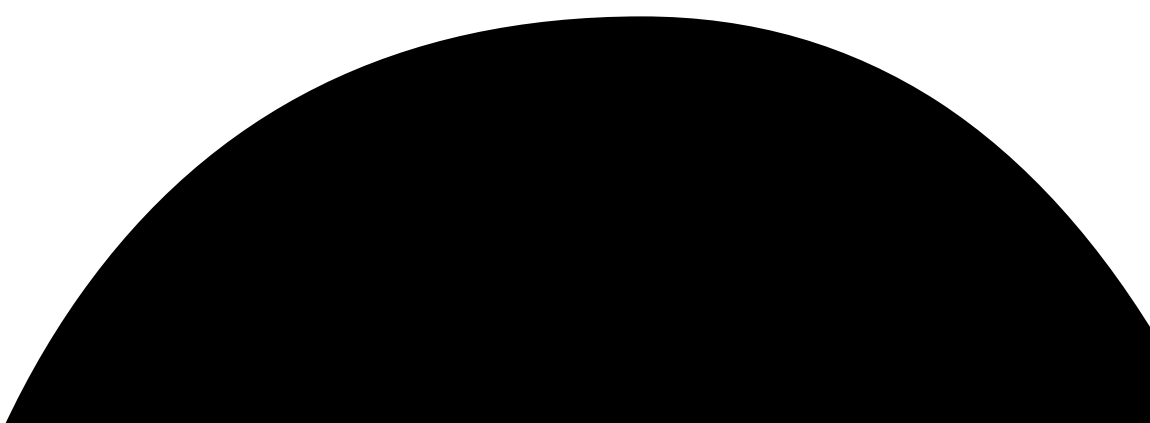
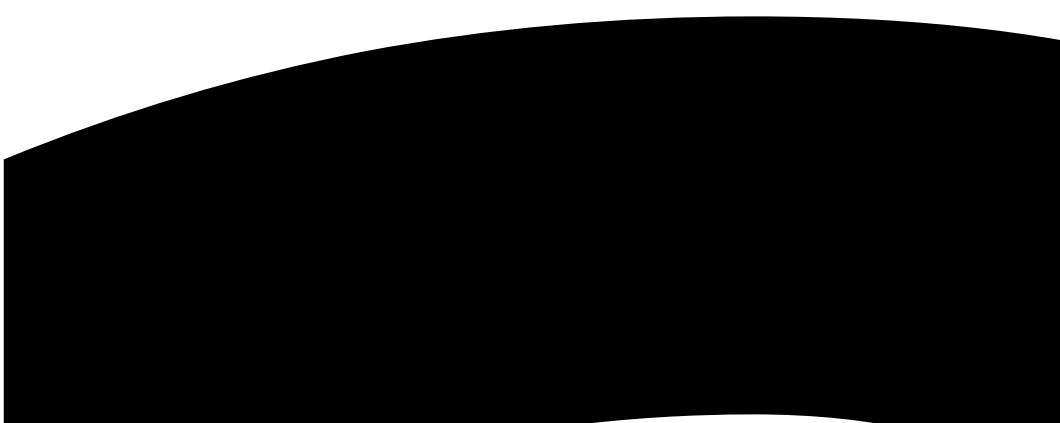
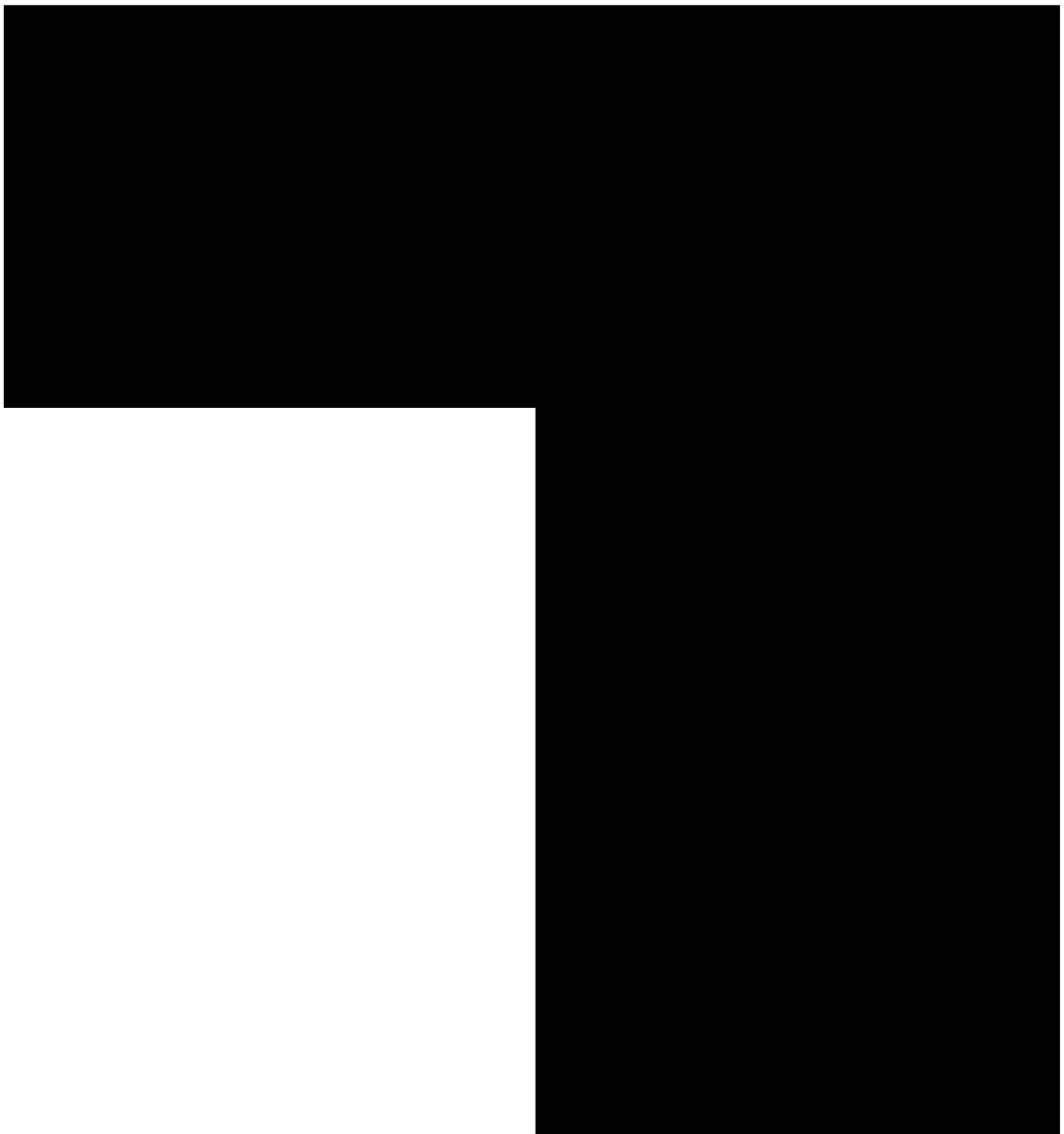
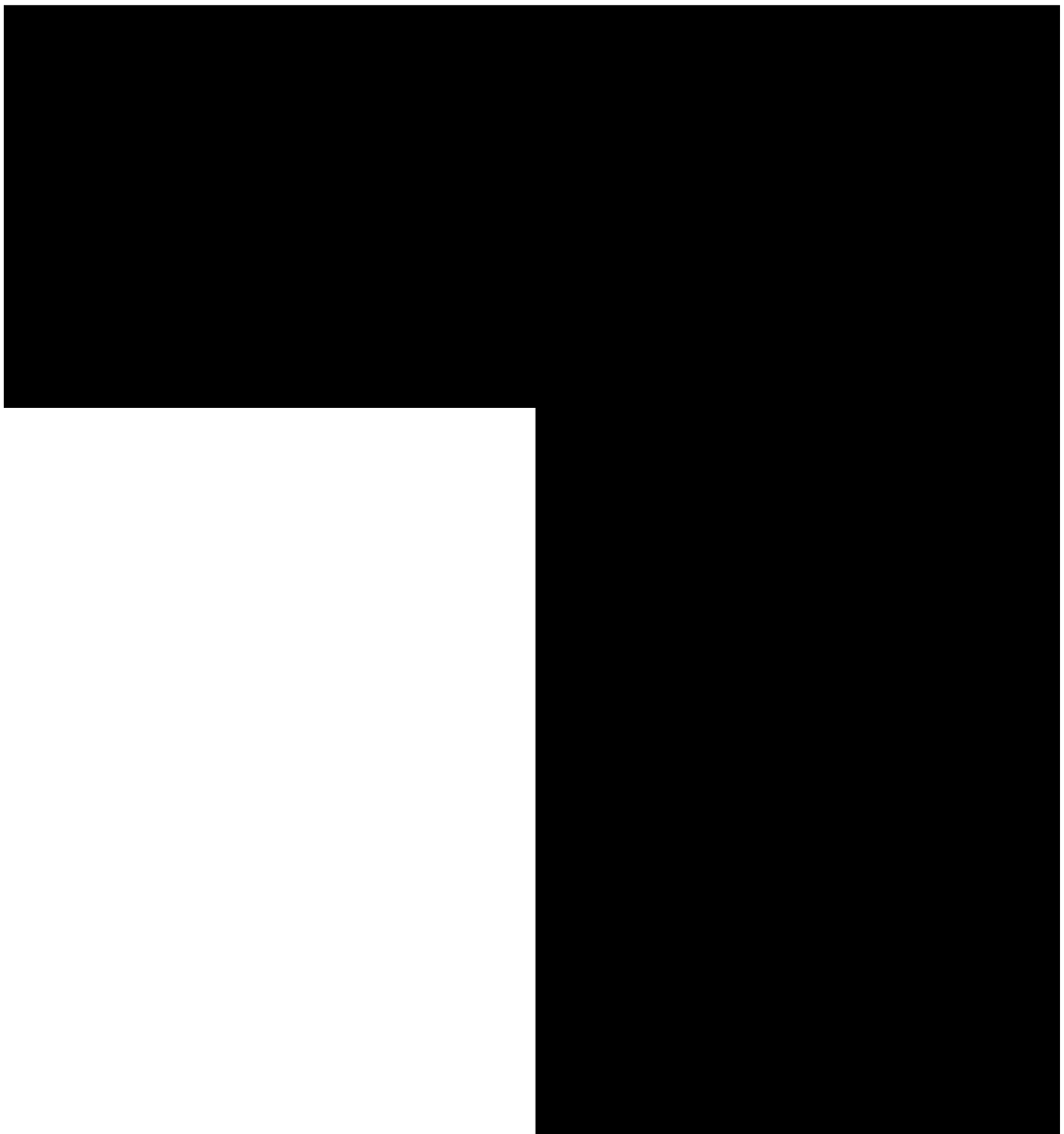
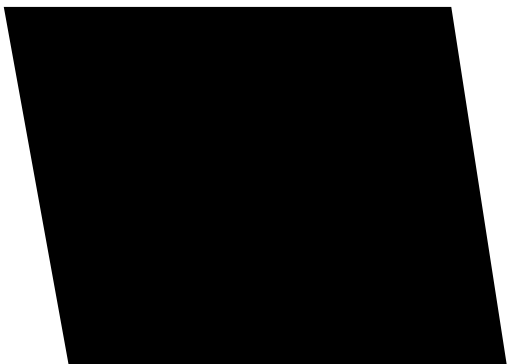
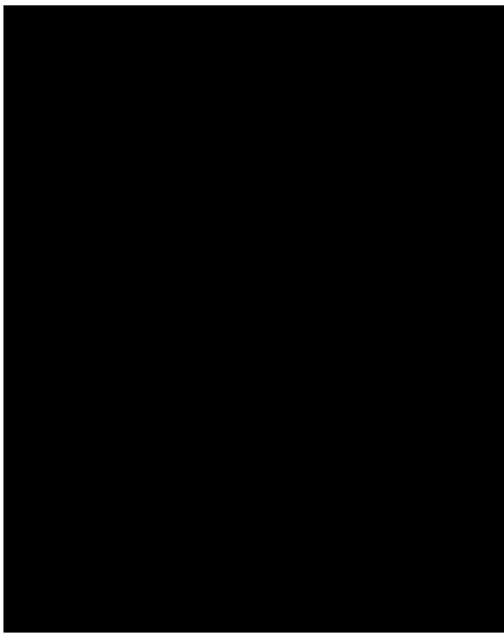
