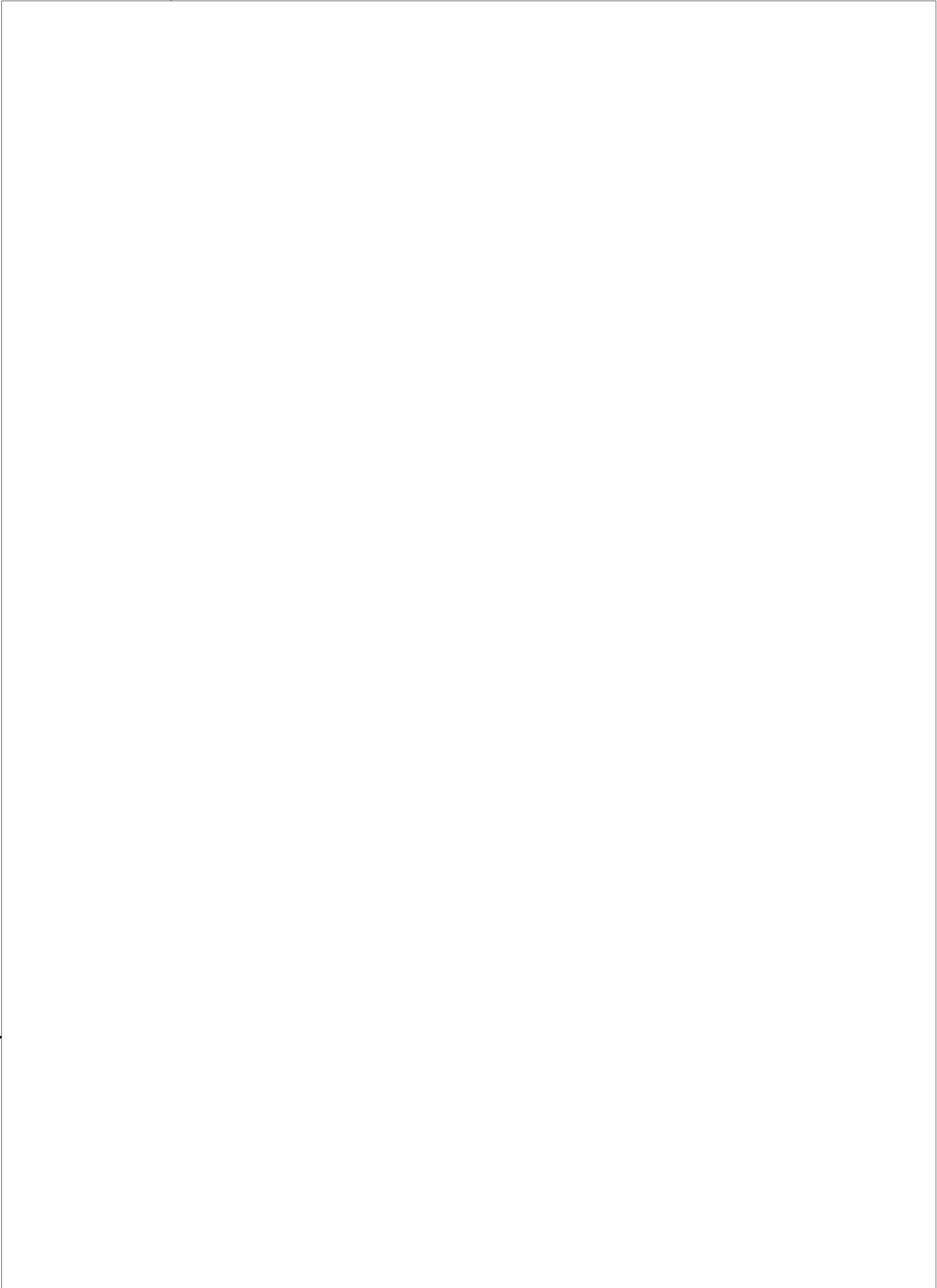


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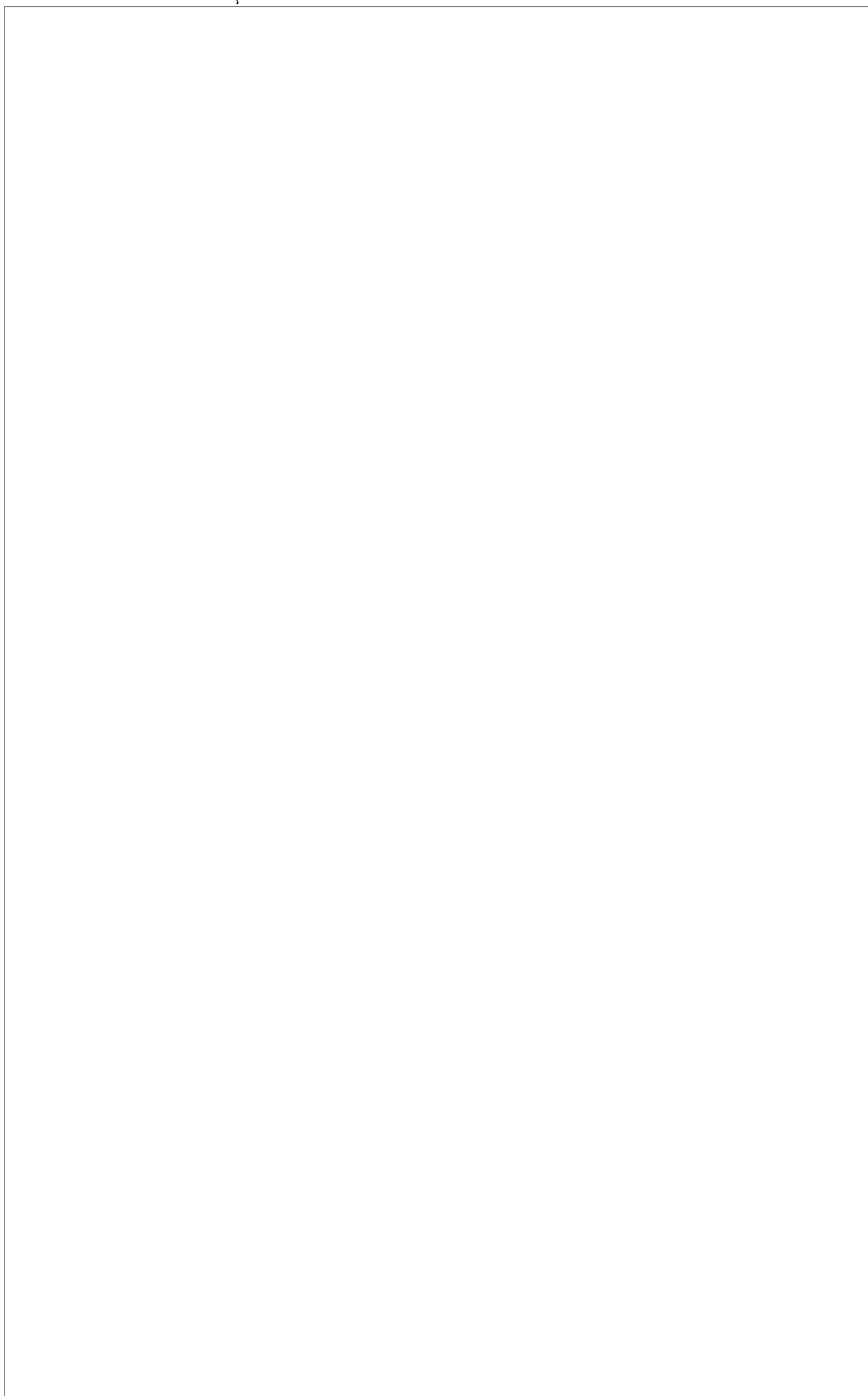
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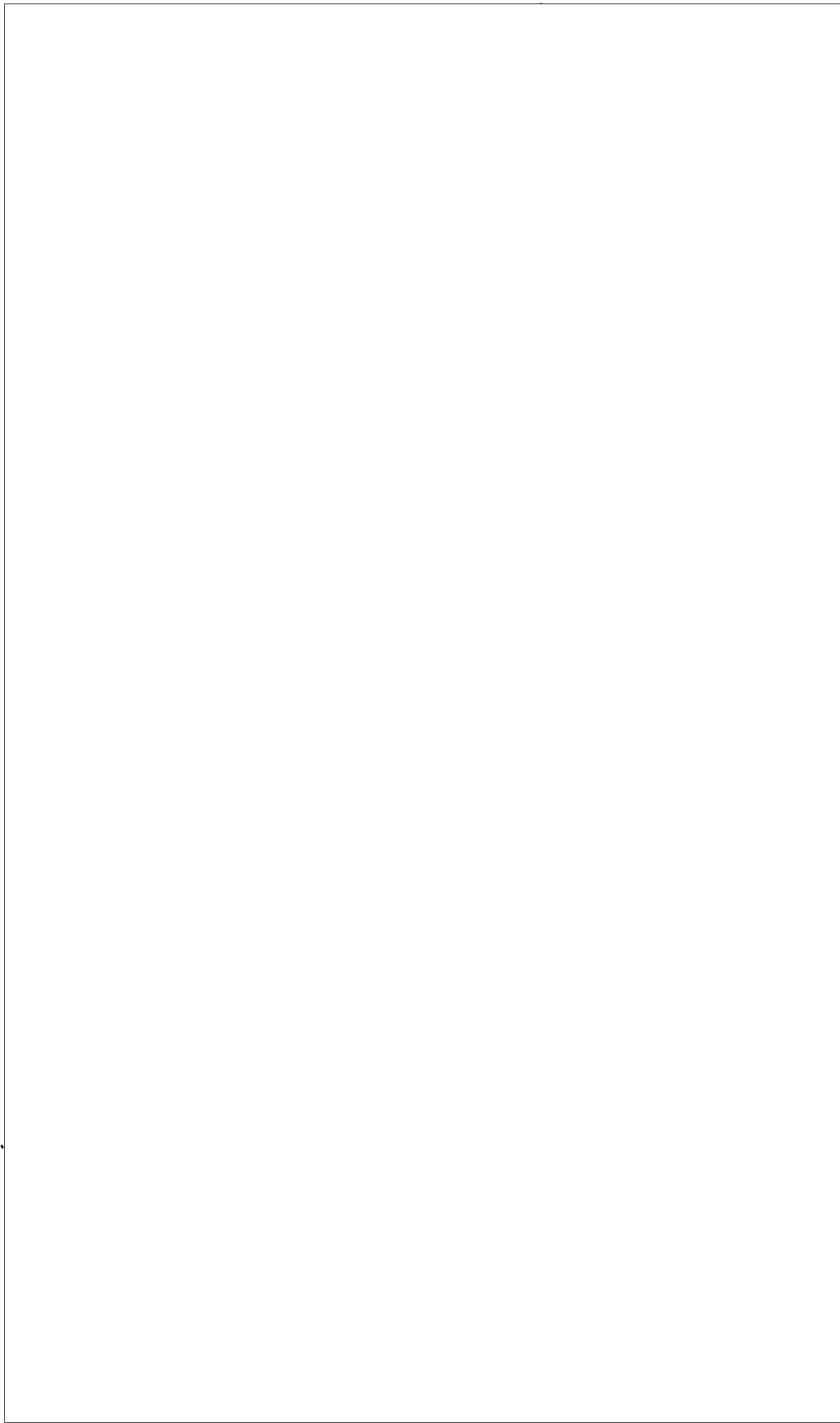
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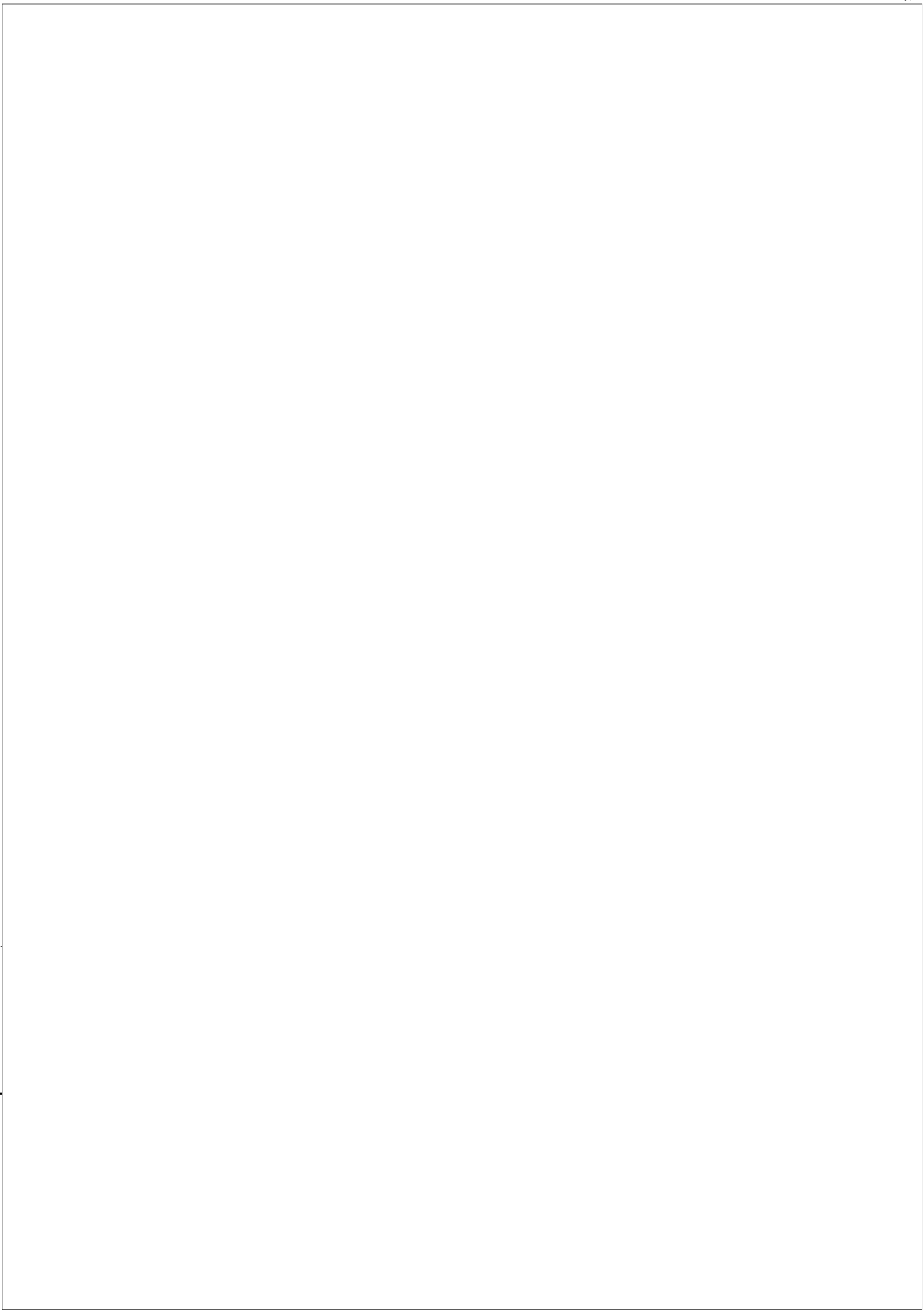
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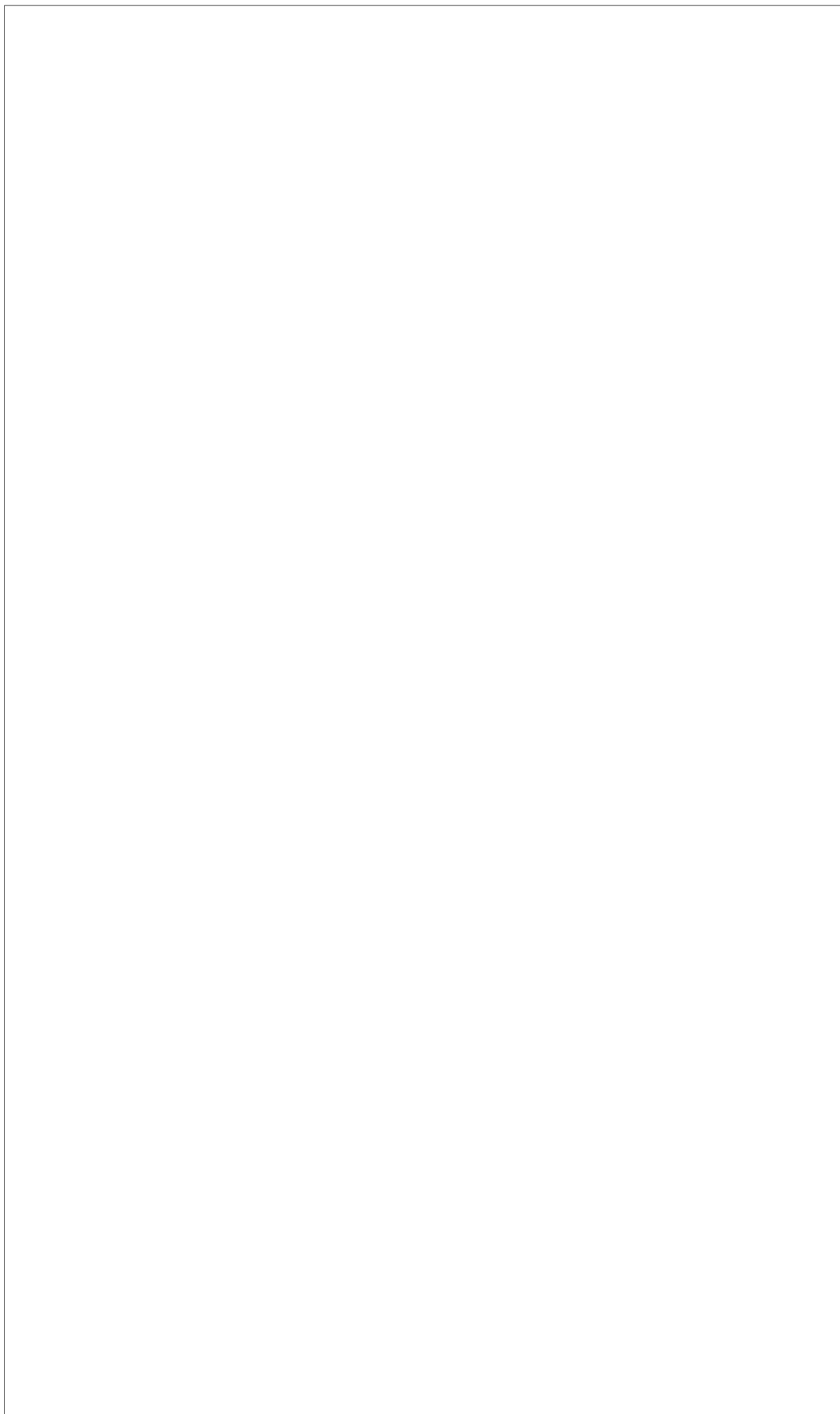
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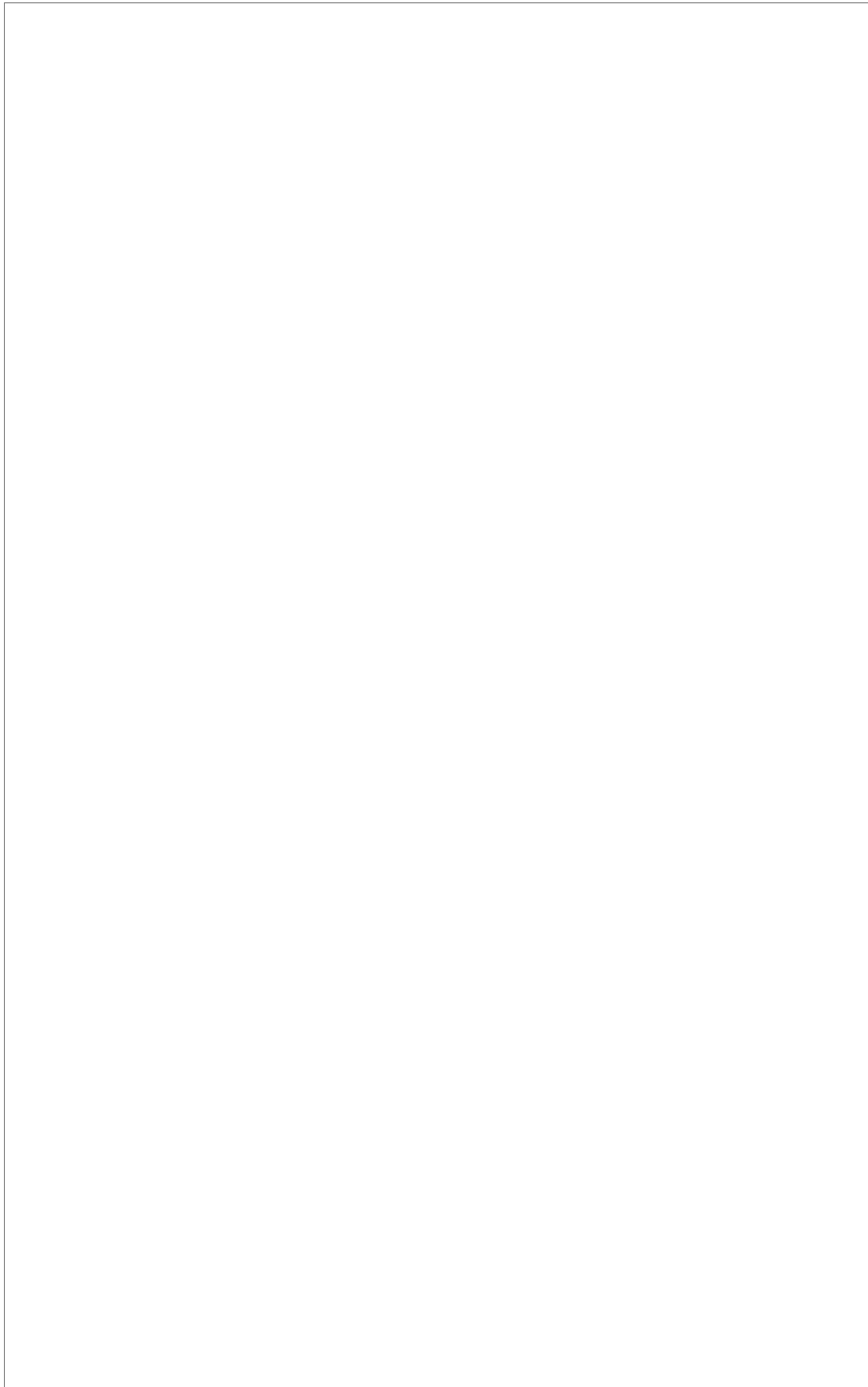


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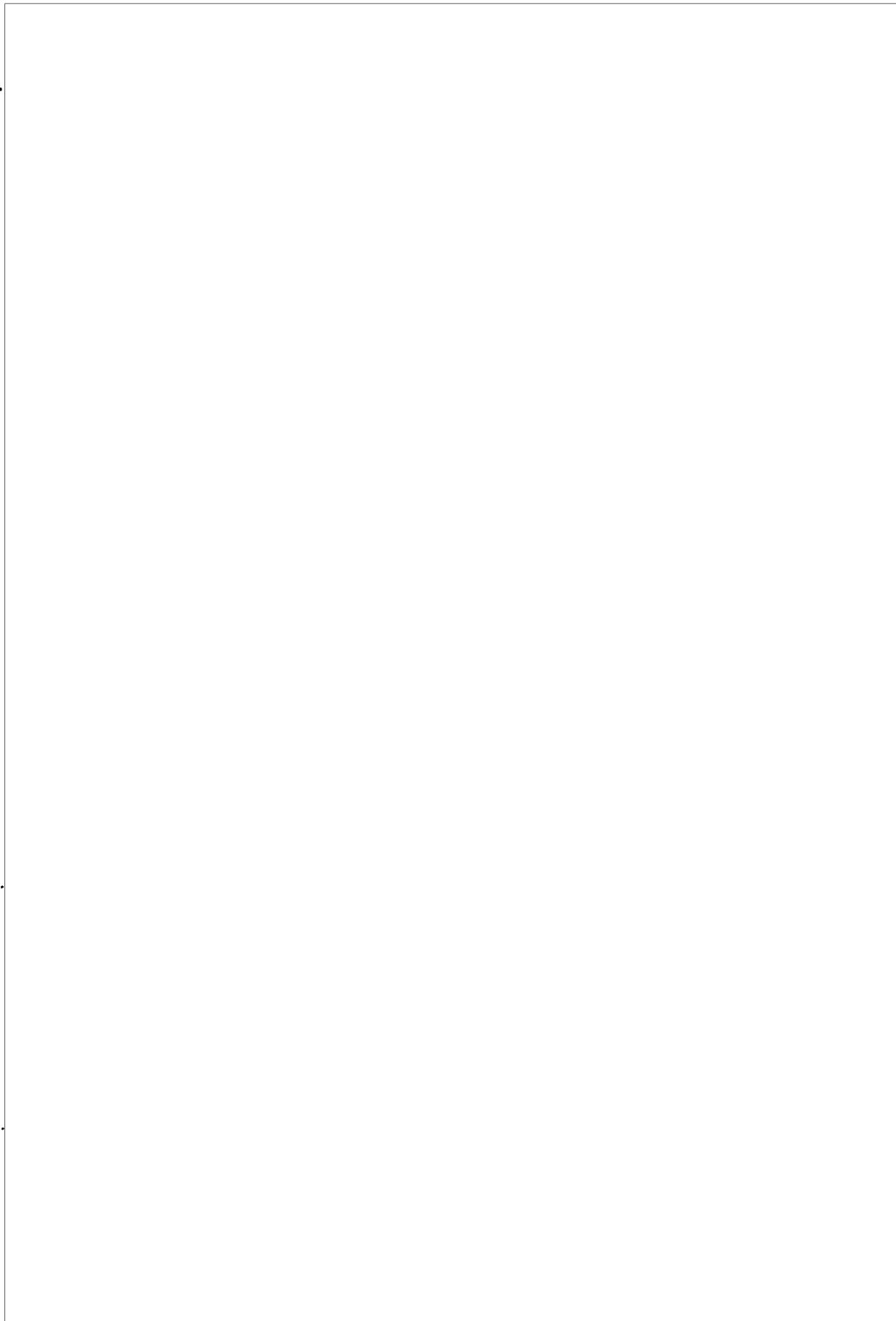








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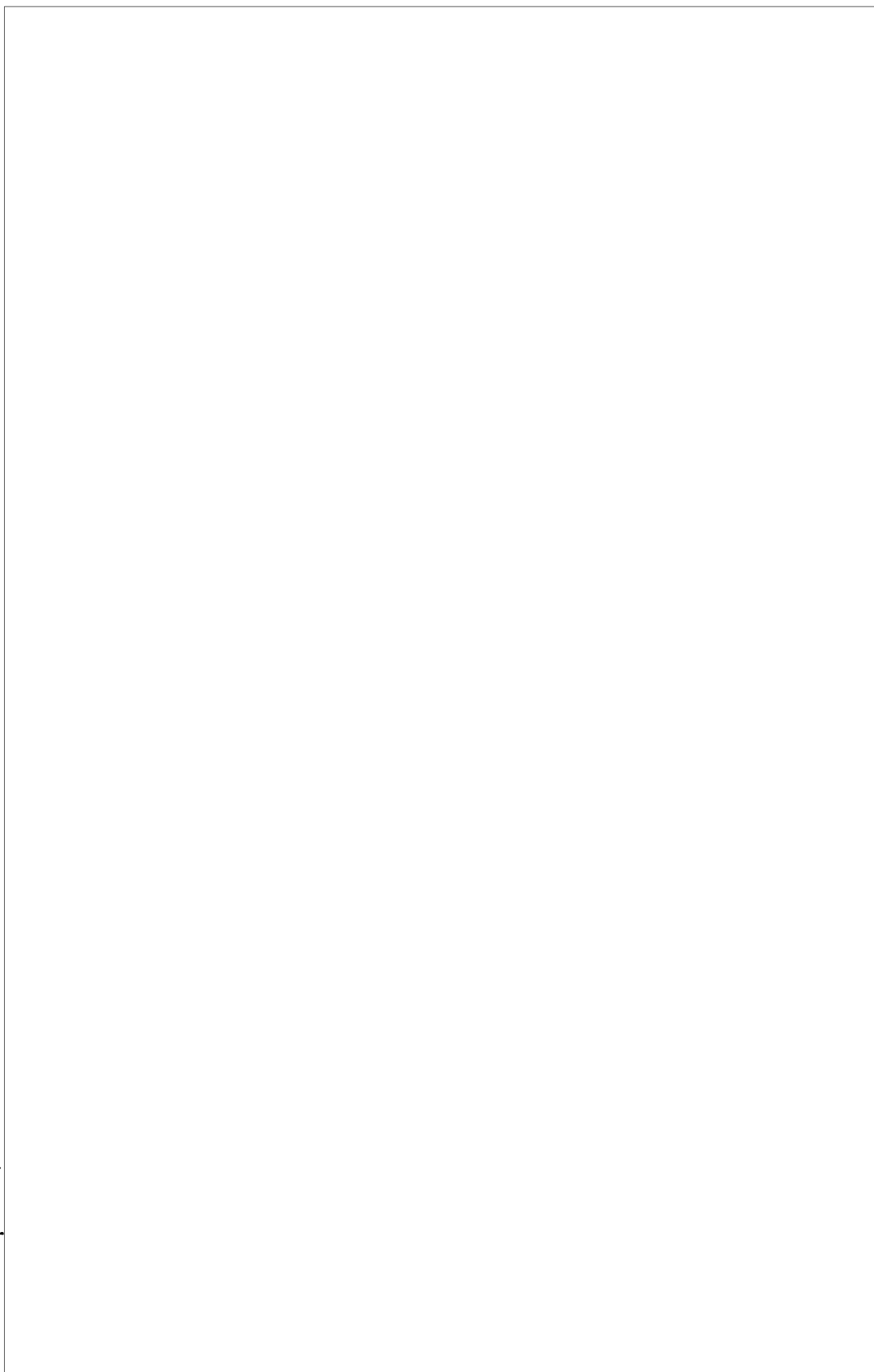
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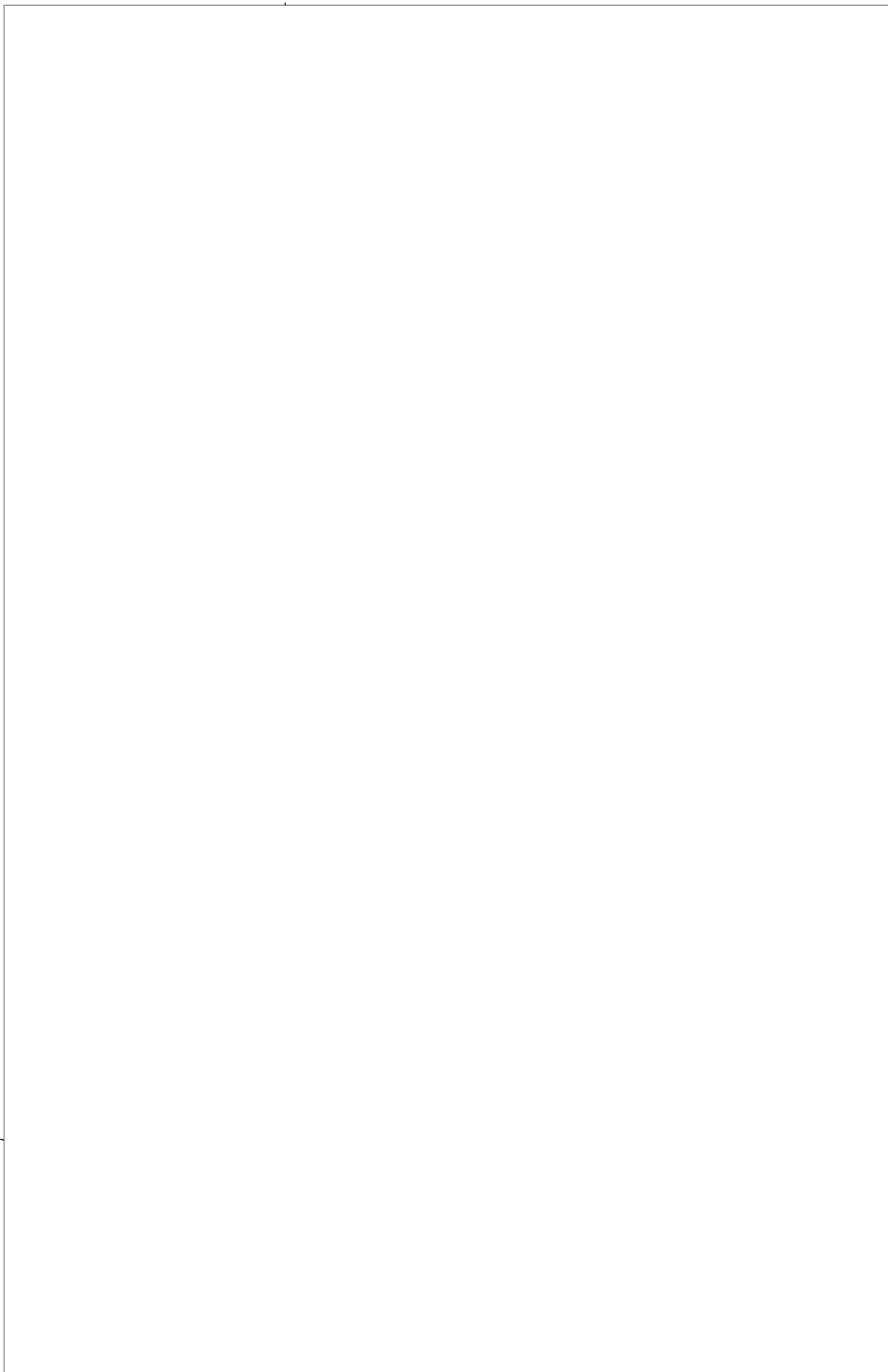
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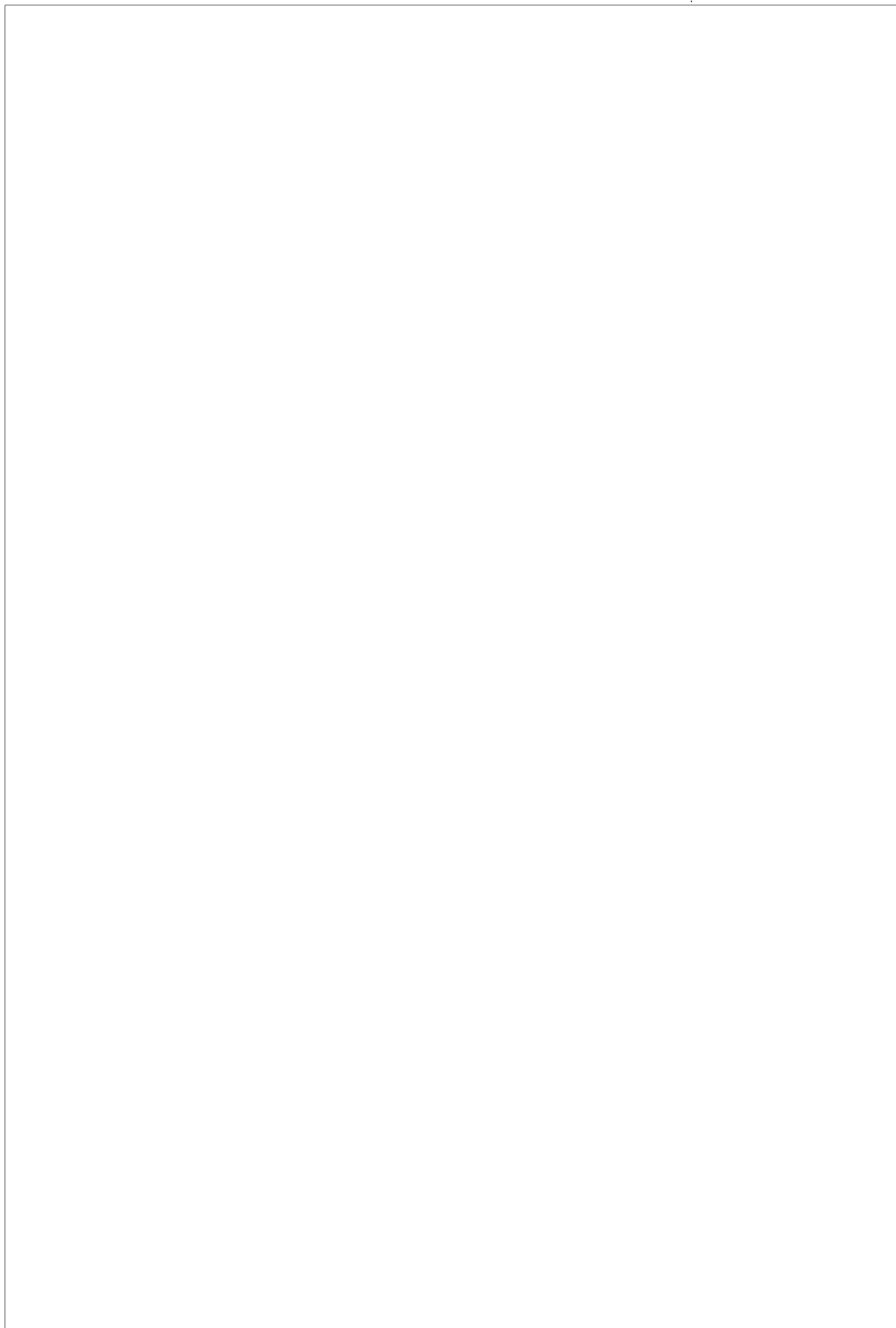
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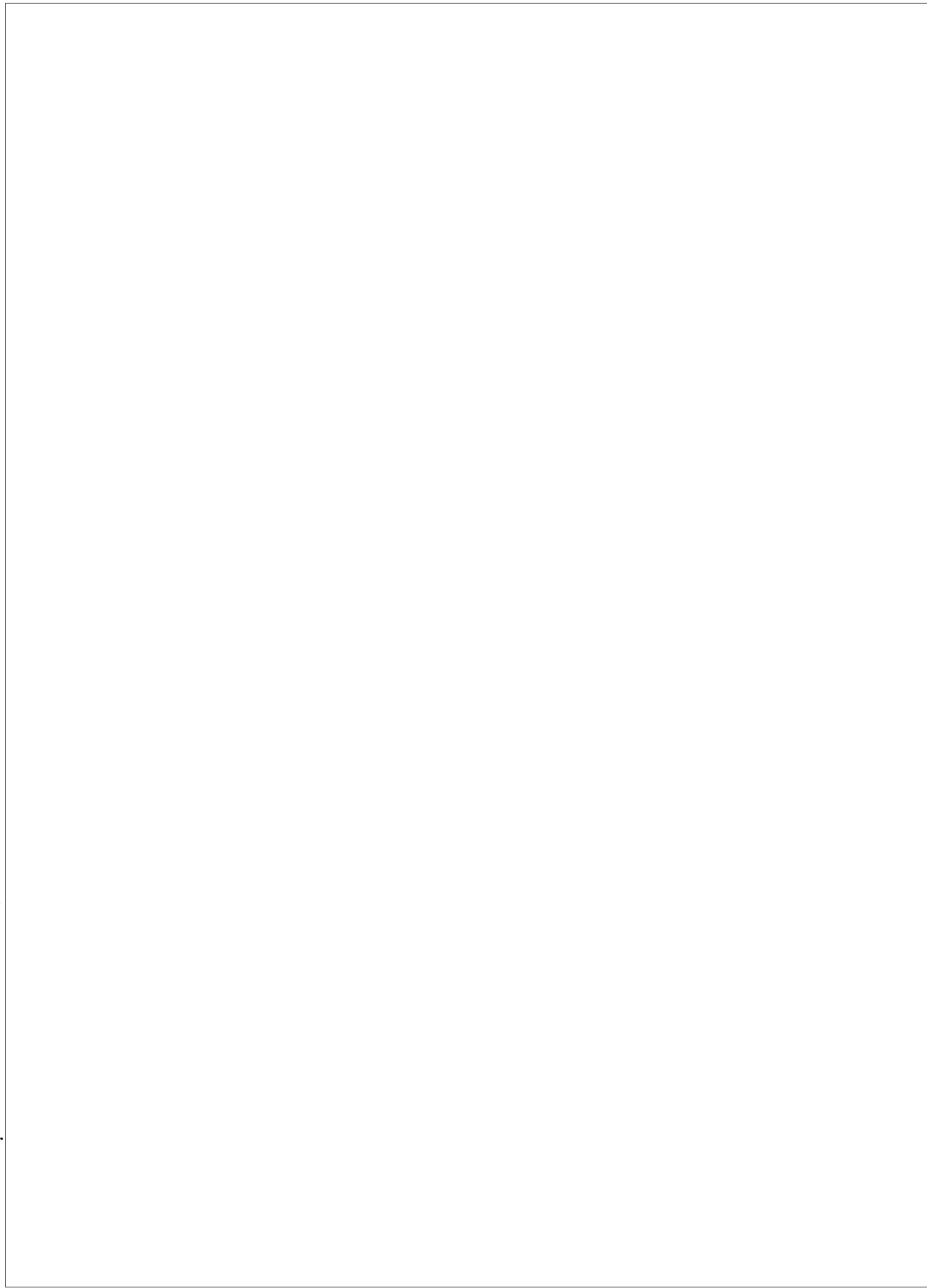
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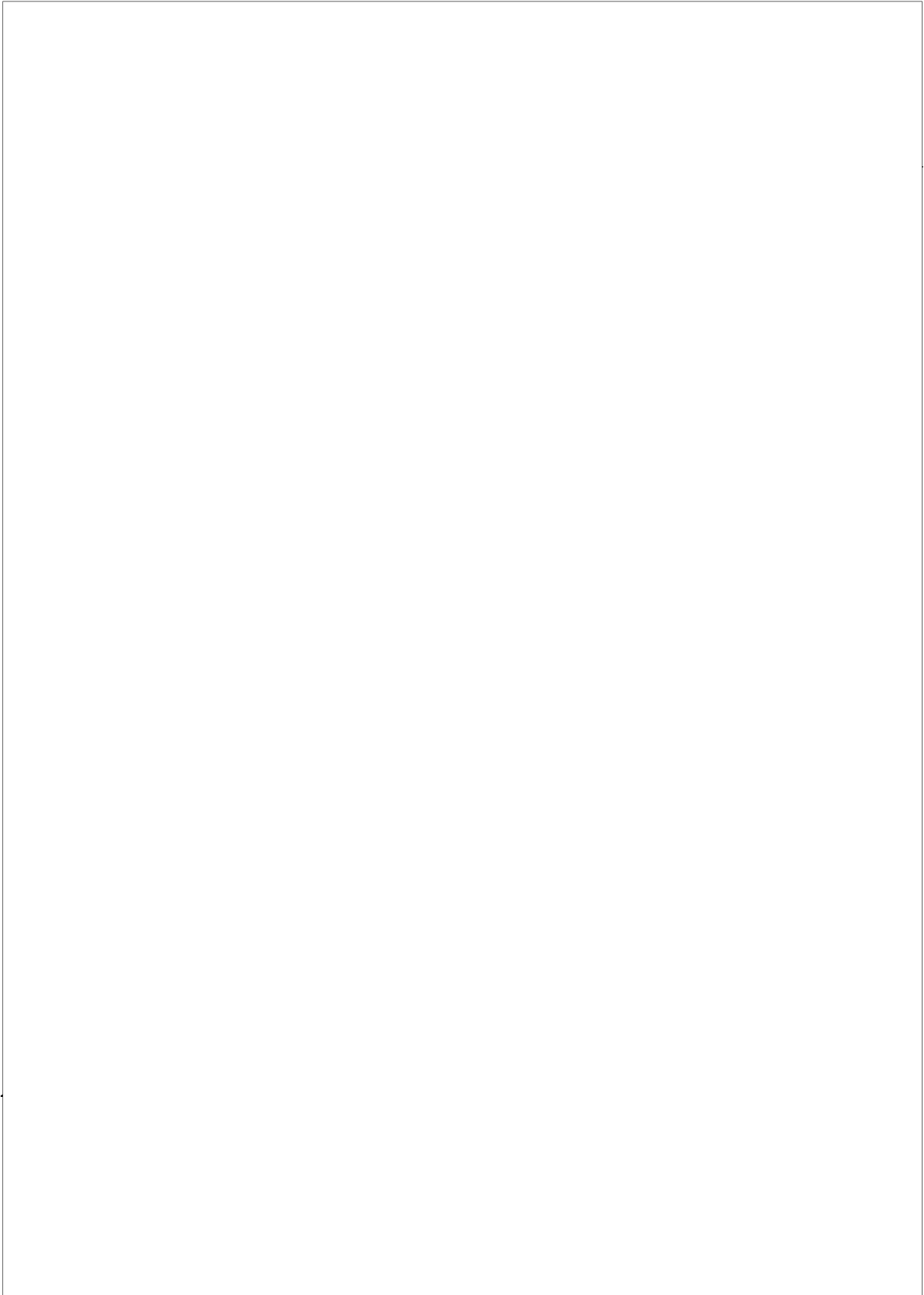
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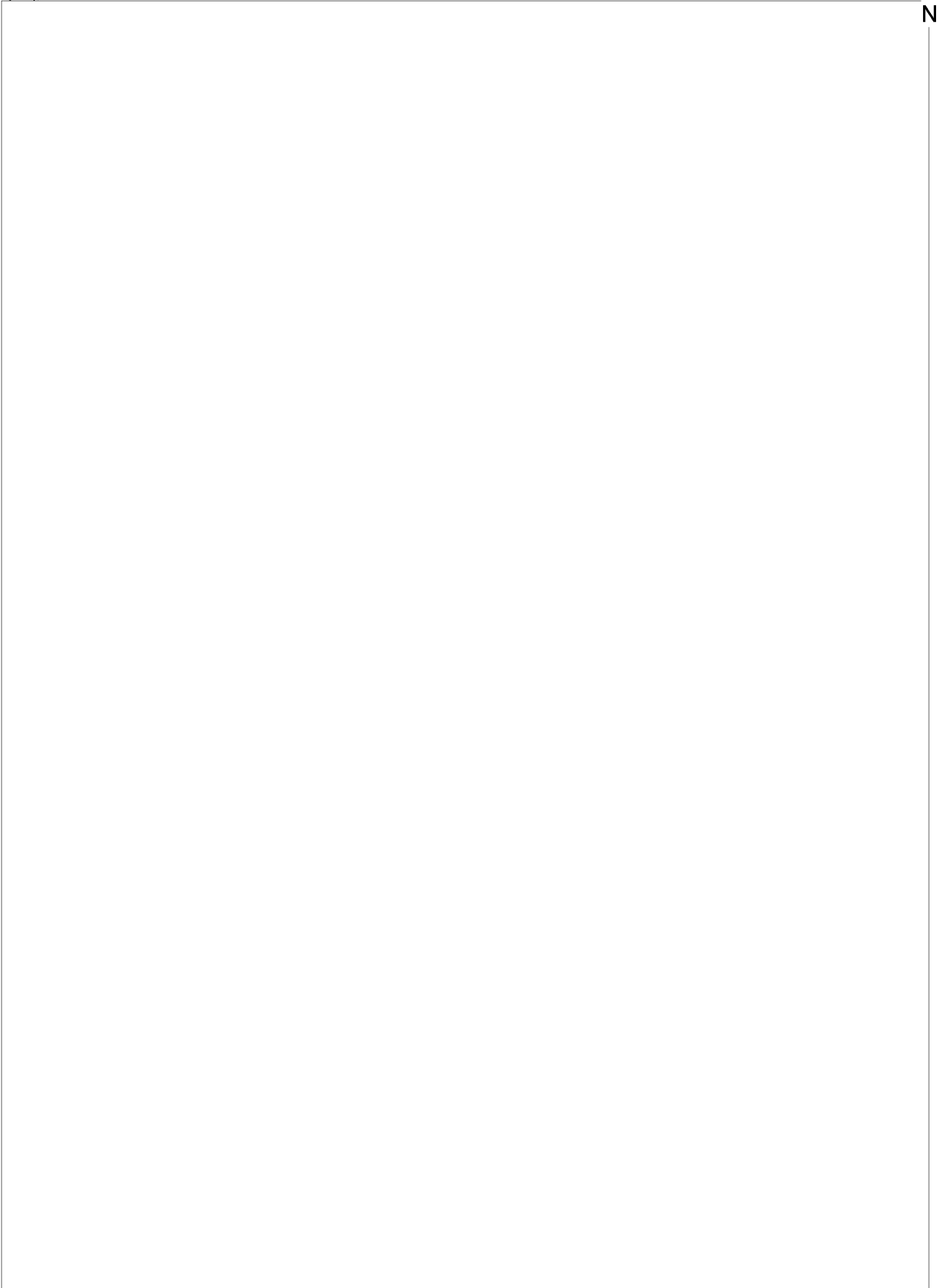


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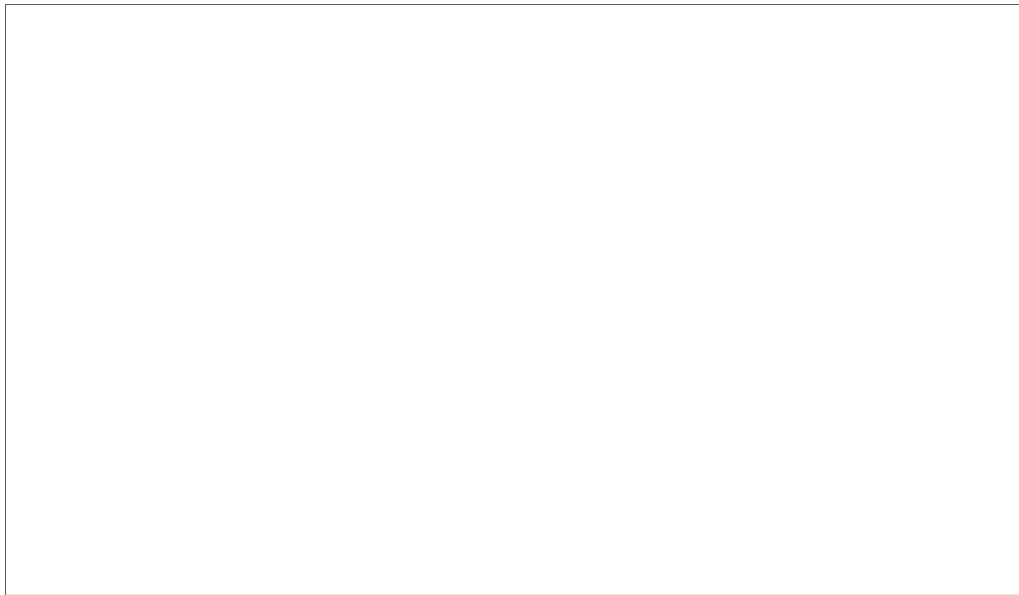








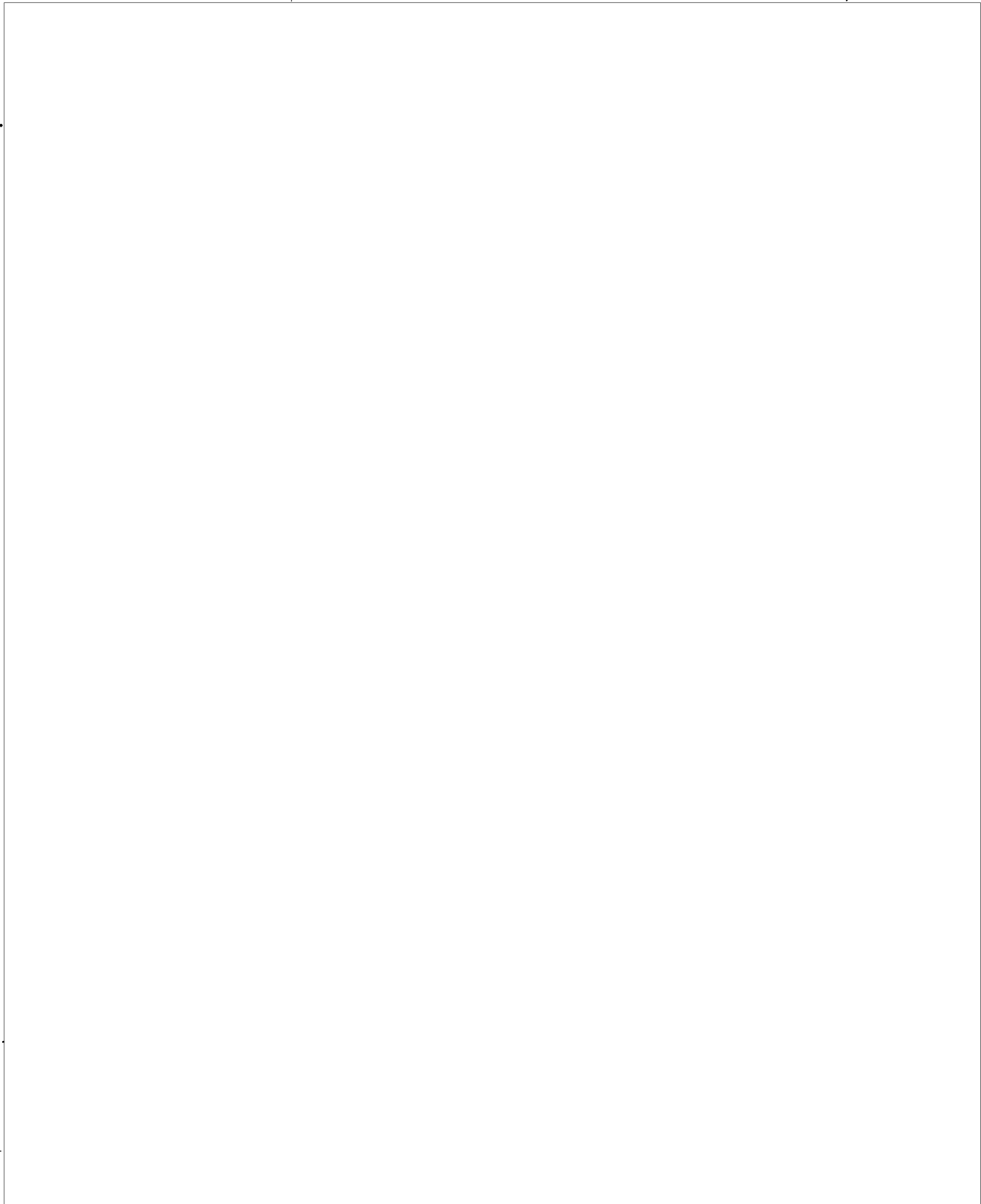




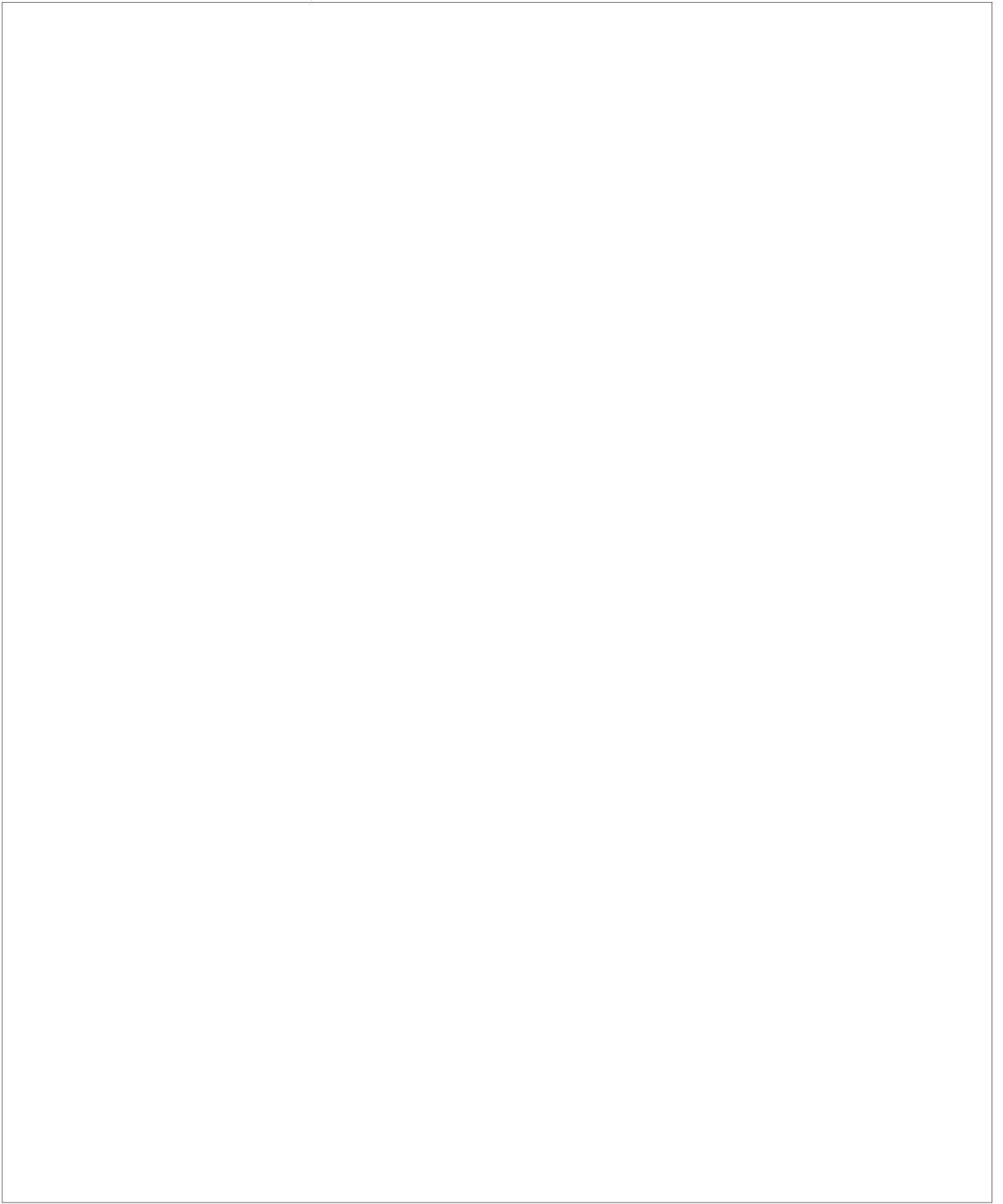
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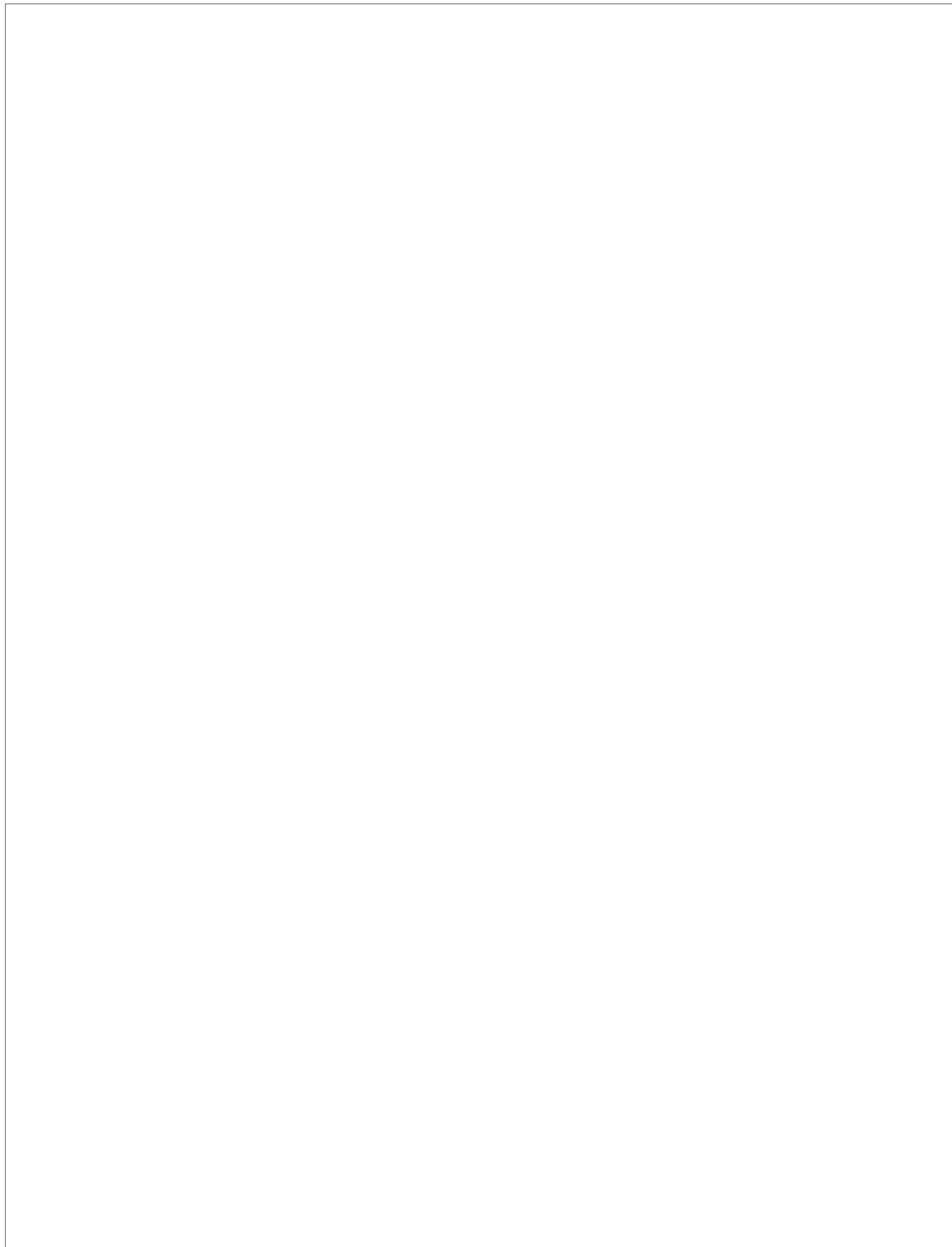


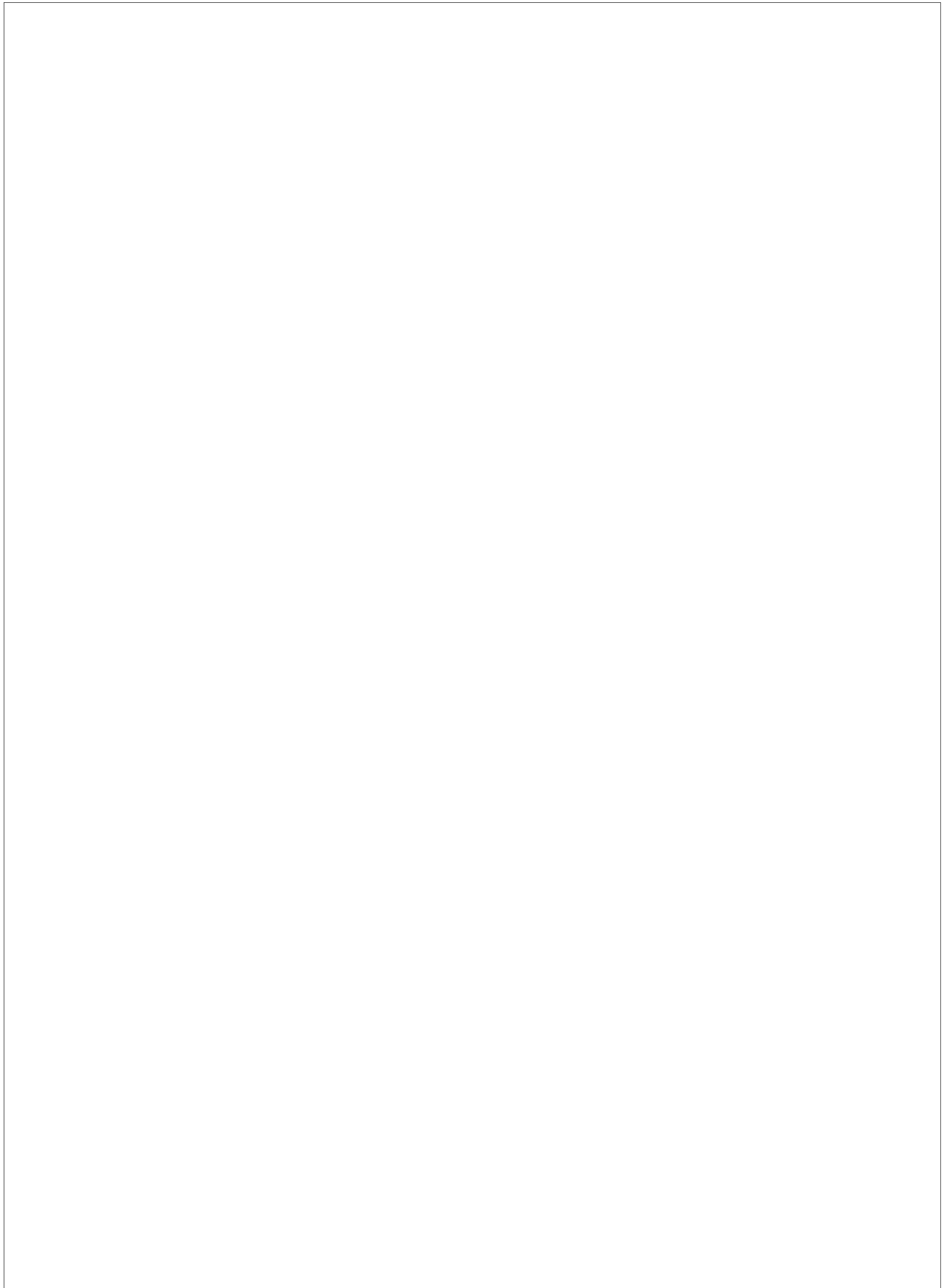






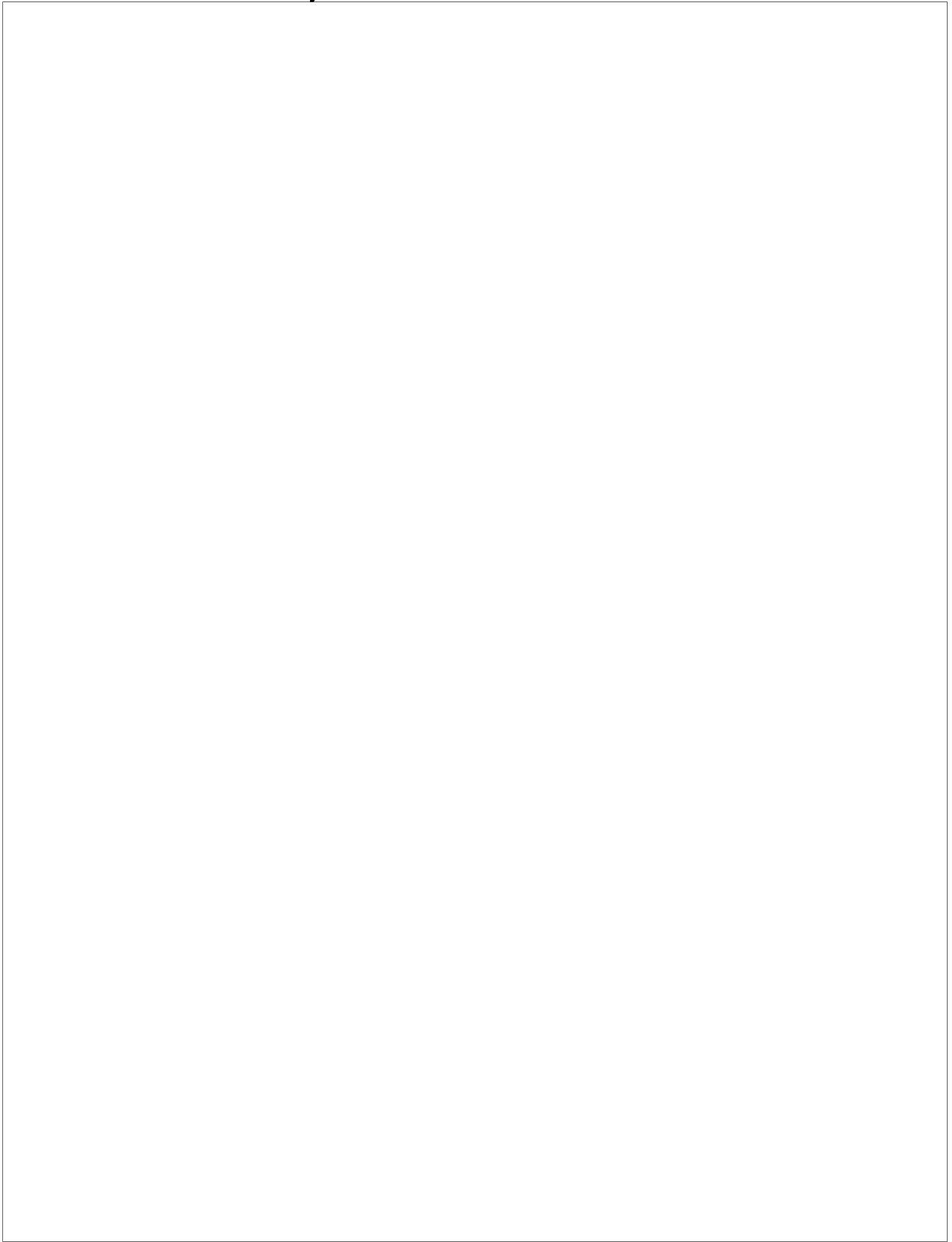


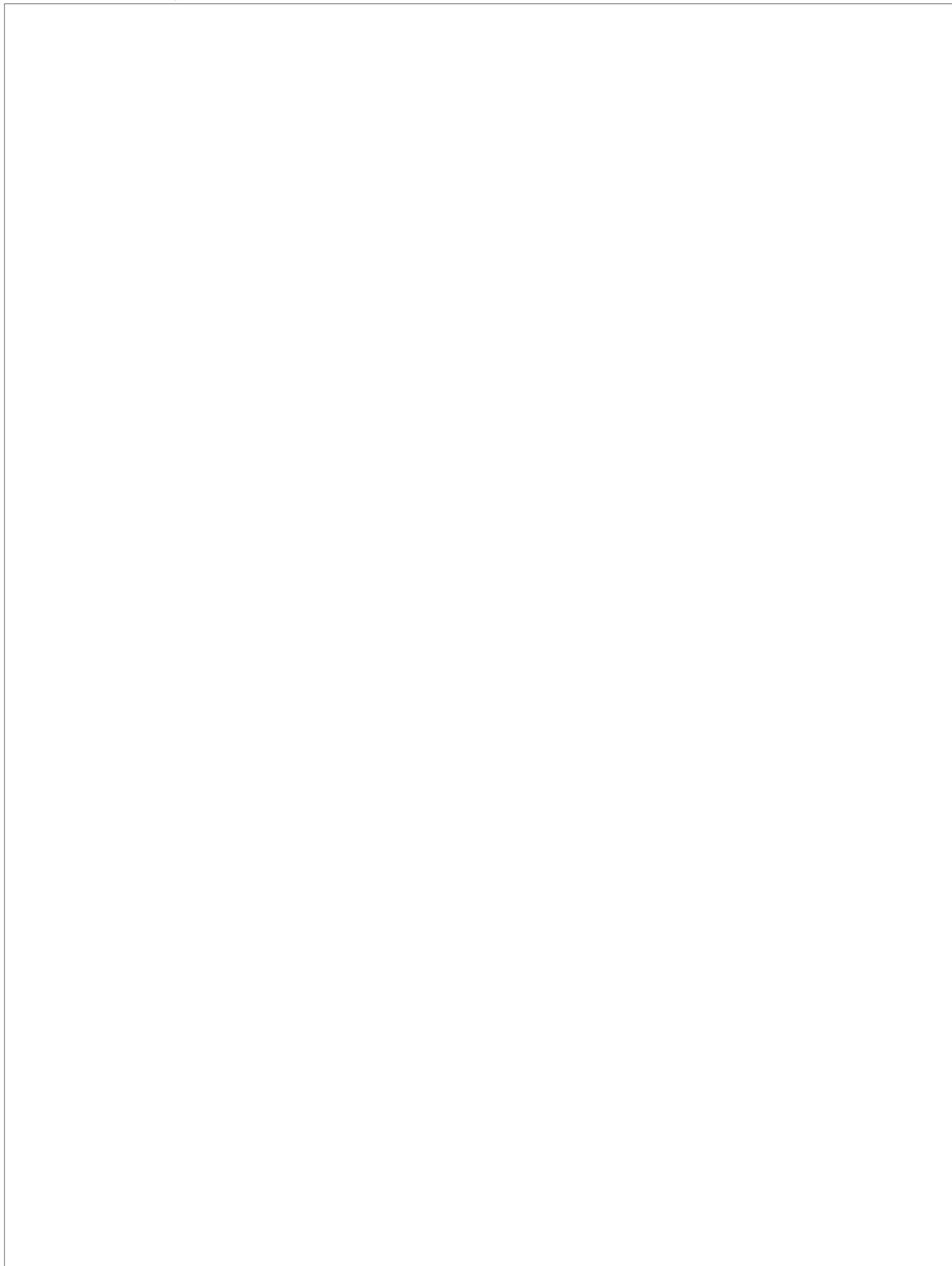






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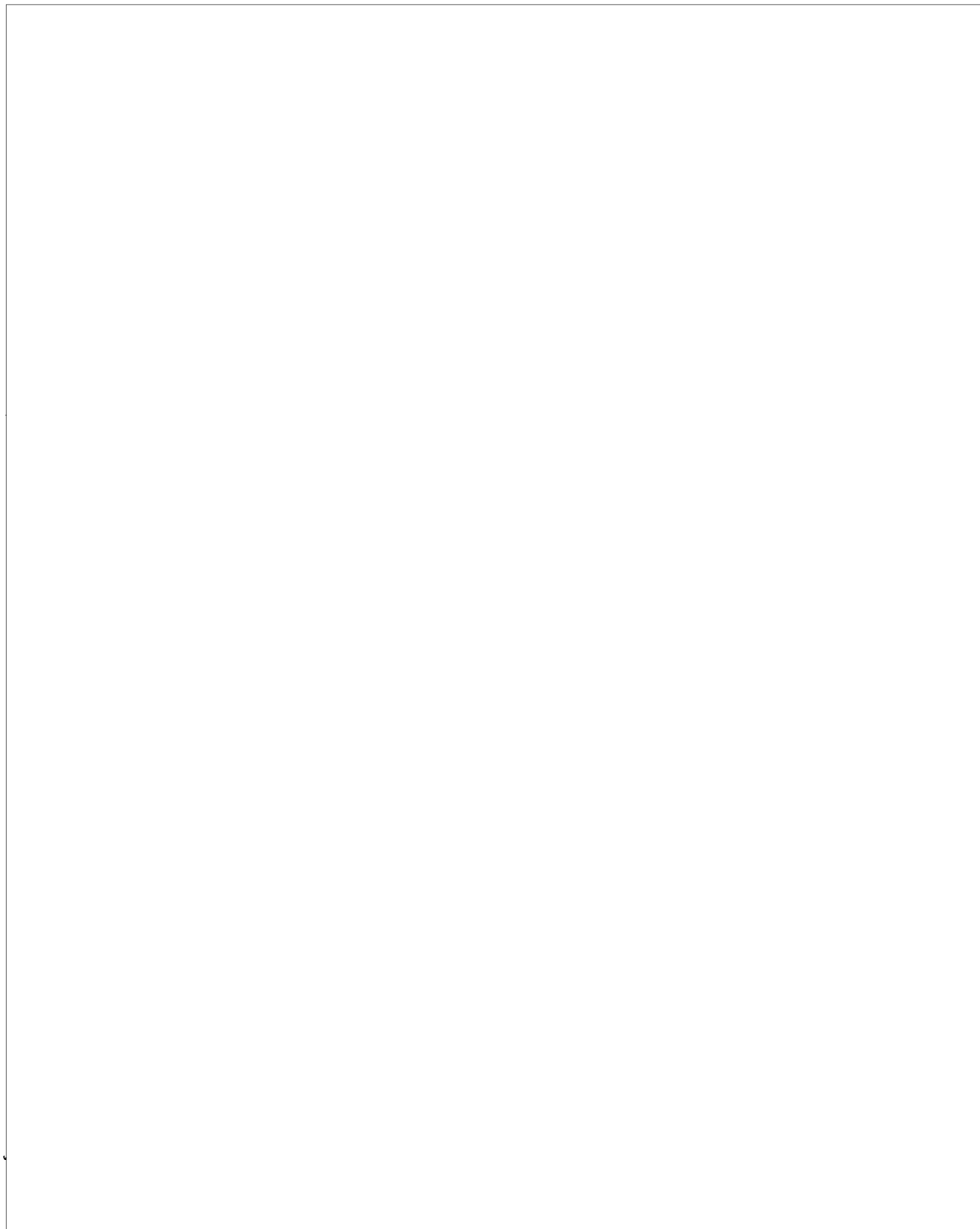




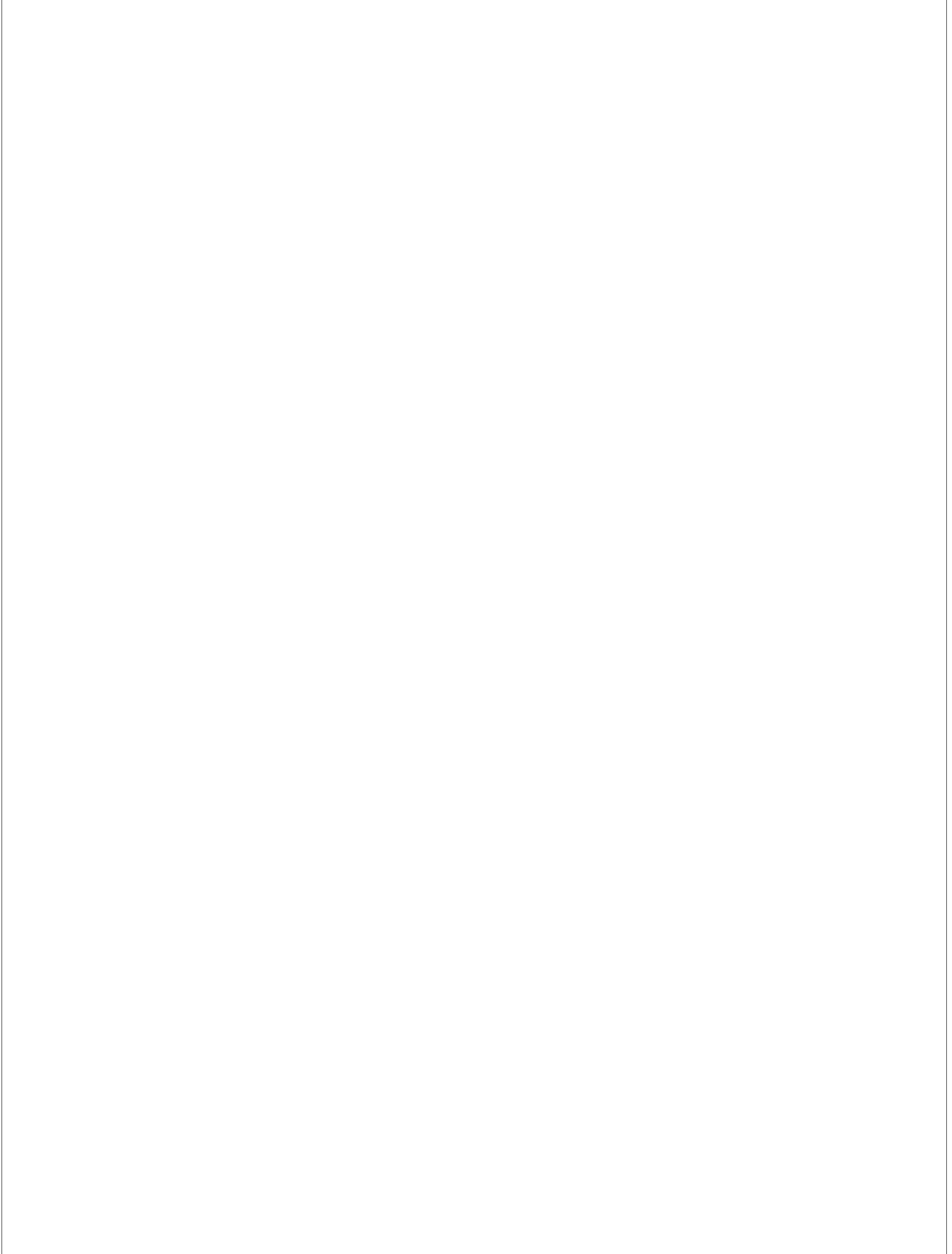




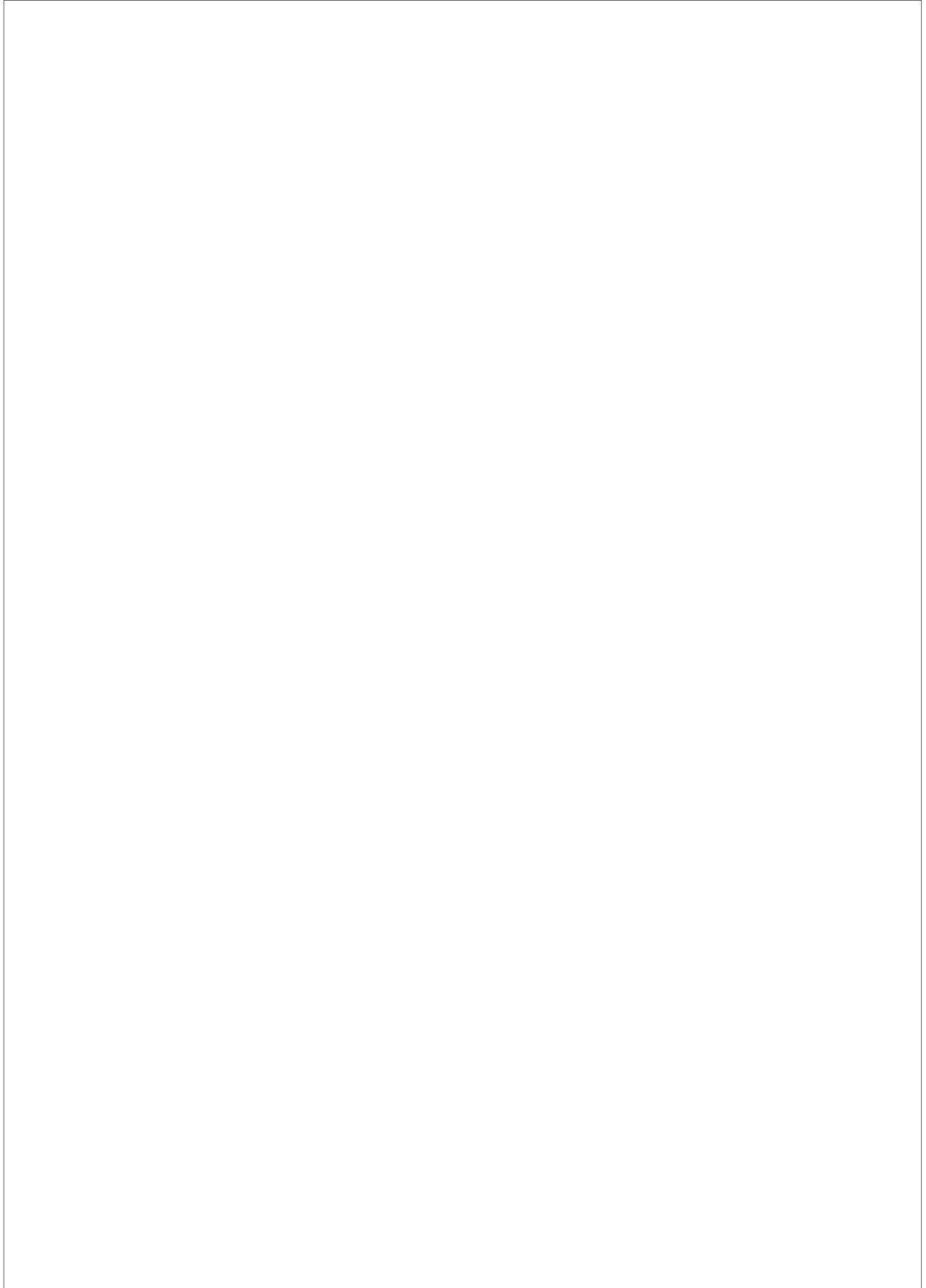
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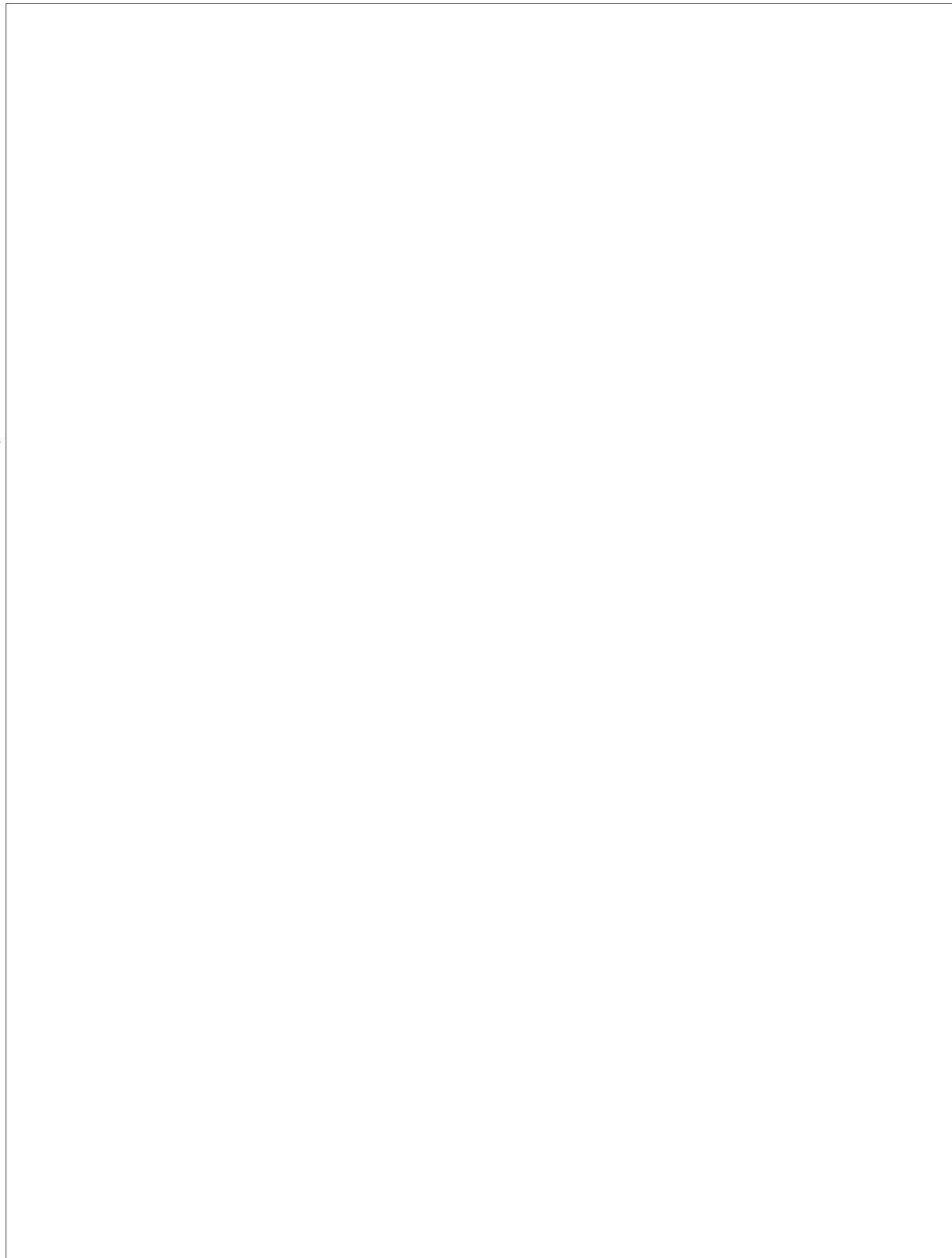
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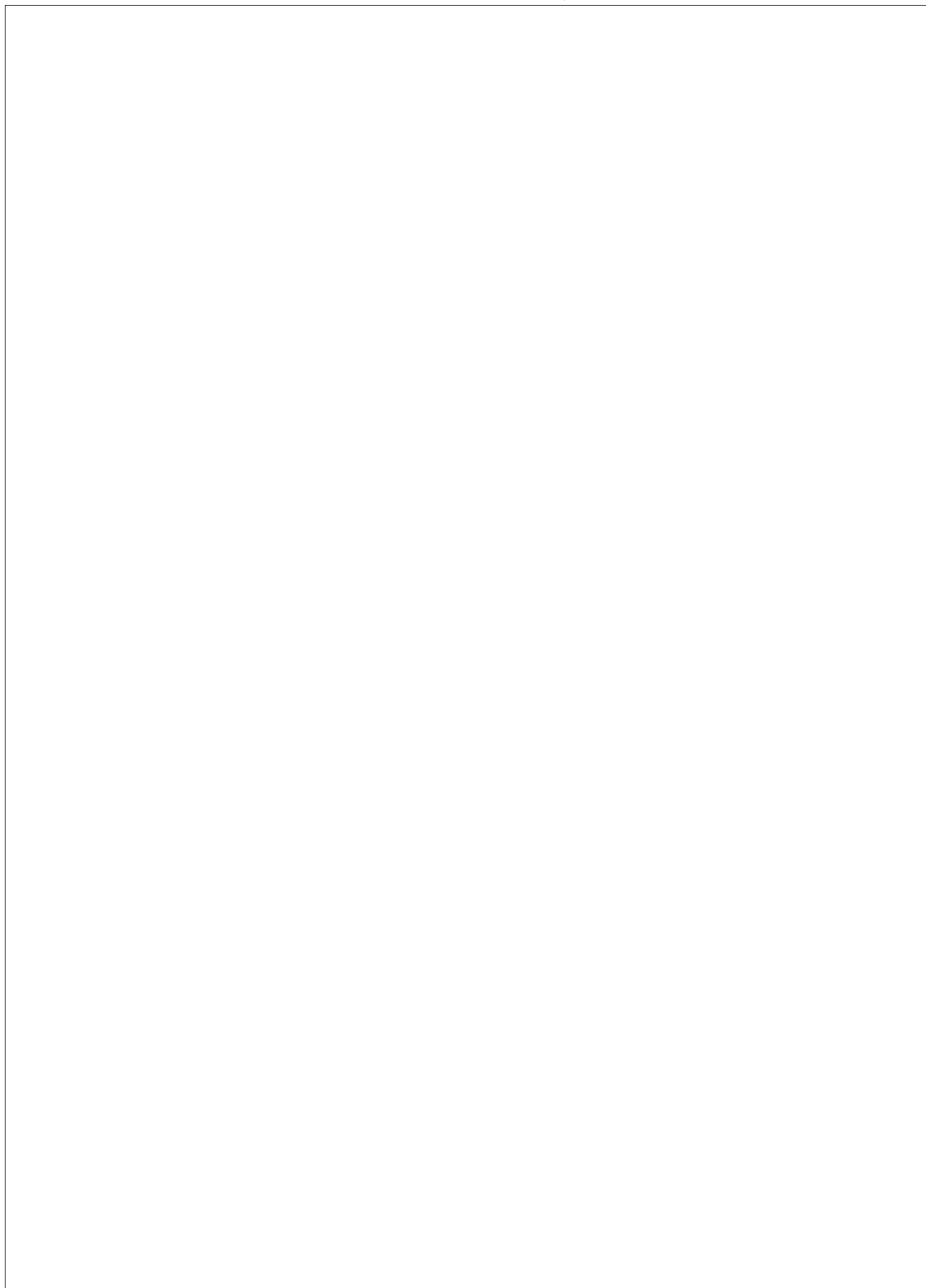


