CO2 Lebensspender und Rohstofflieferant statt Klimakiller

geschrieben von WebAdmin | 4. April 2016

Modell Erderwärmung

Die offizielle Klimapolitik will die anthropogenen CO2-Emissionen verringern, damit die Erde für uns Menschen bewohnbar bleibt. Dass diese Emissionen die Erderwärmung verursachen, ist zwar nicht bewiesen, soll sich aber aus Klimasimulationsmodellen ergeben. Wie hat sich das Modell vom menschen-gemachten Klimawandel entwickeln können?

Vom Umweltschutz zum Klimaschutz

Die 1972 auf der Umweltkonferenz von Stockholm definierte Verpflichtung zum Umweltschutz wurde in die Notwendigkeit zum Klimaschutz umfunk-tioniert – und nicht nur aus wirklicher Sorge

um das Klima.

Es gibt inzwischen eine umfangreiche Literatur in der behandelt wird, wie das Modell von der menschen-gemachten Erderwärmung entstanden ist, und wie es

weltweit so verbreitet wurde, dass Medien und Politik unter Zuarbeitung eines Teiles der Wissenschaft dieses Modell zu einem beherrschenden Zeitgeist entwickeln

konnten. In diesem Kurzbericht können zur Begründung dieser Beurteilung nur einige Zitate von Helmut Bachmann [1] und Zbigniew Jaworowski [2] erwähnt werden.

Aus [1]: Die

Idee, dass aus Deutschland stammende Wort Klimakatastrophe zu kommerzialisieren wurde 1986 in den USA geboren. Eine sich nähernde Katastrophe erzeugt Angst……. Um Ängste zu

„beseitigen, sind Menschen bereit alles zu tun. Dies war den Erfindern der Idee bekannt, das Wort Klimakatastrophe zu kommerzialisieren und zu einem lange andauernden Geschäft zu

entwickeln. Um ein weltweites Geschäft mit der Angst aufzubauen, wurde eine Organisation benötigt. Dies wurde das IPCC“.

Aus [1]: Prof. Dr. H. Stephen Schneider (Lead

Author in Working Group of the IPCC) sagte 1989: *„Deshalb müssen wir Schrecken einjagende Szenarien ankündigen, vereinfachende dramatische Statements machen und wenig Erwähnung*

irgendwelcher Zweifel, die wir haben mögen, entlassen. Um Aufmerksamkeit zu erregen, brauchen wir dramatische Statements und keine Zweifel am Gesagten. Jeder von uns Forschern muss entscheiden

wie weit er eher ehrlich oder effektiv sein will.“

Aus [2]: Maurice Strong, der Pate der modernen Umweltschutzbewegung und früherer Chefberater von UN-Generalsekretär

Kofi Annan hat offen von einer Verschwörungstheorie gesprochen. Strong war 1972 Generalsekretär der UN-Umweltkonferenz in Stockholm, auf der die weltweite Umweltbewegung begründet wurde,

und er hat eine zentrale Rolle bei der Globalisierung gespielt. 20 Jahre später war Strong Generalsekretär des ‚Erdgipfels' in Rio de Janeiro, wo auf sein Betreiben die Grundlage für das Kioto-Protokoll

gelegt wurde. In einem Interview hat Strong seine Denkweise offengelegt: *„Was wäre, wenn eine kleine Gruppe von Weltführern zu dem Schluss kommen sollte, dass die Hauptgefahr für die Erde von dem*

Verhalten der reichen Länder ausginge? Und wenn die Welt überleben soll, müssten die reichen Länder ein Abkommen unterzeichnen, um ihre eigene Umweltbelastung zu reduzieren. Werden sie dem

zustimmen? Die Gruppe kommt zu dem Schluss: Nein! Die reichen Länder werden nicht zustimmen. Sie wollen sich nicht verändern. Um den Planeten zu retten, beschließt die Gruppe: Besteht nicht die

einzige Hoffnung für den Planeten darin, dass die industrialisierten Zivilisationen kollabieren? Ist es nicht unsere Verantwortung, das zu bewirken? Die Gruppe von Welt-führern bildet eine Geheim-

gesellschaft, um einen Wirtschaftszu-sammenbruch herbeizuführen“.
(Wood 1990)

Aus [1]: Als das IPCC fertig konstruiert war, wurden alle entwickelten

Staaten zu einem ‚Klima-Meeting' durch die UNO nach Kyoto eingeladen. Dort wurde die menschengemachte „Weltklima-

katastrophe verkündet".

Aus [2]: Die Klimafrage wurde auch zu einer moralischen Frage. Gro Harlem Brundtland, die Sonderbeauftragte des UN-Generalsekretär für Klimawandel, sagte 2007 vor der UN Generalver-

sammlung: *„Es ist unverantwortlich, rücksichtslos und zutiefst unmoralisch, die Schwere der realen Gefahr des Klimawandels in Frage zu stellen.“!*

Anthropogene Erderwärmung als

Pseudoreligion

Das Modell eines

anthropogenen Klimawandels infolge unserer

CO2-Emissionen wurde weltweit von Medien

und Politik einschließlich UNO und nachgeord

neten Dienststellen so propagiert, dass seine

Rich-
tigkeit
nicht
mehr
bezweifel
t sondern

allgemein anerkannt wird. Das gilt auch für Teile der

Fachwissenschaft, denn die dem IPCC gestellte Aufgabe

lautete: *„…..die weltweit vorgelegte wissensch*

aftliche …….Literatur zu sichten, die für das

Verständnis des Risikos eines vom Menschen herbeigef

ührten Kli-mawandels …… bedeutsam ist.“

D.h. es war zu untersuchen, wie dieser Klimawand

el wirkt, nicht je- doch, ob es ihn überhaupt gibt.

Auch in Deutschland wird diese einseitige

Beurteilung praktiziert, wie folgendes Beispiel

demonstriert: Ulrich Berner und Hans-Jörg

Streif haben als Heraus- geber für die Bun- desanstal

t für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe (BGR),

das Niedersächsische Landesamt für Bodenfor-

schung (NLfB) und das Institut für Geowissen

schaftliche Gemeinschaftsaufgaben (GGA), in

dem Buch *„Klimafakten, der Rückblick – ein Schlüssel*

für die Zukunft“ die Klimaent-wicklung von der

geologischen Vergangenheit bis zur Gegenwart

wis-
senschaft
lich
analysier
t. Sie
haben an

Hand der Fakten bewiesen, dass die angeblich von uns

Menschen verursachte Erderwärmung infolge

unserer CO2-Emissionen nicht stattfindet. Diese

amtlichen For-schungsergebnisse blieben unberücks

ichtigt. Und es ist weiterhin das Ziel der

offiziellen Klimapolitik, unsere Emissione

n von CO2 zu reduzieren, weil sonst unser

Fortbestand ge-fährdet wäre.

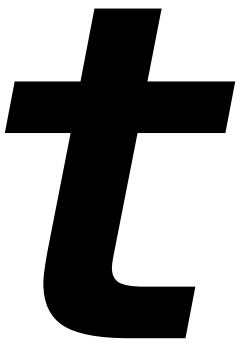

Klim

awan

del



Stat



Comp

uter

simu

lati

onen

was

wurd

e

geme

ssen

?

Die

Umla

ufba

hn

der

Erde

um

die Sonne

ände

rt

sich

und

auch

die

Wärm

estr

ahlu

ng

der

Sonn

e

ist

nich

t

kons

tant

Desh alb

kann

das

klim

a

der

Erde

nicht kons

tant

sein

,

sond

ern

ände

rt

sich

eben

so.

Beis

piel

s-

weis

e

bewi

rken

die

kurz

peri

odis

chen

Sonn

enfl

ecke

nzyk

len

im Rhythmus

von

Jahr

zehn

ten

wech

seln

de

Abkü

hlun

gs-

und

Erwä

rmun

gsph

asen

,

während

lang
fris
tige

Zykl
en
Eisz

eite

n

veru

rsac

hen.

klim

a-

wand

el

sind

folg

lich

eine

irdi

sche

Normalität.

Bald nach der

Erfindung

des

Ther

mome

ters
wurd
e

mit

rege

lmäß

igen

Mess

unge

n

bego

nnen

, in Engl and

ab

1659

,

auf

dem

Kont

inen

t ab

1700

Die Mess

wert

e

werd

en

gra-

phis

ch

als

,Gan

glin

ie’

aufg

etra

gen,

so

dass

man

die

zeit

lich

e

Entwicklung

der

Temp

erat

ur

leic

ht

erke

nnt,

und

eben

so

die

kurz

zeit

igen

Wechsel von

Erwä
rmun
gs-

und

Abkü

hlun

gsph

asen

,

wie

das

Beis

piel

der

Stat

ion

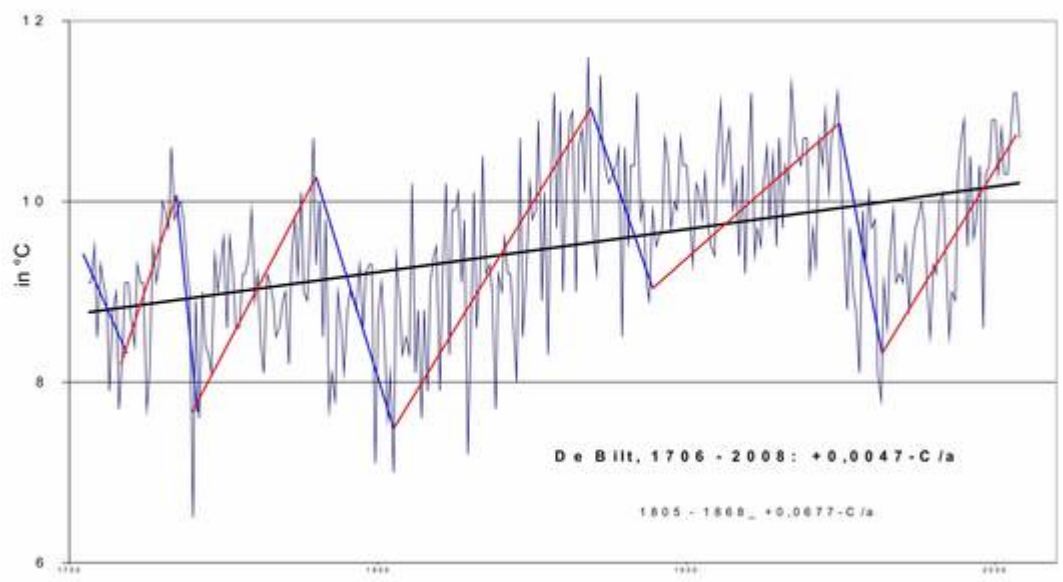
De

Bilt

illu

stri

ert.



Zwischen 1706

und

2008

(=30

2 Jahre)

hat

dies

e

Station insg

esam

t

eine

Erwärmung

von

0,00

47°C

/a´3

02 =

1,42

°C

erfa

hren

.

Sie

wurd

e

durc

h

die

Rück

-

Erwärmung

nach

der

klei

nen

Eisz

eit

veru

rsac

ht,

die

in

den

63 Jahren

zwischen 1805

und

1868

eine

n

Anst

ieg

von

0,06

77°C

/a

erre

icht

hat,

insg

esam

t

also

4,27

°C.

Dana

ch

haben sich

zwei

Kalt

-

und

zwei

Warm

phasen abge

wech

selt

,

wobe

i

insg

esam

t

eine

leic

hte

Ab-

kühl

ung

über

wog,
denn
wärm

er

ist

es

bis
2008
nich

t

mehr

gewo

rden

_

trot

z

der

um

1950

begi

nnen

den

vers

tärk

ten

anth

ropo-

gene

n

CO2-

Emissionen.

Die

De-

Bilt

-

Gang lini

e

zeig

t

auch

,

dass

für

eine

sach

gere

chte

Beur

teil

ung

der

klim

aent

wick

lung

kein

e

kurz

en

Zeit

räum

e

zugr


unde
gele
gt

werd

en

dürf

en,

denn

sie

können

en

kein

repr
äsen
tati

ves

Bild

erge

ben.

wie

der

folg

ende

Verg

leic

h

von

vier

Gang

lini

en

sehr

ungl

eich

er

Daue

r

demo

nstr

iert

,

sind

die
natu
rbe-

ding-

ten

wech

sel

von

Erwä

rmun
gs-
und

Abkü hlun gsph

asen

erst

bei

eine

r

Beob

achtungszeit

von

einigen

Jahr-
zehn
ten

zu

erke

nnen

:

:

1.)

Gang linie

für

9000

Jahr

e: 4

größ

ere

Wechsel, dazw

isch

en

viel

e

mitt

lere

Wechsel

2.)

Gang lini

e

für

1100

Jahre: Rück

erwä

rmun

g

nach

klei

ner

Eisz

eit

mit

4 mittlere

n

wech

seln

3.) Gang lini

e

für

130

Jahre: Zwis

chen

1880

und

2010 Wechsel

von

4

Kalt

phasen und

3 Warm phas

en

4.)

Daten für

33 Jahre

von

UAH

MSU,

RSS

MSU,

GISS

,

.NCD

C,

HadC

RUT3

:

leic

hte

Erwä

rmun

g

bis 1909

’

dana

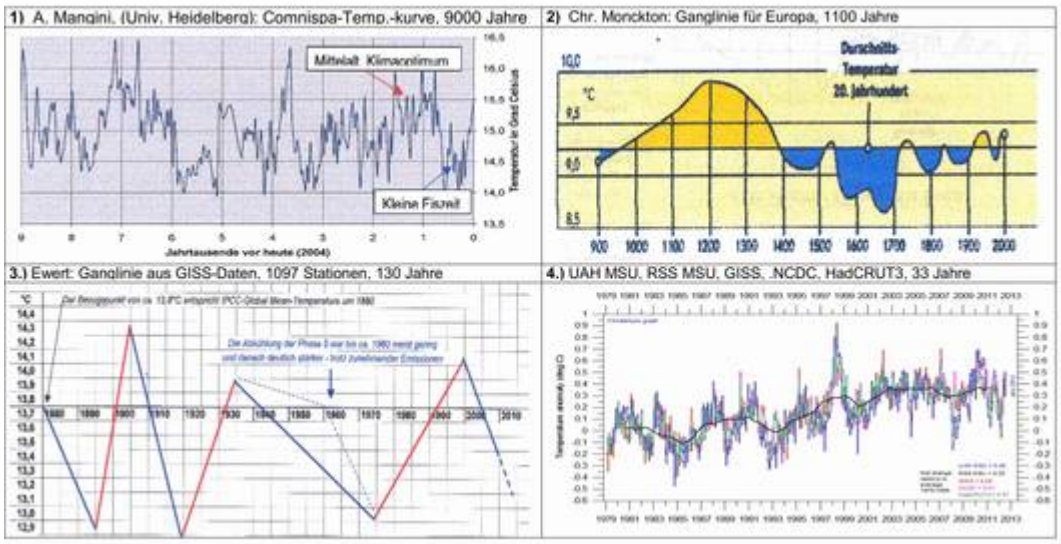
ch

leic

hte

Abkü

hlung


1) A. Mangini, (Univ. Heidelberg): Comnispa-Temp.-kurve, 9000 Jahre
Mittelalt Klimaoptimum
Kleine Eiszeit
Temperatur in Grad Celsius
Jahrtausende vor heute (2004)
2) Chr. Monckton: Ganglinie für Europa, 1100 Jahre
Durchschitts-Temperatur 20. Jahrhundert
°C
3.) Ewert: Ganglinie aus GISS-Daten, 1097 Stationen, 130 Jahre
4.) UAH MSU, RSS MSU, GISS, .NCDC, HadCRUT3, 33 Jahre

Fazit

t:

Warm

phas

en

vor

den

CO2-Emission

en,

Kalt

phas

en

trot

z

der Emission

en;

kein

Einf

luss

der

CO2-

Emission en

erkennbar.


CO

2-




rb

ra





In

de

r

Ur




At

mo

sp

hä

re

ha

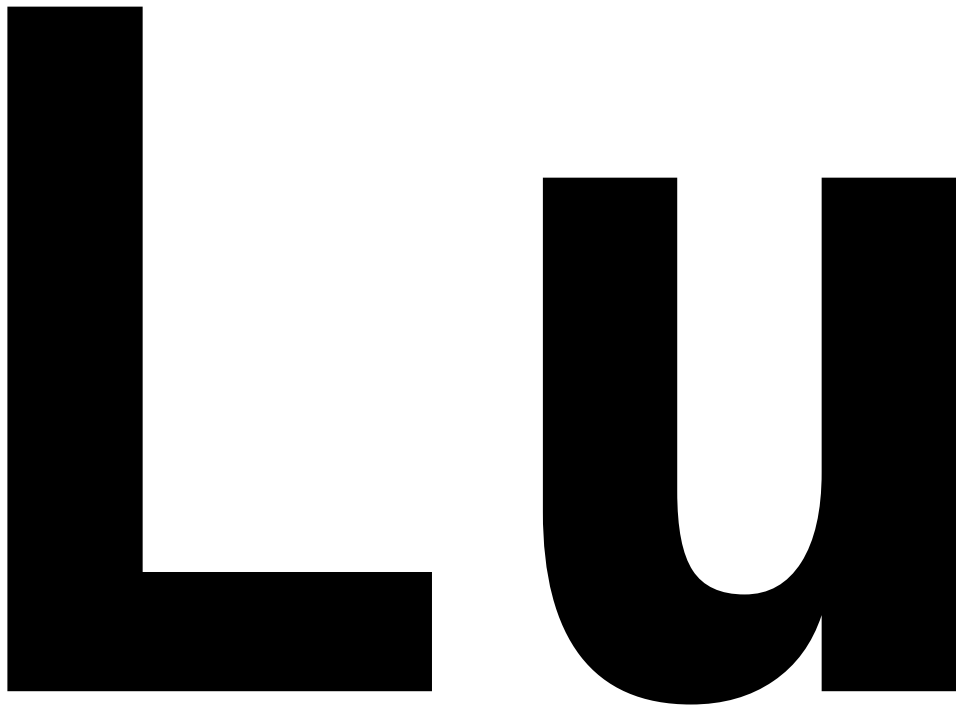
tt

e

CO

2


am


Lu



ge



SC

h

de

r


At

mo

sp

hä

re

ei

ne

n

An

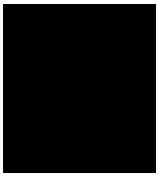
te



VO

n

ca



10

%,

he

ut

e

is

t

es

n u

r

no

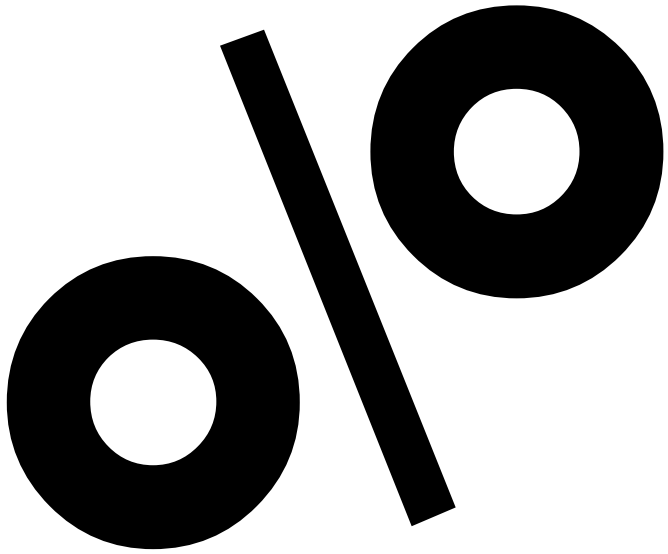
ch

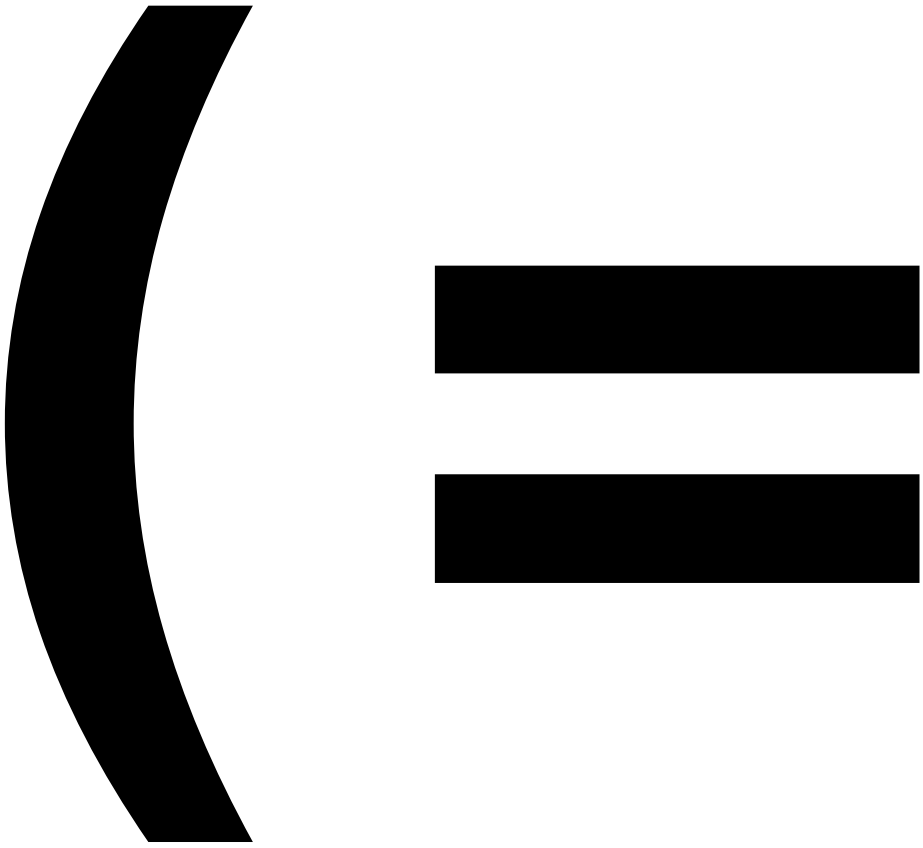


t

0,

04

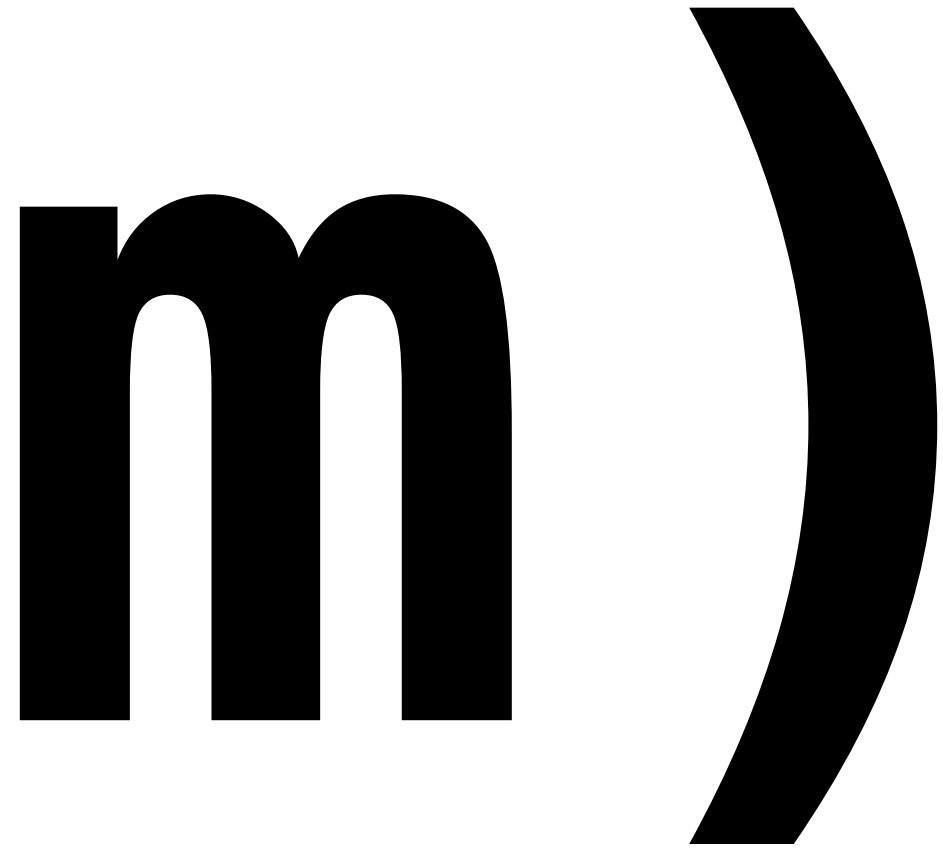




40

0

p p



be

te




ig

t.

Da



t

is

t

es

zu

m

Sp

ur

en

ga

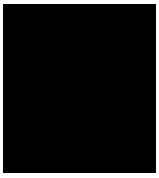
S



WO

rd

en



Wo

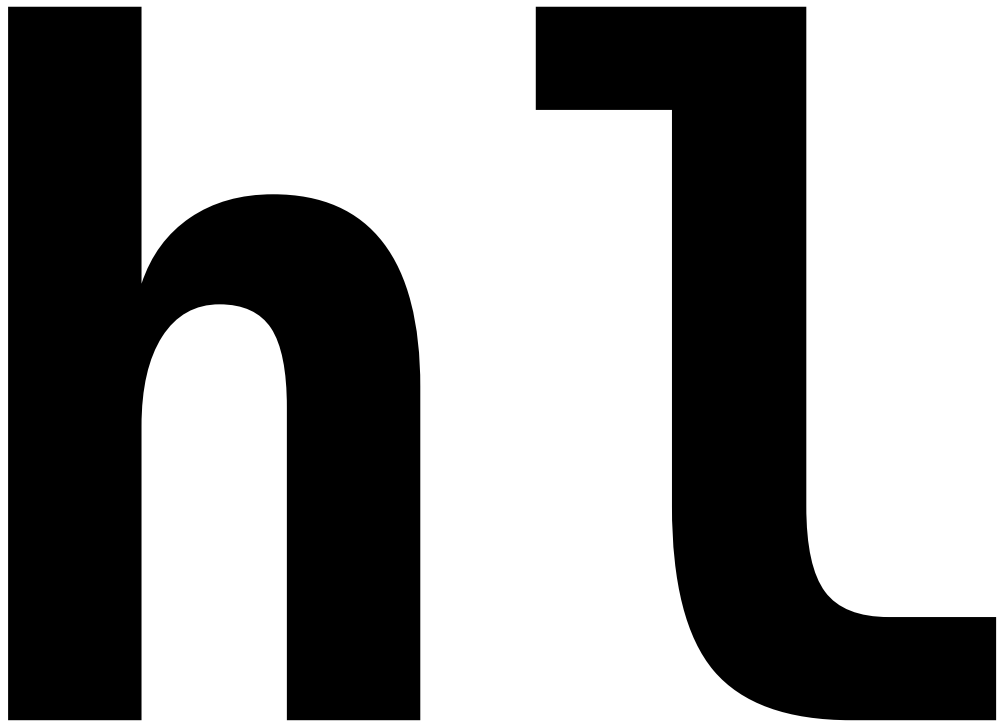
sí

nd

di

e

fe



en

de

n

99

,9

6%

ge

bl

ie

be

n?

Un

d



ch

t

n u

r

di

e,

de

n n

SC

ho

n



me

r

ha

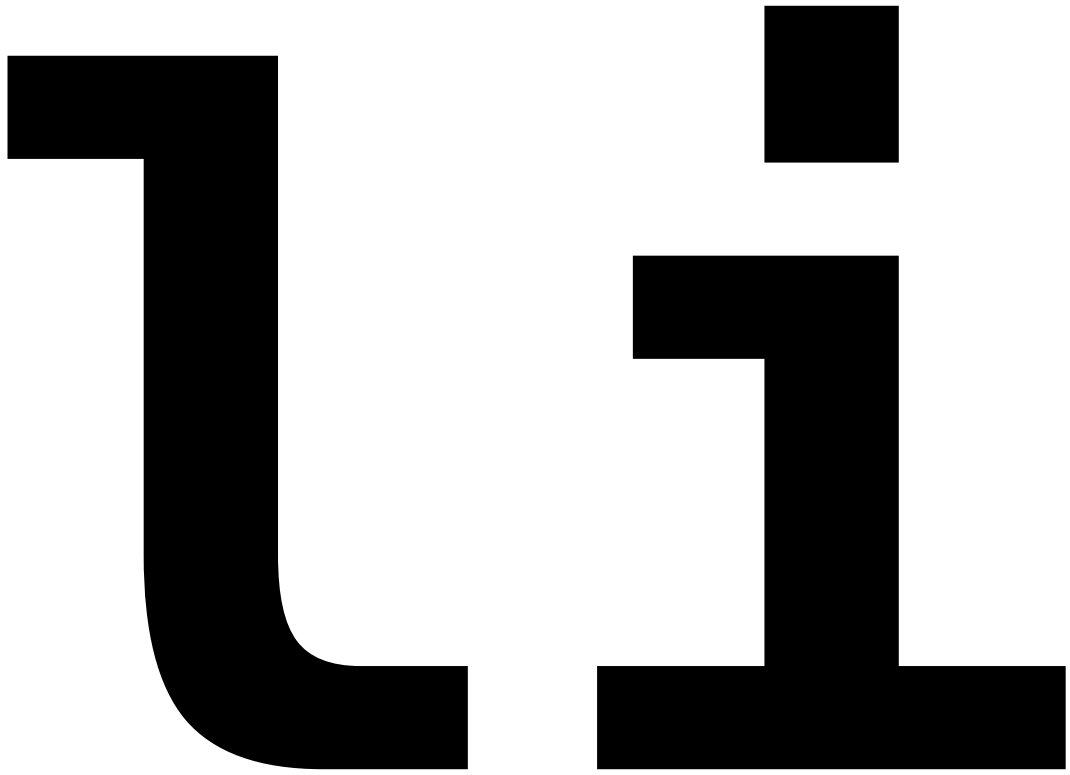
be

n

zu

sä

tz



ch

V u



an

e

un

d

un

te


rm

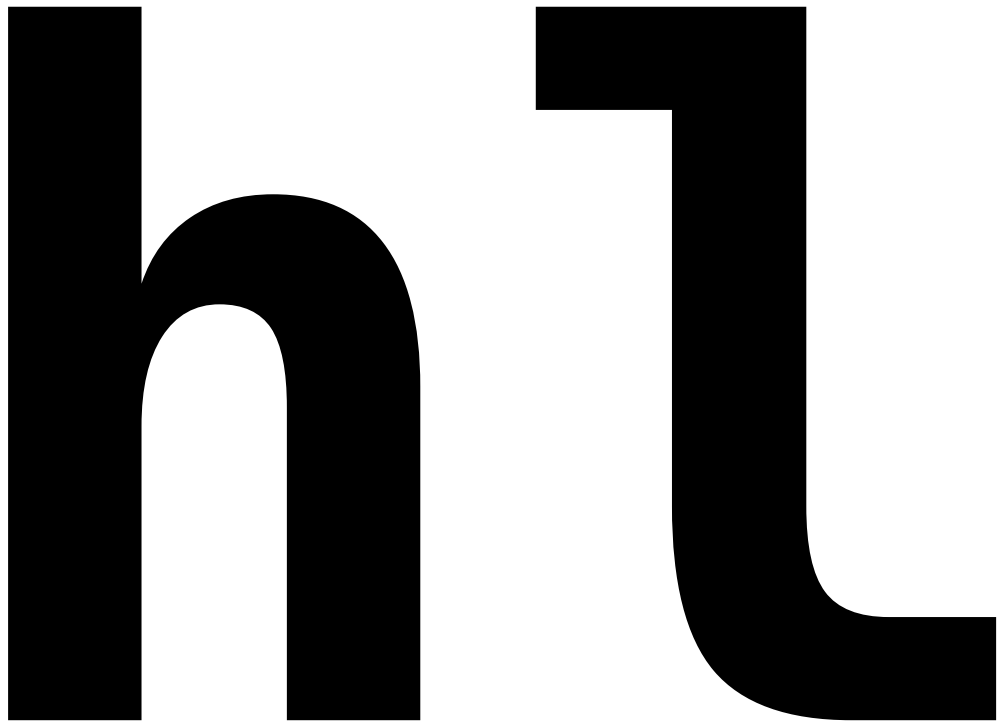
ee



SC

he

Sc



ot

e

CO

2

ge

fö

rd

er



au

ch

di

es

e

Me

ng

en

sí

nd

ve

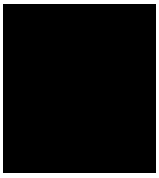
rs

ch

wu

nd

en




Be

is

pi

el

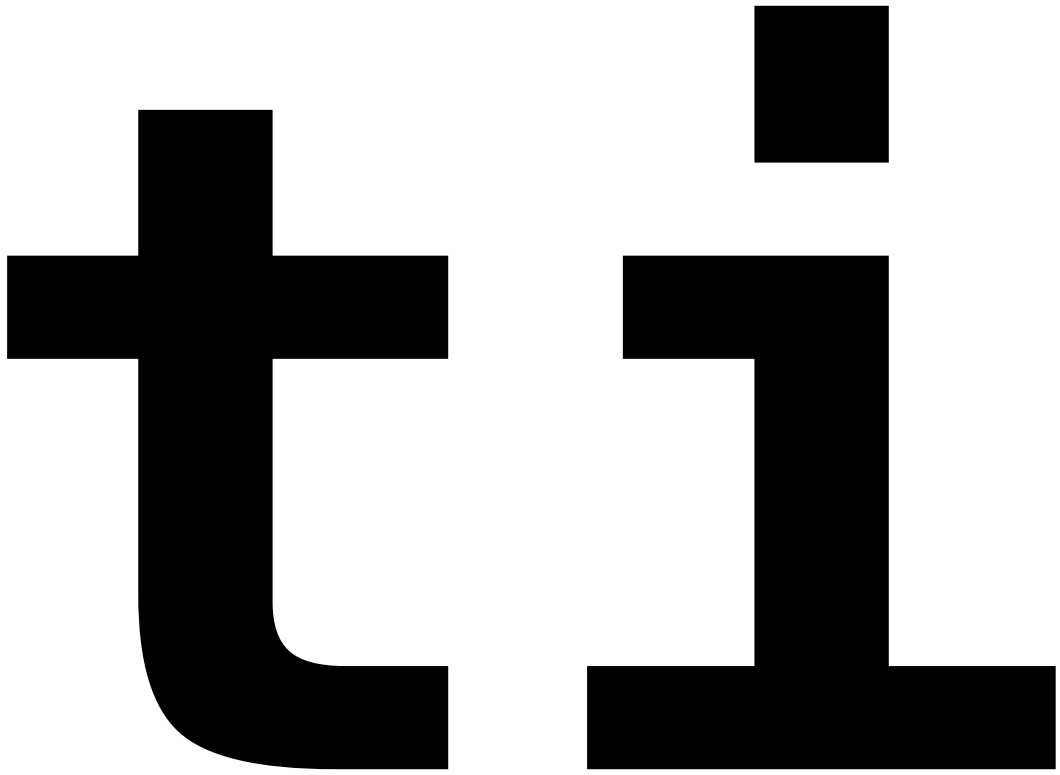

SW

ei

se

em


it



er

t

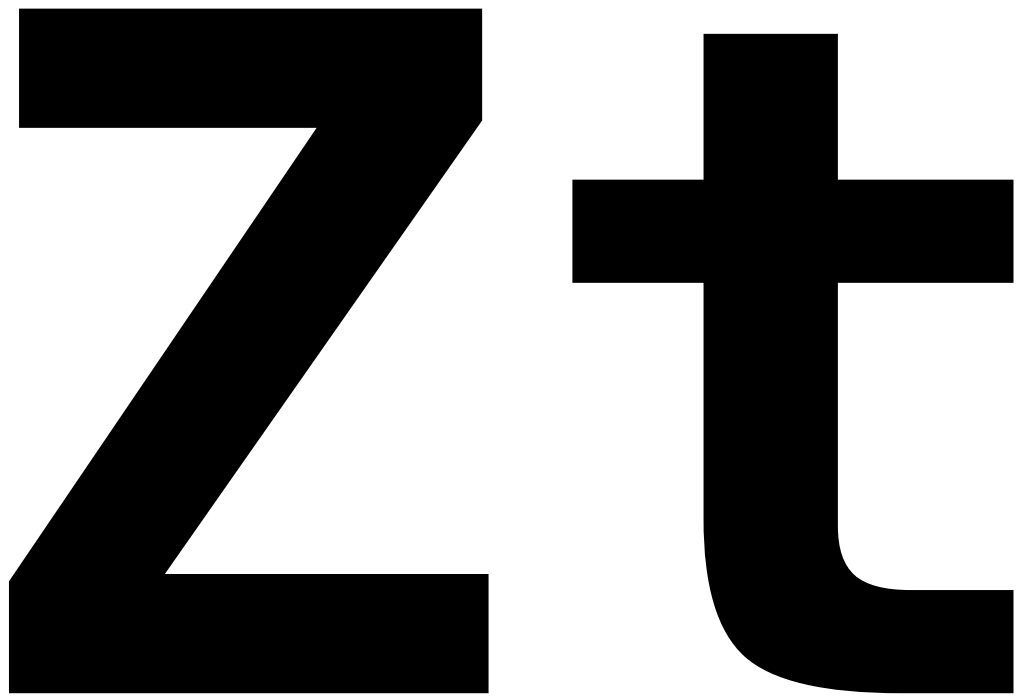
de

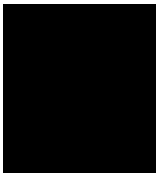
r



na

Z.


zt



35

.0

00

t

tä

gl





Di

e

Na

t u

r

ha

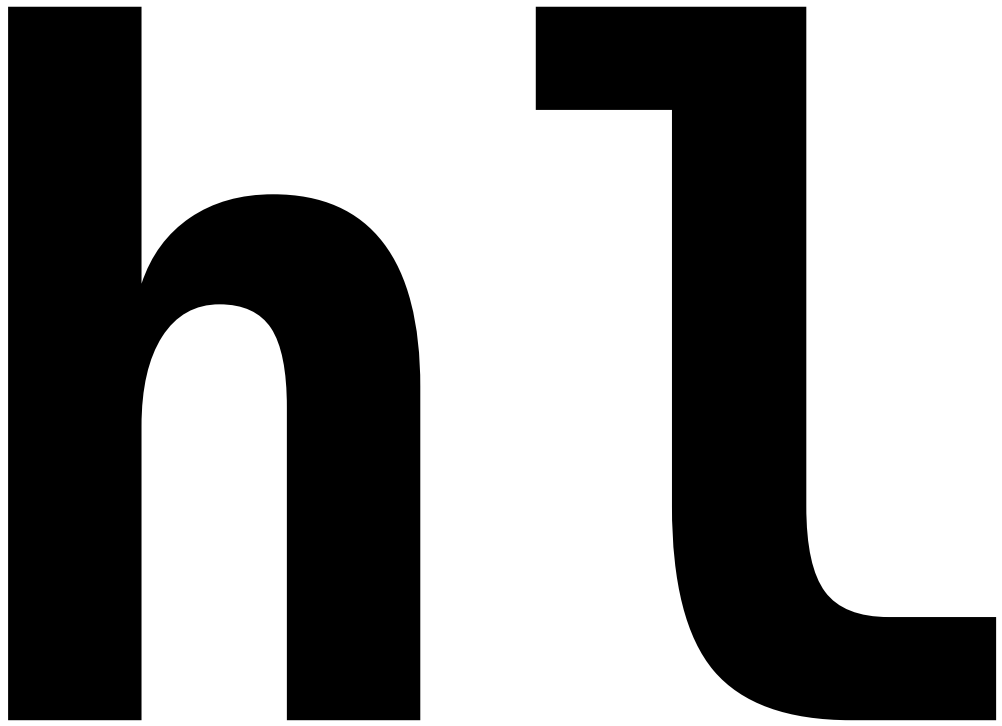
t

CO

2

SO

WO



fü

r

di

e

Ph

ot

os

yn

th

es

e

de

r




la

nz

en

un

d

da



t

al

S

Ba

us

to



de

r

Bi

om

as

se

al

S

au

ch

fü

r

di

e

Bi

Ld

un

g

de

r

an

or

ga



SC

he

n

Se

di

me

nt

e

ge

br

au

ch

t.

Da

S

CO

2

wu

rd

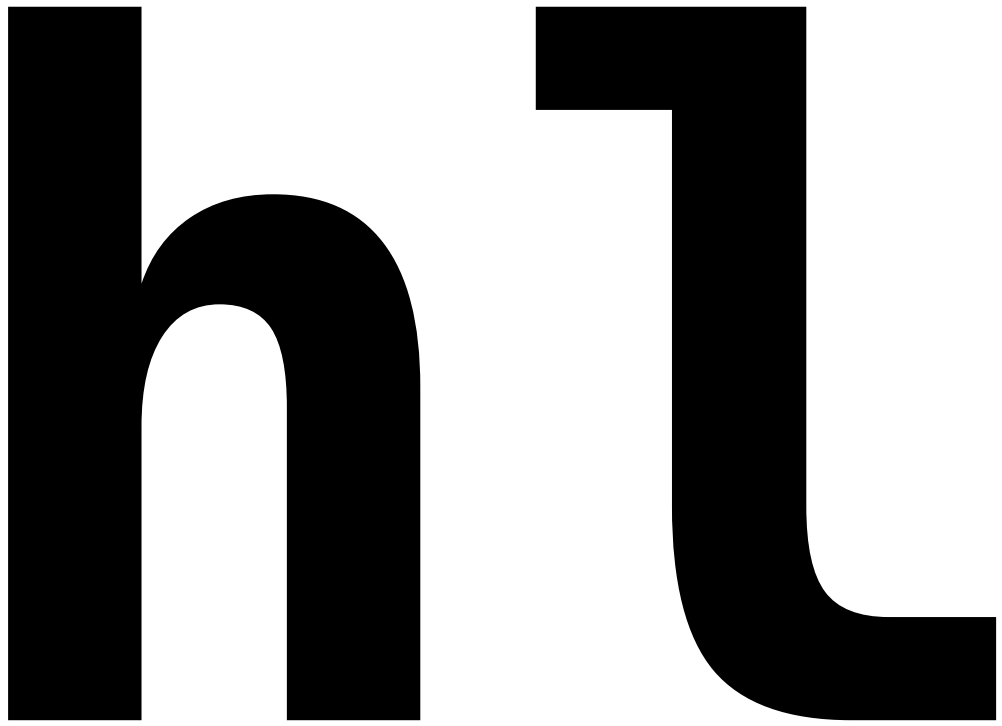
e



de

r

Ko

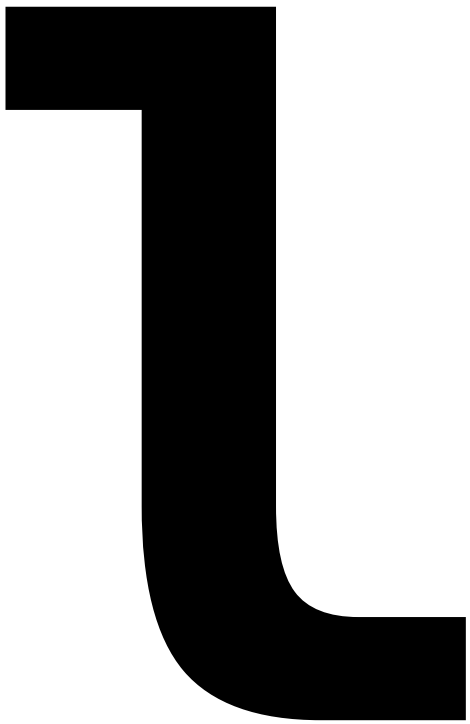


e,




Er

dö



un

d




Er

dg

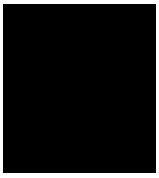
as

ge

bu

nd

en




Es

di

en

te

au



rd

em

al

S

Ro


hs

to



fü

r

di

e


He

rs

te



un

g

VO

n



di

me

nt

en

ge

st

ei

ne

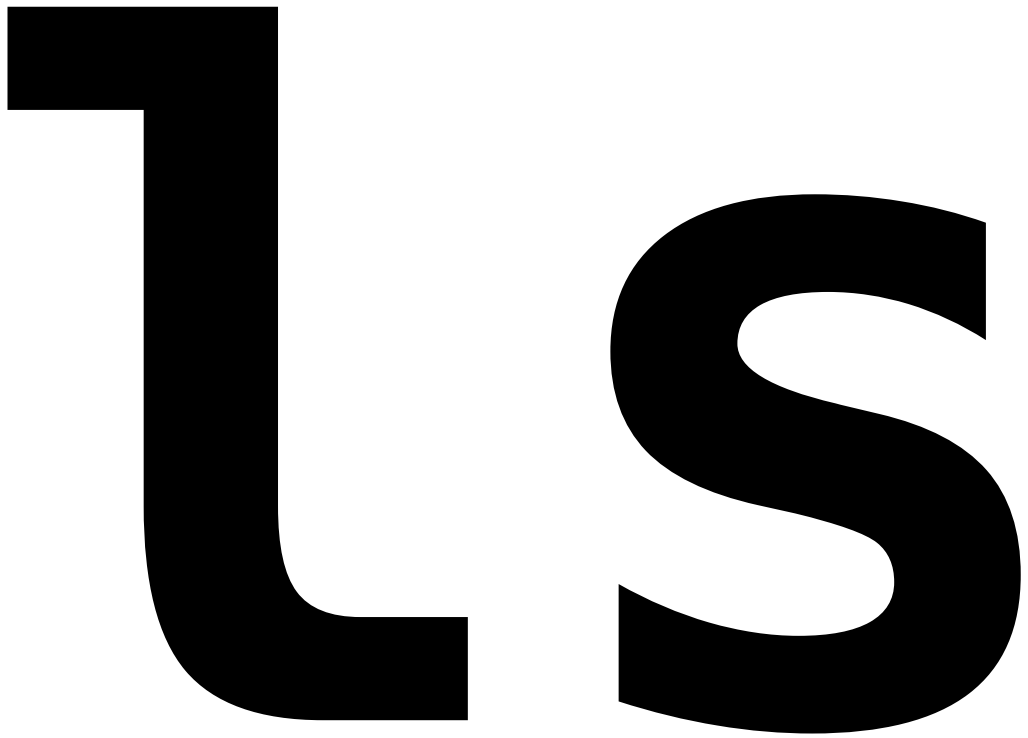
n,

be



sp

ie




we

is

e

Ka

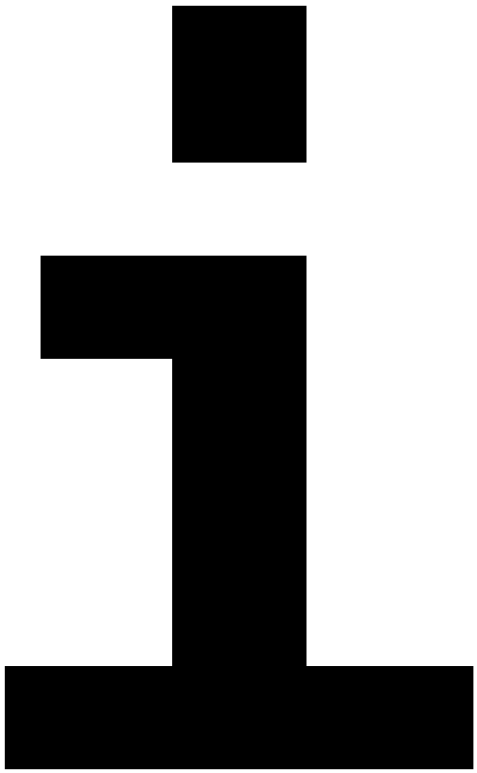


st

ei

n.


Be



de

r

Bi

Ld

un

g

VO

n

Ka



st

ei

n

wu

rd

en

SO

ga

r


ZW

ei

we

ge

be

SC

hr


it

te



Vị

el

e



de

n

0z

ea

ne

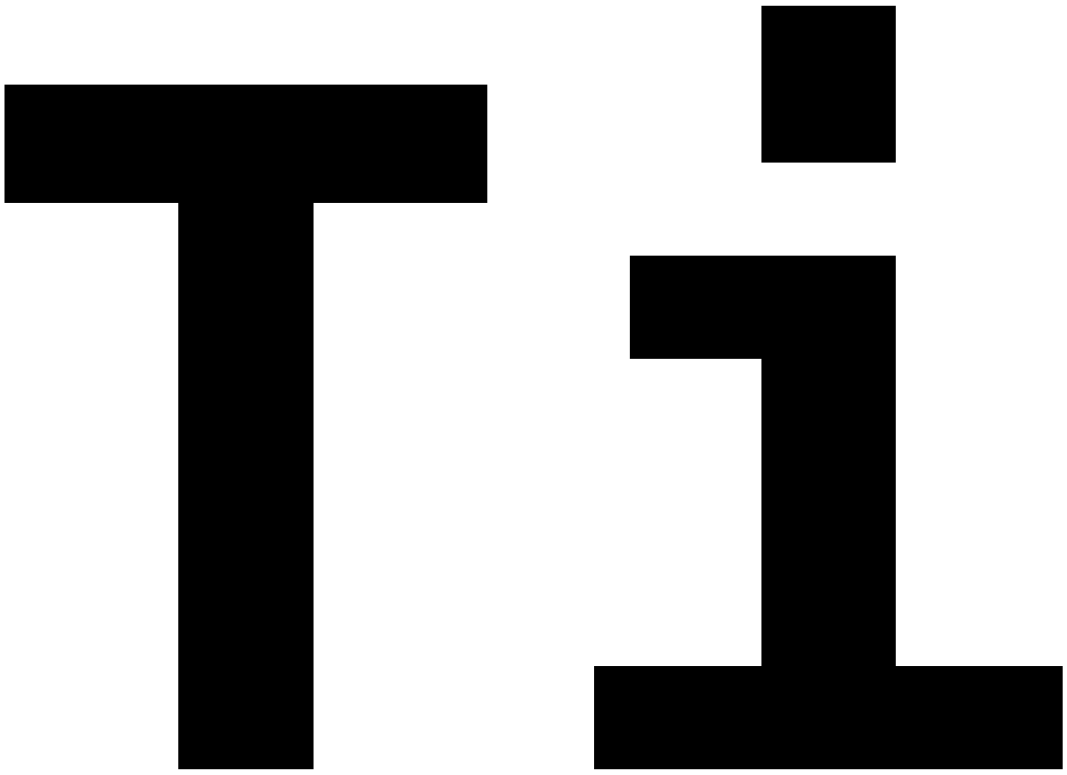
n



be

nd

e



er

ar

te

n

br

au

ch

te

n

da

S

CO

2

zu

m

Au



au



re

r

Kö

rp

er

un

d



re

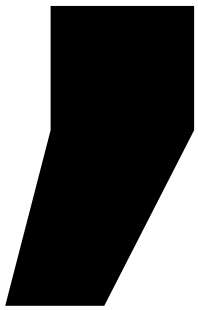
r


Sk

el

et

te



un

d

au



rd

em

ve

re




ig

te

sí

ch

da

S



Wa



SS

er

ge

lö

st

e

CO

2



t

de

m



Wa



SS

er

ge

lö

st

en

Ka



iu

m

zu

Ka



iu

mk

ar

bo

na

t.

we

ge

n

se



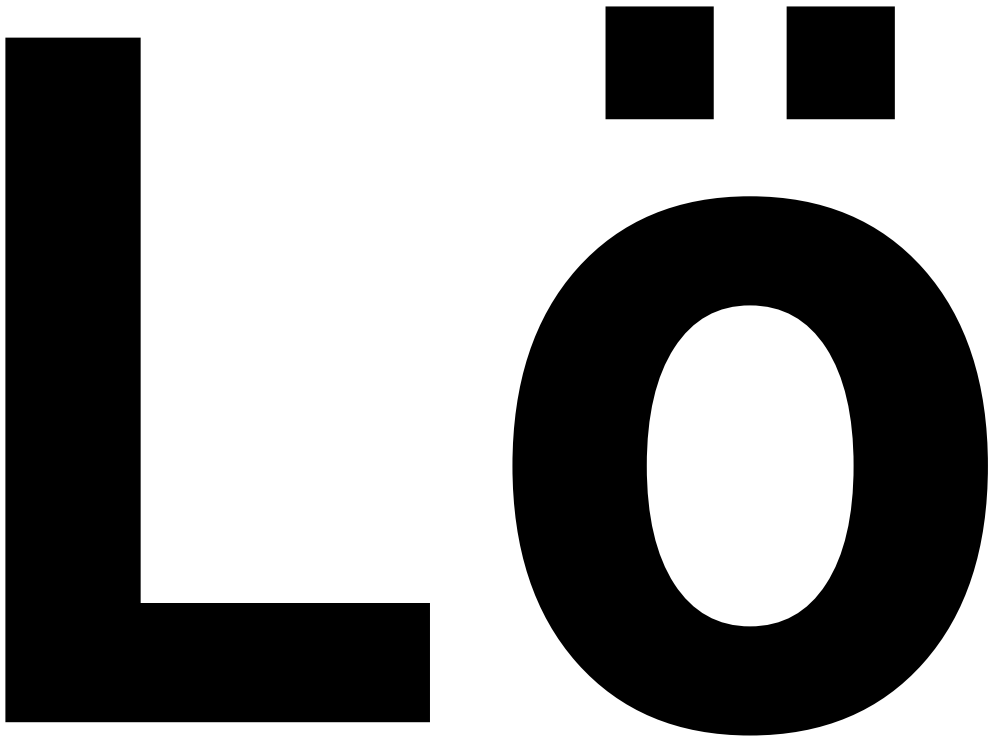
er

ge



ng

en


Lö


sl





ei

t

se

di

me

nt

ie


rt

e

es

un

d

wu

rd

e

sp

ät

er

zu

m

Ka



st

ei

n.

Di

e

Na

t u

r

ha

t

al

SO

Se

di

me

nt

ge

st

ei

ne

un

d

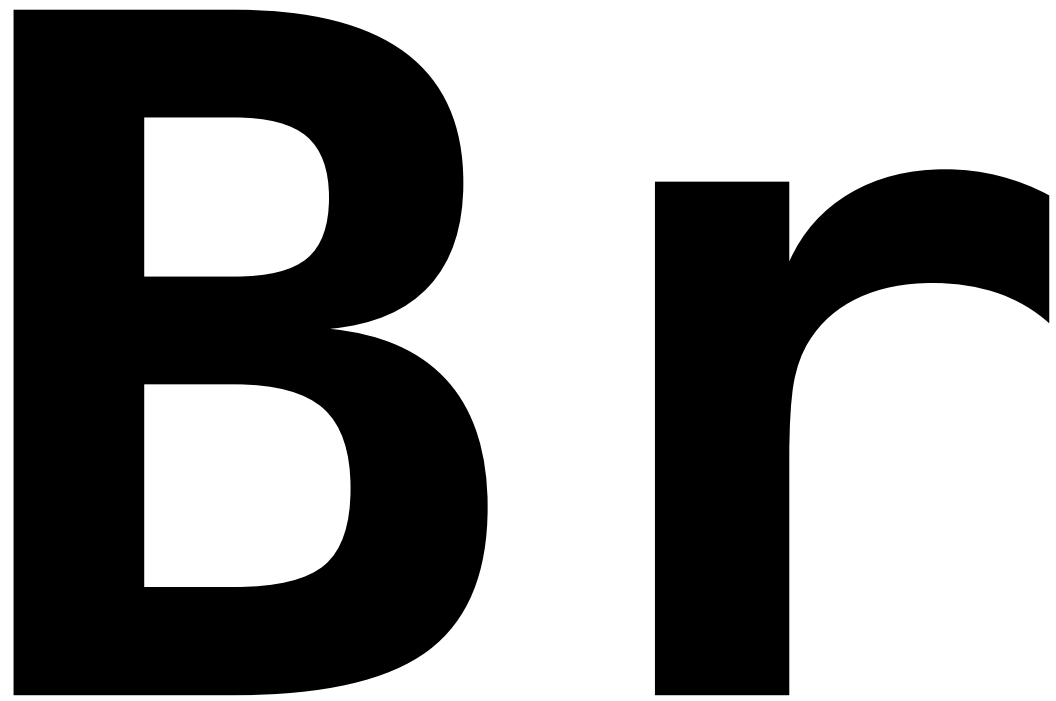
fo



SS



e


Br

en

ns

to



e

au

S

CO

2

he

rg

es

te



ţ,

da

S

da



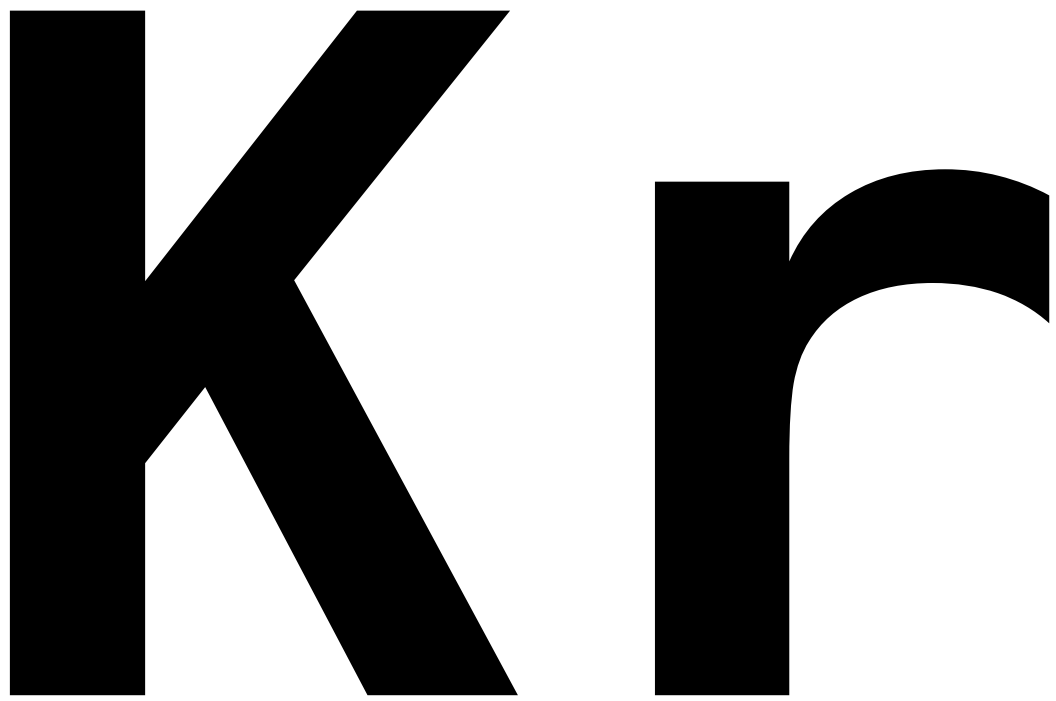
t

de

m

CO

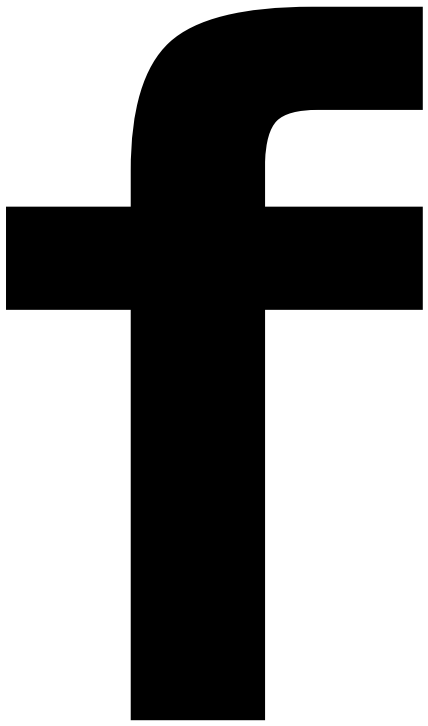
2-


Kr

ei


sl

au



en

tz

og

en

wu

rd

e.

Mİ

t

de

r

Bi

Ld

un

g

de

r

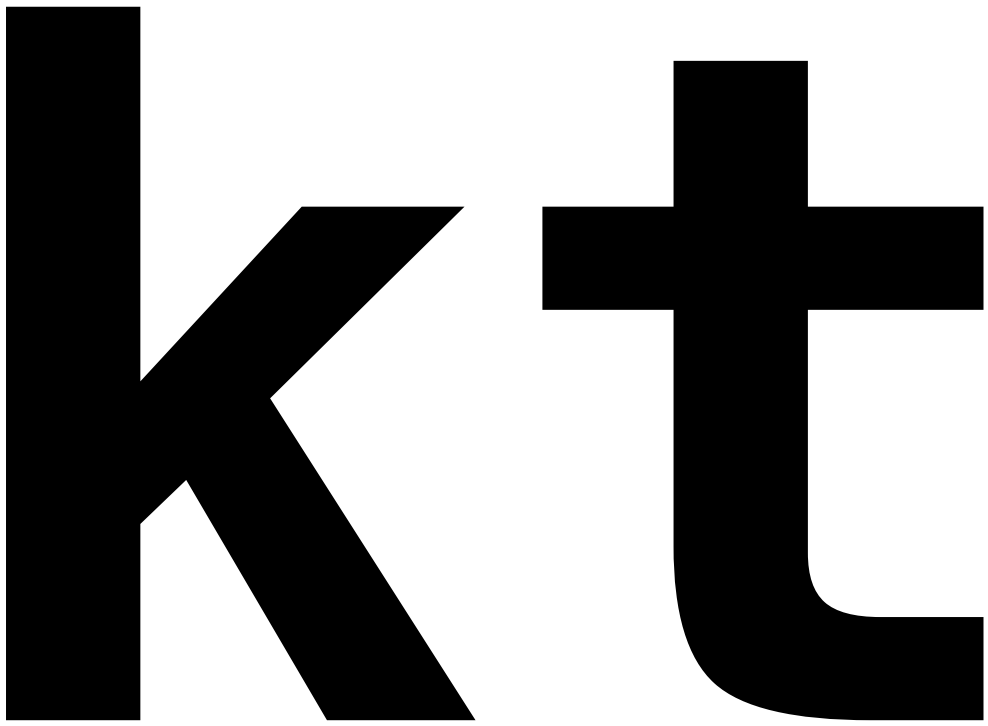
Na

t u

rp

ro

du


kt

e

gi

ng

fa

st

al



S

CO

2

de

m

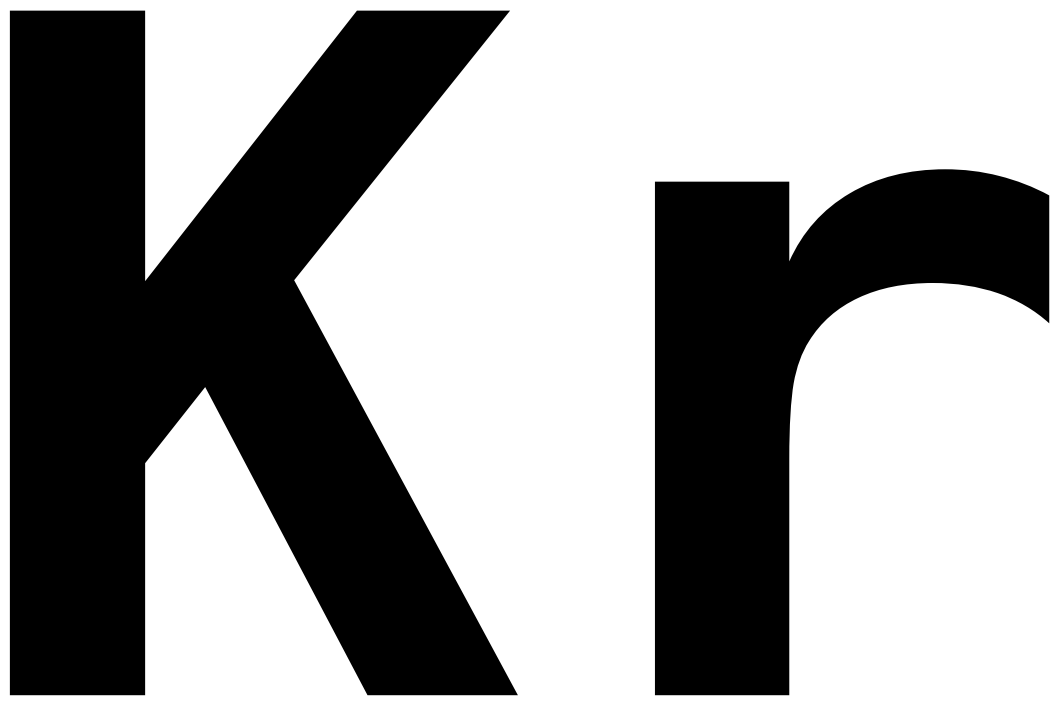


di

SC

he

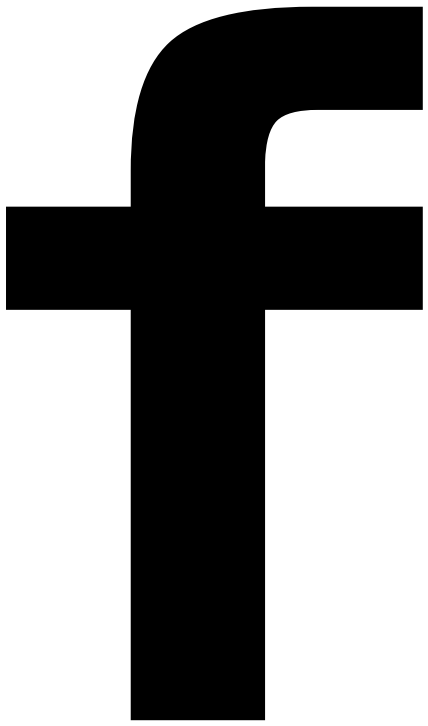
n


Kr

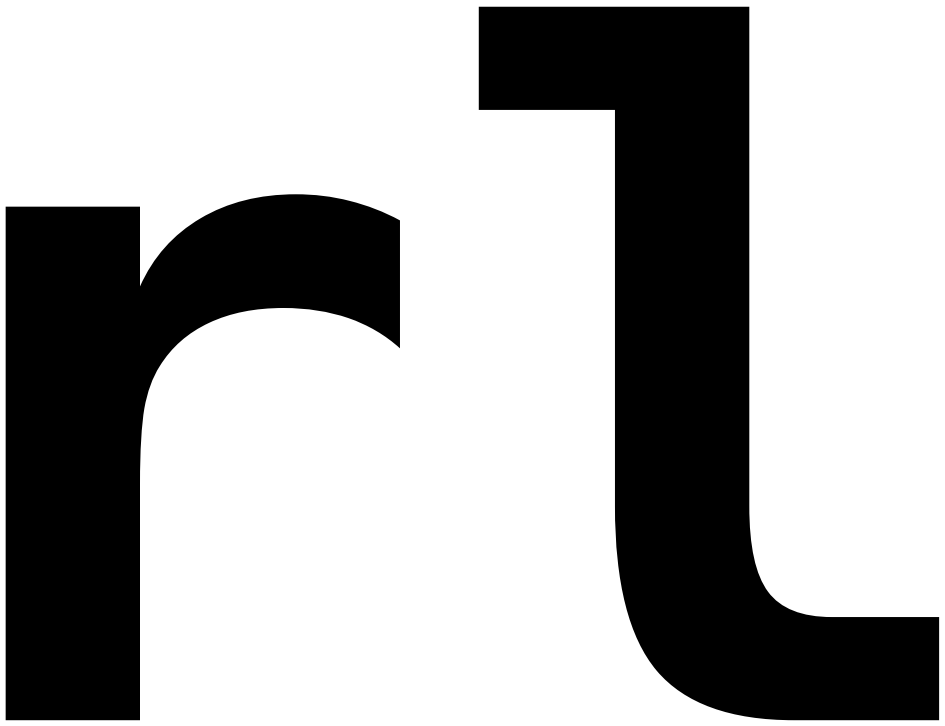
ei


sl

au



ve



or

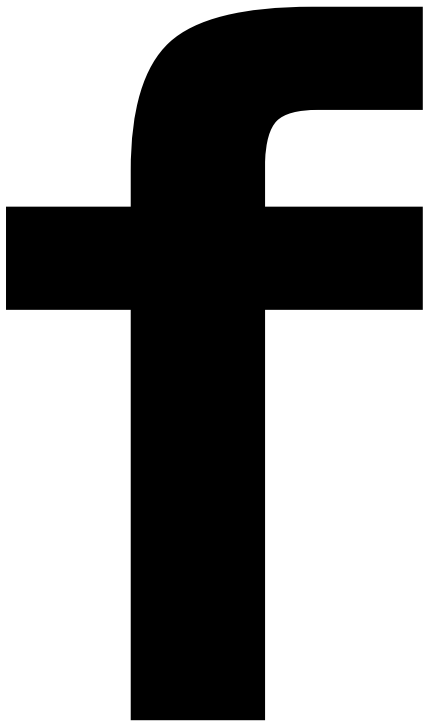
en



bi

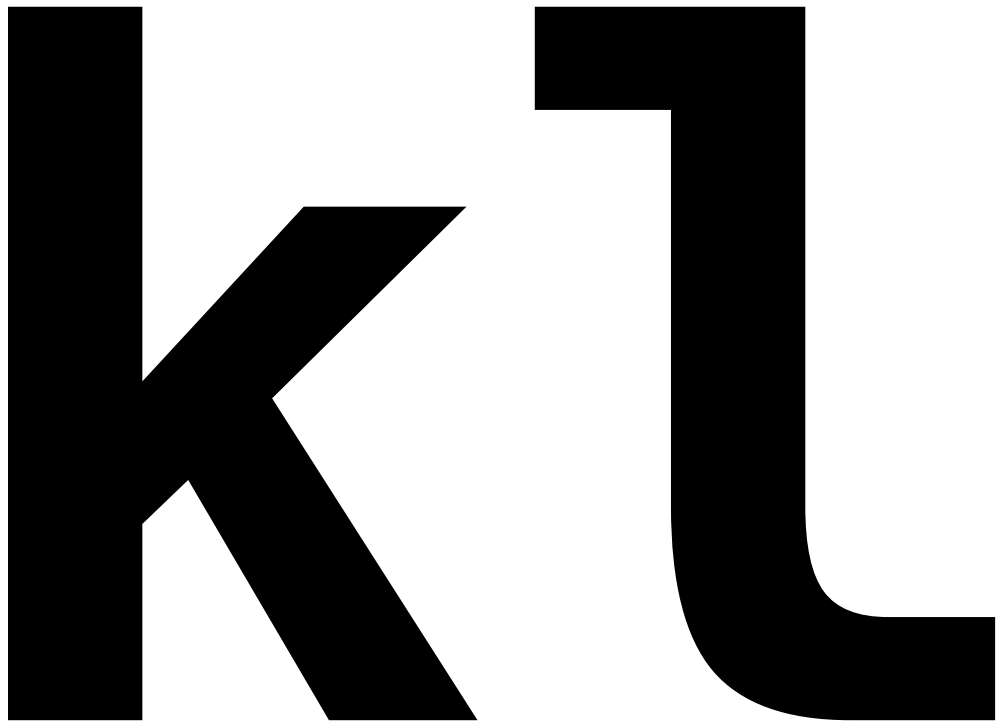
S

au



de

n



ei

ne

n


Re

st

VO

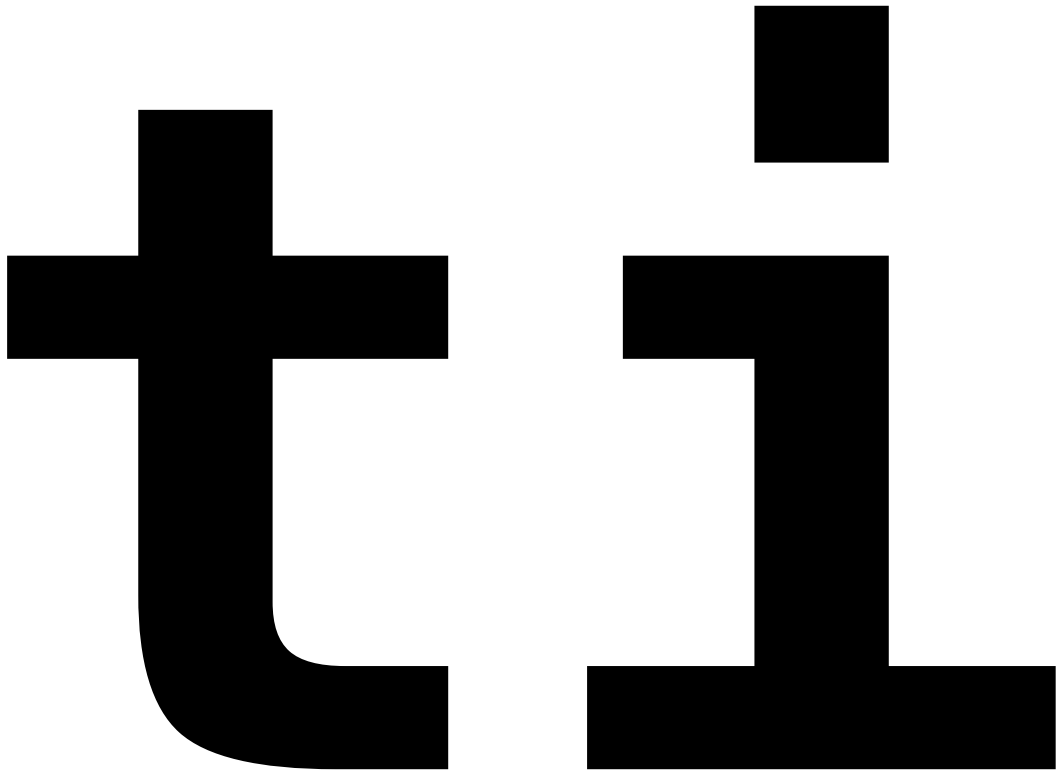
n

ge

ge


nw

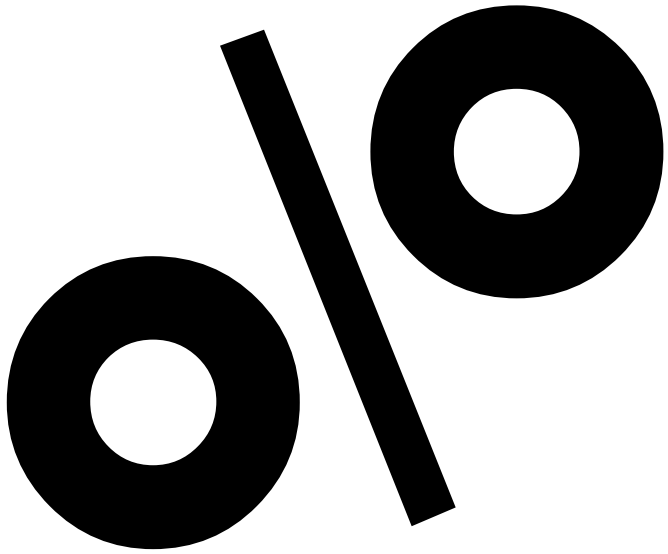
är



g

0,

04



al

S

An

te



an

de

r

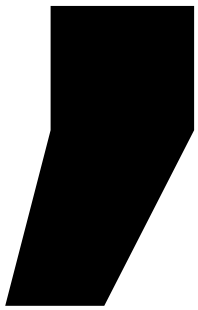

At

mo

sp

hä

re



SO

wi

e

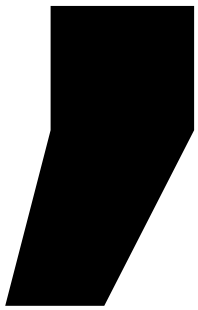
de

m

An

te





de

r



Wa



SS

er

de

r

0z

ea

ne

ge

lö

st

is

t.

Di

es

er

Ve

rb

ra

uc

h

is

t



me

r

no

ch

wi


rk

sa

m

un

d

se

tz

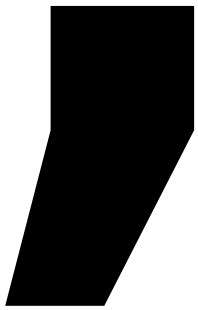
t

sí

ch

fo


rt



wa

S

zu

m

Pr

ob



m

de

r

Bi

os

ph

är

e

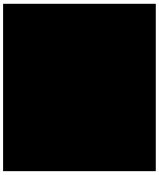

we

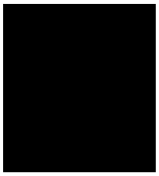
rd

en

ka

n n





di

e




la

nz

en

br

au

ch

en

zu

m

Wa

ch

st

um



nd

es

te

ns

15

0

p p

m,

wi

e

di

e

fo

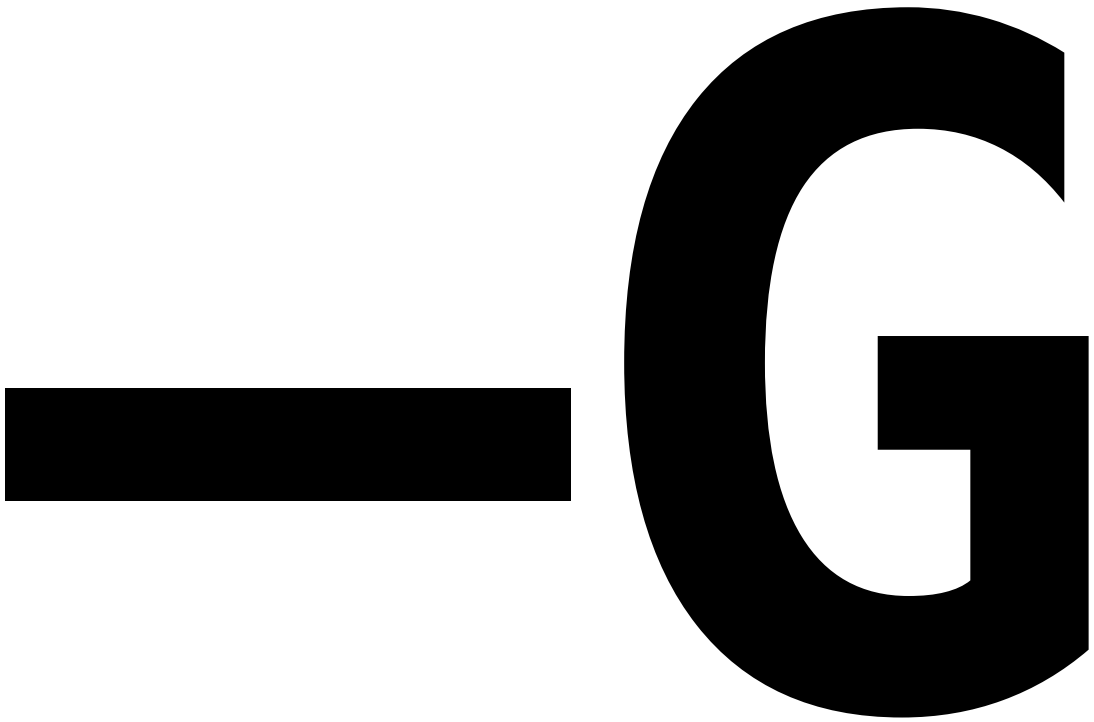


en

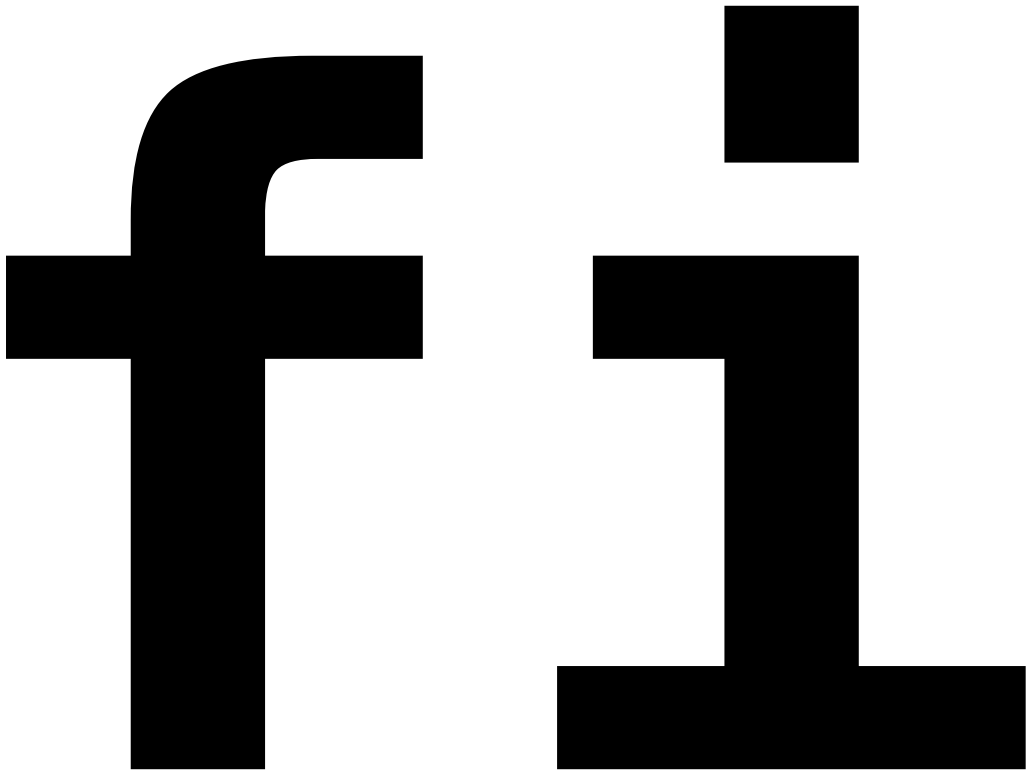
de

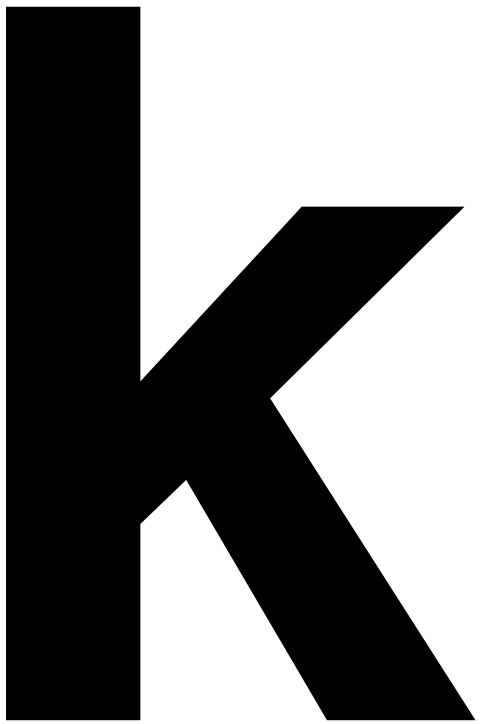
TR

CS



ra



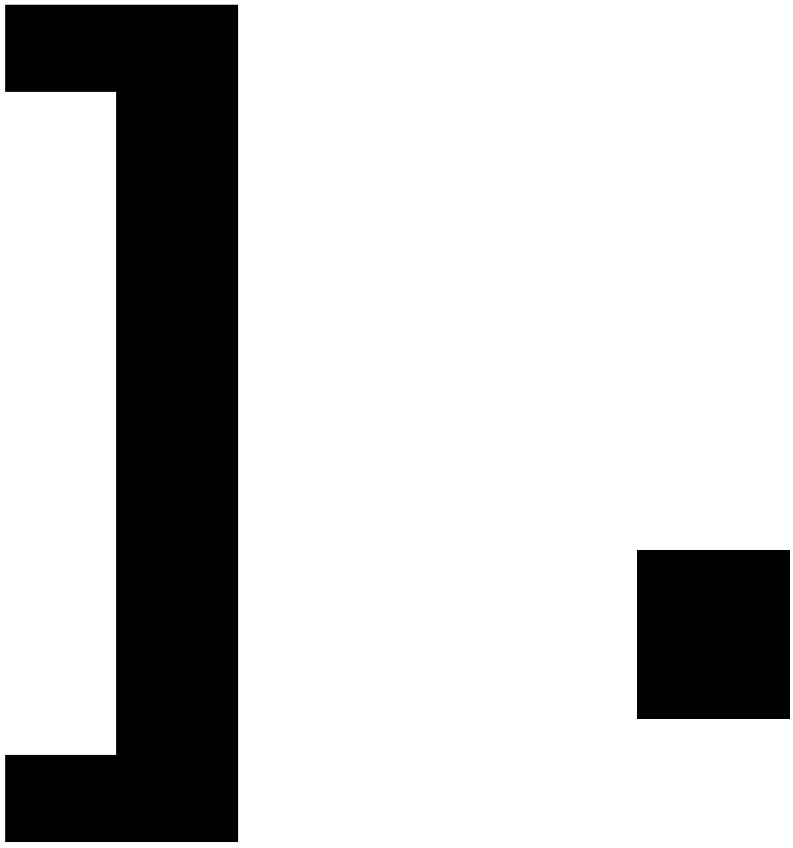


ze


ig

t

[3




Be



Un

te

rs

ch

re


it

en

de

S

Mİ



mu


ms

kö

n n

en

sí

ch

di

e




la

nz

en



ch

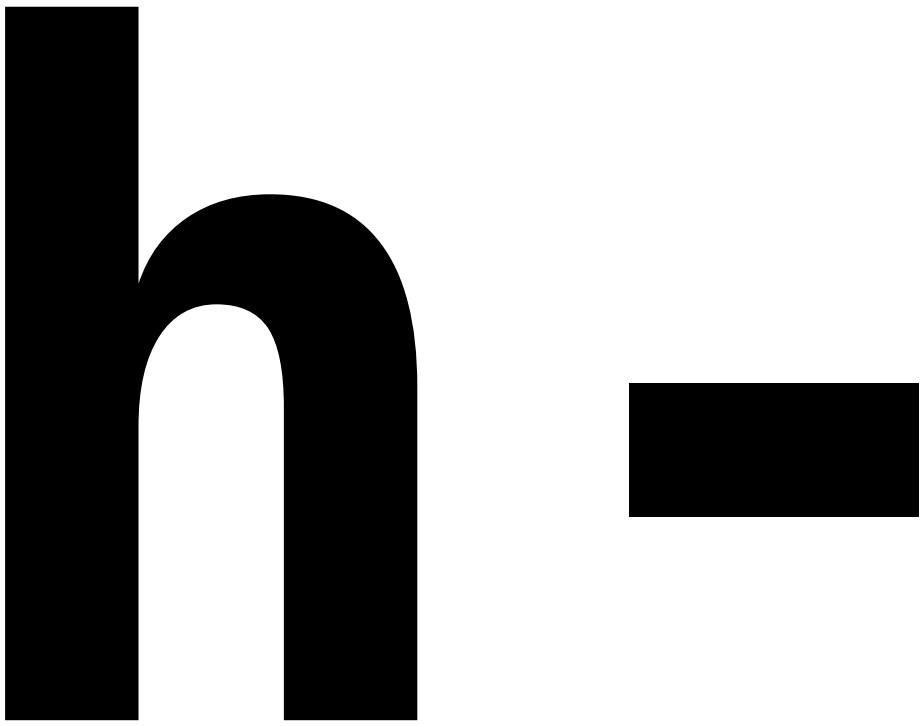
t

me

hr

er

nä



re

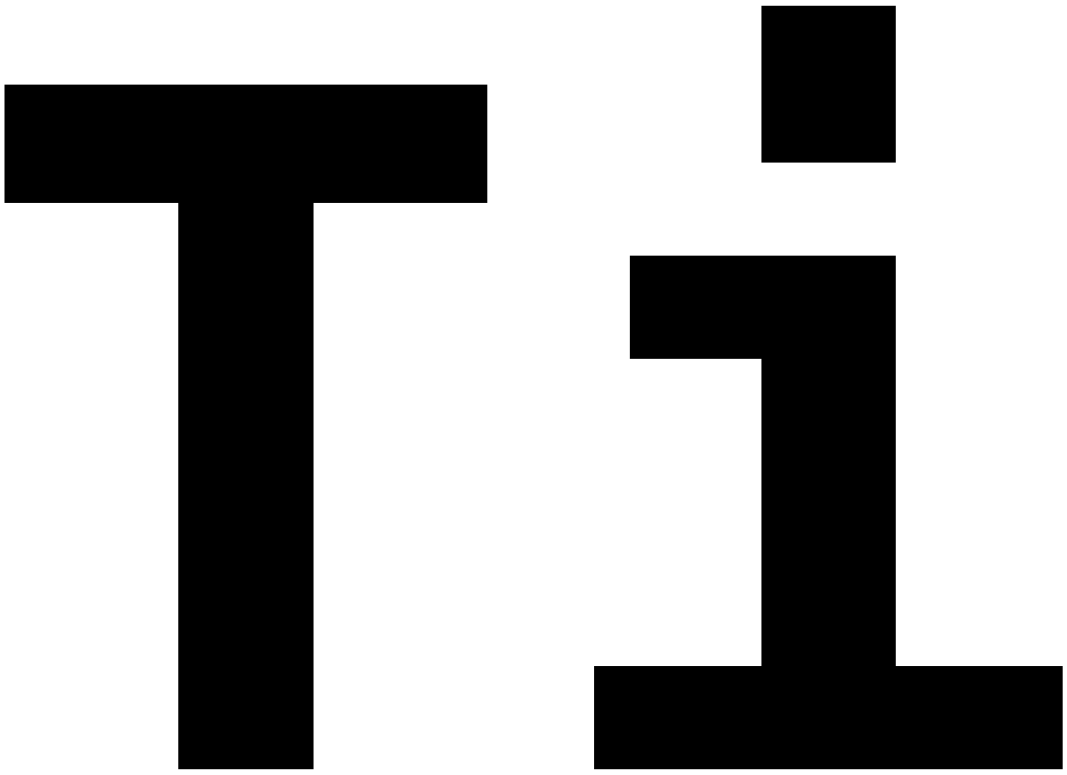
n

un

d

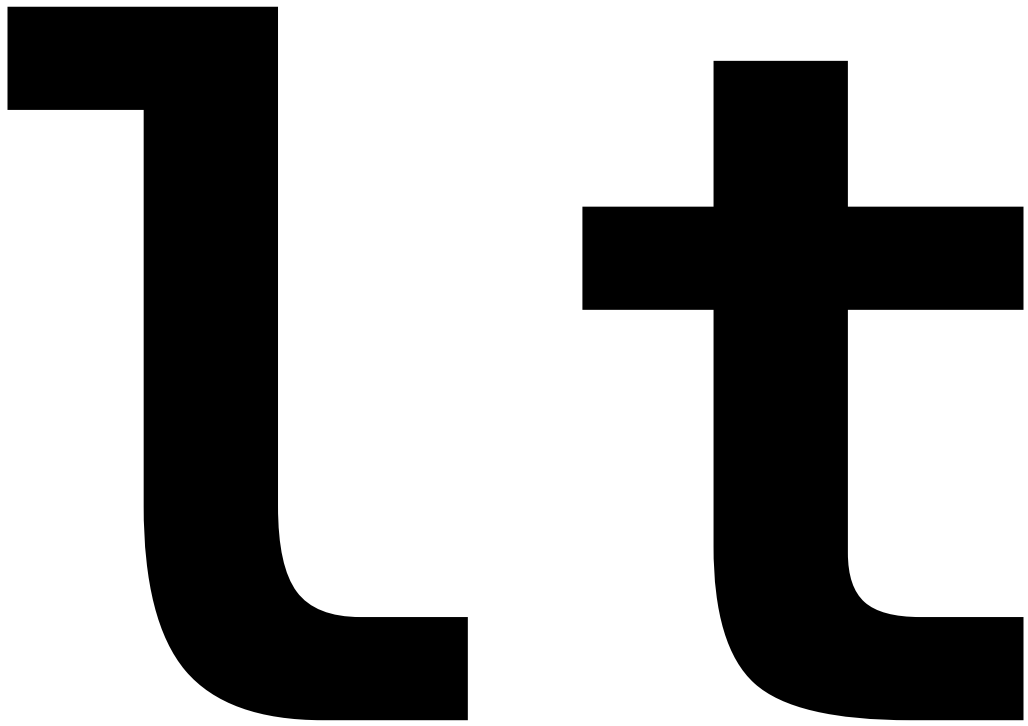
de

r

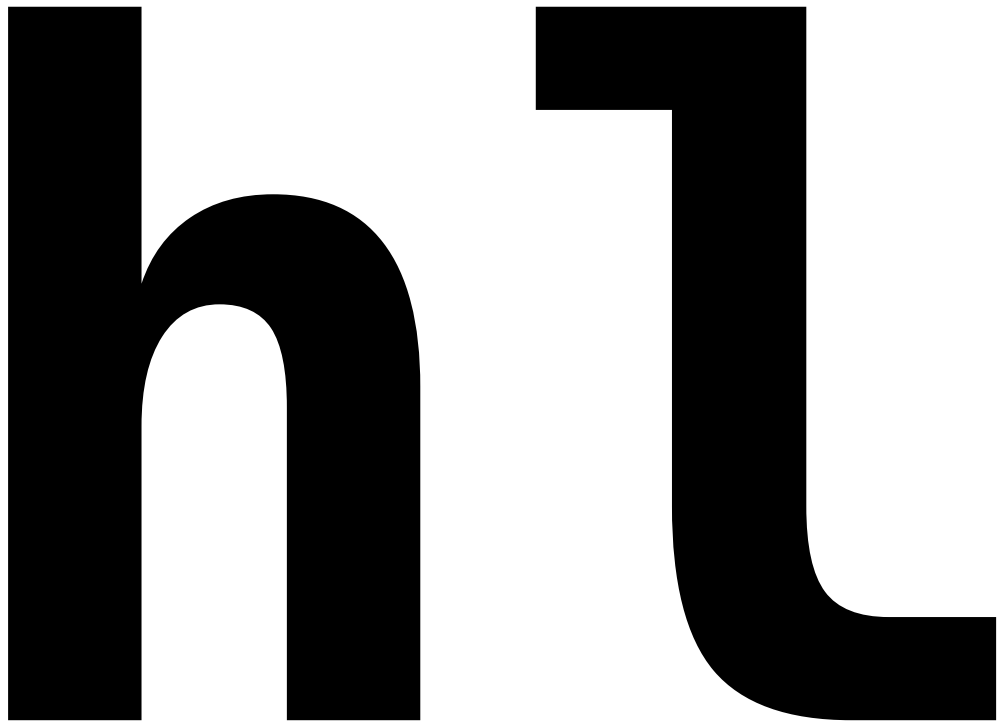


er


we



fe



t

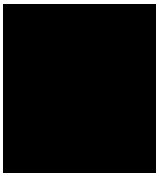
da

S

Fu

tt

er



Di

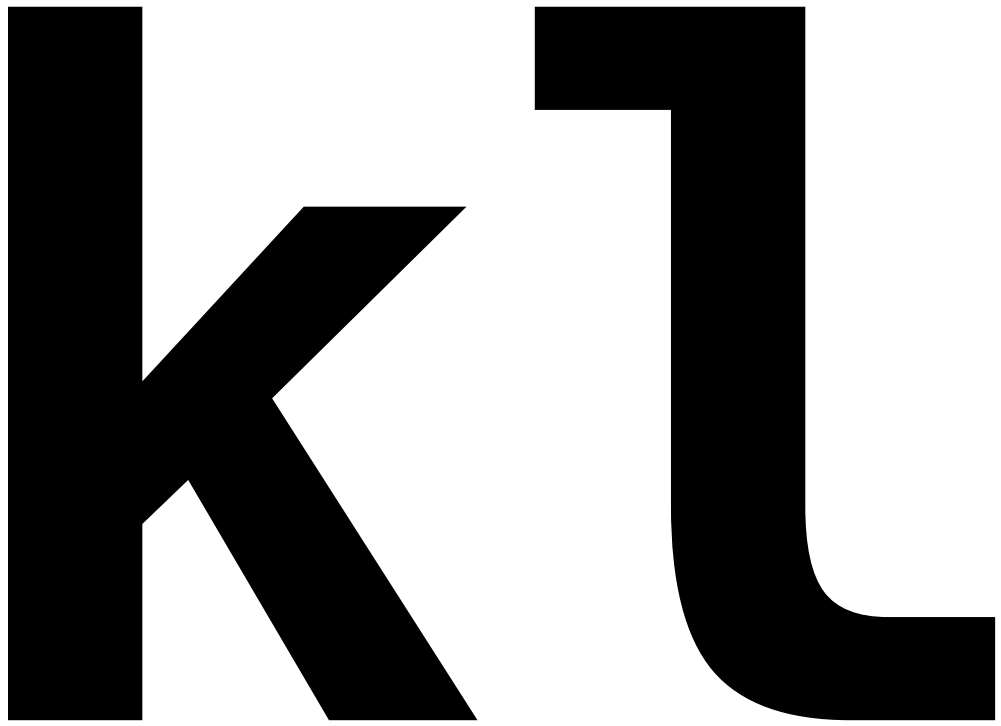
es

e

En


tw





un

g

wü

rd

e

di

e

Bi

os

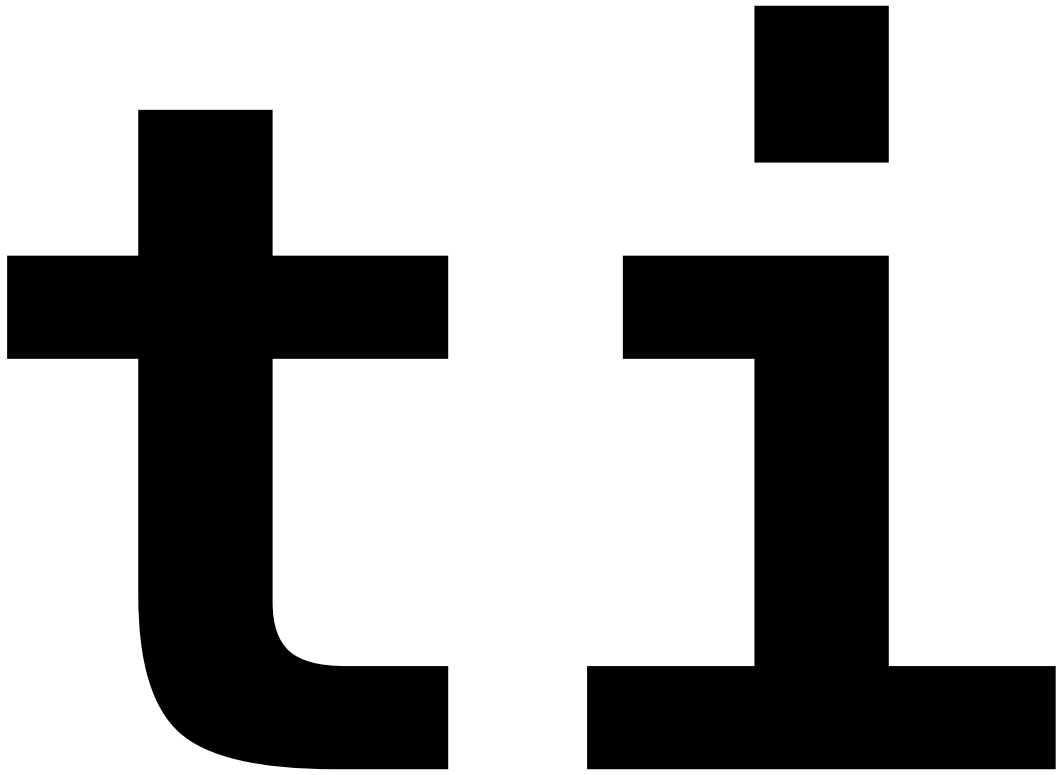
ph

är

e

ne

ga



V

ve



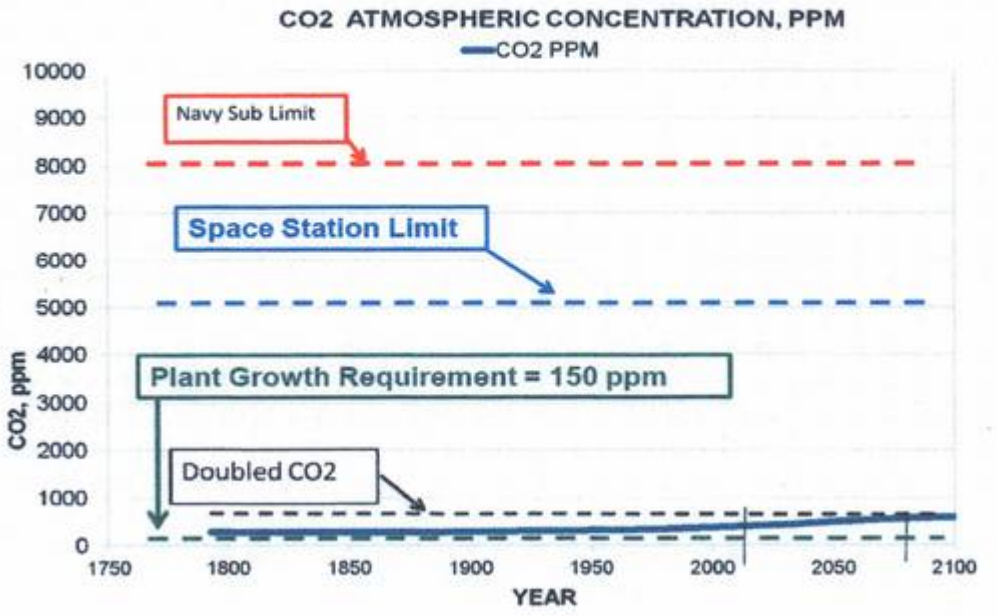
nd

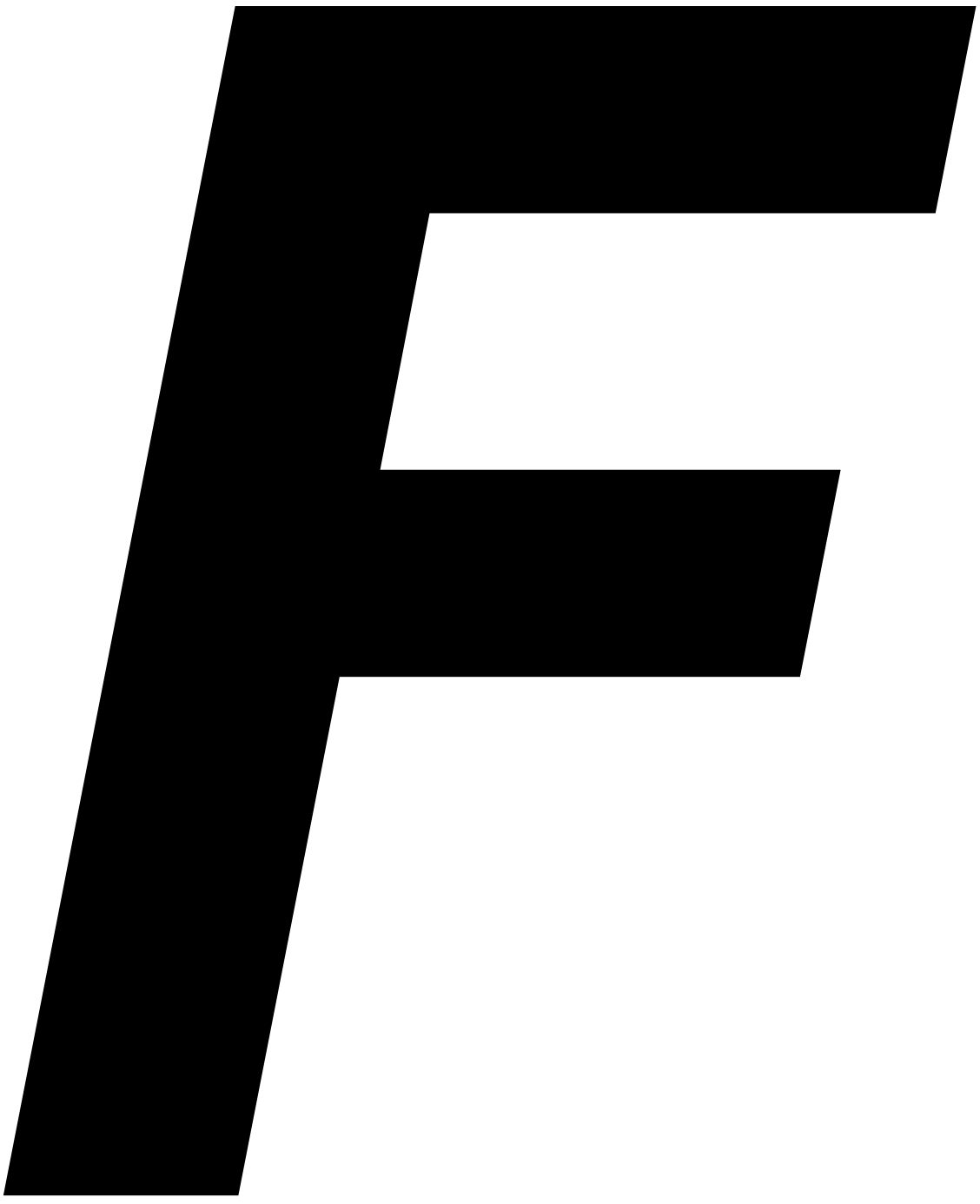
er

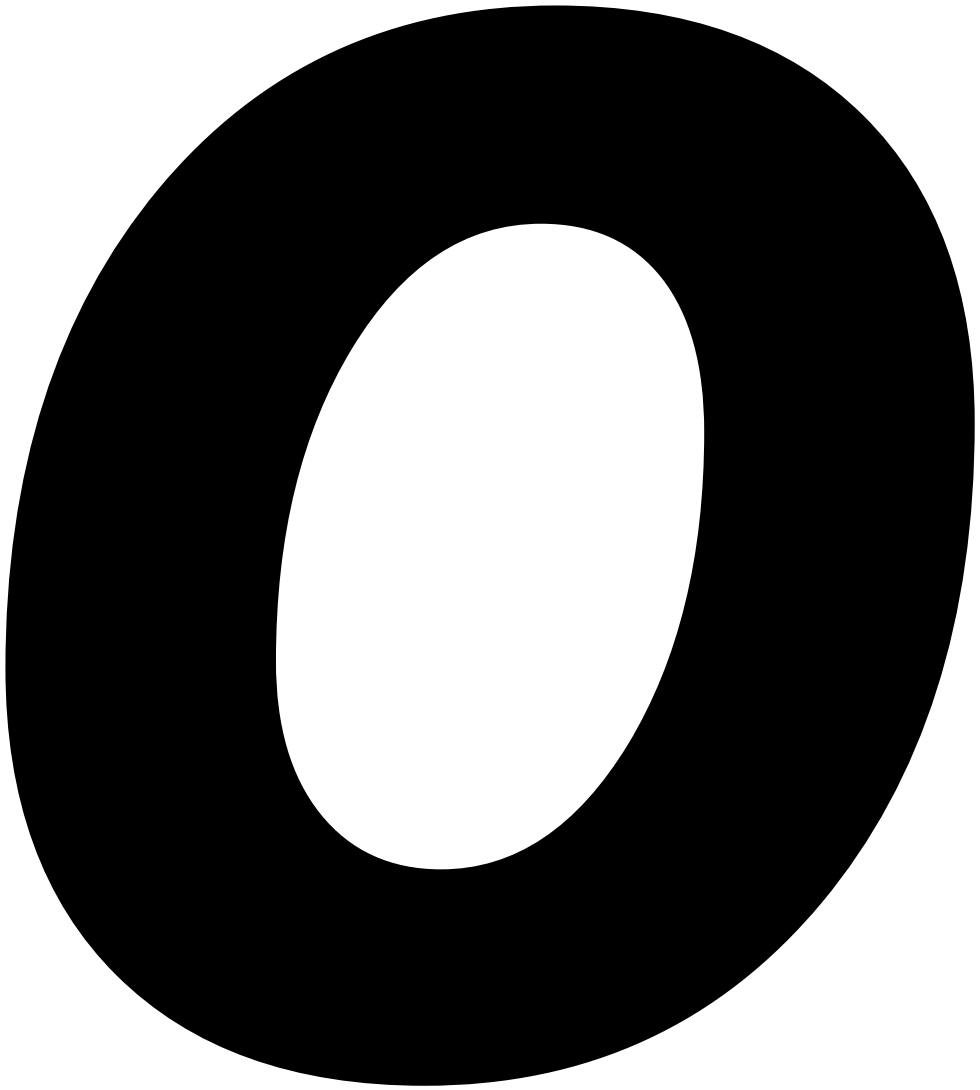
n.

