



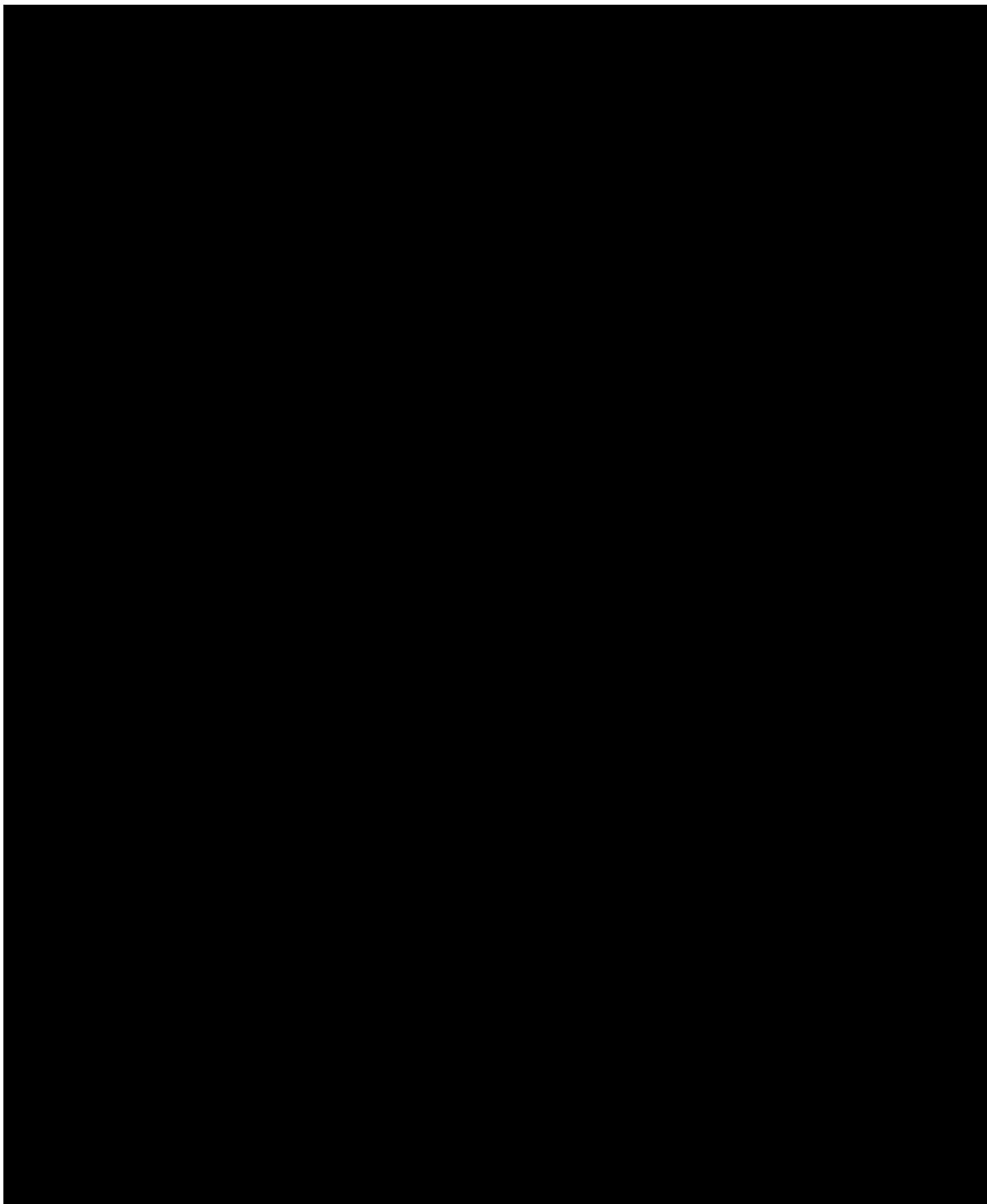
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1999, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There is a growing emphasis on the importance of the public sector in providing services to the community, and in particular in providing services to the elderly. The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people with disabilities, and in particular of people with mental health problems. The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people from ethnic minority backgrounds, and in particular of people from the Caribbean and South Asian communities.

The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age, and in particular of people who are over 60 years of age. The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are over 65 years of age, and in particular of people who are over 70 years of age.

The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are over 75 years of age, and in particular of people who are over 80 years of age. The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are over 85 years of age, and in particular of people who are over 90 years of age.

The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are over 95 years of age, and in particular of people who are over 100 years of age. The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are over 105 years of age, and in particular of people who are over 110 years of age.

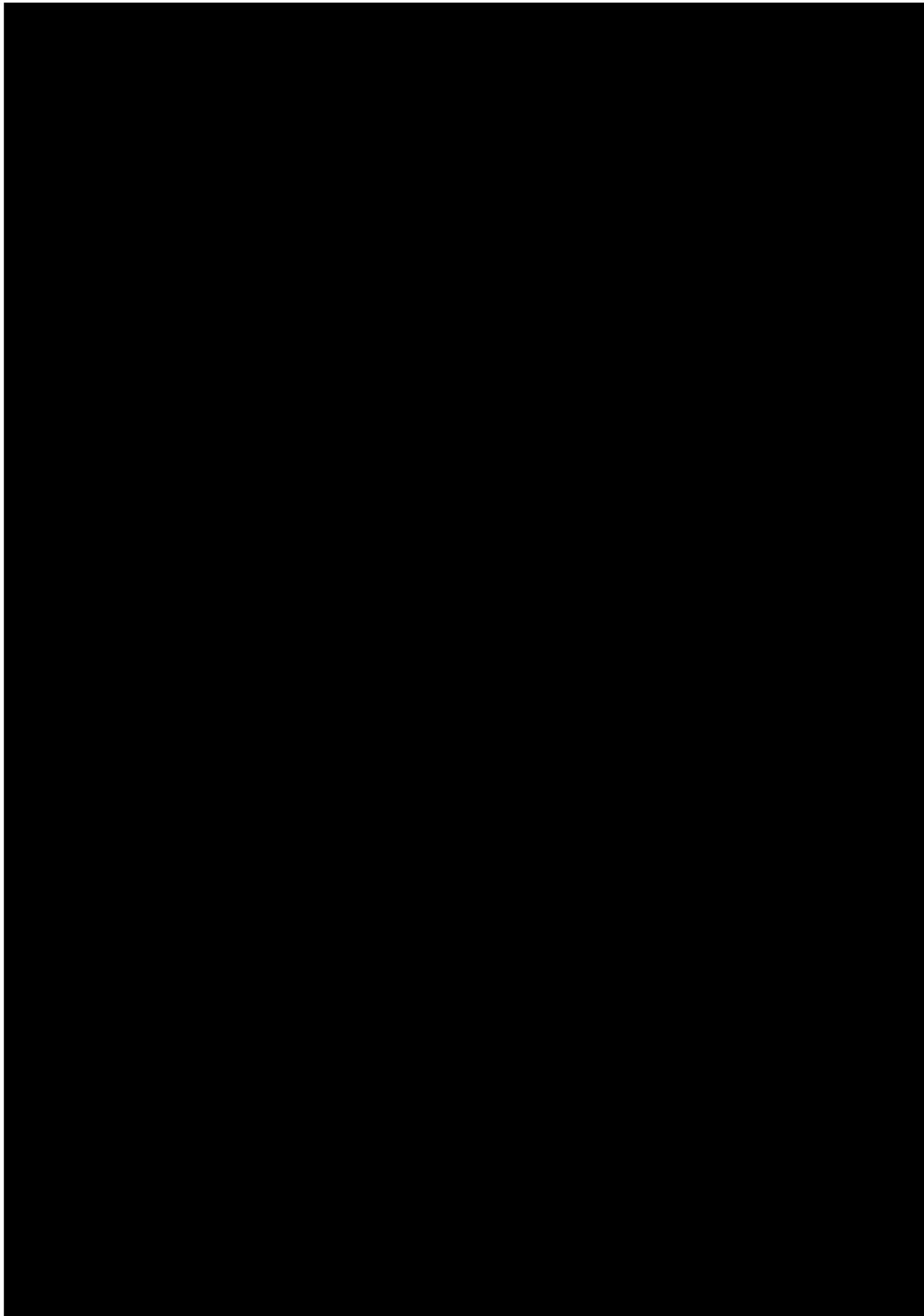
The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are over 115 years of age, and in particular of people who are over 120 years of age. The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are over 125 years of age, and in particular of people who are over 130 years of age.

The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are over 135 years of age, and in particular of people who are over 140 years of age. The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are over 145 years of age, and in particular of people who are over 150 years of age.

The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are over 155 years of age, and in particular of people who are over 160 years of age. The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are over 165 years of age, and in particular of people who are over 170 years of age.

The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are over 175 years of age, and in particular of people who are over 180 years of age. The public sector is also becoming an important employer of people who are over 185 years of age, and in particular of people who are over 190 years of age.











the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.1 billion, from 2.5 billion in 1980 to 3.6 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 65 years and over has increased by 0.2 billion, from 0.2 billion in 1980 to 0.4 billion in 1999.

These changes in the world population have led to a significant increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. This increase has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the age at which people are having children.

The decline in the death rate has been a major factor in the increase in the world population. The death rate has declined from 19.5 per 1,000 people in 1980 to 10.5 per 1,000 people in 1999. This decline has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate from infectious diseases, a decline in the death rate from non-communicable diseases, and a decline in the death rate from violence.

The decline in the birth rate has also been a major factor in the increase in the world population. The birth rate has declined from 2.5 children per woman in 1980 to 1.5 children per woman in 1999. This decline has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the birth rate from developed countries, a decline in the birth rate from developing countries, and a decline in the birth rate from the least developed countries.

The decline in the age at which people are having children has also been a major factor in the increase in the world population. The age at which people are having children has declined from 25 years in 1980 to 23 years in 1999. This decline has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the age at which people are having children from developed countries, a decline in the age at which people are having children from developing countries, and a decline in the age at which people are having children from the least developed countries.

These changes in the world population have led to a significant increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. This increase has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the age at which people are having children.

The increase in the number of people who are under 15 years of age has led to a significant increase in the number of people who are in the labour force. The number of people in the labour force has increased from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. This increase has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the age at which people are having children.

The increase in the number of people who are in the labour force has led to a significant increase in the number of people who are employed. The number of people employed has increased from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. This increase has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the age at which people are having children.

The increase in the number of people who are employed has led to a significant increase in the number of people who are earning a living. The number of people earning a living has increased from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. This increase has been driven by a combination of factors, including a decline in the death rate, a decline in the birth rate, and a decline in the age at which people are having children.











