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17K 1169
58K 311269

1166666999999/1169 17K

2216666666999999/7169 199
1226666666999999/126 199

HANNE DARBOVEN:

Verschiedene graphische Darstellungen von den Daten des Jahres 1969
Miscellaneous constructions derived from the dates of the year 1969
Diverses représentations graphiques des dates de l'année 1969

17K 1 X	18K 2 X	19K 3 X	20K 4 X	21K 5 X	22K 6 X	23K 7 X	24K 8 X	25K 9 X	26K 10 X
27K 11 X	28K 12 X	29K 13 X	30K 14 X	31K 15 X	32K 16 X	33K 17 X	34K 18 X	35K 19 X	36K 20 X
37K 21 X	38K 22 X	39K 23 X	40K 24 X	41K 25 X	42K 26 X	43K 27 X	44K 28 X	45K 29 X	46K 30 X
47K 31 X	48K 32 X	49K 33 X	50K 34 X	51K 35 X	52K 36 X	53K 37 X	54K 38 X	55K 39 X	56K 40 X
57K 41 X	58K 42 X								

$$\begin{array}{r} 17\% \quad 1169 \\ + \\ 98\% \quad 311269 \end{array}$$
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44444 1 6 6 6 6 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 / 4 1 6 9 20%

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7777777666669999999999	7269
6666662266666699999999	2386
5555533366666699999999	2386
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3333555566666699999999	5369
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1777777666669999999999	7269

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

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Example

1. 1.69 = 1 x 1 1 x 1 6 x 6 9 x 9
2. 1.69 = 2 x 2 1 x 1 6 x 6 9 x 9
up to

31. 12.69 = 31 x 31 12 x 12 6 x 6 9 x 9
The space available for the graphic construction becomes therefore progressively bigger.

INDEX 2

The constructions derive, as in Index 1, from the cross-sums arising from the dates and are computed in the same way. However they are not represented in written form. They are represented by means of a succession of squares.

Example

1. 1.69 = 1 + 1 + 6 + 9 = 17 = 17 Squares
2. 1.69 = 2 + 1 + 6 + 9 = 18 = 18 Squares
but also
1. 2.69 = 1 + 2 + 6 + 9 = 18 = 18 Squares

This reduction, as opposed to the written form, accounts for a more unified, as it were, abbreviation of the same contents, and the optical effect is more vacuous since the graphic complexity has been diminished.

INDEX 3

Again the constructions derive from the dates and their cross-sums. Two incisive reductions have however been incorporated — by condensing the dates of the year into 12 months and, at the same time, using the squares as the method of representation. The restriction in the sense of uniformity, unity, simplicity and repetition is more advanced.

The constructions progress from January to December — that is to say in 12 drawings. Every month is repeated according to its number of days. The drawing for January appears then 31 x, for February 28 x etc. Months with 31 days occur however 7 x in the year, those with 30 days 4 x, and with 28 days 1 x. As a result the same drawings for months of 31 days appear 217 x, those of months with 30 days 120 x, and those for the month with 28 days 28 x. The sum total is again 365 drawings i. e. 365 book-pages. The Index records (the cross-sums) progressively for each month and the frequency of the necessary repetitions of the representations.

Example

The month of January has 31 days. The cross-sums from 1. 1. 69 to 31. 1. 69 stretch from 17 to 47. Graphically they are recorded on one page but are however shown respectively on 31 pages.

INDEX 4

The constructions derive from the simple counting-off of the days of the month — written in numeric form.

The days of the month — counted-off either horizontally or vertically — form a square, the appearance of which differs according to the days of the respective month. Because the year has only months of 31, 30 and 28 days, the reduction of the year-construction is brought to as few as 3 squares with barely perceptible differences.

The progression of the constructions depends upon the sequence of the months. The numerical square for January appears, depending upon the number of days of the month, 31 x, and for January 28 x in succession. The result is 217 identical squares for the 7 months with 31 days, 120 for the four months with 30 days, and 28 for the months with 28 days. This brings a total of 365 squares which are again represented on 365 pages.

The Index records the method of counting-off, the frequency of occurrence, and the number of repetitions.

INDEX 5

The constructions of Index 4 are now represented through the reduction method by "empty" squares corresponding in units of measurement to the horizontal and vertical countings-off of the days of the months.