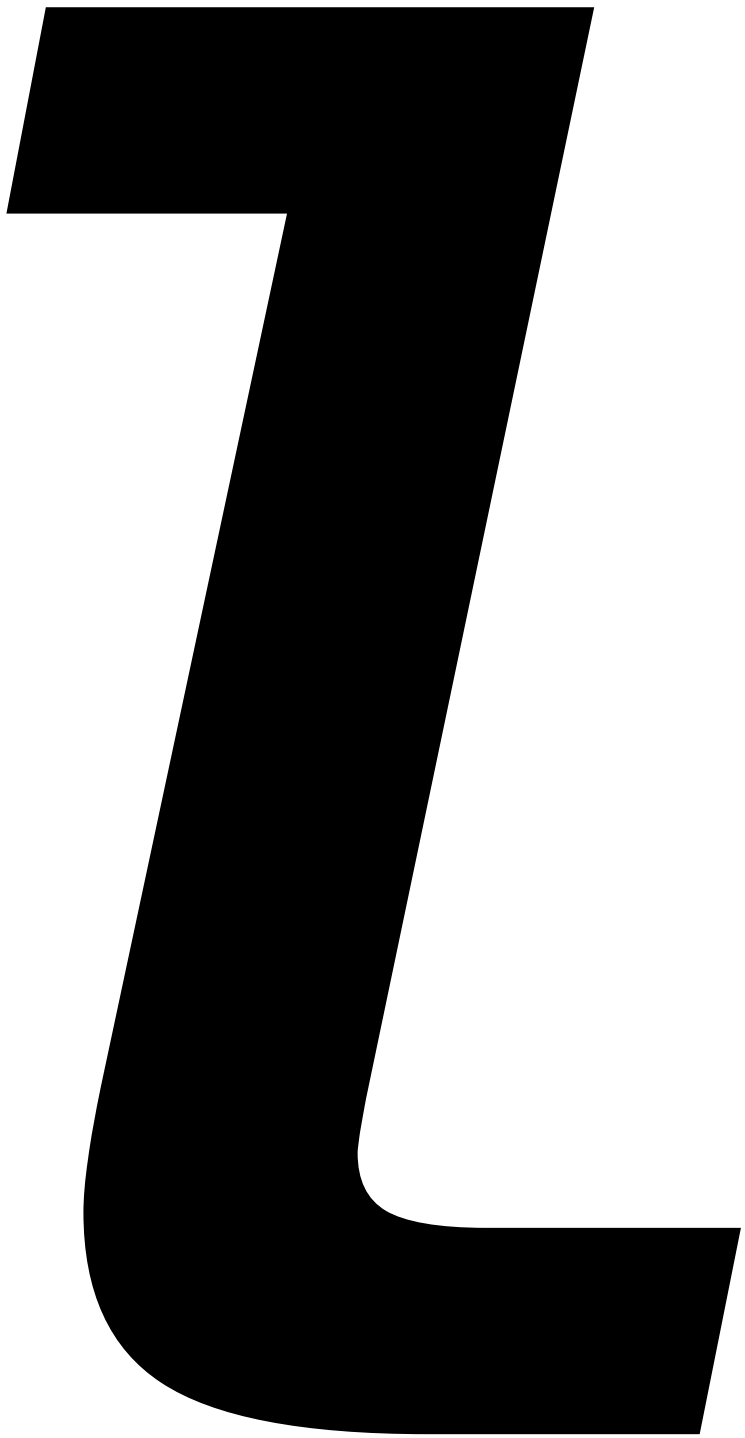
CO2 Level In Atmosphere

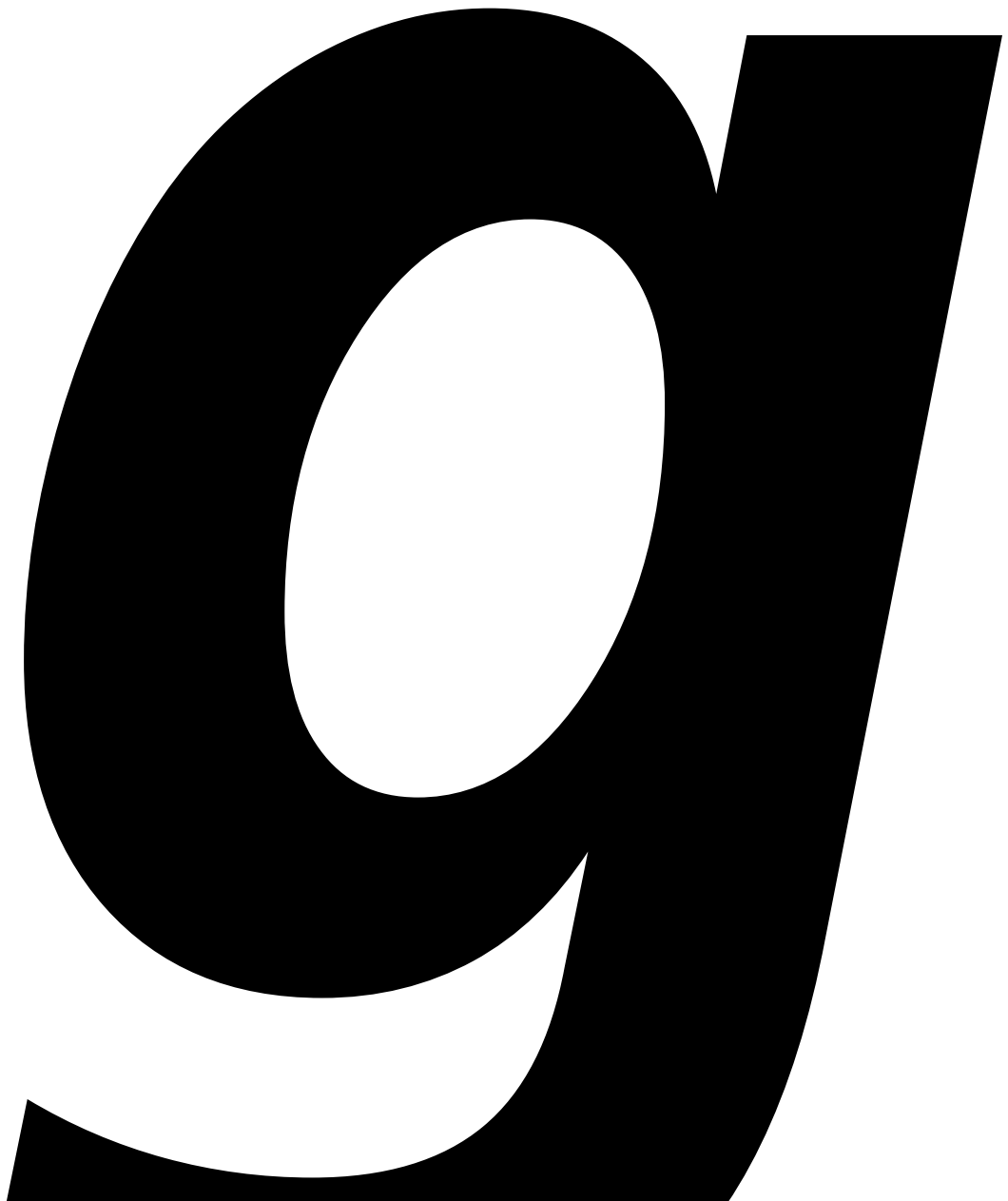
TRCS



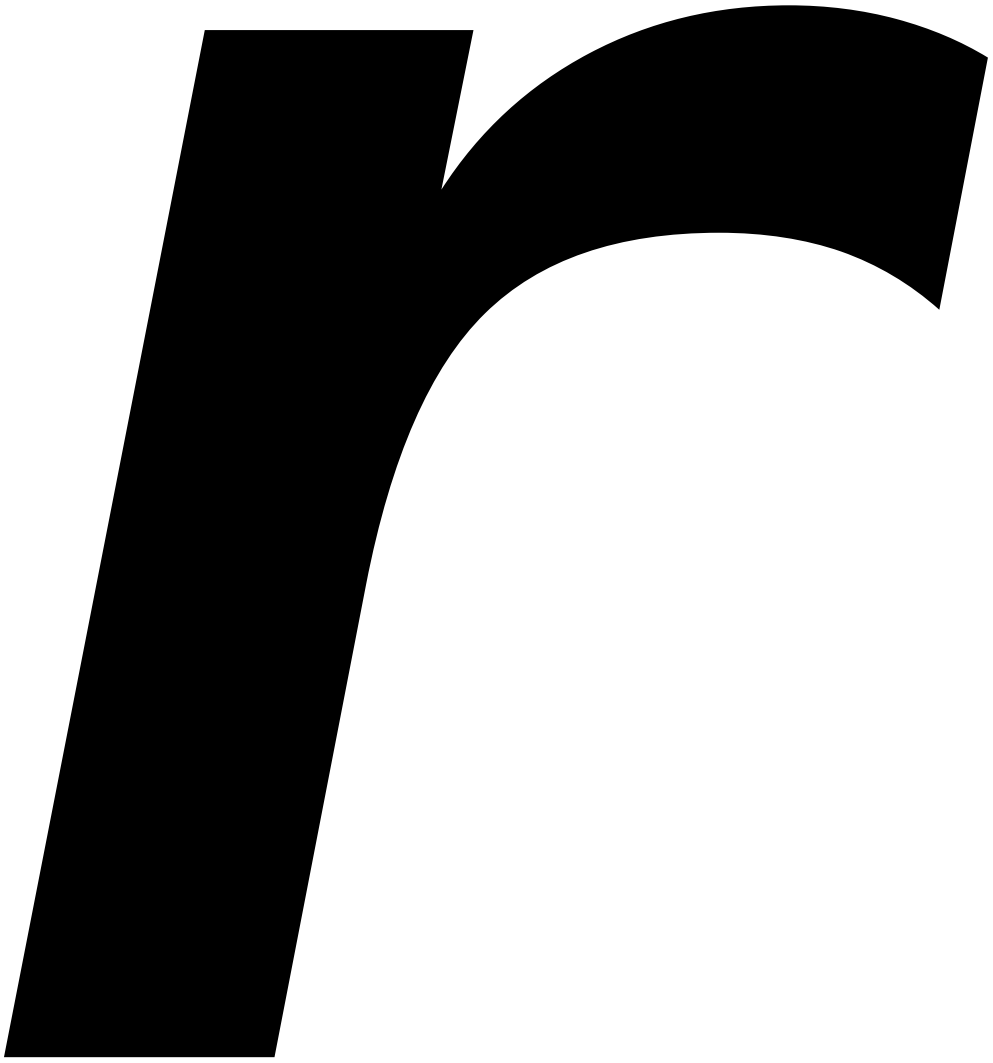




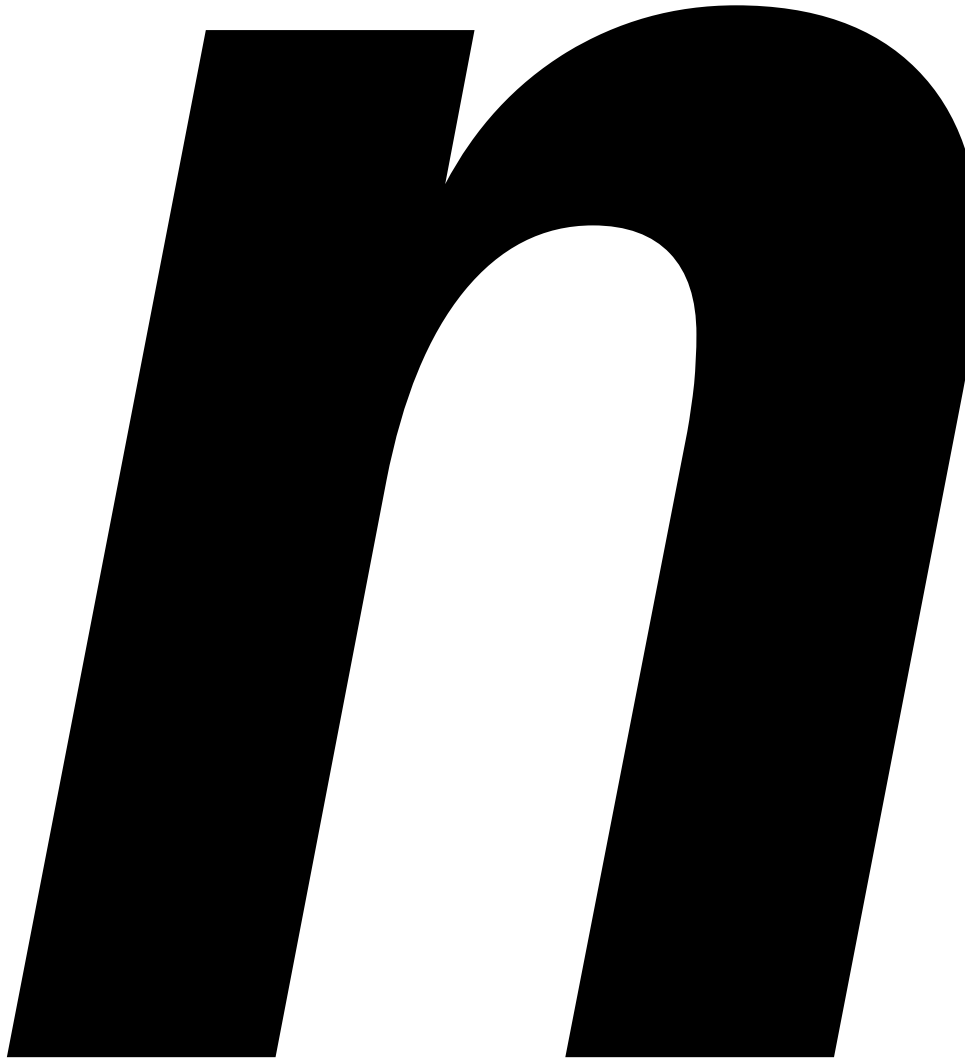


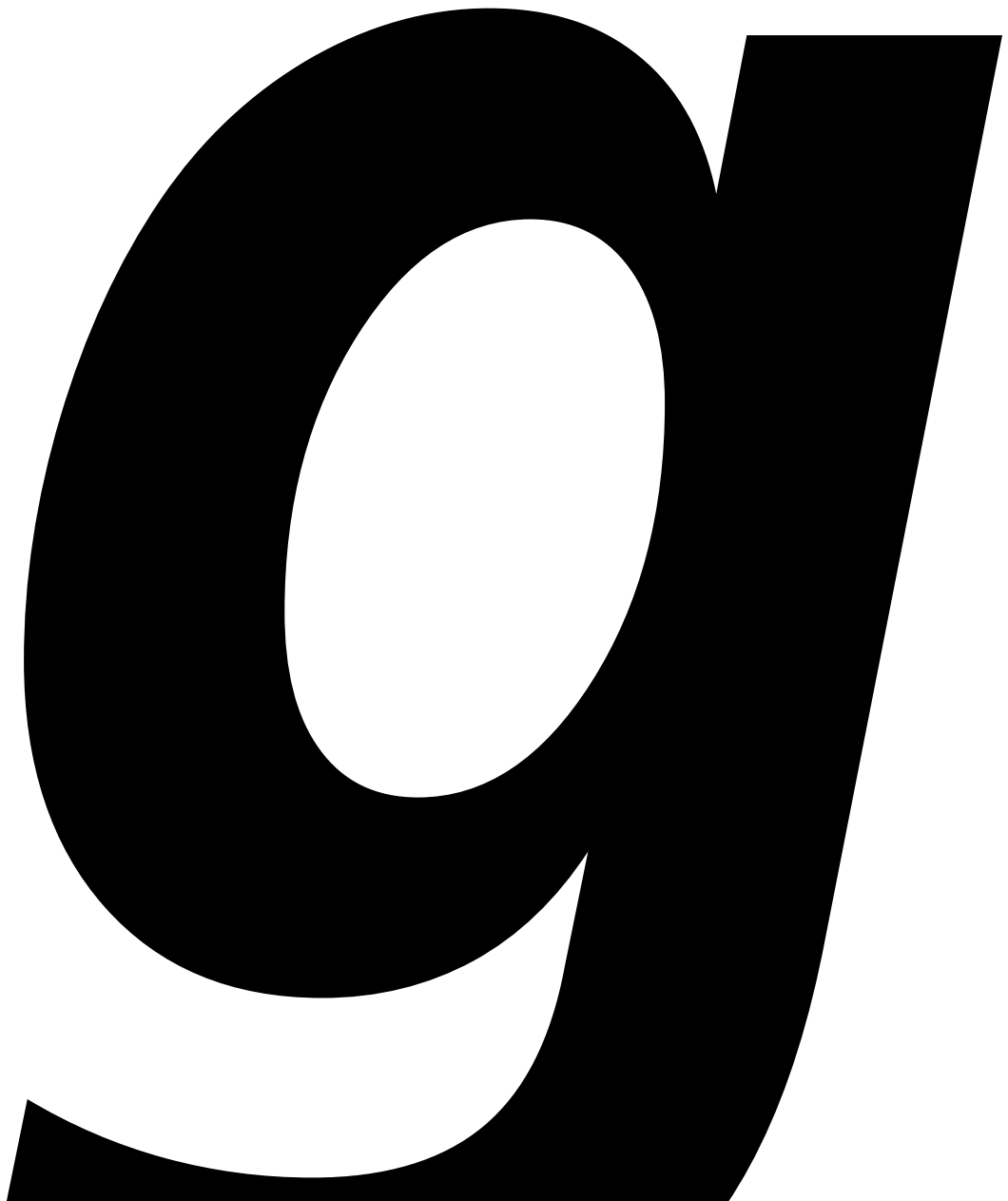




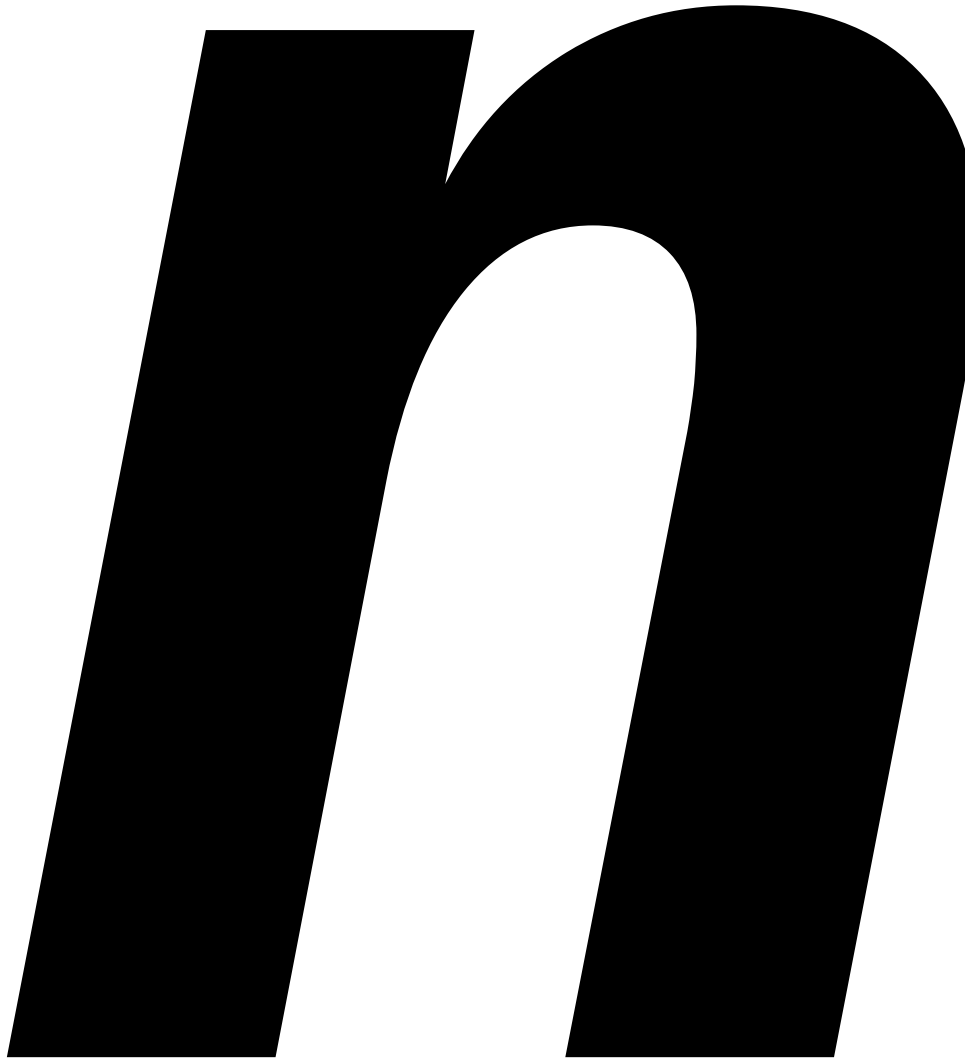


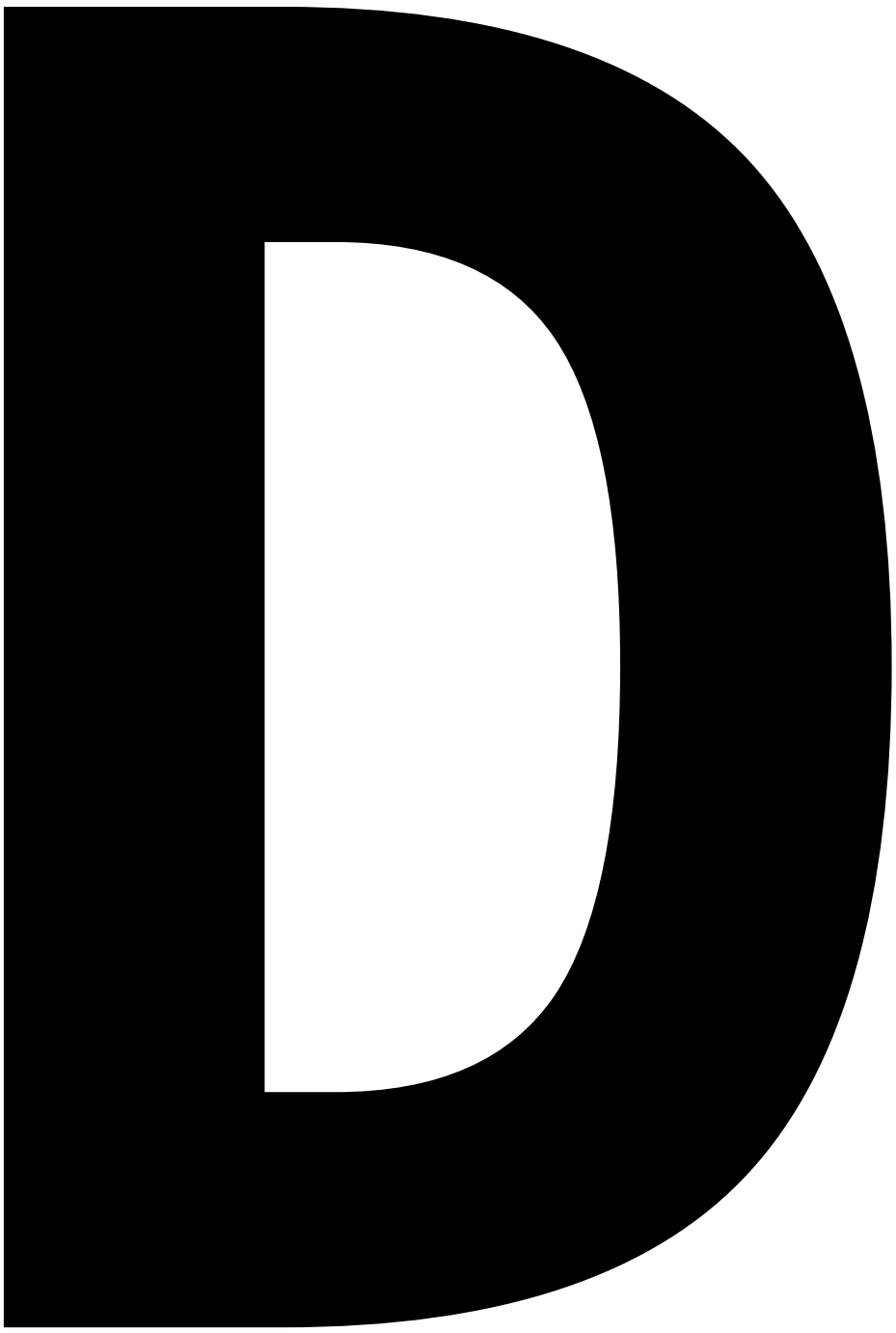


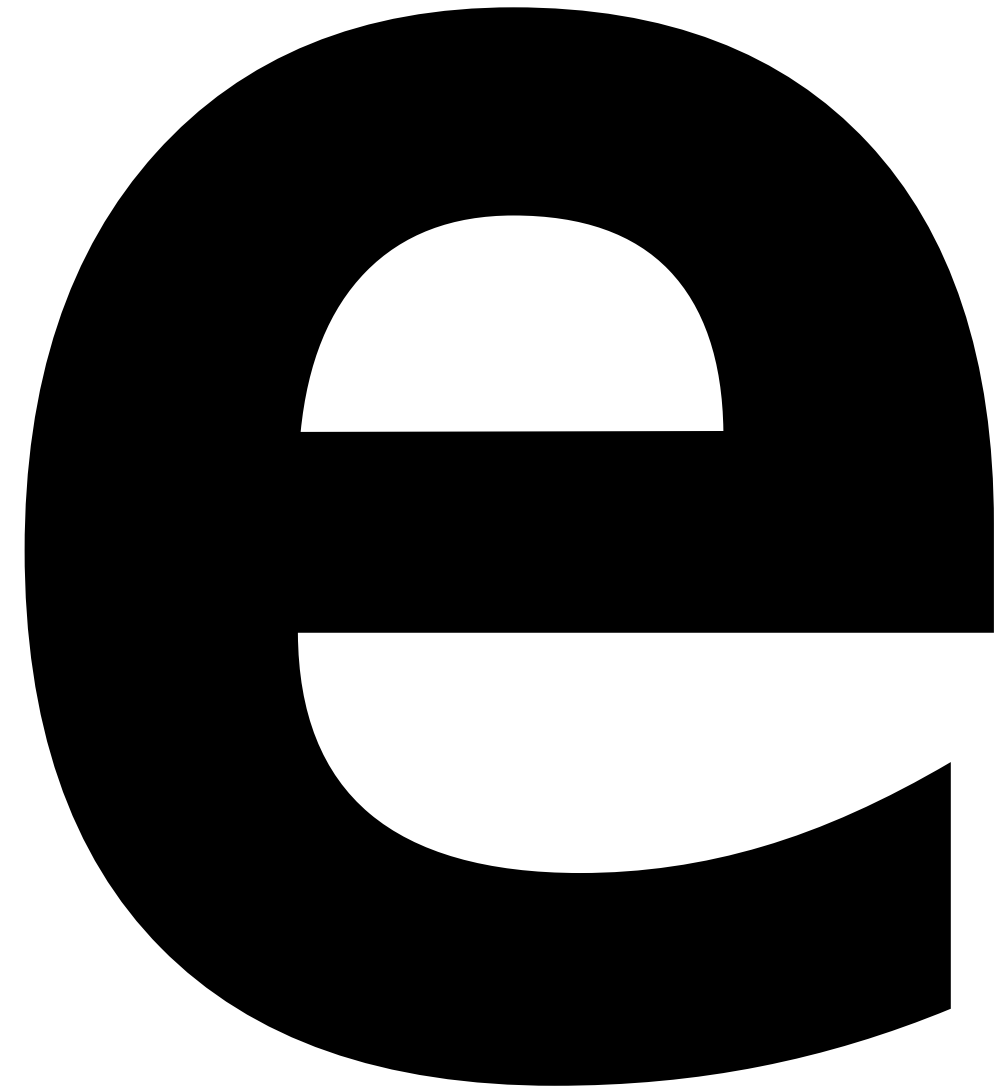


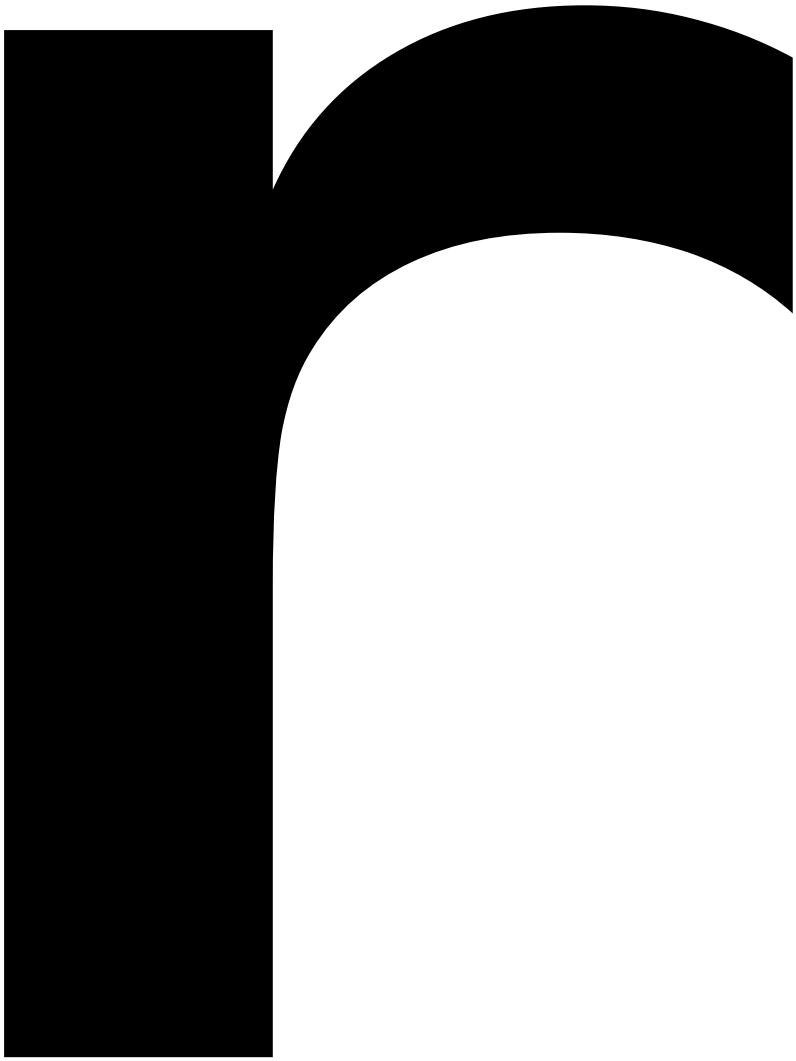


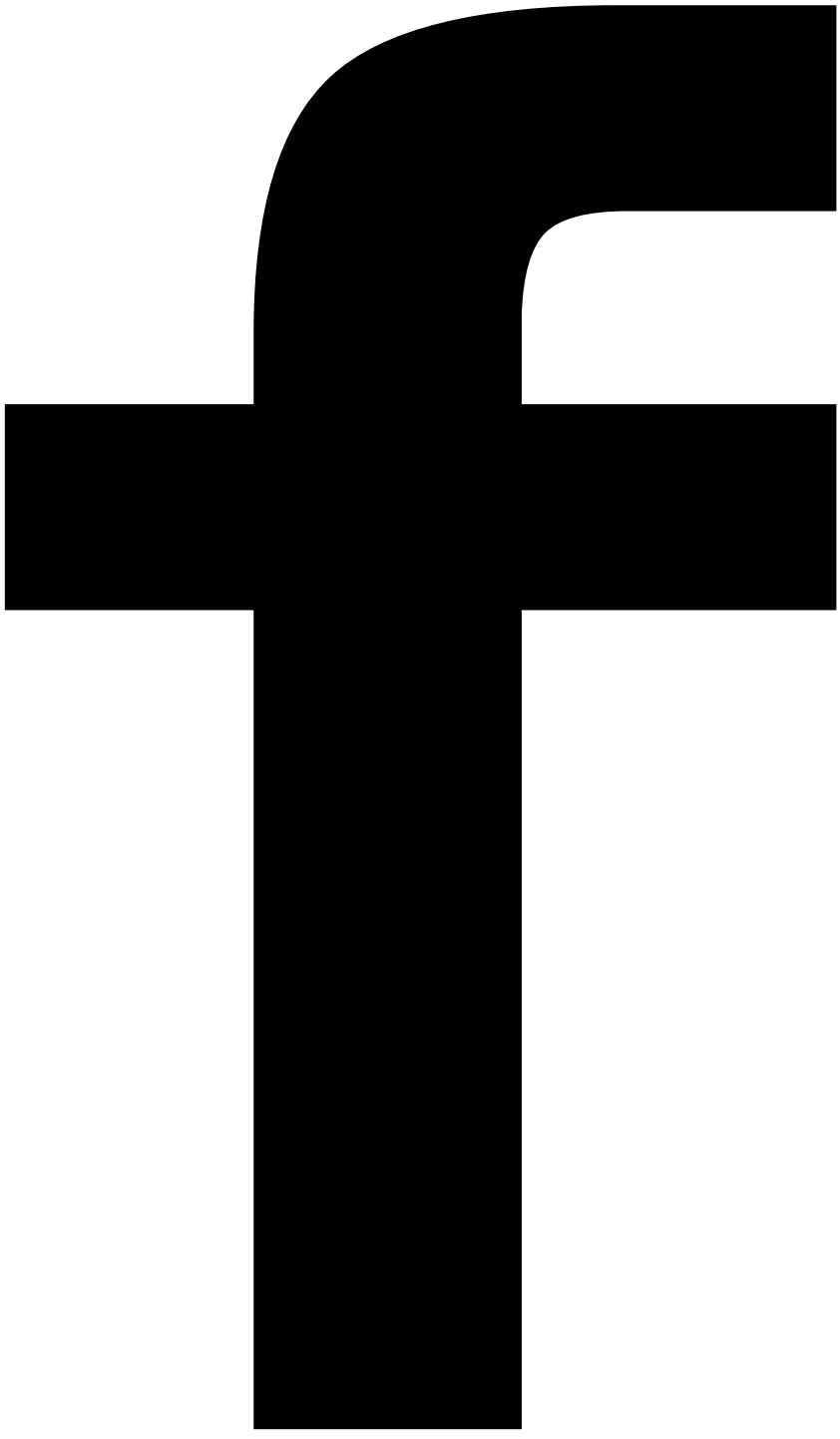


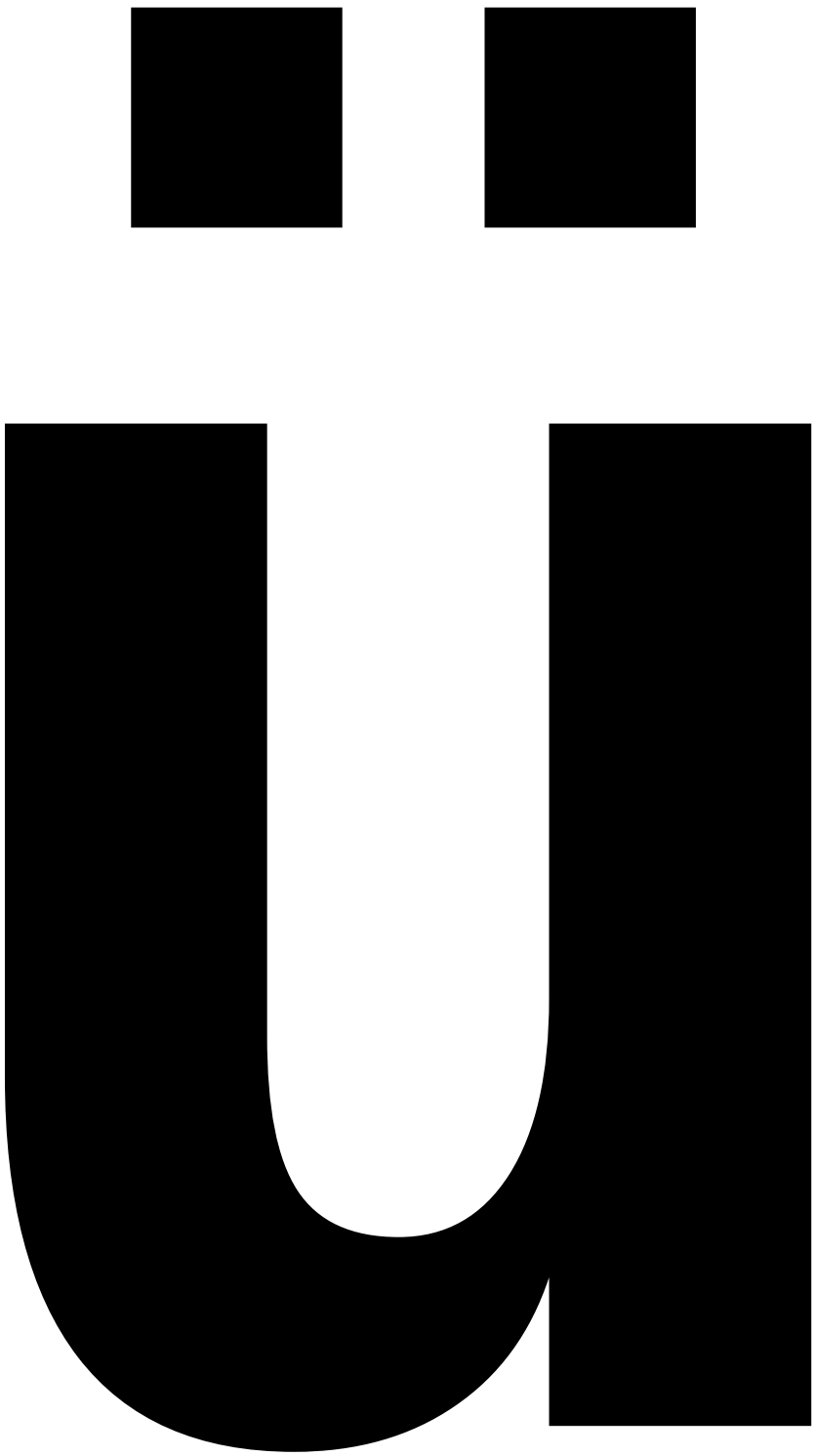


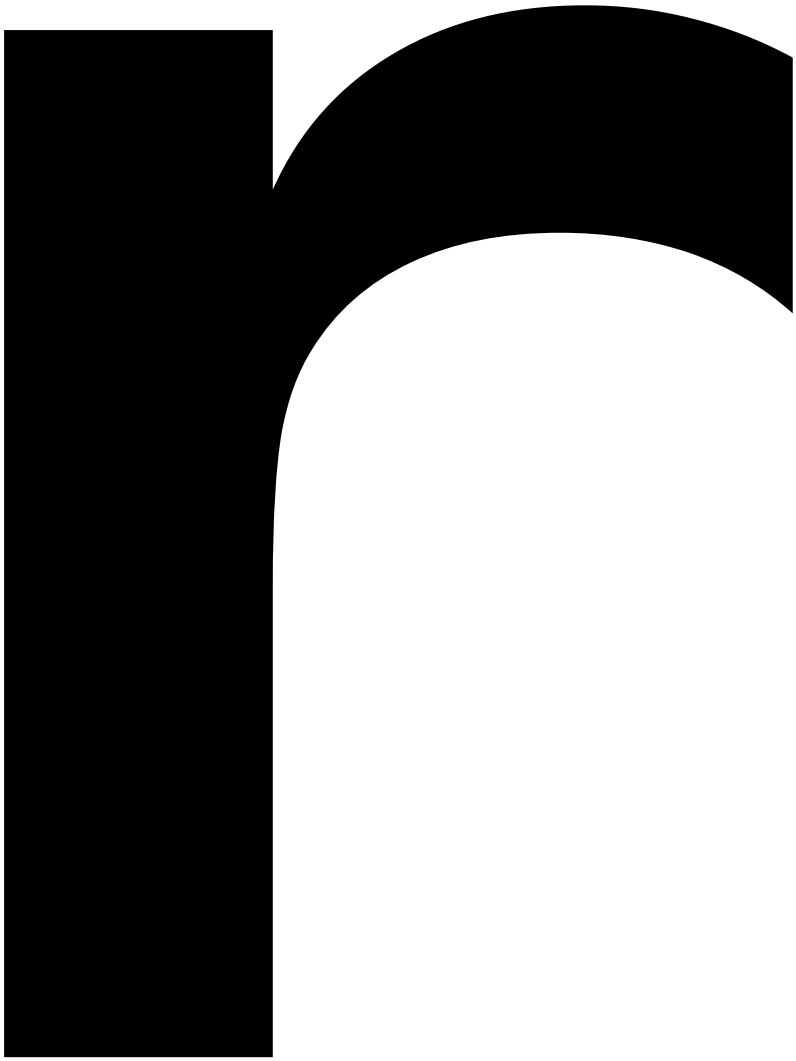




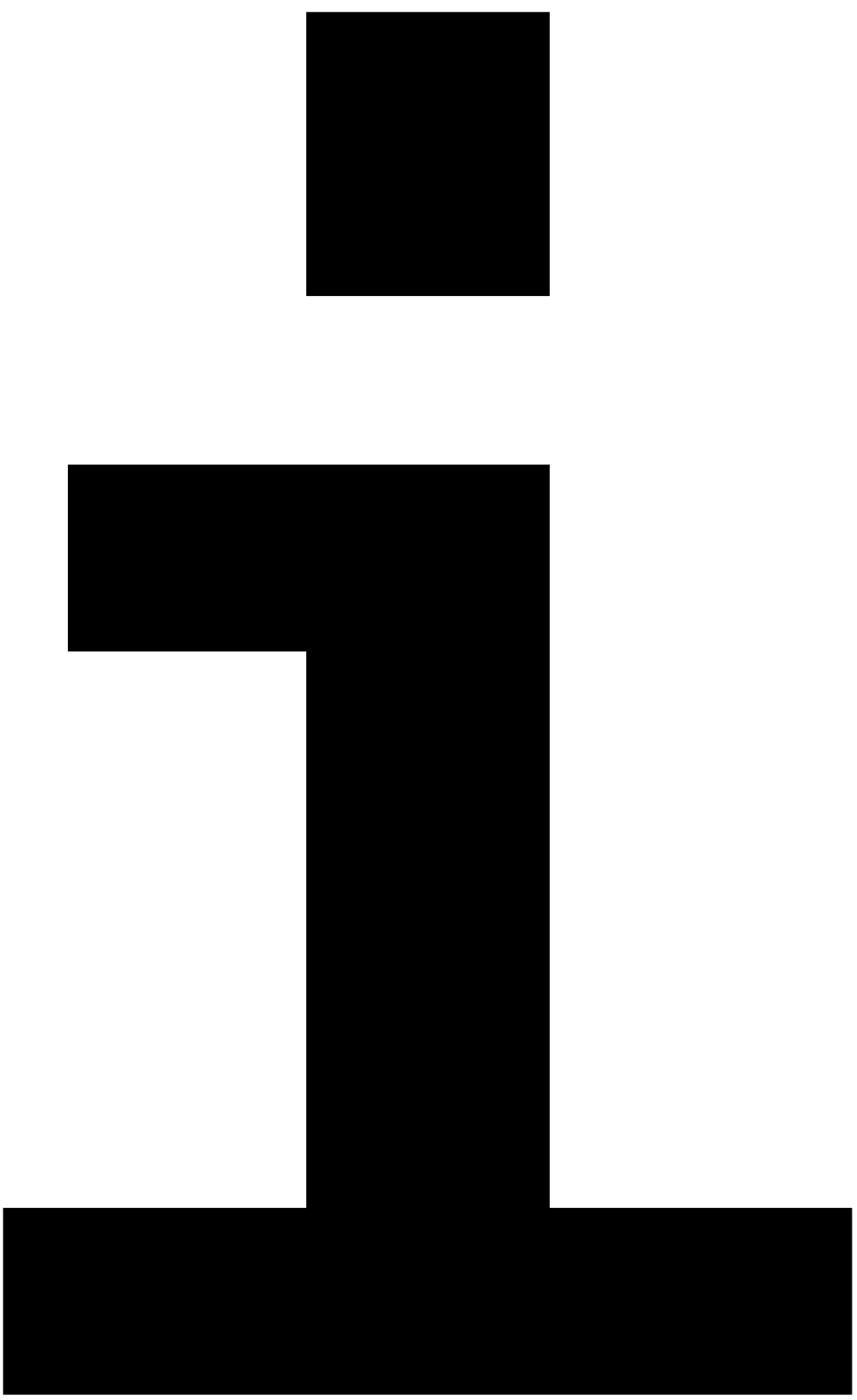


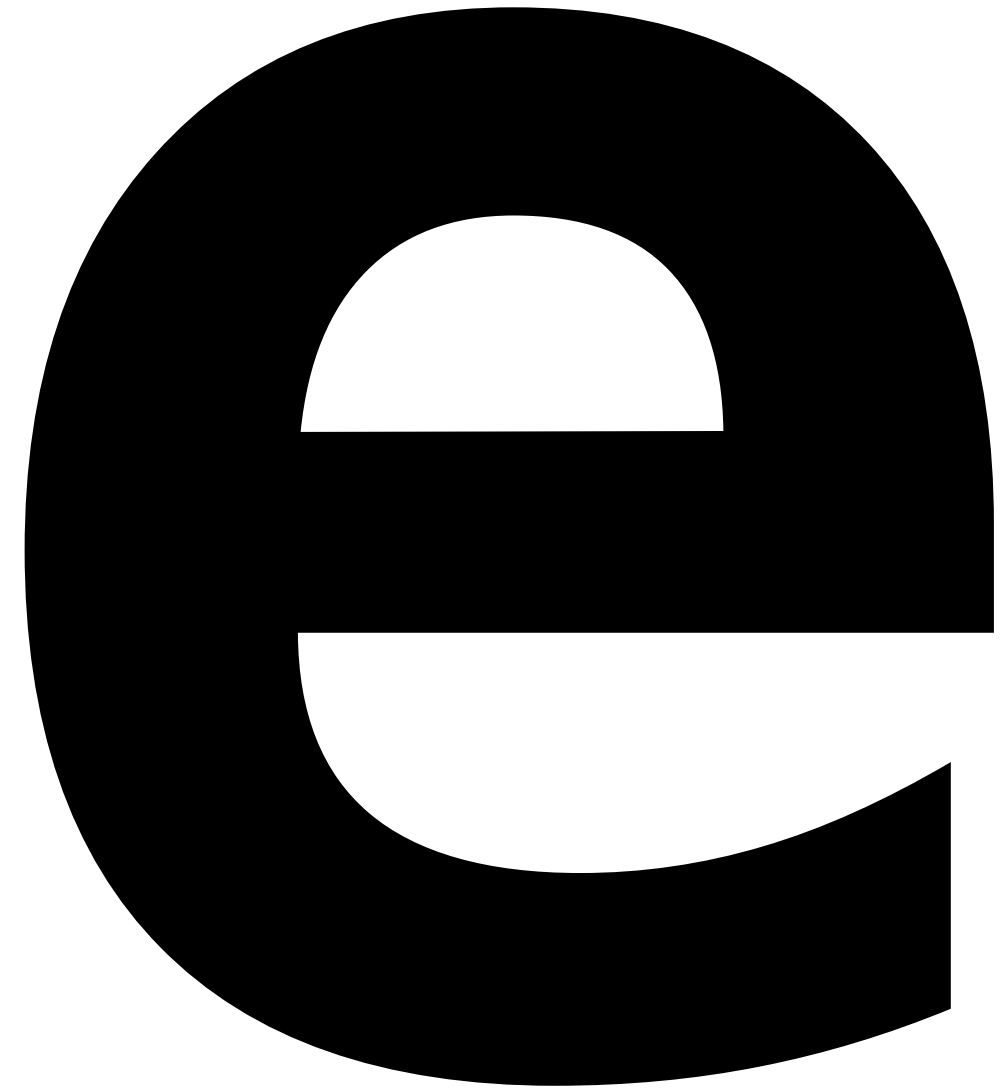




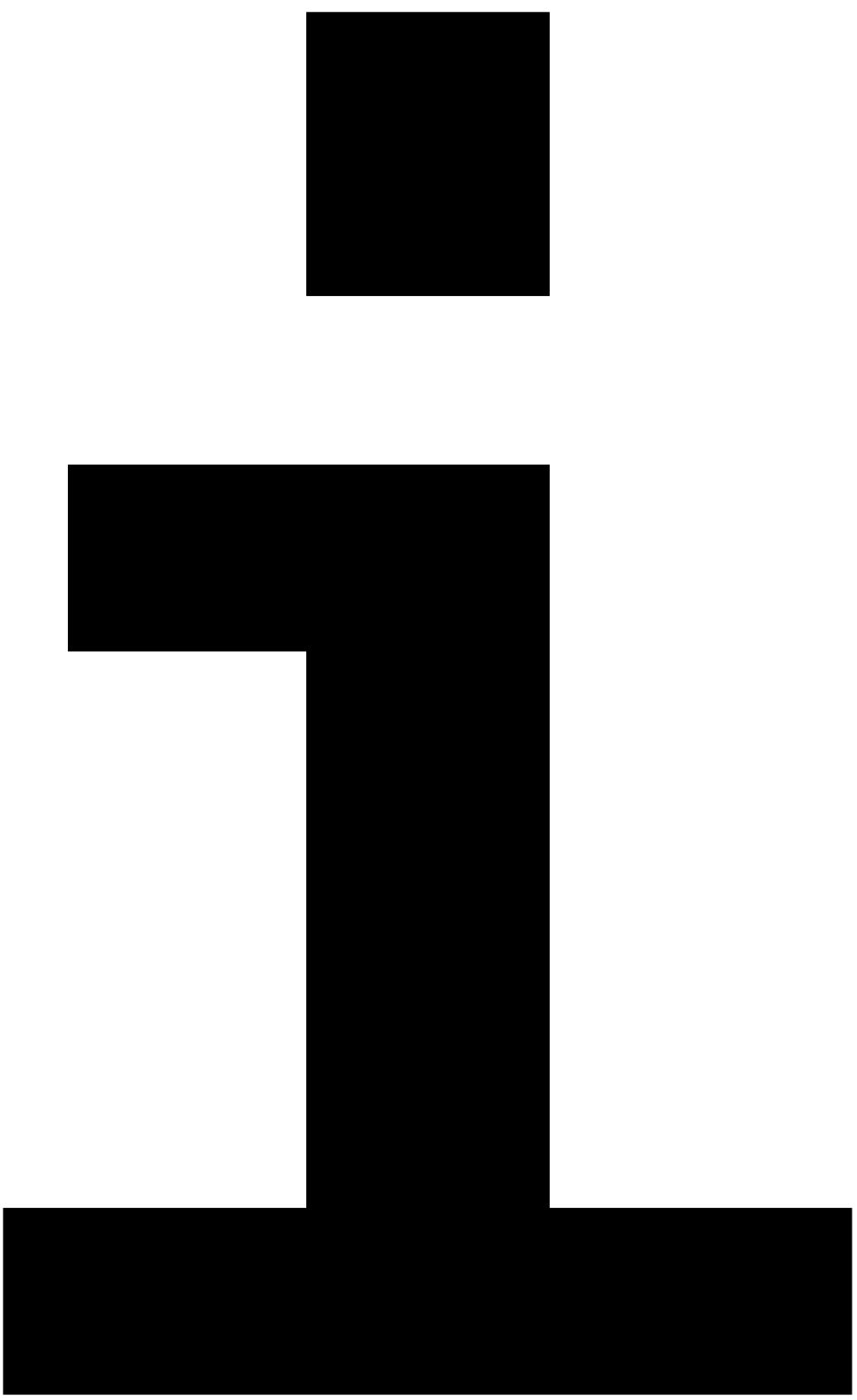


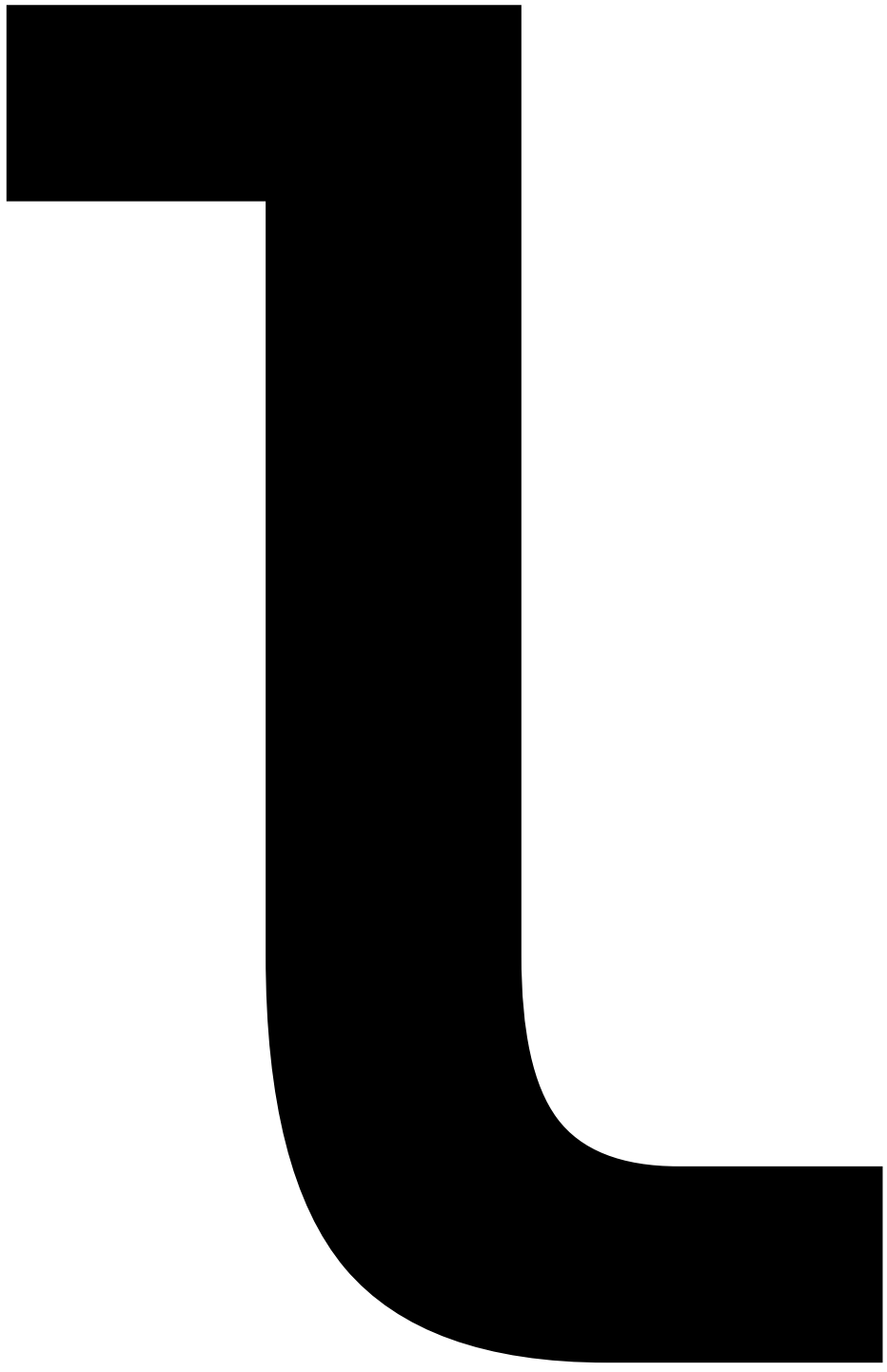
d





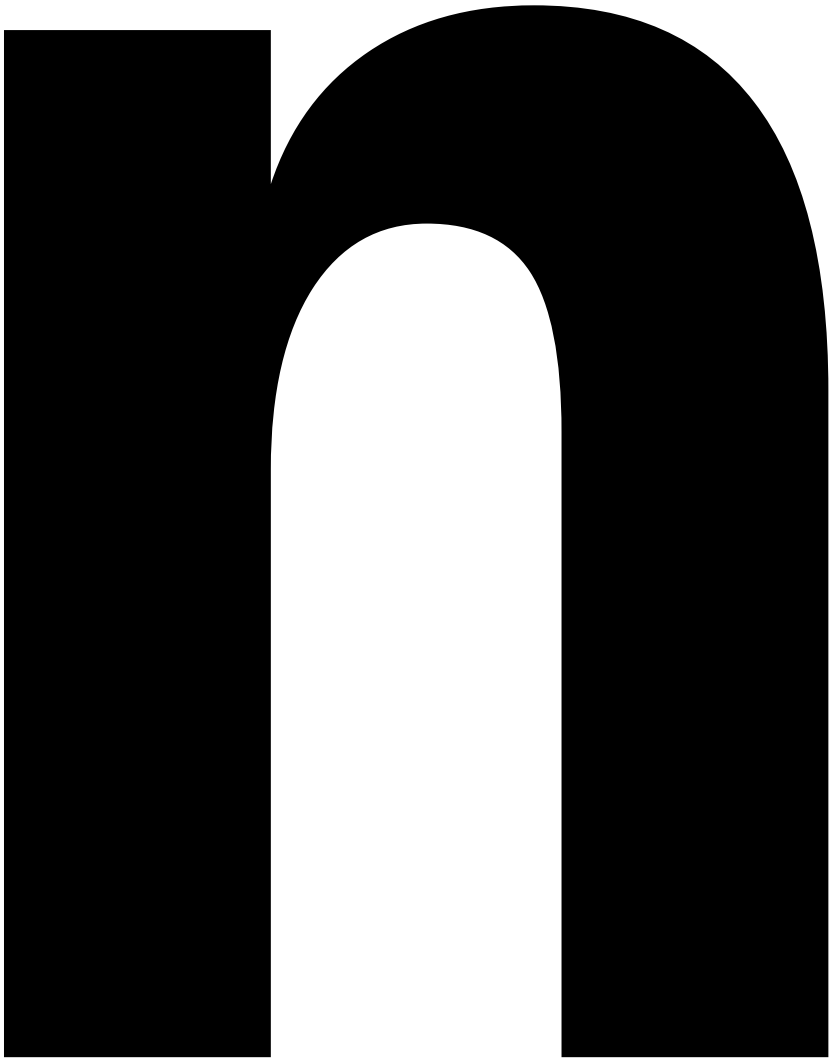
B

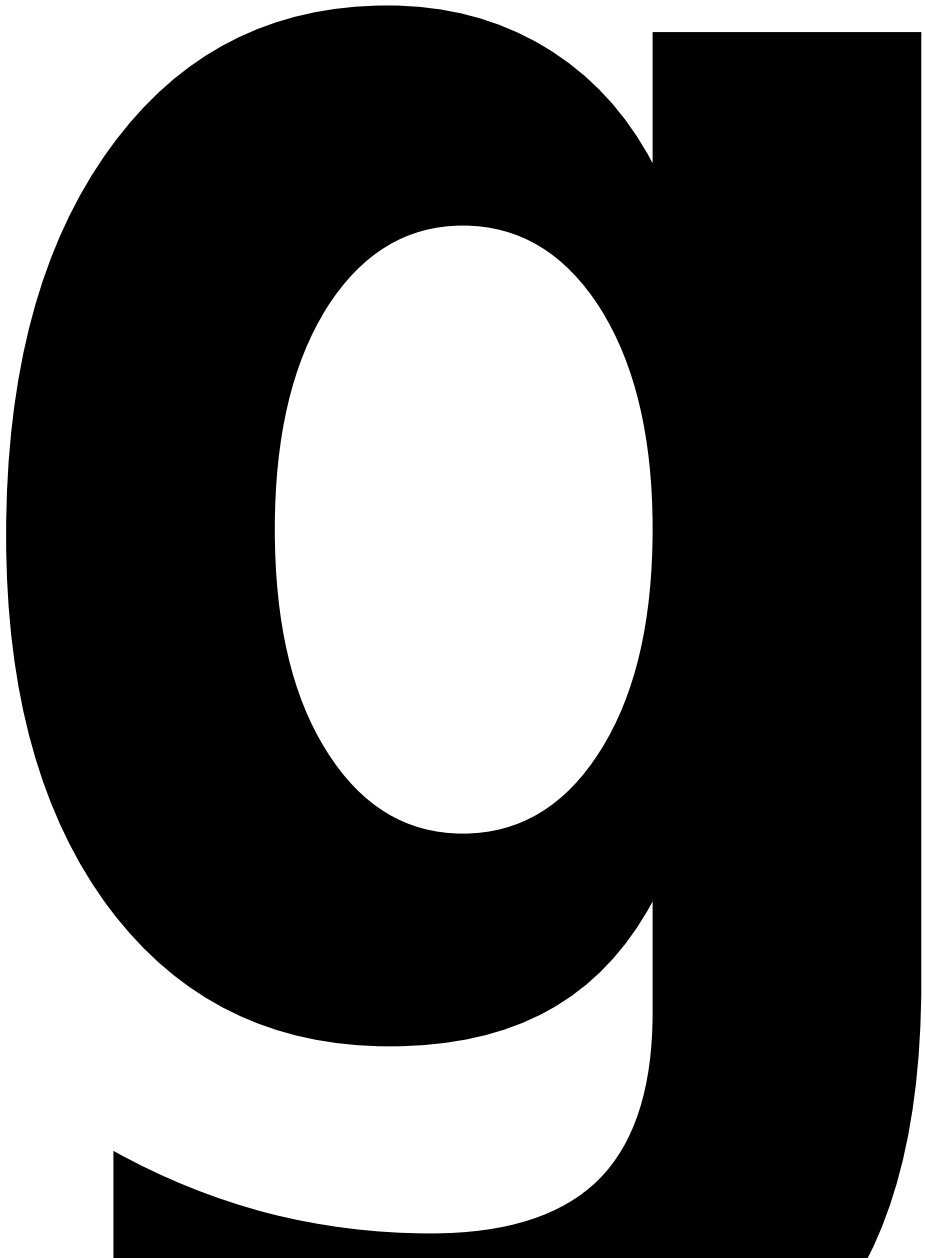




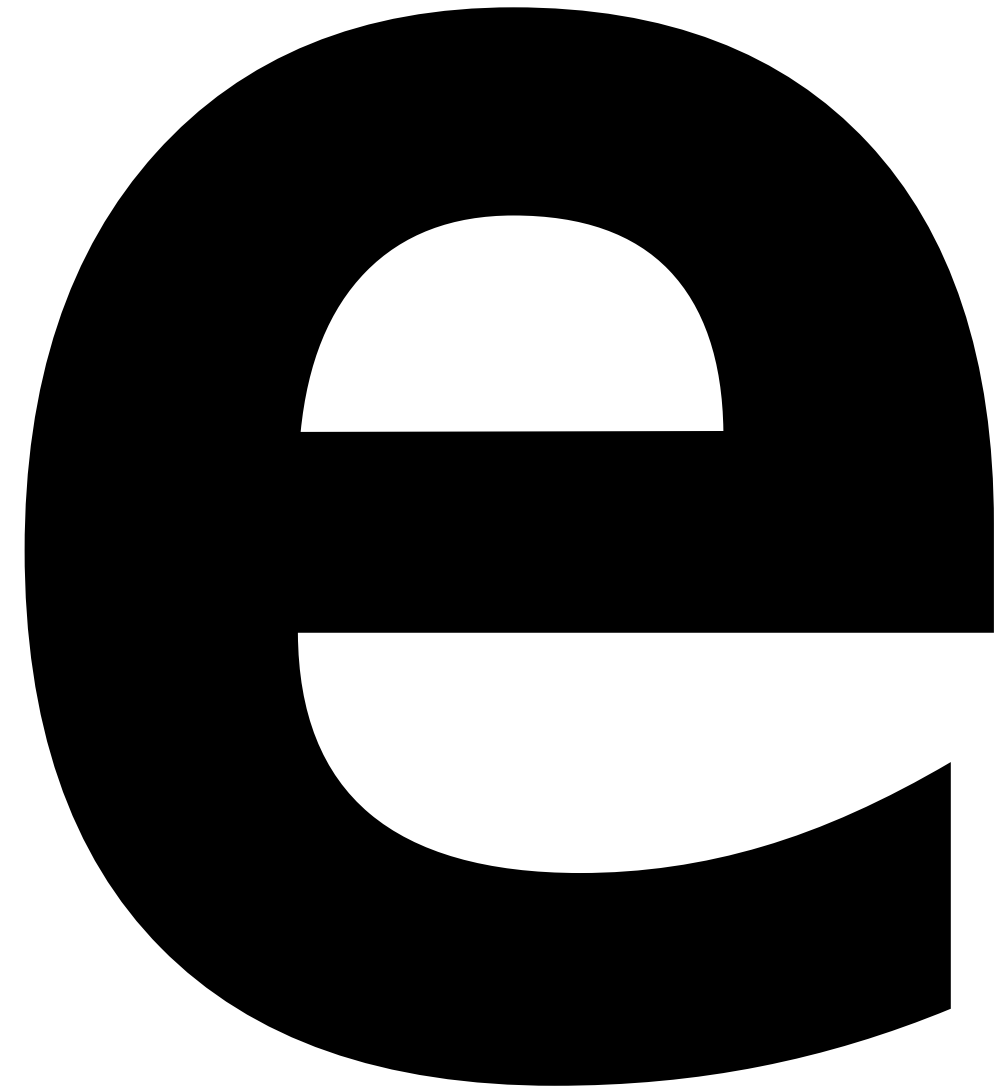
d

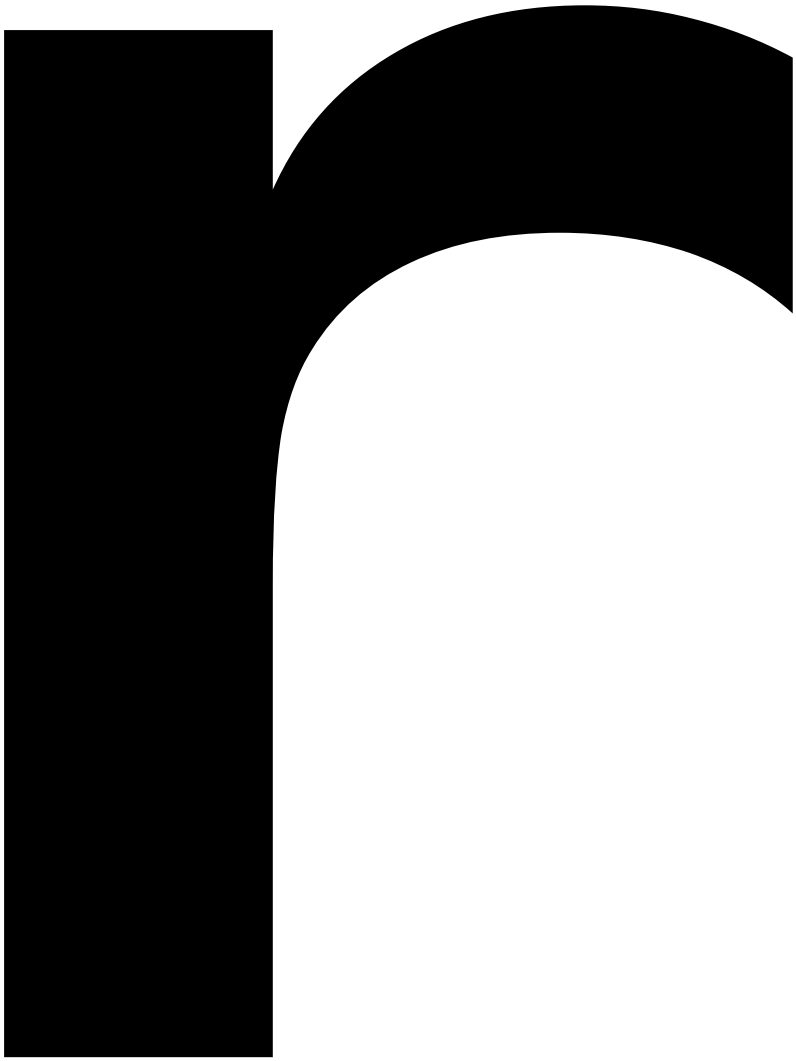
u



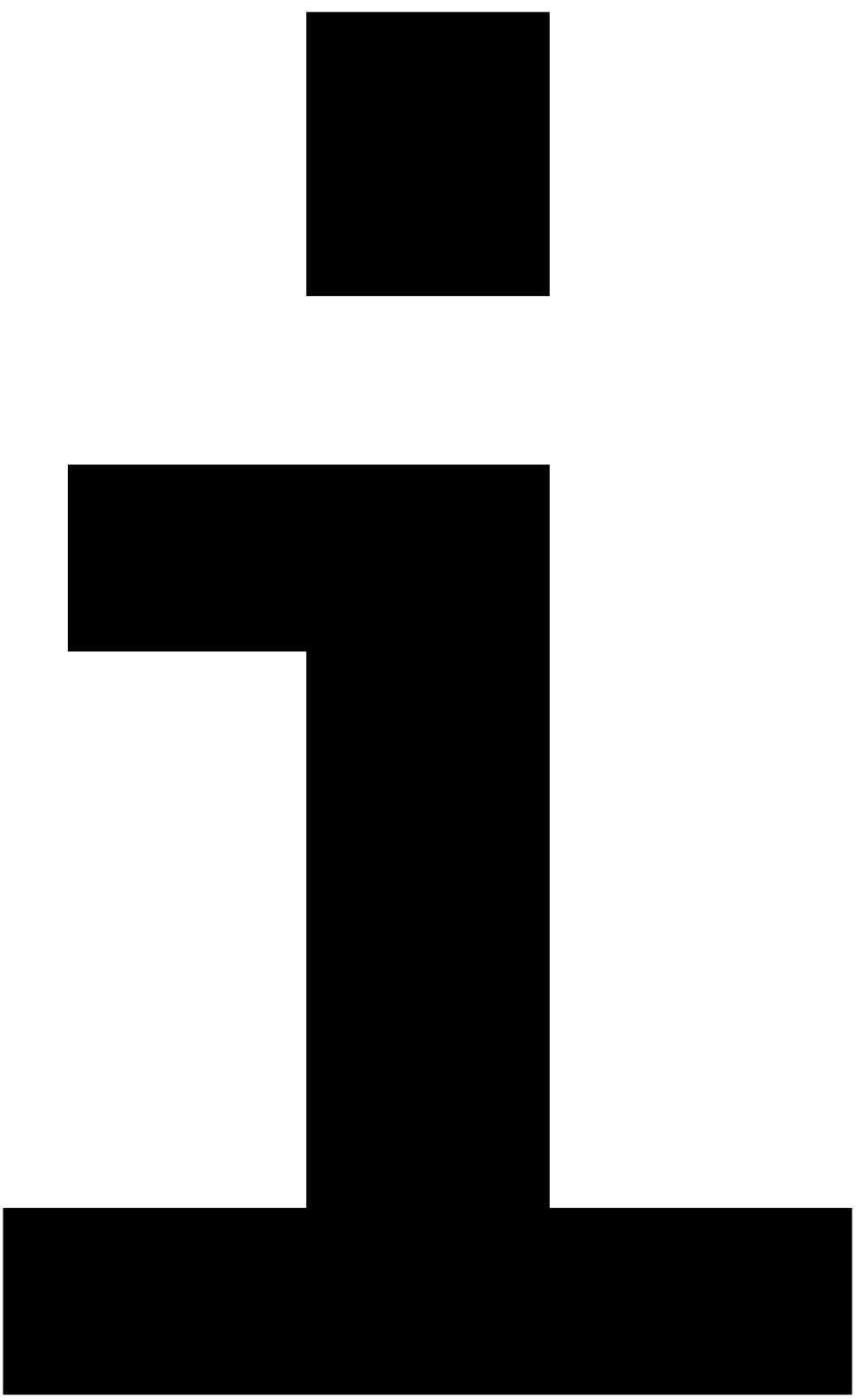


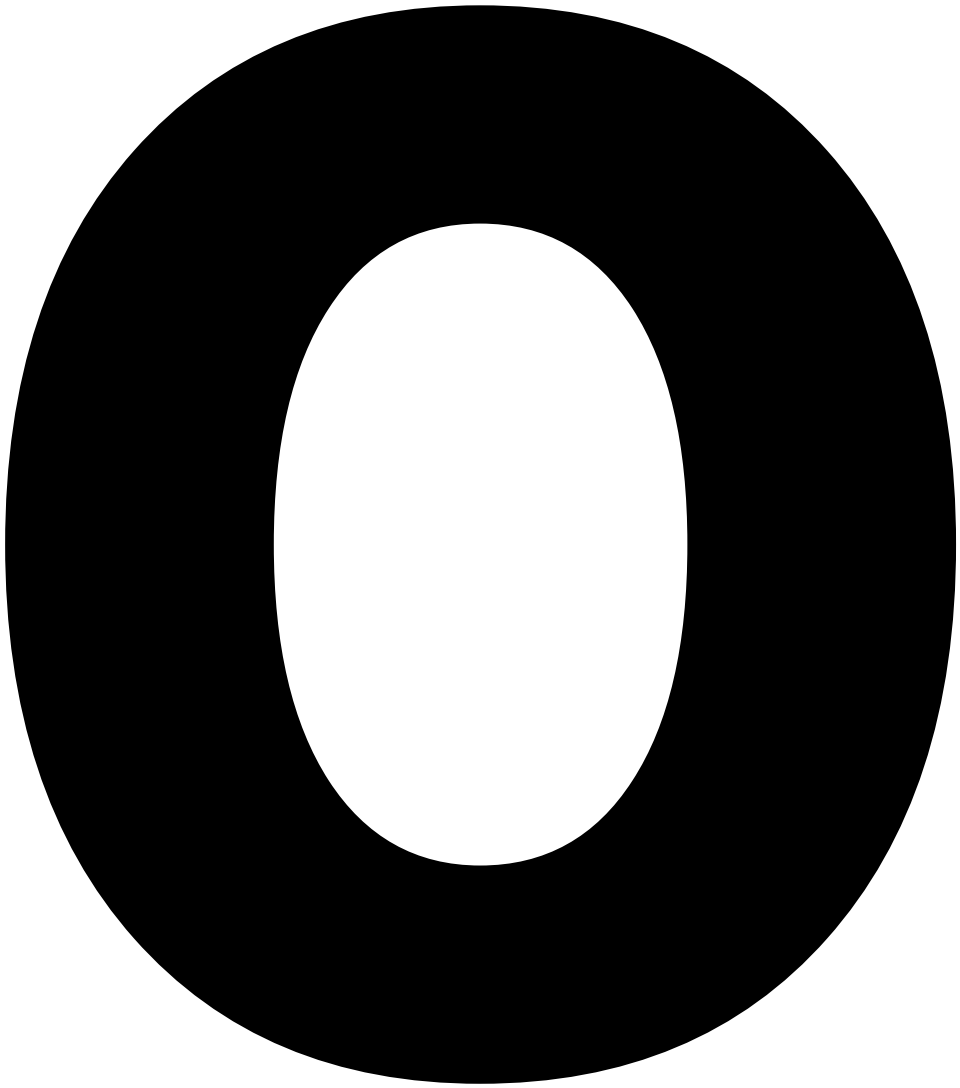
d

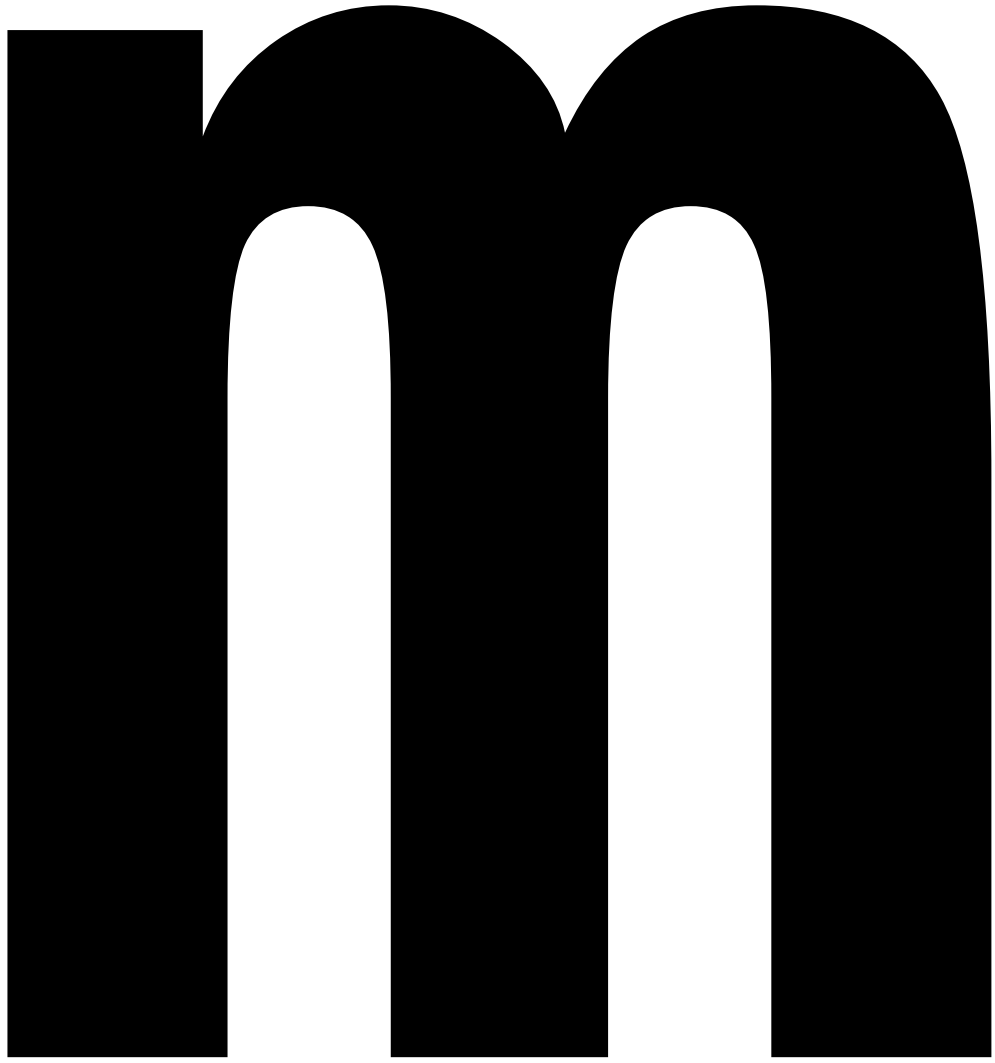


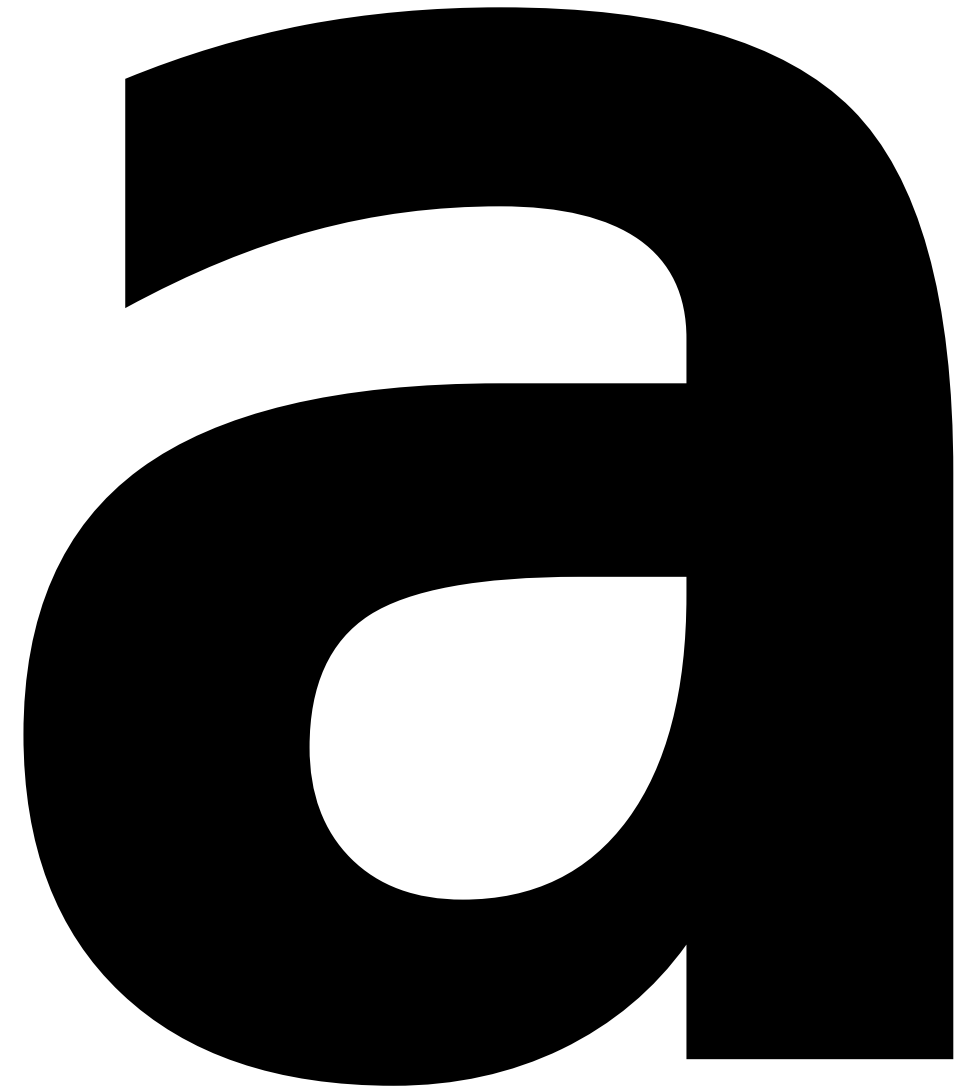


B



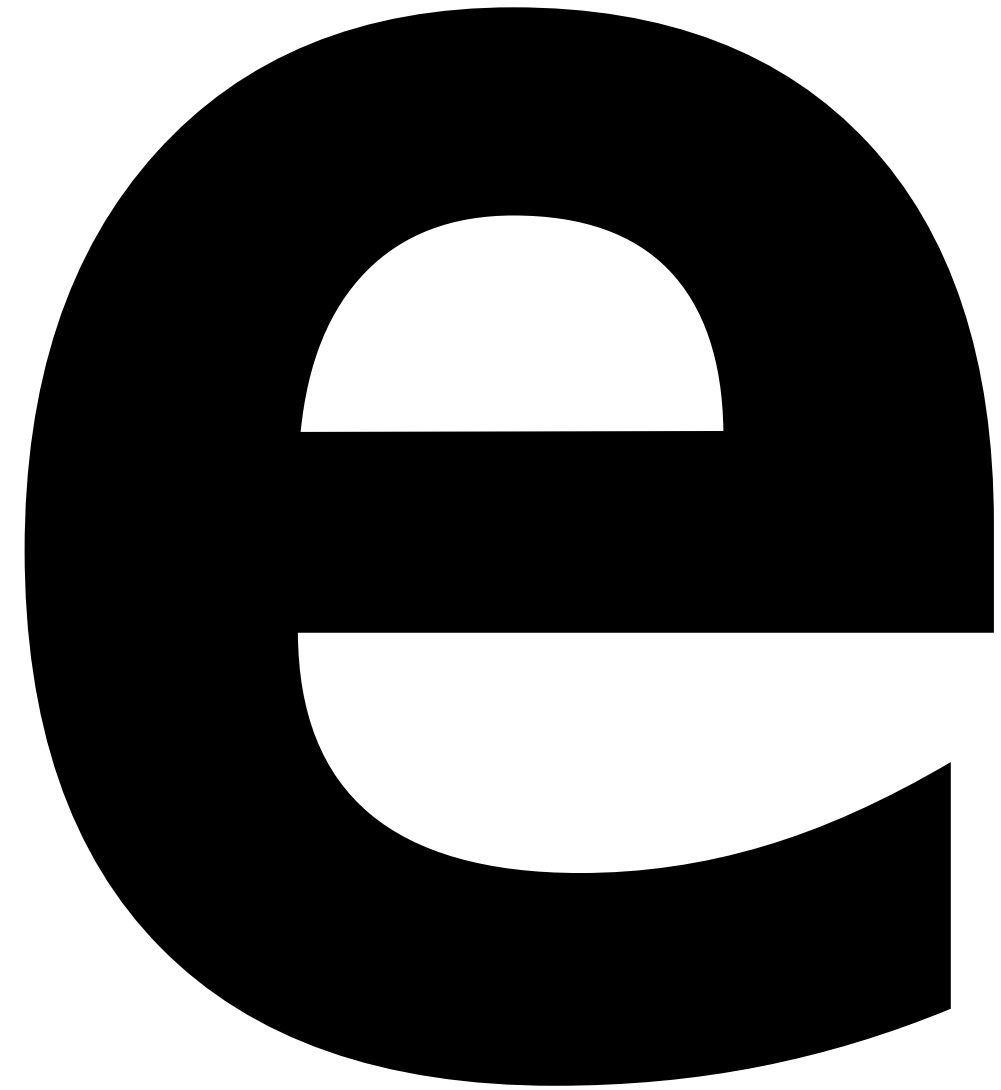




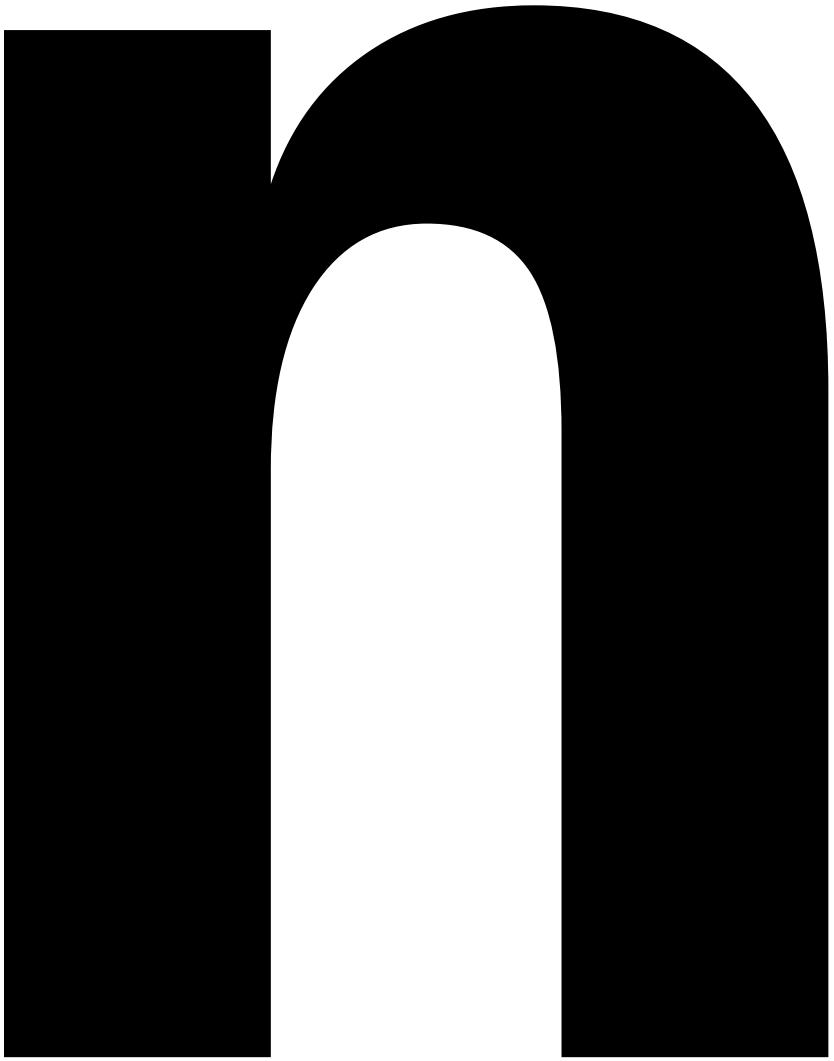


S

S

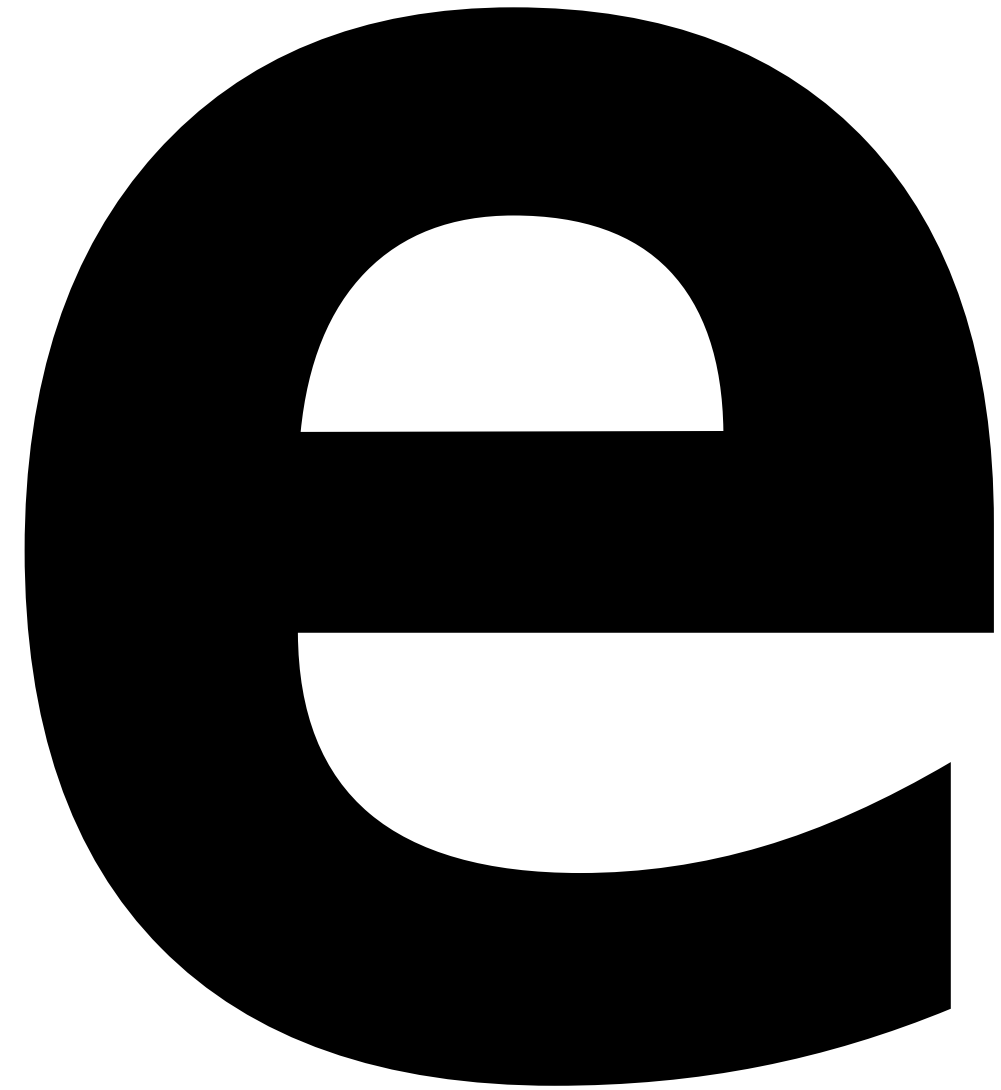


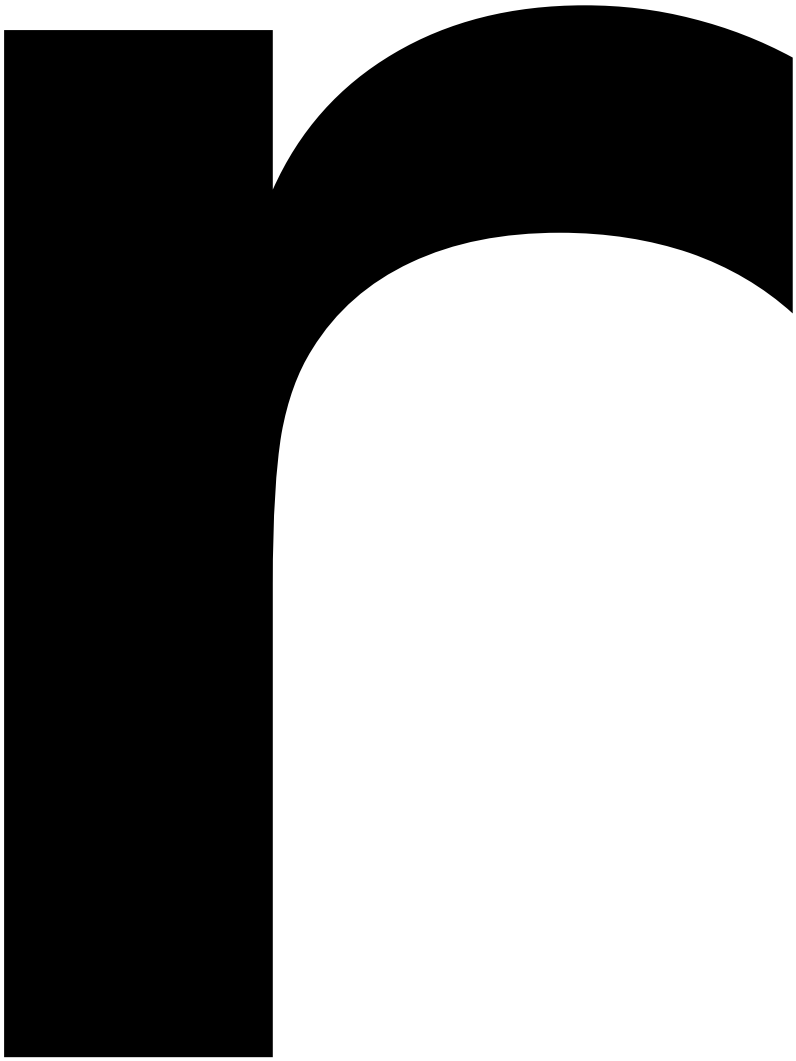
u

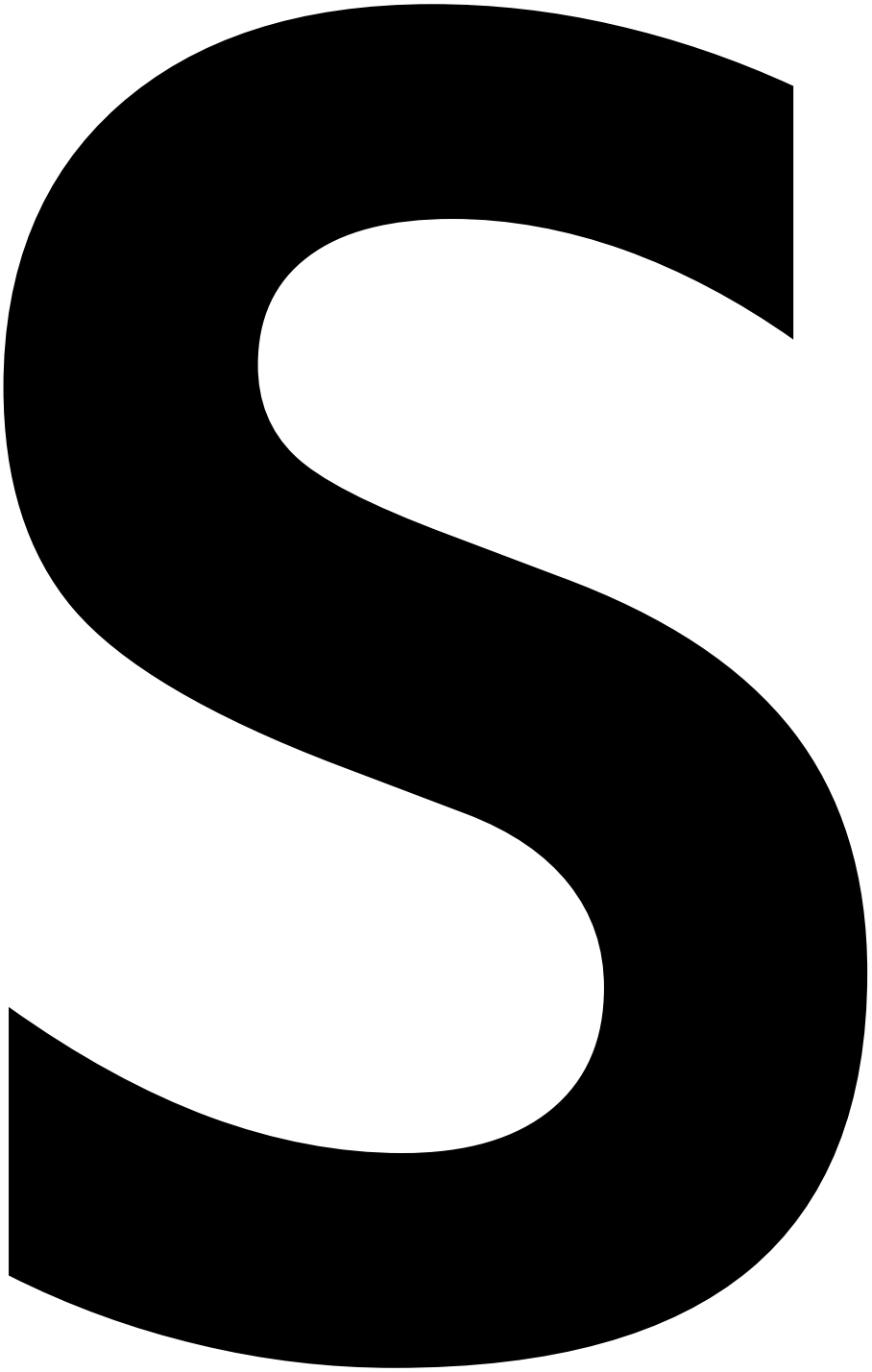


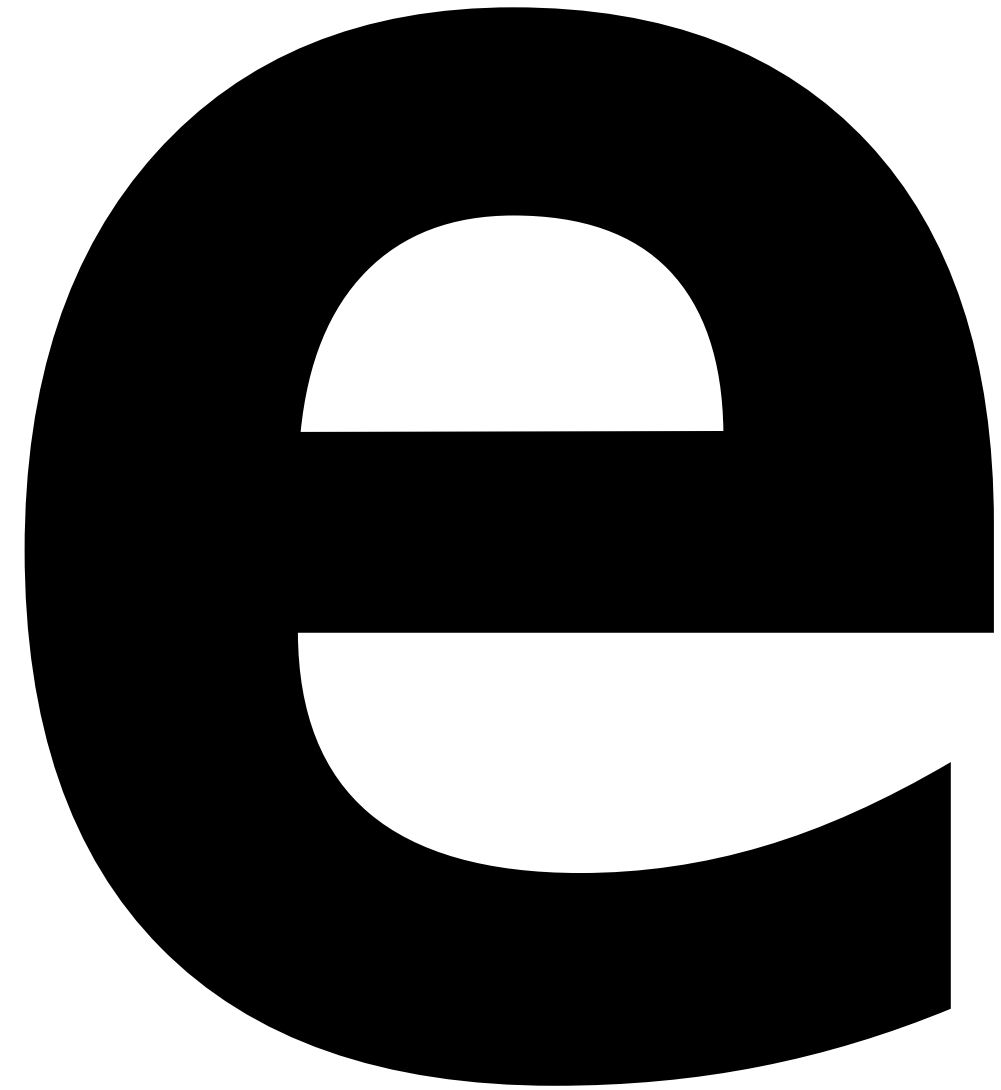
d

d

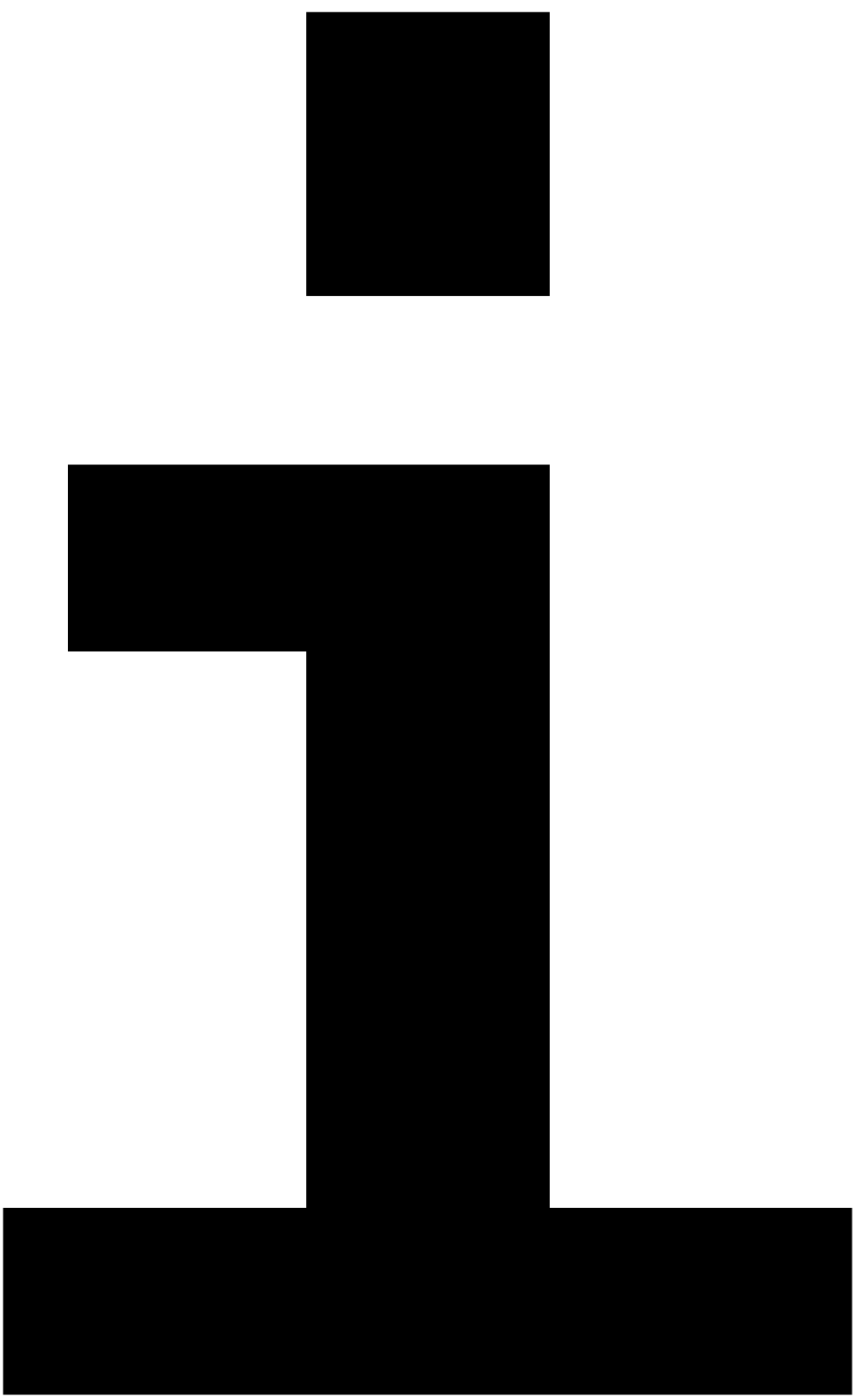


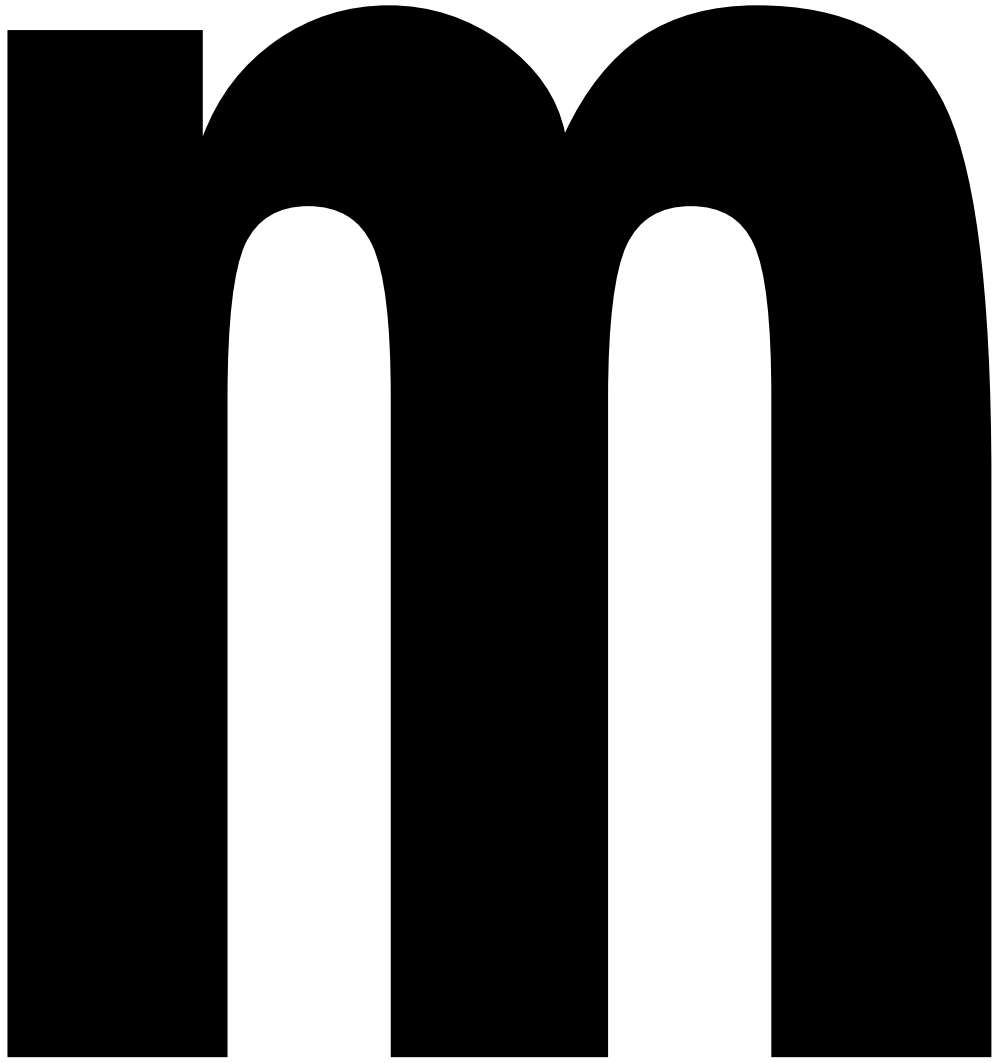


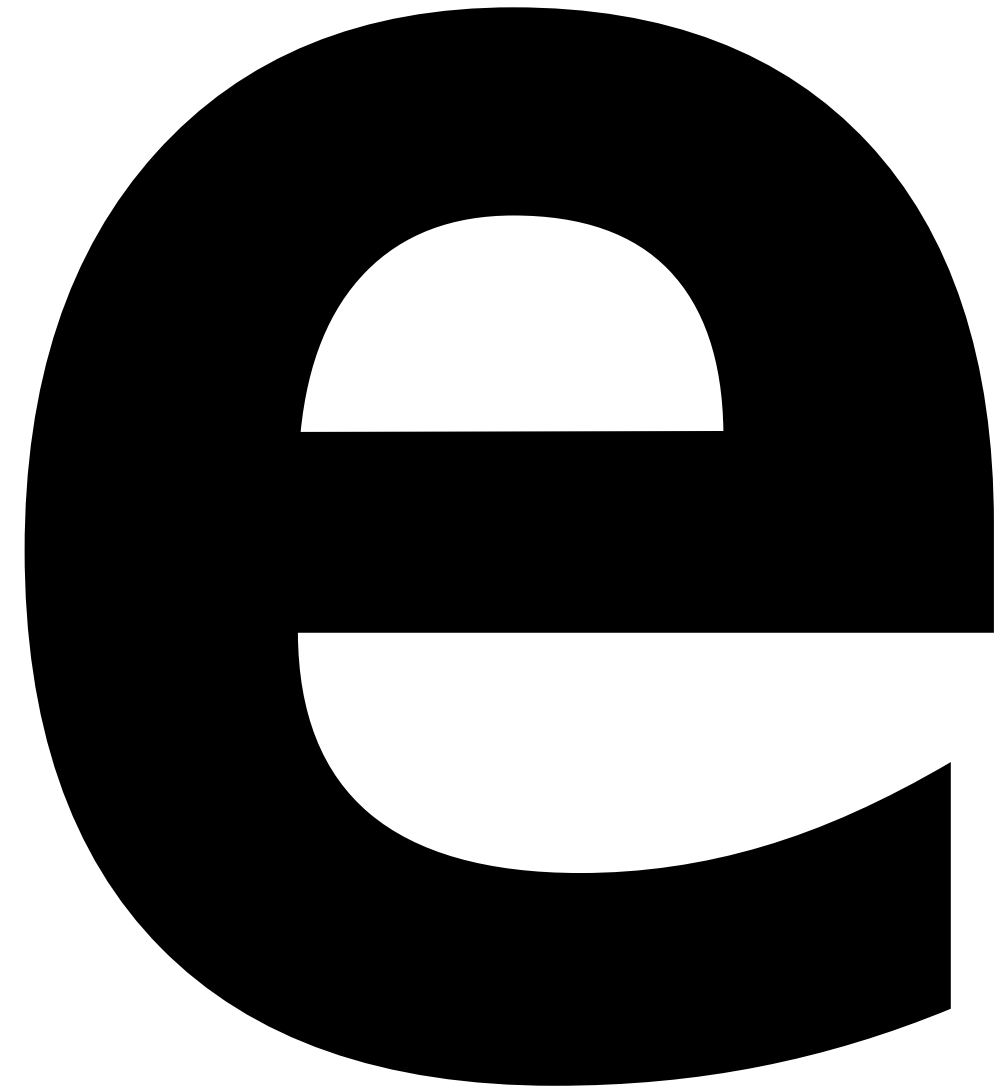


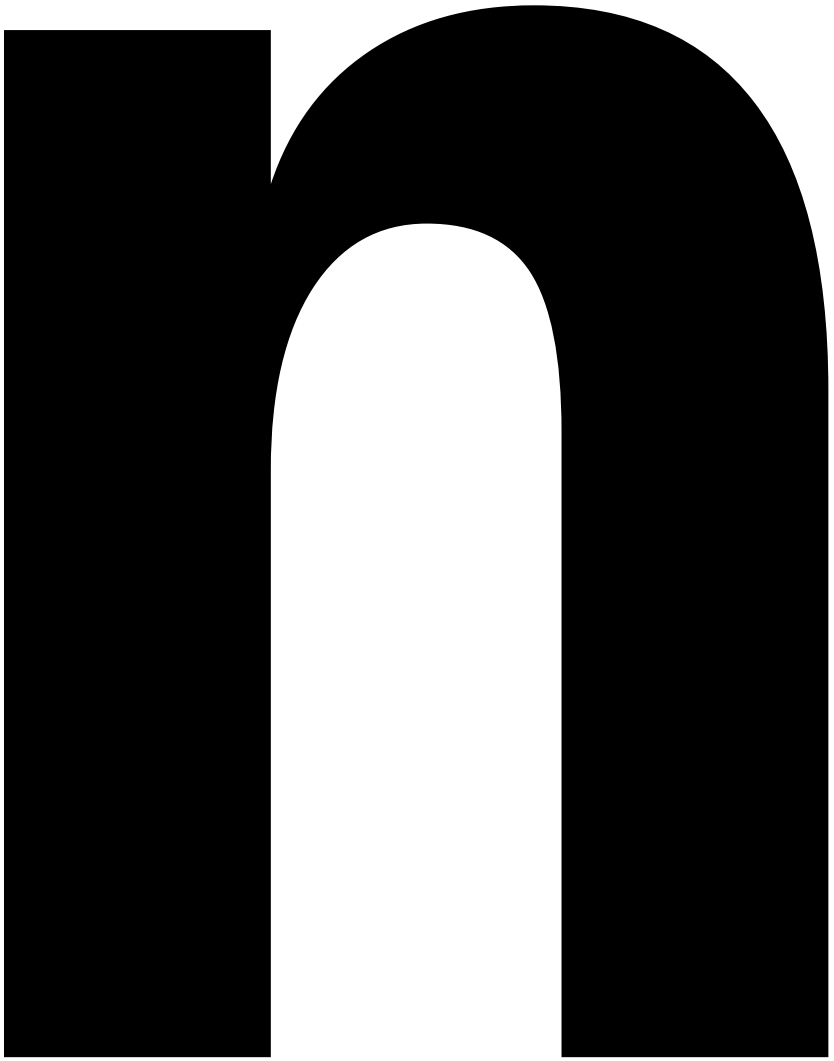


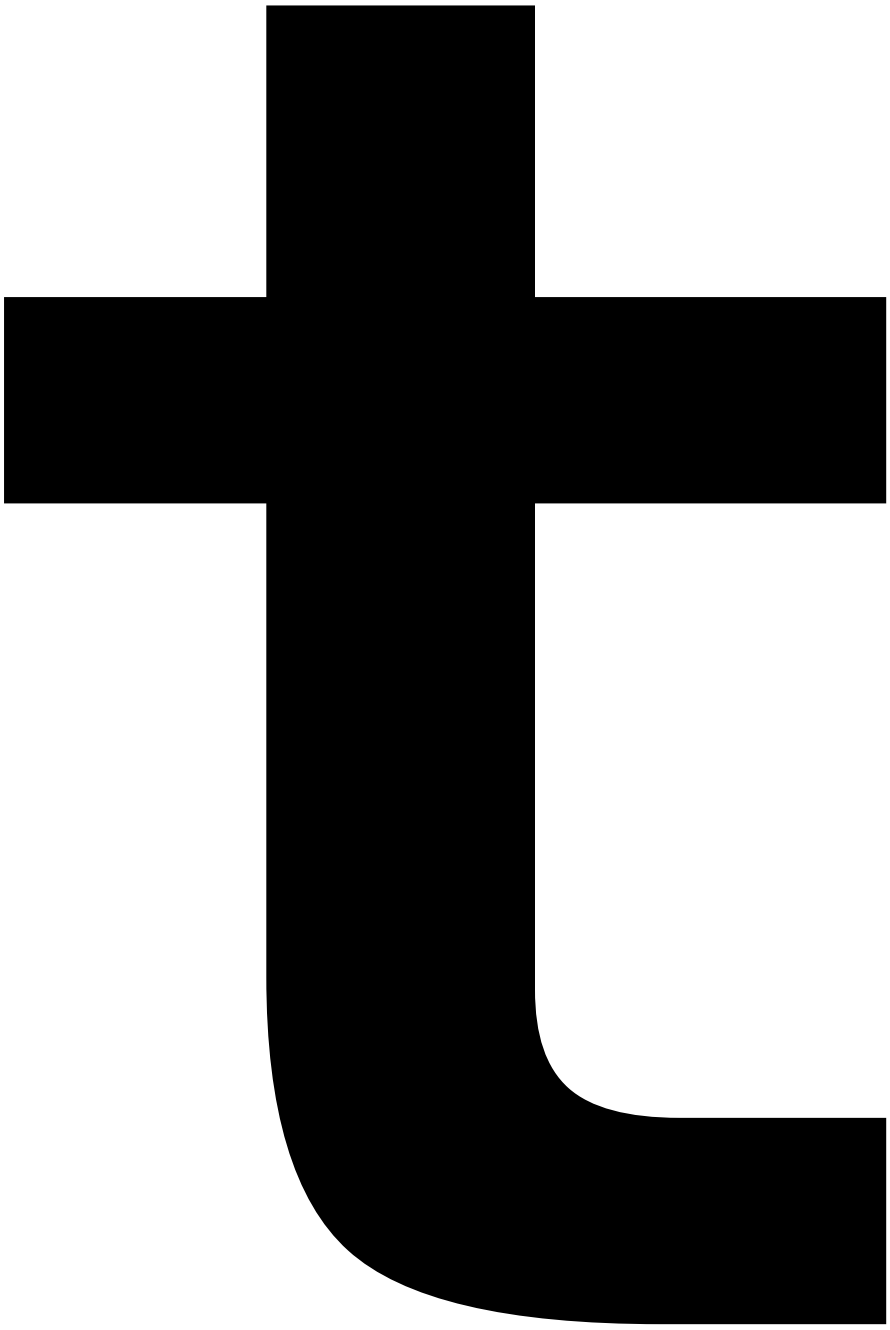
d

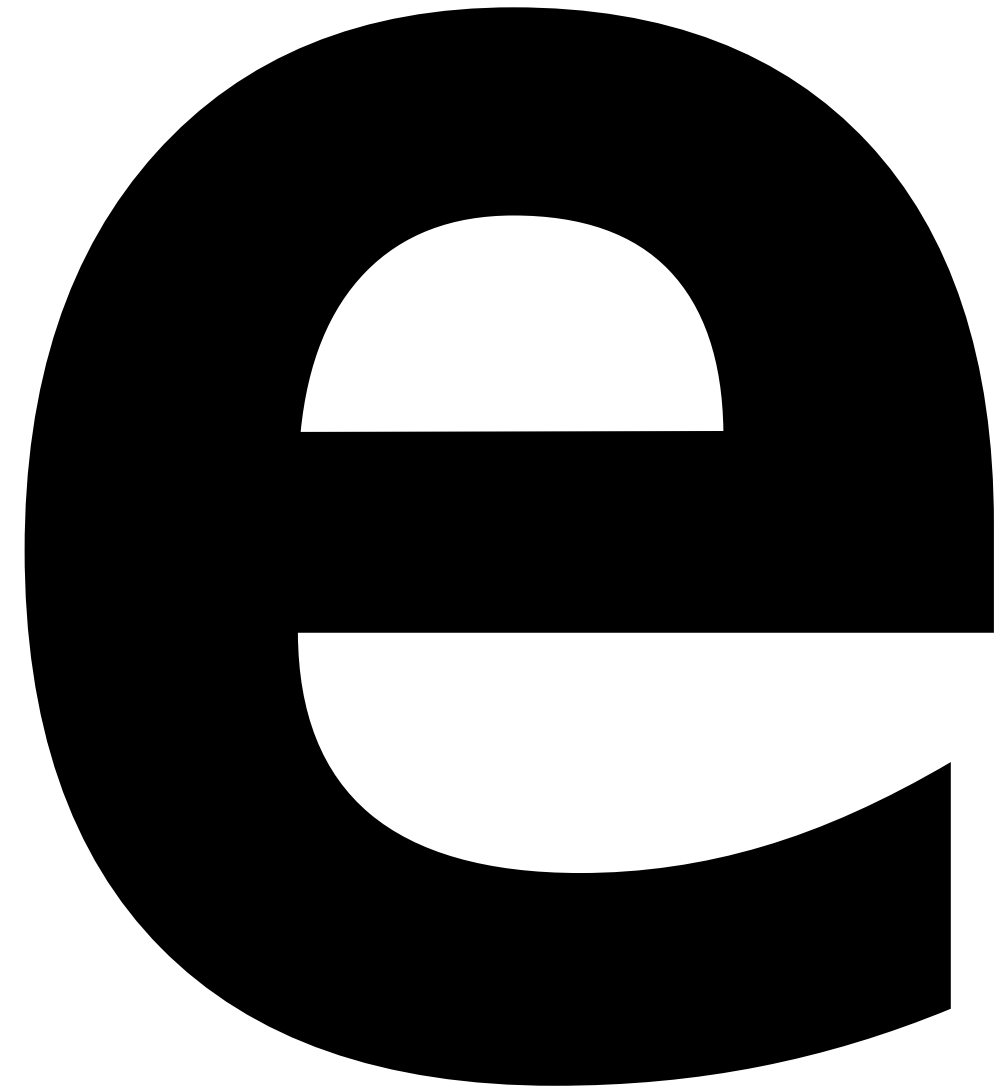


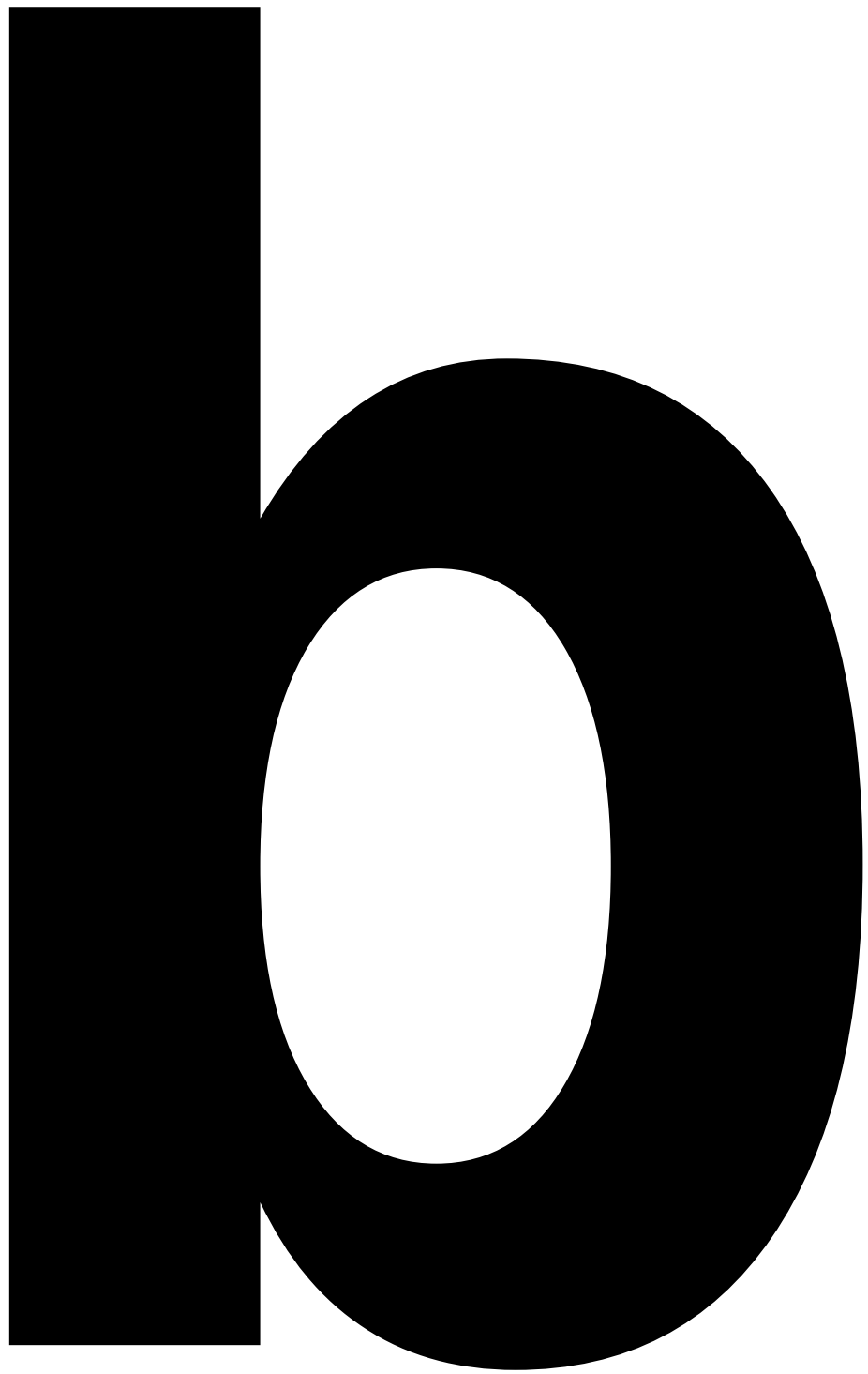


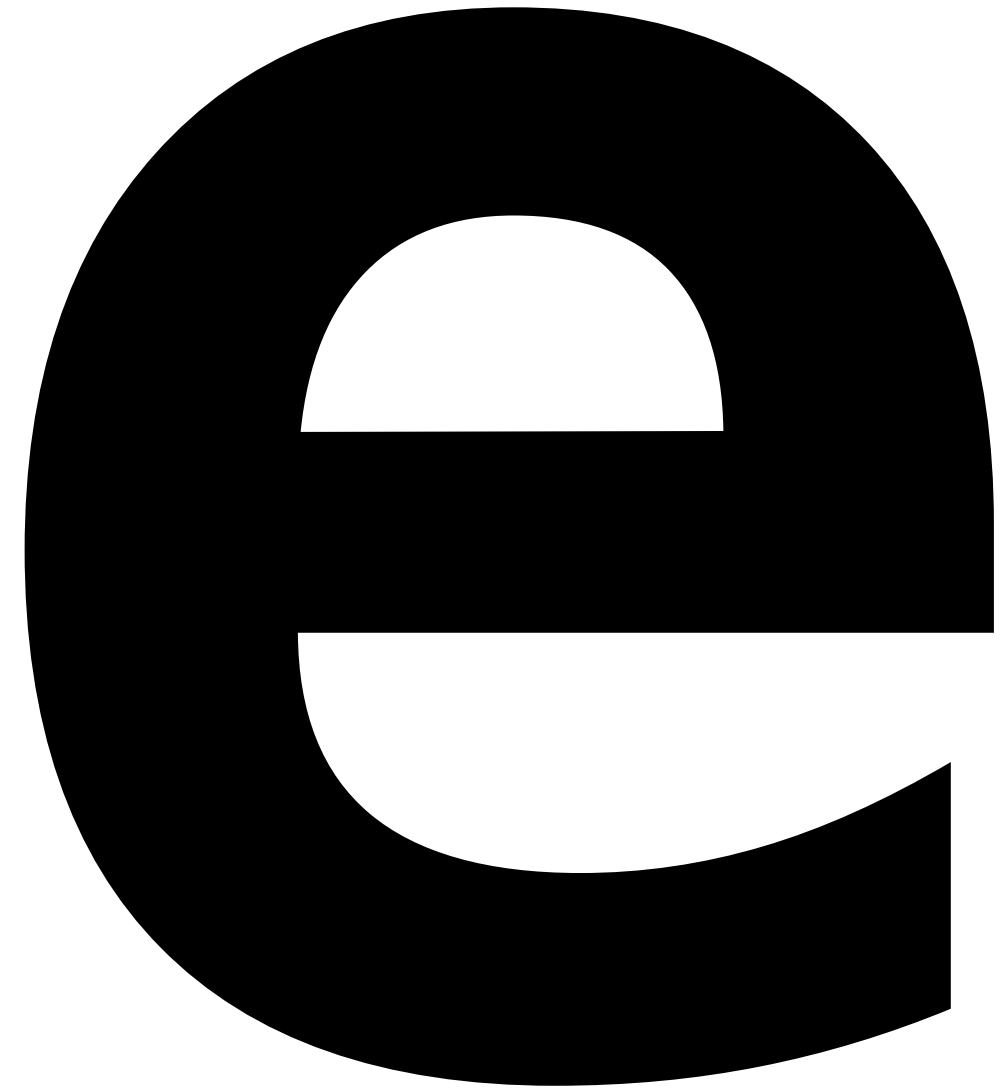


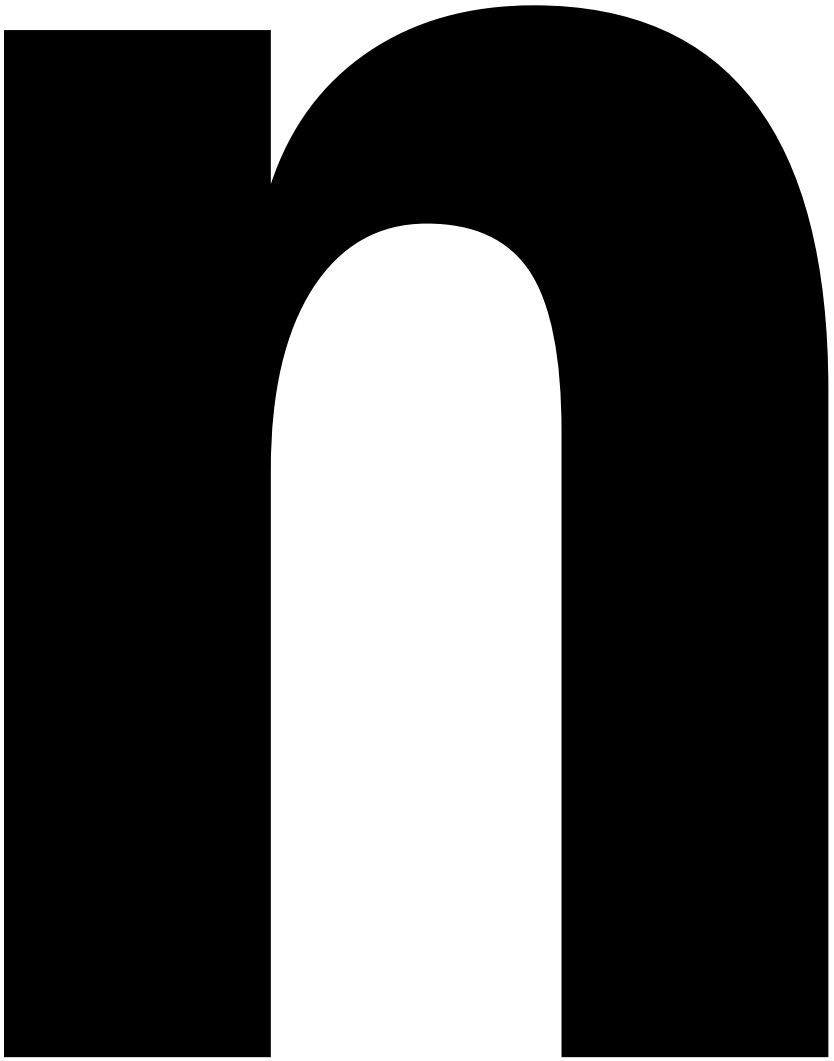


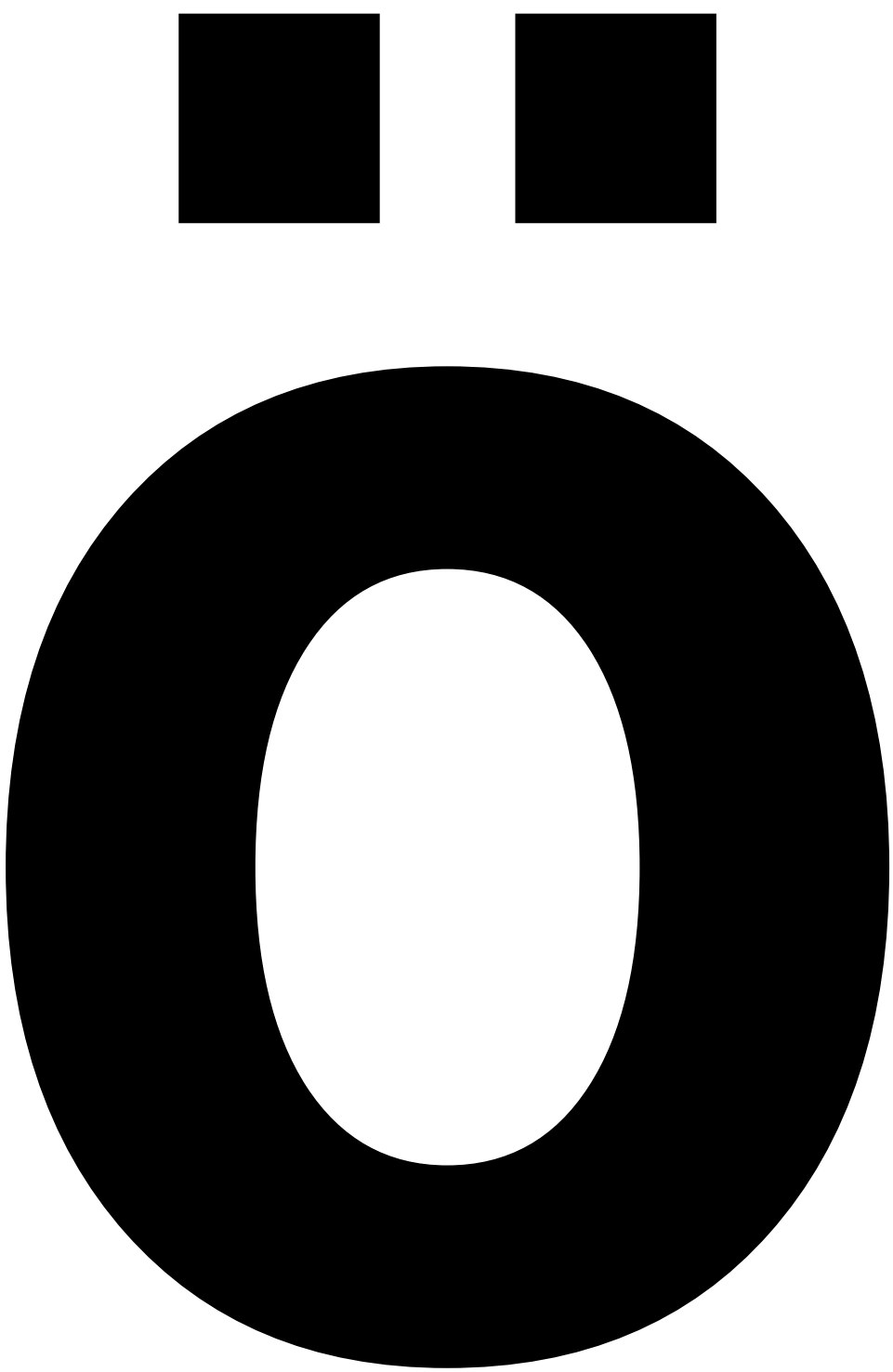


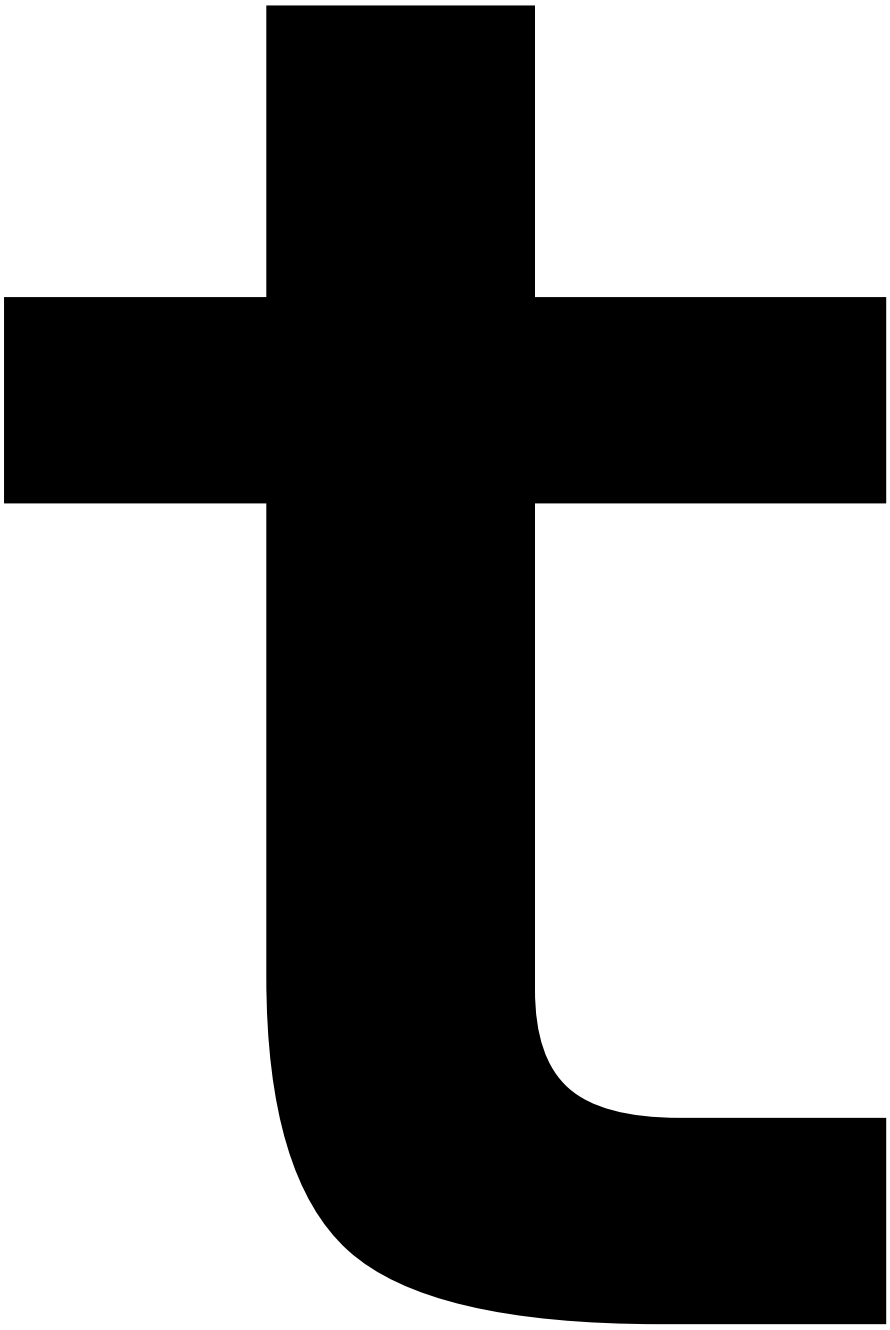


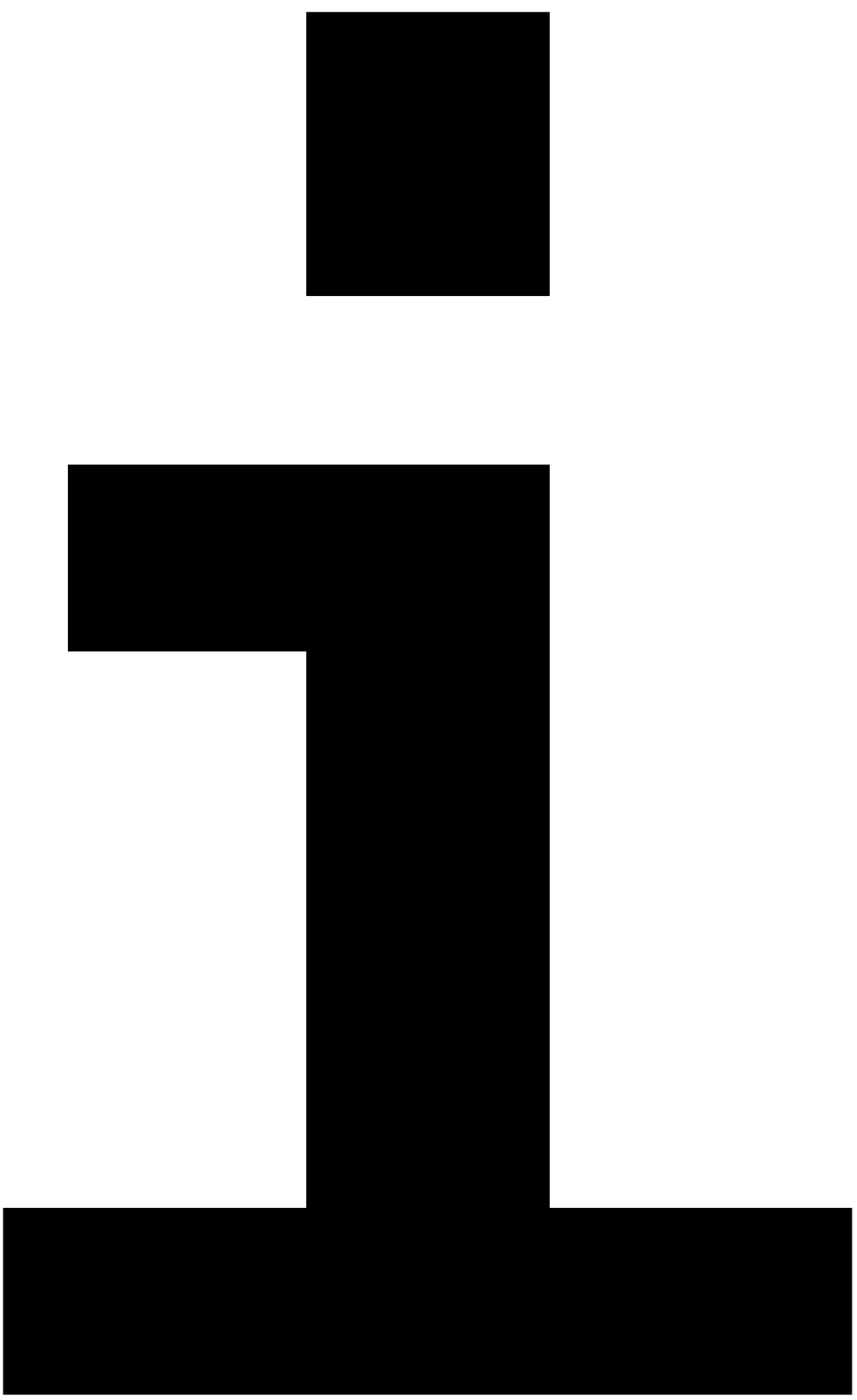


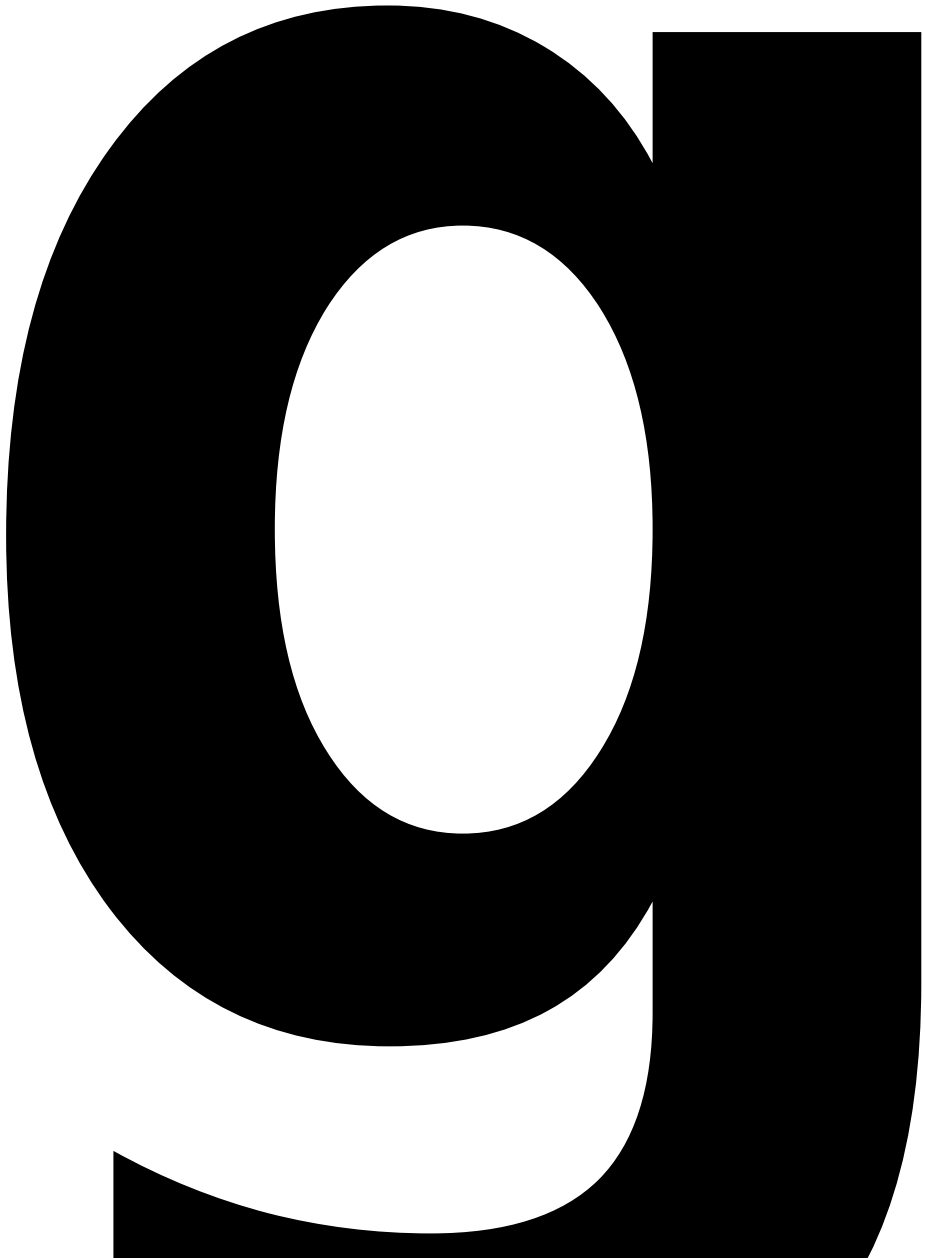


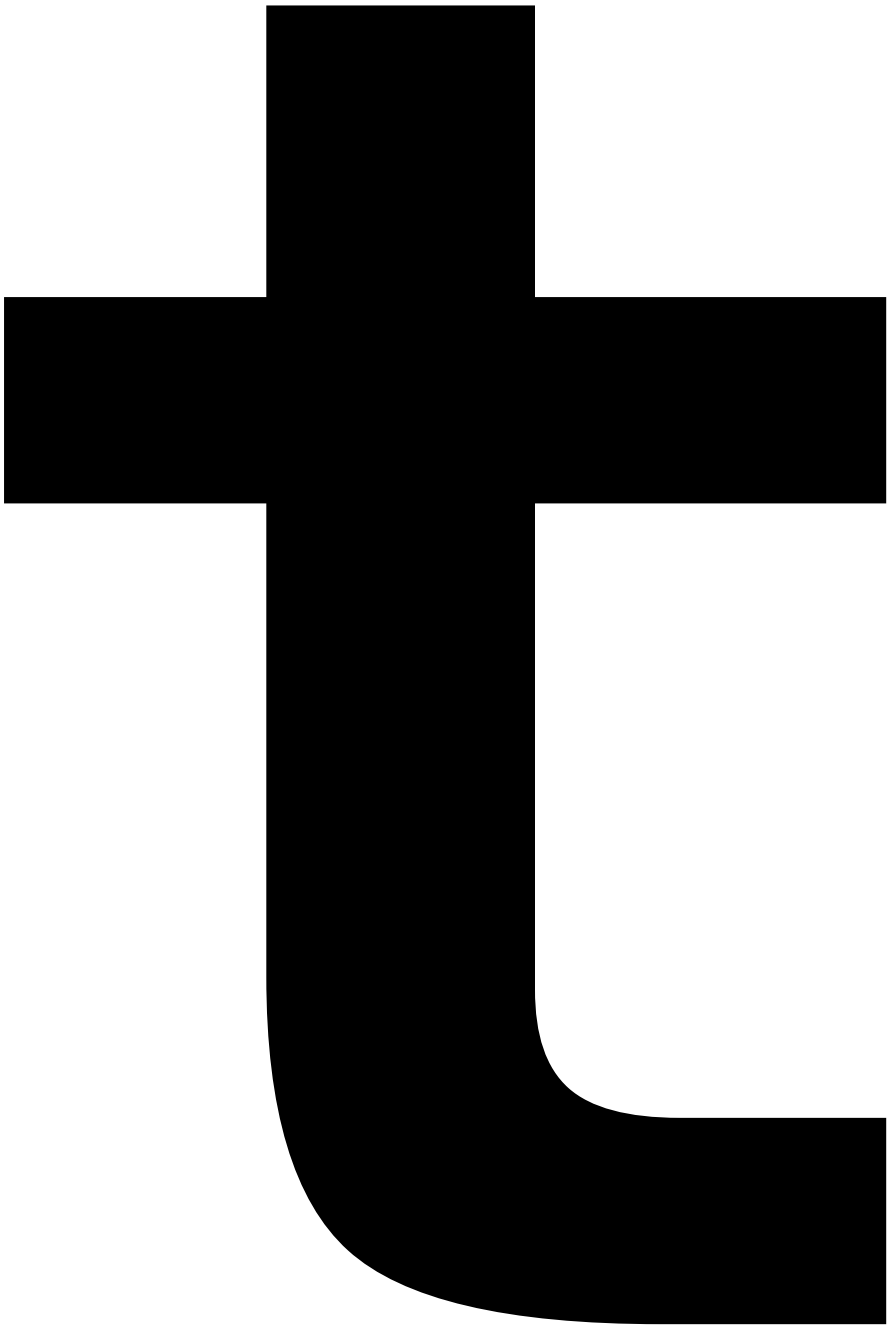


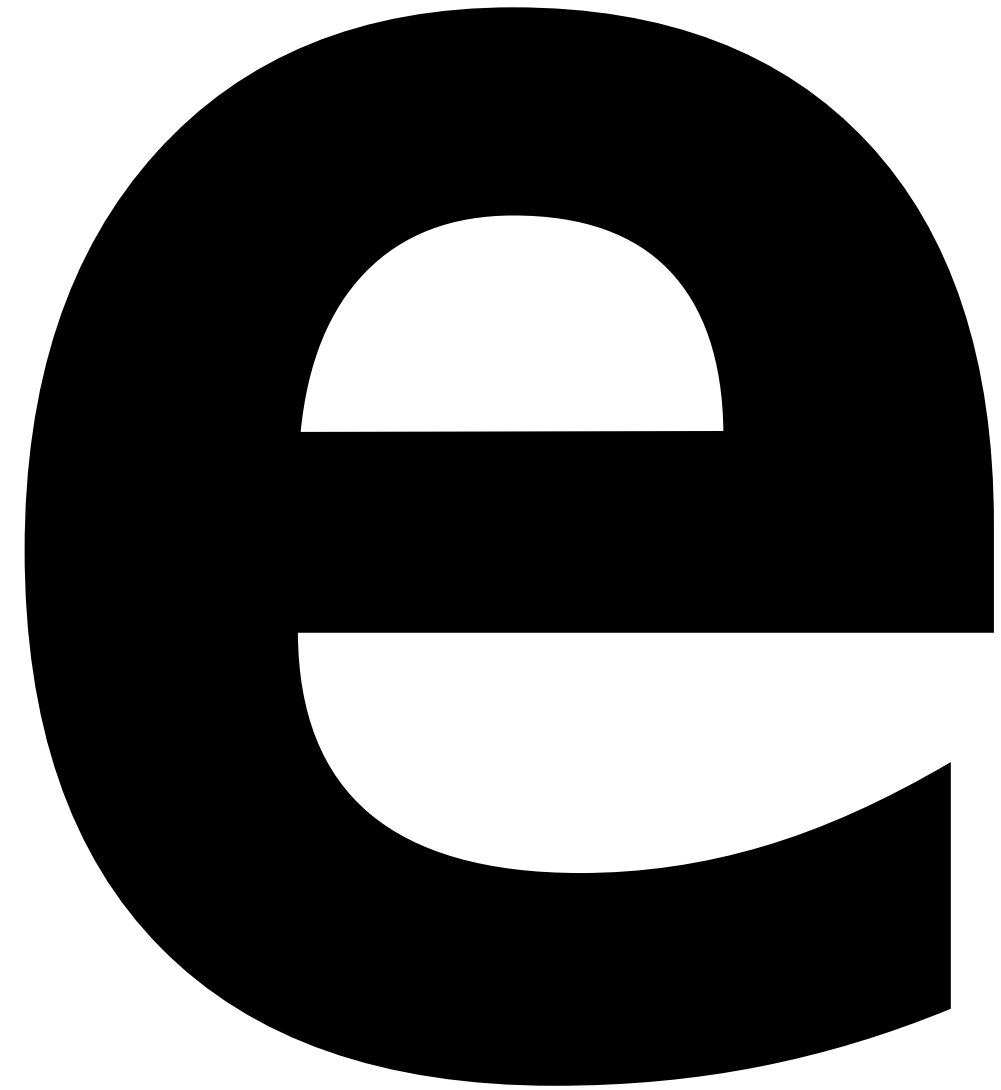


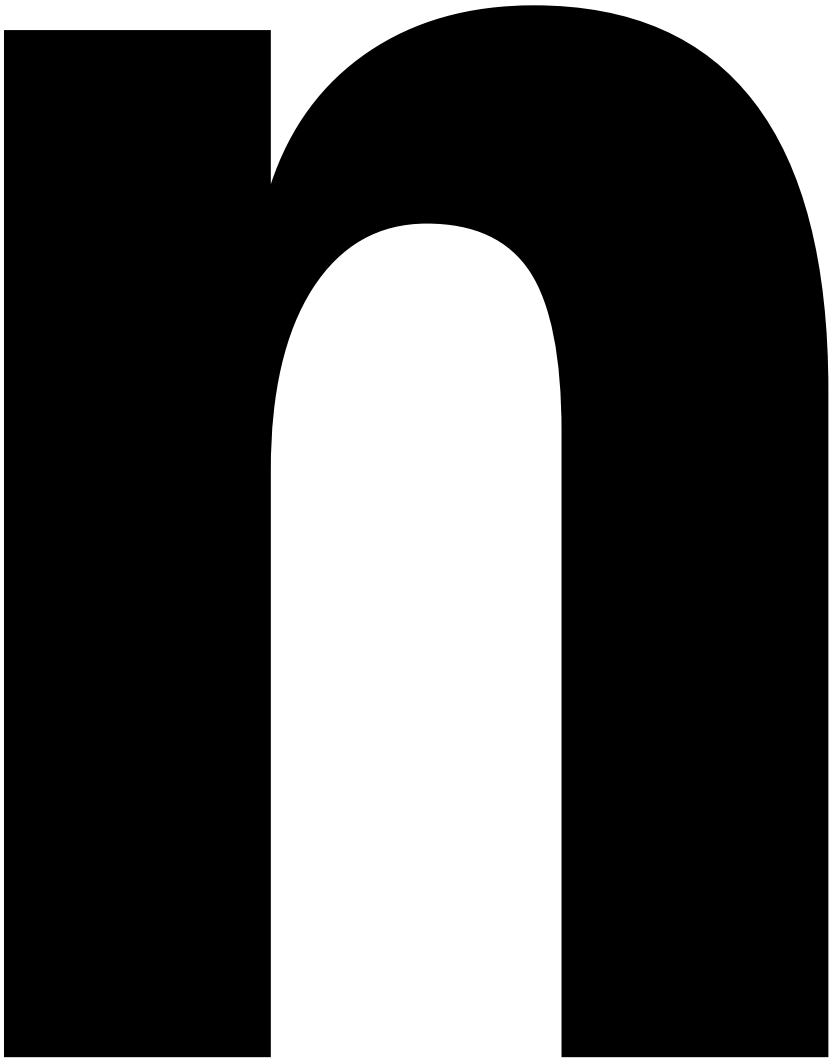


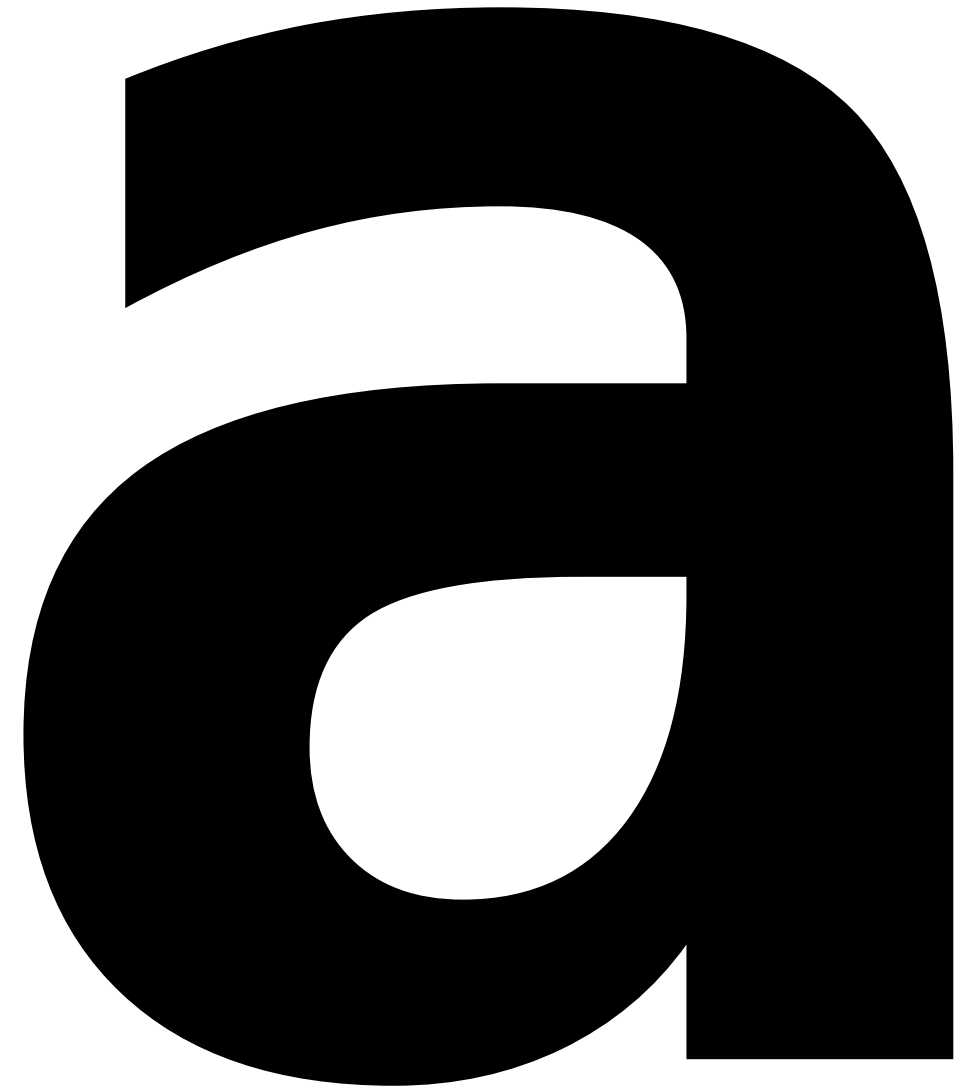


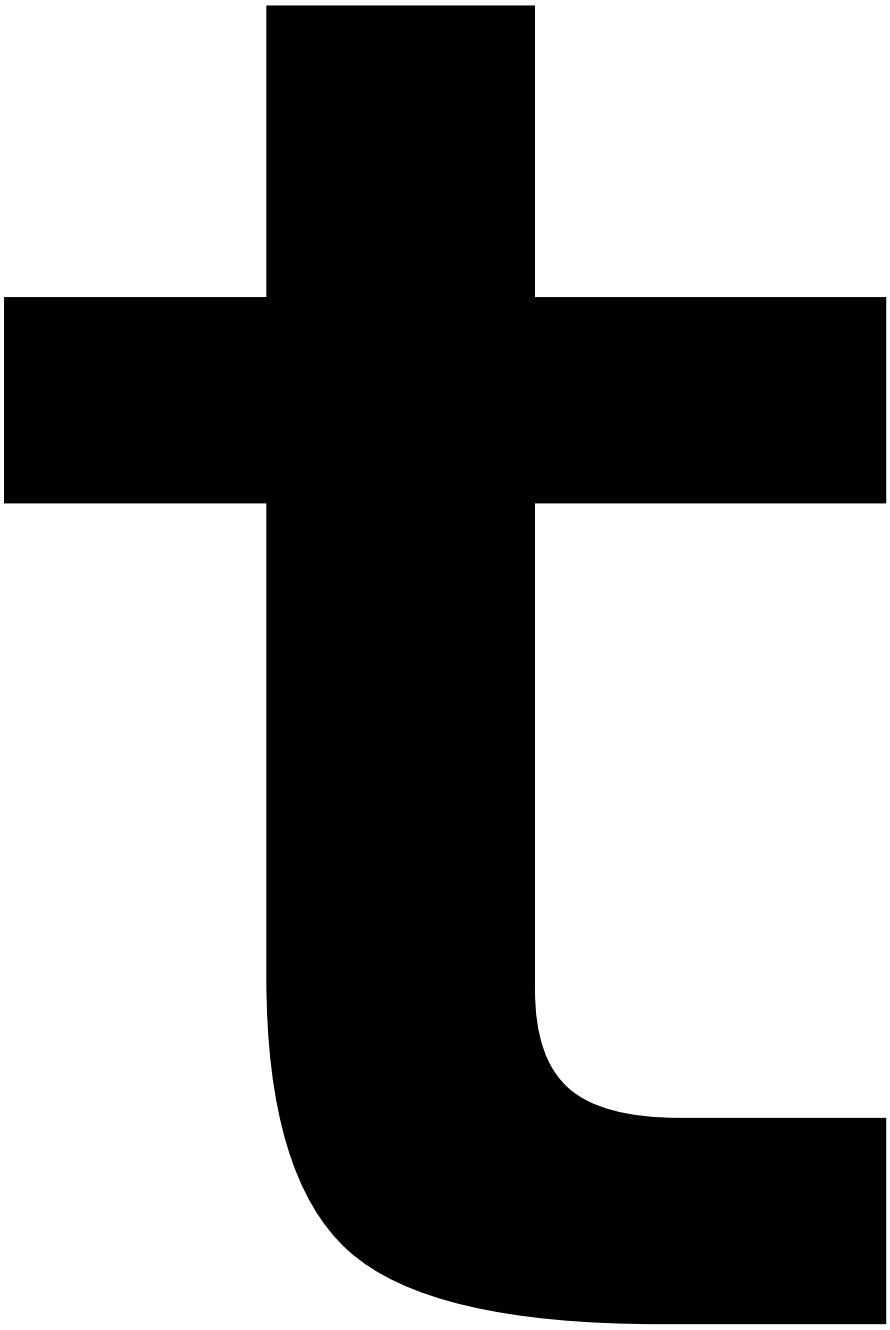




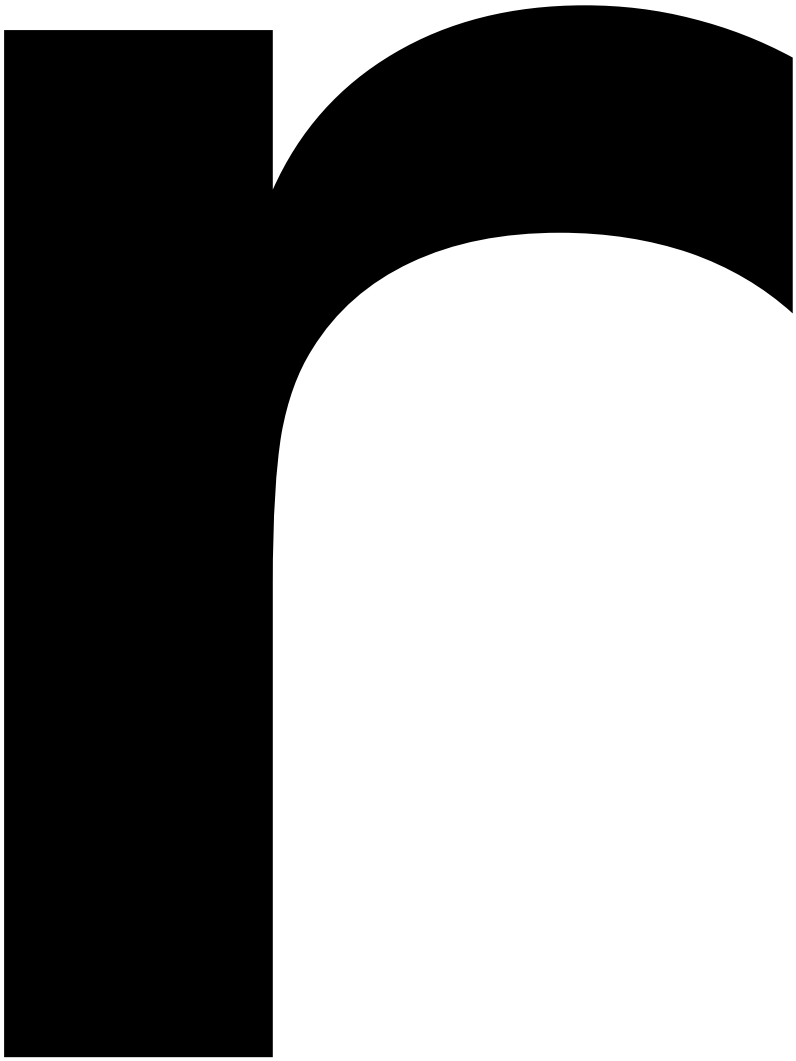


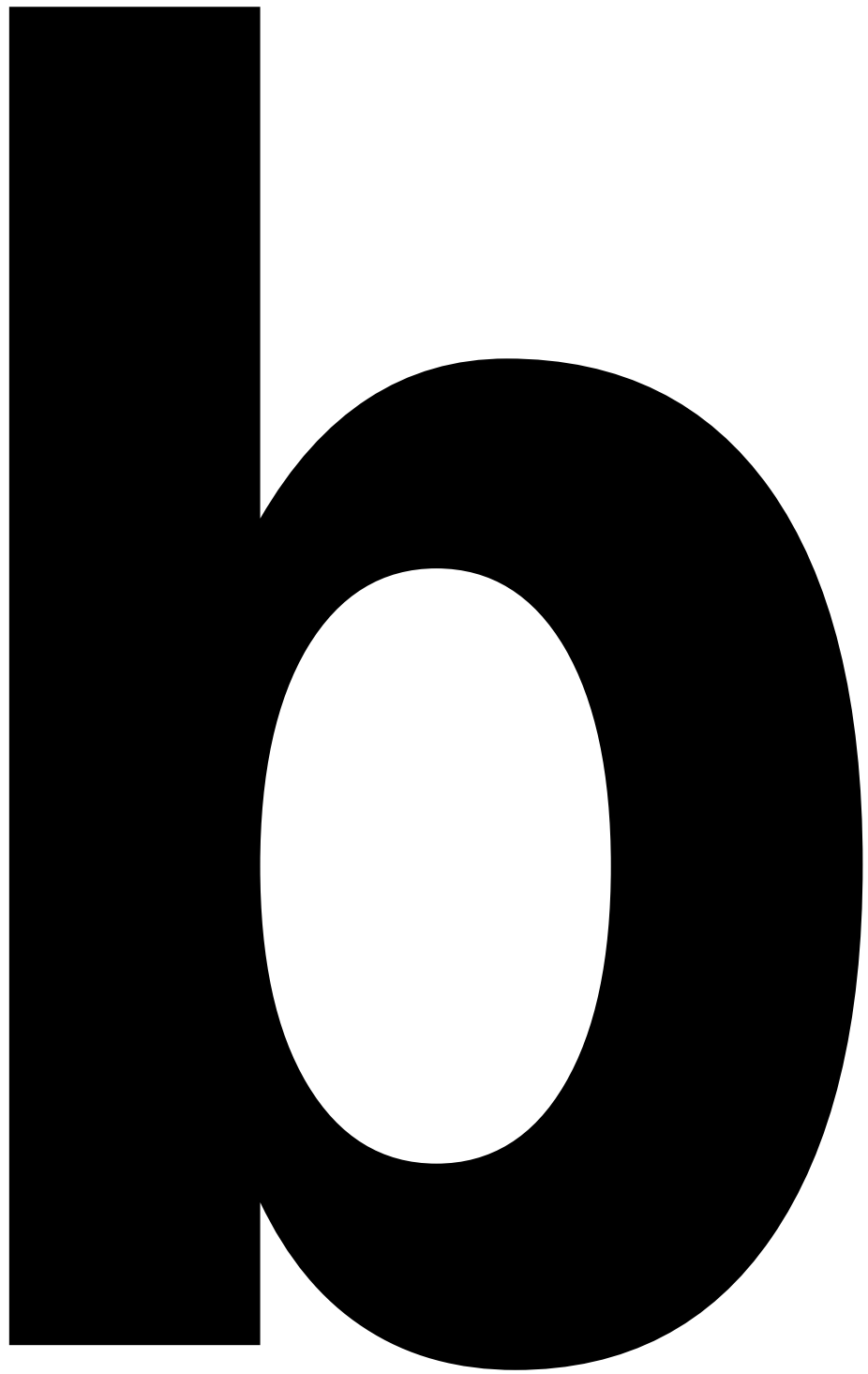


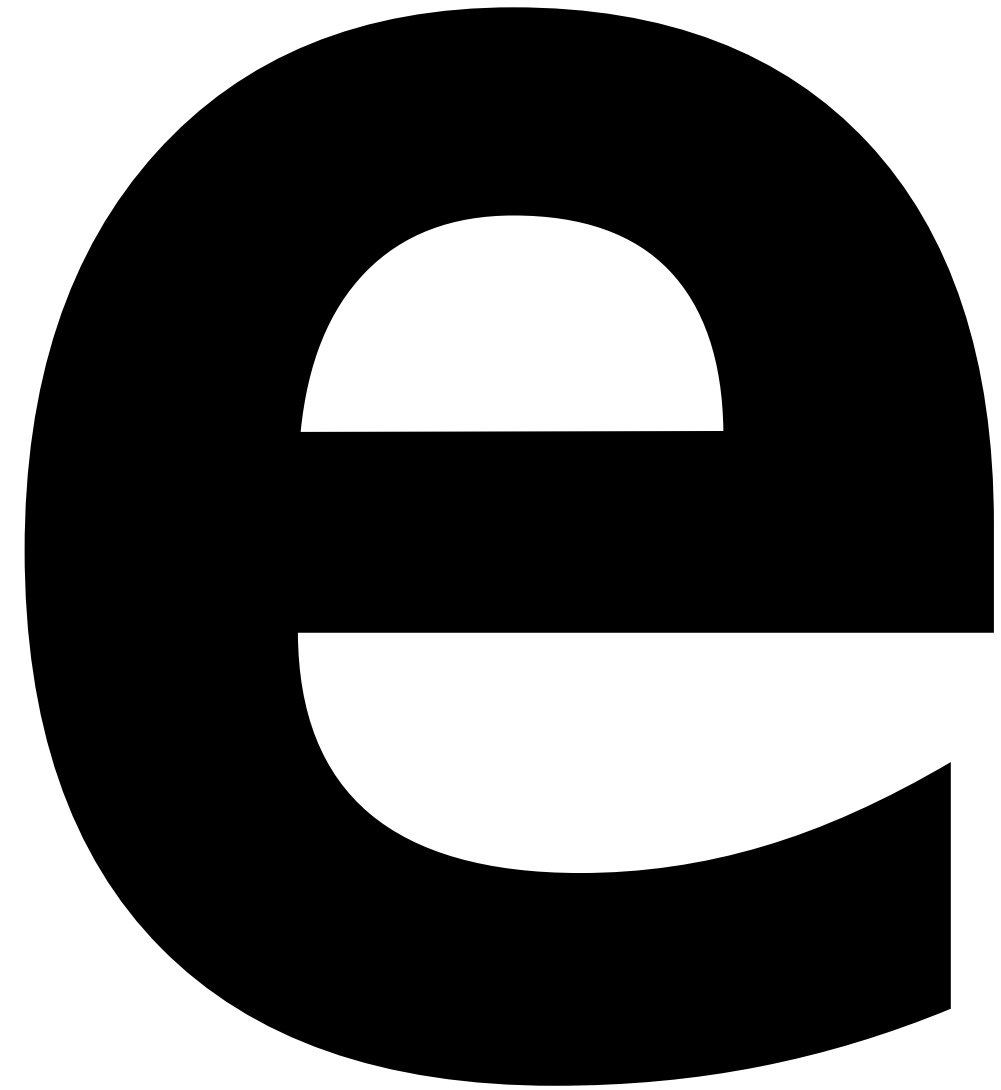




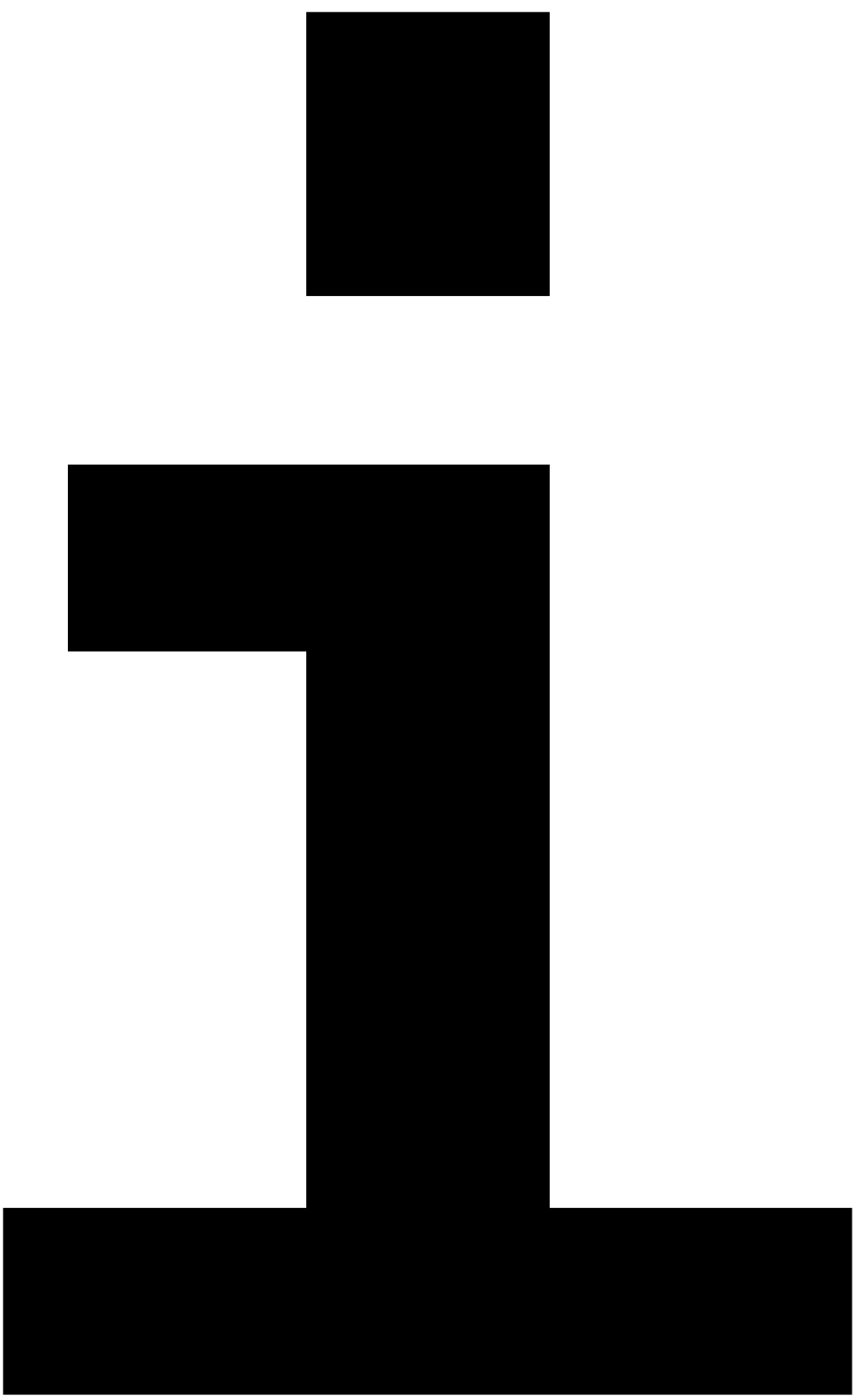
u

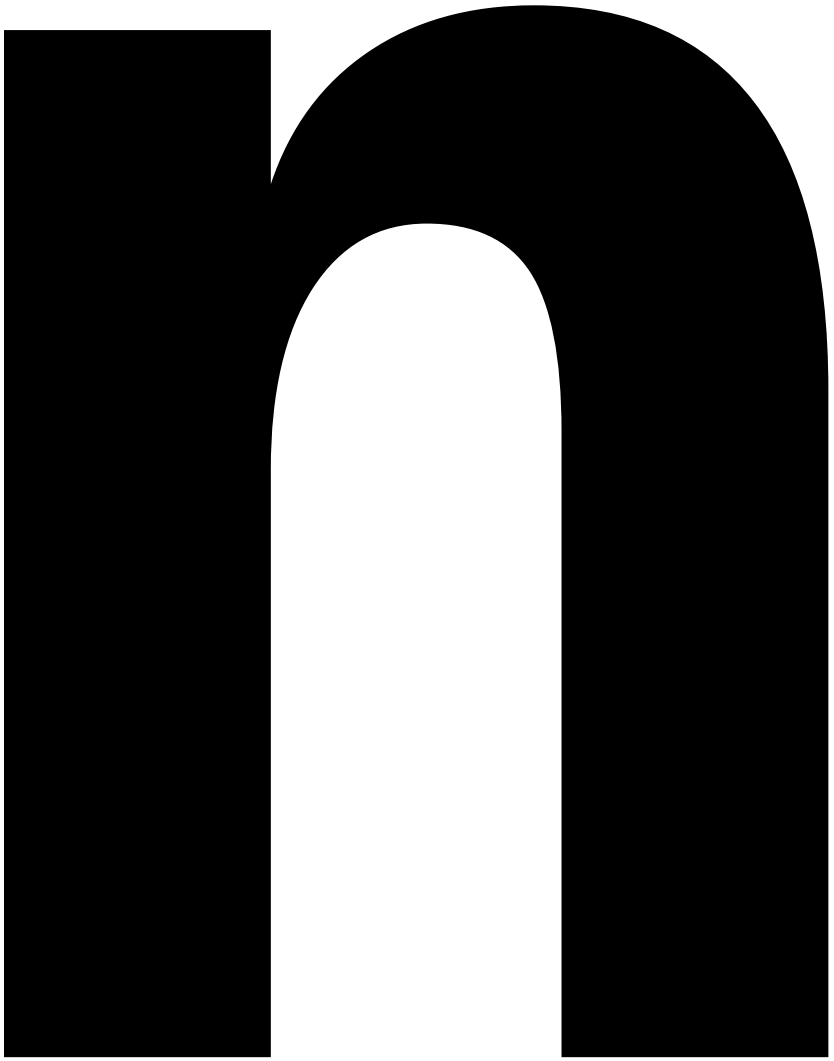


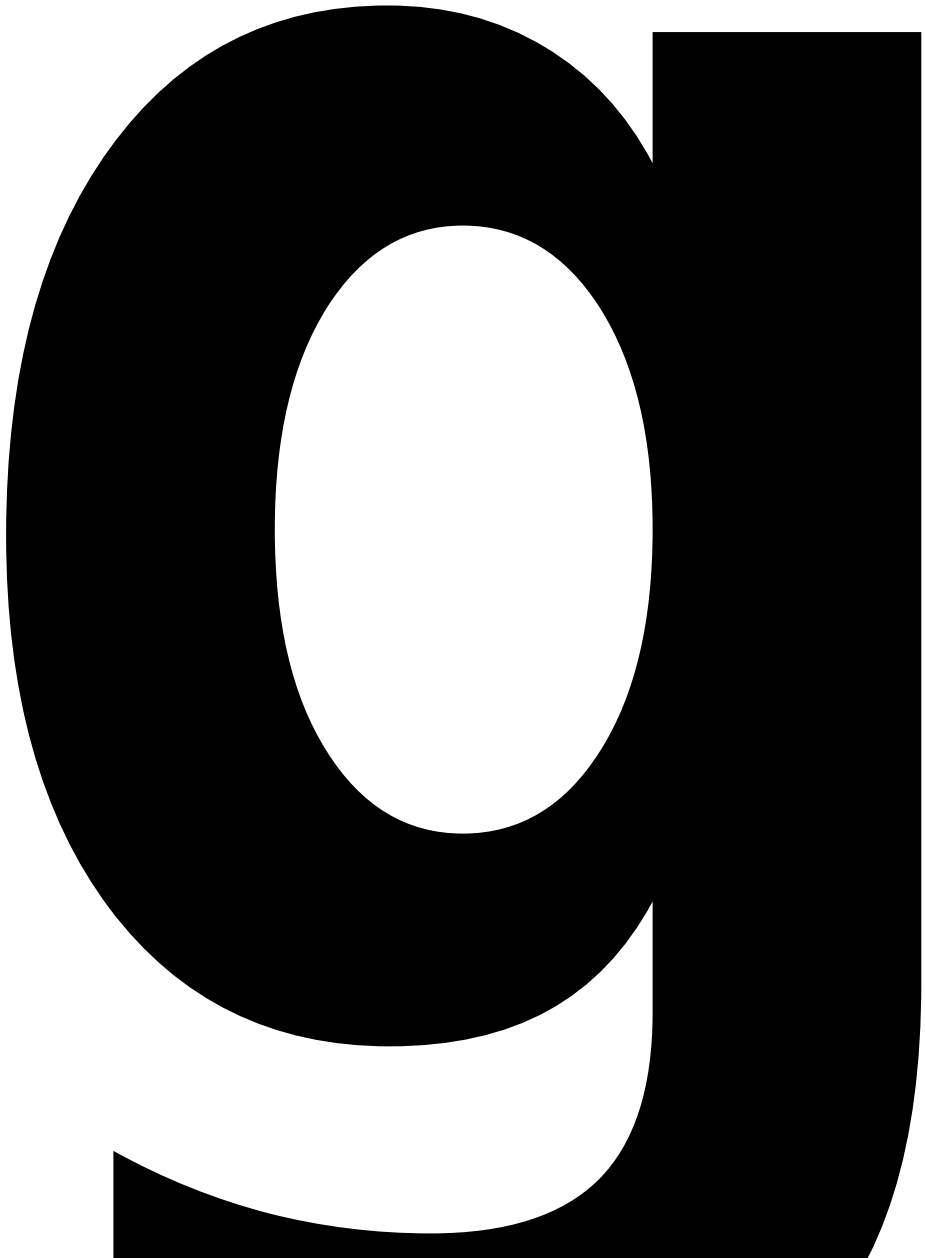


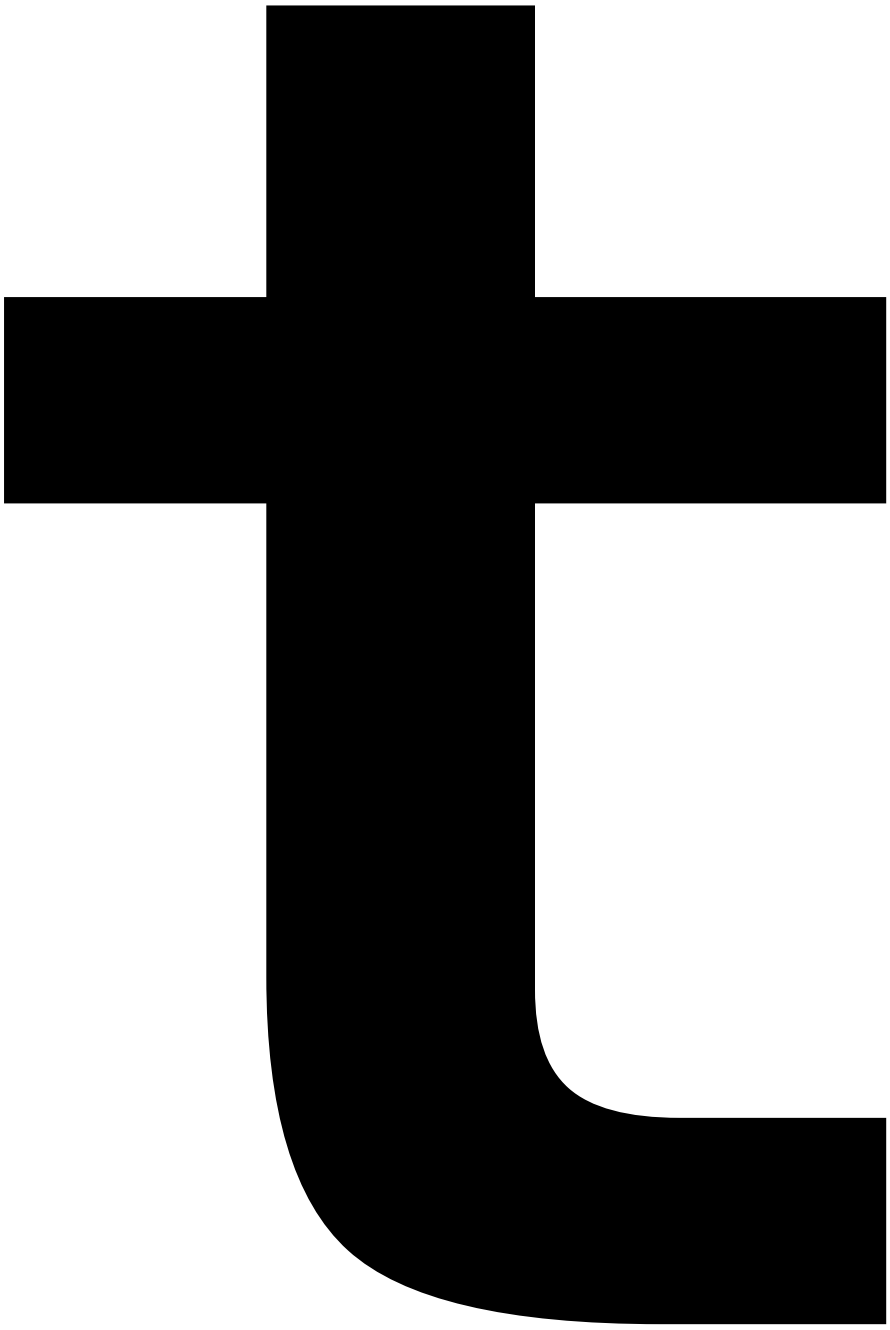


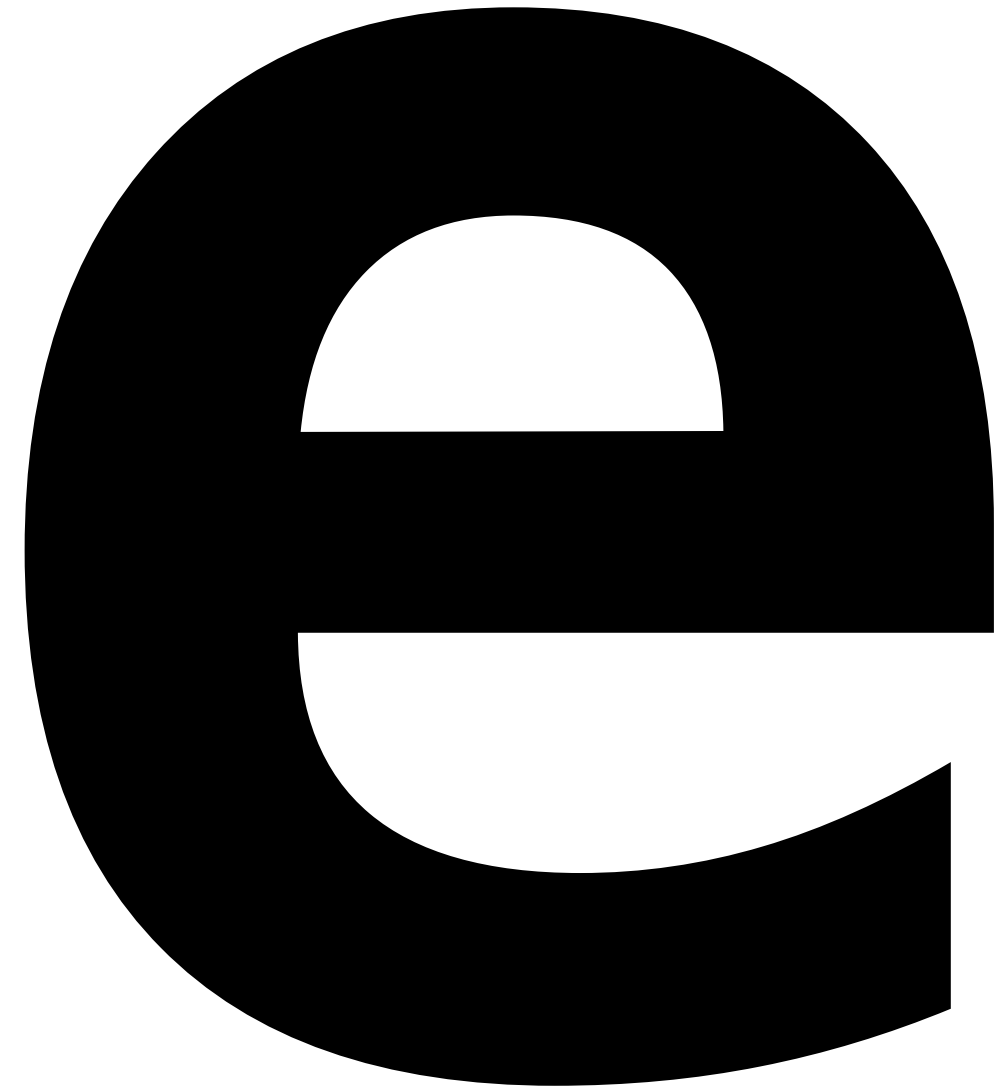
d

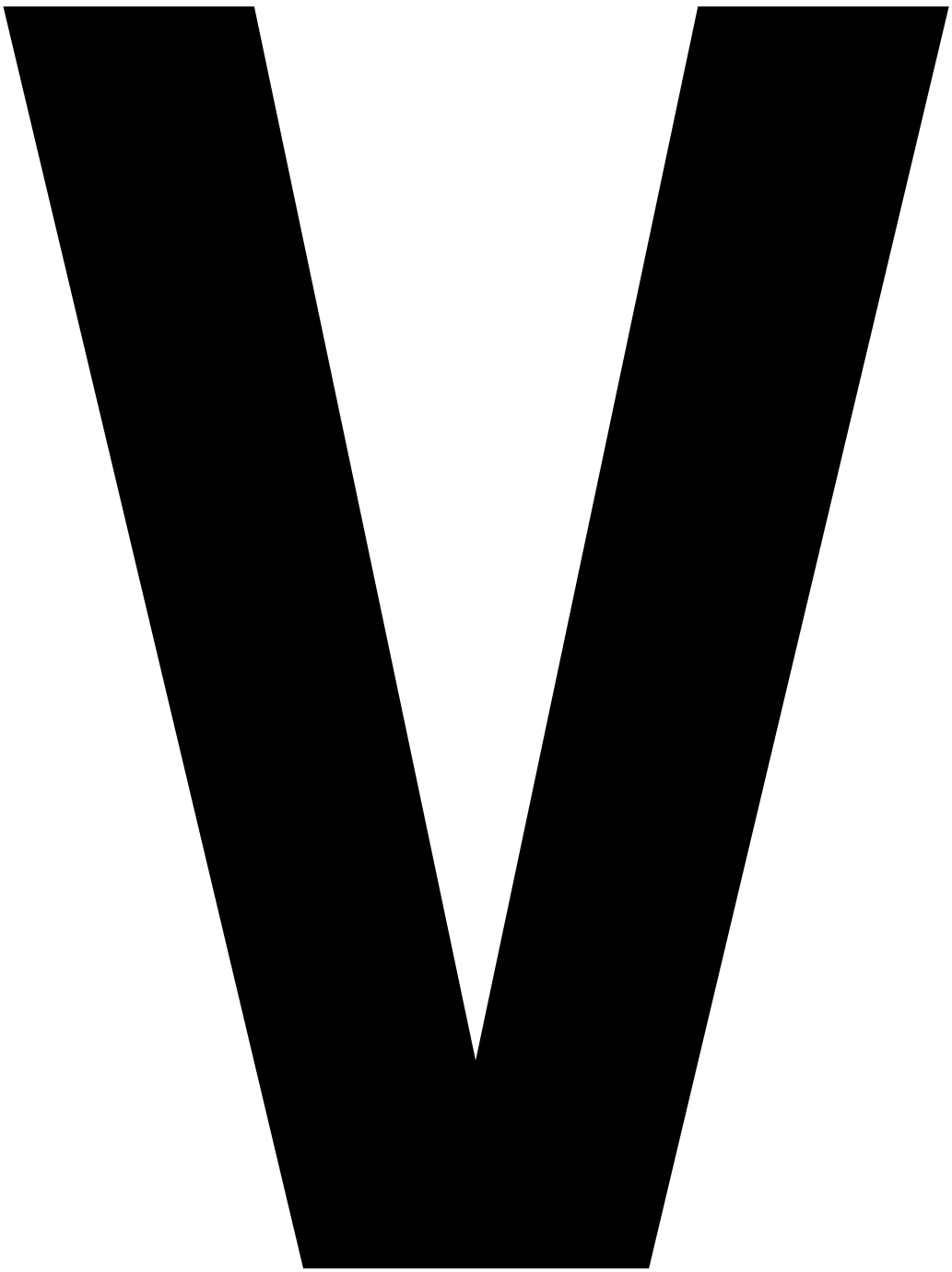


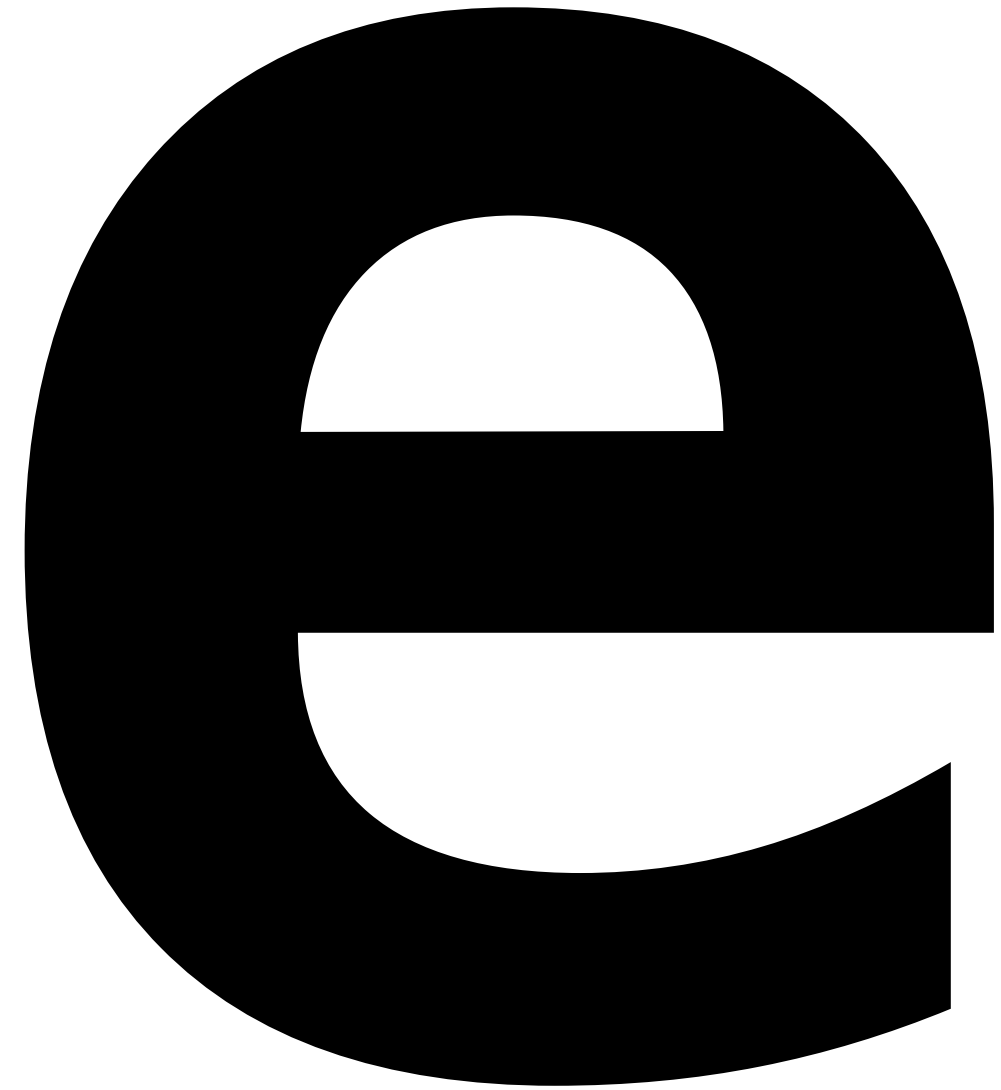


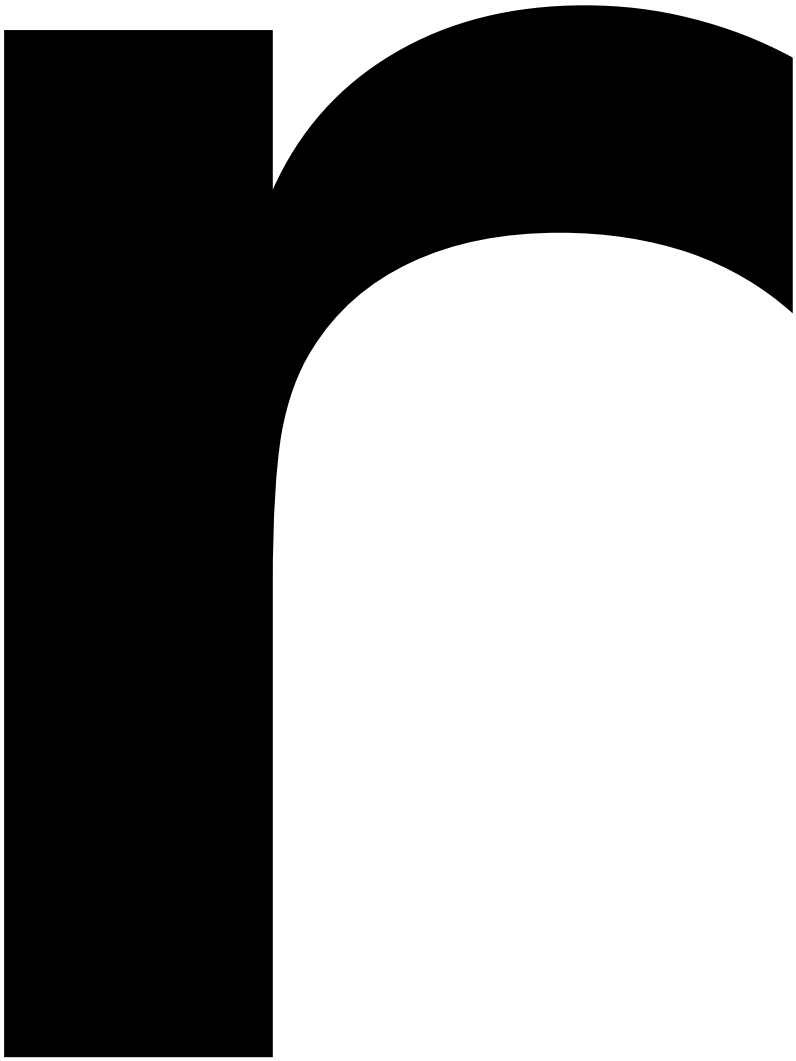


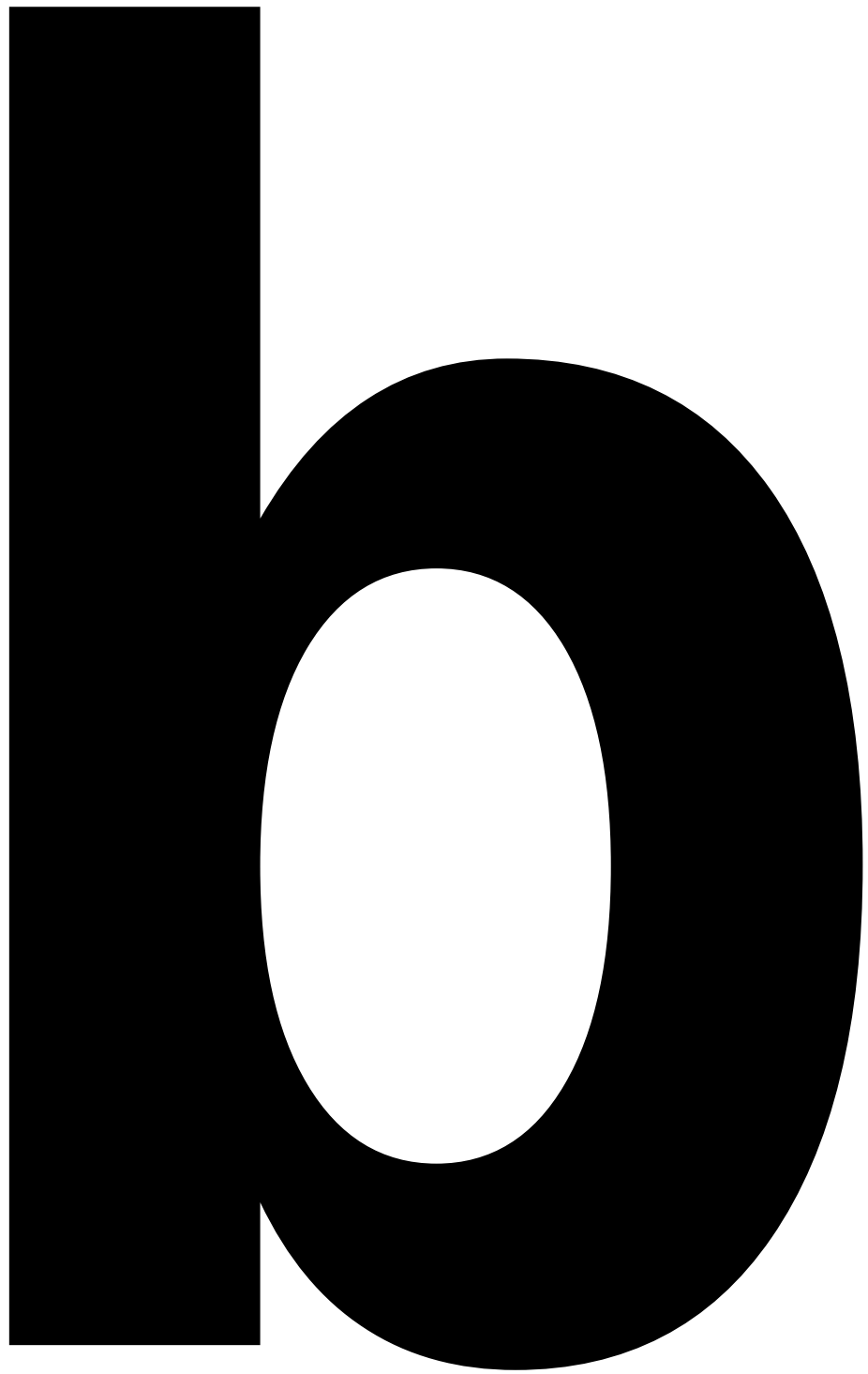


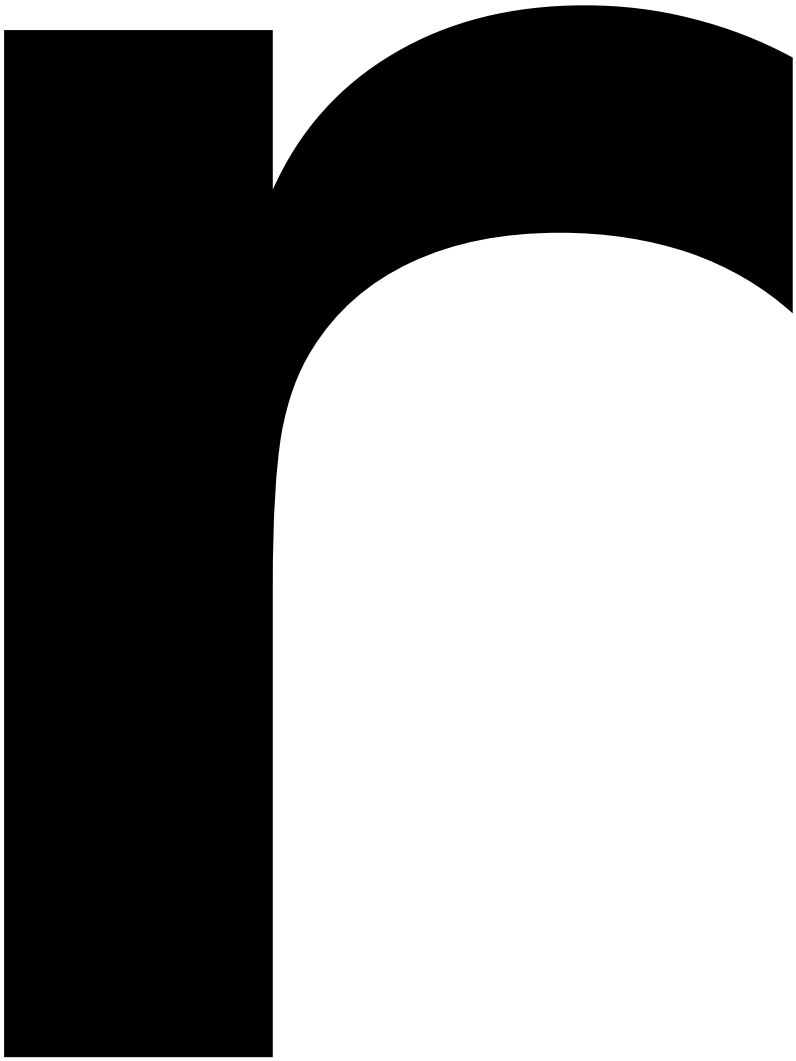


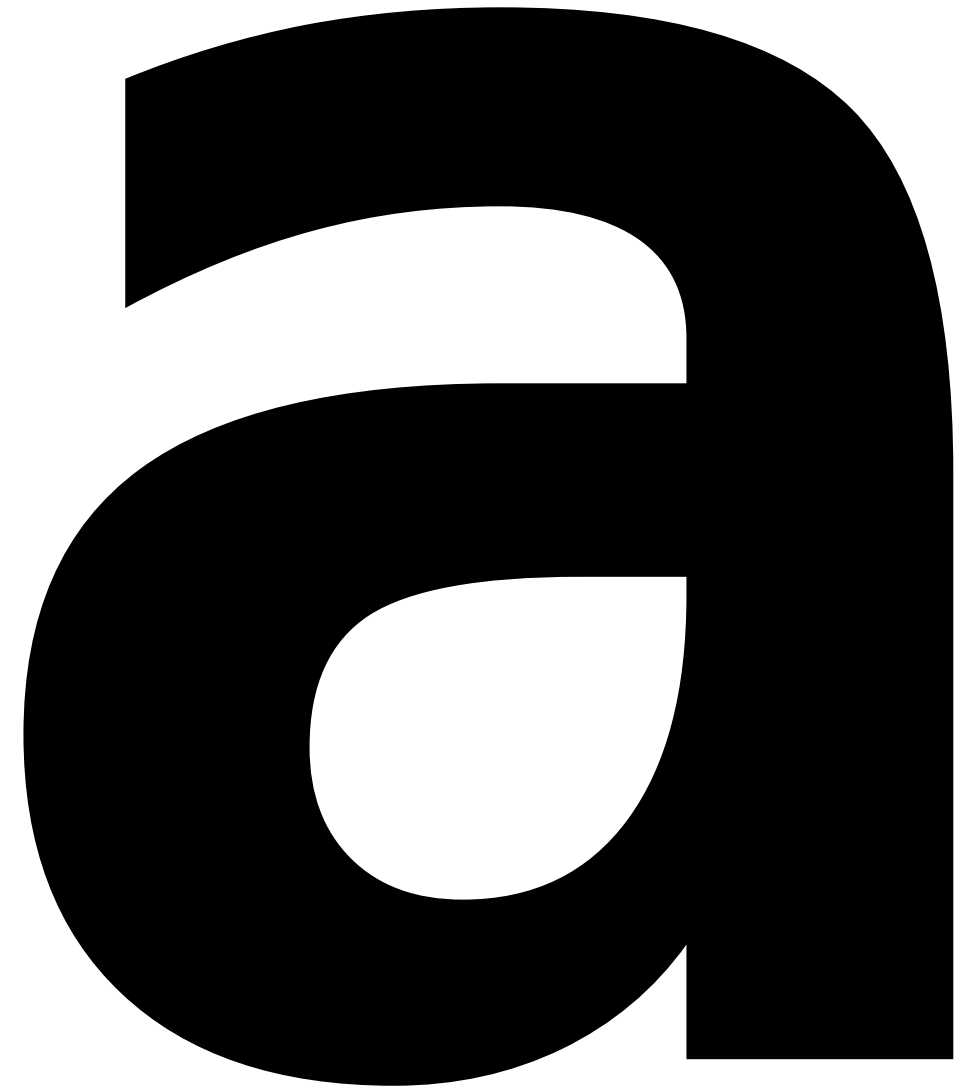




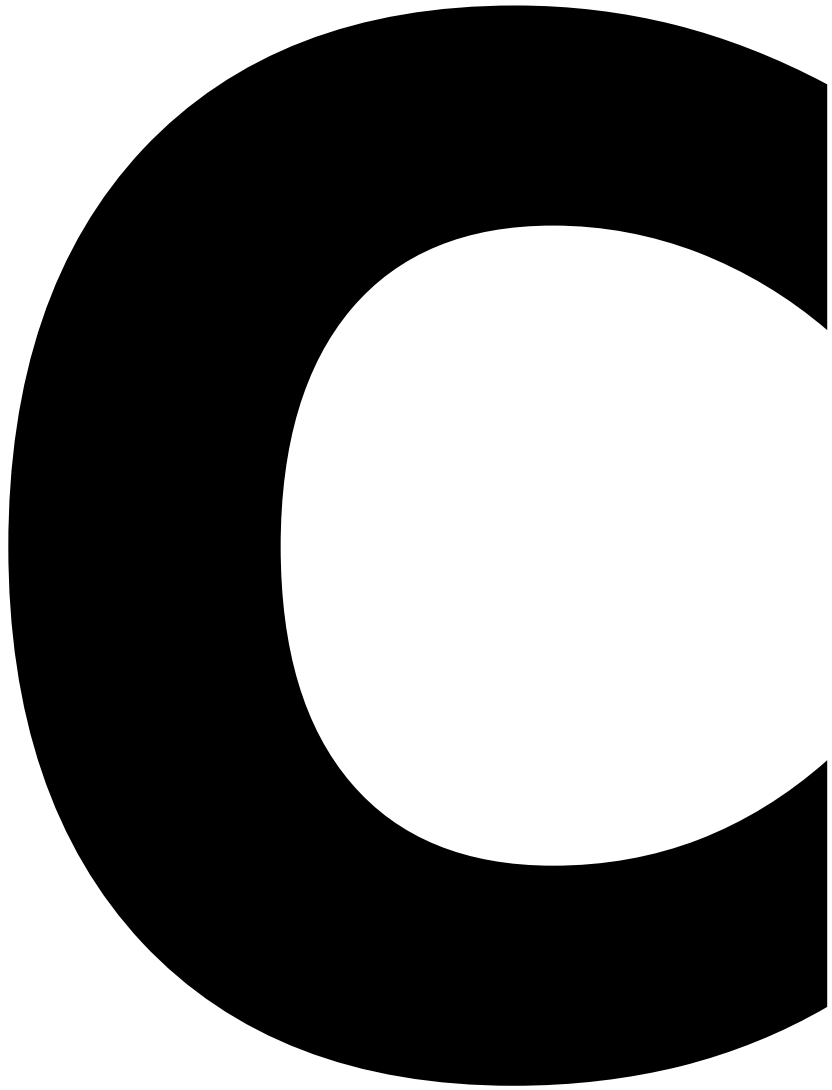


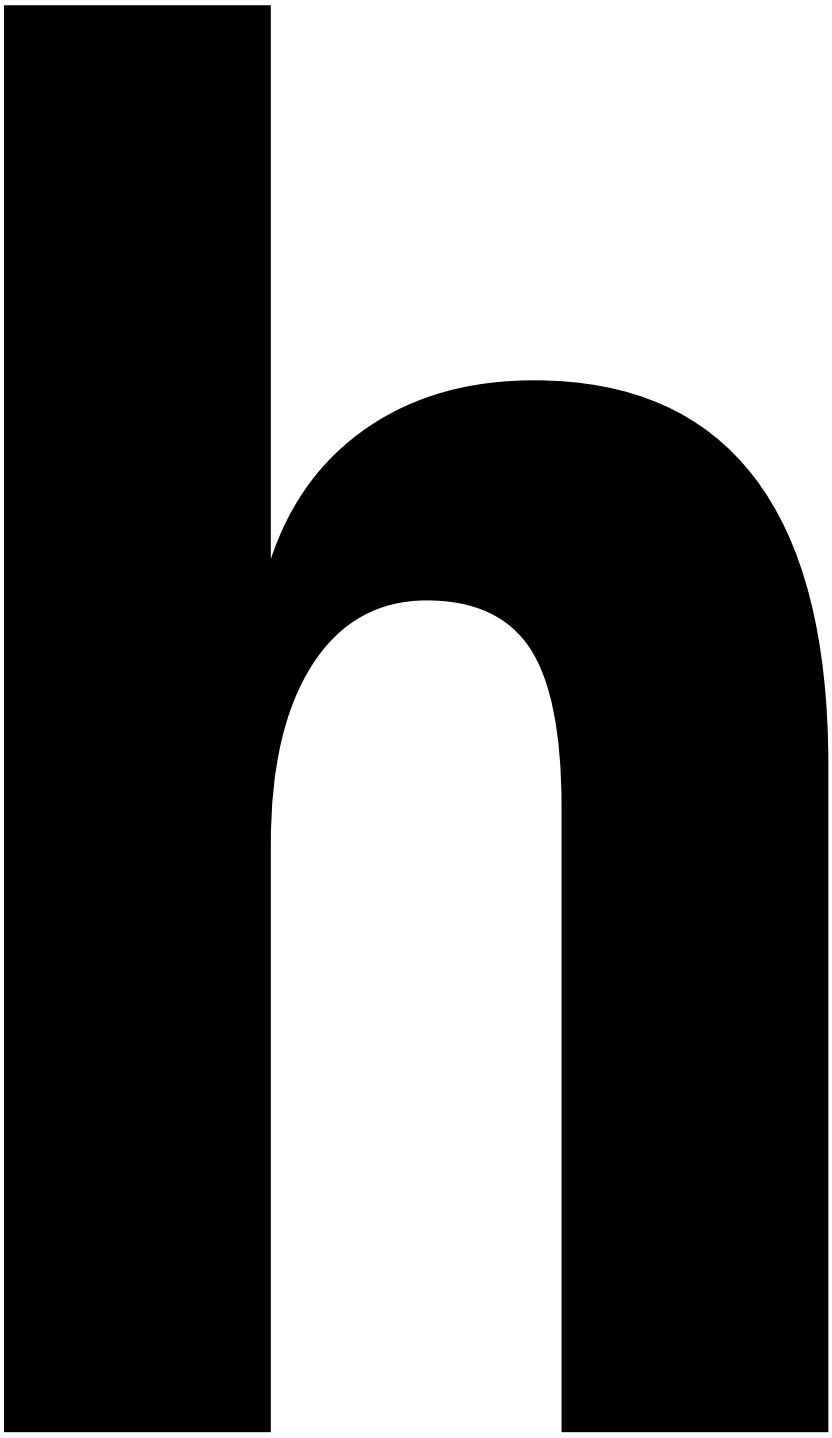




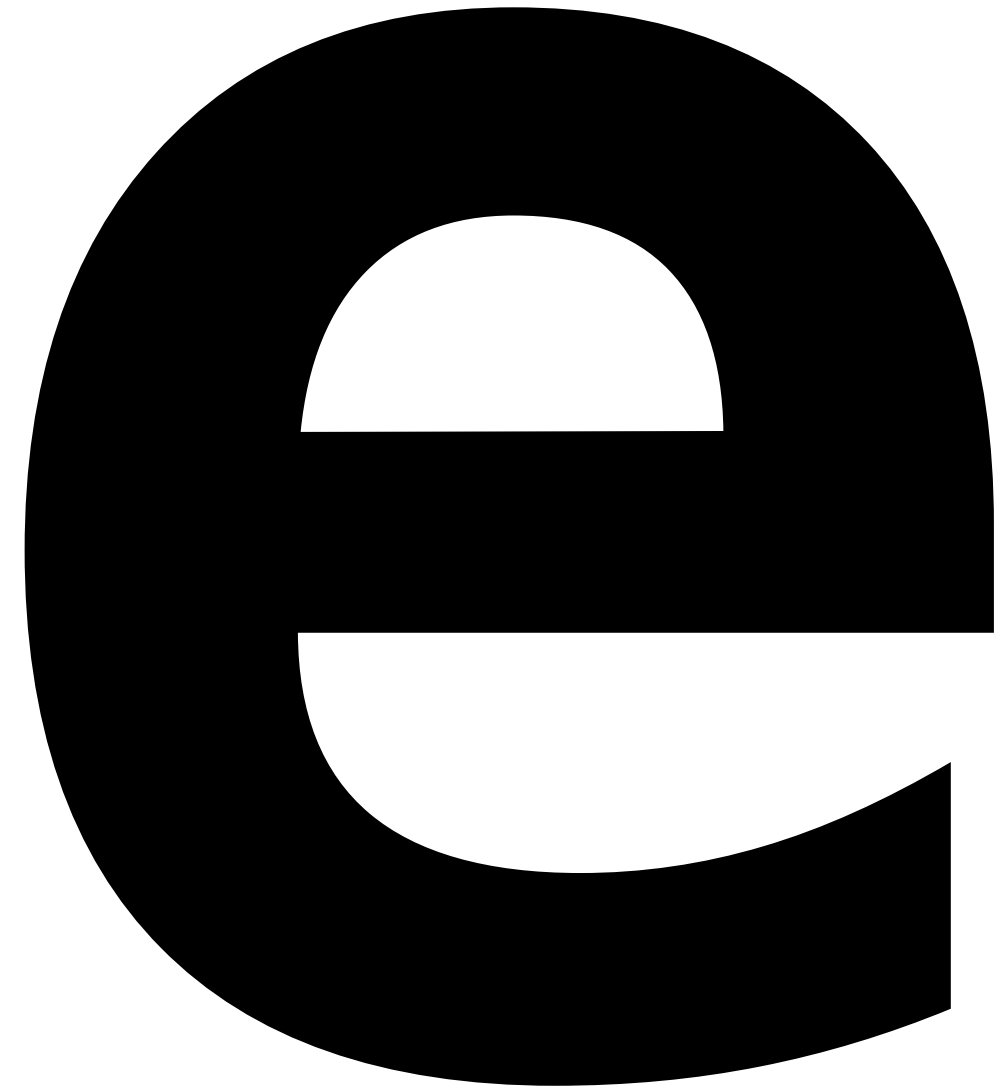


u

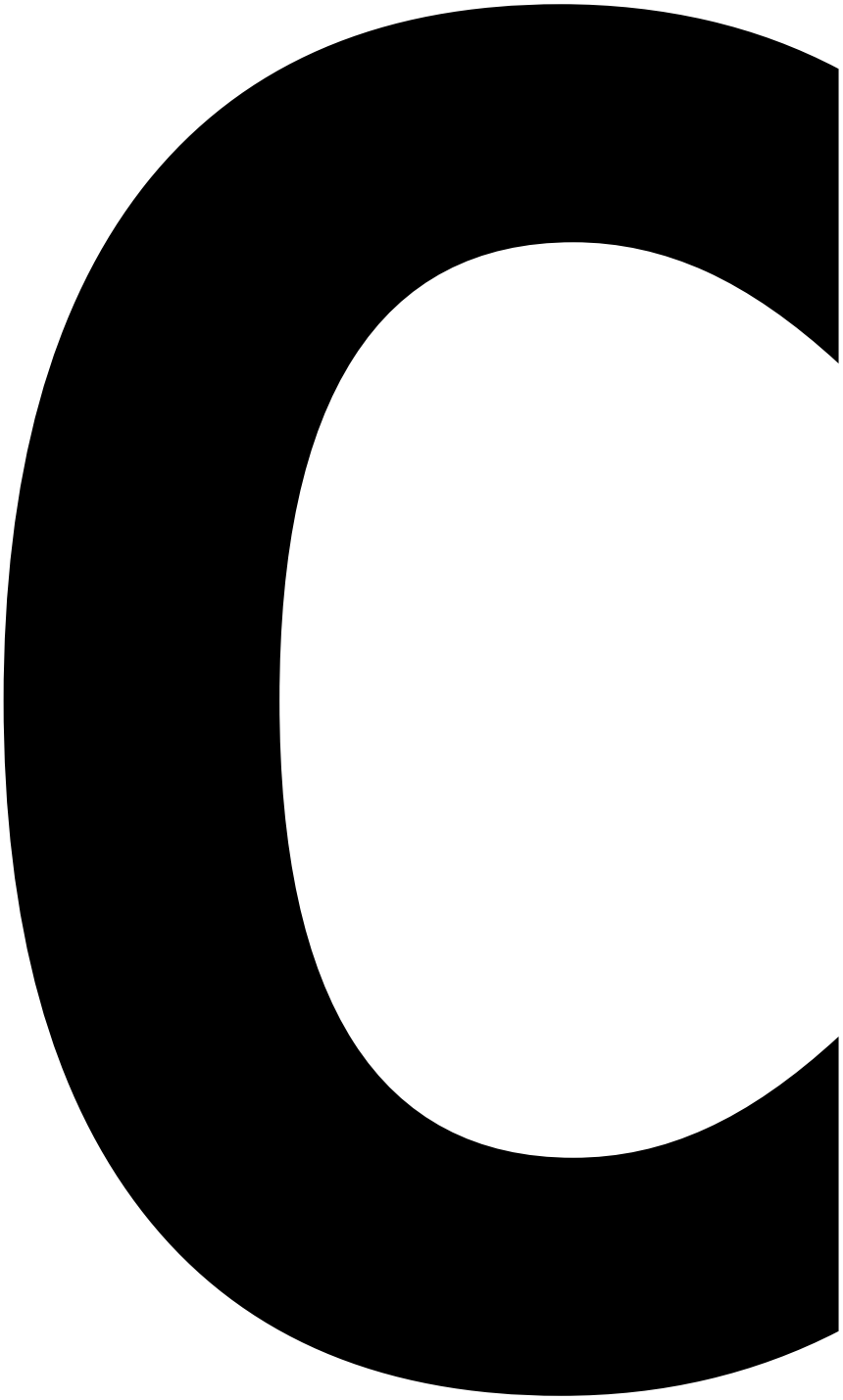




d



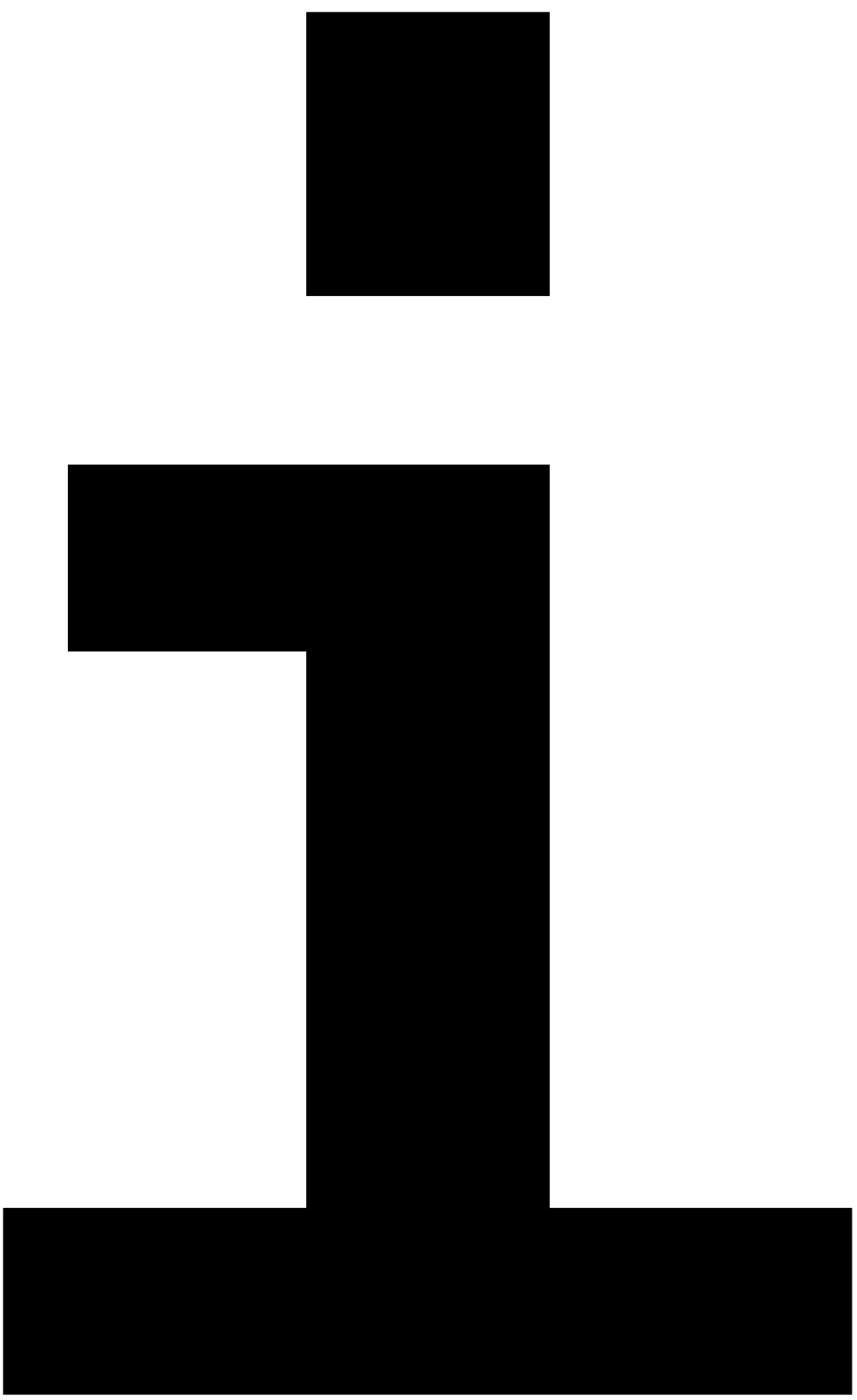
S

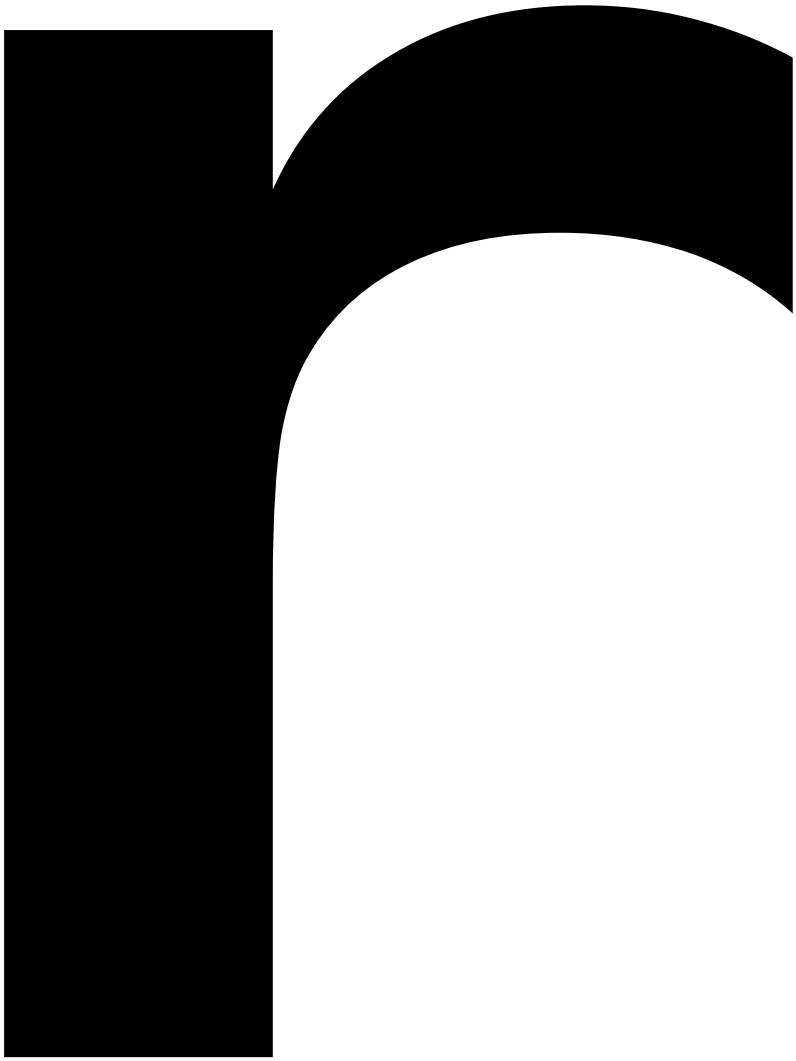


0

2

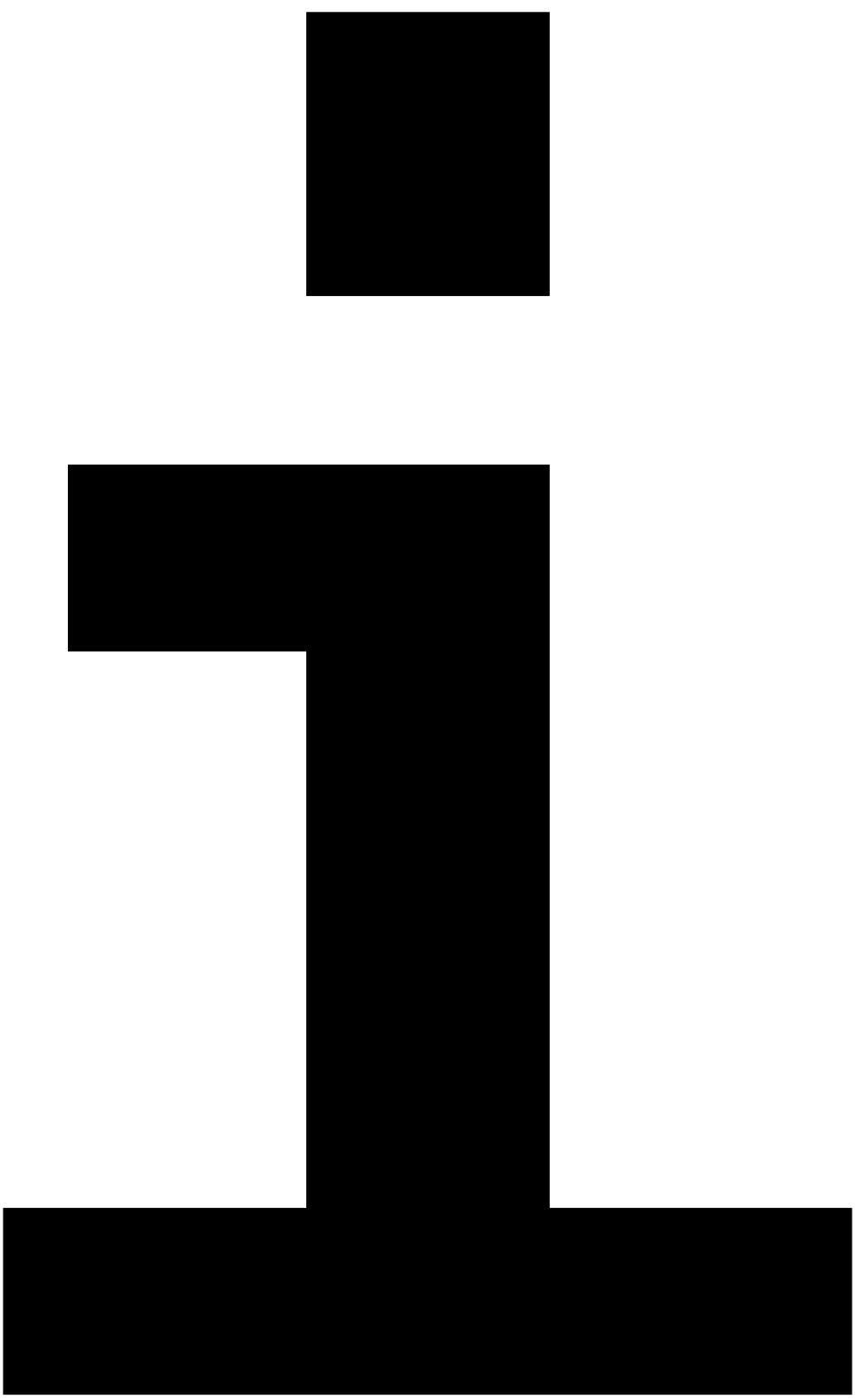


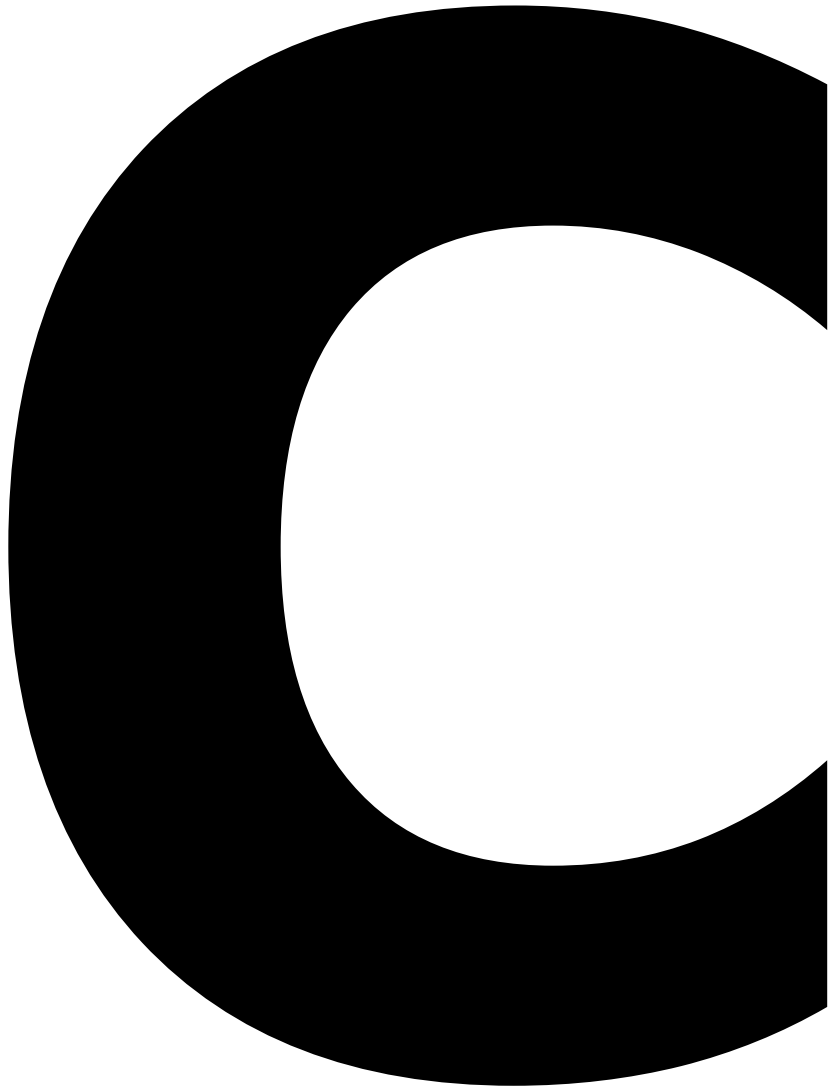


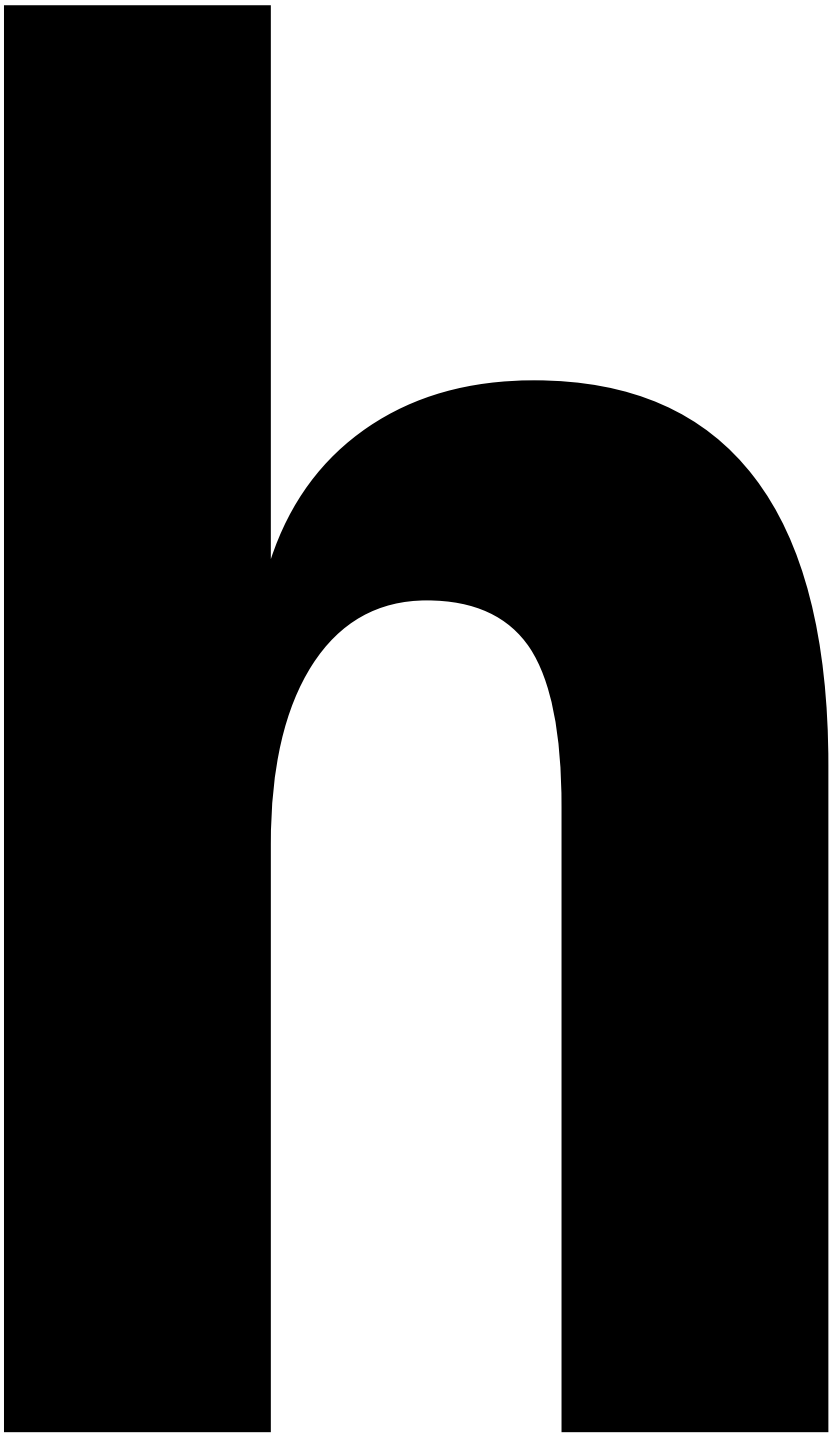


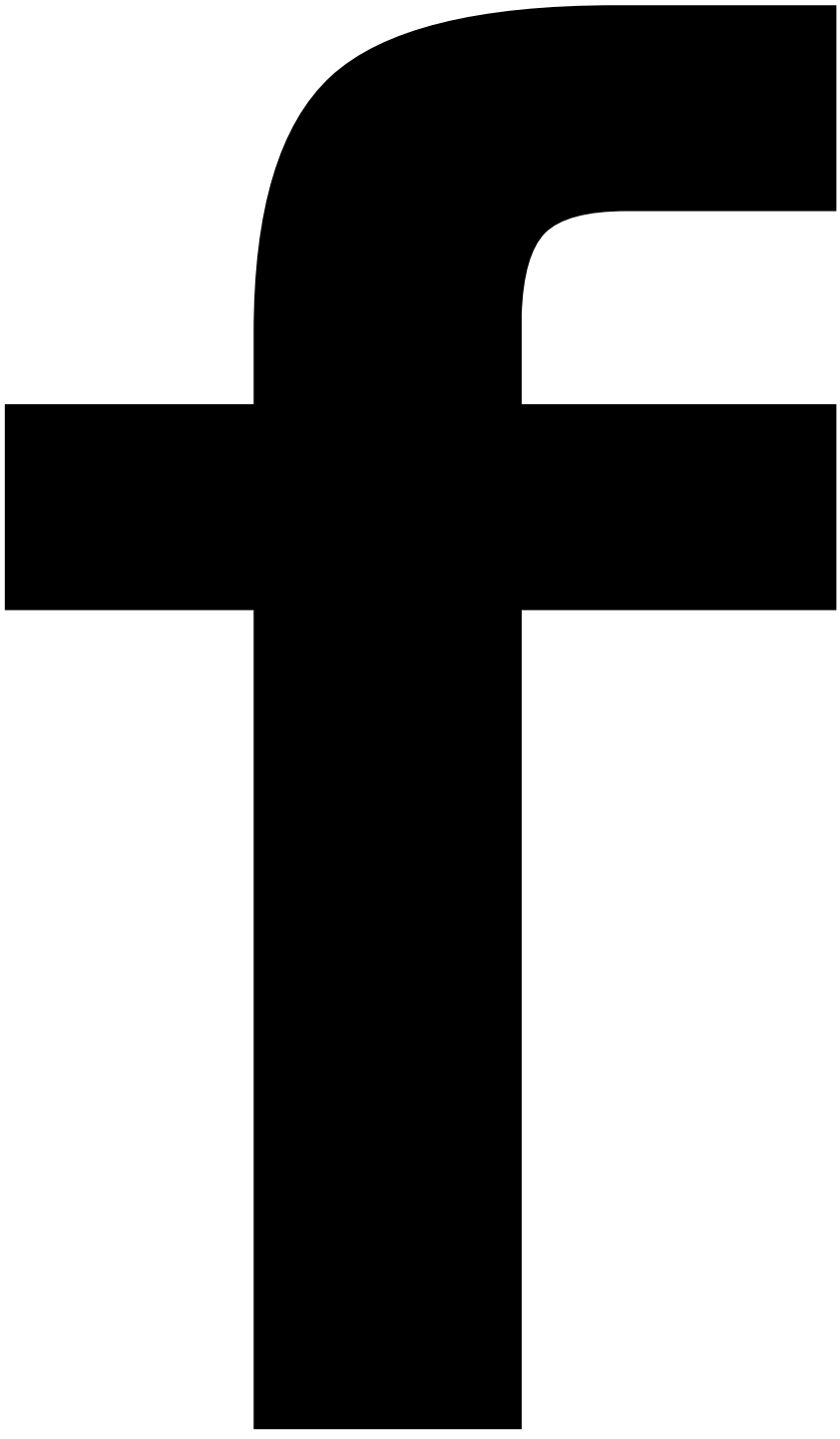
d

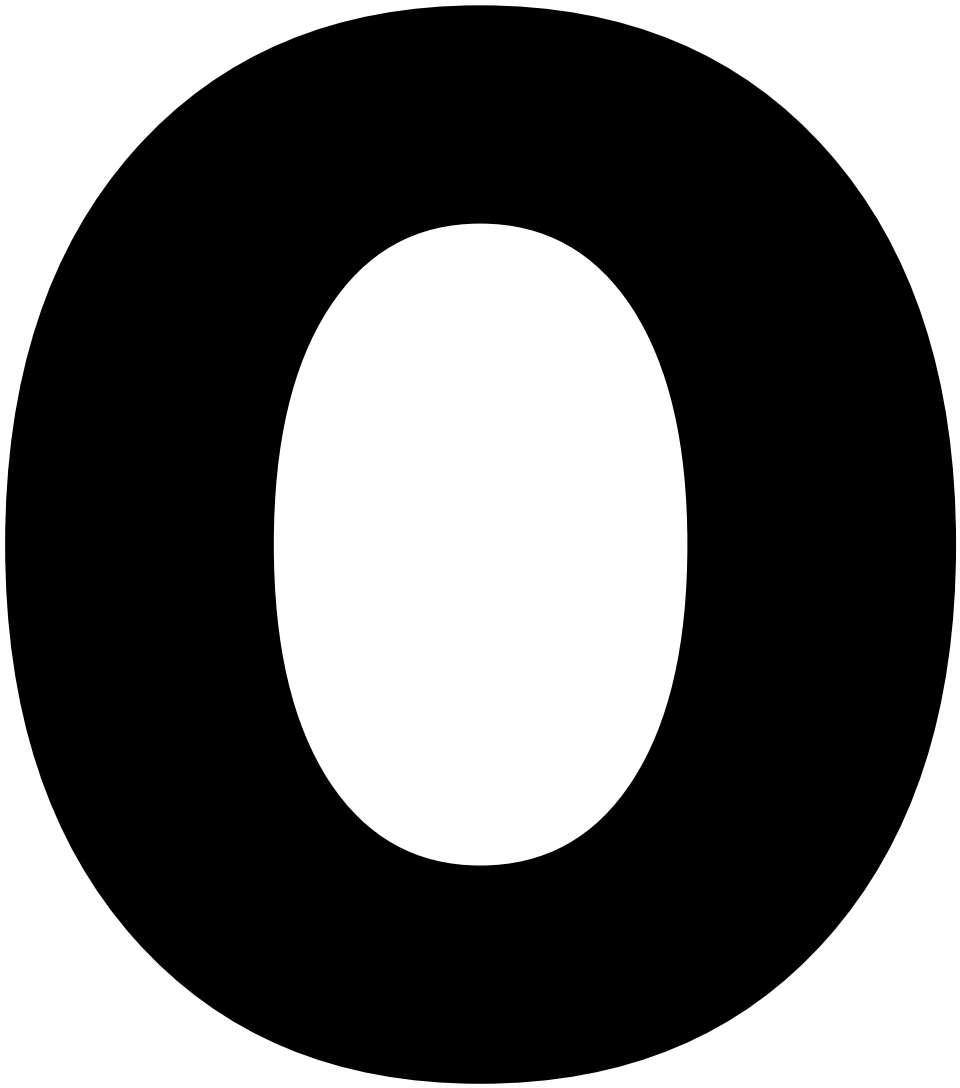
S

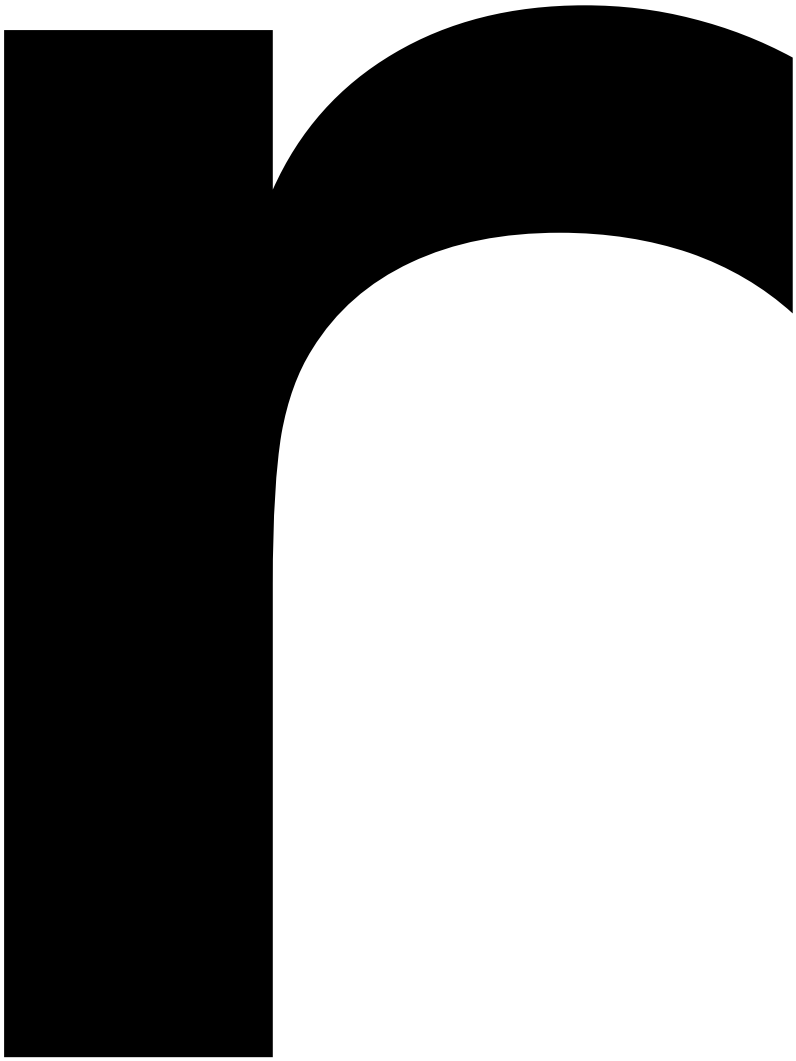


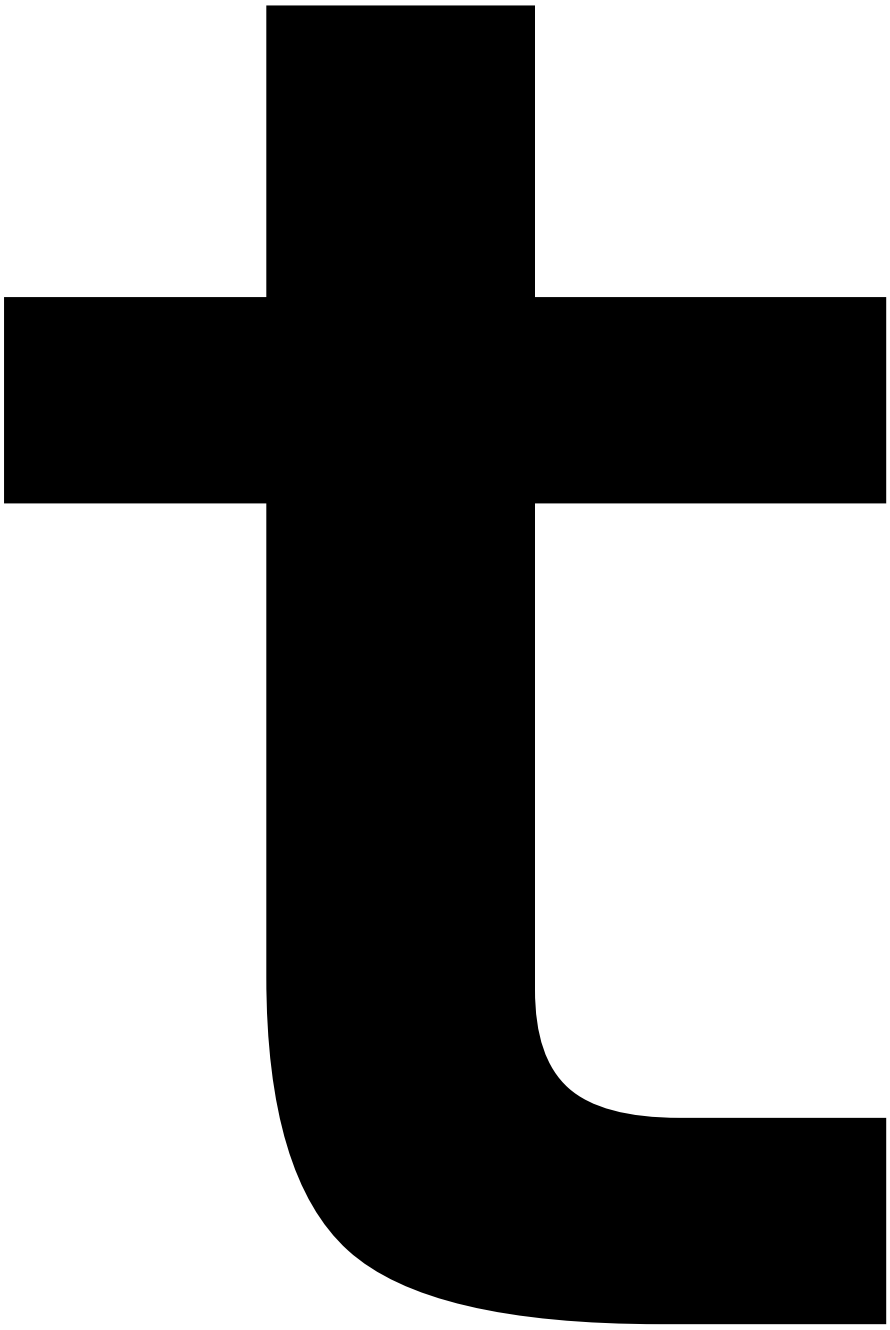




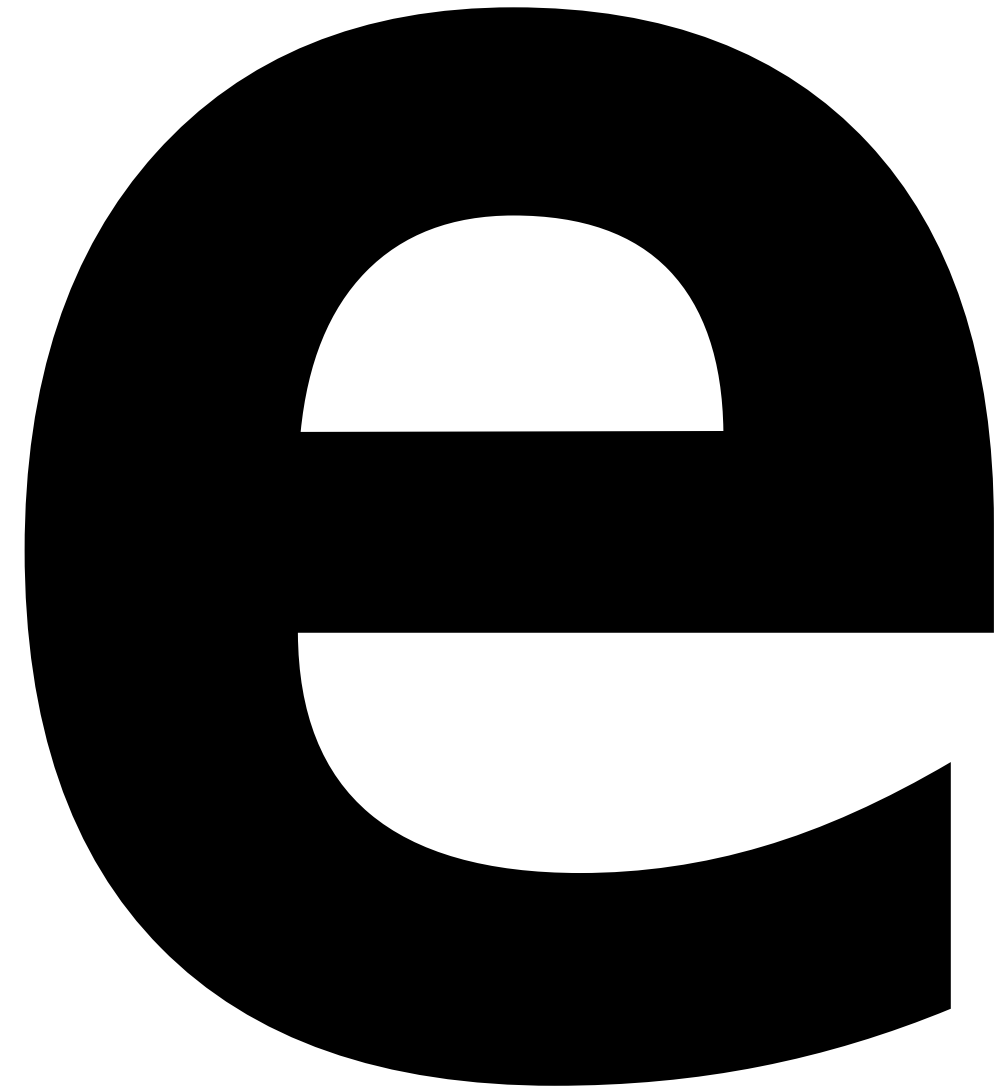


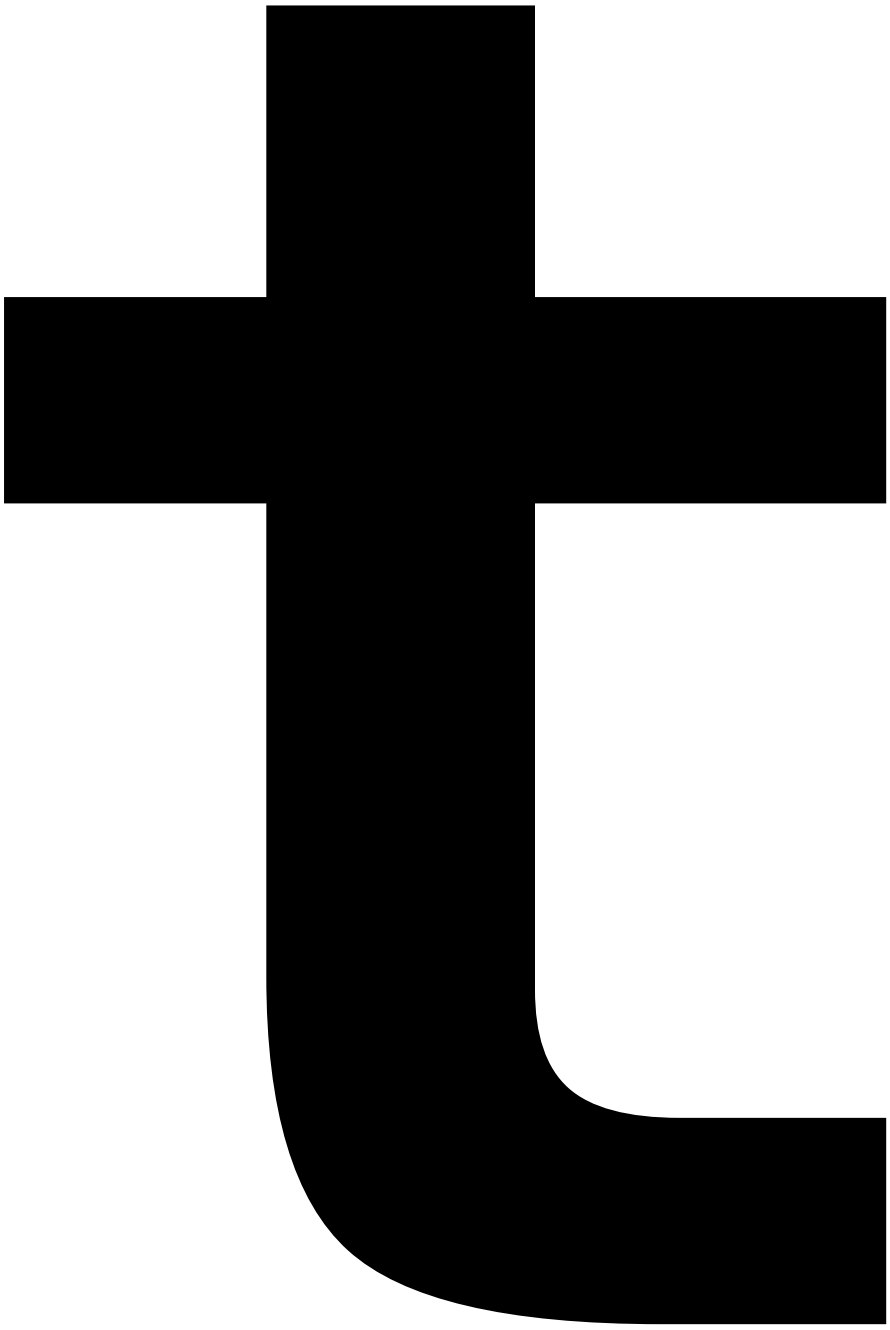


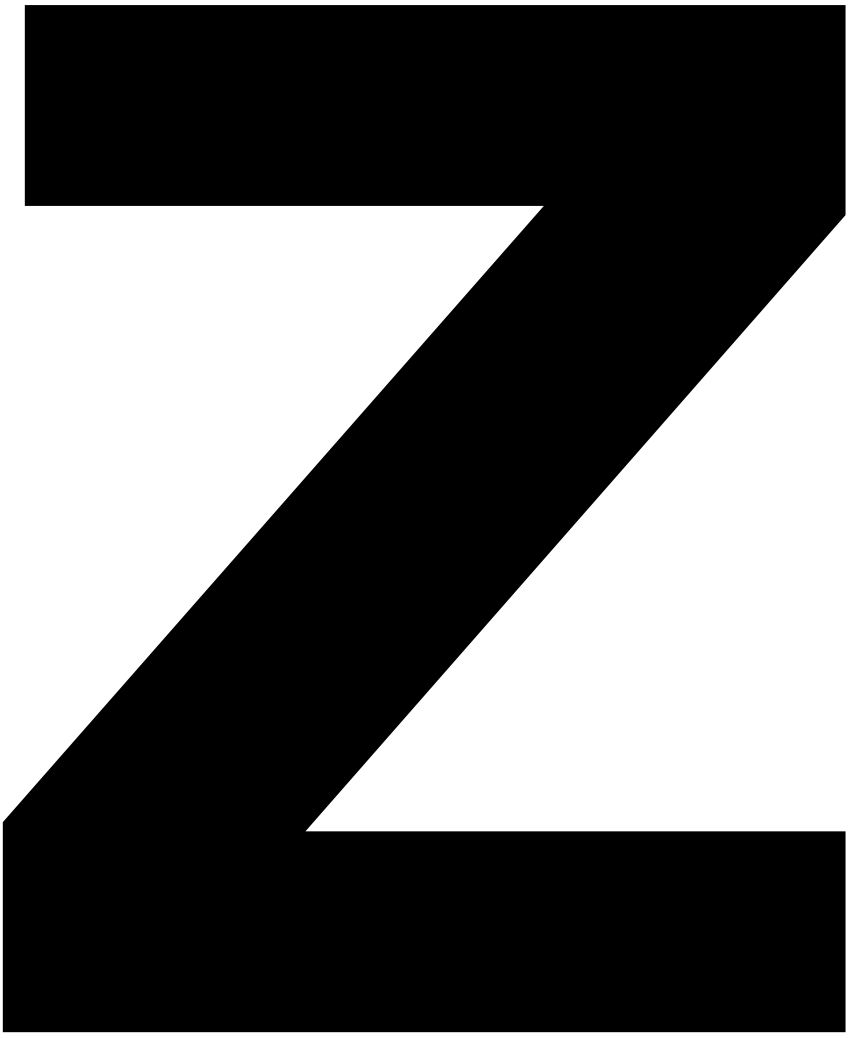


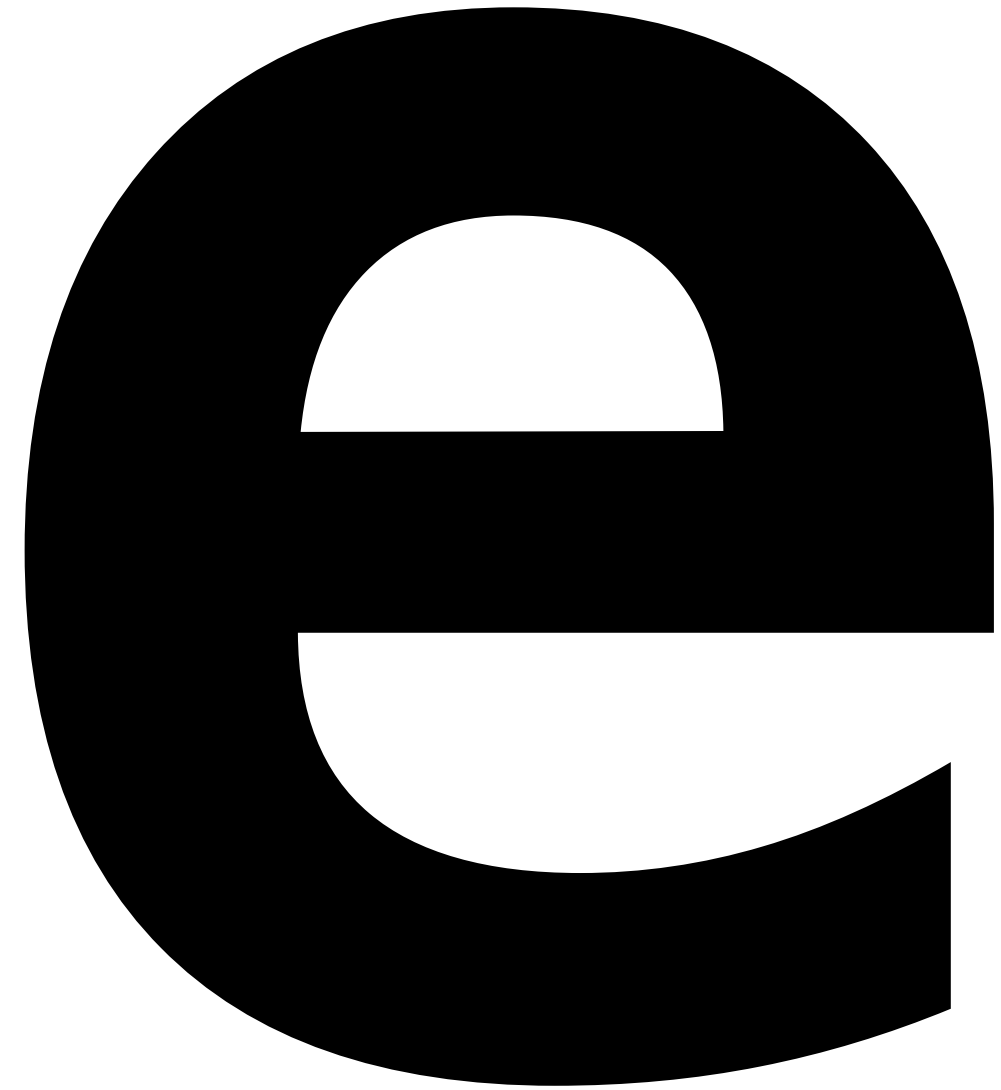


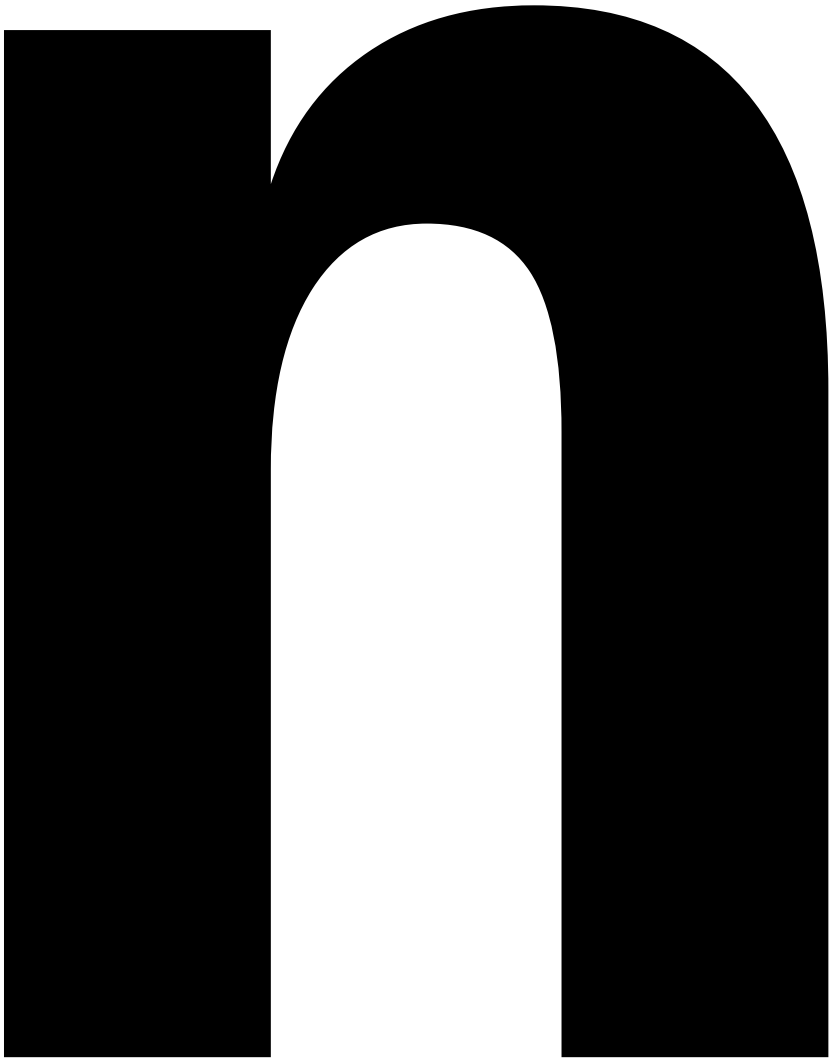
S

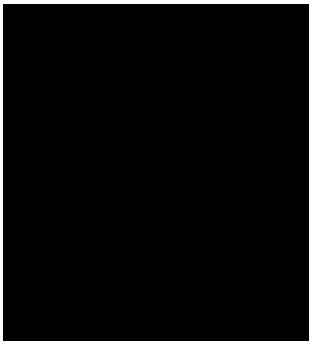


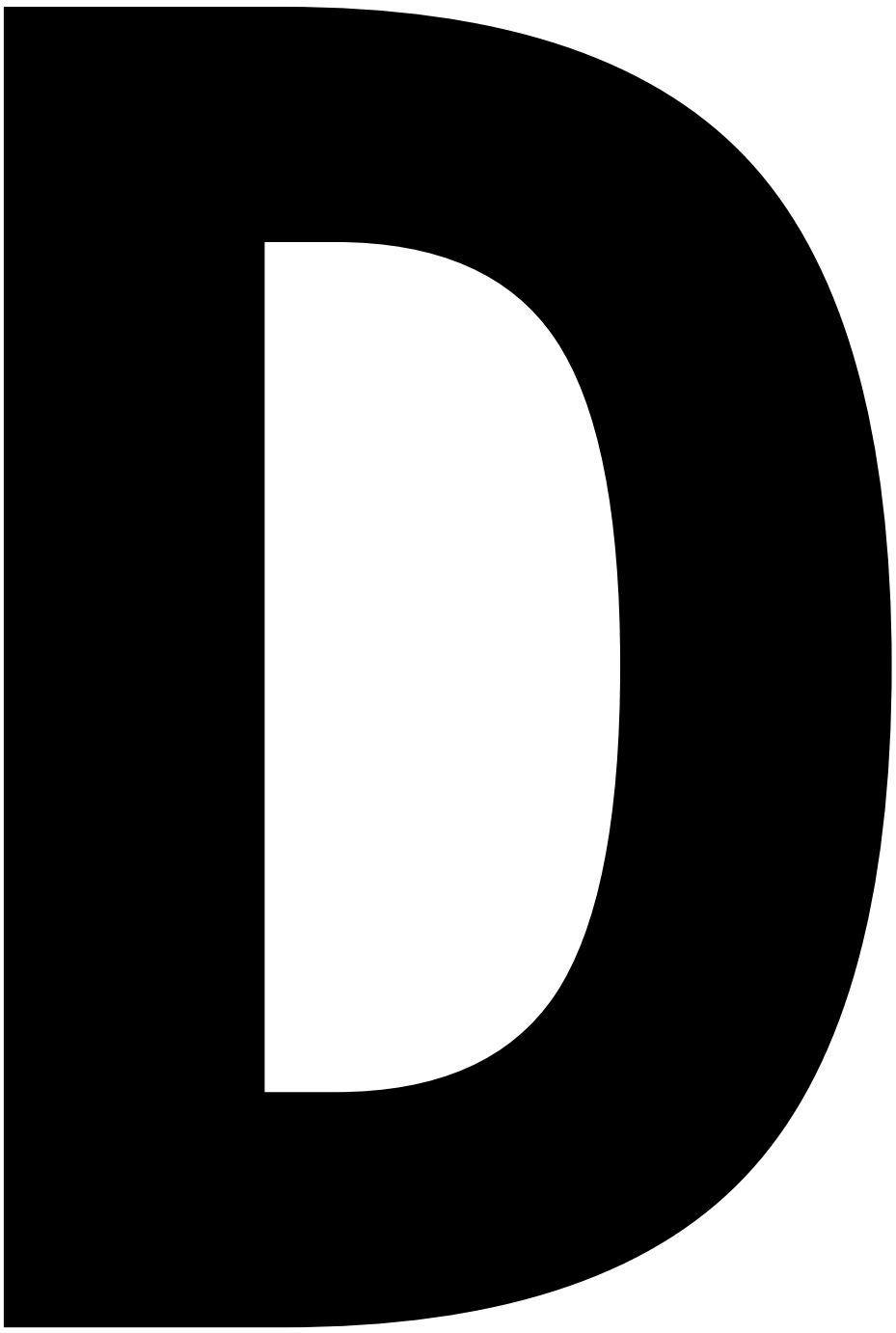


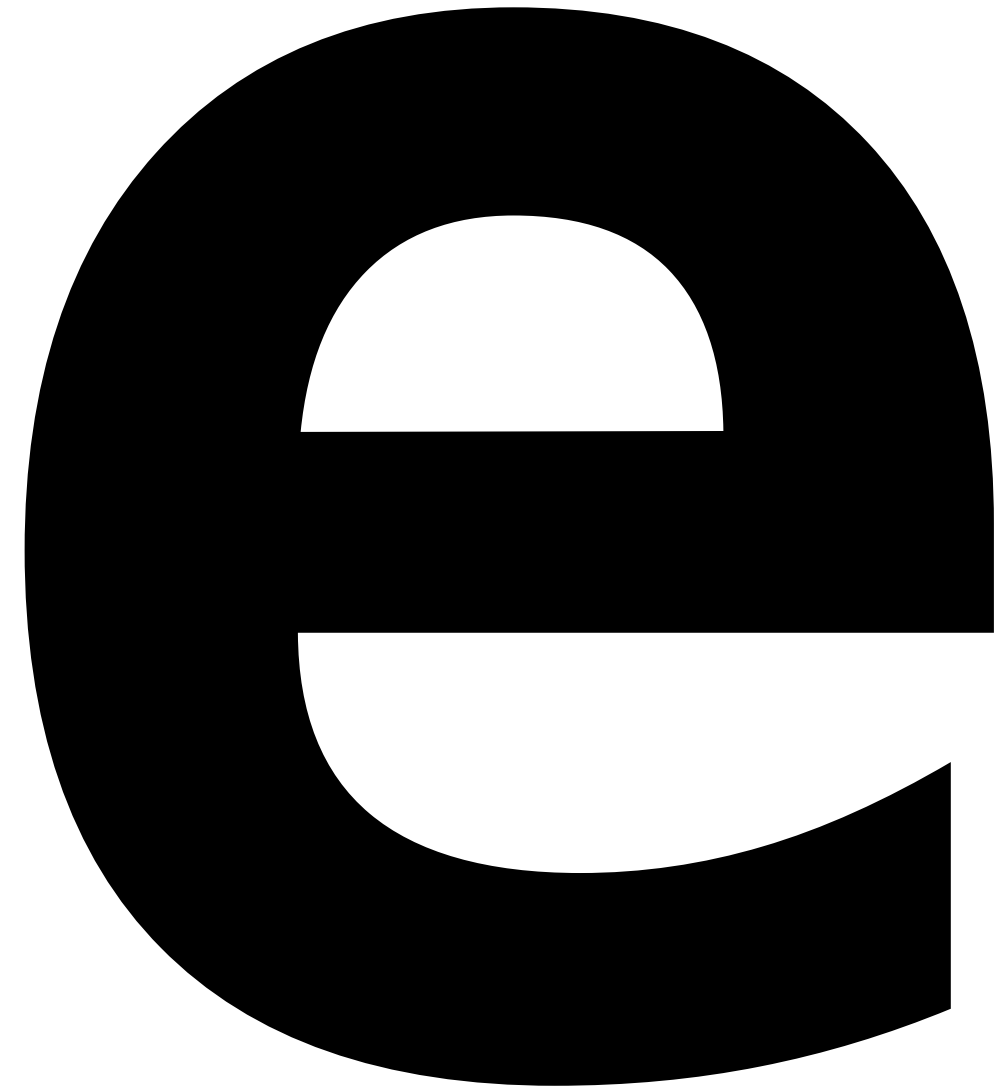




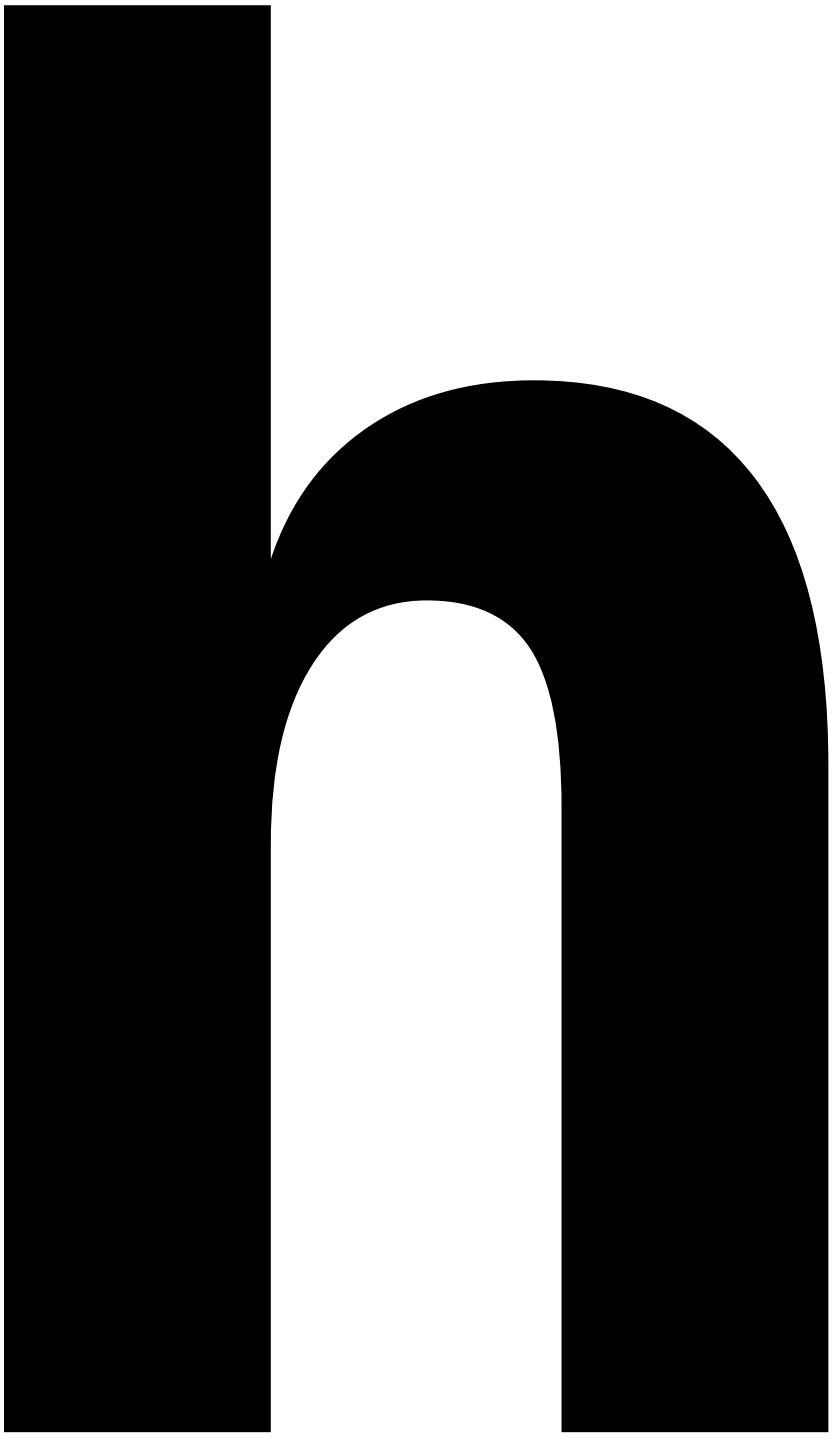


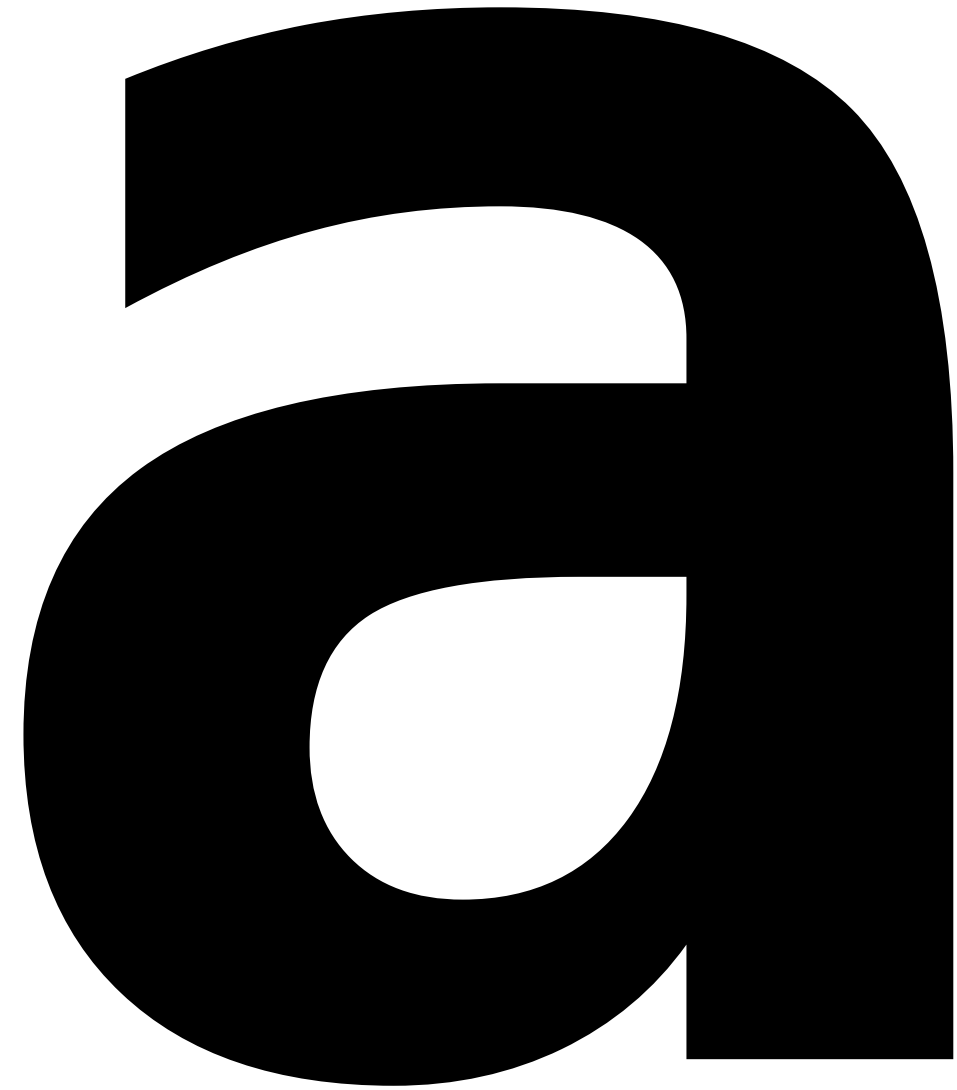


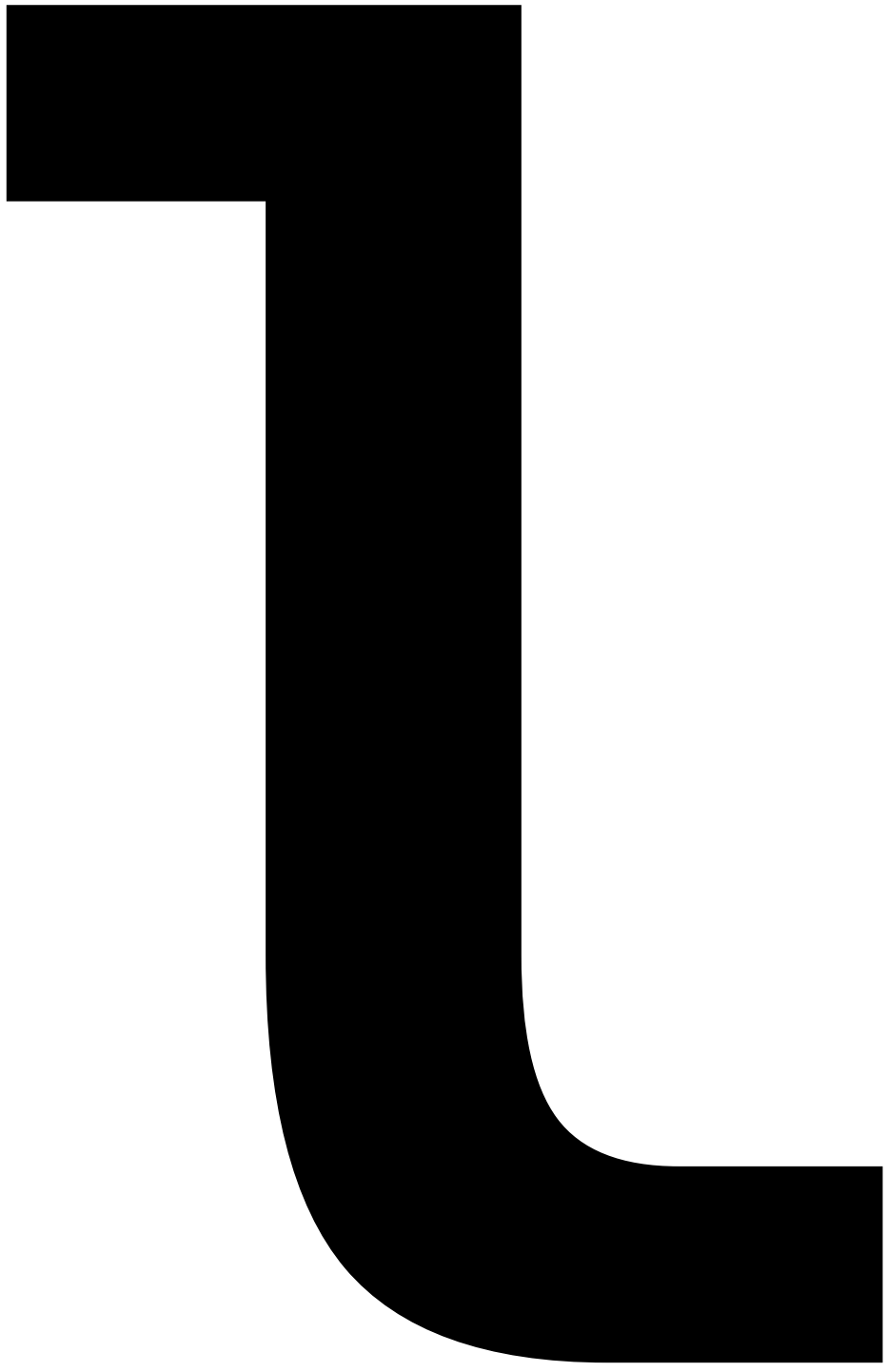


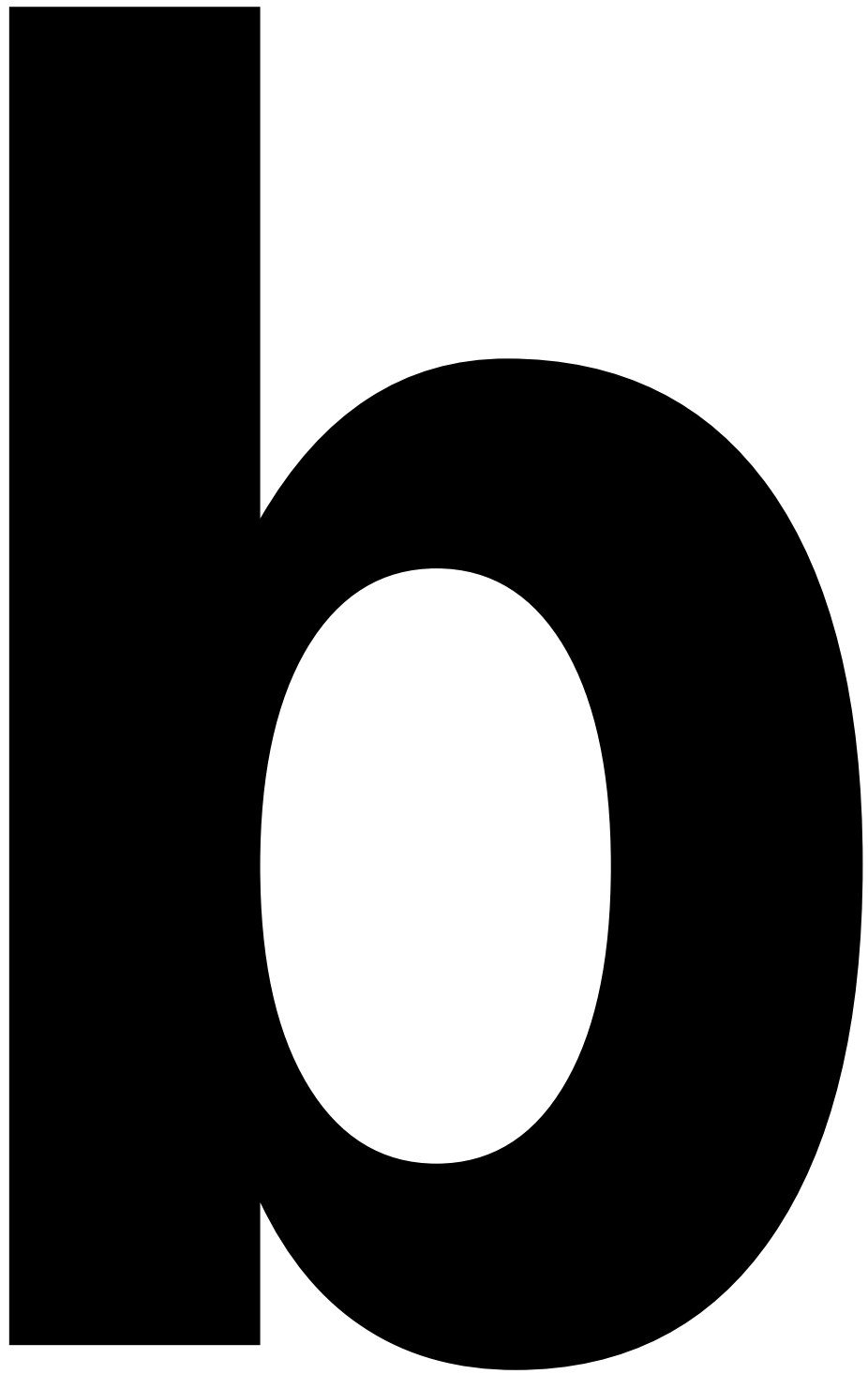


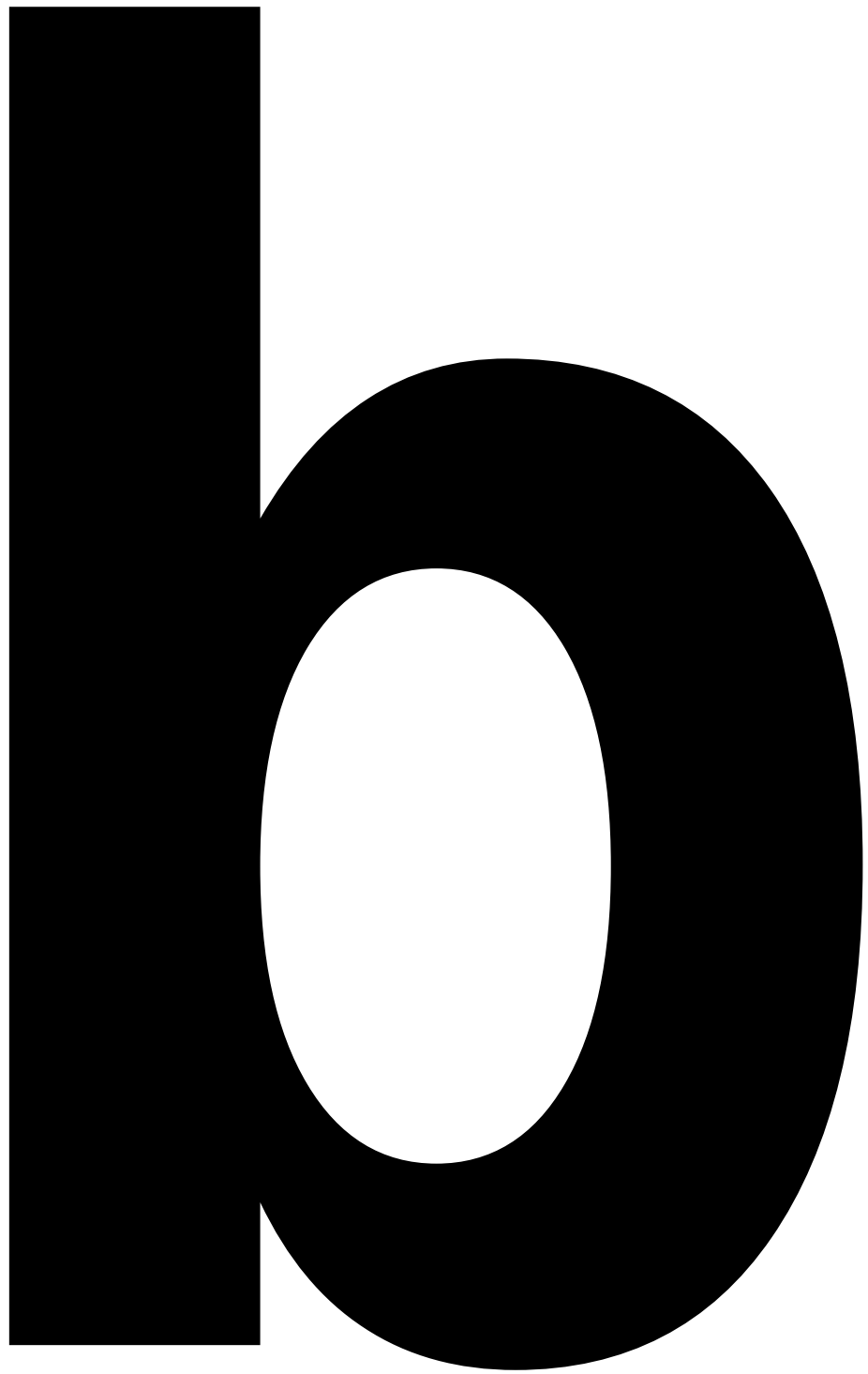
S

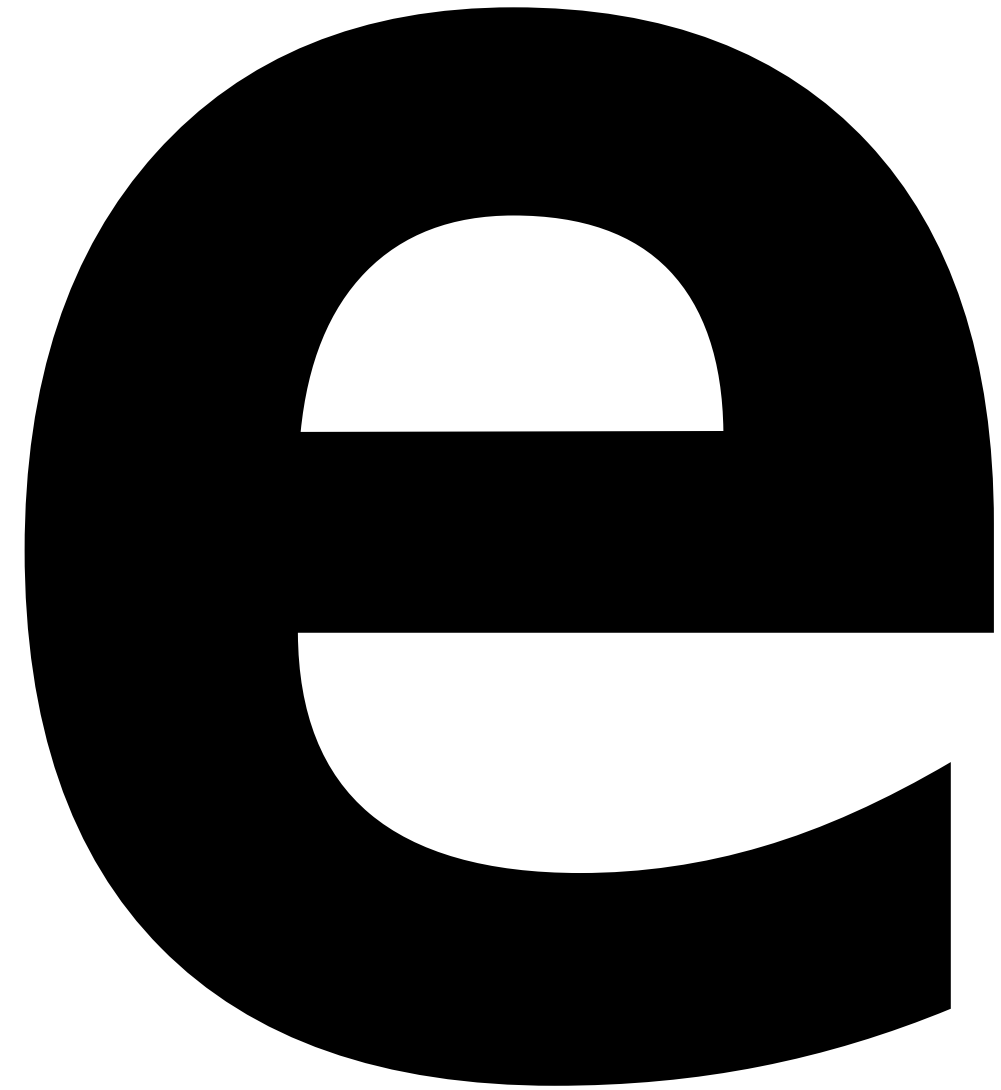




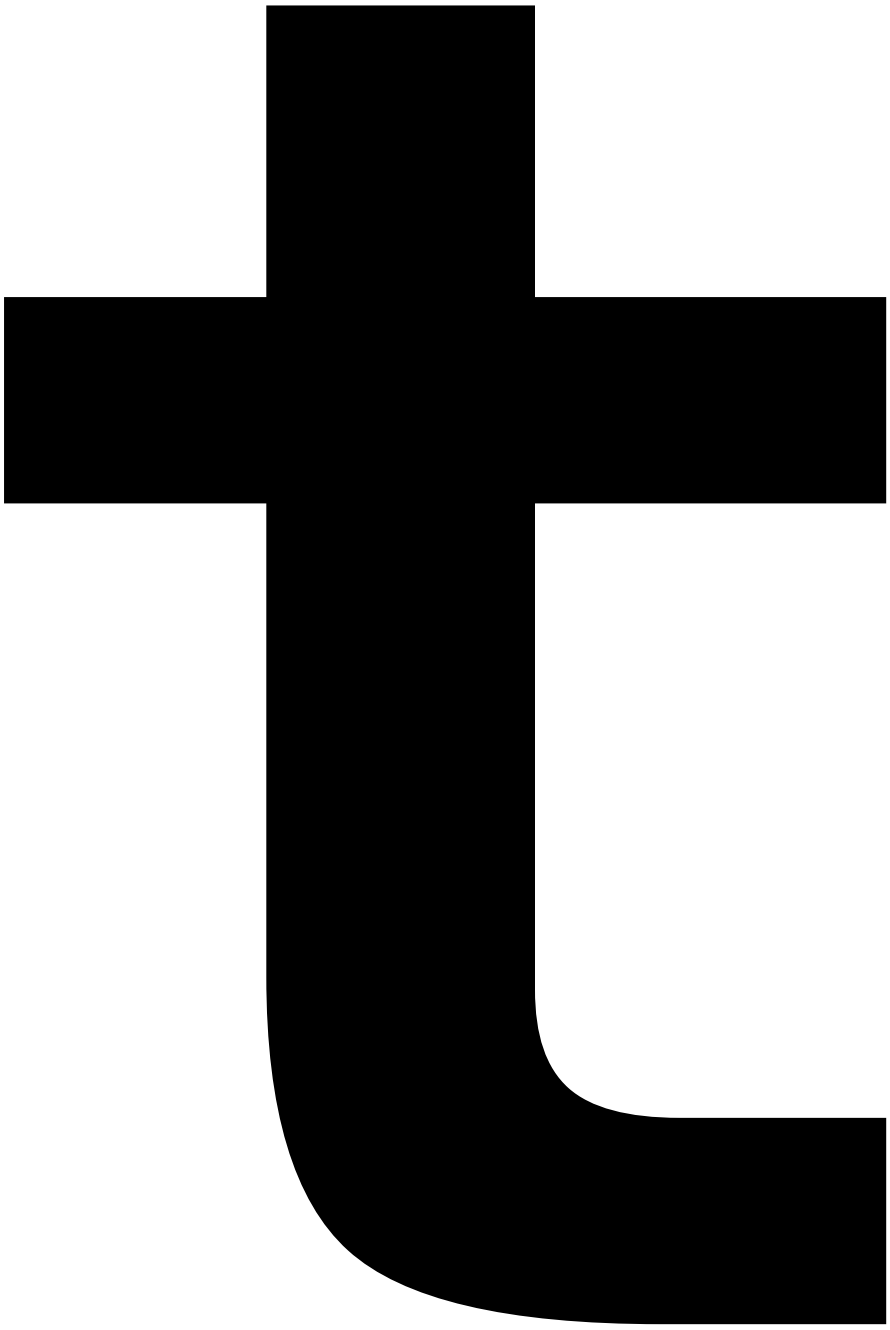


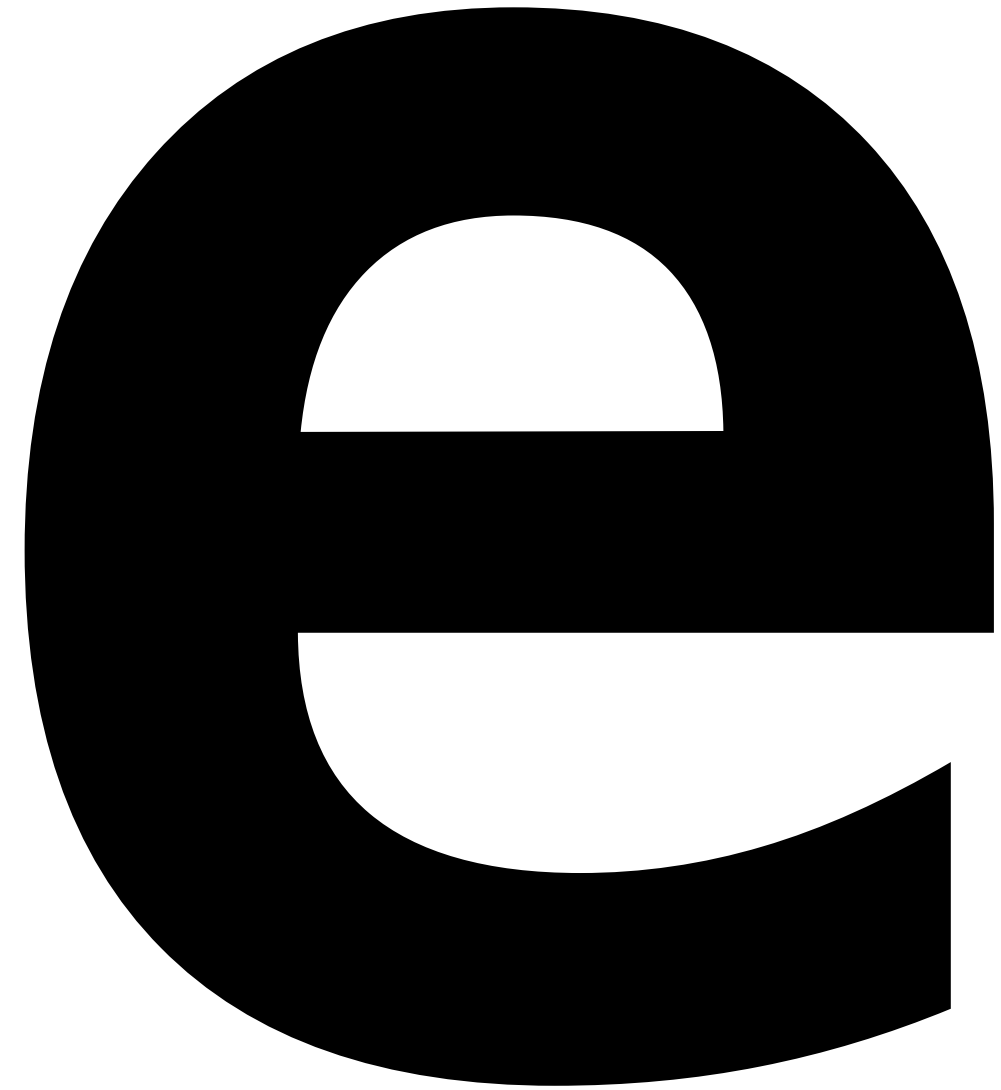


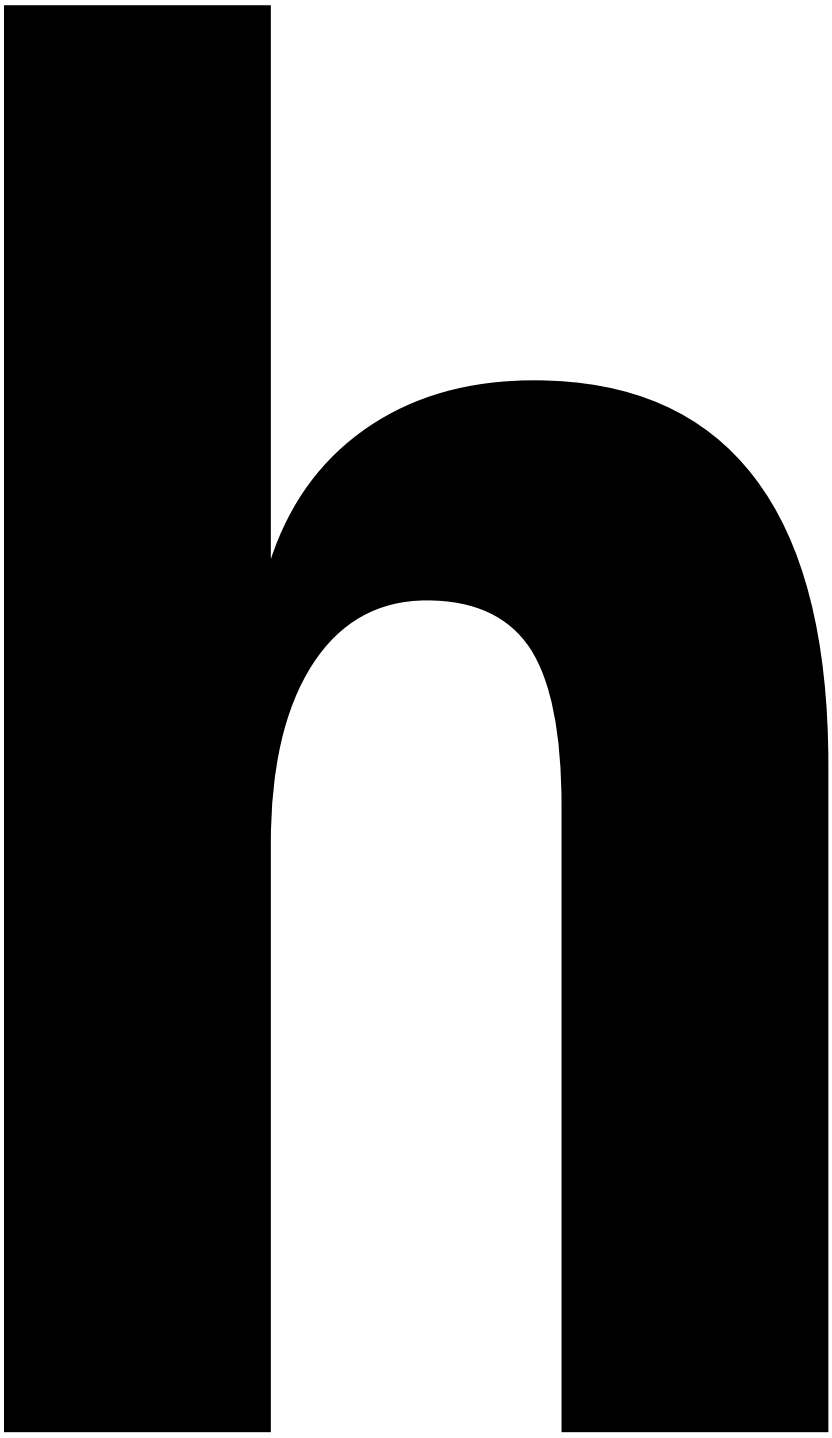


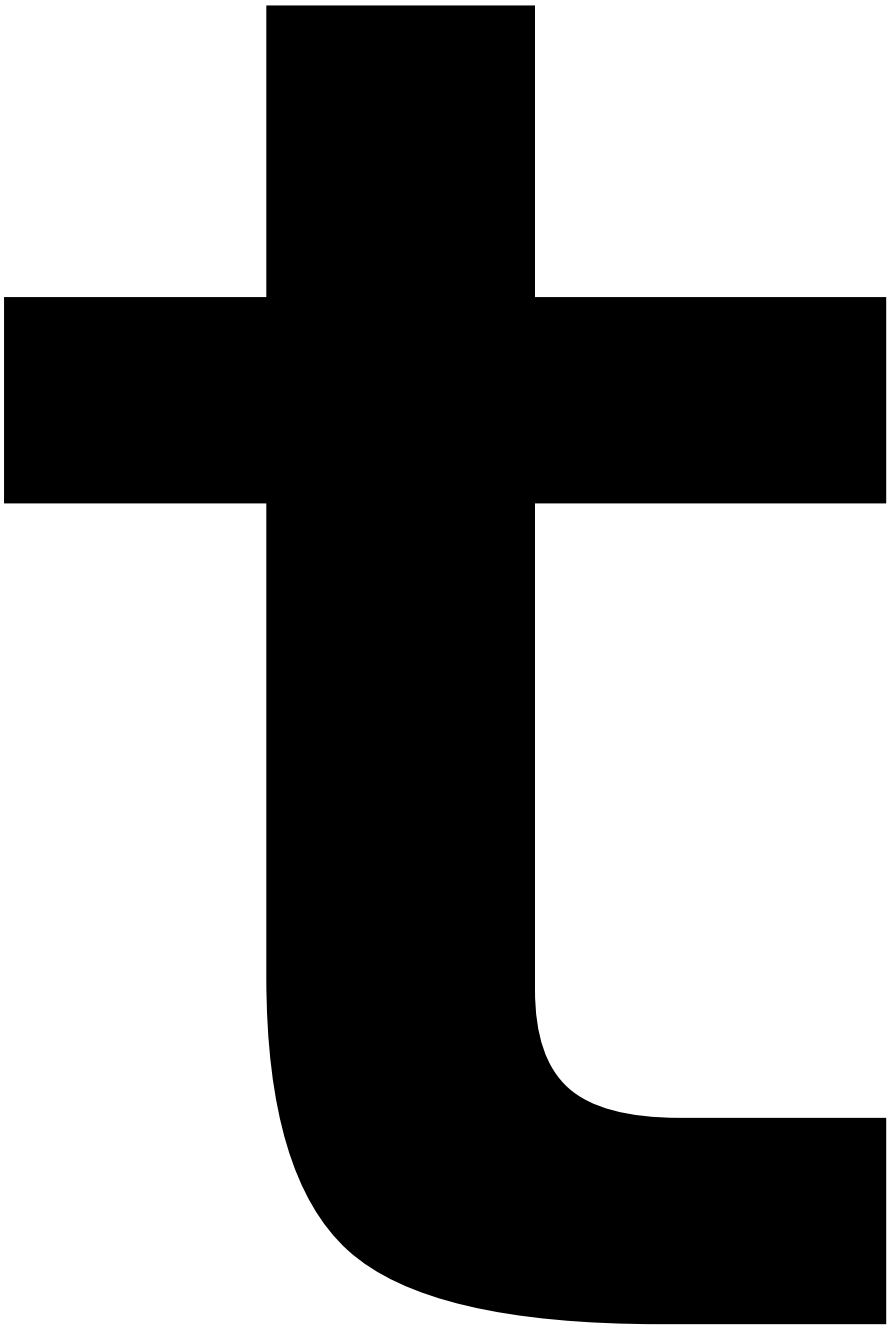


S

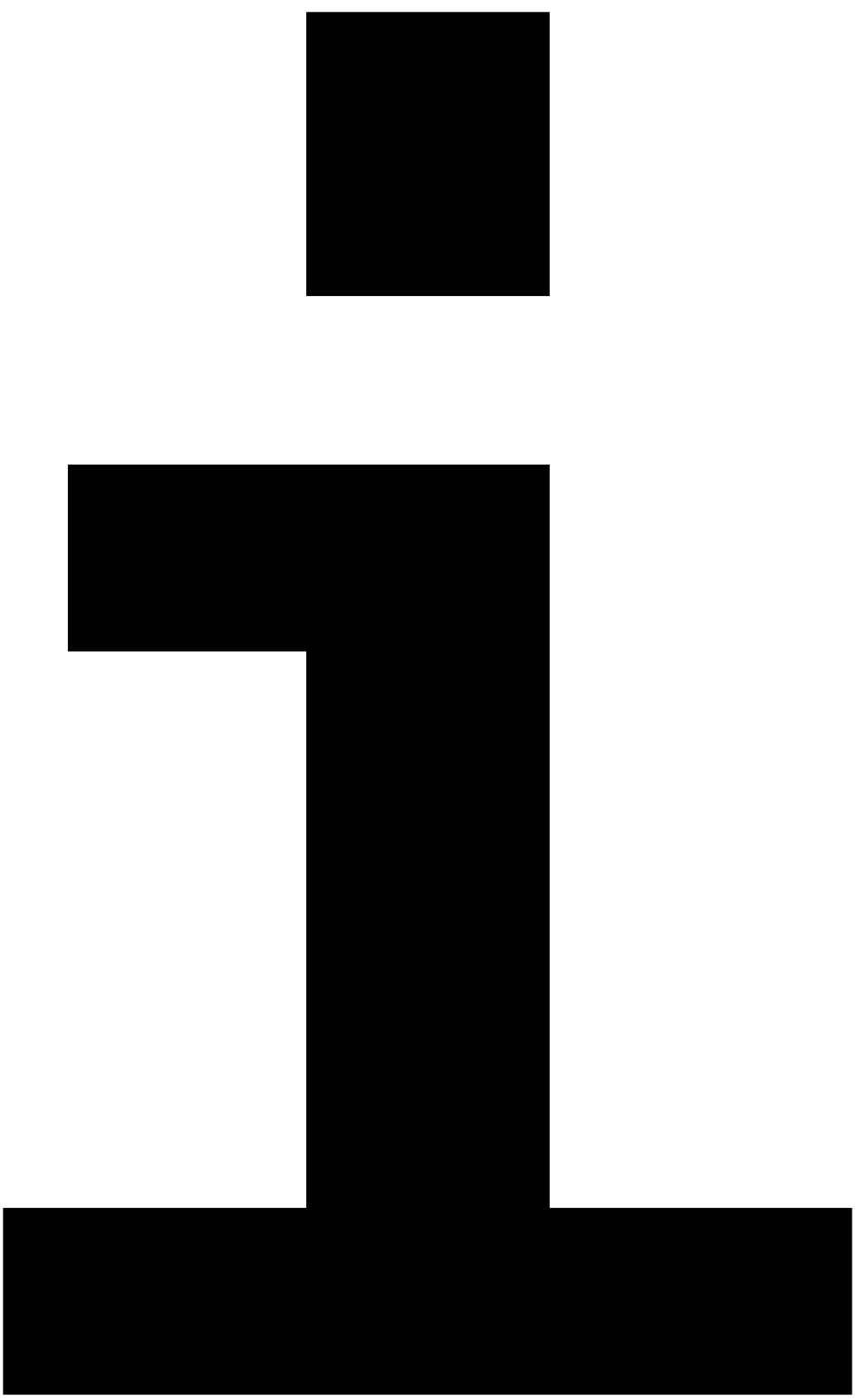


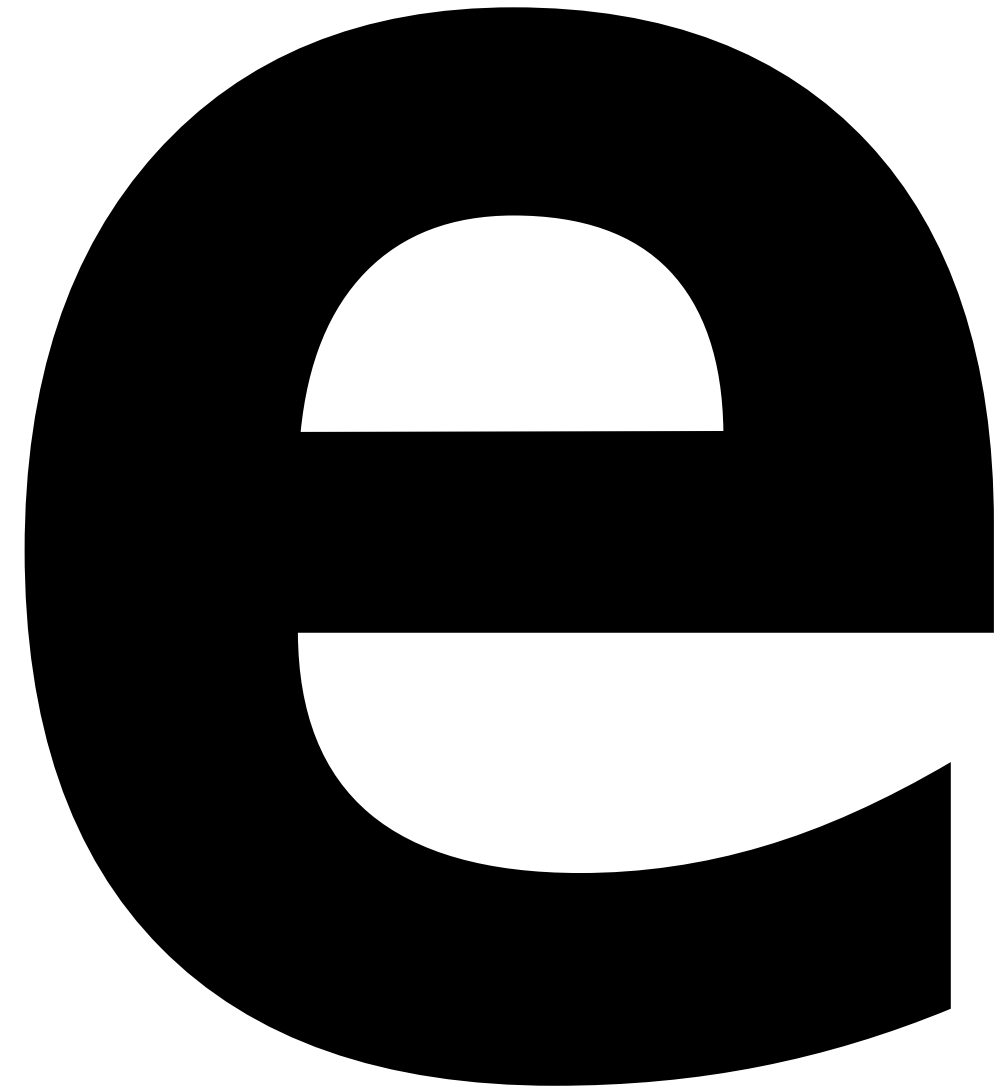




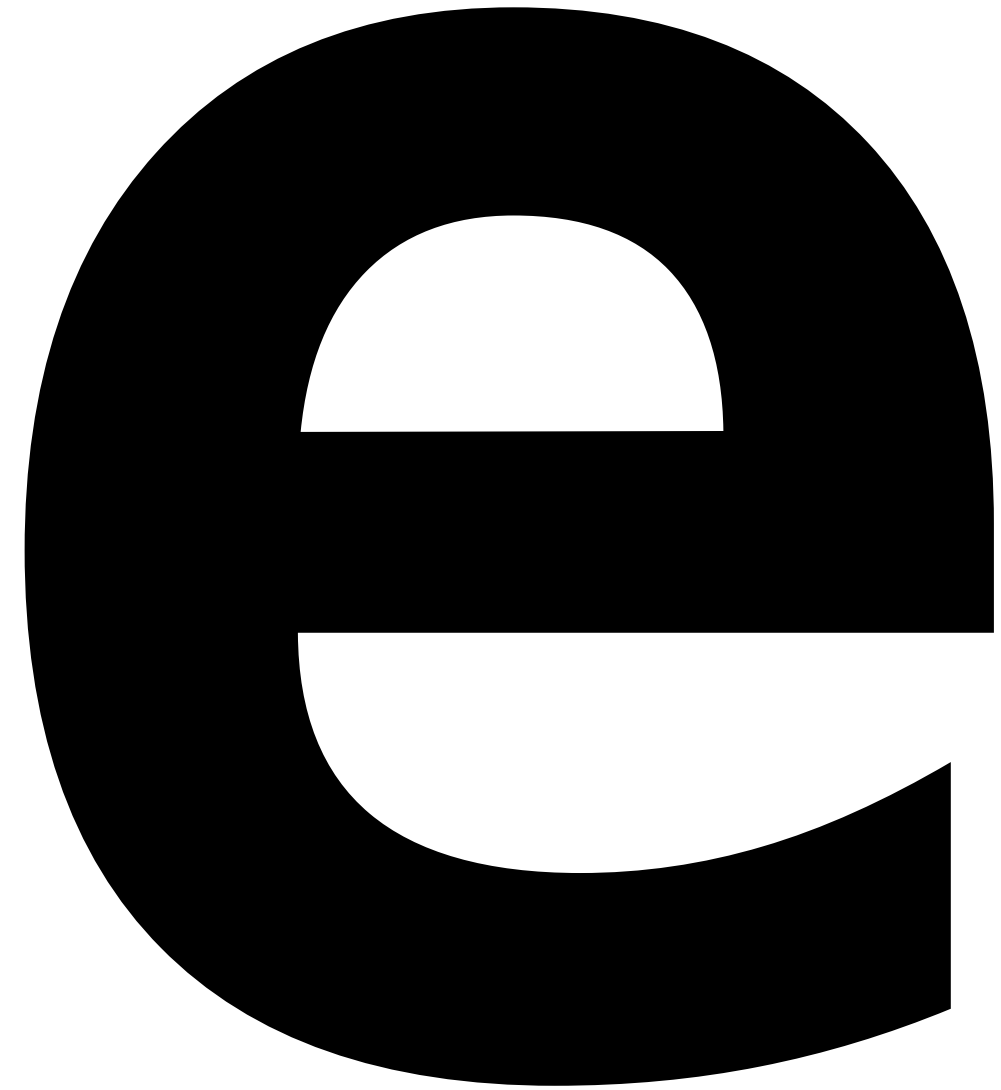


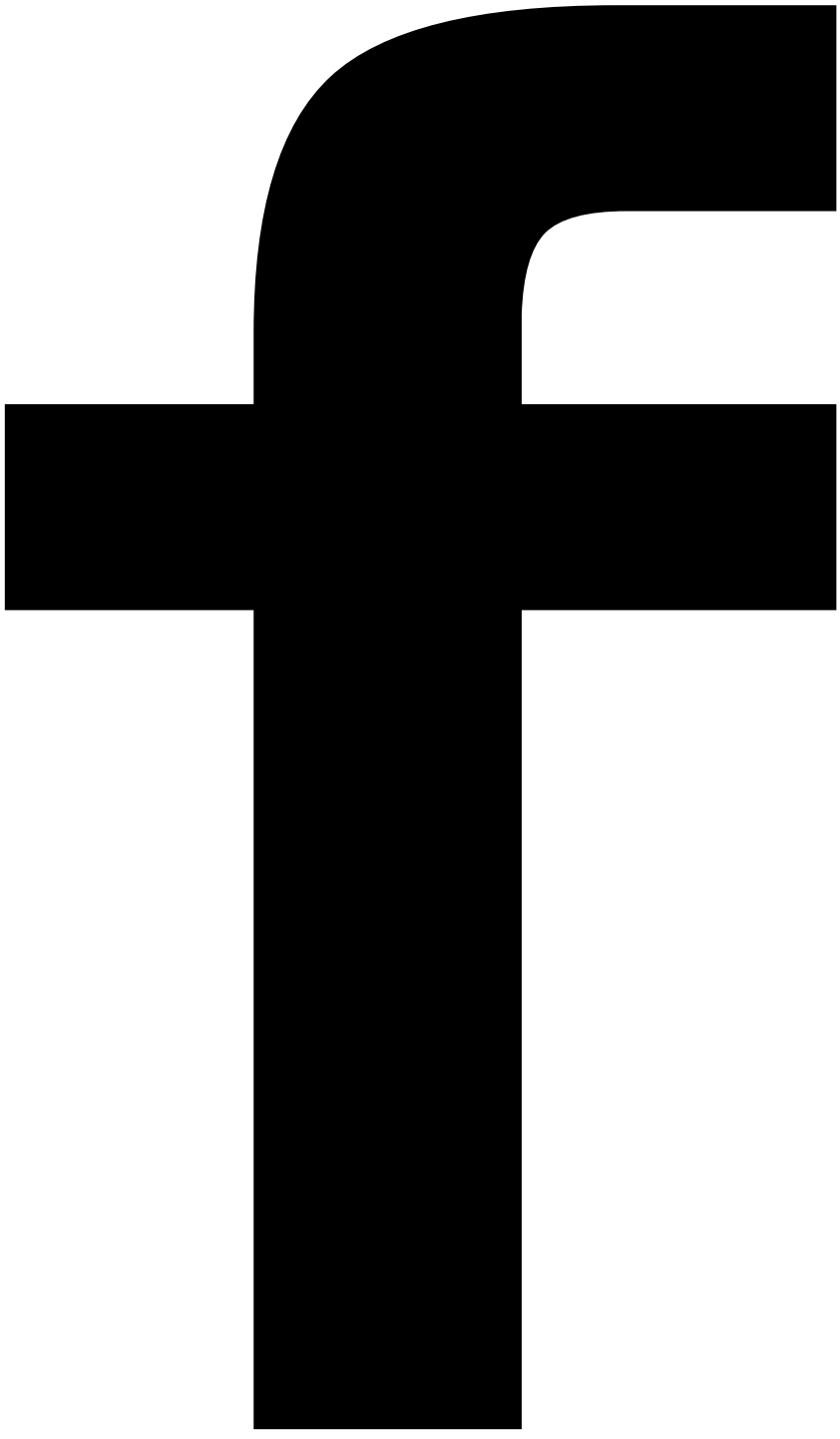
d

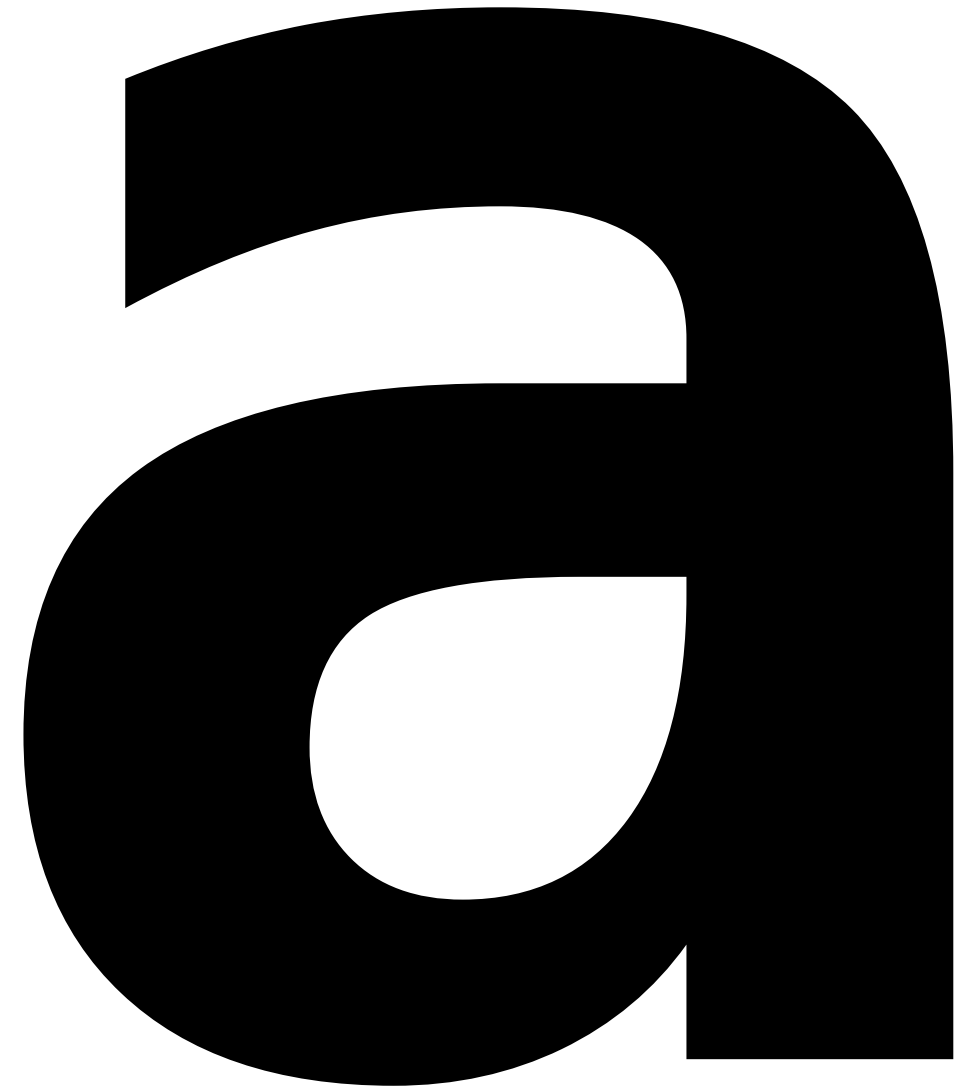


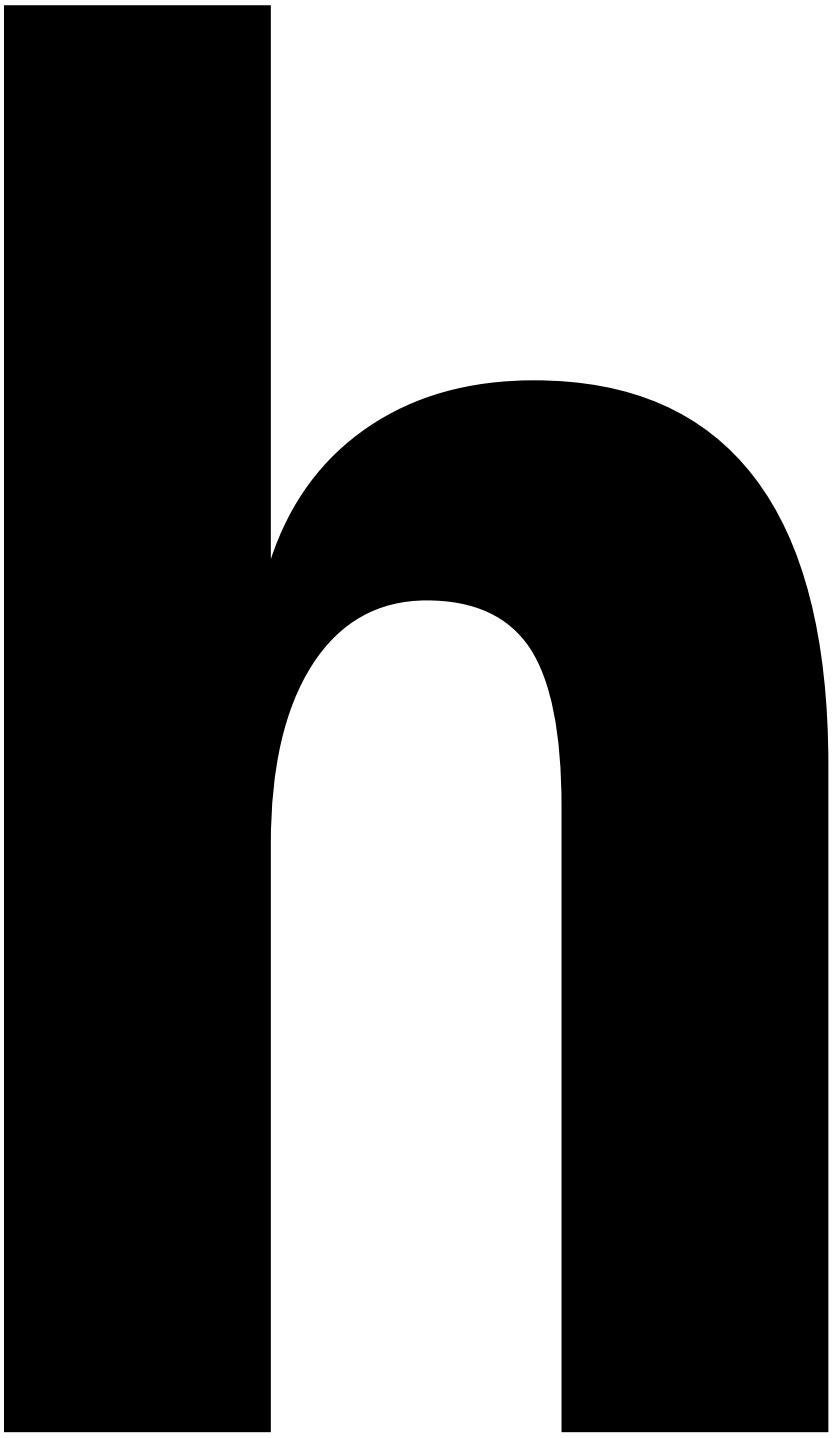


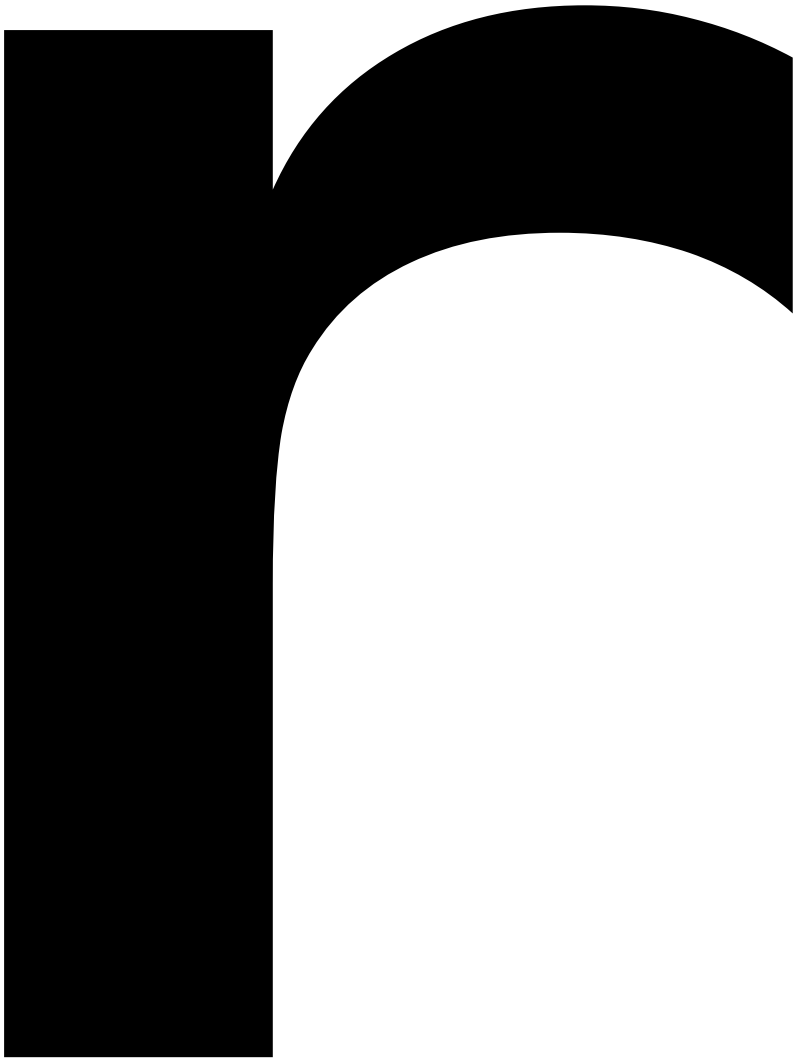


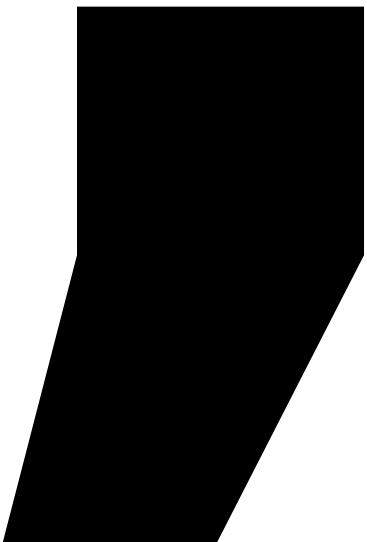




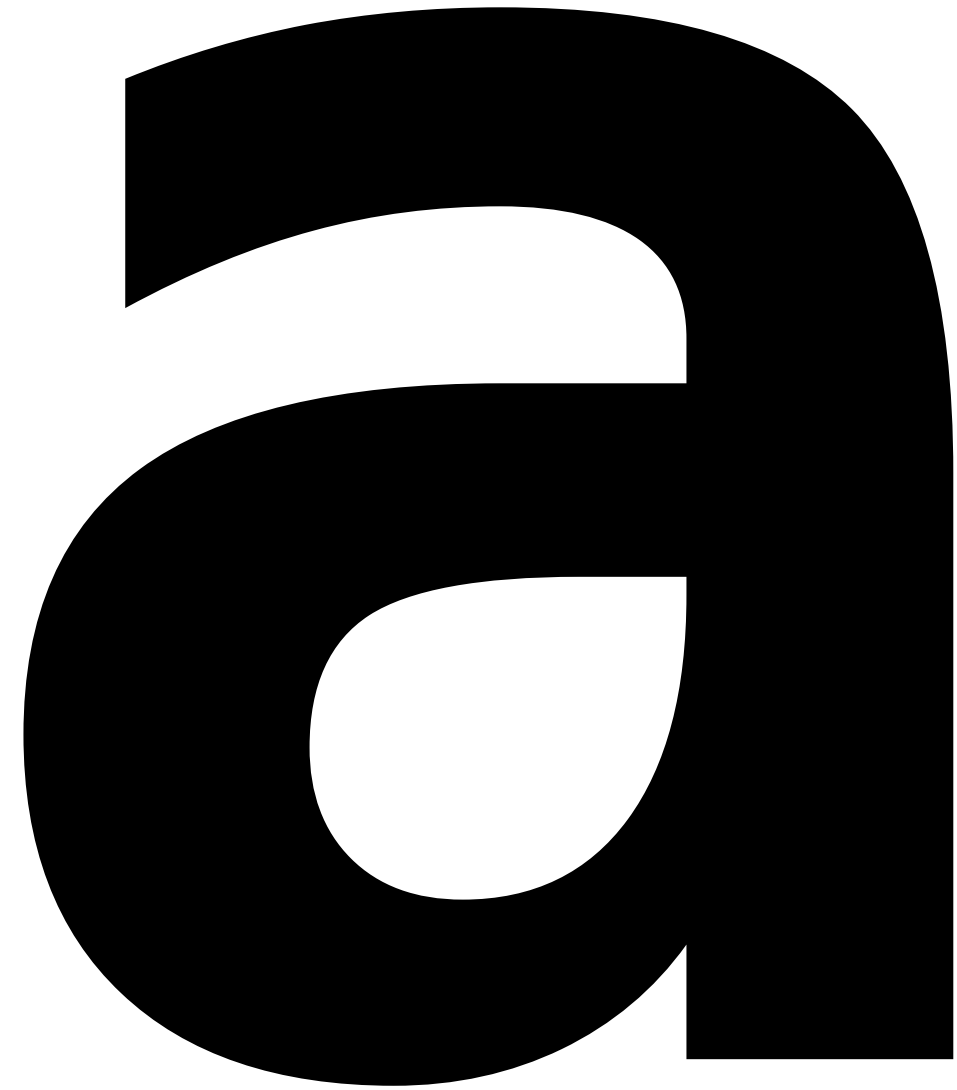








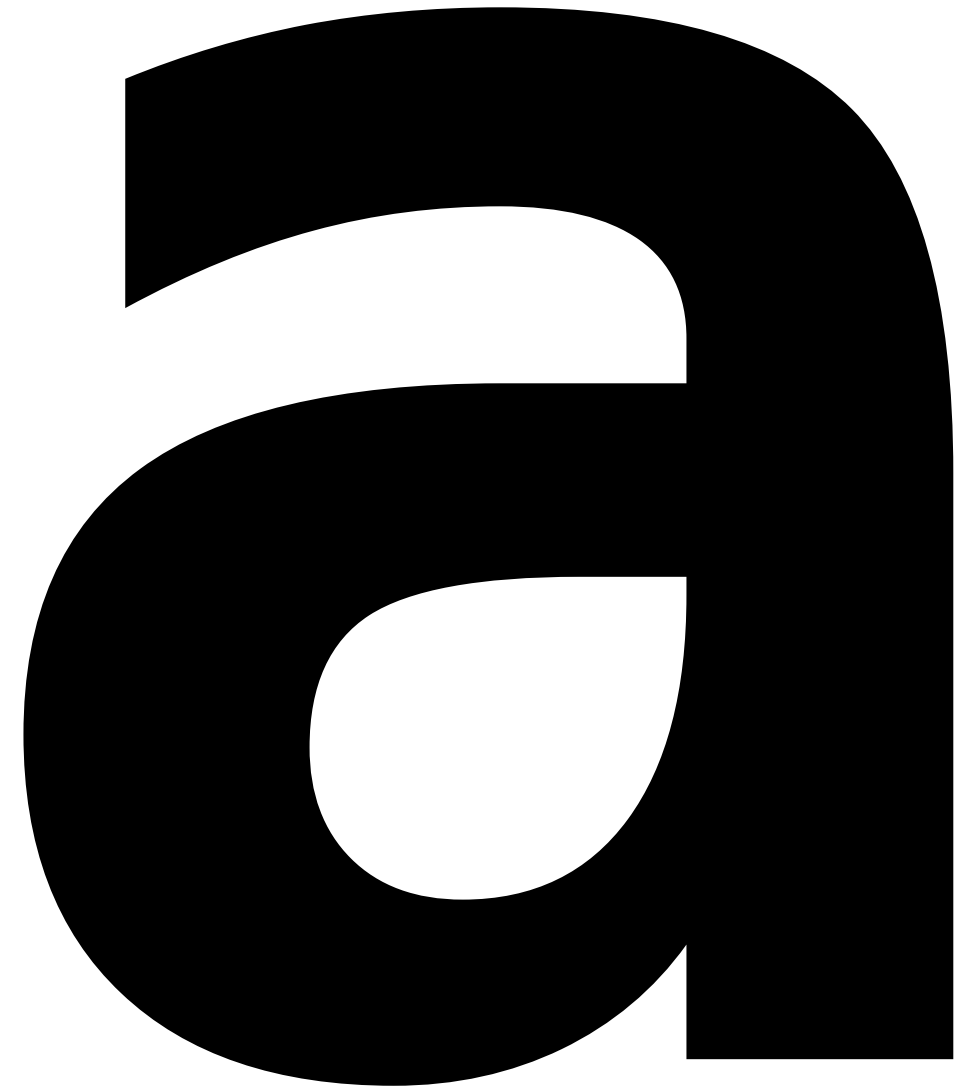
