Nomination form
International Memory of the World Register

Fundo Comité de Defesa dos Direitos Humanos para os Países do Cone Sul
(CLAMOR)

ID Code [2014-36]

1.0 Summary (max 200 words)

Give a brief description of the documentary heritage being nominated and the reasons for proposing it. This is the “shop window” of your nomination and is best written last! It should contain all the essential points you want to make, so that anyone reading it can understand your case even if they do not read the rest of your nomination.

The Comité de Defesa dos Direitos Humanos para os Países do Cone Sul [Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in the Countries of the Southern Cone] (CLAMOR) was active between 1978 and 1991, based in São Paulo / SP, Brazil. It is recognized as one of the most important organisations which offered practical solidarity to political refugees fleeing the dictatorships of the Southern Cone of South America and to the families of prisoners and the forcibly disappeared in those countries. It became an important vehicle for denouncing human rights crimes and providing information on the situation.

Nominated in the National Register of Memory of the World Programme of UNESCO / Brazil in 2007 and in the Memory of the World Register for Latin America and the Caribbean (MOWLAC/2012), the CLAMOR Fond is important not only for preserving the memory of those acts of solidarity and resistance, but also because it can provide evidence for reparations claims and other acts of transitional justice today.

CLAMOR is a closed fond, consisting of documents produced and accumulated during the existence of the Committee, totaling 106 boxes and 29 folders. It is consulted by a wide range of people, including lawyers, legal representatives or relatives of political prisoners and / or disappeared persons in the neighboring countries, as well as academic researchers and students, both Brazilian and foreign.

The fond is in the process of a physical reorganization (cleaning and reconditioning documents), updating the inventory and scanning the documents.
2.0 Nominator

2.1 Name of nominator (person or organization)

A. Centro de Documentação e Informação Científica “Prof. Casemiro dos Reis Filho” – CEDIC da Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo (PUC-SP)
   [Center for Documentation and Scientific Information “Prof. Casemiro dos Reis Filho” – CEDIC of the Pontifical Catholic University of São Paulo (PUC-SP)]

B. Archivo General de la Nación - AGN (Uruguay)
   [National Archives of Uruguay]

2.2 Relationship to the nominated documentary heritage

A. Custodial institution.
B. AGN: because is related to the documents. See Attachment 1.

2.3 Contact person(s) (to provide information on nomination)

Helôisa de Faria Cruz (coordinator - CEDIC)
Ana Célia Navarro de Andrade (historiographer - CEDIC)

2.4 Contact details

Custodial institution

Name
Profª Dra. Heloísa de Faria Cruz
CEDIC/PUC-SP
Coordinator

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There is not.

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Supportive institution

Name
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Director

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3.0 Identity and description of the documentary heritage

3.1 Name and identification details of the items being nominated

If inscribed, the exact title and institution(s) to appear on the certificate should be given

In this part of the form you must describe the document or collection in sufficient detail to make clear precisely what you are nominating. Any collection must be finite (with beginning and end dates) and closed.

The archives of the Comitê de Defesa dos Direitos Humanos para os Países do Cone Sul (CLAMOR), which belong to the collection of the Centro de Documentação e Informação Científica "Prof. Casemiro dos Reis Filho – CEDIC at the Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo (PUC-SP) is a closed fond, donated to CEDIC by former members and founders of the Committee.

Although CLAMOR was formally established in 1978, with the support of the Arquidiocese de São Paulo [Archdiocese of São Paulo], and closed down in 1991, the fond includes documents from 1970 to 1992.

During its existence, the Committee worked and maintained relations with many religious and human rights organisations in South, Central, North America and Europe, as well as the Middle East and Asia. For this reason, besides the documents produced by the Committee, the fond also has a large amount of documents of other human rights organisations.

The fond consists of: records of political prisoners and forcibly disappeared persons; lists of prisoners / disappeared / assassinated compiled by different organisations or published in the press; statements by prisoners released from clandestine detention camps and prisons in Argentina; correspondence from families and human rights organisations about arrests and disappearances of militants, trade unionists, journalists, professionals, human rights workers, members of religious orders, rural workers, family members, and children in Latin America, particularly in the Southern Cone; statistical files on arrested and forcibly disappeared persons in Latin America; monthly and annual reports of the activities carried out by human rights organisations; meeting resolutions, pamphlets on human rights, reports on investigative missions by CLAMOR members in the Southern Cone; eyewitness reports on the repression in Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile and Peru, campaign posters denouncing arrests and enforced disappearances in several South American countries; posters of various human rights events; catalogues of human rights organisations and courses; catalogs, books on human rights violations; lists of political prisoners, speeches; campaign reports; reports on the activities of human rights organisations in Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia and Chile; lawyers’ actions and proceedings; newspaper articles on political prisoners and the disappeared; manifestos by organisations of families against the impunity of the State and its employees; declarations and documents produced by different churches and religious organisations; books and booklets on human rights and their violation and periodicals of various organisations dedicated to the defense of human rights in Latin America, copies of telegrams of protest sent by the Archbishop of São Paulo to authorities in Southern Cone countries, and copies of the death certificates of assassinated prisoners in Chile. All these are conditioned in 106 boxes and 29 folders.