INDEX 6

The reduction has reached its minimum. The 365 constructions are now represented by 365 empty pages.

The index explains that the constructions deal with the days of the year 1969.

Statistics, tables, and formulae, apart from having their practical evaluative properties, have also a unique fascination of their own. They are magic formulae which entice those who can decipher them into the spell of their concealed reality — but, at the same time, infatuate the uninitiated by their mysterious forms. On the one hand, experts know what the formulae mean to mankind present and future — on the other hand, non-experts perhaps only sense it. The latter will possibly feel more spell-bound by the magic than the experts who are able to unveil the secrets — to decipher the formulae. However, experts or not, all become victims of the charm of their forms, certainly if they are sensitive to optical impressions — otherwise without realising it. Those responsible for statistics, tables and formulae not only employ pre-

cision, logics and rationality but also certainly strive for graphic clarity and functional beauty. Aesthetics, automatically finding their origin in necessity, bring many under their spell. And that all before a background of reality — be it understood, half-understood, not understood, and even misunderstood. In one respect, however, it remains understood by all: the fact that it concerns something which greatly pertains to mankind today — even if the formula succumbs to error, or is pseudo-scientific, or sacrifices important meaning.

The clear form of numbers, symbols and abbreviations has, through its appropriating common consciousness, gained a relevance which forces its inherent aesthetics on the one hand into inconspicuousness and subordination but, on the other hand, has gained extreme common validity through these aesthetics.

Hanne Darboven makes use of this extensive basis of aesthetic validity. Her works appear in the guise of statistical diagrams, mathematical tables and formulae-like constructions. And not only does she take for granted any accusations of personal inconspicuousness — but she even shuns any spectacular features — but she even strives to this end in order to capture, through the means of such identification, the fascination which exudes from the examples.

One thing she does not effect in her works: the application or evaluation. Her constructions are the results of extremely systematic work — but this work does not pursue any economical, scientific, or otherwise practical purposes. Her works are free of any purpose — they are art. Statistics, formulae, tables are all taken for granted. No attempt is made to express anything else — they are what they are. And because of this, their purely aesthetic and fascinating aspects are brought to light in crystallised form.

The accumulation of figures, symbols and expressions, their sequence, their vertical, horizontal or diagonal readability, their mounting and declining, their rationality, their system — all is evident in the works of Darboven. So-called Computer-graphics sometimes effect something of this. But Darboven's works are — to stay with the example — pre-computer. They belong to the programming stage, to the stage of preparation, in which material for electronics is made, as it were, "appetising". And that in sketch-form, by way of trial — a still manual pre-execution of the working-methods of the machine. Darboven's constructions have nothing to do with the Dual-system, for example, nor any other form of calculation whereby customary calculative methods are prepared for the machine. But they simulate such processes of break-up, analysis, addition and subtraction.

This actually takes place quite removed from such calculative methods but is, however, analogous to their system. KUNST-ZEITUNG Nr. 3 has chosen the year 1969 as its theme. The numbers 1 and 9 have been suppressed during the "calculations". Six compositions, each with 365 calculatively-derived constructions are to be shown on this theme.

JOHANNES CLADDERS
(Übersetzung: Richard Barlow)

Les représentations (constructions) rassemblées dans 6 livres de Hanne Darboven sur l'année 1969, sont basées sur toutes les dates se succédant du 1. 1. 69 au 31. 12. 69. Chaque livre a par conséquent le même nombre de pages: 365 et le thème reste constant. Les livres se différencient par une réduction progressive. La réduction ne s'applique pas au nombre de pages ni au thème lui-même mais aux développements "dans l'espace" des représentations formées par des chiffres ou des carrés. L'Index rédigé par Hanne Darboven pour chaque livre donne la clé de chaque réduction c'est-à-dire des éléments de développement par rapport à une quantité et un contenu toujours les mêmes. (La désignation "K" signifie construction.)