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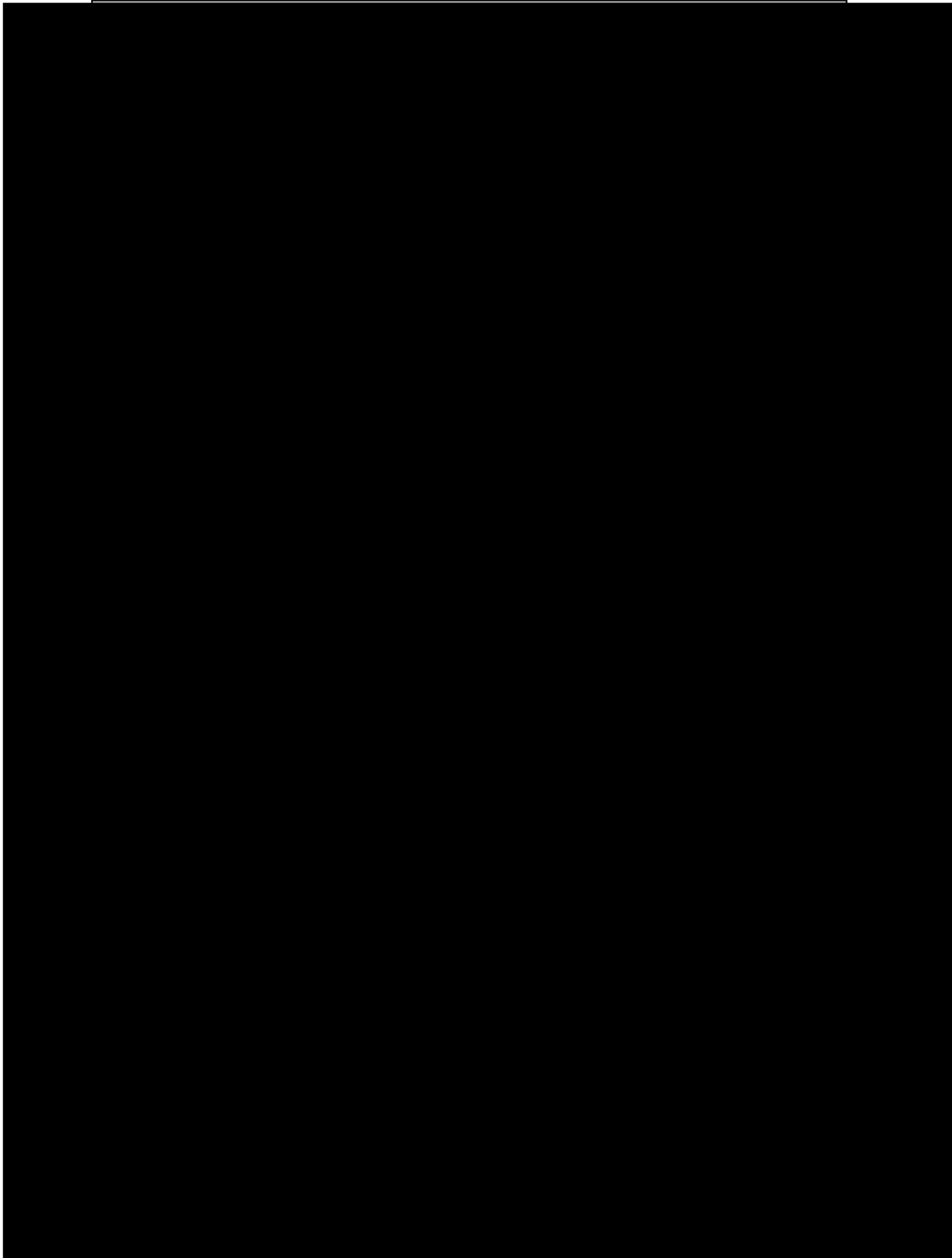
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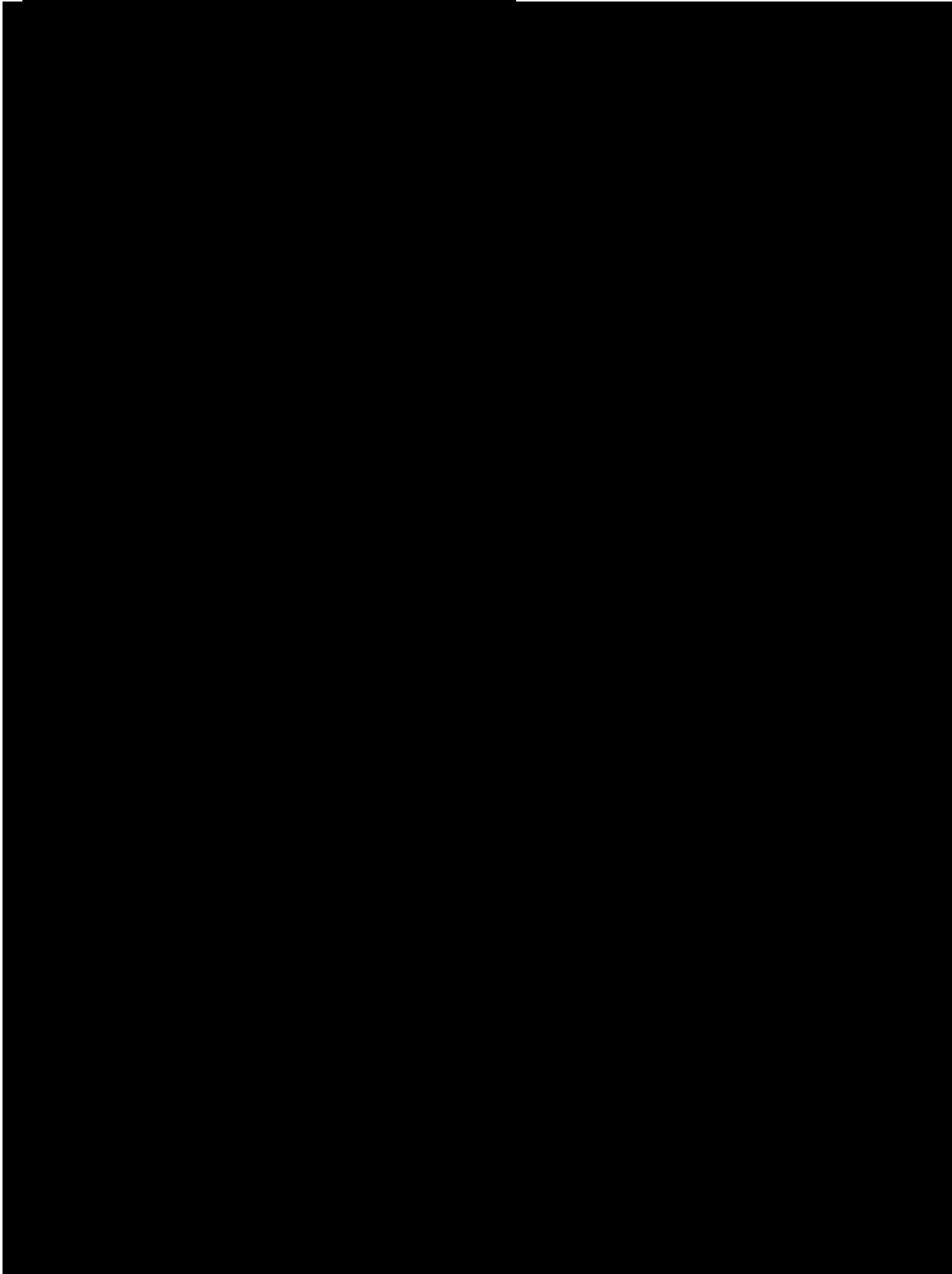
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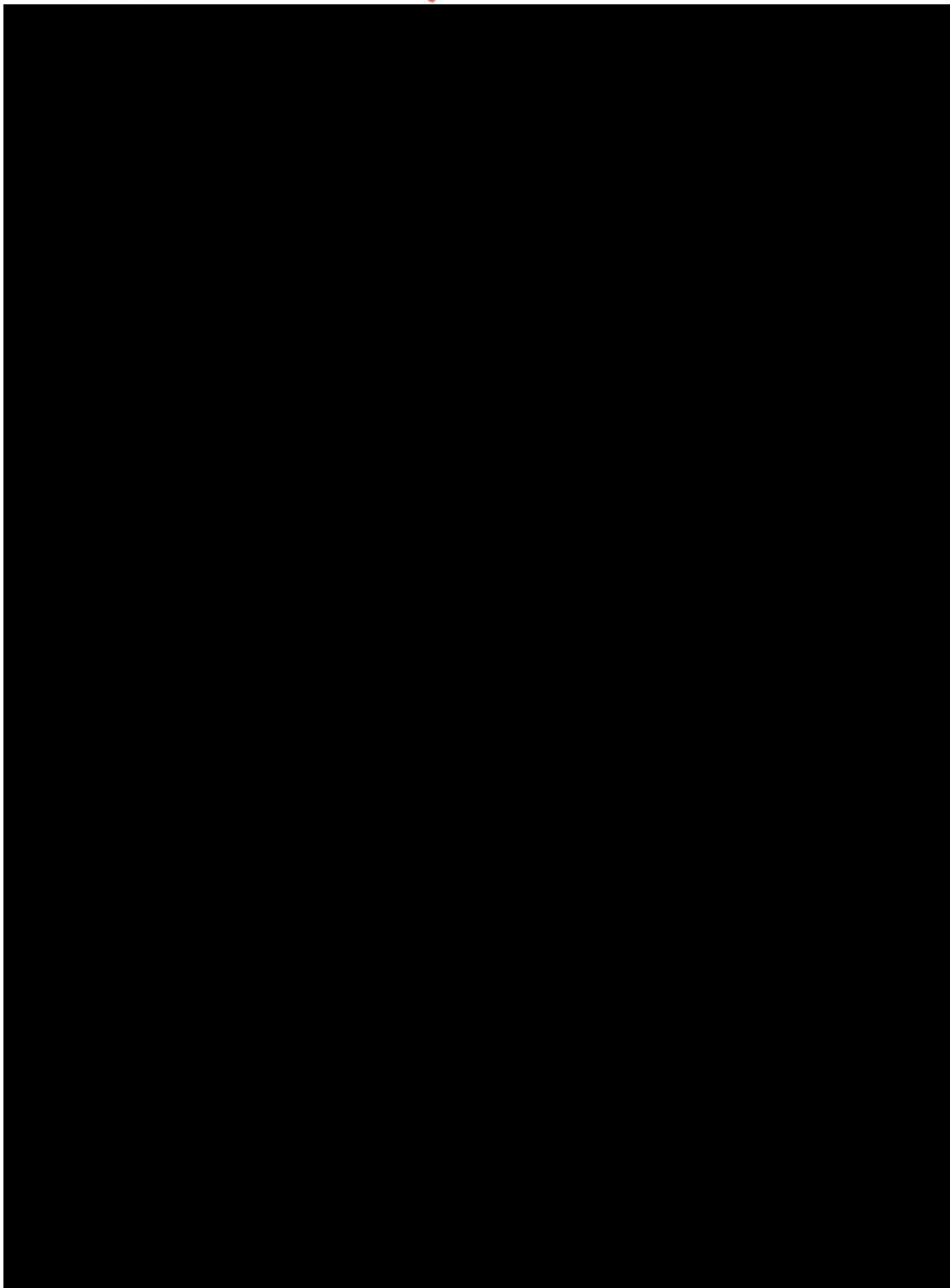
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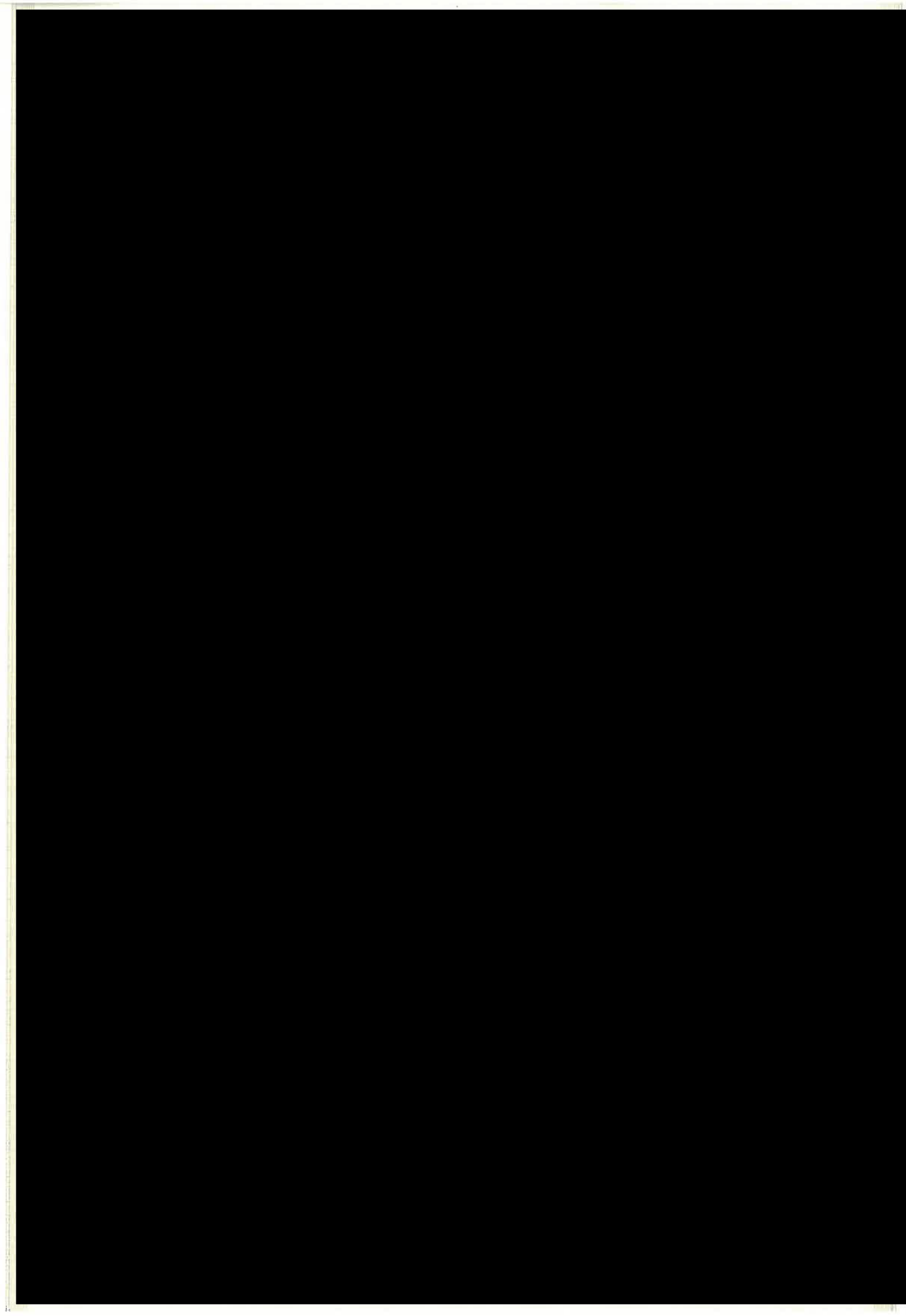
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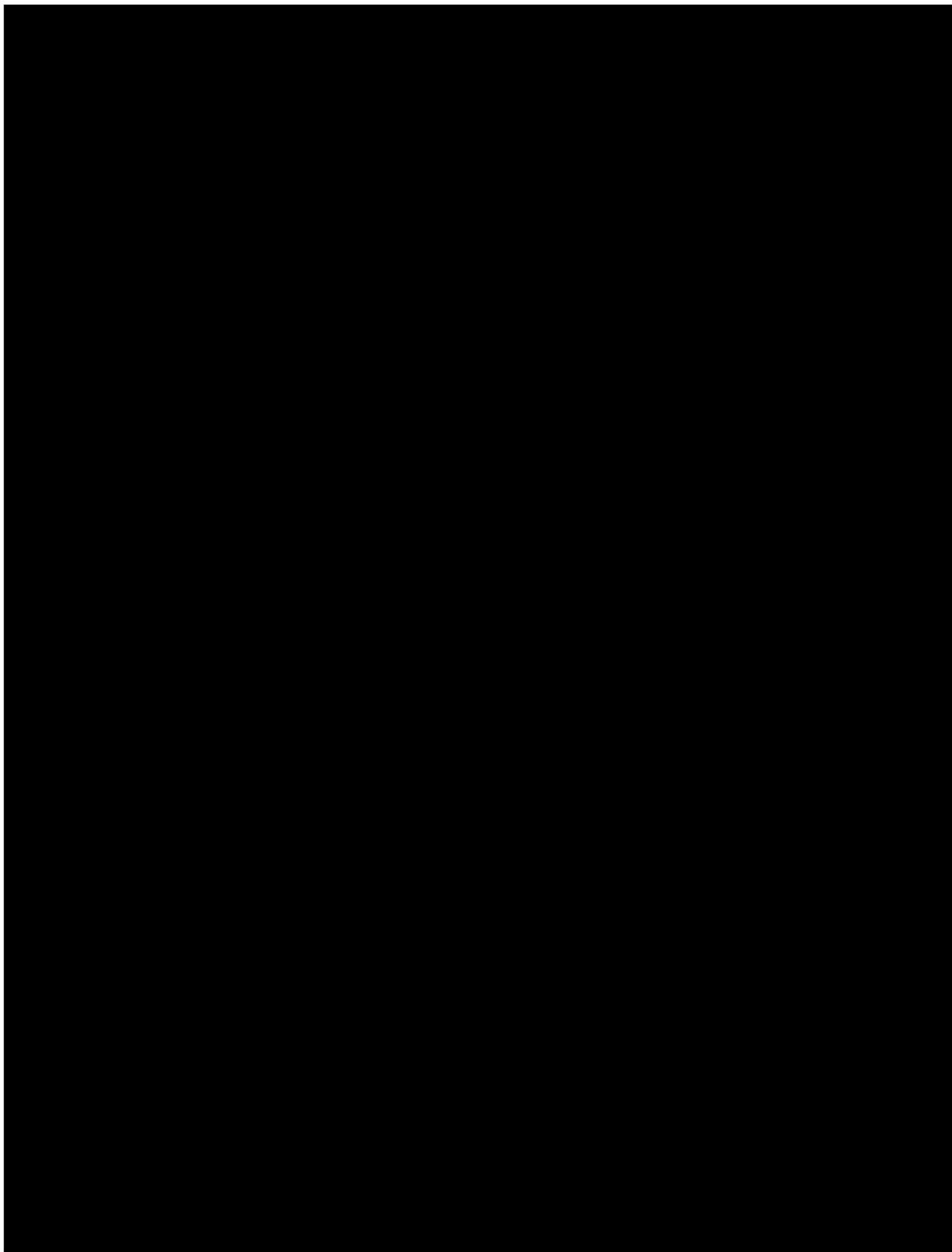
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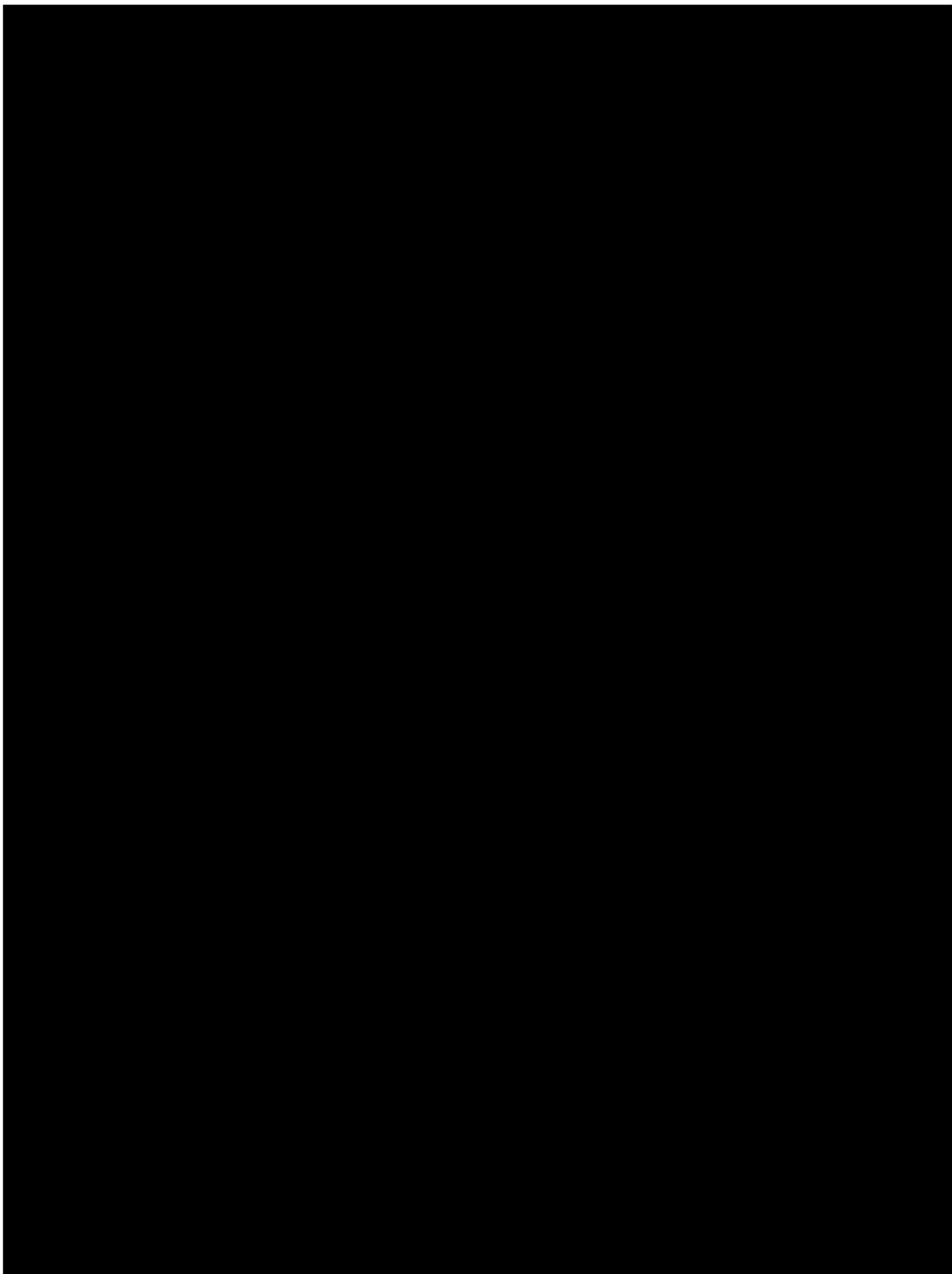
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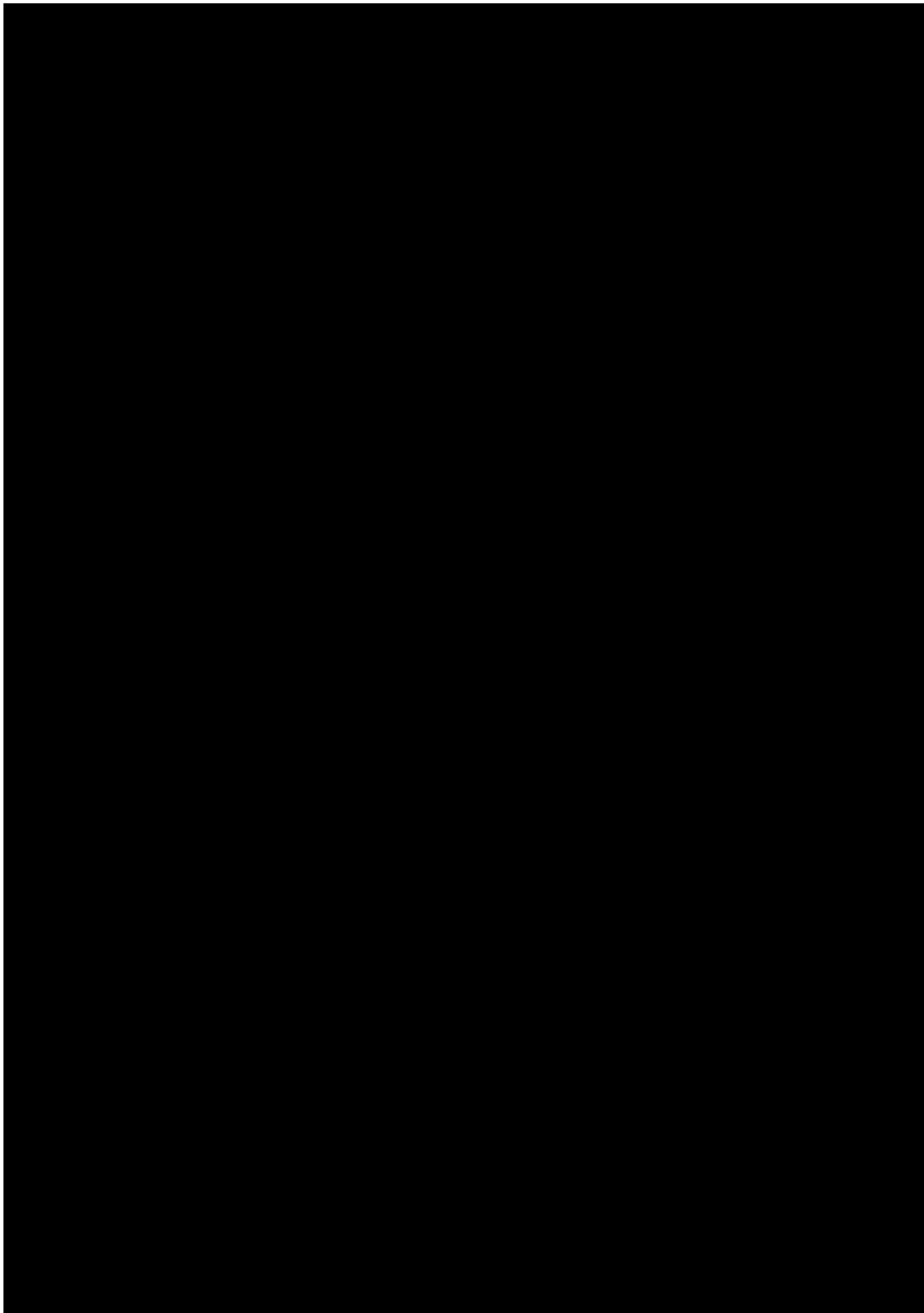
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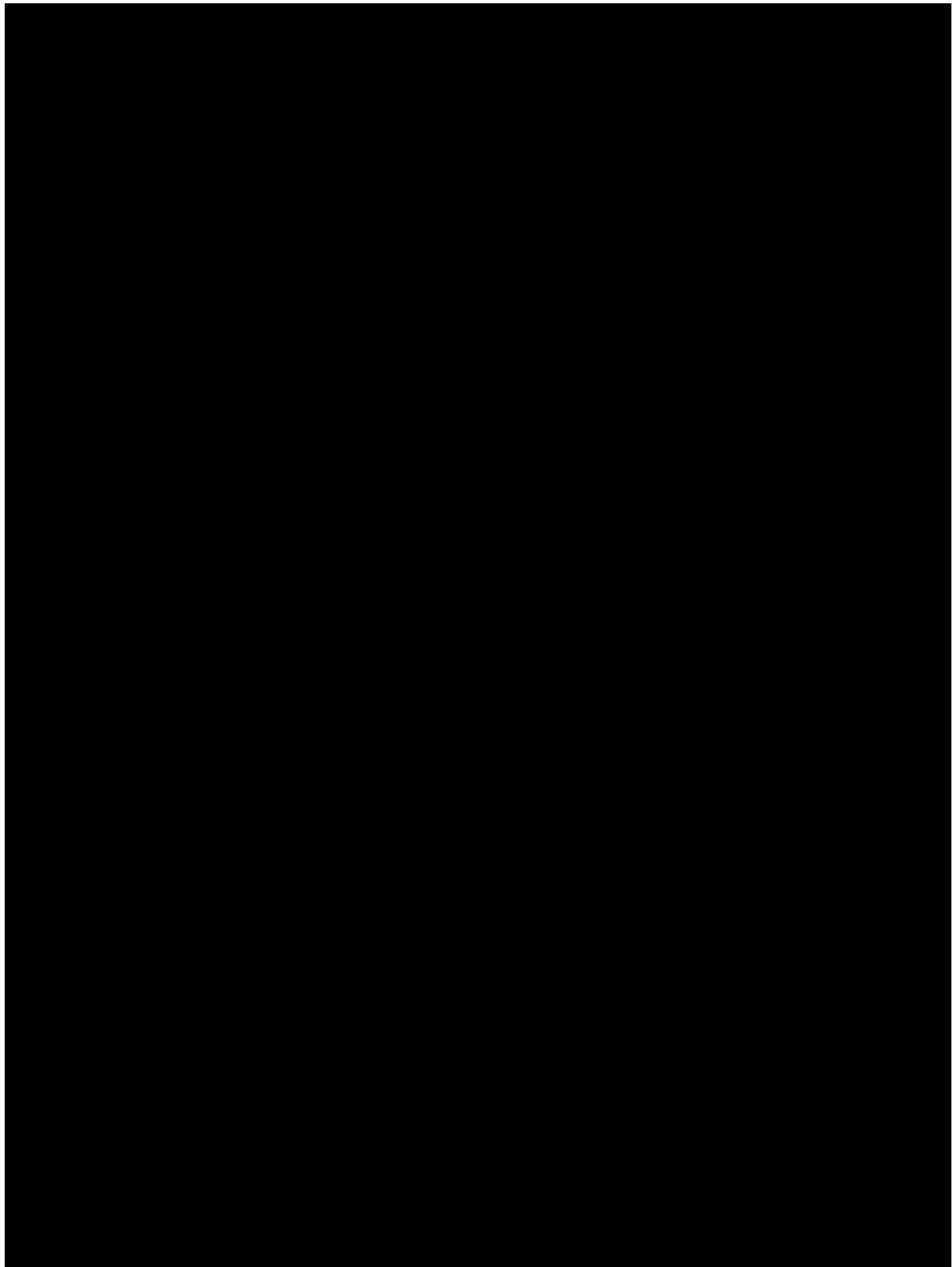
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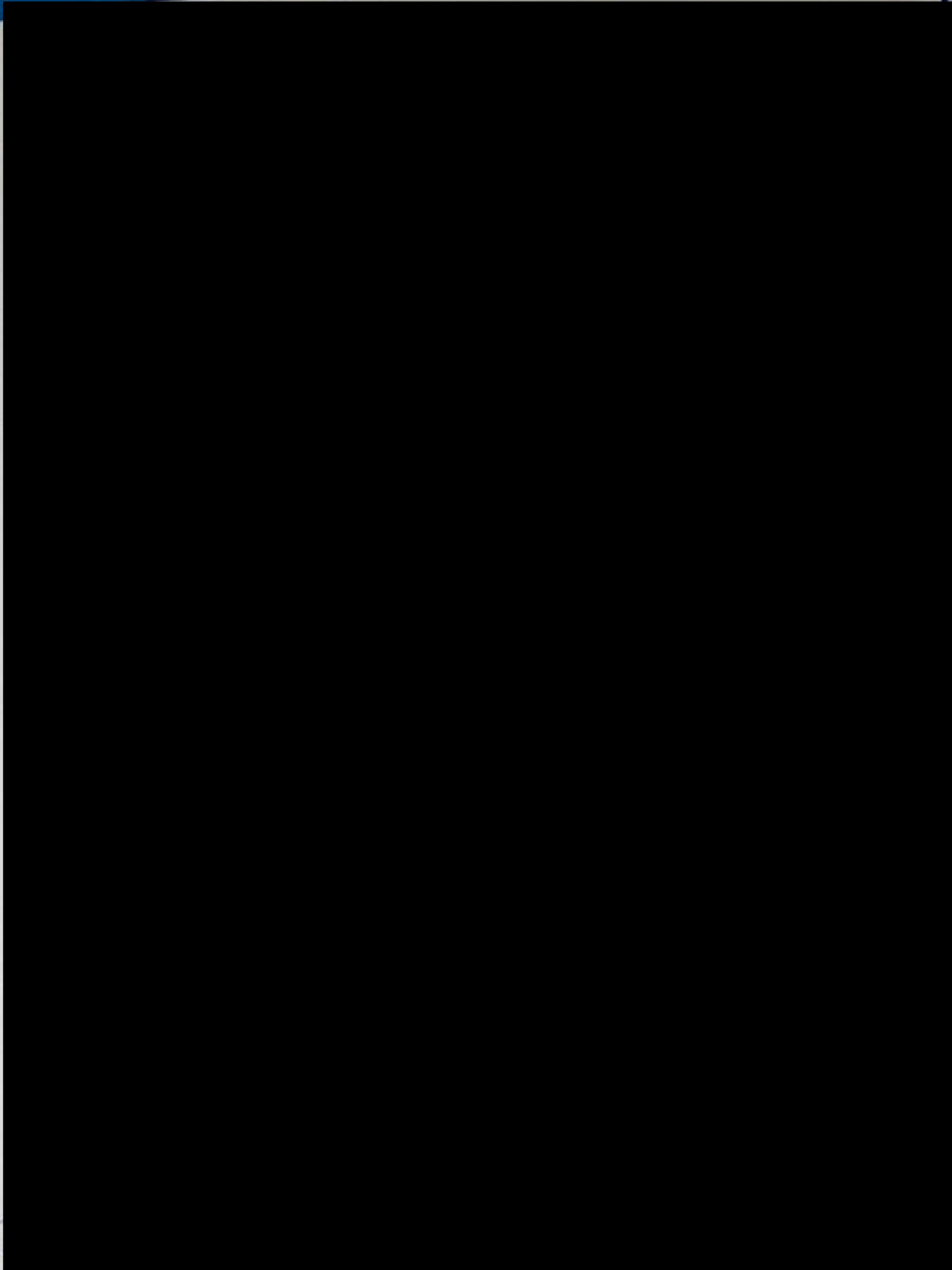


