

Medical Missions
at
Konia, Asia Minor

*A Report of the American Christian Hospital
for the year ending
June 30, 1914*

The American Christian Hospital

At Konia, Asia Minor

Incorporated in the Year 1901 under
the Laws of the State of New York

ALLISON DODD

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HOSPITAL STAFF AT KONIA

WILLIAM S. DODD, M.D. } Physicians in charge
WILFRED M. POST, M.D. }

Assistant Physician, Dr YAKOUB TOUZJIAN
Pharmacist, Mr. HARALAMBOS DAMIANIDES

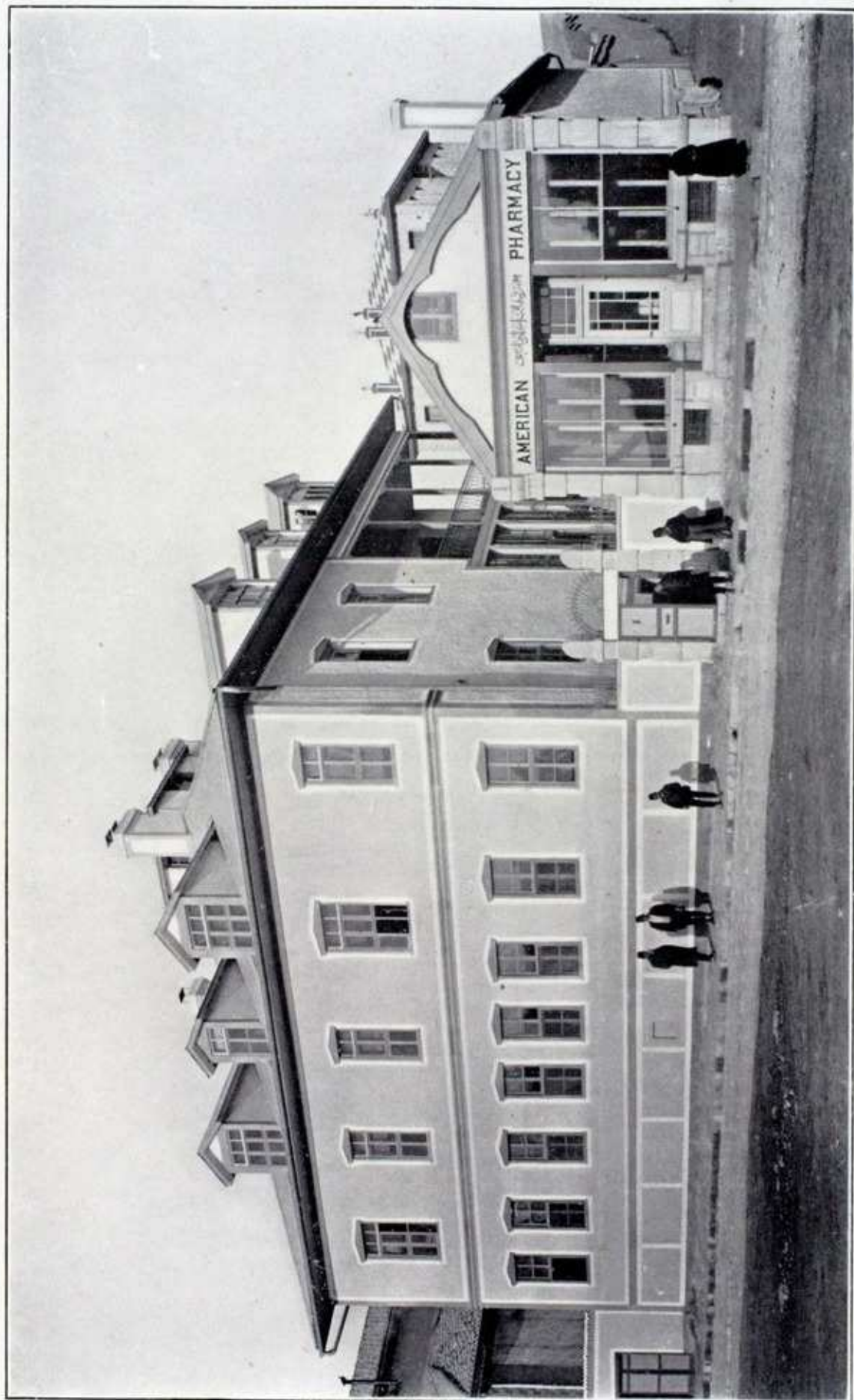
NURSES

Mrs. MARITSA TAVITIAN
Miss MARIAM YEPREMIAN } Graduate Nurses
Miss YEGHSAPET BIJOURIAN }
Miss SULTAN JAVJOURIAN } Pupil Nurses
Miss LOOSIA SARKISIAN }
Miss AZNIV CHICHEKIAN }
Miss OSANNA KASSABIAN }

Mr. PARSEGH NAKASHIAN, Day Orderly
Mr. HOHANNES SARAIAN, Night Orderly

Bible Woman, MISS LOOSANOOSH TAVITIAN

MISS EMMA D. CUSHMAN
Superintendent



THE DISPENSARY AND PHARMACY

The American Christian Hospital At Konia, Asia Minor

Report for the Year 1913-1914

THE event that makes this year memorable in our history is Dr. Post's prolonged illness from typhoid fever, and his recovery. He went to Karaman in the middle of March, intending to spend several weeks there in work. He was taken ill almost immediately, but fought against it for a week, so that when he finally gave up and returned to the hospital on March 23rd he was in bad condition. The infection was of a severe type which affected especially the heart and lungs, and more than once his life was almost despaired of. To have his brother, Dr. Bertram Post, from Constantinople, with us a large part of the time, and Miss Foote, in addition to Miss Cushman, to help in the nursing, had much to do with his recovery. On May 29th he left to spend the summer and gain strength, and we look forward to having him with us again in the fall. The many and constant inquiries from all classes during his illness, and the company at the railway station to see him off, showed what a hold he has already gained on the hearts of the people. One old Armenian woman was overheard praying: "O Lord, don't let your will work now; just lay it aside on the shelf for the present, and do our will, and then take your will back." We can only be thankful and rejoice that it *was* His will to grant recovery, and spare our associate to his family, to us, and to the work.