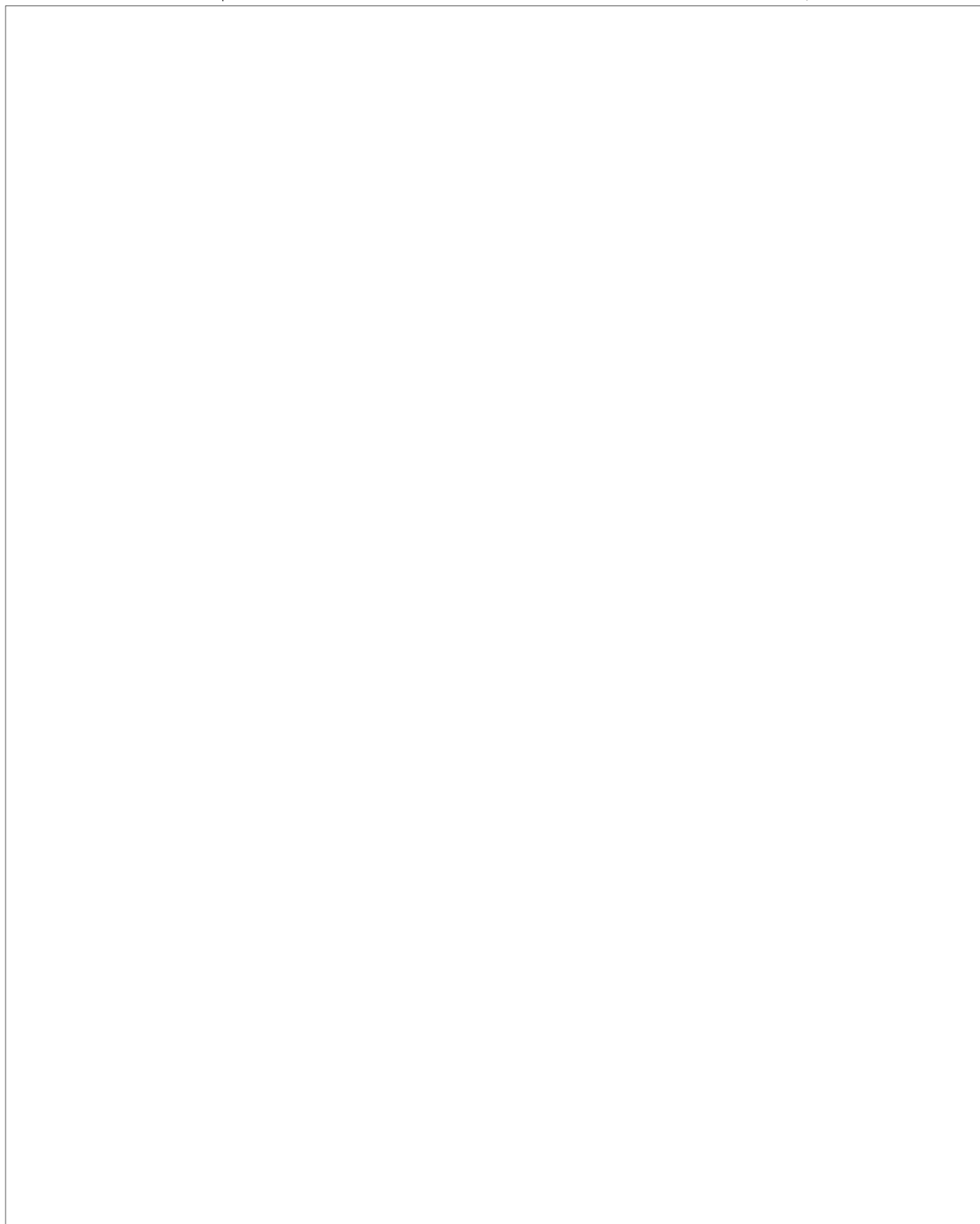


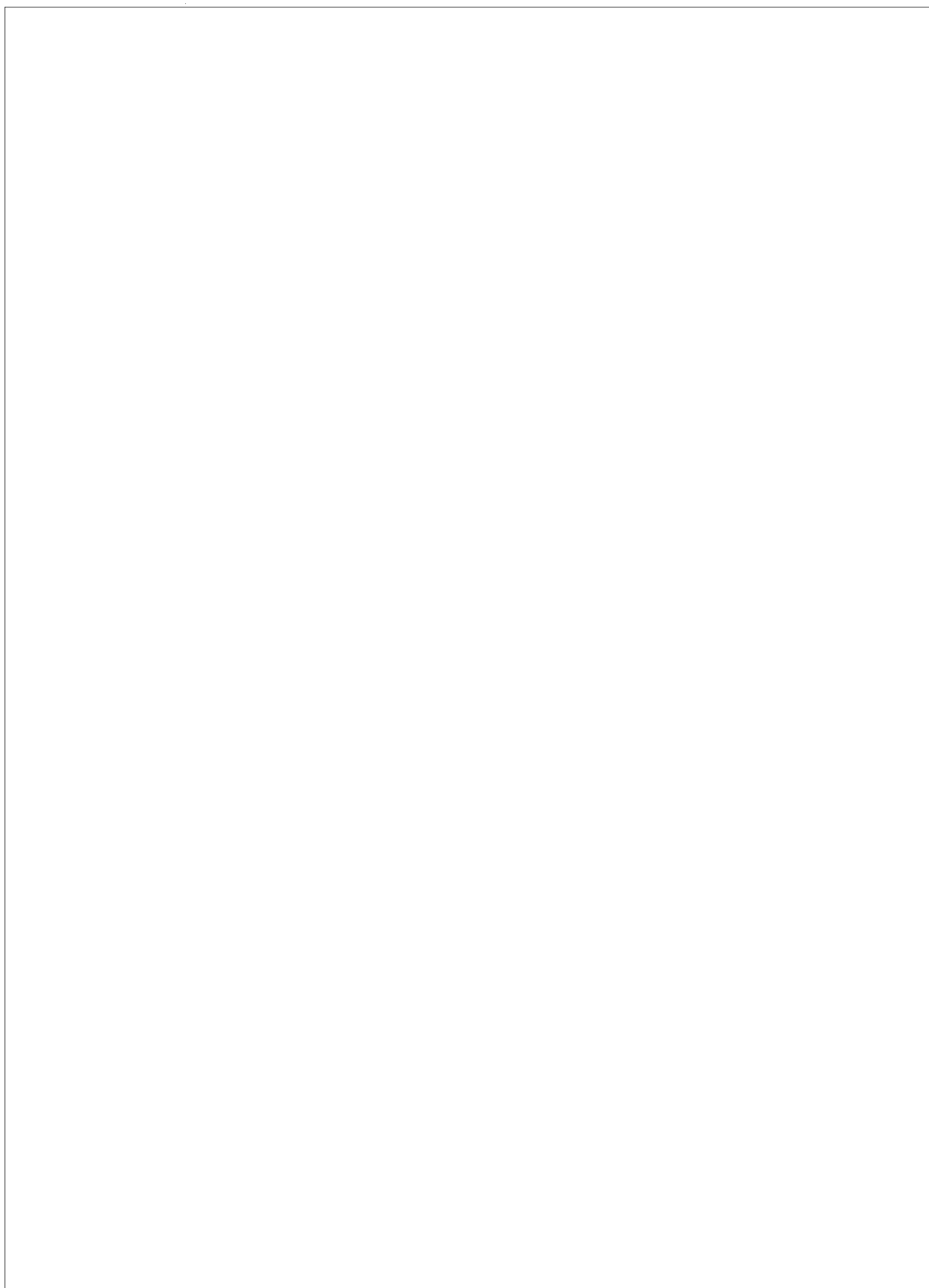


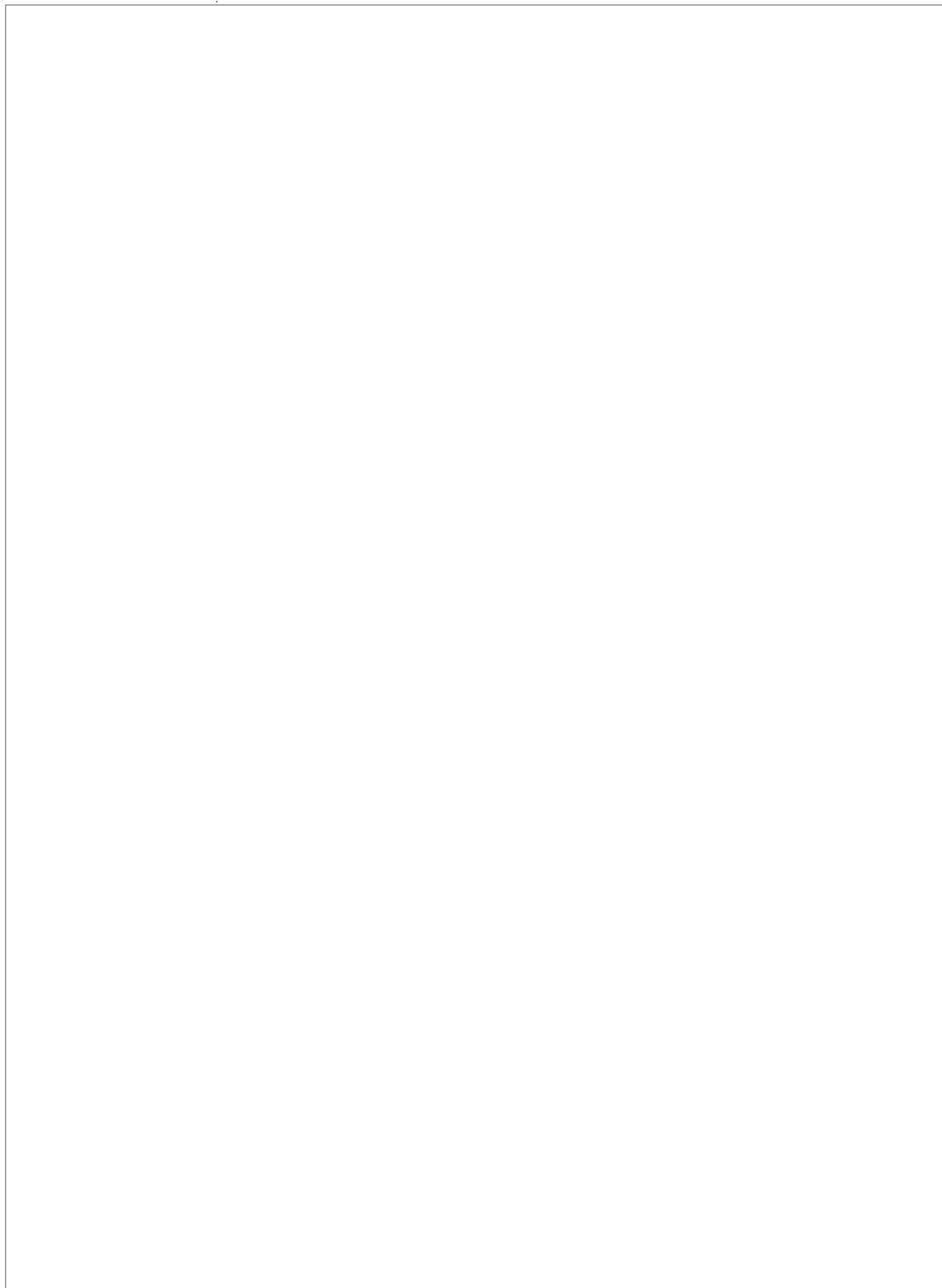




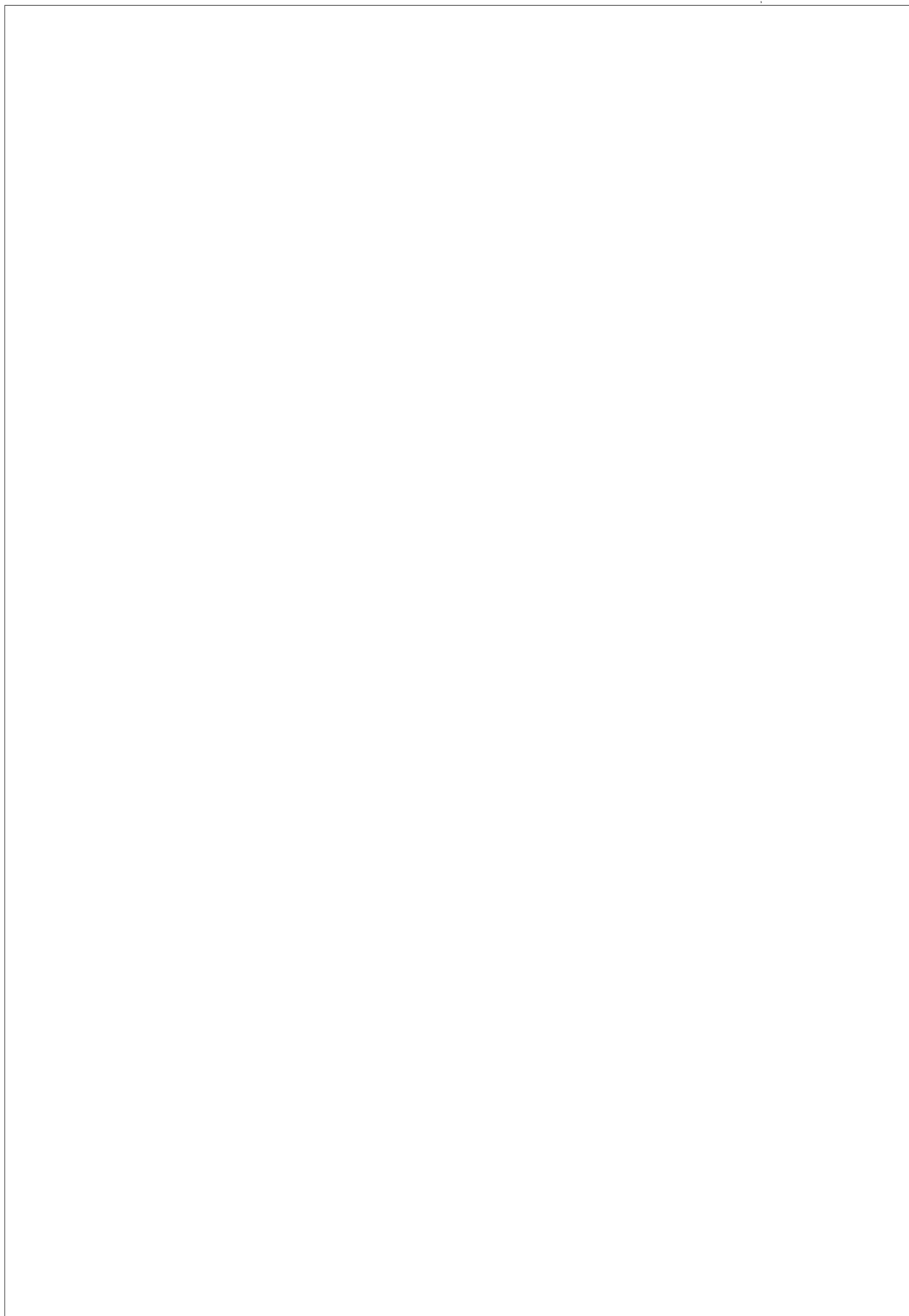






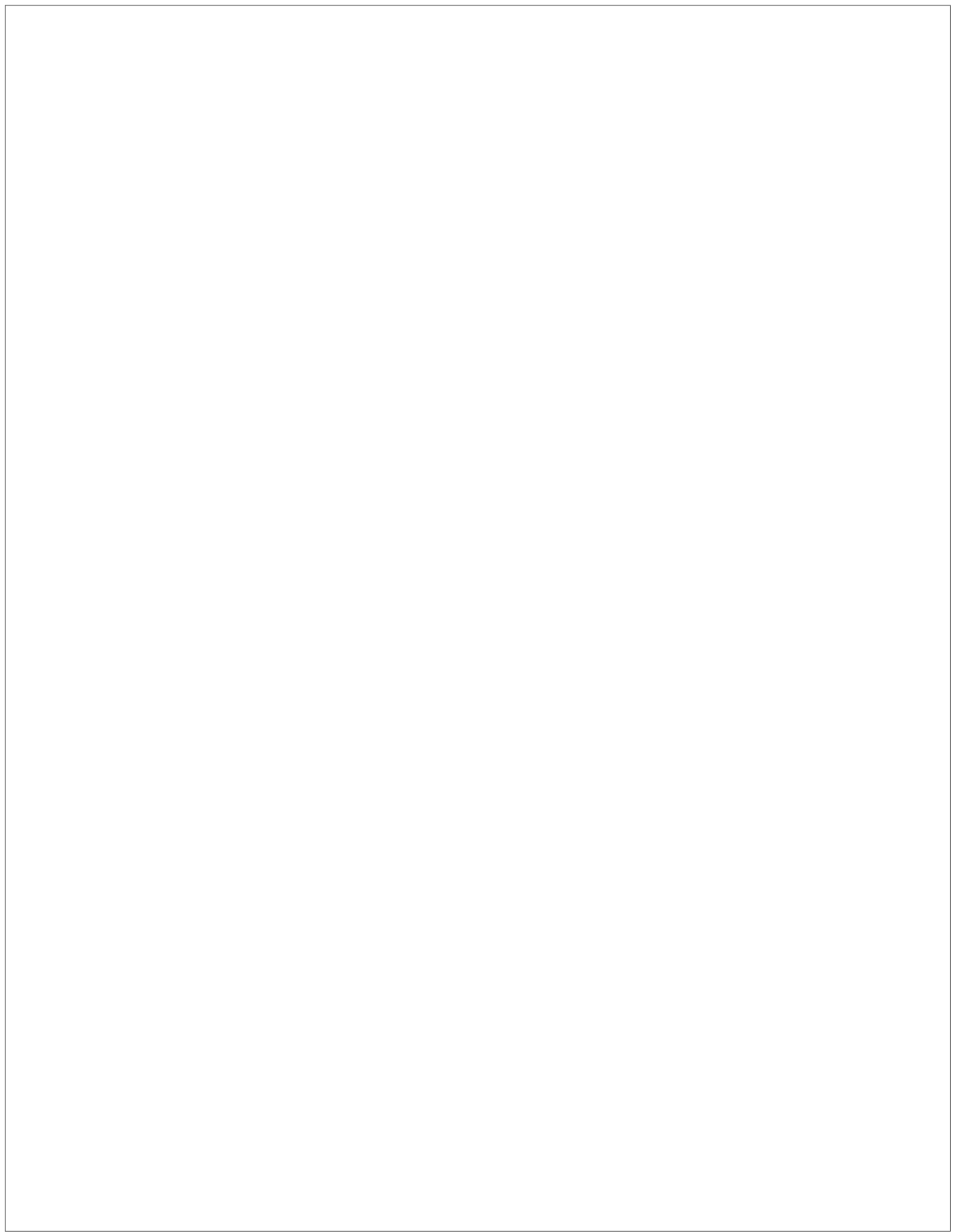


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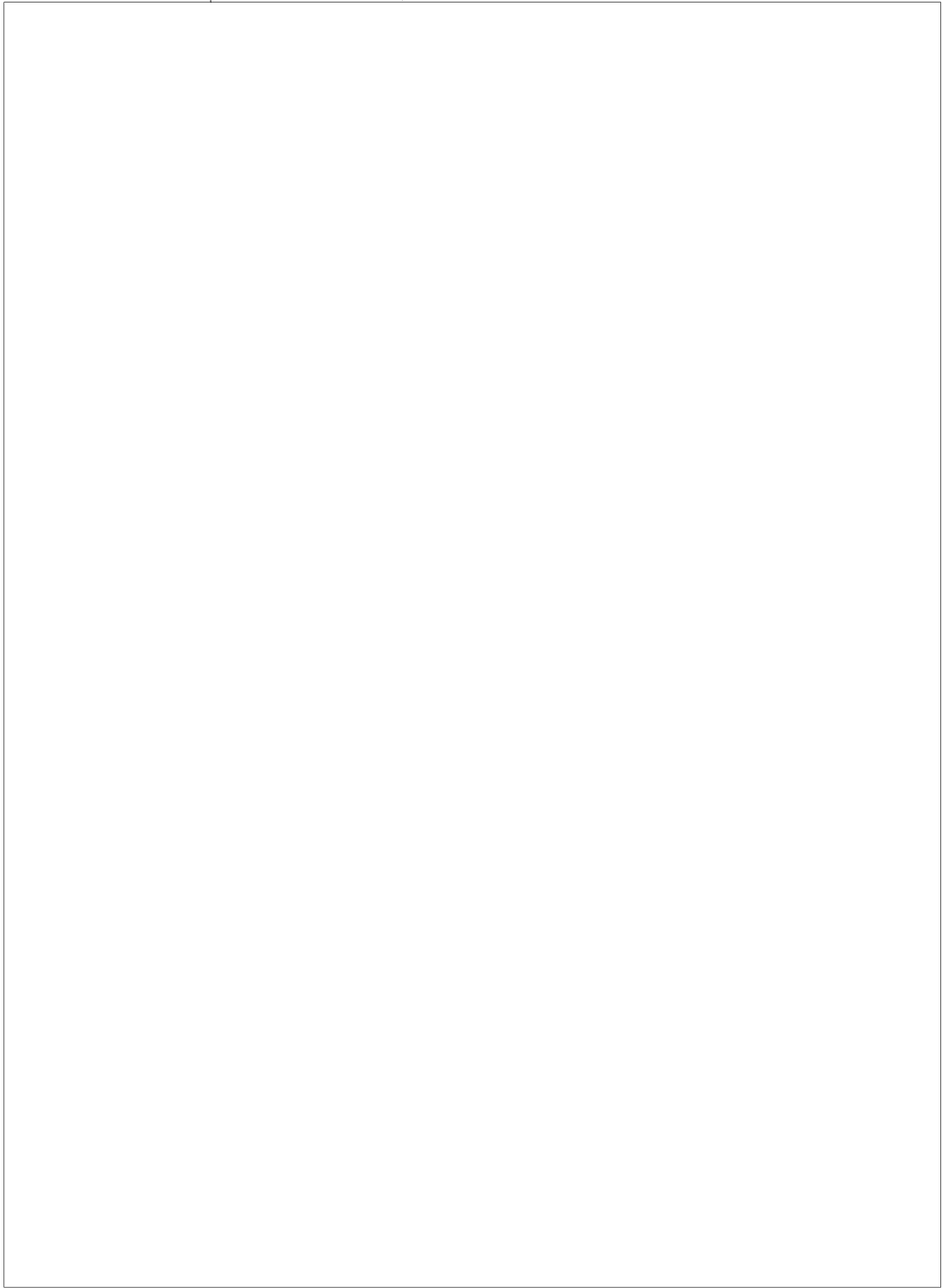


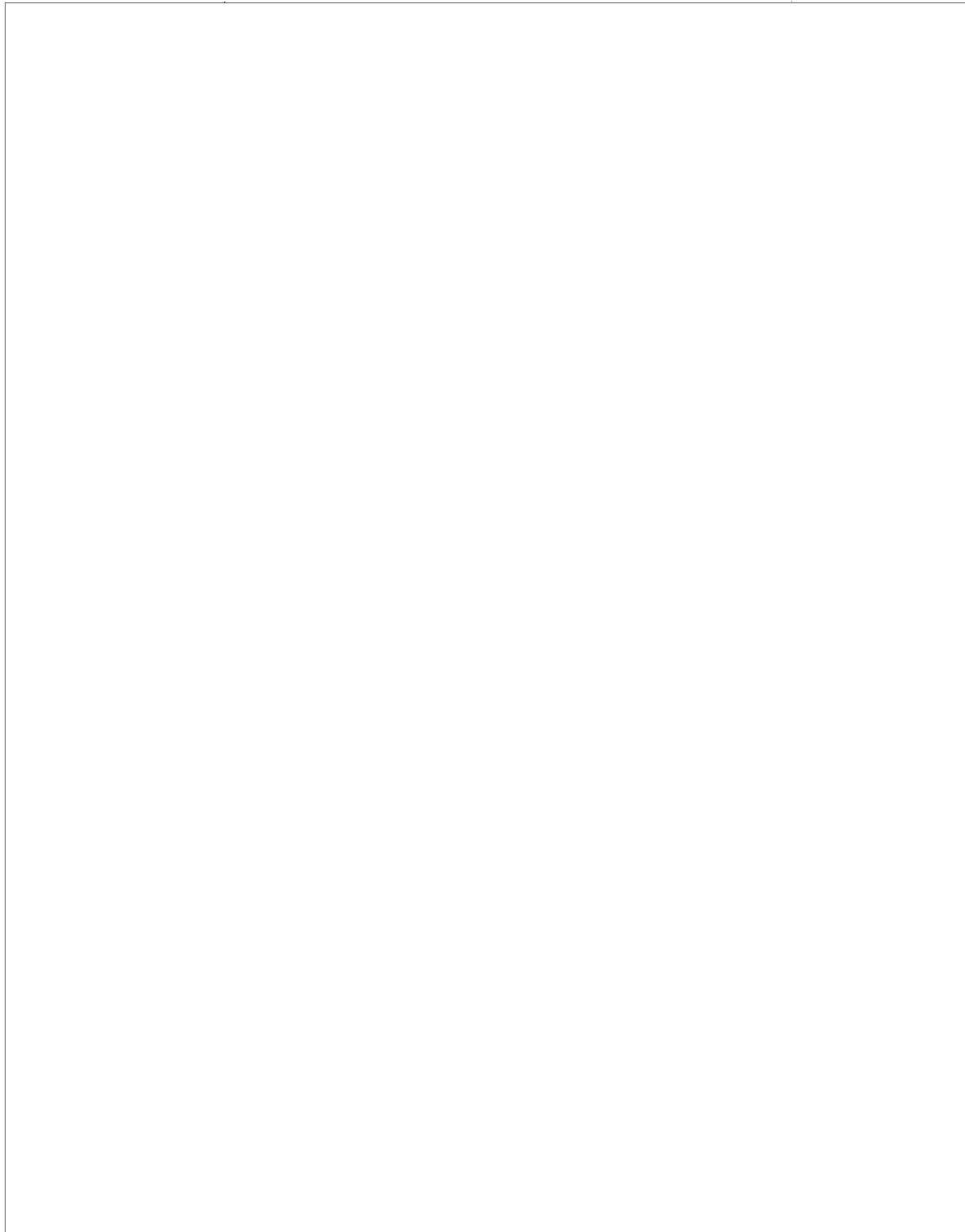
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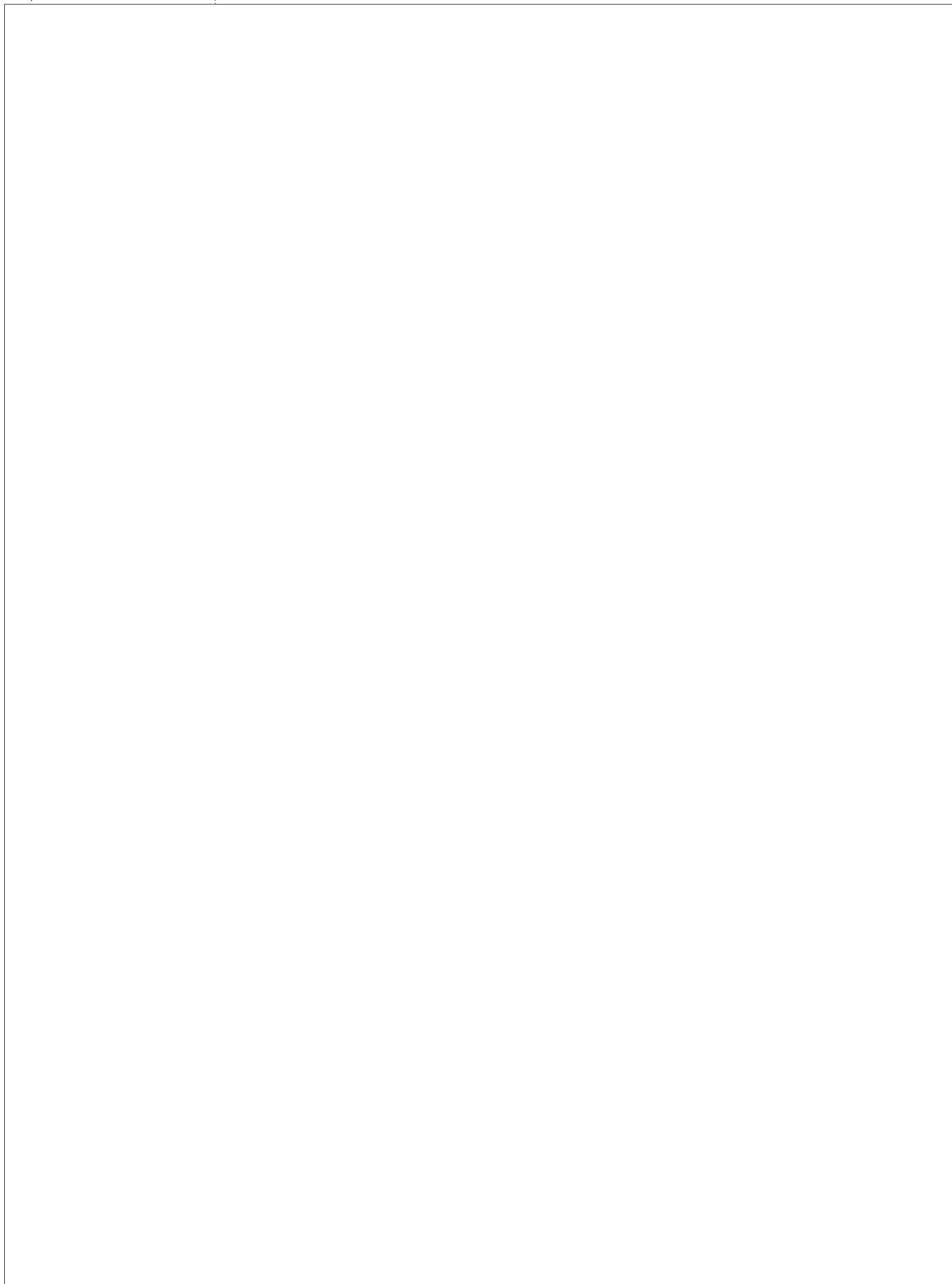
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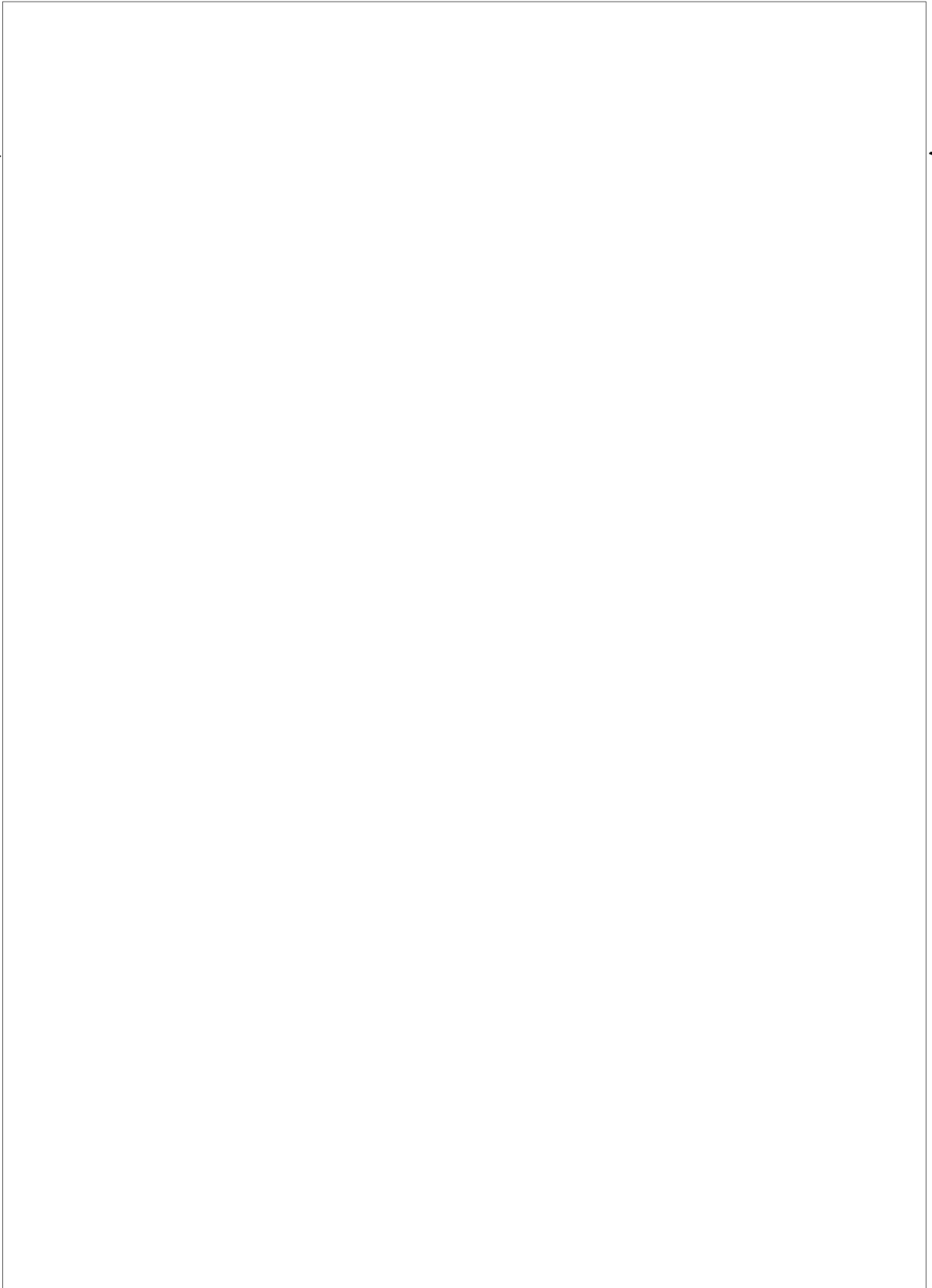


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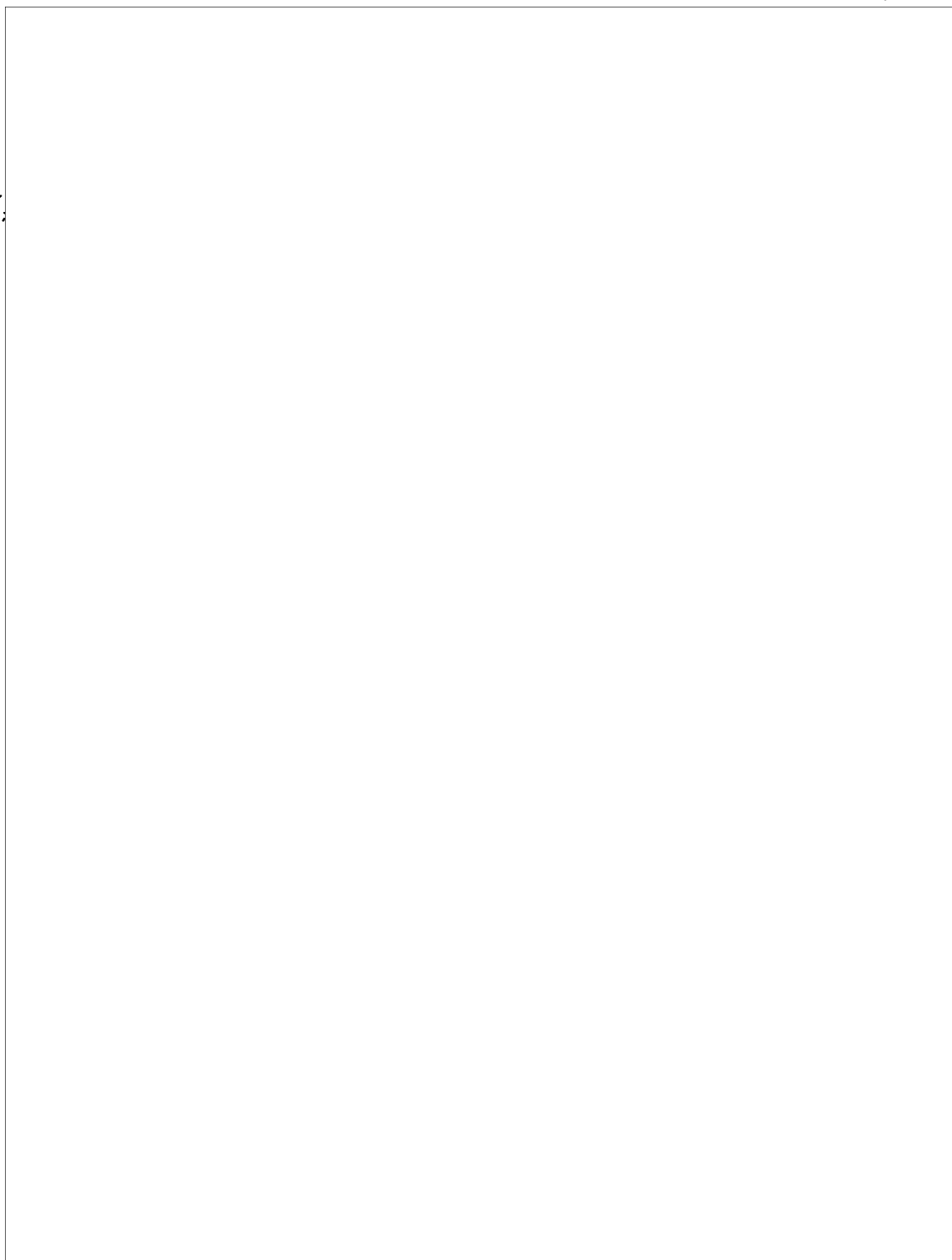


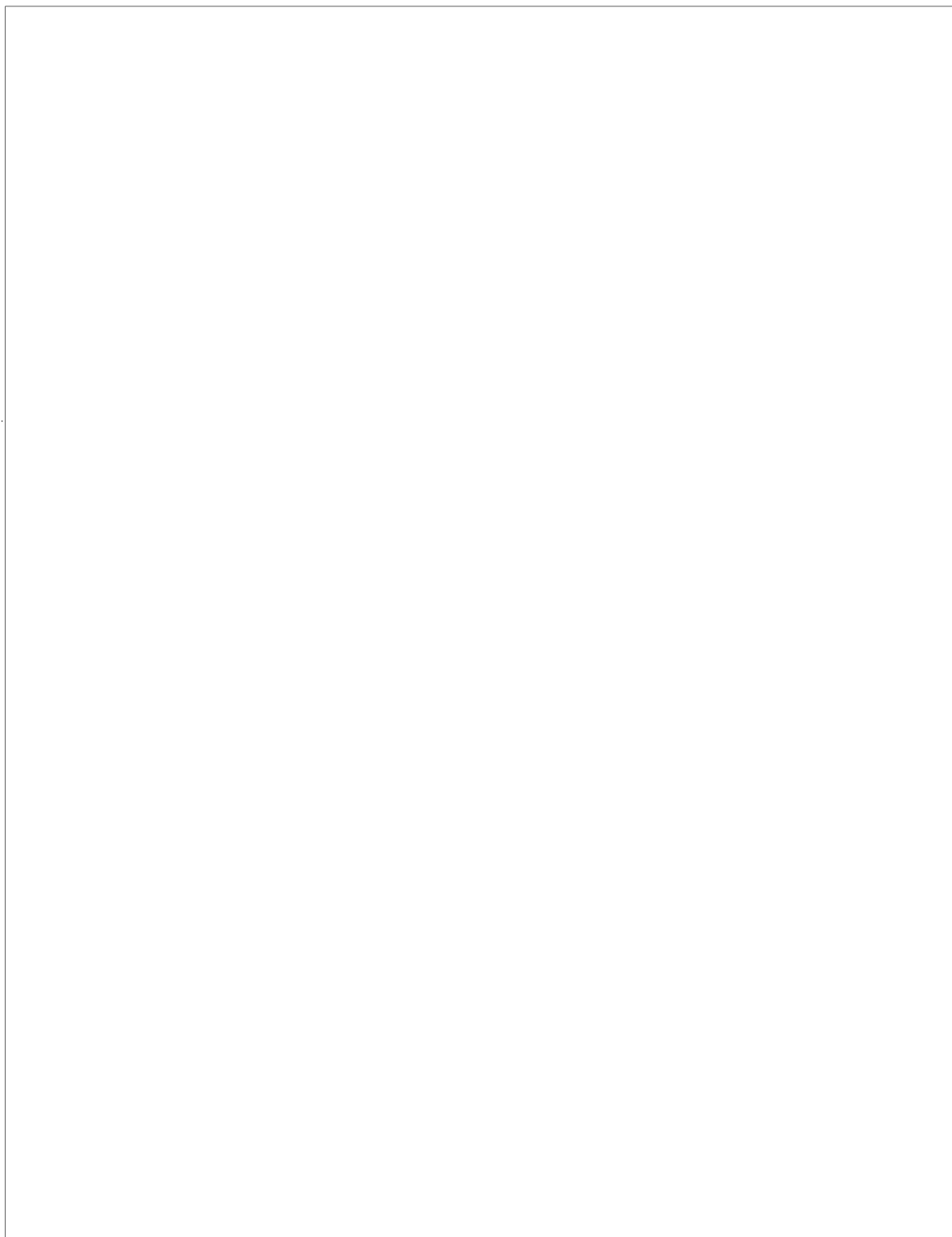








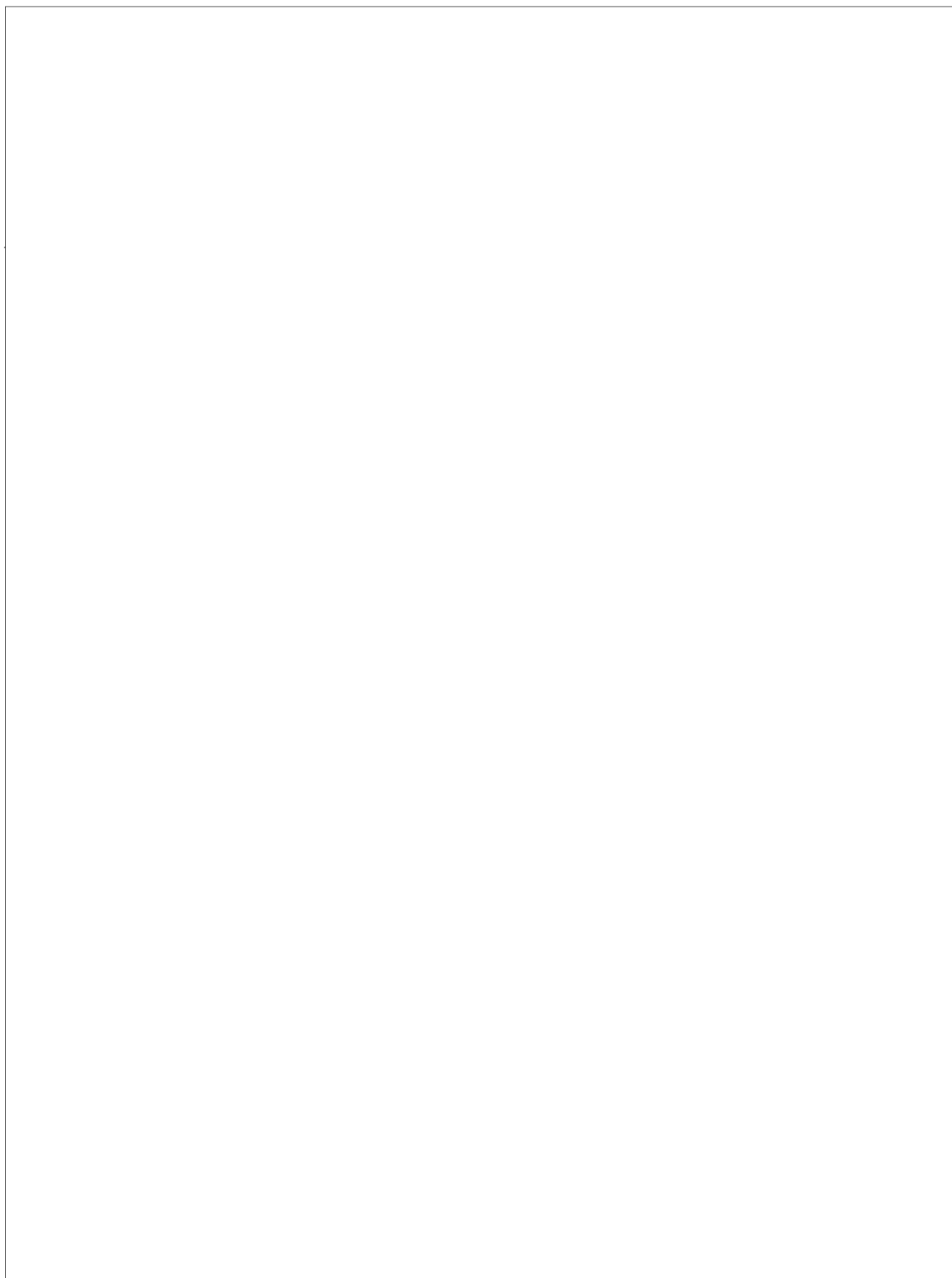






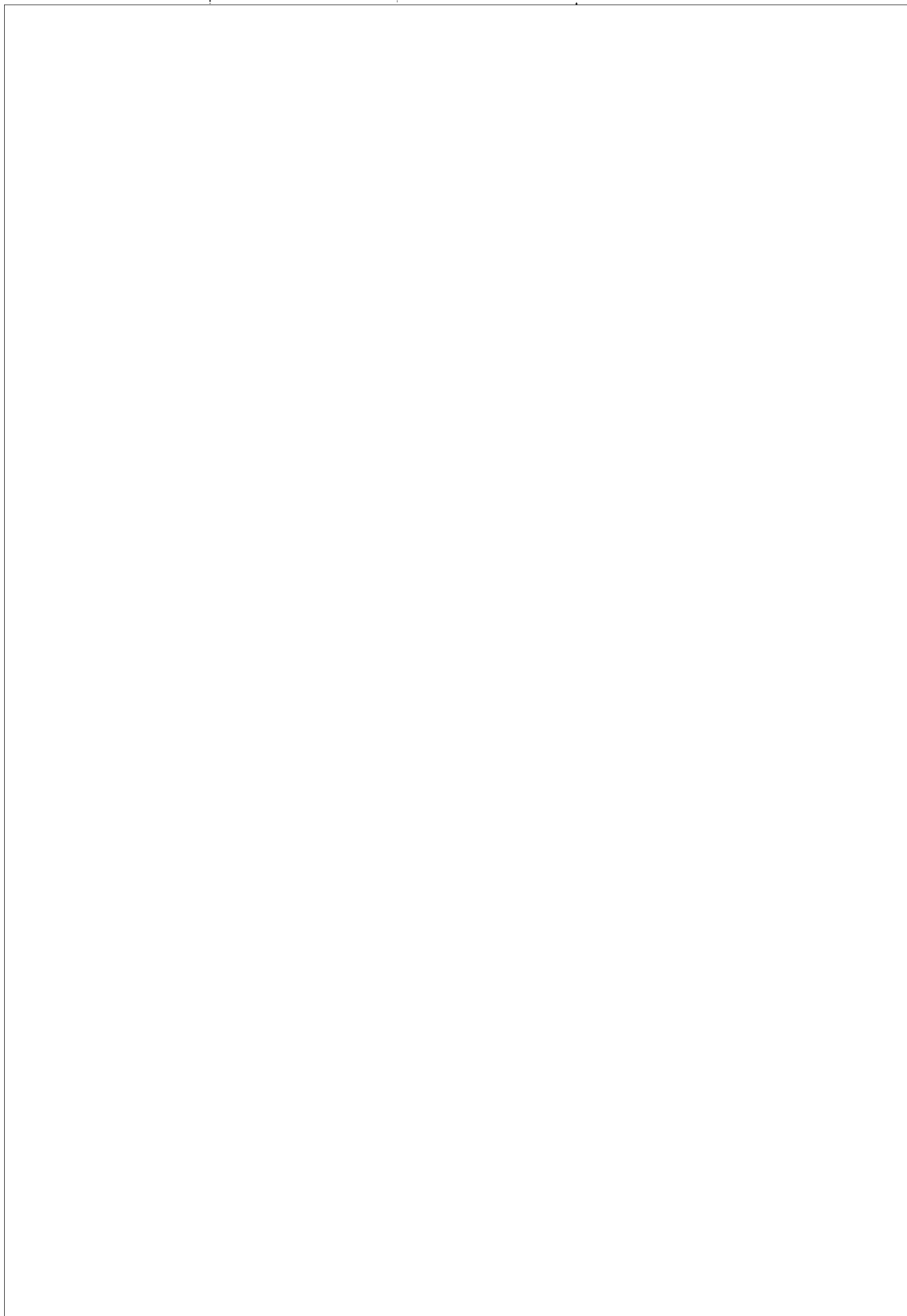
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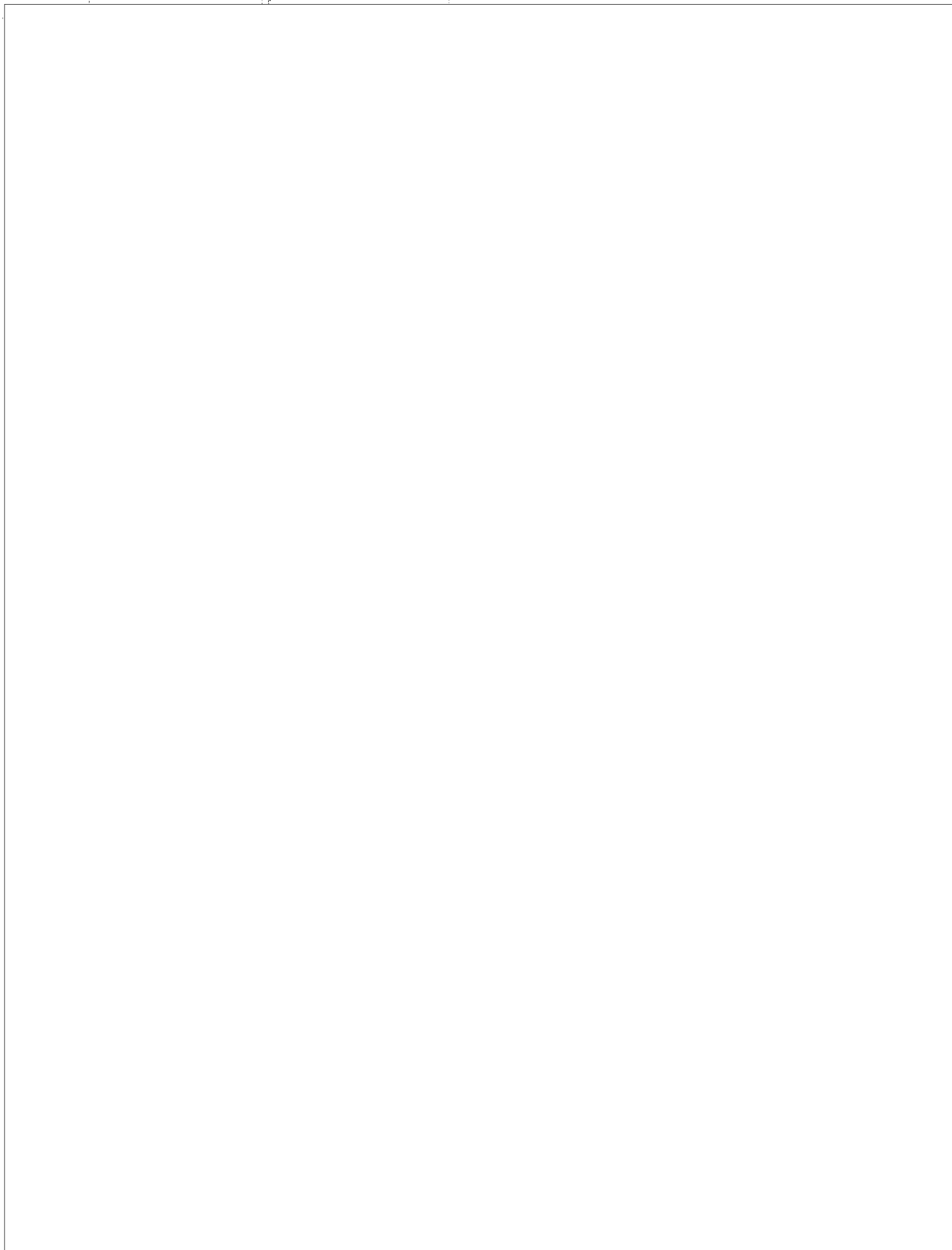


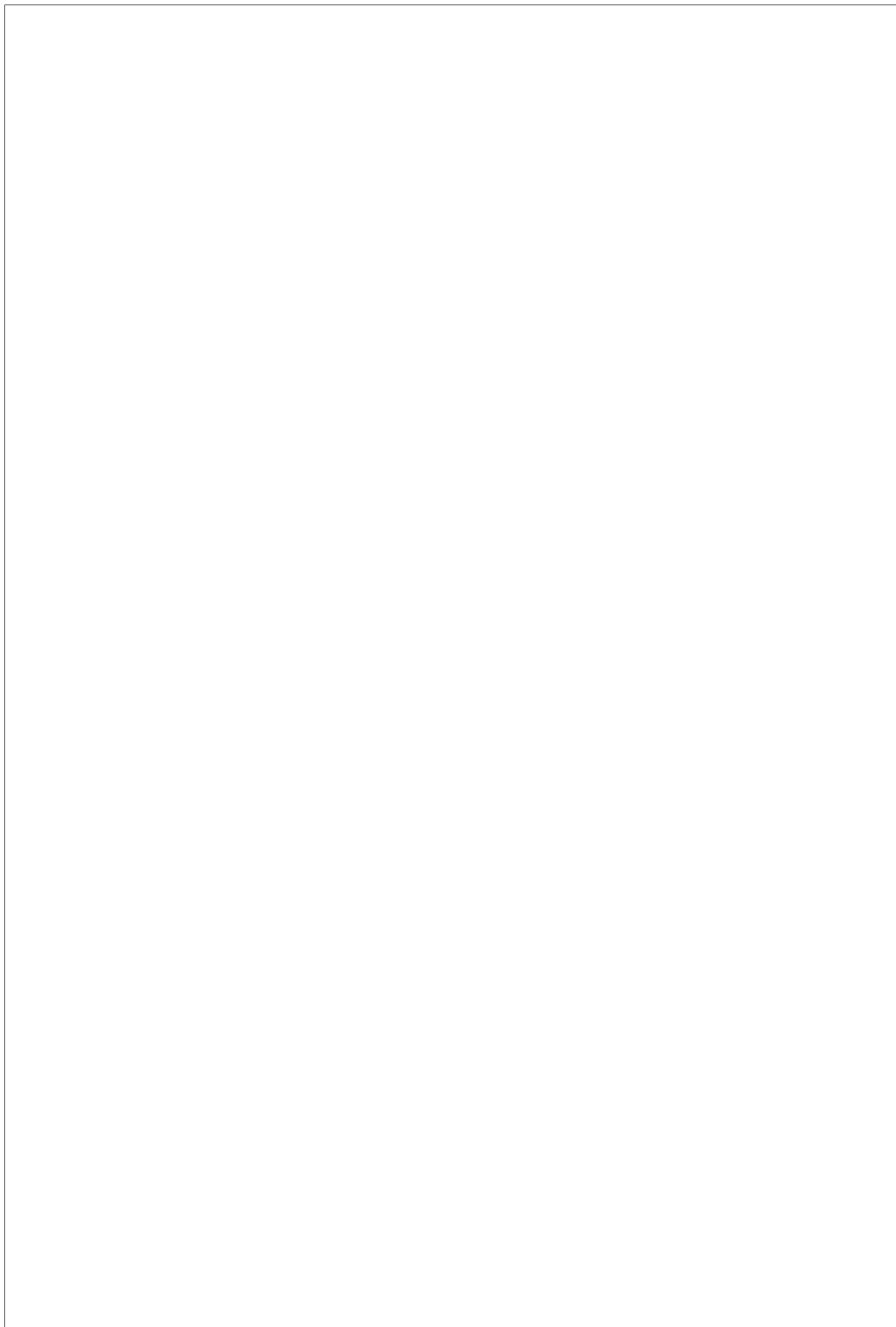


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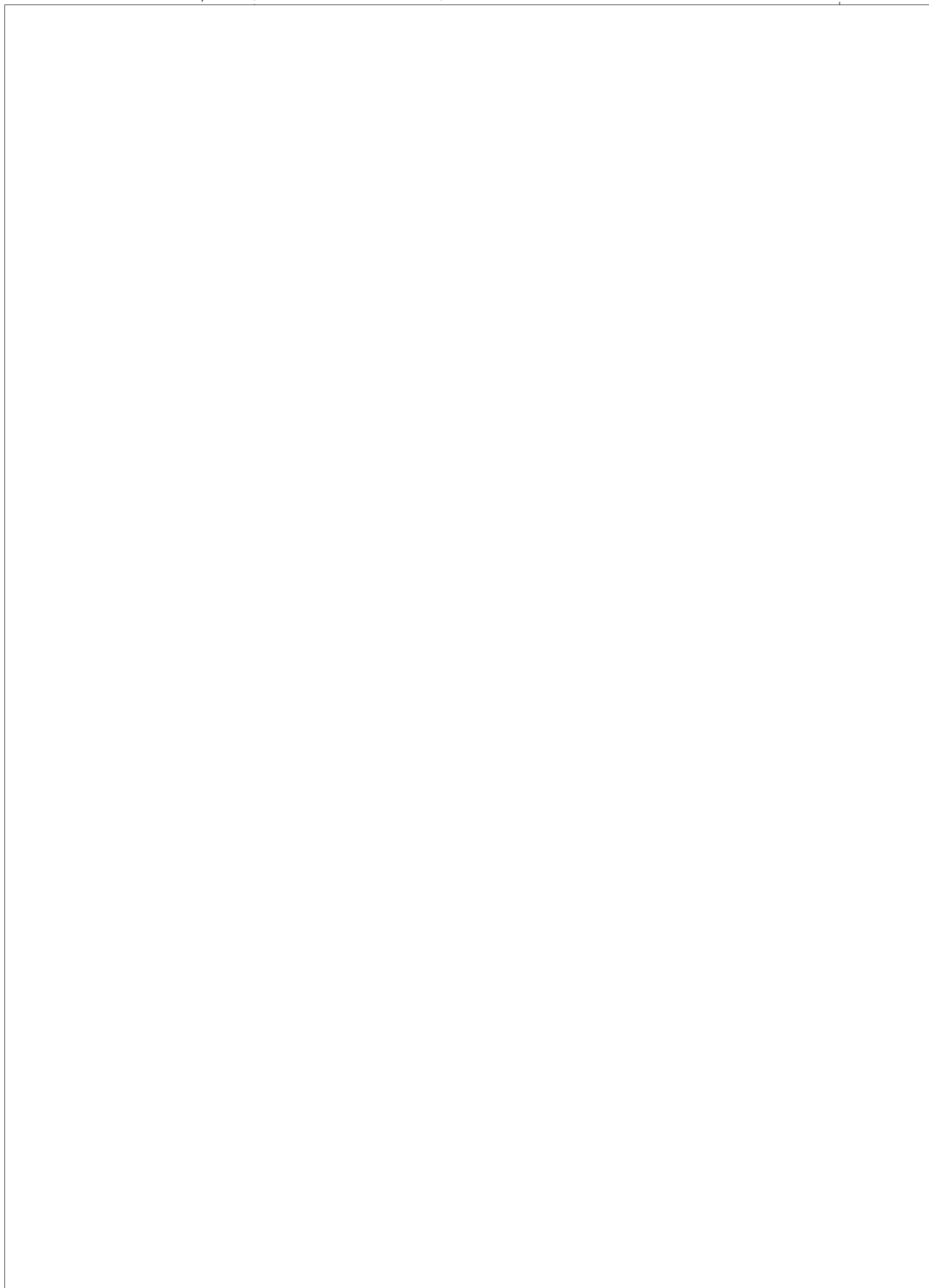


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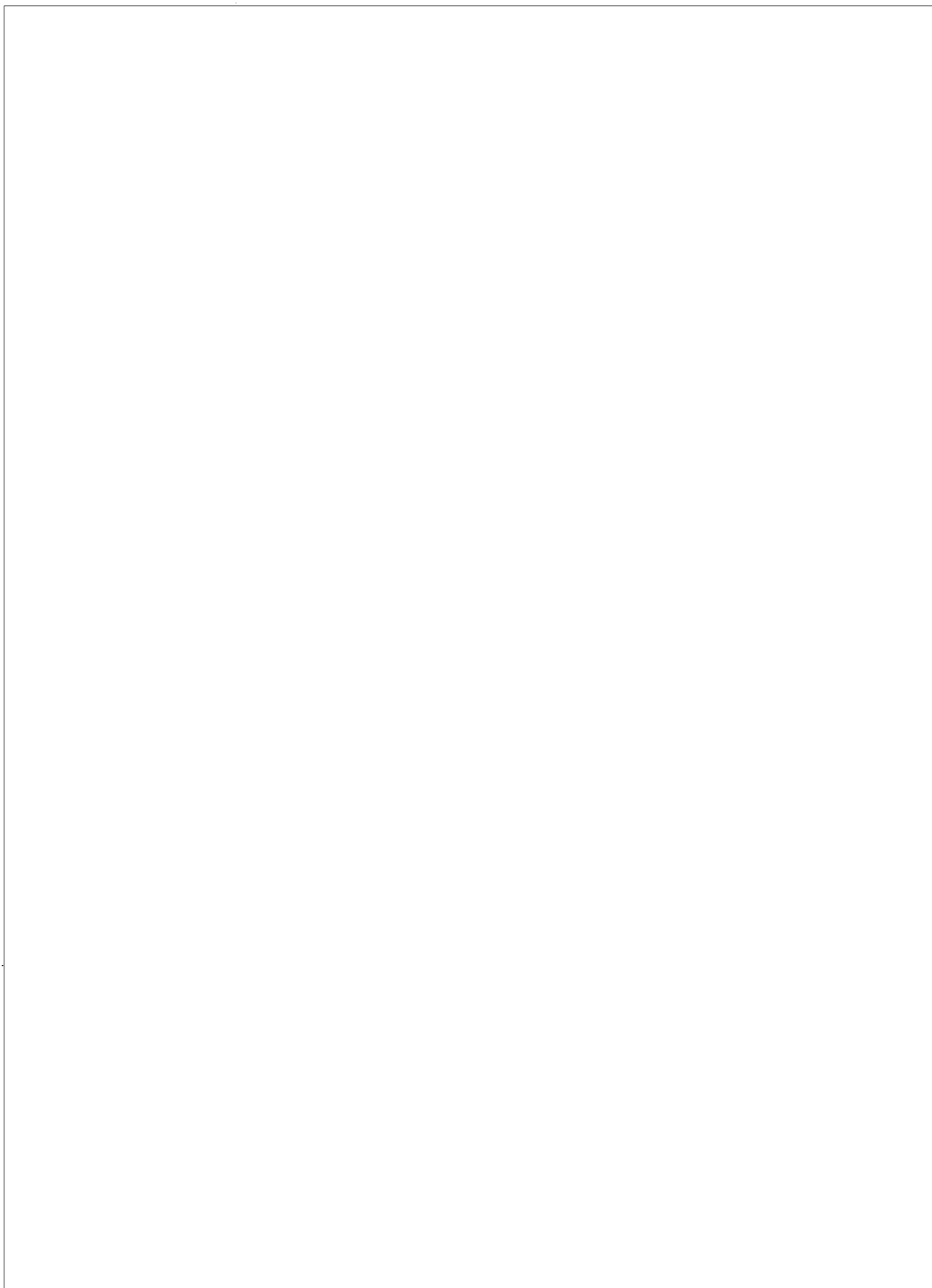


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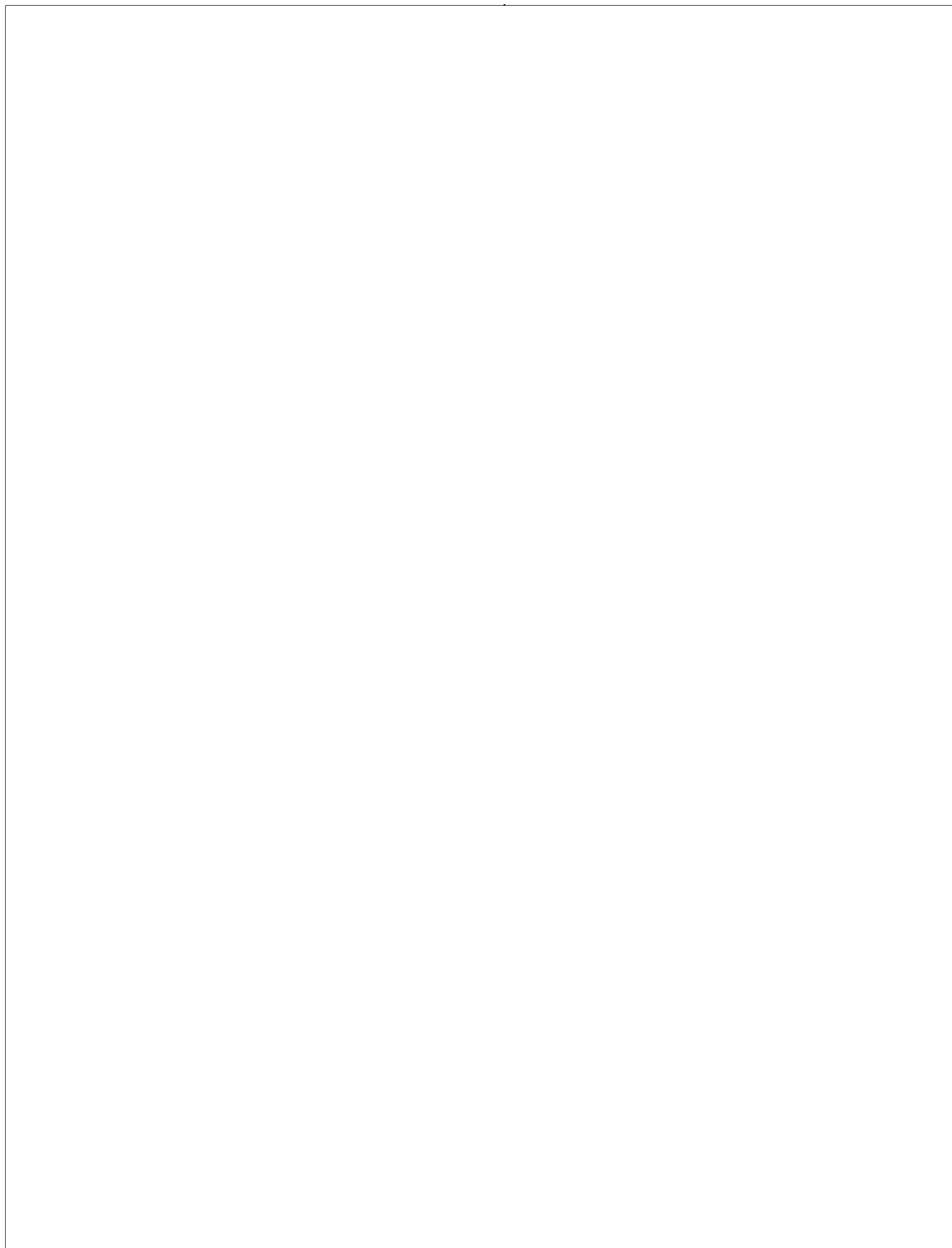


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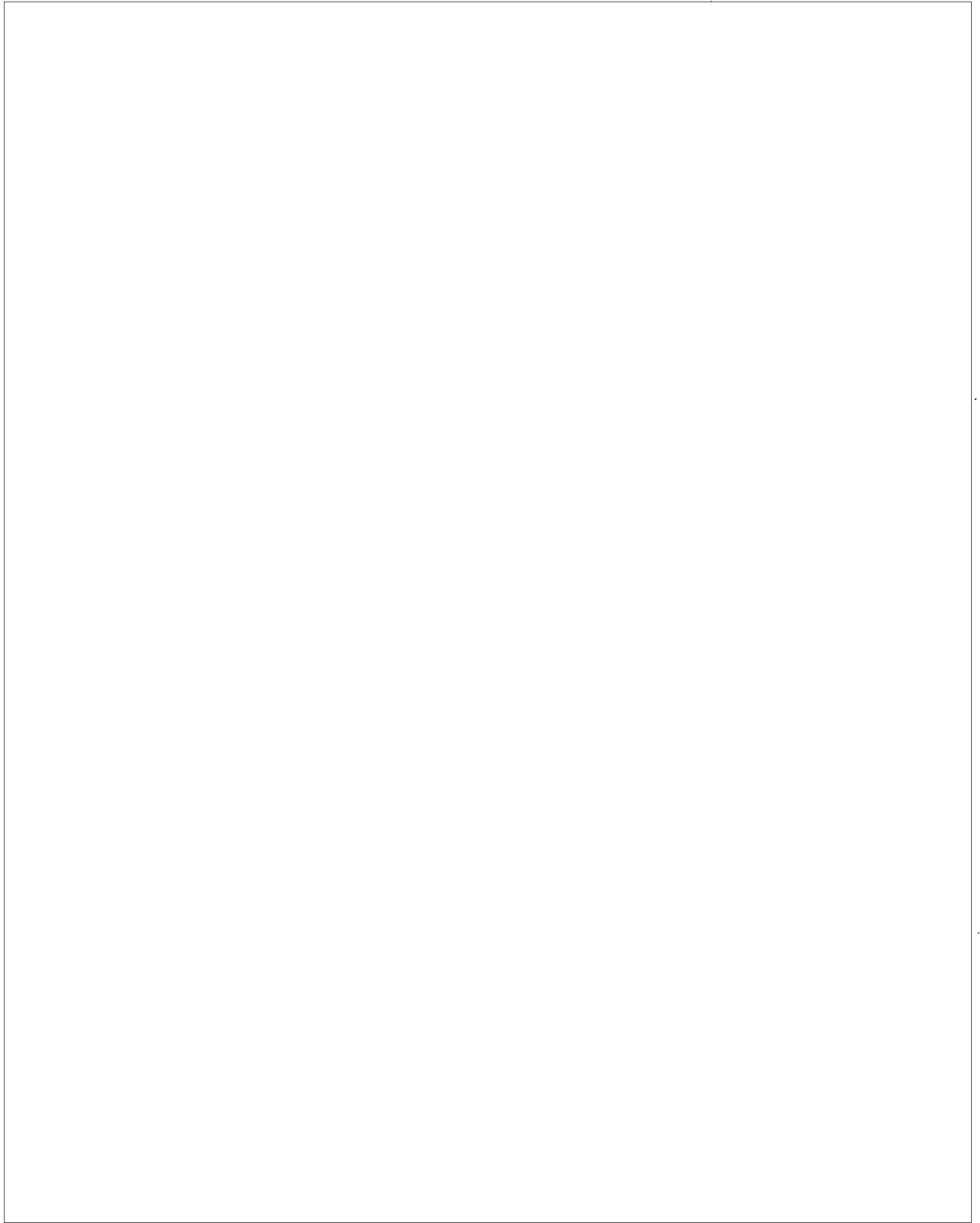




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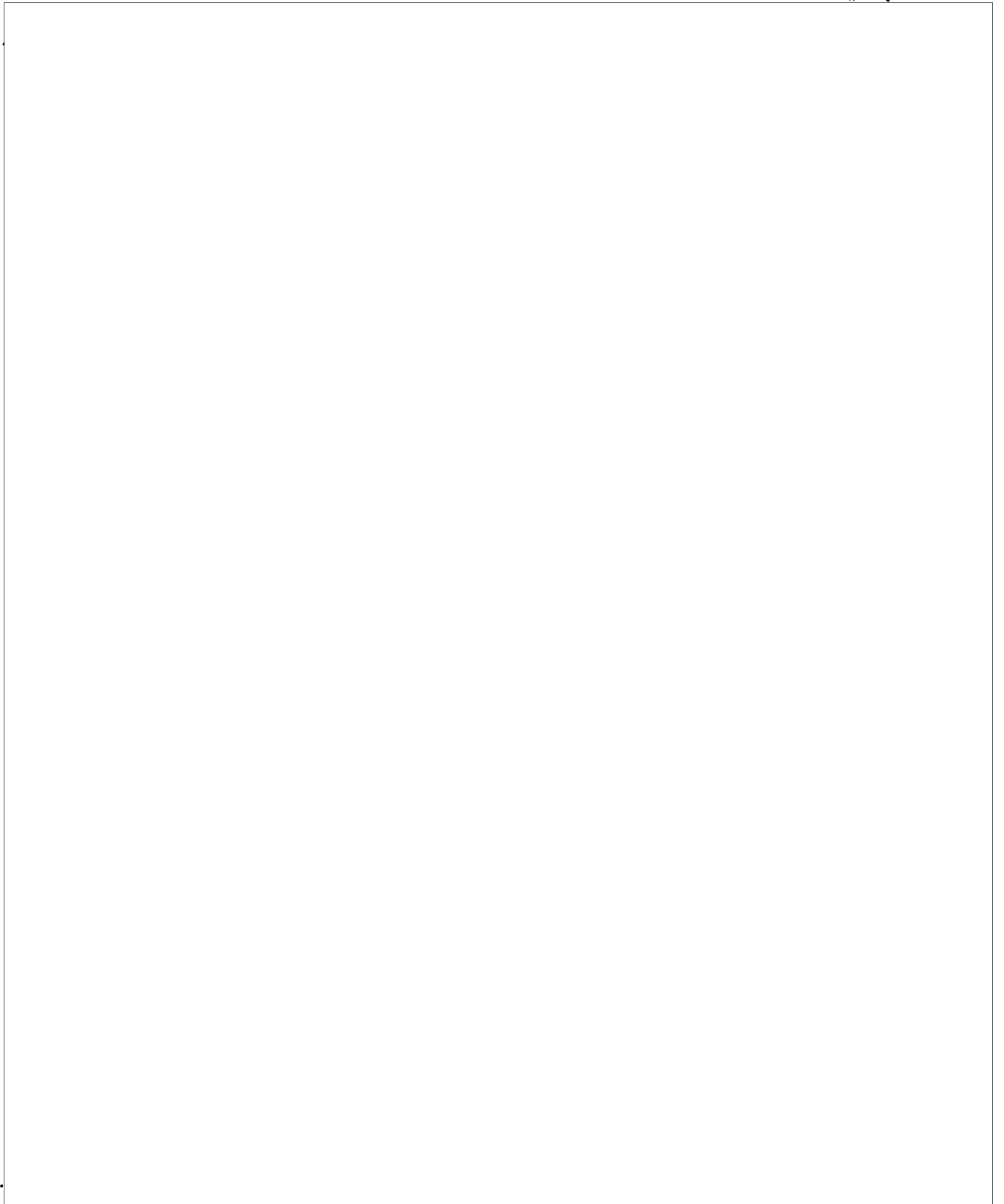


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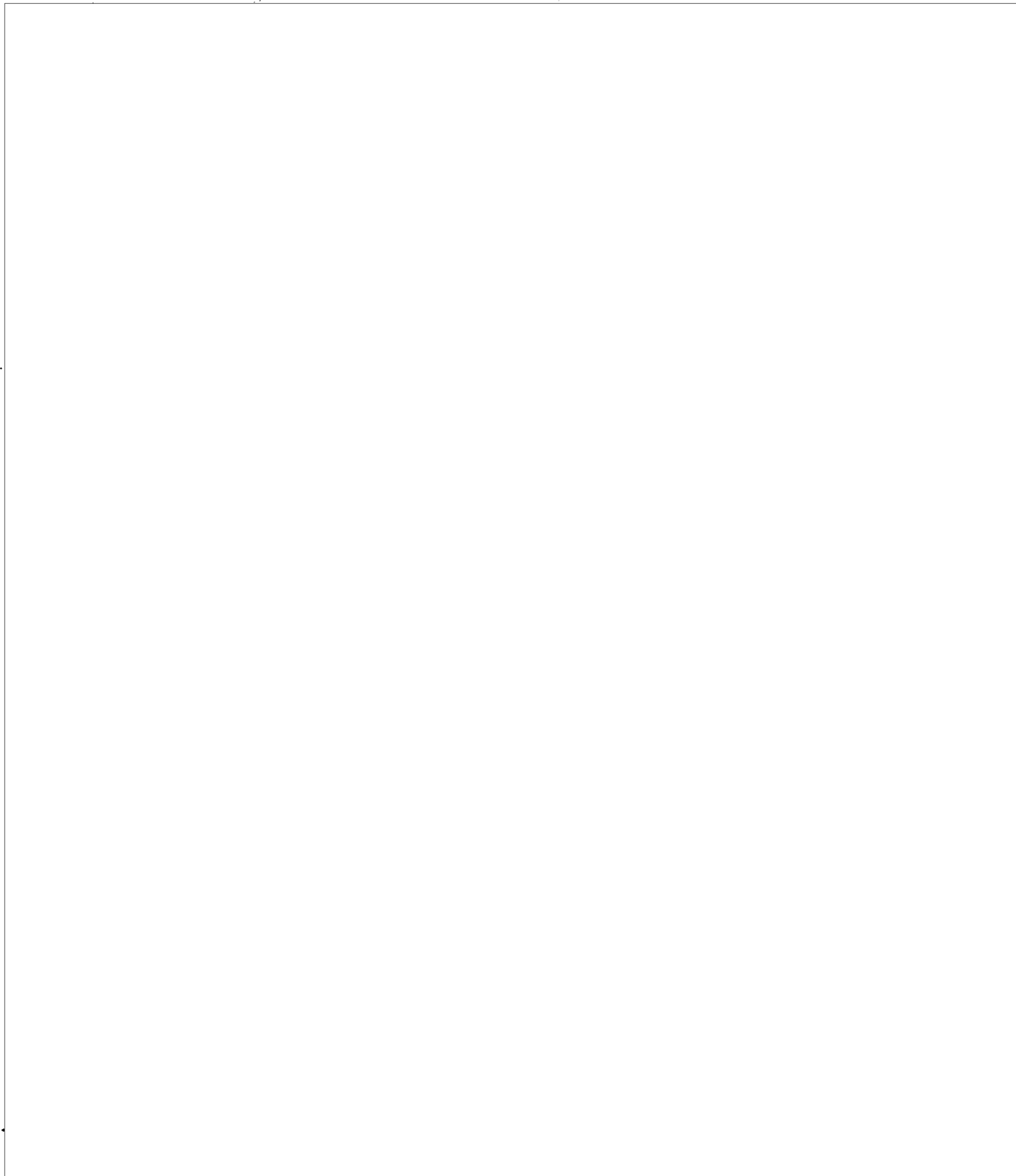








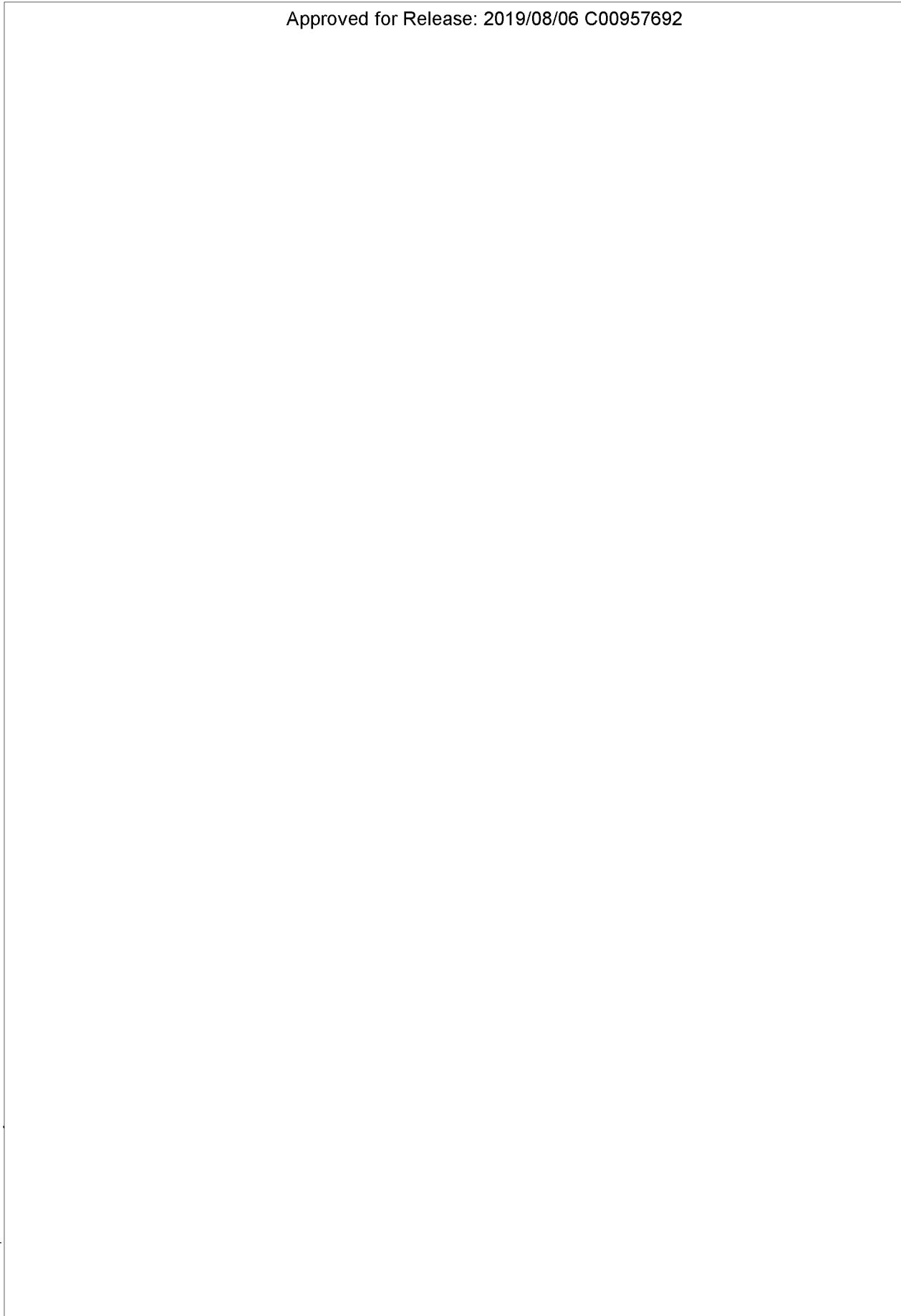


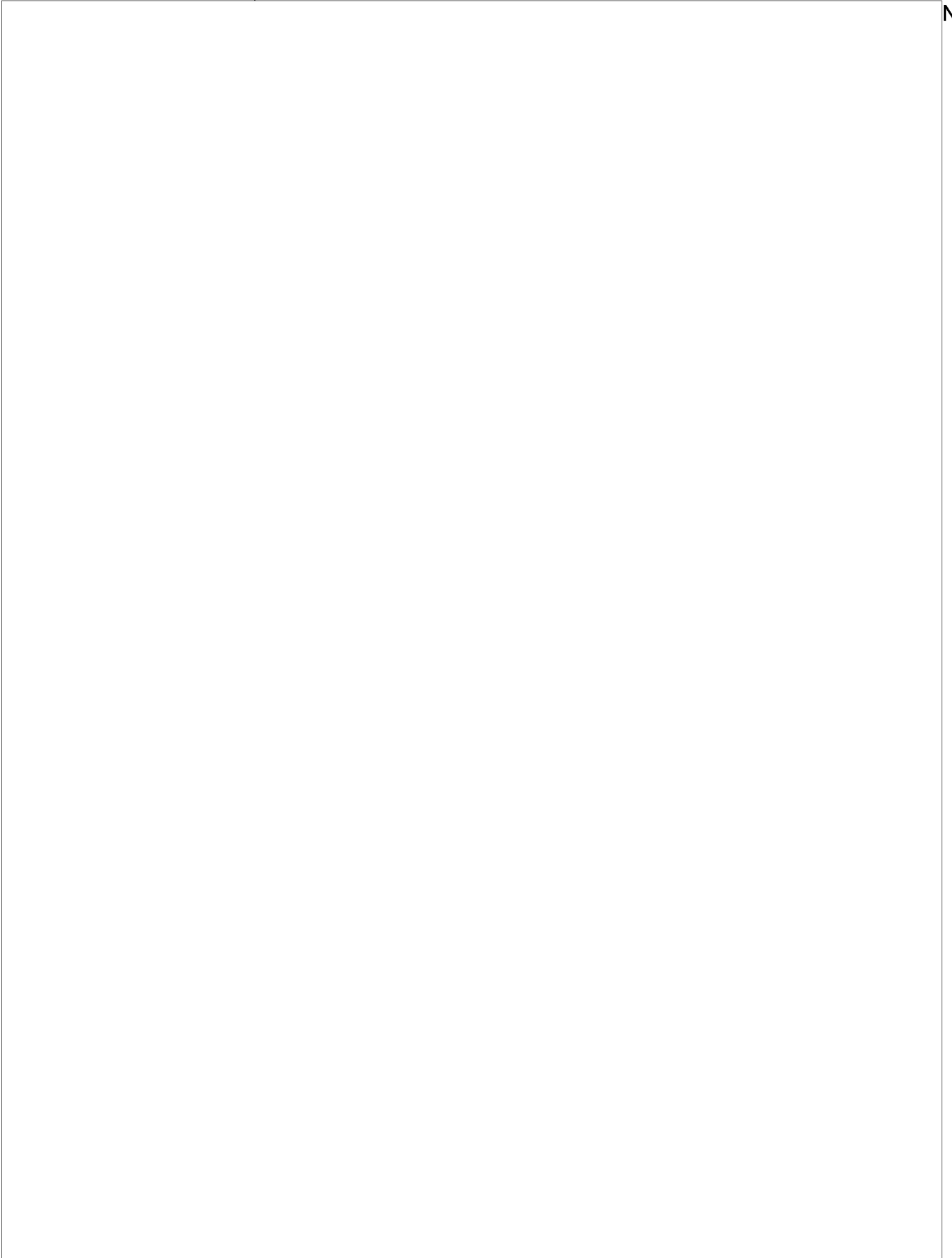


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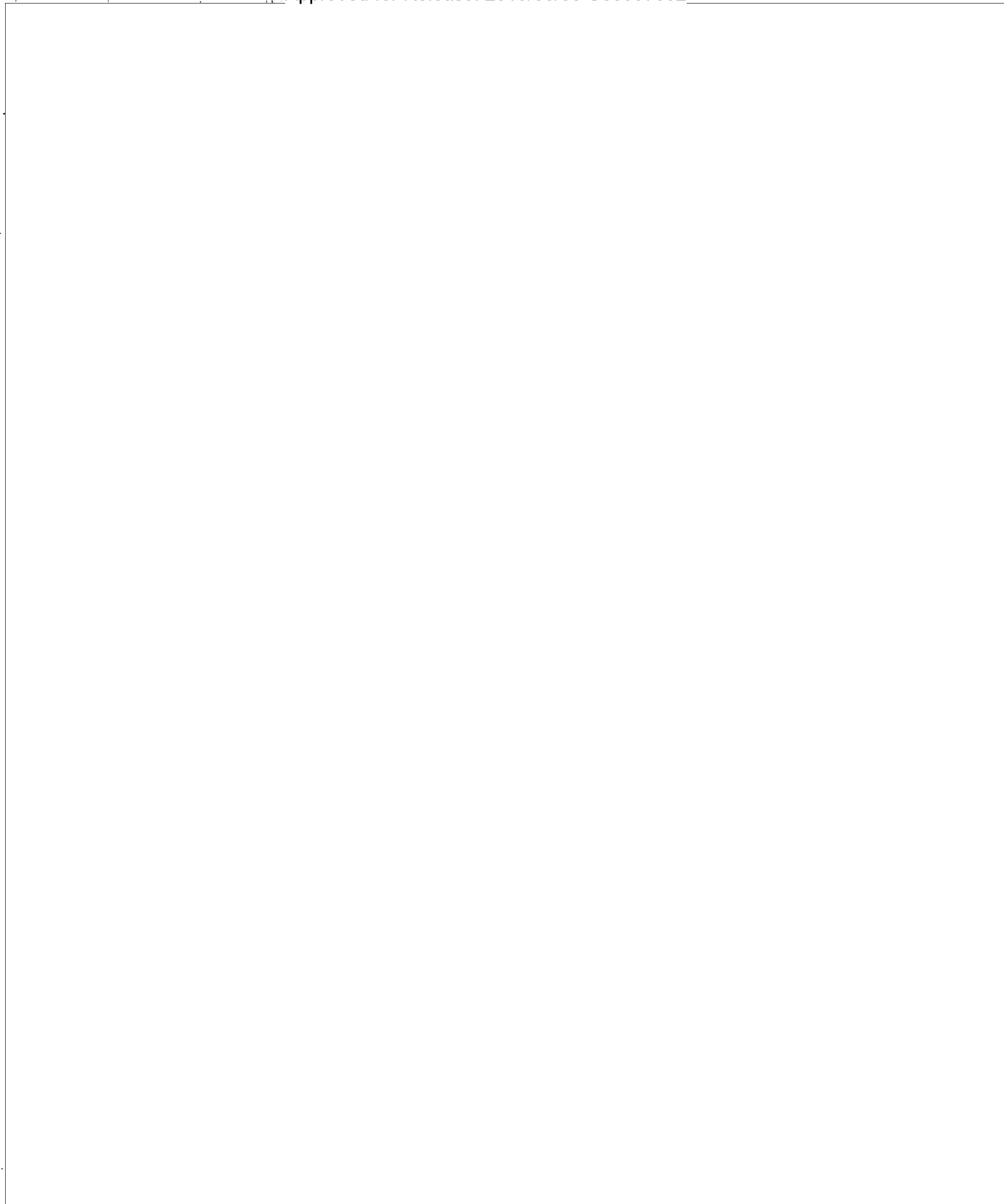
















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DIE REVOLUTION ENTLAESST IHRE KINDER*
(The Revolution Discharges [Frees]
Its Children)

By Wolfgang LEONHARD

Published by Kiepenheuer & Witsch,
Cologne, Berlin, 1955

558 Pages

Index

In March 1949 Wolfgang LEONHARD, a young lecturer at the East German Socialist Unity (SED) Party's (i.e. the Communist Party) Karl Marx University of East Berlin was accused of Titoism. He escaped to Yugoslavia via Prague with the help of Veljko VLAHOVIC, a member of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party and a graduate of the Comintern School. He then became a commentator for Radio Belgrade. In his book LEONHARD describes the indoctrination of young German and Austrian refugees

*For other editions see page 8 of this memorandum.

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in the USSR, his training in the Comintern School, and he expresses the view that the dissolution of the Comintern in June 1943 was only a matter of Communist tactics.

In the 1920's the author's mother had worked as a press officer for the Soviet Trade Mission in Berlin. In 1925 she left the Communist Party (KPD) and was active in the leftist underground as of 1933. In the spring of 1935 she left Germany for the USSR. In Moscow she enrolled her son in the German school and found a place for him in the Children's Home Number 6, created for children of members of the Austrian Schutzbund (Protective League). BEISS, a KPD member, was the director of that institution.

During the great purges the author's mother was deported from the Soviet Union. Other Germans in the USSR were also victims, for example: SHELASKO, director of the Karl Liebknecht School, was arrested and various teachers such as KRAMER, GERSCHINSKI, LUESCHEN, KAUFMANN, and Karl ZEHETNER disappeared one by one. Rolf GEISLER, a 17 year-old student and colleague of LEONHARD, was picked up by the NKVD at the children's home. The purge also victimized German Communist exiles such as: August KREUTZBURG, Hermann SCHUBERT, Hugo EBERLEIN, Hermann REMMELE, Willi LEO, Alexander KIPPENBERGER, Willi KOSKA, and Kurt SAUERLAND. The German school ceased to exist by attrition and LEONHARD transferred to a Soviet institution. In 1939 the Children's Home Number 6 was closed. LEONHARD, Egon DIRNBACHER, Hans HANSLITSCHKE, and many other children of families of exiles were dispersed to Soviet student homes. LEONHARD, who had become a member of the Komsomol, was admitted to the Foreign Languages Institute of Moscow. The student body there was uniquely cosmopolitan. LEONHARD numbered among his student friends a young American girl, a Korean girl, [names not given], and Benek GERSZOWICZ, a young Pole and

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veteran of International Brigade in Spain. One of his German colleagues [unnamed] confessed to LEONHARD that she was working for the NKVD.

Following the outbreak of the German-Soviet war, Albert HOTTOP, a well-known German writer, was arrested. The Soviet armies were in full retreat and the German-speaking exiles were forced to evacuate to Siberia. LEONHARD, with the help of Hans MAHLE, Willi FINK, and Lea LICHTER, all of whom were connected with the Comintern, attempted to avoid deportation by obtaining employment with Radio Moscow. On 28 September 1941, however, he was obliged to entrain for Kazakhstan, together with Irmgard SICKERT, daughter of Alfred SICKERT, a German Communist leader and veteran of International Brigades in Spain.

In Karaganda LEONHARD gained admittance to the local teachers' institute where he was introduced to Walter ULBRICHT, the German Comintern leader, and to his wife, Lotte KUEHNE. There he also met Weiland ROTT, a black American expatriate and Soviet propagandist, and Hubert LHOSTE, the adopted son of Mikhail Yefimovich KOLTSOV, the Soviet journalist. Many less lucky evacuees such as German artist Heinrich VOGELER, failed to survive the hostile environment [no details given].

In June 1942 LEONHARD started to work as the Karaganda area instructor for the International Organization for the Aid to Revolutionary Fighters, helping German-speaking evacuees. Shortly afterwards he was invited to go to the Comintern headquarters in Ufa. The Hotel Bashkiriya in Ufa served at that time as the residence of Comintern leaders such as Georgiy DIMITROV, Dolores IBARRURI (also known as LA PASSIONARIA), Wilhelm PIECK, Andre MARTY, Johann KOPLINIG, Dimitriy Zakharovich MANUILSKIY, Friedl FUERNBERG, Anna PAUKER, and Ernst FISCHER. In the

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transient quarters of the Comintern, LEONHARD re-encountered his schoolmates Ernst APELT, son of a KPD official, and an Austrian girl named Grete LOEBERBAUER. After being assessed by VILKOV, personnel officer of the Comintern, he was sent to the Comintern's school located in the Kushnarenkovo agriculture school.

The director of the school was a Bulgarian veteran of the International Brigades in Spain who called himself MIKHAILOV. All faculty members and students used assumed names and LEONHARD became Wolfgang LINDEN. In charge of the German section was Paul WANDEL (alias KLASSNER). Bernhard KOENEN served as WANDEL's deputy and Lene BERG (alias RING) was his assistant. Among some twenty students were the following: Jan VOGELER (alias Jan DANILOV), Michael WOLF (alias FORESTER), Frieda KOENEN, Helmut GENNYS (alias Peter ZAHL), Heinz HOFFMANN (alias ARTUR), Helene BERNER, Marianne WEINERT, Emmi STENZER (alias STERN), Else STENZER (alias STERN), as well as three comrades known only as OTTO, WILLI, and STEFAN. Another student, said to be a former agent of the Communist Party in German-occupied France, was later expelled from the school for having been outspokenly critical of the institution.

The Polish Section was headed by Jakob BERMAN and the Austrian Section by Franz HONNER. Among the Austrian students LEONHARD recognized Rudi SPIRIK, Toni SCHLOEGL, Alice KLOC, and Hans SCHEICHENBERGER. Amaya IBARRURI (alias Maya RUIZ), the daughter of LA PASSIONARIA, as well as JUANITA [last name not given] from Barcelona, and RAQUEL [last name not given], the wife of an Argentinian Communist and veteran of the International Brigades, were members of the Spanish Section. A Hungarian woman taught Communist history, Martin GRUENBERG (alias Felix FALK) acted as military instructor. Zharko BROZ,

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the son of TITO, attended the school, but was expelled allegedly because of a love affair with a Spanish schoolmate.

On 16 May 1943, members of the Comintern's Executive Committee, MANUILSKIY, Andrey Aleksandrovich ZHDANOV, DIMITROV, Vasil KOLAROV, KOPLINIG, MARTY, PIECK, Wilhelm FLORIN, Klement GOTTWALD, Ottomar KUUSINEN, Maurice THOREZ, and Palmiro TOGLIATTI (alias ERCOLI), signed a proclamation dissolving the Comintern. One month later, the school in Kushnarenkovo closed its gates. LEONHARD was sent to Ufa to help organize the Comintern archives and had a chance to meet ERIKA [last name not given], his girl friend who also worked for the Comintern. In July he returned to Moscow and was assigned quarters in Hotel Lux.

The hotel swarmed with Comintern notables and with international employees of various organizations set up to take over the work of the Comintern. LEONHARD shared a room with a Turk, a German, a Spaniard, and one FERREIRA, a Portuguese announcer at Radio Moscow. He made the acquaintance of two Canadian girls [unnamed] and of a Chinese girl, said to be the daughter of CHOU en Lai.

On 13 July 1943 the National Committee for a Free Germany was founded in Krasnogorsk and was headed by Erich WEINERT. Captain Ernst HADERMANN, a German army officer, Major Karl HETZ, and Lieutenant Heinrich von EINSIEDEL were co-founders. PIECK, ULBRICHT, FLORIN, Hermann MATERN, Anton ACKERMANN, Edwin HOERNLE, and Martha ARENDSEE represented the KPD. Other members of the Committee were Johannes R. BECHER, Willi BREDEL, Theodor PLIEVIER, Gustav von WANGENHEIM, and Friedrich WOLF. Later the Committee was enlarged to include leaders of the German officers association such as Generals Walther von SEYDLITZ, Alexander Edler von DANIELS, Otto KORFES, Martin LATTMANN, Colonel

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Luitpold STEIDLE, and Colonel Hans Guenther van HOOVEN. The Committee's office in Moscow, created with the help of Soviet Army Major Arthur PIECK, KOZLOV and VOROBYEV, displayed a sign reading Institute Number 99.

LEONHARD became a staff member of the newspaper Freies Deutschland, the organ of the Committee. Chief editor Rudolf HERRNSTADT was assisted by Ernst HELD, Karl MARON, Lothar BOLZ, Alfred KURELLA, and by his Austrian-born secretary GORDEYEVA. In one of the adjacent rooms, young LONGO, son of Luigi LONGO, the Italian Communist leader, edited a similar newspaper in Italian. Material for the texts are provided by the so-called Institute Number 205, headed by Bedřich GEMINDER and Gertrud KELLER, chief of the reference department. Freies Deutschland was censored by Ernoe GEROE and by STUMPF, his assistant. In charge of establishing its political line were MANUILSKIY and Aleksandr Sergeyeovich SHCHERBAKOV. In the spring of 1944 Willi EILDERMANN and Peter FLORIN joined the newspaper. LEONHARD was later transferred to the studios of Radio Free Germany as an announcer.

The editor-in-chief of Radio Free Germany was Anton ACKERMANN. Staff members were Fritz HEILMANN, Bruno SCHRAMM, Li WEINERT, Kurt FISCHER, Fritz ERPENBECK, Max KEILSON, Gustav von WANGENHEIM, Lore PIECK, and Hans MAHLE. Frequent guest speakers were German Generals Otto KORFES and Martin LATTMANN, Colonel Hans Gunther van HOOVEN, Majors Egbert von FRANKENBERG und PROSCHLITZ, Heinrich HOMANN, First Lieutenants Friedrich RUECKER, Friedrich REYHER, and Corporal Guenther KERTSCHNER. Scripts were censored by Colonel BRAGINSKIY, chief of Department 7 in the Soviet Army's political administration, and by Frieda RUBINER. Soviet propagandists are said to have managed to brainwash and exploit German General Vincenz MUELLER and to secure the cooperation of General Friedrich von PAULUS.

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Assigned to an advance party of German Communist activists, LEONHARD flew from Moscow to Bruechmuhle, Germany on 30 April 1945. The leader of the group was ULBRICHT, escorted by Richard GYPTNER, Otto WINZER, Hans MAHLE, Gustav GUNDELACH, Karl MARON, Walter KOEPPE, Fritz ERPENBECK, and an [unnamed] secretary. En route they encountered ten graduates of Soviet anti-Fascist schools, among whom LEONHARD recognized German Army Colonel Paul MARKGRAF and Chaplain Matthaeus KLEIN. ULBRICHT's group reached Berlin on 2 May 1945 and immediately began reconstruction of the political administration. Communist politicians were returning from exile in the USSR (among them Paul SCHWENK, Rudolf LINDAU, Herbert HENSCHKE, Gustav SOBOTTKA, Elli SCHMIDT, and Viktor STERN) together with hand-picked graduates of anti-Fascist schools (such as Ernst KEHLER and Bernhard BECHLER). Others were repatriated from the West (Franz DAHLEM and Ottomar GESHKE). All these persons were used to fill key positions in the administration of Soviet-occupied Germany. The reactivated KPD signed a cooperation agreement with the Social Democrats. On 21 April 1946 the new SED party was created. Soon afterward, Eduard AMBORN, one of the Social Democratic founders of the SED, was arrested by the MVD and accused of retaining a purely Social Democratic sympathy. The sovietization of the East Zone started under the direction of Soviet Colonel Sergey TULPANOV, chief of the political administration of the East Zone.

LEONHARD's career in East Germany started in the Information Center of the Party. In June 1947 he visited Yugoslavia as a delegate of the Free German Youth movement. In September 1947 he was appointed lecturer at the SED Party's Karl Marx University in Liebenwalde and later in East Berlin. Rudolf LINDAU was the rector of the school, and Viktor STERN, Erich PATERNA, Frieda RUBINER, Alfred LEMNITZ, Paul LENZER, and

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Walter KOEPPE belonged to the faculty. Following TITO's breach with the Soviets, political deviations were detected in LEONHARD's way of thinking and he was subjected to an investigation. Remembering the victims of the great purge in the USSR, LEONHARD decided not to await Party's verdict and clandestinely left East Germany. He lived in Yugoslavia from March 1949 to November 1950 when he defected to the West.

*Other editions:

CHILD OF THE REVOLUTION

Published by Collins, London, 1957, 447 pp., index.

CHILD OF THE REVOLUTION, translated by C. M. WOODHOUSE
Published by Regnery, Chicago, 1958, 562 pp., index.

DIE REVOLUTION ENTLAESST IHRE KINDER (The Revolution Discharges [Frees] Its Children). Published by Kiepenheuer & Witsch, Cologne, 1961, 565 pp., index.

CHILD OF THE REVOLUTION

Published by Praeger, New York, 1962, 403 pp., index.

The Regnery edition contains an epilogue, a list of abbreviations, and a glossary. The translation is relatively accurate but omits whole paragraphs and chapters. In addition, the index has been pared. In many cases the first names of the dramatis personae are missing, and some names are misspelled (for example, SOBOTTA rather than Gustav SOBOTTKA). The epilogue adds that LEONHARD remained in Yugoslavia from March 1949 to November 1950, at which time he defected to an [unspecified] country.

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Supplementary Information from German
Captured Documents

BRANDLER, fnu Probably identical with Heinrich BRANDLER, who, according to a report by the German Commissar for Public Safety, organized the German Revolutionary Committee for terrorist actions and sabotage on 23 September 1923. (CD-4423)

BREDEL, Willi According to an undated report by the Bavarian police, BREDEL was deprived of German citizenship on 1 November 1934. (CD-4031)

FEUCHTWANGER, Lion
 [Leon] The same document reports that FEUCHTWANGER, born on 7 July 1884 at Munich, Germany, lost German citizenship on 23 August 1933. (CD-4031)

GUNDELACH, Gustav According to a report of the German secret state police in Berlin dated 15 March 1937, GUNDELACH was arrested on 10 September, 1936 in Zurich.

HEILMANN, Friedrich According to a report of the German secret state police in Berlin dated 15 March 1937, HEILMANN was arrested by the Weimar Gestapo on 5 November 1936.