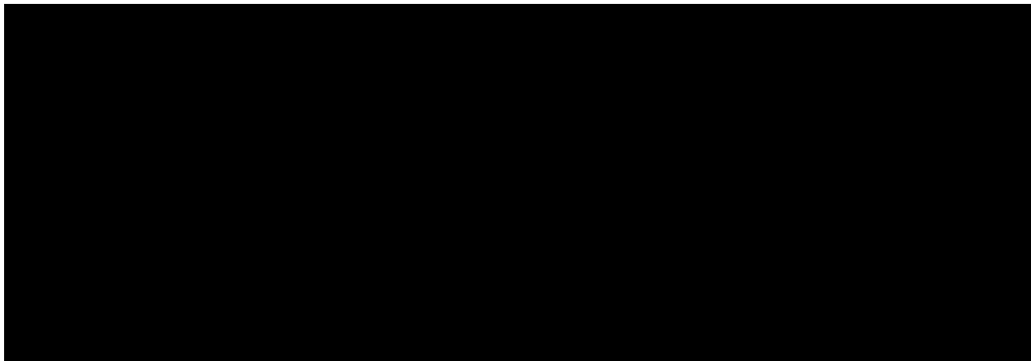
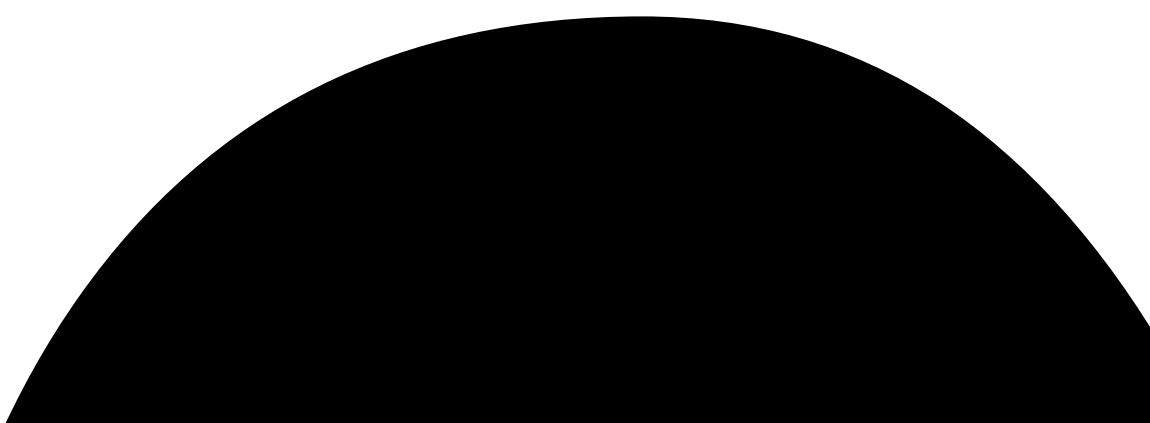
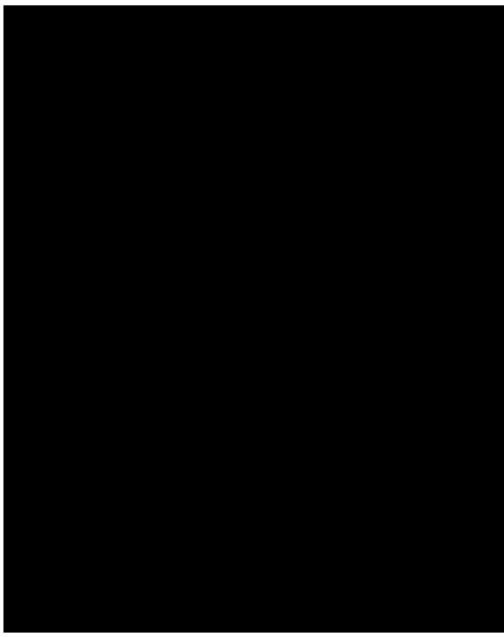
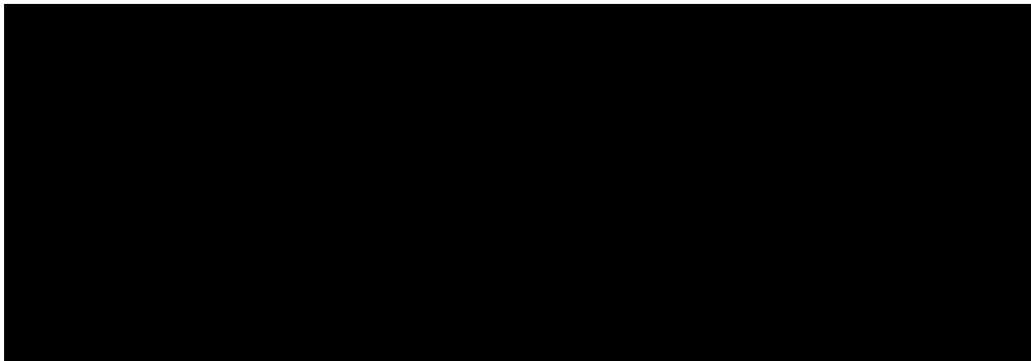
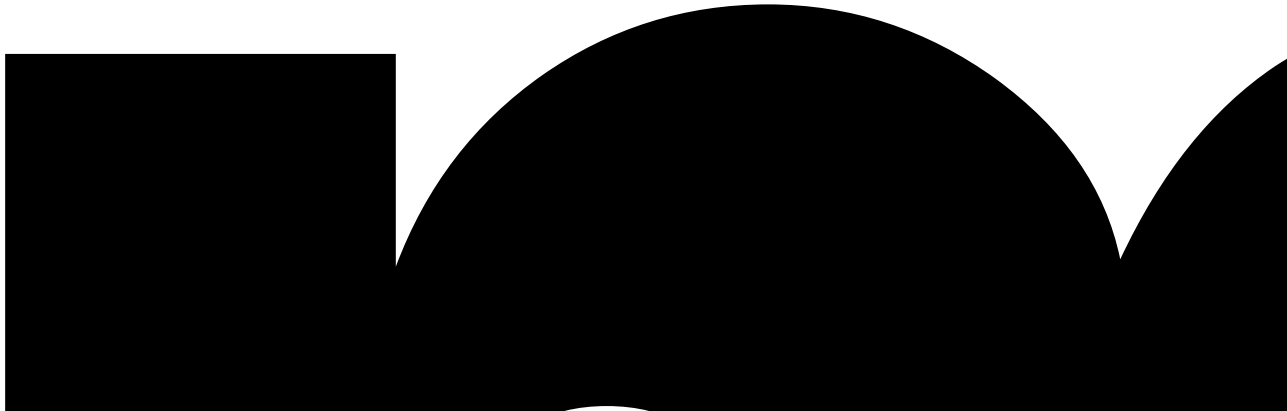
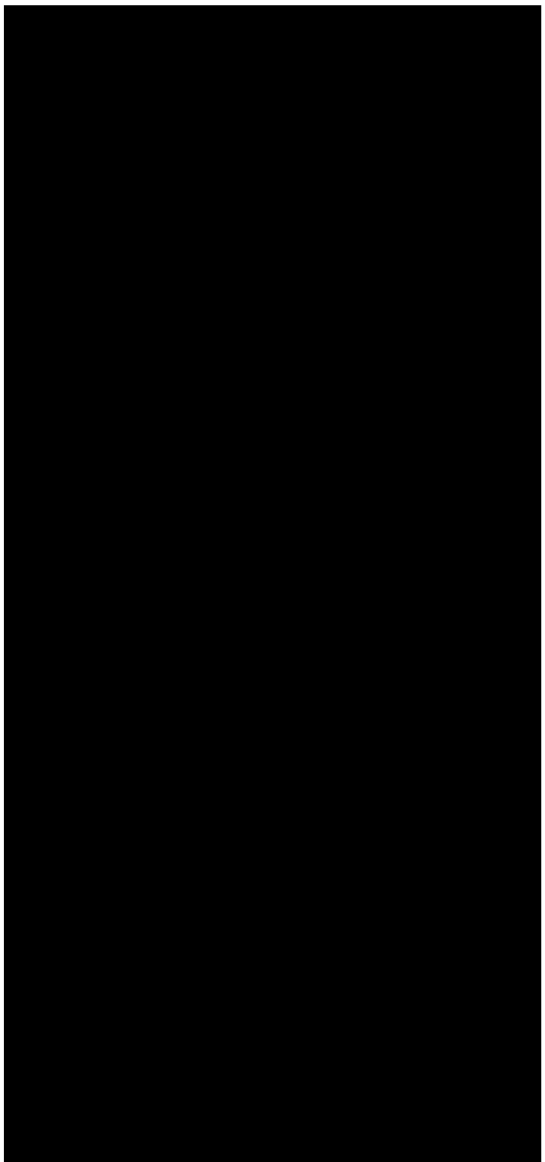
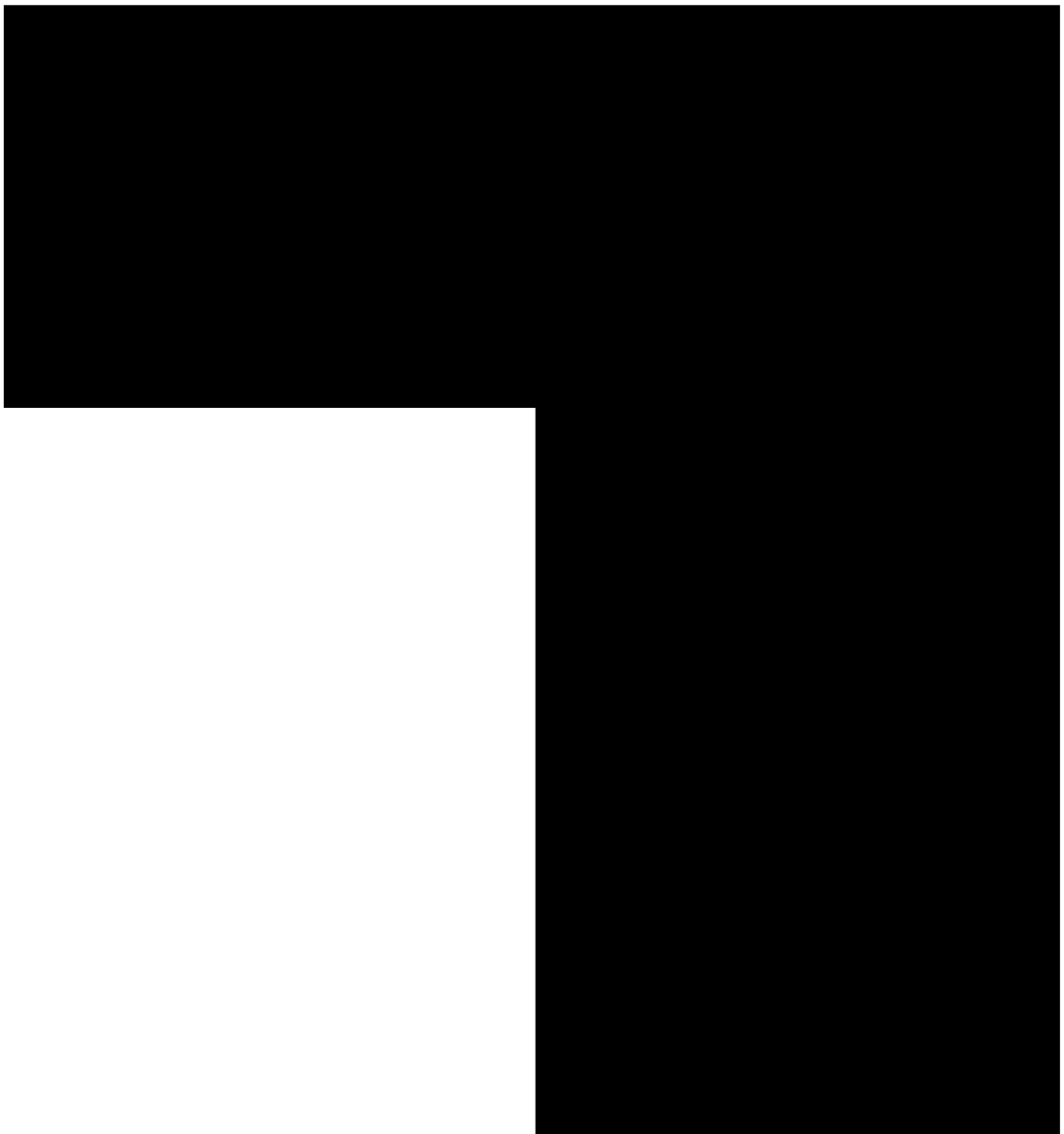
