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ISIFUNDO SEZEMBALI P1
ISIHLOMELO

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UMBUZO 1: KWAKUTHENI UKUZE UXINZELELO LWECOLD WAR MALUNGA NEBERLIN PHAKATHI KO1958 NO1961 LUKHOKELELE EKWAKHIWENI KWEBERLIN WALL?

UMTHOMBO 1A

Lo mthombo ucacisa ukwanda koxinzelelo lweCold War malunga neBerlin phakathi ko1958 no1960.

Efuna indlela yokumisa ukuhamba kwabantu ukusuka eeast ukuya ewest nendlela yokuthintela ukukhula kwamandla omkhosi aseWest Germany, uKhrushchev wagxininisa kwintetho yakhe kaNovemba 1958 ukuba lixesha lokuba iUnited States irhoxe kweso sixeko.

IWest yayithatha intetho yakhe njengesisongelo sokugqibela, kwaye uMongameli waseU.S. uDwight Eisenhower wazimisela ukuba angavumi kwizinyanzeliso zeSoviet. Endaweni yoko, la macala mabini aqalisa inkomfa yabaphathiswa beMicimbi yangaPhandle eGeneva ehlotyeni ngo1959 kwaye azama ukuthethathethana ngesivumelwano esitsha malunga neBerlin. UKhrushchev wayefuna ukuba imikhosi yaseWest iphume eWest Berlin njengenyathelo lokuqala lokudibanisa kwakhona isixeko, kodwa uEisenhower wayekholelwa ukuba ukukhusela inkululeko yaseWest Berlin kufuna ubukho obuqhubekekayo be U.S.

Nangona uKhrushchev noEisenhower benza inkqubela ethile ekuqondeni izimvo zomnye nomnye ngexesha leengxoxo eCamp David eUnited States ngo1959, ubudlelwane baba noxinzelelo emva kokuba iSoviet Union idubule yawisa iAmerican U-2spy plane eyayihlola ummandla weSoviet ngo1960. Emva kwesi sehlo, kwakubonakala ngathi akukho themba likhulu lokufikelela kwisivumelwano. Ngelo xesha, iingxoxo zachithakala, kwaye inkokeli yeSoviet yayibonakala ikulungele ukulinda ukuba kuqhutywe unyulo lobumongameli baseU.S. ukuze iqalise kwakhona unxibelelwano norhulumente omtsha oza kungena emagunyeni.

[Ithatyathwe:https://history.state.gov/milestones/1953-1960/berlin-crises?utm. Accessed on 26/01/2026]

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UMTHOMBO 1B

Lo mthombo sisicatshulwa esithathwe kwintetho ka Nikita Kruschev ngeGerman Democratic Republic neBerlin, eMoscow ngomhla we 10 Novemba ngo1958.

Iimperialists ziguqule umba waseGemany waba yintsusa yoxinzelelo lwamazwe ngamazwe. Amaqela alawulayo aseWestern German enza konke okusemandleni azo ukuvuselela iminqweno yemfazwe ngokuchasene neGerman Democratic Republic kunye nawo onke amazwe azisocialists. Iintetho zikaChancellor Adenauer noMphathiswa wezoKhuselo uStrauss, ukuxhoba ngeatom kweBundeswehr* nokuzivocavoca okwahlukeneyo komkhosi konke kuthetha ngomkhwa ocacileyo kumgaqonkqubo weziphathamandla zaseWestern Germany.

Sifuna ukulumkisa iinkokeli zeFederal Republic of Germany: Indlela elandelwa yiWestern Germany ngoku yindlela eyingozi kuxolo eEurope kwaye iyingozi kwiWestern Germany ngokwayo. Enyanisweni, ingaba abezopolitiko abanengqondo yokwenyani namhlanje banethemba lempumelelo "lwematshi entsha eya eEast"?