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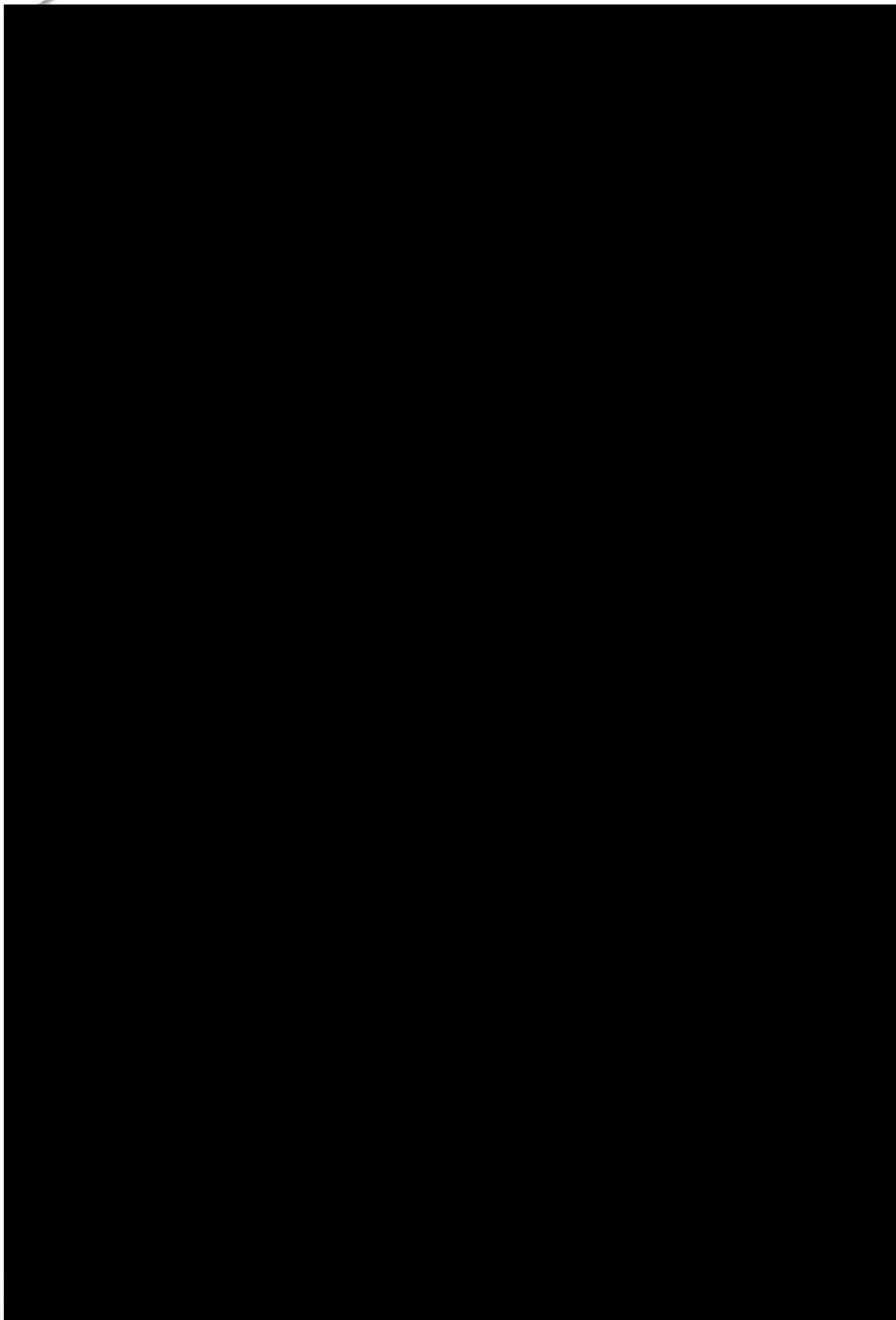
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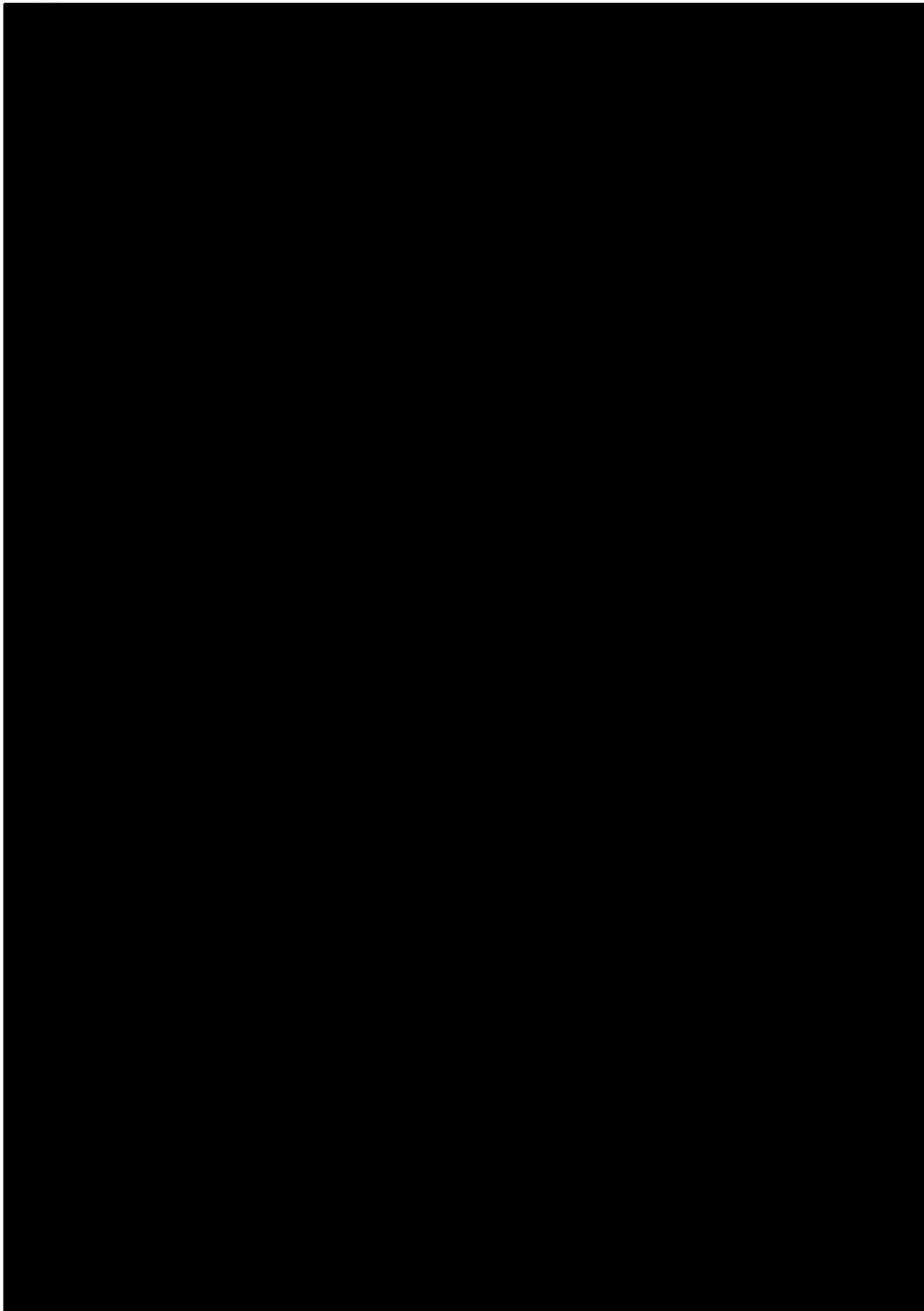
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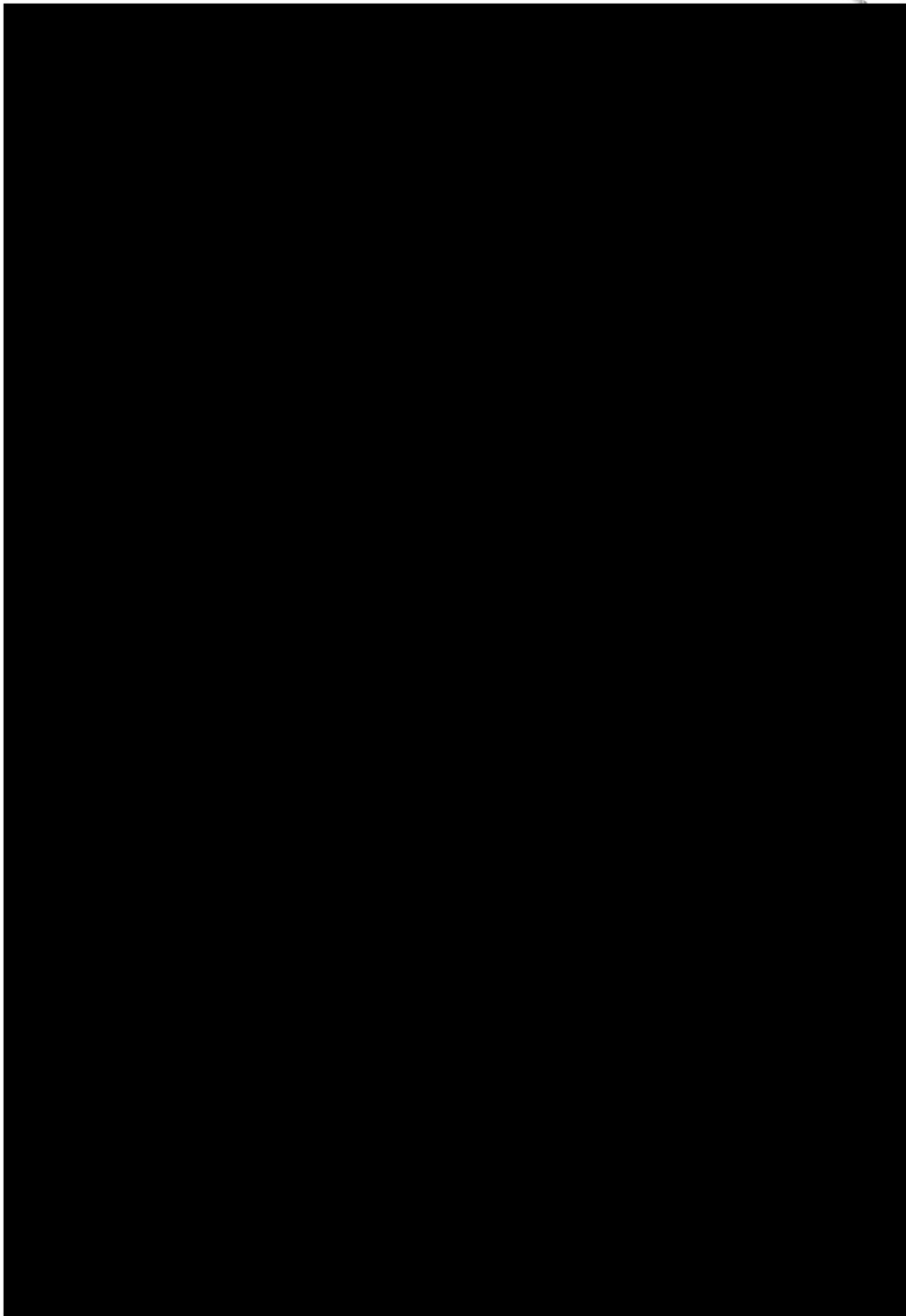
