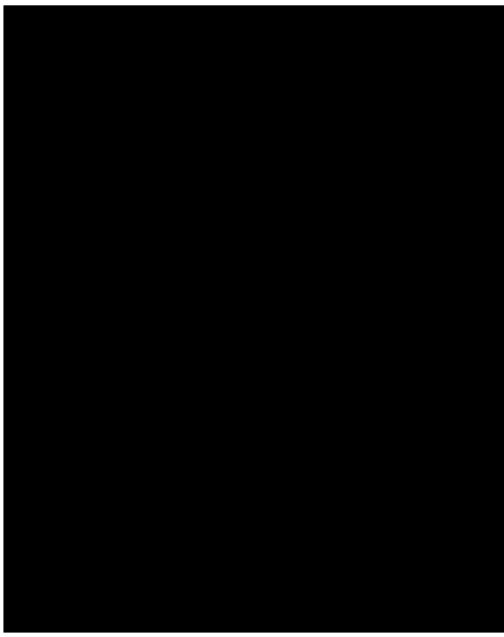
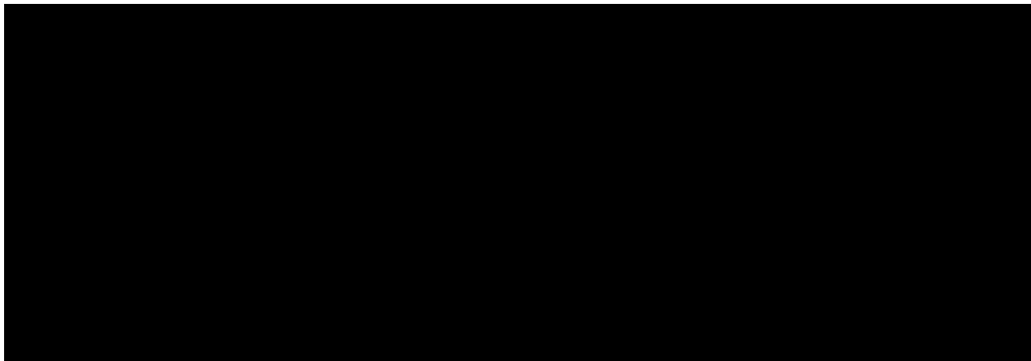
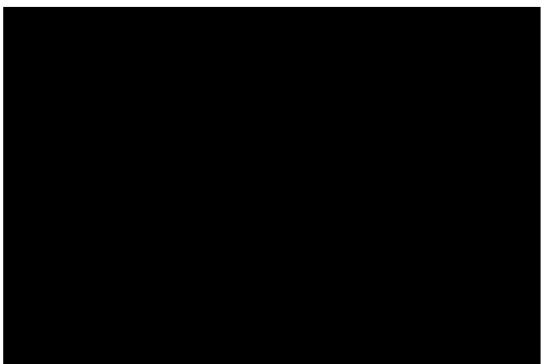
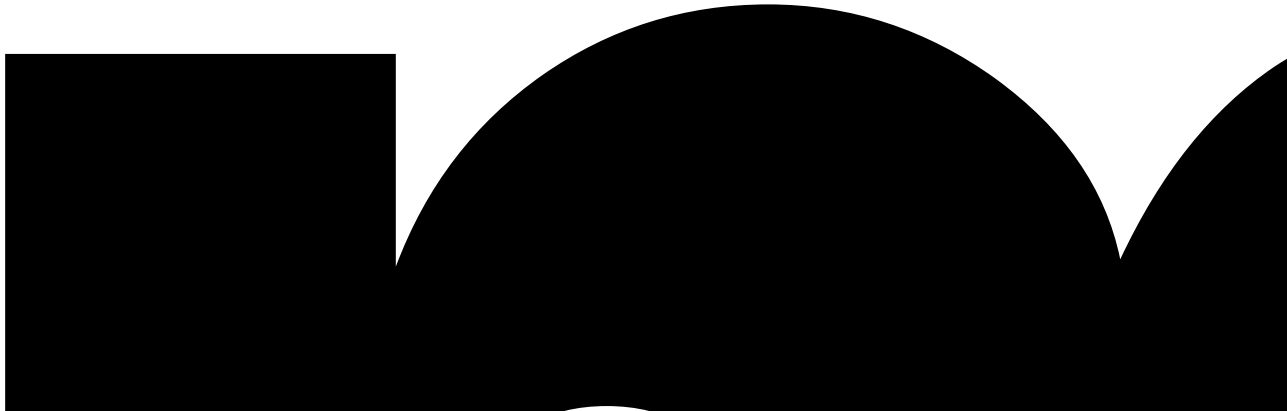
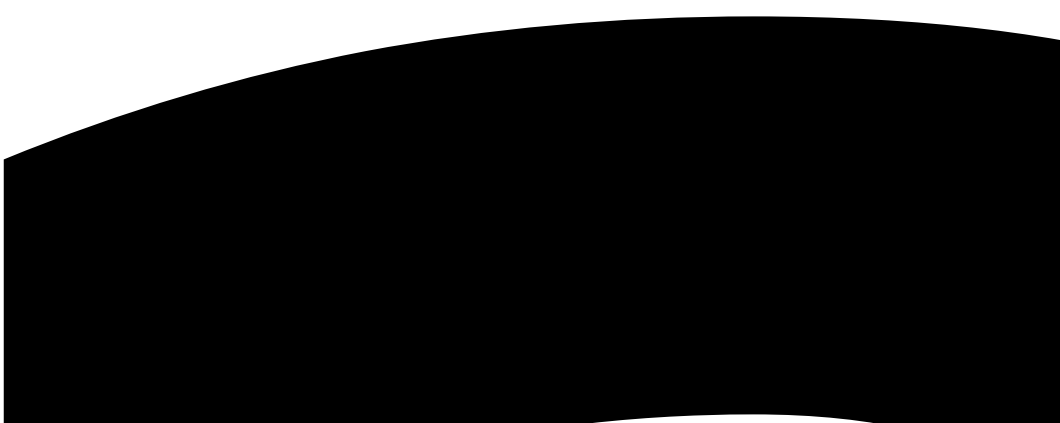
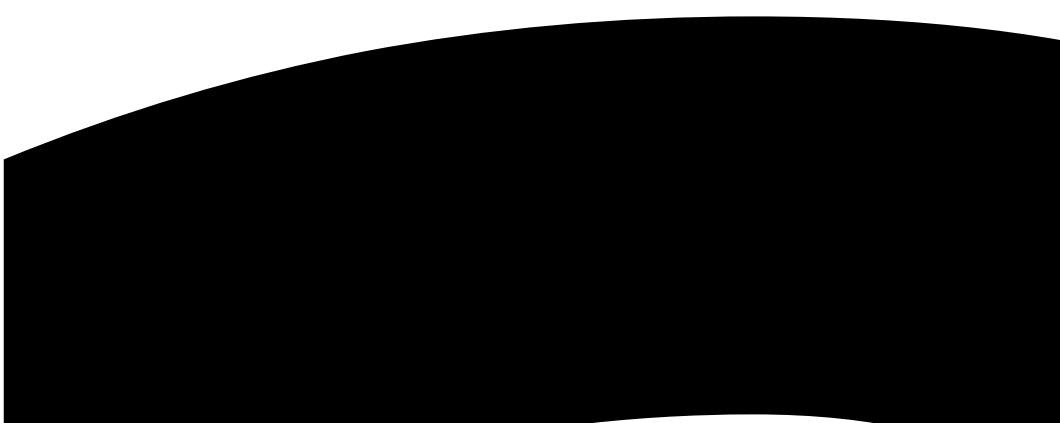