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KEILSON, Max

A German police list of wanted Communists dated 1936-1938 reports that KEILSON was born on 7 September 1900 in Halle, Germany. (CD-4021)

KLEIN, Matthaeus

According to a circular letter from the Gestapo, dated 3 August 1943, KLEIN is listed as a Protestant minister born on 18 December 1911 in Bettin-am-Main, a resident of that city, a member of the Storm Troopers before 1933, and missing in action in the USSR since ca. 27 July 1941. (CD-4271)

KOEPE, Walter

A German police list of wanted Communists dated 1936-1938 reports that KOEPE was born on 21 June 1891 in Berlin. (CD-4021)

MAHLE, fnu

According to a circular letter from the Gestapo, dated 3 August 1943, MAHLE was a German writer and a Communist Party member. He emigrated to the USSR where, during World War II, he was active in indoctrinating German war prisoners in various camps. (CD-4271)

PLIEVIER, Theodor

According to an undated report by the Bavarian police, PLIEVIER, born on 17 February 1892 in Berlin, was deprived of German citizenship on 24 March 1934. (CD-4031)

CD-2533

REYHER, Friedrich

According to a circular letter from the Gestapo, dated 3 August 1943, REYHER was born on 19 May 1907 in Haninchen, who had resided in Dresden. Since ca. October 1942 he had been a leader of Soviet propaganda teams in various German prisoner-of-war camps.
(CD-4271)

RUECKER, Fritz

A circular letter written by the Gestapo, dated 3 August 1943, regarding the National Committee for a Free Germany reports that RUECKER was born on 9 April 1922 in Muskau. He resided in Berlin before his military service. He is said to have written from prisoner-of-war camp number 27 in February 1943. (CD-4271)

SCHRAMM, Bruno

A German police list of wanted Communists dated 1936-1938 lists SCHRAMM as having been born on 8 February 1884 in Linda. (CD-4021)

SOBOTKA, Gustav

According to an undated report by the Bavarian police, SOBOTKA was born on 12 July 1886 at Turowen.
(CD-4031)

STEIDLE, Luitpold

According to a circular letter written by the Gestapo, dated 3 August 1943, STEIDLE was born on 12 March 1893 in Ulm

CD-2533

and resided in Munich. He was married and was by profession an insurance inspector. He was a major of the German Army and wrote from prisoner-of-war camp number 27 in March 1943. (CD-4271)

von EINSIEDEL,
Heinrich

According to a circular letter from the Gestapo, dated 3 August 1943, von EINSIEDEL, a Lieutenant of the German Air Force, was born on 26 July 1921 in Potsdam and resided in Berlin. (CD-4271)

von WANGENHEIM,
Gustav

According to an undated report by the Bavarian police, von WANGENHEIM was born on 18 November 1895. He was deprived of German citizenship on 1 November 1934. (CD-4031)

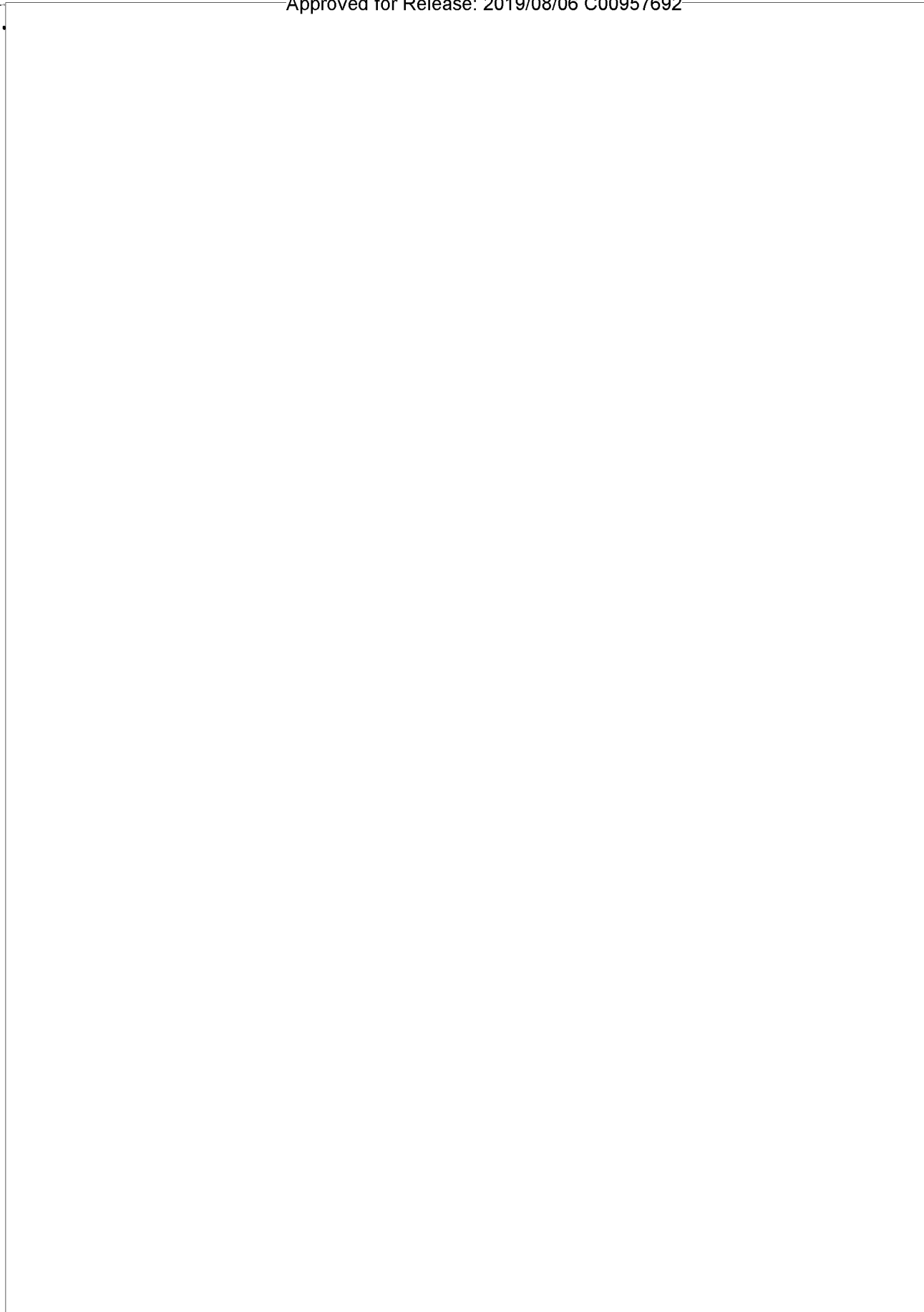
WINZER, Otto

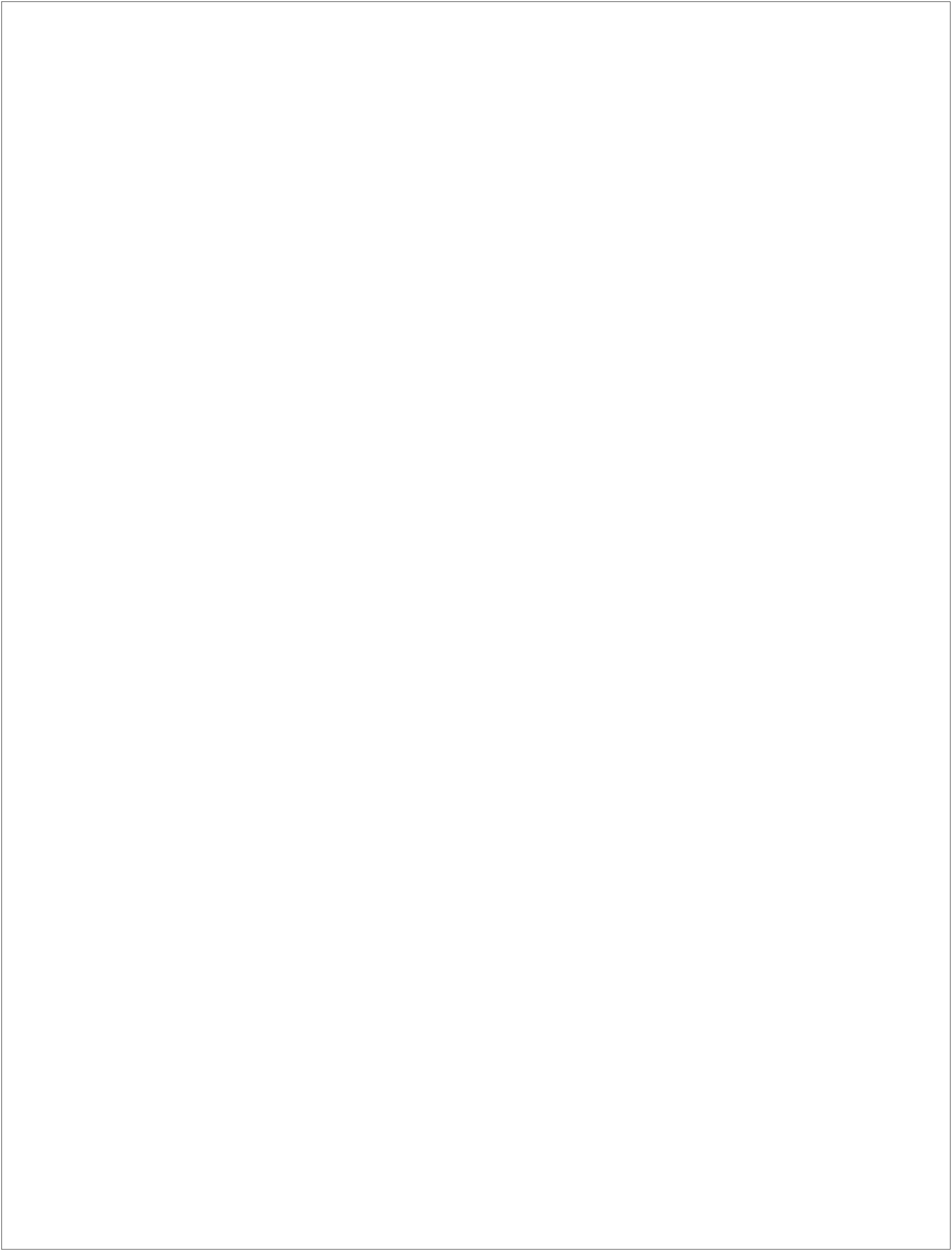
WINZER's name is included in a German police list of wanted Communists dated 1936-1938. Born on 3 April 1901 in Reinickendorf, Germany, WINZER was residing in Paris at the time of the publication of the German "wanted" list. (CD-4021)

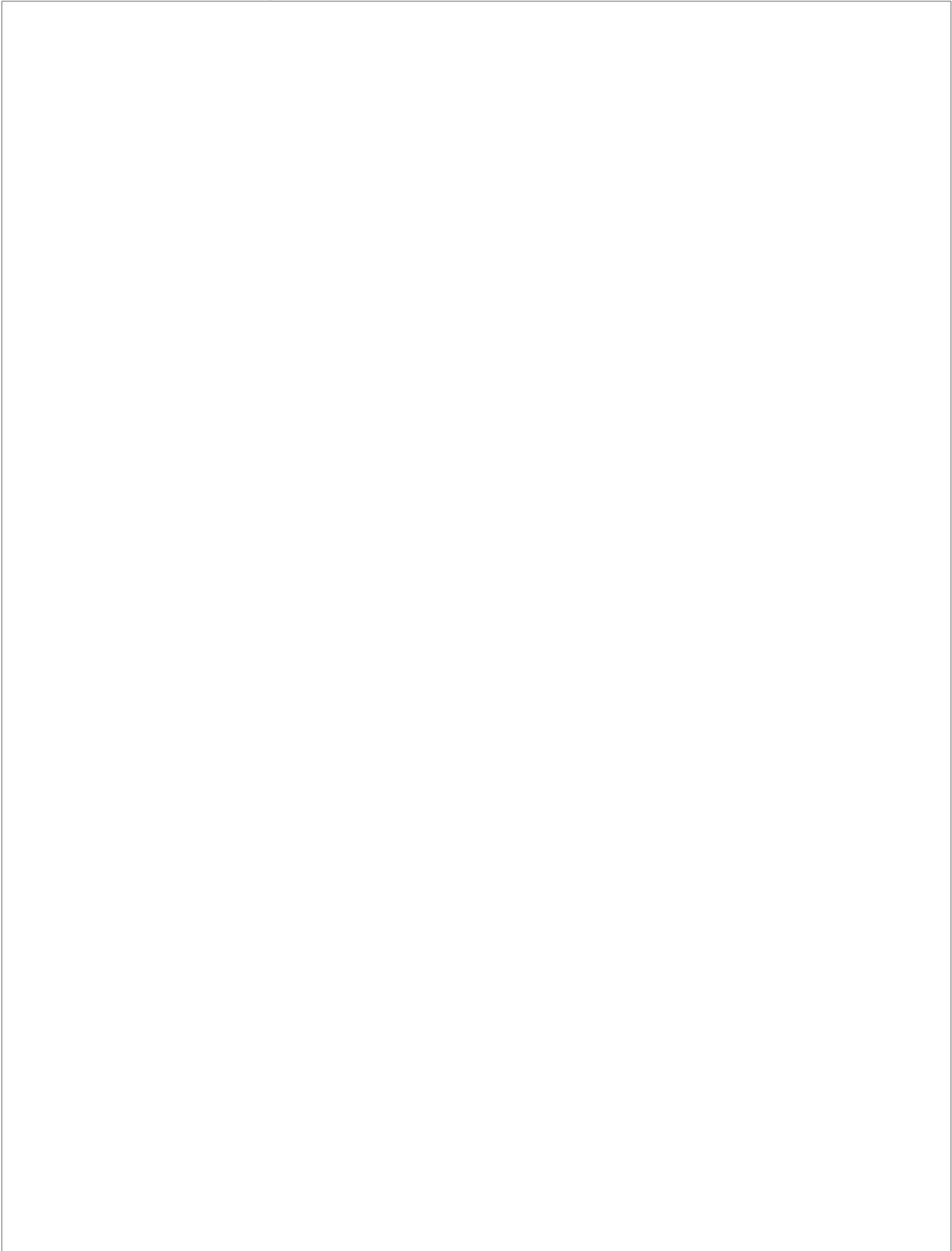




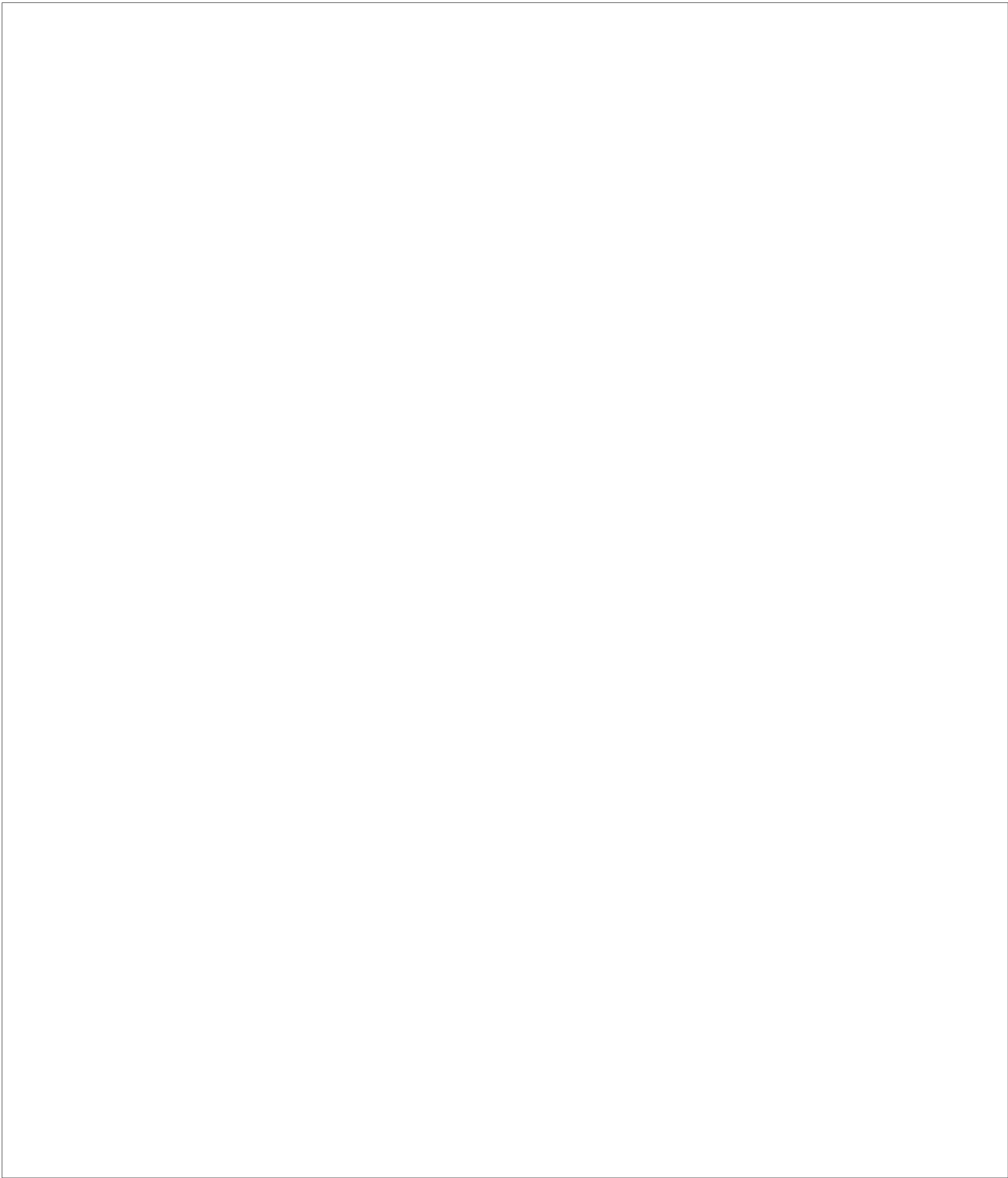


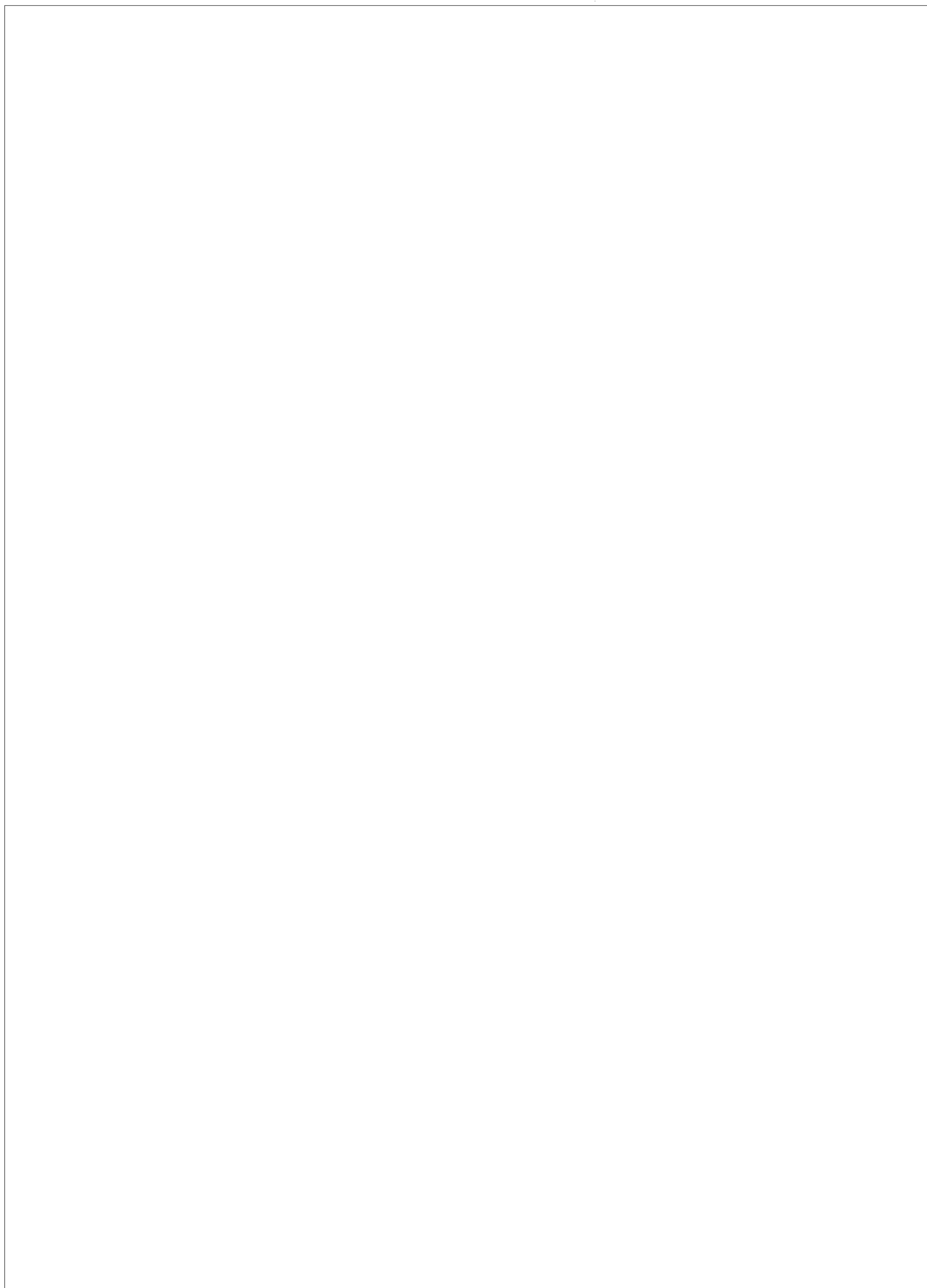










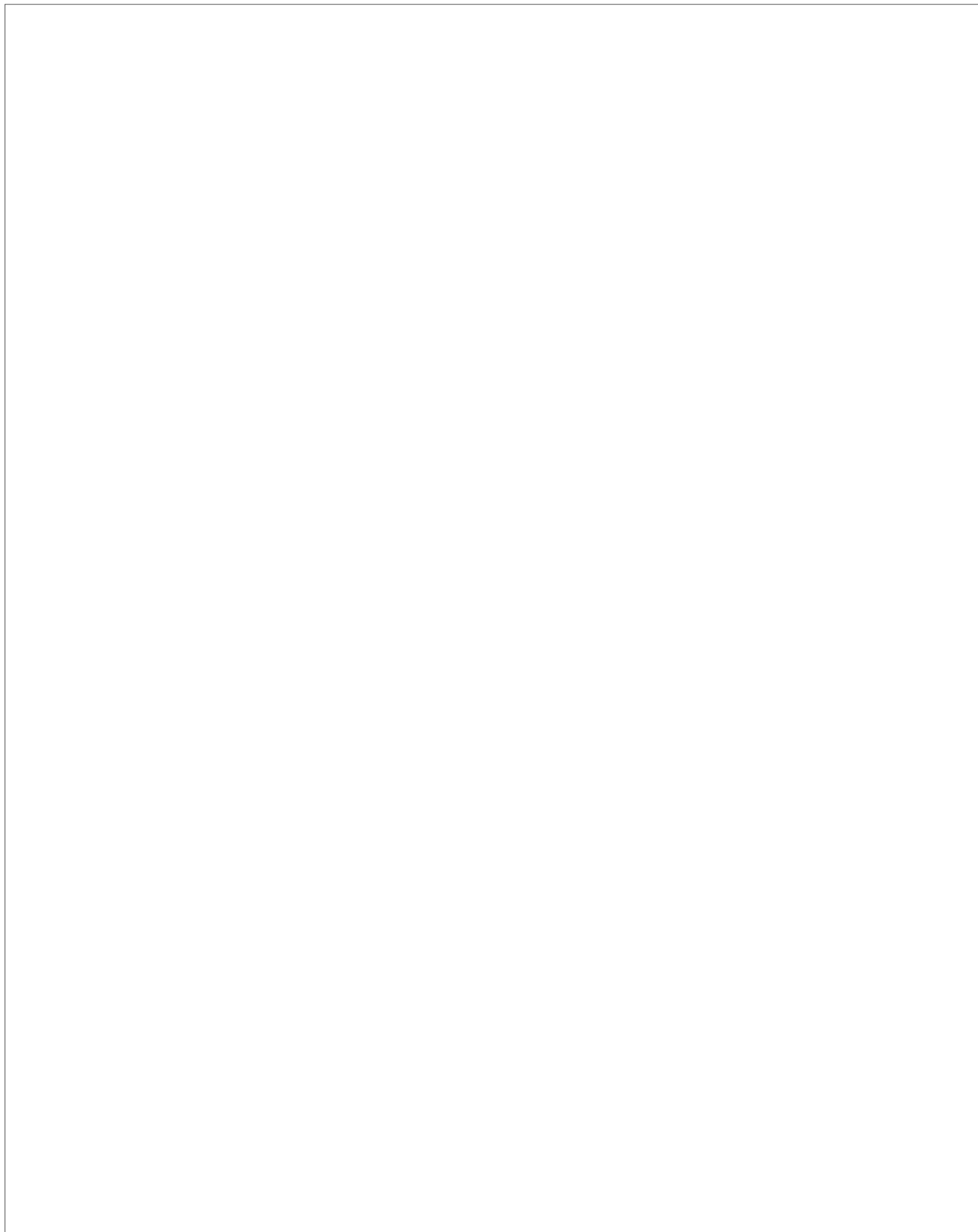


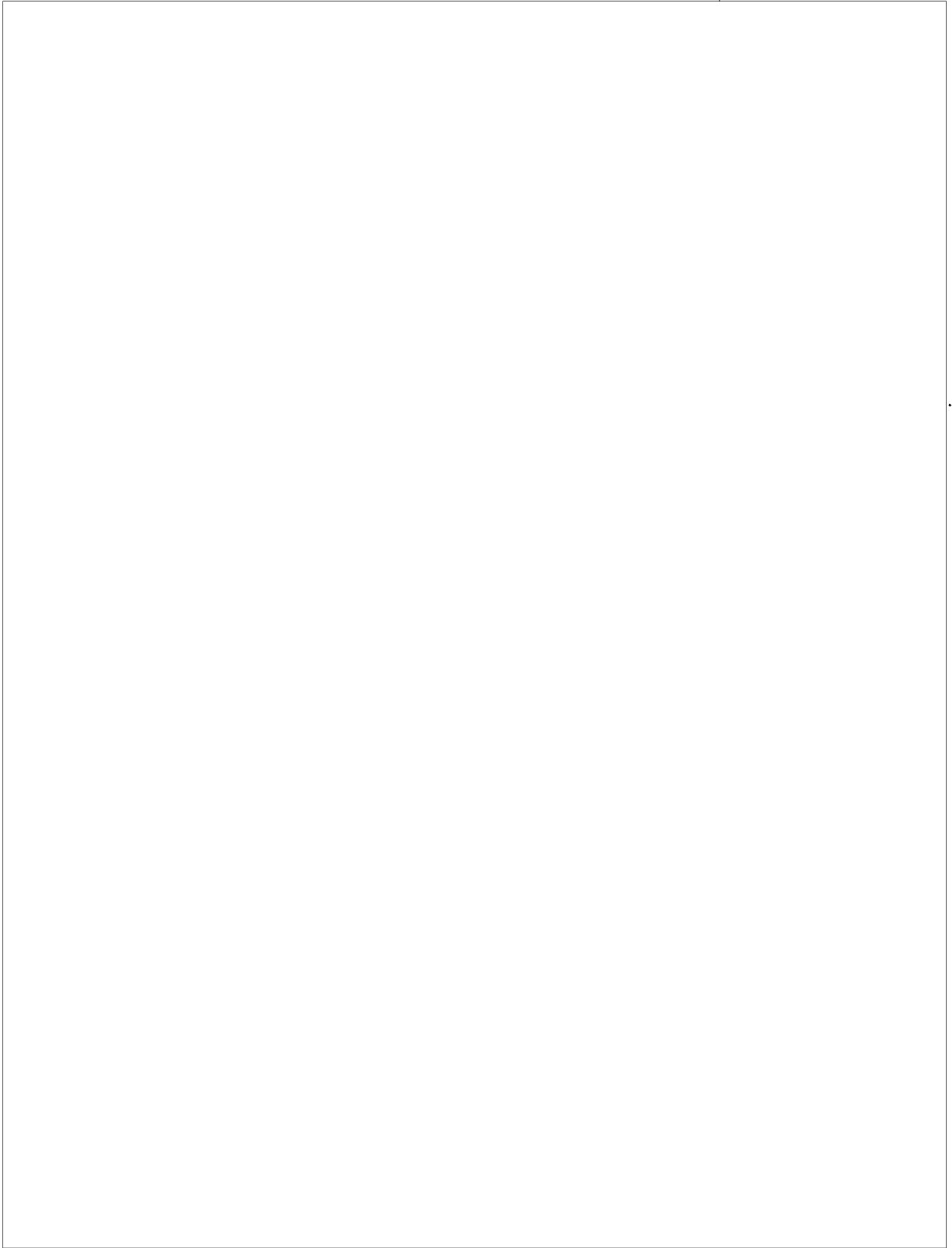
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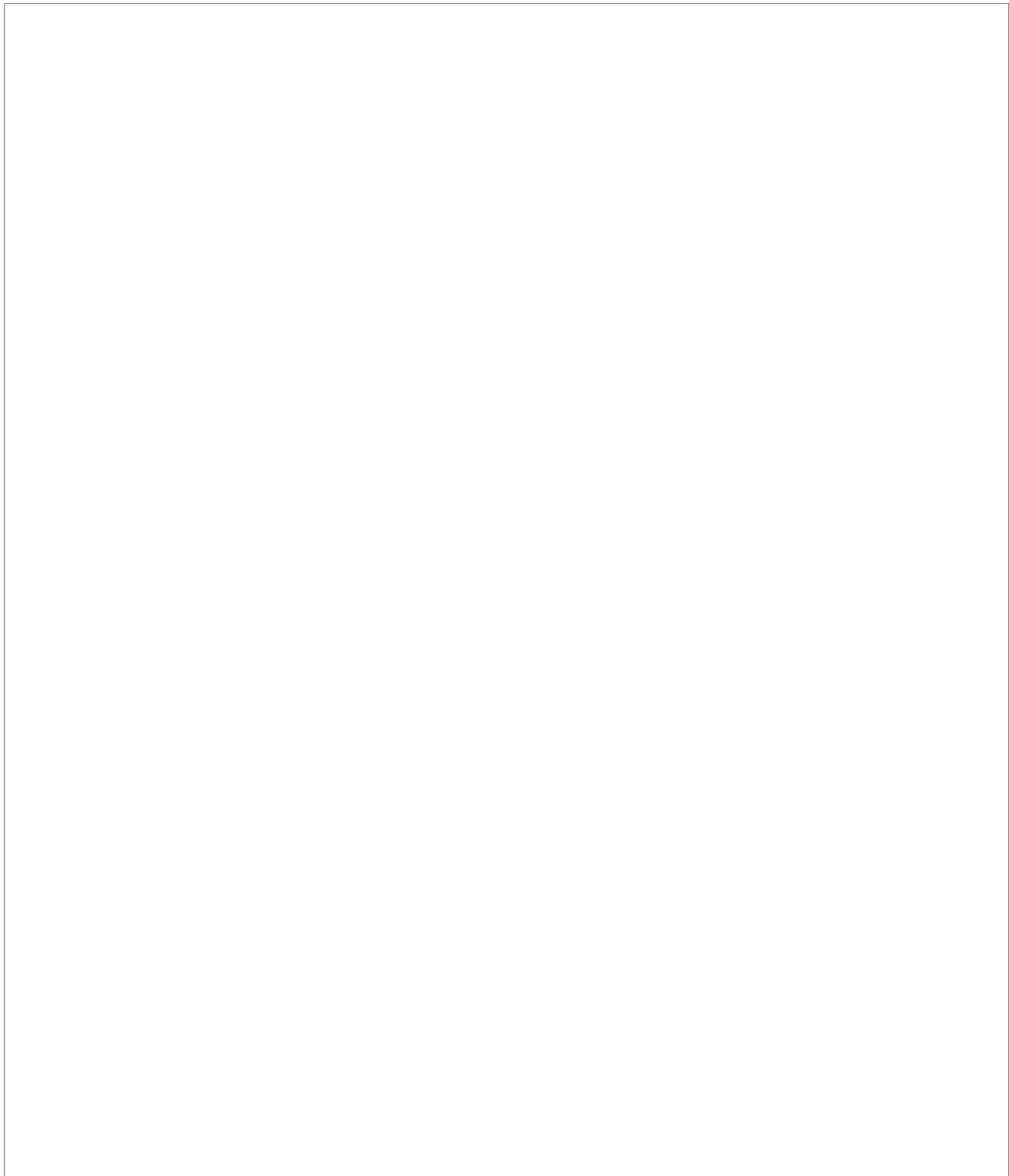




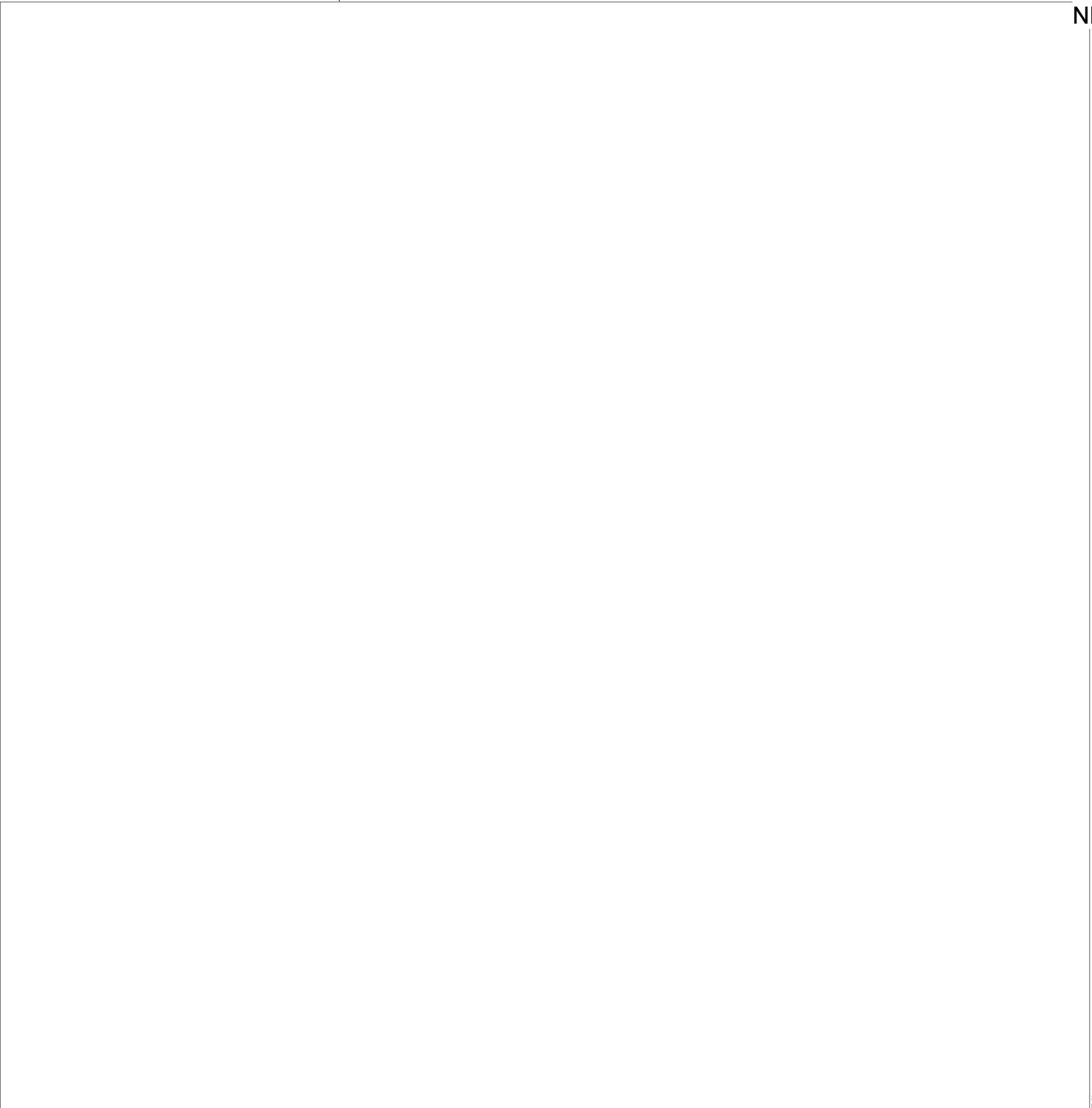




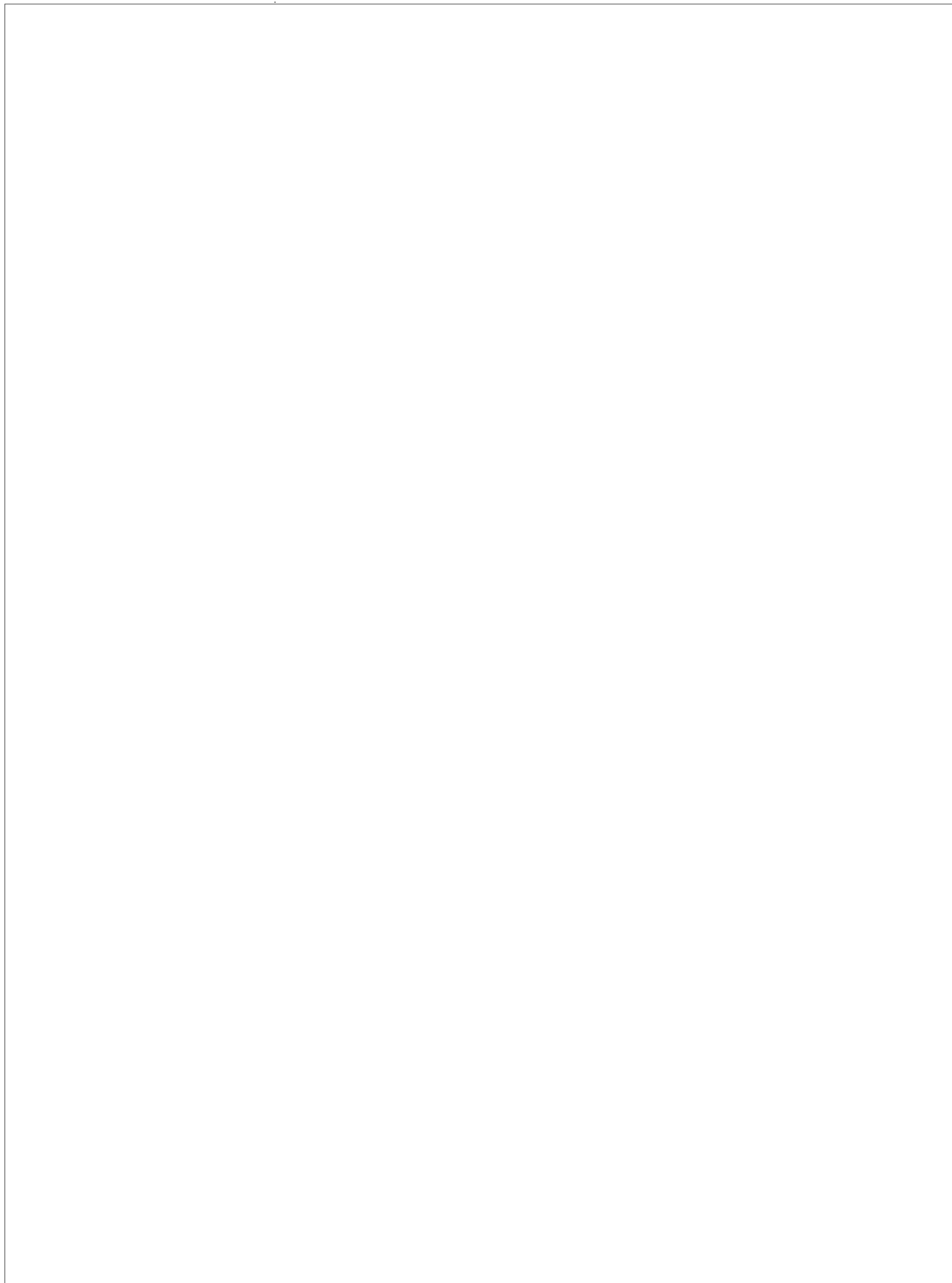


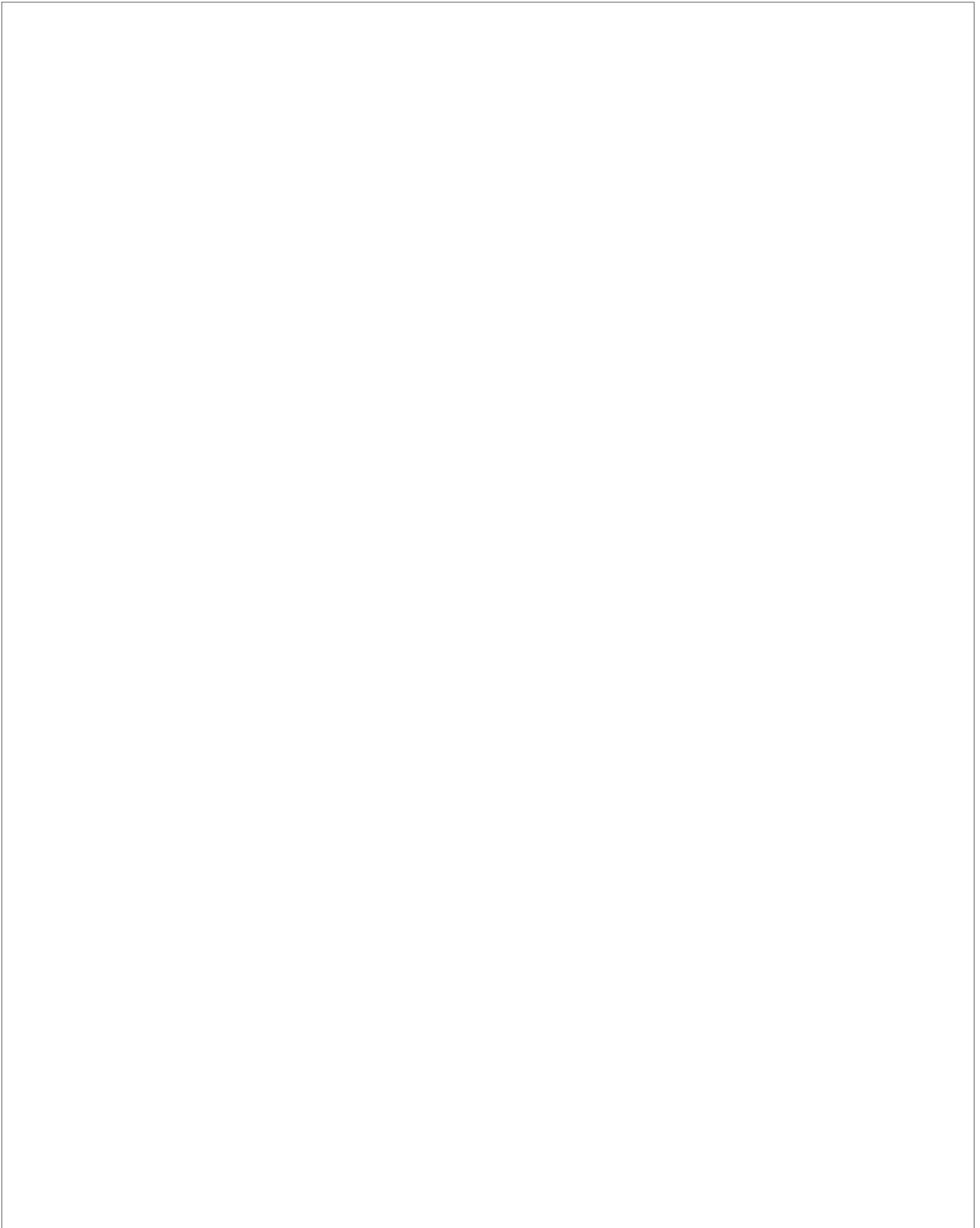






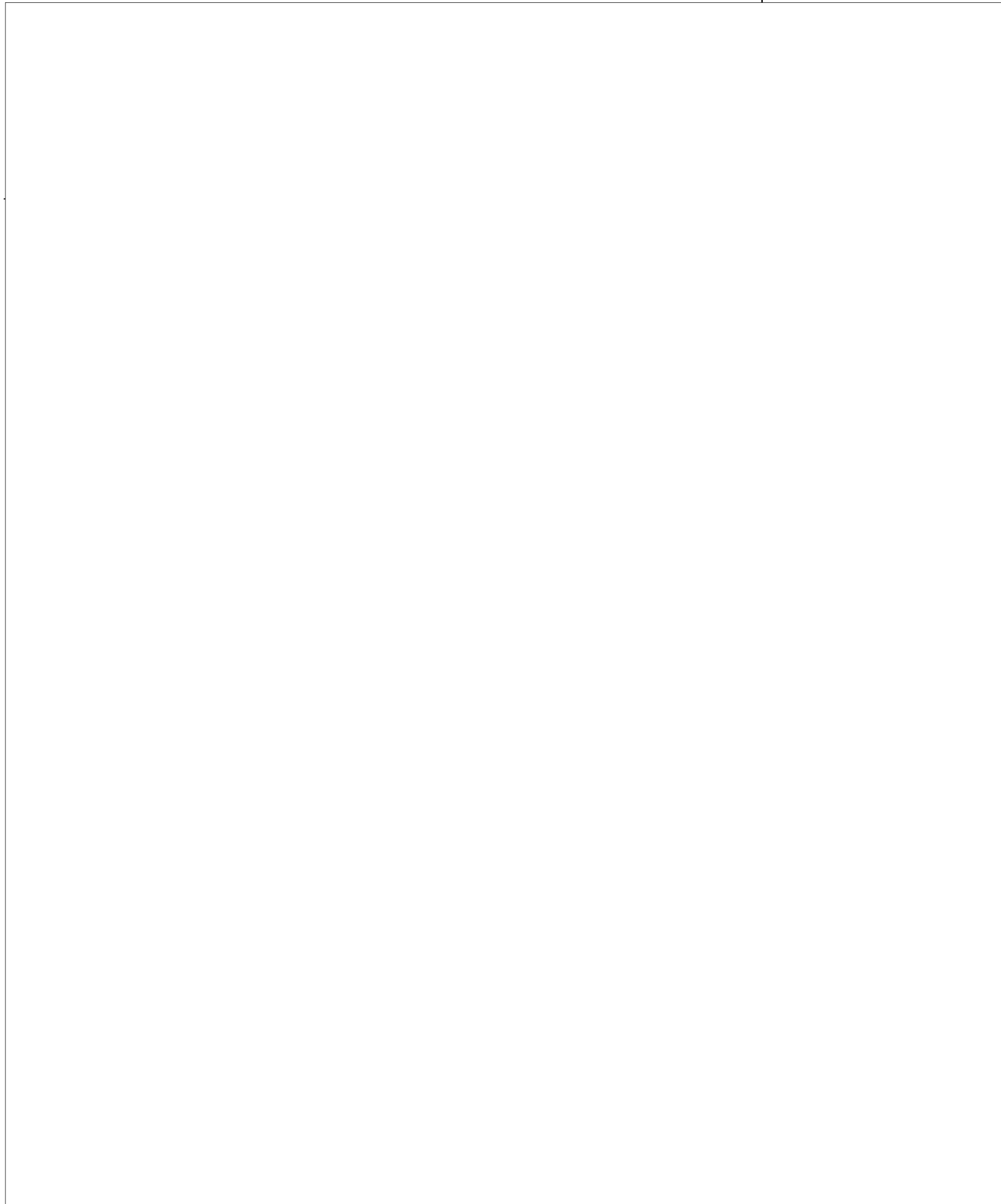










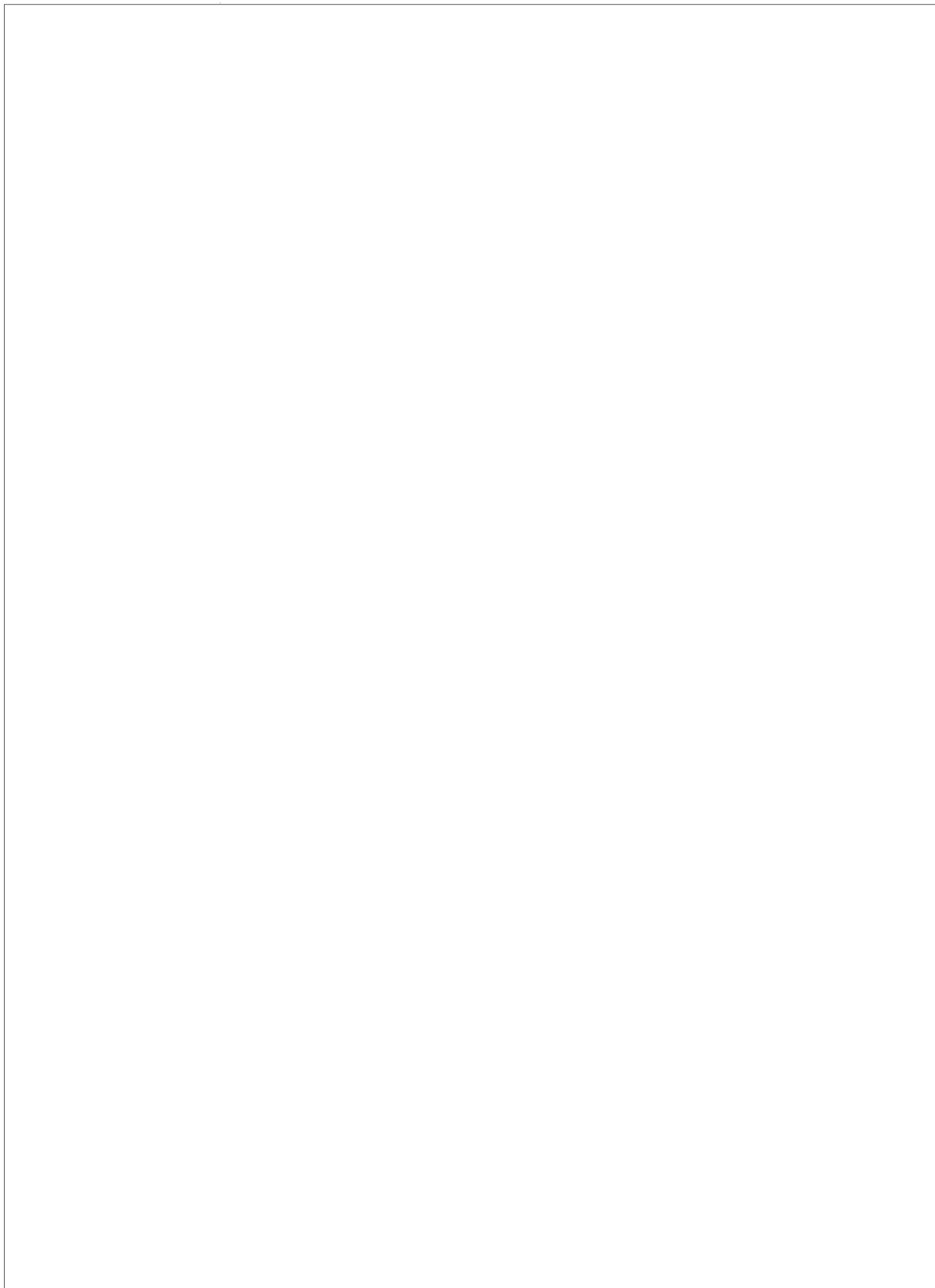


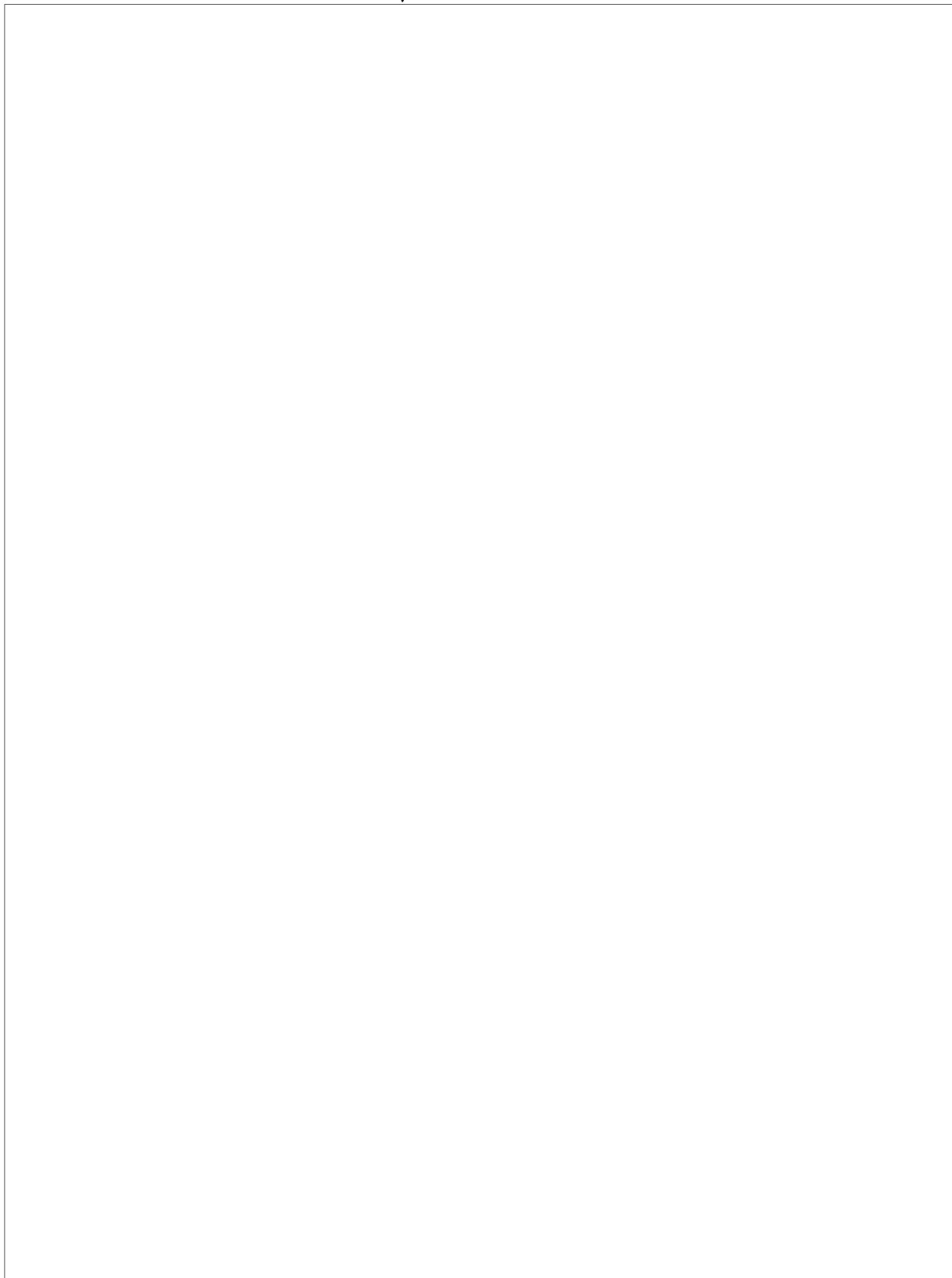




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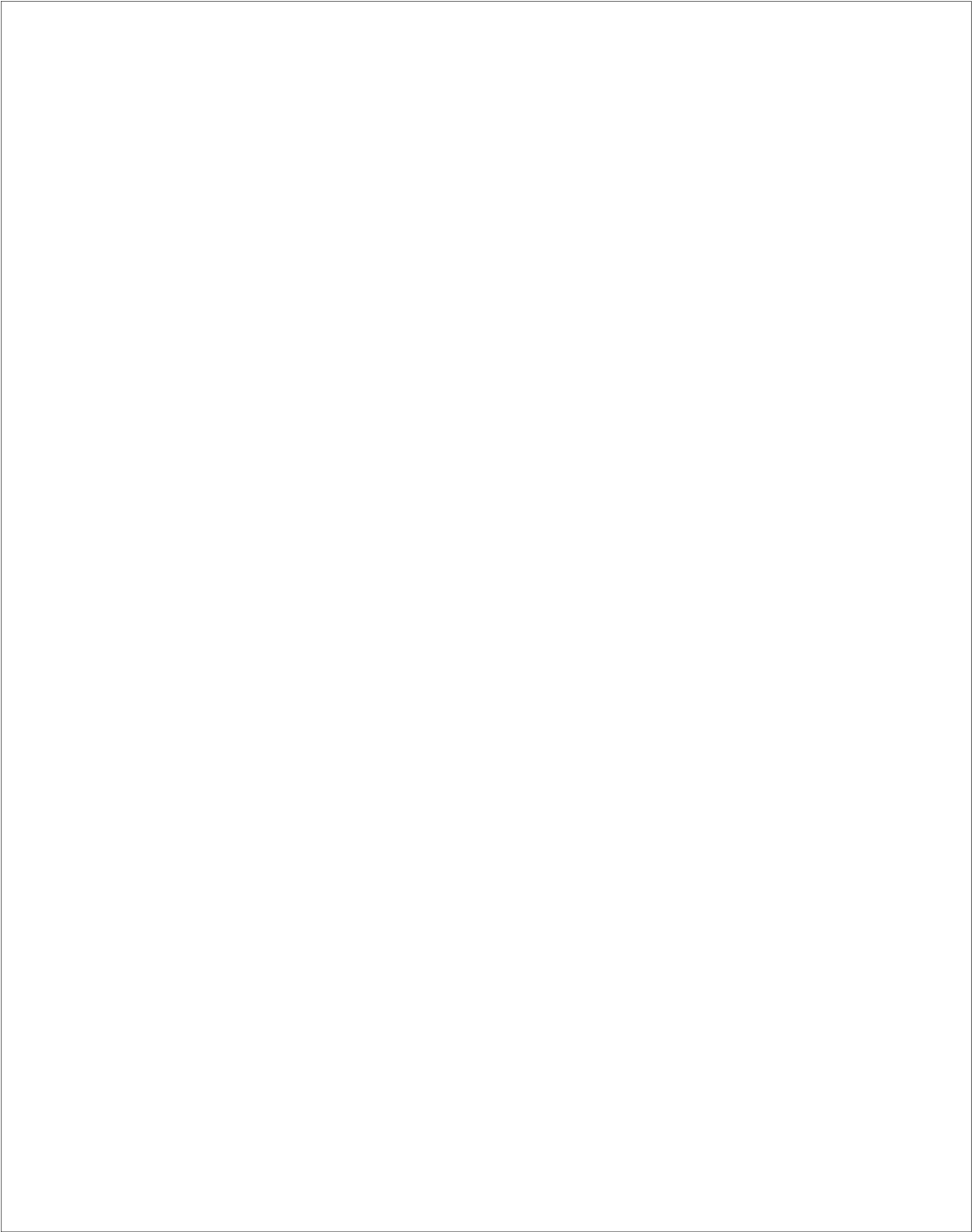


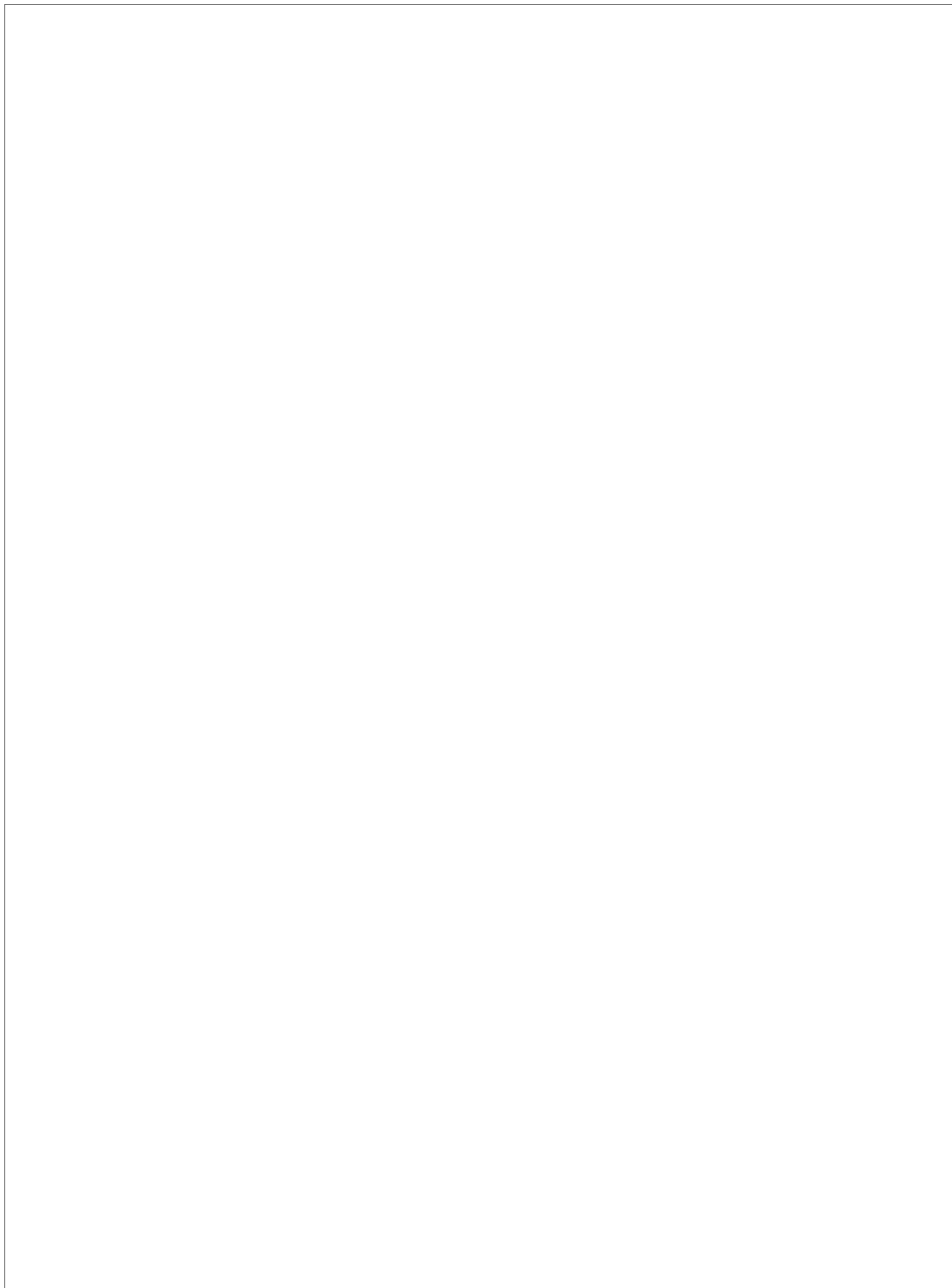








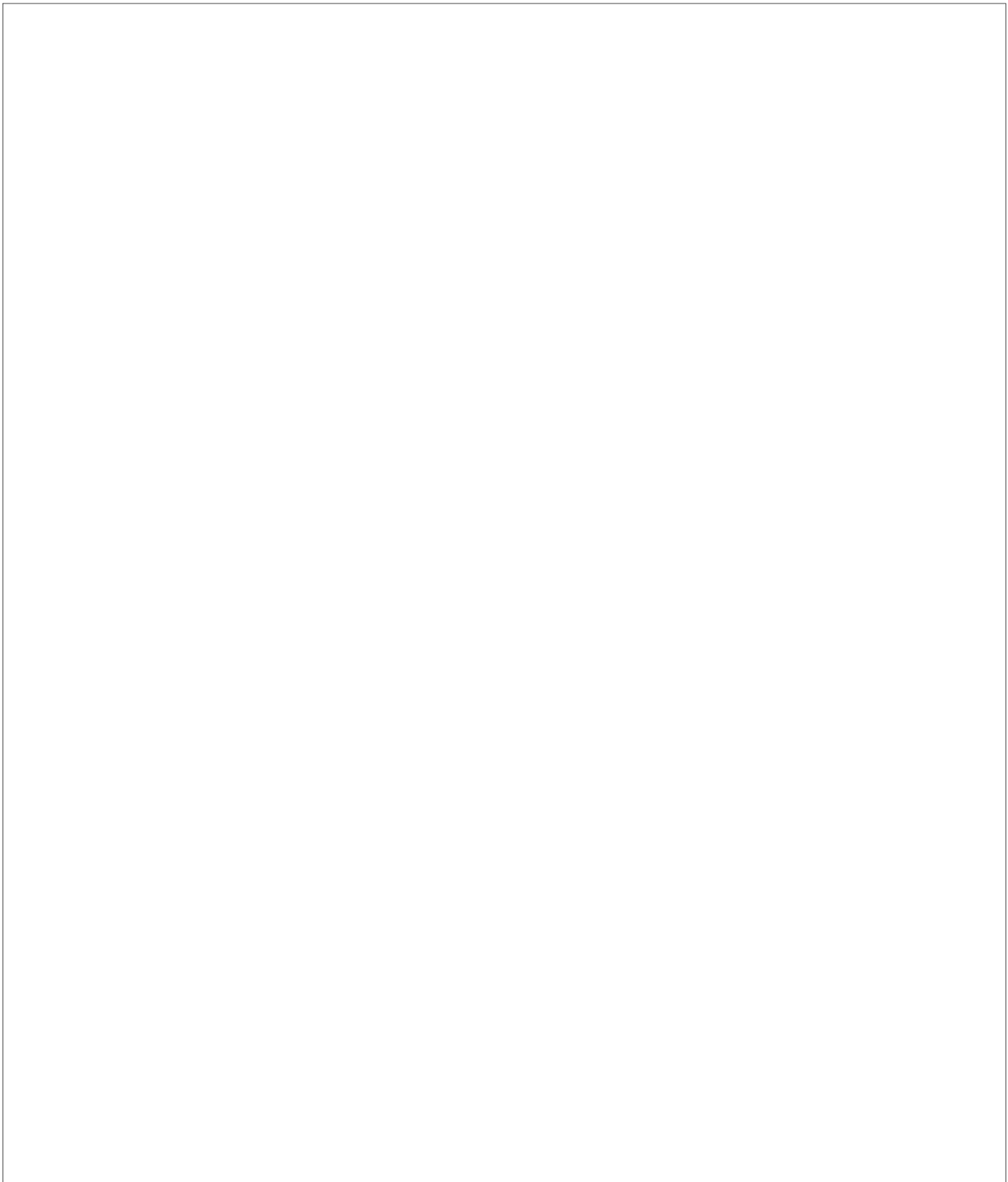




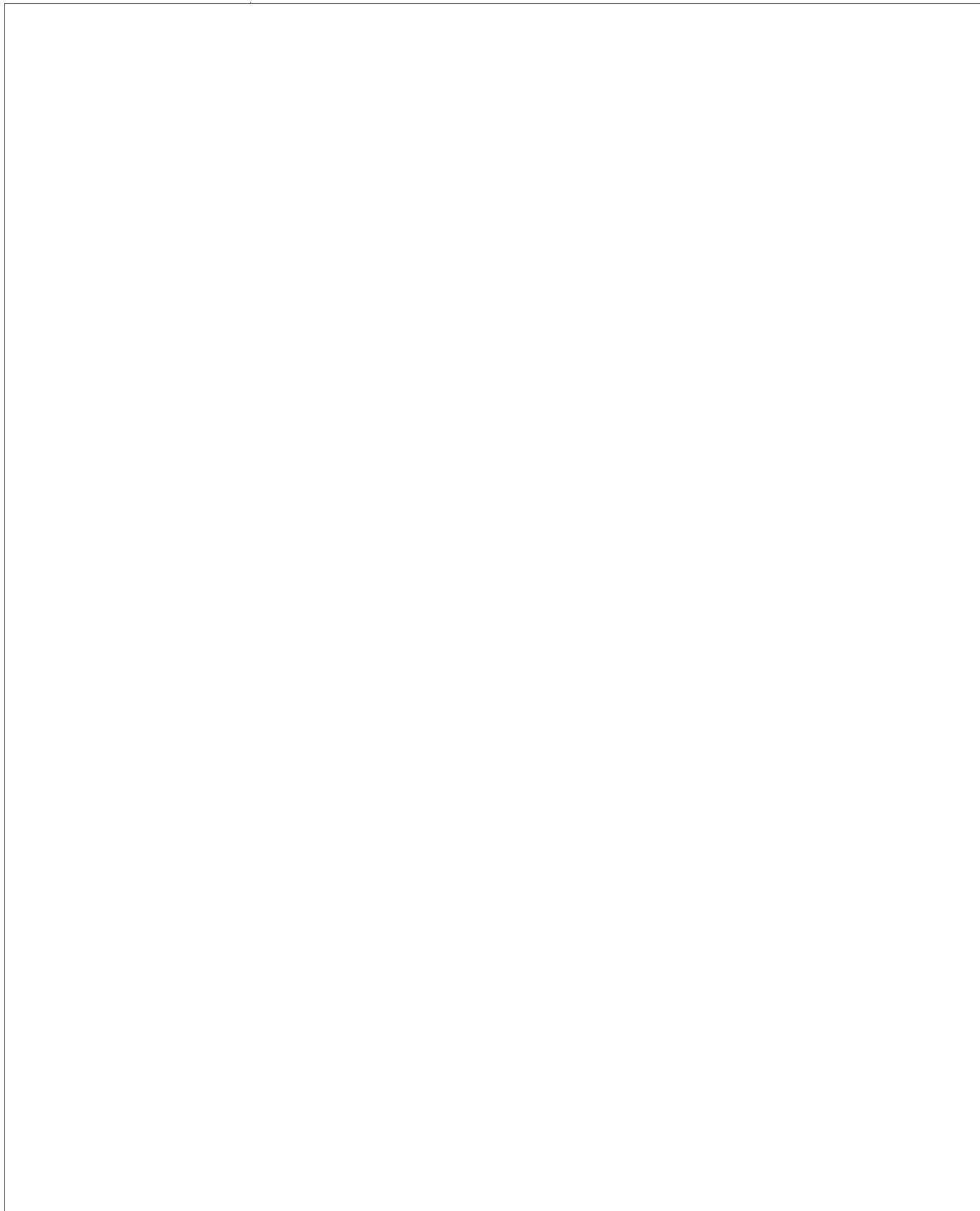


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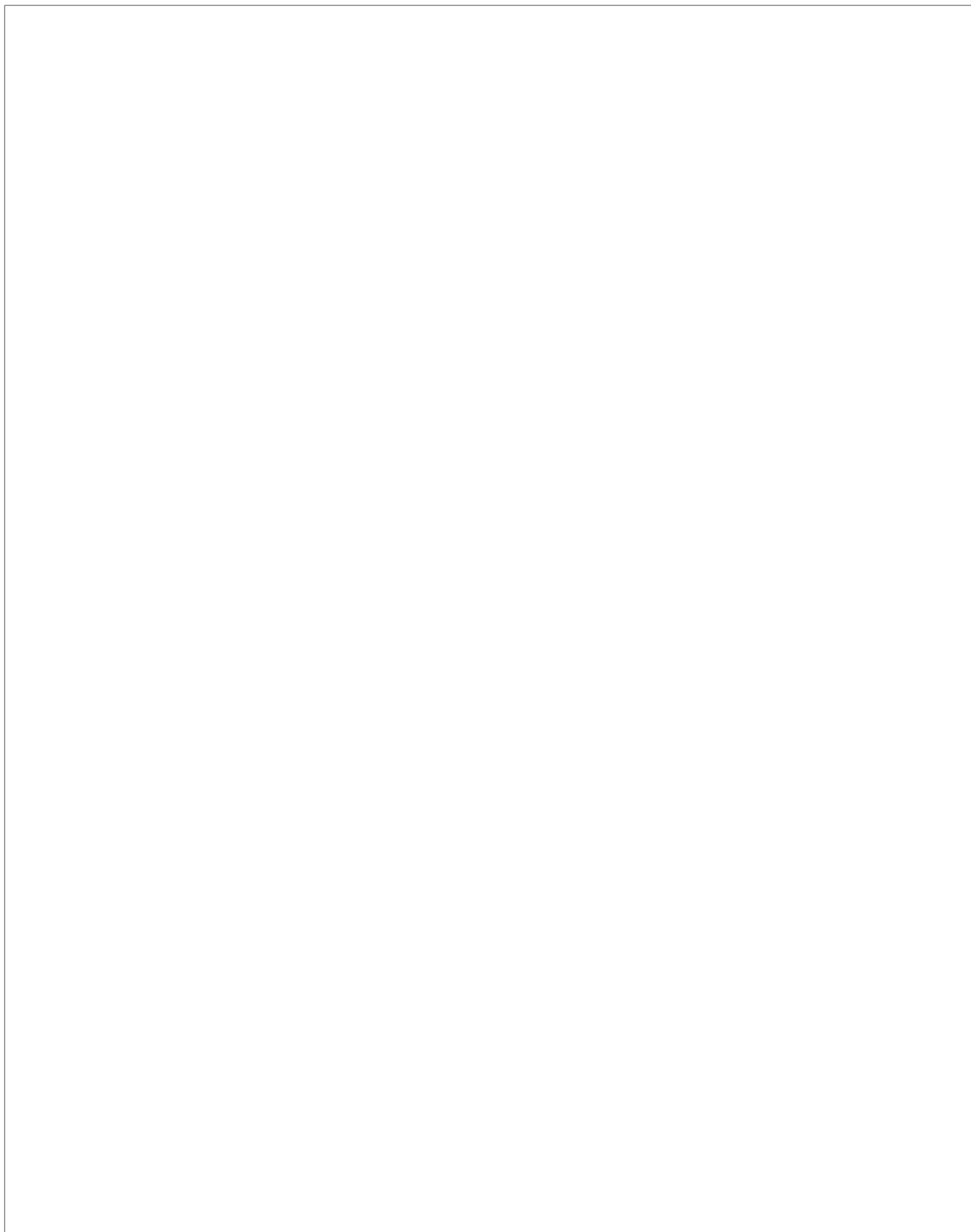


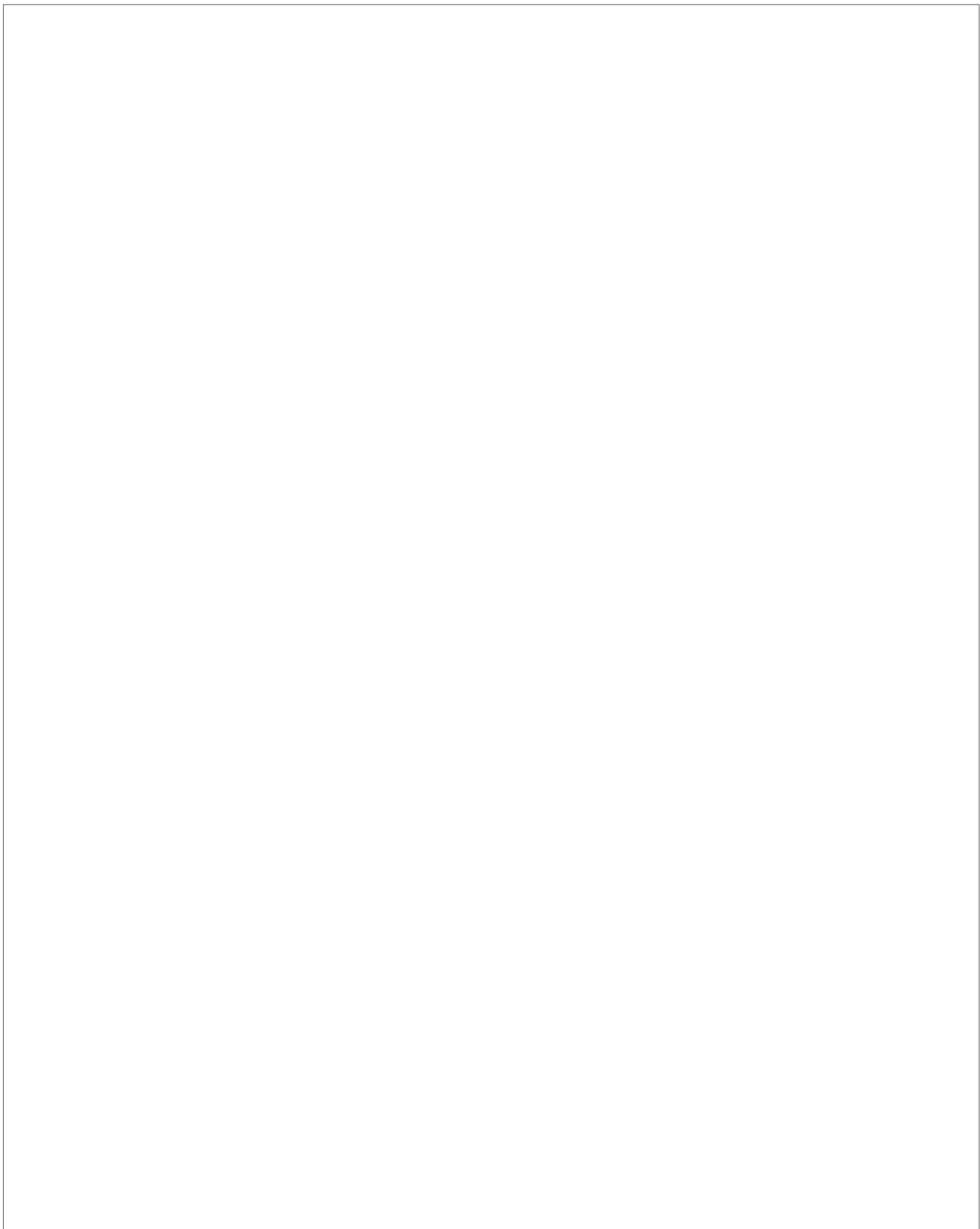


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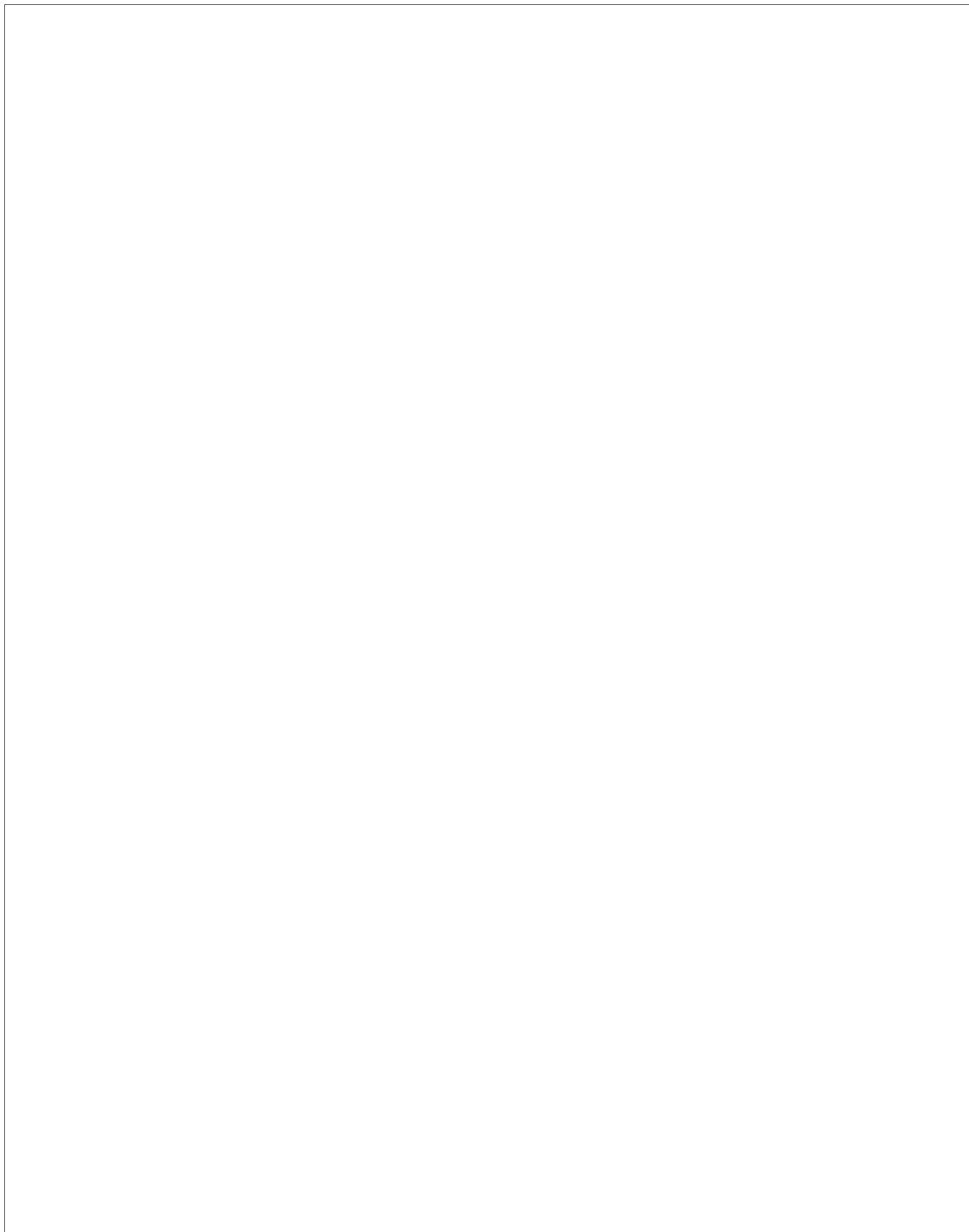
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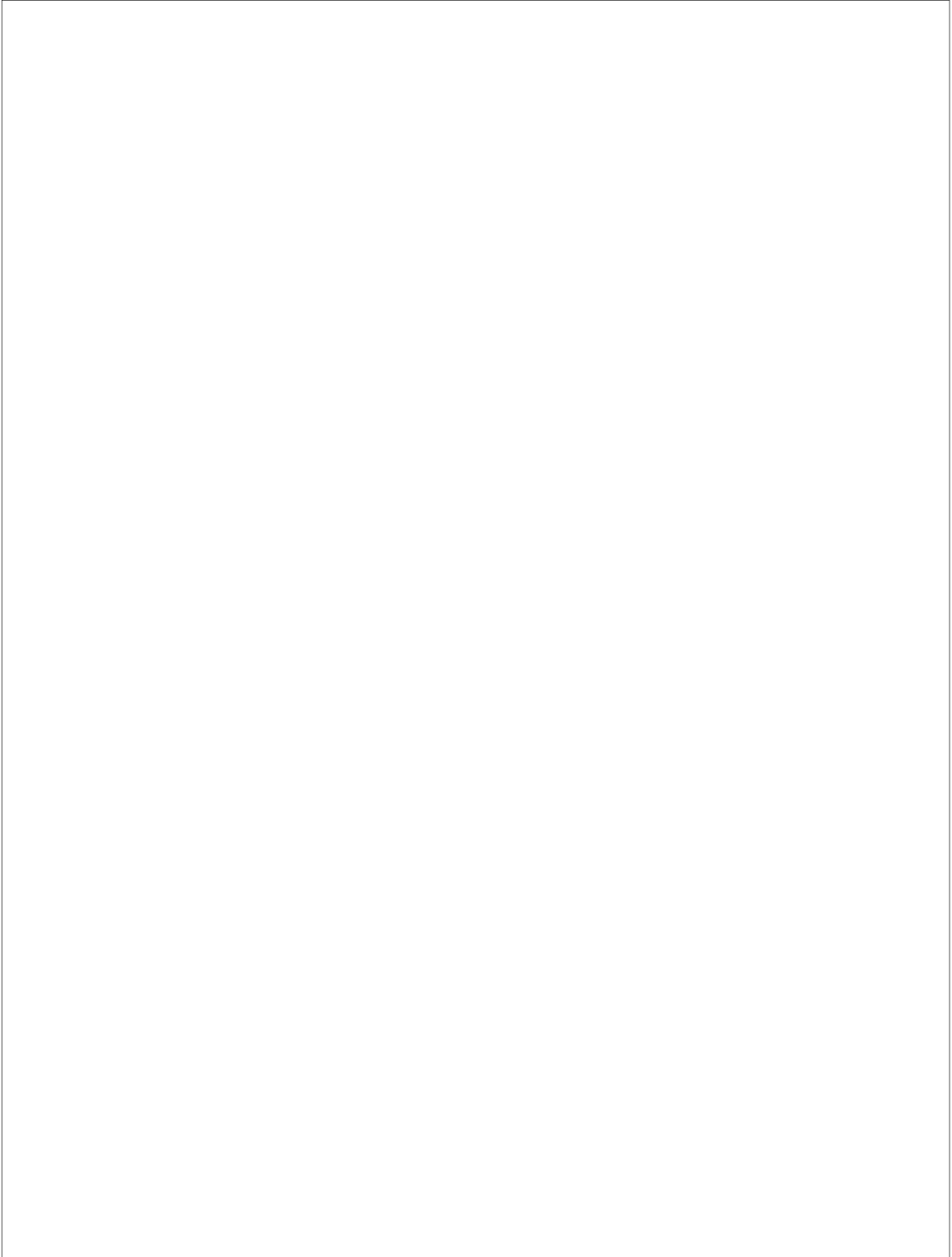
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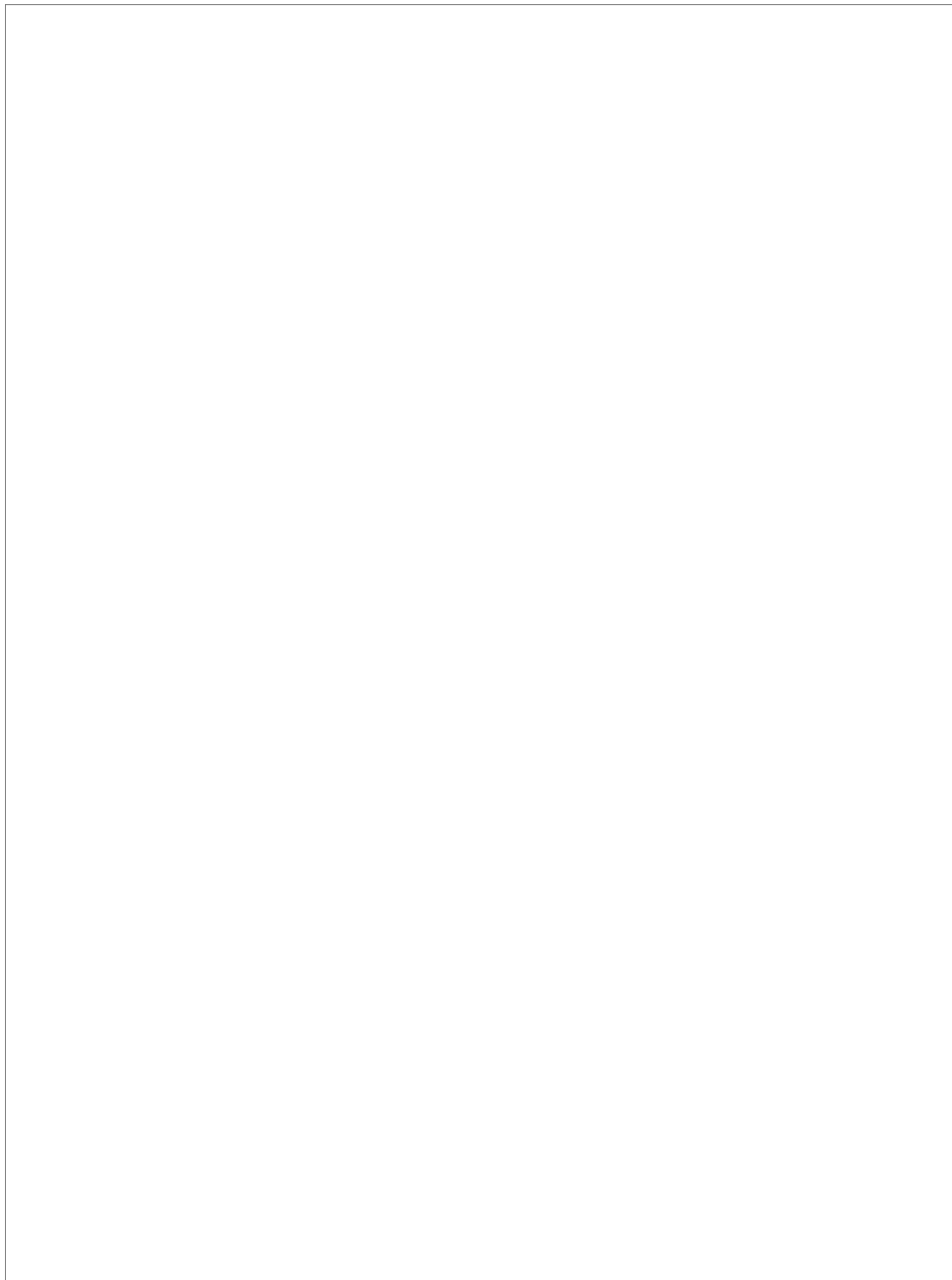
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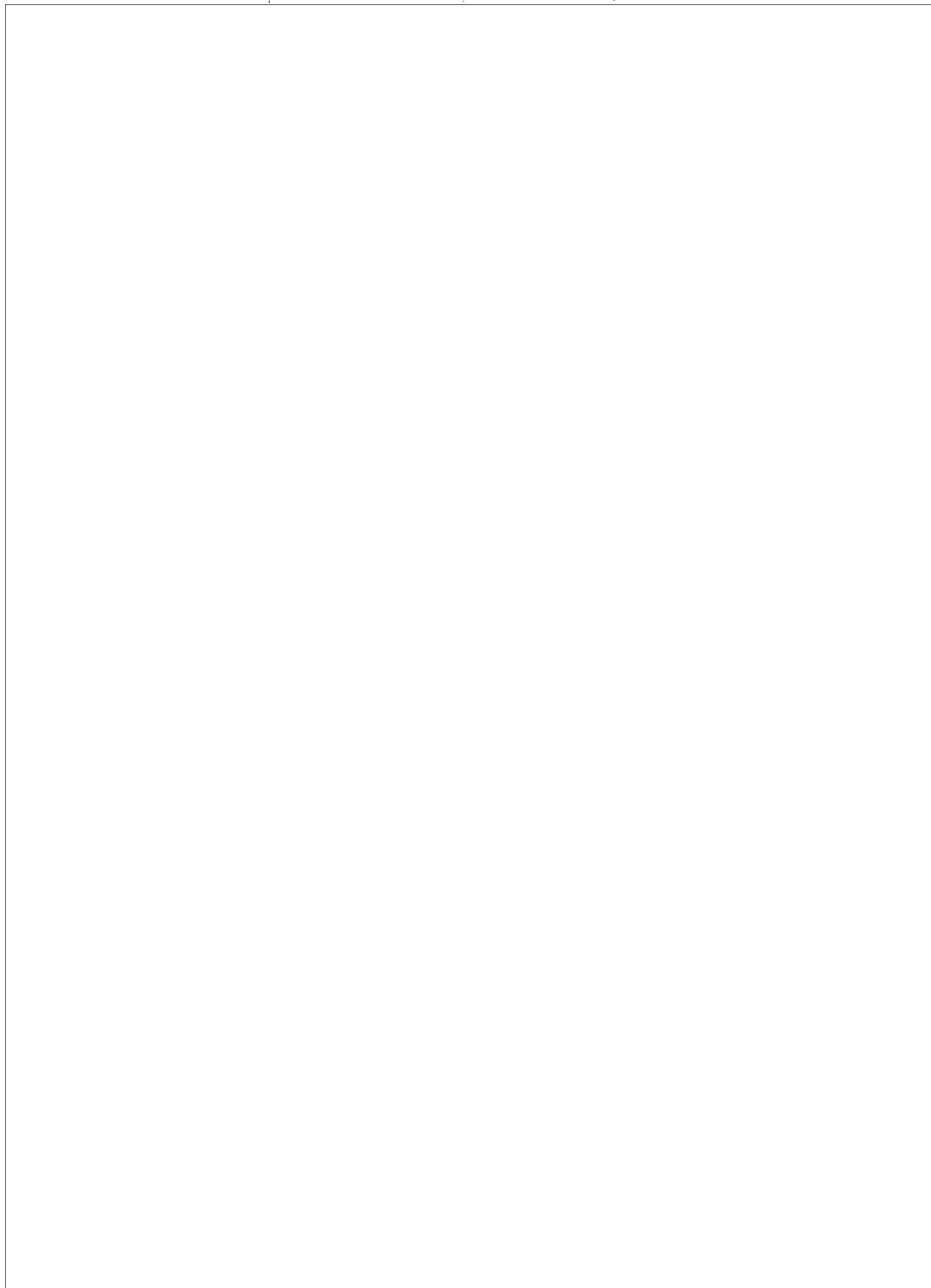
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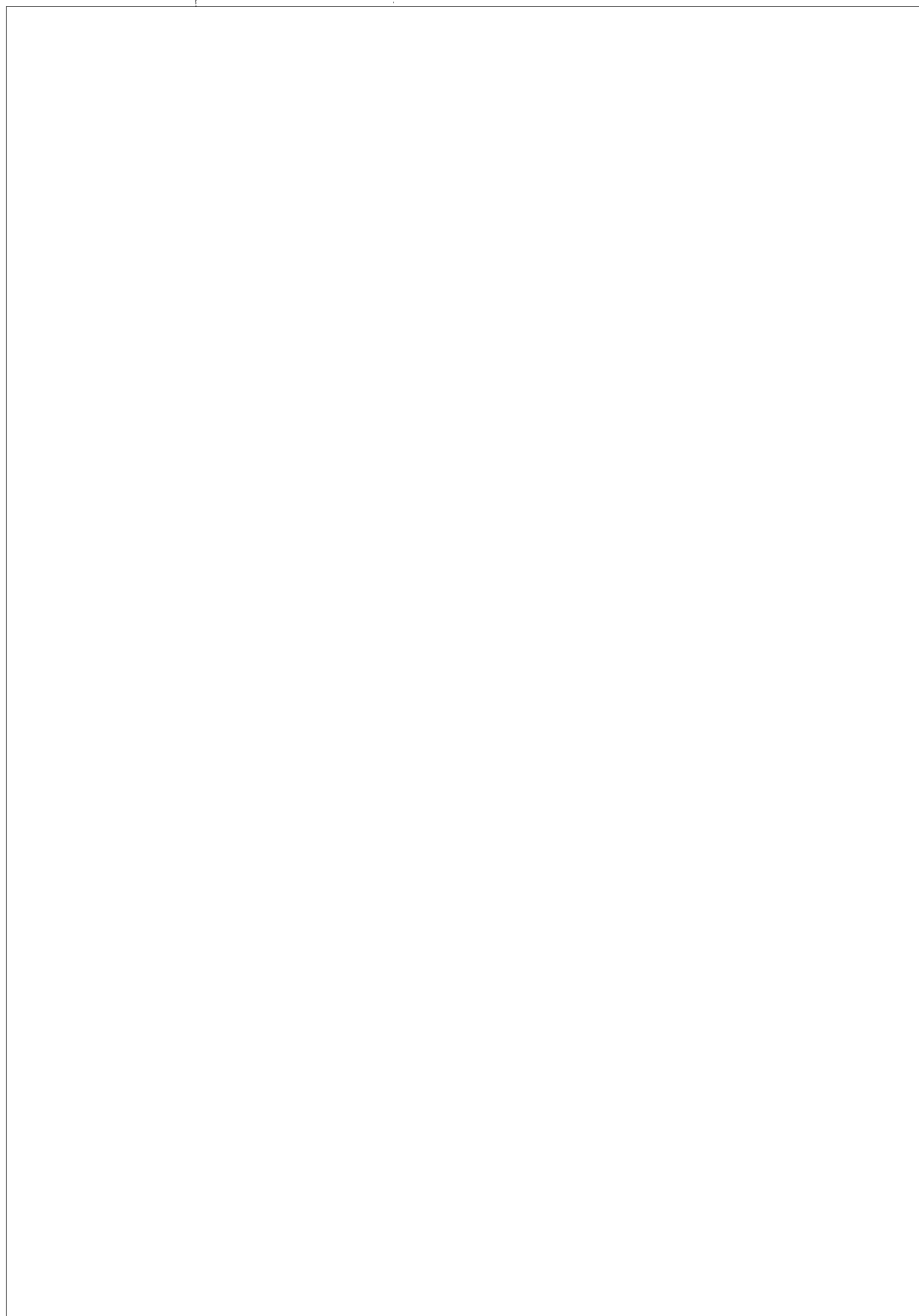
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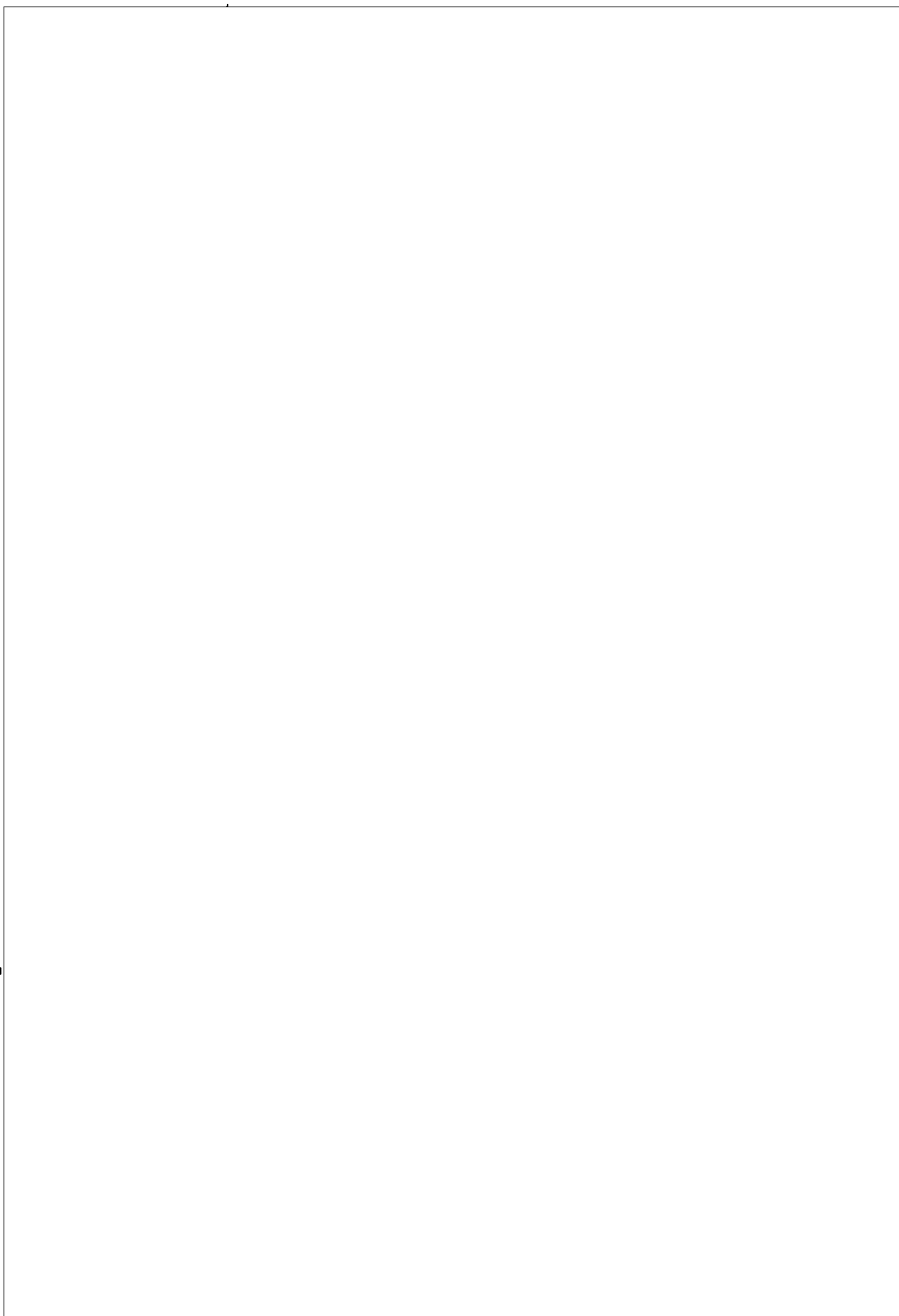
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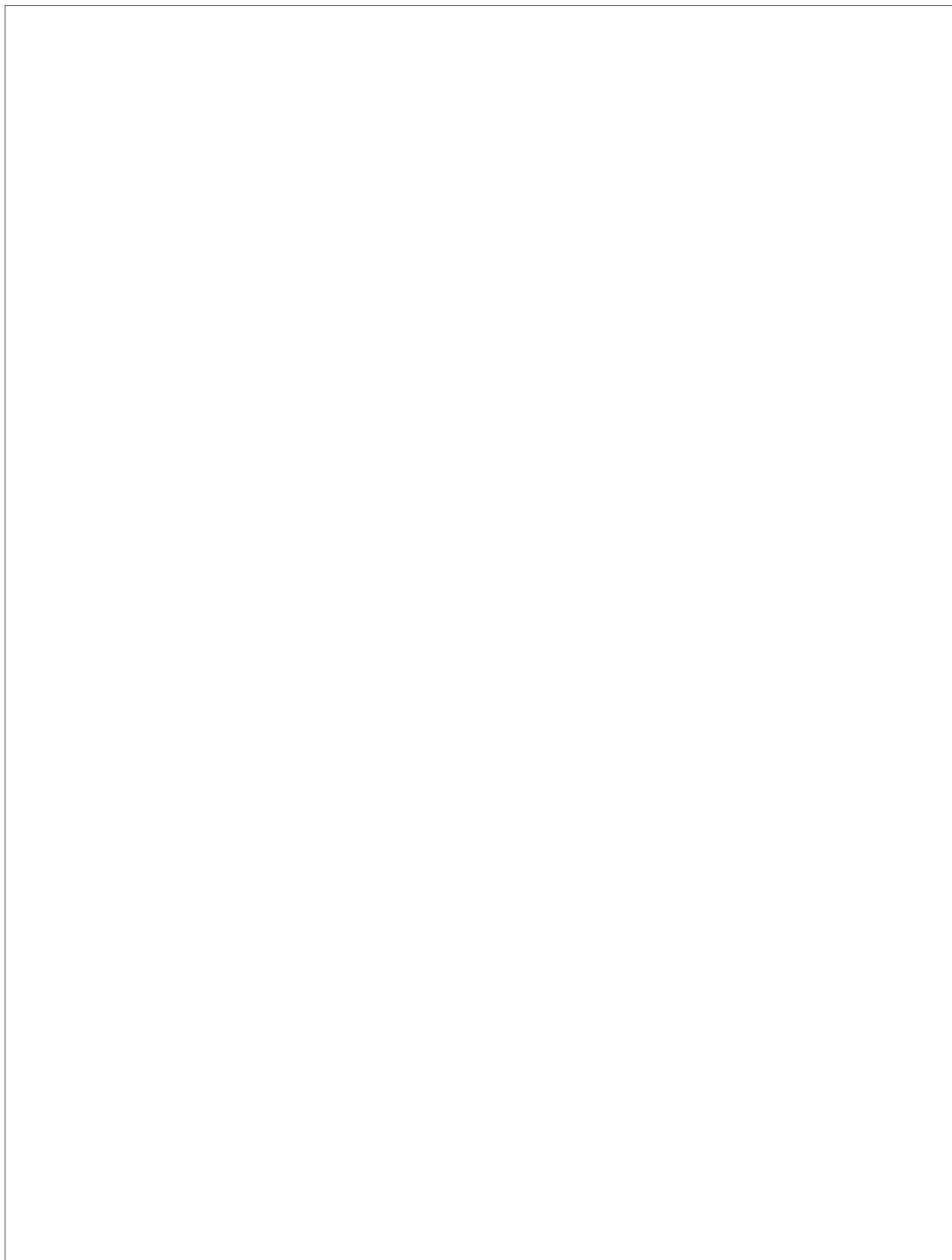
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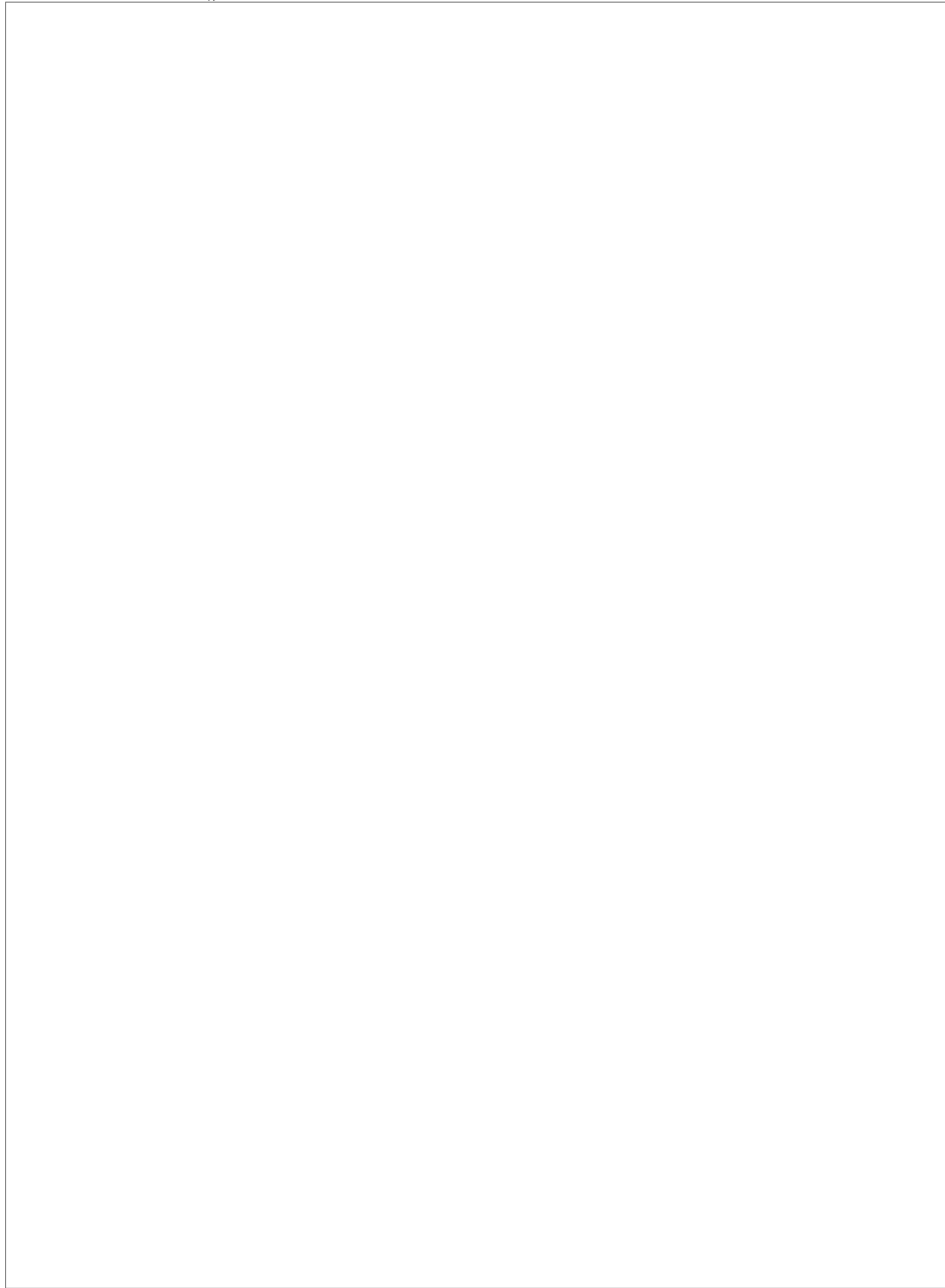
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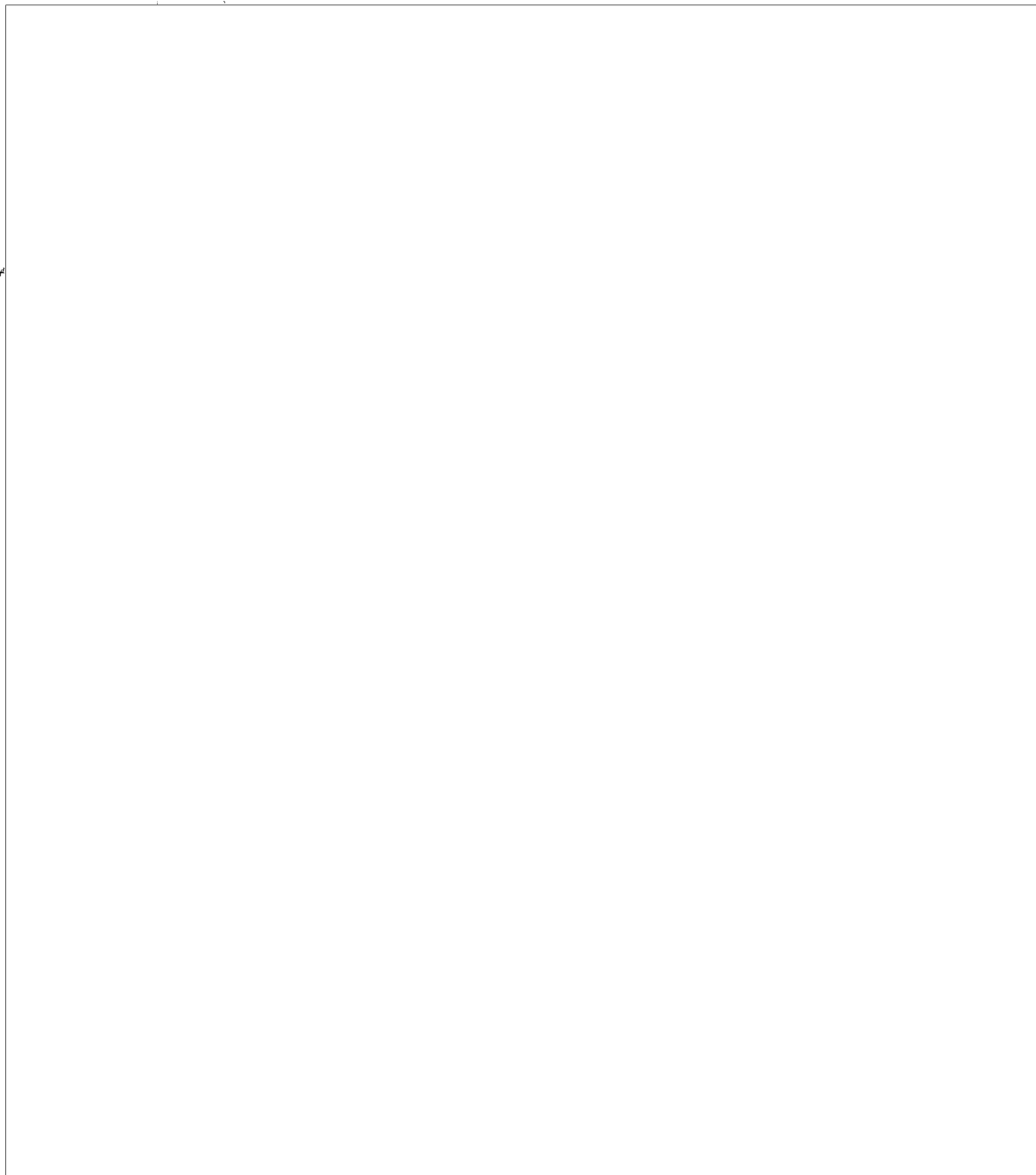
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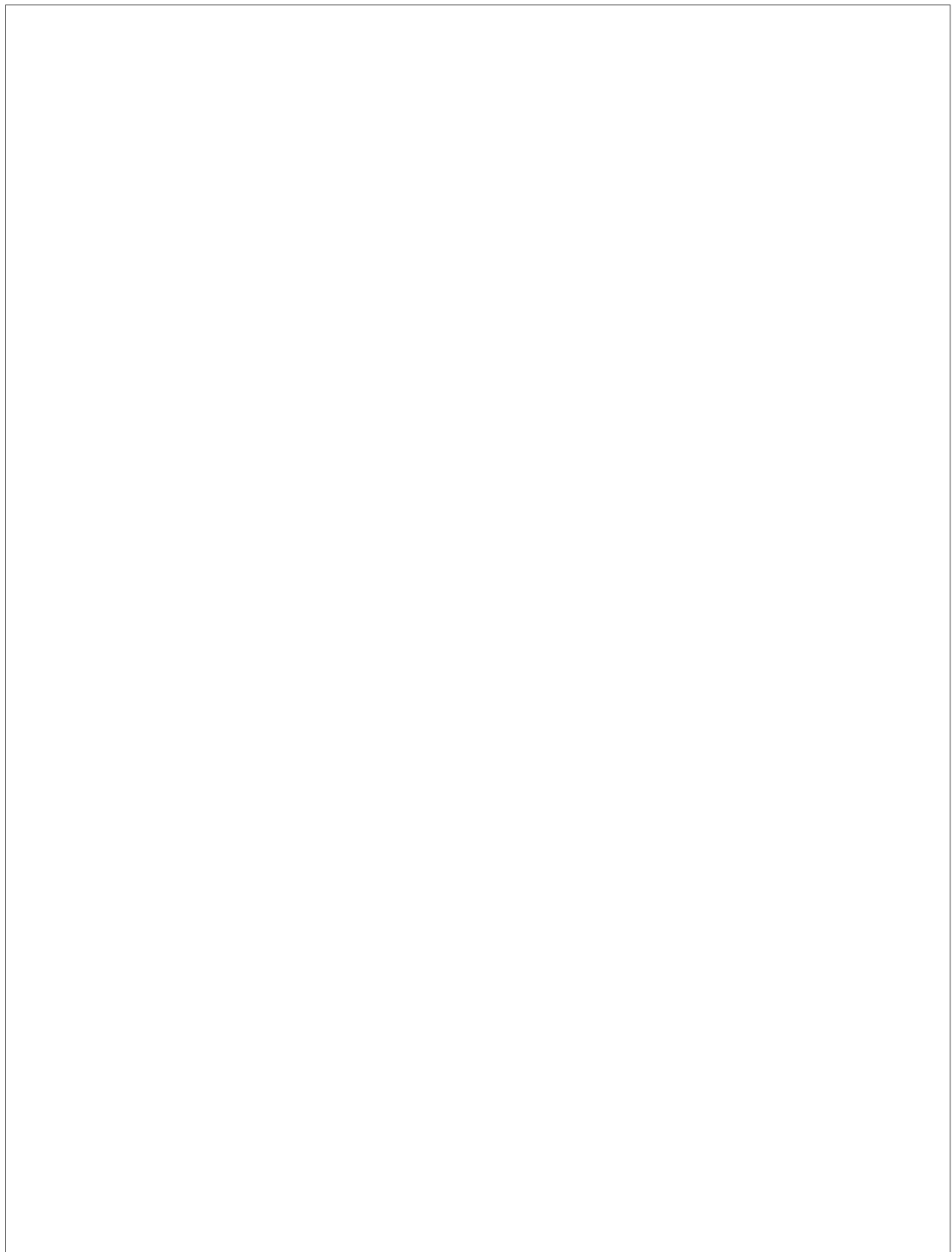
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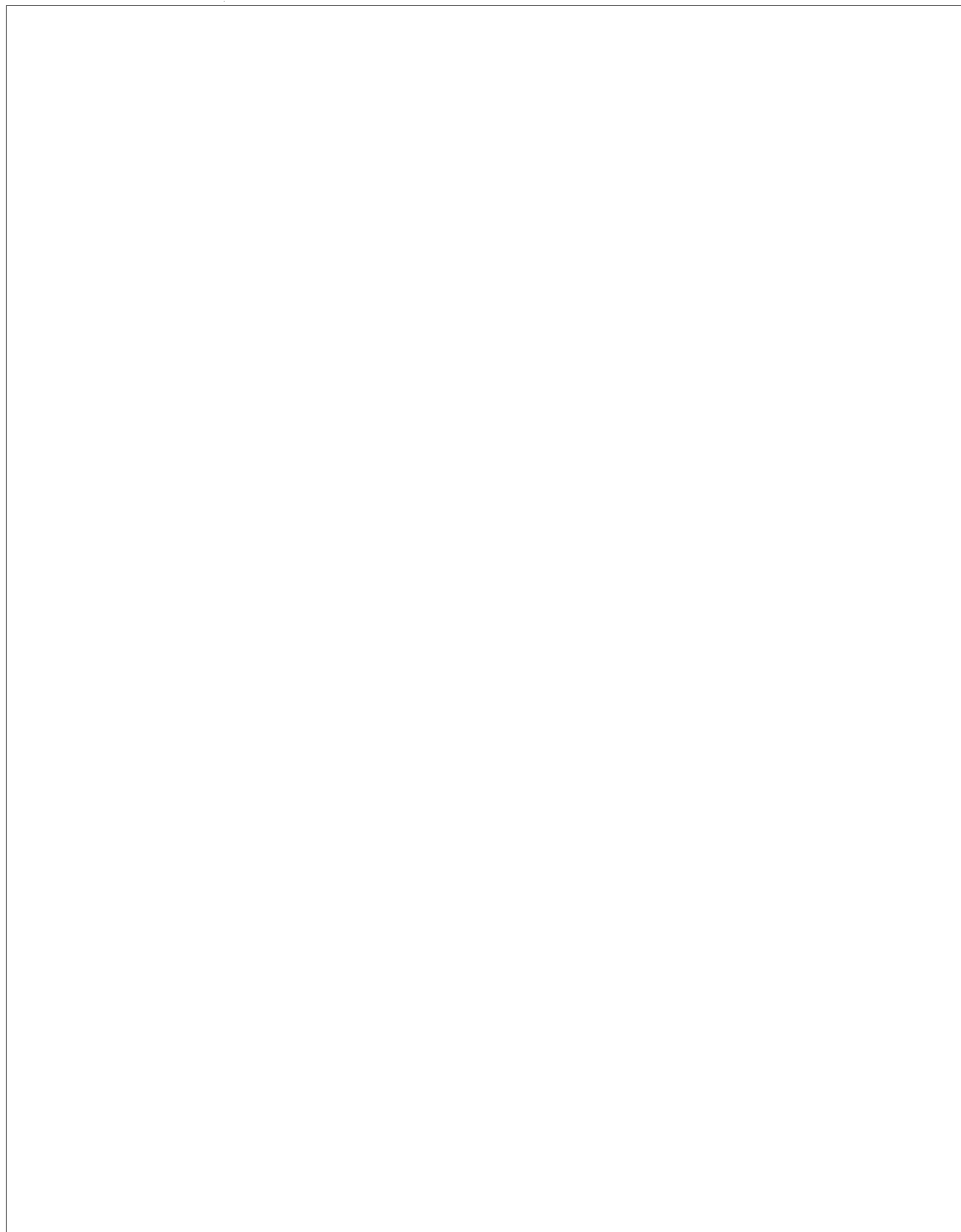
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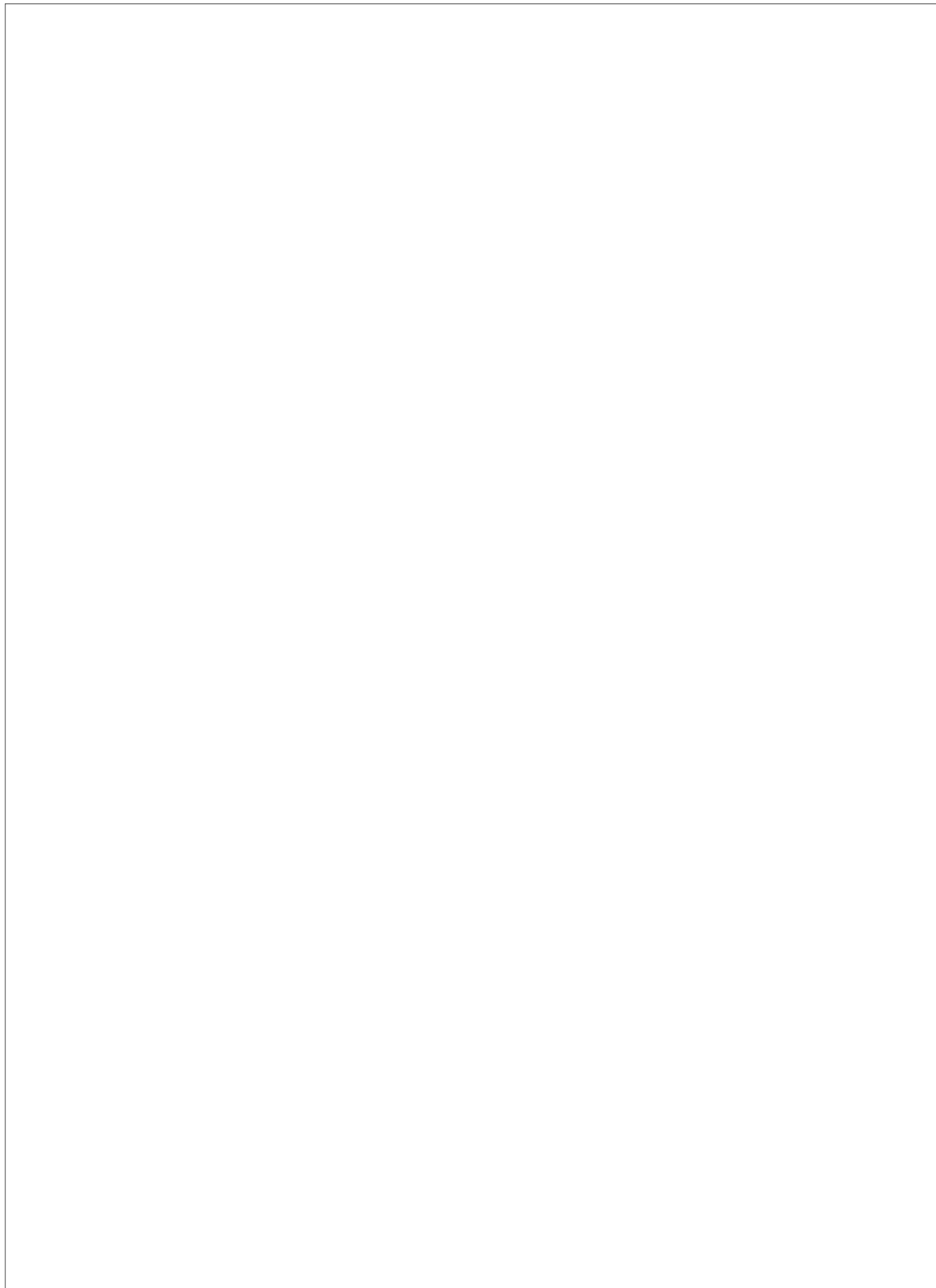
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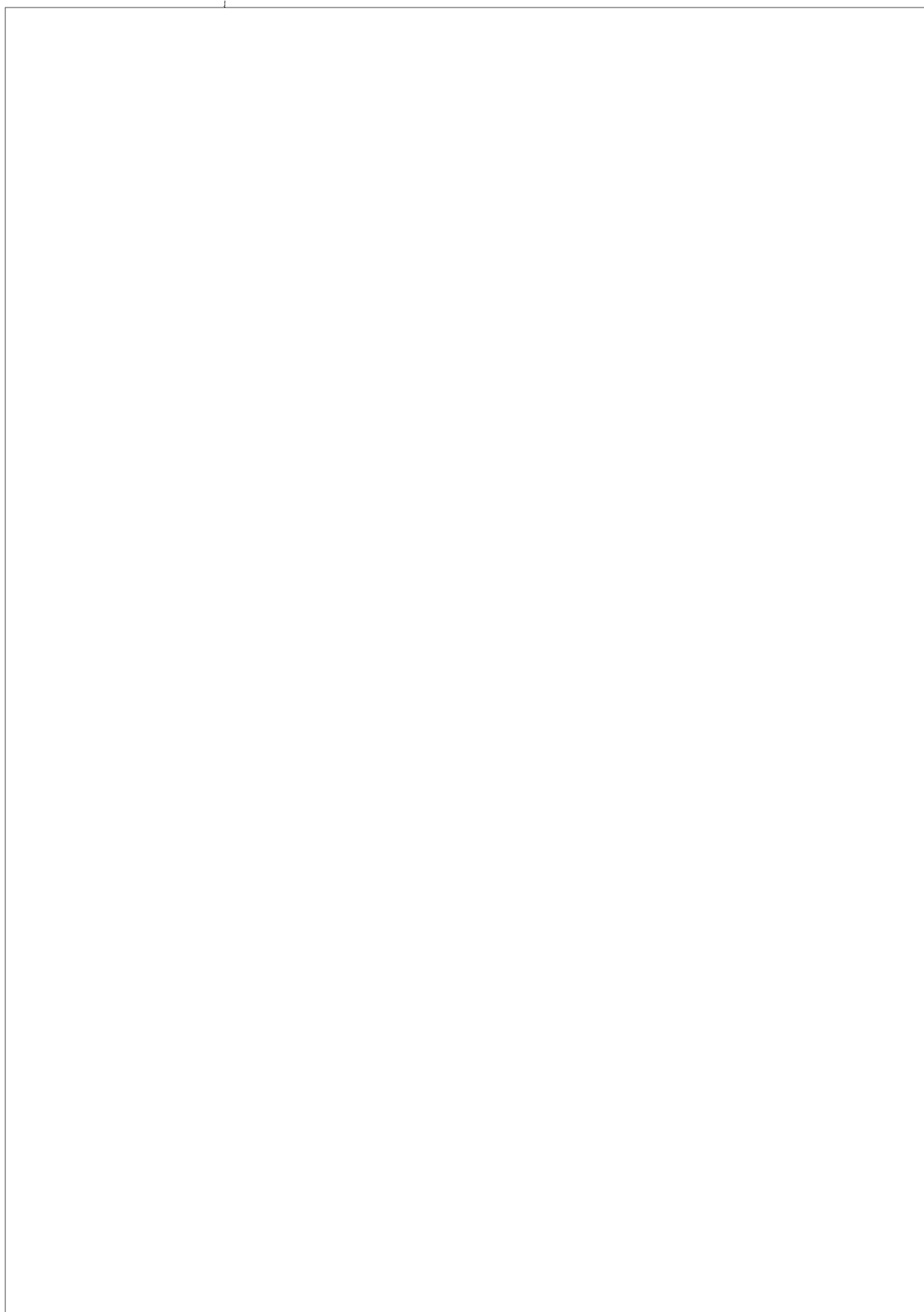