INDEX 1

Les représentations sont basées sur les sommes des chiffres composant les dates. Les chiffres 6 et 9 du millésime sont comptés séparément. Tous les autres nombres de deux chiffres ne sont pas séparés. Les sommes des chiffres des dates s'échelonnent de 17 à 58 et se reproduisent avec une fréquence qui croît tout d'abord de 1 à 12 pour décroître ensuite jusqu'à 1. L'Index indique chaque fois la somme des chiffres et sa fréquence. Toutes les dates donnent lieu à un total de 42 sommes différentes.

Exemple de calcul

1. 1.69 = 1 + 1 + 6 + 9 = 17 = 1 x
2. 1.69 = 2 + 1 + 6 + 9 = 18 = 2 x
mais aussi
1. 2.69 = 2 + 1 + 6 + 9 = 18 = 2 x
etc.

La construction résultant d'une somme se répète autant de fois que cette somme se reproduit. Les constructions basées sur une somme

qui apparaît 1 x seulement se rencontrent aussi 1 x seulement dans le livre, celles qu'on trouve 12 x sont aussi répétées 12 x sur douze pages différentes qui se suivent. On obtient ainsi le total de 365 pages.

Toutes les représentations du livre, de développement codifié par l'Index 1, sont formées de chiffres. Ce faisant, chaque chiffre est répété autant de fois que sa valeur l'indique.

Exemple

1. 1.69 = 1 x 1 1 x 1 6 x 6 9 x 9
2. 1.69 = 2 x 2 1 x 1 6 x 6 9 x 9
jusqu'à 31. 12.69 = 31 x 31 12 x 12 6 x 6 9 x 9
La représentation graphique occupe ainsi un espace de plus en plus grand.

INDEX 2

Les représentations sont basées sur les sommes des chiffres composant les dates, comme pour l'Index 1, et sont calculées de la même façon par ailleurs. Toutefois, elles n'utilisent pas l'écriture: leur image graphique est créée par des carrés juxtaposés.

Exemple

1. 1.69 = 1 + 1 + 6 + 9 = 17 = 17 carrés = 1 x
2. 1.69 = 2 + 1 + 6 + 9 = 18 = 18 carrés = 2 x
mais aussi
1. 2.69 = 1 + 2 + 6 + 9 = 18 = 18 carrés

La réduction par rapport à la forme écrite réside dans le fait que, partant d'un même contenu, les représentations sont devenues plus uniformes et en quelque sorte abrégées, et que la surface remplie semble visuellement "plus vide" — la densité graphique a été diminuée.

INDEX 3

Les représentations sont à nouveau basées sur les sommes des chiffres composant les dates. Il intervient cependant deux réductions radicales: formation de douze groupes de dates en correspondance aux 12 mois de l'année et, simultanément, représentation par des carrés. La restriction tendant à l'uniformité, l'unité, la simplicité et la répétition est encore intensifiée. Les représentations se succèdent de Janvier à Décembre: 12 dessins. Chaque mois est répété autant de fois qu'il a de jours. Le dessin de Janvier paraît donc 31 x, celui de Février 28 x etc. Les mois de 31 jours reviennent cependant 7 x par an, ceux de 30 jours 4 x et de 28 jours 1 x. Les mêmes dessins correspondant aux mois de 31 jours paraissent donc 217 x, ceux des mois de 30 jours 120 x et celui du mois de 28 jours 28 x. Au total, on a à nouveau 365 représentations, soit 365 pages.

L'Index indique les sommes des chiffres et la fréquence des représentations à répéter, en se suivant pour chaque mois.

Exemple

Lo mois de Janvier a 31 jours. Les sommes des chiffres des dates du 1. 1. 69 au 31. 1. 69 s'étendent de 17 à 47. Elles sont condensées graphiquement sur une page qui se répète 31 fois.

INDEX 4

Les représentations sont basées sur le simple comptage, traduit en chiffres, des jours d'un mois. Les jours des mois — comptés horizontalement et verticalement — forment des carrés dont les dimensions diffèrent en fonction du nombre de jours contenus dans un mois. Comme l'année n'a toutefois que des mois de 31, 30 et 28 jours, les représentations de l'année sont réduites à 3 seuls carrés dont les différences ne sont, au reste, presque plus perceptibles à la vue.

Les représentations se succèdent dans l'ordre des mois. Le carré chiffré de Janvier paraît 31 fois de suite, en fonction du nombre de jours du mois, celui de Février 28 x etc. Il en résulte un total de 217 carrés identiques pour les 7 mois de 31 jours, 120 pour les 4 mois de 30 jours et 28 pour le mois de 28 jours, donc 365 carrés paraissant sur 365 pages.