3.4 History/provenance

Describe what you know of the history of the collection or document. Your knowledge may not be complete, but give the best description you can.

The Comitê de Defesa dos Direitos Humanos para os Países do Cone Sul (CLAMOR) was created in early 1978 by three professionals concerned with helping political refugees not recognized by the United Nations Refugees High Commissioner – UNHCR (or ACNUR, in Portuguese), who had
immediate practical needs - financial help, medical and psychological assistance, shelter, documents, schools for children – and also wanted help in denouncing the disappearance of family members and the perpetration of atrocities in their countries of origin, principally Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile.

Brazilian lawyer Luiz Eduardo Greenhalgh and British journalist Jan Rocha joined forces with Presbyterian minister Reverend Jaime Wright, whose brother Paulo Wright had been kidnapped by security forces of the Brazilian dictatorship in 1973, and sought out Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns, Archbishop of São Paulo, to present the idea of setting up a committee to help these refugees and at the same time, report the human rights violations in Latin American countries to as wide an audience as possible. Dom Paulo welcomed the idea, and under his protection, CLAMOR was created. Linked to the Comissão Arquidiocesana pelos Direitos Humanos e Marginalizados em São Paulo [Archdiocesan Commission for Human Rights and Marginalized in São Paulo], it was given an office in the building of the Cúria Metropolitana [Metropolitan Curia].

Despite this close identification with the Archdiocese, the Committee was ecumenical in character, bringing together Catholics and Protestants who were active in the same cause: the defense of human rights and a commitment to solidarity with the peoples of the Southern Cone.

The Committee gradually expanded its contacts, establishing close liaisons with the World Council of Churches in Geneva and Amnesty International in London, and with the many human rights and families’ organisations in the Southern Cone, notably the Madres and Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo in Argentina. Soon the Committee had built up a network of such organisations in Latin America, Europe and North America.

To disseminate the information on human rights violations, repression and solidarity in the different countries, provided firsthand by refugees and relatives of disappeared persons, and later by correspondence and communications from the network of organisations, to the largest possible number of people and institutions, in June 1978, the Committee began publishing a bulletin, CLAMOR. To achieve its objectives, the bulletin was published in three languages: Portuguese (for Brazil and the national press), Spanish (directed at human rights institutions in Latin America, family and friends of refugees) and English (for European and North American entities). All editions of the bulletin and other publications as well as other activities of the group were financed by international organisations like the World Council of Churches, CAFOD, Christian Aid, Trocaire and churches of different denominations in Europe and North America.

The bulletins helped to establish and develop relations within the network of organisations, increasing the diffusion of denunciations and also the solidarity with the victims of military oppression.

An important activity of the Committee was to exert pressure on the governments of the Southern Cone to free political prisoners. Many times, its members and collaborators went on missions, sometimes risky ones, to countries under military regimes to visit prisoners, to seek or check information about disappeared persons, to make contact and offer solidarity "in loco" to victims of political persecution and their families. CLAMOR, in partnership with other organisations, also placed advertisements in the Argentina press, asking for information on kidnapped children.

One of the most important tasks undertaken by the Committee was the organisation of a list of disappeared persons in Argentina, totalling 7291 names. The aim was to show that each of the thousands of disappeared was a wife, a father, a mother, a son, with an identity, not a number or an abstraction. The group made the situation of the many disappeared children its priority, revealing the atrocity of situations in which pregnant women were abducted, tortured, and killed after giving birth, their babies given to military families or supporters of the dictatorship.
The Committee became interested in the situation of the children, not only those who had disappeared or been born in captivity, but also the adolescents who were arrested and disappeared, after being contacted by a group of women known as "Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo", who became the "Achilles heel" of the military dictatorship in Argentina. The two organisations collaborated in numerous joint actions and several publications. CLAMOR was instrumental in discovering the whereabouts of the first kidnapped children to be located, Anatole and Victoria Eva, a brother and sister of Uruguayan parents, who all disappeared in Argentina in 1976, and were located in Chile in 1979, placed for adoption with a Chilean family. Through the contacts it developed with a network of exiled Uruguayans, as well as the Abuelas, CLAMOR was able to contribute to the location of other disappeared children, sometimes with financial help.