[The following text is a dense, handwritten manuscript, likely a letter or a page from a book. It is written in a cursive script and covers the majority of the page. Due to the image quality and the nature of the handwriting, the specific words and sentences are largely illegible. The text appears to be organized into several paragraphs, with some lines indented. There are some markings that could be interpreted as punctuation or section breaks, but they are not clear enough to transcribe accurately. The overall appearance is that of a historical document or a personal correspondence.]









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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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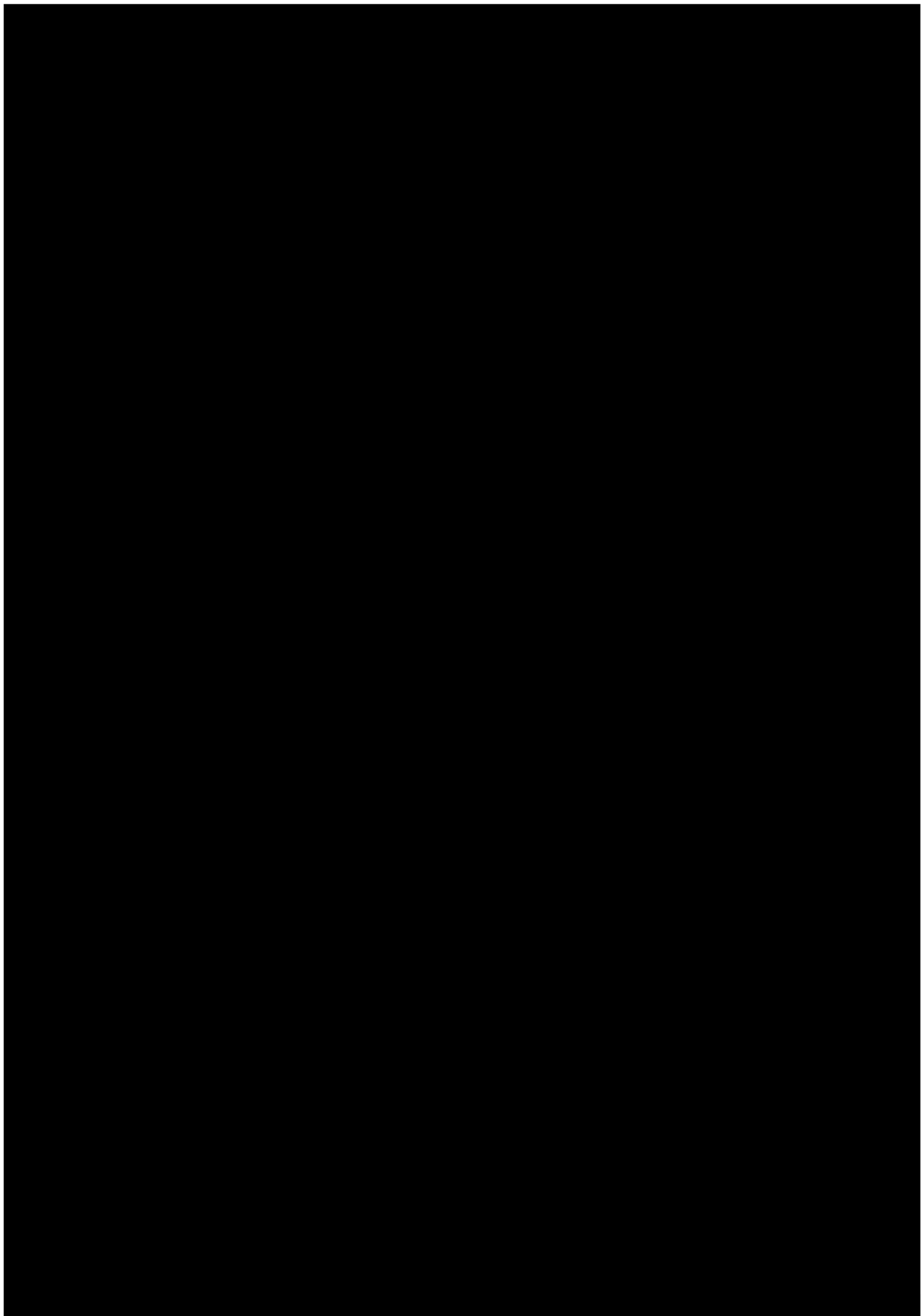


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the first of these is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in urban areas. This has led to a concentration of people in a few large cities, which has in turn led to a number of problems. One of the most serious is the lack of adequate housing. In many of these cities, the housing is of a very poor quality and is often overcrowded. This has led to a number of health problems, particularly in the case of children. Another problem is the lack of adequate sanitation. In many of these cities, there is no proper sewage system, and the waste is often dumped in the streets. This has led to a number of diseases, particularly in the case of children. A third problem is the lack of adequate education. In many of these cities, there are no schools, and the children are often left to fend for themselves. This has led to a number of social problems, particularly in the case of children.

The second of these problems is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in rural areas. This has led to a number of problems. One of the most serious is the lack of adequate housing. In many of these areas, the housing is of a very poor quality and is often overcrowded. This has led to a number of health problems, particularly in the case of children. Another problem is the lack of adequate sanitation. In many of these areas, there is no proper sewage system, and the waste is often dumped in the streets. This has led to a number of diseases, particularly in the case of children. A third problem is the lack of adequate education. In many of these areas, there are no schools, and the children are often left to fend for themselves. This has led to a number of social problems, particularly in the case of children.

The third of these problems is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in semi-urban areas. This has led to a number of problems. One of the most serious is the lack of adequate housing. In many of these areas, the housing is of a very poor quality and is often overcrowded. This has led to a number of health problems, particularly in the case of children. Another problem is the lack of adequate sanitation. In many of these areas, there is no proper sewage system, and the waste is often dumped in the streets. This has led to a number of diseases, particularly in the case of children. A third problem is the lack of adequate education. In many of these areas, there are no schools, and the children are often left to fend for themselves. This has led to a number of social problems, particularly in the case of children.

The fourth of these problems is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in remote areas. This has led to a number of problems. One of the most serious is the lack of adequate housing. In many of these areas, the housing is of a very poor quality and is often overcrowded. This has led to a number of health problems, particularly in the case of children. Another problem is the lack of adequate sanitation. In many of these areas, there is no proper sewage system, and the waste is often dumped in the streets. This has led to a number of diseases, particularly in the case of children. A third problem is the lack of adequate education. In many of these areas, there are no schools, and the children are often left to fend for themselves. This has led to a number of social problems, particularly in the case of children.

The fifth of these problems is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in coastal areas. This has led to a number of problems. One of the most serious is the lack of adequate housing. In many of these areas, the housing is of a very poor quality and is often overcrowded. This has led to a number of health problems, particularly in the case of children. Another problem is the lack of adequate sanitation. In many of these areas, there is no proper sewage system, and the waste is often dumped in the streets. This has led to a number of diseases, particularly in the case of children. A third problem is the lack of adequate education. In many of these areas, there are no schools, and the children are often left to fend for themselves. This has led to a number of social problems, particularly in the case of children.

The sixth of these problems is the fact that the majority of the population is now living in mountainous areas. This has led to a number of problems. One of the most serious is the lack of adequate housing. In many of these areas, the housing is of a very poor quality and is often overcrowded. This has led to a number of health problems, particularly in the case of children. Another problem is the lack of adequate sanitation. In many of these areas, there is no proper sewage system, and the waste is often dumped in the streets. This has led to a number of diseases, particularly in the case of children. A third problem is the lack of adequate education. In many of these areas, there are no schools, and the children are often left to fend for themselves. This has led to a number of social problems, particularly in the case of children.

















the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1970s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [14].

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was designed to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 60% of the public sector workforce being female in 1995, compared with 50% in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible, which are more likely to be held by women. A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are in the service sector, which is also a sector that is traditionally held by women.

The public sector has also become an important employer of women because of the increasing demand for public services. As the population ages, there is a growing need for services such as health care, social care, and education. This has led to an increase in the number of people employed in the public sector, and a corresponding increase in the number of women employed in the public sector.

There are a number of challenges facing the public sector in the future. One challenge is the need to reduce costs and improve efficiency. Another challenge is the need to attract and retain staff. A third challenge is the need to provide high-quality services. These challenges will require the public sector to continue to evolve and adapt to the changing needs of the population.

The public sector has a long history of providing services to the community, and it has a strong reputation for being a fair and equitable employer. As the public sector continues to grow, it will be important to ensure that it remains a fair and equitable employer for all.

The public sector has a number of advantages as an employer. One advantage is that it provides a stable and secure environment for its employees. Another advantage is that it offers a wide range of benefits, such as pension schemes and health care. A third advantage is that it provides a good opportunity for career development and training.

The public sector has a number of disadvantages as an employer. One disadvantage is that it can be a slow-moving organization. Another disadvantage is that it can be a bureaucratic organization. A third disadvantage is that it can be a low-paying employer.

The public sector has a number of opportunities in the future. One opportunity is to use technology to improve efficiency and reduce costs. Another opportunity is to provide more services to the community. A third opportunity is to attract and retain staff.

The public sector has a number of challenges in the future. One challenge is the need to reduce costs and improve efficiency. Another challenge is the need to attract and retain staff. A third challenge is the need to provide high-quality services.



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The first of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one. It is a complex system, and as such, it is not possible to understand it by looking at its parts in isolation. The system is a whole, and its behavior is determined by the interactions between its parts. This is a fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The second of these is the fact that the system is dynamic. It is not a static system, and its behavior changes over time. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The third of these is the fact that the system is open. It is not a closed system, and it interacts with its environment. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The fourth of these is the fact that the system is self-organizing. It is not a system that is controlled from the outside, and it is not a system that is designed from the top down. It is a system that organizes itself, and its behavior emerges from the interactions between its parts. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The fifth of these is the fact that the system is resilient. It is not a system that is fragile, and it is not a system that is easily disrupted. It is a system that is able to withstand change, and it is able to adapt to new circumstances. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The sixth of these is the fact that the system is sustainable. It is not a system that is unsustainable, and it is not a system that is doomed to failure. It is a system that is able to continue to exist, and it is able to thrive. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The seventh of these is the fact that the system is equitable. It is not a system that is unfair, and it is not a system that is biased. It is a system that is fair, and it is one that is able to provide for the needs of all its members. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The eighth of these is the fact that the system is just. It is not a system that is unjust, and it is not a system that is oppressive. It is a system that is just, and it is one that is able to provide for the needs of all its members. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The ninth of these is the fact that the system is peaceful. It is not a system that is violent, and it is not a system that is warlike. It is a system that is peaceful, and it is one that is able to provide for the needs of all its members. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

The tenth of these is the fact that the system is harmonious. It is not a system that is disharmonious, and it is not a system that is in conflict. It is a system that is harmonious, and it is one that is able to provide for the needs of all its members. This is another fundamental principle of systems thinking, and it is one that is often overlooked in traditional approaches to problem-solving.

[The following text is a dense, continuous block of illegible characters and symbols, likely representing a corrupted scan of a document page. It contains no discernible words or structure.]

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased by 1.2 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1980 to 2.3 billion in 1999. The number of people aged 15 years and over has increased by 1.5 billion, from 2.5 billion in 1980 to 4.0 billion in 1999.

There are a number of reasons why the world population is growing so rapidly. One of the main reasons is that the number of children born to each woman has increased. In 1980, the average woman in the world had 2.5 children. In 1999, the average woman in the world had 2.8 children.

Another reason why the world population is growing so rapidly is that the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. In 1980, the average person in the world lived for 55 years. In 1999, the average person in the world lived for 65 years.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are dying from infectious diseases has decreased. In 1980, there were 10 million deaths from infectious diseases in the world. In 1999, there were 5 million deaths from infectious diseases in the world.

Another reason why the number of people who are surviving to old age has increased is that the number of people who are dying from non-infectious diseases has decreased. In 1980, there were 10 million deaths from non-infectious diseases in the world. In 1999, there were 5 million deaths from non-infectious diseases in the world.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are dying from non-infectious diseases has decreased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are smoking has decreased. In 1980, there were 1 billion smokers in the world. In 1999, there were 500 million smokers in the world.

Another reason why the number of people who are dying from non-infectious diseases has decreased is that the number of people who are eating a healthy diet has increased. In 1980, there were 1 billion people in the world who were eating a healthy diet. In 1999, there were 2 billion people in the world who were eating a healthy diet.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are eating a healthy diet has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are eating more fruits and vegetables has increased. In 1980, there were 1 billion people in the world who were eating more fruits and vegetables. In 1999, there were 2 billion people in the world who were eating more fruits and vegetables.

Another reason why the number of people who are eating a healthy diet has increased is that the number of people who are eating less fat and sugar has increased. In 1980, there were 1 billion people in the world who were eating less fat and sugar. In 1999, there were 2 billion people in the world who were eating less fat and sugar.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are eating less fat and sugar has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are eating more whole grains has increased. In 1980, there were 1 billion people in the world who were eating more whole grains. In 1999, there were 2 billion people in the world who were eating more whole grains.

Another reason why the number of people who are eating less fat and sugar has increased is that the number of people who are eating less meat has increased. In 1980, there were 1 billion people in the world who were eating less meat. In 1999, there were 2 billion people in the world who were eating less meat.

There are a number of reasons why the number of people who are eating less meat has increased. One of the main reasons is that the number of people who are eating more plant-based foods has increased. In 1980, there were 1 billion people in the world who were eating more plant-based foods. In 1999, there were 2 billion people in the world who were eating more plant-based foods.

Another reason why the number of people who are eating less meat has increased is that the number of people who are eating less processed food has increased. In 1980, there were 1 billion people in the world who were eating less processed food. In 1999, there were 2 billion people in the world who were eating less processed food.