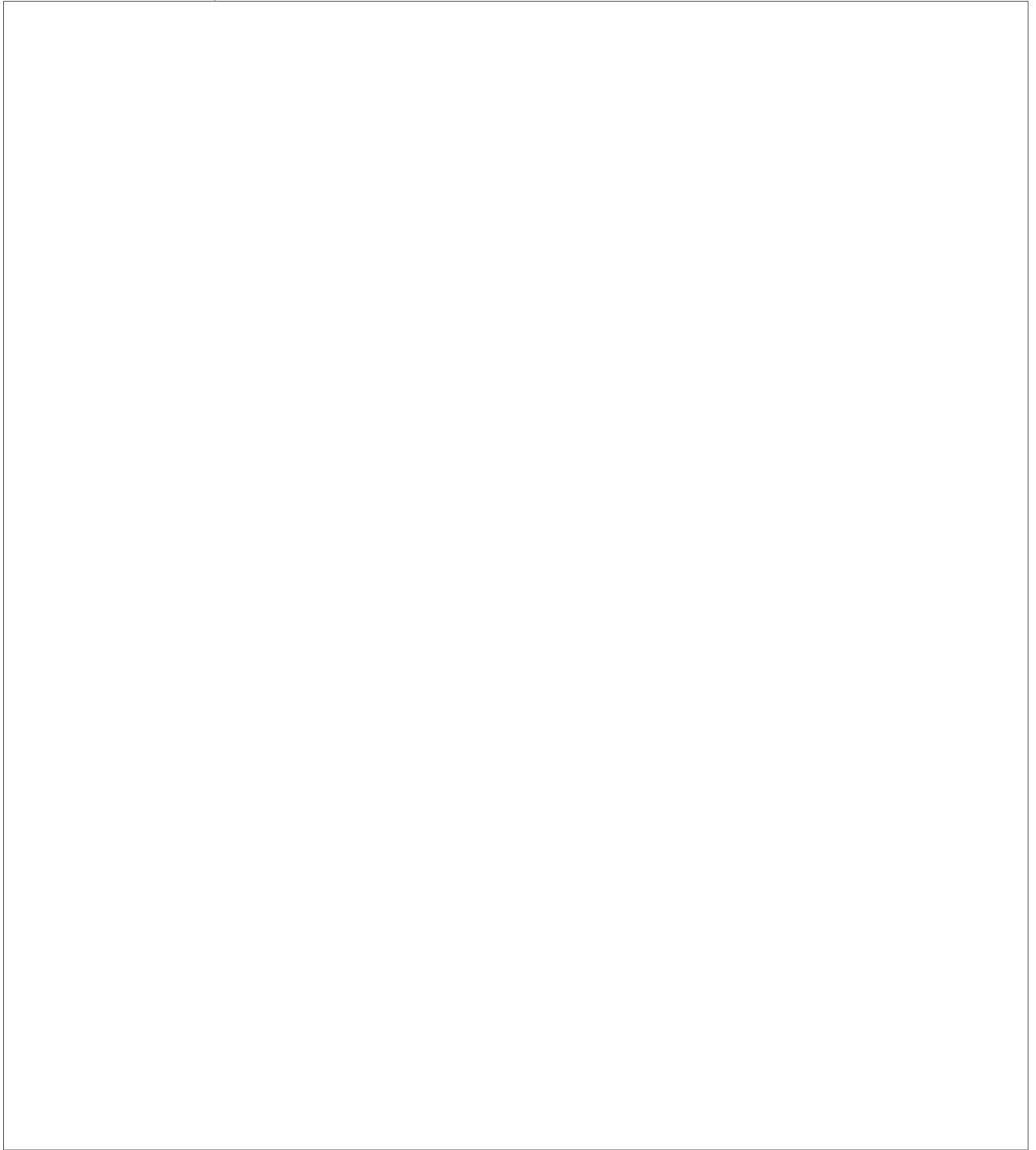
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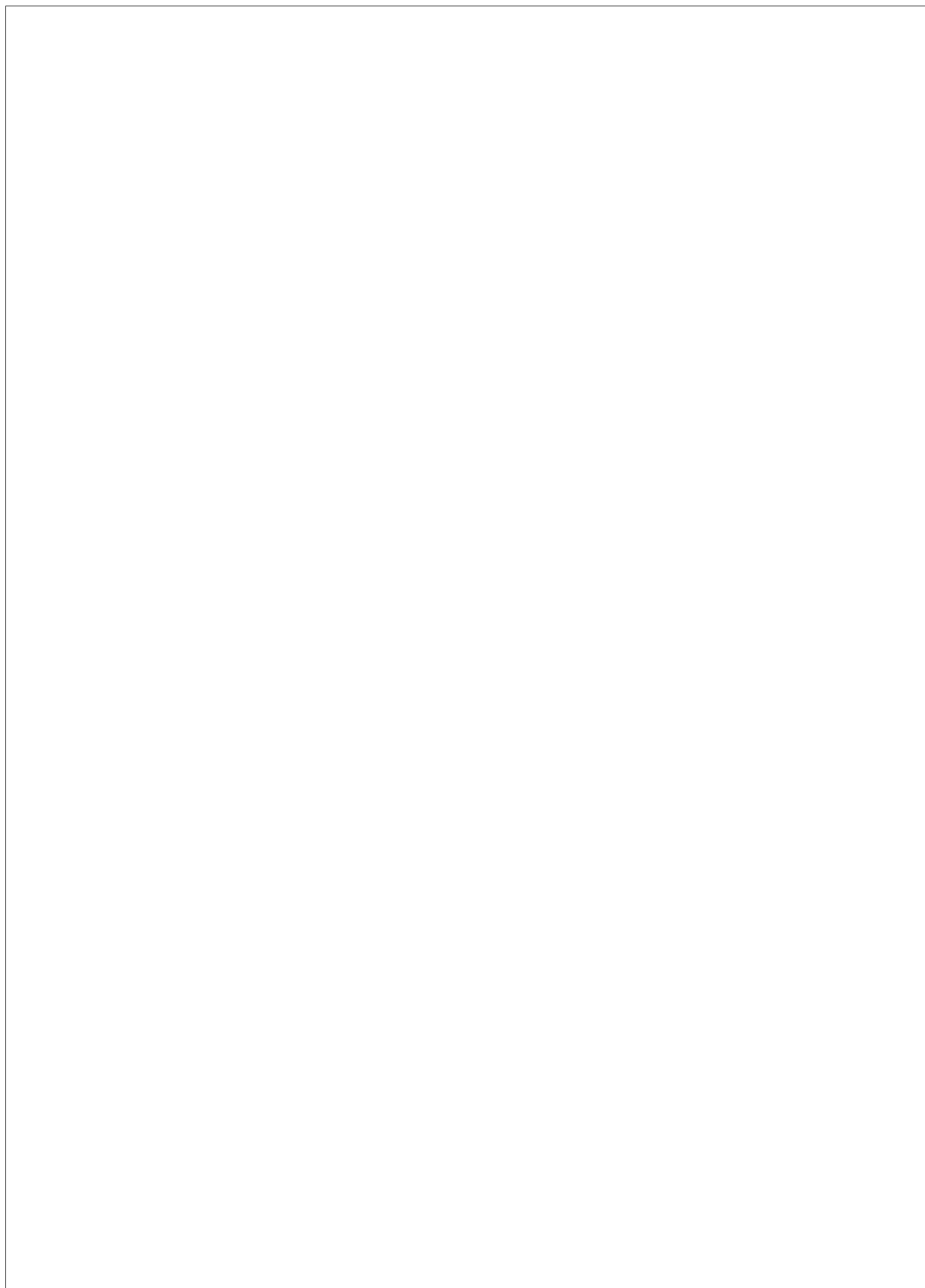
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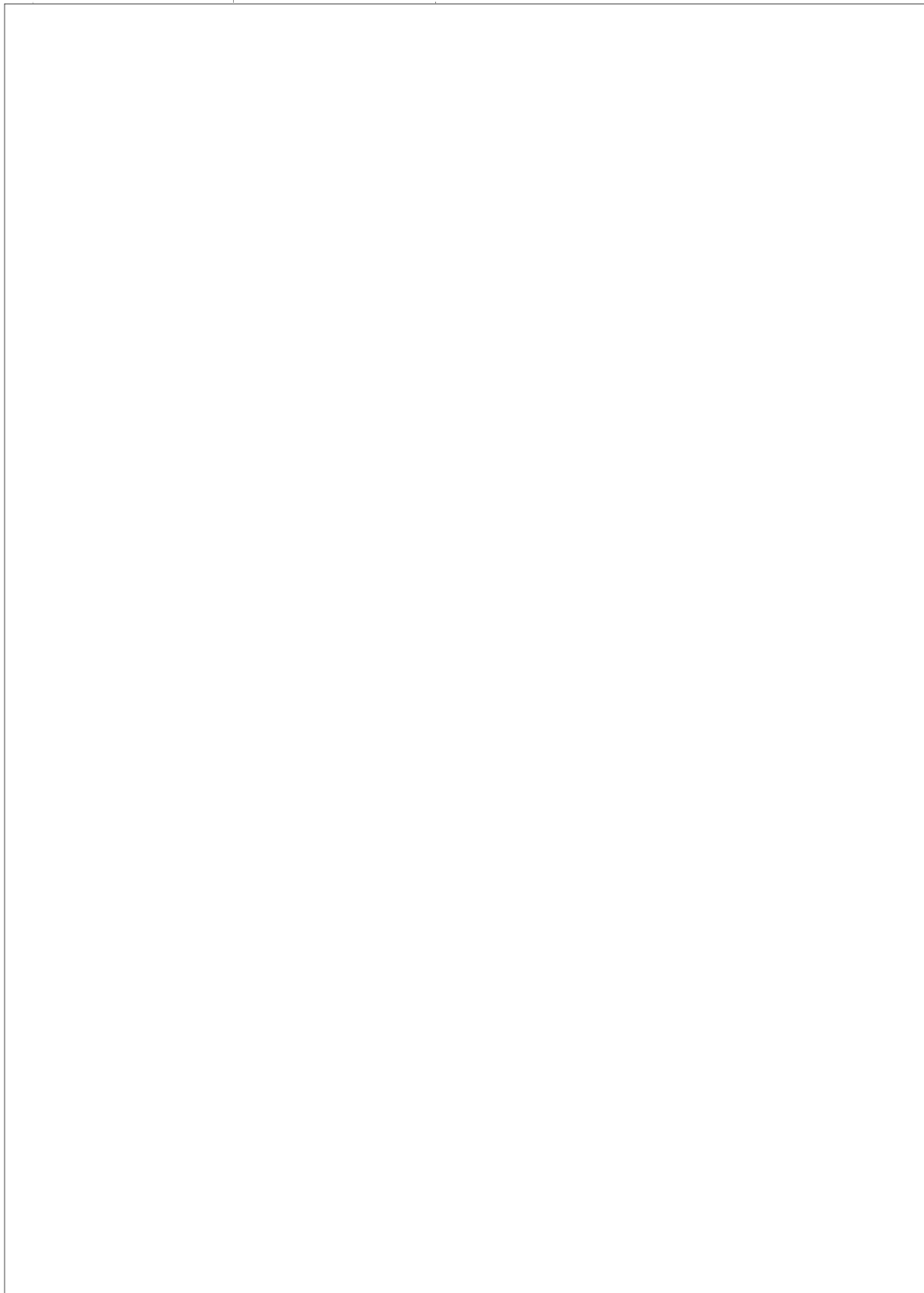




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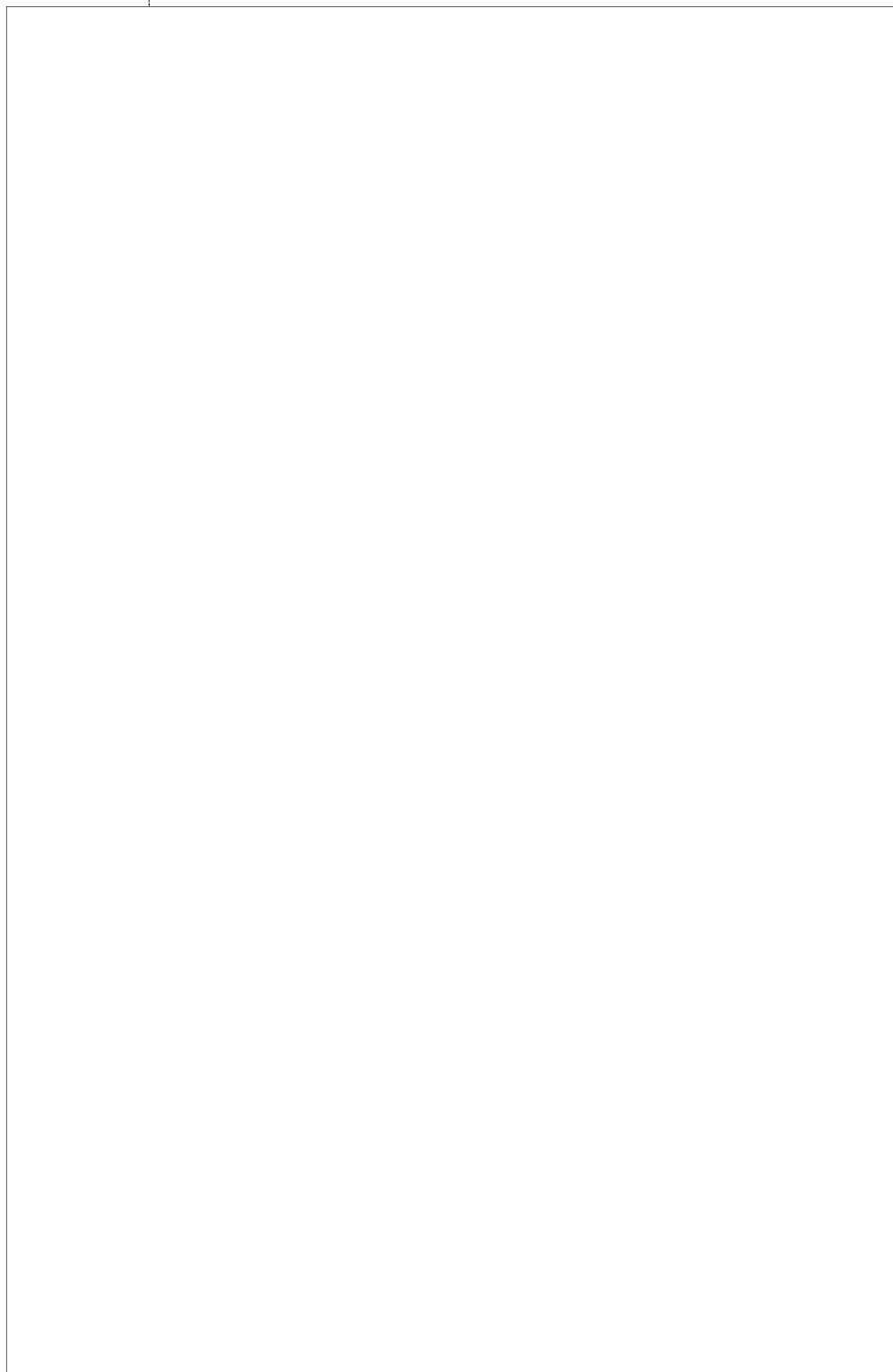
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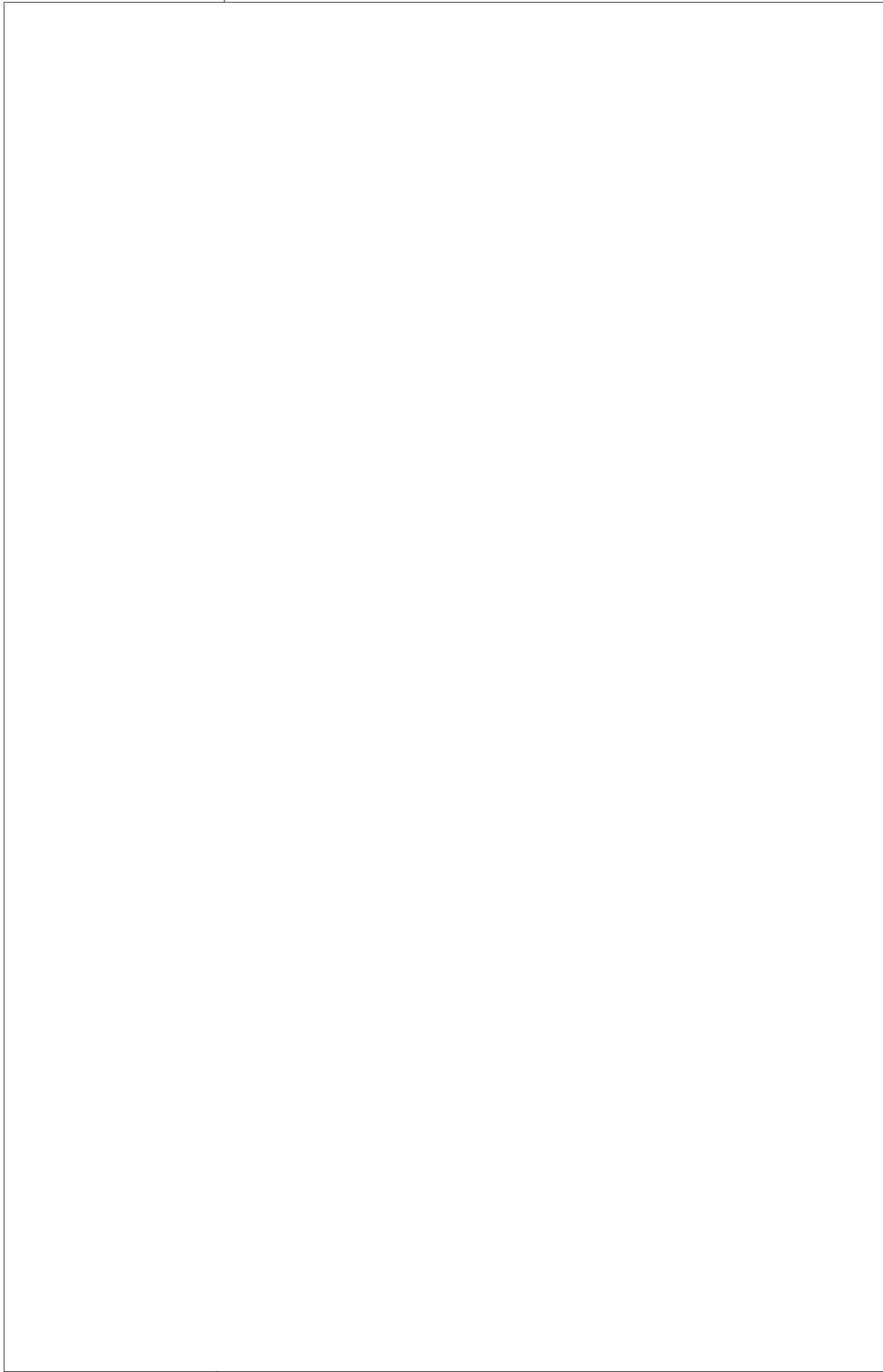
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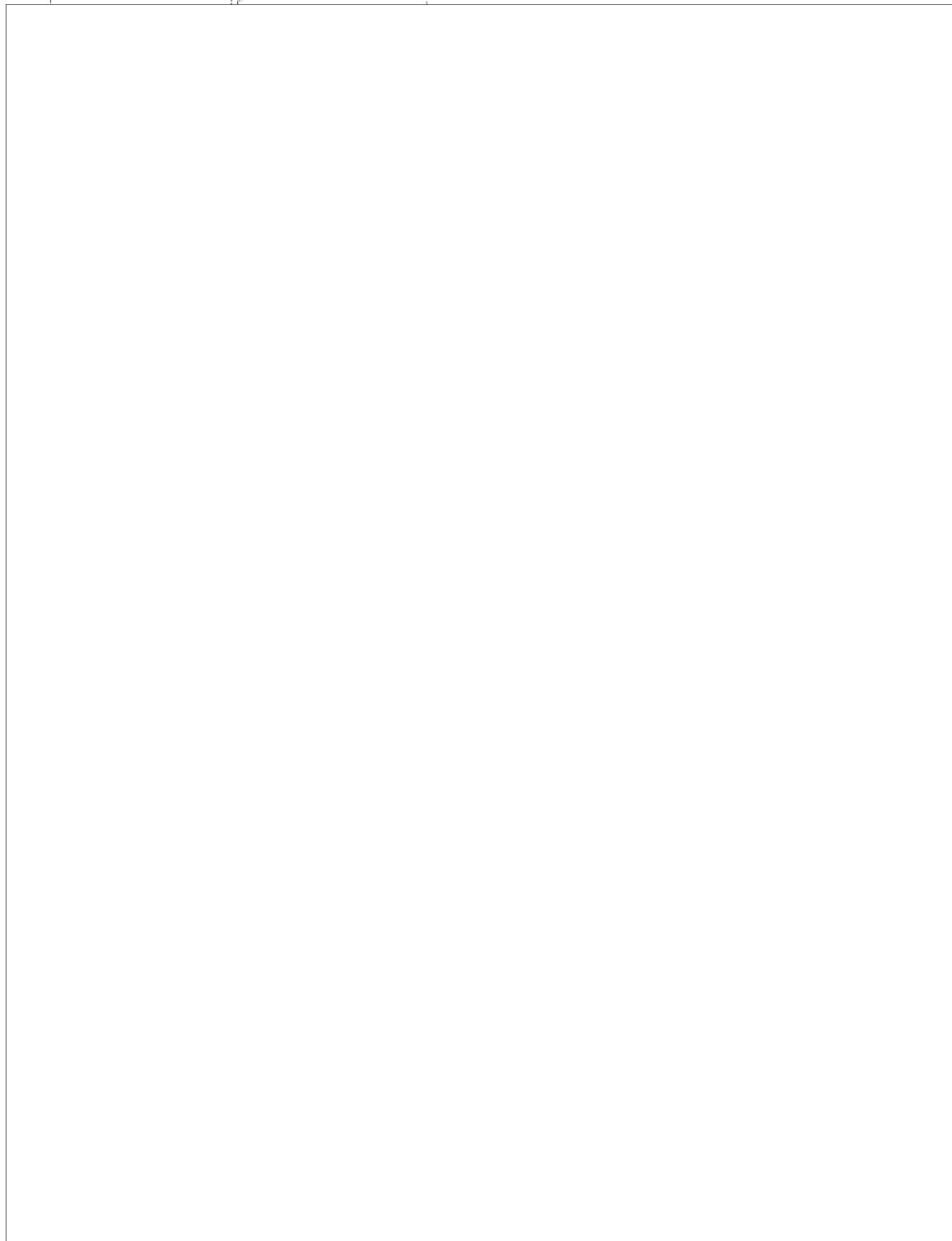


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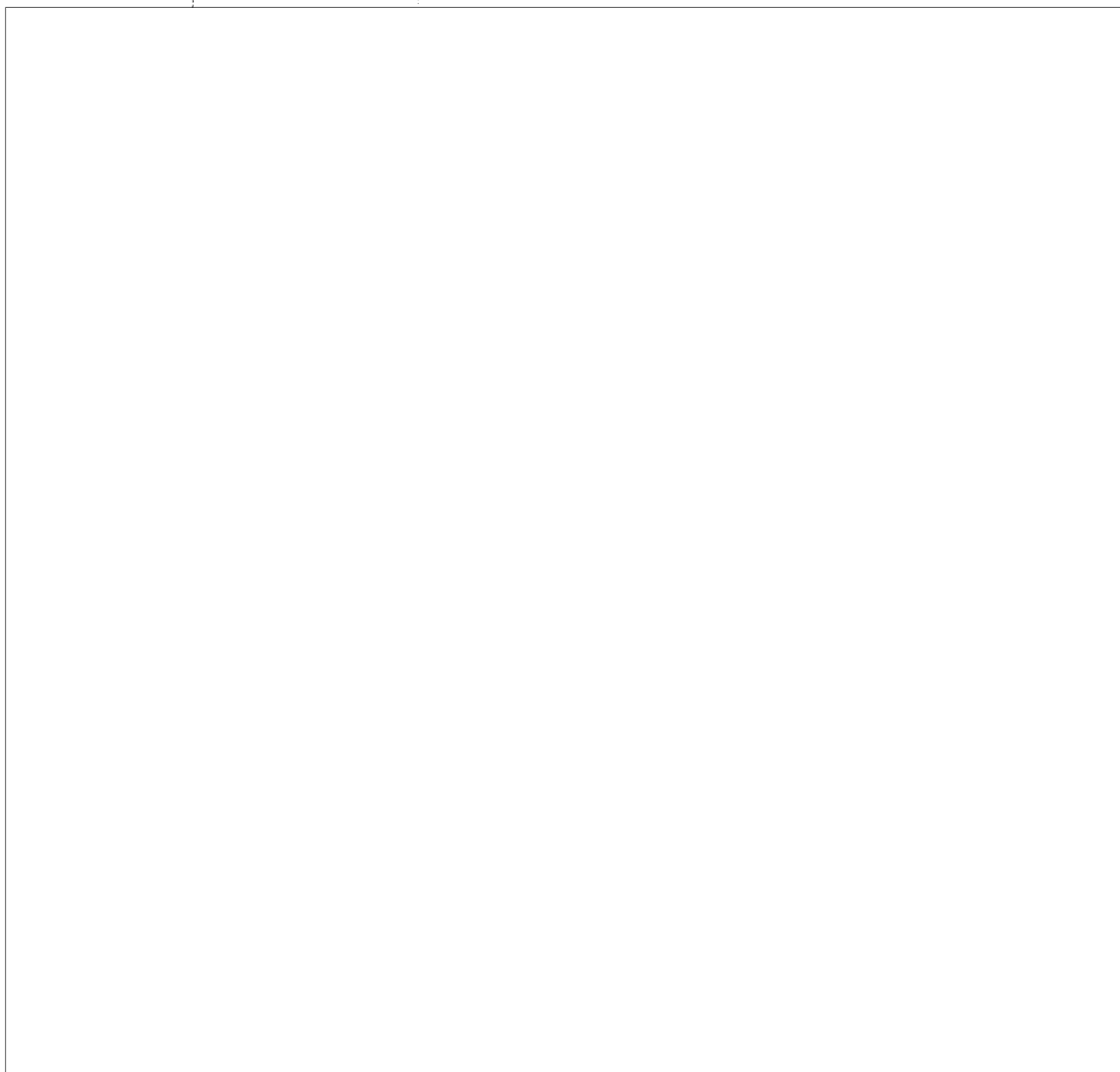


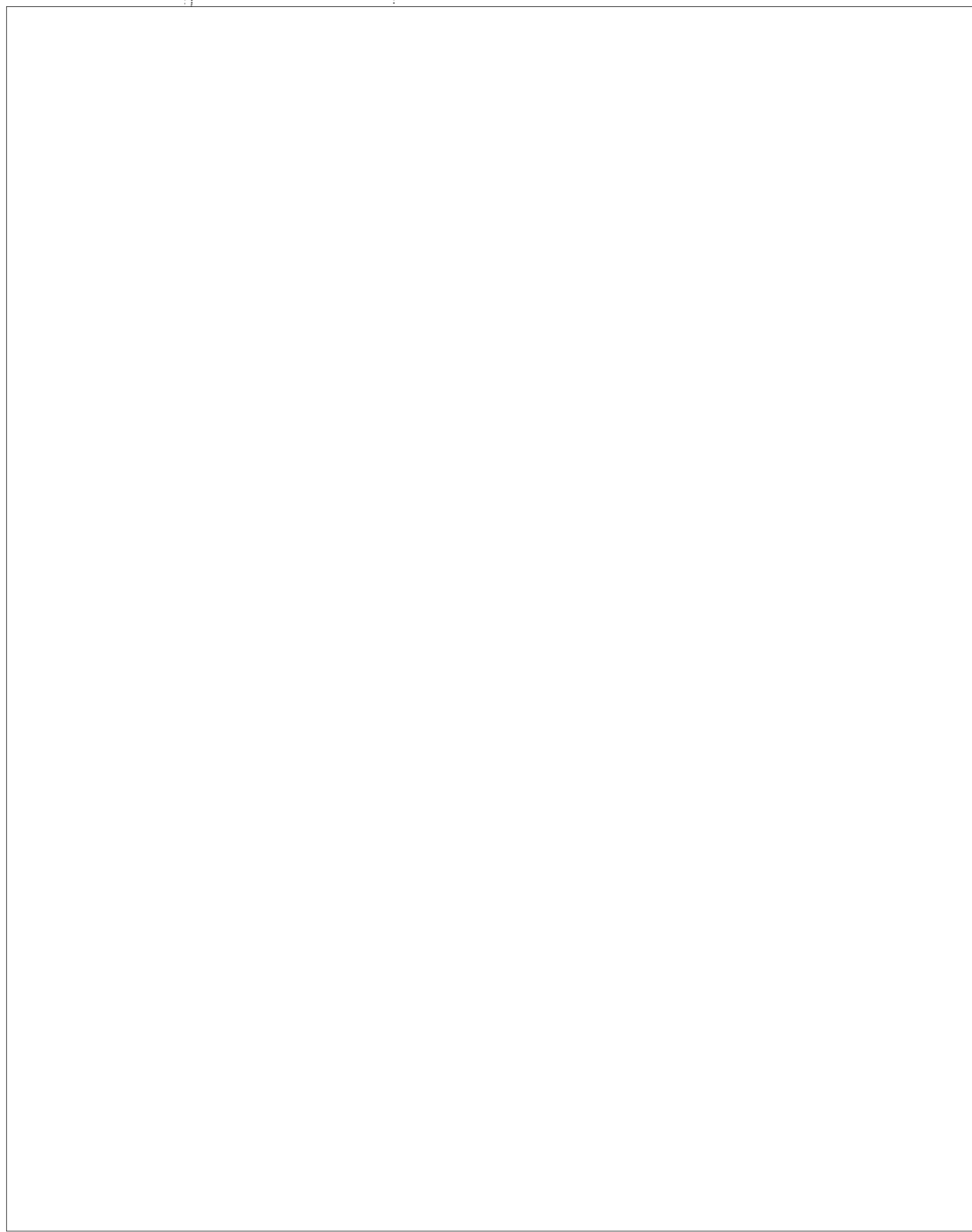
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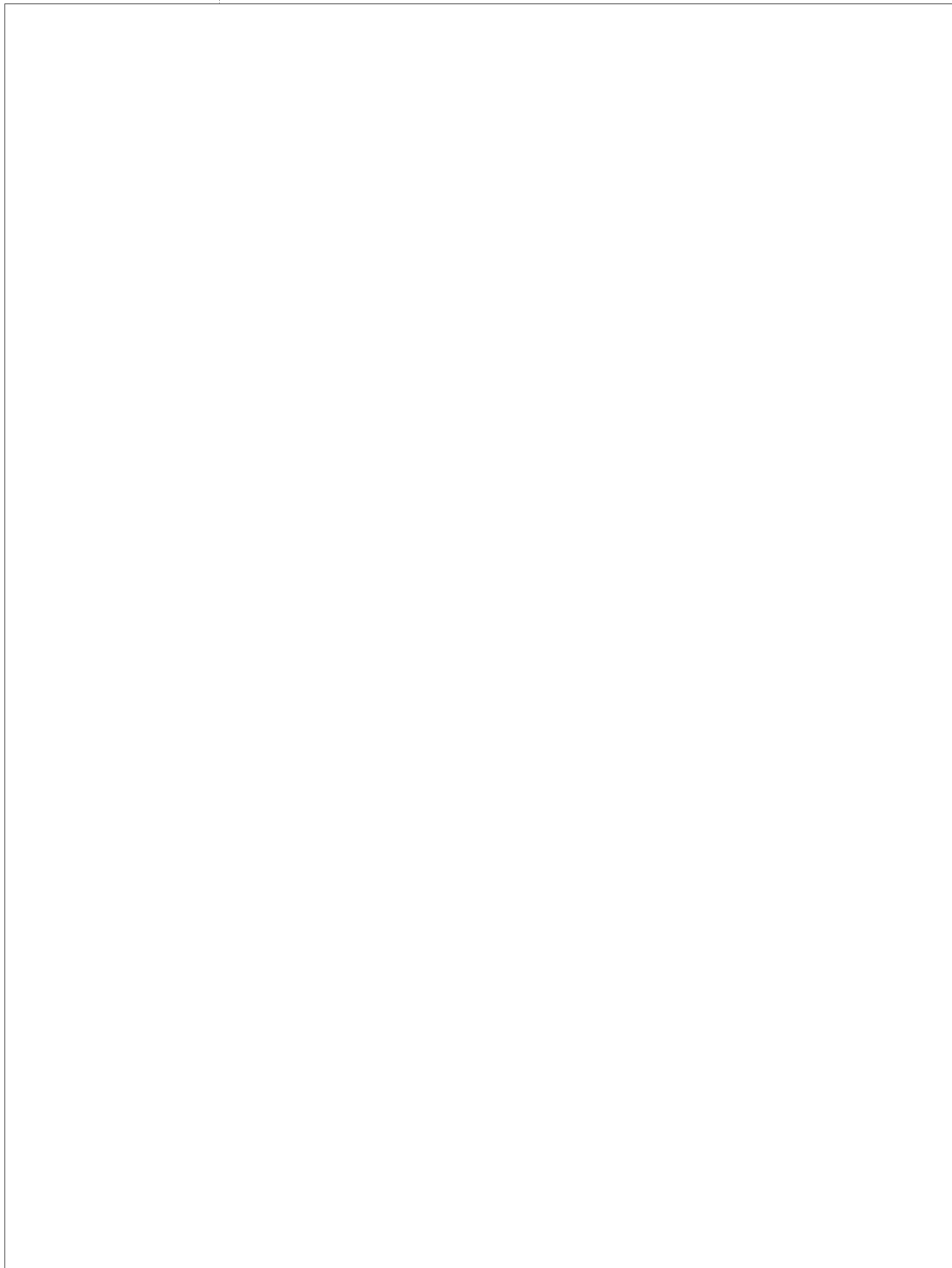
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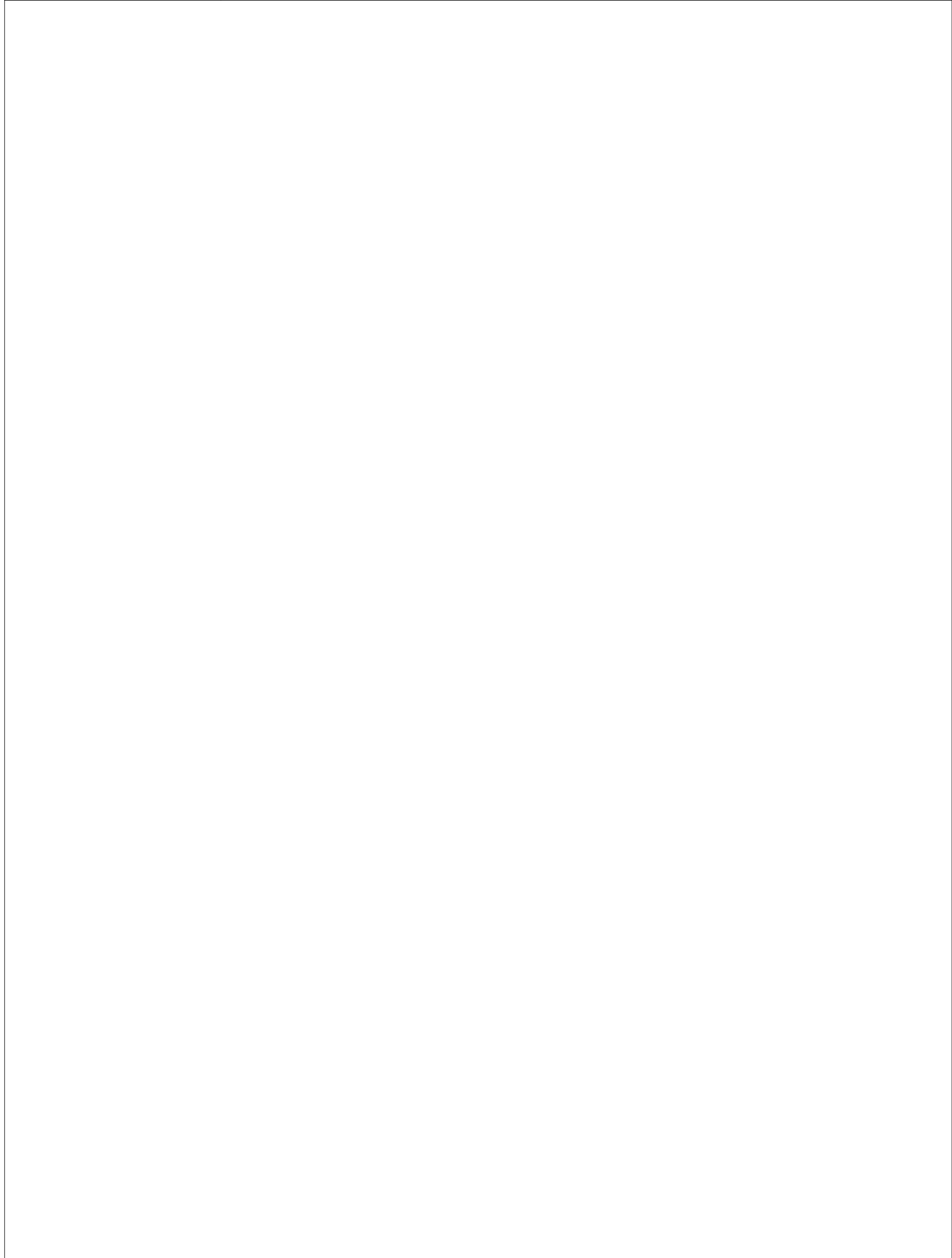




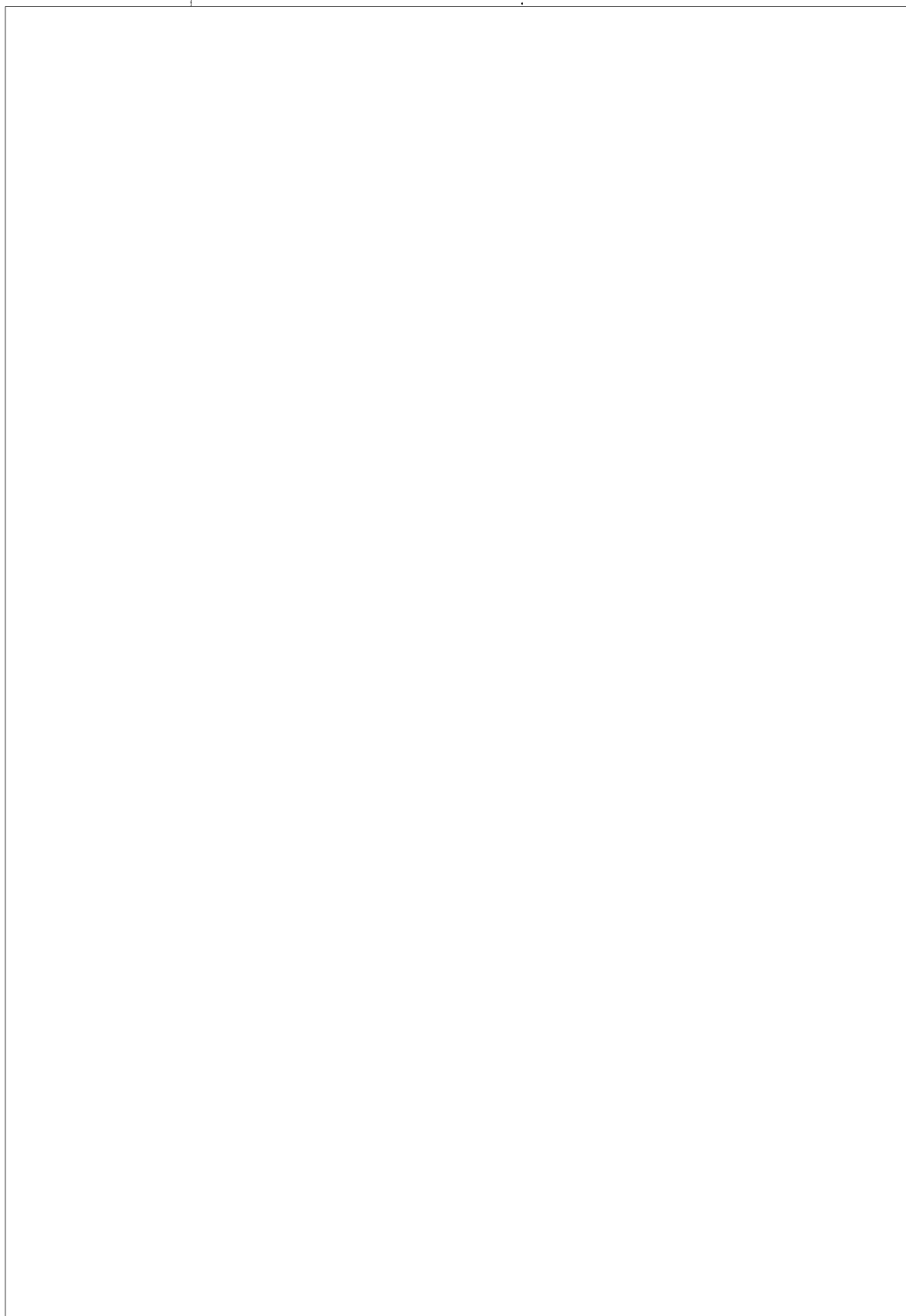
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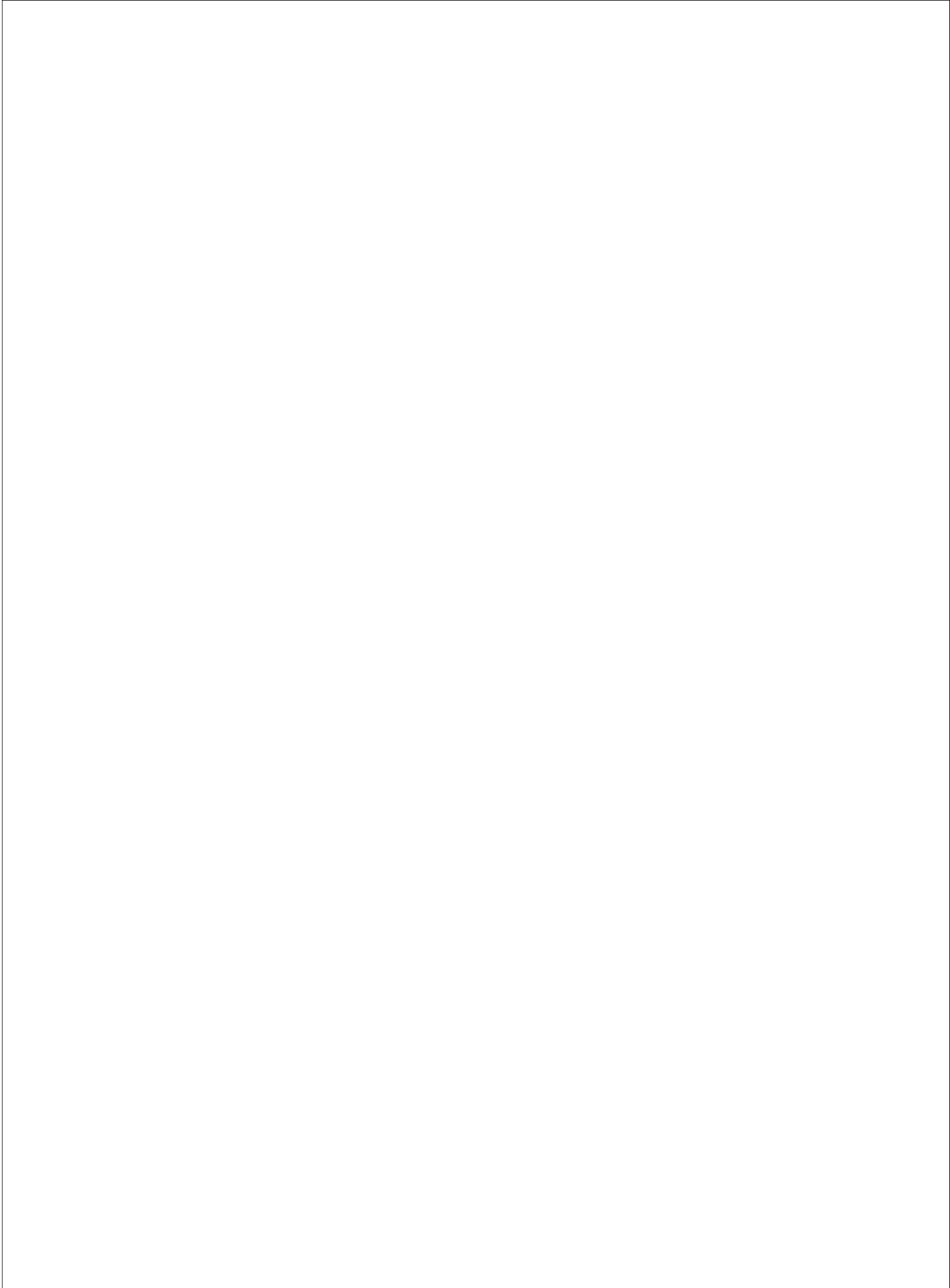
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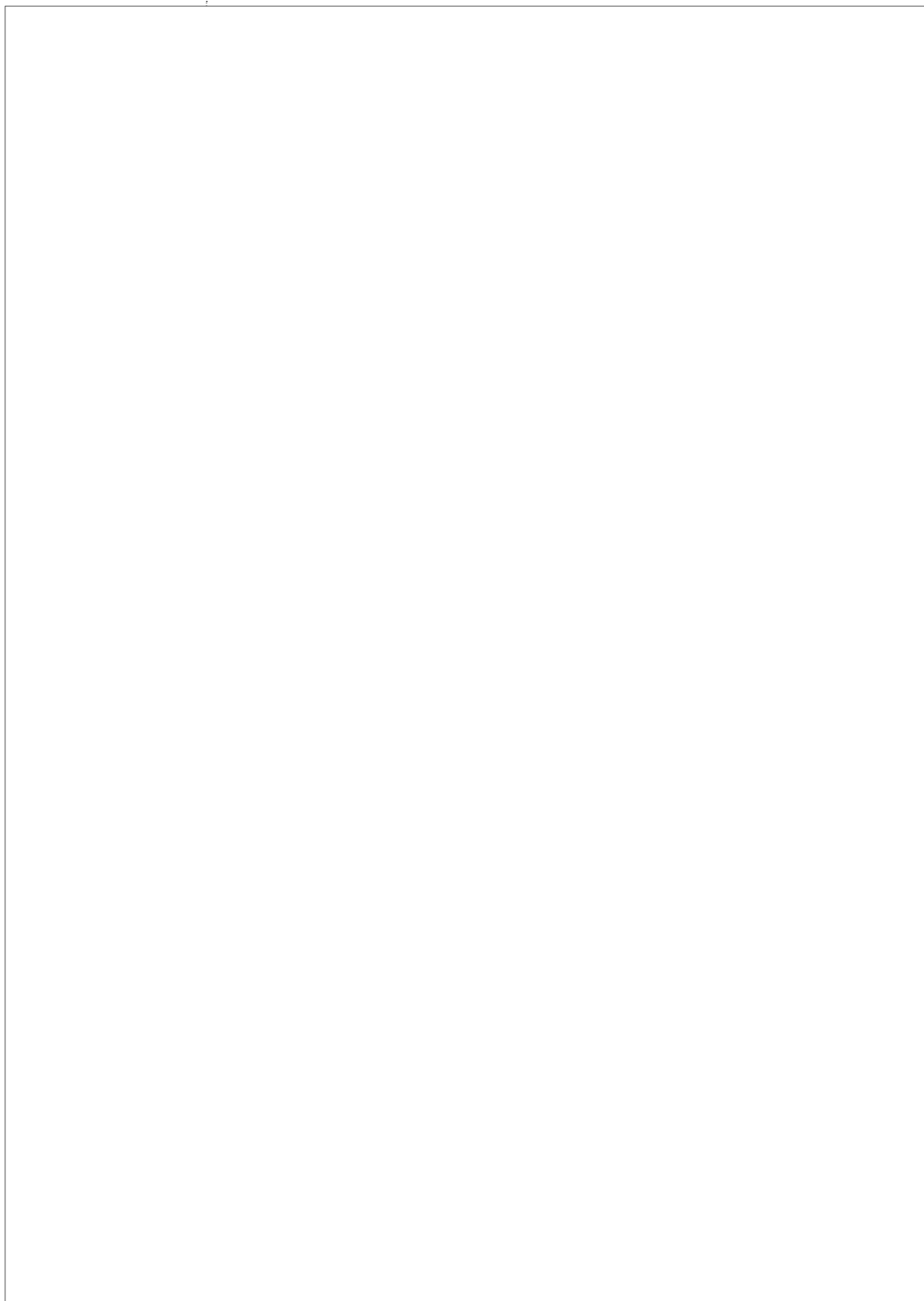
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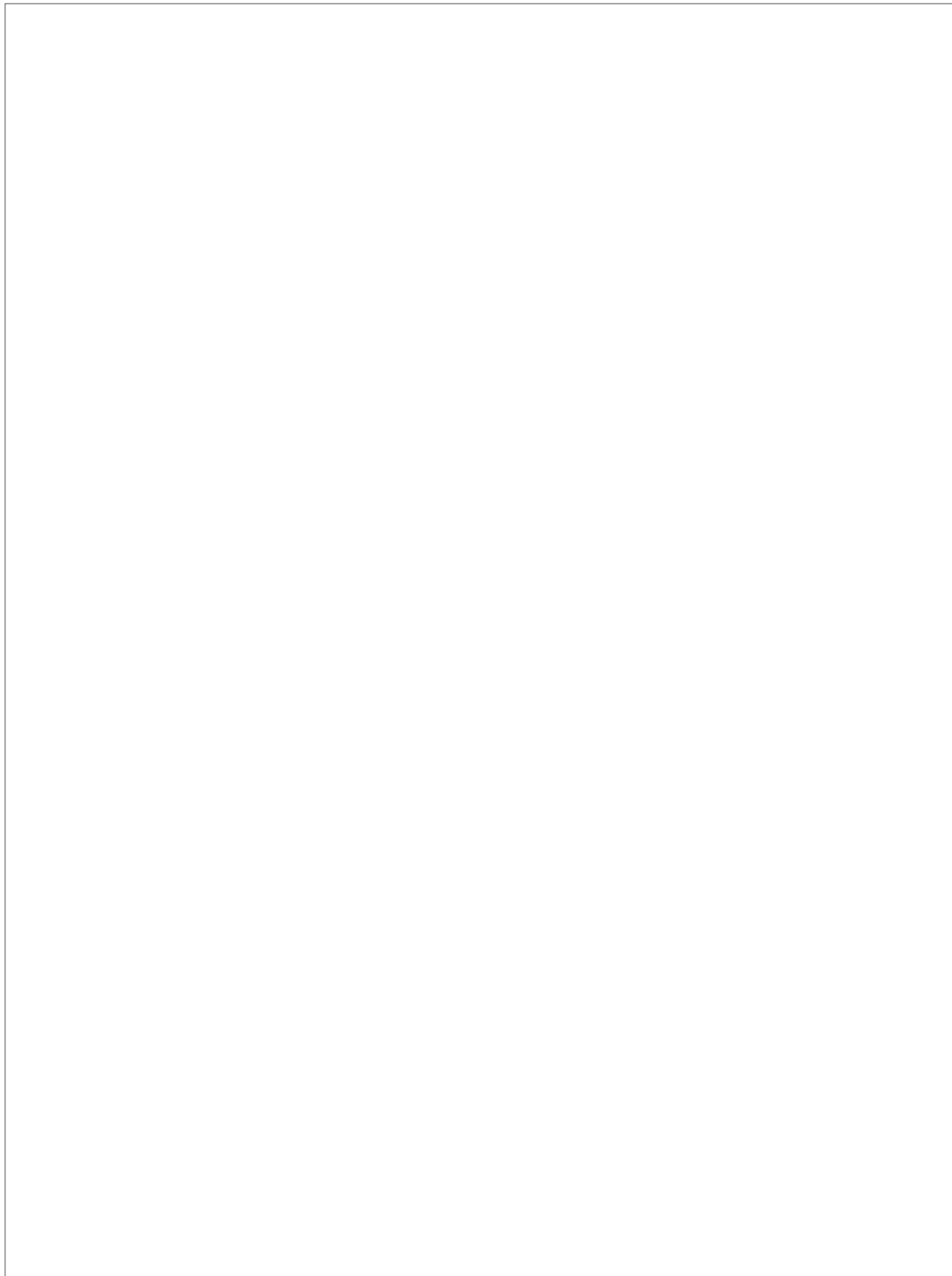
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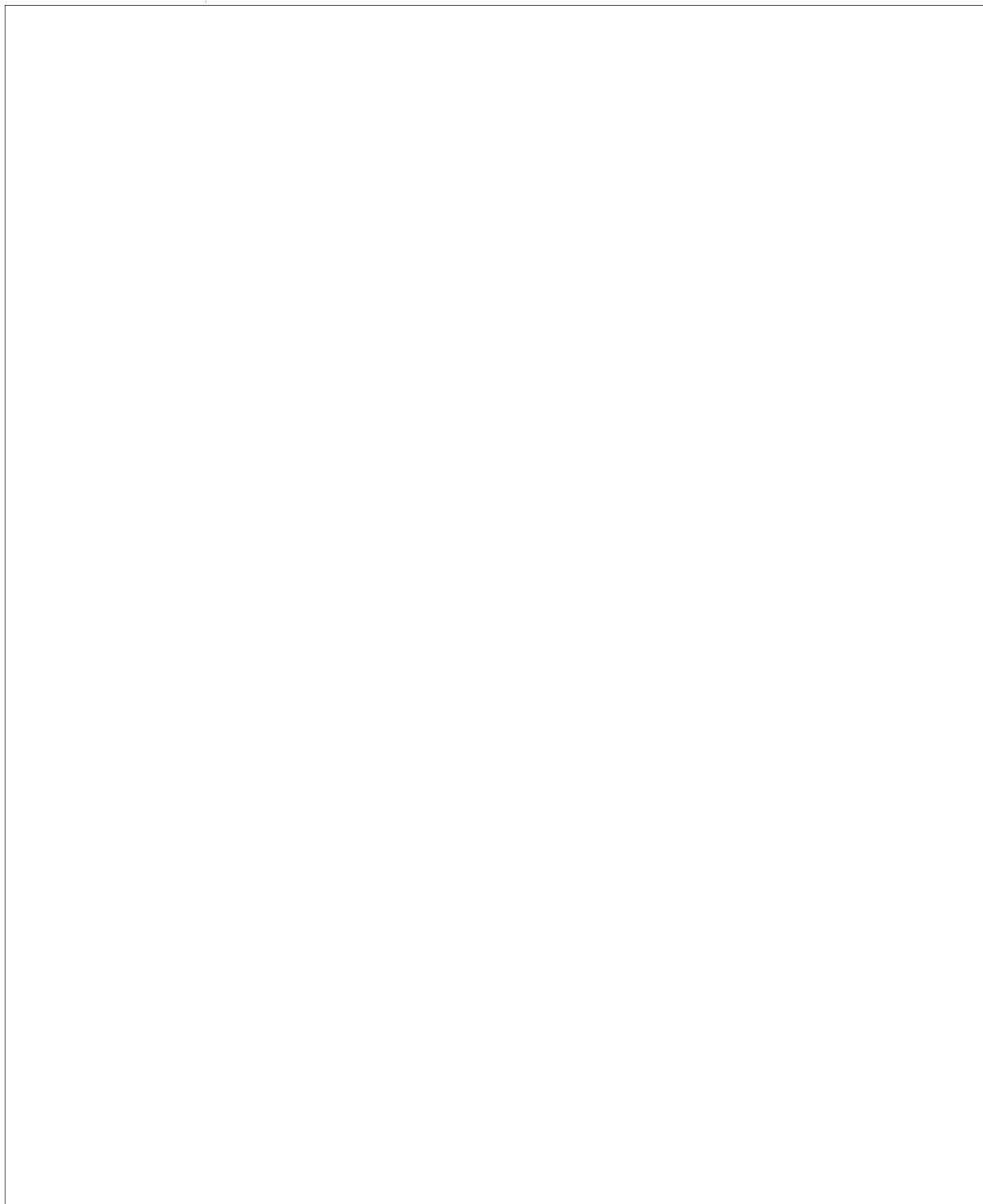




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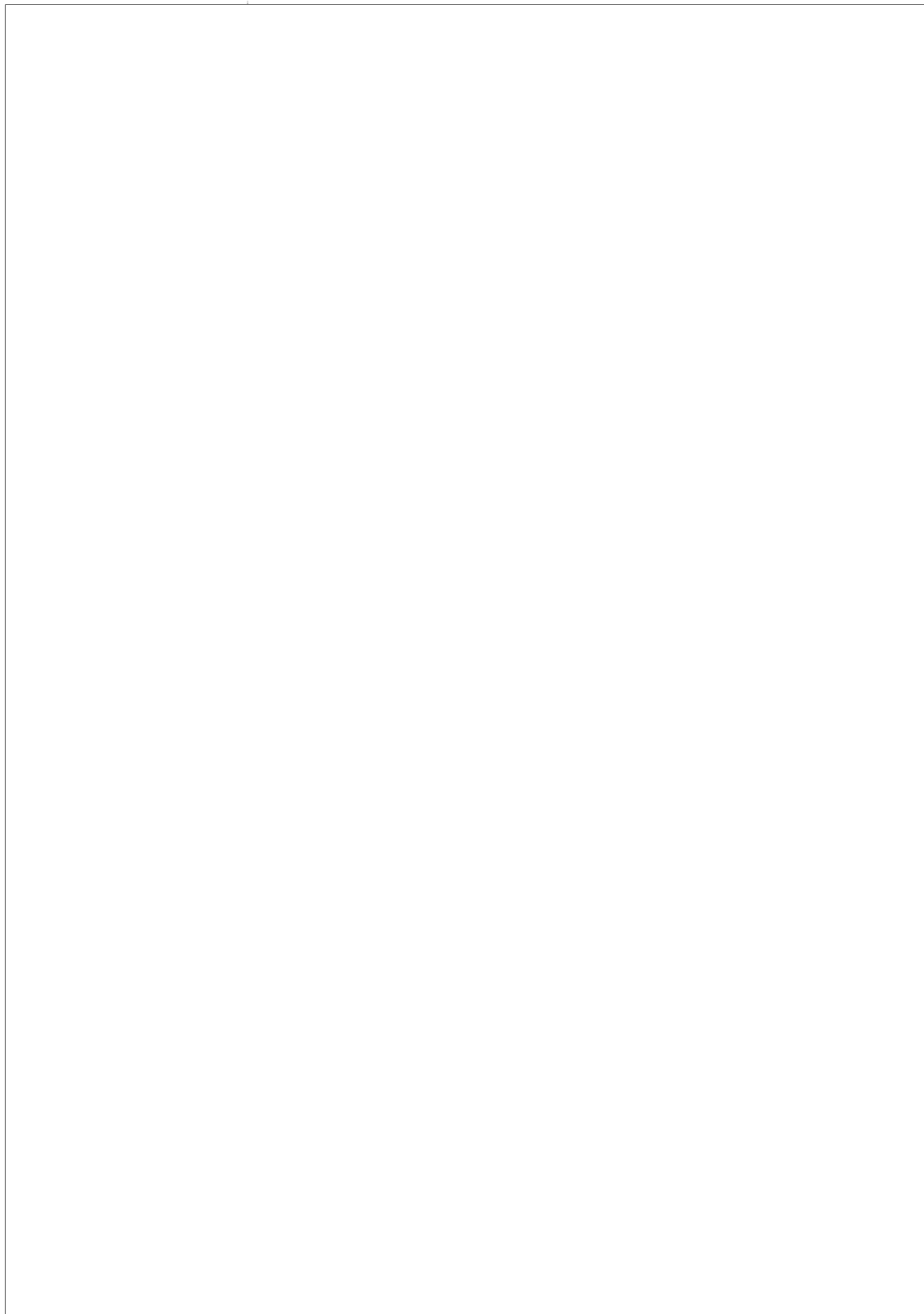


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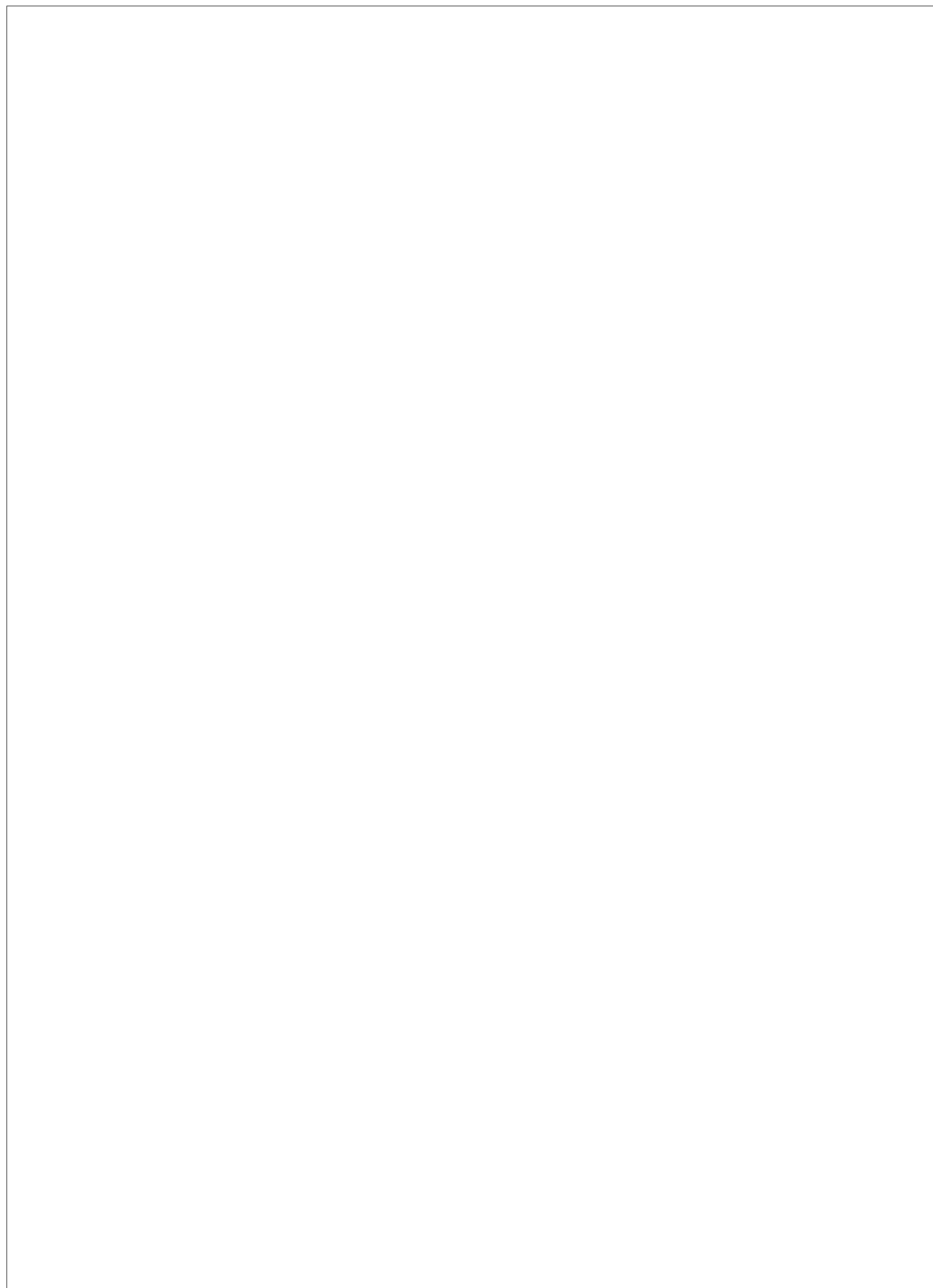


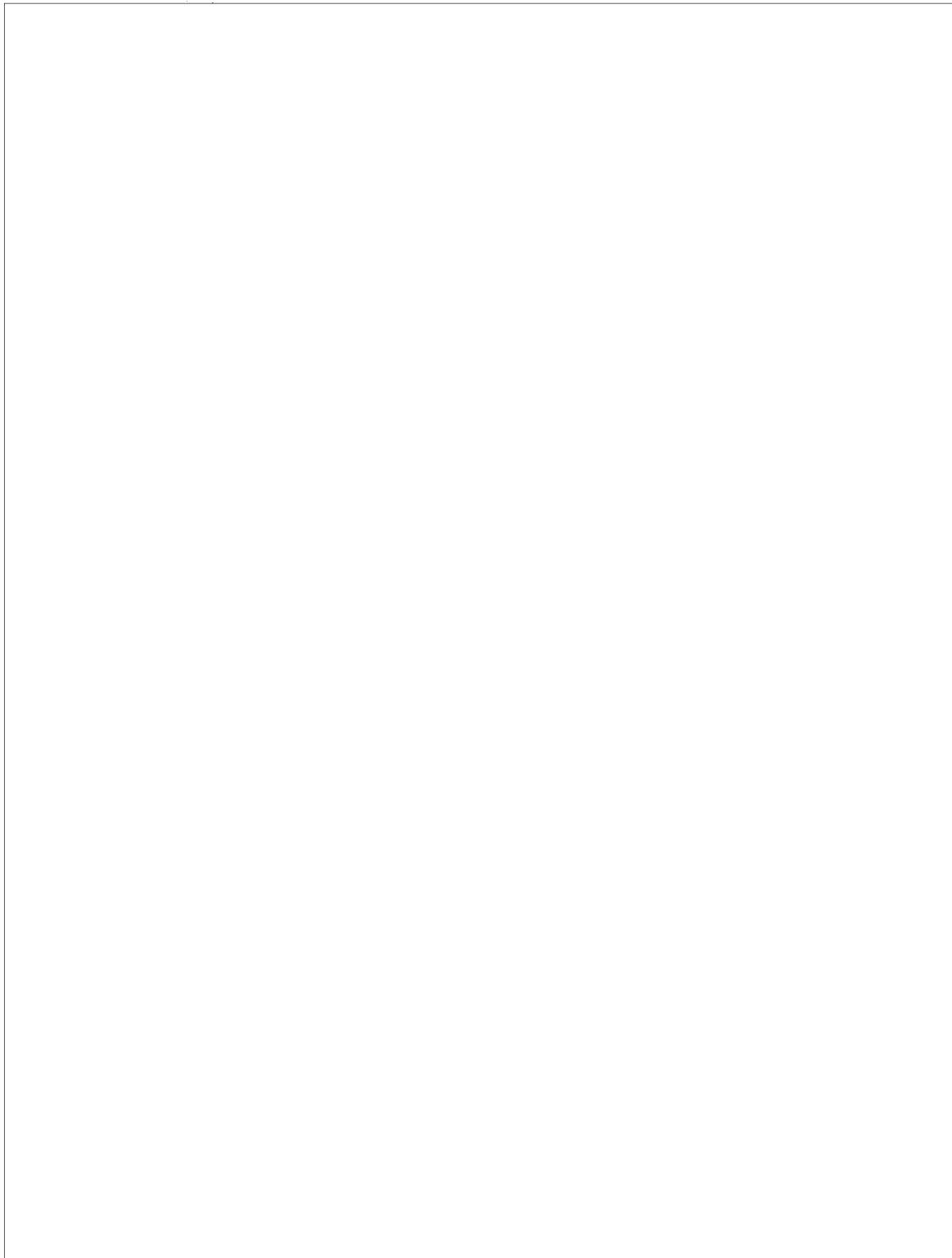
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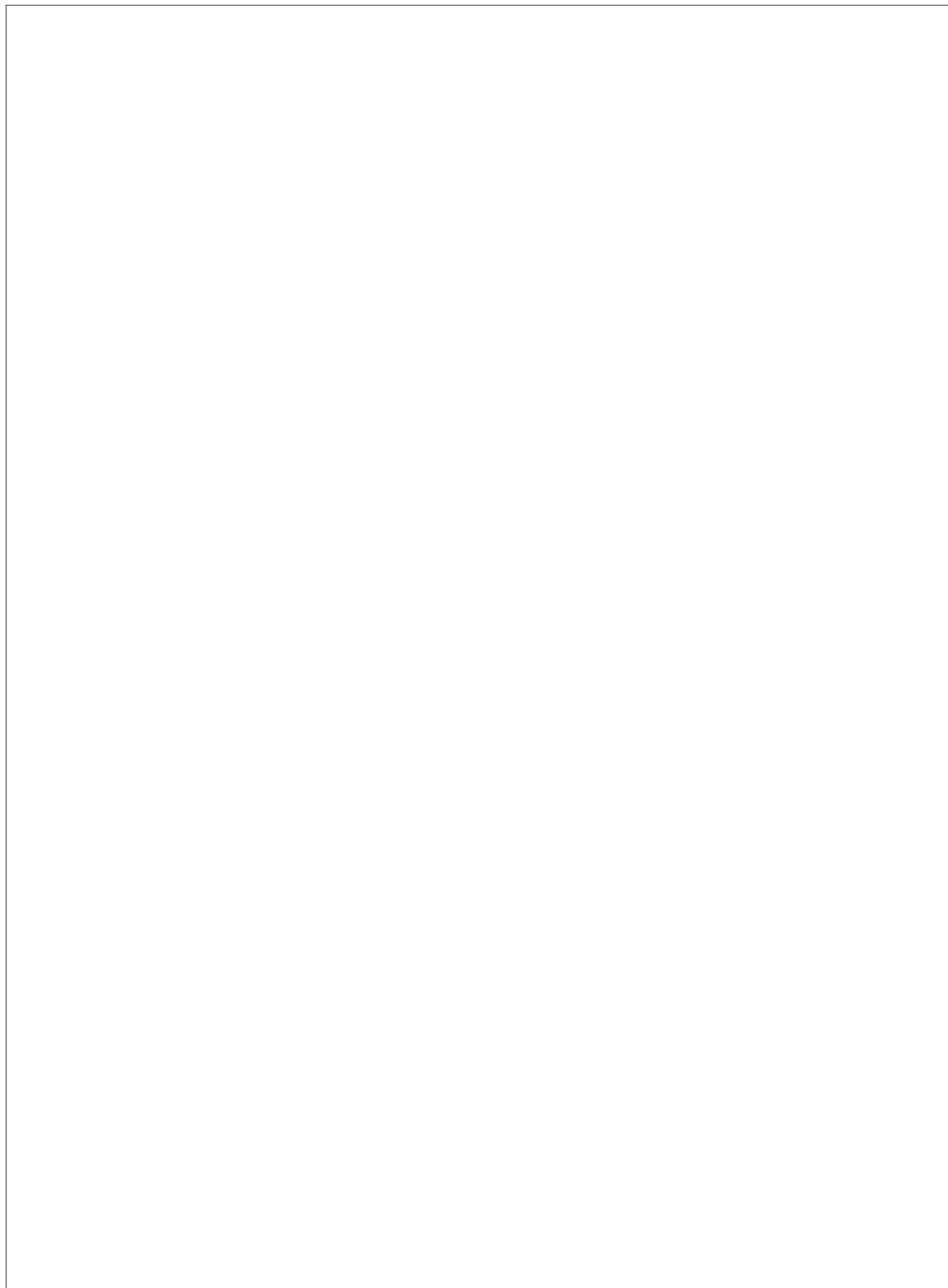


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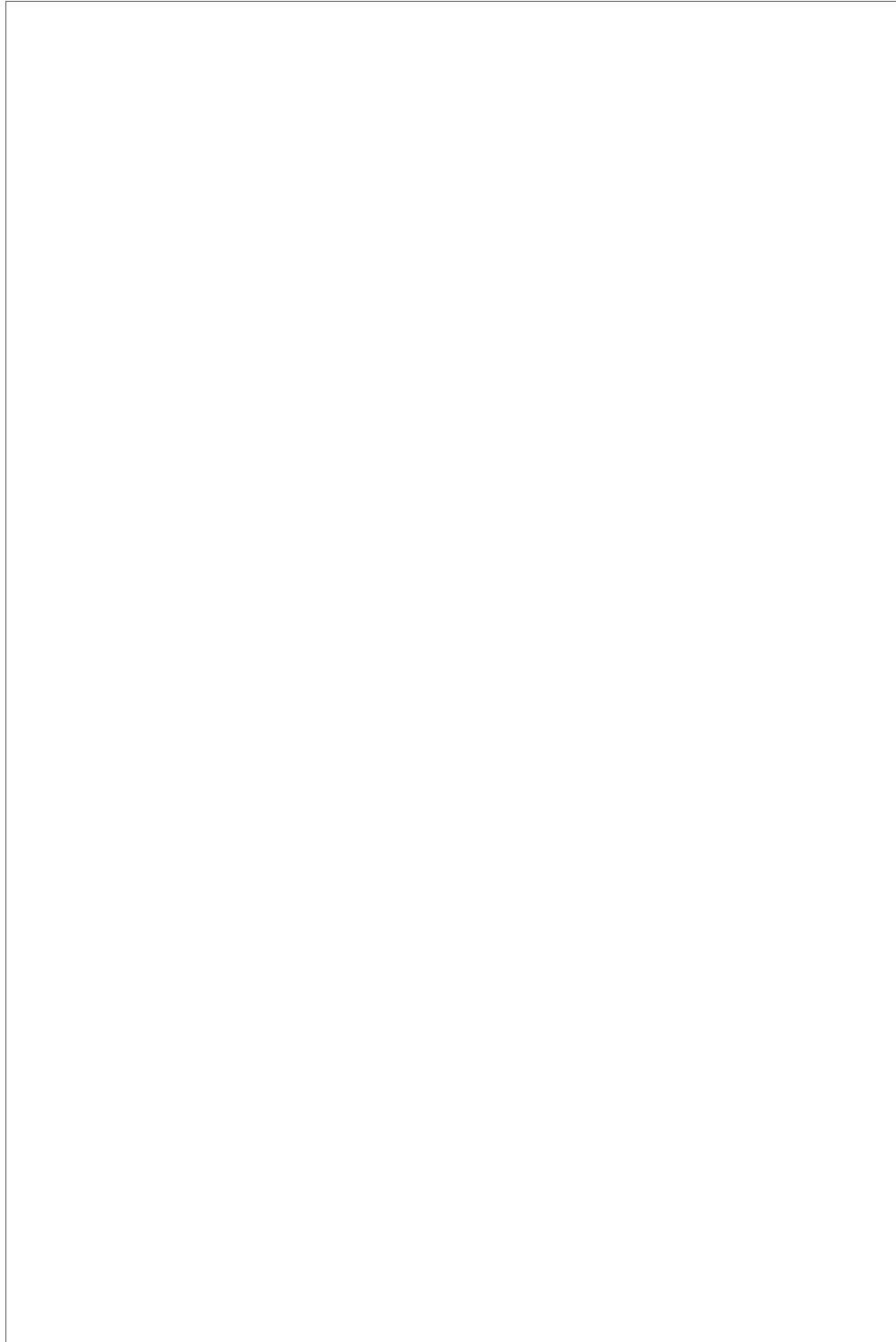
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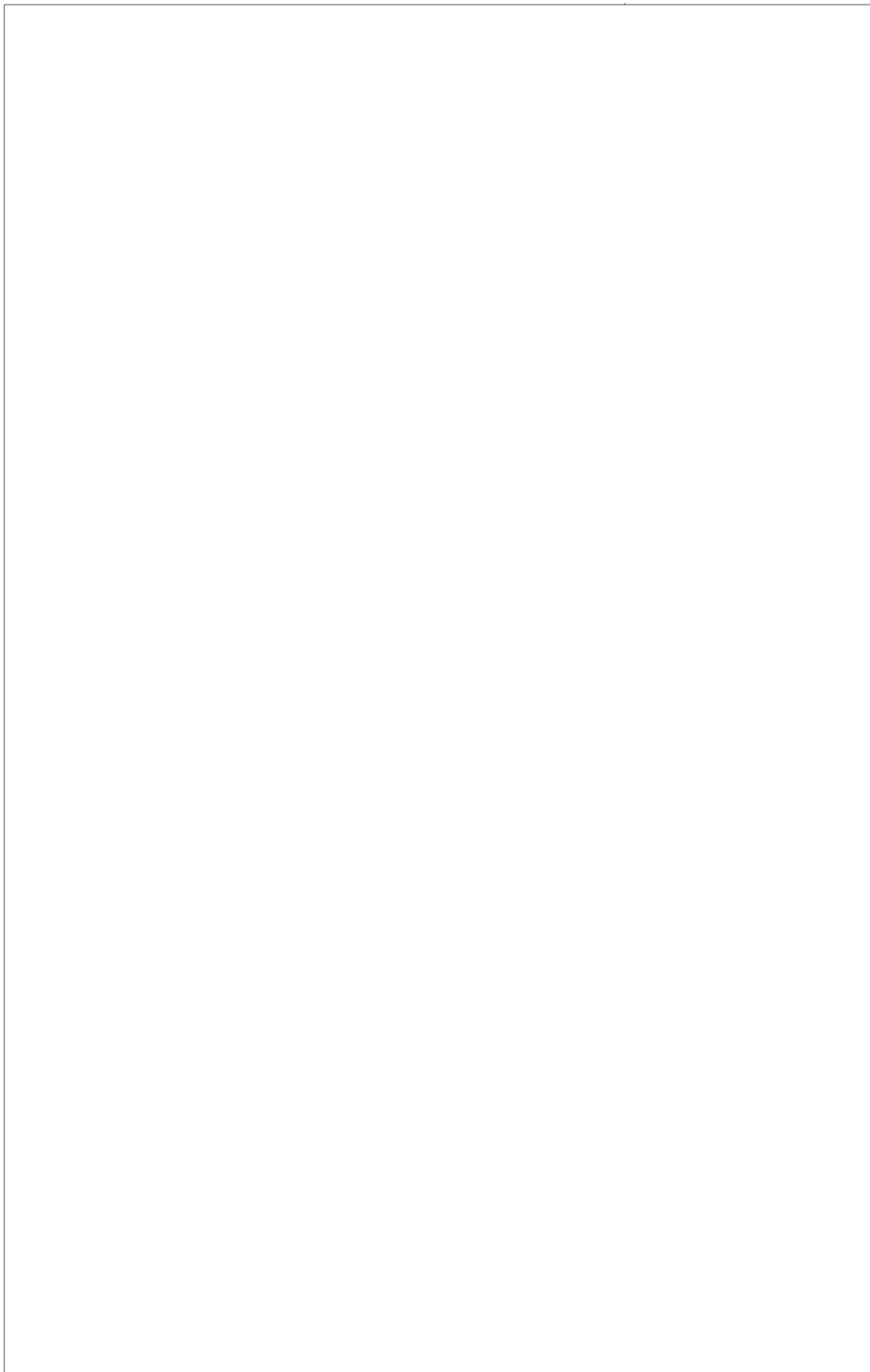
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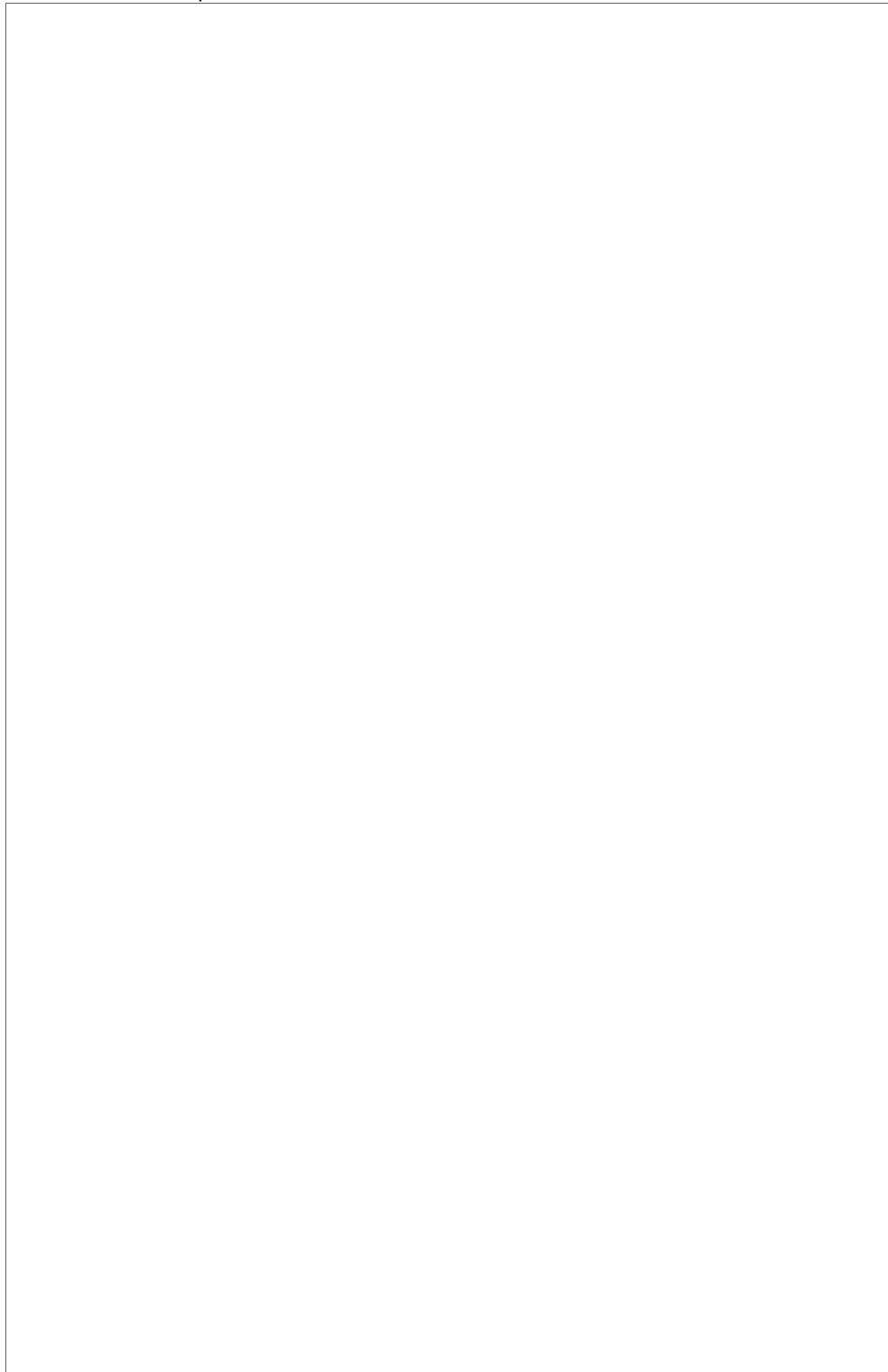
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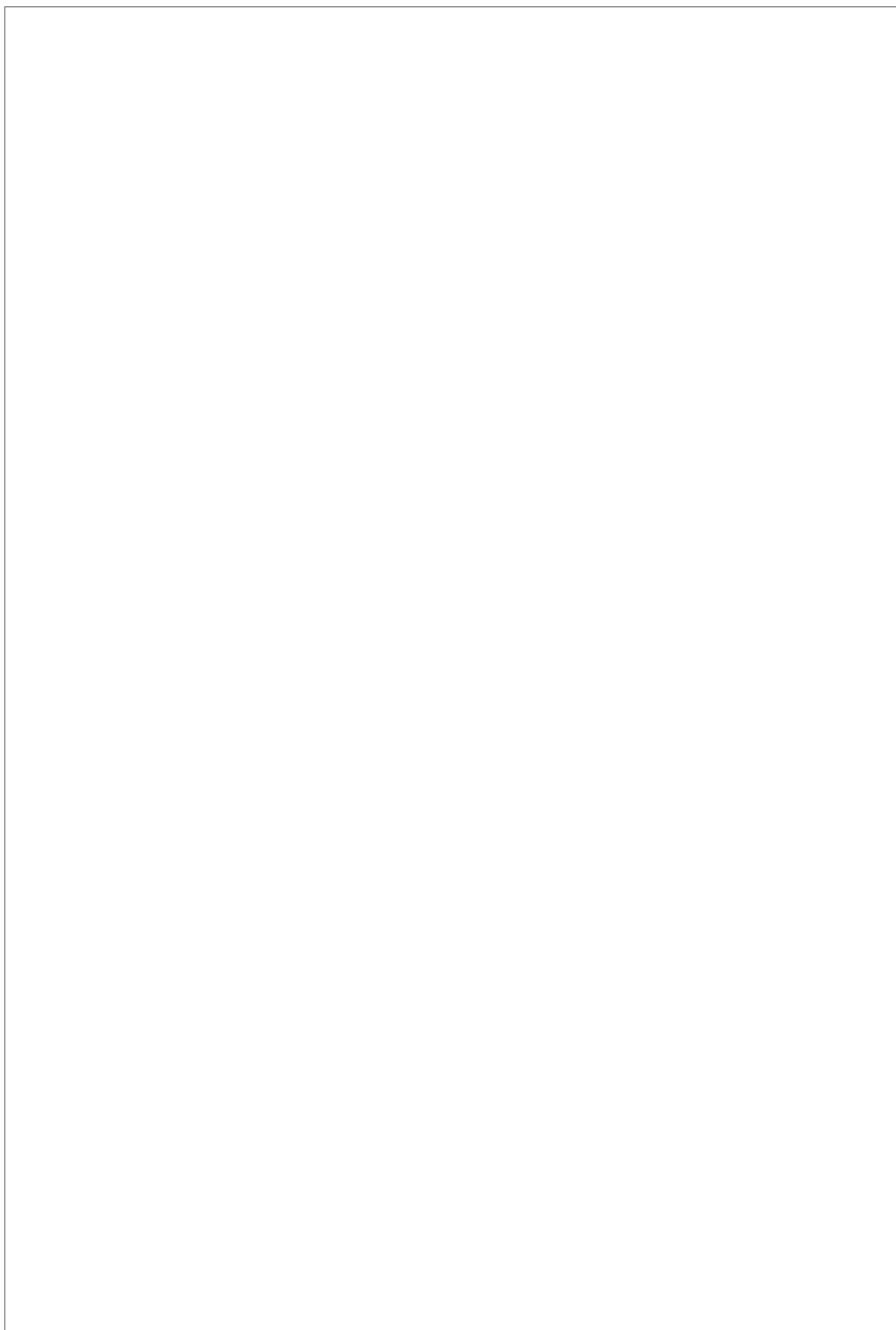
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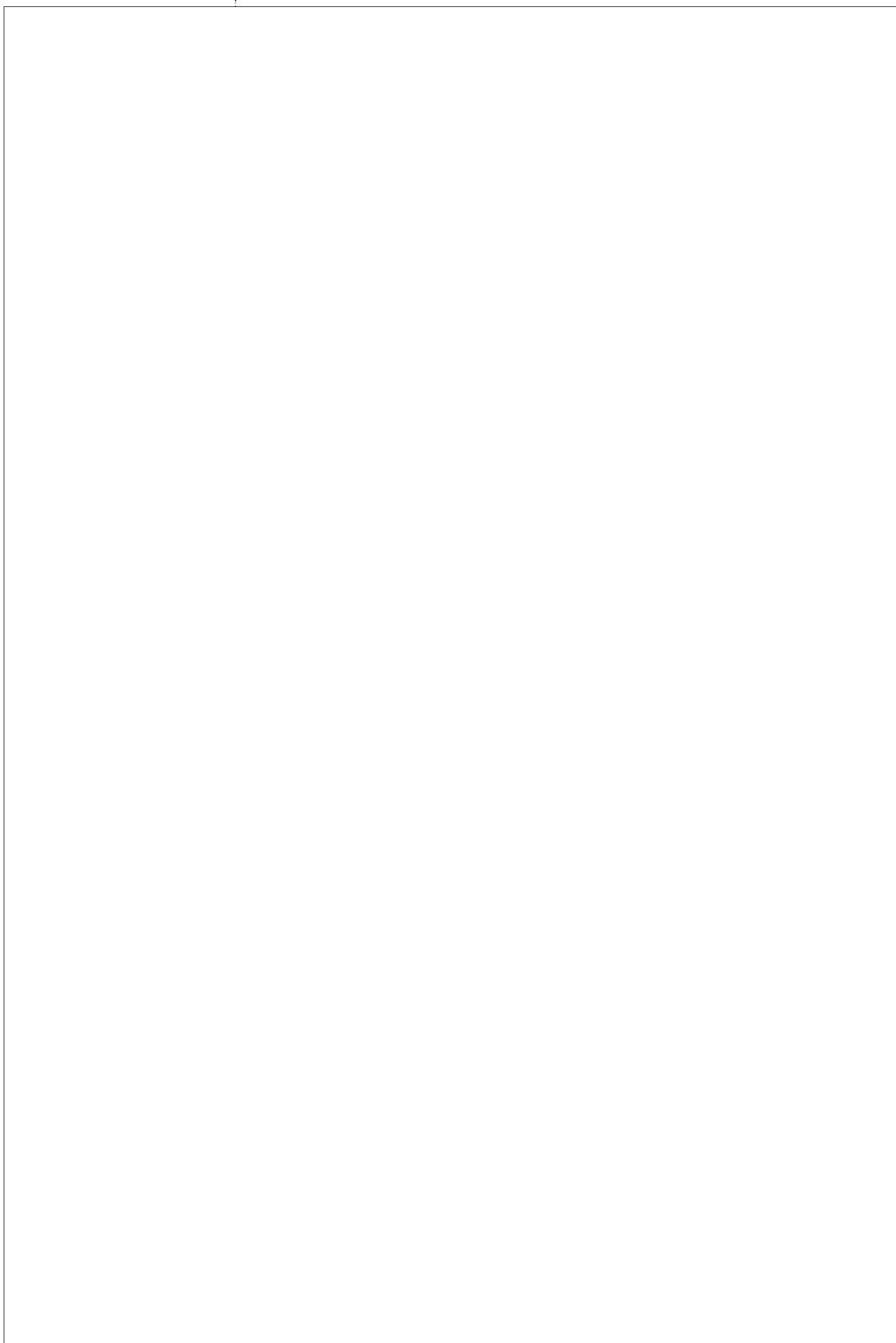
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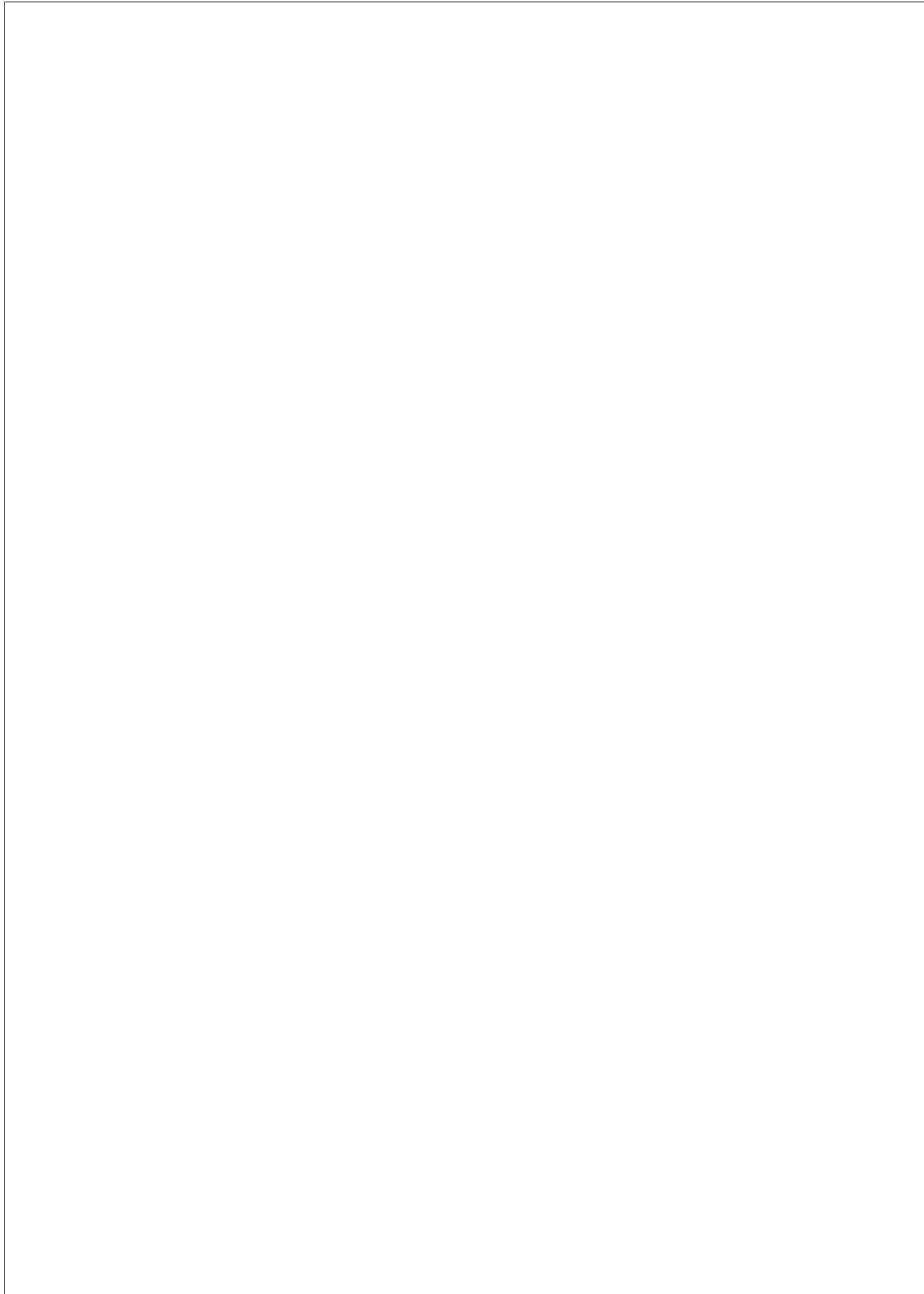
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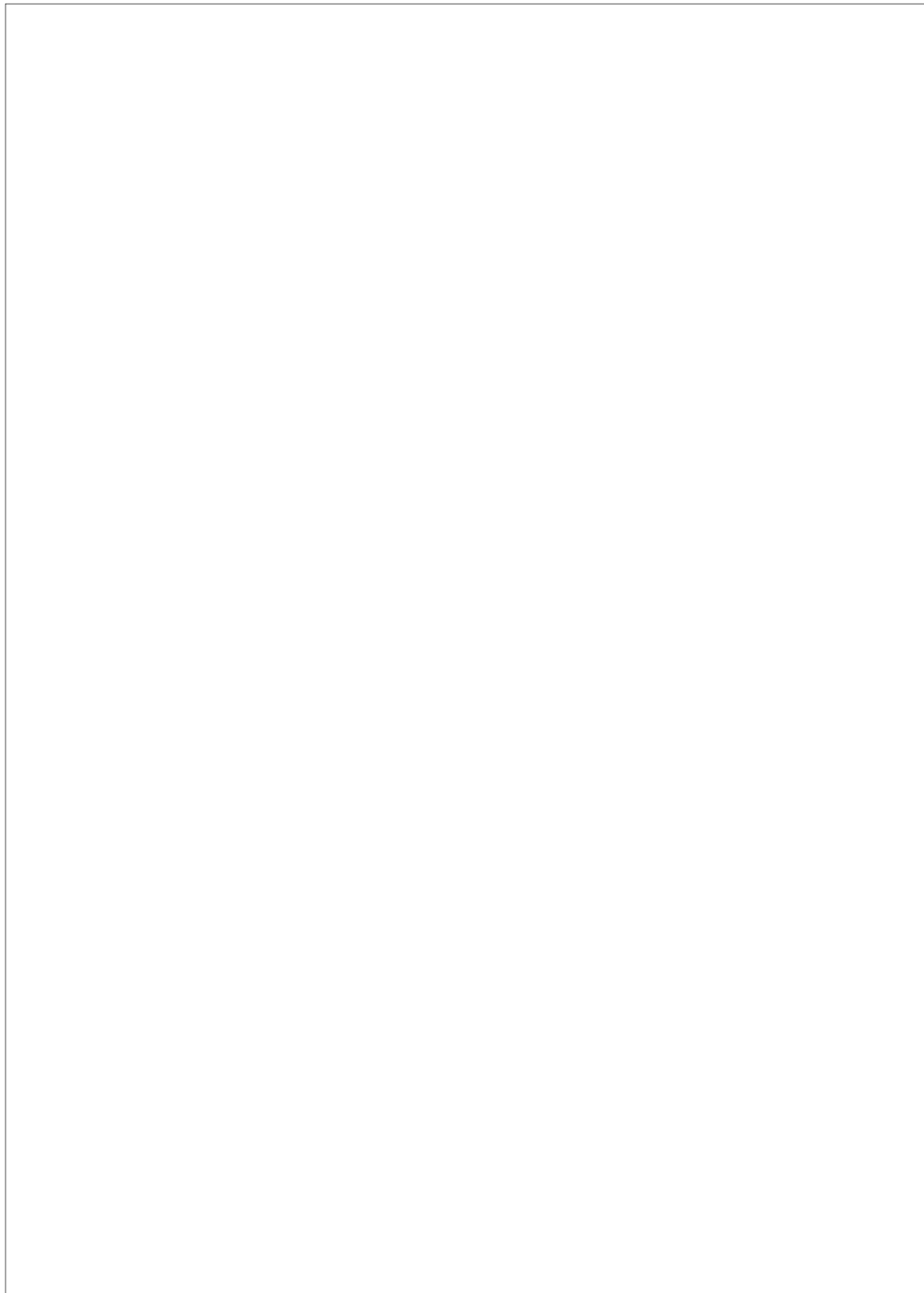
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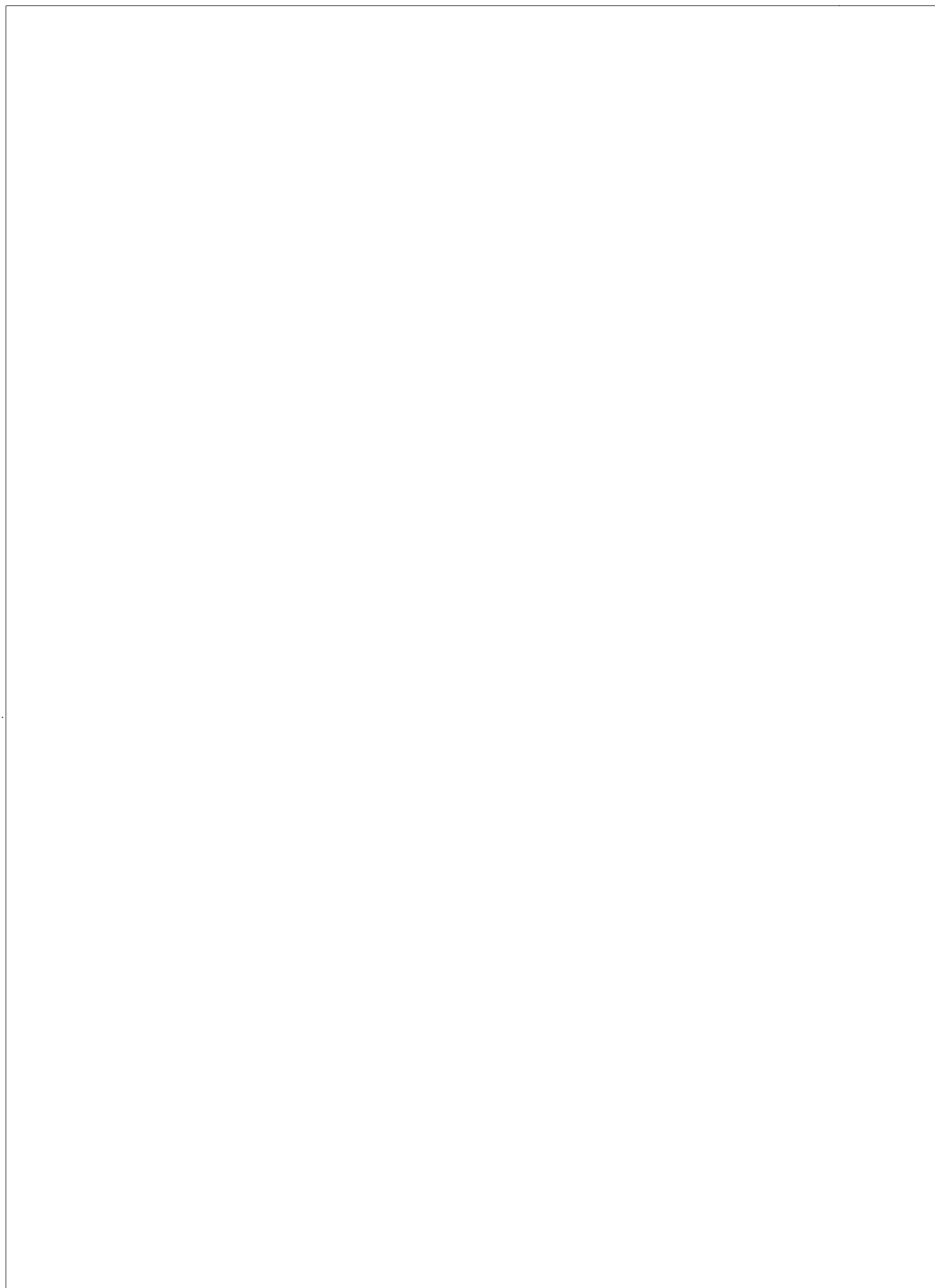