This effort resulted in the location and reintegration of many children into their families of origin, of whom the best known case is that of Victoria and Anatole.

Although its main activities were concerned with refugees and human rights violation in other countries, CLAMOR also acted in Brazil. One important campaign developed here was about the situation of the "brasiguaios", Brazilian citizens living in Paraguay, thousands of whom fled back to Brazil in 1985 to escape persecution. CLAMOR members travelled to the border region in Mato Grosso do Sul where the new refugees were living in makeshift camps and the Committee denounced their deplorable situation. CLAMOR received financial support from Christian Aid to publish the book "Brasiguaios: unknown refugees", written by the journalist Cacia Cortez.

CLAMOR held regular press conferences and prepared many press releases for the Brazilian and foreign press on the human rights situation in Southern Cone countries. It achieved regular coverage on issues like the discovery of the kidnapped children in Chile, the list of disappeared which Cardinal Arns took to the Pope in Rome, the treatment of political prisoners in Paraguay, the attempted kidnapping of Uruguayan exiles in Porto Alegre.

With other human rights organisations, it organised many acts of solidarity with families, political prisoners and human rights groups in other Southern Cone countries, including two ecumenical services for the disappeared in Argentina.

Also during its existence, together with other human rights organisations, CLAMOR organized many seminars, meetings and congresses to debate the situation in the Southern Cone countries. It organised the first meeting of survivors of one of the clandestine detention camps in Argentina, "La Cacha", in 1983. This produced a mass of new information about the detainees and the children born to pregnant prisoners.

CLAMOR submitted evidence to the UN Human Rights Commission's sub committee on forced disappearances. The Committee actively participated in national and international human rights movements and also promoted courses, including the "Human Rights Course" held at PUC-SP (1986), in collaboration with the Institute of Special Studies (IEE), and the "Faith and Politics Training Course", held in conjunction with the Centro Santo Dias [Center Santo Dias] and the Archdiocesan Commission for Human Rights and Marginalized.

Given all these activities, people imagined that CLAMOR had a very large staff in a large building. The reality was that all the members were volunteers, and the group, which began with three people, never numbered more than a dozen people at a time. Until its demise in 1991, it continued to work out of a small room in the Cúria Metropolitana. The secret of its effectiveness was the large number of collaborators it counted on among refugees and exiles, and its close ties with other organisations, both in the Southern Cone countries and elsewhere. In a brief biography of the Committee, written in 1982, Rev. Jaime Wright pointed to the reasons for its success:

According to him, the three essential elements for the effective functioning of the Committee were:
1. specific activities, without ideological or partisan theories;
2. ecumenical orientation without sectarian interests;
3. minimal institutional structure, so the team will remain agile, flexible and free of administrative problems.

The aim of Rev. Jaime Wright and the other members of the group was that CLAMOR would close its doors as soon as the full exercise of human rights and civil liberties was restored in the countries of the Southern Cone and human rights groups were able to freely combat abuse.

In 1991, after analyzing the social and political situation in the Southern Cone, the Committee concluded that the initial objectives that led to its creation had been accomplished. Although thousands of people were still missing and almost all those responsible for the repression remained free, and the truth about this dark period still had to be recovered, this was another stage, which would depend on the human rights organisations in each country. At a crucial time CLAMOR had been able to provide support and solidarity, practical and financial help and broadcast the situation to the wider world.

Against this background and with a sense of having achieved their goals, the group that for almost 13 years gave life to CLAMOR ended its activities in 1991.
4.0 Legal information

4.1 Owner of the documentary heritage (name and contact details)

Name
Fundação São Paulo (maintainer of the Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo - PUC-SP)

Address
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(55 11) 3670-3333

Facsimile
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fundacaosaopaulo@pucsp.br

4.2 Custodian of the documentary heritage (name and contact details if different from the owner)

Name
Centro de Documentação e Informação Científica “Prof. Casemiro dos Reis Filho” - CEDIC/PUC-SP

Address
Rua Monte Alegre, 1104 – Perdizes – CEP: 05014-001
São Paulo – SP – Brasil

Telephone
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Facsimile
There is not.