Akukho zintetho zikaChanncellor uAdenauer okanye uMphathiswa wakhe uStrauss ezinokutshintsha ulinganiso lwamandla luxhase ulawulo lweimperialism. Ukuthatha amanyathelo achasene neEast kuthetha ukuya ekufeni kwiWestern Germany. Lixesha elililo lokuqonda ukuba amaxesha apho iimperialists zinokwenza “kwizikhundla zokongamela” ngaphandle kokungahlawuliswa aphelile kwaye akasayi kuphinda abuye. Kananjalo abafanele bayilibale igeographical position yeWestern Germany — ngokobuchule bomkhosi njengoko bunjalo namhlanje — ibingayi kusinda nosuku olunye kwimfazwe yale mihla.

Asifuni olunye ungquzulwano lomkhosi. Bekuya kuba yingozi kwiWestern Germany kwaye kuzise iintlekele kubantu bamanye amazwe.

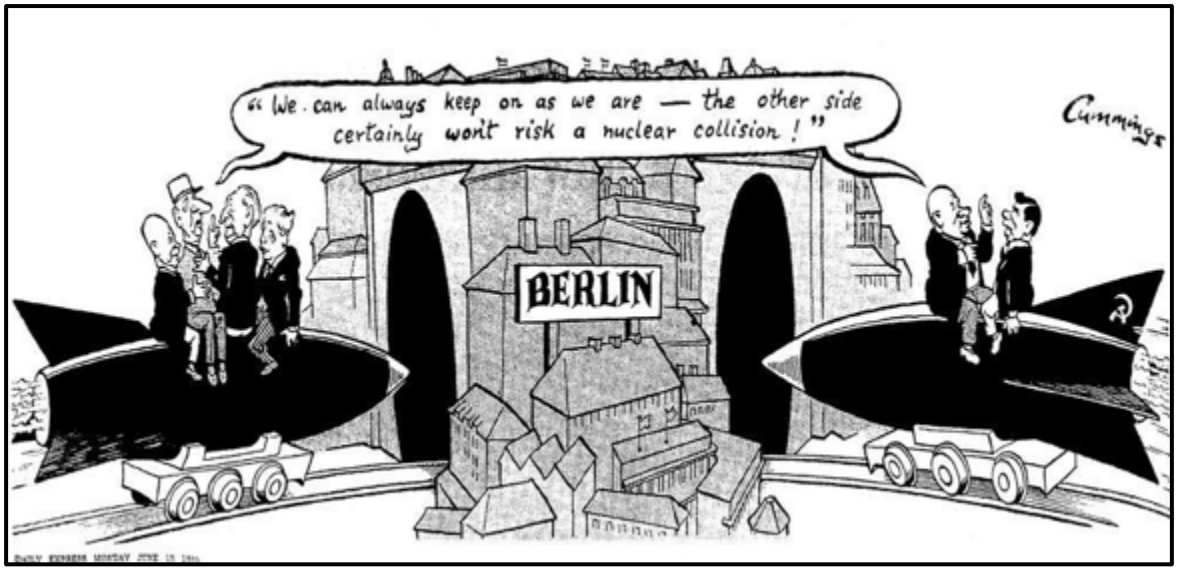
[Ithatyathwe: United States-Department of State. Documents on Germany 1944-1985. Washington: Department of State, [s.d.]. 1421 p. (Department of State Publication 9446). p. 542-546]

***Armed forces of the Federal Republic of Germany**

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UMTHOMBO 1C

Ikhathuni engezantsi, yapapashwa ngomhla we15 June ngo1959 yicartoonist yase Britain, uMichael Cummings,uqwalasele umngcipheko wongquzulwano ngezomkhosi phakathi kwamazwe ase West neSoviet Union.



[Ithatyathwe: Source: Daily Express. 15.06.1959, London.]

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UMTHOMBO 1D

Umthombo ongezantsi sisicatshulwa esivela kwincwadi ethi *The Berlin Wall: Its beginnings, its fall and its consequences*; icacisa ngolwakhiwo lweBerlin Wall ngoAugust ka1961 kwaye iqwalasela izizathu zokwakhiwa kwayo nendlela eyahlukileyo eyayijongwa ngayo yiGDR neWest.