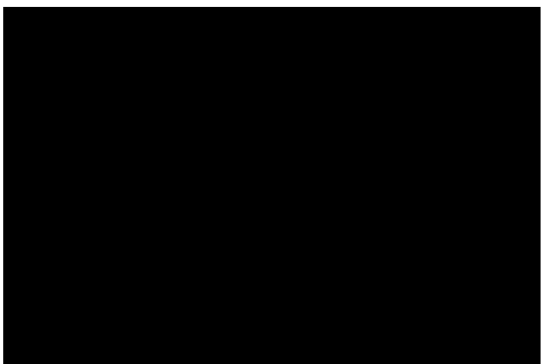
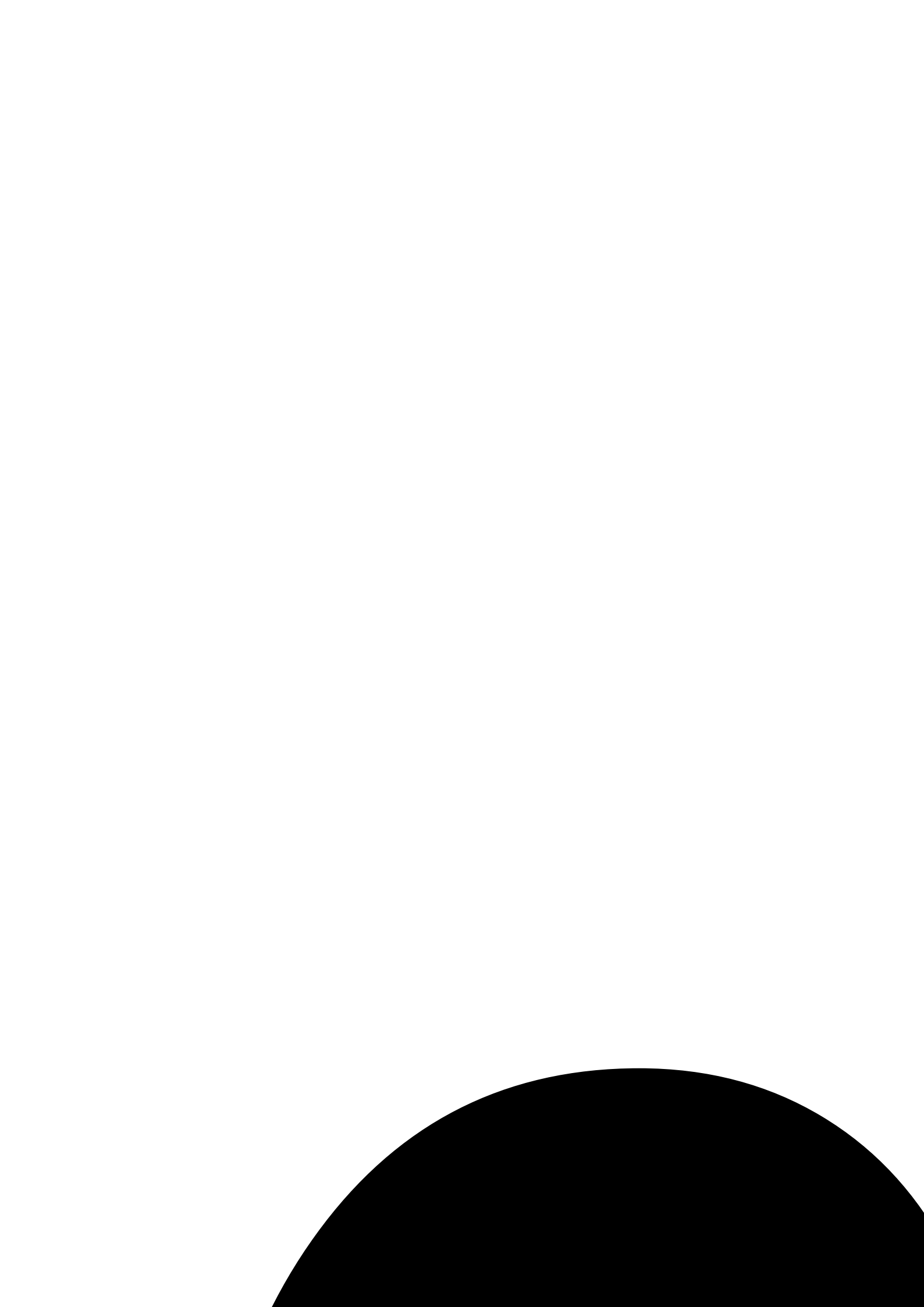
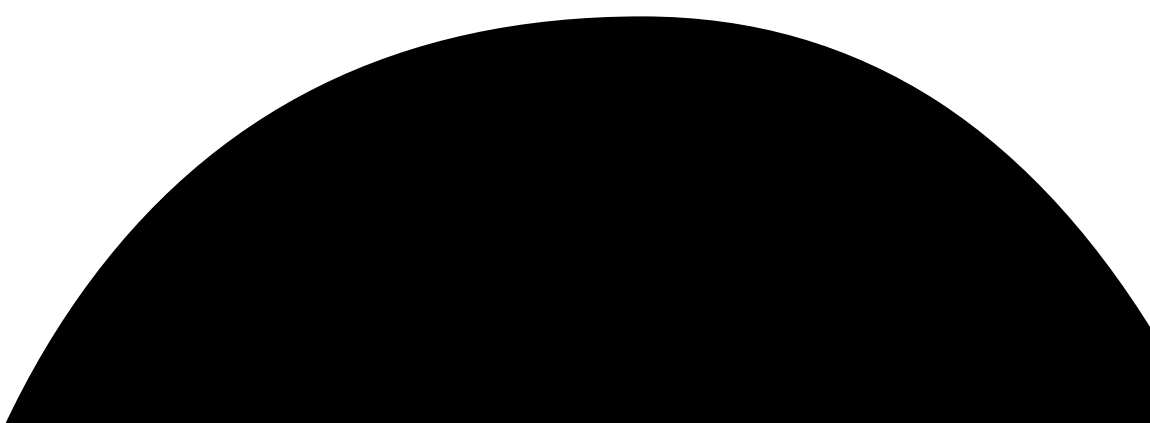
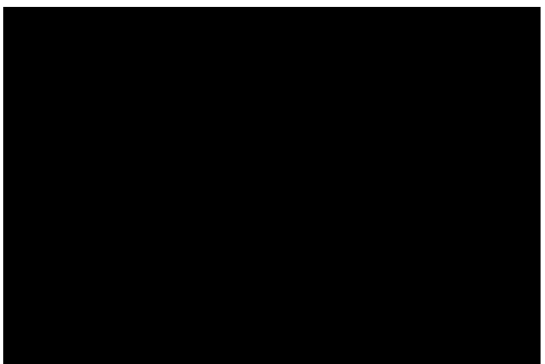
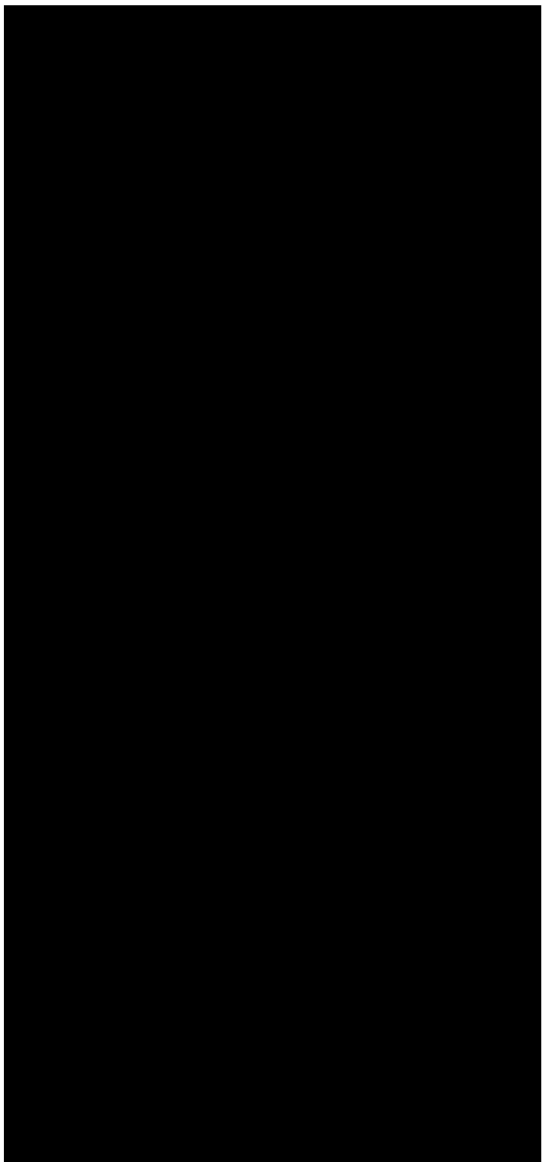
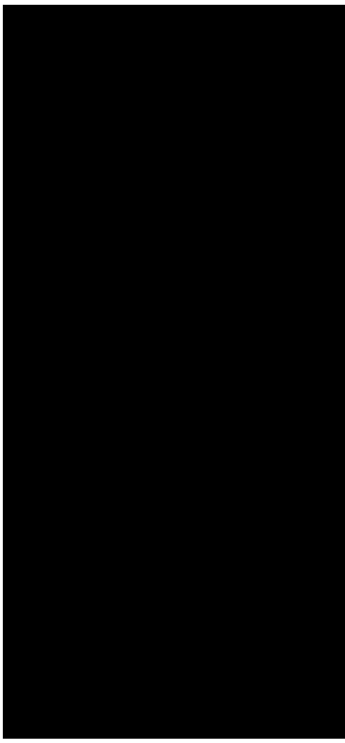
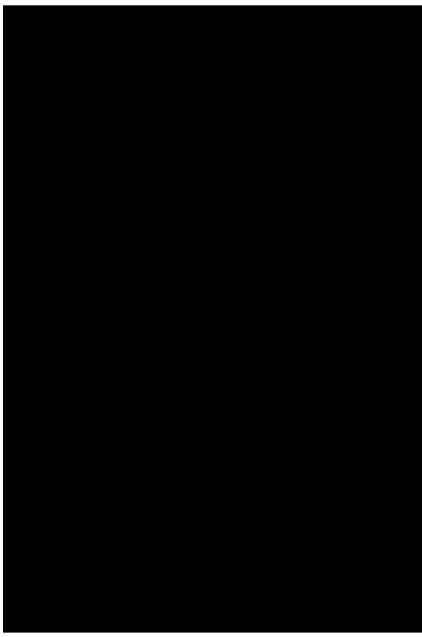