L'Index indique le mode de comptage, la fréquence, ainsi que le nombre des répétitions.

INDEX 5

Les représentations de l'Index 4 sont maintenant réduites à des carrés "vides" qui sont dimensionnés suivant le comptage horizontal et vertical des jours des mois.

INDEX 6

La réduction est totale. Les 365 suites apparaissent comme pages vides.

L'Index indique qu'il s'agit des jours de l'année 1969.

Statistiques, tableaux, formules, ont une étrange et propre fascination au-delà de leur signification pratique. Ce sont des formules magiques qui tiennent celui qui peut les déchiffrer sous le charme de la réalité qu'elles renferment mais dont l'apparence mystérieuse ensorcelle aussi le laïque. Le premier est conscient de ce qu'elles signifient — surtout dans sa spécialité — pour la vie humaine présente et future, le second le pressent peut-être. Lui, justement, va sans doute être plus captivé par le côté magique que celui qui détient l'accès rationnel à la dissipation du secret et au déchiffrement des formules.

L'un et l'autre vont pourtant succomber à la séduction de l'apparence — consciemment s'ils sont sensibles au plaisir visuel ou sinon inconsciemment —. Les auteurs des statistiques, tableaux et formules ne sont pas seulement guidés par le soin, la logique et la rationalité mais certainement aussi par un souci de clarté et de beauté pure. Nombreux sont ceux qui, en face d'une réalité comprise, à demi-comprise, incomprise ou mal comprise, se laissent prendre par l'esthétique née du besoin et de la nécessité. Pour le moins, tous reconnaissent clairement qu'il s'agit d'une chose touchant directement à la vie présente des hommes, que la formule soit erronée, pseudo-scientifique ou dépourvue de sens profond.

L'image claire formée de chiffres, de symboles et de textes brefs a, de par sa compétence devenue d'évidence générale, une importance qui tout en reléguant son esthétique inhérente dans l'incognito et la subordination, lui fait en même temps gagner une validité universelle extraordinaire.

Hanne Darboven tire profit de cette source abondante de valeur esthétique. Ses œuvres prennent la forme de tableaux statistiques, de tables mathématiques et de simili-formules. Non seulement elle accepte à l'avance les reproches d'insignifiance — ses œuvres manquent de tout caractère spectaculaire — mais elle tend volontairement à les attirer pour capter aussi par cette identification la fascination exercée par les modèles.

Elle se détache sur un seul point: l'utilité ou l'application. Ses œuvres sont bien le résultat d'une activité systématique au plus haut point mais elles n'ont aucune fin pratique, que ce soit économique, scientifique ou autre. Ses travaux sont désintéressés — Art. La statistique, la formule ou le tableau sont autonomisés, ils ne sont pas pris comme langage mais pour eux-mêmes. De ce fait même, les côtés esthétiques et fascinateurs sont cristallisés et apparaissent en pleine lumière. L'accumulation de chiffres, de symboles ou de mots, leur ordonnance, leur lisibilité verticale, horizontale ou en diagonale, leur rationalité, le systématique, tout devient visible dans les œuvres de Darboven. Les fiches de computer ont aussi parfois le même dégagement. Toutefois, pour poursuivre la comparaison, les œuvres de Darboven se placent avant le computer. Elles relèvent plutôt du bureau du programmeur, la cuisine pour ainsi dire où les matières premières sont rendues "digestibles" pour l'électronique, dans un stade d'ébauches et de recherches encore manuelles, préliminaires au travail même de la machine. Les représentations de Darboven n'ont par exemple rien à voir avec le système binaire ou n'importe quel autre mode de calcul servant à préparer les formules électroniques habituelles, mais elles simulent les opérations d'analyse, de dissociation, d'addition et de soustraction.

S'il est vrai que les développements se poursuivent en marge des méthodes de calcul connues, leur systématique est pourtant analogue. KUNST-ZEITUNG n° 3 a l'année 1969 pour thème. Les chiffres 1 et 9 ne sont pas pris en considération dans les calculs. Ce thème doit donner lieu à 6 développements de chacun 365 images chiffrées.