Touring

This illness cut short one of the principal tours planned for the year. The other was a visit to Angora by Dr. Dodd in October and November. Angora is six days' journey to the north, but reached in two days by the railway. It was from there that we received such an urgent invitation three years ago to establish the Hospital among them, and it was a great pleasure to find many friends and a large work awaiting us. It is known as the stronghold of the Roman Catholic part of the Armenian people. Not only among these, but among the Gregorian Armenians, and the Greeks, and the Turks also, the desire for education and a looking for higher things is

manifesting itself strongly and insistently. A delegation of prominent men from the Gregorian Armenians, the Catholic Armenians, and the Protestants came by appointment to call and state the needs of the whole community for education, and education of a sound moral character, telling the support they would give, and especially asking that a Boys' School should be started and be under the management of the Protestant Pastor, "because that was necessary in order to give all classes confidence in it."

In addition to the surgical and missionary work done, the trip was also a very substantial success in bringing income for the support of the Hospital.

After the Balkan War

The first part of the year seemed to show a revival of prosperity, but that was evanescent, and the depression of trade that has followed during the winter and spring has been the real condition burdening the people. Commercial failures among Greeks and Turks have been the index of this, but the lament and cry of the population generally has shown how real it has been. The invention and imposing of new taxes, the failure to realize many hoped-for reforms, and the ever-steady pressure of military service now being applied ruthlessly to all classes, the race with Greece in naval armaments, are the discouragements and hindrances to the advance of the people. On the other hand, there *is* progress in some respects, and owing to the overwhelmingly strong position attained by the party in power, internal political rivalries have quieted down.