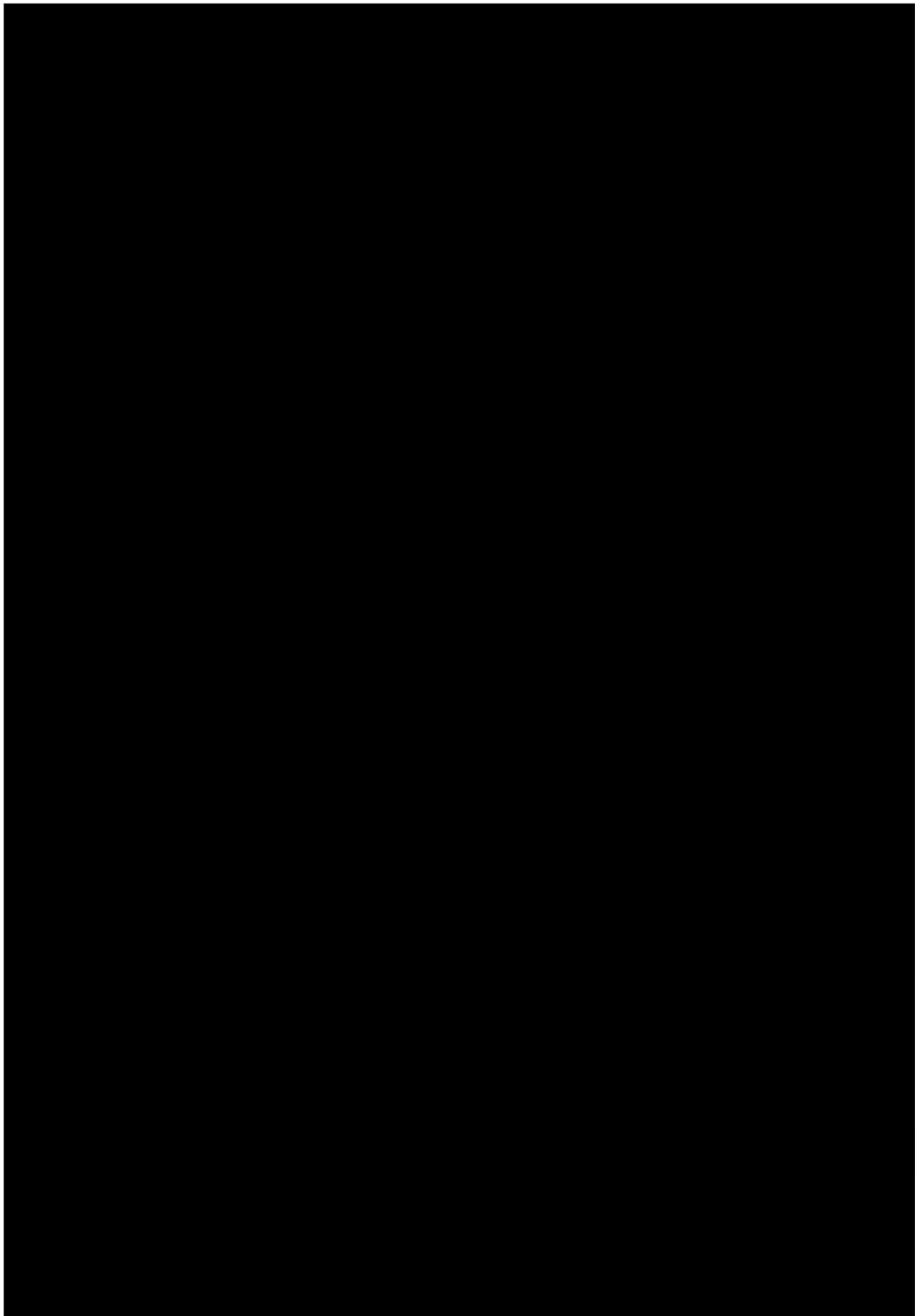


The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then moves on to a literature review, which provides a background on the topic and identifies the gaps in the existing research. The methodology section describes the research design, data collection, and analysis. The results section presents the findings of the study, and the conclusion summarizes the main points and offers suggestions for future research.

The research was conducted in a systematic and rigorous manner, following the principles of good research practice. The data was collected from a representative sample of the population, and the analysis was carried out using appropriate statistical methods. The results of the study are presented in a clear and concise manner, and the conclusions are based on the evidence gathered.

The findings of the study have important implications for the field of research, and they provide valuable insights into the issues being studied. The research also highlights the need for further investigation in this area, and it offers suggestions for how this can be achieved.

In conclusion, the research has shown that there is a need for further investigation in this area, and it has provided valuable insights into the issues being studied. The findings of the study have important implications for the field of research, and they provide valuable insights into the issues being studied.









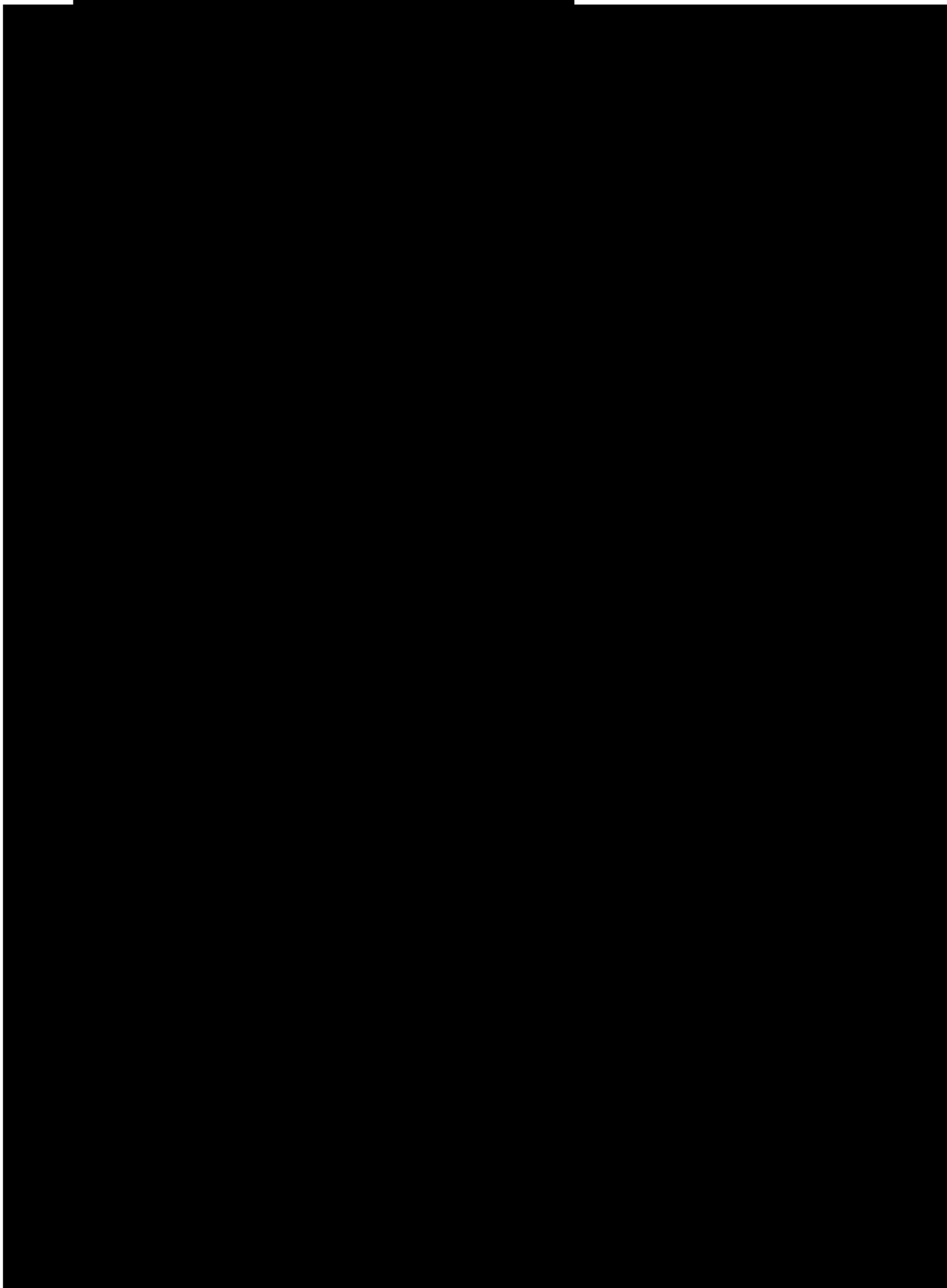
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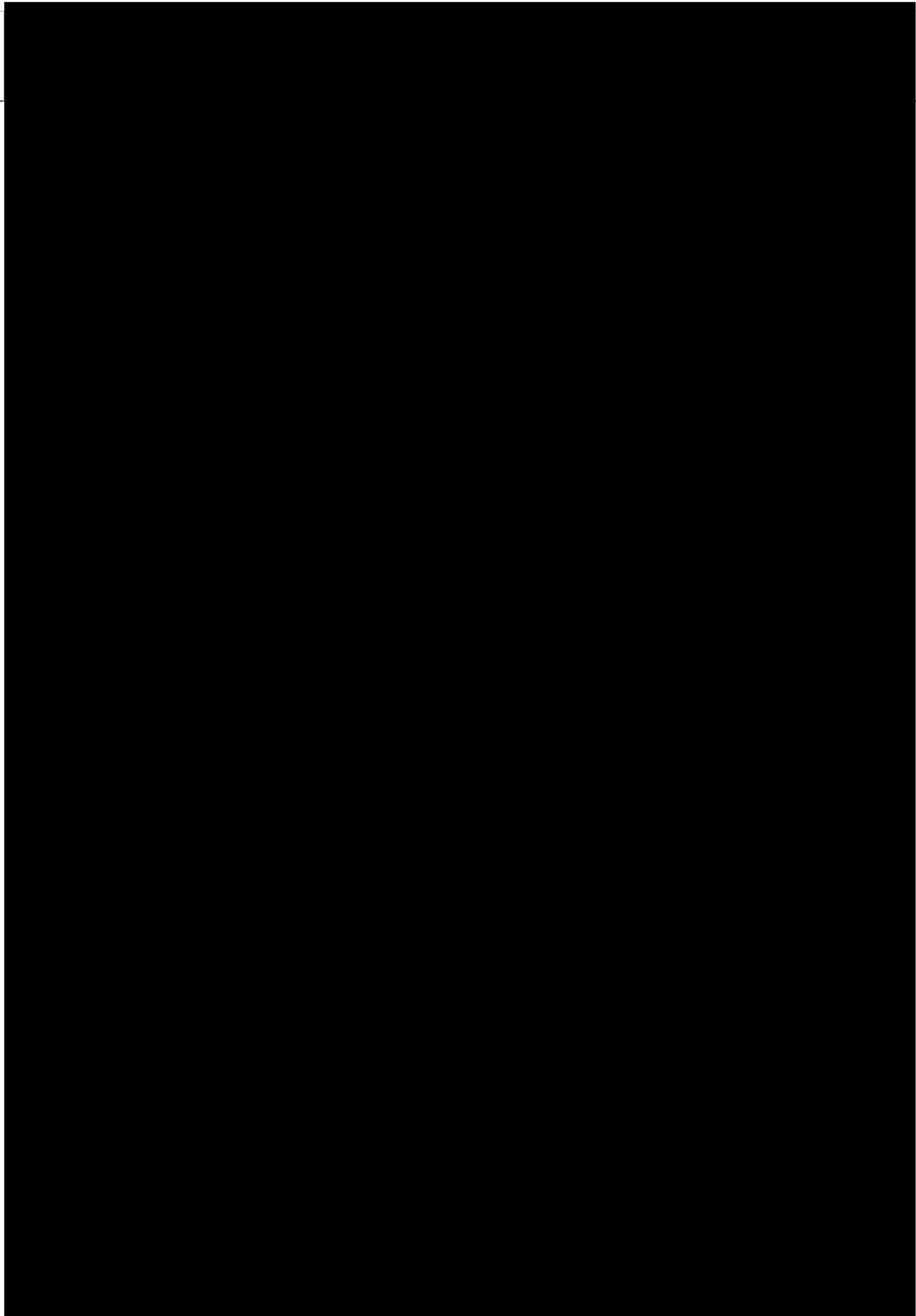


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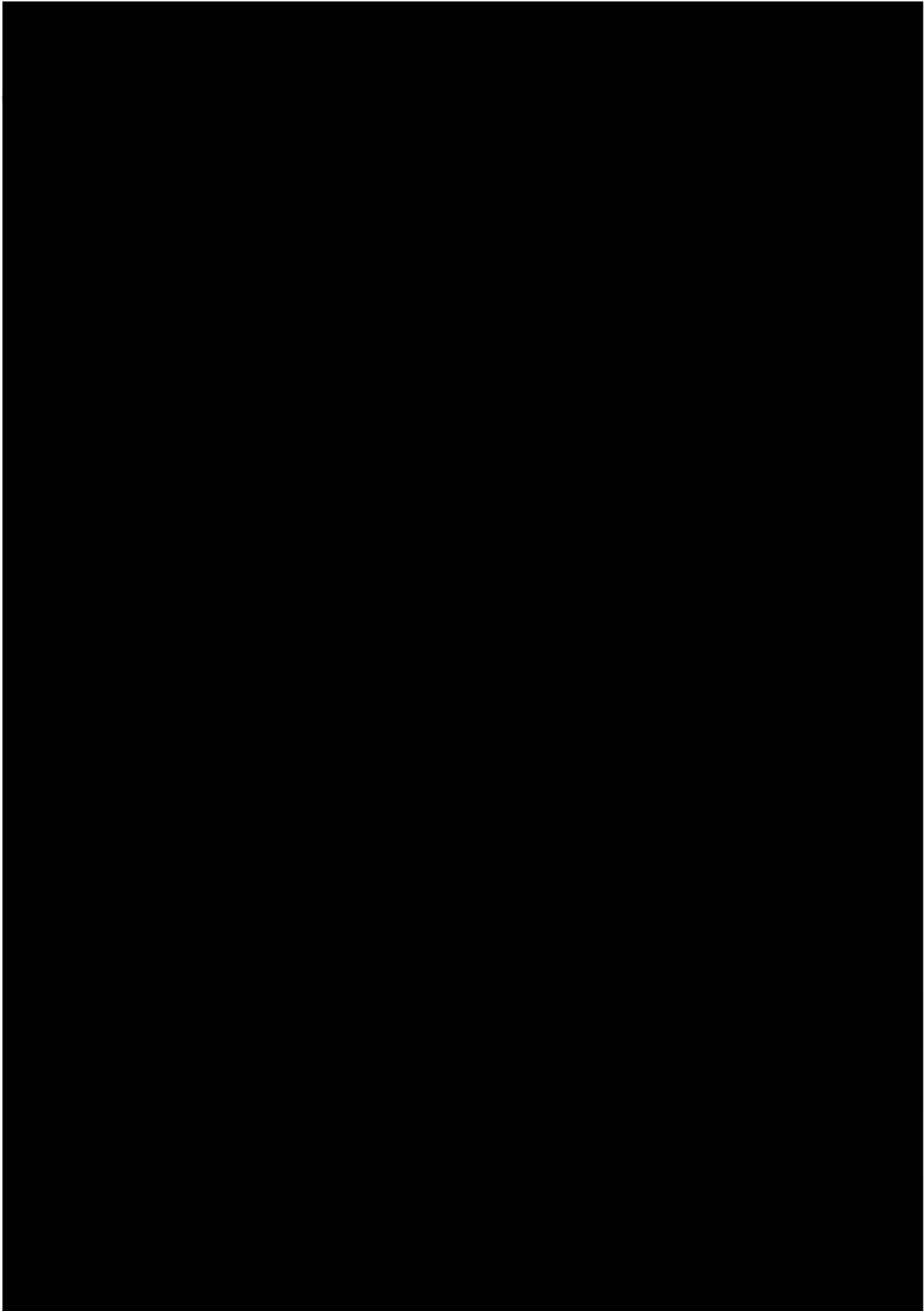