d



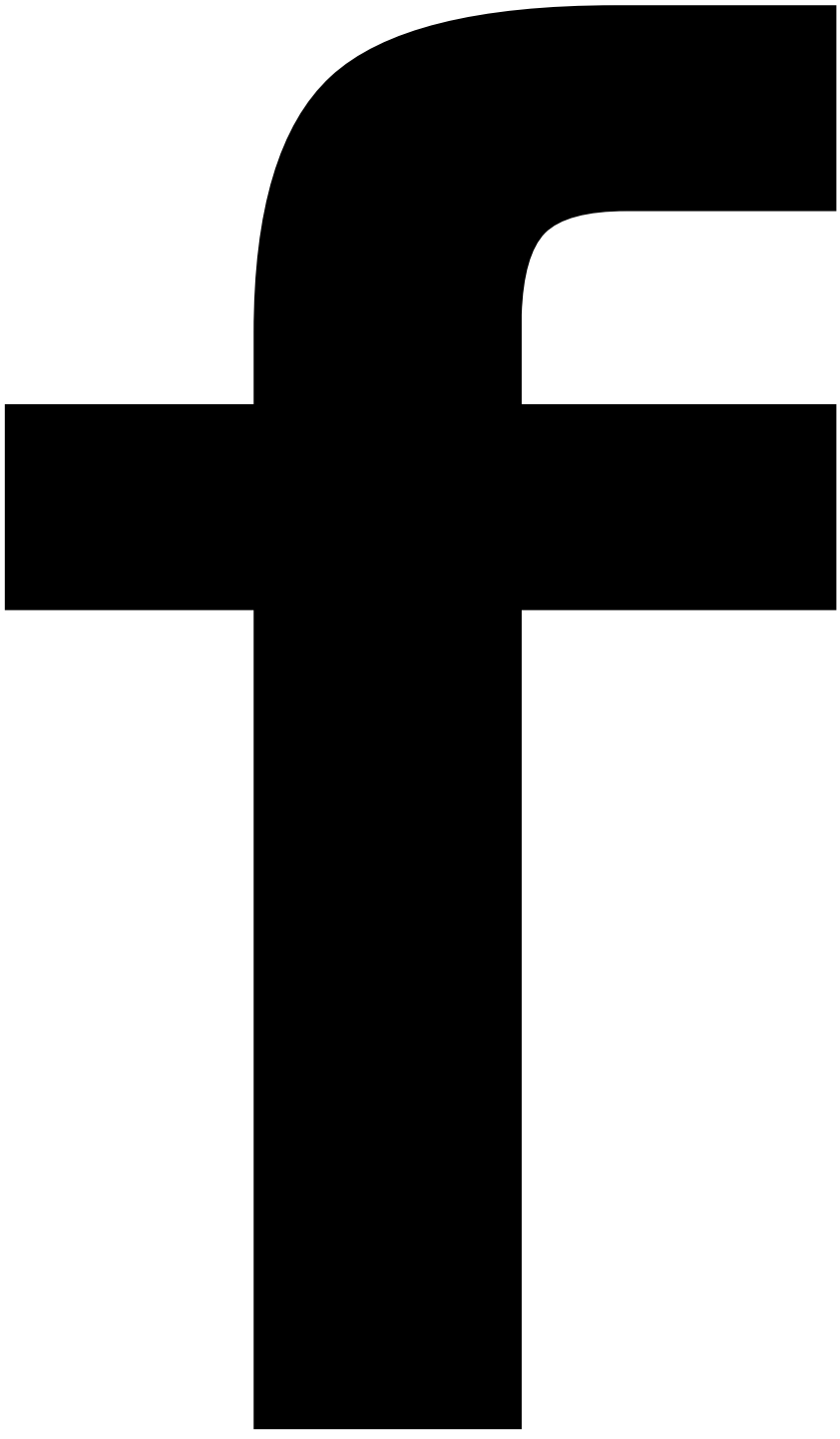
S

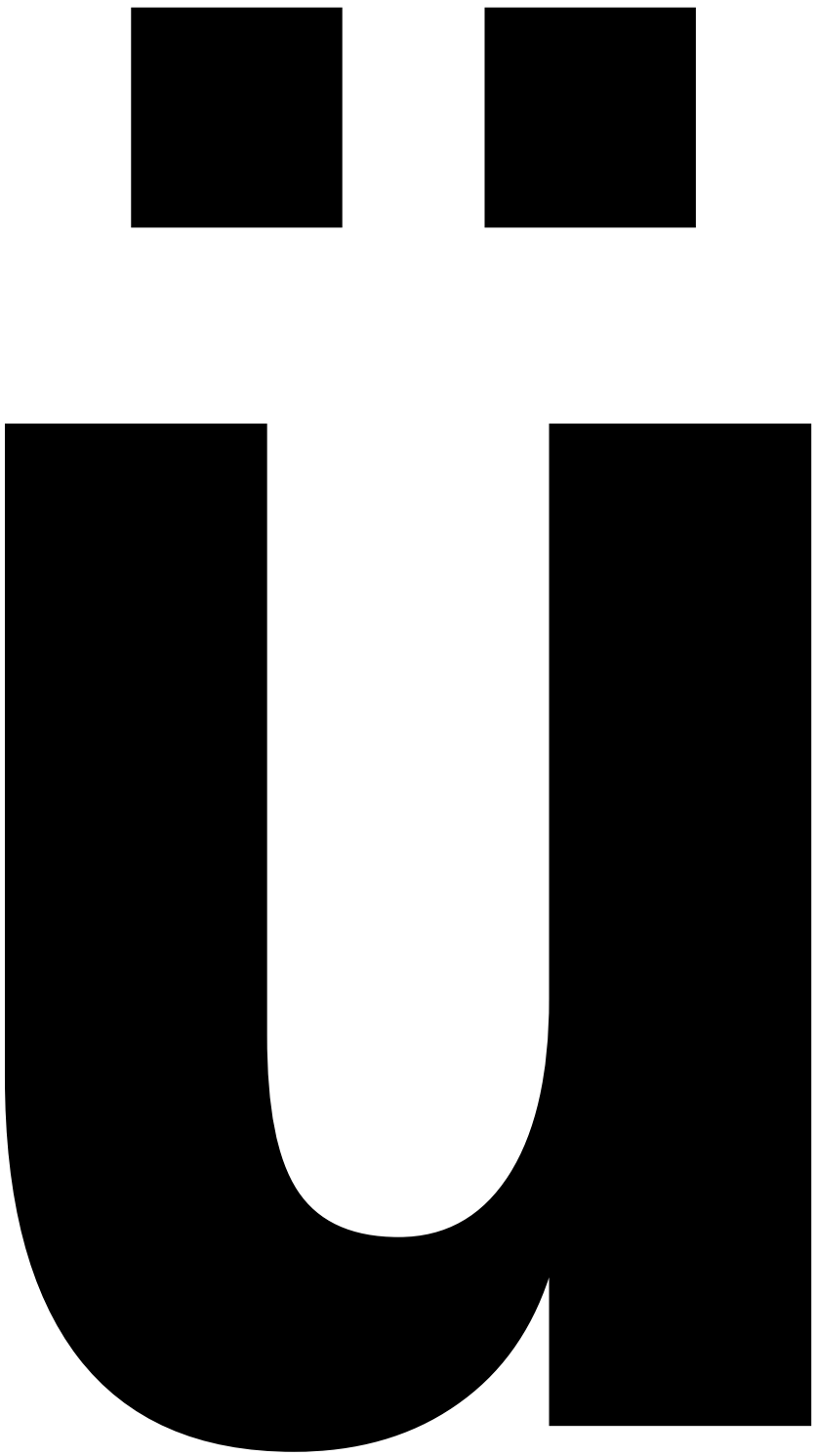
S

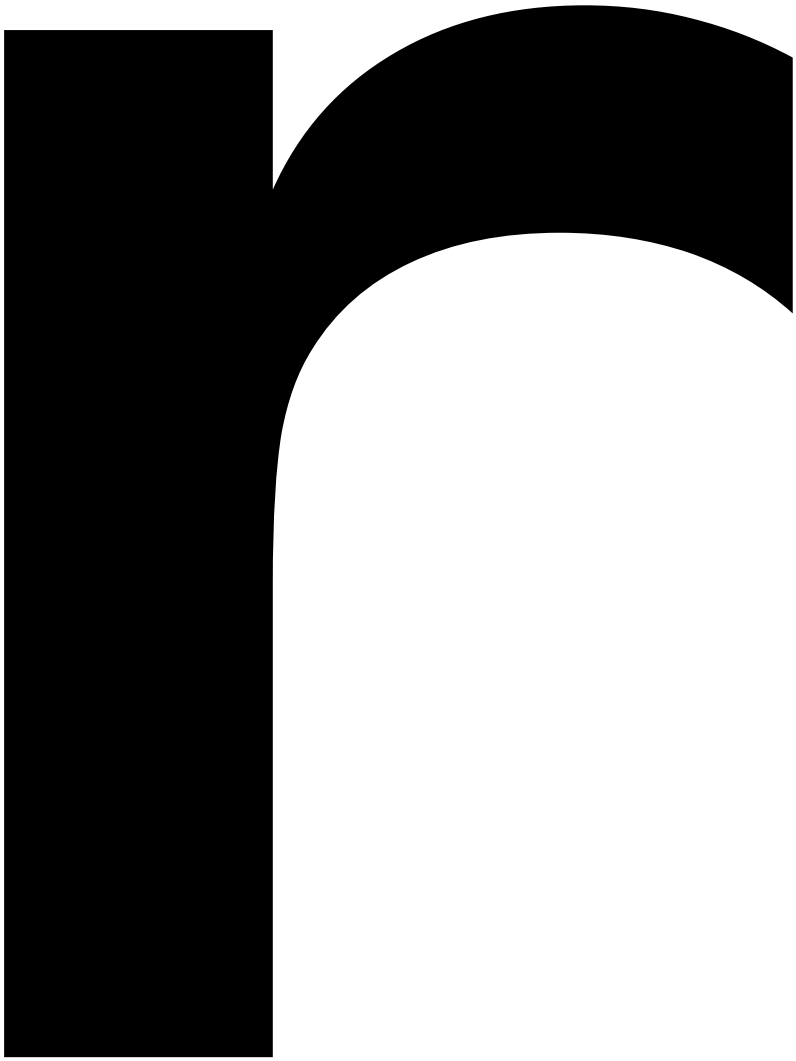
d



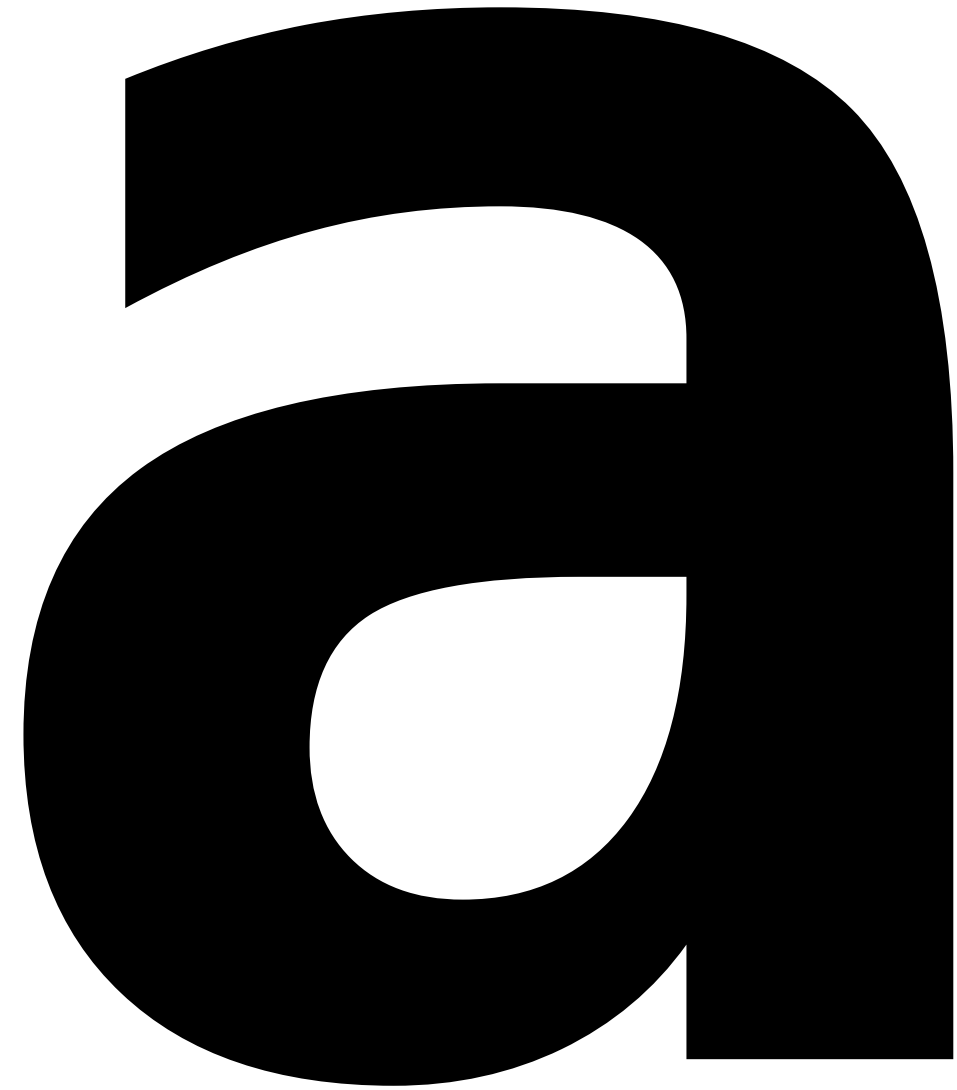
S





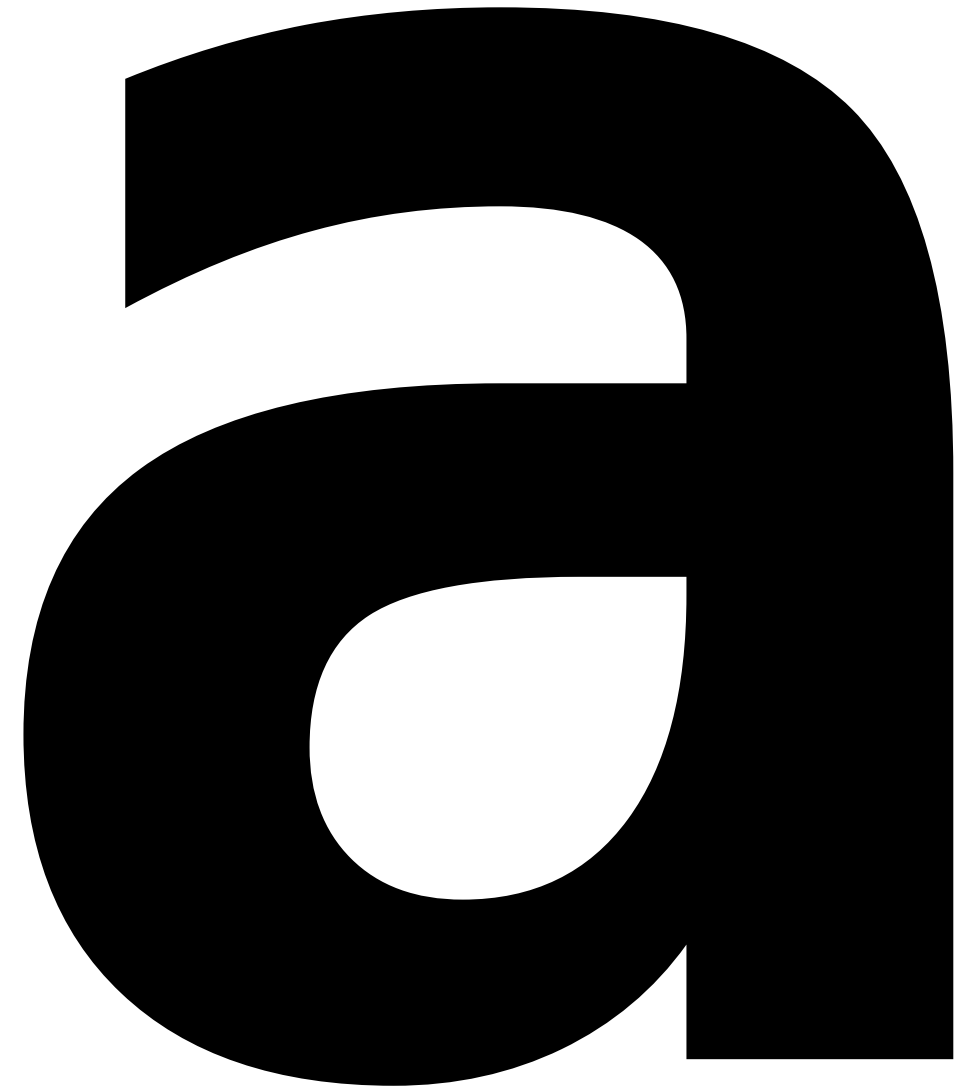


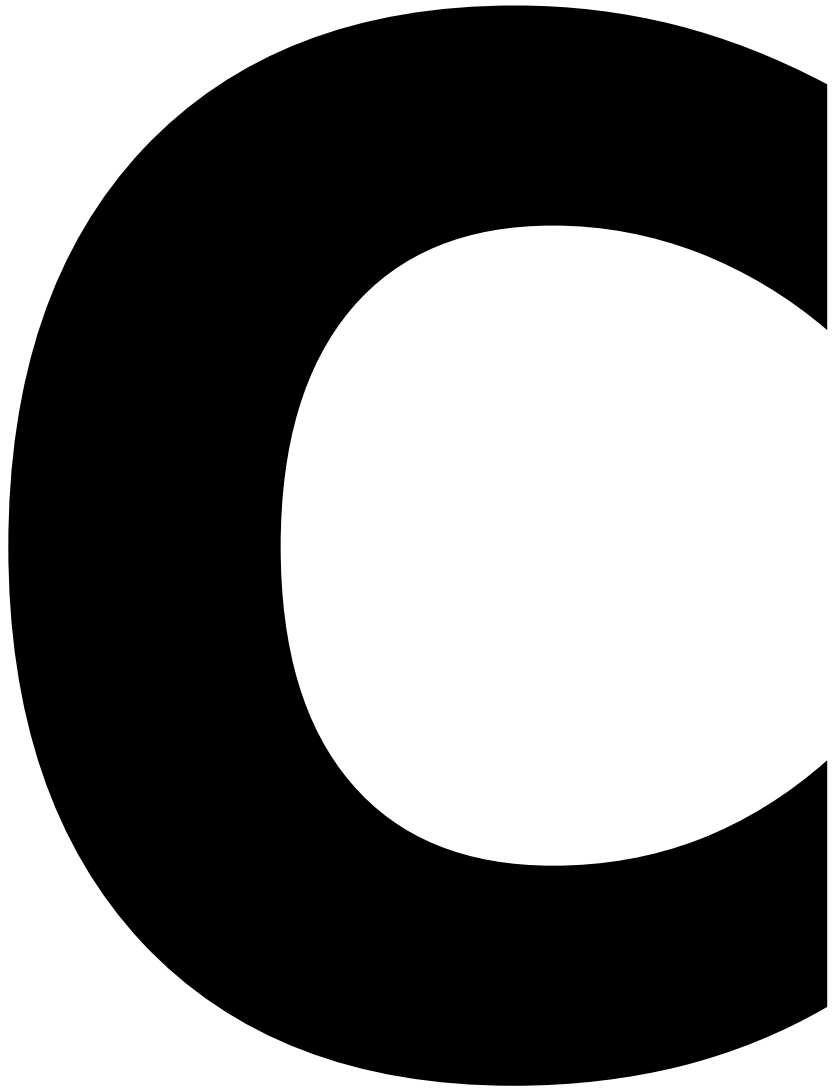
d

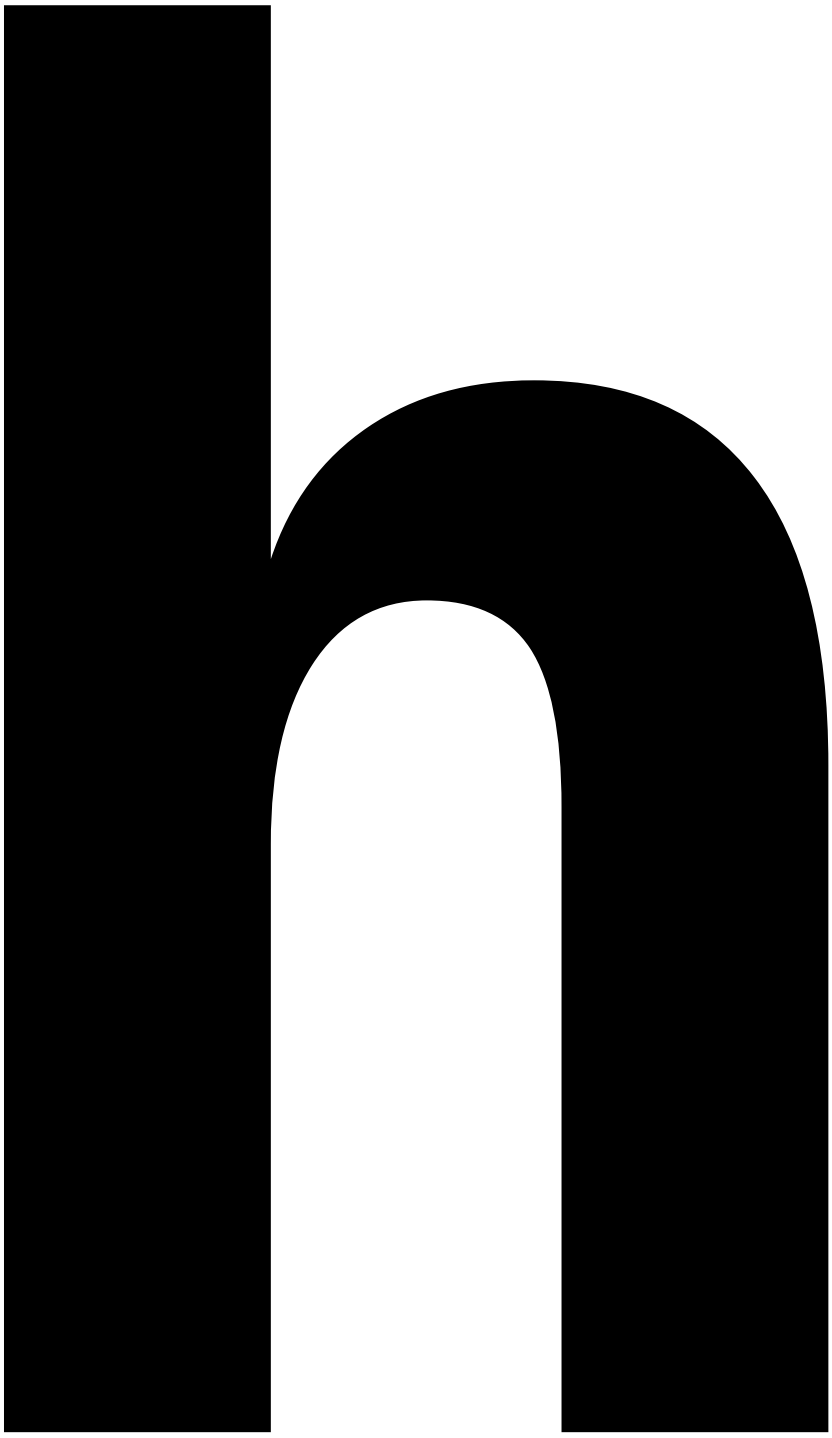


S

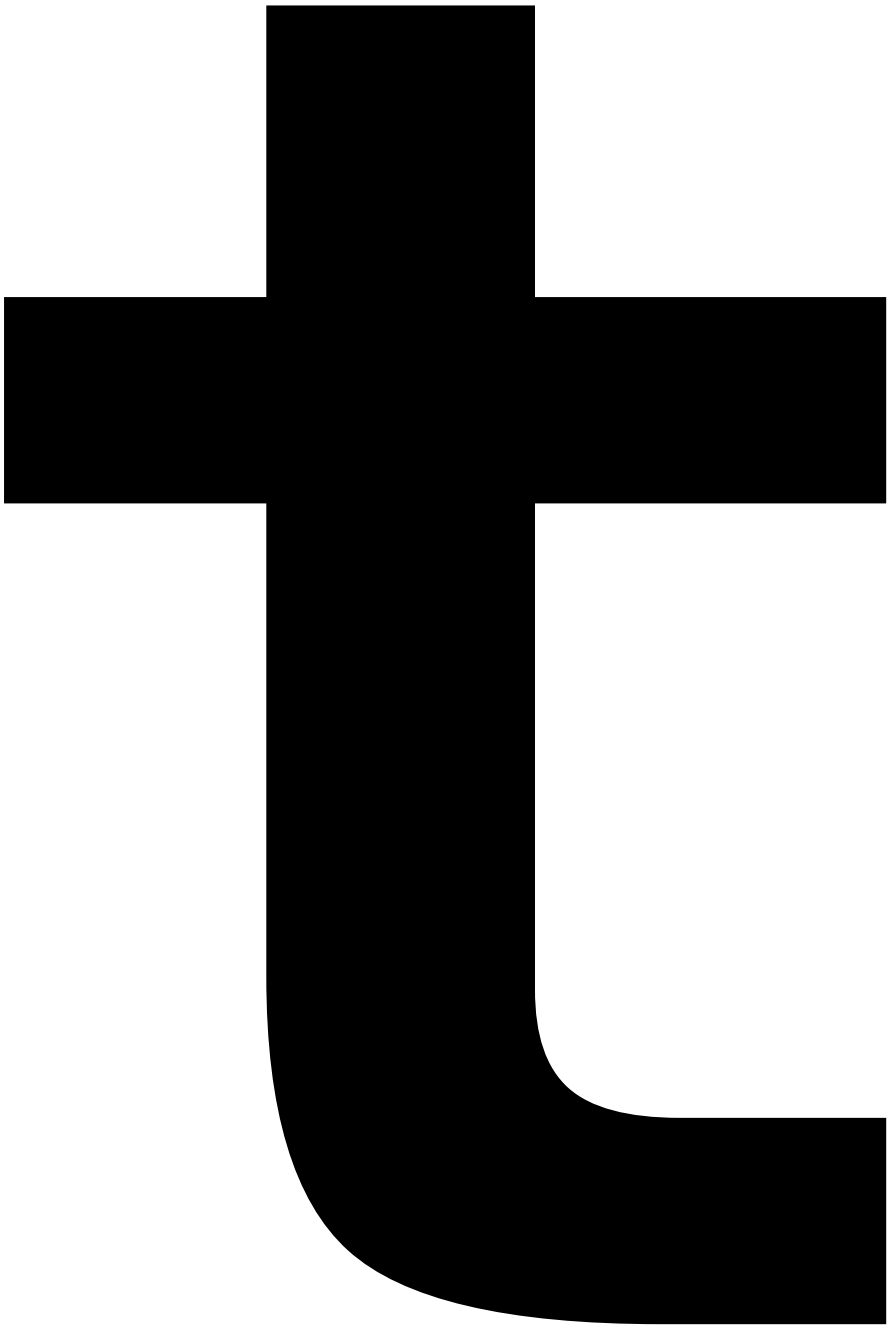




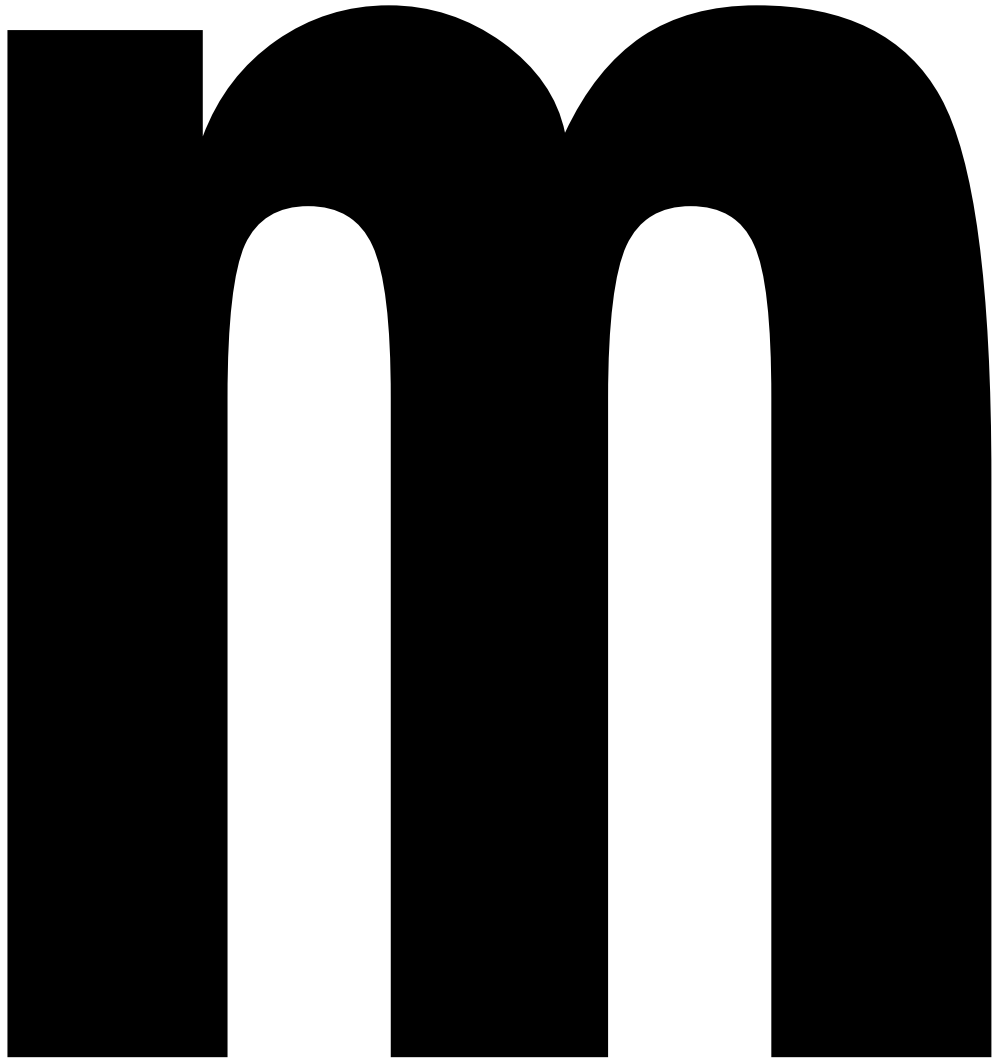




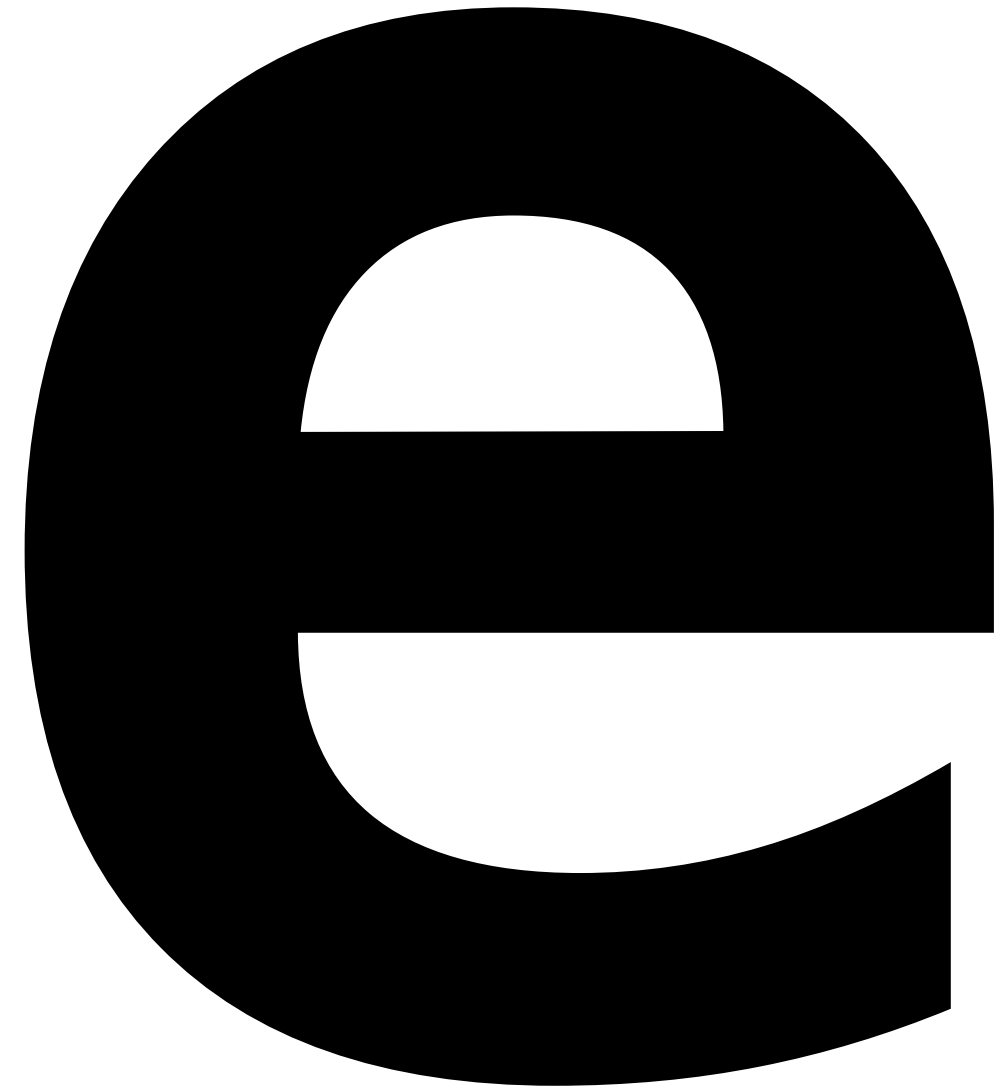
S

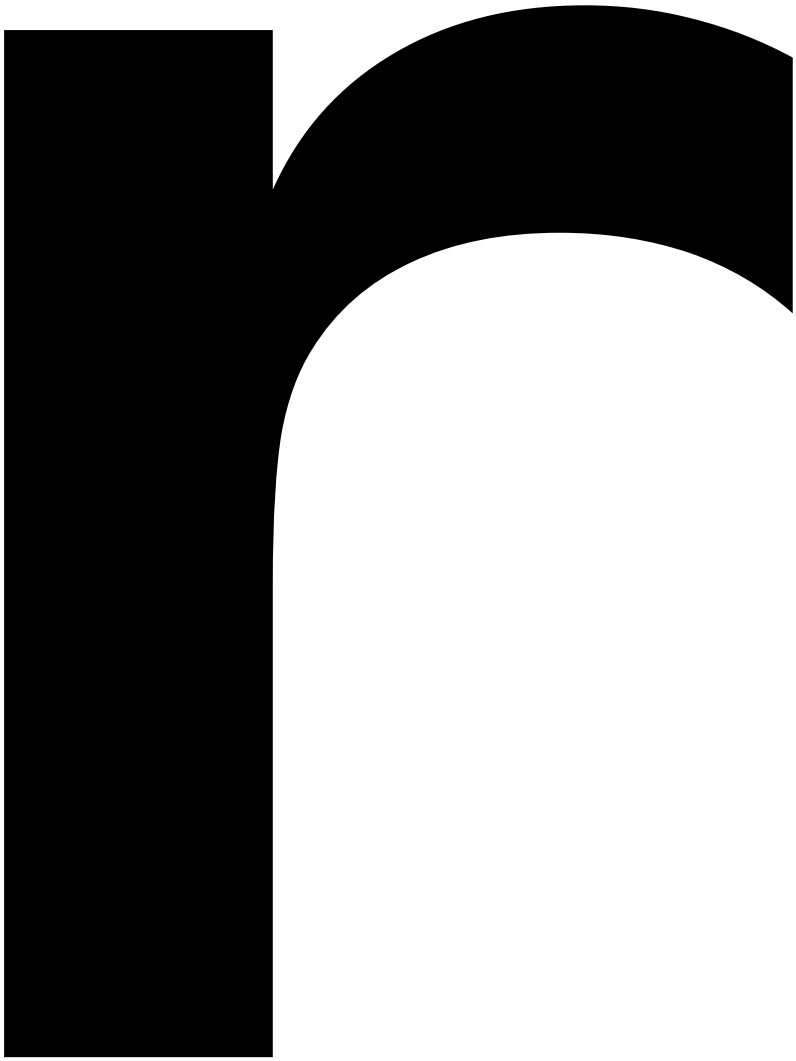


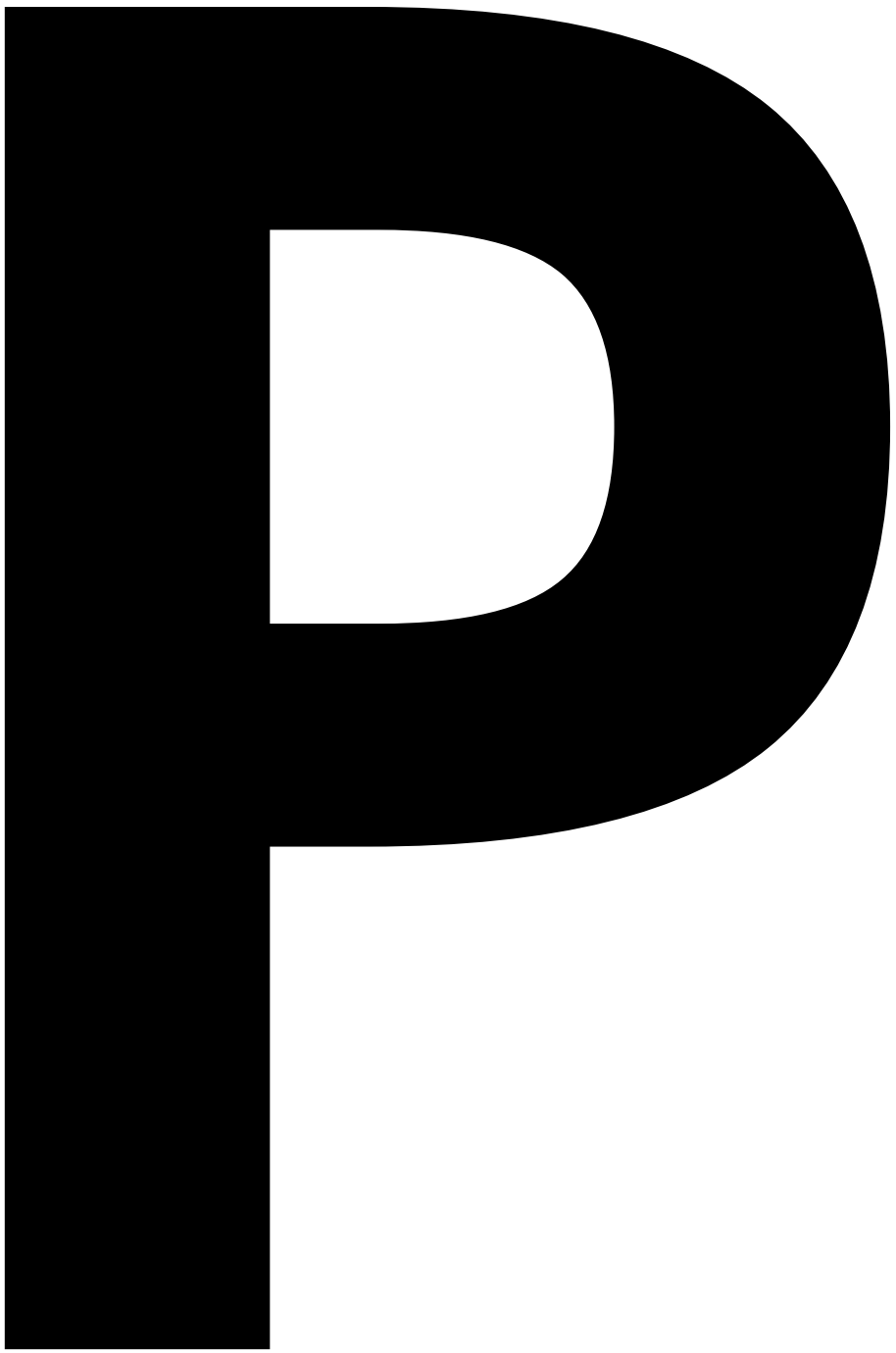
u

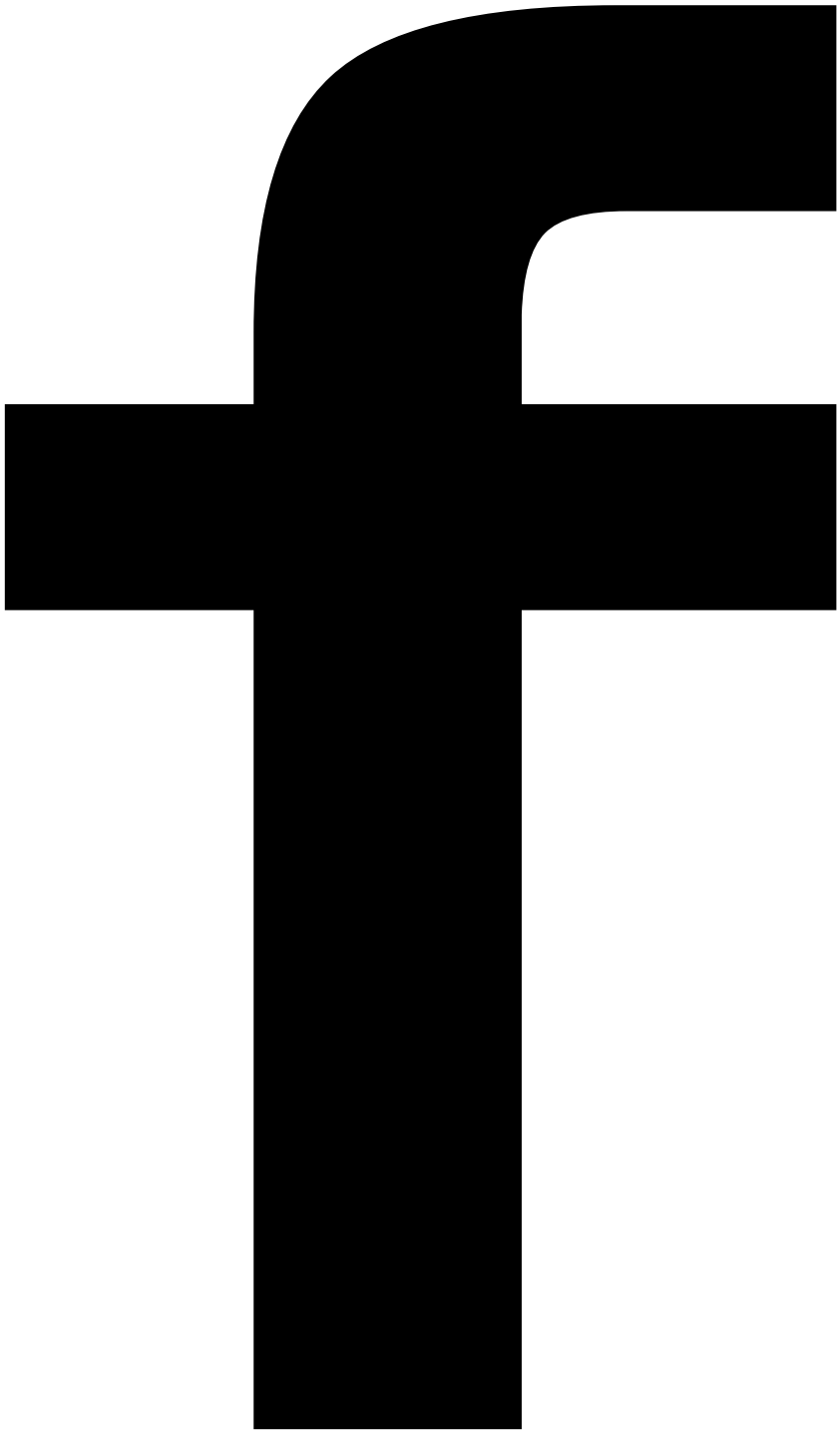


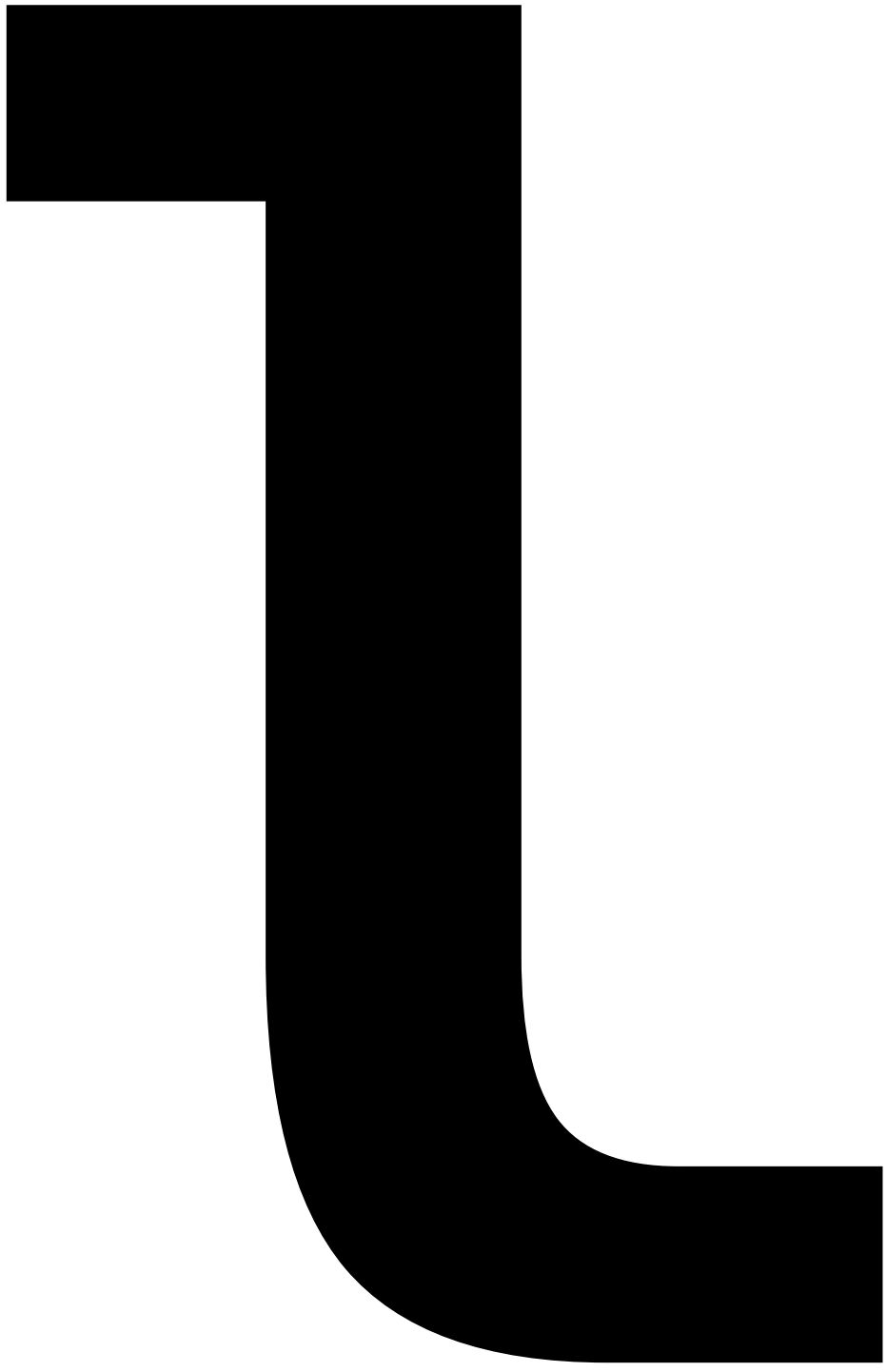
d

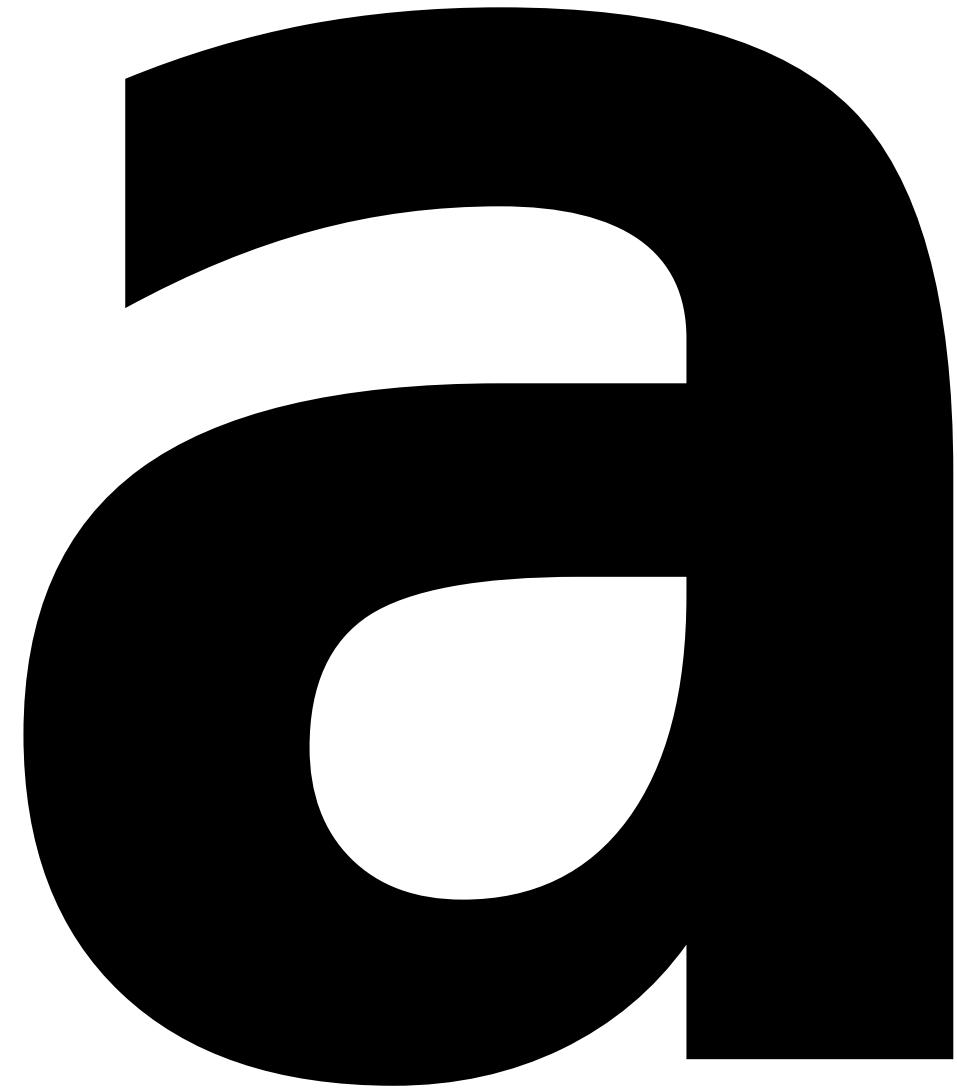


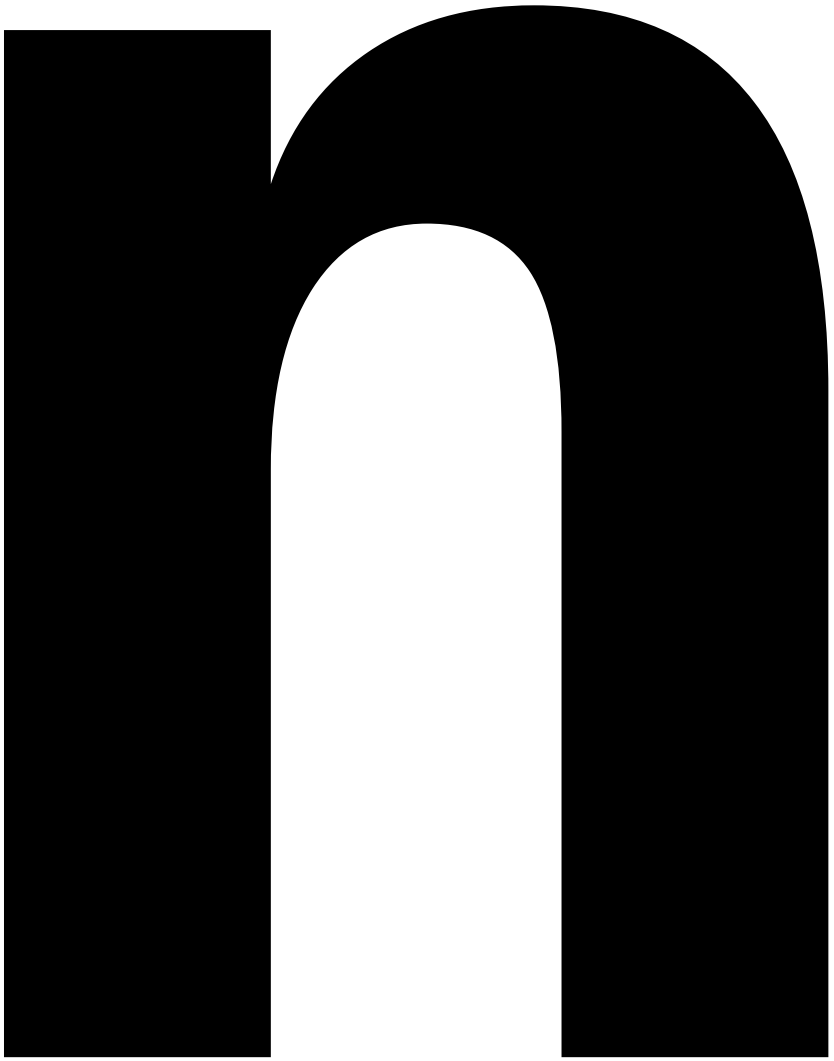


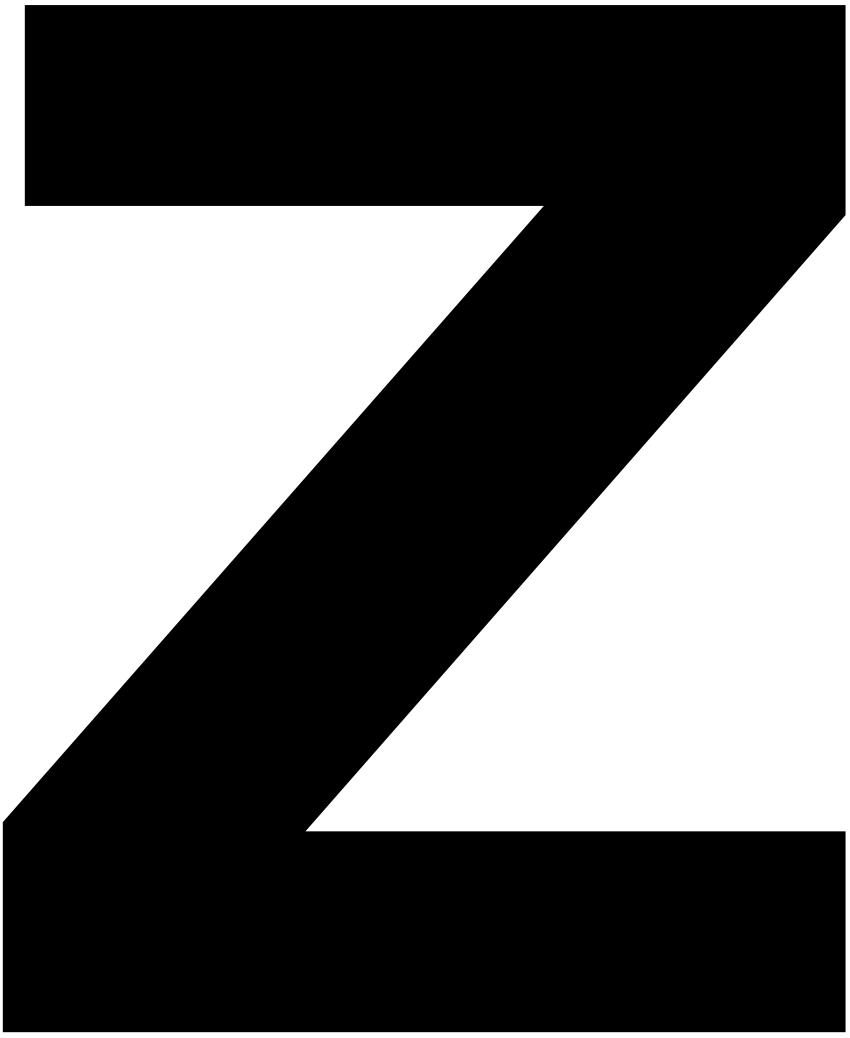


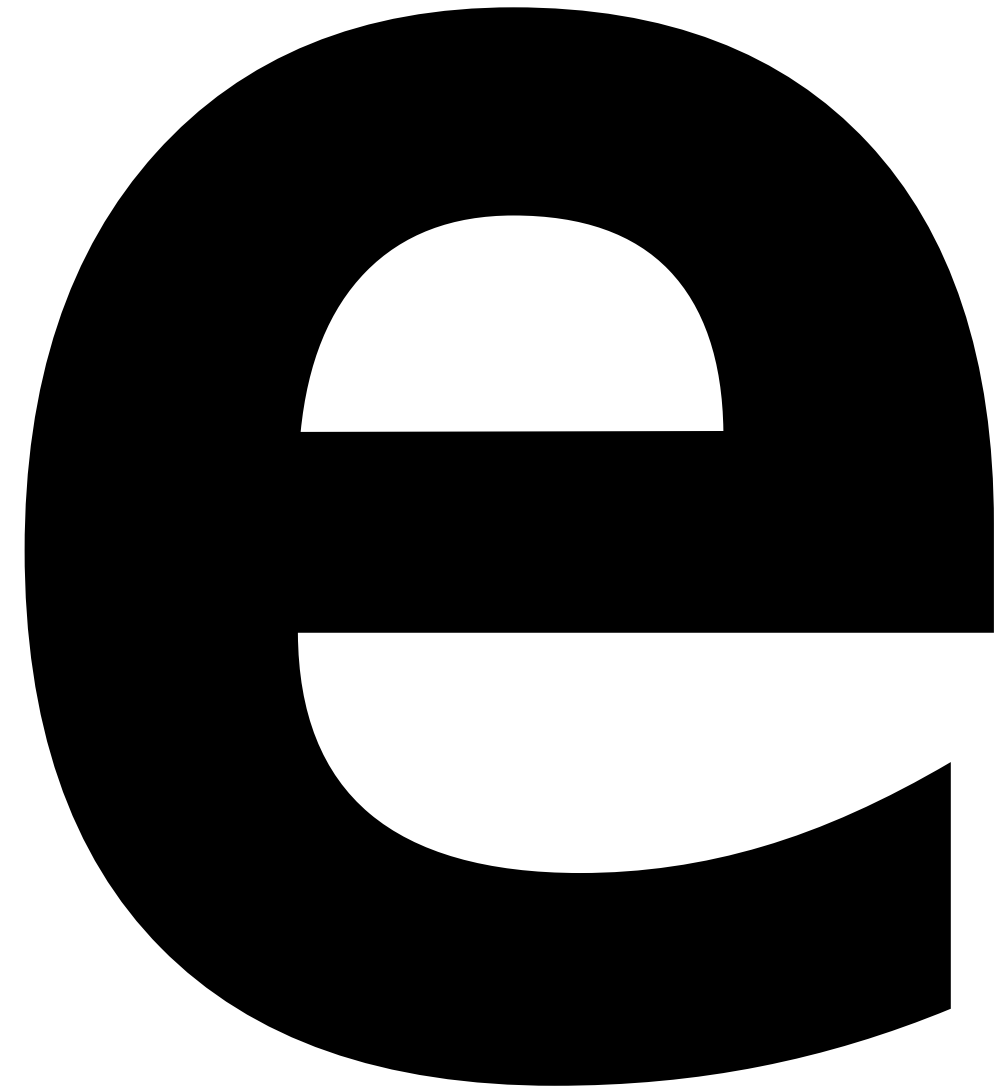


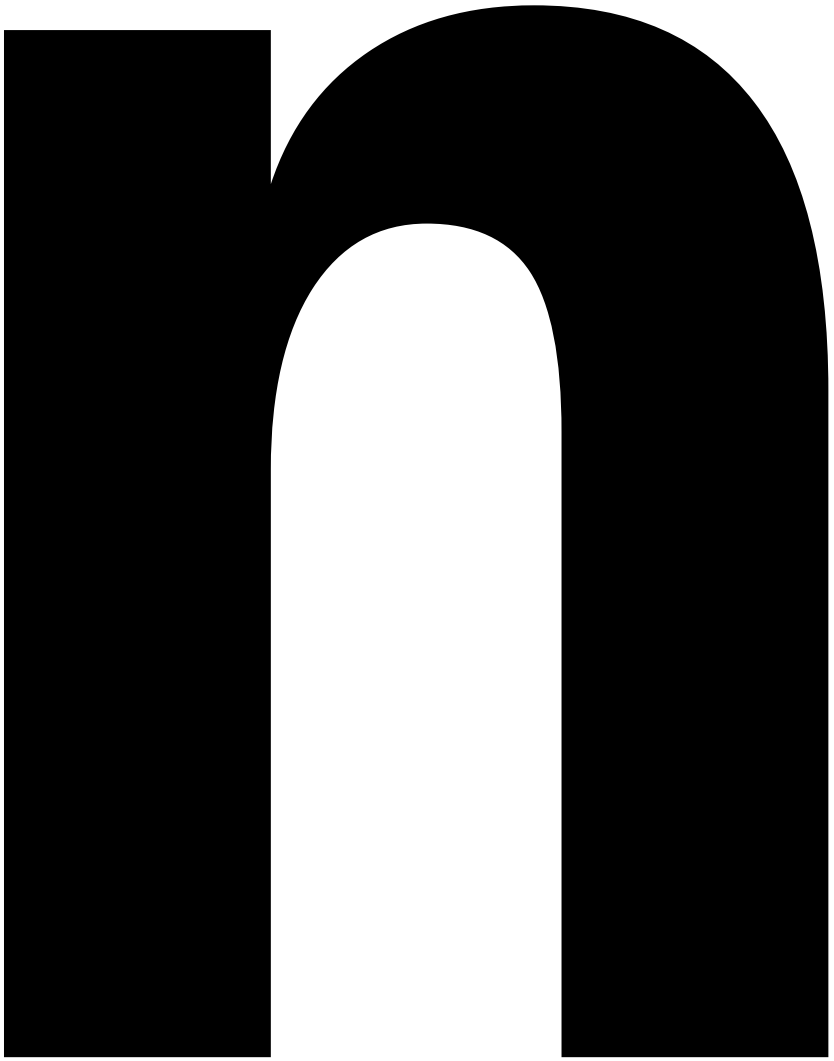


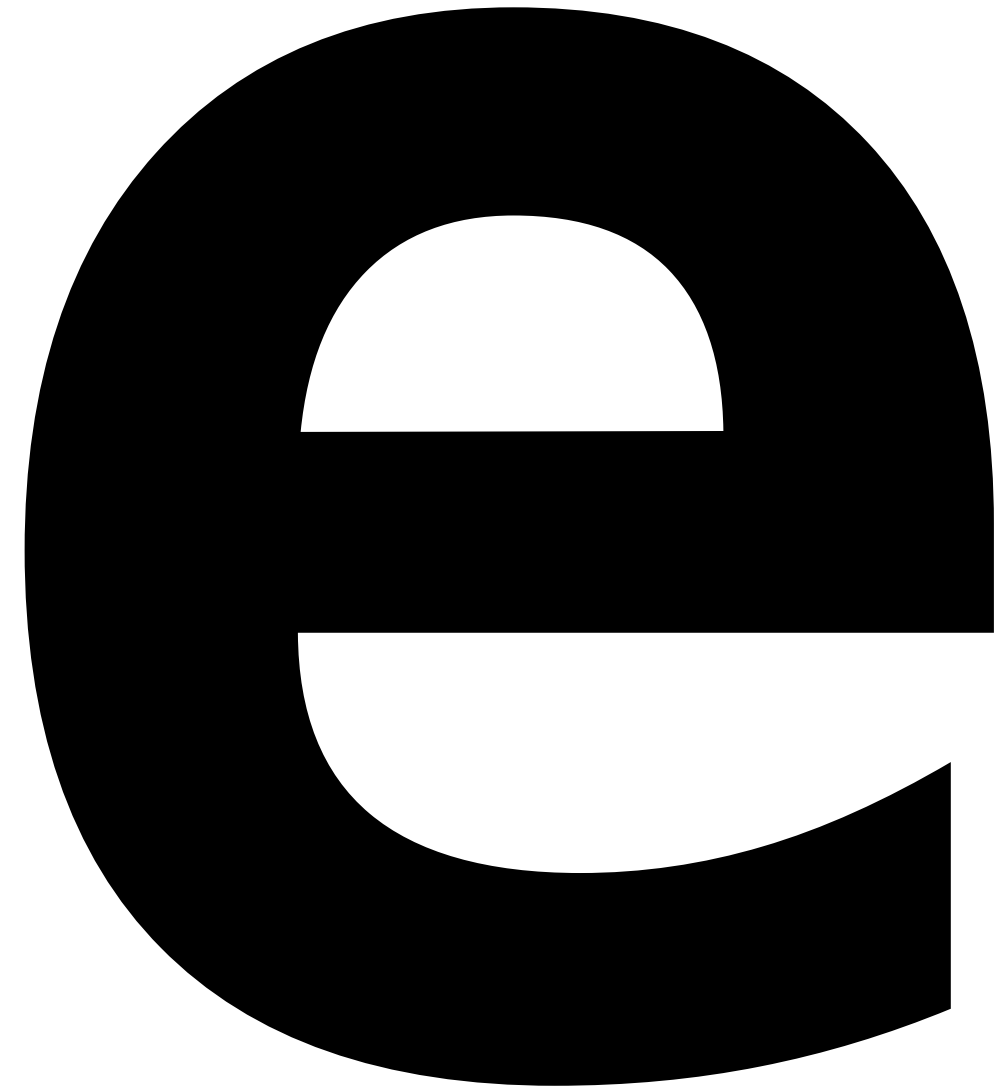


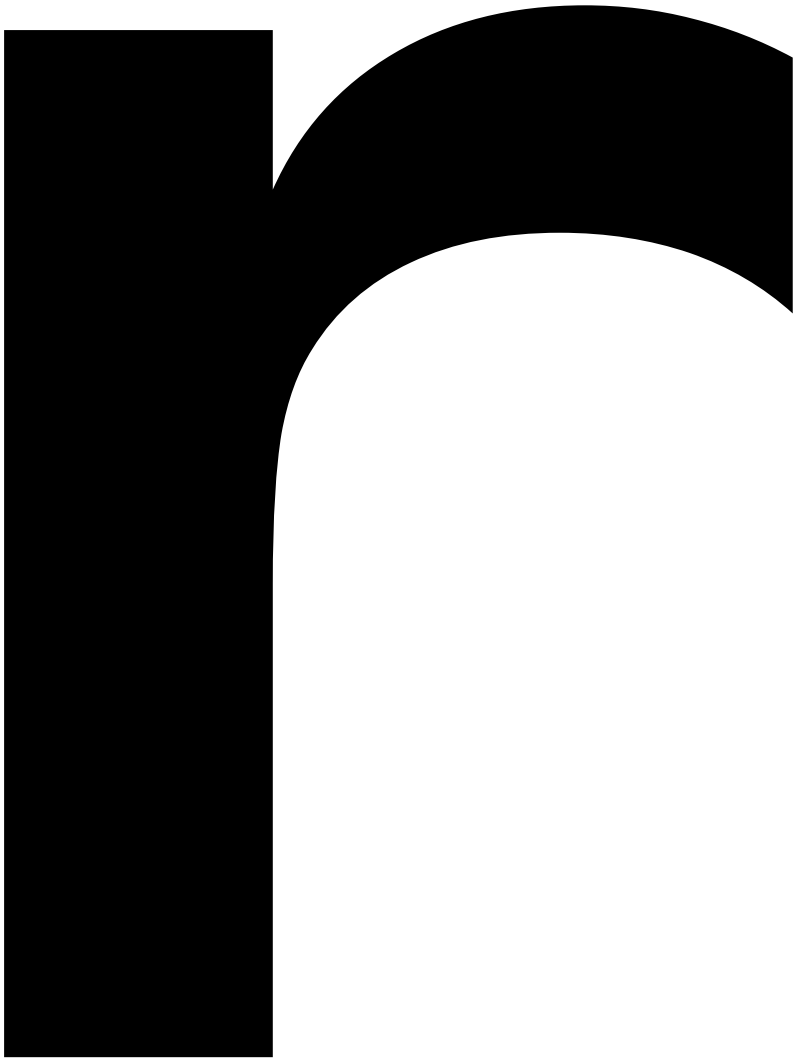


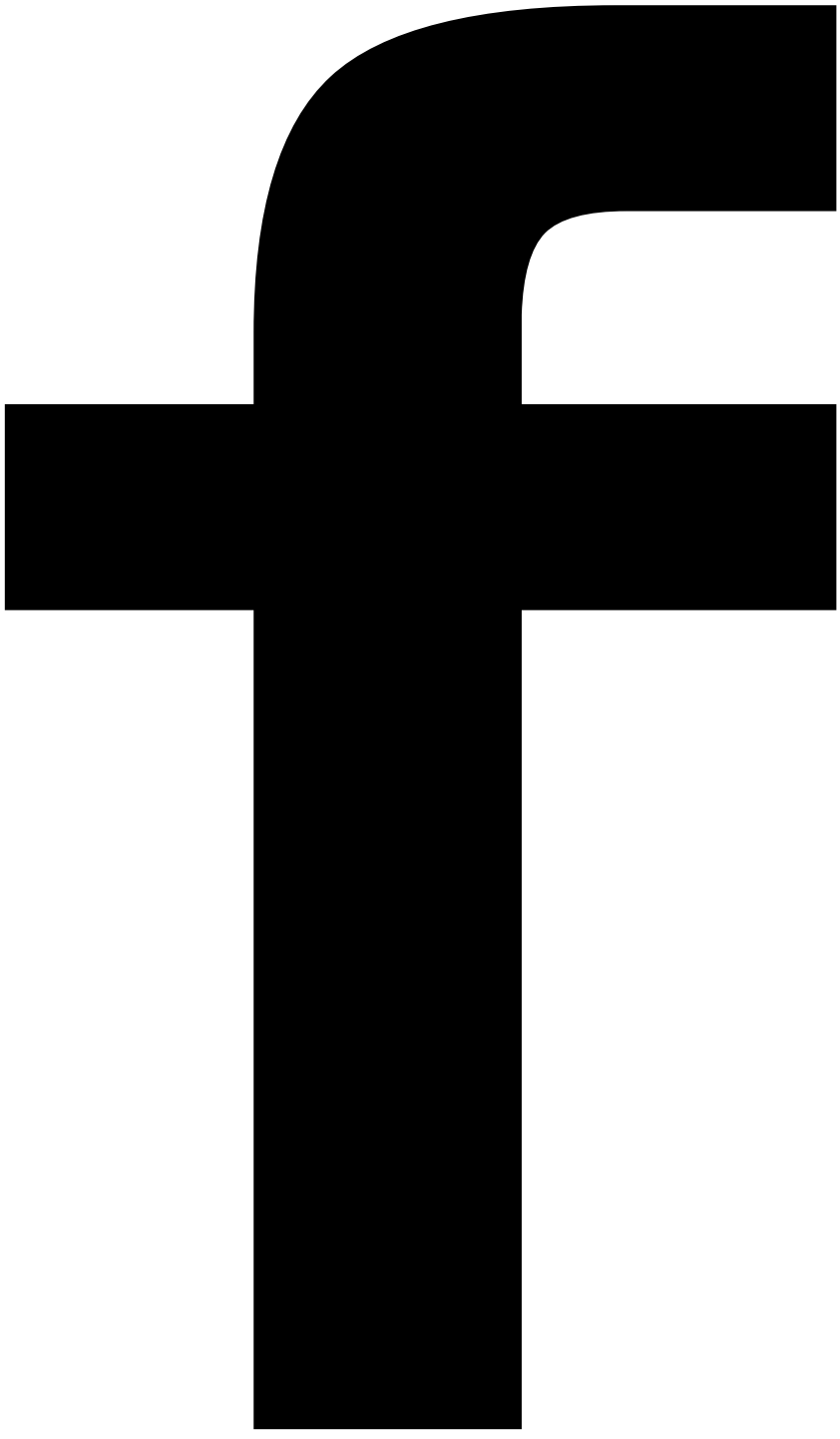


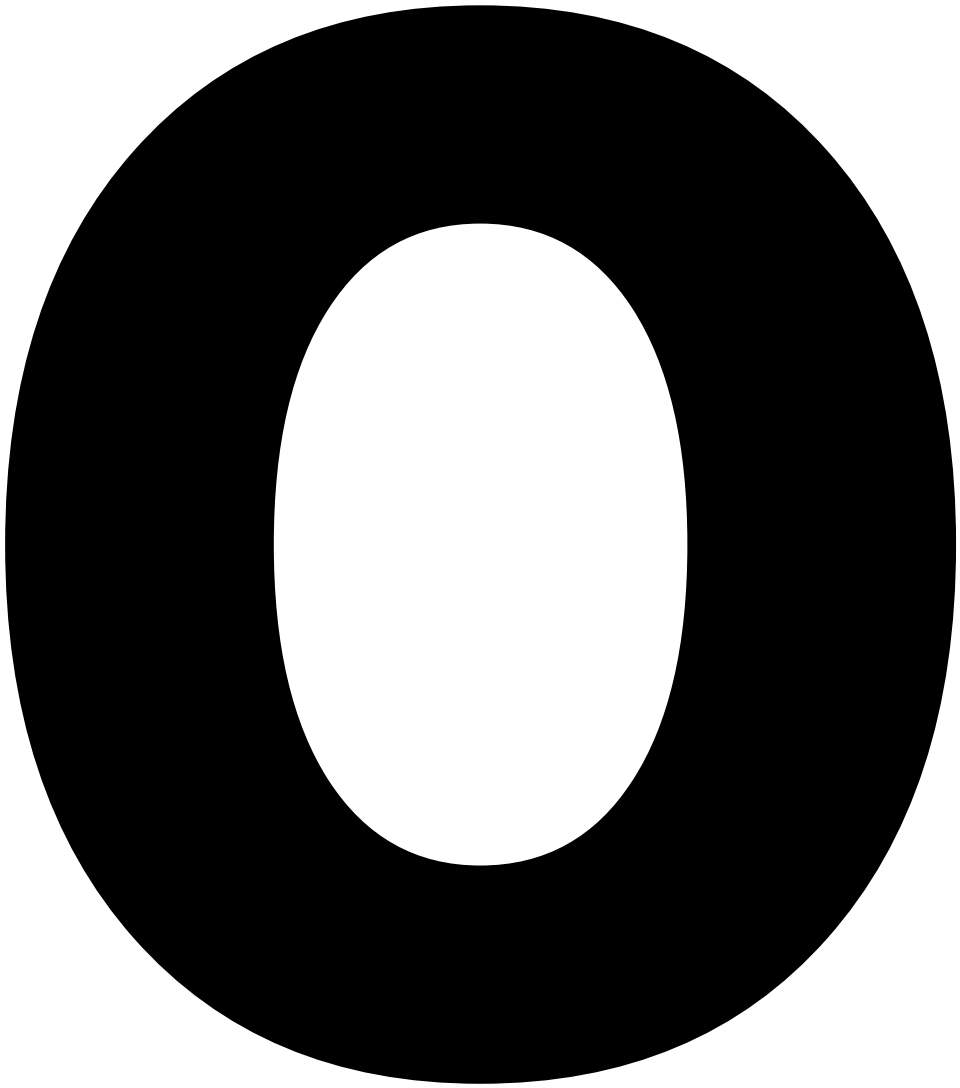


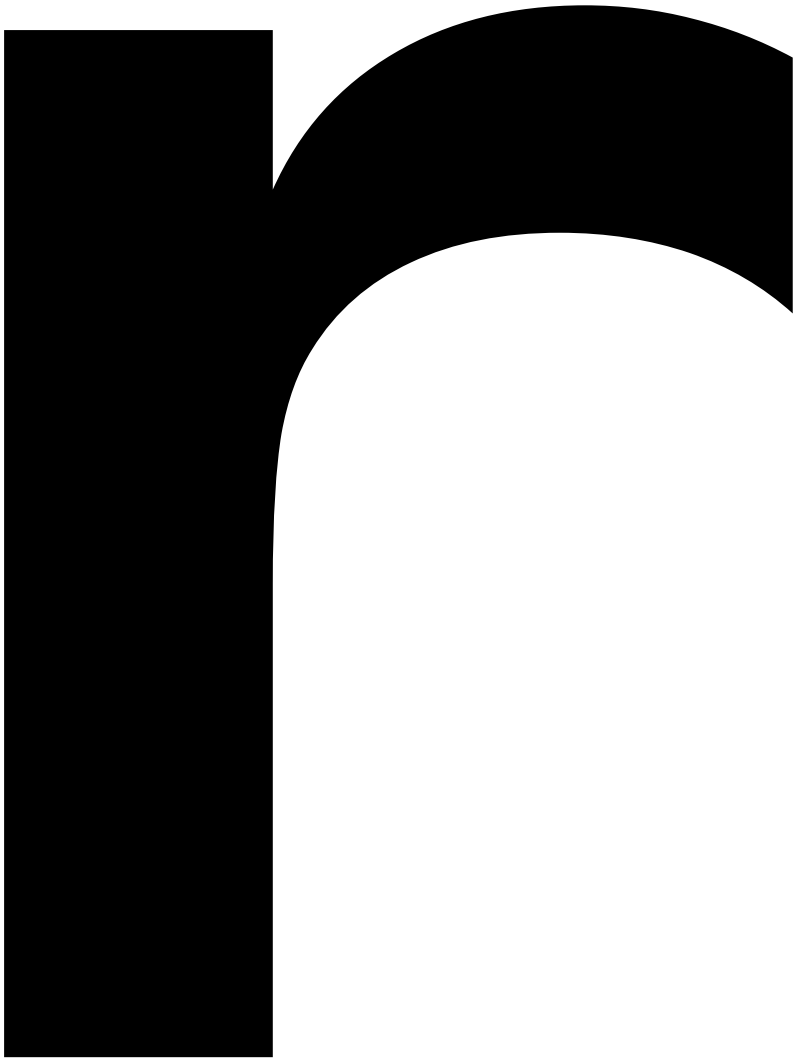




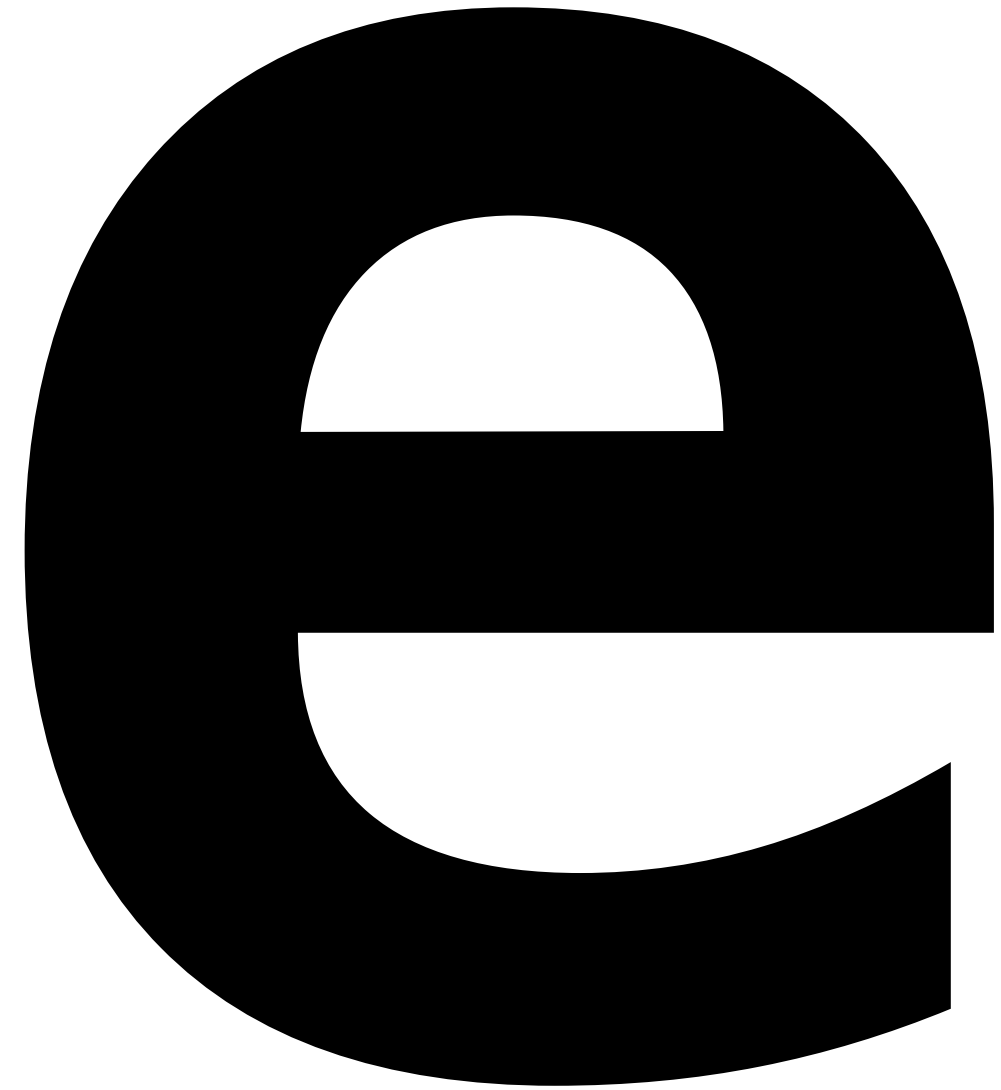


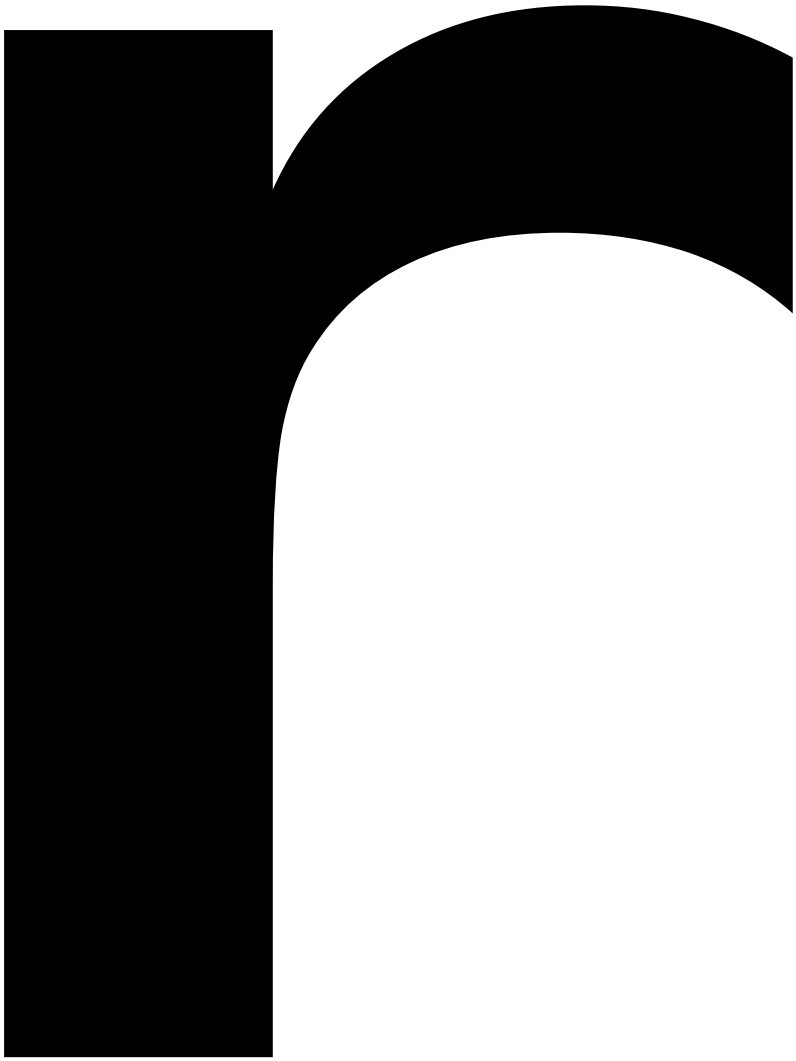


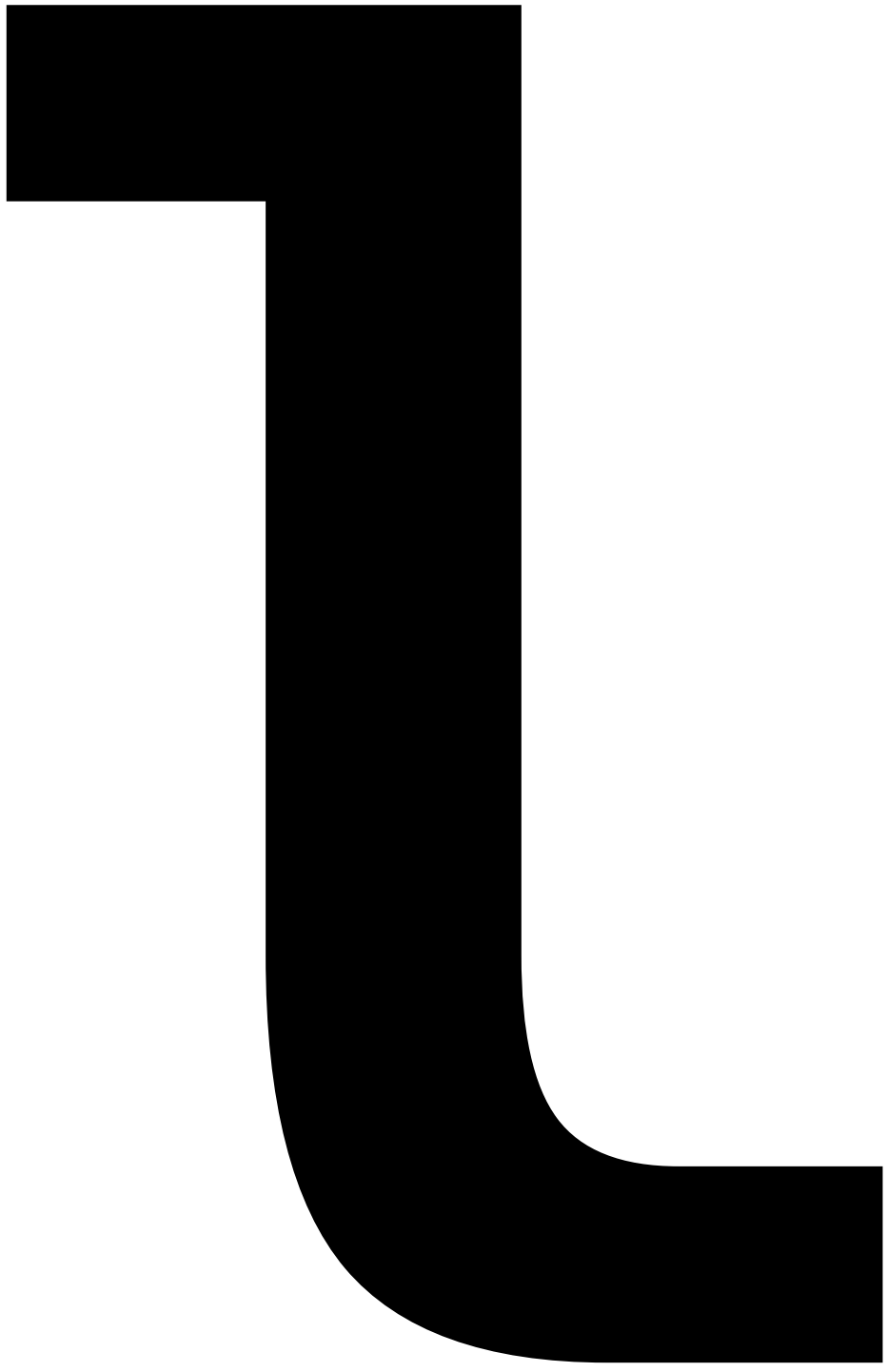


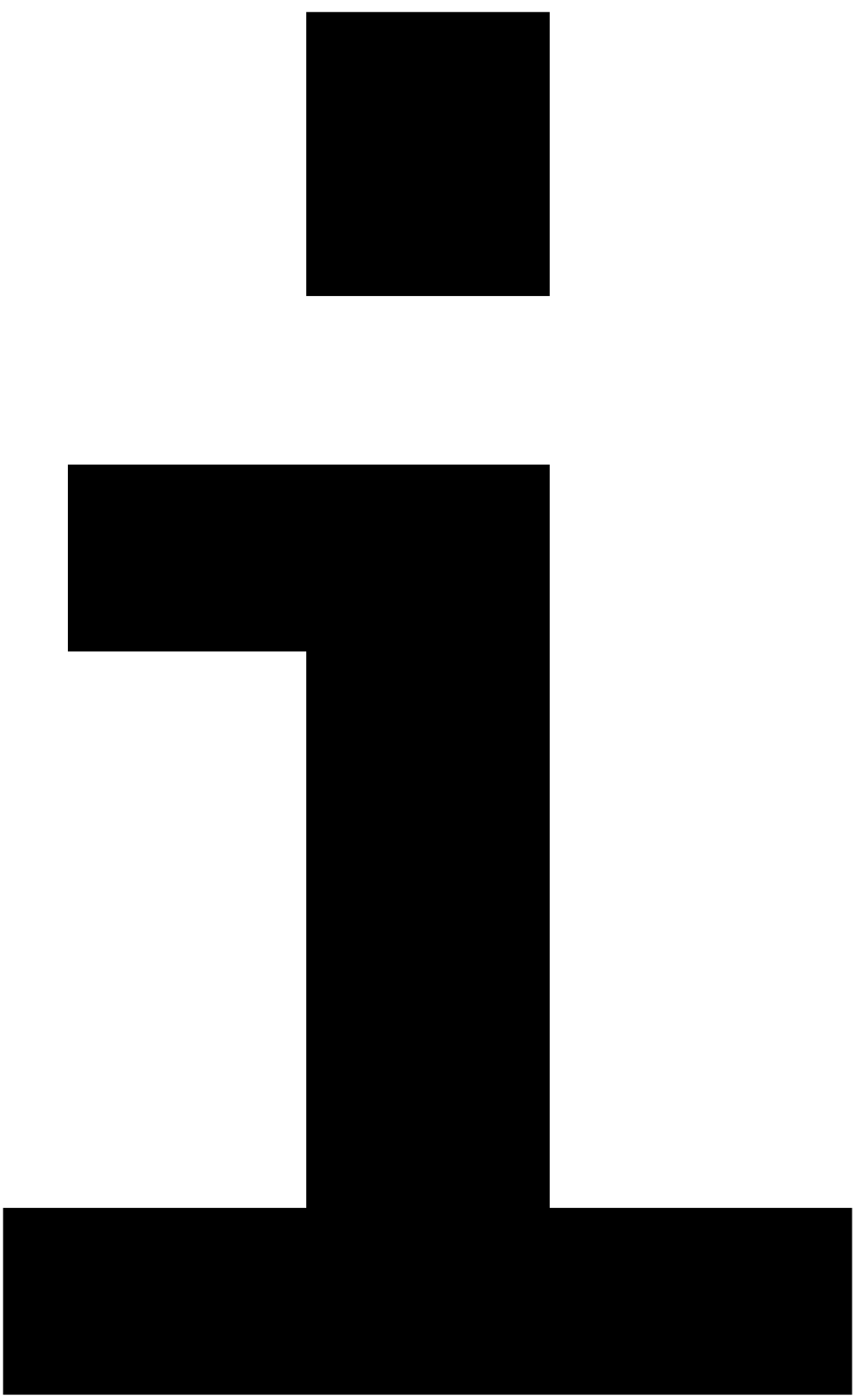


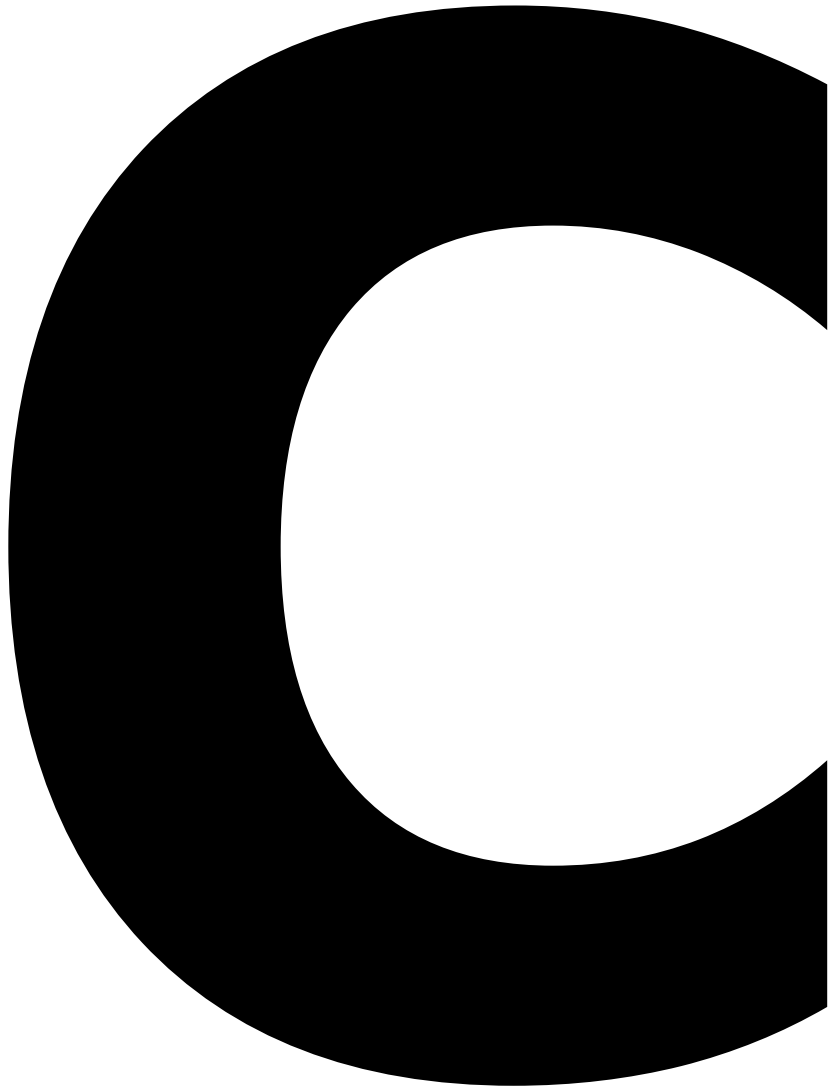
d

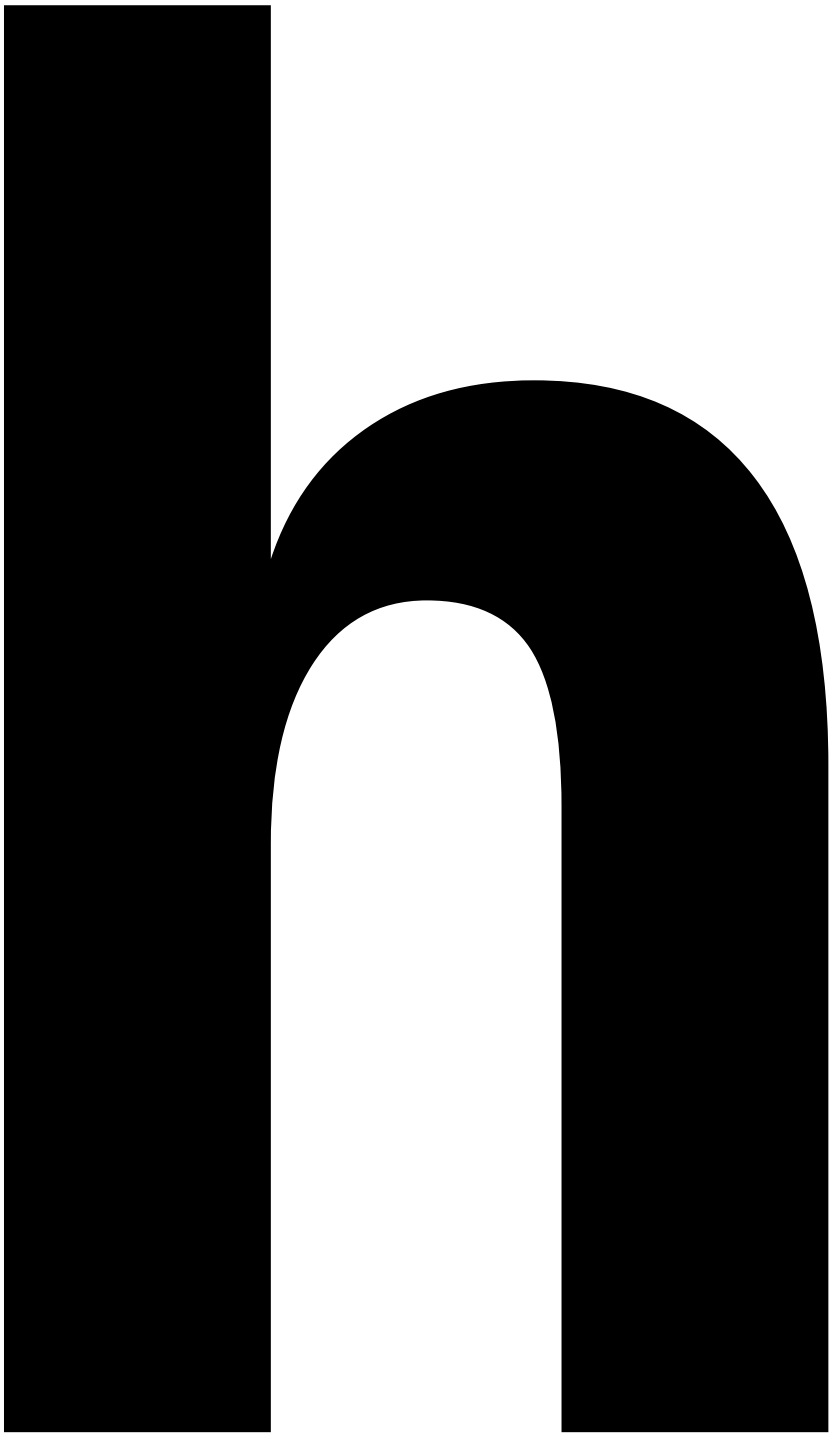


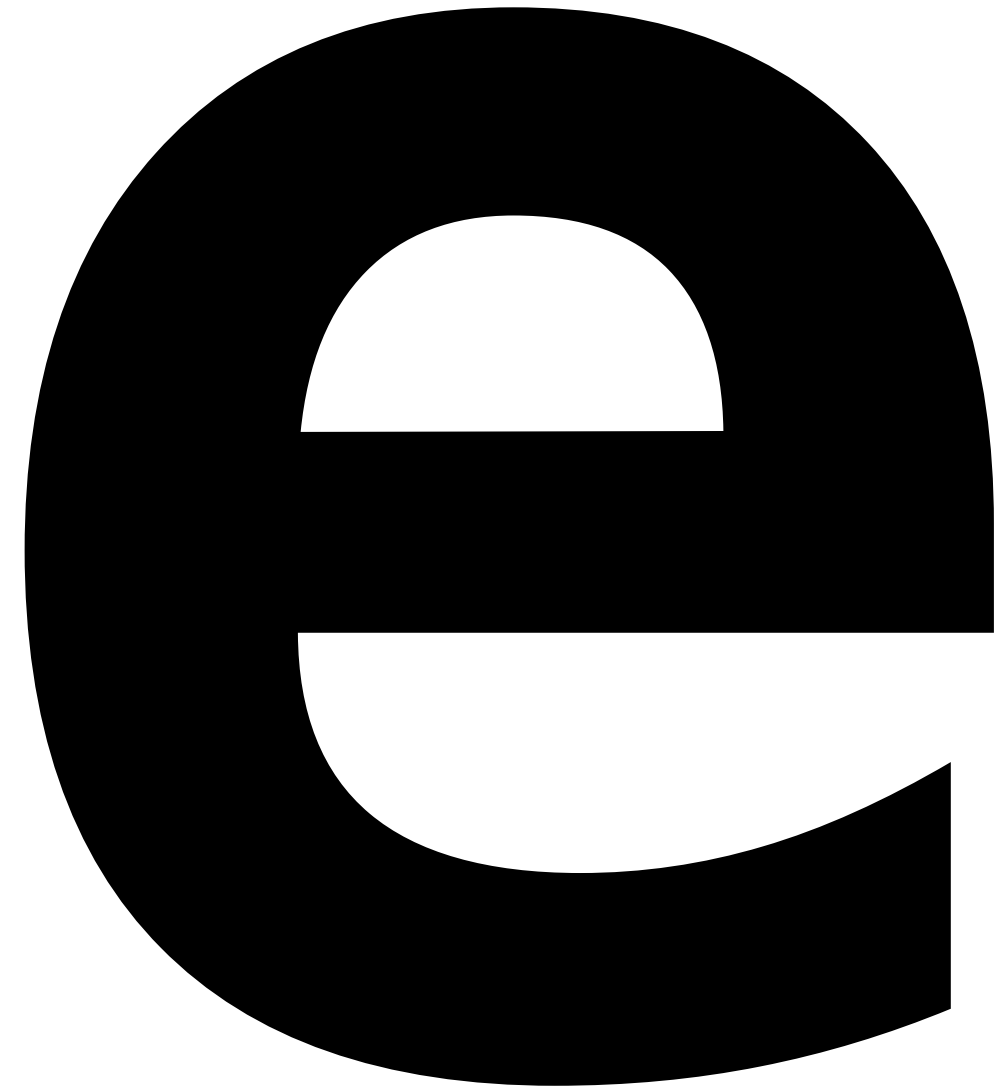


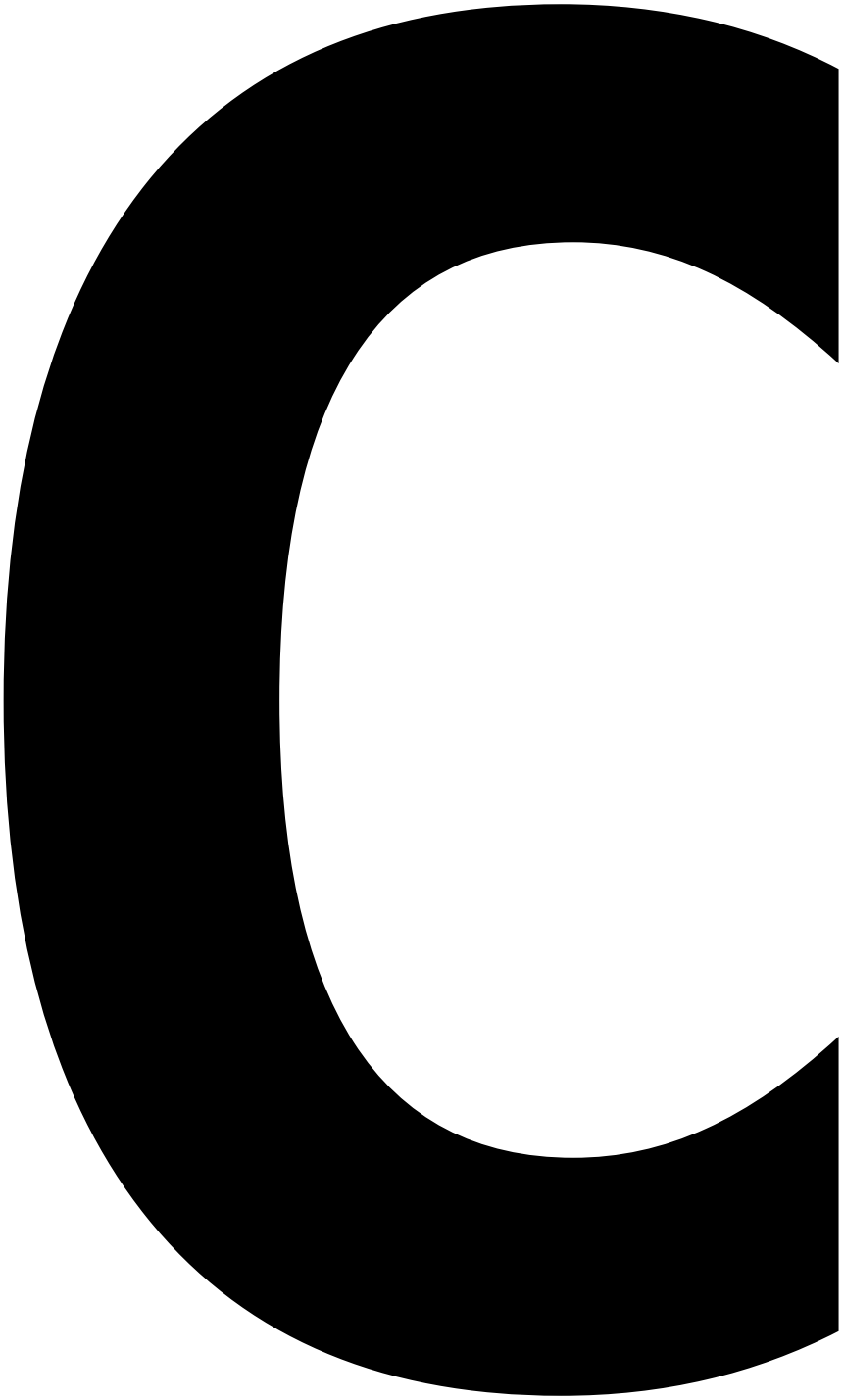








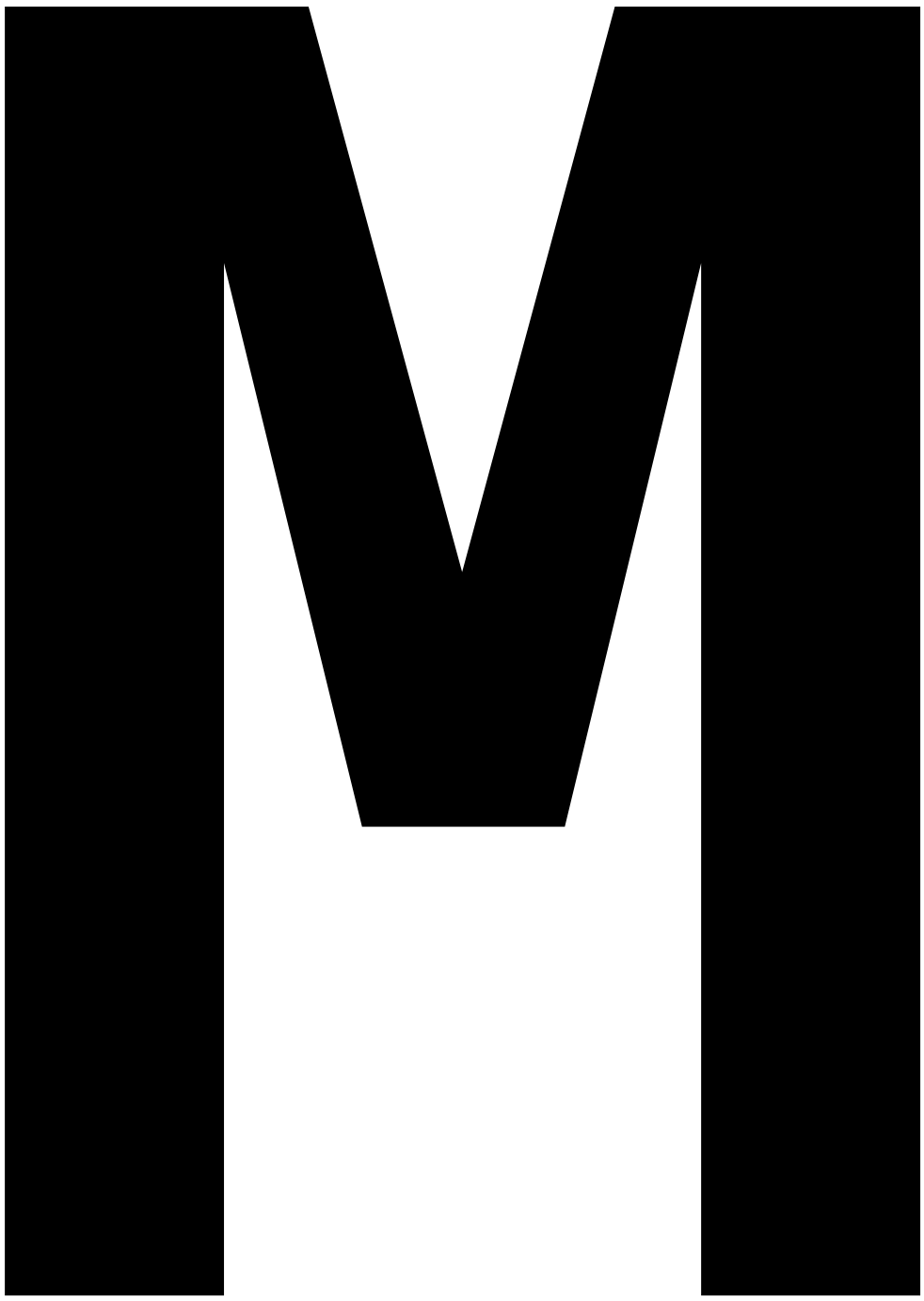


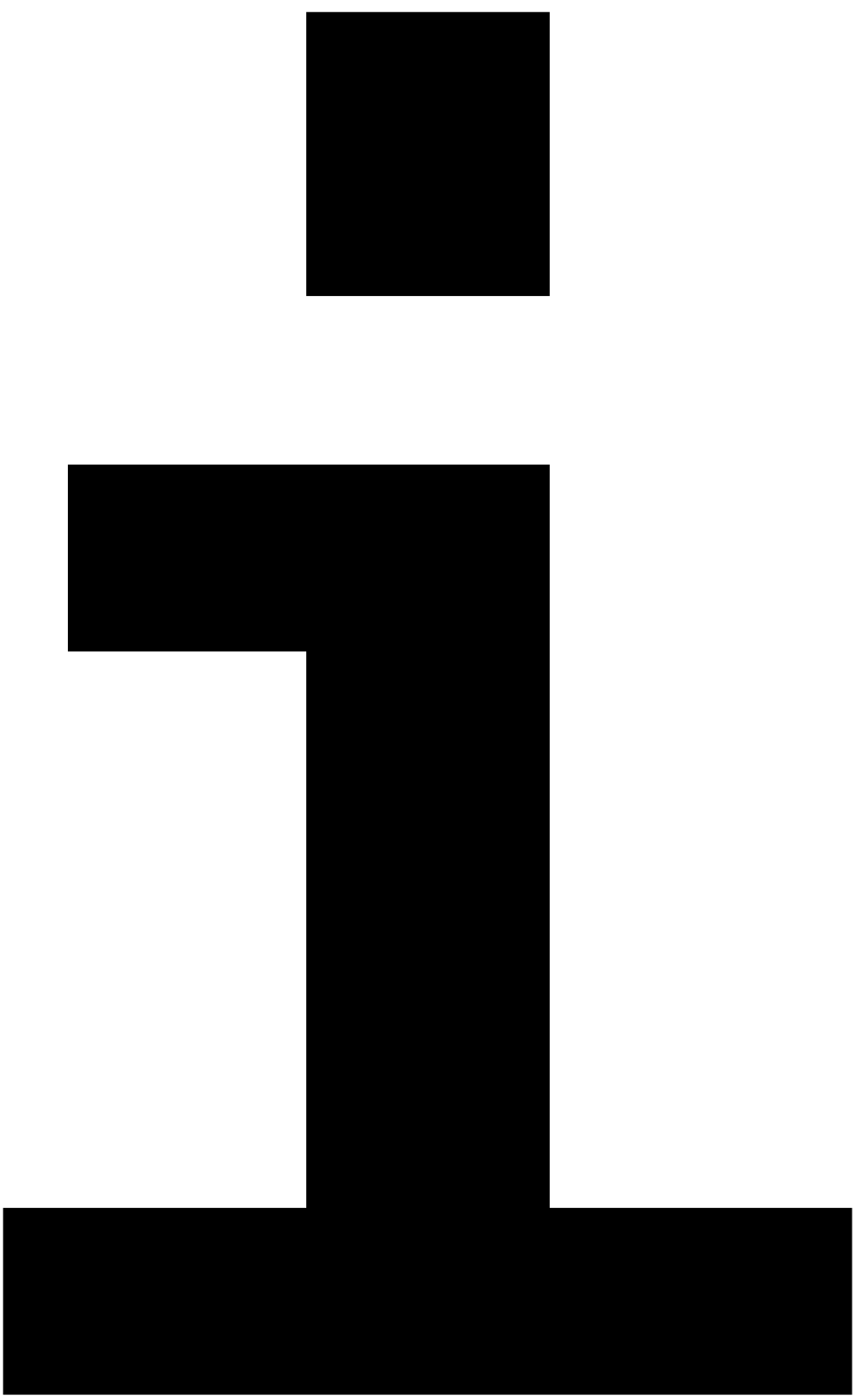


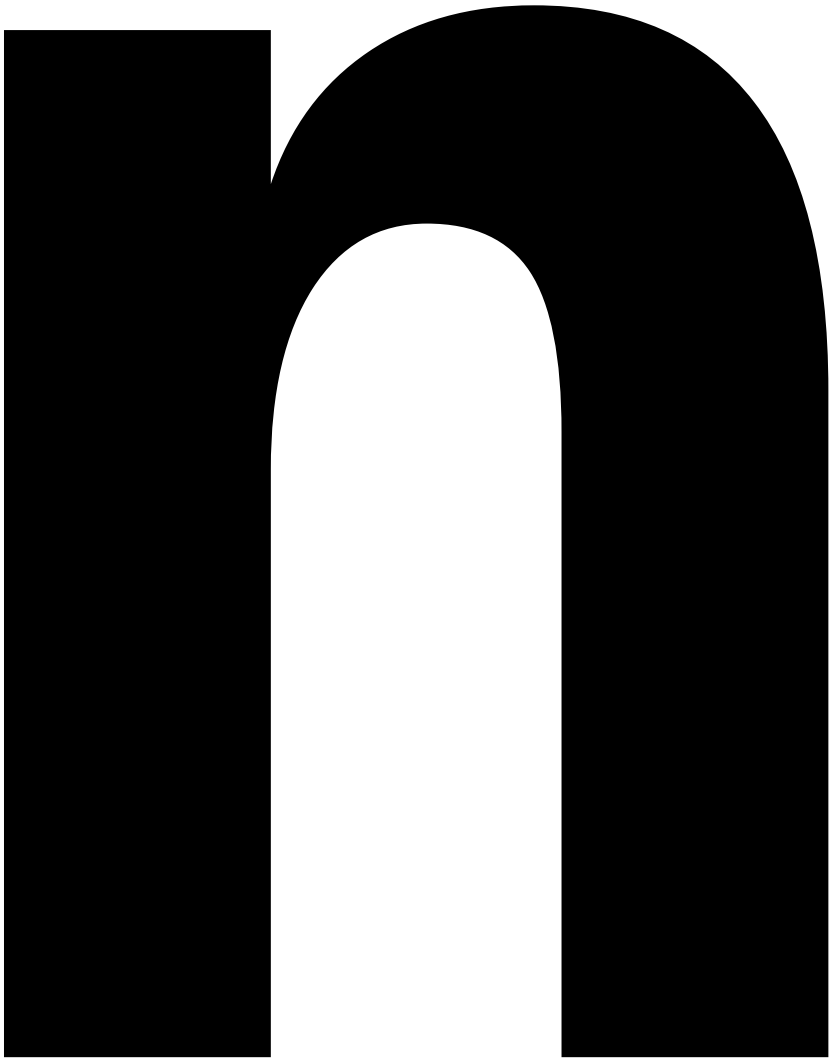
0

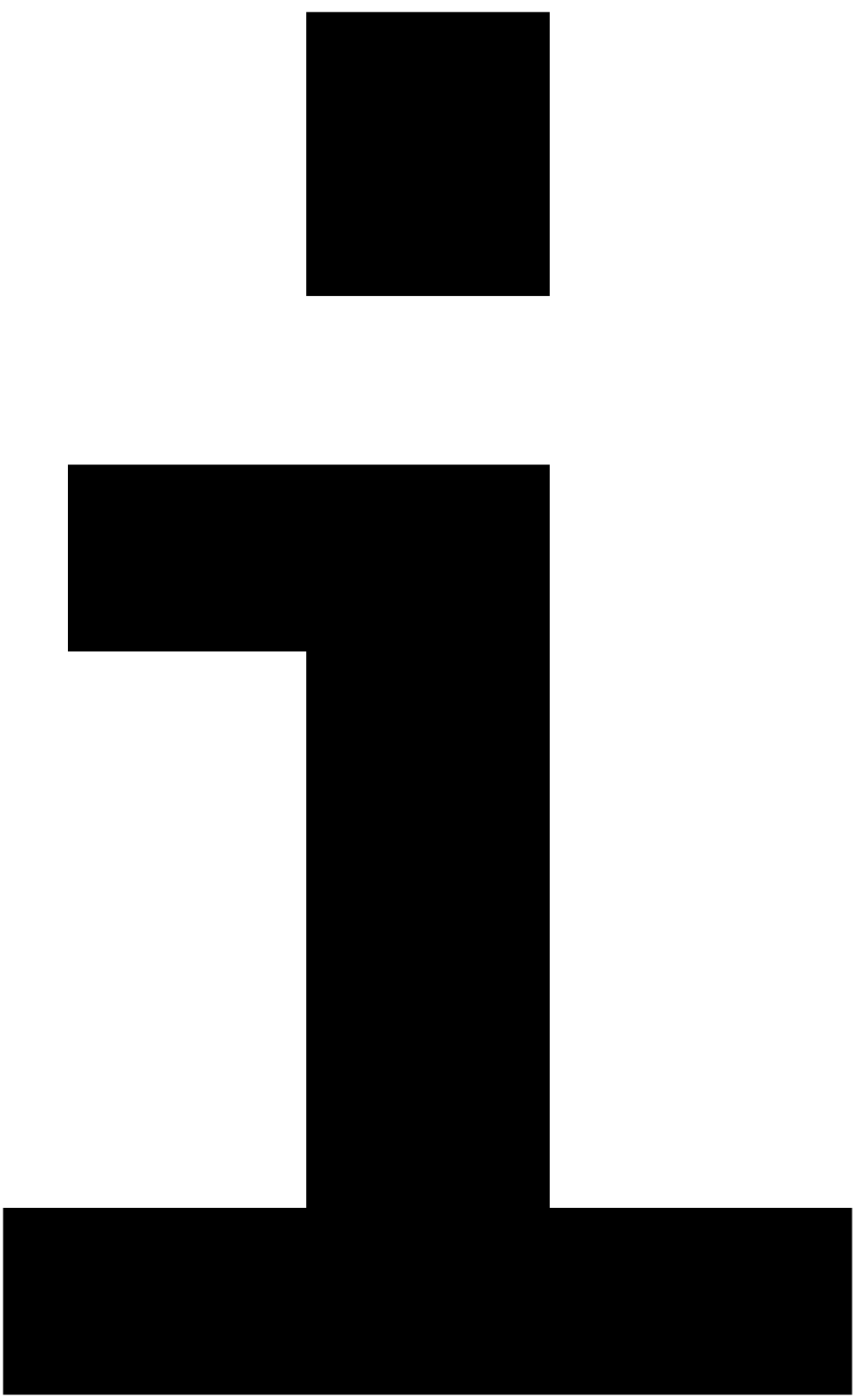
2

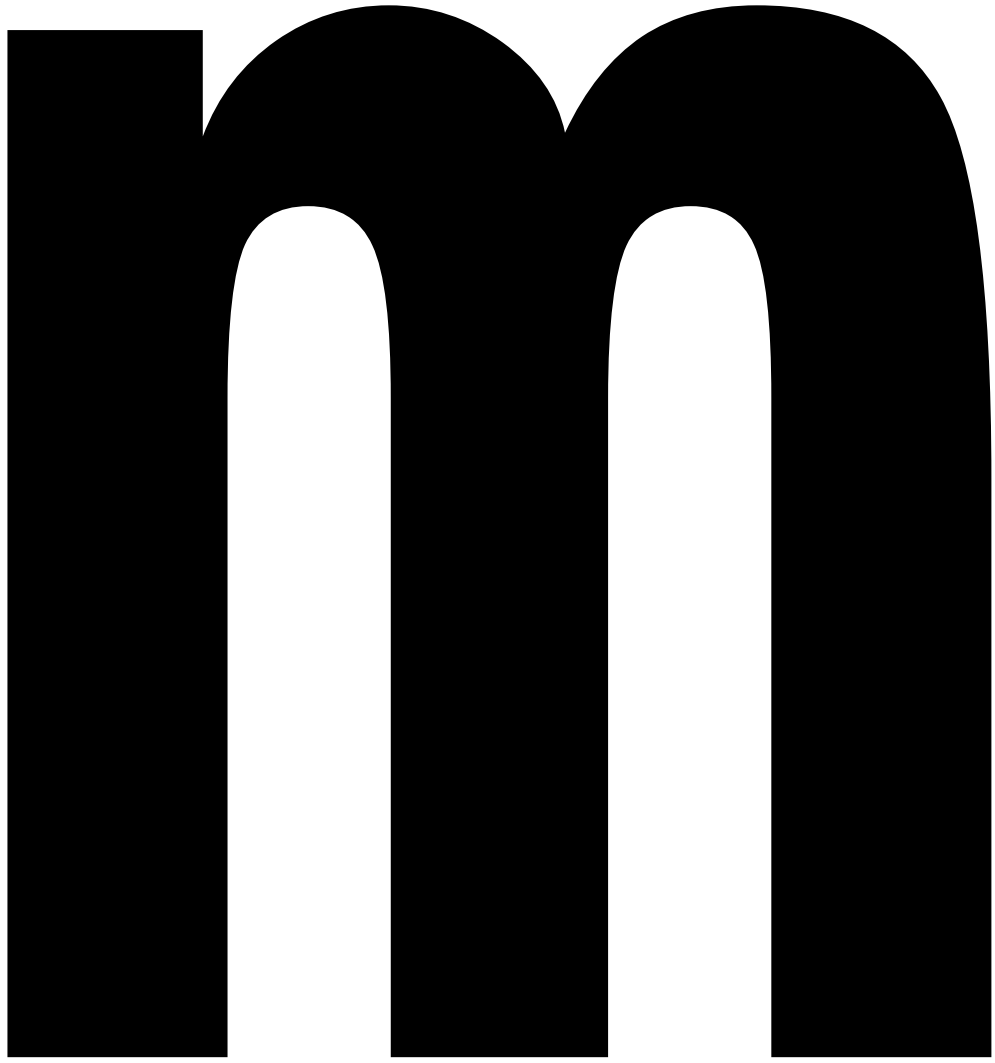




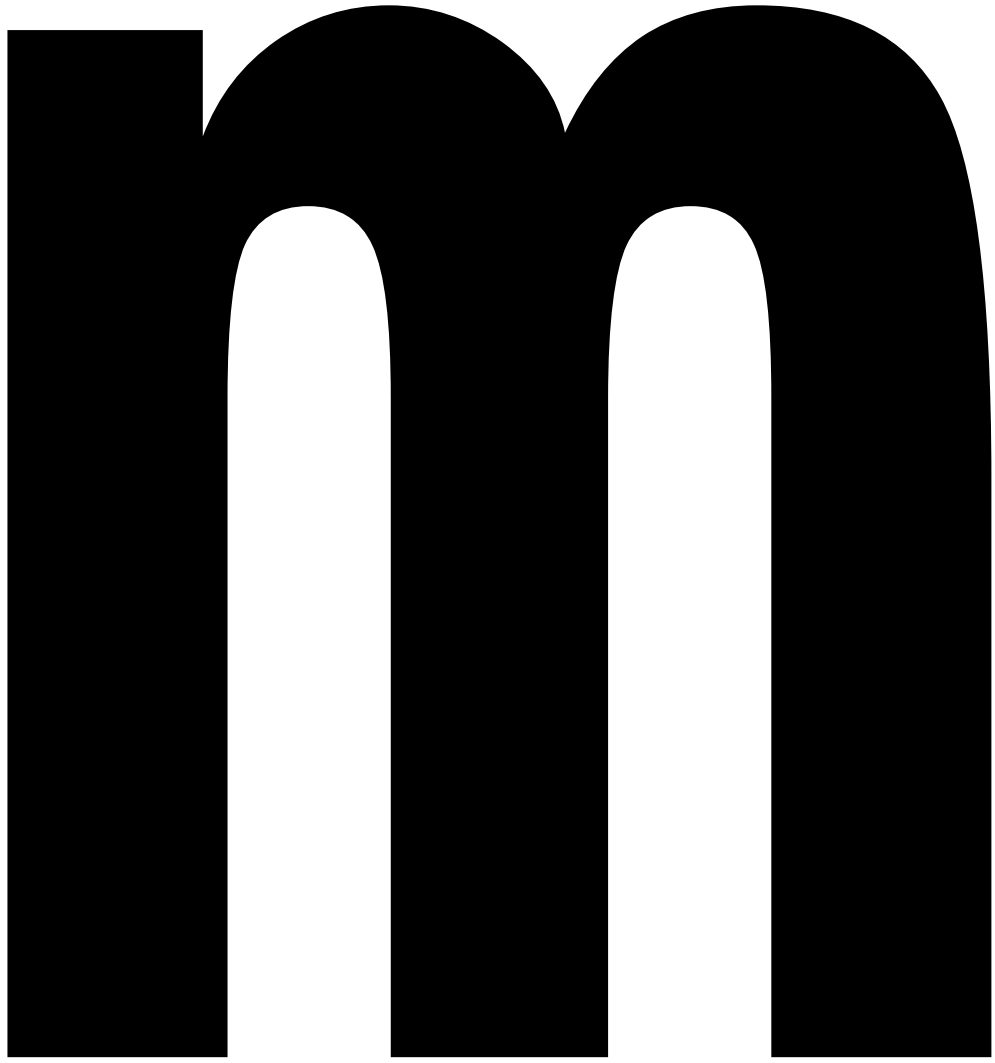


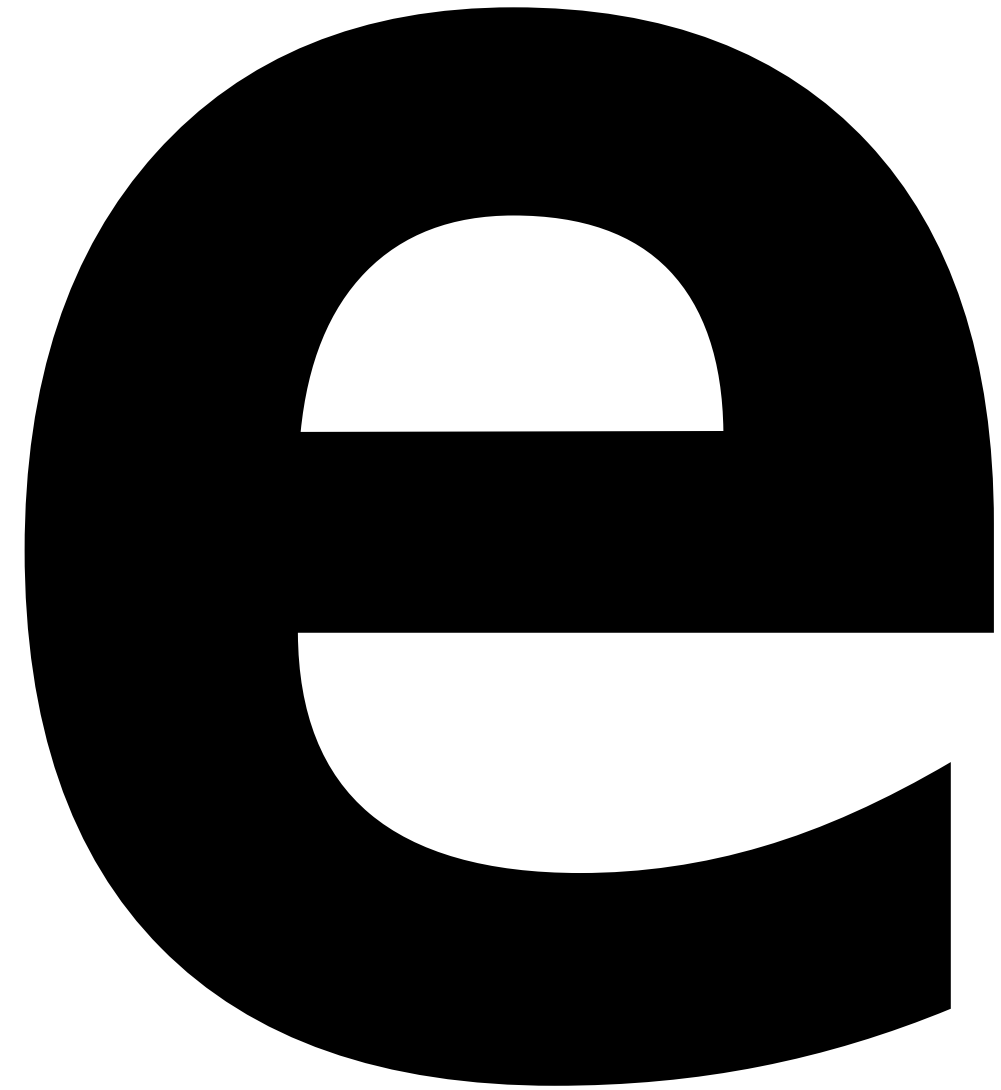


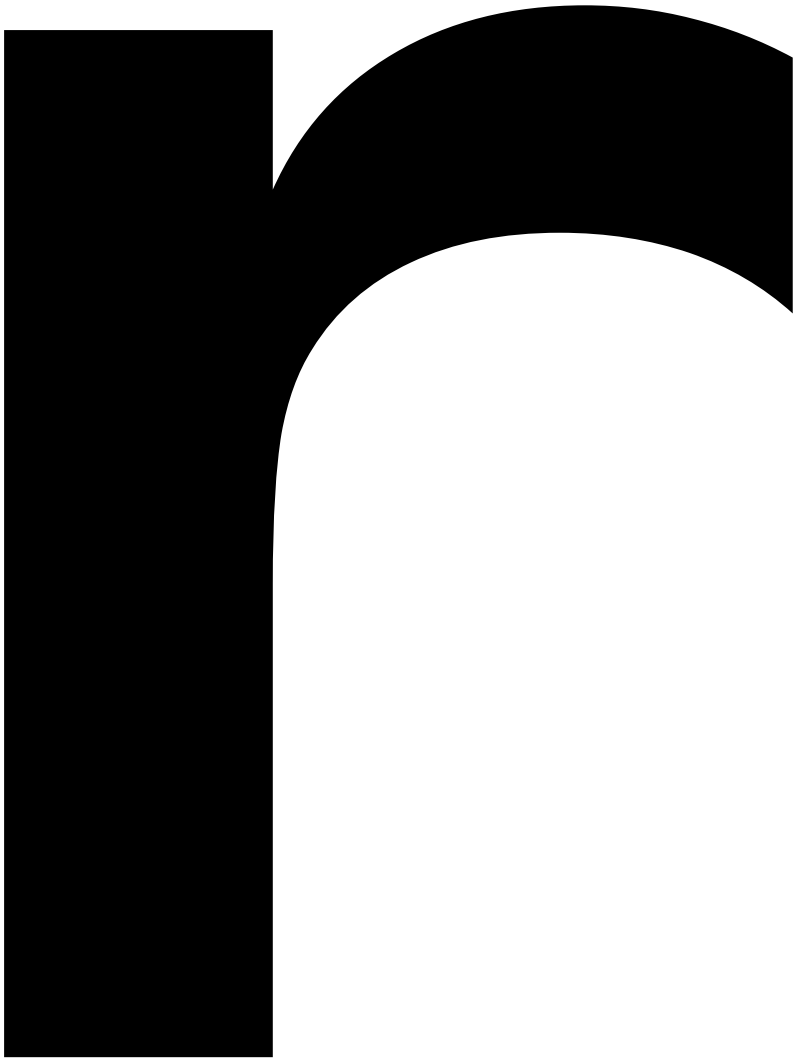


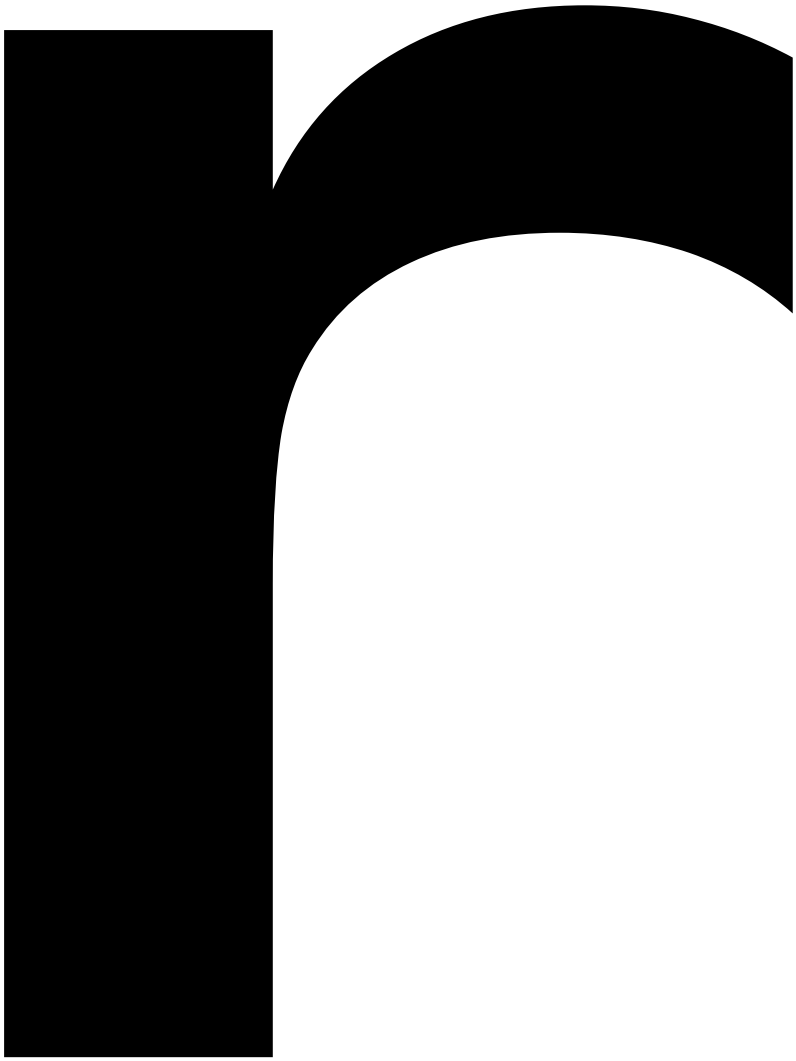


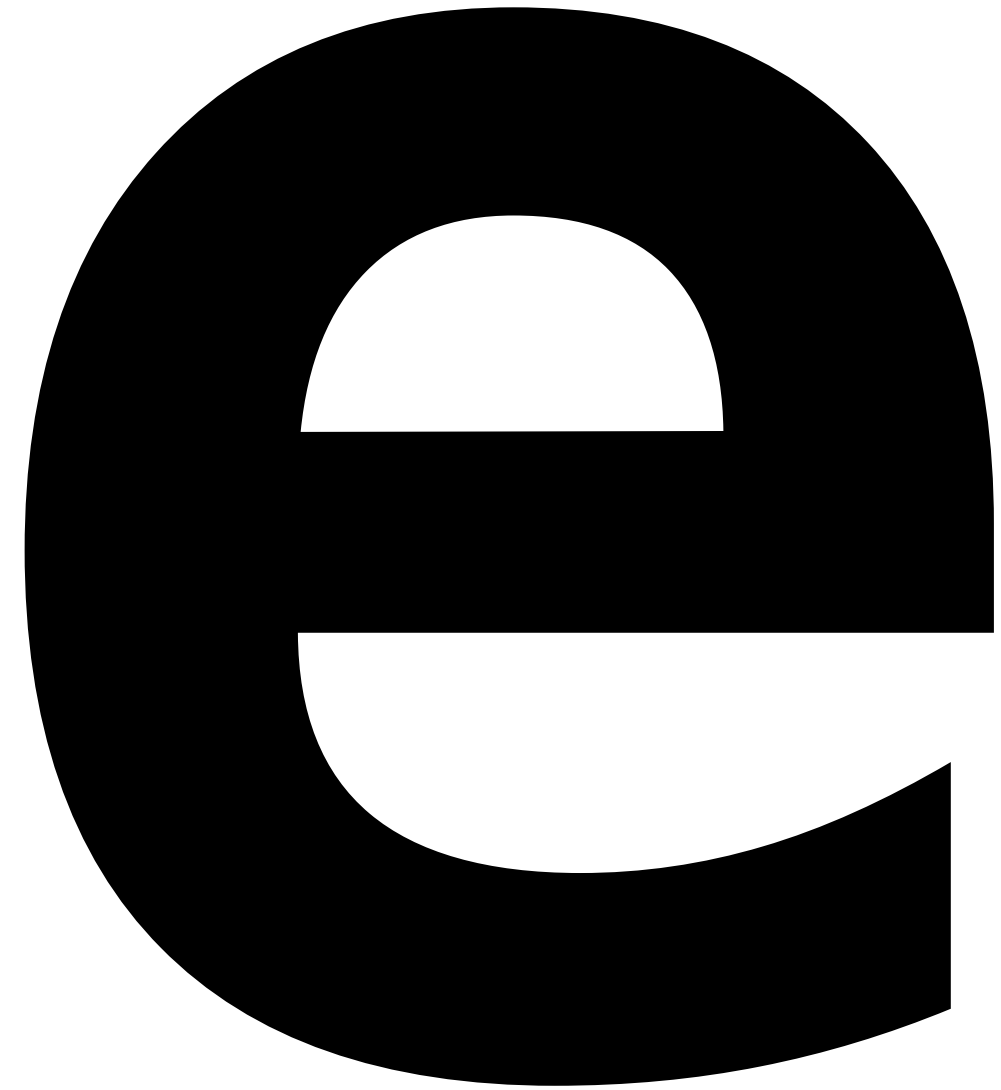
u

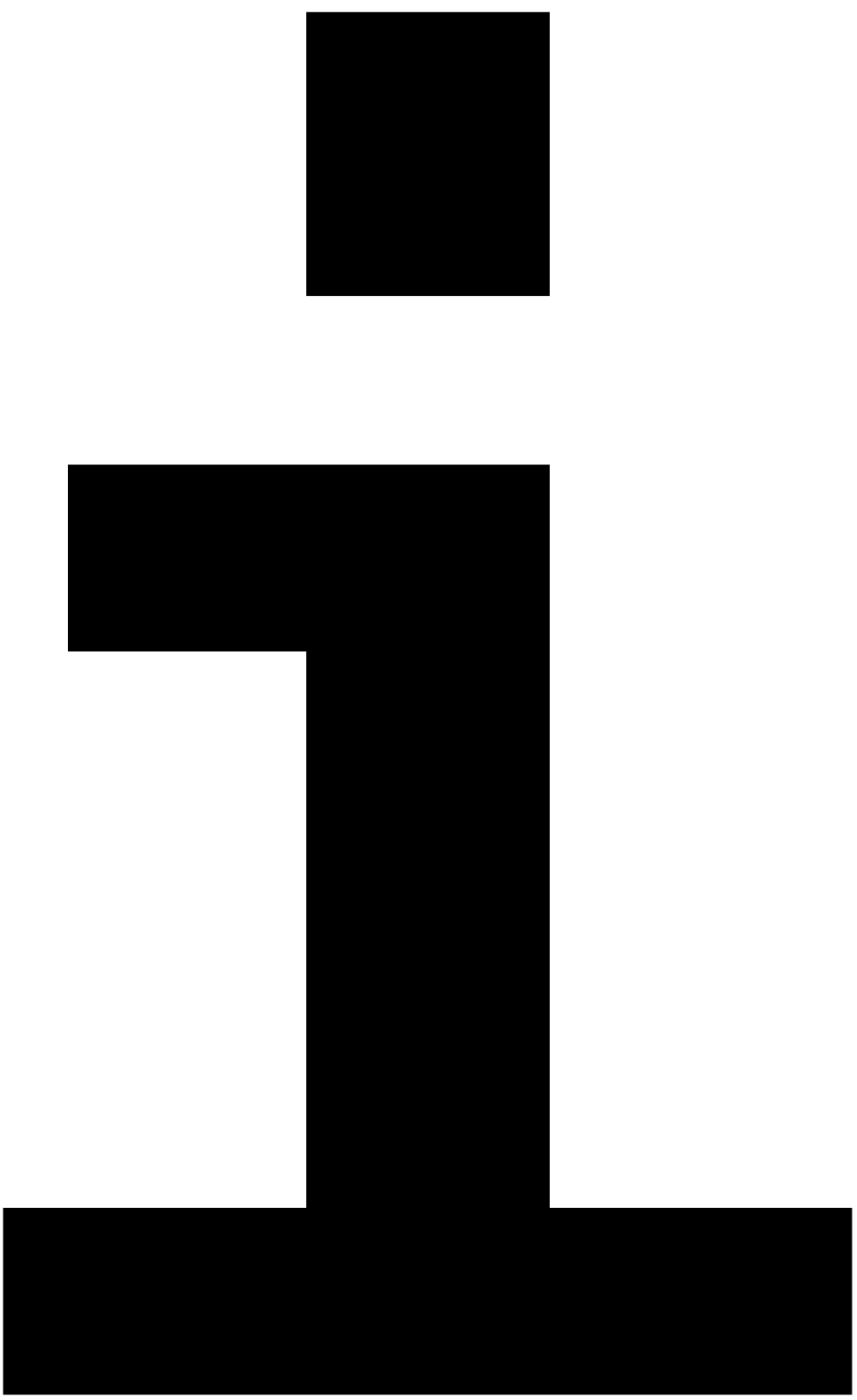


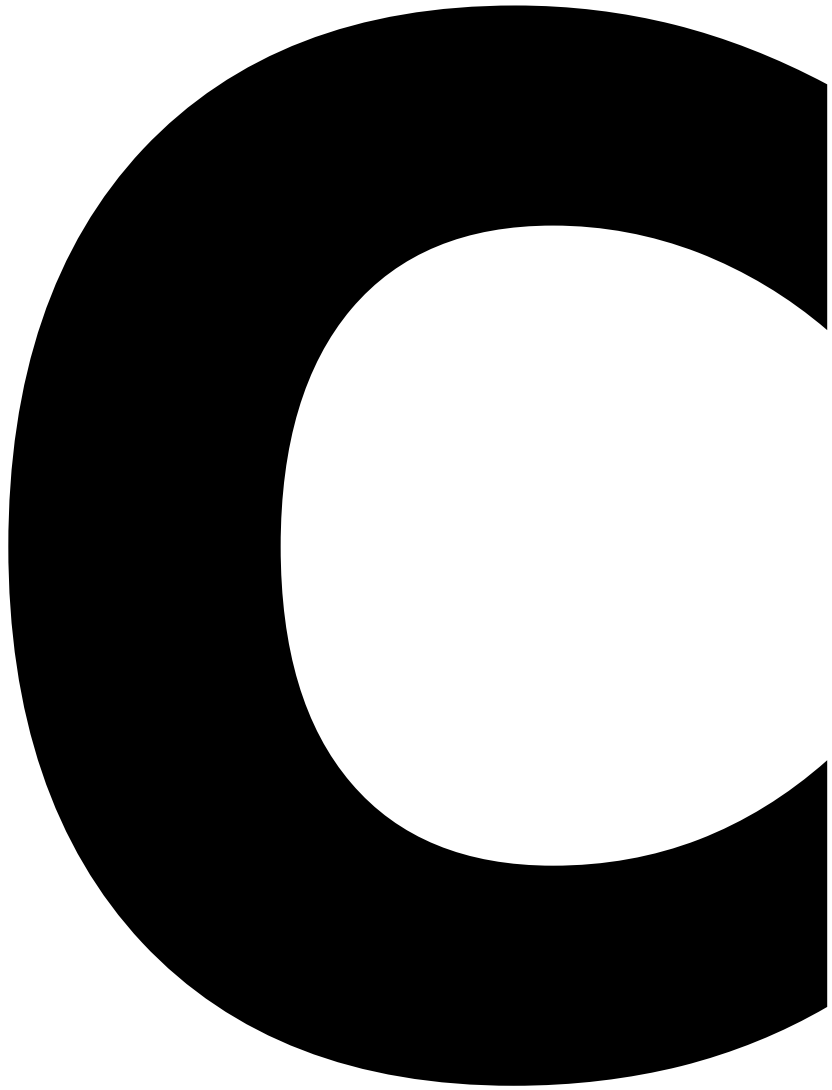


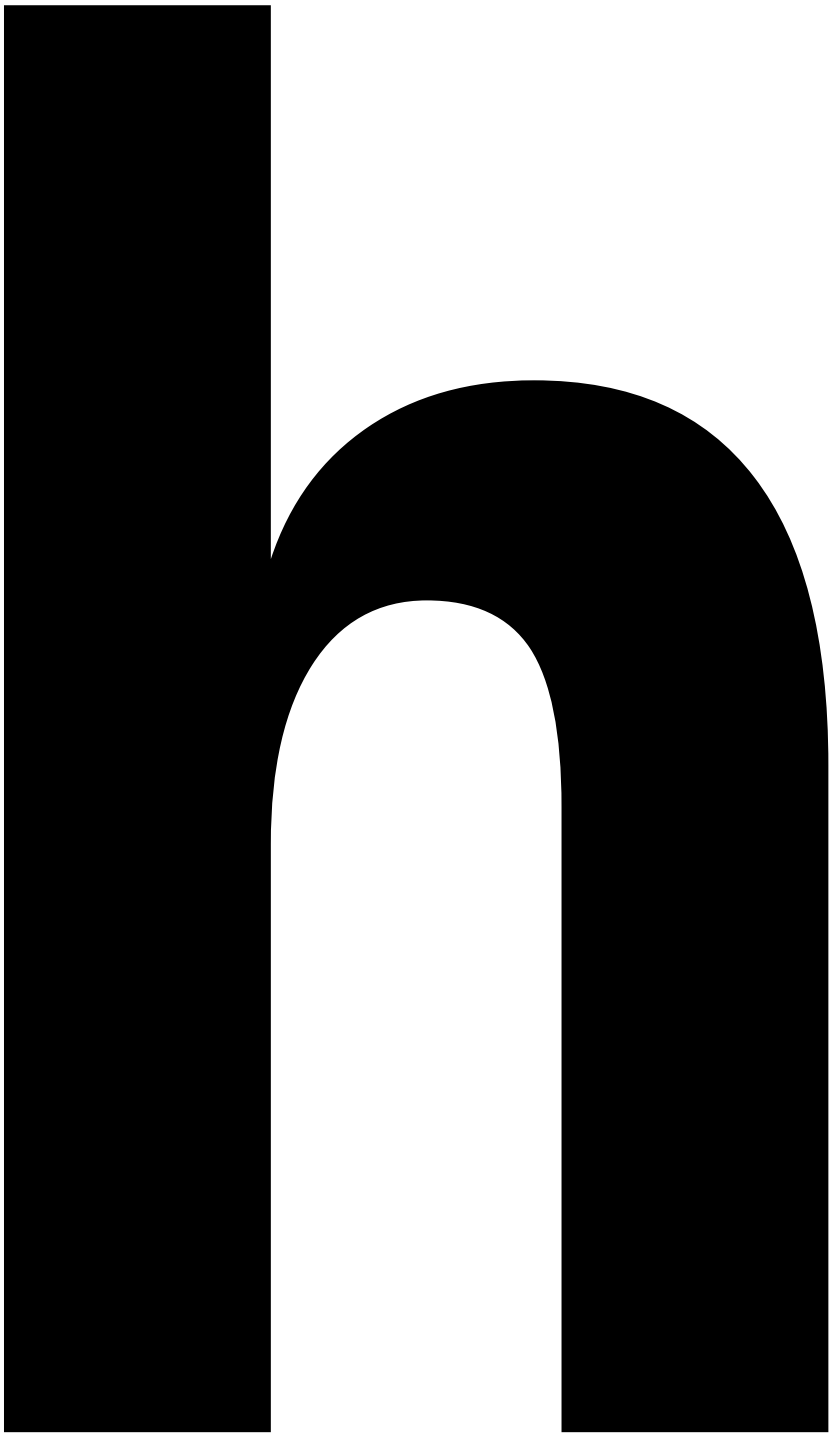


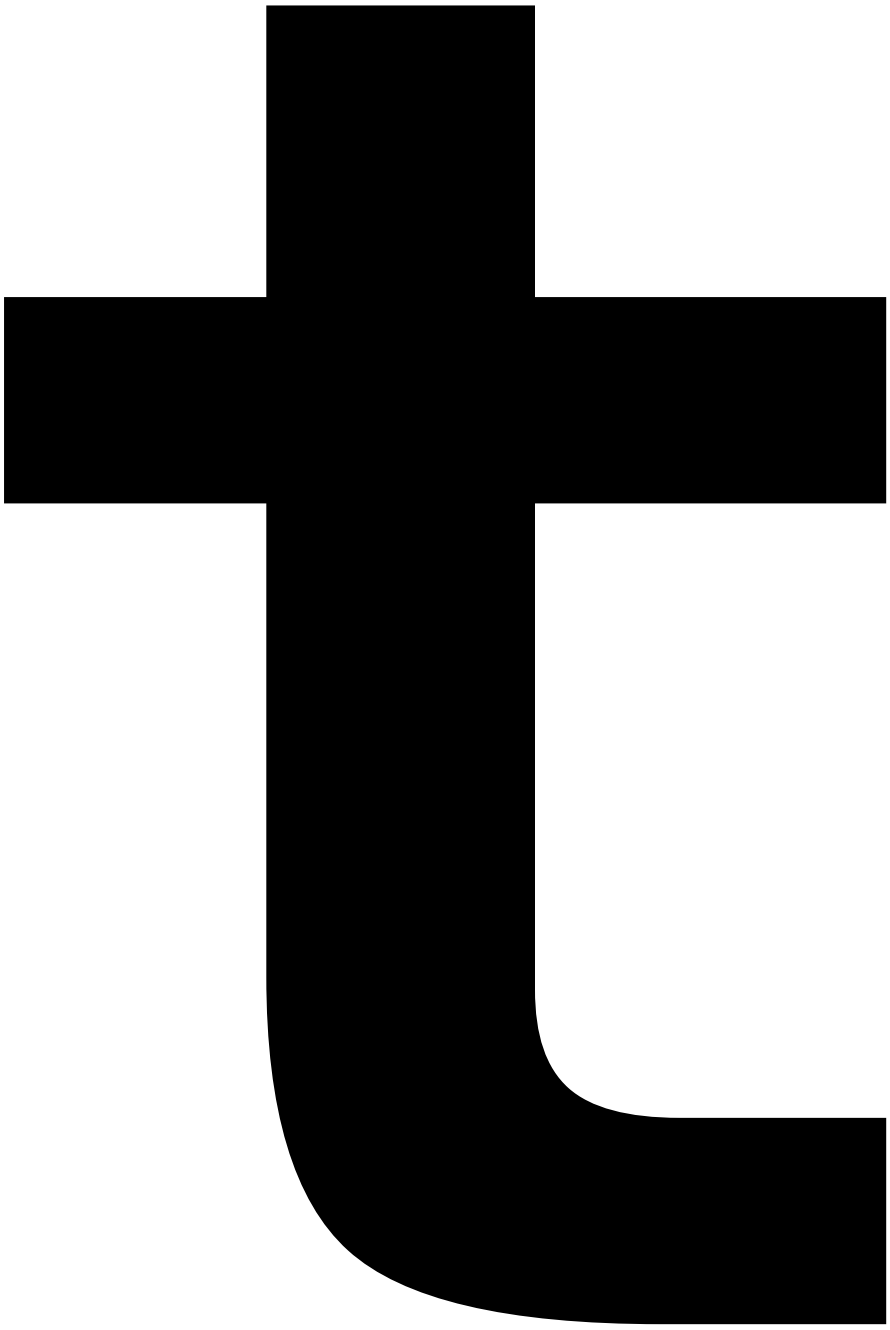




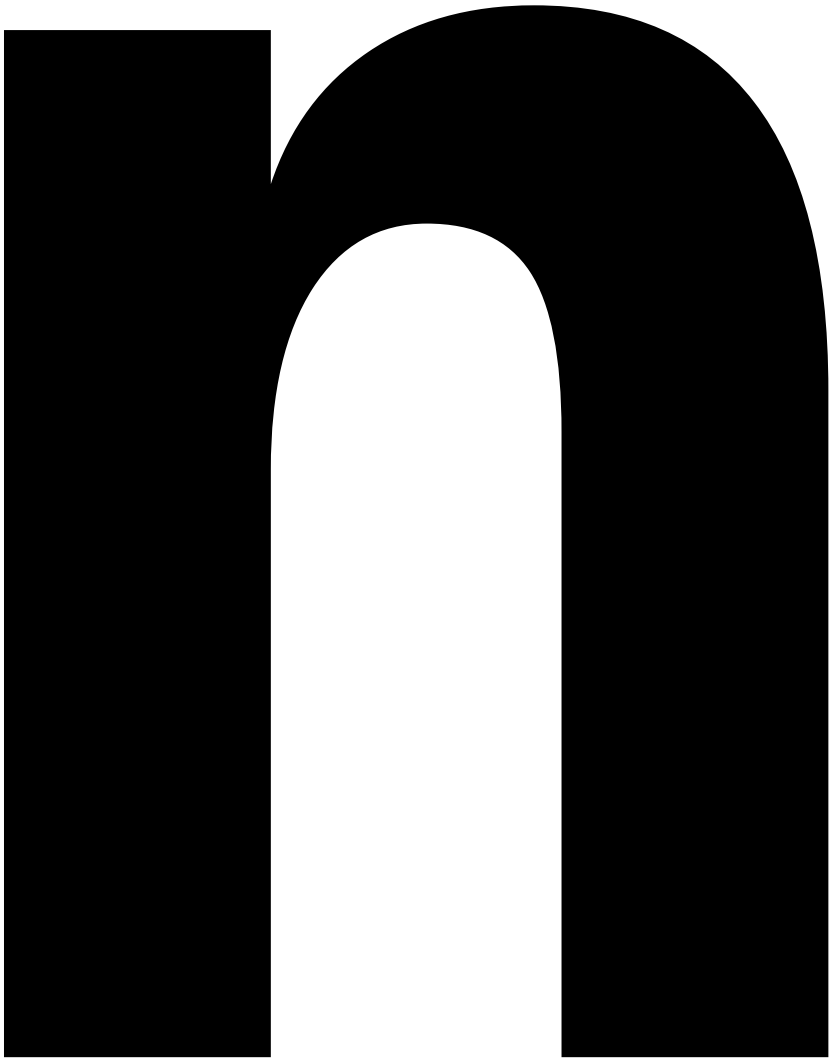






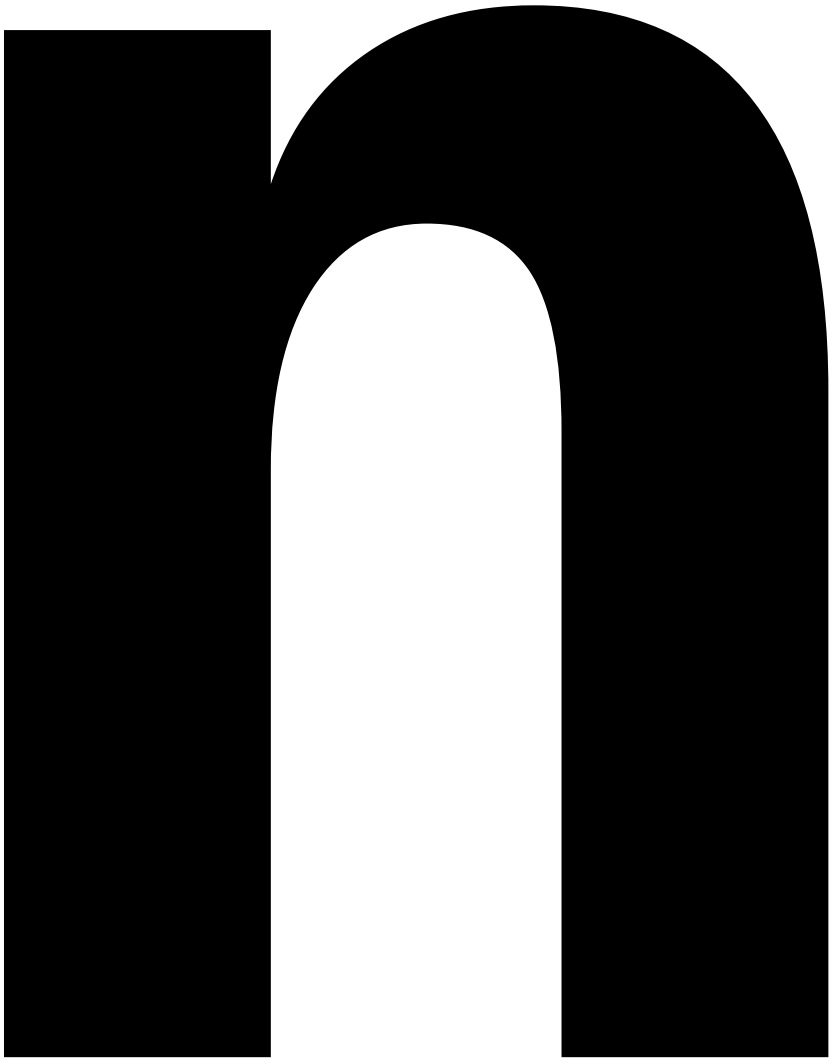


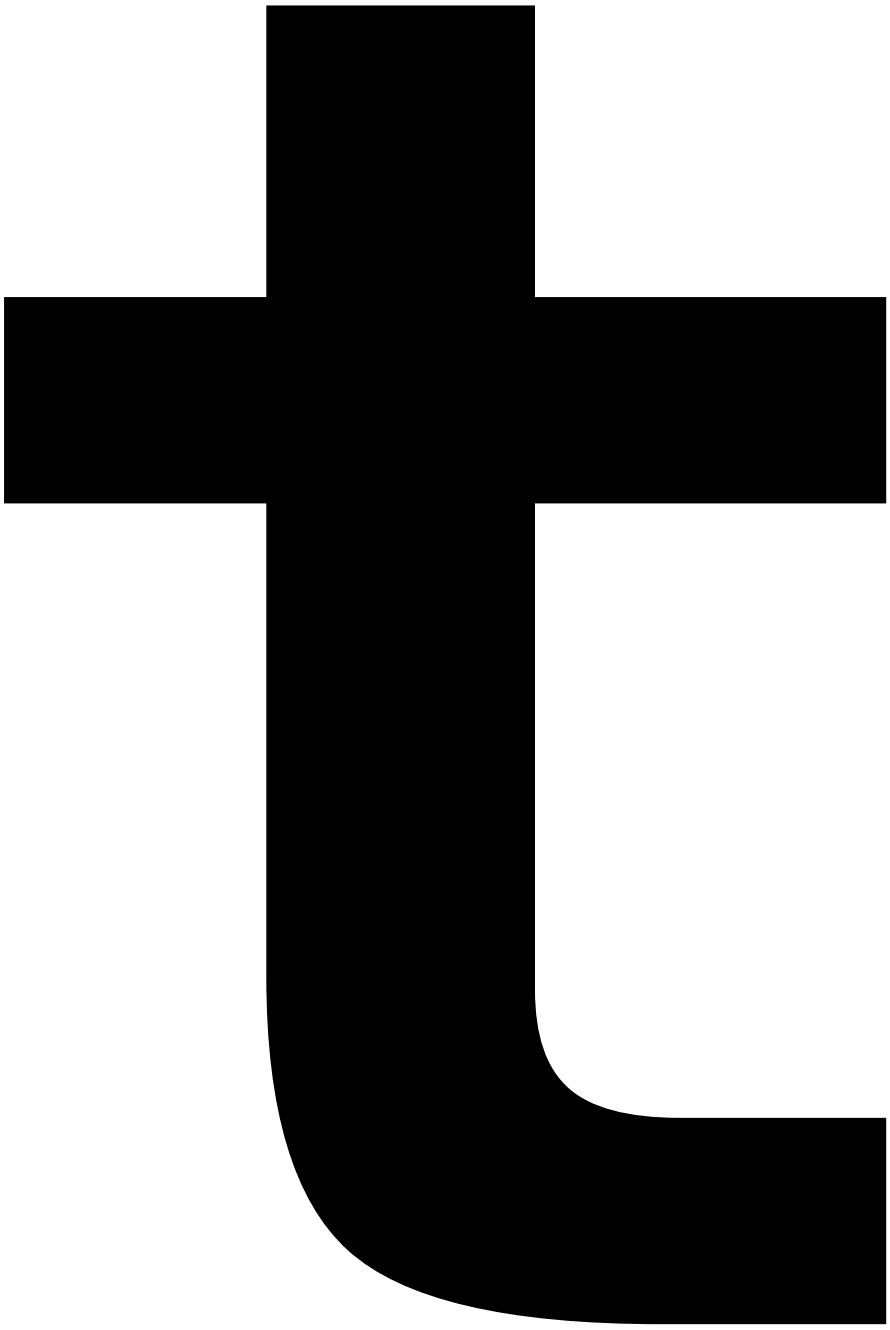
u

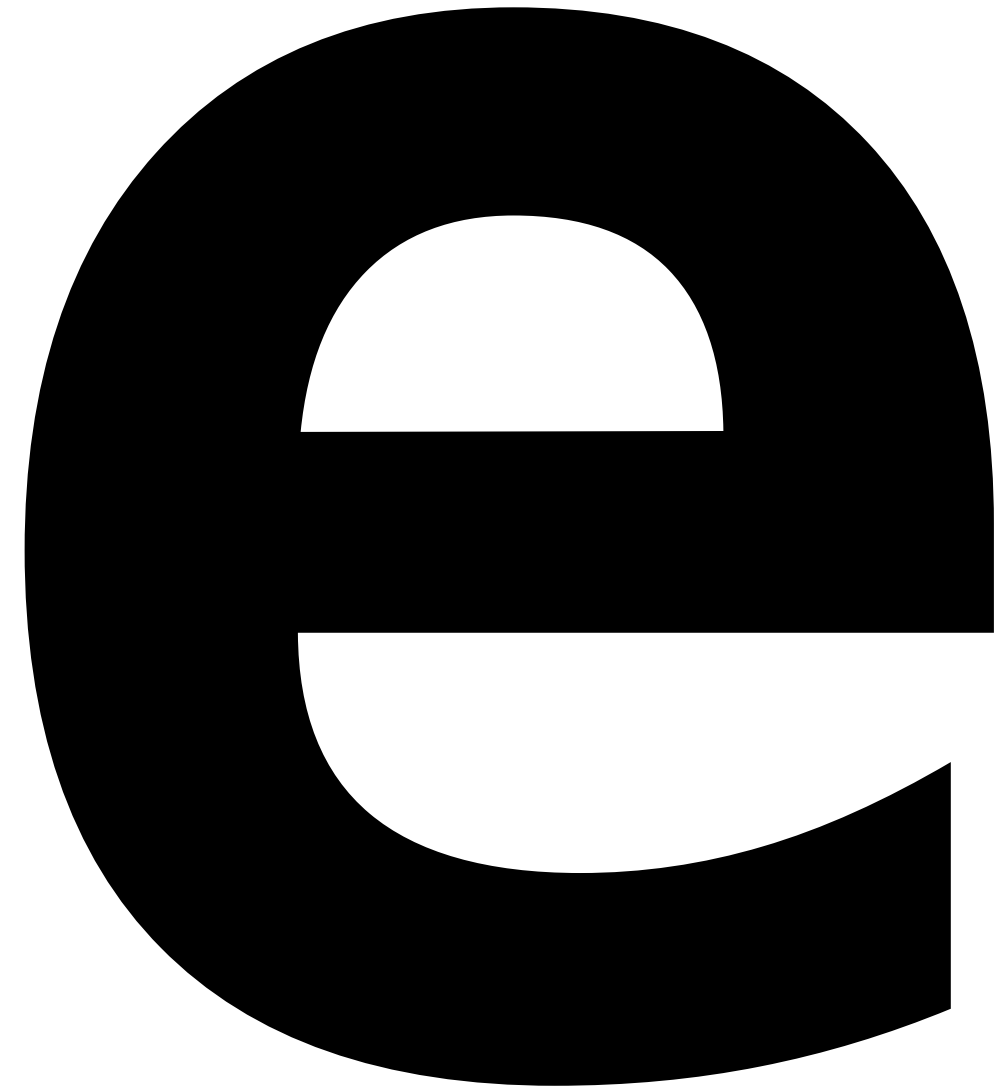


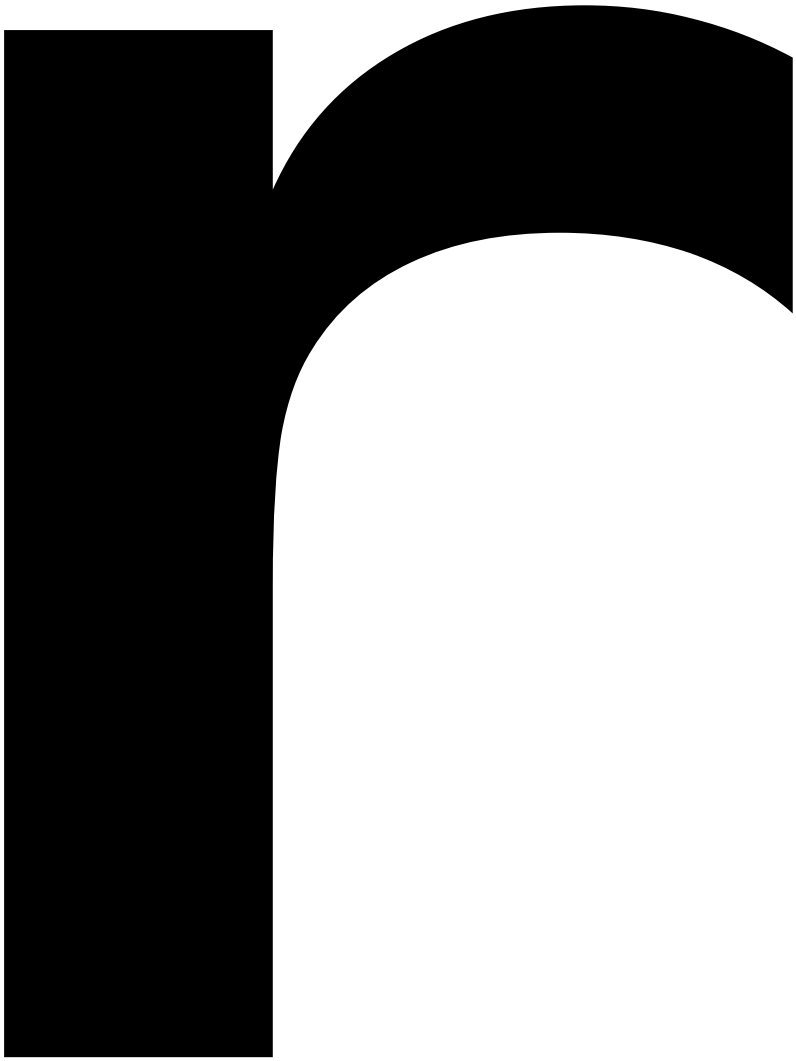
d

u

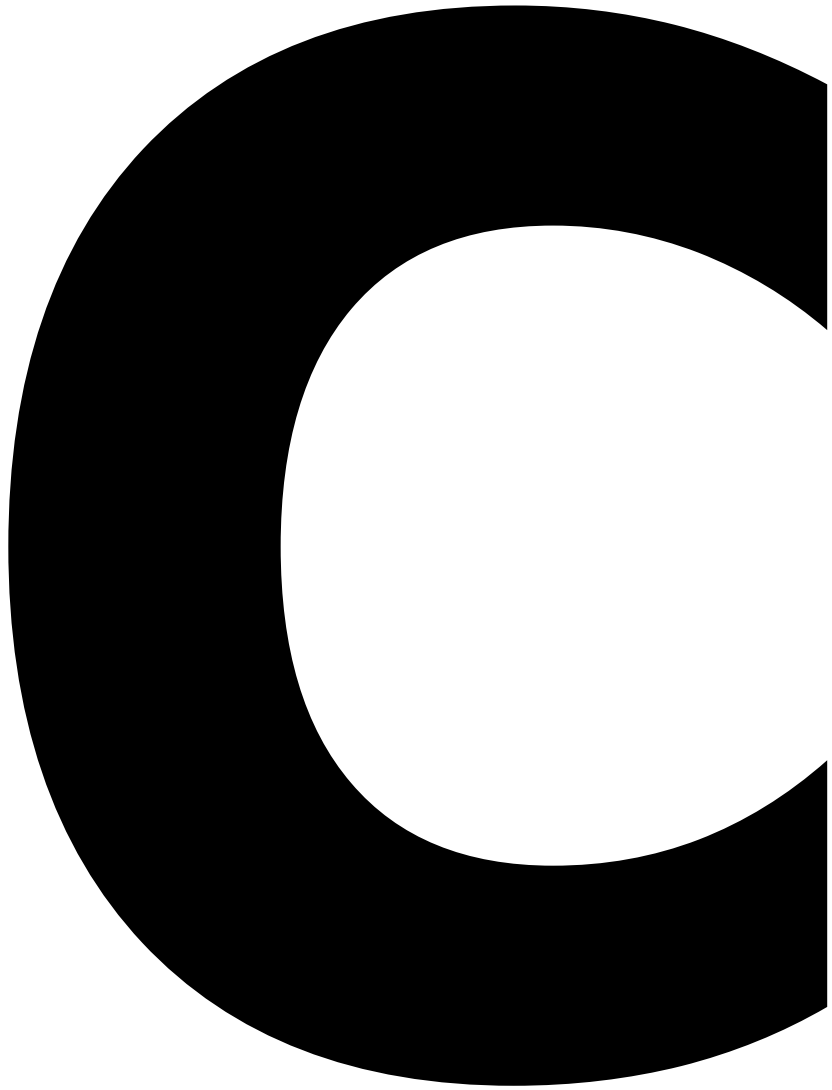


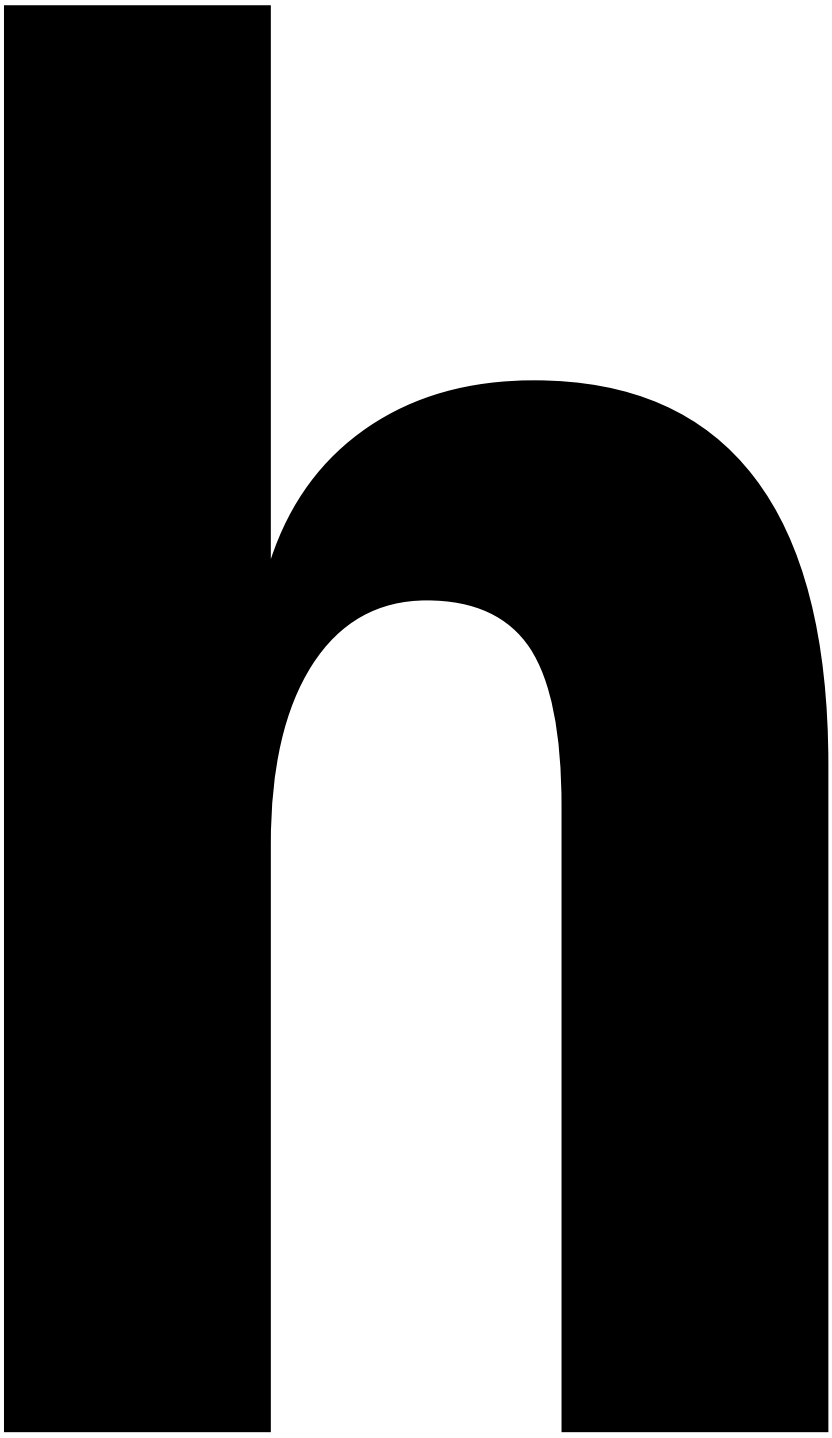


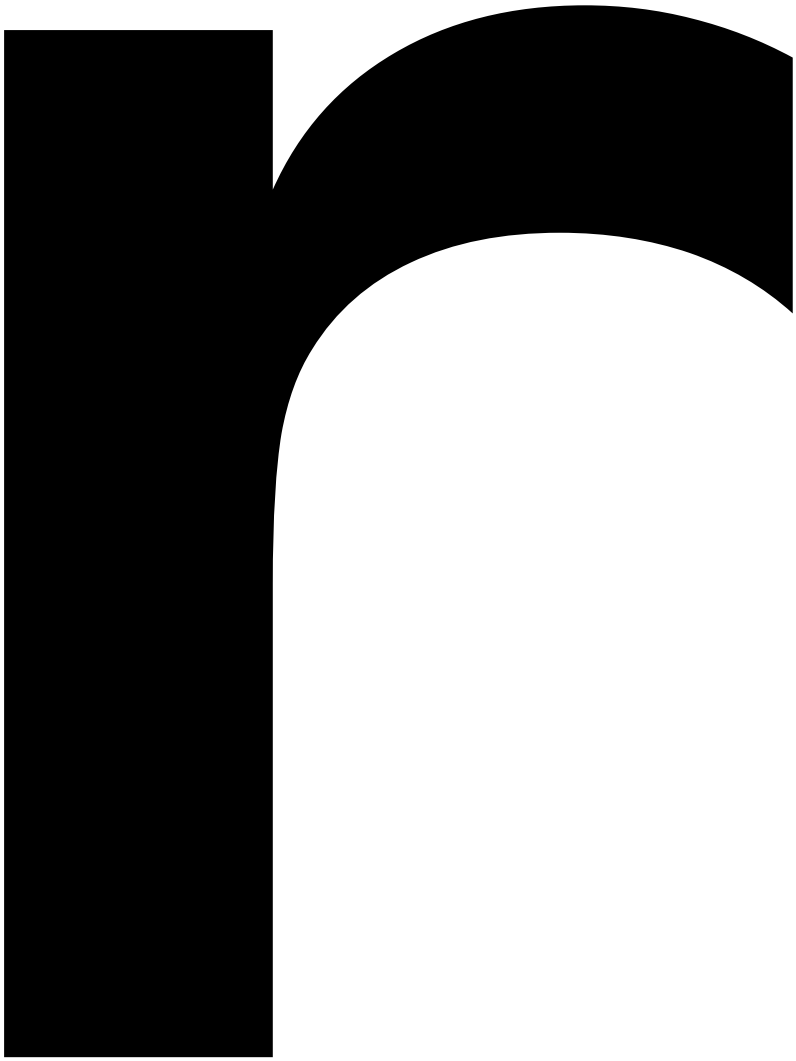


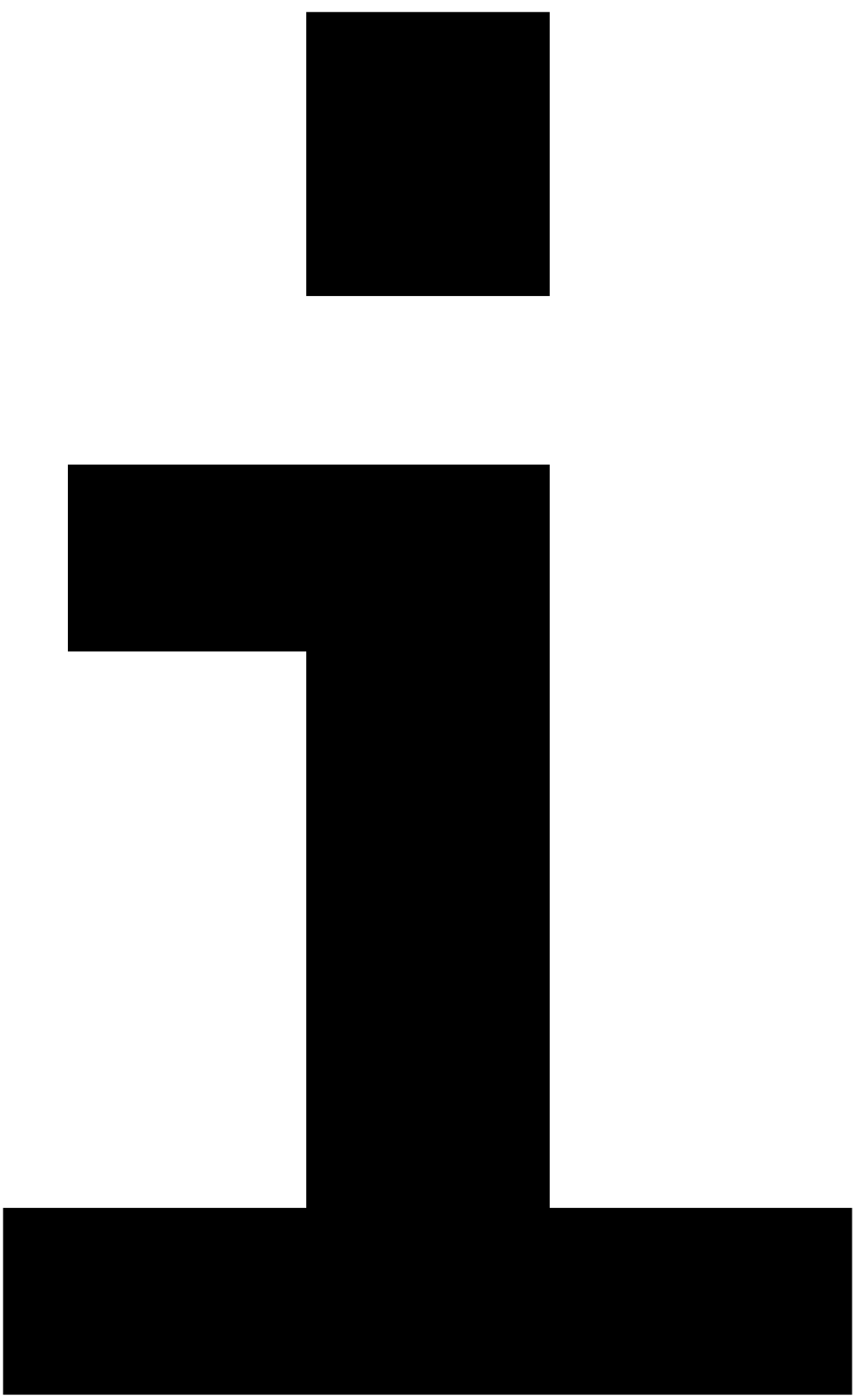


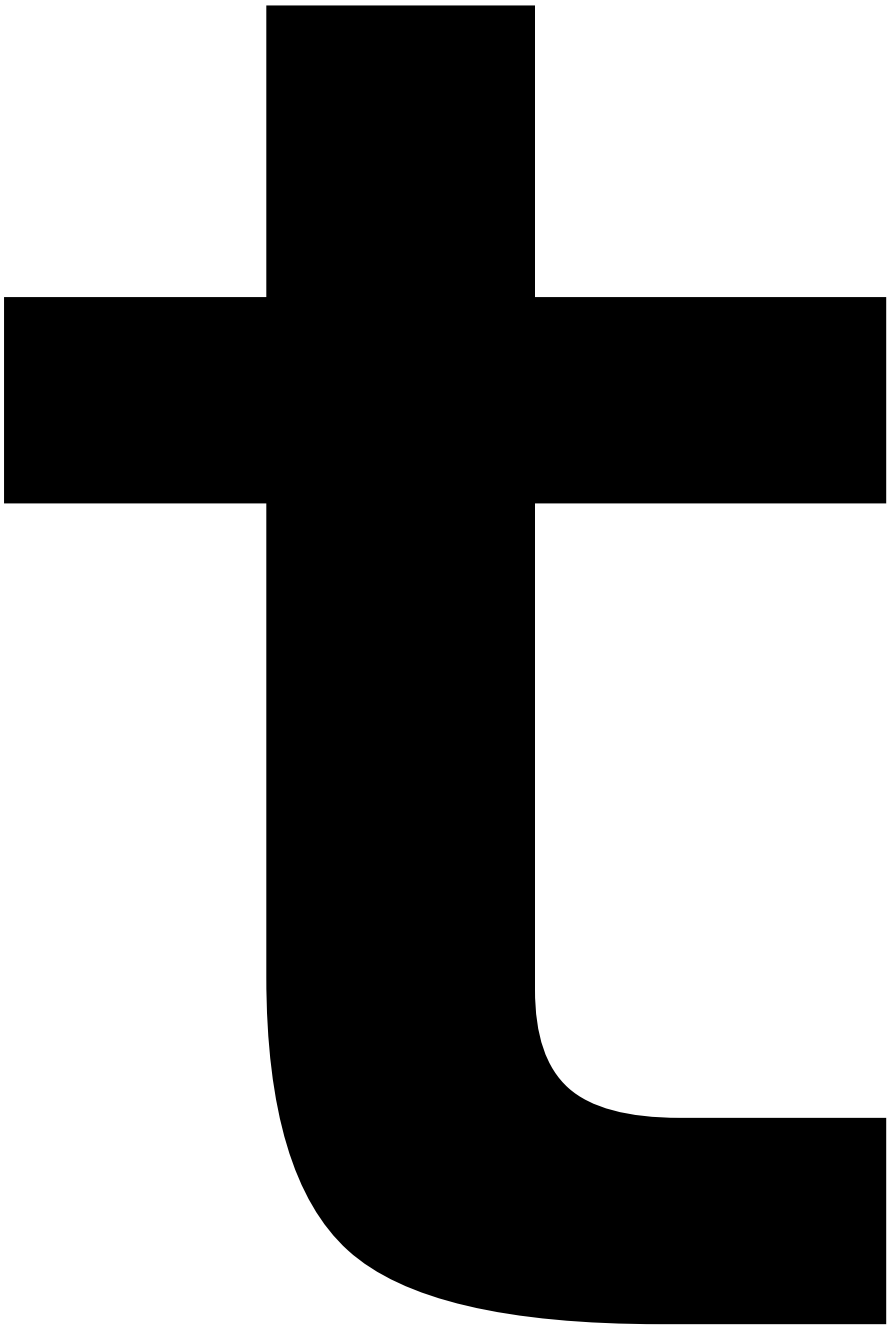
S

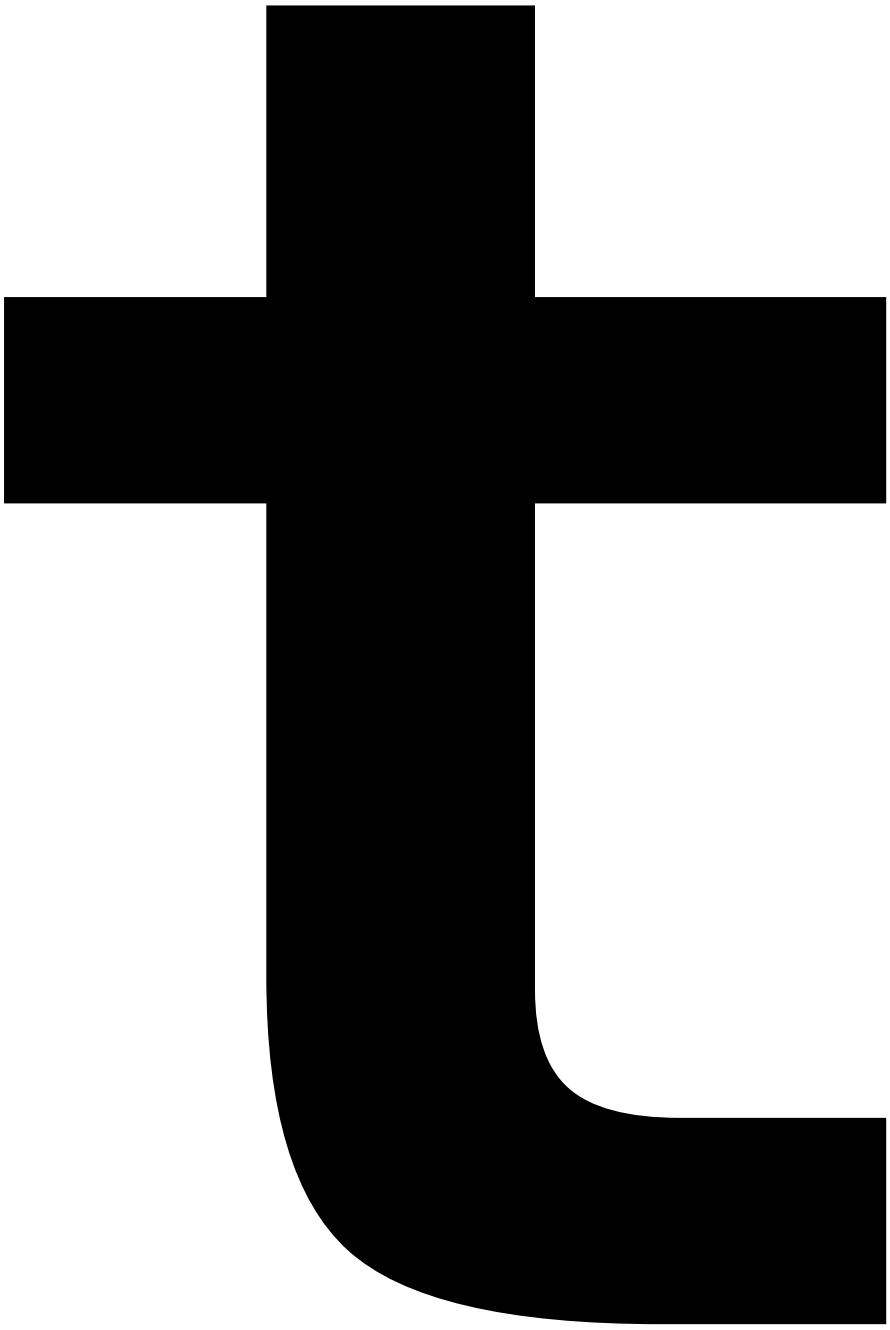


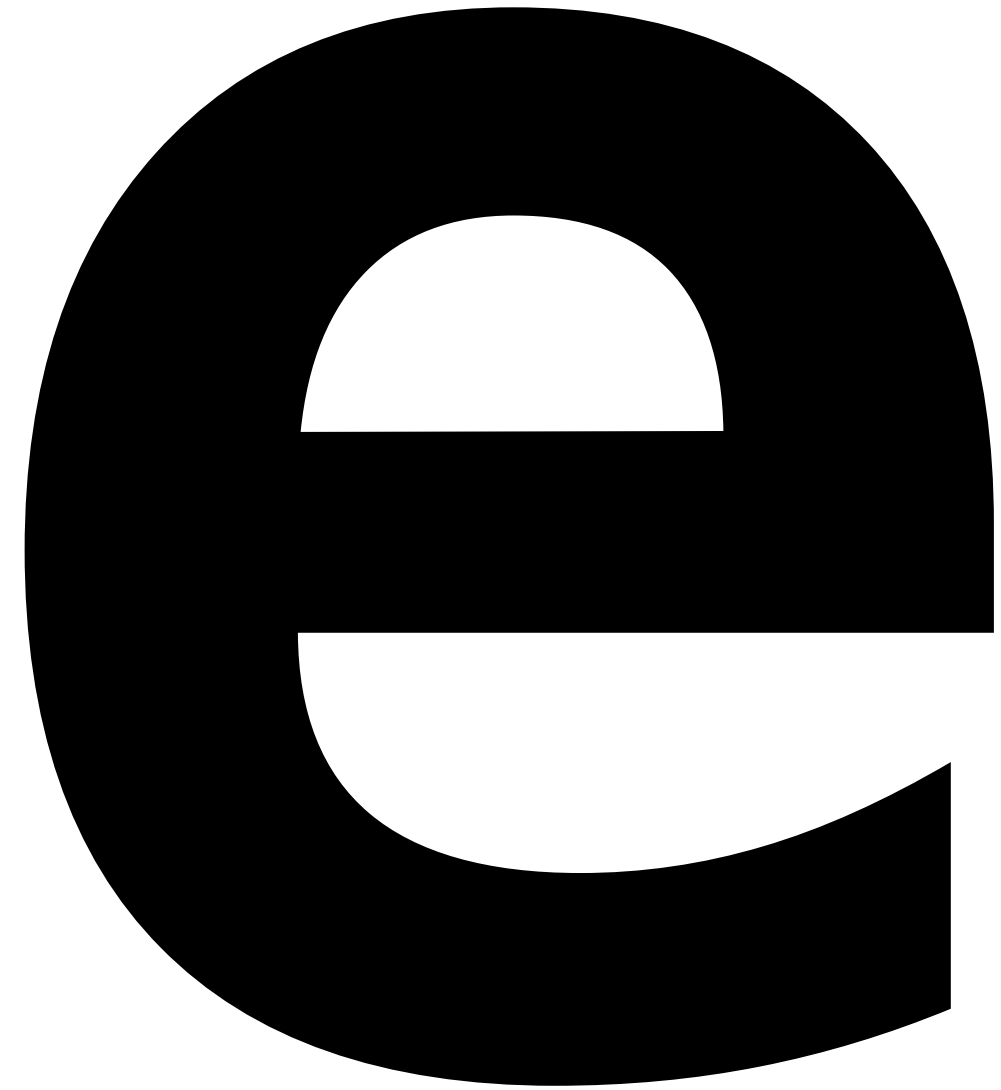


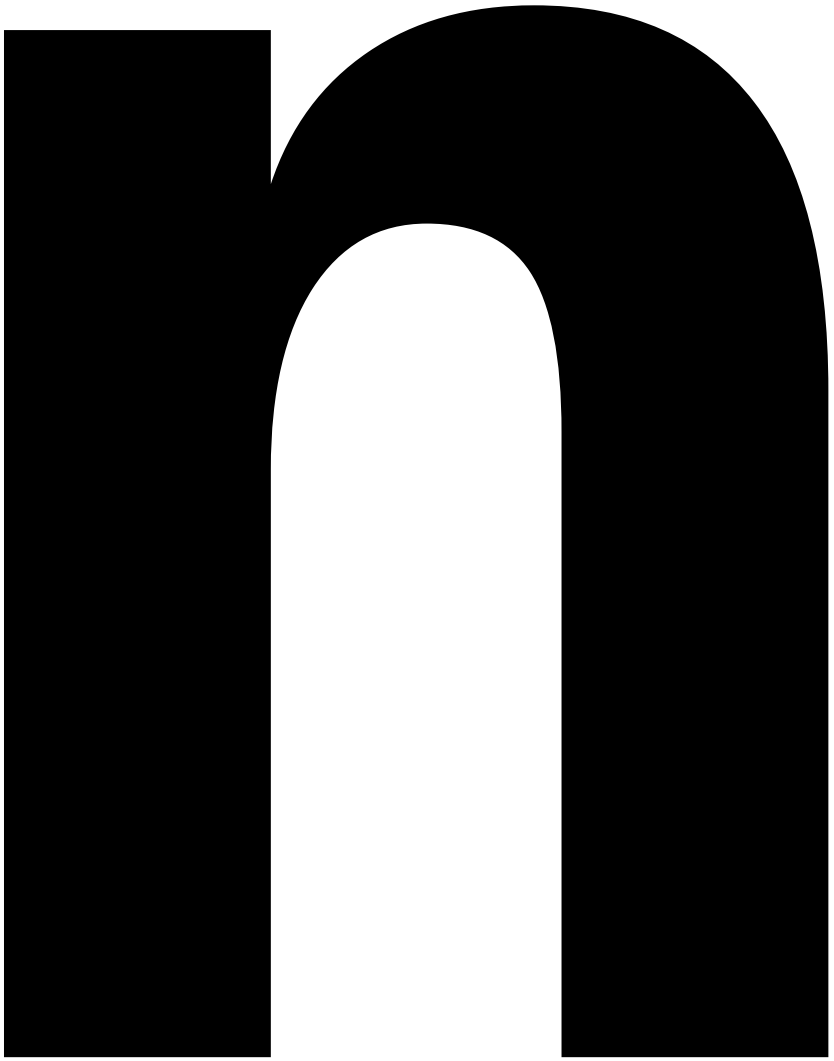




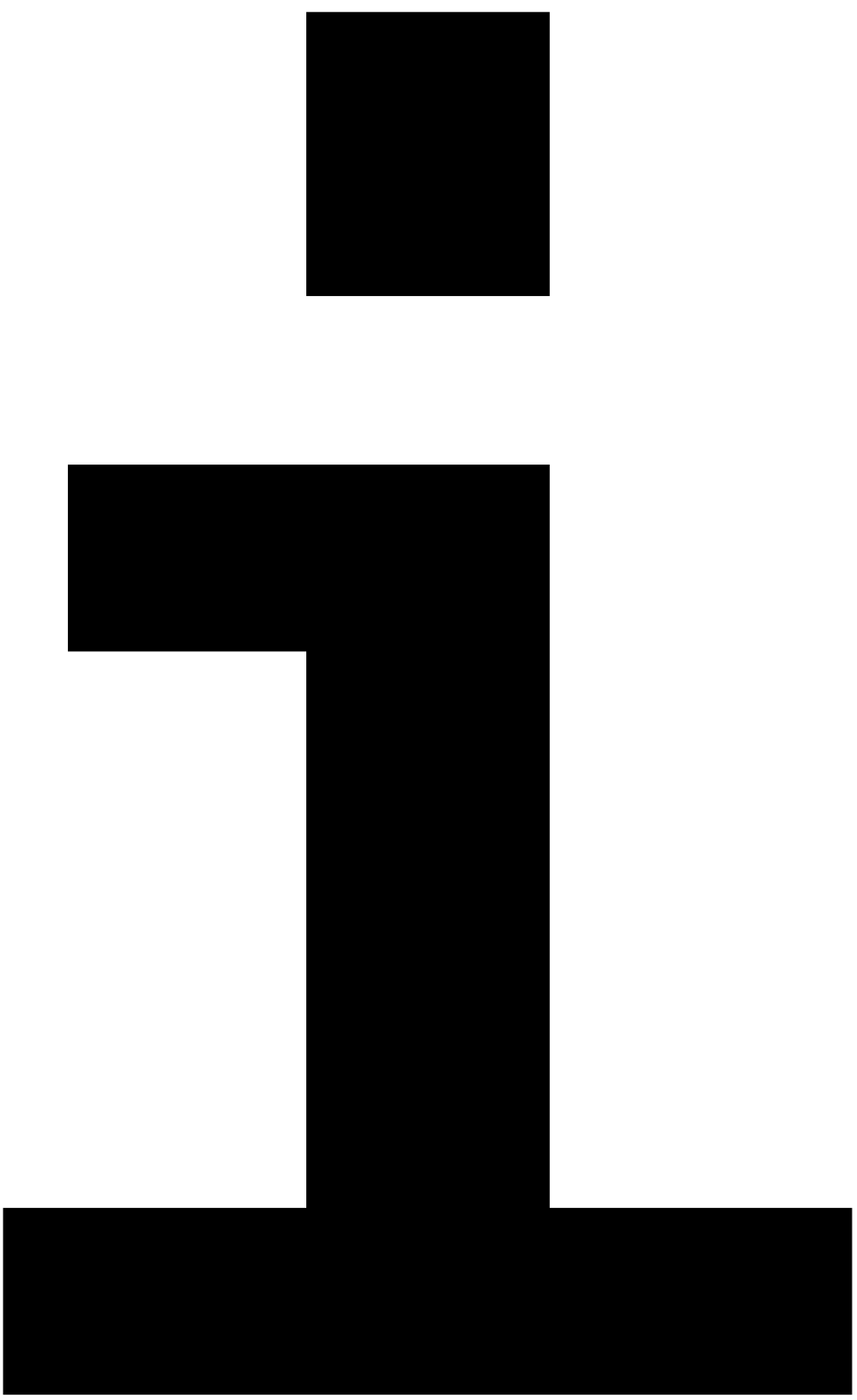


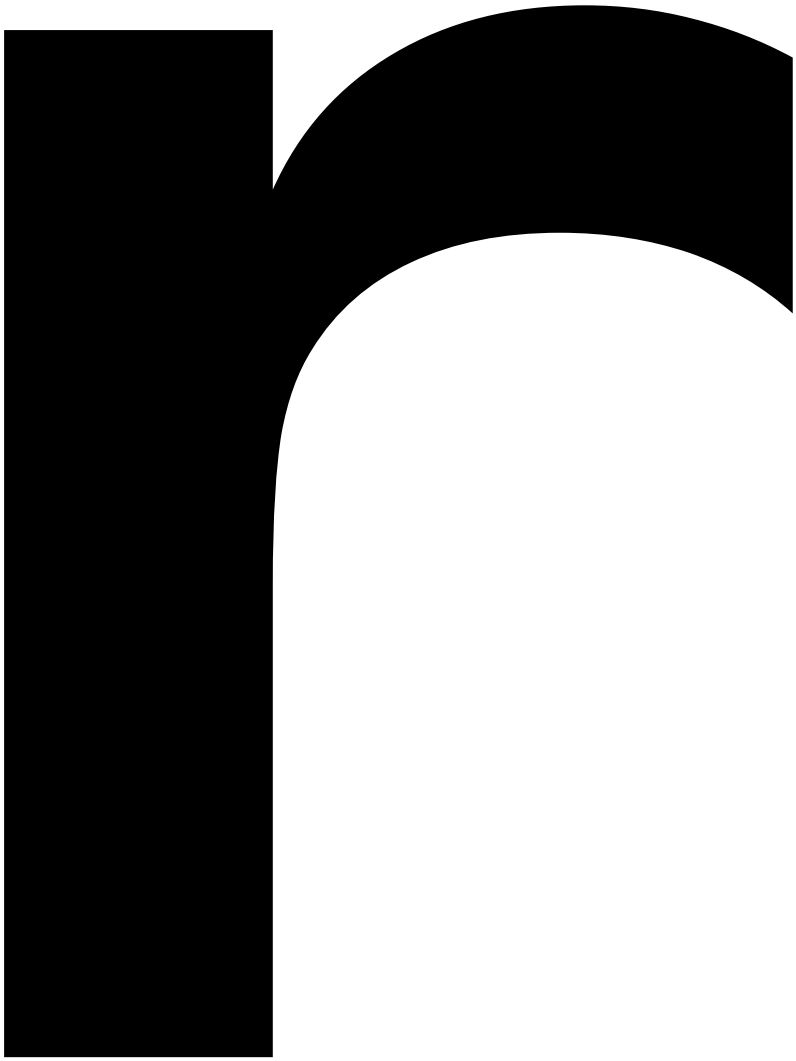




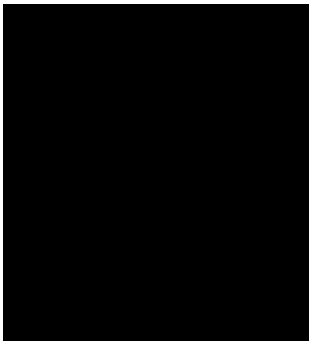


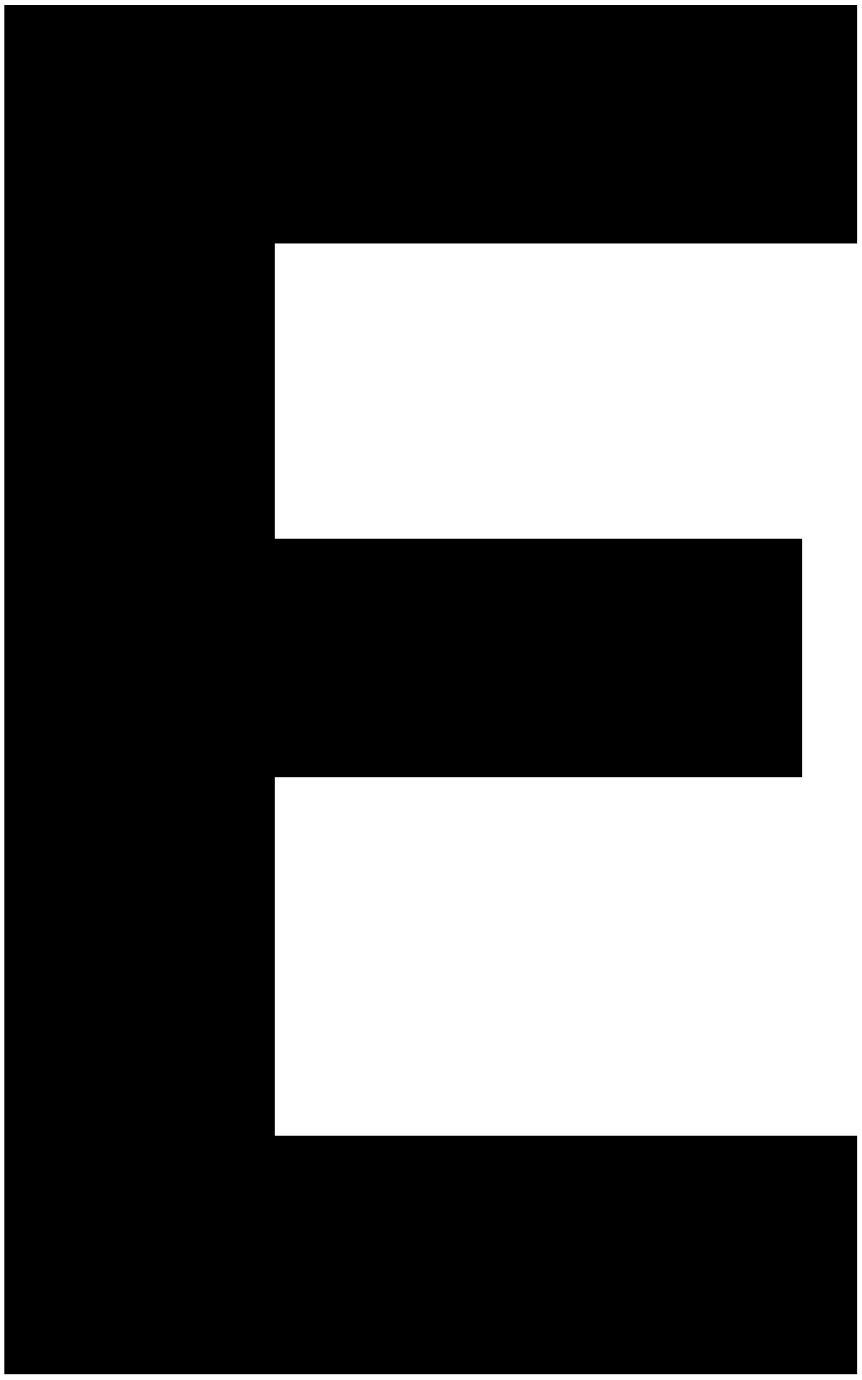




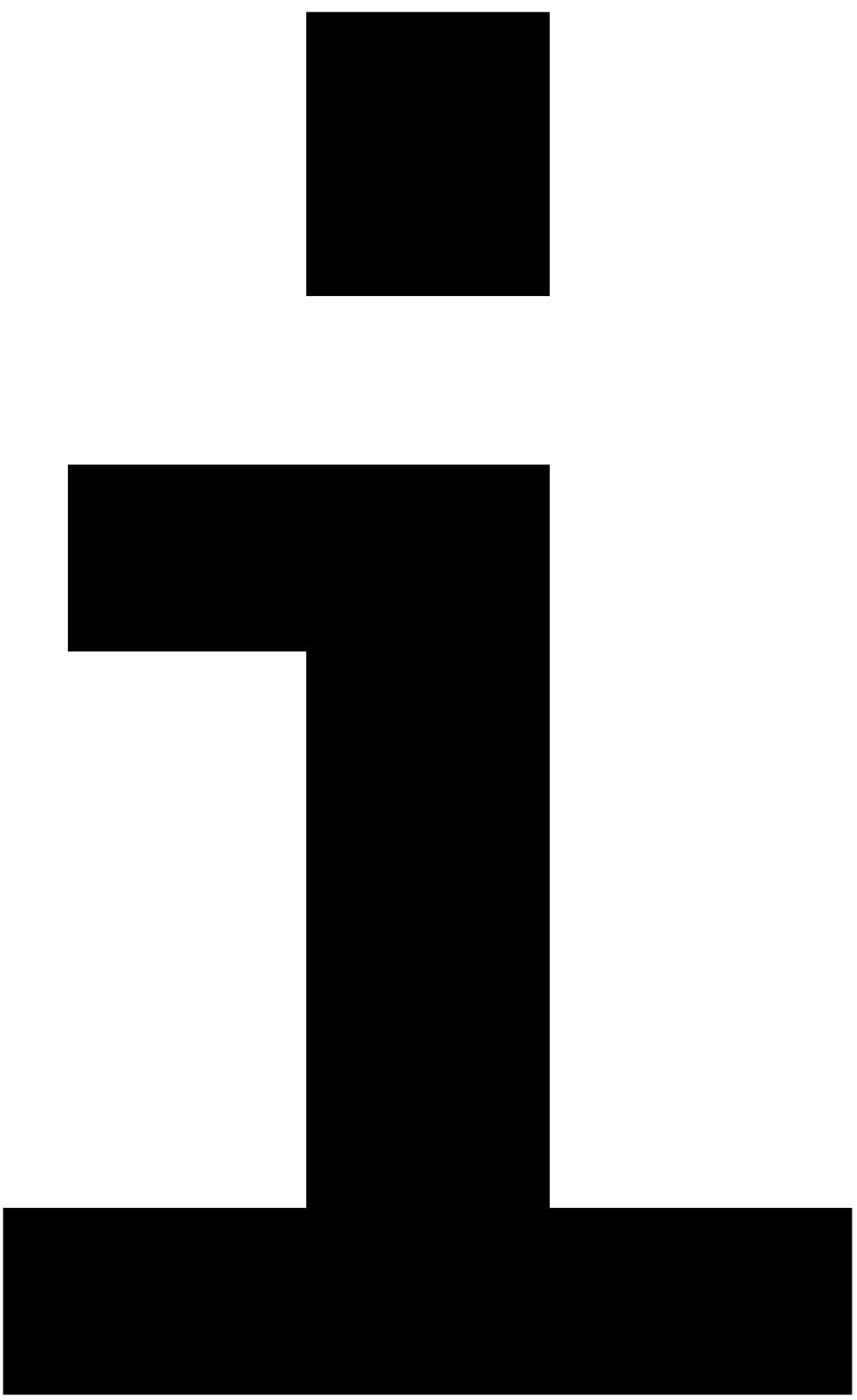


d

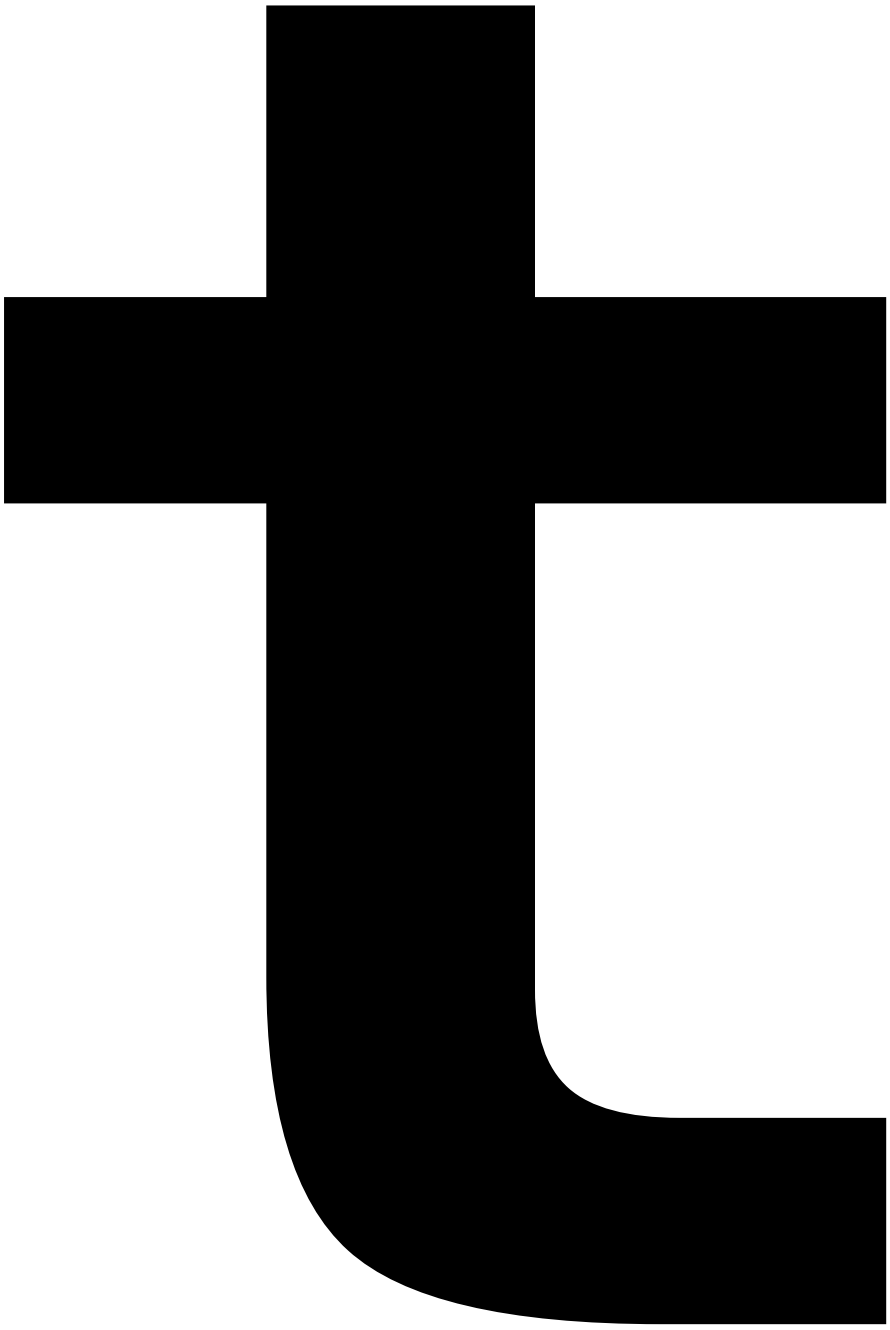


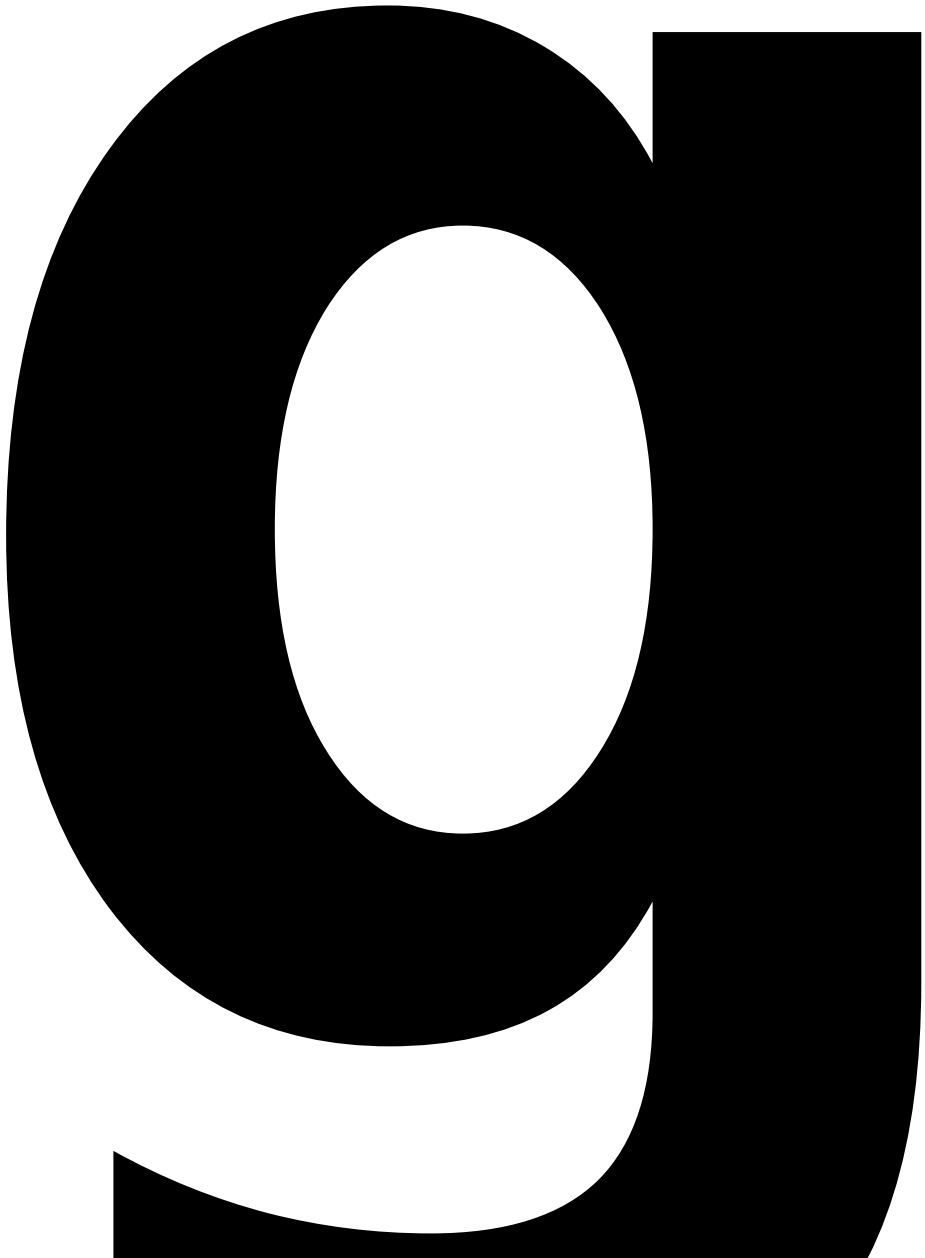


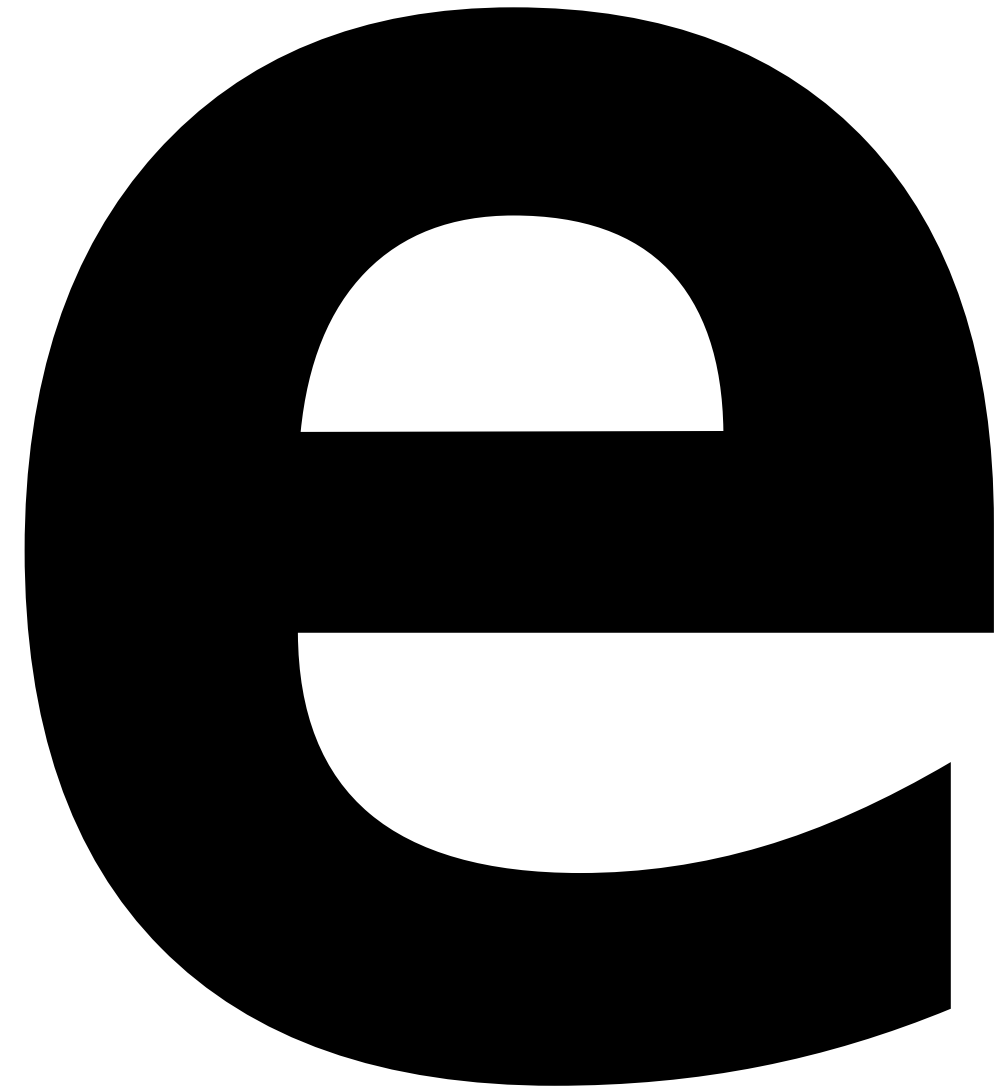
S



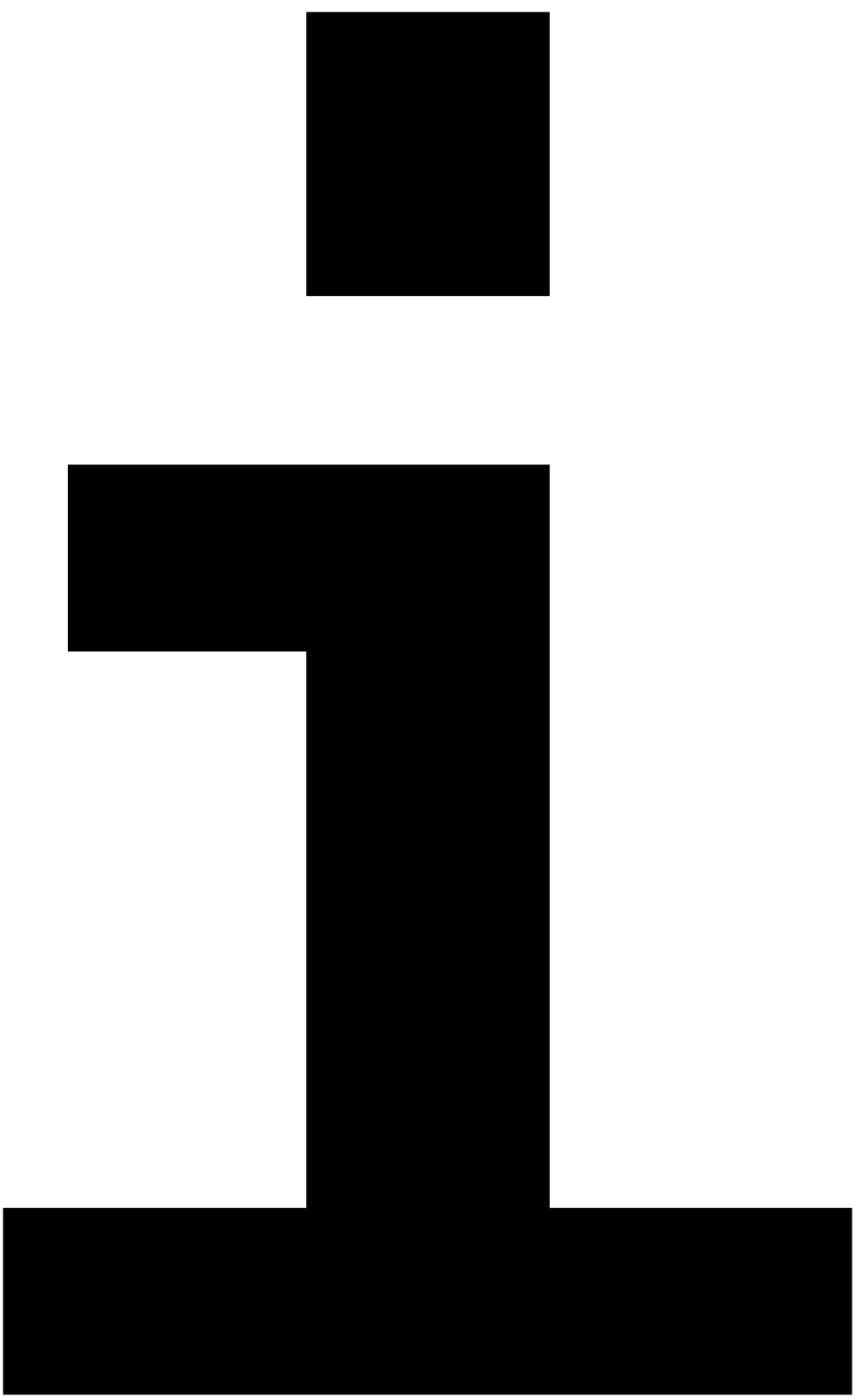
S

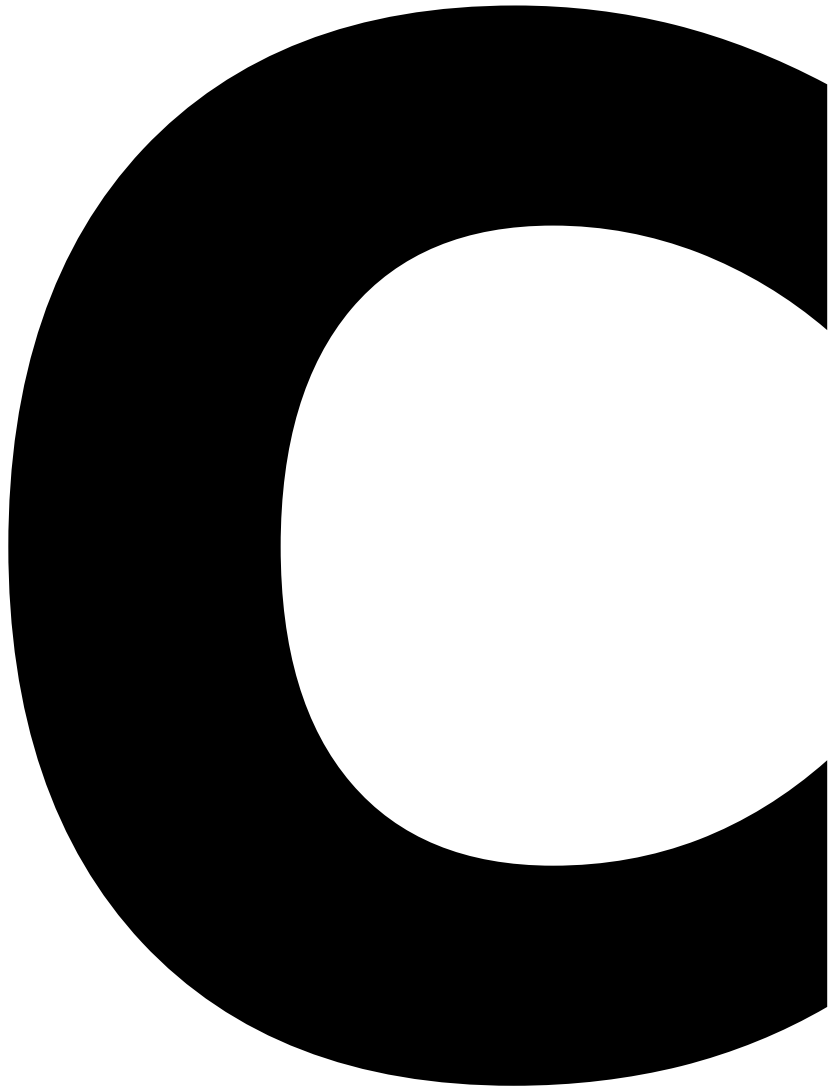


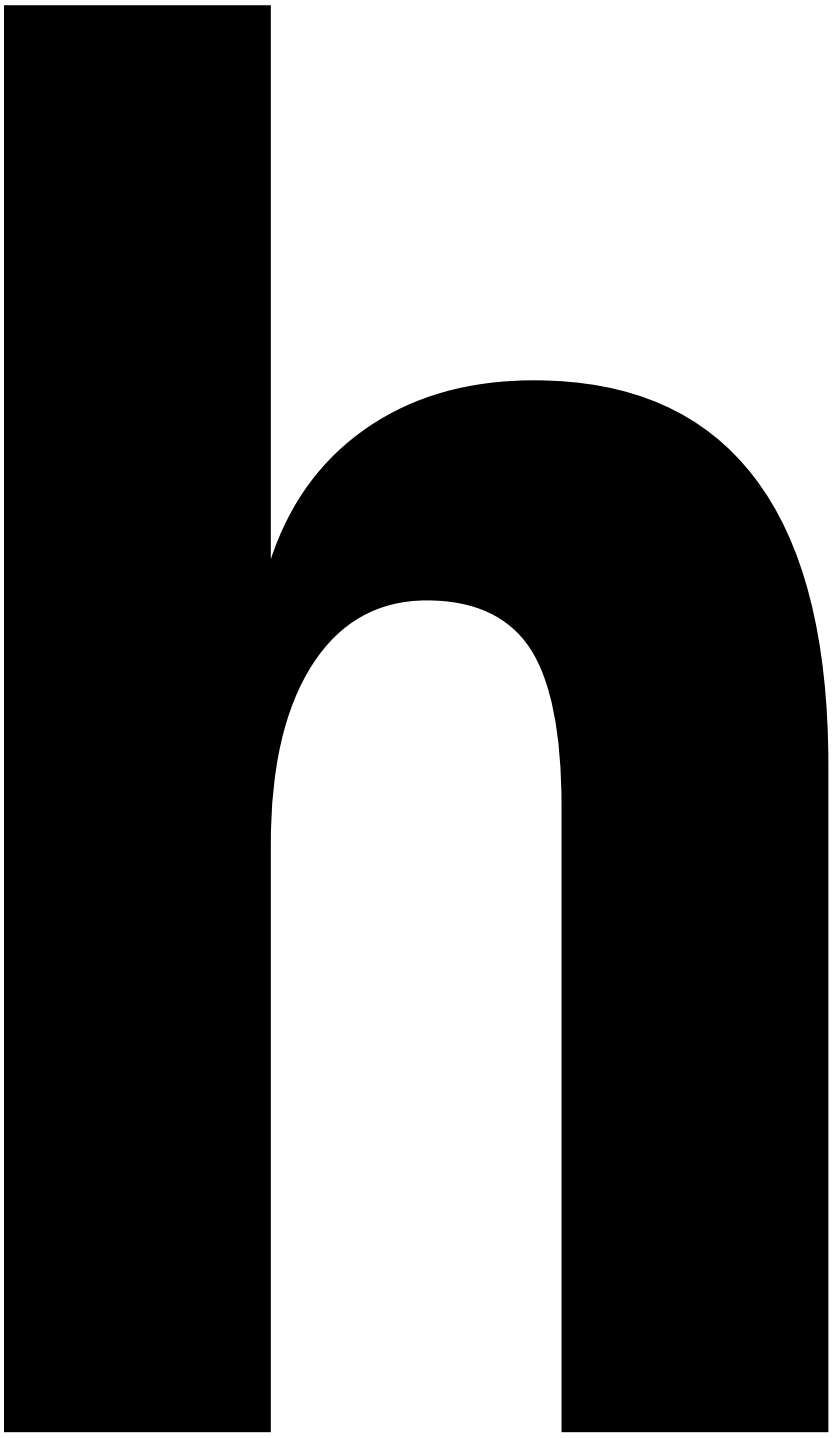


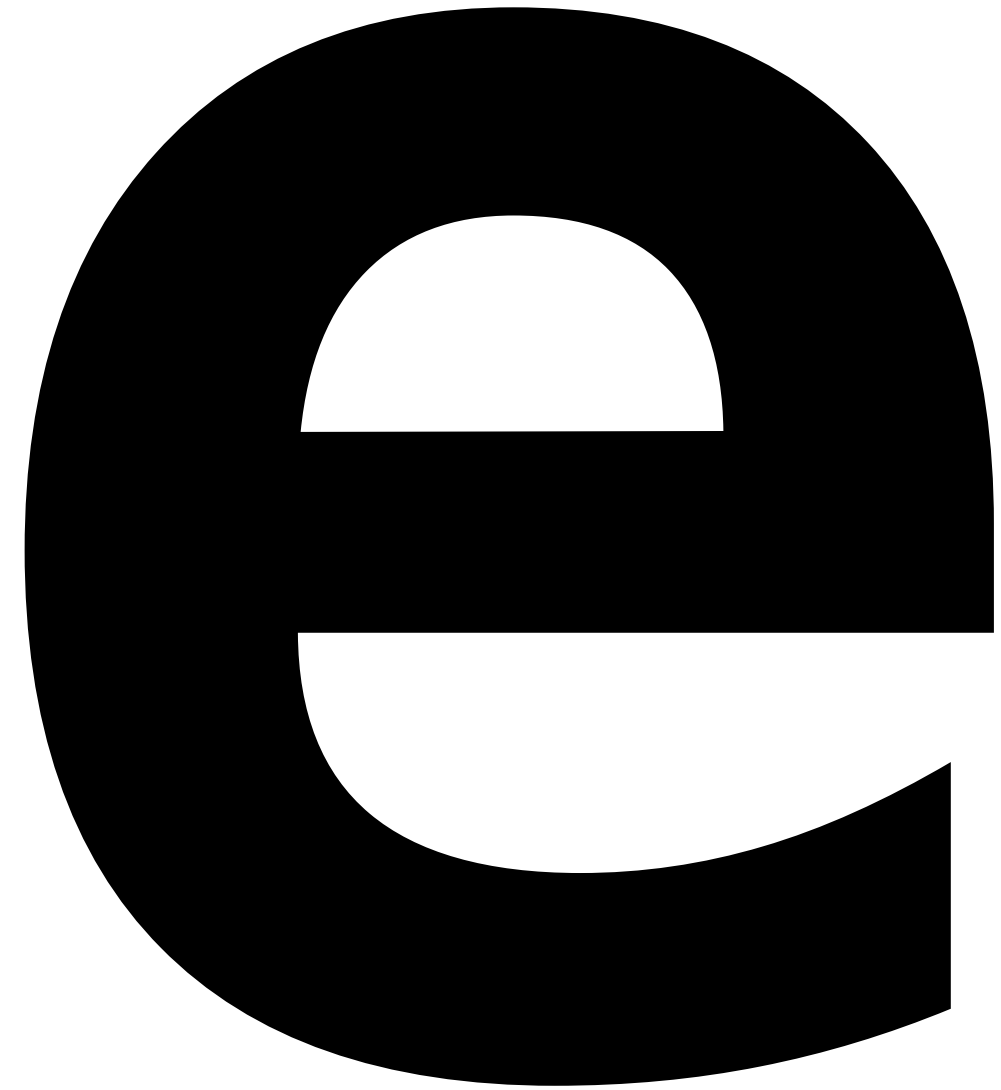


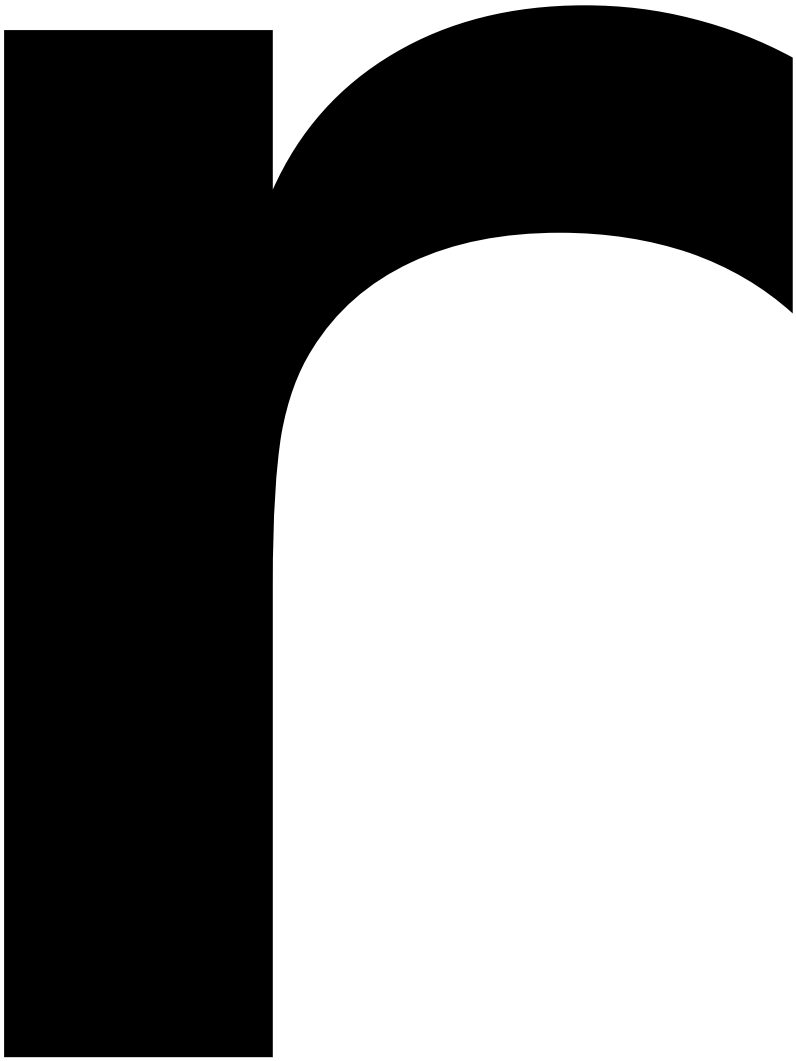
S

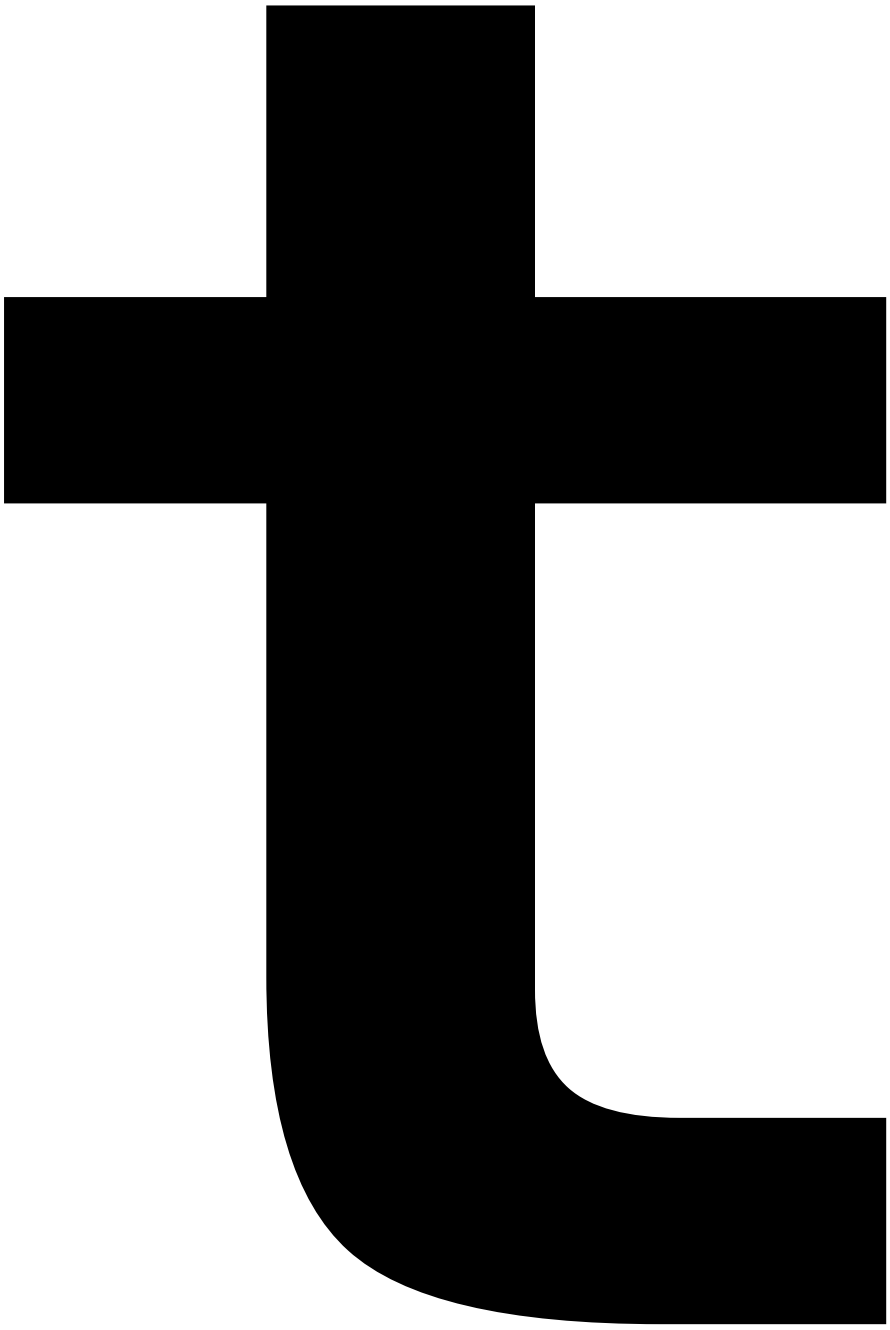


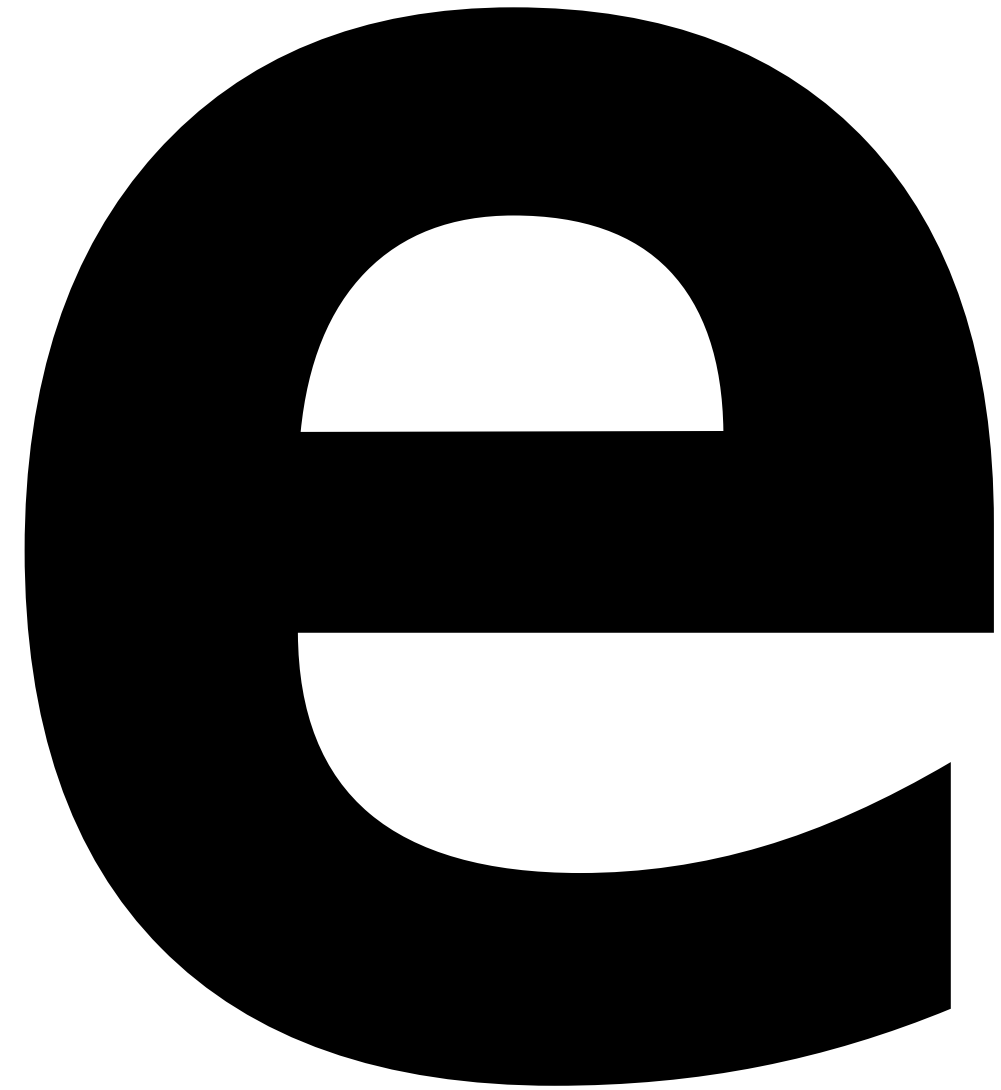


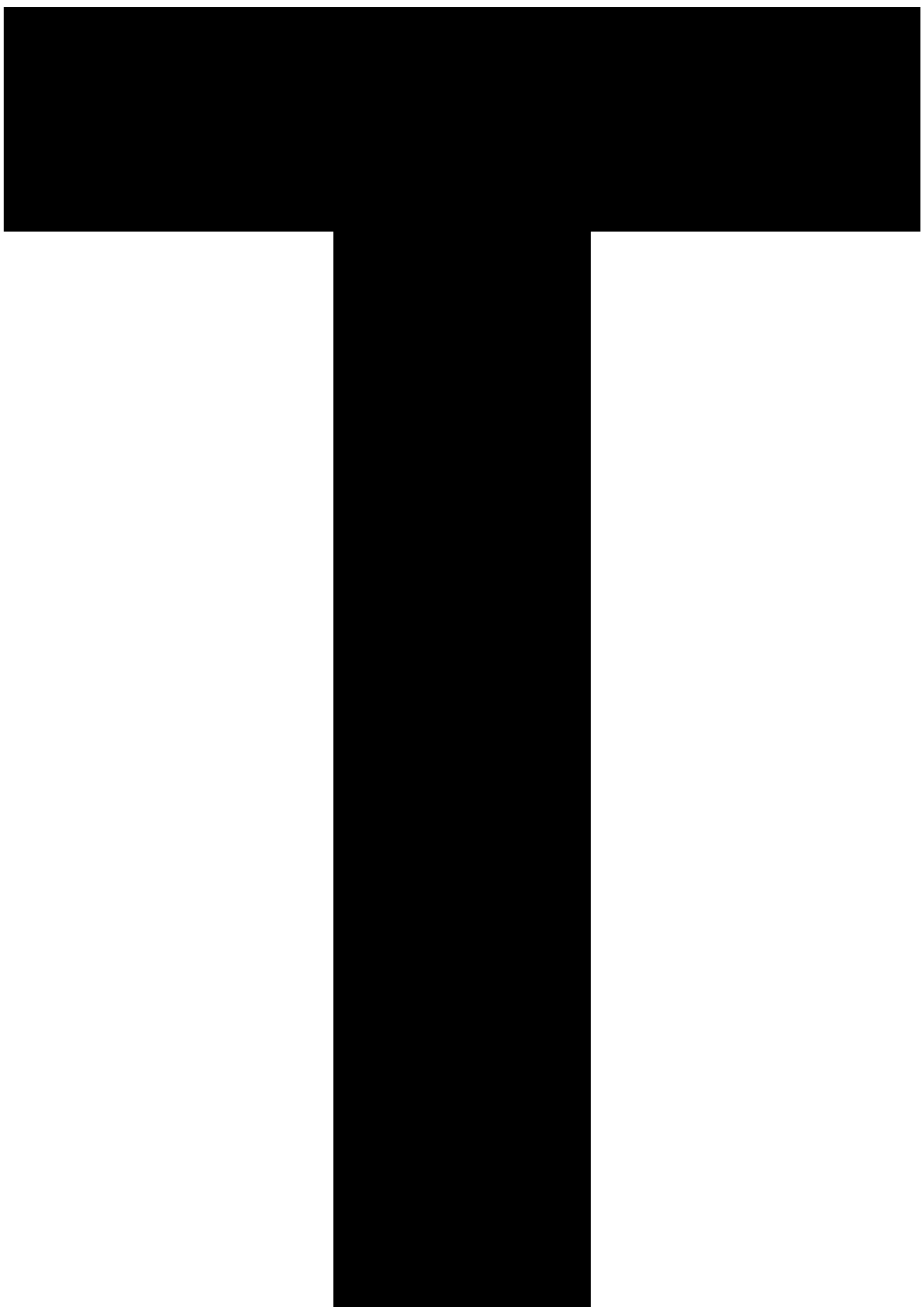


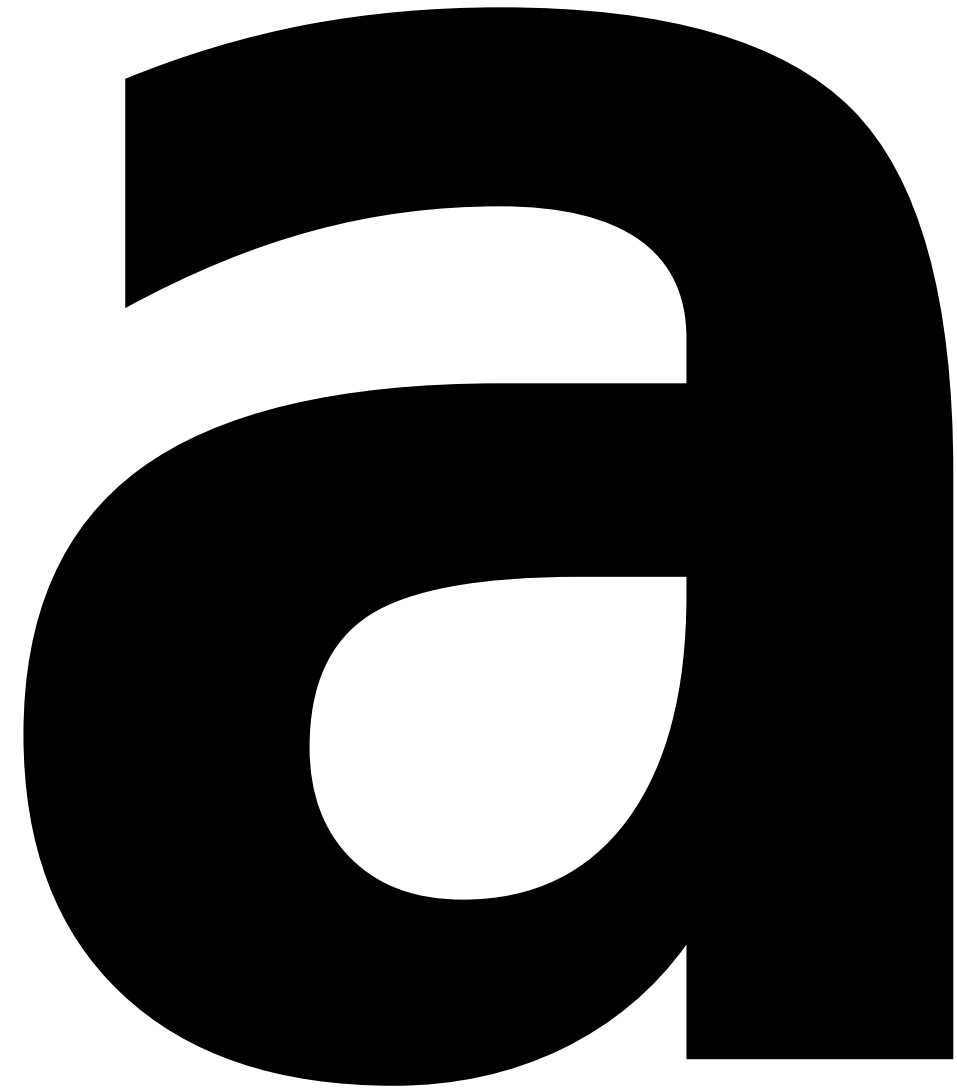


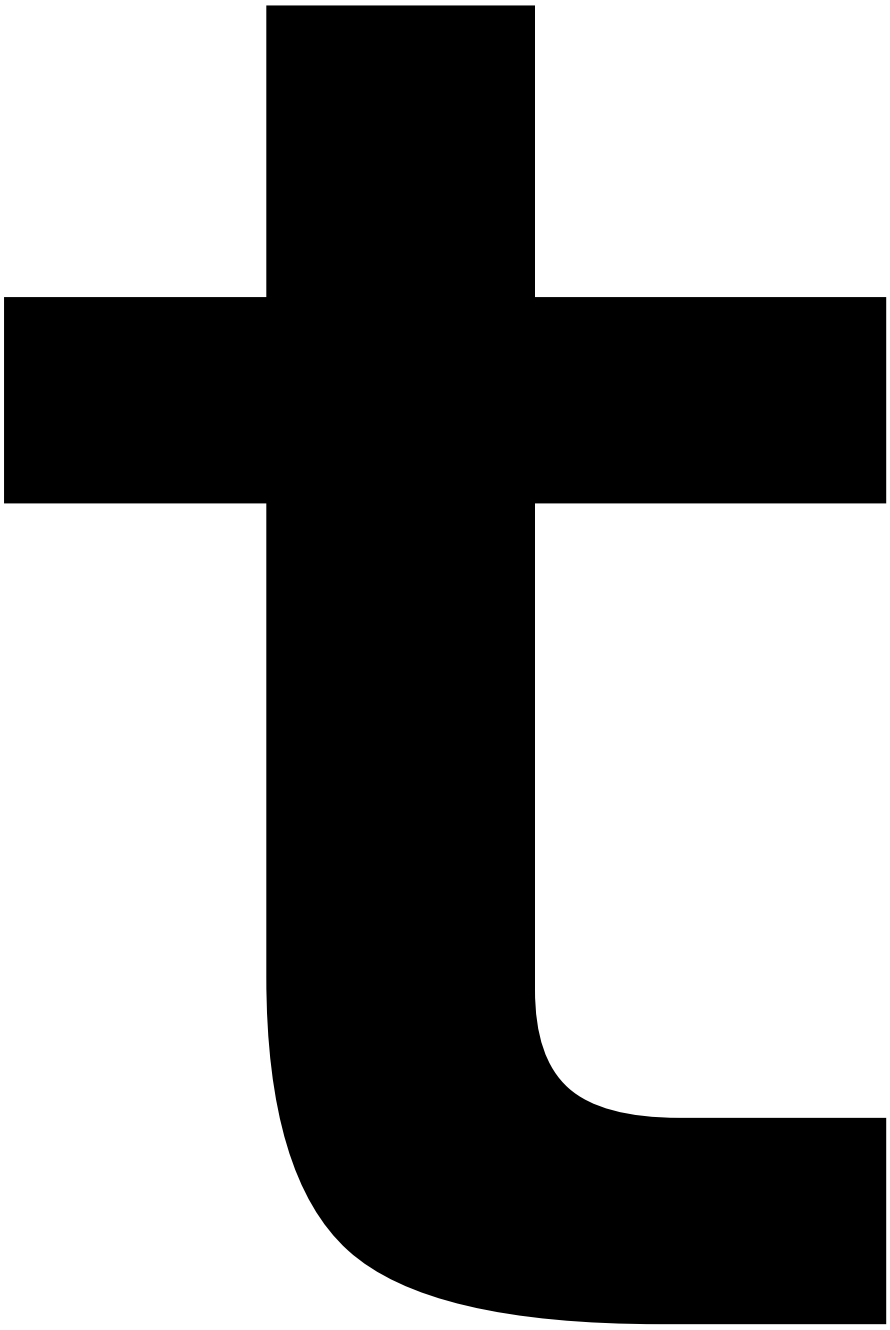




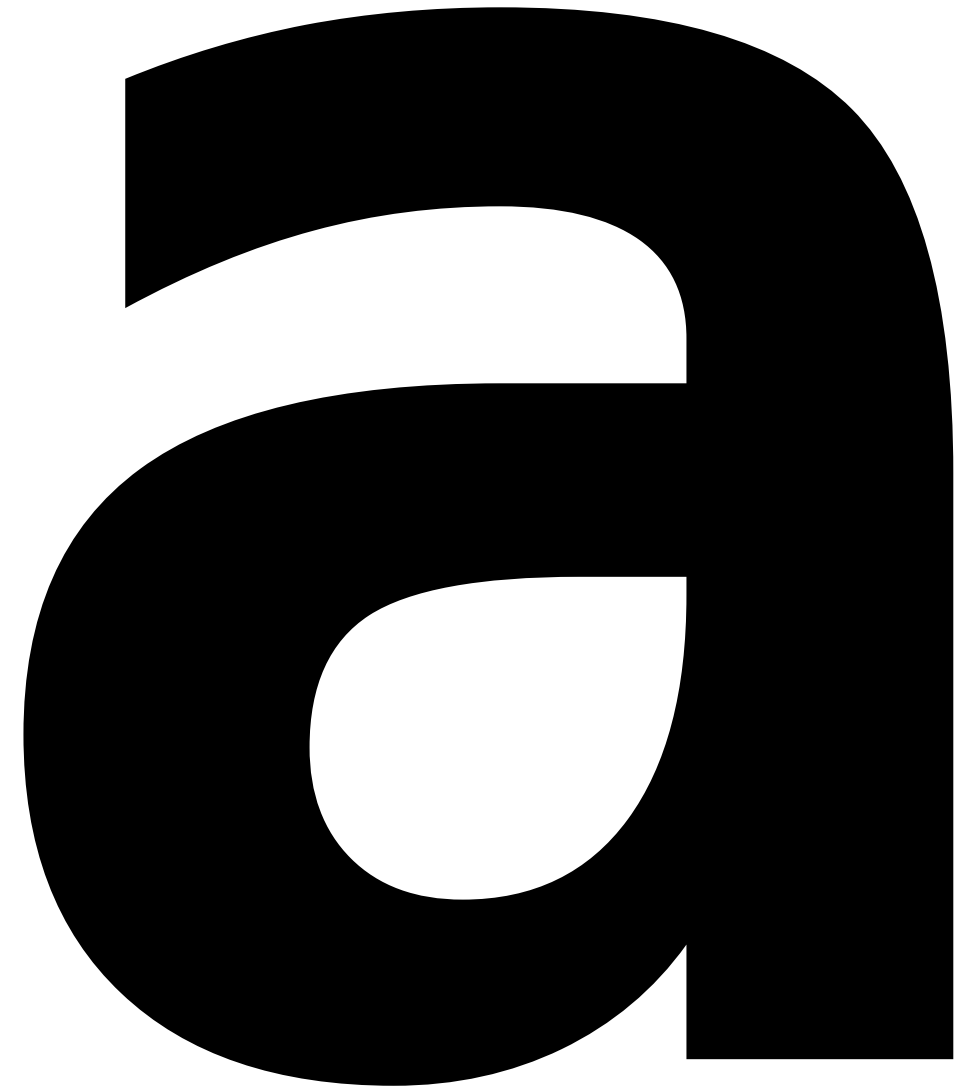


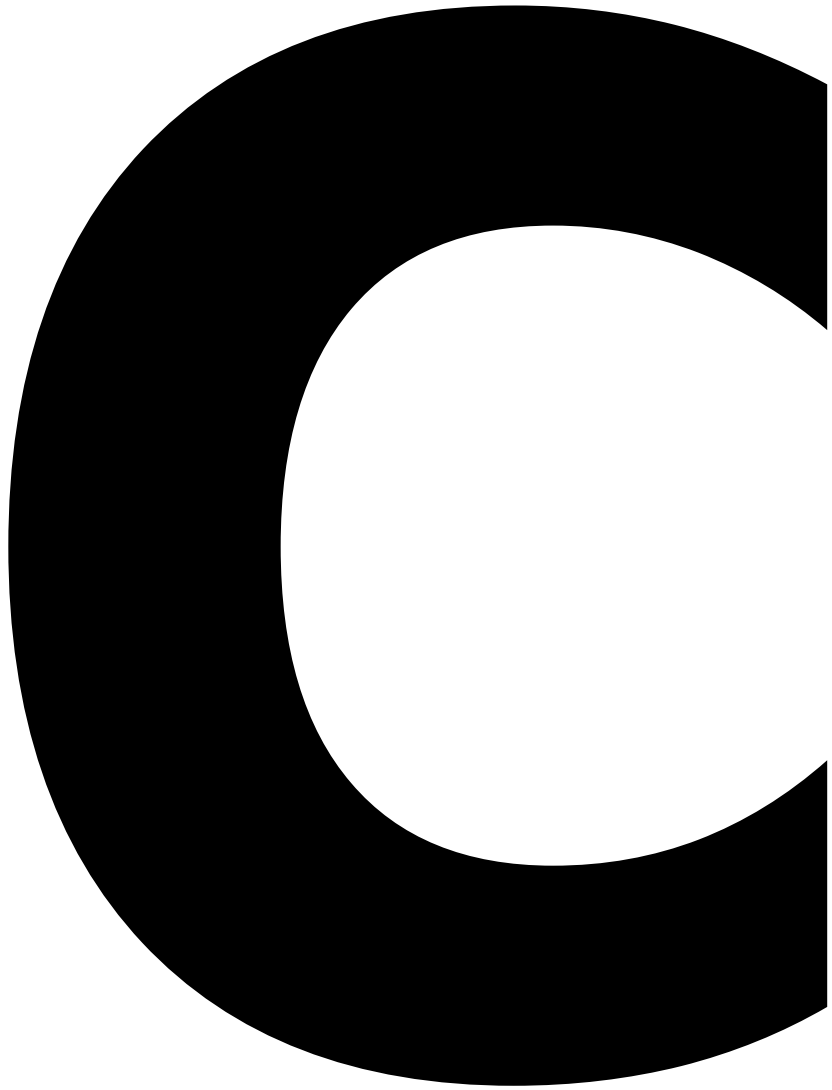


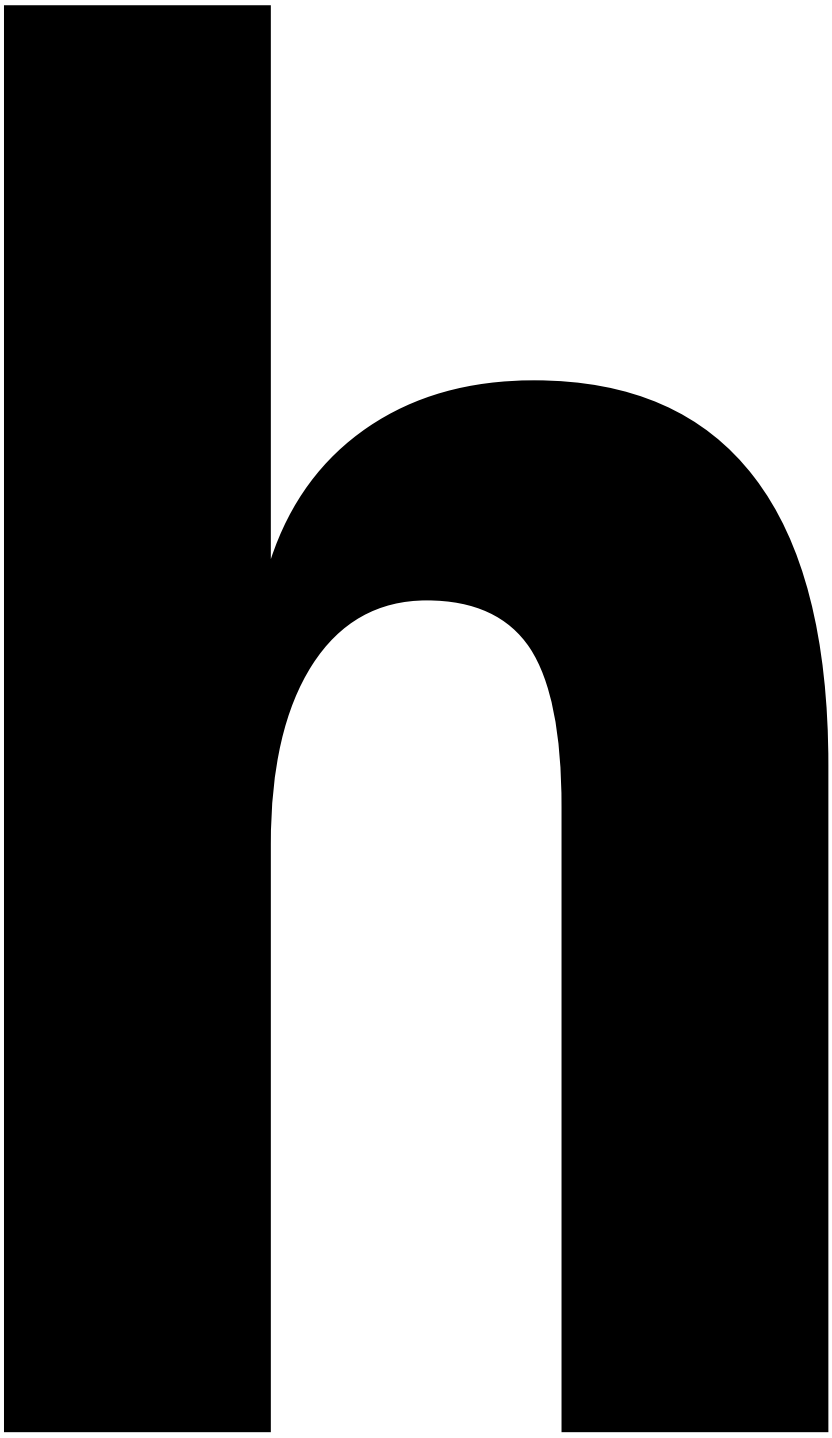


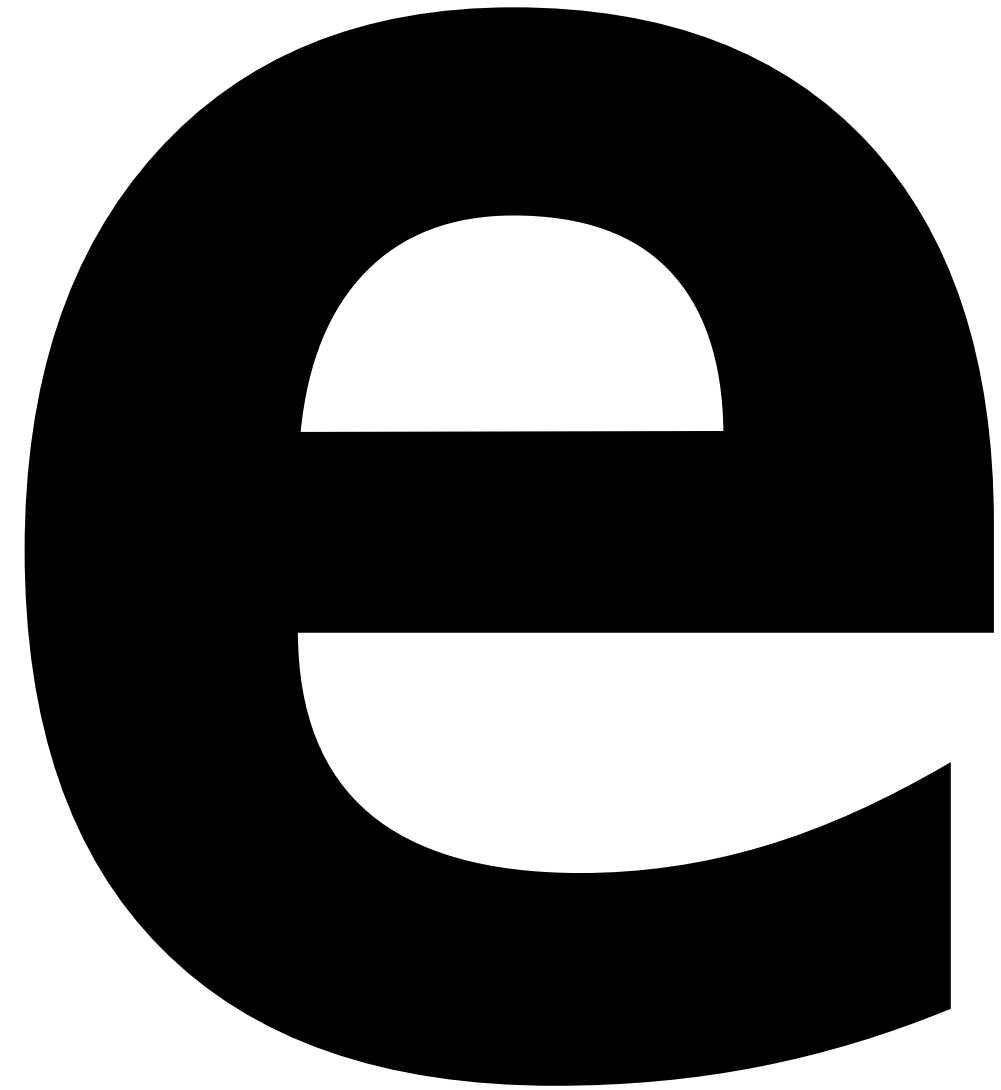


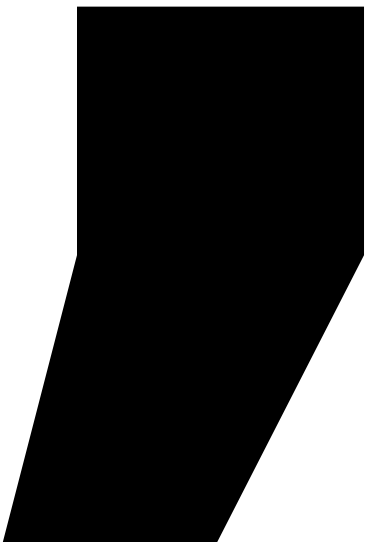
S



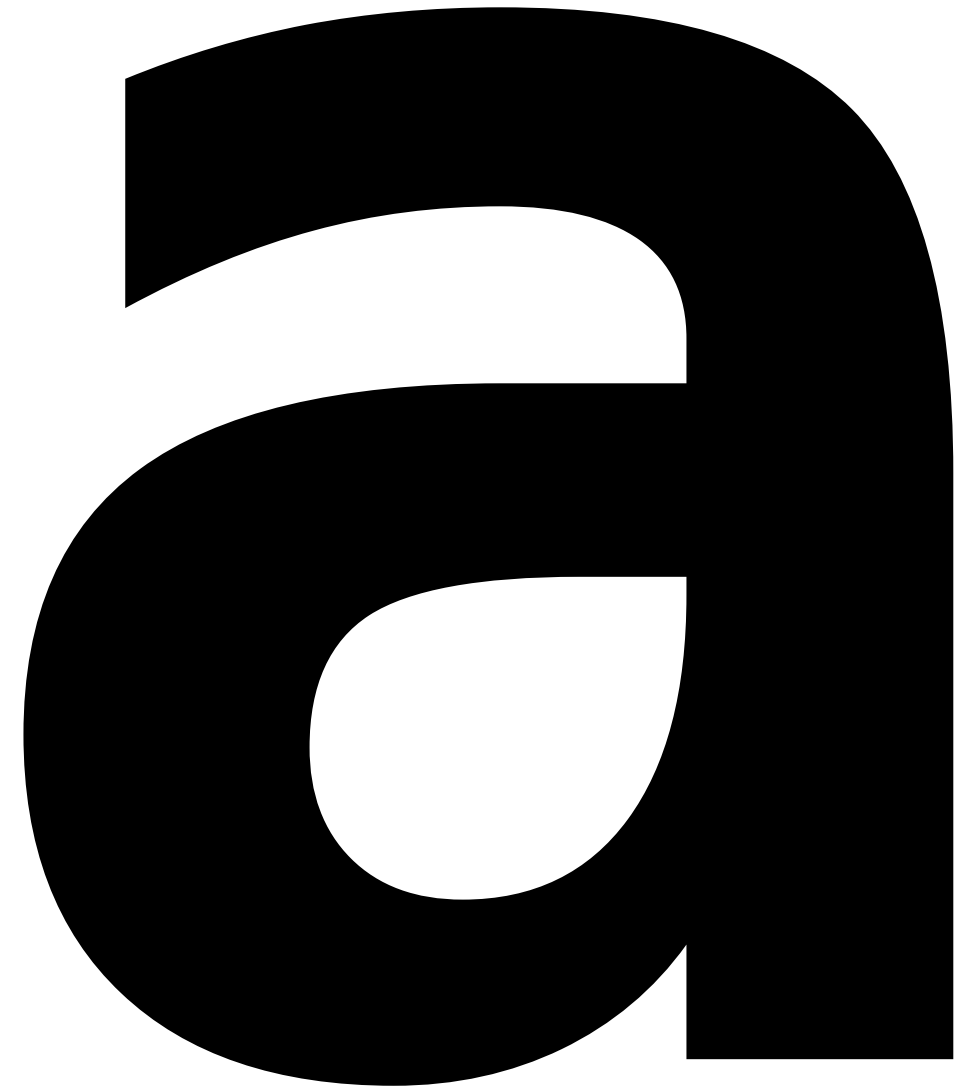








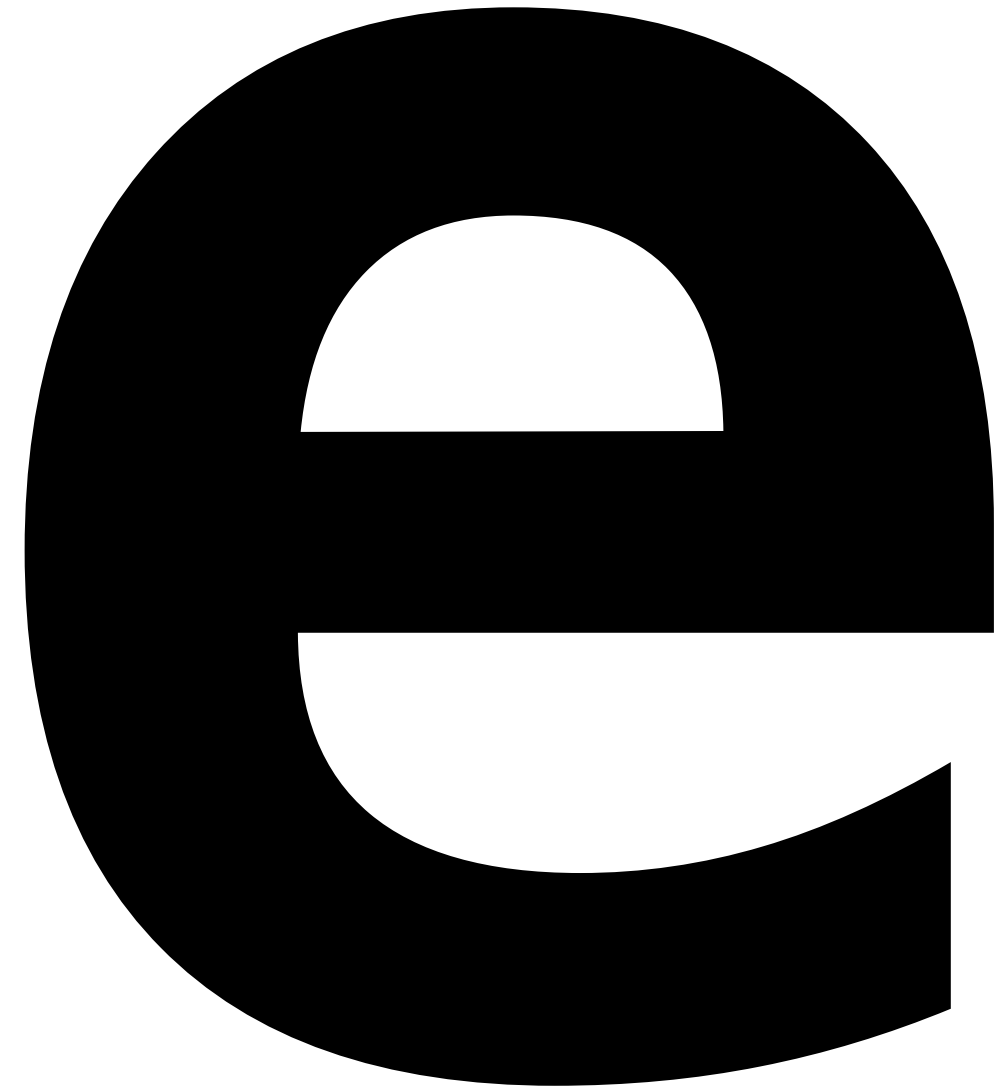
d

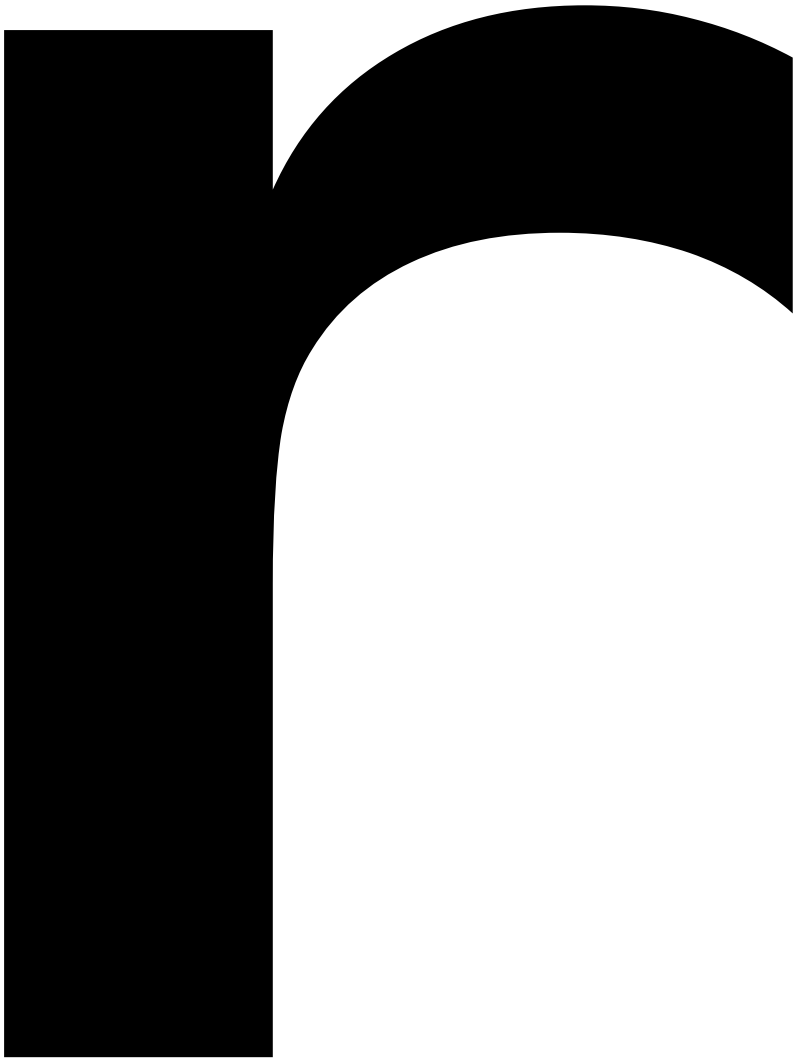


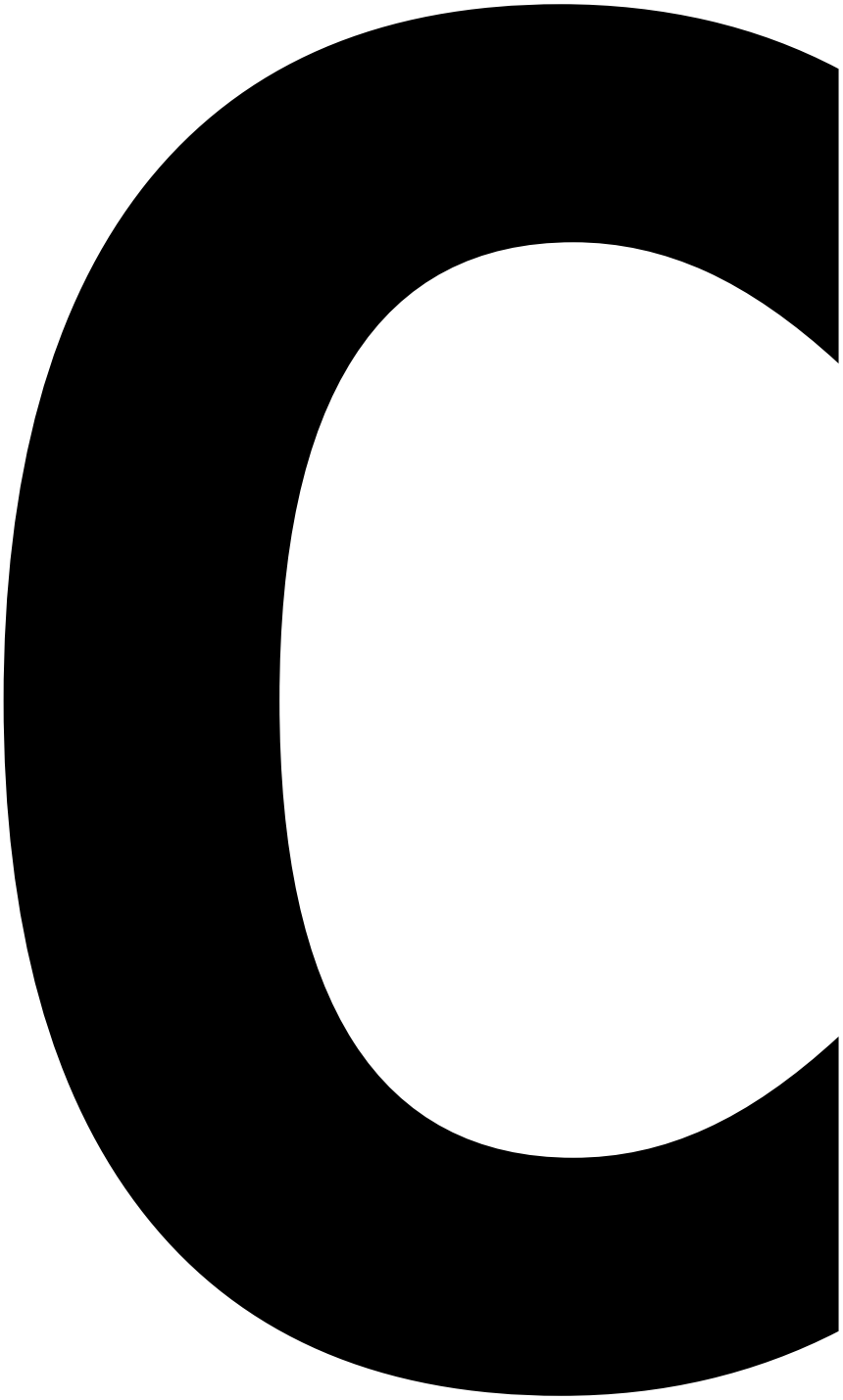
S

S

d





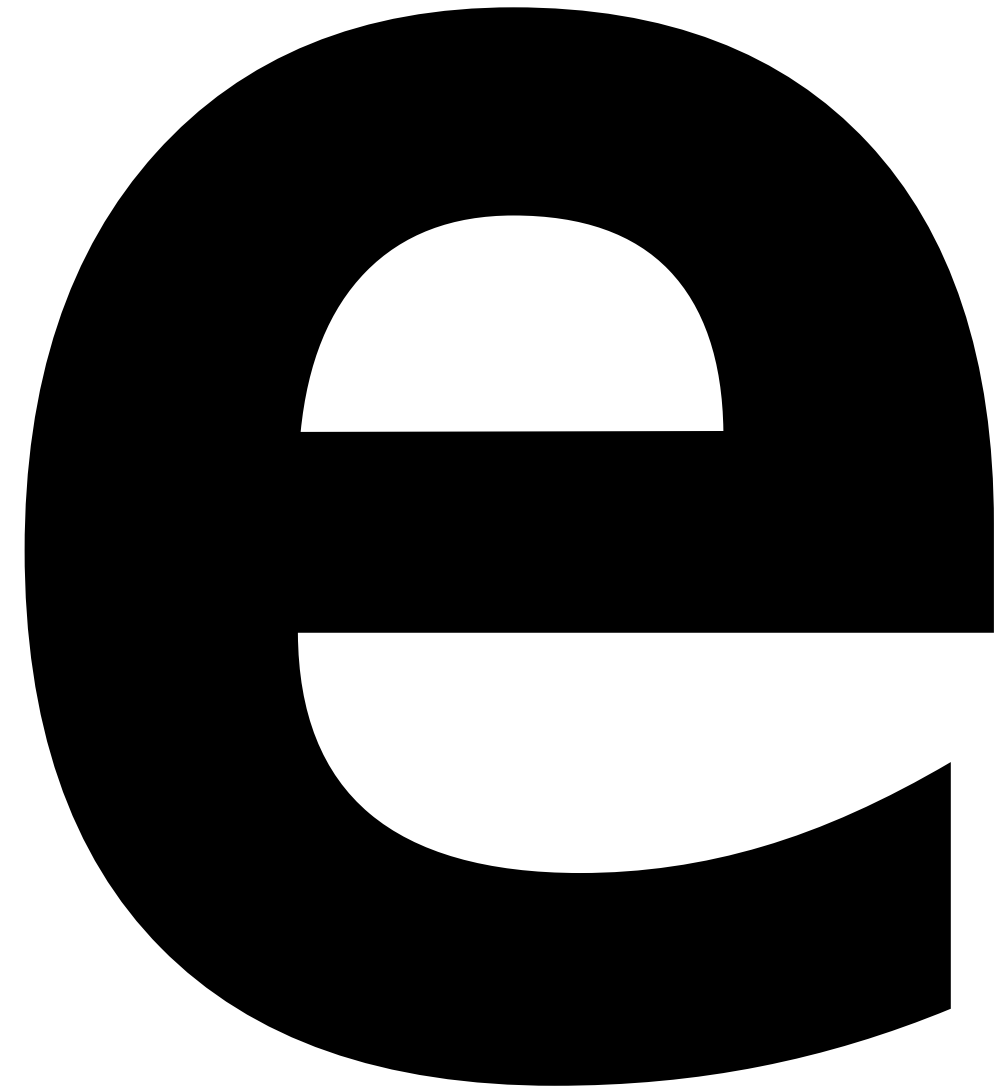


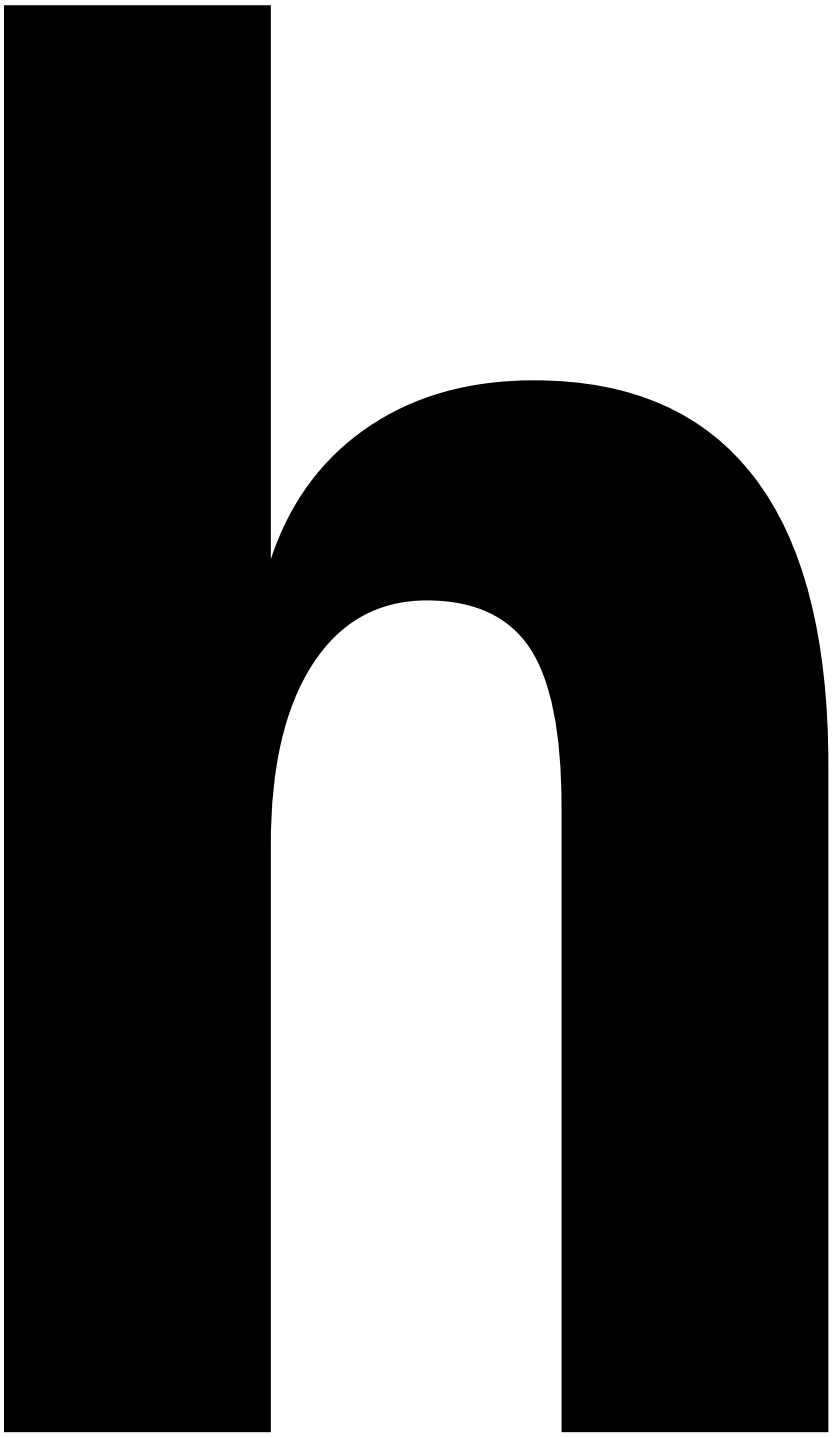
0

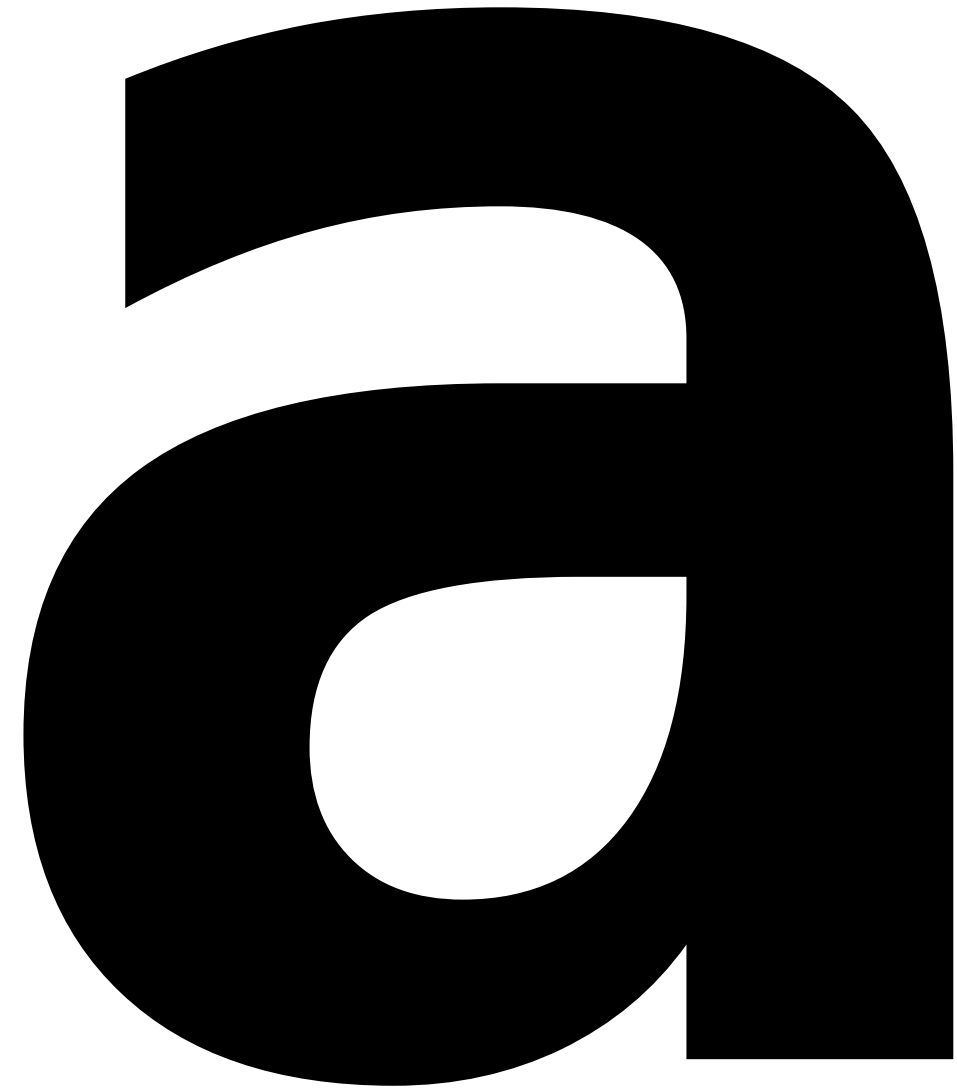
2

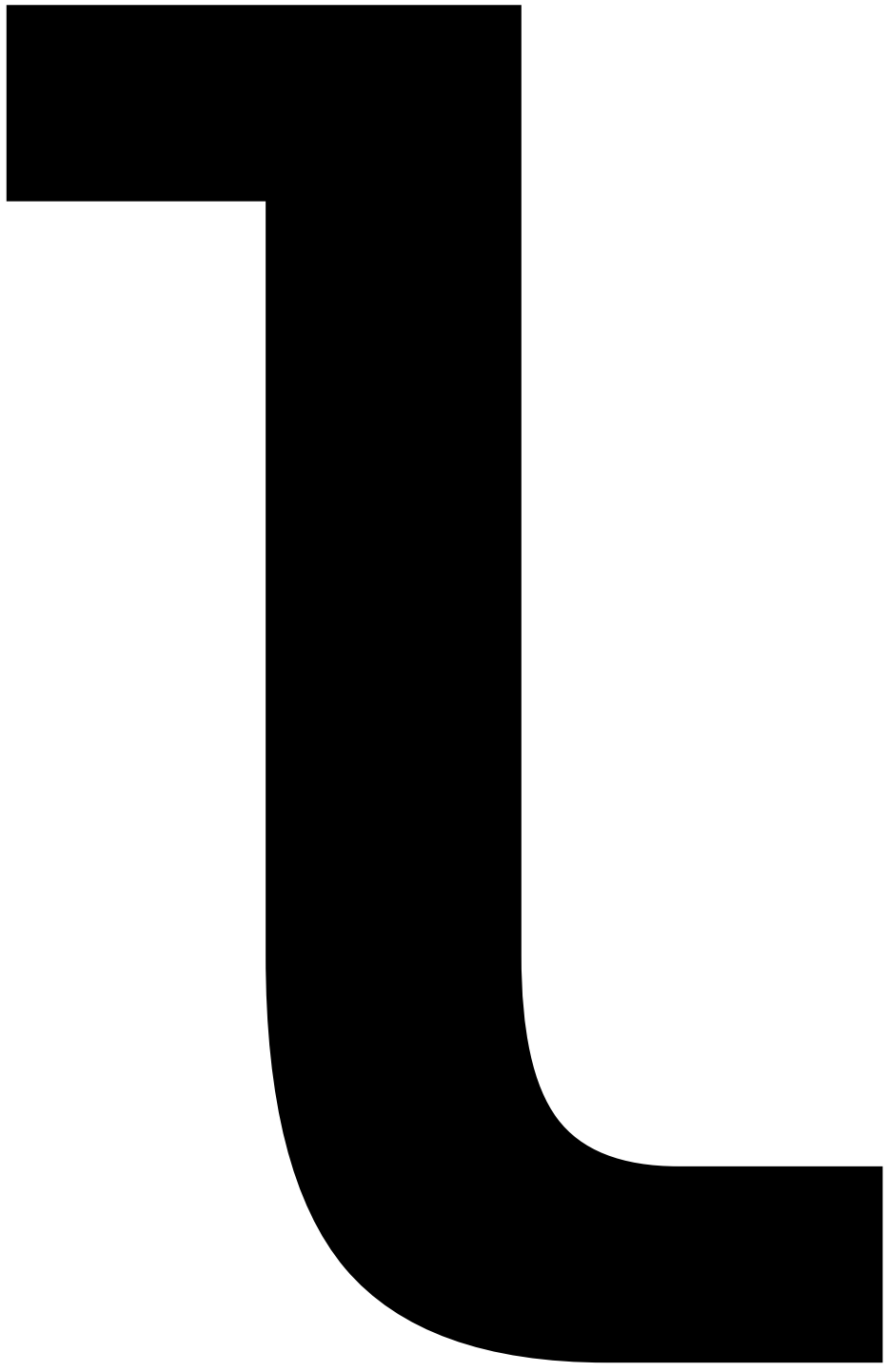


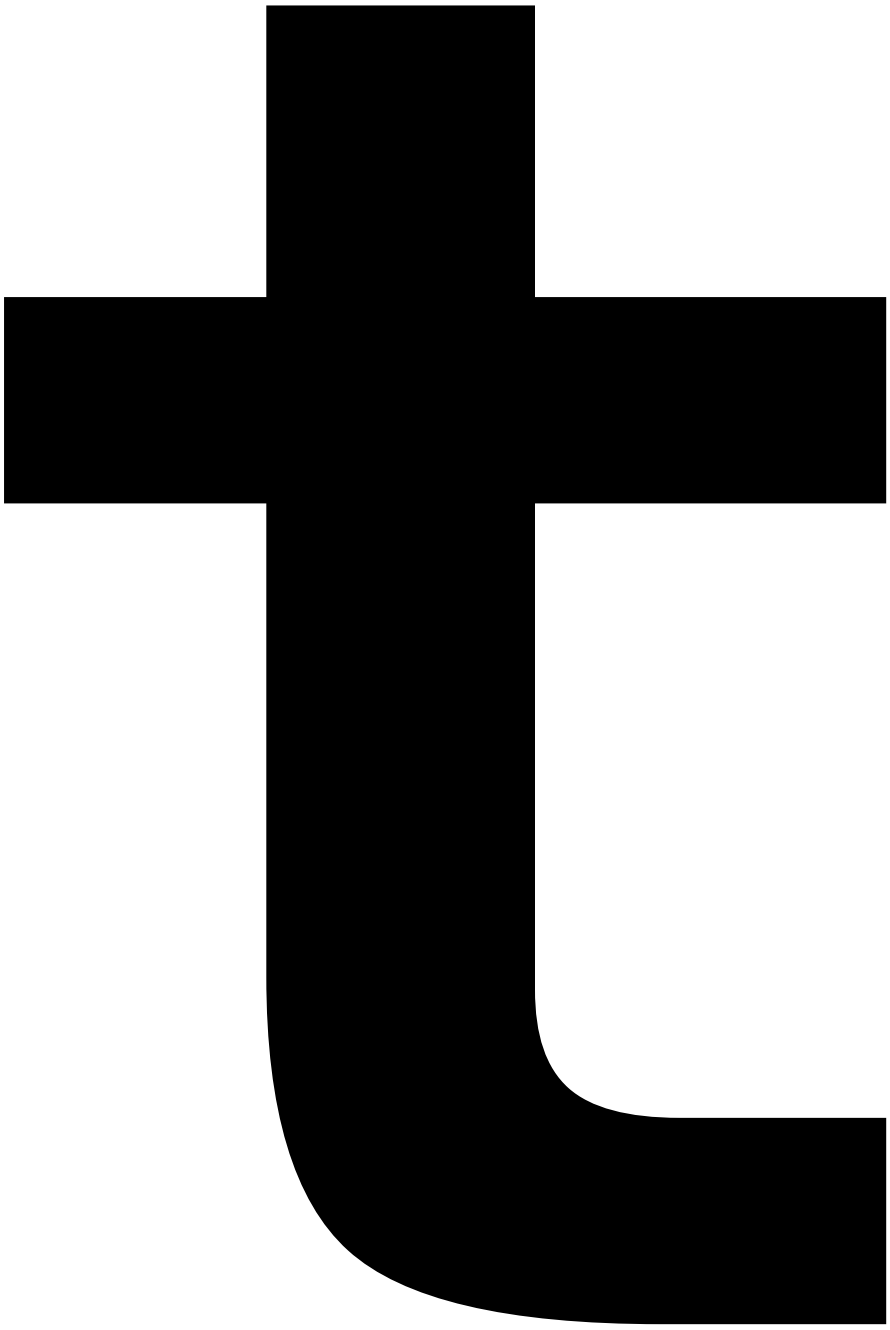




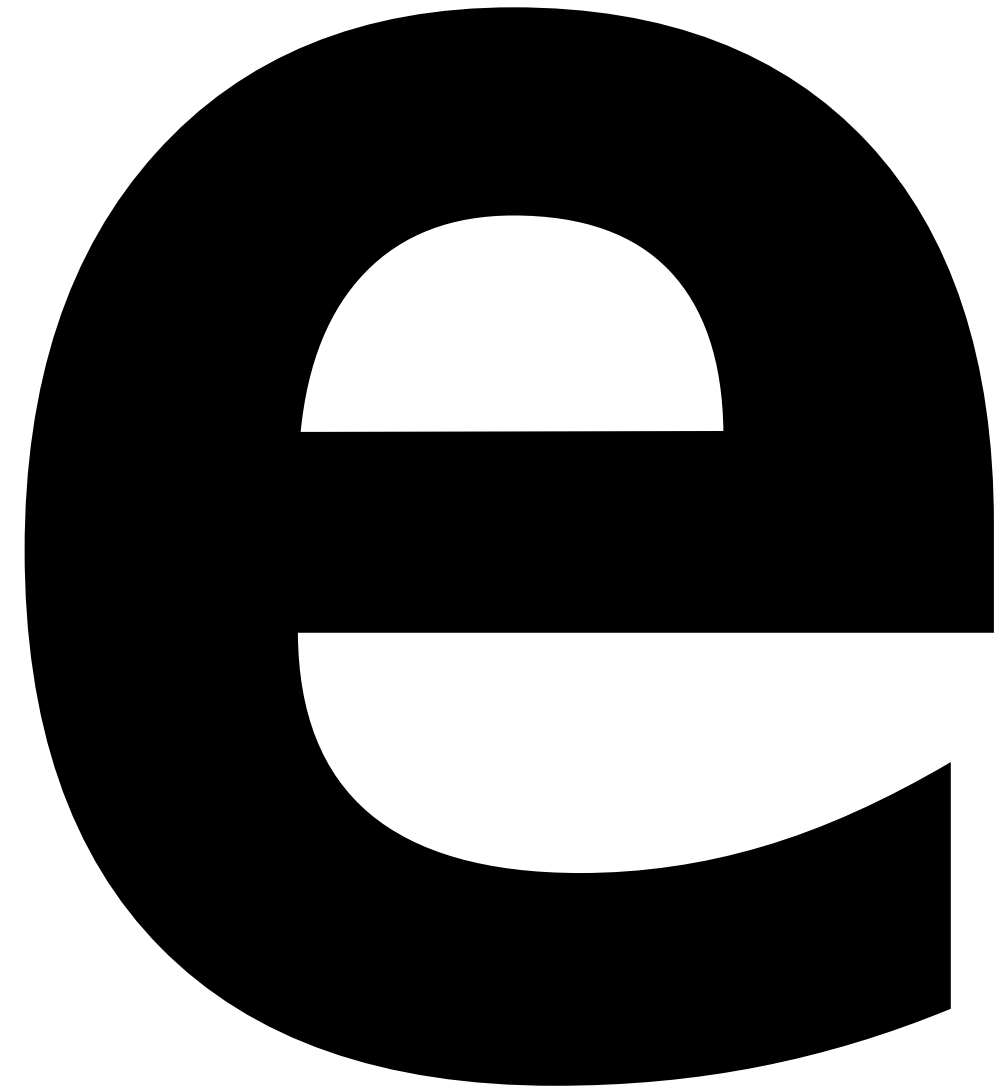


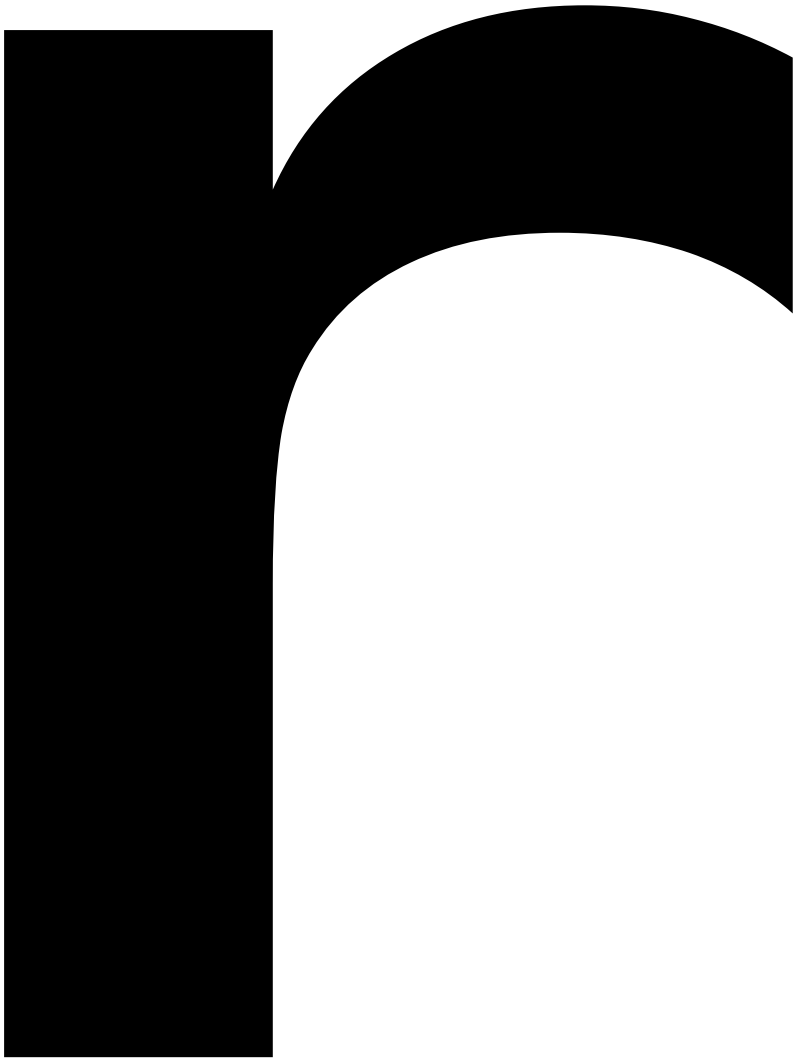


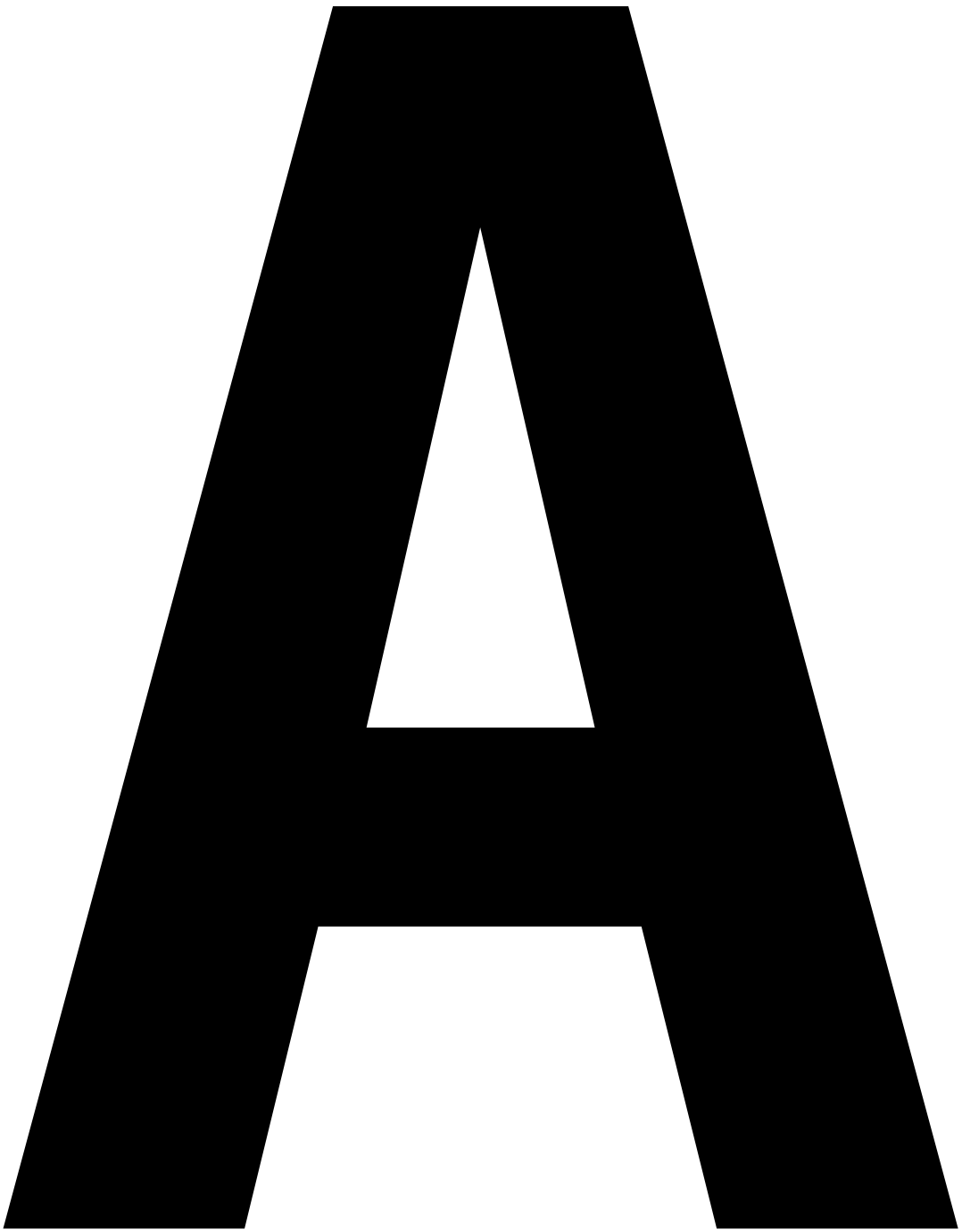


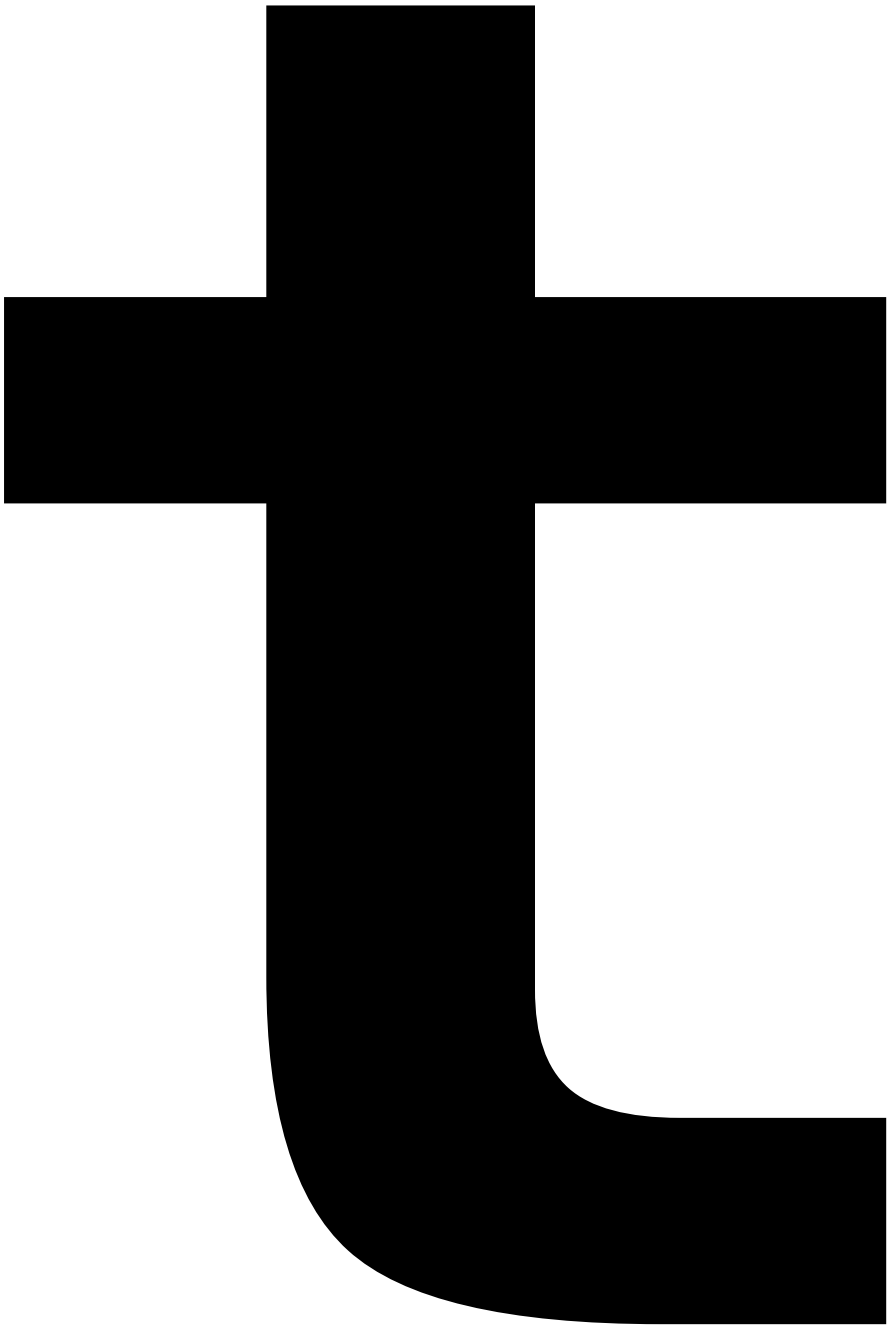


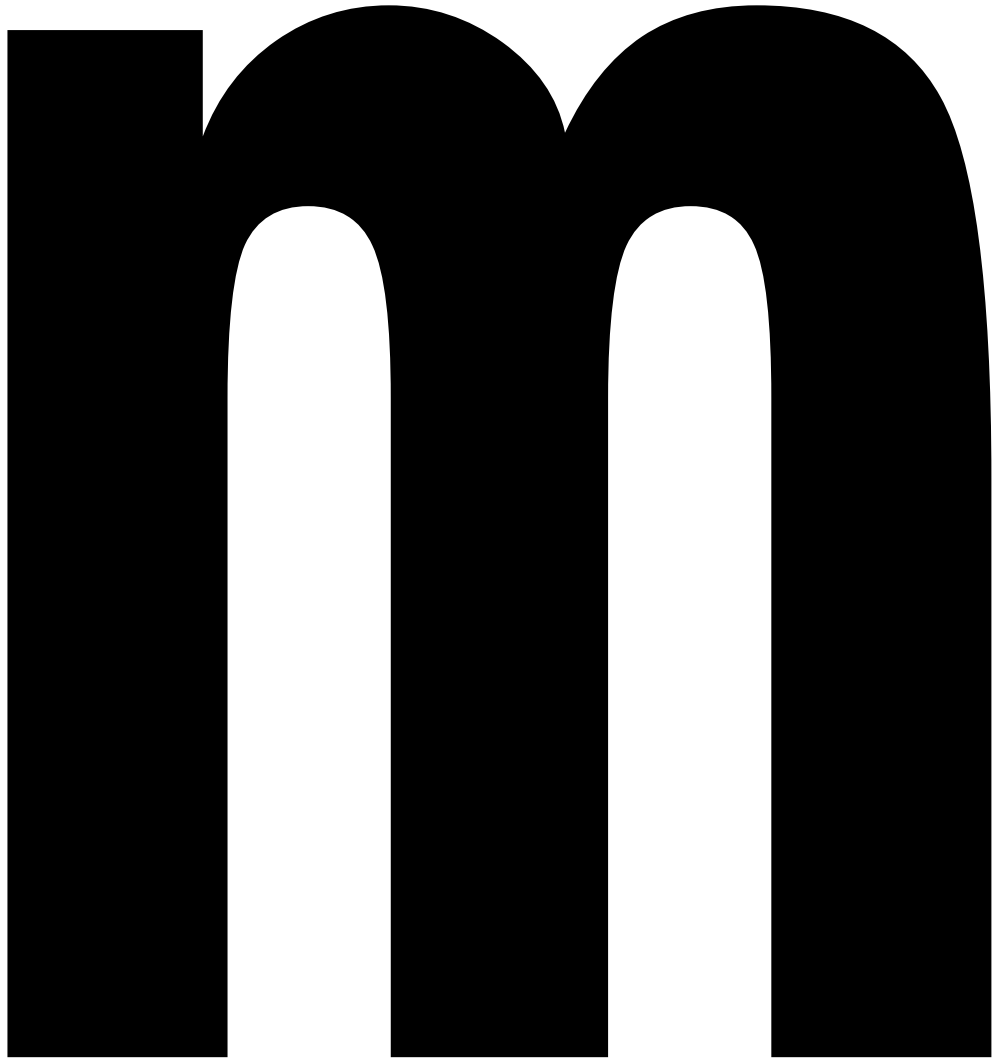
d

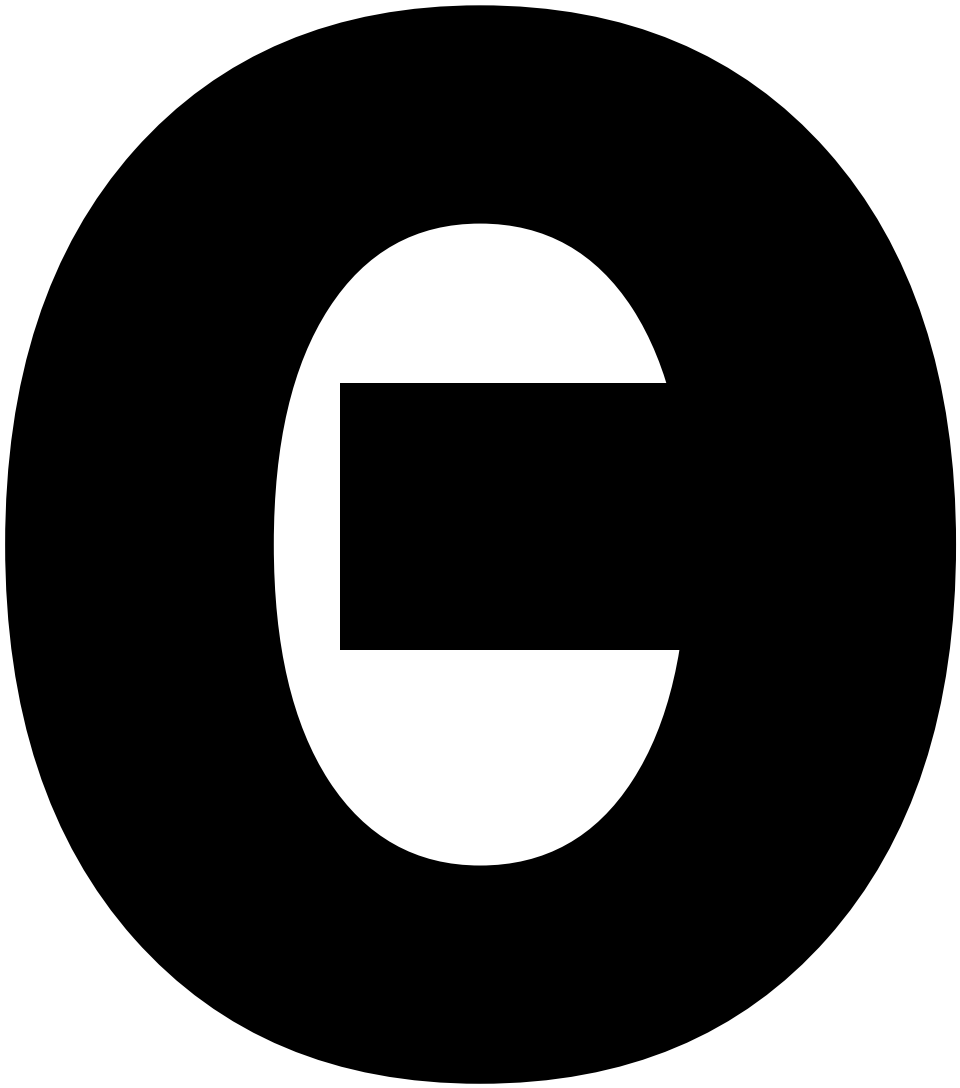




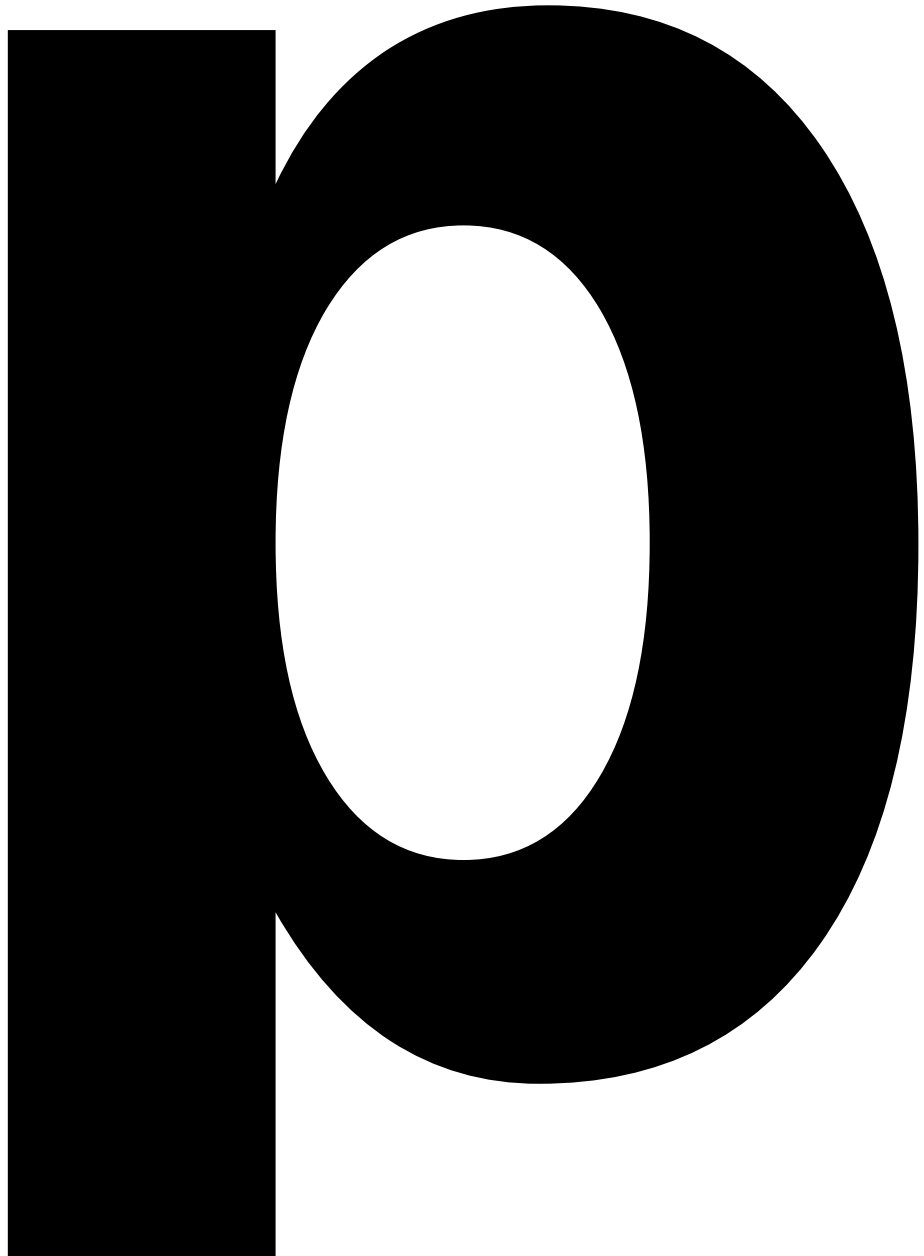


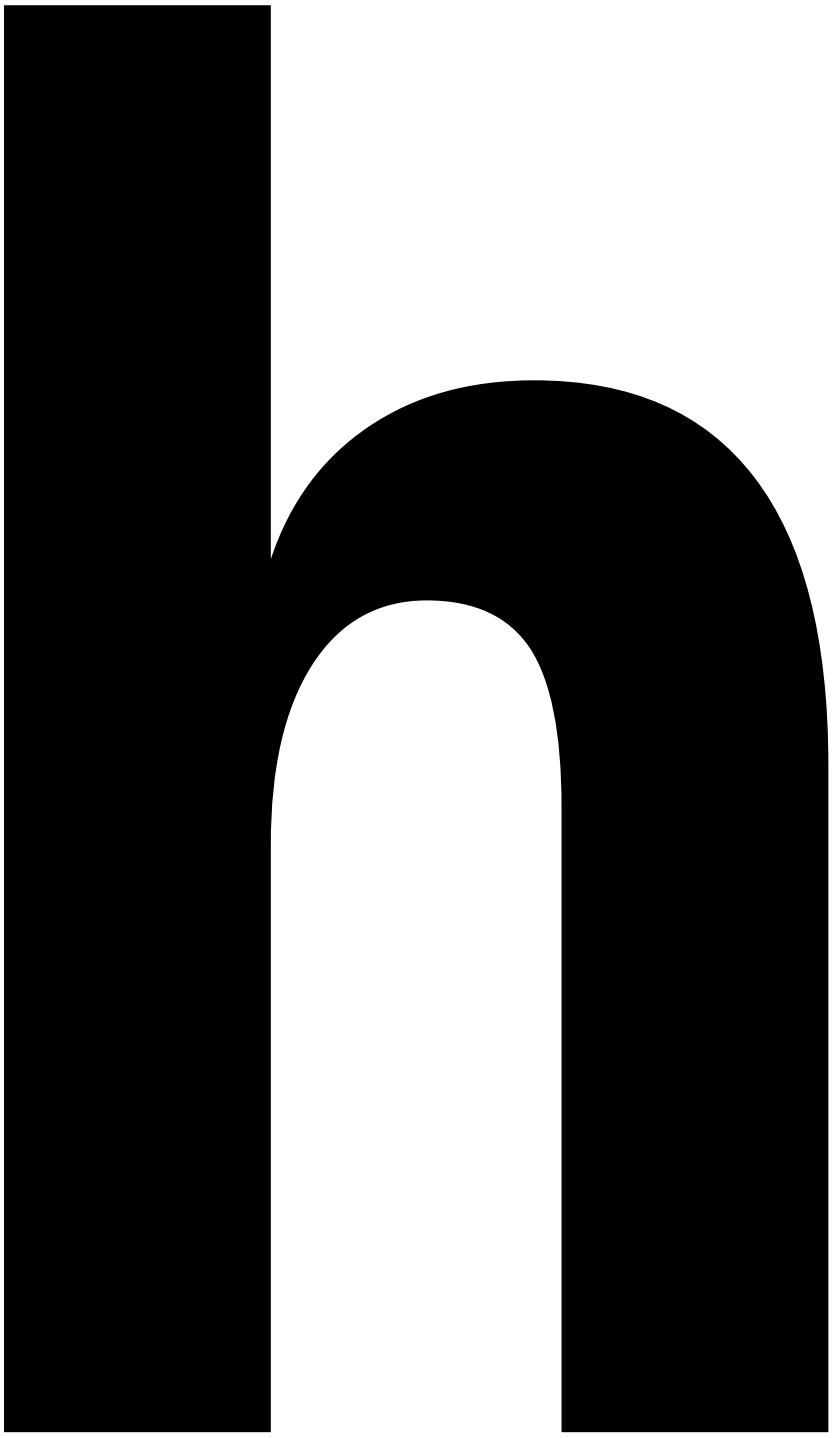


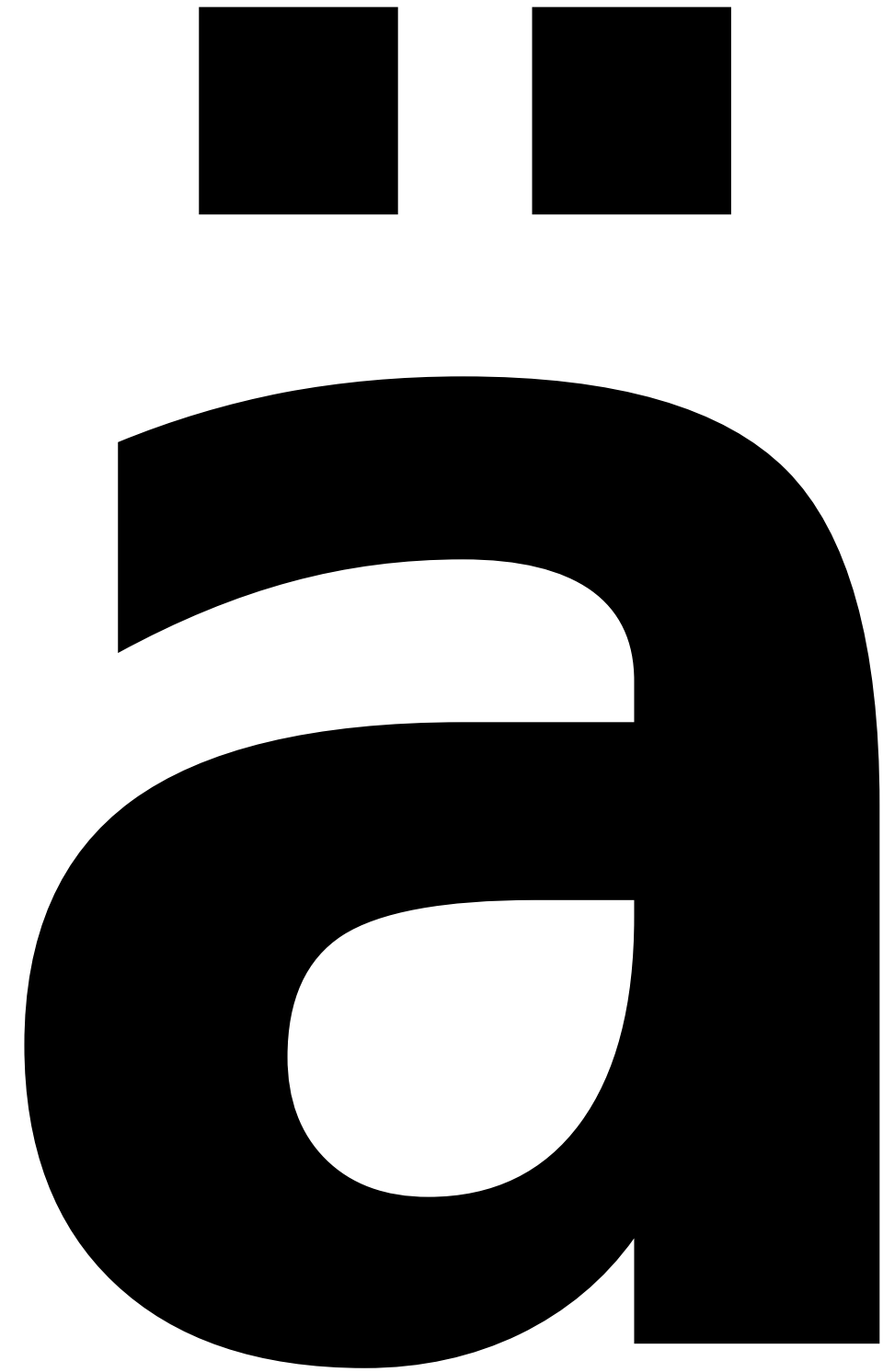


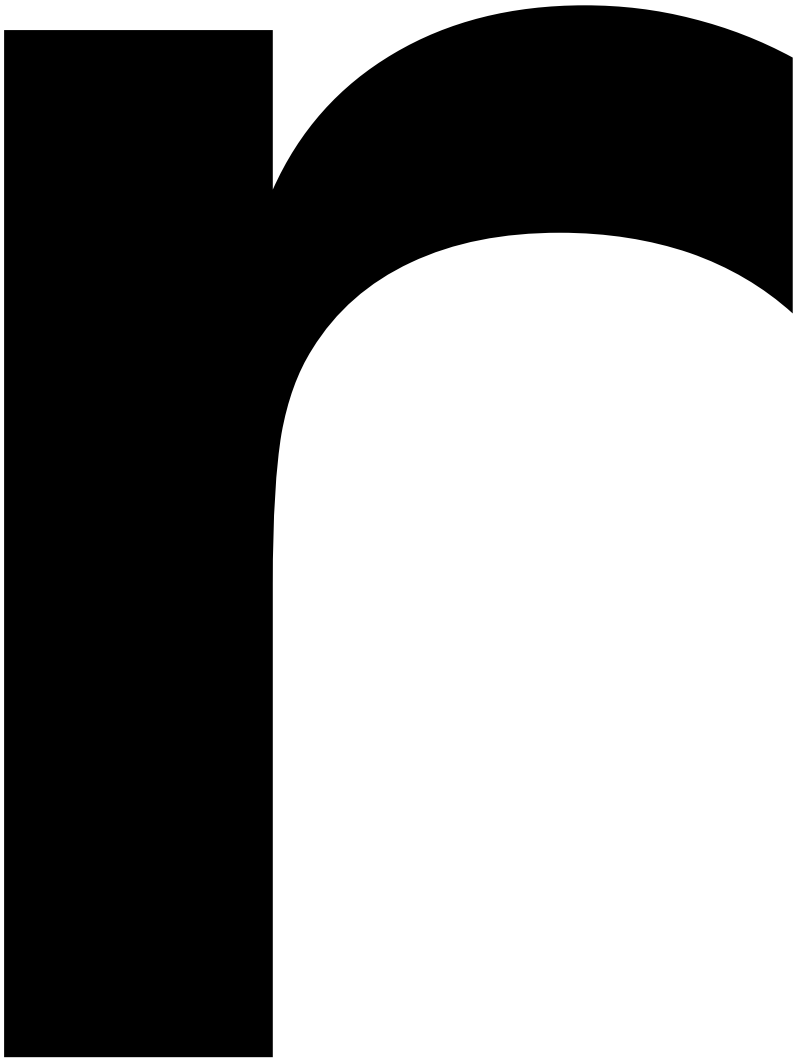


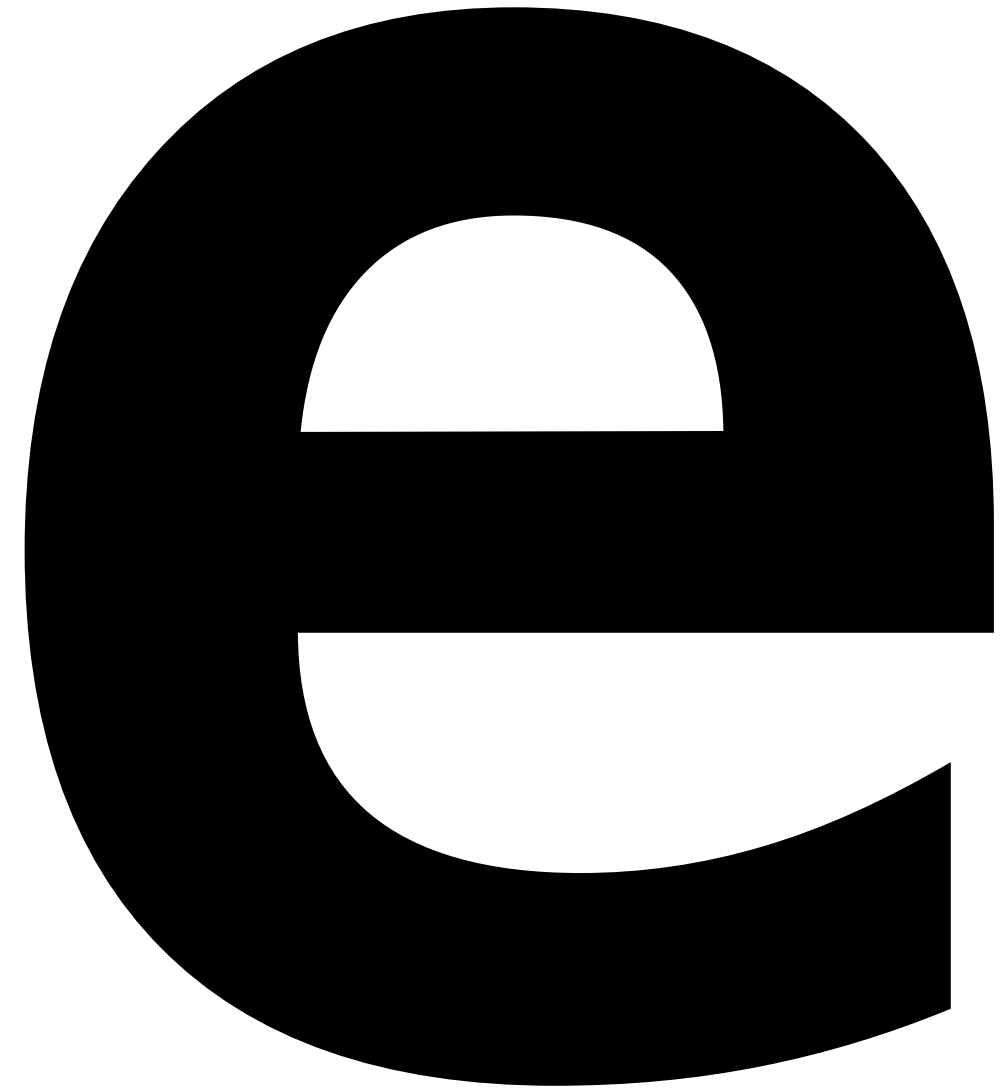
S

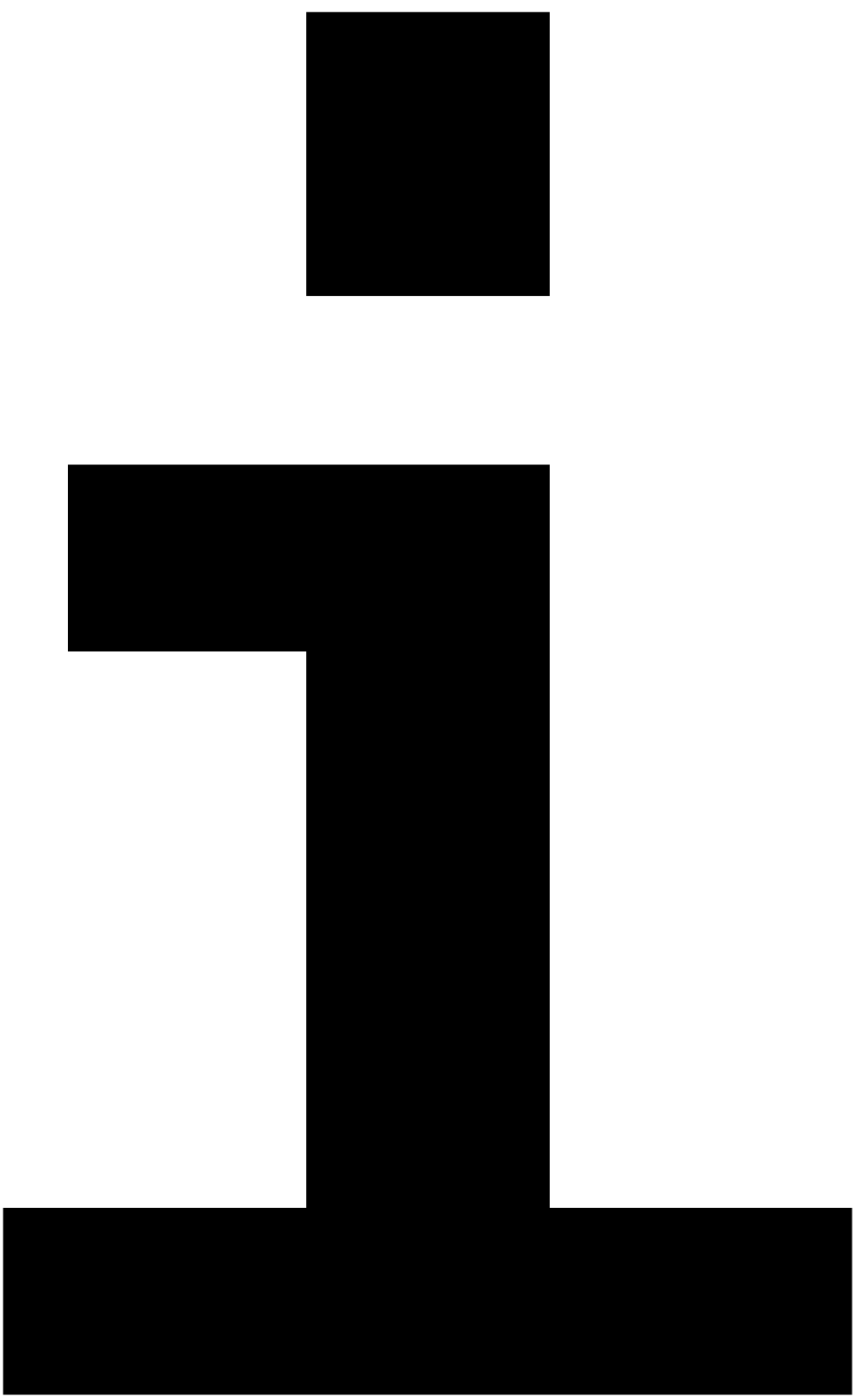