The most marked result of the Balkan war, with its outcome as we see it now, is the activity of the anti-foreign feeling among the Turks. This has developed into a boycott against not only Greeks, which would perhaps be natural, but against Armenians as well, which has no political excuse. "Turkey for the Turks" would be a watchword in line with what most of the rest of the world is thinking, but when it comes in its application to mean "Turkey for only one class of the people", that is, for Mohammedans against other useful and loyal classes, it brings to mind the proverb of the "house divided against itself".

Stories of Patients

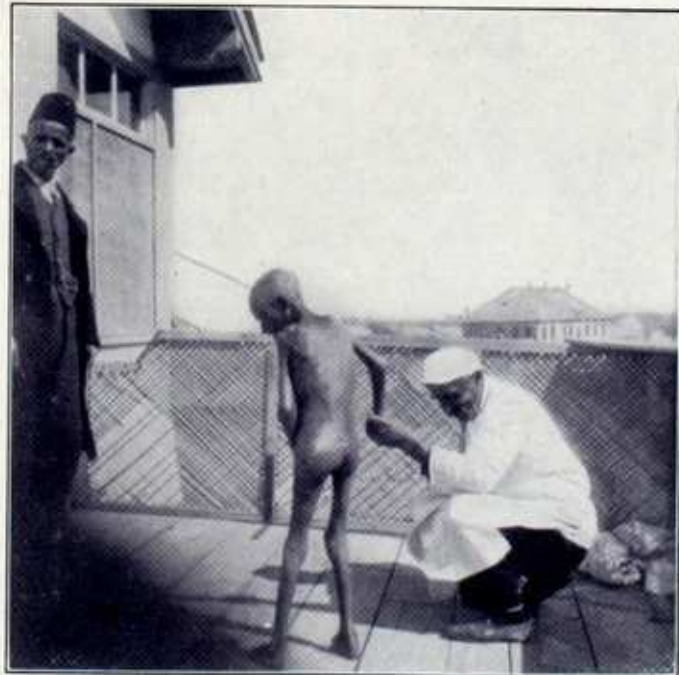
There was an Armenian woman from near Angora whom her husband brought on his back. Deformed by hip-disease, with discharging sores, her every motion meant suffering, and every look of

her face was complaining rebellion against God and man. The nurses had many trials to endure from her. When we told her husband of her conduct, he said, "Don't I know all about it? Haven't I had it to bear for two years?" Two and a half months here, and there had come a look of gratitude into her eyes. Freedom from pain and fever, and at last commencing ability to walk, changed her view of life, and gave hope of a change of character.

Elmas said to one of the nurses: "You are so good and kind; there is but one thing lacking. If you were only a Moslem. It is so easy; just say the words, 'There is no god but God, and Mohammed is the prophet of God'."

Ahmet, who had tuberculosis of nearly all the ribs on the left side and whose chest was a gridiron from the many deep and long incisions made for the removal of those ribs, was another of our "steadies", who was here more than seventy days. When he went away he said, "I am going to be a better man; I have learned how to live a clean life."

There was little Ali, the Turkish boy who screamed with fright at the sight of the toy animals brought for his amusement, while another little Ali in the next bed took them promptly and squeezed the squeak out of them most joyfully. There was the ignorant old Kurd, who seemed more animal than human, with a bullet-smashed leg, who drank the carbolic disinfectant in the bottom of his sputum-cup, and gave us an anxious week before his poison symptoms let up. There was the Abtal gipsy boy Ashur Ali, who had multiple ab-



GIPSY PATIENT,
TEN YEARS OLD AND
WEIGHED 30 POUNDS

cesses following small-pox, nothing but skin and bones, ten years old and weighing thirty pounds, who had to have parts of both shoulder-blades removed because they stuck out of his back like wings and were necrosed. Beside that, both hips and both elbows were partially ankylosed from the abscesses, so that a more helpless and forlorn looking specimen could hardly be seen. But he went home on his feet and both hands could get to his mouth and there was flesh on his bones. "I will never forget you," said the little chap. "I will remember you one by one."