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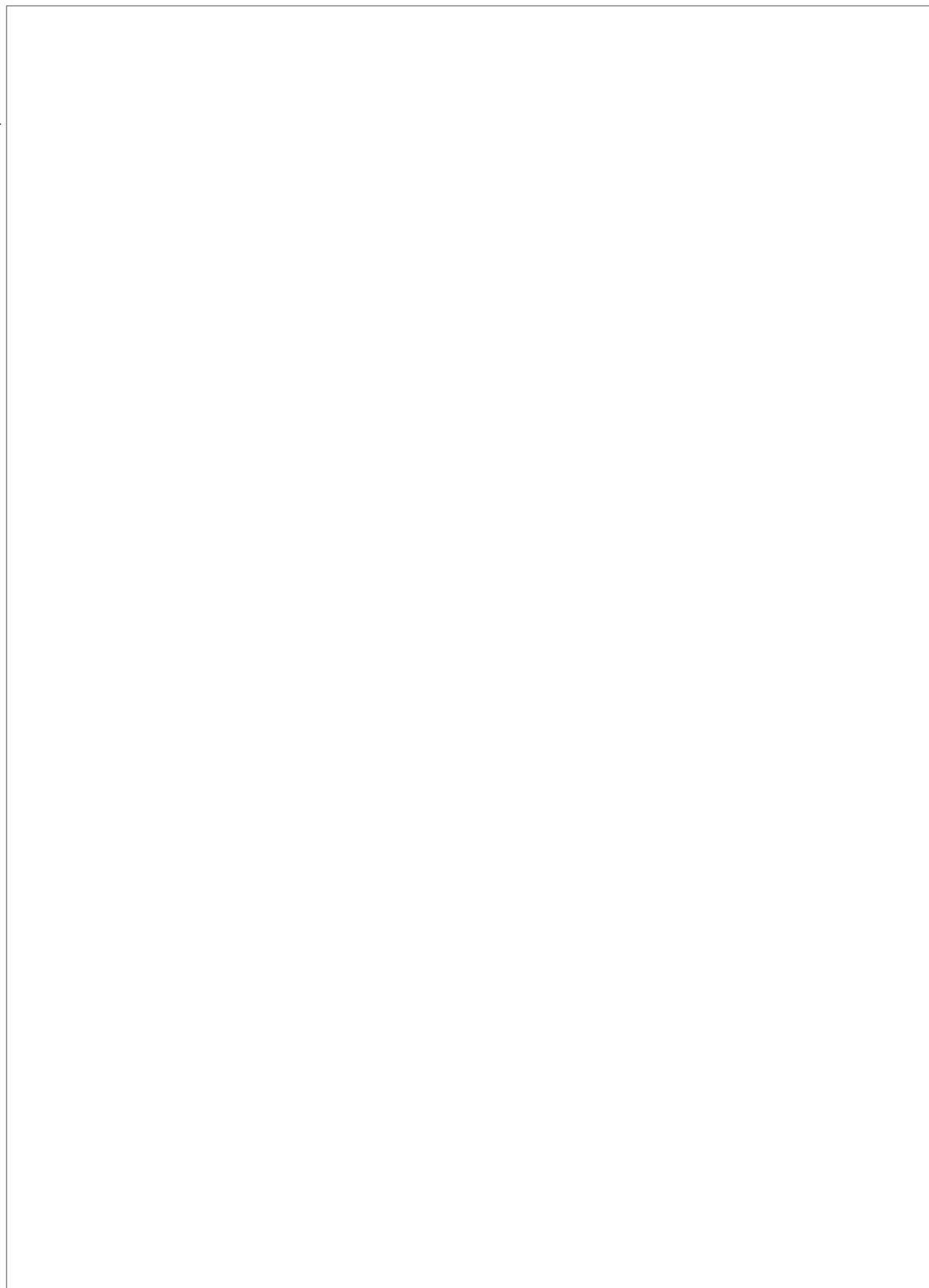
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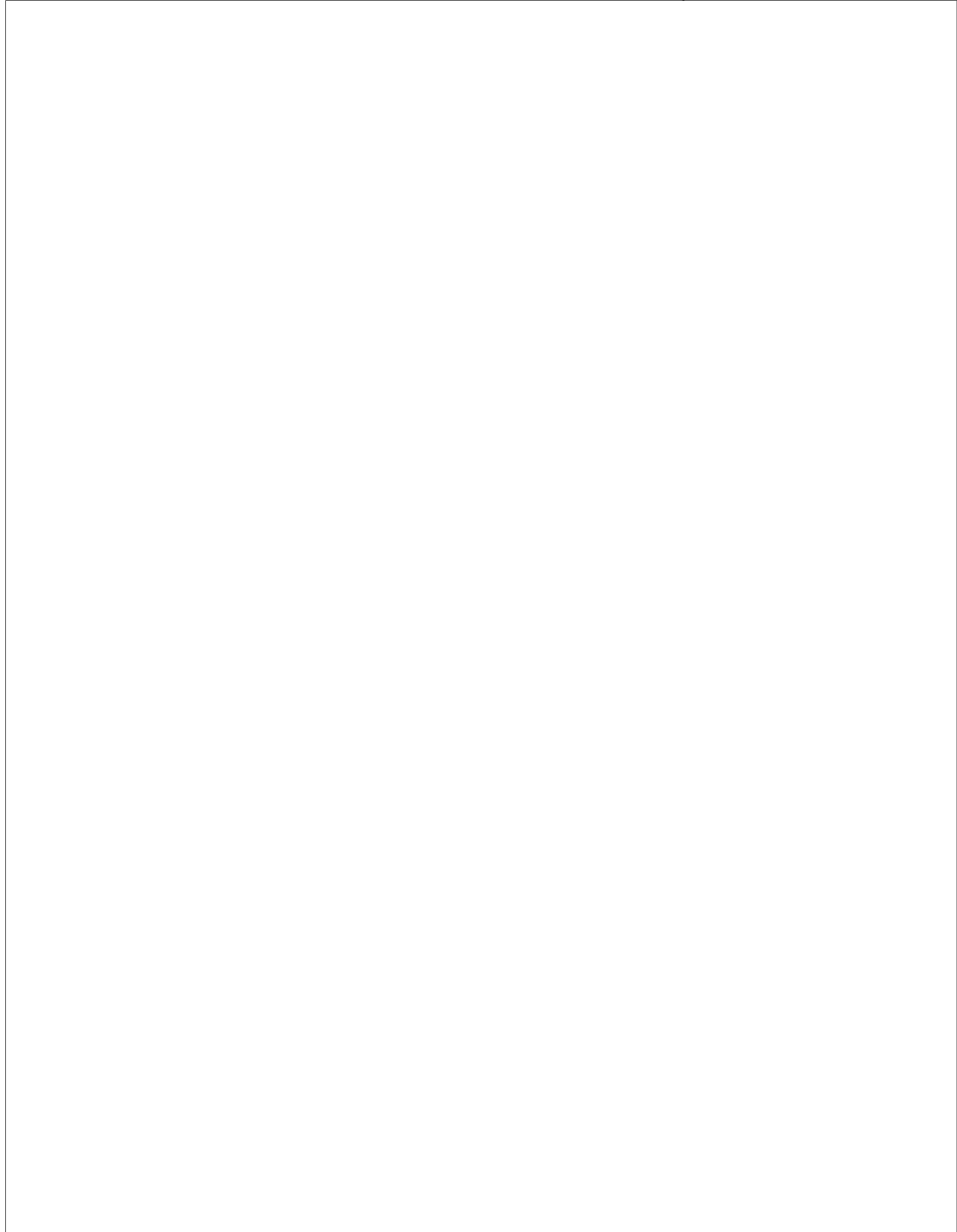


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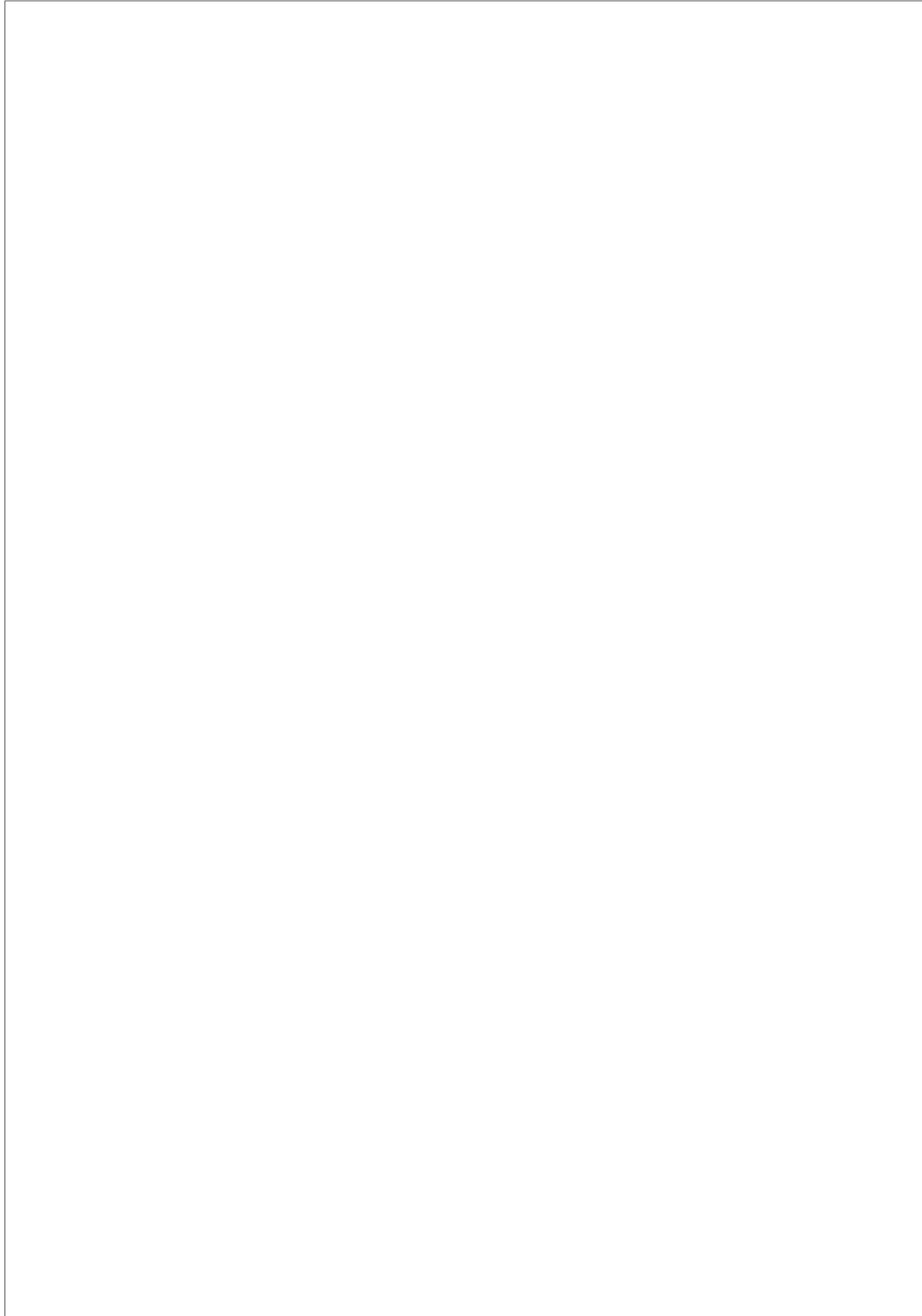




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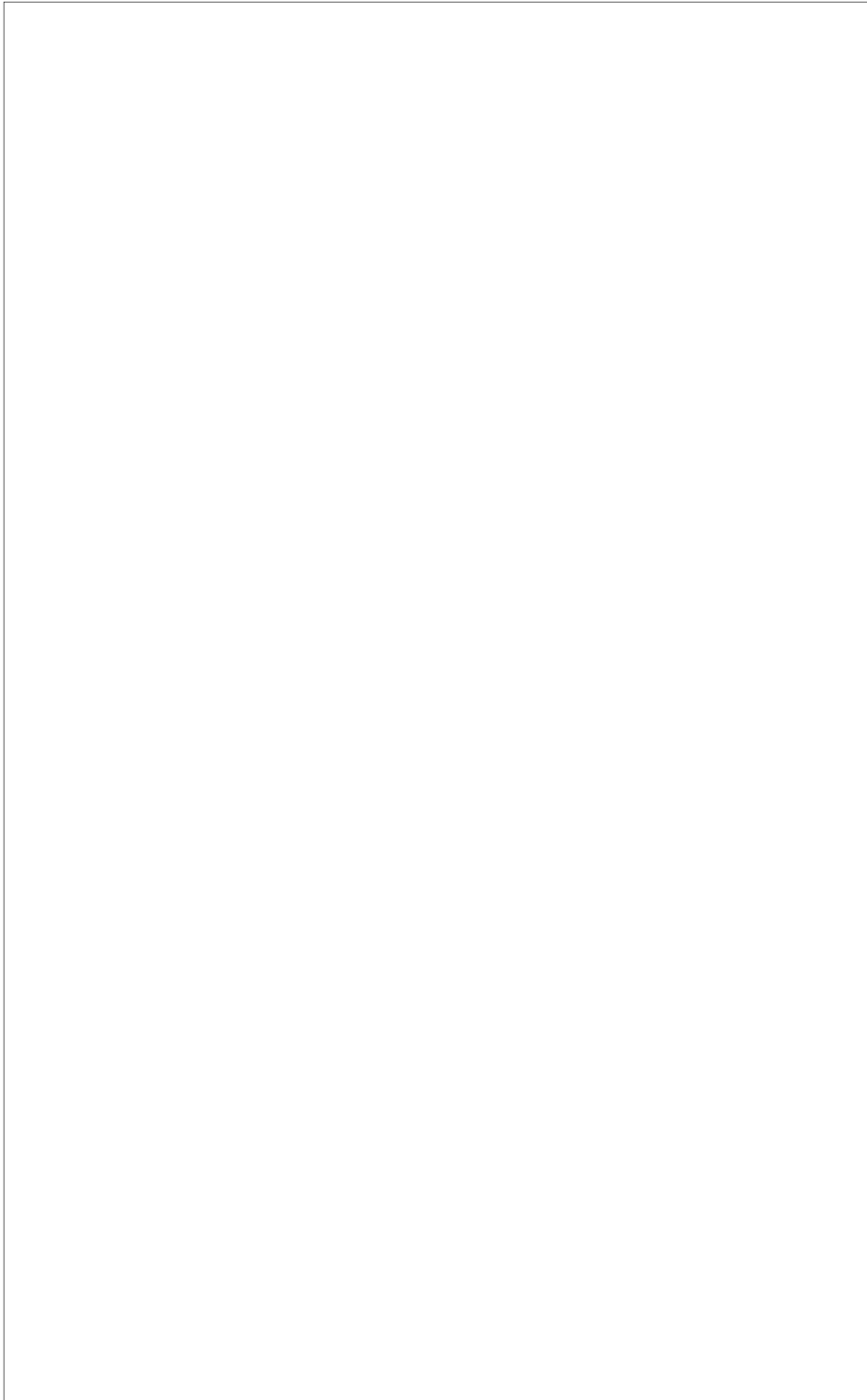
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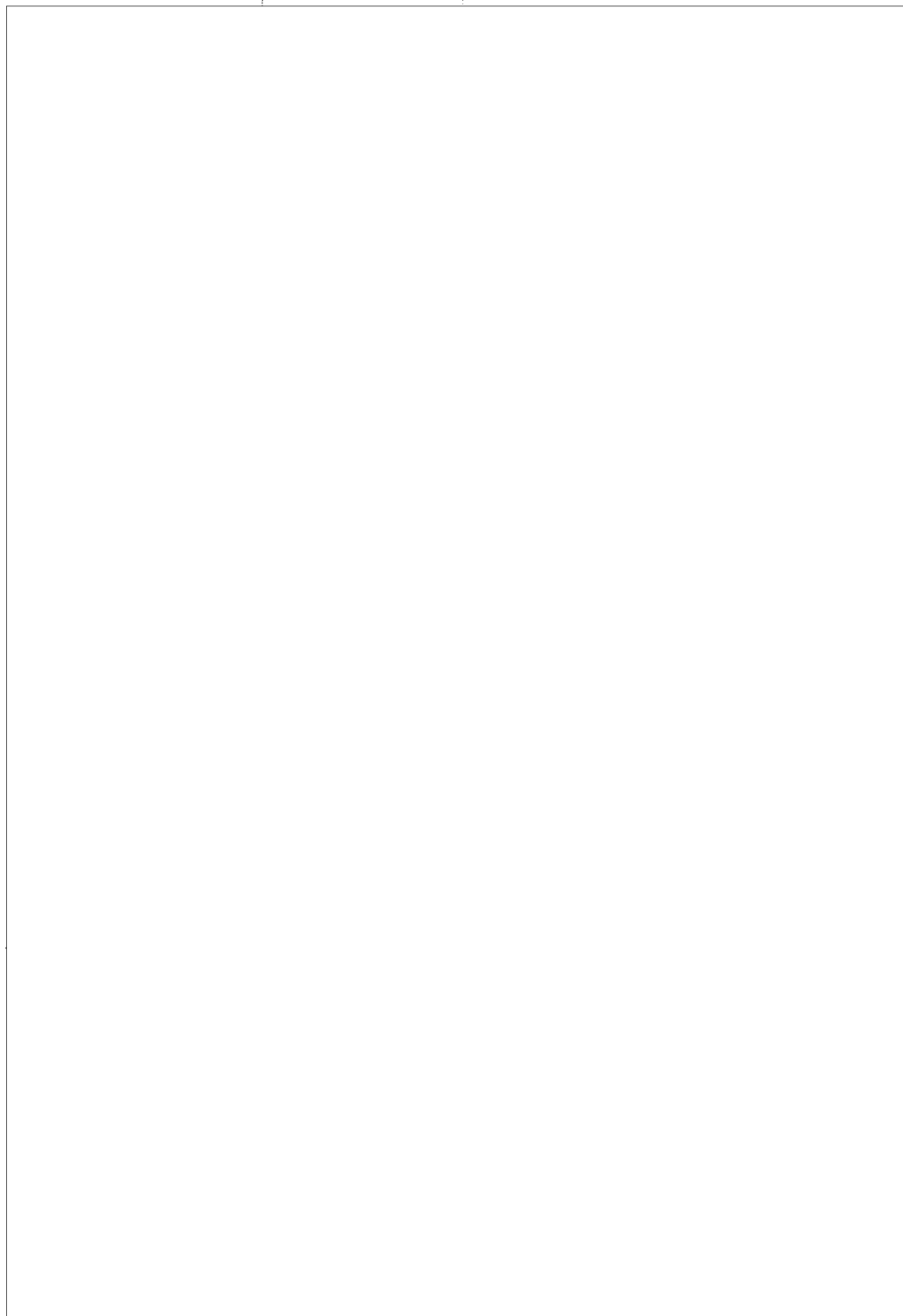


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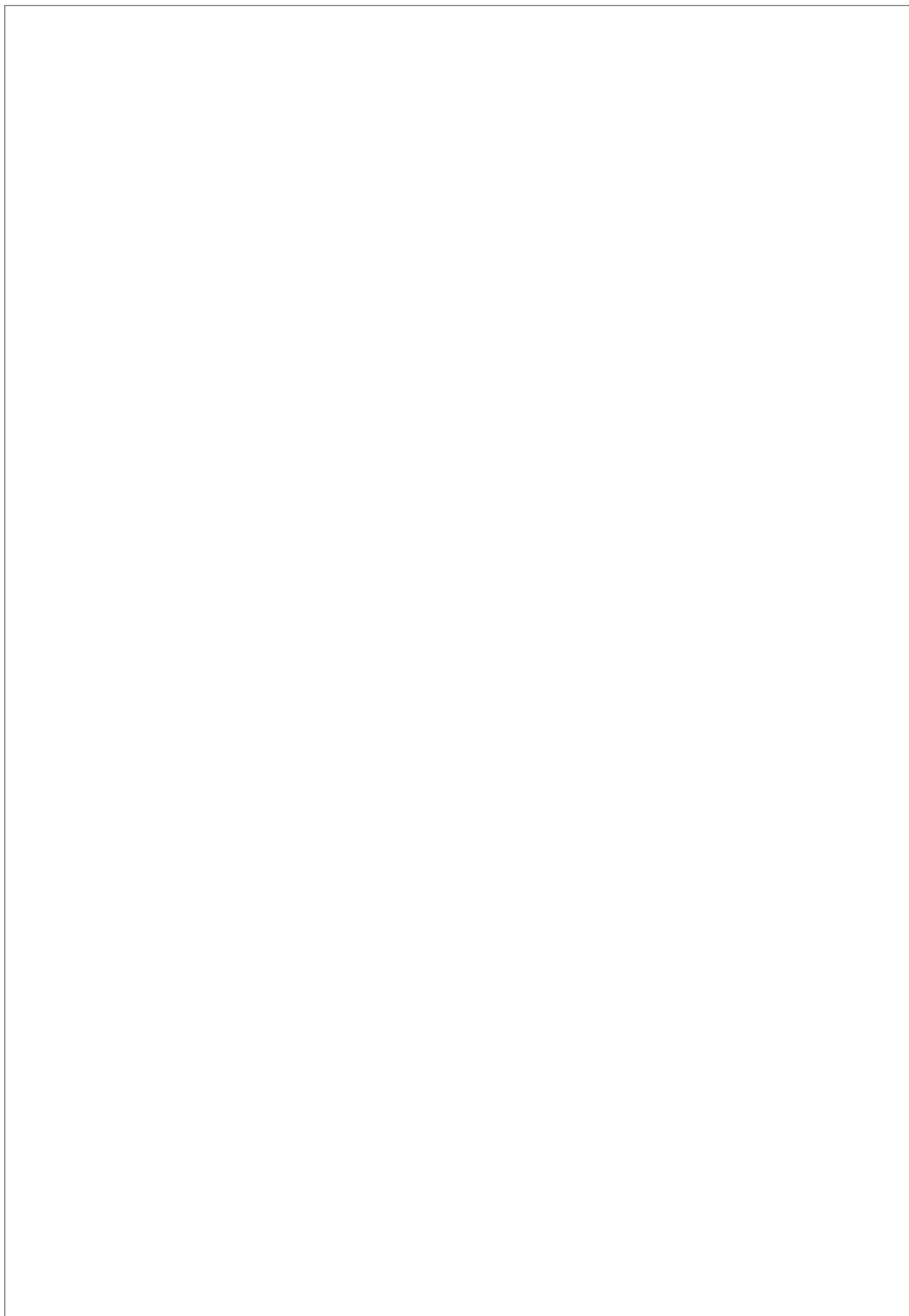


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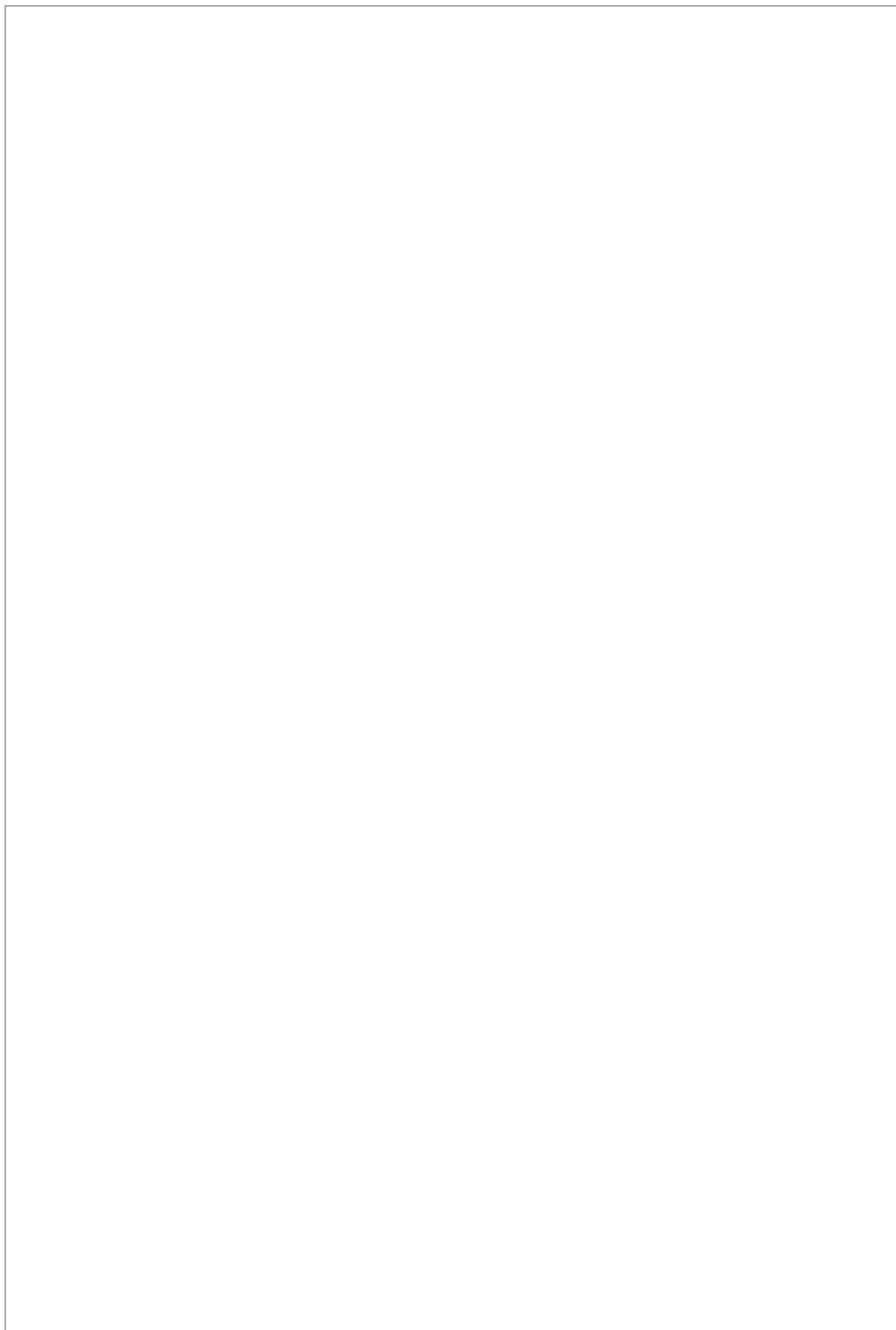




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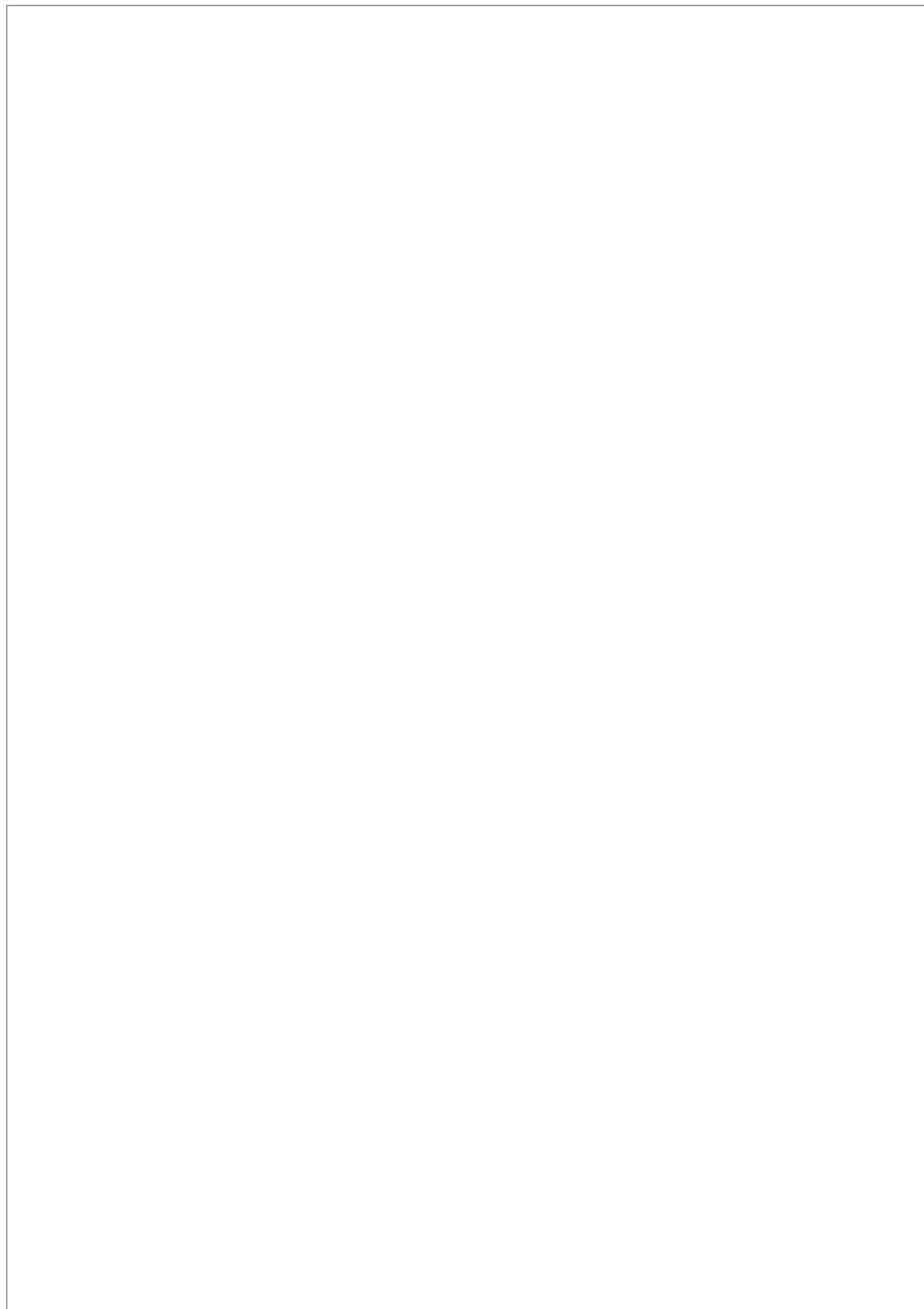
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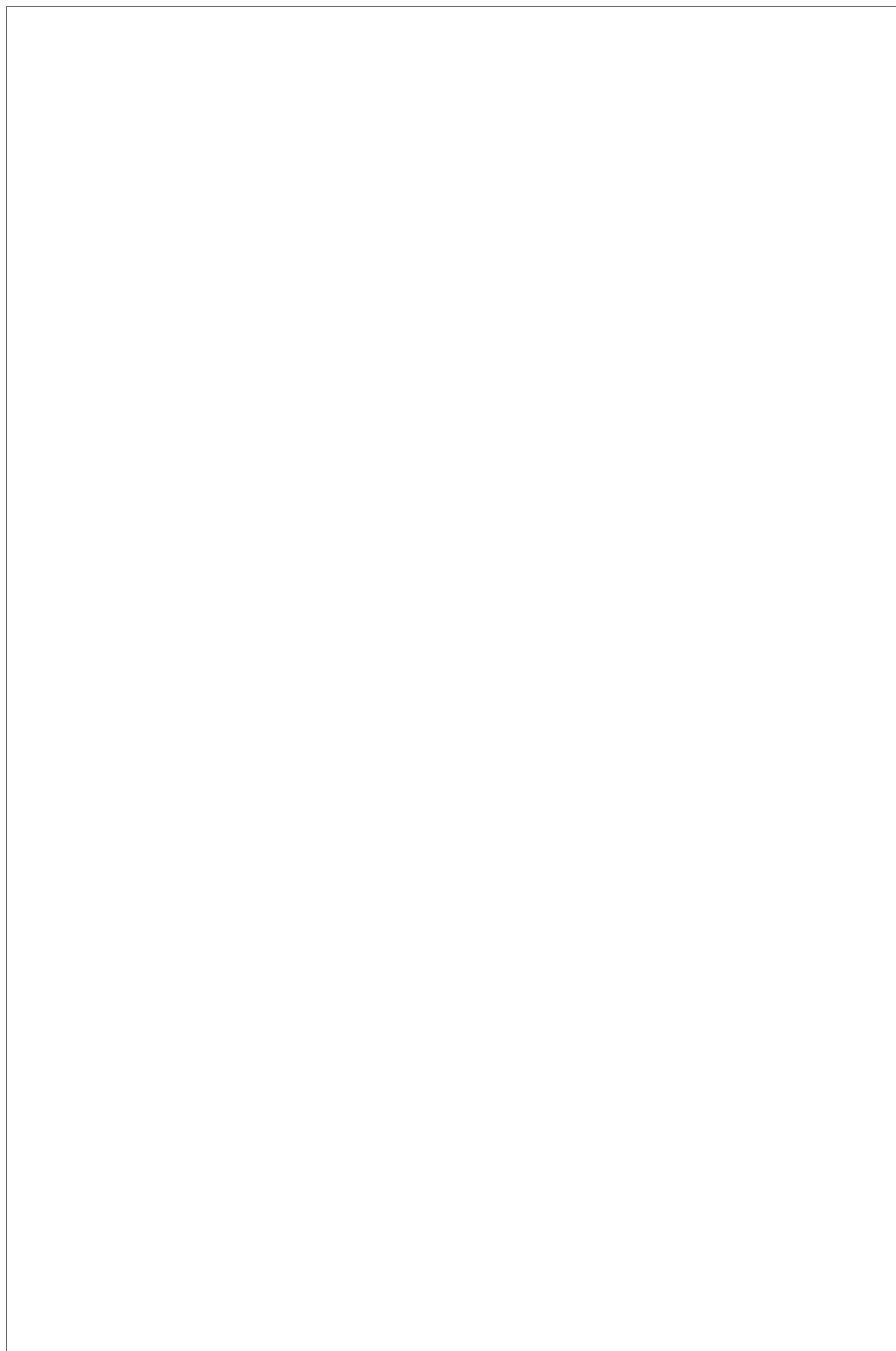
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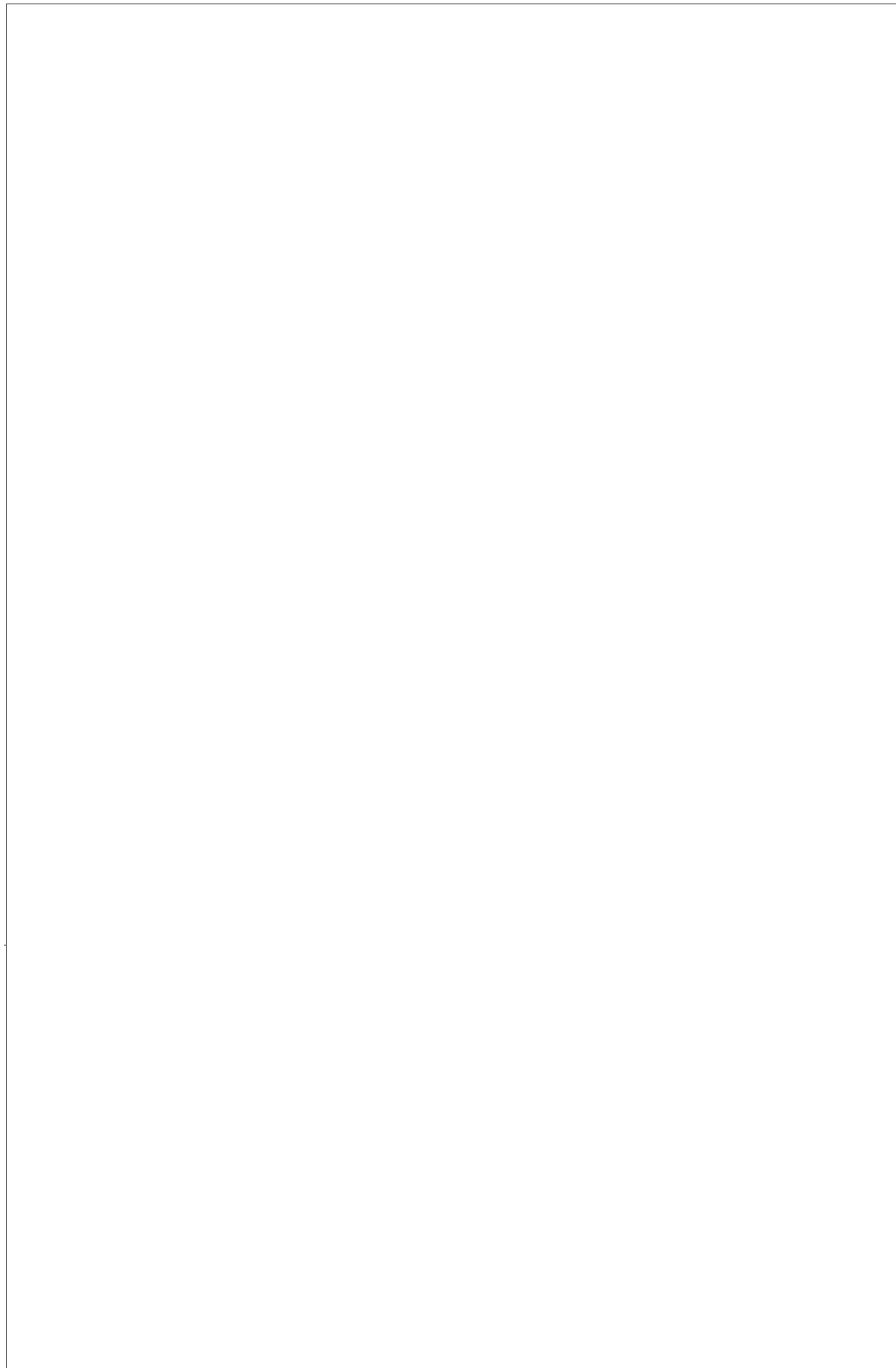
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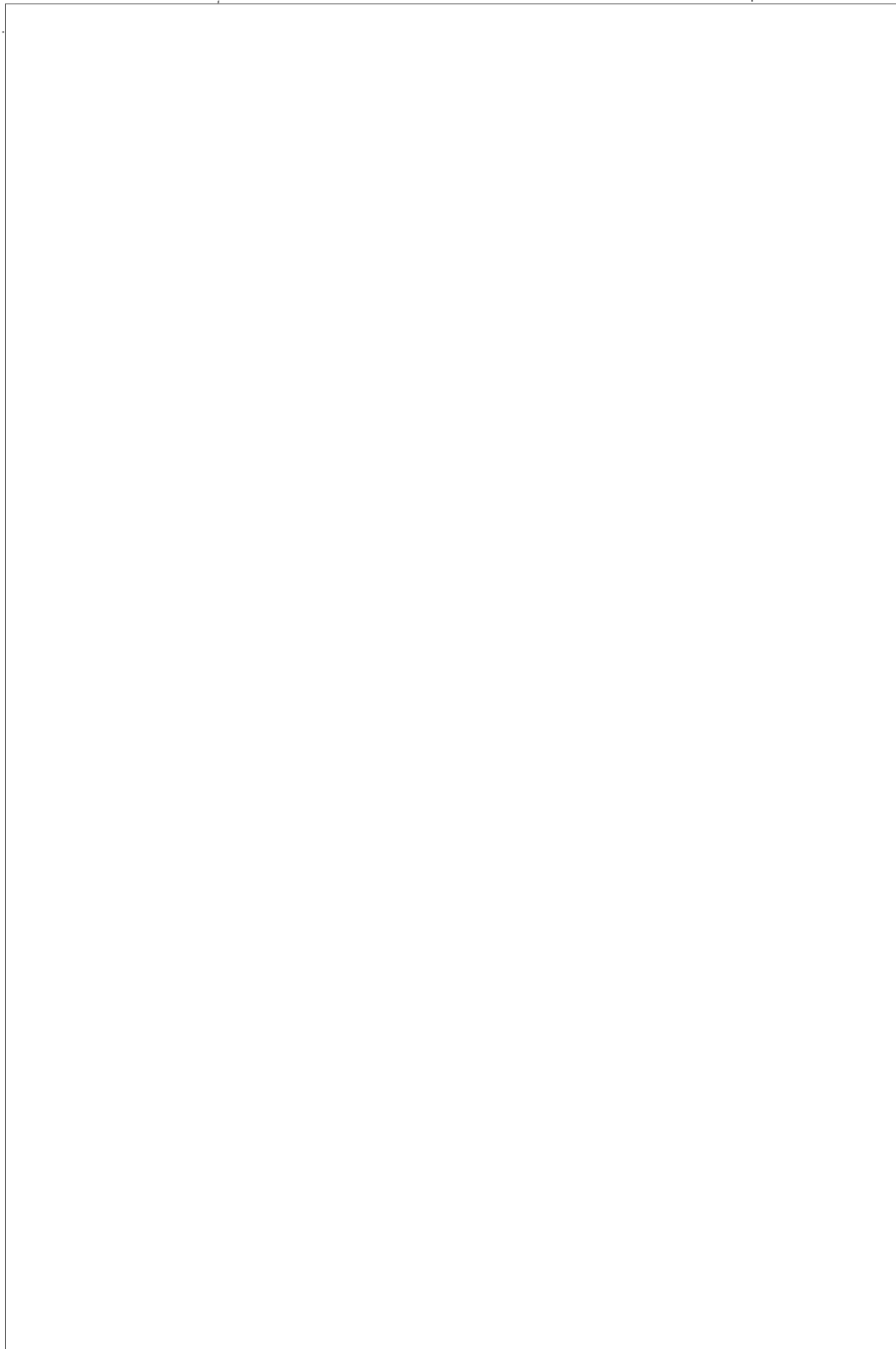
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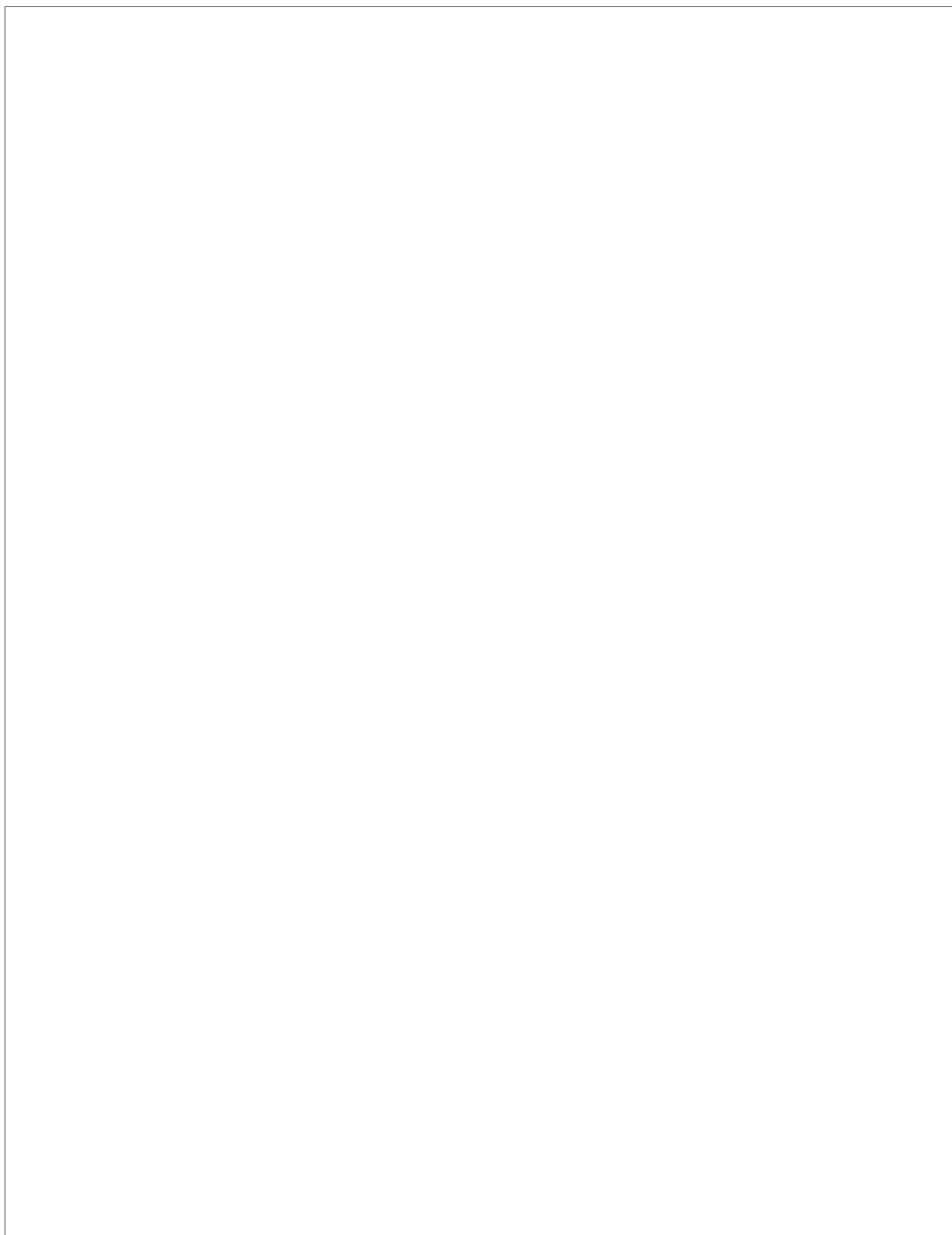
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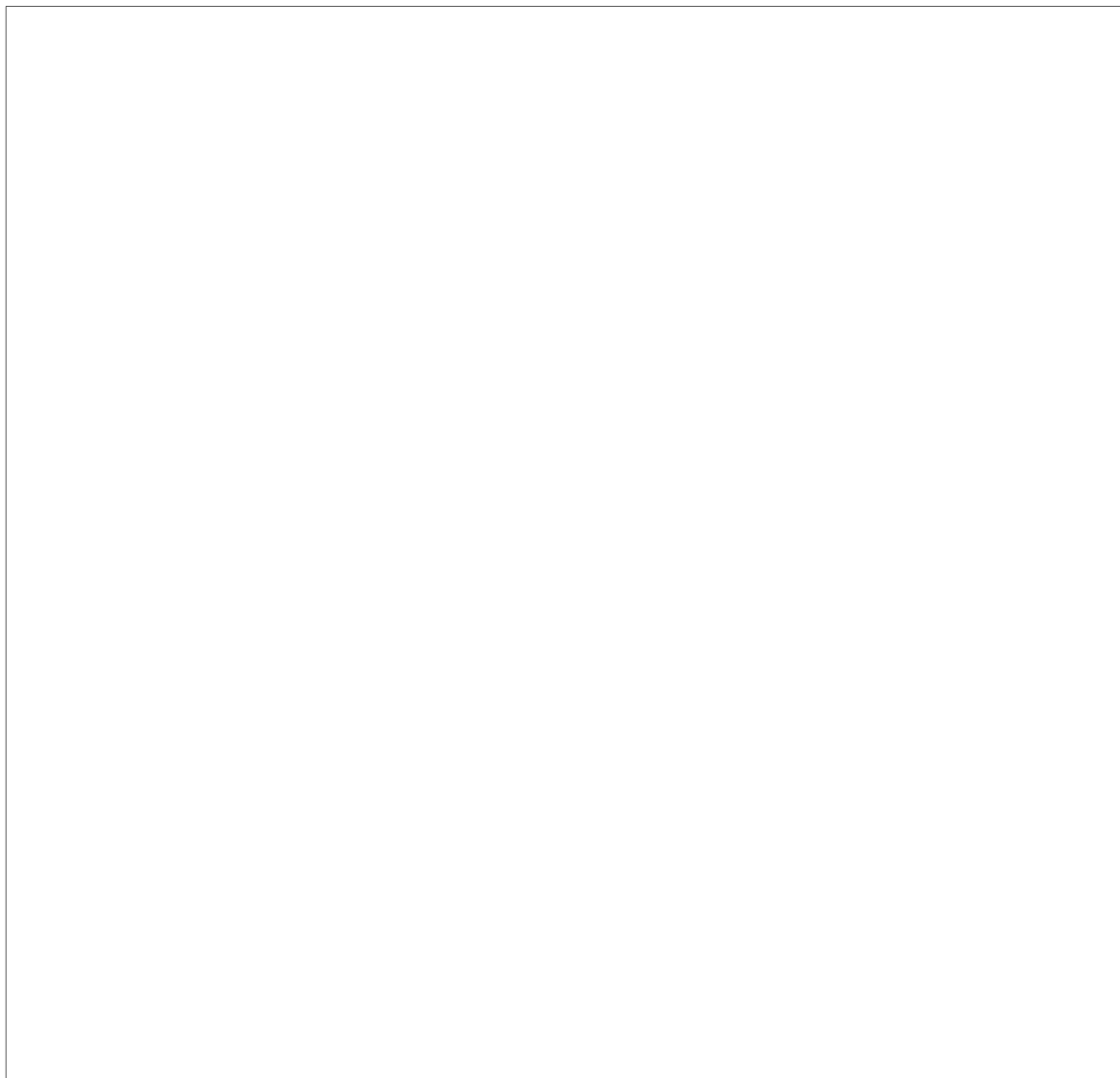
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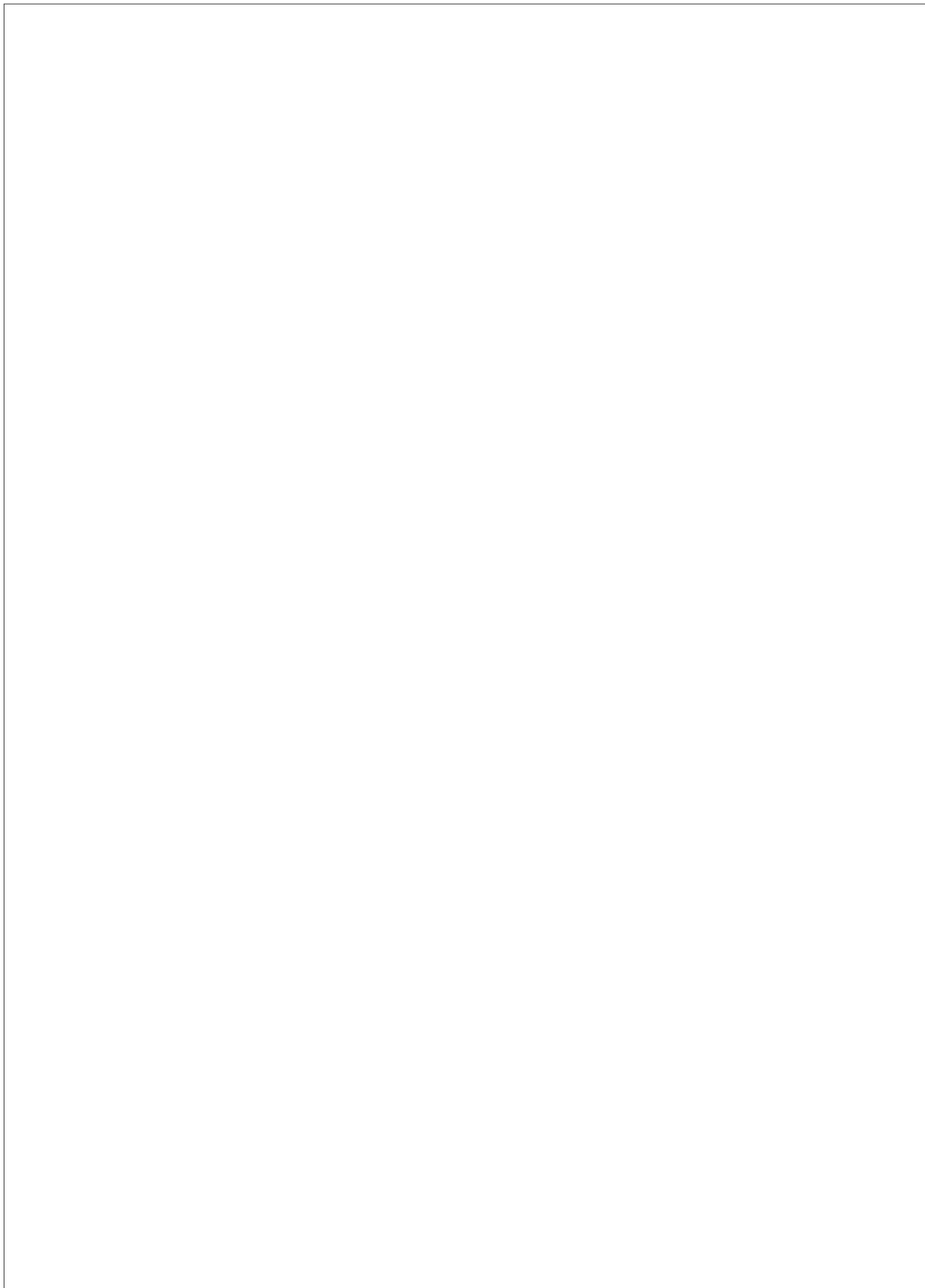


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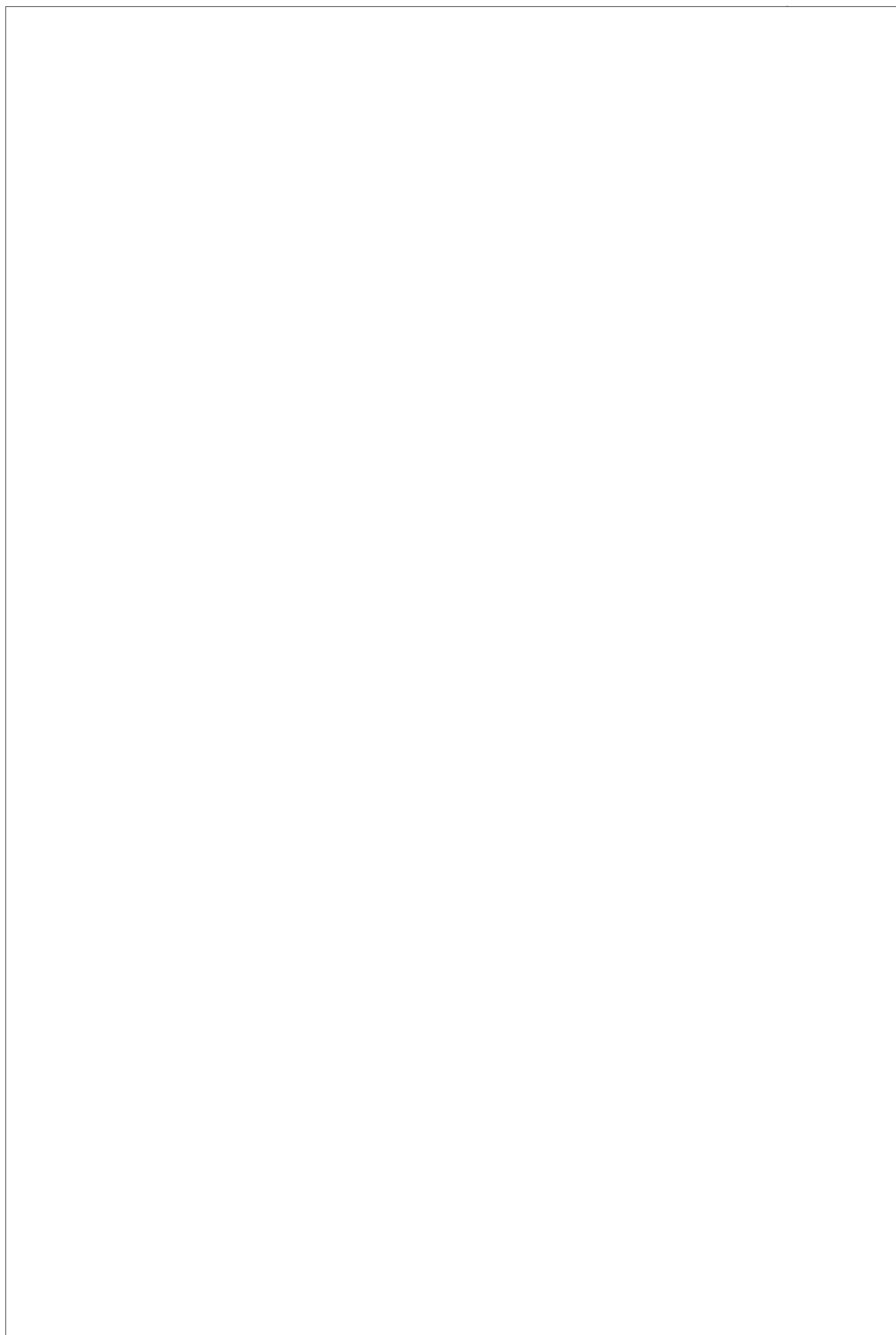
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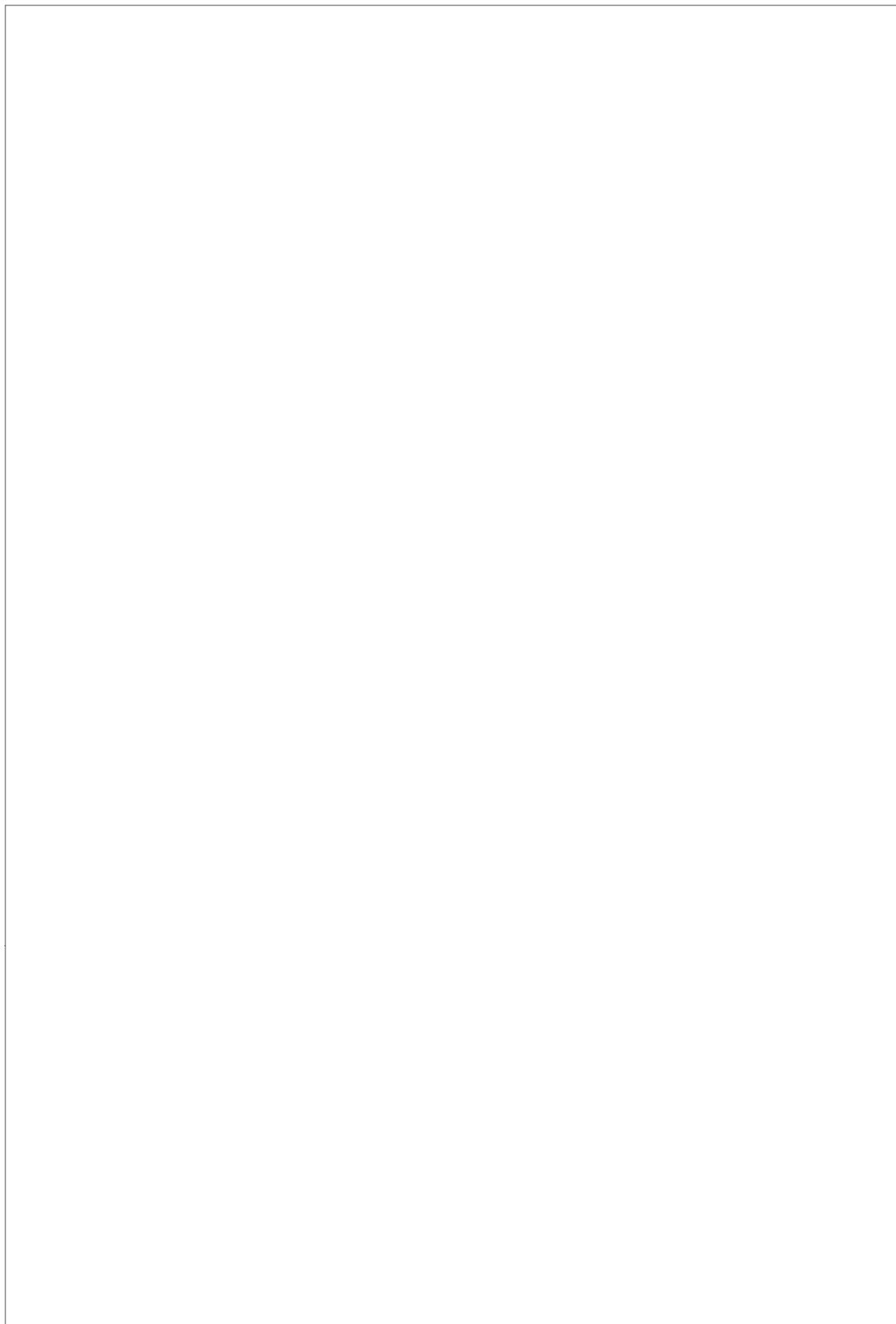
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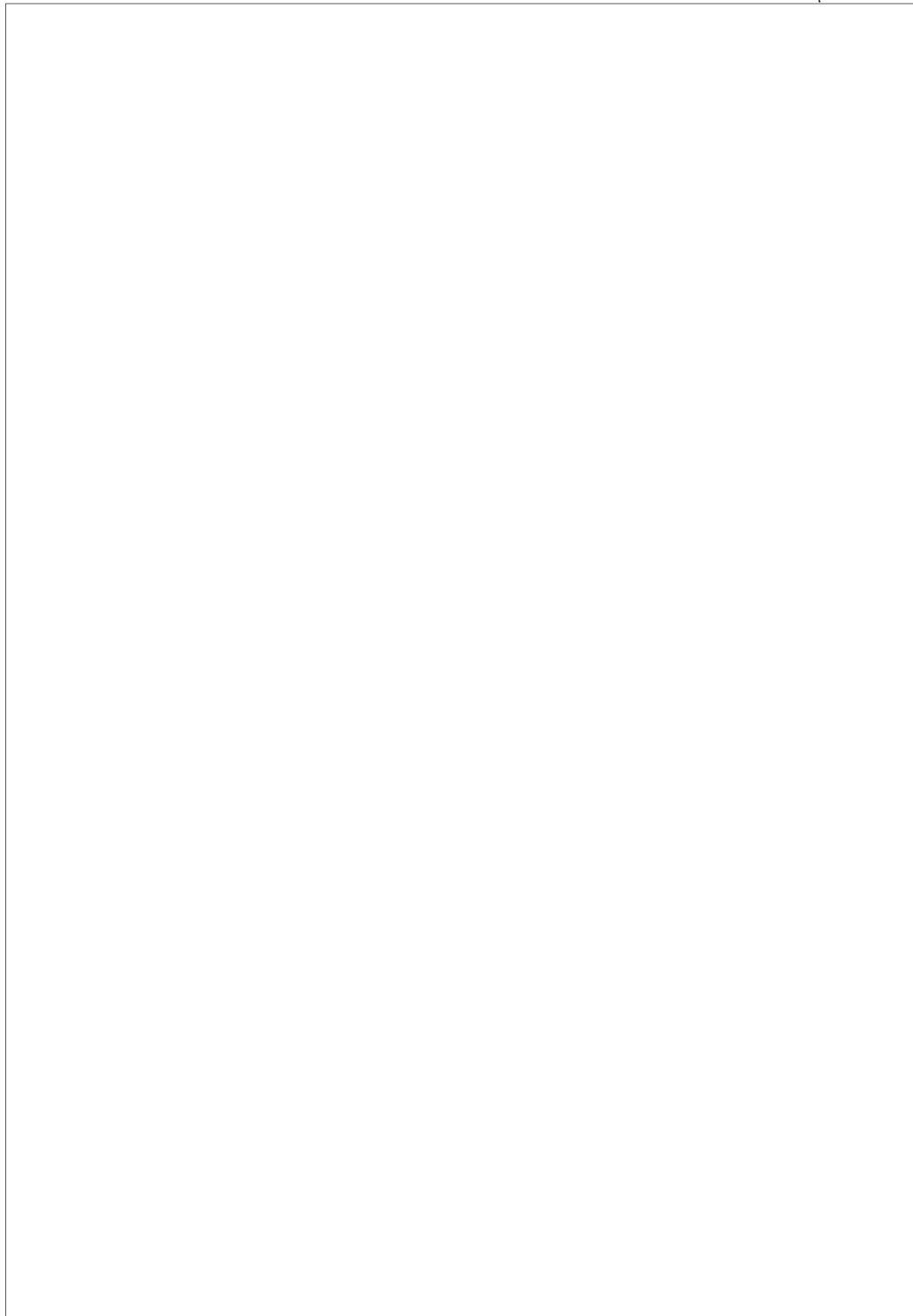
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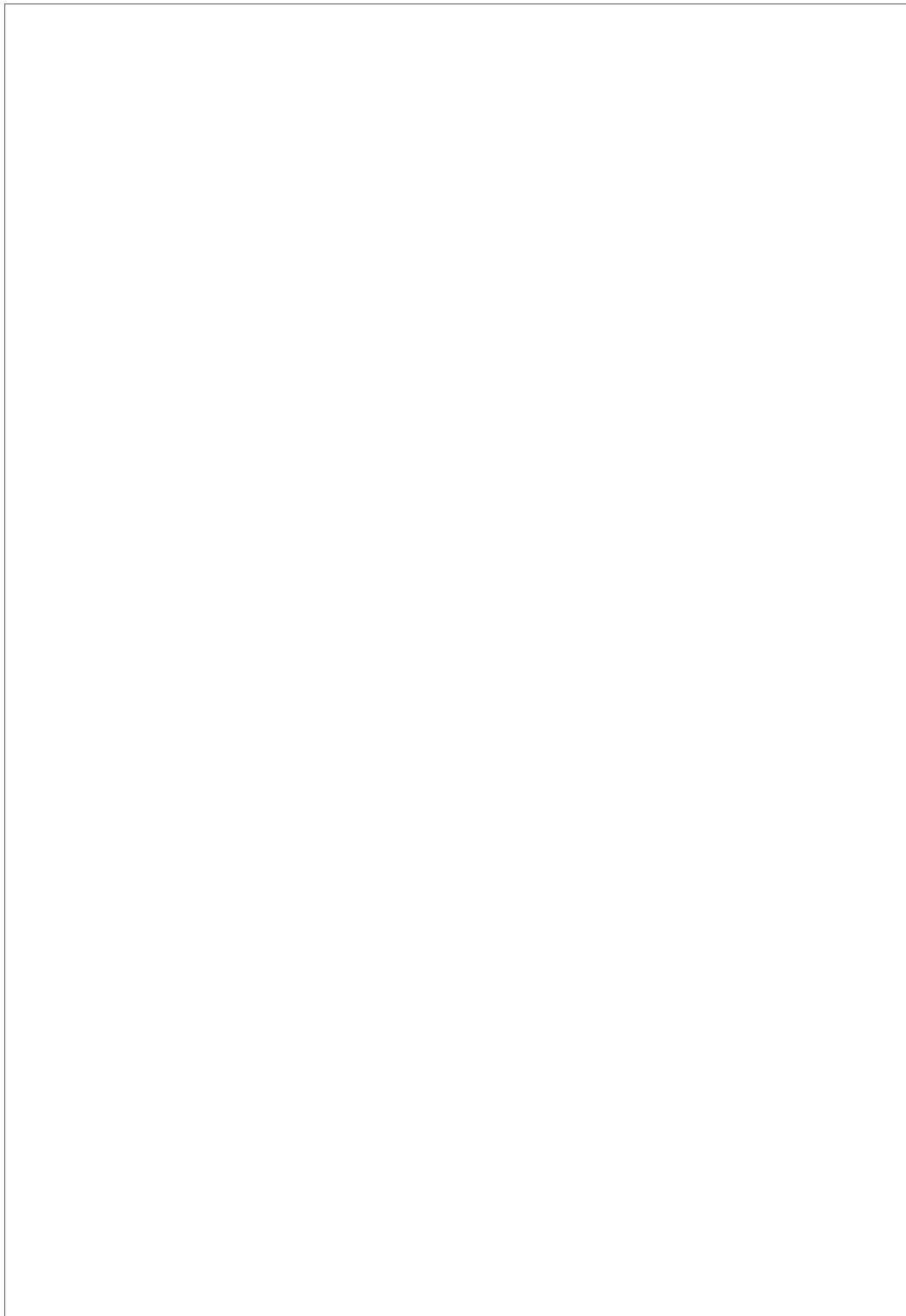


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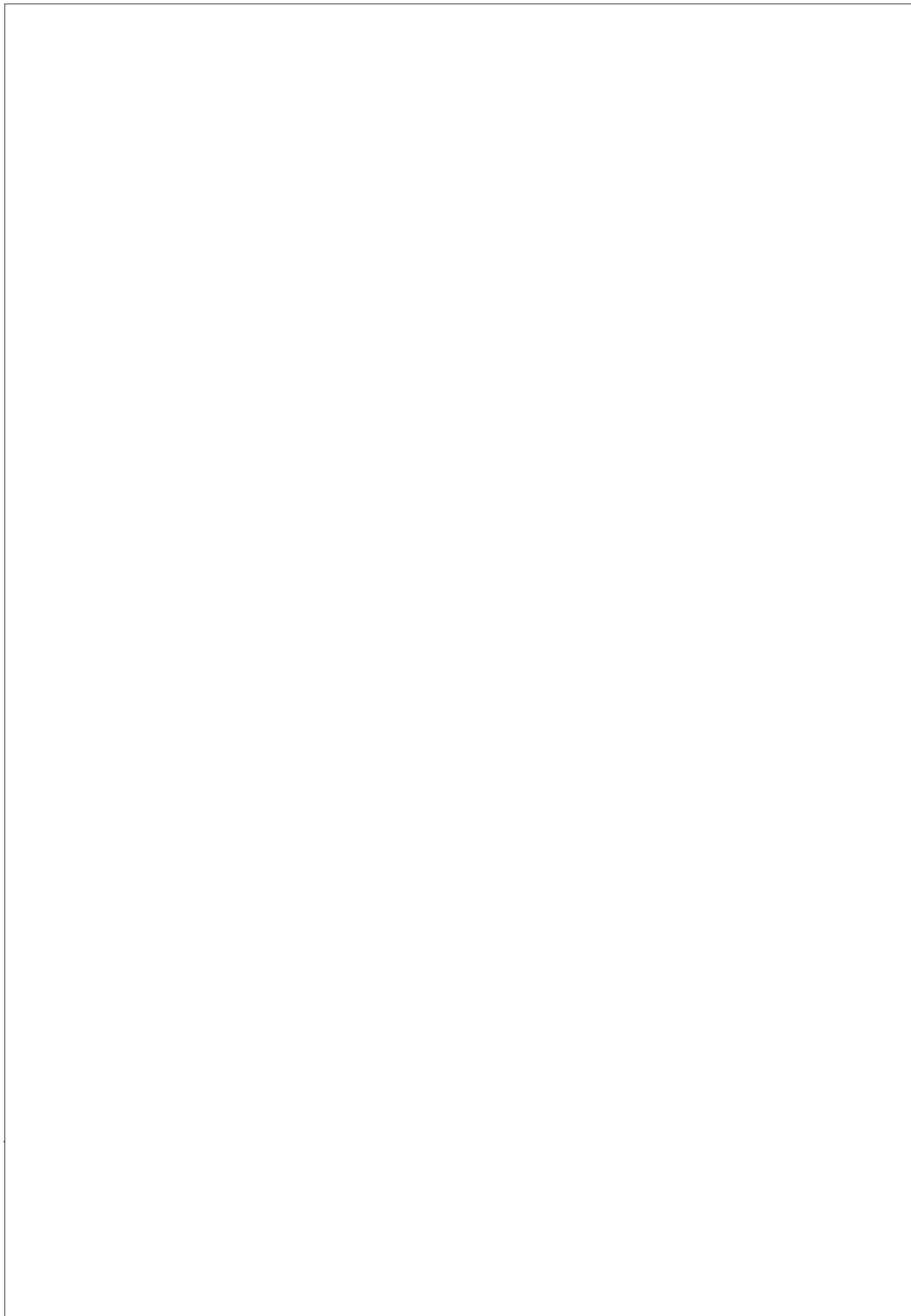


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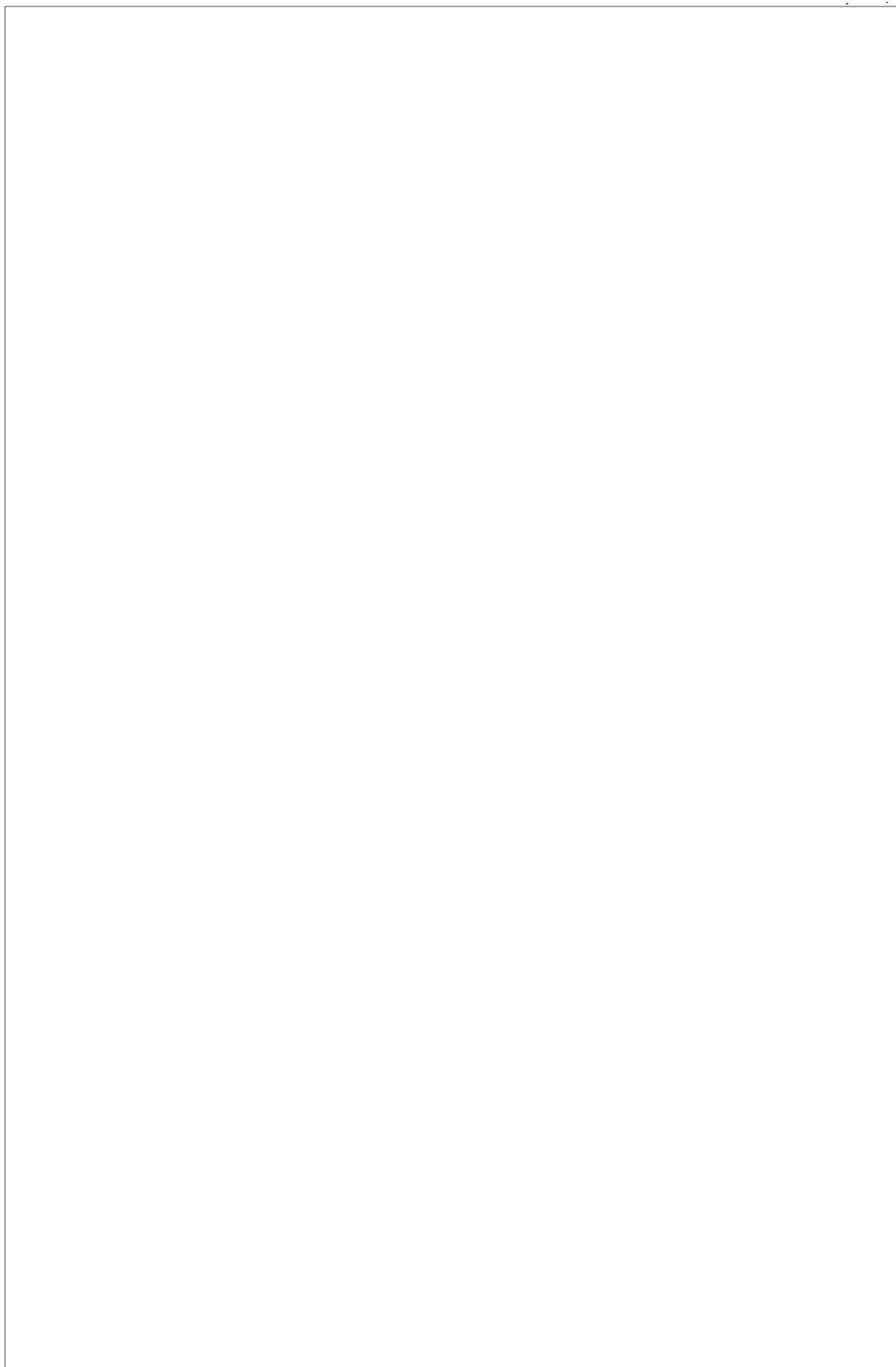


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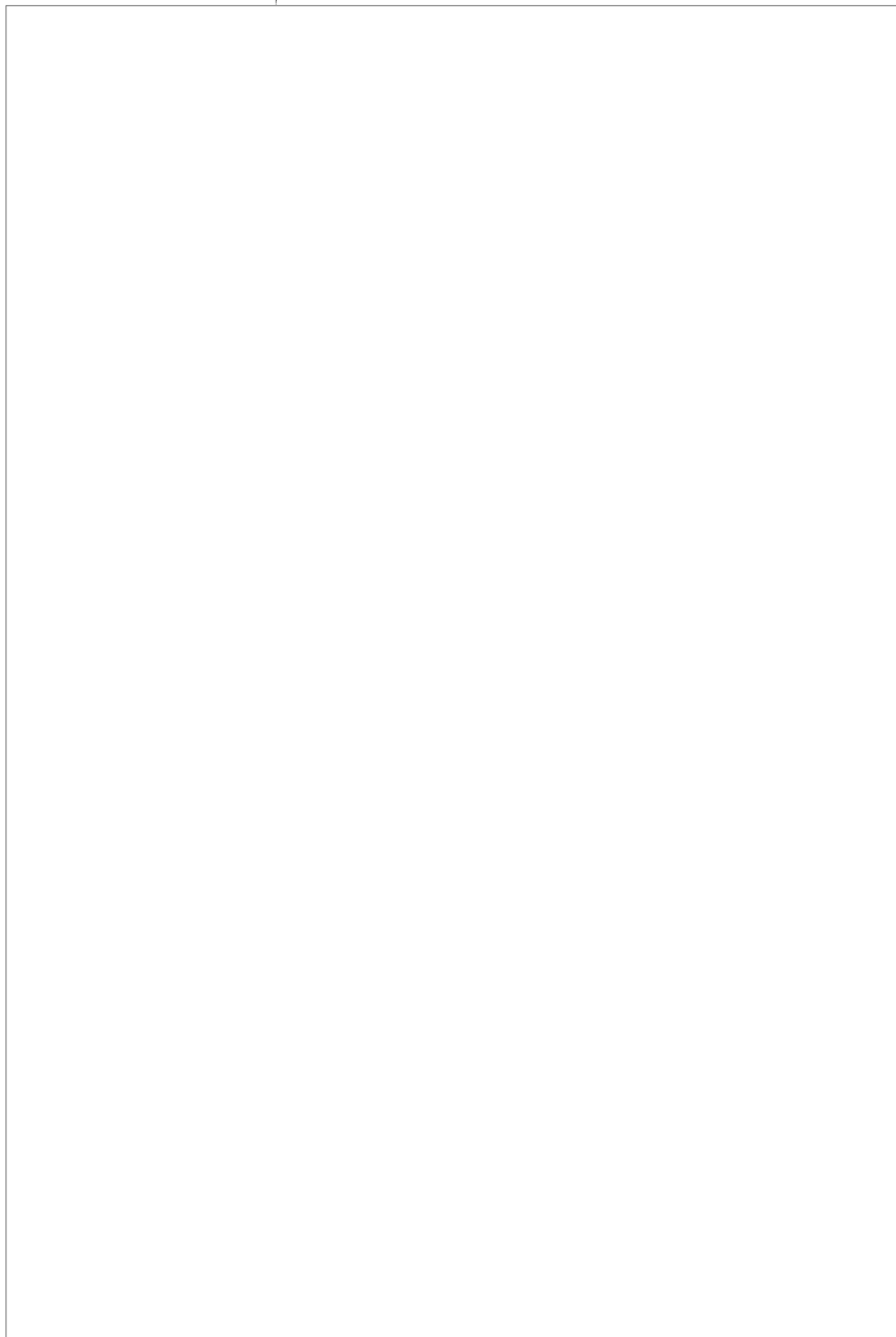




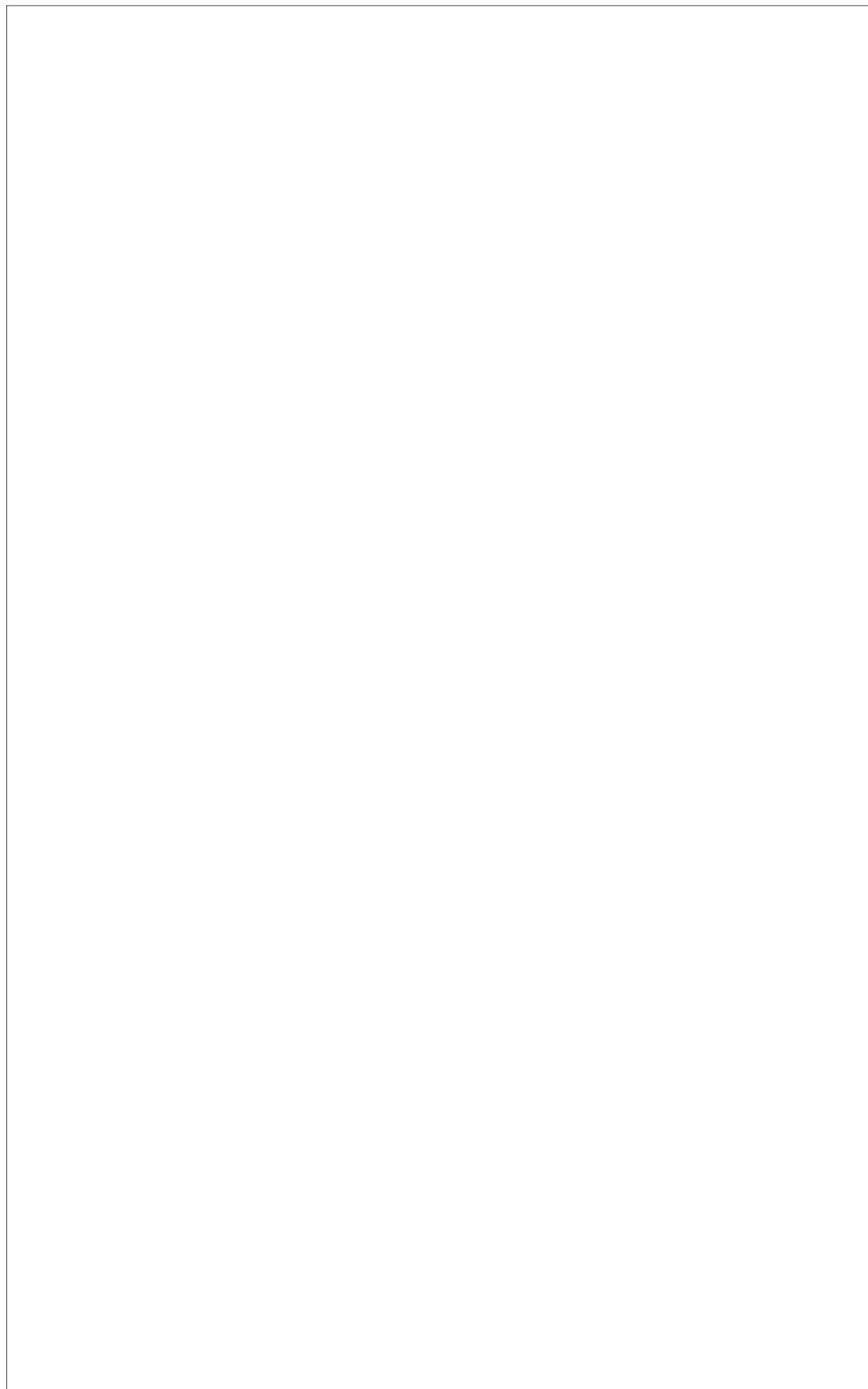
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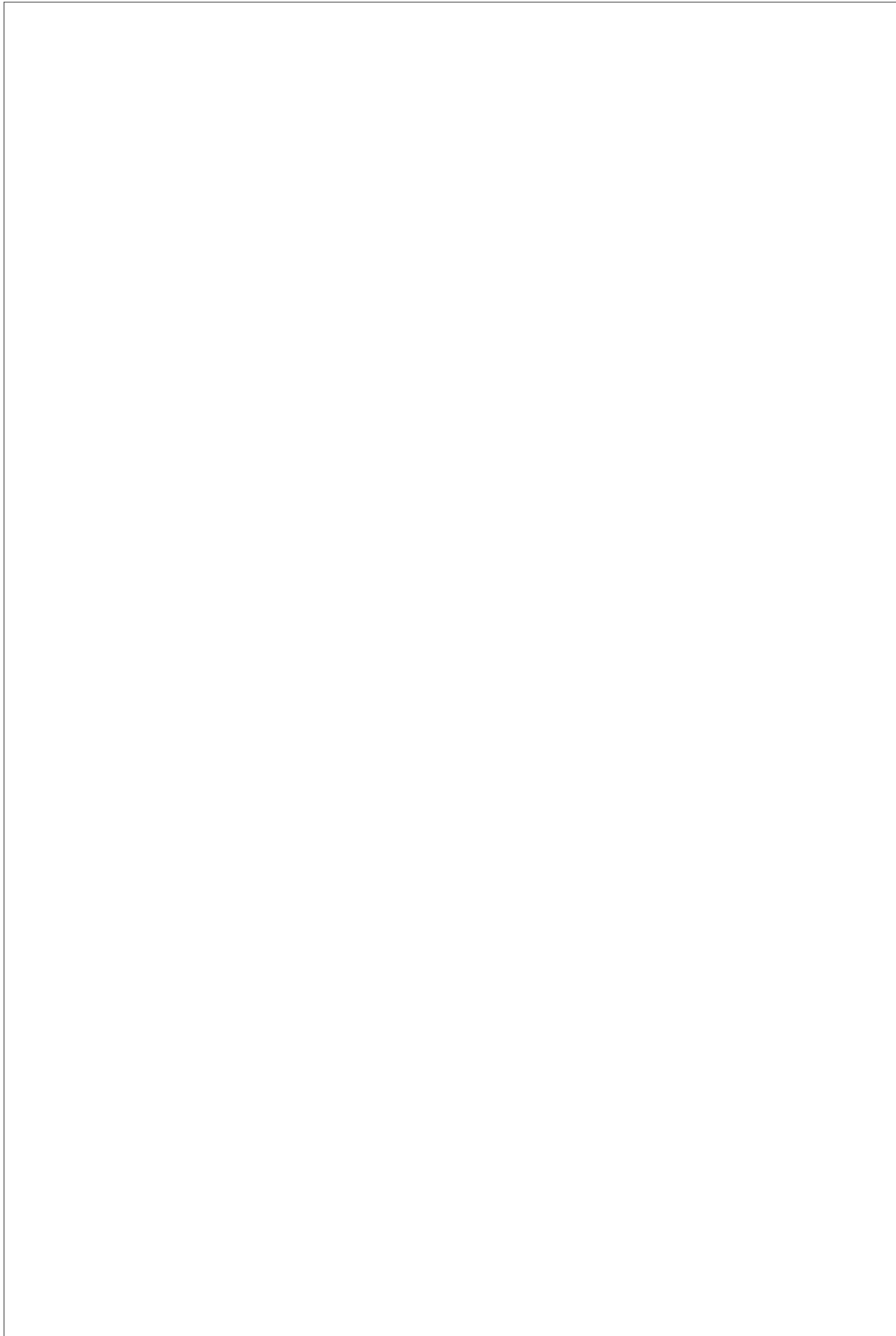


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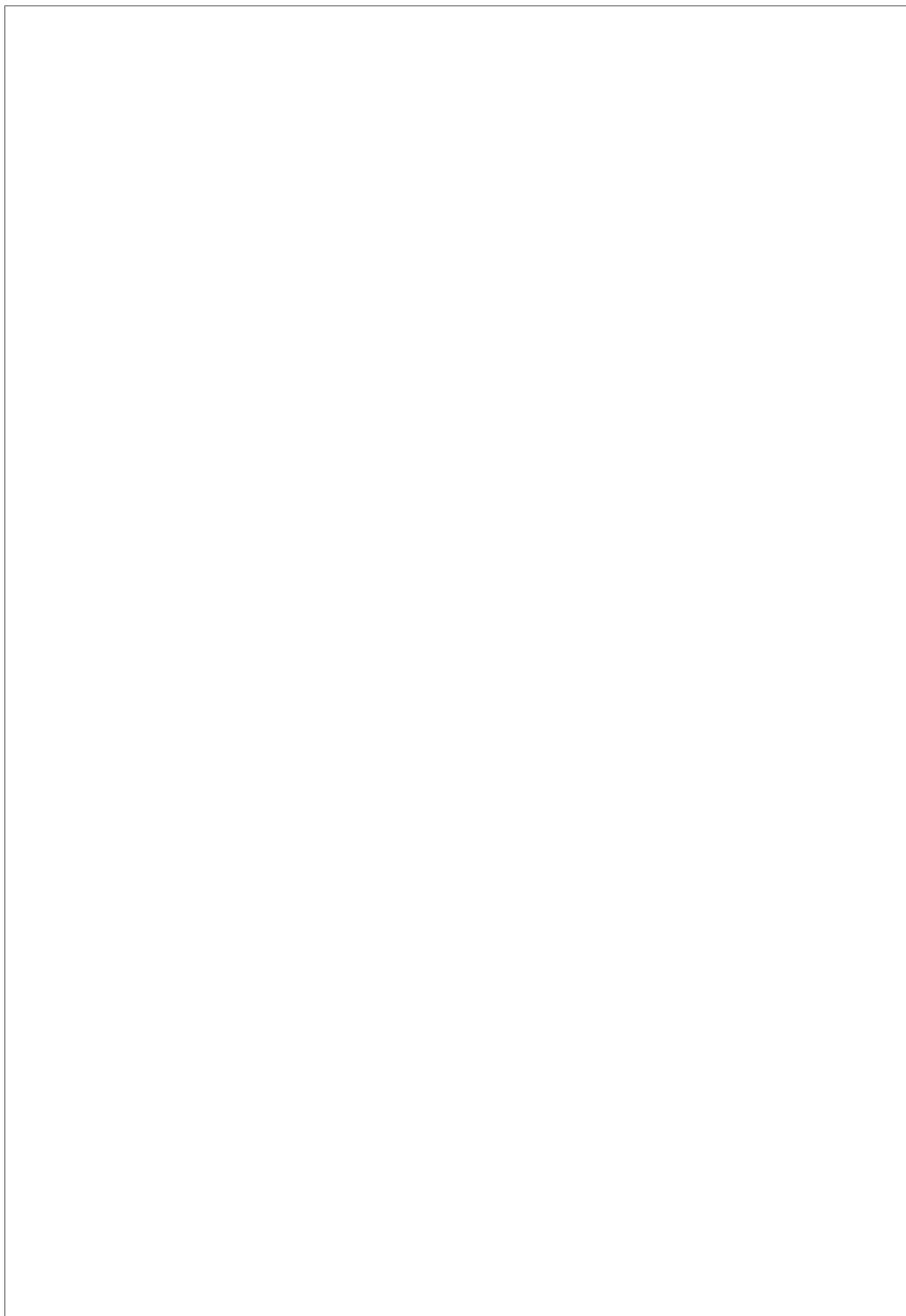