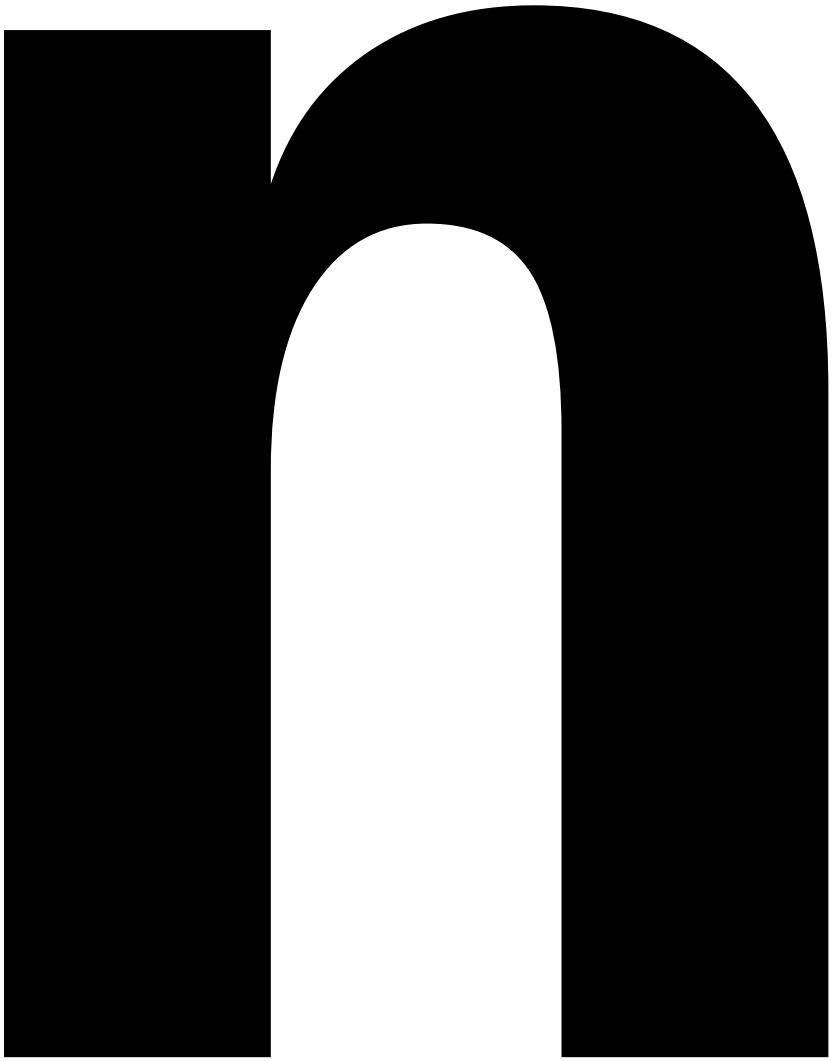




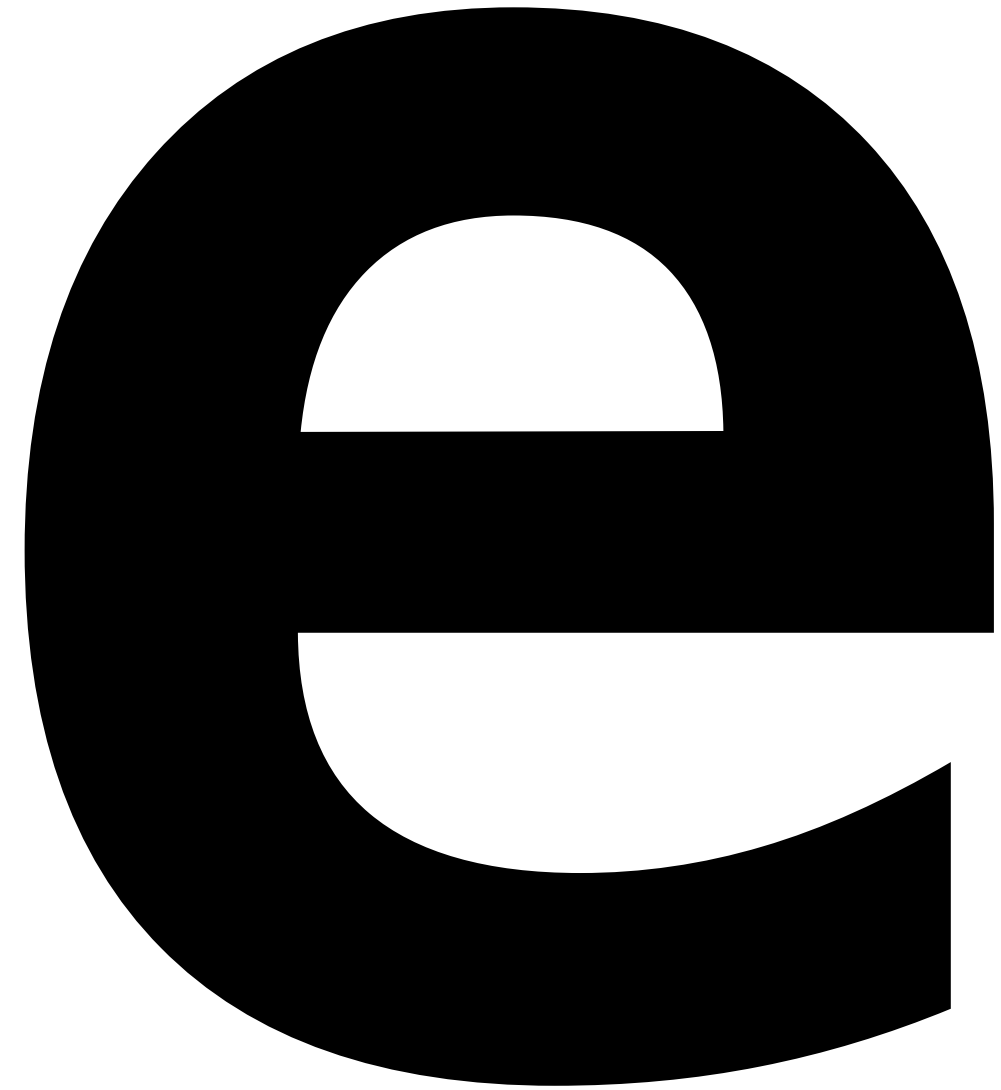


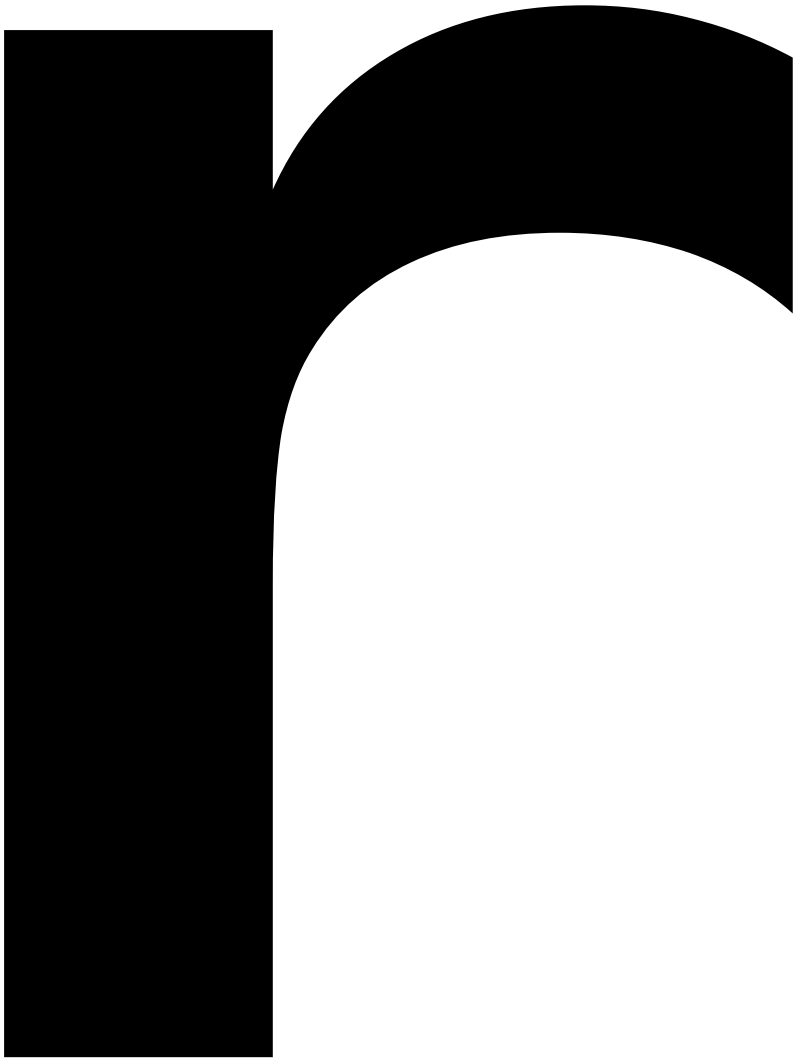


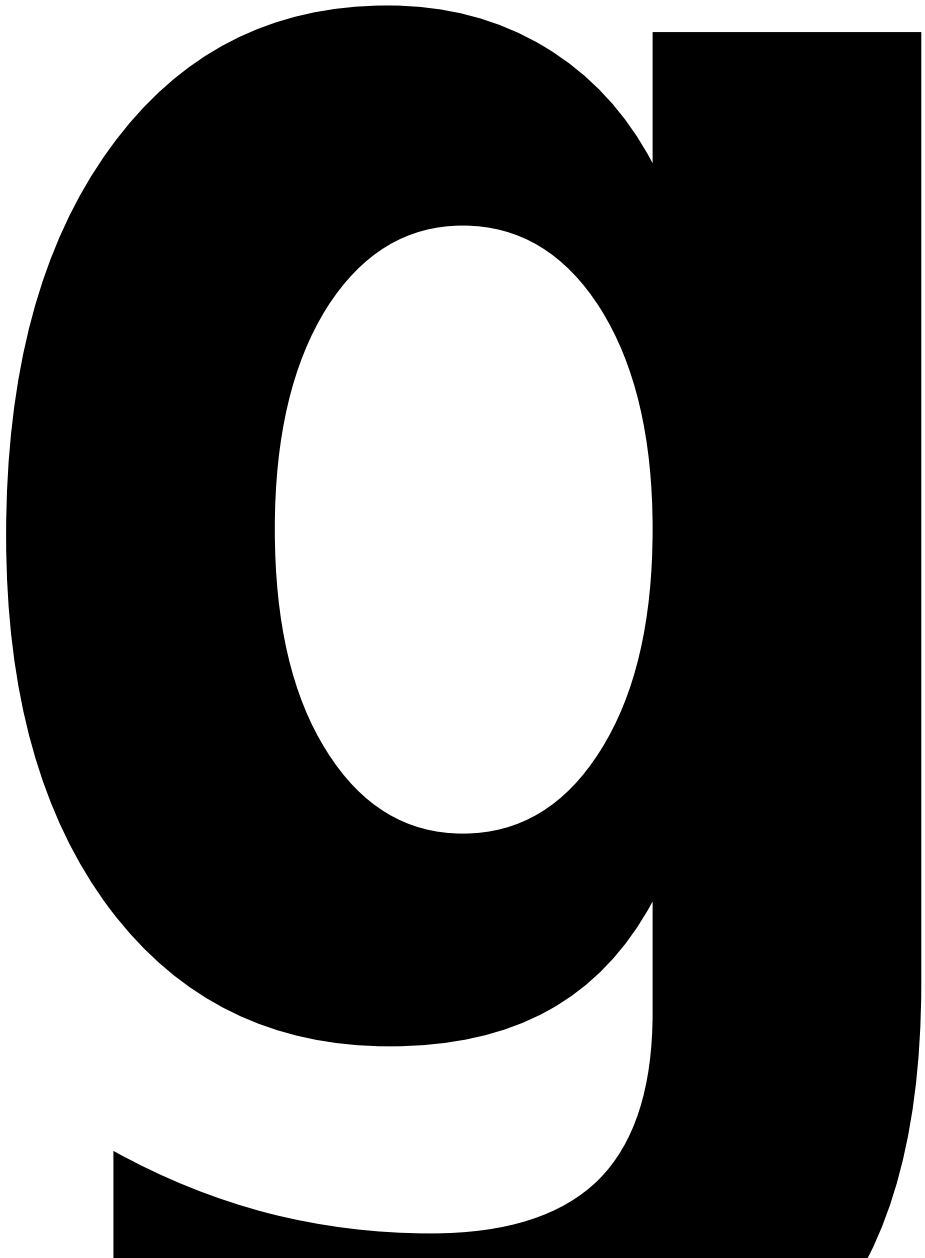


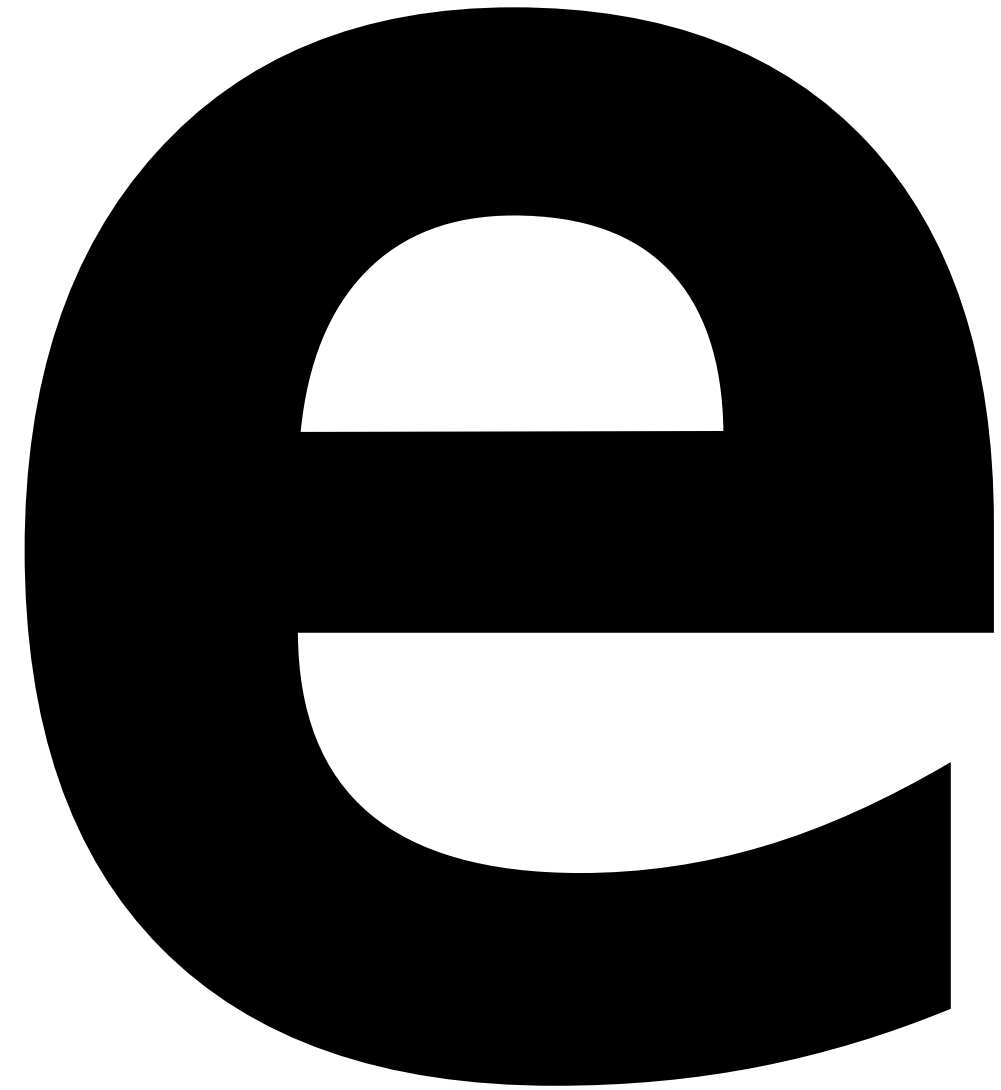


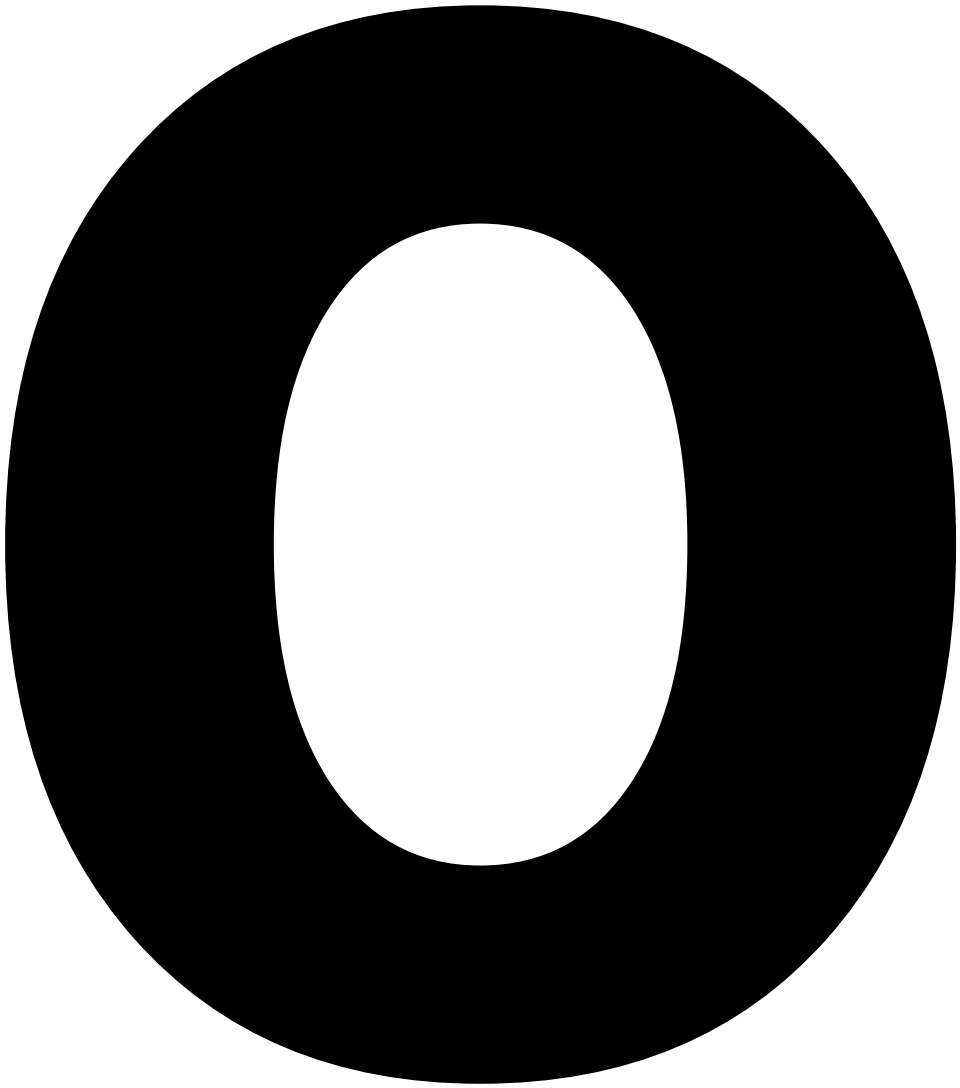
d

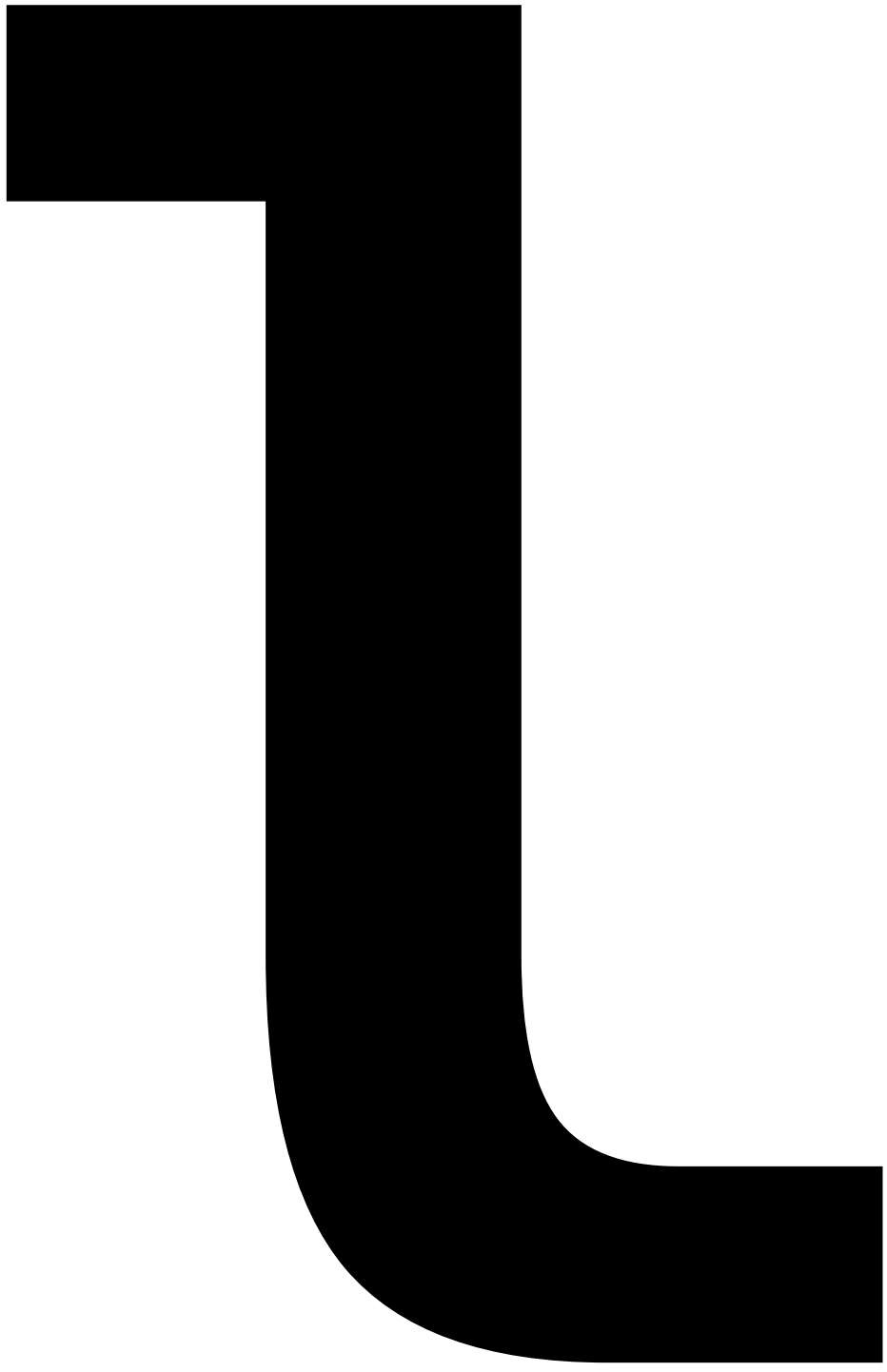


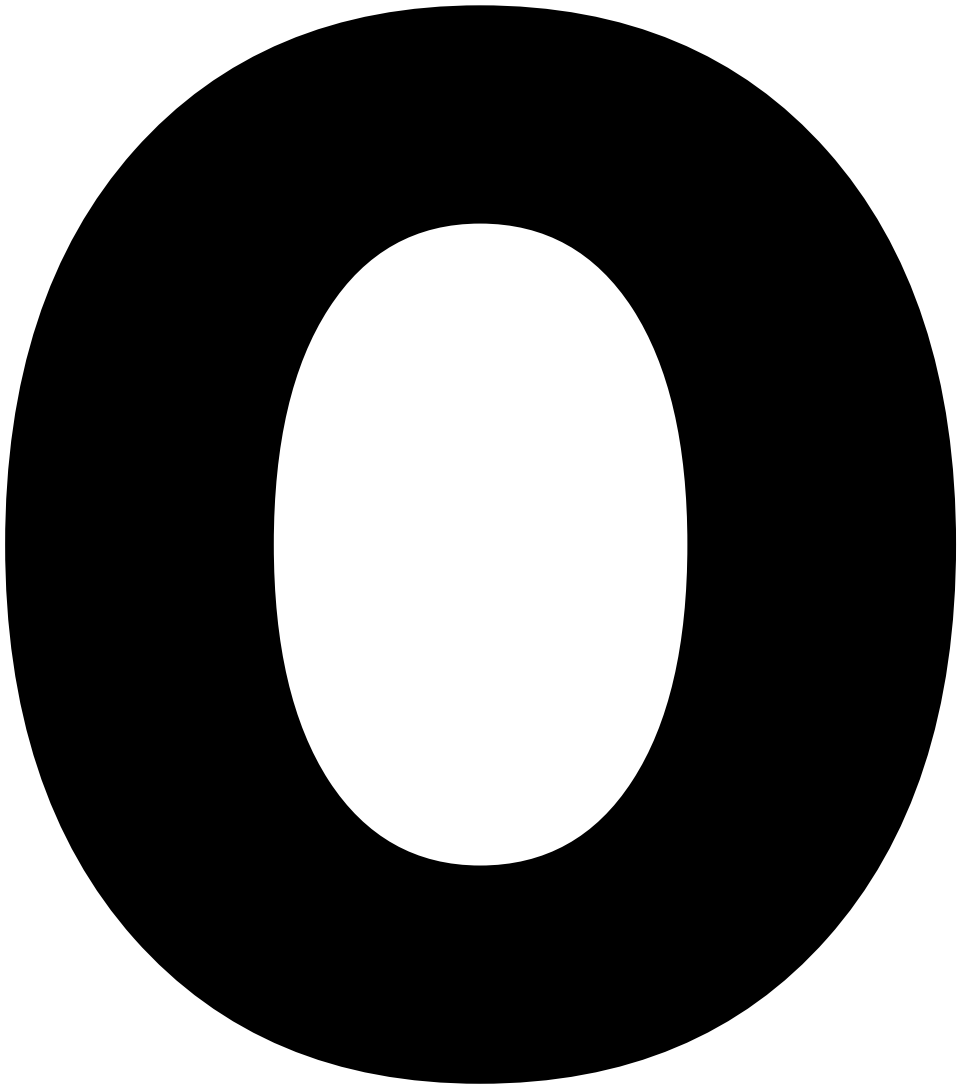


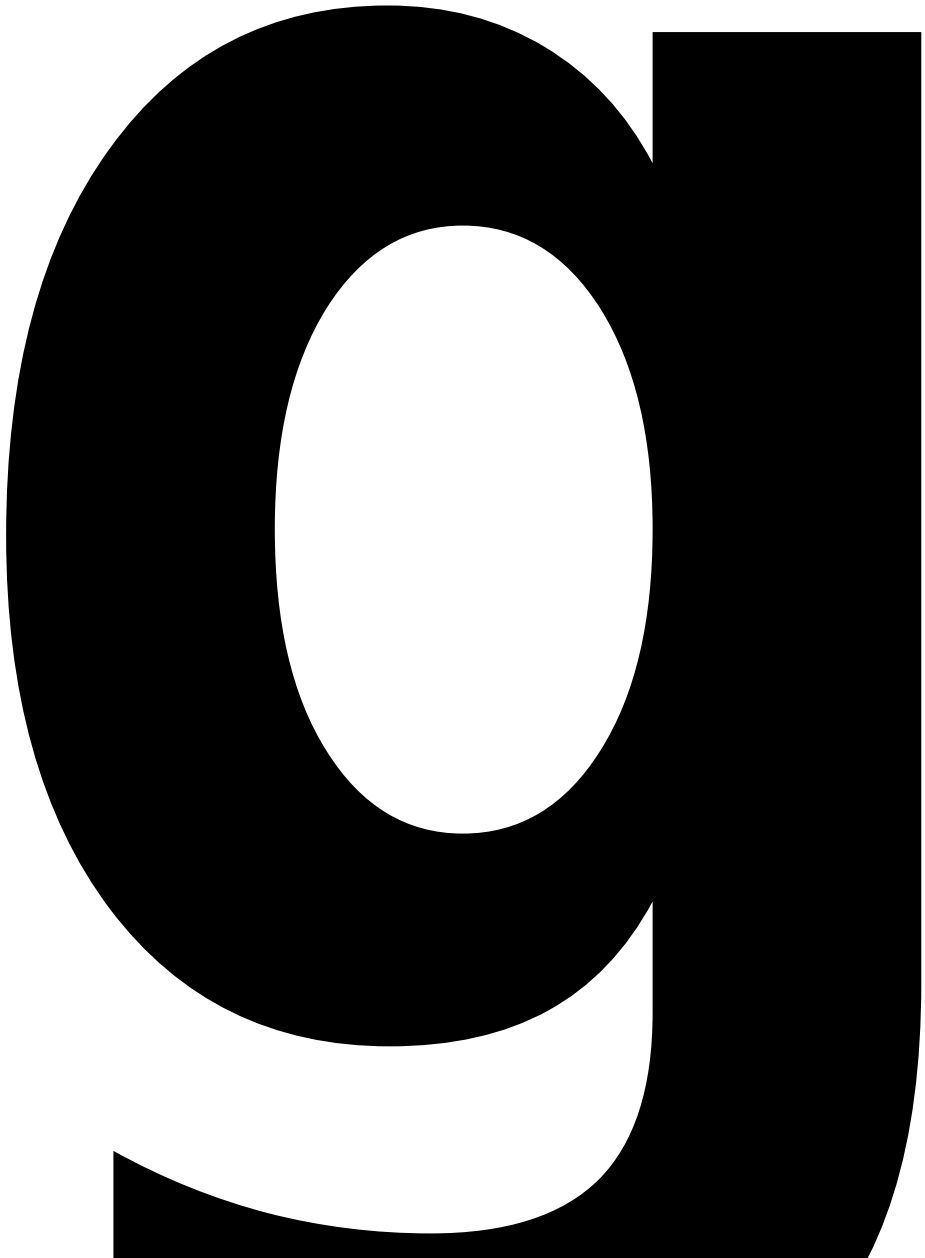


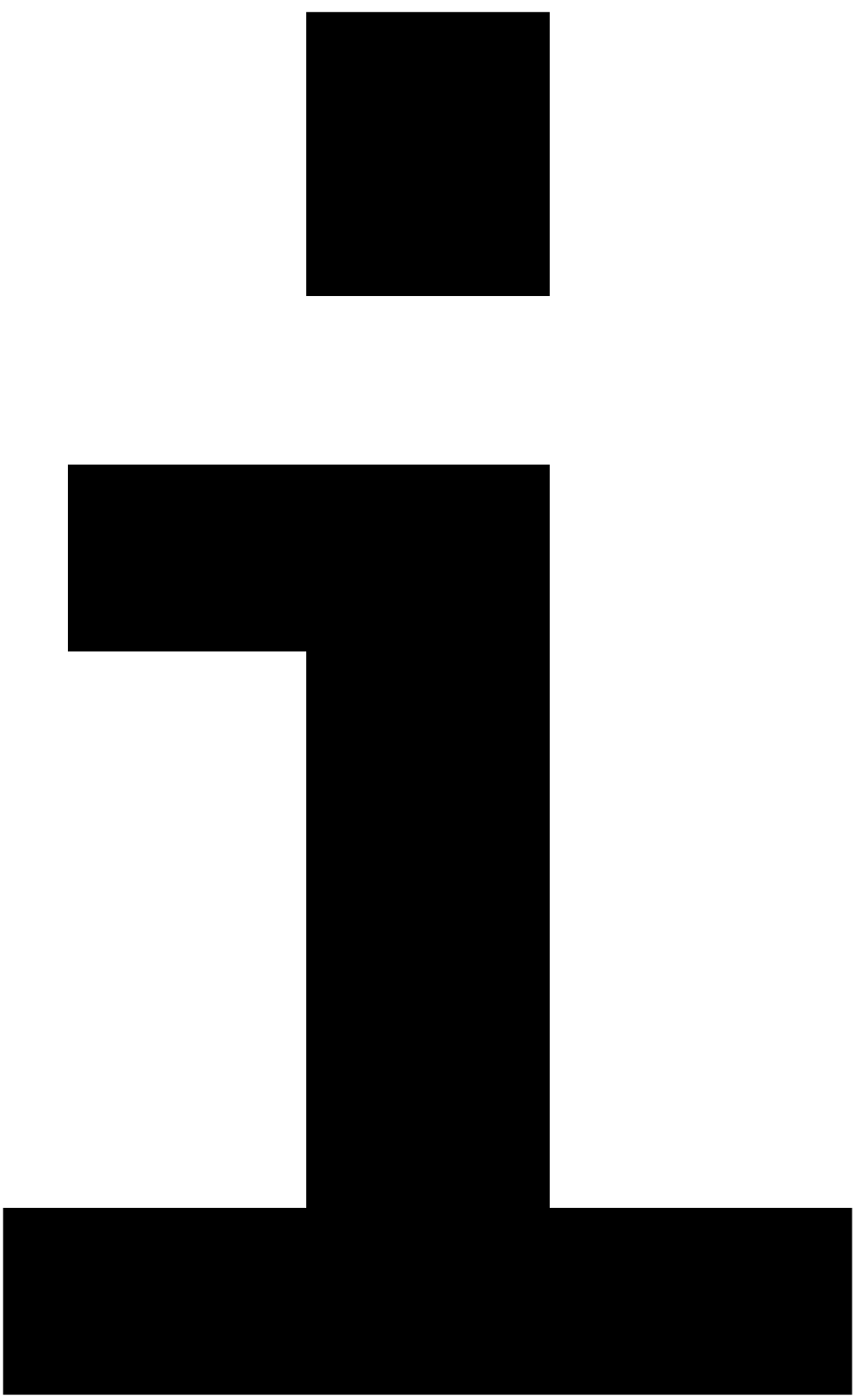




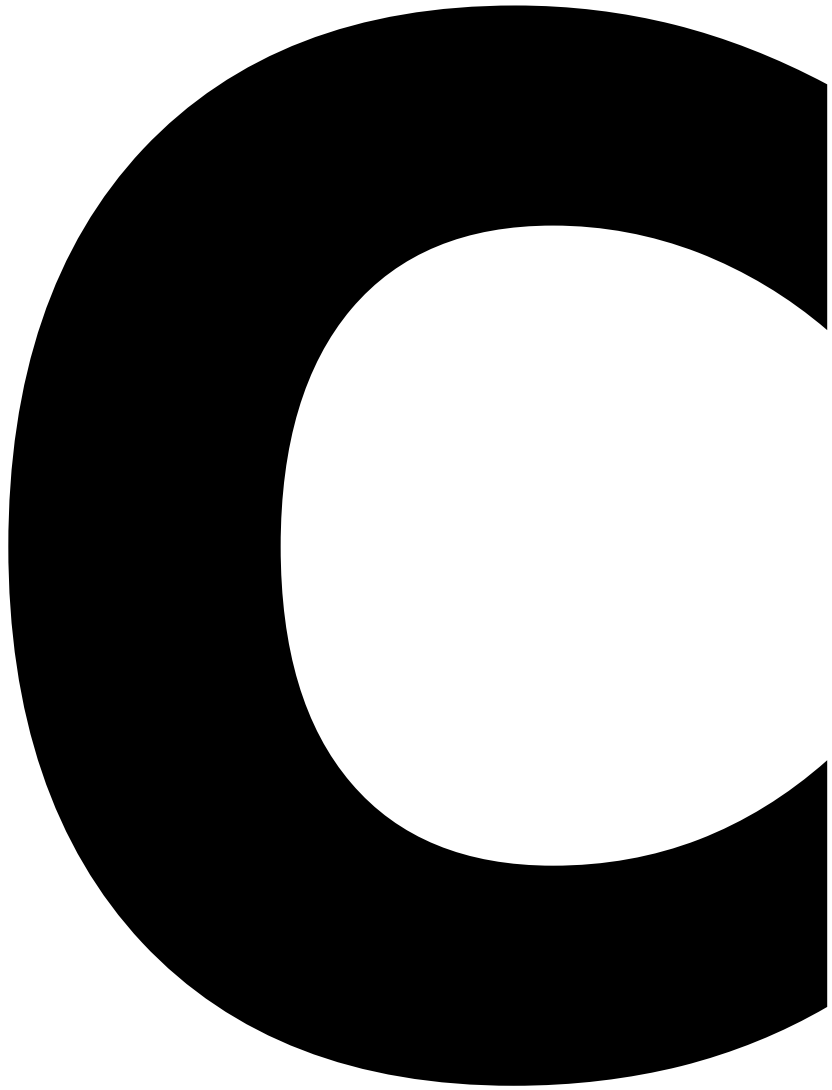


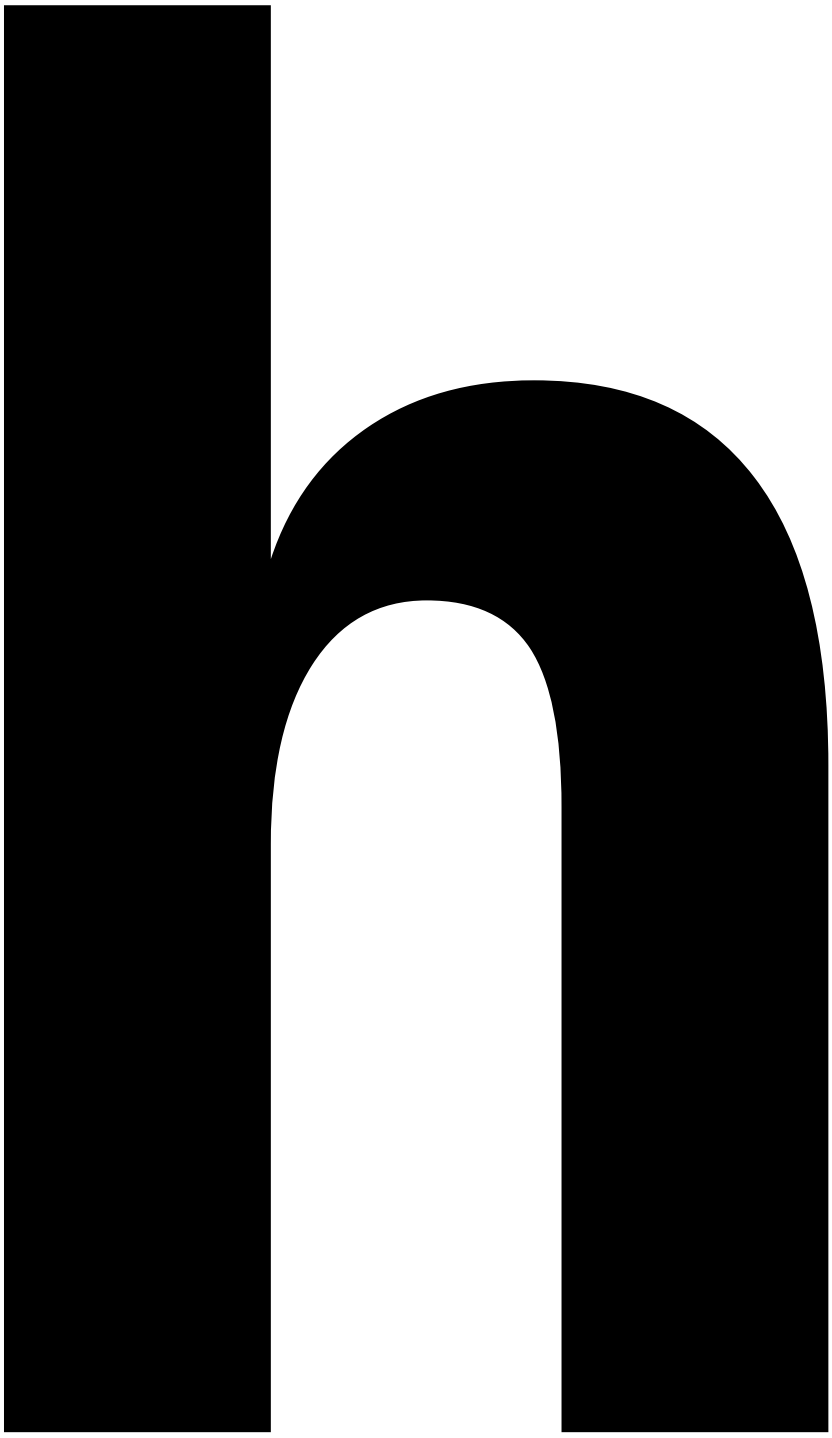


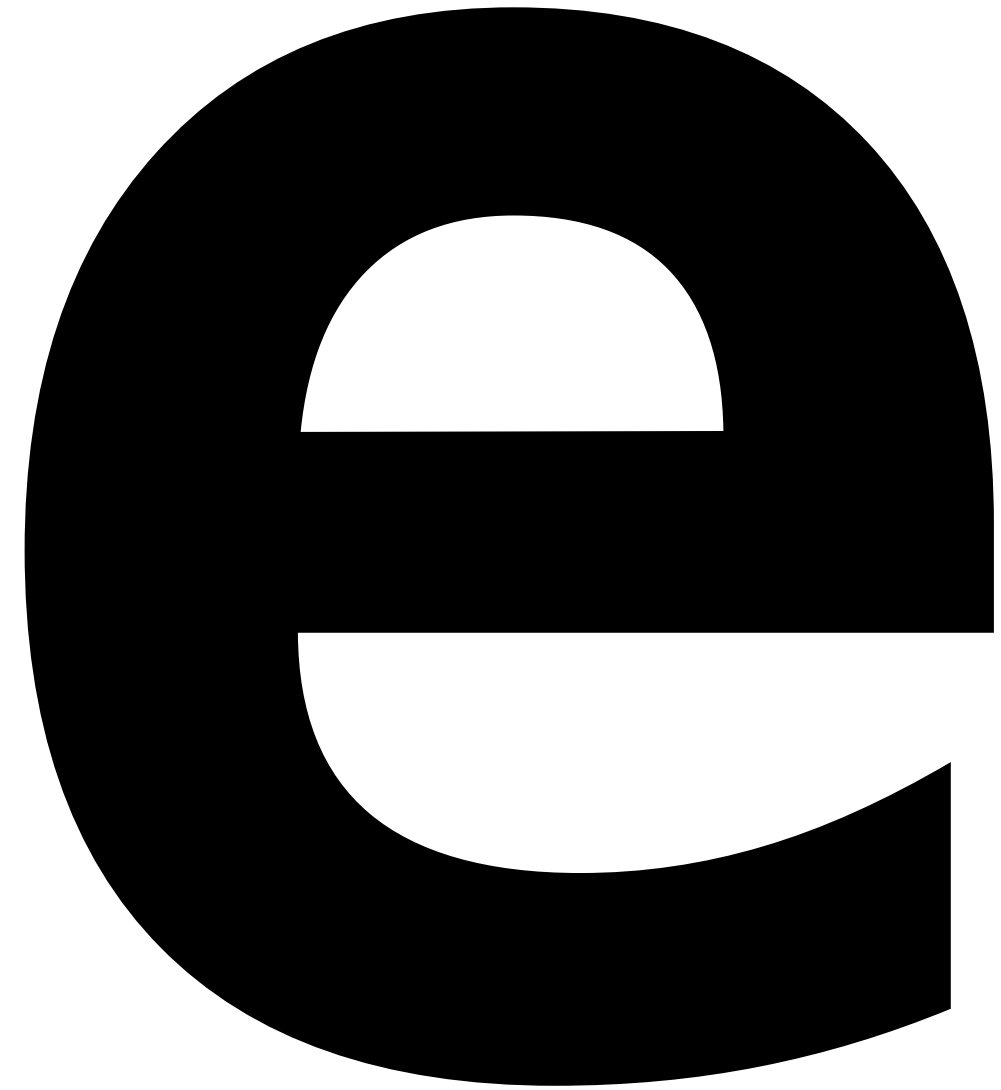


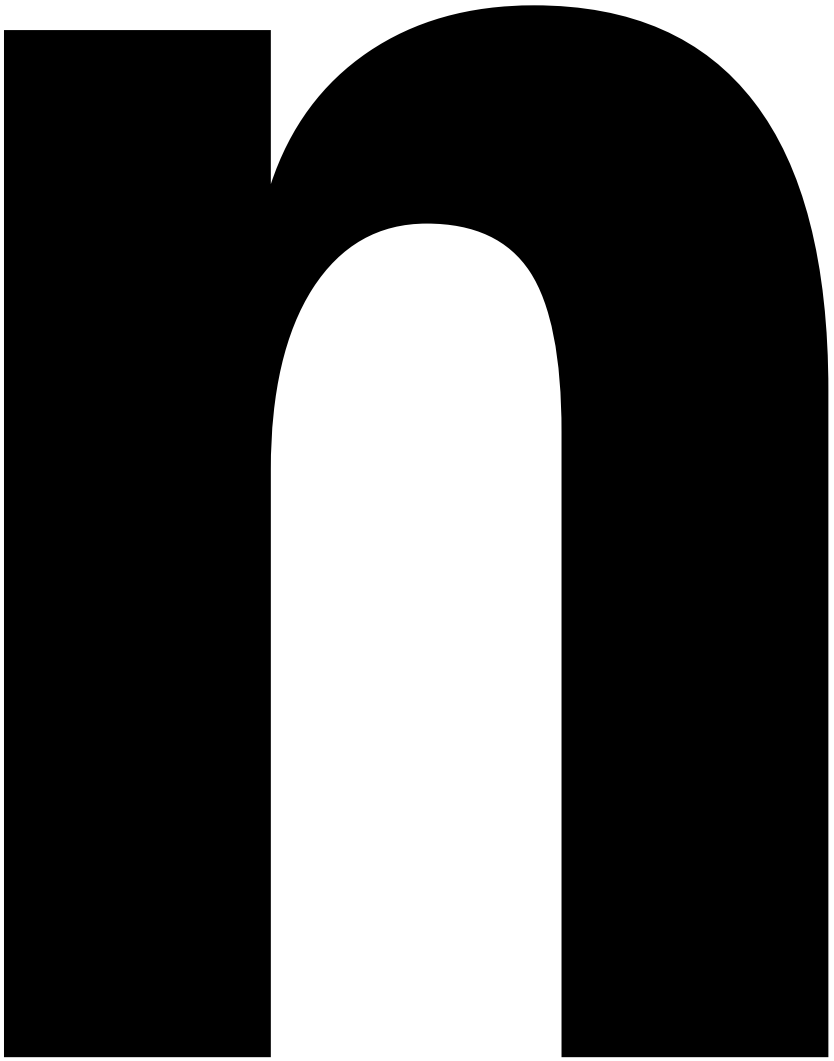


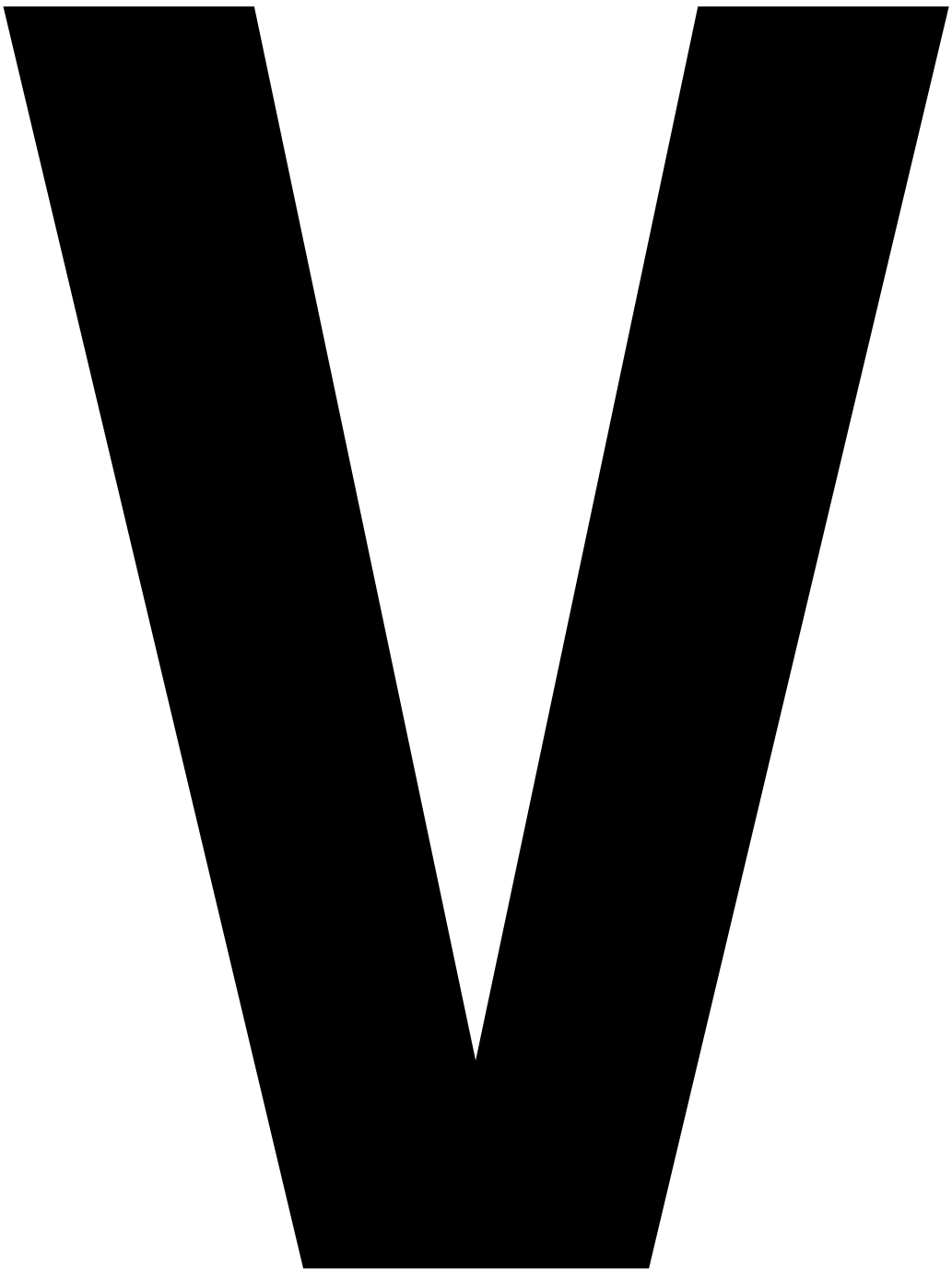
S

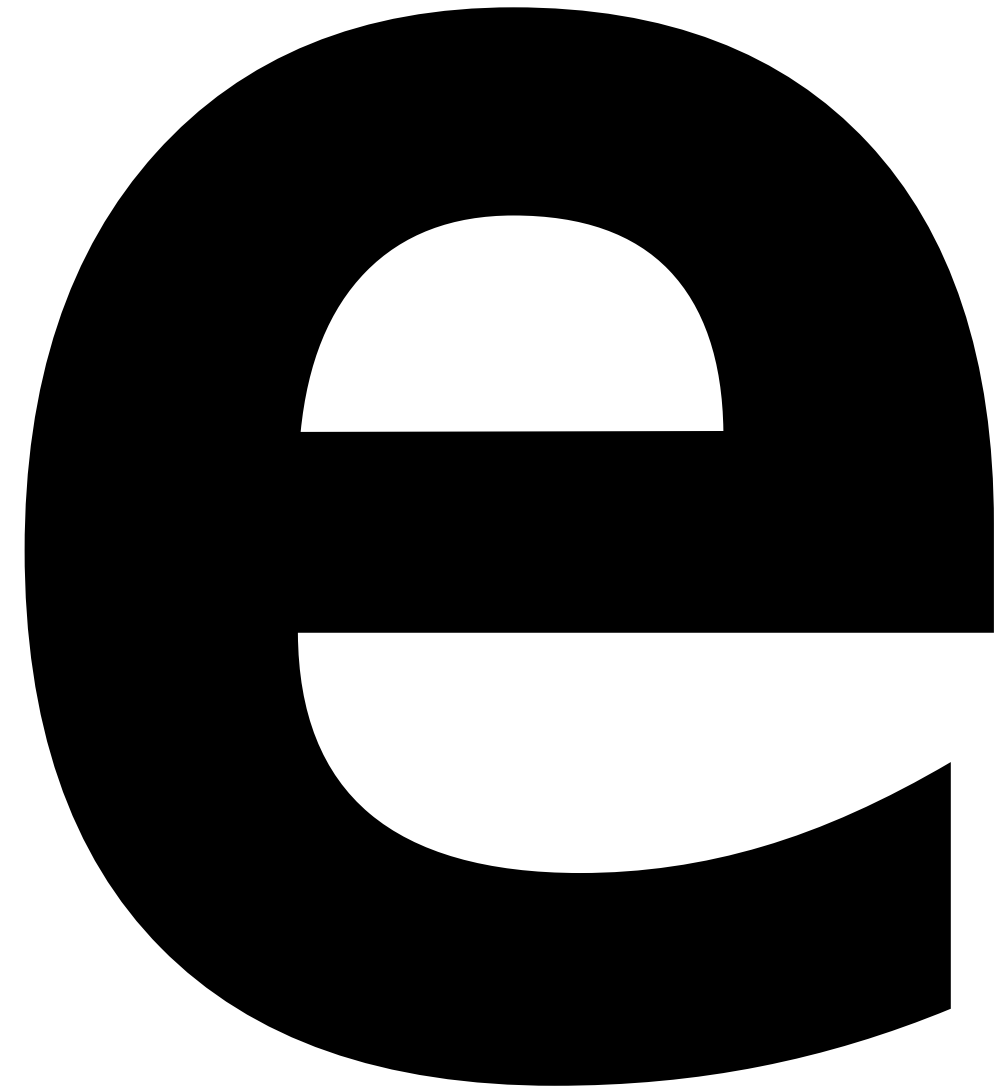


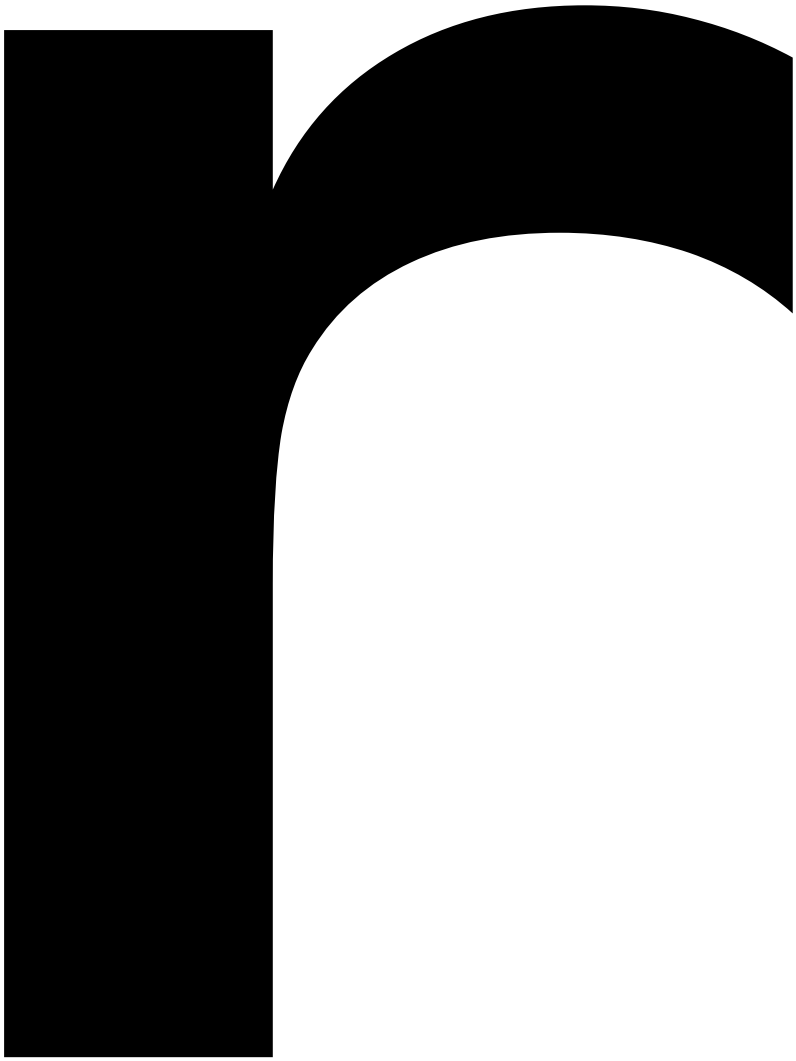


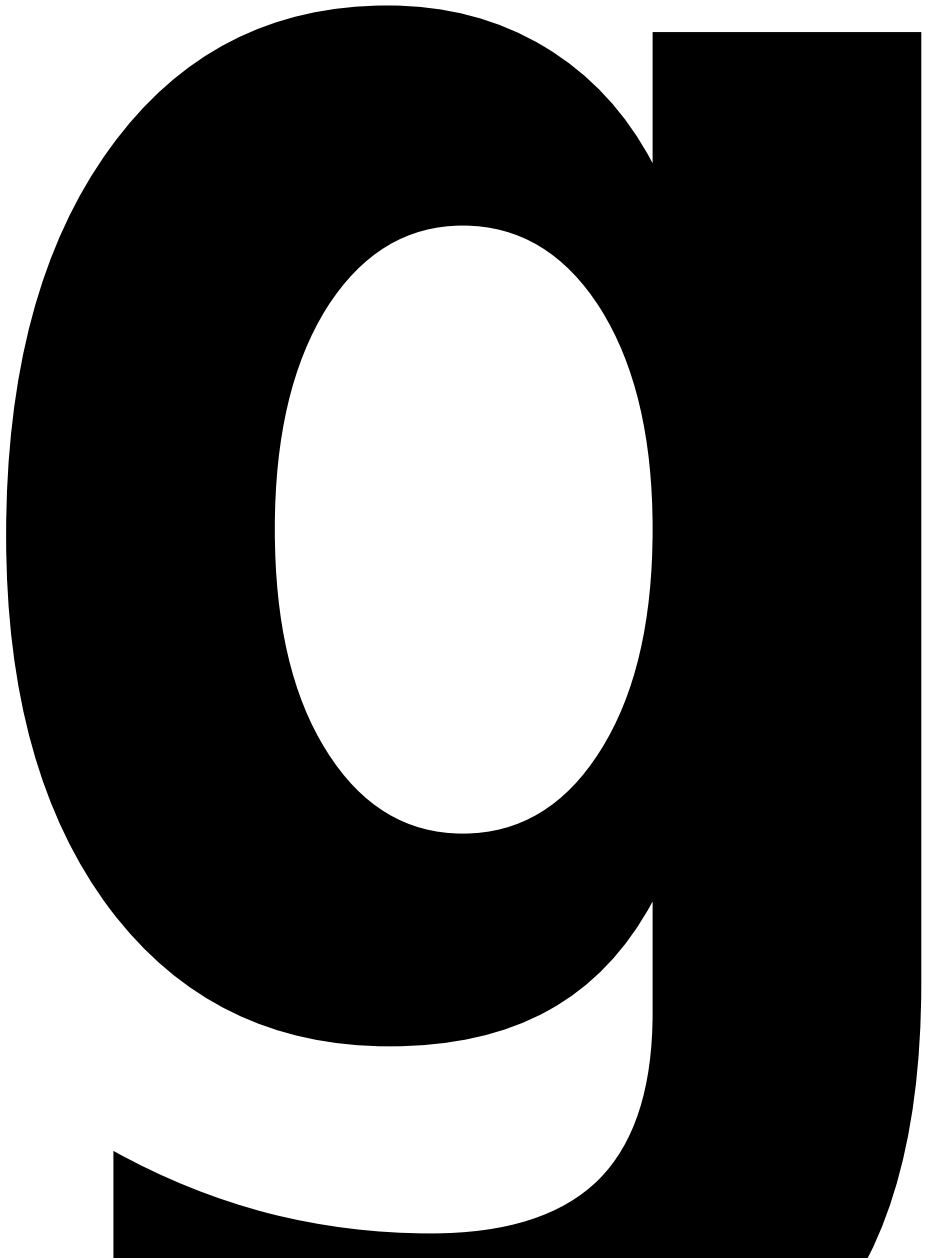


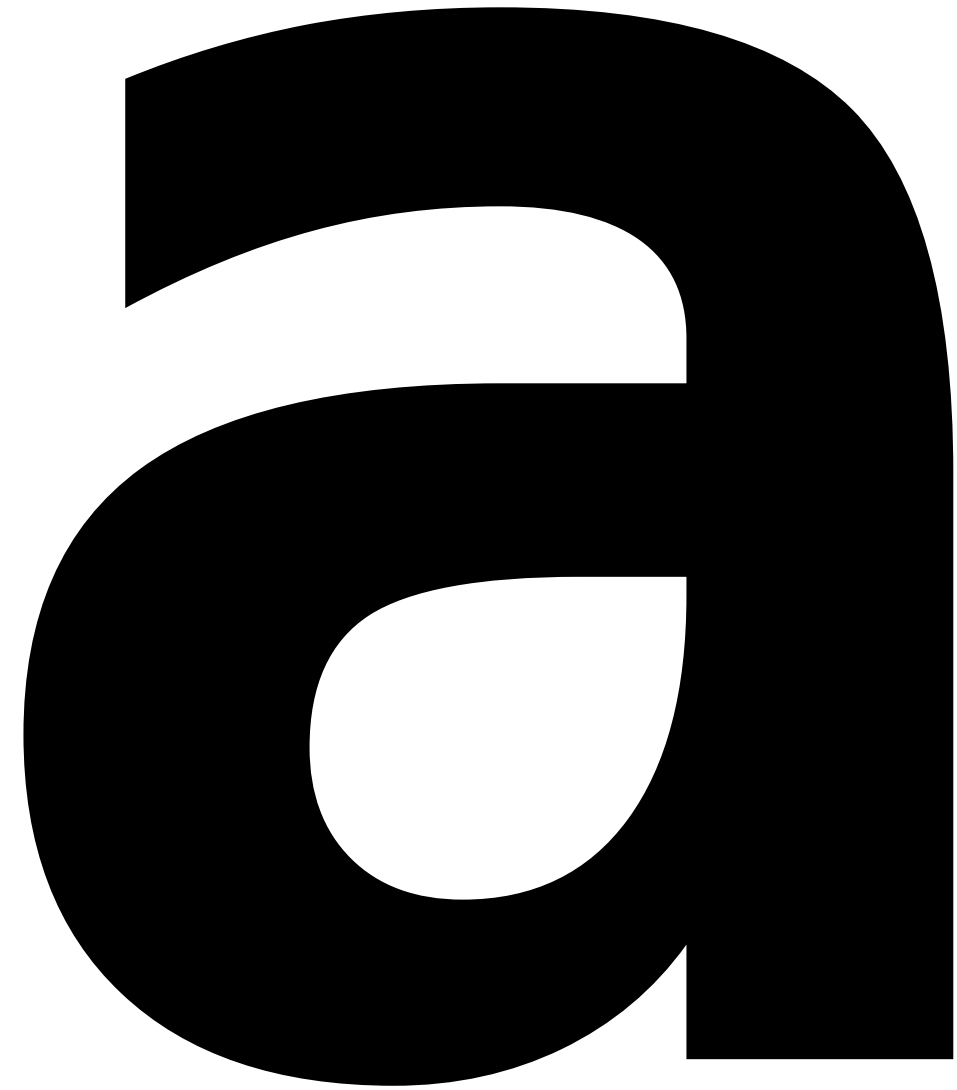


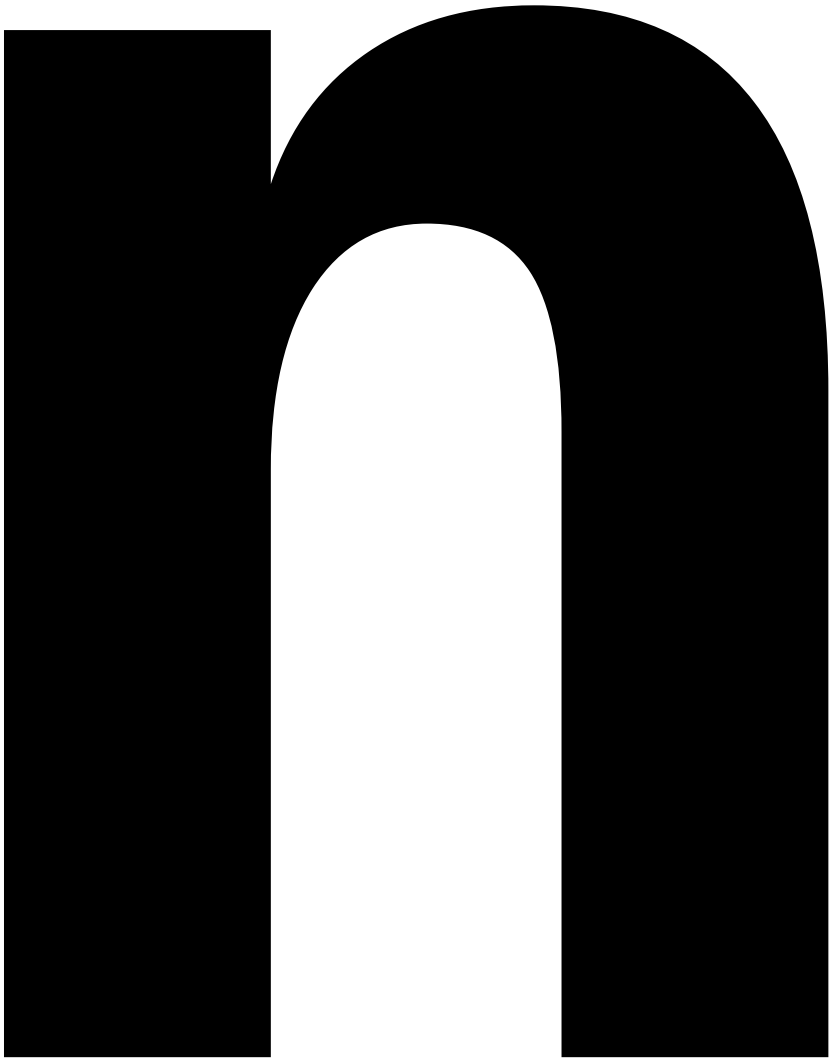


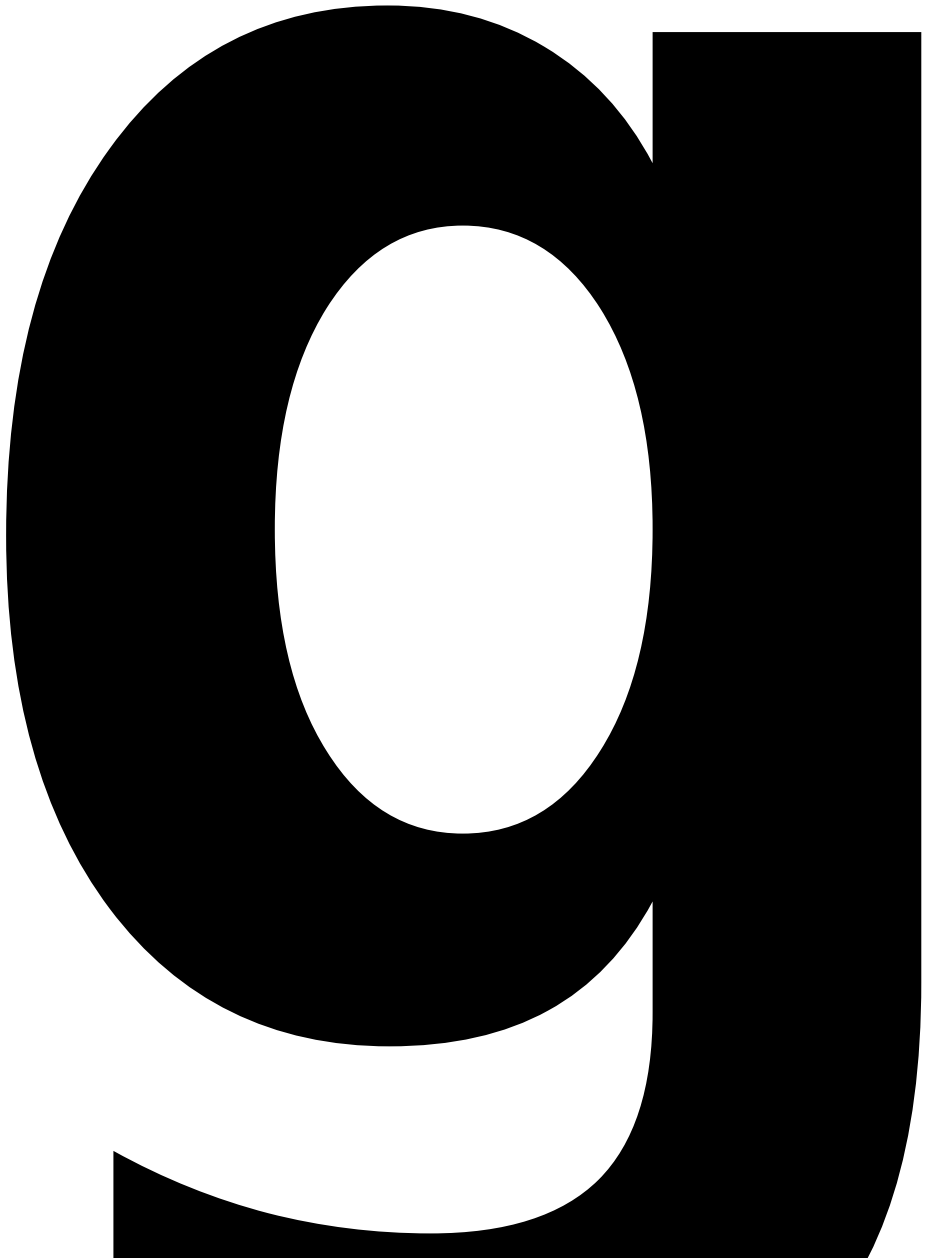


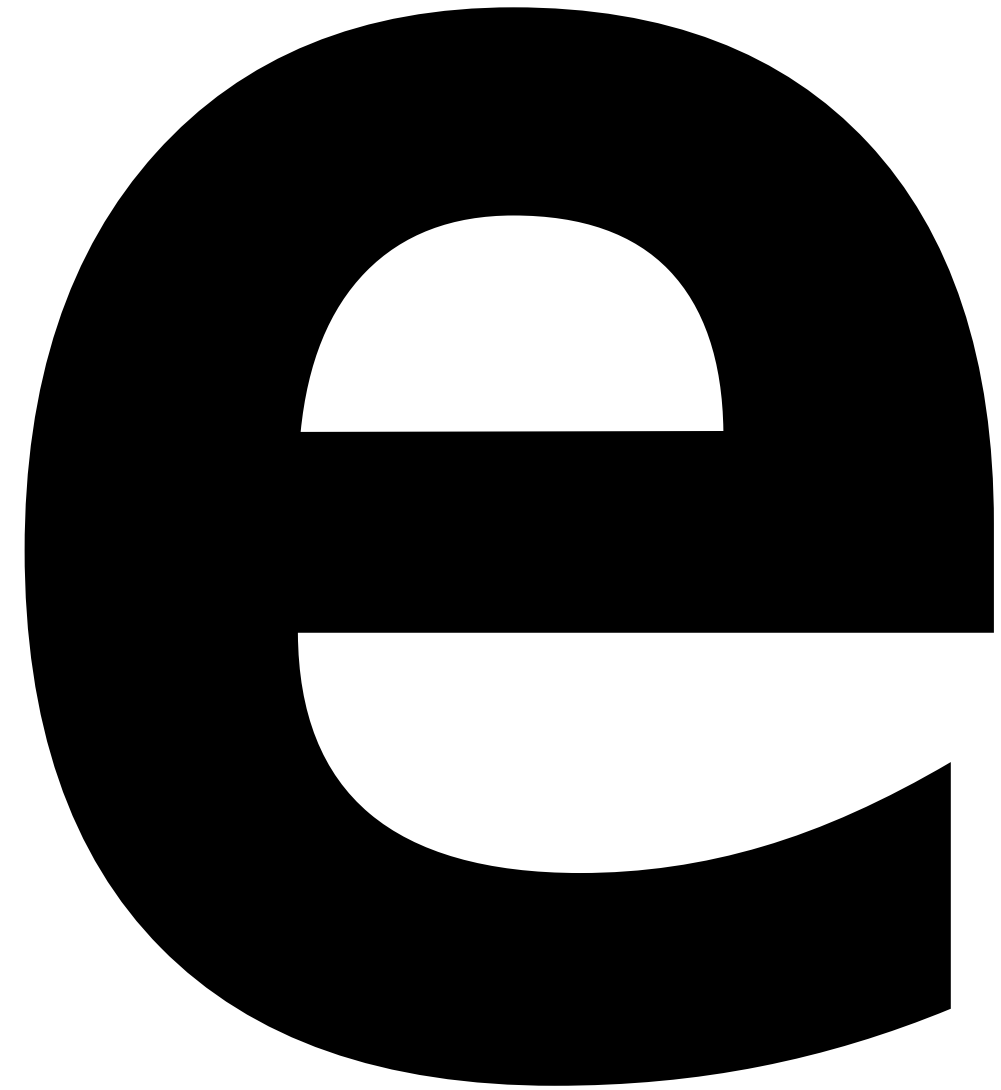


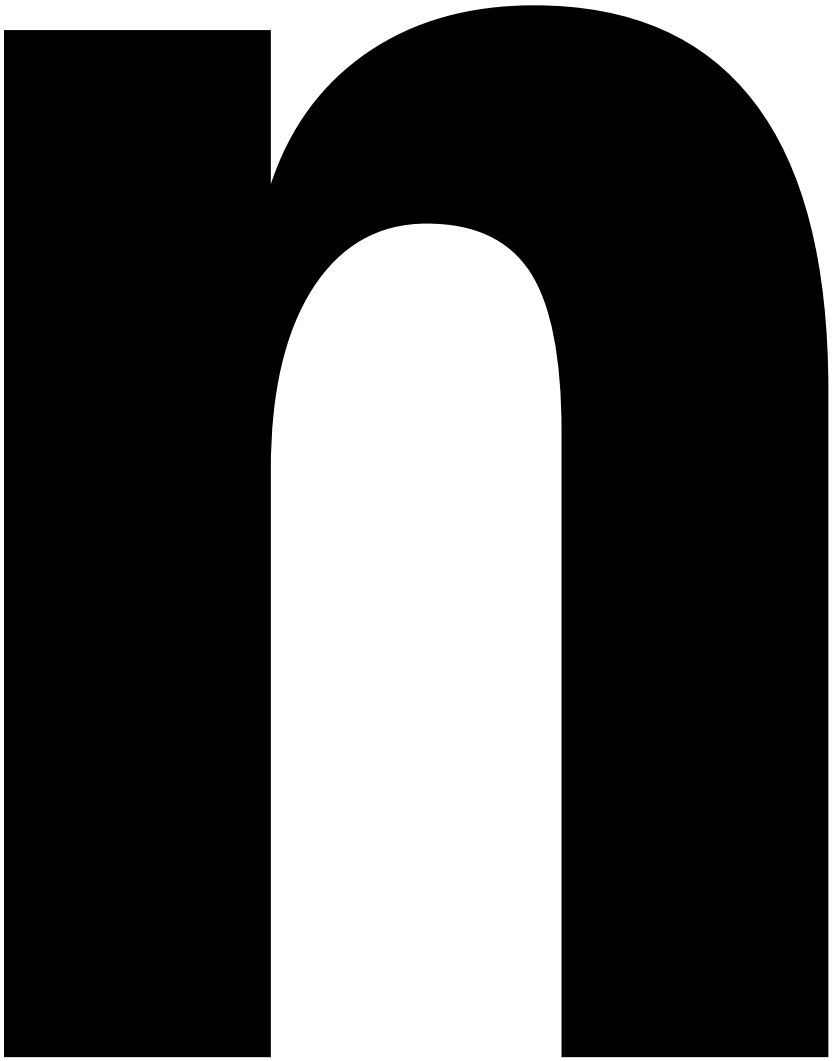


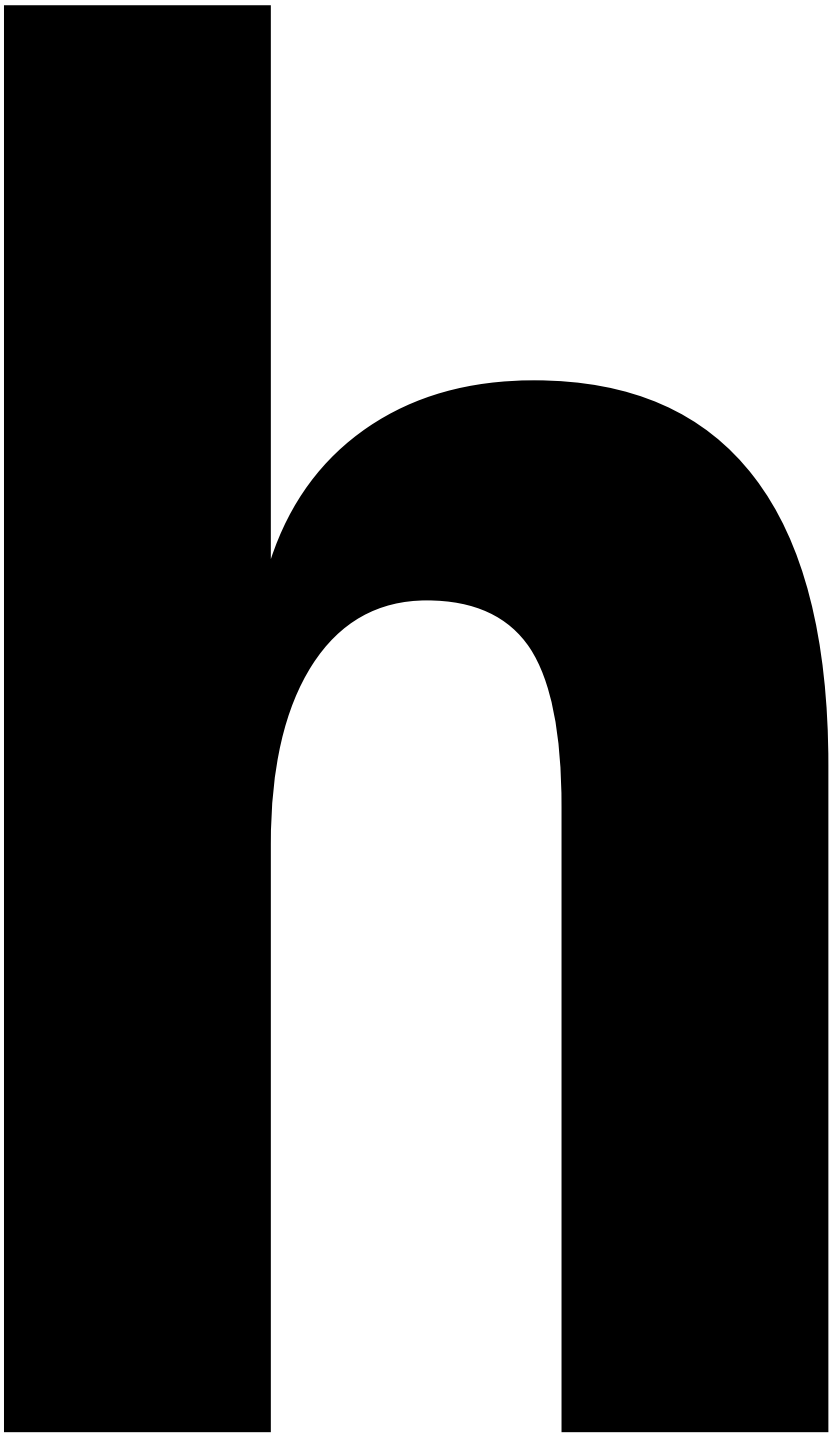


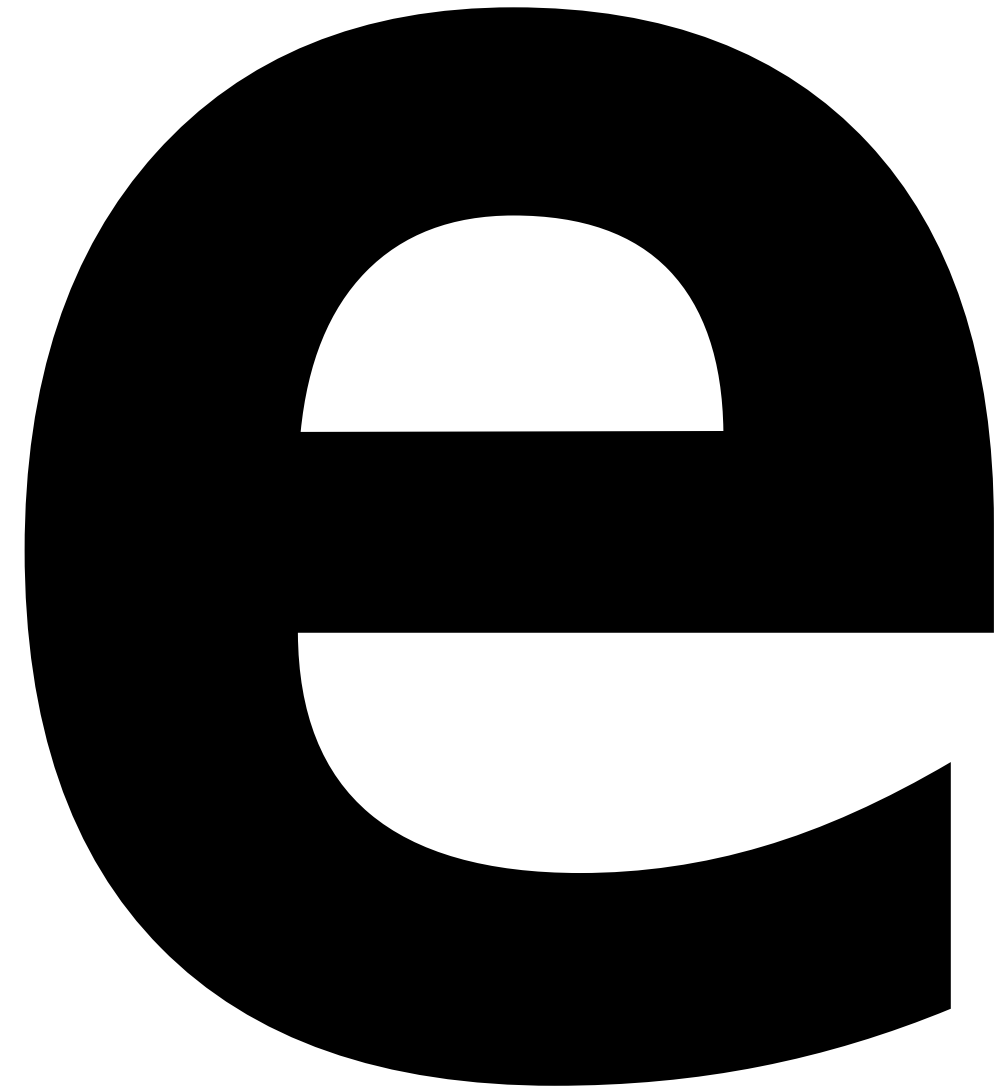


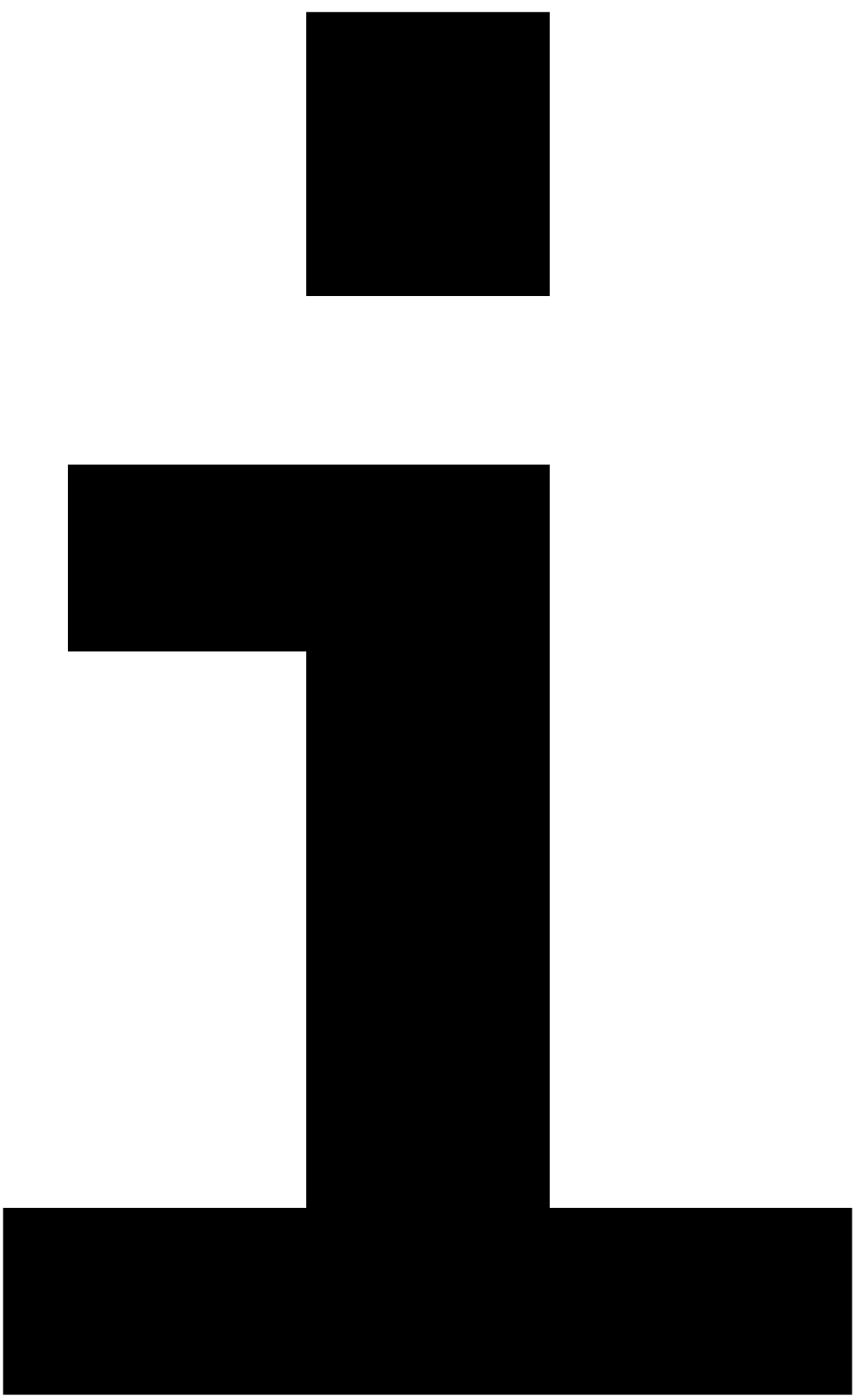


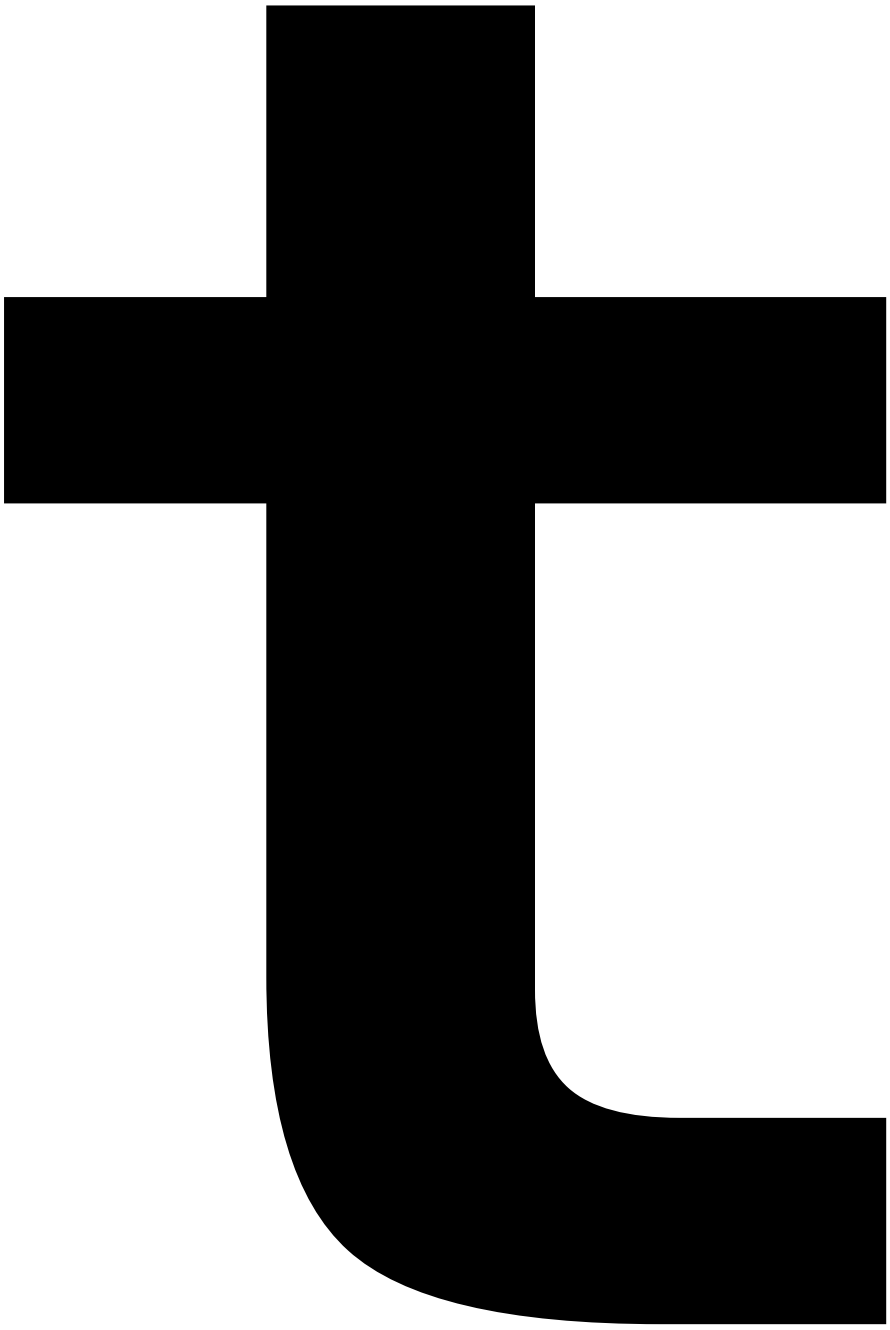




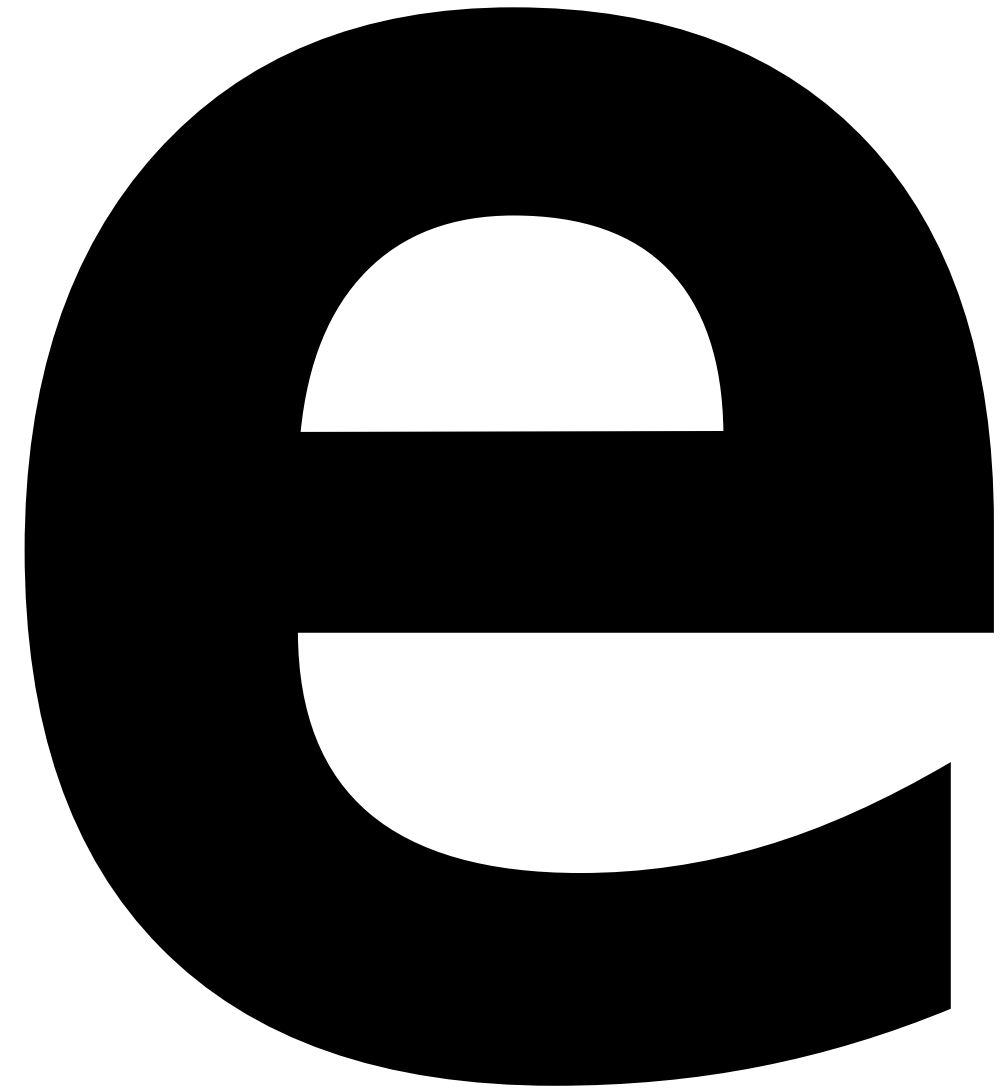


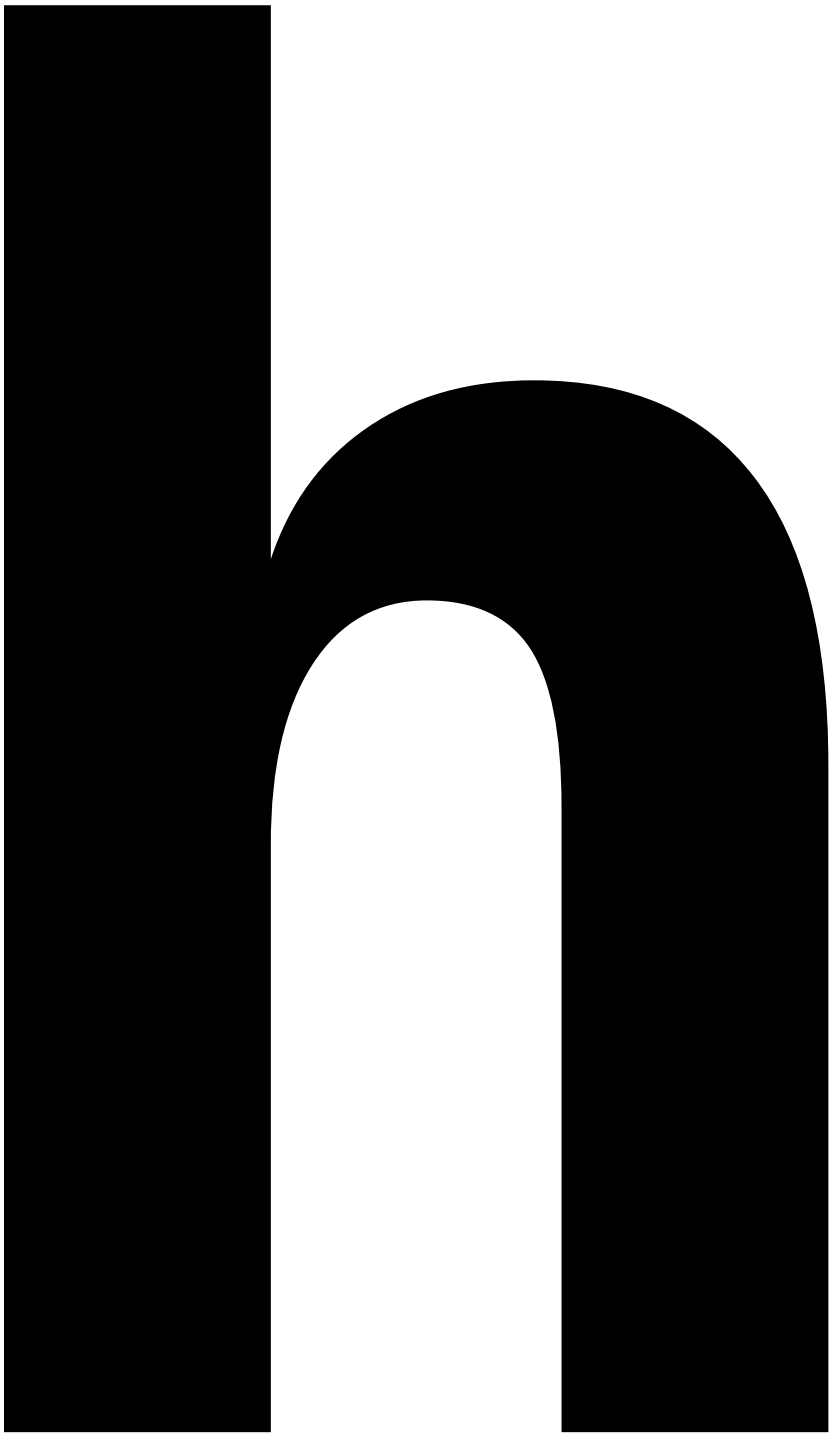


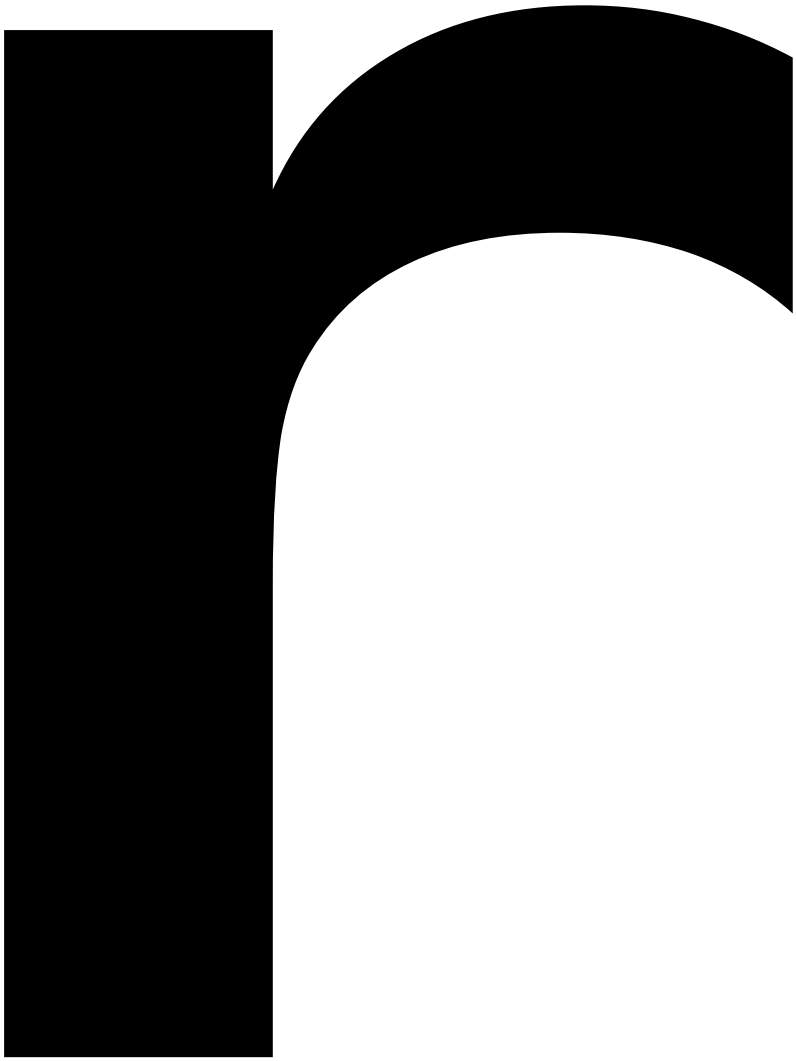


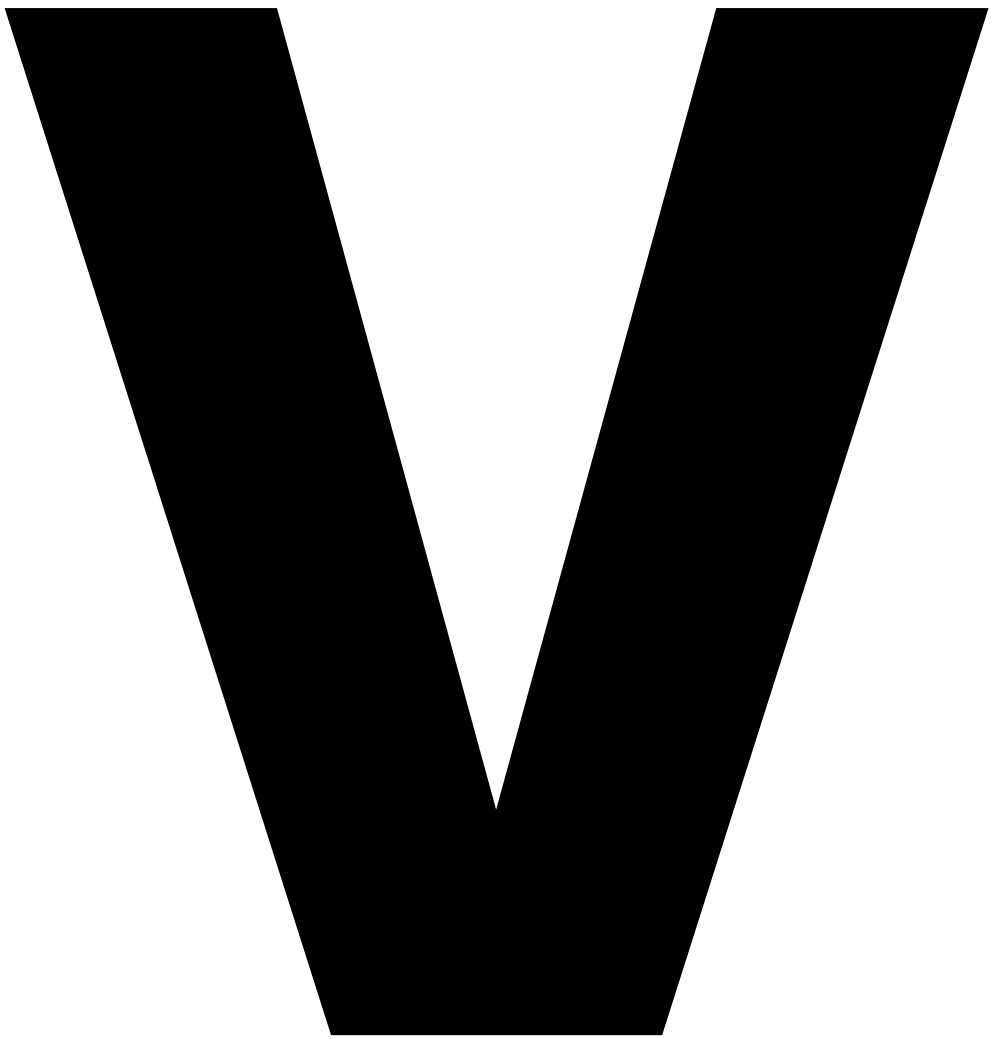


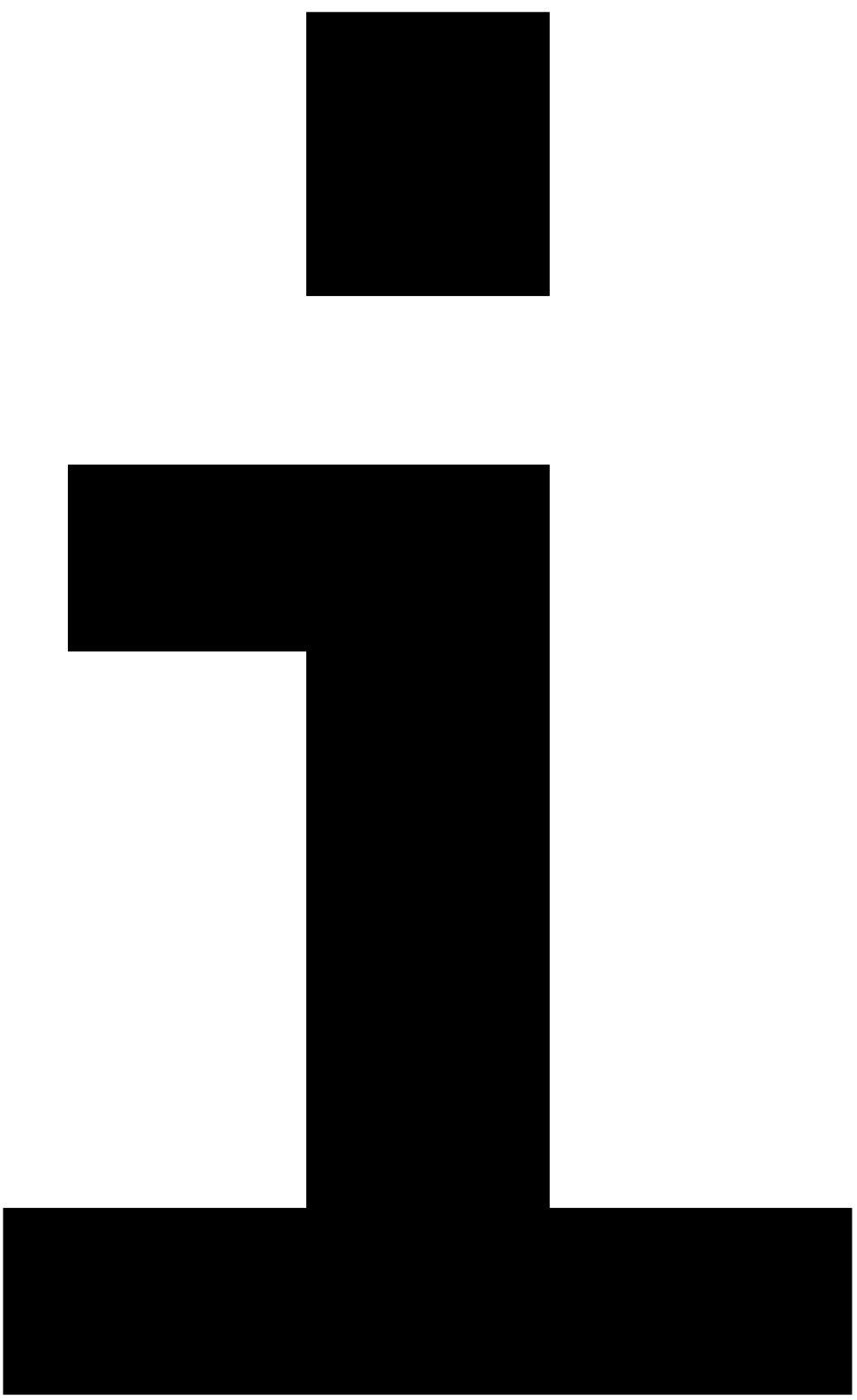
S

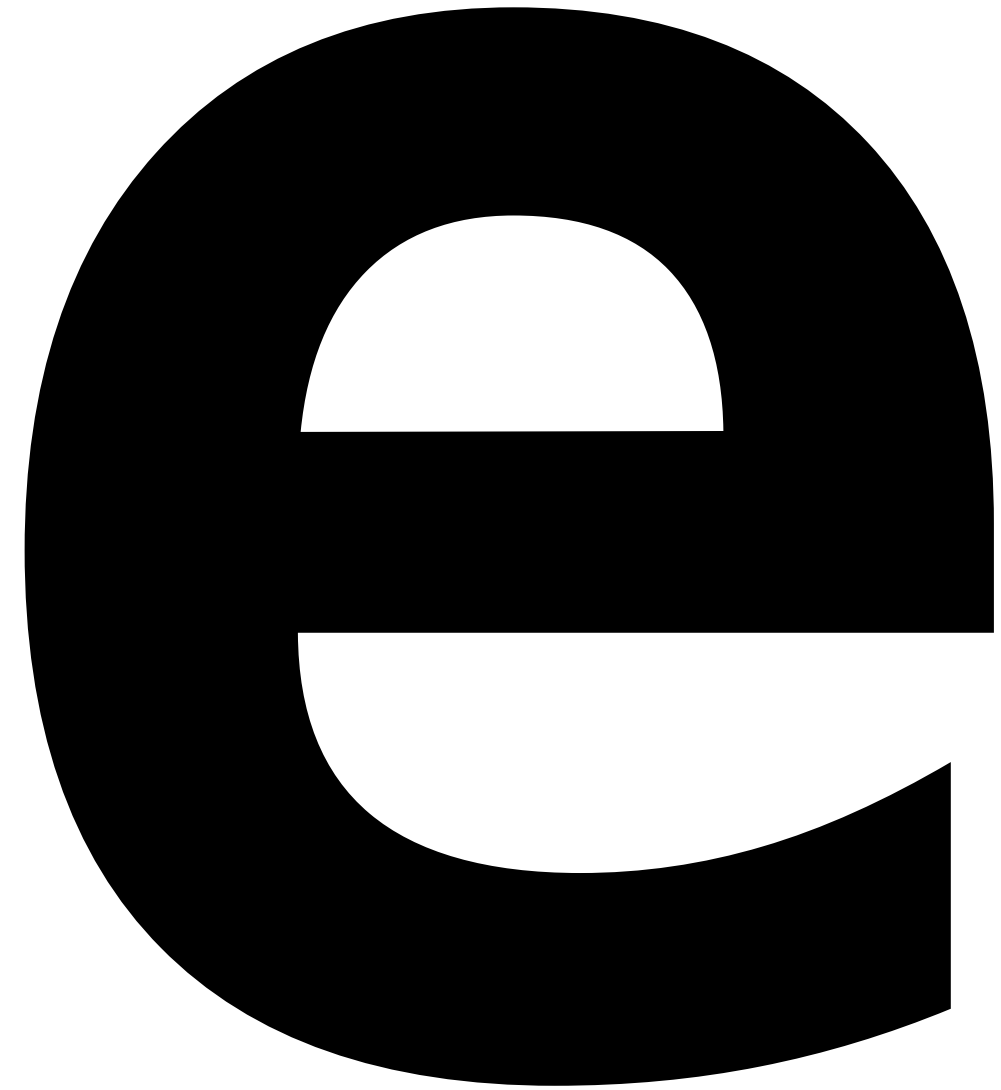


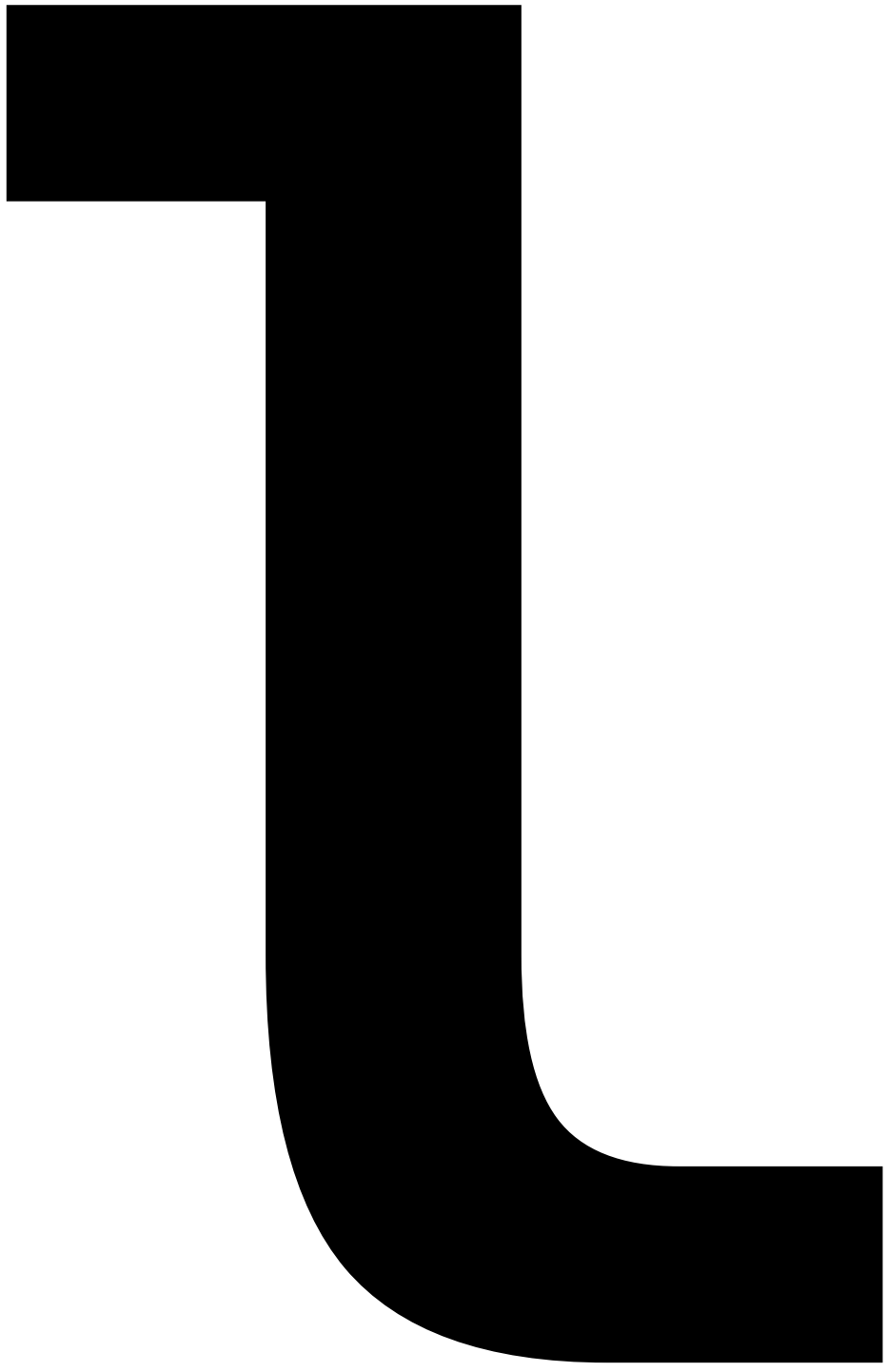


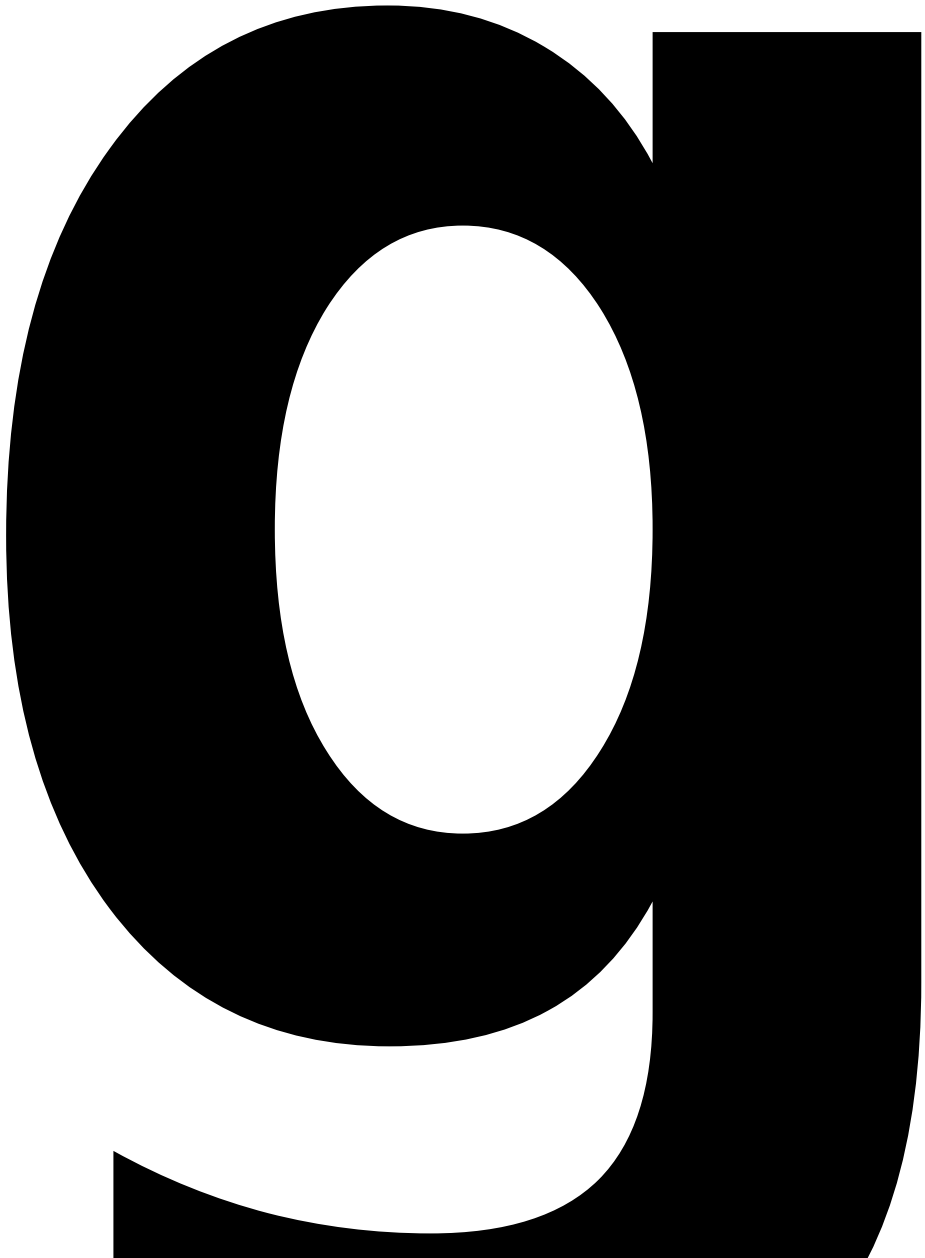


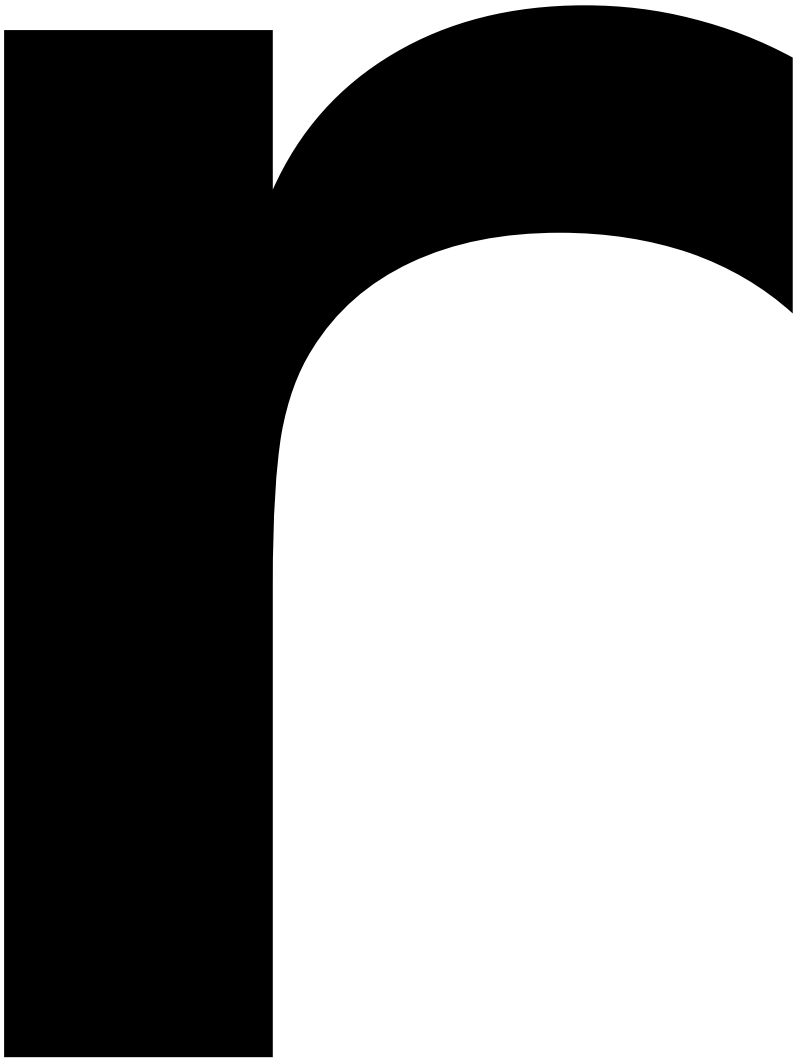


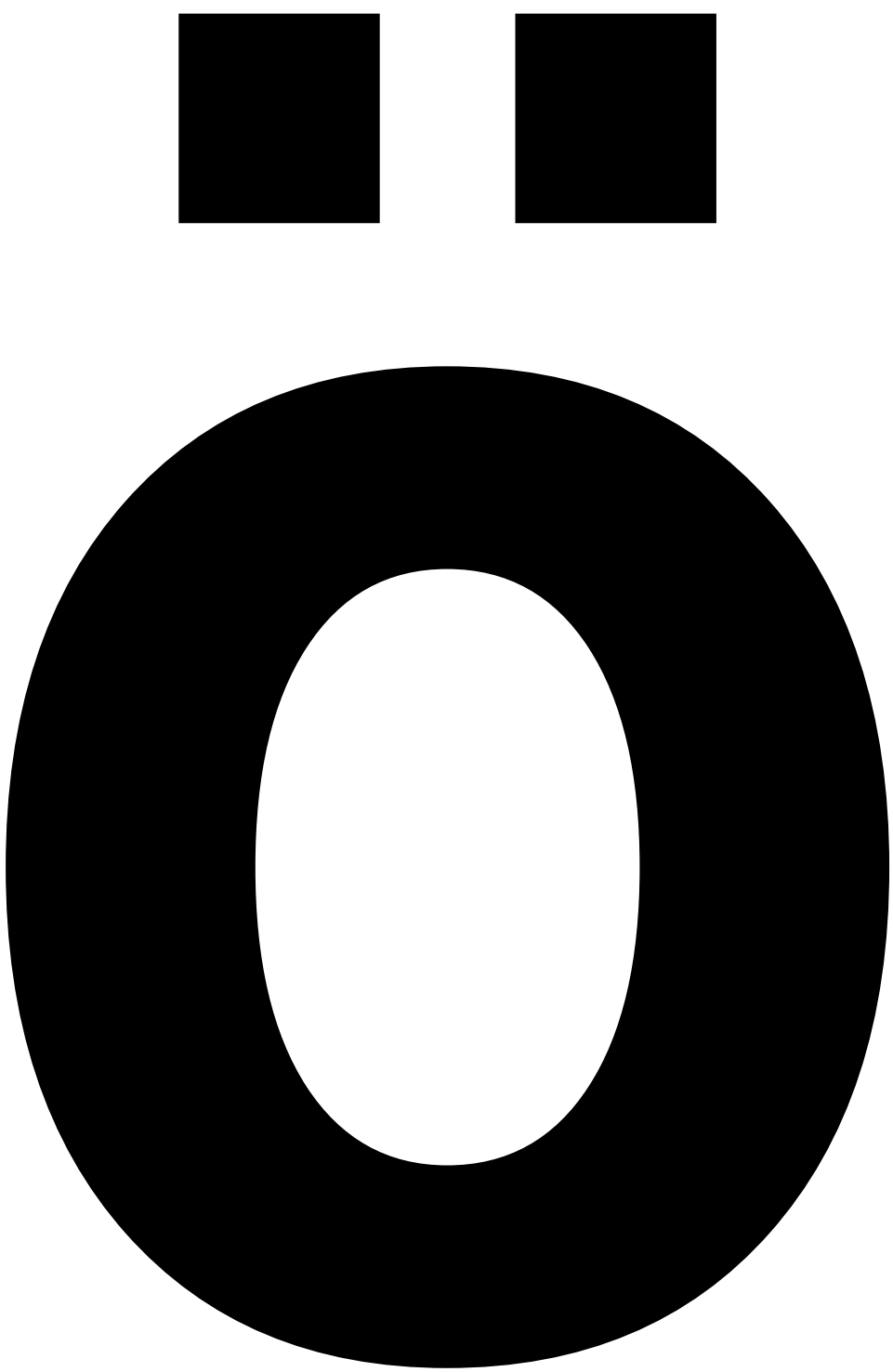


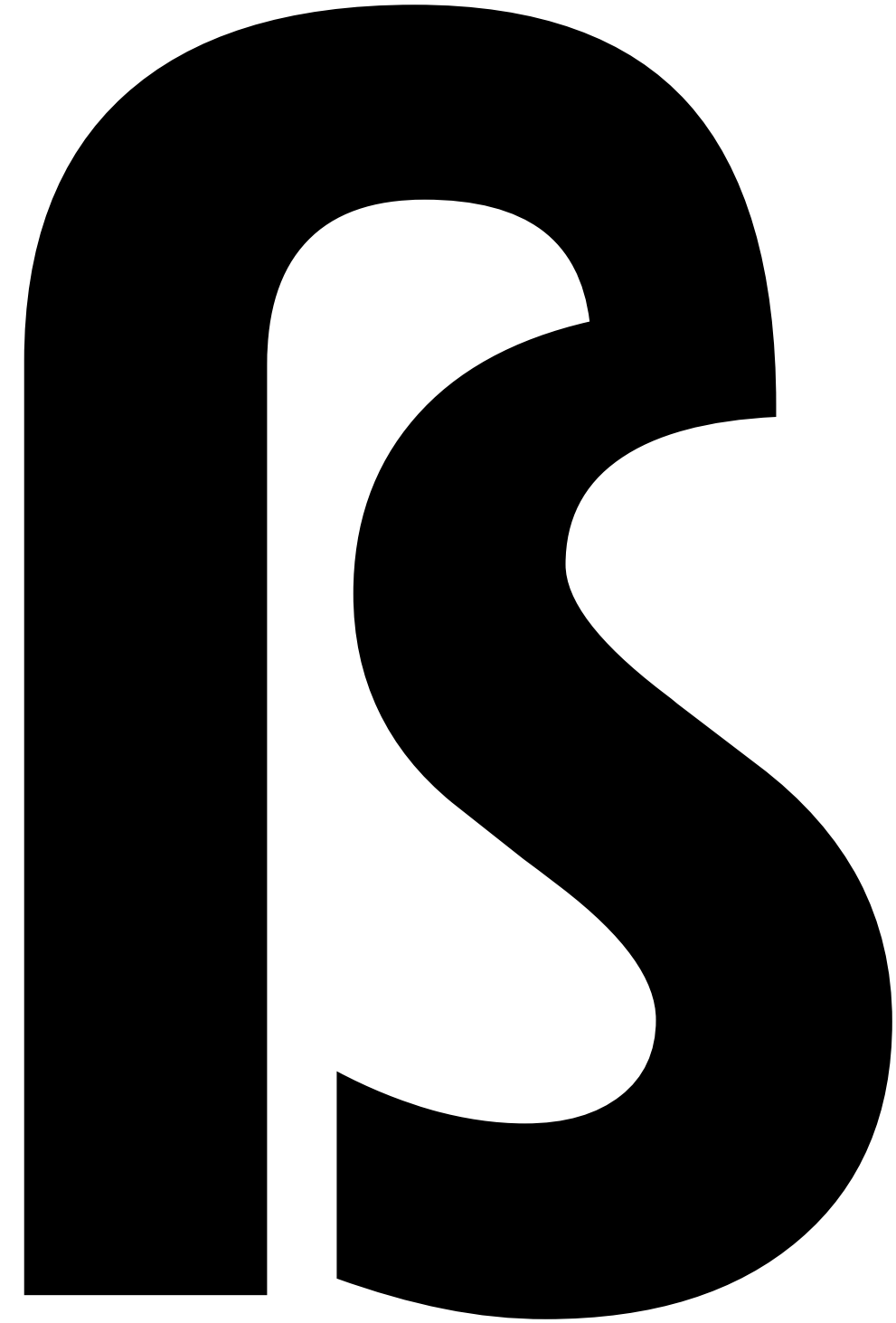


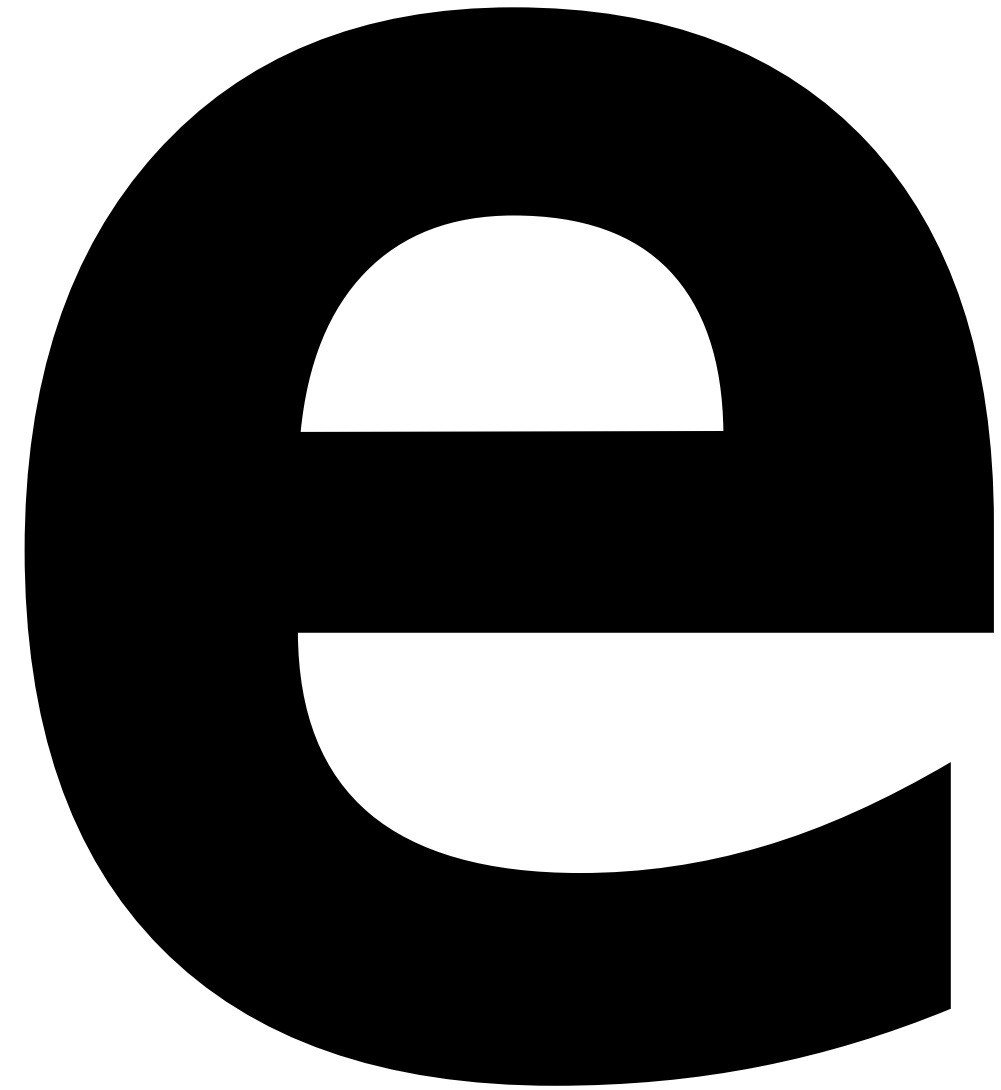


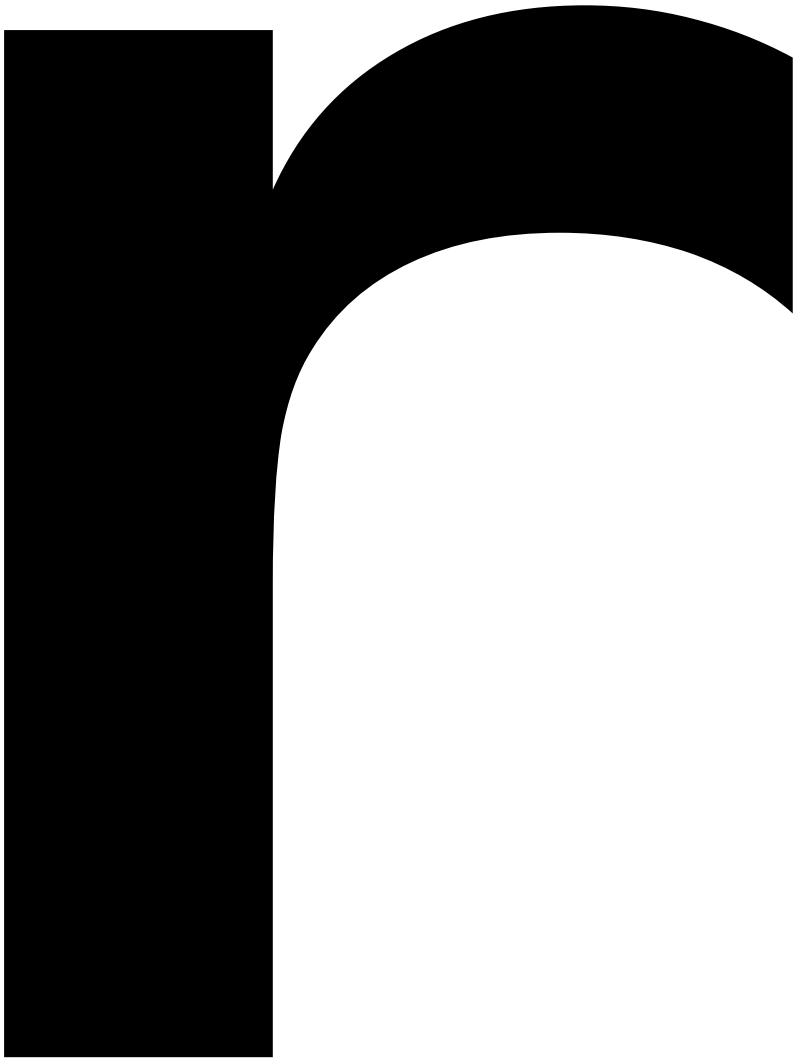




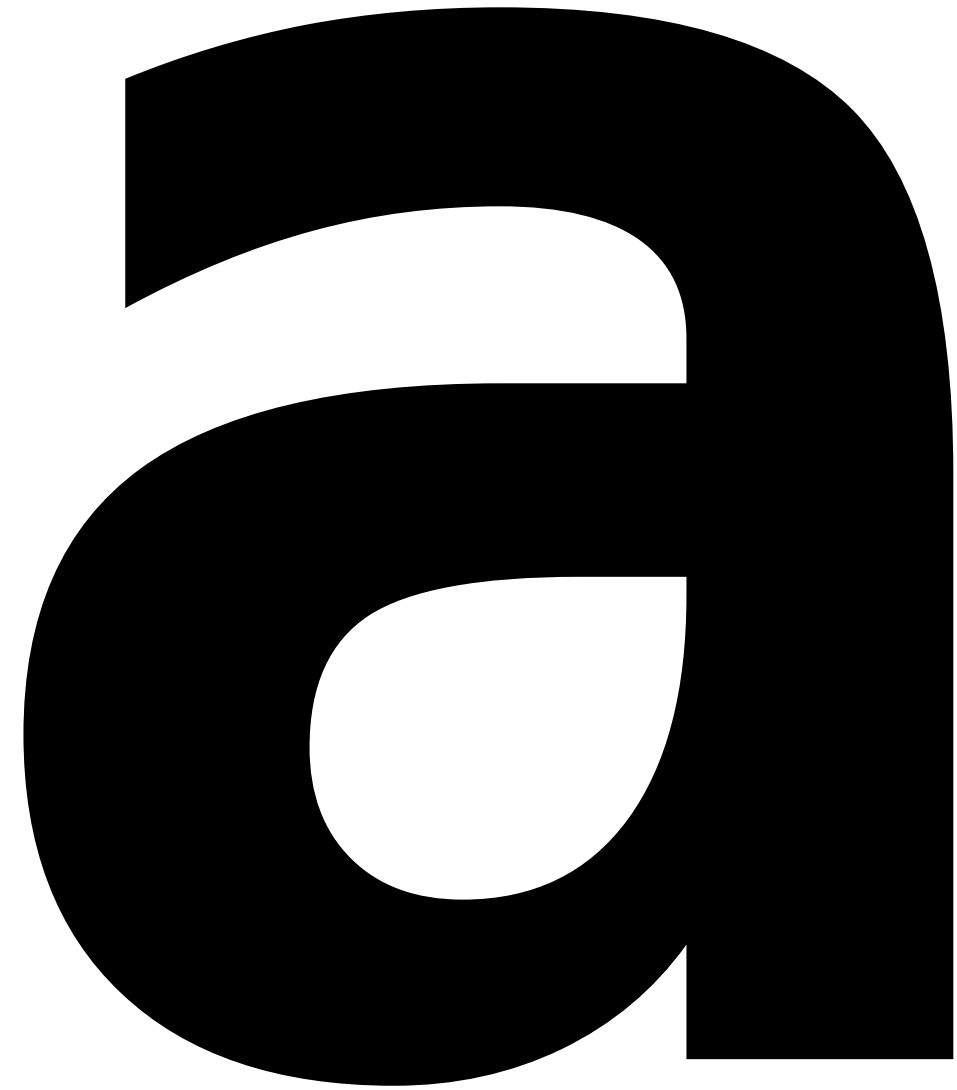


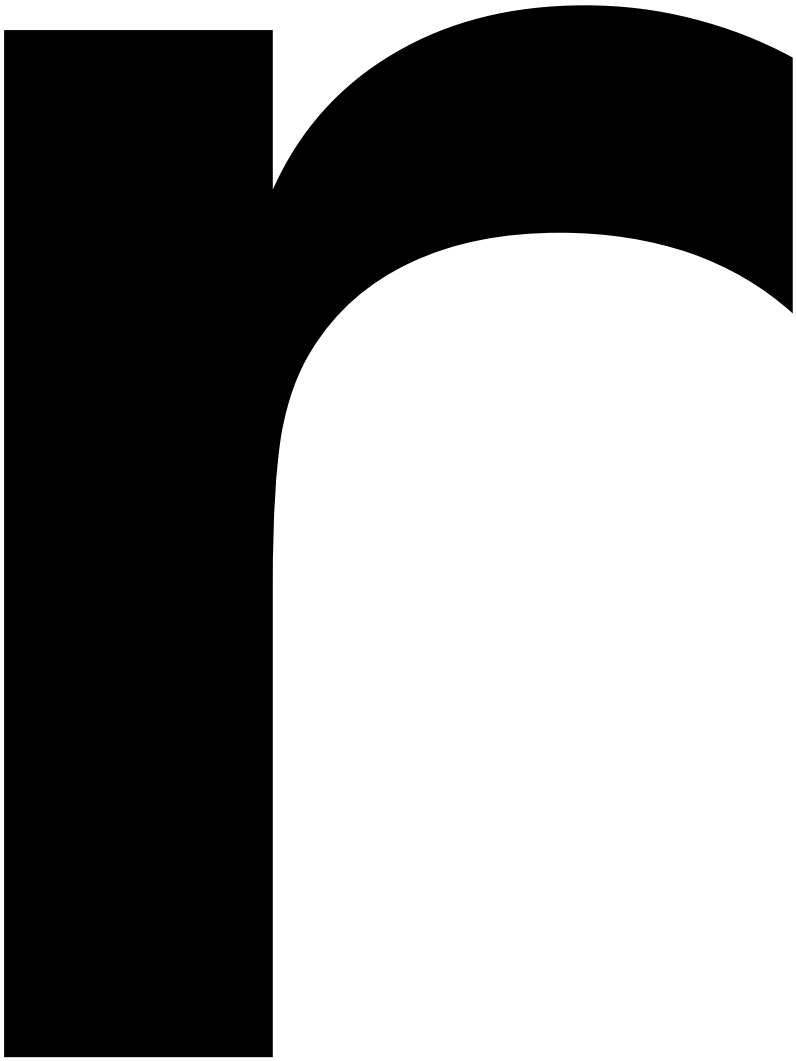


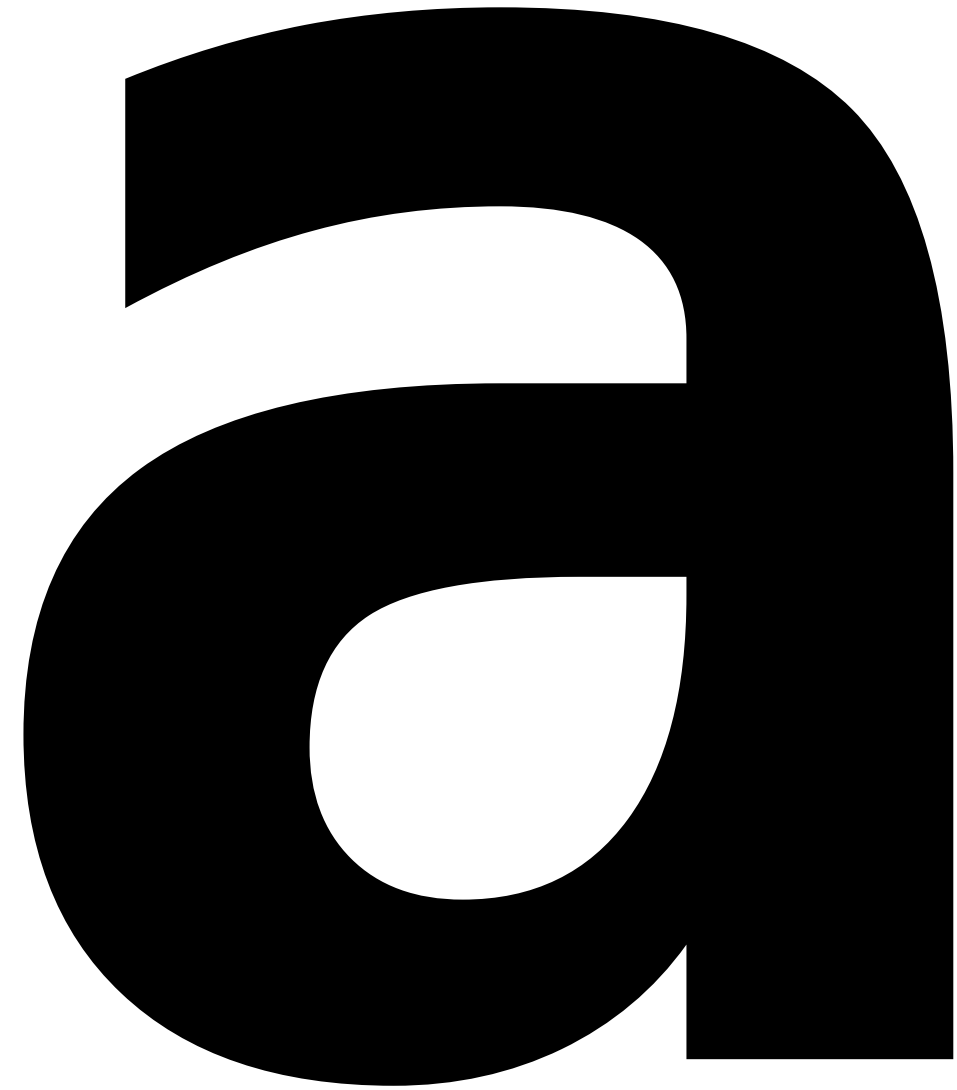


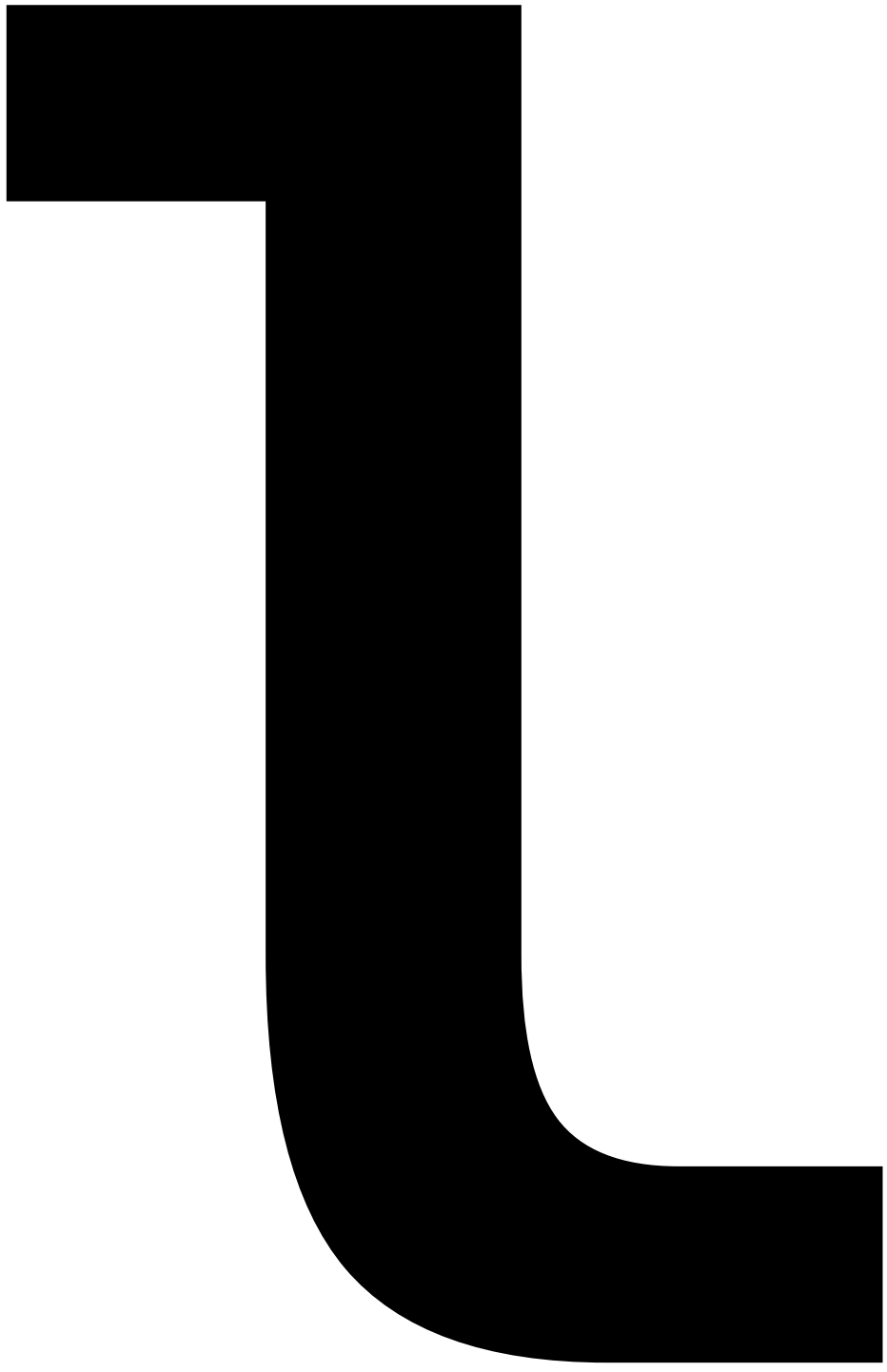




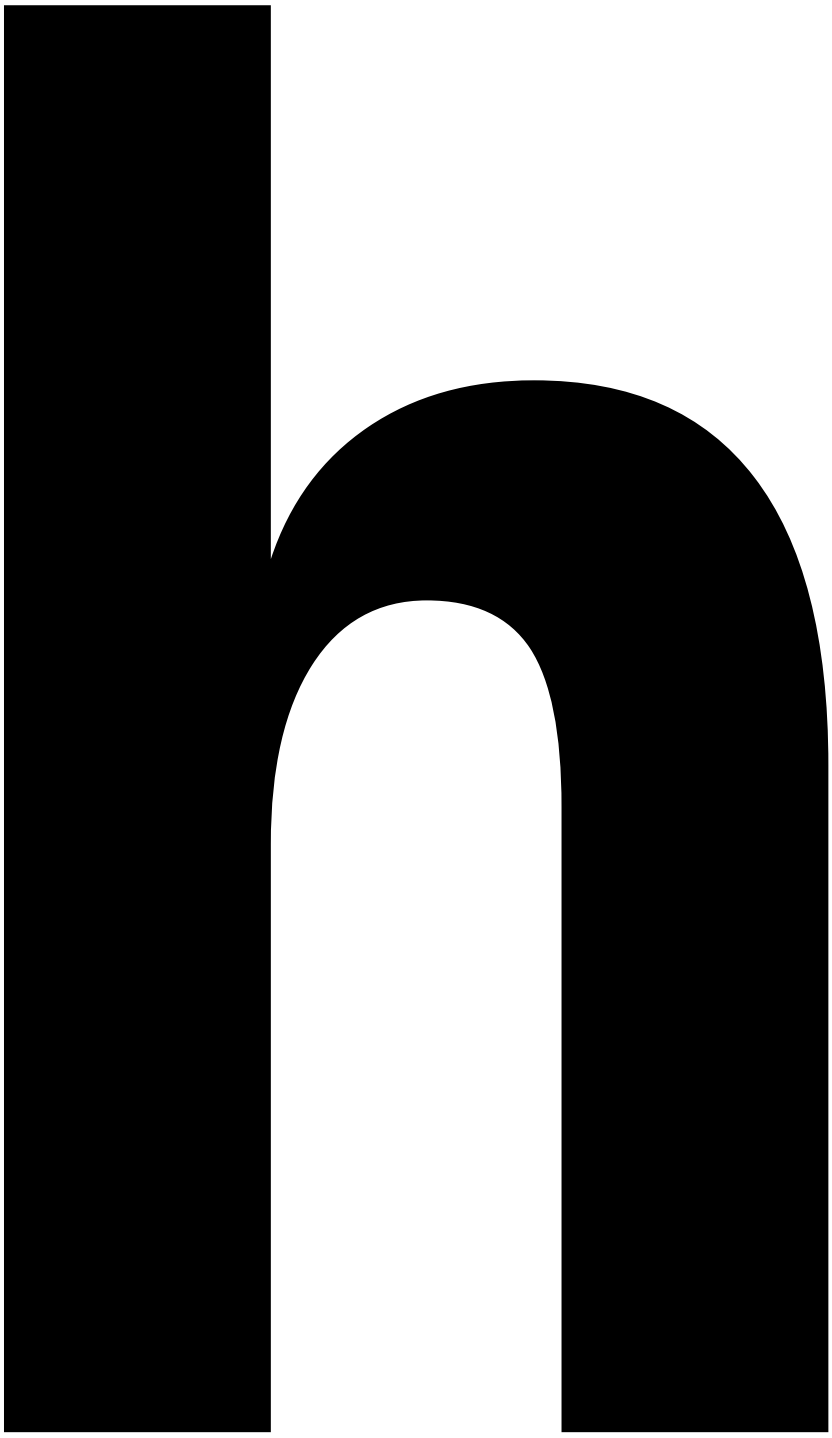


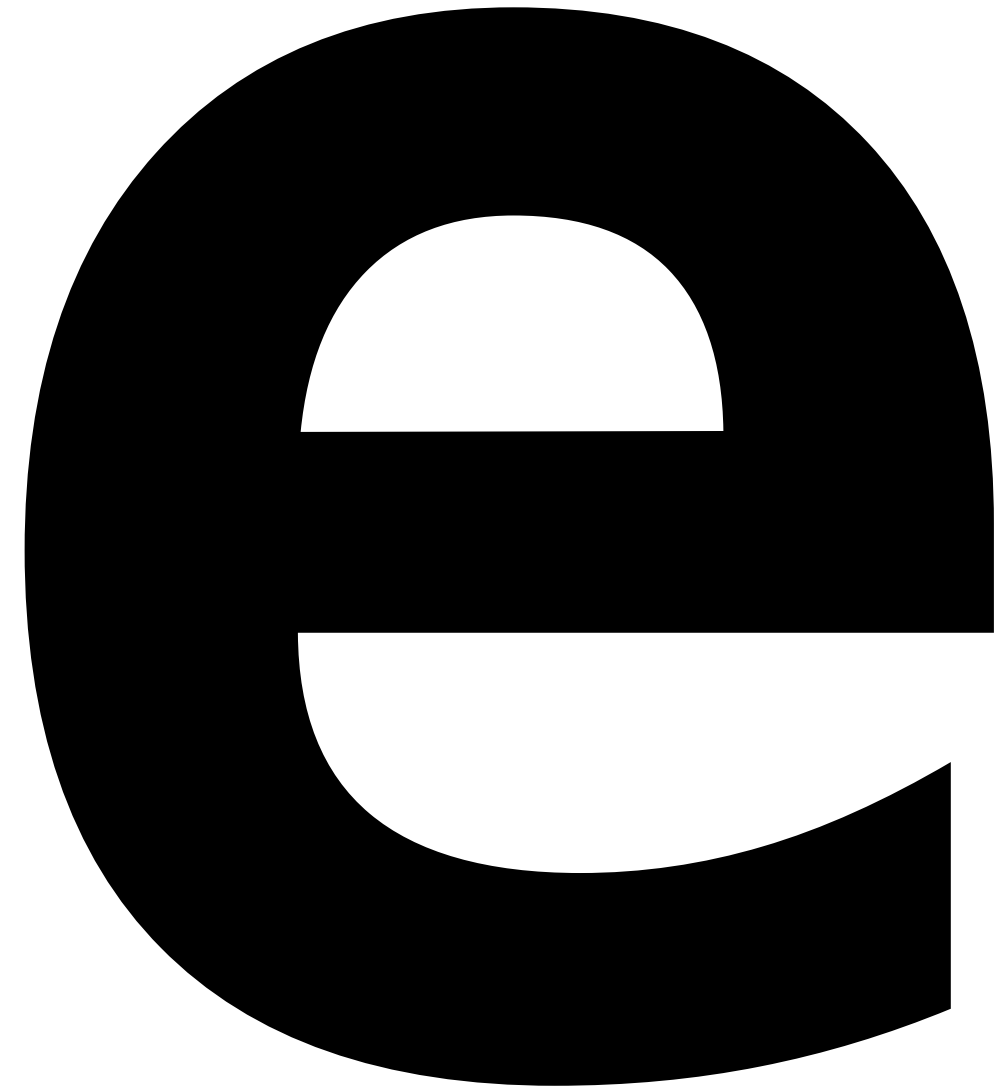




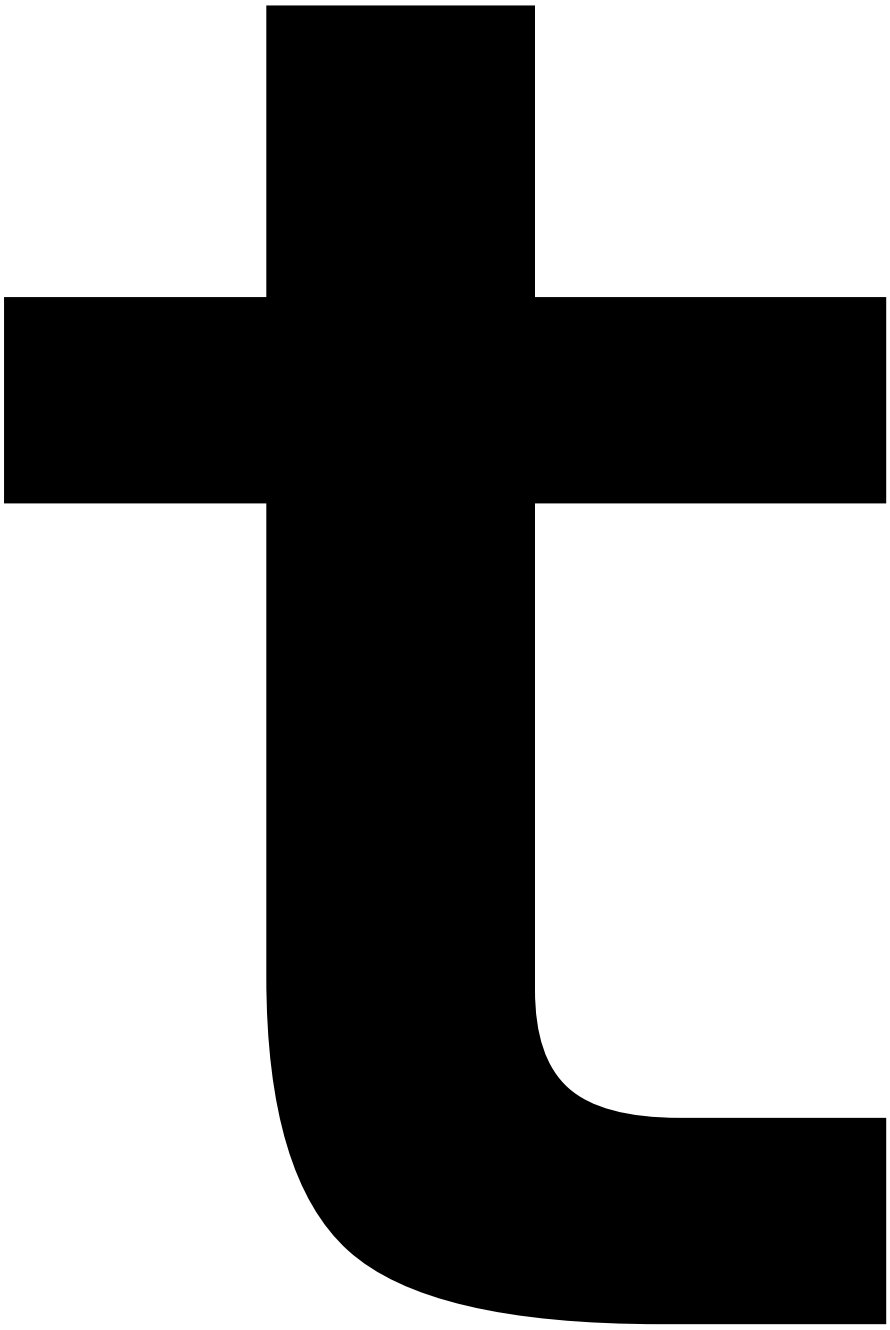


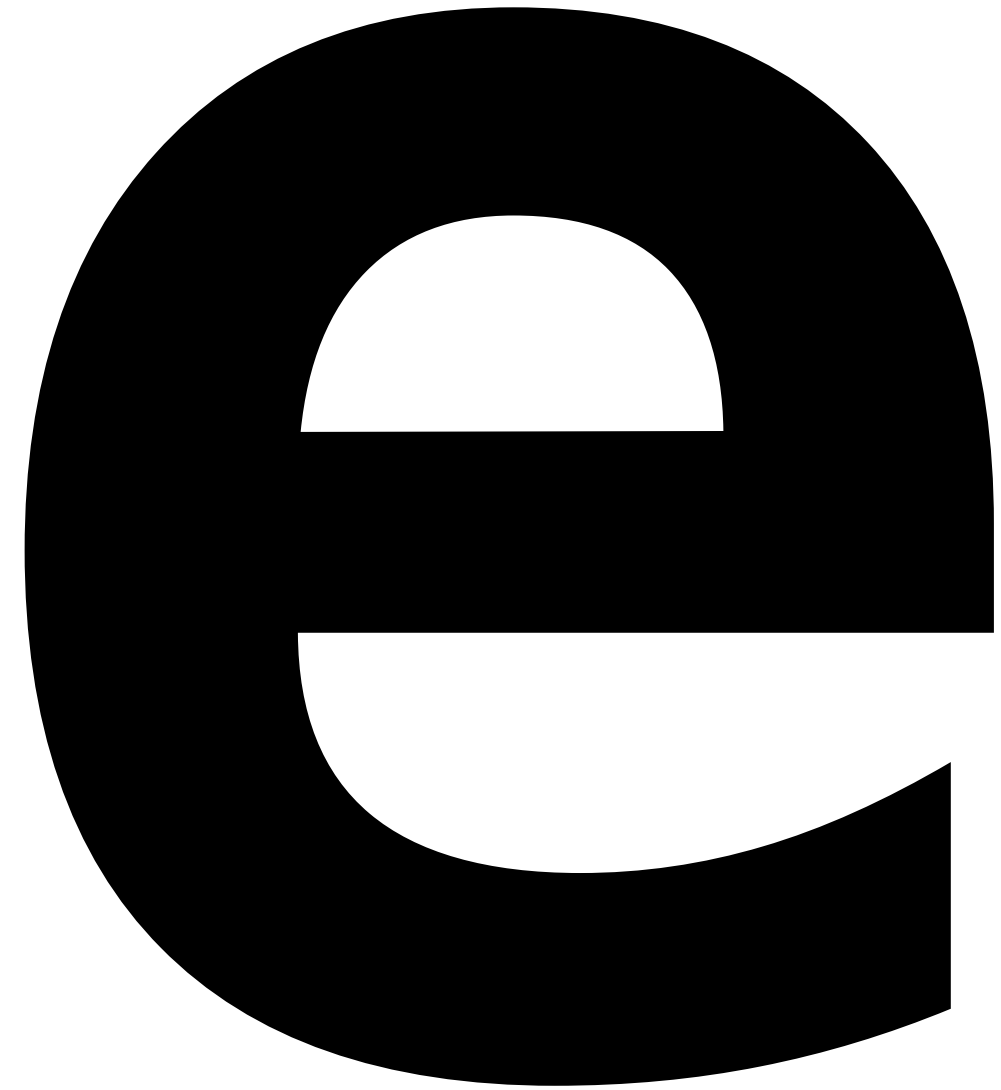
S

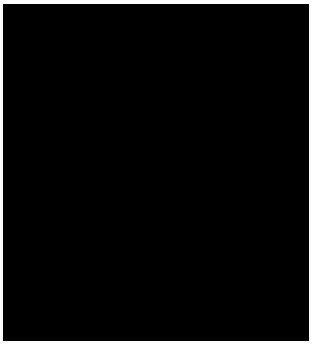


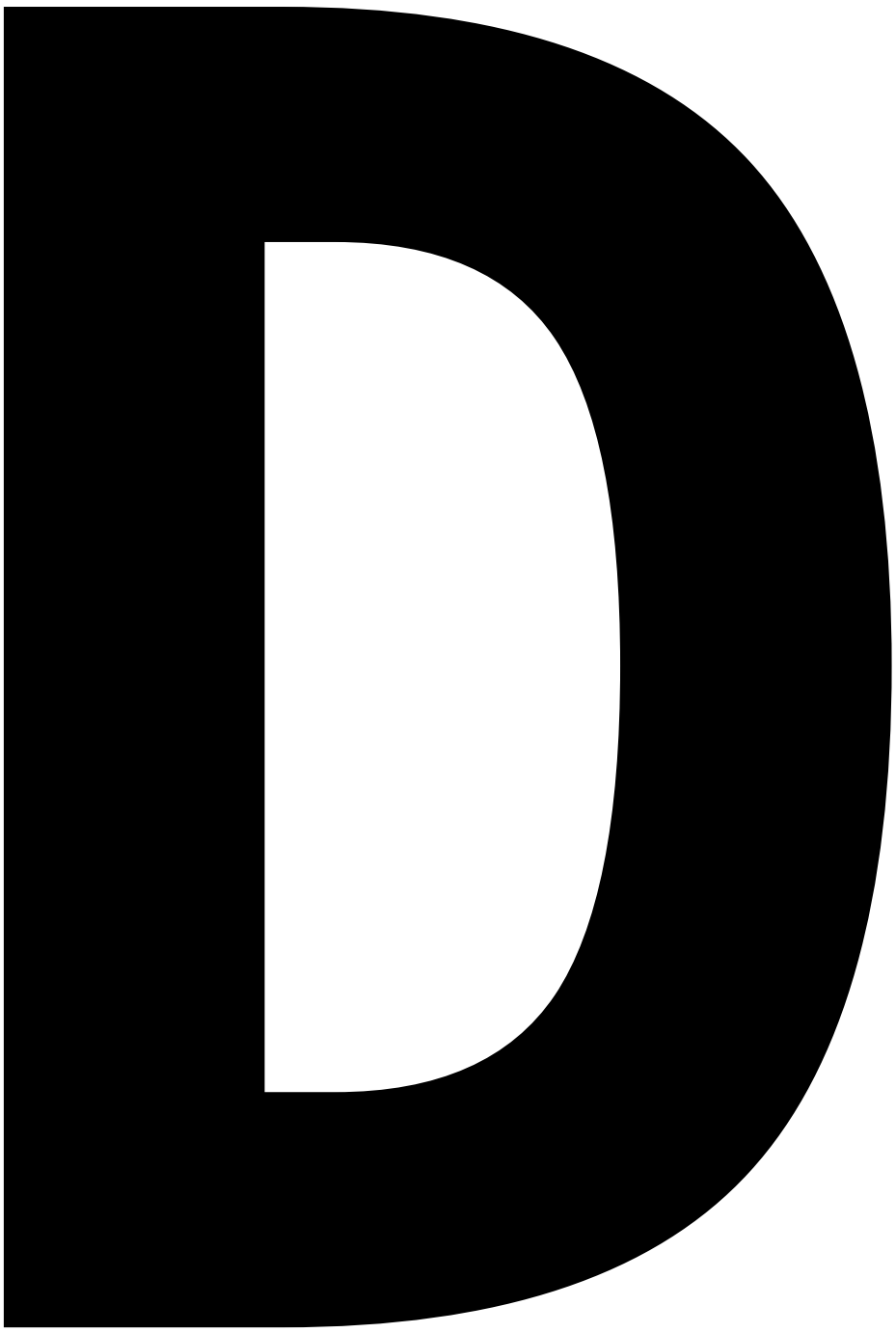


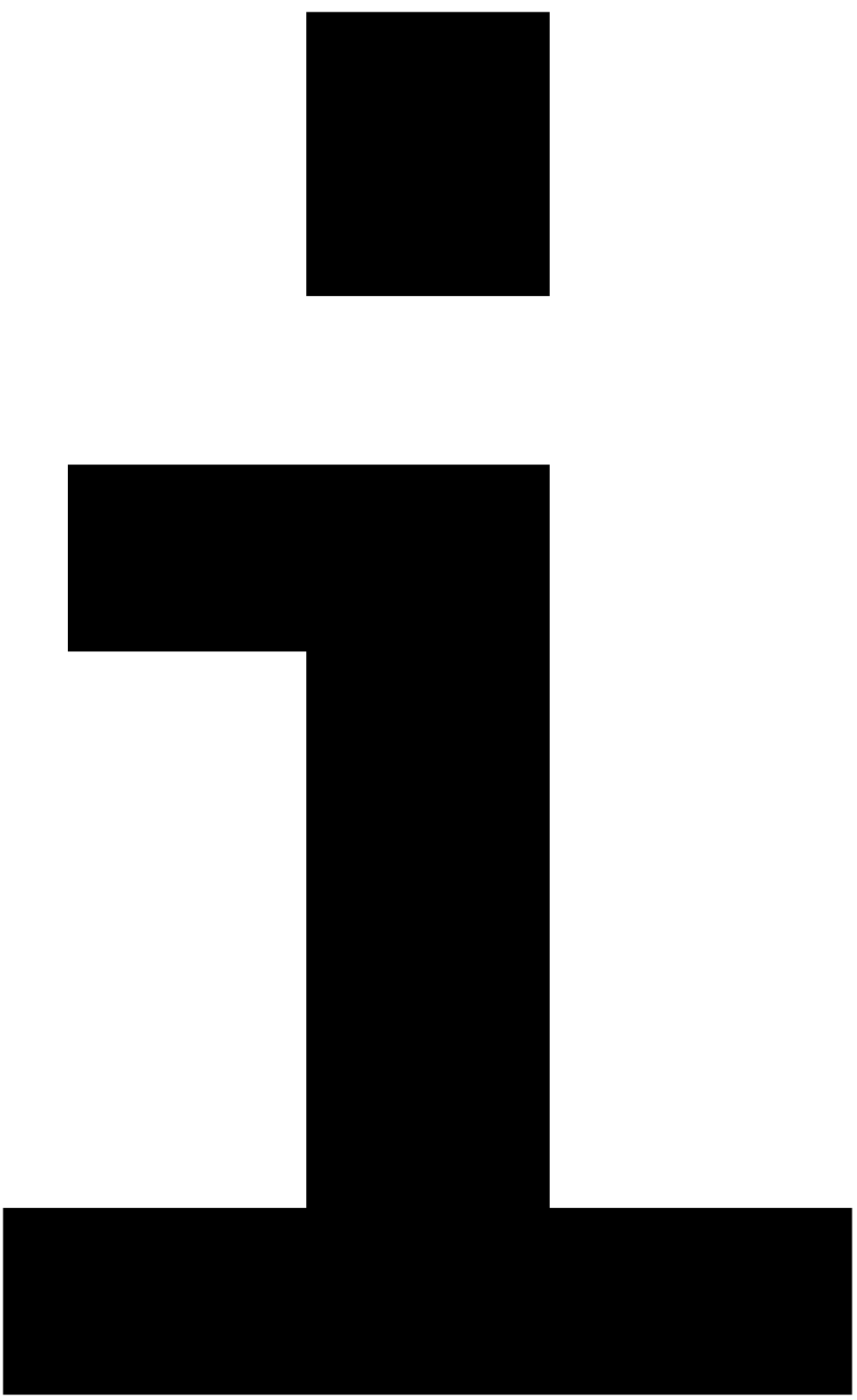
u

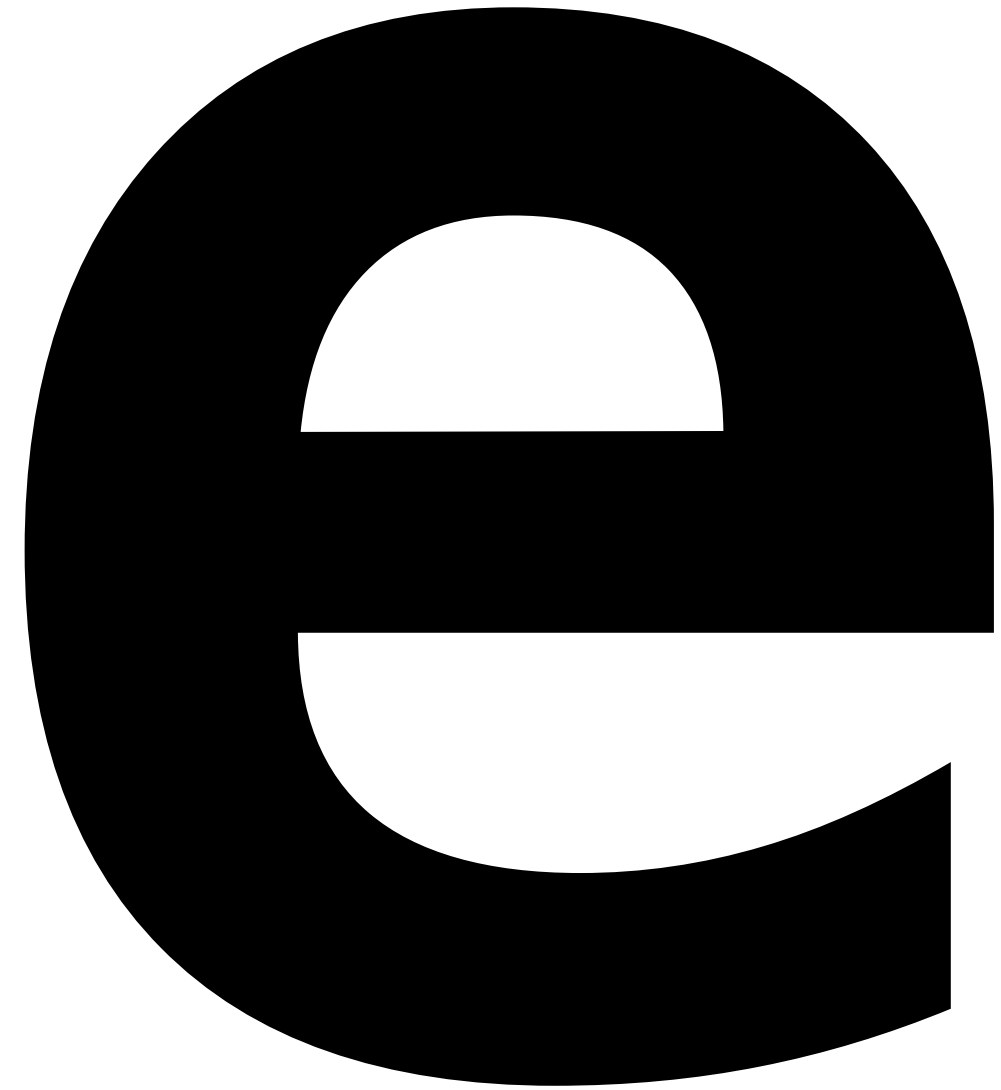




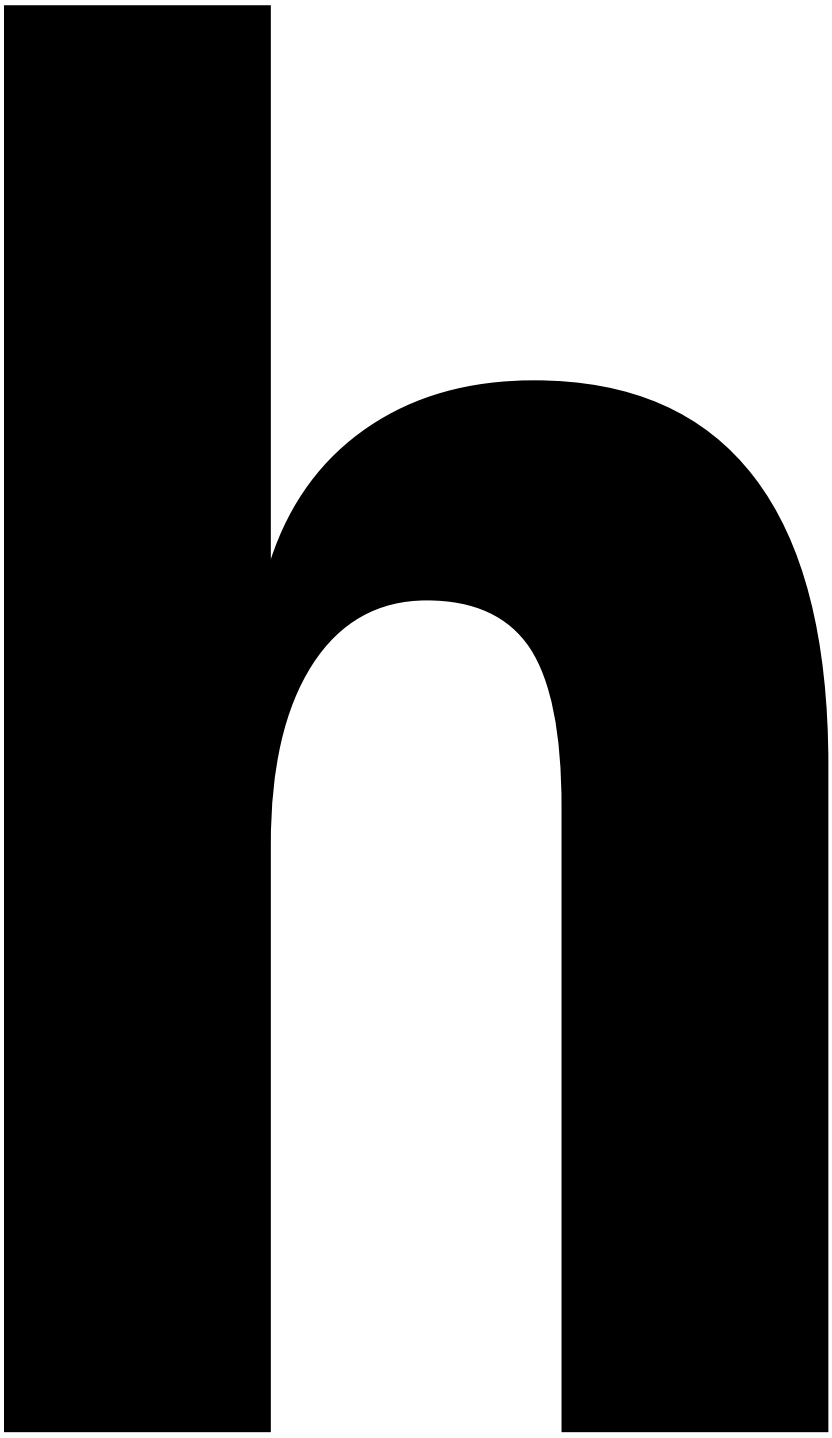


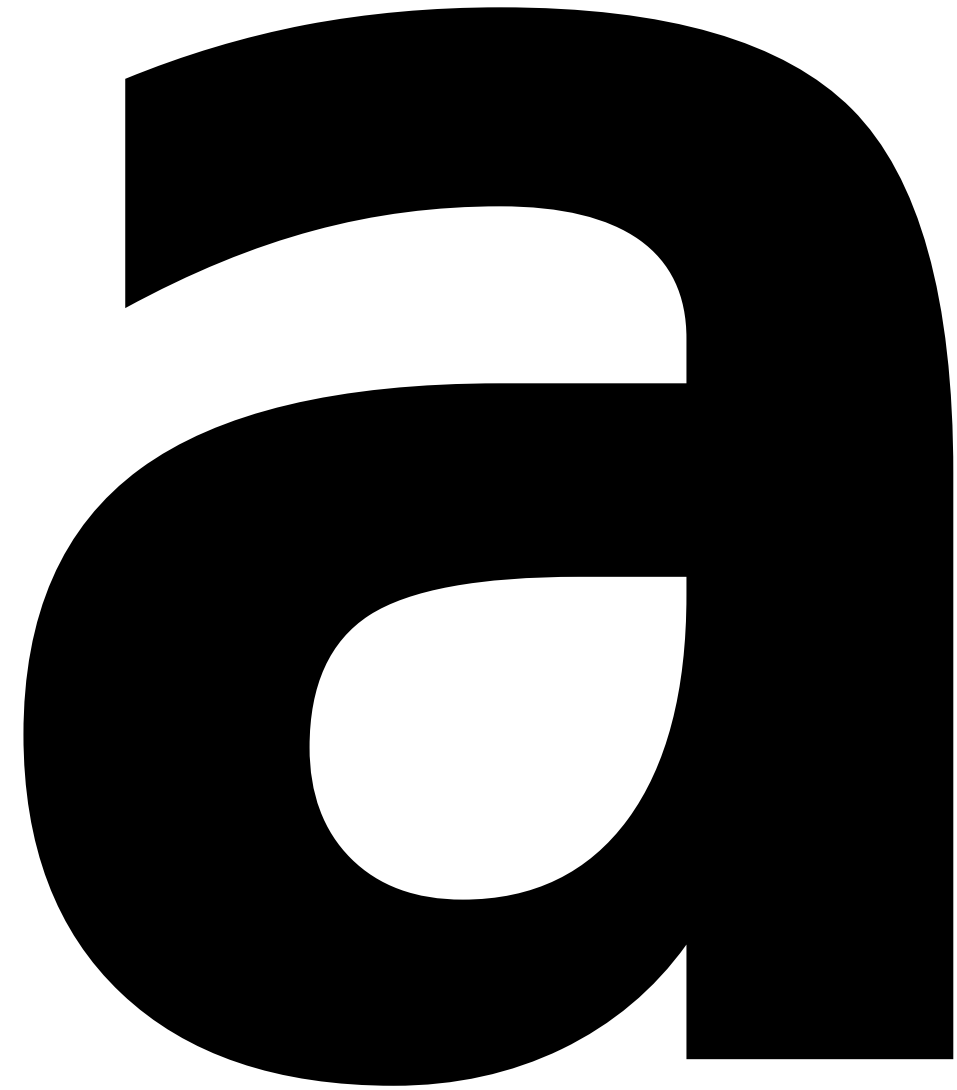


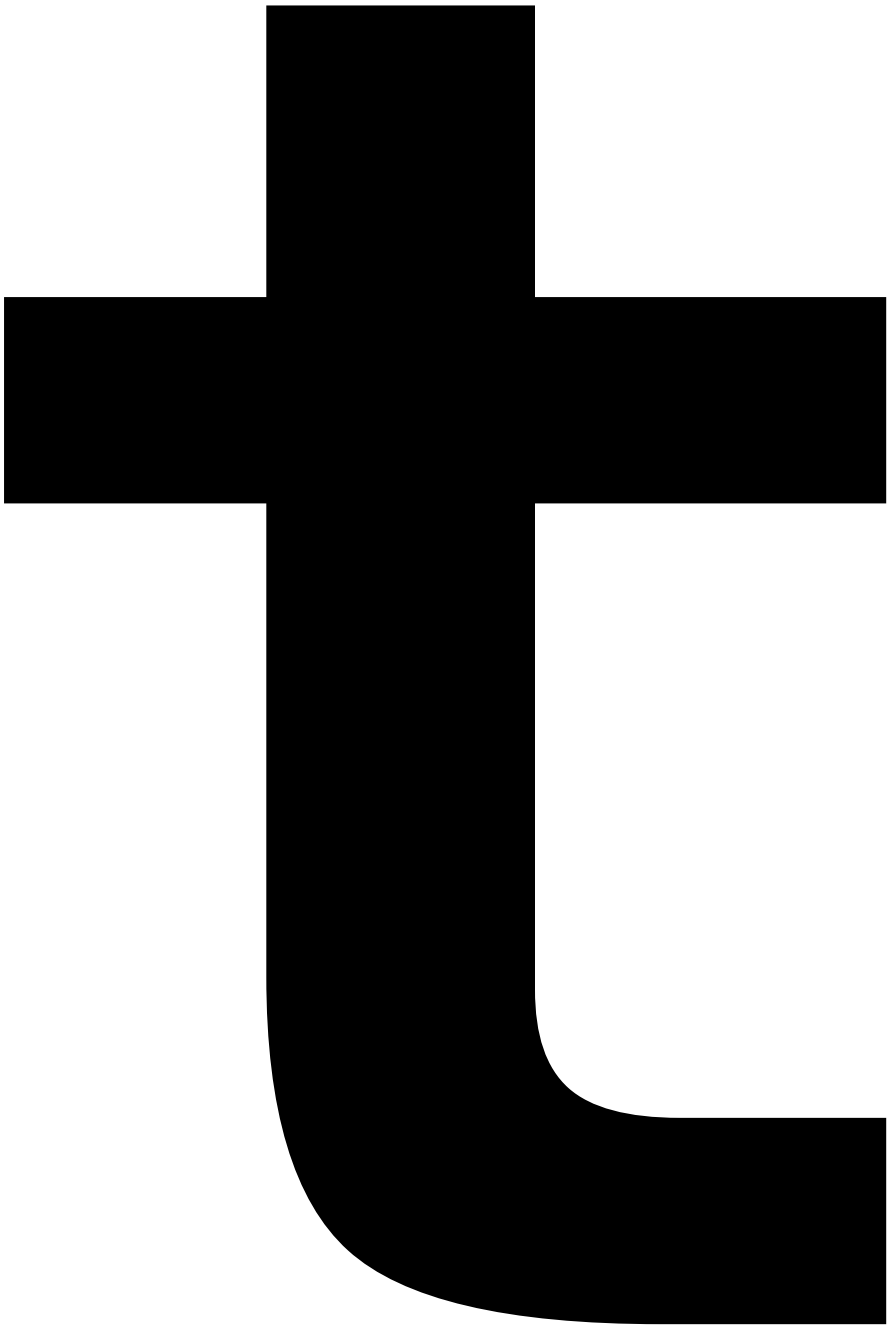




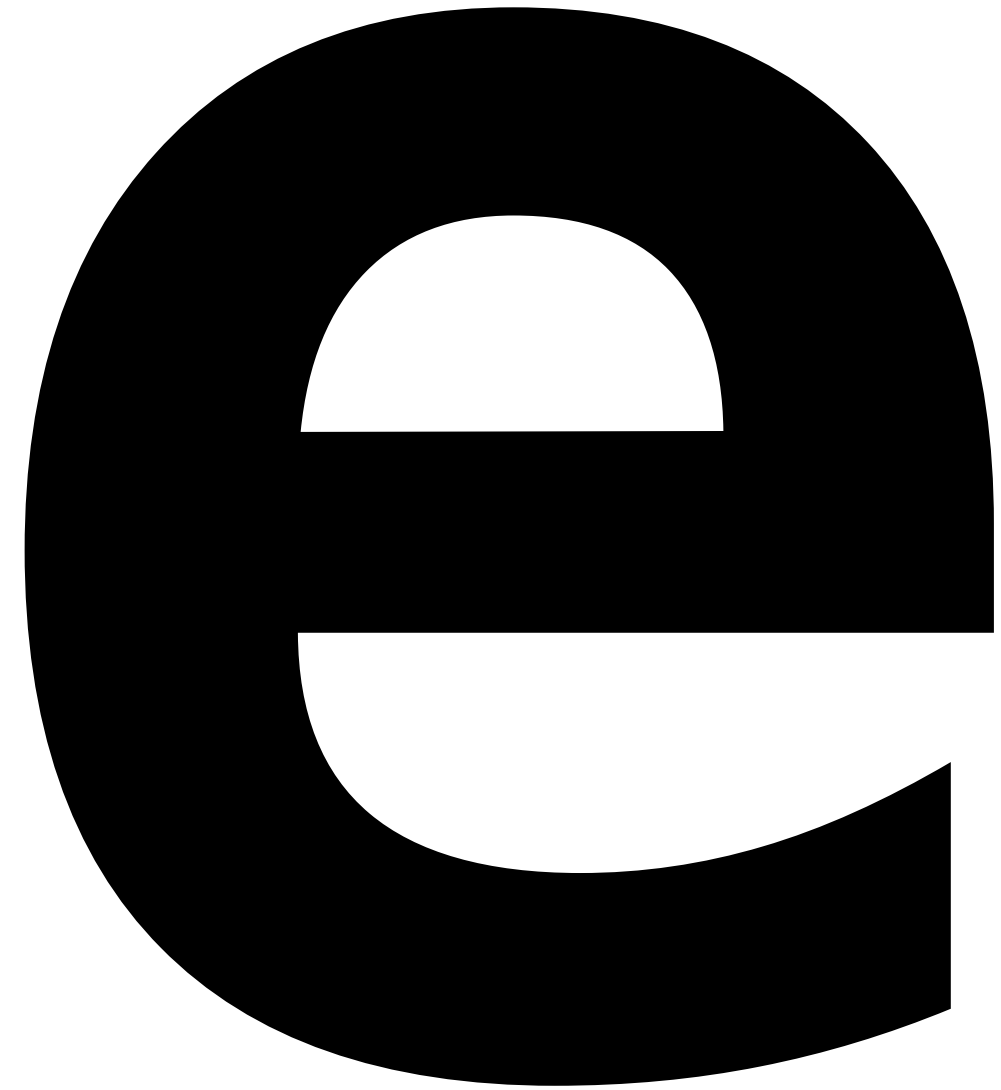
S

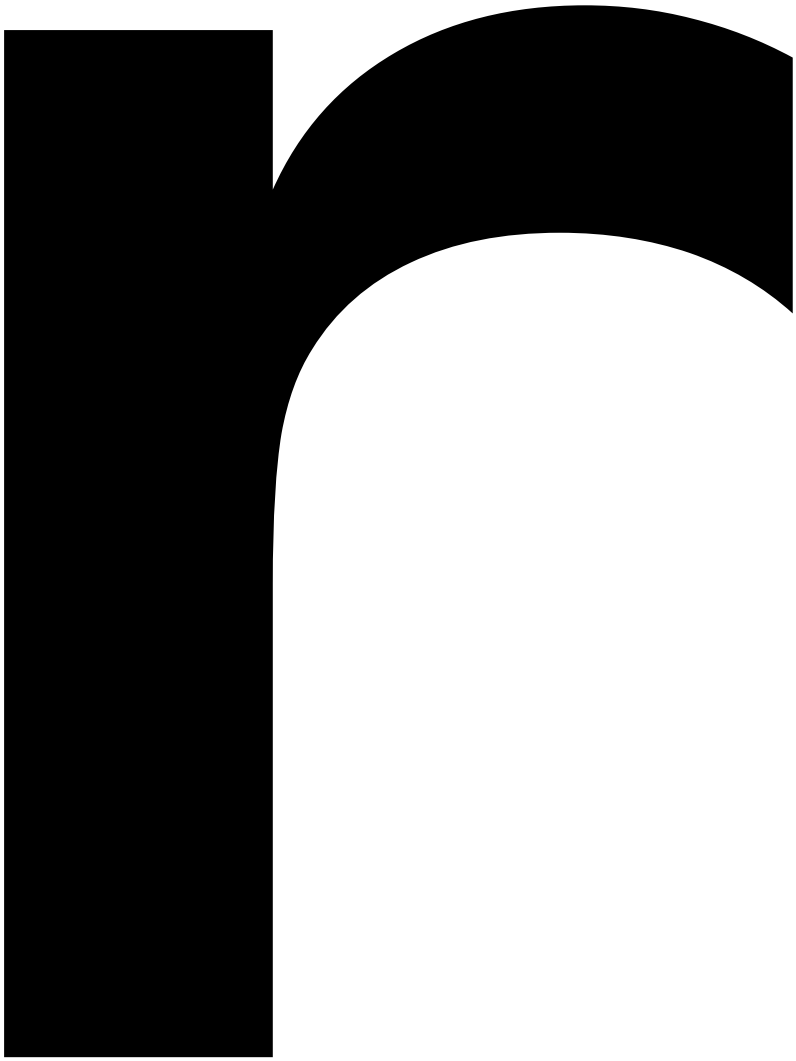




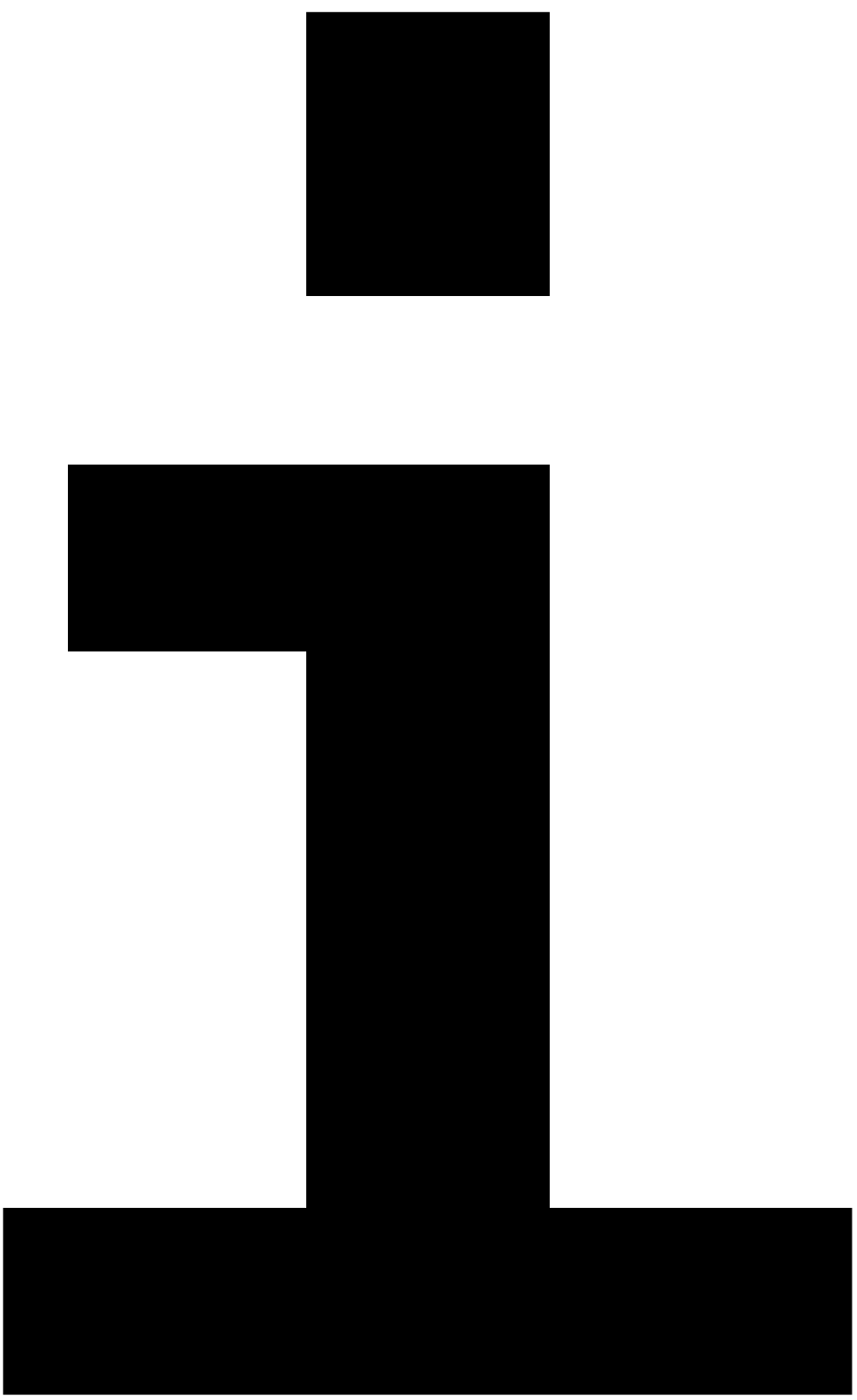


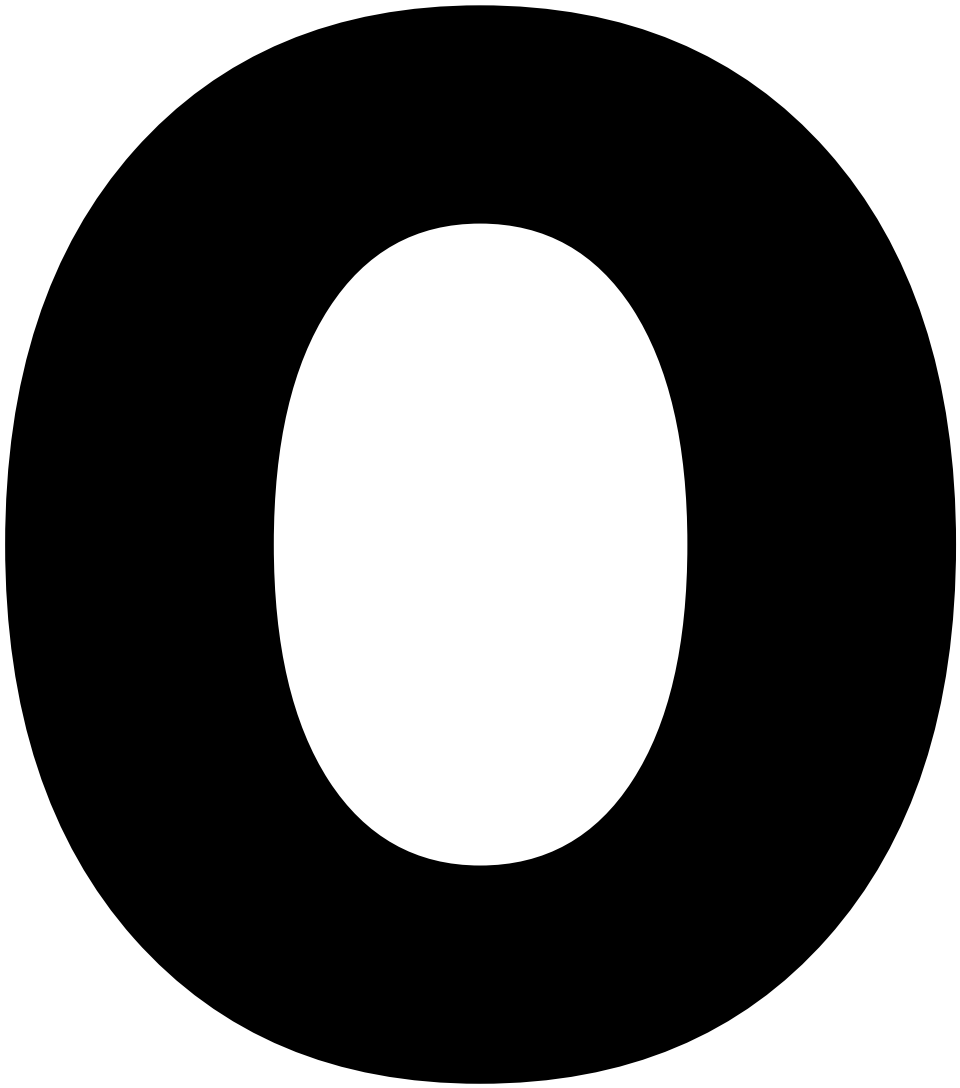
d



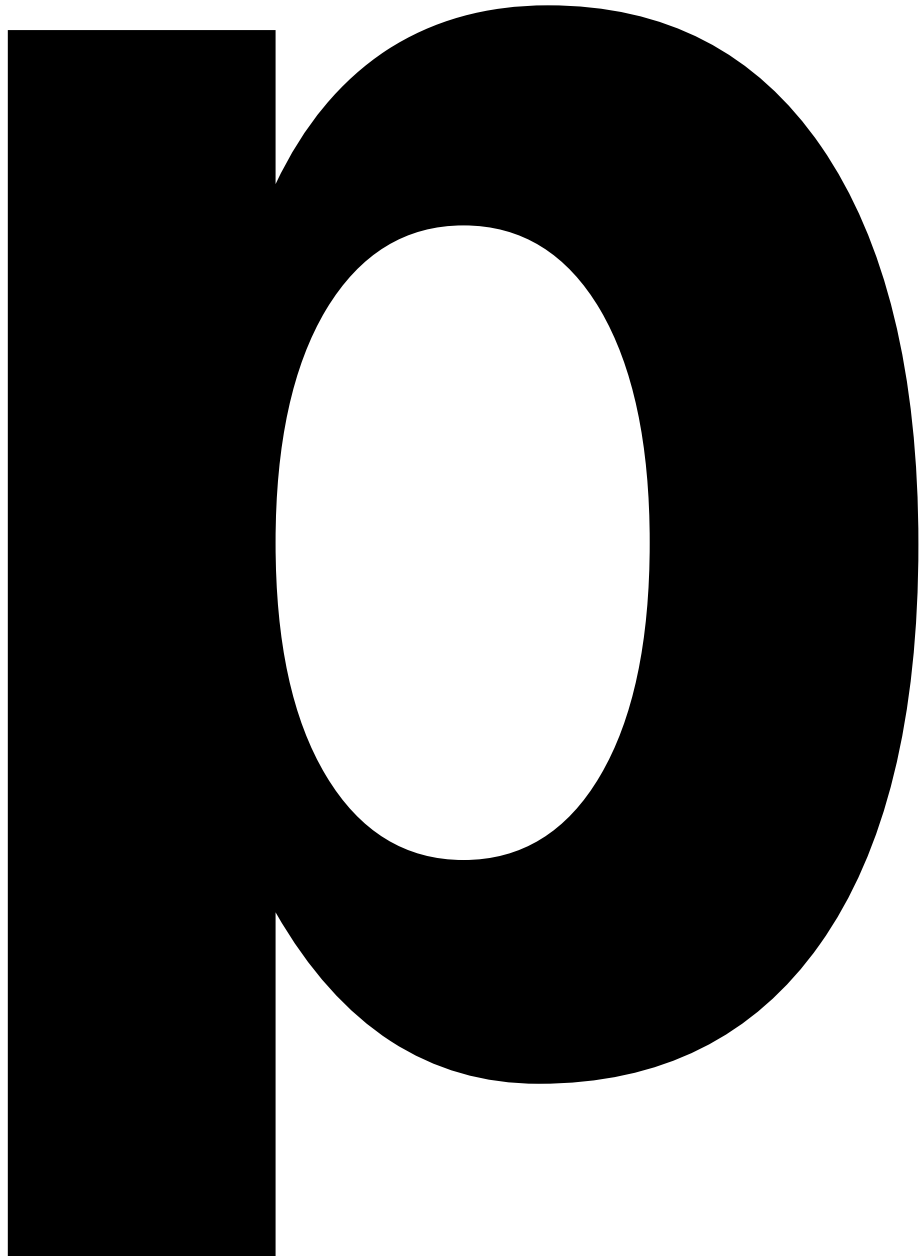


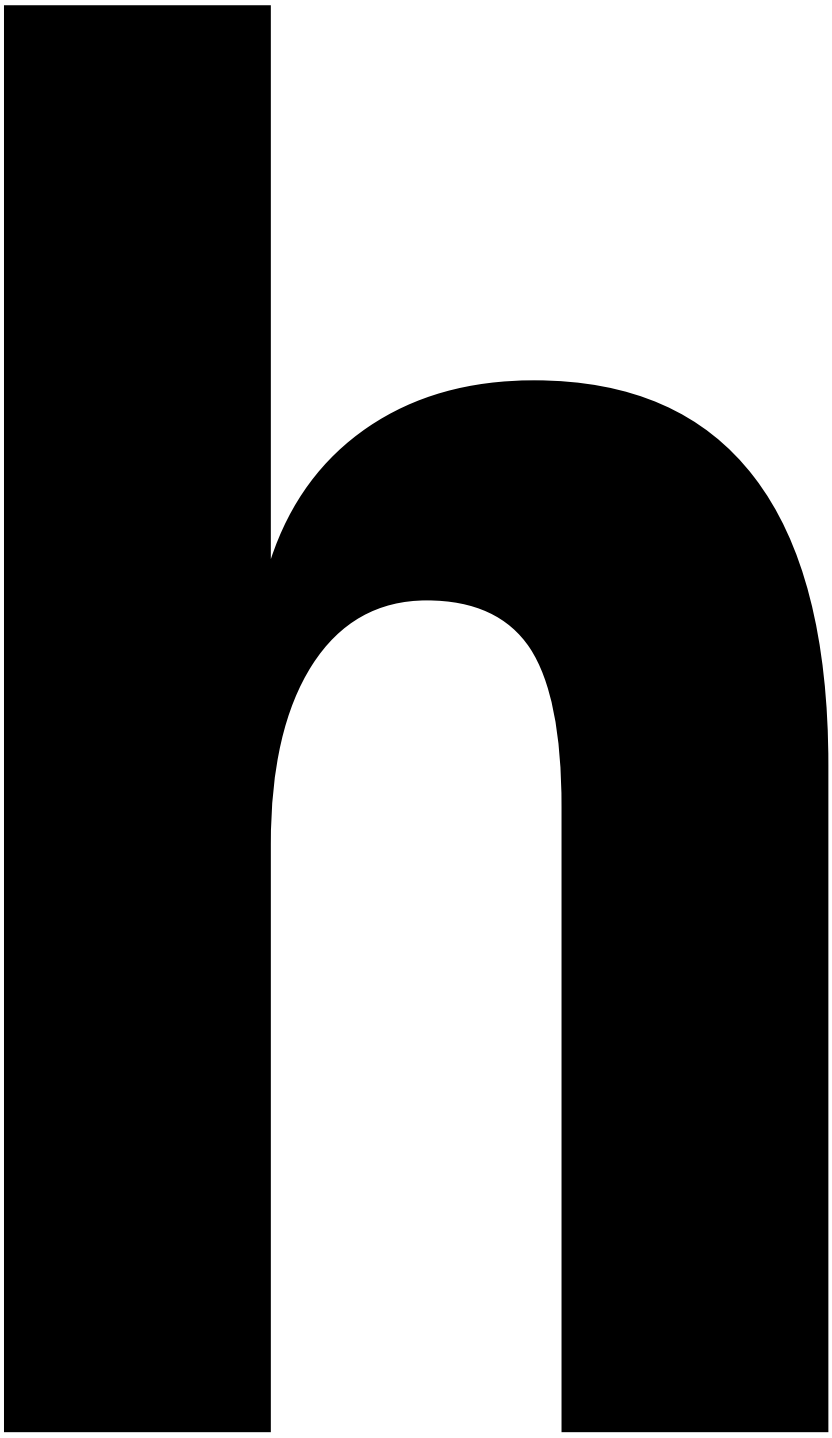
B

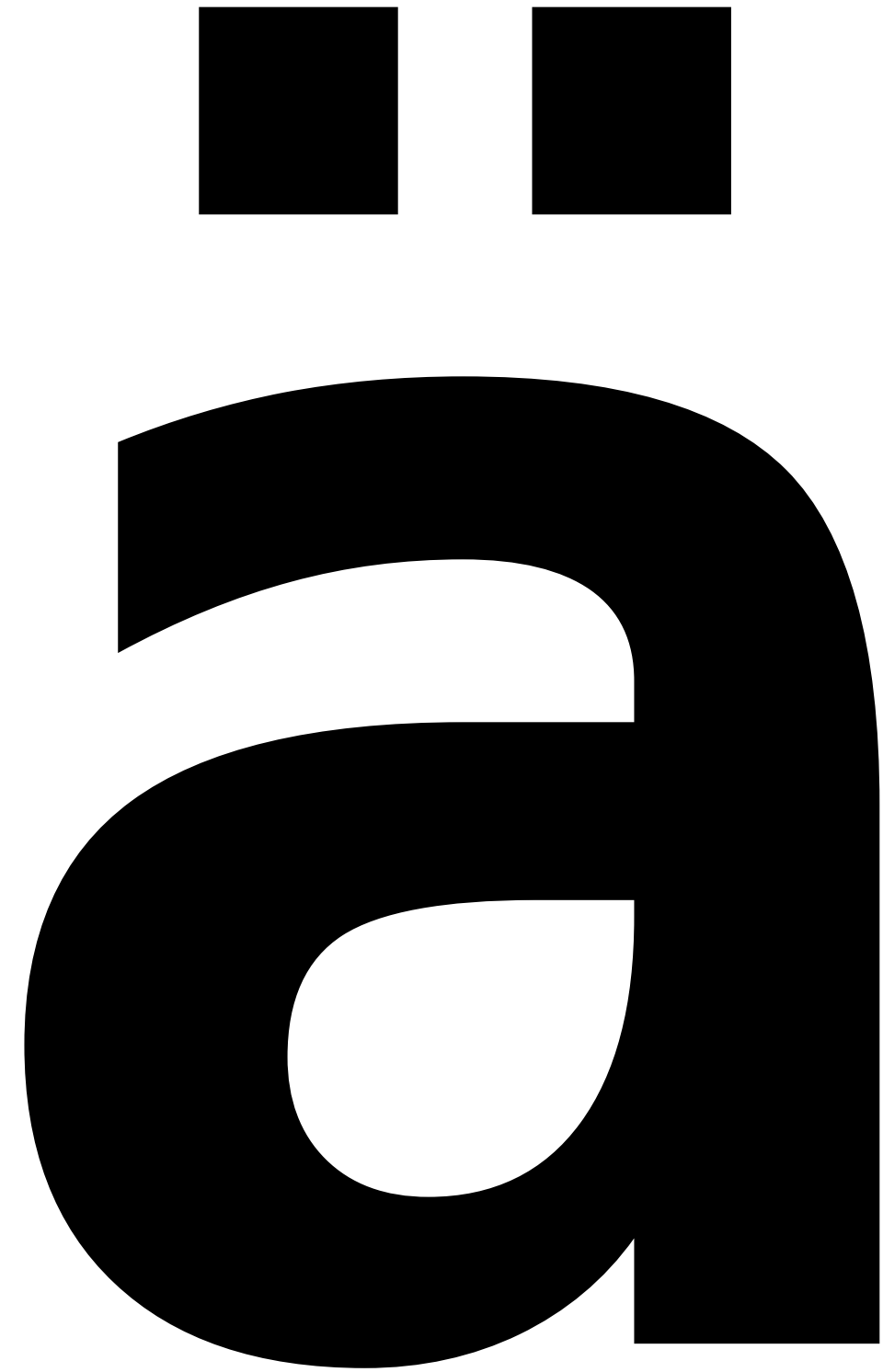


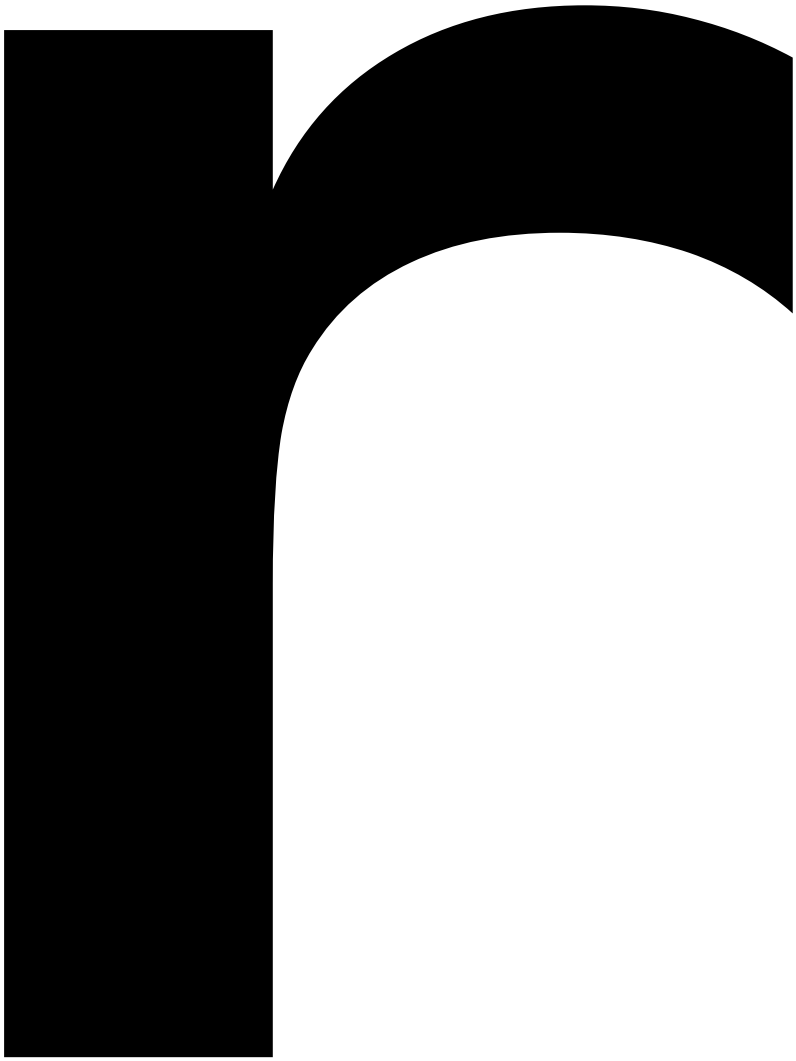


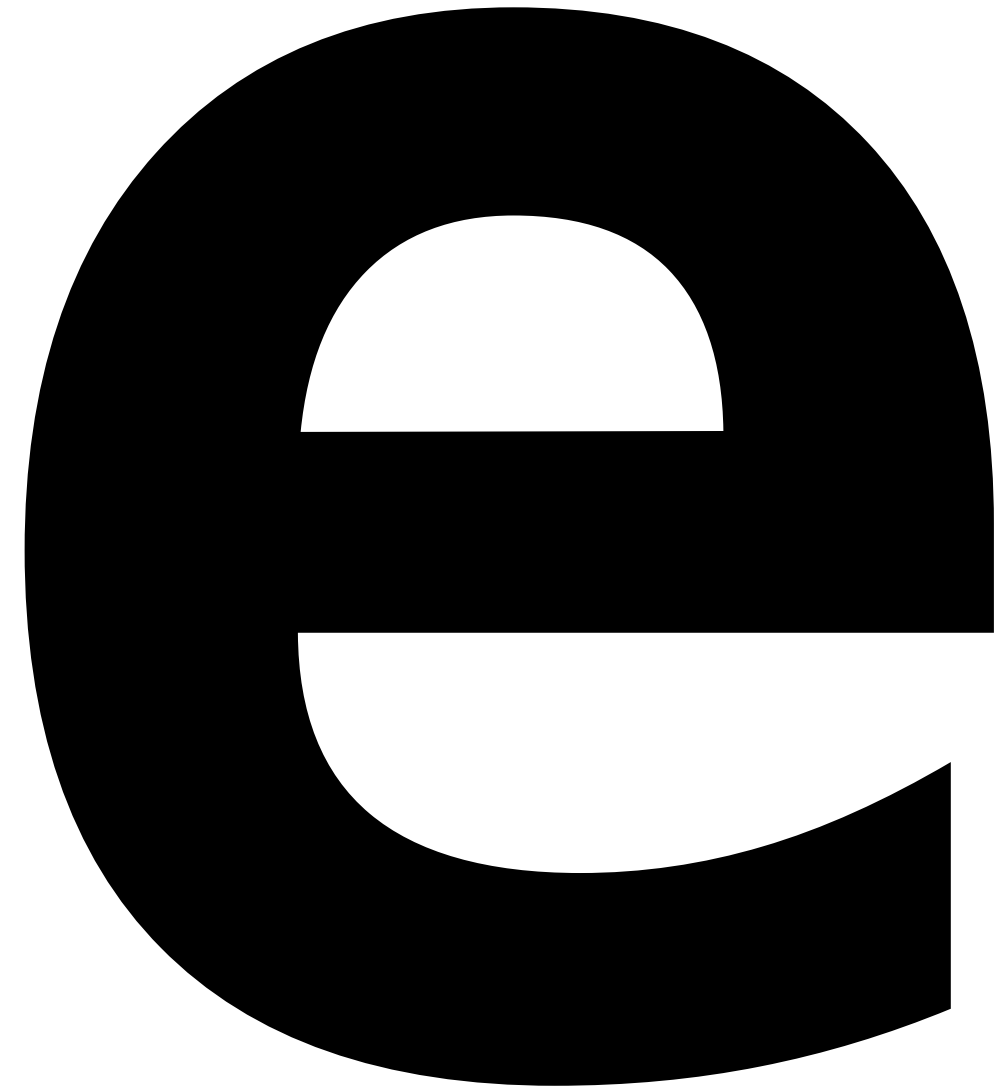
S

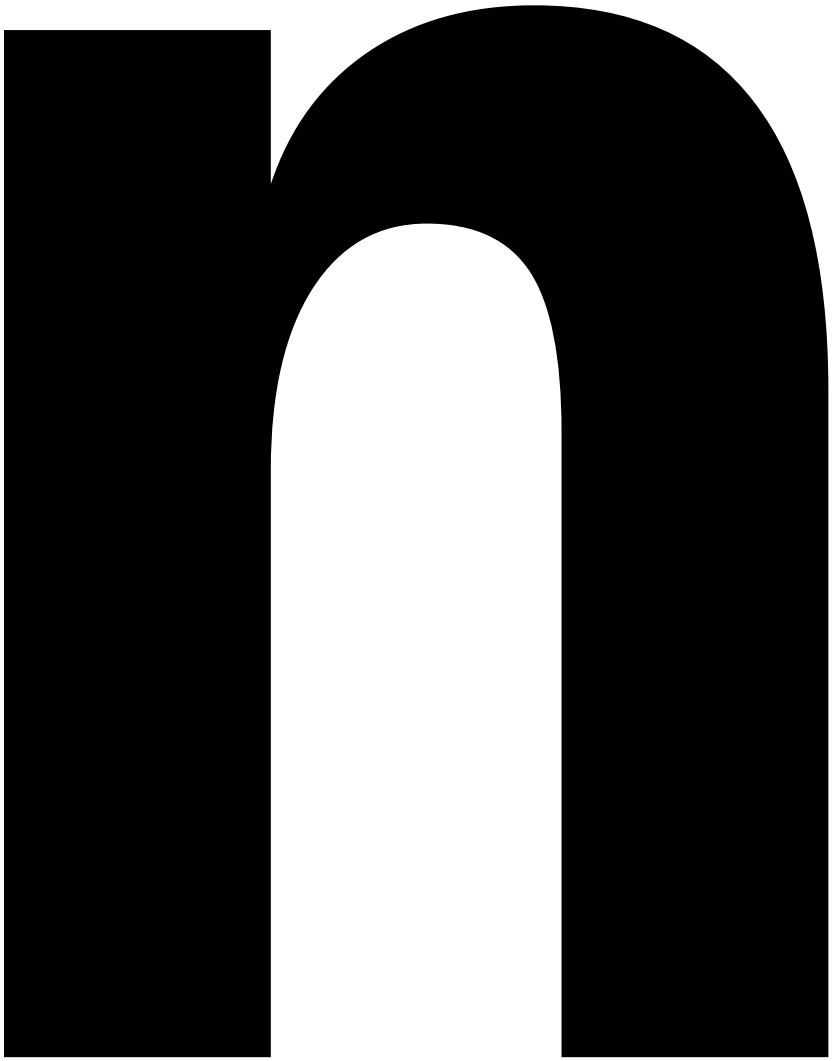


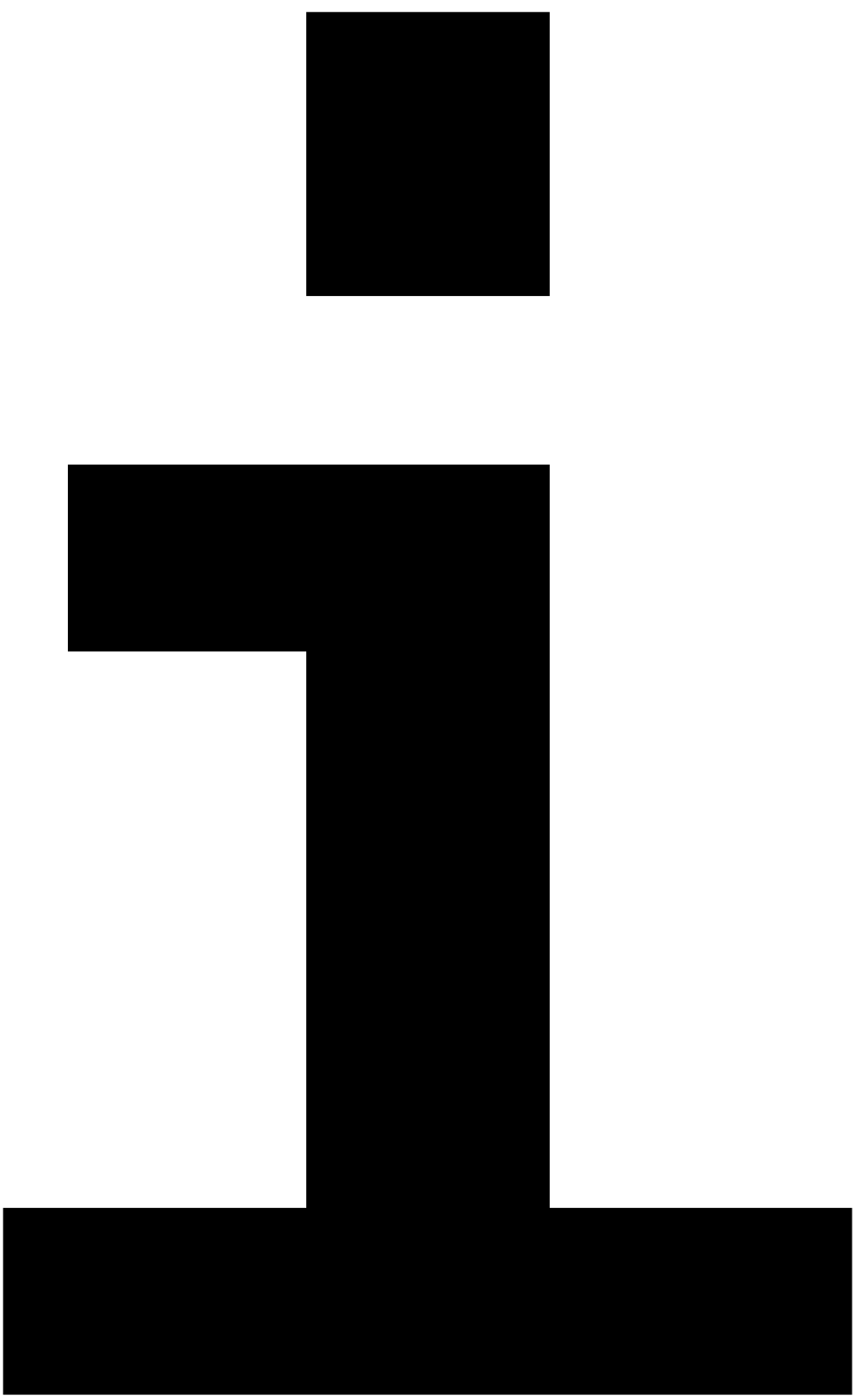


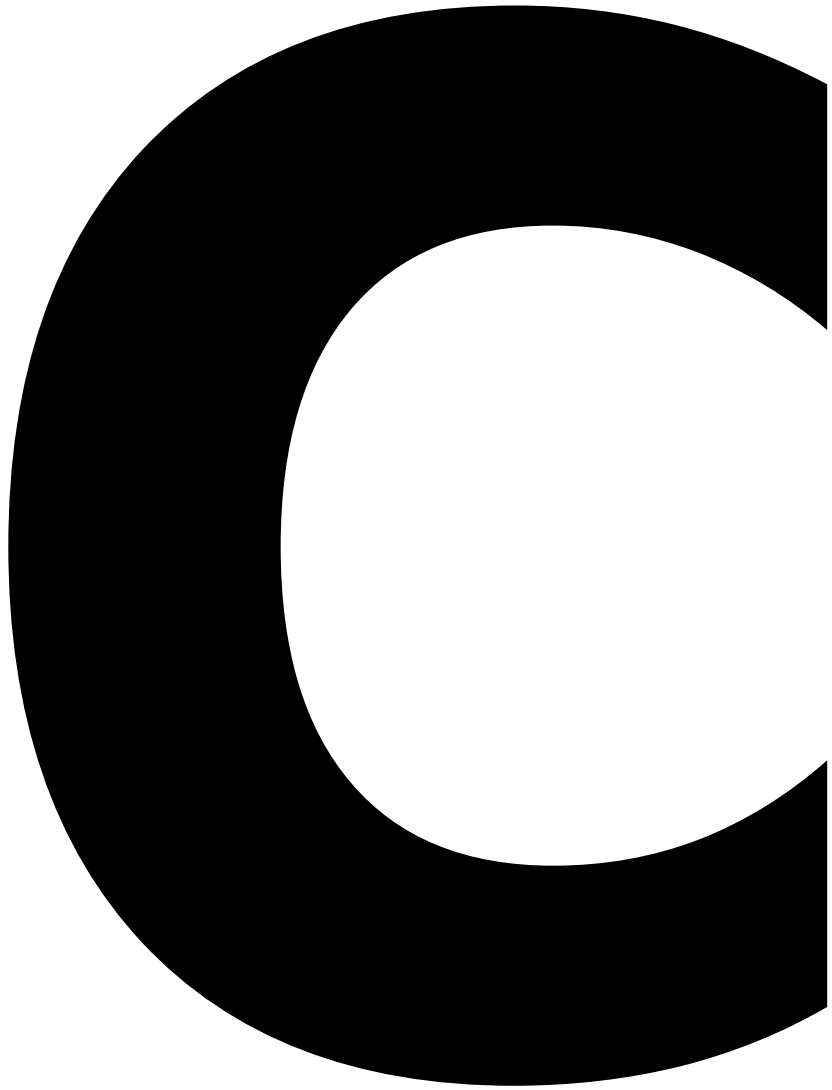


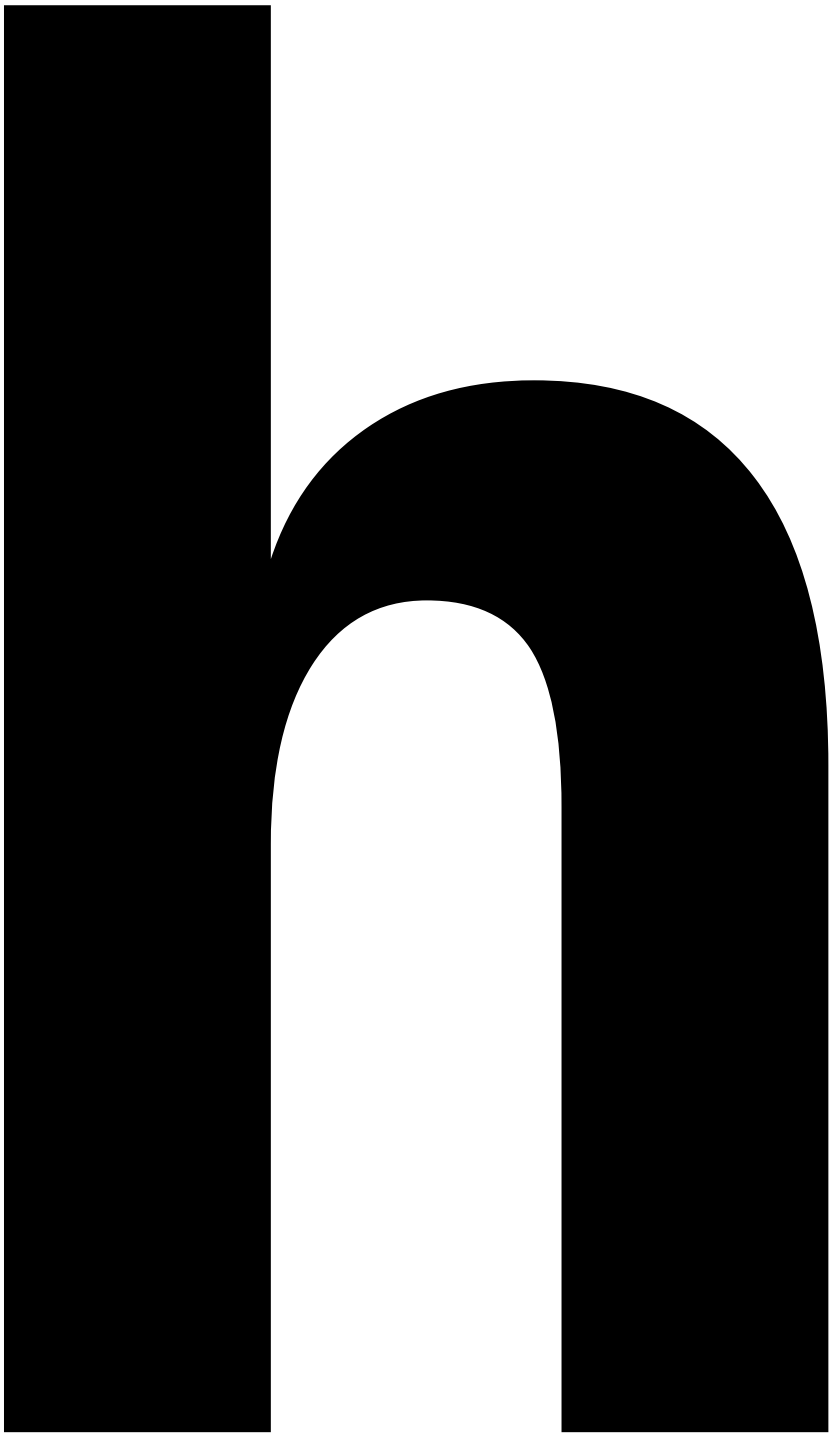


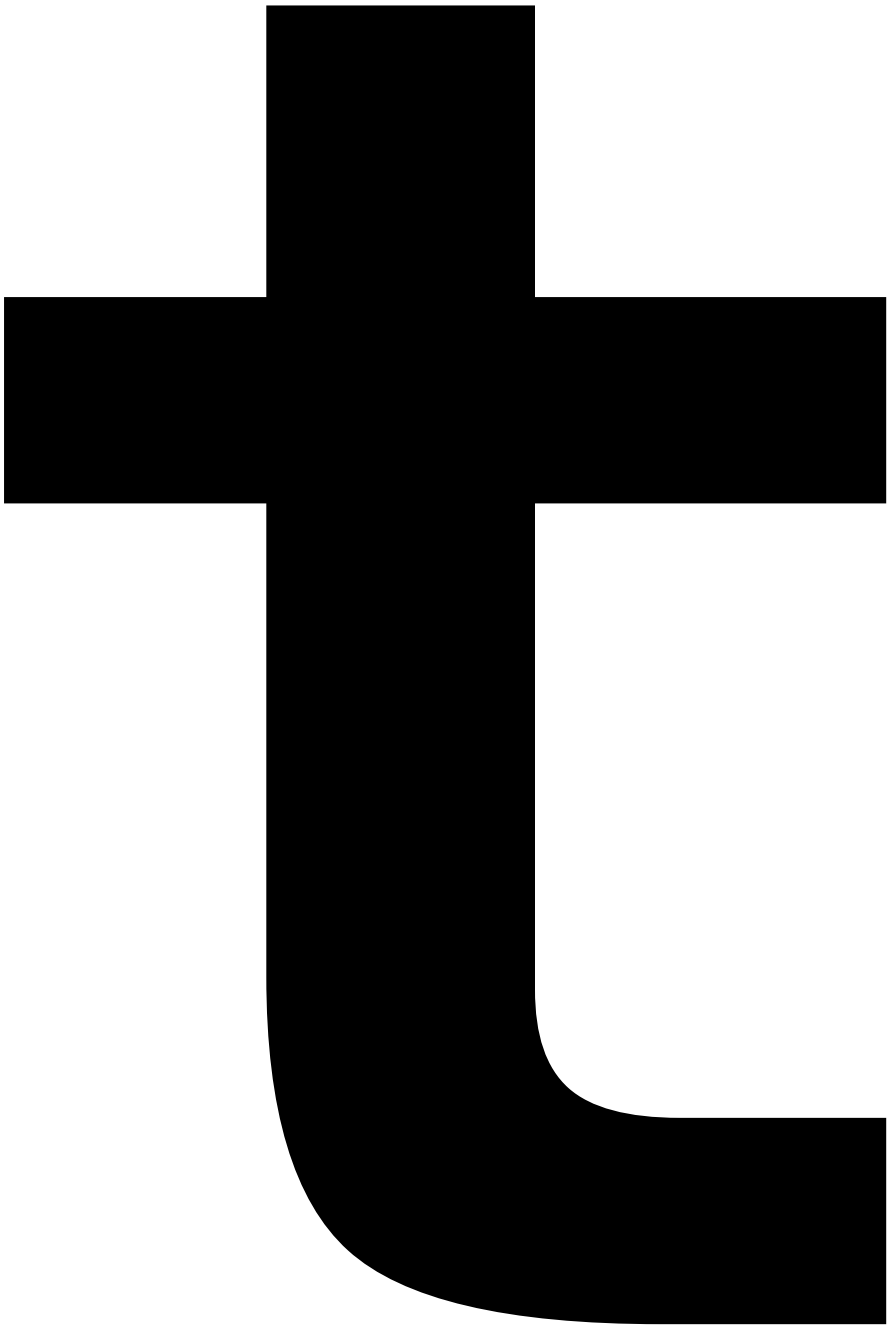


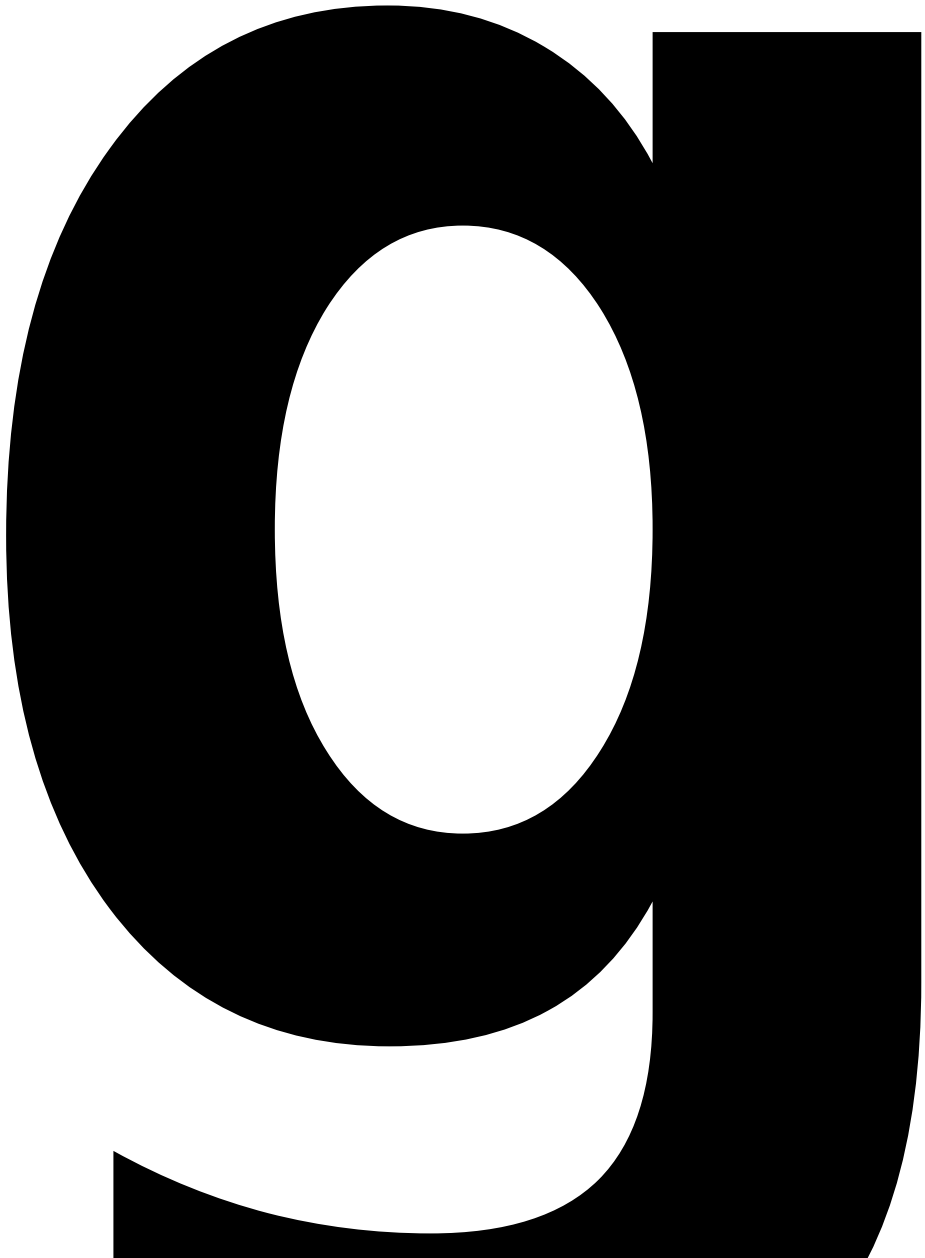


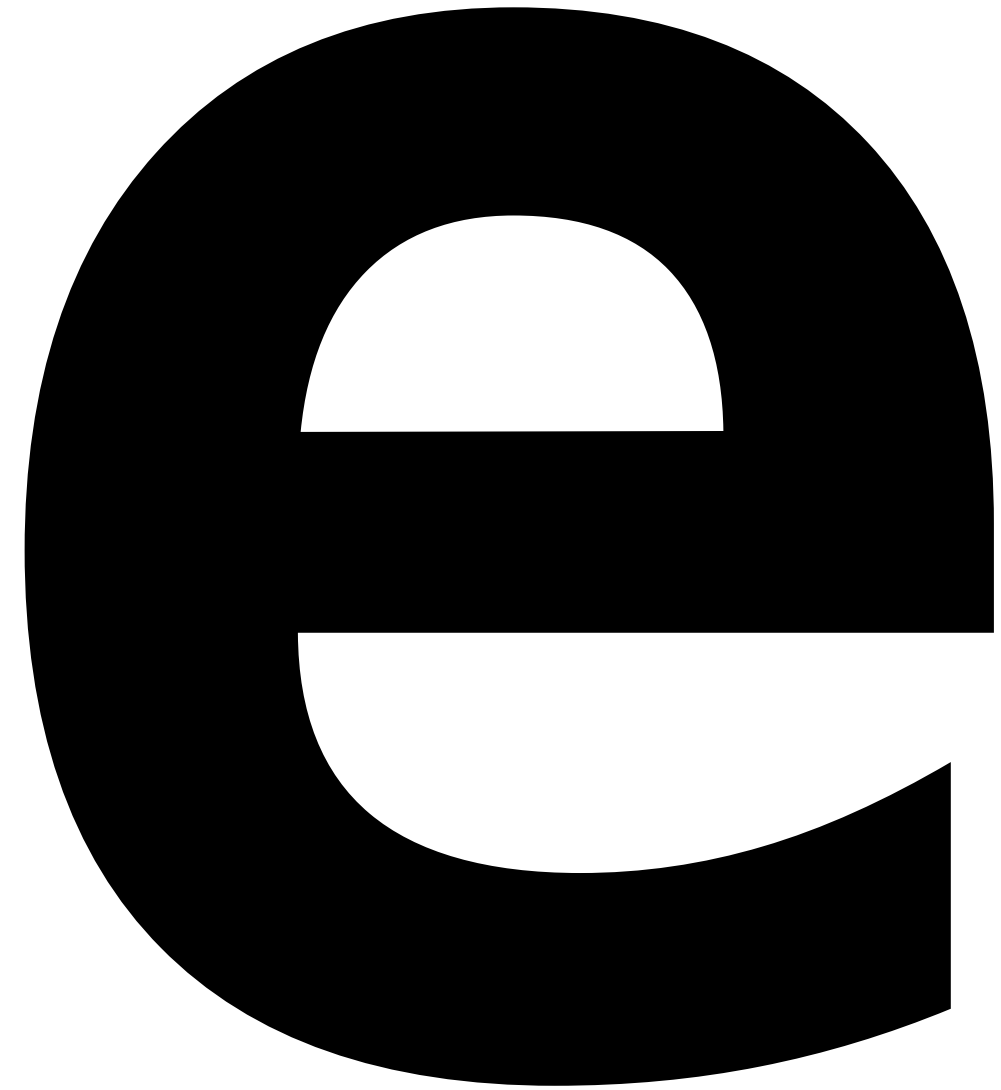




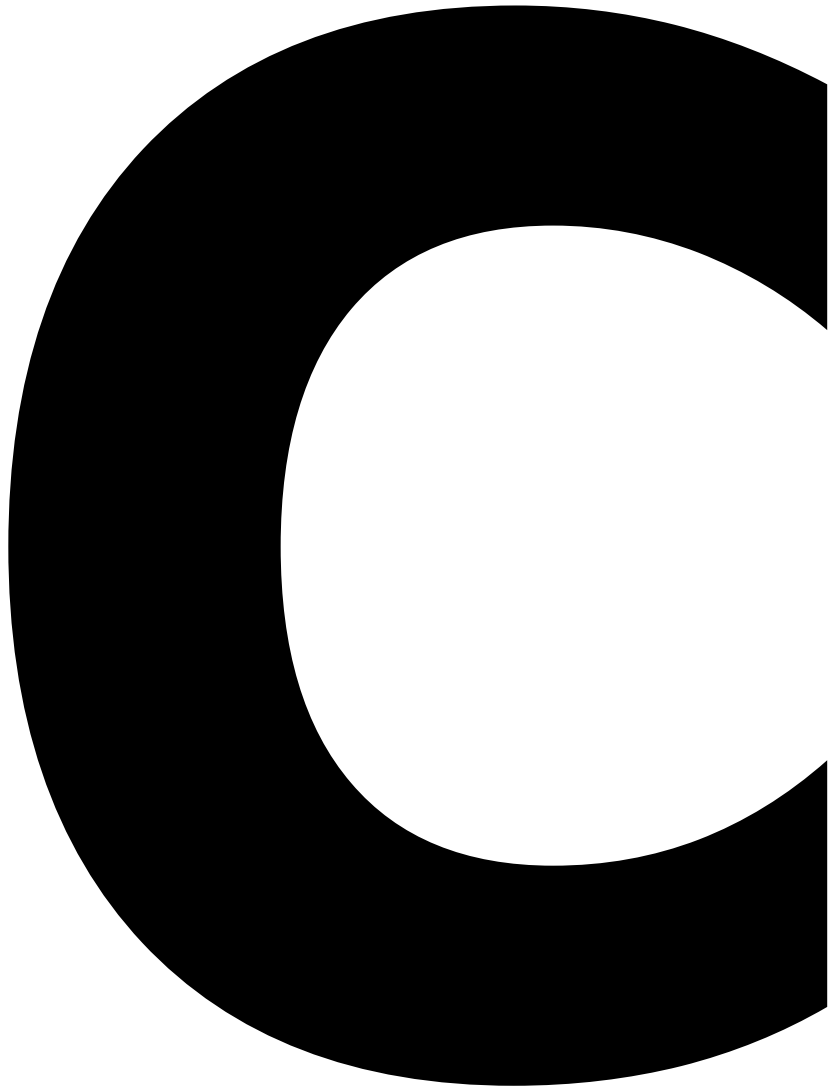


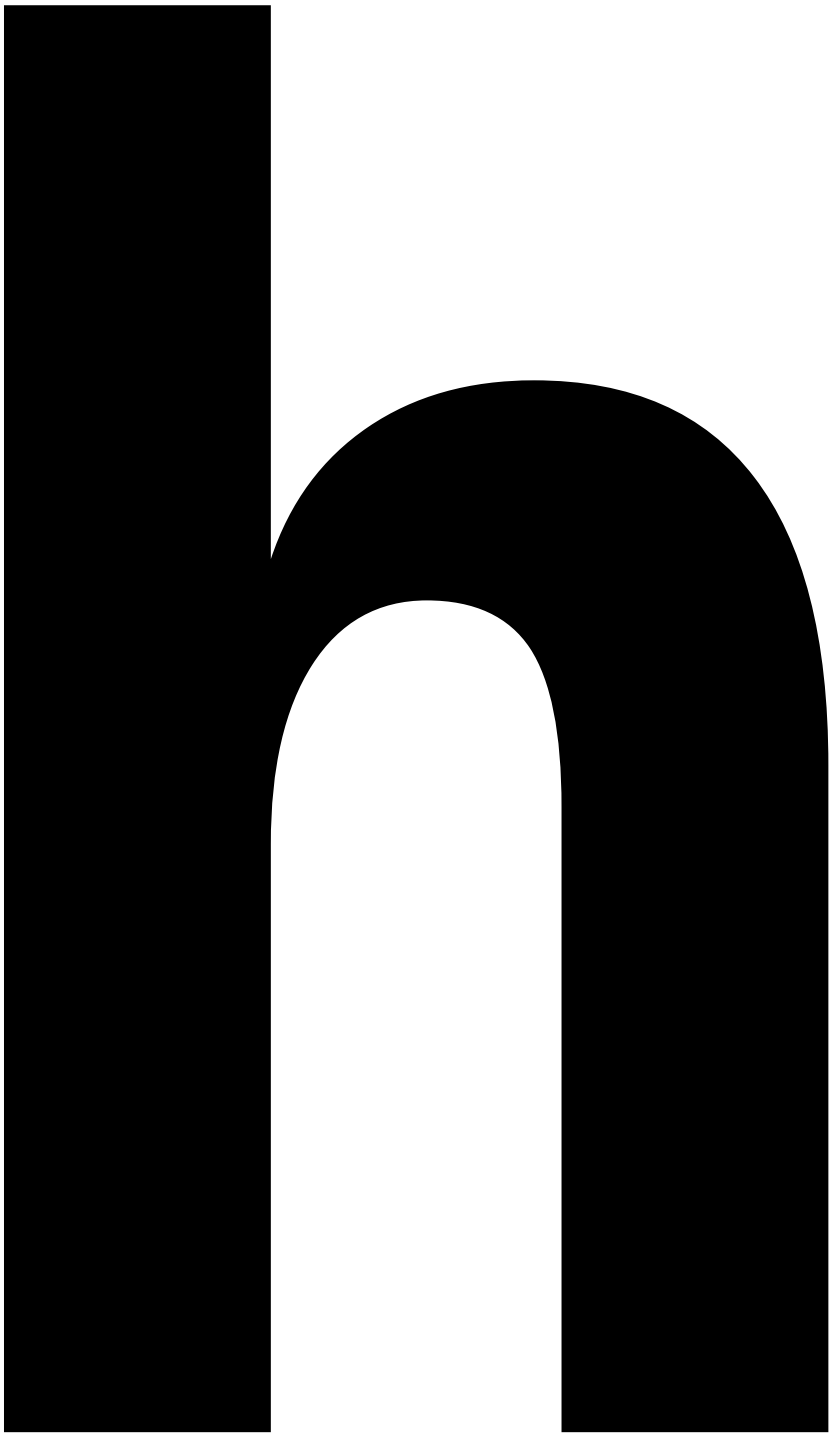


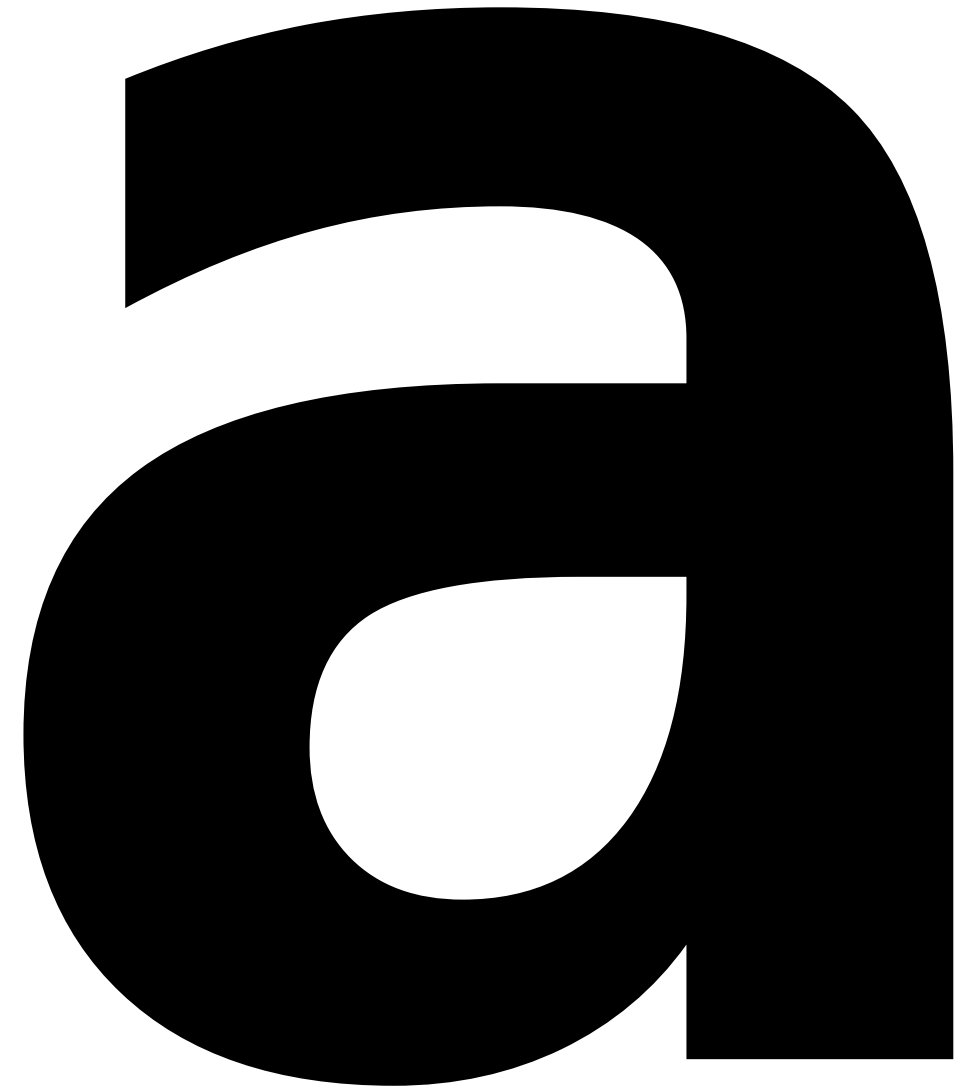




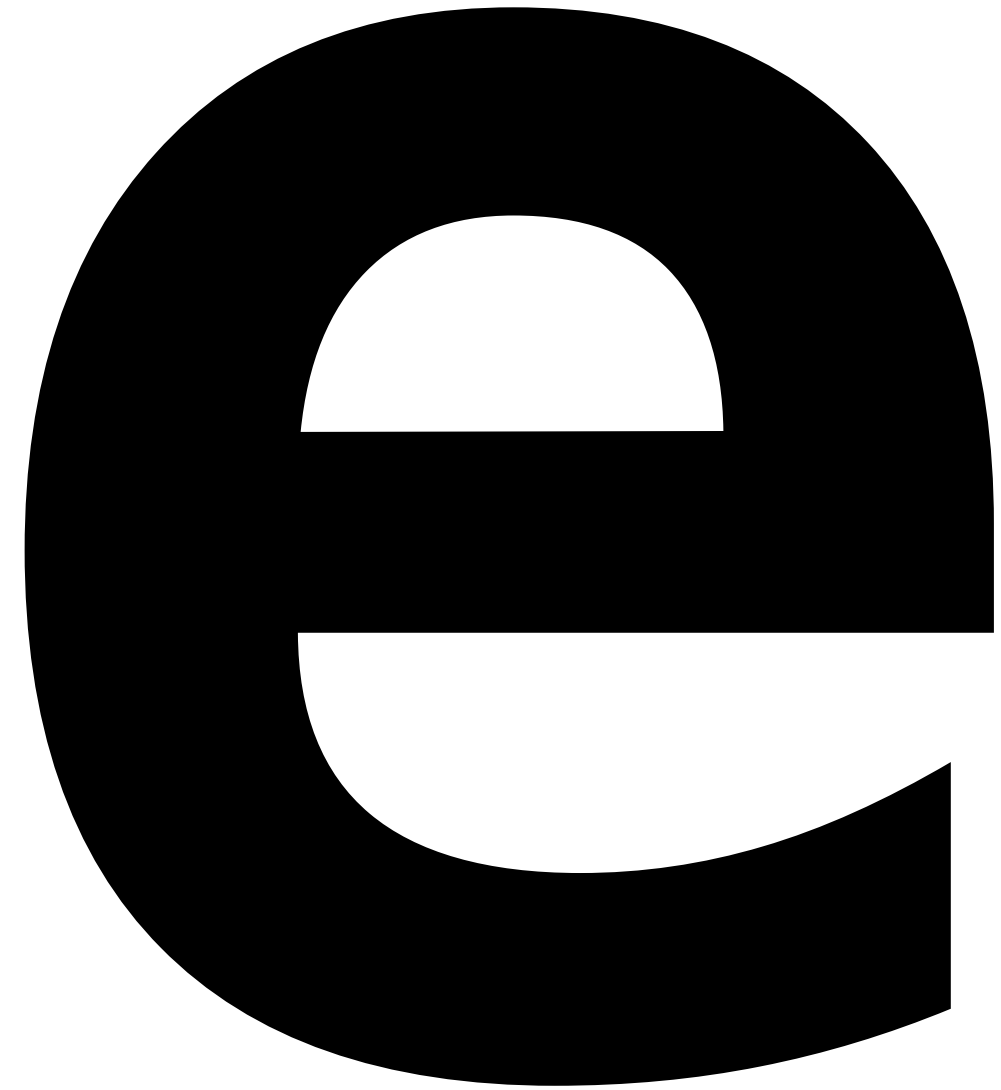
S

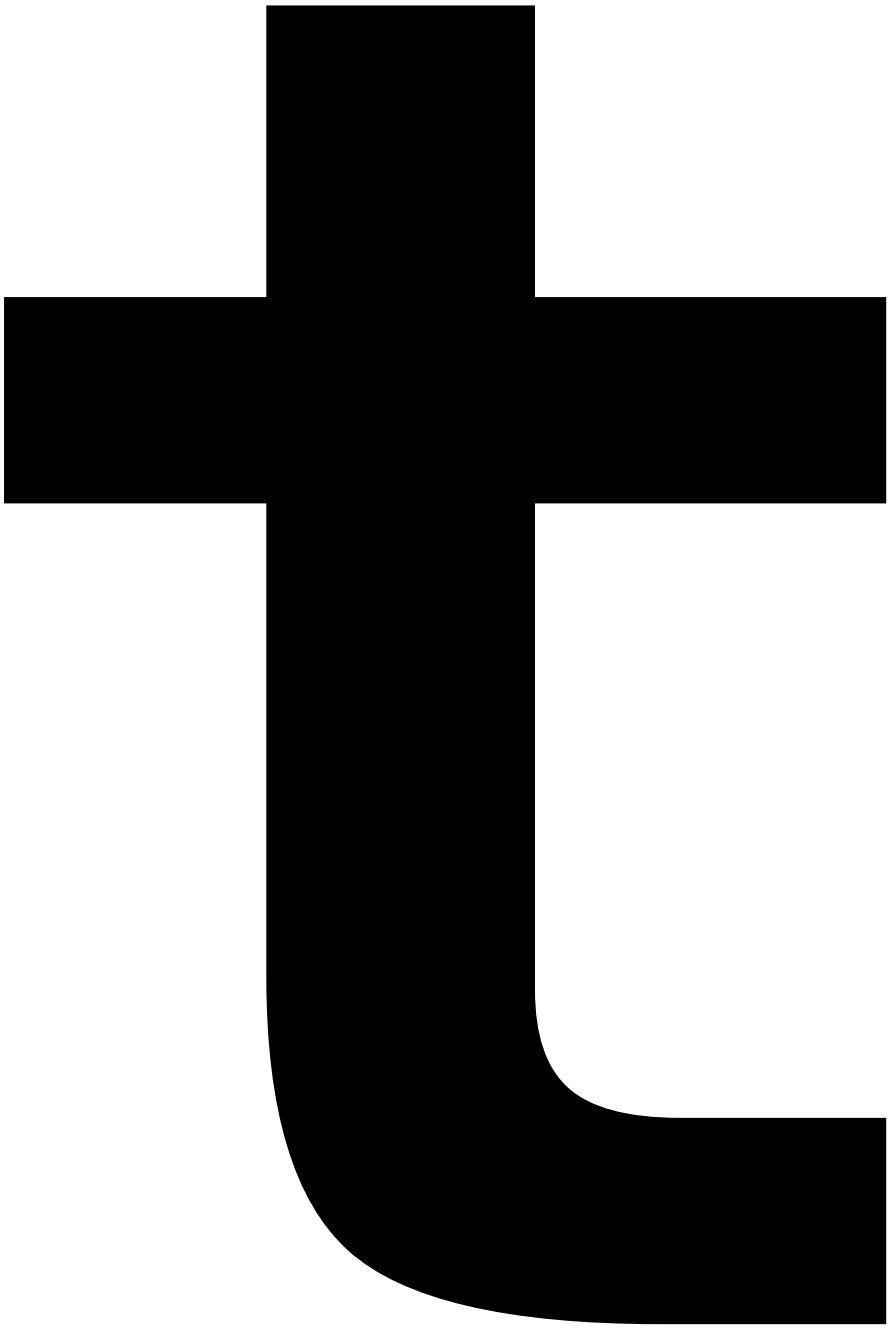




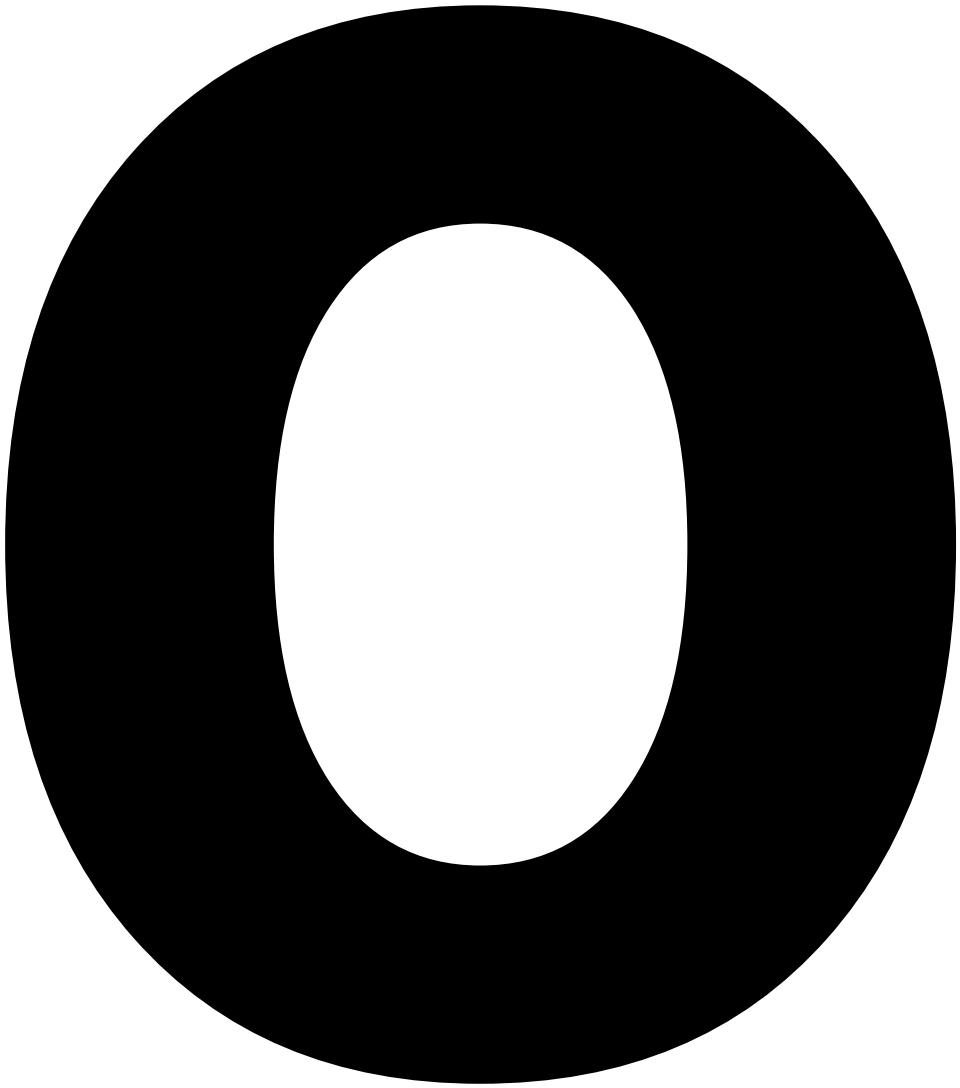


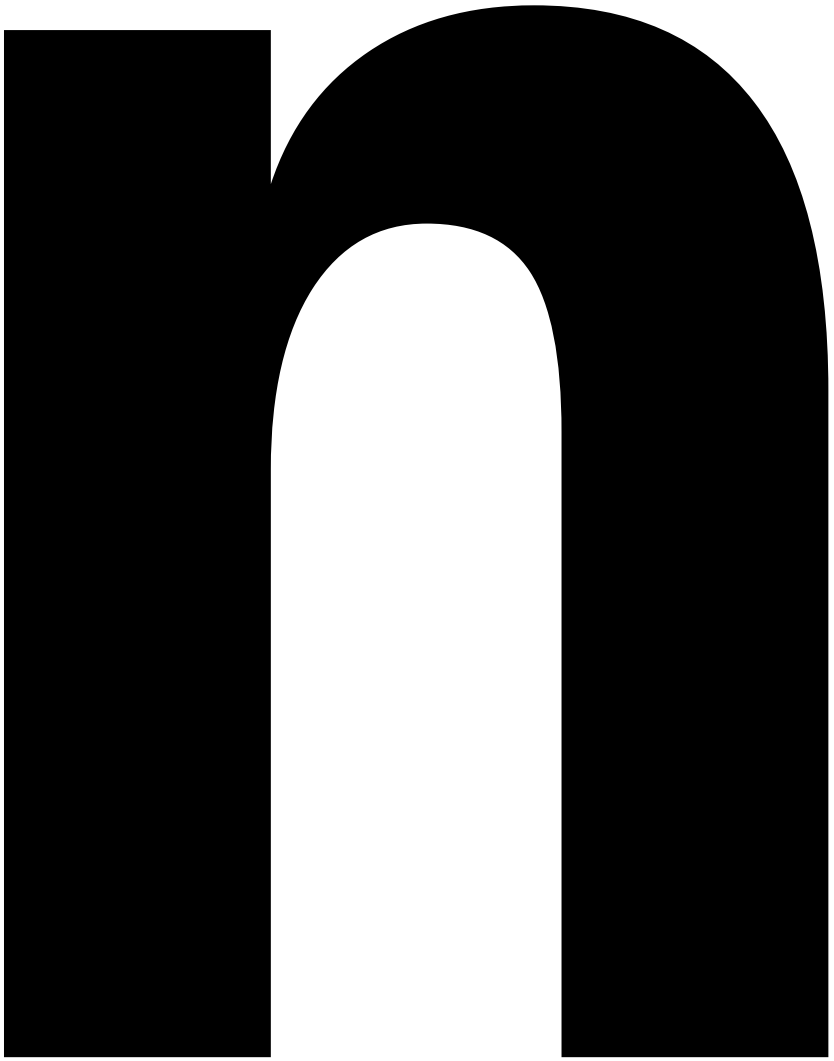
d



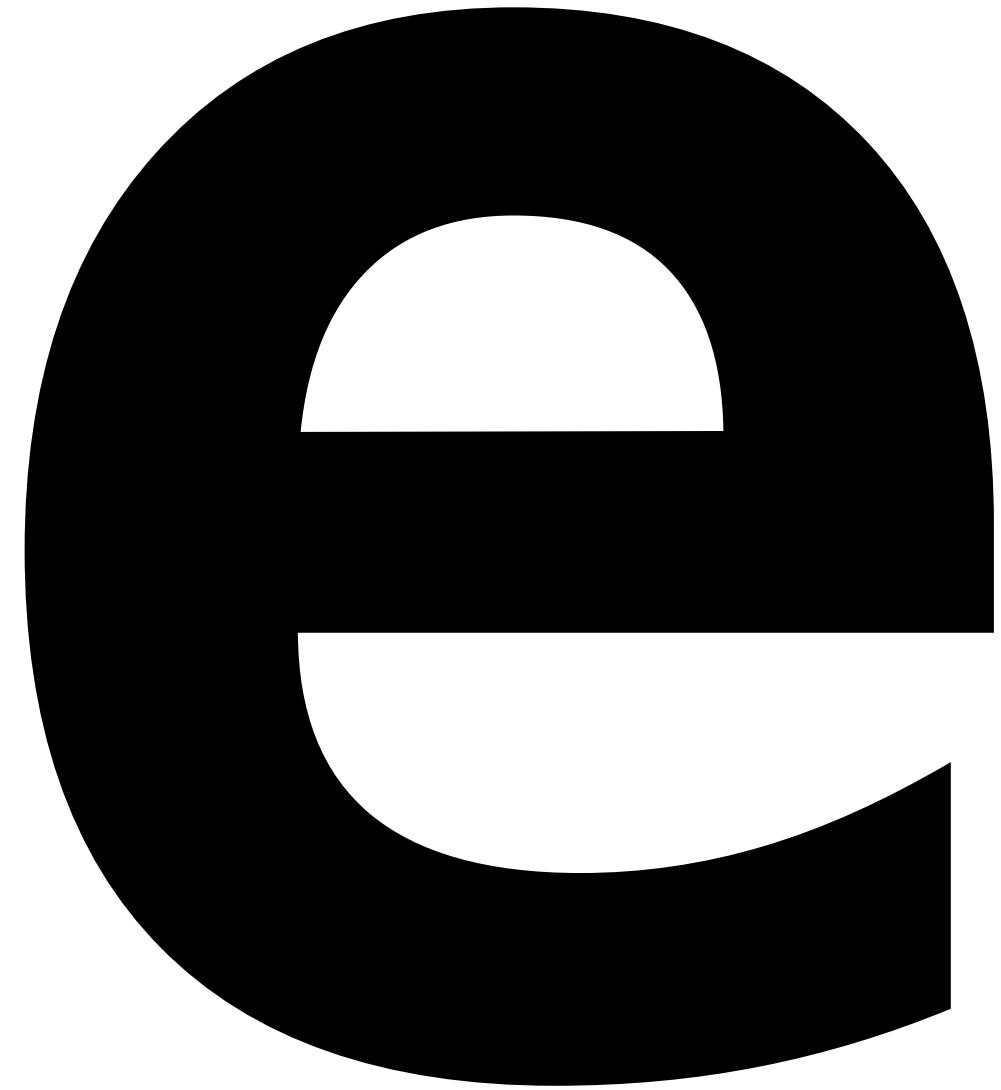


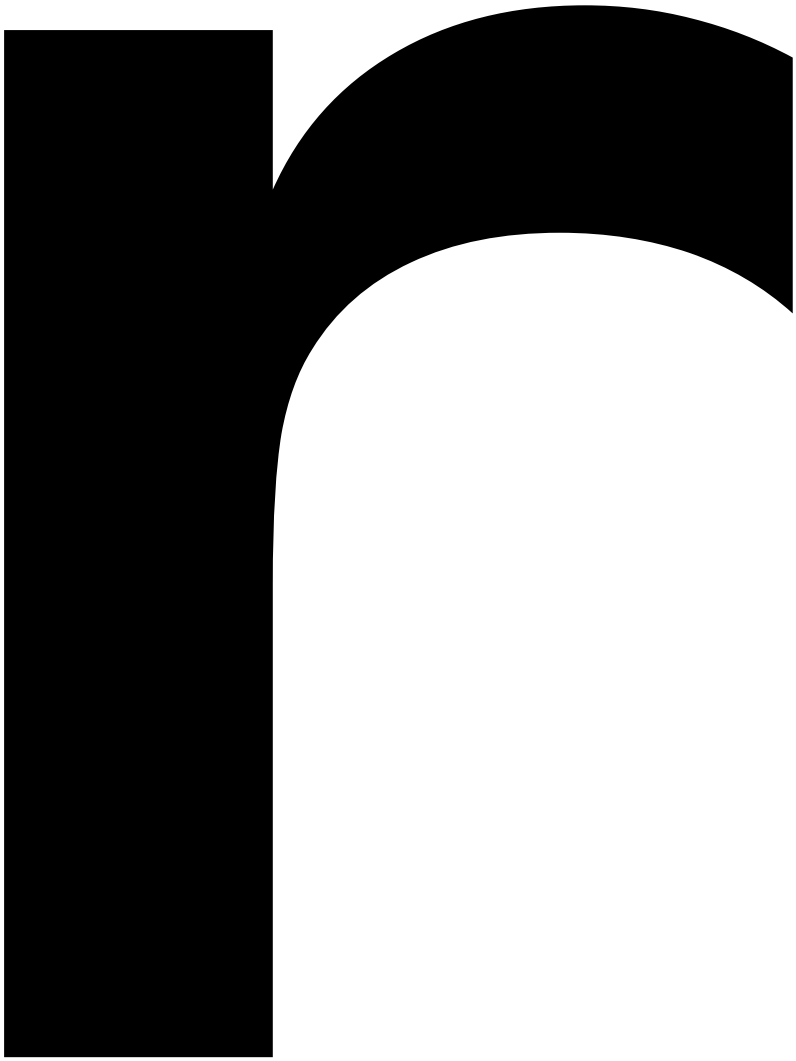
S

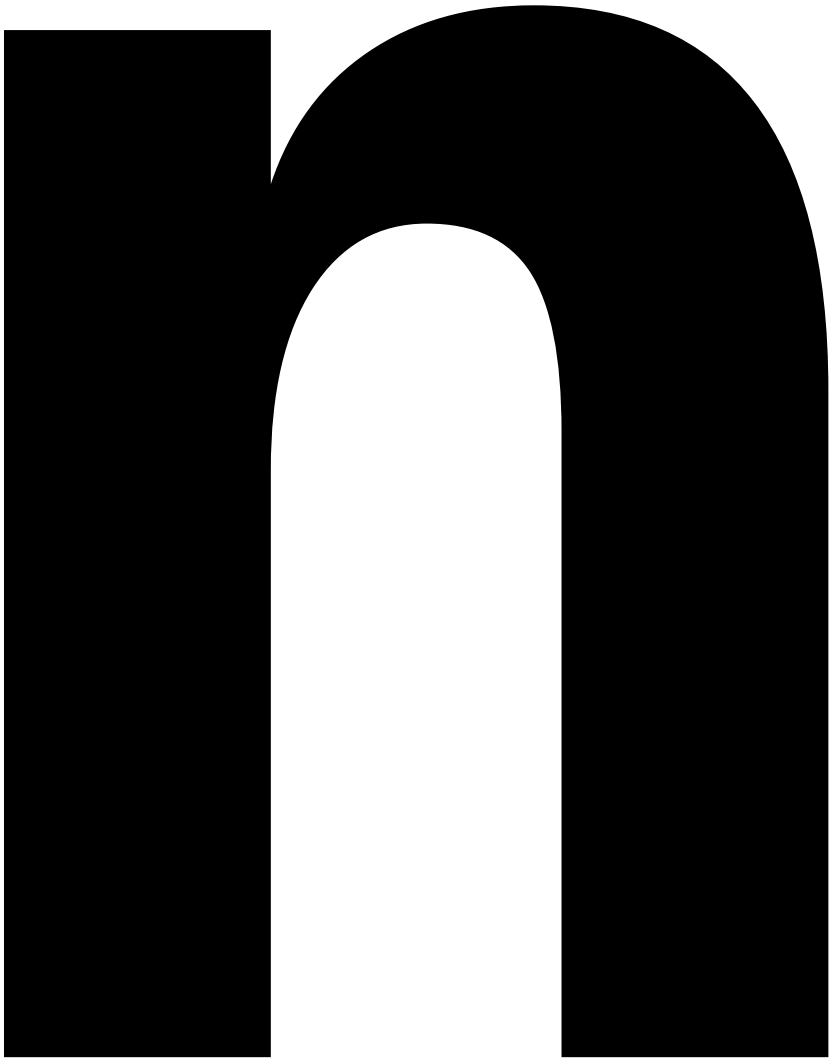


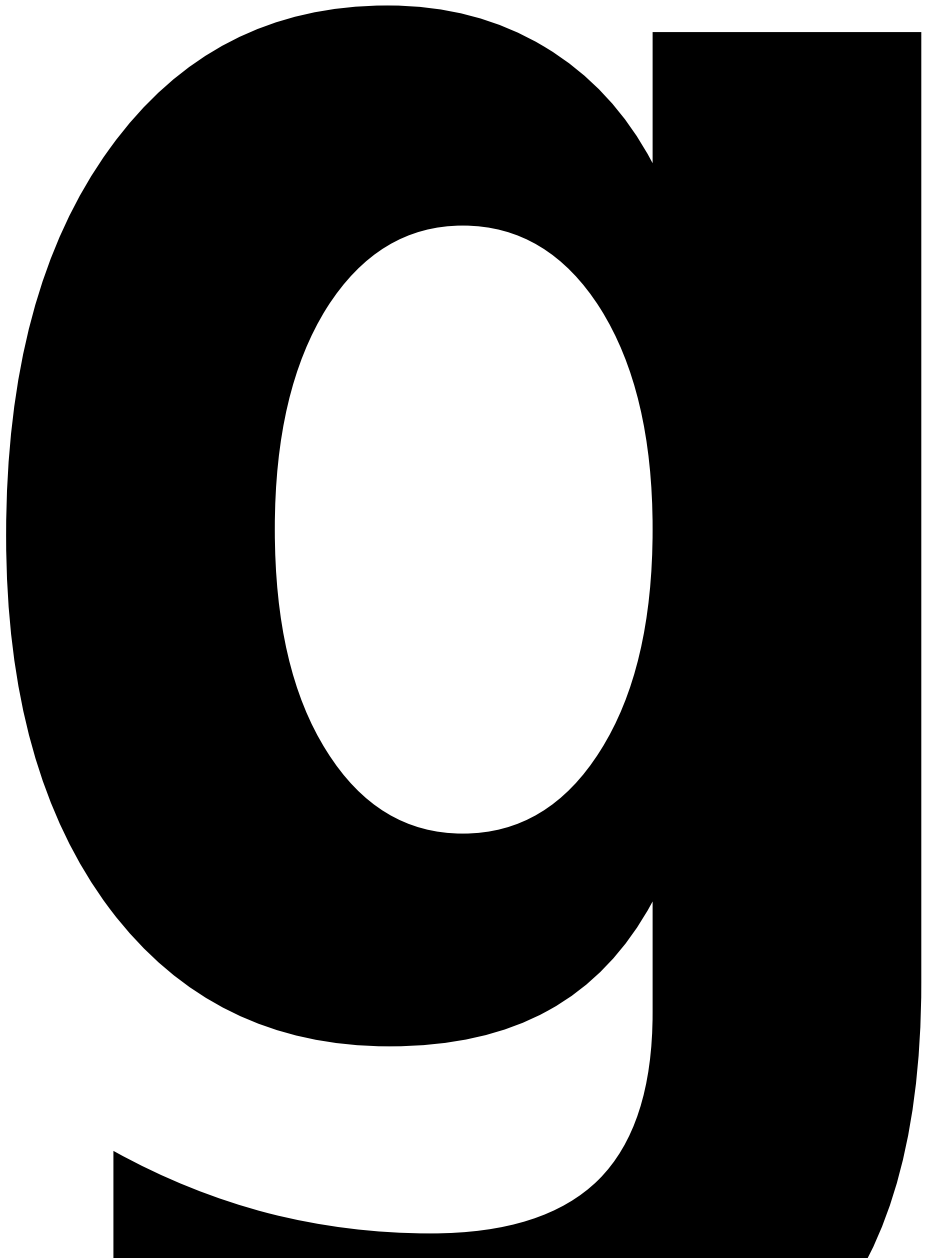


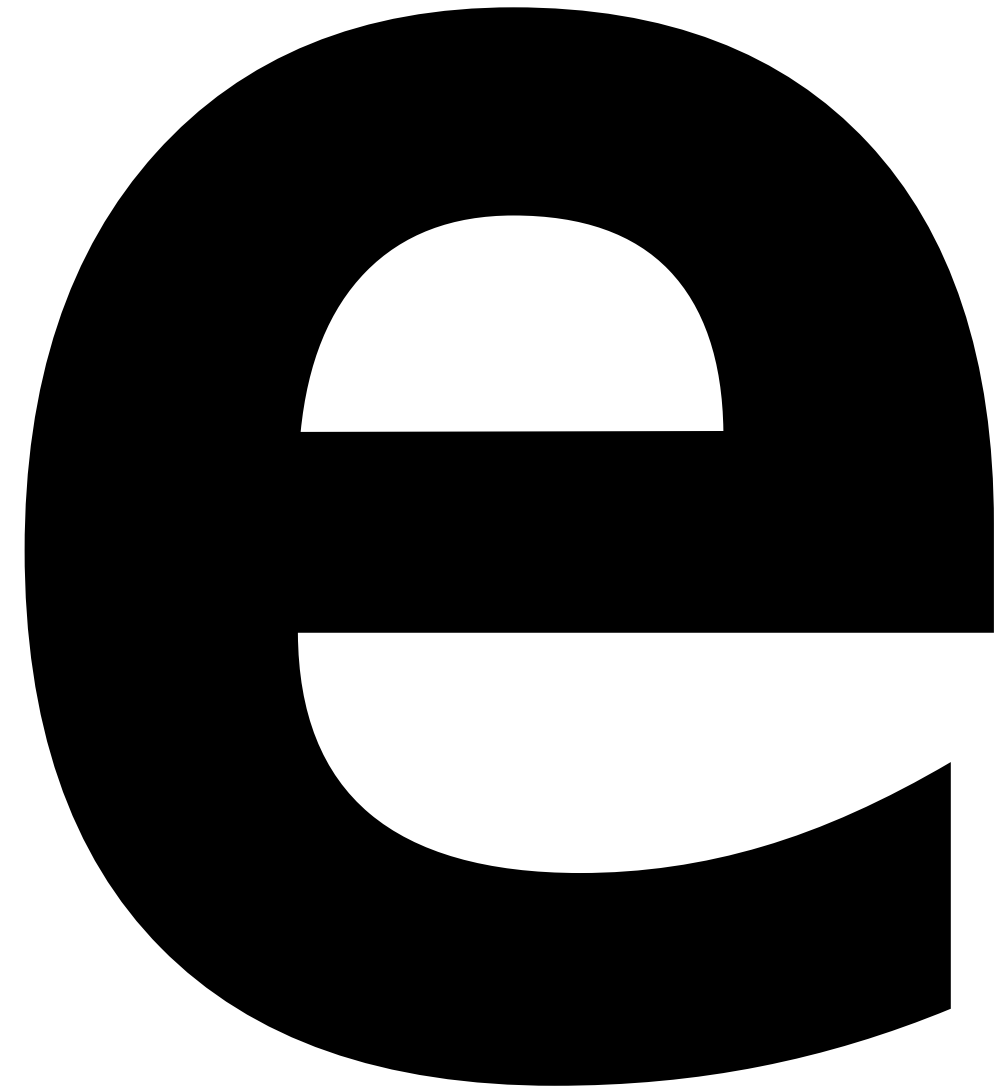
d

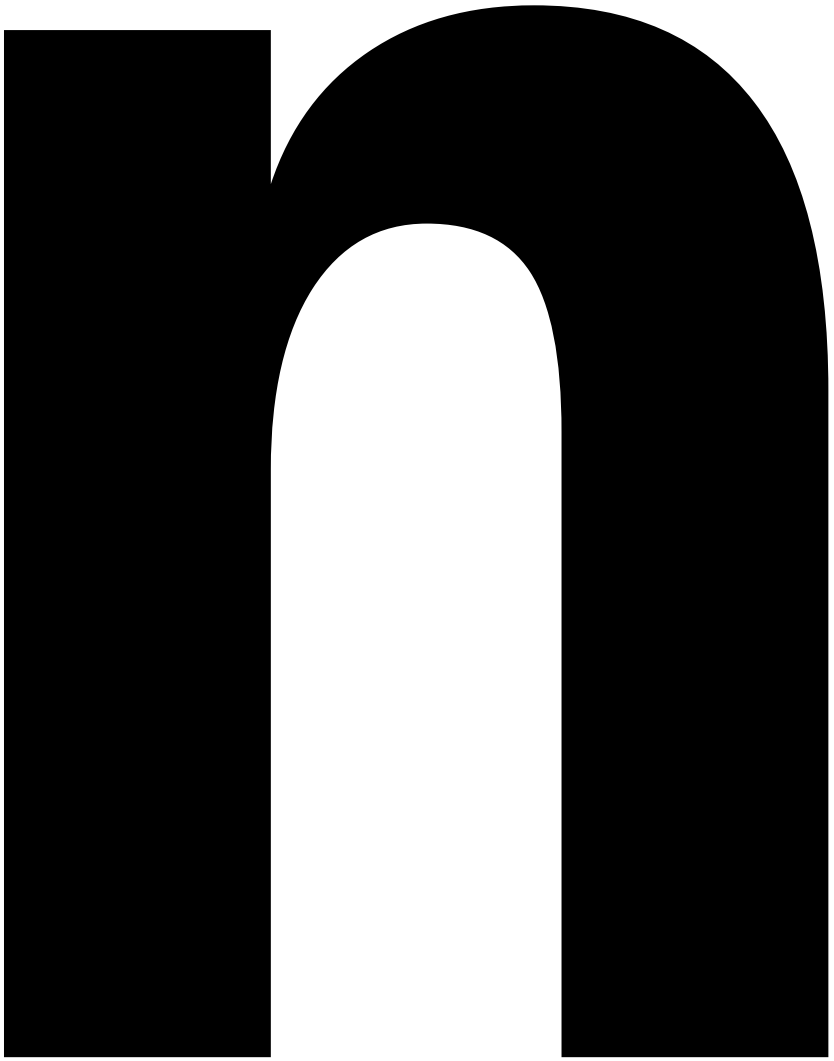




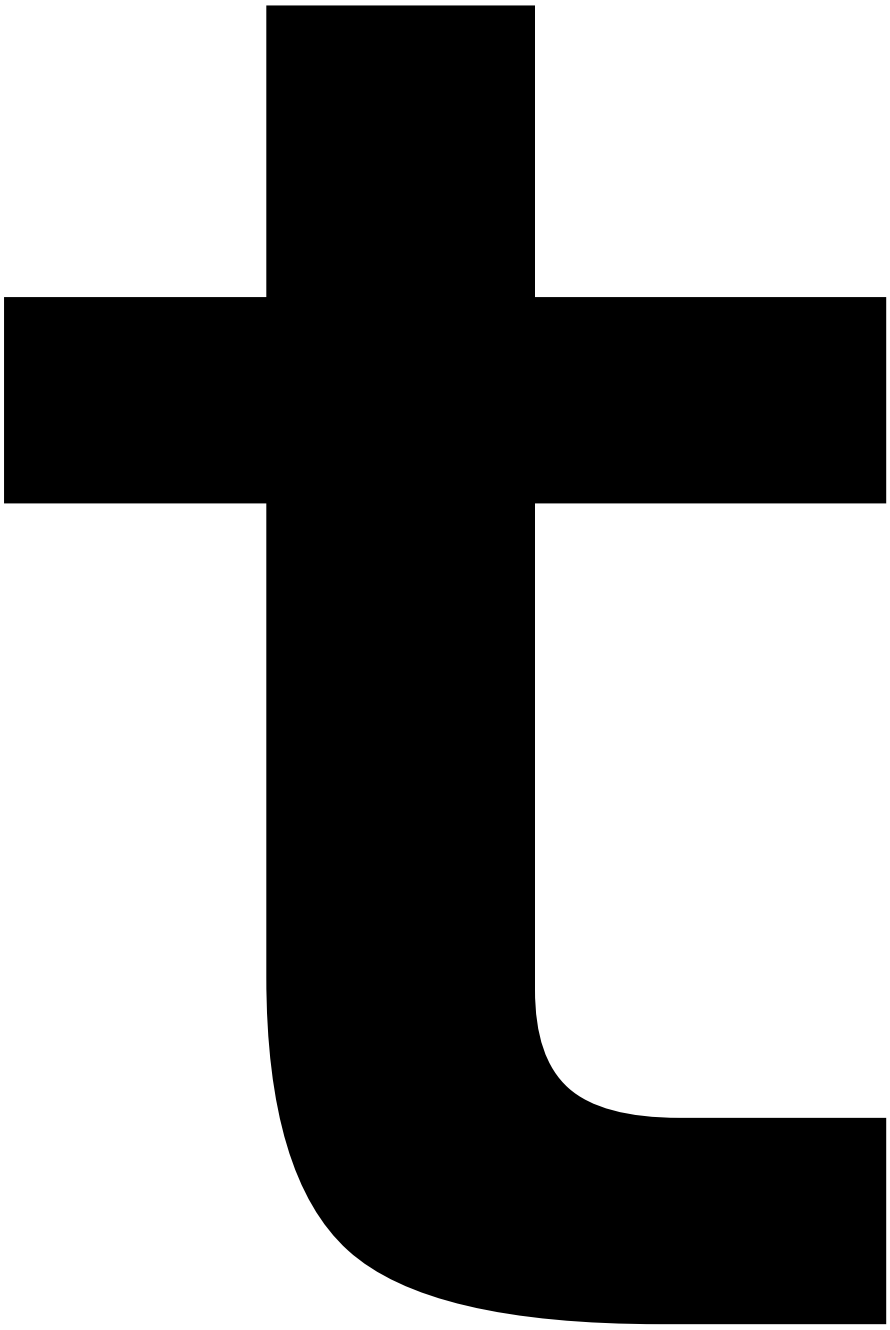


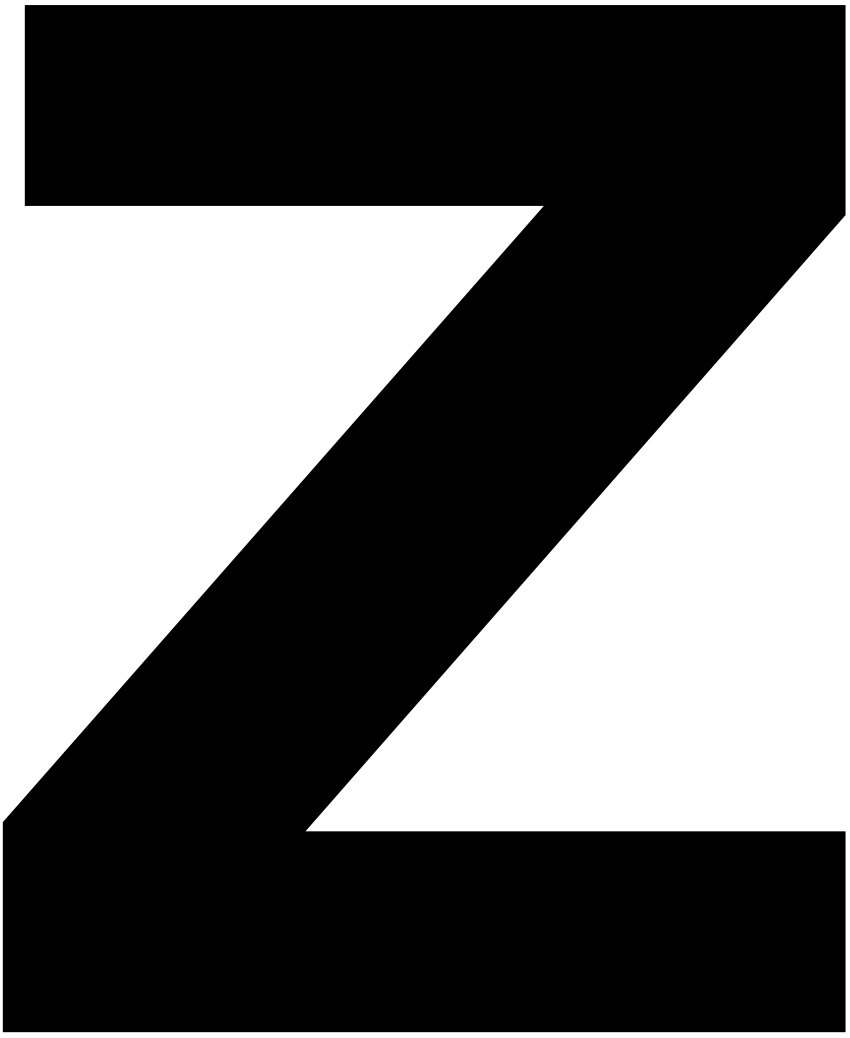


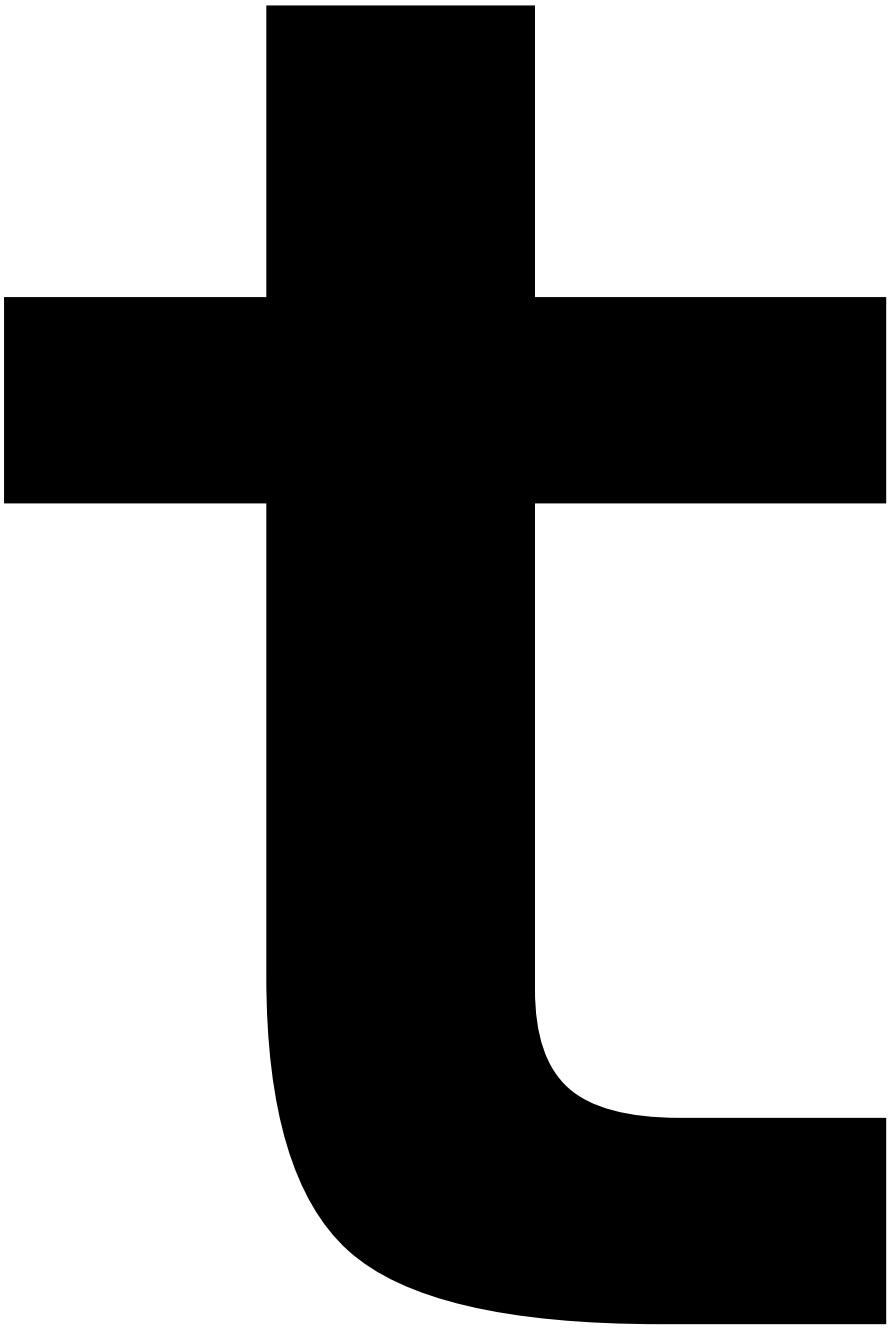


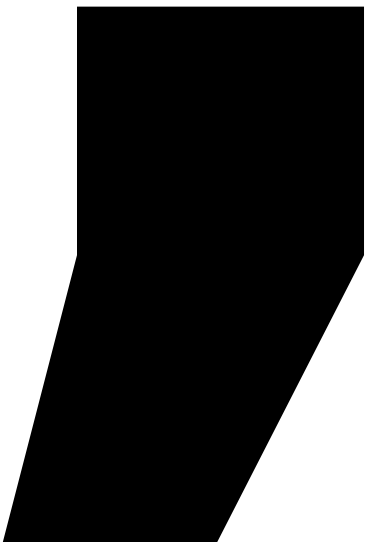


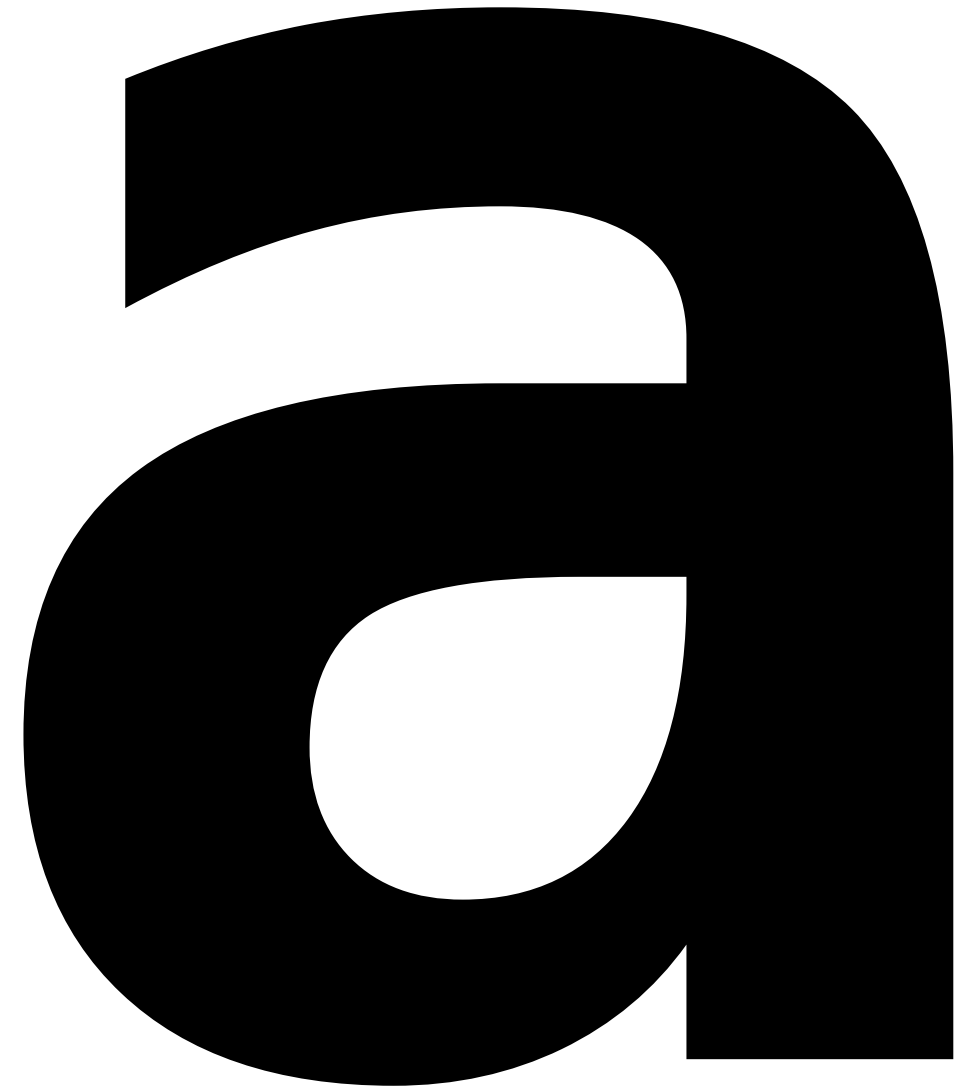
u

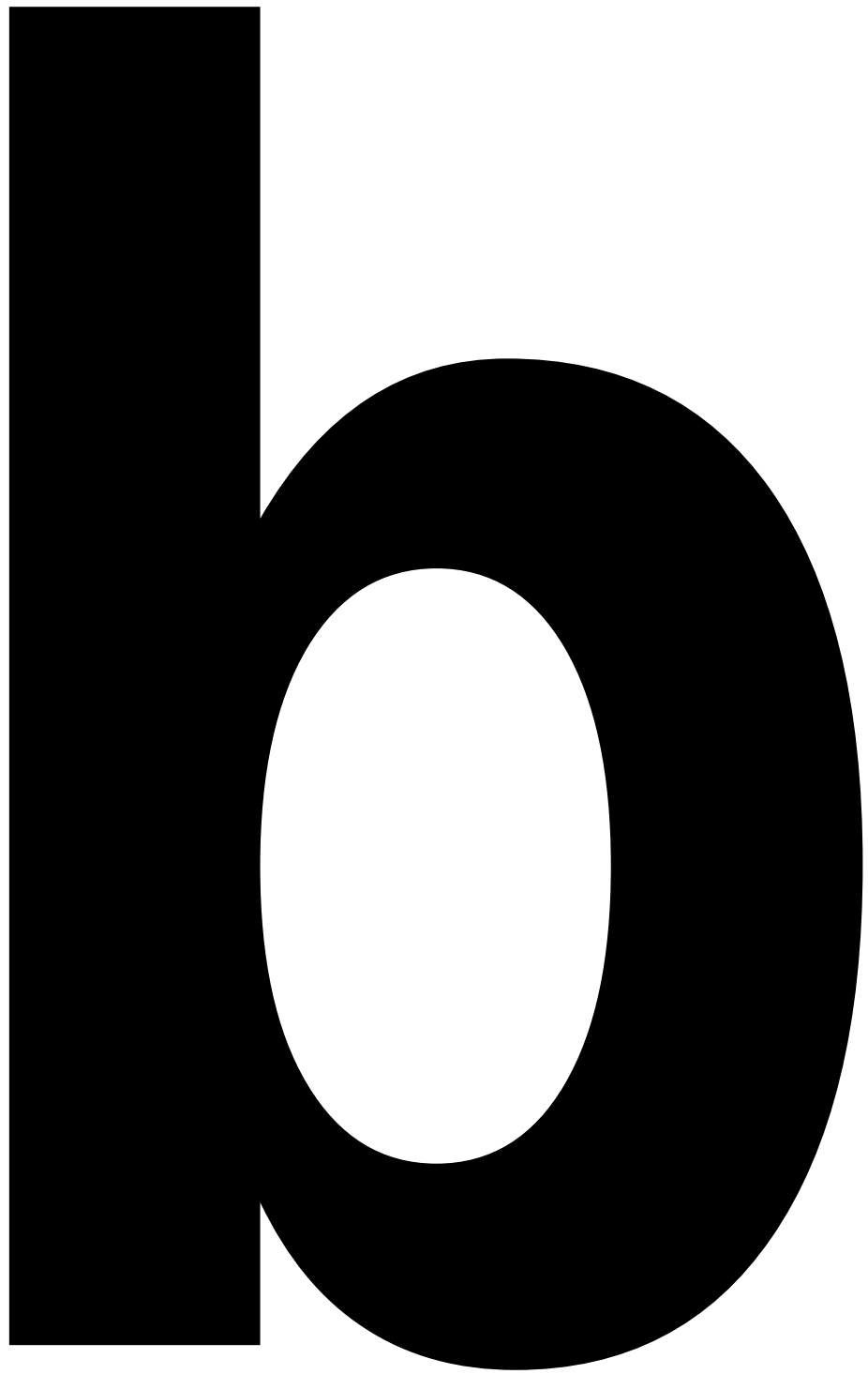


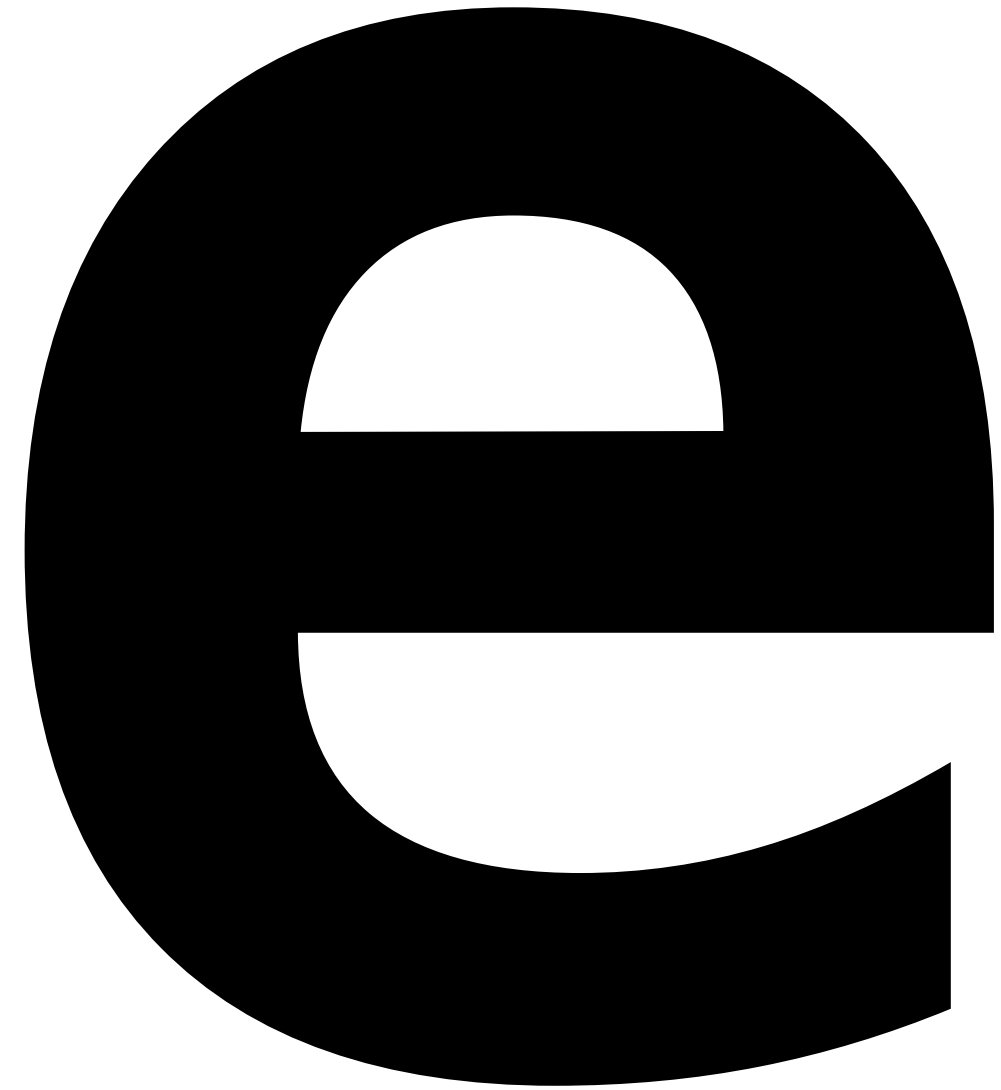


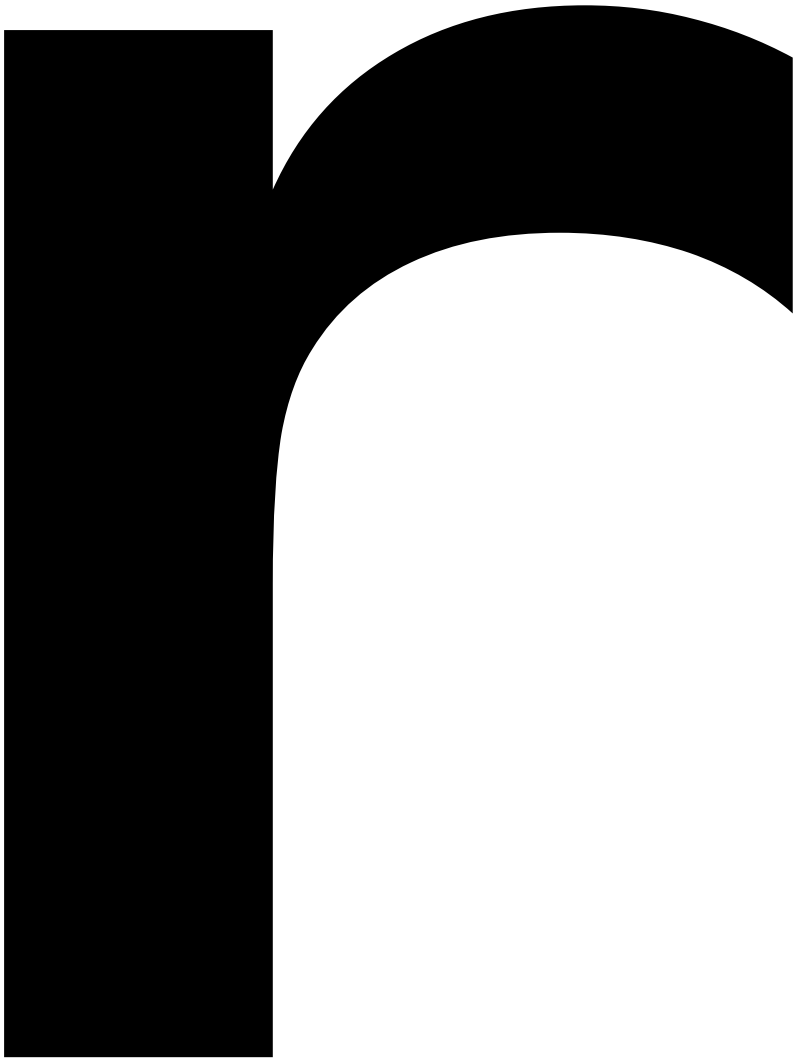


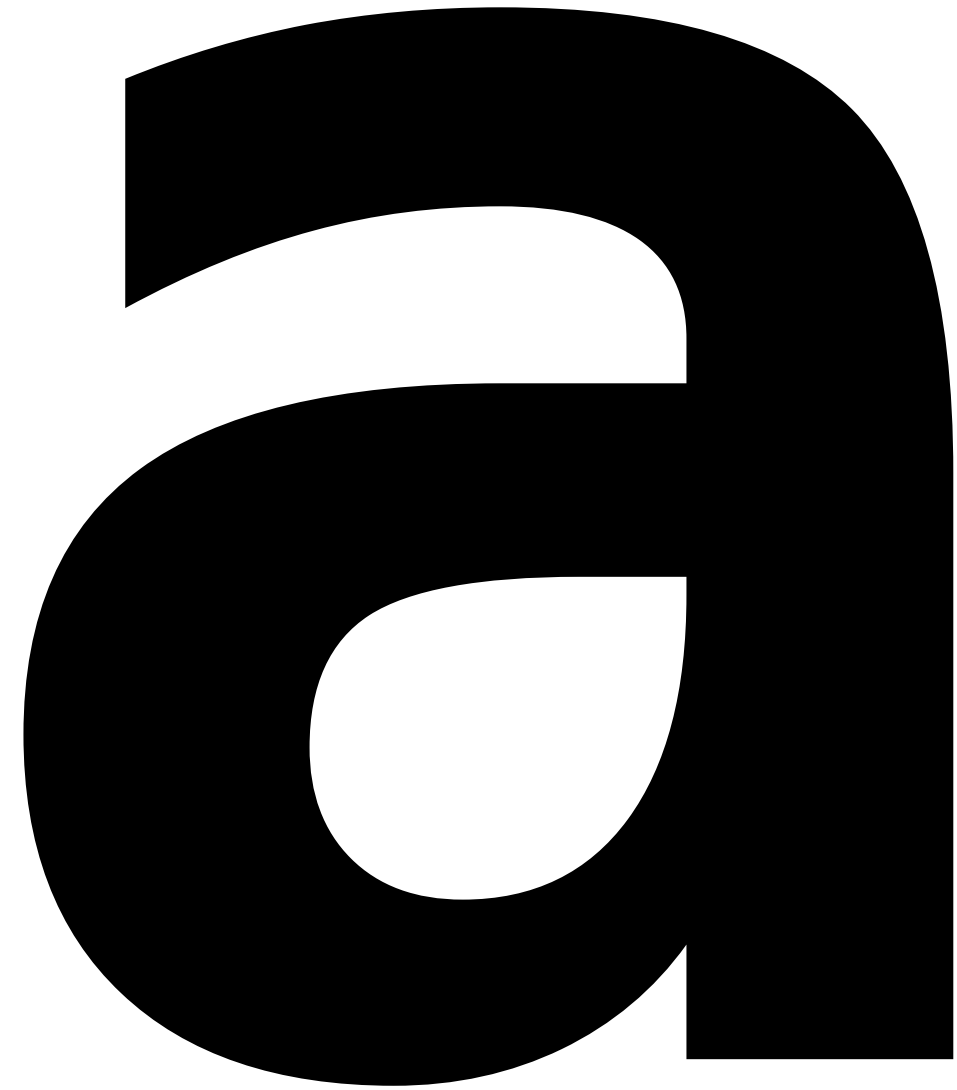




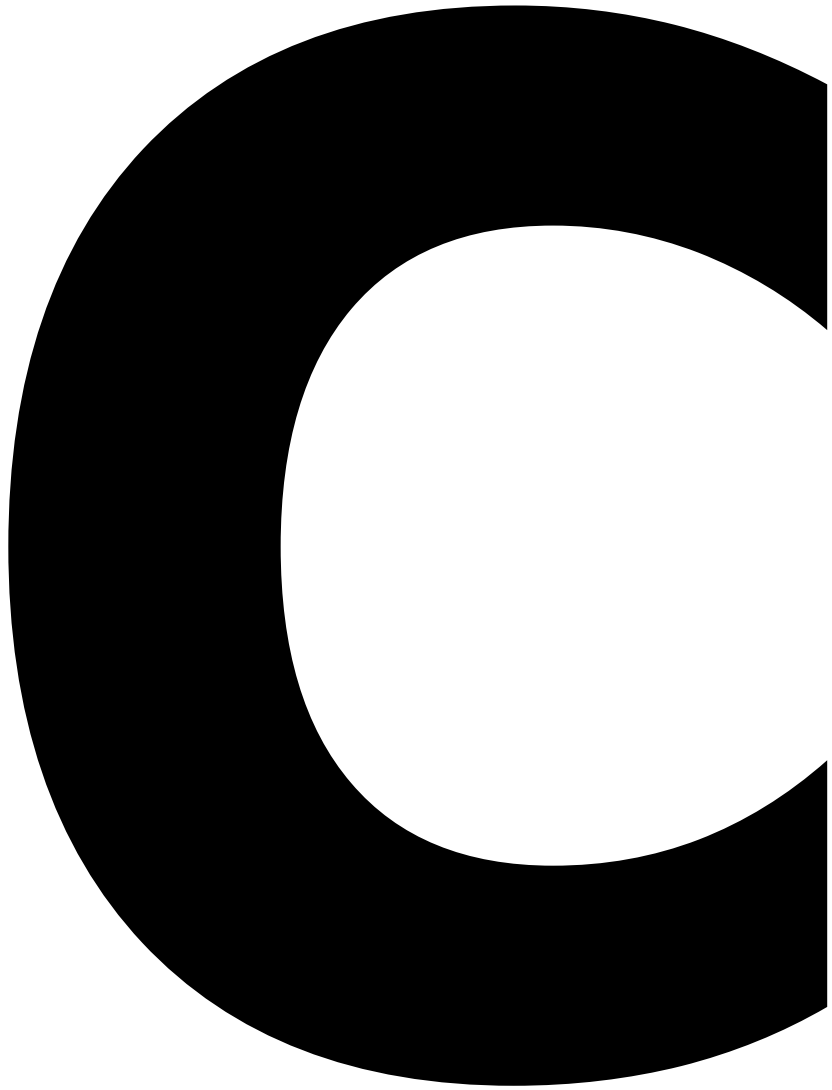


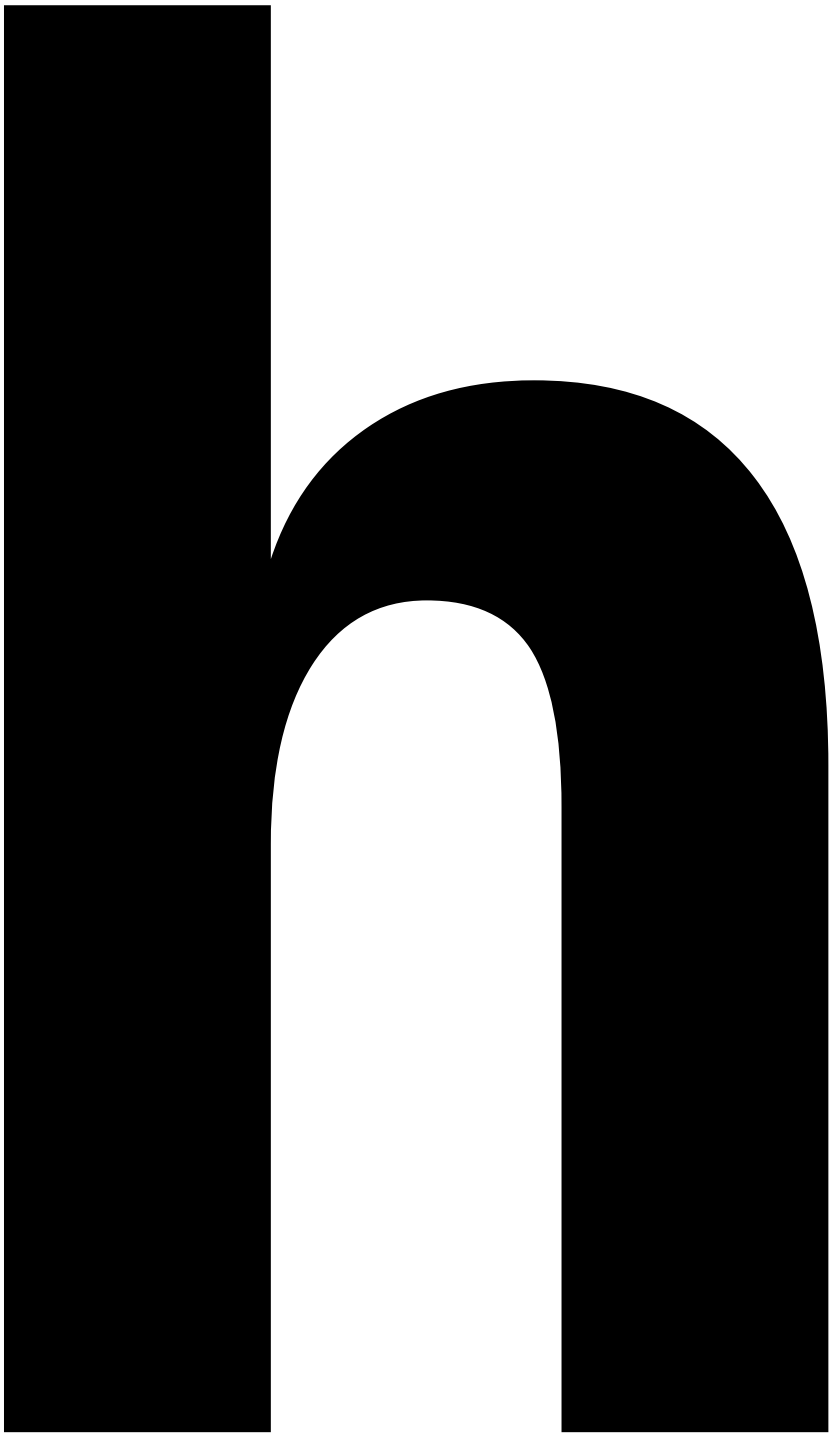


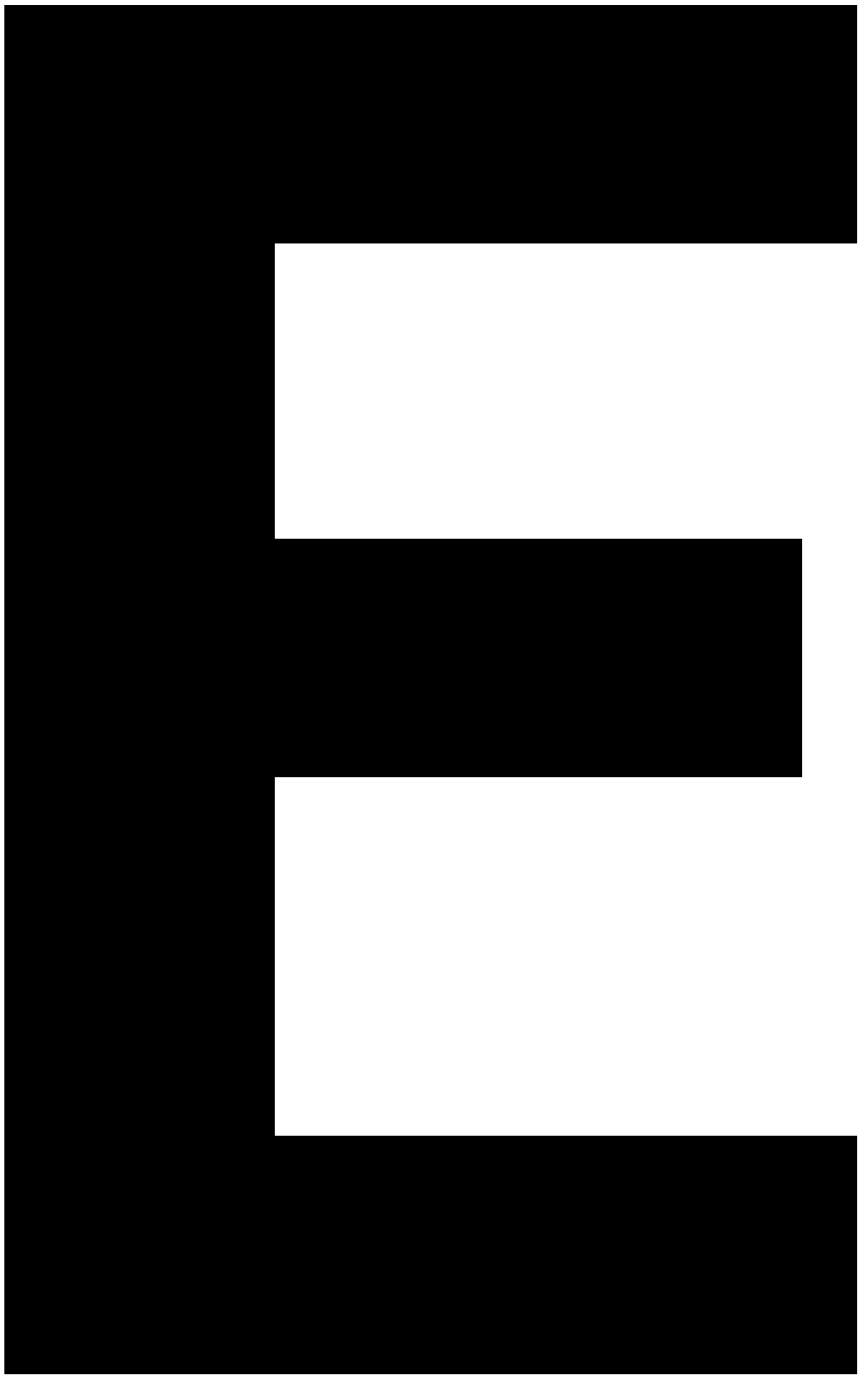


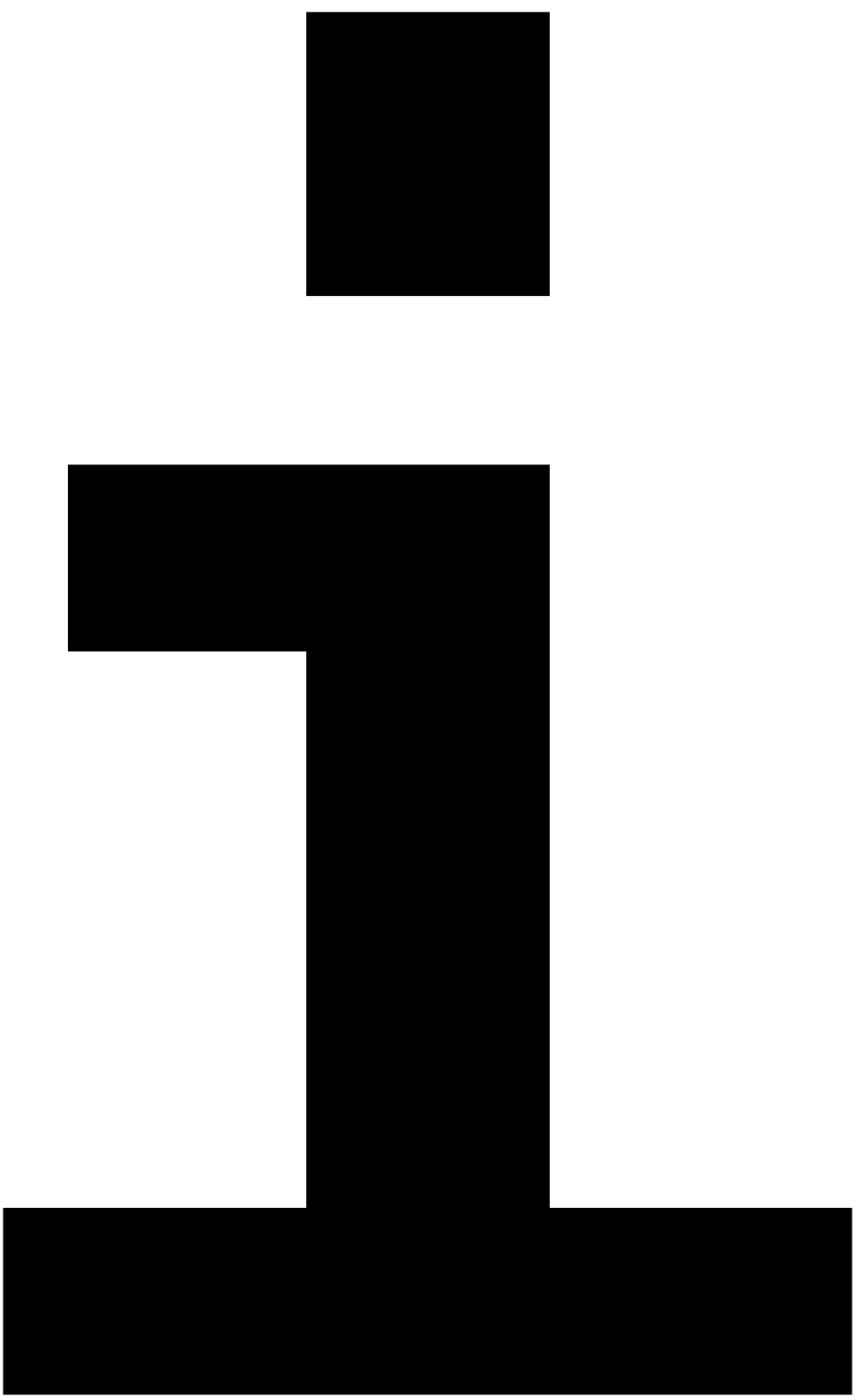


u

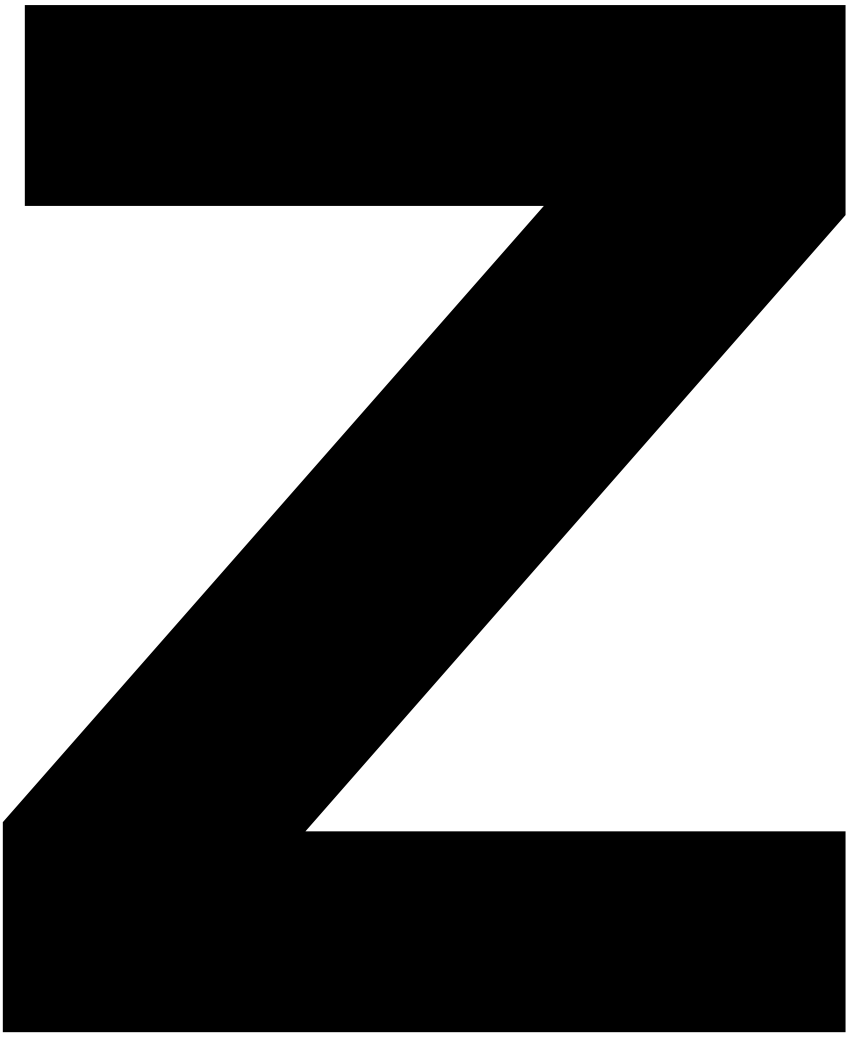


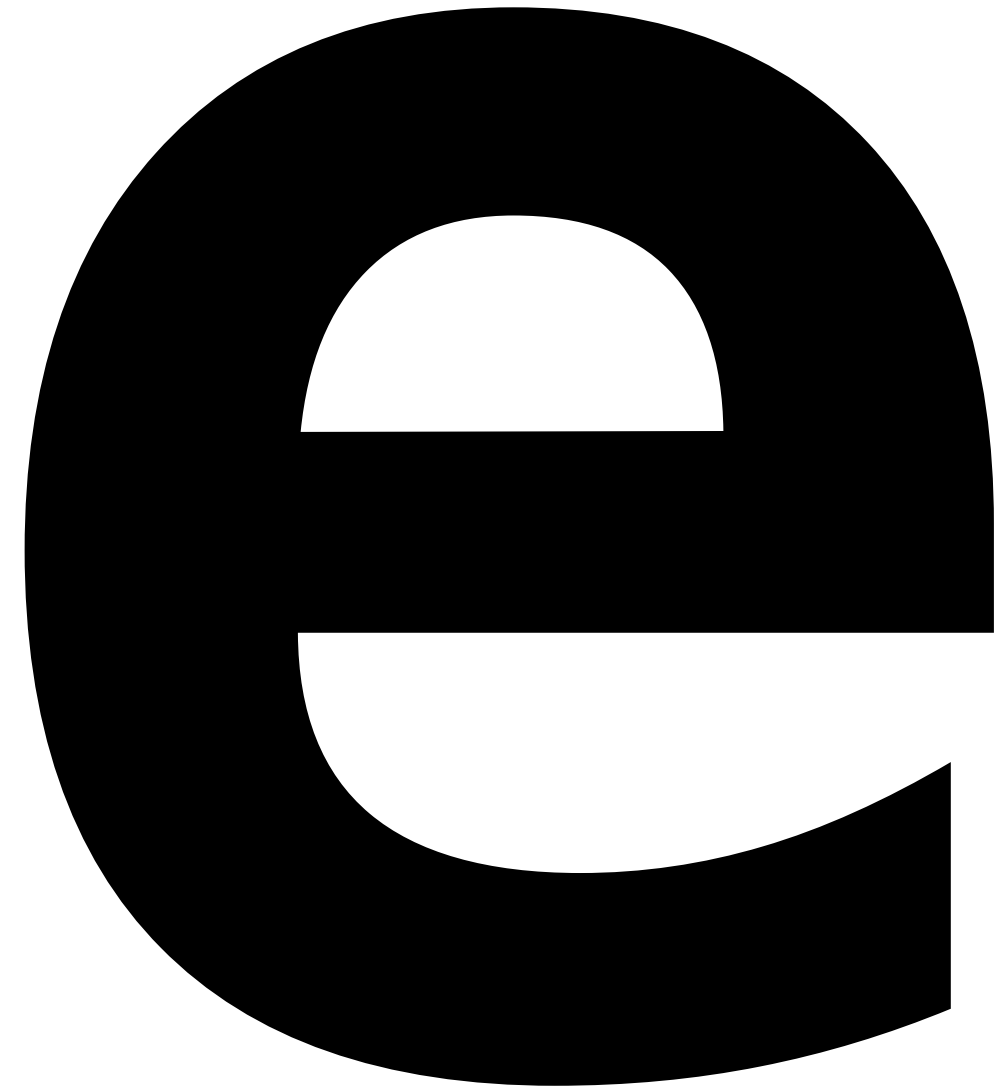


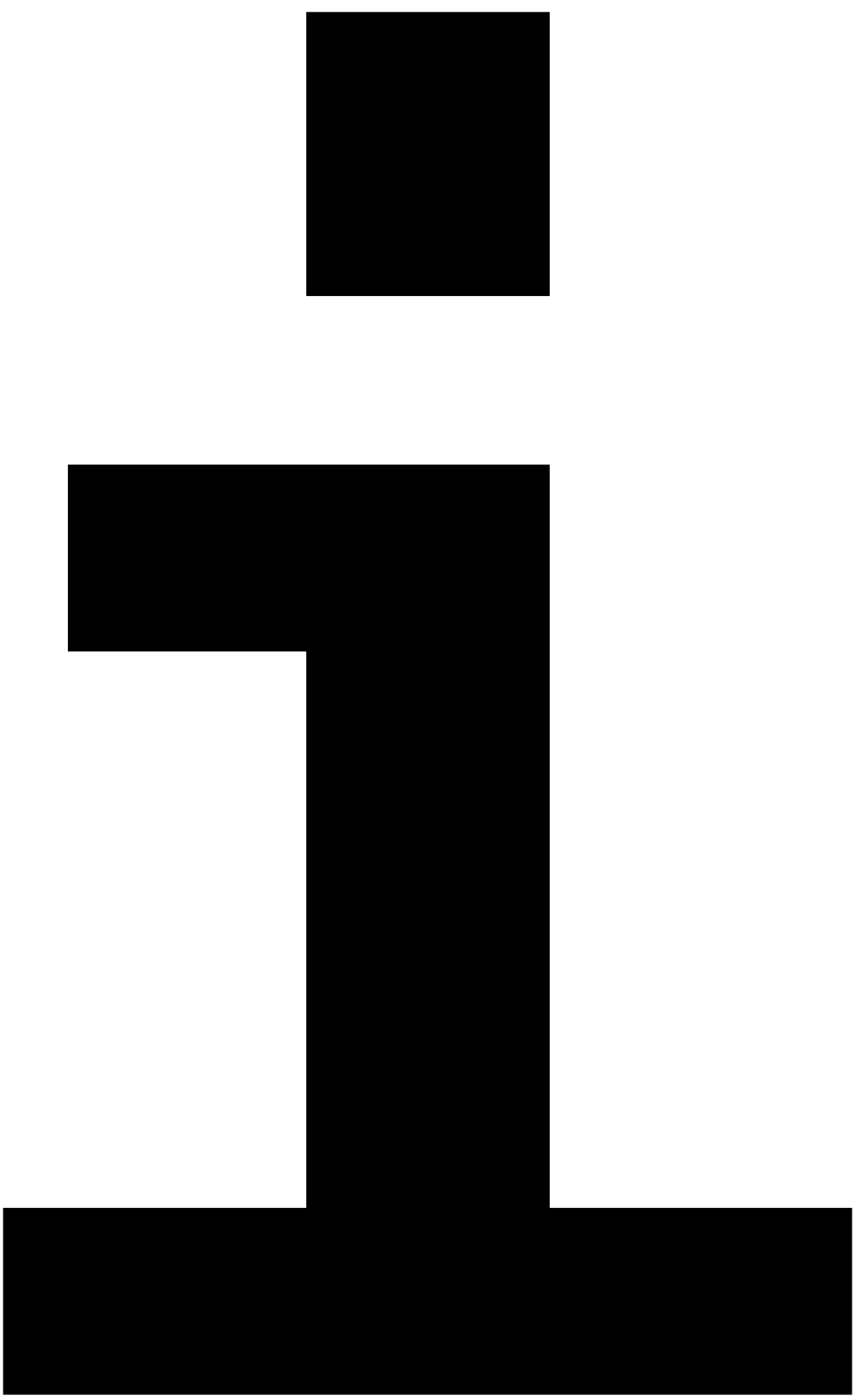


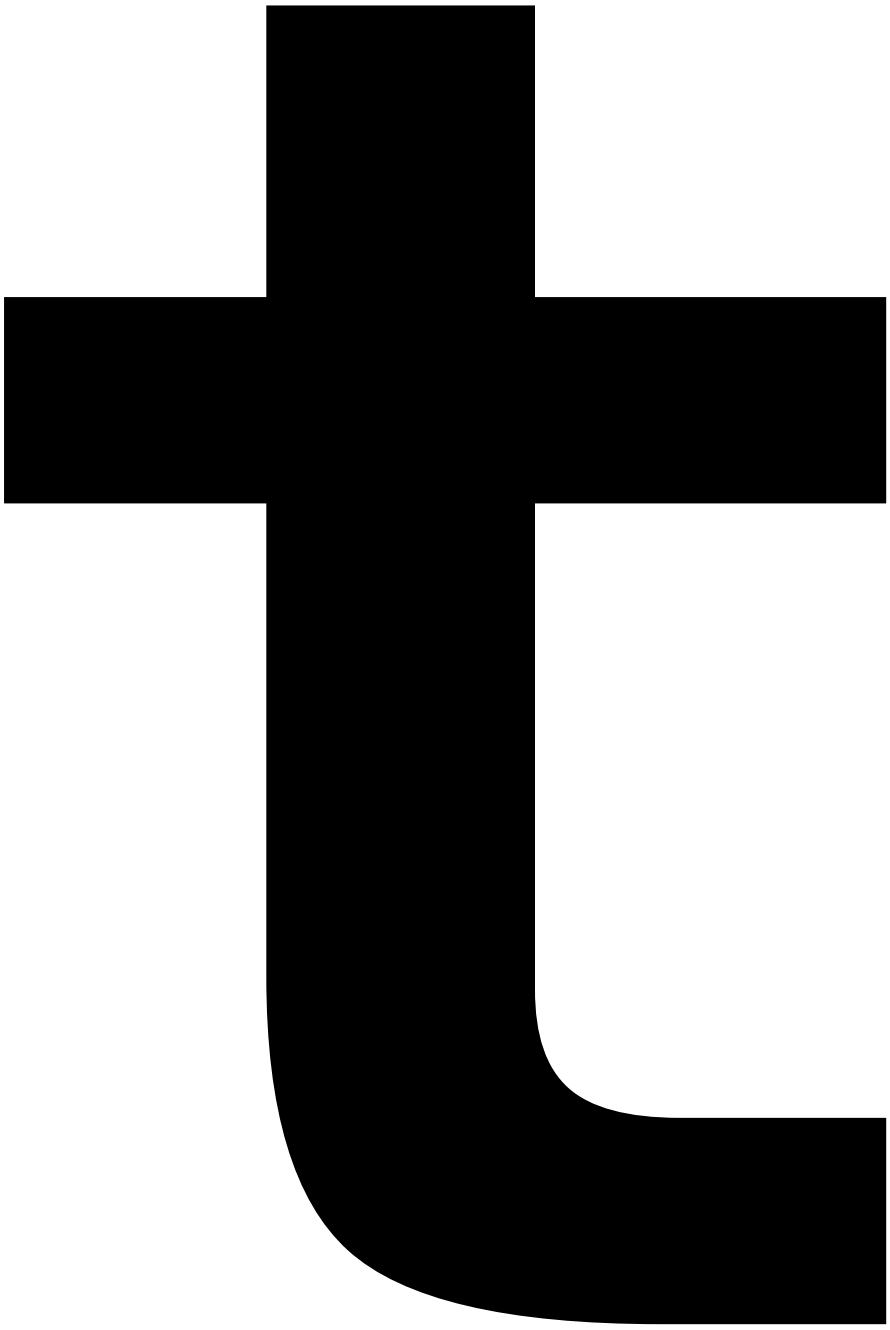


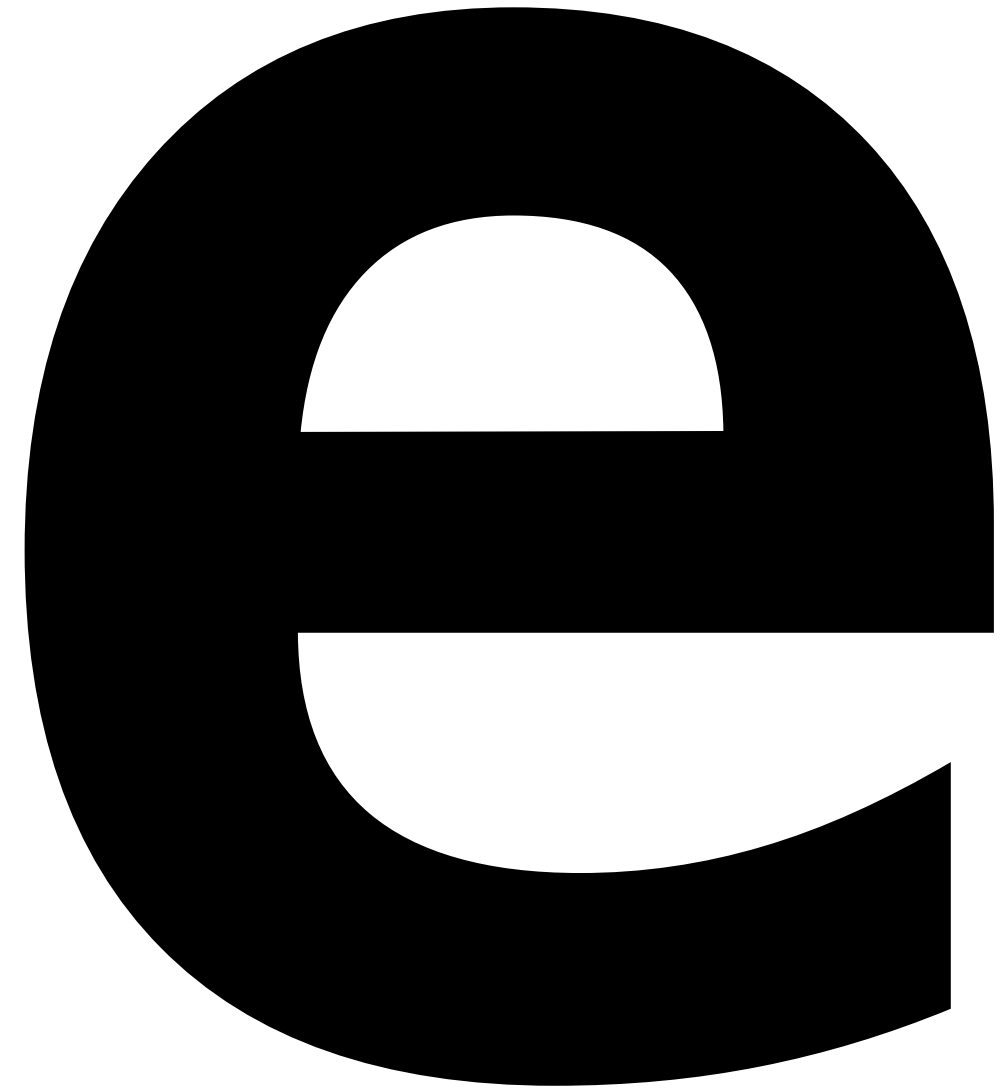
S

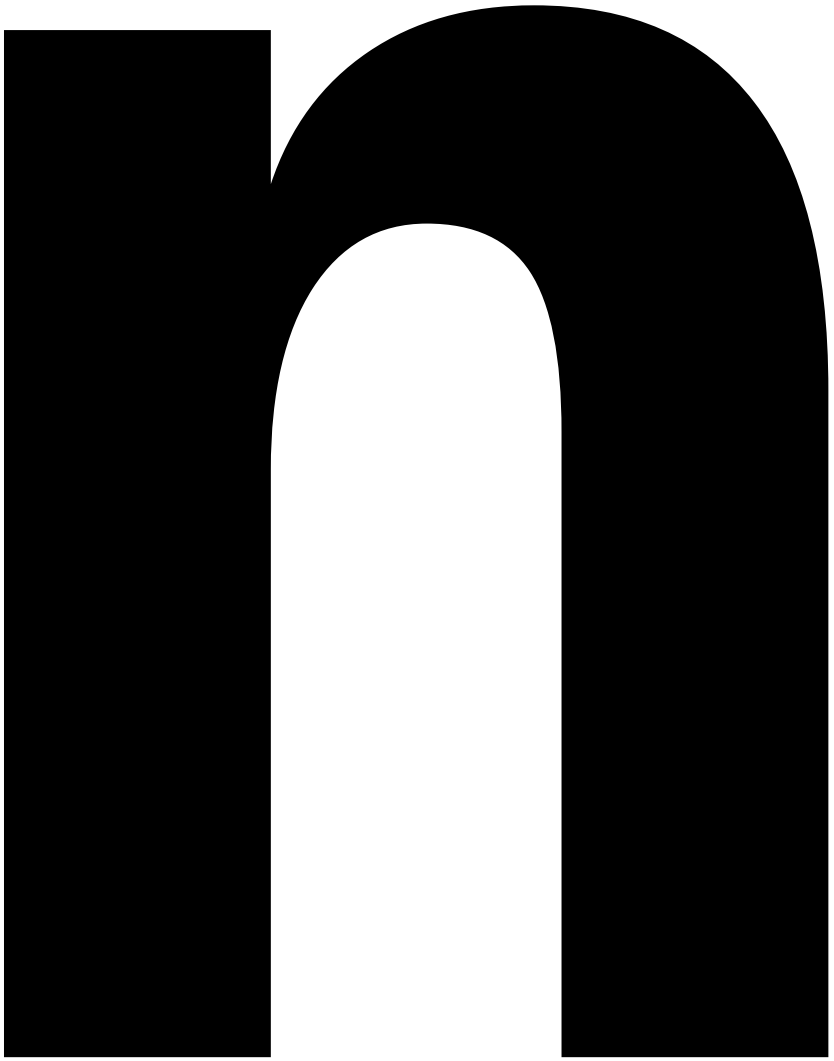


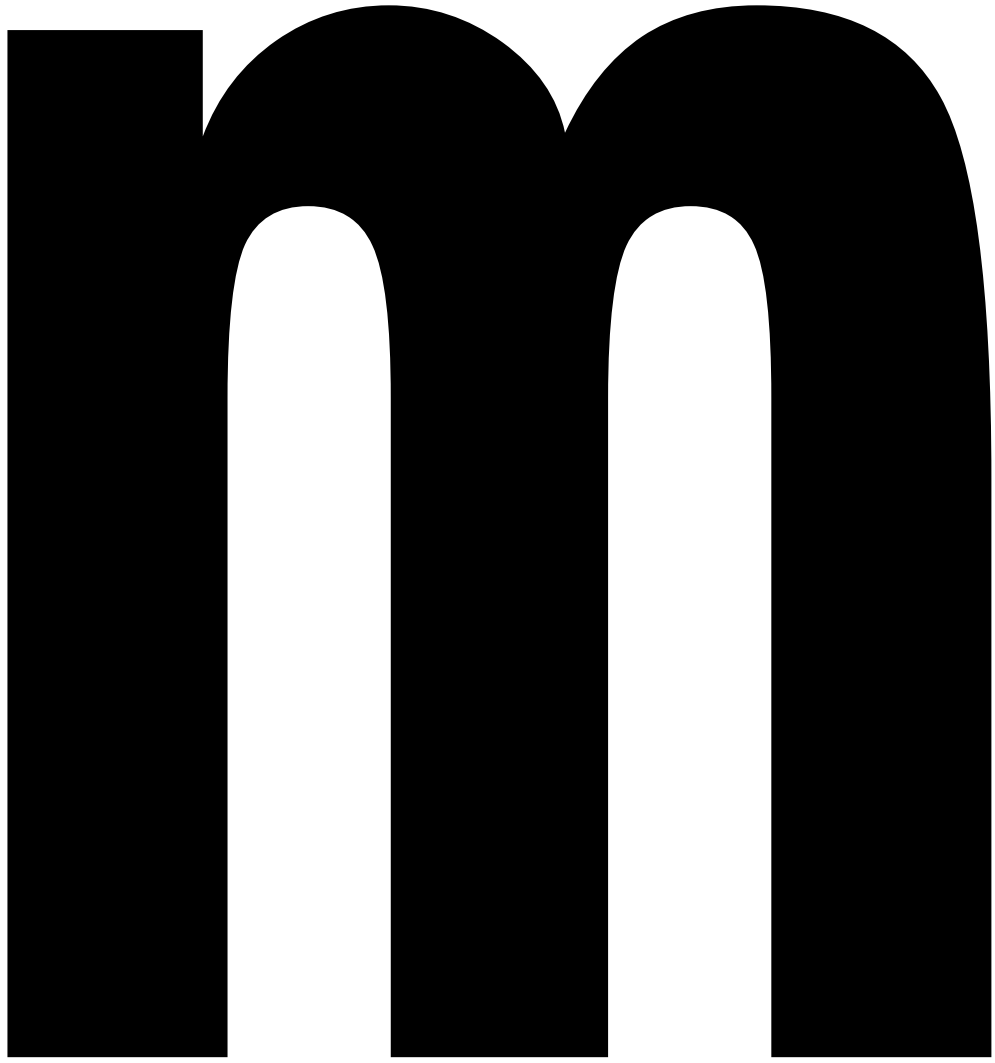