There was the cultured teacher in the Government College. No greater contrast could be imagined. Refined in face, honorable in dealing, athirst for knowledge, he spent every moment of an easy convalescence from his appendicitis operation in reading books that he brought with him. Always ready to start an argument for Mohammedanism, or to discuss the meaning and form of Arabic roots, he was a patient who brought pleasure to us all. He was the type of the strait-laced, white-turbanned Mollah.

Like him in his position as teacher, but unlike him in his religious views, was another young Moslem, superintendent of the College, whose recovery here from typhoid gave him a long opportunity to read, using French as well as Turkish. He was the type of liberal young Turk who can no longer accept Mohammedanism; who is eager to introduce all reforms; who says, "I have no religion, but if I had any it would be Protestant, for that seems to me the purest and most sincere. I admire your Luther. I want to be a Luther to my people."

Then there are discouraging cases also. Murad was a wild Greek rowdy who in a fit of rage at his brother shot himself in the abdomen. Then the awful fear of death took the place of his rage, and he came to the Hospital to have the six holes in his intestine sewed up. When he went home, what a changed boy he seemed—he gave up smoking and drinking, left his bad companions, had his Bible with him, sought good reading for his leisure hours, and became quite a model. But it was the seed on the stony ground that sprang up quickly and wilted soon, and now he is back again in all his bad practices, though he still has enough sense of shame not to want to meet us on the street, and turns off some other way to avoid us.

There is many a Moslem who has learned the Lord's Prayer and the Twenty-third Psalm when they leave here, and that is seed sown. One of the first things to do when we get to heaven will be to thank David for that Twenty-third Psalm, for next to the Lord's Prayer

it seems to be the most fruitful seed that we can plant in these hearts.

Nurses

This year we have had no graduating class, and our force of nurses has included two former graduates. The service required has been more exacting than ever before; indeed, we find that the type of nursing and care demanded for our patients here is on a higher scale than that to which we were accustomed further in the interior. We have had foreigners as private patients, German, English, etc., maternity cases, who expect up-to-date appointments and care, as in a hospital abroad. These cases pay well, but require an amount of extra time and labor that has been hardly paid for, and when we are crowded it would be impossible to undertake them. The two nurses who will graduate next year are good material and have been having most efficient training from Miss Cushman. She has taken entire charge of the nursing and training of the nurses this year, in addition to the general management, and the smoothness and efficiency of the working has shown how she has given herself to it. The difficulty of leaving the Training Class unprovided for makes it hard for her to get away for her furlough, which is now due. What arrangements can be made for this purpose is not at all clear.



GROUP OF NURSES

The Pharmacy

We were happy to welcome back, in November, our druggist, Mr. Haralambos Damianides, who had been, for more than a year, in the Turkish Military Service. Further additions to stock and extra fittings, etc., have made our drug store most efficient. It has served to supply the general public, as well as our own patients.

The latest development, however, in connection with the boycott of things foreign, through an unfriendly inspector, is that no drugs can be sold to the general public at present. The service is confined to the in-patients.

Assistant Physician

We have had, this year, the help of an efficient assistant physician, Dr. Yakoub Touzjian, who graduated from Beirut a year ago. While we have not been in especial need of help in the clinics, such help in the wards and operating room has been indispensable.

It made possible the extended tour in the fall, the returns from which more than paid the salary of the assistant. Again, since Dr. Post has been out of the work here for the last five months of the year, we have been very thankful for such help. He has proved not only efficient, but agreeable as a companion, and we are happy in retaining him for another year.



HOUSE FOR GARDENER
AND WATCHMAN

Progress

Comparing this year with last year, we find that our in-patients have numbered 400, as against 241 last year, and 132 the year before.