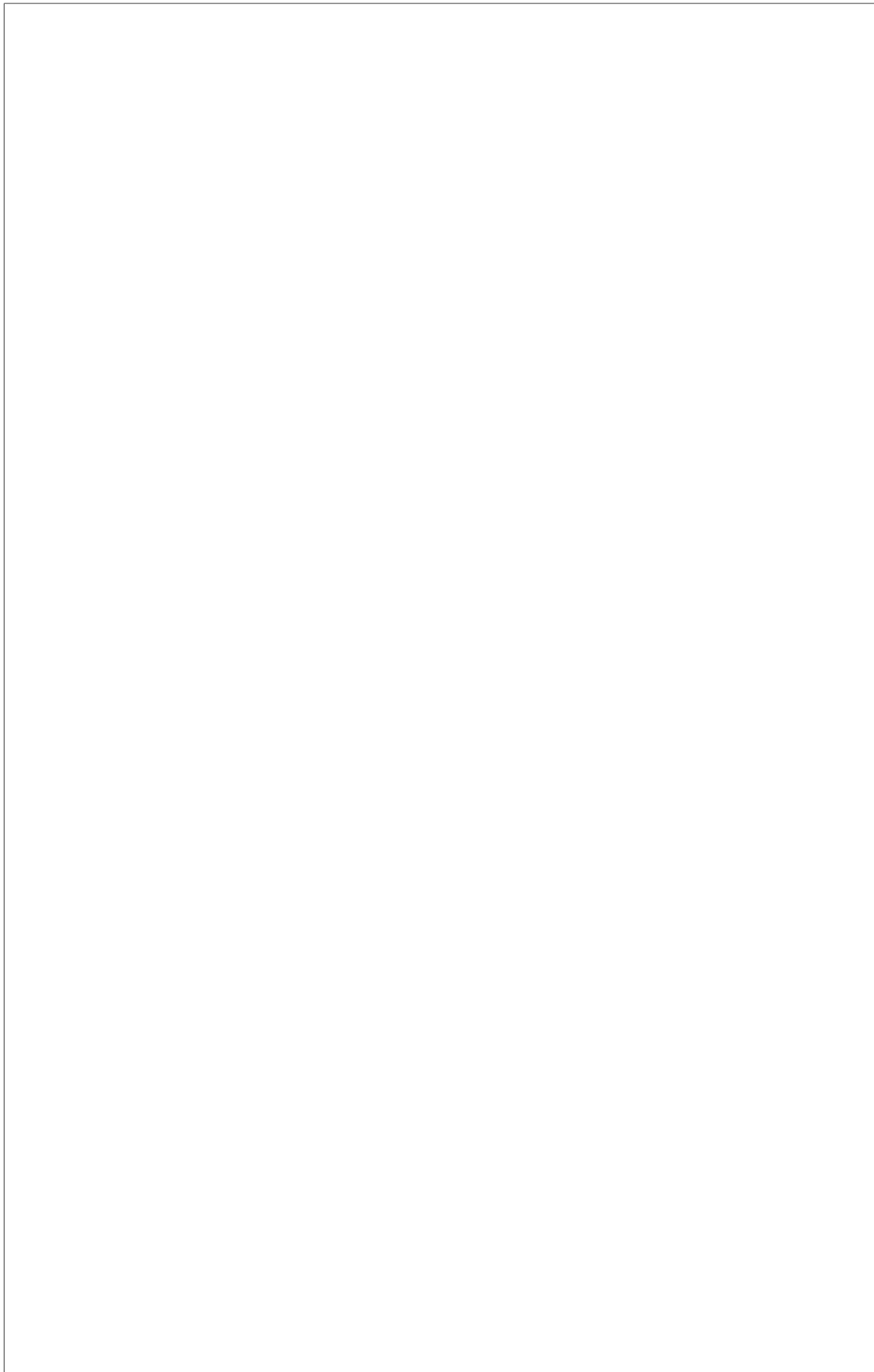
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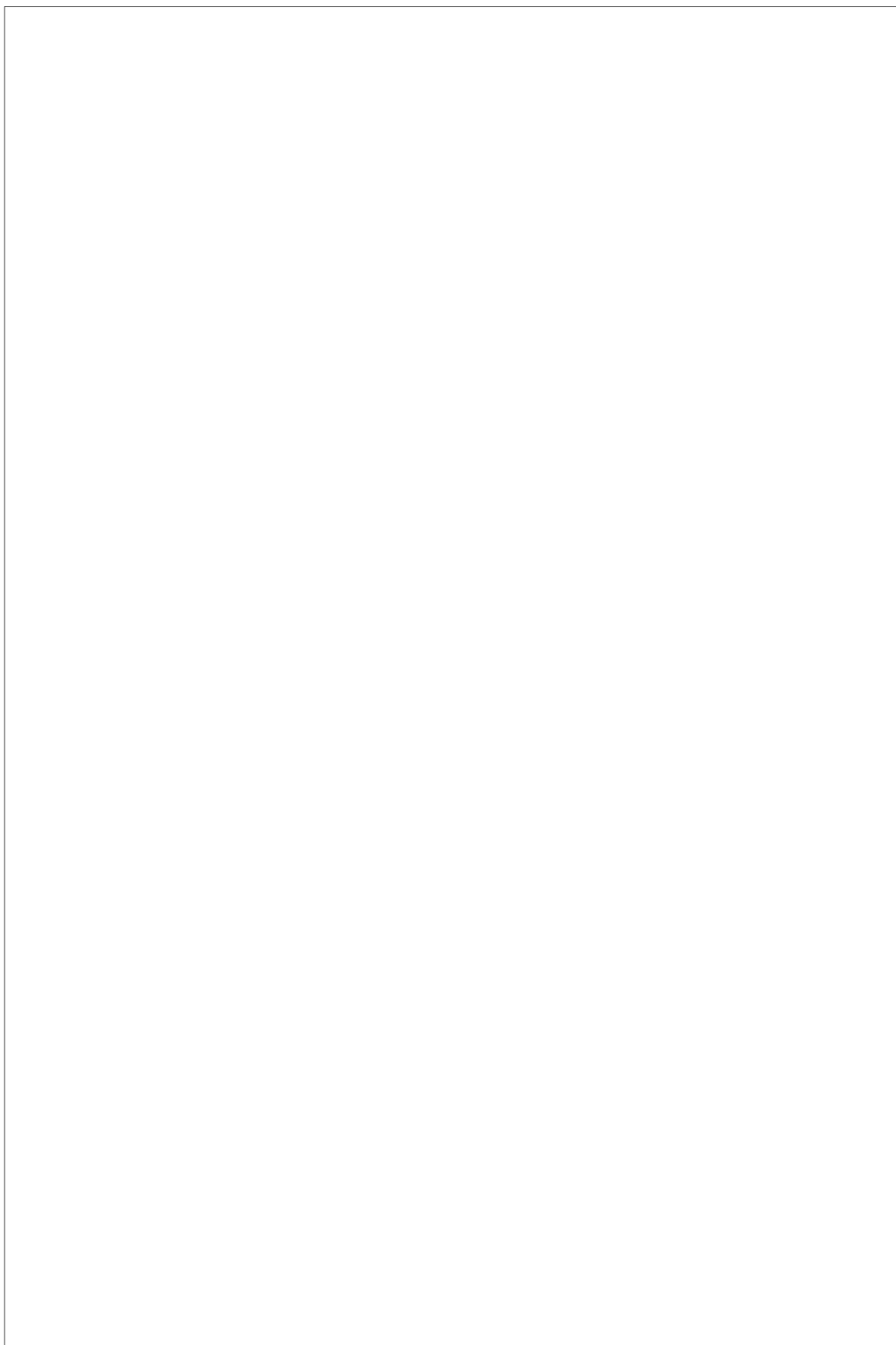


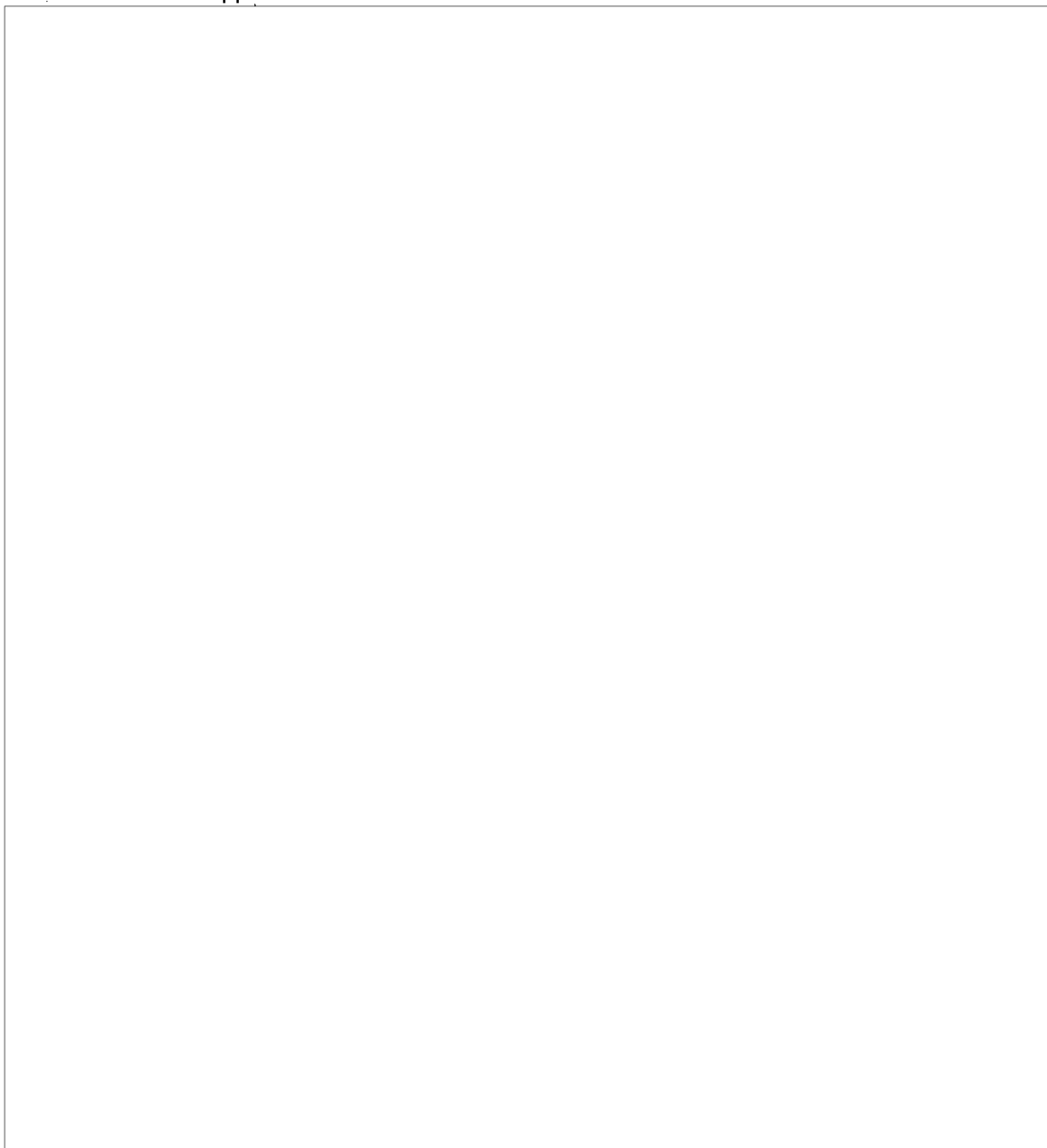


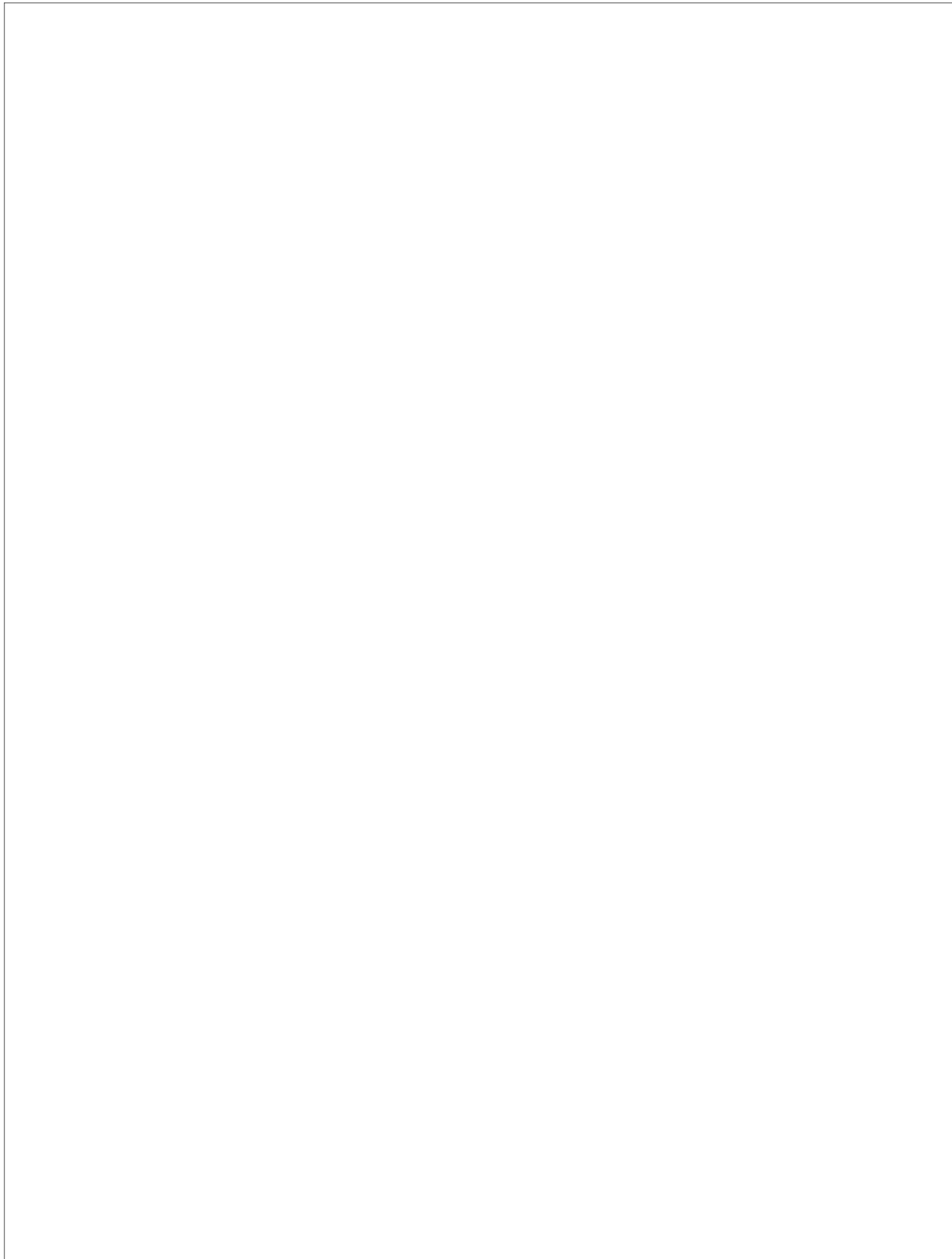
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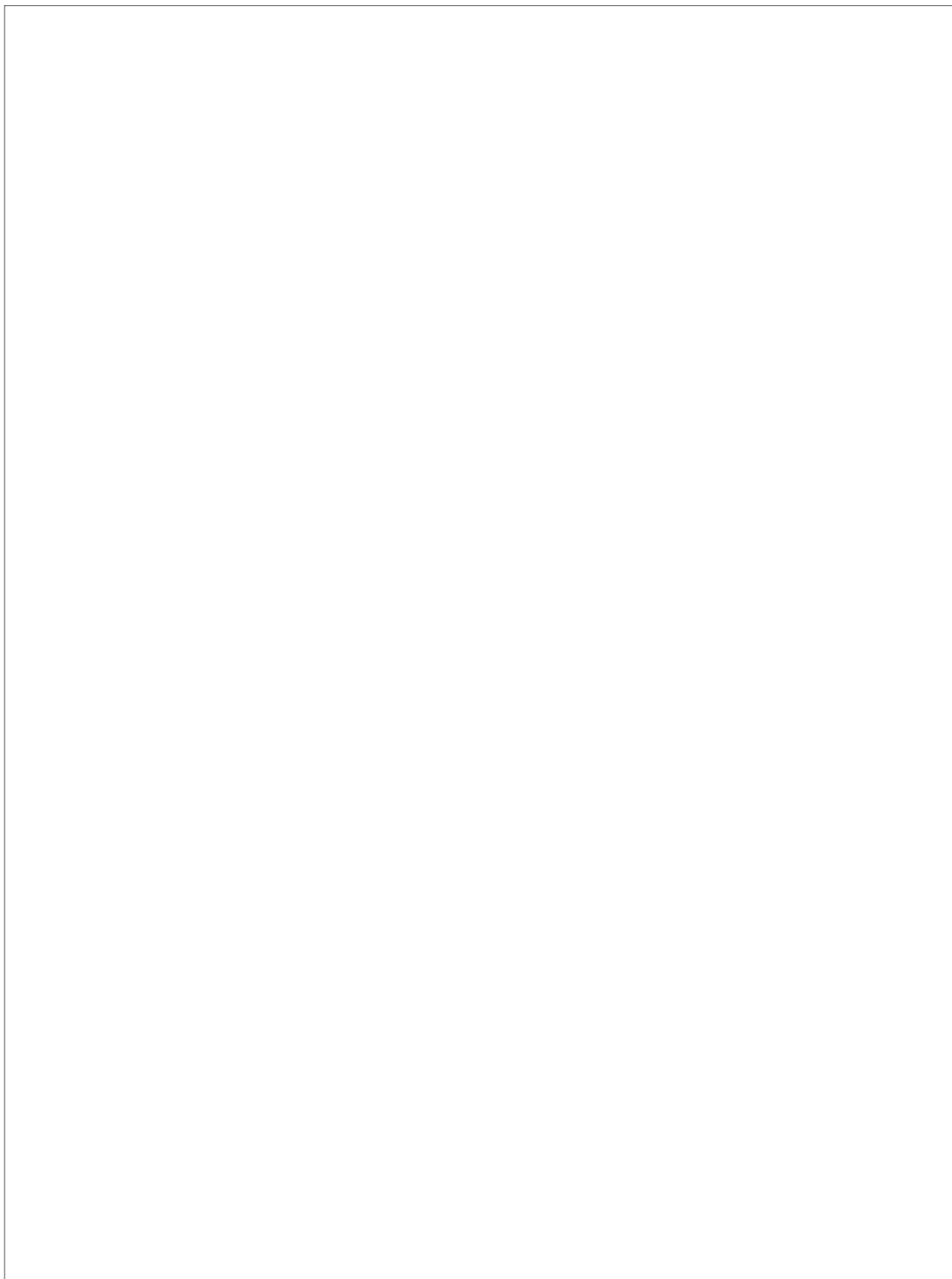




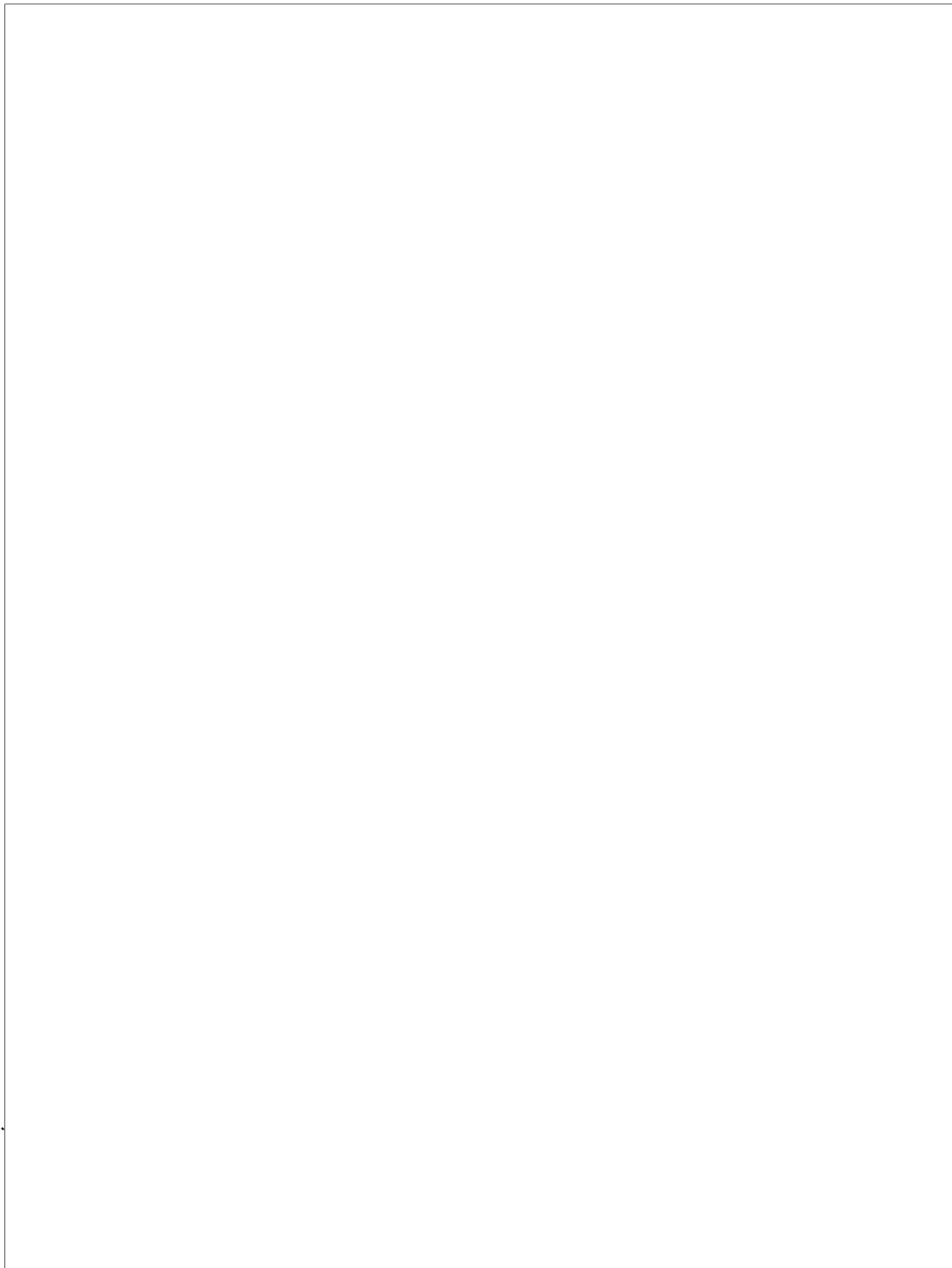


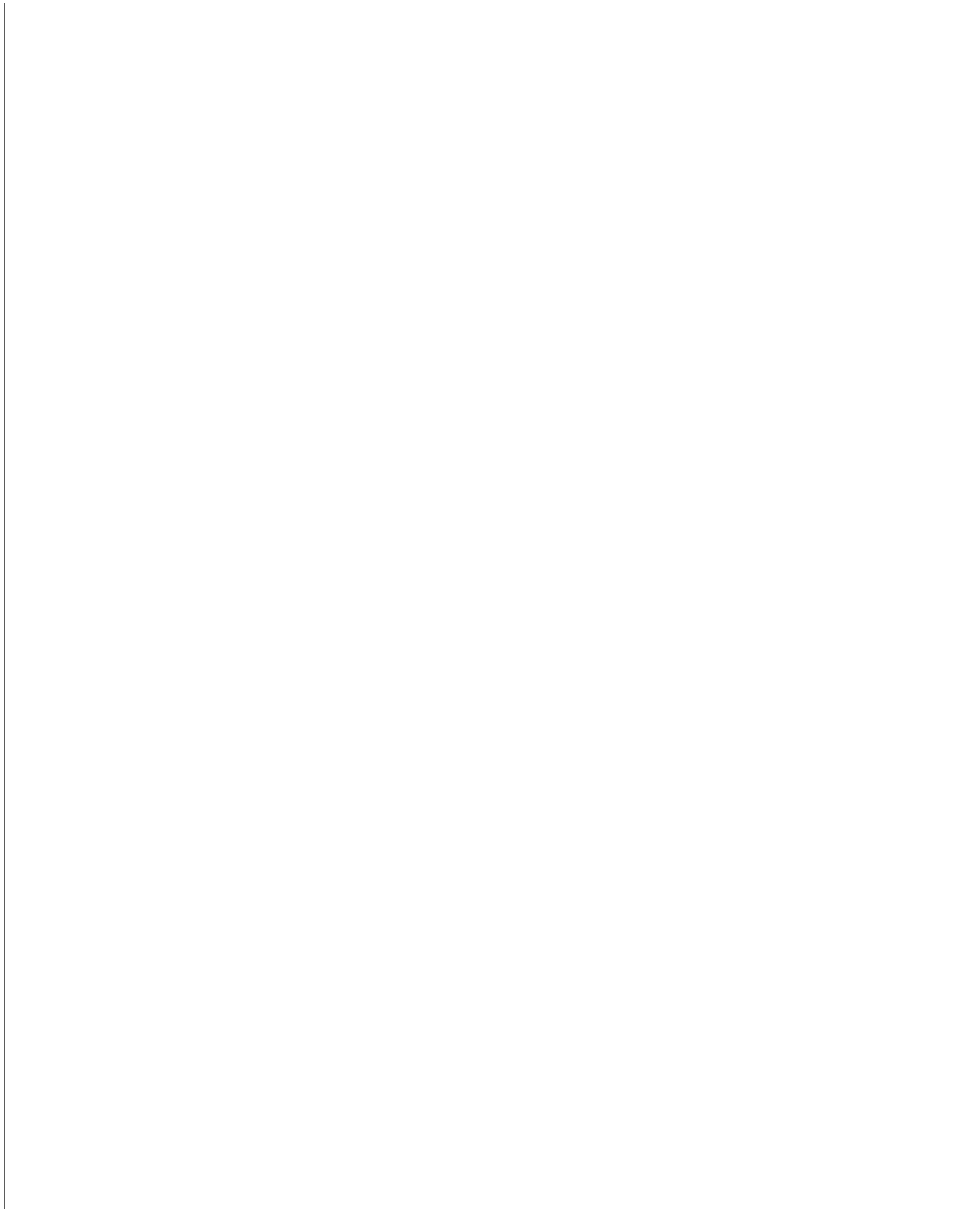


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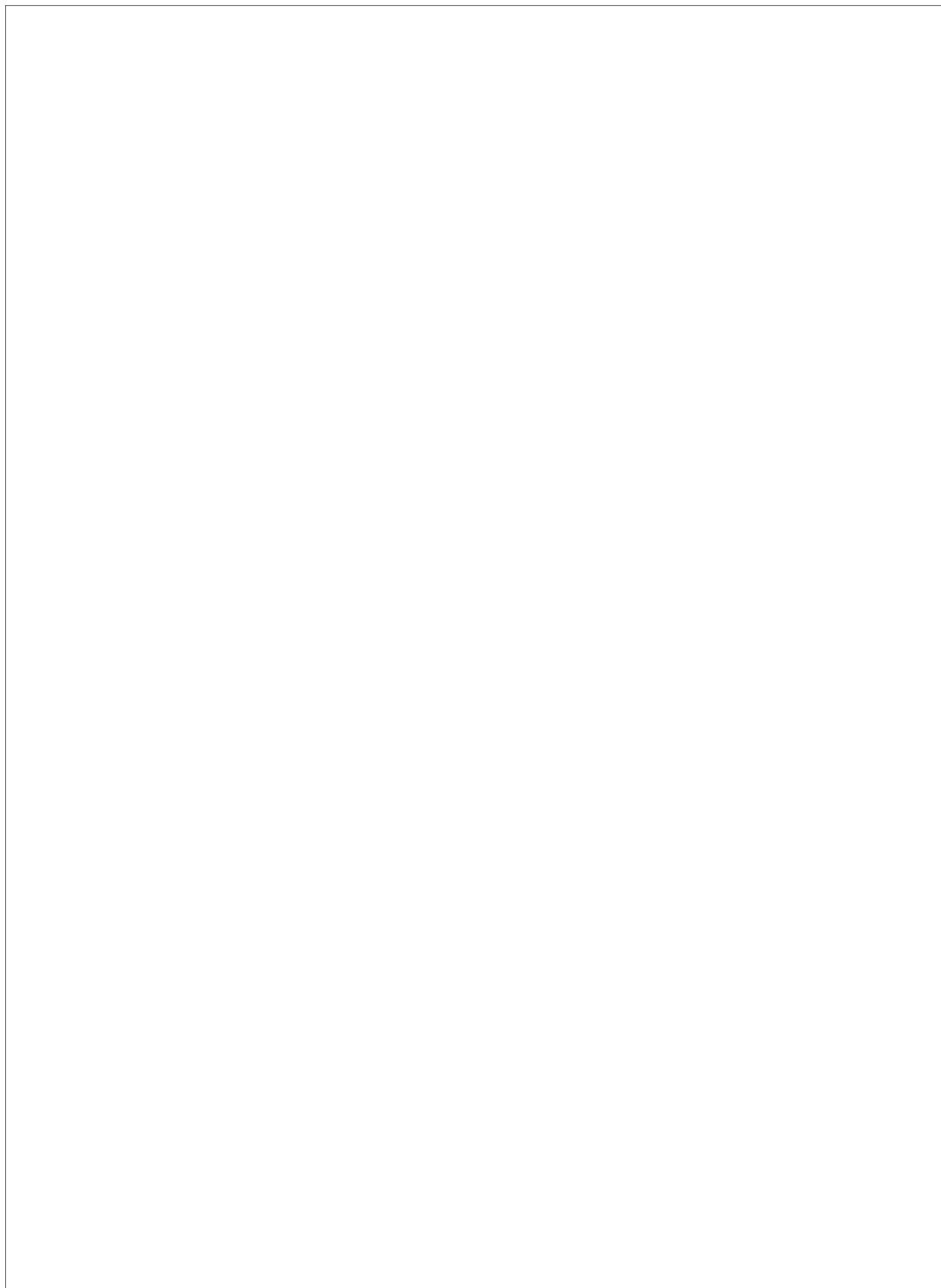


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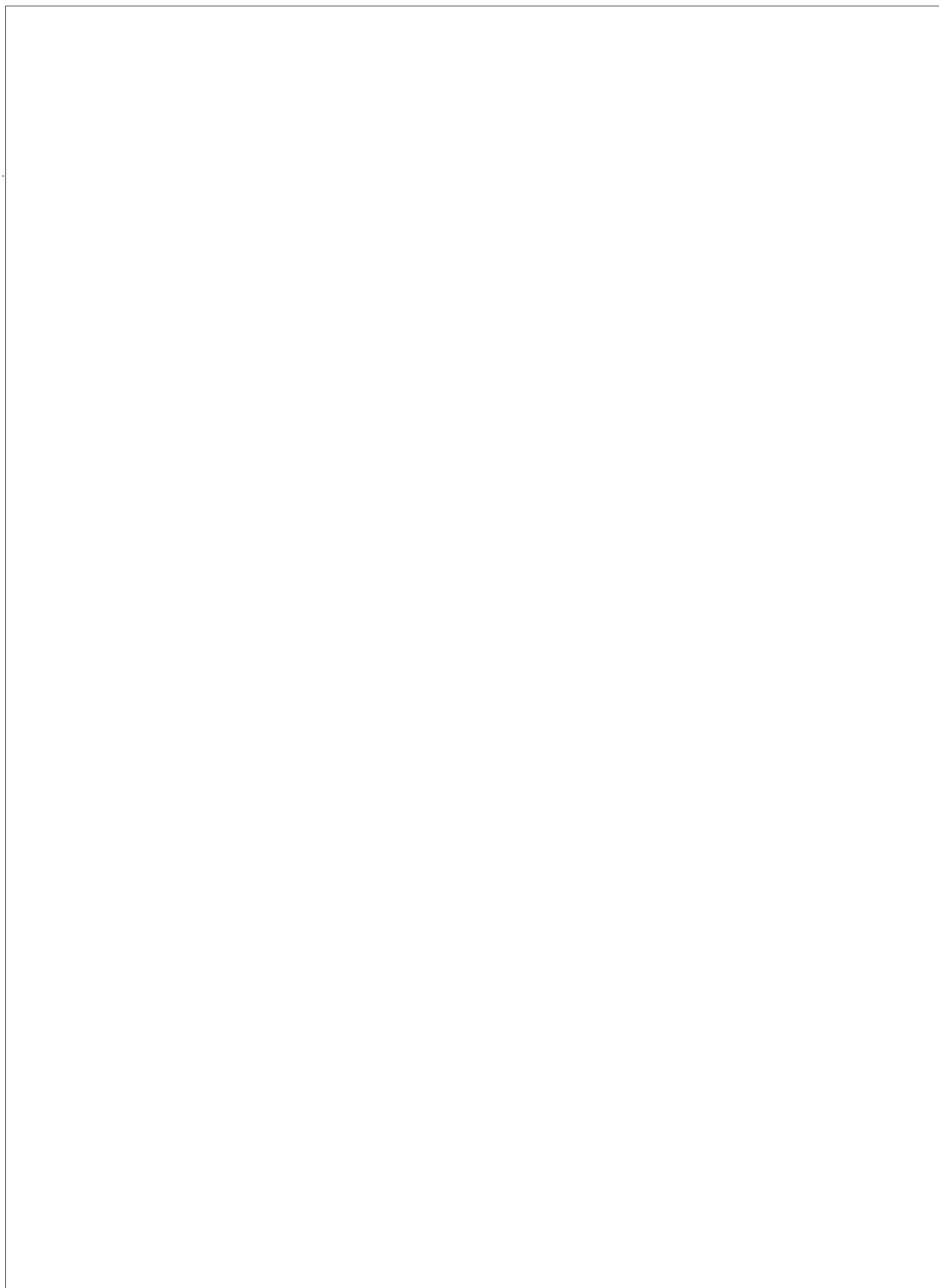




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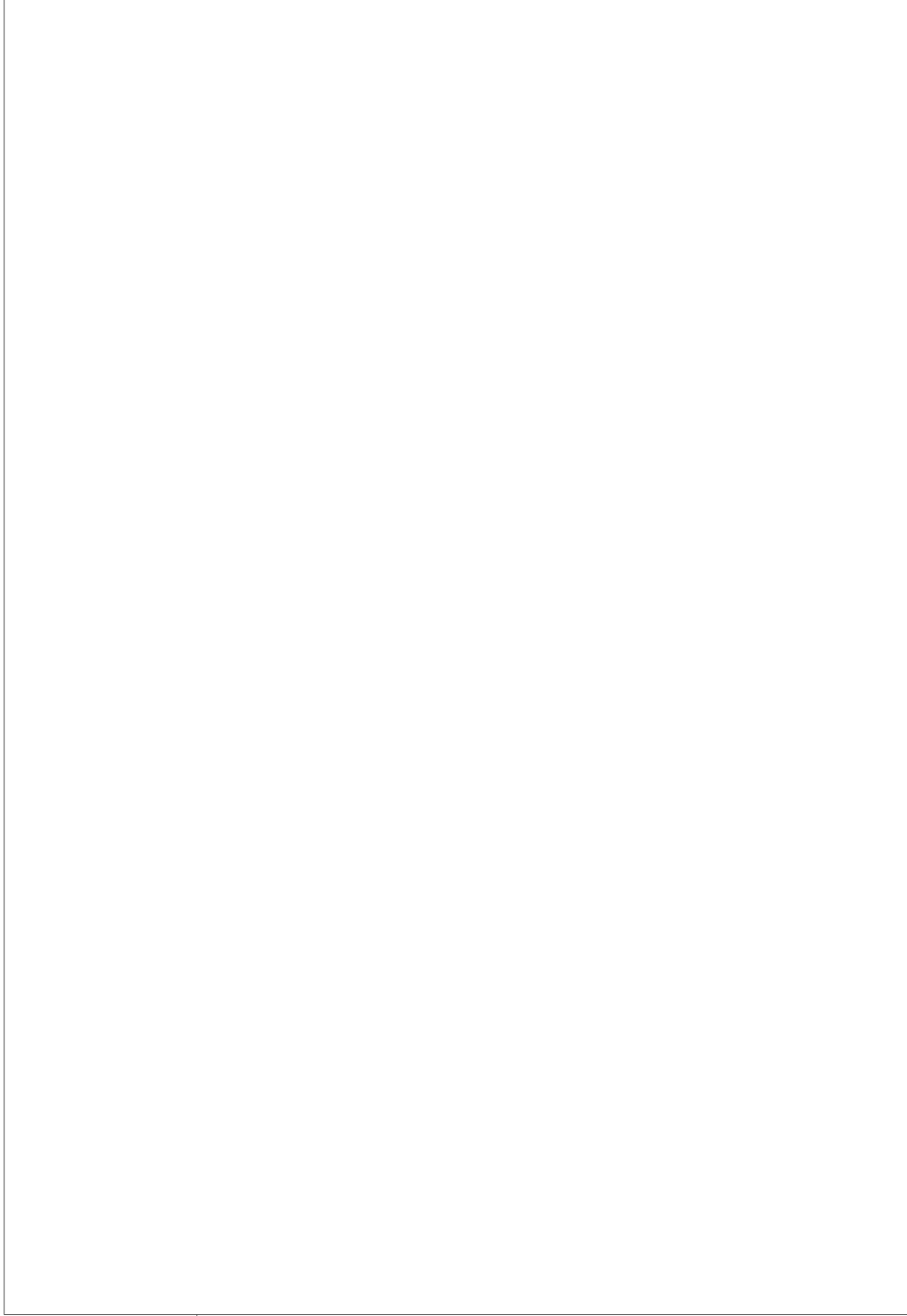


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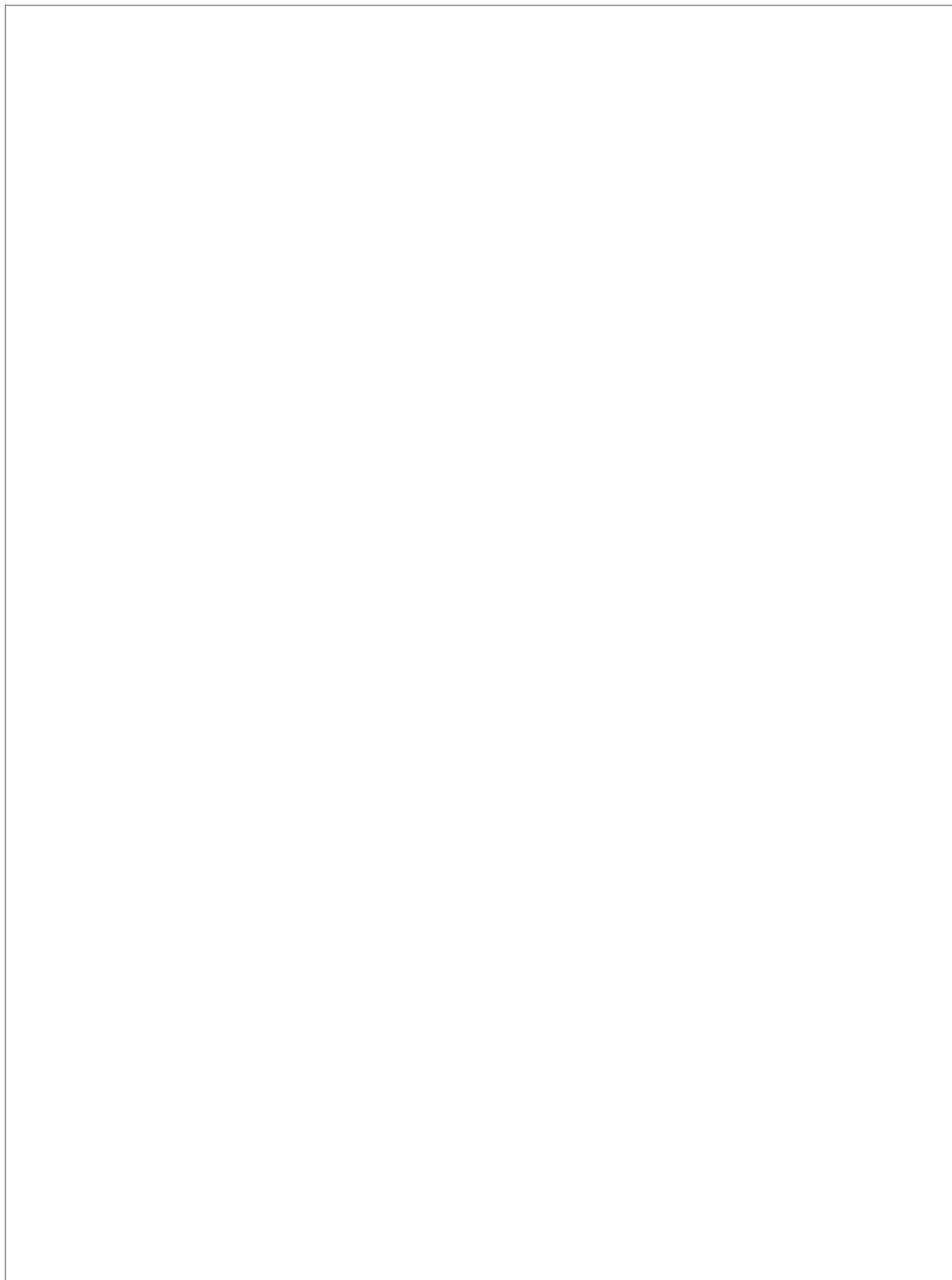


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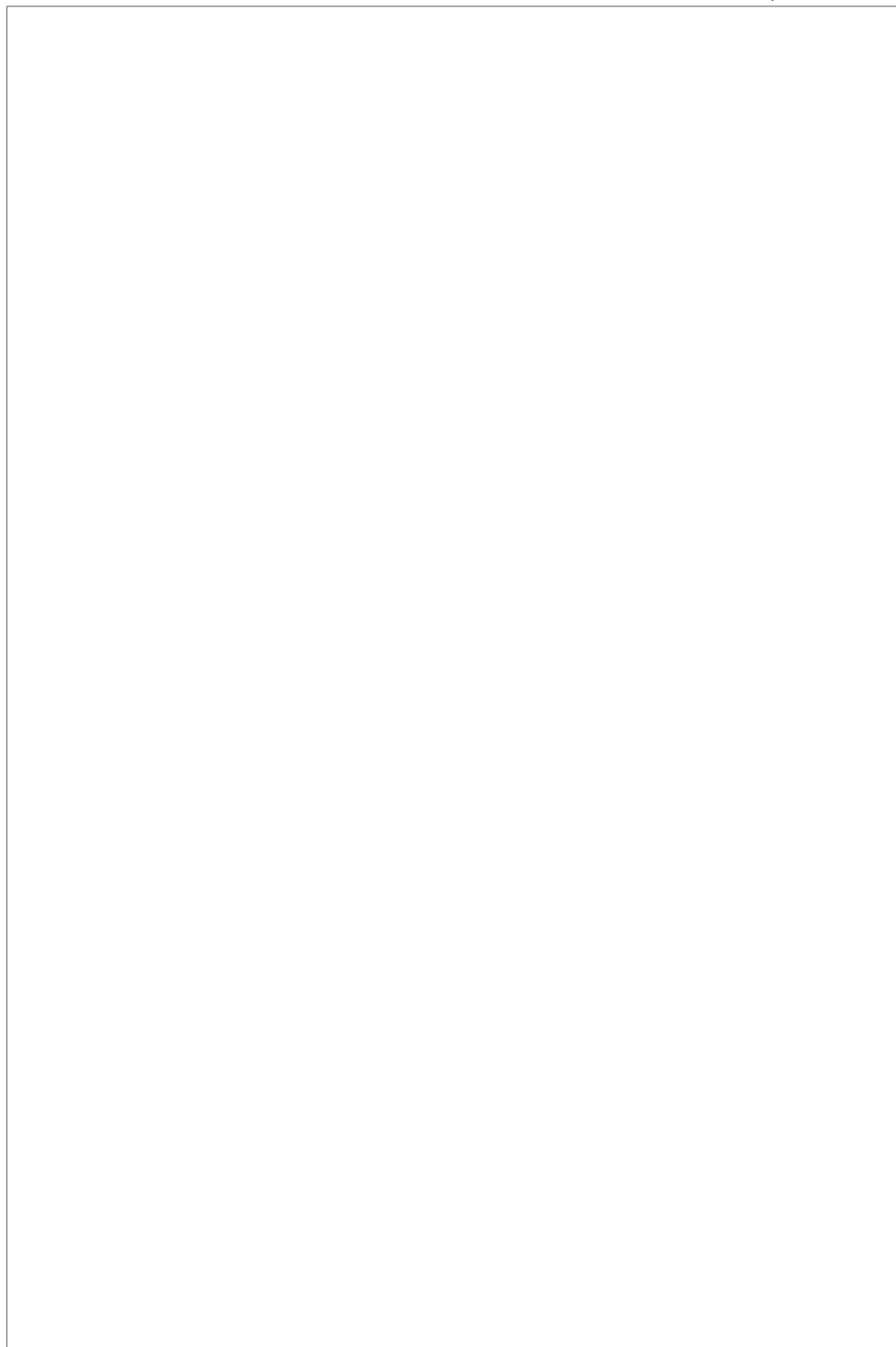


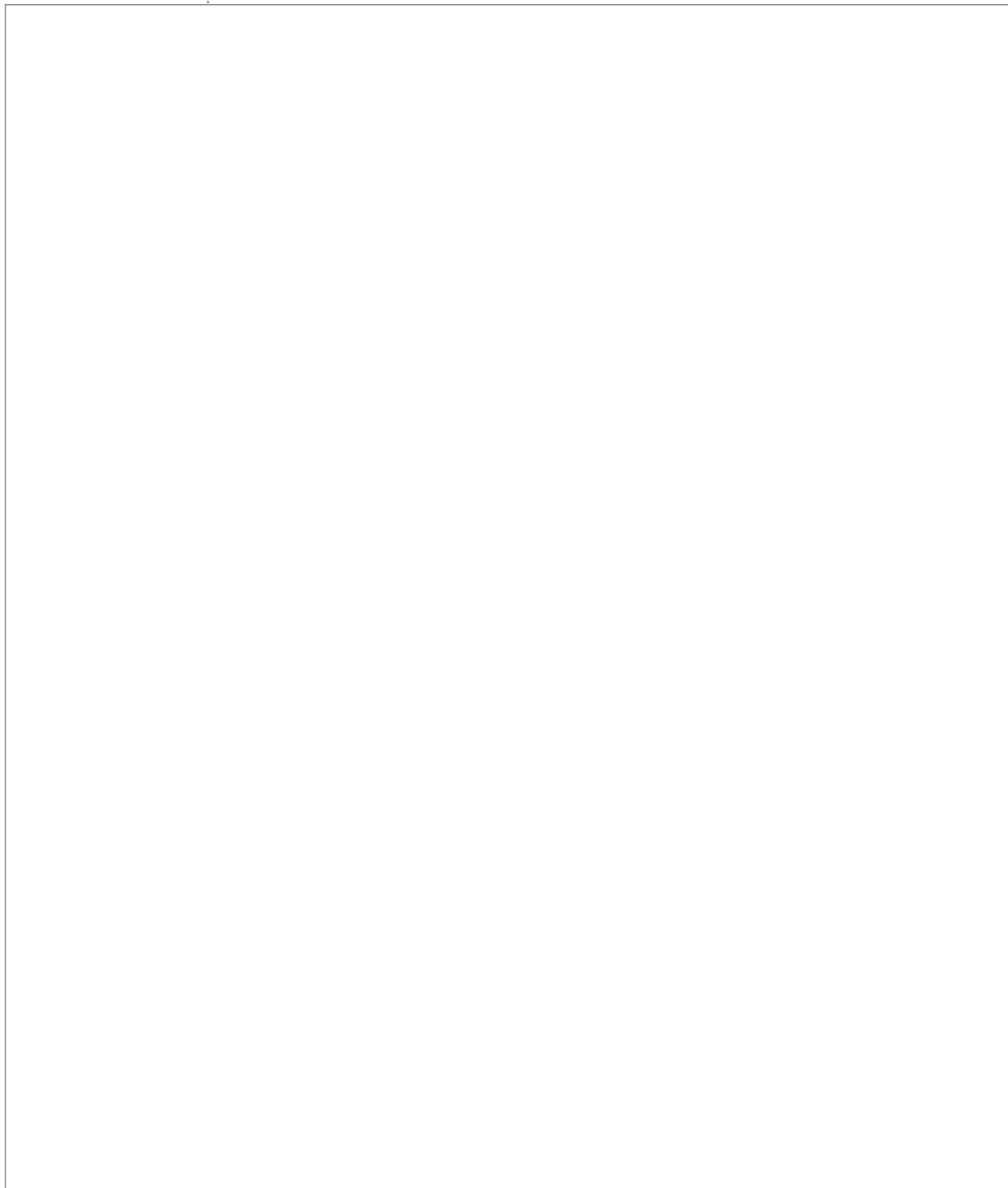
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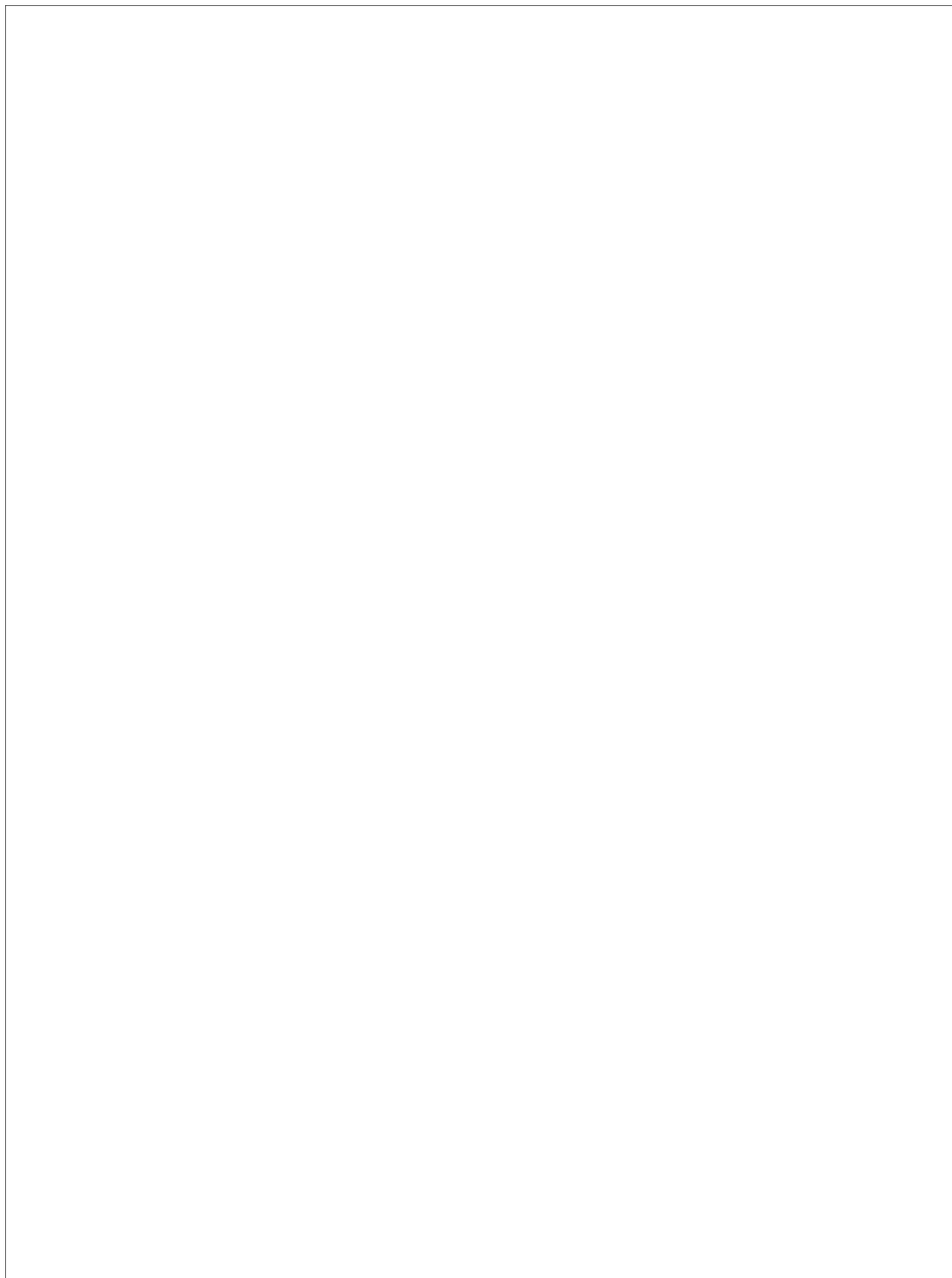


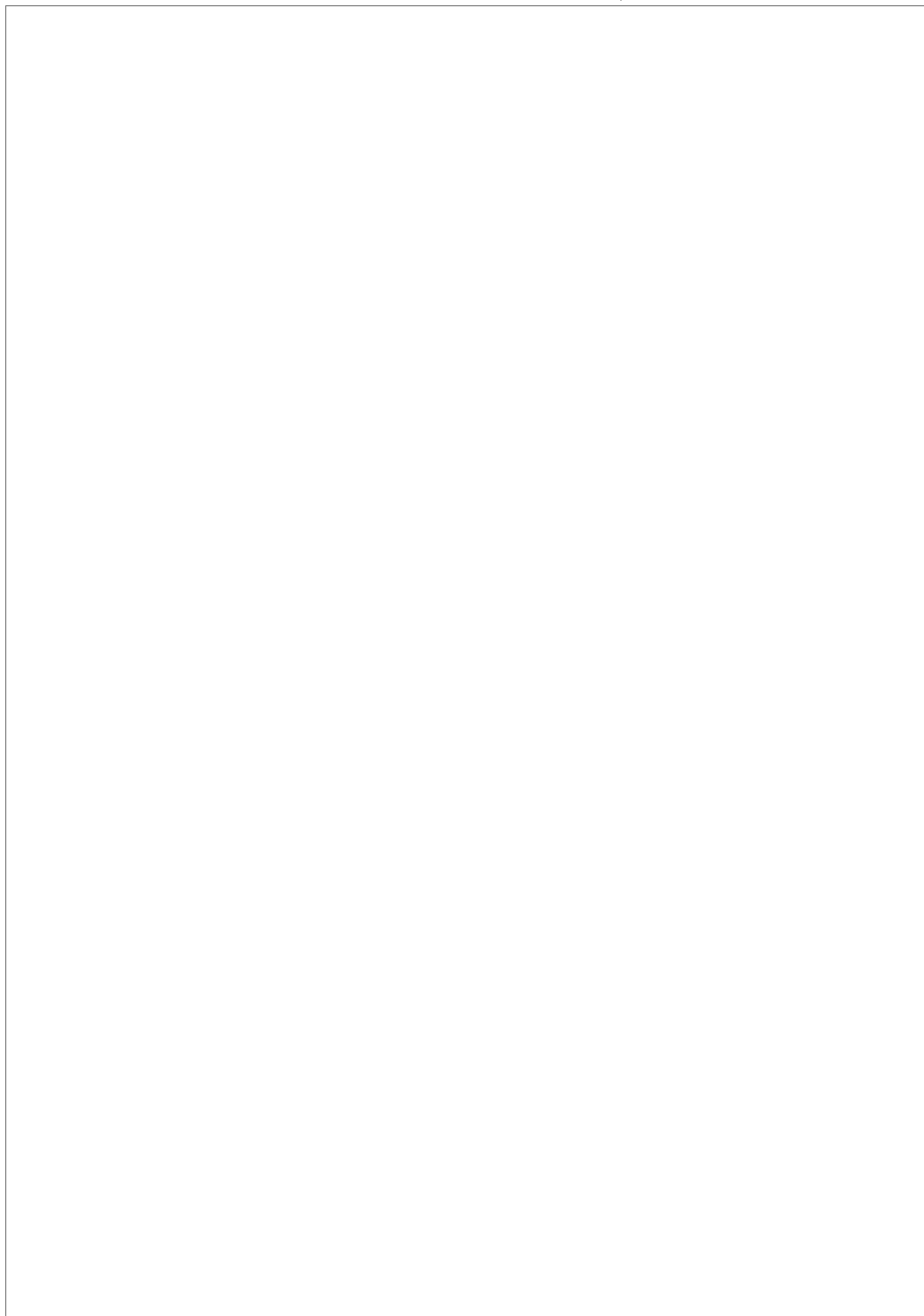
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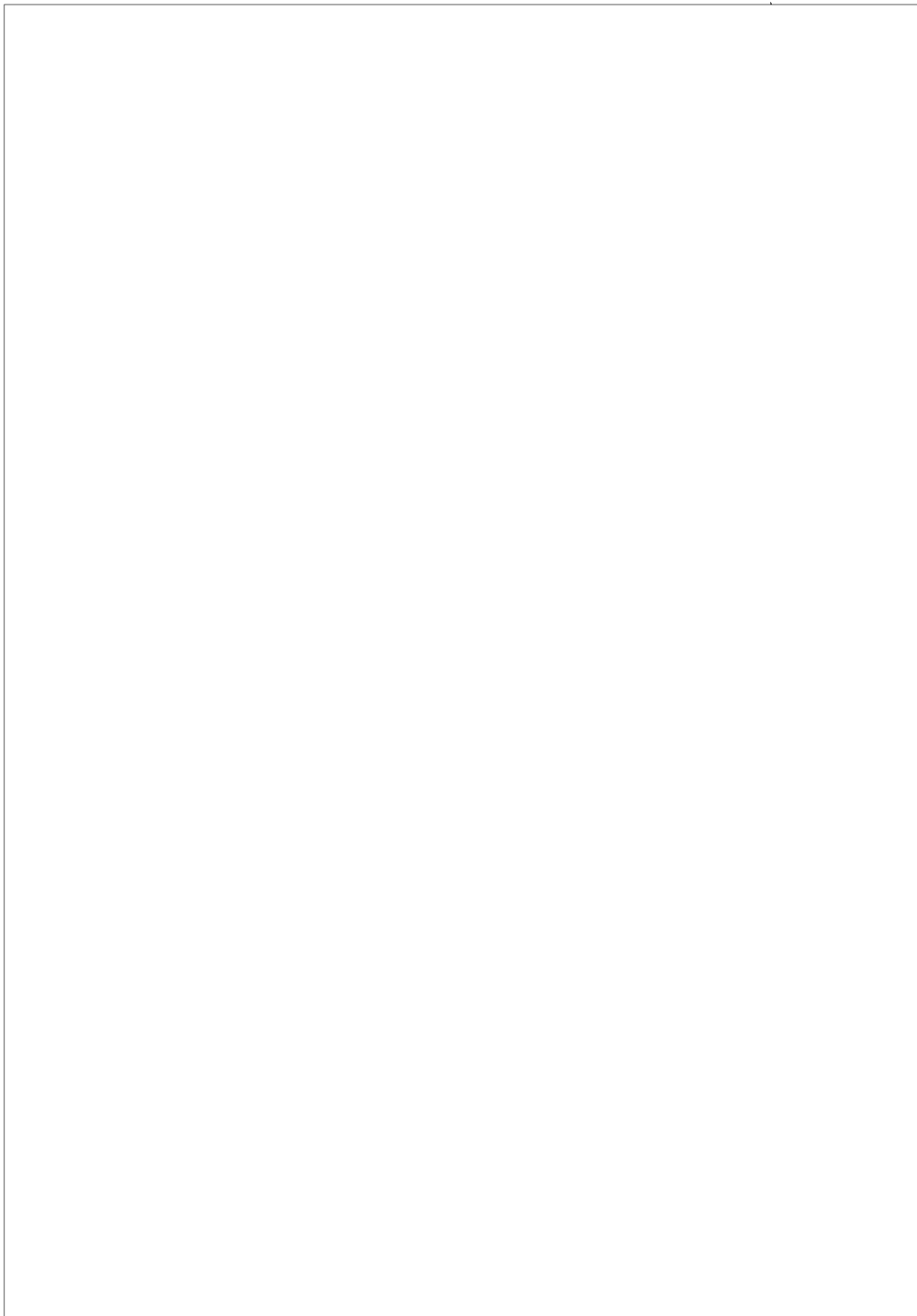




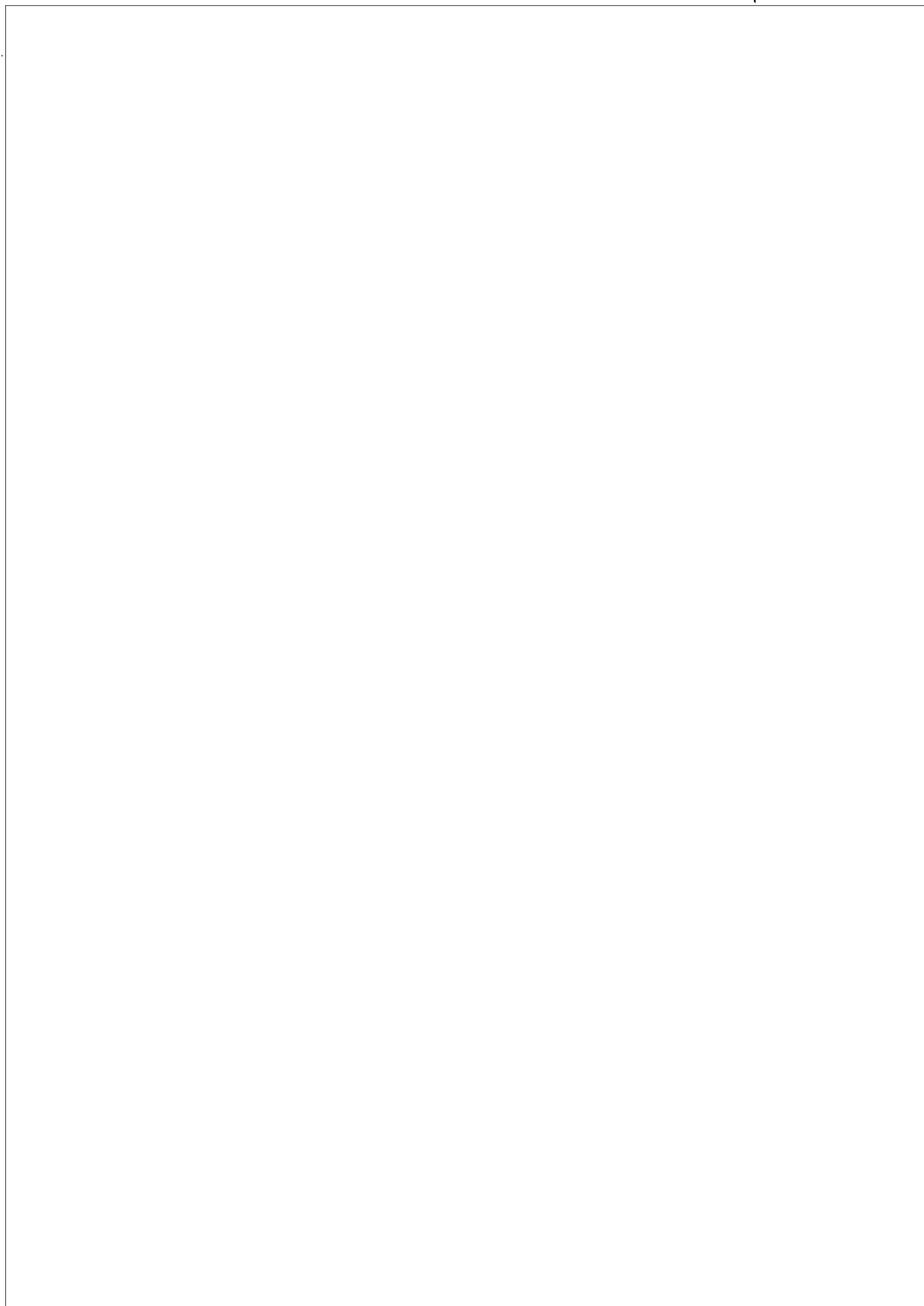
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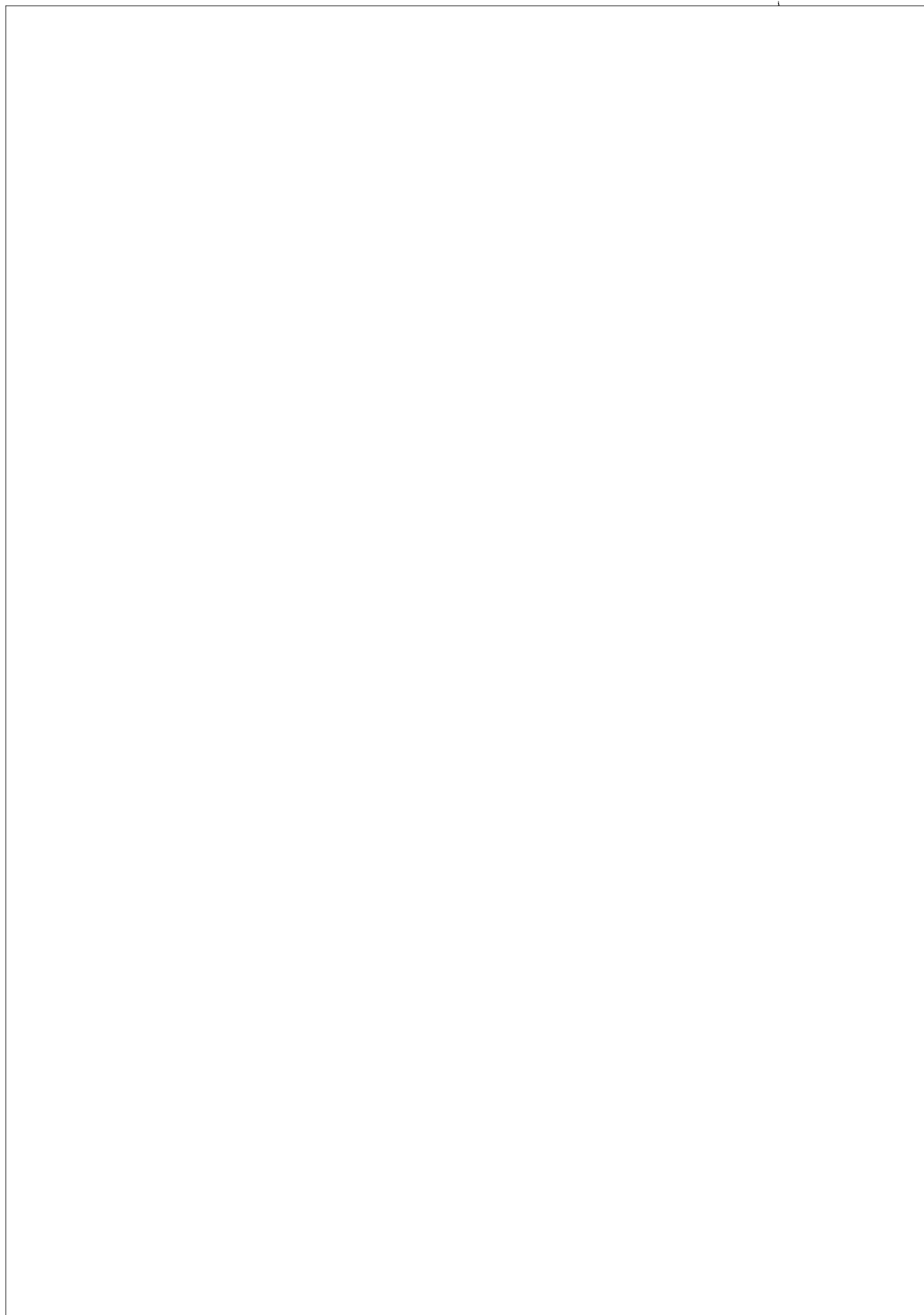




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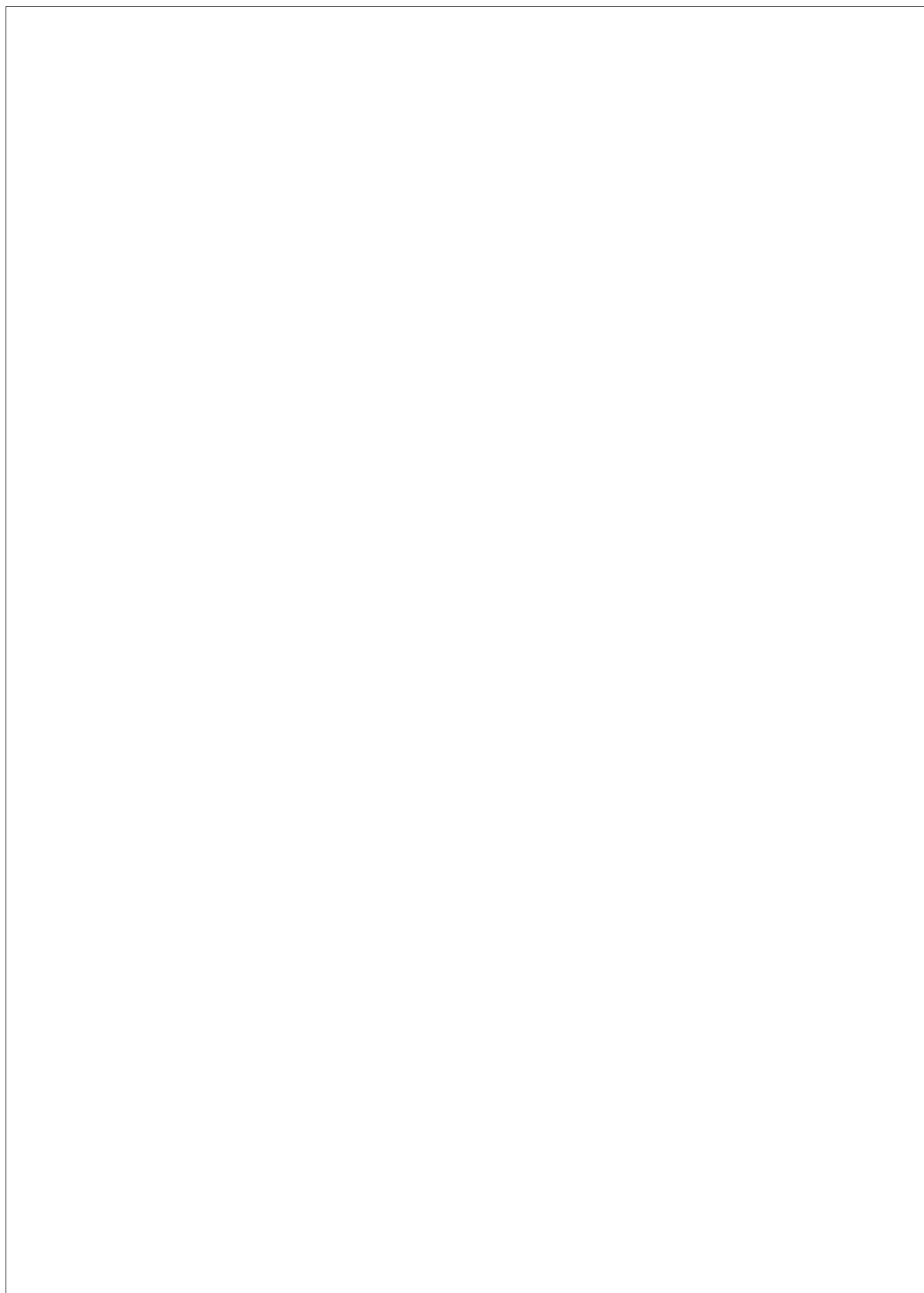


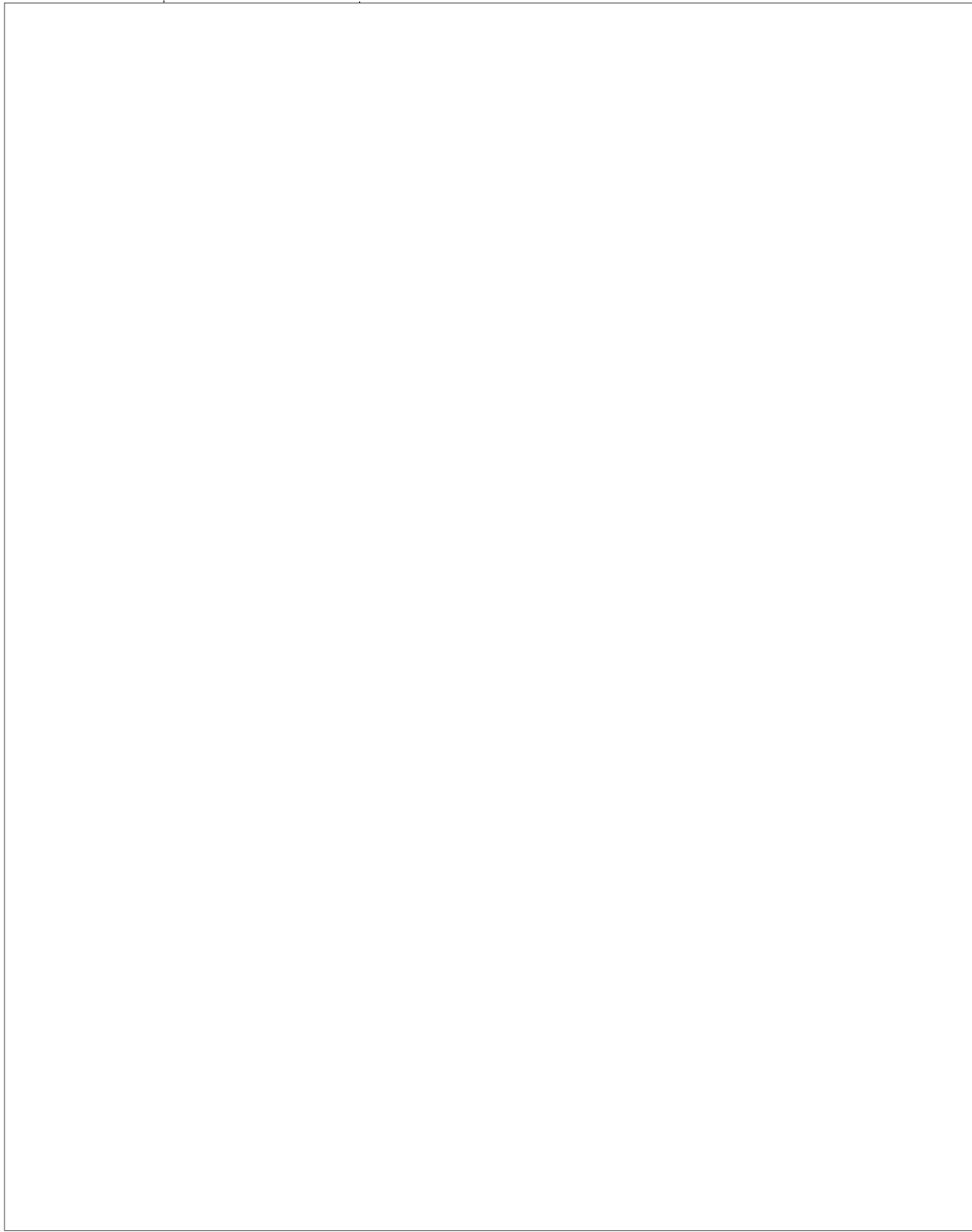


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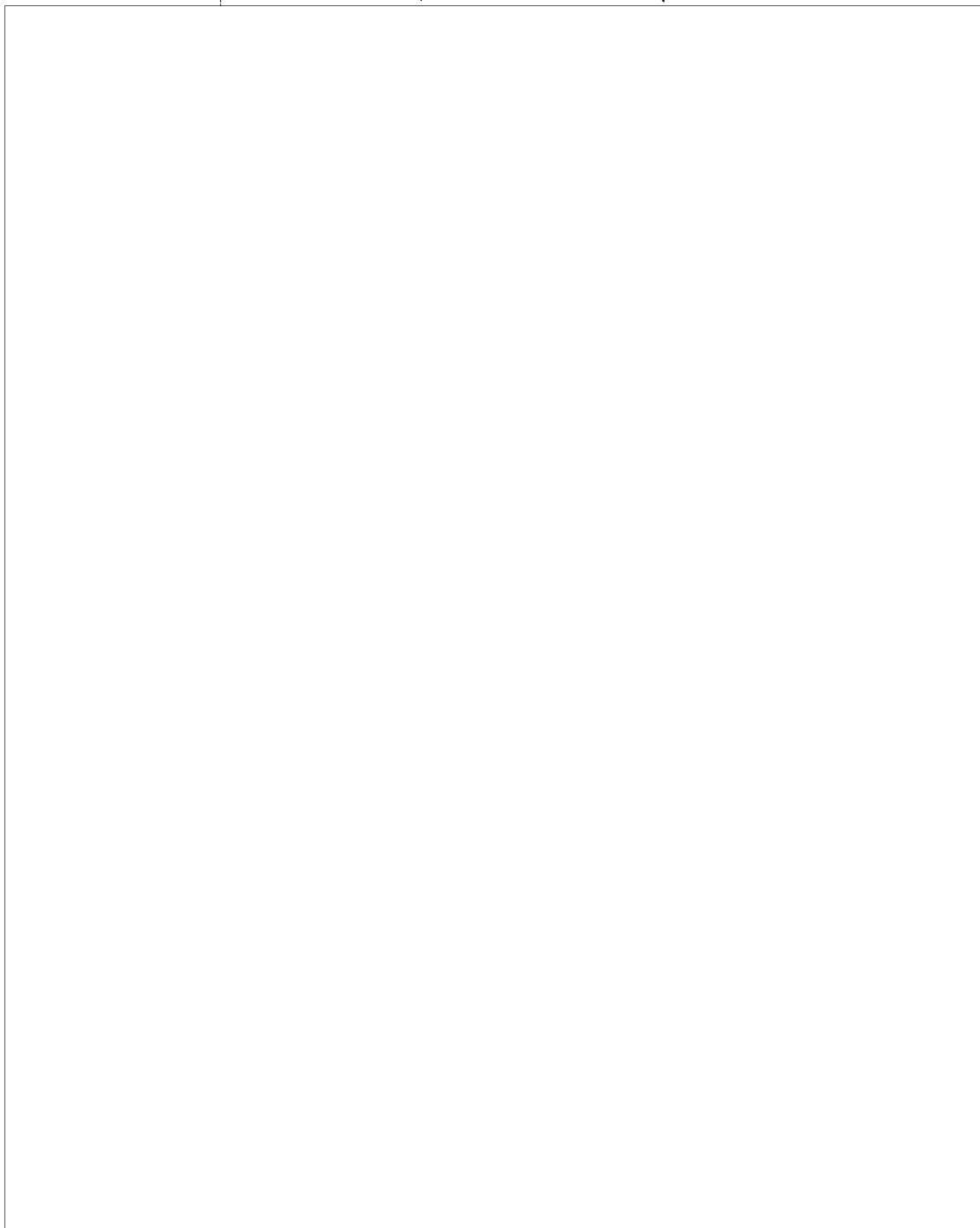


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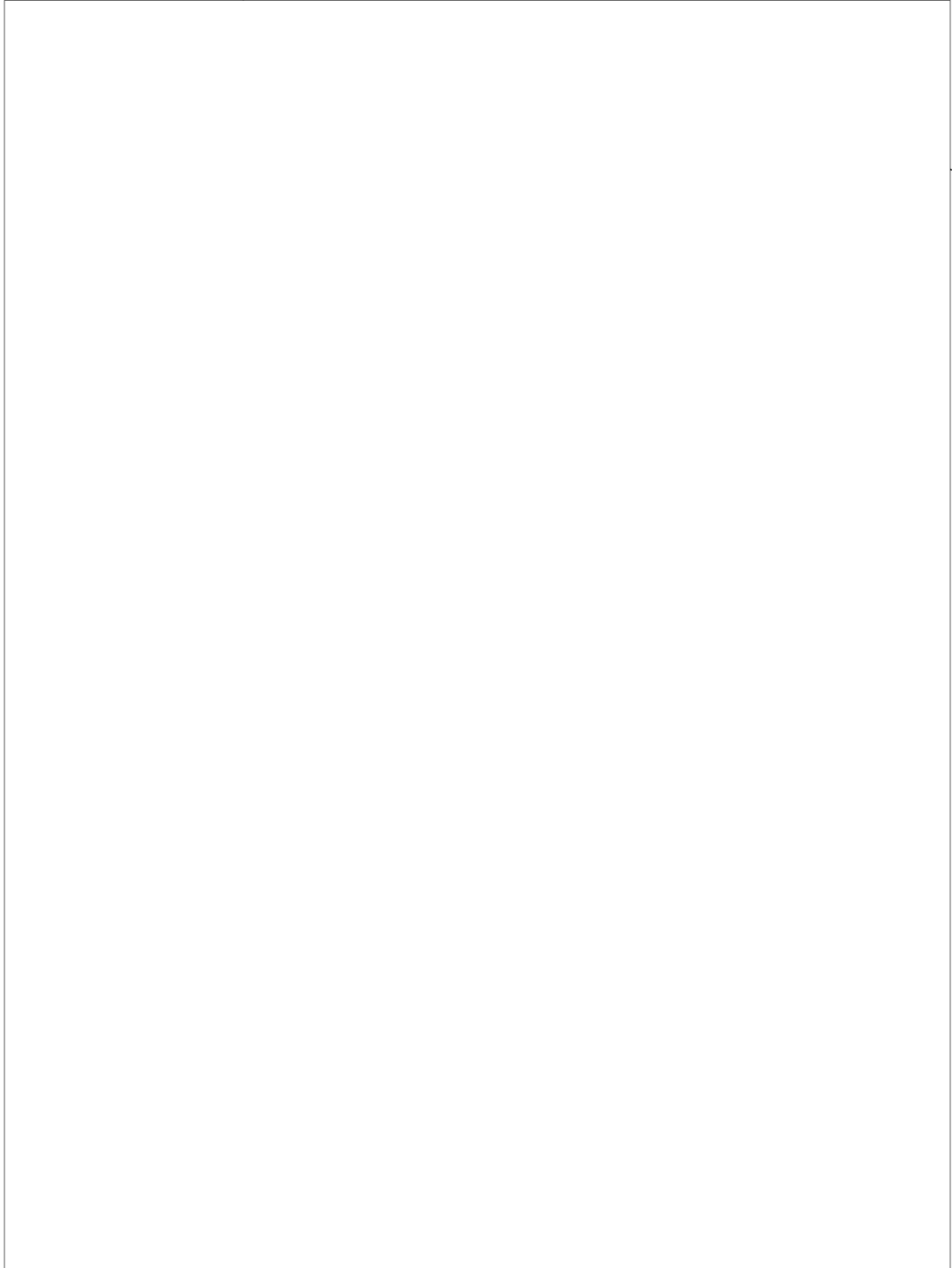


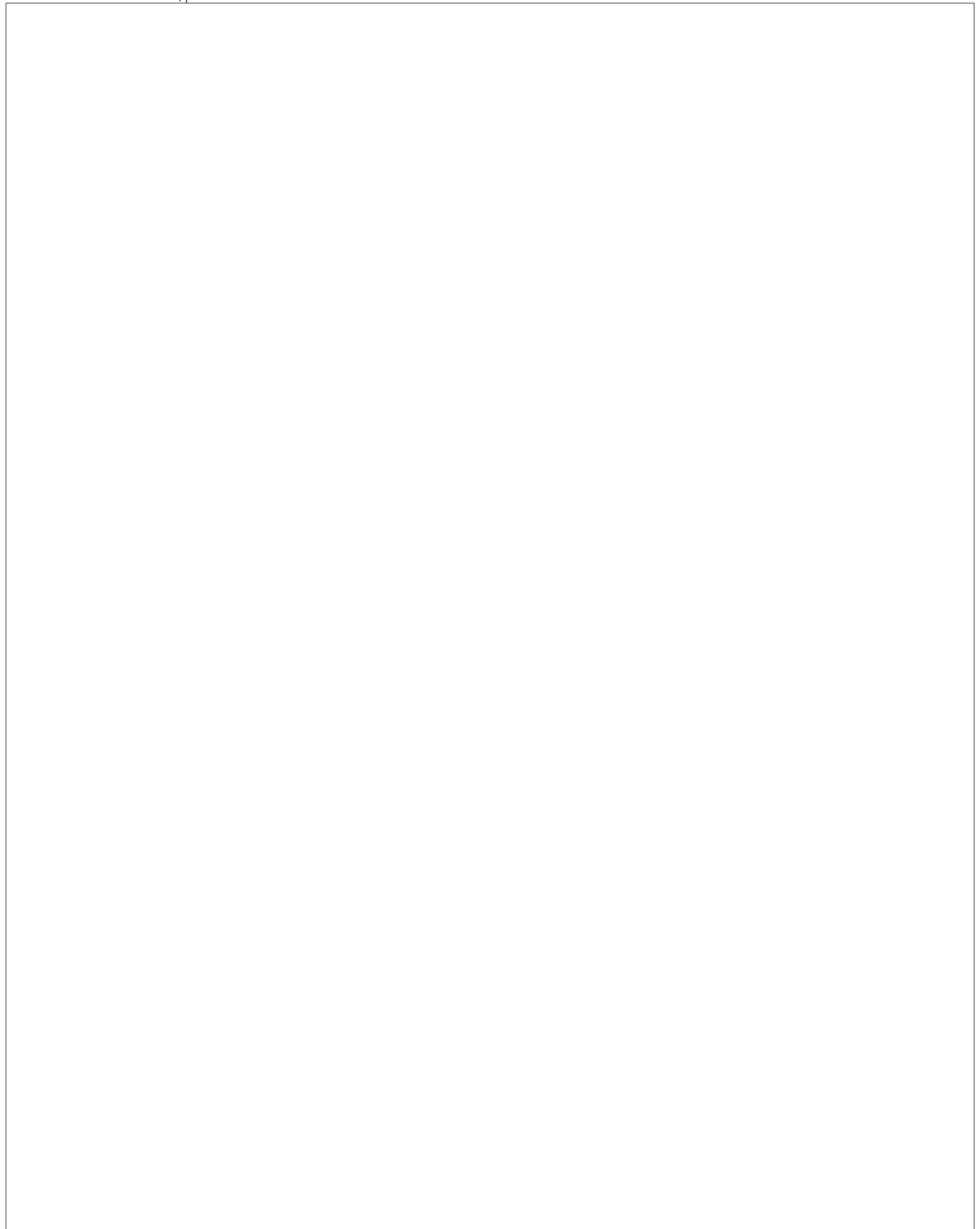


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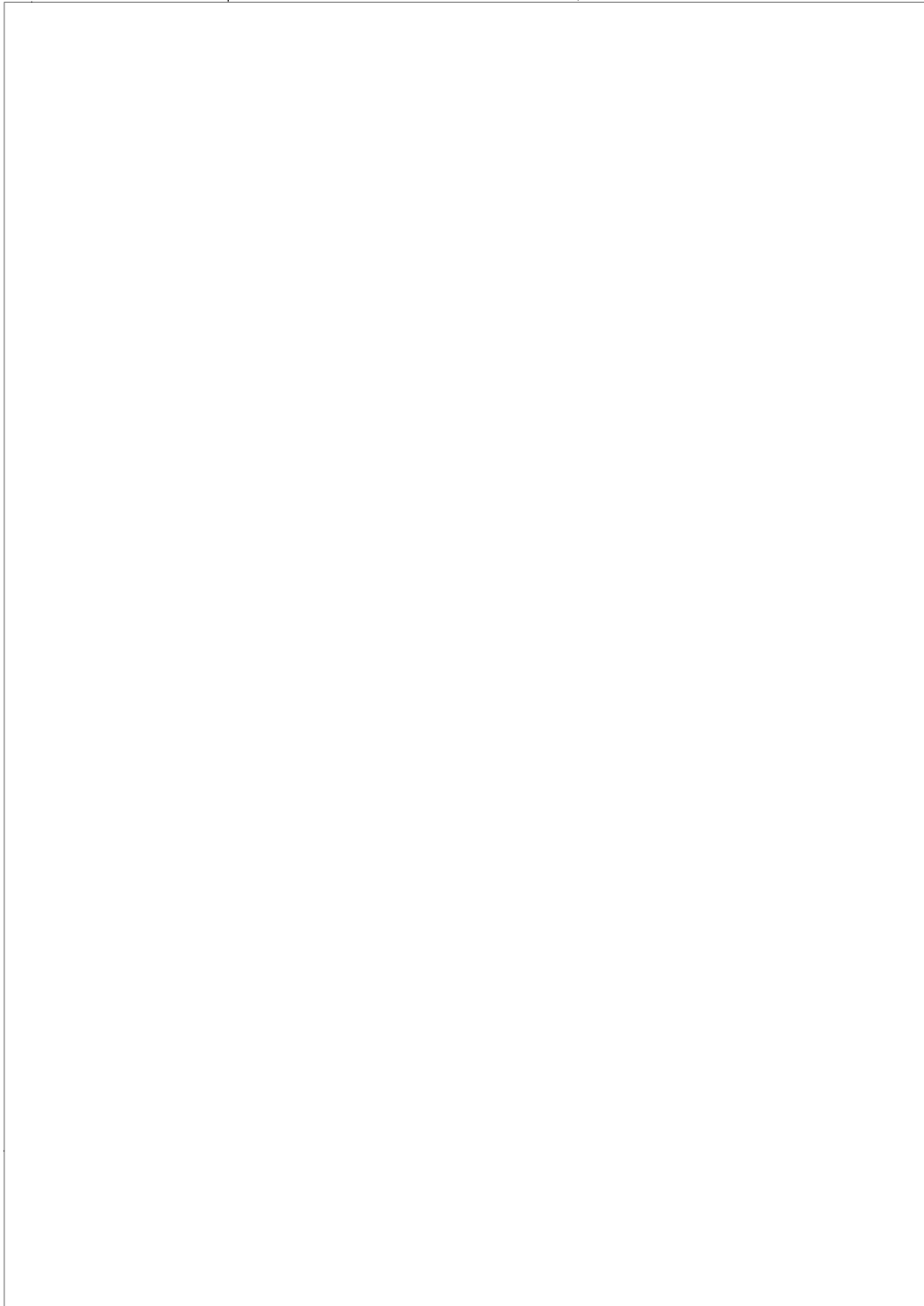
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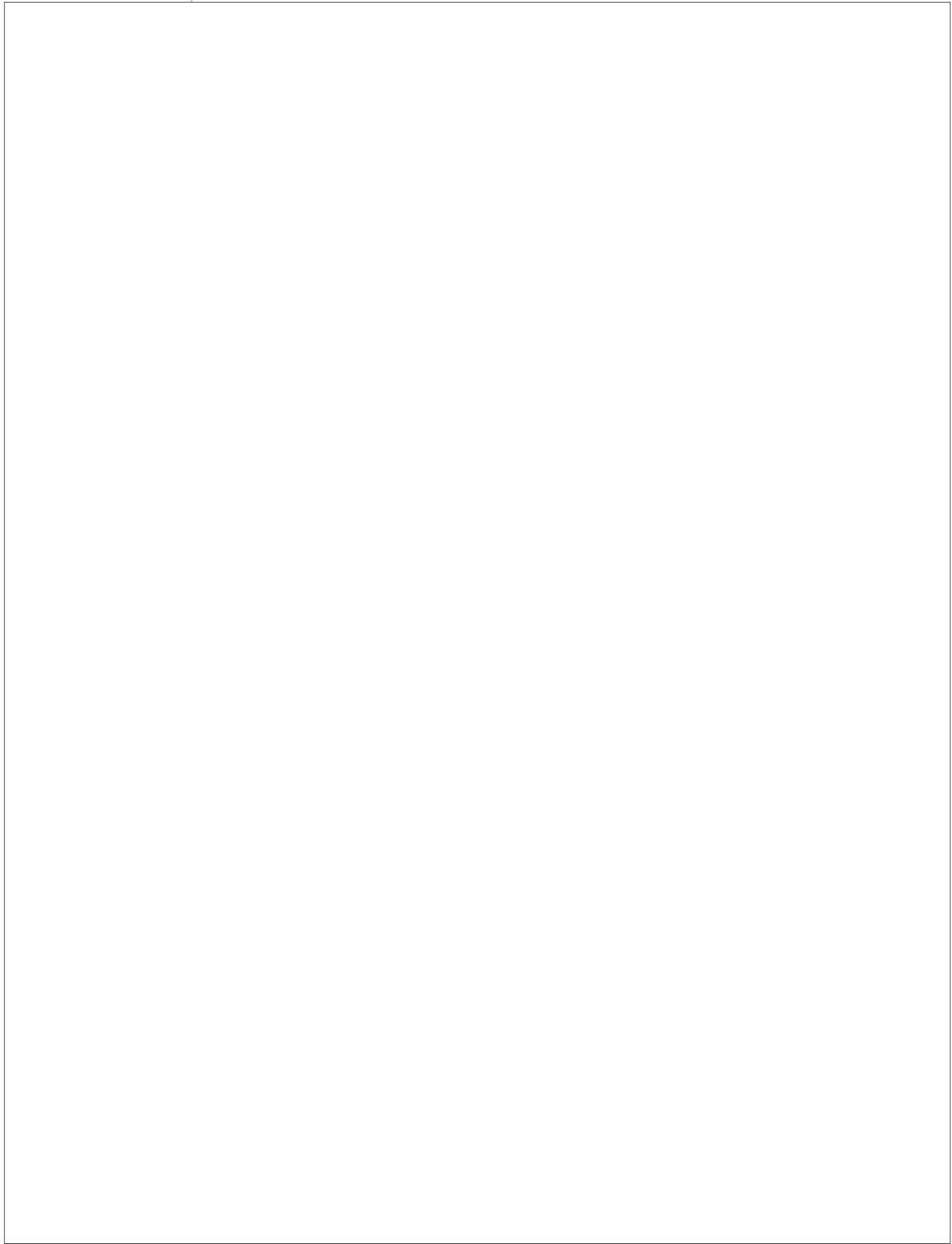


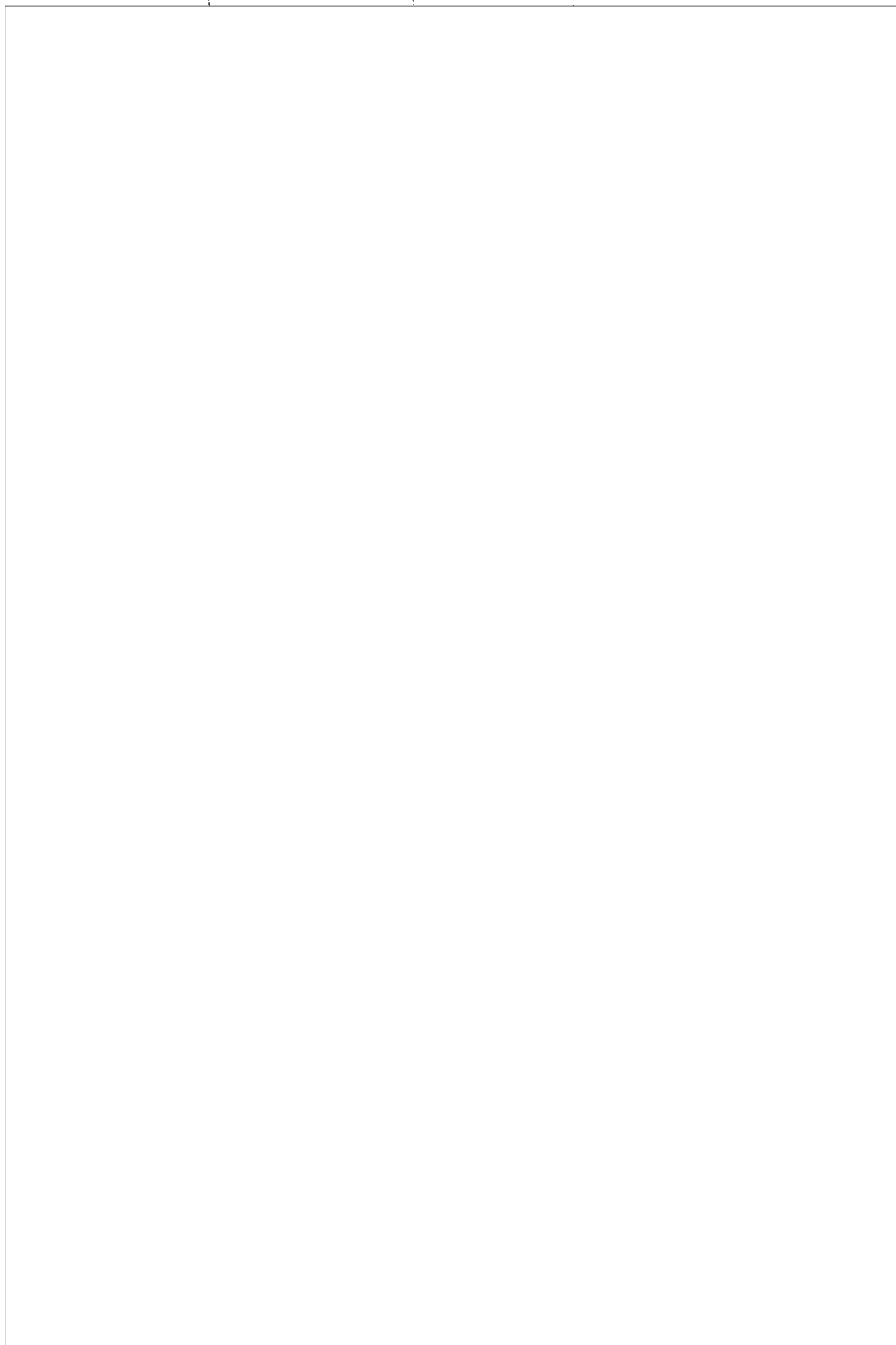
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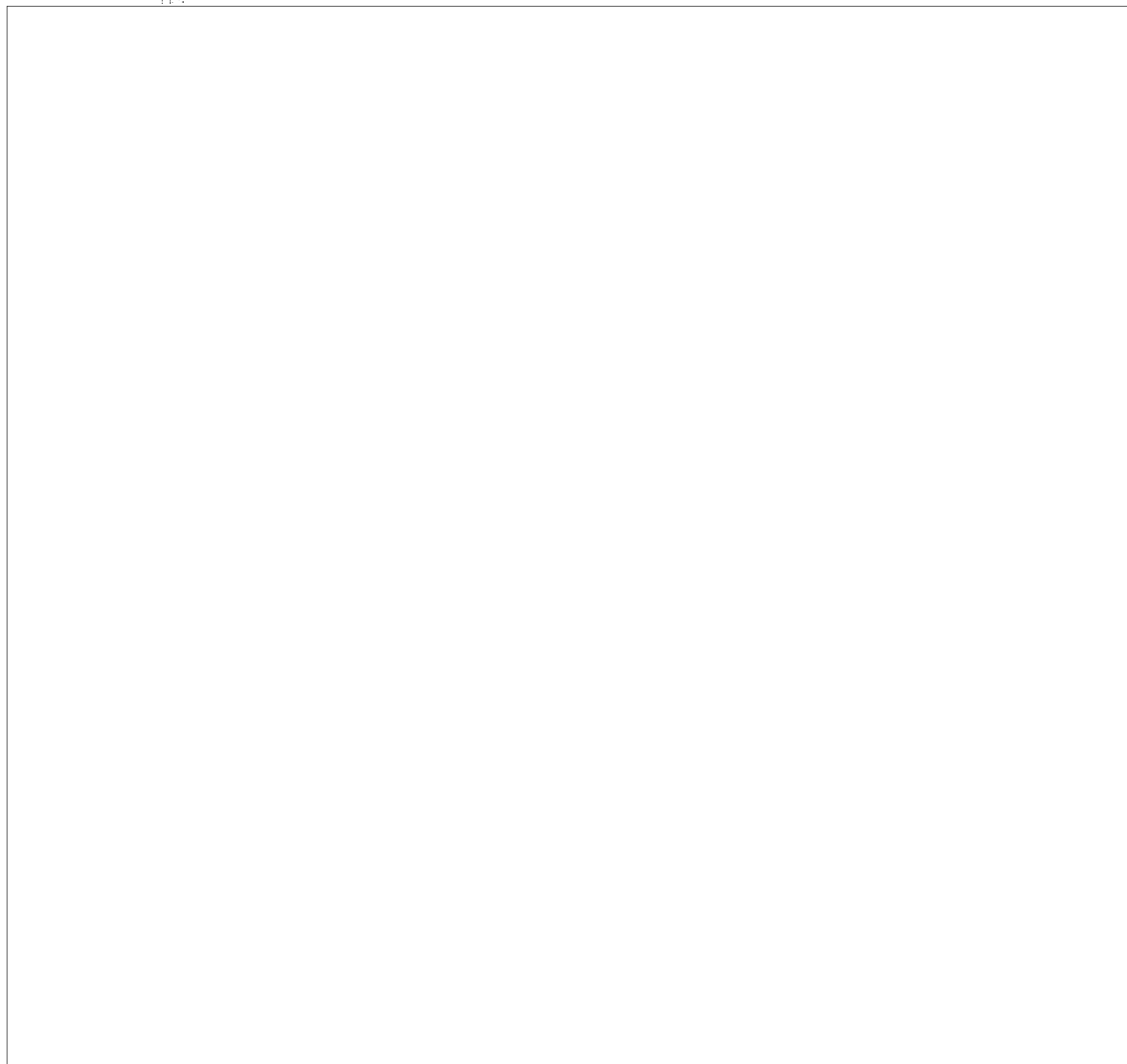