JOHANNES CLADDERS
(Übersetzung: Péline Machery)

Hanne Darboven, geb. 1941 München. Lebt in Hamburg und New York (seit 1966 in NYC).

Einzelausstellungen:

- 1967 Konrad Fischer, Düsseldorf
- 1968 Konrad Fischer, Düsseldorf
- 1969 Stadt. Museum, Mönchengladbach
- 1969 Galerie Heiner Friedrich, München

Gruppenausstellungen:

- 1967 Art in Series, Finch College Museum of Art, New York
- 1967 The Lannis Museum of Art, New York
- 1968 Language II, Dwan Gallery, New York
- 1968 Minimal, Galerie René Block, Berlin
- 1969 Drawings, Galerie Heiner Friedrich, München
- 1969 When attitudes become form, Kunsthalle Bern, und Haus Lange, Krefeld
- 1969 Sammlung Karl Ströher, Nationalgalerie Berlin, Kunsthalle Düsseldorf, Kunsthalle Bern
- 1969 Conceptual Art, Seattle / Vancouver
- 1969 Concept, Museum Leverkusen

Kunst-Zeitung N° 3

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I N F O R M A T I O N

ARTIST'S BIOGRAPHY

Name (in full): HANNE DARBOVEN

If your professional name is not your full name, please give professional name: same

Date of birth (month, day, year): 29.4.41

Place of birth: Munich

Present address(es):

21 Hamburg 90 / am Burgberg 26

Citizenship (and date of naturalization, if appropriate): German

Places and dates of former permanent residences: NYC

Study (places and dates): Hamburg Travel (places and dates): U.S.A. 1966-68
New York NY

Prizes, grants, etc.: —

When did you first begin work as an artist? —

If your work is related to experiences (in background, education, travel, etc.) that you feel are important to its documentation, please explain. —

Place and date work first publicly shown:

One man shows:

Important group shows:

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Media in which you have worked (painting, sculpture, photography, films, etc.):

Have you worked in fields other than the visual arts?

Writings, published and unpublished:

Bibliography (include documentary films and TV tapes):

If there is any further information that you think might be valuable or interesting, or if you care to make a general statement, we should appreciate it.

Date

5. 4. 70

Signature

Hanne Denbom

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let you know / soon

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Installation: Are there any special instruction on how the piece is to be shown?

*let you know / soon
by a letter*

If there are any other instructions that are best described by a diagram please send it. Please make sure that the Museum's role in the execution of the piece is made clear.

Insurance value:

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1

If your piece, or any part of it, must be shipped (or collected from a lender) please indicate all details here and we will instruct you further. Please send at your own risk any material you can entrust to the regular mail.

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DARDOVEN, BARRY
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cc: Alfred
Heub
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Photographs of a previous piece?

Other photographs,

By a statement?

In any other way?

5. 4. 70
Date

Harold Rasko
Signature

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PUBLICATION

Kunst-Zeitung No. 3 / Verlag 1969 Michelpresse / Düsseldorf

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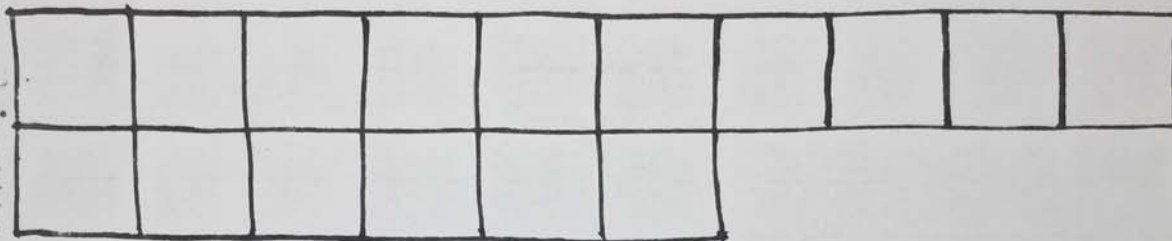
1967 Konrad Fischer, Düsseldorf
 1968 Konrad Fischer, Düsseldorf
 1969 Städt. Museum Mönchengladbach
 1969 Galerie Heiner Friedrich, München