Ngomhla we13 kuAugust ngo1961, iGDR yaqalisa ukwakha umqobo ongenakoyiswa. Olu donga lwahlula iWest Berlin kwieast Germany iphela, kuquka iEast Berlin, luqinisa ukwahlukana okubonakalayo nokwe ideology phakathi kwecommunist East neCapitalist West.

Esi sakhiwo ngokwaso sasingaphezulu kodonga nje oluqhelekileyo: yayiyindlela engqongqo yokhuseleko. Yayiquka iindonga ezinkulu zekonkrithi, iwatchtowers nommandla obanzi owawusaziwa ngokuba yi“death strip”. IBerlin Wall yayingengomqobo nje wokwahlula abantu: yayiluphawu olukhulu lokoyika kweGDR ukuba abemi bayo bangabaleka kwelo lizwe eliyisocialist elalithathwa njengelingcono kunamanye.

Abasemagunyeni baseGDR babelubiza oludonga ngokusemthethweni ngokuthi yi“Anti-Fascist Protection Rampart” besithi yakhiwe ukukhusela iEast Germany kumaqela efascist anokuzama ukujongela phantsi urhulumente wesocialism. Kubunkokeli beGDR, udonga lwaluluphawu lokukhuselwa korhulumente ababembona njengophawu lokwenyani lwentando yabantu yokudala uluntu olunobulungisa, olukhululekileyo kwiimpembelelo zecapitalists. Nangona kunjalo, kwiWest, udonga lwalusisixhobo sengcinezelo, esisetyenziselwa ukuthintela inkululeko endaweni yokuyikhusela.

Ngakolunye uhlangothi, urhulumente waseWest Berlin, owayekhokelwa nguMayor uWilly Brandt, waqamba igama elithi “Wall of Shame” ukuchaza iBerlin Wall. Lwaluluphawu olubonakalayo nolubambekayo lwe “Iron Curtain” eyahlula iEurope yaza yahlula amazwe akwiEastern Bloc kumazwe edemocracy aseWestern Europe.

[Ithatyathwe: Mass, K. (2024). The Berlin Wall: Its beginnings, its fall and its consequences.]

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UMBUZO 2: UKUBANDAKANYEKA KWESUPERPOWERS ZECOLD WAR KWABA NAFUTHE LINI KWIANGOLAN CIVIL WAR

UMTHOMBO 2A

Umthombo ongezantsi sisicatshulwa esithathwe kwincwadi ethi *The Origins of the Angolan Civil War: Foreign Intervention and Domestic Political Conflict, 1961–76*. Inika inkcazelo yembali yeAngolan Civil War, igxininisa indlela eyatshintsha ngayo ukusuka kumzabalazo wommandla emva kokuphela kolawulo lwecolonialists yaba yiCold War proxy conflict.

Elinye lamaqela aseAngola awayesilwa nePortuguese colonialism lathembisa ngo1962 ukuba liza kuyinqanda iCold War ingangeni eAngola. Kodwa ke, eso sithembiso asizange siphumelele. Ngo1975, emva kokuphela kwePortuguese colonialism, kwaqhambuka icivil war phakathi kwabemi baseAngola. Babephikisana bodwa ukuba leliphi iqela eliza kulawula ilizwe elitsha elizimeleyo, abantu baseAngola bazisa amahlakani amanye amazwe ukuba abaxhase. Xa le ngxabano yayisele isaziwa lihlabathi liphela ekupheleni kuka1975 nasekuqaleni kuka1976, yayisele idlule kwimida yayo yasekhaya.