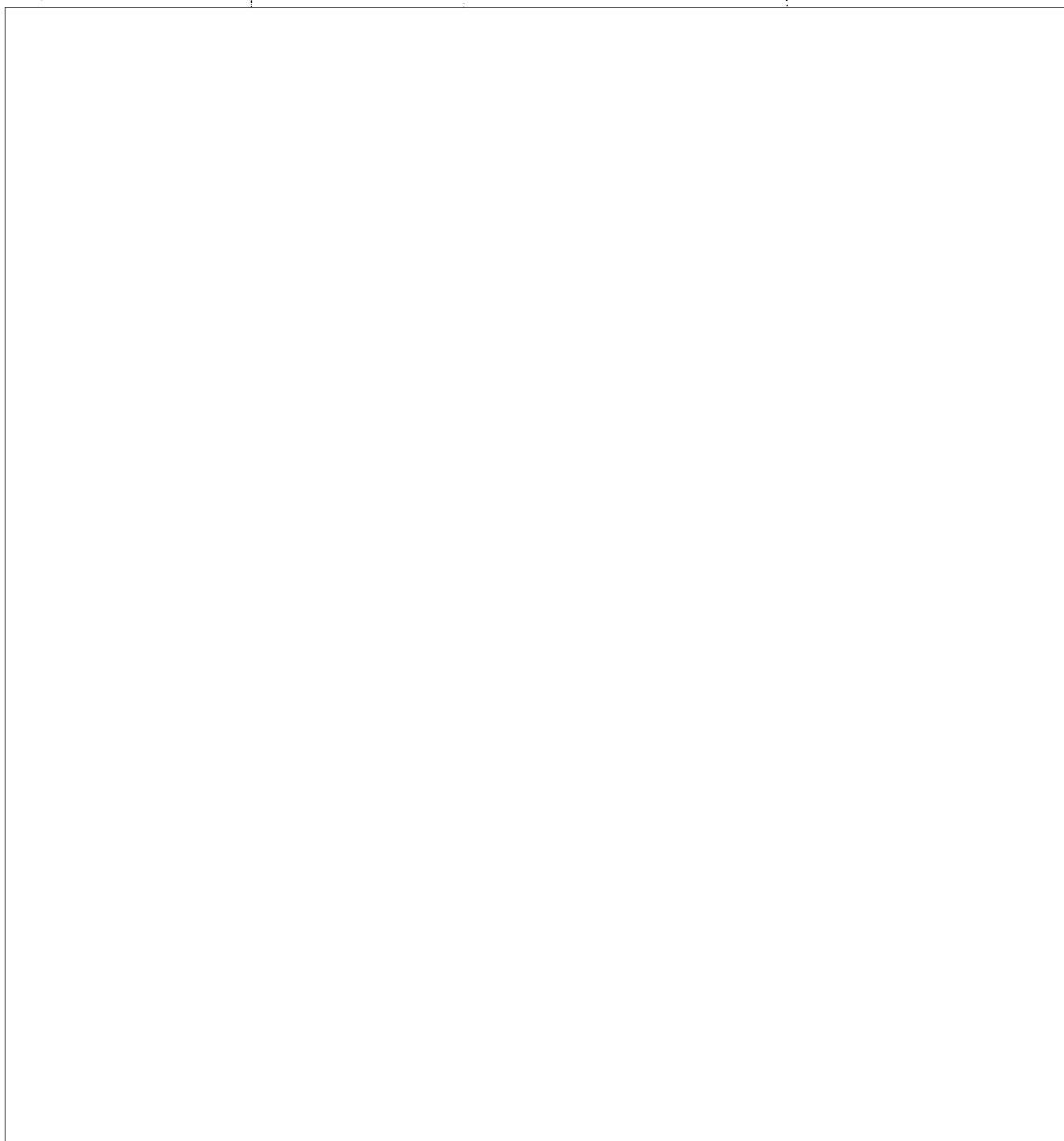
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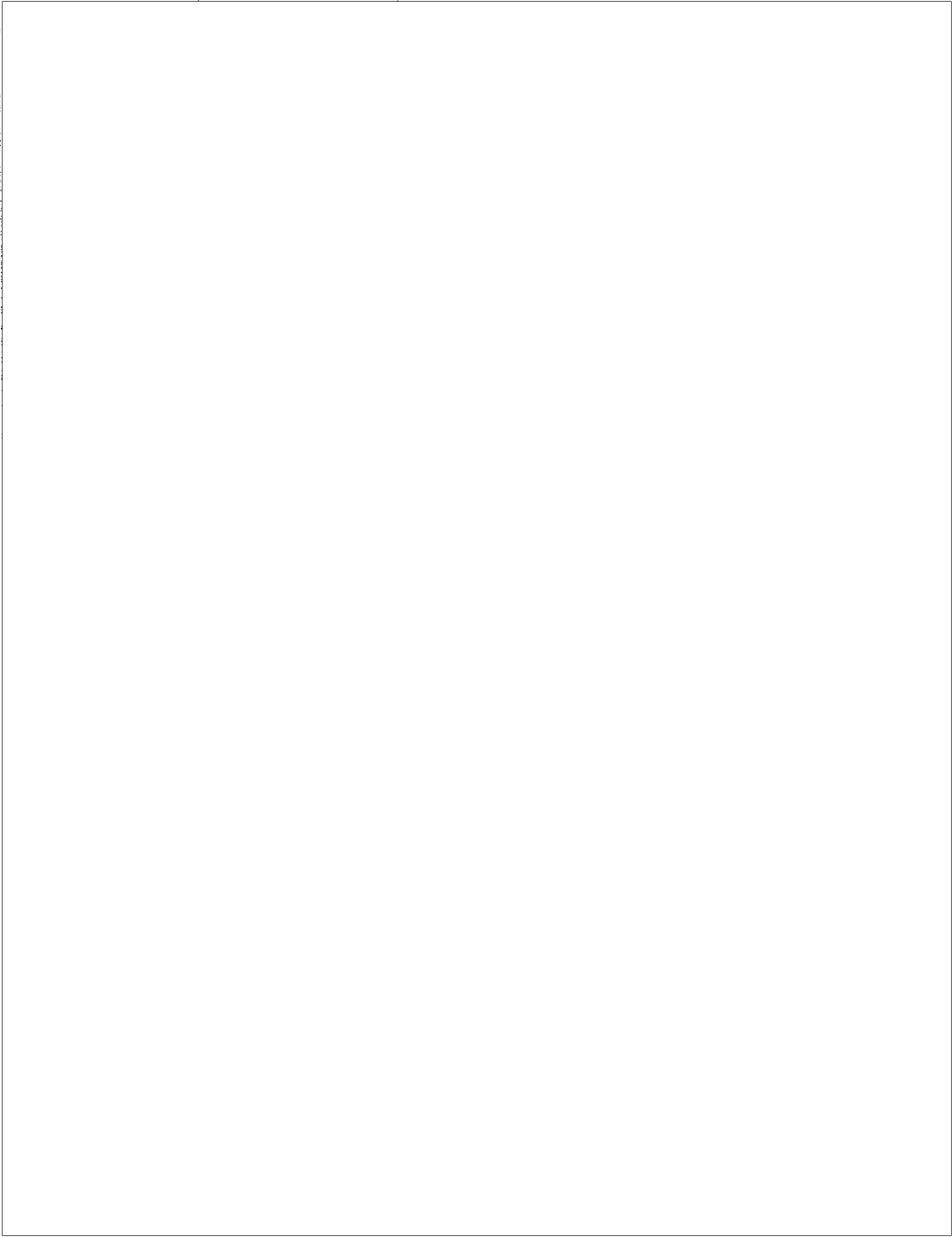






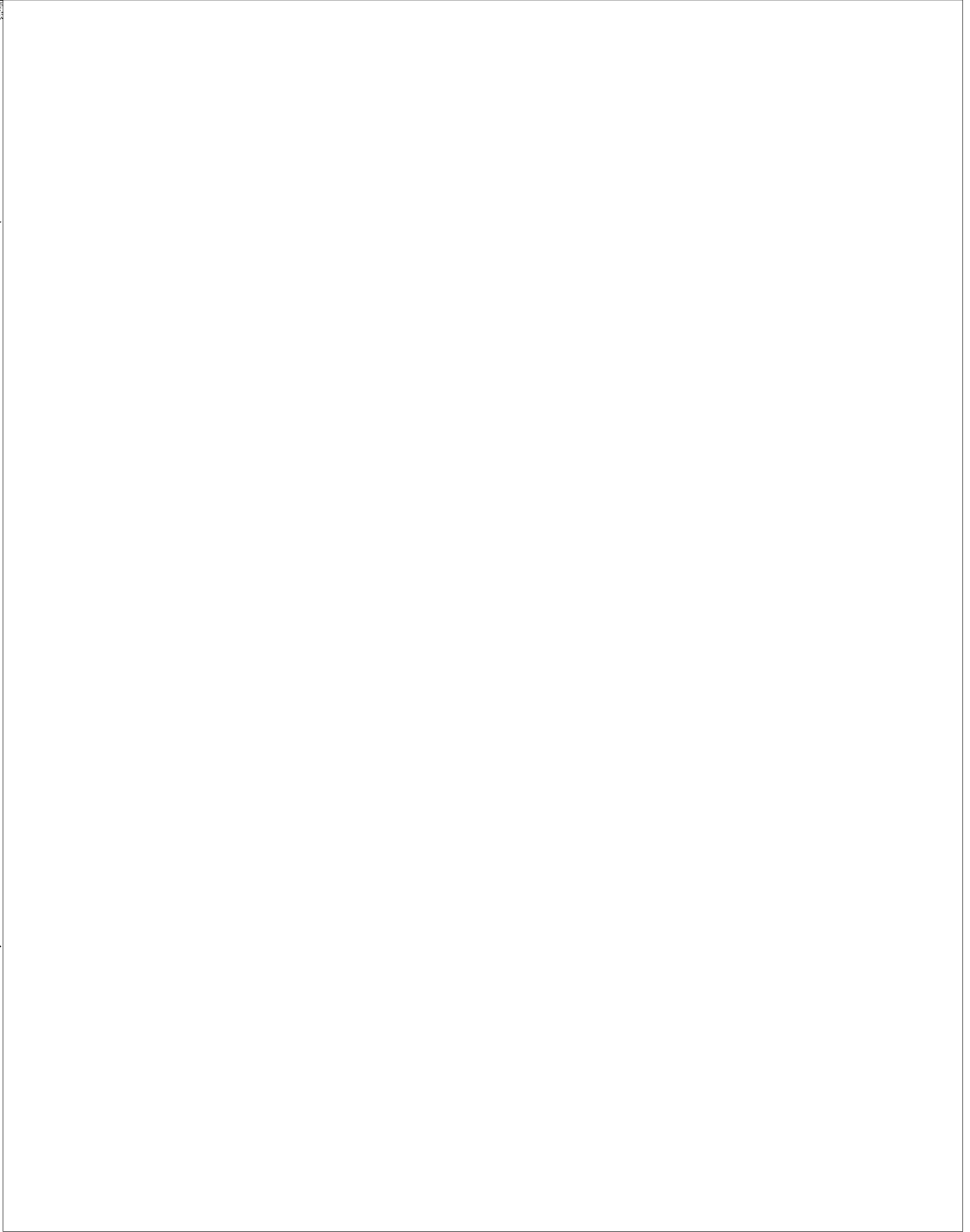




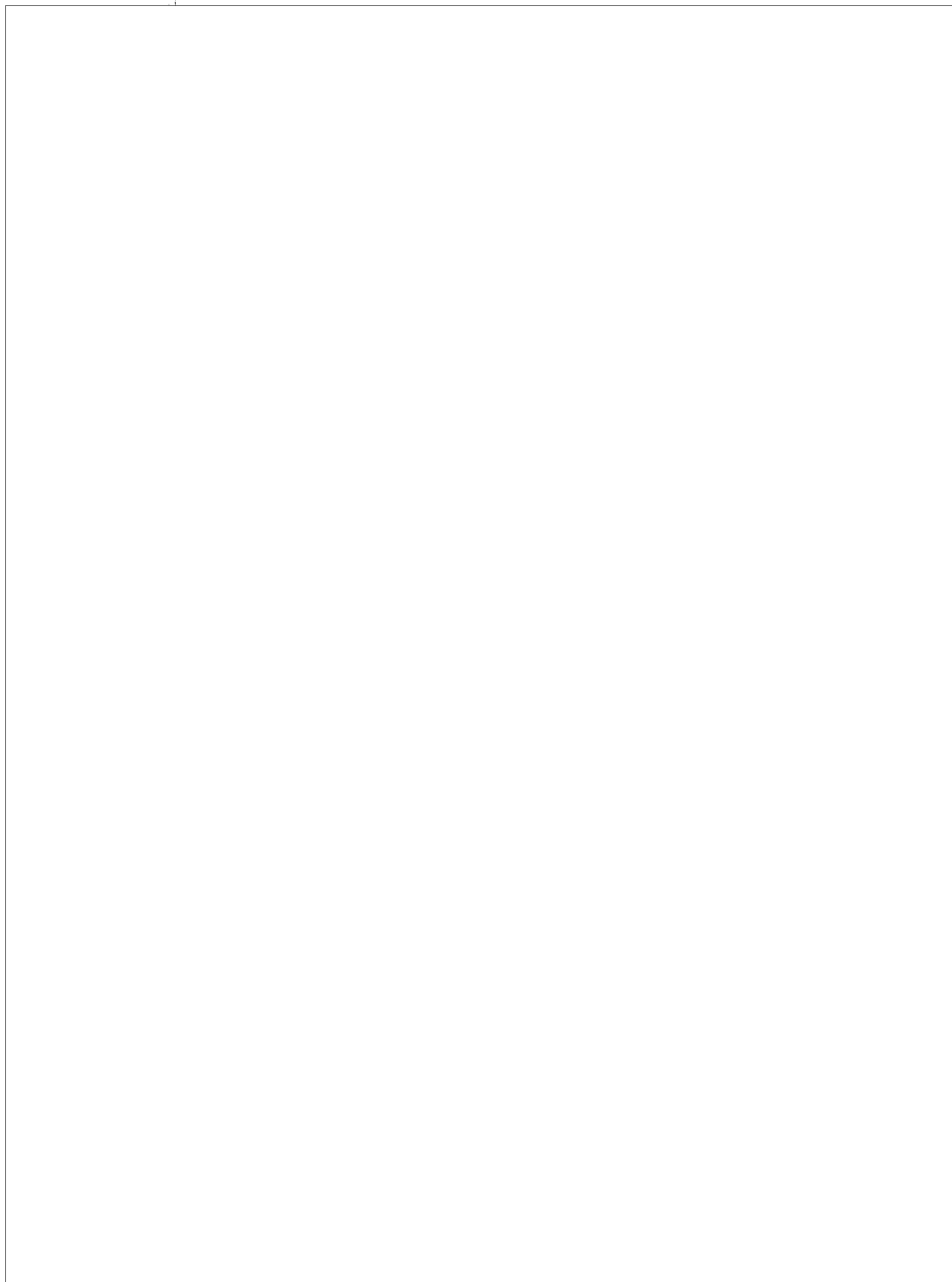


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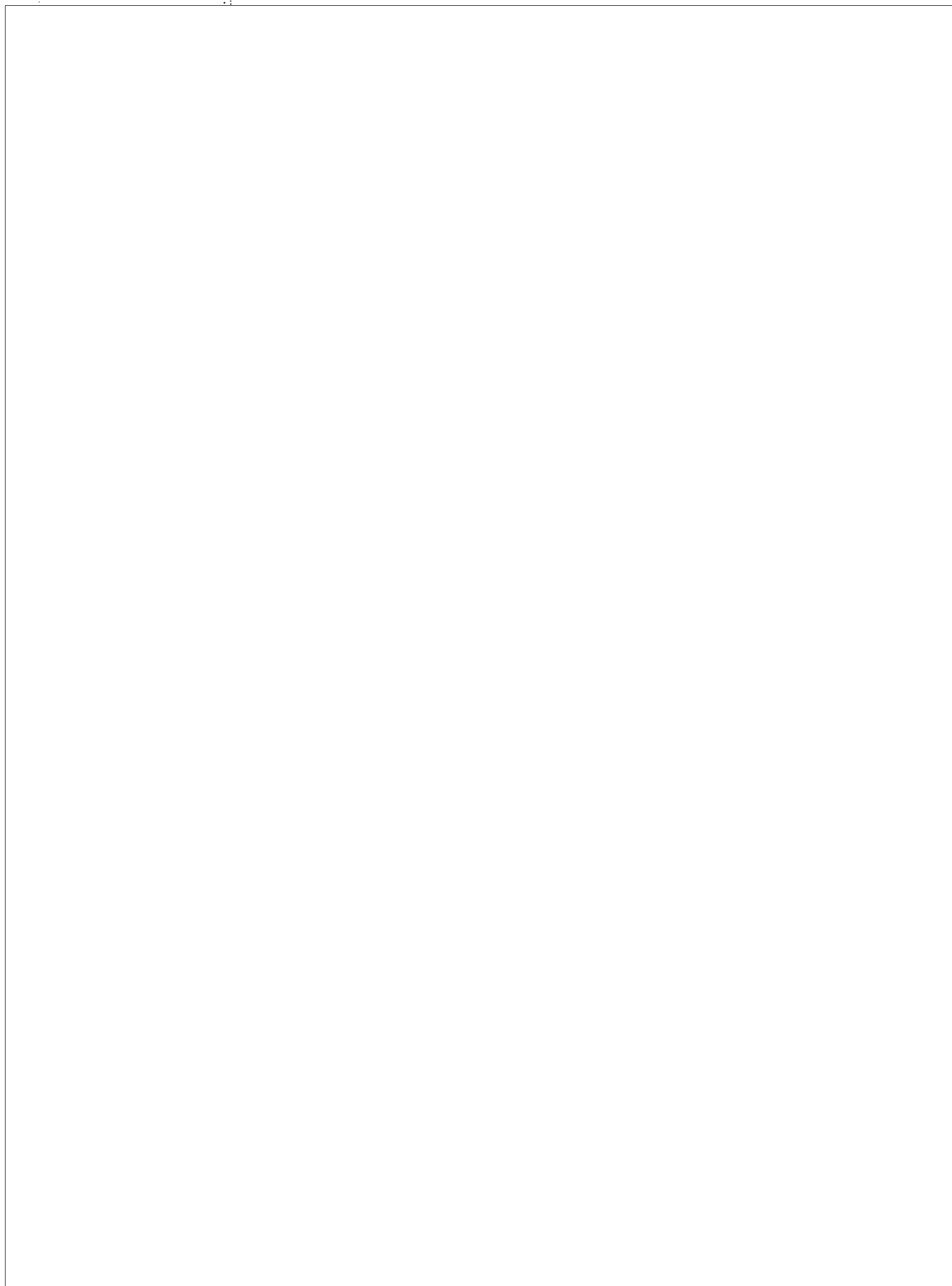


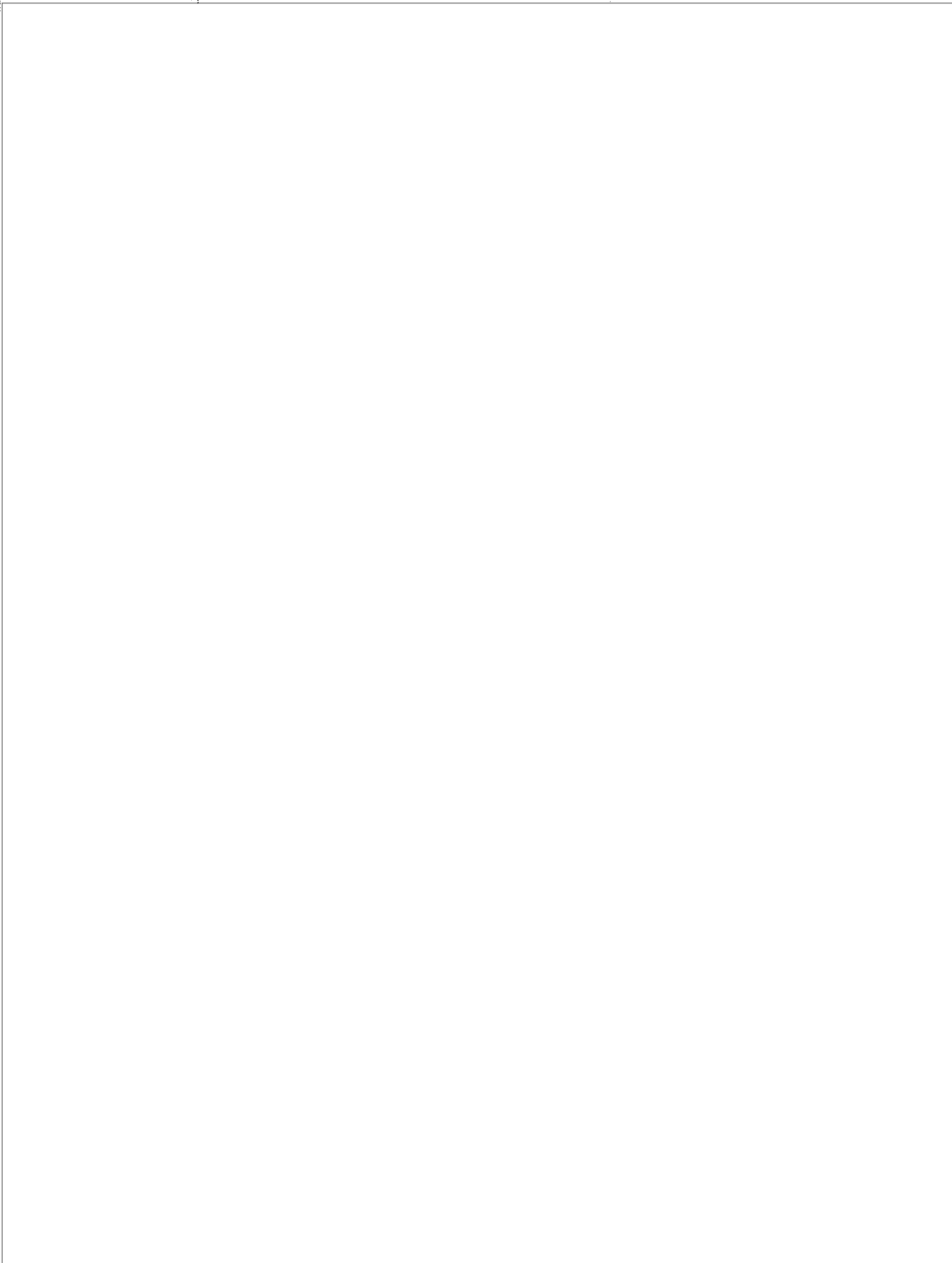


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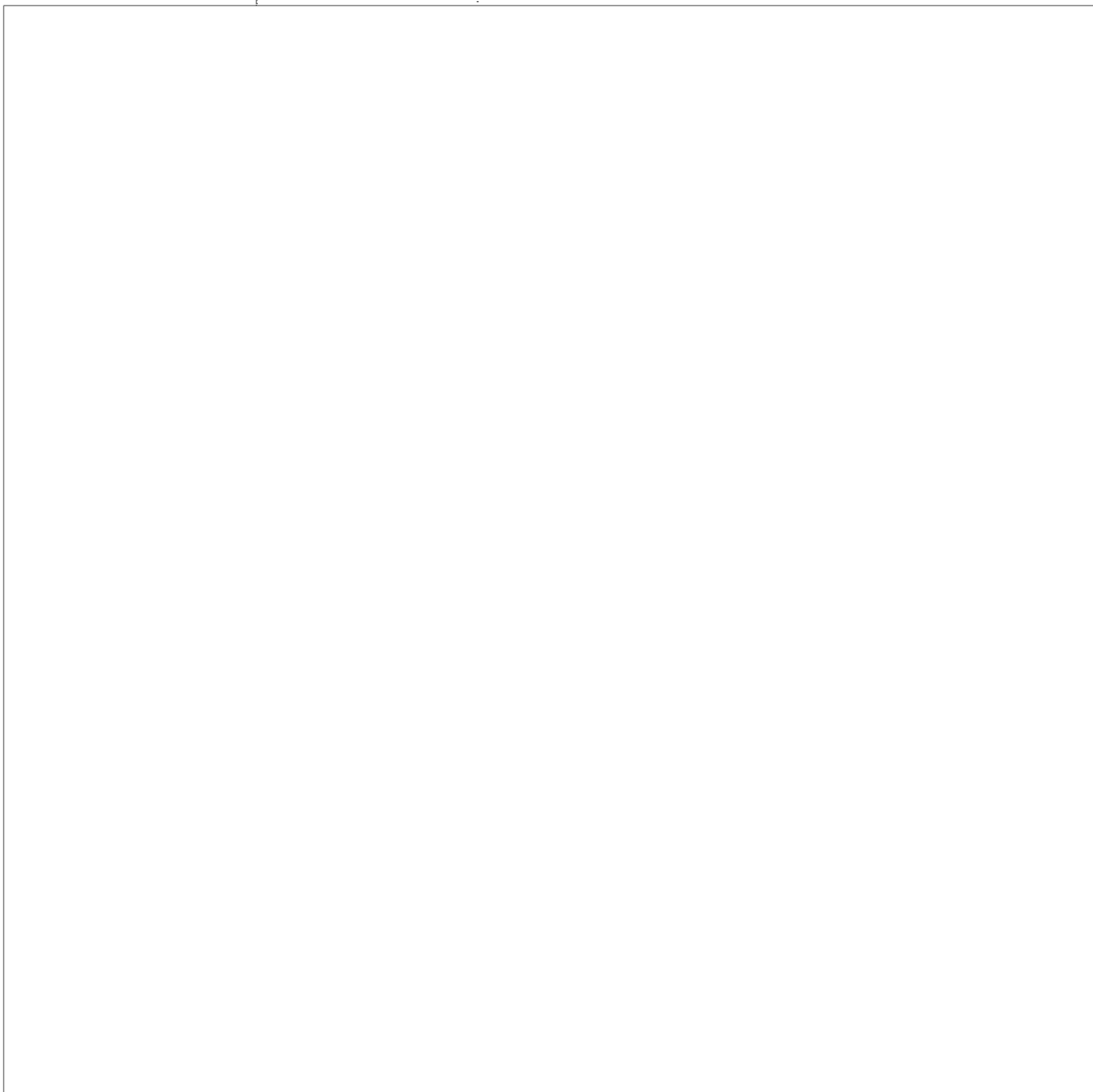
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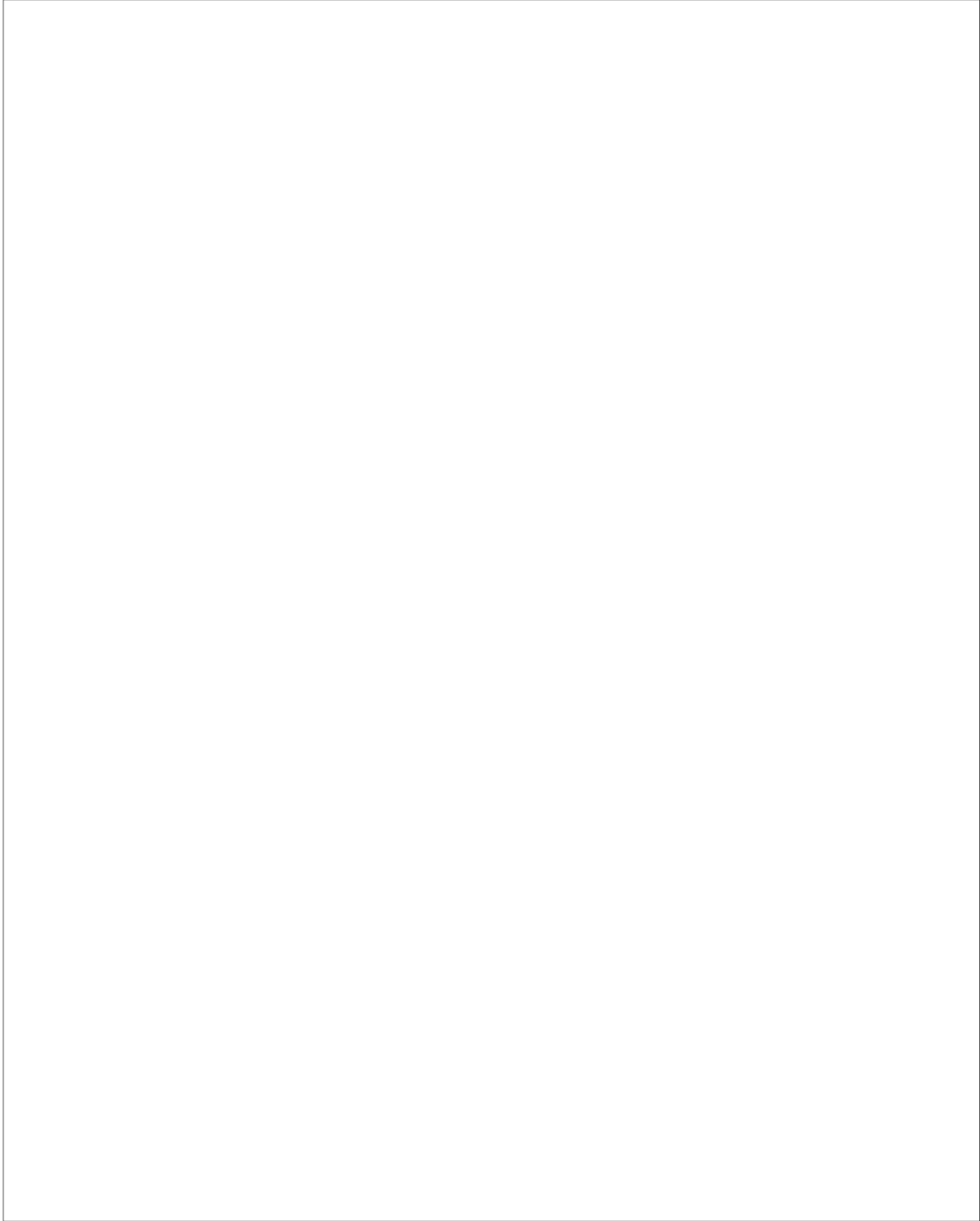


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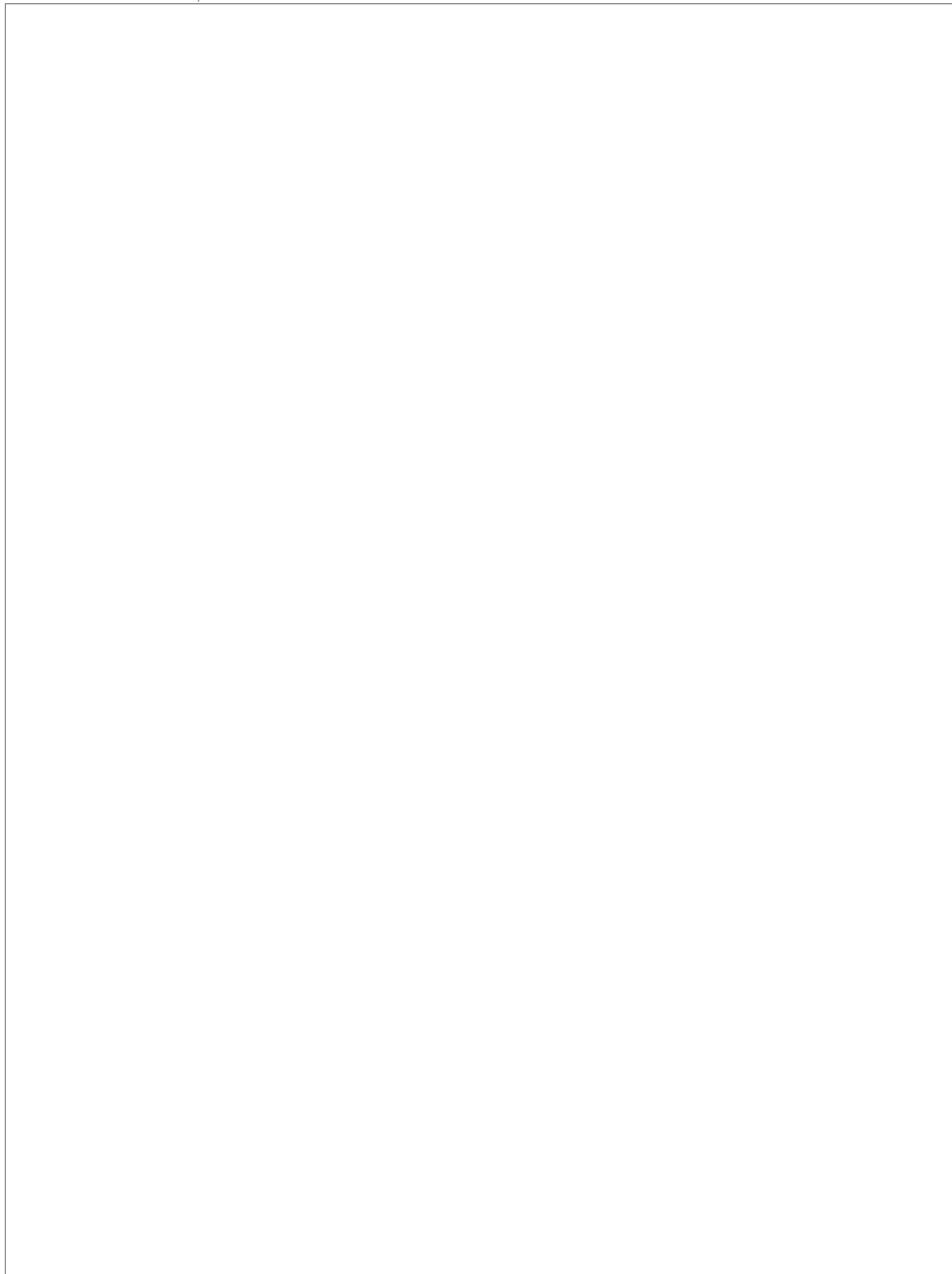


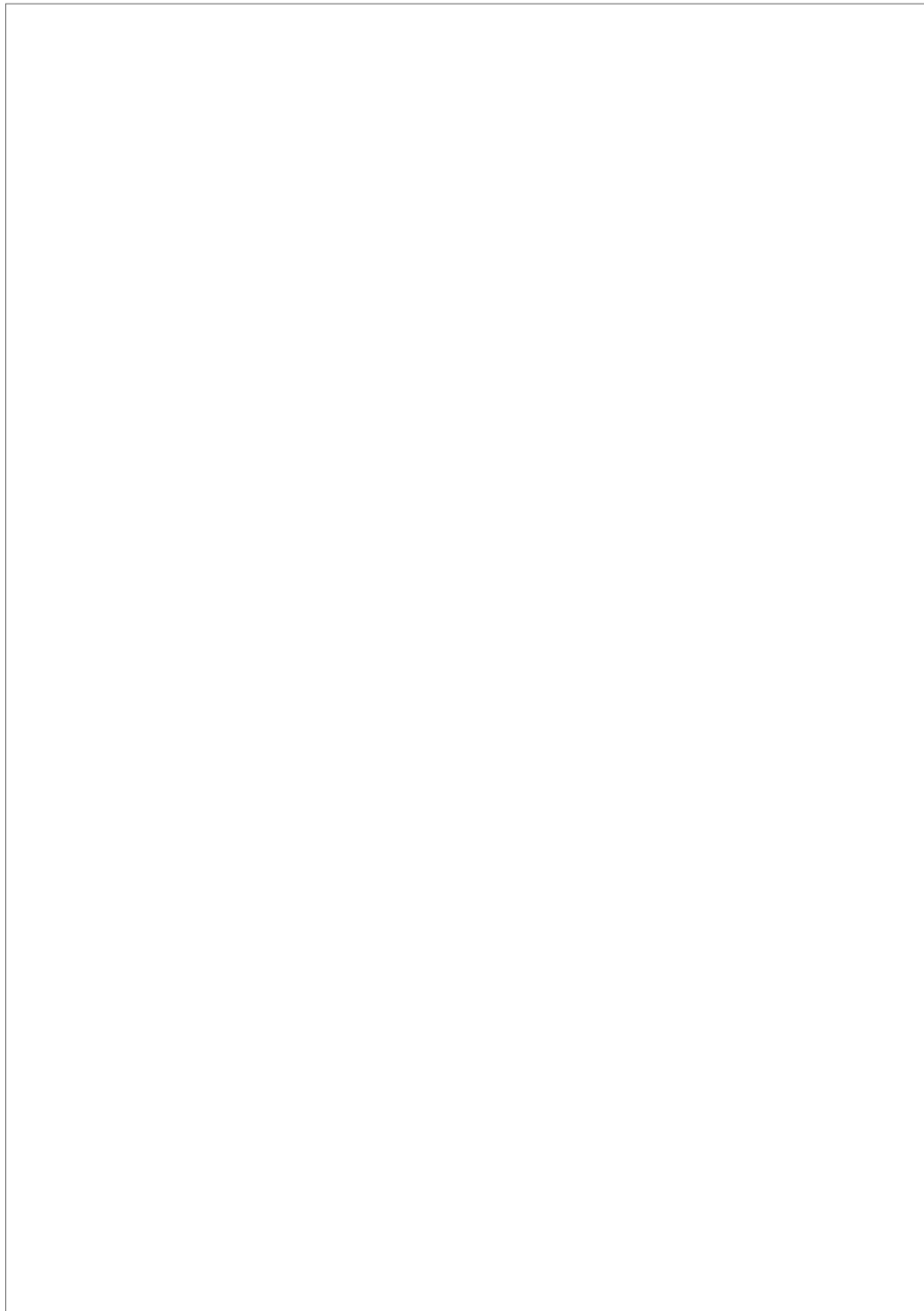


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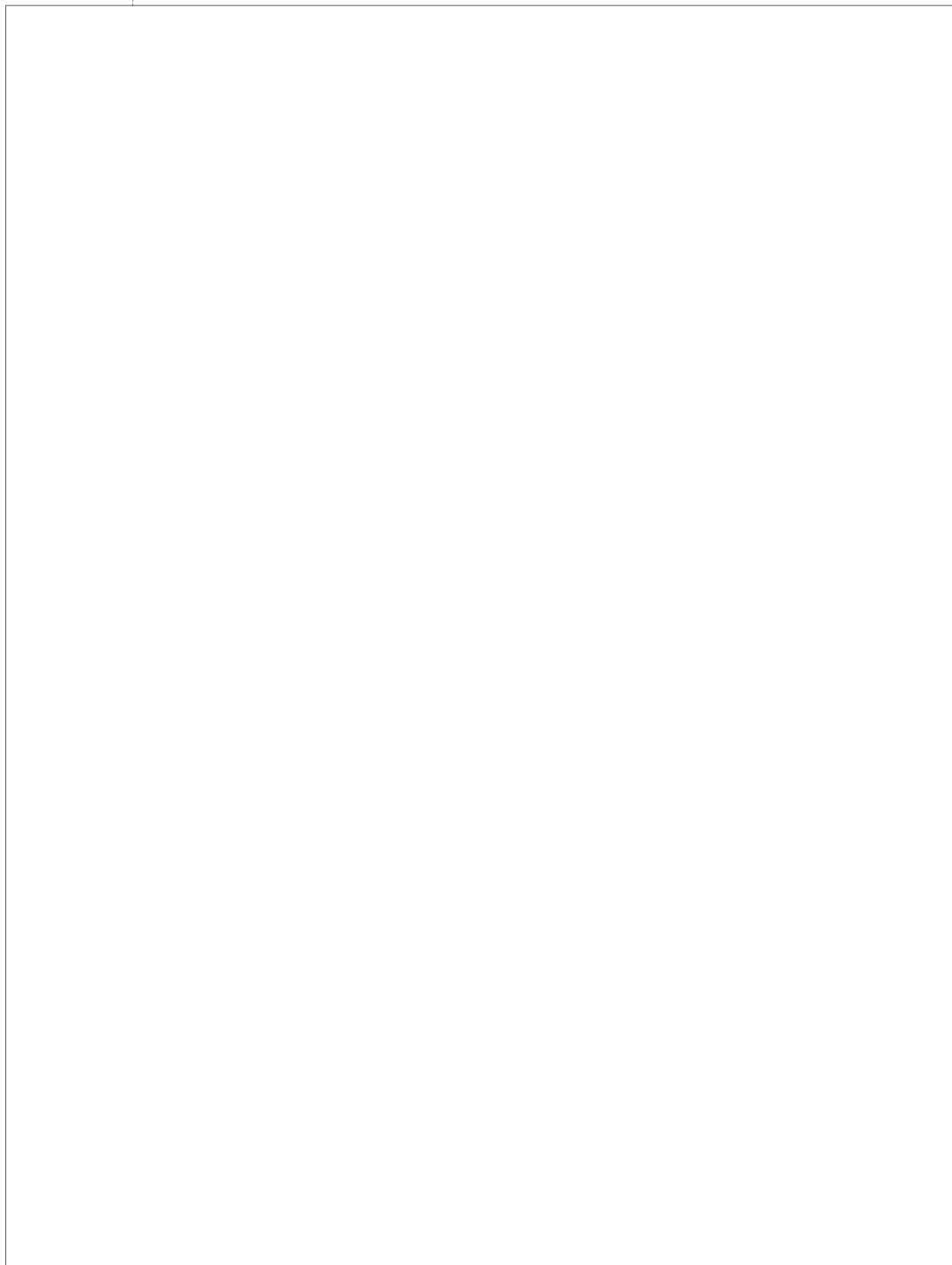


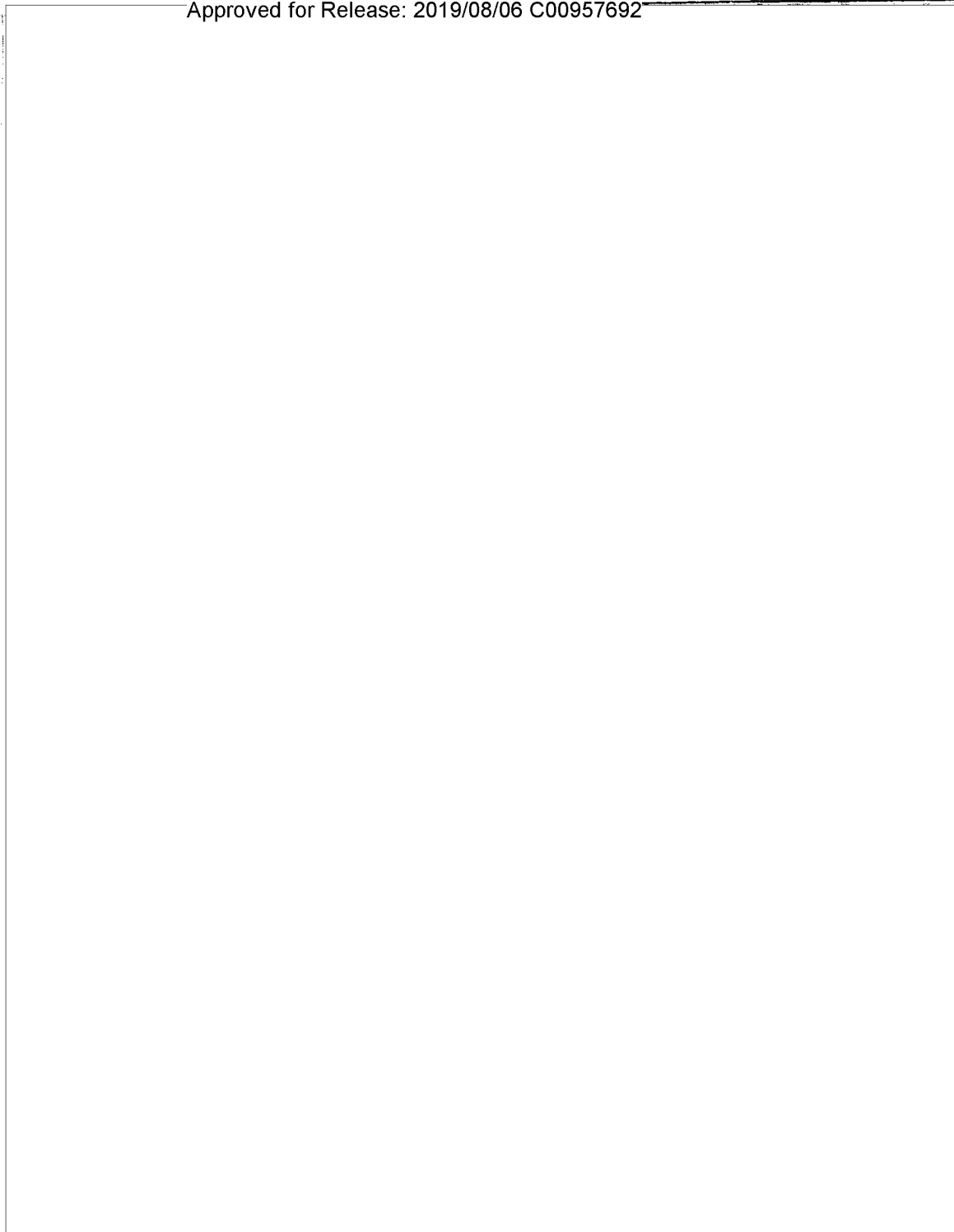
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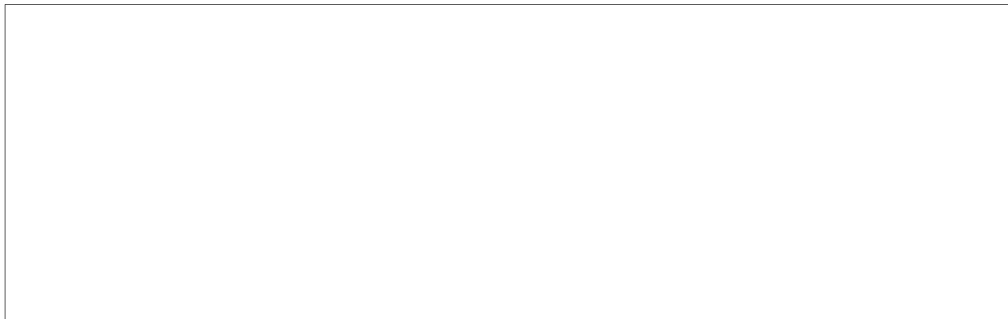








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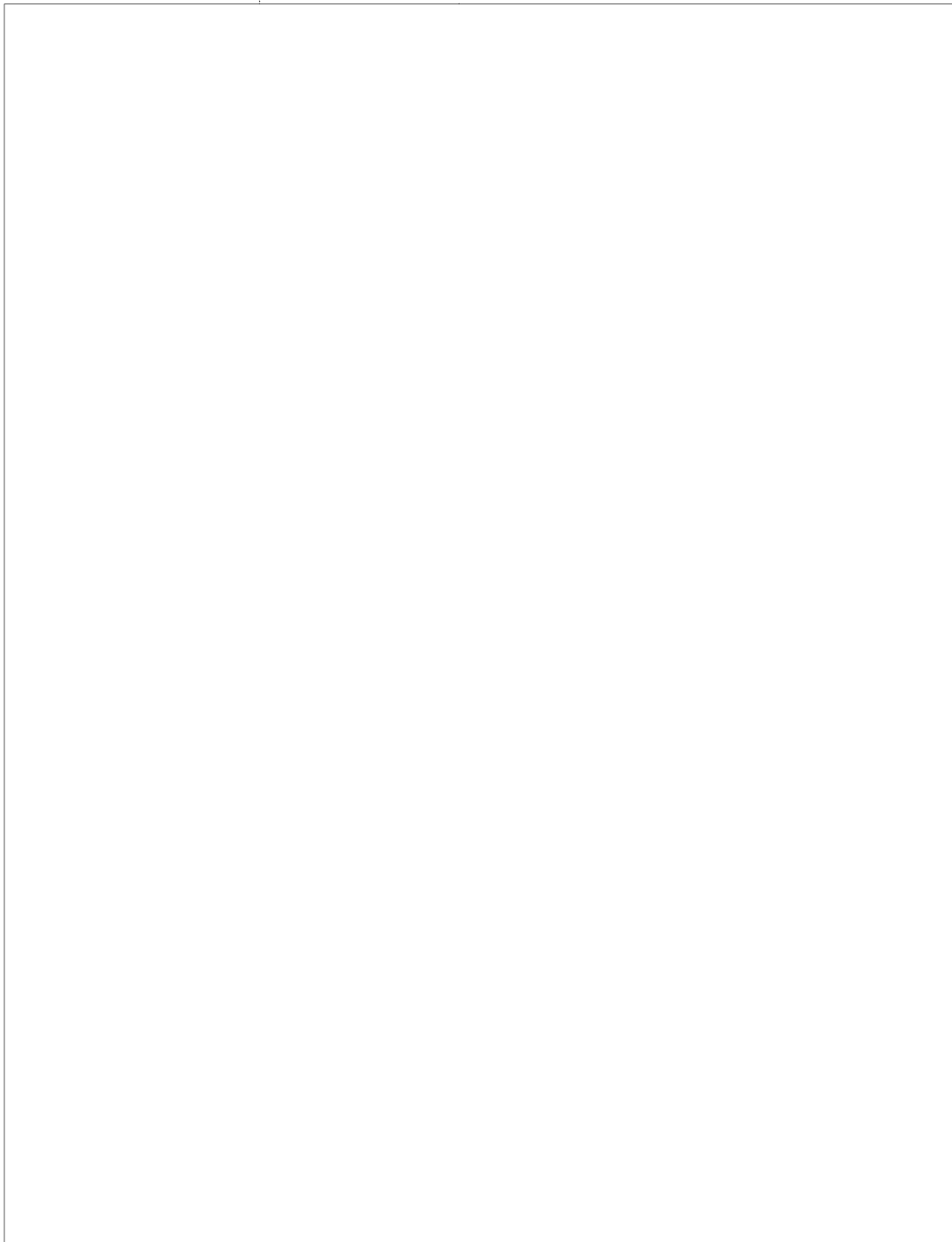


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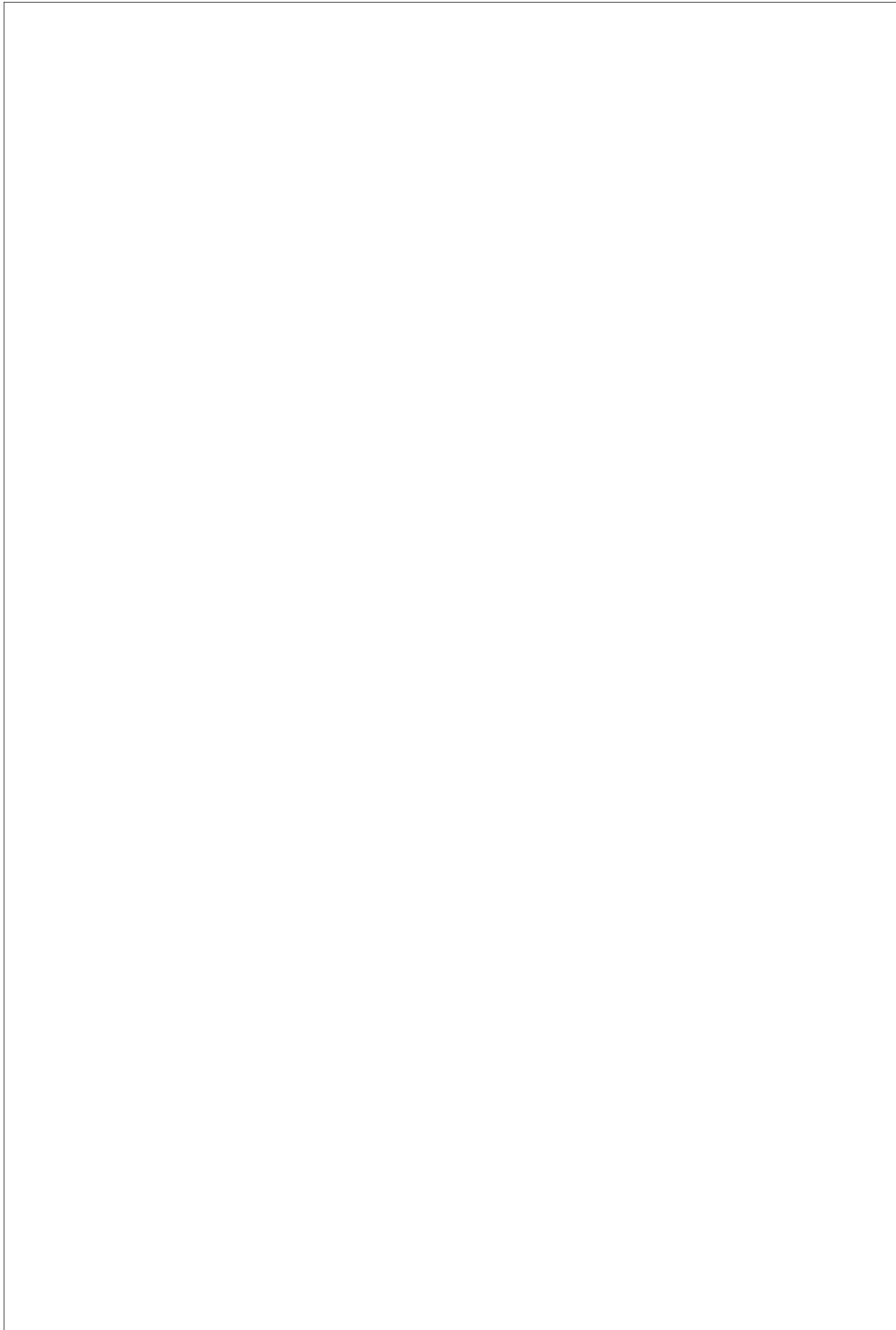


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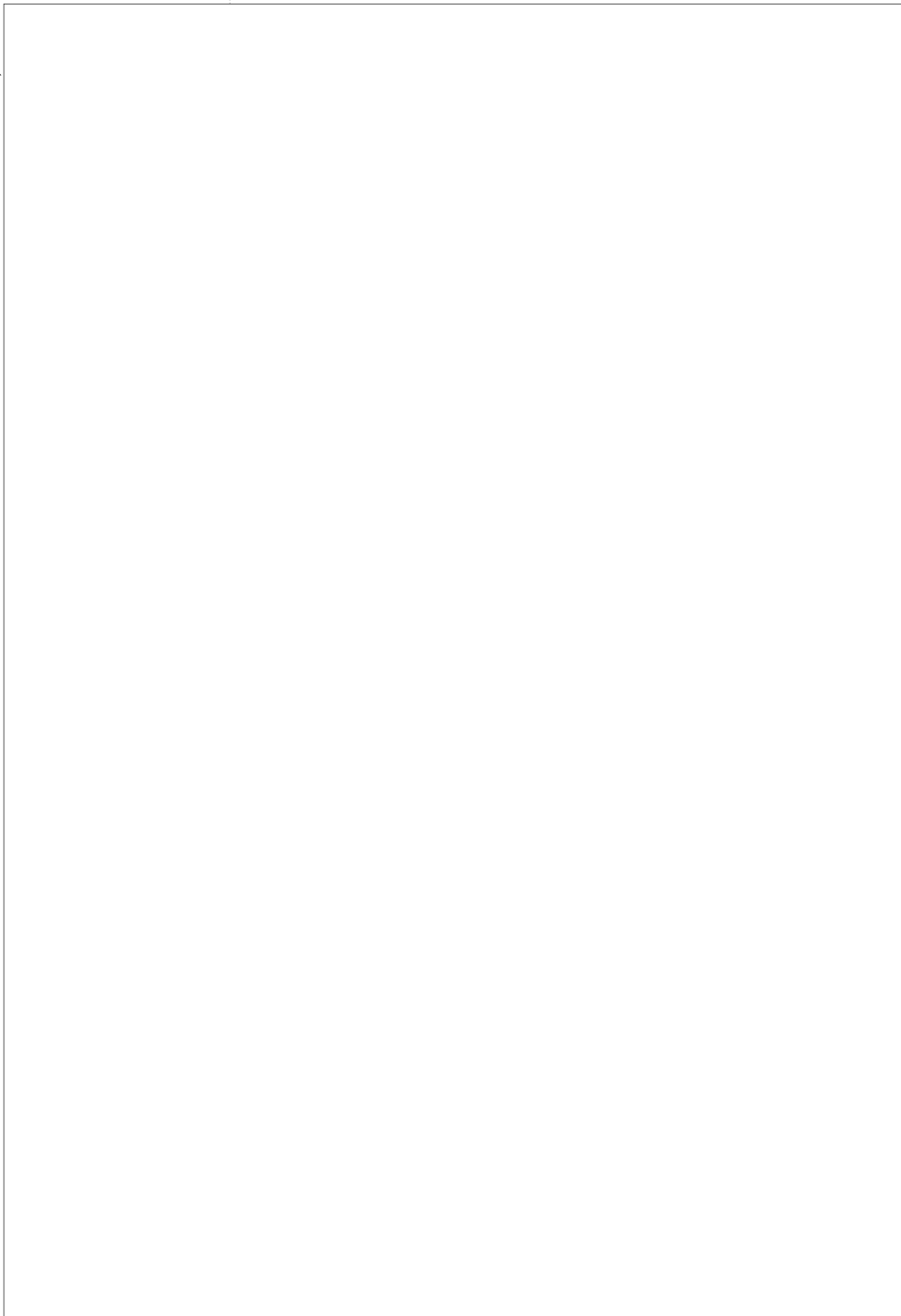




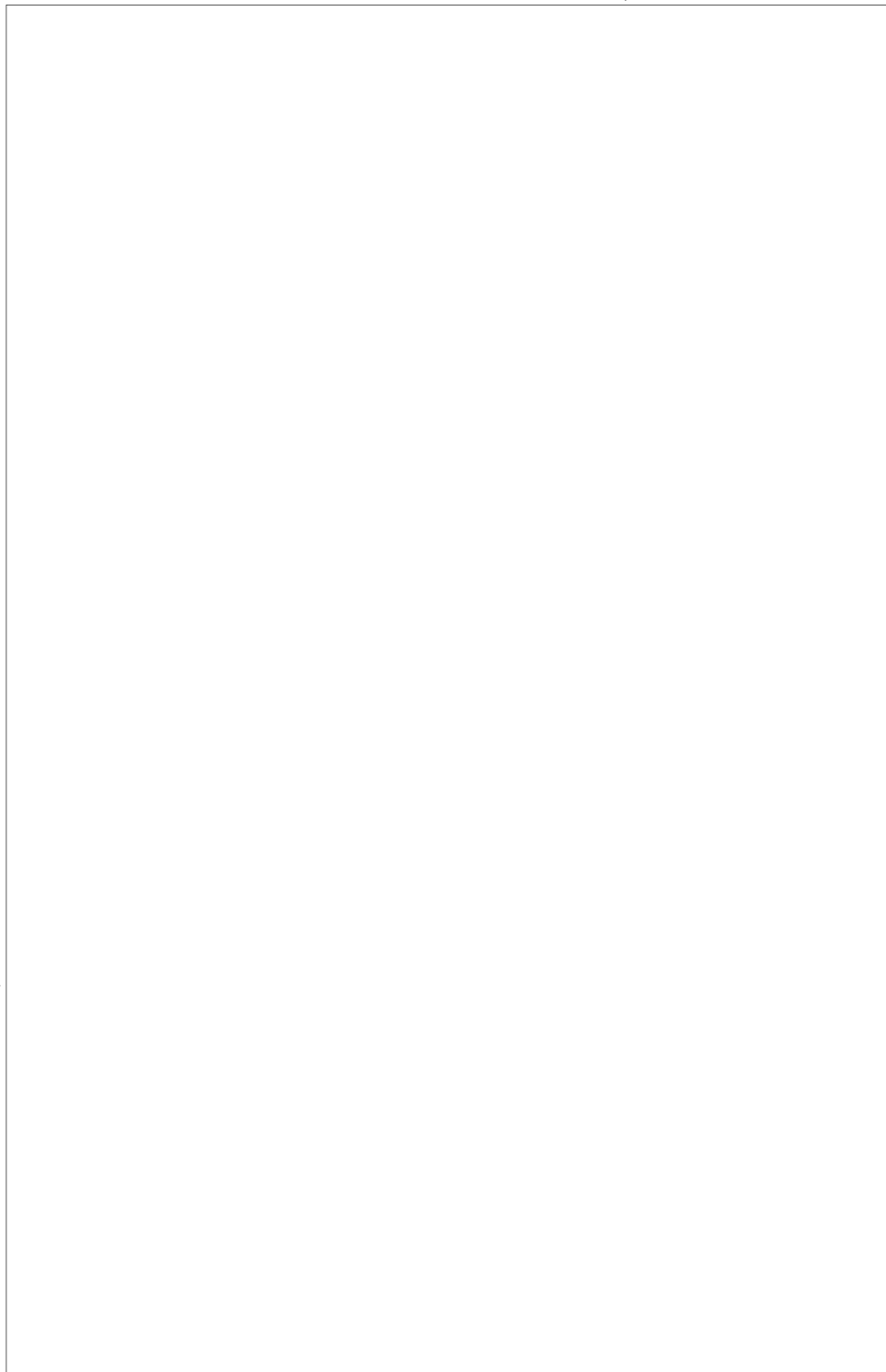
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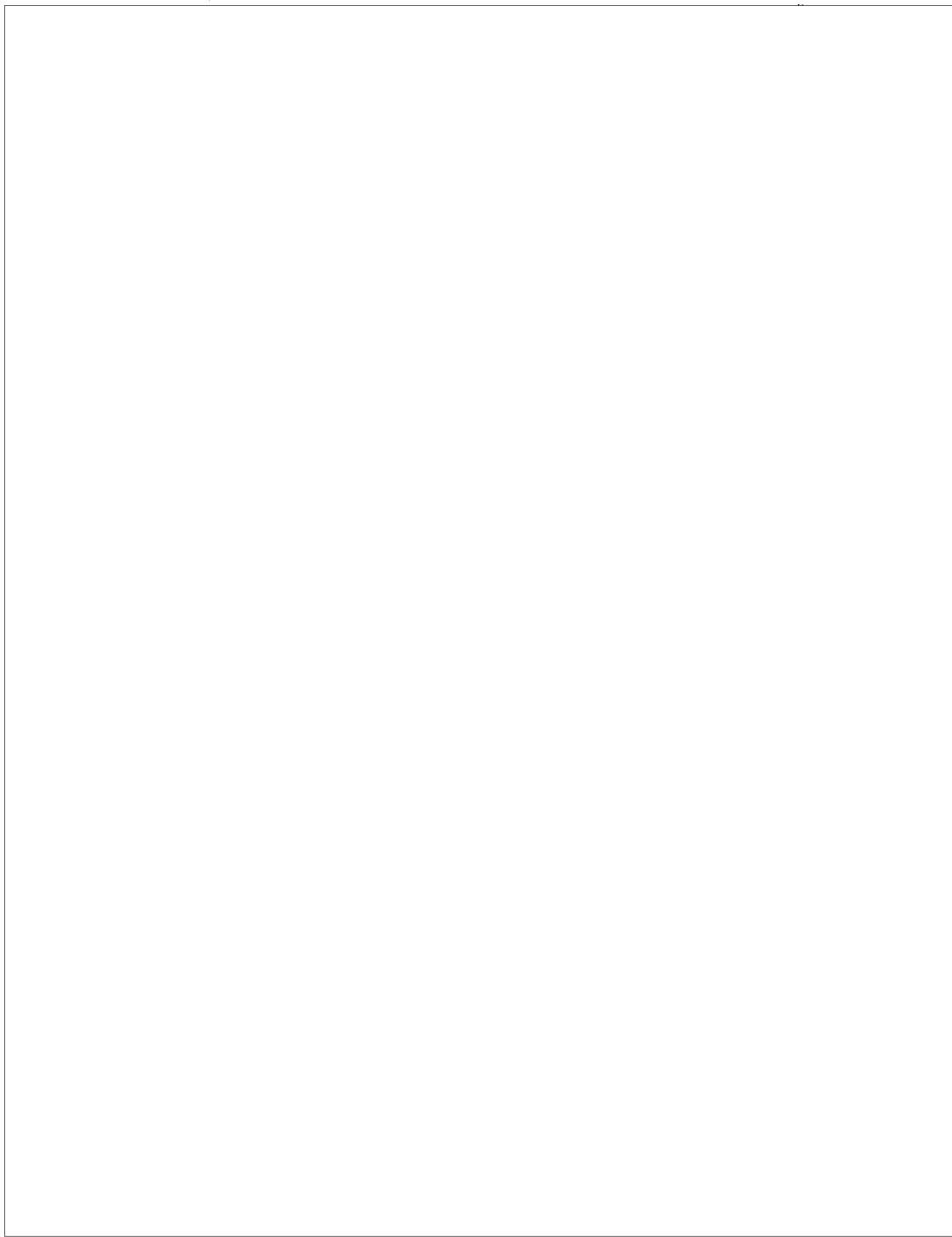


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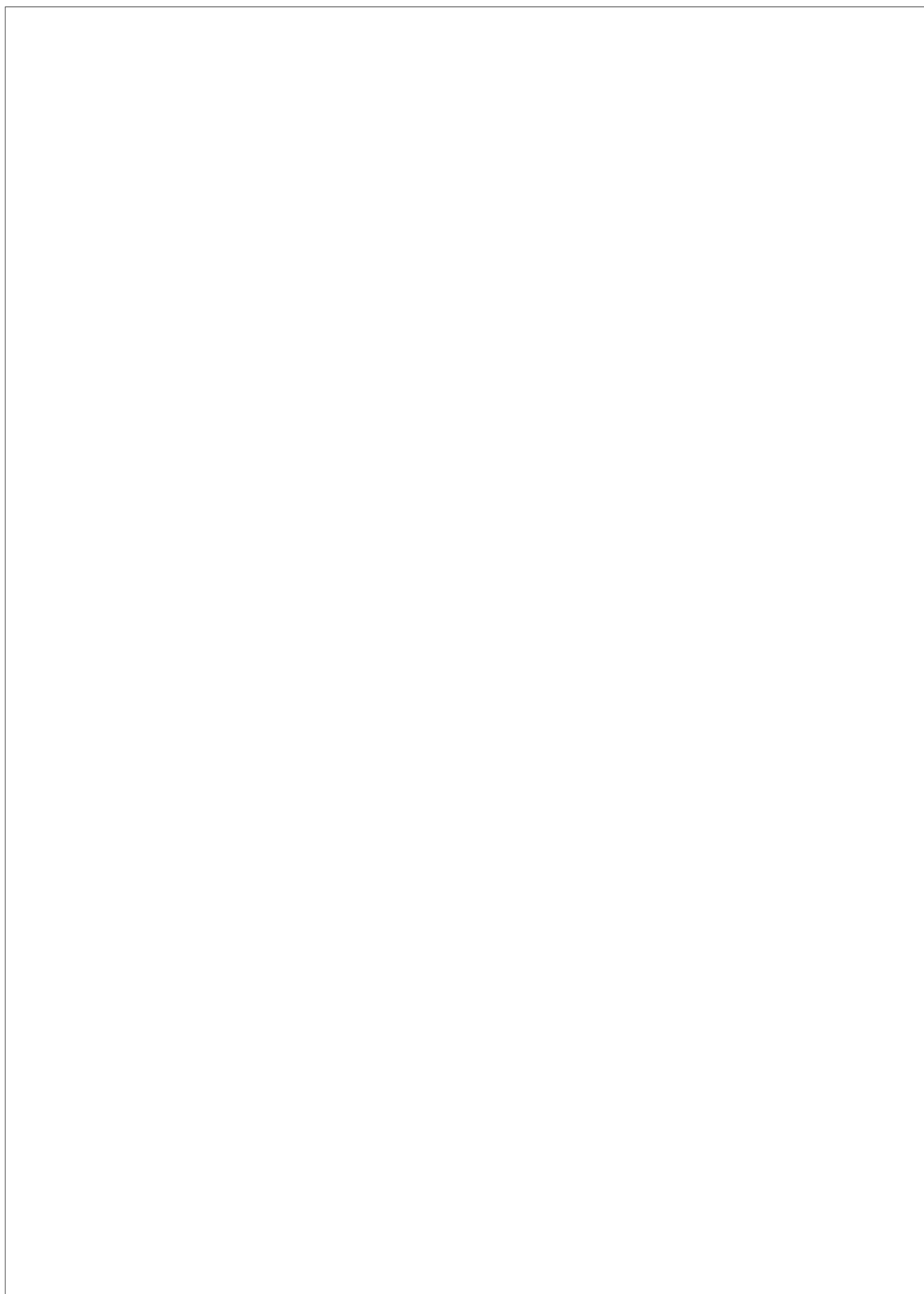


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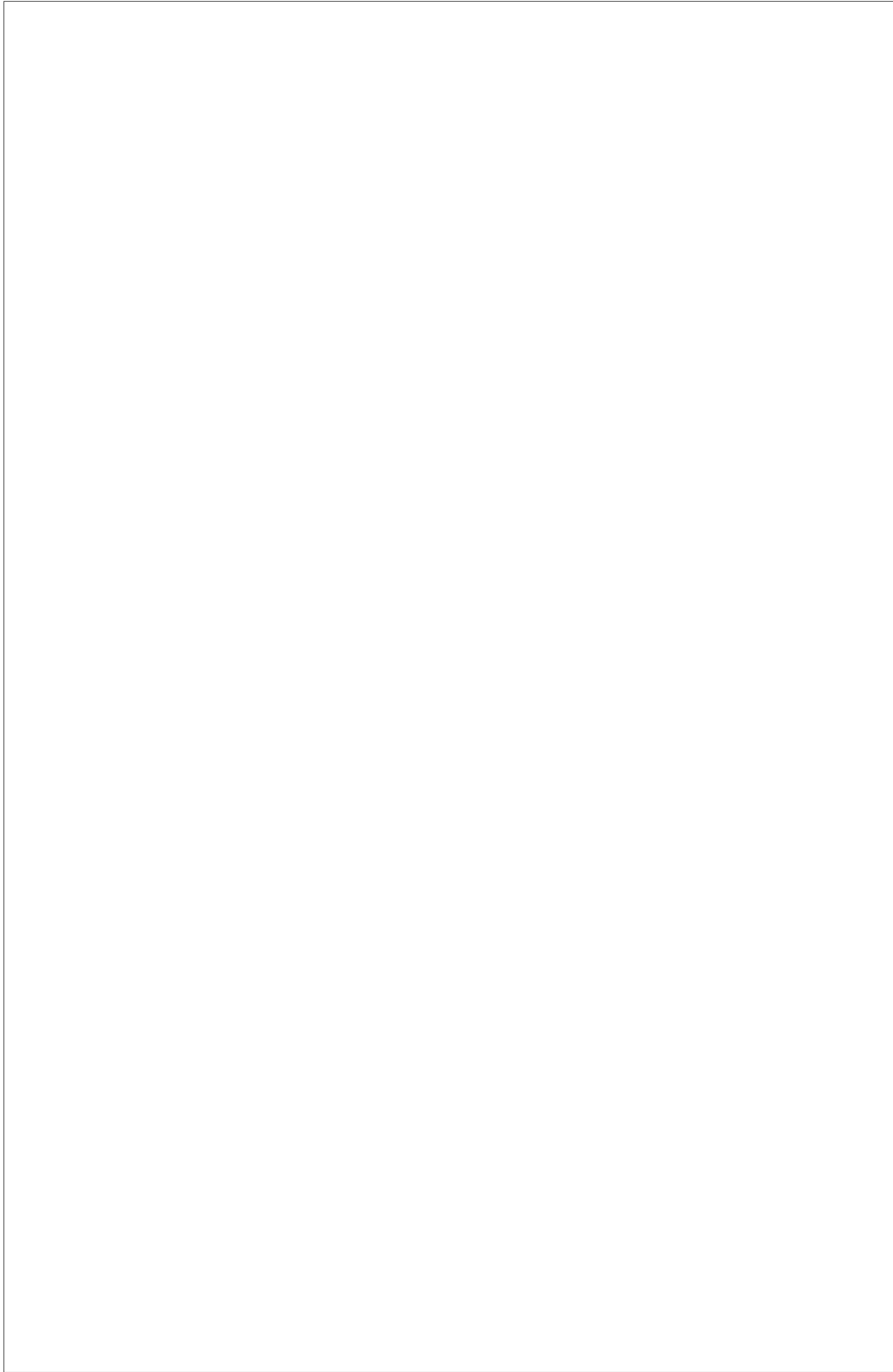




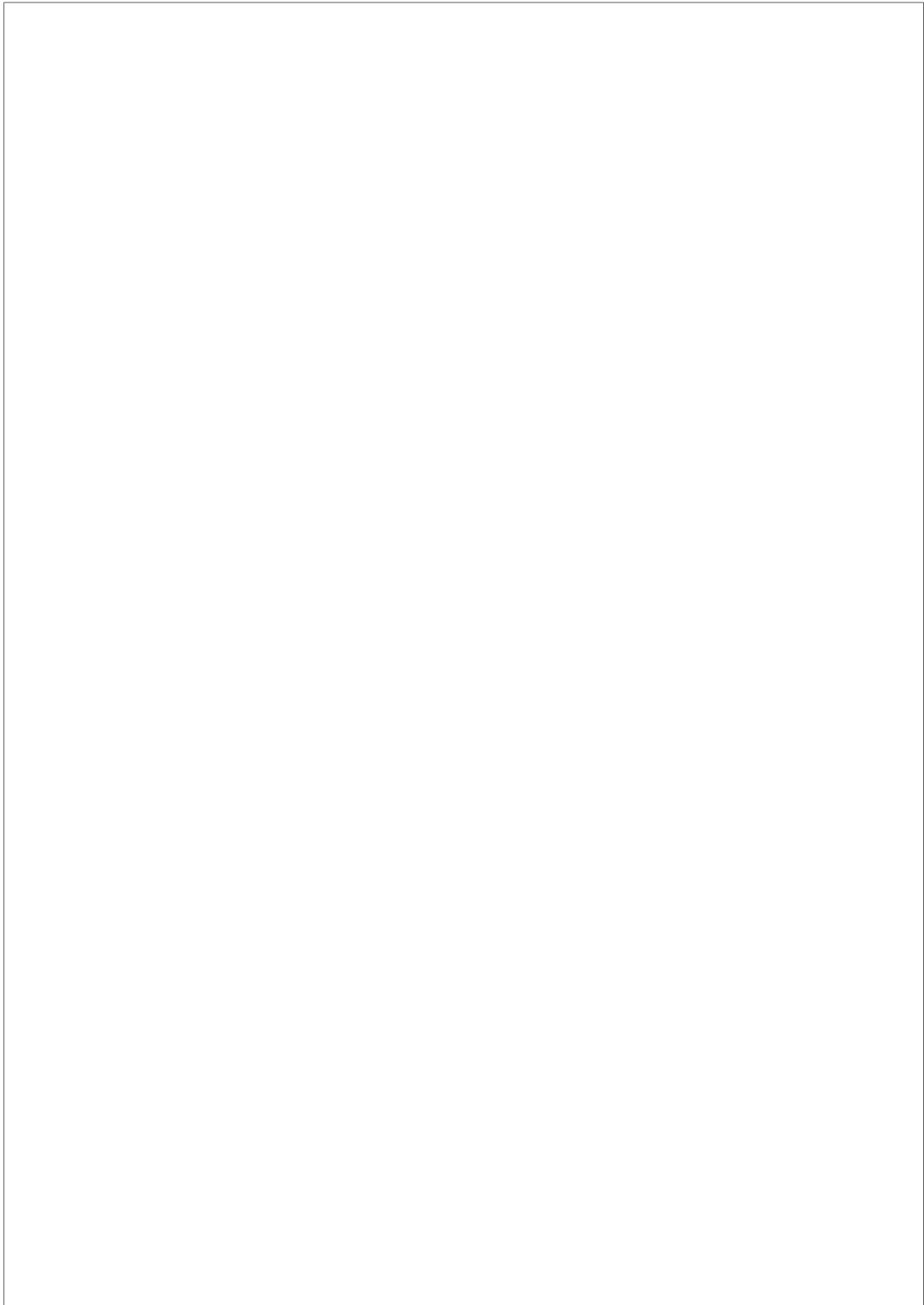
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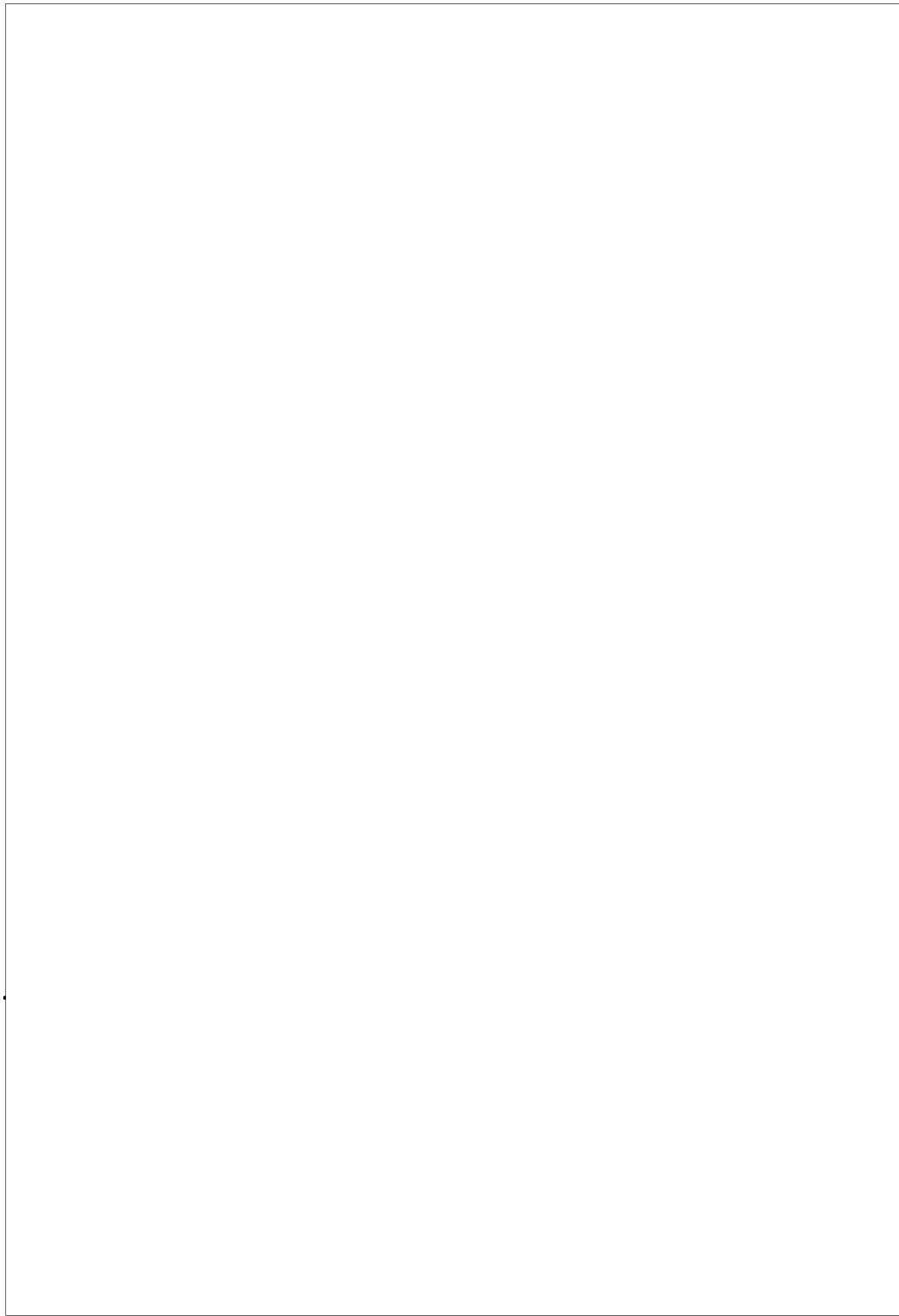
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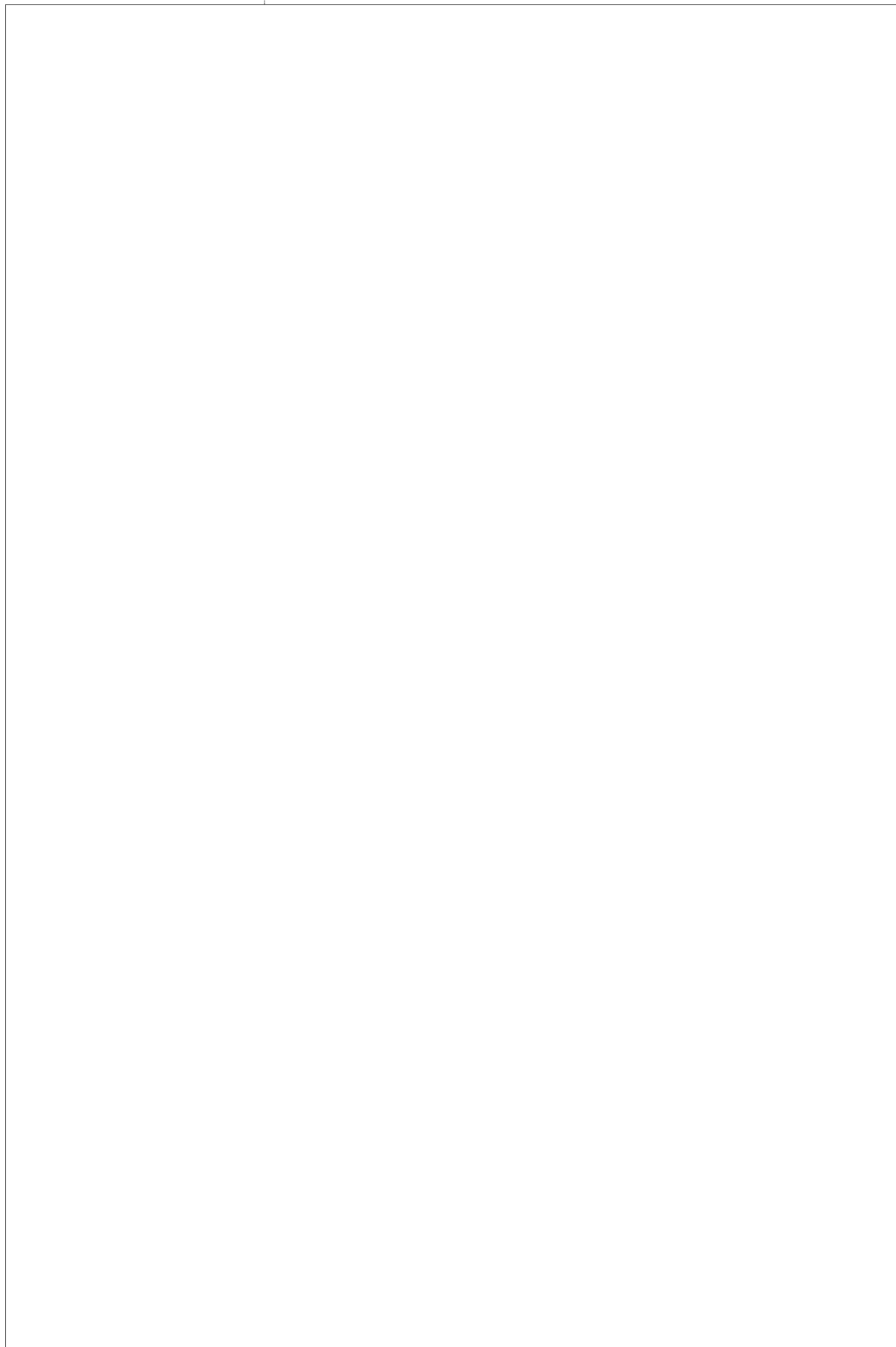
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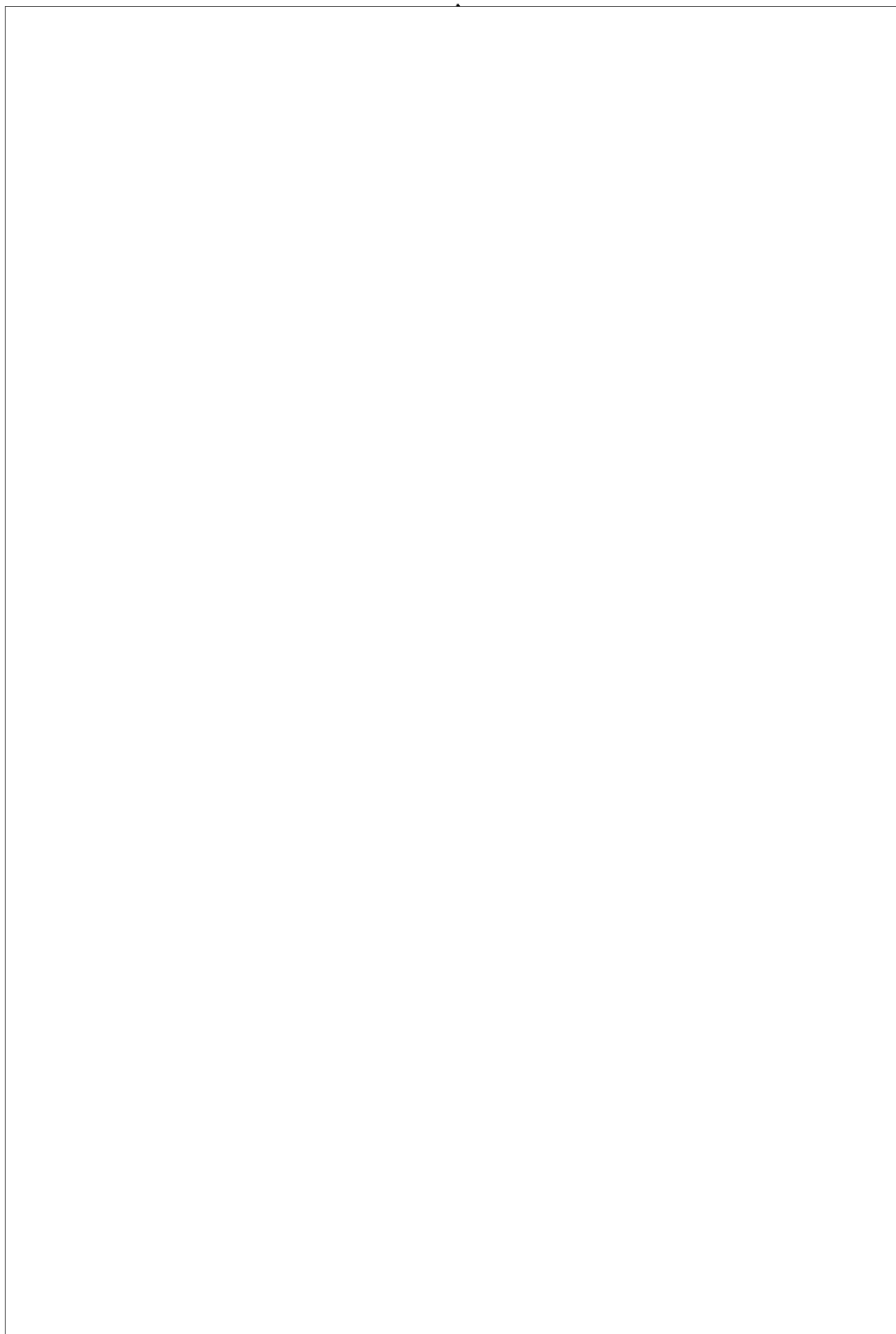
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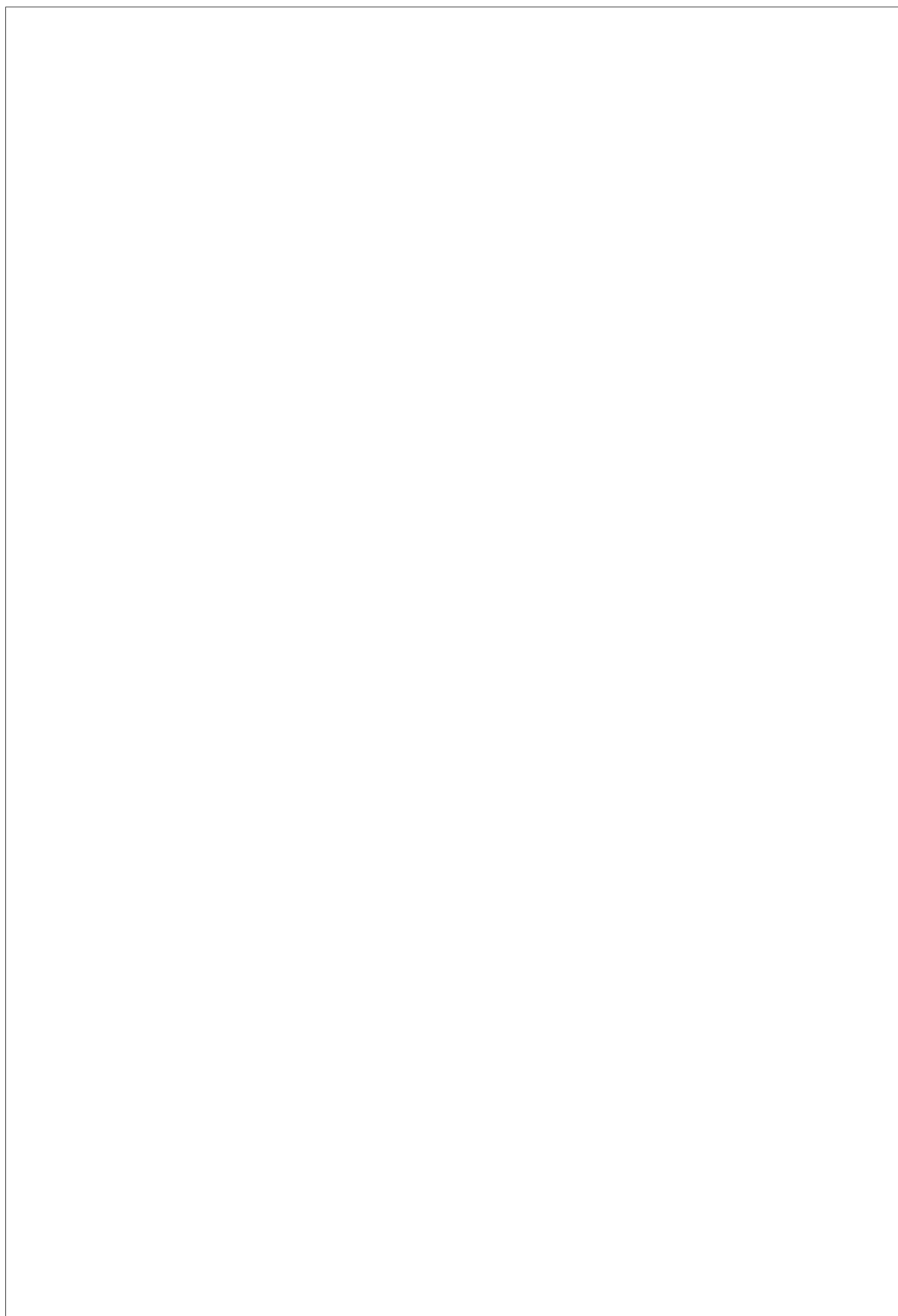
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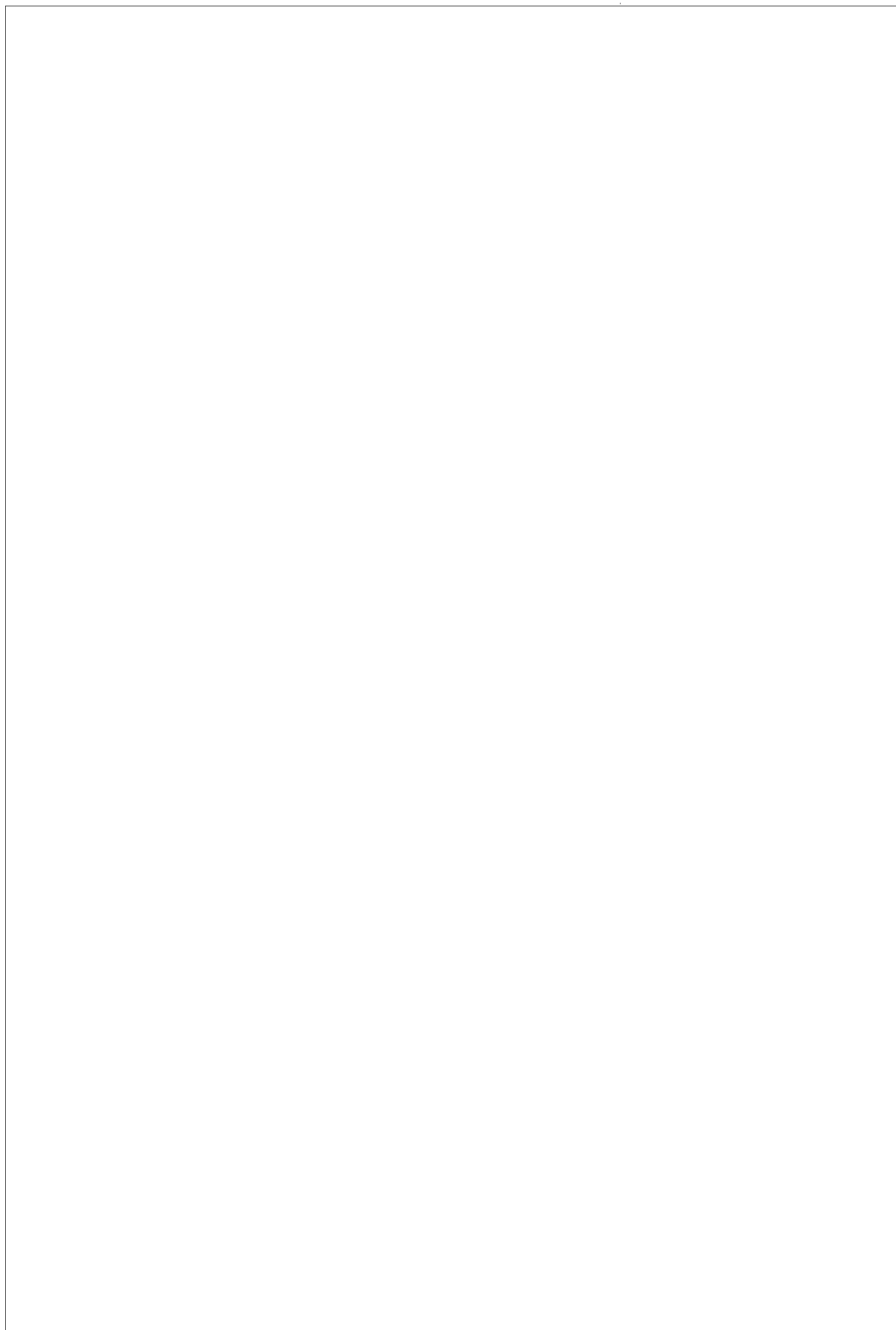
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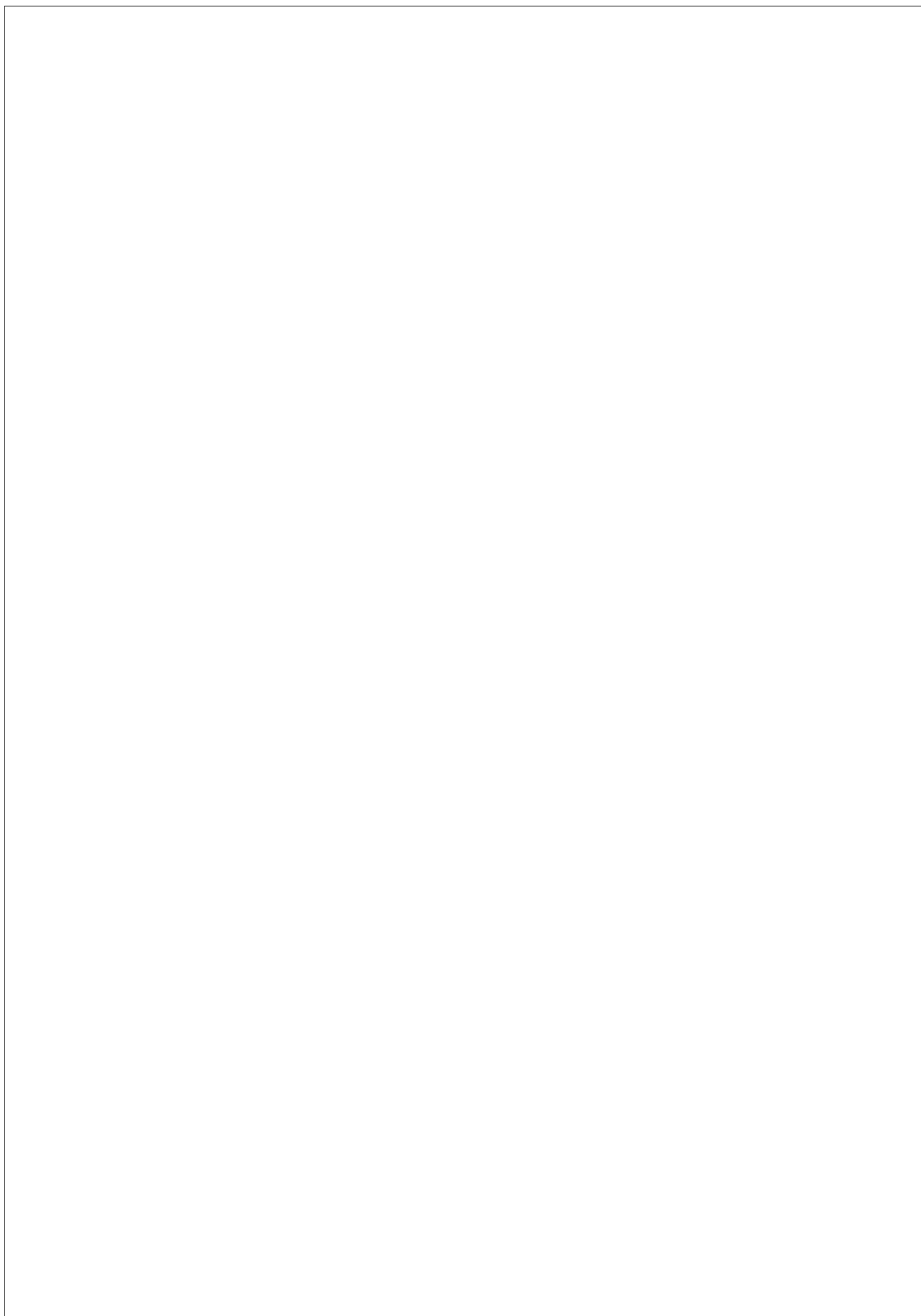
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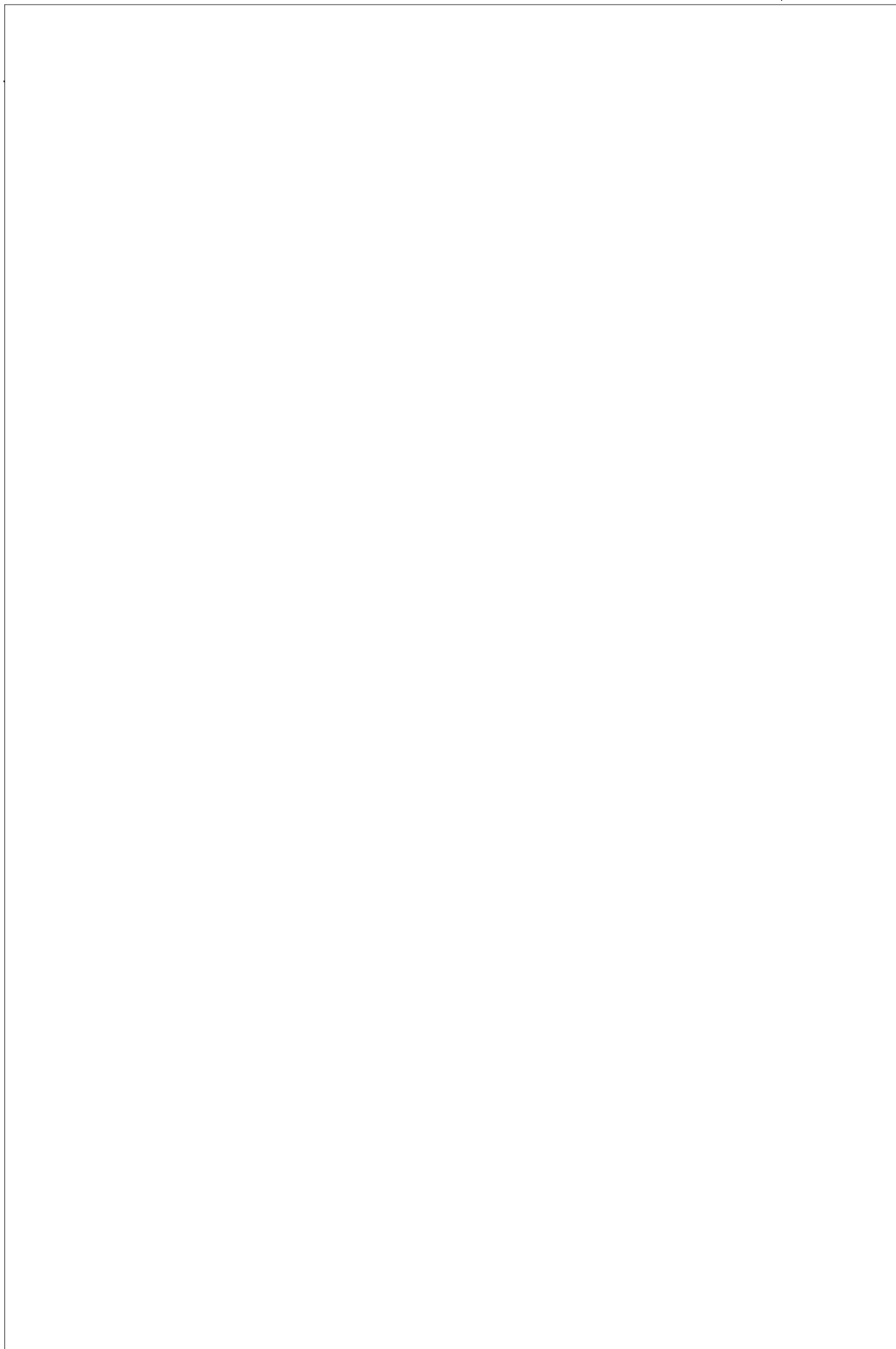
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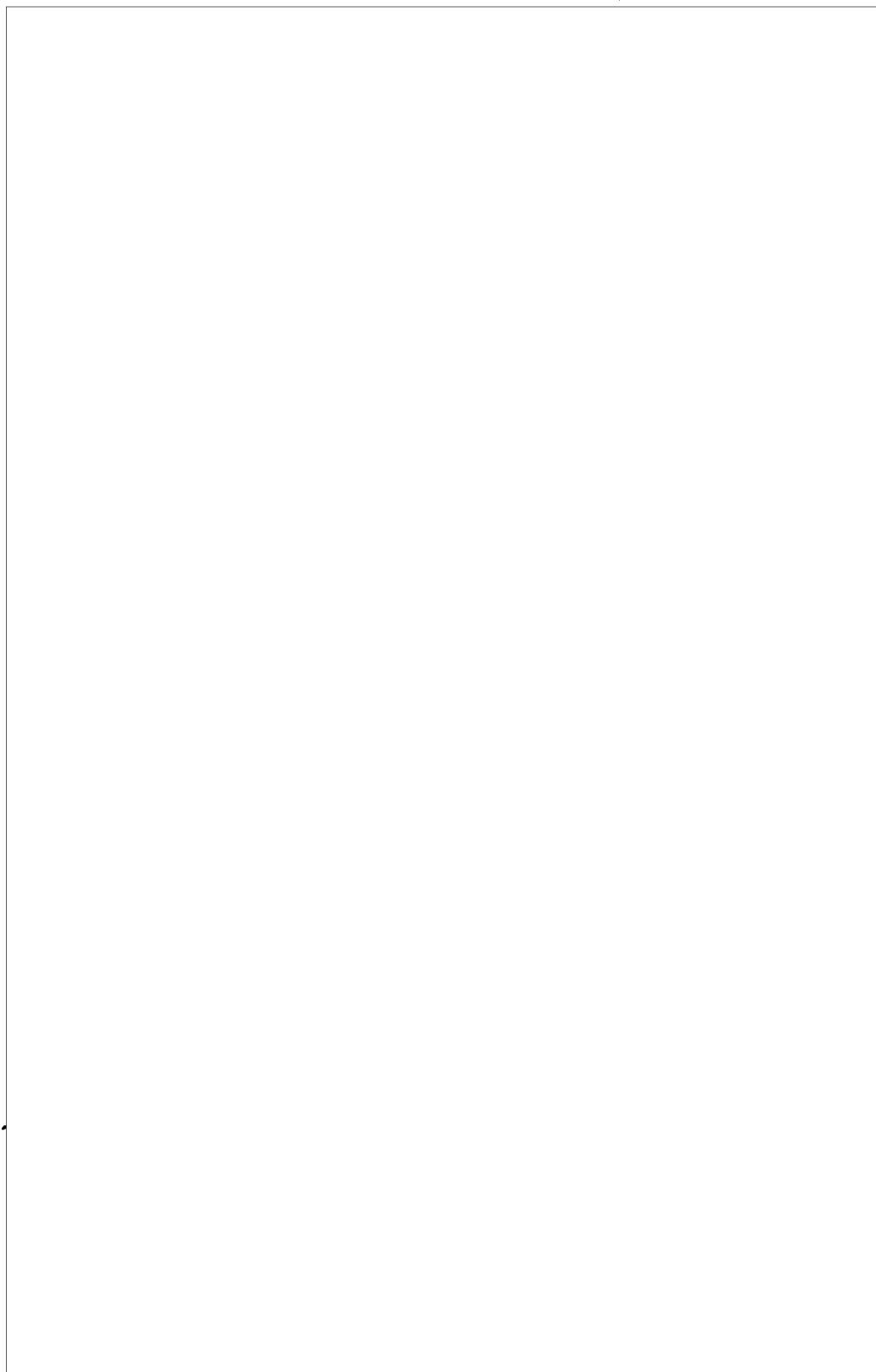
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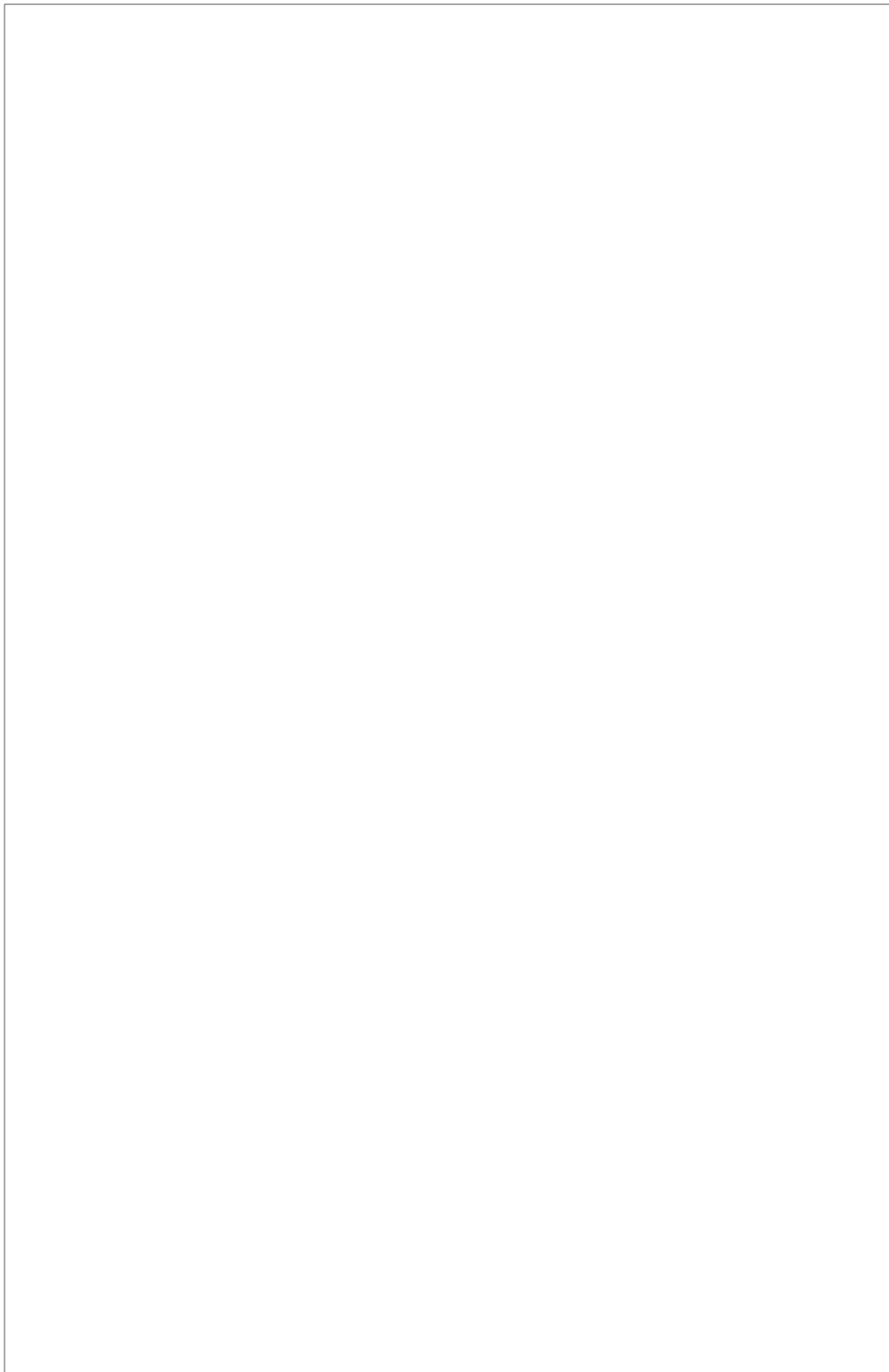