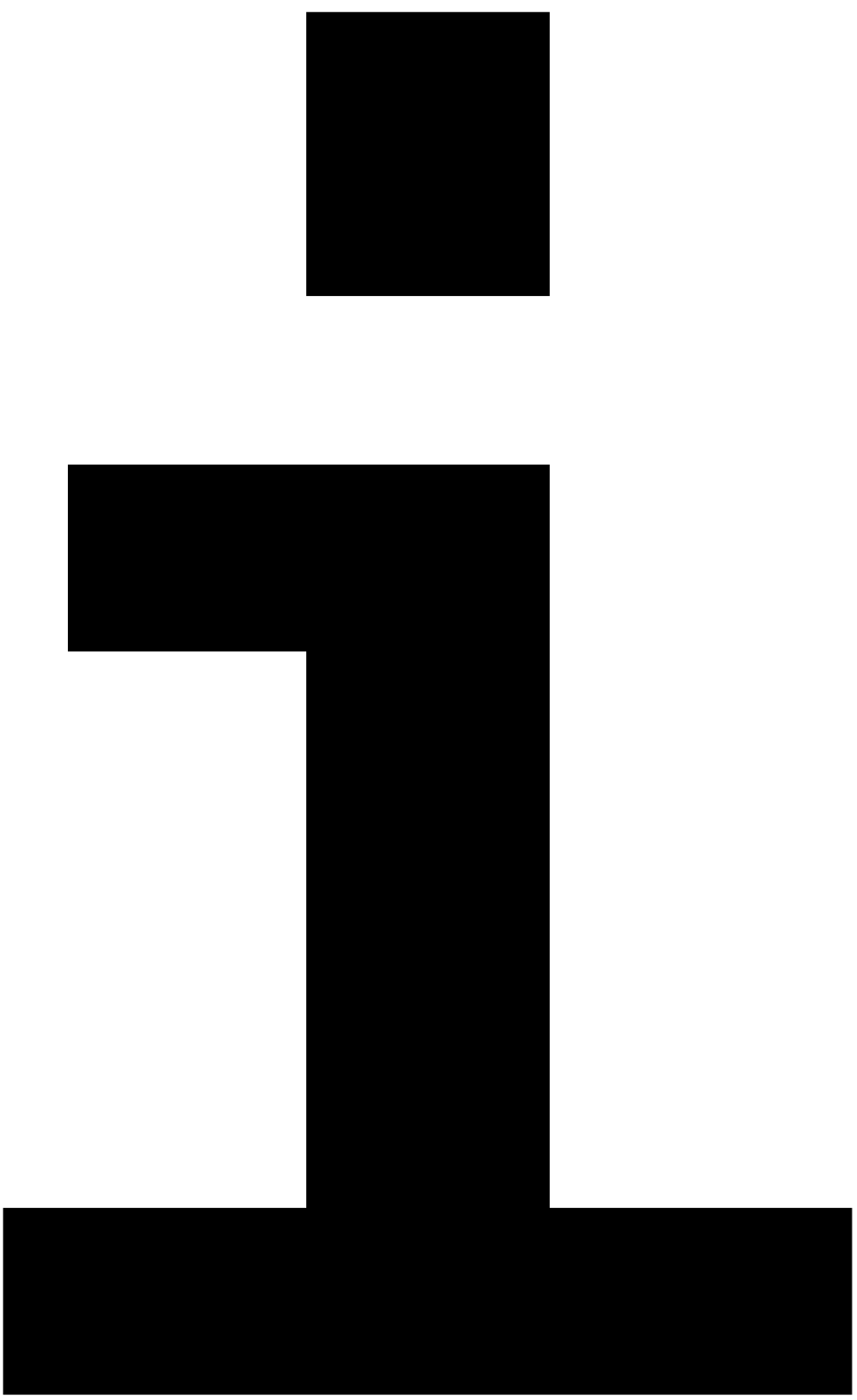


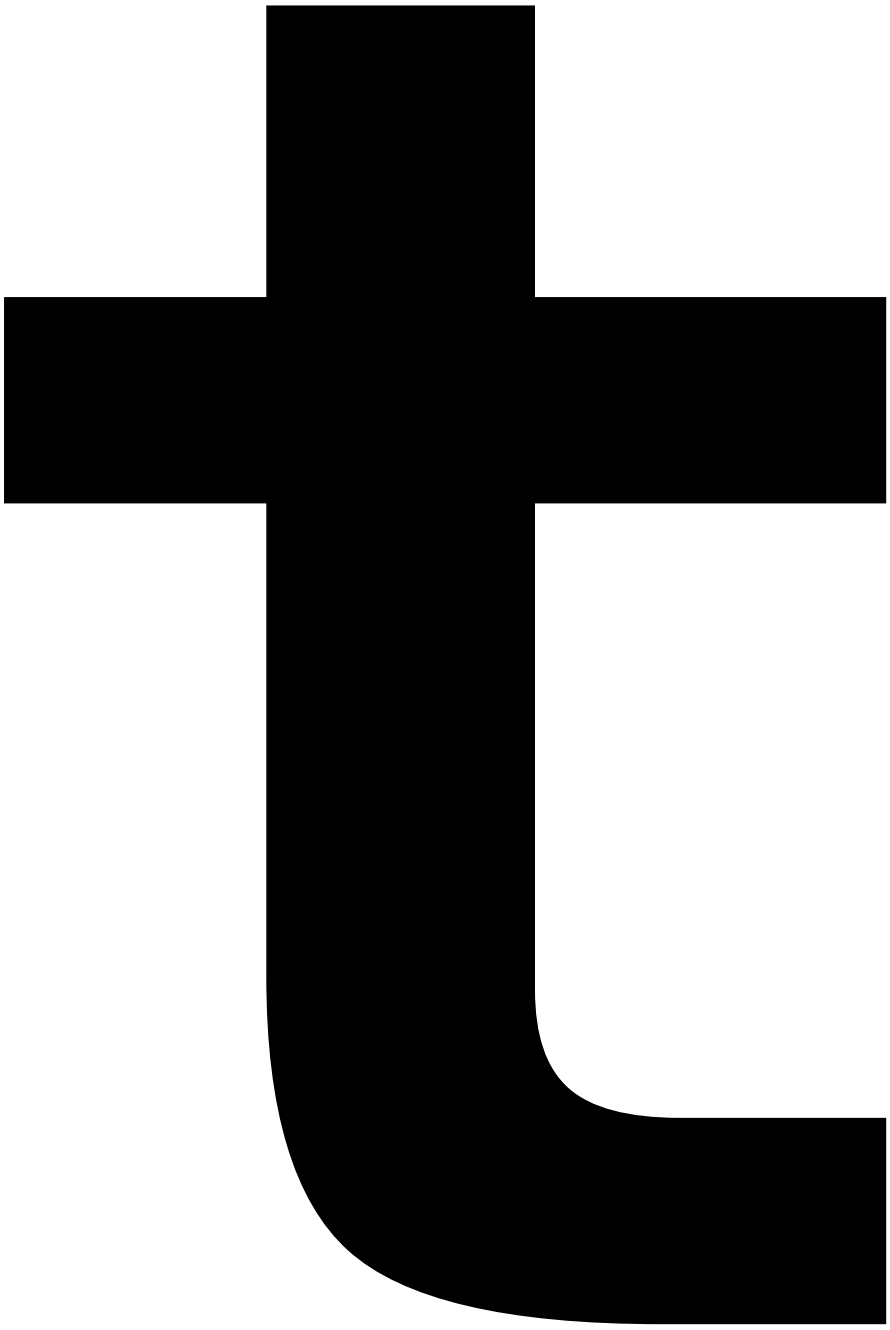


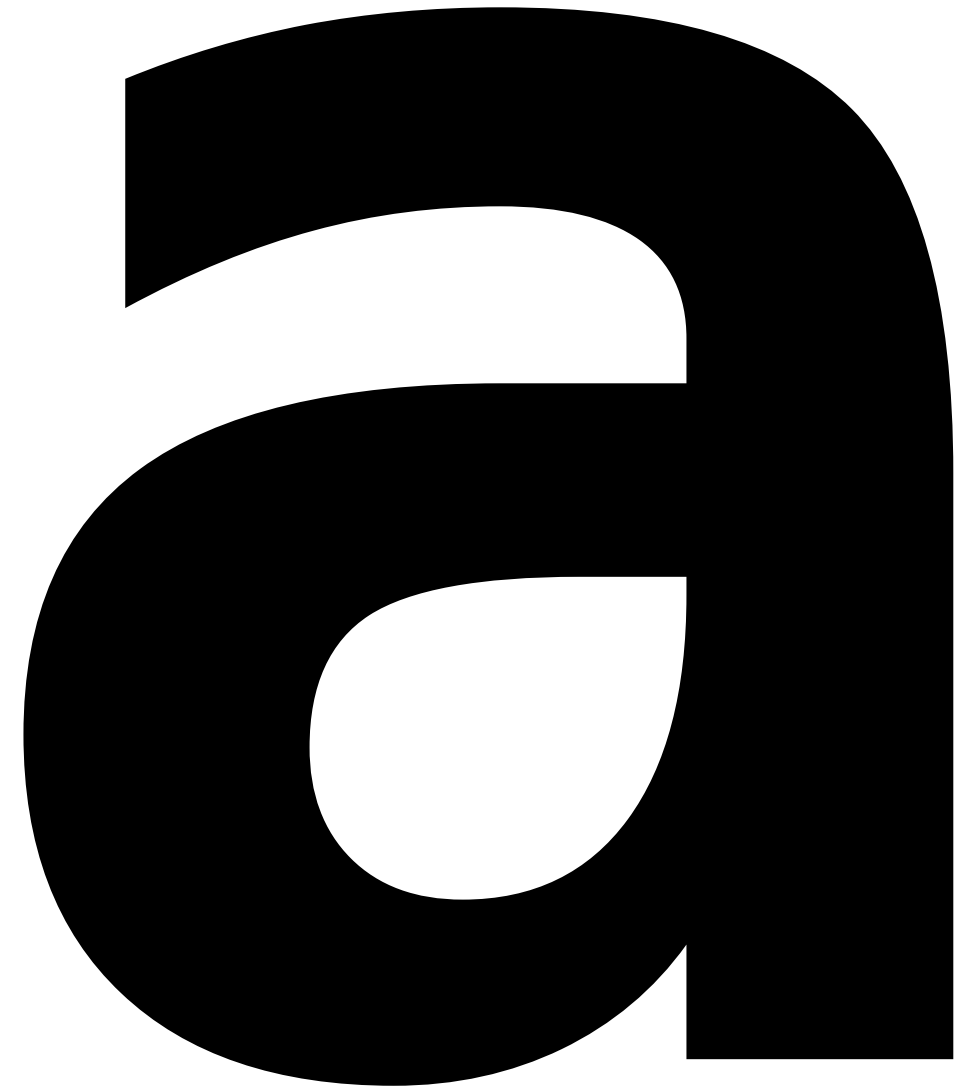






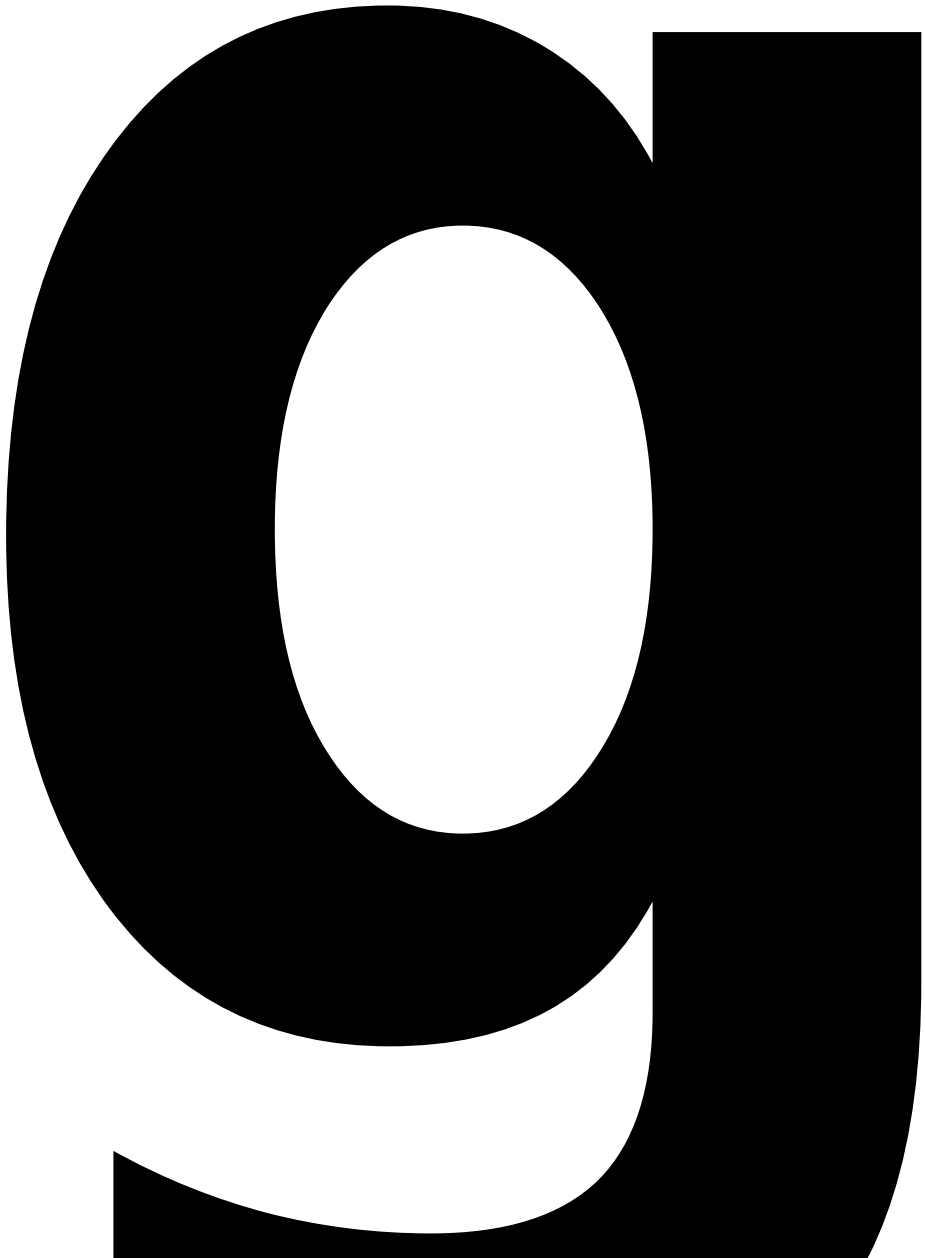


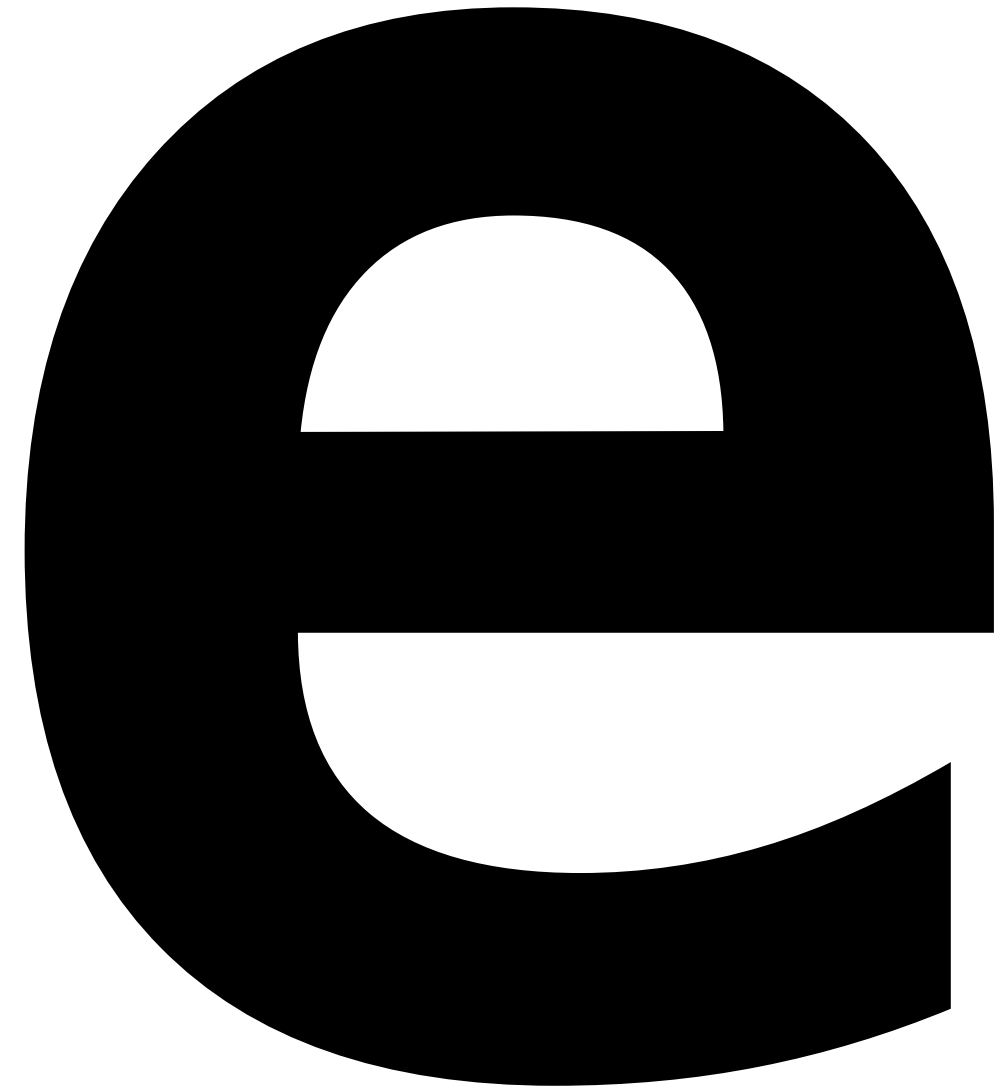




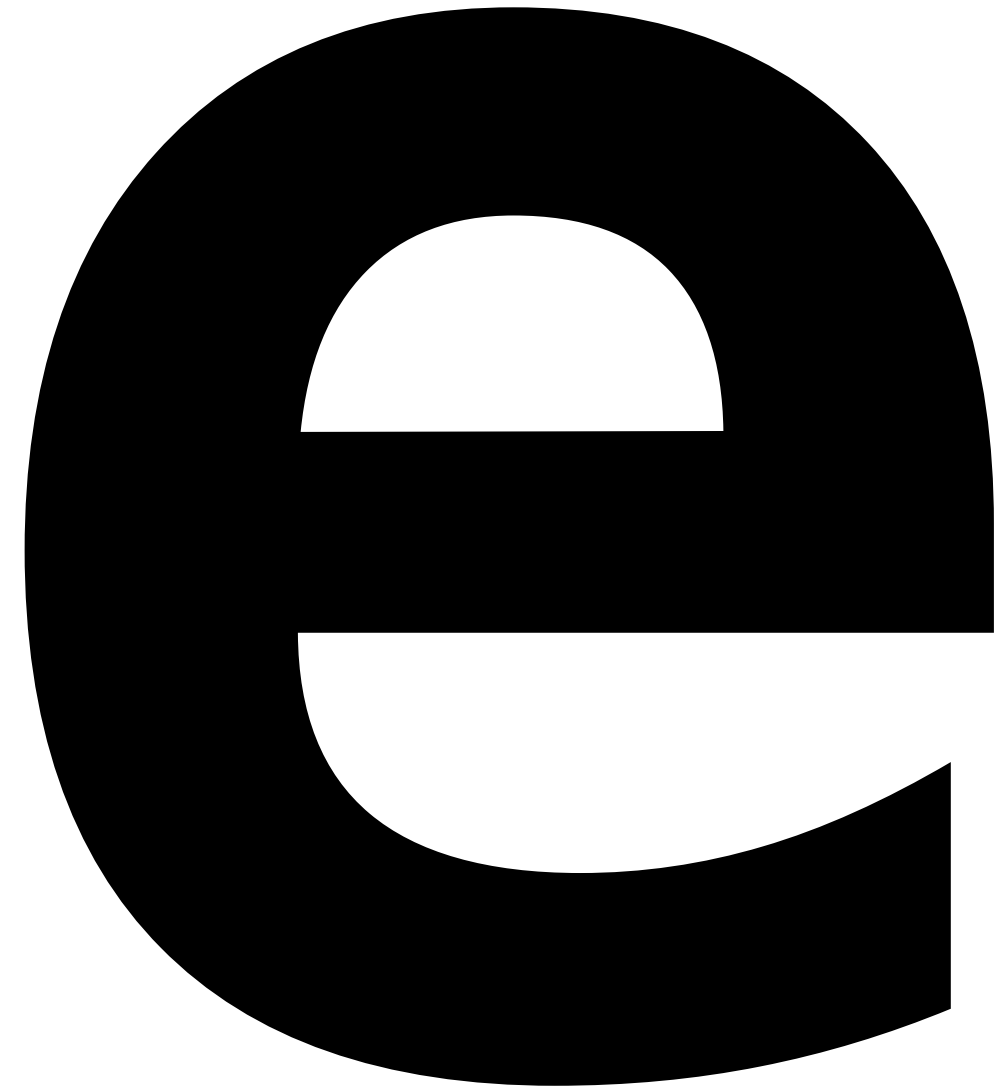
u

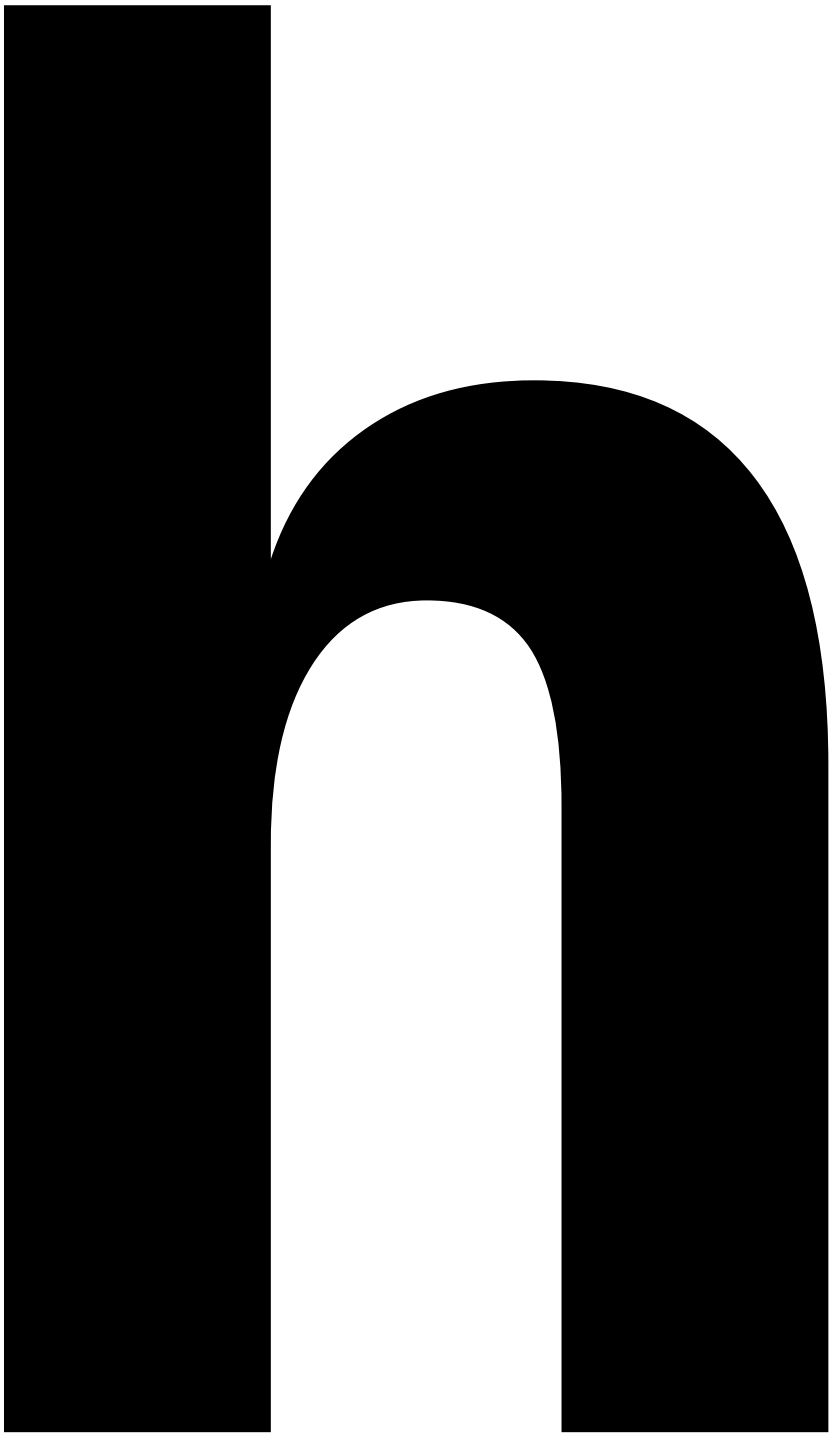
S

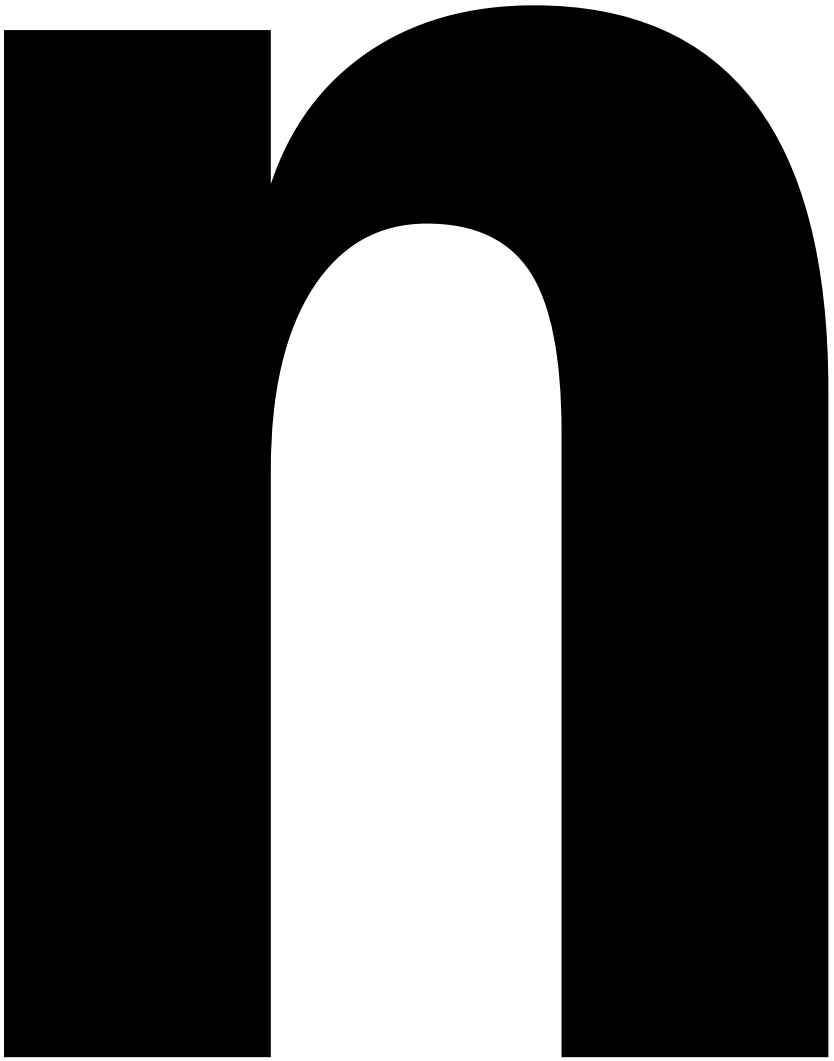


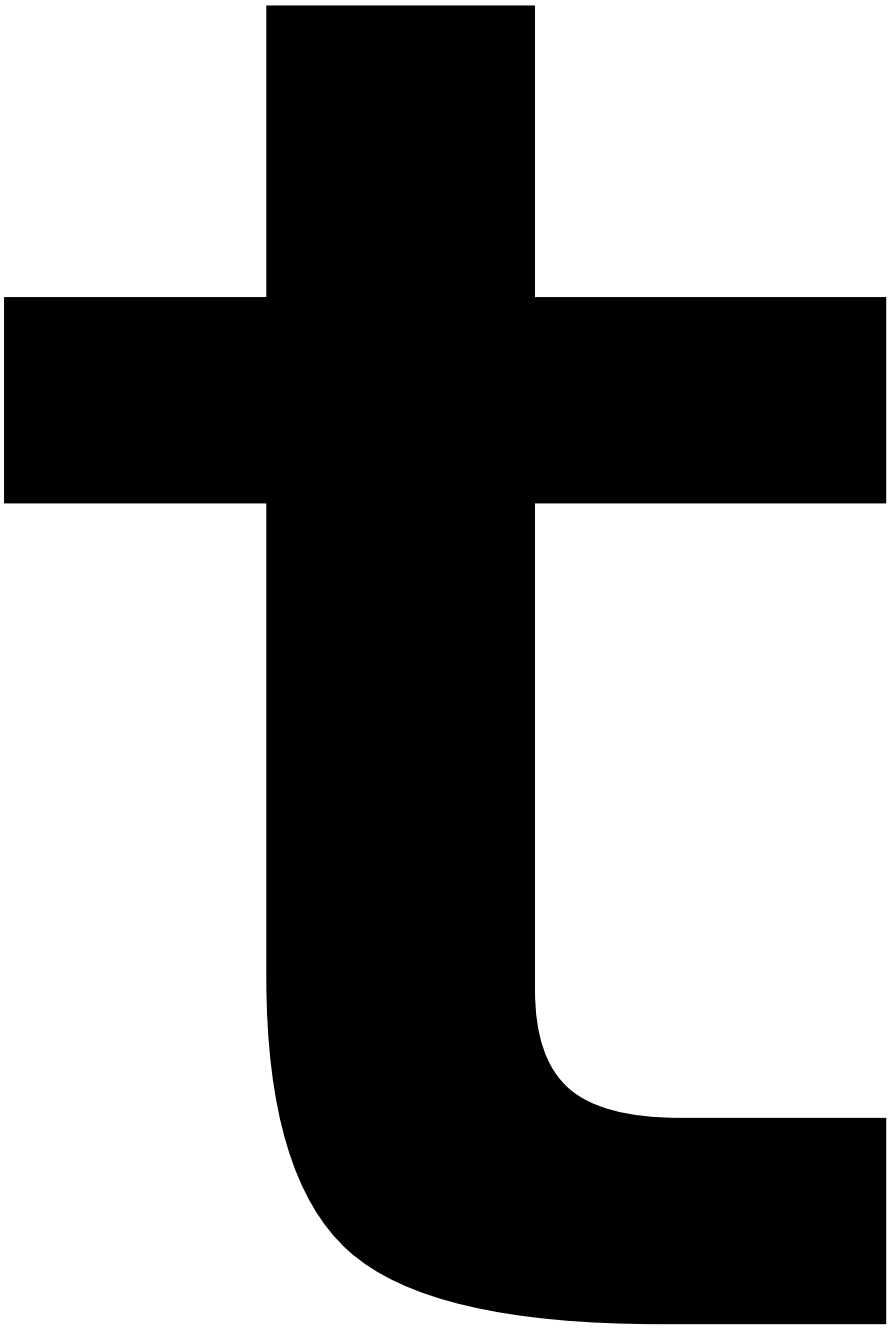


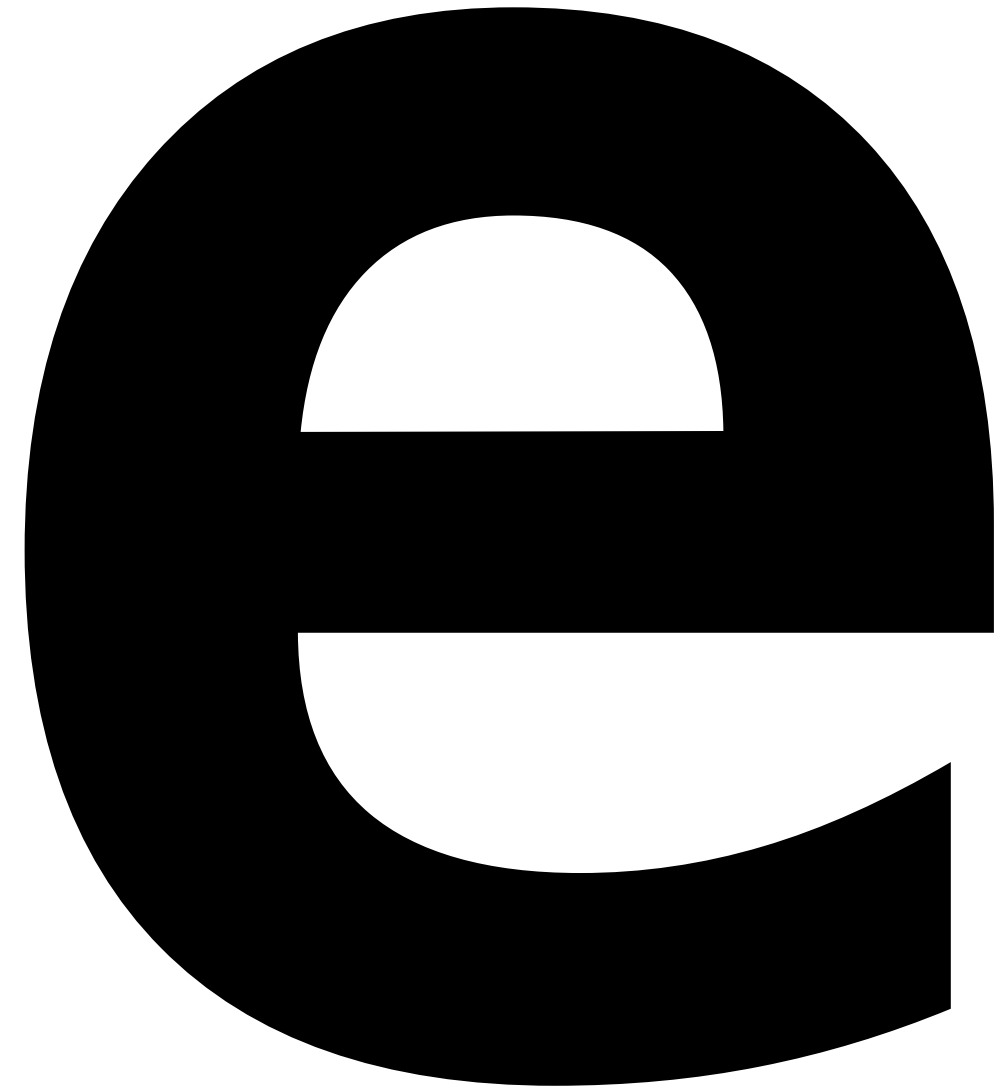
d

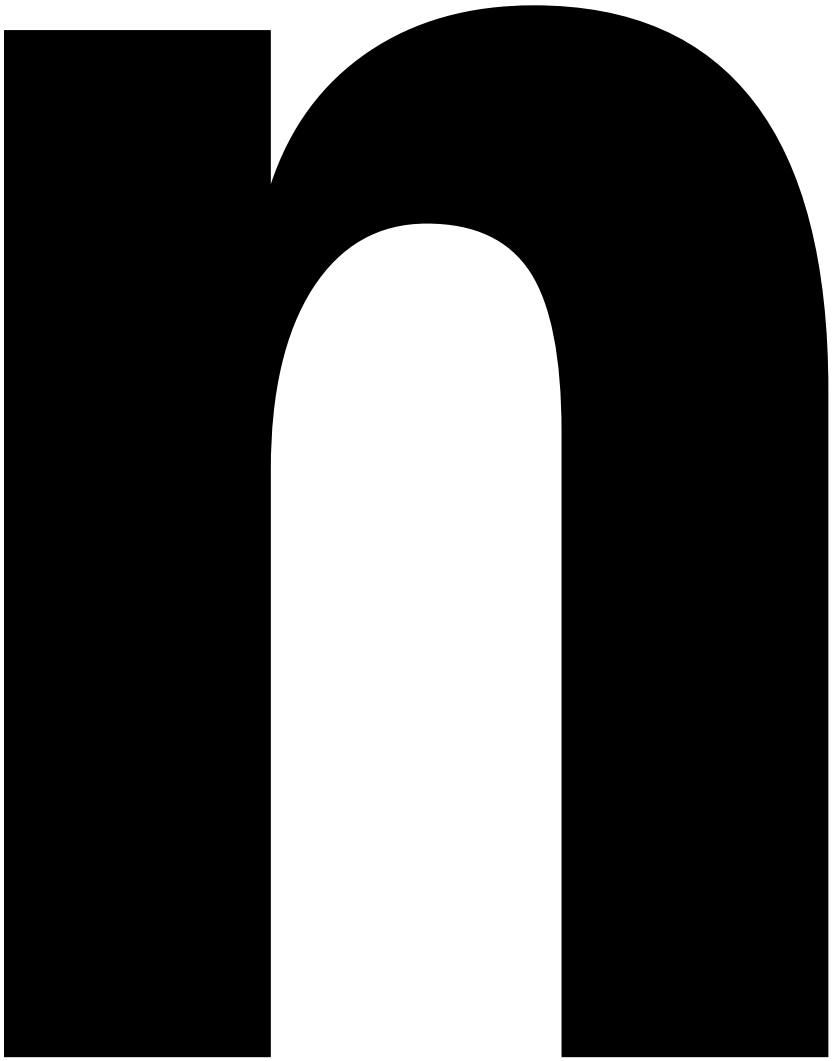


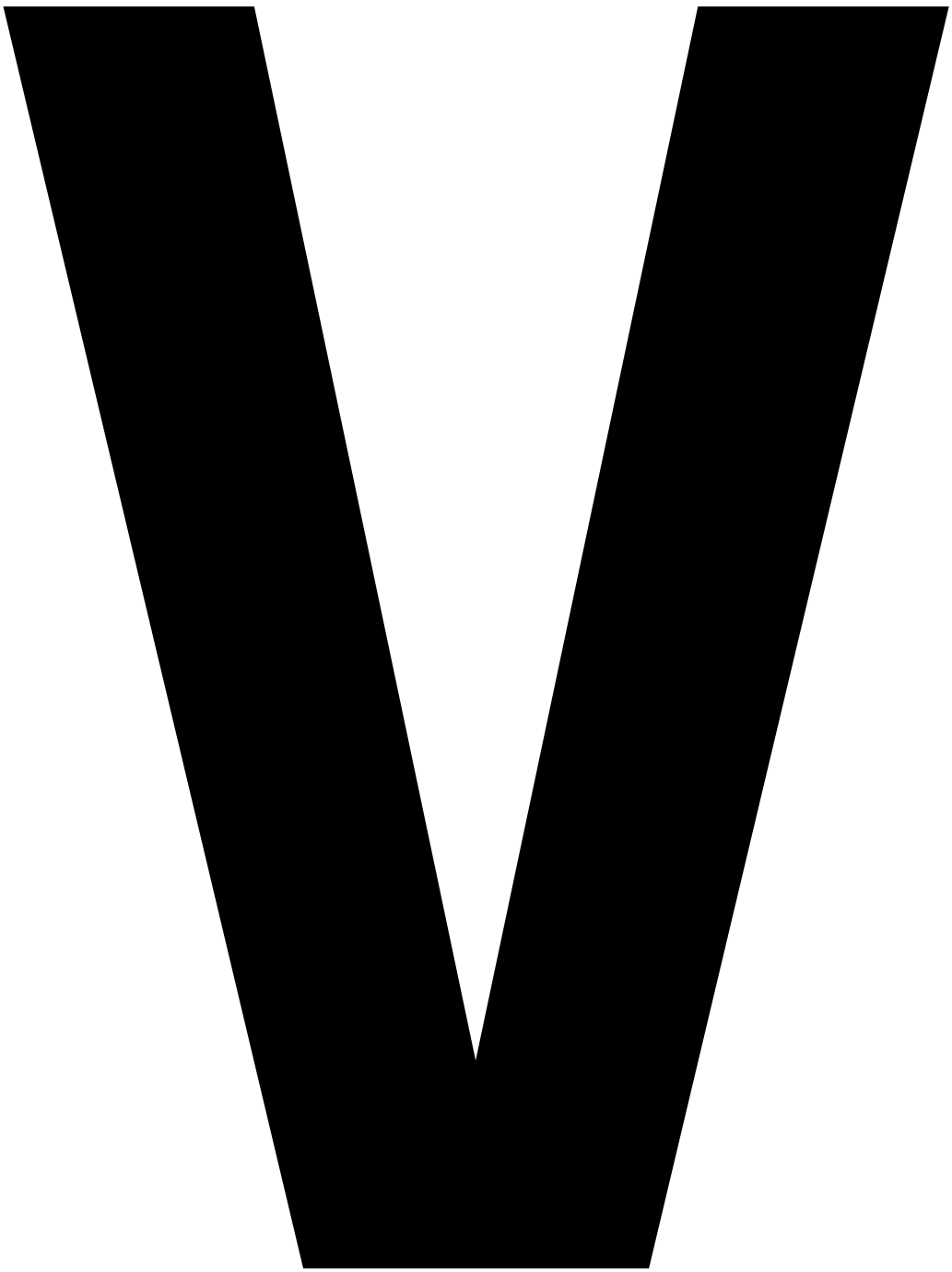


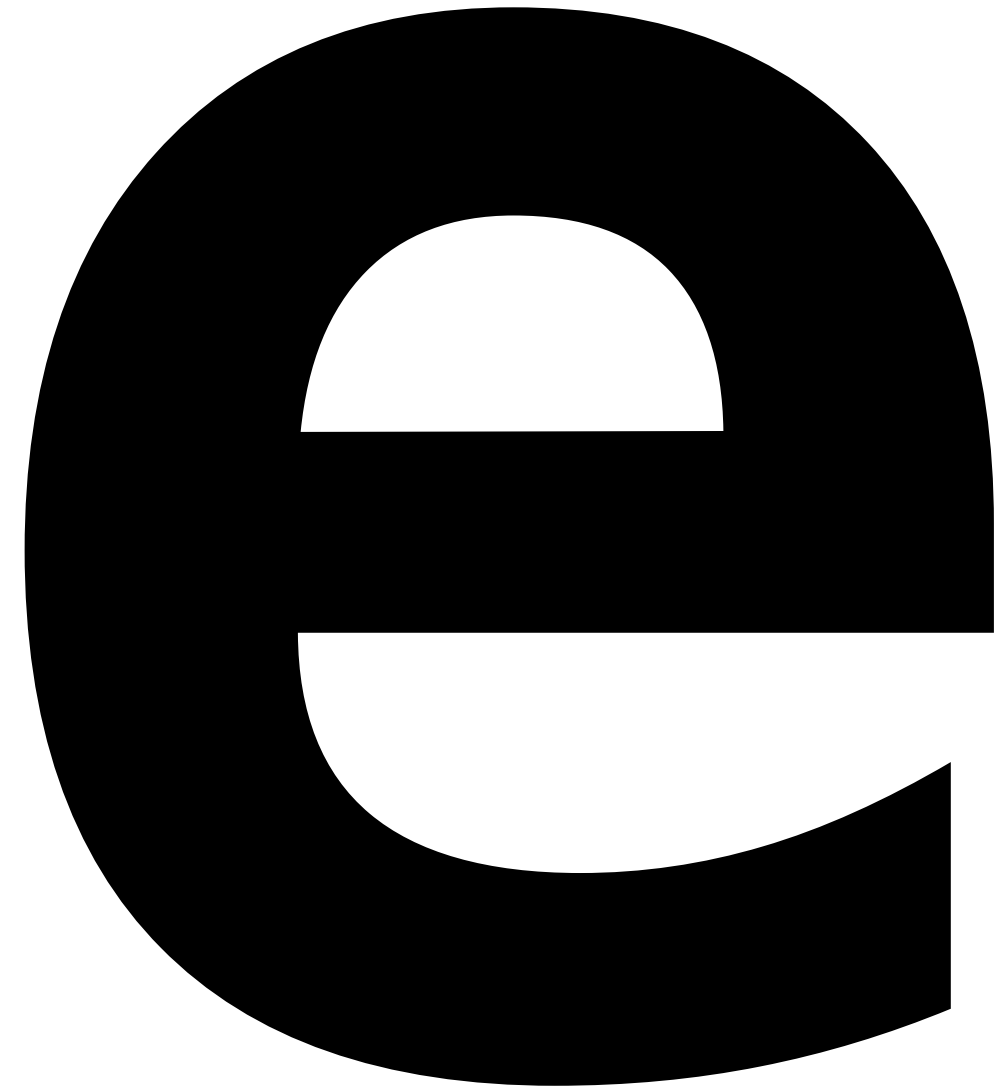


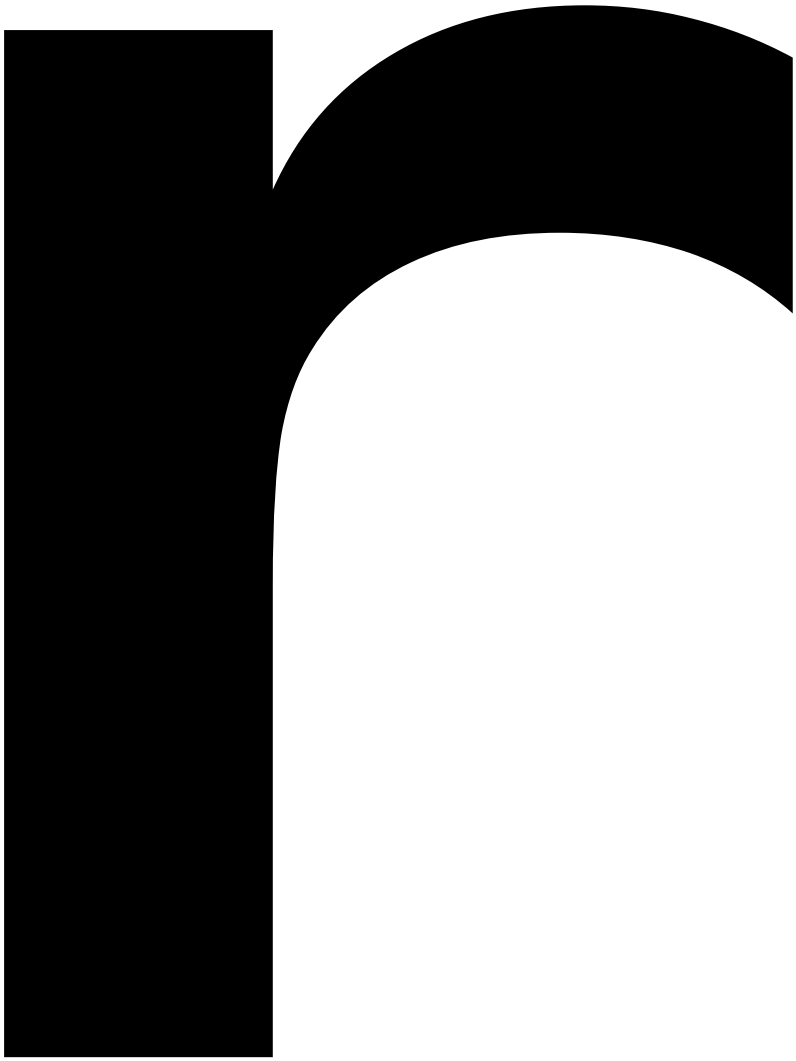


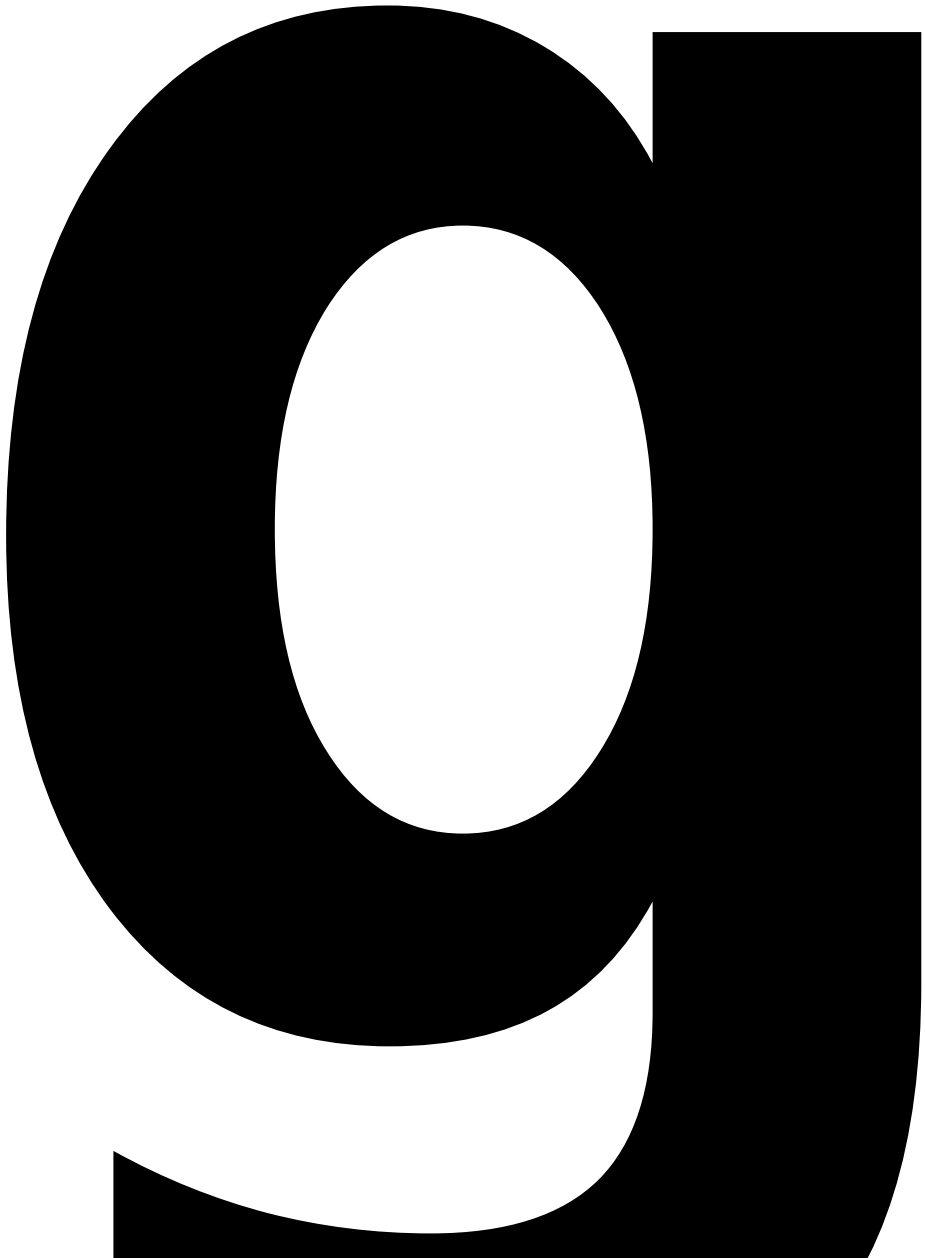


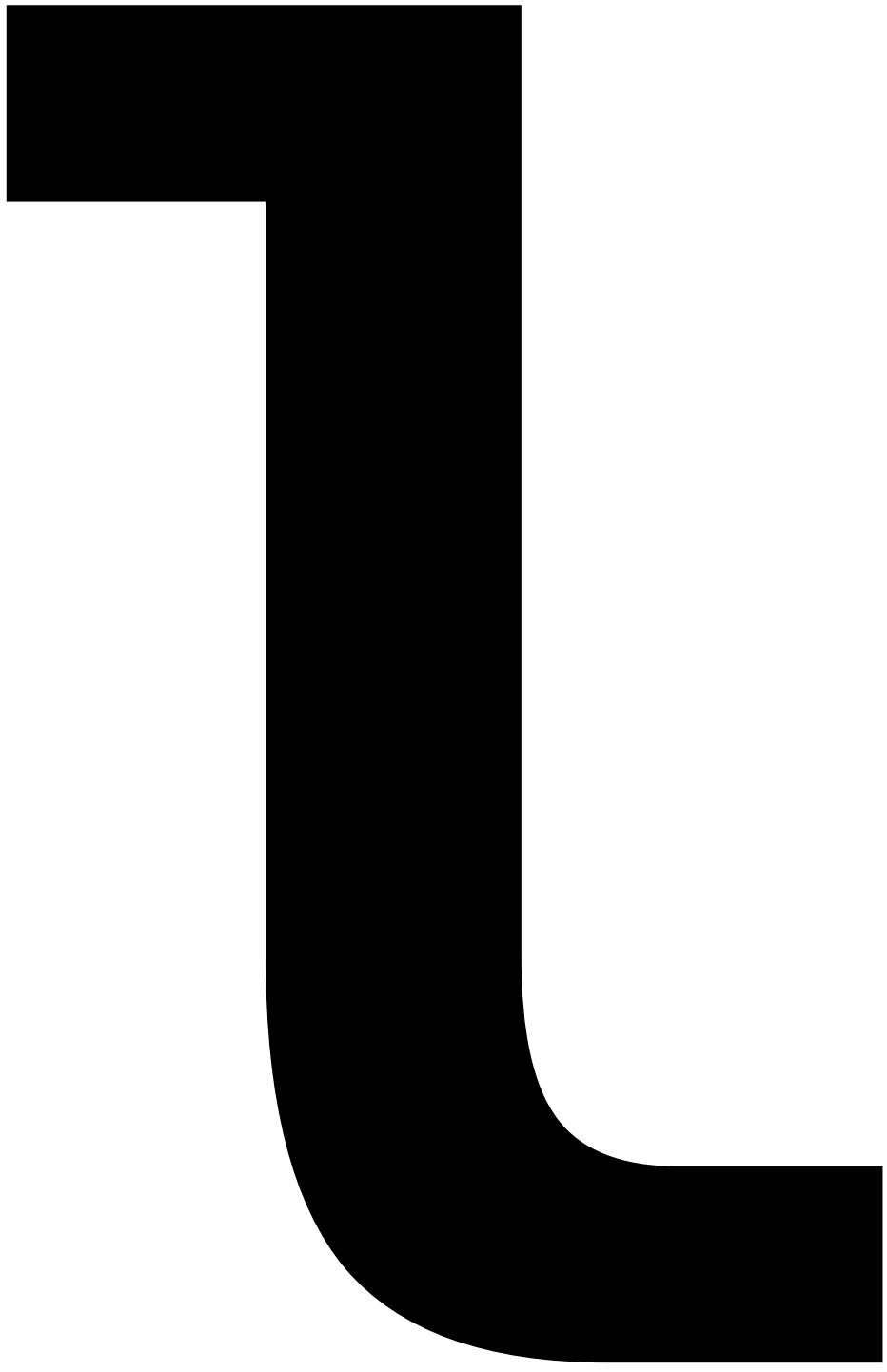


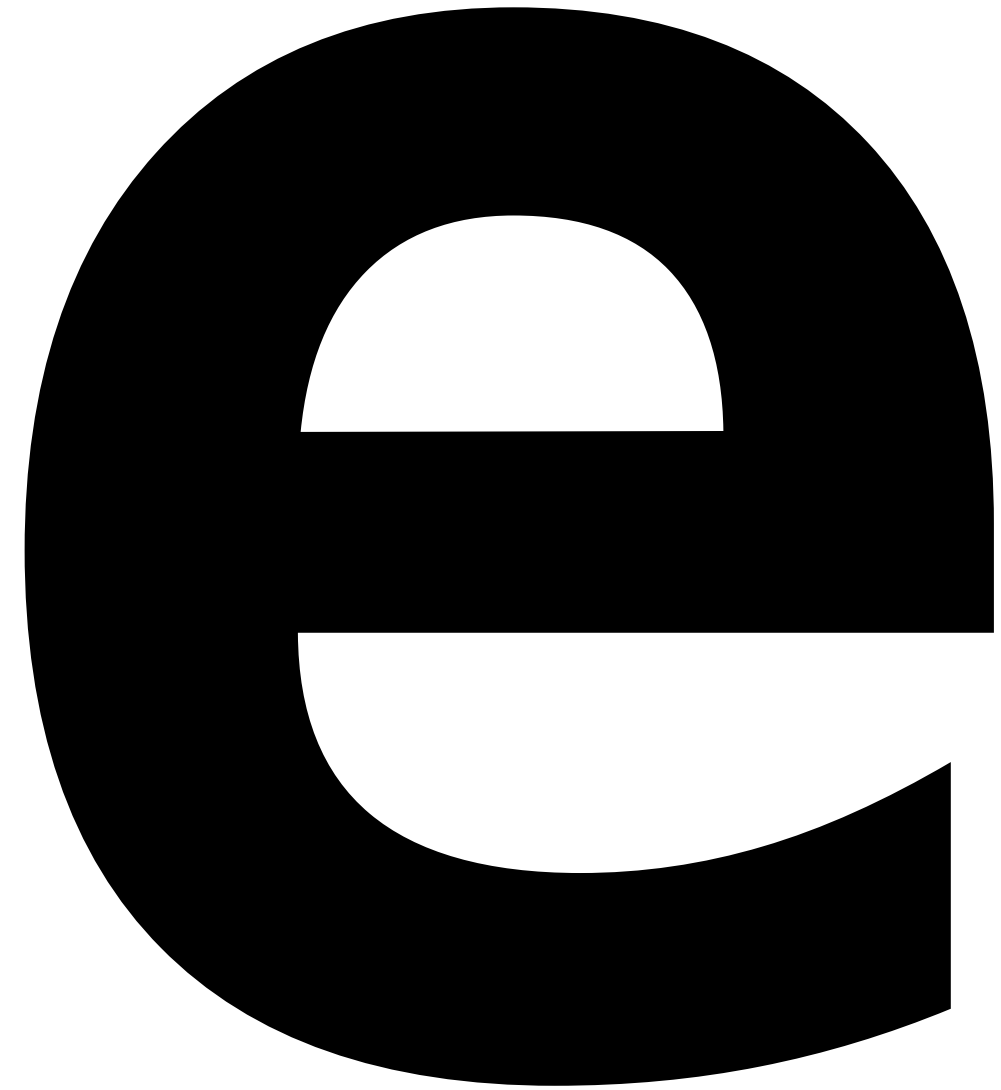


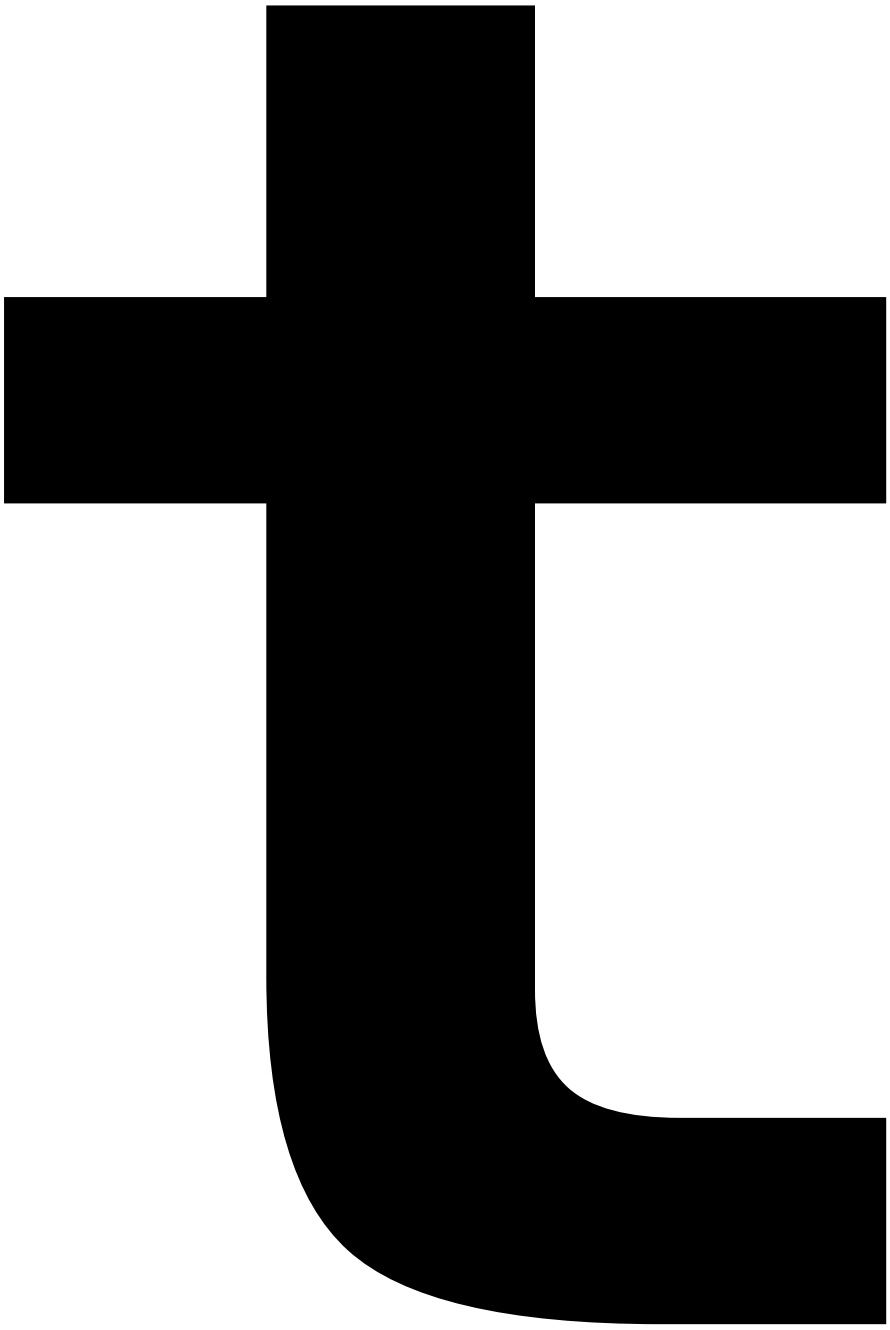




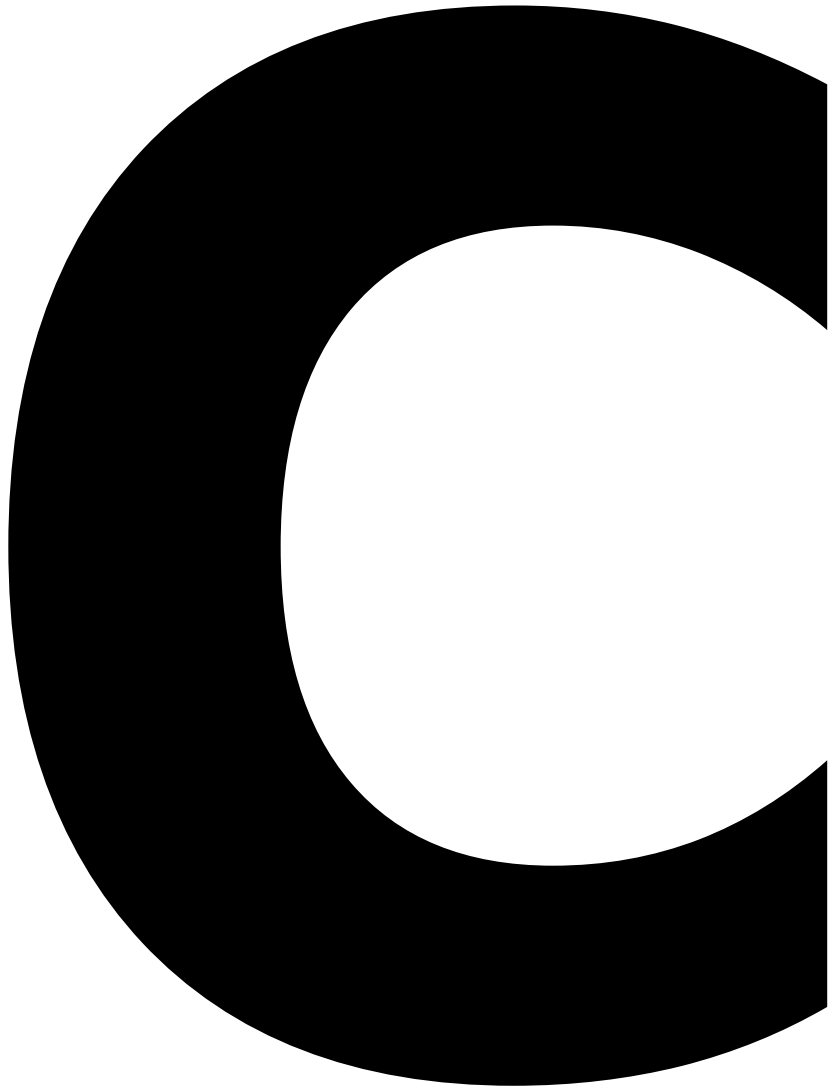


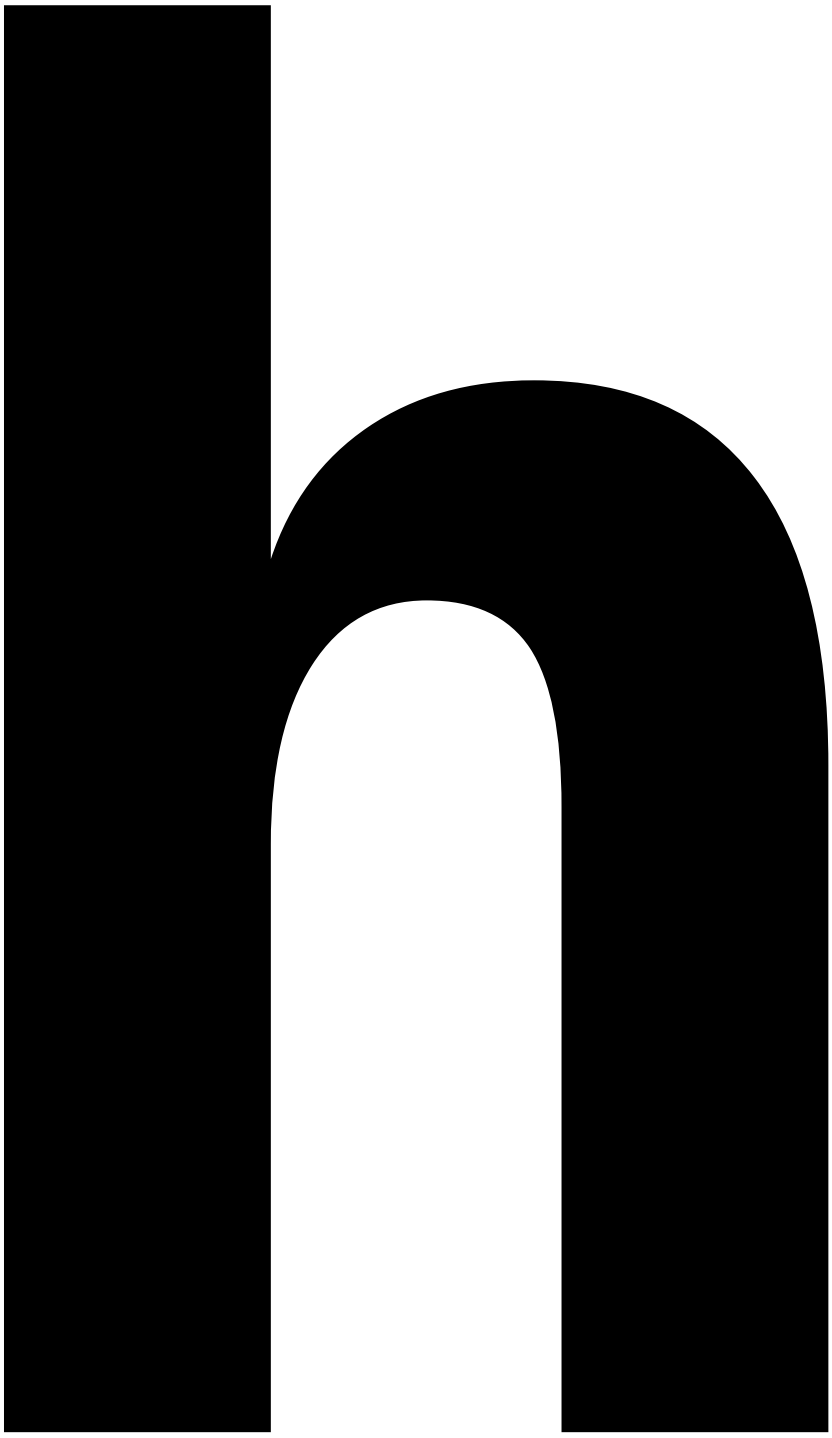


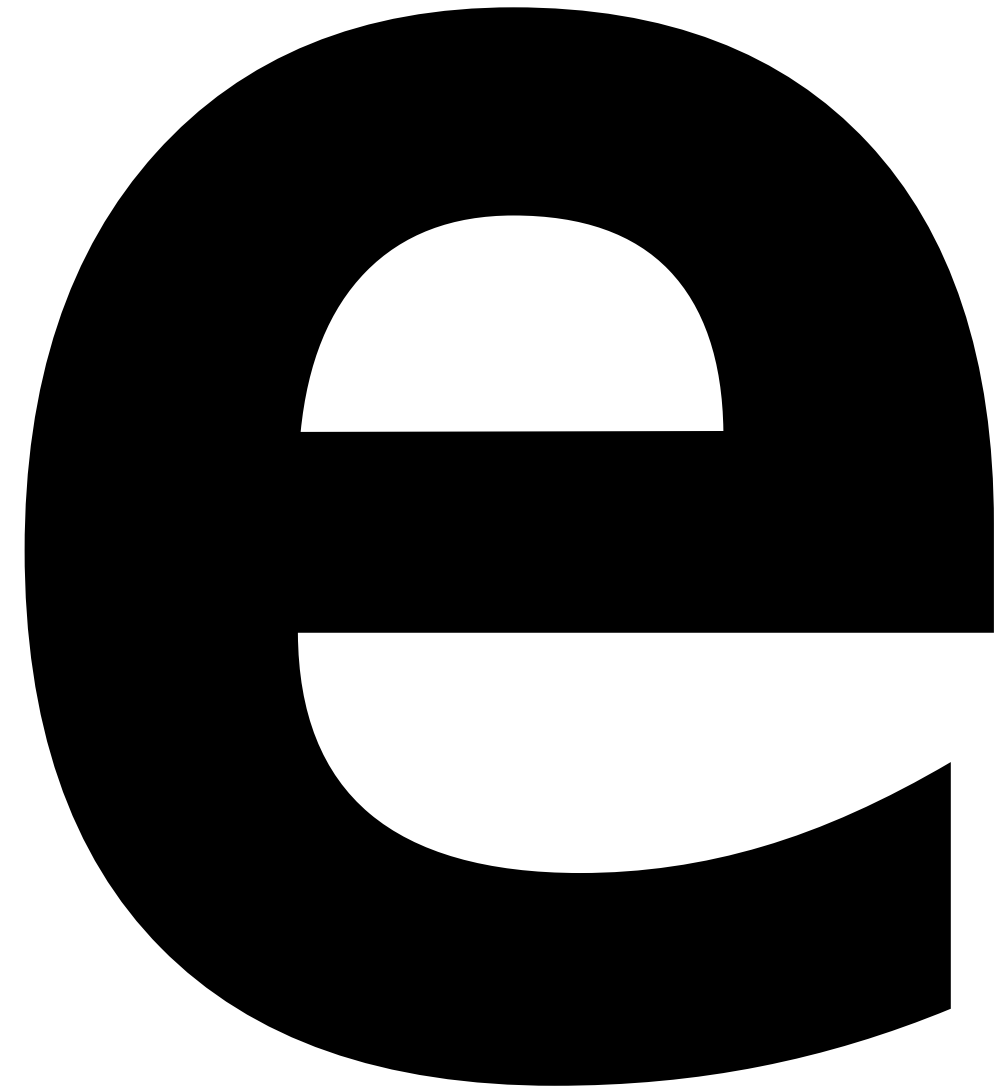


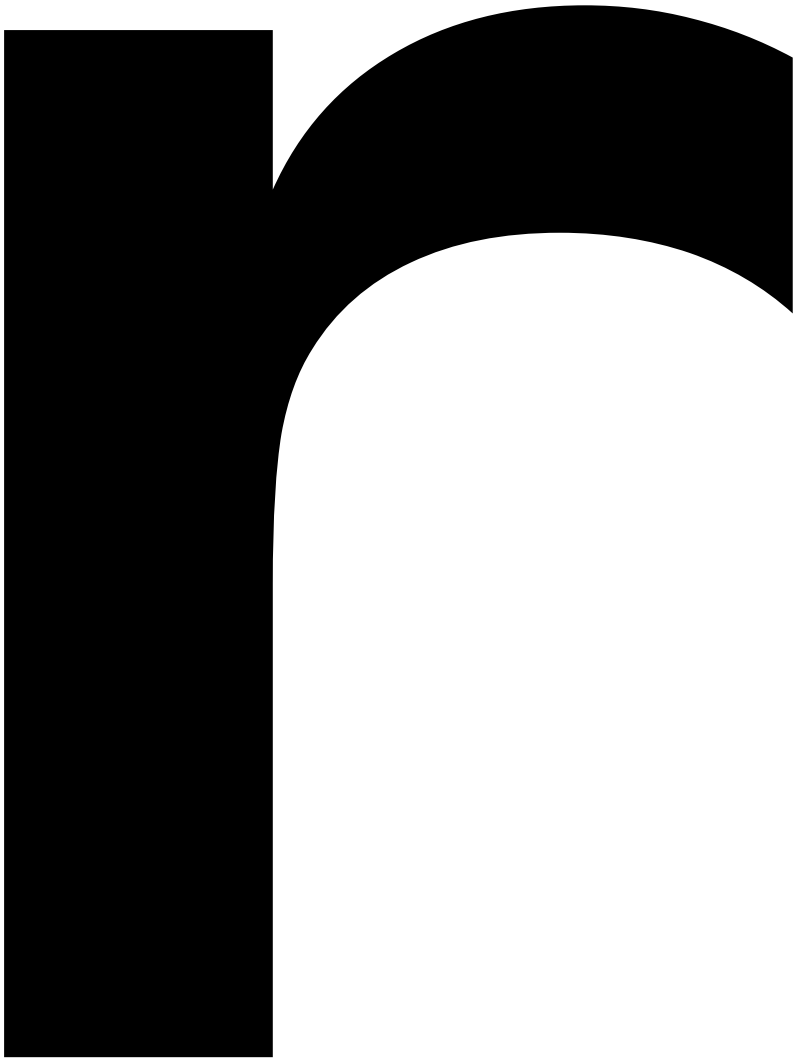


S

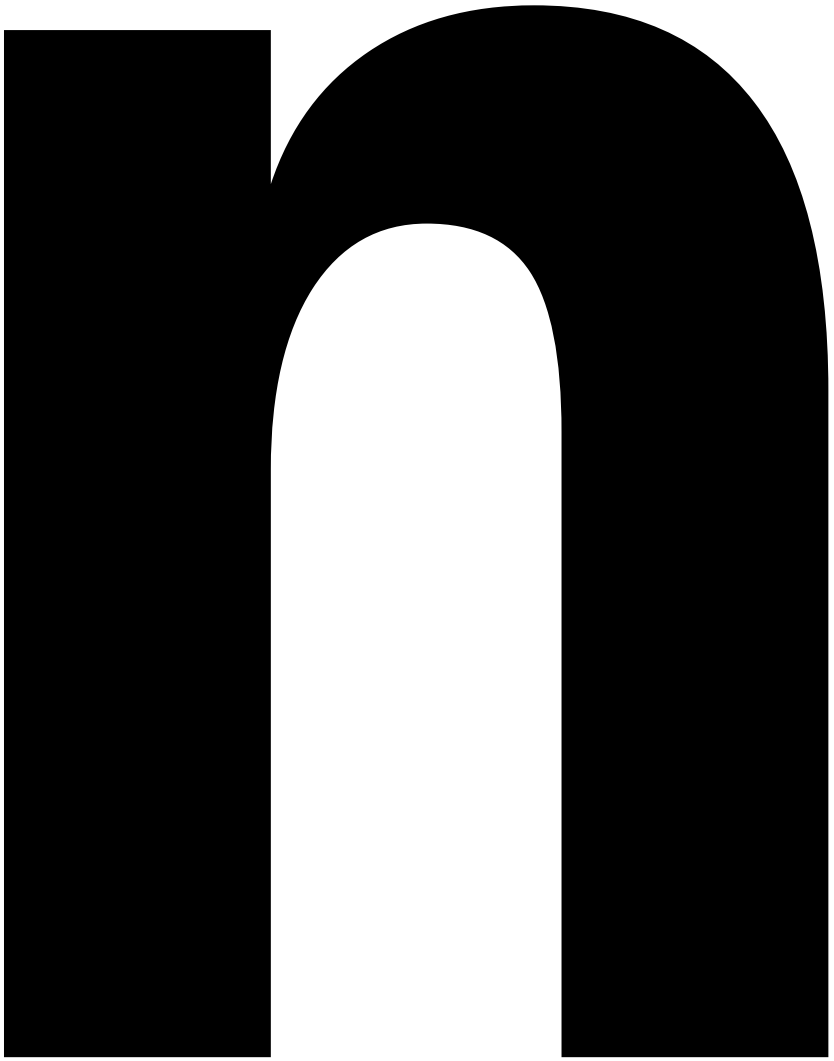


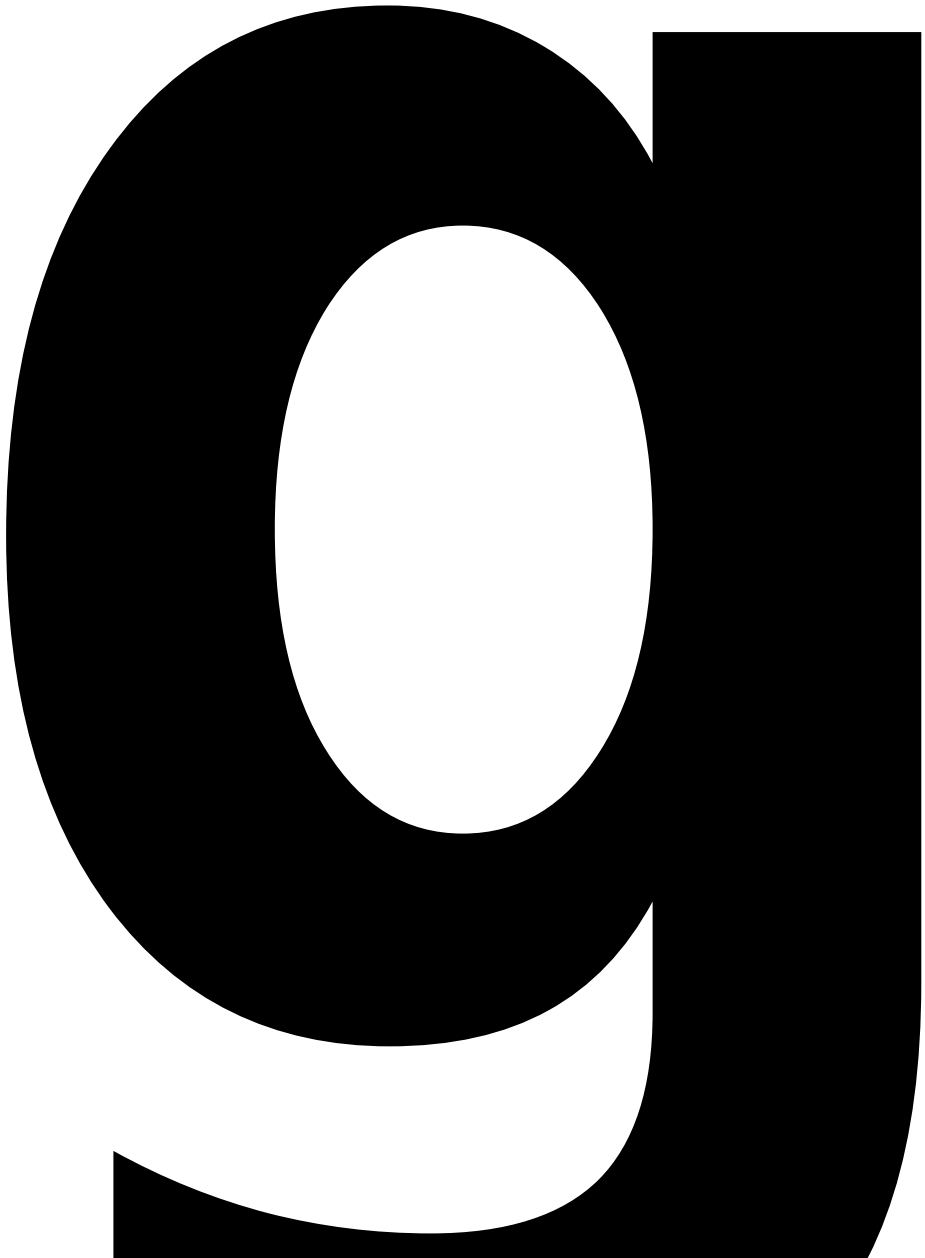


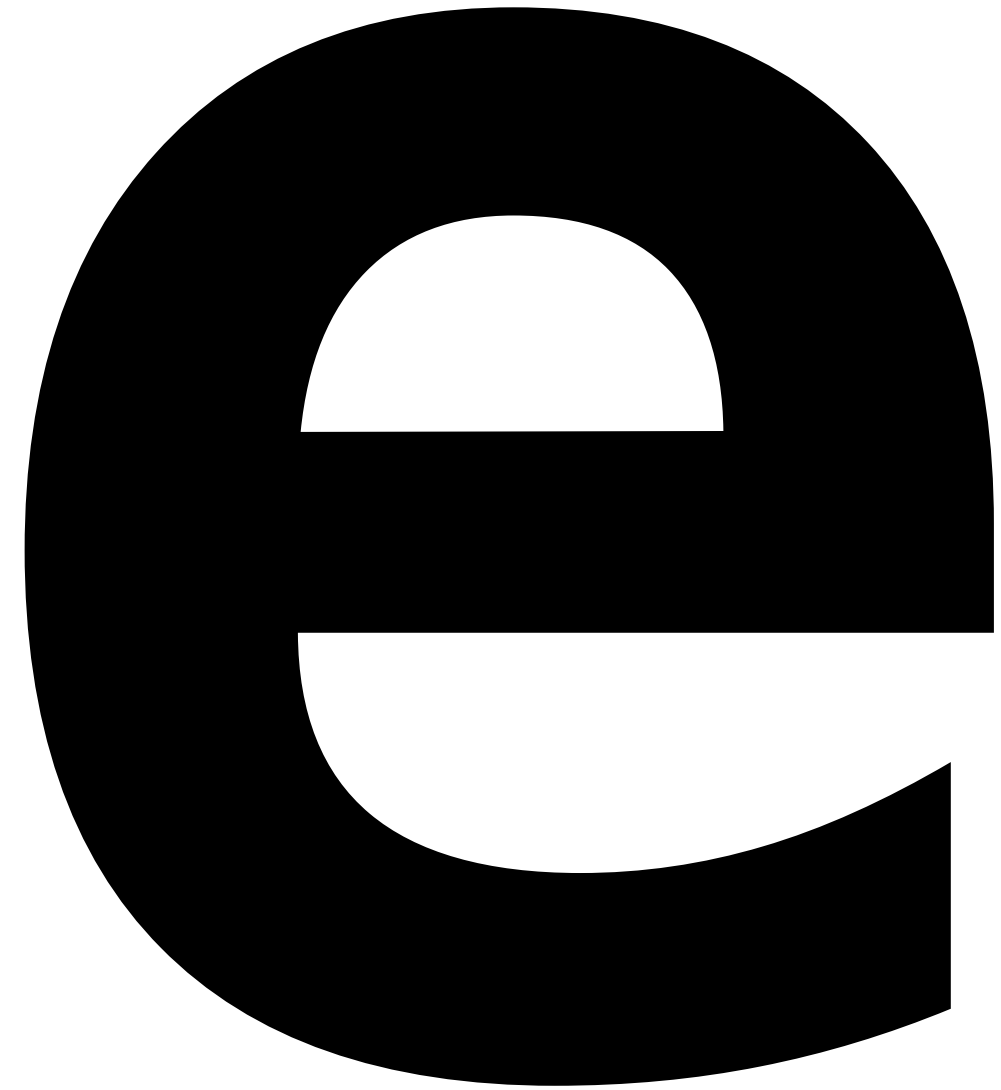


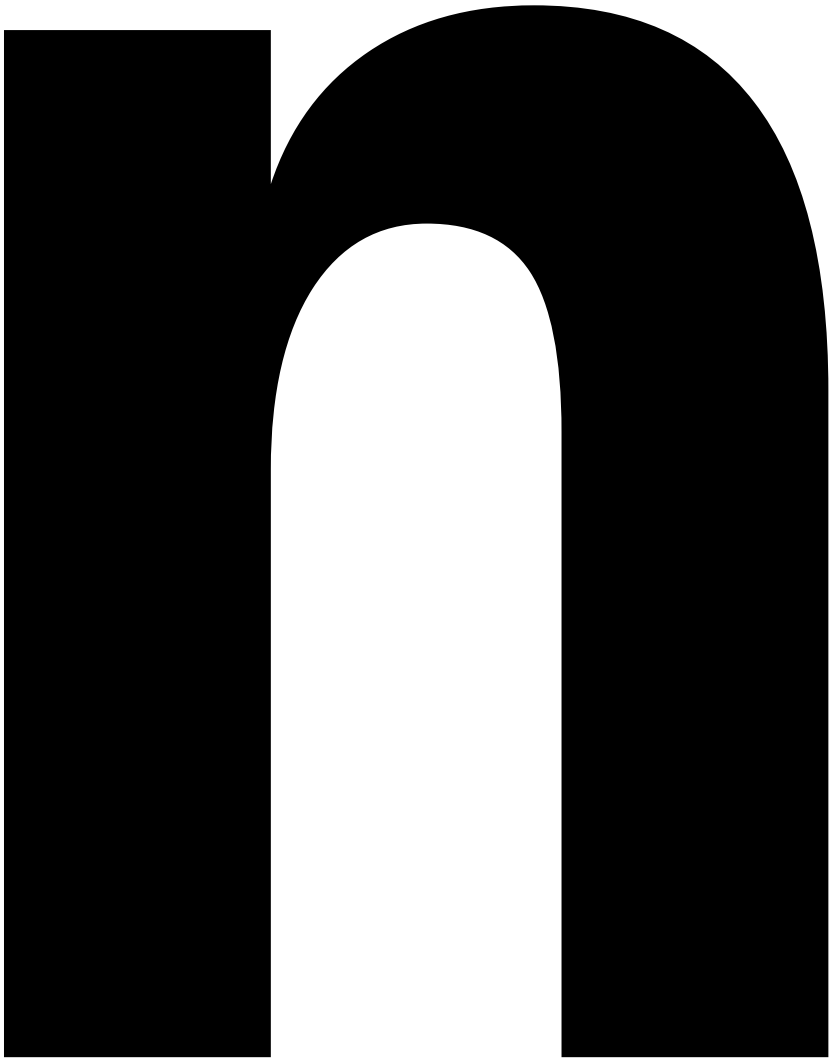


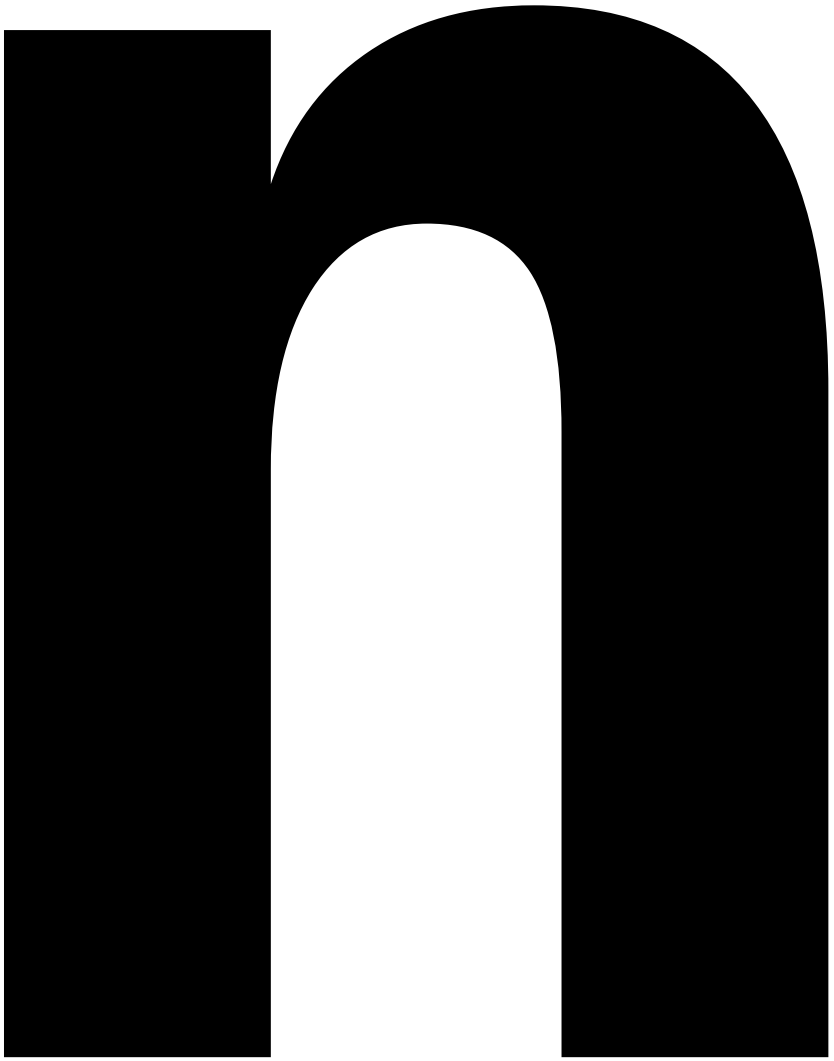
u

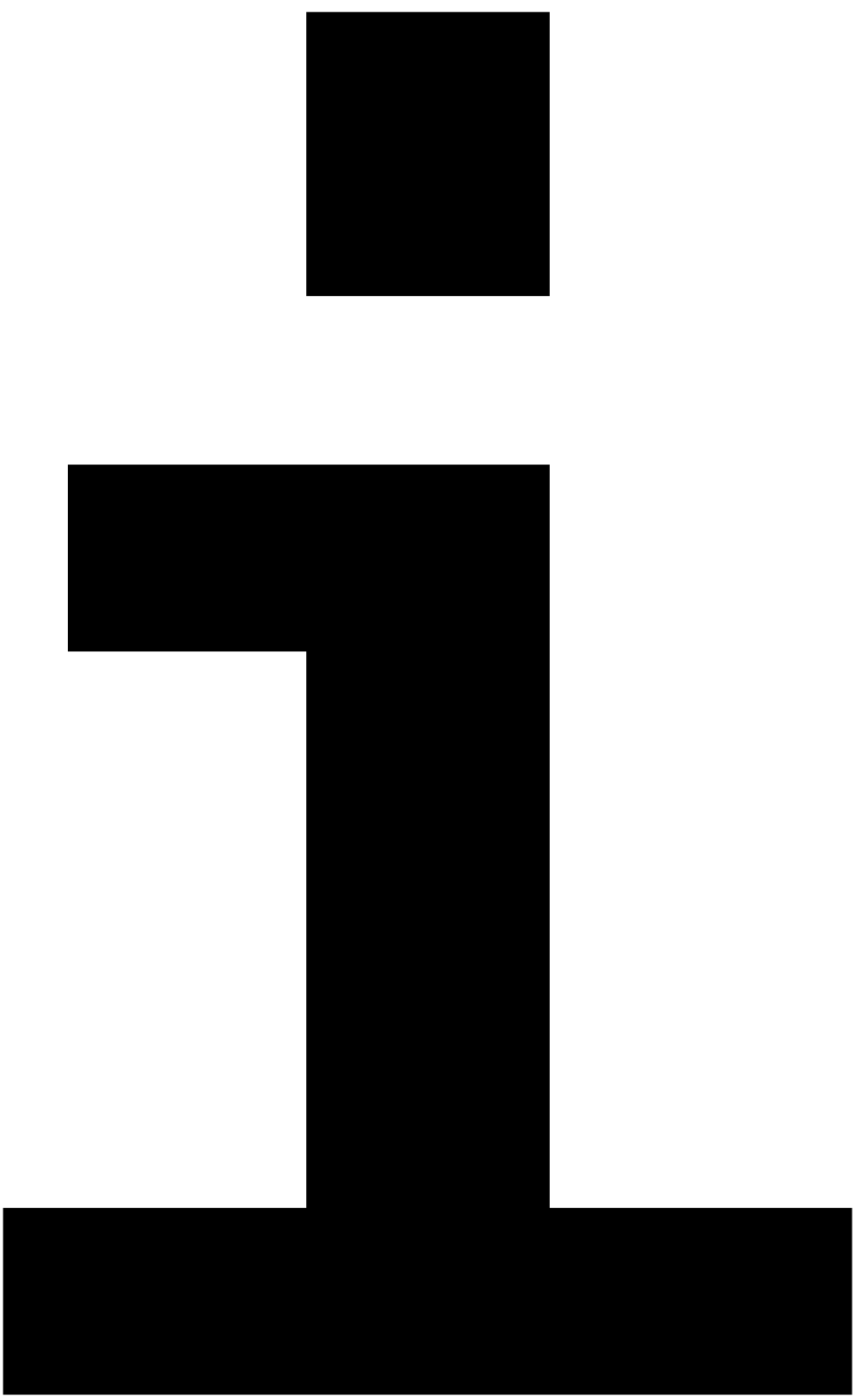


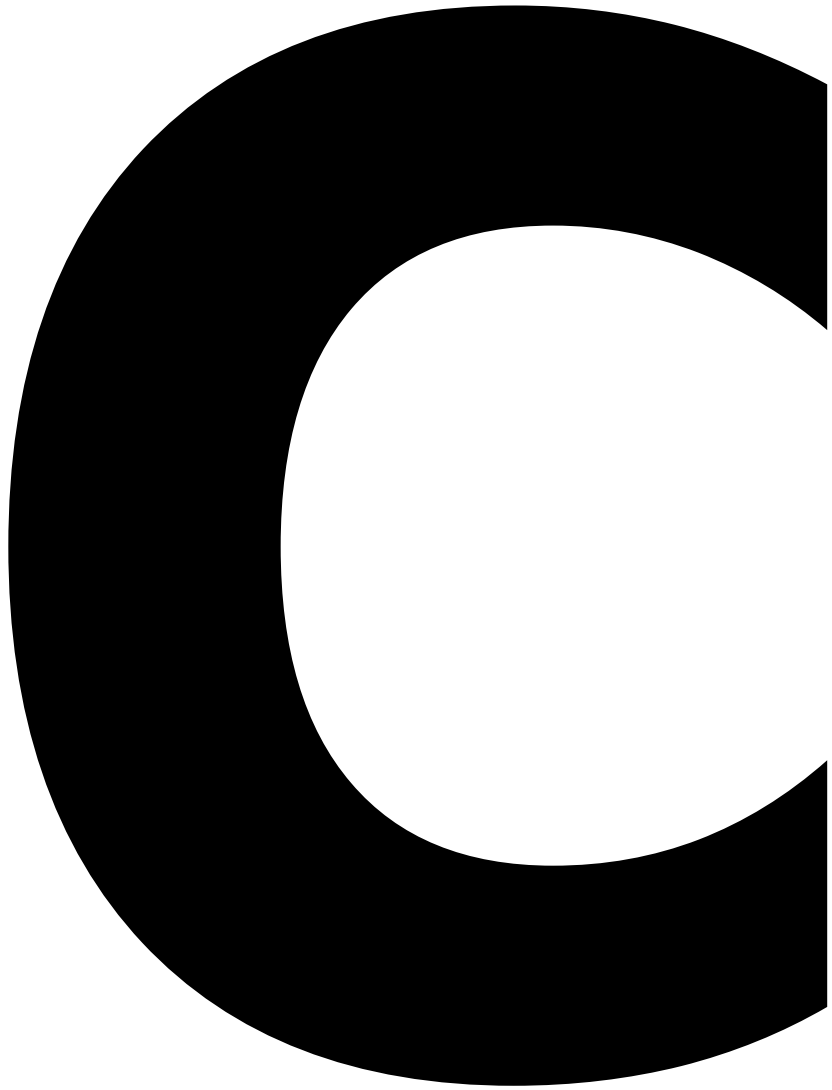


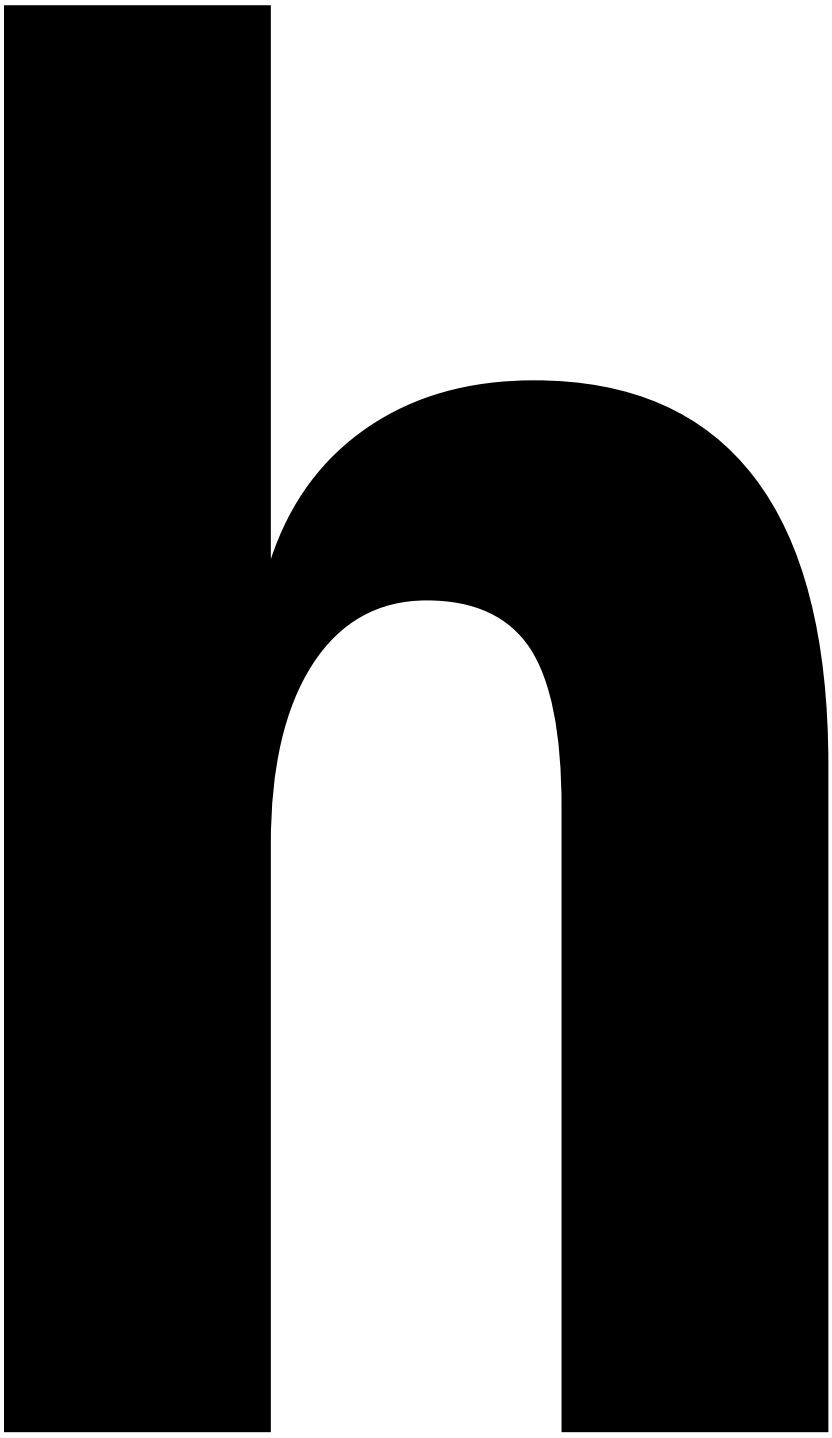


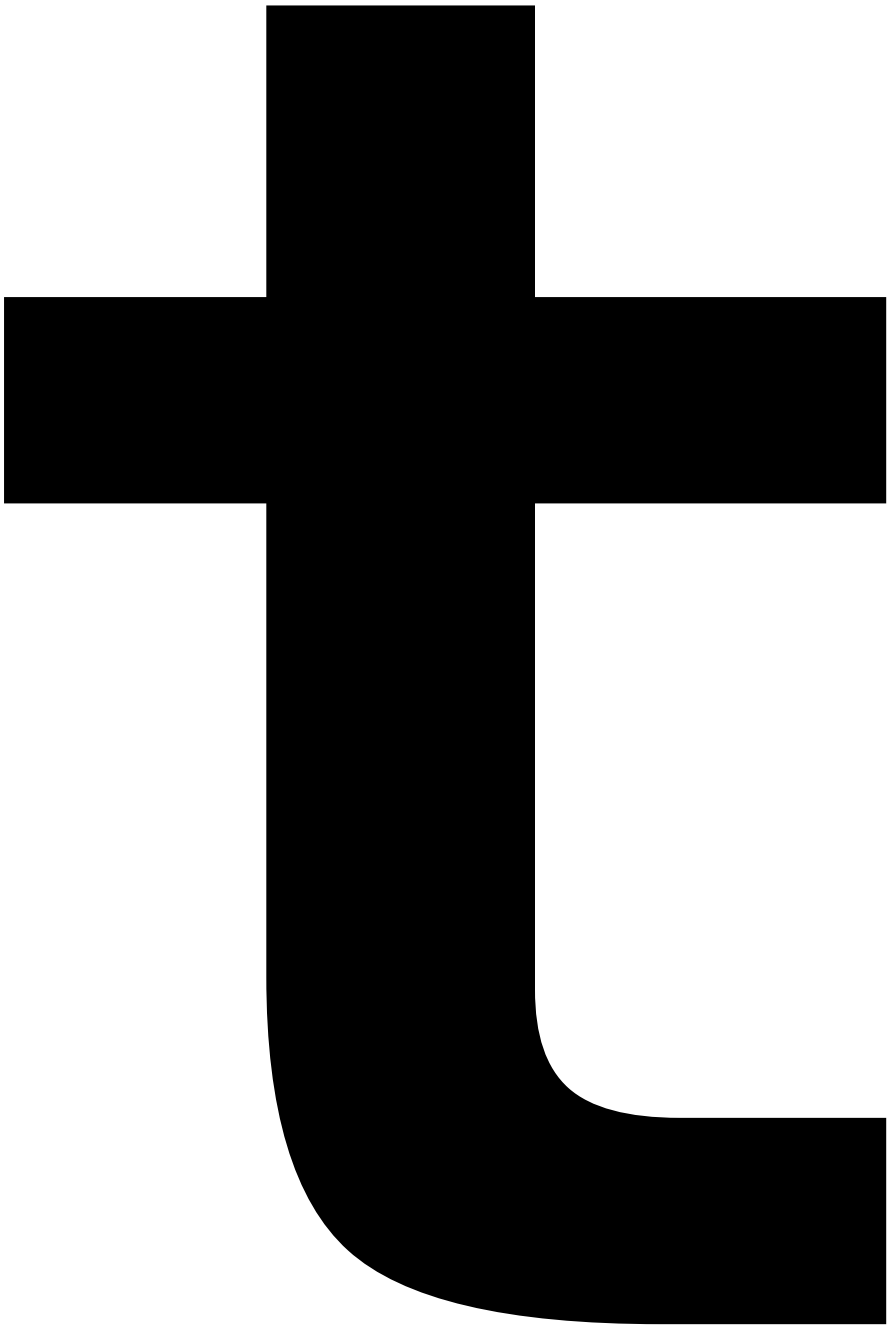


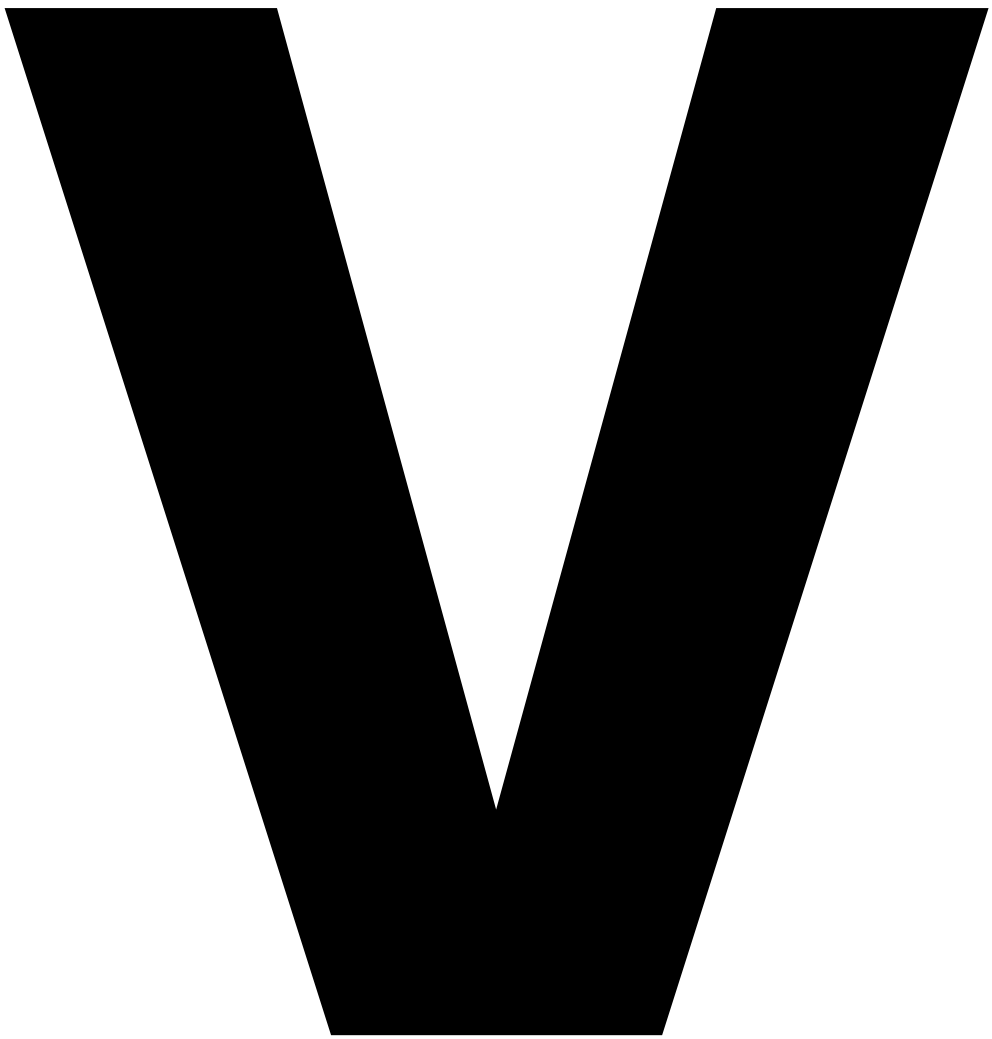


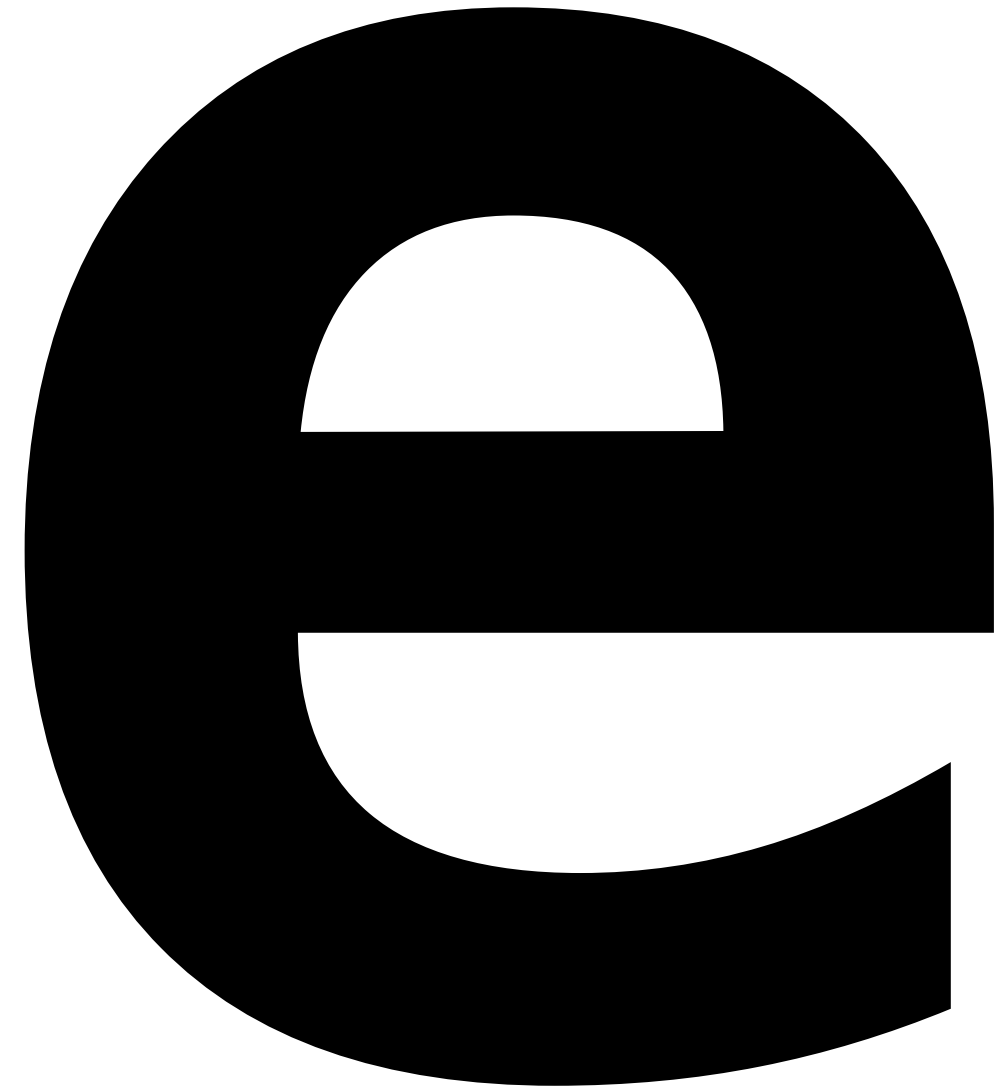


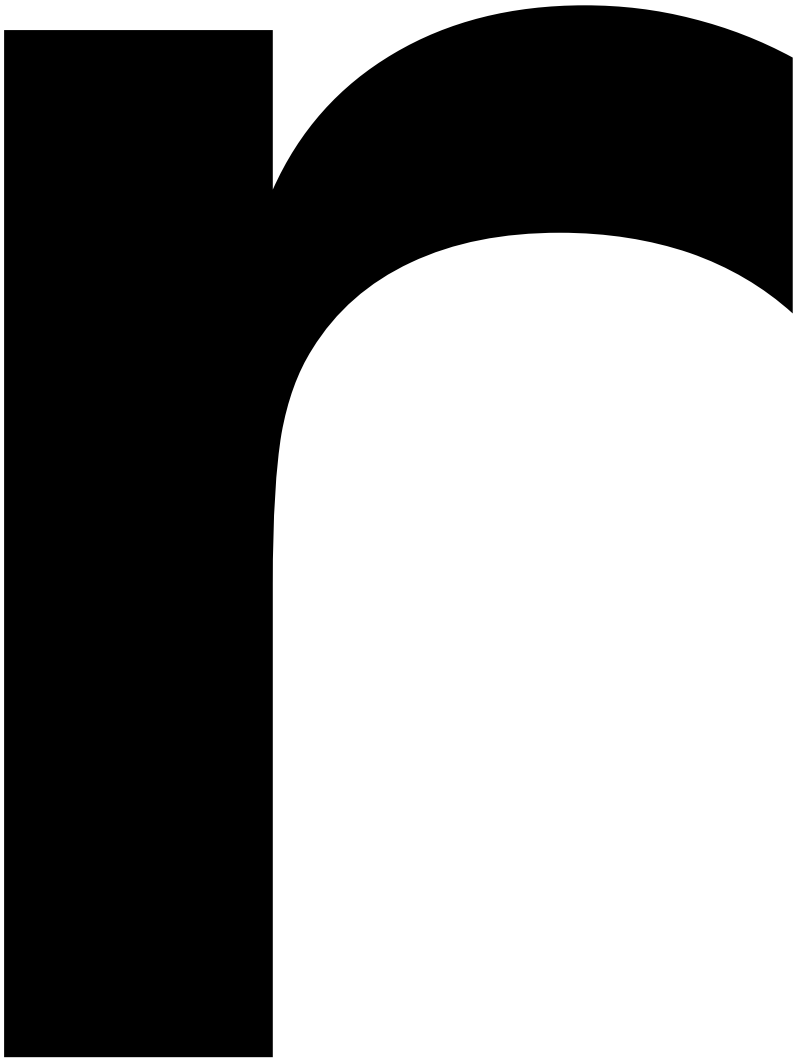


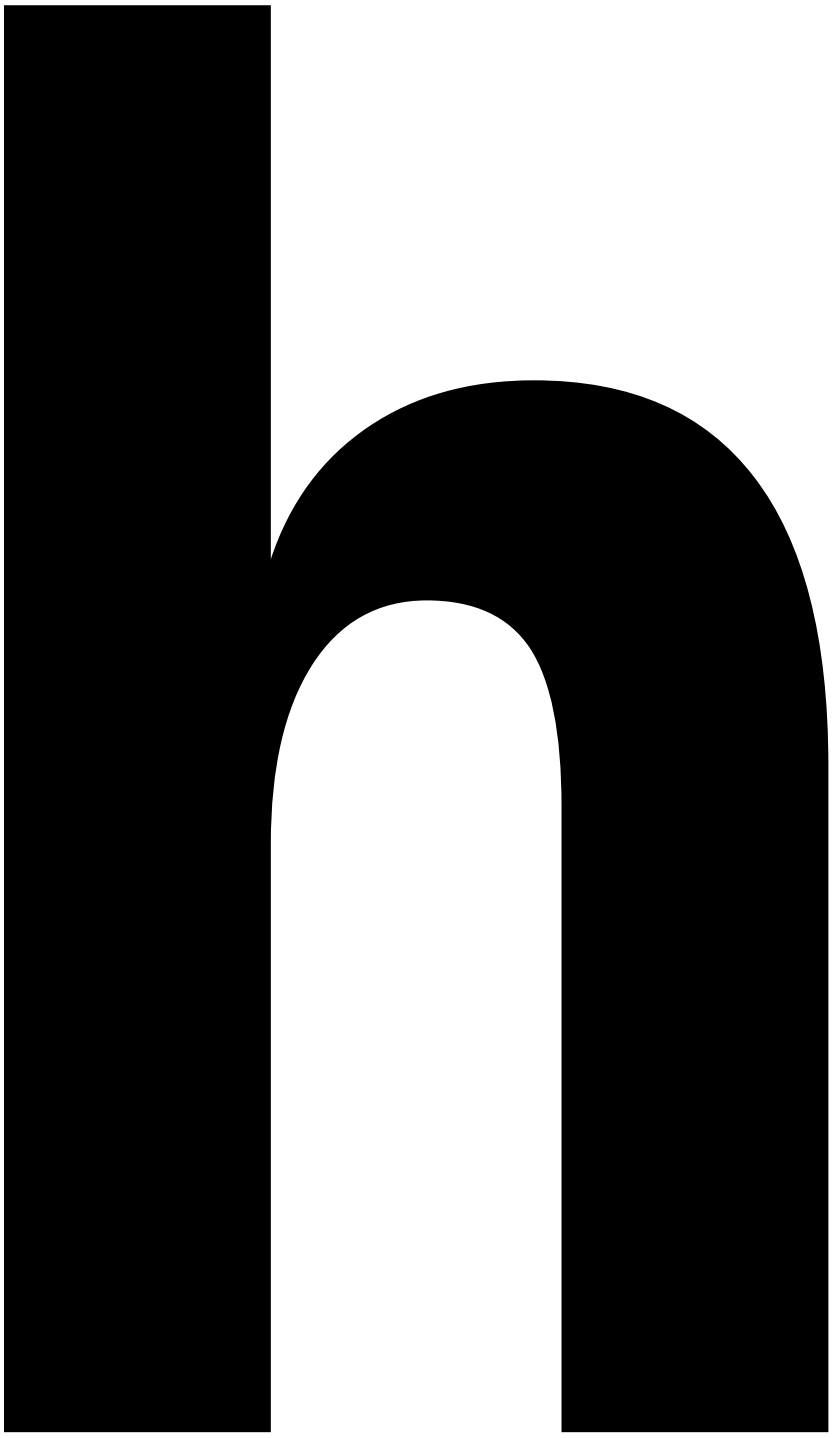


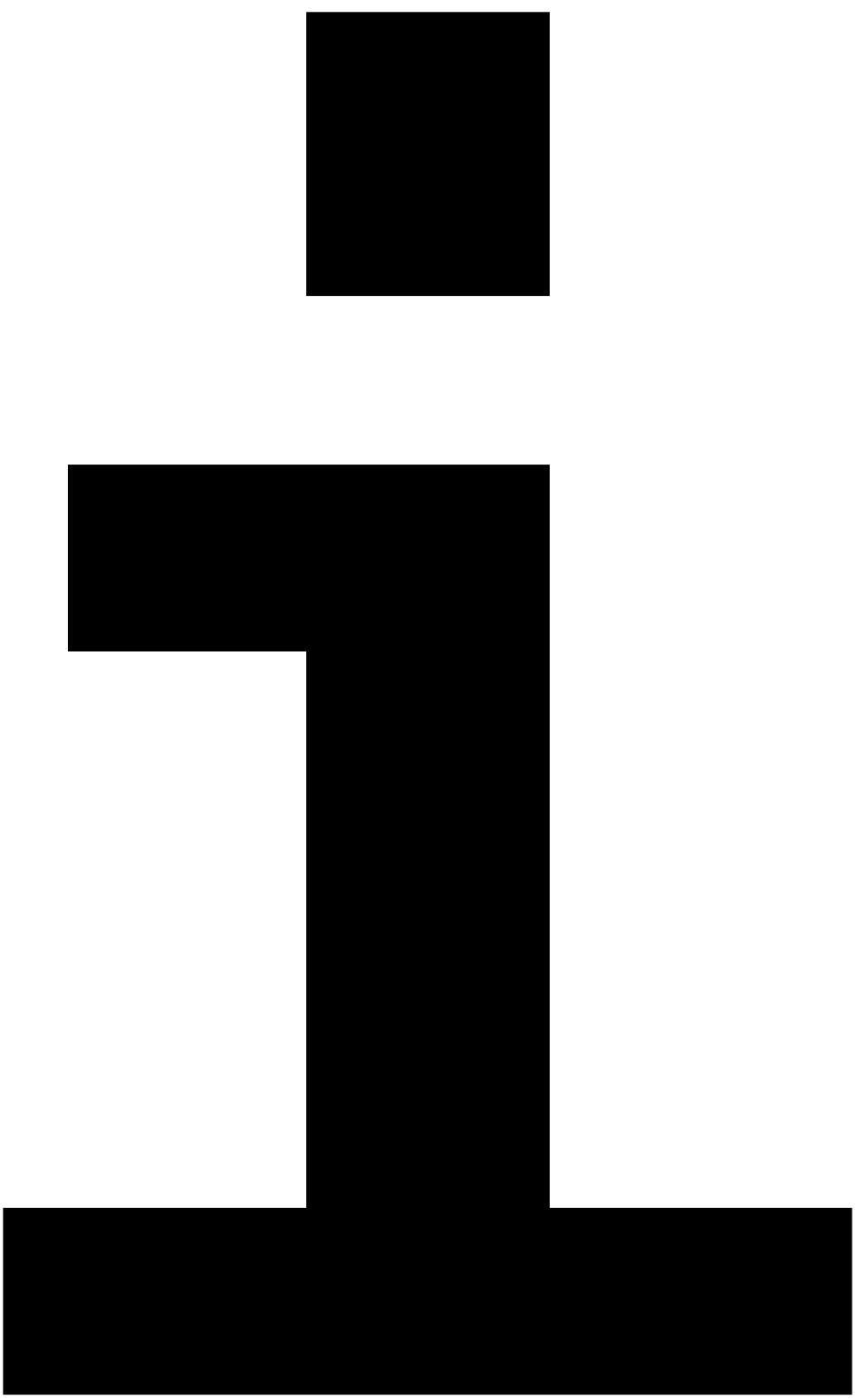


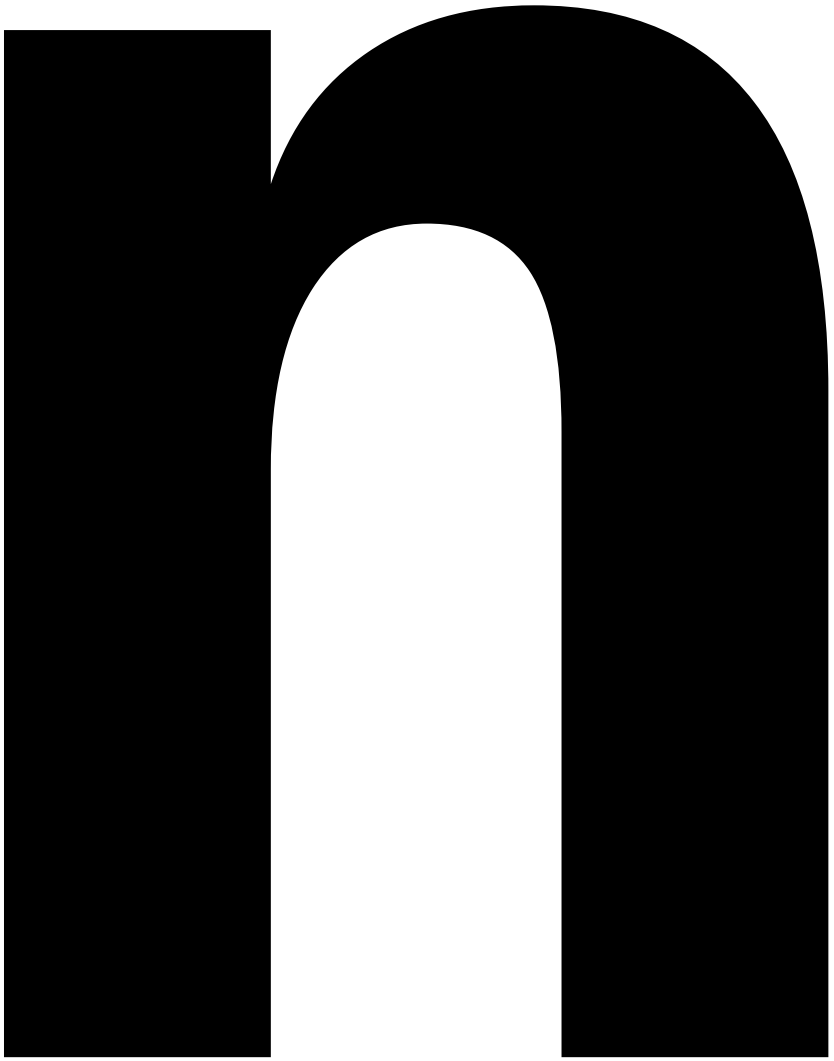




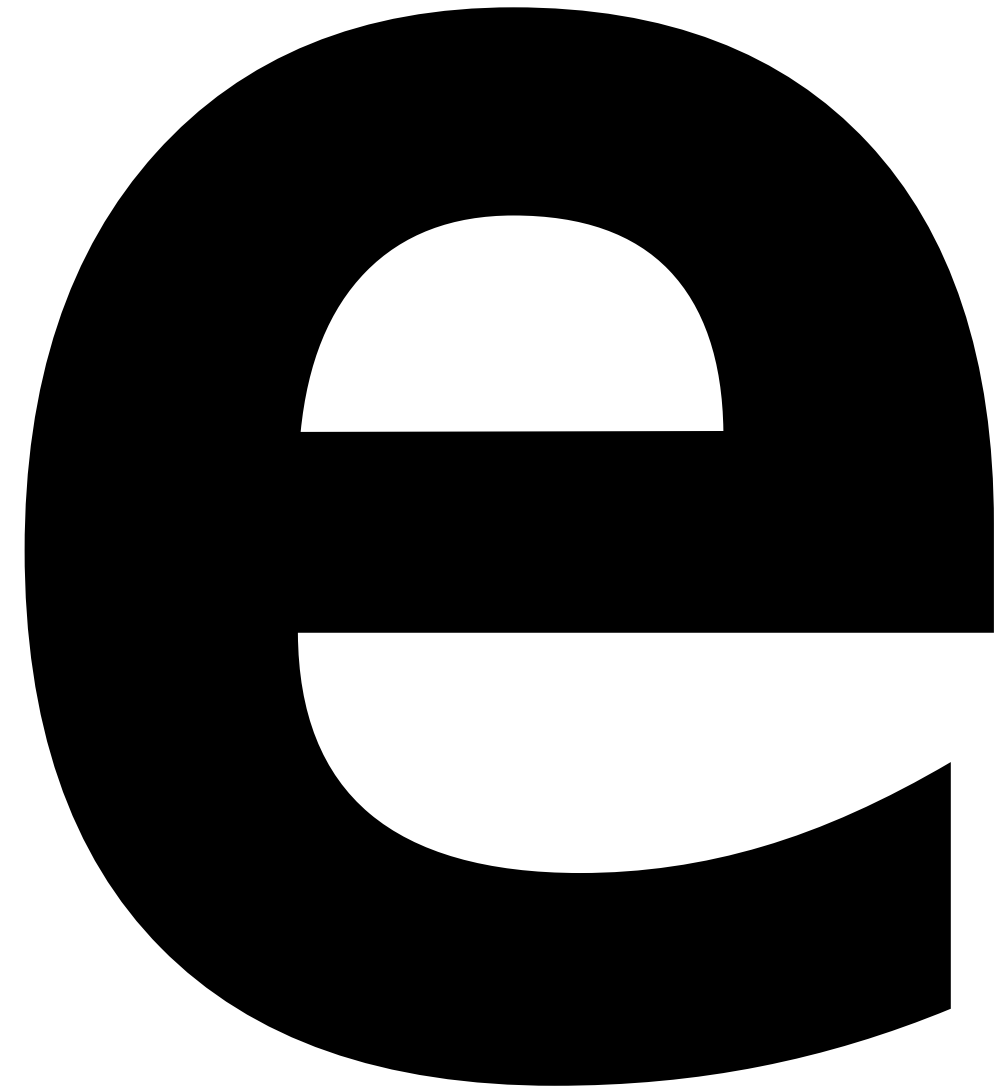


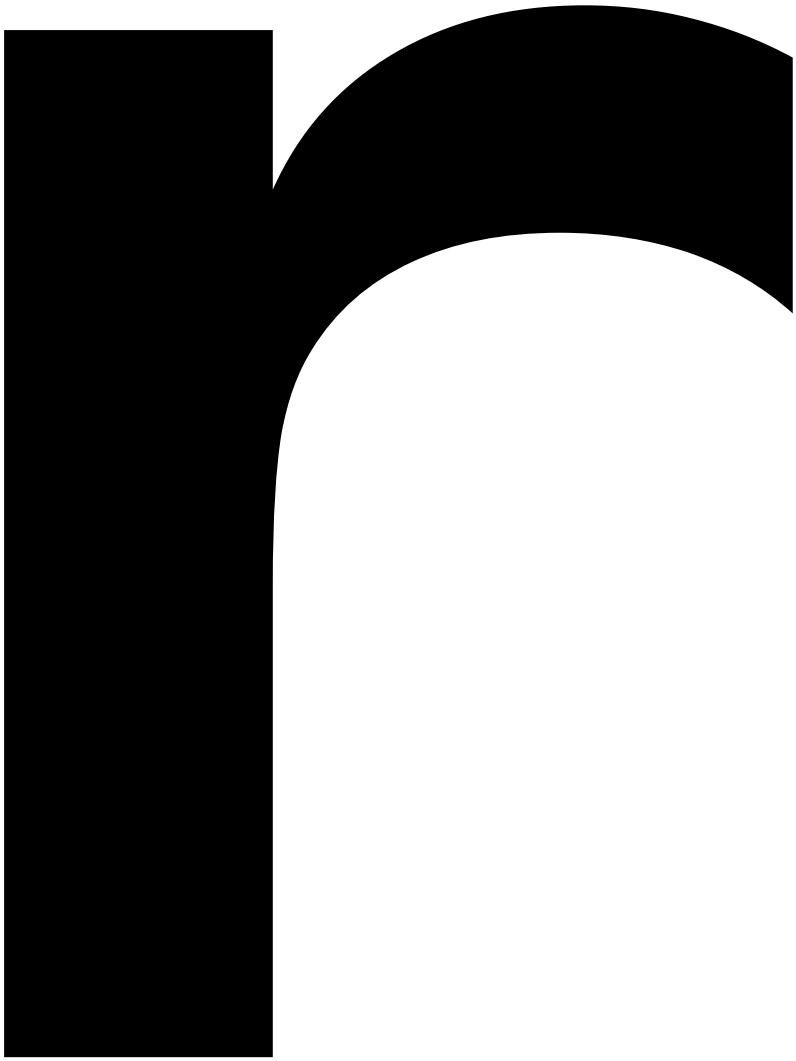


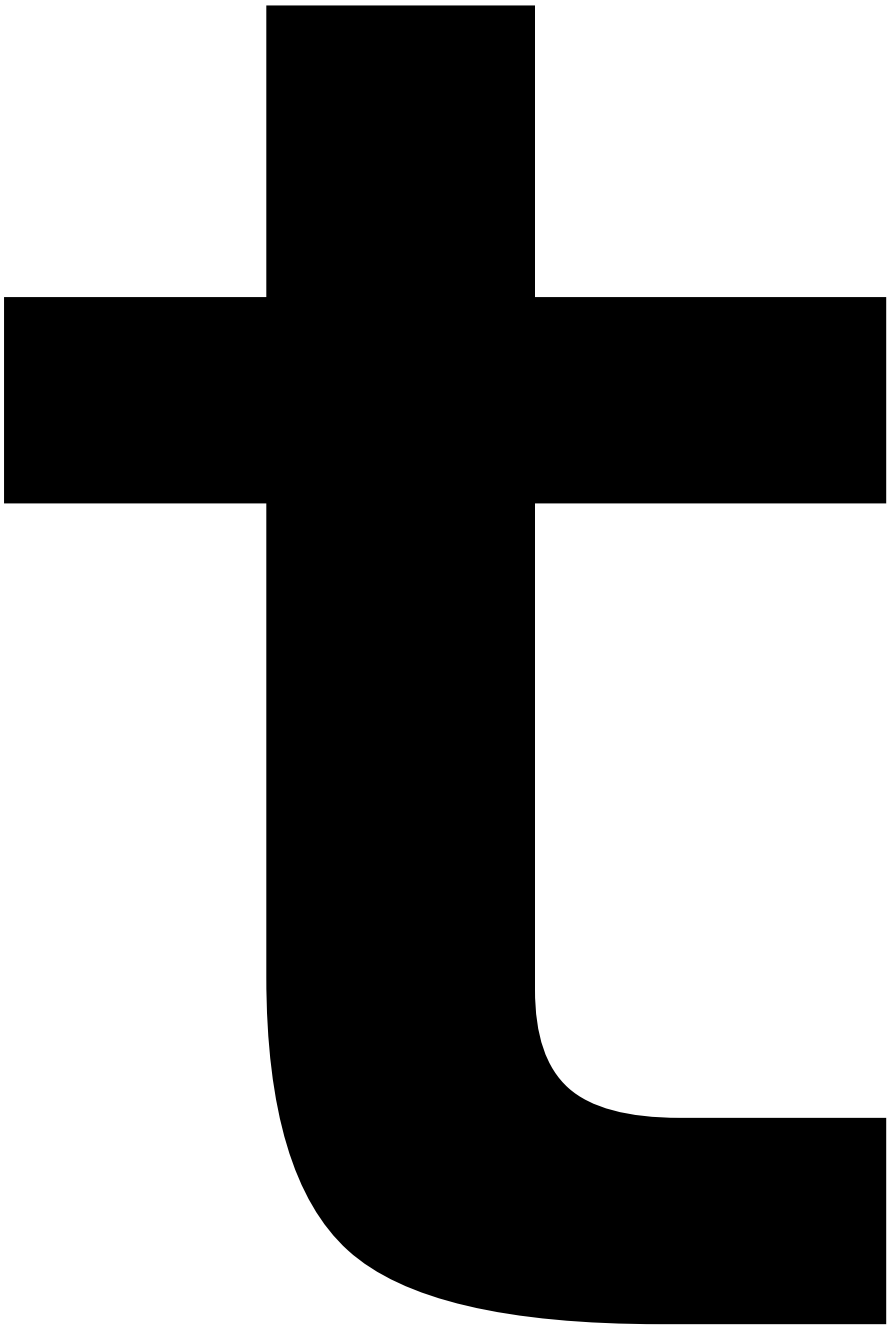


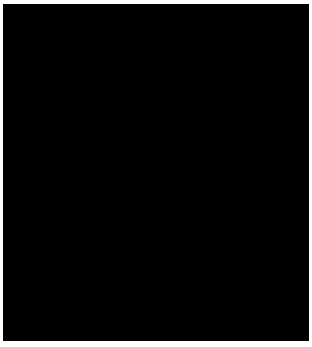


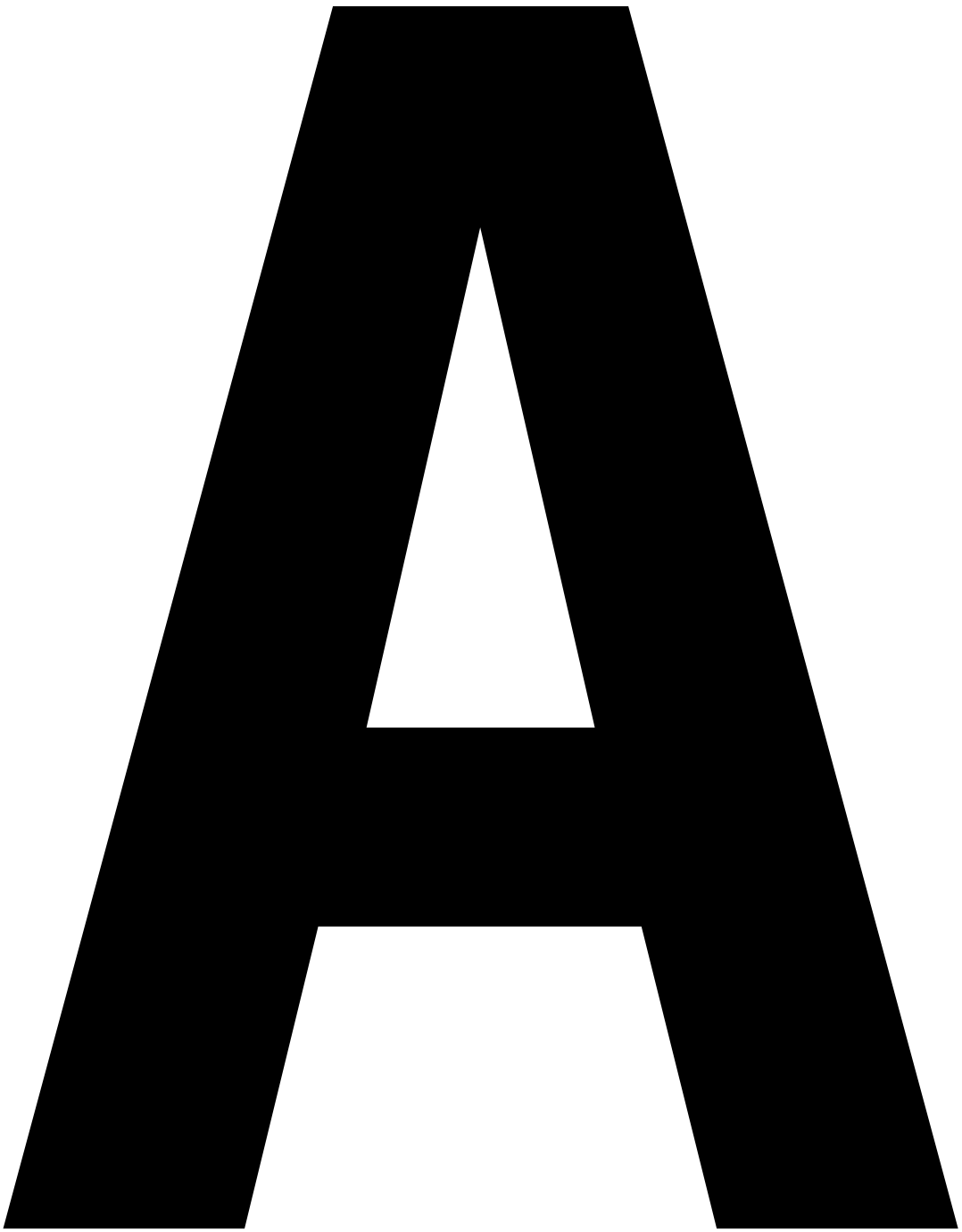
d







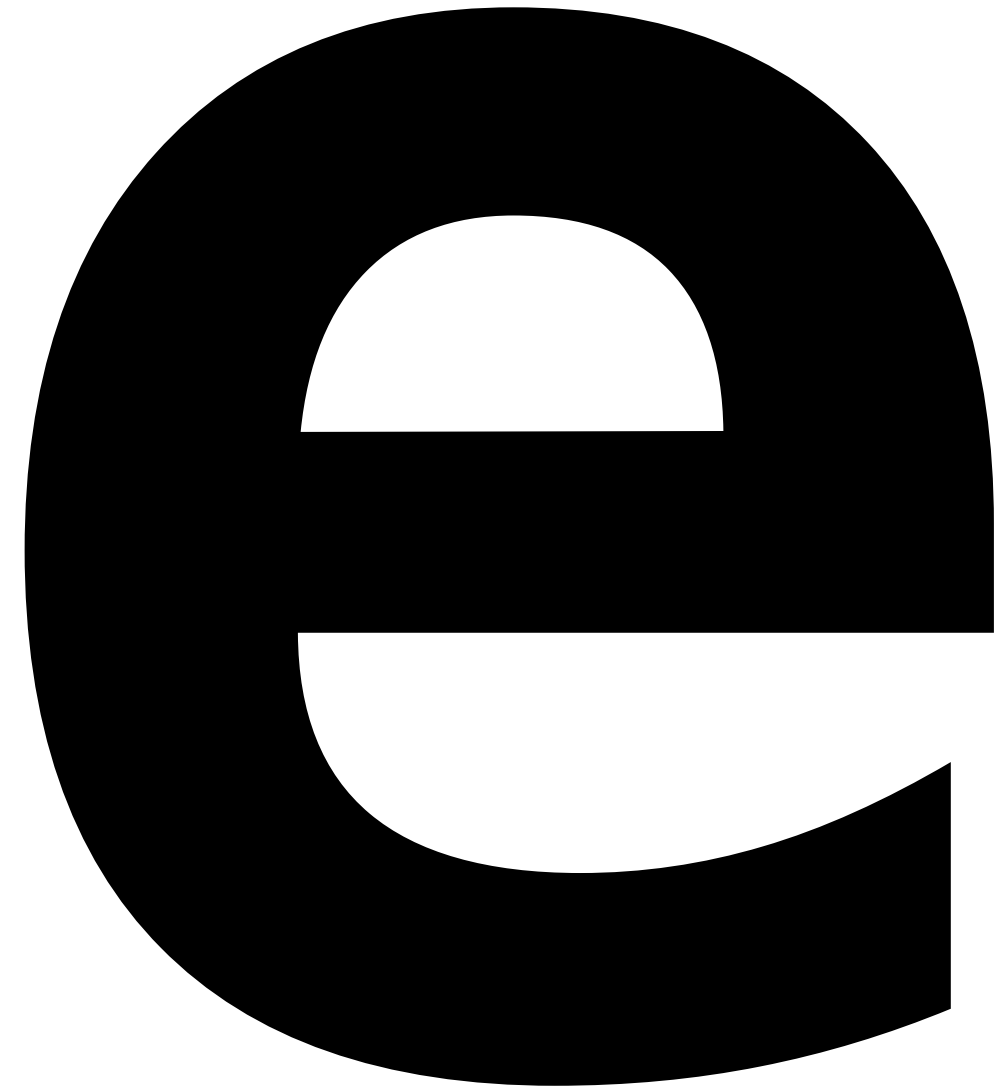


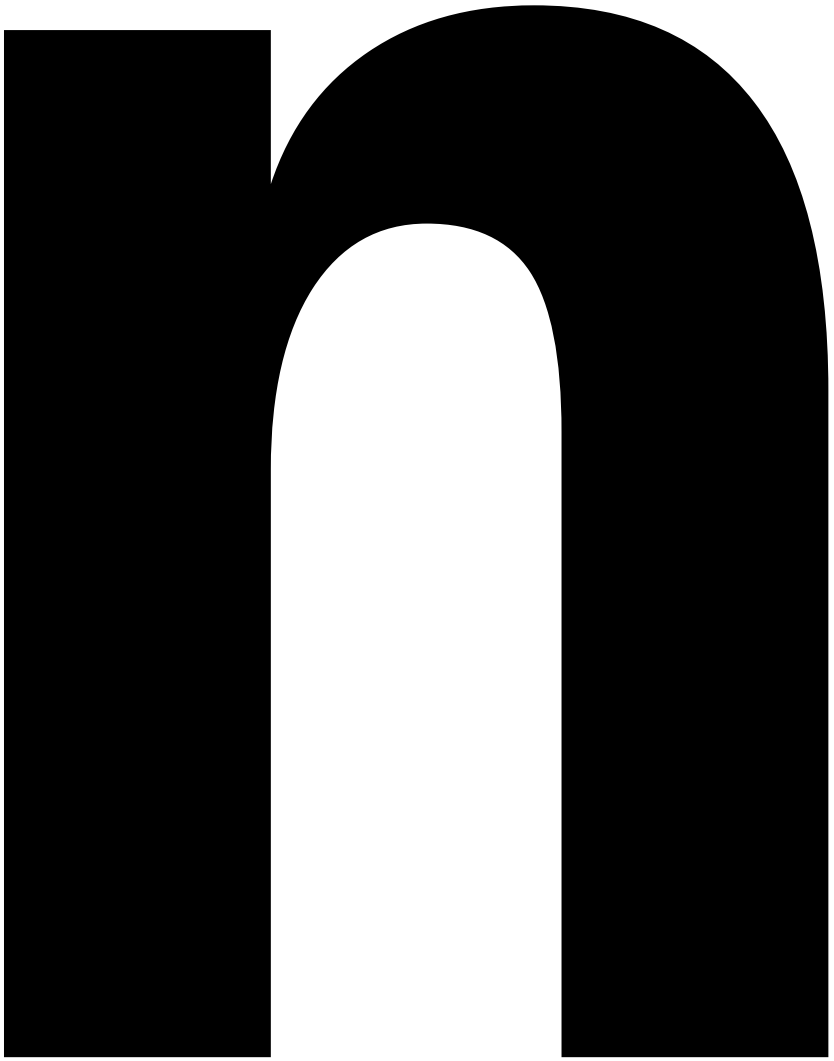


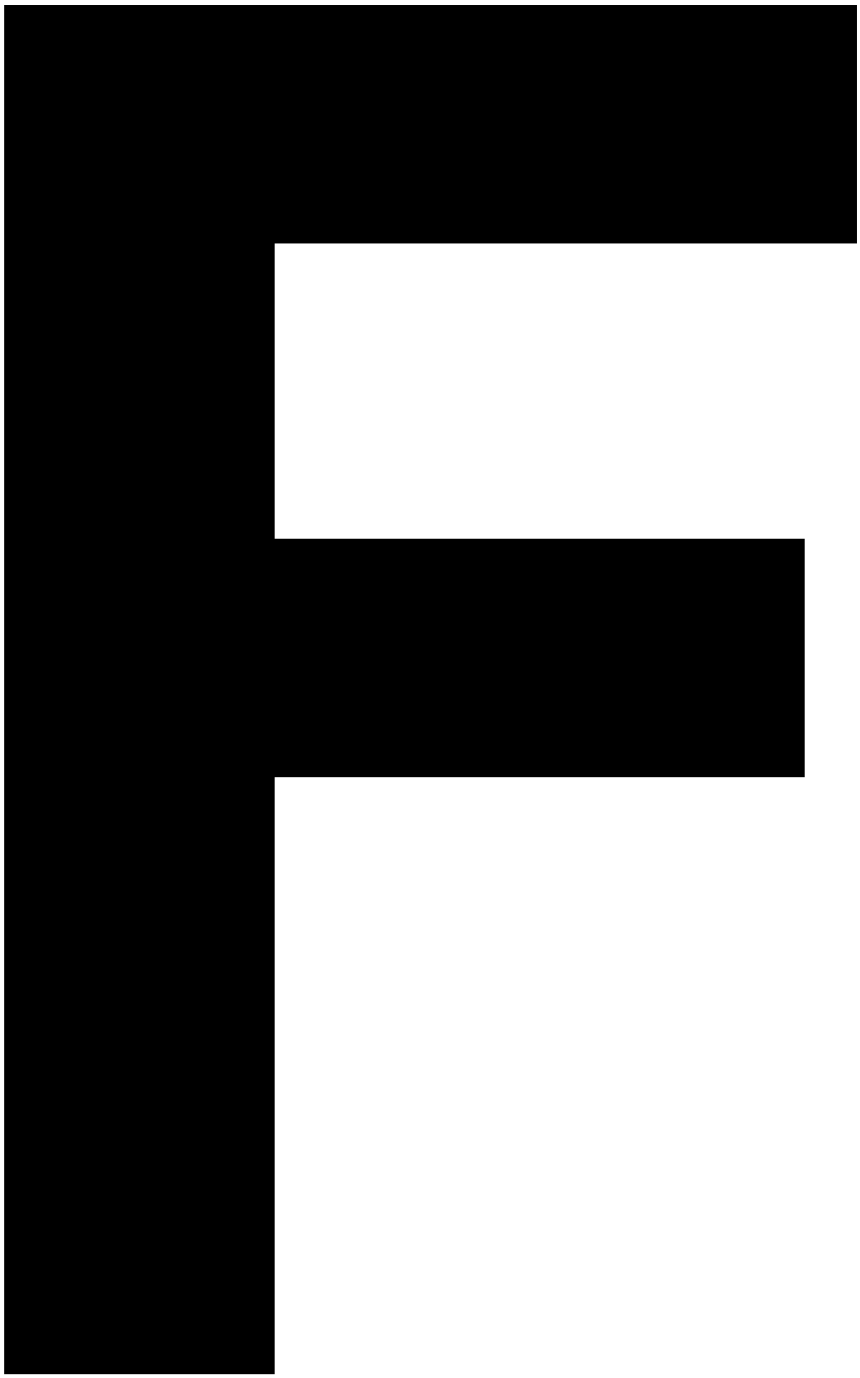
u

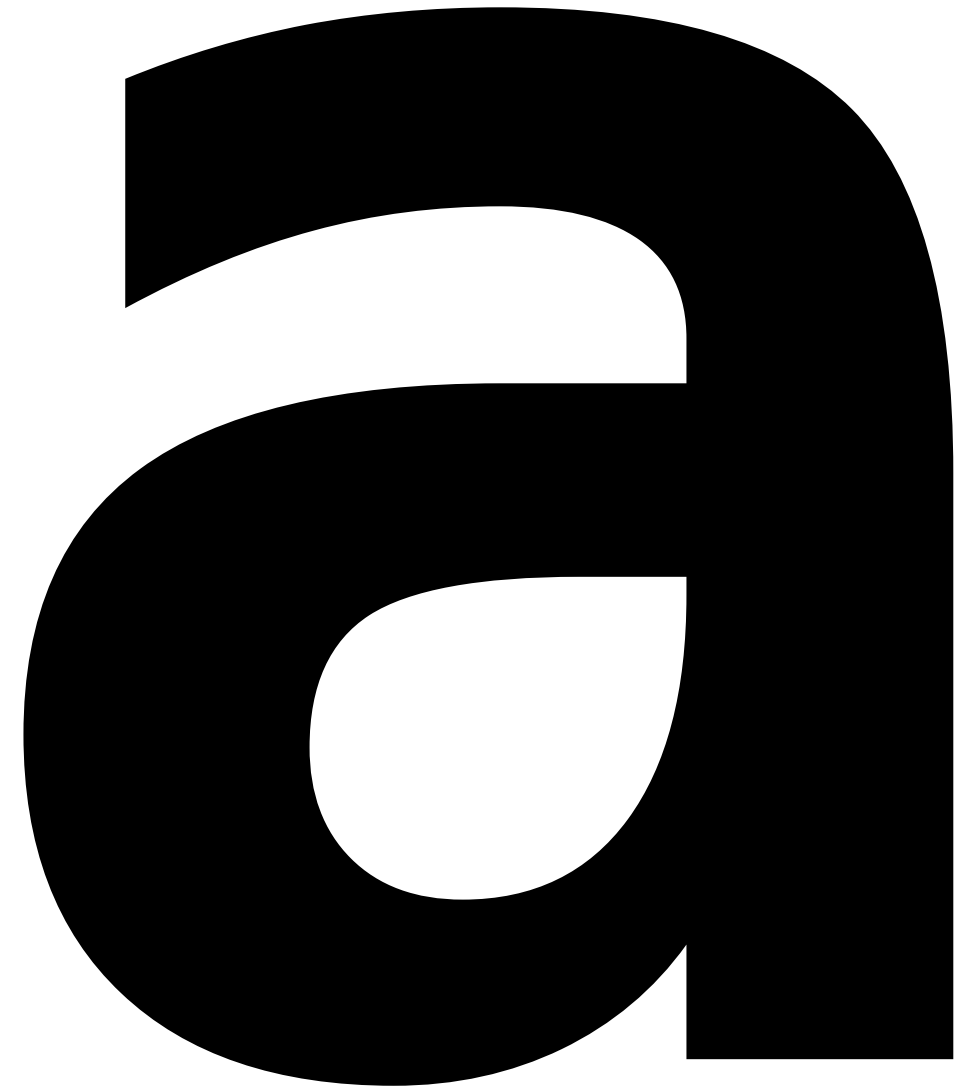
S

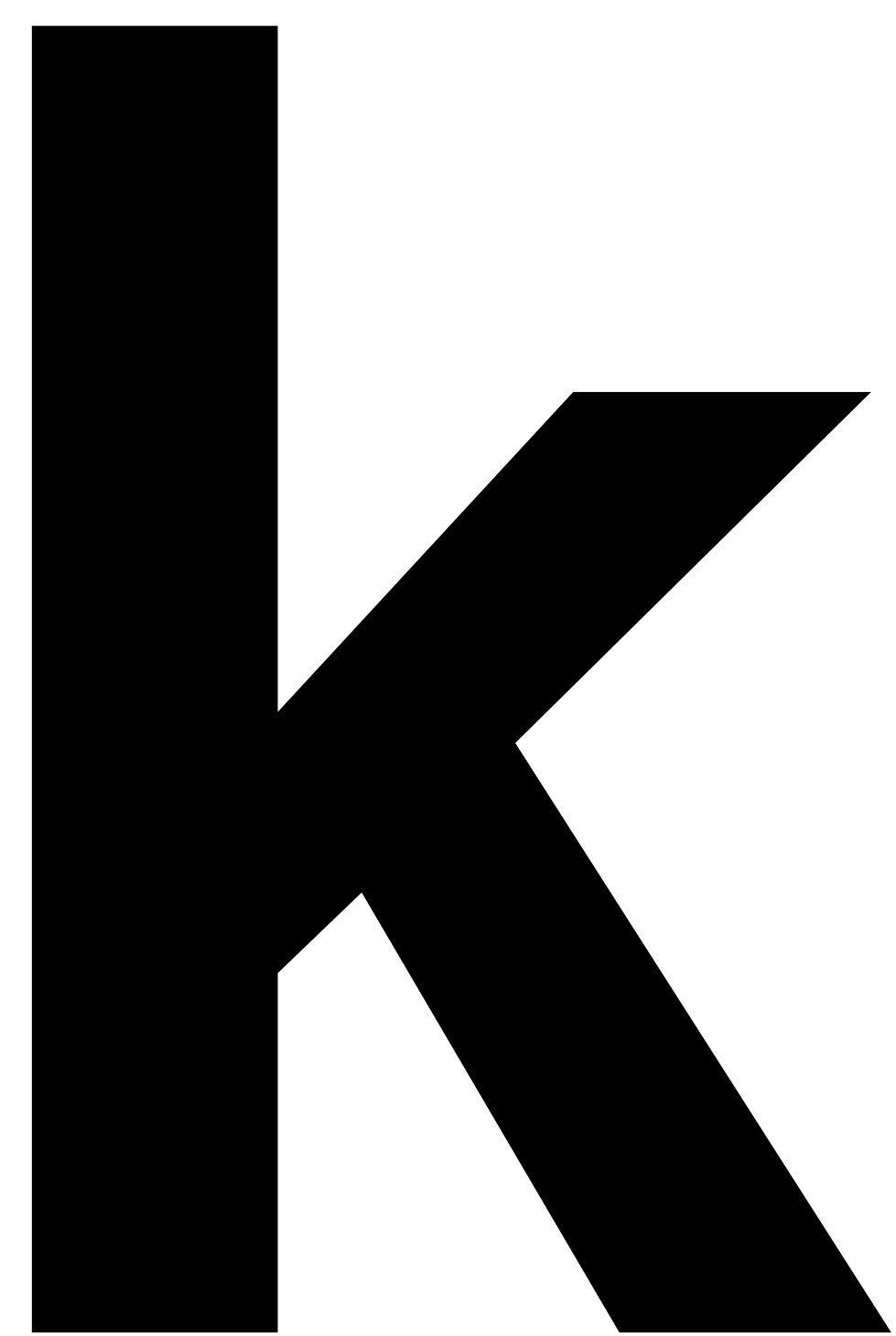
d

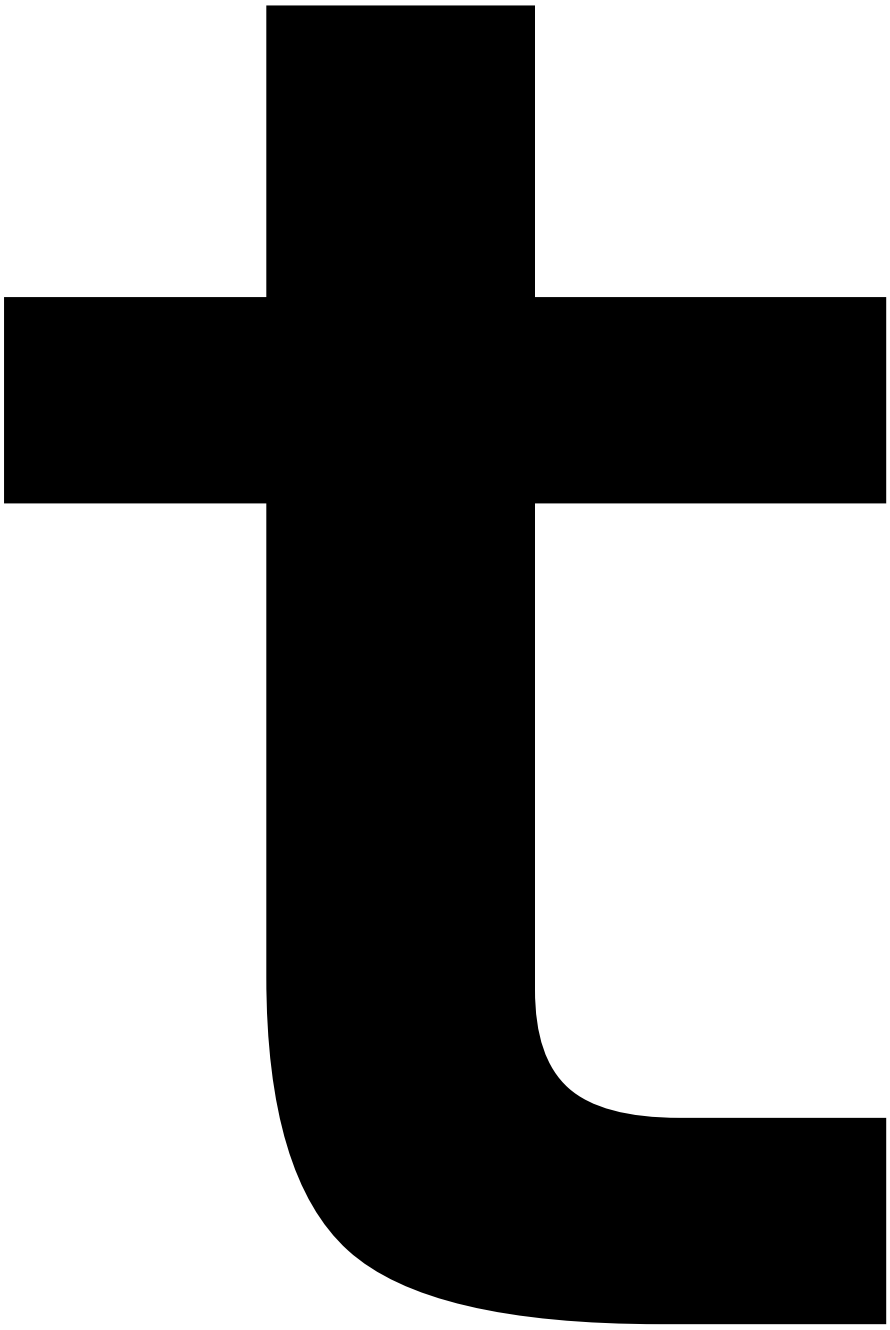


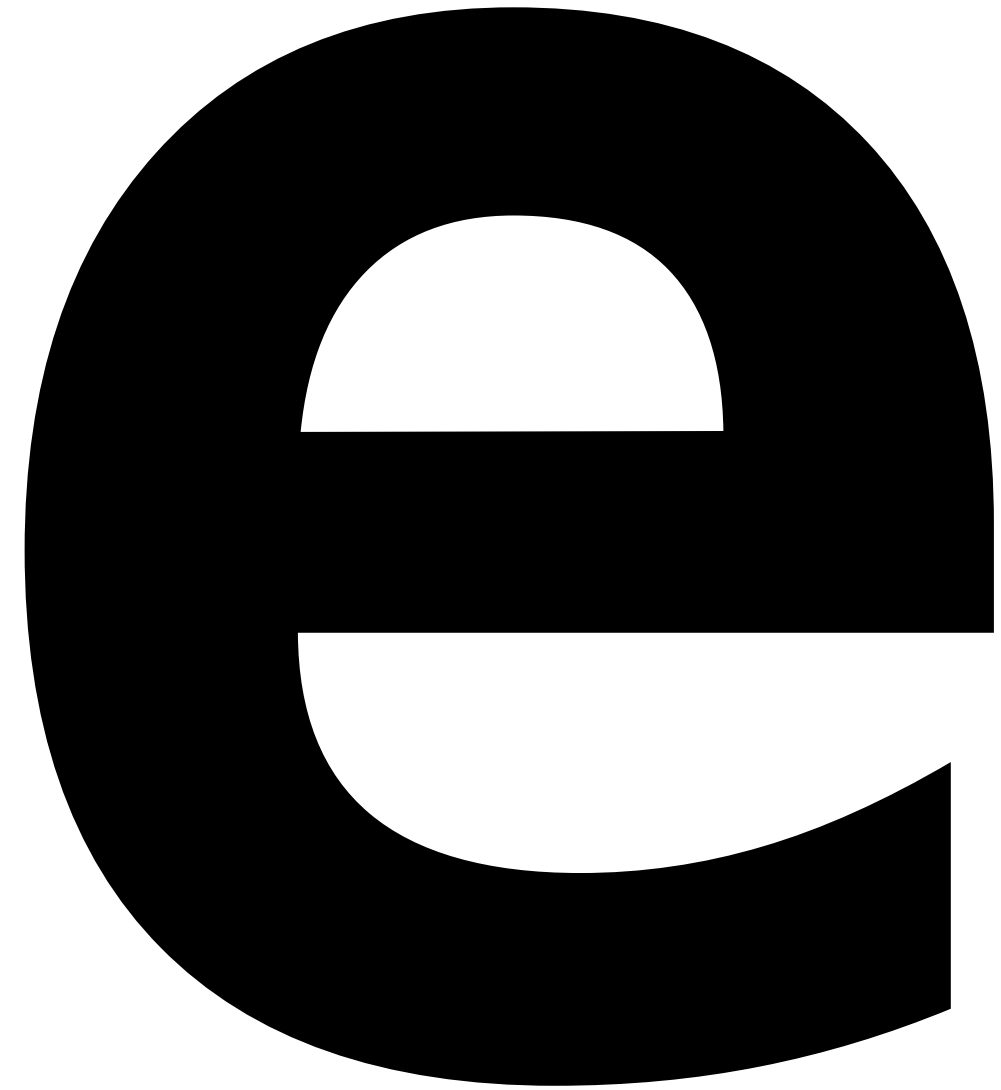


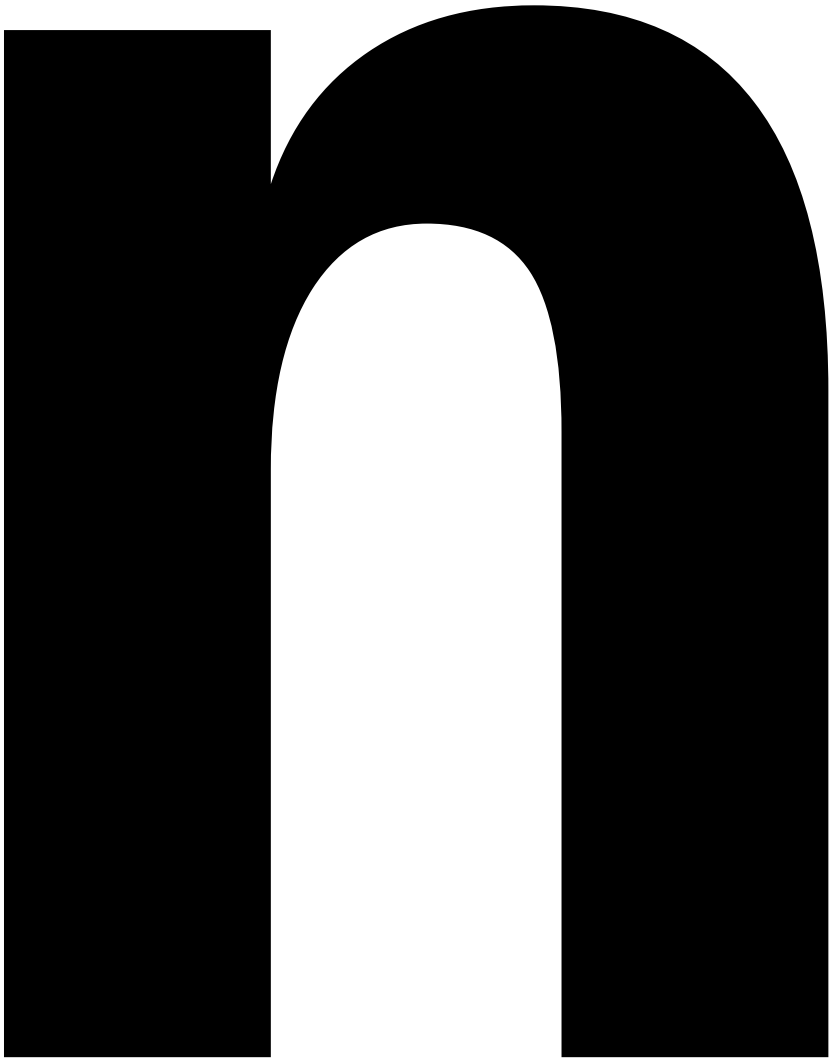


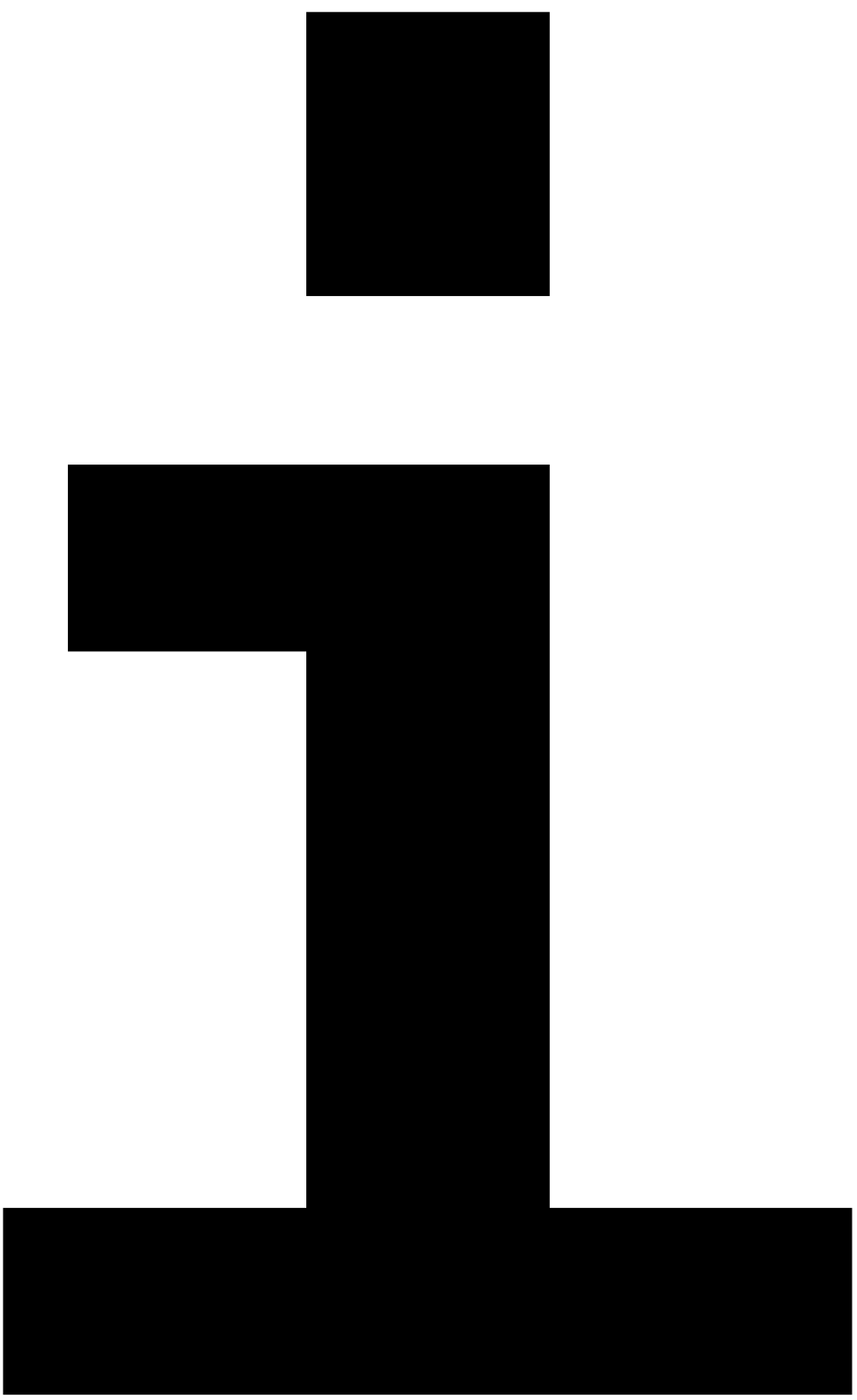




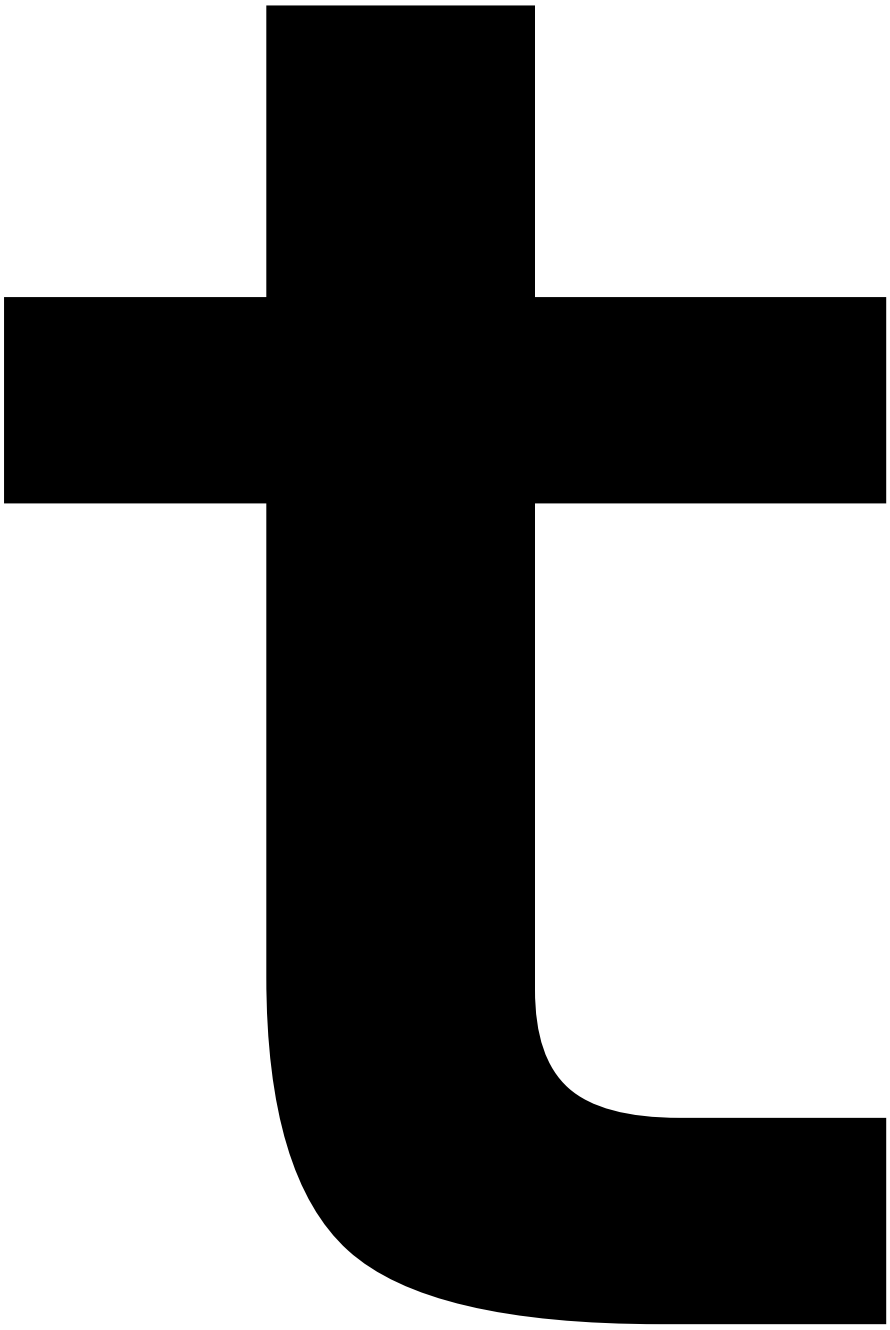


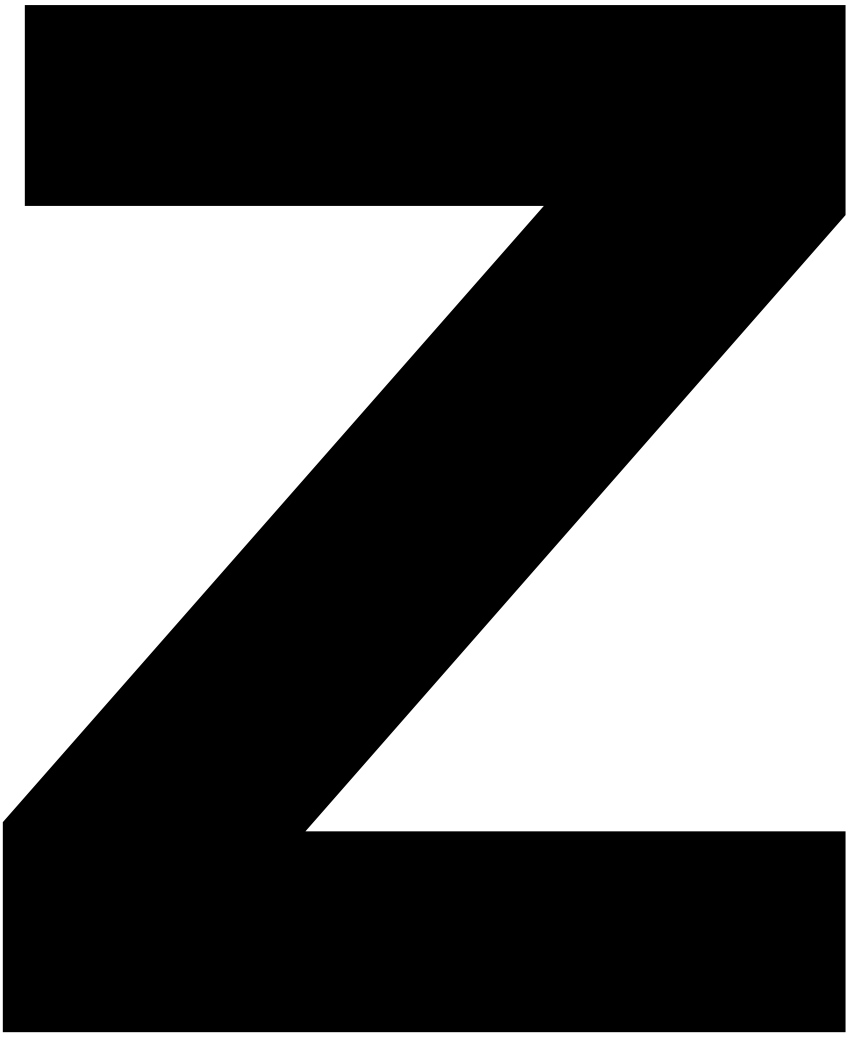




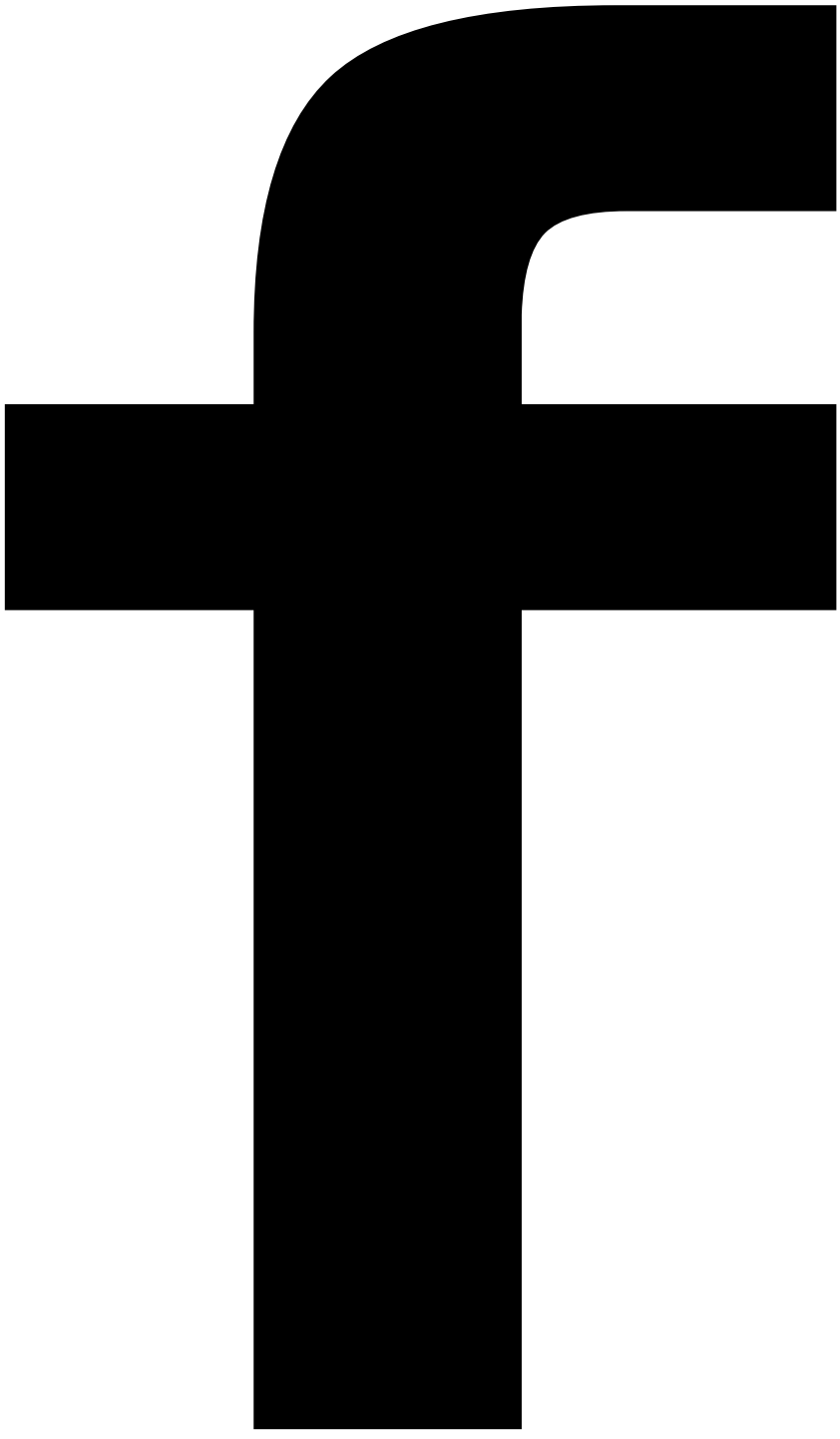


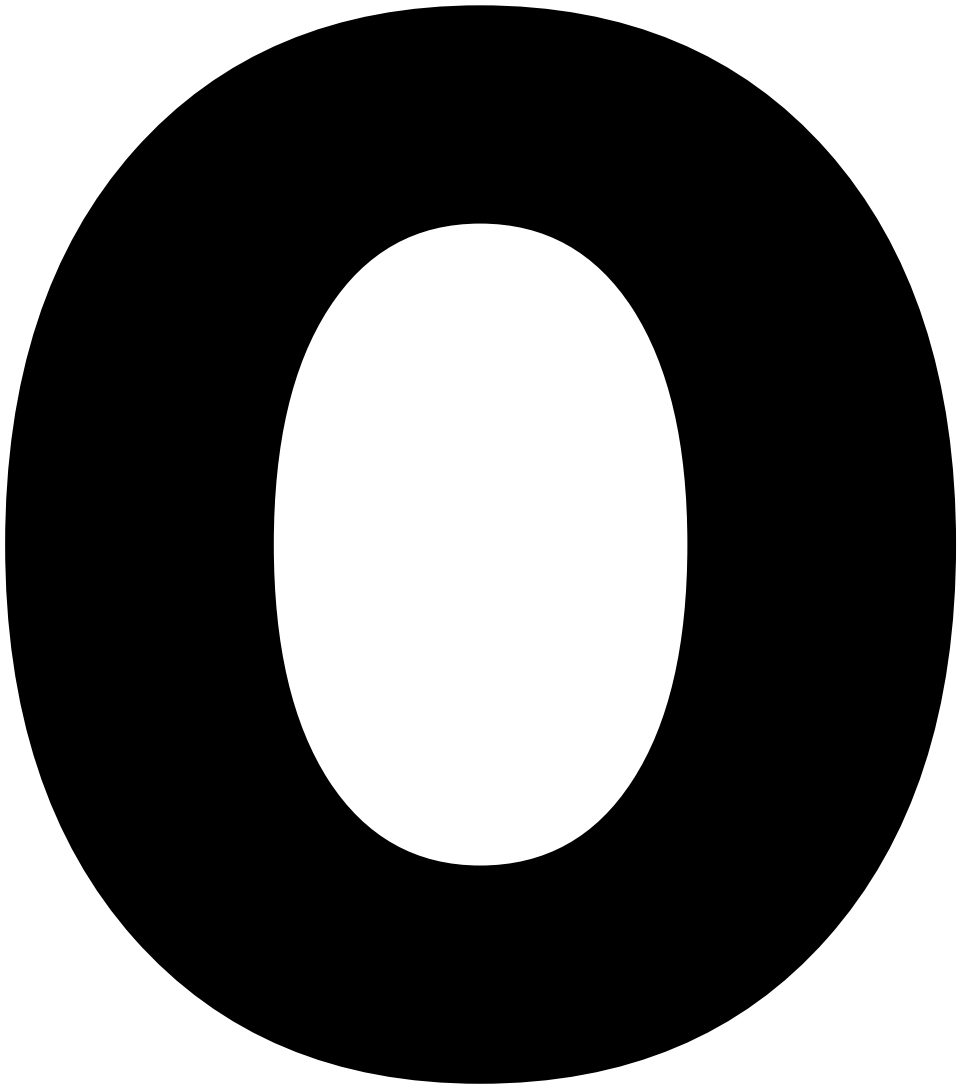
S

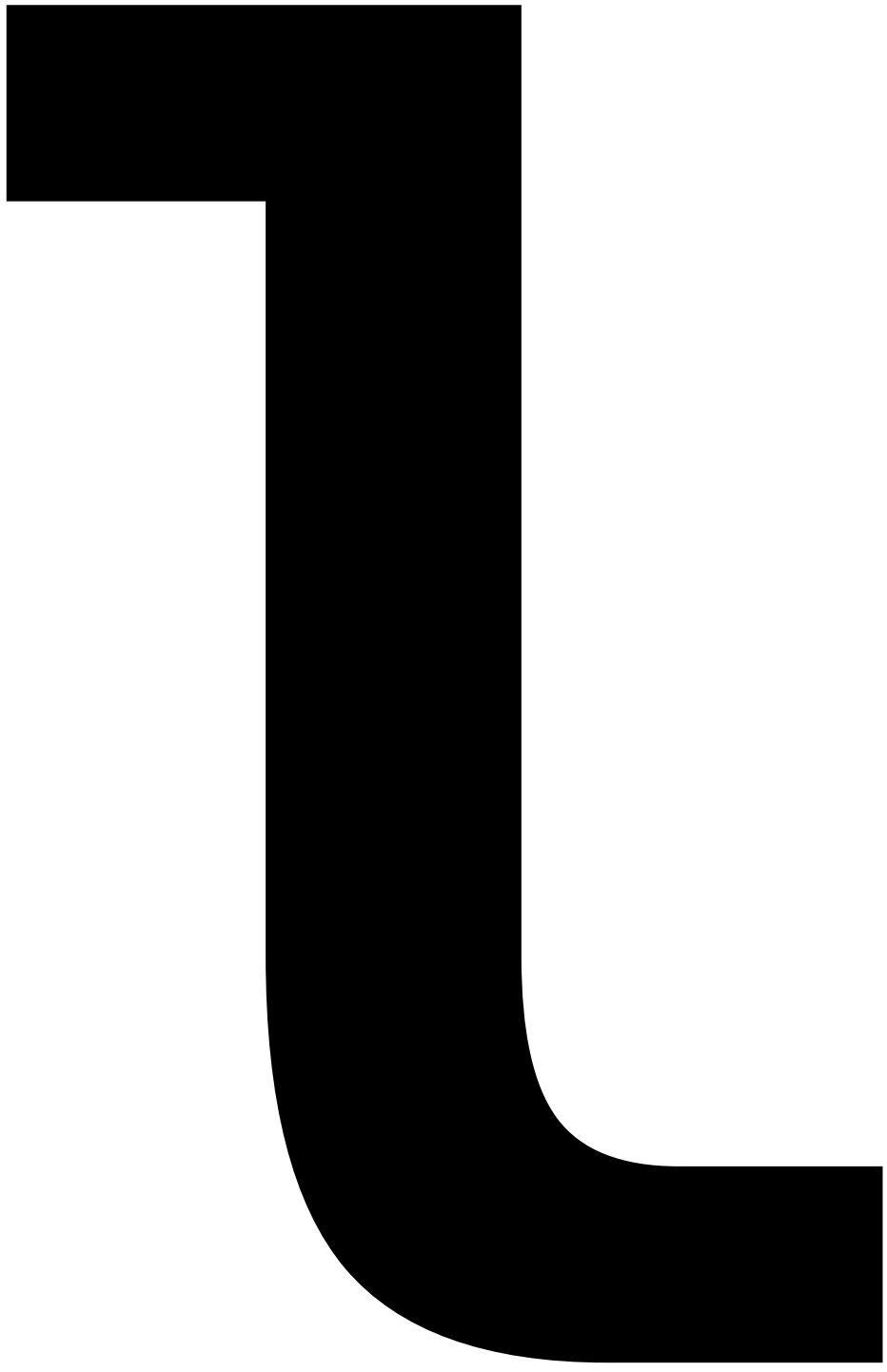


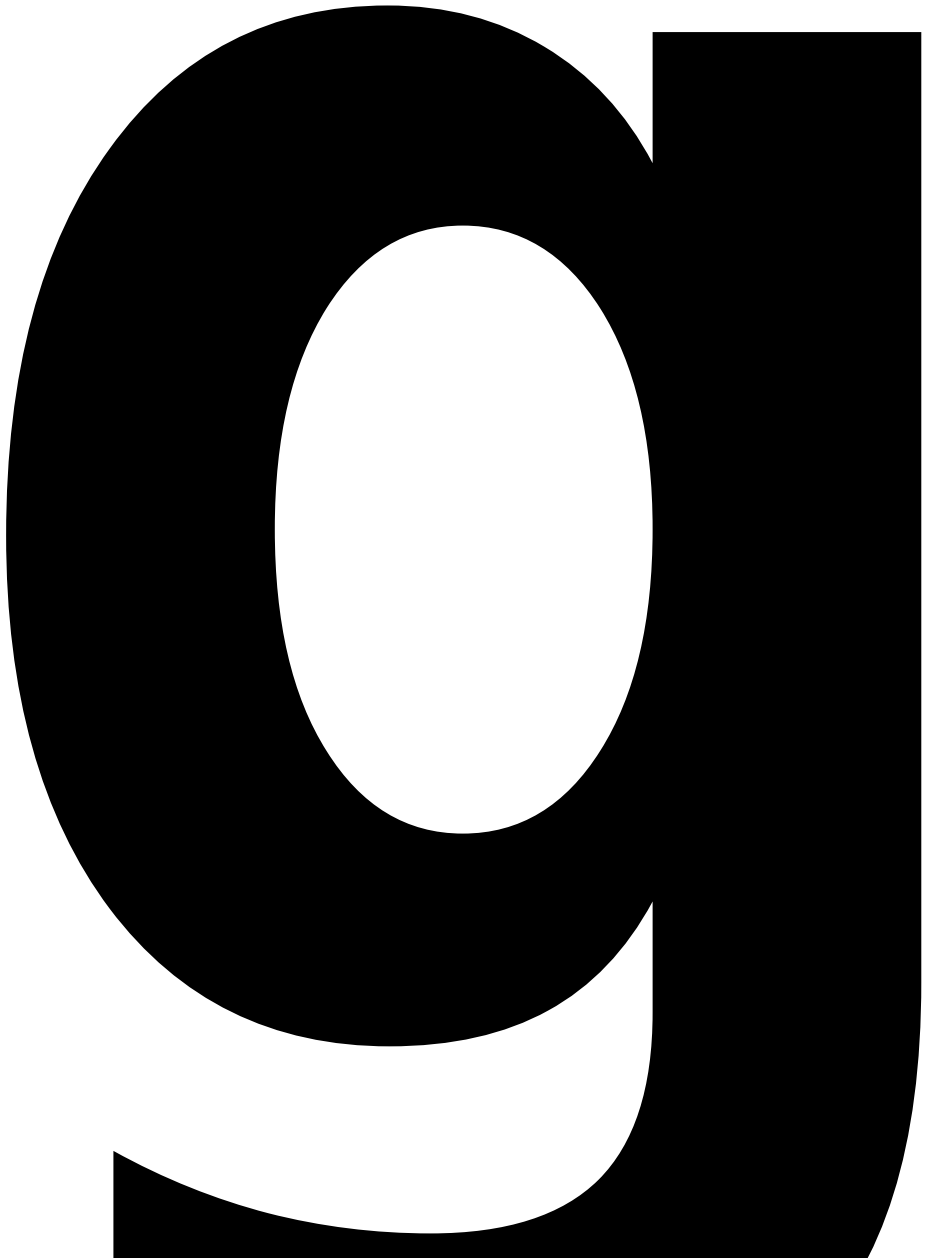


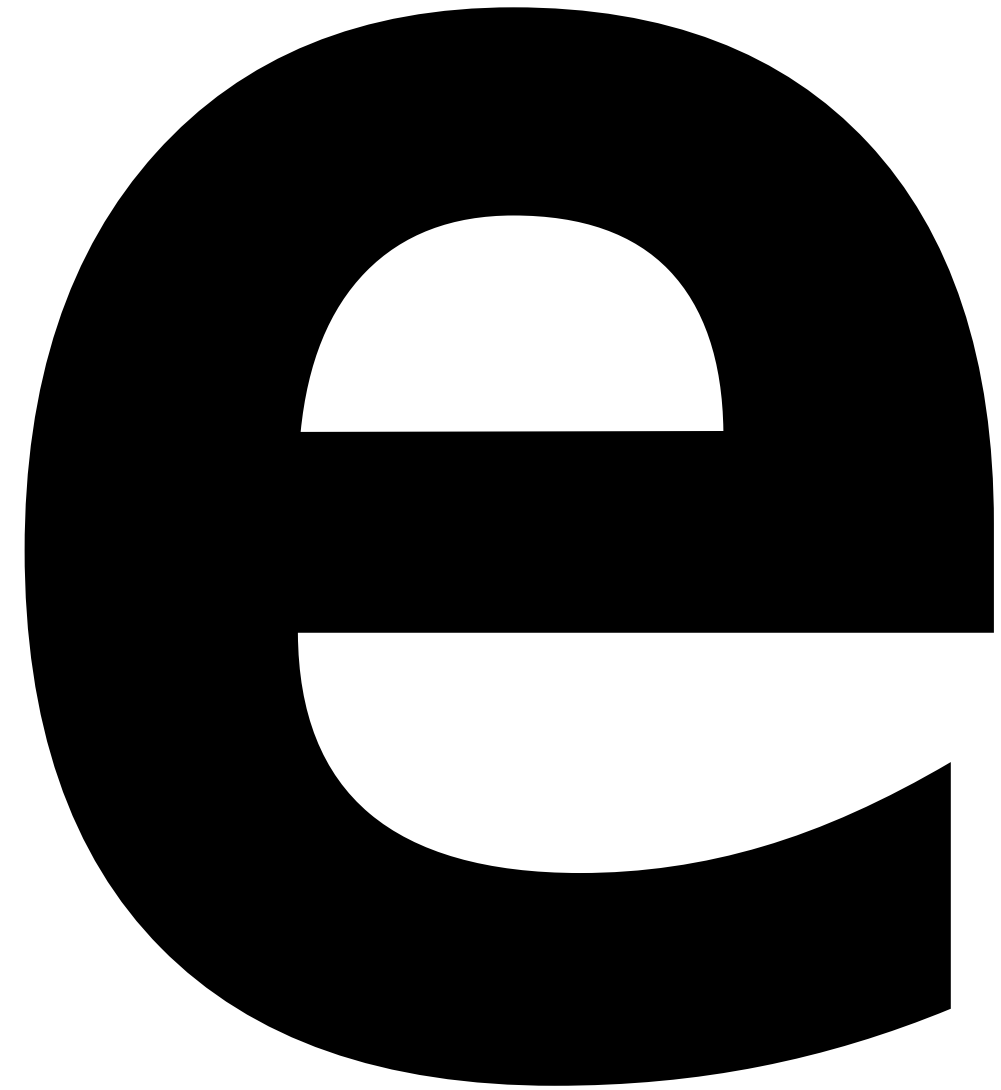
u

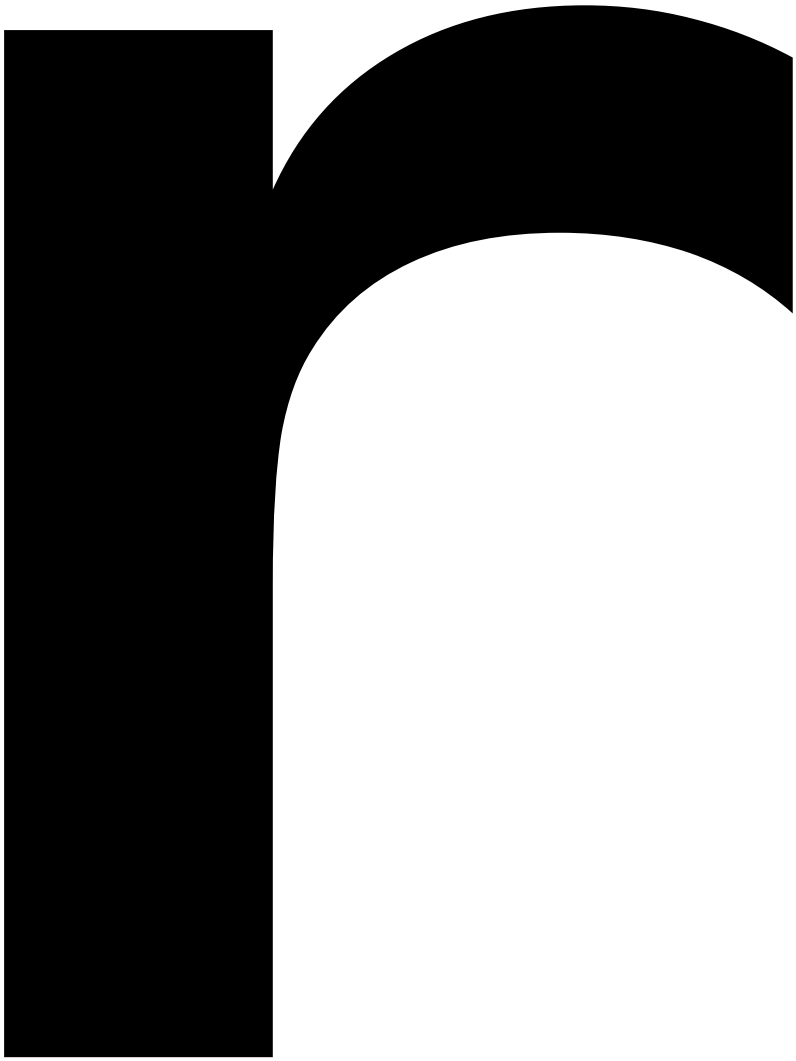


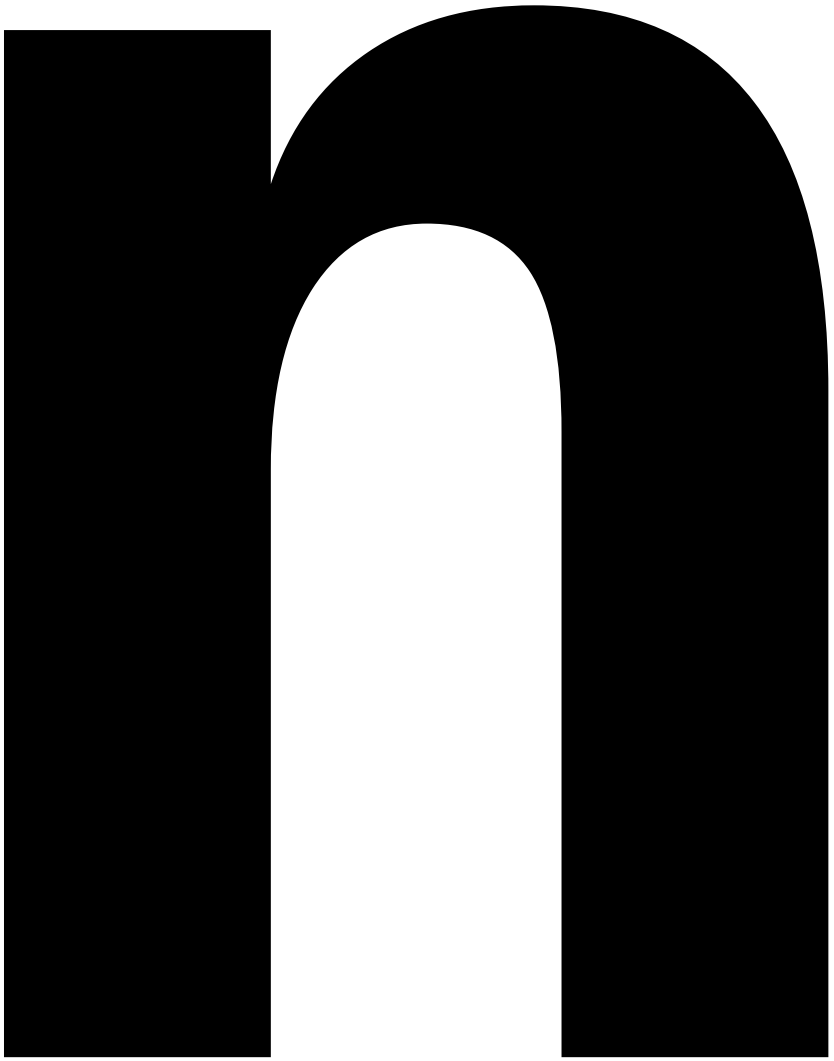


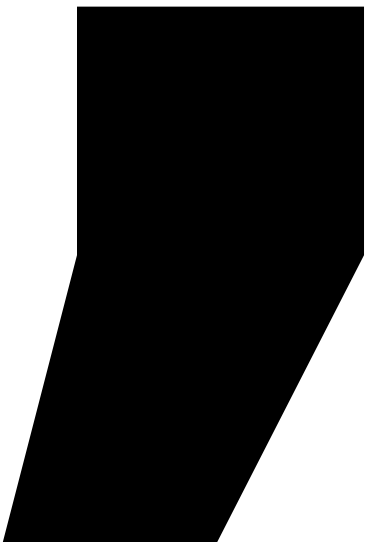




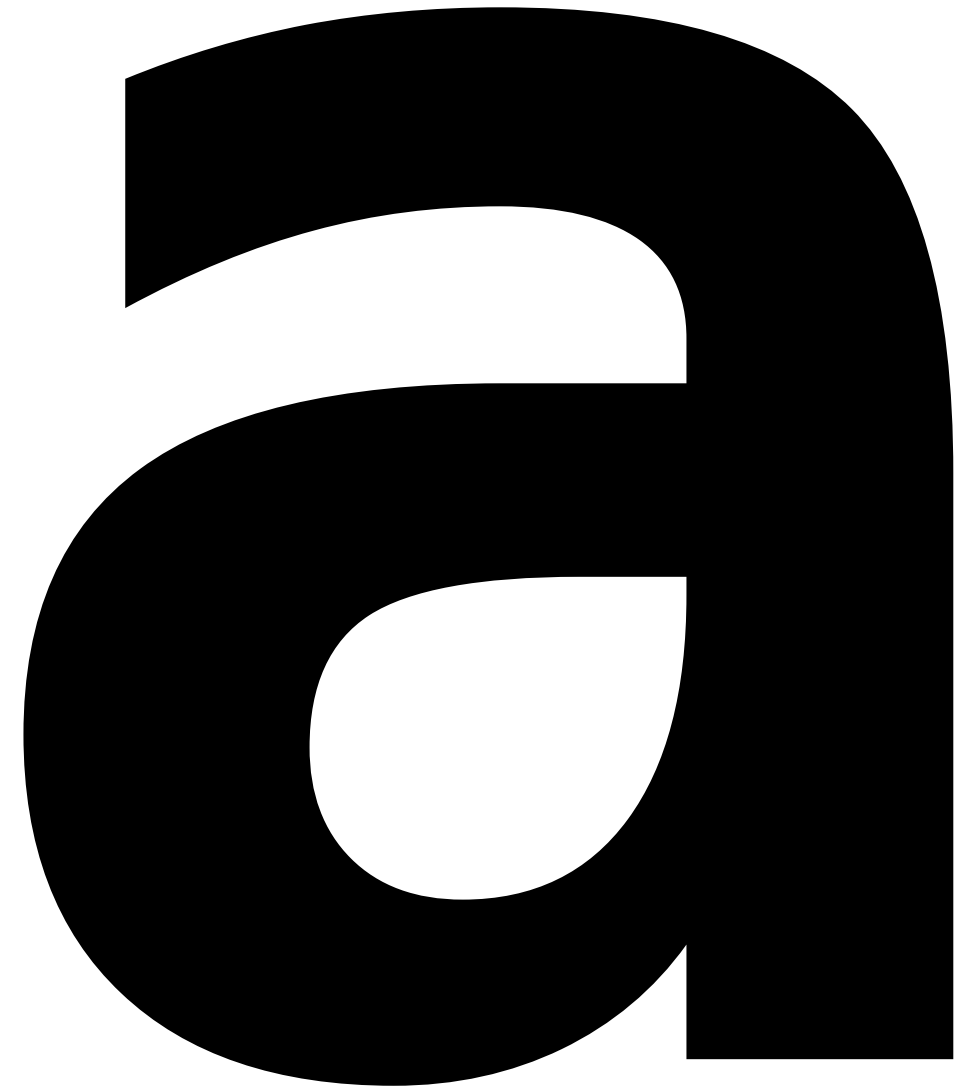








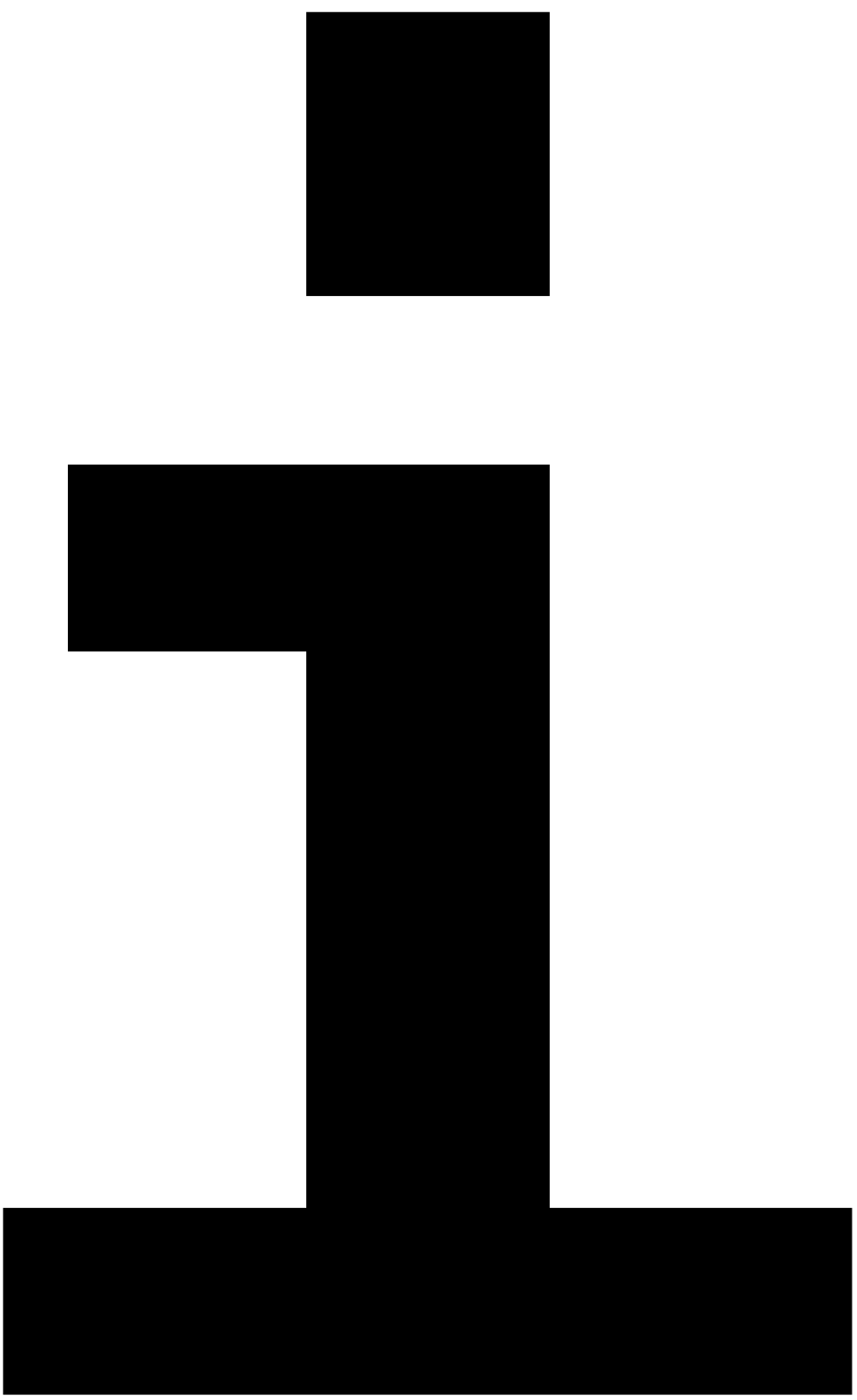
d

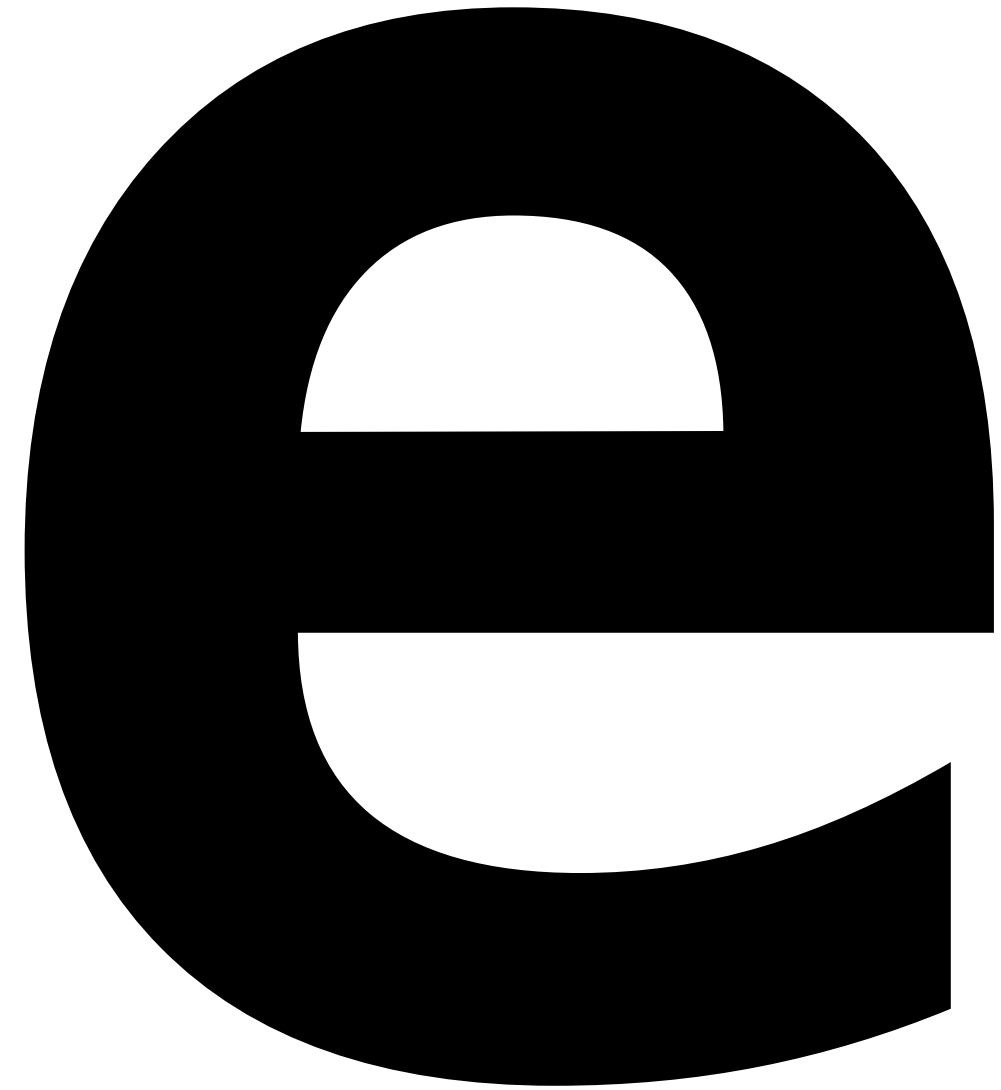


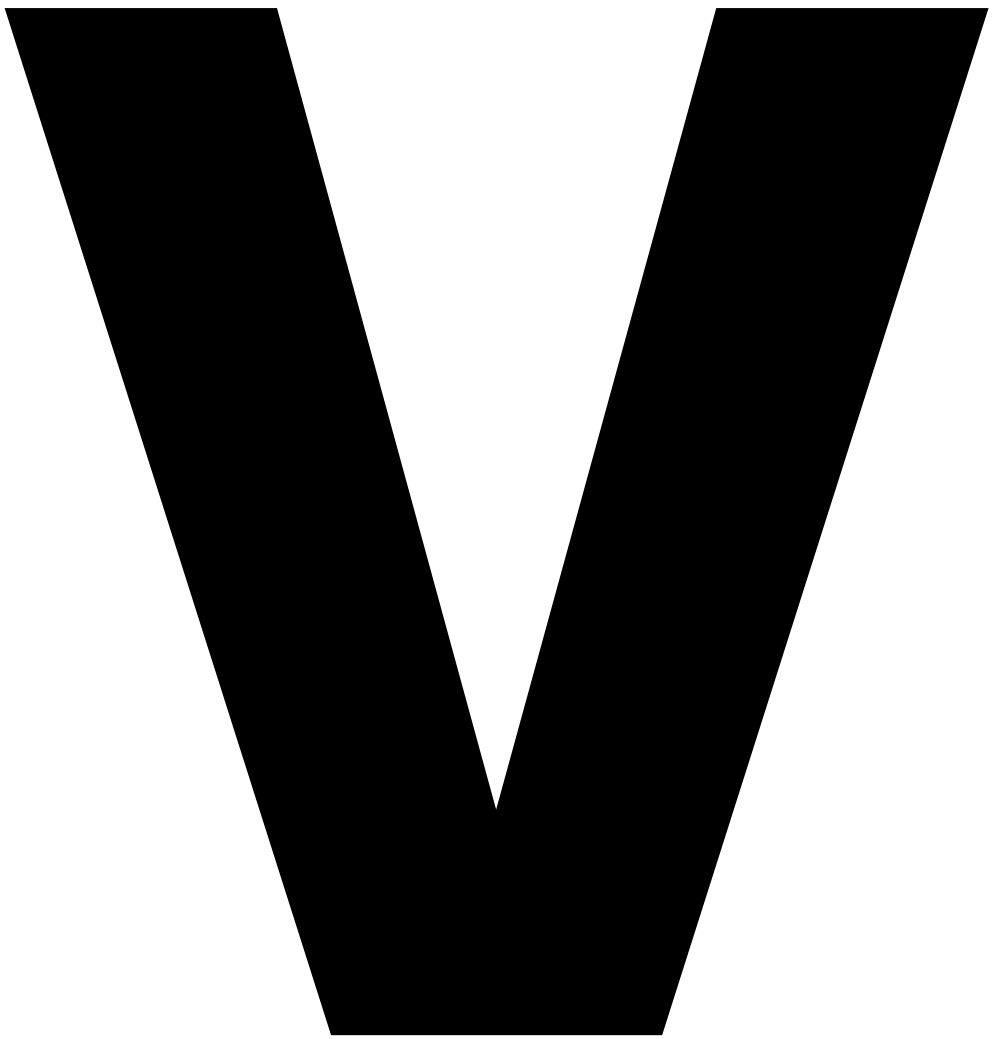
S

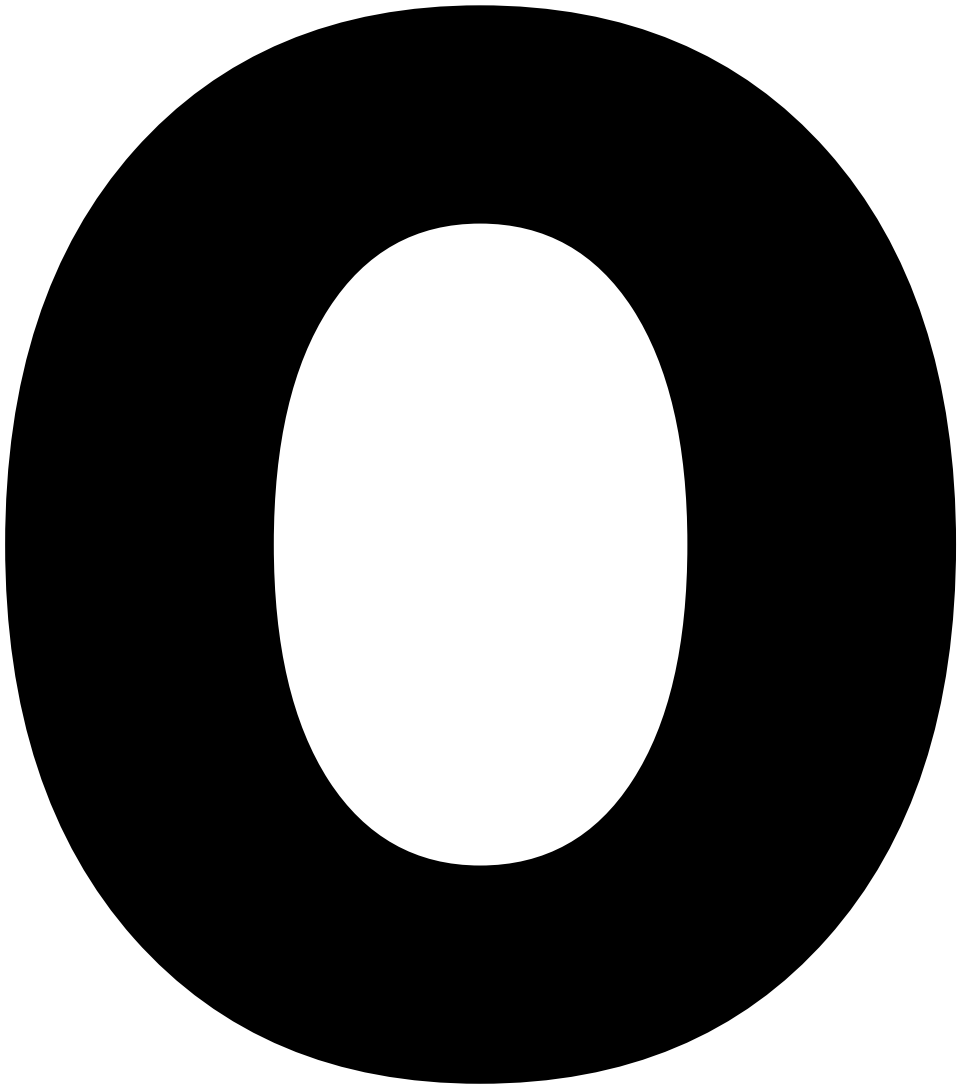
S

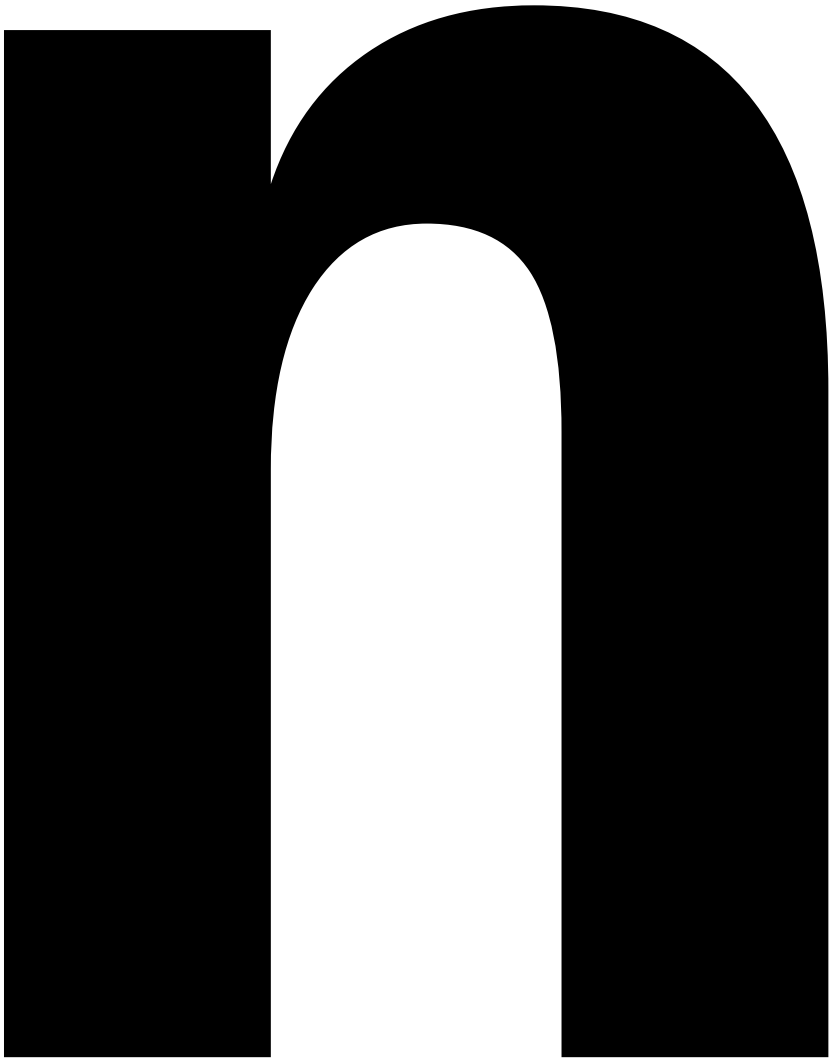
d



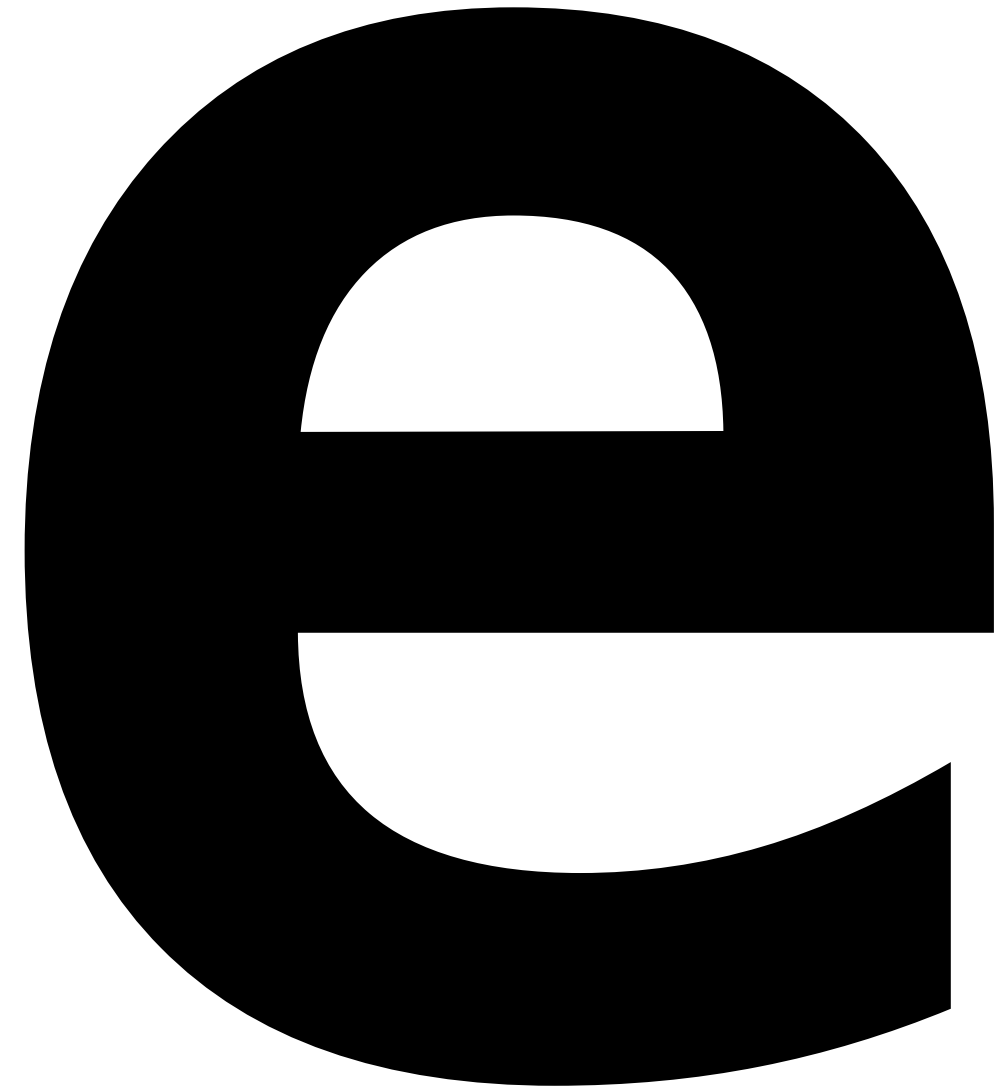


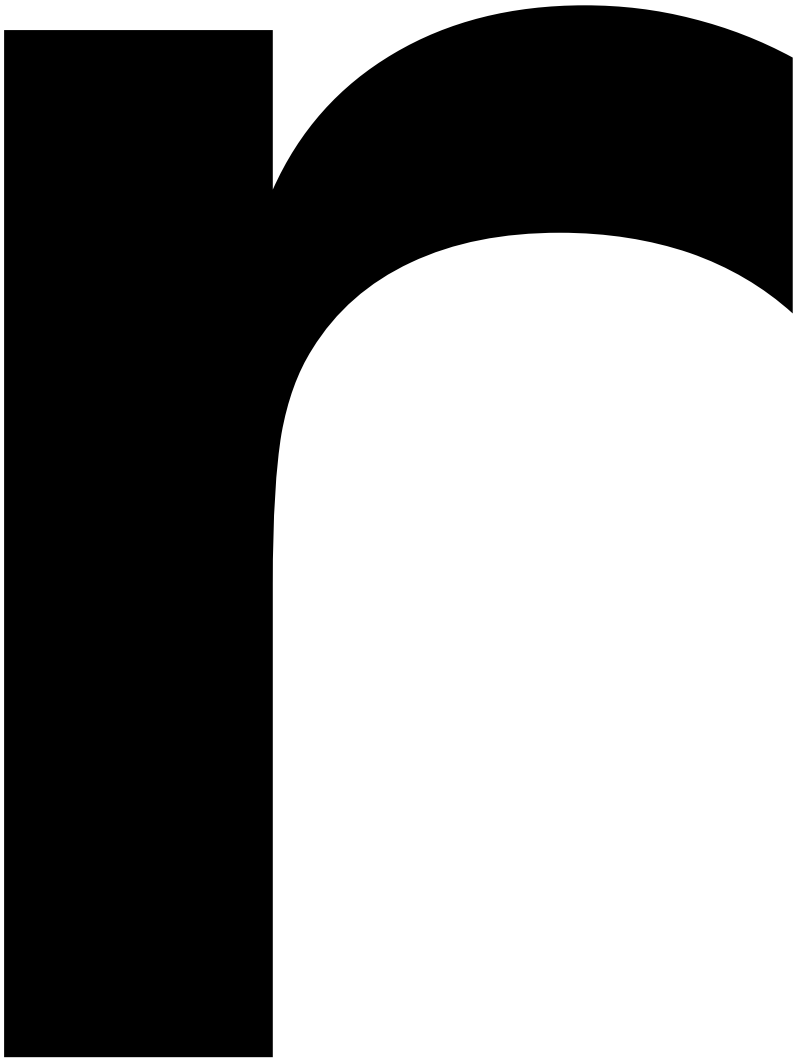


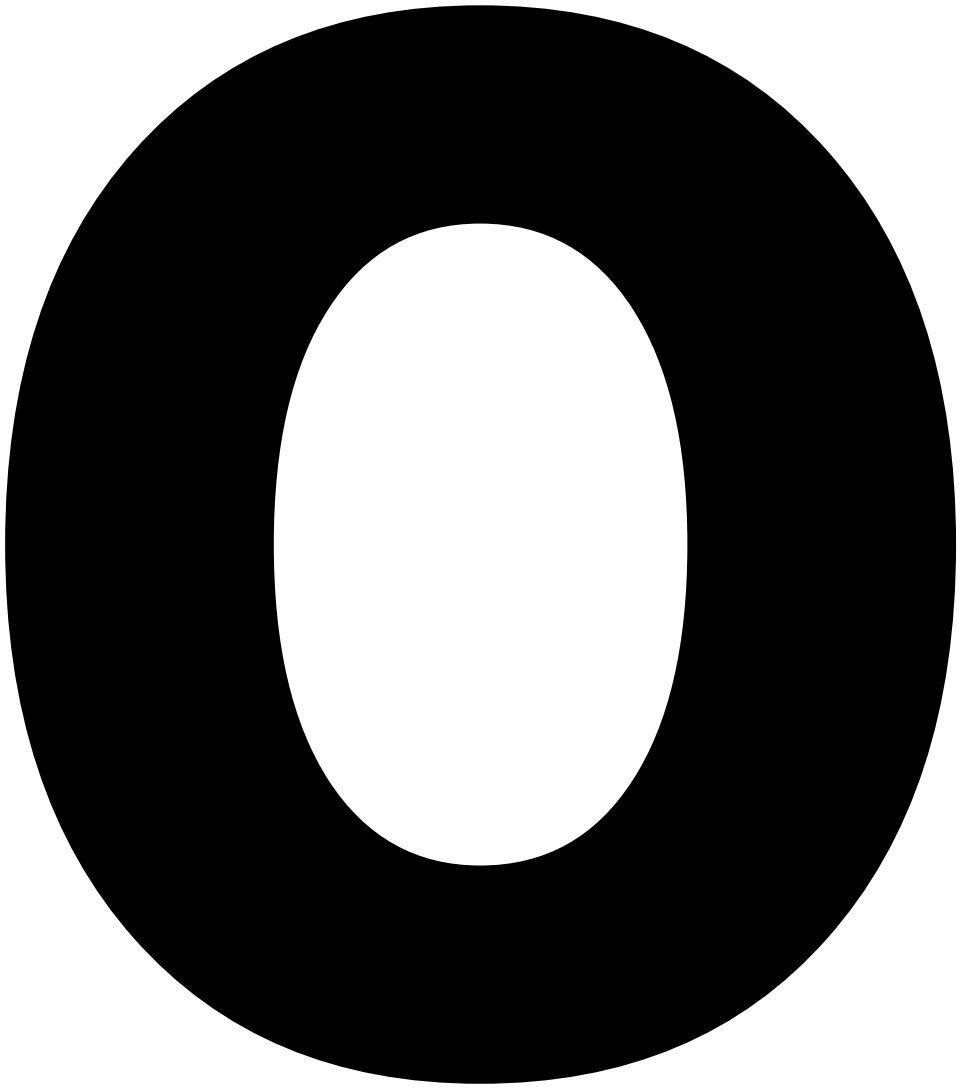


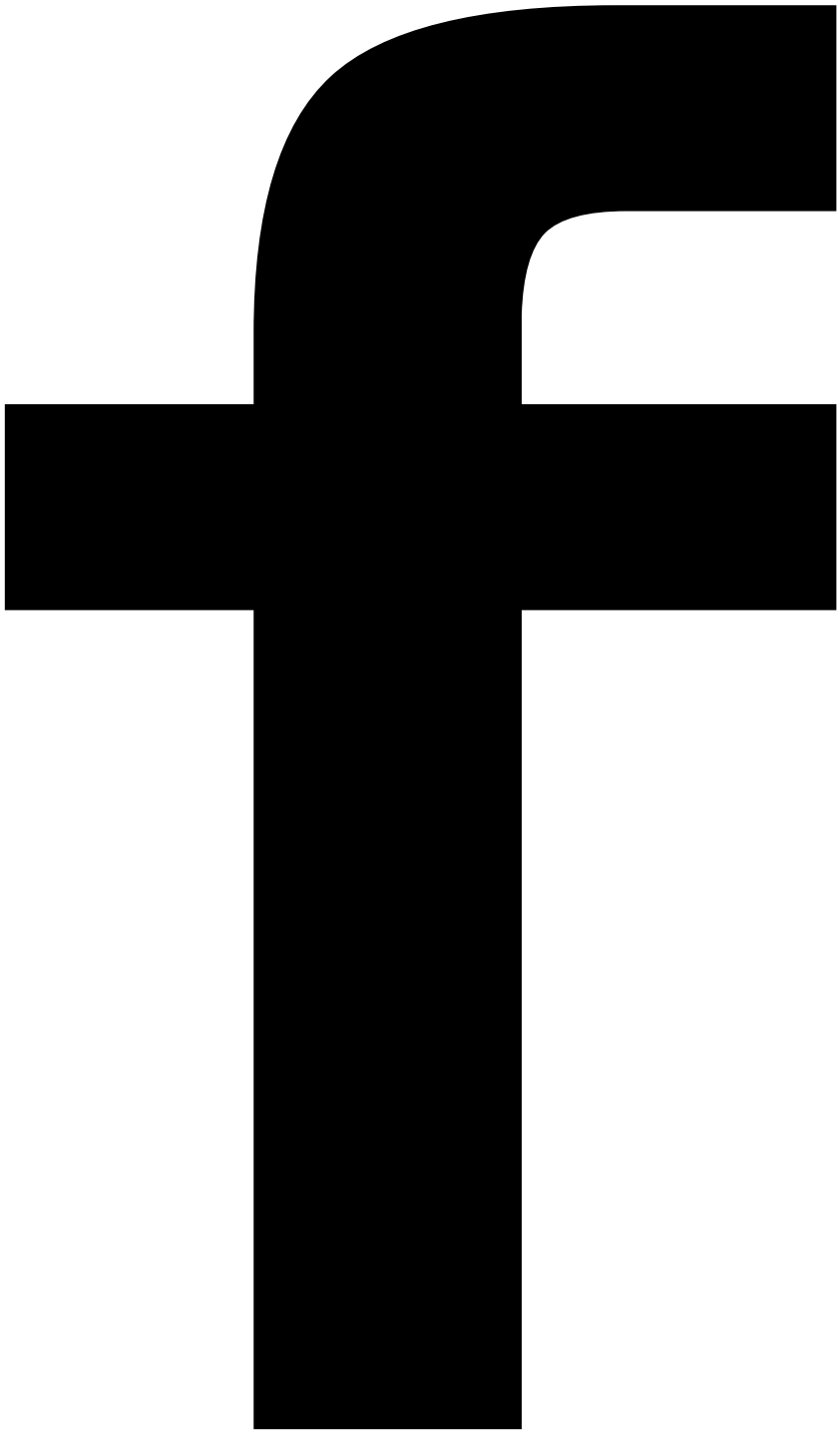


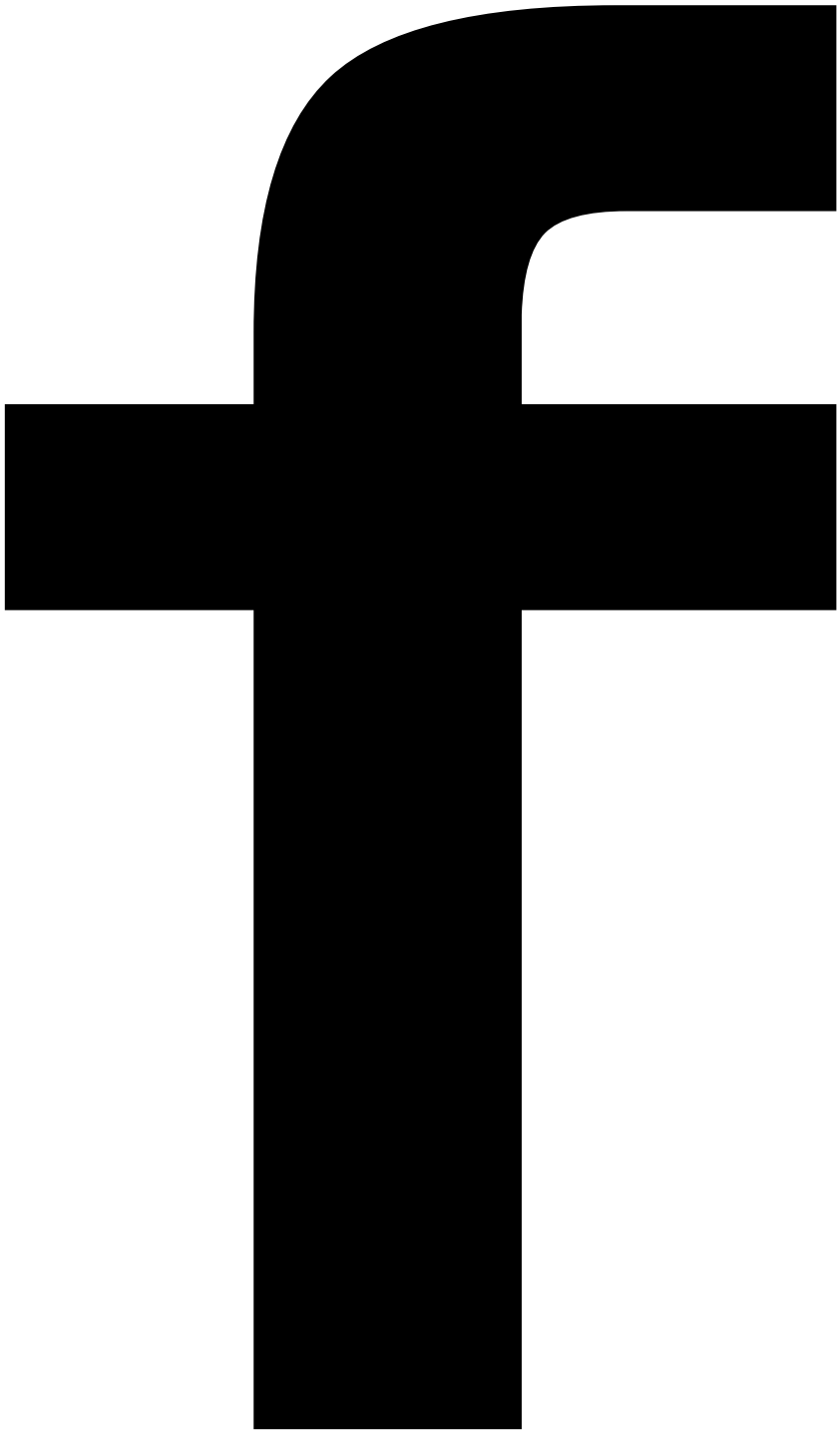
d

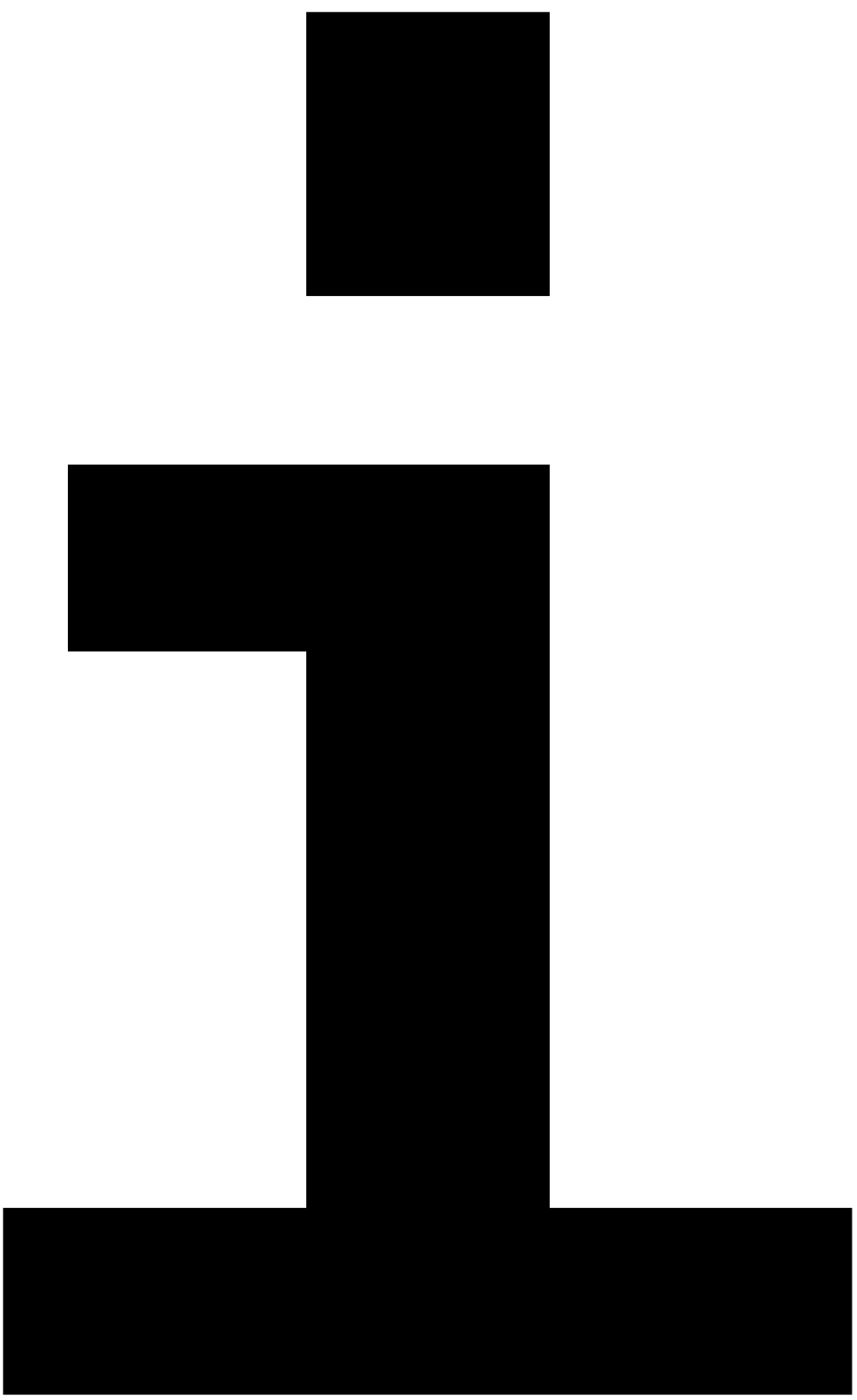


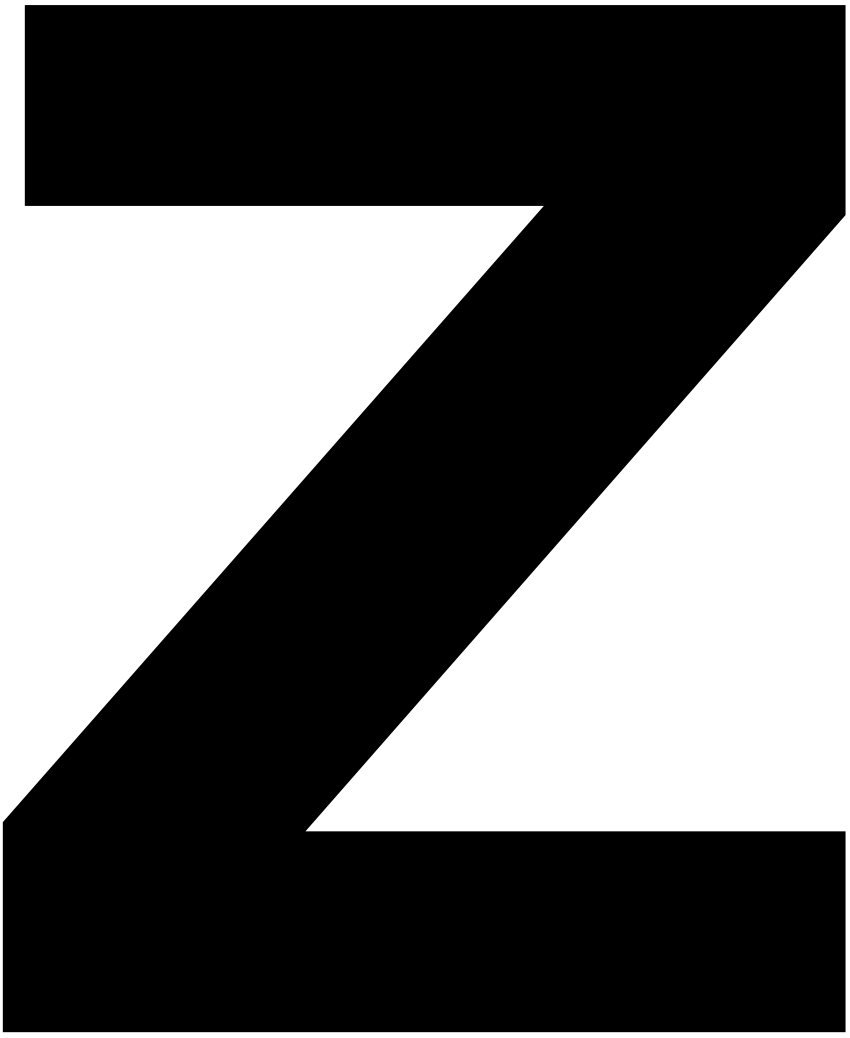


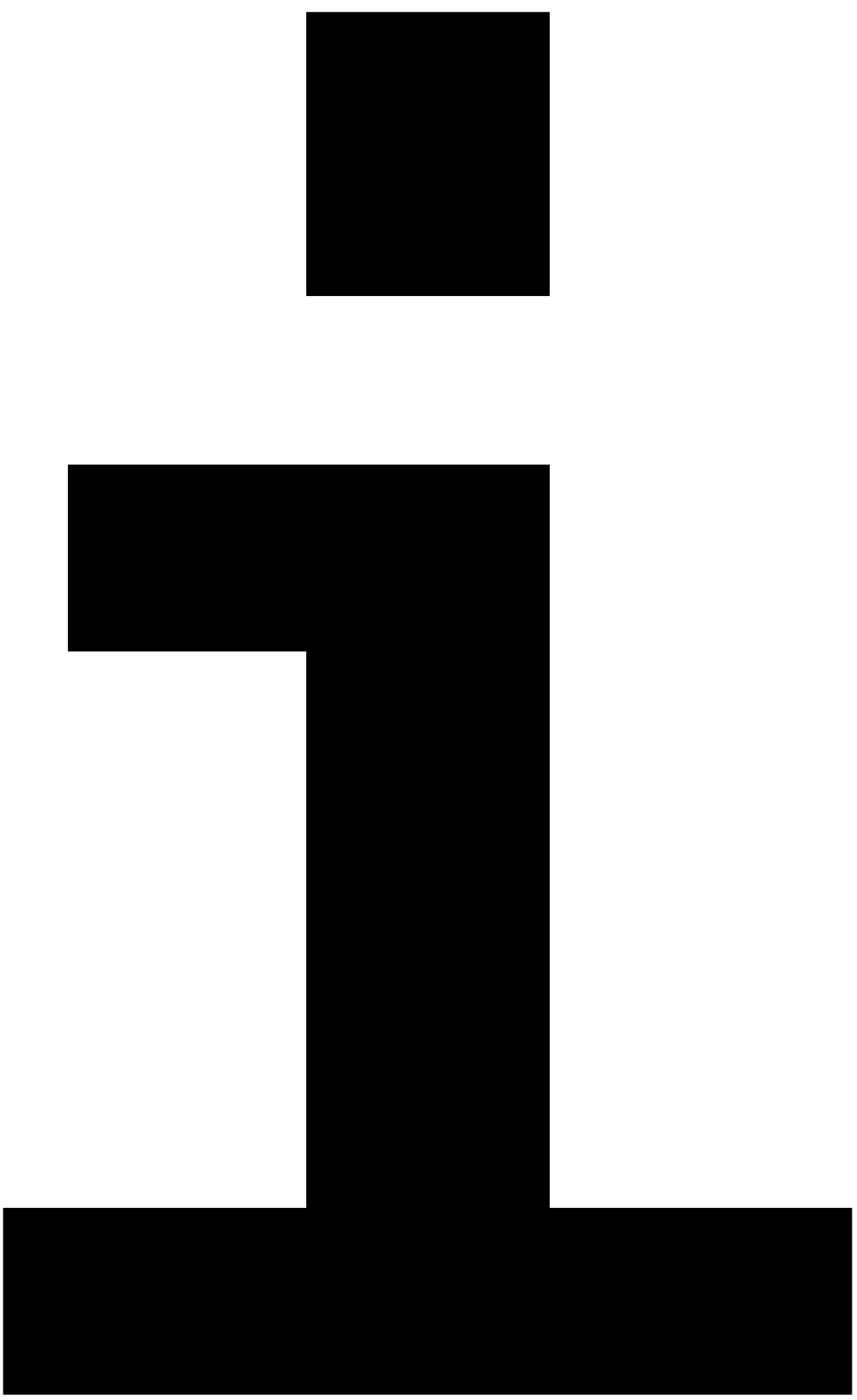


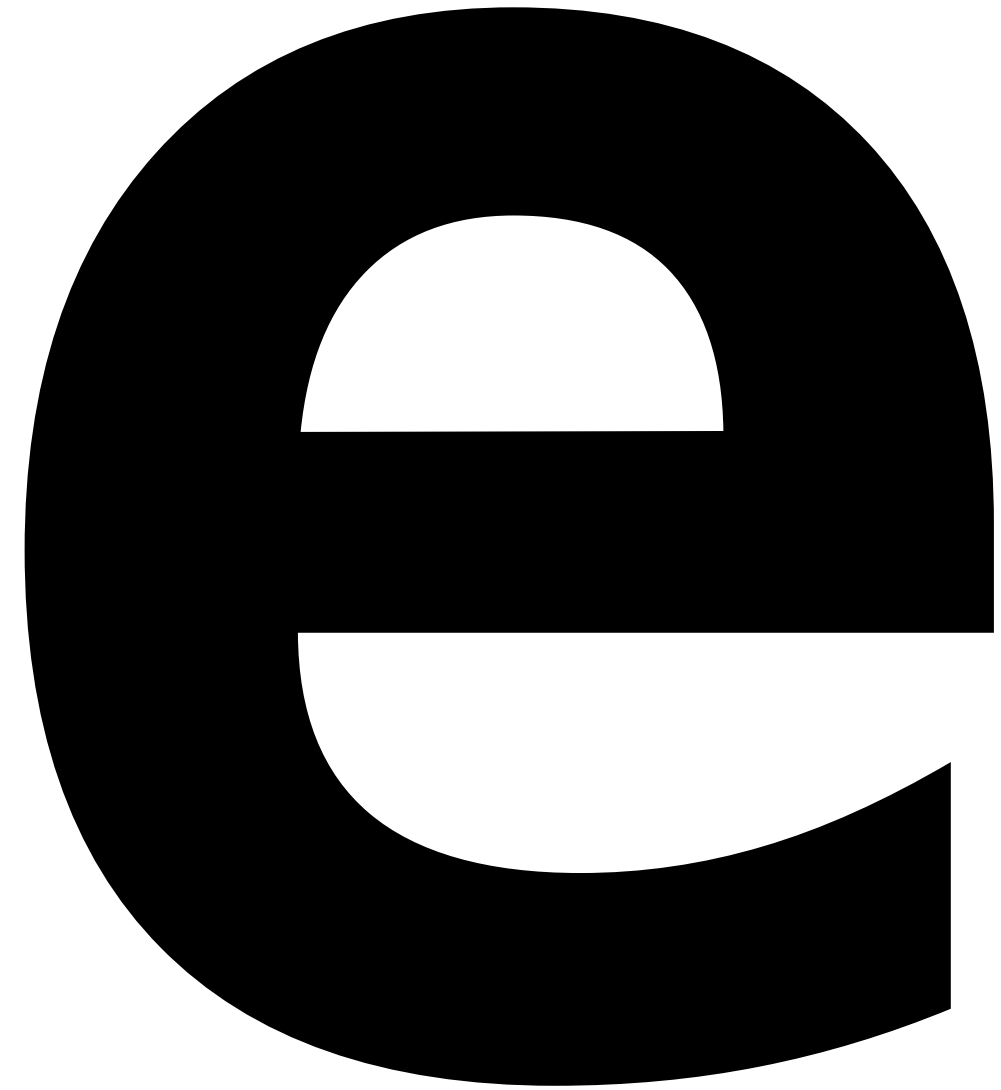


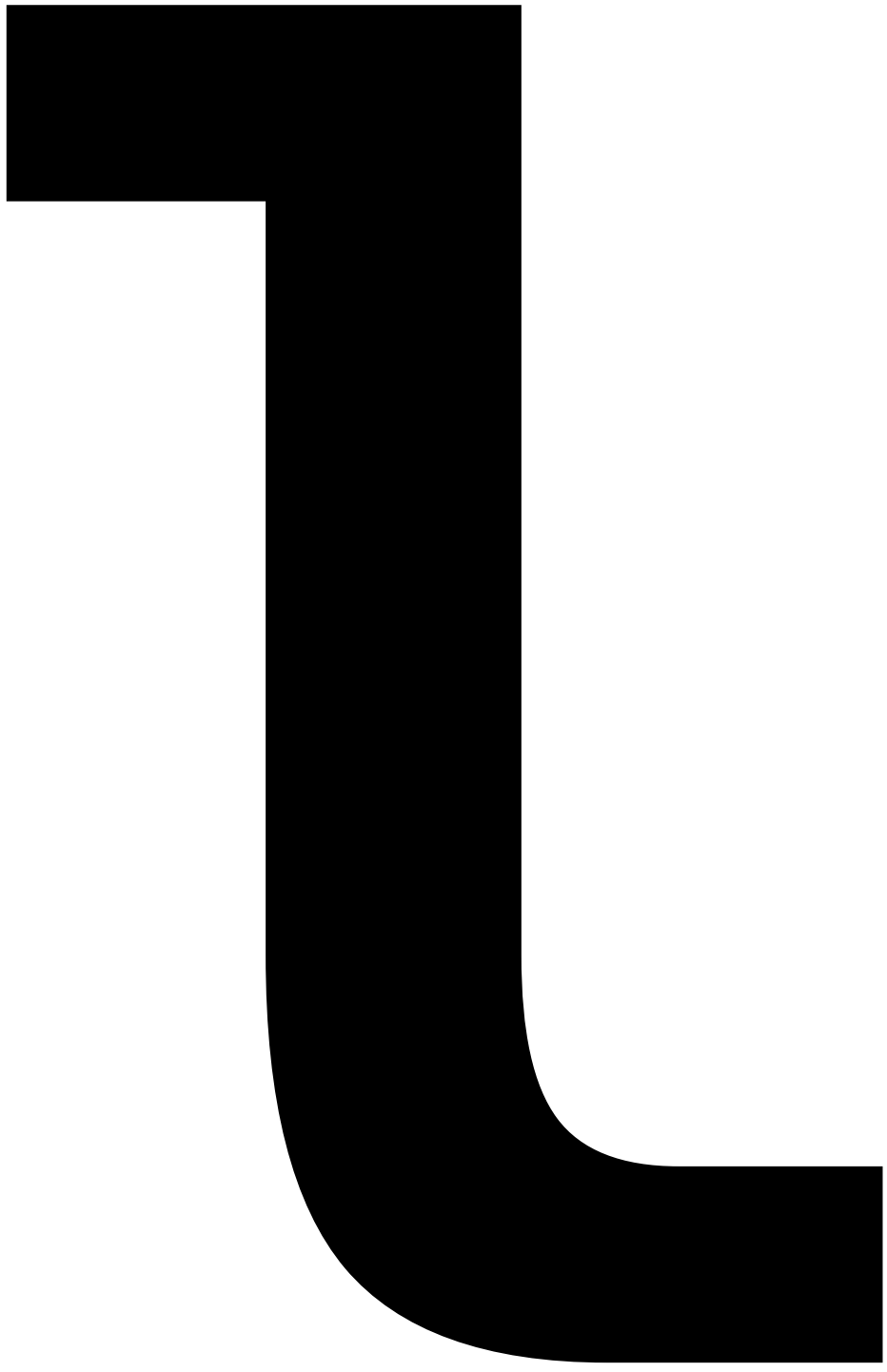


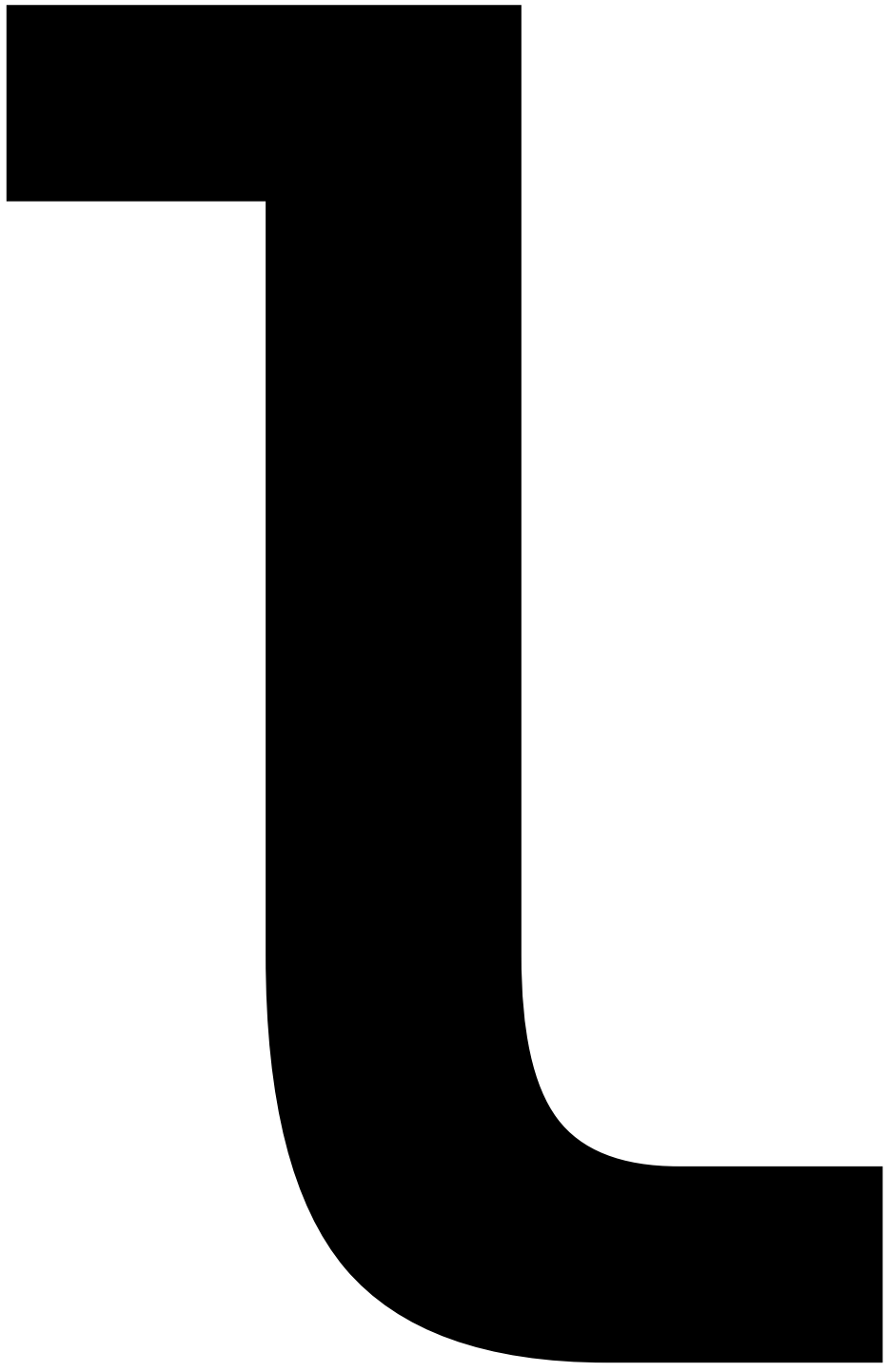


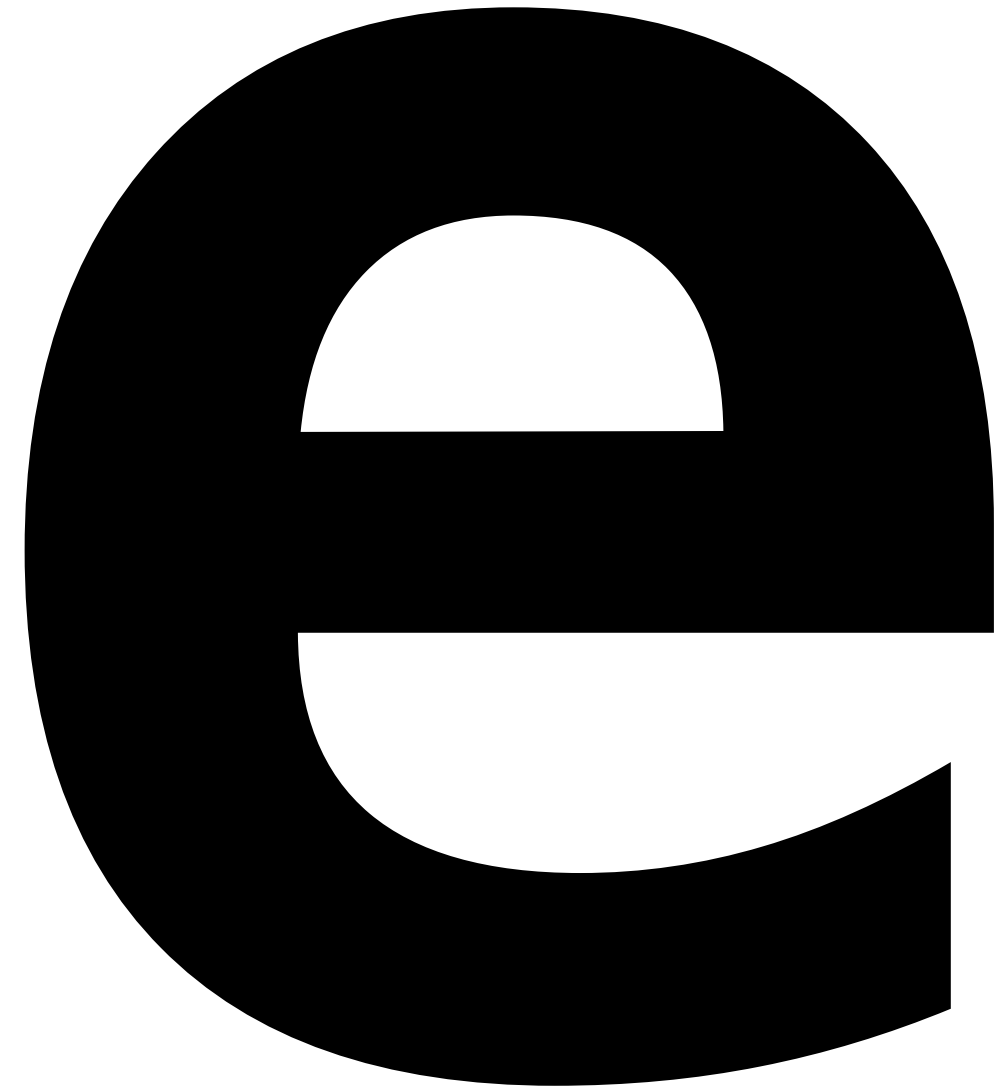


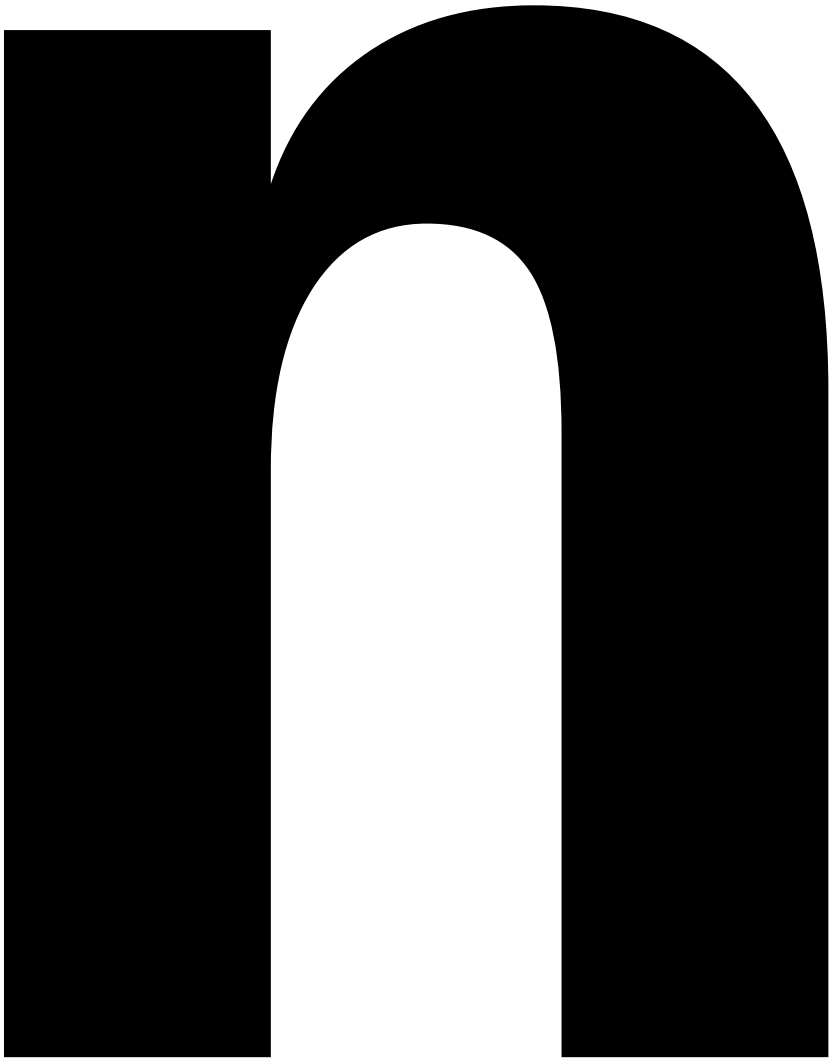


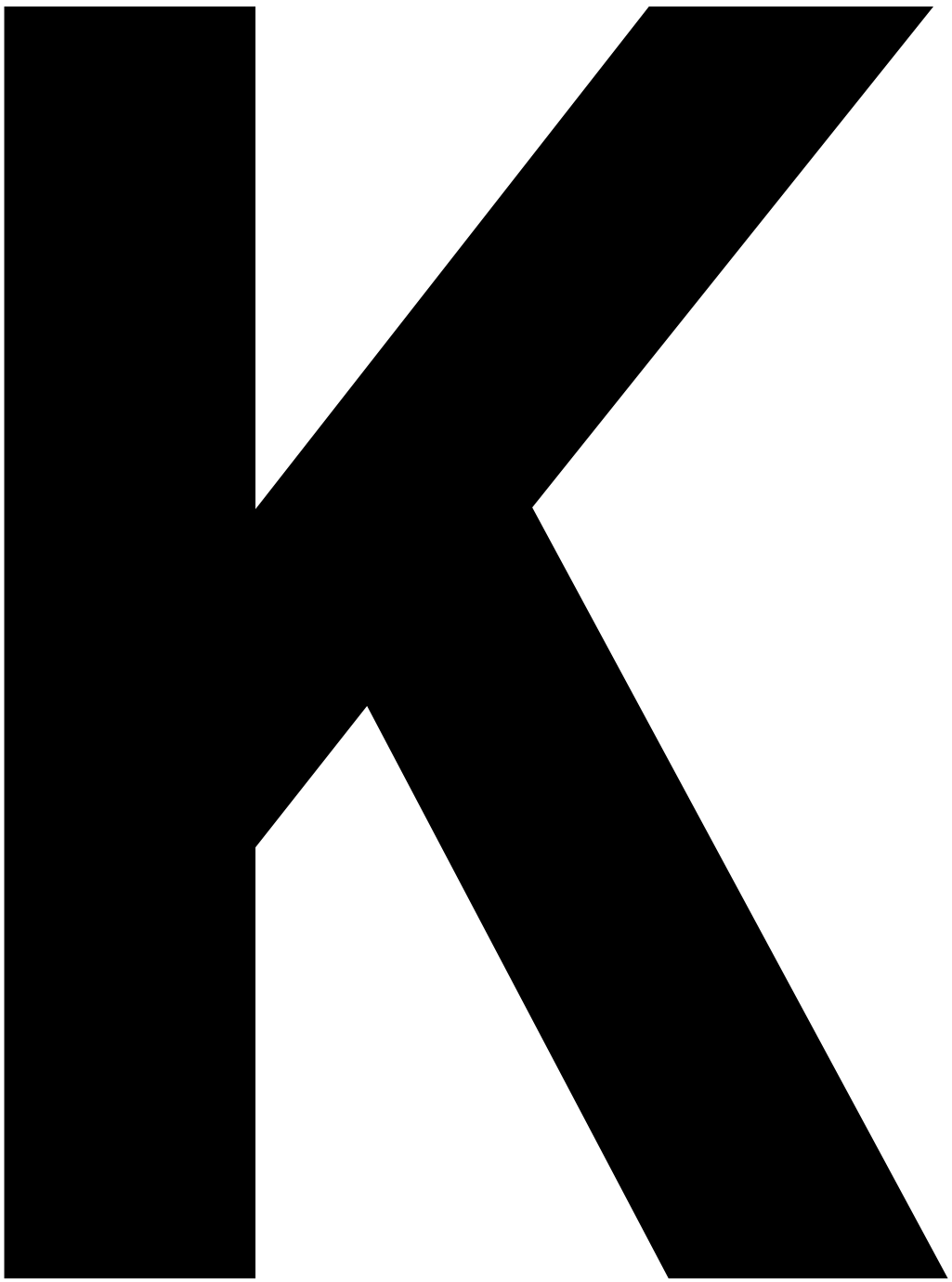


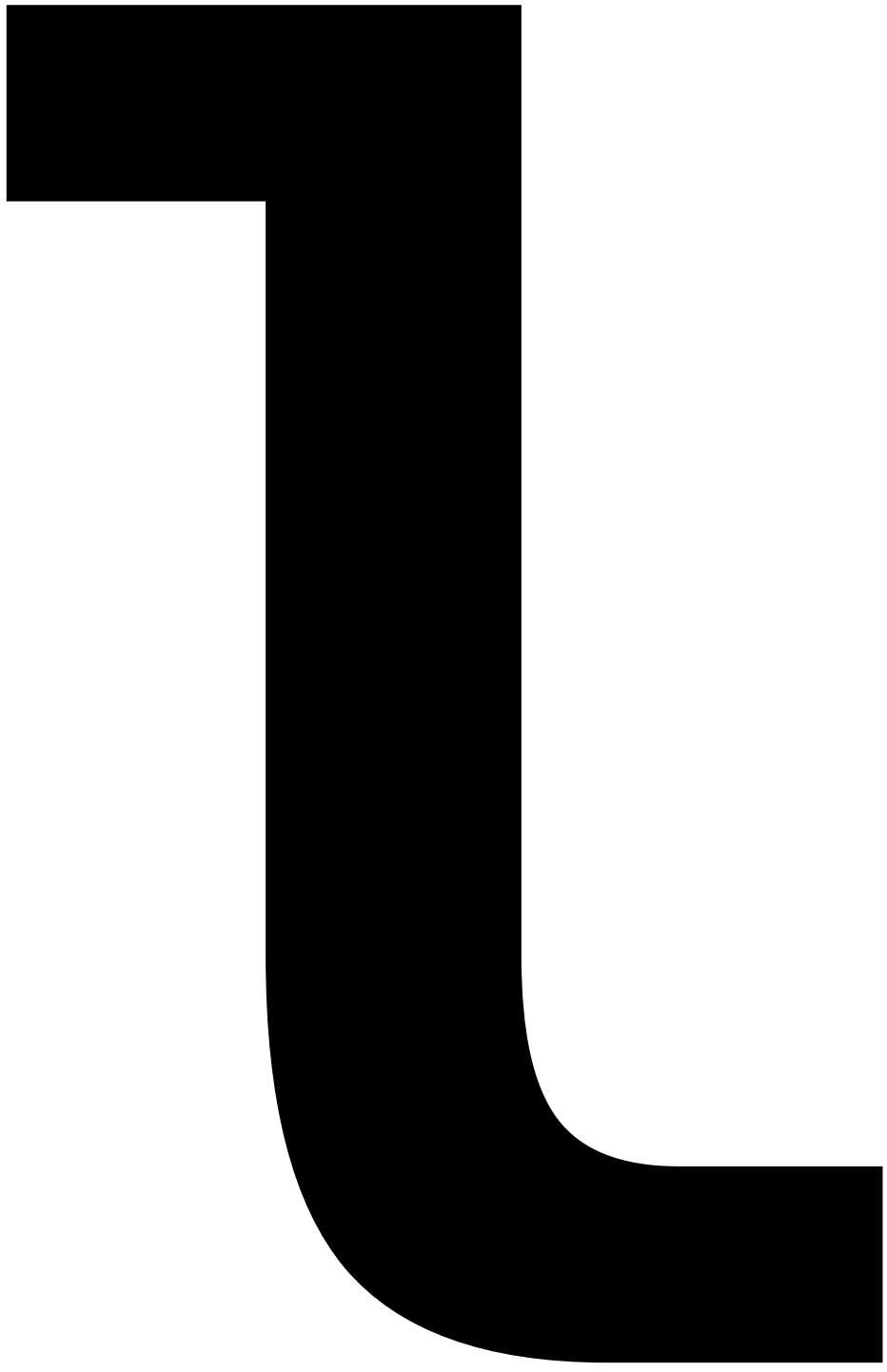


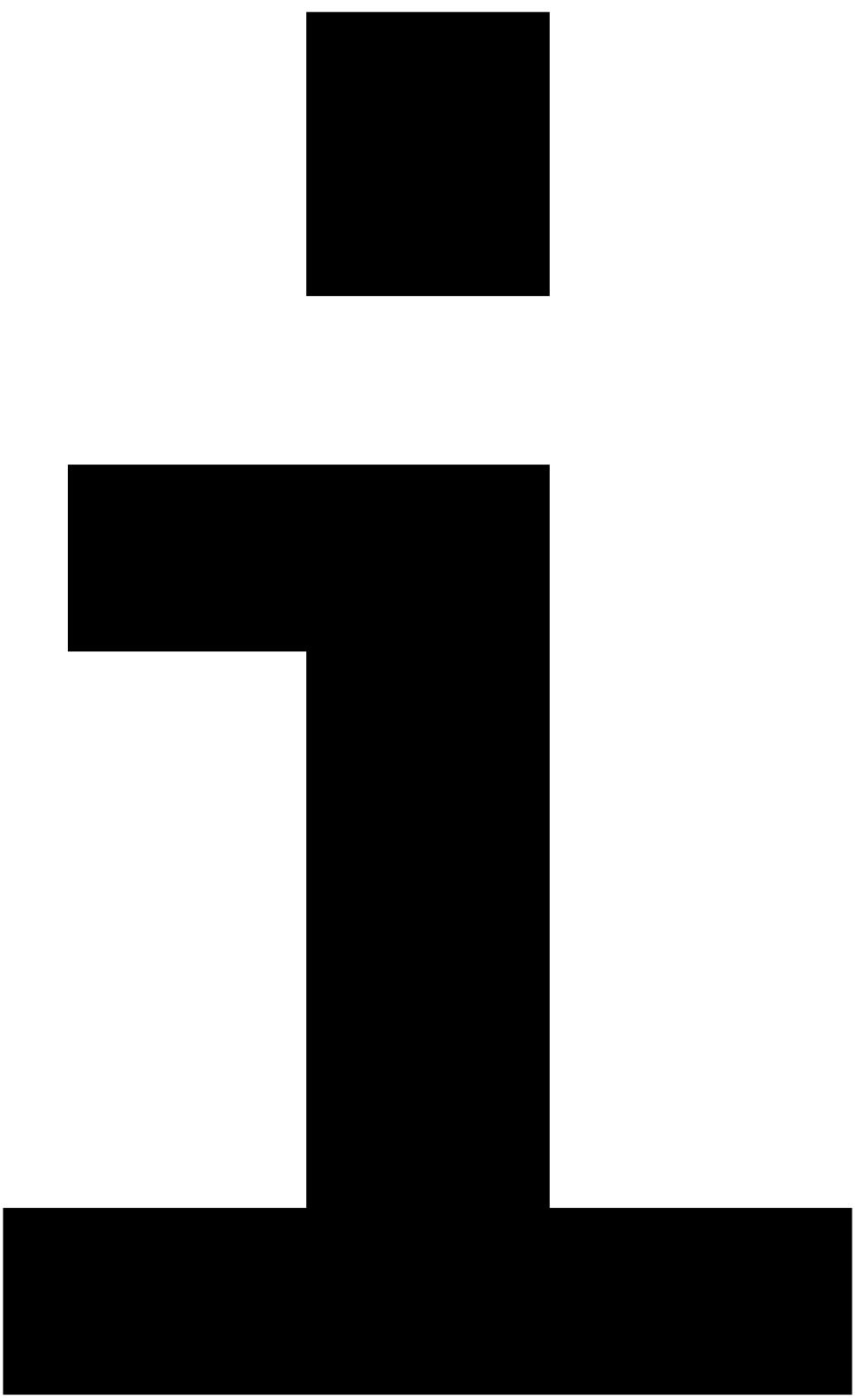


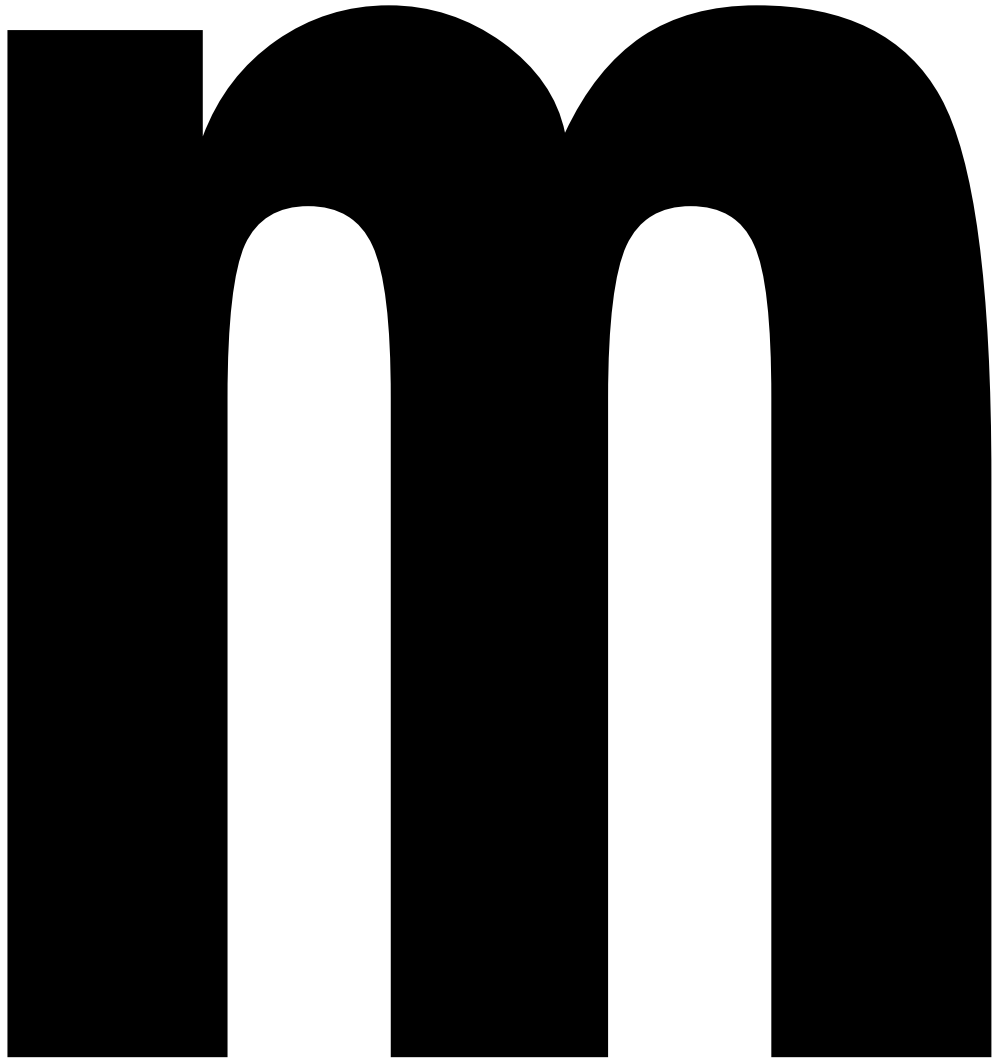


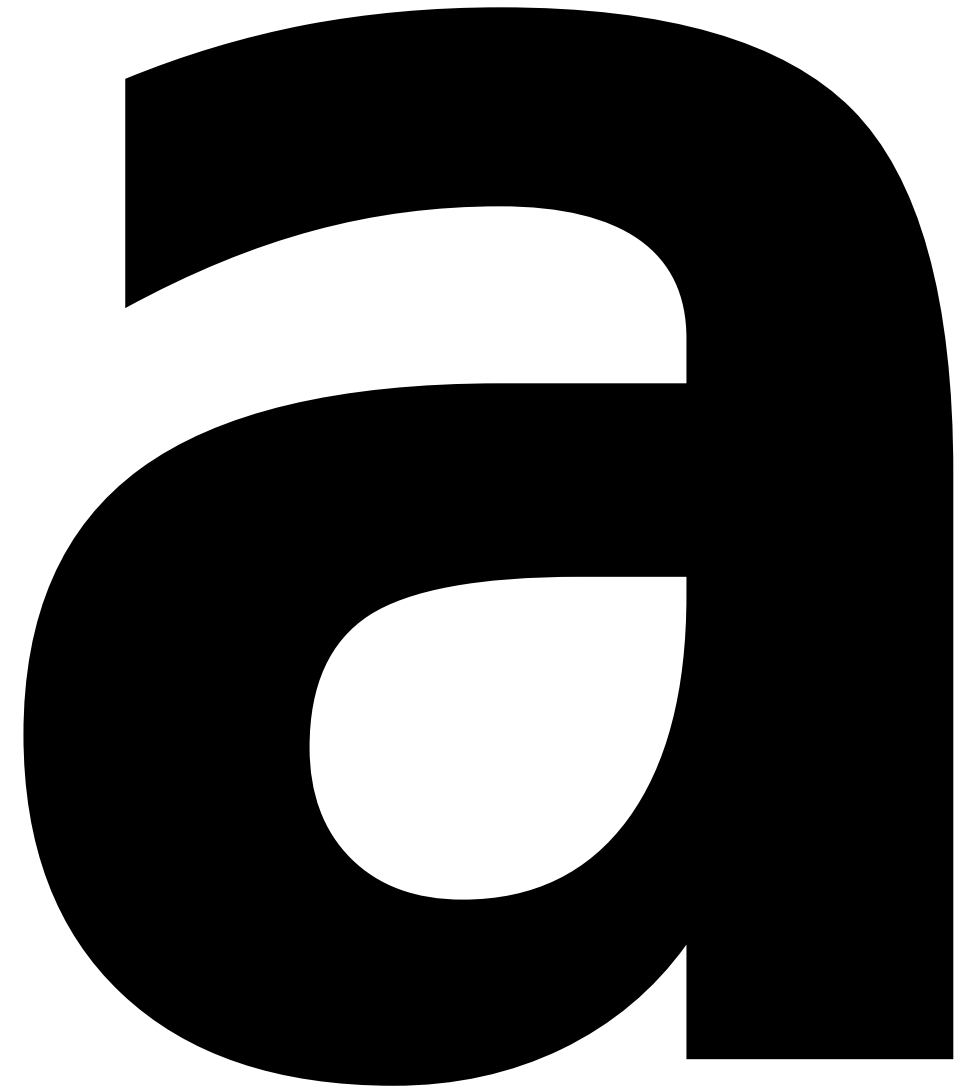


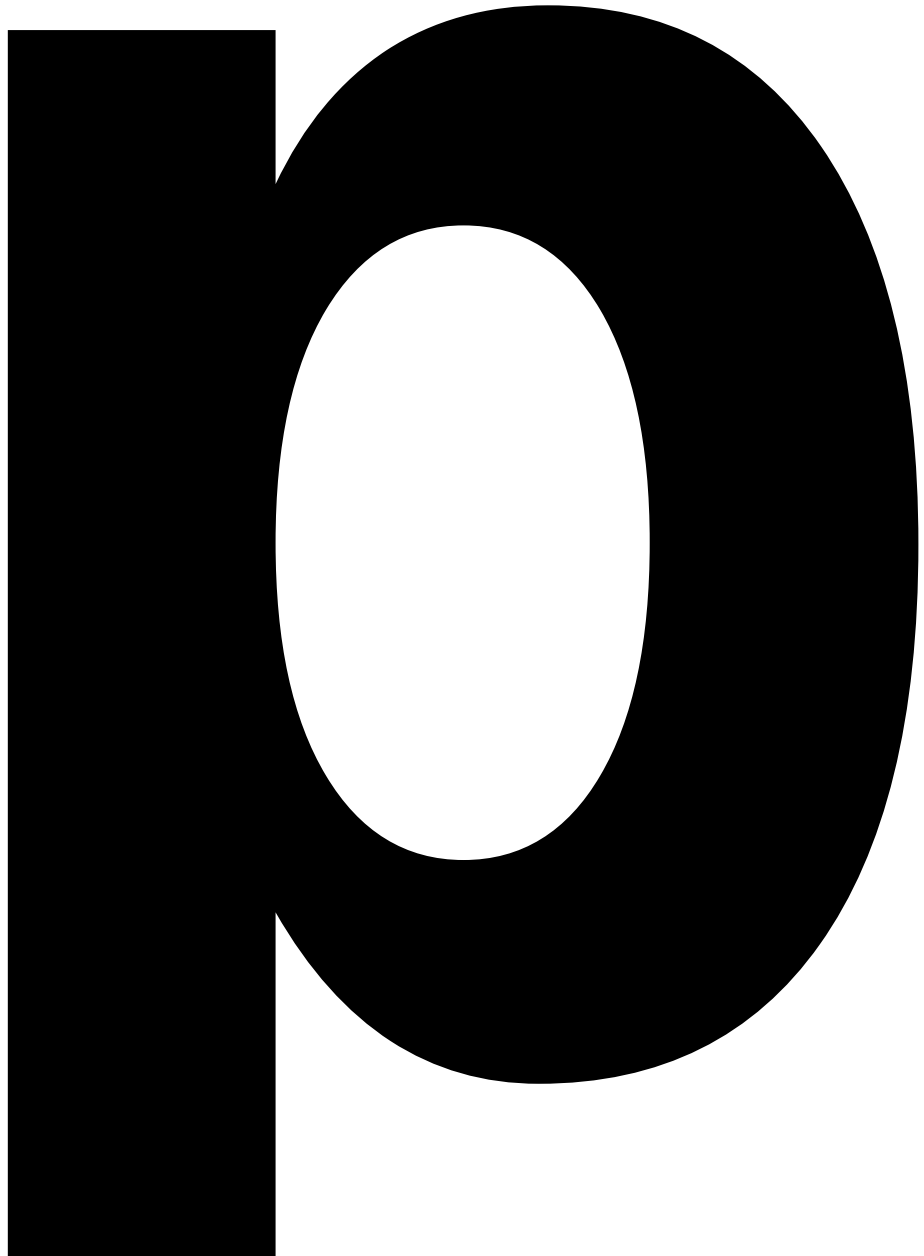


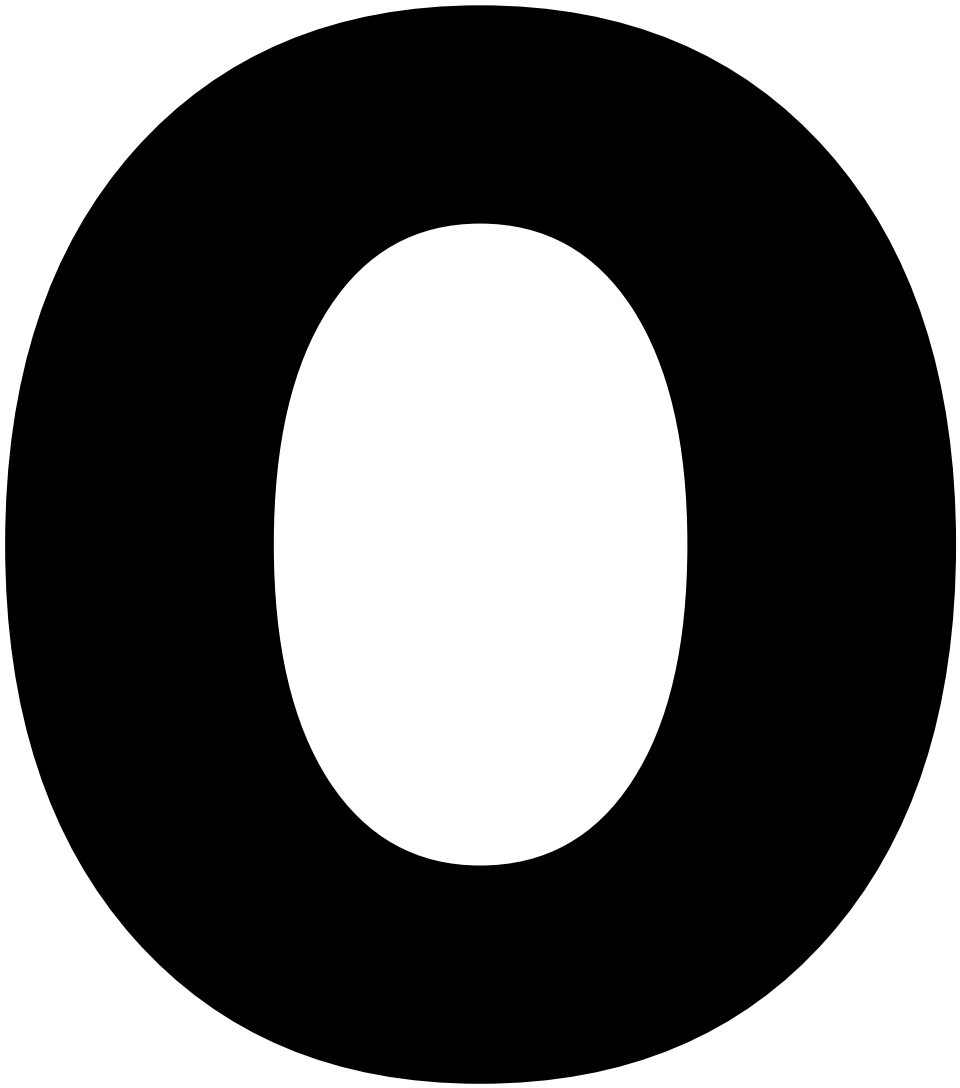


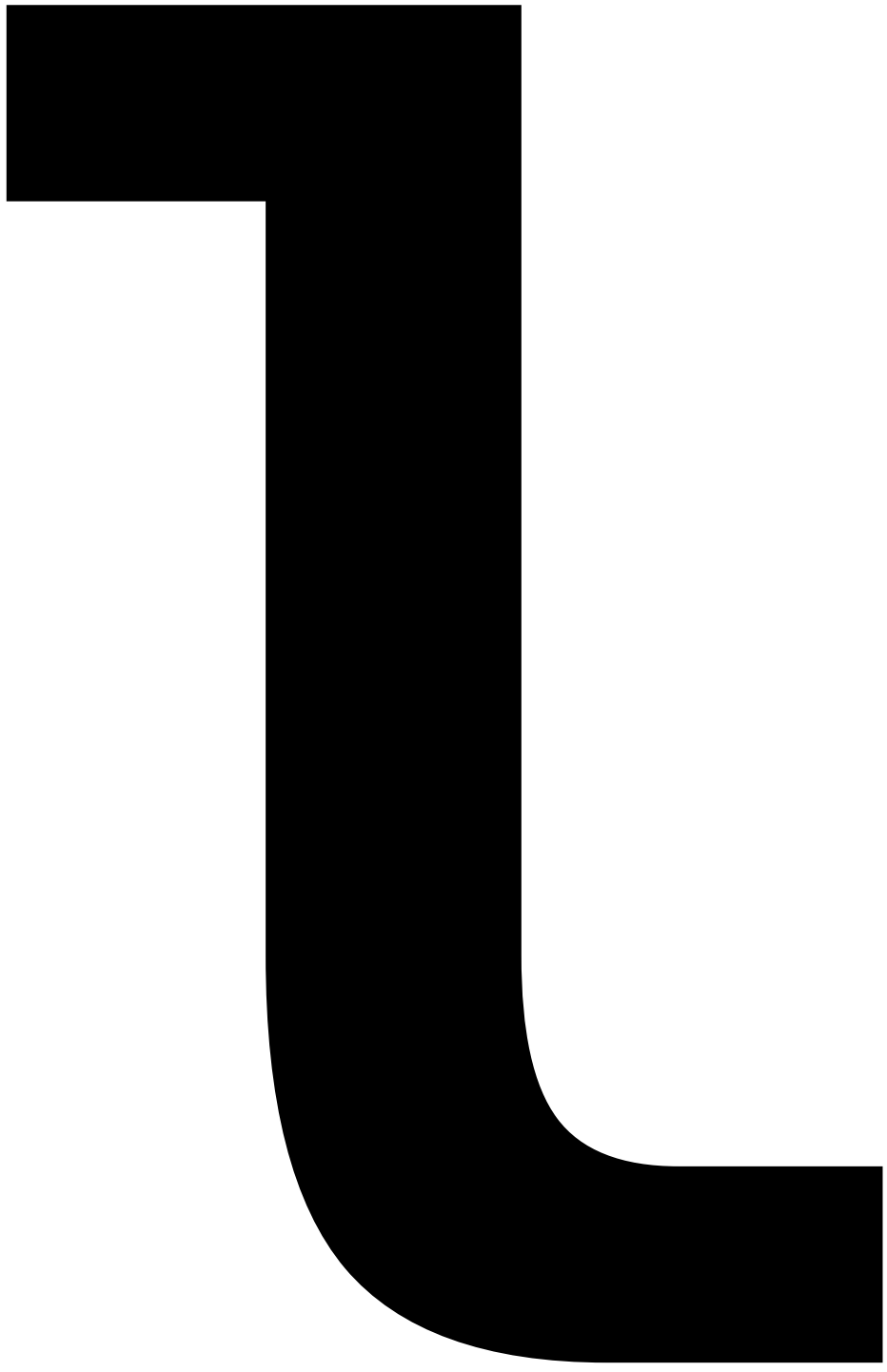


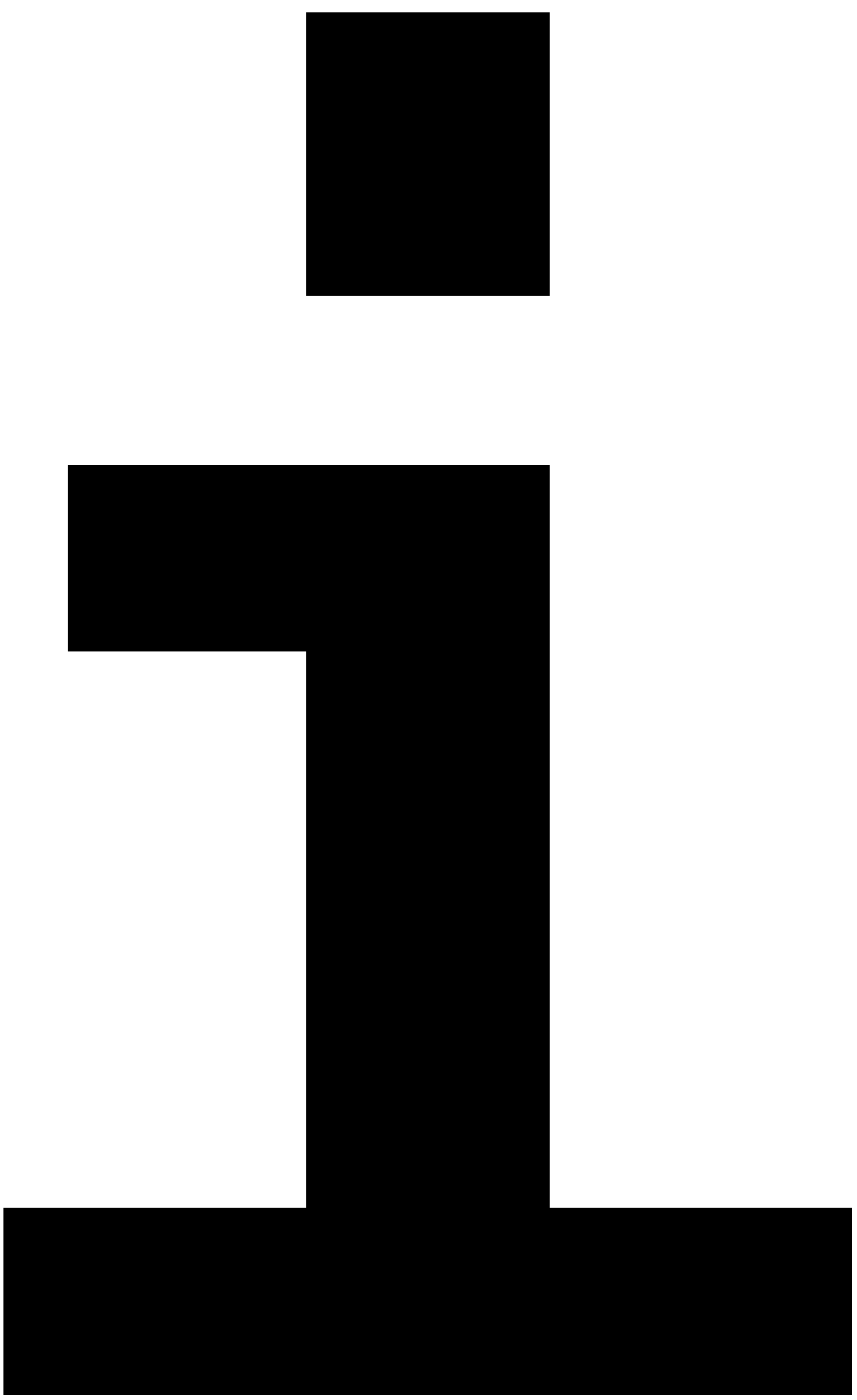


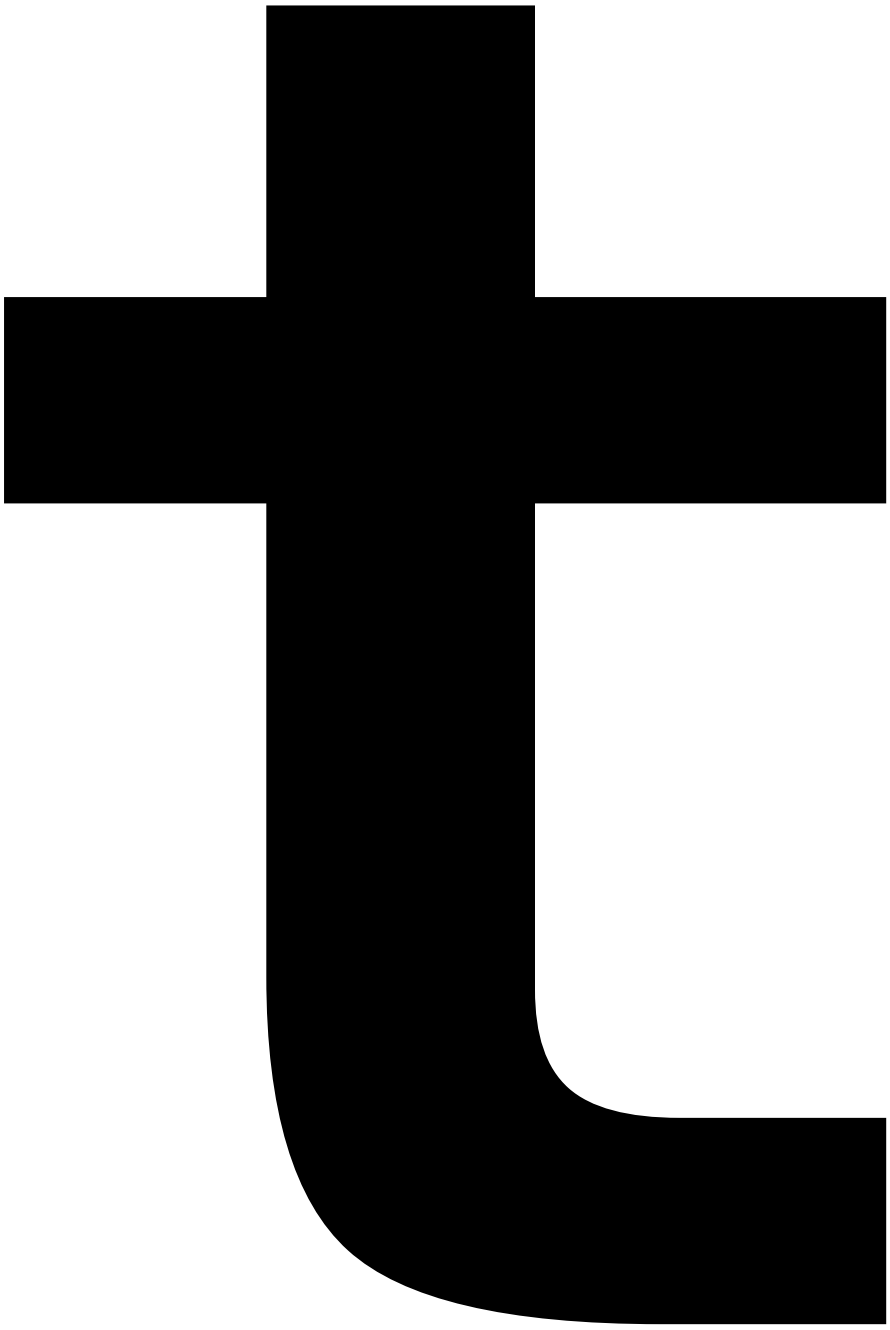


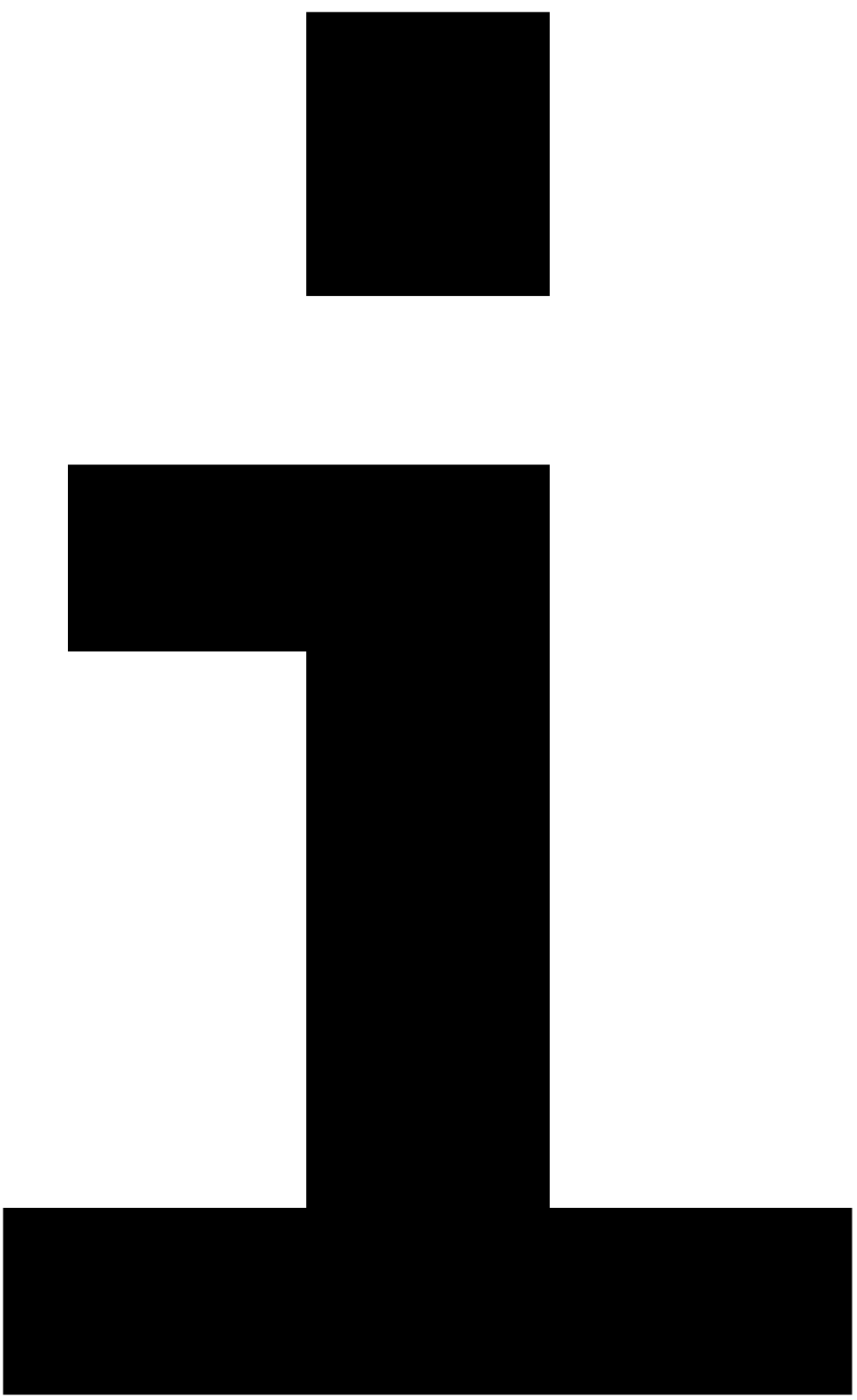


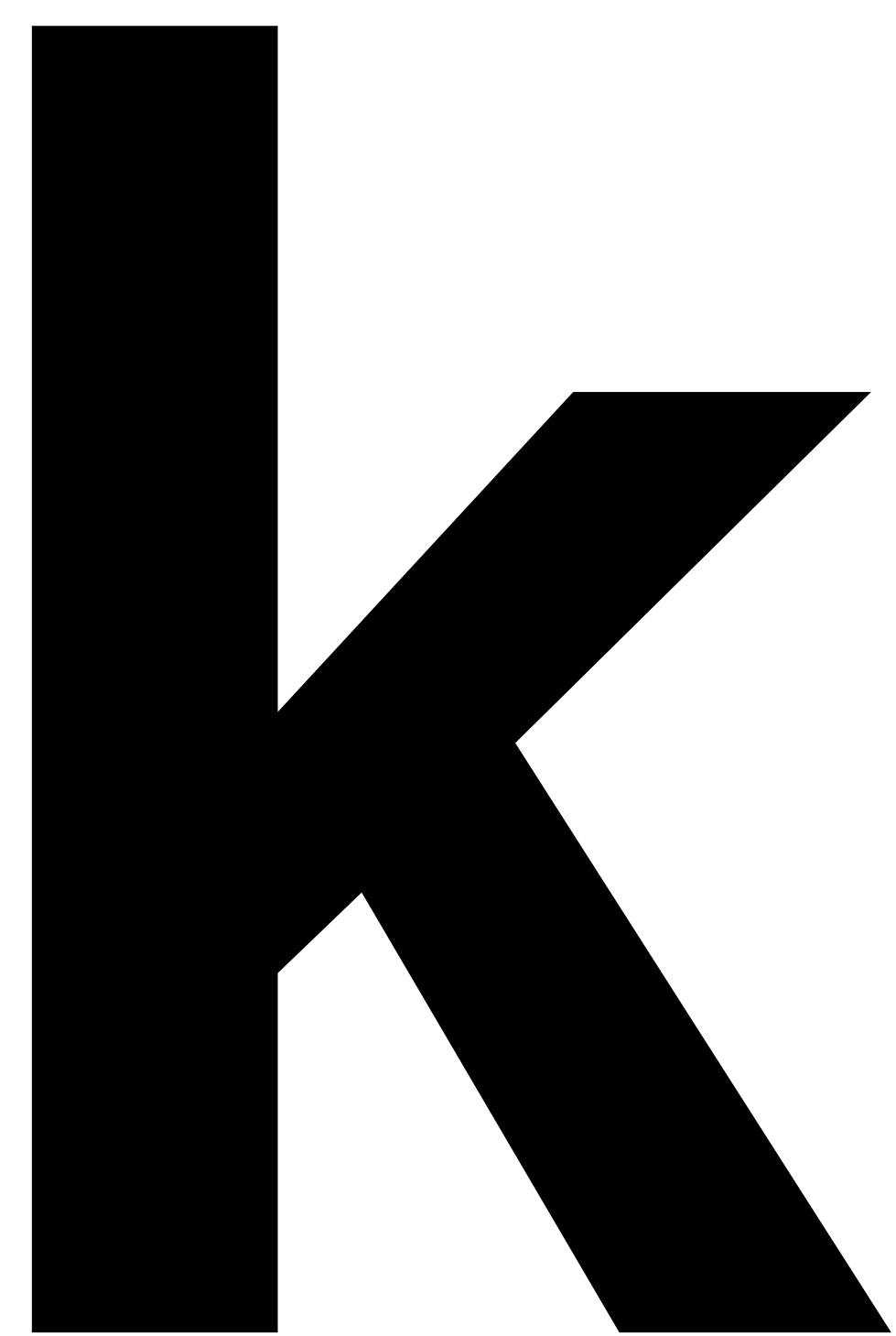


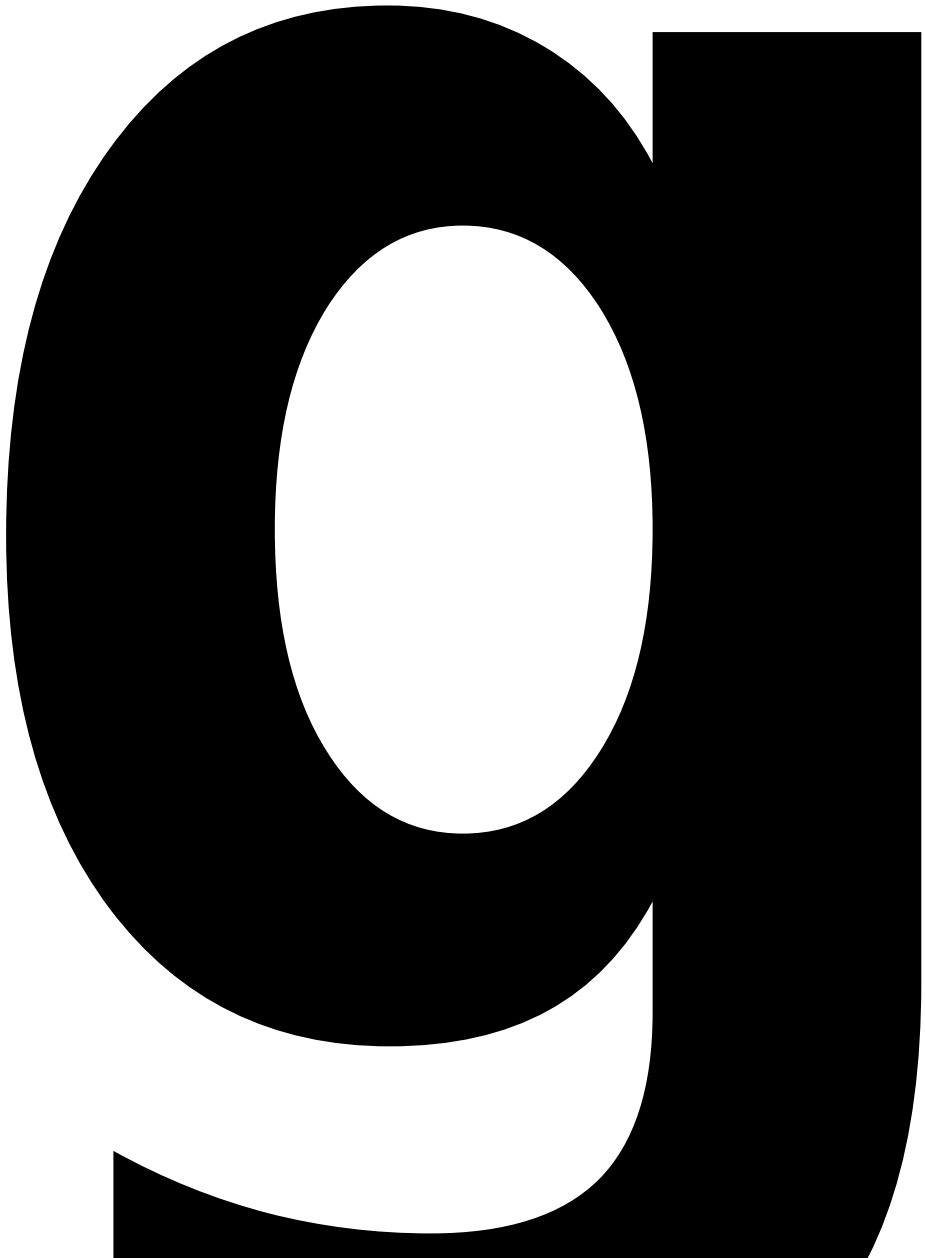


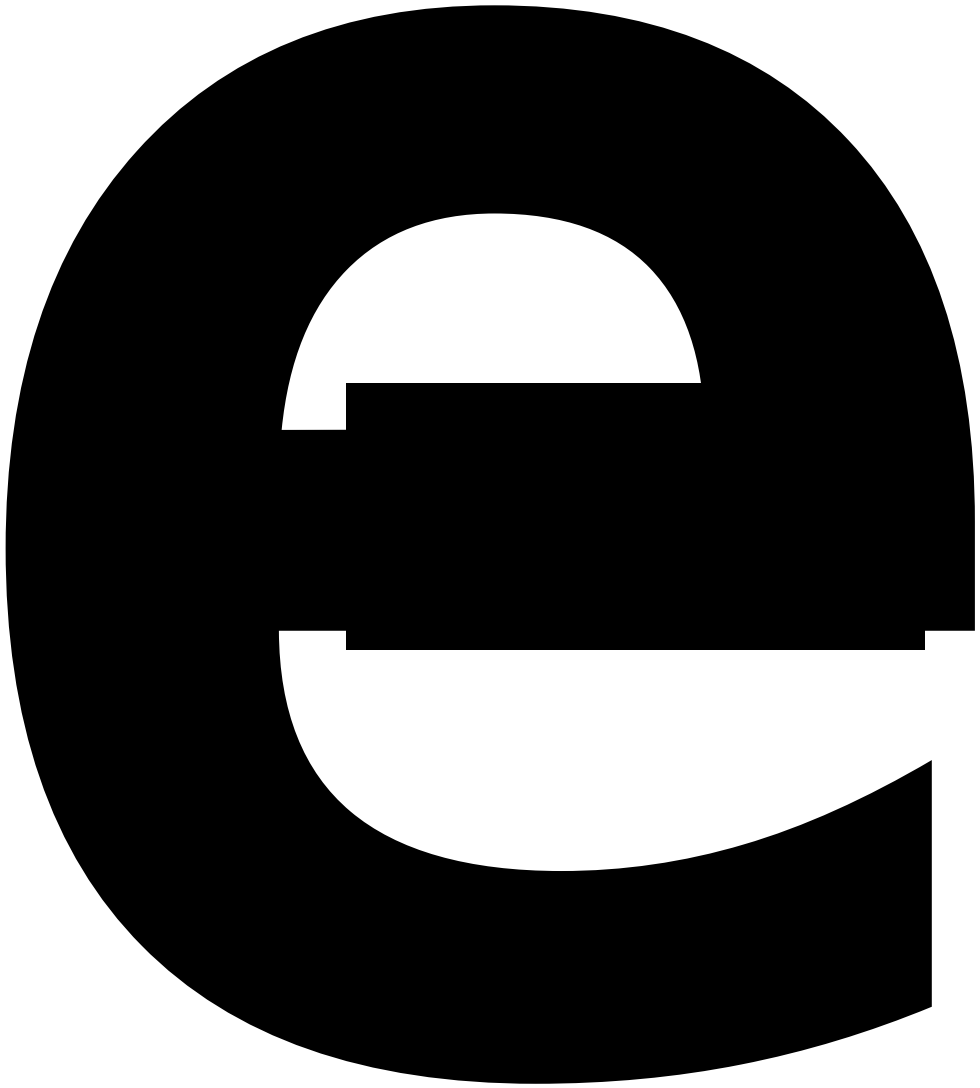


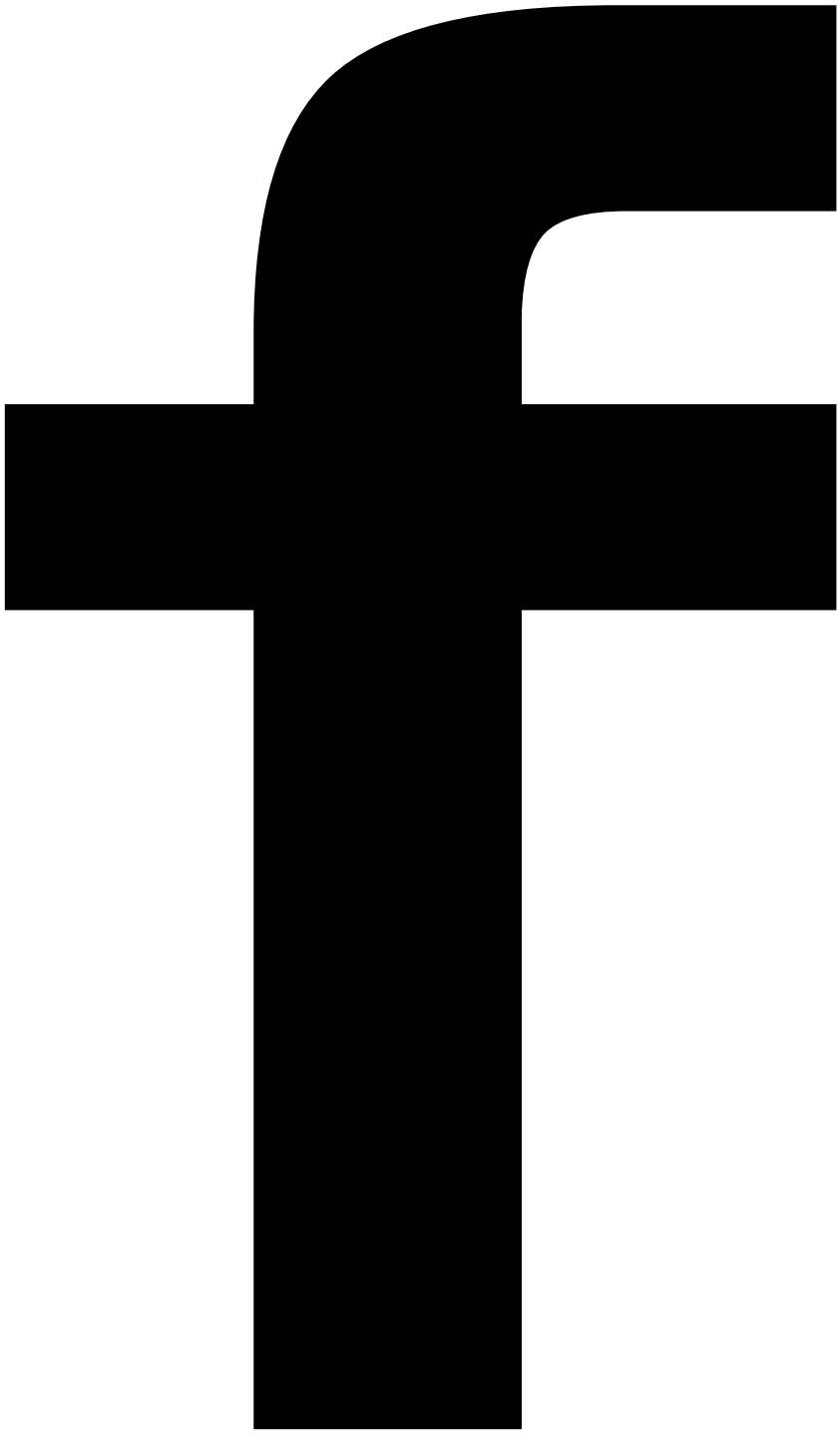


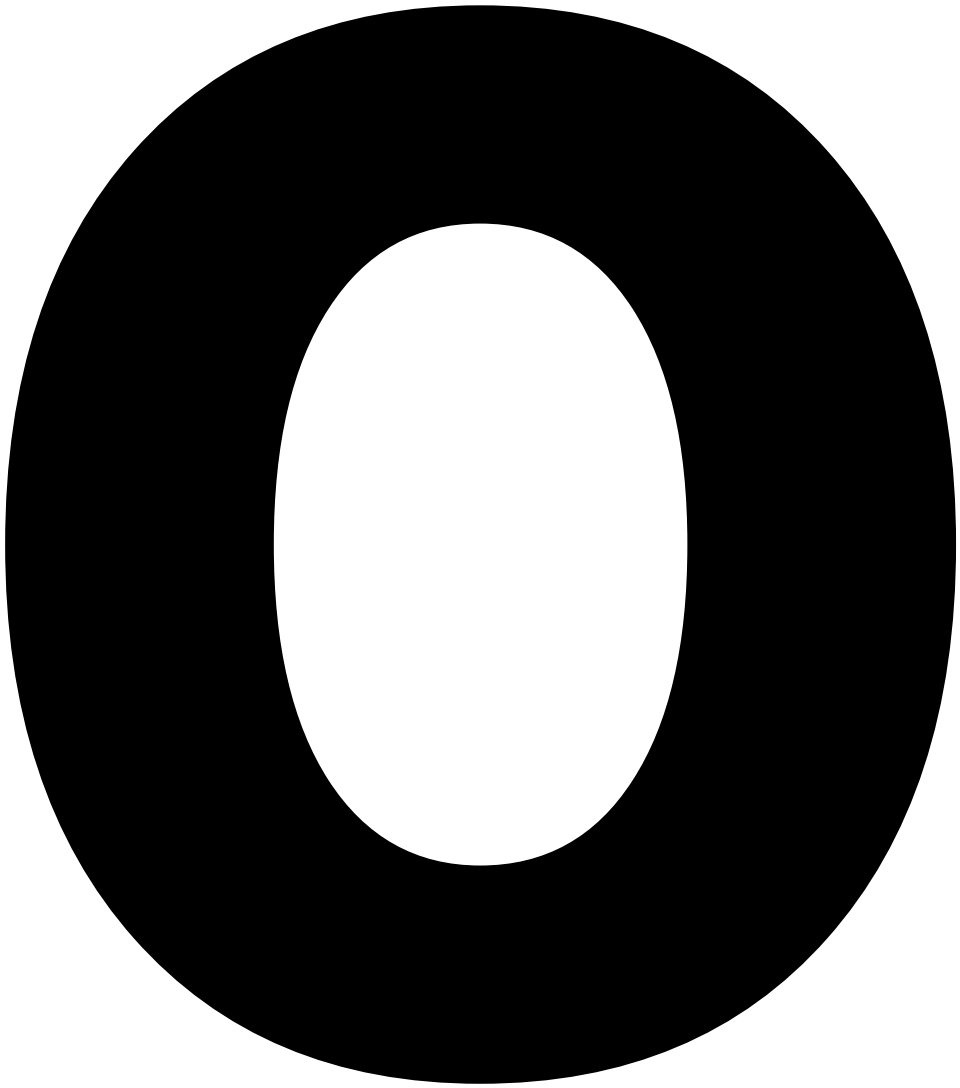


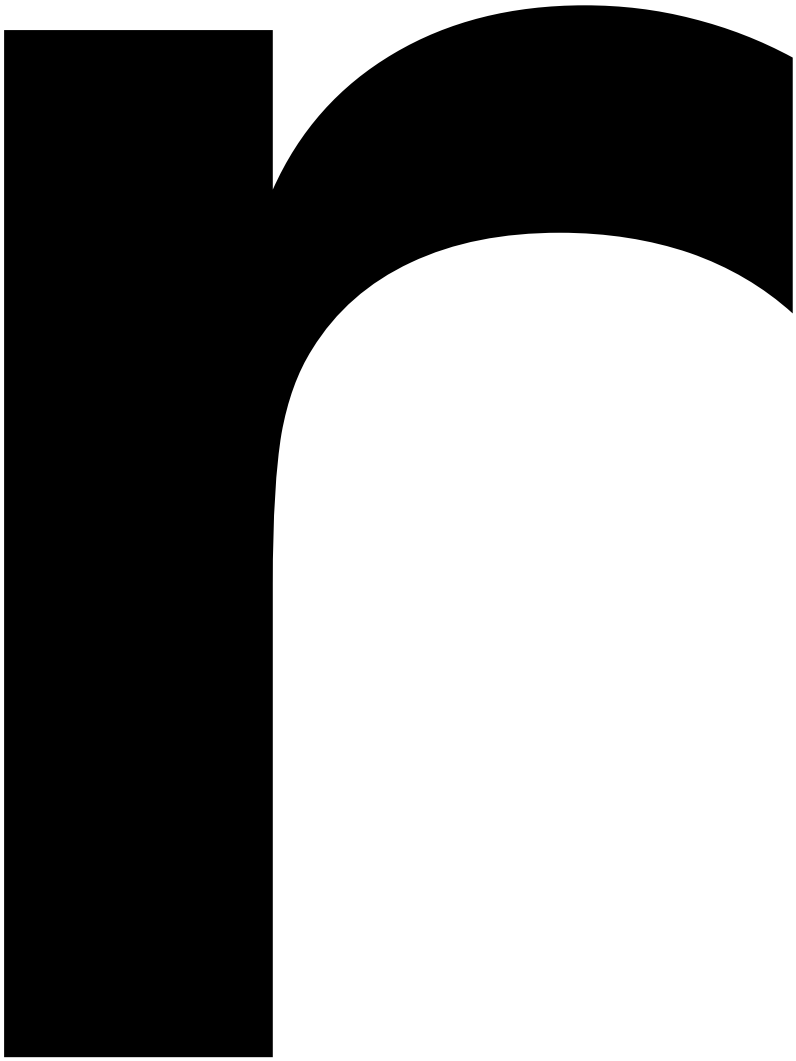




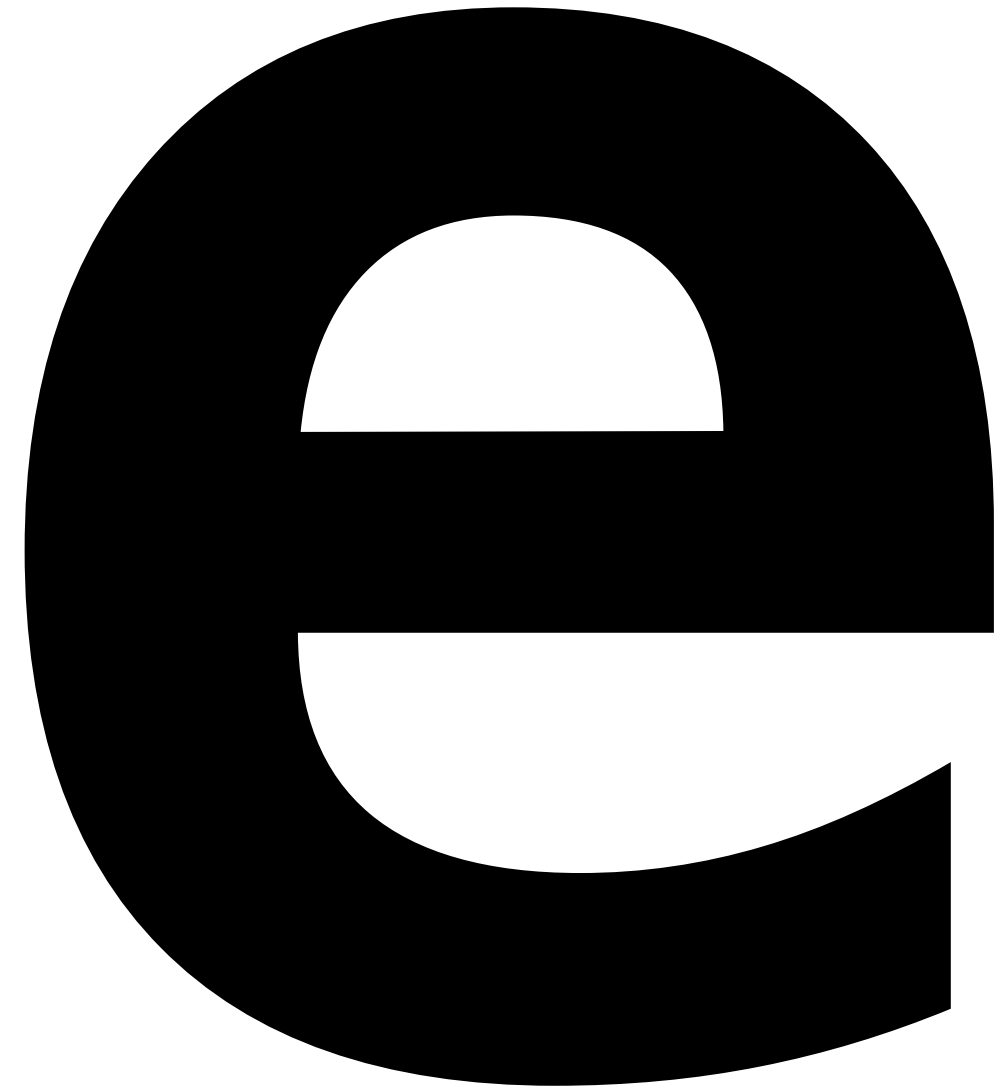


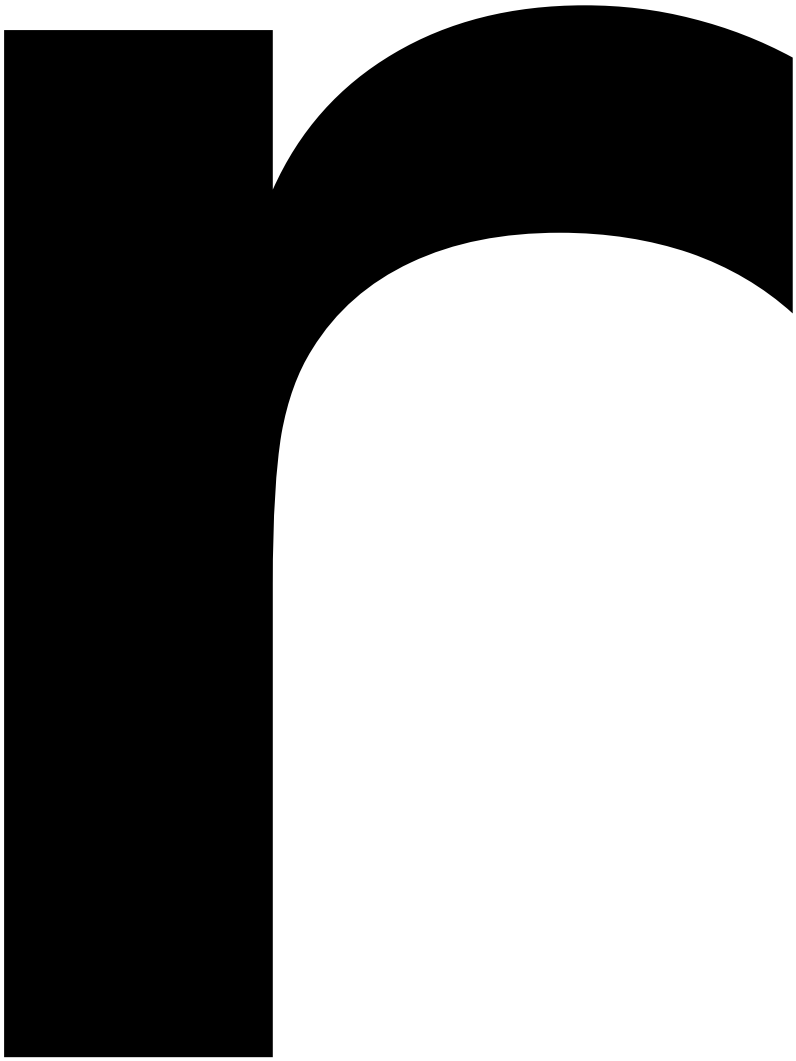


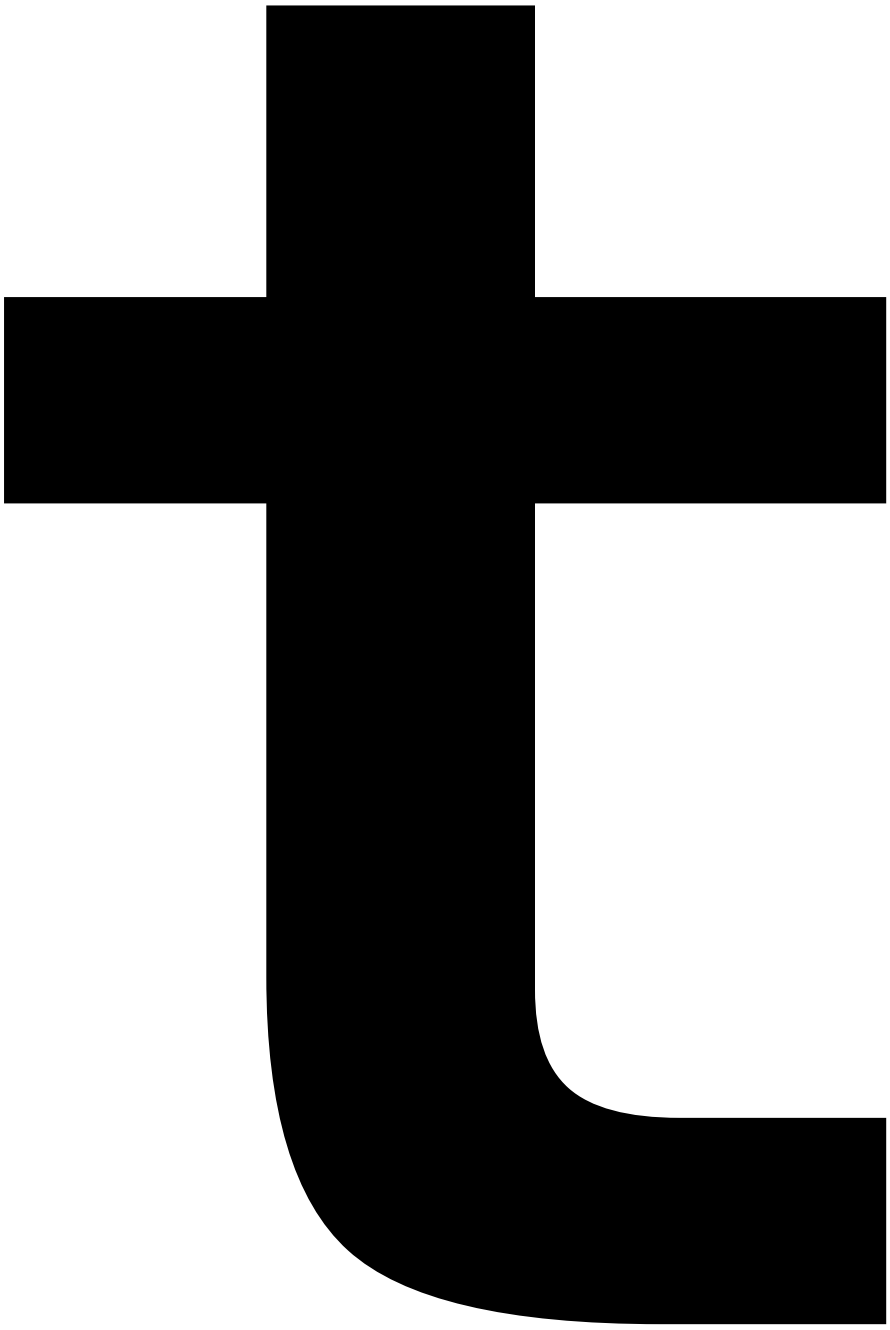


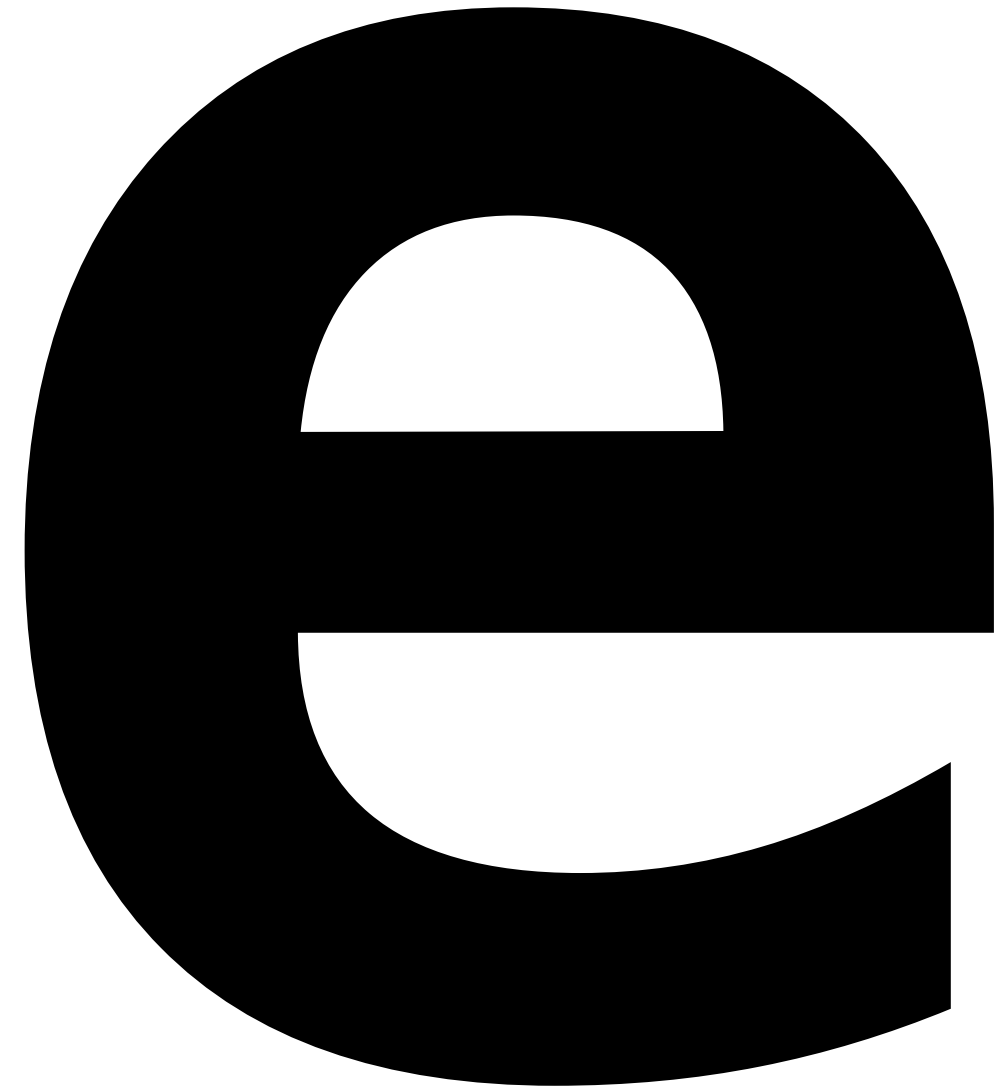


d

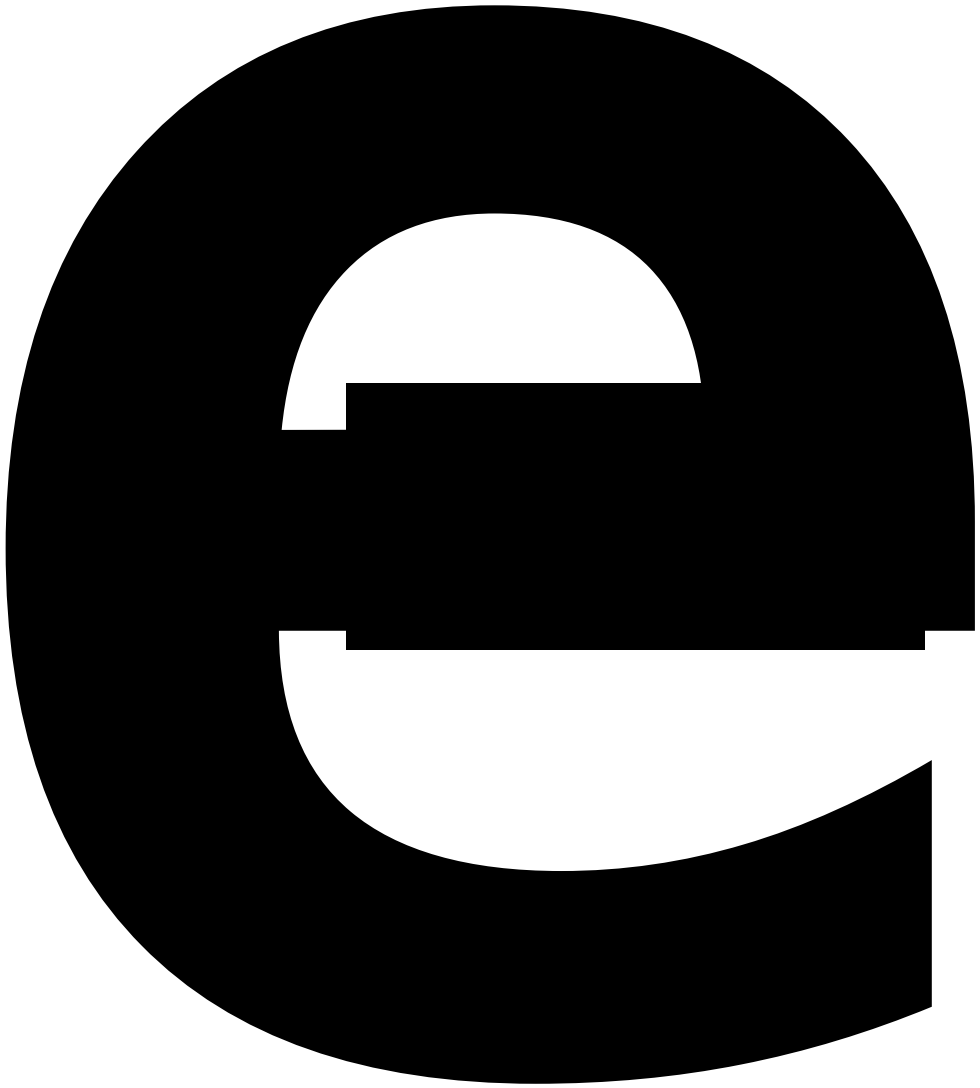


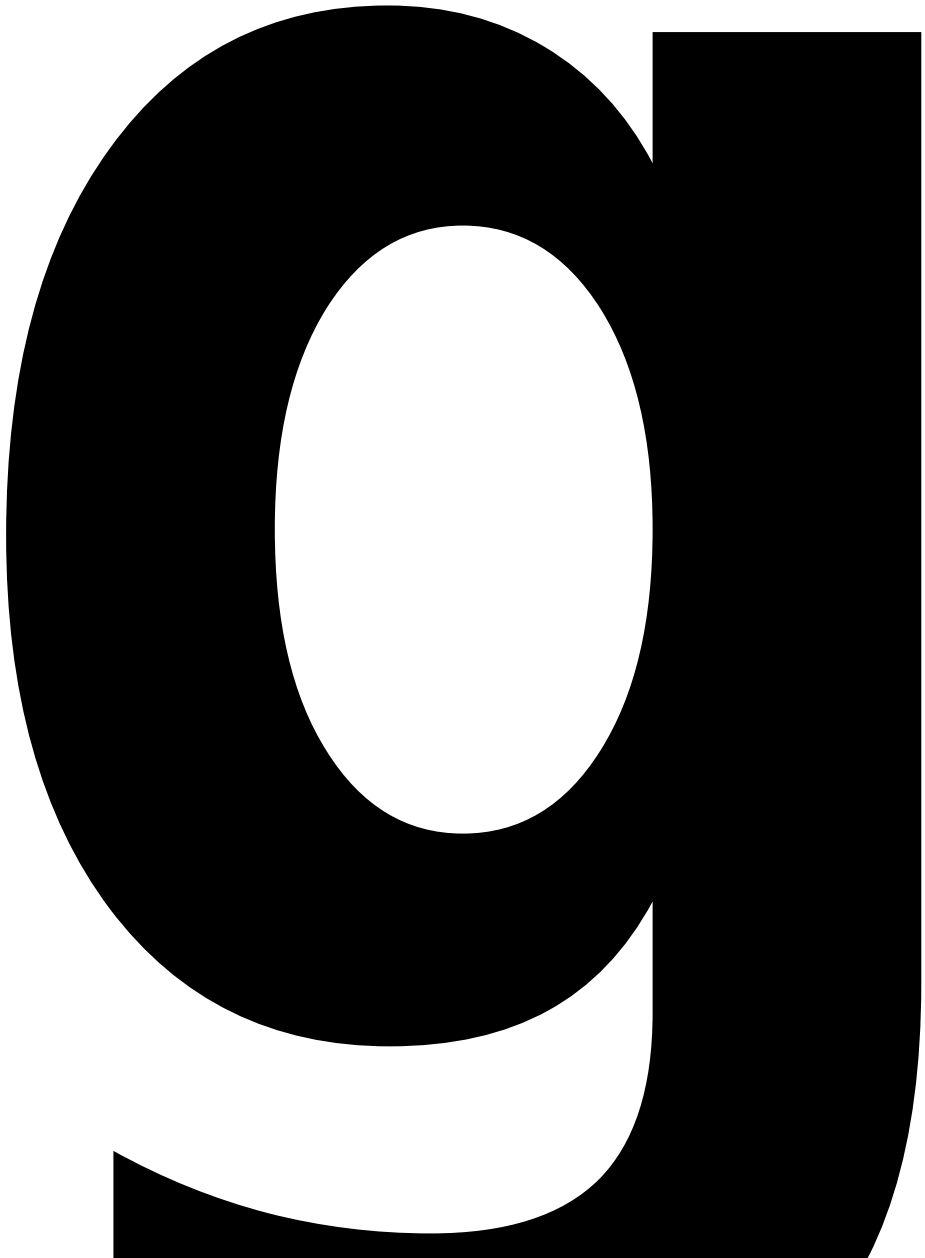


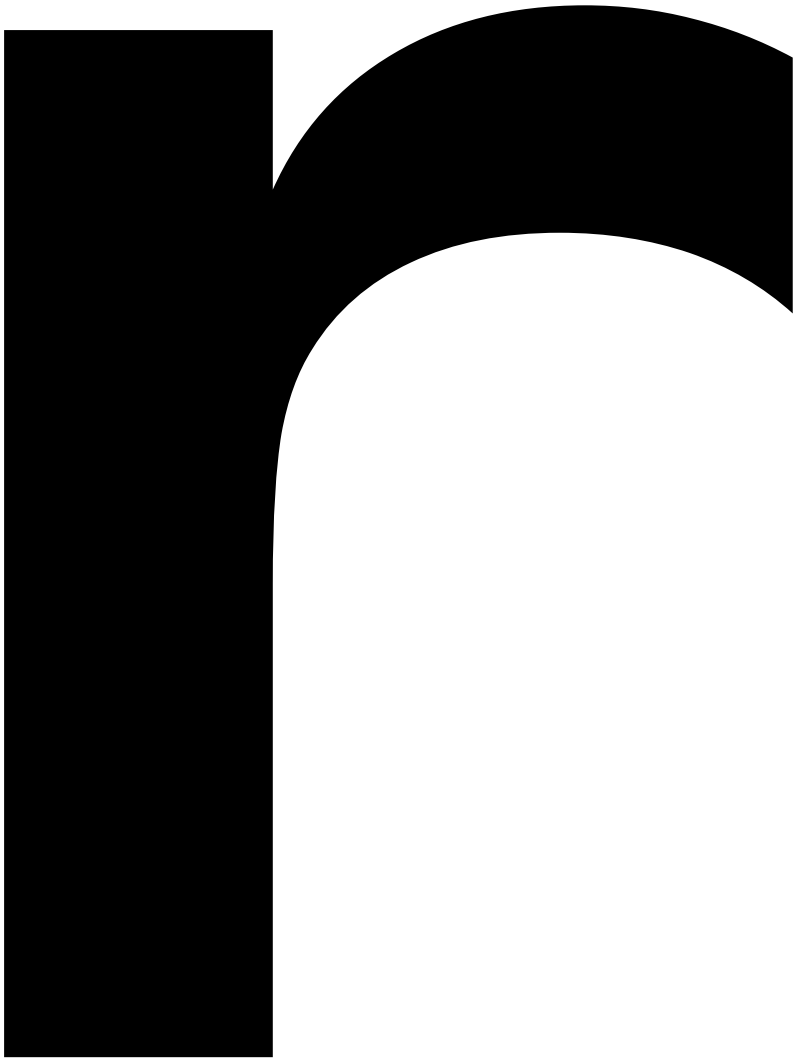