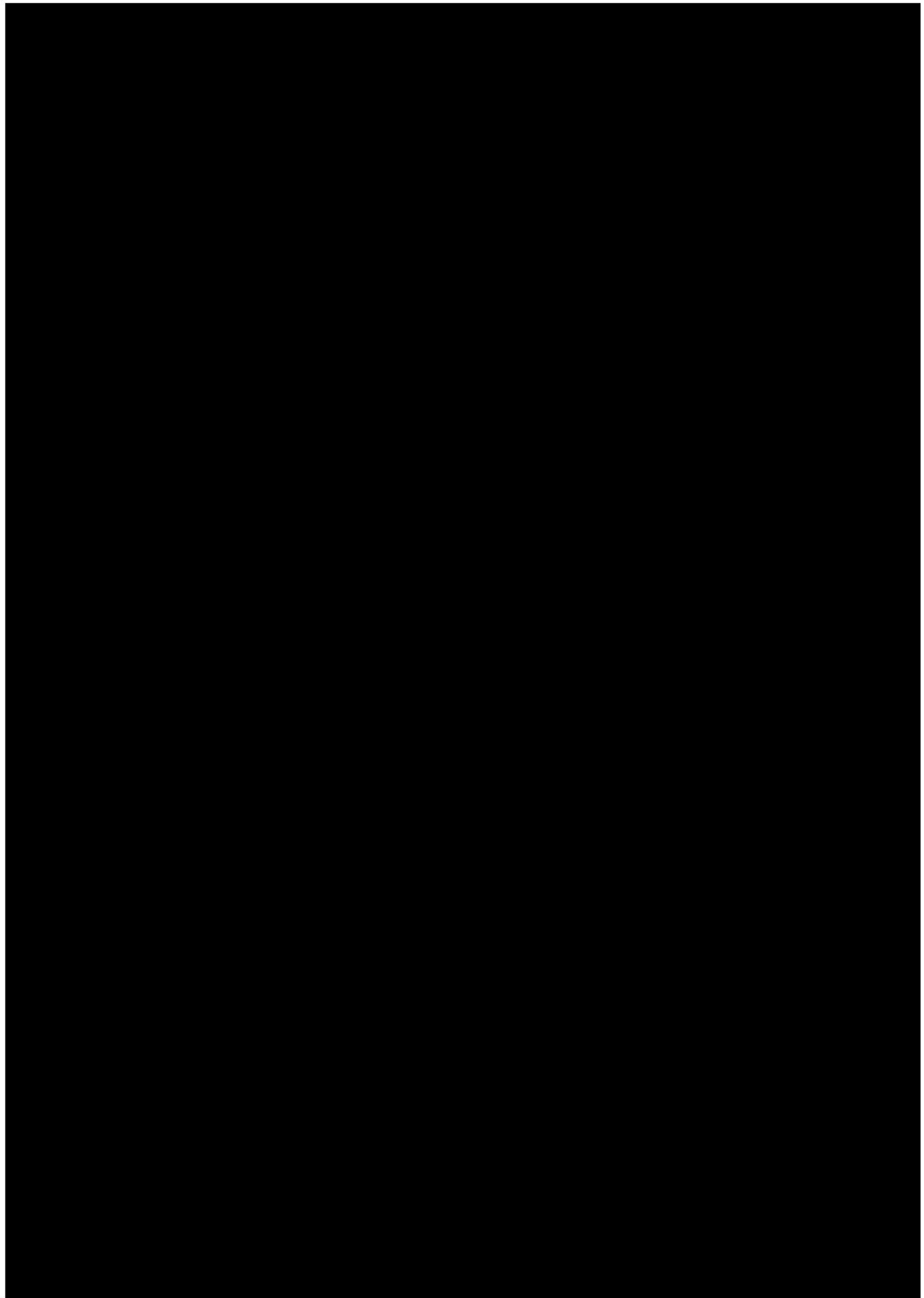
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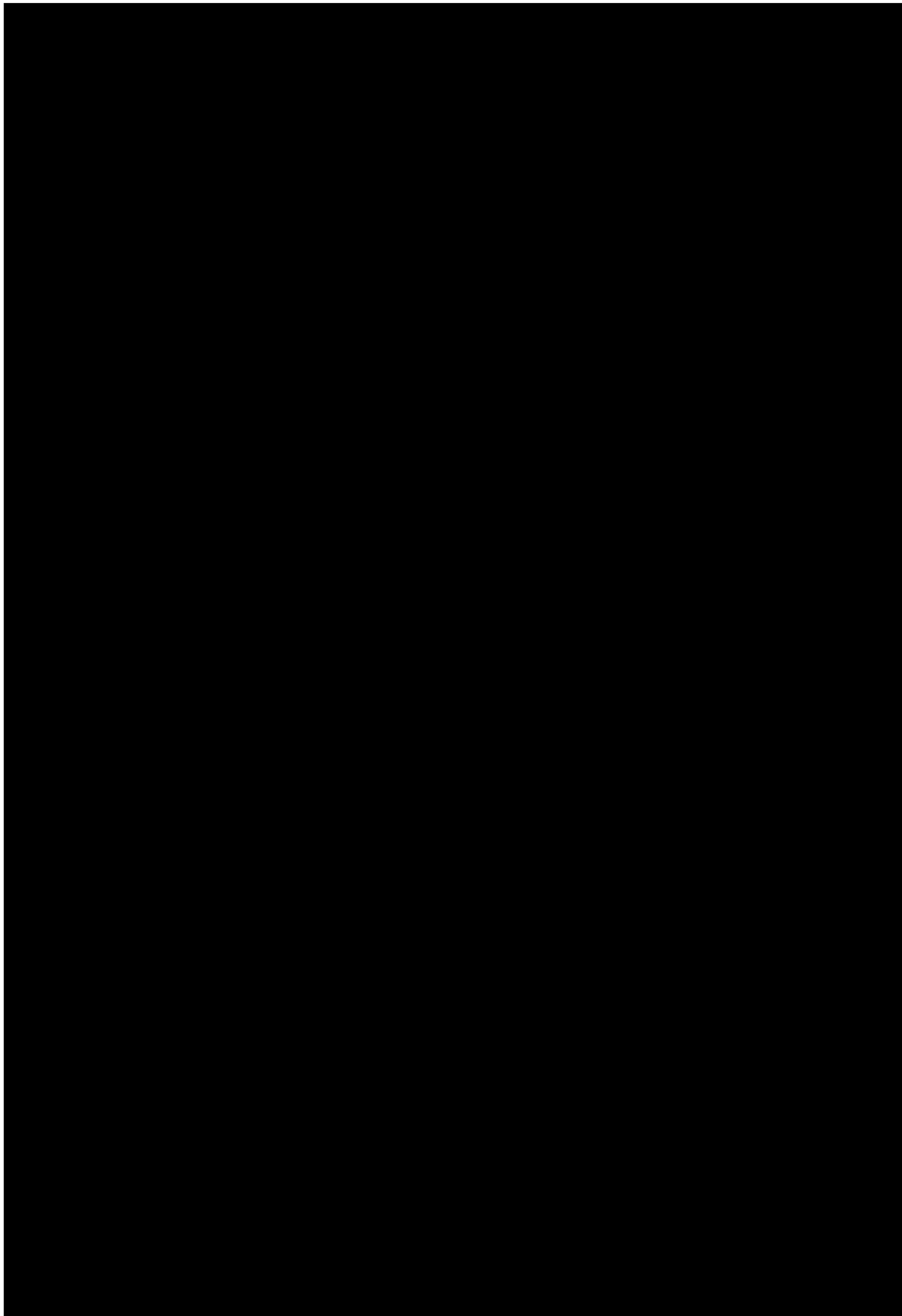














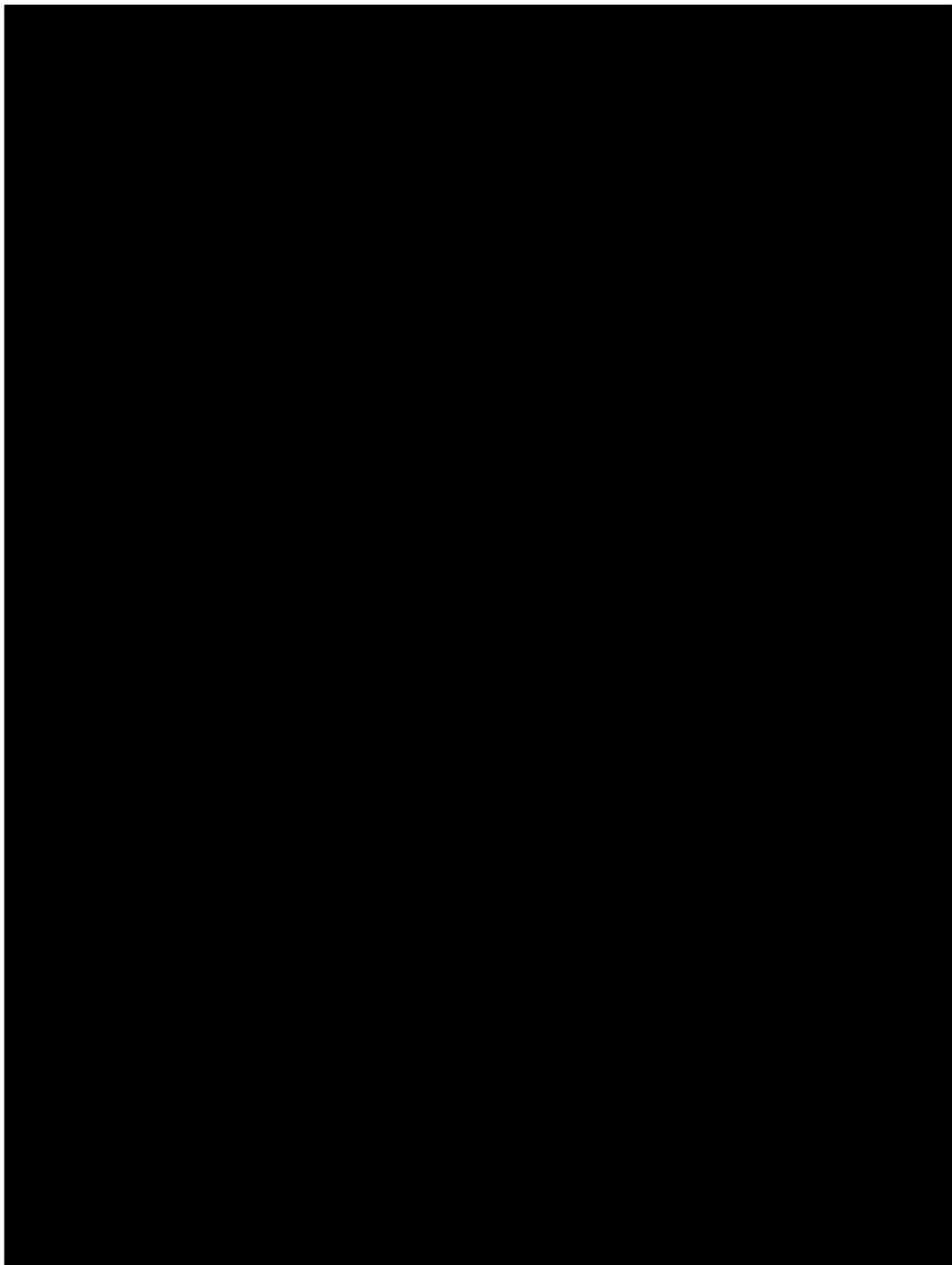
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age has increased from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion, and the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 0.2 billion to 0.5 billion (United Nations 1999).

There are a number of reasons why the world population is ageing. First, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased because of the increase in life expectancy. Second, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased because of the increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over. Third, the number of people who are aged 65 and over has increased because of the increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over.

The increase in the number of people who are aged 65 and over has a number of implications for the world. First, it means that there are more people who are aged 65 and over who are dependent on others for their care. Second, it means that there are more people who are aged 65 and over who are in need of social services. Third, it means that there are more people who are aged 65 and over who are in need of financial support.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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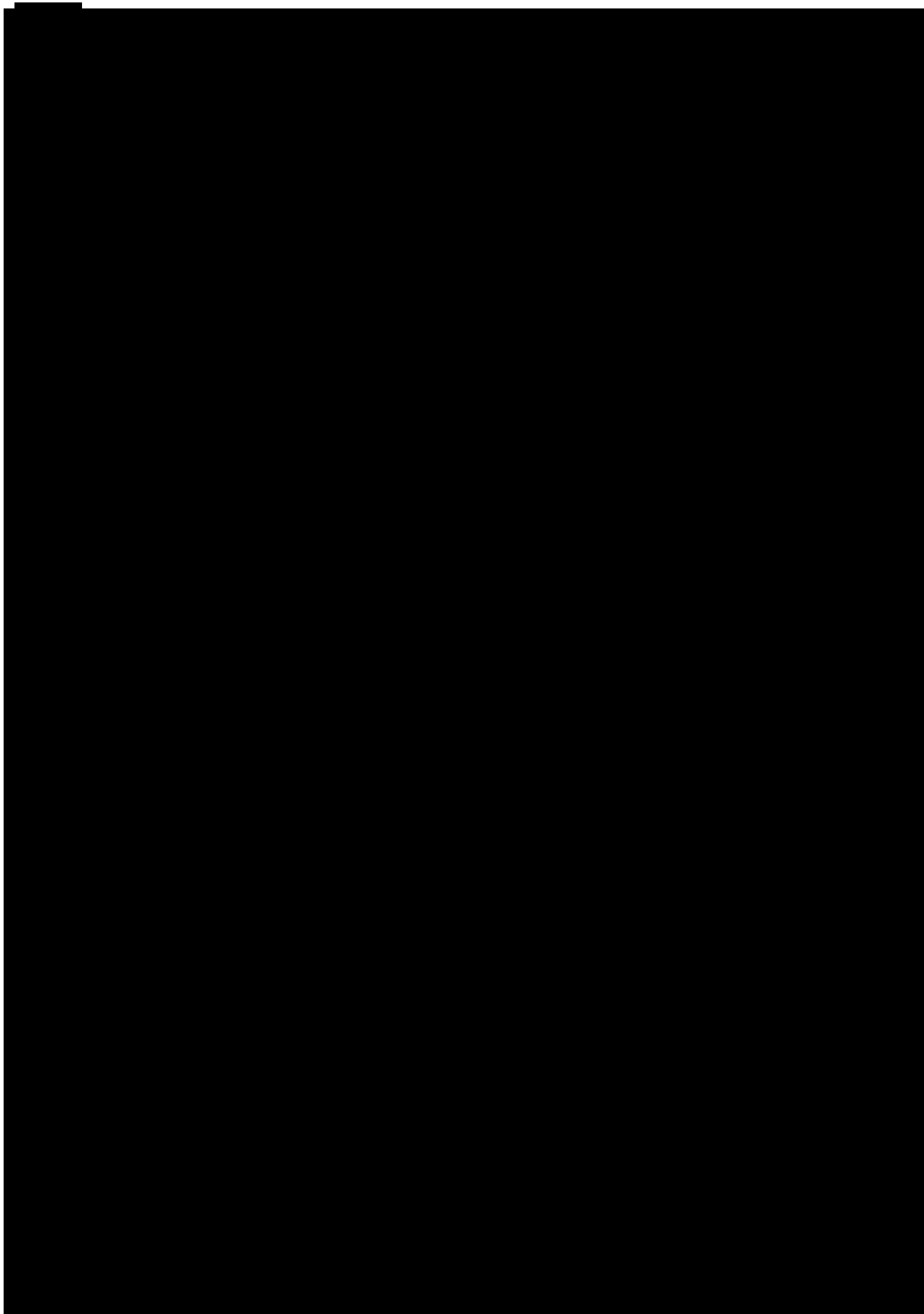
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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the research and the objectives of the study. It then presents a literature review of the existing research on the topic. The second part of the paper describes the methodology used in the study, including the data collection and analysis techniques. The third part of the paper presents the results of the study, and the fourth part discusses the implications of the findings. The paper concludes with a summary of the main findings and a list of references.

The research was conducted using a quantitative approach, with data collected from a sample of 100 participants. The data was analyzed using statistical software, and the results were presented in a series of tables and graphs. The findings of the study indicate that there is a significant relationship between the variables being studied, and that the results have important implications for the field.

The study was limited by a number of factors, including the sample size and the potential for bias. However, the results are consistent with the findings of other studies in the field, and the methodology used was rigorous and transparent. The paper provides a detailed account of the research process, from the initial research question to the final conclusions.

The research was funded by the National Science Foundation, and the authors would like to thank the reviewers for their helpful comments and suggestions. The paper is published in the *Journal of Applied Research*, and is available online at <http://www.journalofappliedresearch.com>.