Nangoku, icivil war yaseAngola yango1975–76 isafundwa njengesiqendu seCold War ebonakala ngathi idlula ukubaluleka kwayo xa kuthelekiswa nokhuphiswano phakathi kwesuperpowers, kodwa nangona kunjalo, iyinxalenye yembali yengxabano phakathi kweEast neWest. Isoviet Ambassador eUnited States ngelo xesha yachaza iAngola njengenye yezona ngingqi zibalulekileyo zongquzulwano phakathi kweMoscow neWashington ... nto leyo eyaba nefuthe elibi kwinkqubo yokuphucula idétente phakathi kwesuperpowers.Okubaluleke ngakumbi, iAngola yayiyindawo apho amawaka emkhosi aseCuba afika khona emva kokuwela iAtlantic Ocean, kwaye yaba nefuthe elikhulu kwisiphumo songquzulwano.

Nasemva kokuphela kwecivil war ngo1976, imeko yobungakanani beCold War kwingxabano ayizange itshintshe, kwaye yaqhubeka ichaphazela umzabalazo wolawulo eAngola. Icivil war yesibini, eyayinde kwaye ichitha izibonelelo ezininzi, yaqala phantse kwangoko yaza yaqhubeka de kwaba sekuqaleni kweminyaka yoo1990. Ngelo xesha lonke, iSoviet Union neUnited States zaqhubeka zijonga imeko yase-Angola ngokwembono yeCold War

[Ithatyathwe*: Guimarães, F. A. (2001) The Origins of the Angolan Civil War: Foreign Intervention and Domestic Political Conflict, 1961–76. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.*]

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UMTHOMBO 2B

Isicatshulwa esingezantsi sithathwe kwincwadi ethi *Angola and US–African Foreign Policy: The Unintentional Realist*. Sichaza indlela iAngolan Civil War eyalulimaza kakhulu ngayo uluntu lwaseAngola, ngelixa kwangaxeshanye yayisandisa uxinzelelo phakathi kweUnited States neSoviet Union.

IAngolan Civil War ka1975–1976 ibonelela ngembono ebangel' umdla malunga nesinye seziganeko ezibuhlungu nebezinokuphetshwa kwimbali yeCold War. Ungquzulwano lokumelwa phakathi kweUnited States (US) neSoviet Union lokufumana impembelelo kwelo lizwe lwakhokelela kukukhawuleza okuyintlekele kwecivil war, nto leyo eyabangela umonakalo wexesha elide kuluntu lwaseAngola.

Xa kujongwa ngokubanzi, oku kwaba negalelo ekuhleni kobudlelwane phakathi kweUS neSoviet, kwatyhila ukwahlukana kwezimvo kwezopolitiko eUS malunga nezifundo zaseVietnam, kwaza kwachaphazela kakubi igama likaHenry Kissinger njengenkokeli yezopolitiko yehlabathi enobunganga. Iambassador yaseSoviet, uAnatoly Dobrynin, wayishwankathela lemeko ngokuthi: "IAngola yajika yaba liqonga lokhuphiswano lwamabhongo amazwe ngamazwe, ngaphezu lee kokubaluleka kwayo nakubani na ingakumbi kubantu base-Angola abaselishweni."

Eneneni, iziganeko zongquzulwano lwaseAngola nendima eyadlalwa yiUS ekwandiseni ubukhulu balo mlo ngumzekelo ocacileyo wendlela ukunqongophala kokuqonda kukaHenry Kissinger ngeemeko zengingqi kwaba negalelo ekujongeleni phantsi ubudlelwane beUS neAfrica.

[Ithatyathwe*: O'Sullivan, S. (2019). Kissinger, Angola and US–African Foreign Policy: The Unintentional Realist. Routledge (Taylor & Francis Group*]

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UMTHOMBO 2C

Umthombo ongezantsi sisicatshulwa esivela kwinqaku elapapashwa kwiGuardian Newspaper, kwaye ucacisa indima eyadlalwa yiUSA kwiAngolan Civil War ngexesha leCold War.

Emva kokungaliniki ngqalelo kakhulu ilizwekazi iminyaka, uHenry Kissinger, owabumba umgaqonkqubo wezangaphandle waseUS ukususela ngo1969 ukuya ku1976 njengonobhala welizwe, wabandakanyeka kwiingxaki ezilandelelanayo eEthiopia, eAngola naseRhodesia ngeminyaka yoo1970.