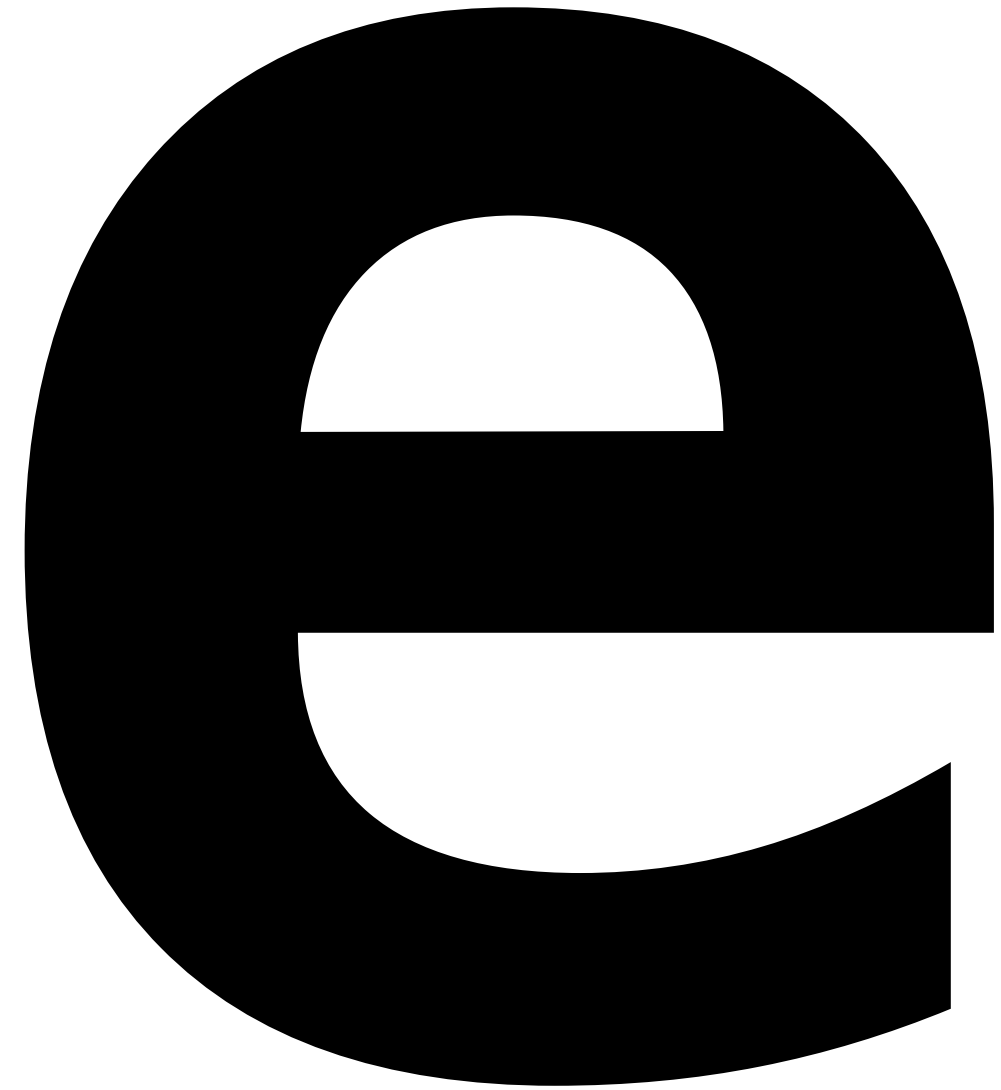


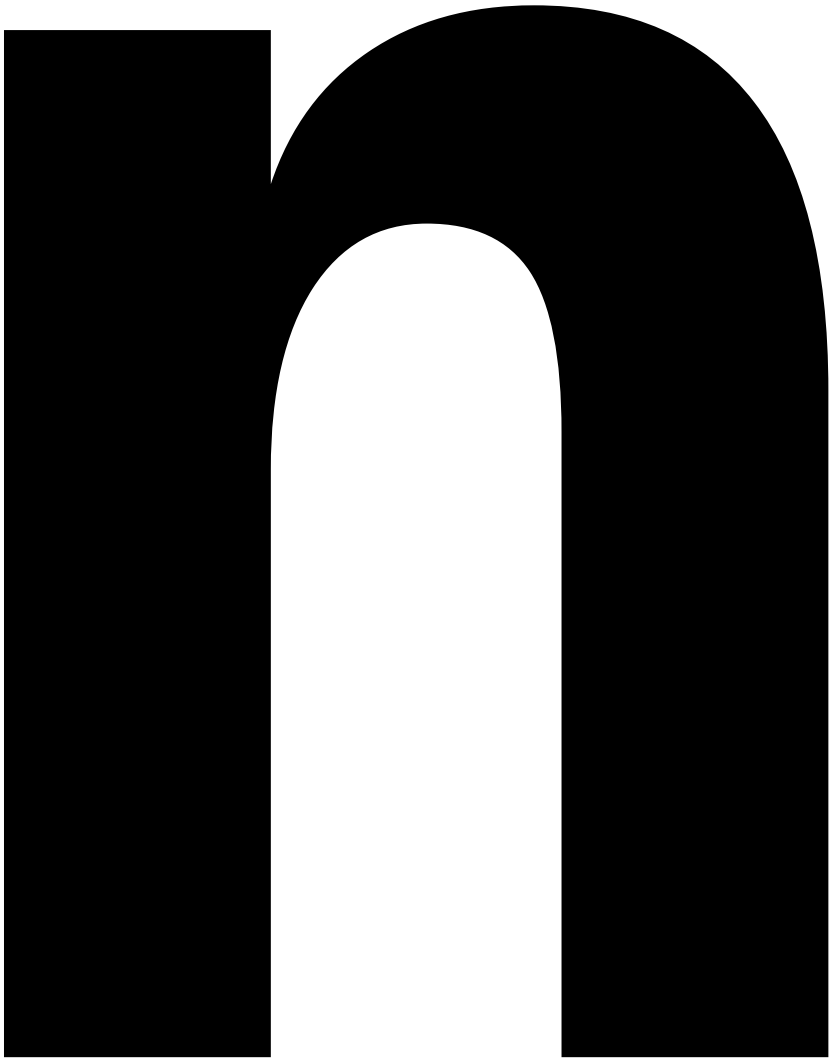
B

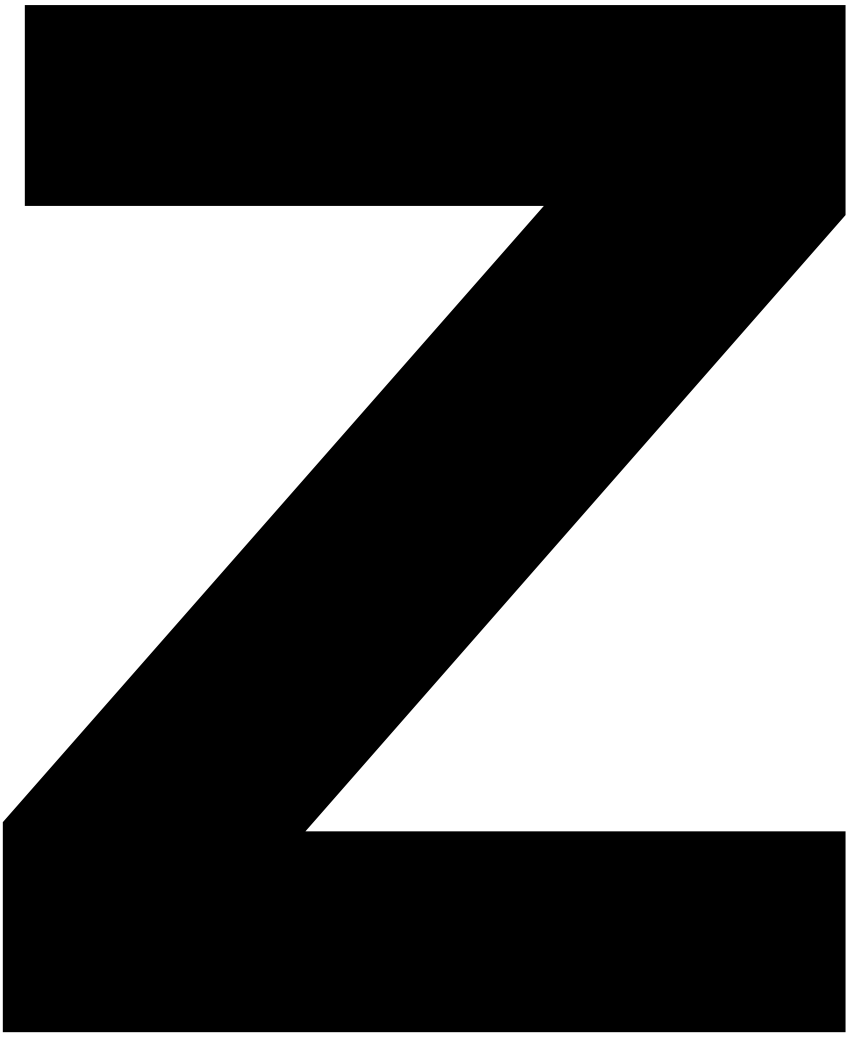




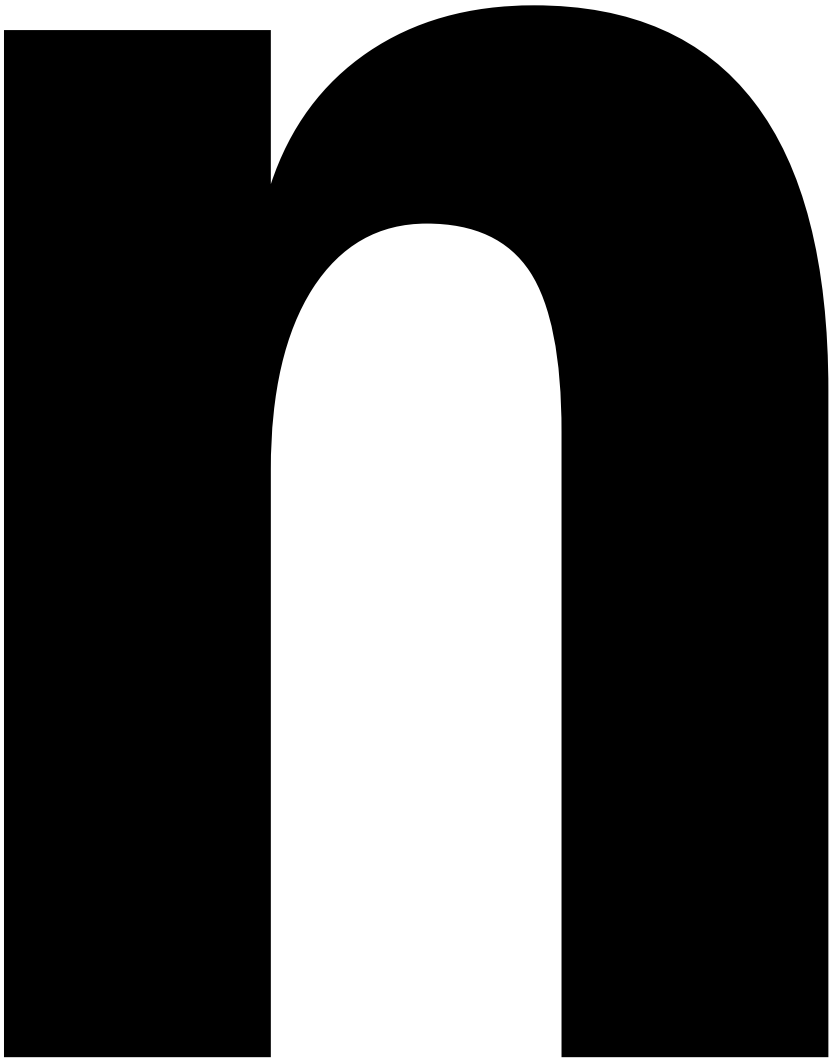


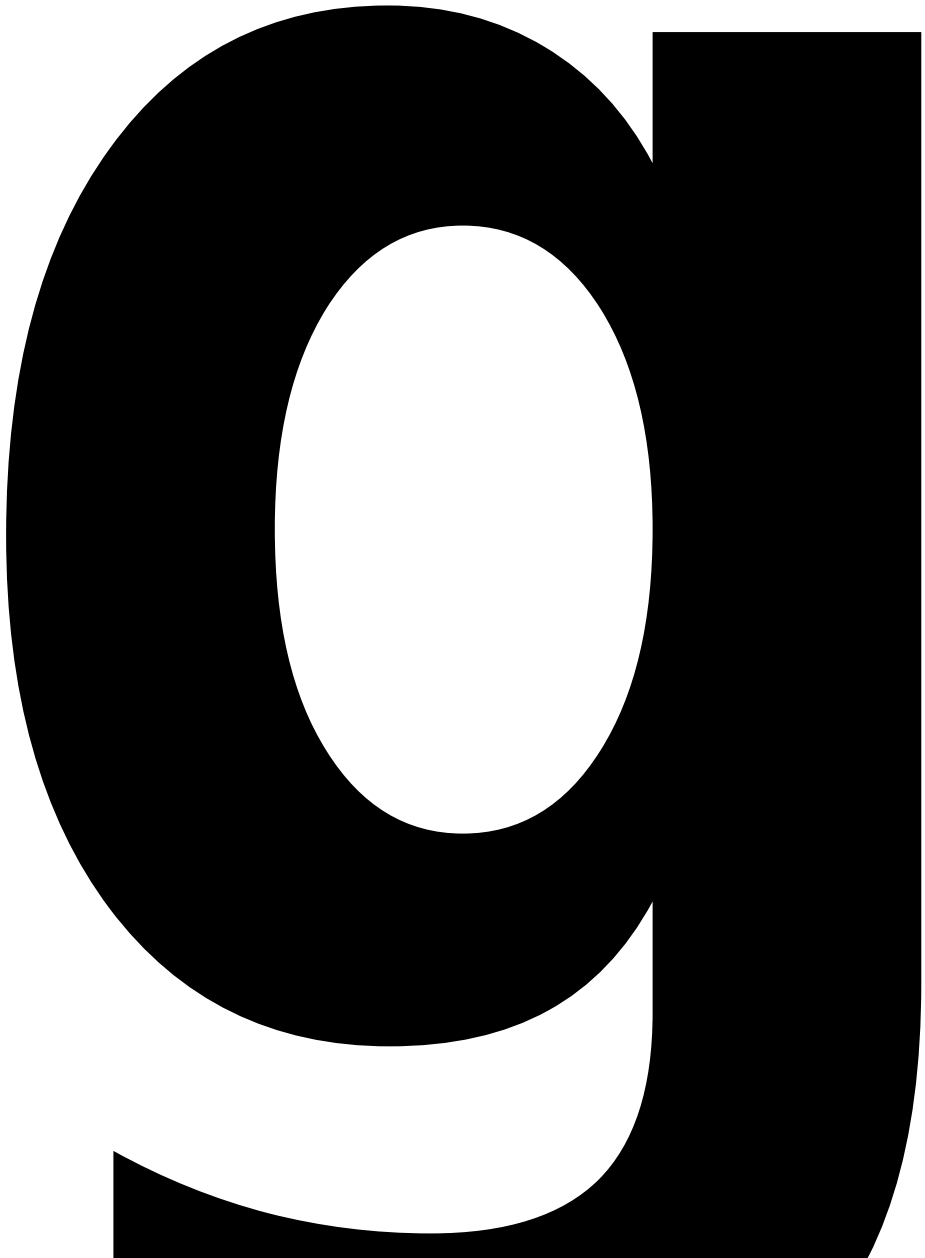




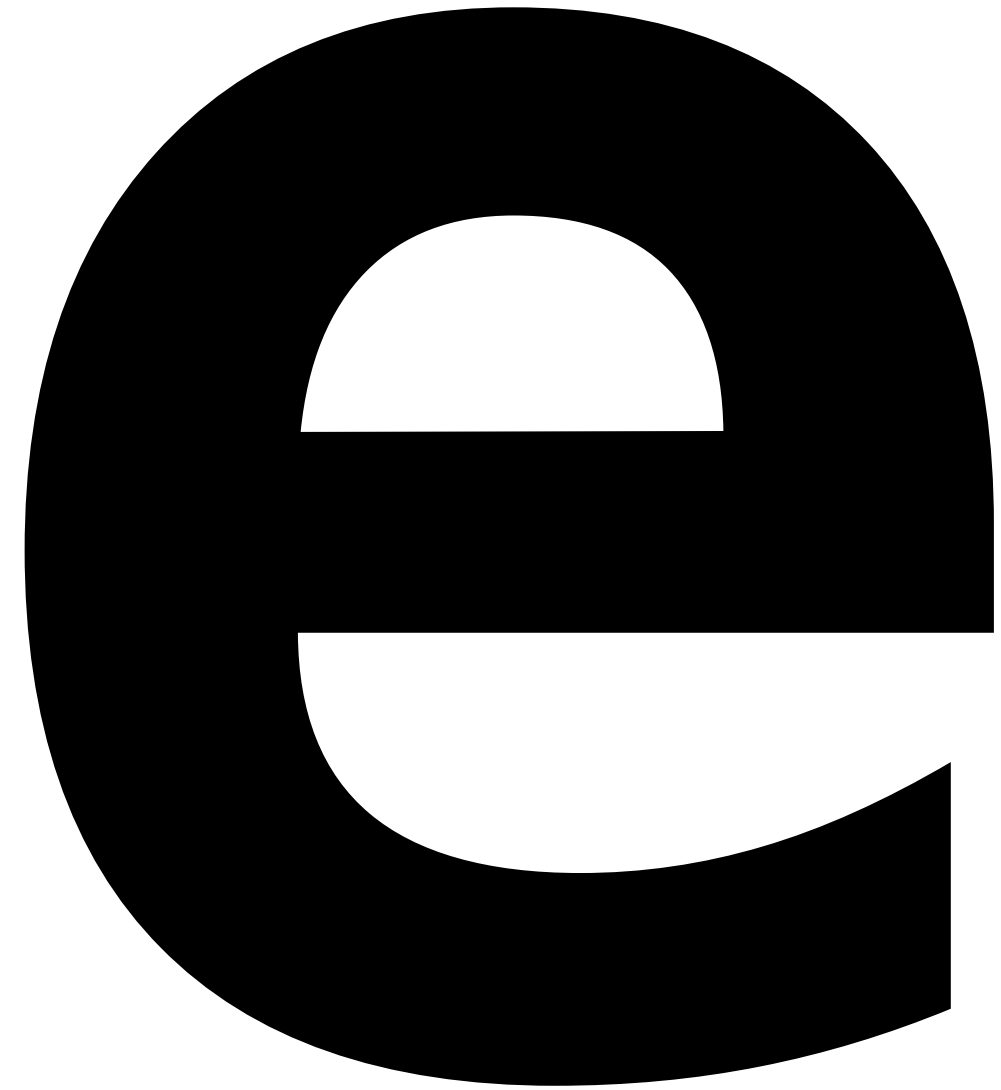


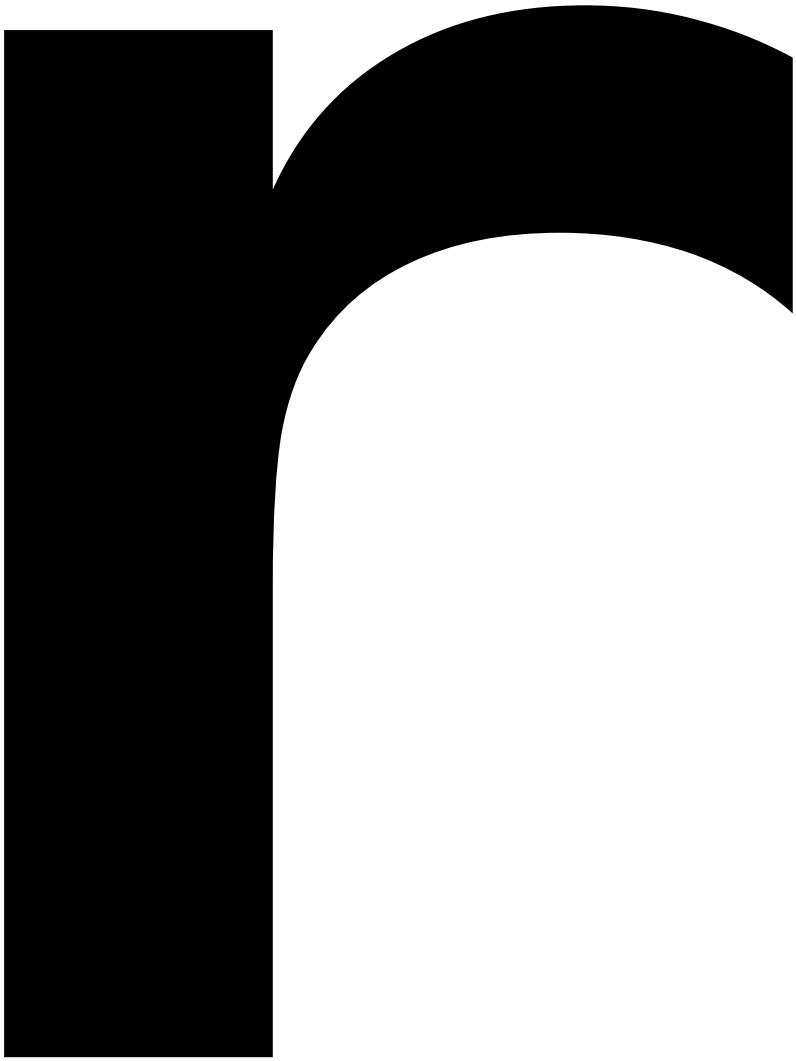
u

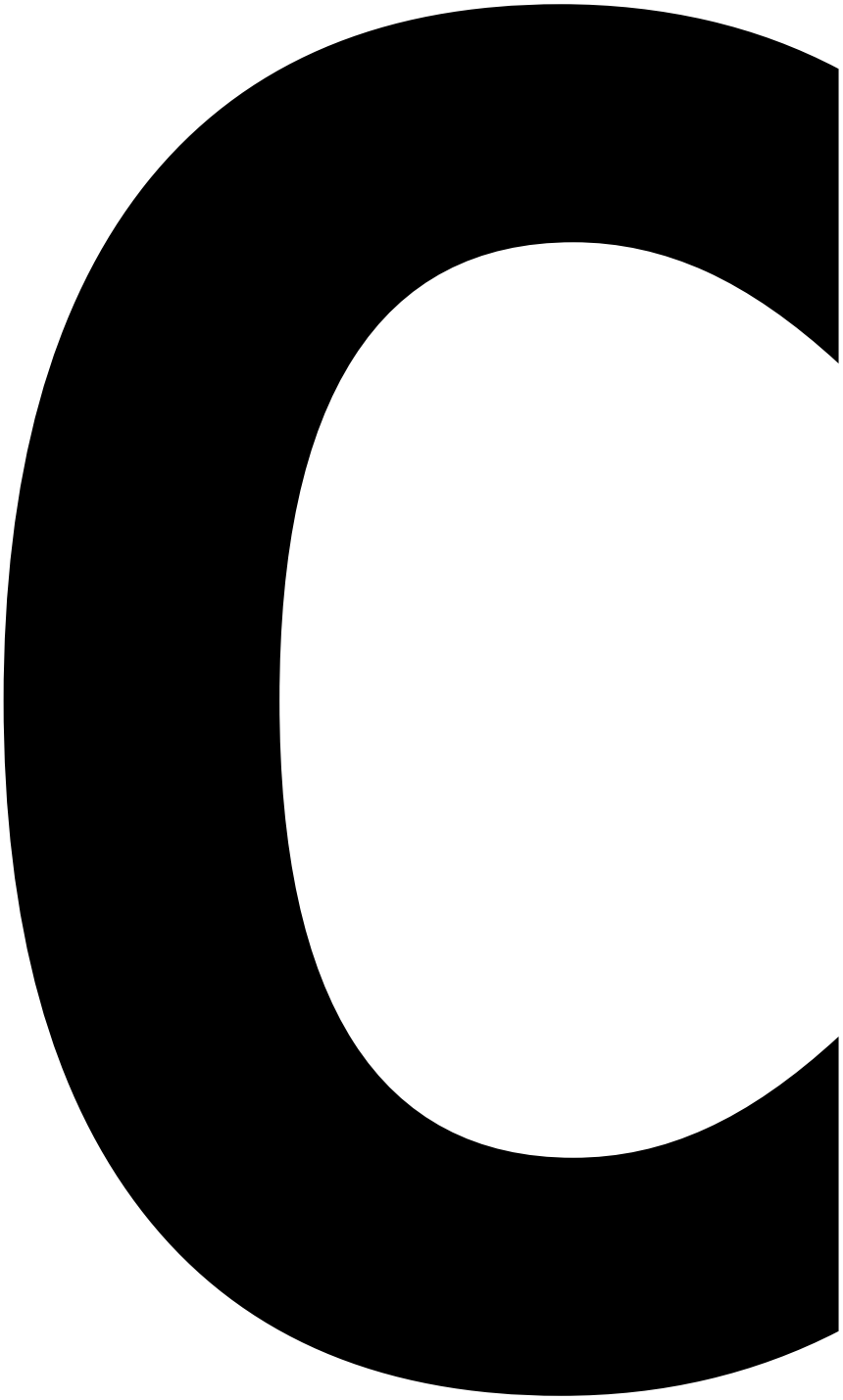




d



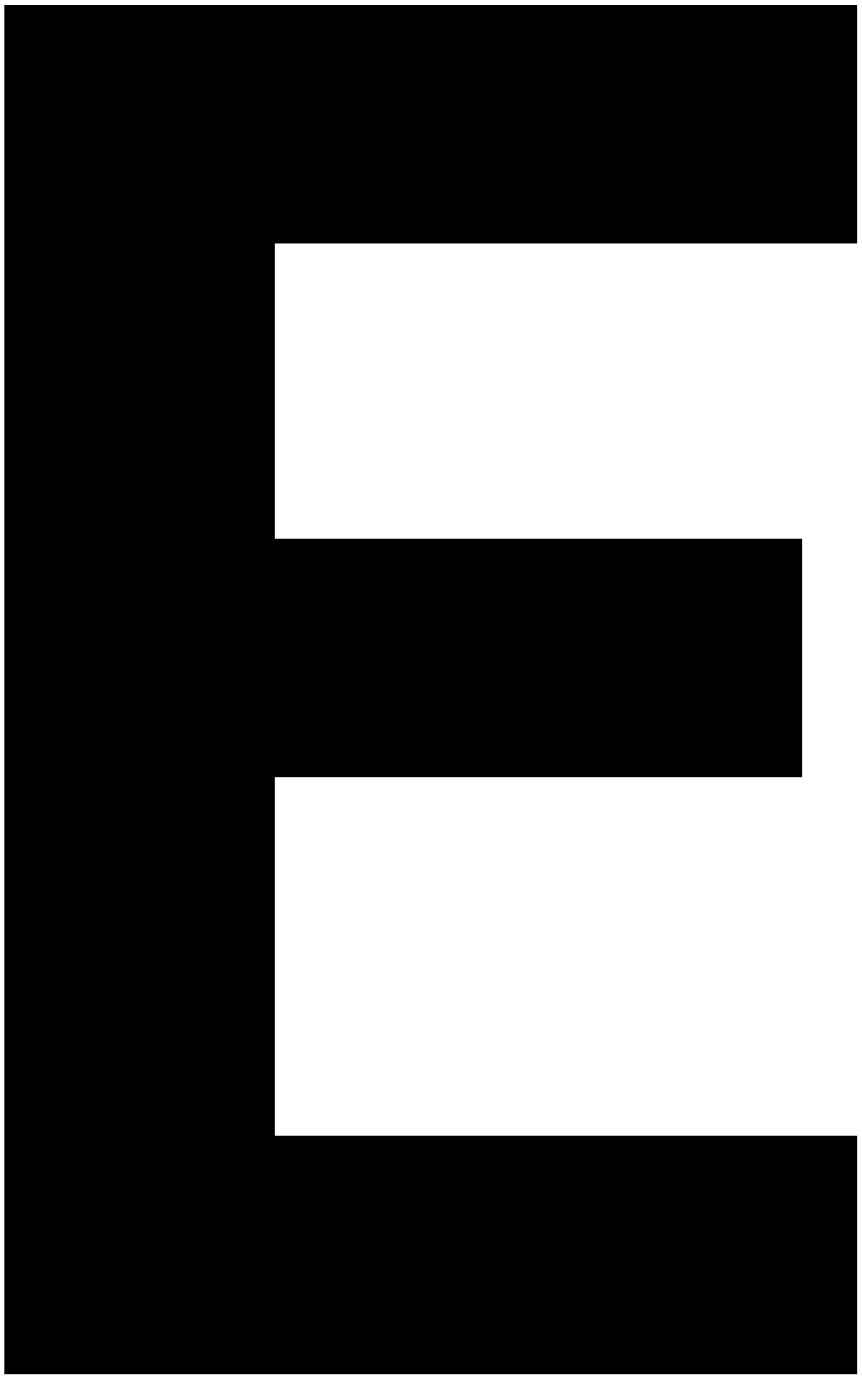


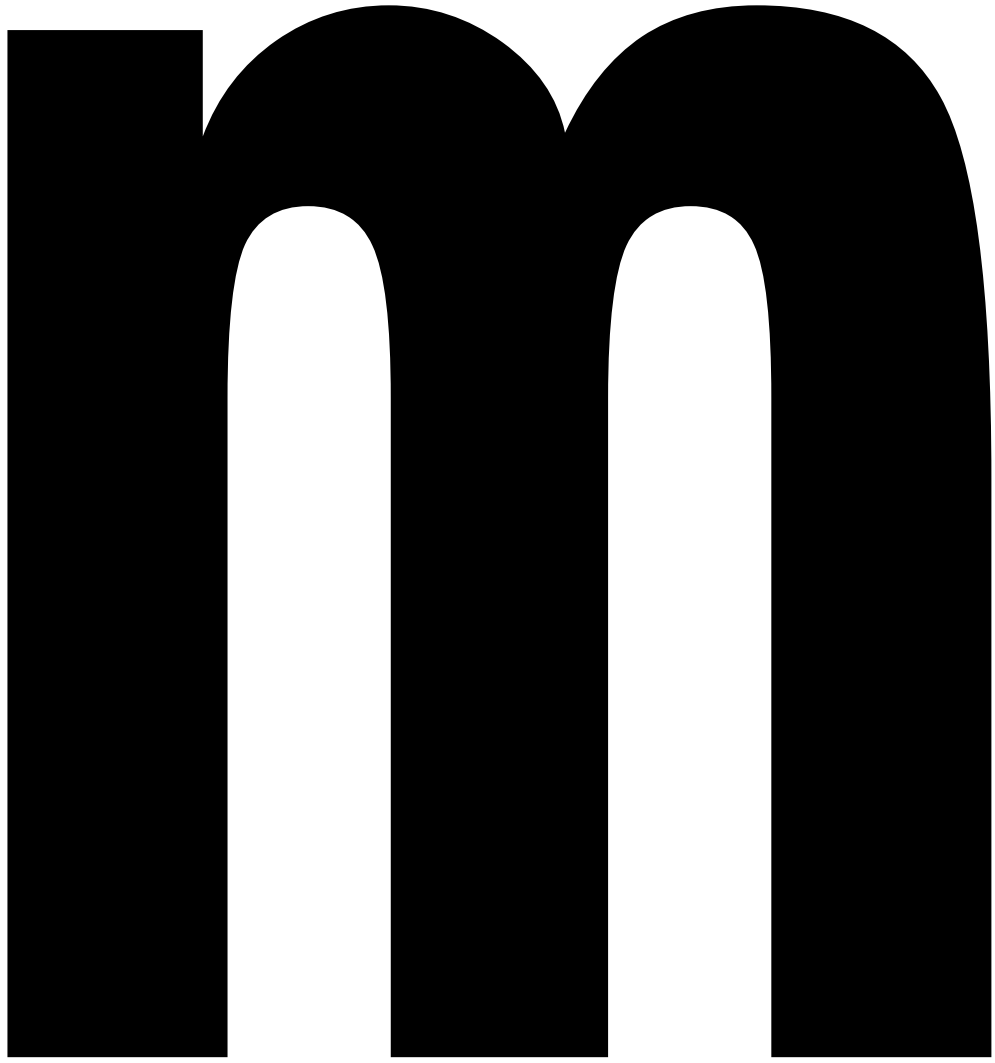


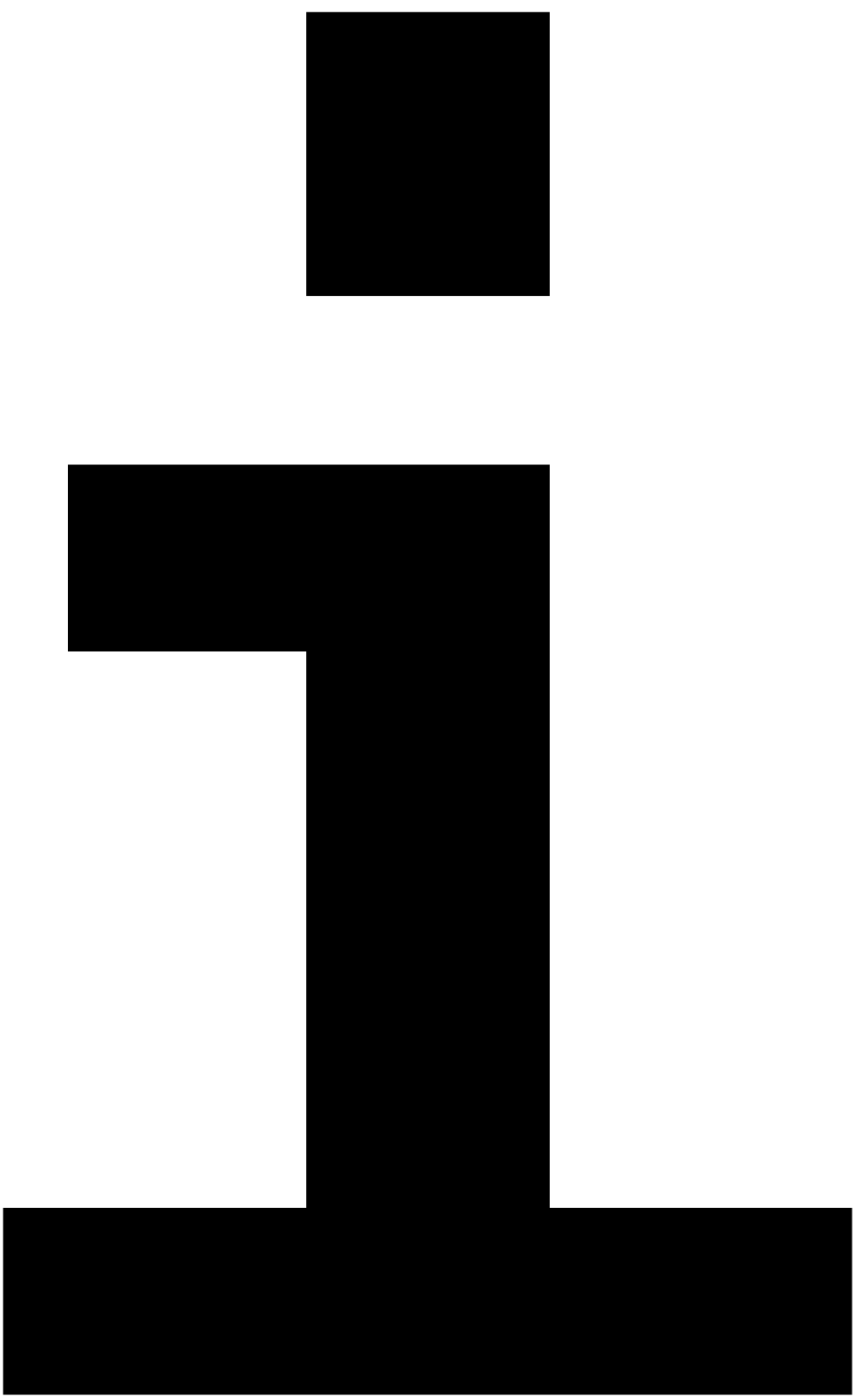
0

2



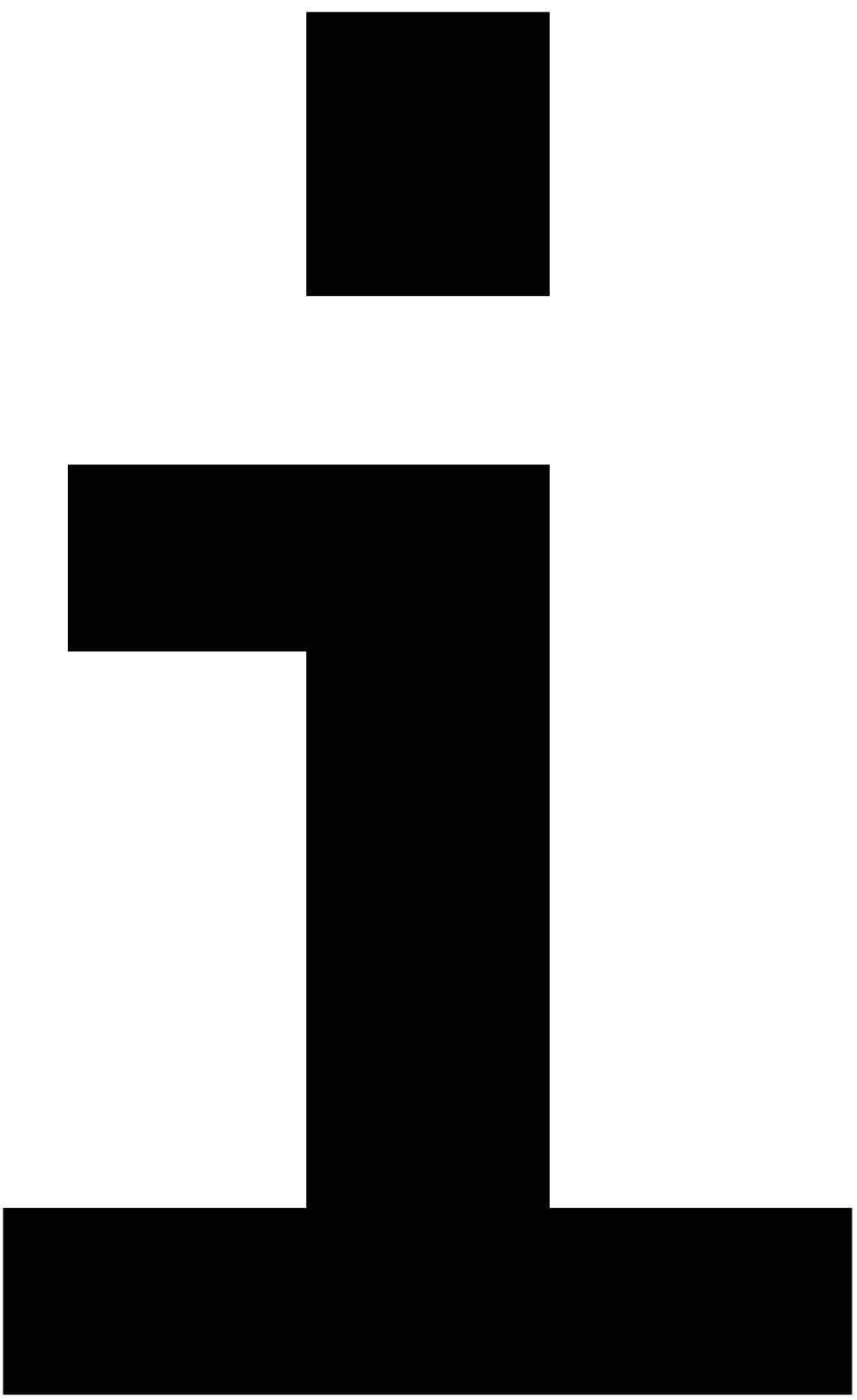


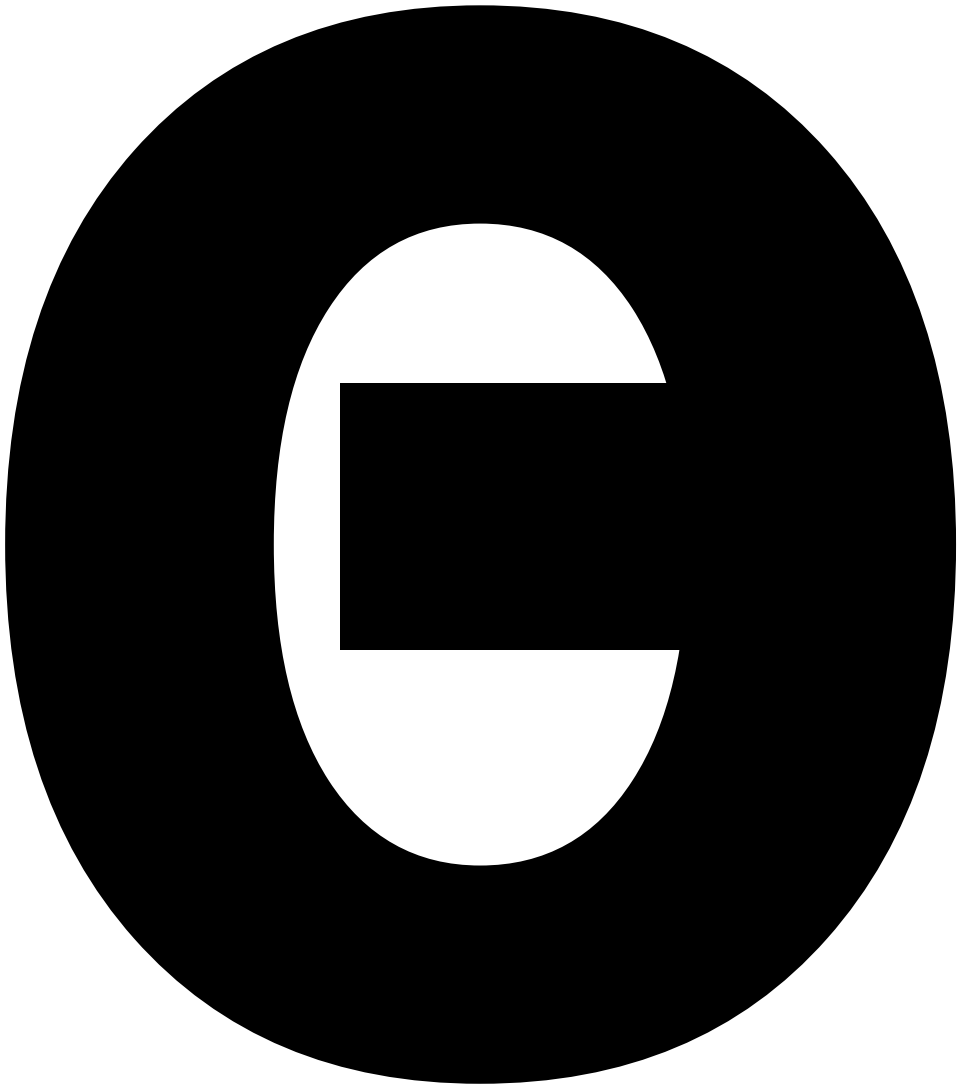


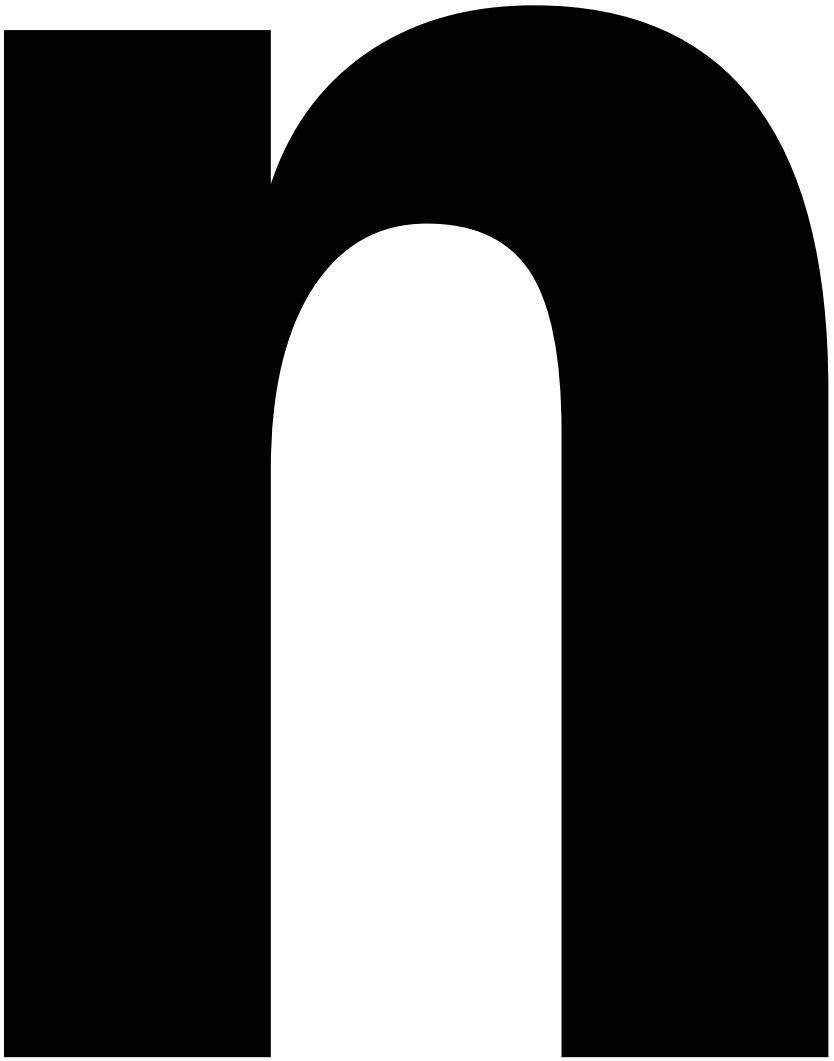


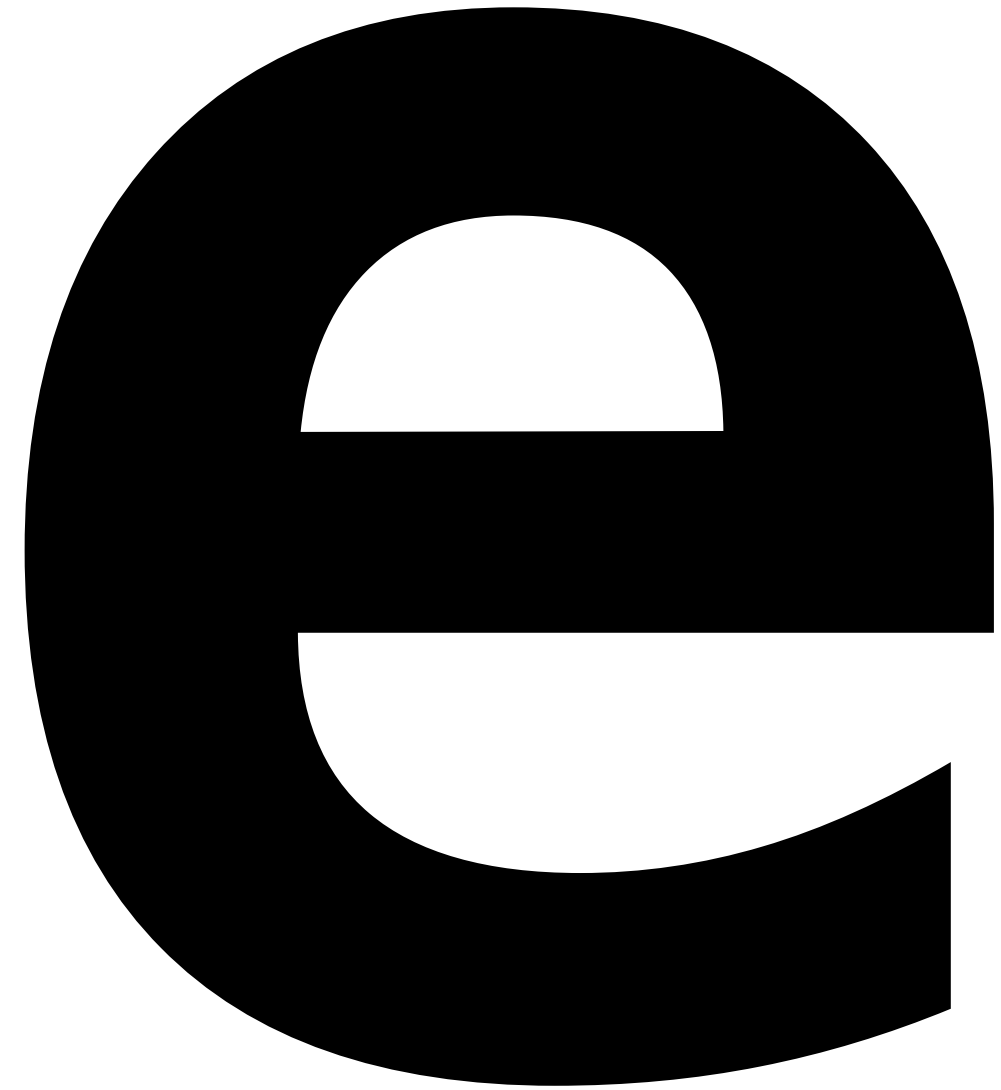
S

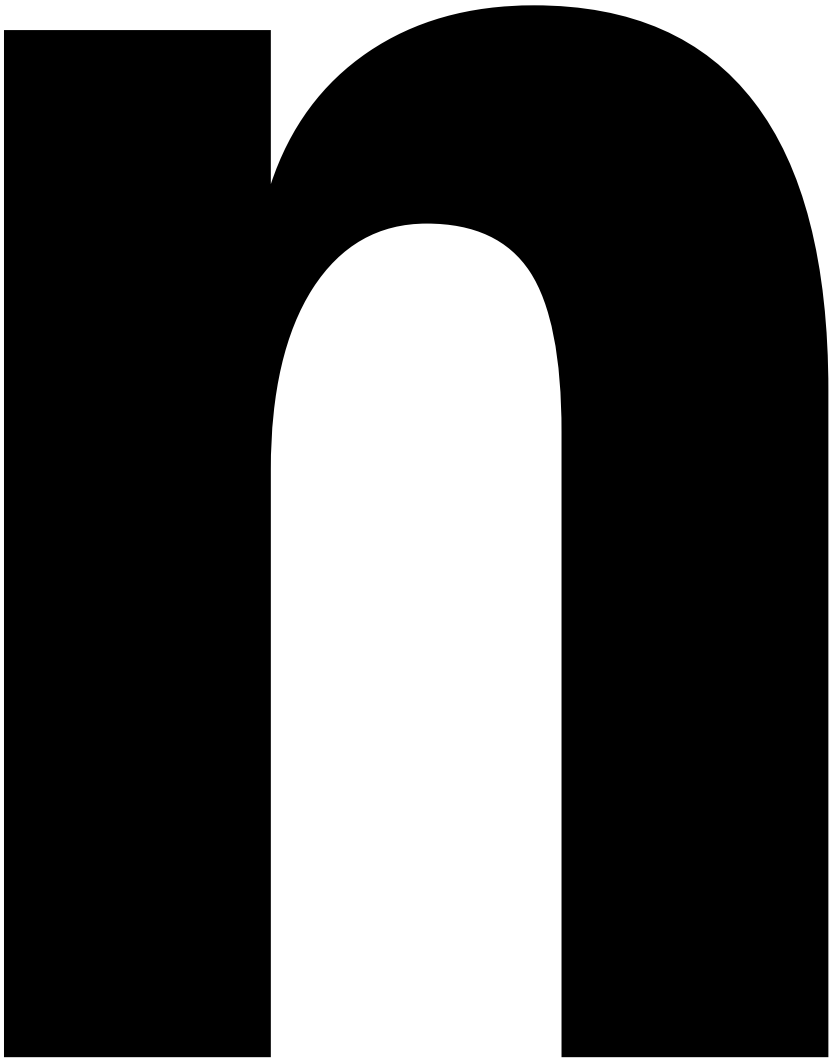
S

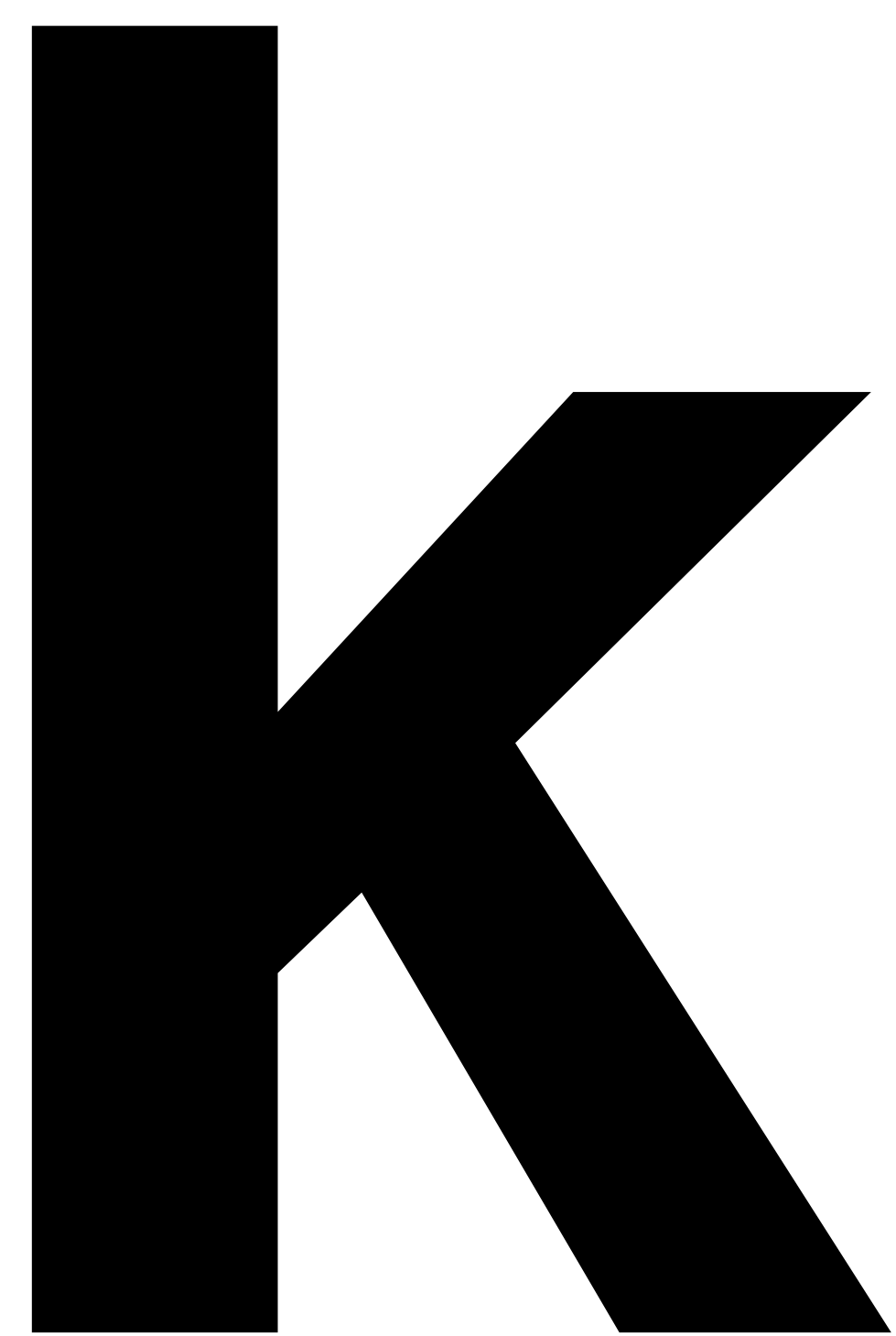


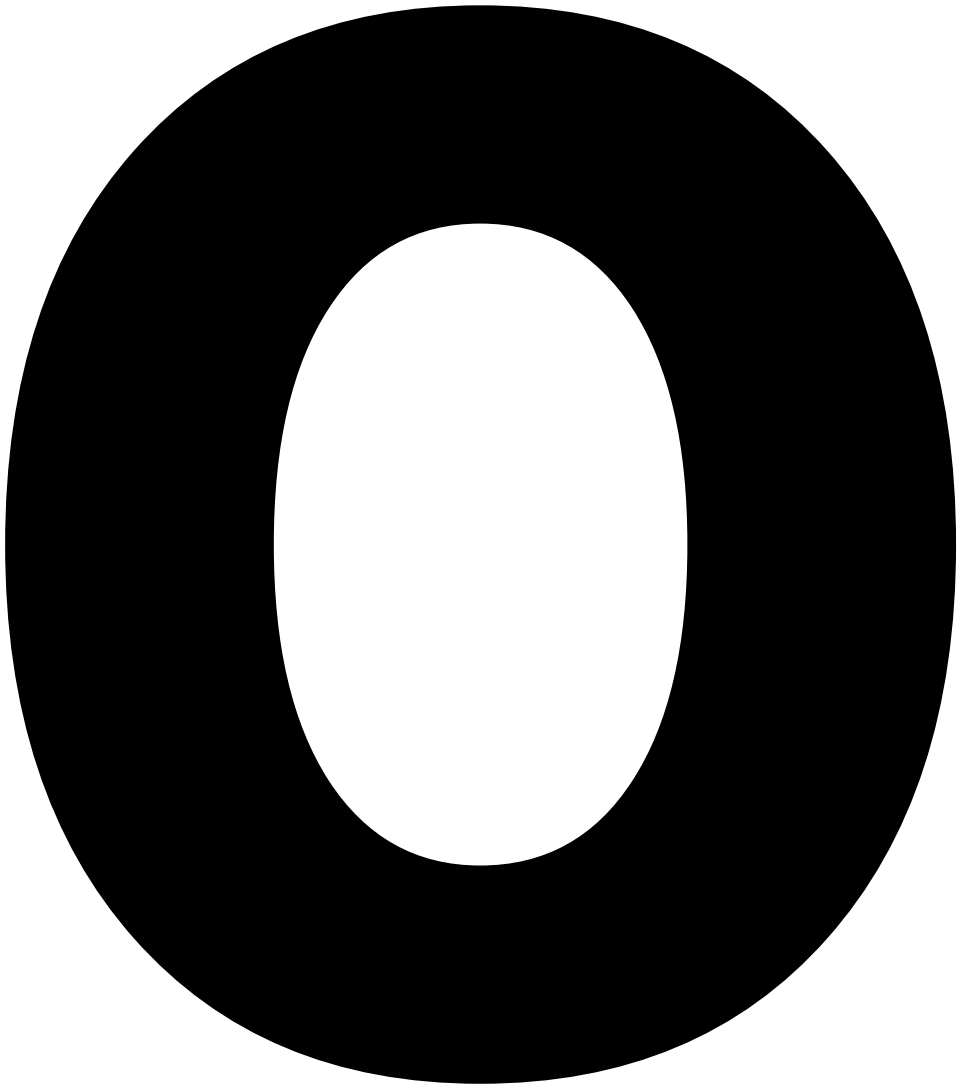


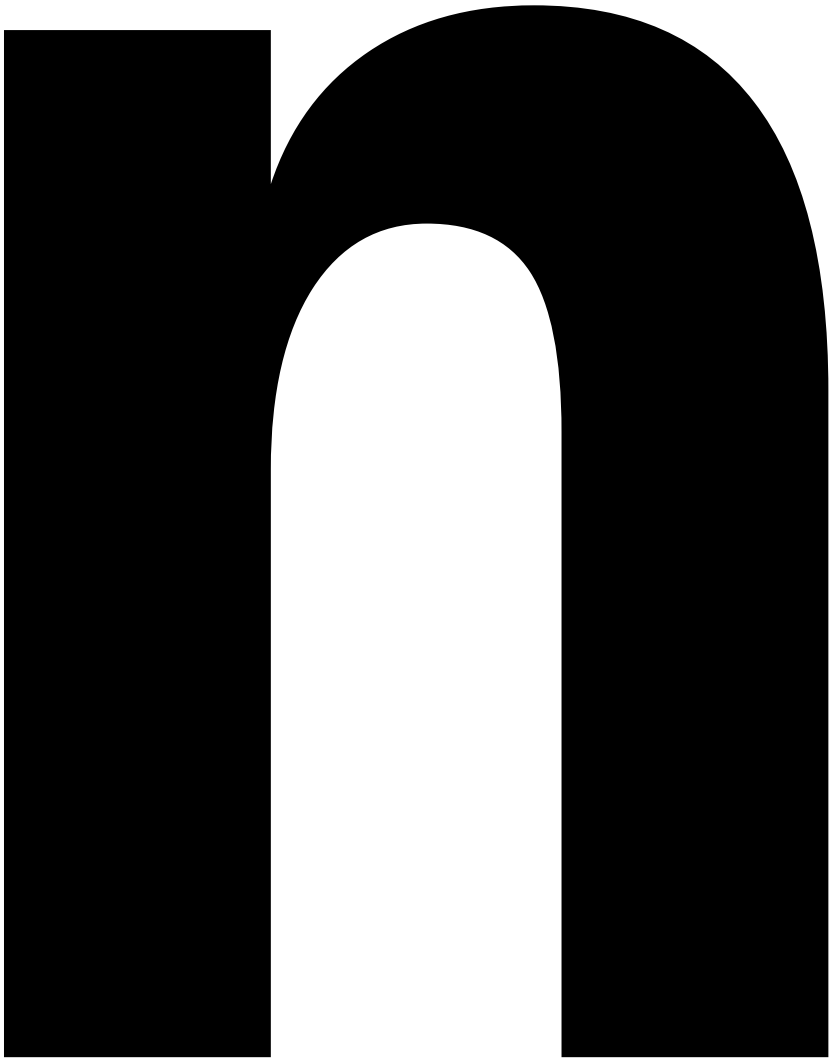


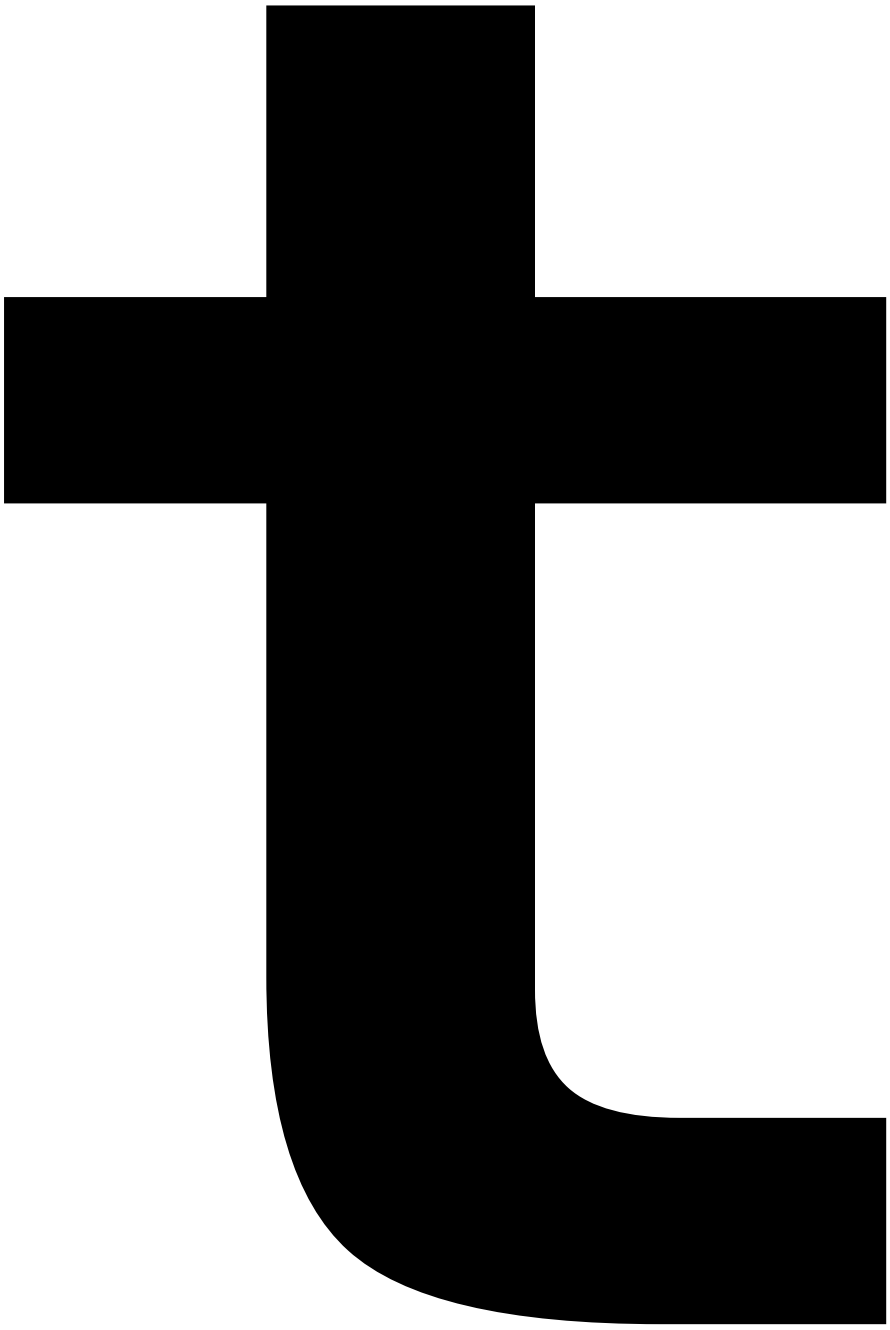


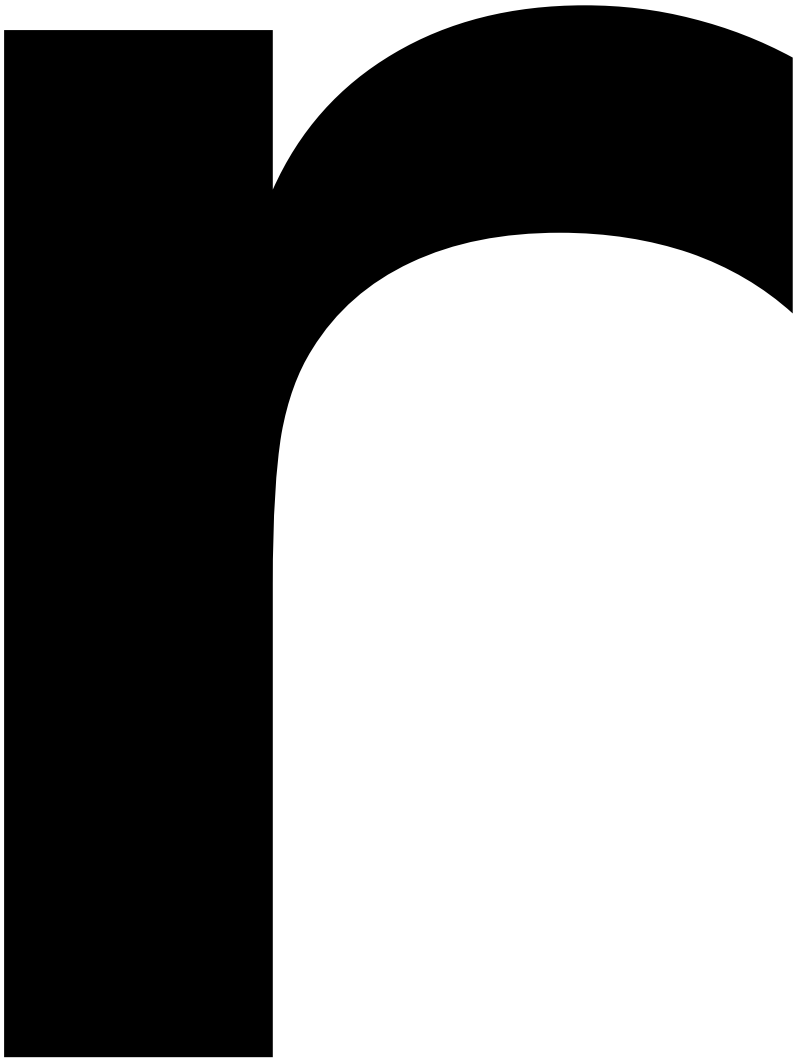


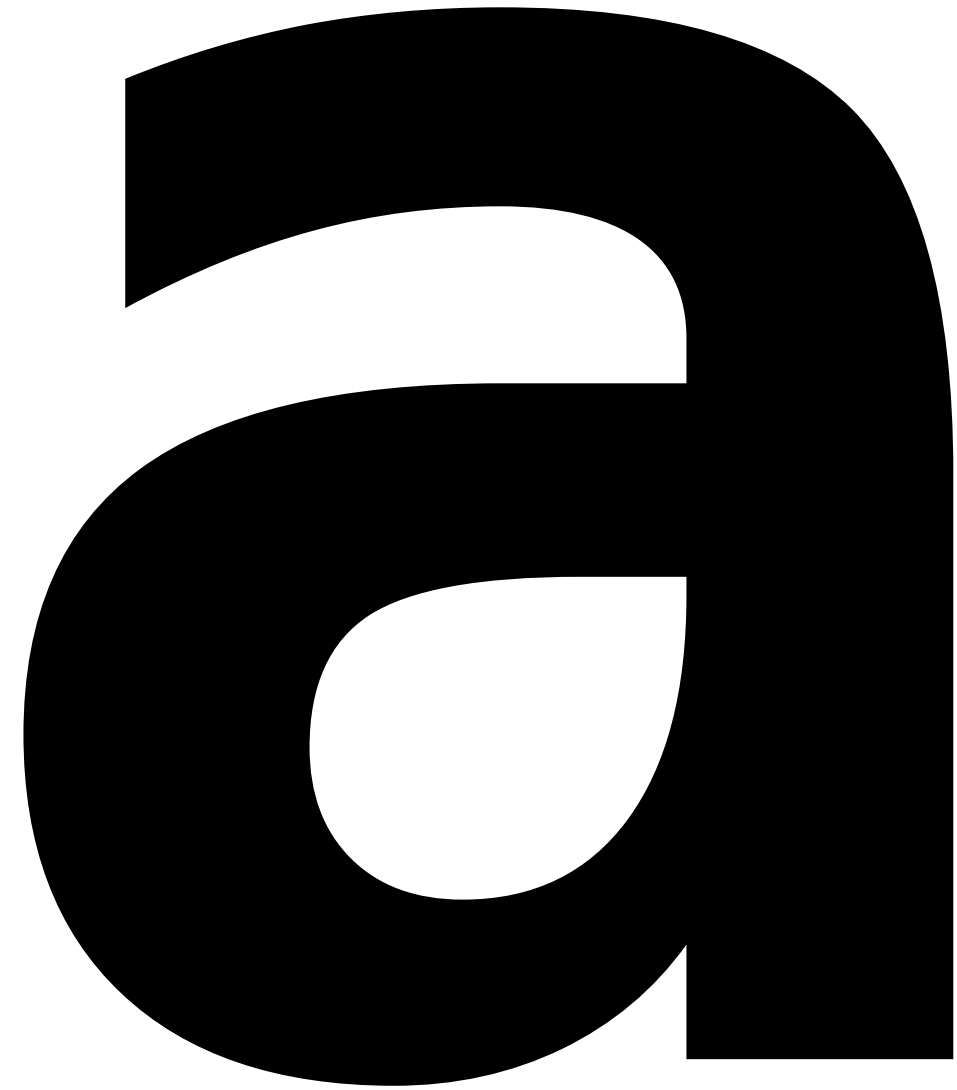


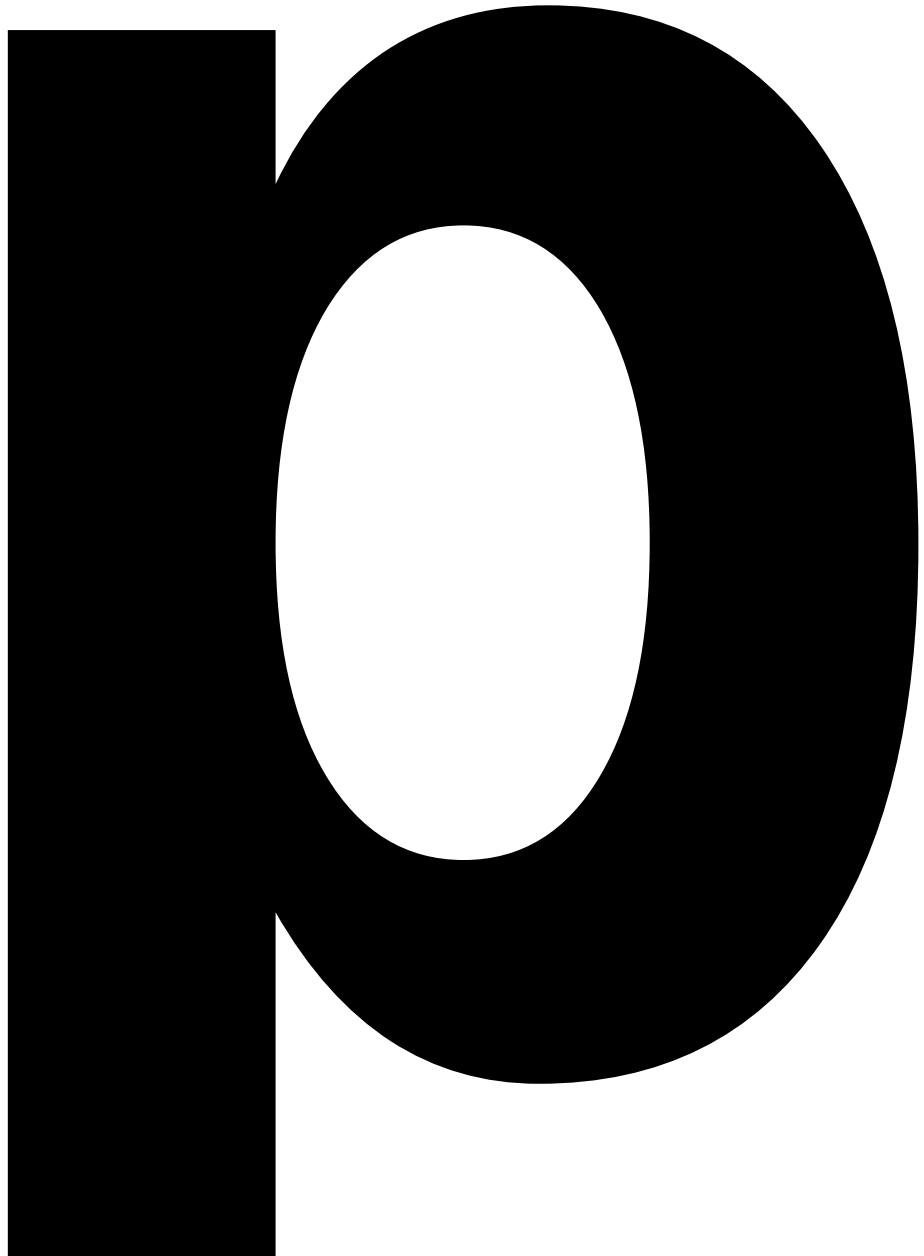


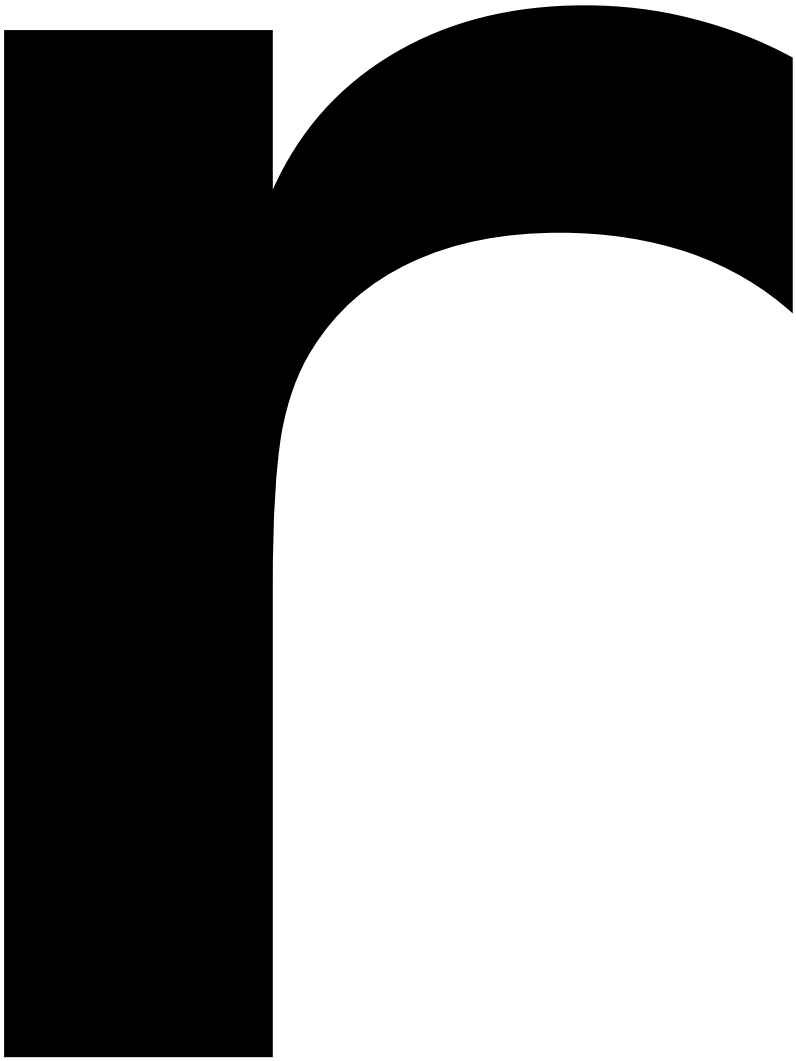


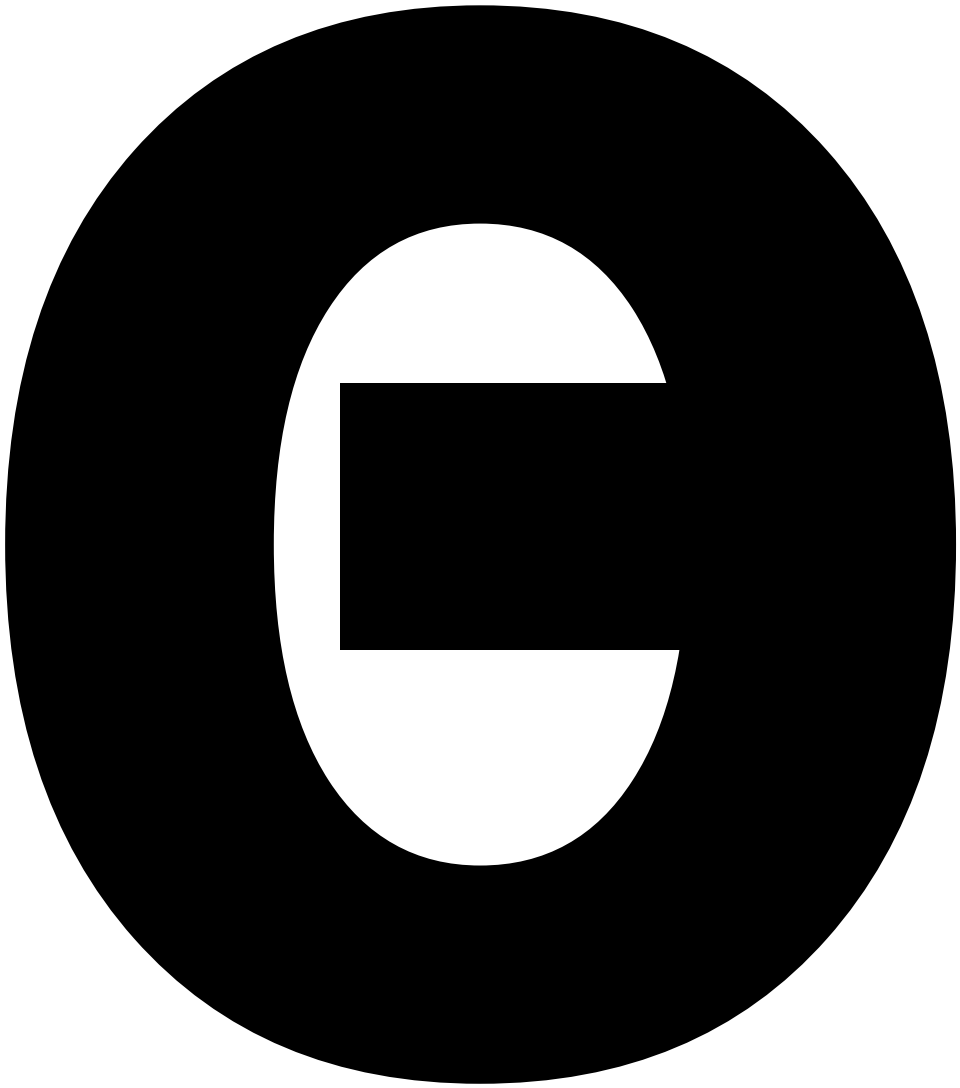






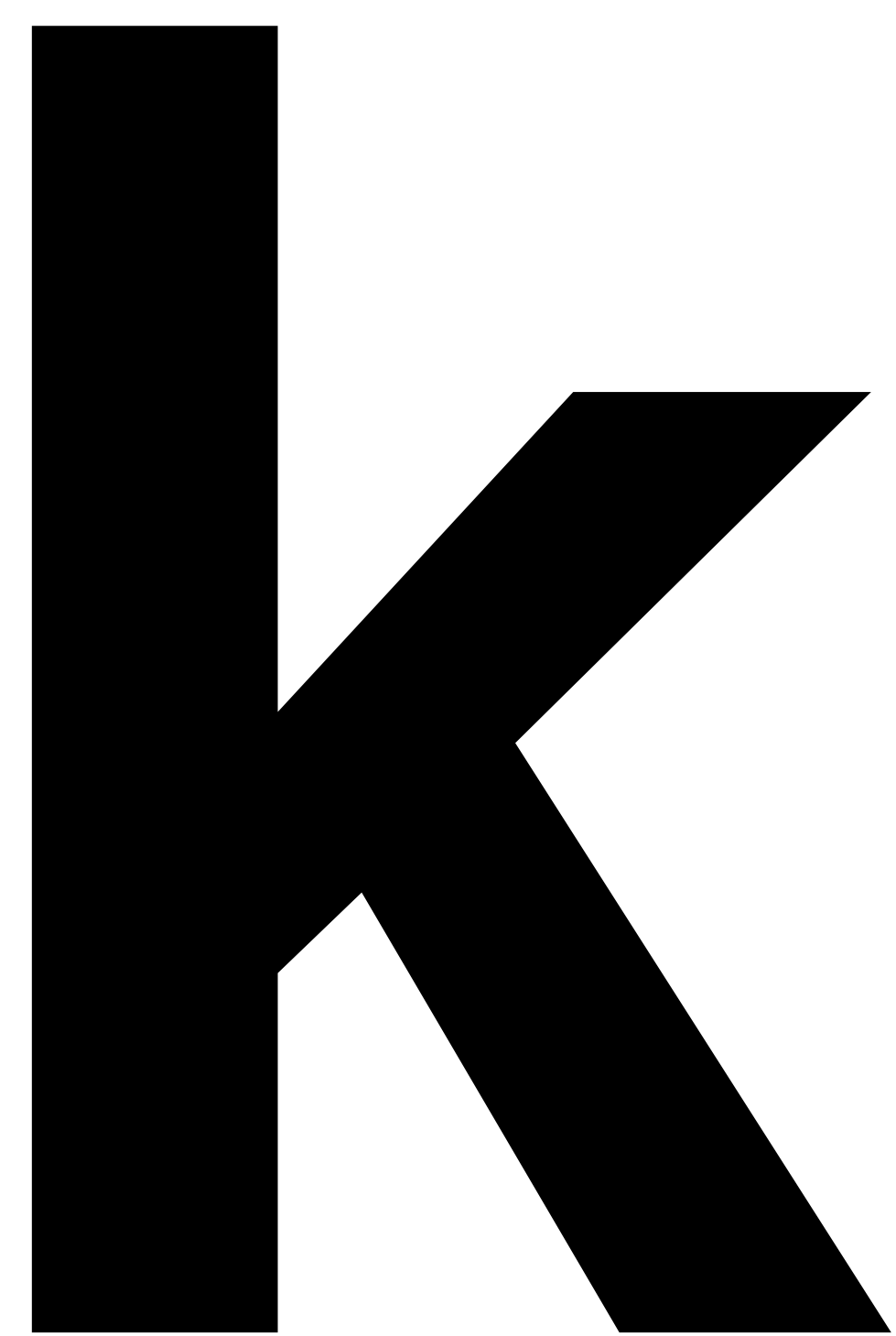


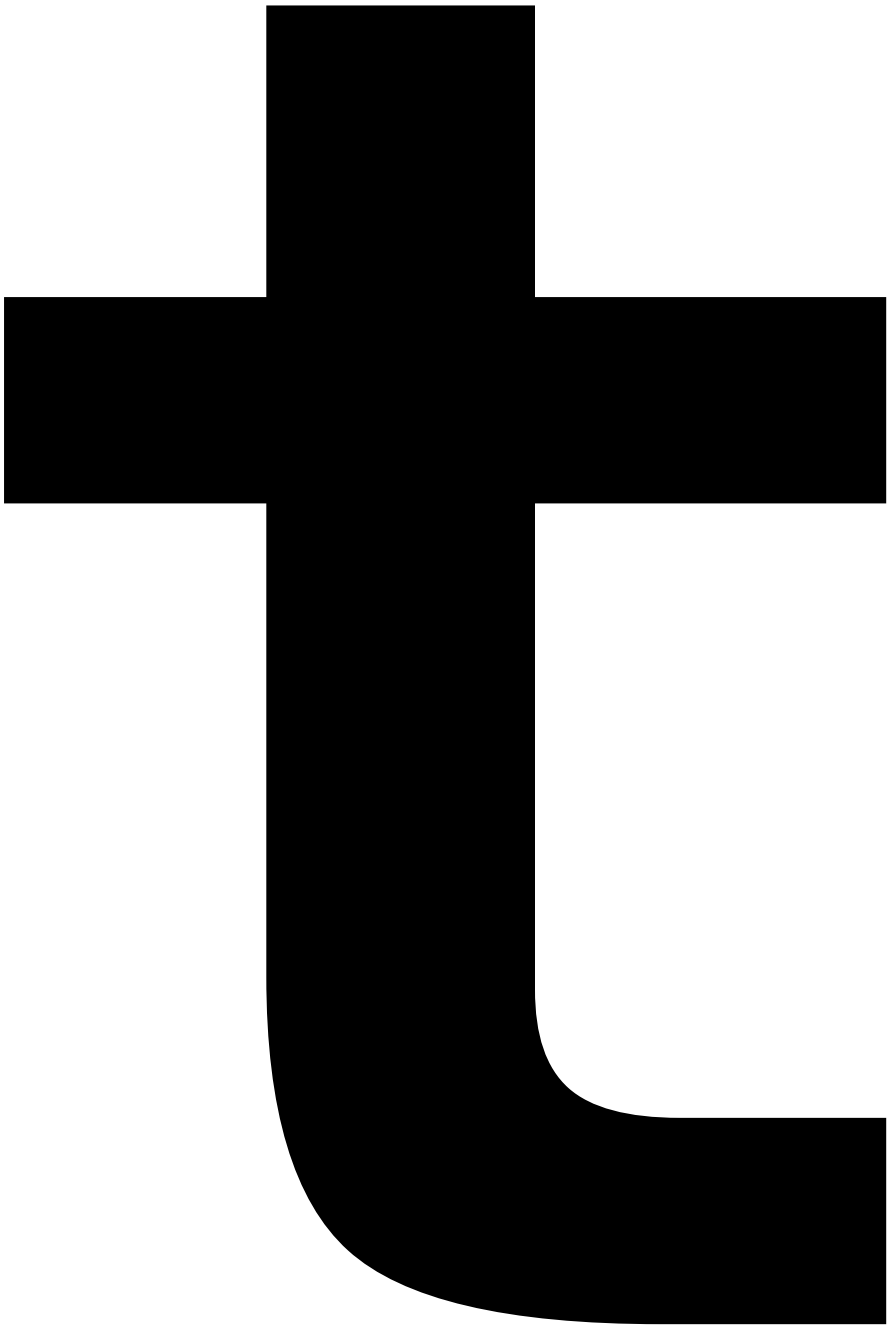


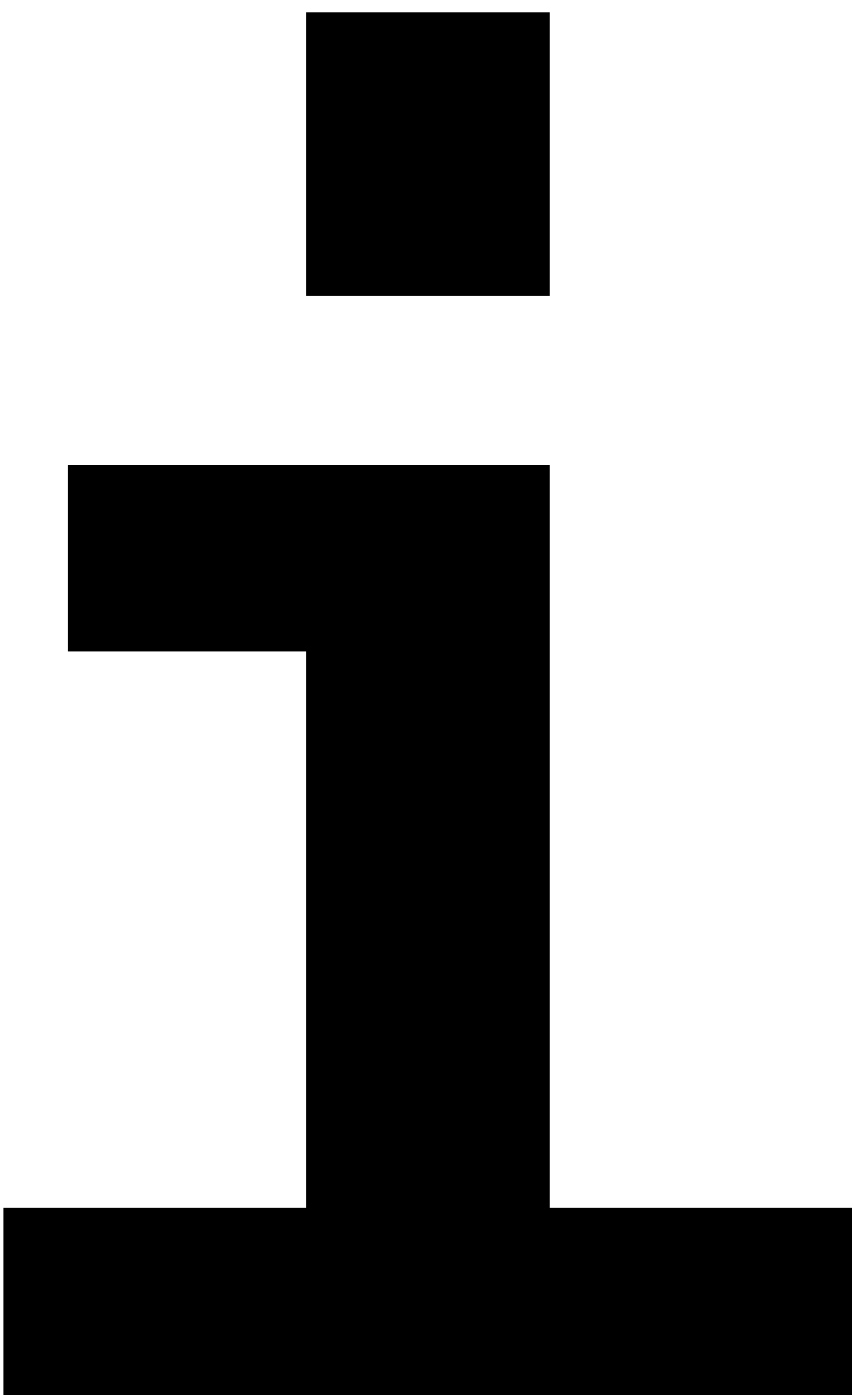


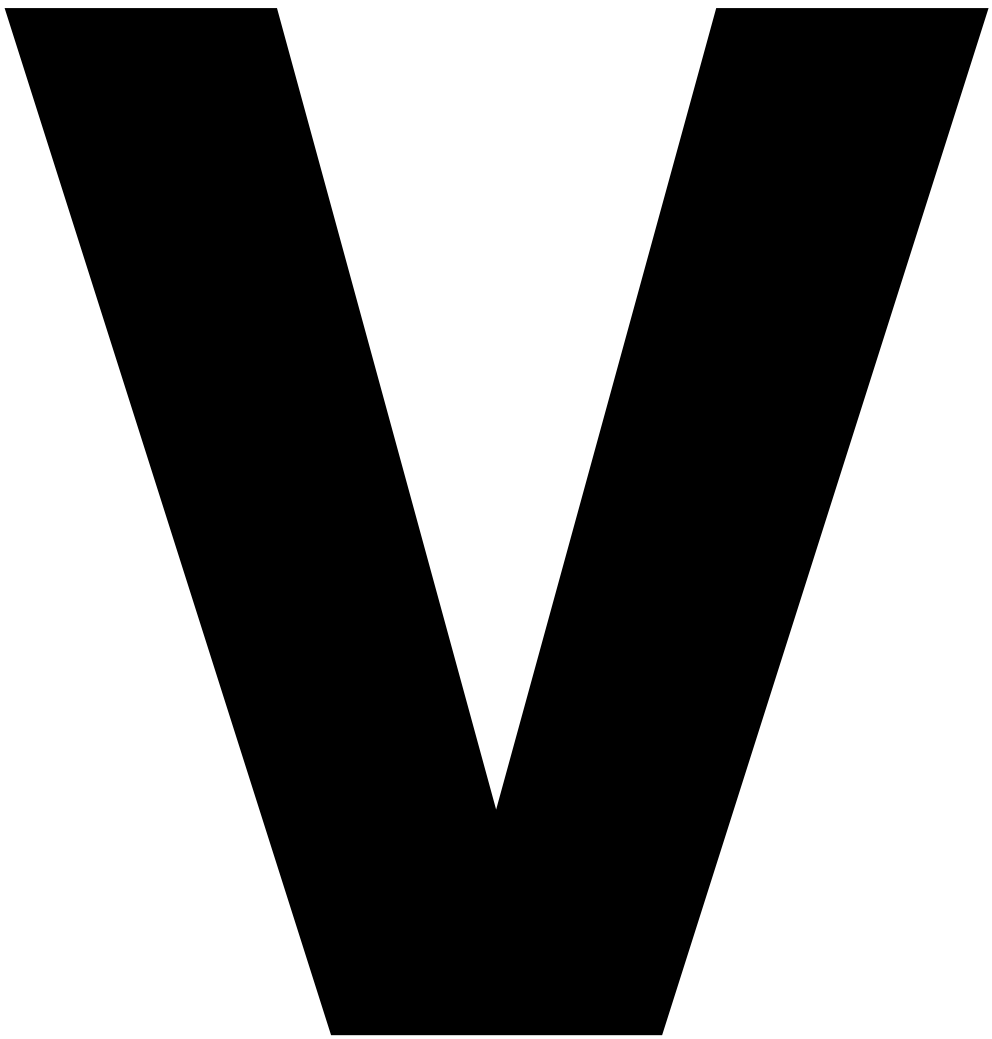
d

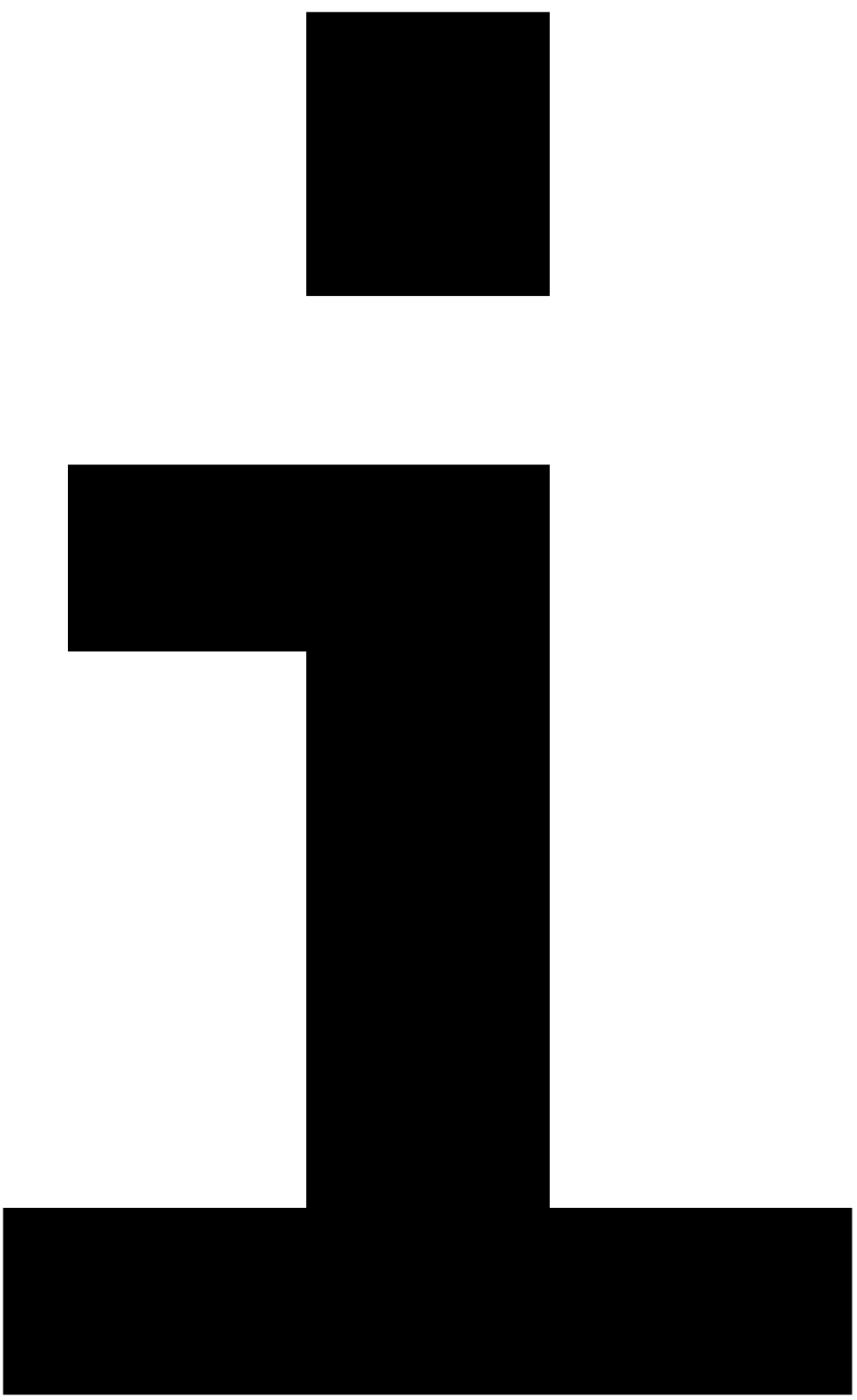
u



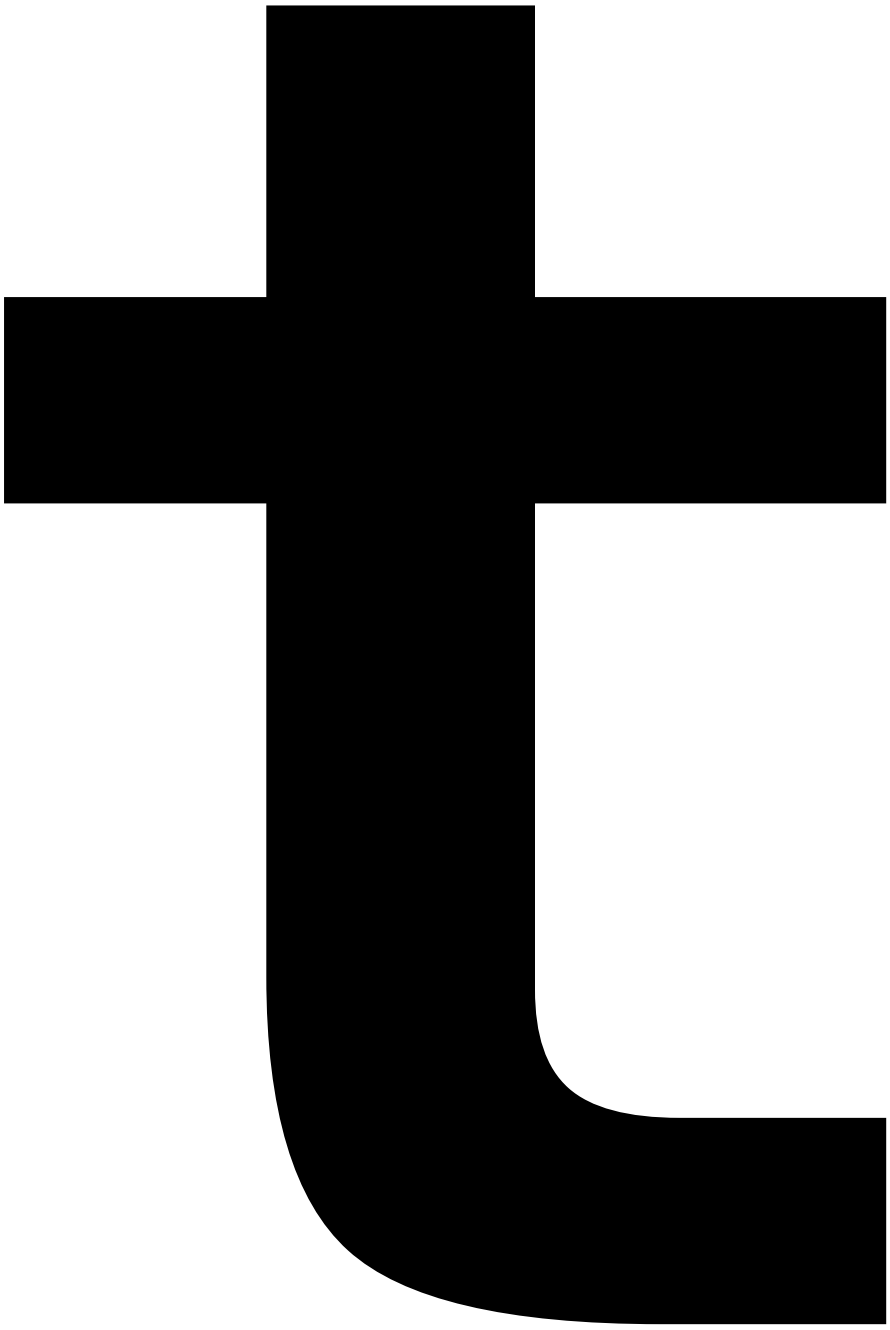


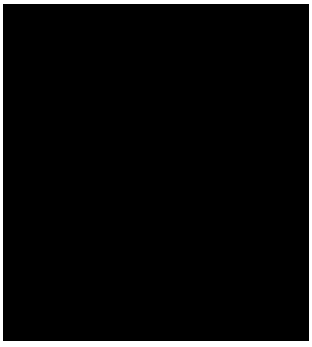




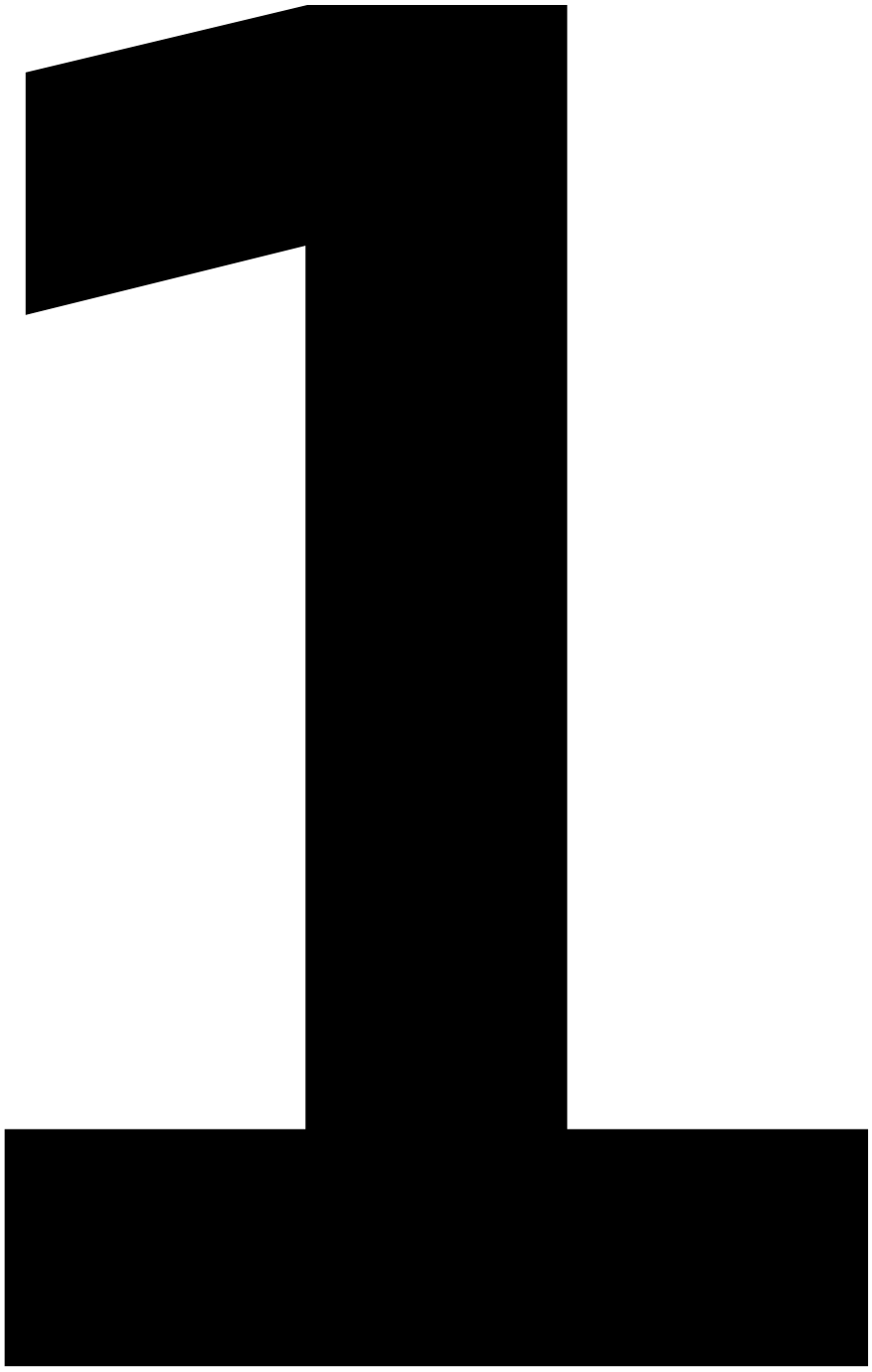


S

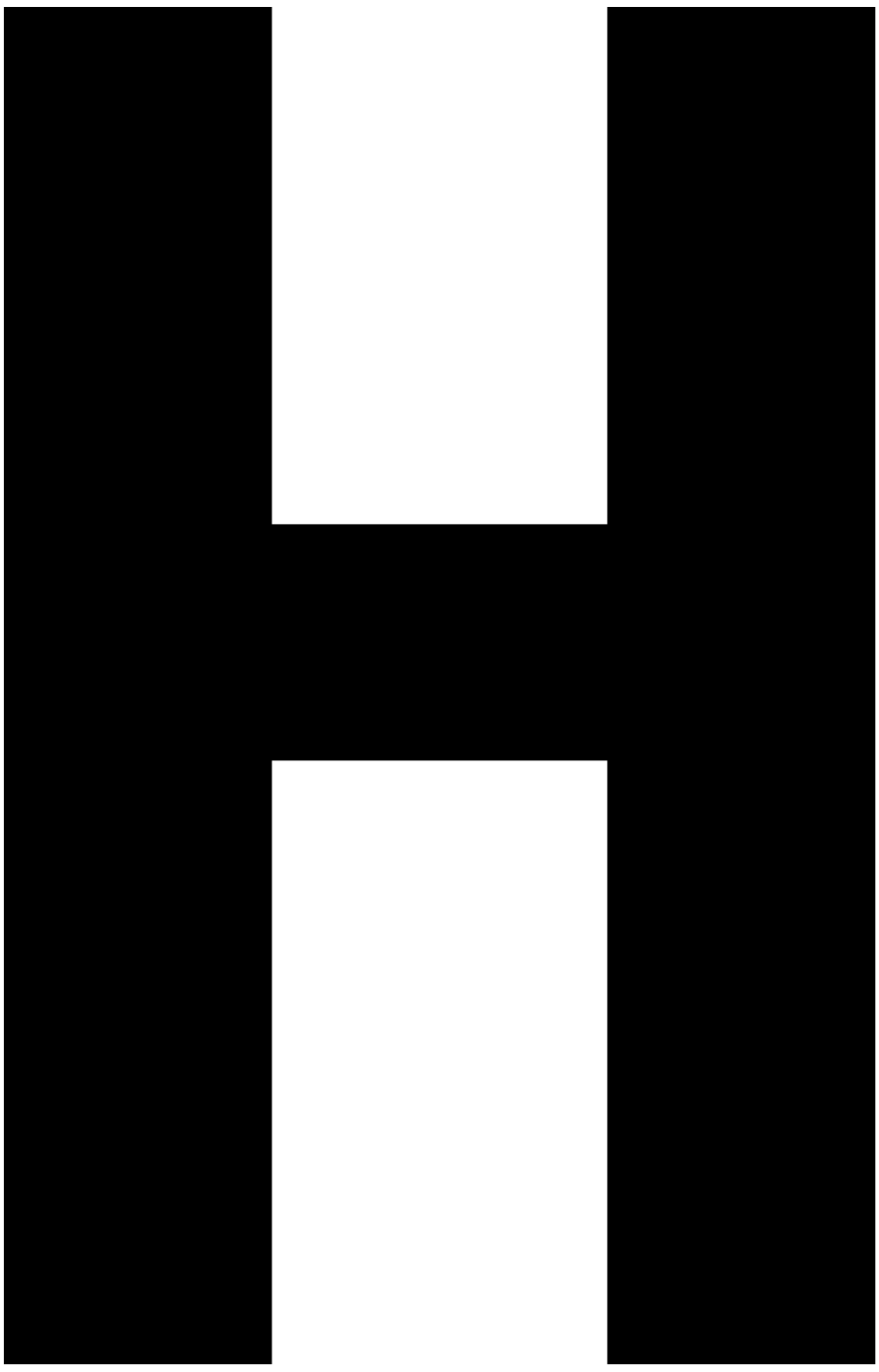


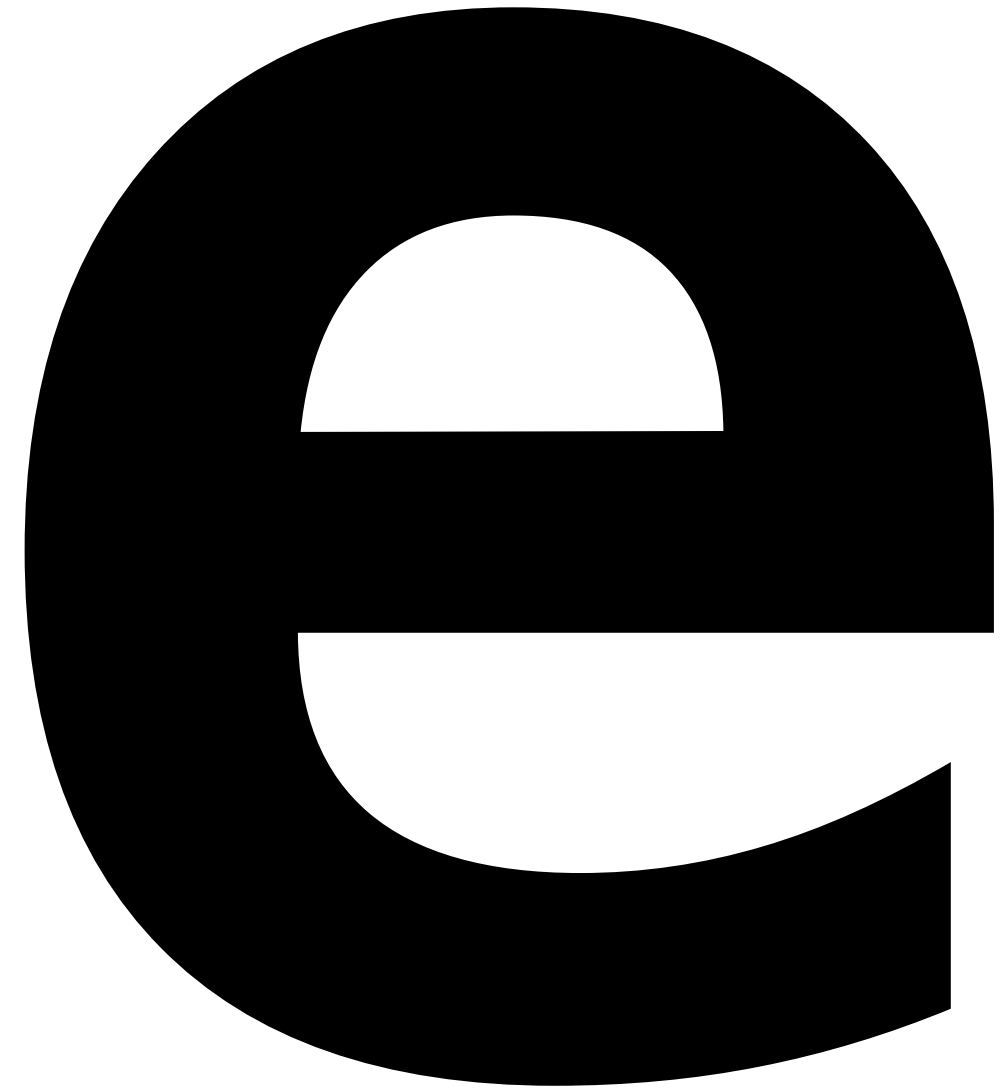


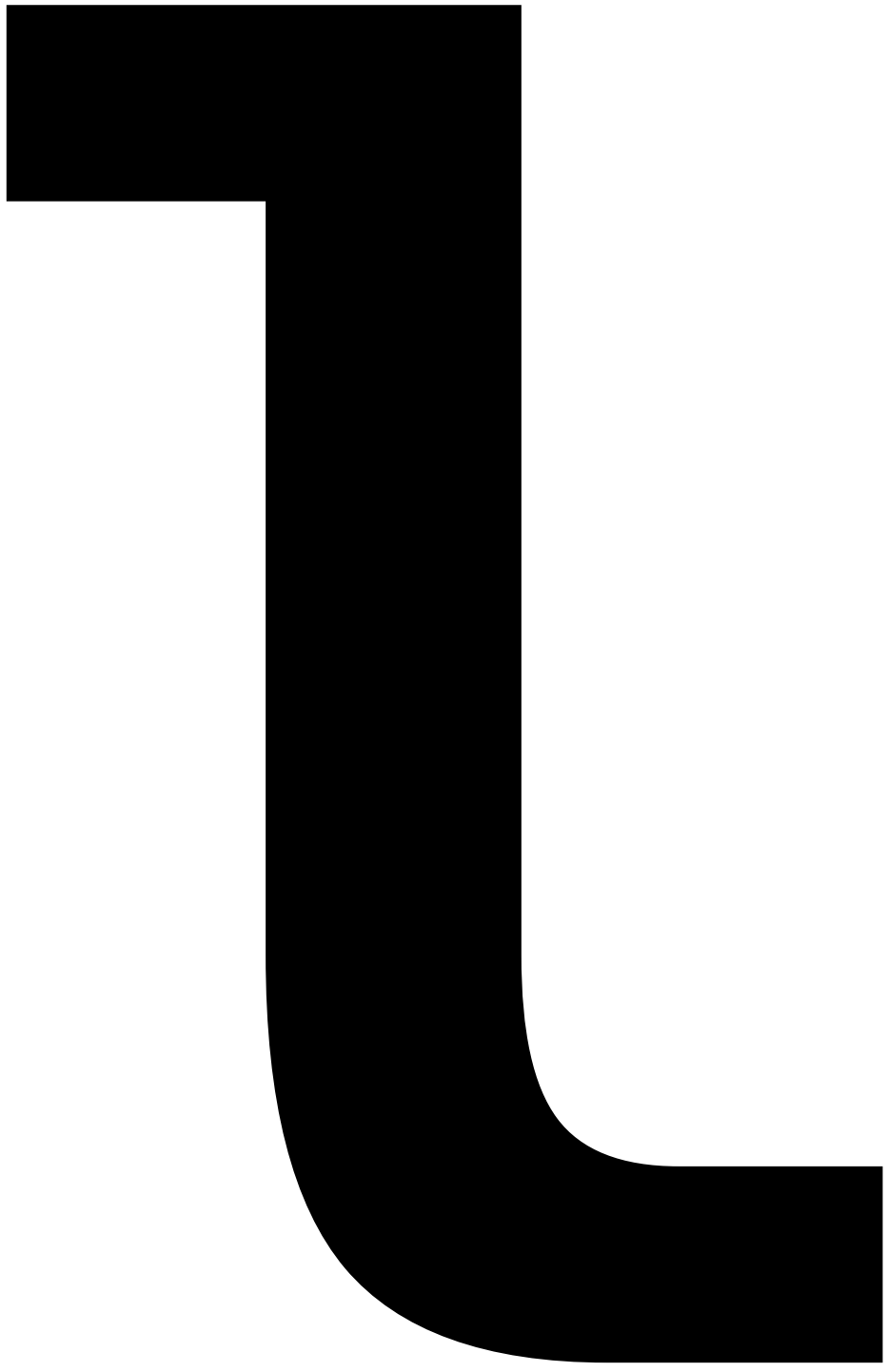


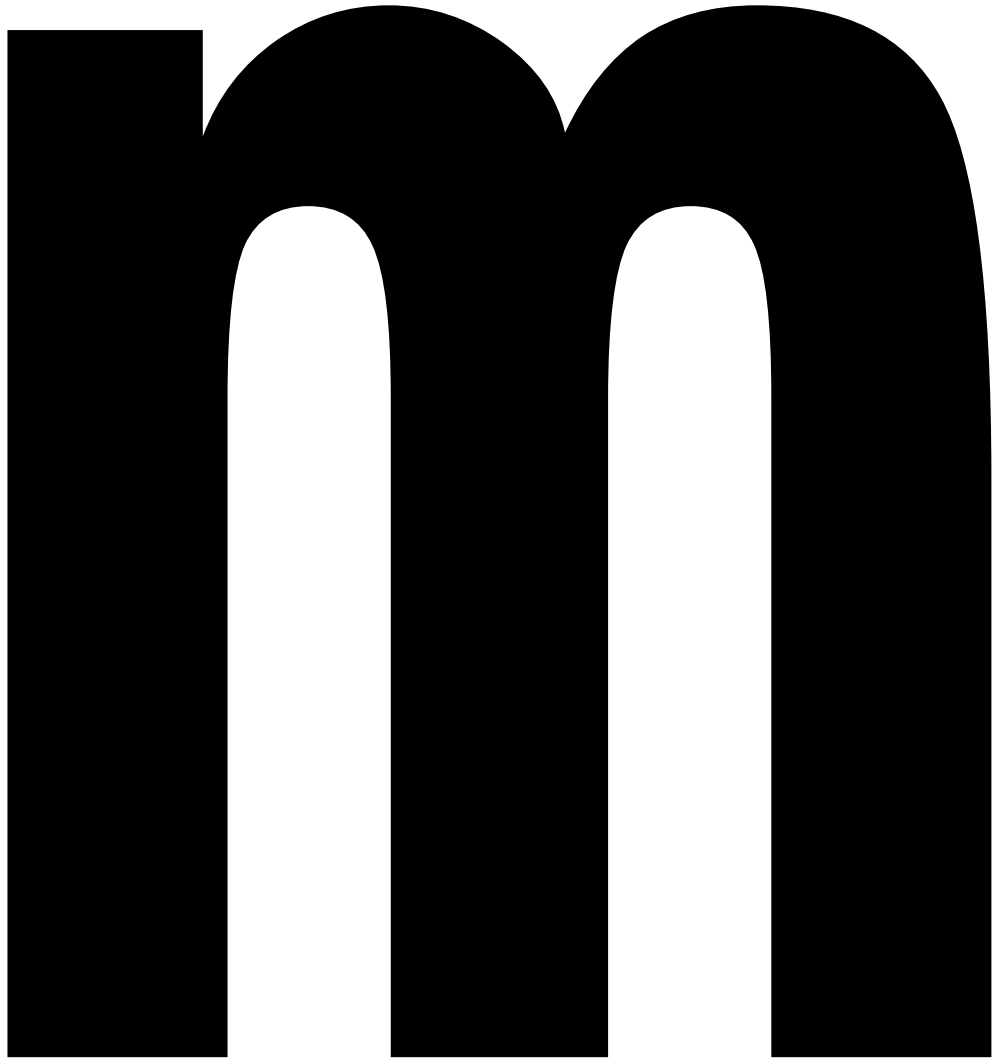




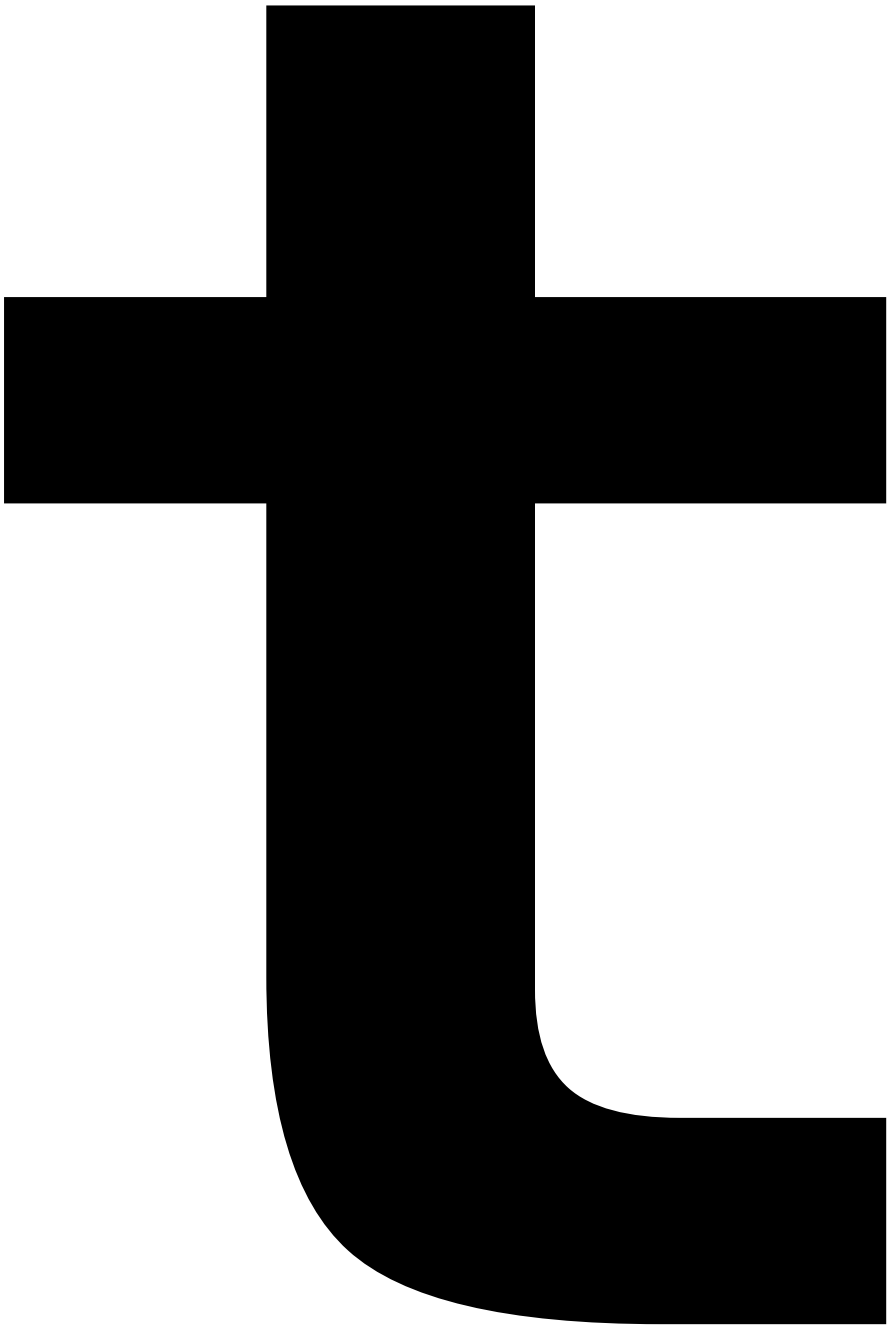




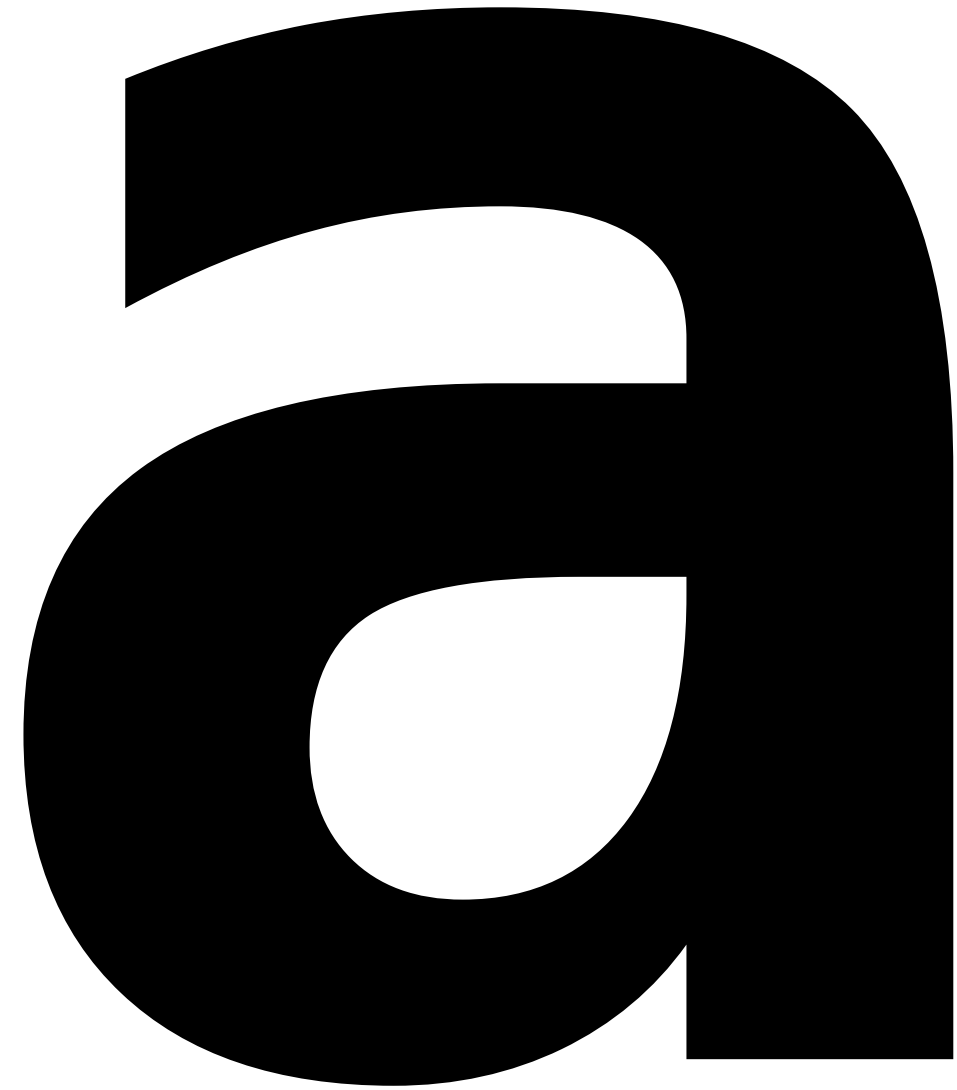


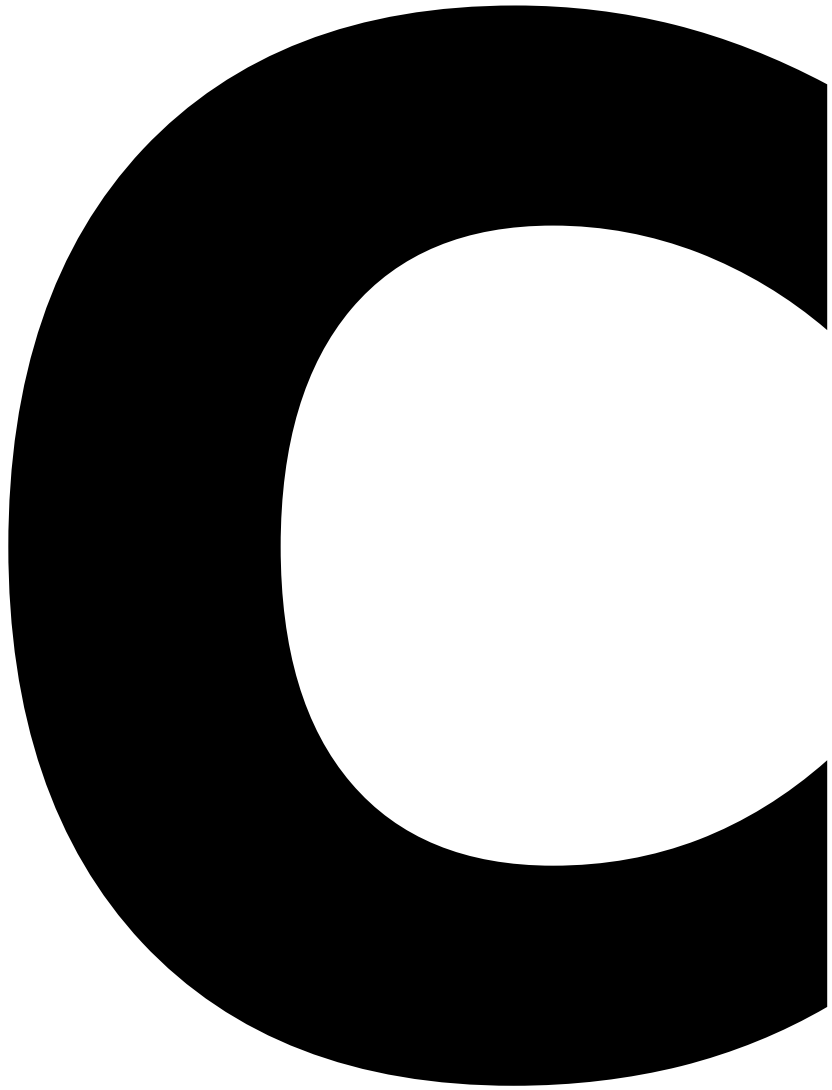


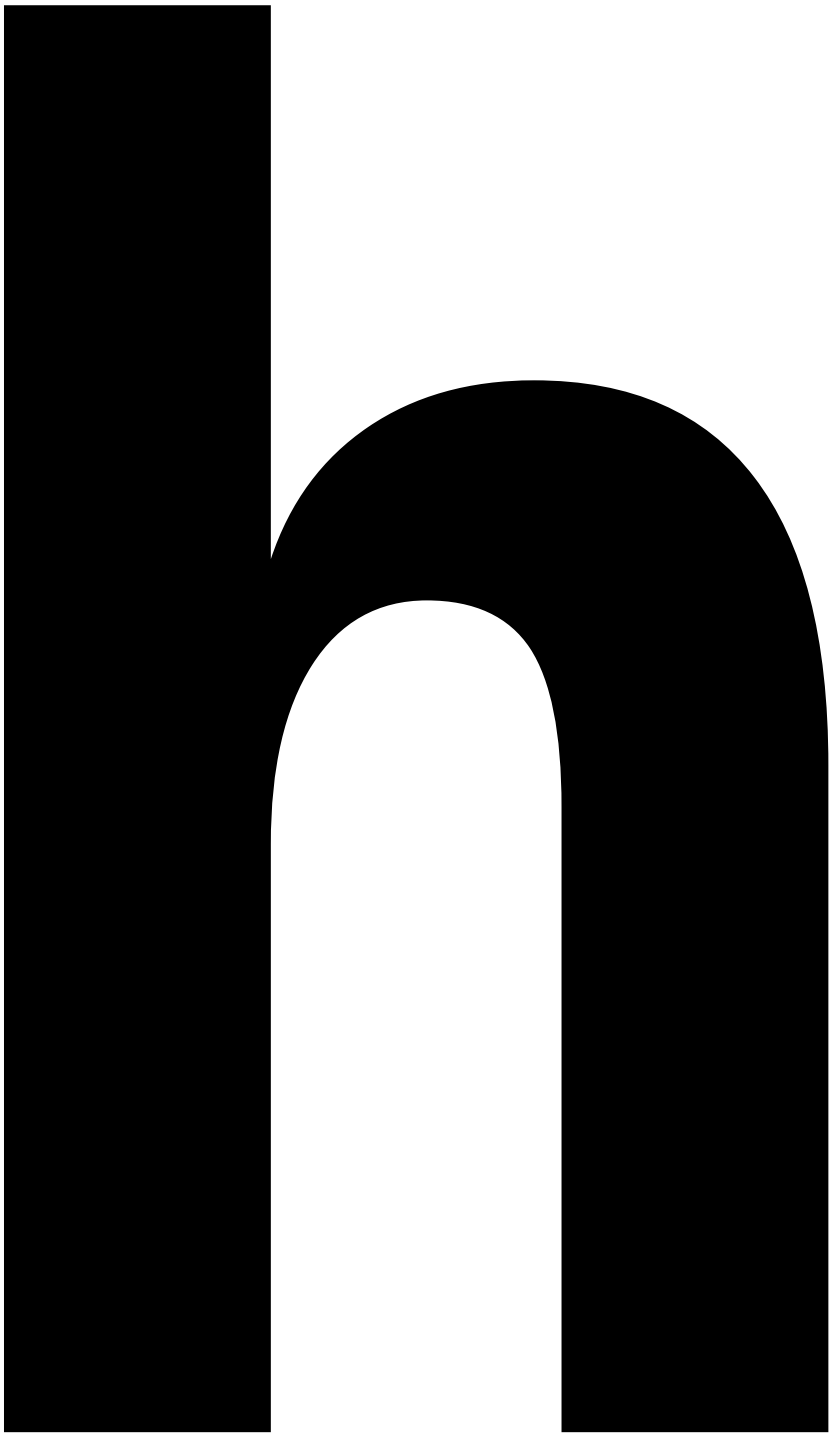
u

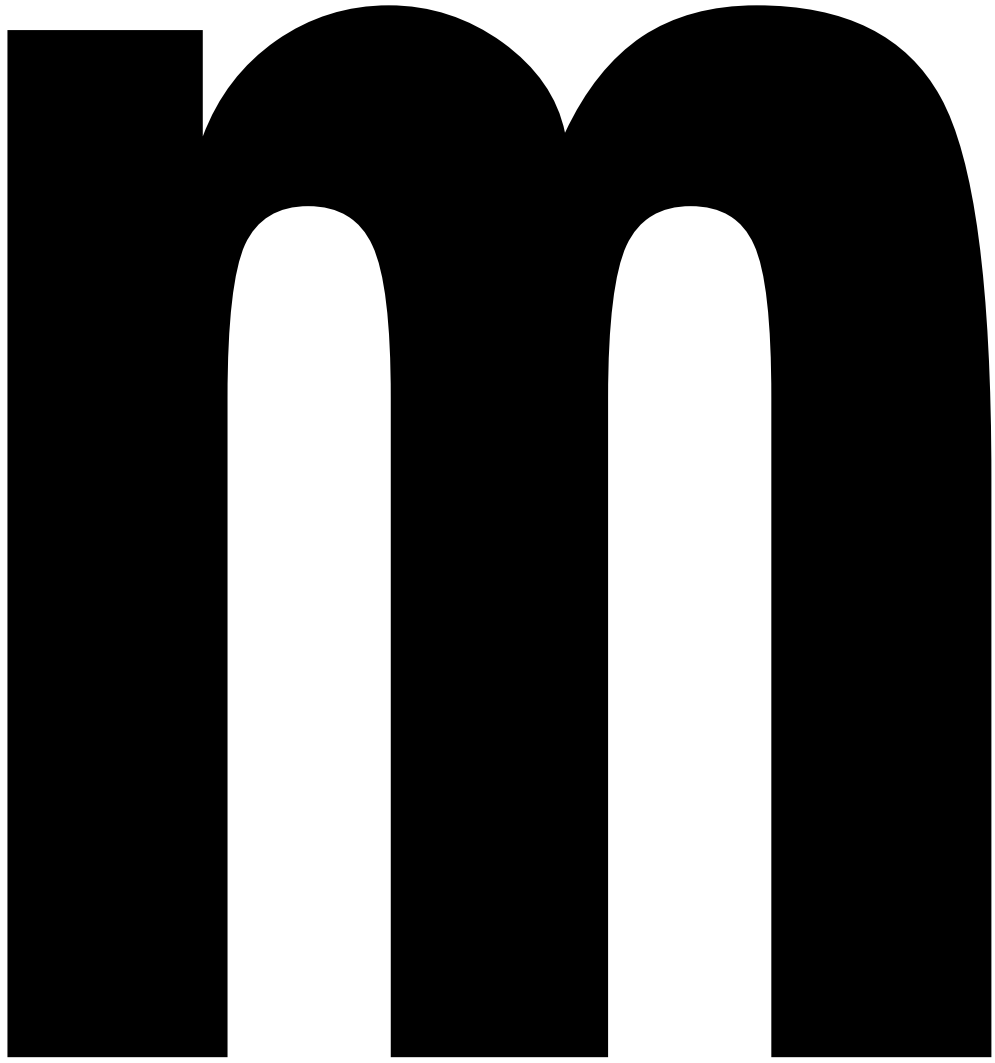


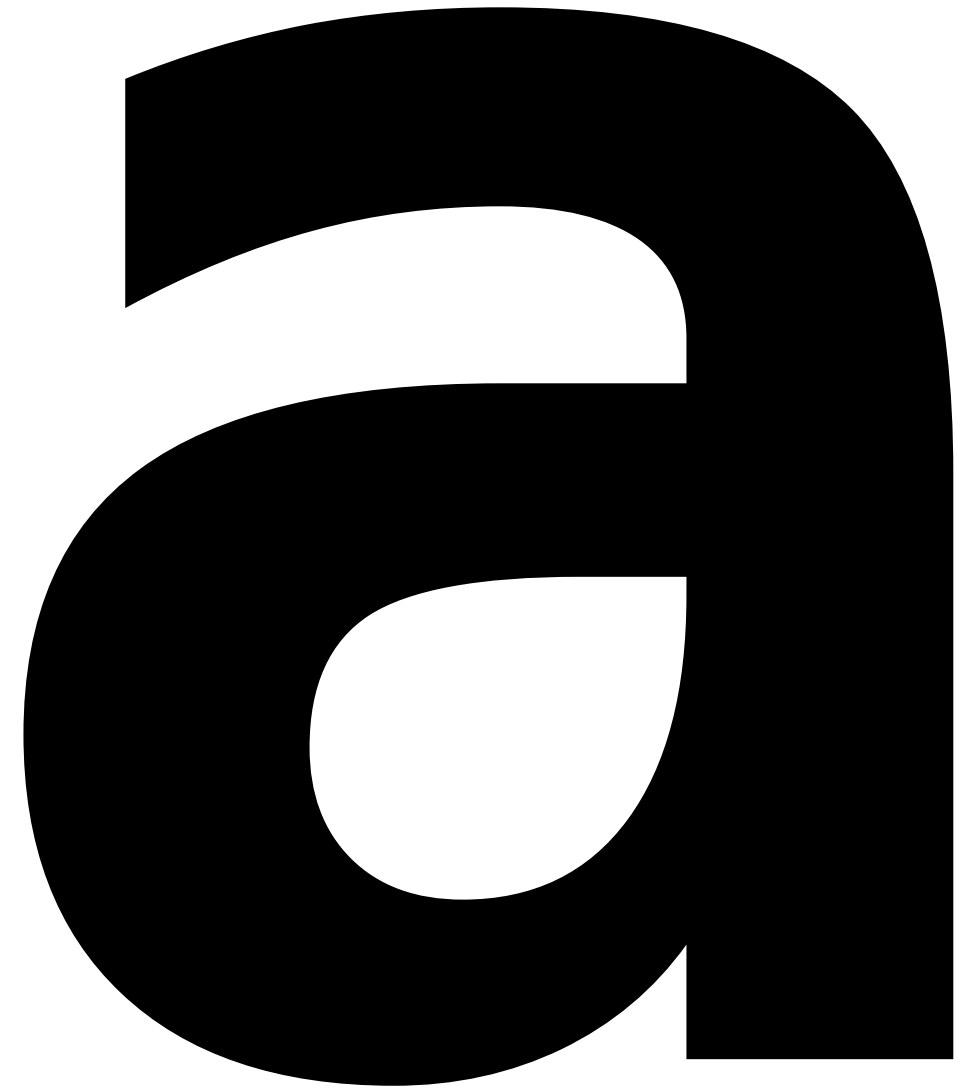
B

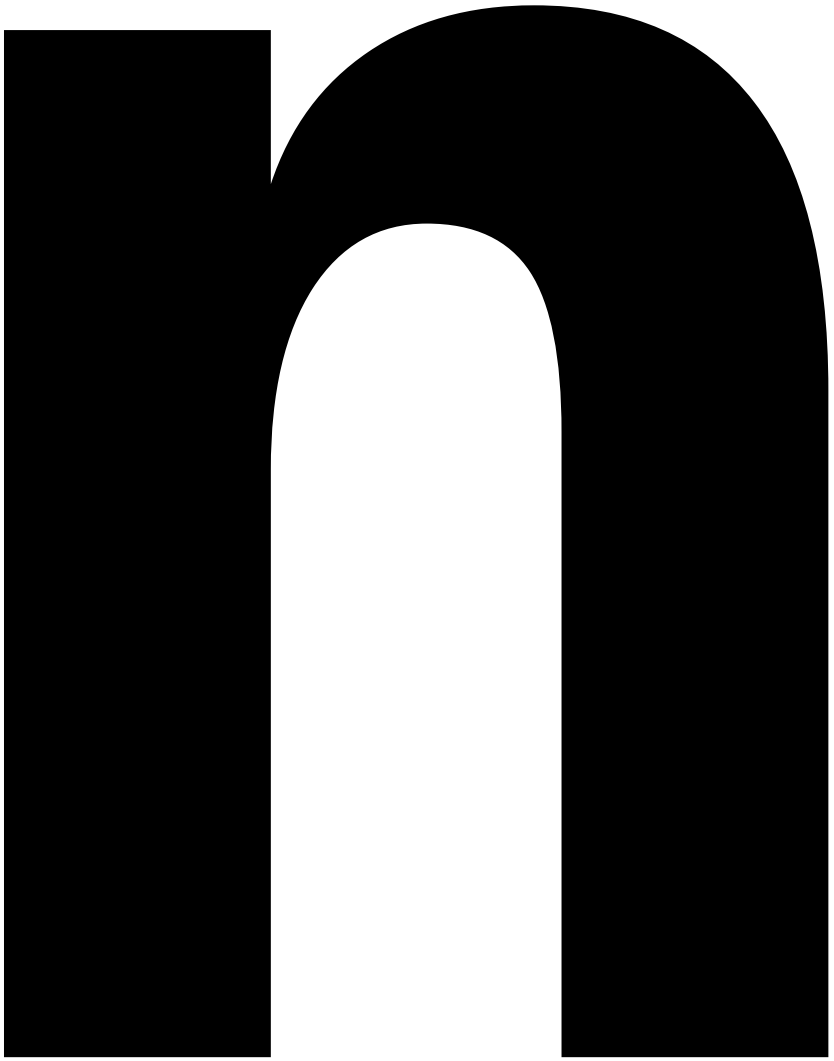


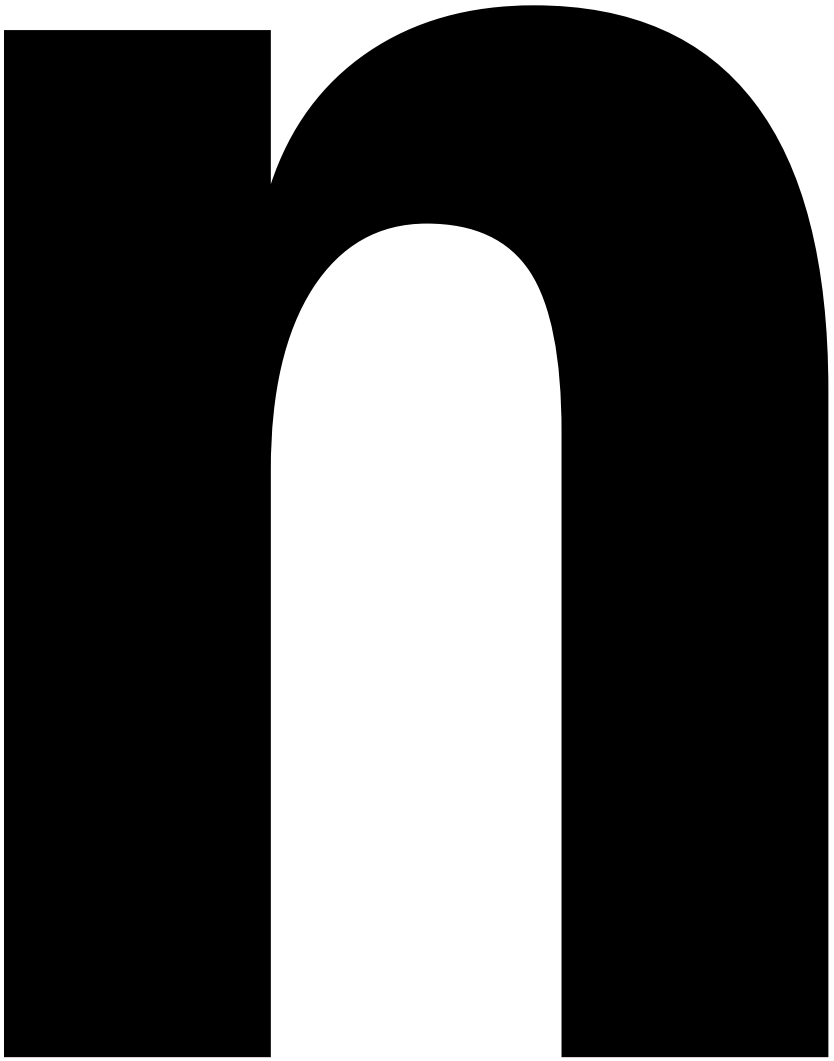


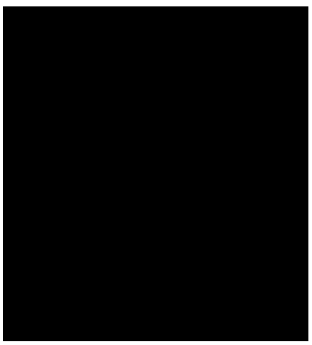


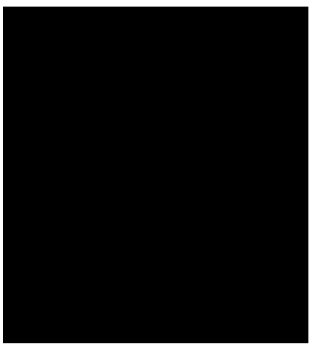


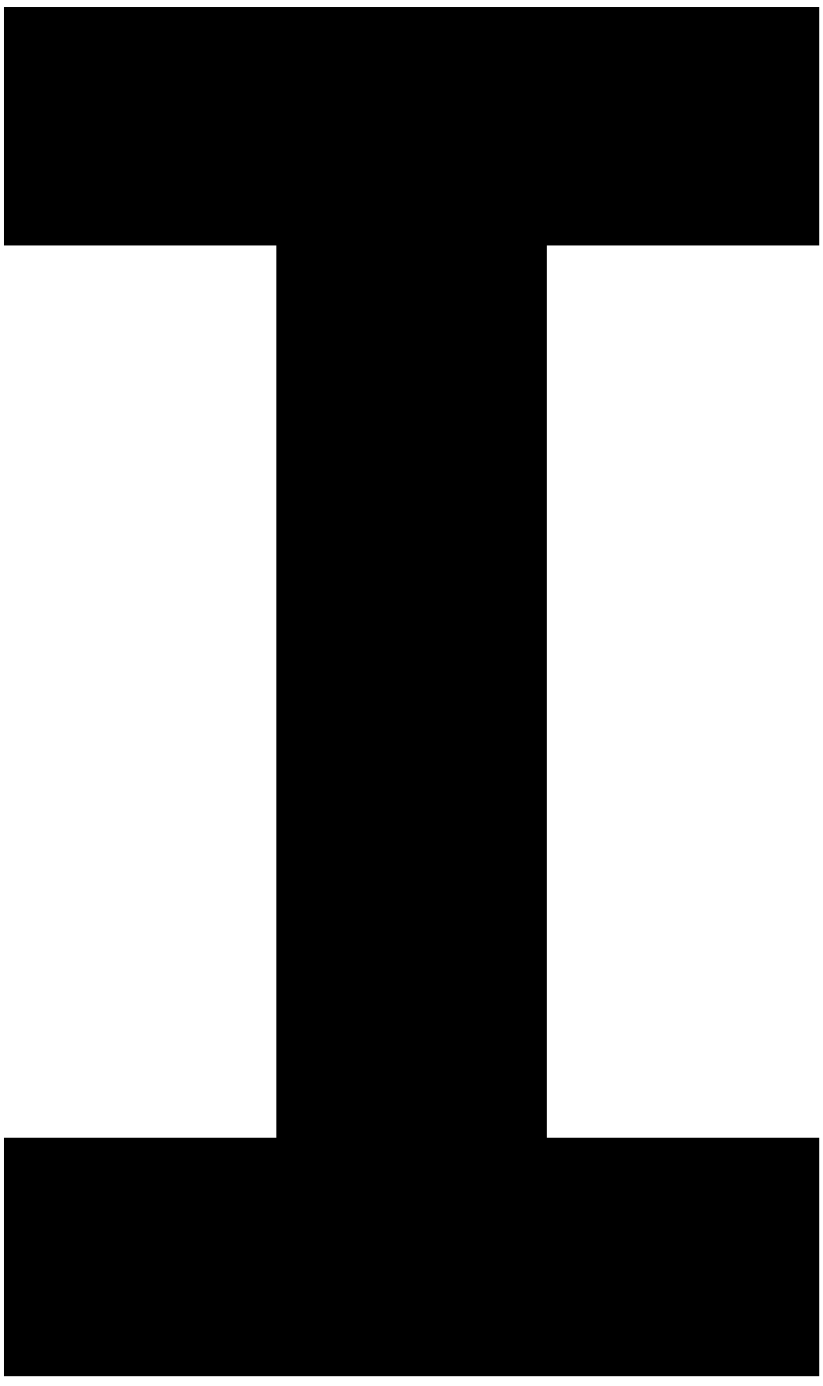


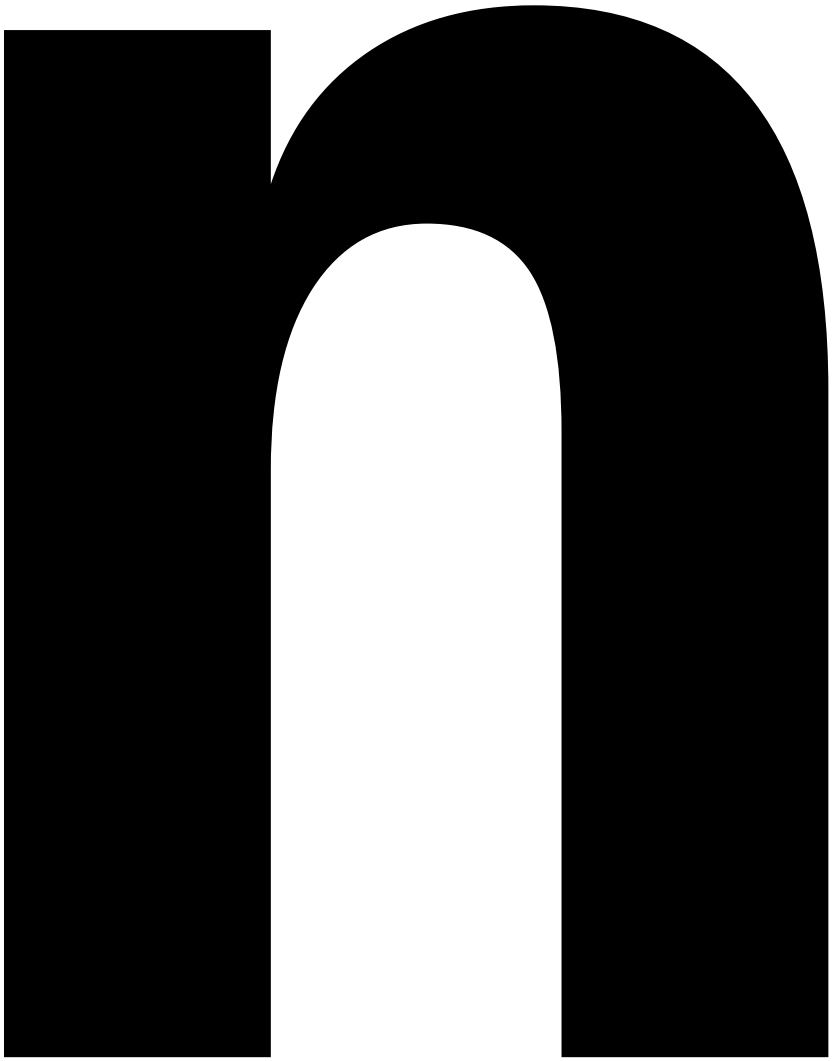


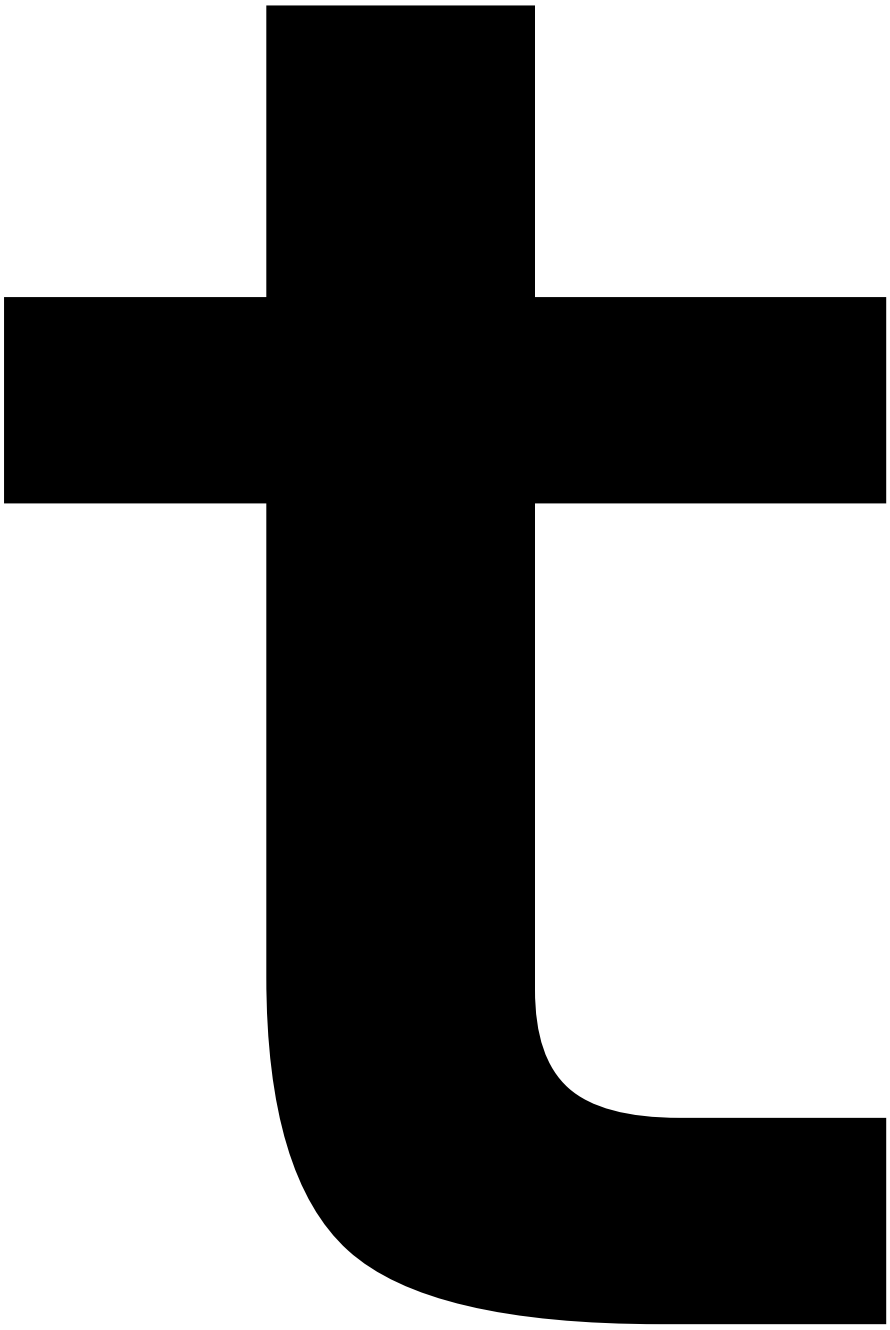


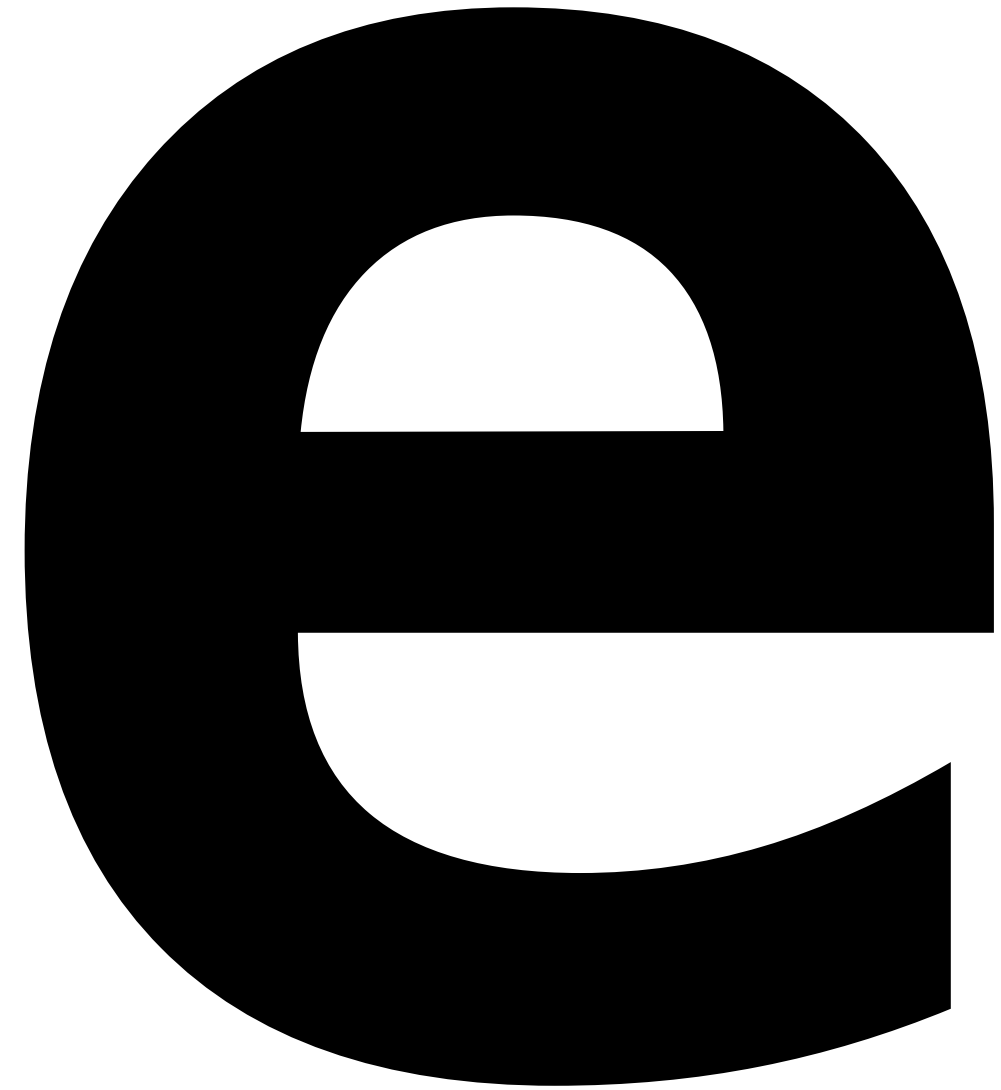


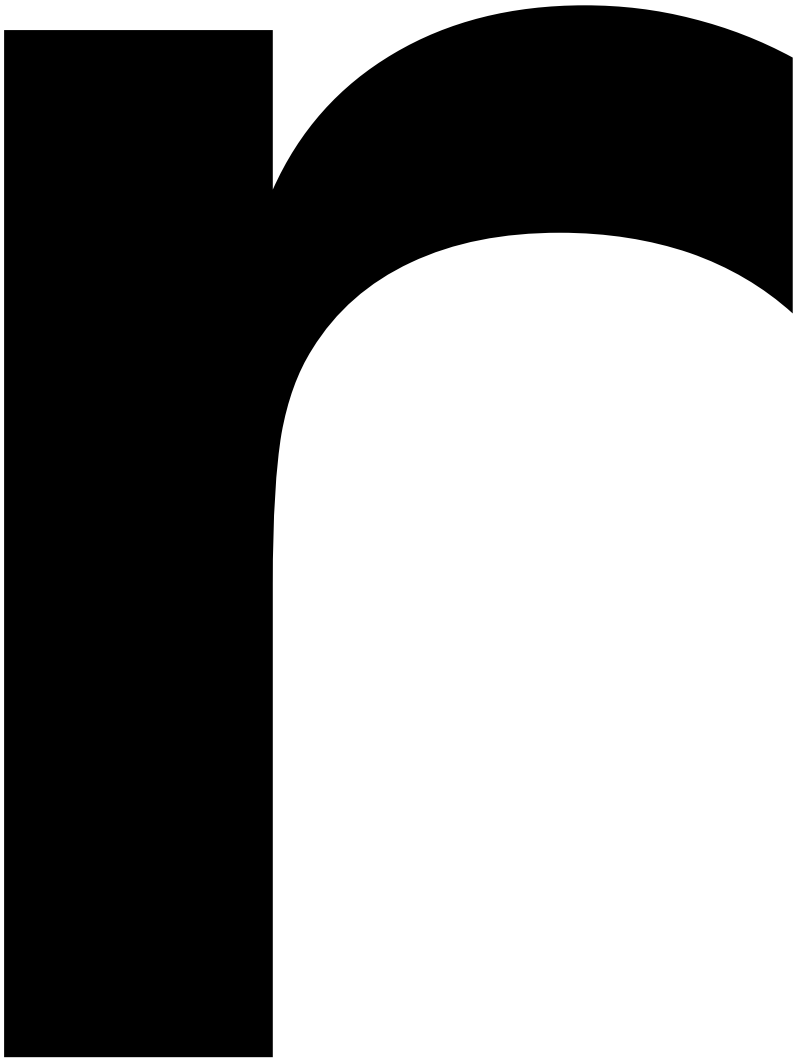


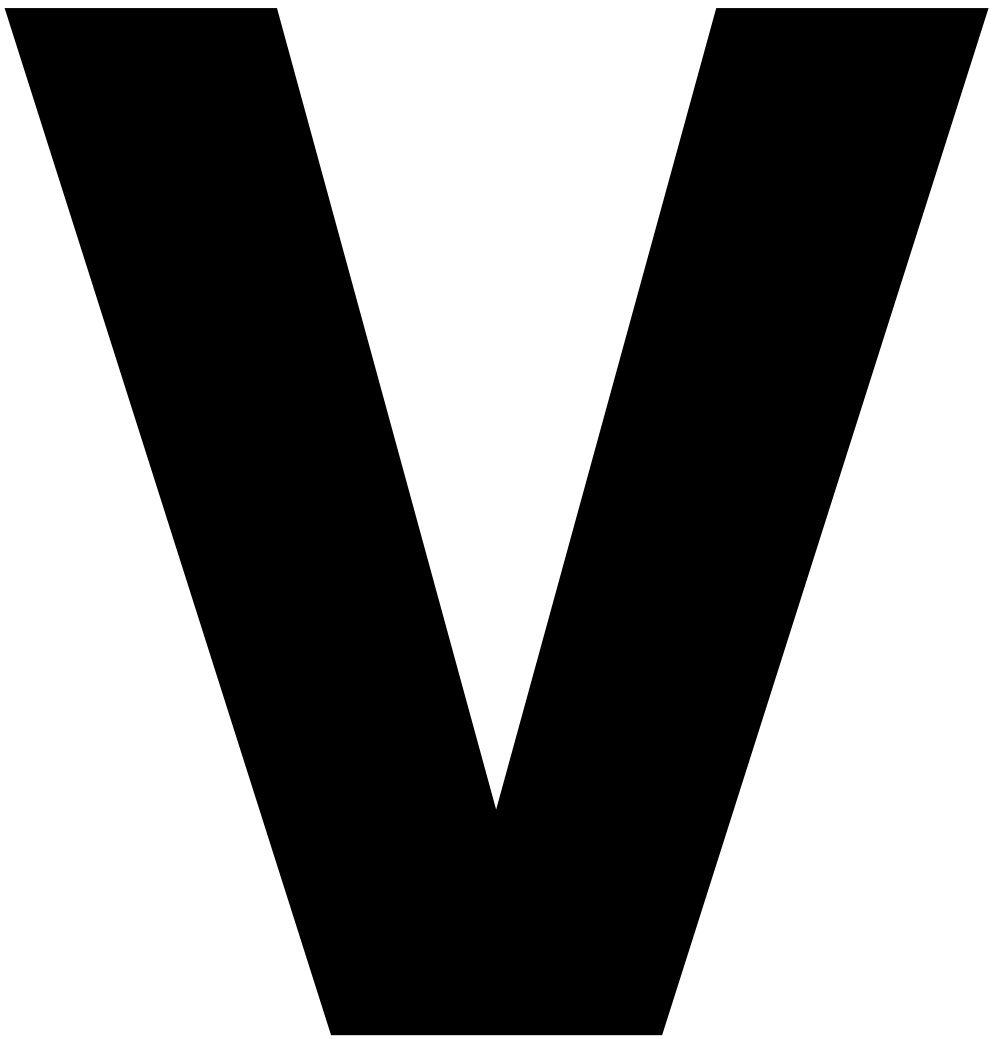


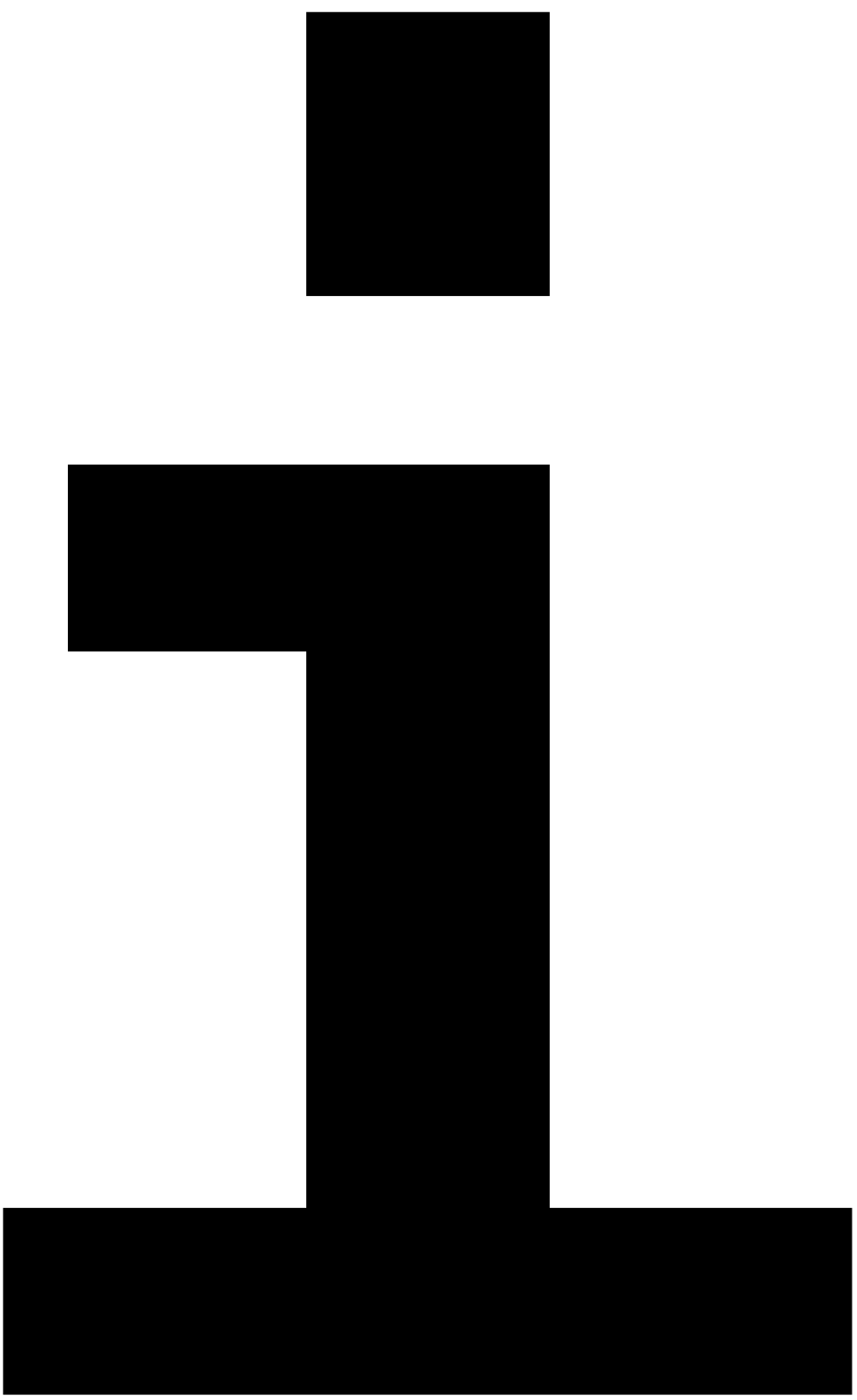


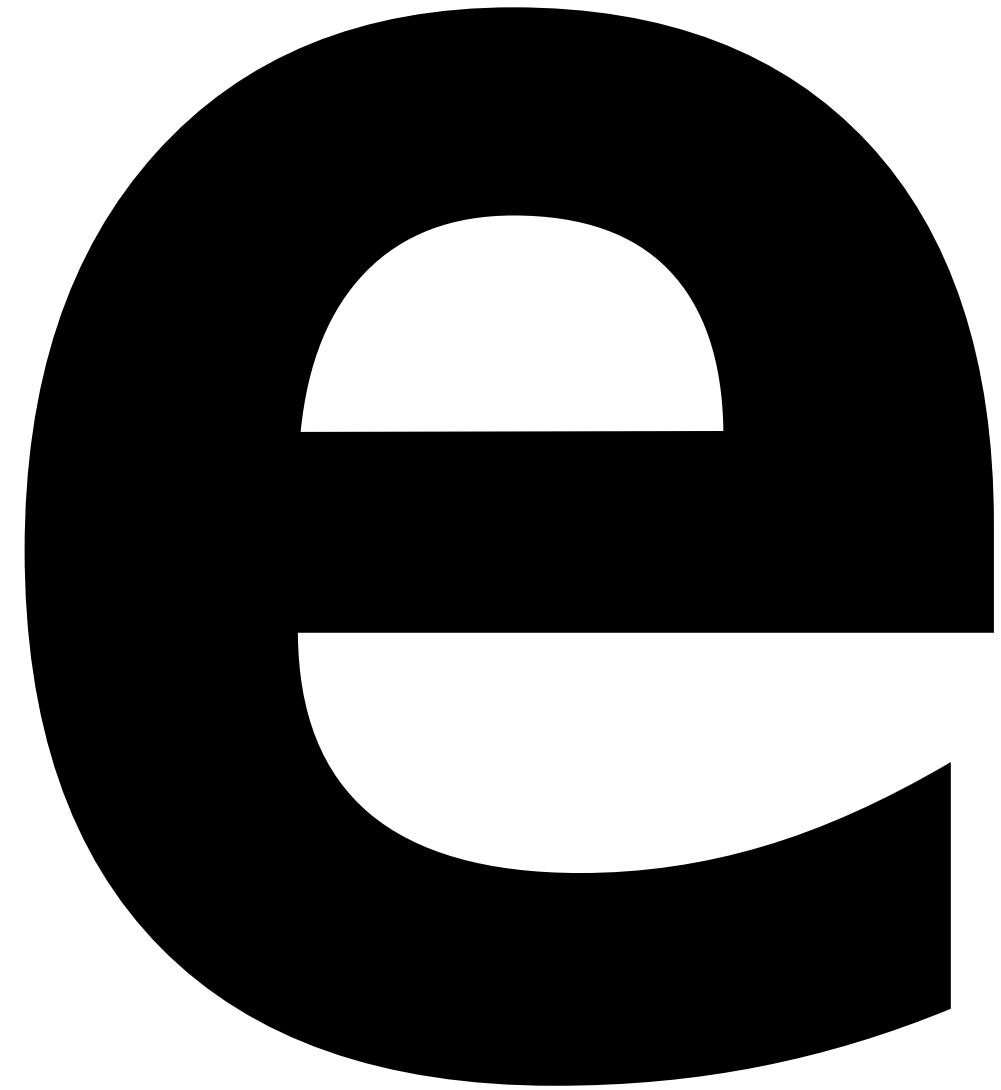




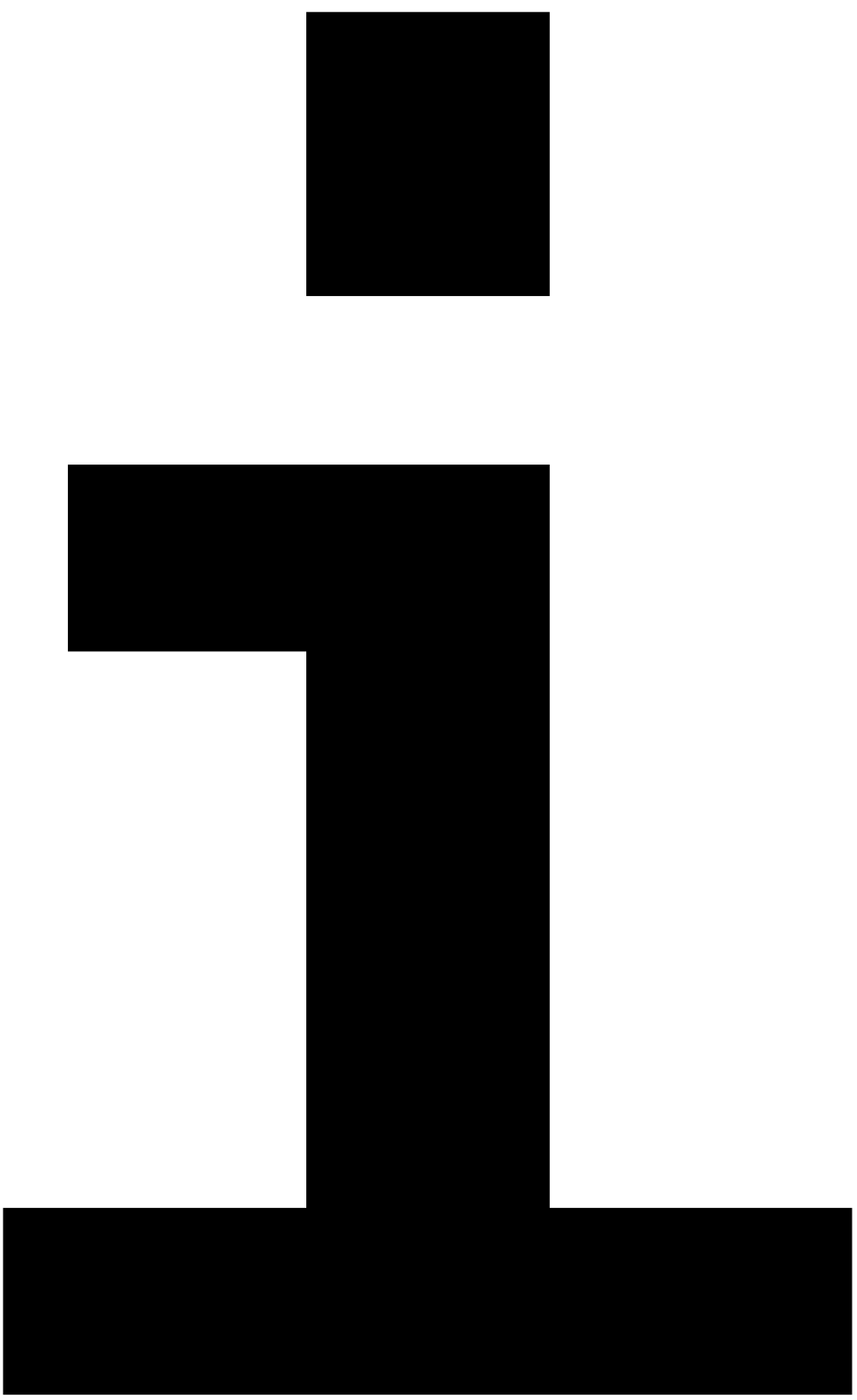


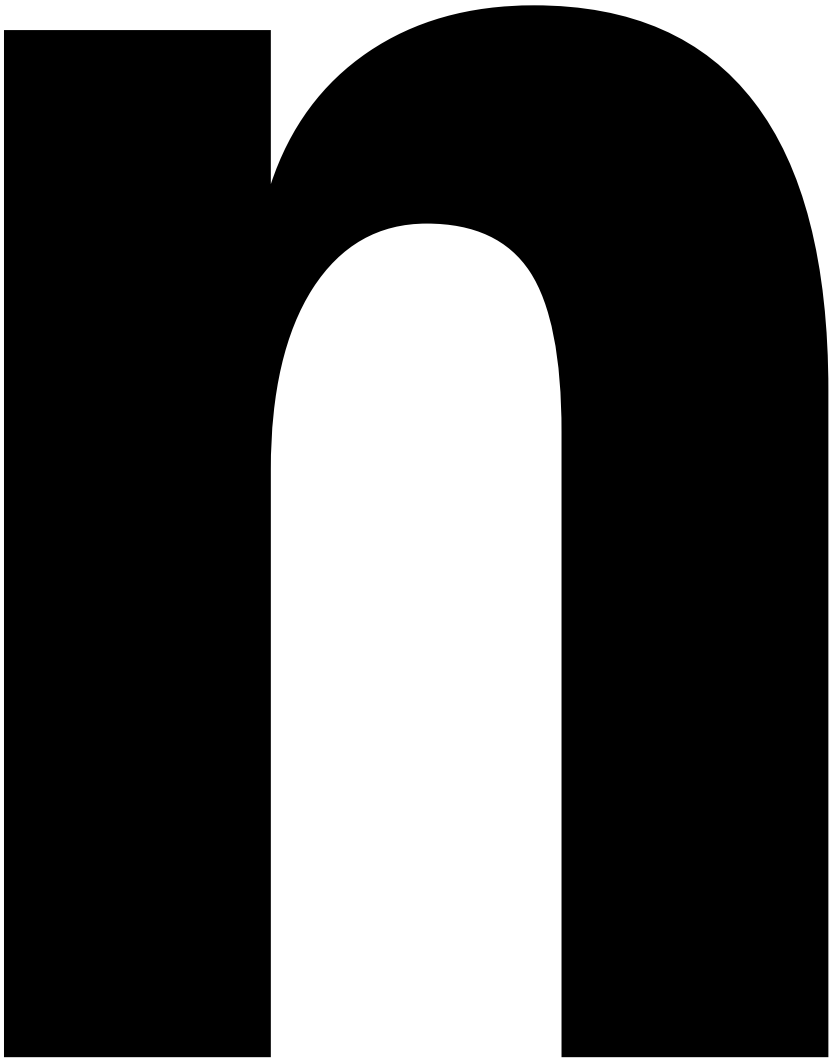




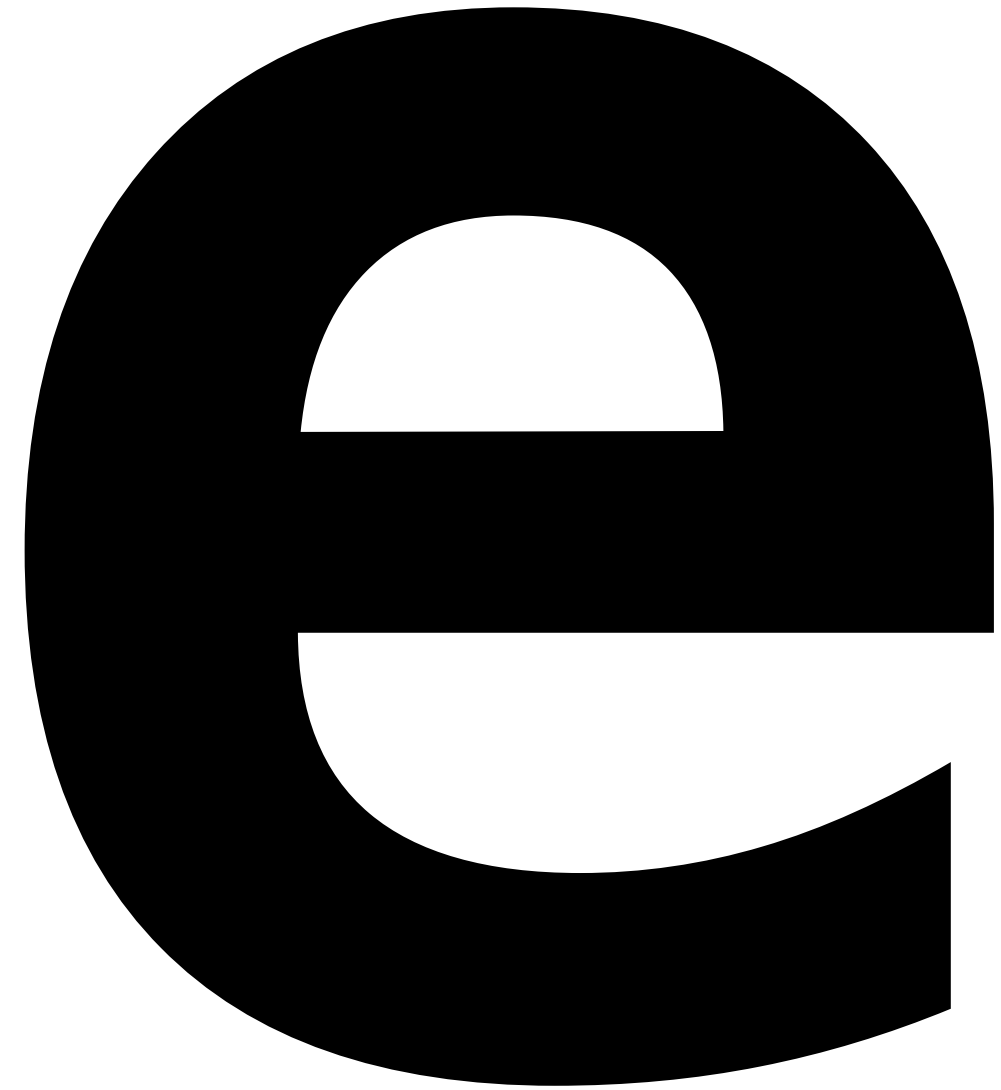


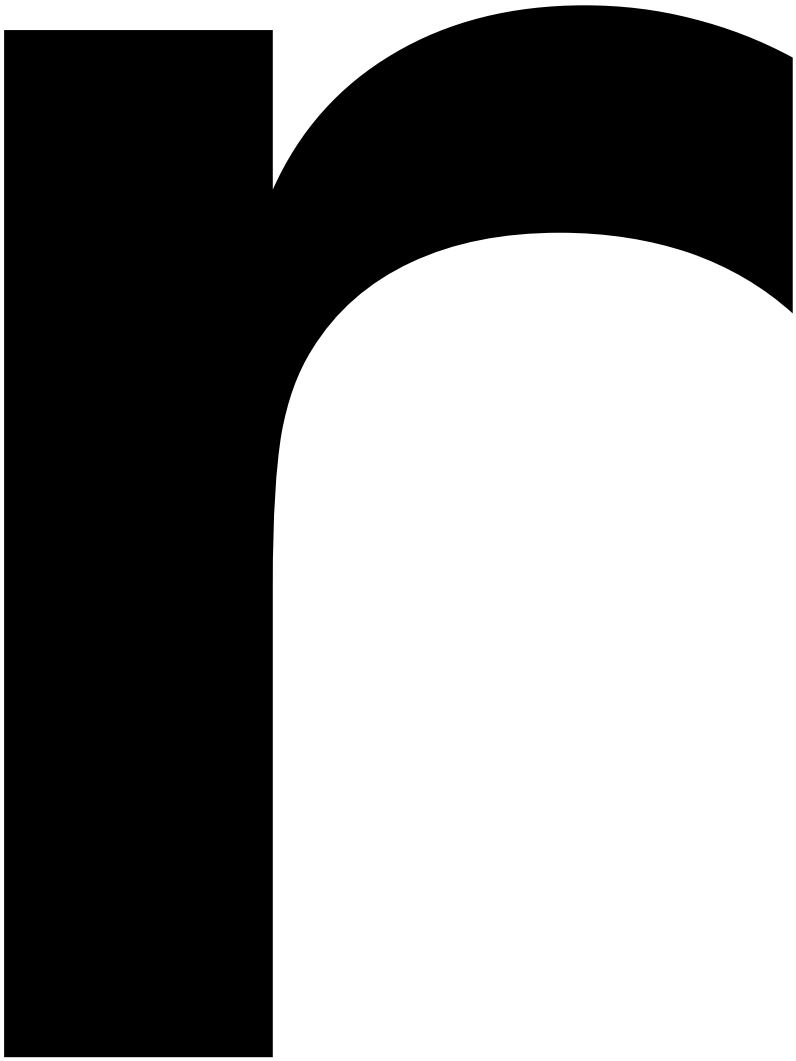


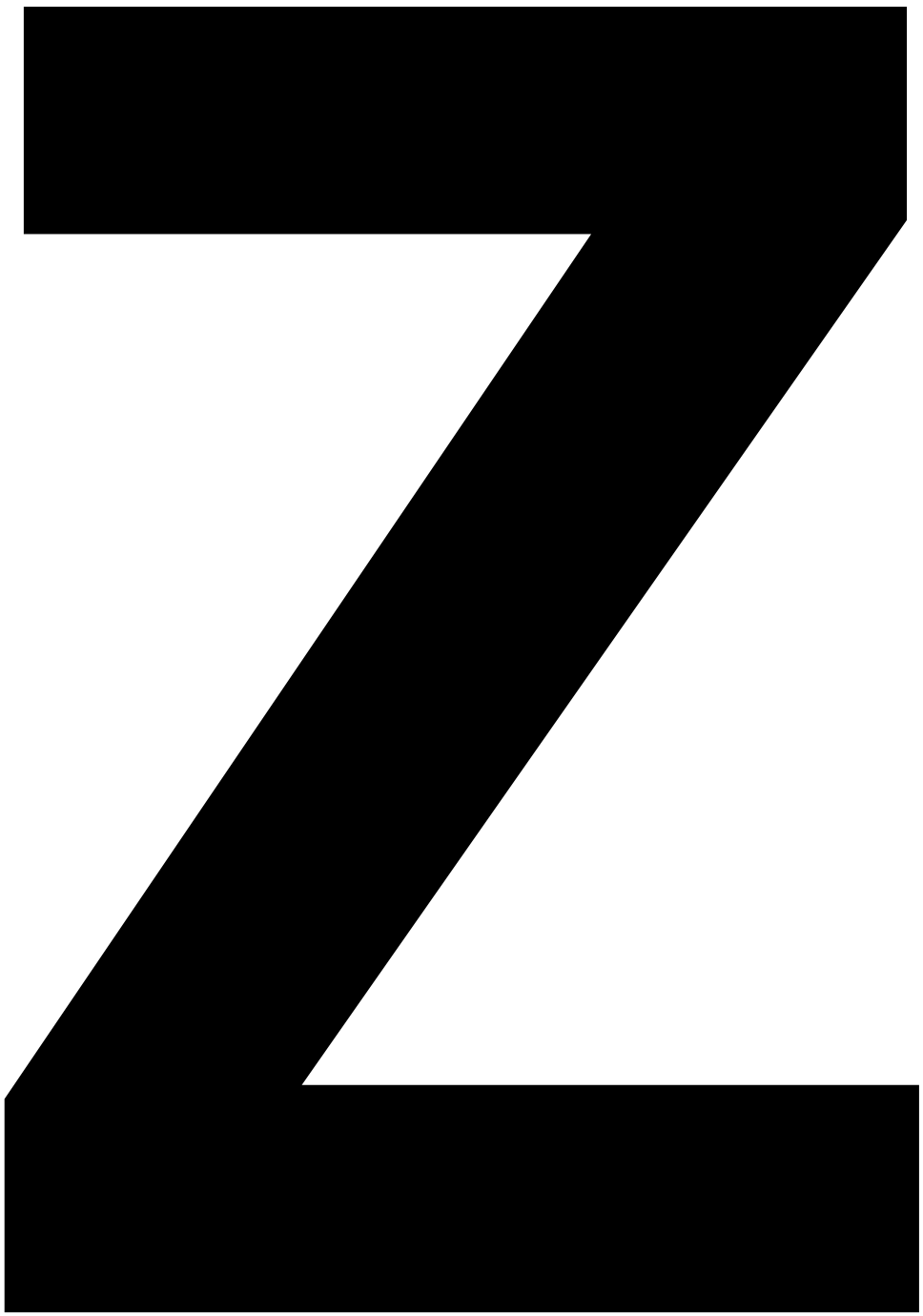


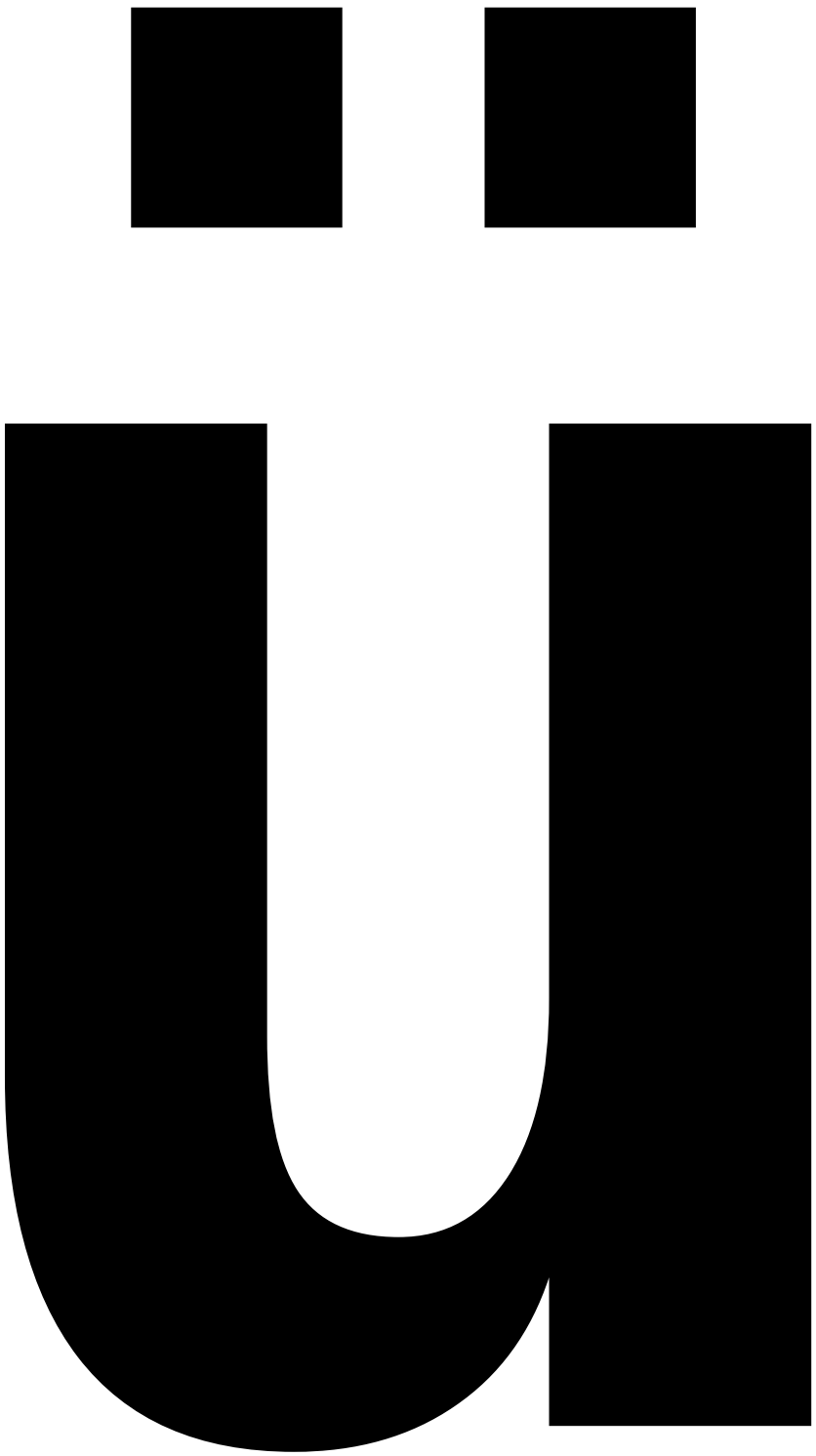


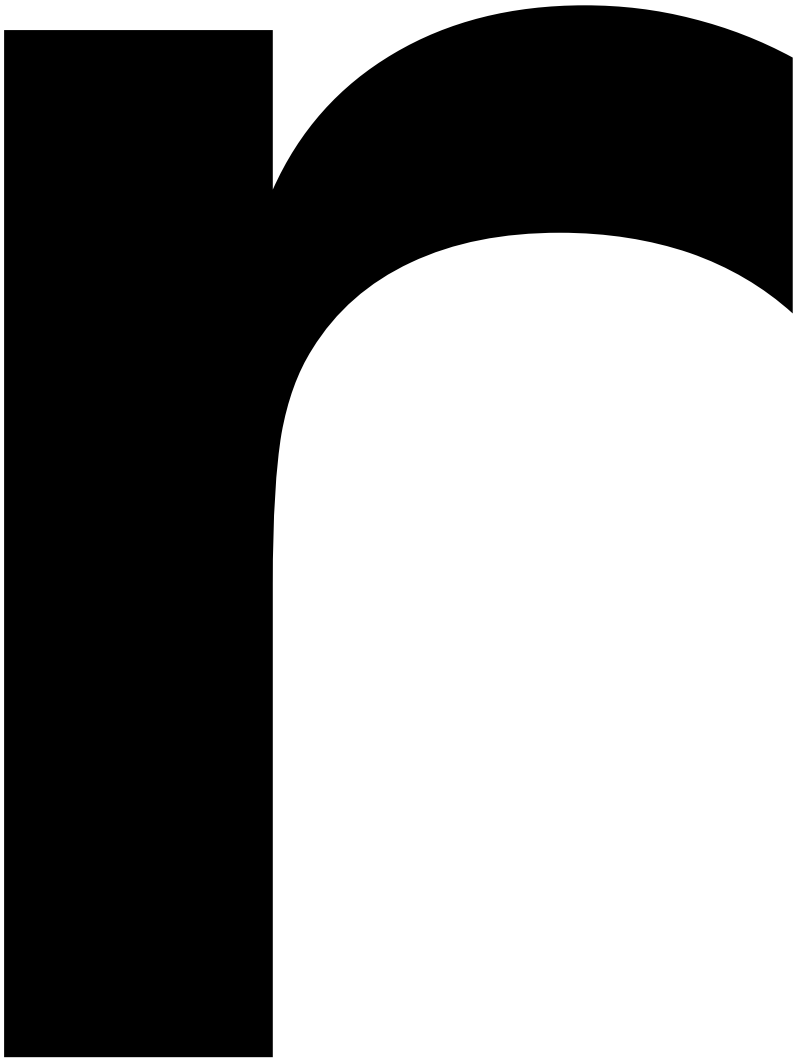
d

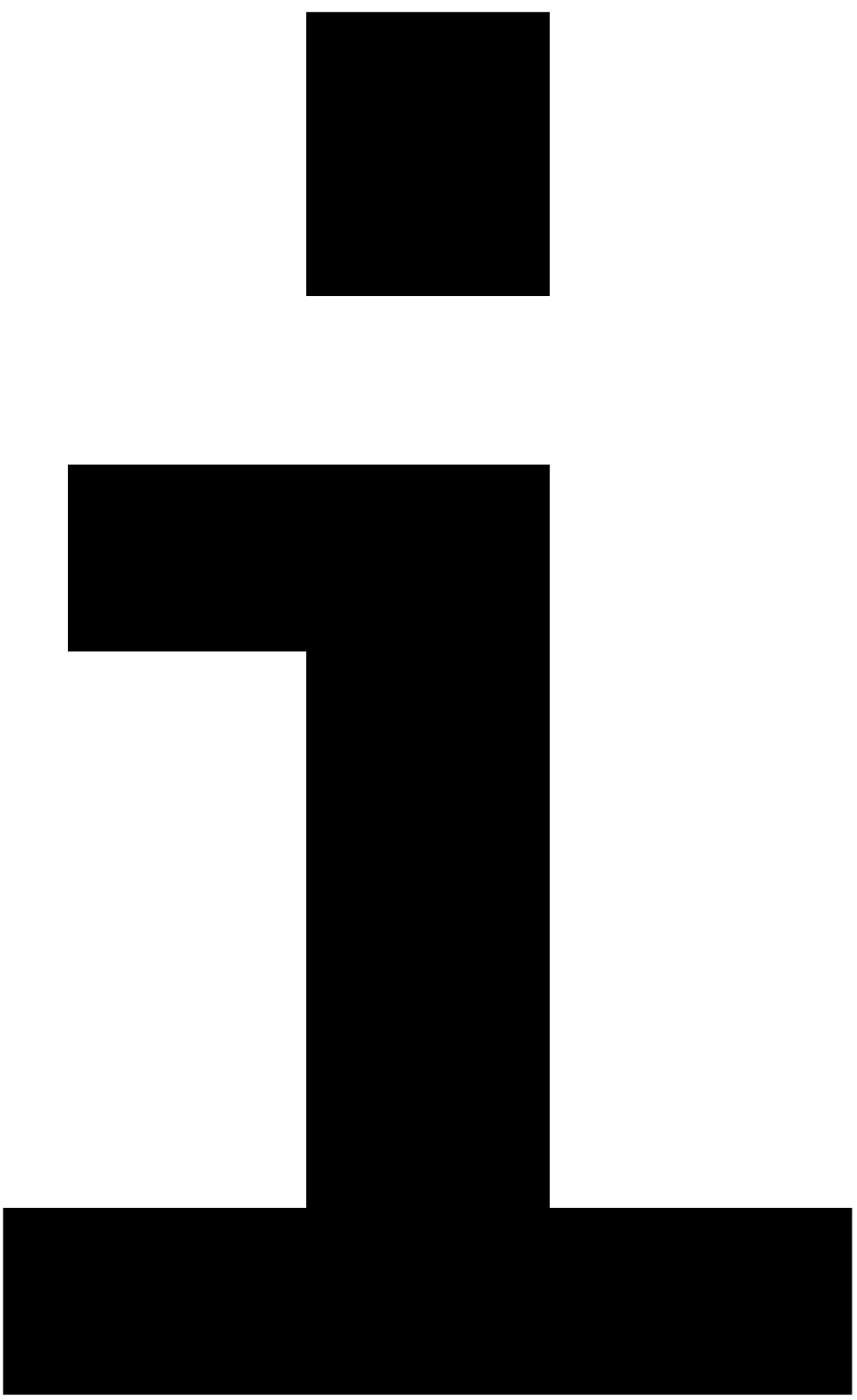


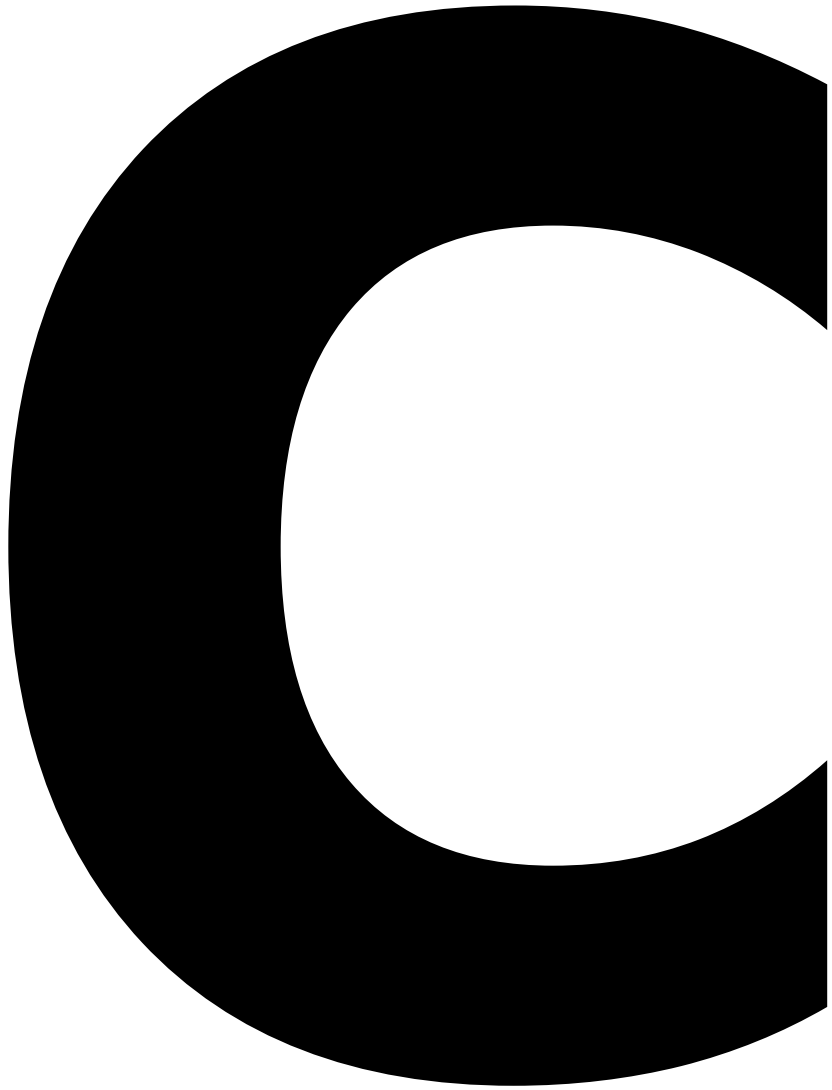


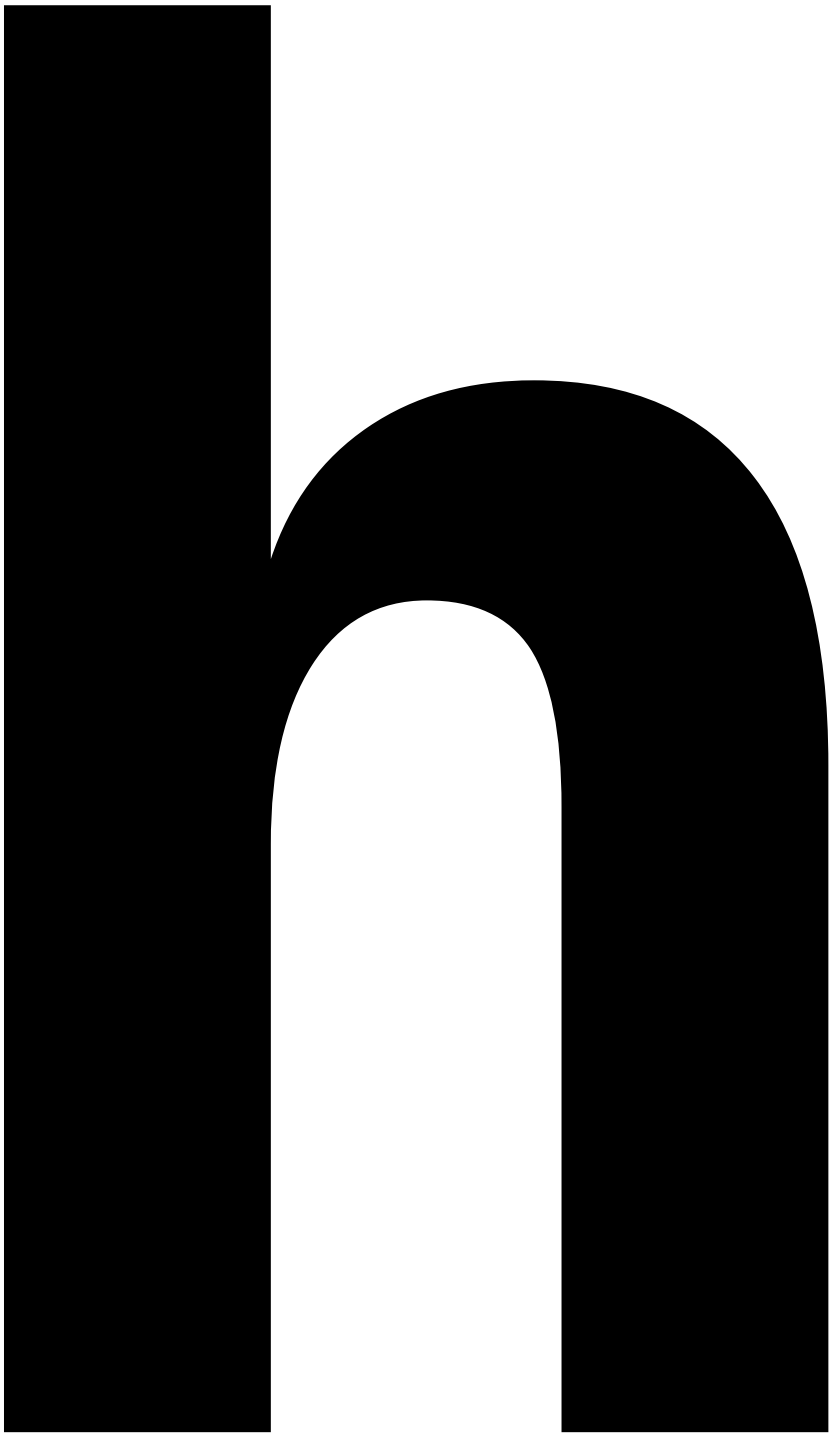


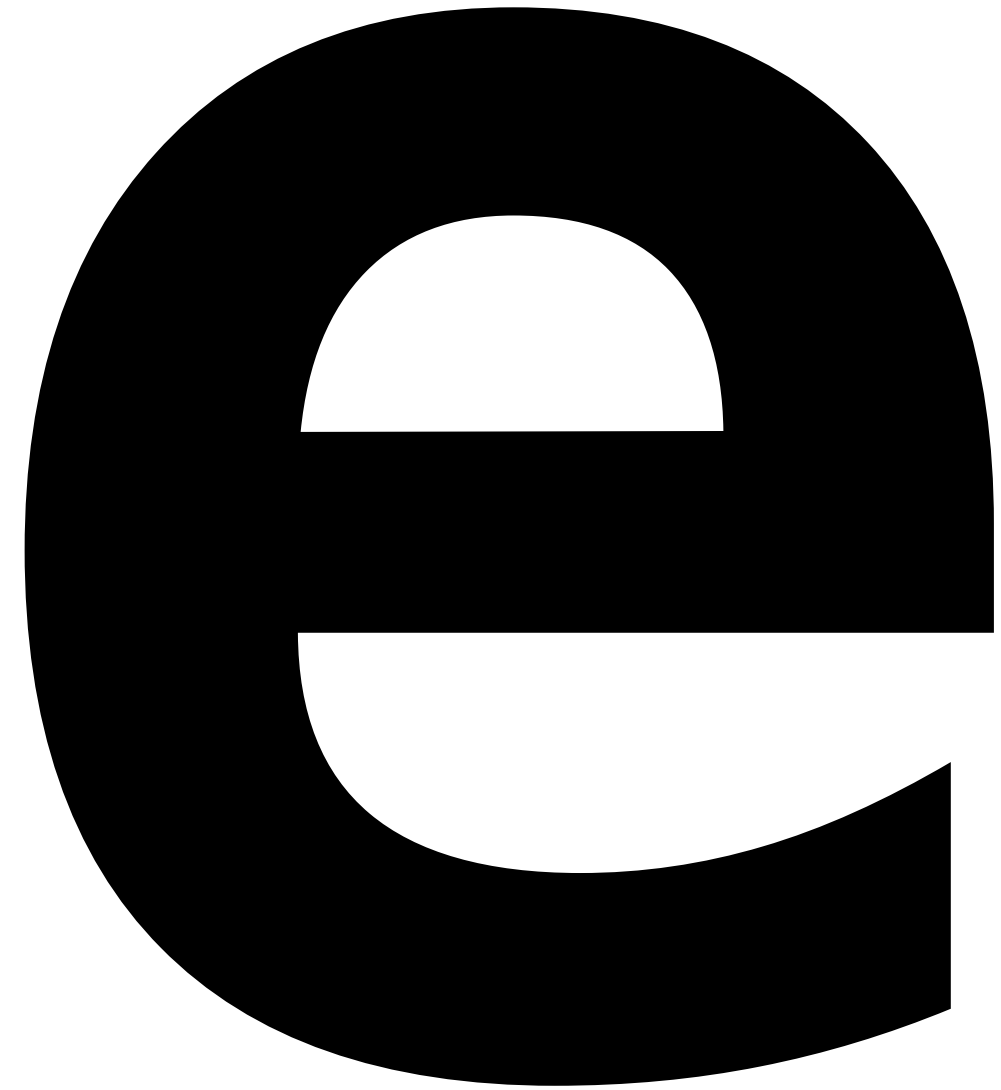


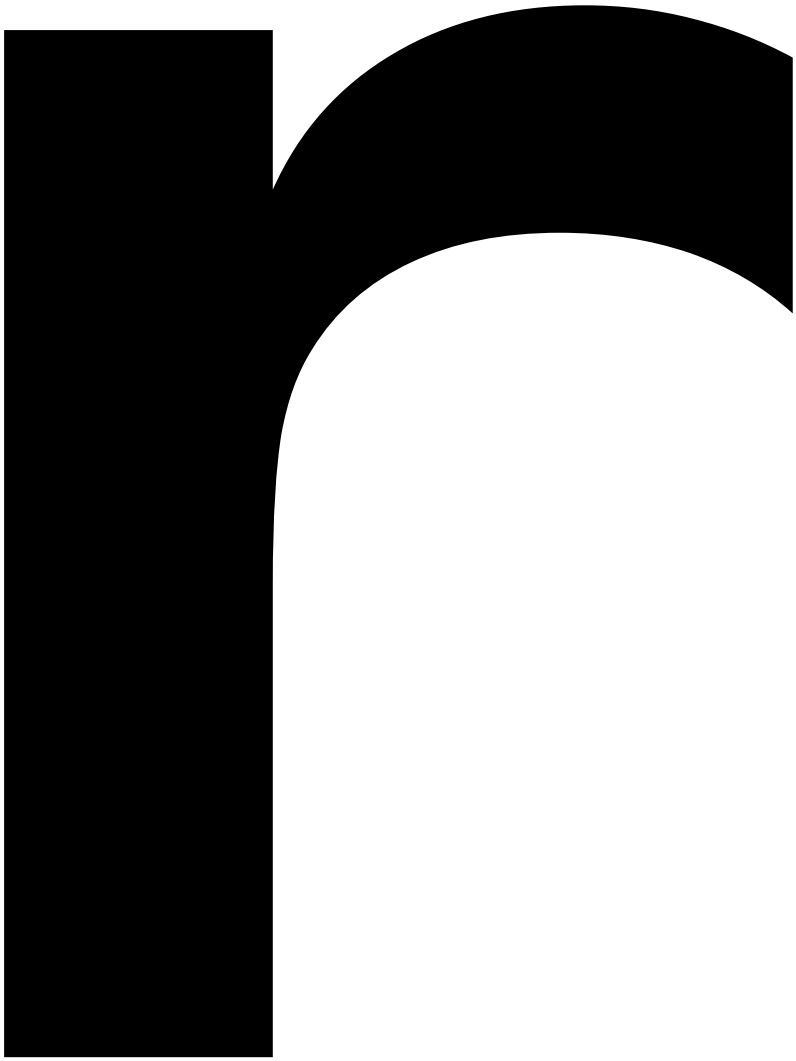




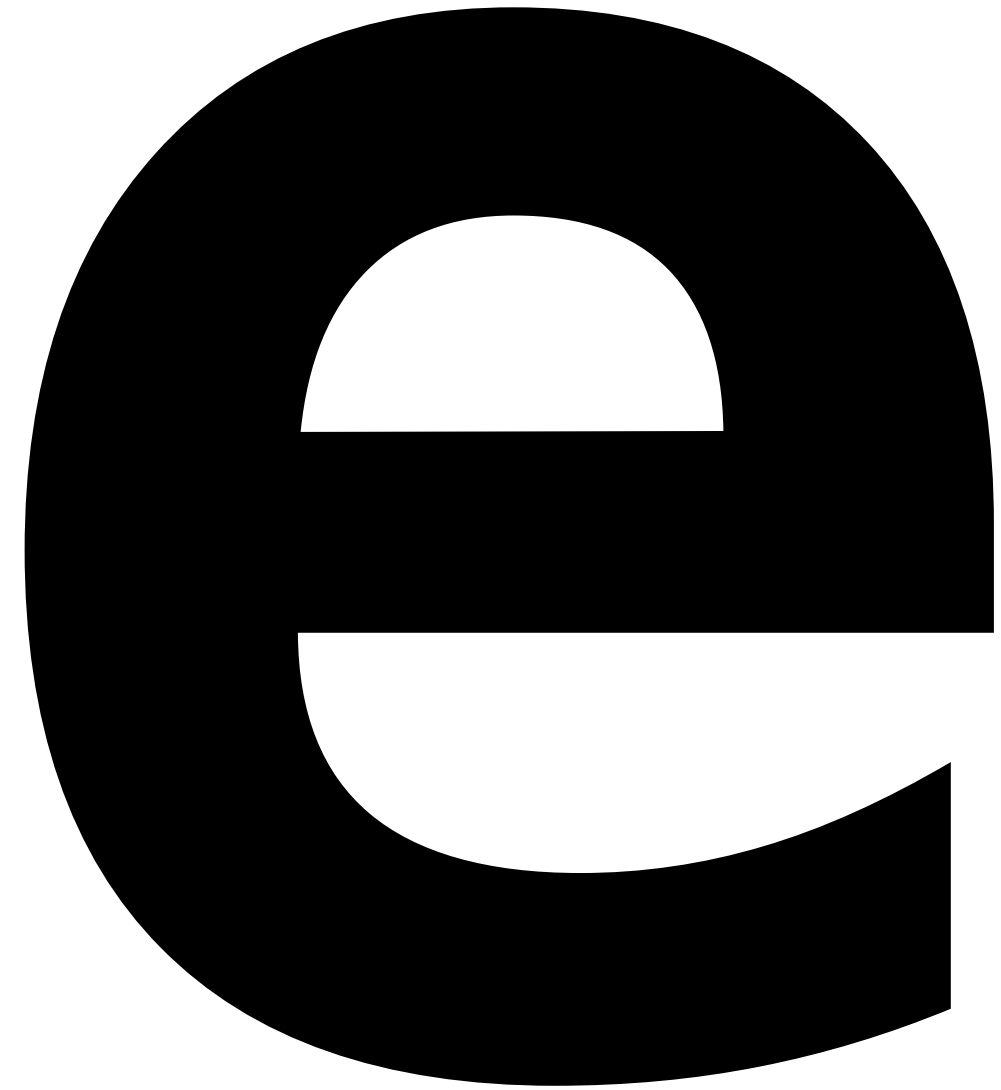


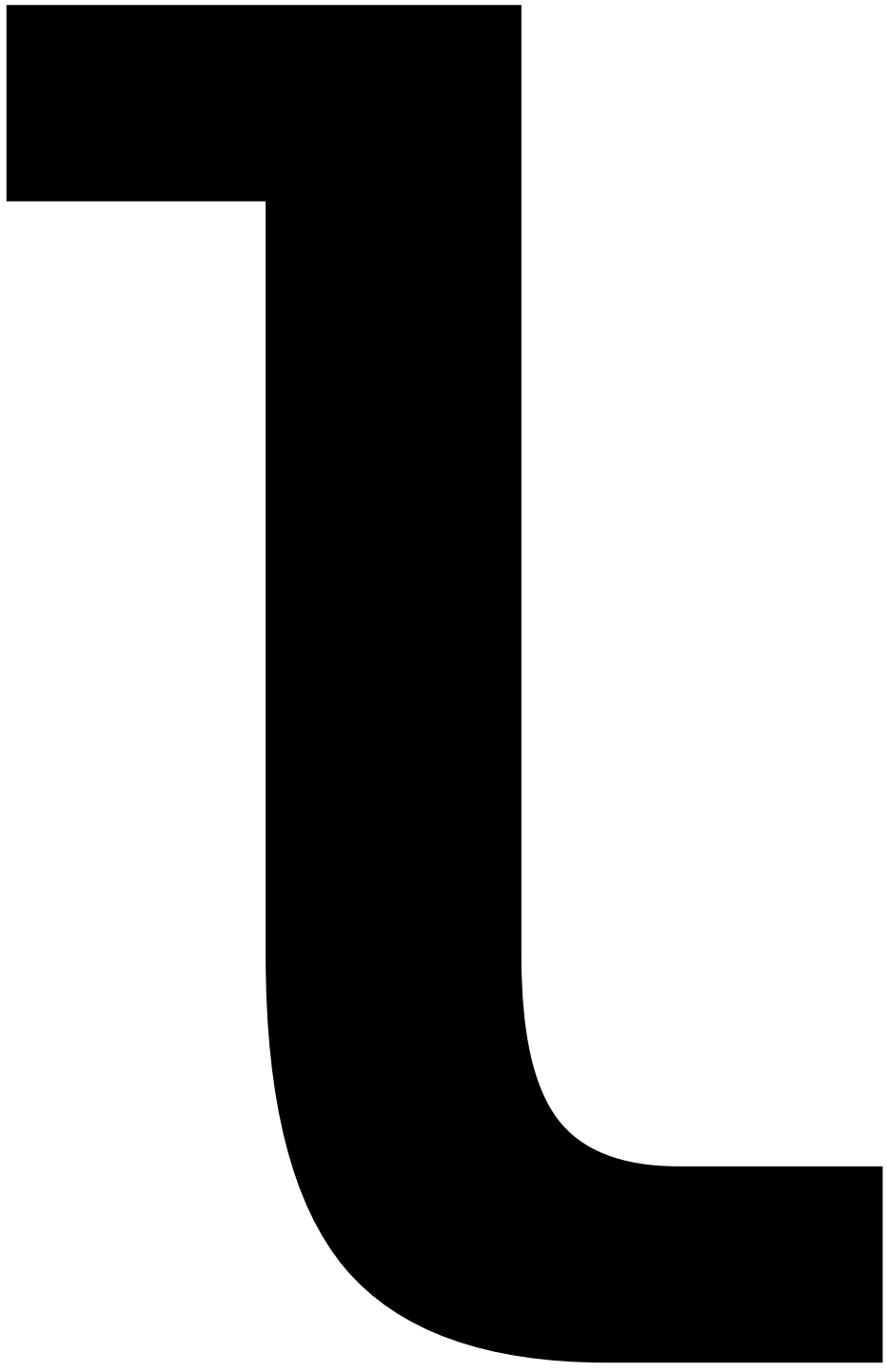


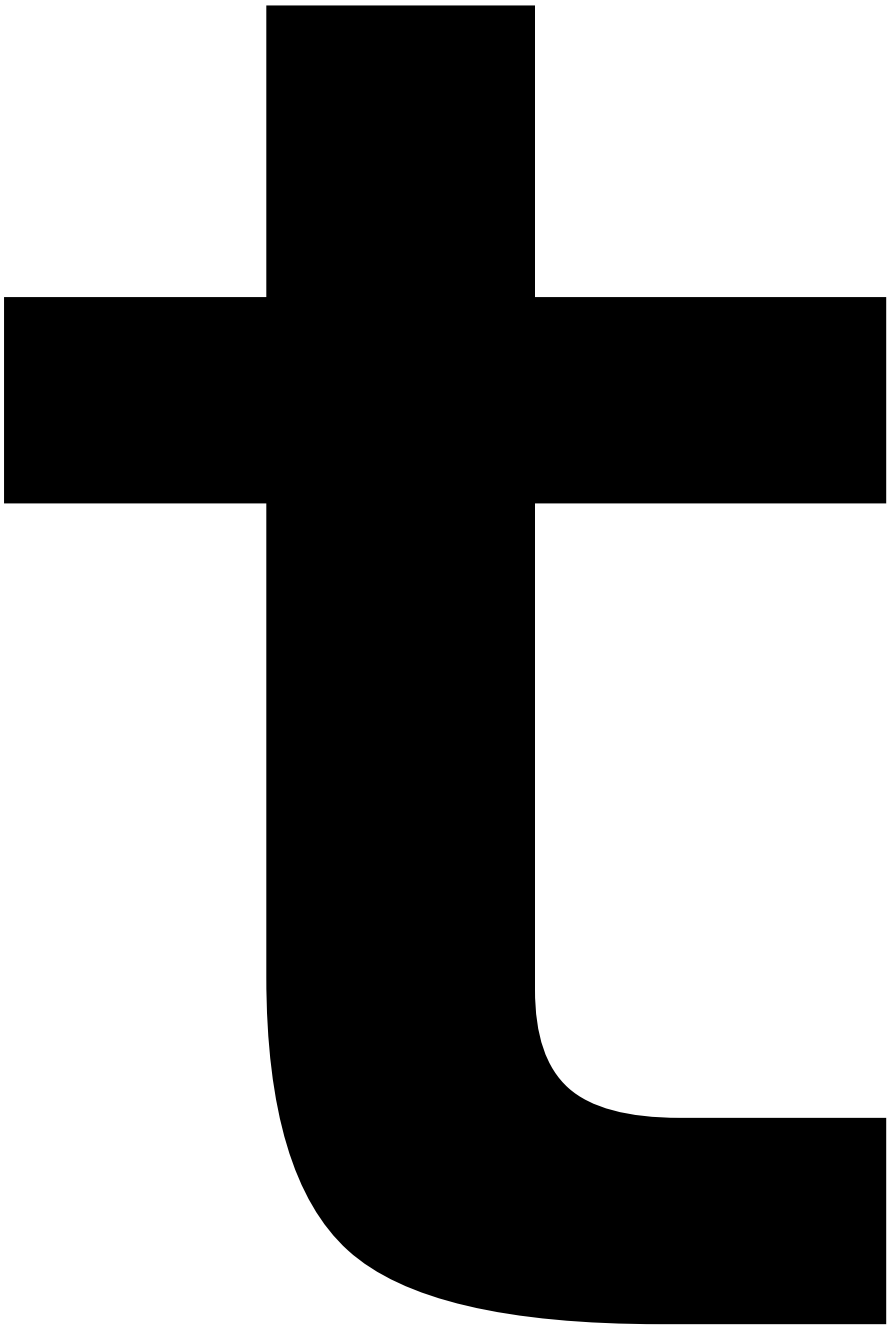




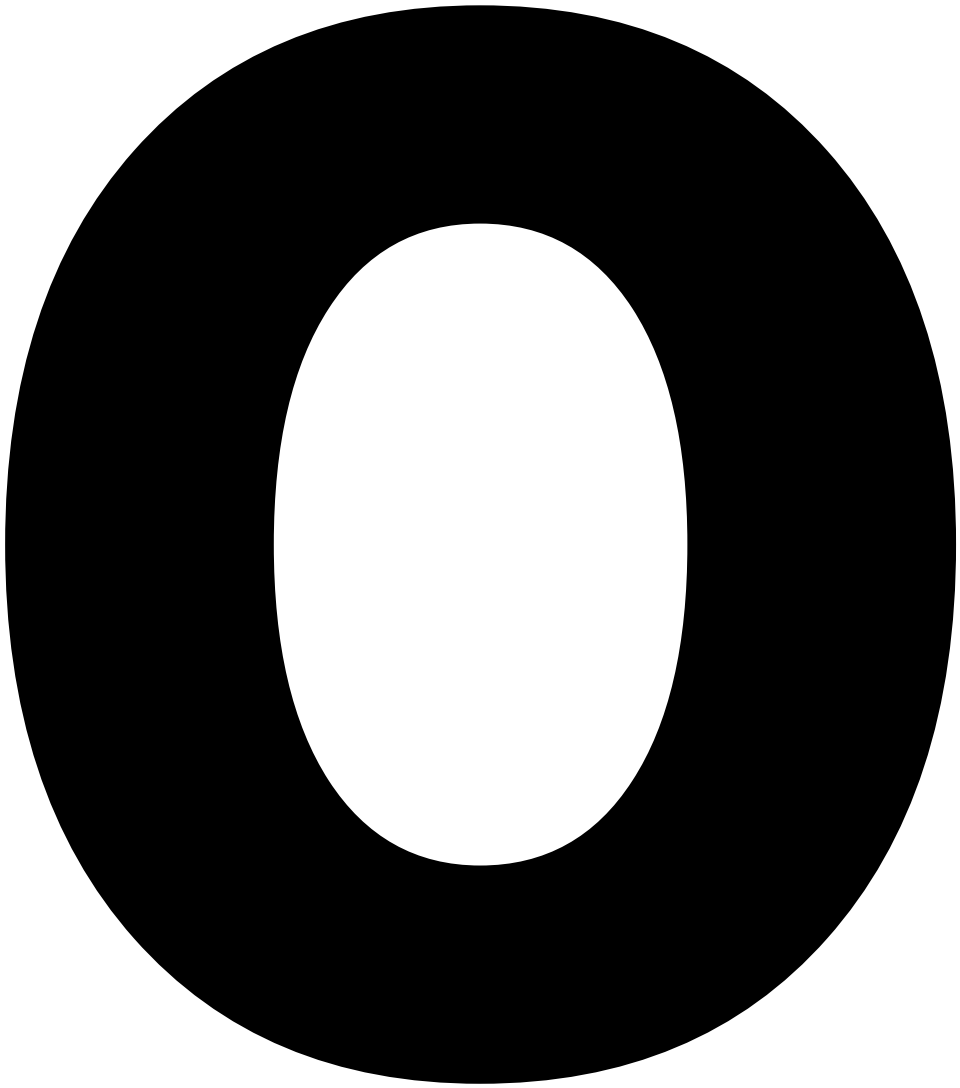


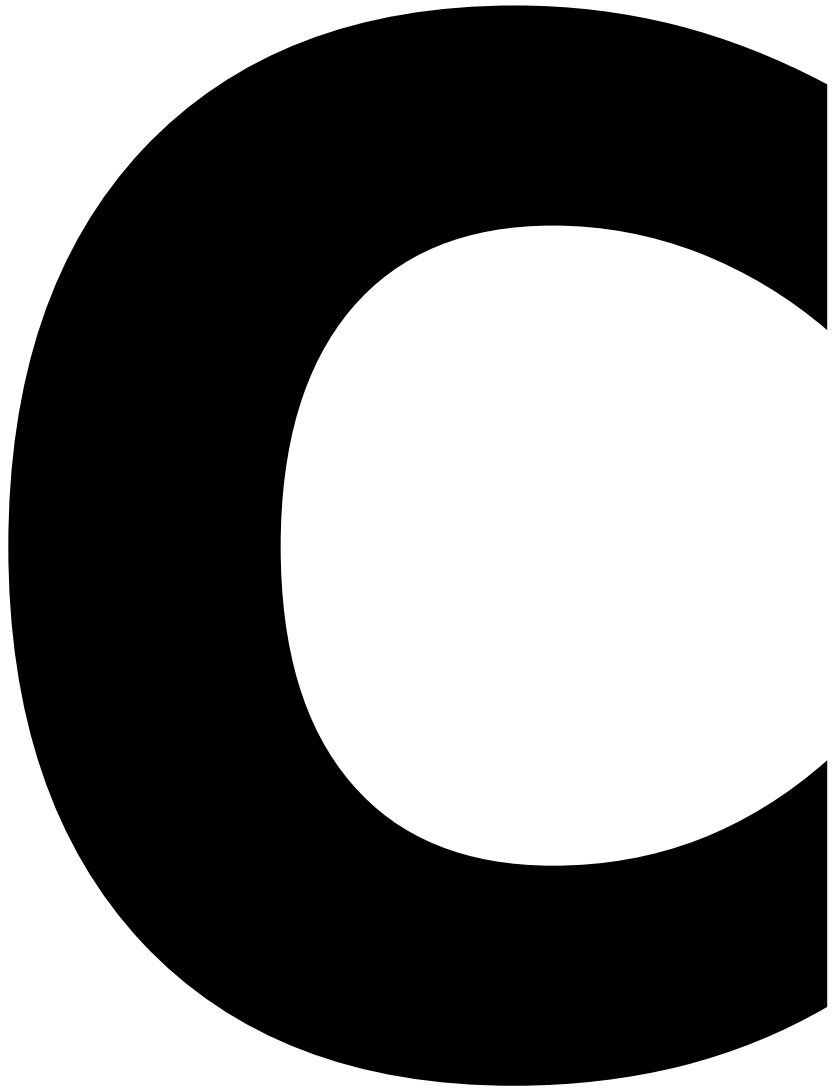


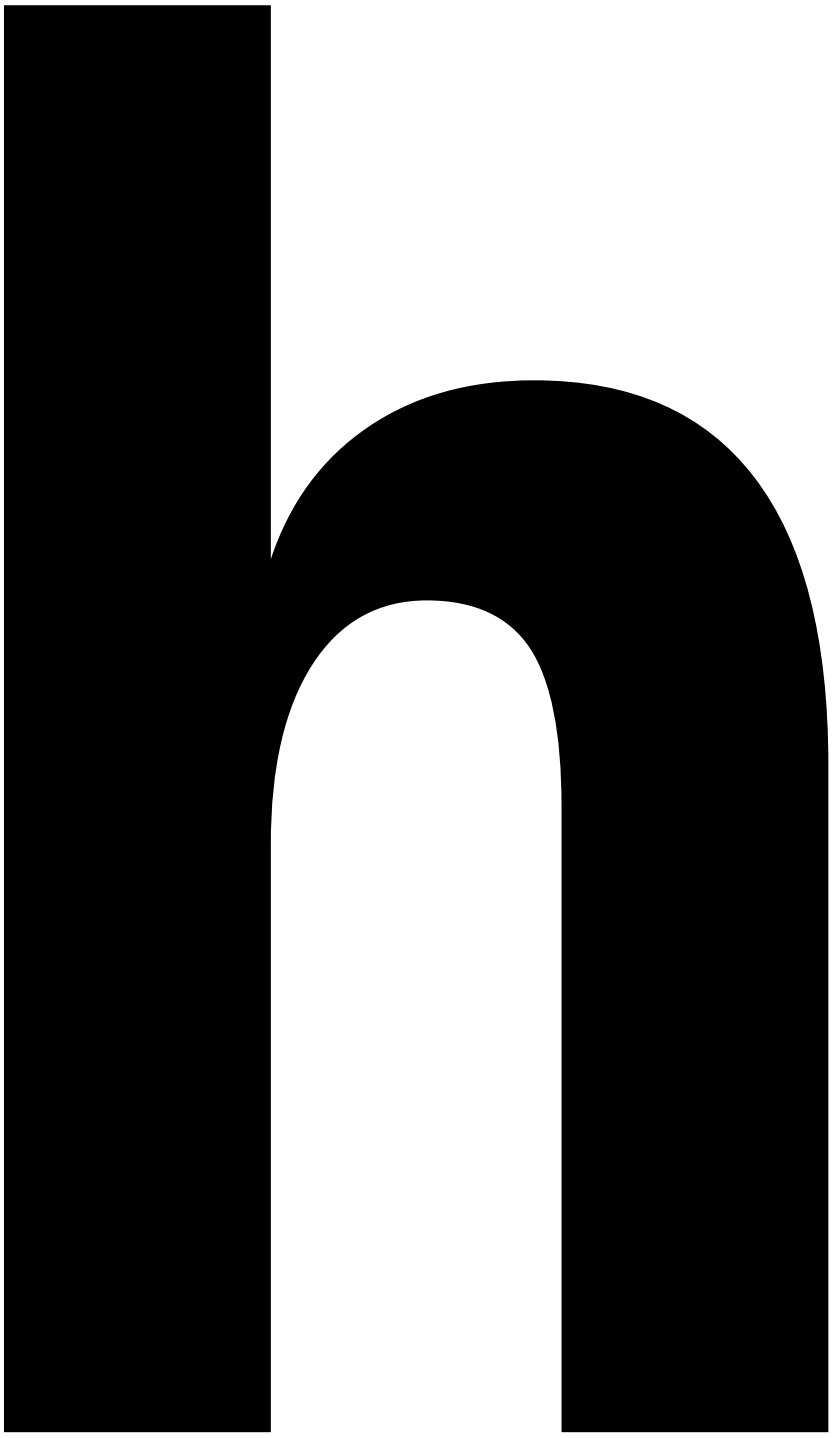


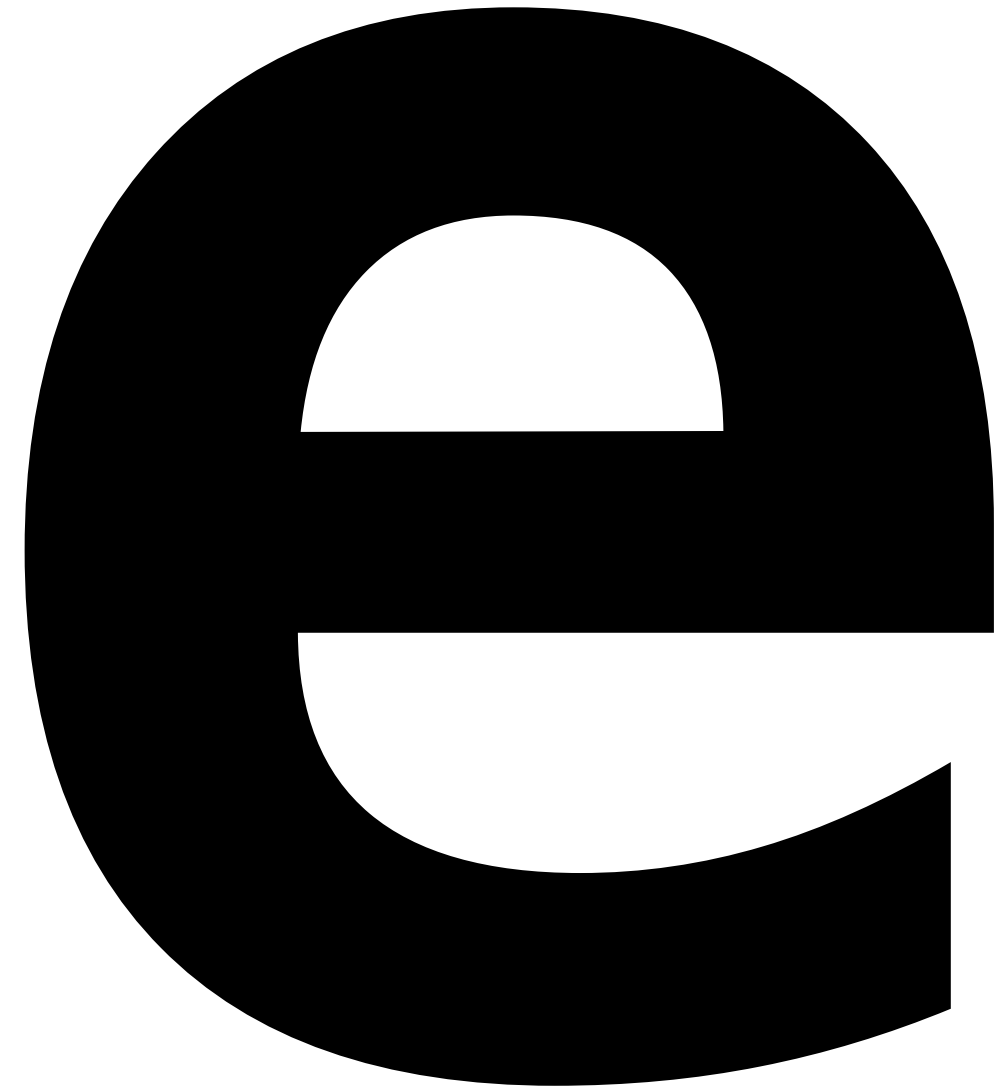


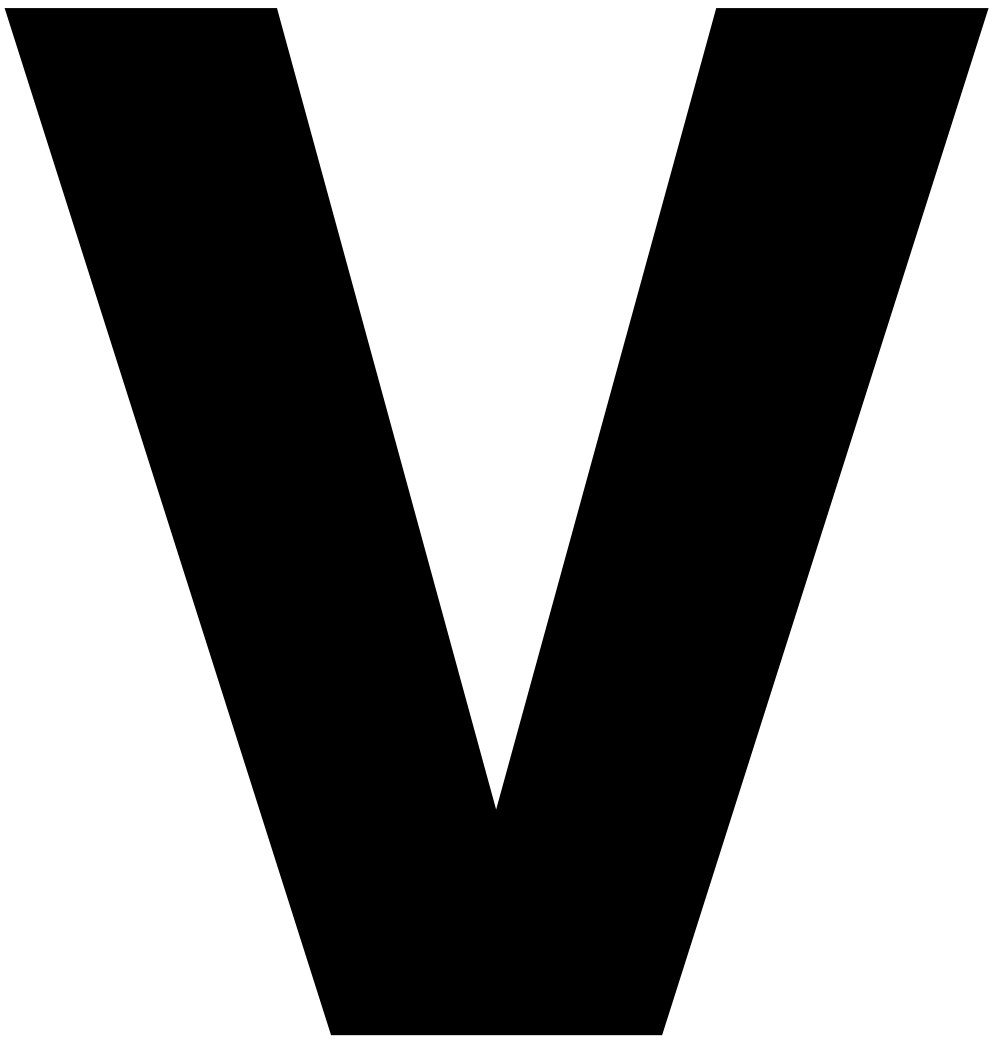


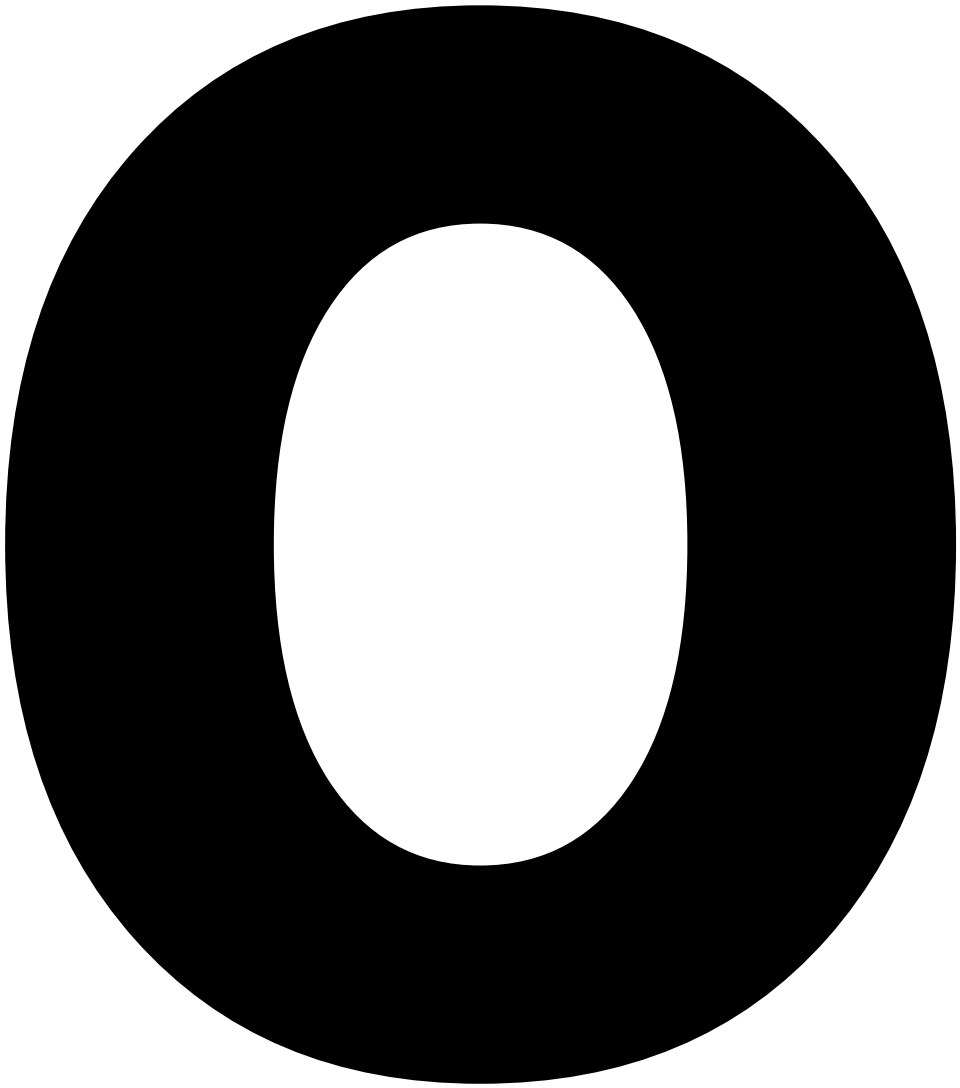


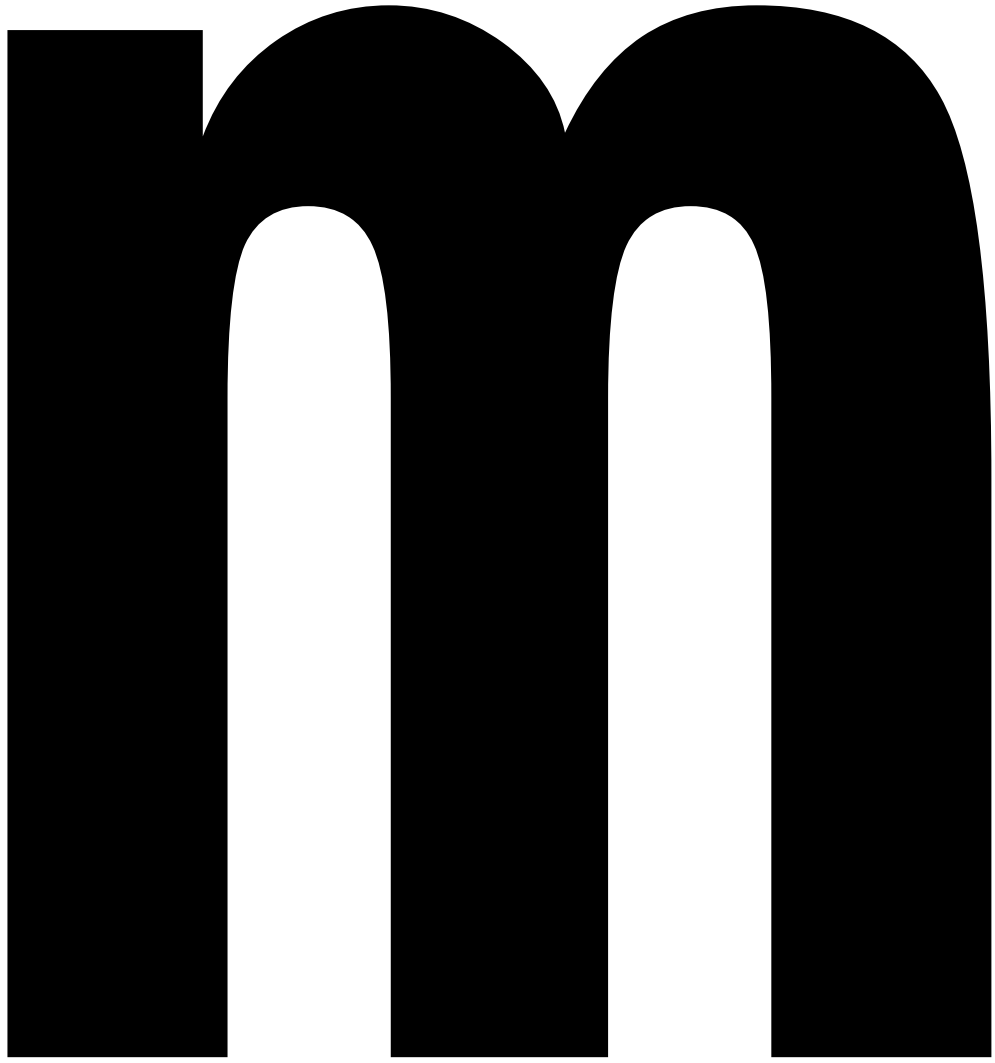


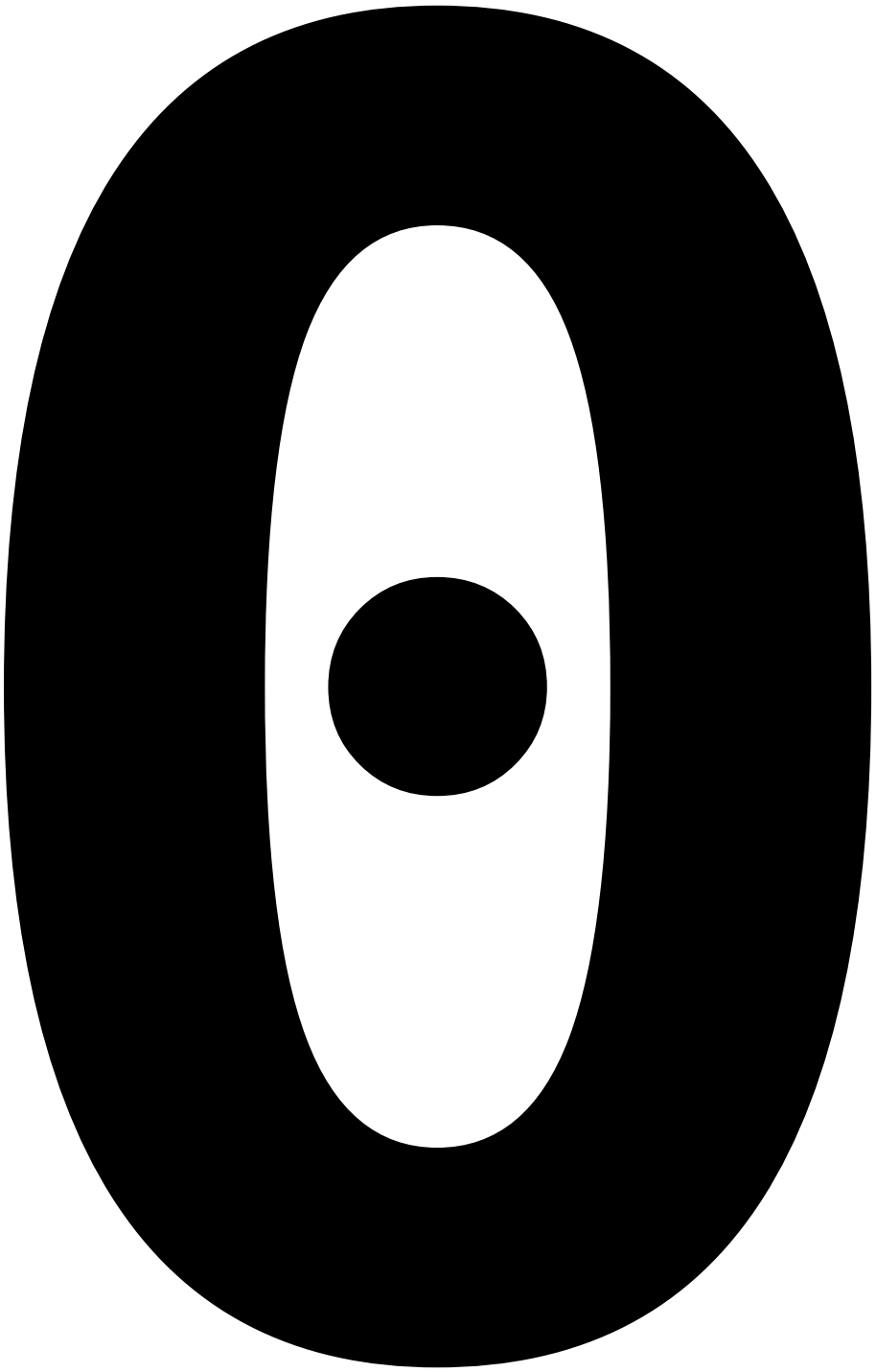


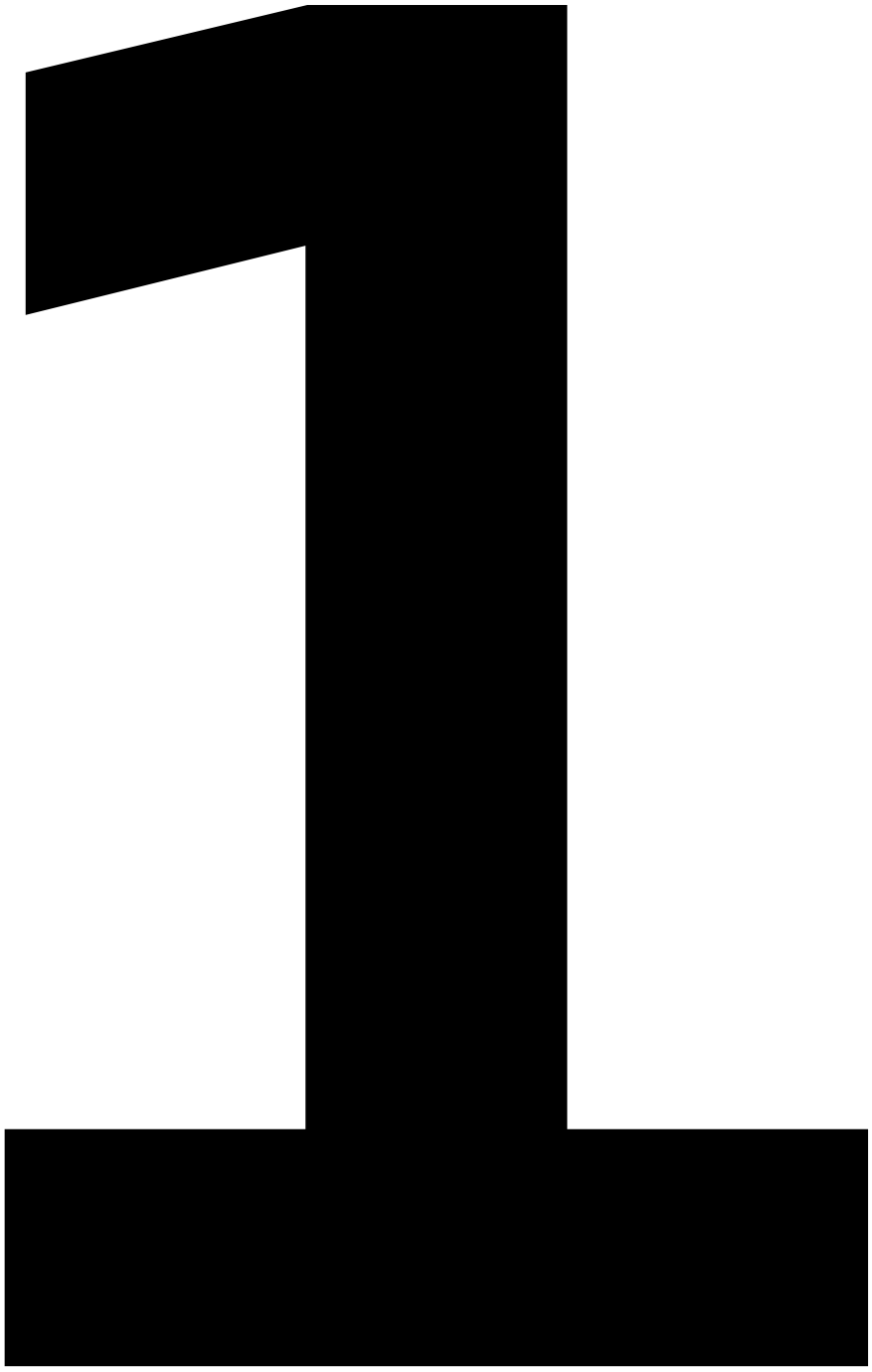


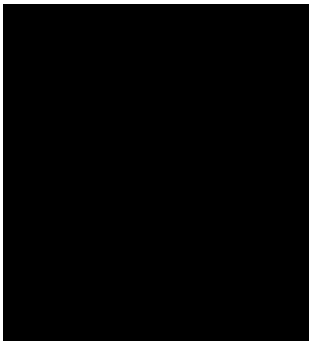


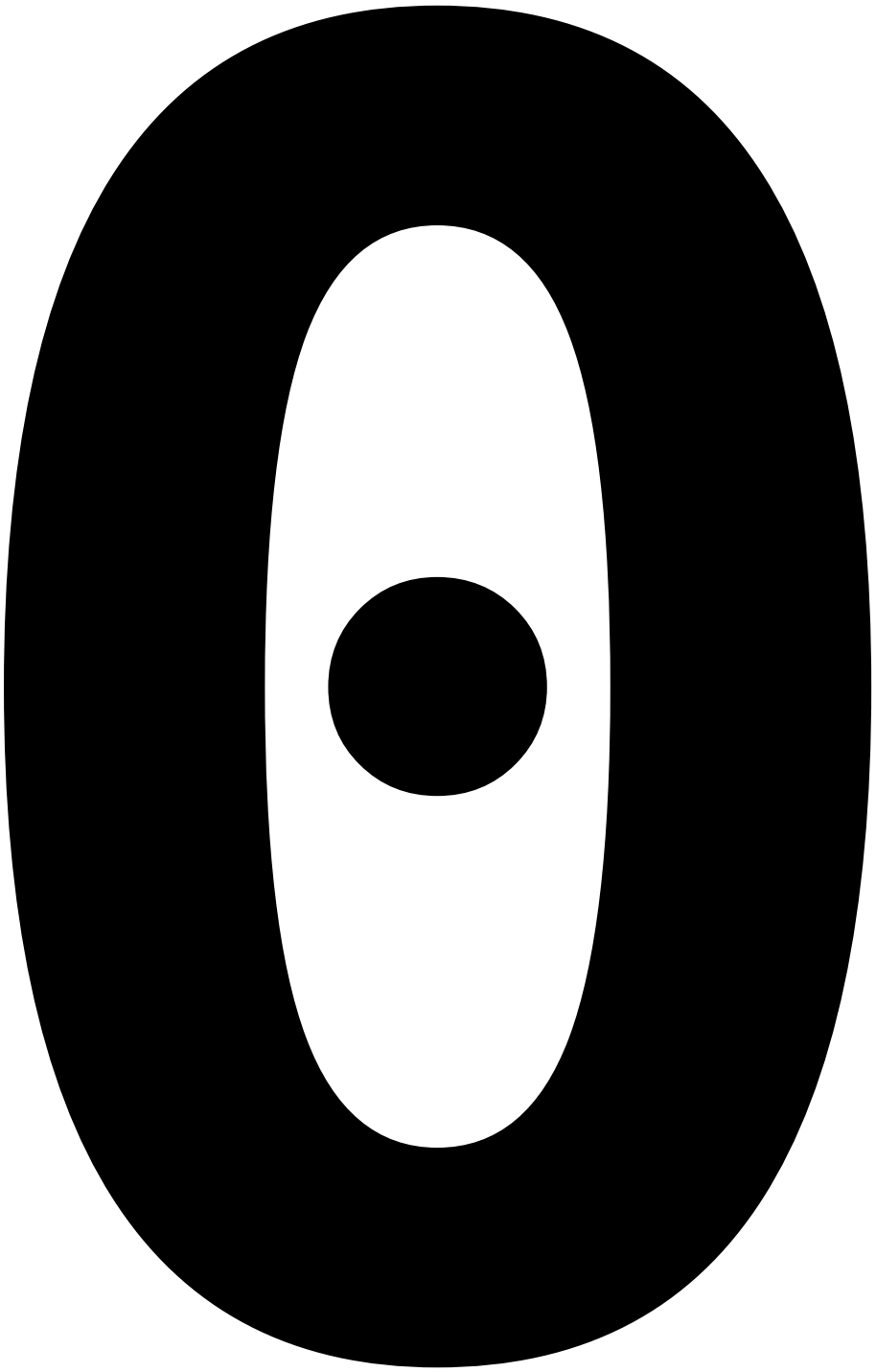




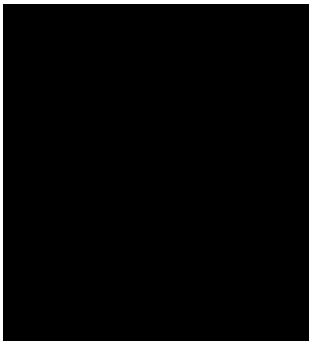




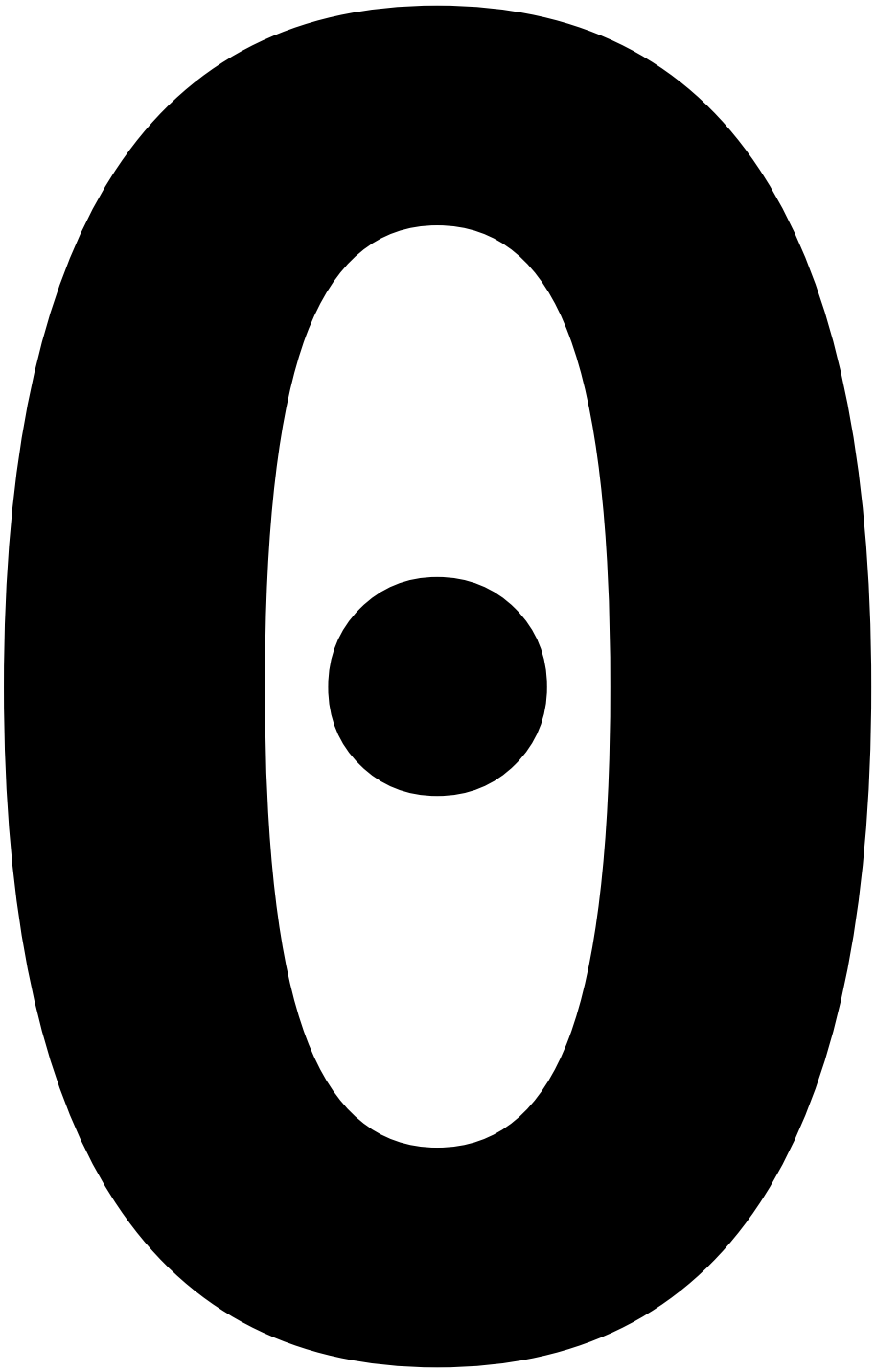


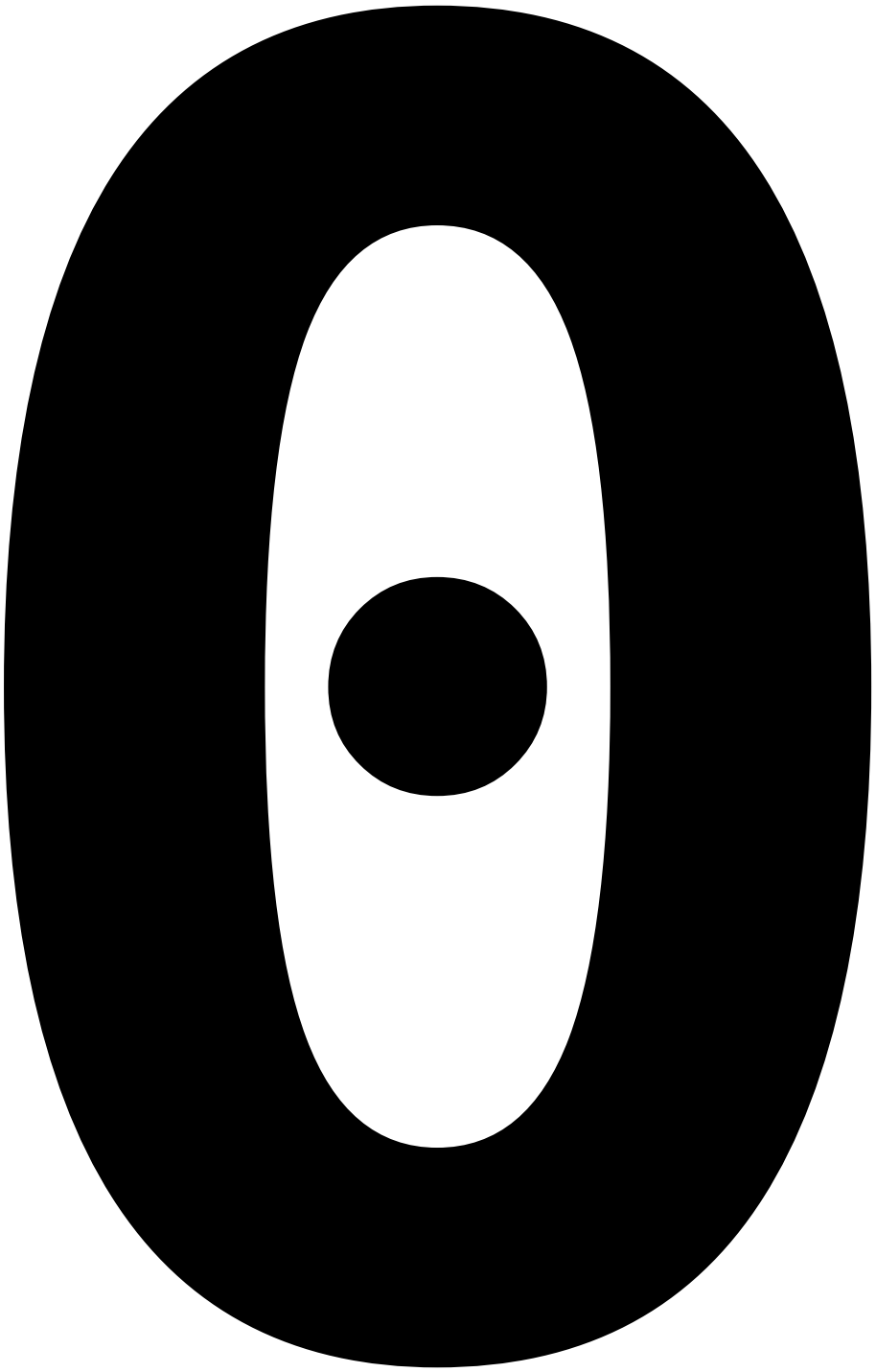


7



2



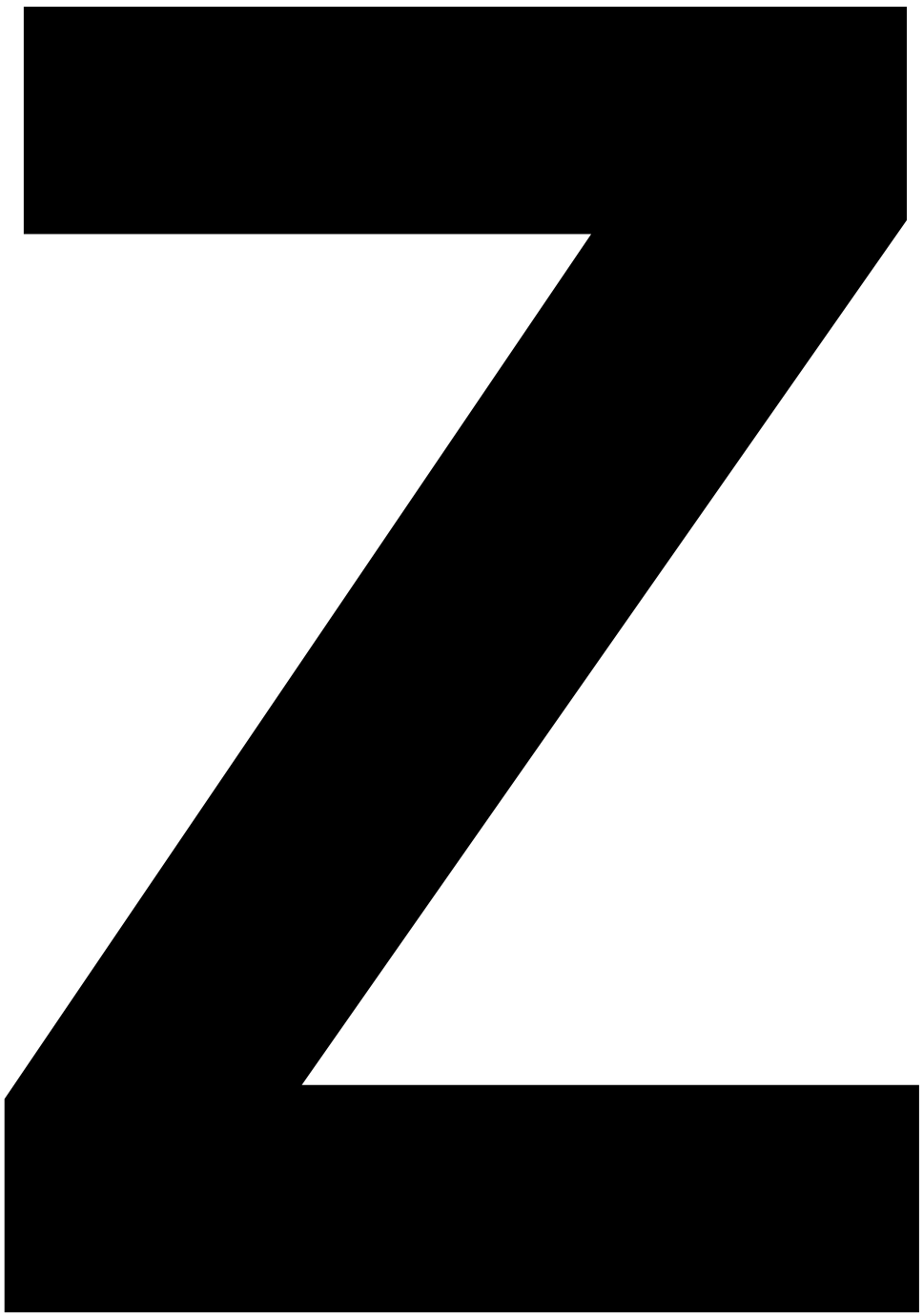


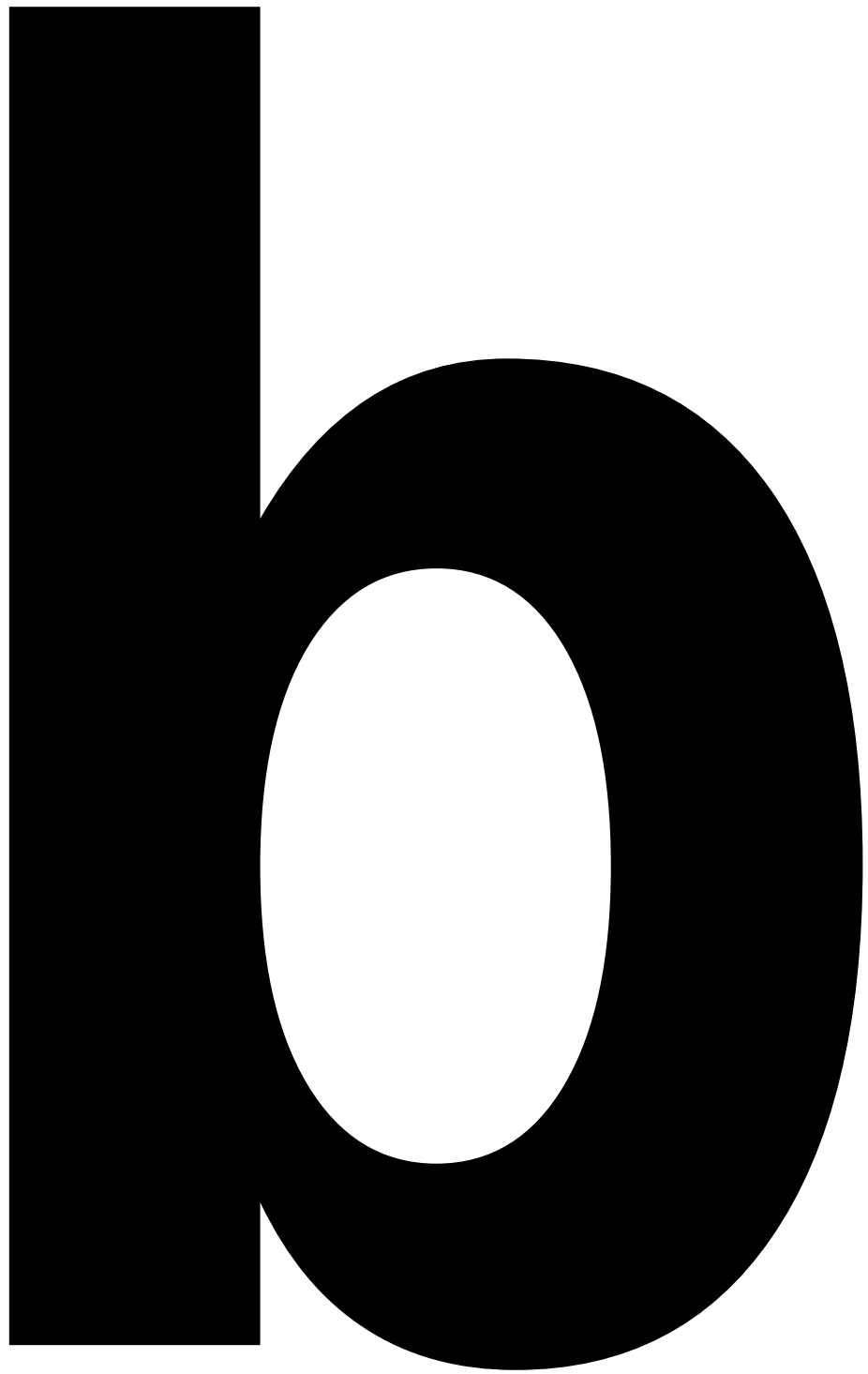
g

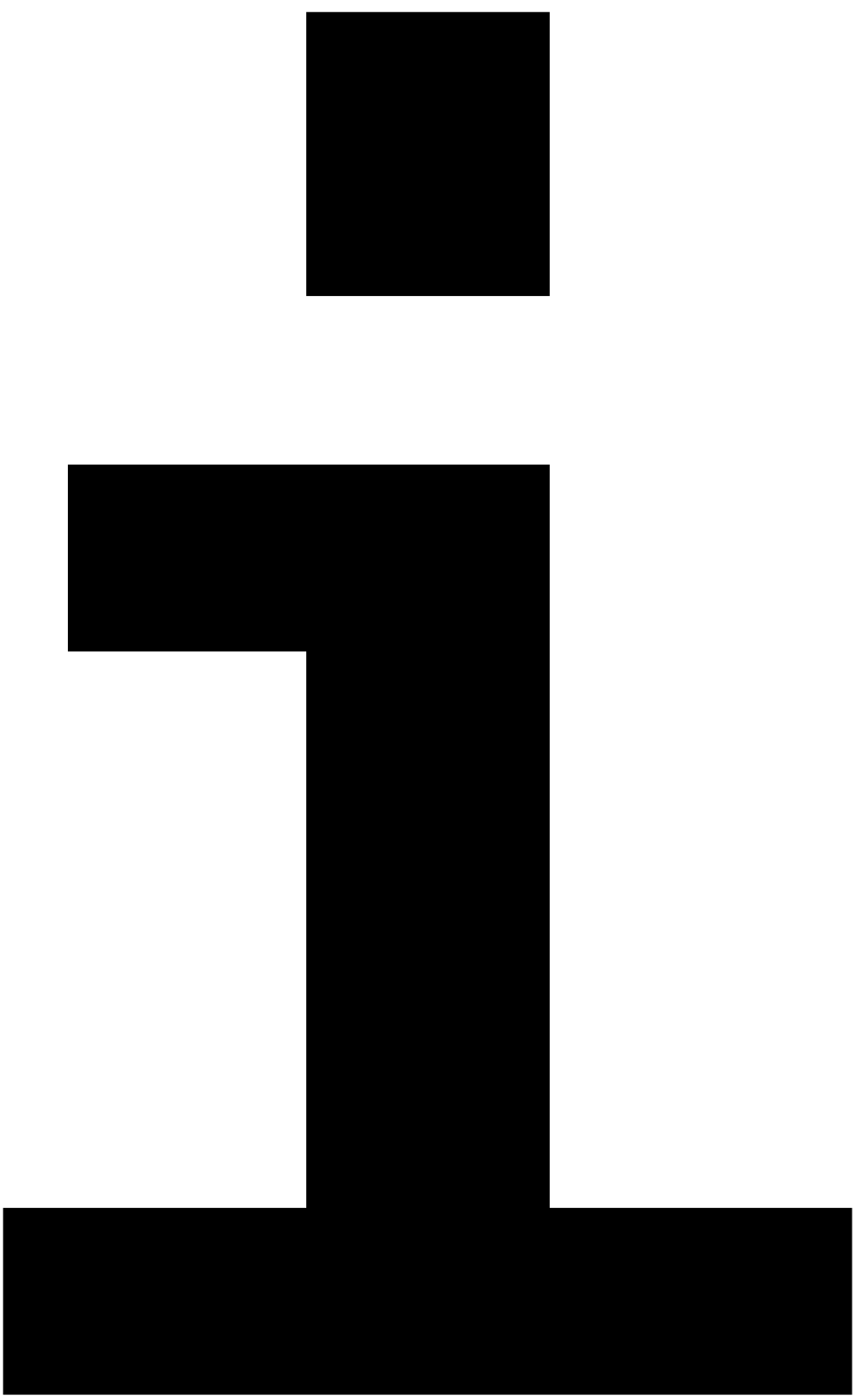


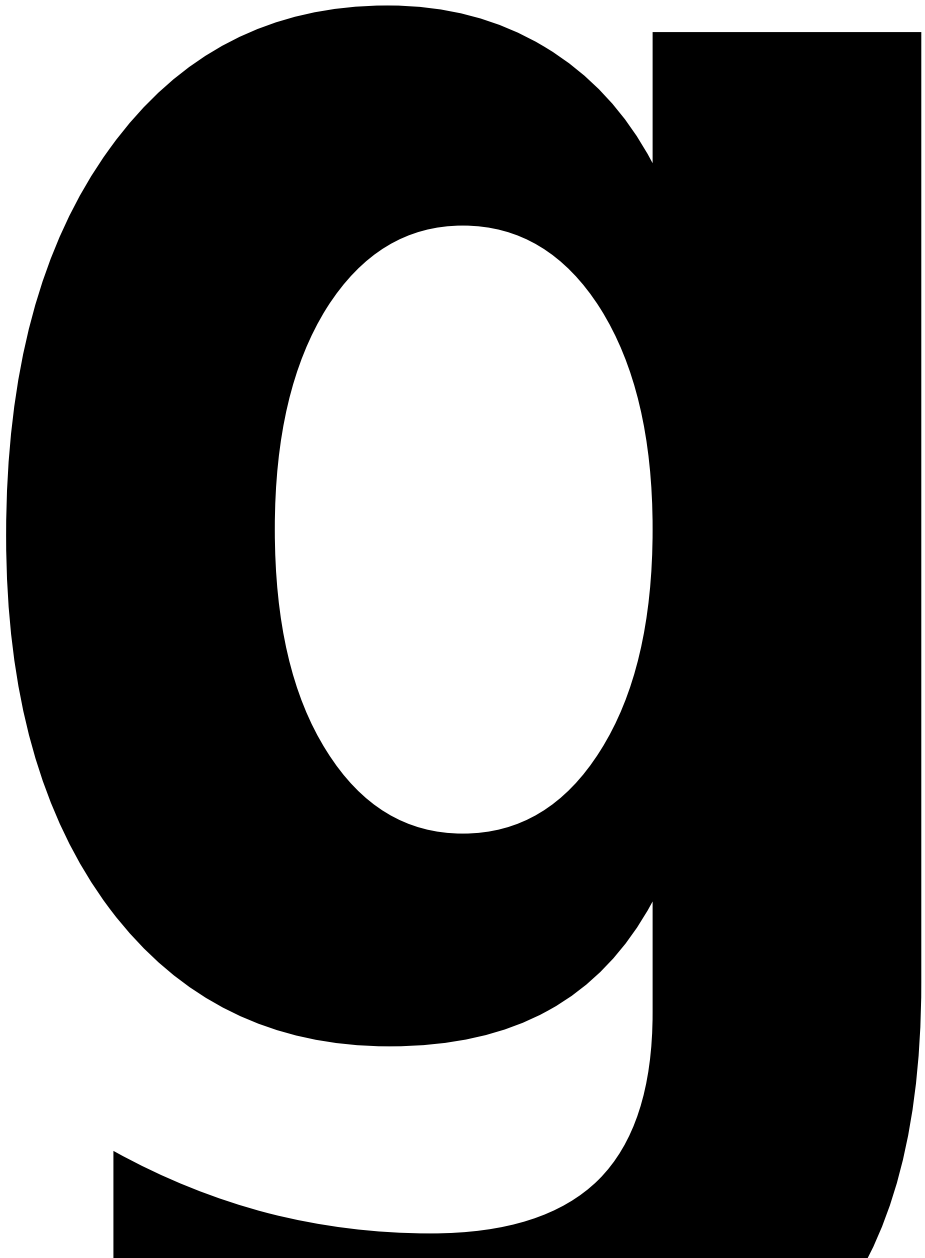
2

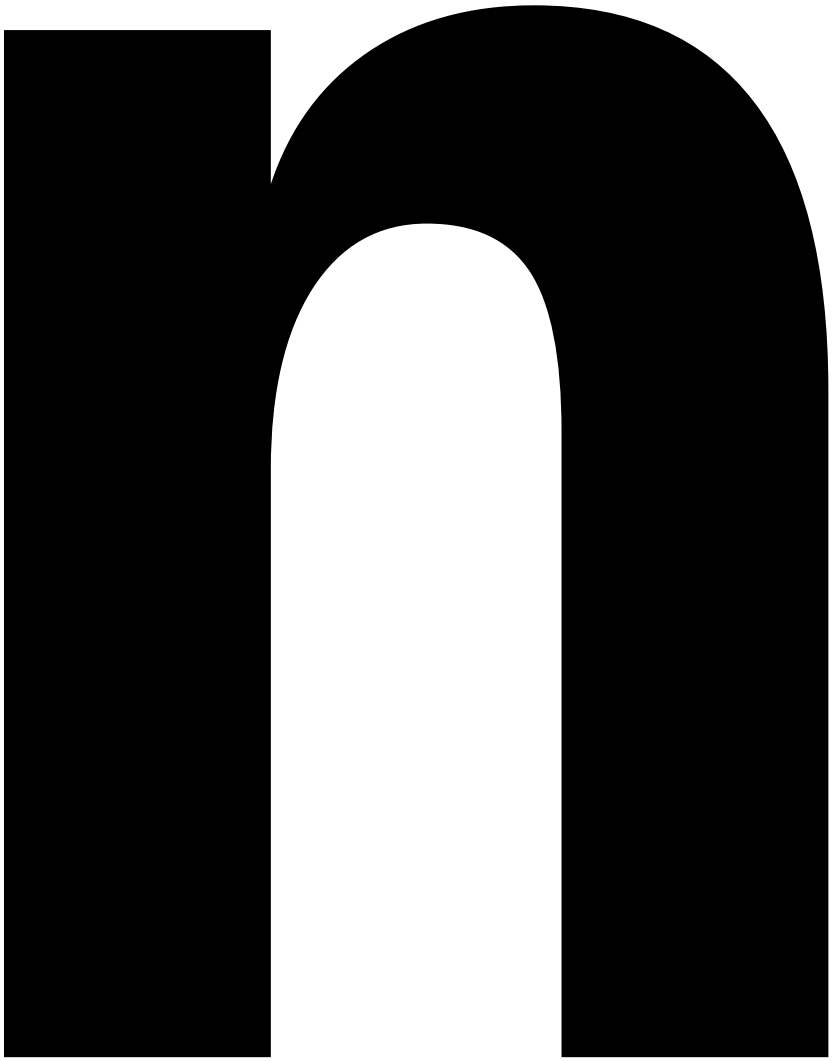


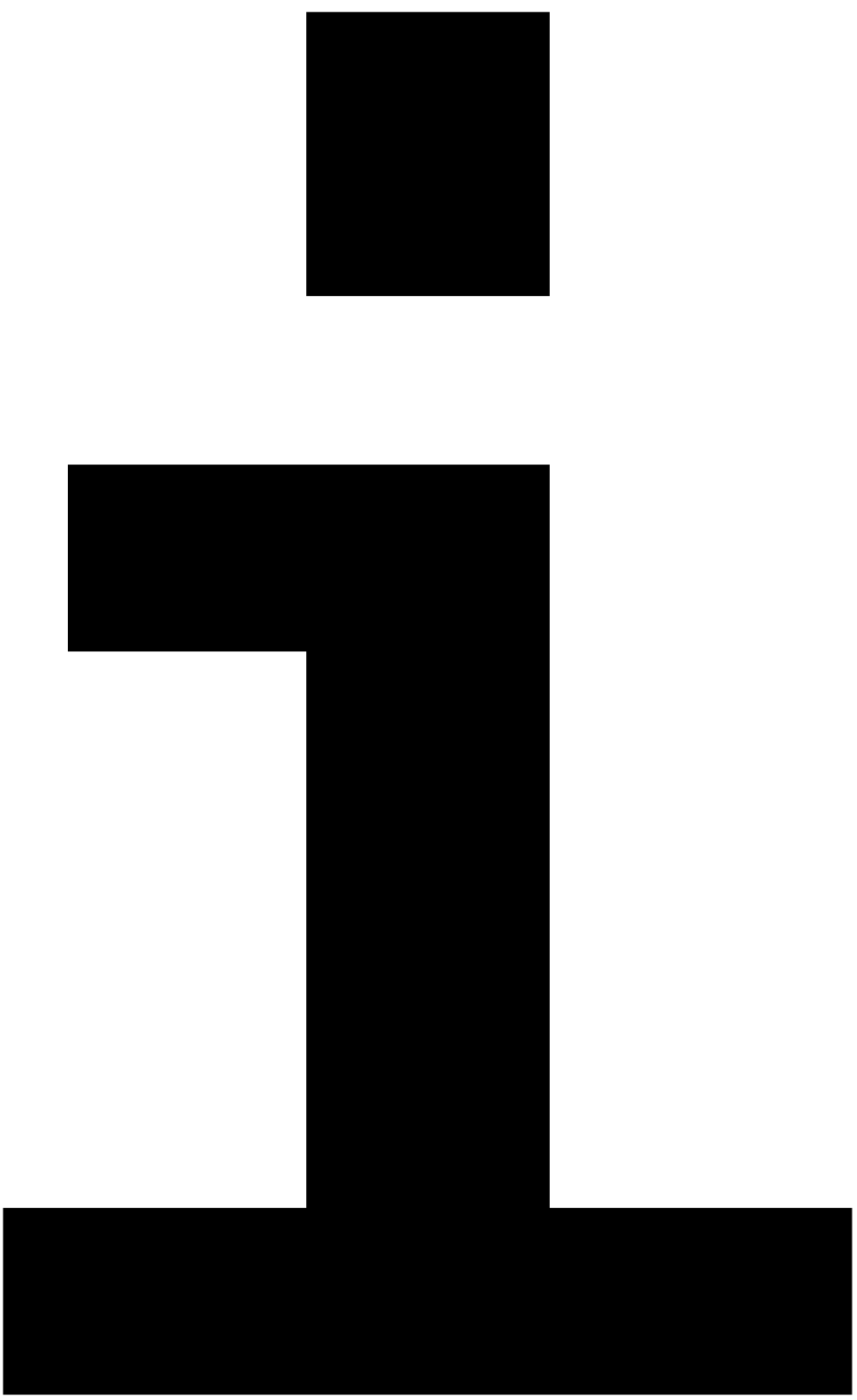


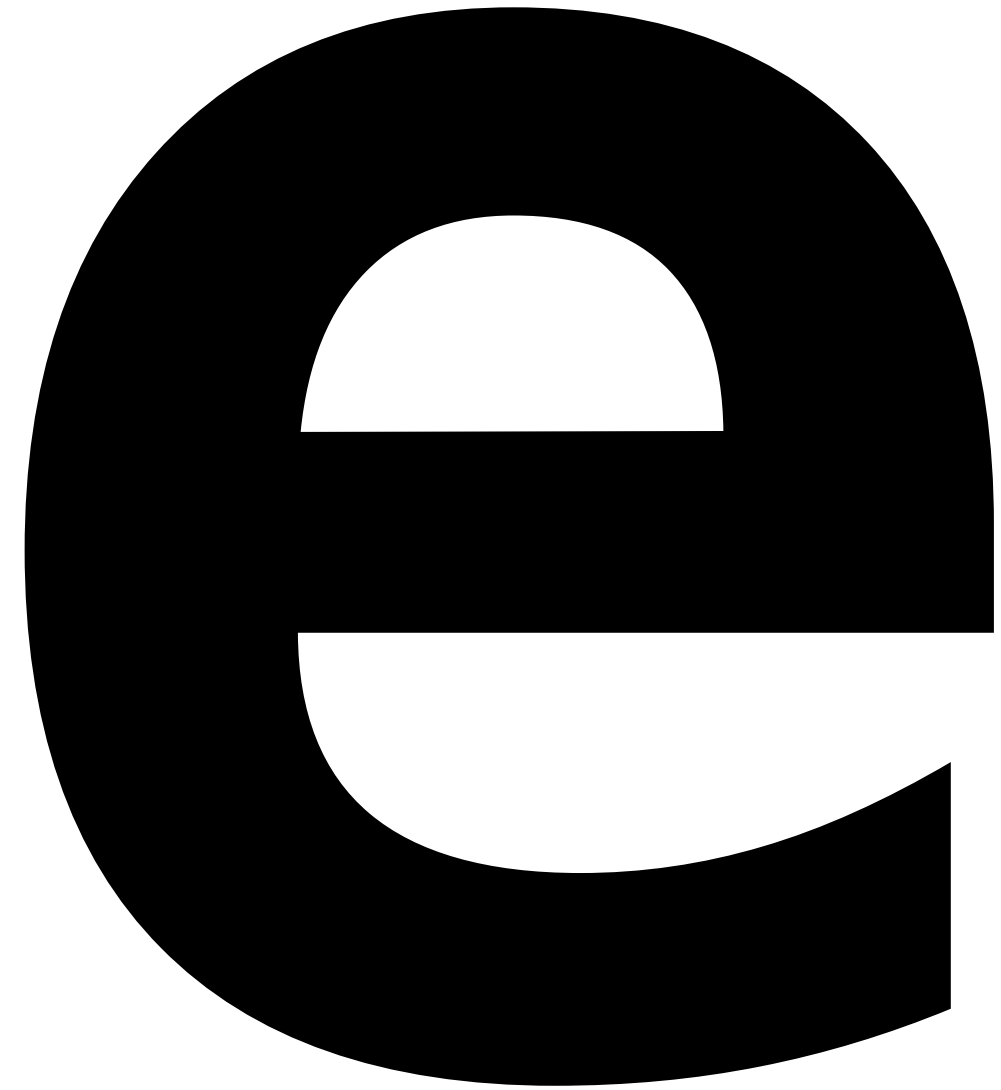




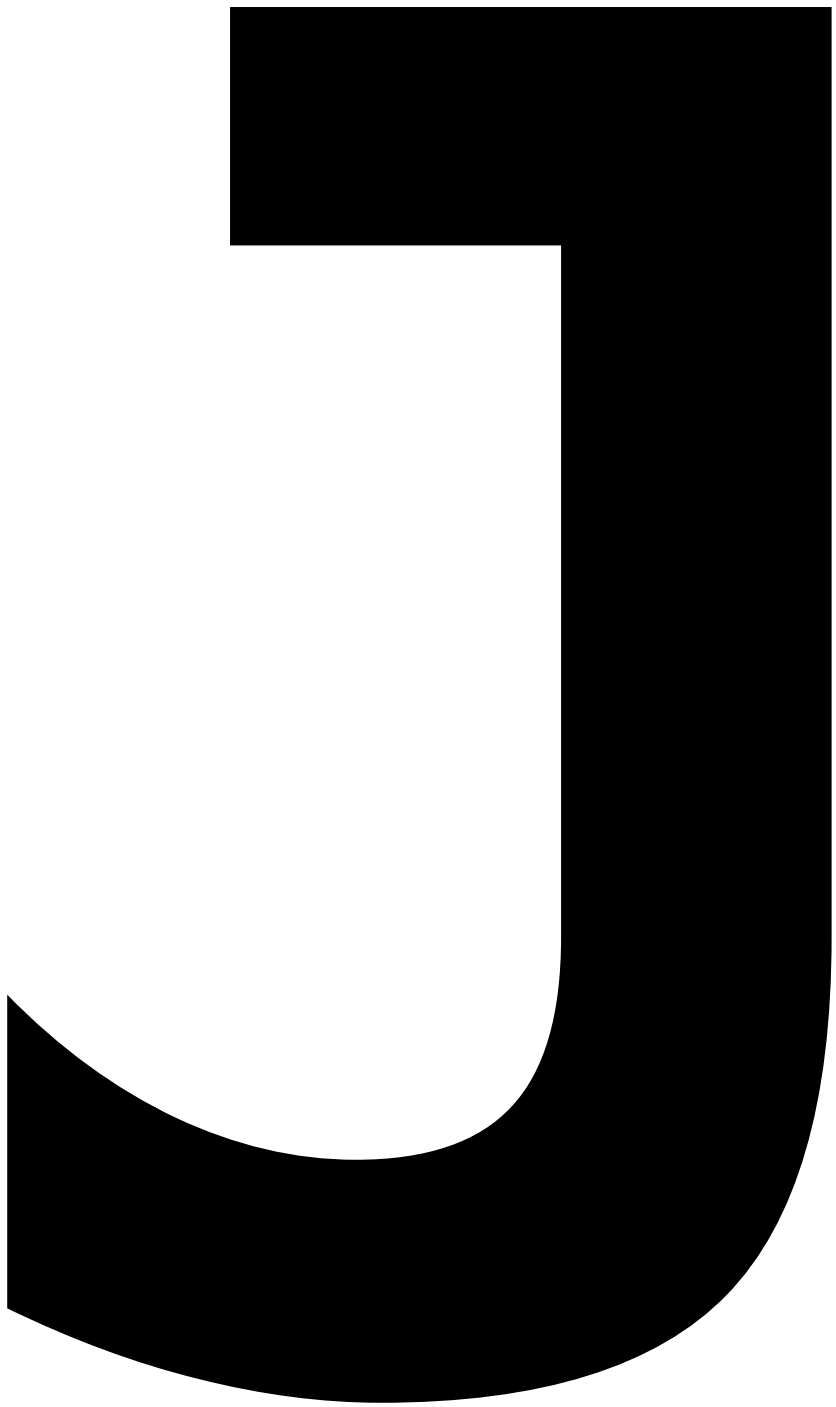


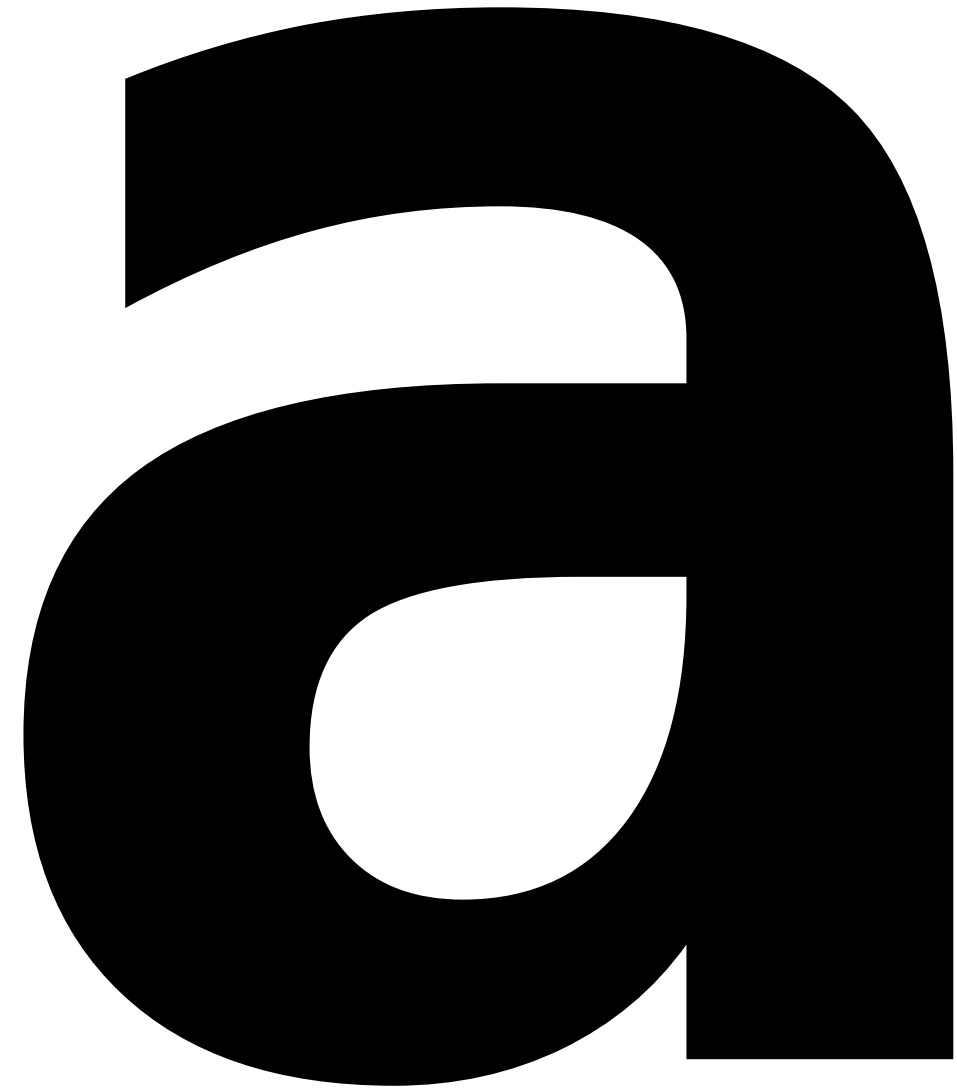




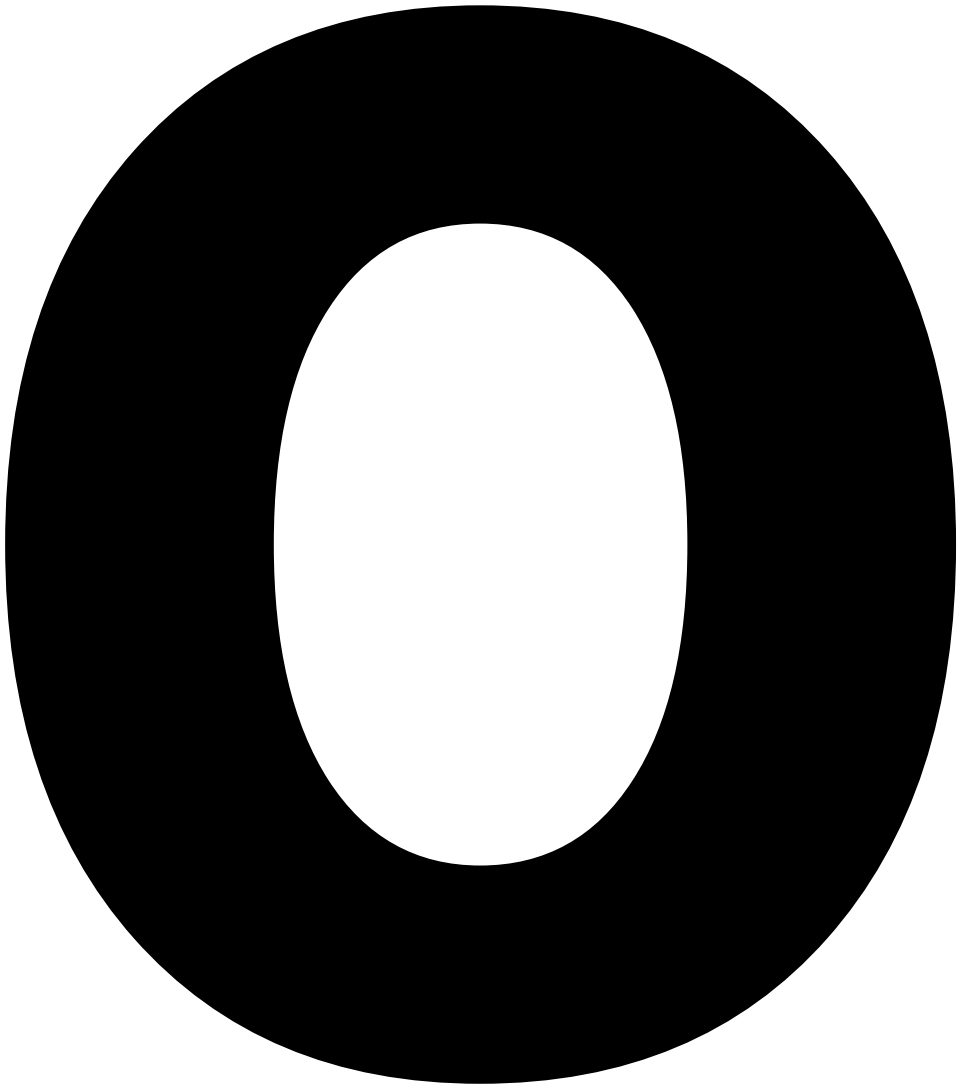


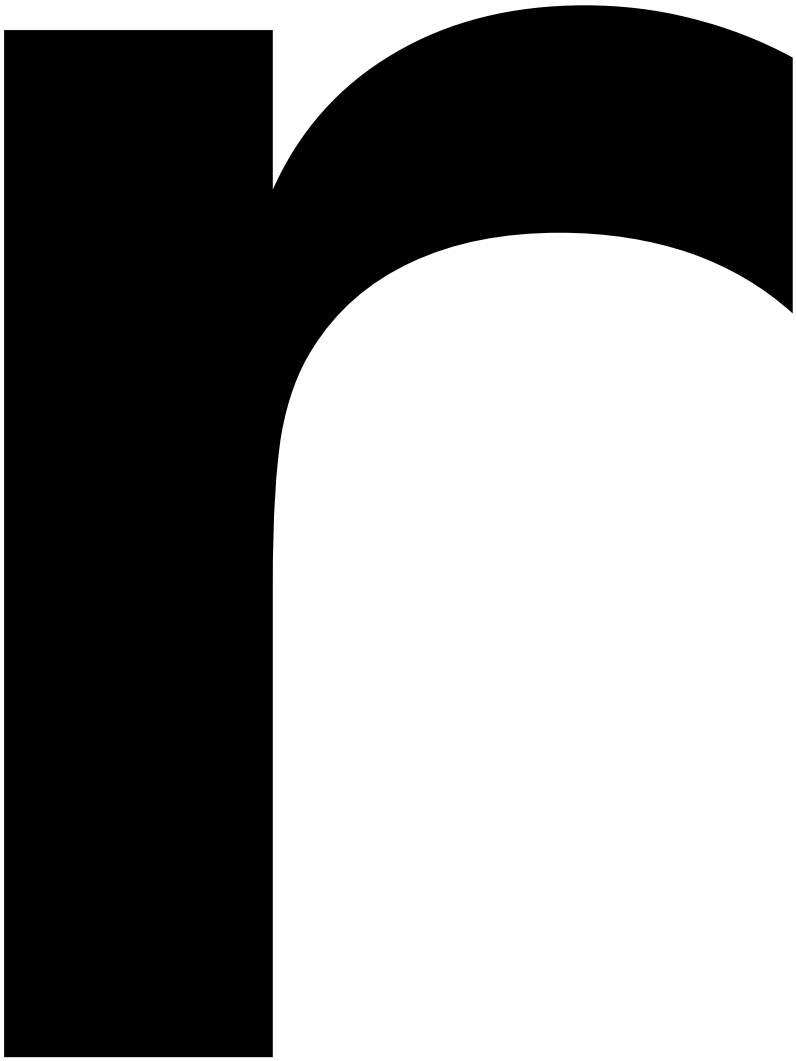


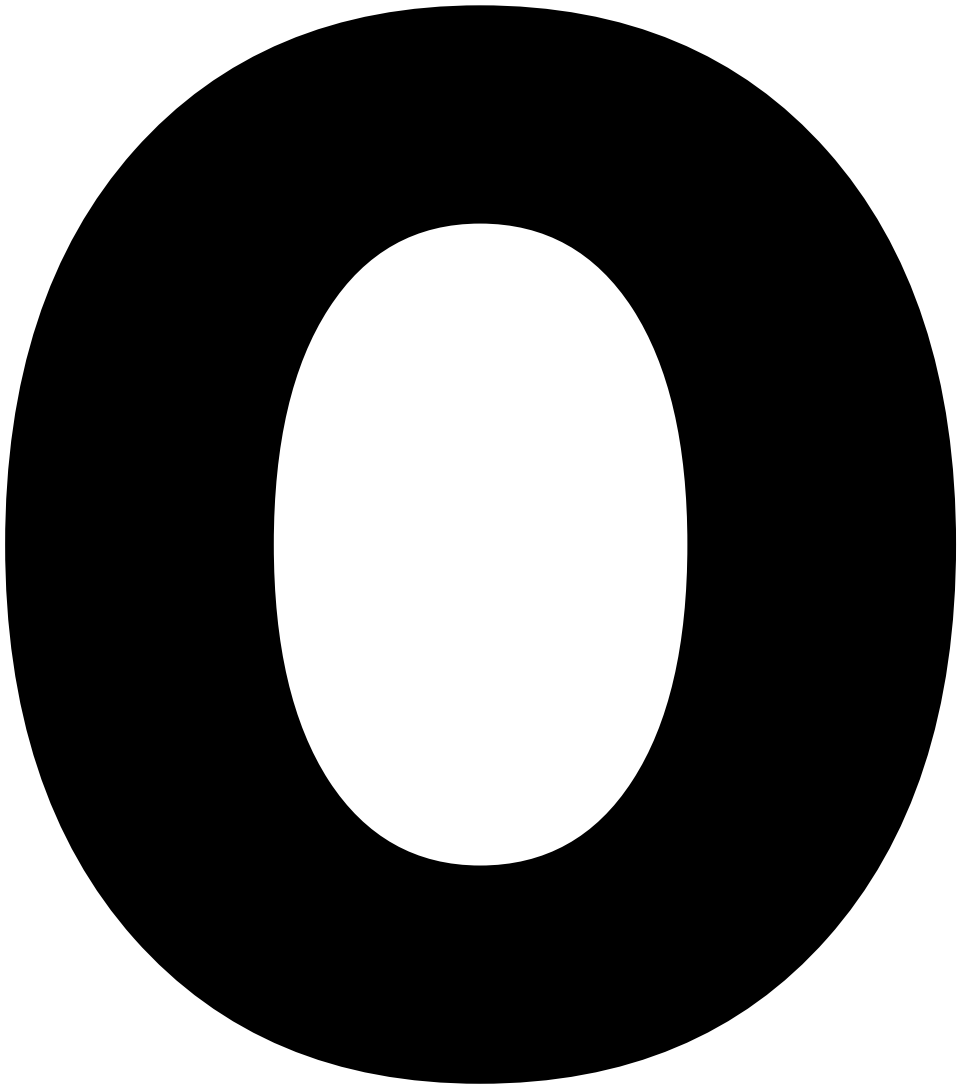






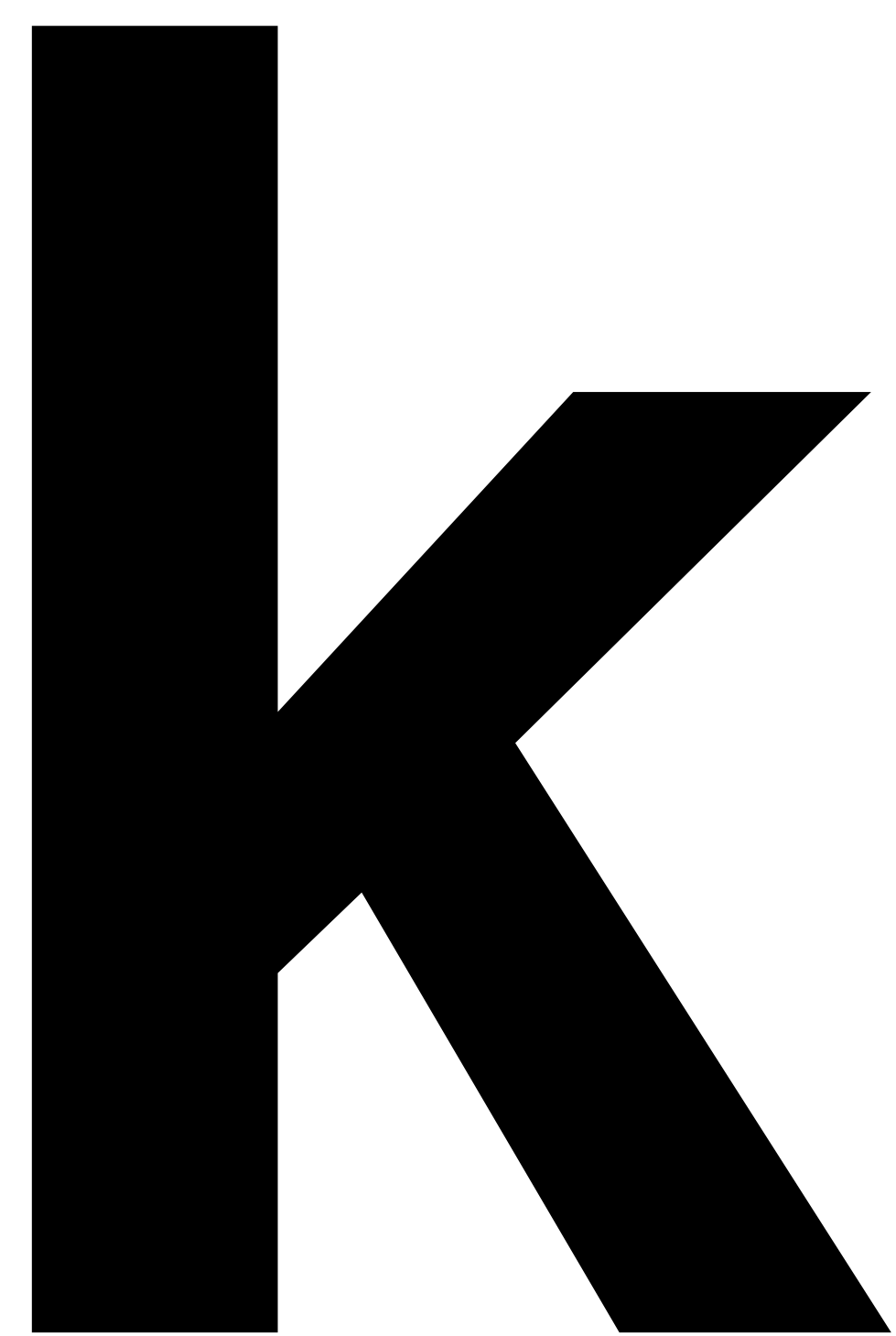


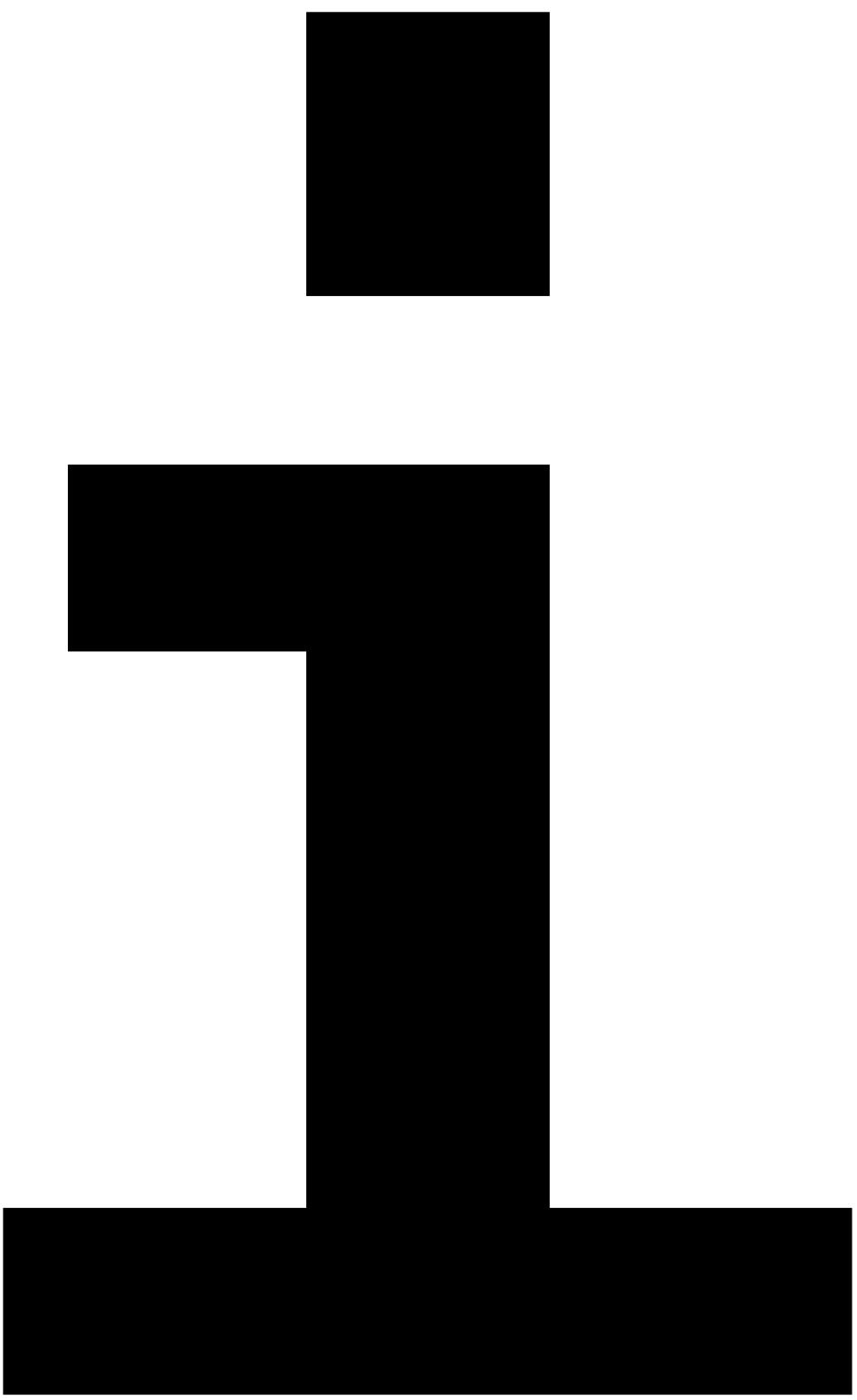


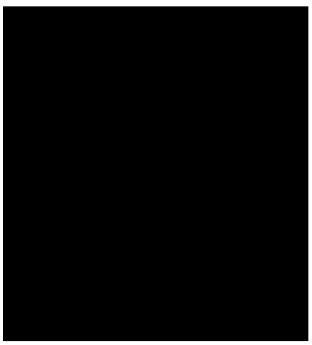


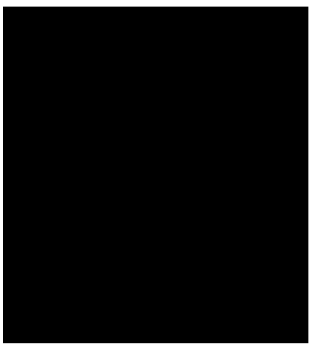


S



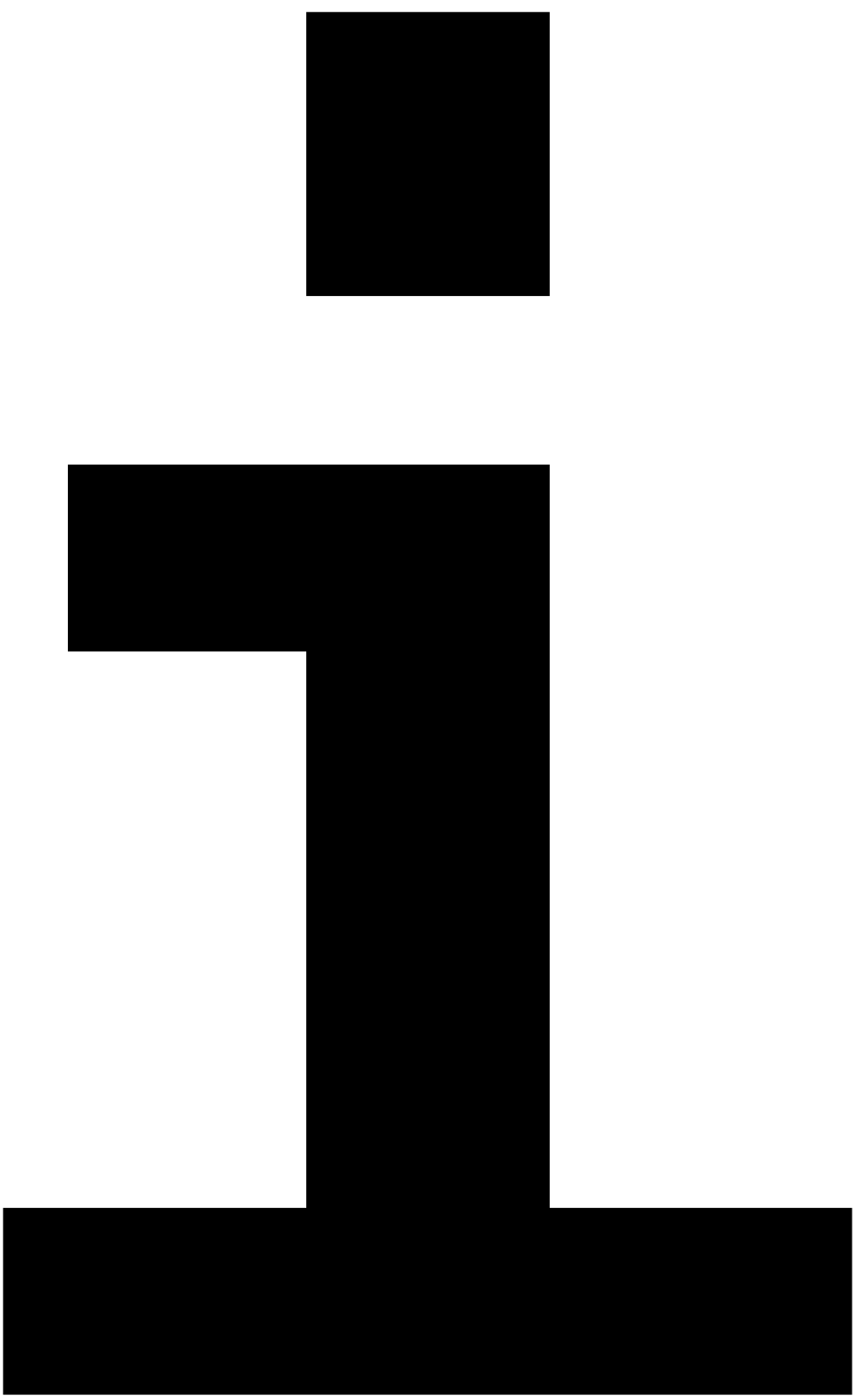


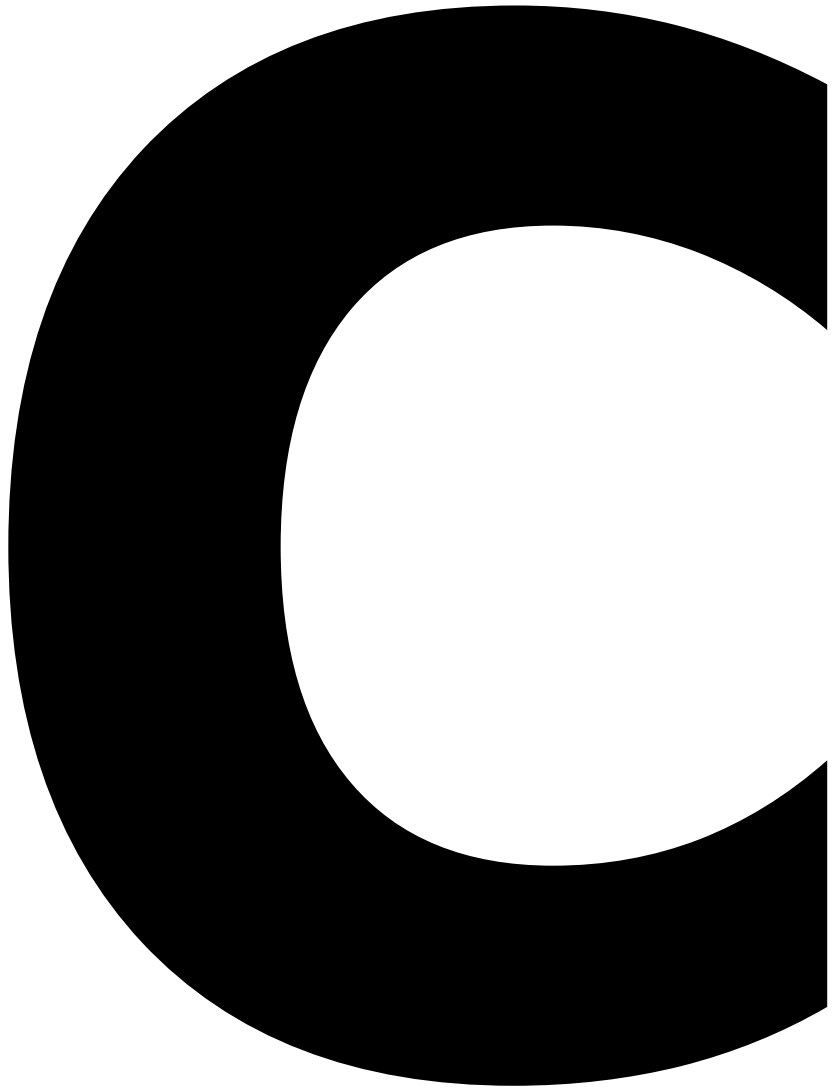


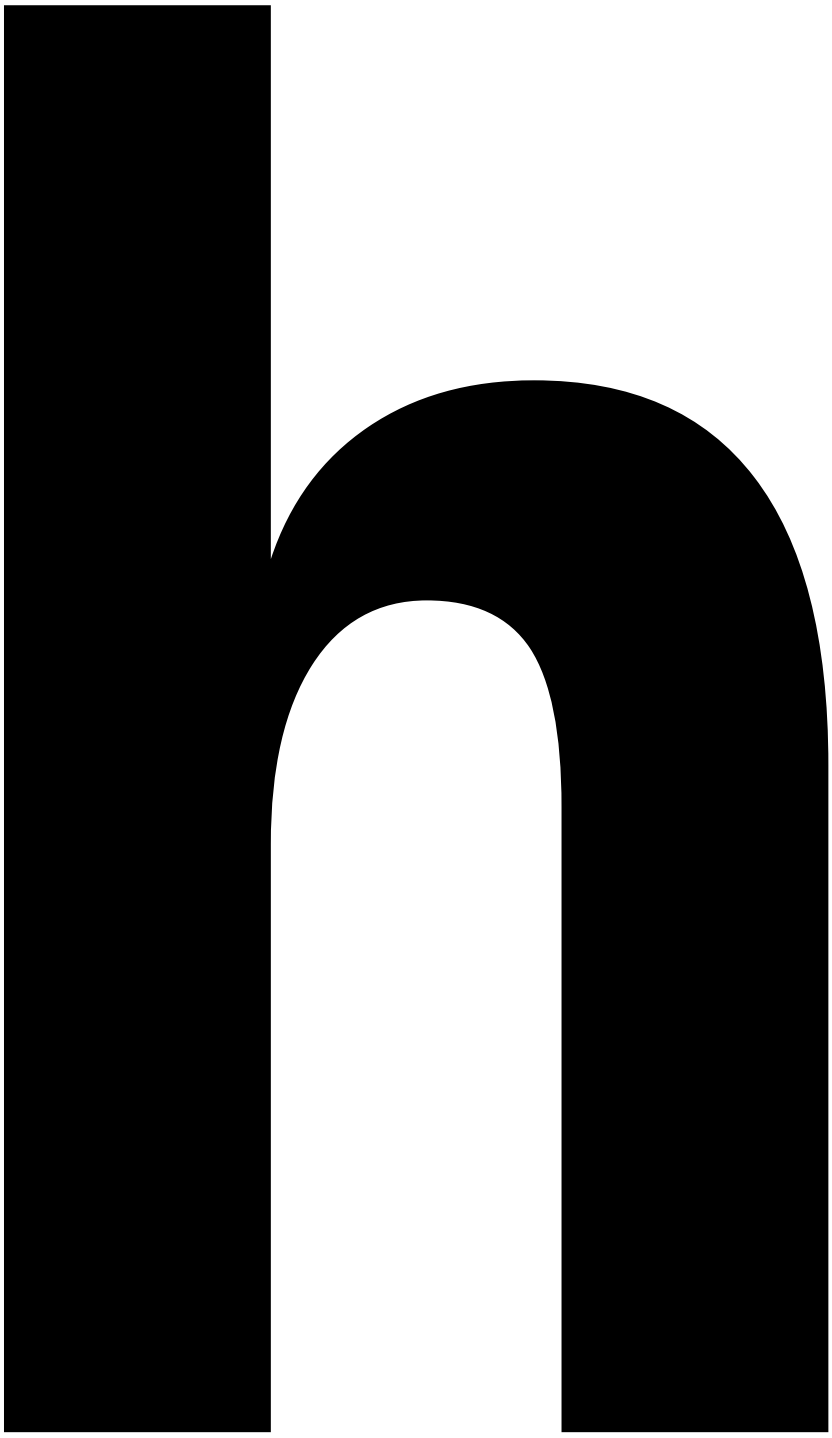


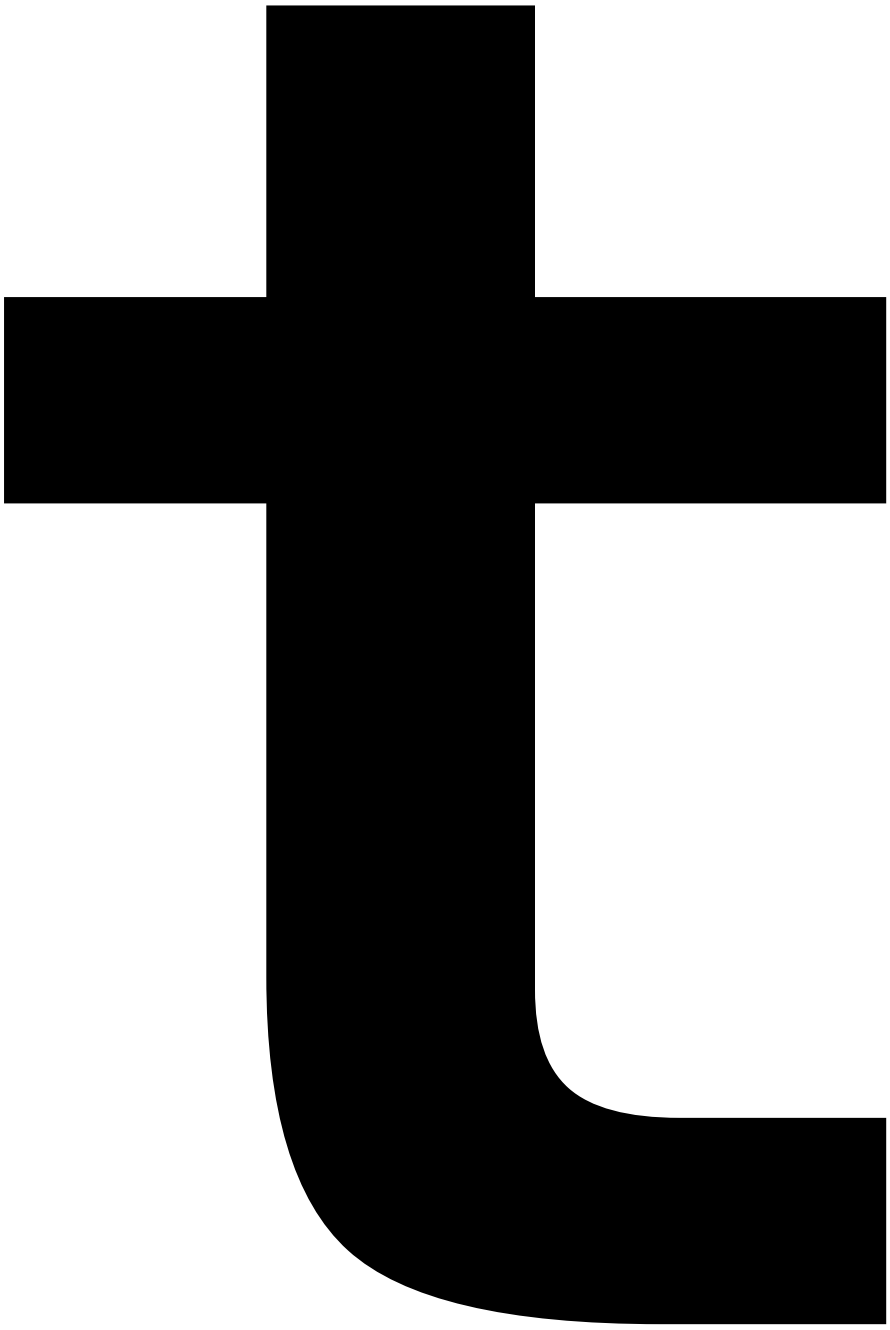
”