Of these four hundred, two-thirds have been Moslems—the same proportion as last year.

There have been 505 operations, as against 344 last year, and the increase has been chiefly in major operations.

(It was one of the oddities of our small service to have four patients at one time, all Turkish women, all from different places,—all with large abdominal tumors of varying type (one tumor weighed 46 pounds) and all of the patients making good recoveries.)

That we are able to report such a substantial increase of income during a year not favorable for its financial conditions gives us great encouragement. Last year, from patients we took in \$4,200. This year, \$7,500. Some of this we have used in making permanent improvements in our enclosed field, having faith that our Hospital will be built there before long. We have planted poplars and other trees around the whole circumference of the property, for a wind and dust-screen. We have a large well, and have secured machinery for drawing the water by chain-buckets. These are permanent improvements in preparation for our future building. And we have a watchman, who is likewise a good gardener, so that his wages will come back to us in a supply of vegetables raised on this irrigated land.



IRRIGATION
MACHINERY

It will be seen that the trustees have set aside, from the gifts of the last two years, a sum of \$1,000 toward our Building Fund. We hope that this will prove an attractive nest egg.

X-Rays

A good friend of the Hospital a year ago became impressed with the advantage it would be to have an X-ray apparatus here, and set himself the task of securing special gifts for this purpose. In this he succeeded. We have now on hand the engine and dynamo and full electrical outfit, which we hope to see set up in the fall. It will be of immense use to us, especially in diagnosis. Gunshot wounds are of common occurrence—more so than formerly—and we have more than once been baffled in our search for the bullet. Solomon said that there were some things too wonderful for him, such as “the way of an eagle in the air” and “the way of a serpent on a rock”, and we would add to his list, “the way of a bullet in the human body”. We return most heartfelt thanks to the friends who have given this very large gift.

Preventive Work

More and more the people recognize the uplifting work of the Hospital in various directions. They come to ask about the question of smoking—and to get the mouth-wash of silver nitrate that will help them to break off the habit.

They came in crowded audiences to listen to lectures given fortnightly last winter on practical medical subjects. Conspicuous in such audiences were the white-turbanned Mollahs, students in the Koranic schools. The lecturers were Dr. Post, Dr. Dodd, Dr. Touzjian, Mr. Rejebian the Protestant Pastor, and Dr. Jhamgotzian, and we owe special thanks to these friends from outside for their help.

Some medical tracts have been written by Dr. Post and others, one for women, one for young men, dealing with questions of increasing importance in this city; also one on intemperance. The growing intercourse with Europe, and the desire to imitate Europeans, has brought in its train vicious practices which require “polyvalent” remedies. It is the gospel of Jesus Christ which can furnish motive and power.

An old Moslem hodja sat in the waiting-room one day. When it came his turn to be seen, he was so busy copying a verse on the wall that he put off his turn, saying: “That is so beautiful, I must

write it down." The verse was: "Search me, O God, and know my heart. Try me and know my thoughts, and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting."

Evangelistic Work

In the direct missionary work there are some bright spots, and the brightest of them is the Sabbath School, in which from one hundred to a hundred and fifty Greek and Armenian children are found every Sunday. The last few weeks one little Mohammedan boy has also been coming, a Greek friend escorting him by the hand. He gives enthusiastic reports at home, but he steadfastly declines to learn any Bible verses as yet. He has evidently received commands from his elders on that point. Picture cards as rewards for attendance, and especially a gift of the book of Psalms to each one who committed to memory and recited before the entire school a certain number of Bible verses, created large enthusiasm. The children were also taught to give as well as receive, and fifty piastres, about two dollars, has been collected to give gospels to children in China.

The Sunday evening singing and evangelistic service has attracted more Moslems than before. The pastor of the Protestant Church, Mr. Regebian, has been our chief helper at these services, but next year we are looking for our own Hospital evangelist, Mr. Dikran Dulgerian, who has been studying for two years in Glasgow Bible Training Institute.