Ukungenelela kweUS eAngola kwayenza nzima ingxabano apho eyalandela ukurhoxa kwePortugal kwiikoloni zayo zaseAfrika emva kokuba ulawulo lobuzwilakhe lobuFascist lwachithwa ngokubhukuqwa korhulumente eLisbon. Exhalabile ukuba imikhosi yamaKomanisi eMPLA yayiza kungena elulawulweni ize ivule indlela yempembelelo yeSoviet, uKissinger wakhokela iUS ekubeni ibandakanyeke ixesha elide eAngola.

Imfazwe eyabangelwa koko, eyaphela ngo2002 emva kweminyaka engama27, yabulala abantu abafikelela kwisigidi . Abanye abantu abazizigidi ezi4 baba ziimbhacu; malunga nama70,000 balahlekelwa ngamalungu omzimba. Ekupheleni kwengxabano, phantse isibini kwisithathu sabantu baseAngola babengenawo amanzi okusela. Inani leentsana ezifayo nalo ngokwalo lalisothusa.

UNancy Mitchell, umbhalimbali wecold war eAfrika, wathi “Yena (uKissinger) akazange ayiqonde kakuhle imeko yaseAngola kwasekuqaleni.”

Ngexesha lobundlobongela, amaziko abalulekileyo oluntu atshatyalaliswa: izikolo, izibhedlele nezakhiwo zikarhulumente kwiindawo ezinkulu zelizwe.

Njengoko imfazwe yayisoloko ingenazo iindawo ezicacileyo zongquzulwano lwemikhosi ngenxa yohlaselo olwalusenzeka kumaxesha athile, uninzi lwabemi lwahlaliswa “kwiindawo ezinobungozi” apho ii-arhente zoncedo zasokola ukusebenza kwaye zazixhaphazwa rhoqo ngabalwi. I-Angola lelinye lamazwe azele ziziqhushumbisi zomhlaba ezilinde ukuqhushumba, kwaye ukusetyenziswa kakhulu kwezixhobo zokulwa kwaphazamisa ezolimo kwaye kwaphazamisa intshukumo kwiindawo zasemaphandleni.

[Ithatyathwe: Beaumont, P. Kissinger at 100: The ‘bloody, dreadful, filthy’ Angolan civil war – in pictures.]

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SOURCE 2D

Le khathuni kaEtta Hulme,esihloko “Kissinger in Absentia,” yapapashwa kwi*Fort Worth Star-Telegram* August 3, 1976.



[Ithatyathwe: University of Texas at Arlington Libraries, Special Collections. Available Online: https://sites.libraries.uta.edu/ettahulme/image/20087415. Accessed 30/01/2026]

*** Absentia – not present**
*** Meddling - interfering**

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UMBUZO 3: IFREEDOM SUMMER YALUCELA NJANI UMNGENI UCALUCALULO NGOKOBUHLANGA NOKUVALWA KOKWANDA KWABAVOTI KWISOUTHERN UNITED STATES NGO 1964?

UMTHOMBO 3A

Umthombo ongezantsi, othathwe kwincwadi ebhalwe nguBruce Watson, uqaqambisa ukuqala kwefreedom summer ngo1964

Abafundi beekholeji abavela kulo lonke ilizwe bafika ngobuninzi eMississippi. Abaququzeleli bayibiza ngokuba yiMississippi Summer Project, kodwa ihlobo lika1964 laliza kwaziwa njengeFreedom Summer.

Xa iindaba ngale projekthi yasehlotyeni zivakala, zabangela umsindo nenzondo. Bezingazalisanga eMississippi na iNortherners emva kweCivil War? Ngoku bayabuya kwakhona. Abanye abahlali baseMississippi bayibiza ngokuba “luhlaselo”. UGovernor uJohnson wathi, “Siza kuqinisekisa ukuba umthetho nocwangco ziyagcinwa, kwaye zigcinwa ngendlela yaseMississippi.” Isixeko iJackson, esilikomkhulu laseMississippi, songeza amapolisa anemipu emikhulu, iteargas, netanki enobunzima beetoni ezintandathu.