N

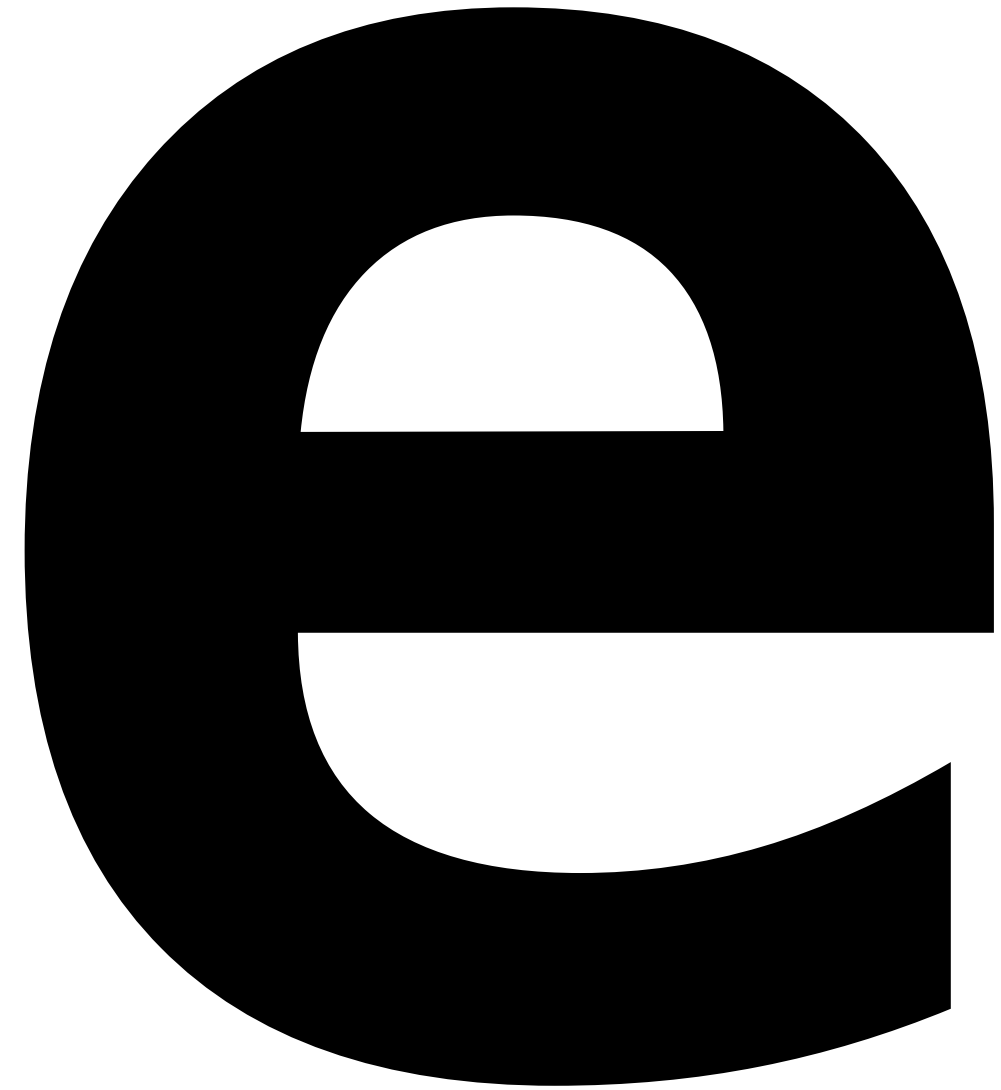


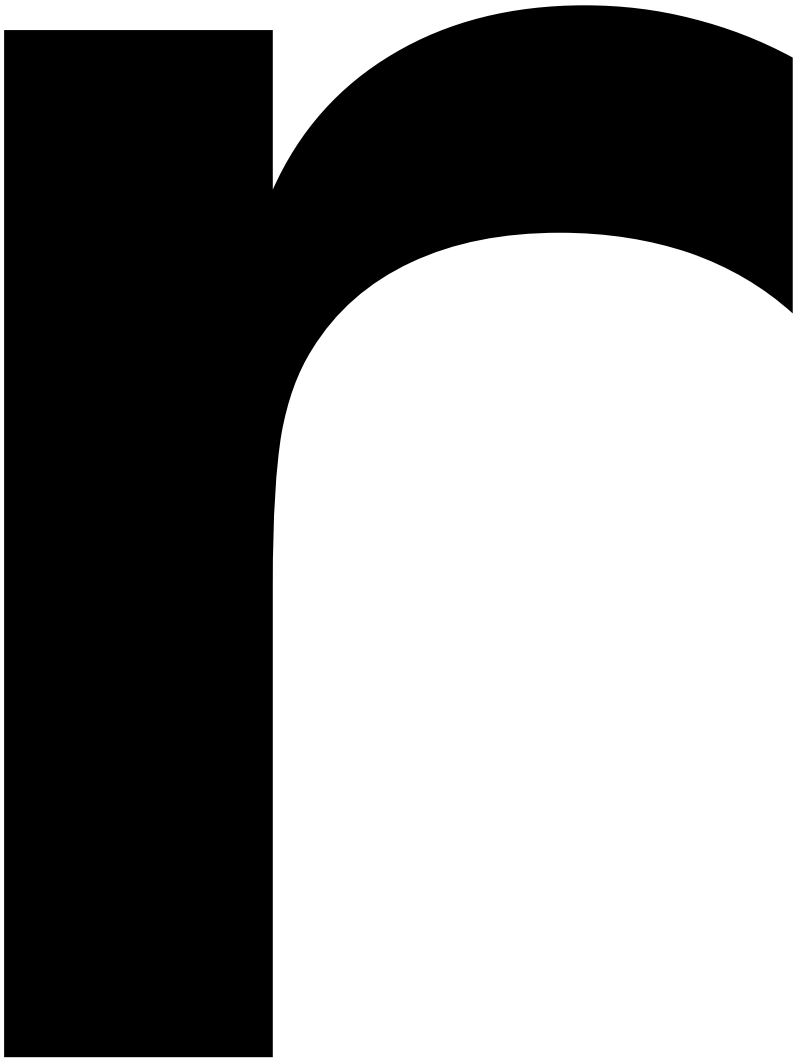


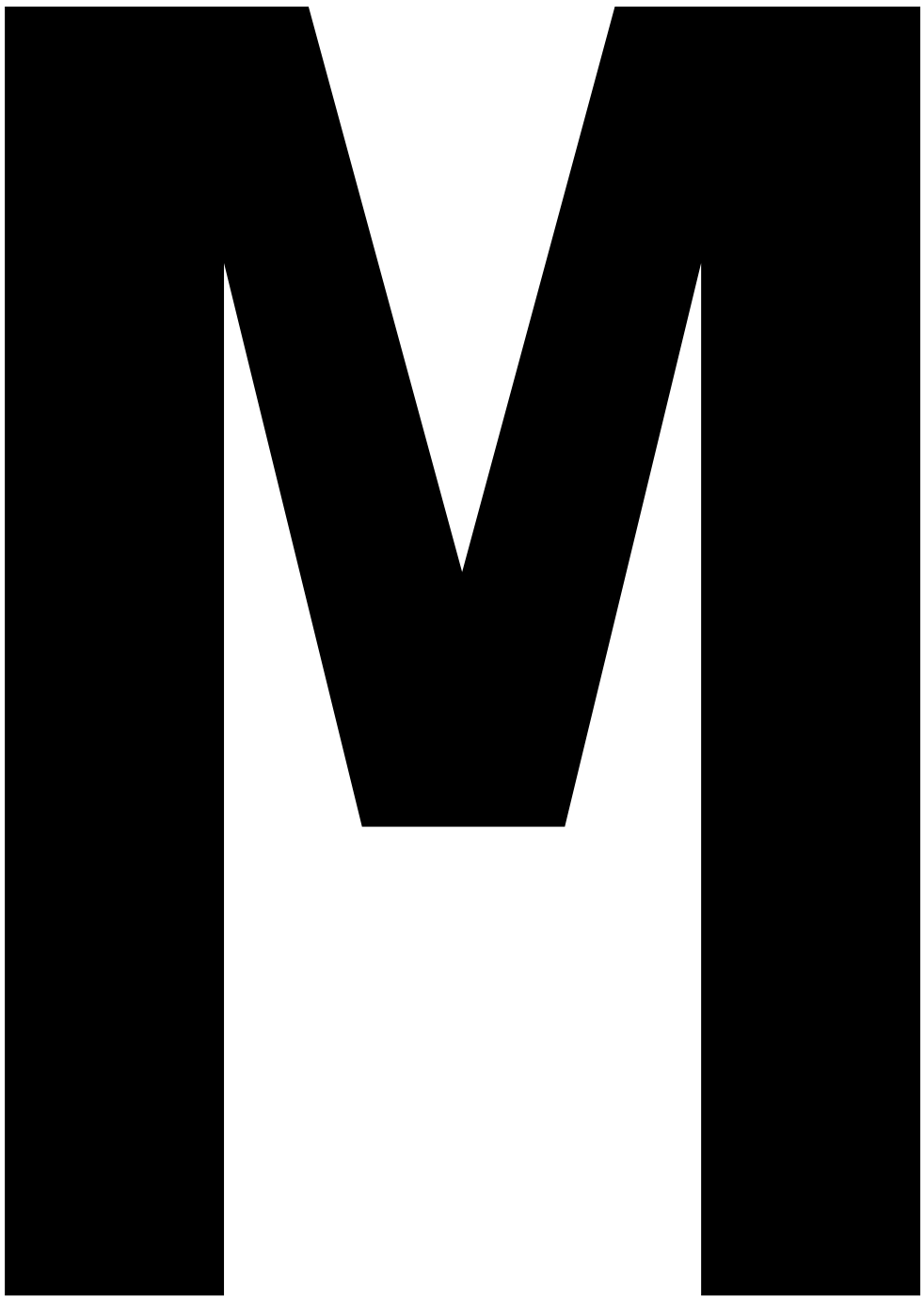


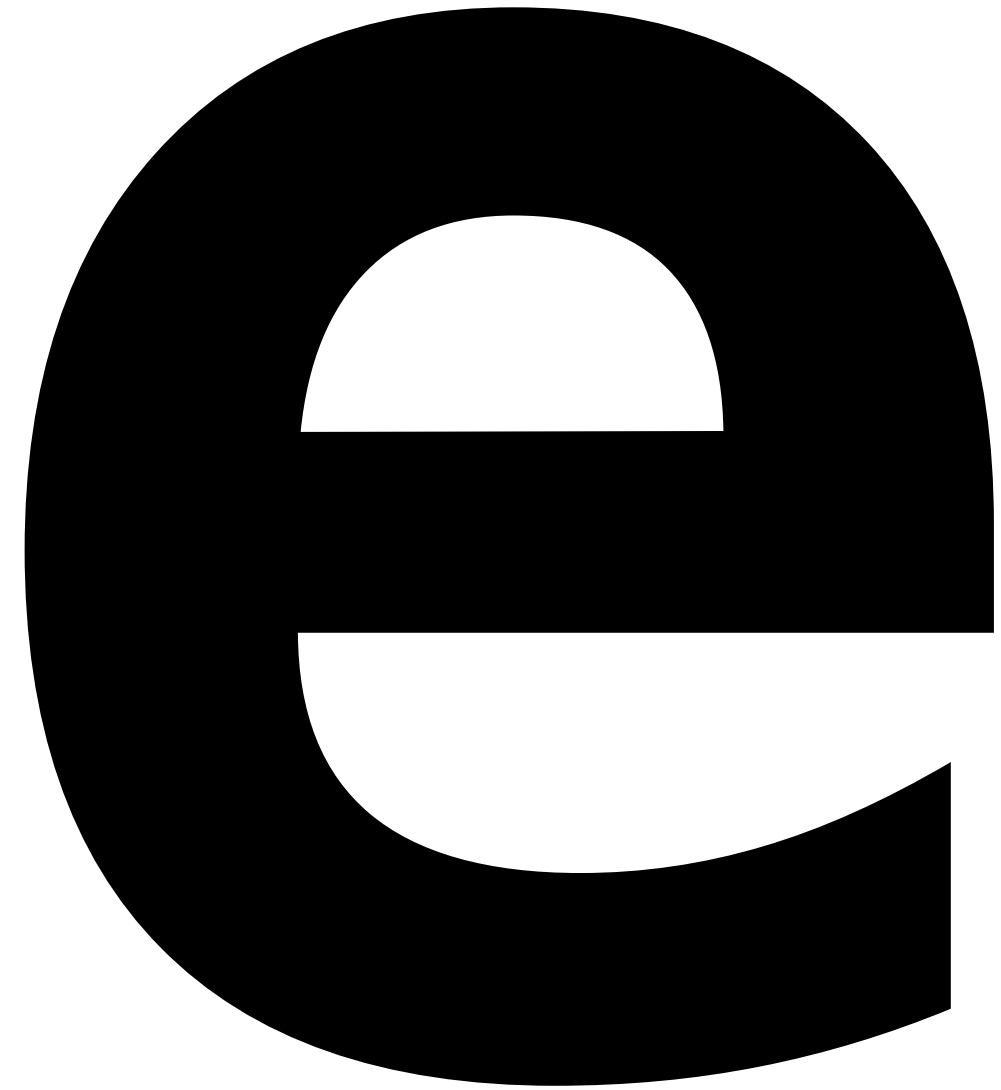


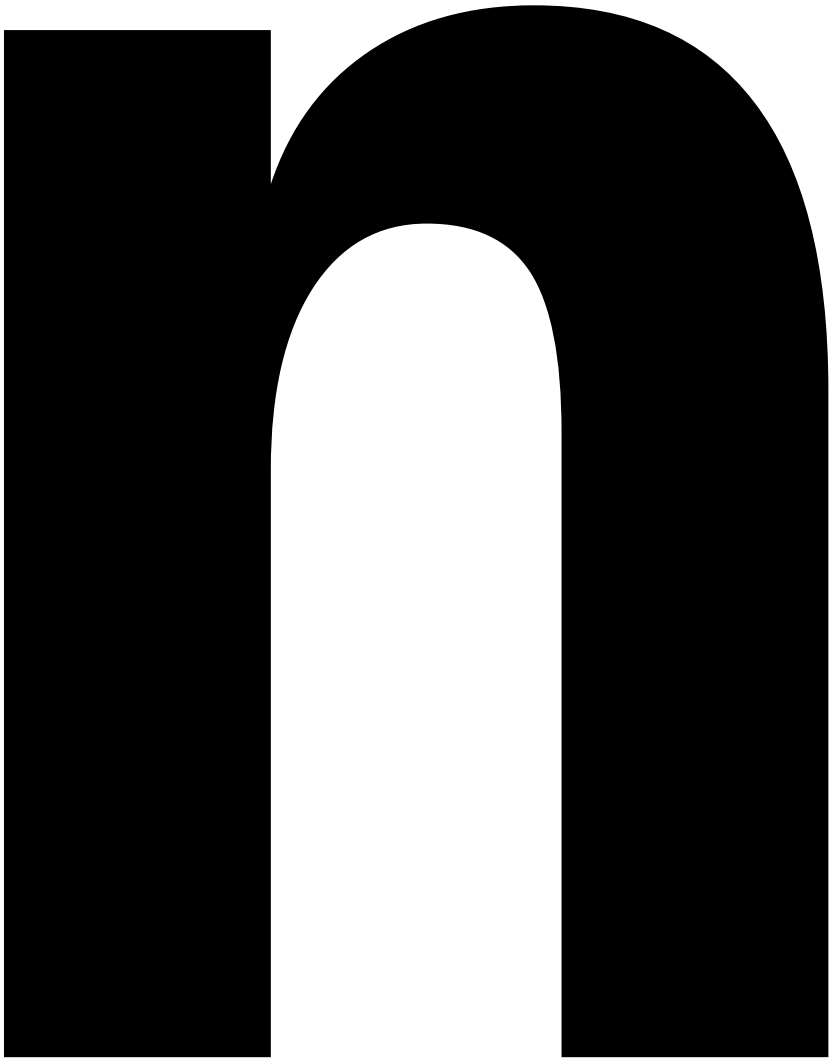
d



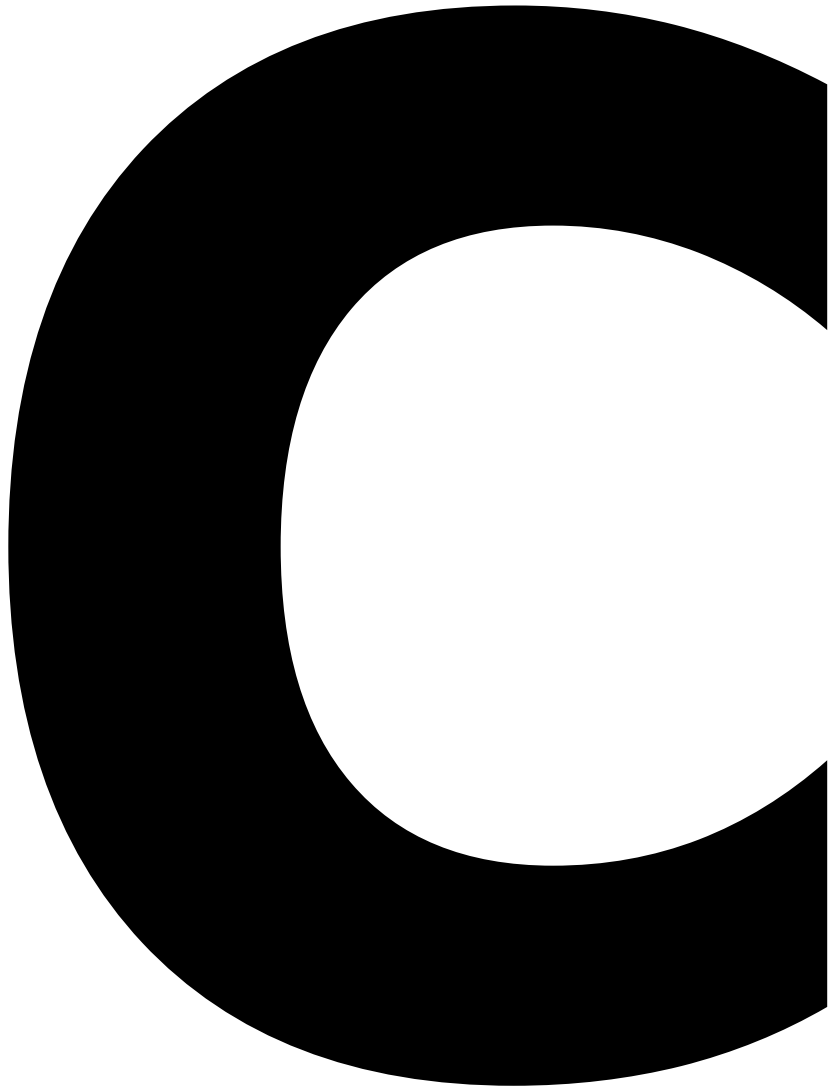


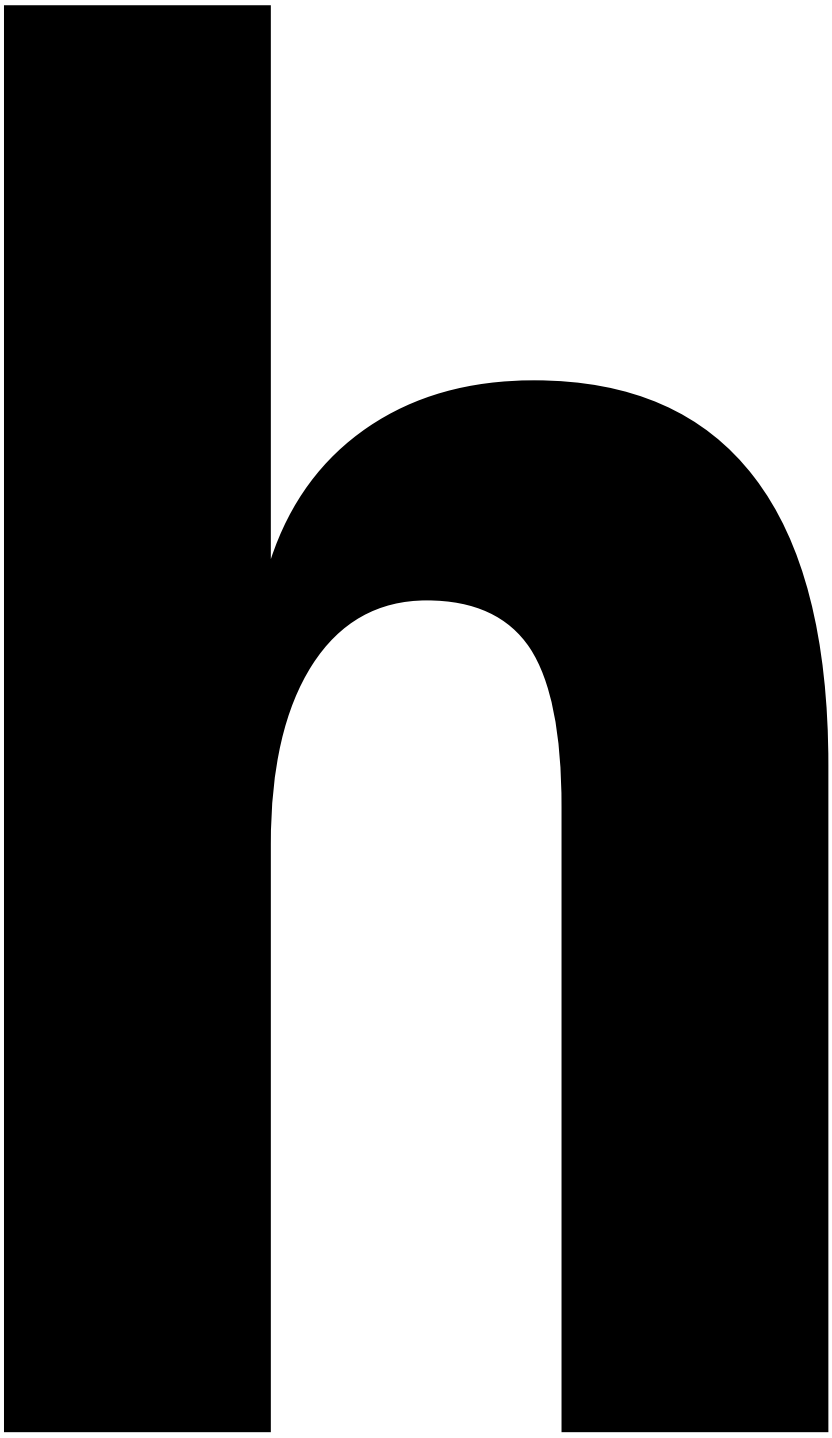


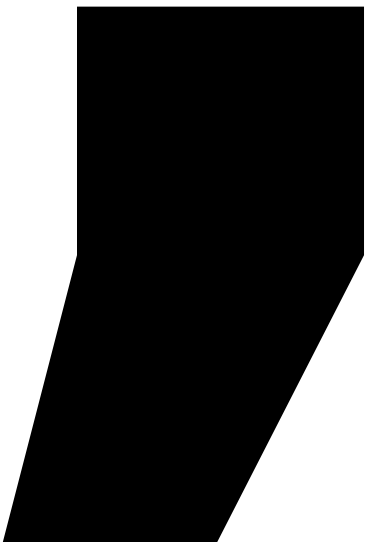




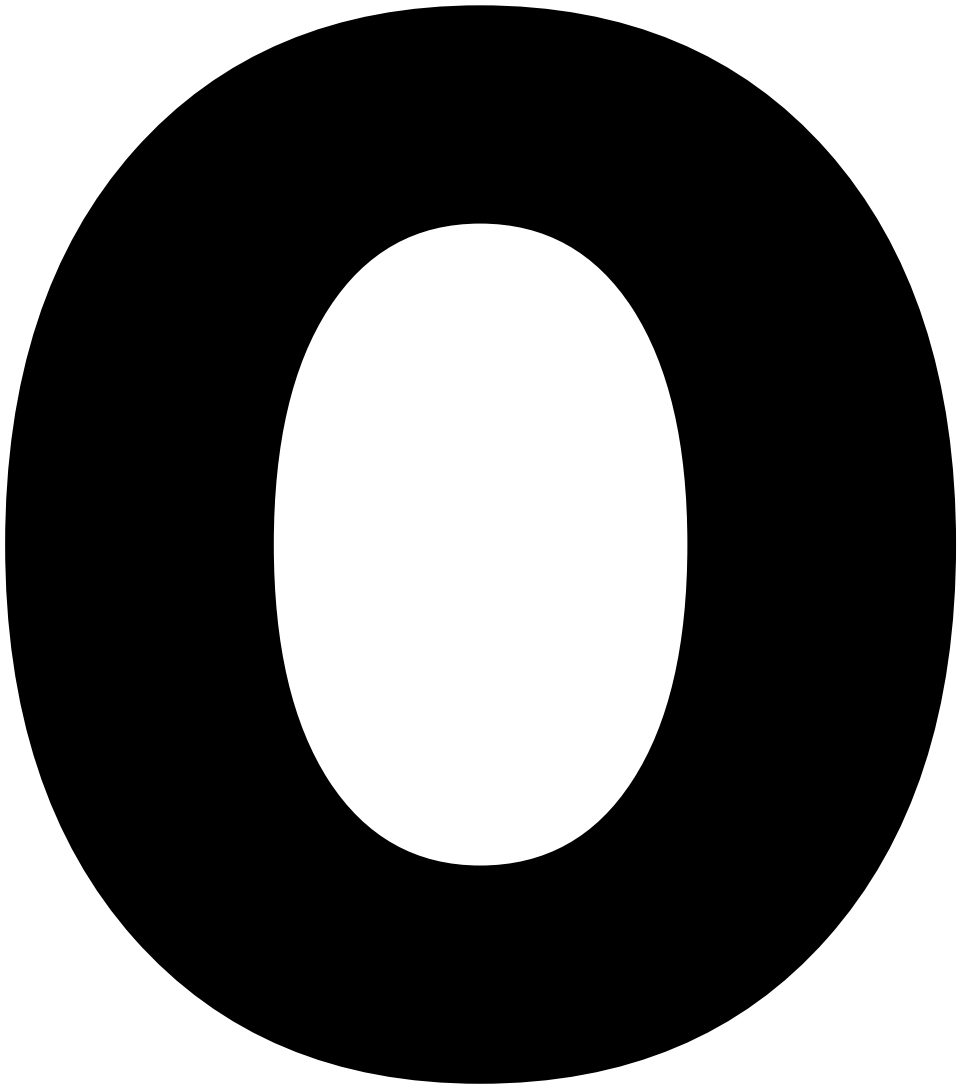
S

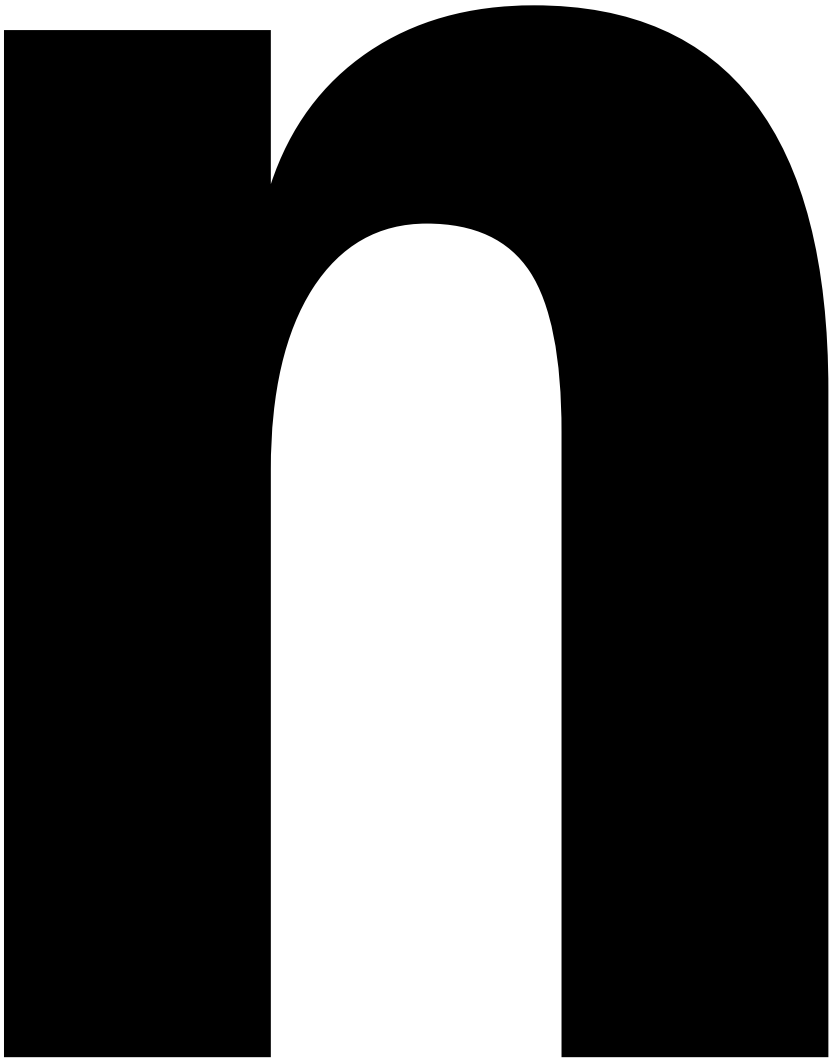




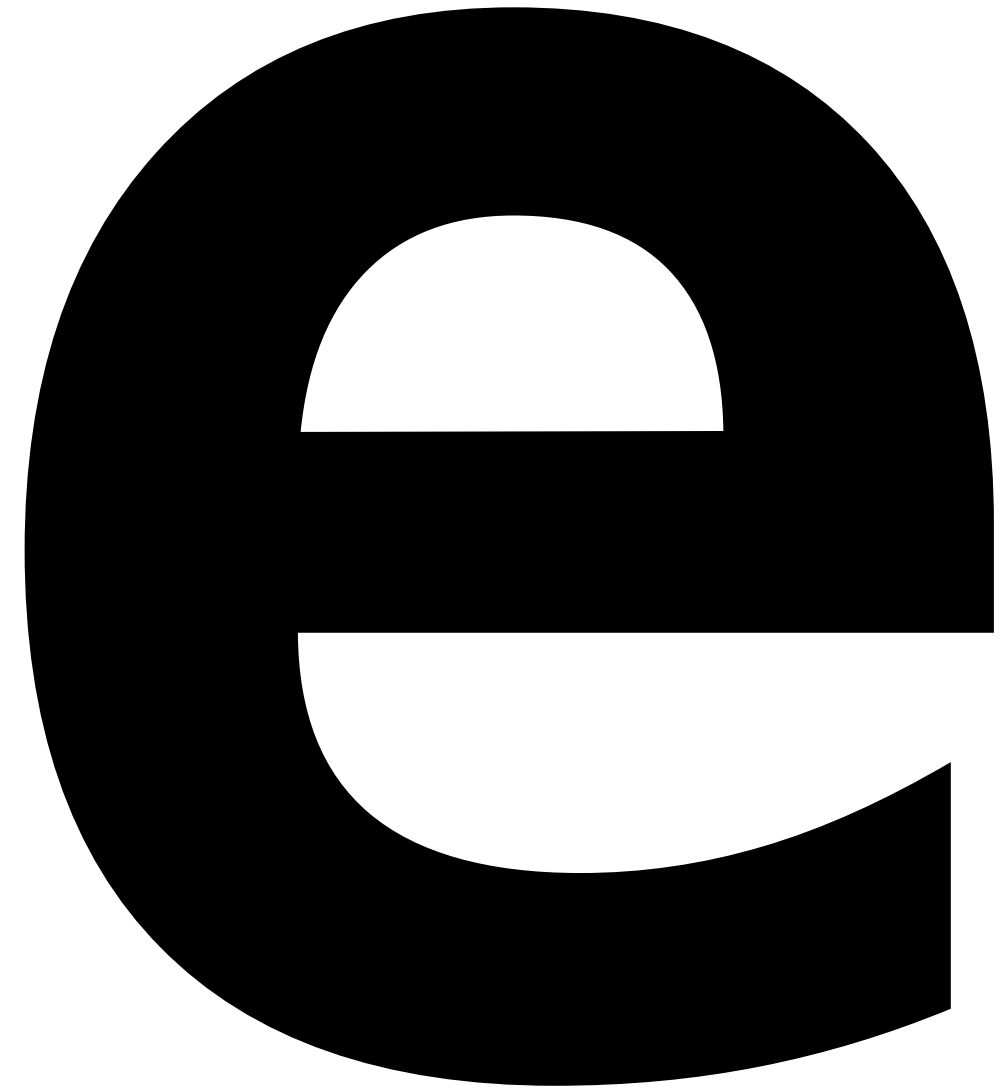


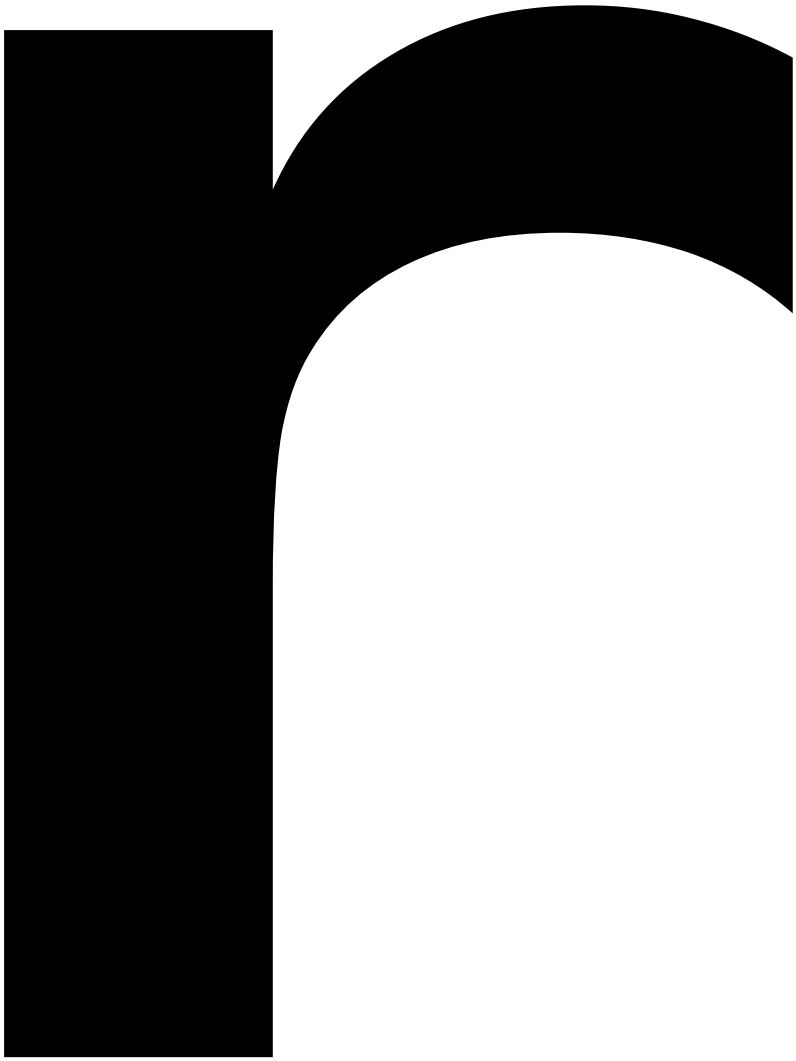
S

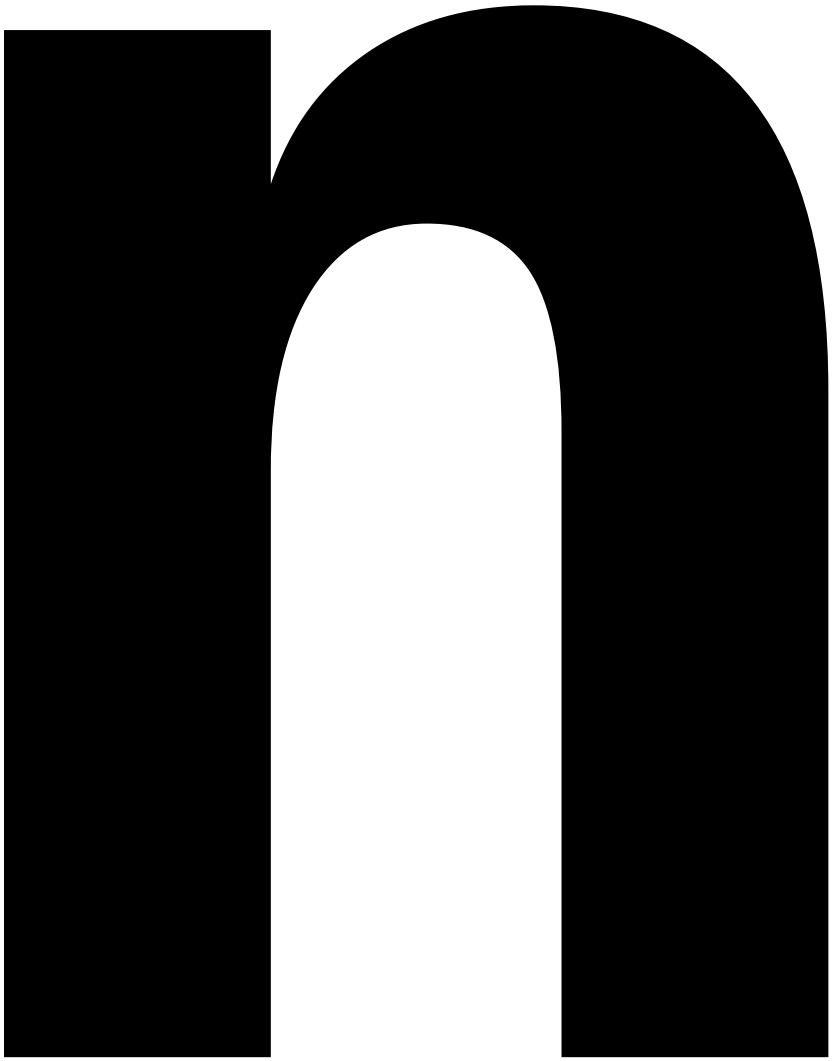




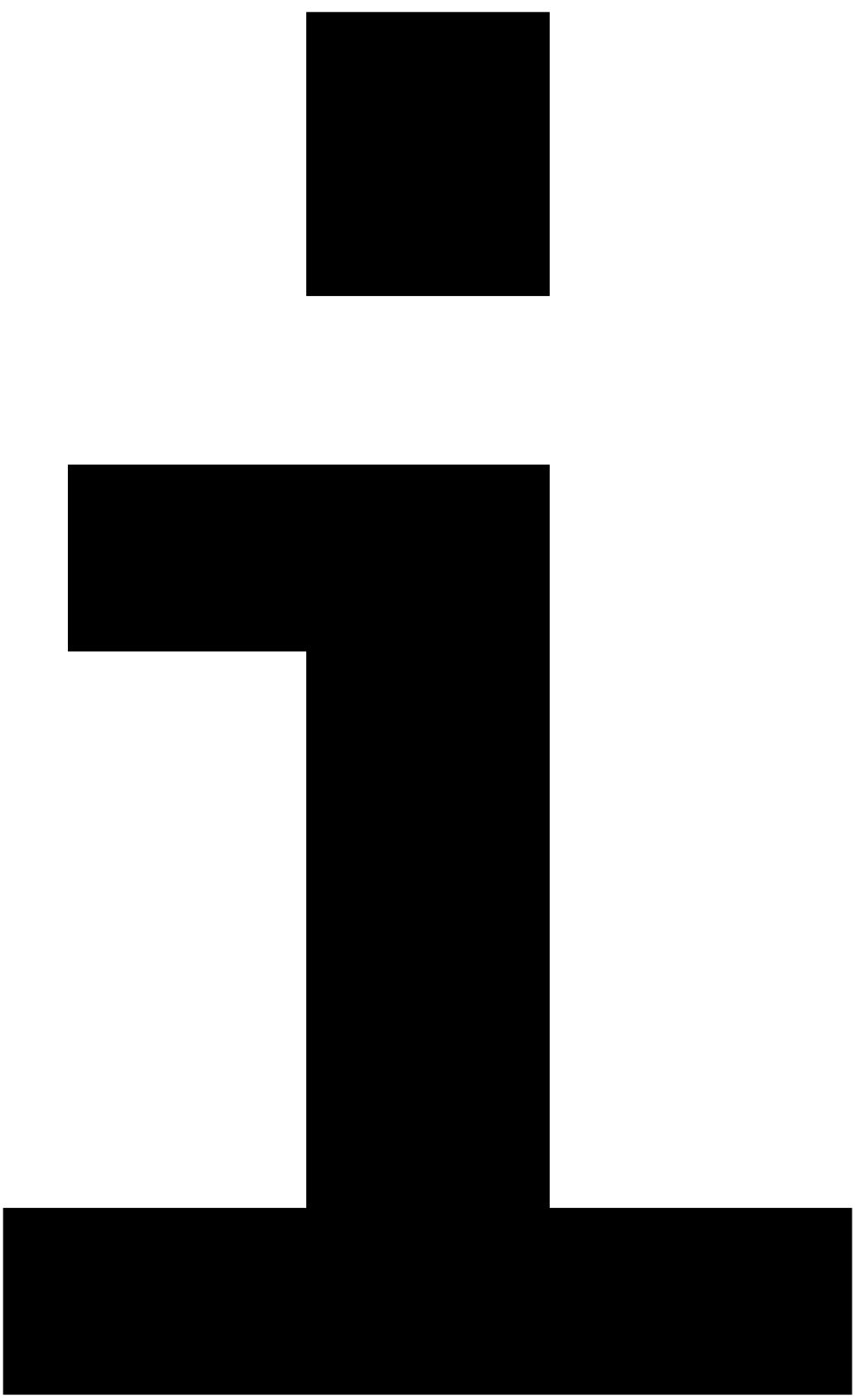
d

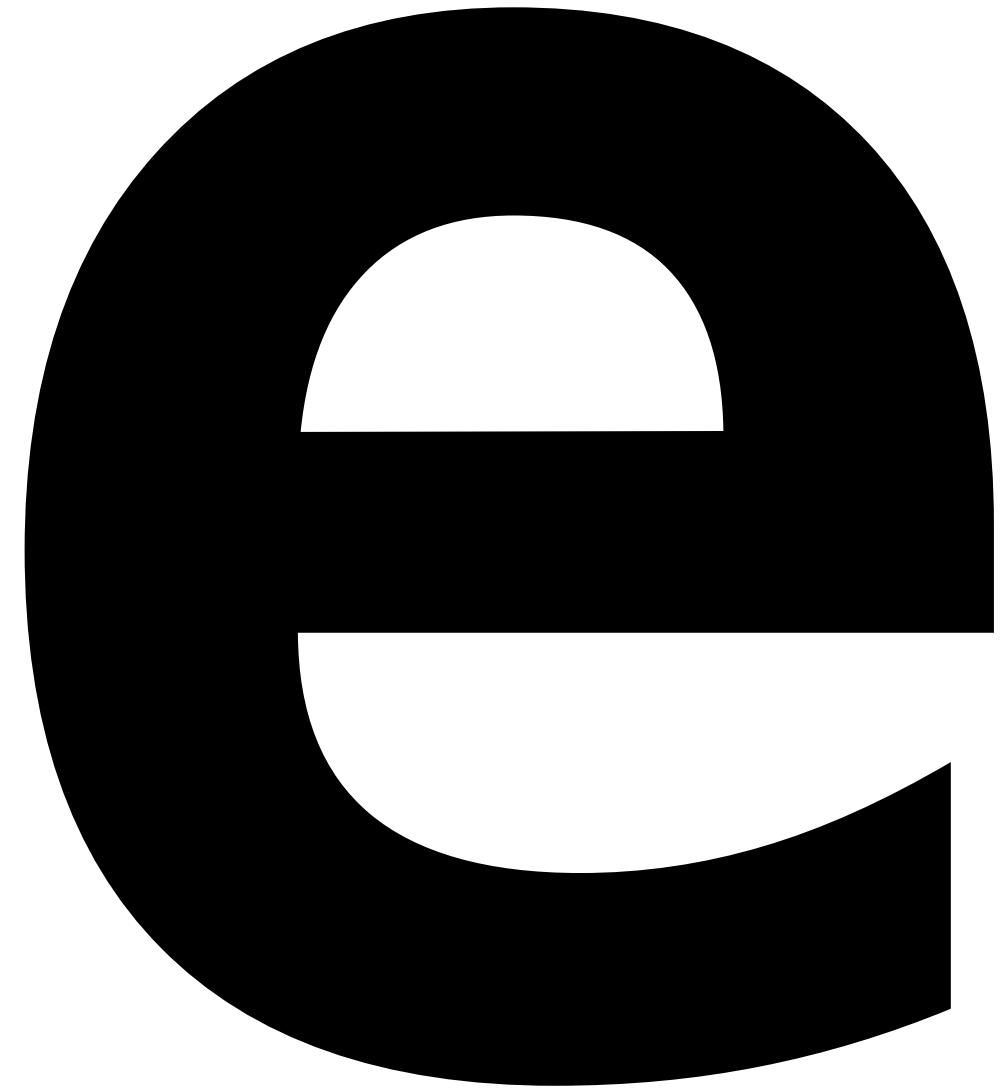


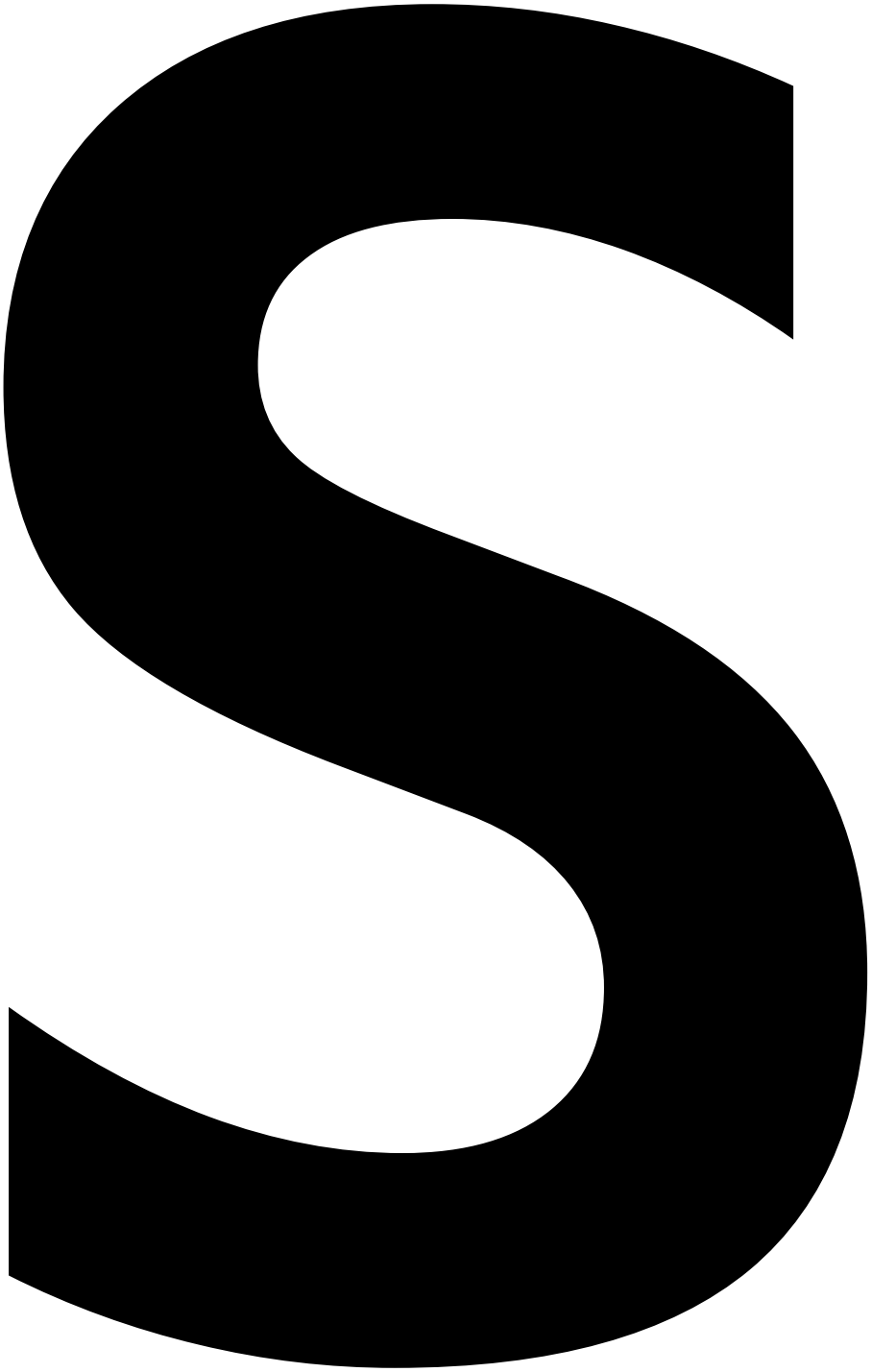


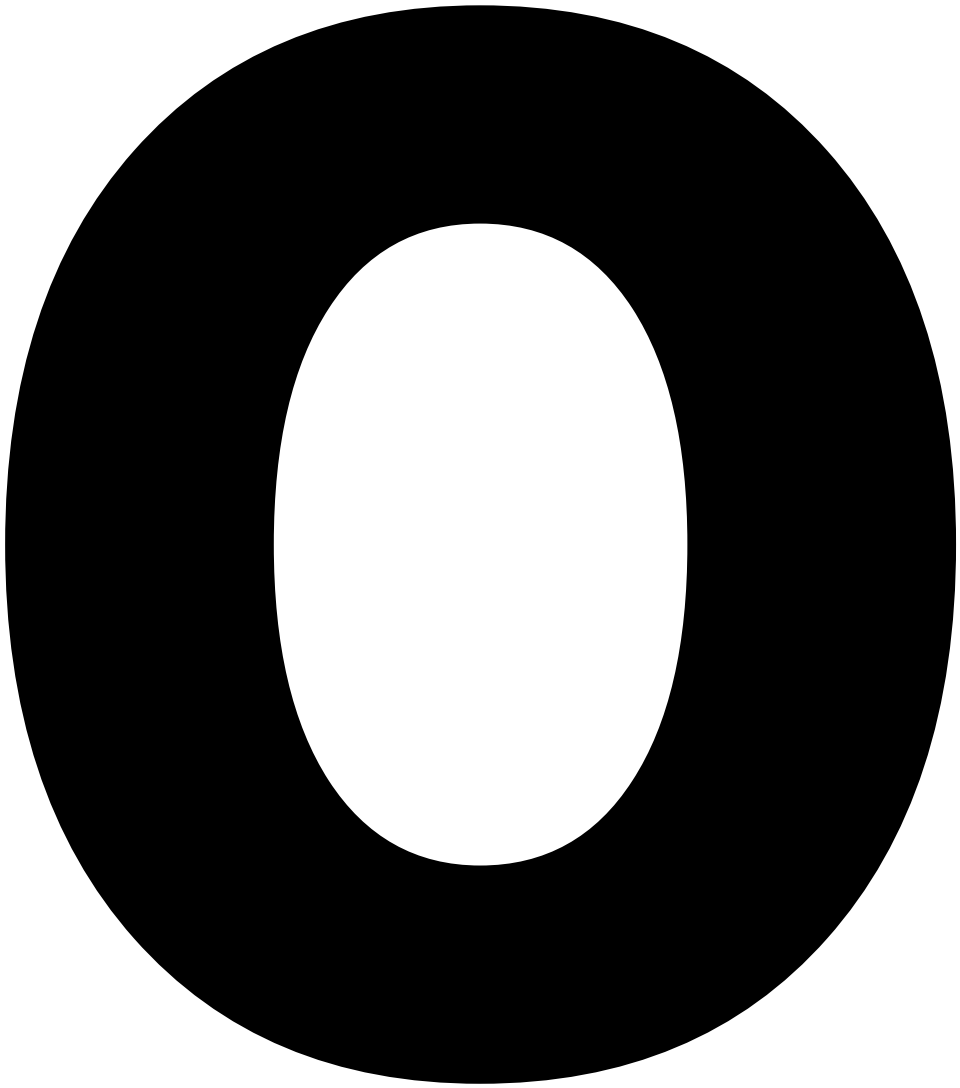


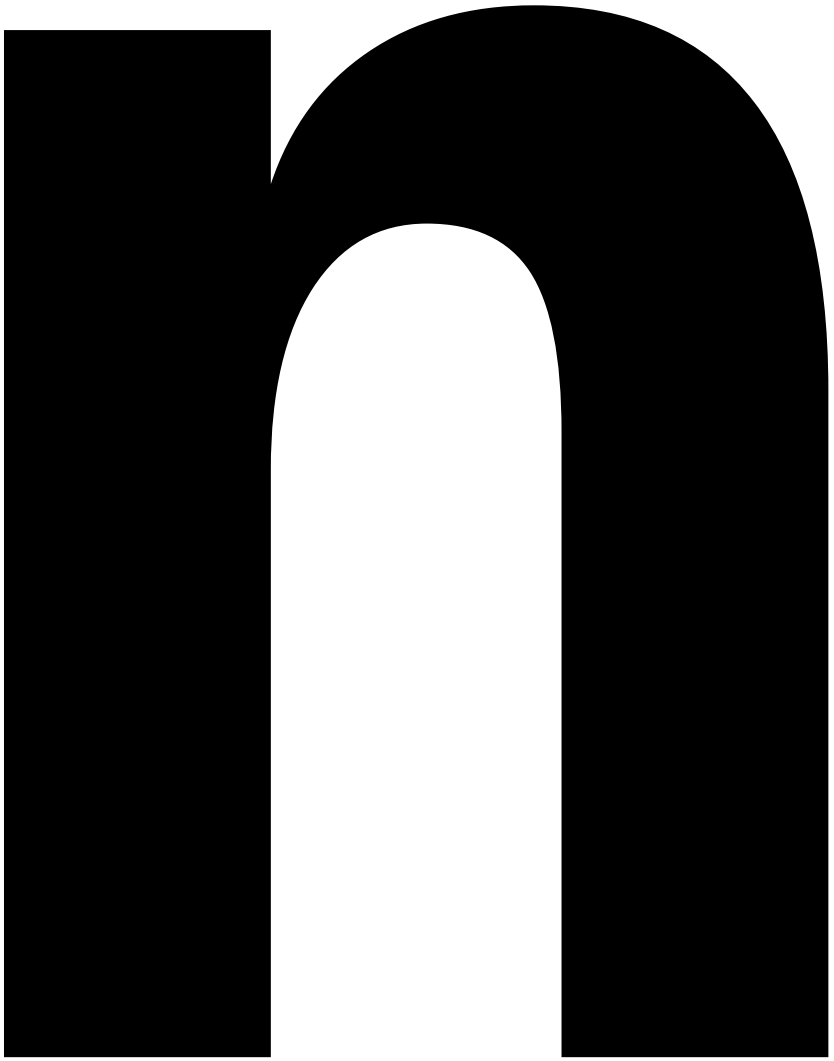
d

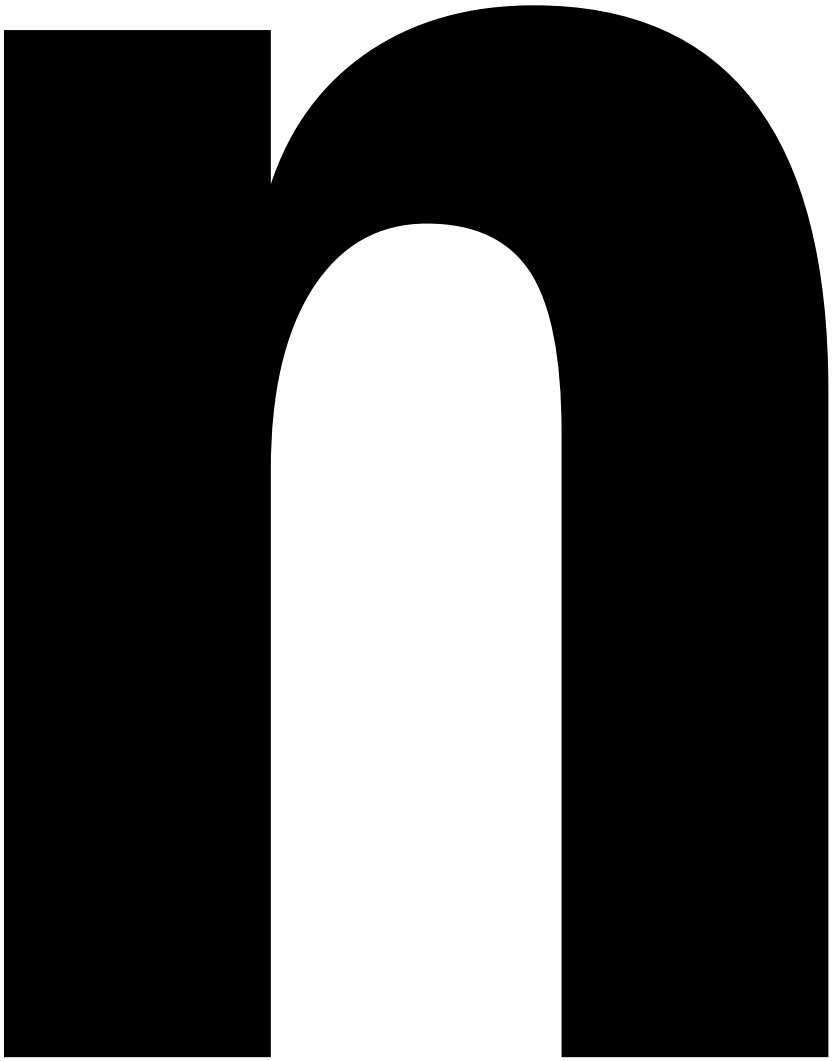


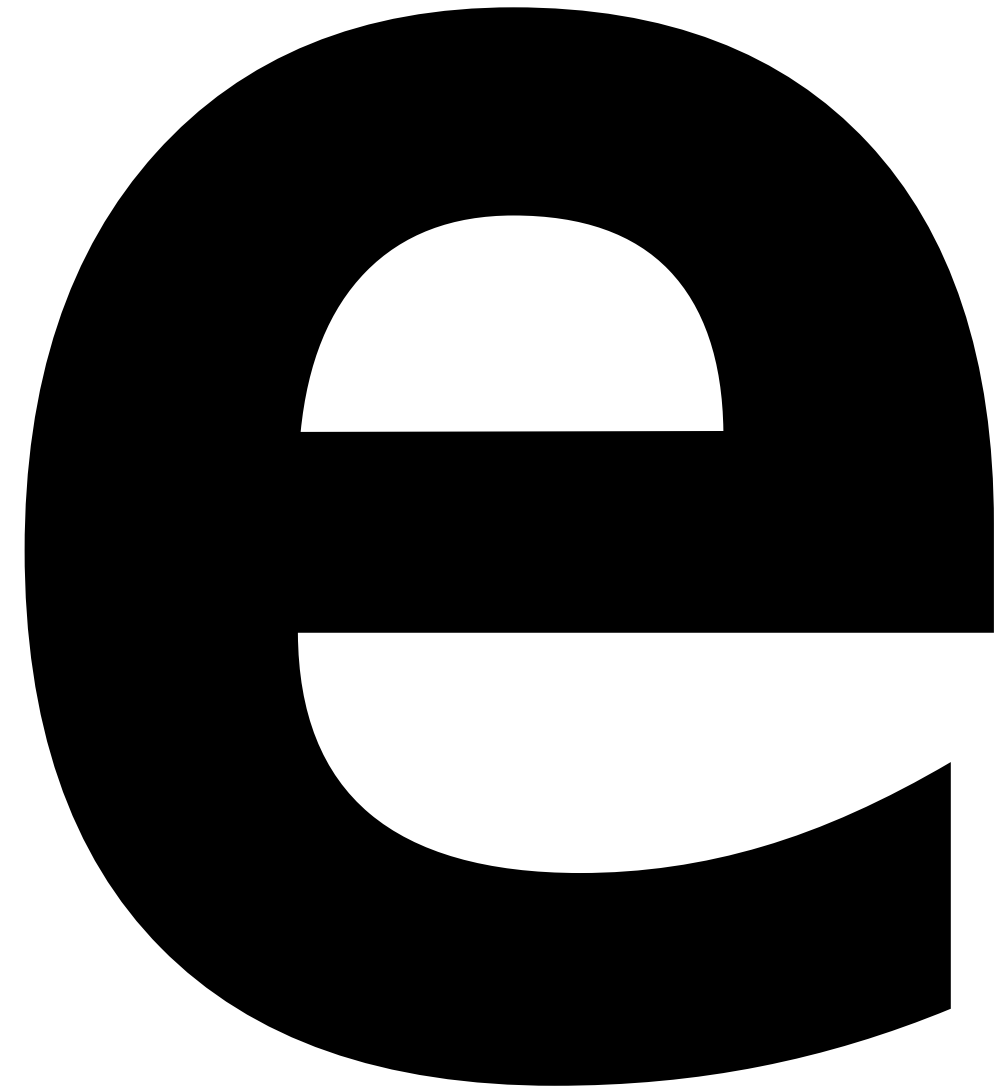


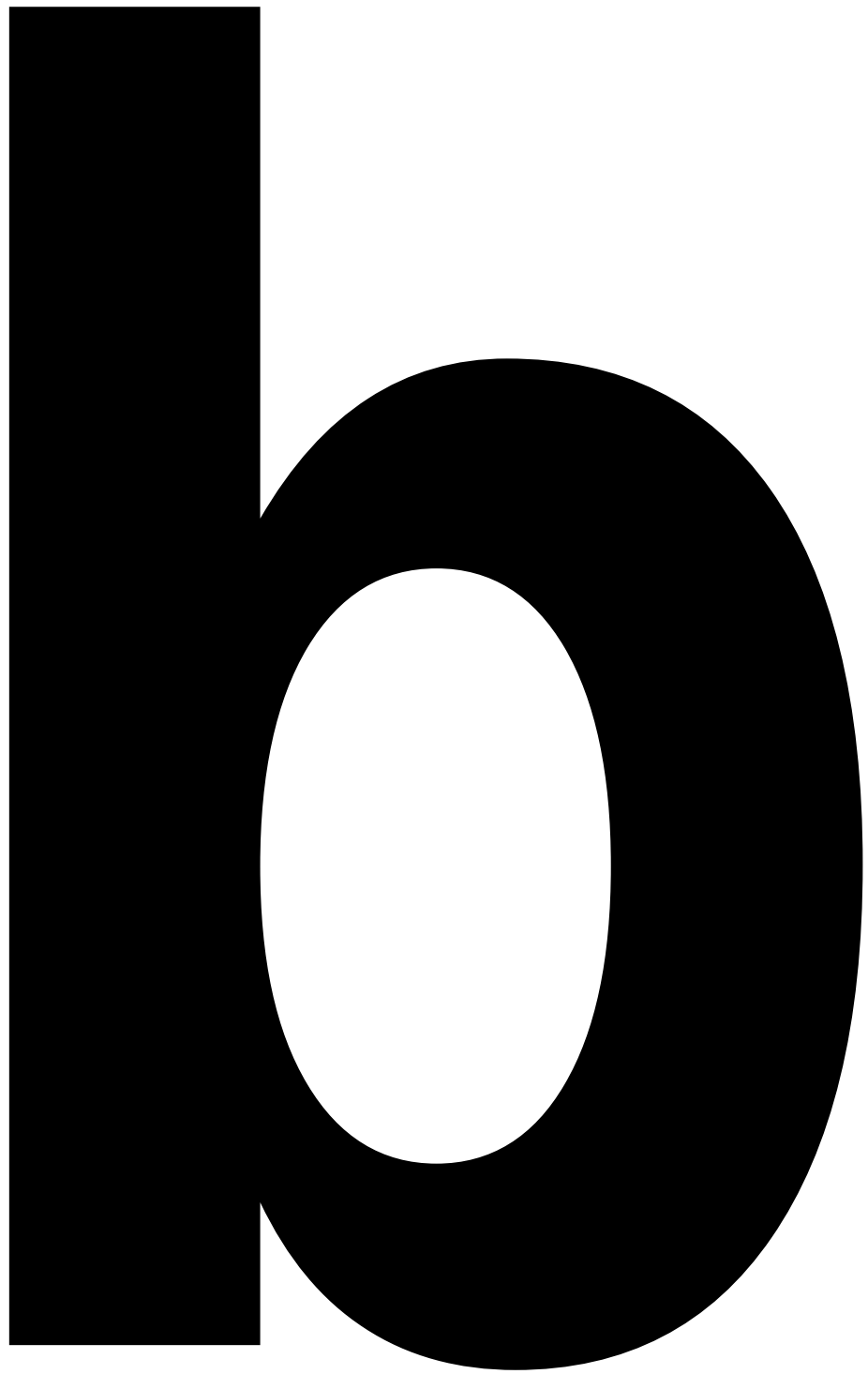


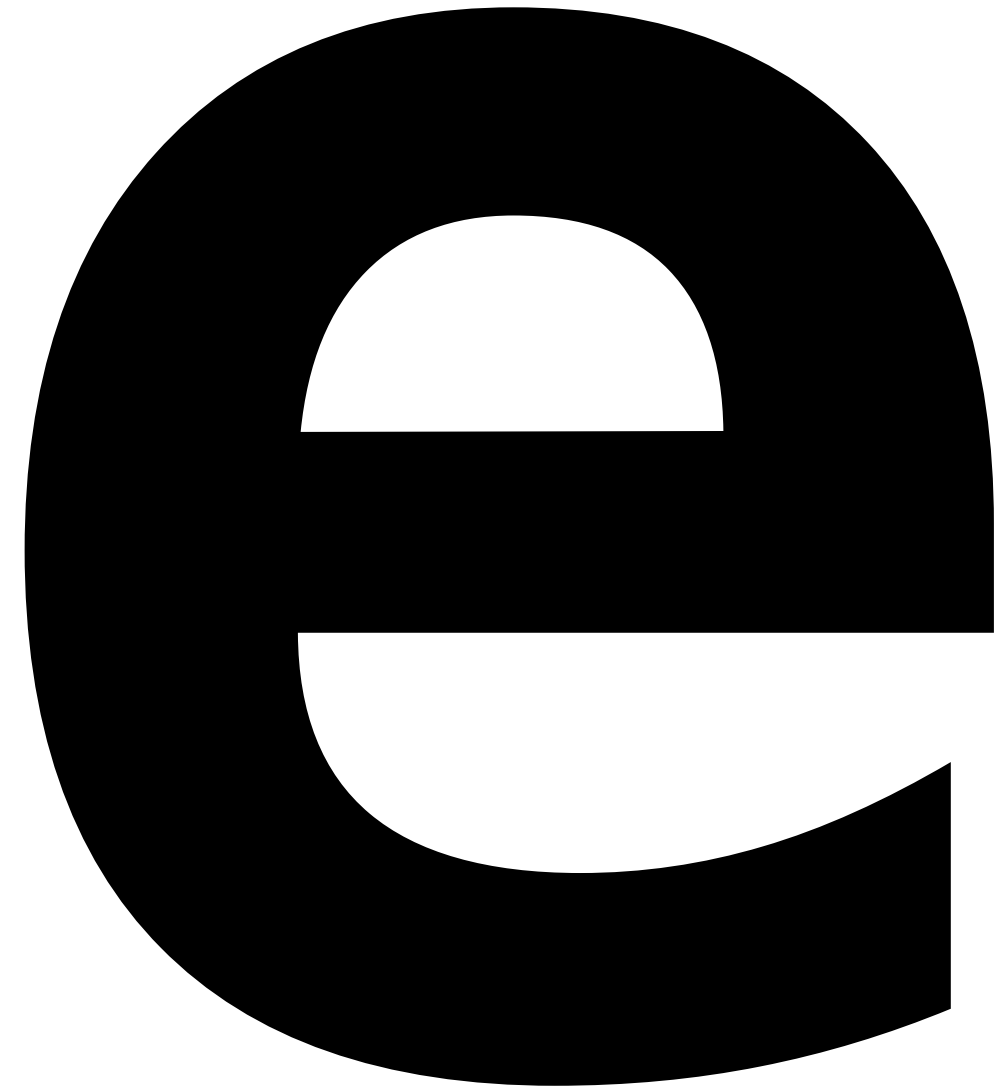




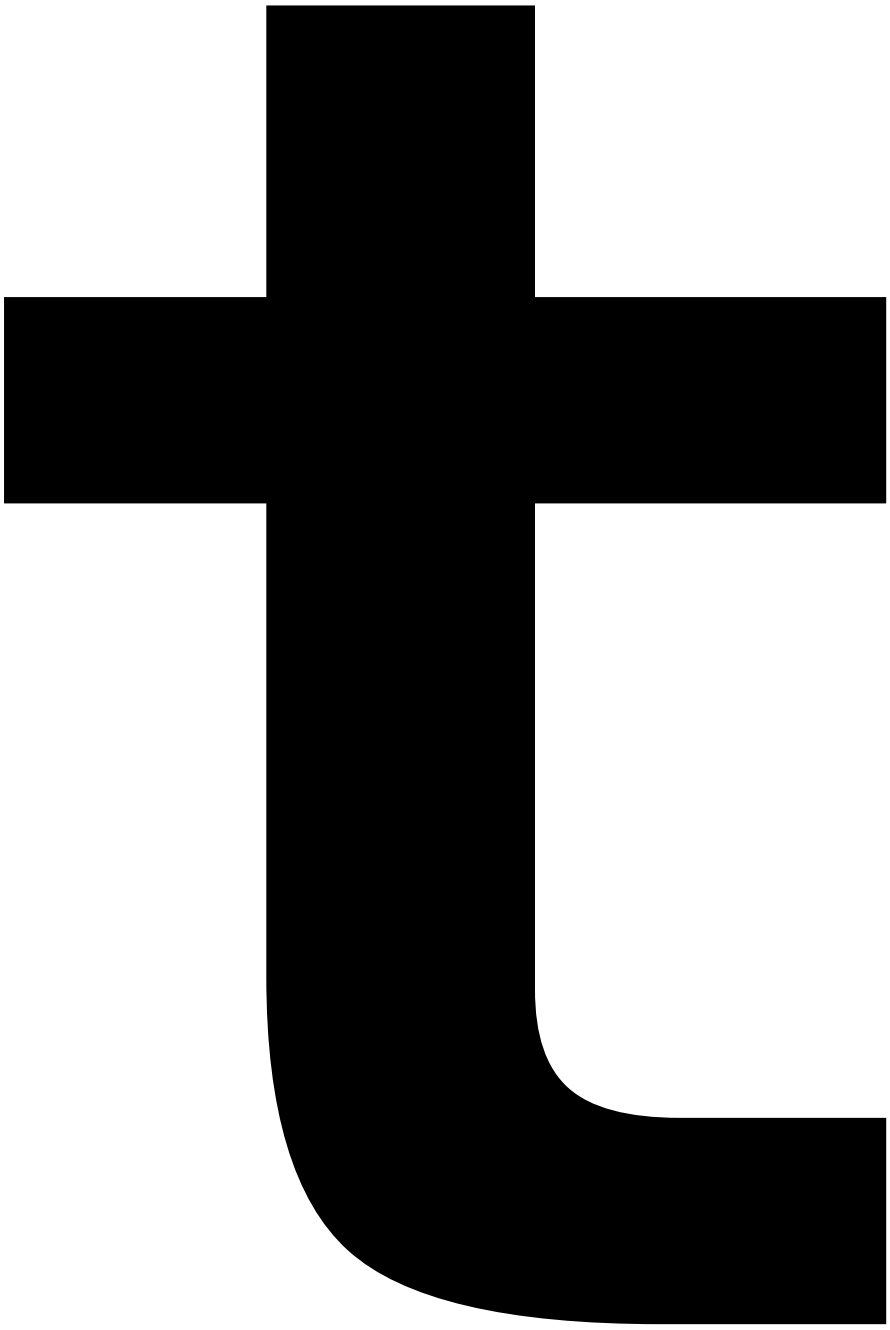


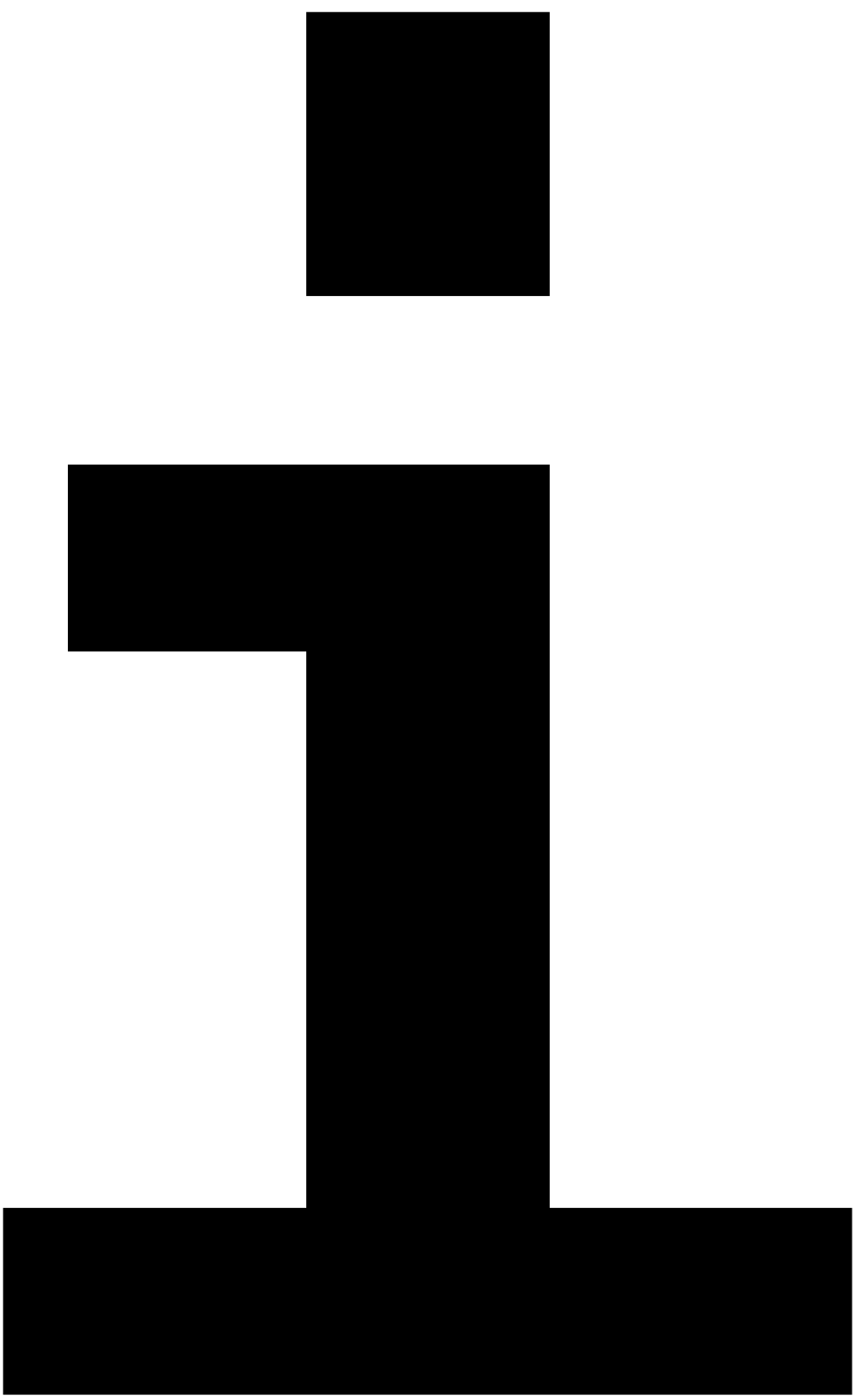


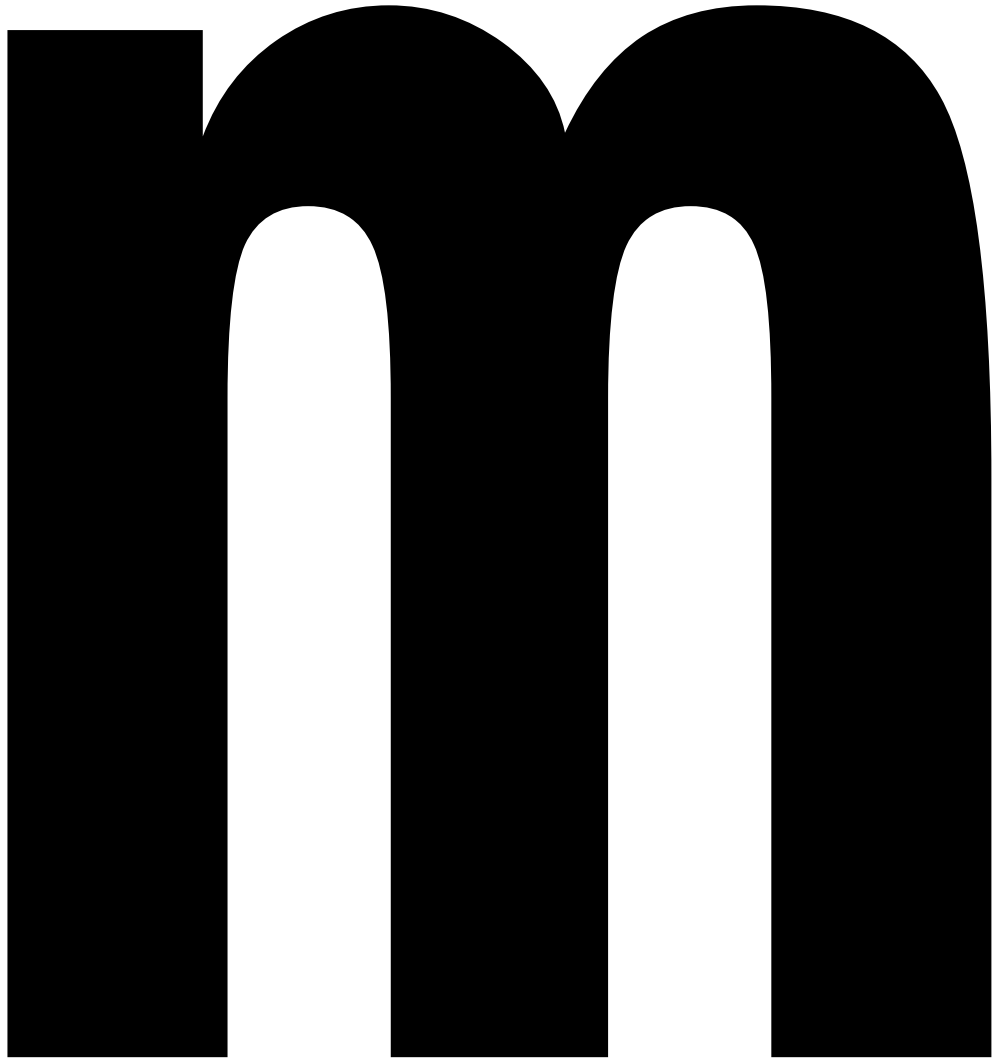


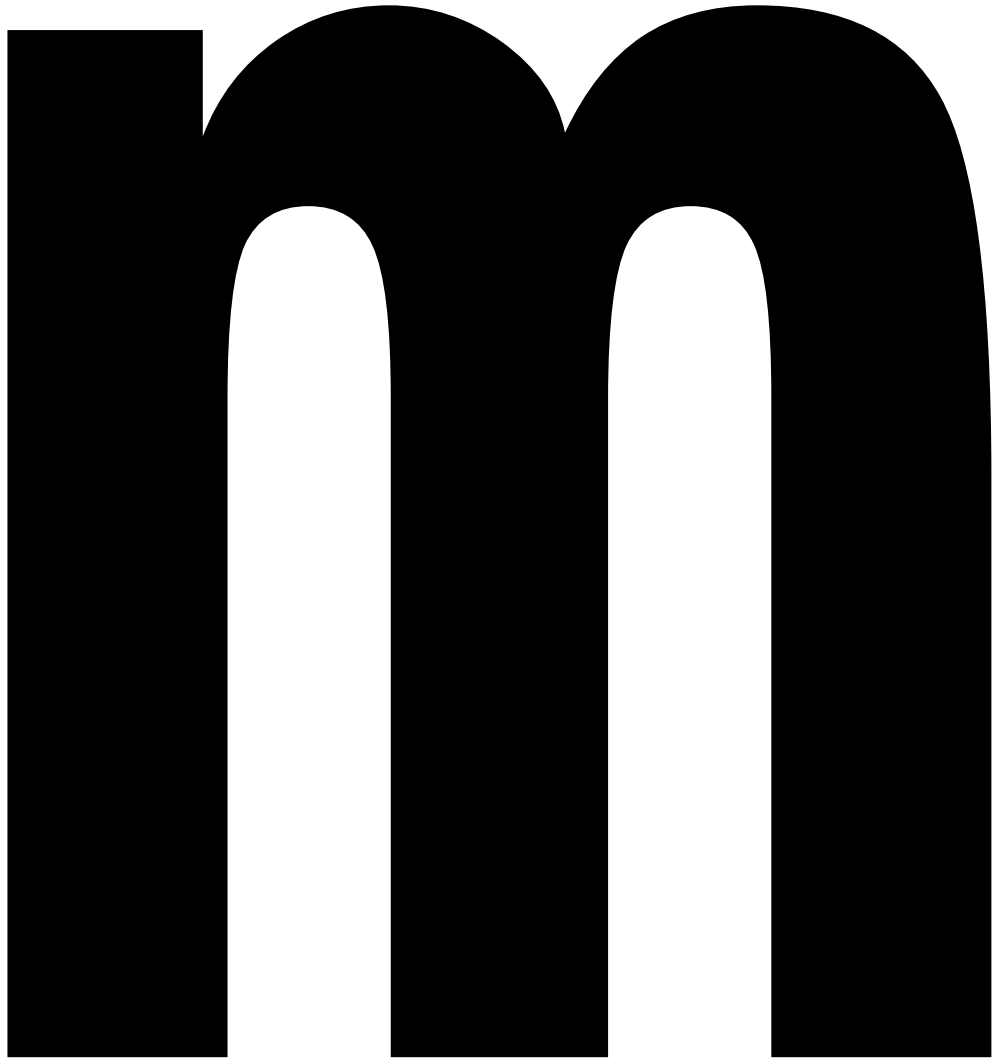


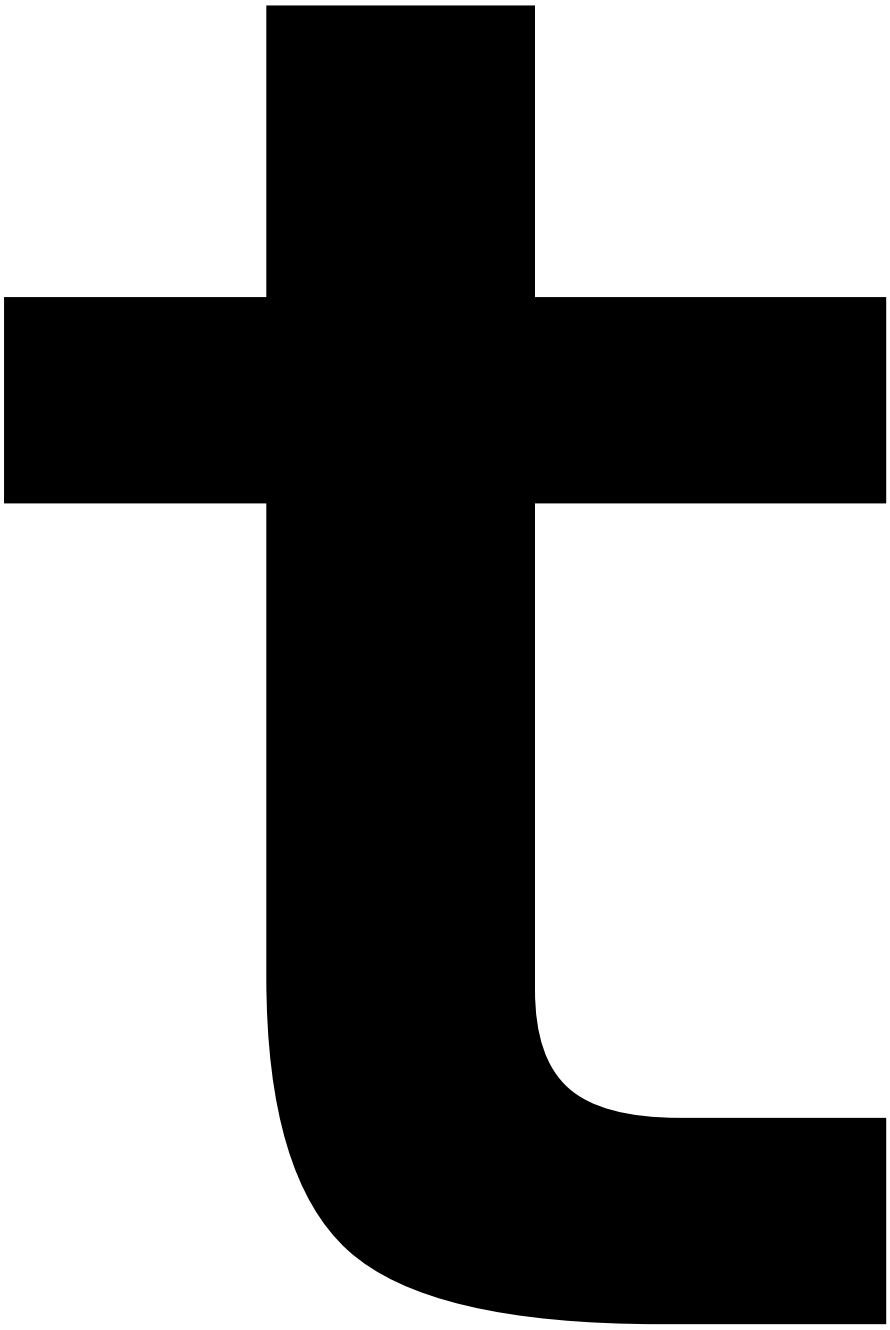
S



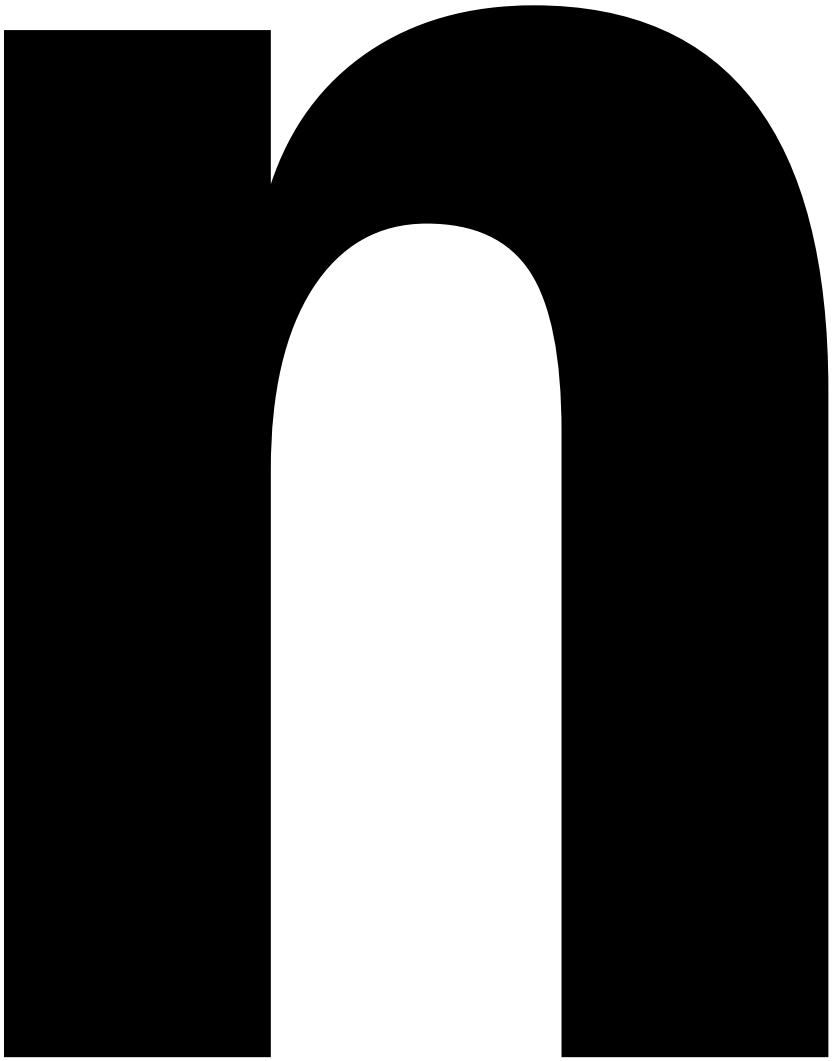




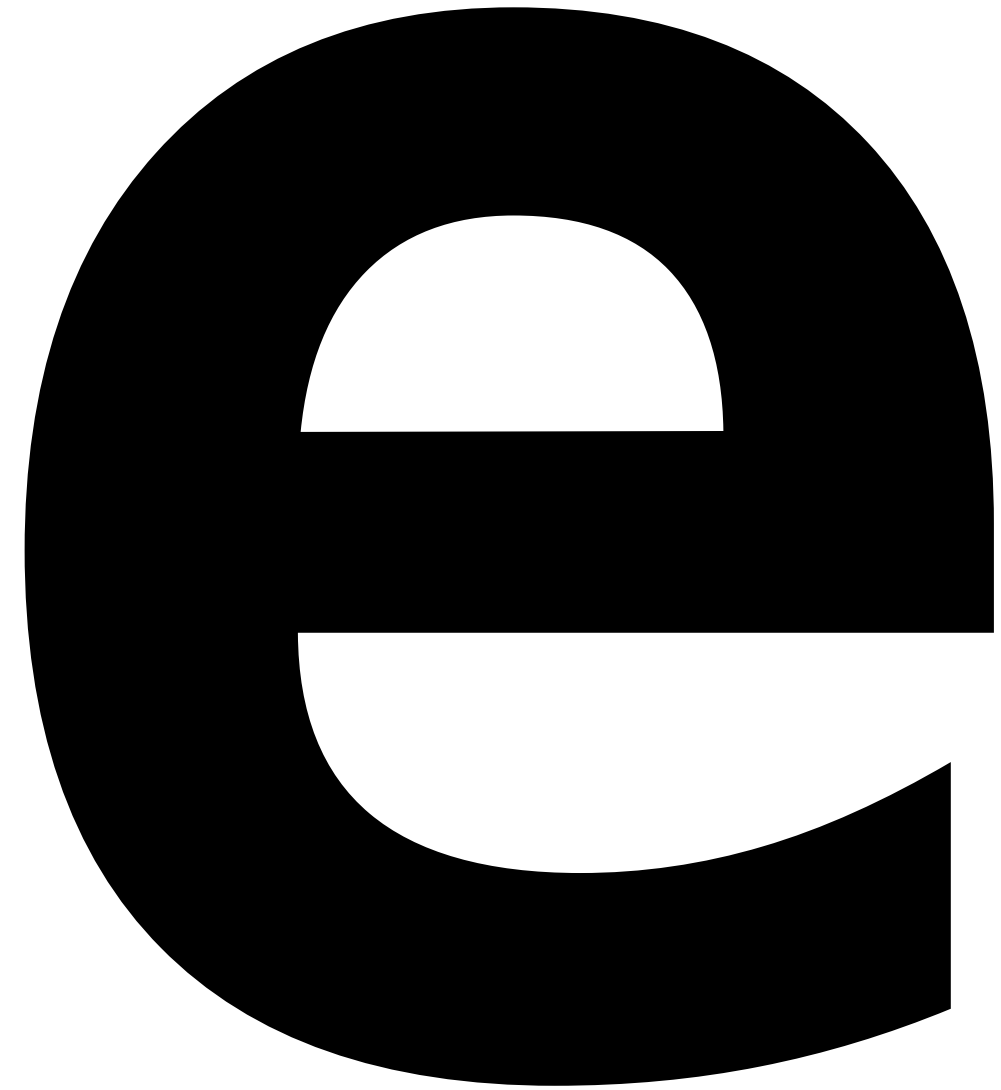


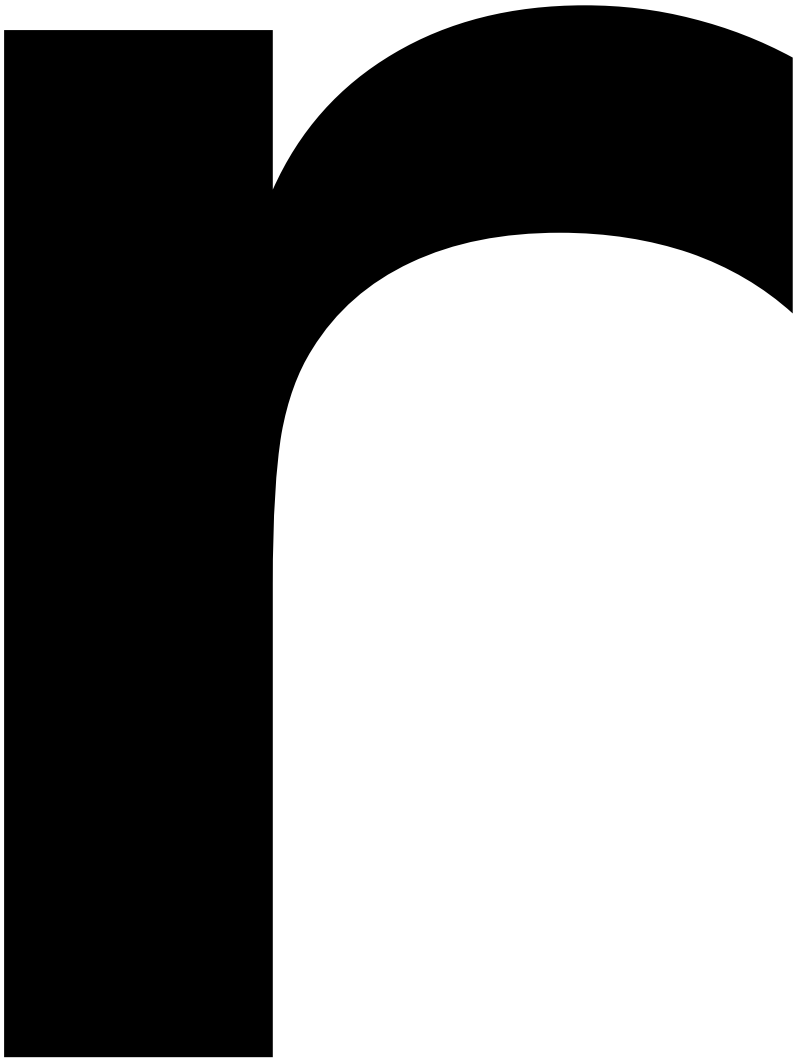


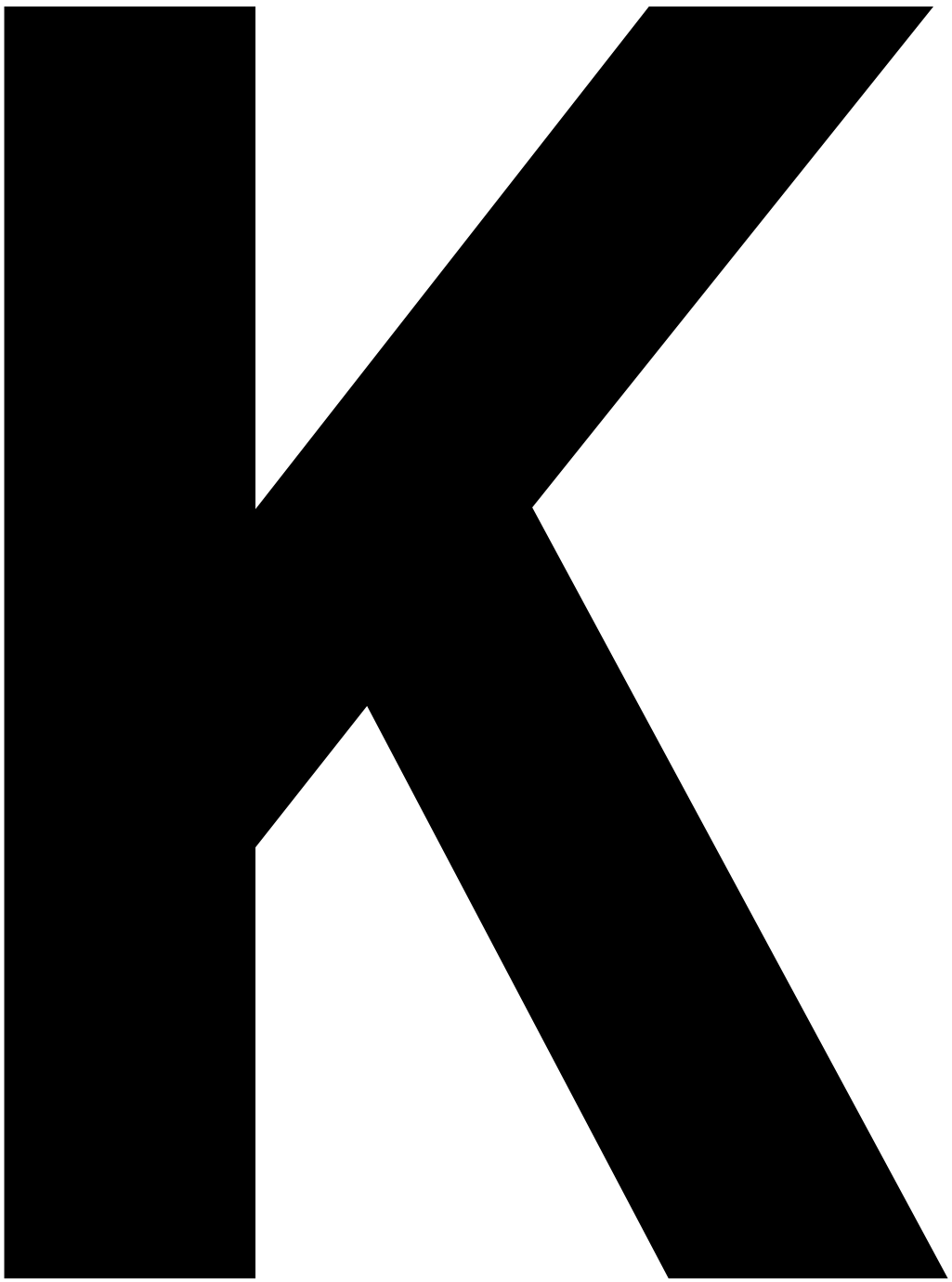
u

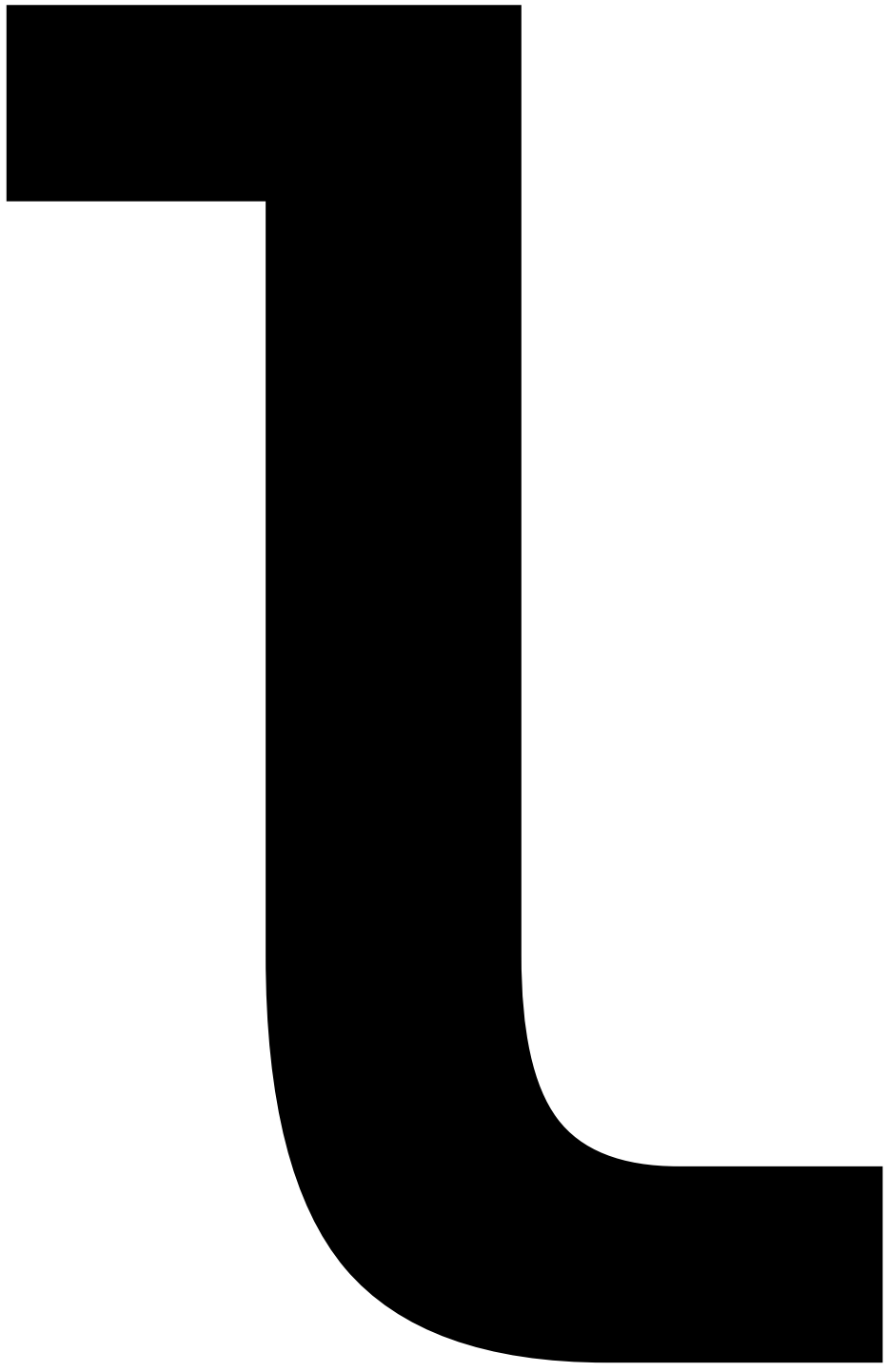


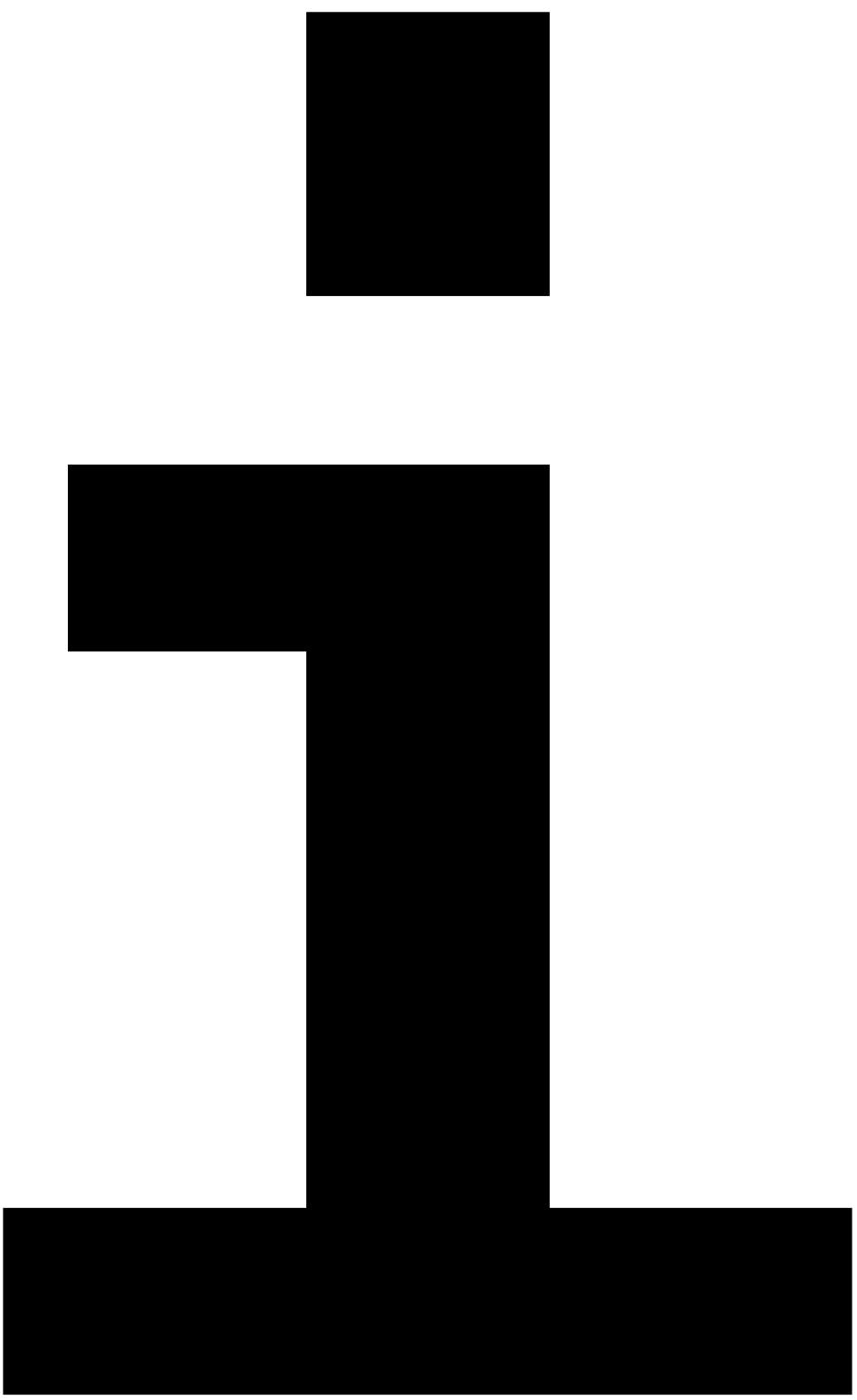
S

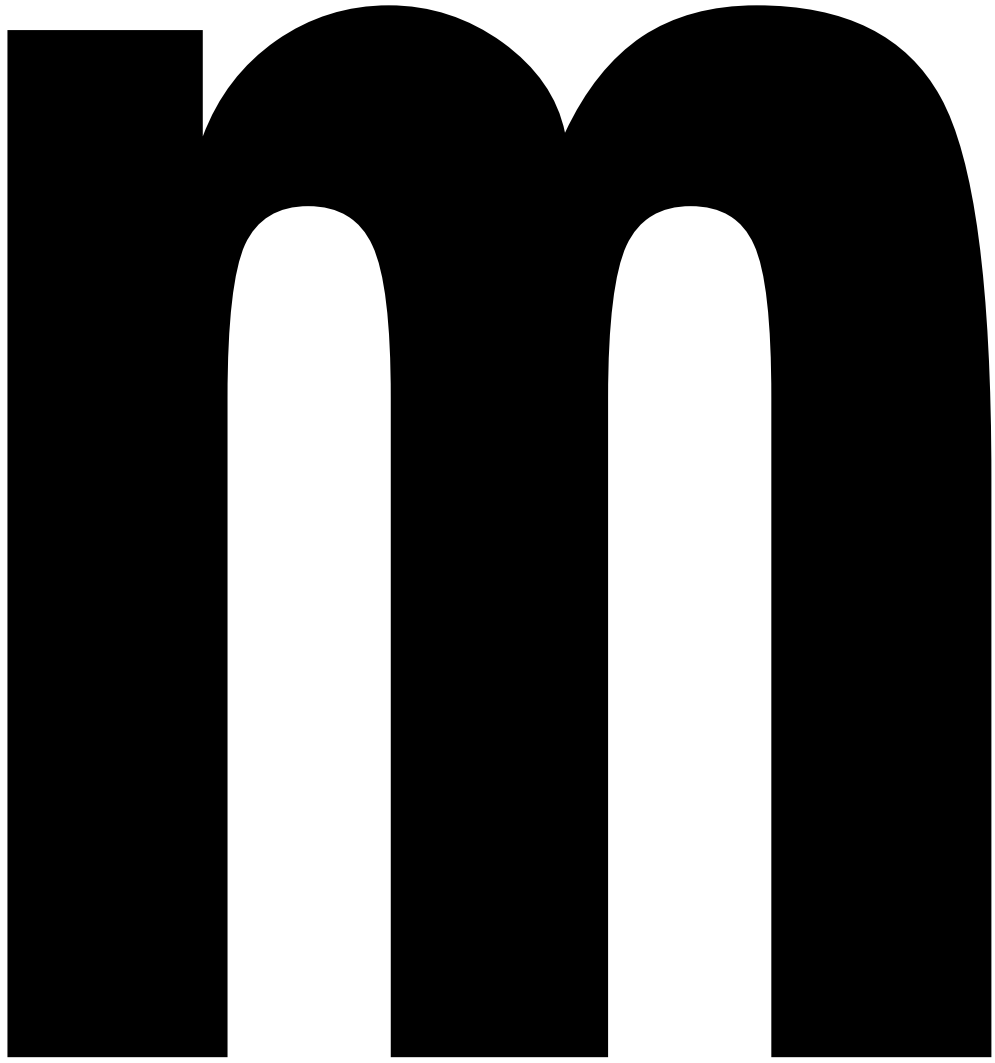


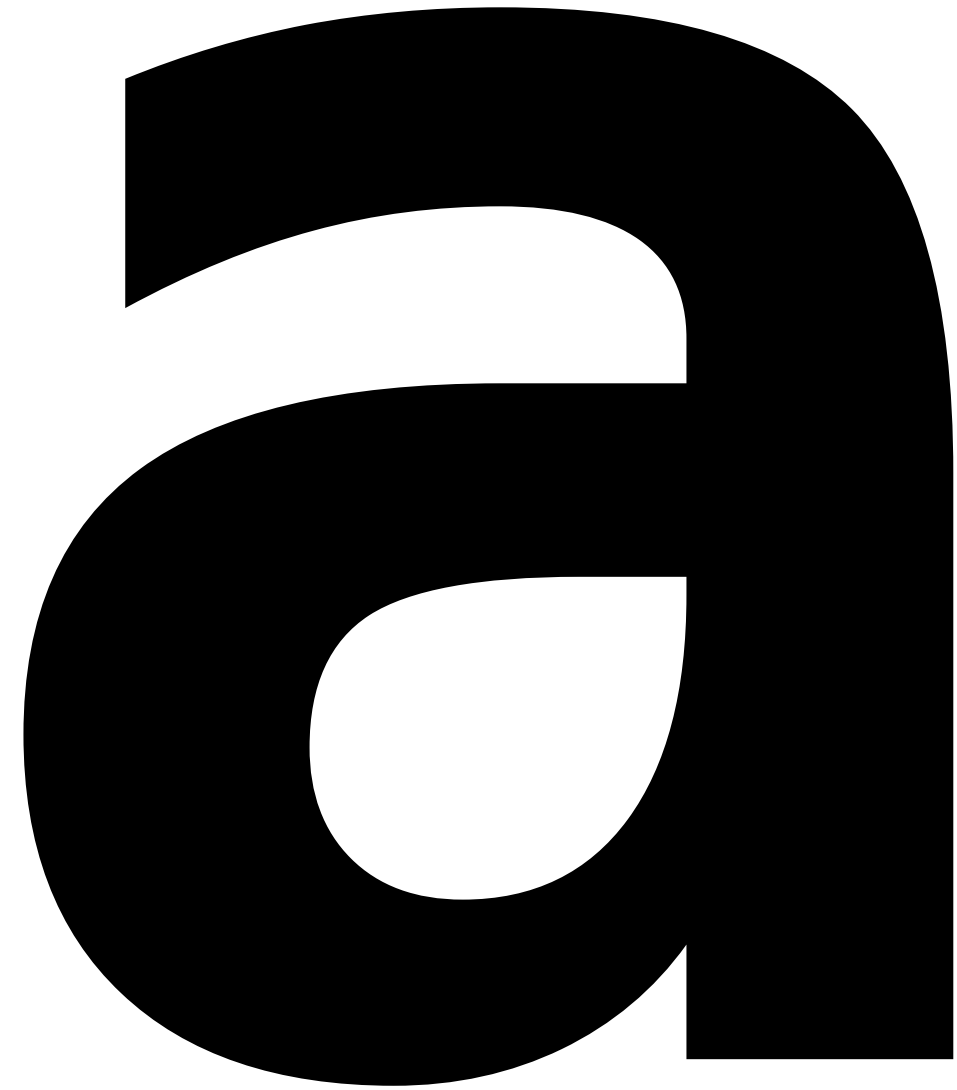




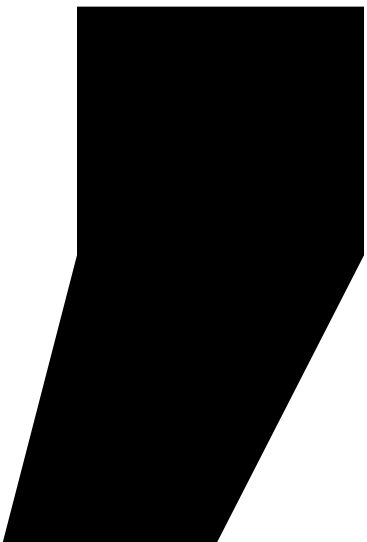


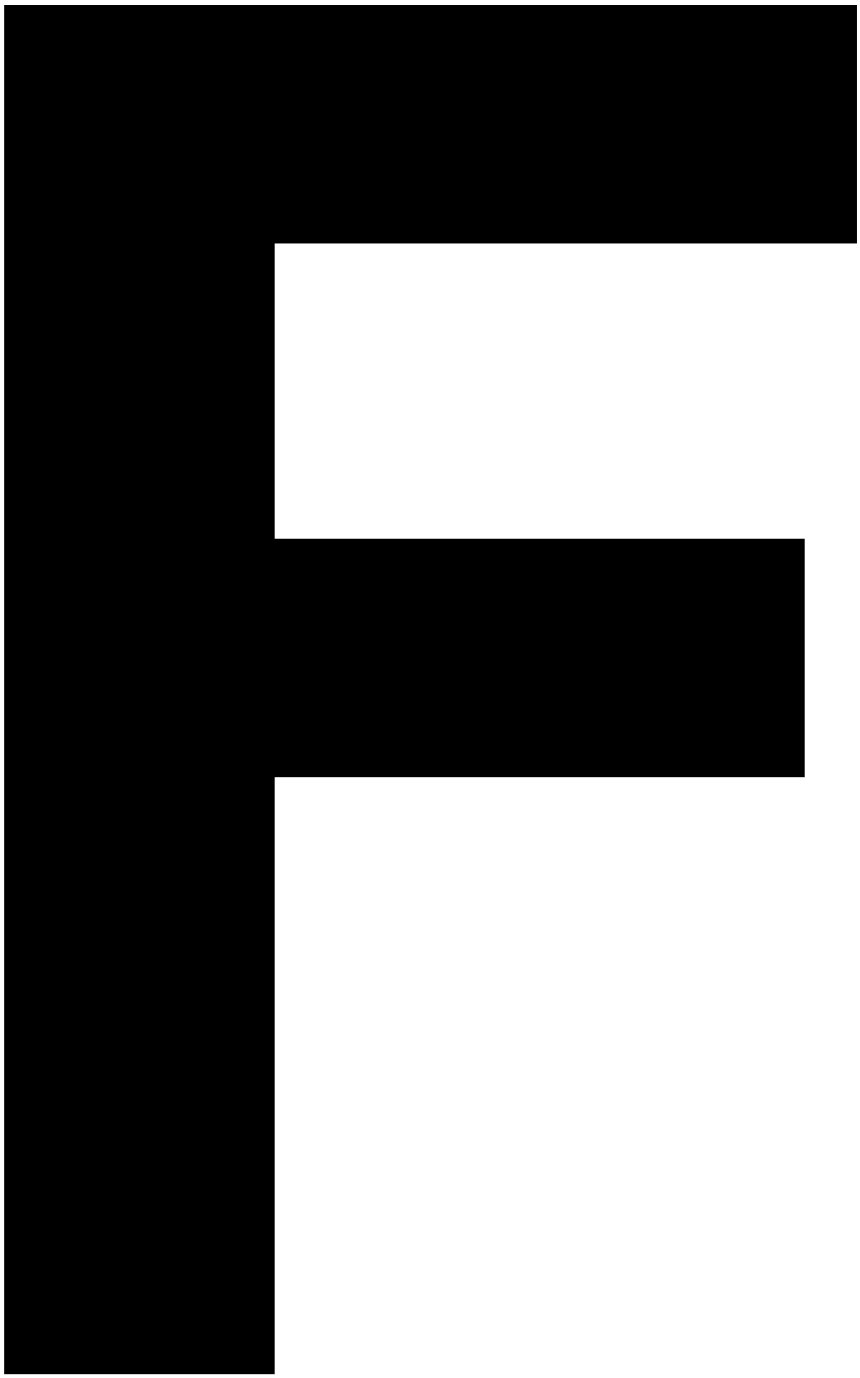






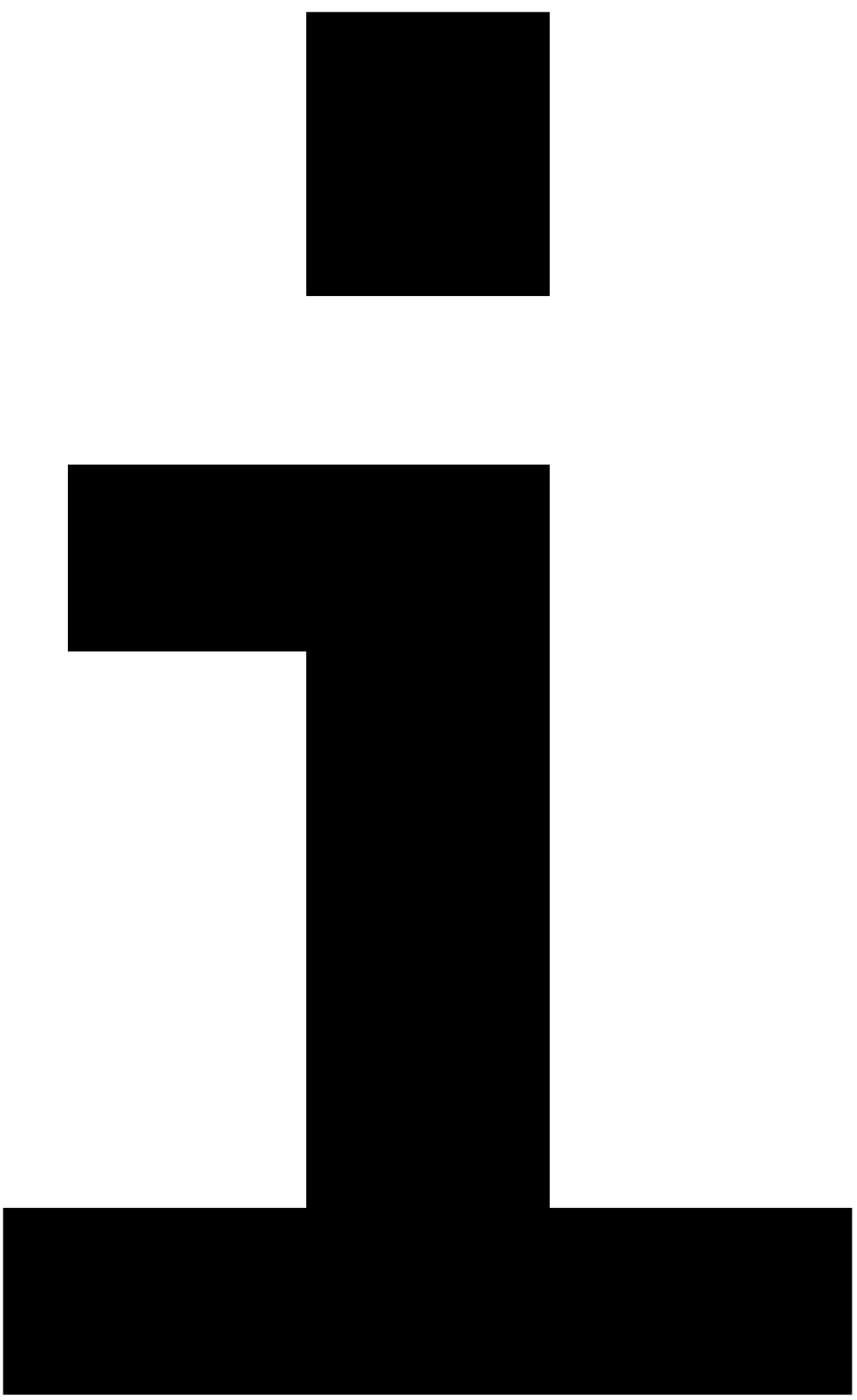


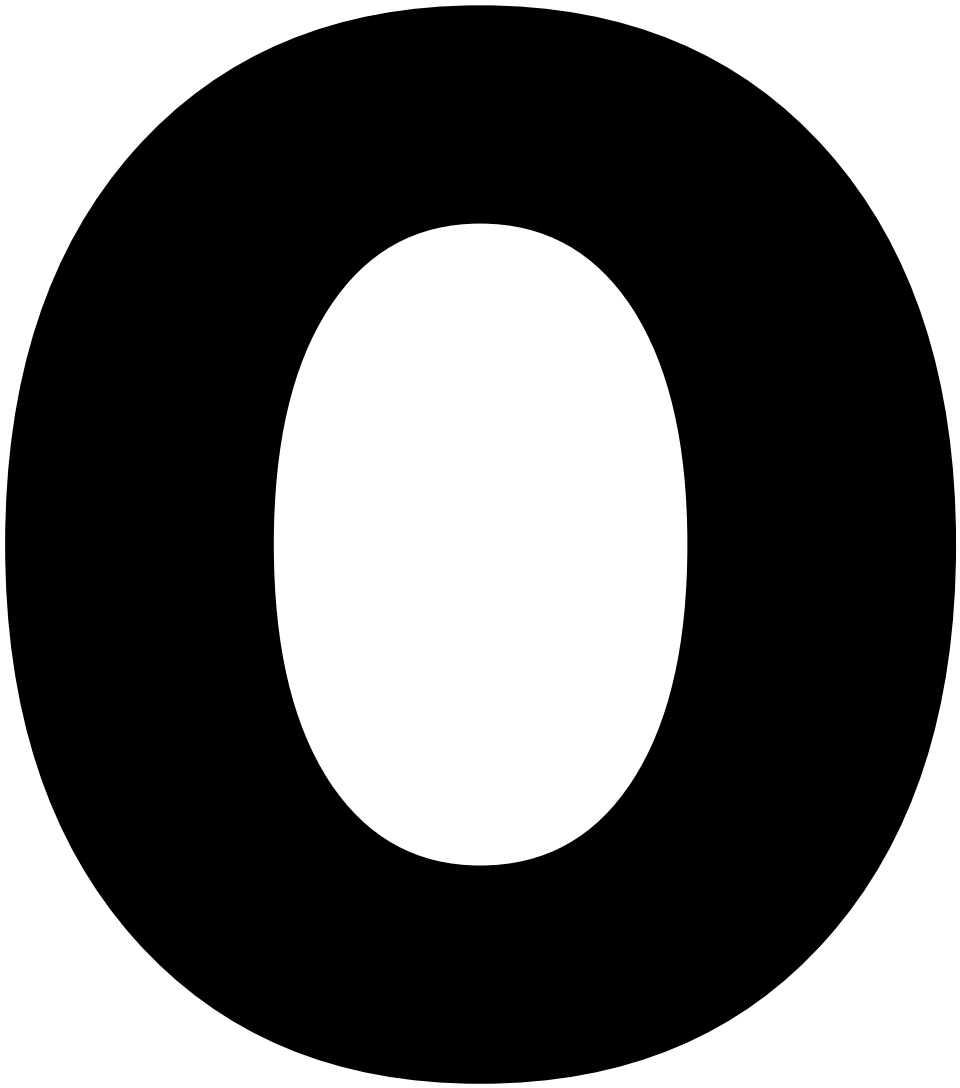


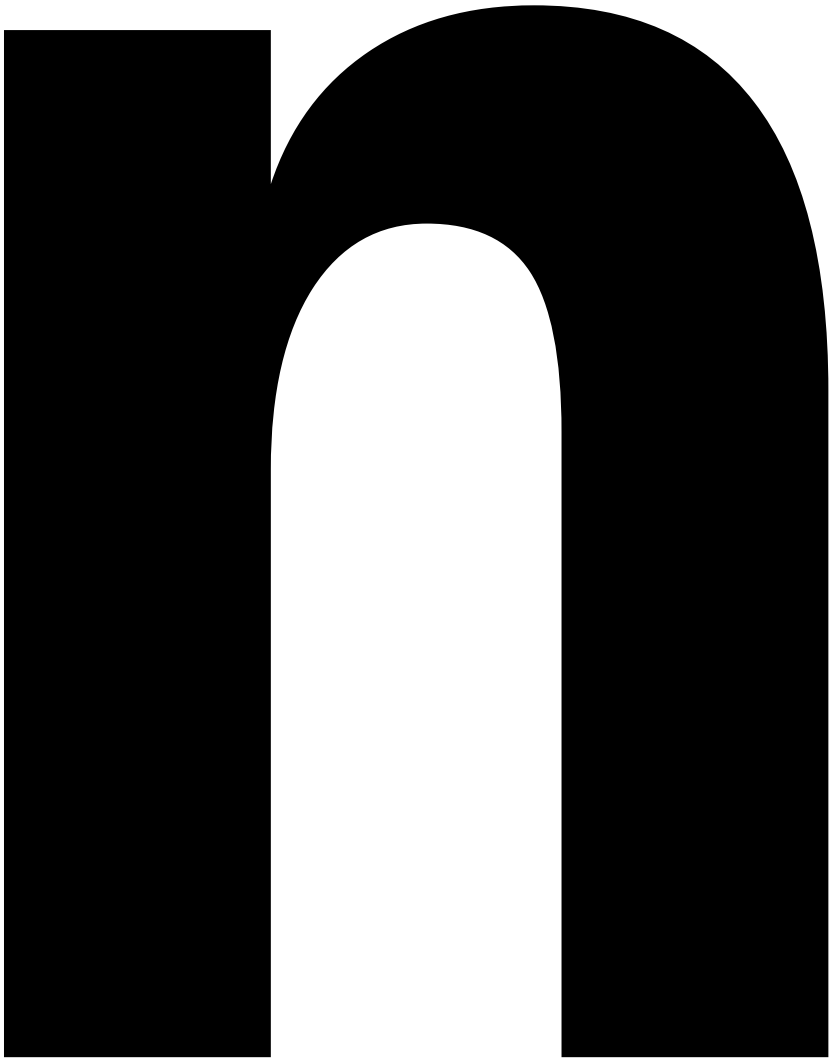


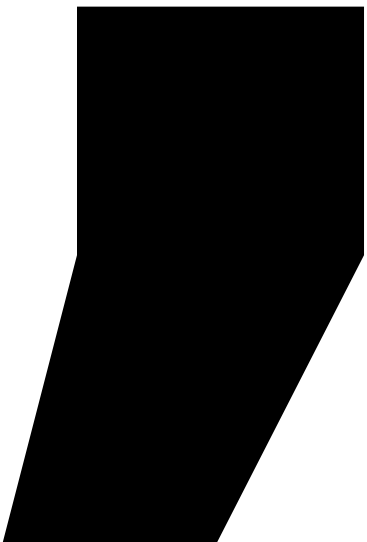
u

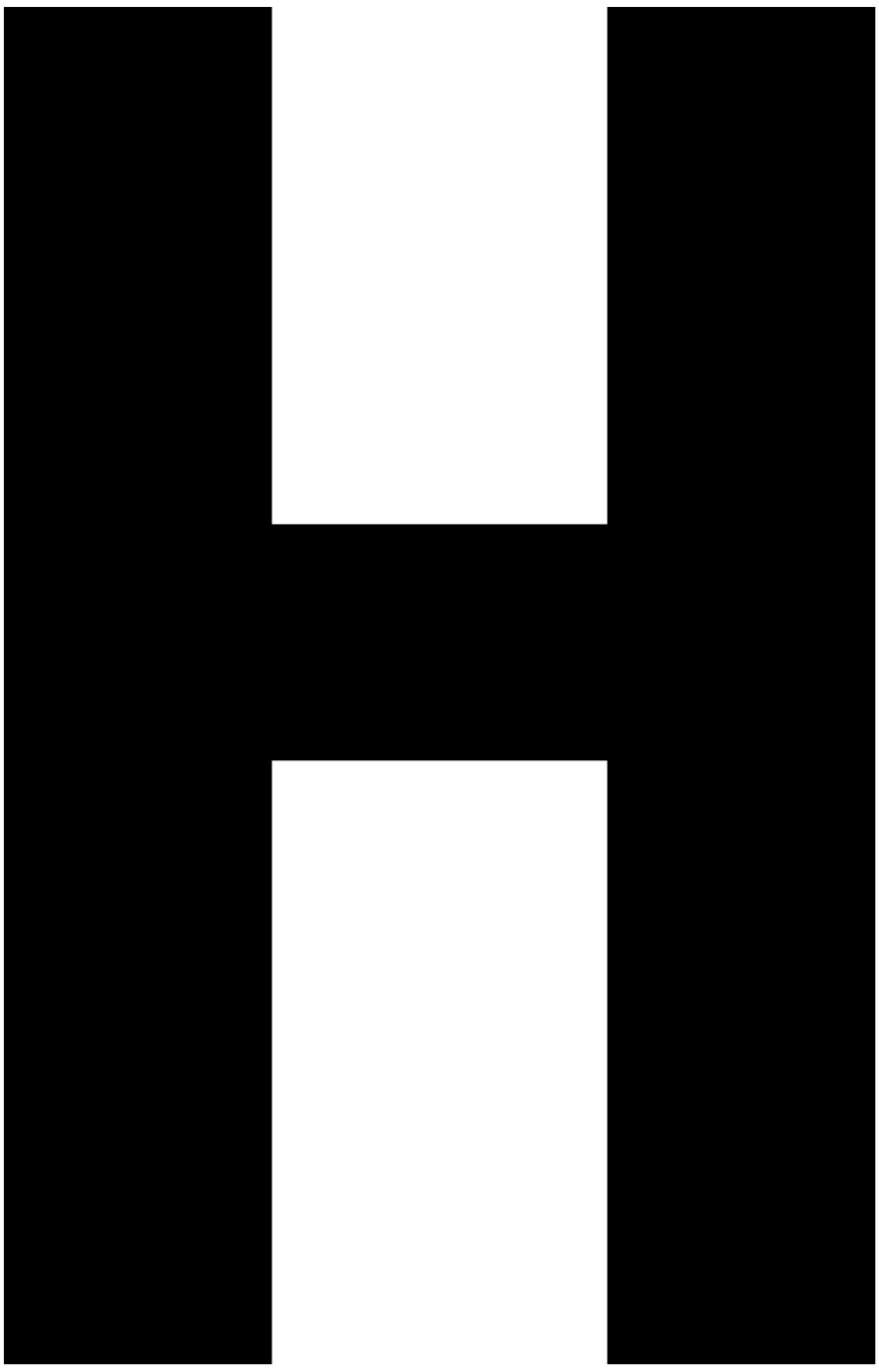
S

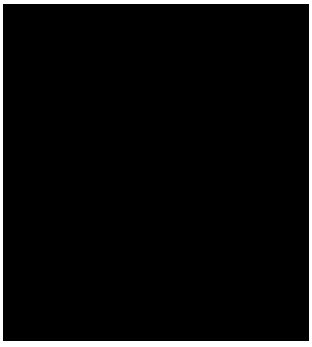


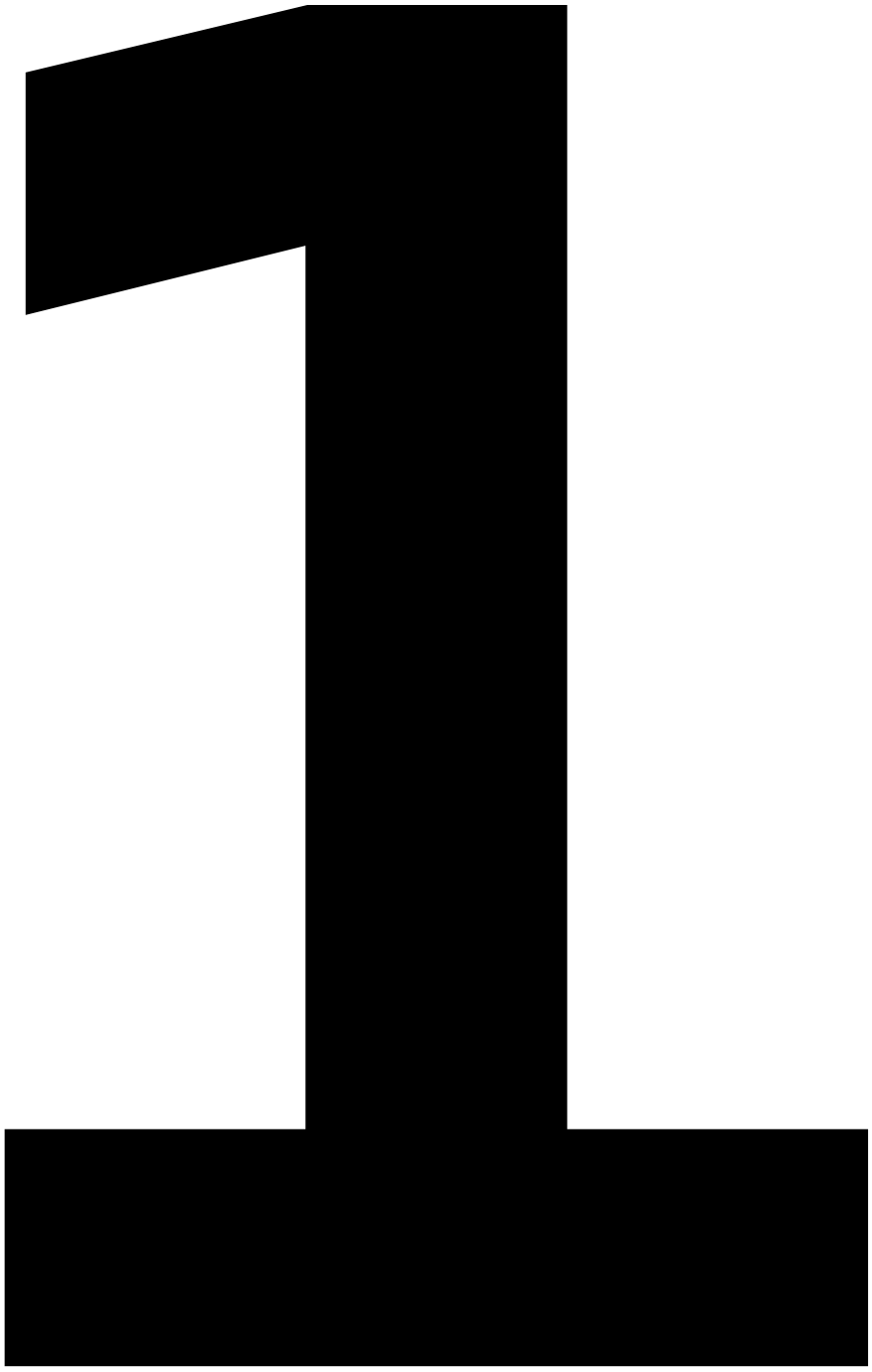


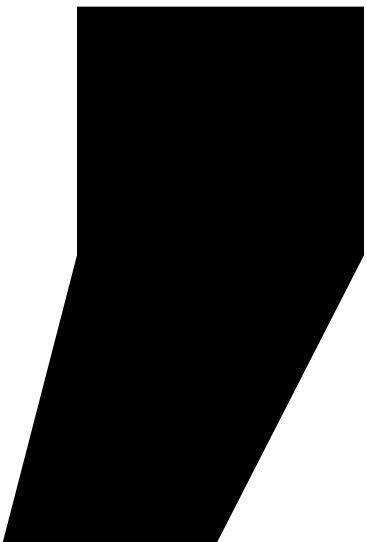




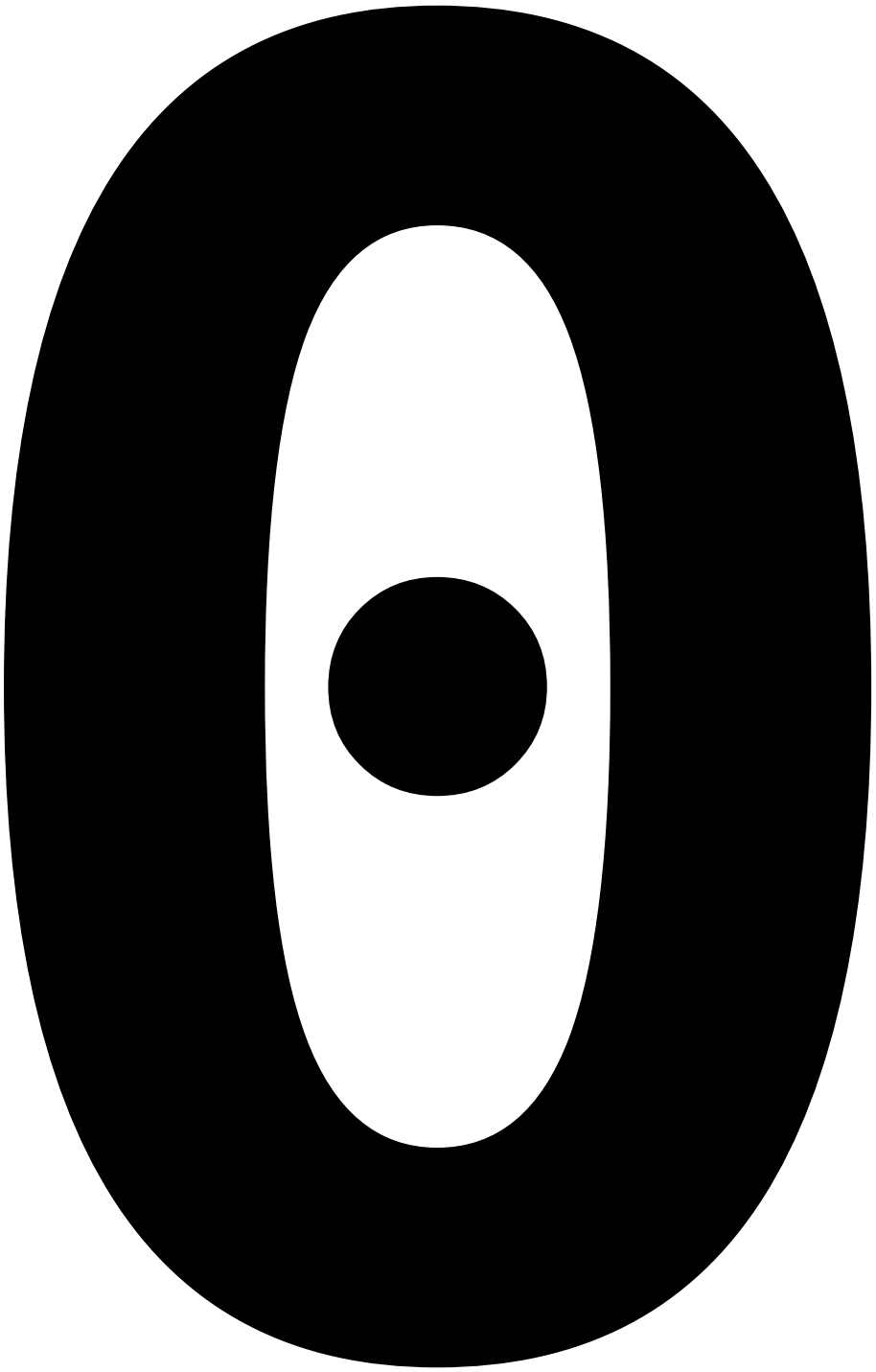


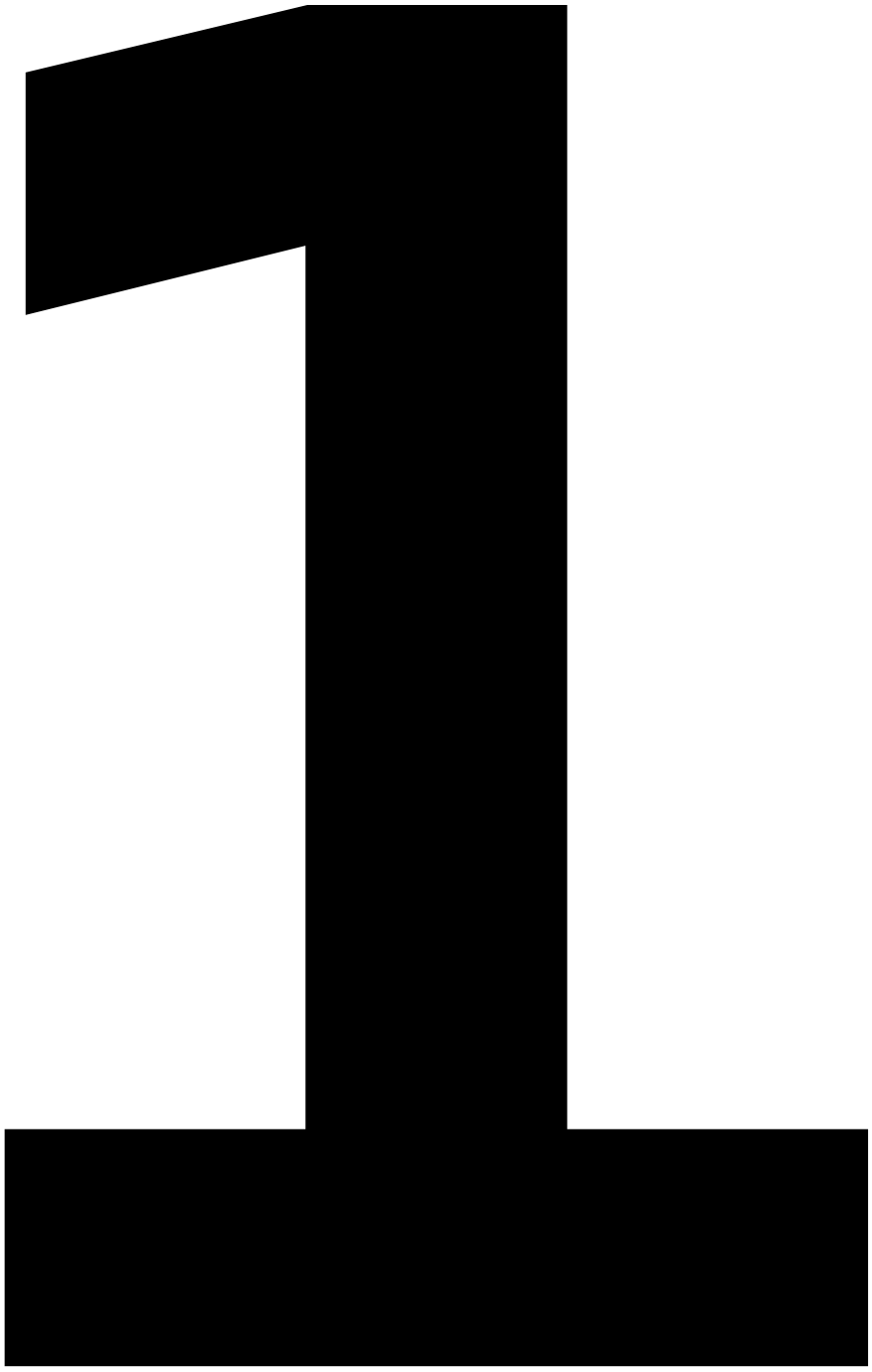


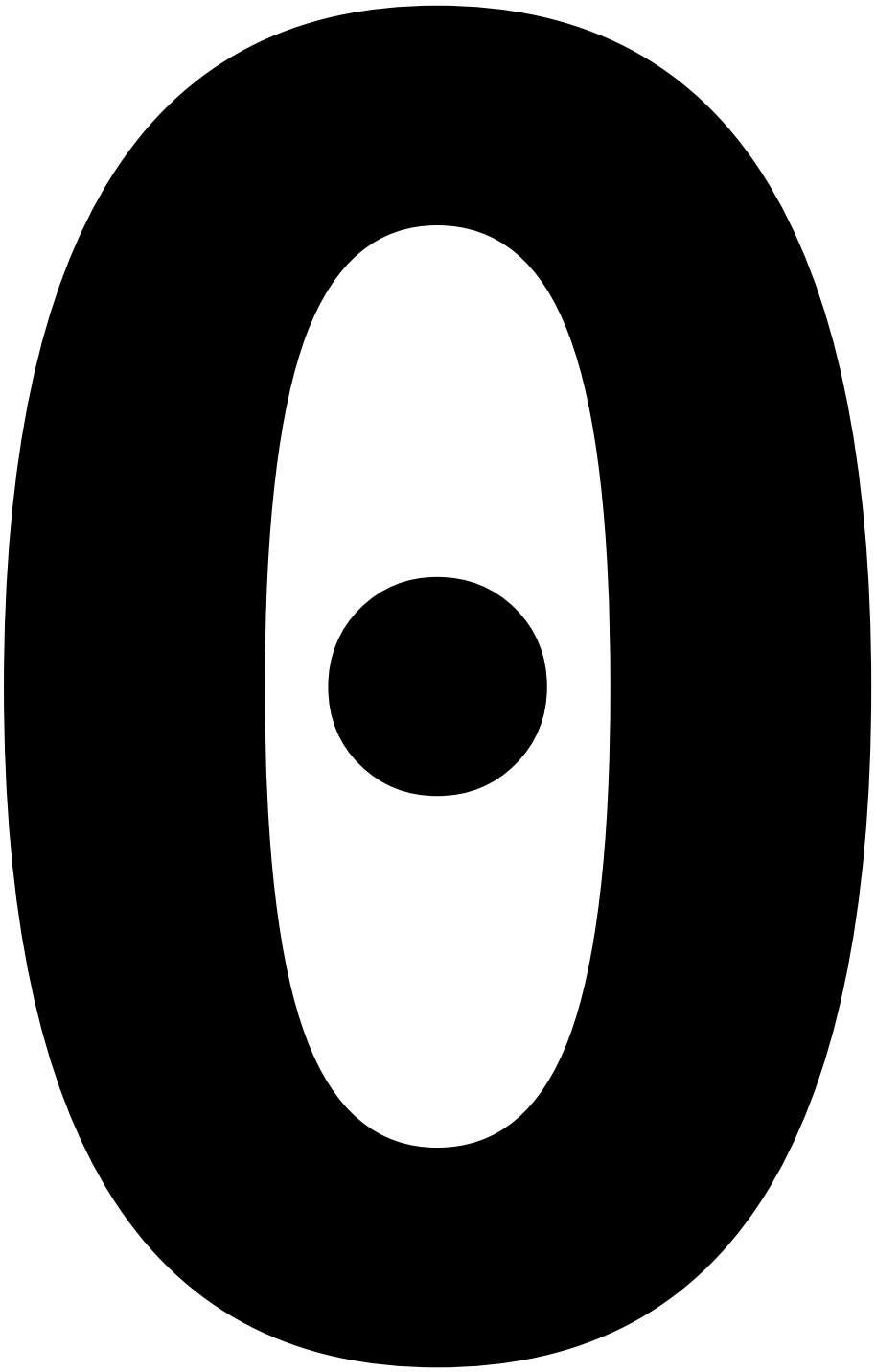


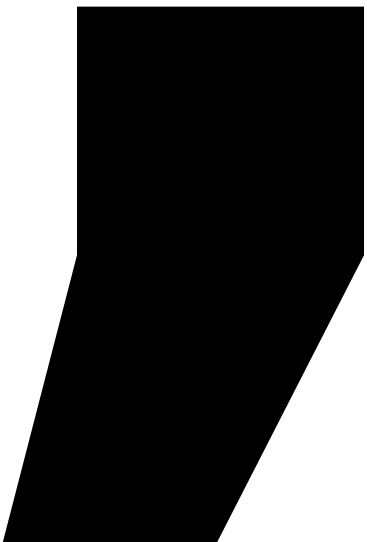


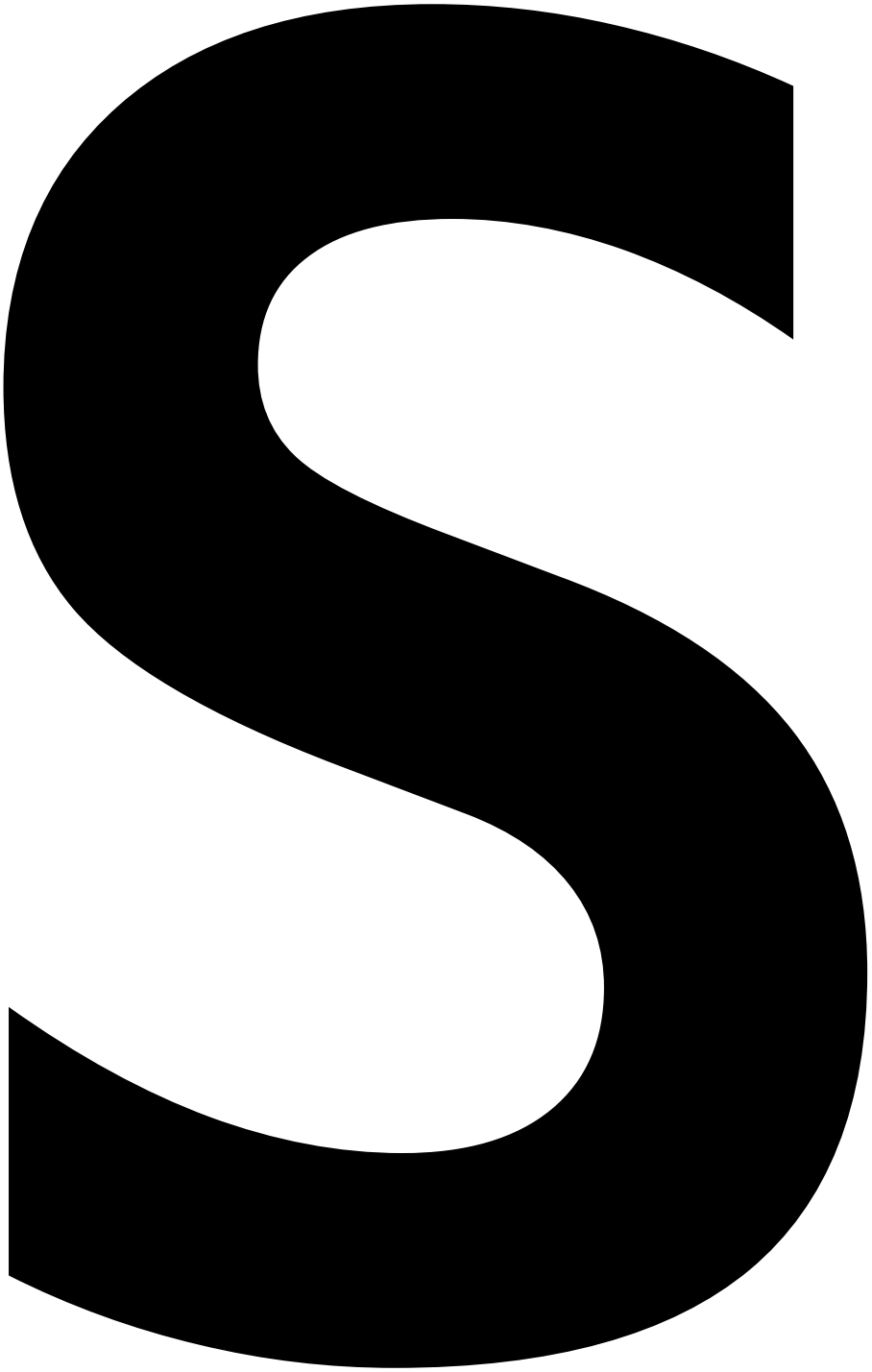
2

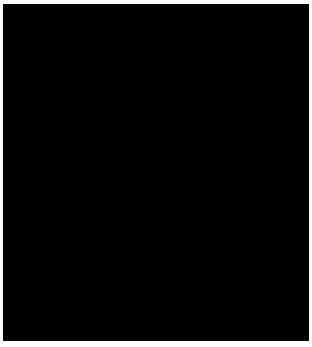












2





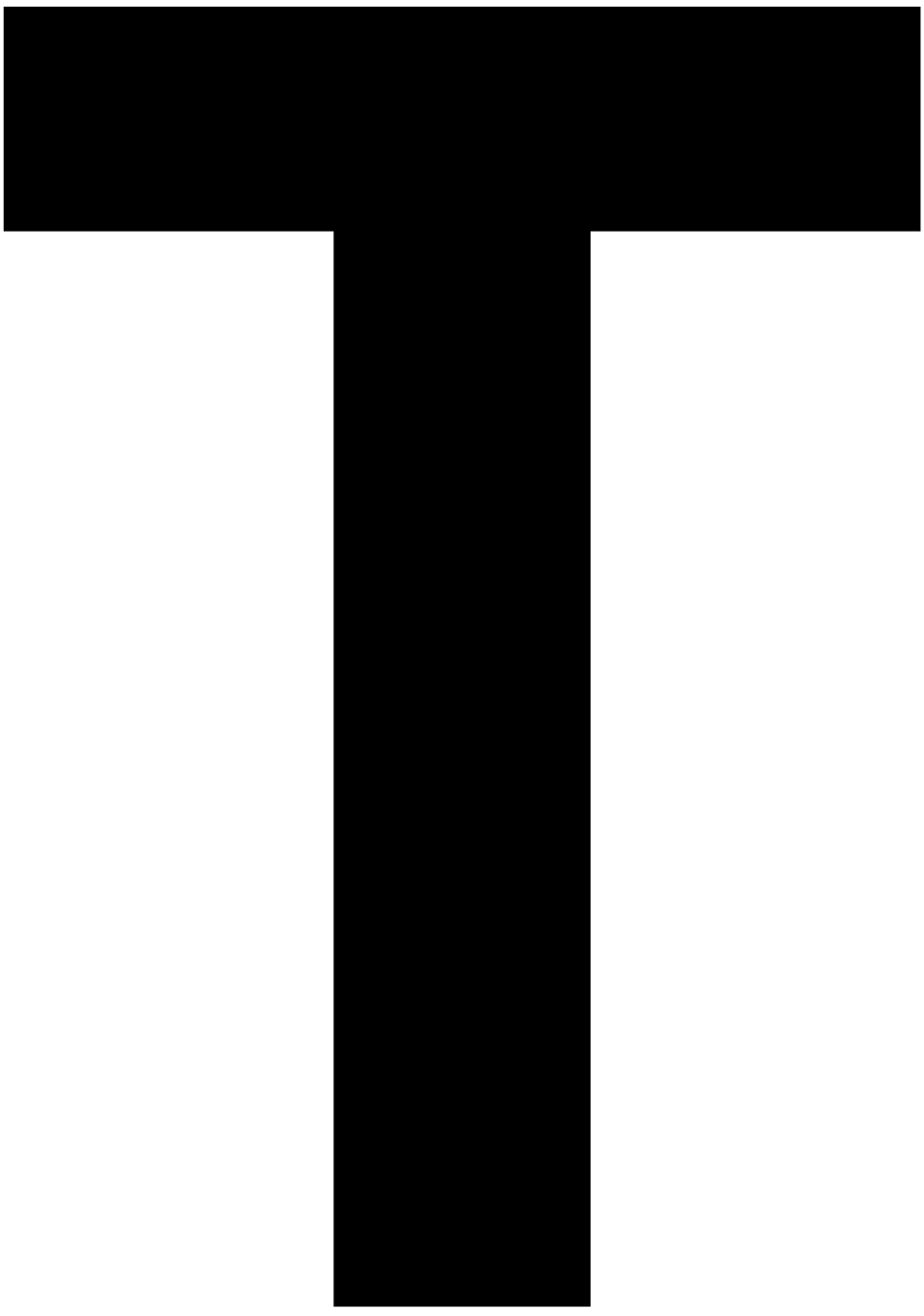




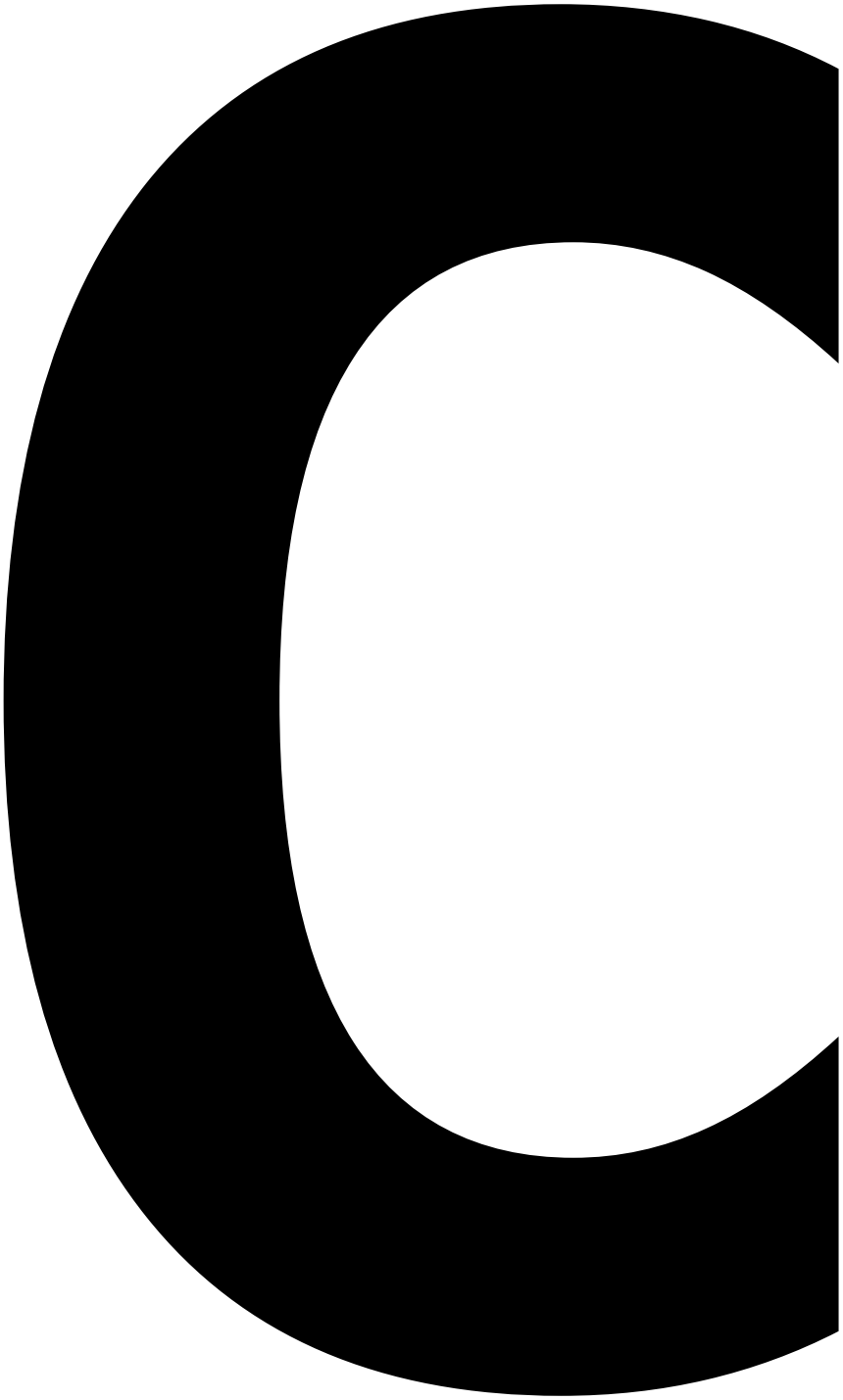


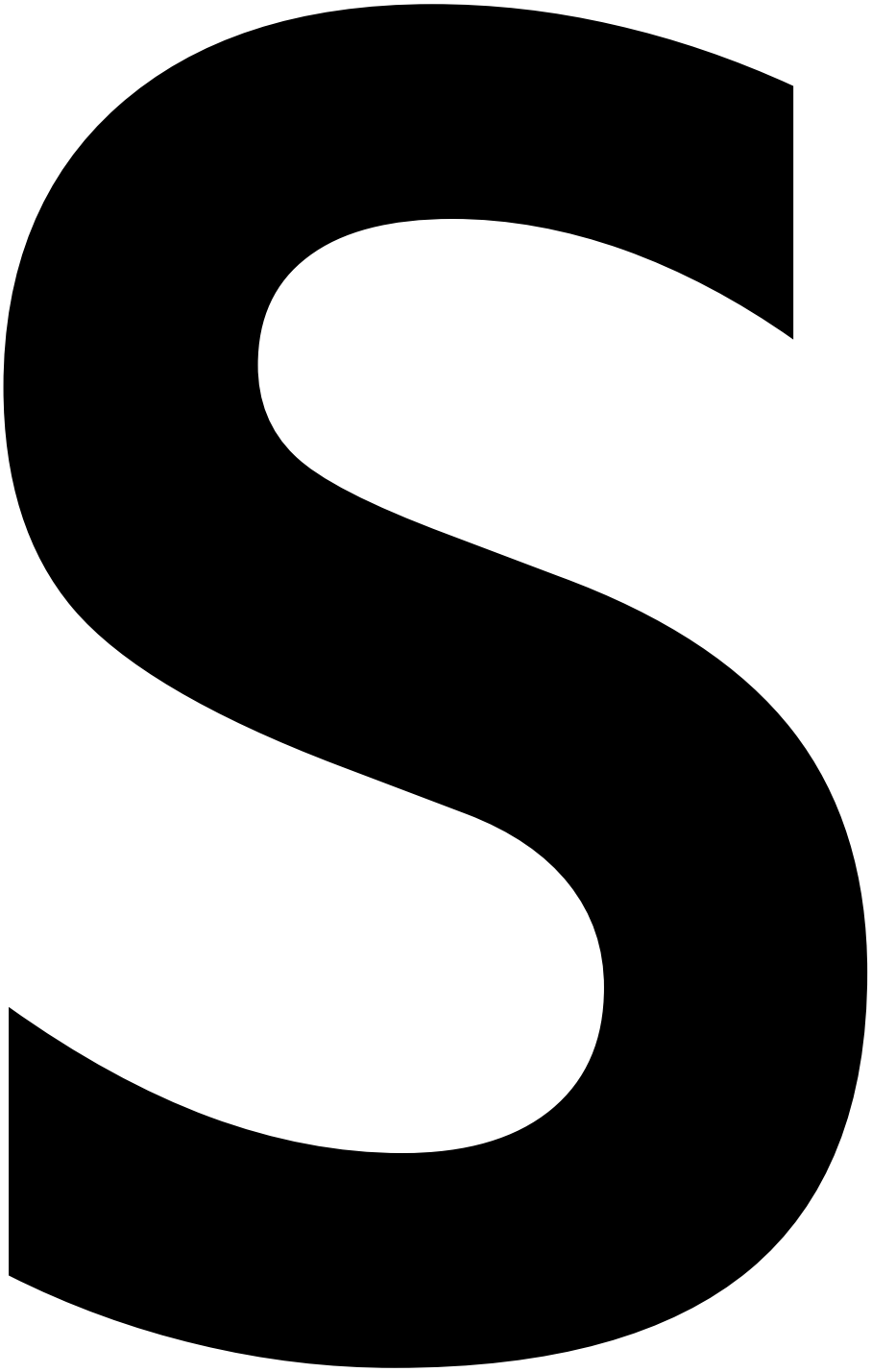
3

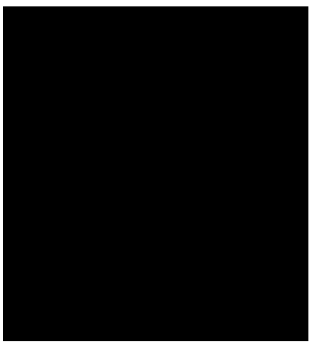


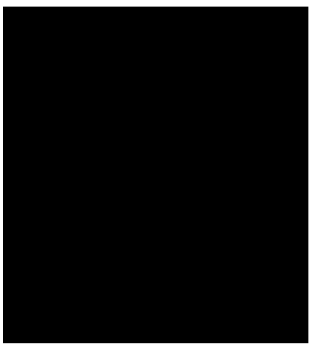


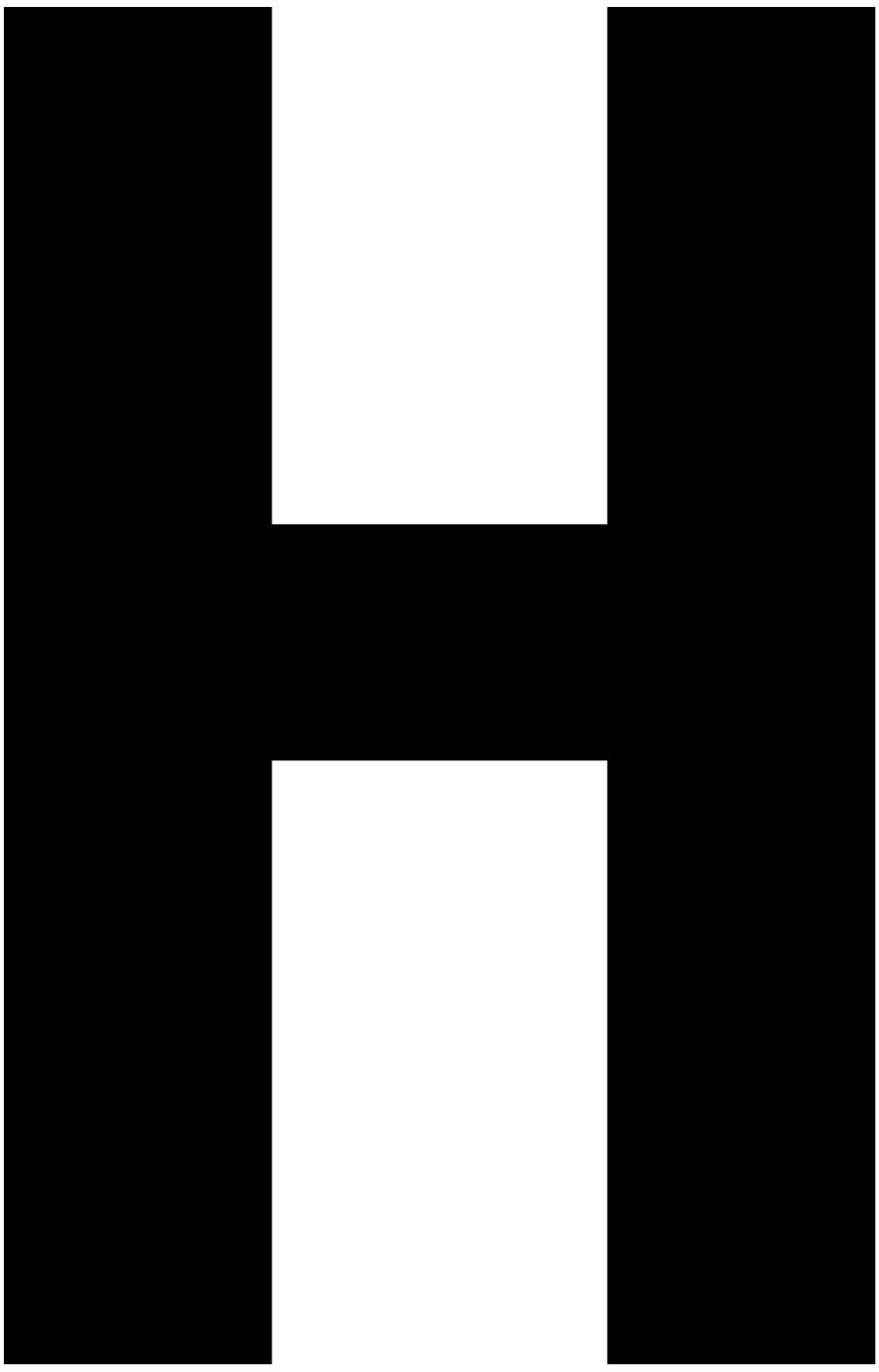


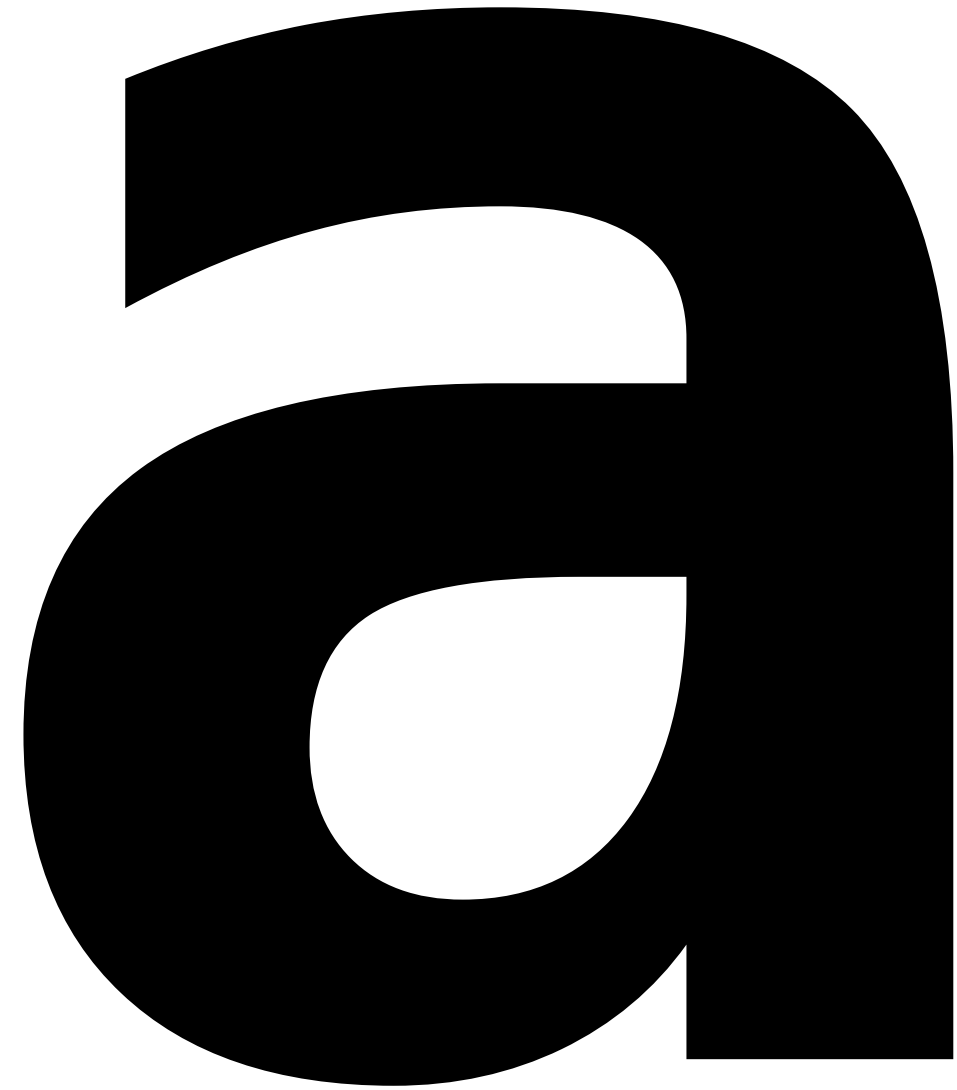


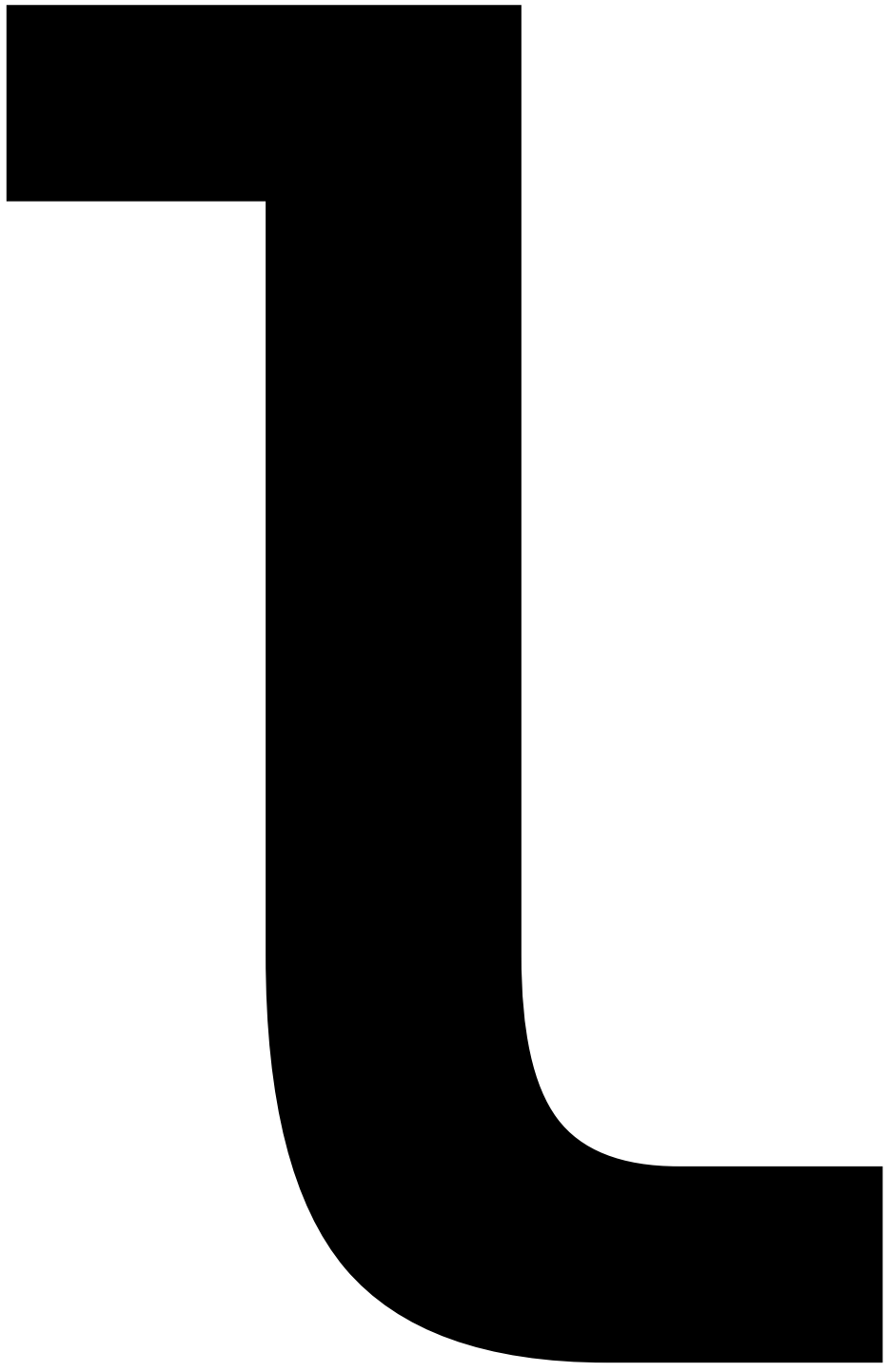


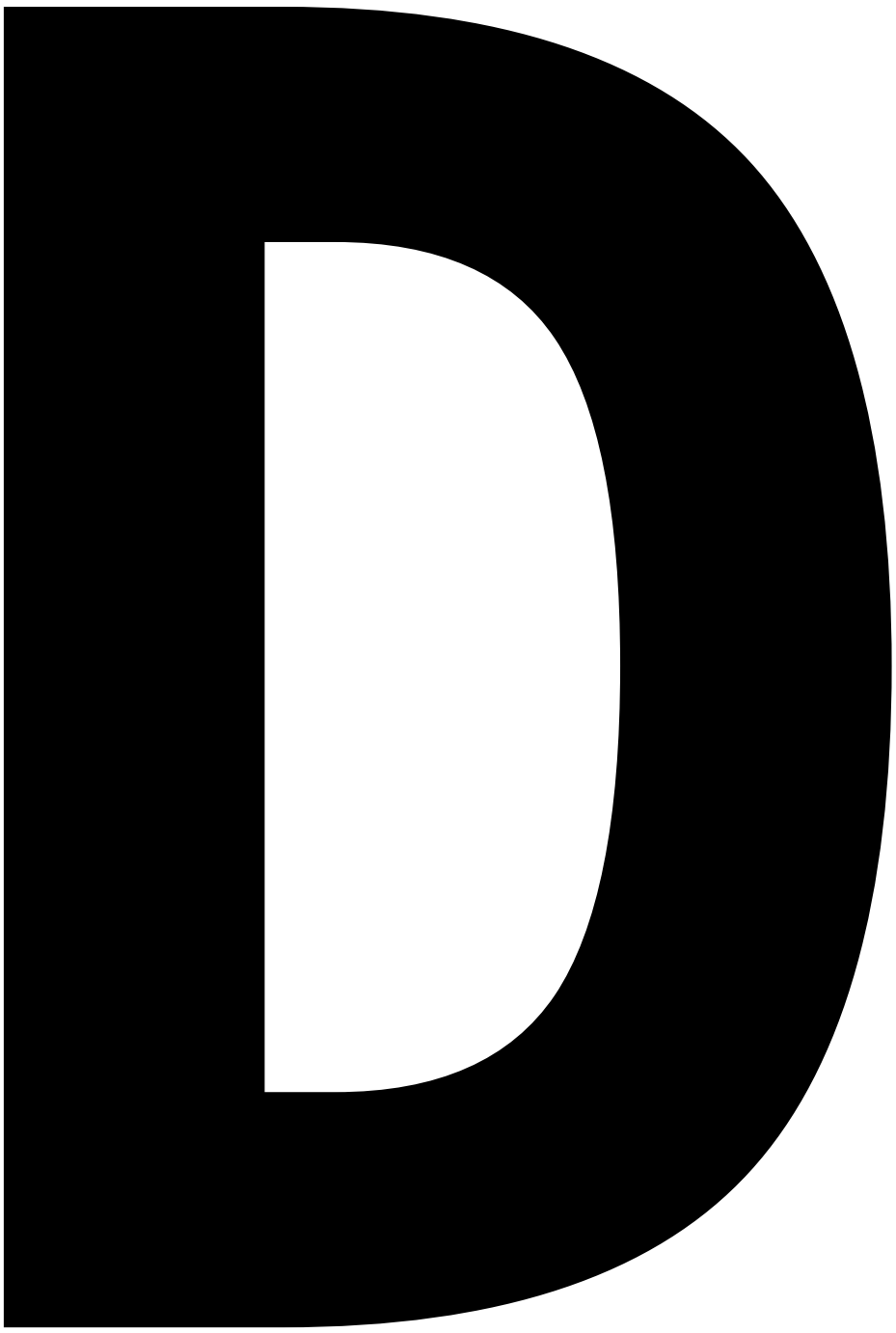


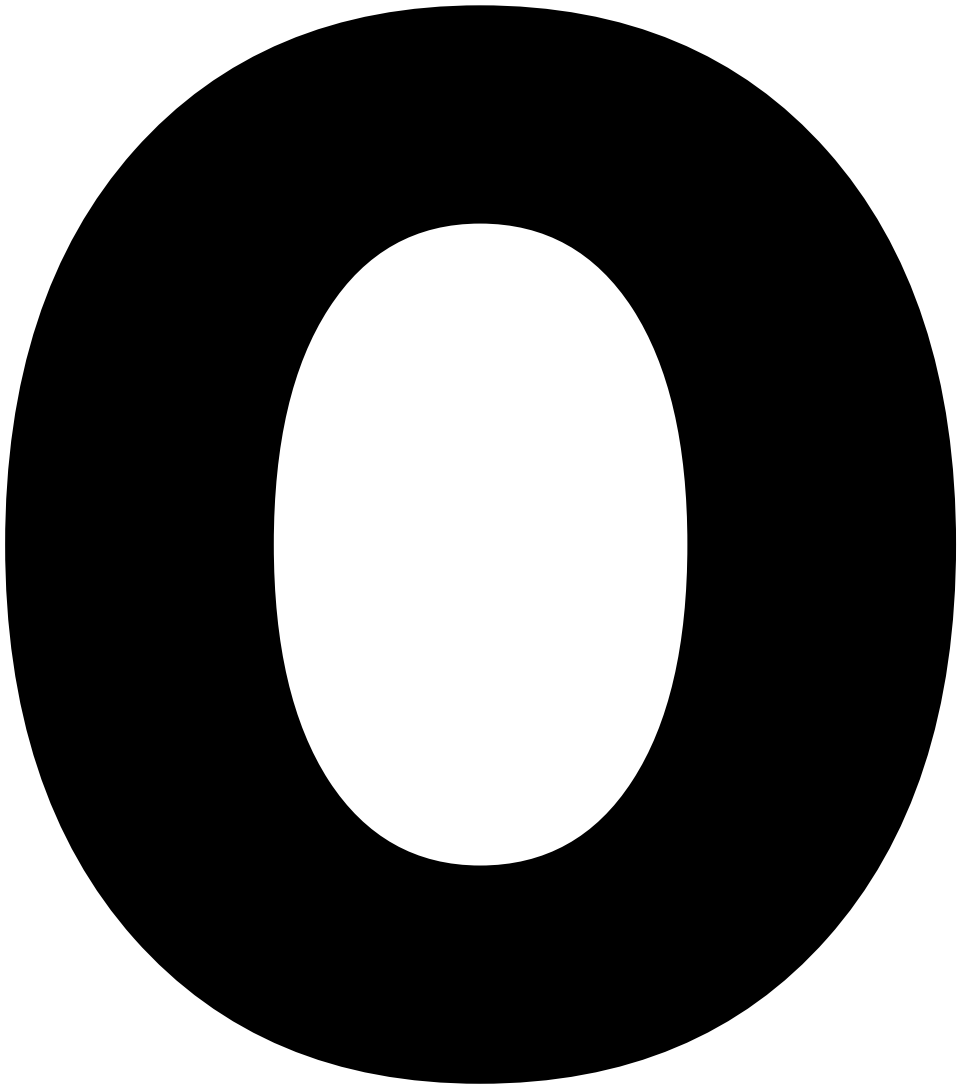


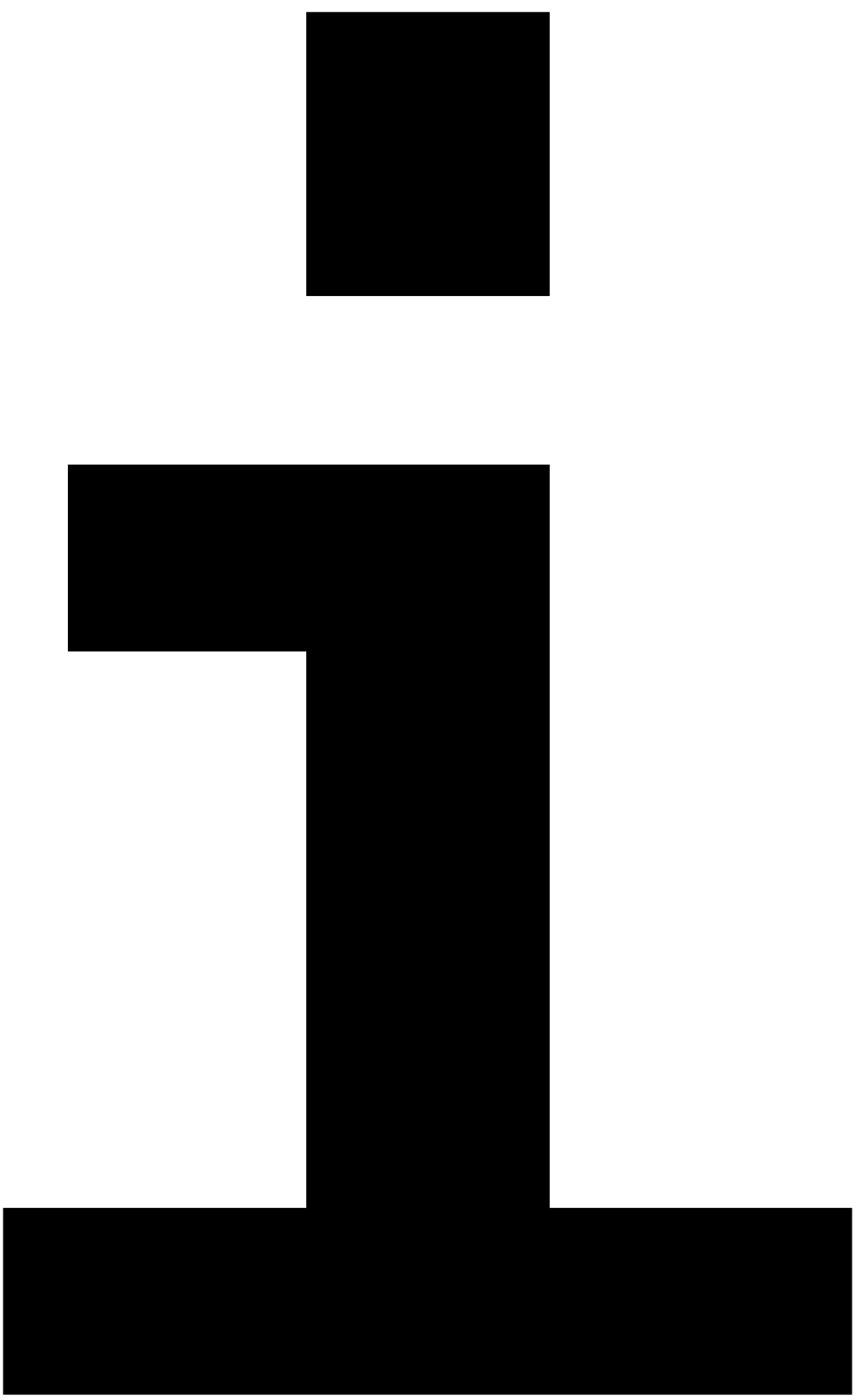


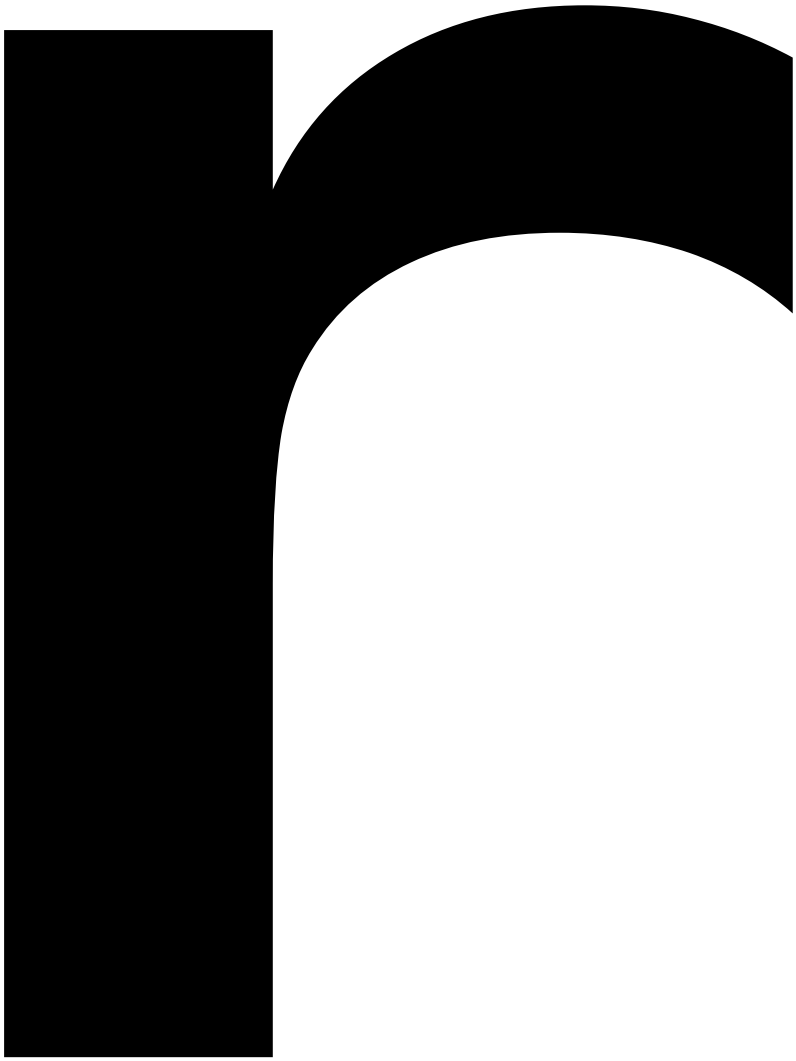


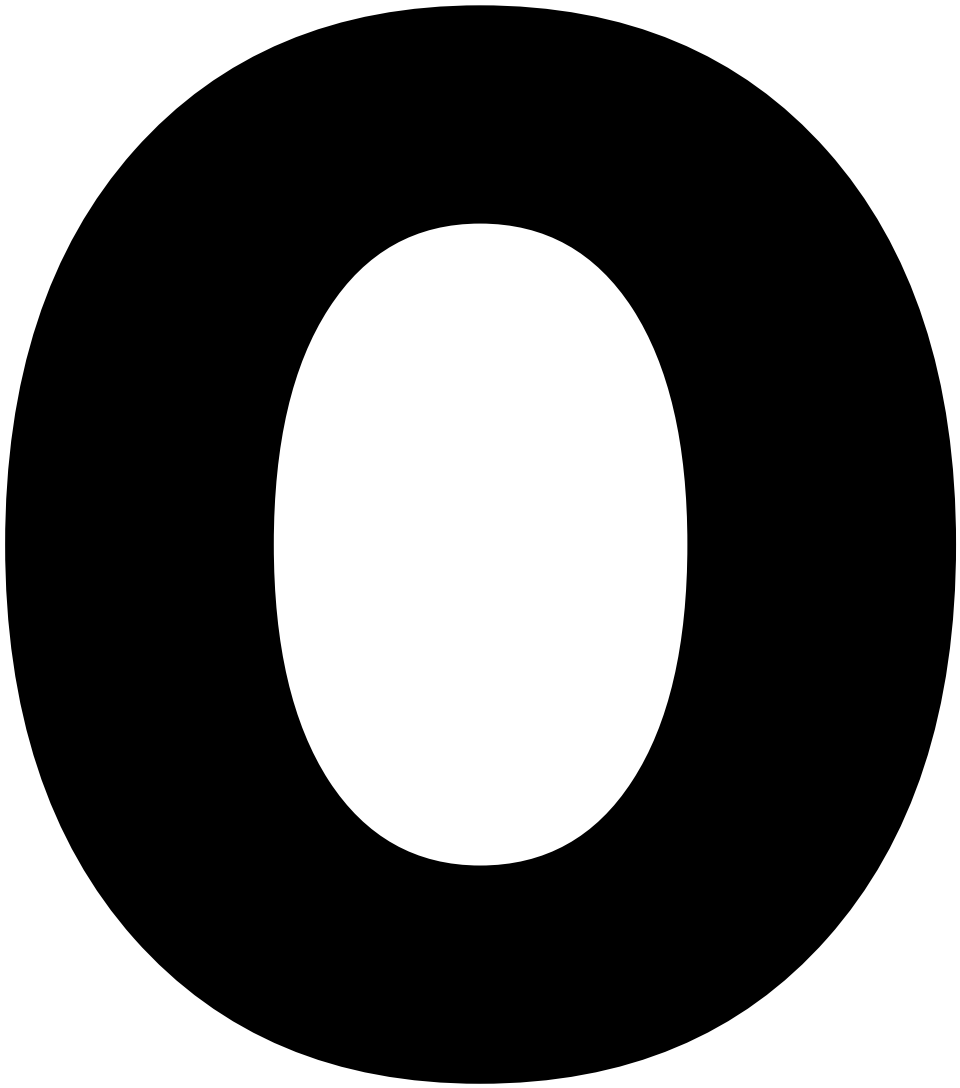


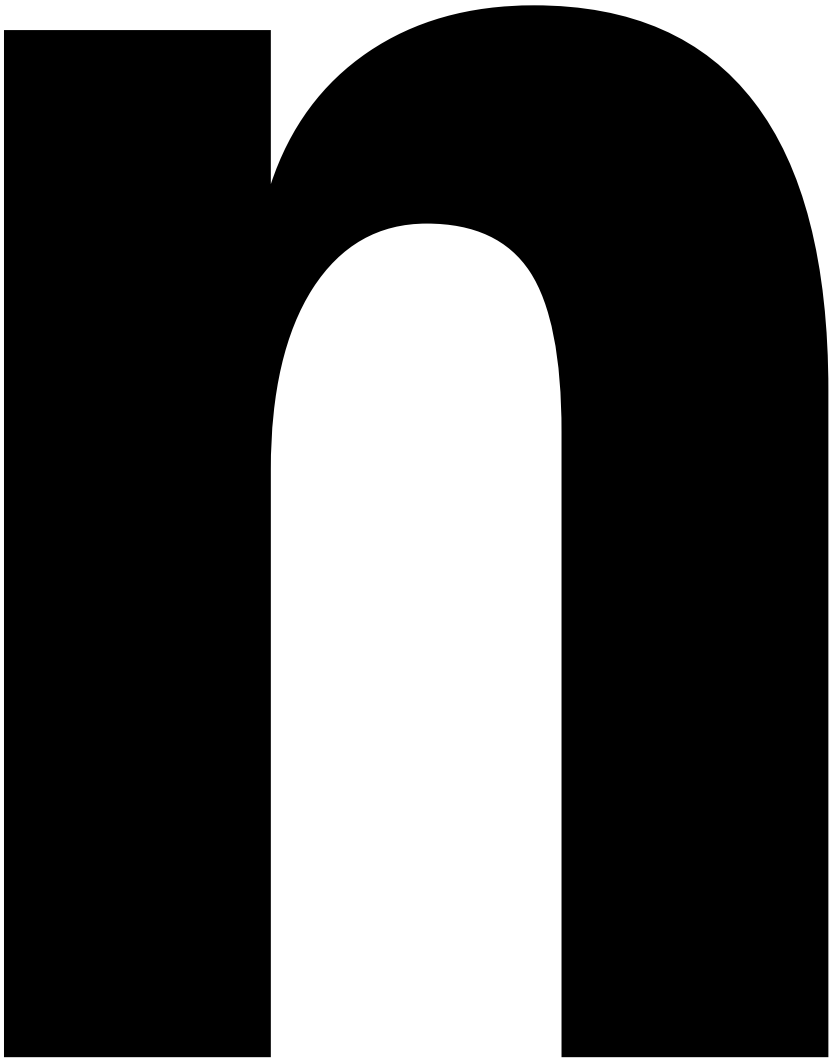


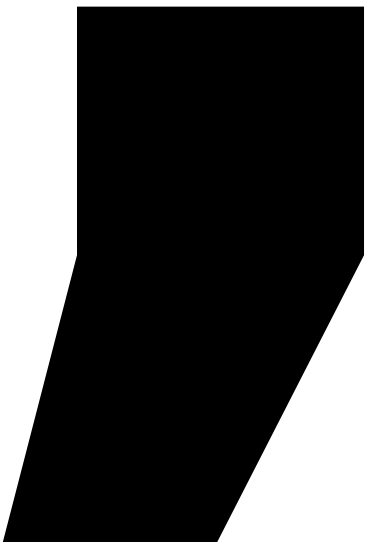


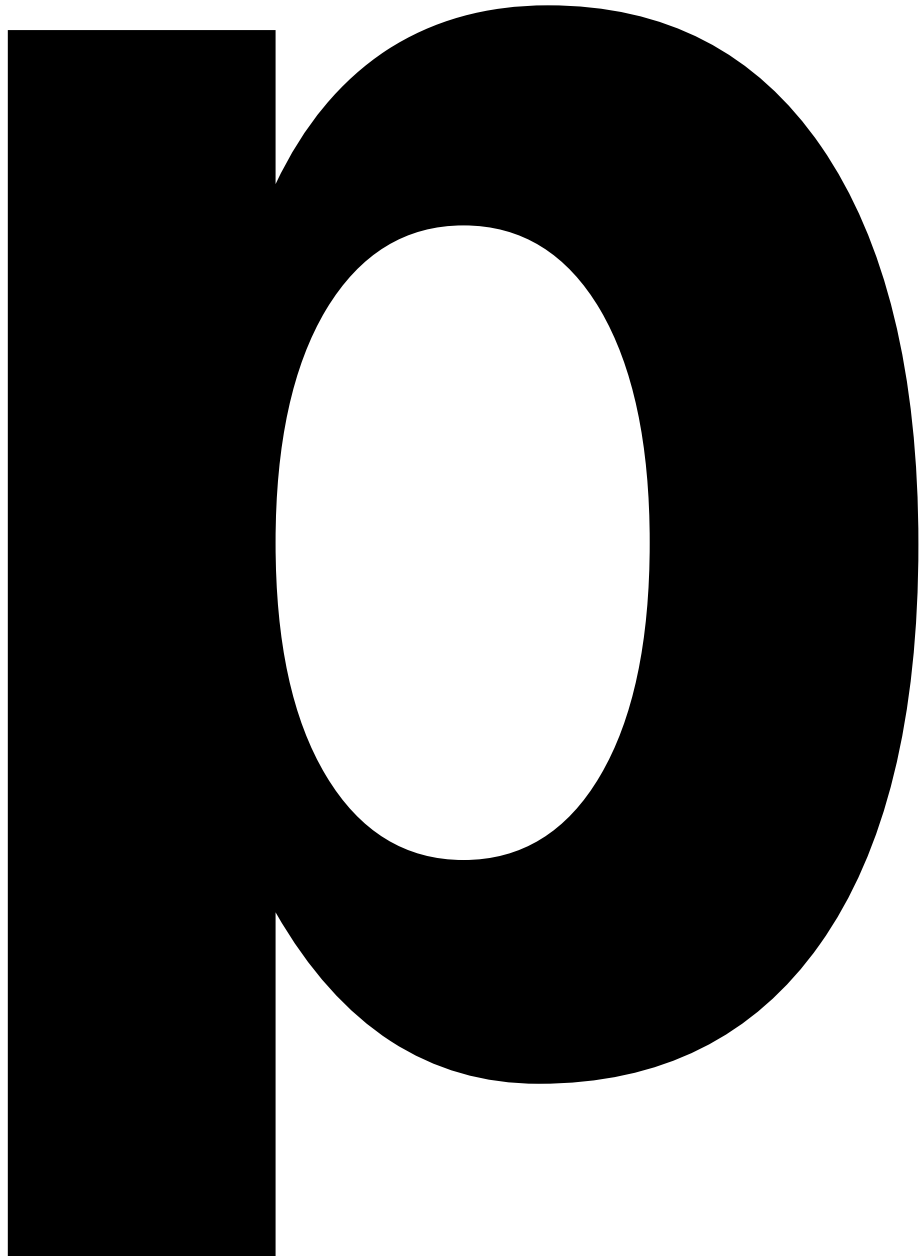


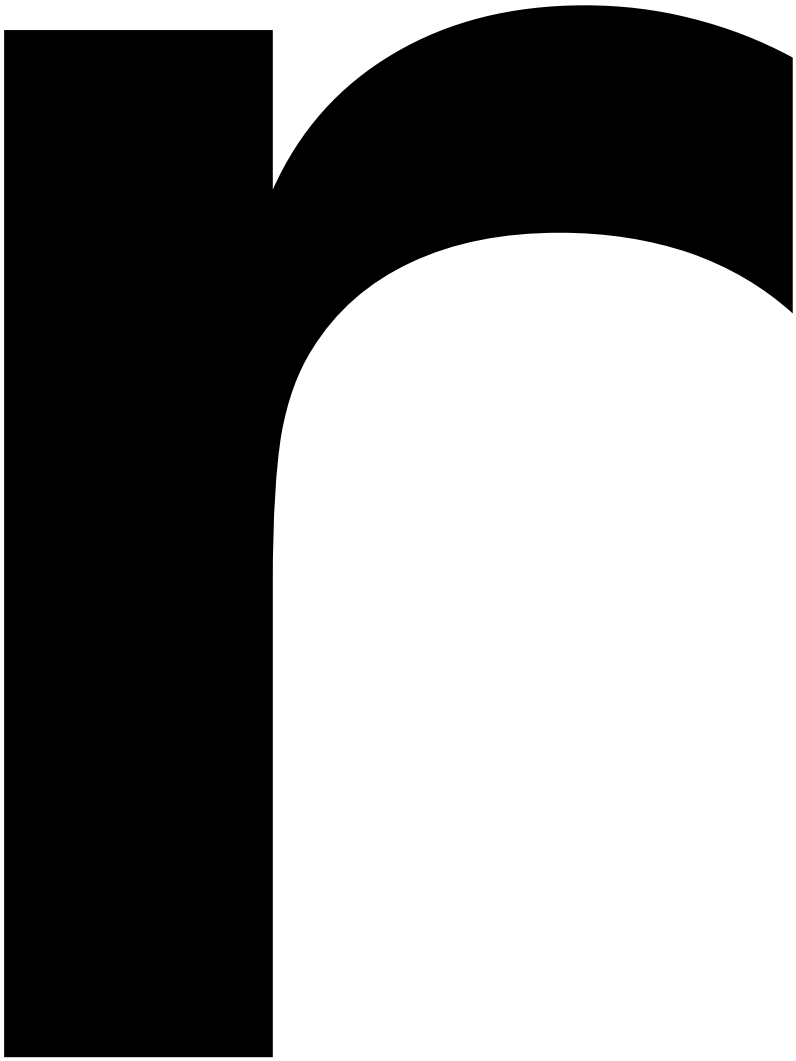


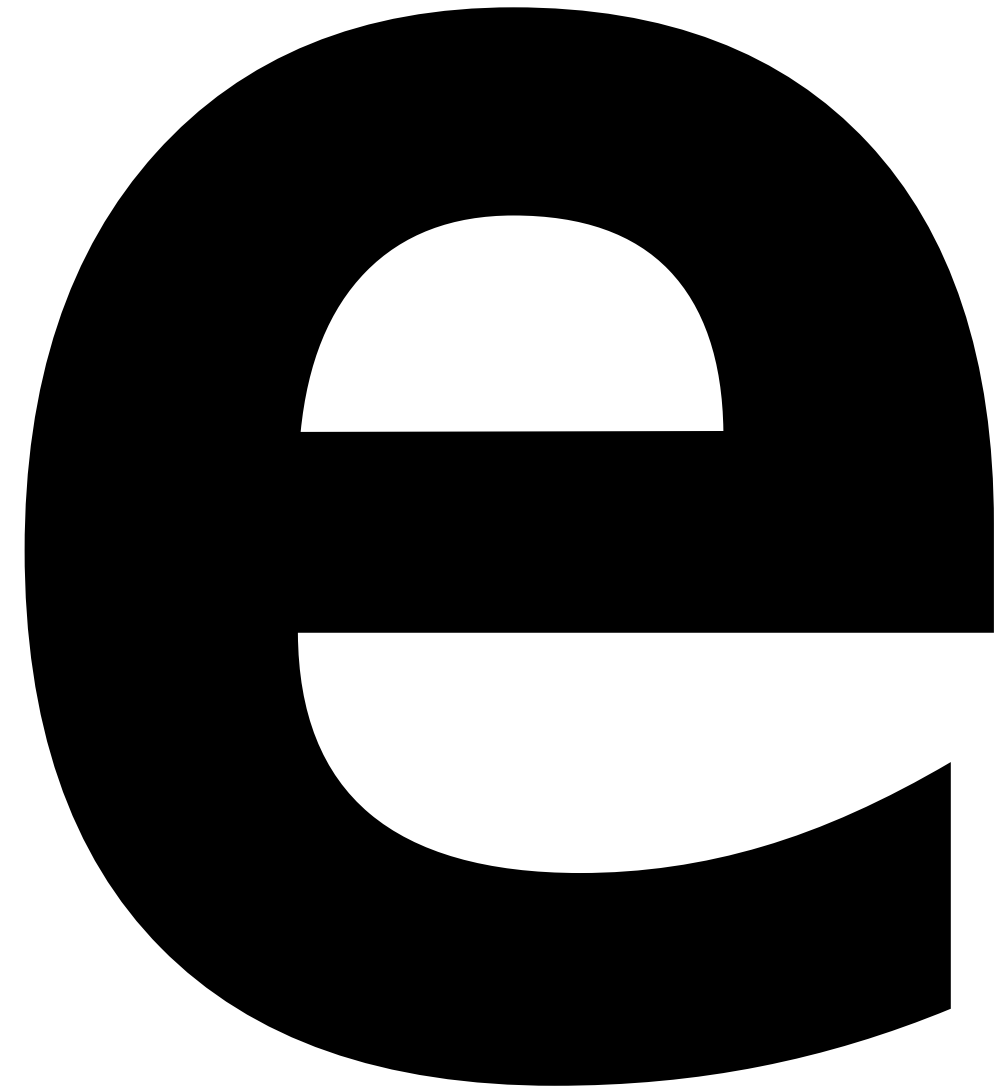




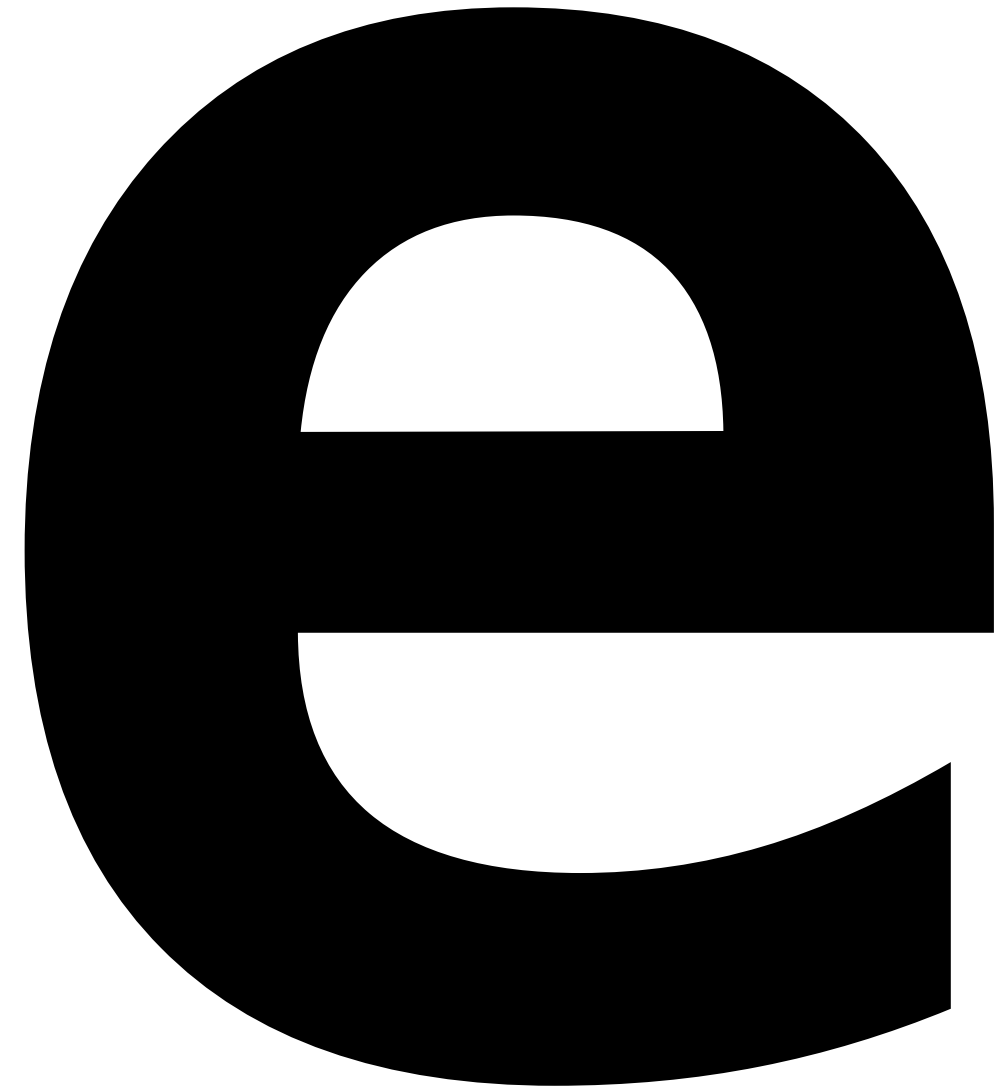


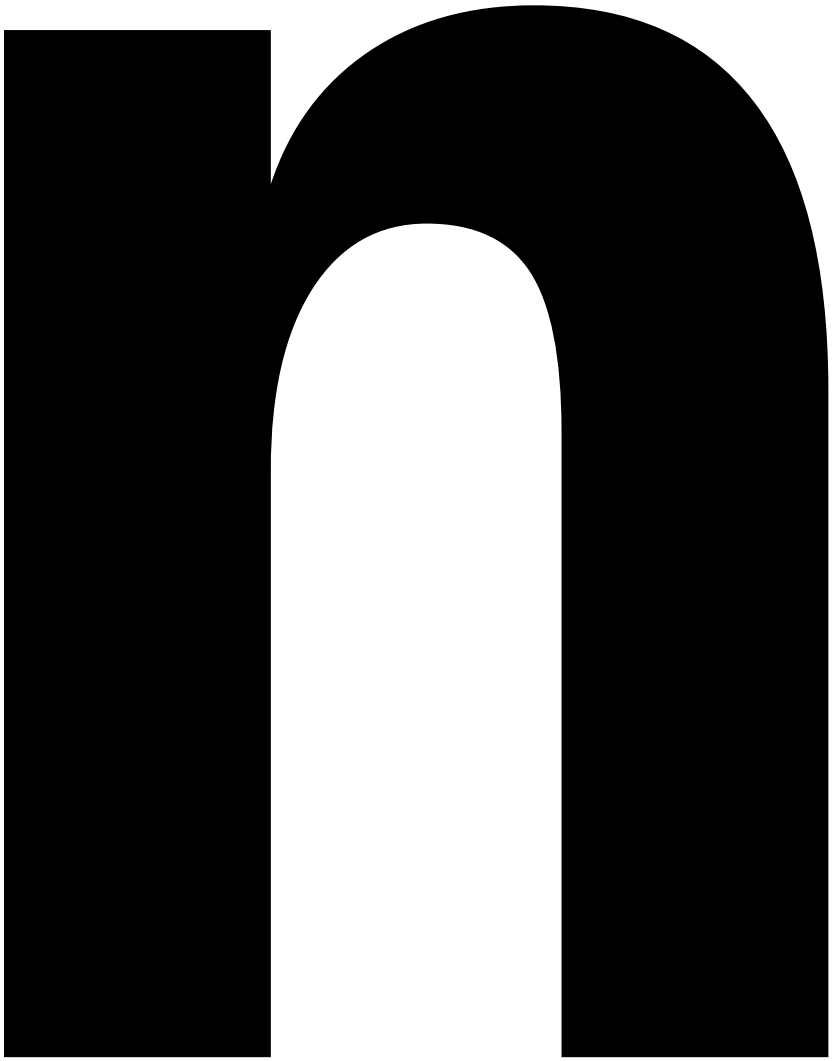


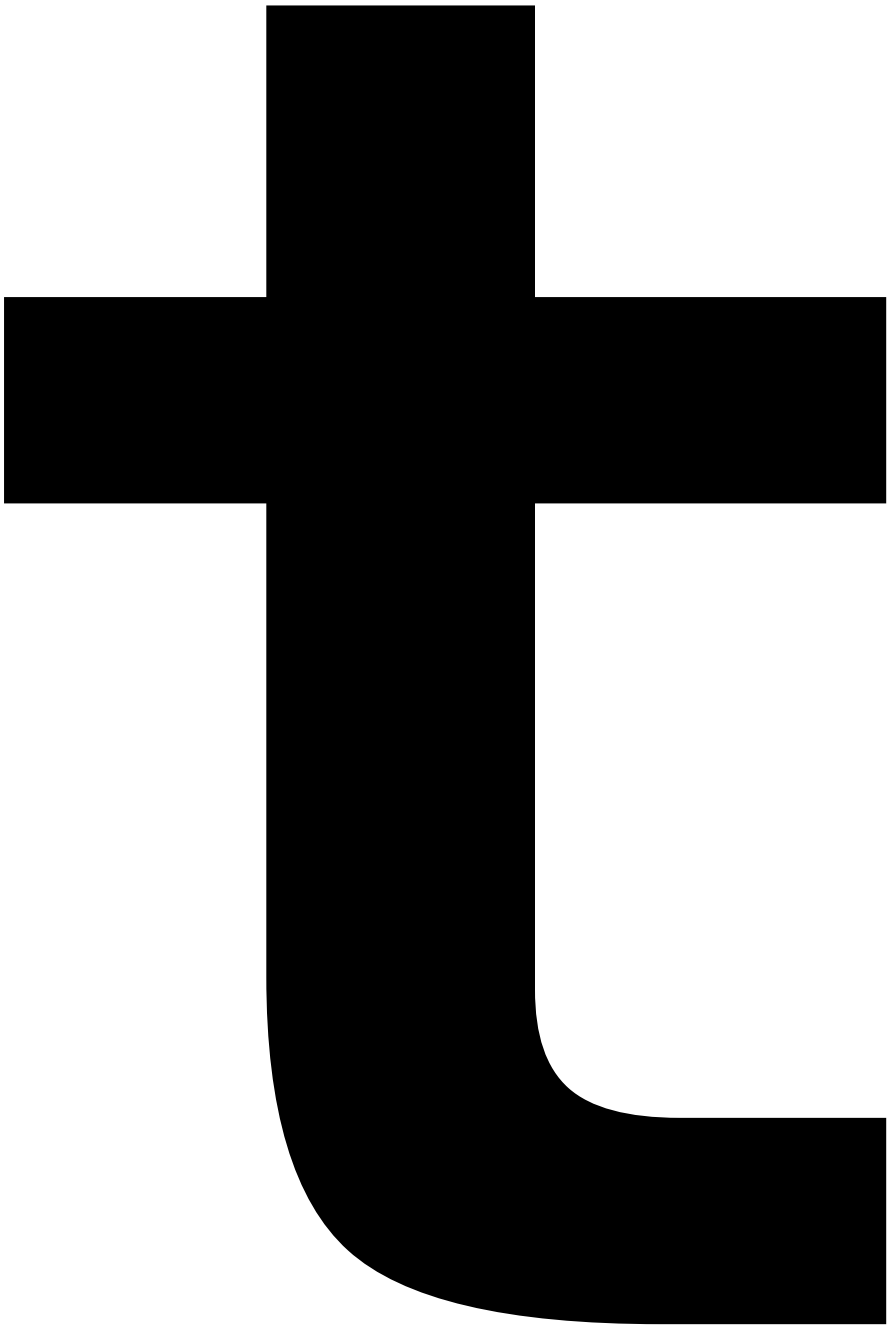


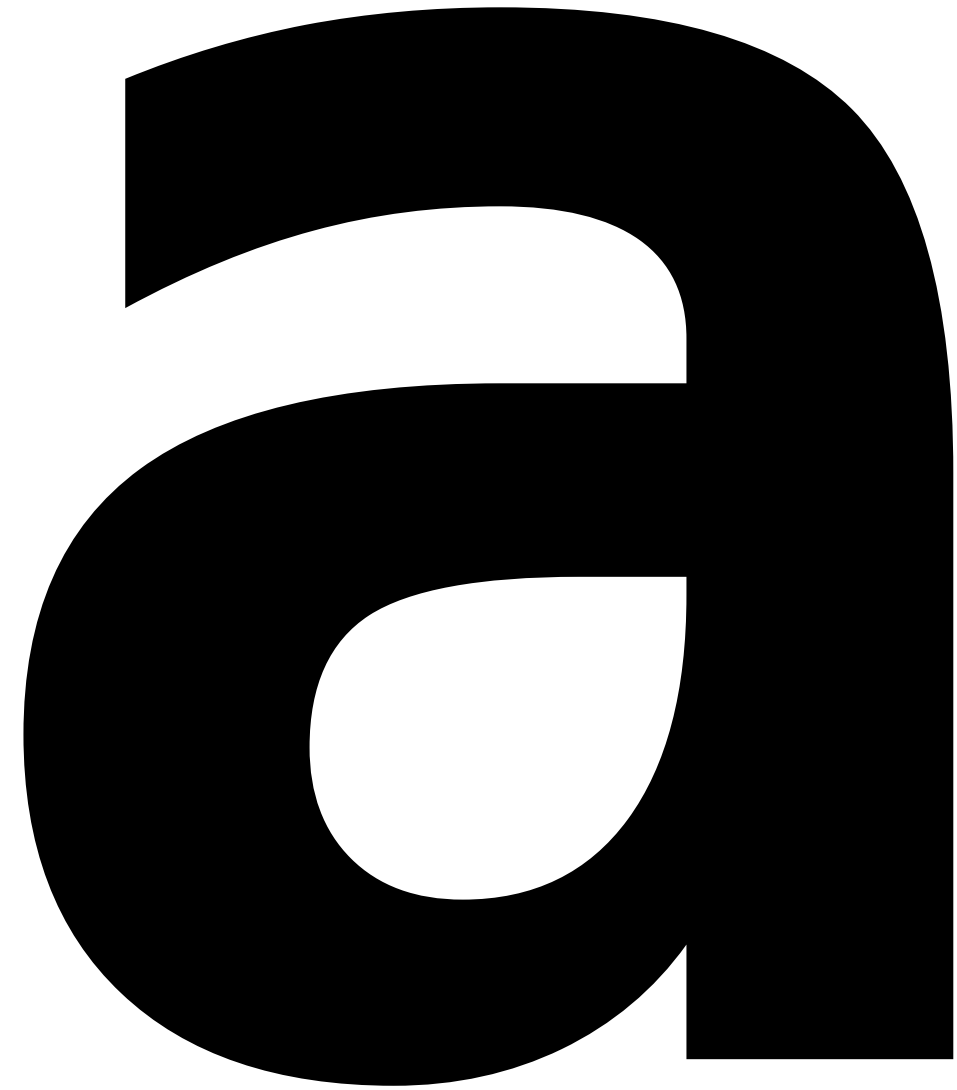


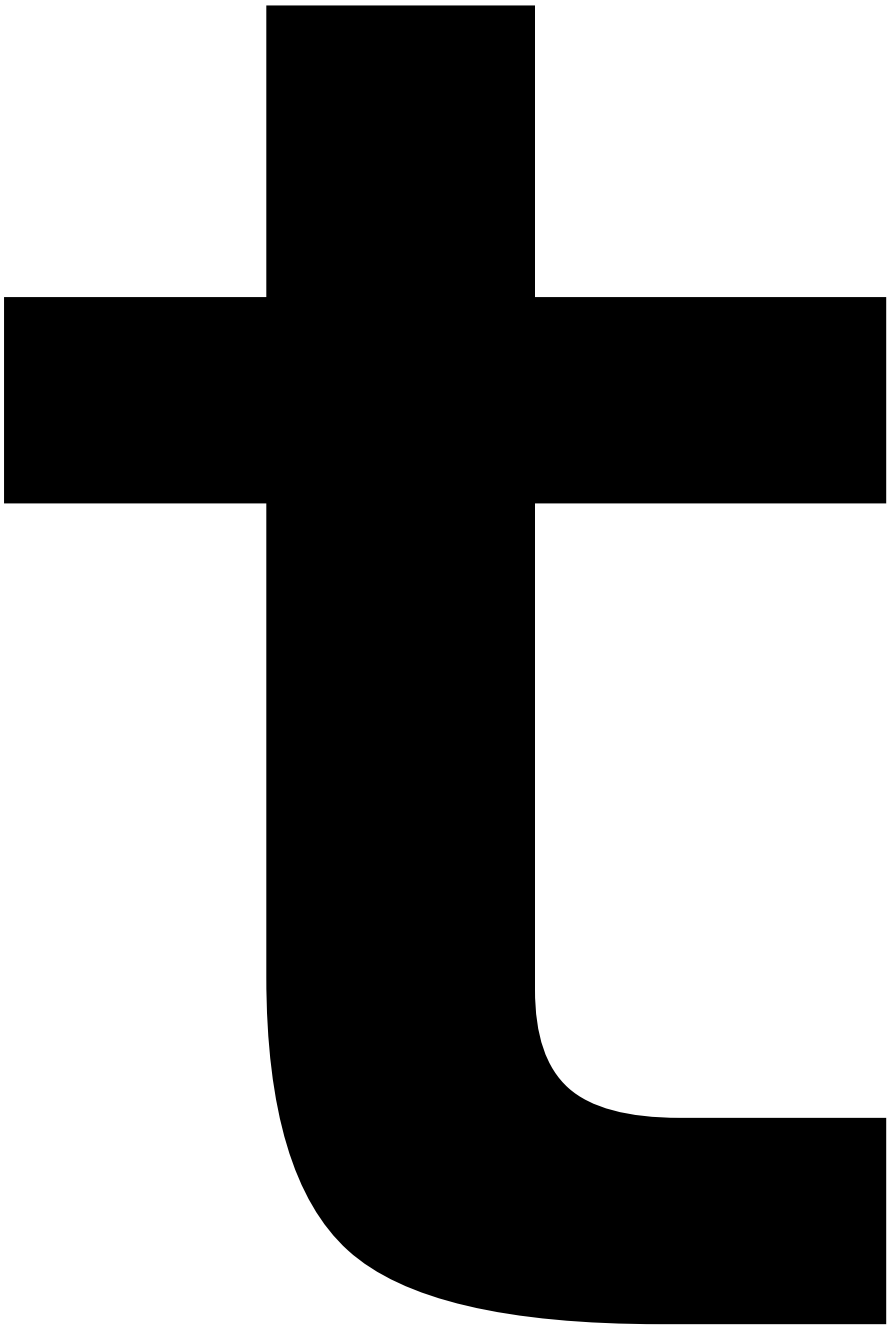
S

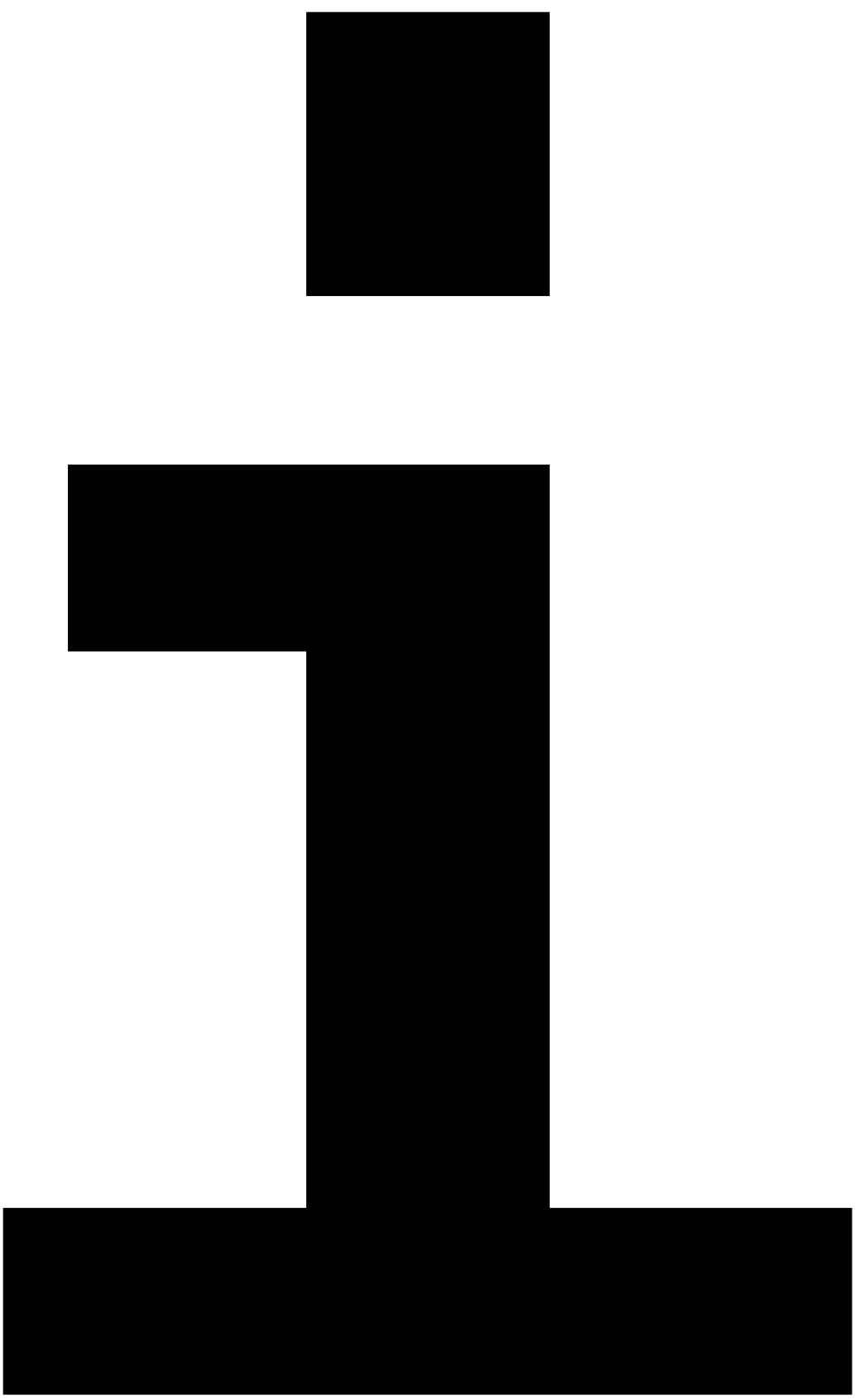


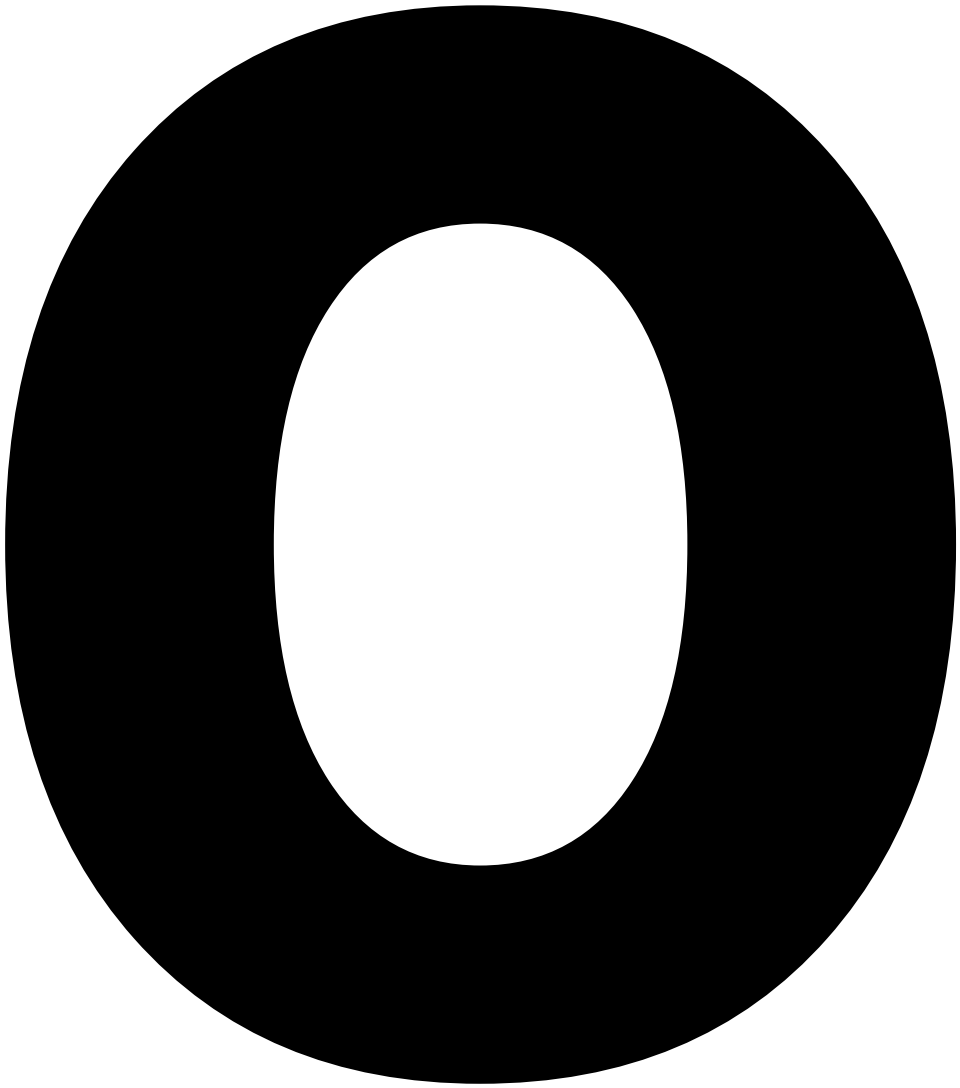


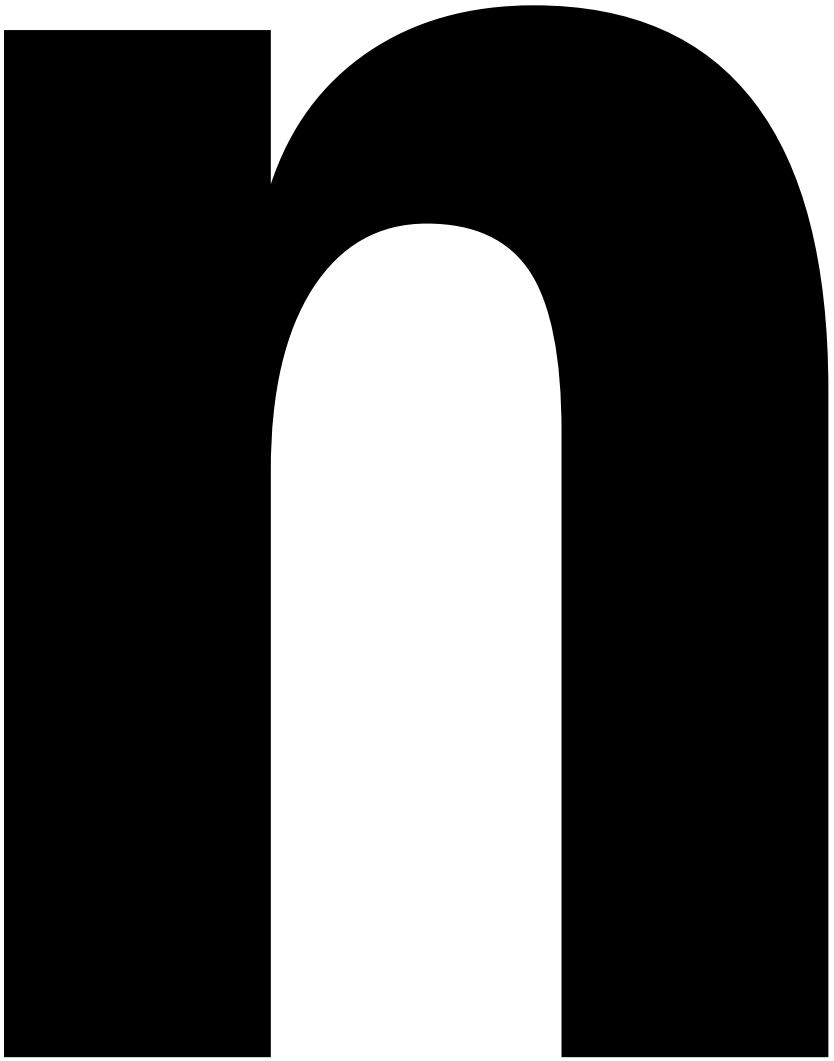


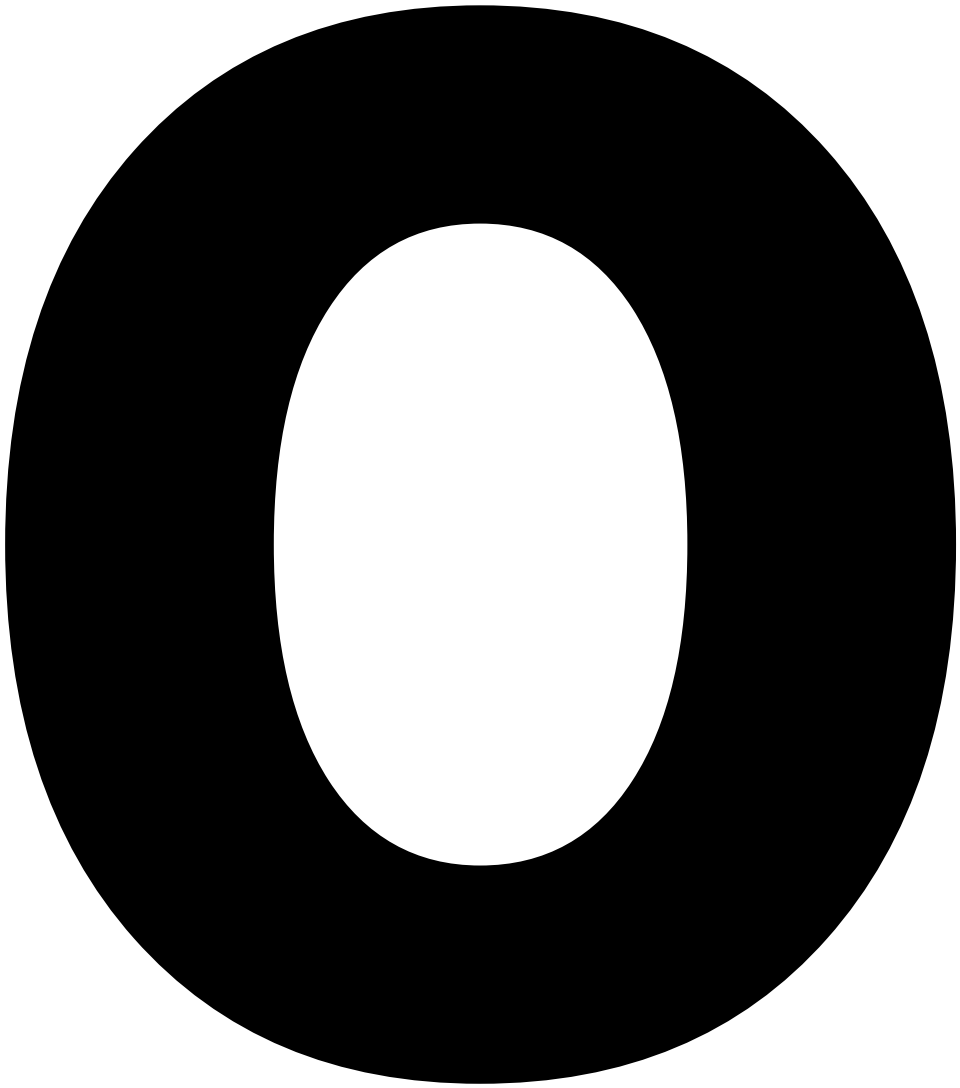


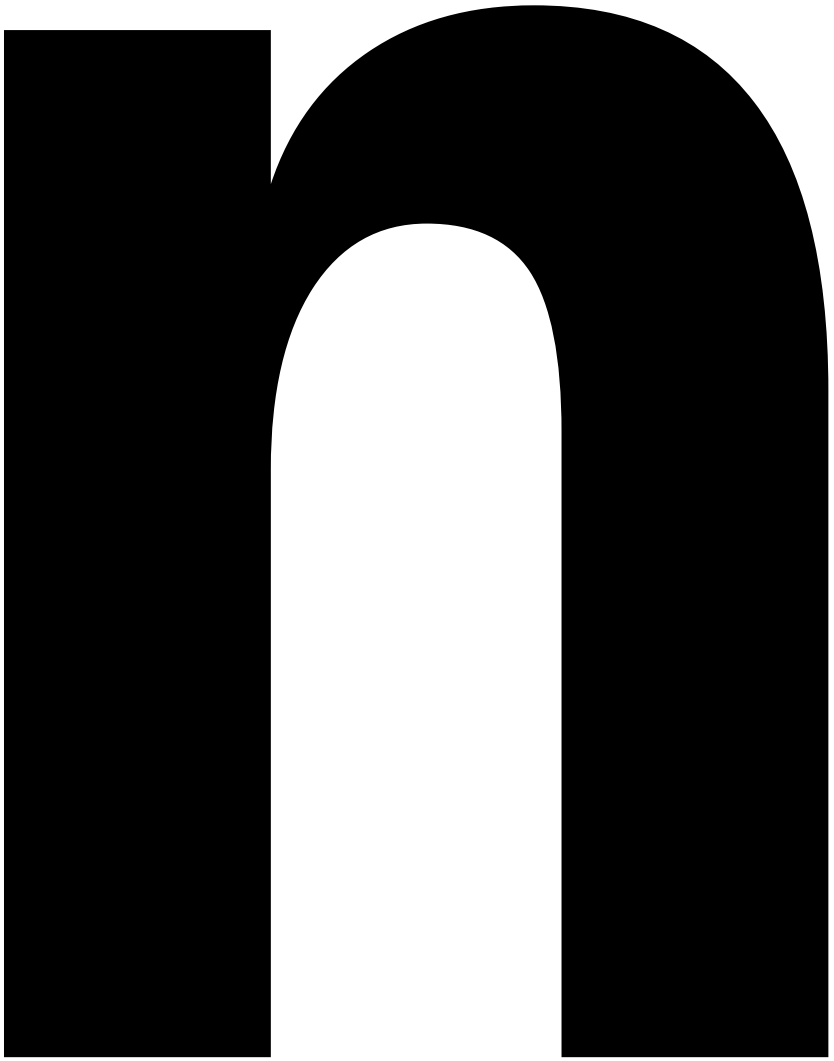


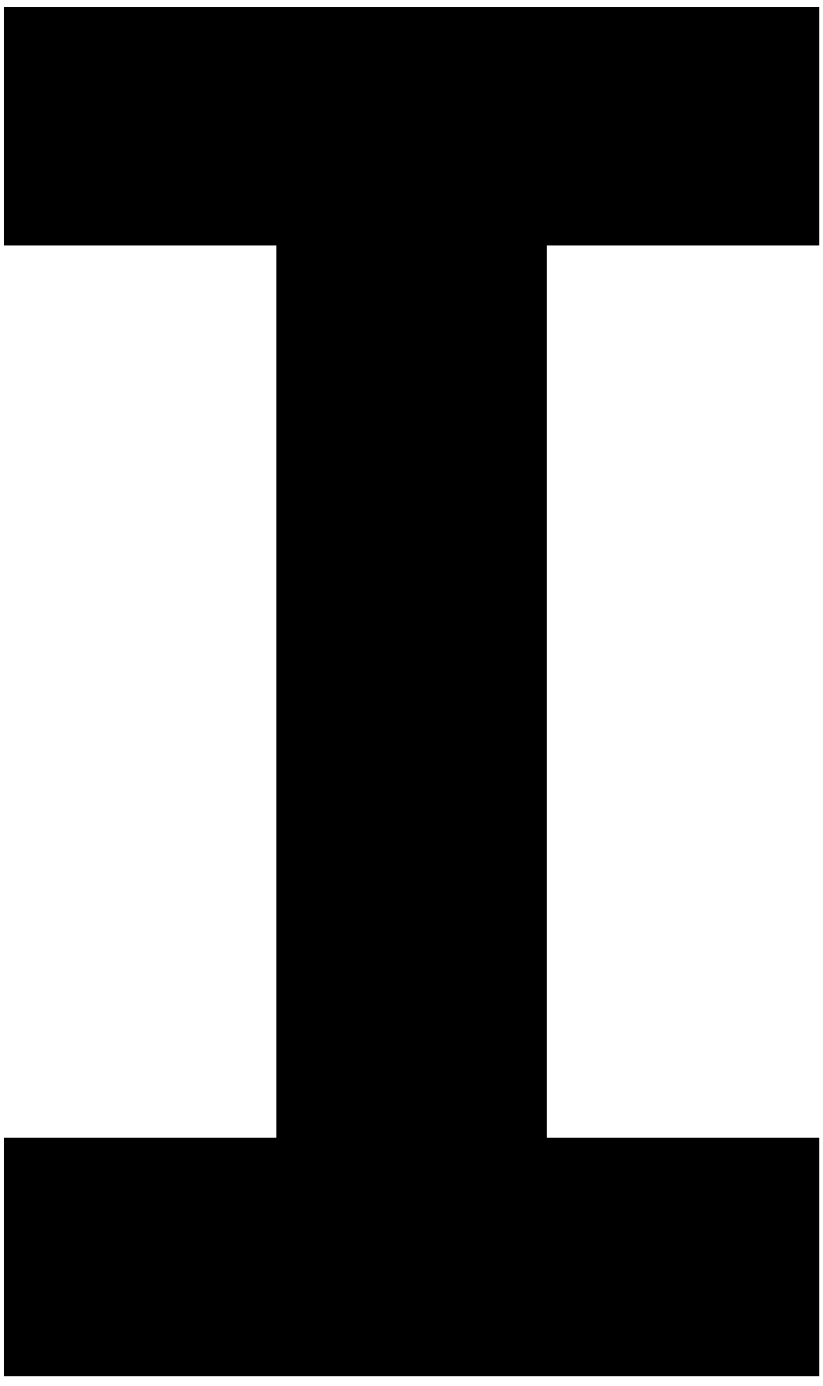


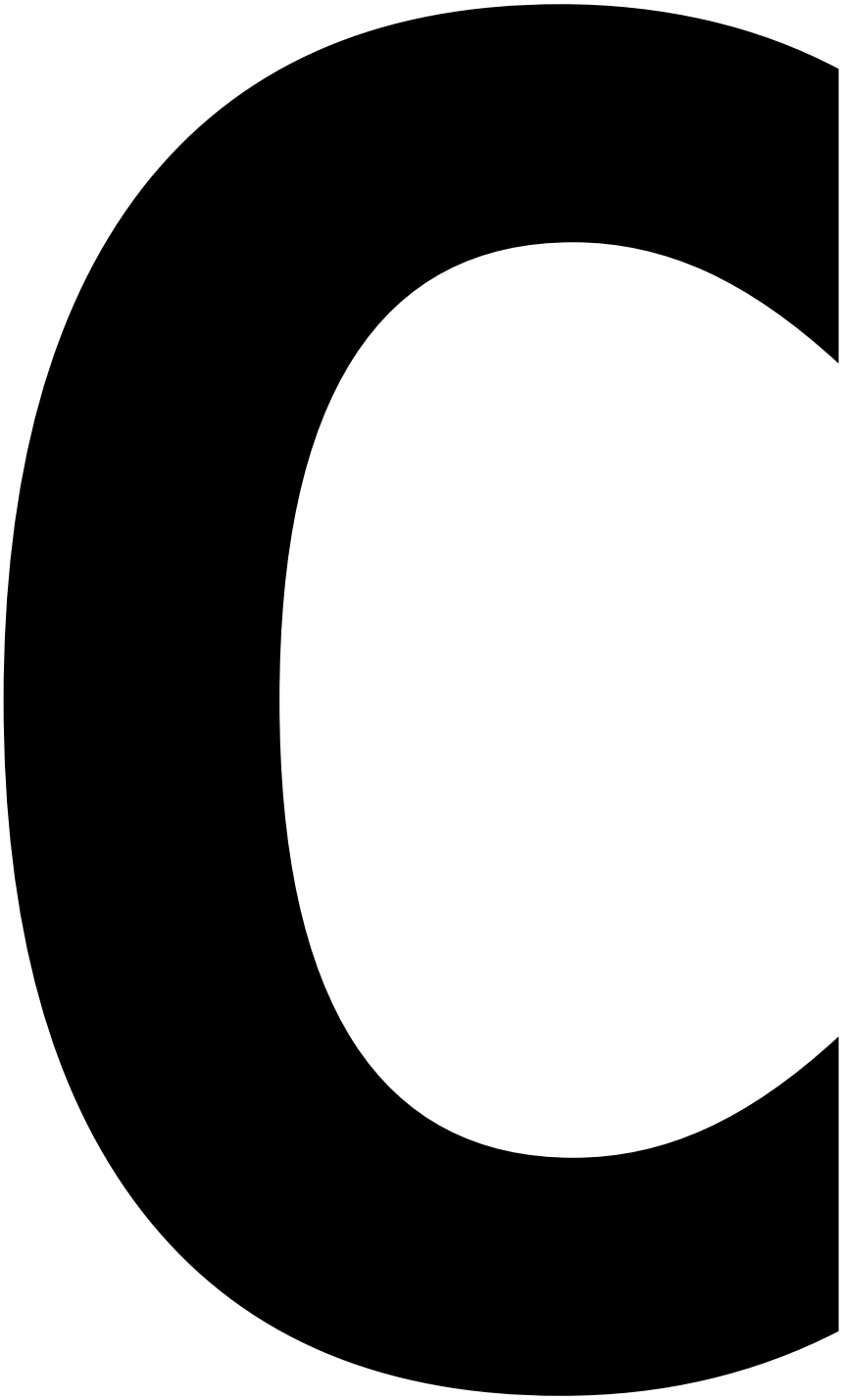


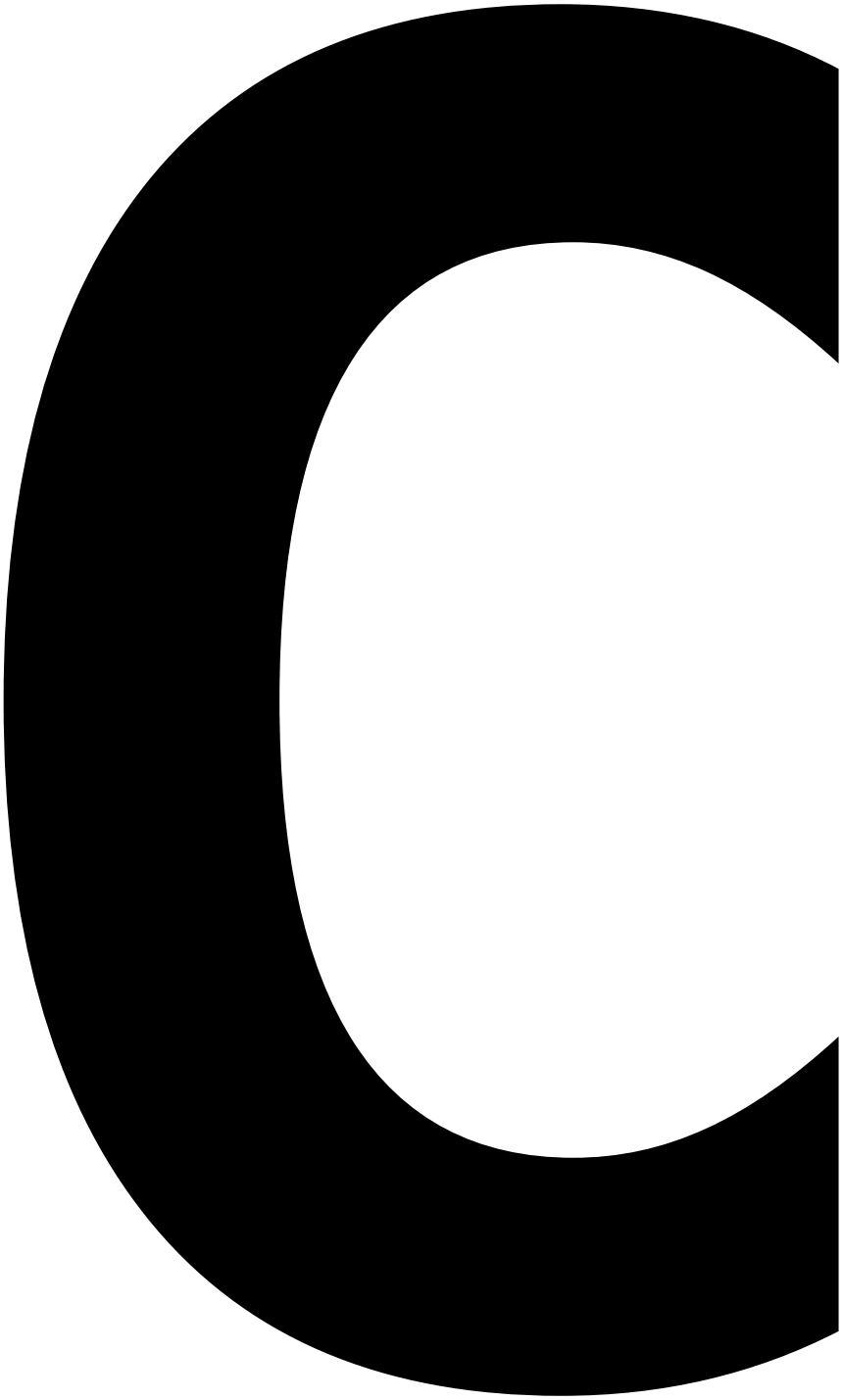


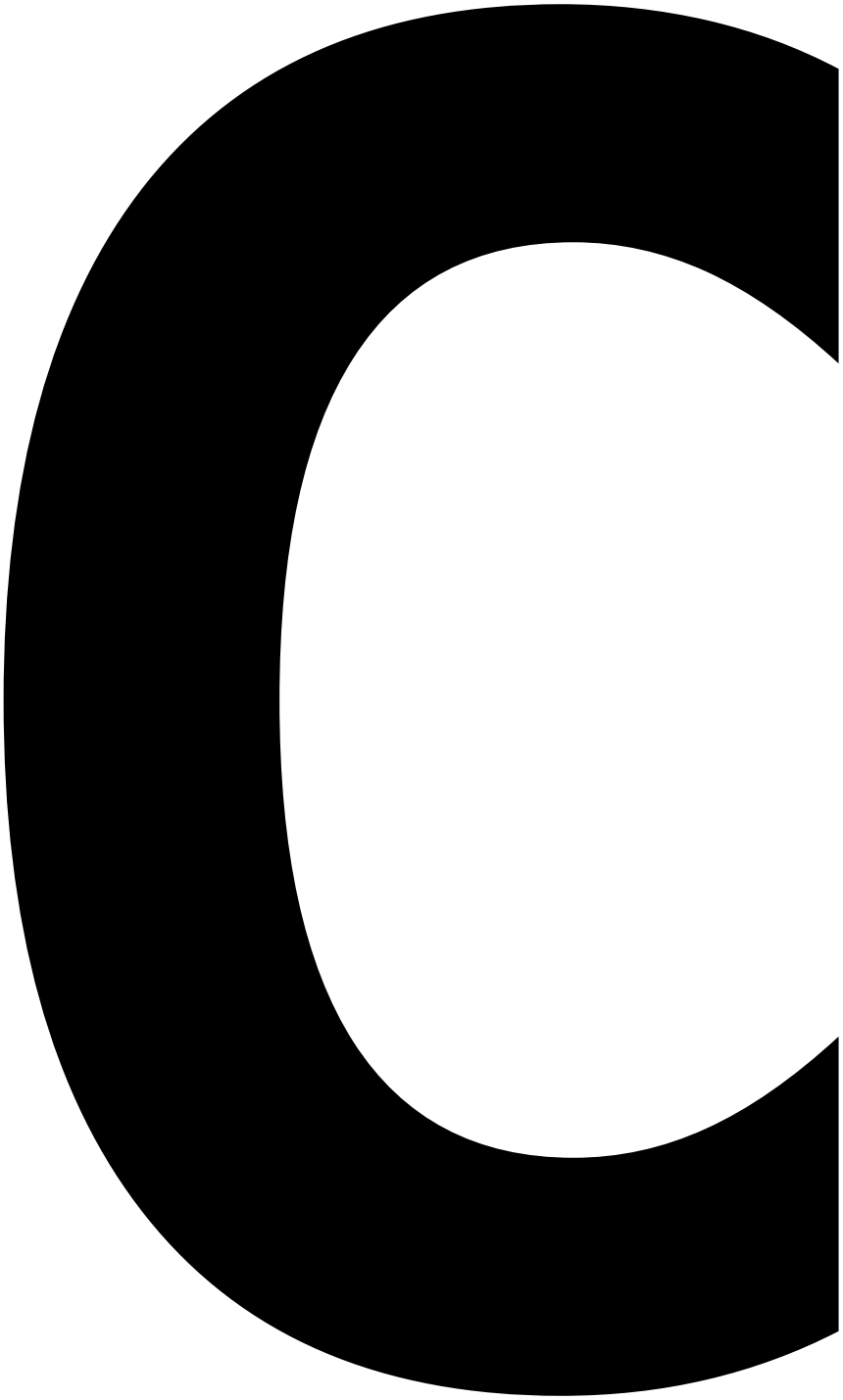


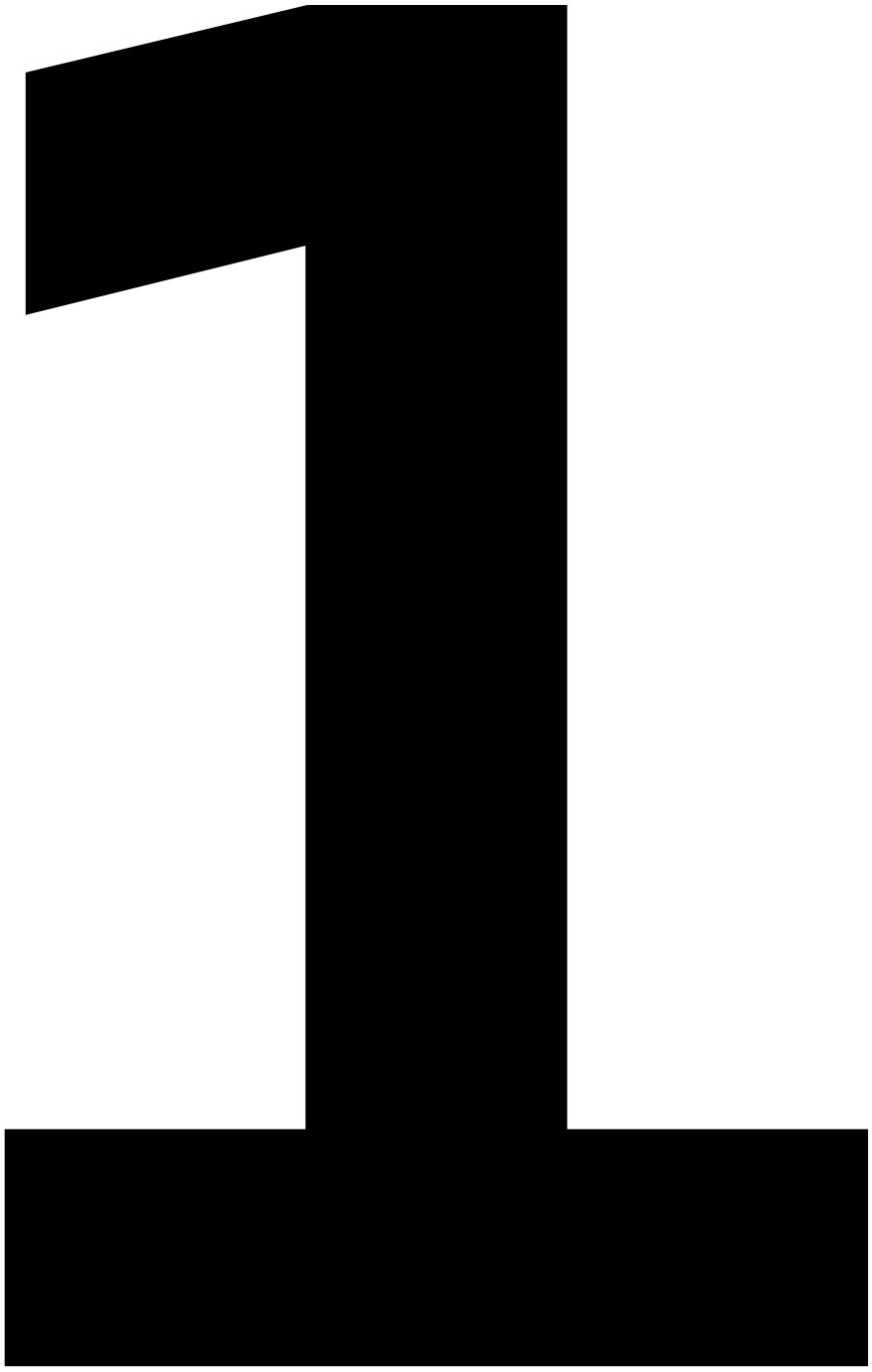


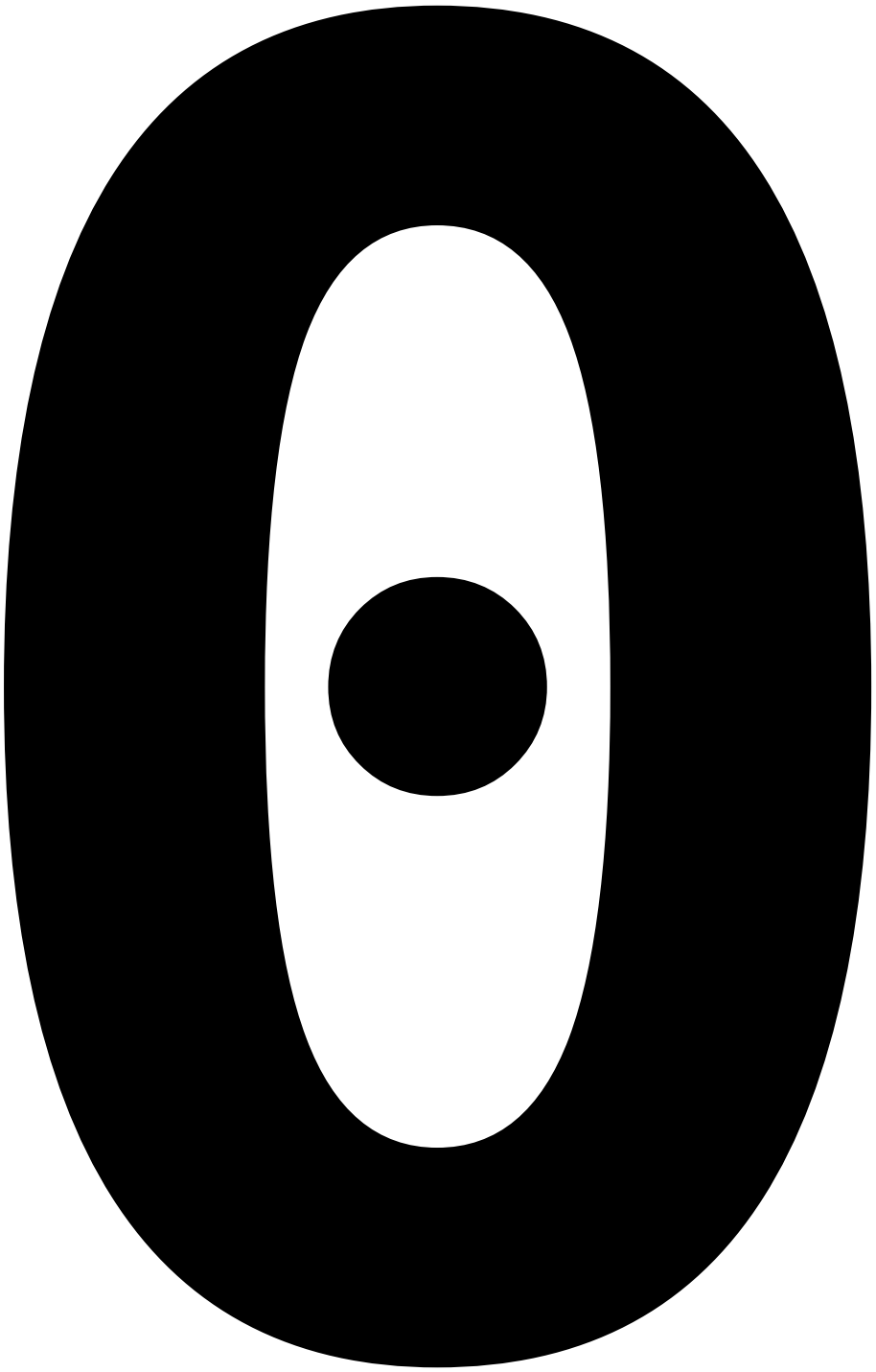


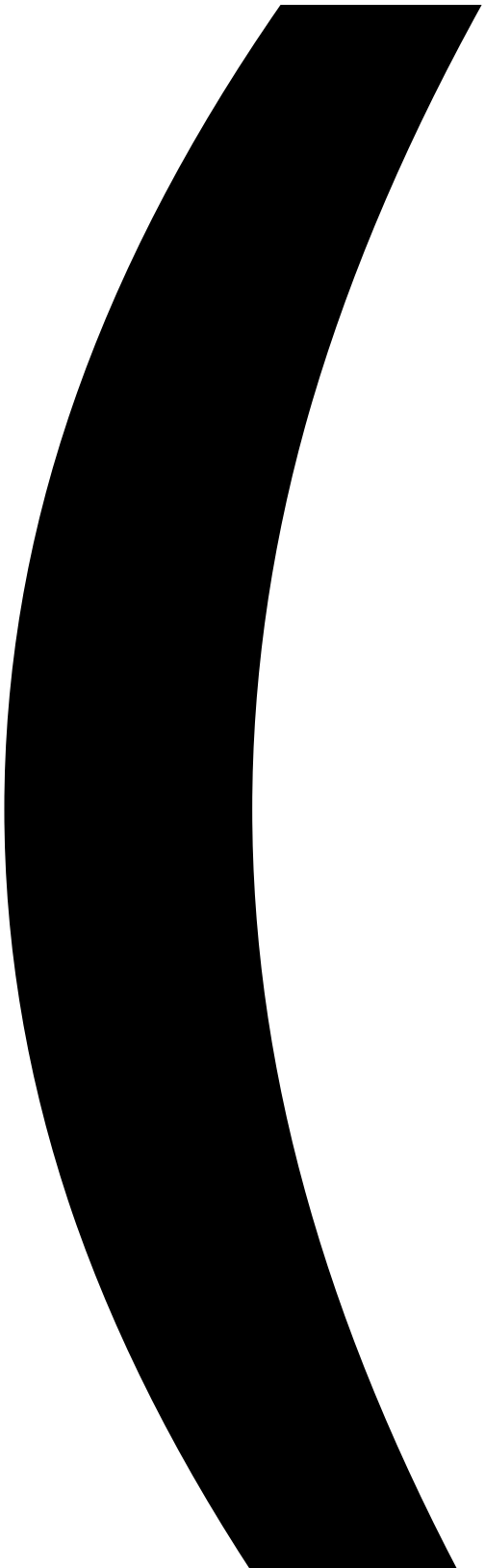


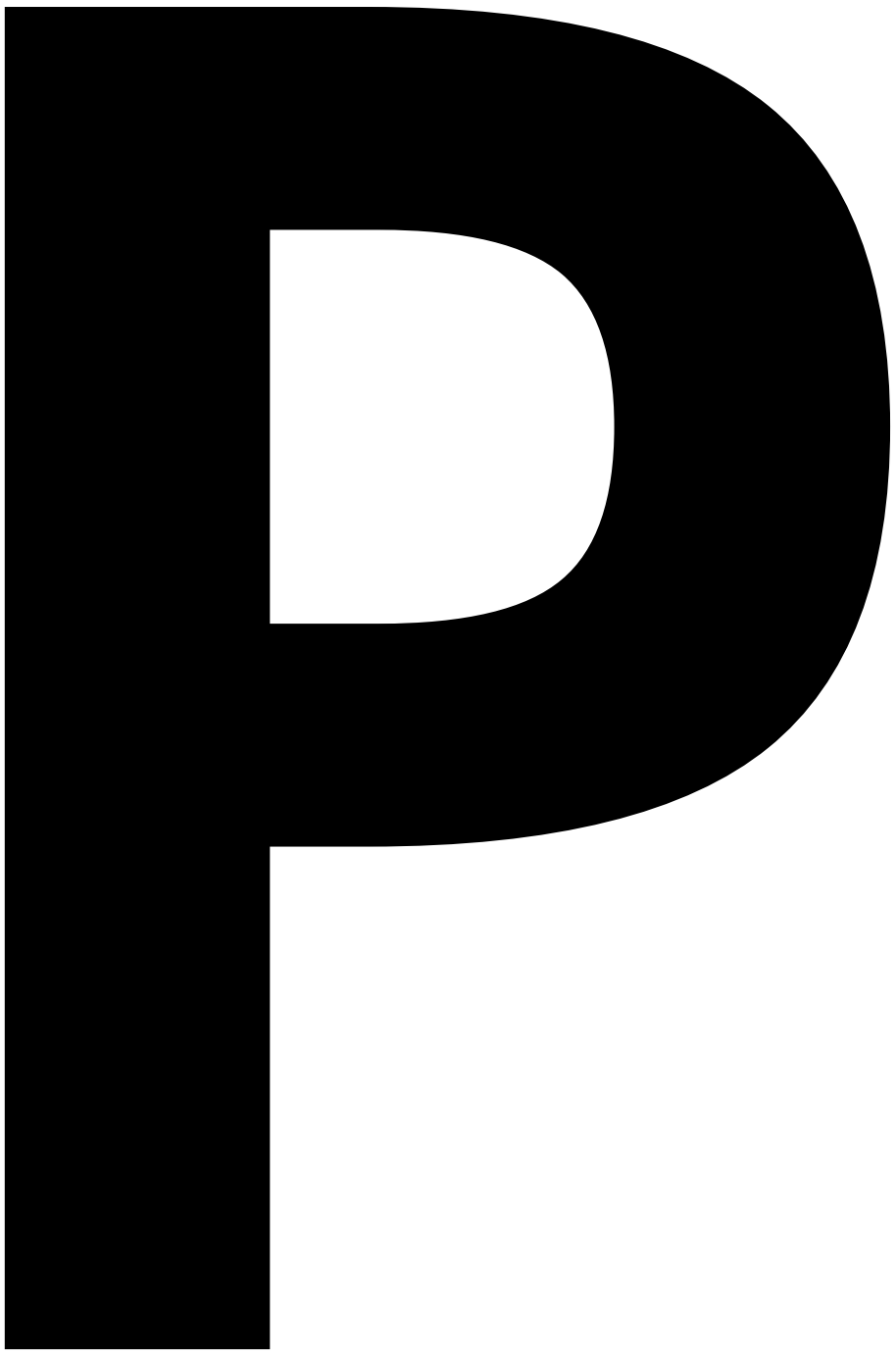


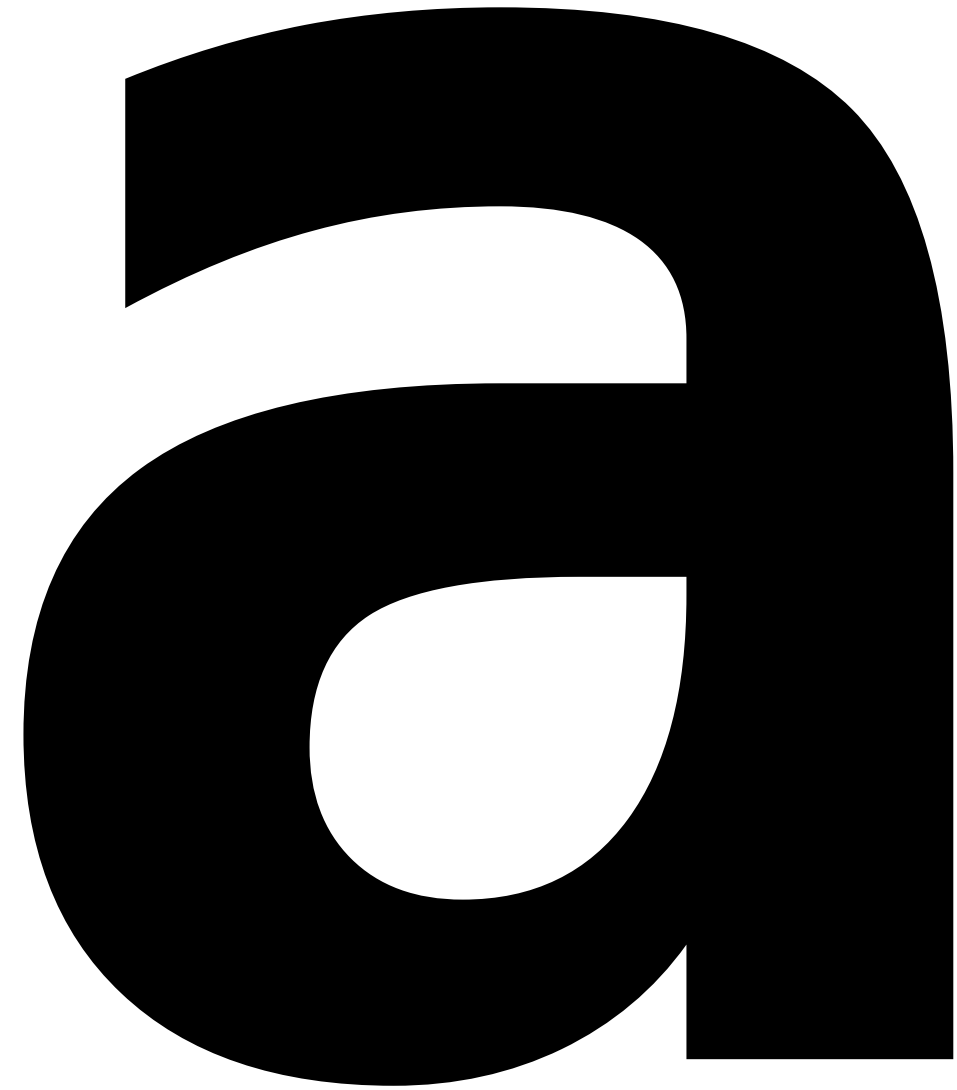


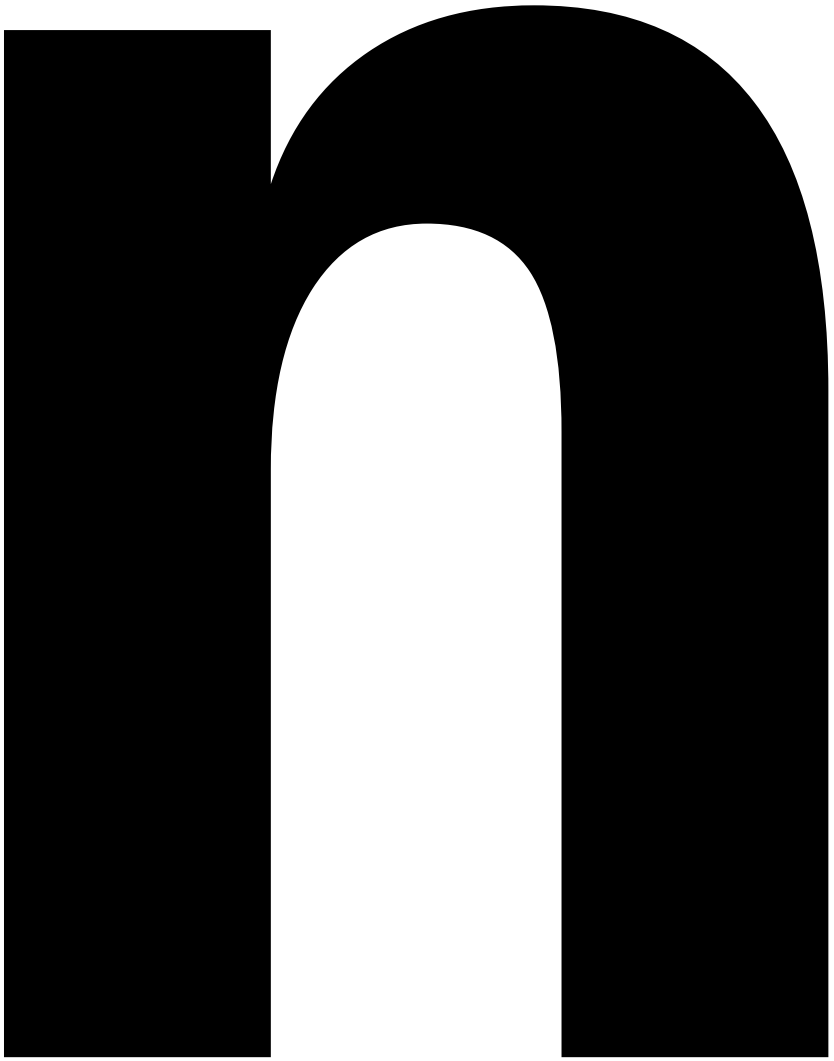


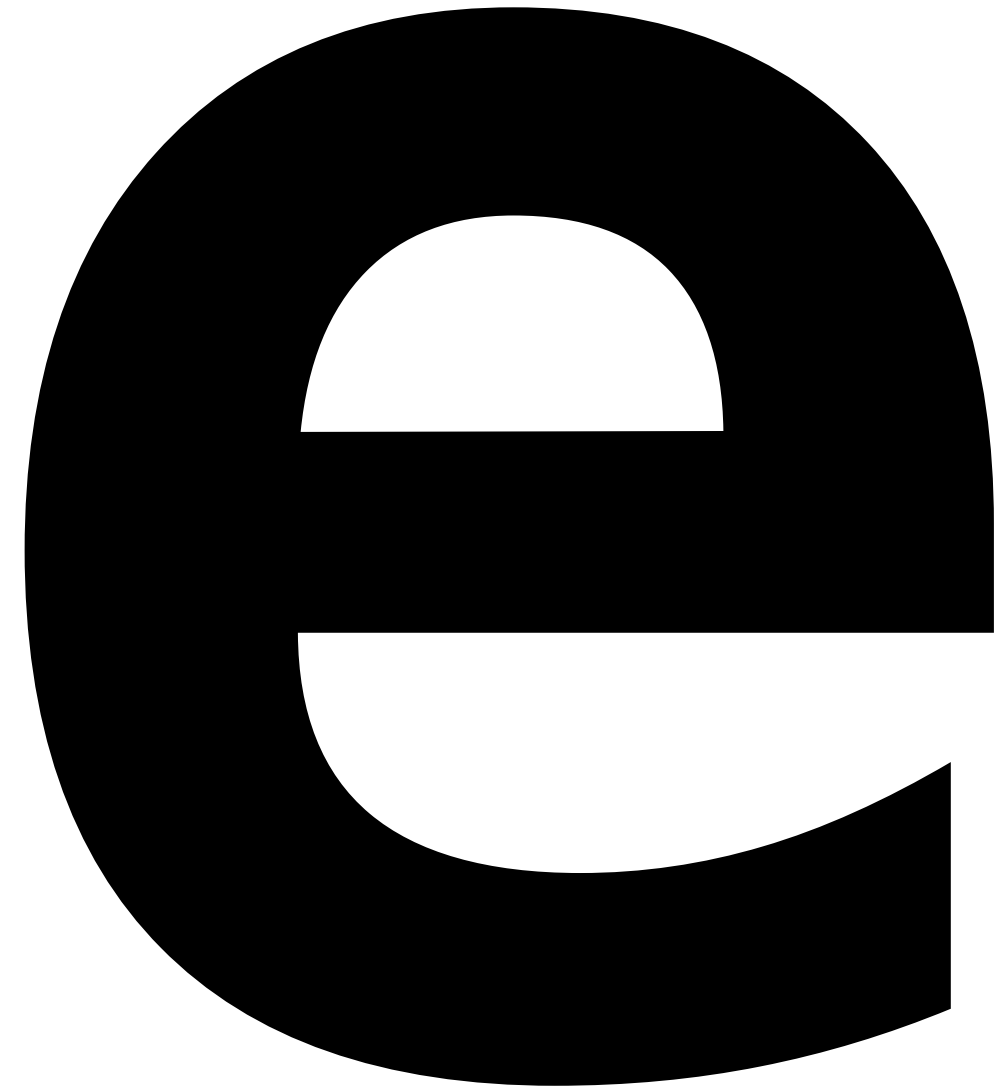


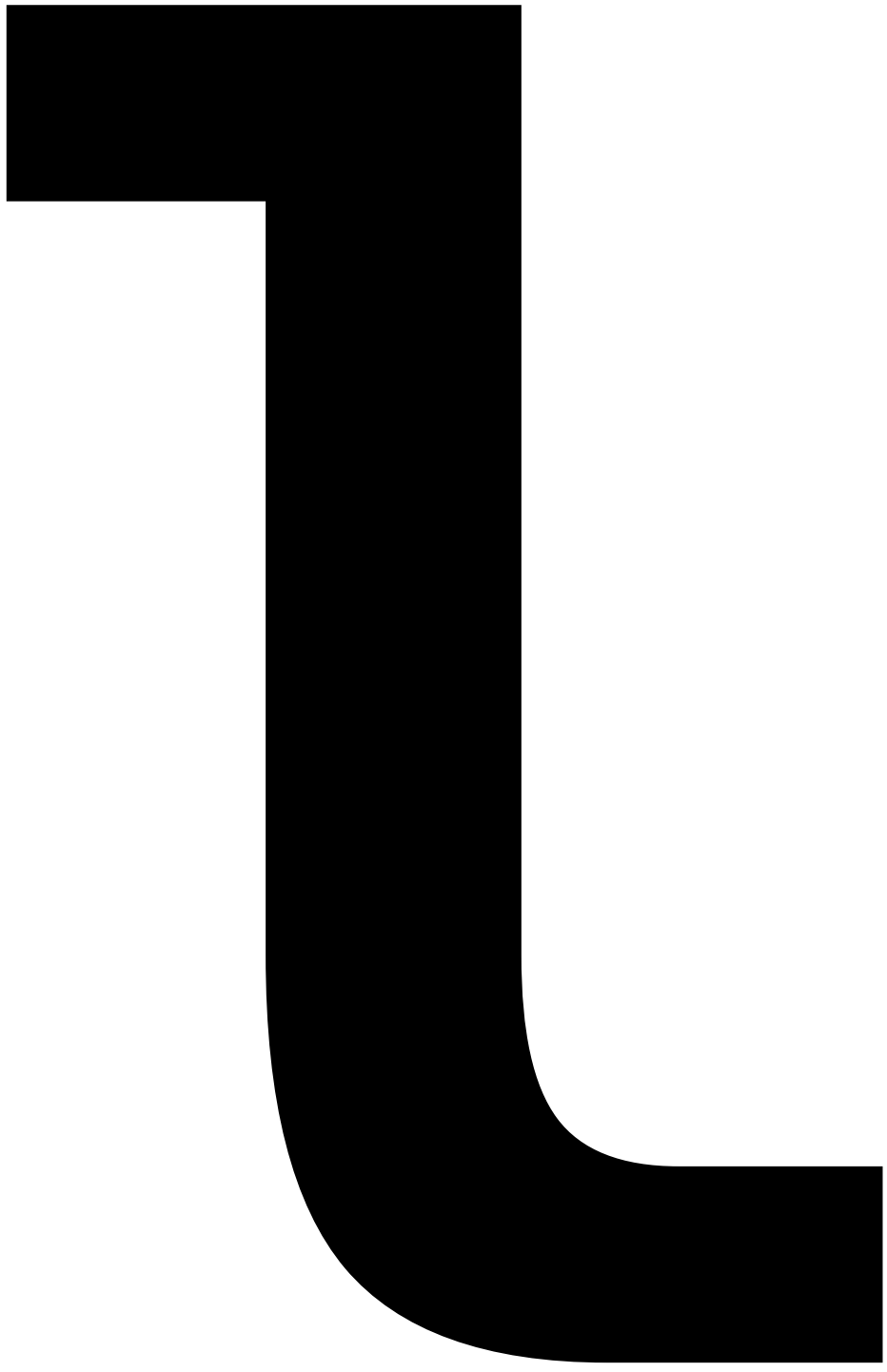