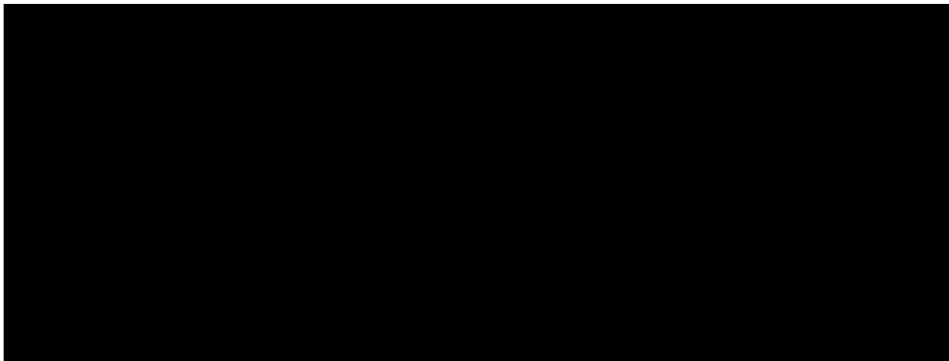
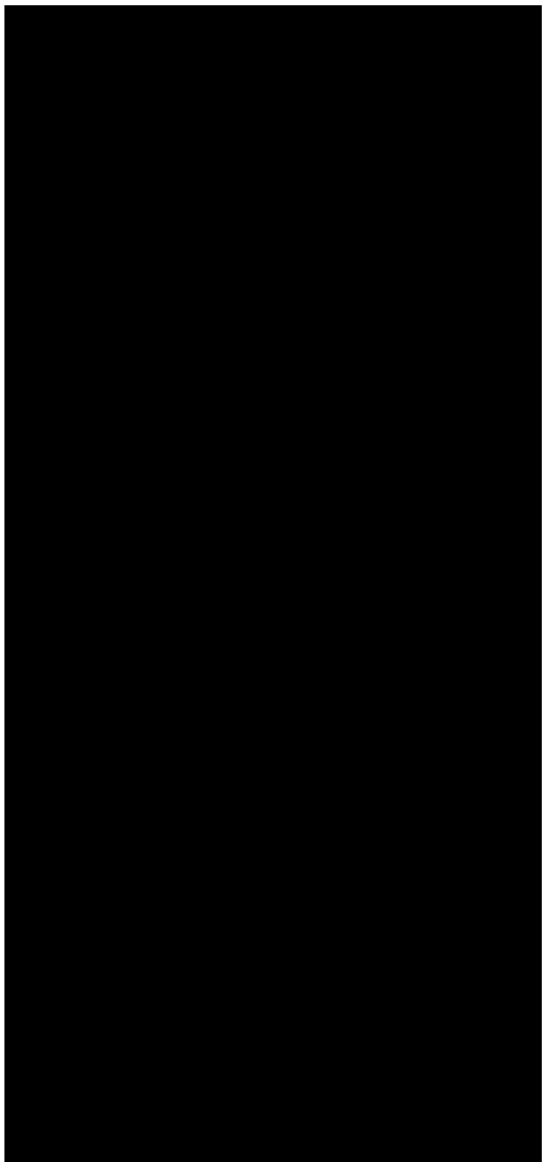
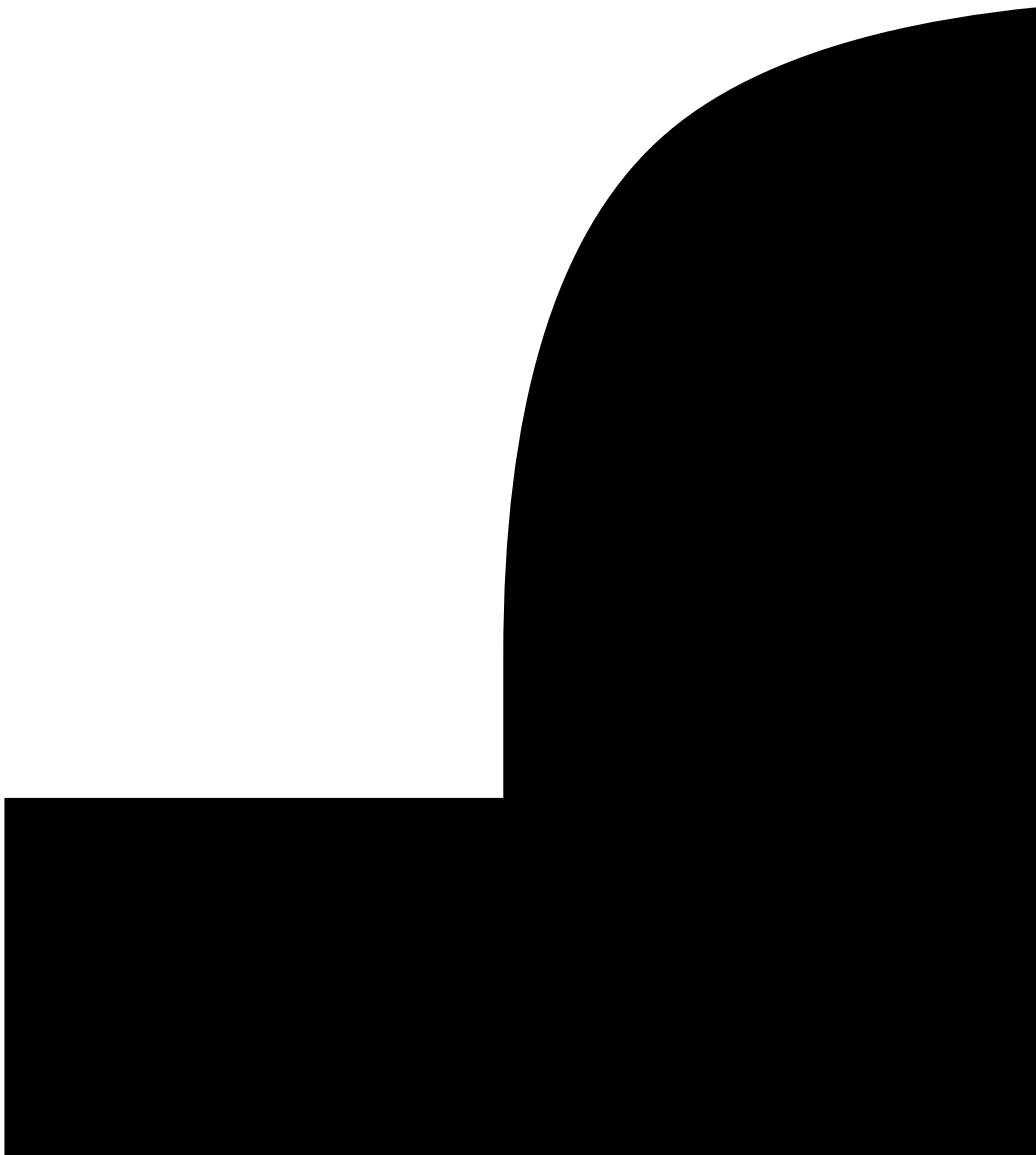
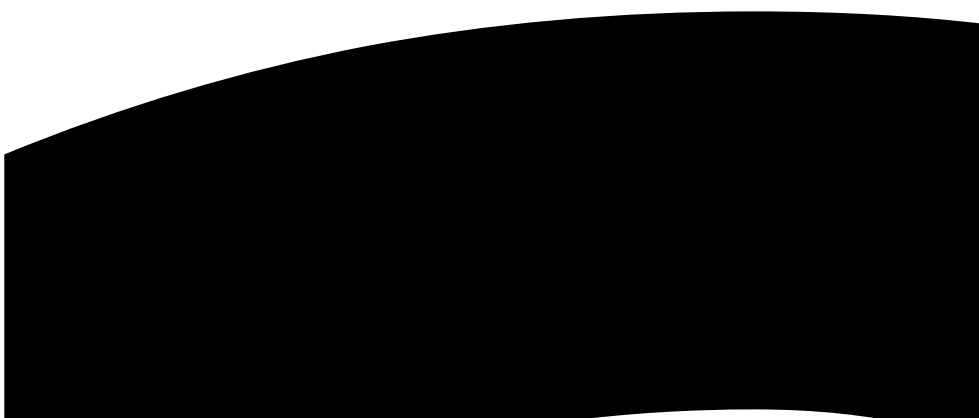
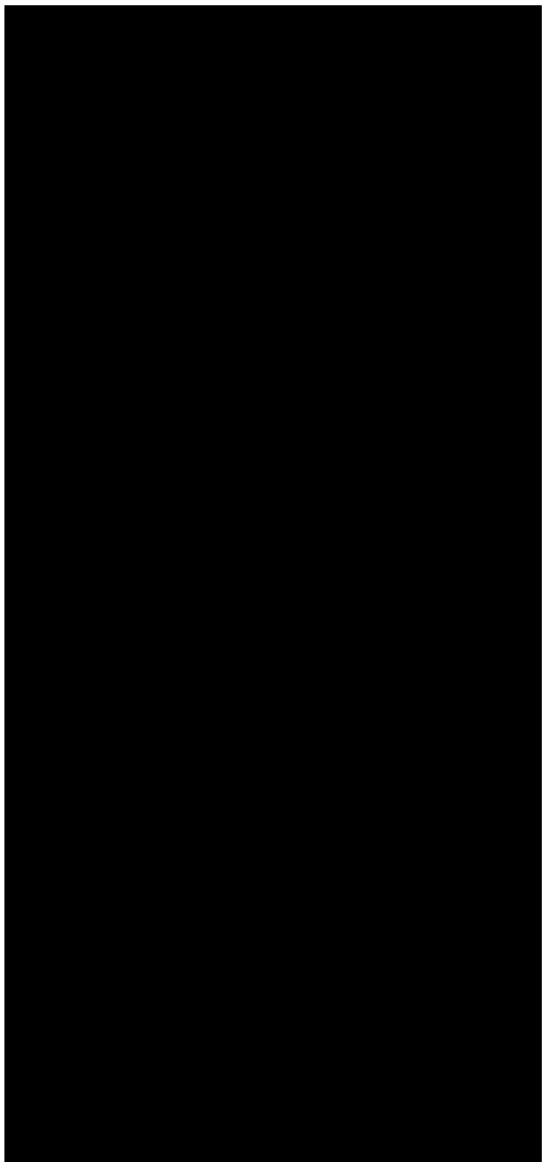
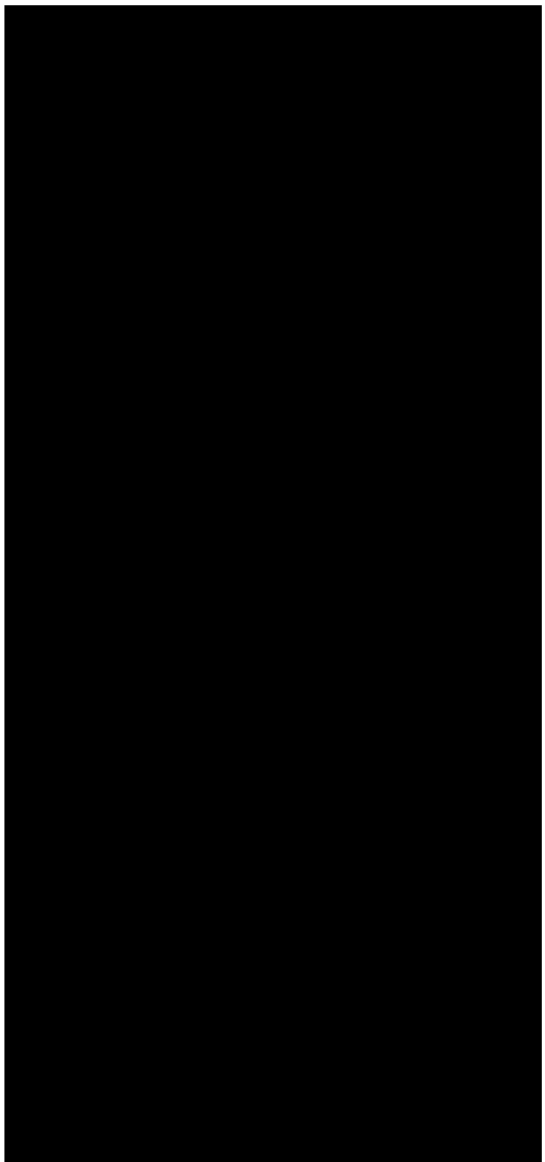