Among the women many new homes have been opened for the holding of cottage prayer meeting. The Turkish women, especially when they themselves or some member of their family have been inmates of the Hospital, are very cordial in welcoming the Bible woman, Miss Loosanoosh, and Mrs. Dodd. 800 calls were made by these ladies during the year, of which 40 were on Moslem women. Over 200 lessons in learning to read have been given to adult women, and over 70 Bible lessons. Both in and out of the Hospital bringing the Bible home to the people in various ways has been the chief aim of the evangelistic work.

Conclusion

A well-known missionary has said of China: "The political outlook is not encouraging, but we know enough to know that we need not wait for that." I would repeat these words for Turkey, but with this change, "that we *must not* wait for that." It is all the more

necessary that our foundations be well laid, that roots should strike deep, *before* the political skies brighten or darken, for in either case there will come added strain on our position, increased demand on strength, more weighty responsibility on our shoulders. The growth of the work here shows that we shall very soon be at the extreme limit of our capacity with this building and our thirty beds, and that then the building of the new Hospital will become an imperative necessity. How soon will our friends make it possible?

WILLIAM S. DODD.

July, 1914.

Konia, Turkey.

Postscript

A letter from Dr. Dodd, arriving just as this Report goes to press, speaks reassuringly as to the relations of the Government with foreigners. Under date of Sept. 19 he says:

"We are as peaceful as ever" (in spite of reports to the contrary) "and are being treated with entire courtesy. Orders were sent throughout the country several days before the announcing of the abolition of the Capitulations, saying that all foreigners must be treated with scrupulous respect. The police informed us of this. It was evidently to forestall any misconception on the part of either ignorant or fanatical people, who might think that the Capitulations were the only safeguard of foreigners. . . . About sixty soldiers and a few horses are quartered in our enclosed field. We have left no watchman there, thinking it wiser to make the soldiers responsible for everything. Fortunately newly planted trees are an object of respect on the part of Turks generally, and I have formally committed them to the Government's care! The Vali says there may be wounded soldiers here in about three weeks."

Dr. Post, who sailed for Turkey on October 15, sends back by the pilot-boat, by request, a few words regarding the present conditions in Konia. (The effort to keep to neutral statements renders this briefer than it would otherwise be.)

Dr. Post writes from "S. S. Kroonland", Oct. 15, 1914: "Although Turkey has declared her intention to remain neutral, a military conscription of unparalleled magnitude and severity has been forced upon the unfortunate people. Wage-earners and bread-winners, only sons of widows and fathers of large families have been drafted into the army. Heavy war taxes, amounting sometimes to half the total crops of a village or district, have been imposed. So few men have been left to gather the crops that much will doubtless

go to waste; and the people are already crying out by reason of present want and fear of future famine. Our assistant physician, Dr. Touzjian, has had to go to the front. The Government has asked us to care for wounded soldiers in our Hospital. That means that our Hospital will virtually pass under the control of the military authorities. They propose that we continue in charge, with the assistance of Turkish physicians. We shall be cut off from all income from Hospital fees in this case during the war. We must yield to the Government, however, leaving the settlement of financial problems to diplomatic action after the war. Another missionary hospital has been commandeered for use as barracks.

in Turkey

"It is a time of trial, terror and distress throughout the Empire. We fear, not for ourselves, but for the people. We ask all our friends to join in prayer that Turkey may choose the path of peace, and, even if war is declared, that we may be able to continue working for the people and tide over this critical time in the Turkish Empire."



Hospital Statistics

Number of native assistants, 1. Number of beds, 30.

In-Patients

Male	248	Surgical	315
Female	152	Medical	85
	400		400

Paying more or less for treatment beside board	196
Paying for board alone, often only in part	151
Entirely free	53
	400

Nationality: Turk, 223; Armenian, 73; Greek, 54; Circassian, 16; Kurd, 6; German, 6; English, 3; Albanian, 2; Tatar, 1; Persian, 1; American, 1; Maltese, 1; Turkmen, 1; Abtal, 1; Jew, 1—400.