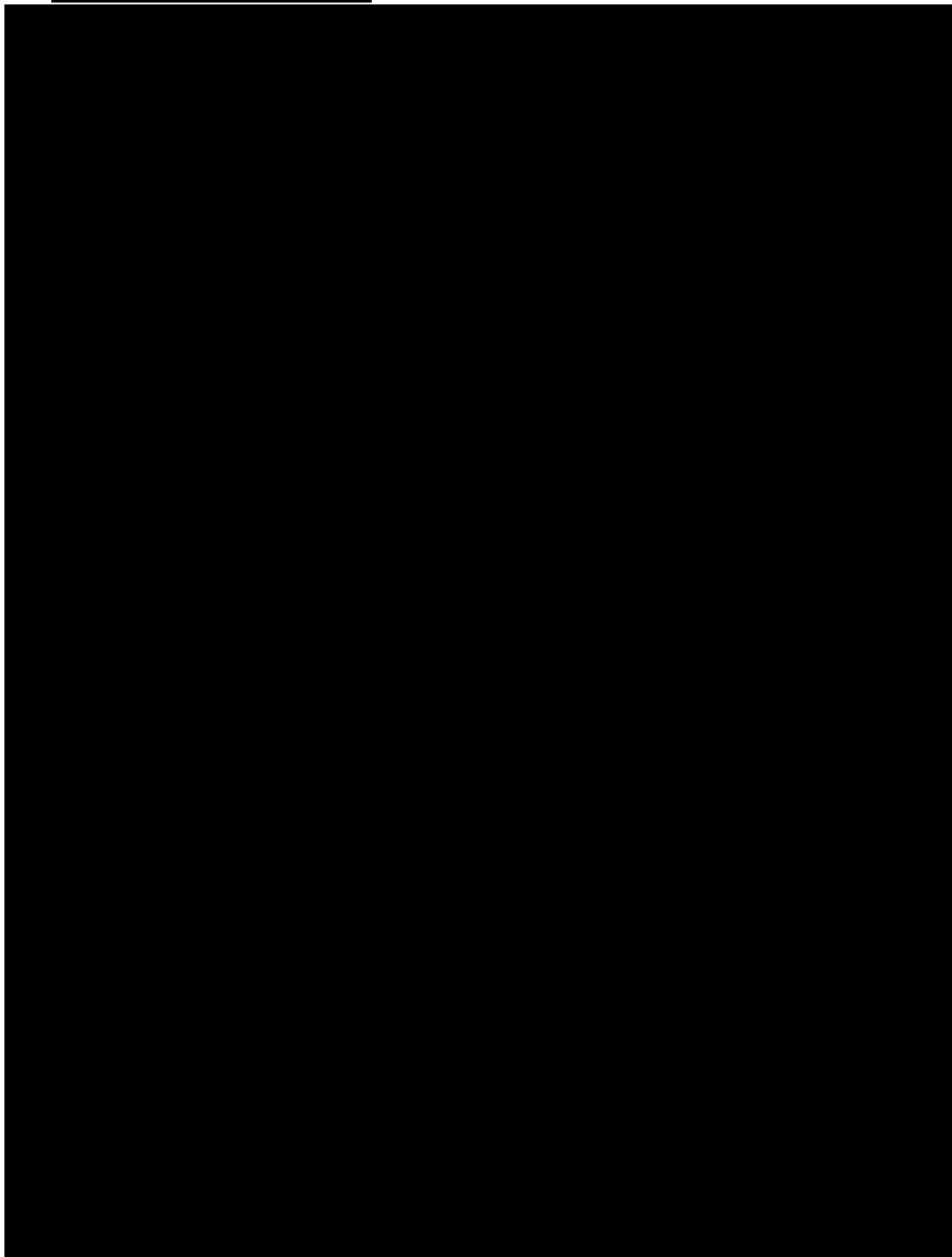
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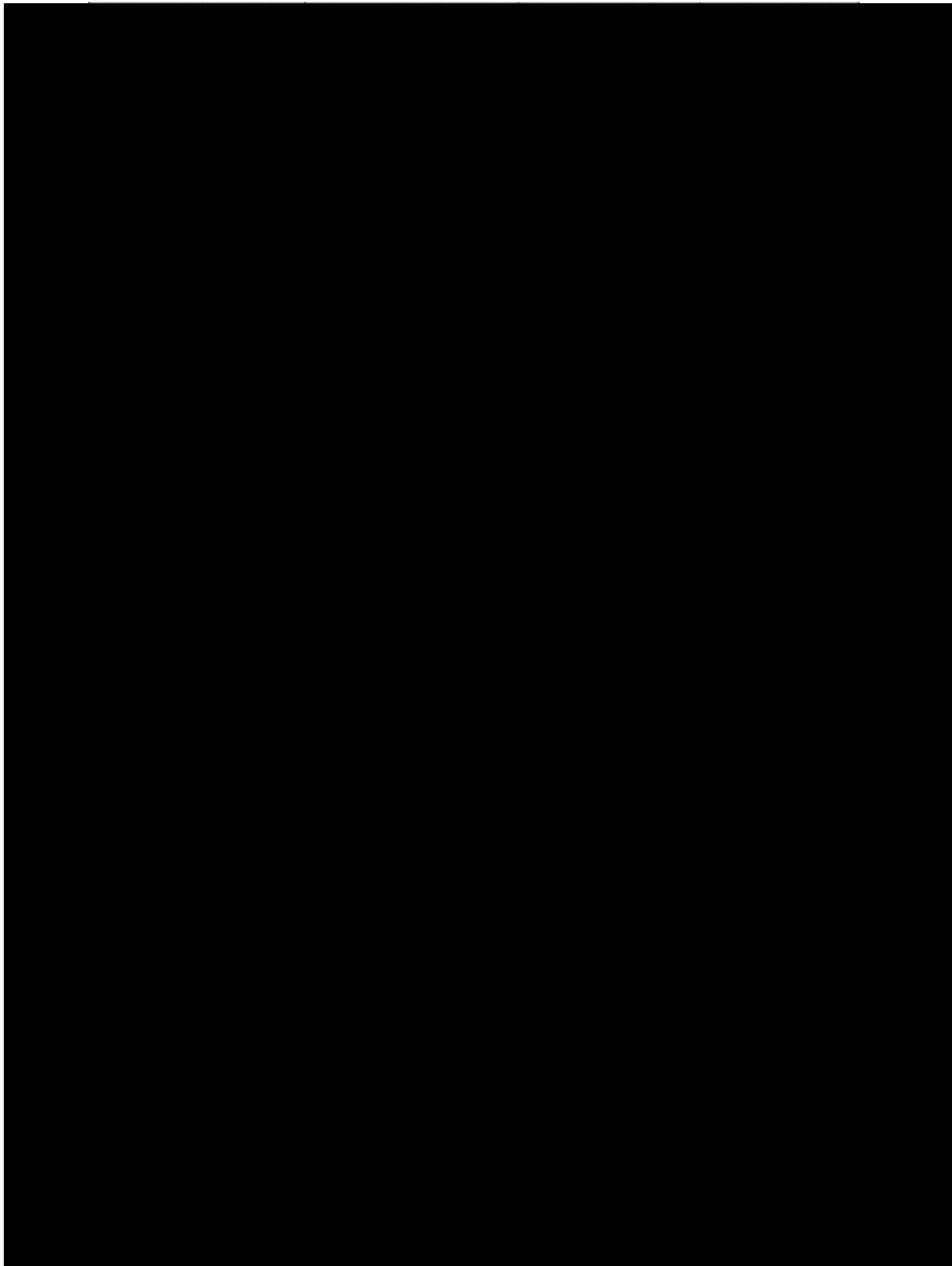
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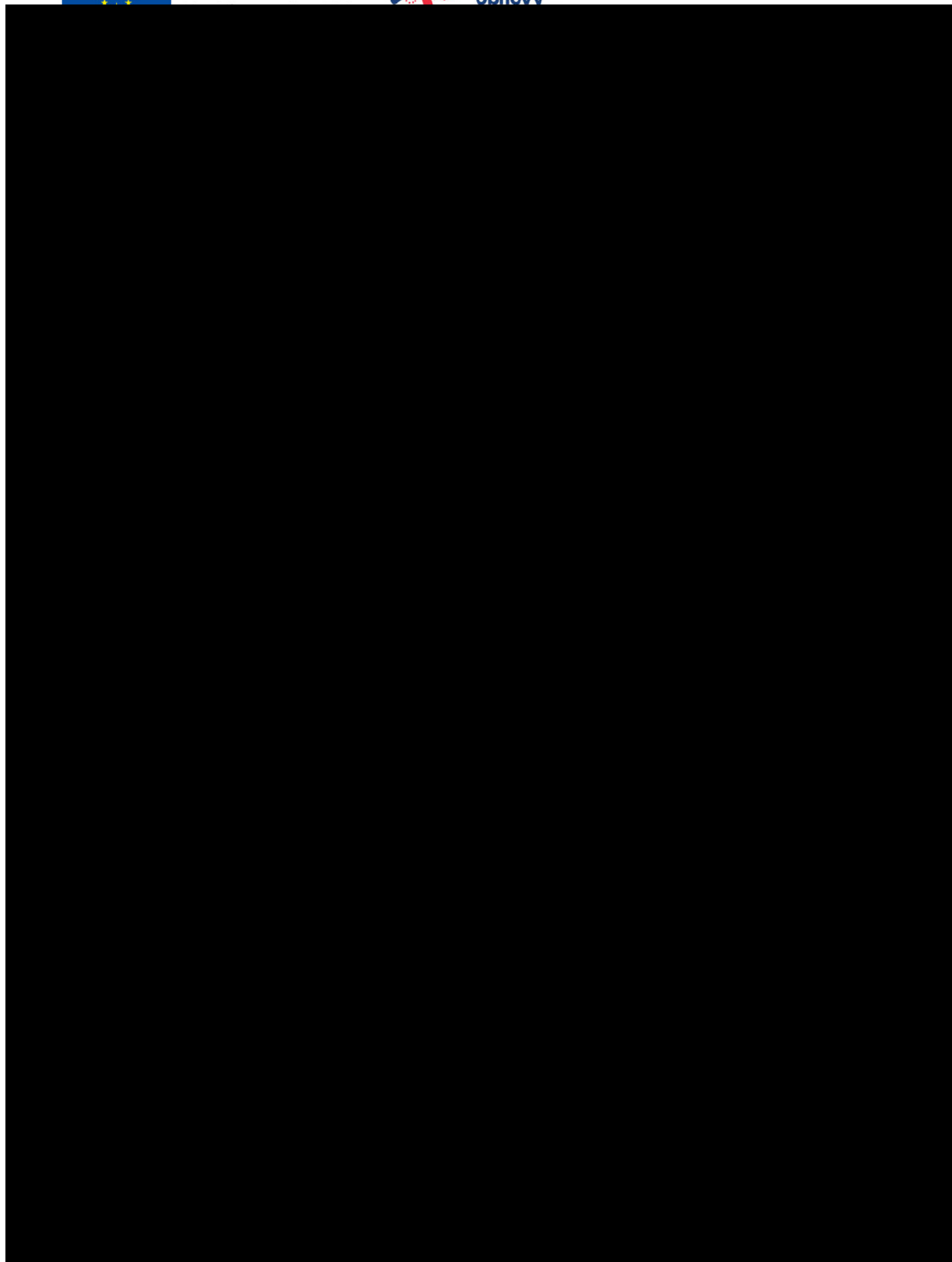
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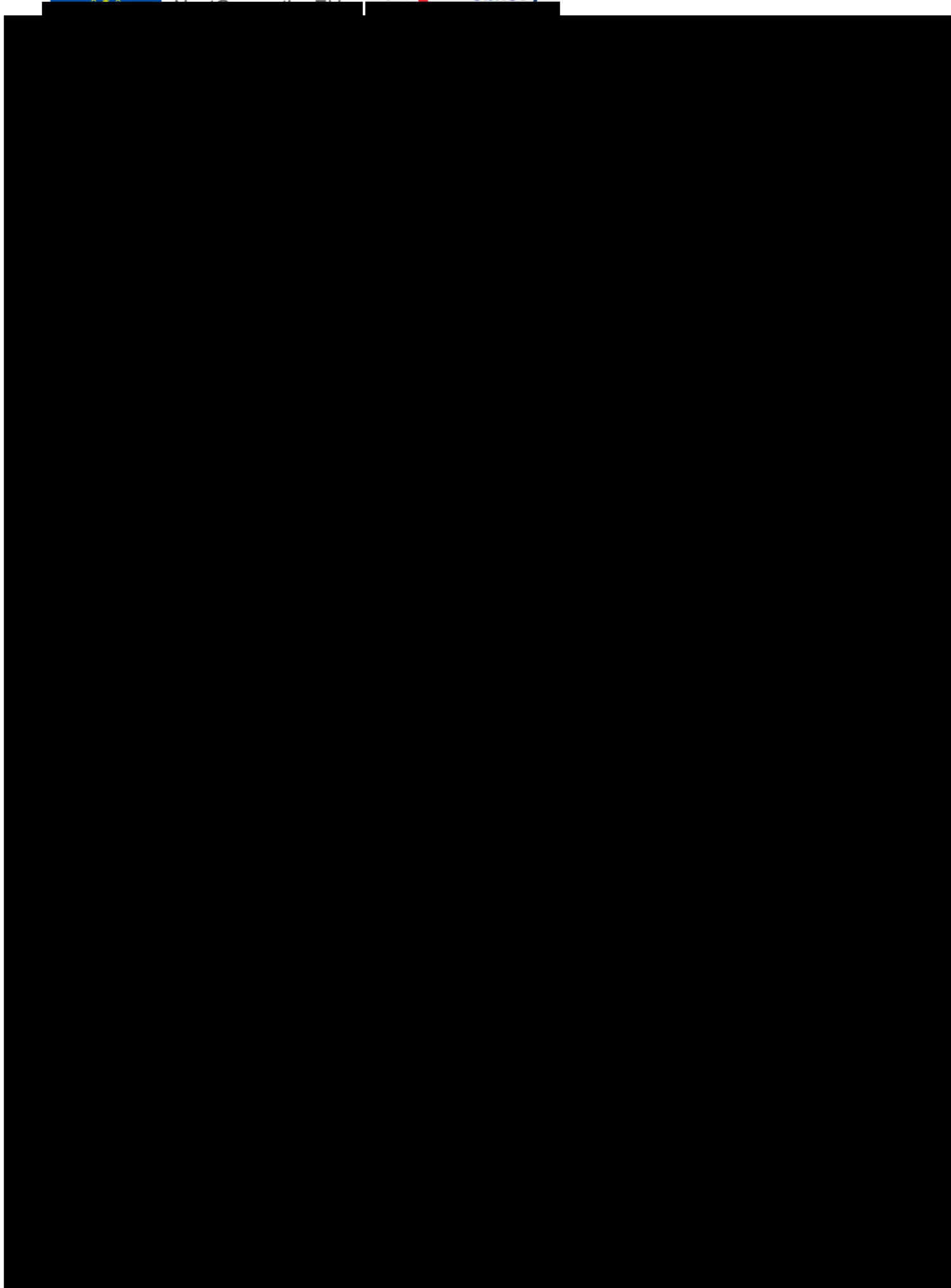
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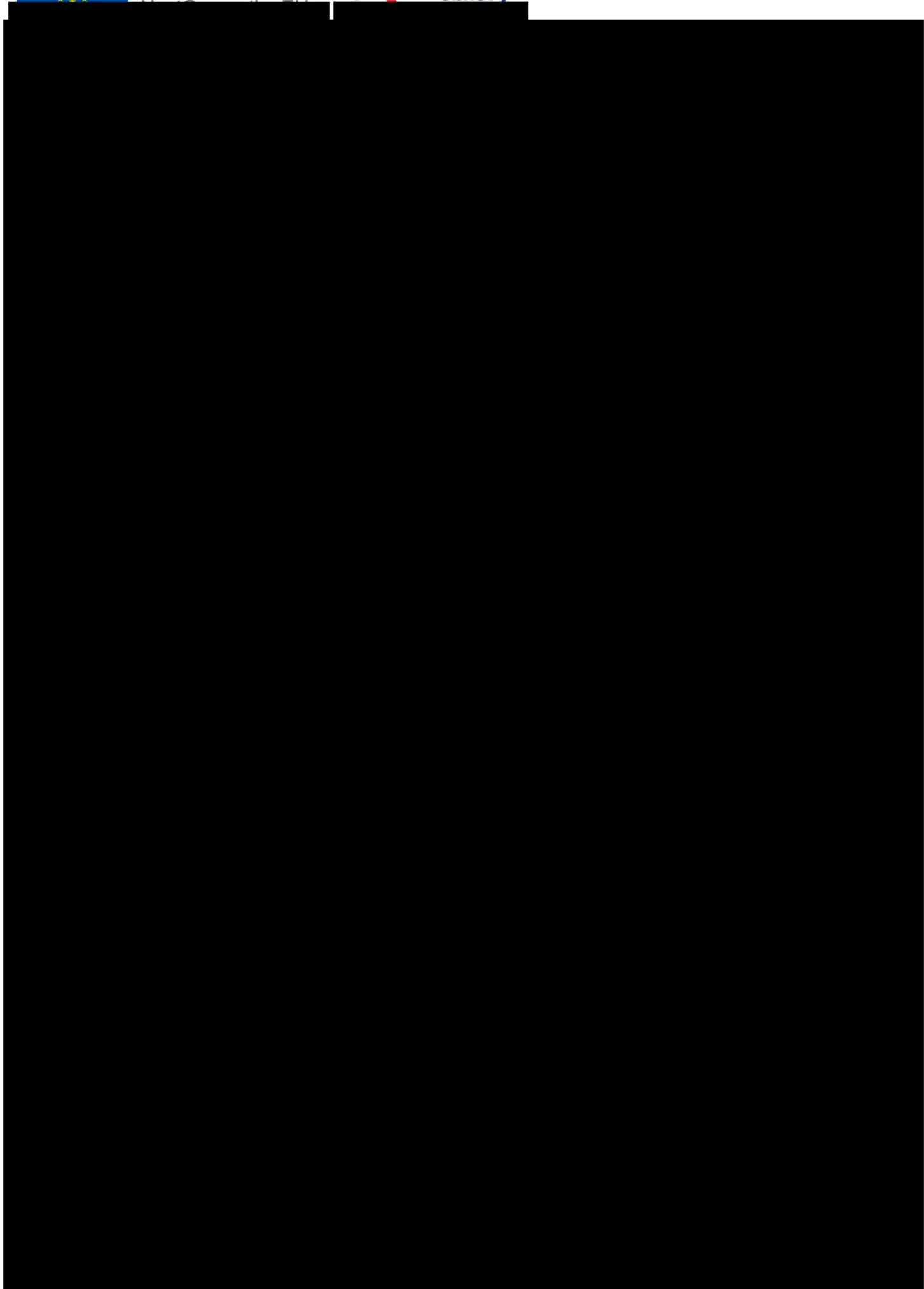
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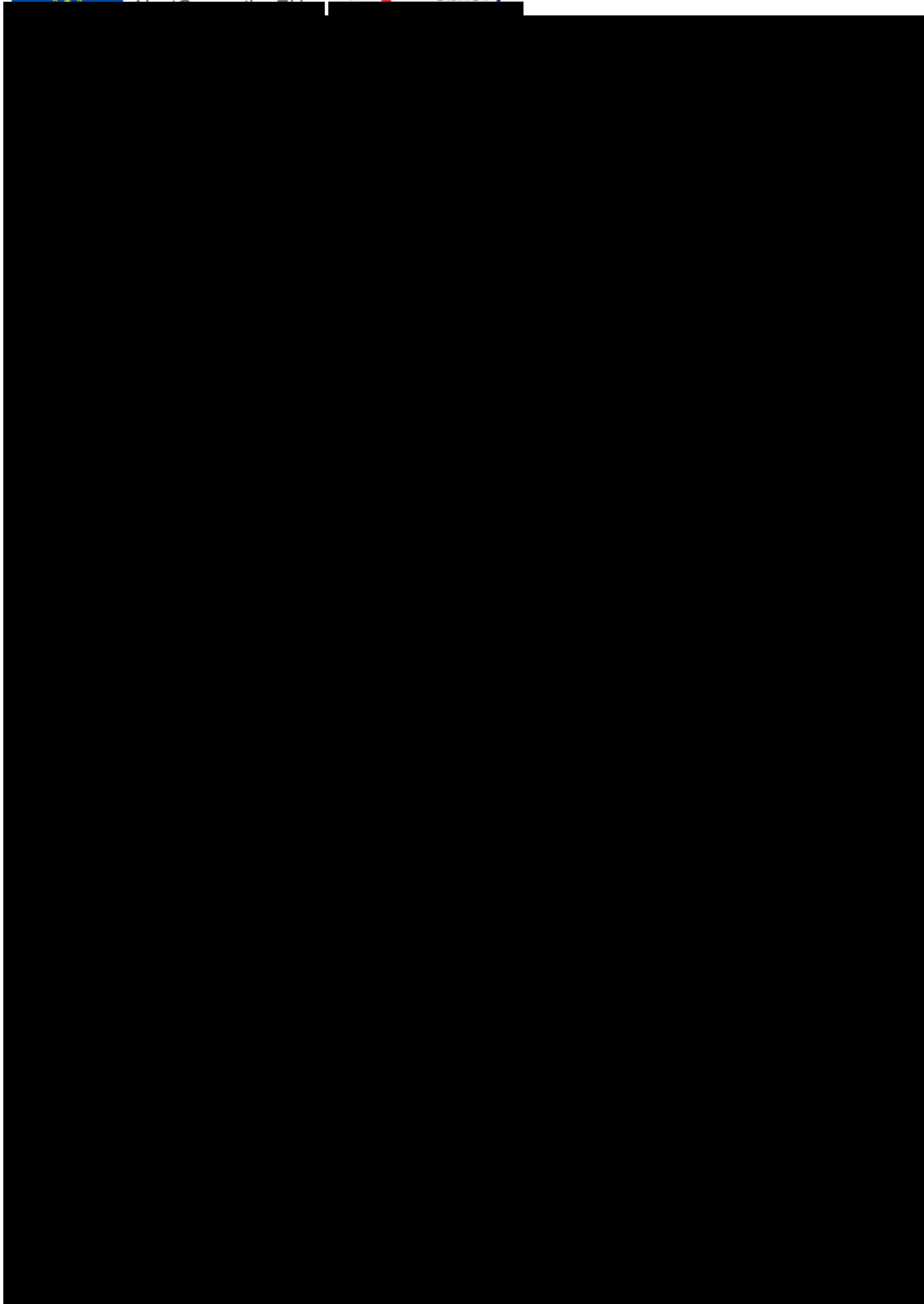