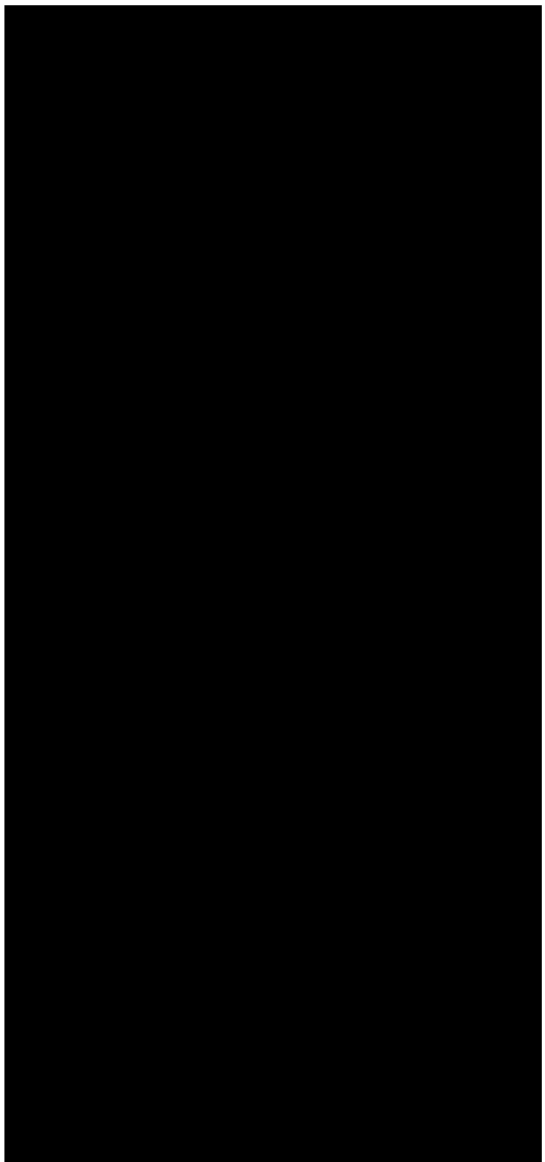
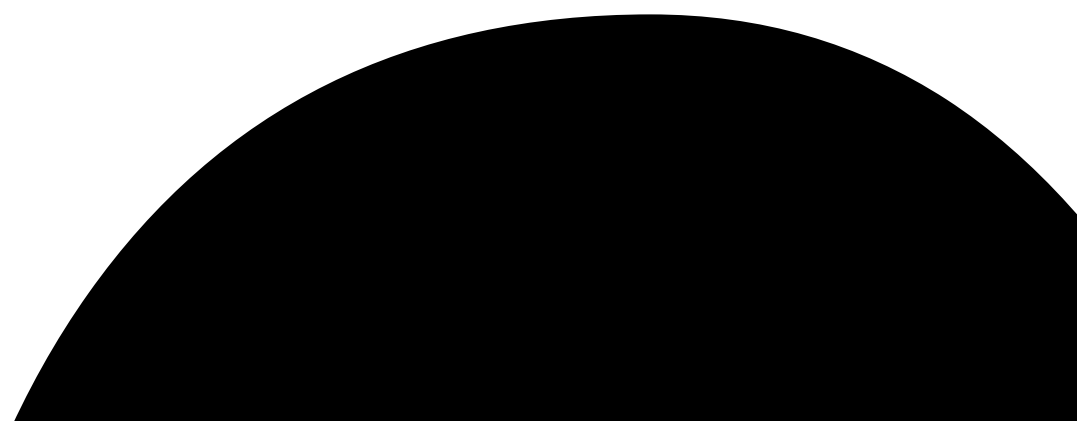
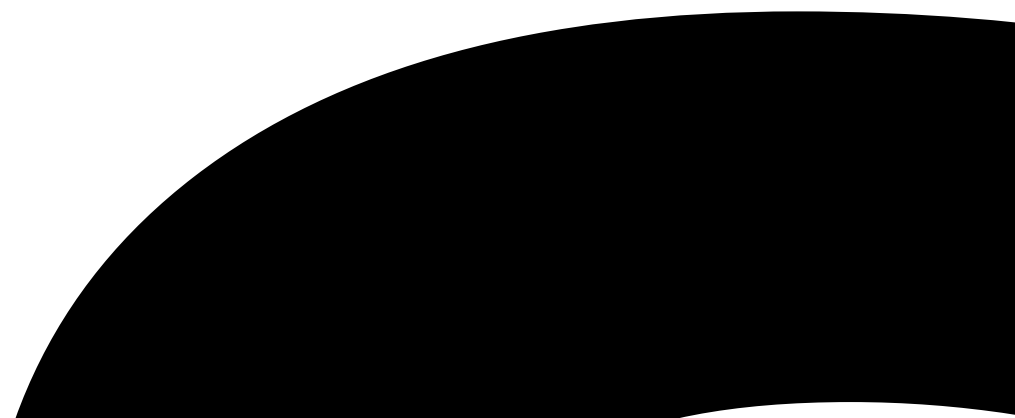
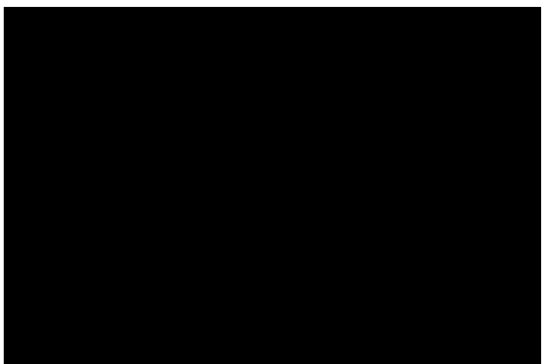
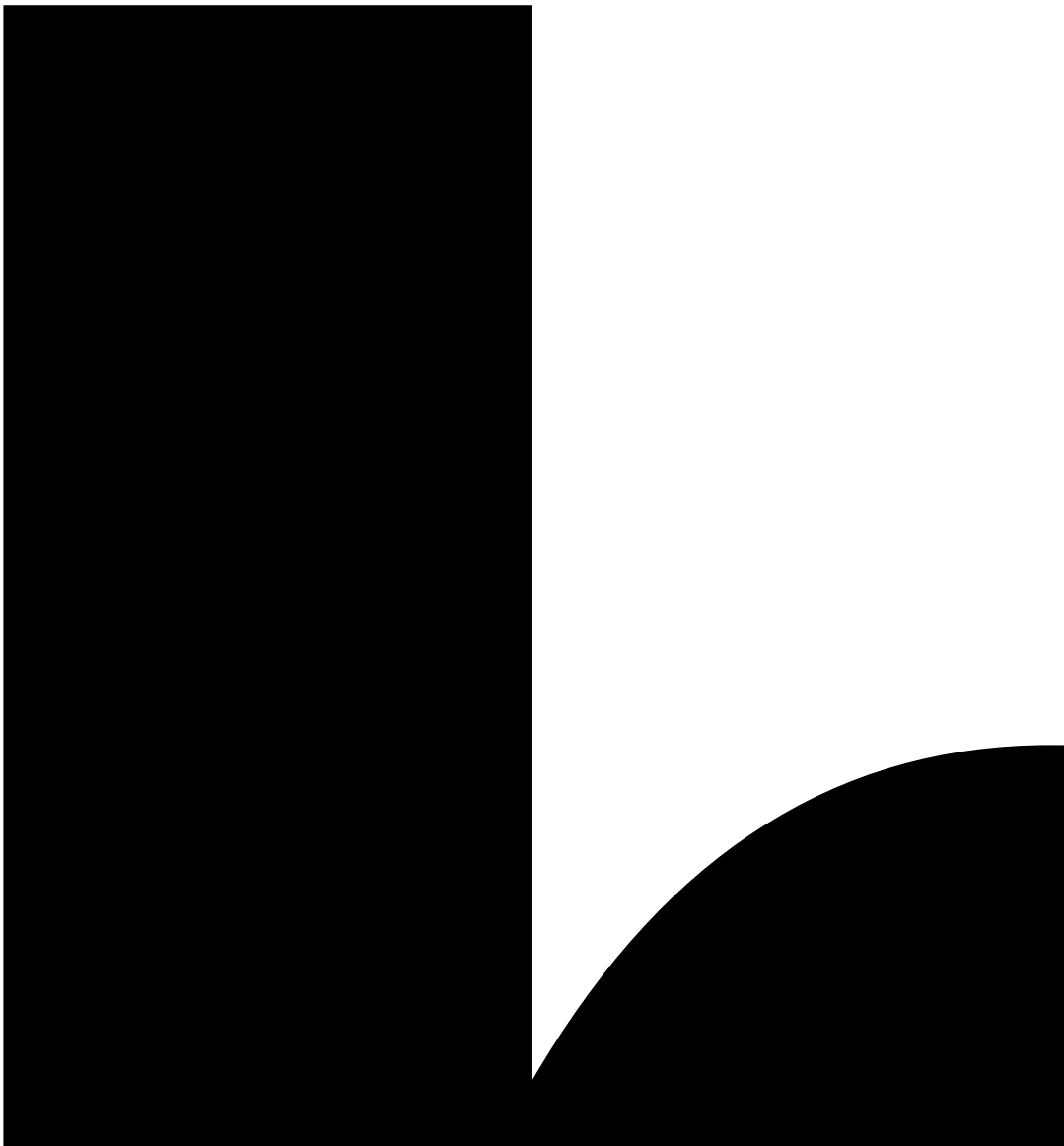
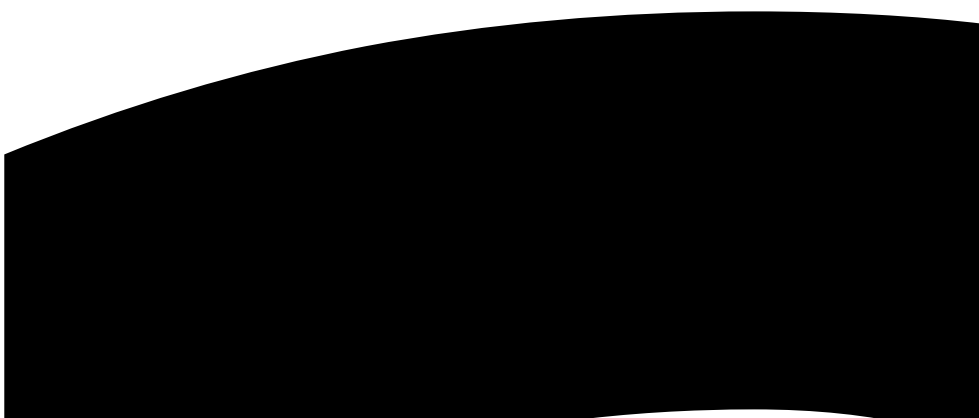
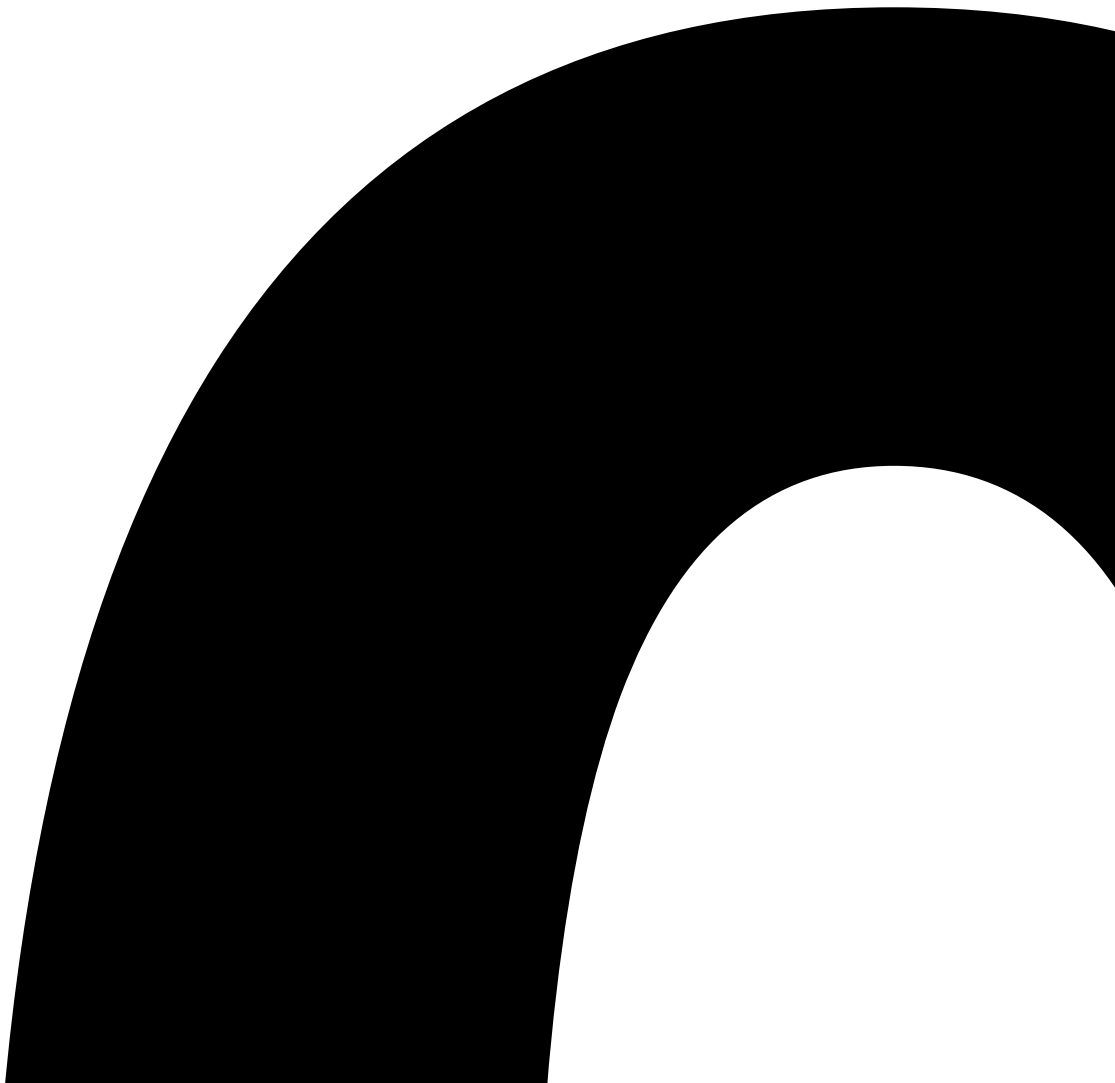