GRUPPENAUSSTELLUNGEN:

1967 Art in Series, Finch College Museum of Art, New York
 1967 The Lannis Museum of Art, New York
 1968 Language II, Dwan Gallery, New York
 1968 Minimal, Galerie René Block, Berlin
 1969 Language III, Dwan Gallery, New York
 1969 Drawings, Galerie Heiner Friedrich, München
 1969 When attitudes become form, Kunsthalle, Bern und Hauslange, Krefeld
 RCA BUILDING, London
 1969 Sammlung Karl Ströher, Nationalgalerie, Berlin, Kunsthalle Düsseldorf
 Kunsthalle Bern
 1969 Conceptual Art, Seattle/Vancouver
 1969 Concept, Museum Leverkusen
 1970 biennale internationale de l'estampe, Paris
 1970 Sammlung Karl Ströher, Museum Darmstadt

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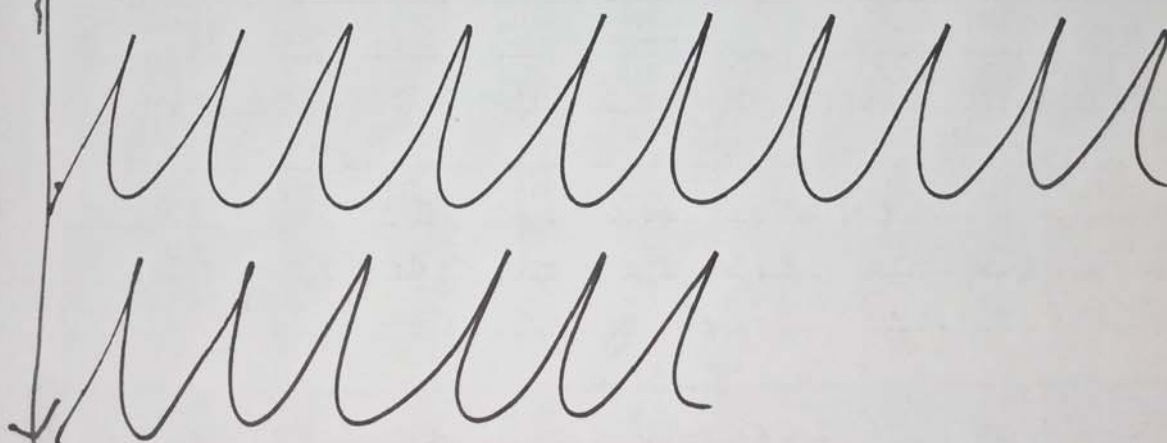


16 K

Hanne Parboven

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OR



16

Hanne Parboven

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DARBOVEN, HANNE

orig: Reg

cc: AK

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21 + Hamburg 90
am Bursberg 26
5 / 4 / 70

Dear Mr. Mc Shine,

Thank you for your letter
which I received this day

I will participate in your
show

Here with I send you the
indices of my work:

100 Books à 42 pages
(~~100~~) or 79 books à 42 pages
dealing with a century
100 → 99 =
12K → 61K

+ 60 drawings - a cross-out of my work!
4 pages writing indices
all descriptions so far -
+ 1 page index - drawings
for the catalogue

please mention the arrangement
of the pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
The end of the world
with greetings