Abahlali abamhlophe basezilalini zaseMississippi baqokelela iparaffin, imipu emikhulu, nedynamite. Uvuseleleko olutsha lwangena kwiKu Klux Klan, umbutho oyimfihlo wabanqolobi nemibutho enocalucalulo.

Phambi kokuba kuphele ihlobo, iicawa zabantu abamnyama zazitshiswa. Amakhaya neFreedom Houses zazihlaselwa ngeebhomu. Ubundlobongela bentlobo ngeentlobo kuquka ukubulala–walusenzeka. Enyanisweni, obu budlobongela babutsala ingqalelo yesizwe eMississippi. Kodwa iFreedom Summer yayingaphezulu kubundlobongela nje.

Kwelo hlobo, iAmerica yaqala ukutshintsha. UMongameli uLyndon B. Johnson wasayina Civil Rights Act eyayibaluleke kakhulu. Kancinci kancinci, nangona bengathandi, iimpawu ezithi “Ezabamhlophe Kuphela” zaqala ukunyamalala kwiindawo zokutyela nakwiindawo zokufumana amanzi kuMzantsi welizwe. Ngelo xesha, eMississippi, amakhulu abafundi neentsapho ezazibamkele zibonise abantu baseAmerica, abamnyama nabamhlophe,indlela yokuphathana ngeentlonipho engaqhelekanga.

[Ithatyathwe: Watson, B. (2020) Freedom Summer for Young People. Adapted by R. Stefoff. New York: Triangle Square.]

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UMTHOMBO 3B

Lo mthombo ungezantsi uchaza iphulo leFreedom Summer lika1964, ugxile kwindlela amavolontiya aqeqeshwa ngayo kwaye athunyelwa ngayo ukuze alwe nokuthintelwa kokwanda kwabavoti nokungalingani ngokobuhlanga eMississippi.

Ngomhla we14 kuJuni ngo1964 iqela lokuqala leesummer volunteers laqala uqeqesho kwiWestern College for Women eOxford, eOhio. Kumavolontiya amalunga ne1,000, uninzi lwawo yayingabafundi abamhlophe benorthern white college abavela kumakhaya azamayo nanento zawo. Iiseshoni zoqeqesho zazijoliswe ekulungiseleleni amavolontiya ukubhalisa abavoti abamnyama, ukufundisa ukufunda nokubhala nezifundo zoluntu kwiFreedom Schools.

Ubhaliso lwabavoti yayisisiseko sesummer projekthi. Nangona abemi abamnyama abamalunga ne17,000 baseMississippi bazama ukubhalisela ukuvota ehlotyeni lika1964, zizicelo ezi1,600 kuphela kwezazigqityiweyo ezamkelwa ngababhalisi basekuhlaleni. Begxininisa isidingo somthetho wefederal voting rights, ezi nzame zadala umfutho kwezopolitiko kwiVoting Rights Act ka1965.

Kwimizamo yokujongana nenkqubo yemfundo yoluntu eyahlukileyo nengalinganiyo yaseMississippi, iprojekthi yasehlotyeni yaseka i41 yeFreedom Schools ezazinabafundi abangaphezu kwama-3,000 abatsha abamnyama kulo lonke ilizwe. Ukongeza kwizibalo, ukufunda, kunye nezinye izifundo zesiqhelo, abafundi bafundiswa nembali yabamnyama, ifilosofi yecivil rights movement, nobuchule bokukhokela obababonelela ngezakhono zokucinga nokusebenza ukuze baqhubele phambili nomzabalaza ukumka kwesummer volunteers.

UKing watyelela eGreenwood, eMississippi, ukubonisa inkxaso yeSouthern Christian Leadership Conference kwiprojekthi yasehlotyeni nokukhuthaza amaMississippi amnyama ukuba avote nangona kwakukho izenzo zobundlobongela noloyikiso.