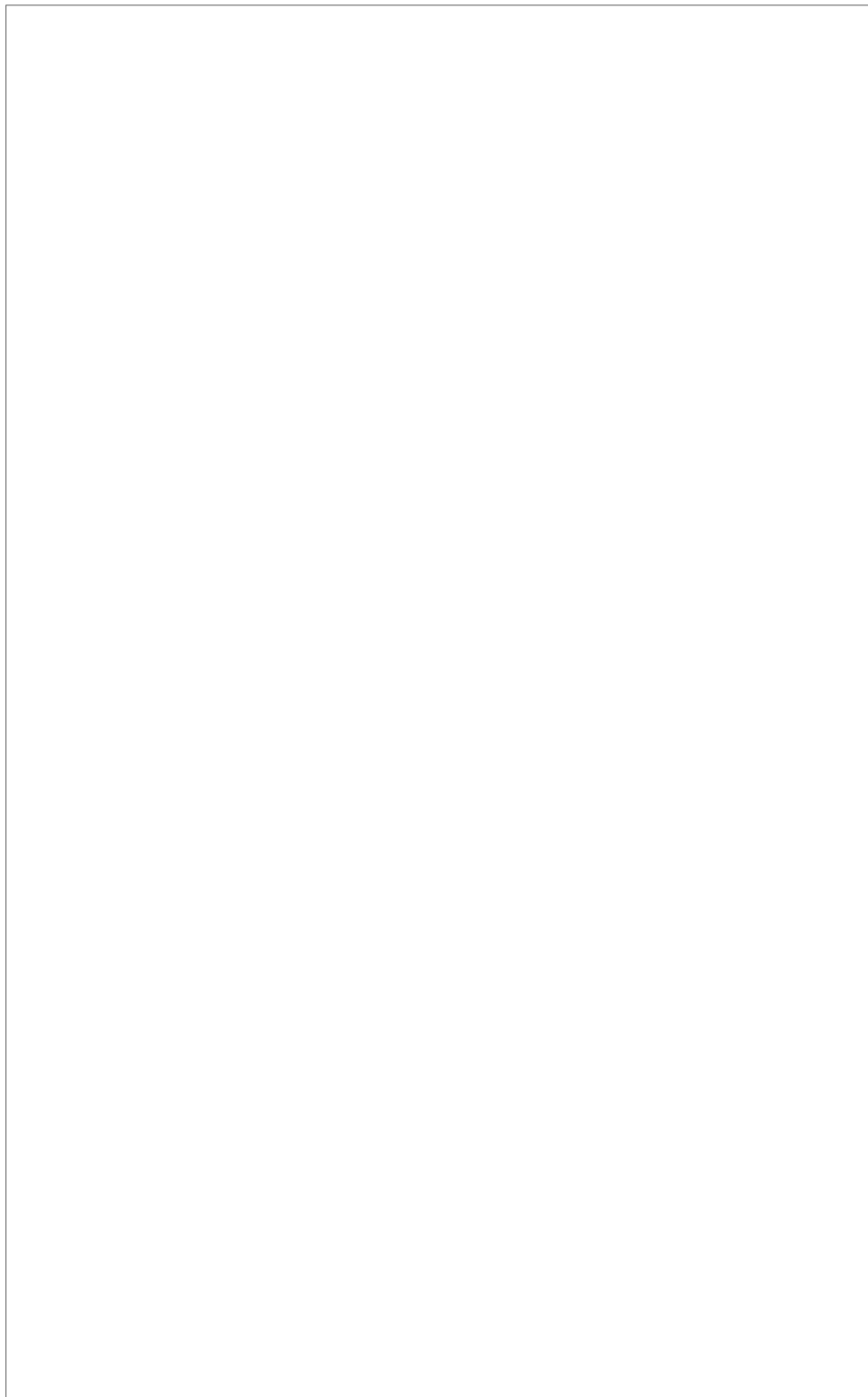
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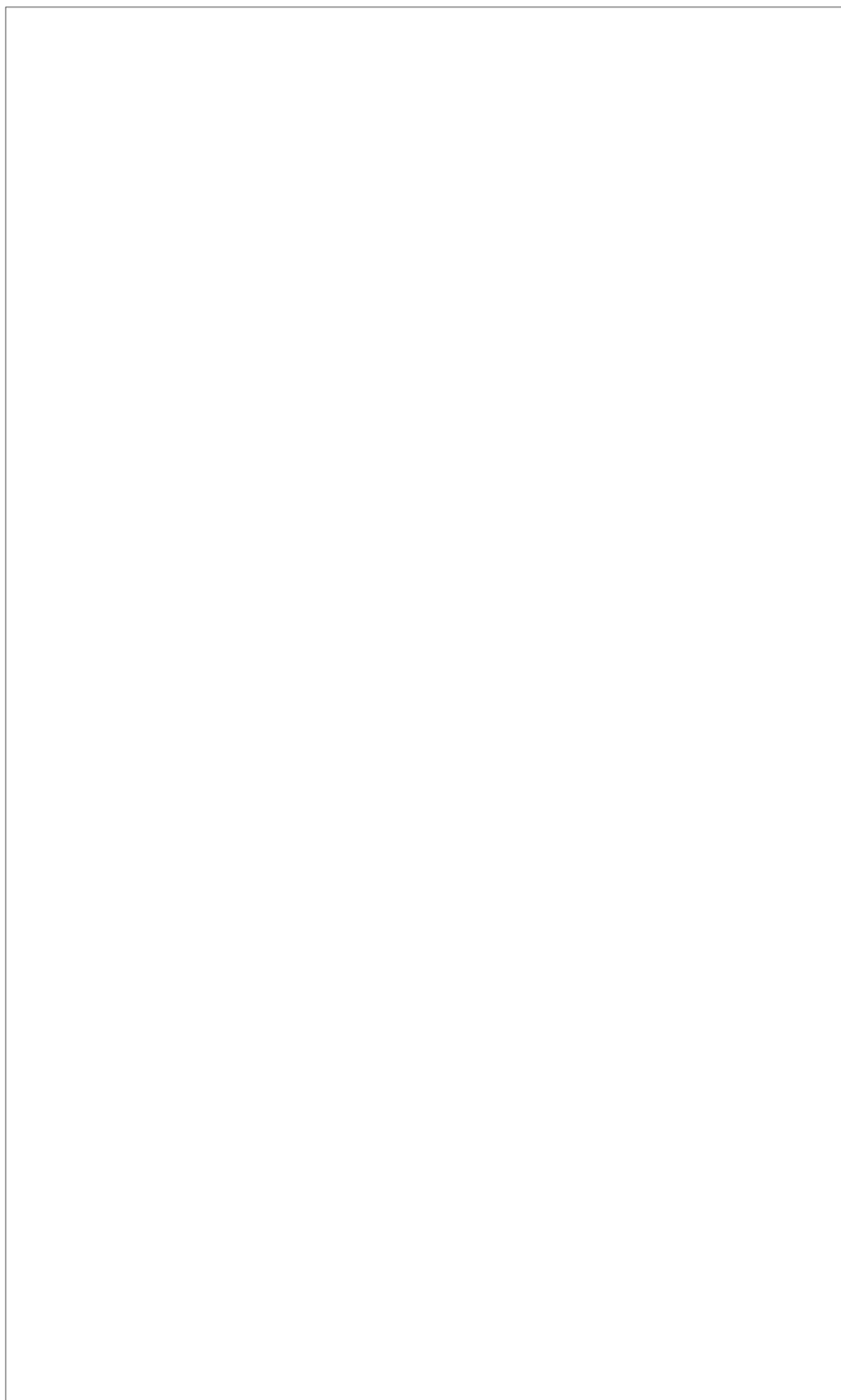
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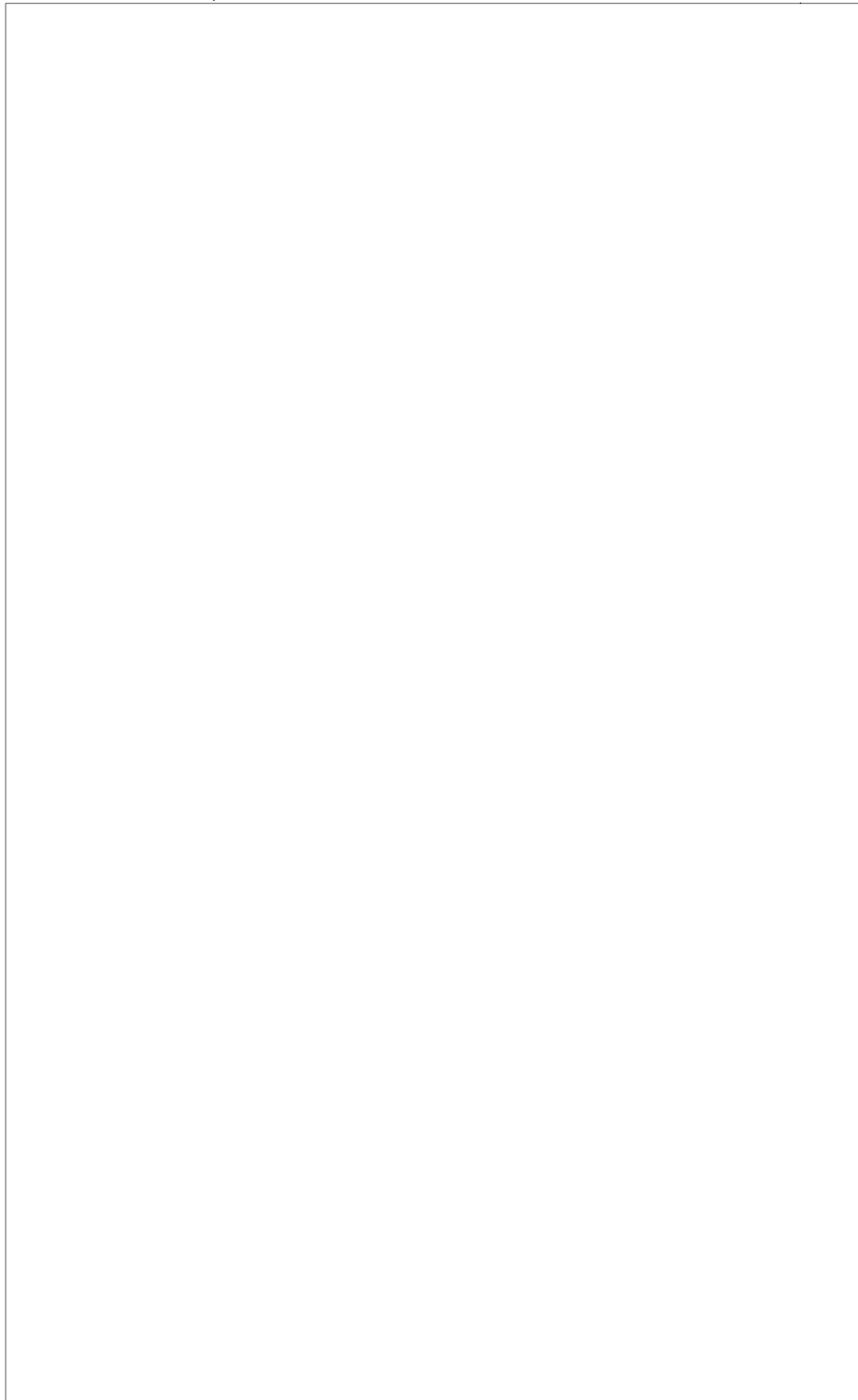
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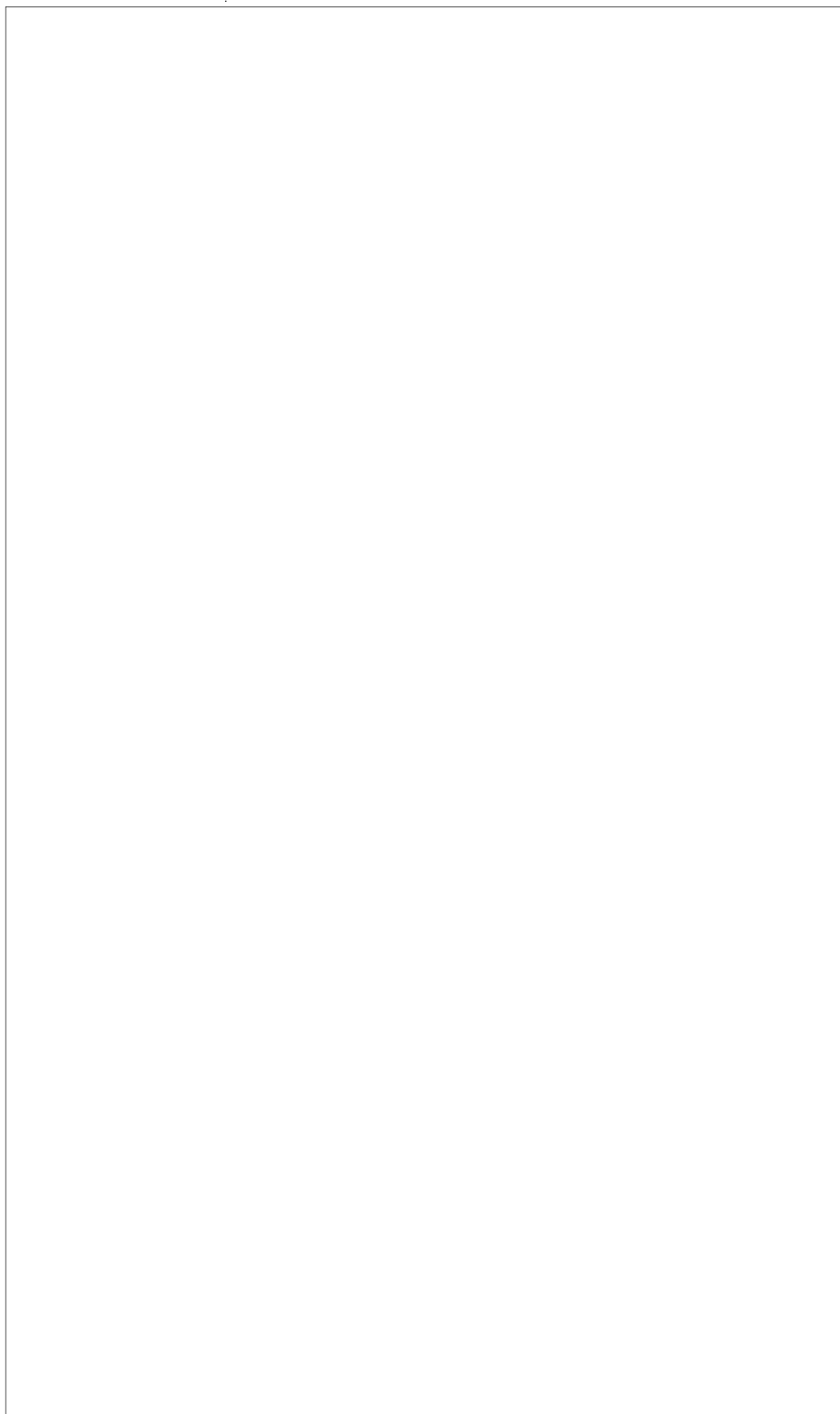
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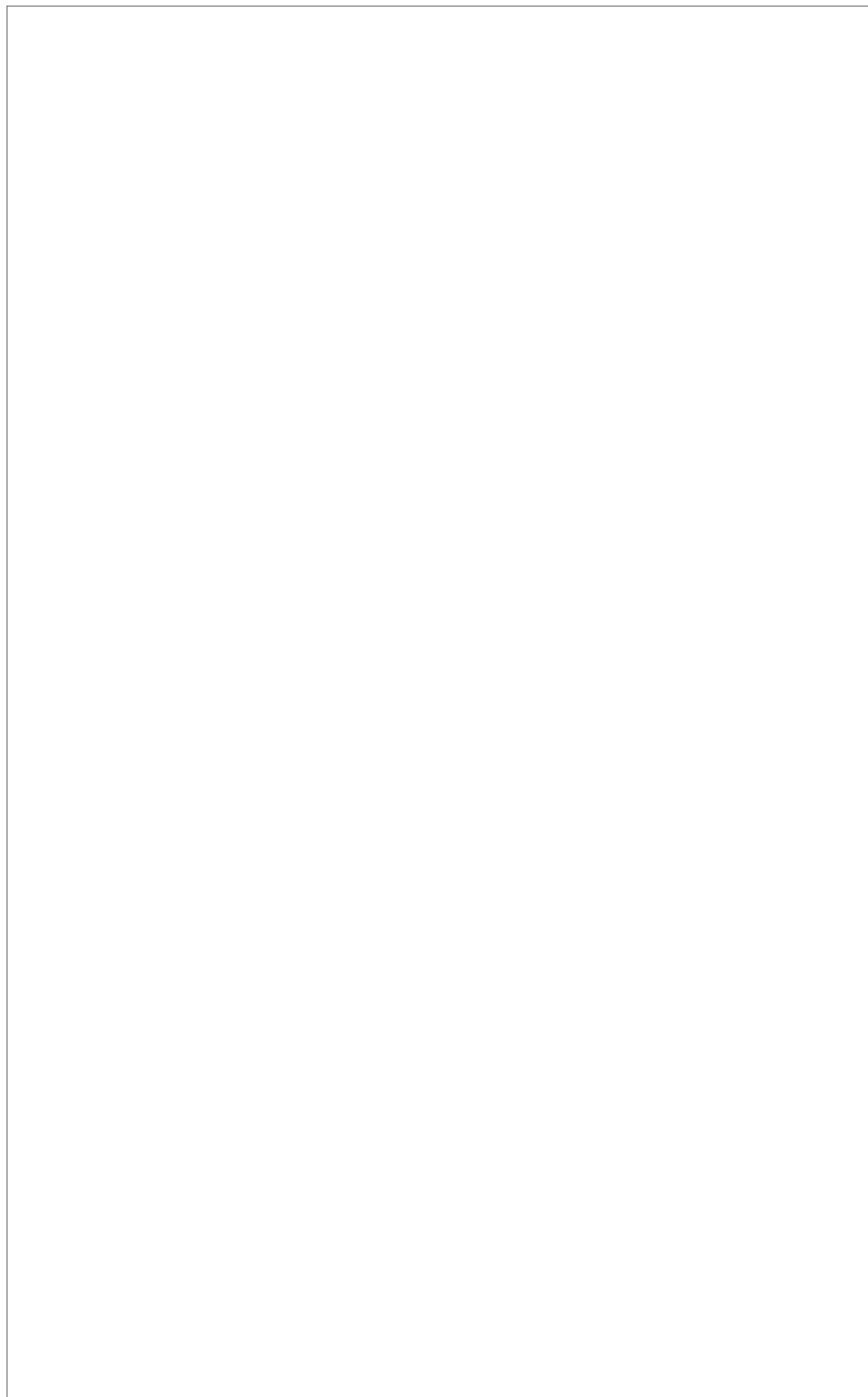
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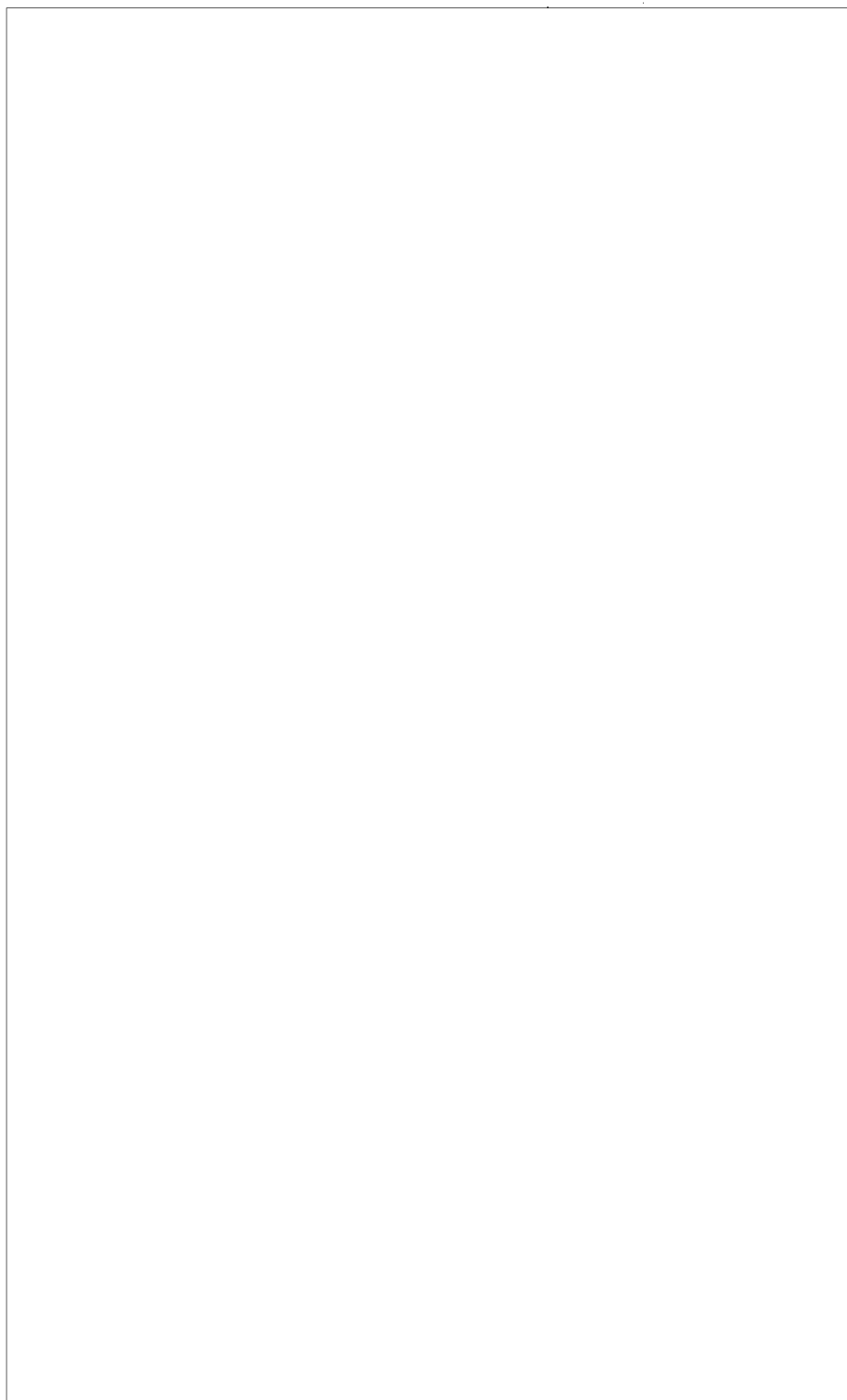
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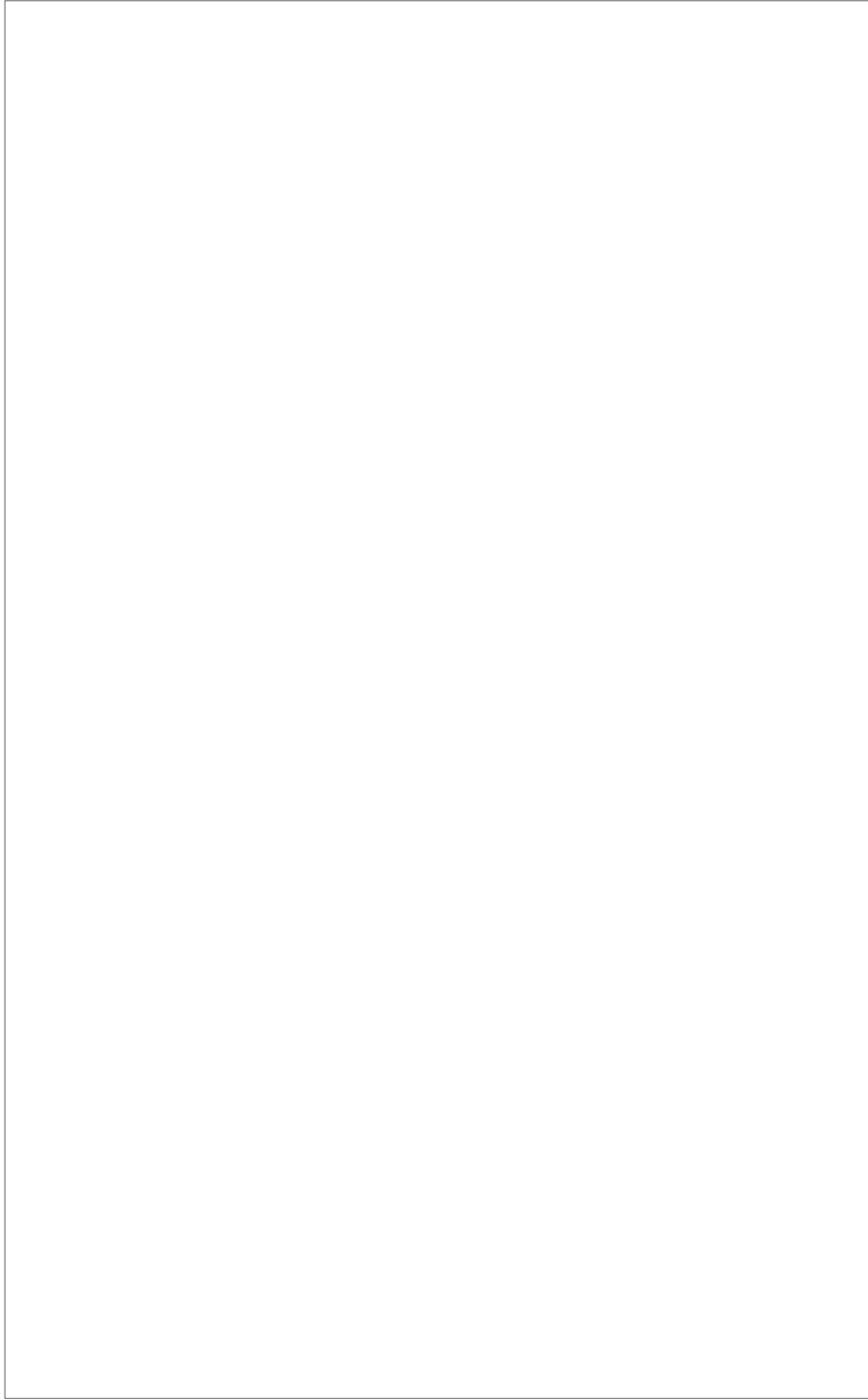
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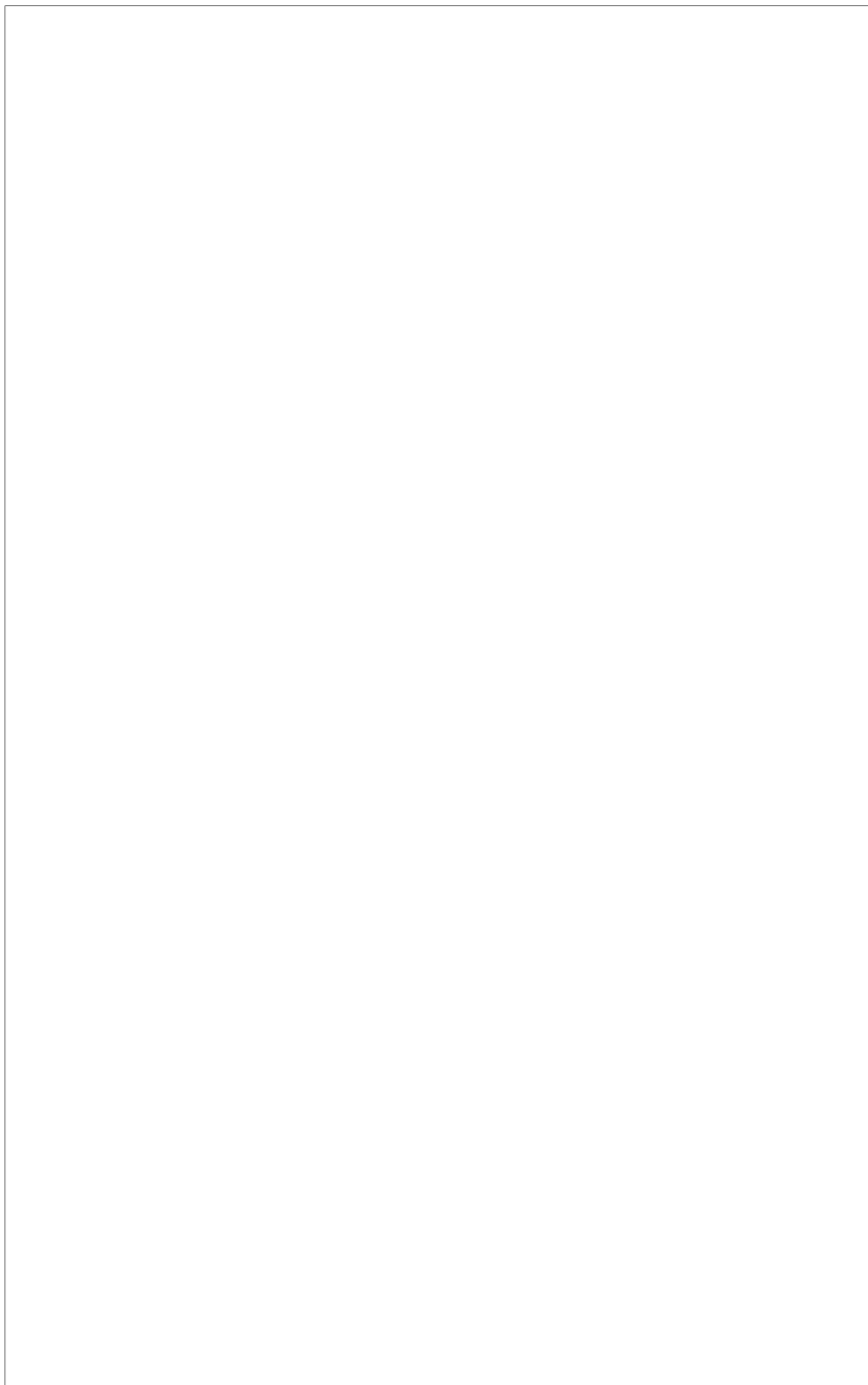
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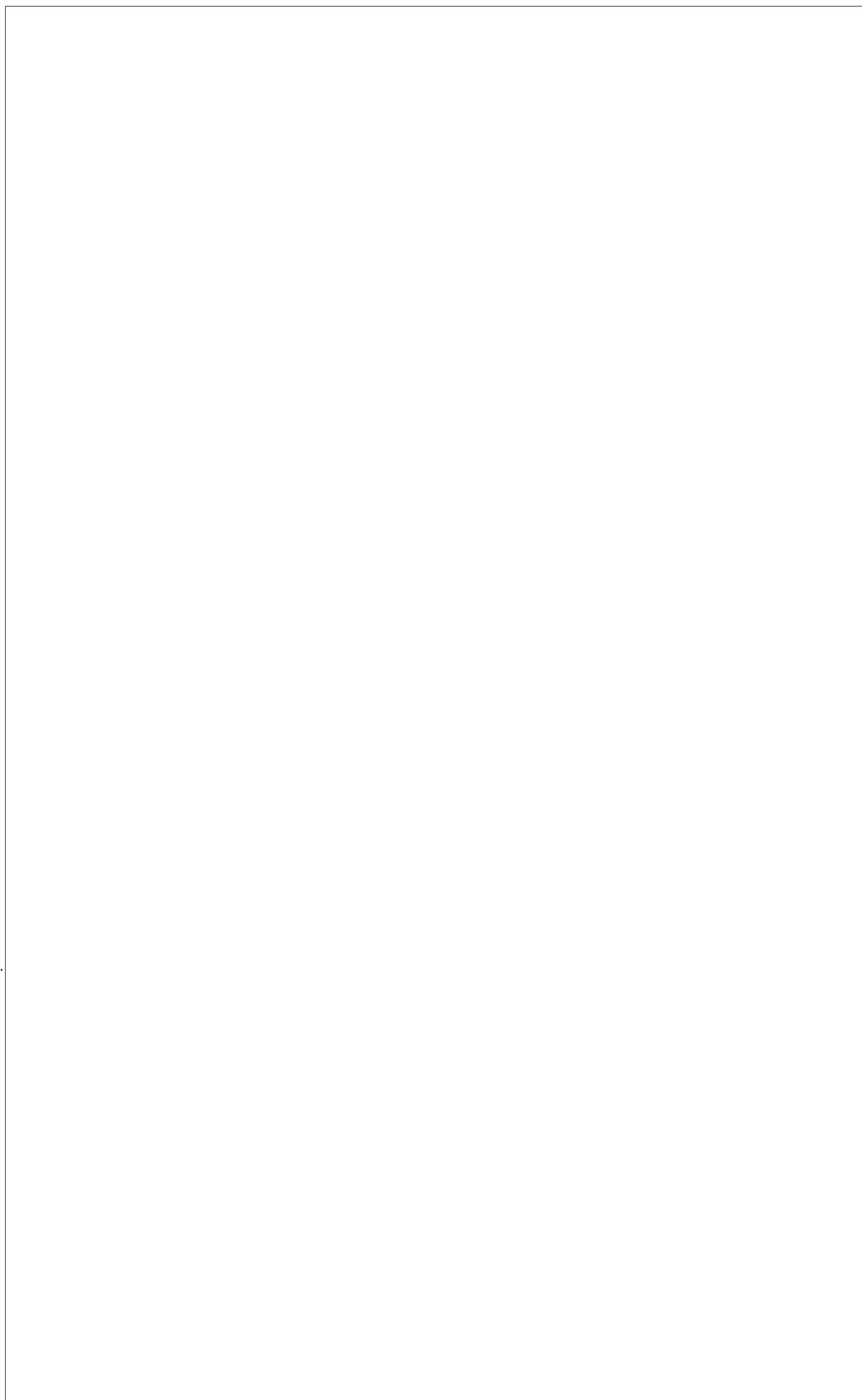
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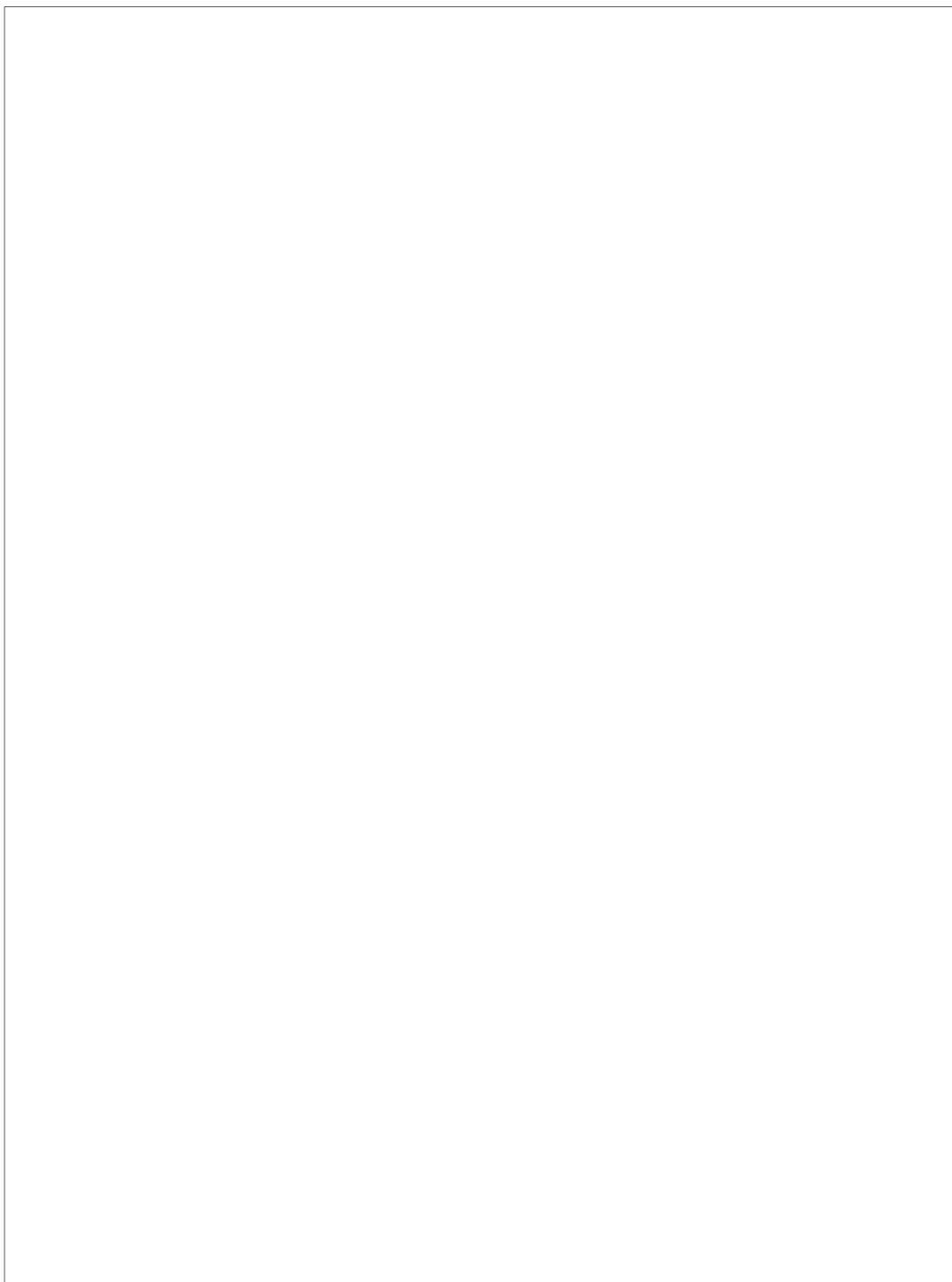




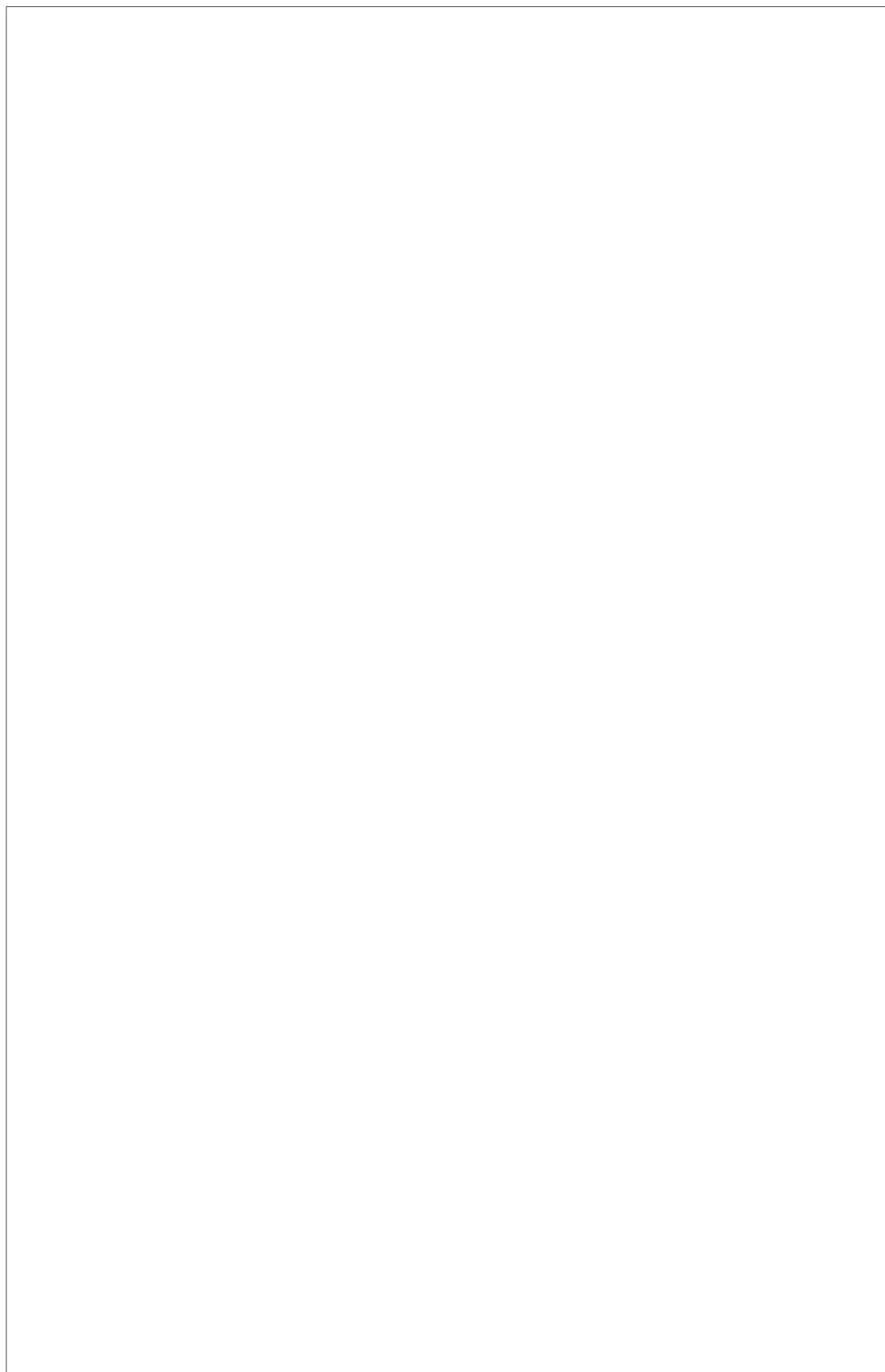
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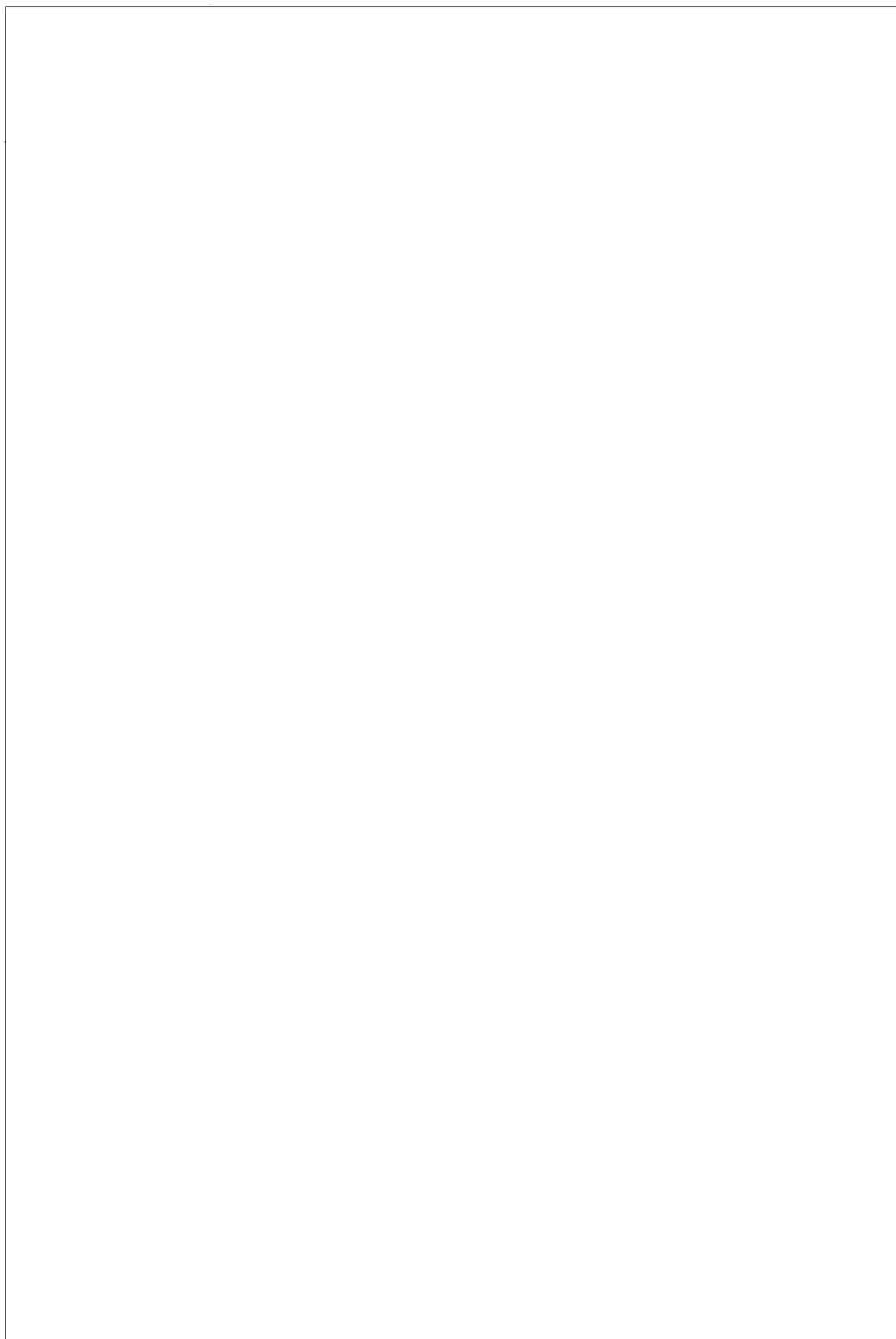
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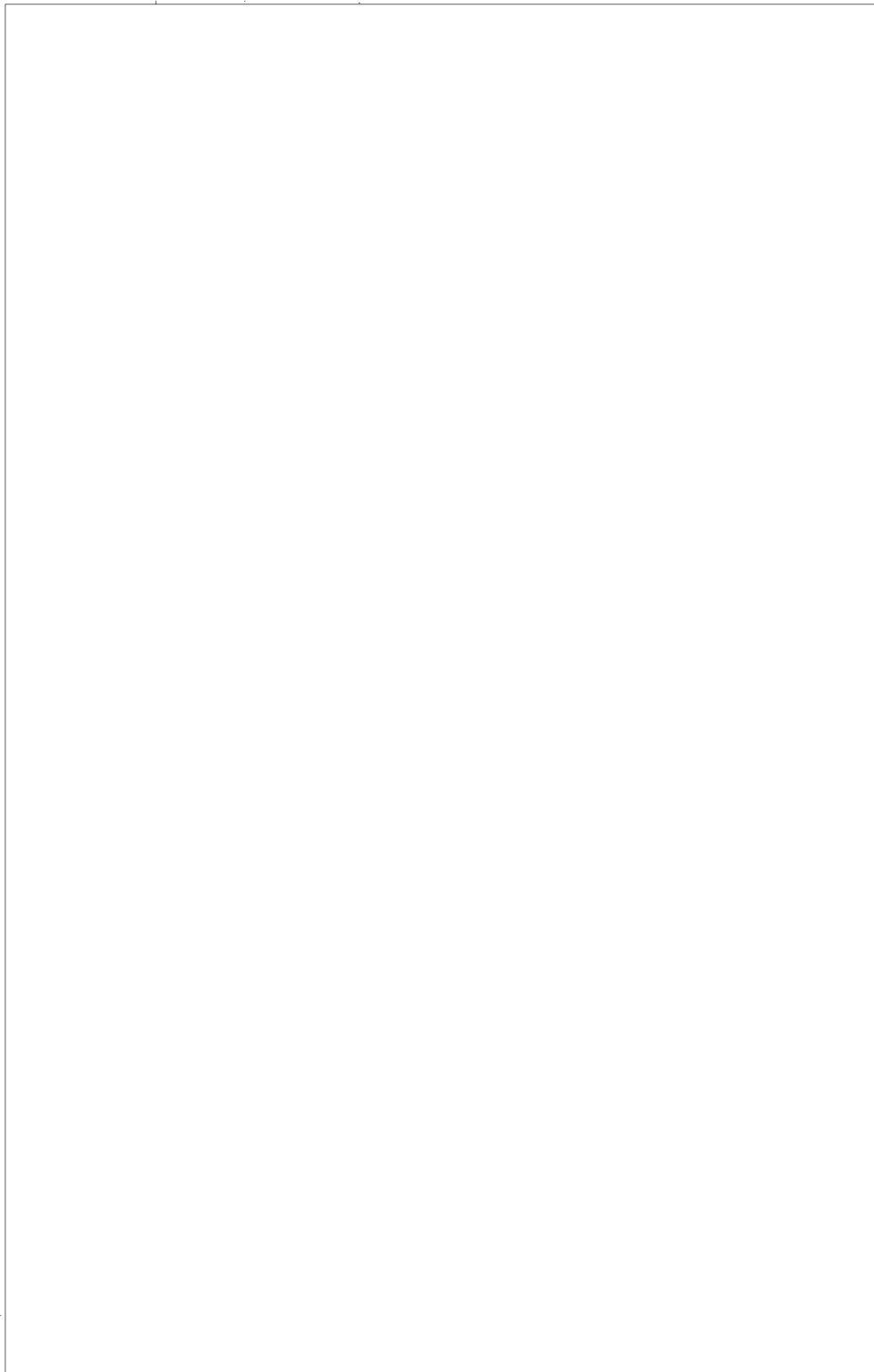
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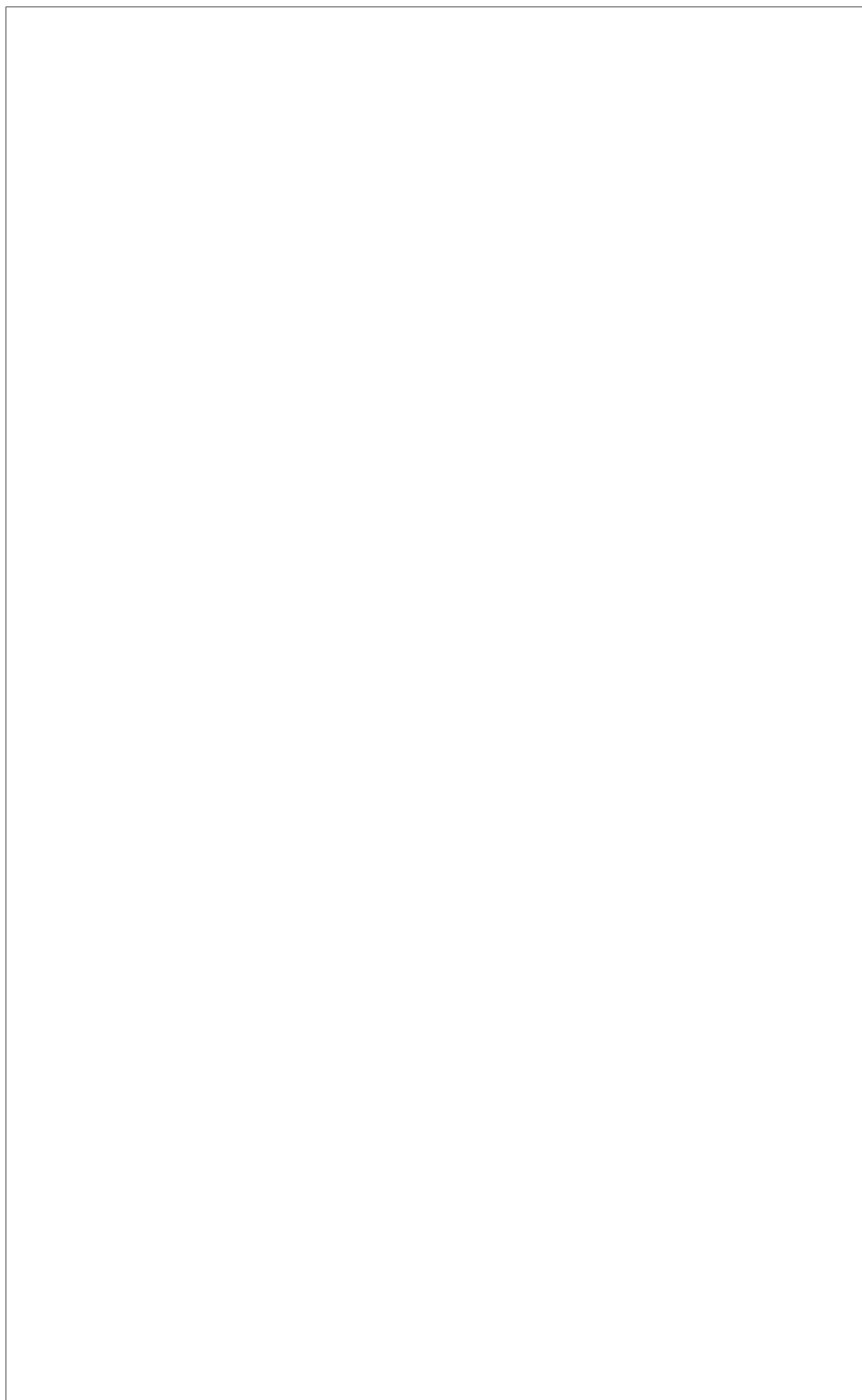
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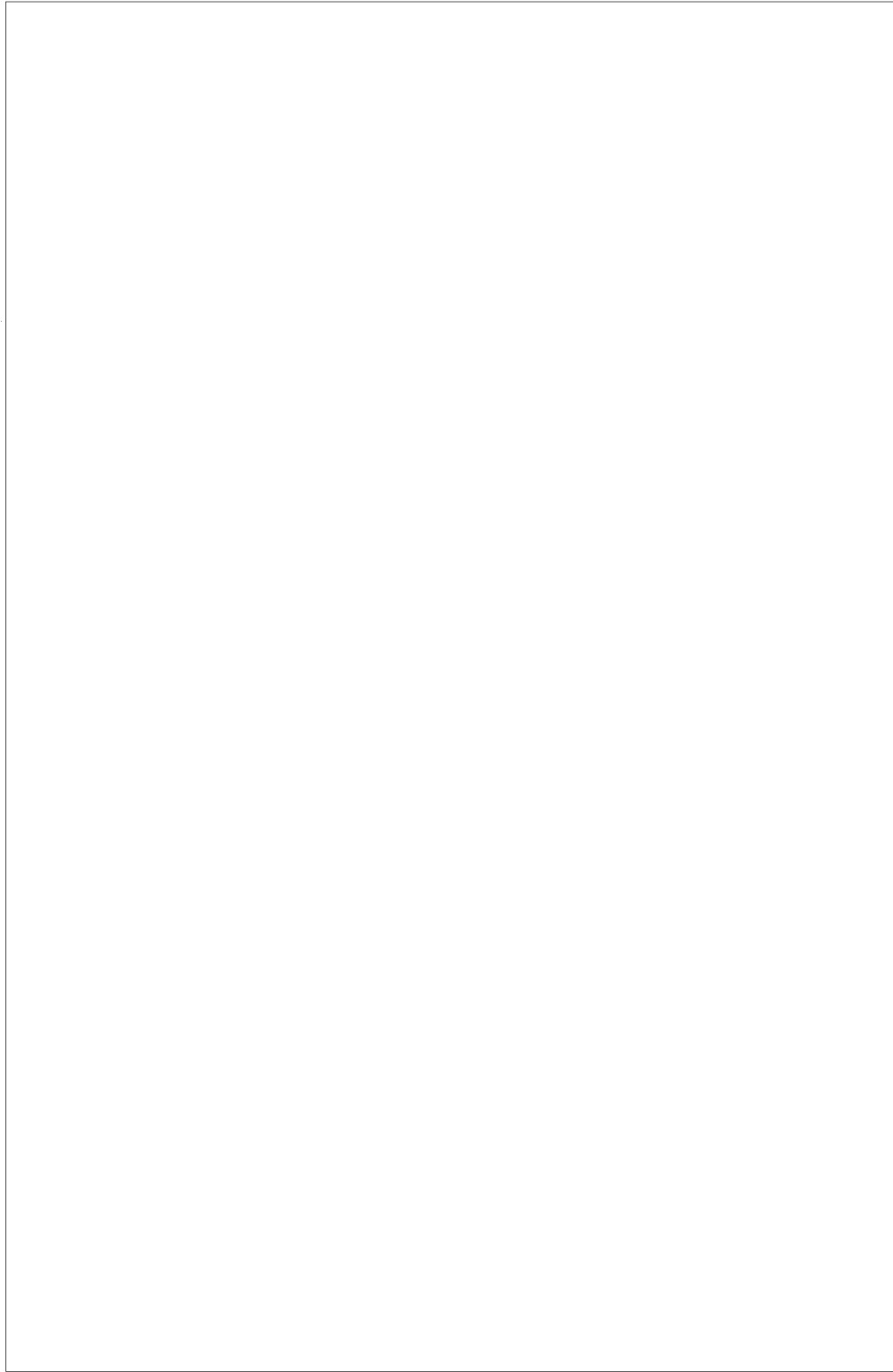


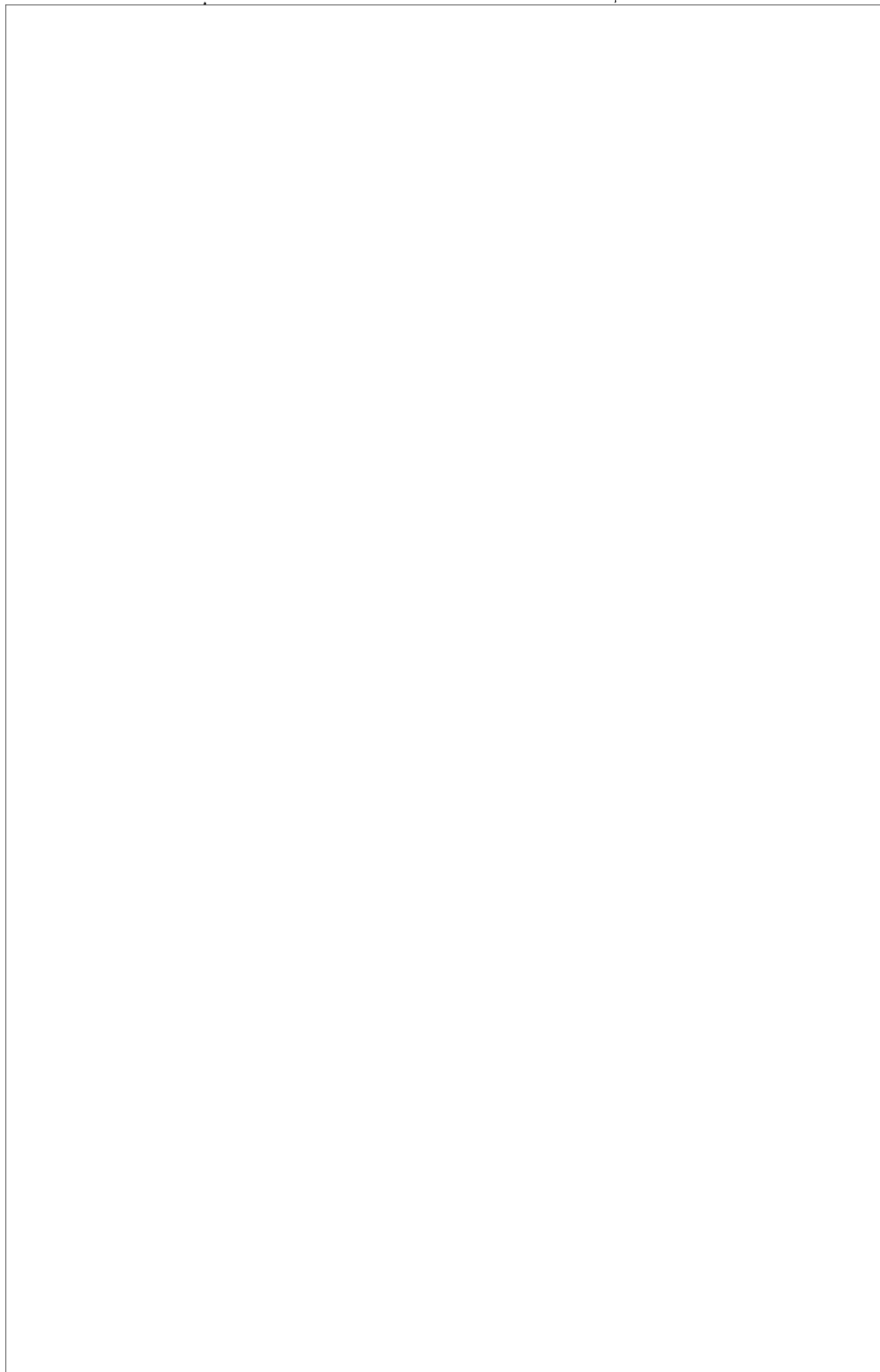
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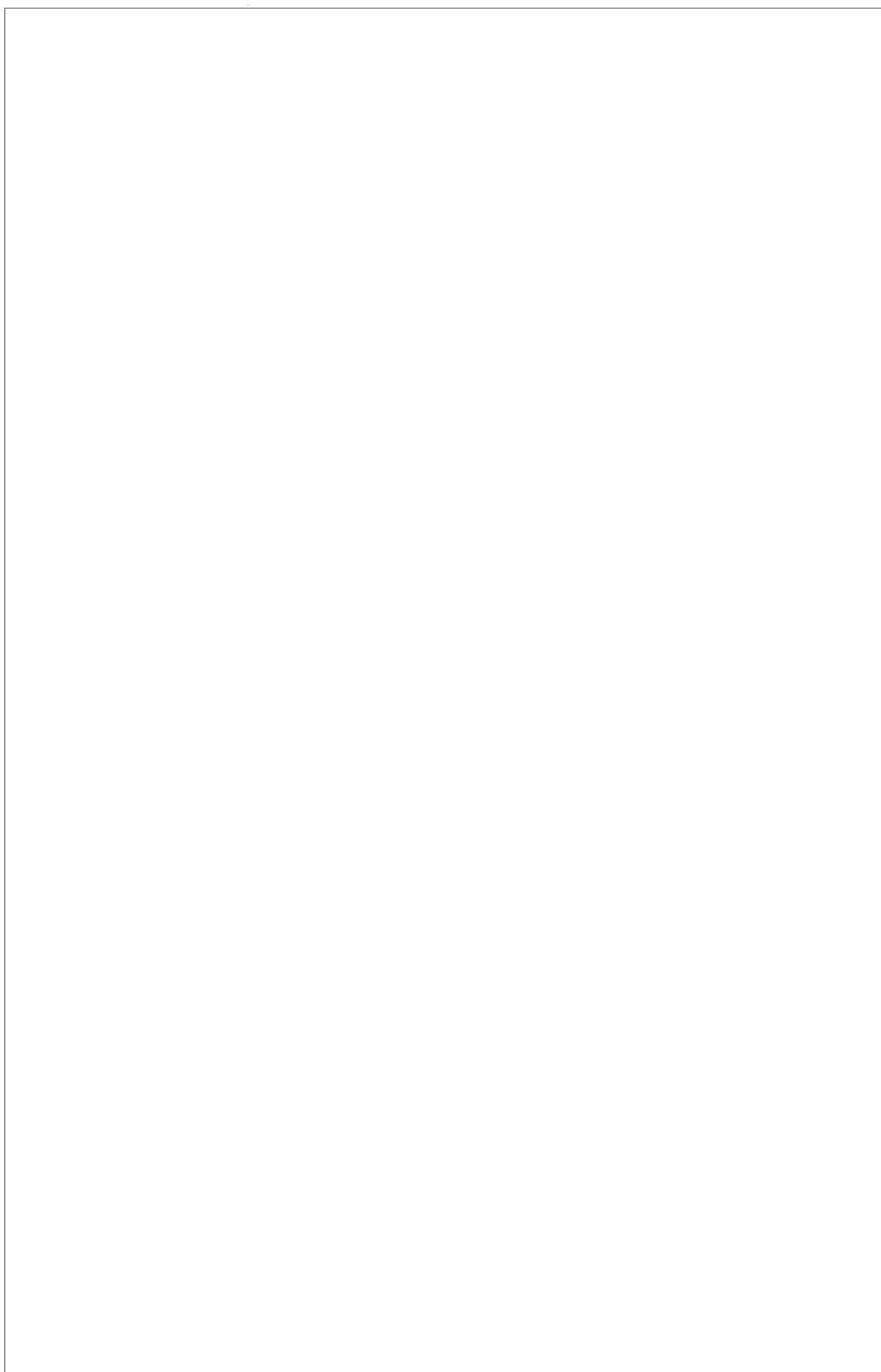
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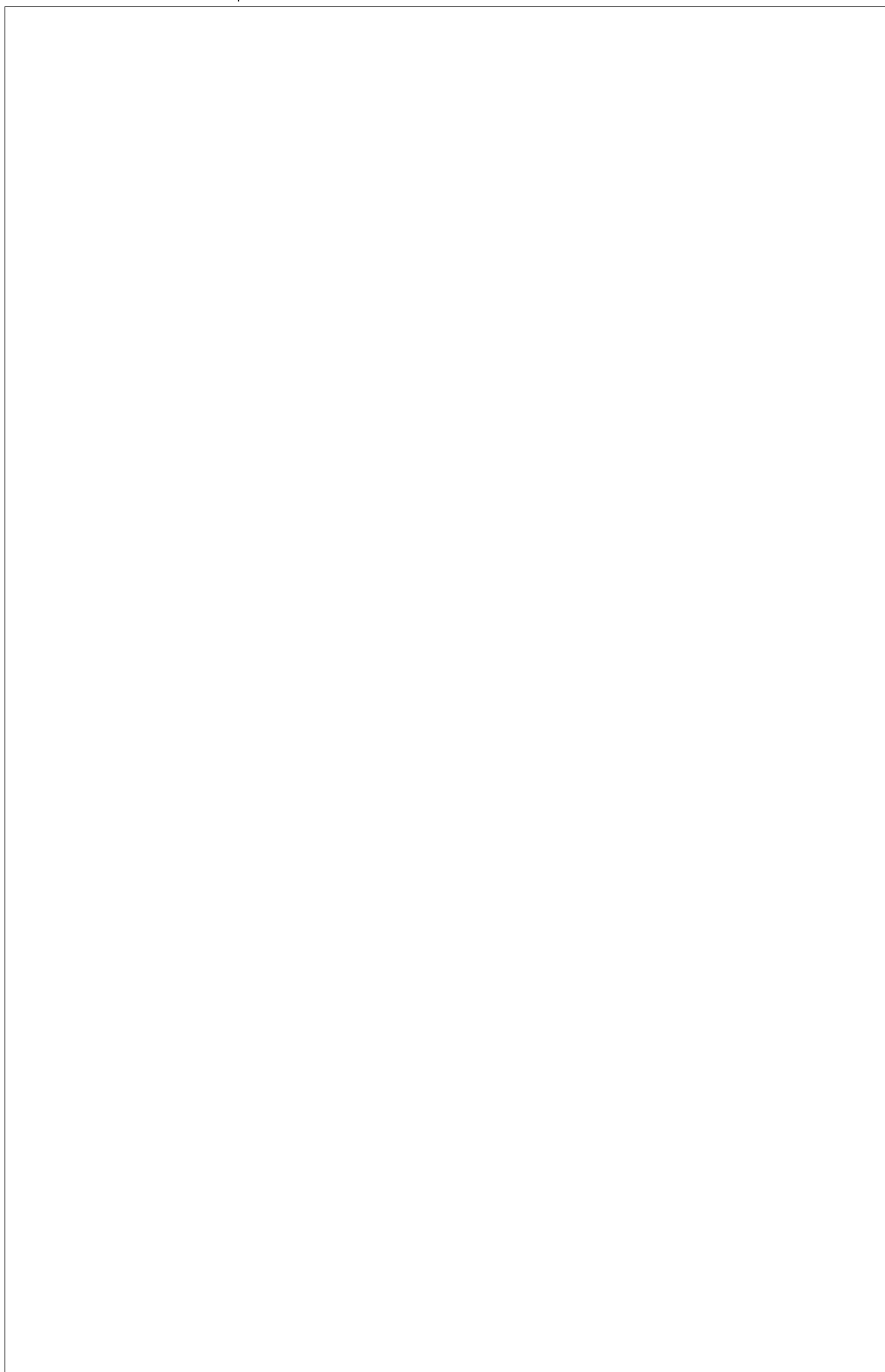
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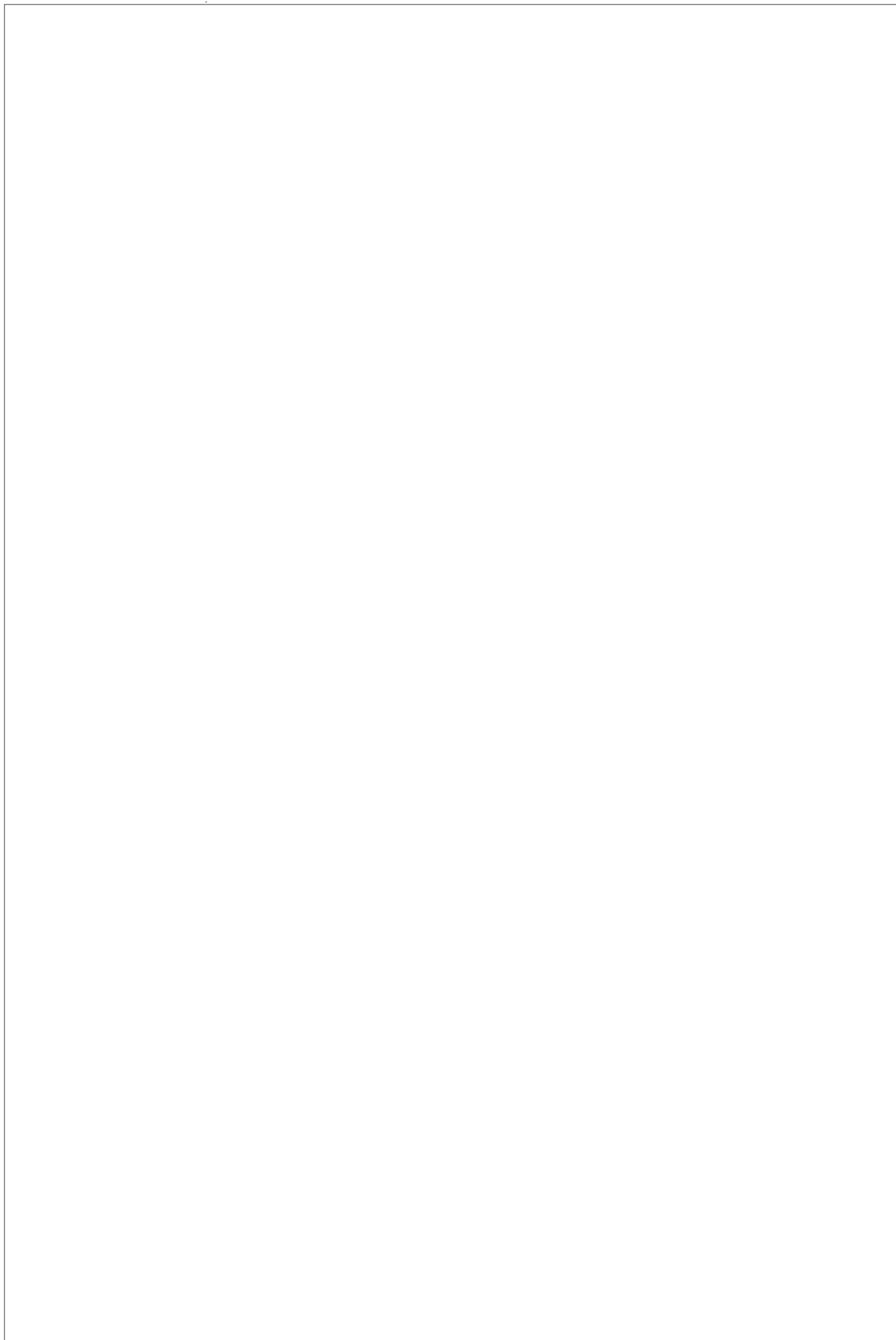
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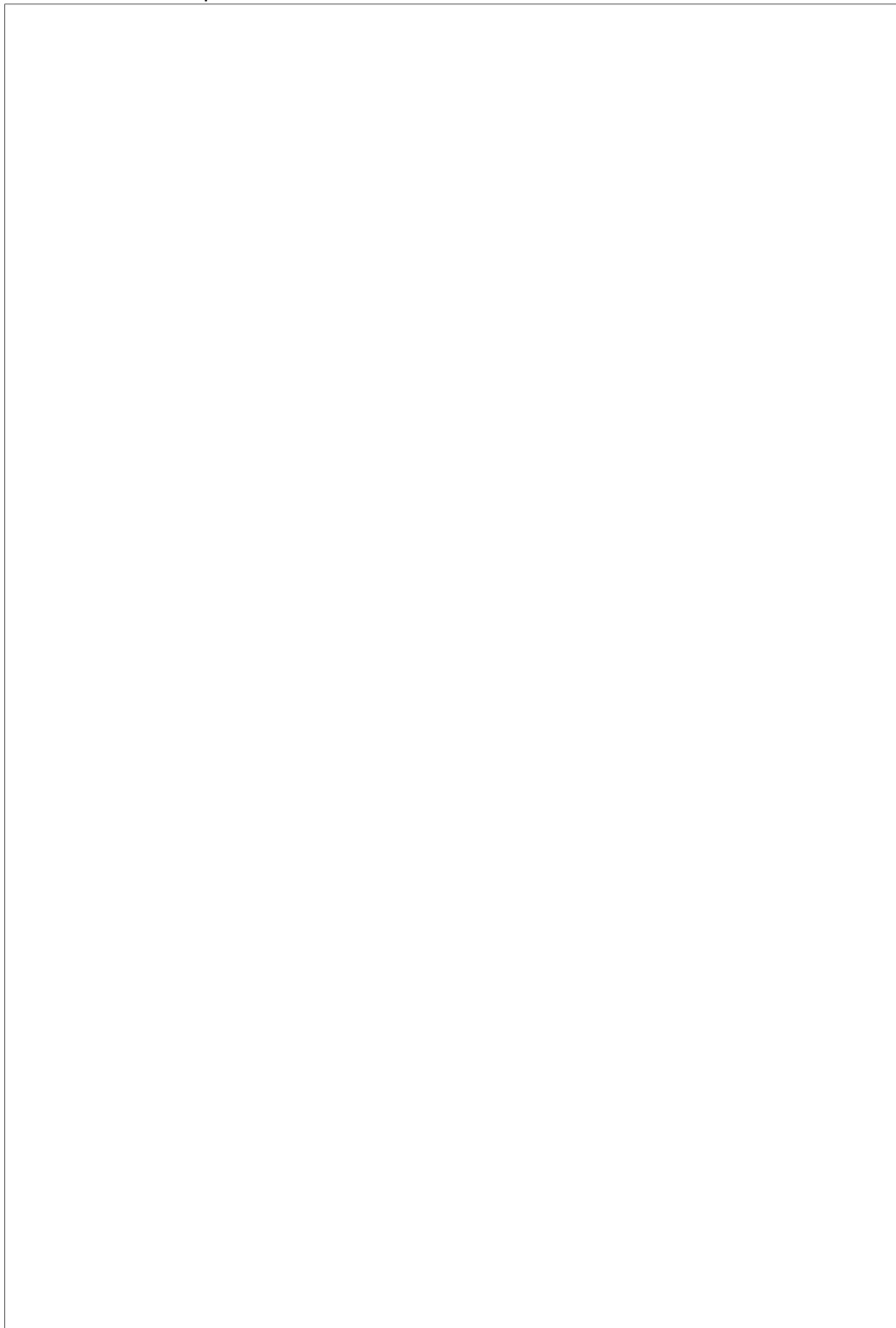
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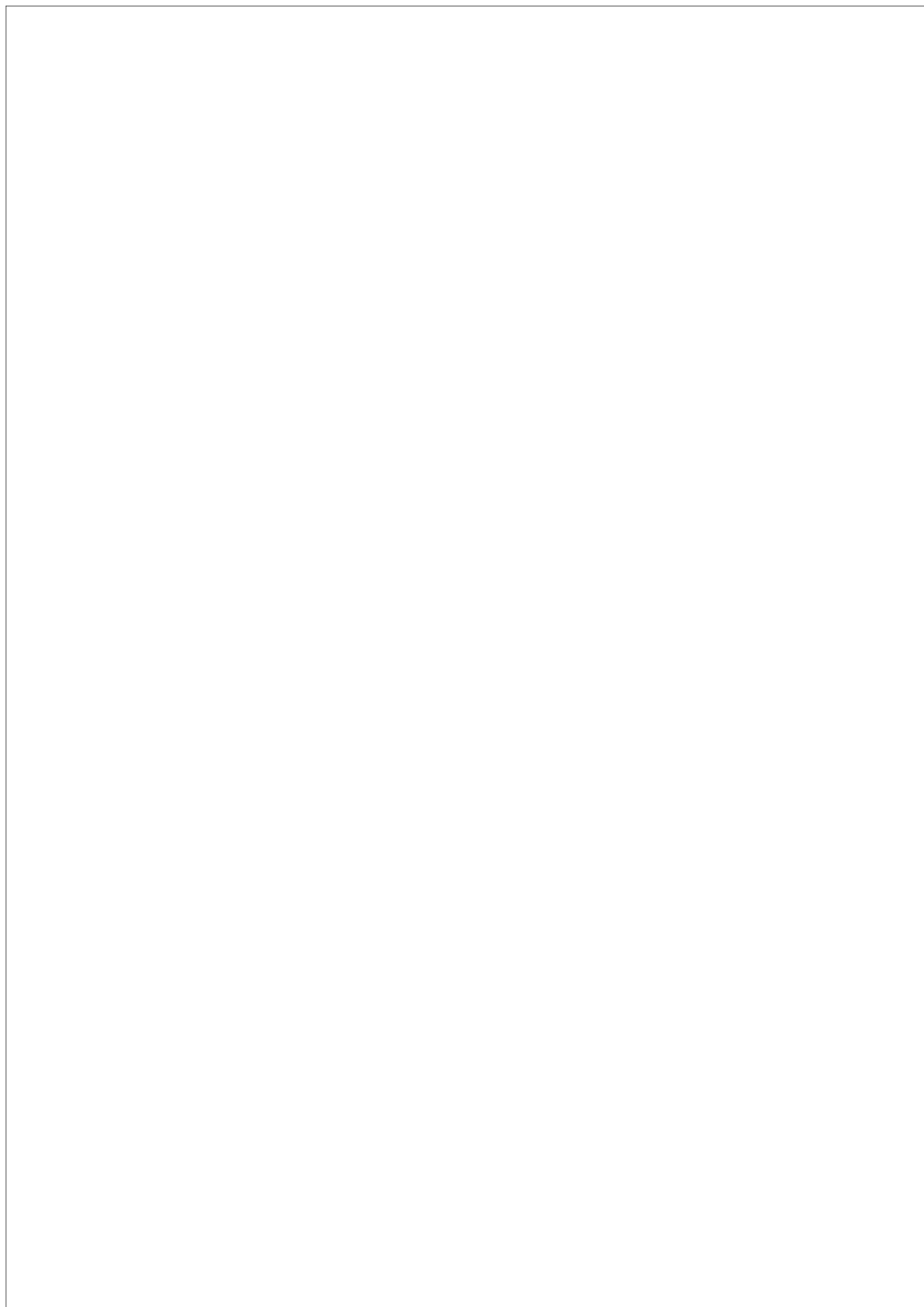


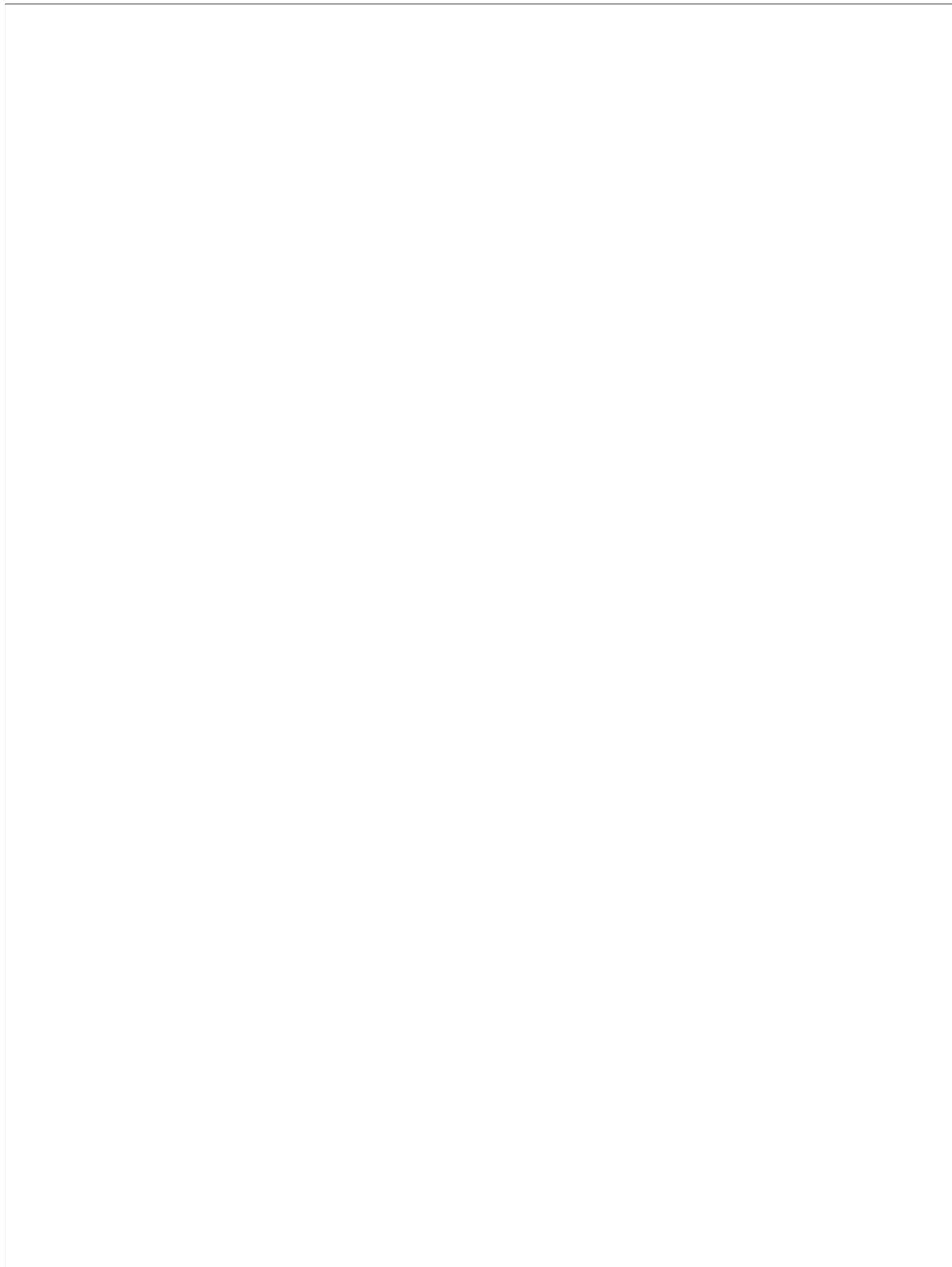
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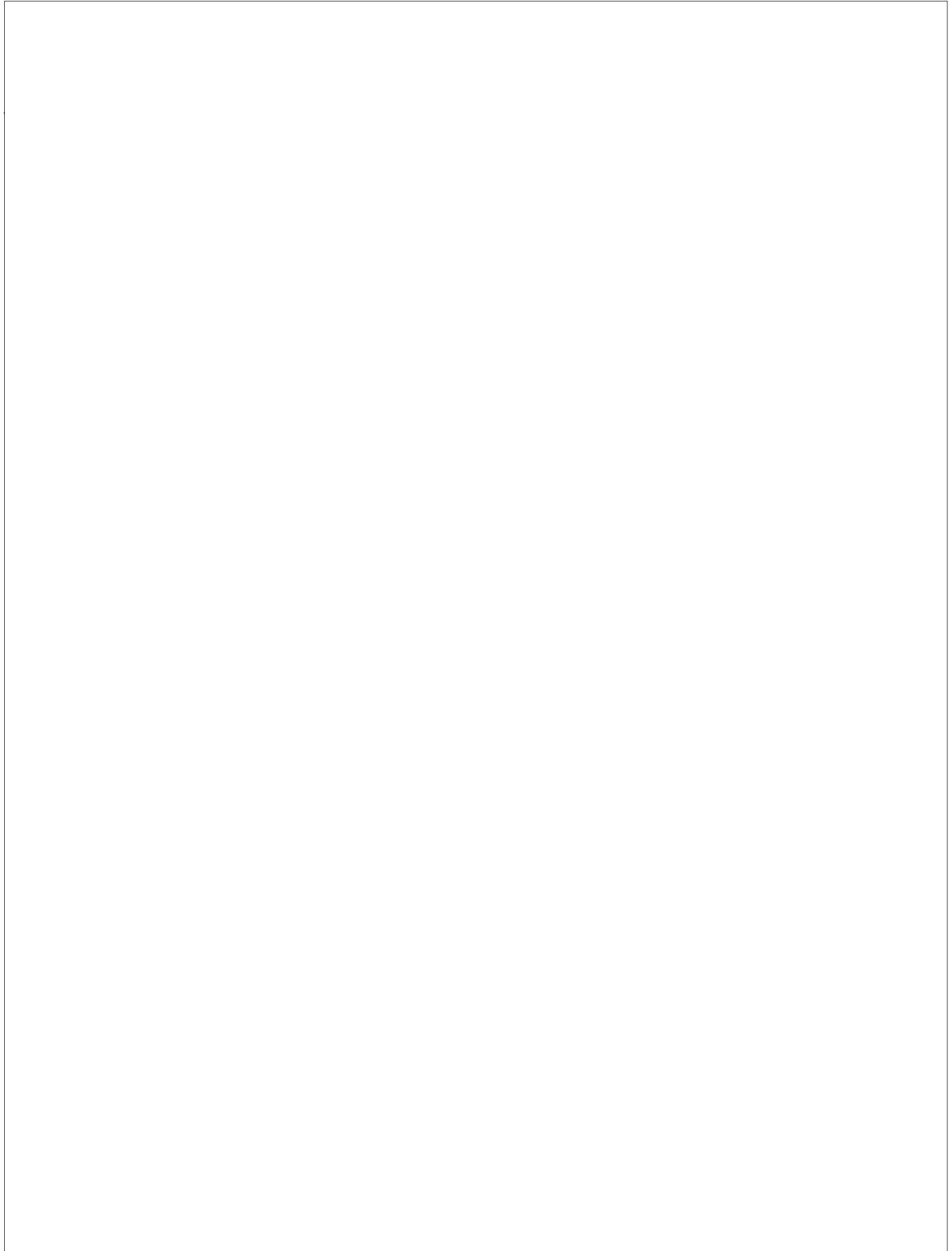
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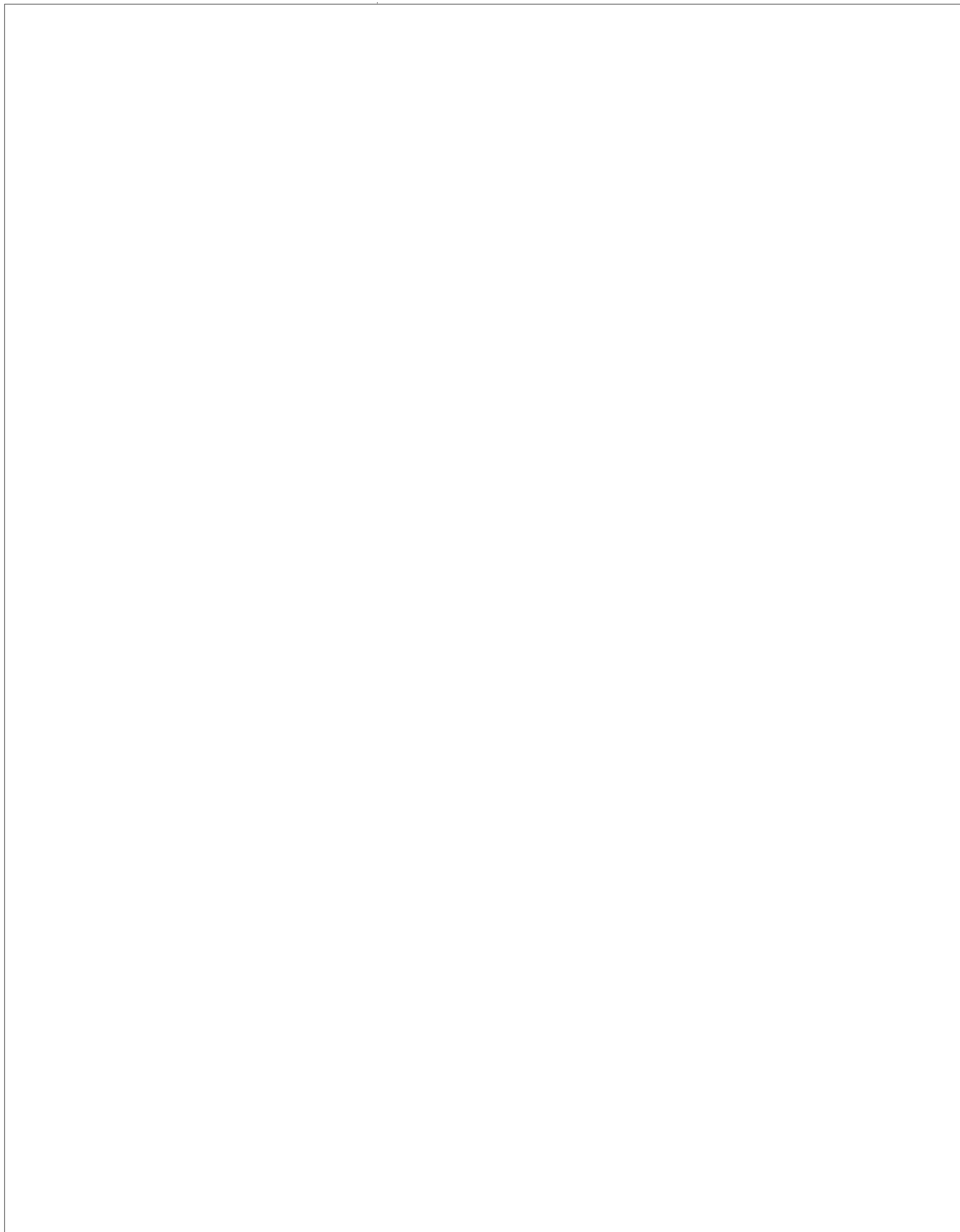




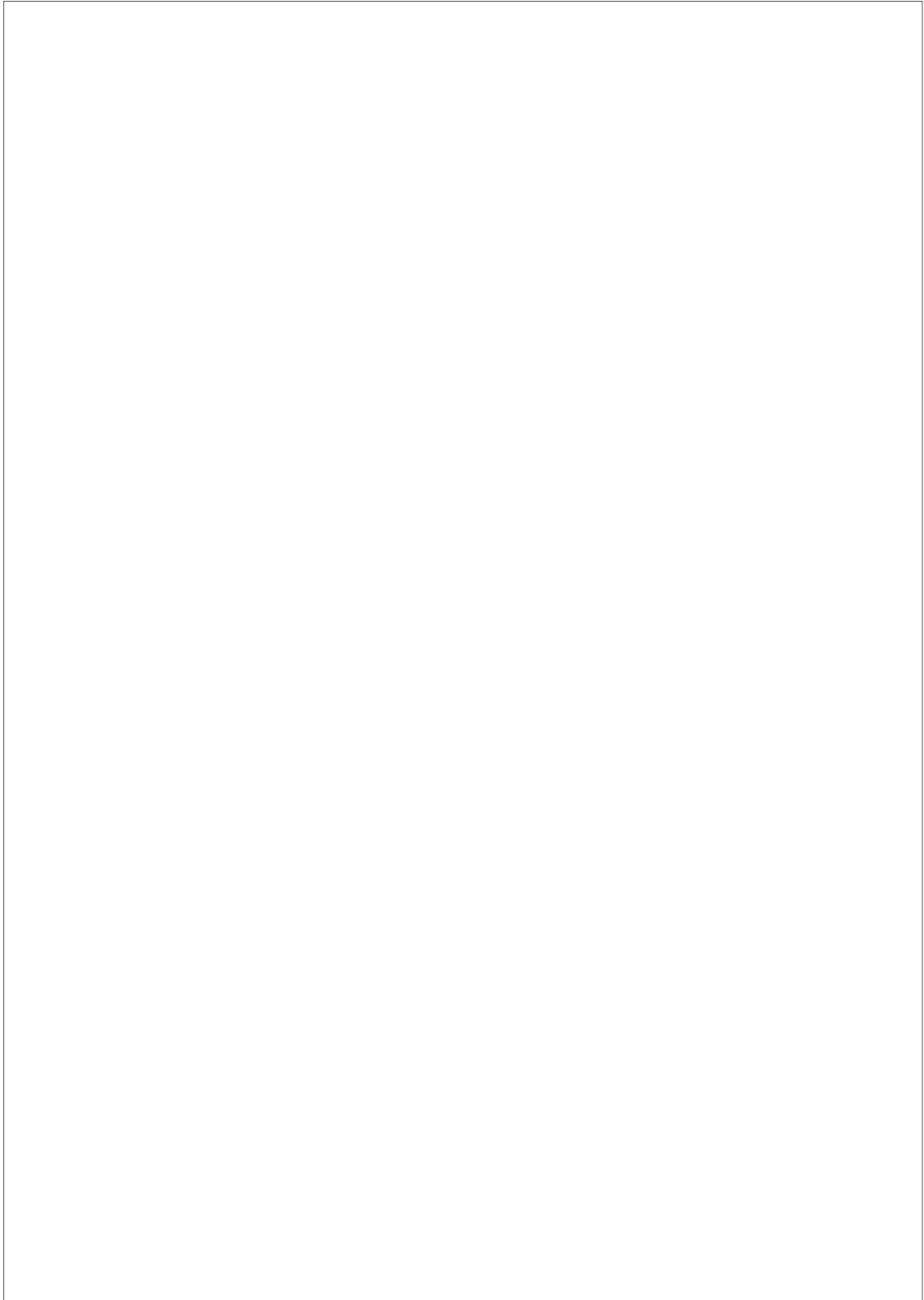
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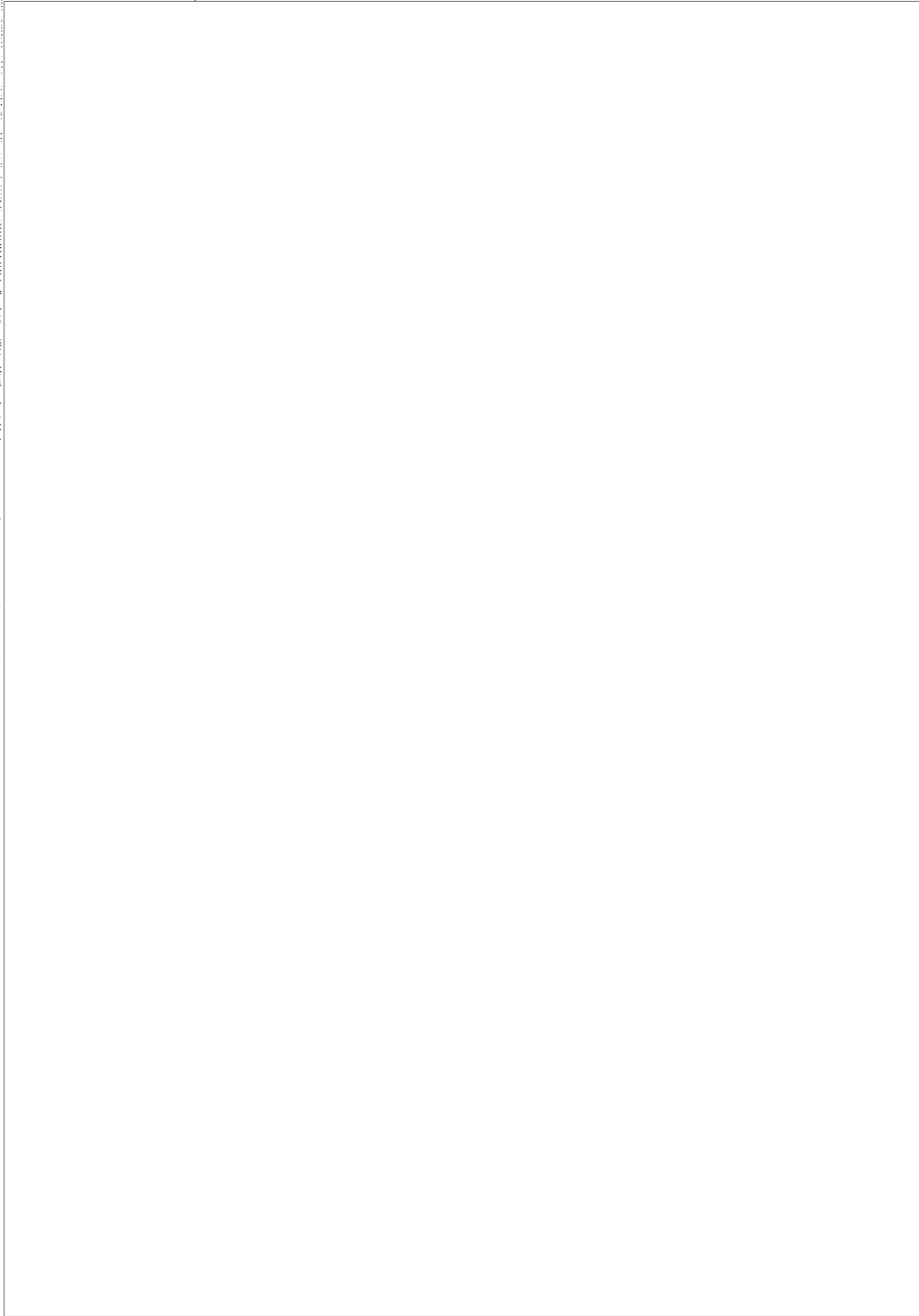
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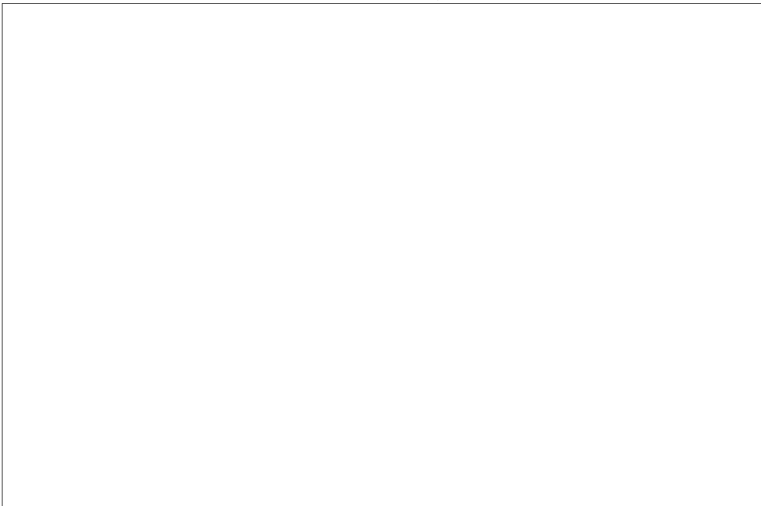


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