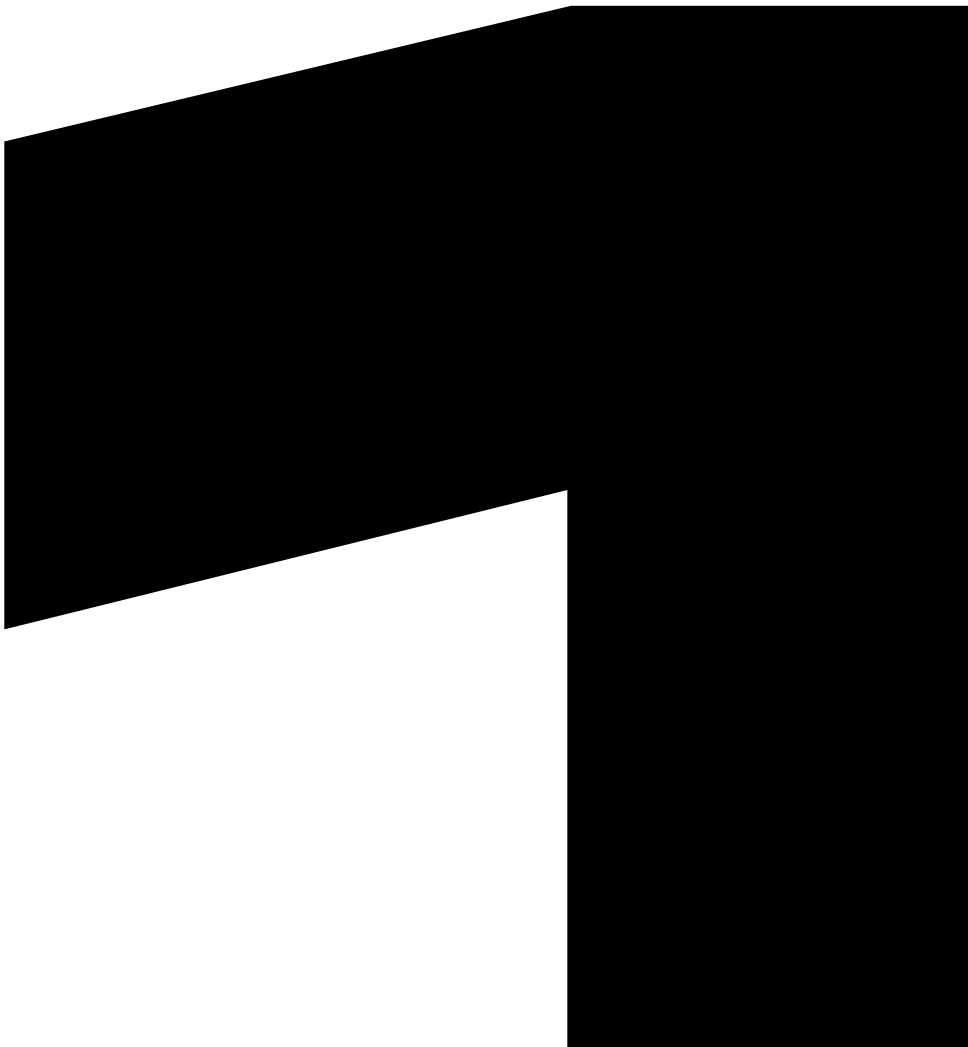
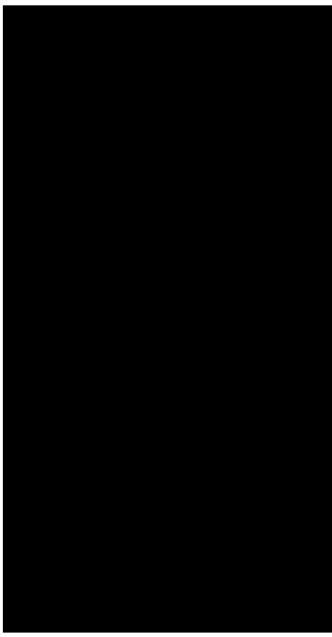
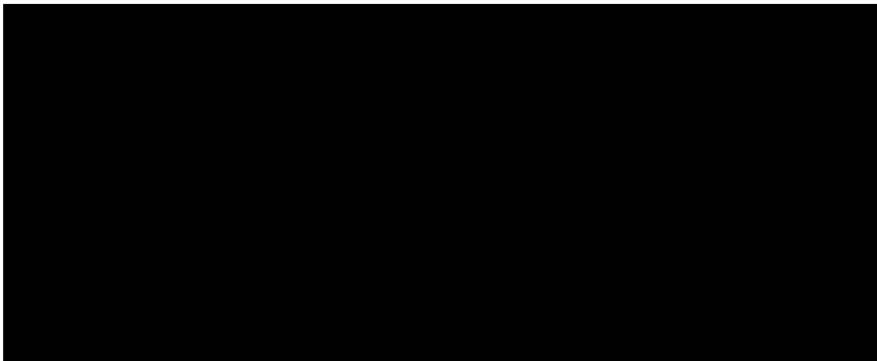
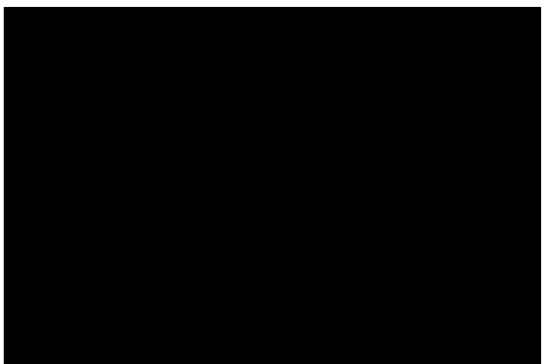
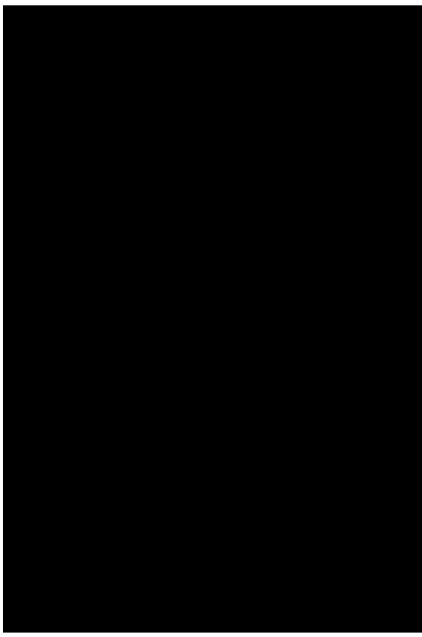
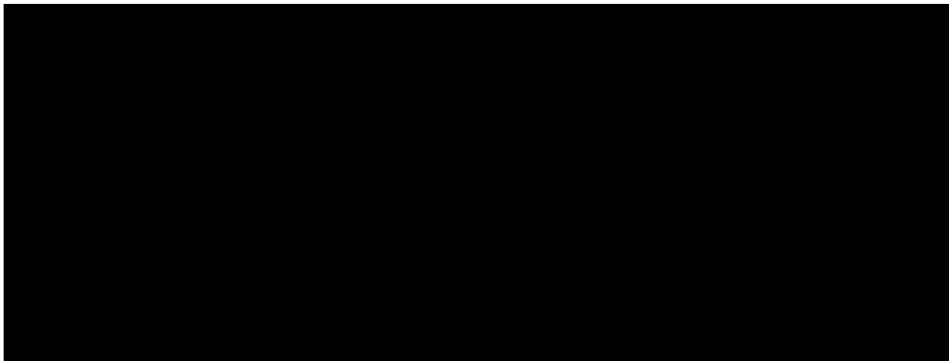