[Ithatyathwe: King Institute at Stanford University. n.d. Freedom Summer. Stanford University. Available from the Martin Luther King, Jr. Research and Education Institute]

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UMTHOMBO 3C

Esi sicatshulwa sithatyathwe kwincwadi ebhalwe litshantliziyo lamalungelo abantu elaziwayo uMfundisi Ed. King noThomas Watts, becacisa indlela amatshantliziyo amalungelo oluntu aluchasa ngayo ucalucalulo ngokobuhlanga nokuthintelwa kokwanda kwabavoti eMississippi ngamaphulo okubhalisela uvoto, iFreedom Schools, namaphulo okunceda abantu bokuhlala.

Amaqela alwela amalungelo abantu kwiprojekthi yeFreedom Summer aloba abasebenzi bomqhaphu nasebumelwaneni obumnyama ekhuthaza kwaye efundisa abantu indlela yokubhalisela uvoto. Bahlala neentsapho zasekuhlaleni kwaye bakha iiFreedom Schools apho amadoda, abafazi, nabantwana abamnyama babefundiswa khona ngezoluntu, imbali yabantu abamnyama, ubugcisa, umculo, nedrama.

Abemi abaninzi abamhlophe baseMississippi bakubona oku “njengohlaselo.” Ilungu lePalamente uThomas Abernathy wabhala: “Abaphembeleli kwintshukumo yamalungelo abantu ... baye benza ngononophelo isicwangciso namaqhinga okuphazamiseka kwilizwana lethu.” URhuluneli uPaul B. Johnson Jr. wabhengeza wathi: “ Asiyi kuvumela iqela labantu bangaphandle ukuba lingene lize lenze umsantsa kumanyano lweli lizwana.” Inkcazo yakhe “yobunye” yayingababandakanyi abantu abamnyama baseMississippi.

Isoyikiso sobundlobongela sasisoloko sikho. Omnye umfundi owayelivolontiya wavuma wathi: “IMississippi iza kuba sisihogo kweli hlobo ... wonke umsebenzi waseMississippi ubethwe ubuncinane kanye kwaye unqabile ongazange wakhe wadutyulwa.”

Nangona besoyikiswa, amavolontiya aqhubeka. Aye angena umzi nomzi acela abemi abamnyama ukuba babhalise, nangona ababhalisi babesoloko besala ngenxa yezityholo zobuxoki zoku “ngakwazi ukufunda nokubhala.” Iicawa ezingamashumi amathathu anesihlanu zatshiswa, amakhaya amaninzi aqhushumbiswa ngeebhombu, kwaye ukubulawa kwabantu kwathusa isizwe. Sekunjalo iFreedom Summer yatsala umdla kwisizwe: oogqirha, amagqwetha, abefundisi, kwanoMartin Luther King Jr. beza eMississippi.

UMongameli uLyndon B. Johnson wasayina iCivil Rights Act, kwaye kancinci kancinci iimpawu “zabaMhlophe kuphela” zaqala ukunyamalala. IFreedom Summer yabonisa iAmerica ukuba ucalucalulo ngokobuhlanga nokuthintelwa kokwanda kwabavoti kunokuchaswa ngenkalipho, umanyano, negrassroots activism.

[Ithatyathwe King, E., & Watts, T. (2014). Ed King’s Mississippi: Behind the Scenes of Freedom Summer. University Press of Mississippi.]

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SOURCE 3D

Ifoto engezantsi yathathwa yaza yapapashwa ngexesha le-“Freedom Summer” ngo-1964, njengenxalenye yokunika ingxelo kumajelo eendaba elizweni lonke malunga nentshukumo yamalungelo oluntu. Yathathwa ngumthathi-mfanekiso weendaba uTed Polumbaum, owayebhala ngale ntshukumo kwimagazini i-Time.



[Ithatyathwe: https://www.freedomforum.org/freedom-summer-1964/. Accessed on 02/02/2026]

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Visual sources and other historical evidence were taken from the following:

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[Beaumont, P. Kissinger at 100: The 'bloody, dreadful, filthy' Angolan civil war – in pictures.]

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