Religion: Moslem, 261; Gregorian Armenian, 59; Greek Orthodox, 54; Protestant, 22; Catholic, 3; Jew, 1—400.

Largest number at one time, 30; hospital open 333 days; number of days spent by all, 5,274; average per patient, 13+.

Notes on discharge: Success, 268; improved, 97; unimproved, 20; died, 15.

Out-Patients

New Patients at Dispensary, 2,941.

Male	1,661	Paying	1,580
Female	1,280	Free	1,361
	2,941		2,941

Nationality: Turk, 1,623; Armenian, 653; Greek, 499; Circassian, 52; Kurd, 37; Tatar, 22; German, 12; Bosnian, 6; Italian, 6; Syrian, 6; Abtal, 6; Turkmen, 6; Maltese, 2; Austrian, 2; French, 2; English, 2; American, 1; Albanian, 1; Spanish, 1; Negro, 1; Arab, 1—2,941.

Old cases seen at Dispensary	4,307
Cases seen outside	1,705
Total calls for attention	8,953
Visits to houses included in above	1,038
Number of operations both in and out of hospital	505

Operations

1913-1914.

Both in the Hospital and outside.

Head.		Lips and Mouth.	
Depressed fracture	1	Epithelioma lip	2
Caries of bones.....	4	Plastic of mouth.....	5
Keloid of scalp.....	3	Fibroma upper lip.....	1
Buckshot wound	1	Harelip	1
		Papilloma lip	1
Eye.		Angioma lower lip.....	3
Cataract without iridectomy... 10		Teeth extraction (chloroform) 2	
Cataract with iridectomy..... 9		Epulis	1
Cataract membranous	5	Odontoma lower jaw.....	1
Iridectomy, simple	5	Noma	2
Iridectomy, glaucoma	1	Compound fracture	1
Abscess of cornea.....	1	Actinomycosis	1
Hypopyon	1	Carcinoma lower jaw.....	1
Strabismus	1		
Pterygium	4	Neck.	
Ptosis	1	Goitre	1
Ectropion	4	Bronchial cyst	1
Entropion and Trichiasis (27		Thyro-glossal duct	1
lids)	13	Tubercular adenitis	12
Trachoma, Knapp's	15	Tracheotomy, diphtheria	1
Trachoma, excision of conjunc-		Abscess of neck.....	5
tion	10	Abscess of thyroid.....	1
Trachoma, excision of tarsal		Bullet wound of neck.....	1
cartilage	2	Sebaceous cyst	1
Meibomian cyst	2		
Dacryocystitis	9	Chest and Back.	
Panophthalmitis	1	Carcinoma breast	1
Sebaceous cyst of lid.....	1	Abscess breast	4
Cyst of orbit.....	1	Empyema, resection	1
Sarcoma of orbit.....	1	Caries of ribs	1
		Caries of ribs, resection.....	2
Ear.		Caries of clavicle.....	1
Polyp	2	Lipoma of shoulder.....	1
Caries	1	Paracentesis thoracis	7
Mastoiditis	6	Meningocele	1
Suturing external ear.....	1	Laminectomy, fractured spine.. 1	
		Plaster jacket, Potts disease.. 9	
Face.			
Epithelioma of nose.....	3	Abdomen.	
Plastic of nose.....	2	Actinomycosis	1
Epithelioma of cheek.....	2	Fibroma abdominal wall.....	1
Lacerated wound of nose.....	1	Abscess of abdominal wall....	1
Calcareous tumor of forehead.. 1		Needle in abdominal wall.....	1
		Secondary suture	1
Nose and Throat.		Exploratory laparotomy	3
Nasal polypi	3	Appendectomy	10
Sarcoma of septum nasi.....	1	Appendecial abscess	2
Deviation of septum.....	4	Stab wound of intestines.....	1
Hypertrophy of turbinated.....	2	Bullet wound of intestines....	3
Tonsillectomy, one or both....	4	Buckshot wound of liver.....	1
Tonsillectomy and adenoids....	19	Intestinal obstruction	1
Adenoids	10	Cholelithiasis	1
Retropharyngeal abscess	1	Cholecystitis	2
Laryngotomy for polyp.....	1	Perforated gastric ulcer.....	1