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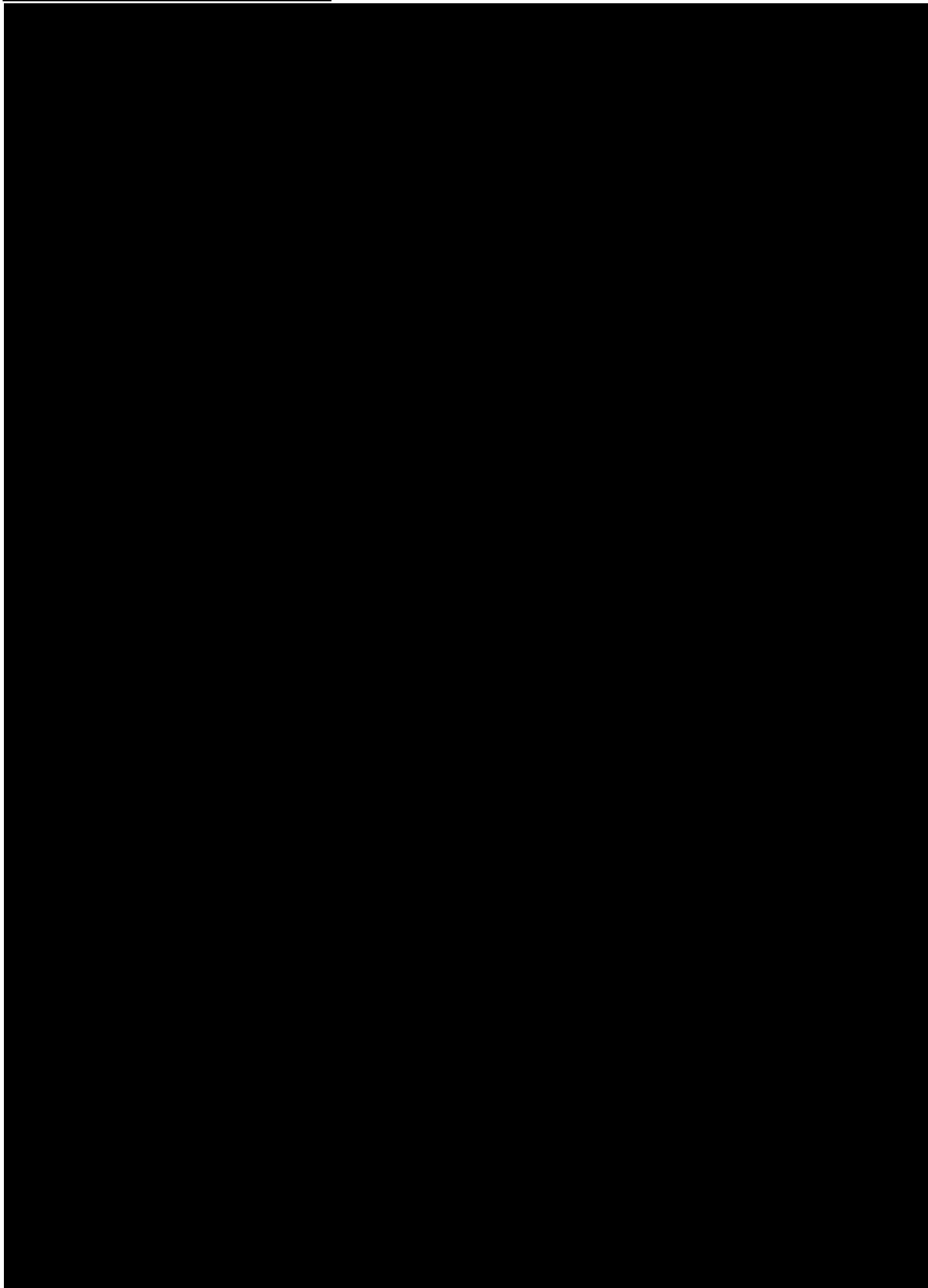
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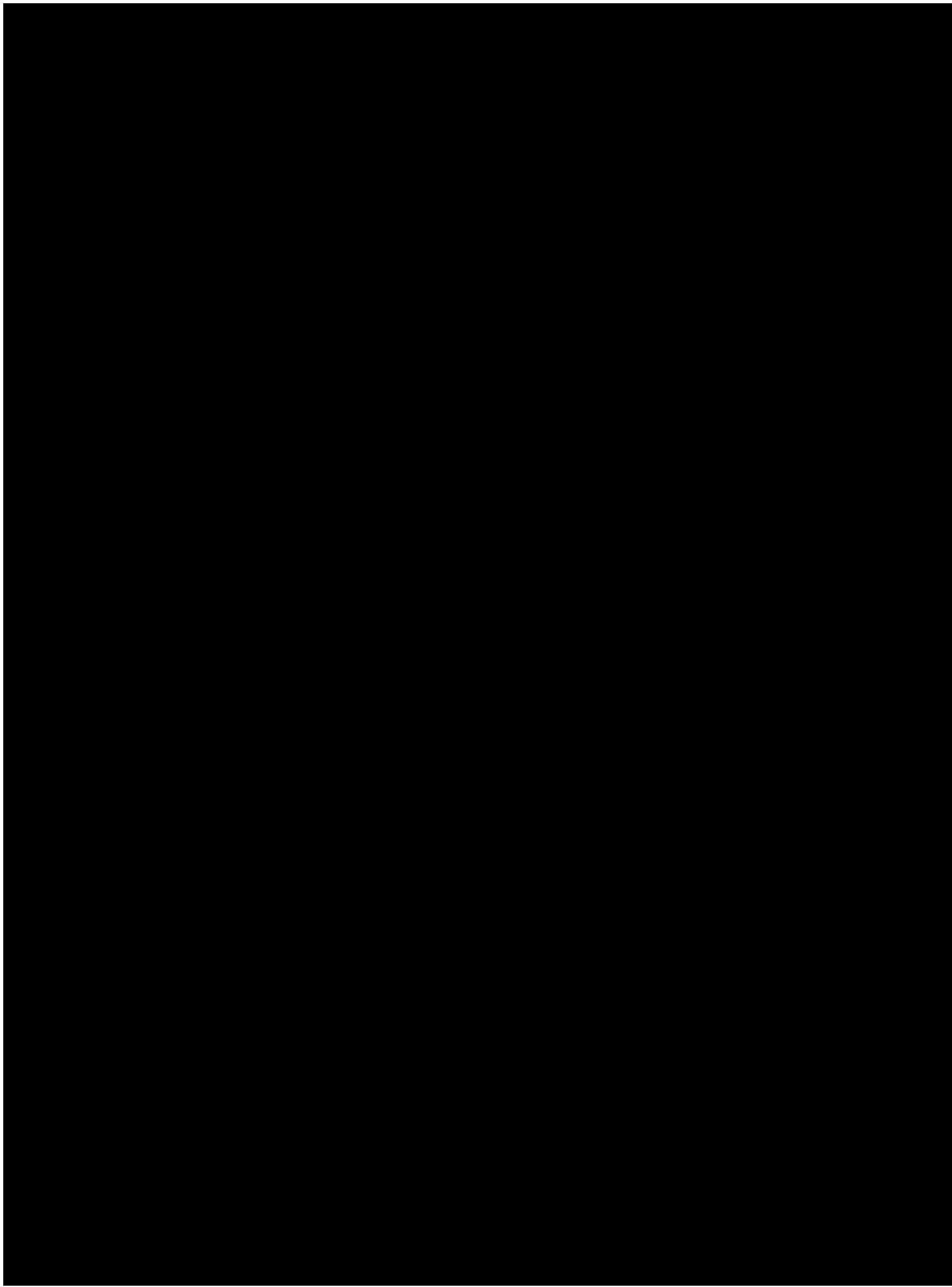
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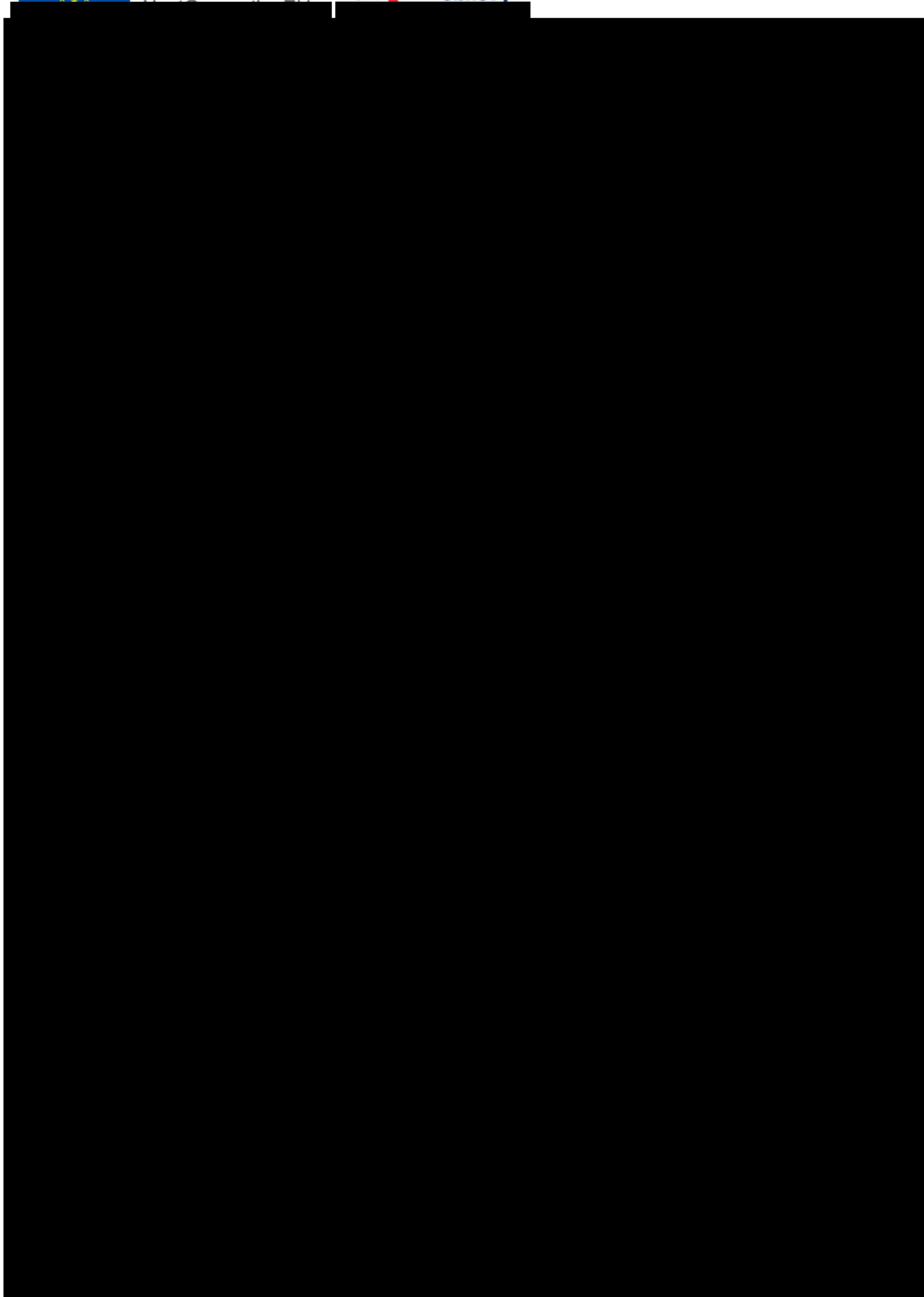
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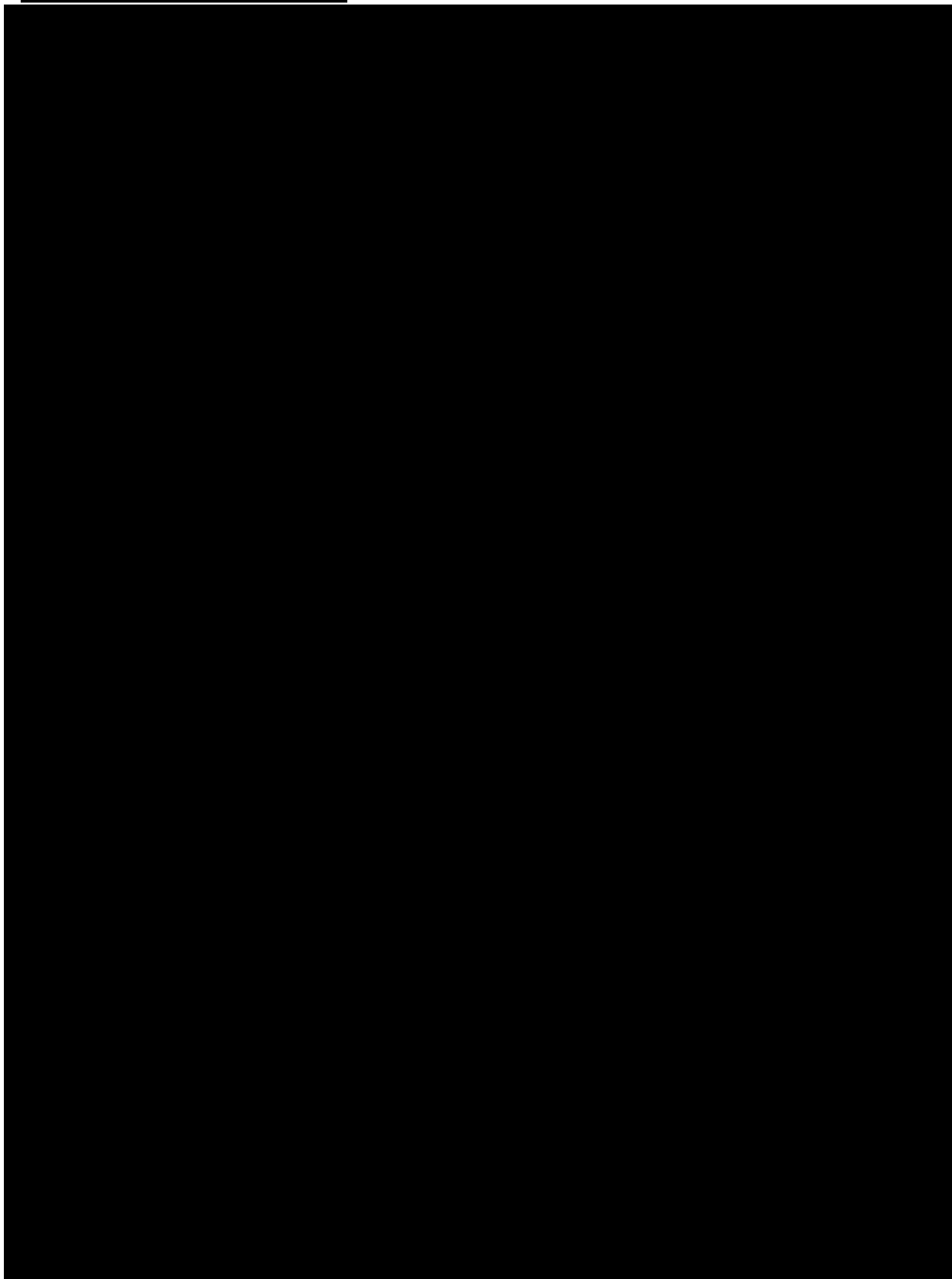
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