which means a cross-out of a century

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1.)	- 2 K → 43 K - 42 K-drawings - 00
2.)	- 3 K → 44 K - 42 K-drawings - 01
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9.)	- 10 K → 51 K - 42 K-drawings - 08
10.)	- 11 K → 52 K - 42 K-drawings - 09
11.)	- 3 K → 44 K - 42 K-drawings - 10
12.)	- 4 K → 45 K - 42 K-drawings - 11
13.)	- 5 K → 46 K - 42 K-drawings - 12
14.)	- 6 K → 47 K - 42 K-drawings - 13
15.)	- 7 K → 48 K - 42 K-drawings - 14
16.)	- 8 K → 49 K - 42 K-drawings - 15
17.)	- 9 K → 50 K - 42 K-drawings - 16
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20.)	- 12 K → 53 K - 42 K-drawings - 19
21.)	- 4 K → 45 K - 42 K-drawings - 20
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60)	— 16K → 57K — 42 K-drawings-59
61)	— 8K → 49K — 42 K-drawings-60
62)	— 9K → 50K — 42 K-drawings-61
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77)	- 15K	→ 56K	- 42 K-drawings-76
78)	- 16K	→ 57K	- 42 K-drawings-77
79)	- 17K	→ 58K	- 42 K-drawings-78
80)	- 18K	→ 59K	- 42 K-drawings-79
81)	- 10K	→ 51K	- 42 K-drawings-80
82)	- 11K	→ 52K	- 42 K-drawings-81
83)	- 12K	→ 53K	- 42 K-drawings-82
84)	- 13K	→ 54K	- 42 K-drawings-83
85)	- 14K	→ 55K	- 42 K-drawings-84
86)	- 15K	→ 56K	- 42 K-drawings-85
87)	- 16K	→ 57K	- 42 K-drawings-86
88)	- 17K	→ 58K	- 42 K-drawings-87
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90)	- 19K	→ 60K	- 42 K-drawings-89
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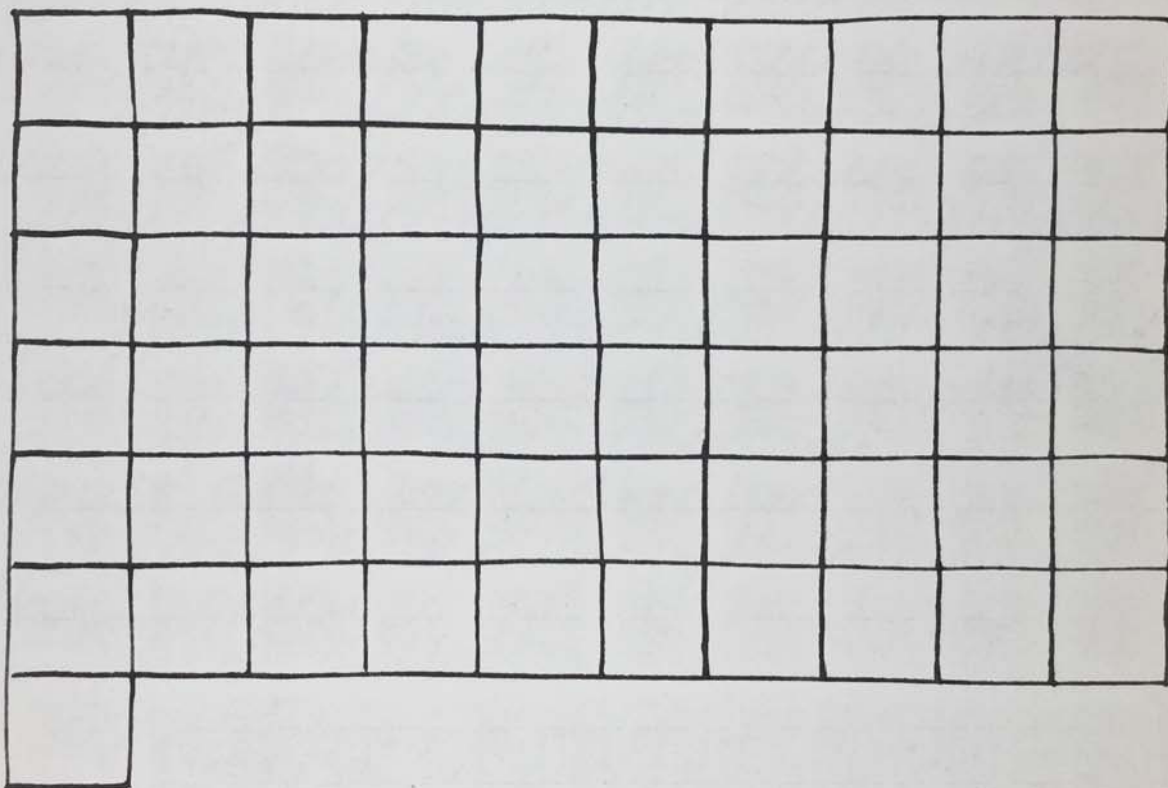
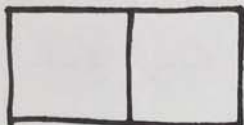
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thank you

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Hanne Dardoven

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