Gastro-enterostomy	5	Carbuncle, thigh	1
Loosening adhesions	2	Angioma, thigh	1
Pelvic abscess	1	Cold abscess of leg.....	1
Ascites, narrath operation.....	2	Pyæmia of knee.....	1
Ventro-suspension	5	Bullet wound of pelvis.....	1
Alexander, internal	1	Bullet wound of thigh.....	3
Ovarion cyst	2	Bullet wound of knee.....	2
Salpingo-oöphorectomy	3	Bullet wound of leg.....	3
Ovarian fibroid	1	Tuberculous knee — reduction	
Carcinoma ovary	1	and cast	2
Tubercular peritonitis	1	Arthritis of knee.....	2
Paracentesis abdominatis	20	Ulcer of leg.....	1
Pan-hysterectomy	2	Necrosis of tibia.....	1
Umbilical hernia	1	Caries of ankle.....	2
Ventral hernia	3	Curetting sinuses	3
Nephrectomy, sarcoma	1	Talipes	2
Nephrectomy, echinococcus	1	Ligation, femoral artery.....	1
Perineal abscess	2		
(Appendectomy with others, 2)		Inguinal.	
Rectum.		Hernia	23
Hemorrhoids	10	Hernia, strangulated	1
Fistula in ano.....	2	Psoas abscess	1
Ischio-rectal abscess	1	Genito-urinary.	
Gynecological and Obstetrical.		Circumcision	1
Imperforate hymen	1	Plastic for vesical fistula.....	1
Perinaeorrhaphy	2	Bullet wound of testicle.....	1
Colporrhophy	1	Bubonic abscess	1
Dilation and curettage	15	Vesical calculus, suprapubic....	14
Pelvic abscess	2	Vesical calculus, median peri-	
Vesico-vaginal fistula	2	neal	3
Pozzi operation	4	Vesical calculus, lateral.....	1
Uterine polyp	2	Varicocele	3
Vaginal hysterectomy	1	Hydrocele, radical	1
Vesicular mole	1	Abscess of scrotum	1
Parturition	5	Castration	1
Parturition, forceps	2	(Castration with hernia, 2)	
Retained placenta	1	Prostatectomy, suprapubic	4
Basiotripsy	1	Miscellaneous.	
Upper Extremity.		Salvarsan, intravenous	7
Dislocated shoulder, open.....	1	(Skin-grafting with other oper-	
Axillary adenitis	3	ations, 3.)	
Bullet wound of arm.....	1	Summary.	
Bullet wound of hand.....	2	Head	9
Resection of elbow.....	1	Eye	97
Tenosynovitis of wrist.....	1	Ear	10
Palmar abscess	2	Face	9
Infected hand	1	Nose and throat.....	45
Glass in arm.....	1	Lips and mouth.....	22
Wound of fingers.....	2	Neck	24
Haematoma of shoulder.....	1	Chest and back.....	29
Necrosis of scapula.....	3	Abdomen	84
Lower Extremity.		Inguinal	25
Amputation of thigh.....	1	Genito-urinary	32
Amputation of leg.....	2	Rectum	13
Amputation of foot.....	2	Gynecological	40
Amputation of toes.....	3	Upper Extremity	19
Resection of hip.....	1	Lower Extremity	40
Cold abscess of hip.....	1	Miscellaneous	7
Abscess of thigh.....	3	Total	505

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