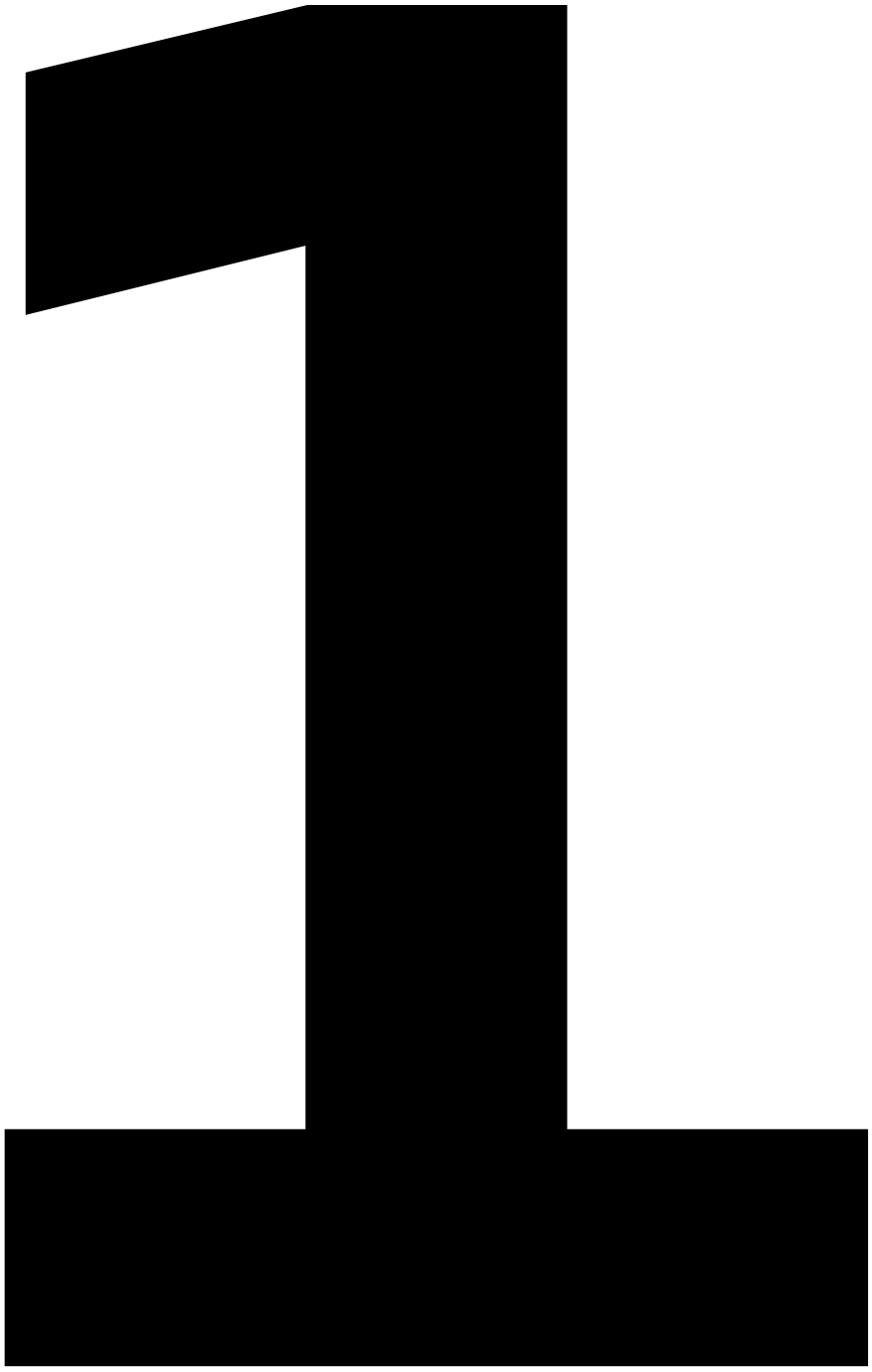




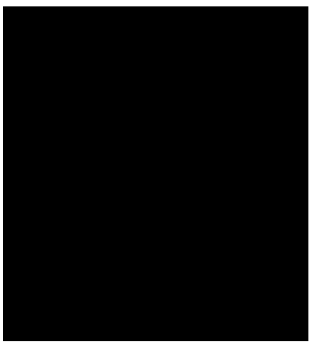


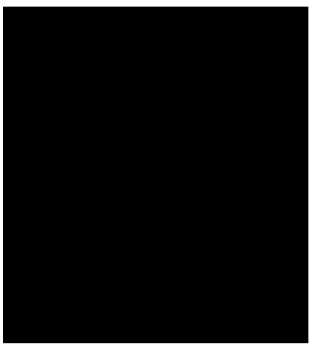




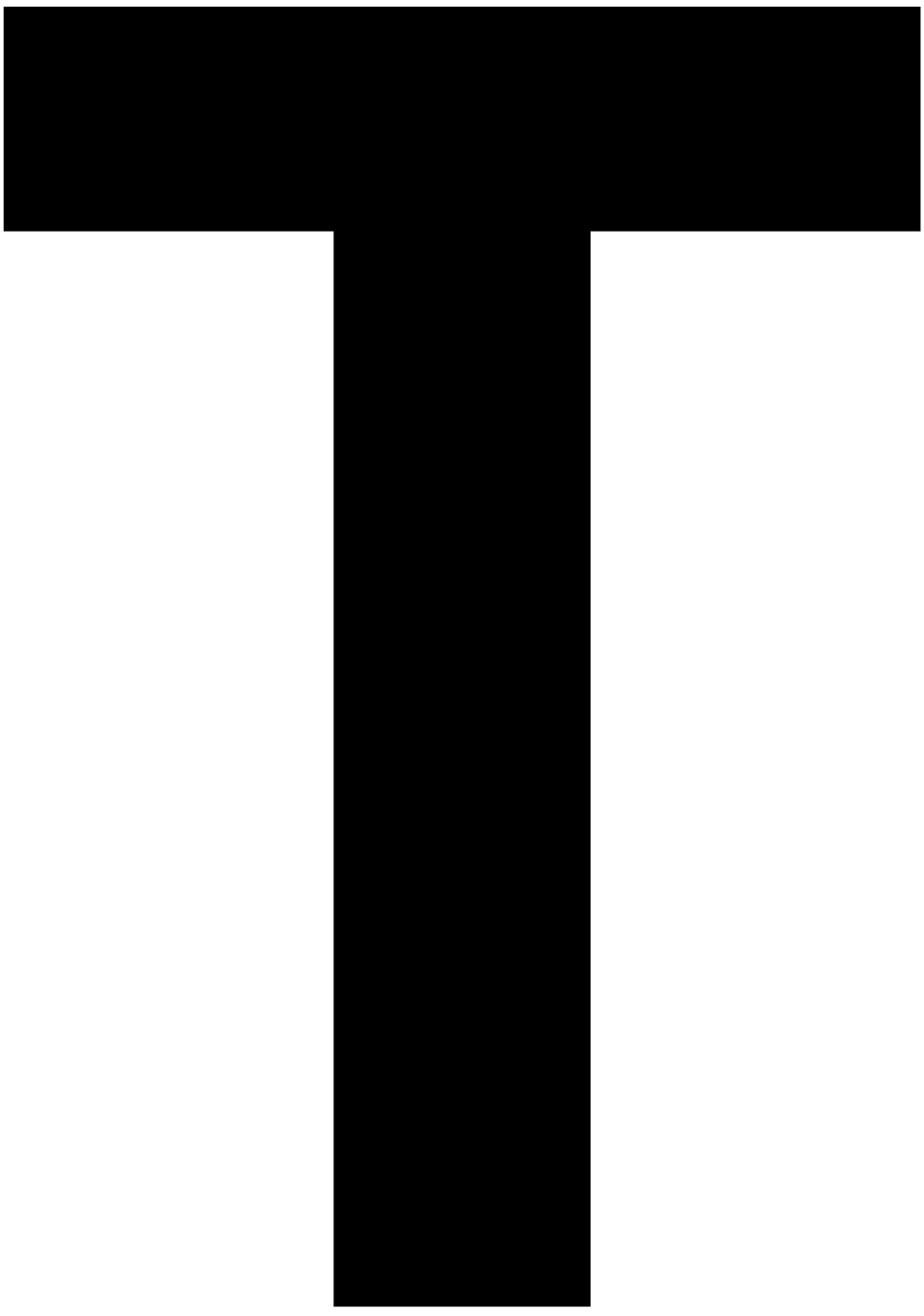


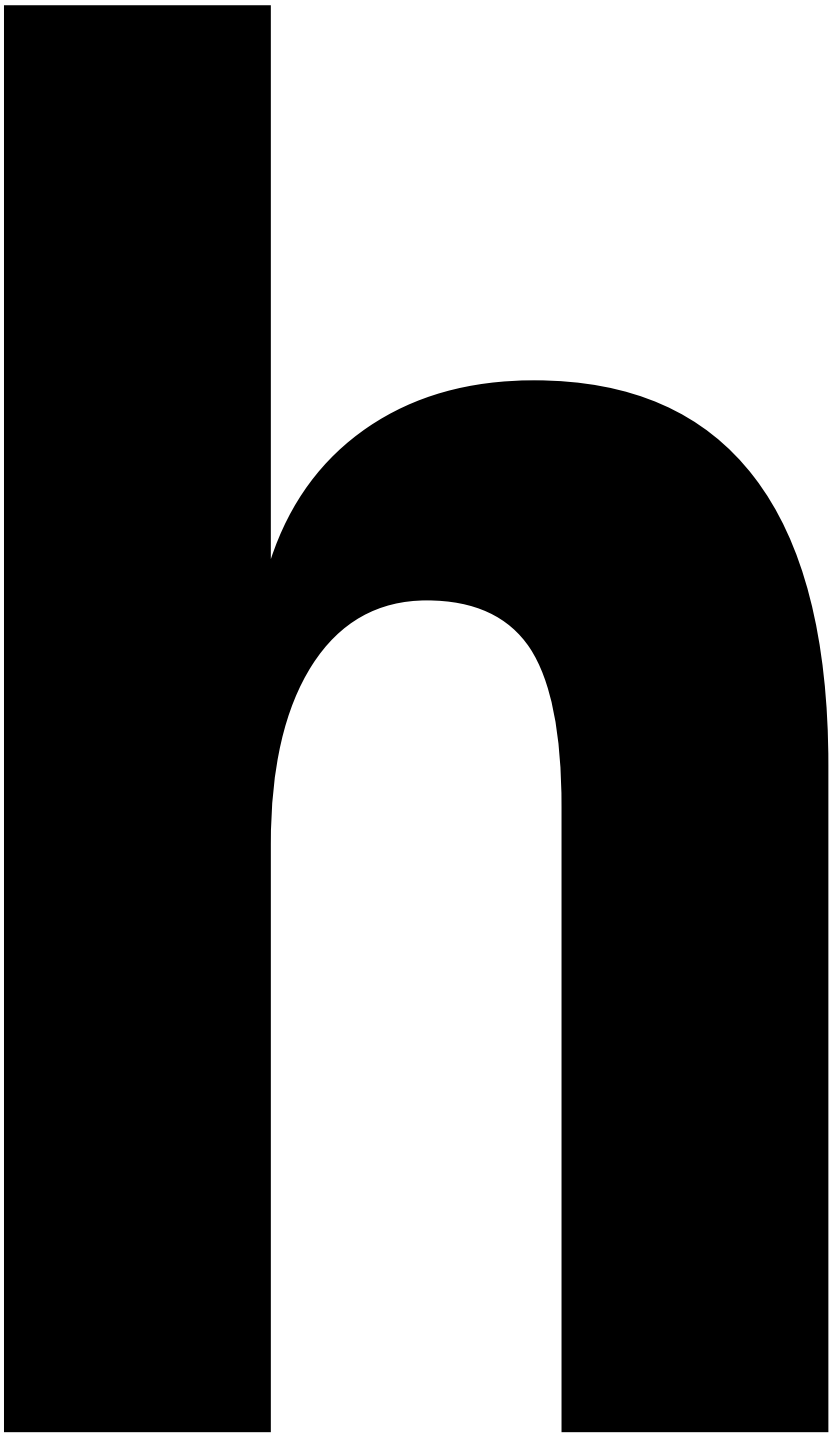
3

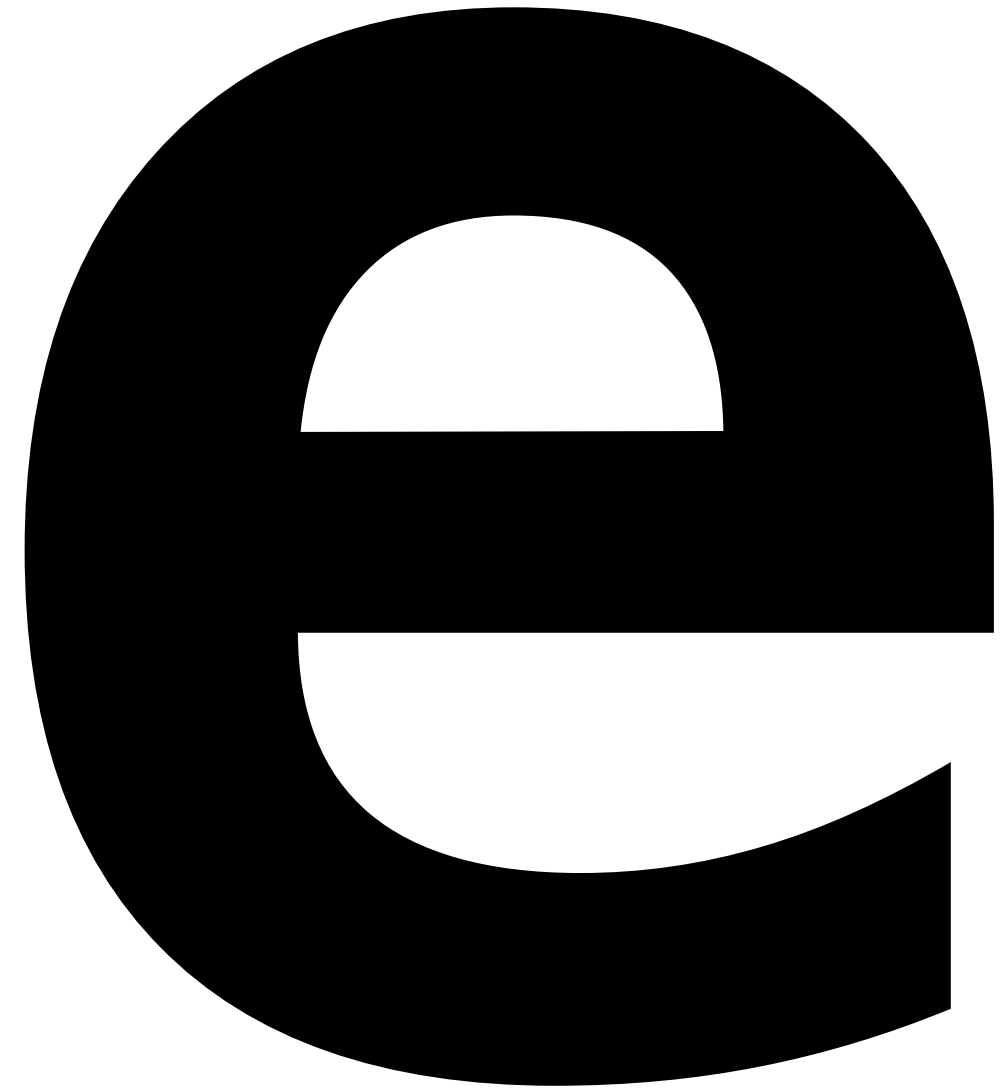




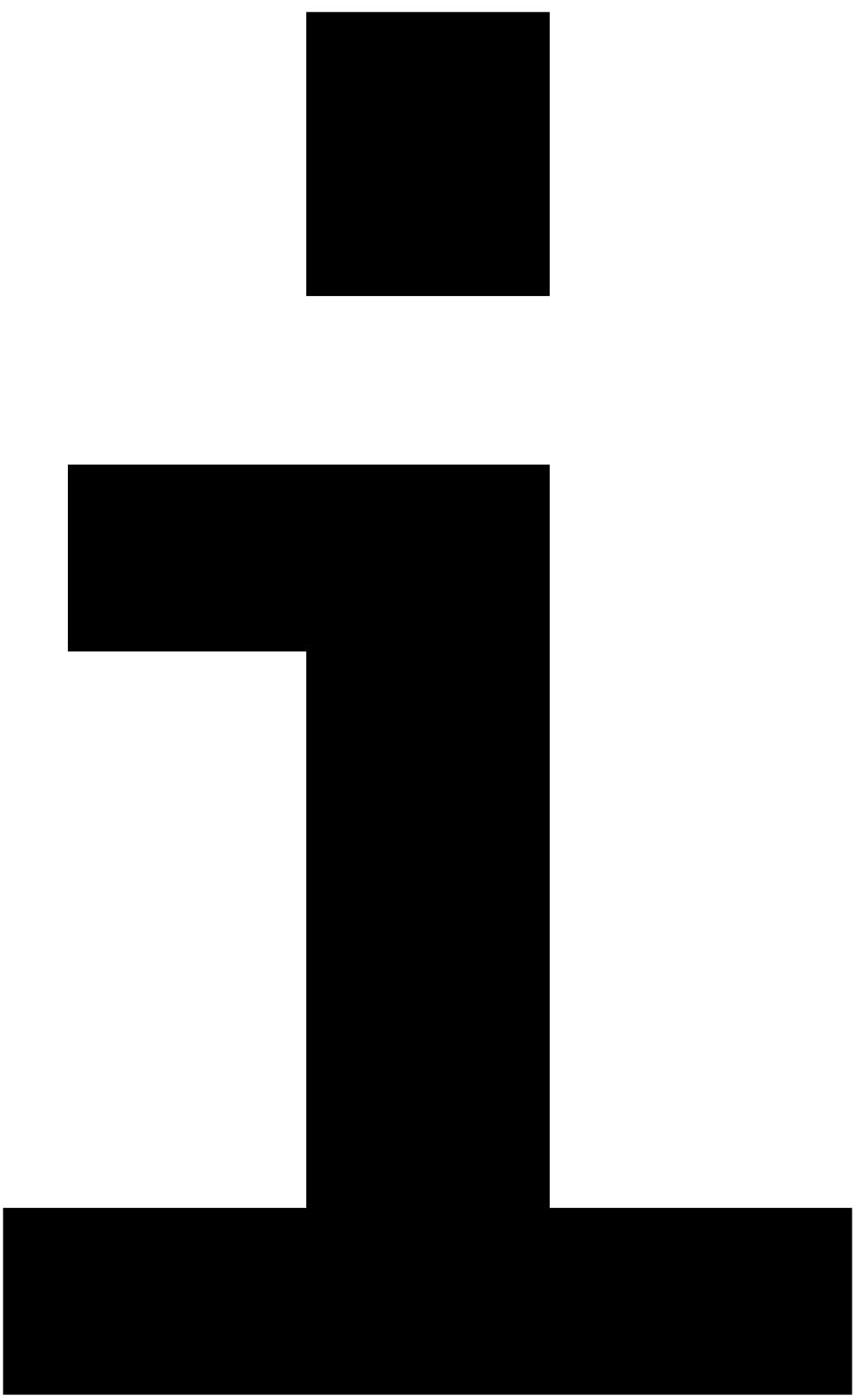


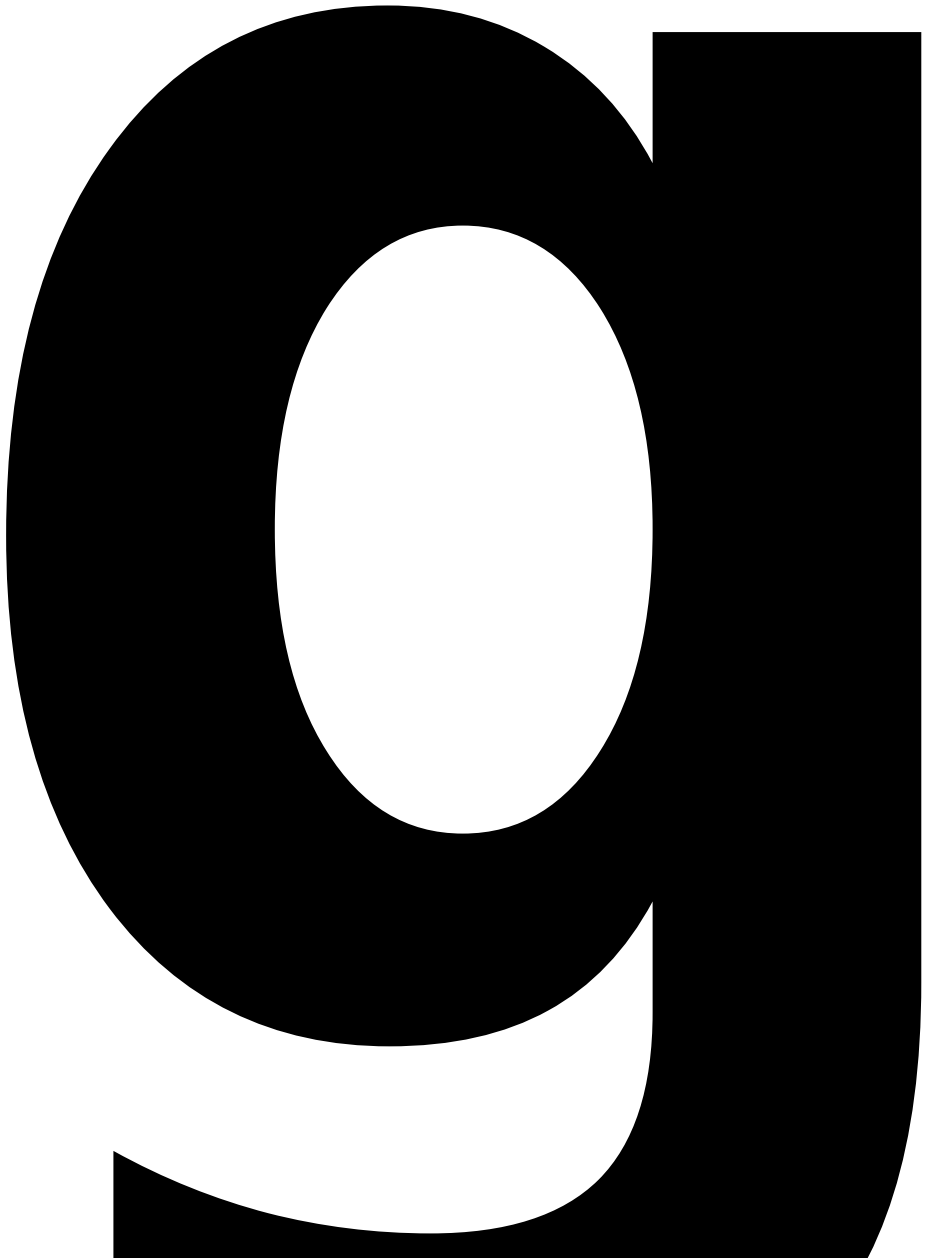


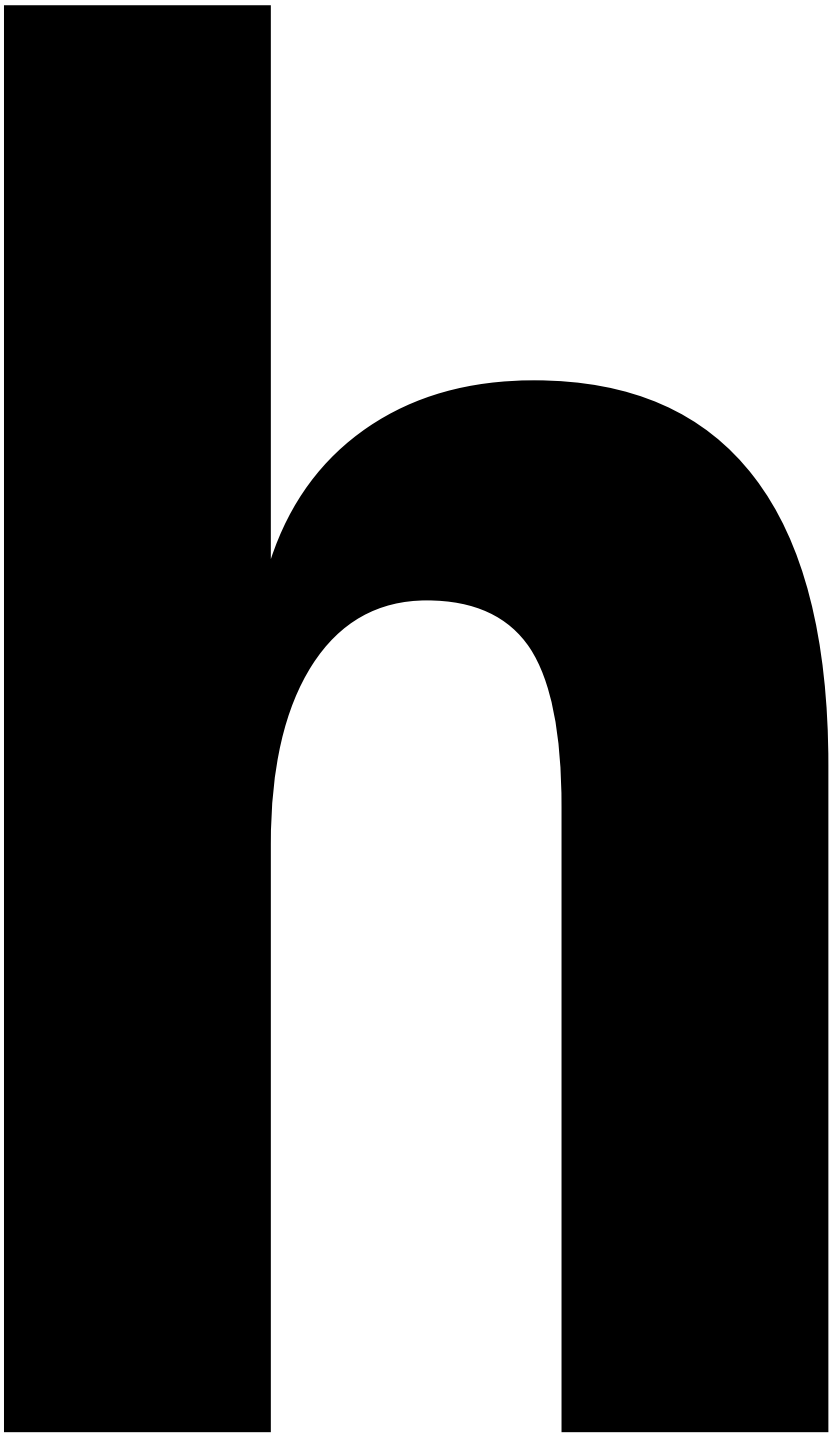


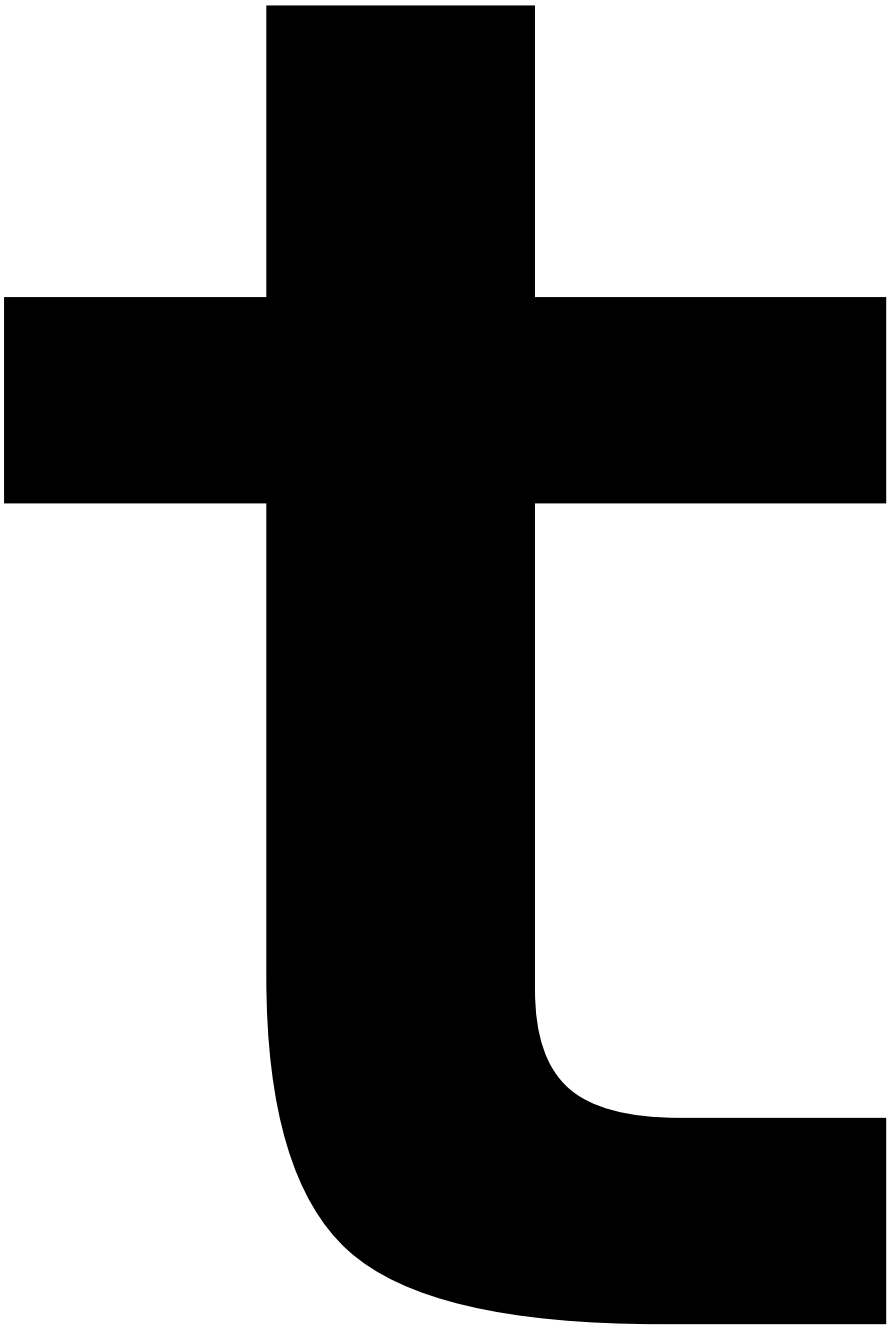


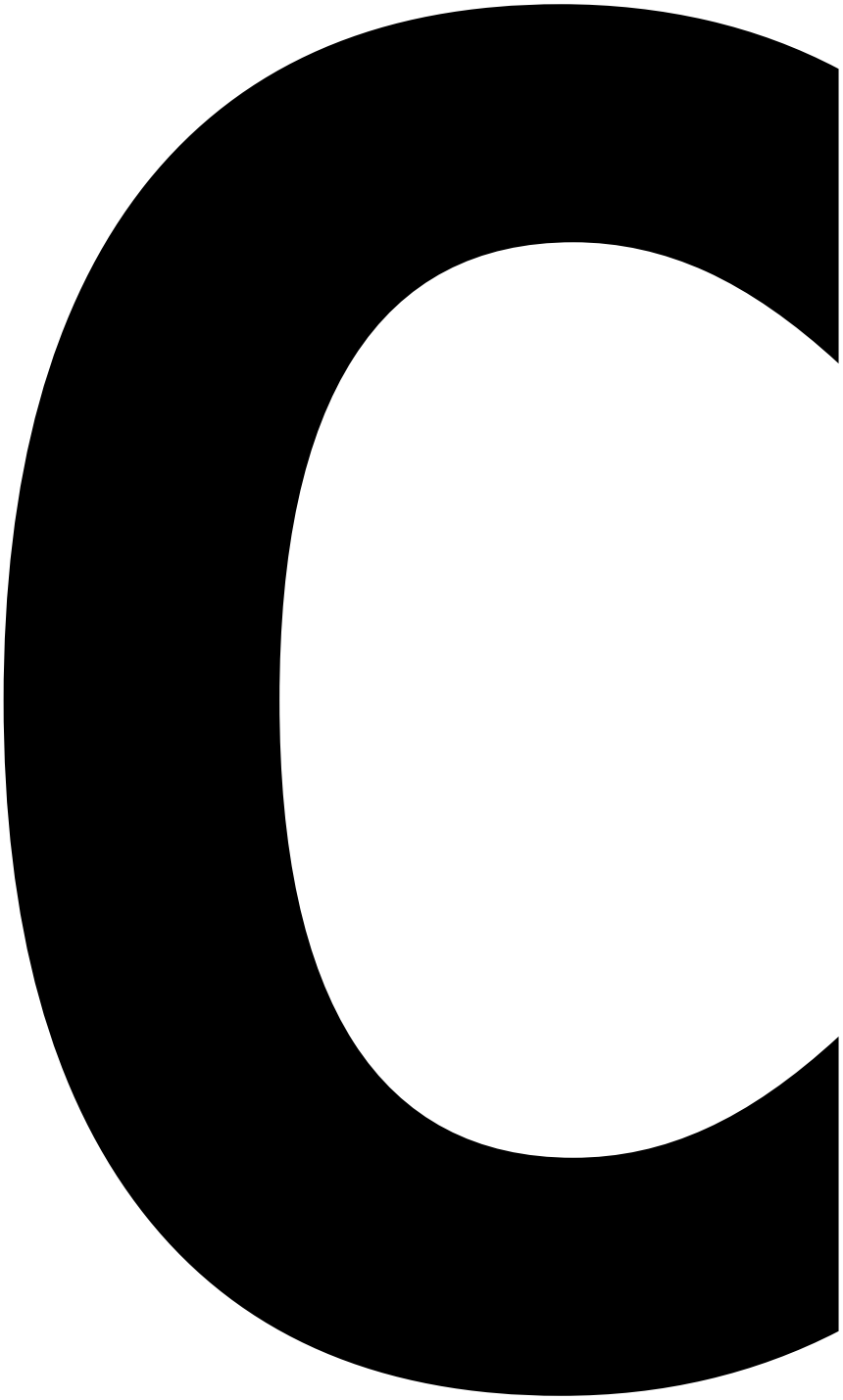


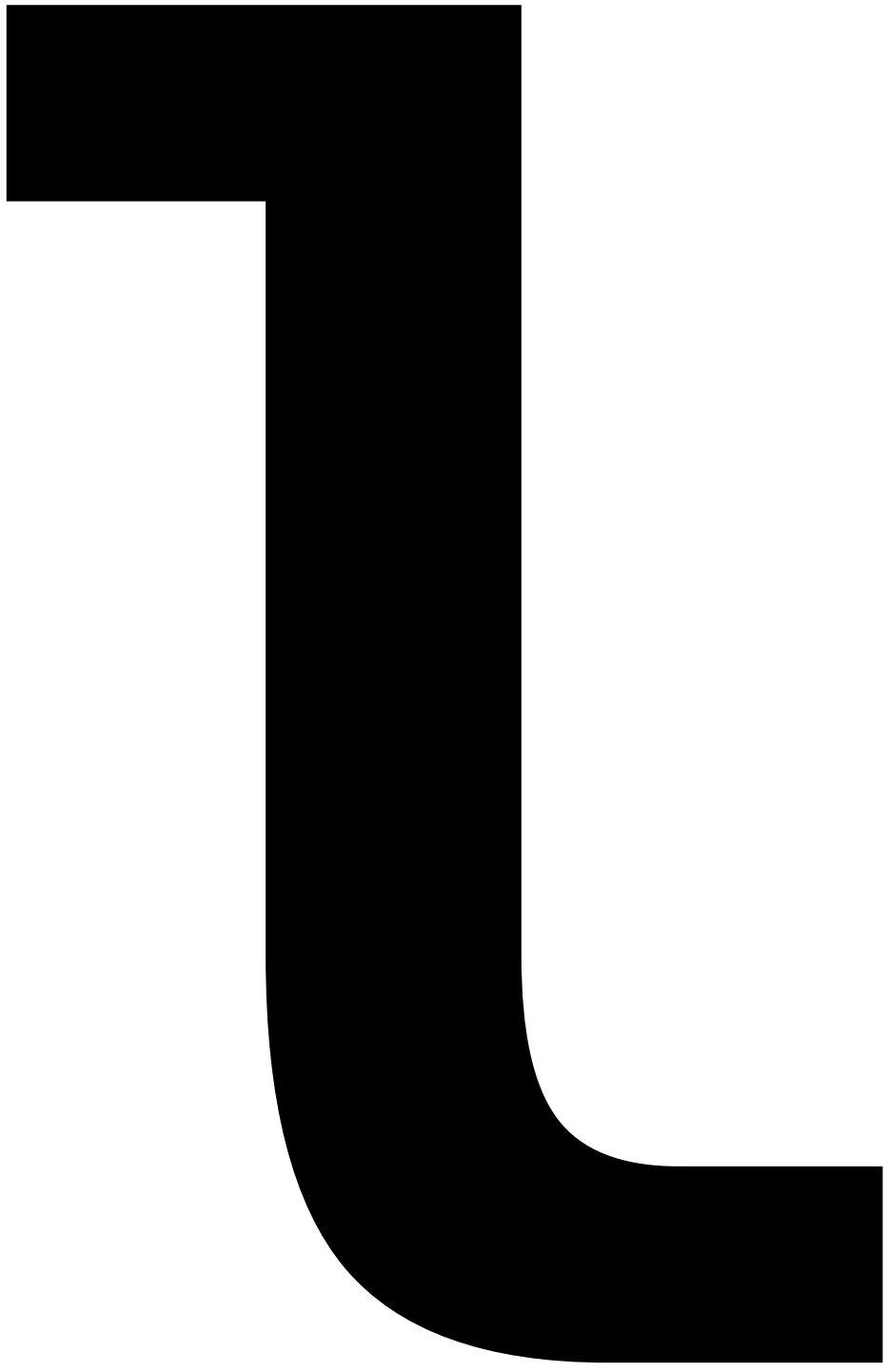


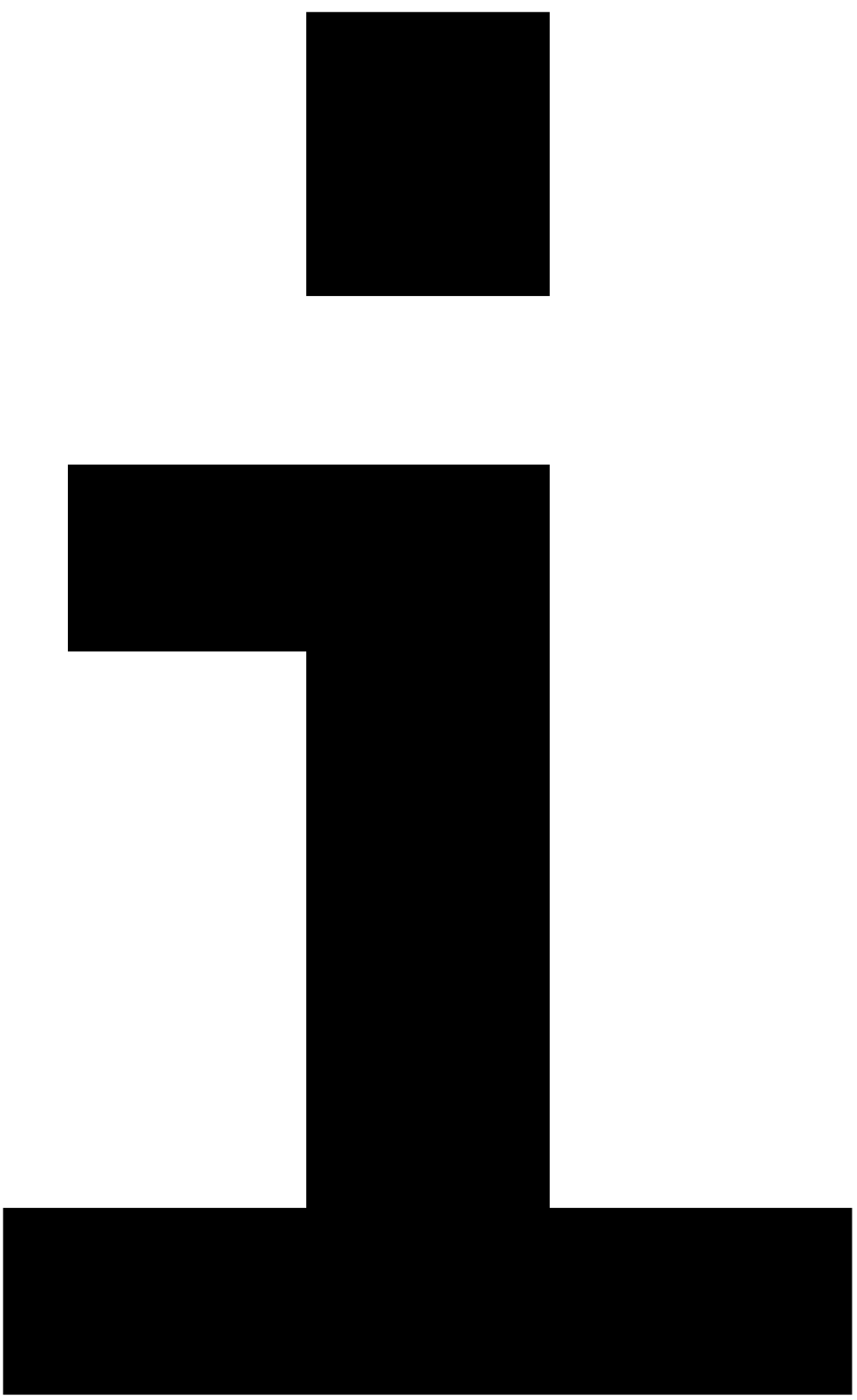


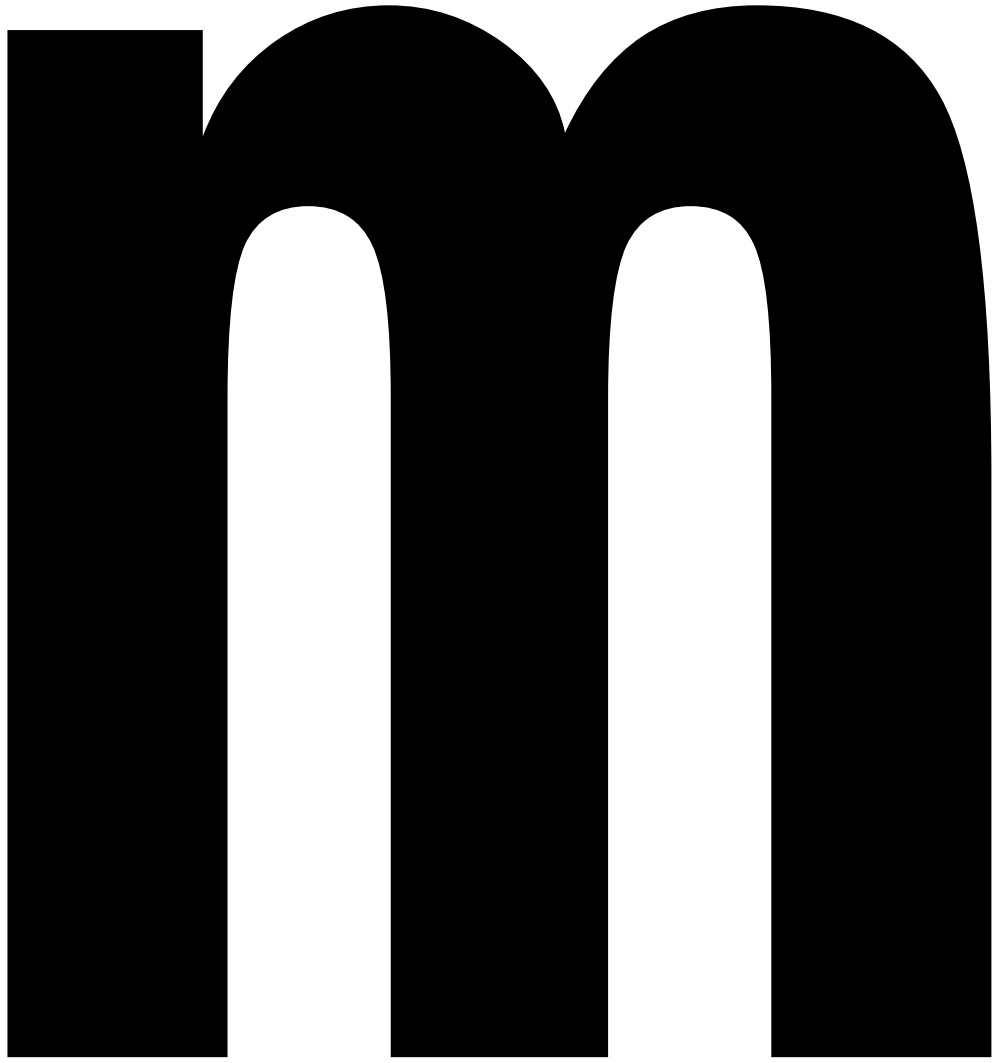


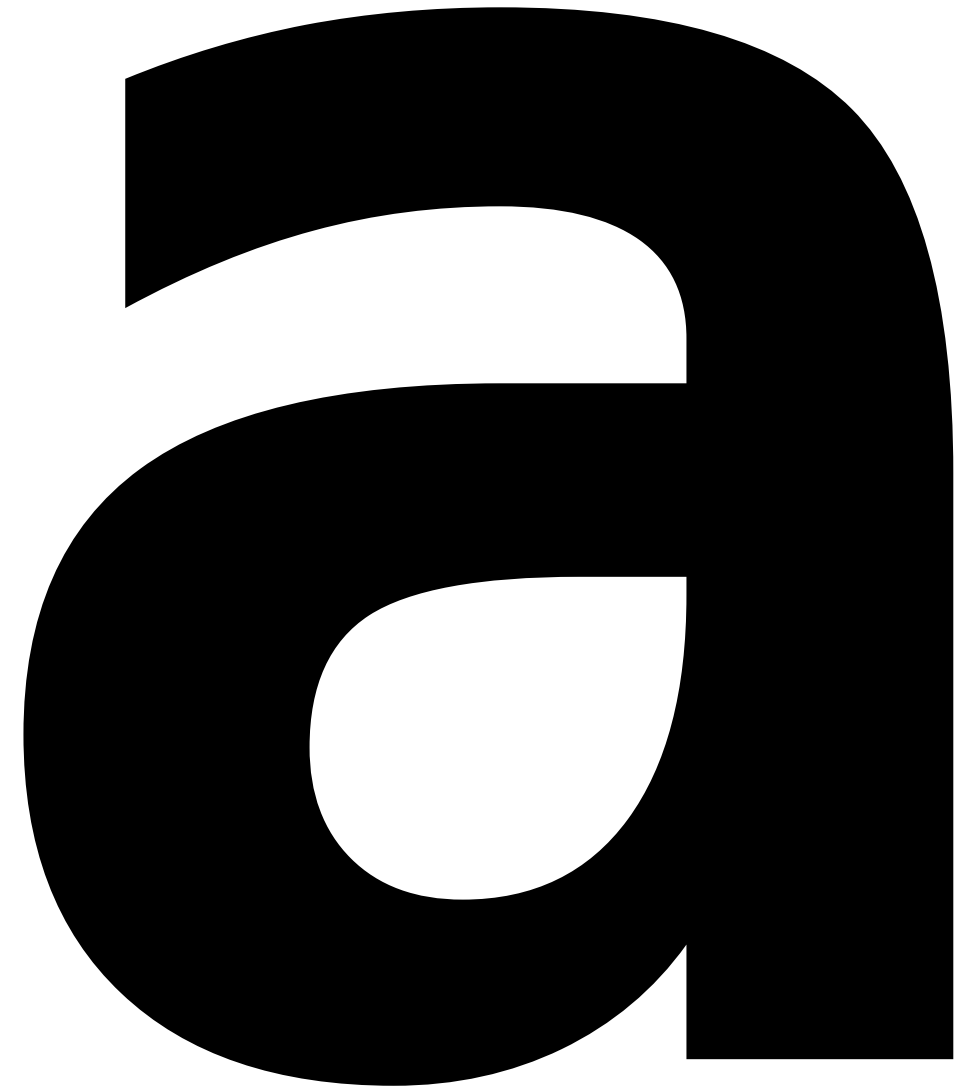


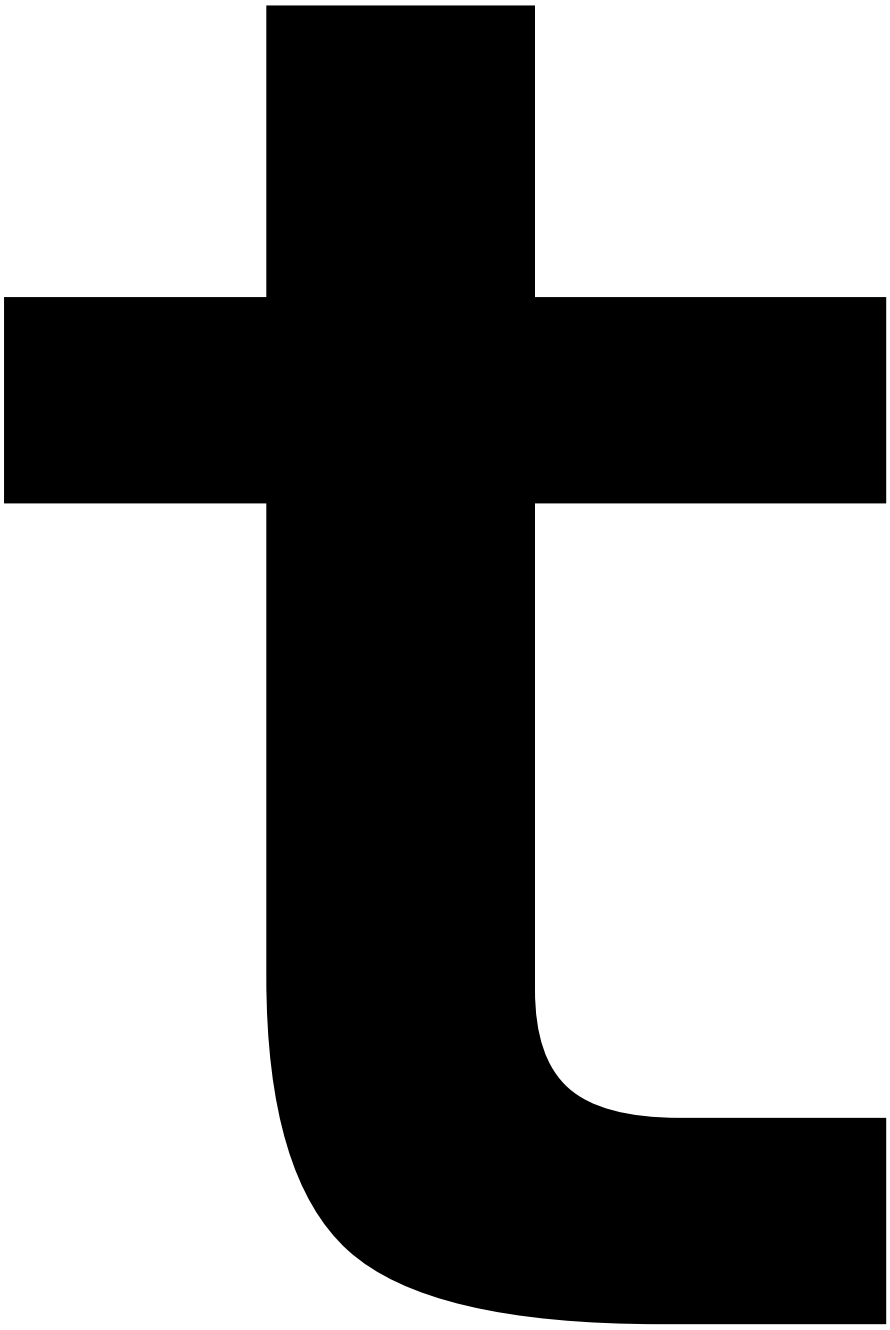


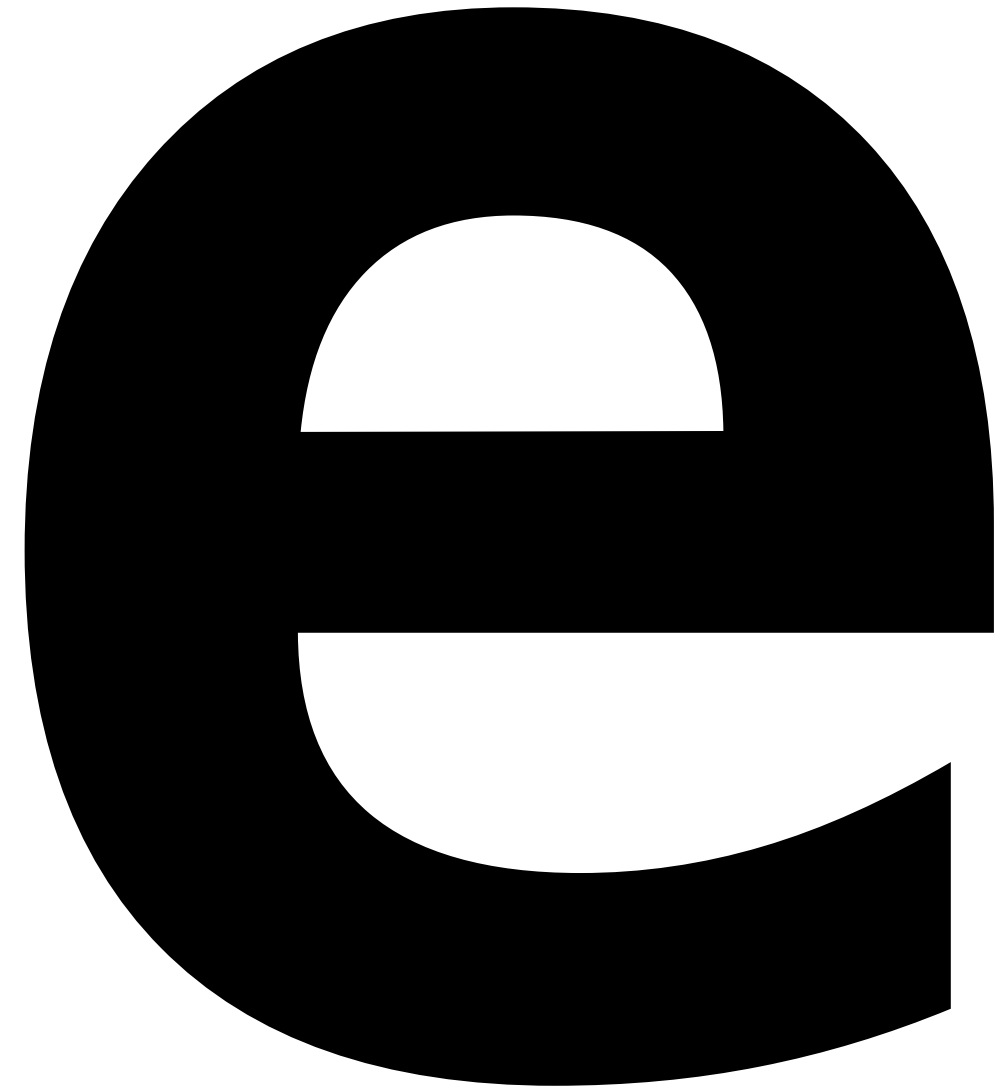


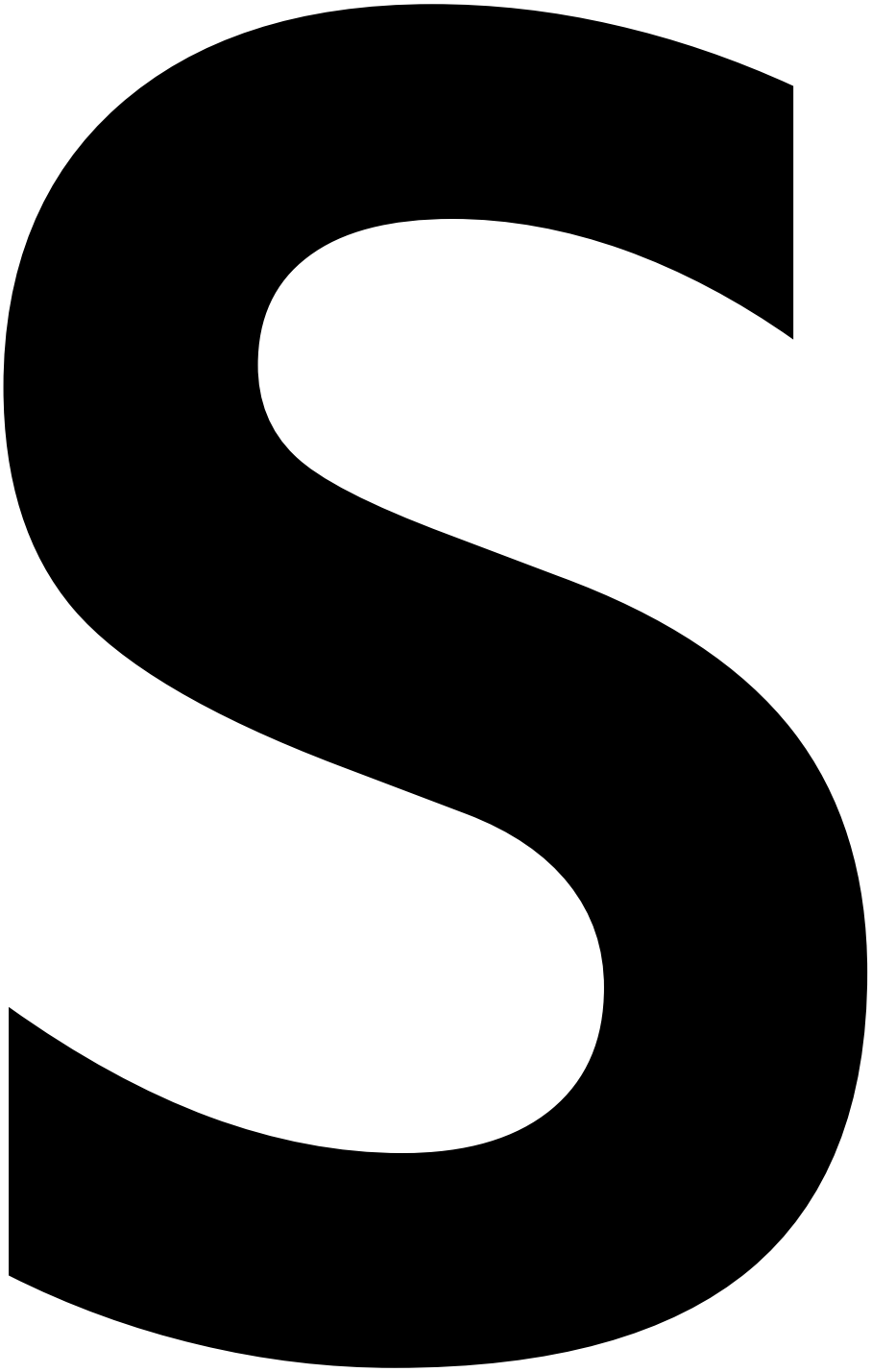


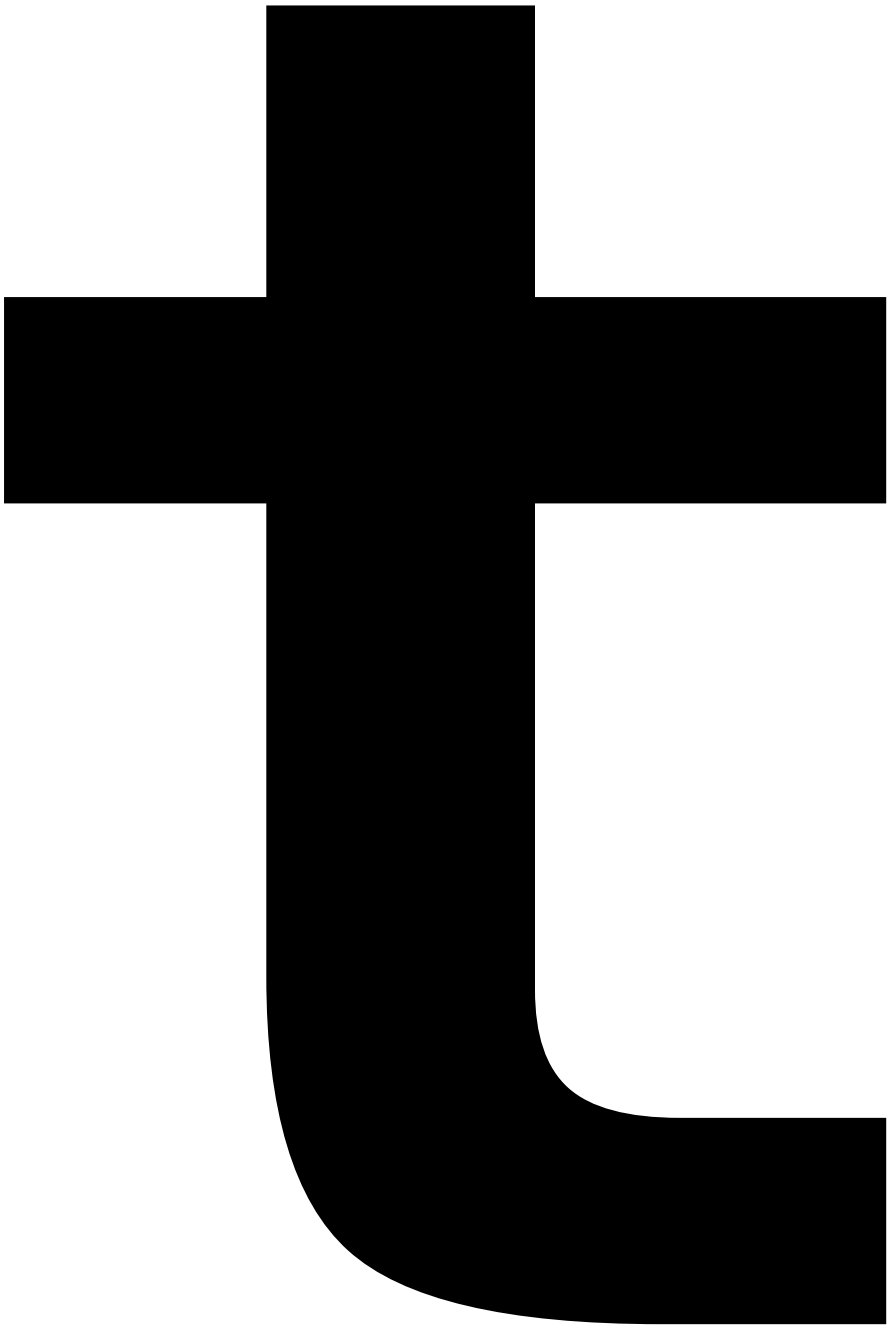




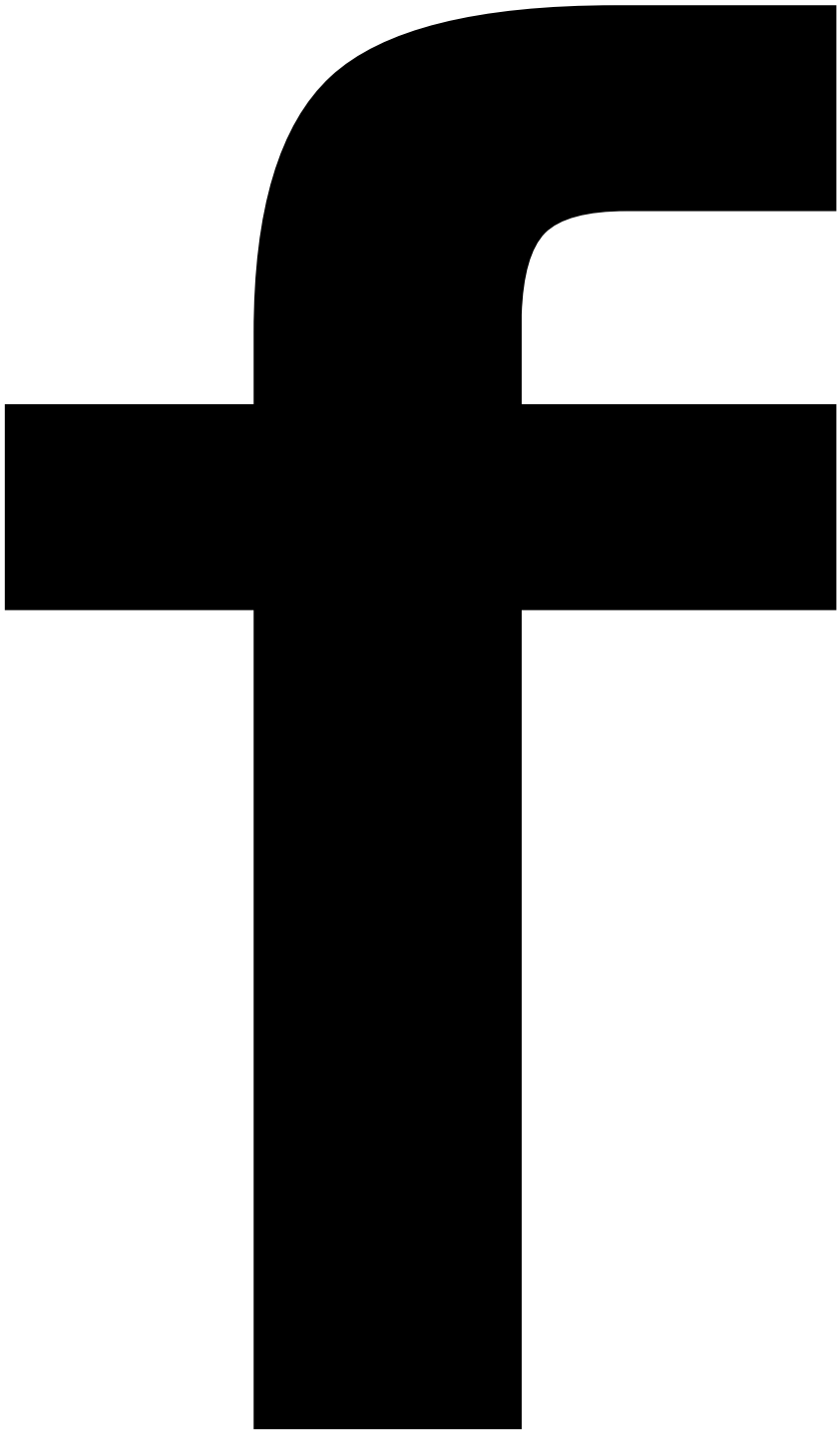


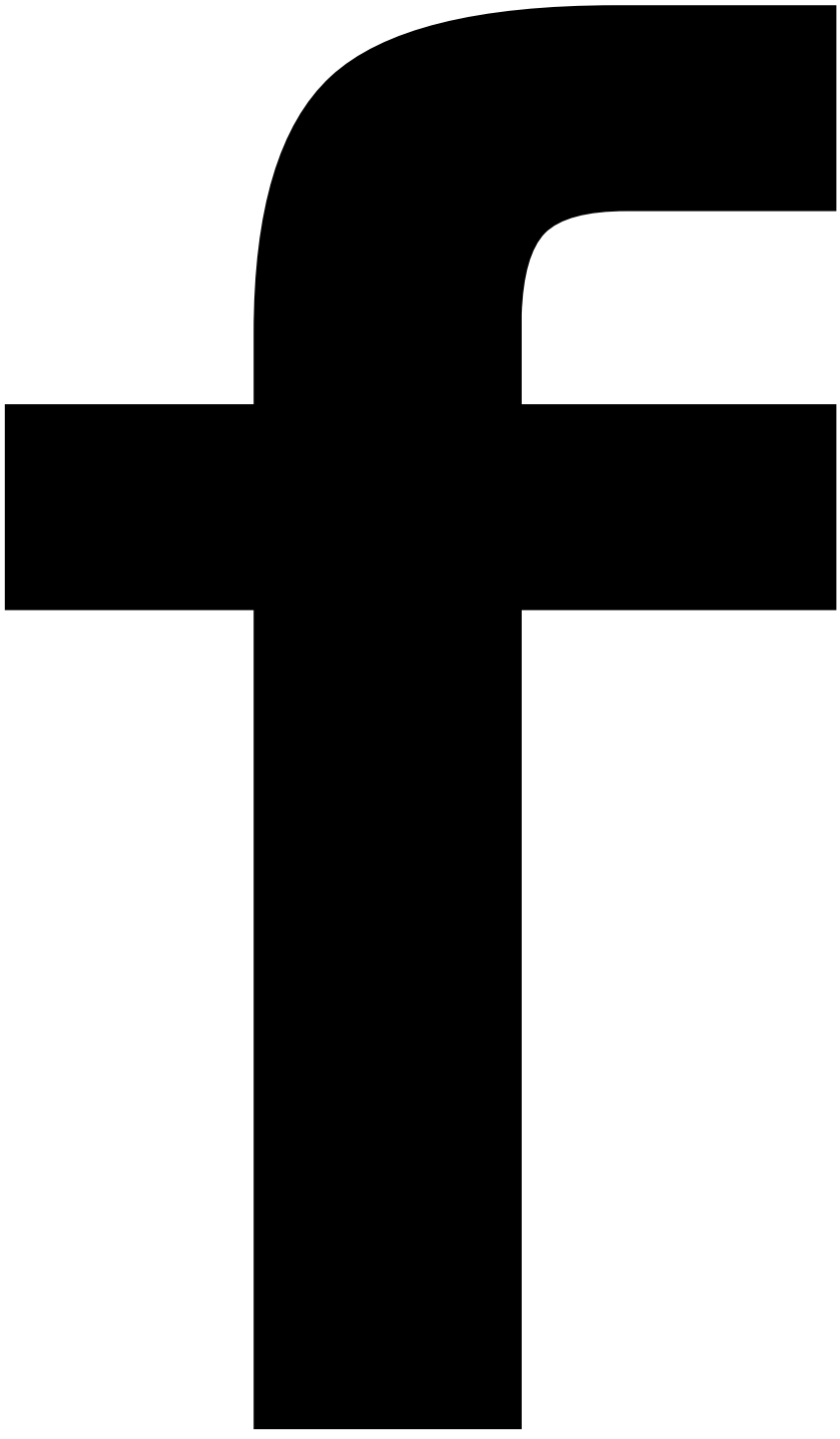




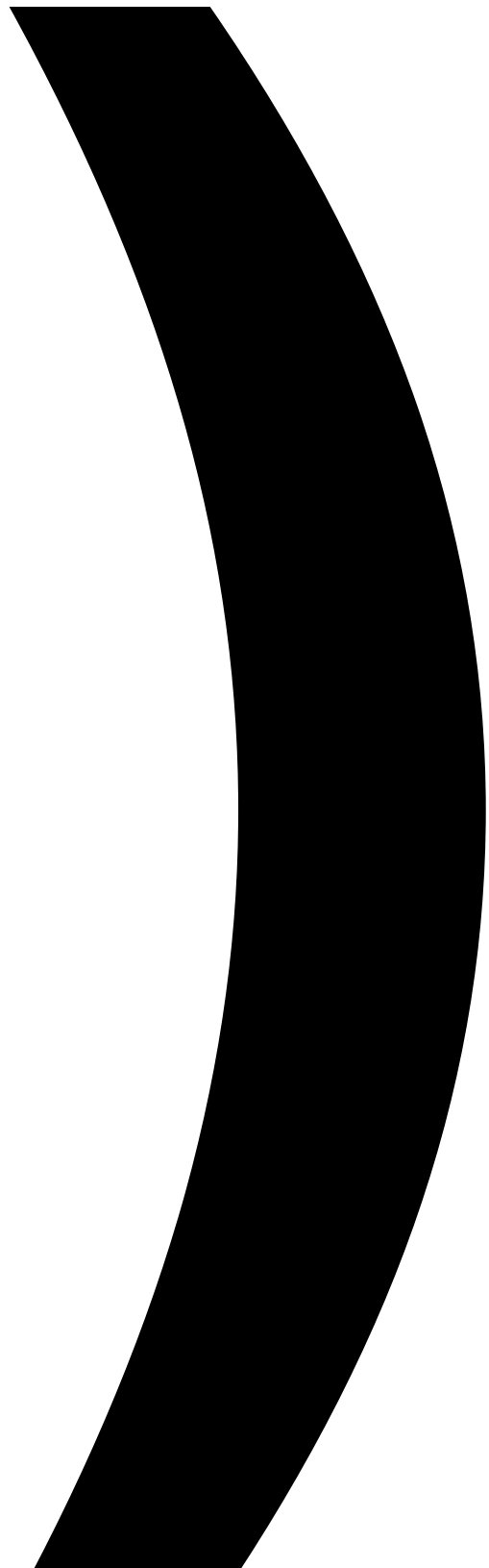


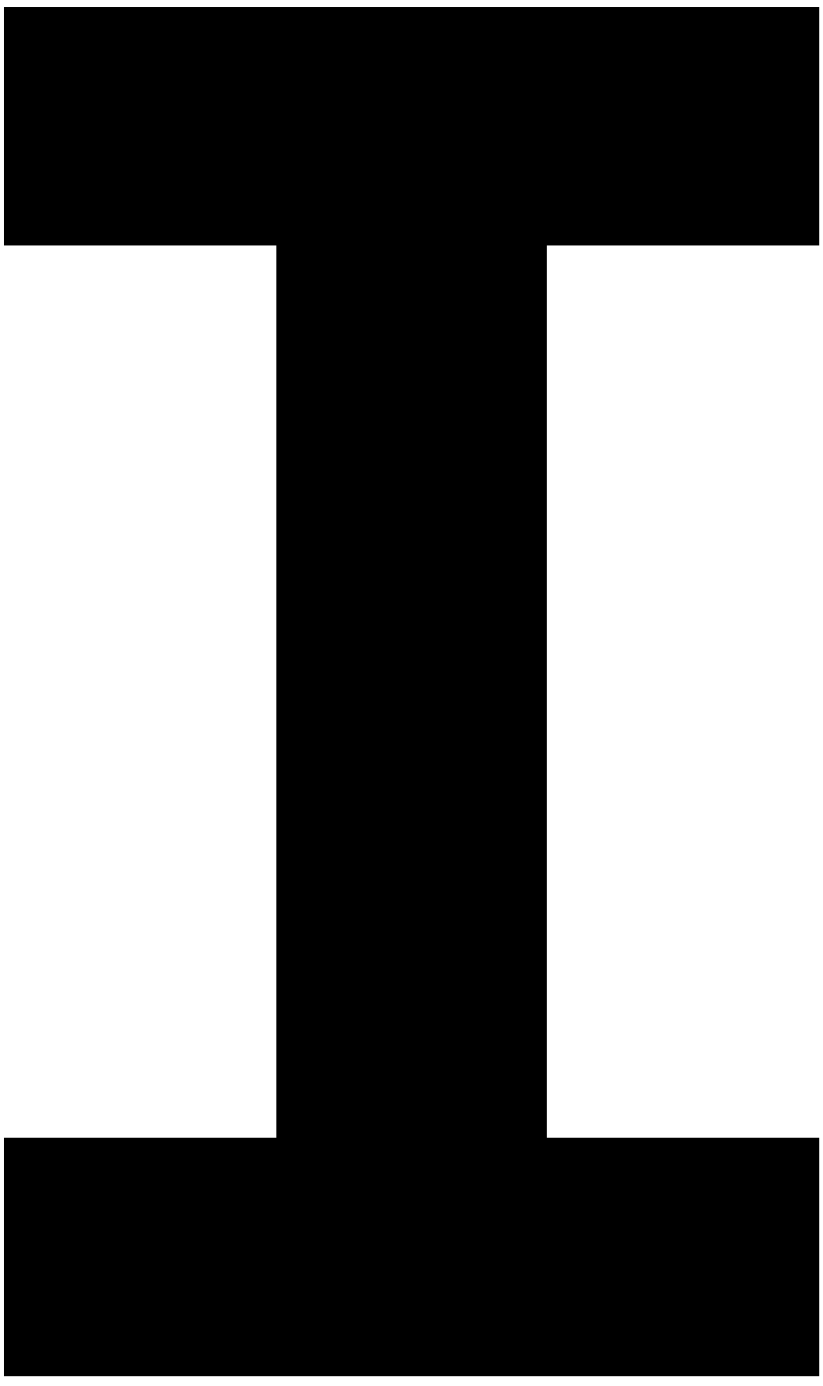
u

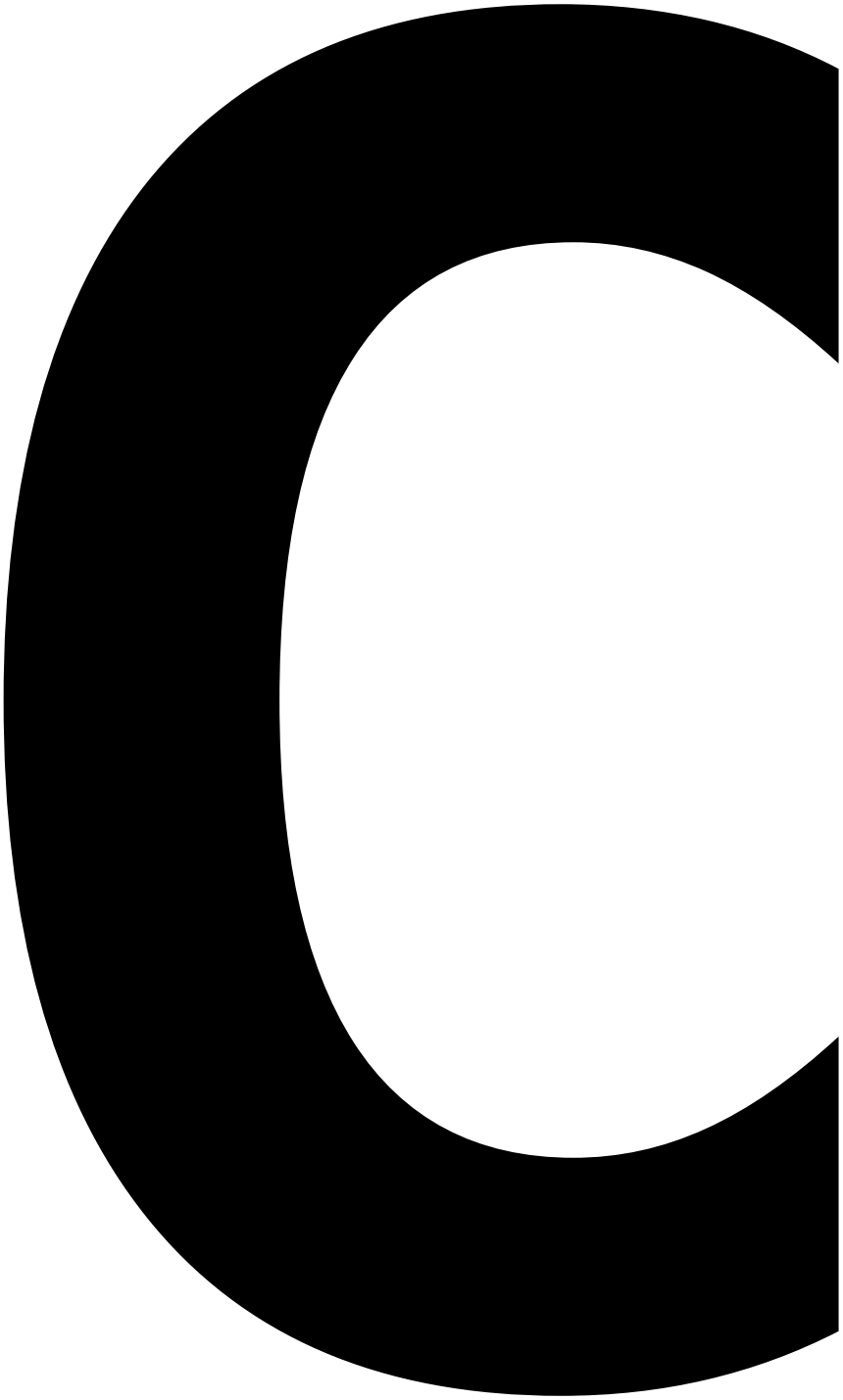


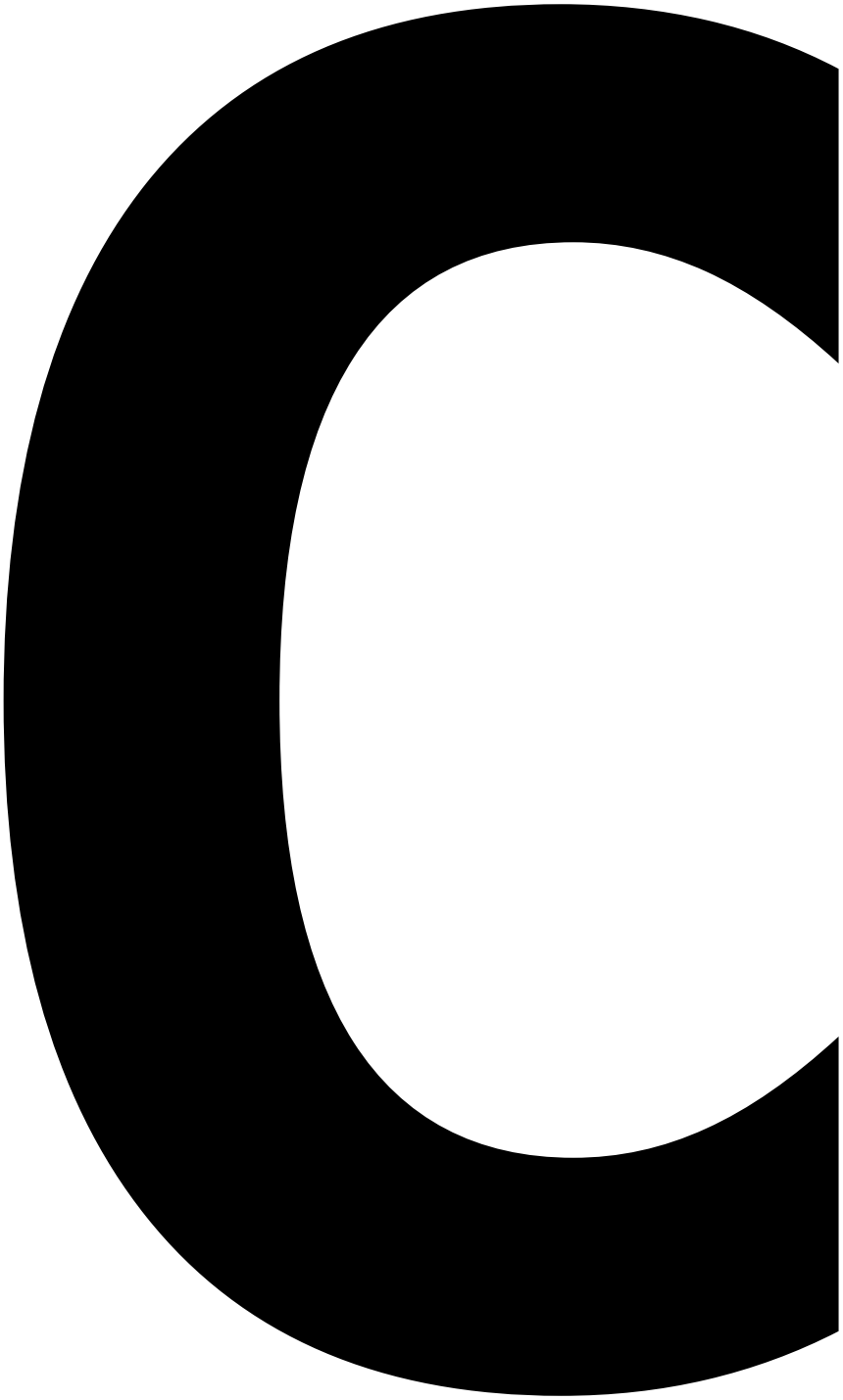


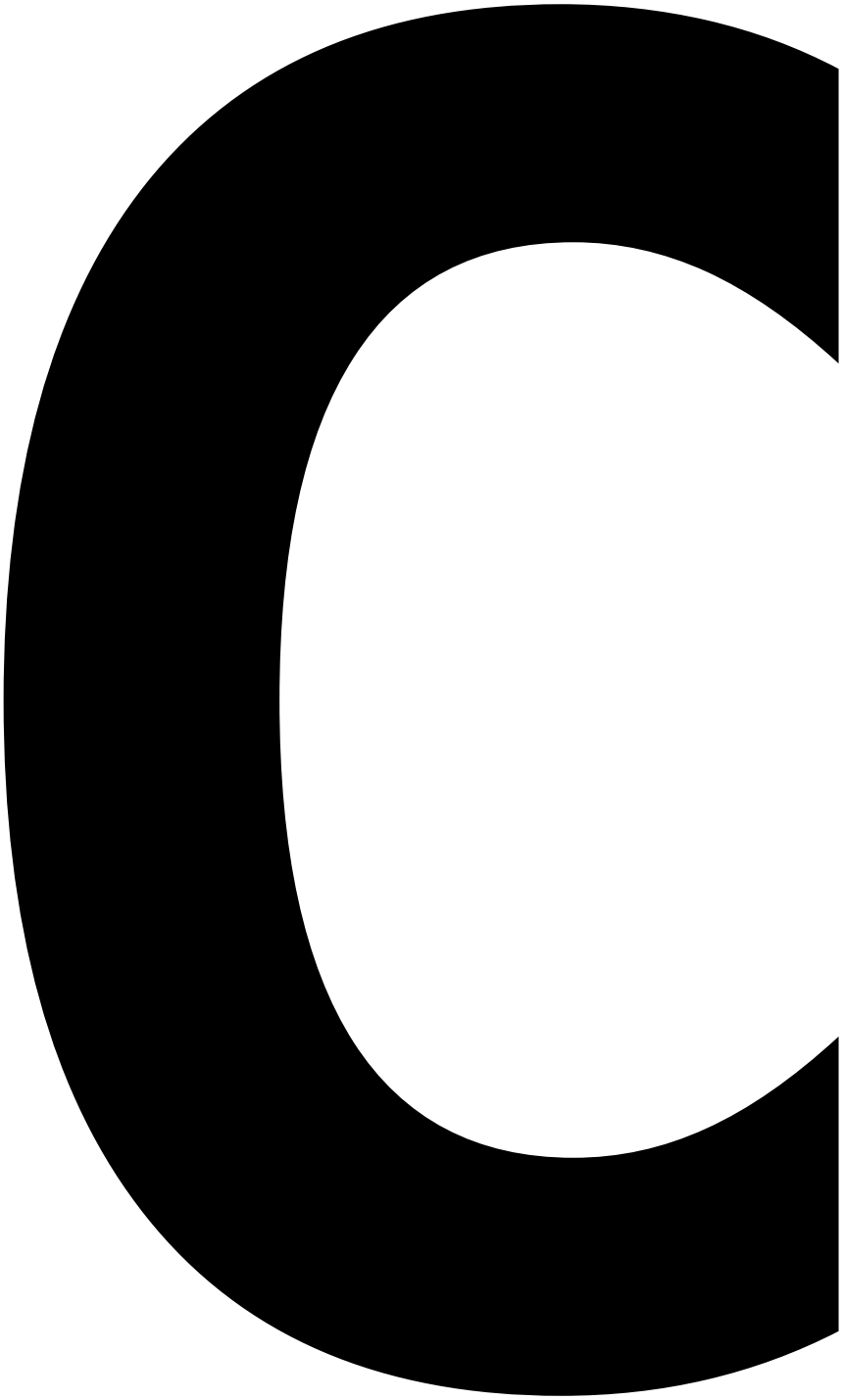
”

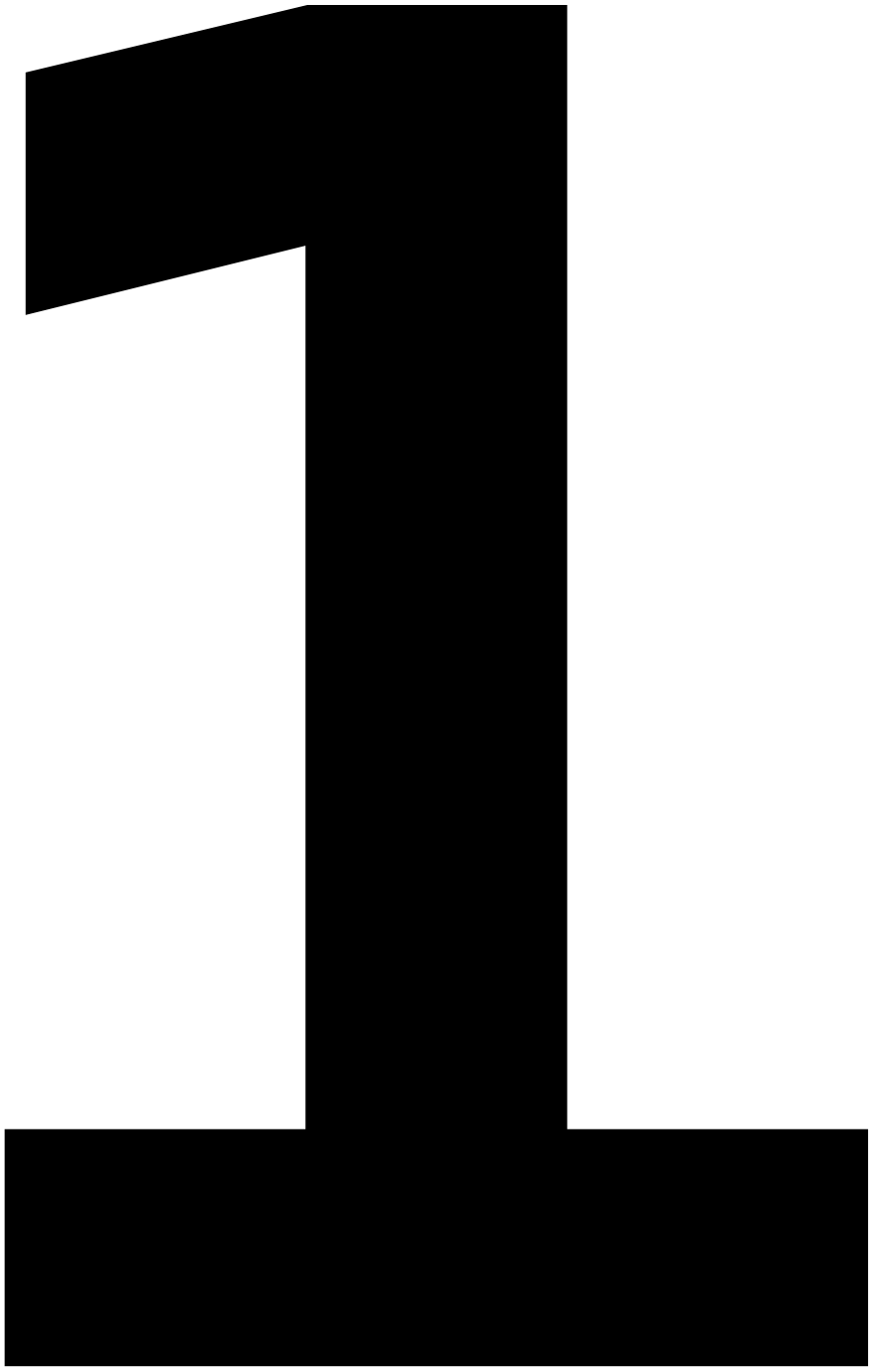


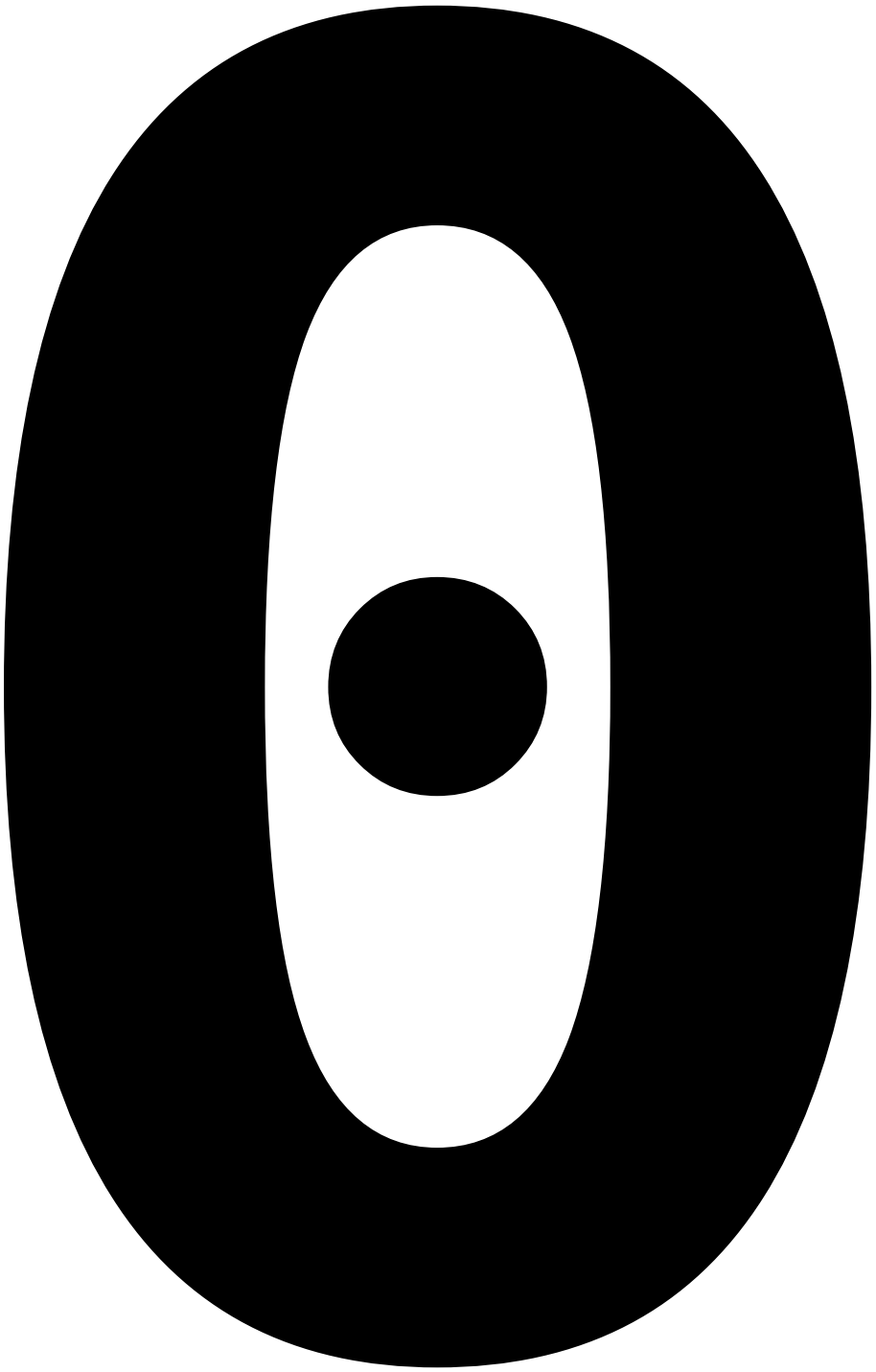


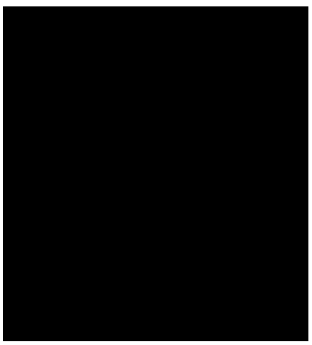


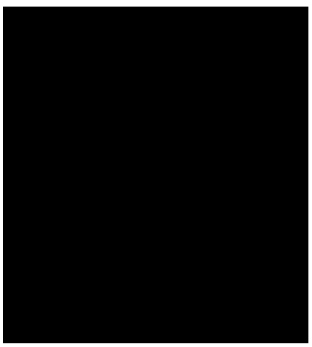


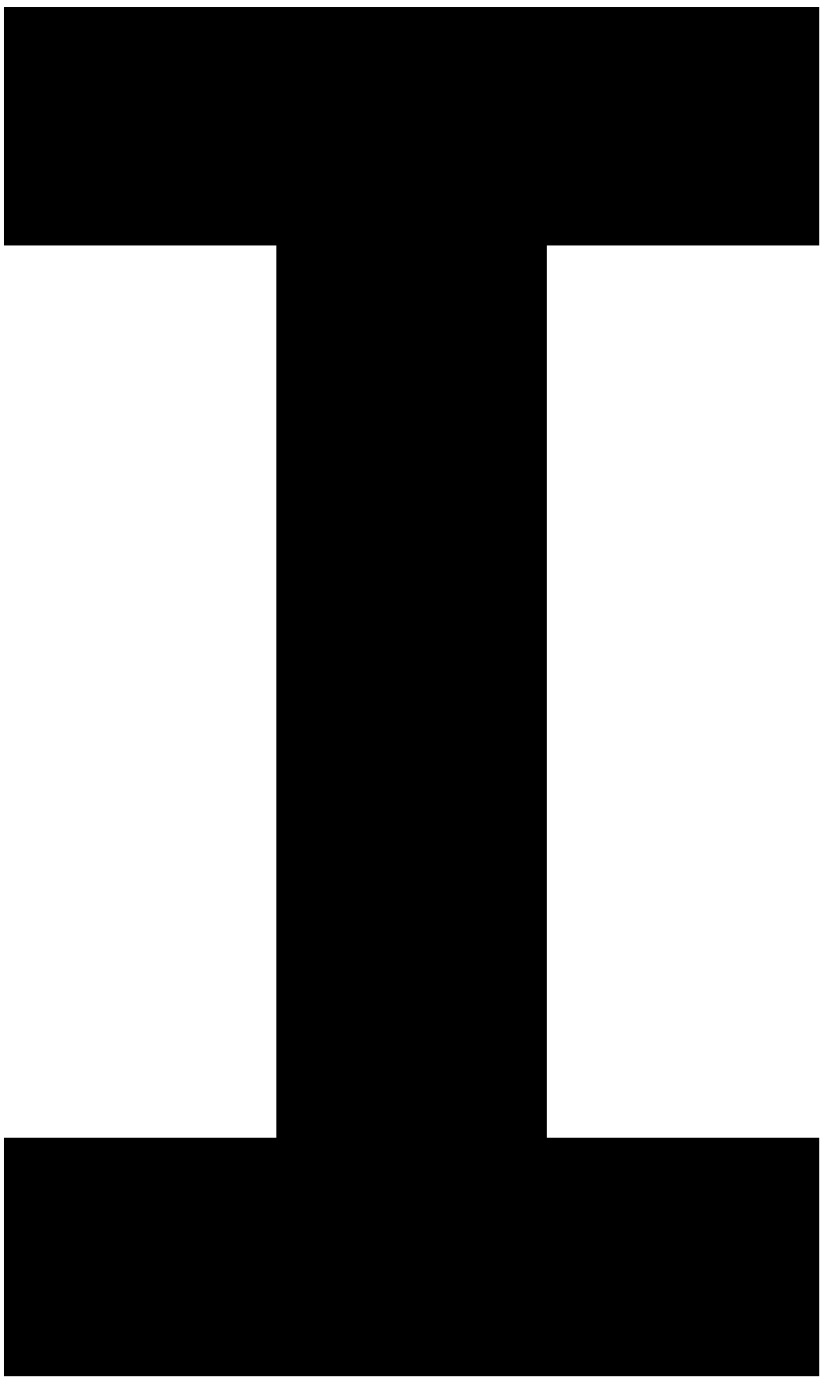


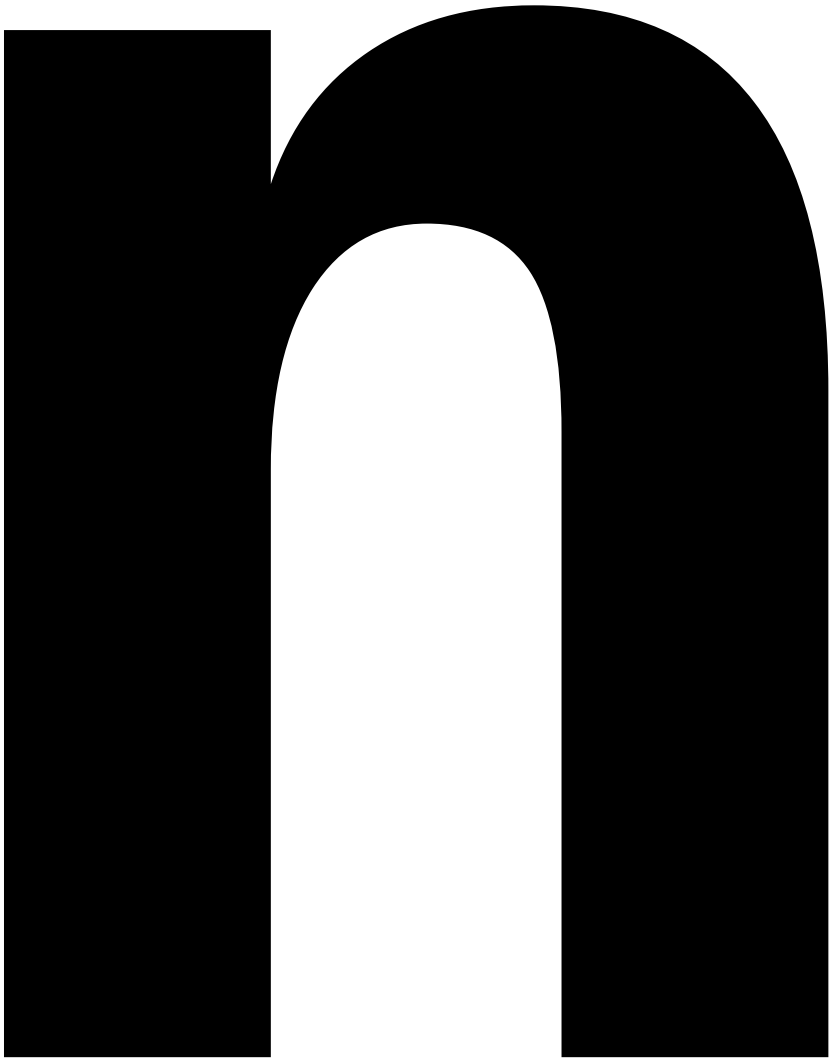


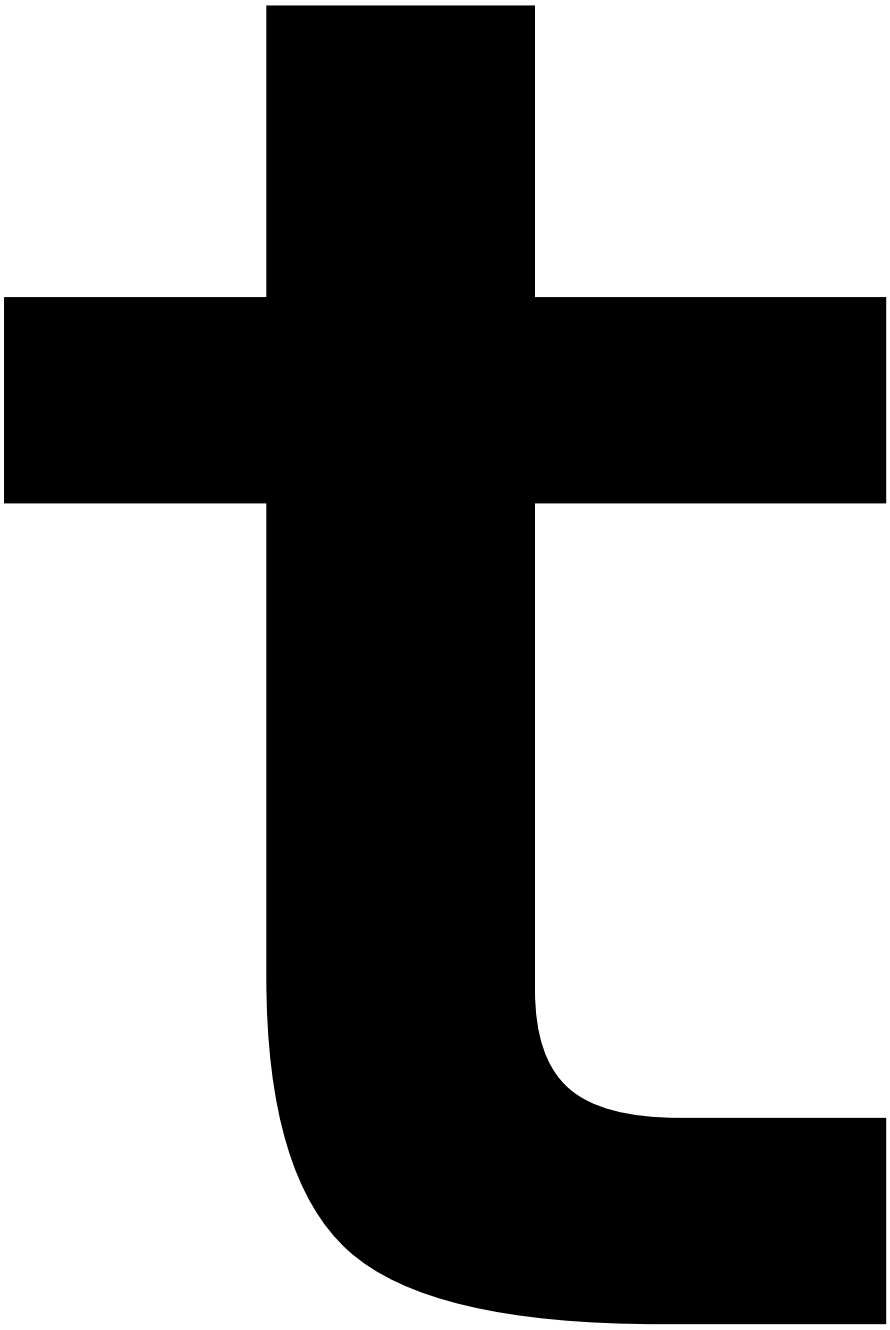


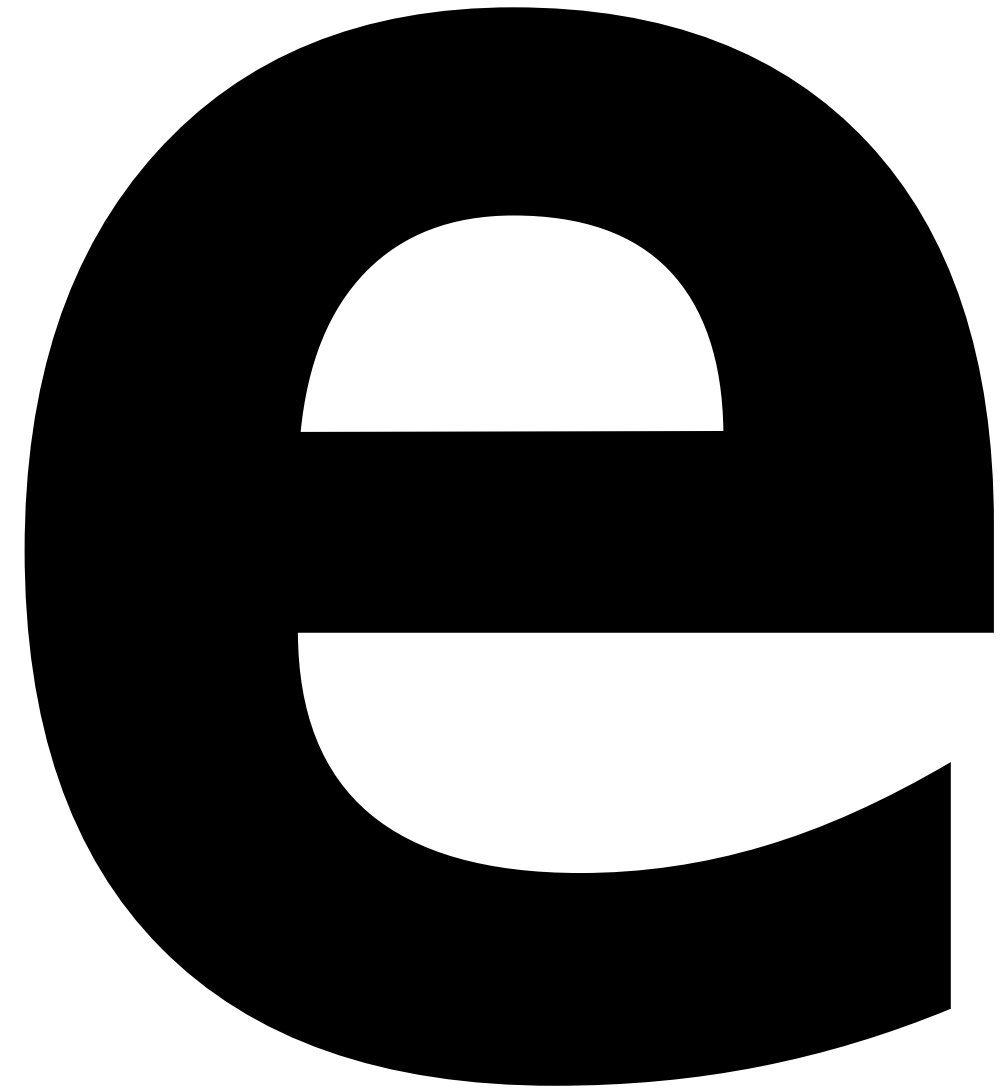


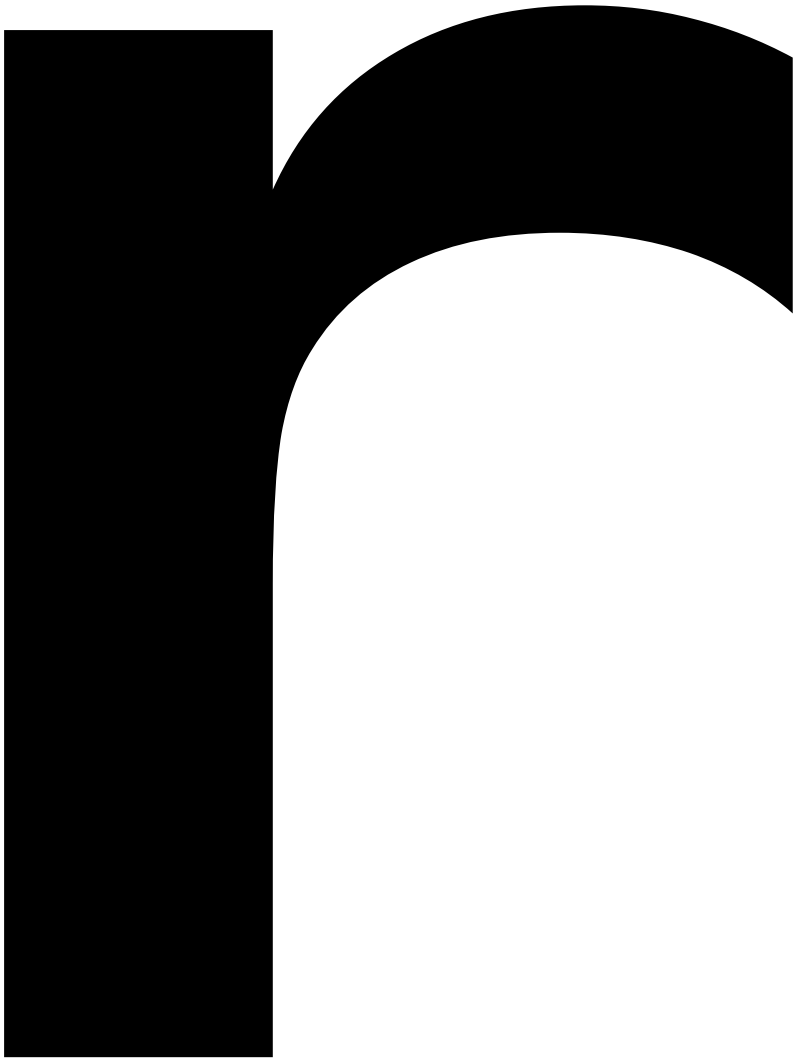


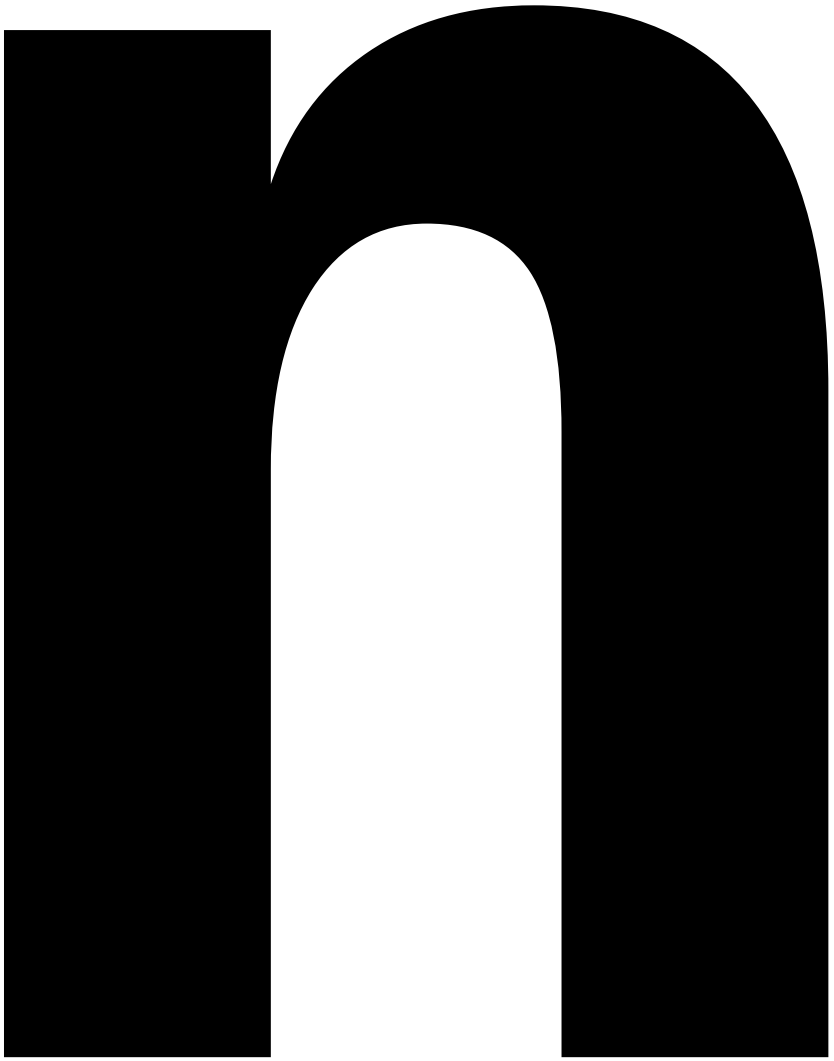


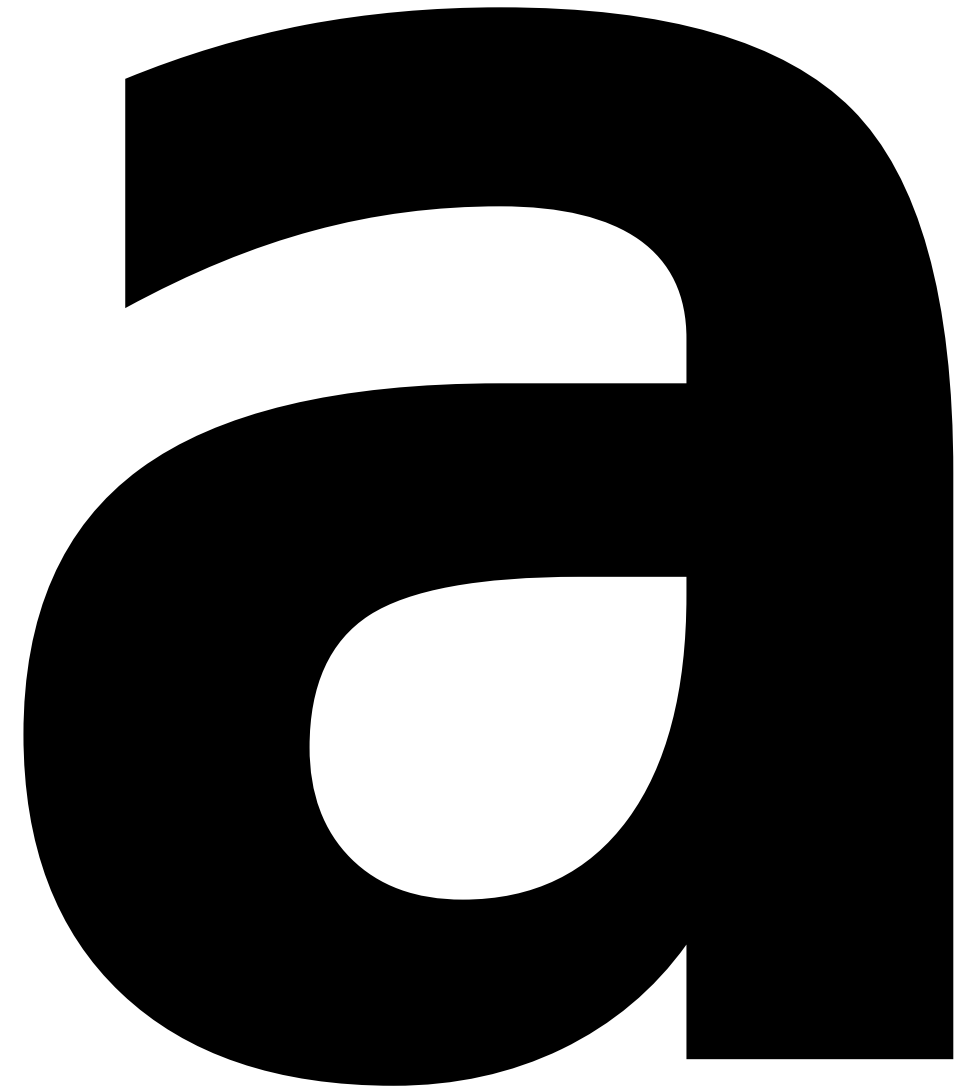


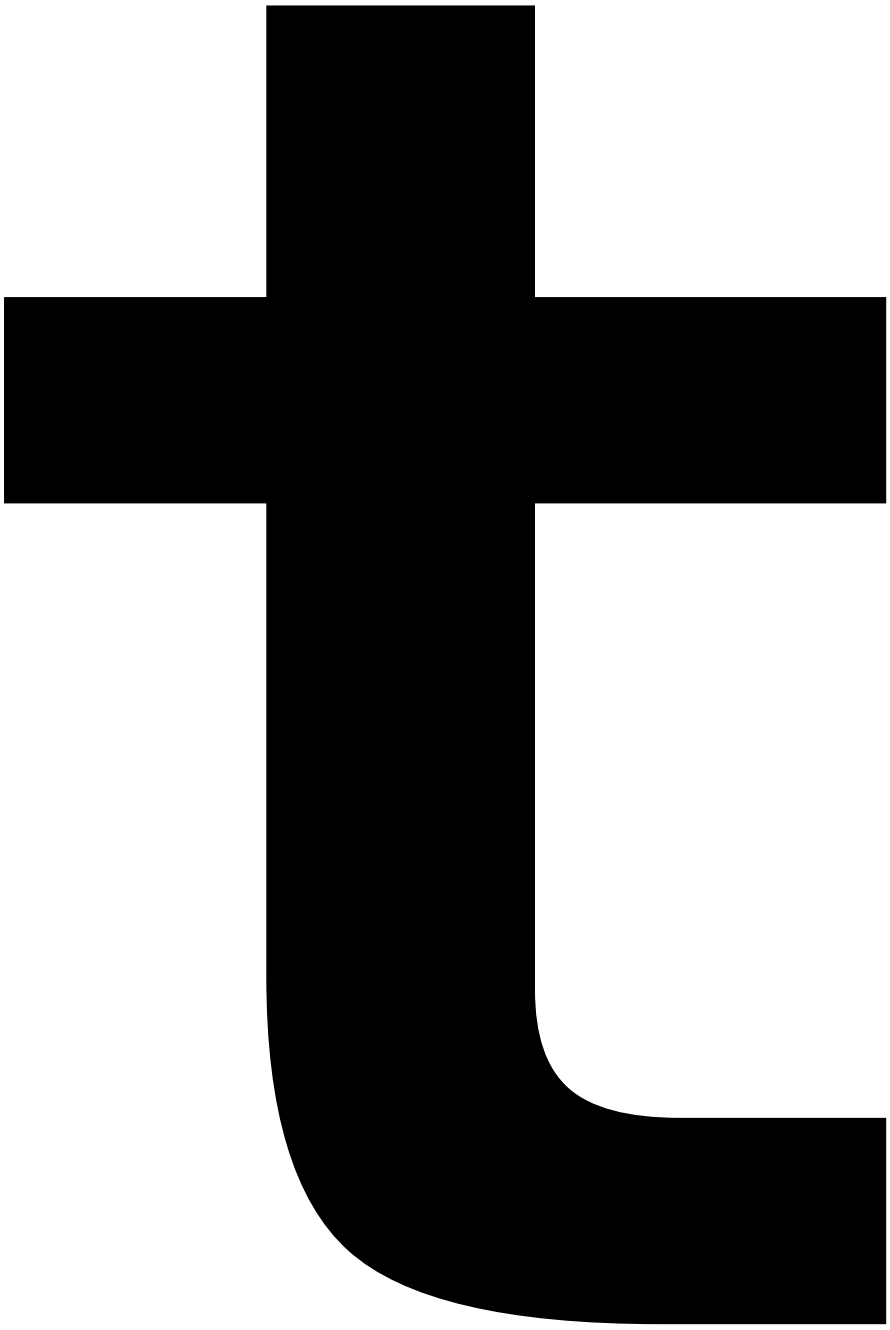


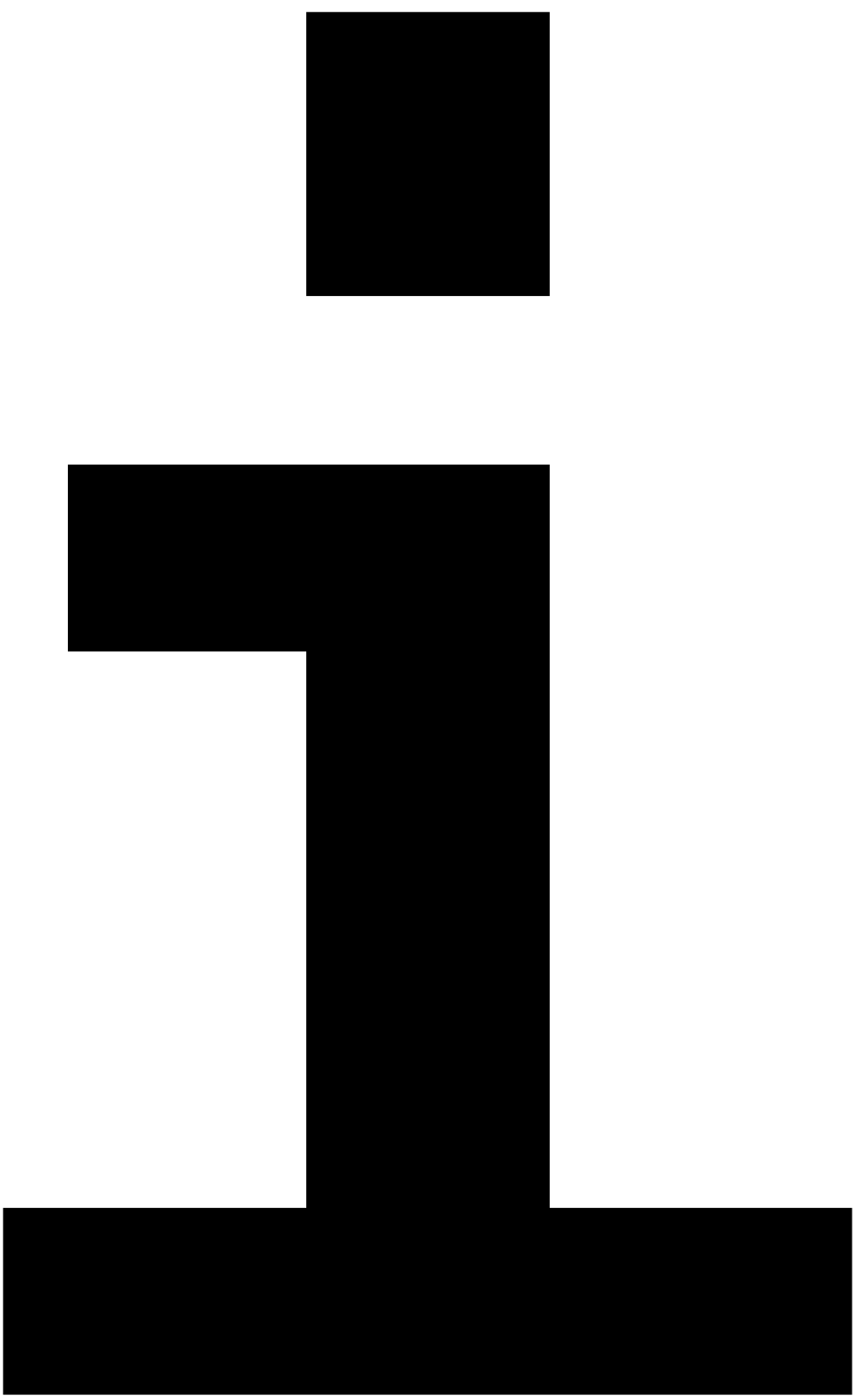


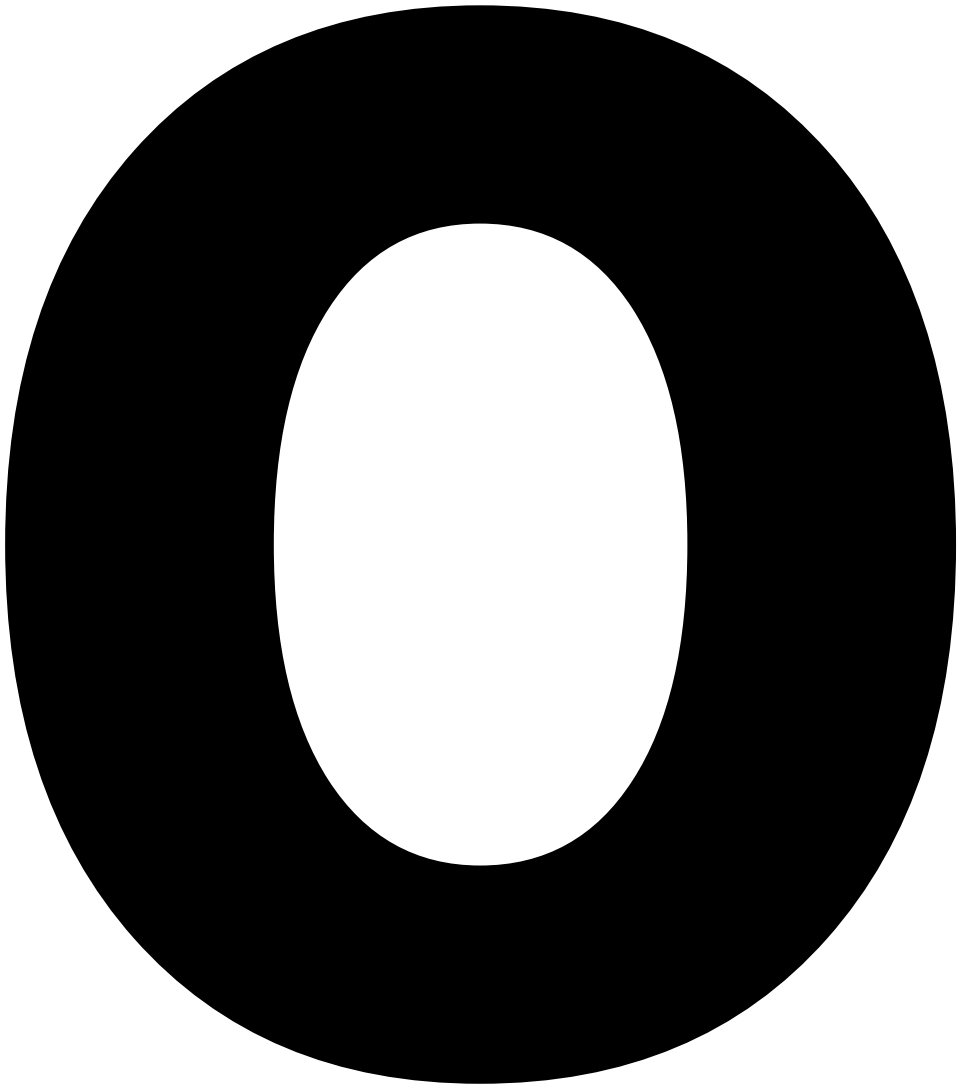


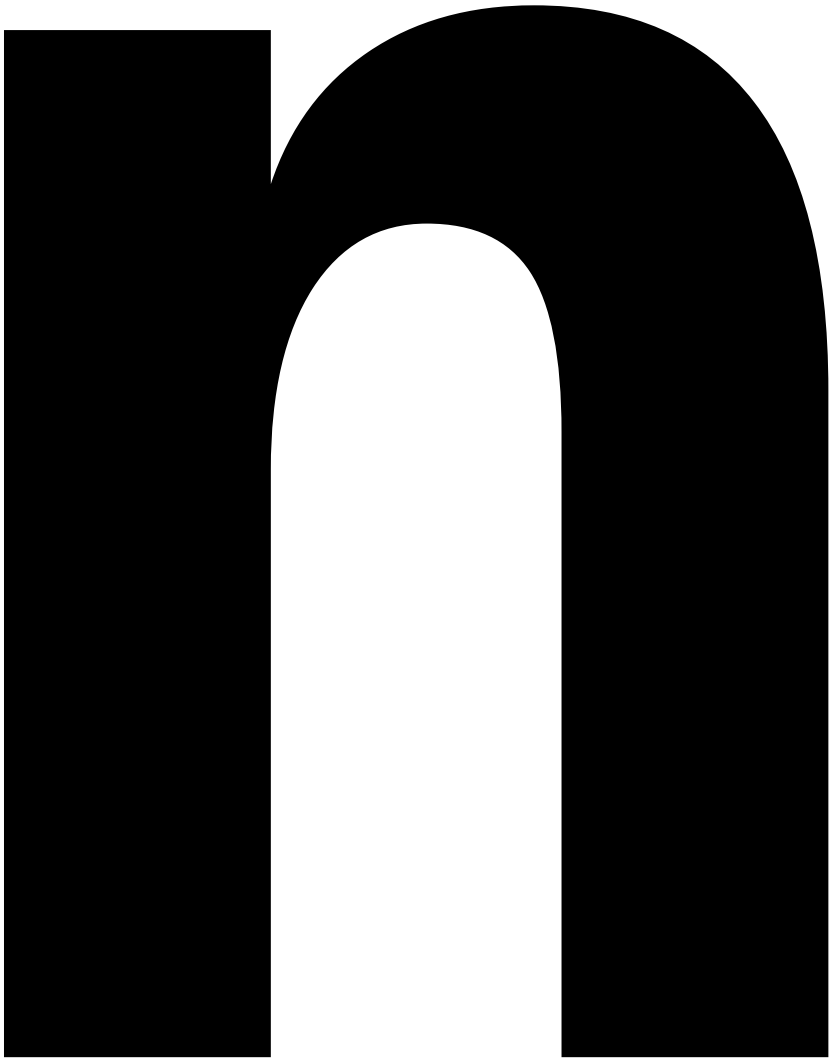


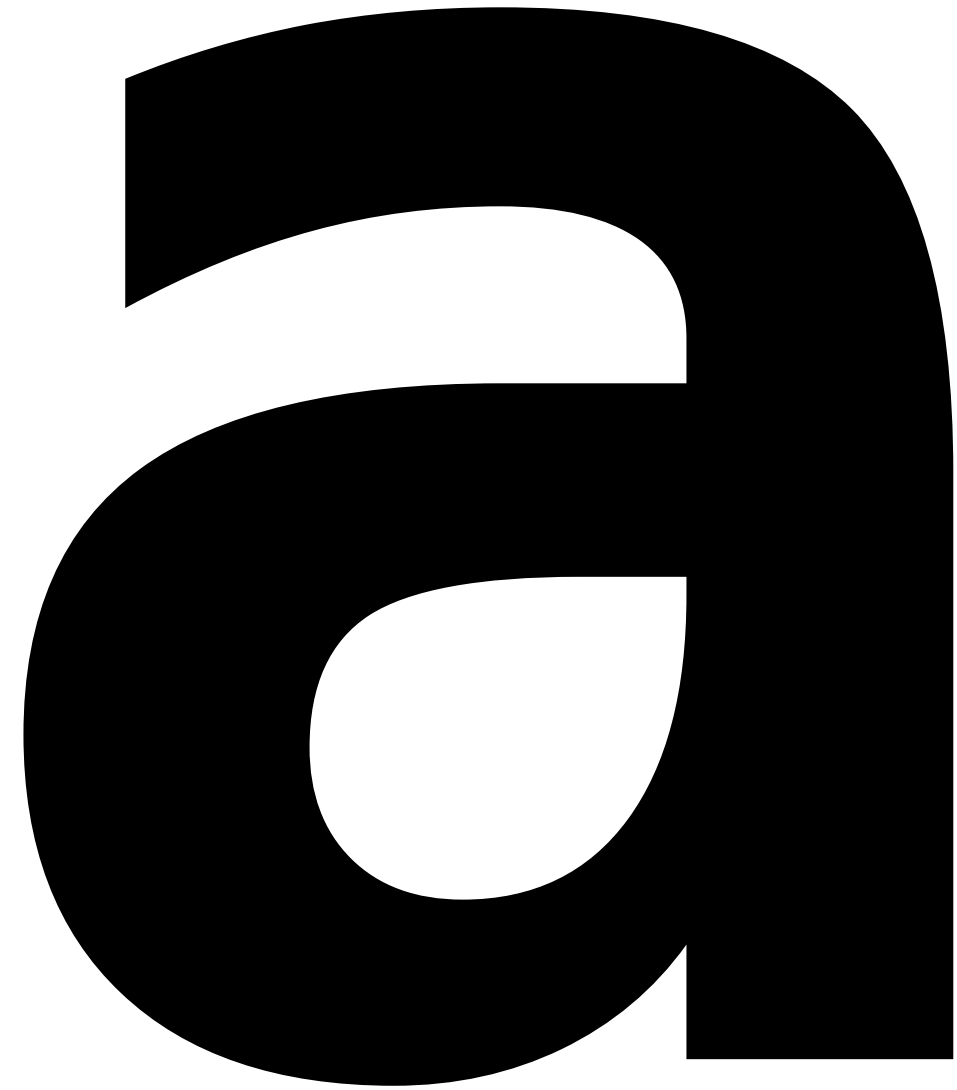


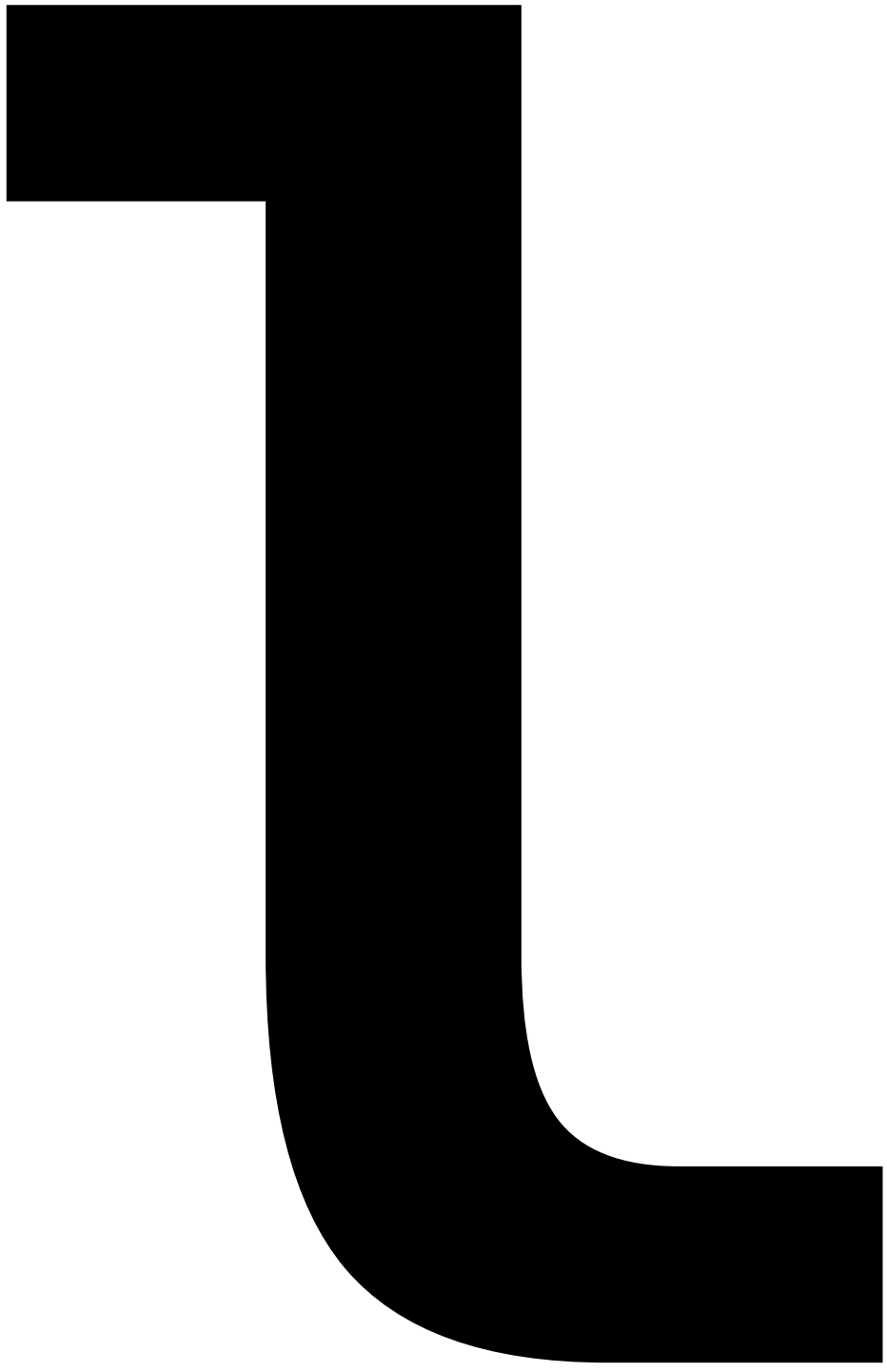


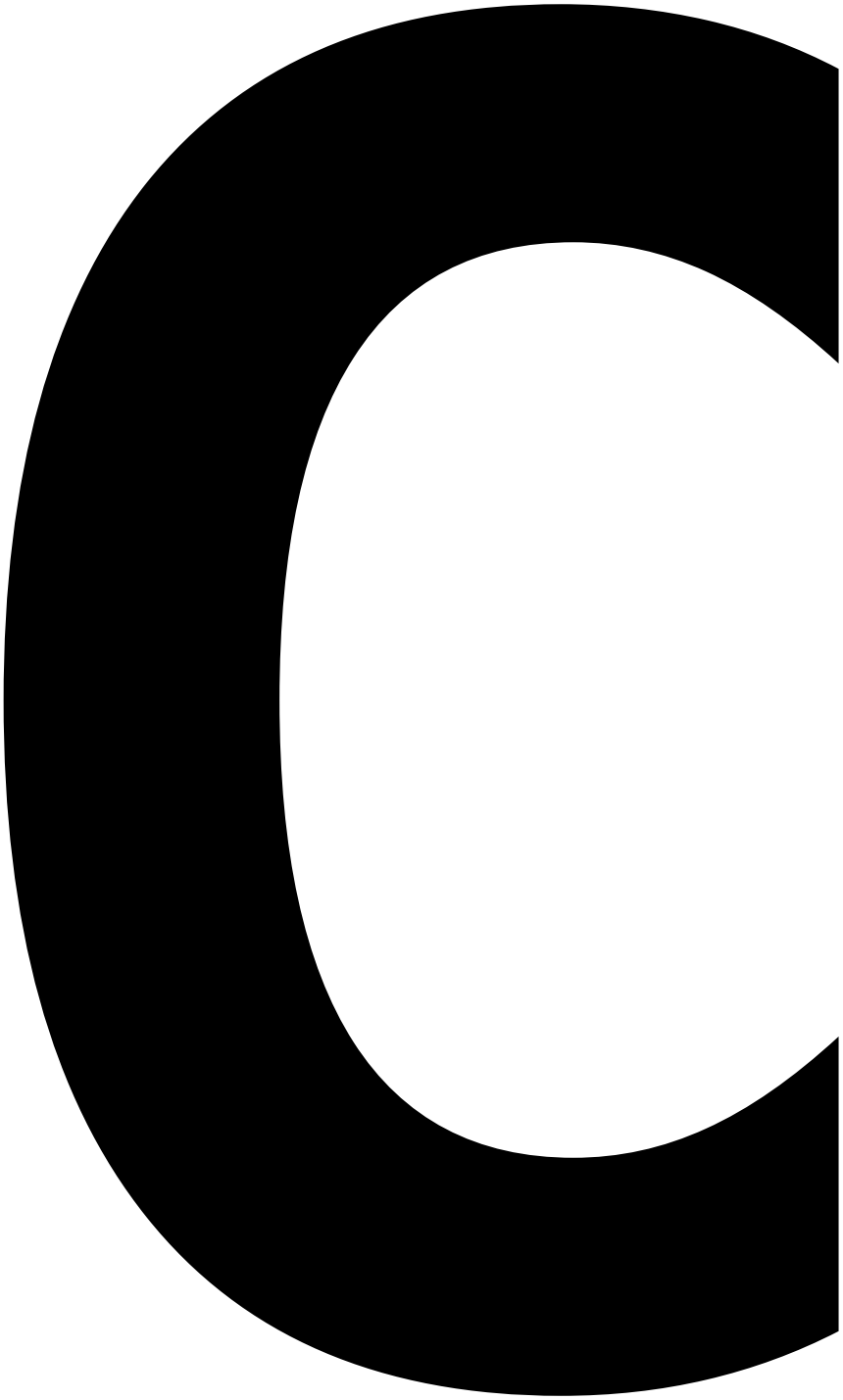


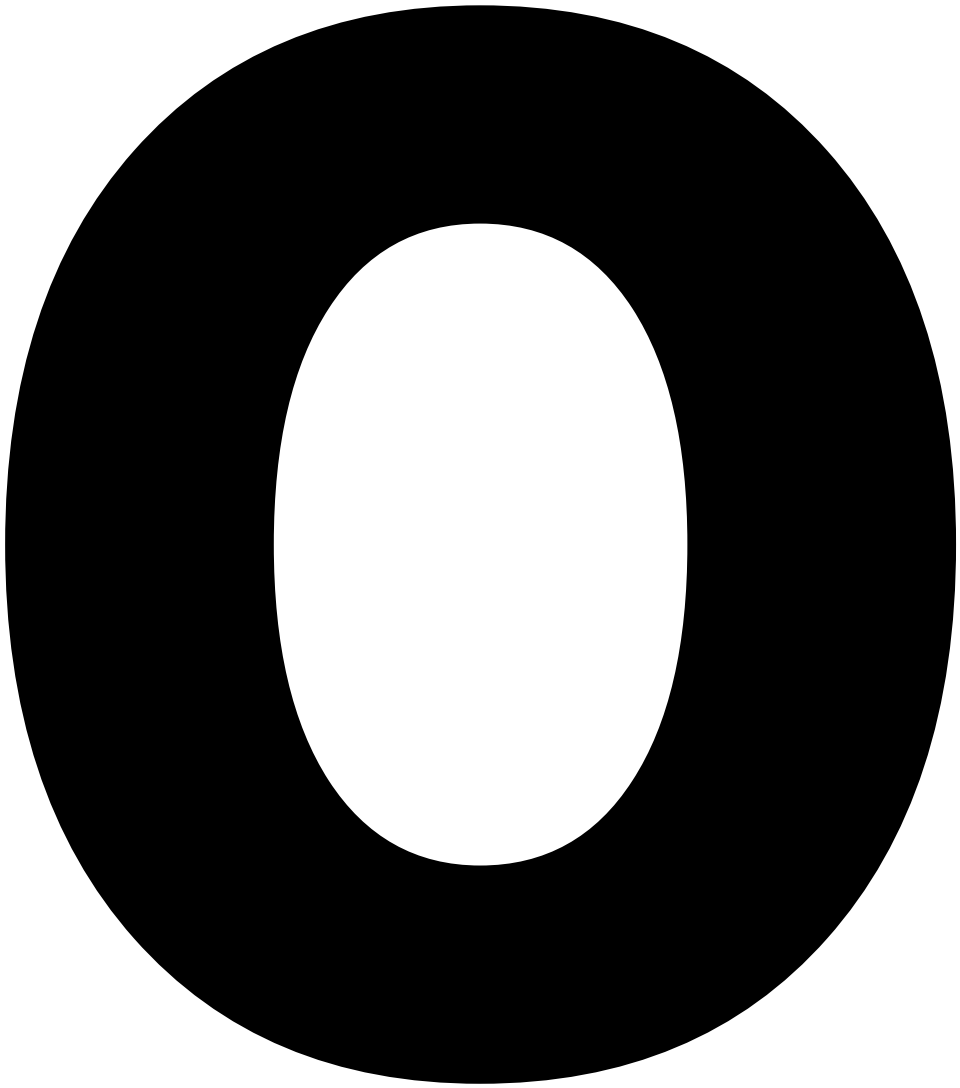


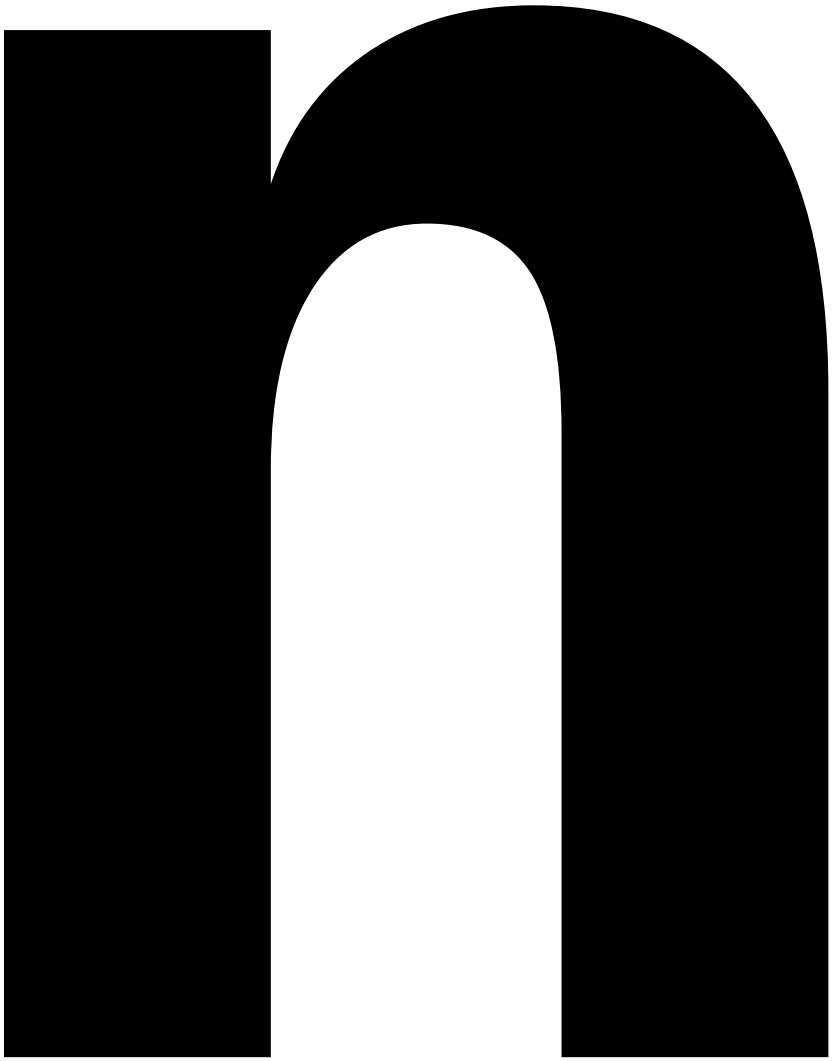


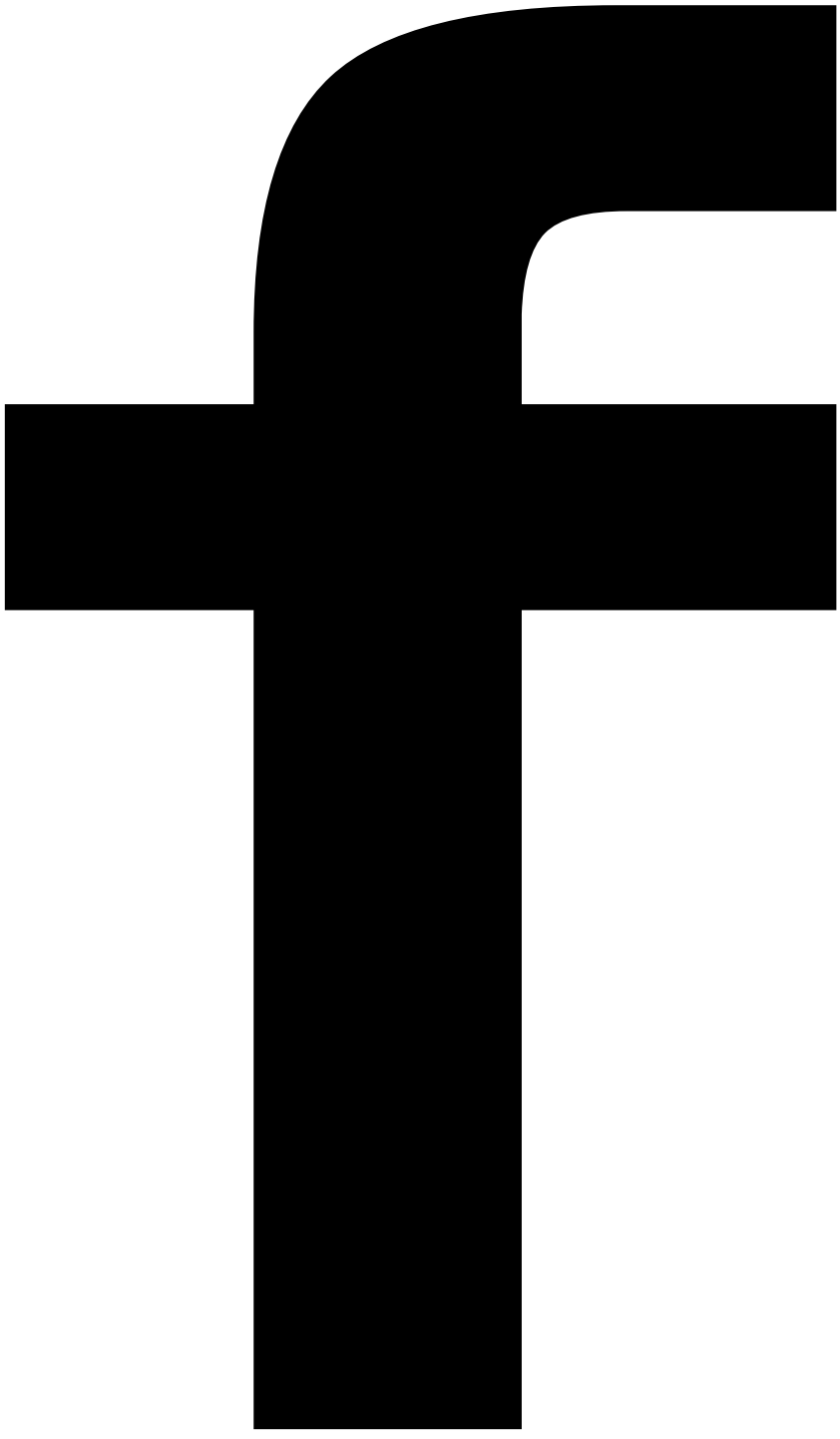


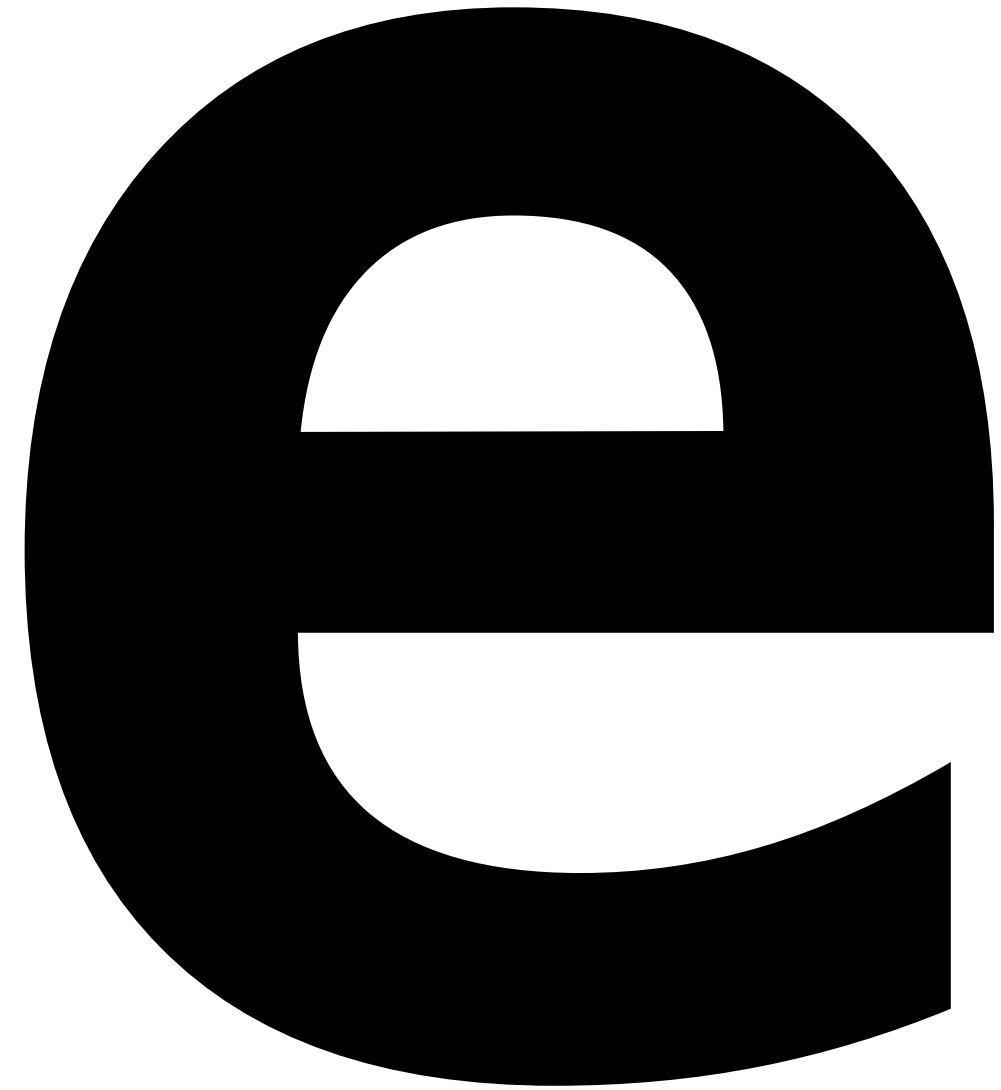


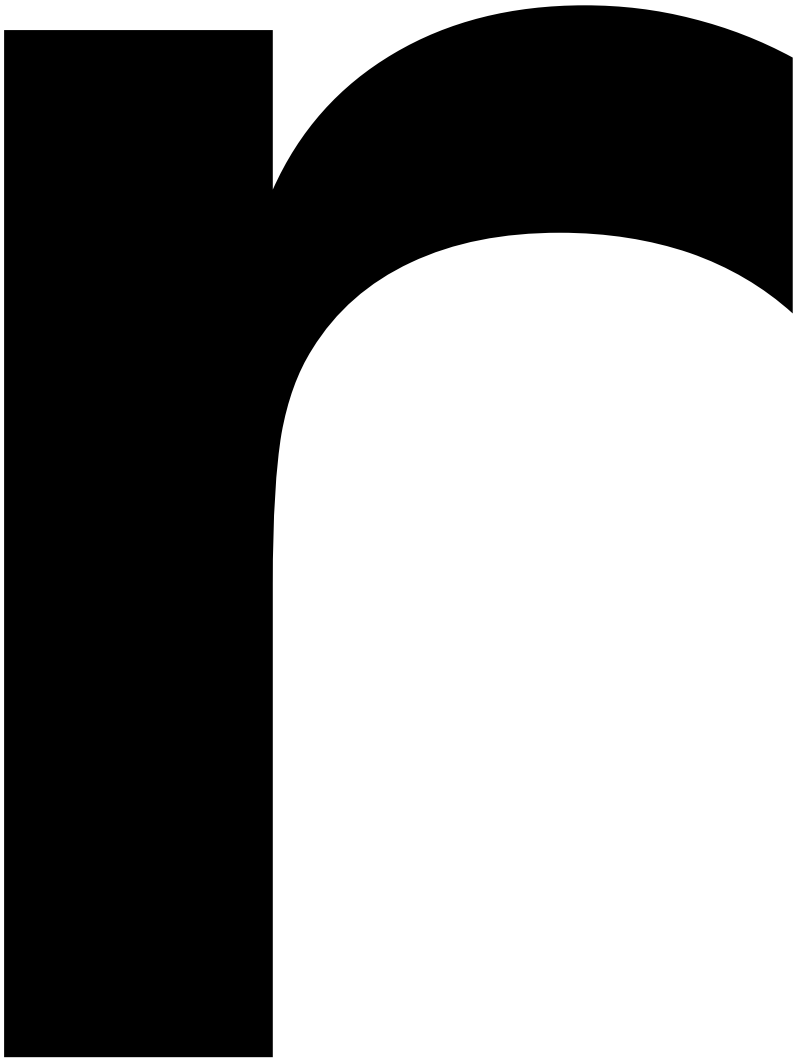


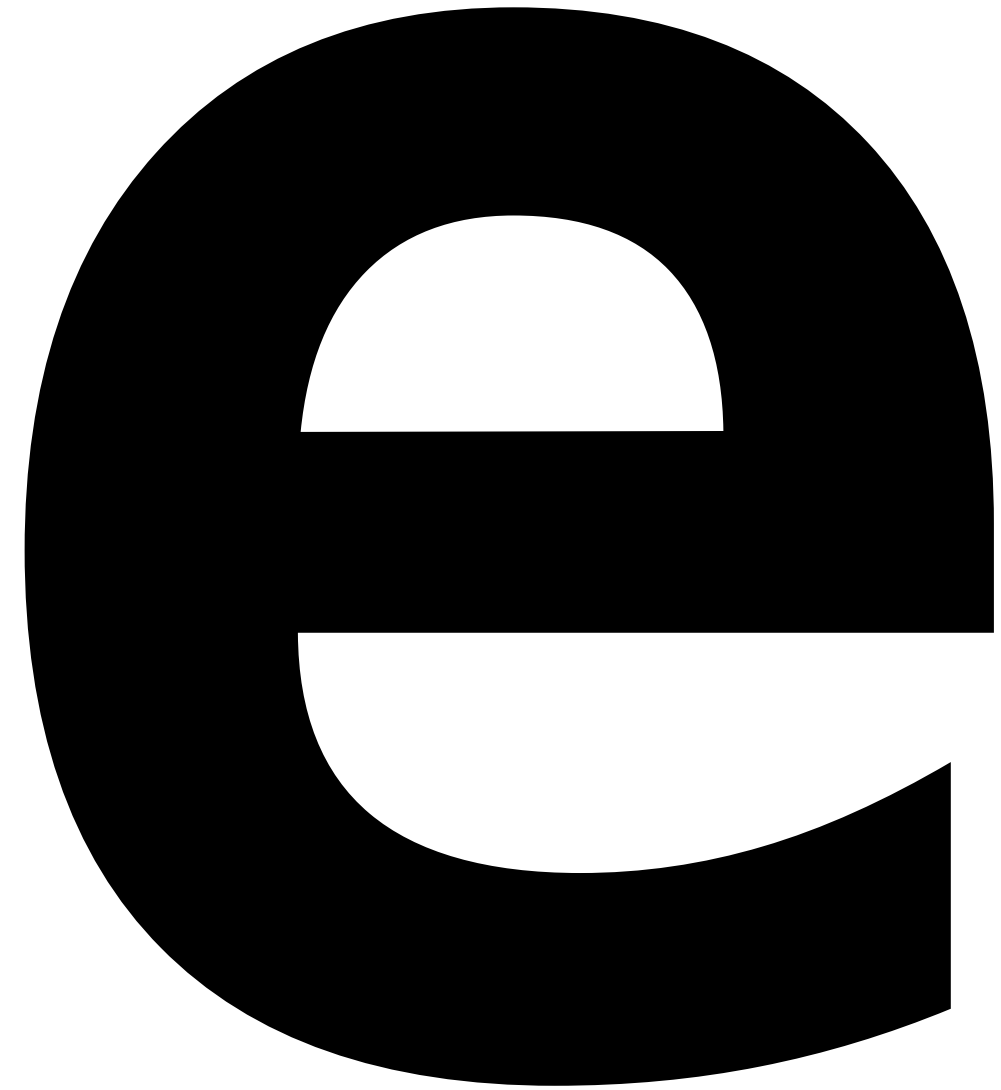


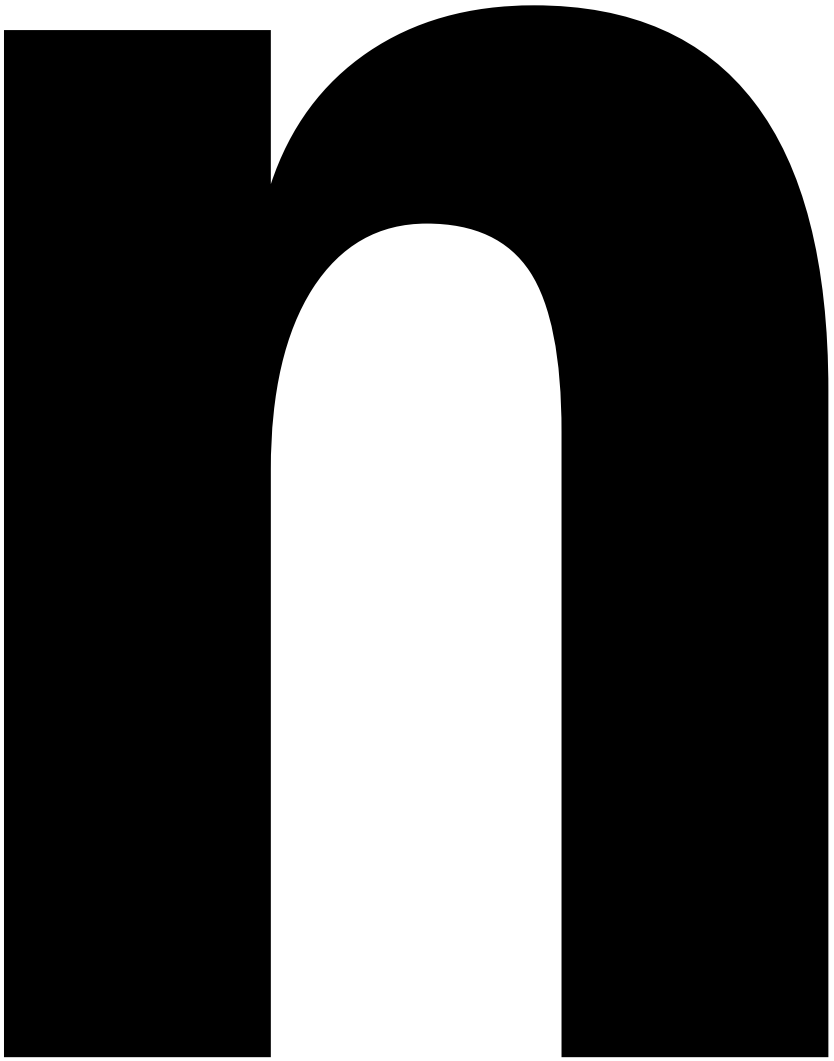


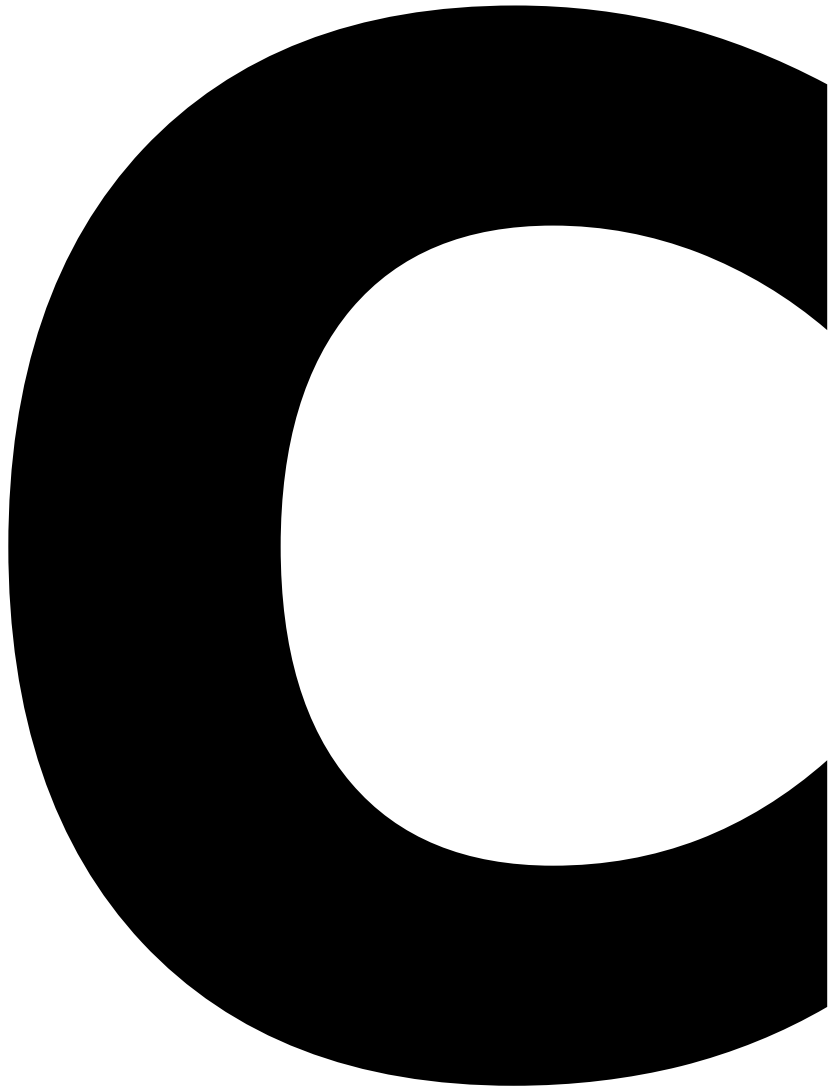


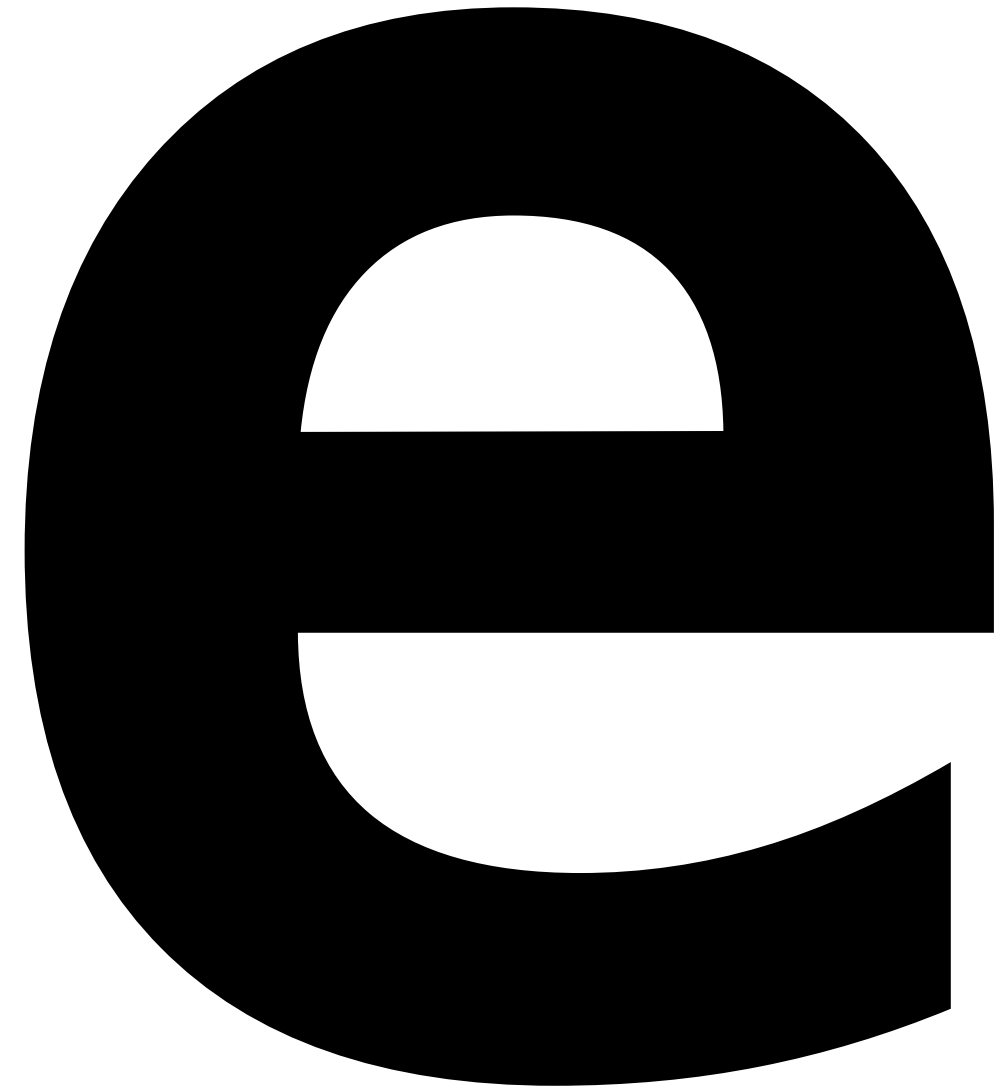


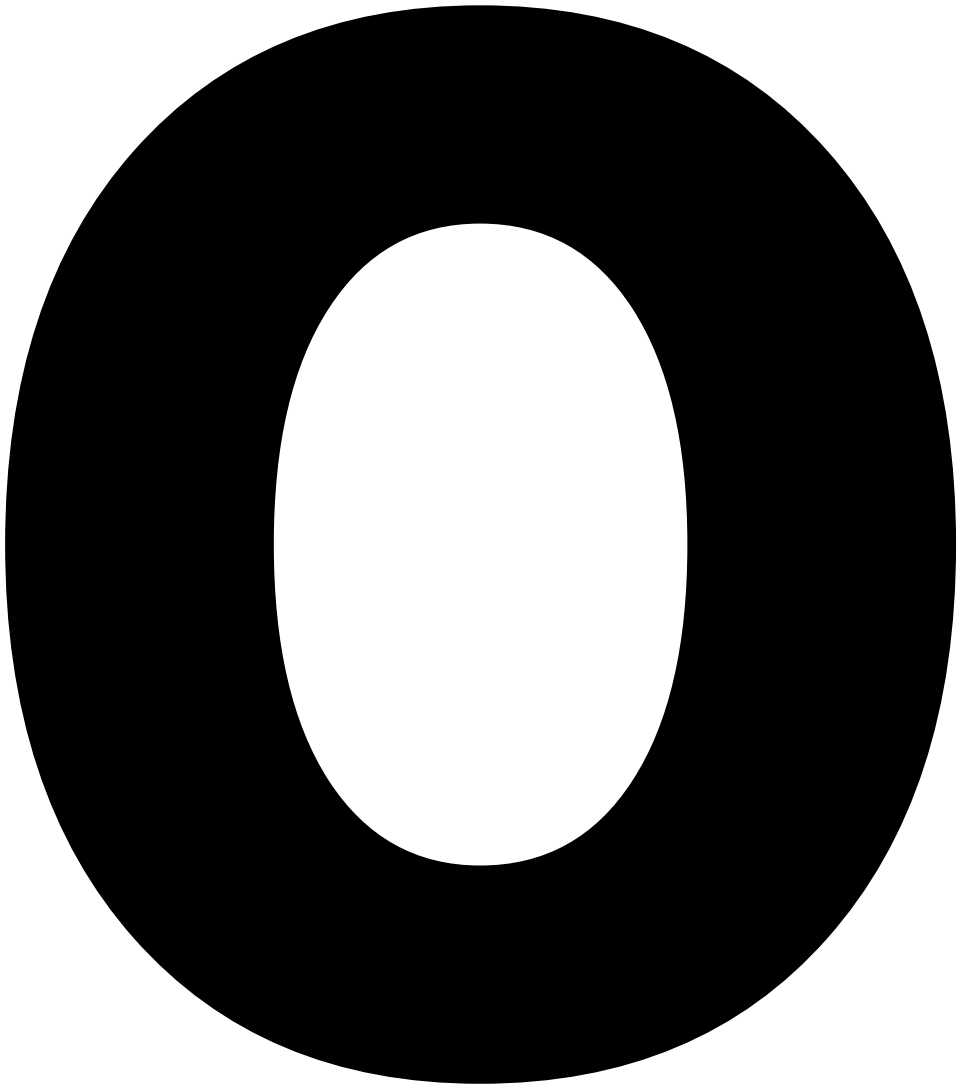


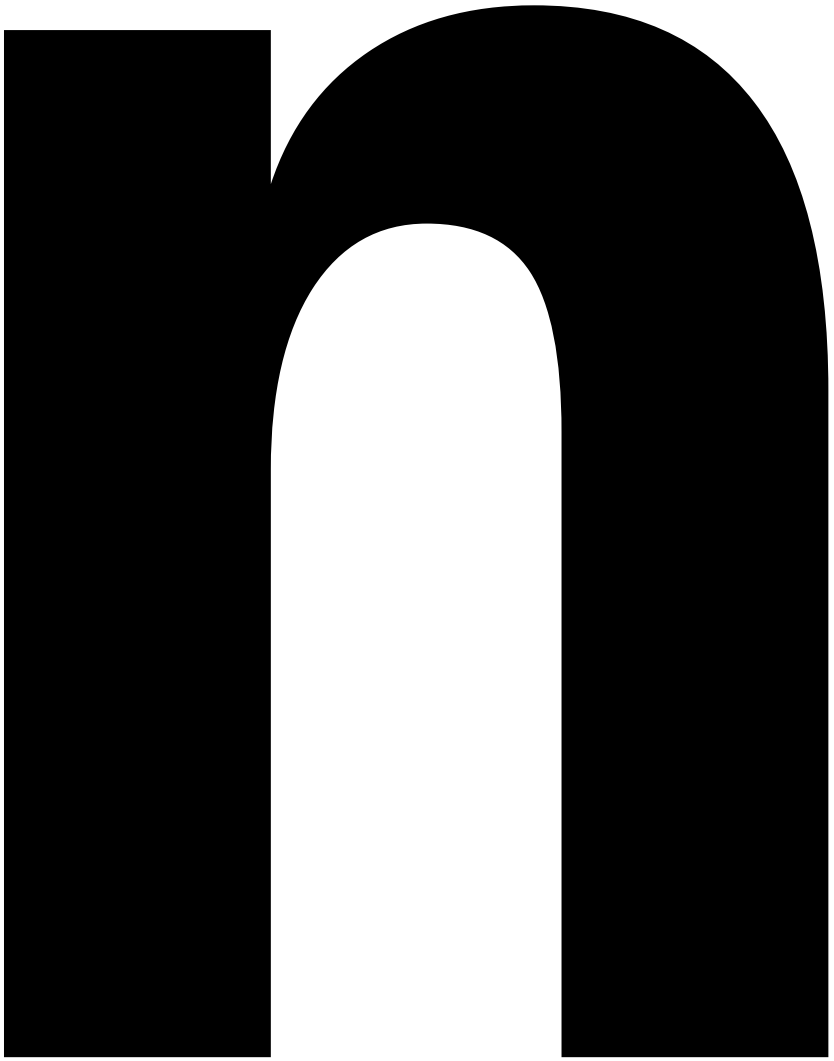


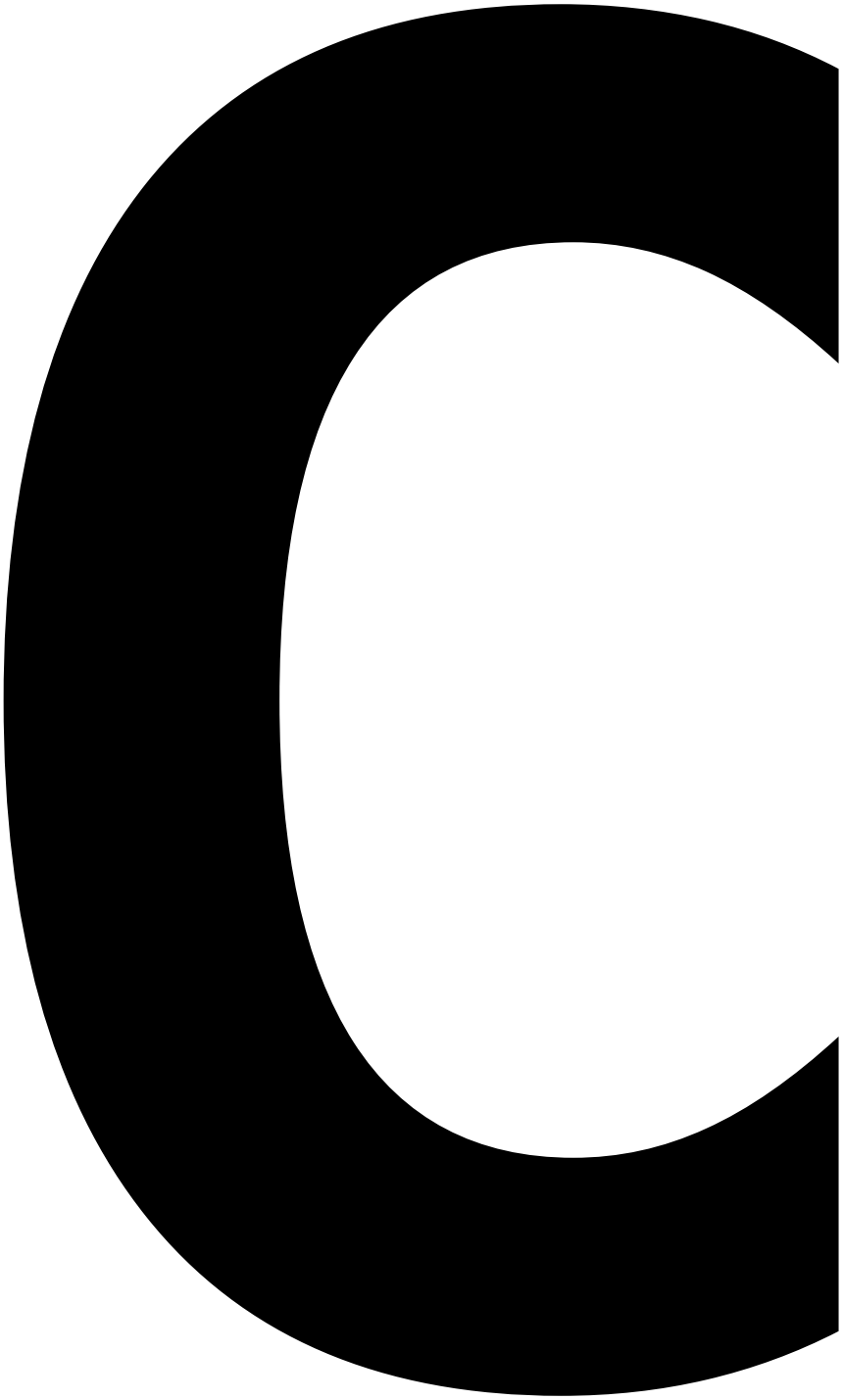


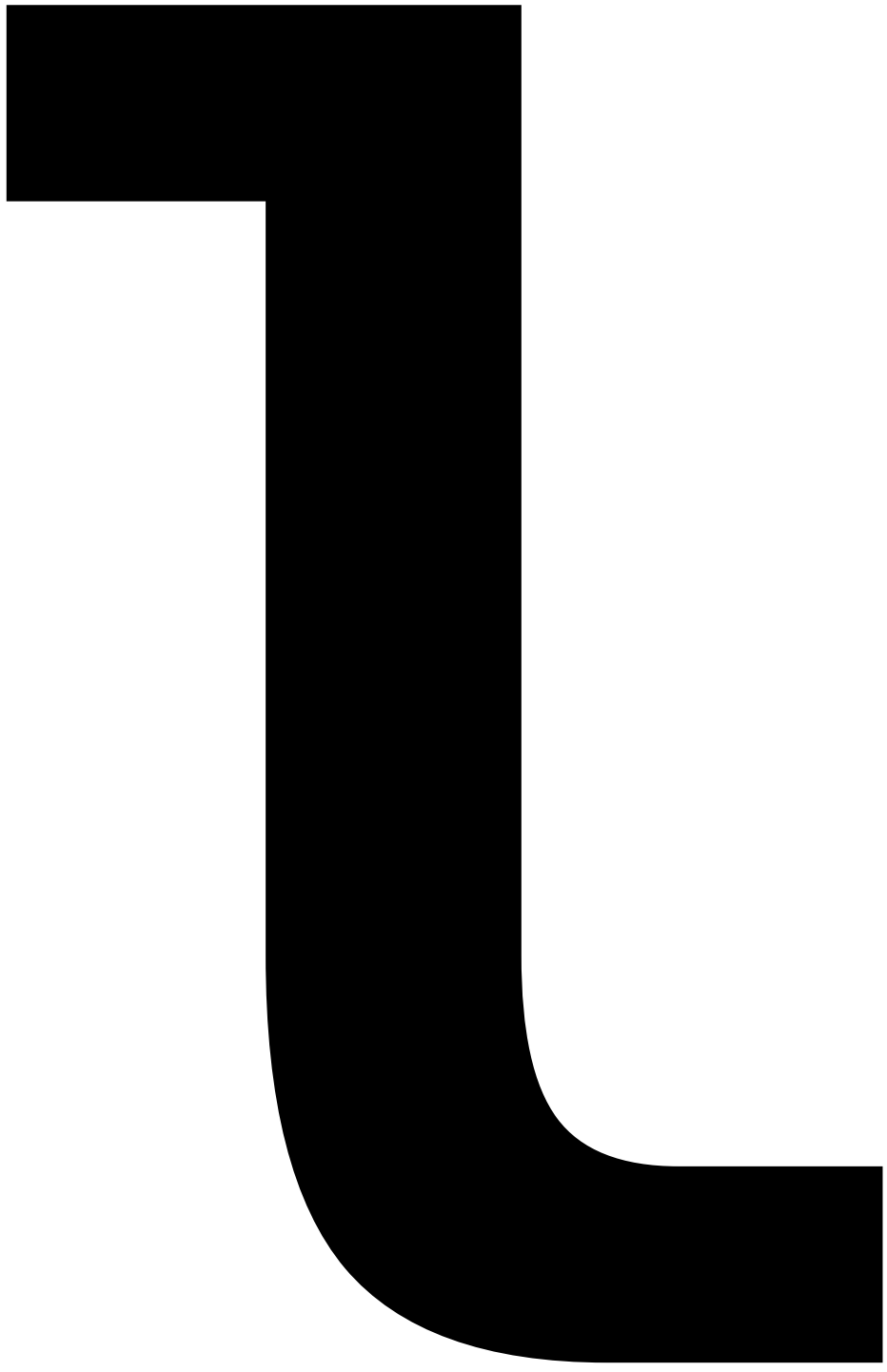


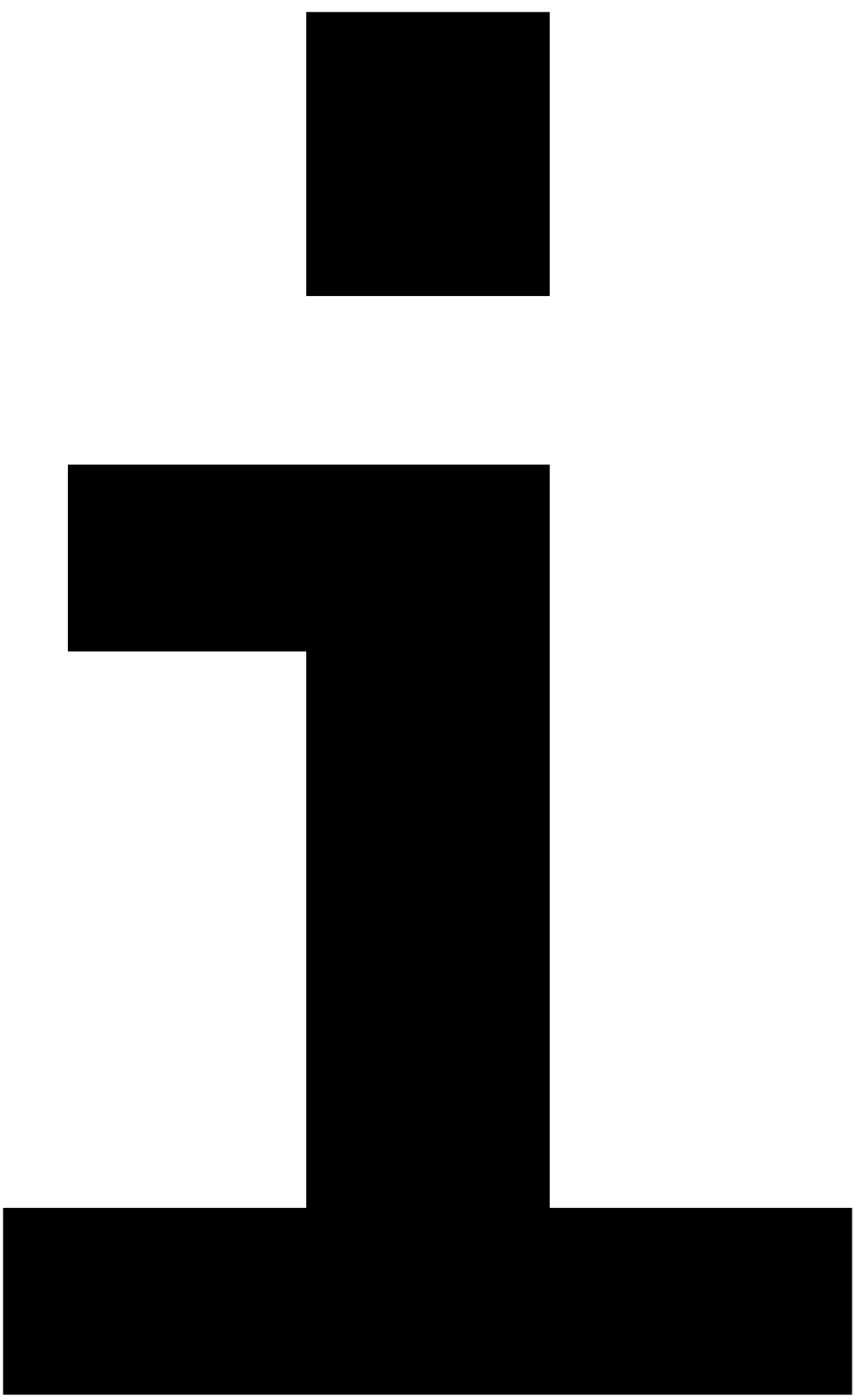


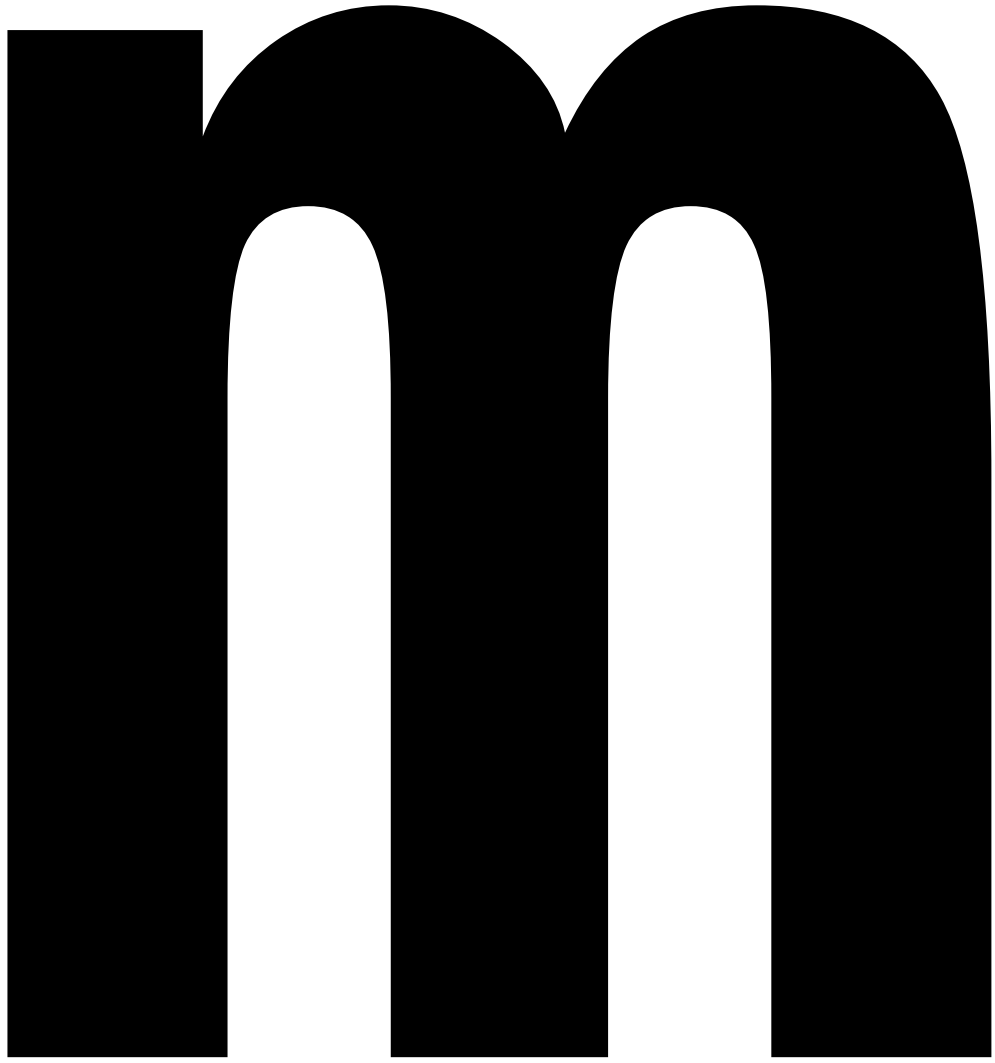


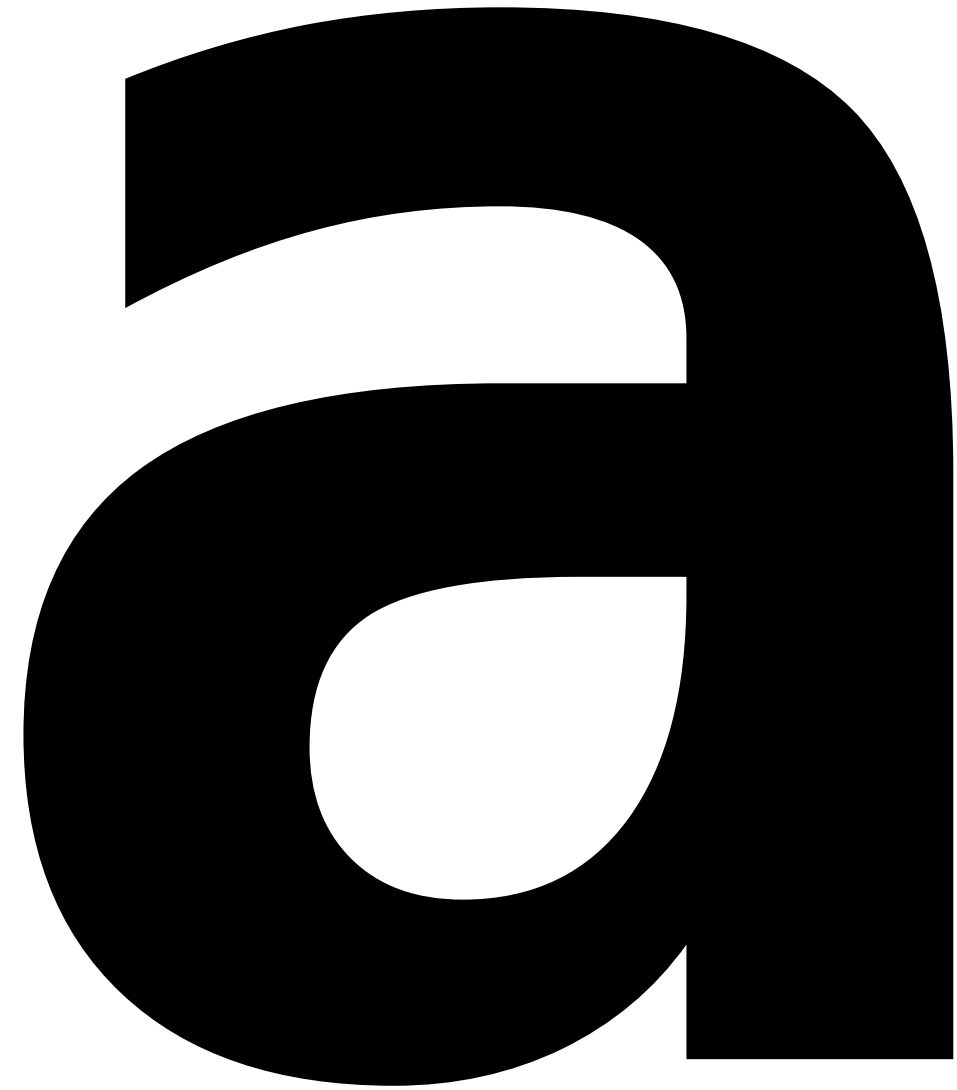


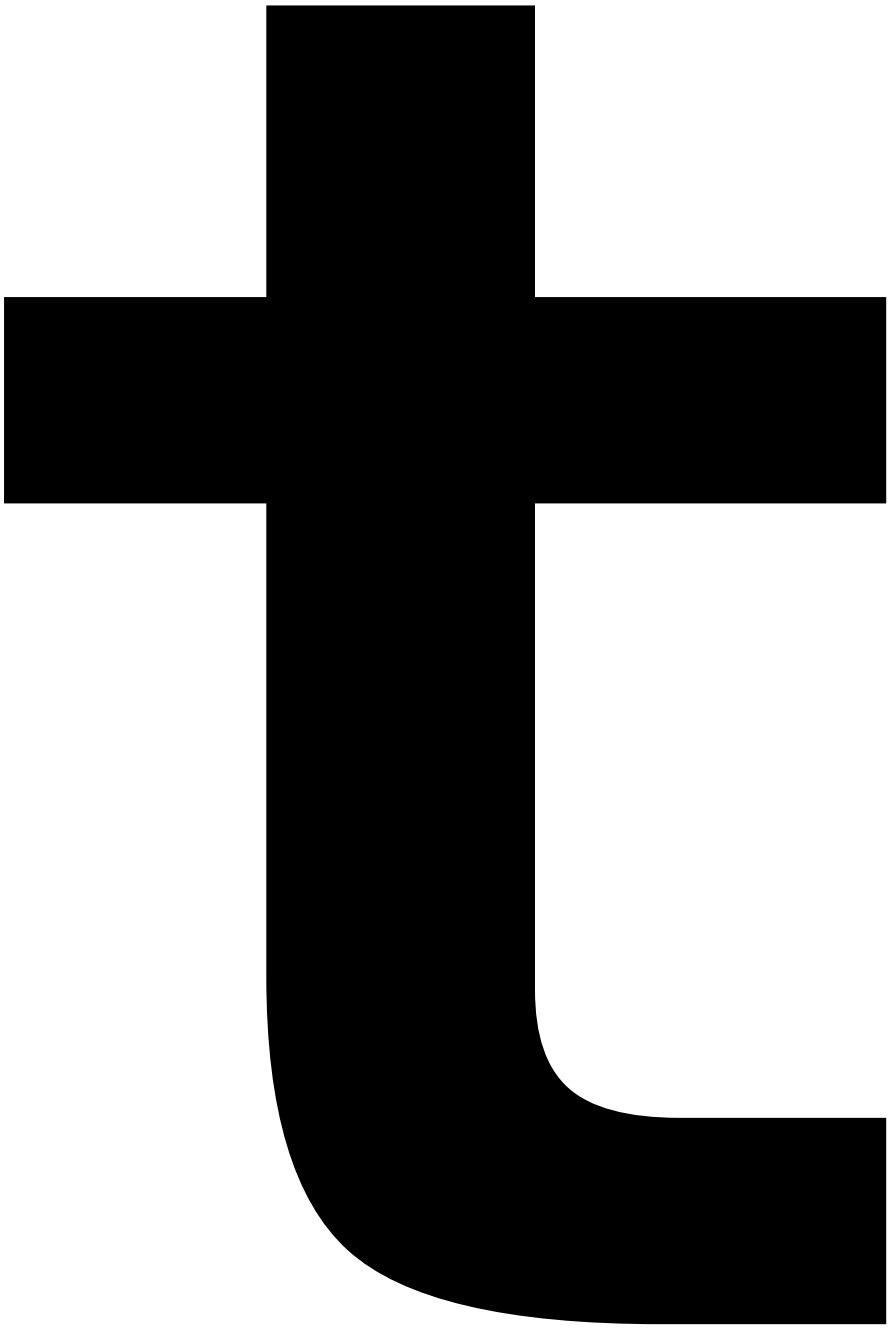


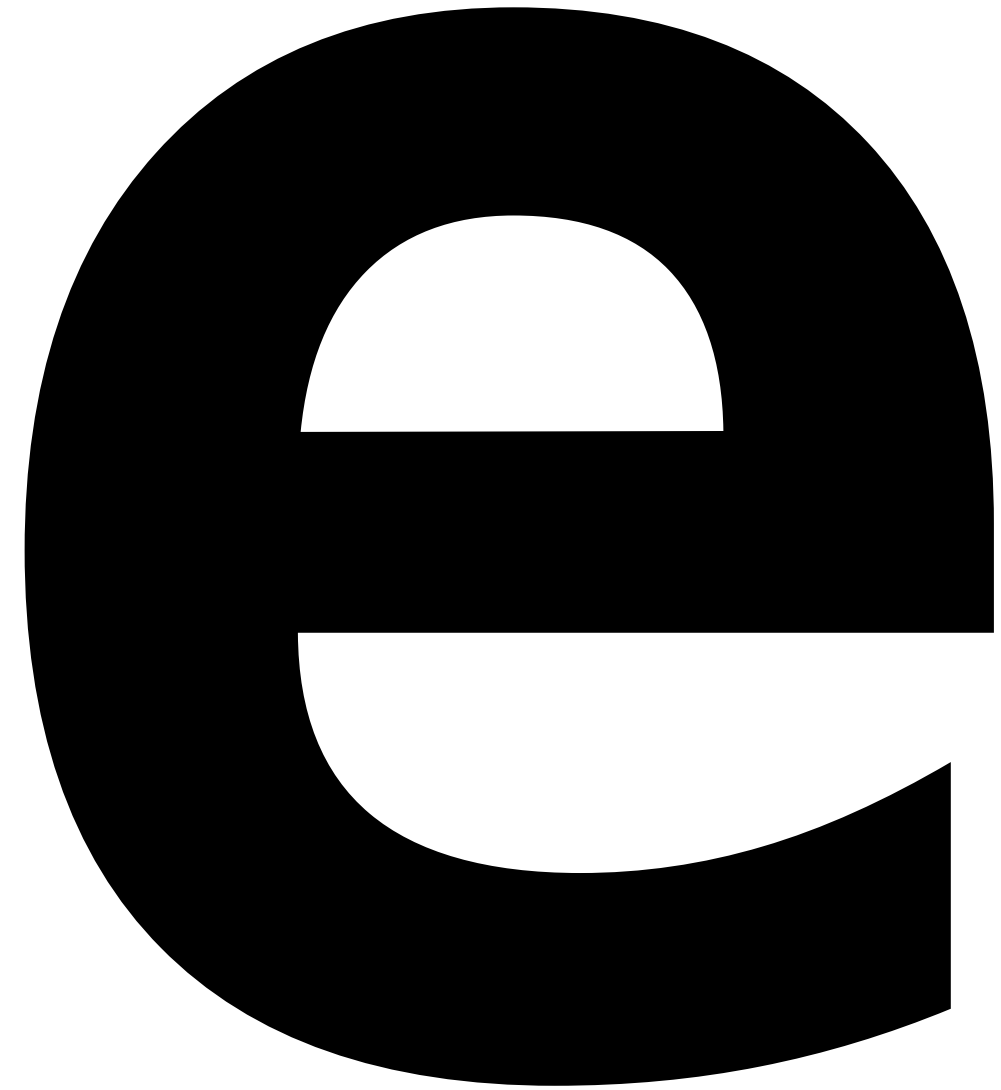


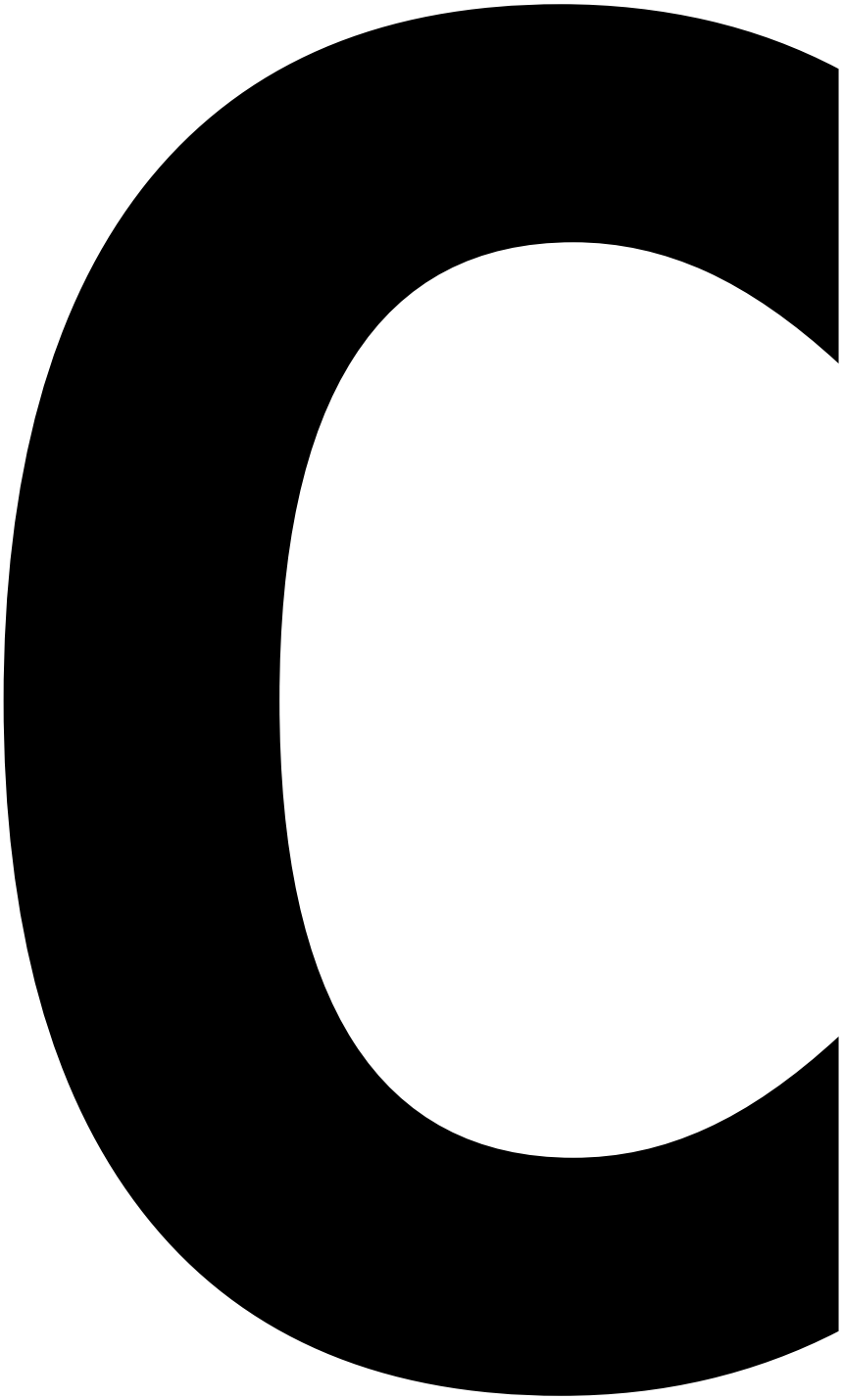


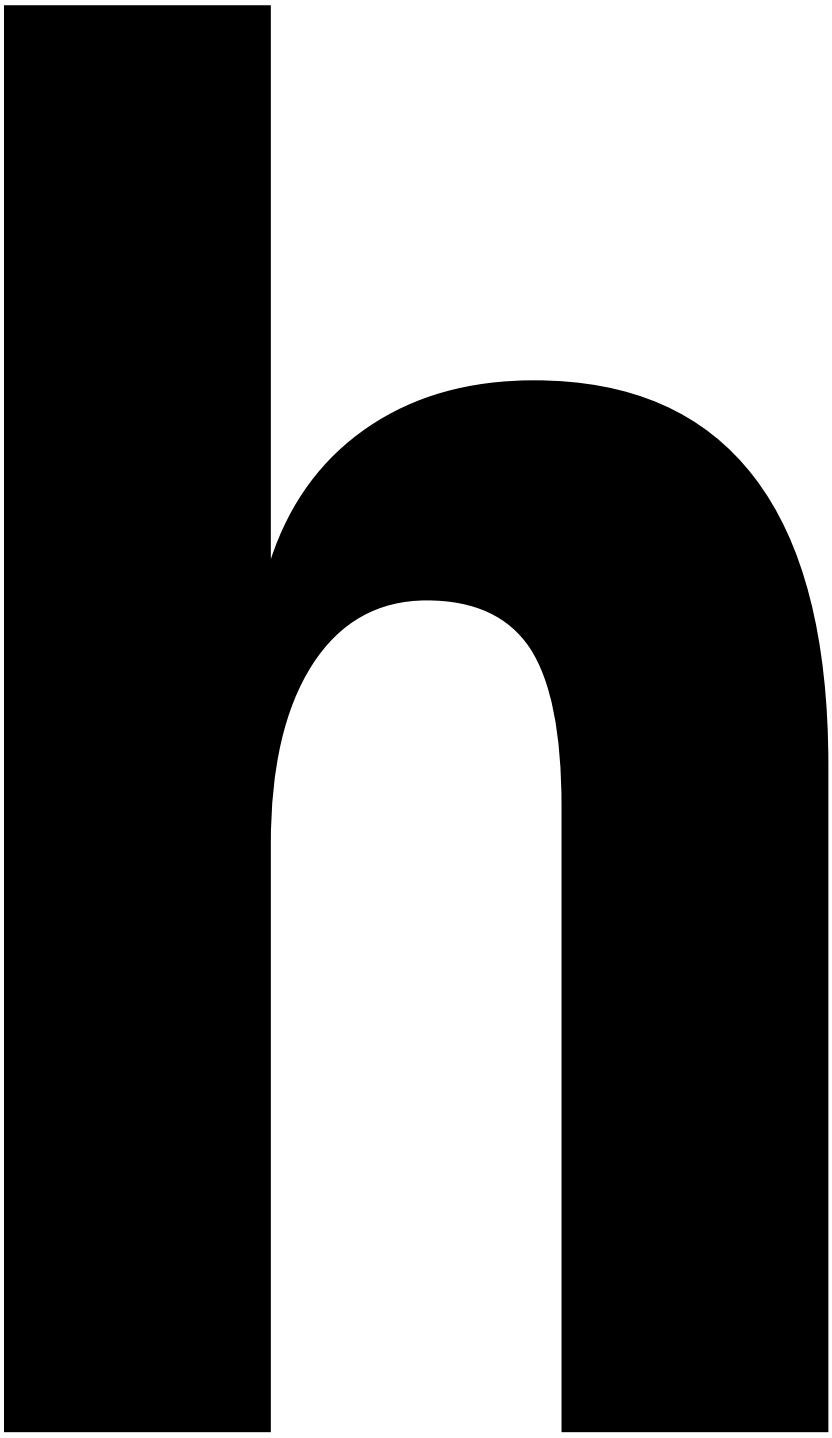


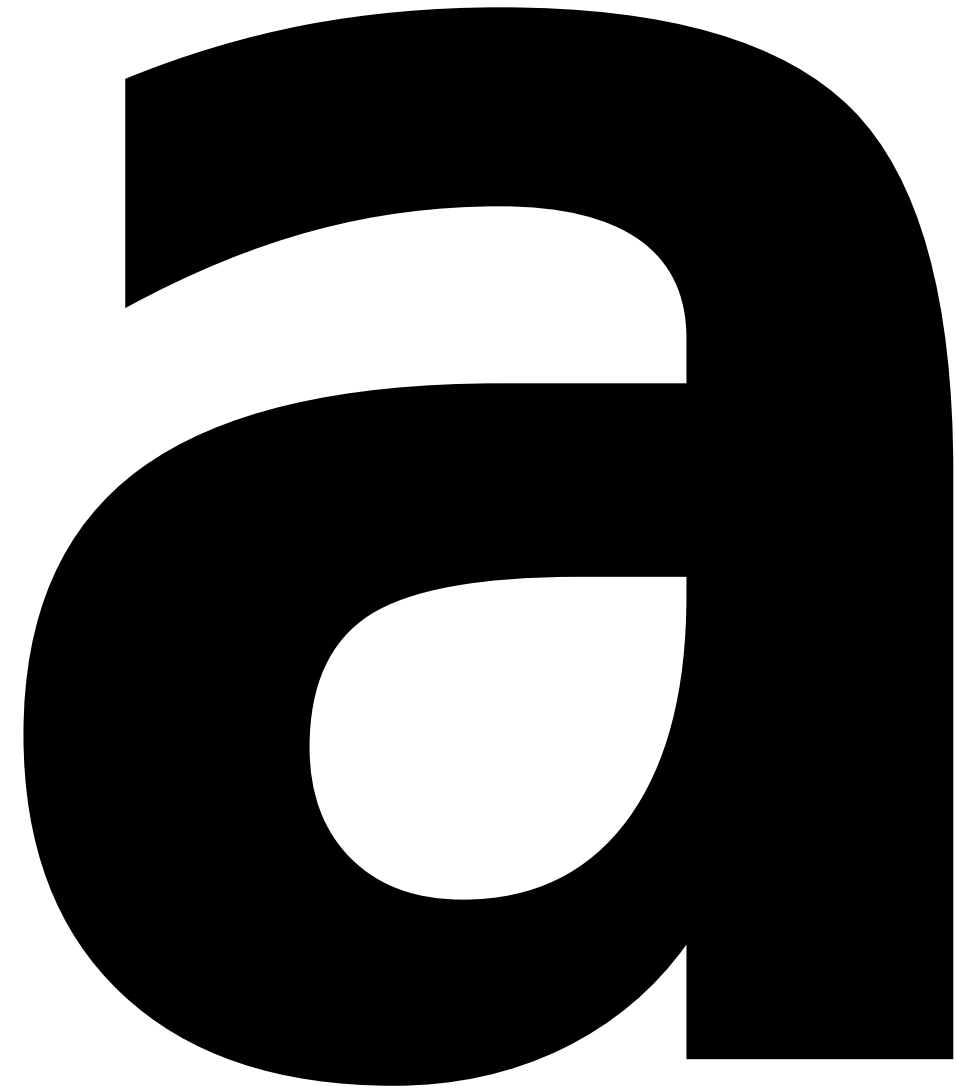


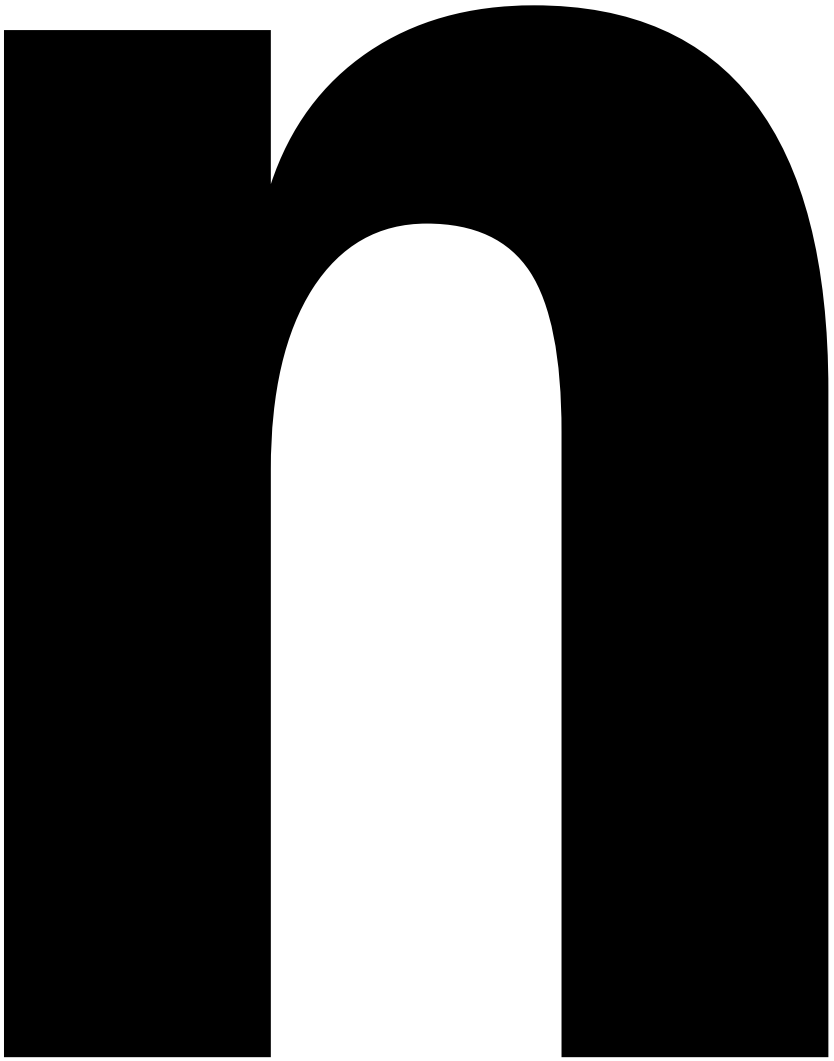


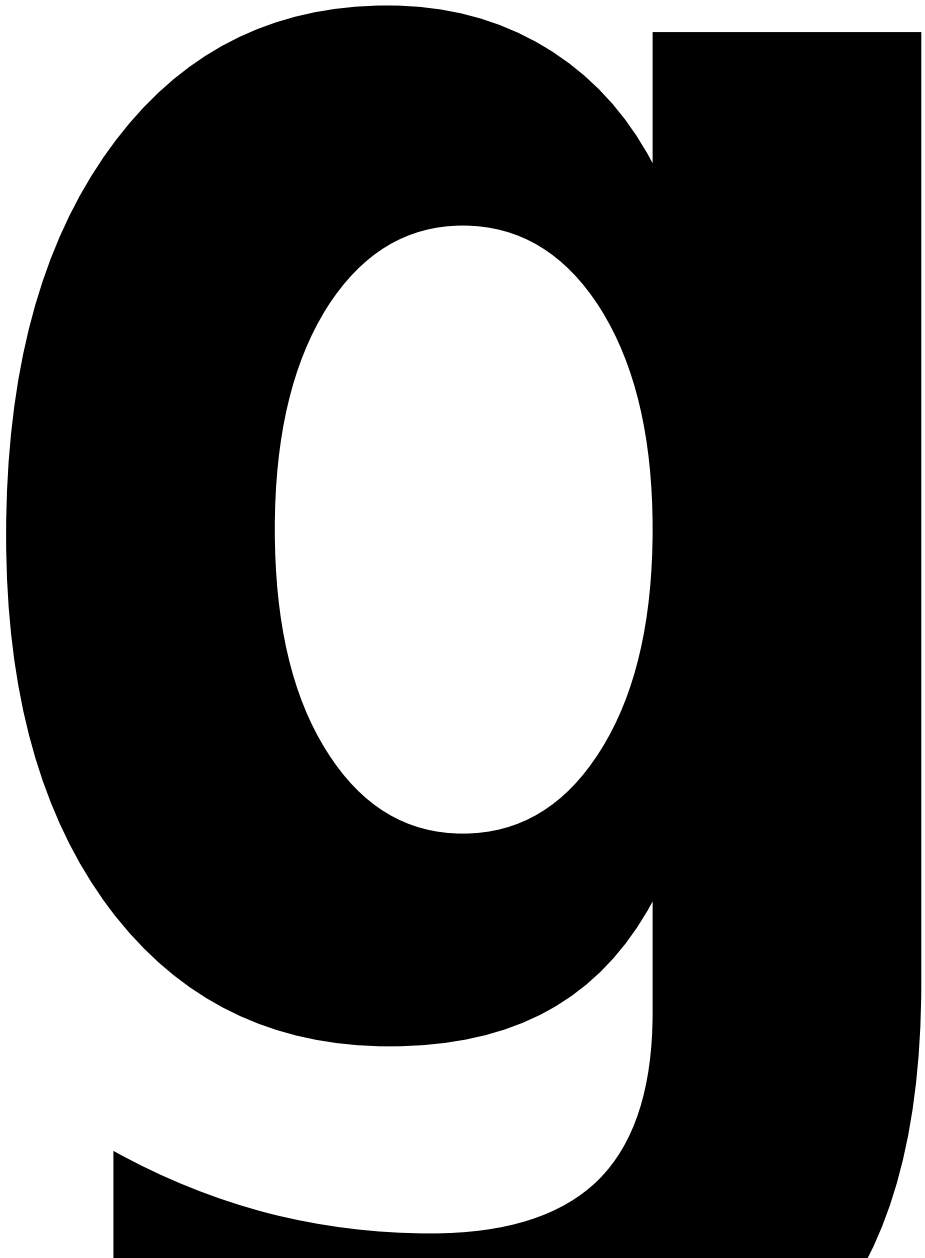


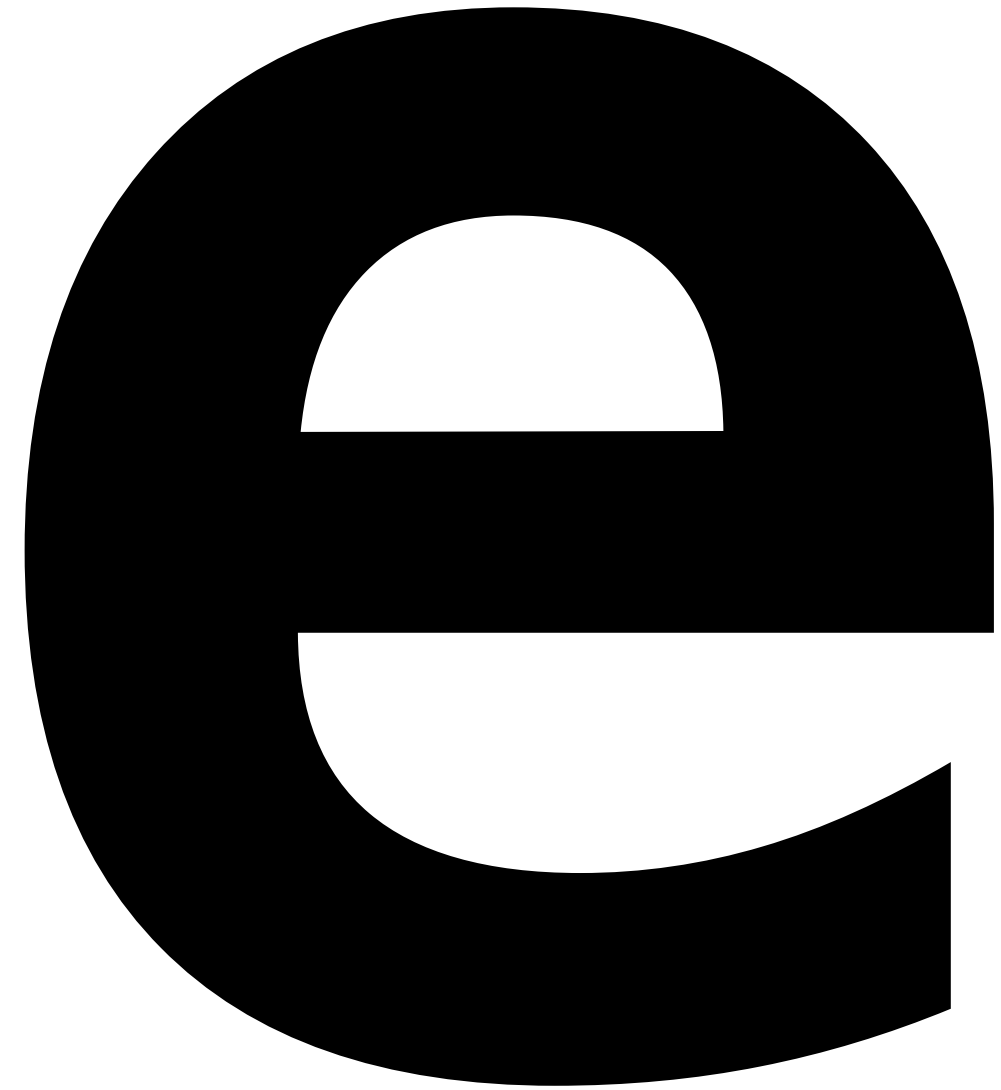


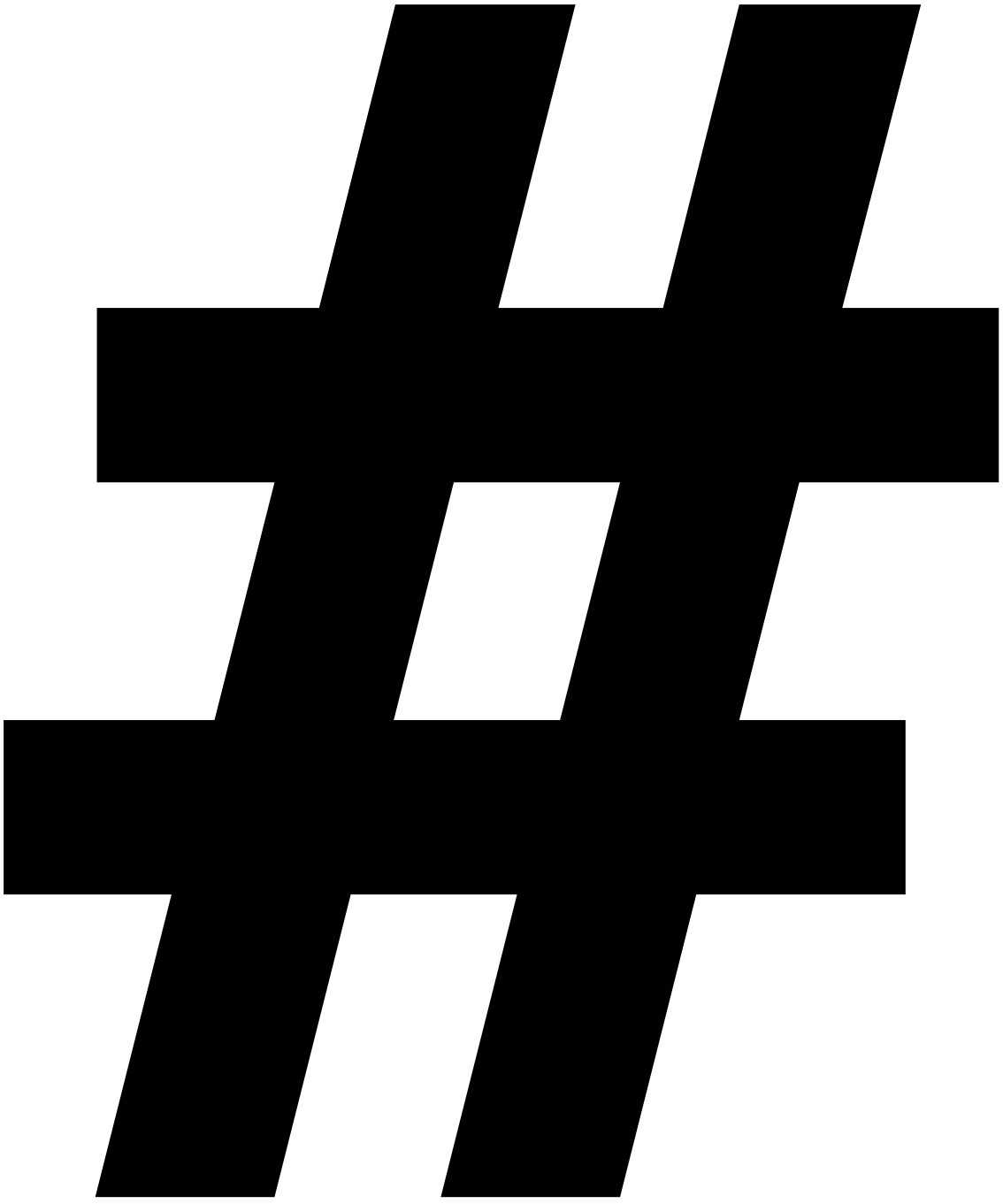


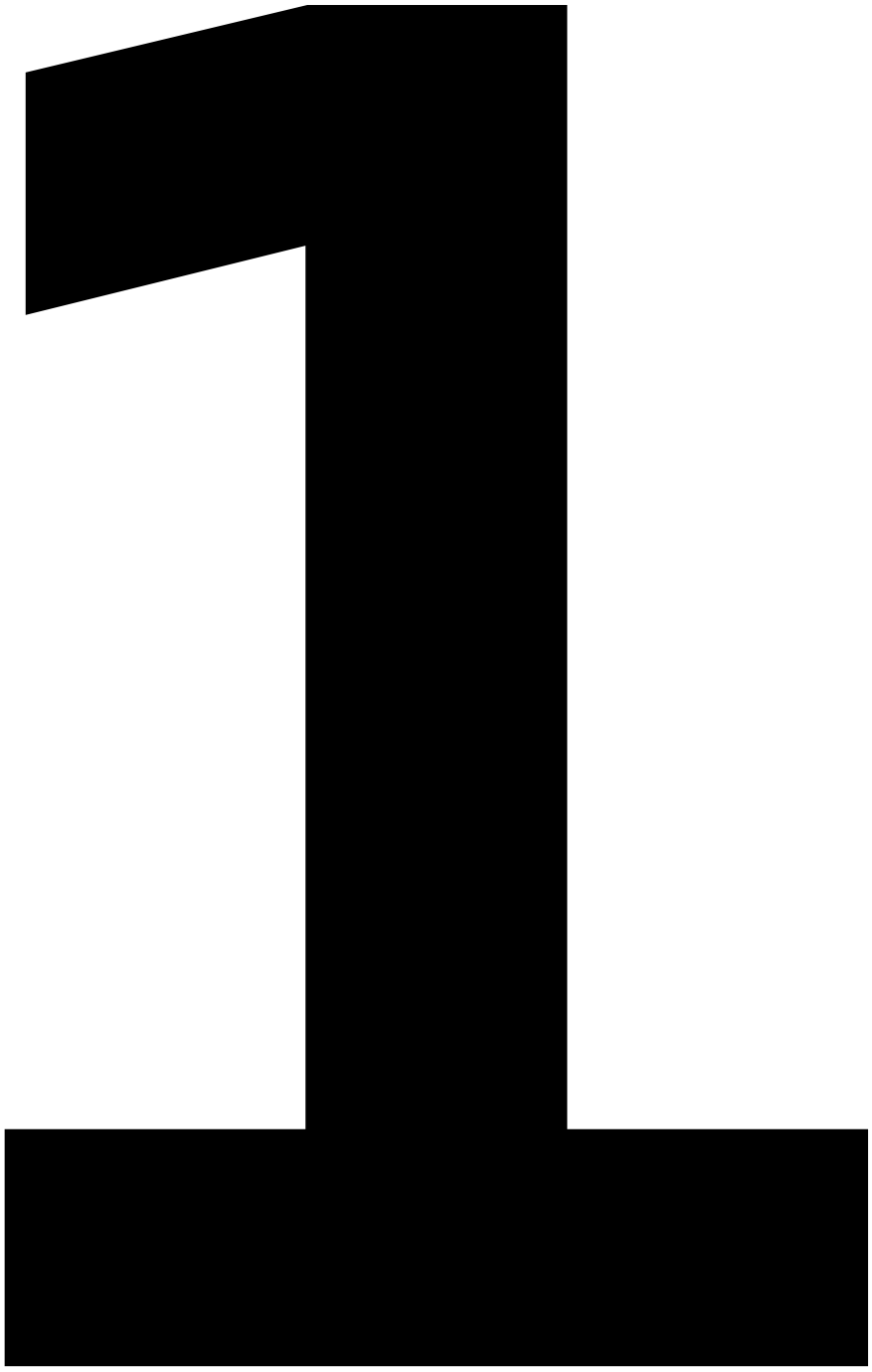


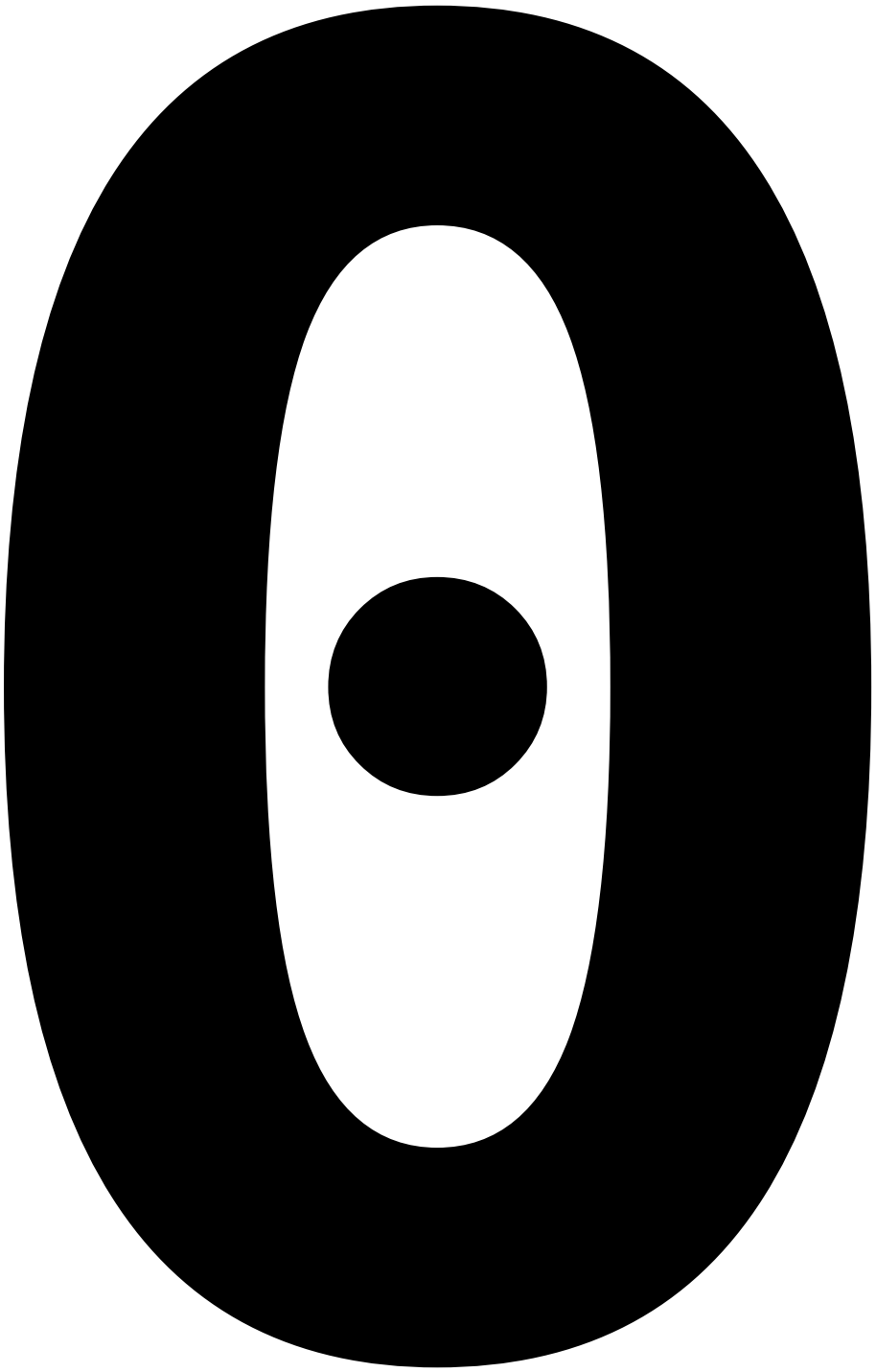


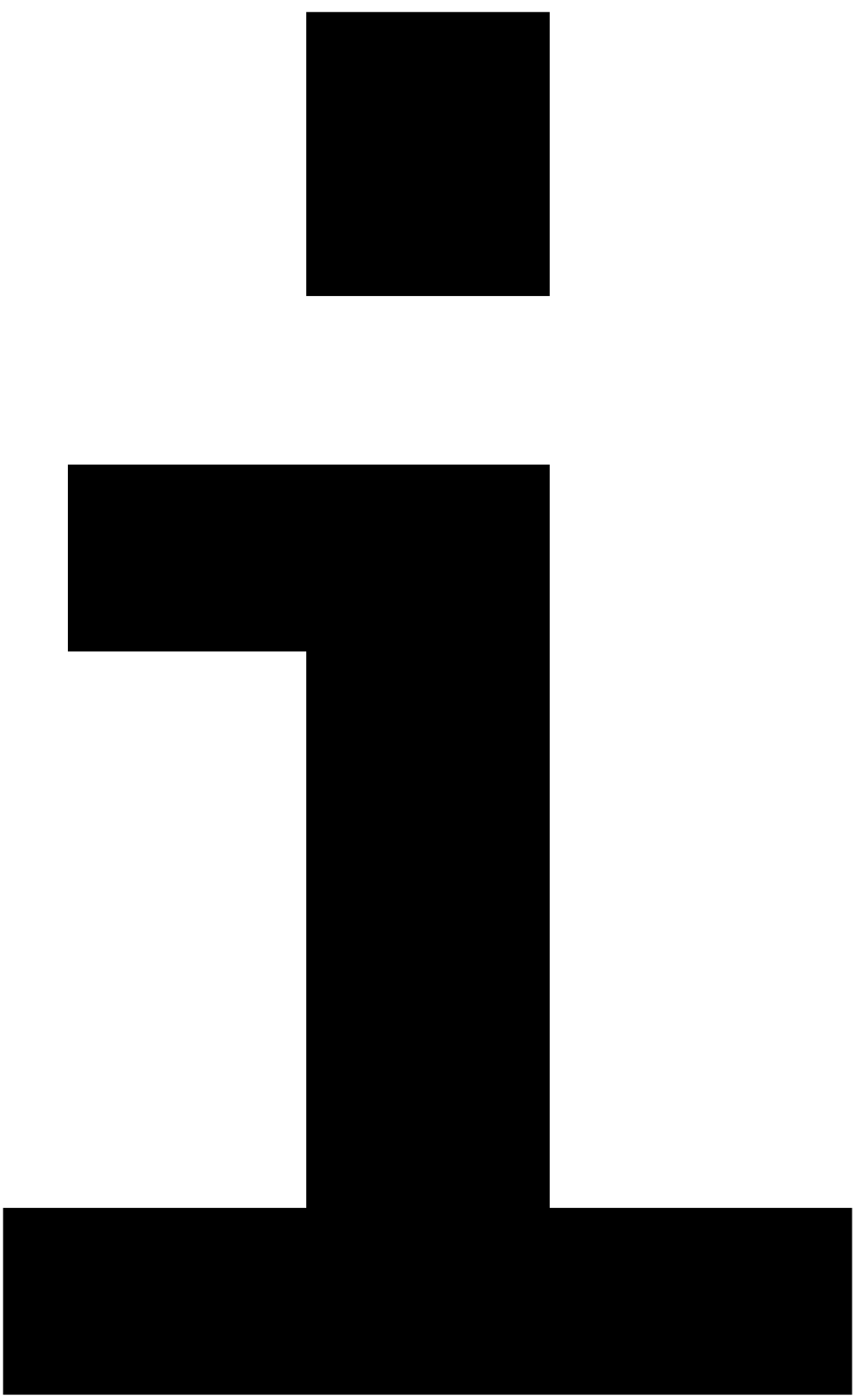


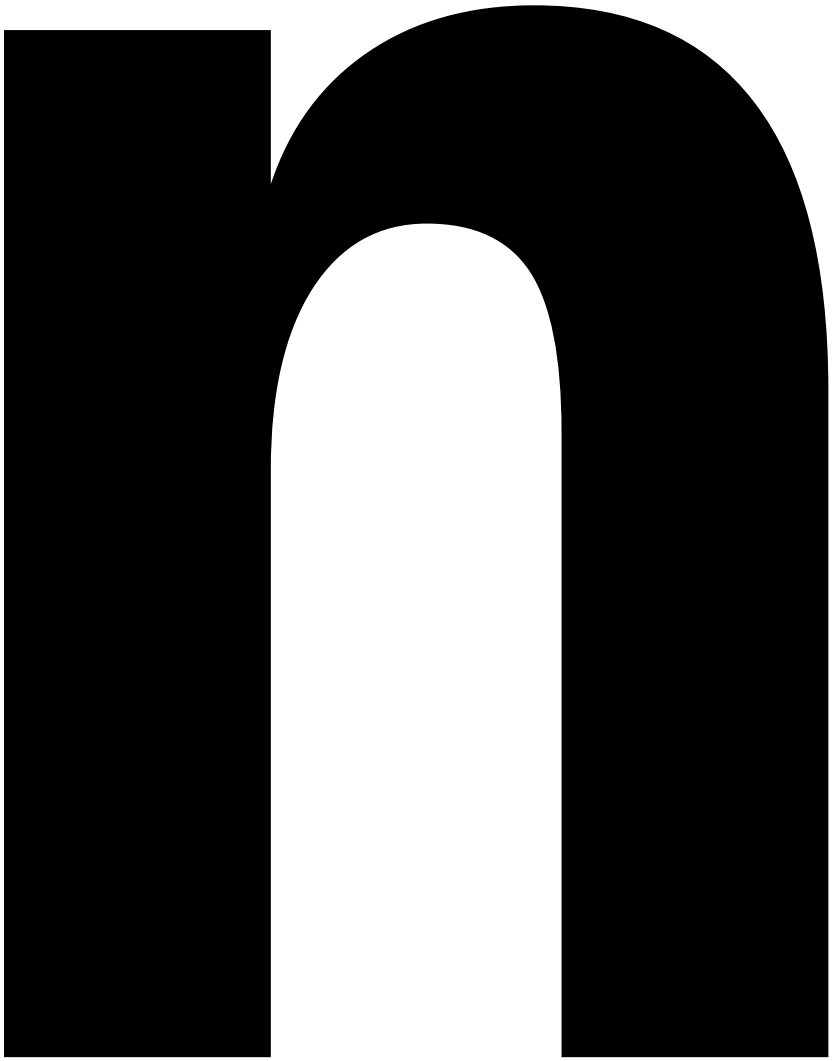




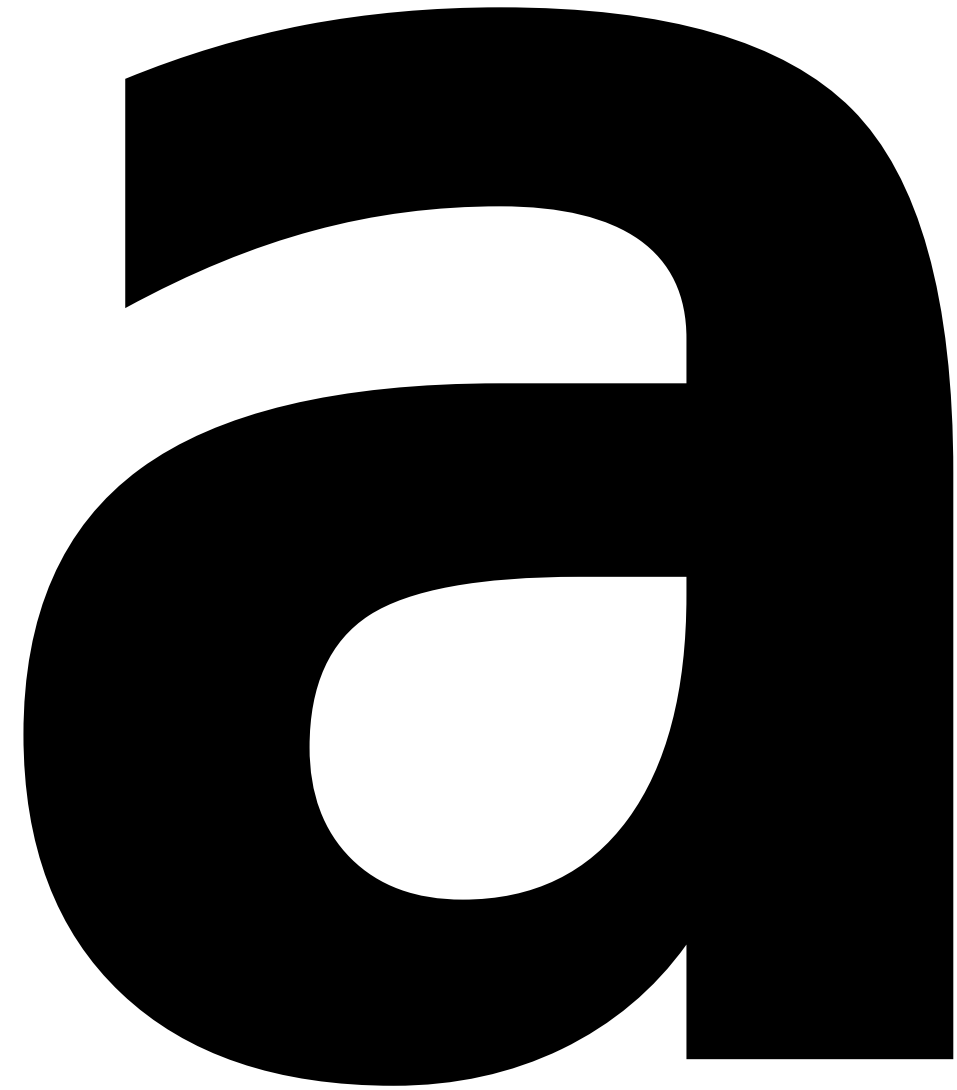




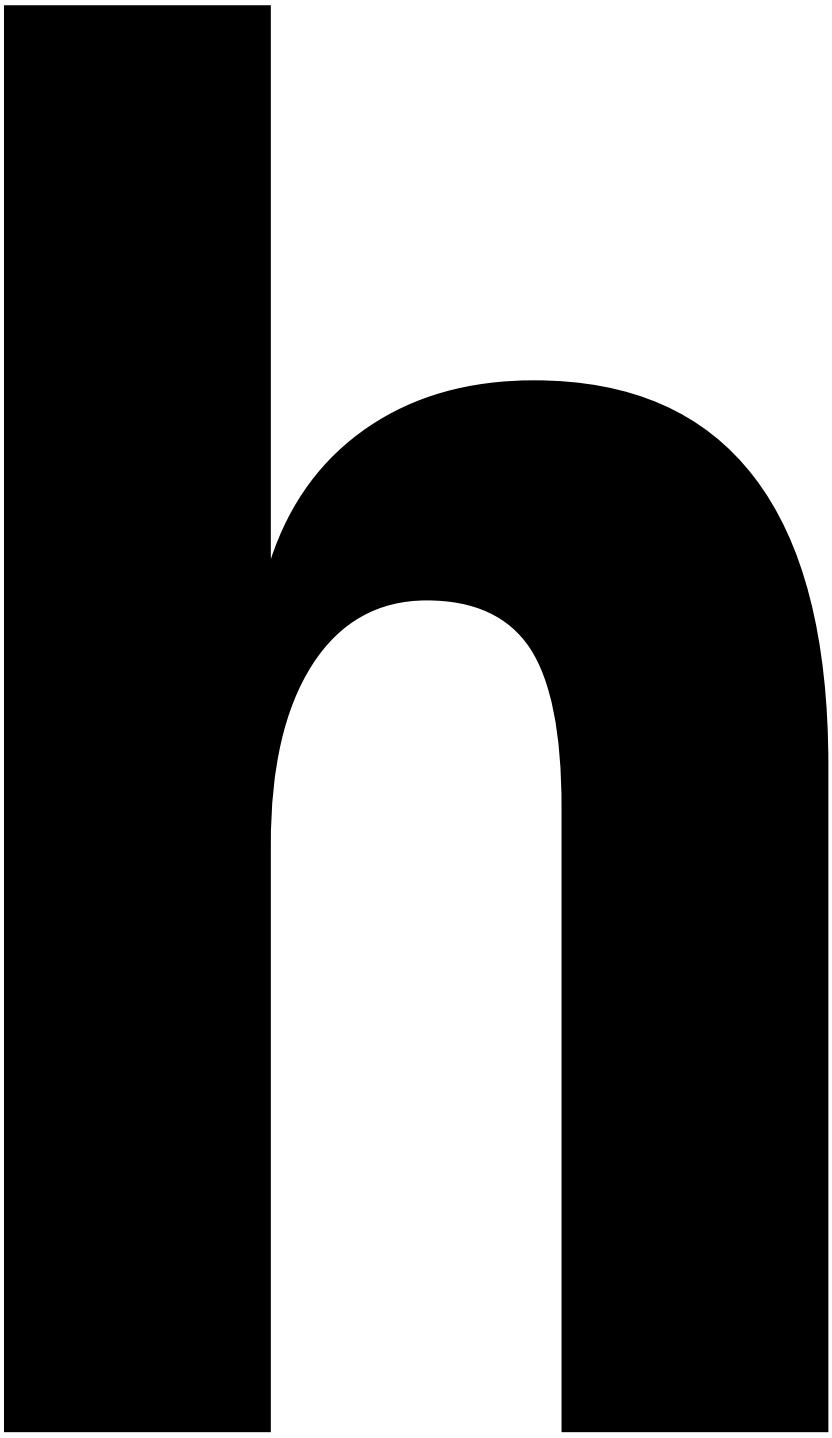


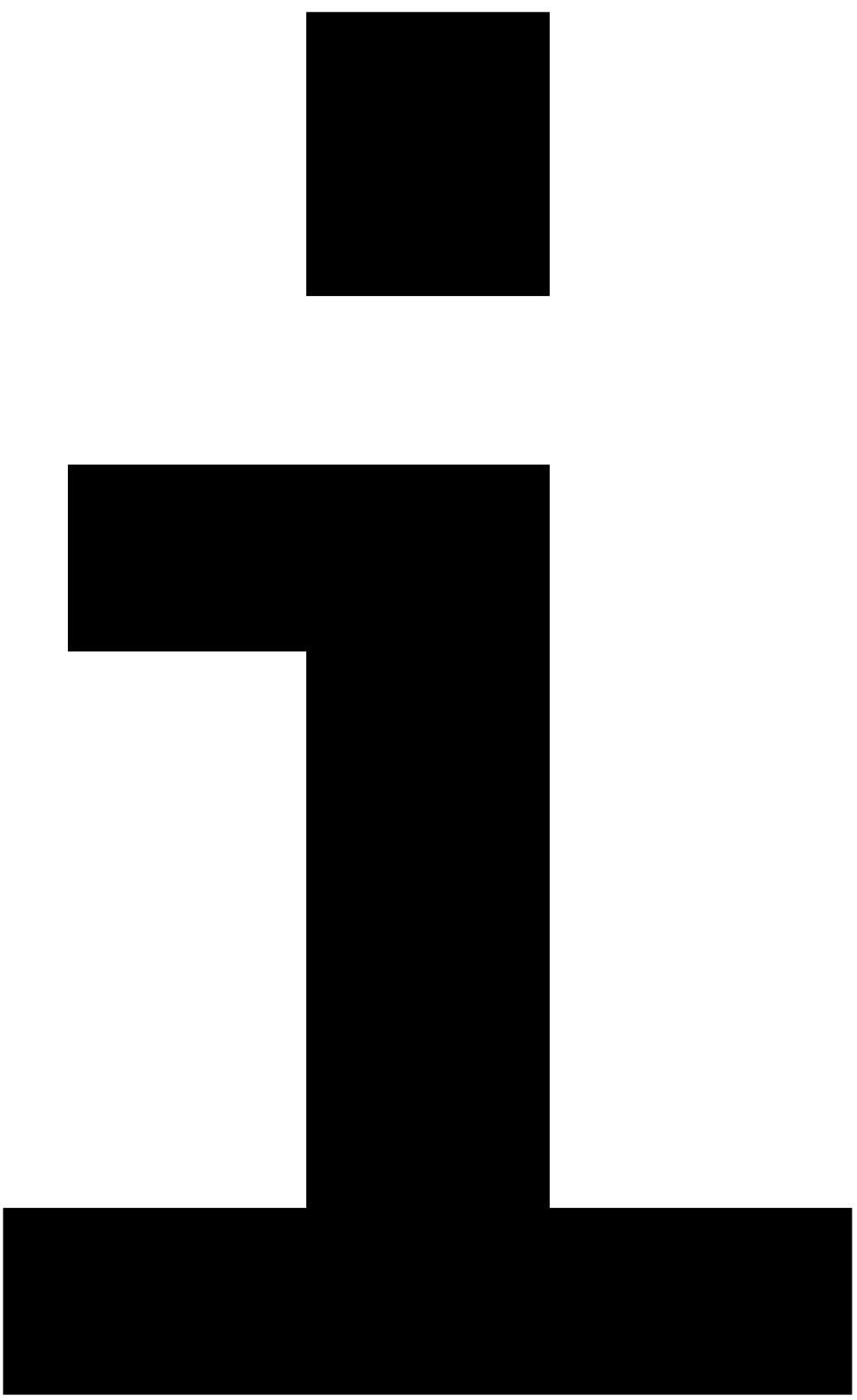


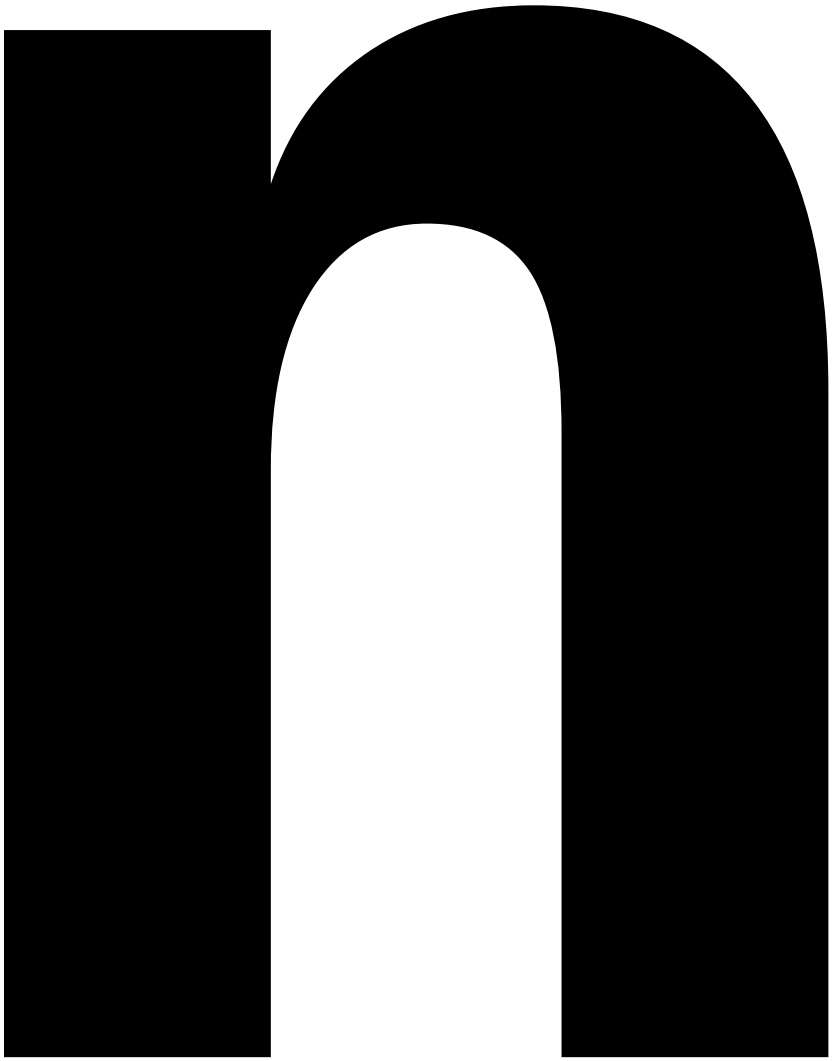


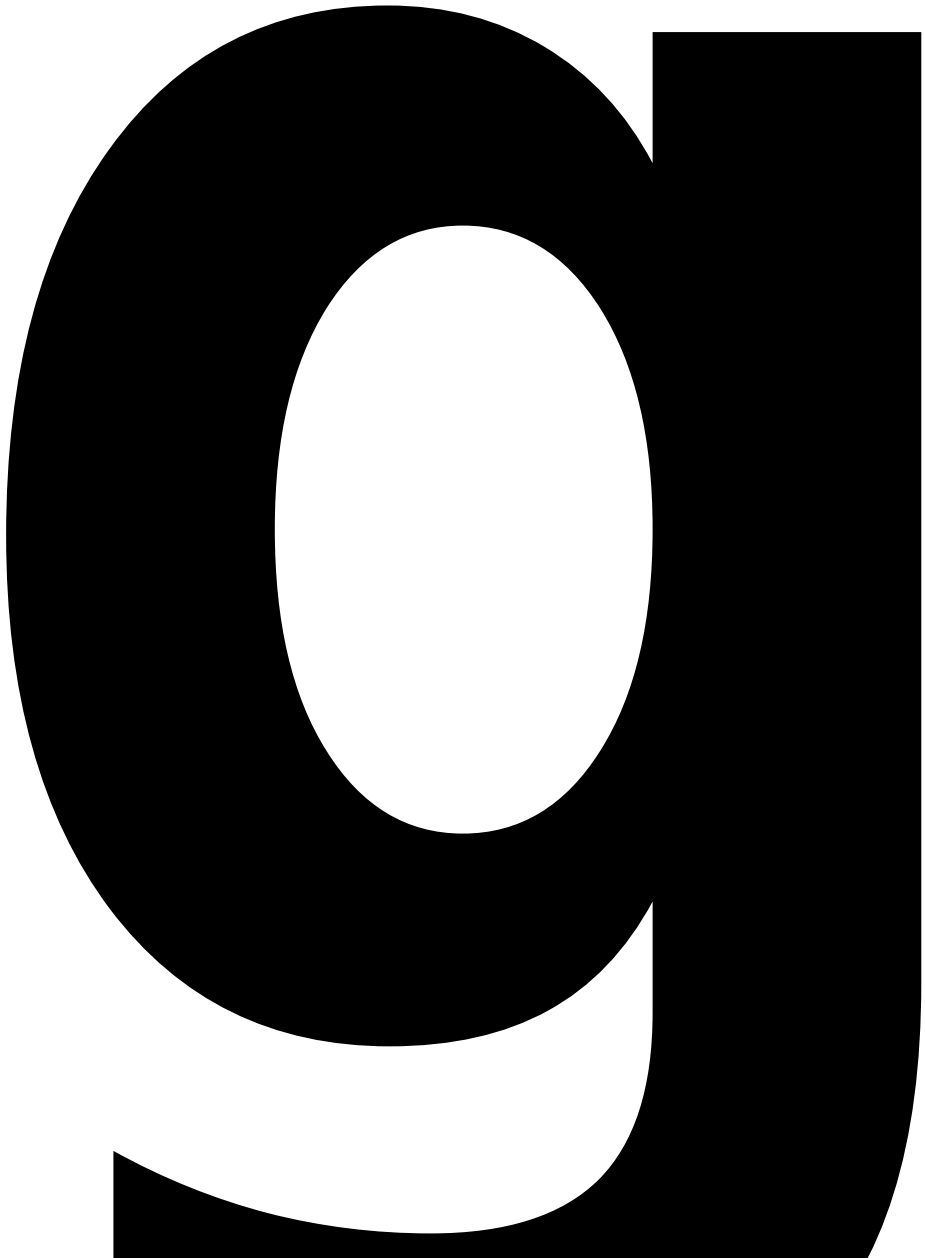


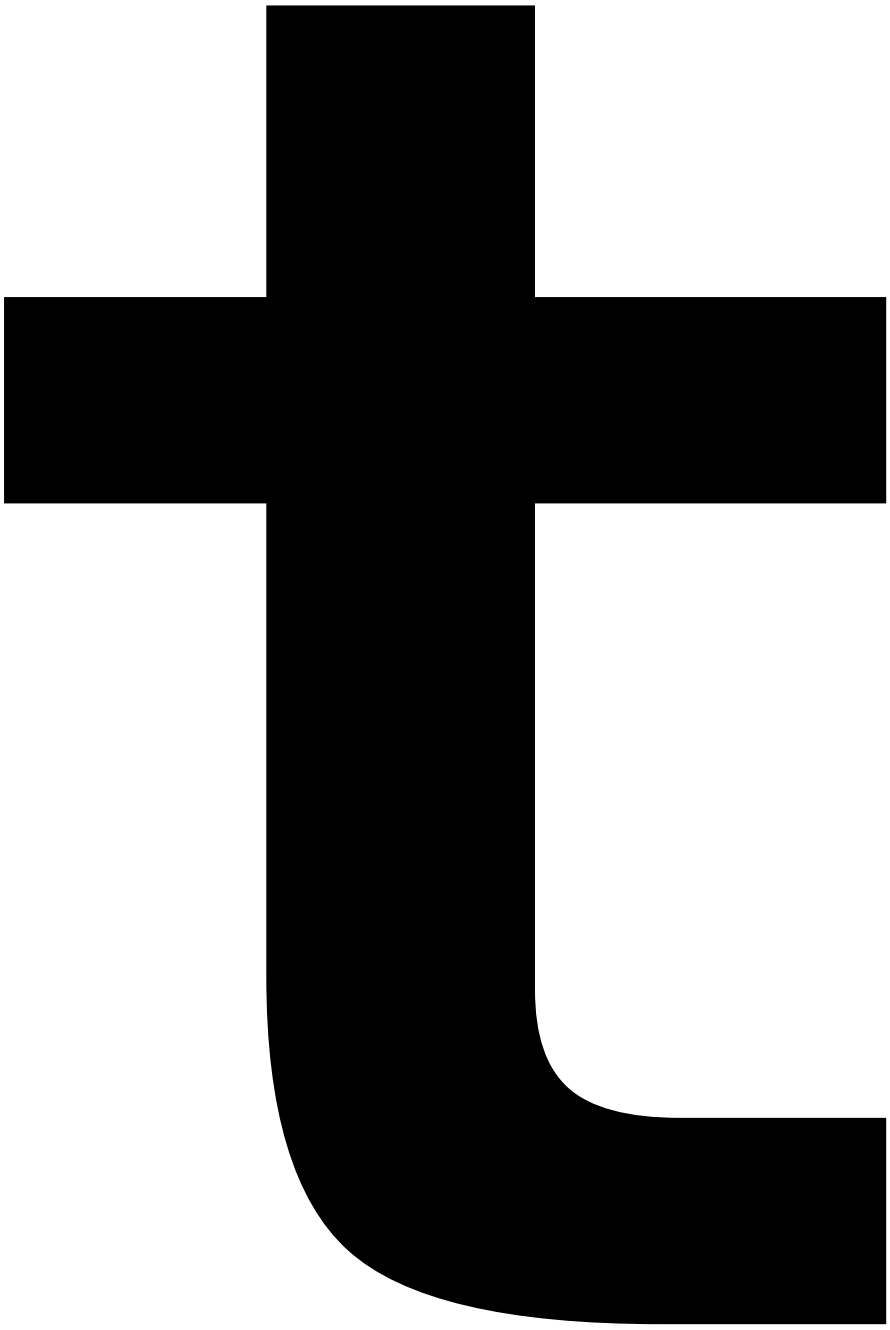
S

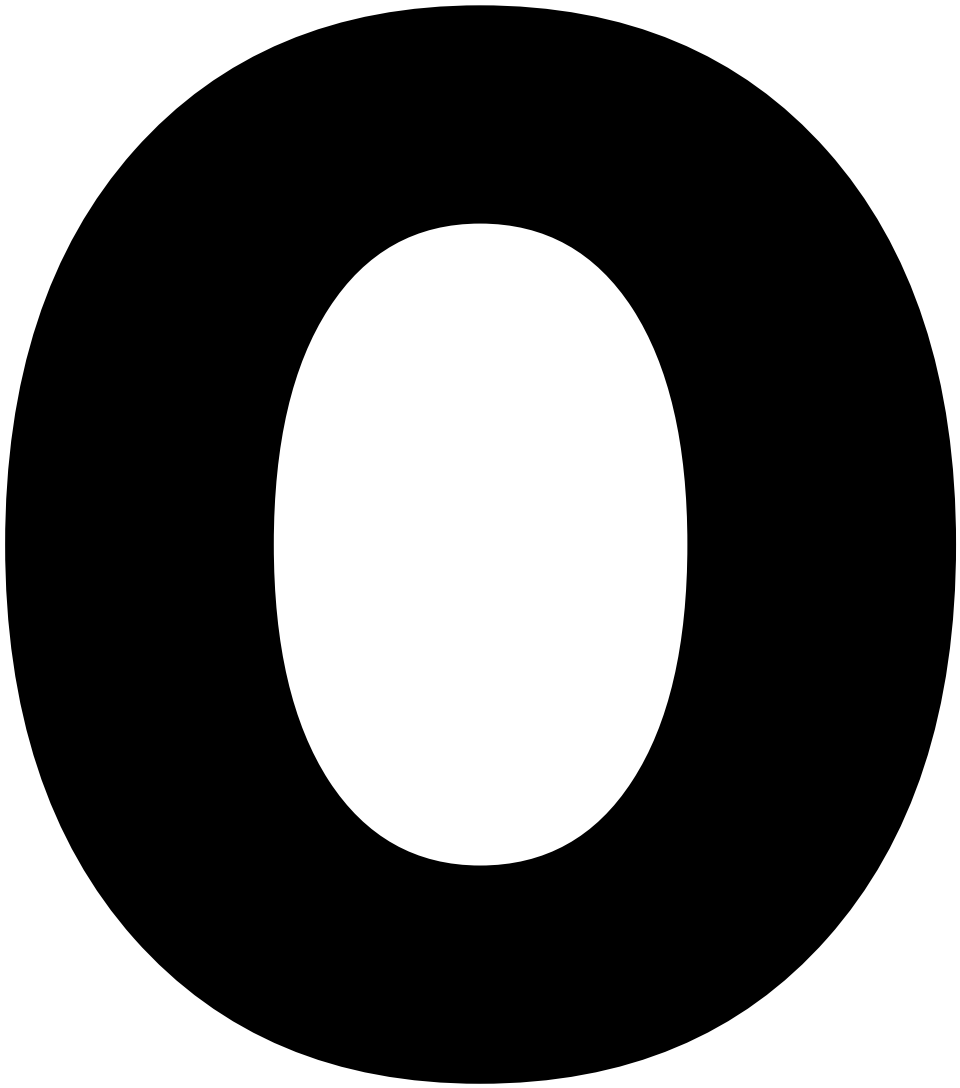


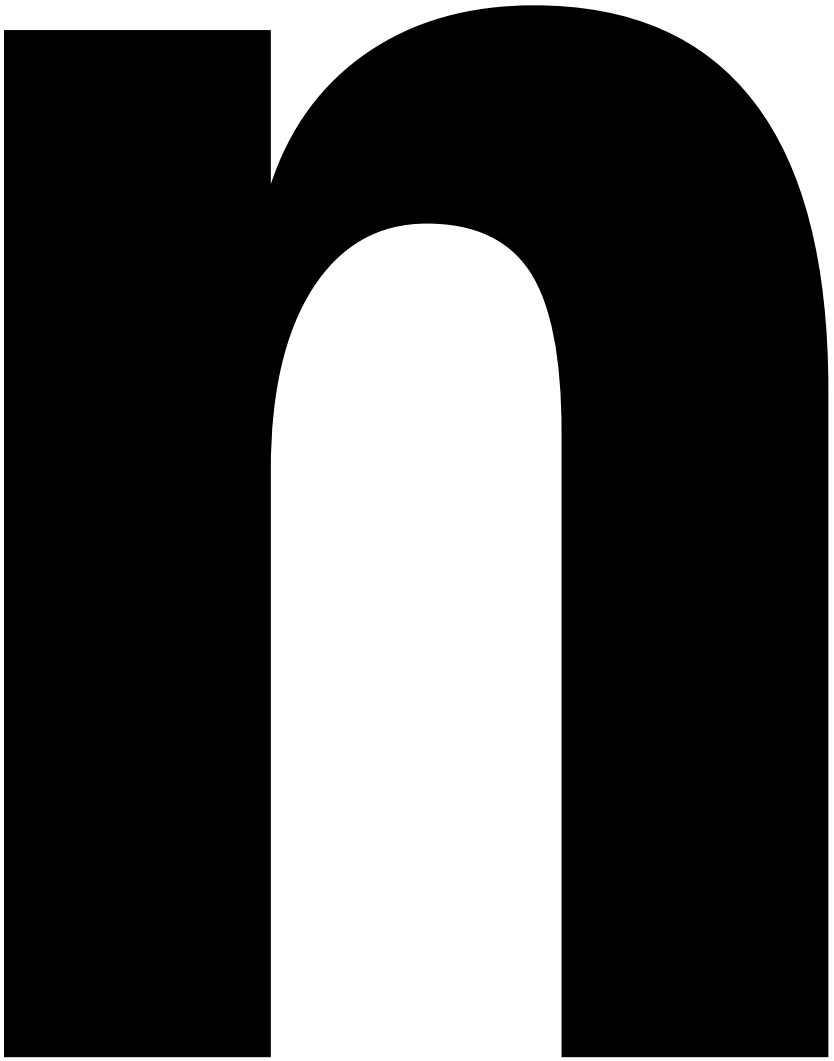


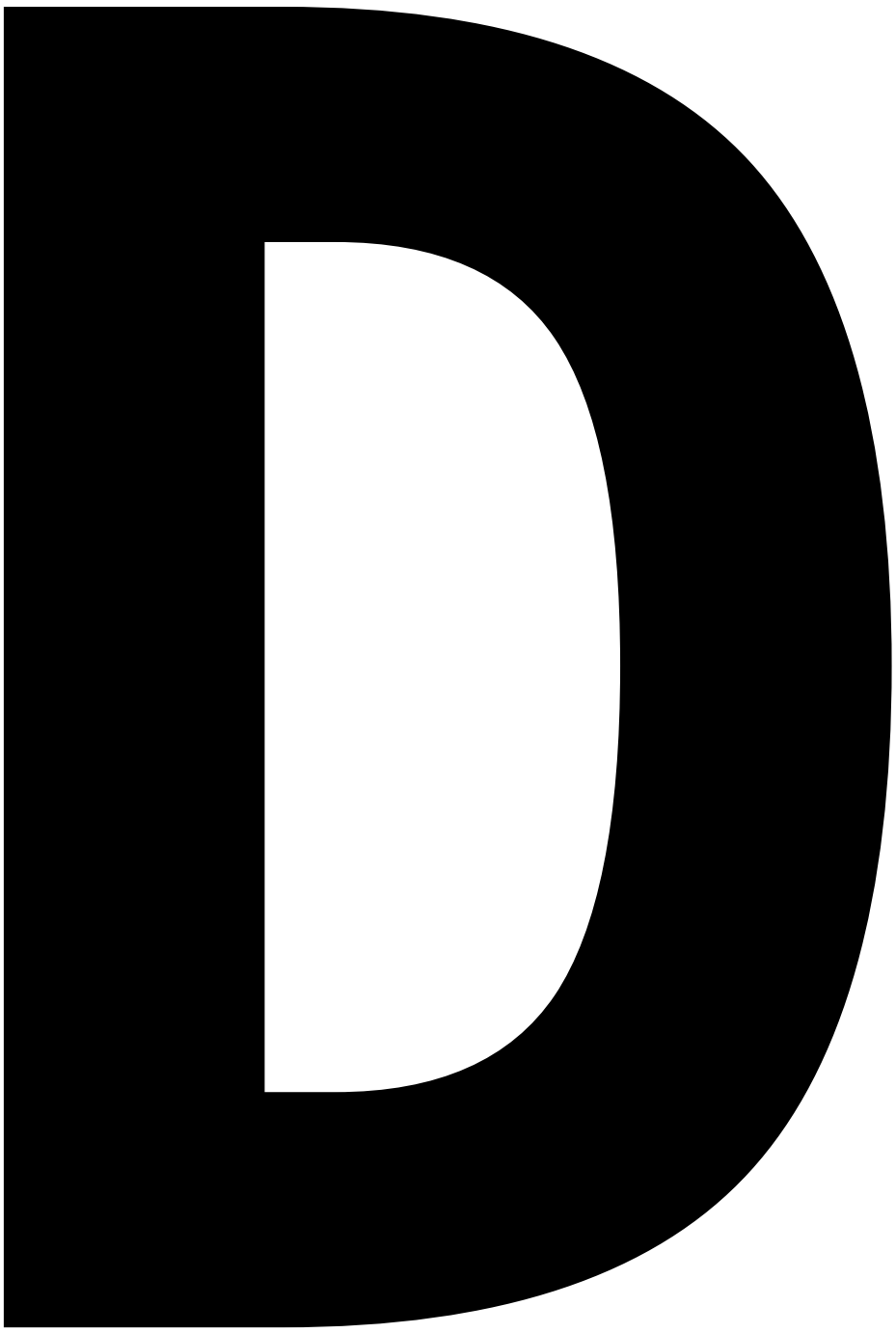


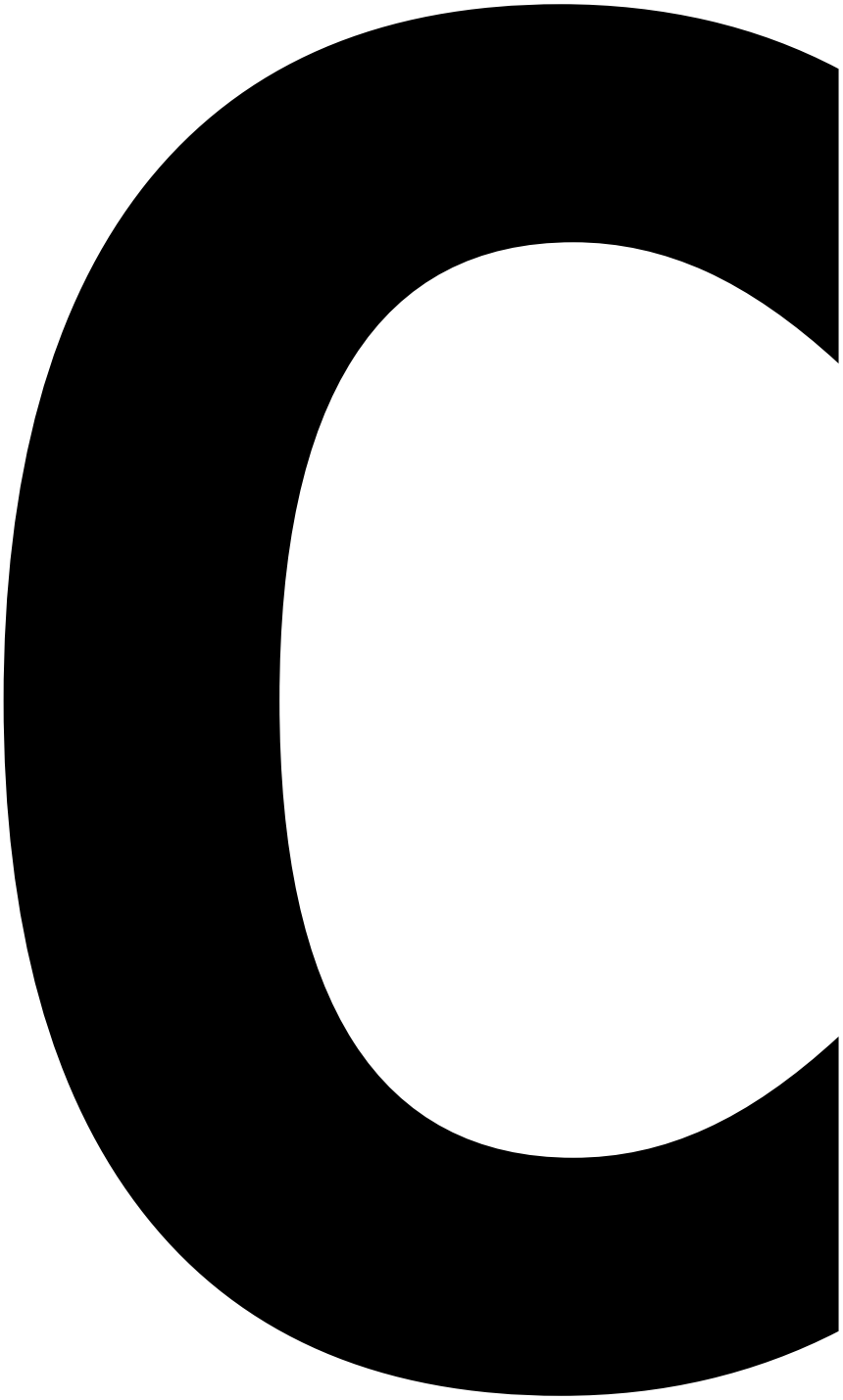


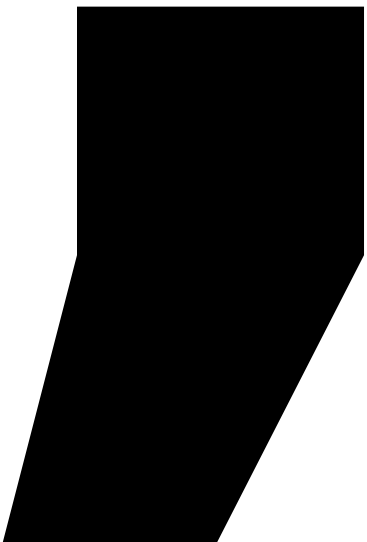


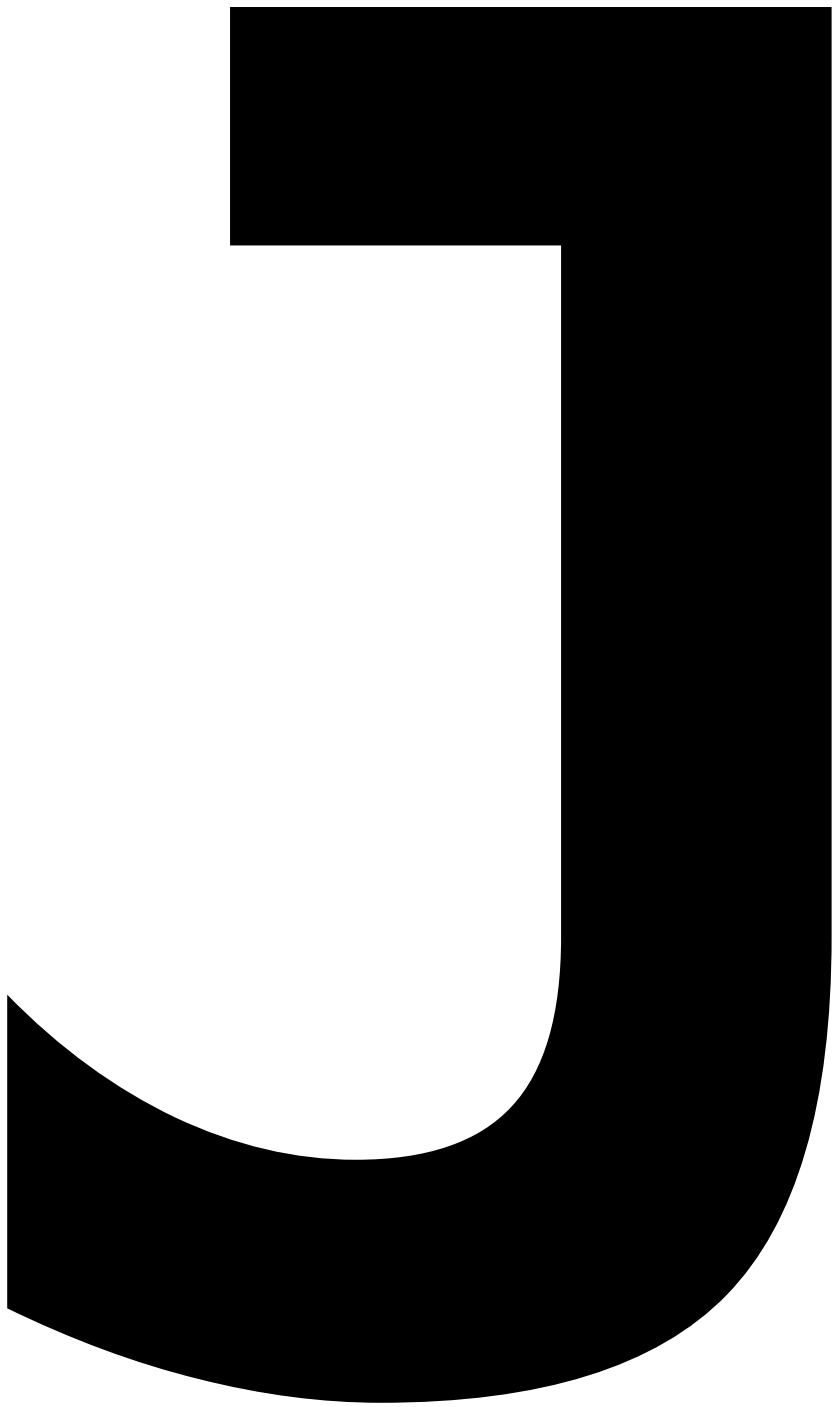




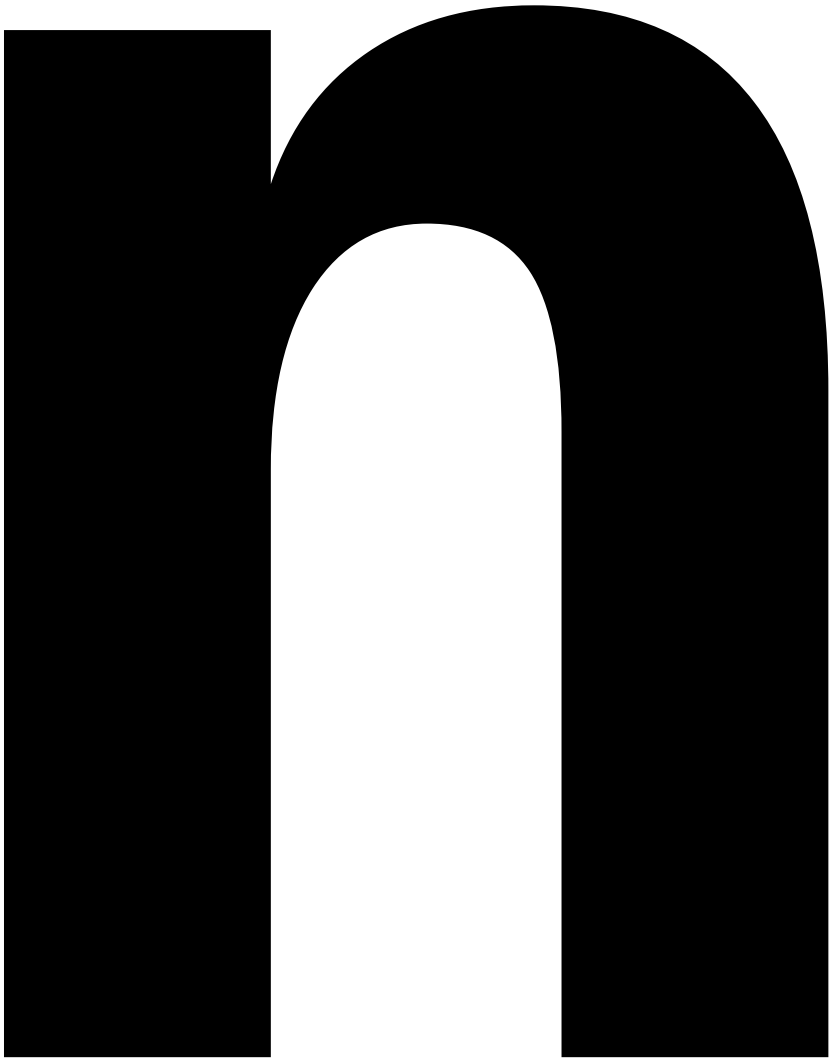


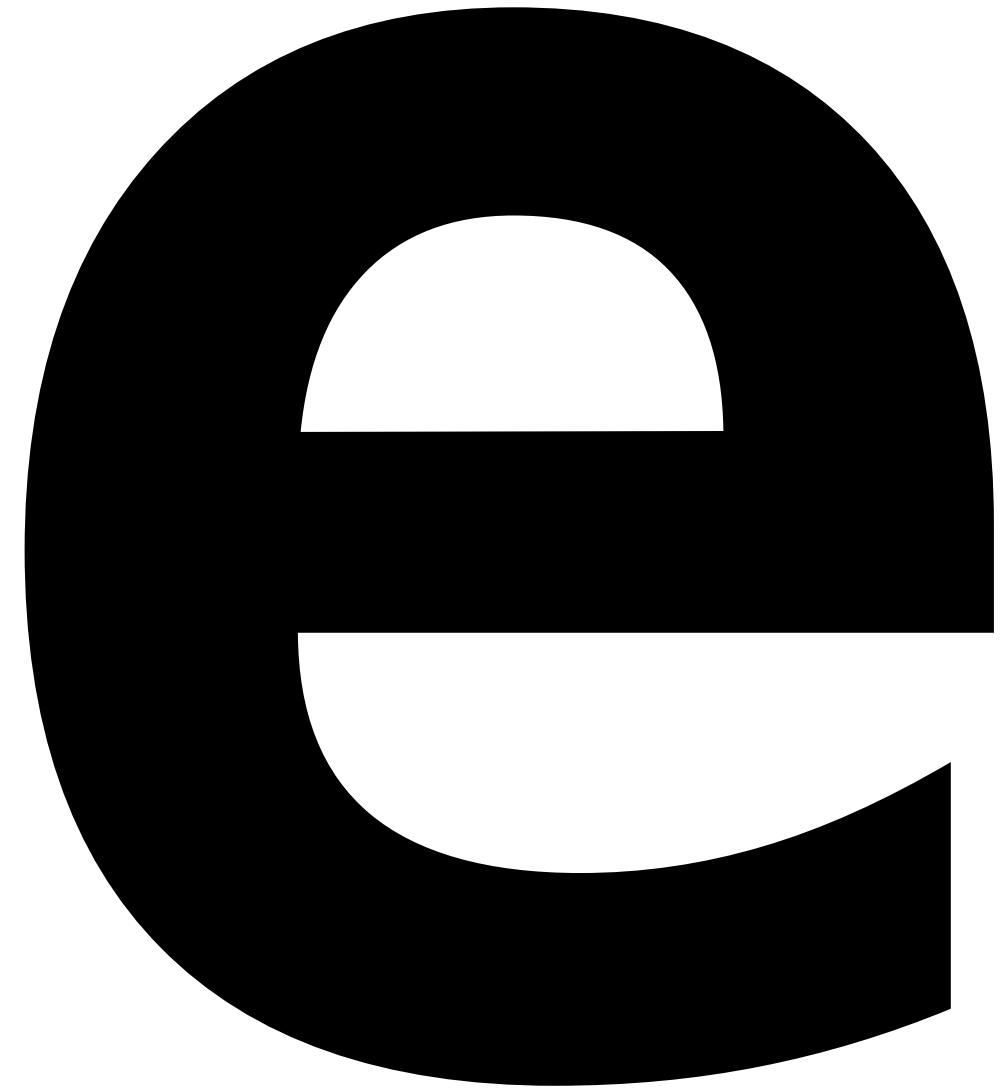


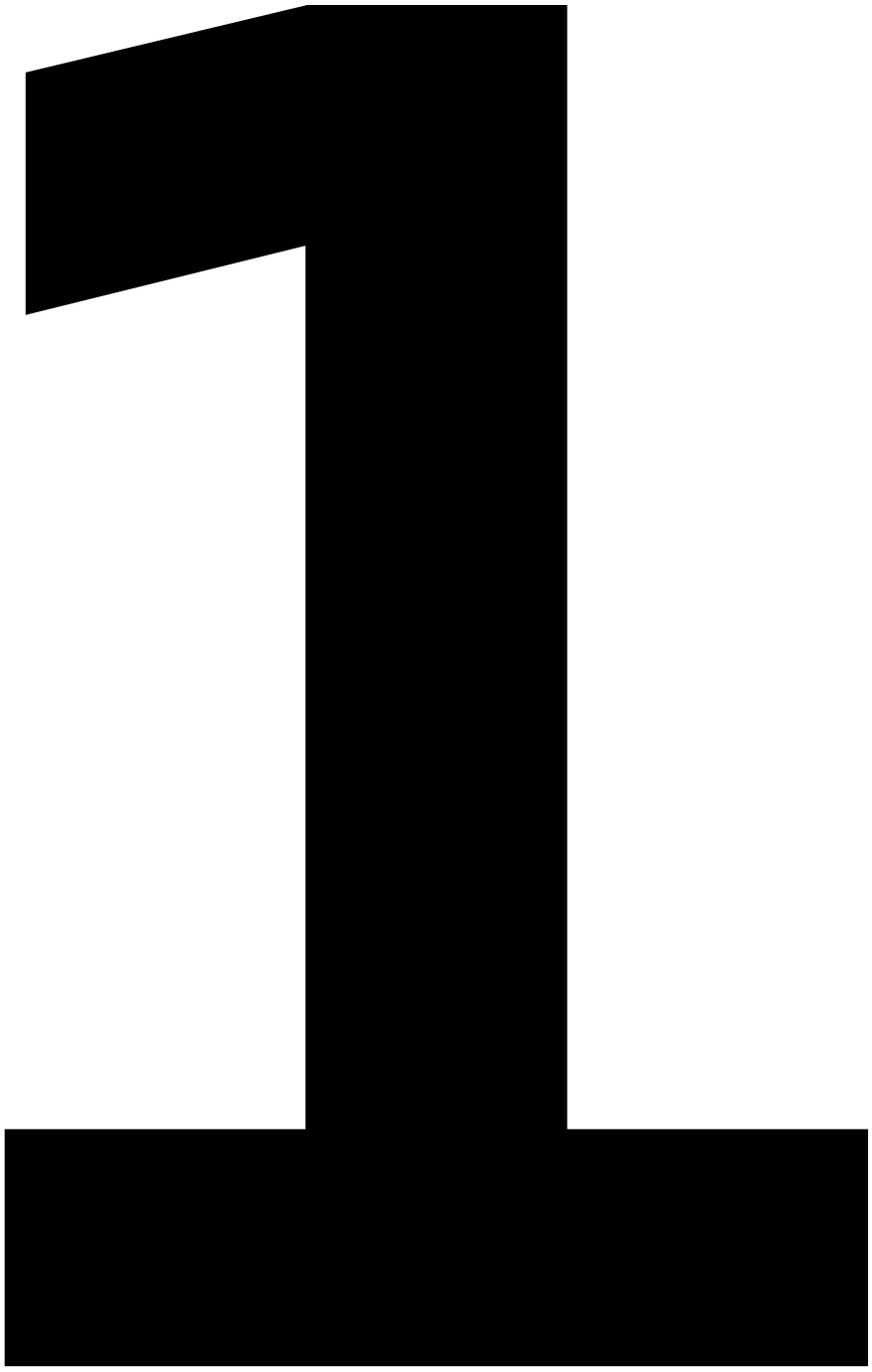


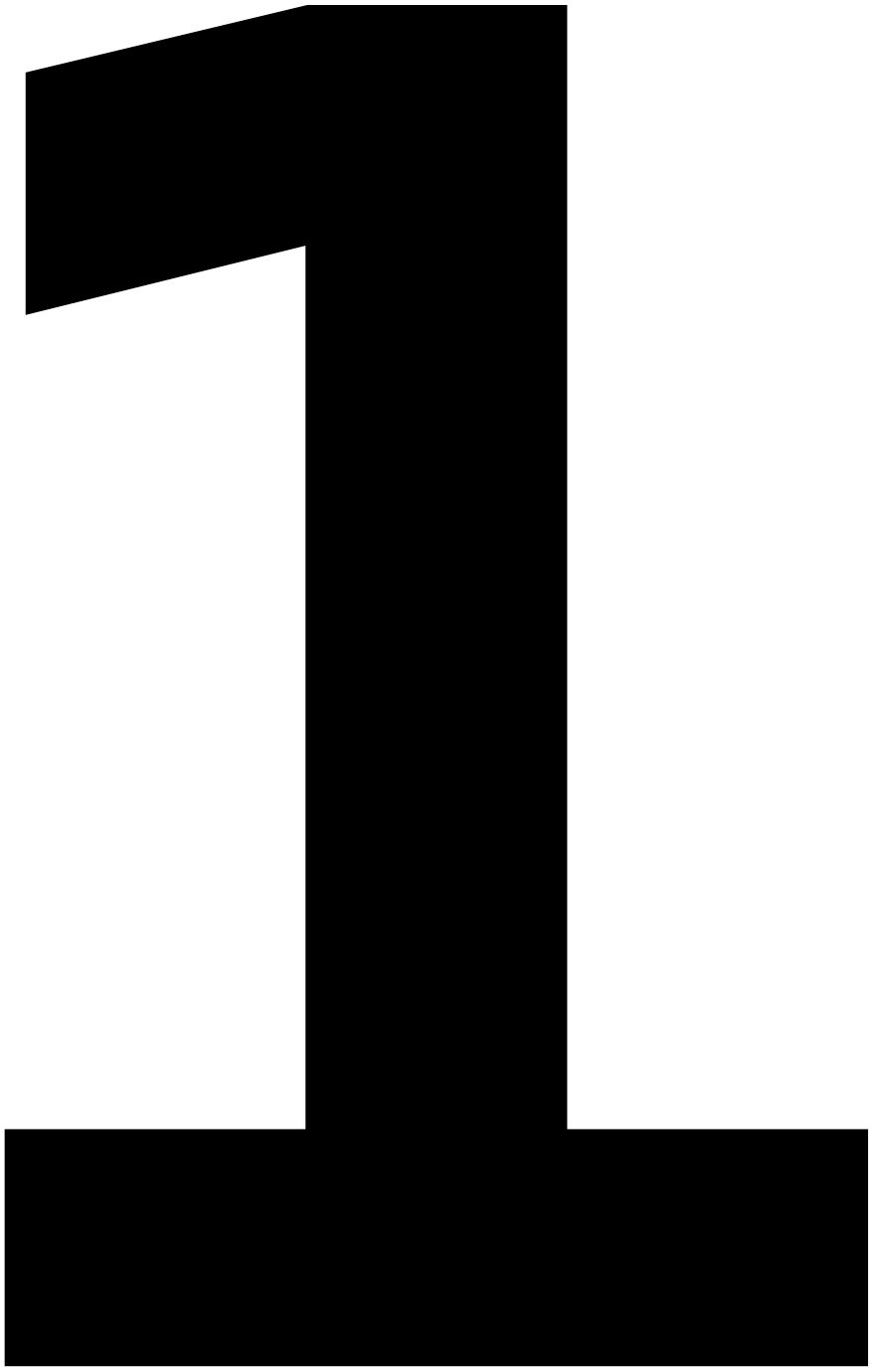


u

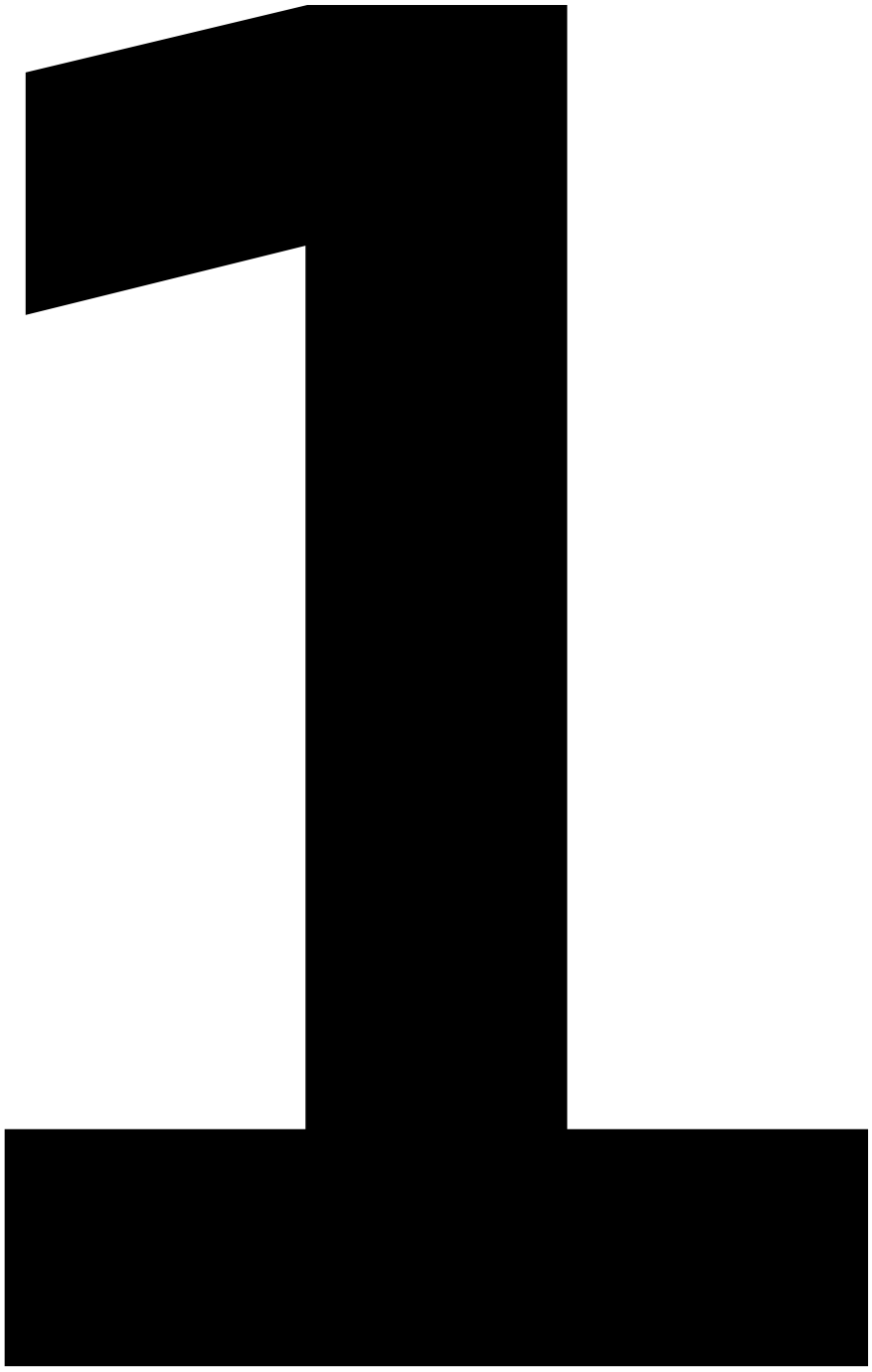




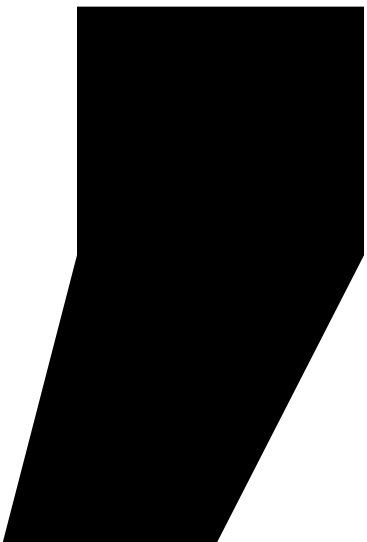








2



2