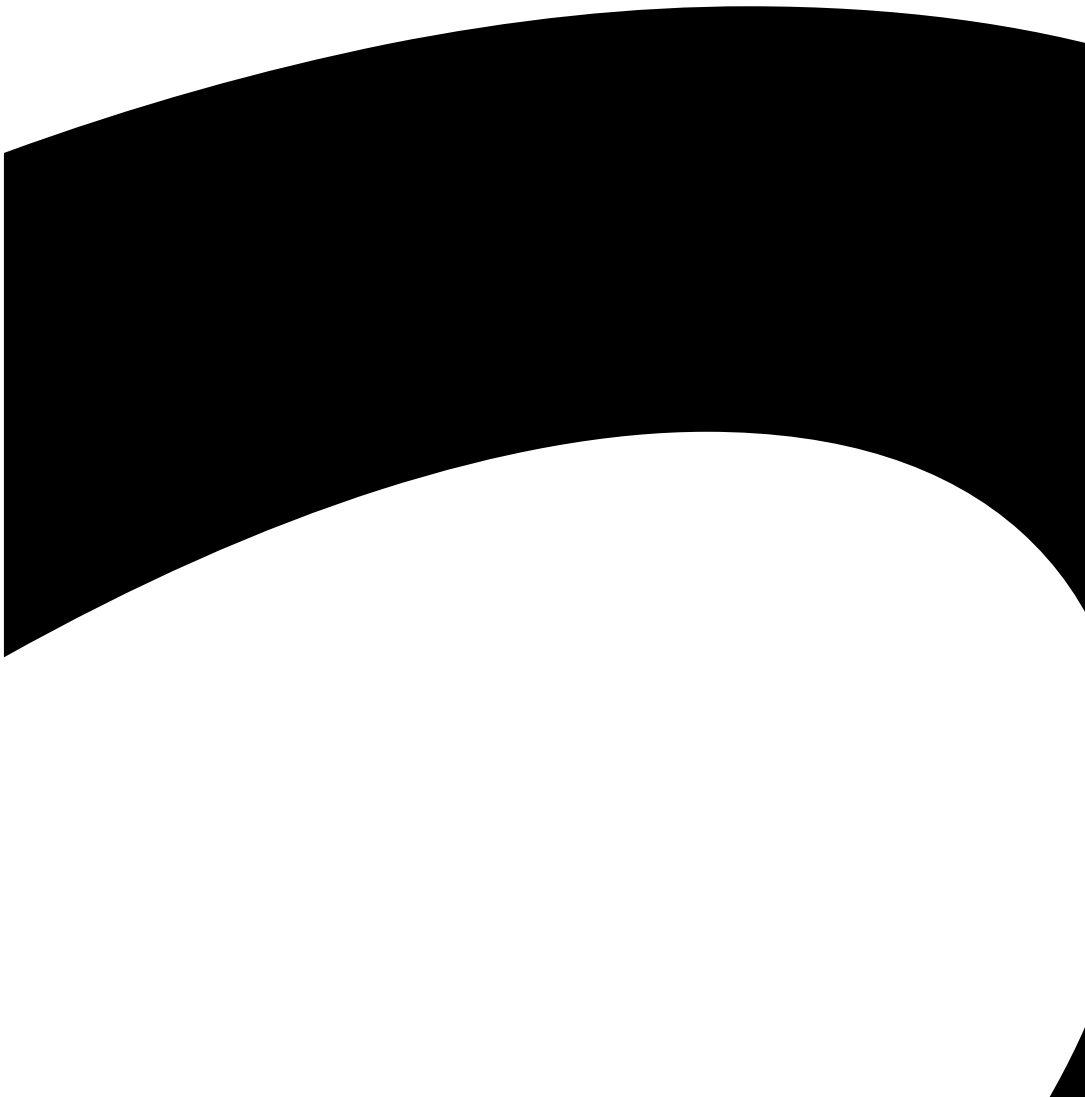
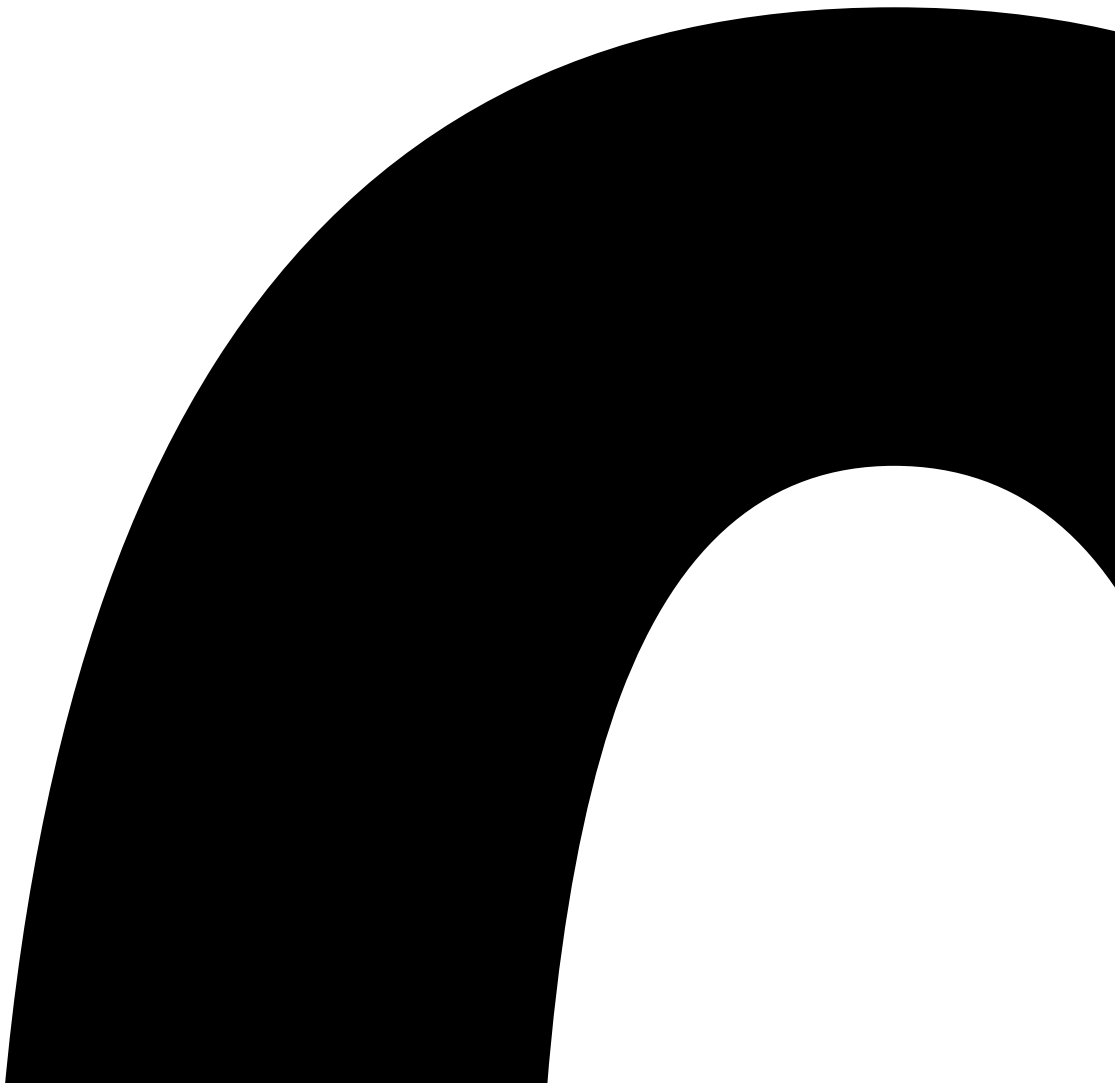
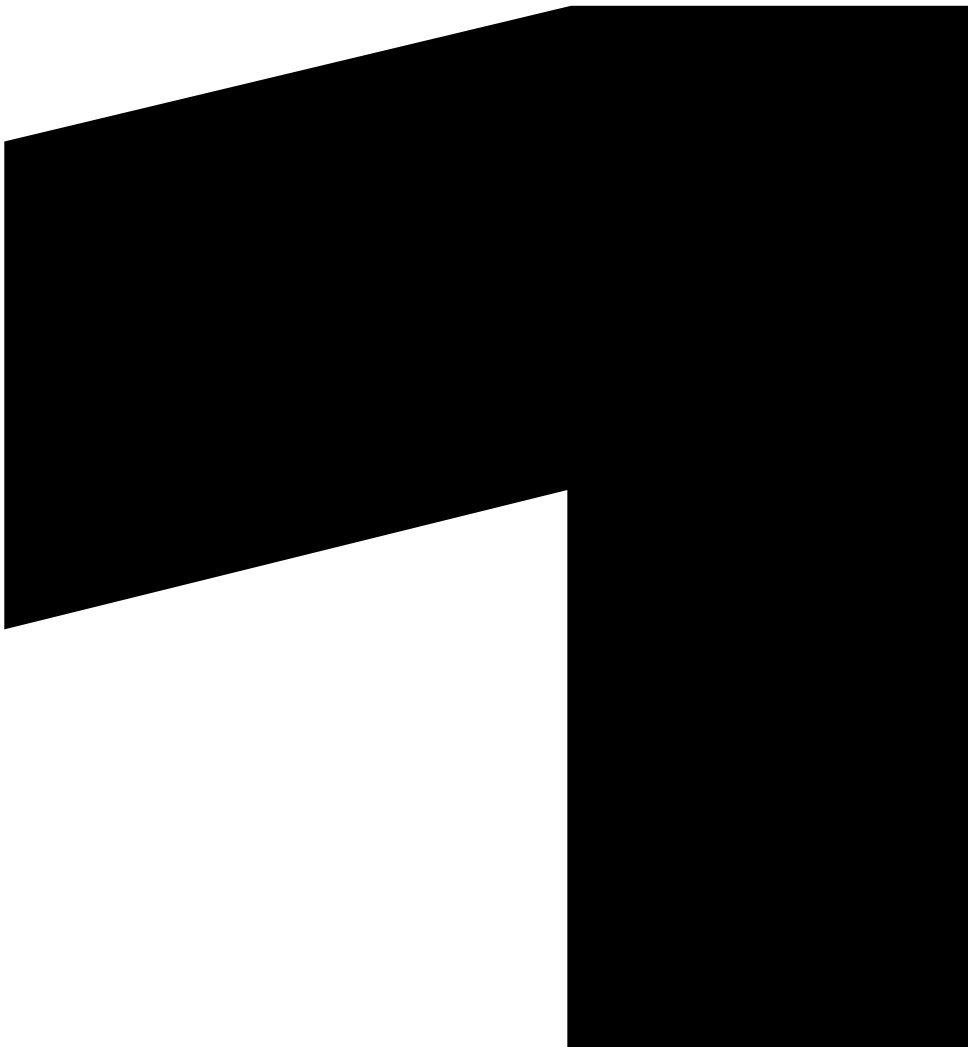
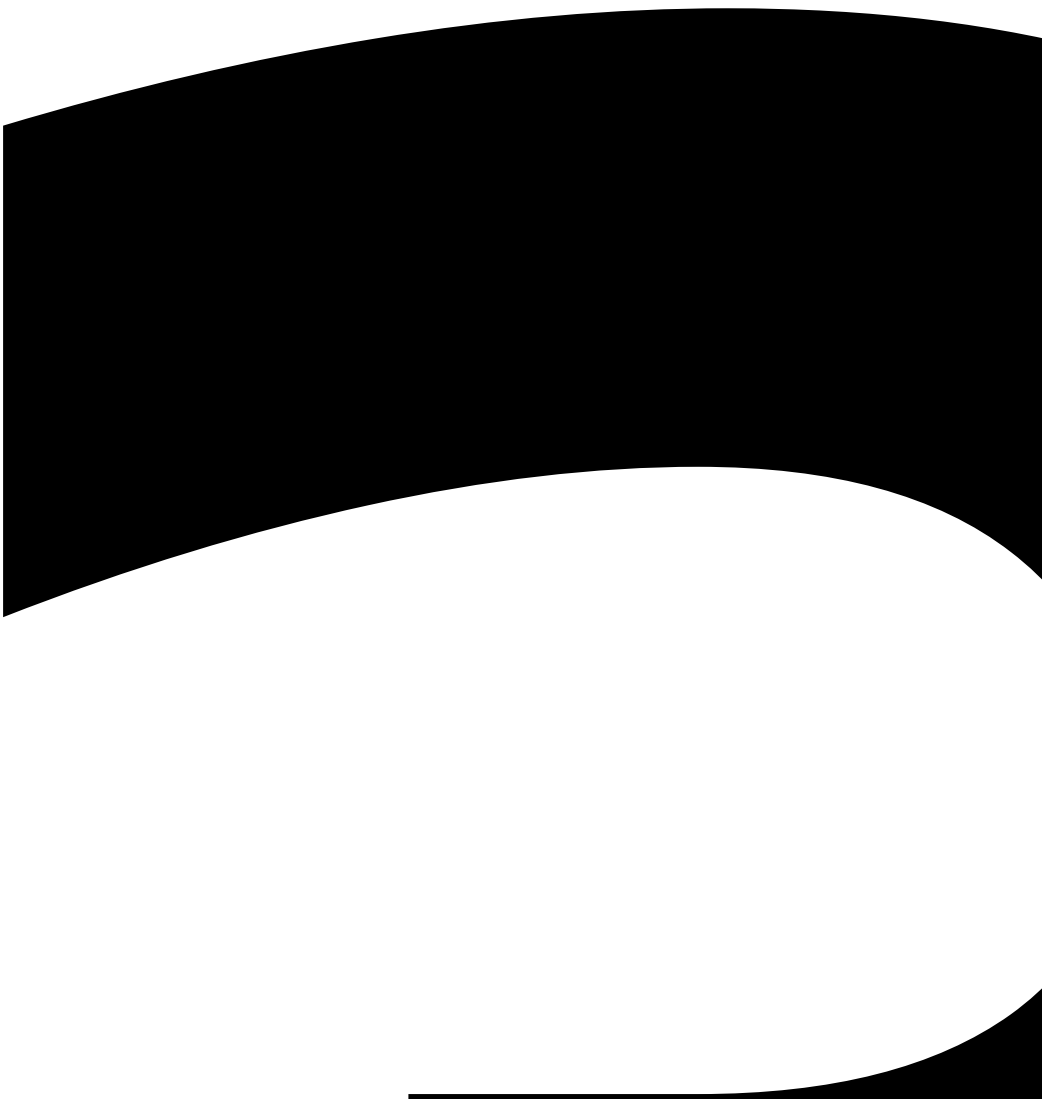
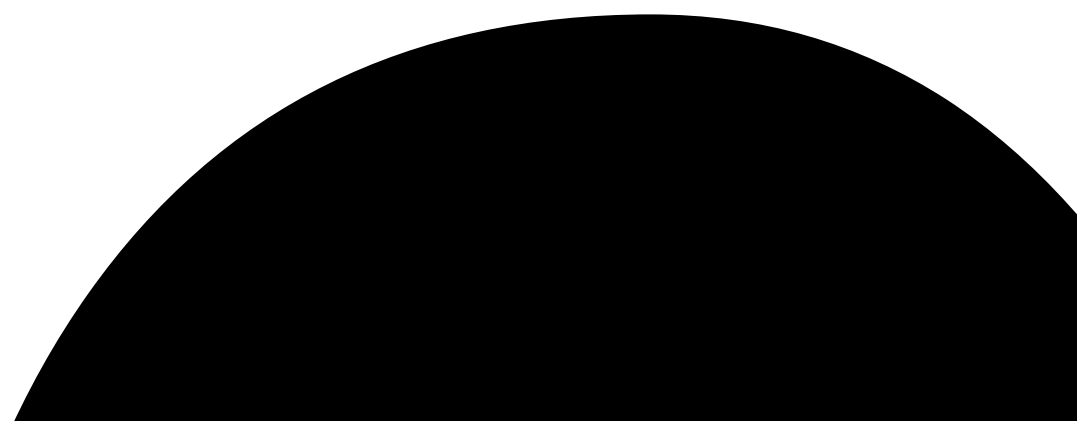
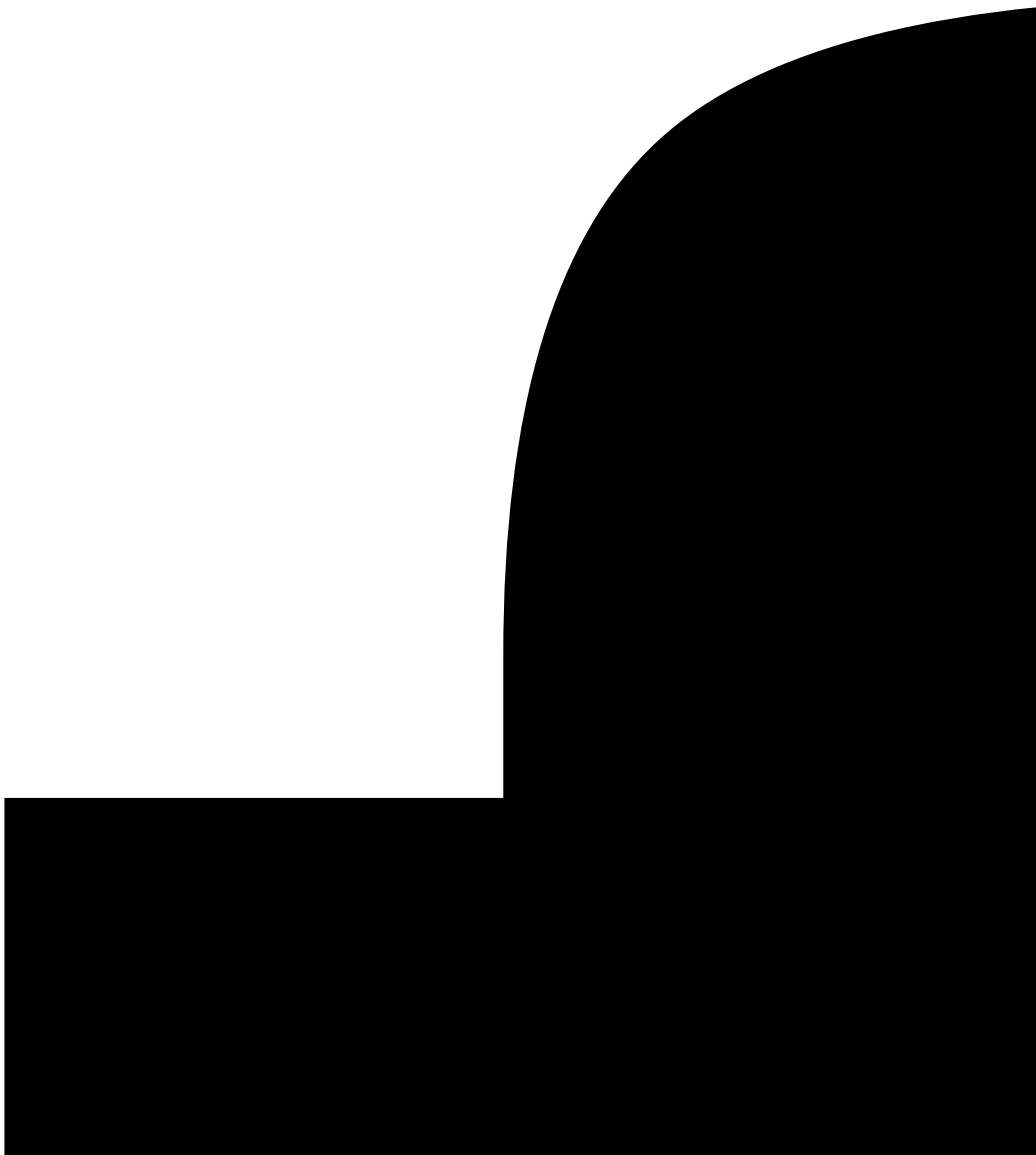


N









B