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4.3 Legal status
Provide details of legal and administrative responsibility for the preservation of the documentary heritage

Under Article 2 of “Resolução” No. 01/2012, the University Council of the Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo, from January 16, 2012, the main functions of CEDIC are:

A) Collect, preserve and make available historical documents and documentary references about different trends in Brazilian social memory, with emphasis on the movements of lay Catholics, including the university's own memory;
B) Support the teaching, research and extension, offering its collection and equipment, reproduction and preservation of documents services, to members of the university community and the general public.

4.4 Accessibility
Describe how the item(s) / collection may be accessed
All access restrictions should be explicitly stated below:

Encouraging accessibility is a basic objective of MoW. Accordingly, digitization for access purposes is encouraged and you should comment on whether this has been done or is planned. You should also note if there are legal or cultural factors that restrict access.

Access to documents is given initially by consulting the CEDIC Guide, printed or electronic version available on the site CEDIC (http://www.pucsp.br/cedic/), through which the researcher has an overview of the collection of the Documentation Center and, more specifically, the CLAMOR Fond.

In the office of CEDIC and in its search room there is a full list of contents of each of the boxes and folders that make up the CLAMOR Fond, which can also be requested by email.

Access to the documents themselves, for now, is still done only in person at CEDIC's consulting room. However, some series are now available in digital format. Moreover, if the researcher lives in another city, state or country, and knows exactly which documents he/she want to request, he or she can ask for the digitization. The service will begin with the prepayment of 50% of the total amount billed. The rest of the payment is made at the end of the service. Prices are charged to cover the cost of the service. Any query to the collection is free.

4.5 Copyright status
Describe the copyright status of the item(s) / collection
Where copyright status is known, it should be stated. However, the copyright status of a document or collection has no bearing on its significance and is not taken into account in determining whether it meets the criteria for inscription.
5.0 Assessment against the selection criteria

5.1 Authenticity.
Is the documentary heritage what it appears to be? Have identity and provenance been reliably established?

Yes, the item is what it seems.

Documents belonging to the CLAMOR Fond were produced and accumulated by the members of the Committee during its existence, for the development of their actions in denouncing human rights violations in the Southern Cone countries, in the search for disappeared children and for providing aid to refugees and the families of detainees / dead / missing persons.

Yes, the identity and origin of CLAMOR Fond have been reliably established.

Following the closure of the Committee's activities, the archive went to the custody of the Arquivo Metropolitano Dom Duarte Leopoldo e Silva [Metropolitan Archive Dom Duarte Leopoldo e Silva] of the Cúria Metropolitana de São Paulo. Then part of this documentation, consisting of periodicals and publications, reports, newspaper articles, brochures from human rights organisations and posters about missing children, to name a few, was transferred to the Centro Ecumênico de Serviços à Evangelização e Educação Popular [Ecumenical Service Center for Evangelization and Popular Education] - CESEP, which received permission from former members of CLAMOR to donate these materials to a research institution in the area of Human Rights. CESEP contacted PUC-SP, the Catholic University of the Archdiocese of São Paulo, and CEDIC, the university Documentation Center. After this contact, CEDIC immediately accepted the material, which was incorporated into its collection in 1993.

In 1997, the part of the documentation that was in the custody of the Curia Archives was forwarded to the office of the lawyers and ex-members of the Committee, Luiz Eduardo Greenhalgh and Michael Mary Nolan, who needed to retrieve documents about Operation Condor and the violation of human rights in Chile during the government of General Pinochet, who was on trial in Europe. When the investigation ended in 1999, they authorized the transfer of those documents to CEDIC / PUC-SP.

Finally, in 2001, some documents of the Committee, still in the custody of journalist Jan Rocha, ex-member of CLAMOR, were also transferred to CEDIC and included in the CLAMOR Fond.

5.2 World significance
Is the heritage unique and irreplaceable? Would its disappearance constitute harmful impoverishment of the heritage of humanity? Has it created great impact over time and/or within a particular cultural area of the world? Has it had great influence (positive or negative) on the course of history?

Yes, the CLAMOR Fond is unique and irreplaceable and its disappearance would be a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of mankind, especially South America. Although it was a group focused mainly on action, the Committee produced and accumulated hundreds of documents of great importance for the study of the recent history, culture and society of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile and other Latin American countries.

Its disappearance would be an impoverishment of the heritage of mankind, especially Central and South America during the 1970s and 1980s, a historical period during which part of Latin America was dominated by military dictatorships that violated the greatest of all human rights - the right to
life. The disappearance of this archive would also cause great harm to public memory, reparation claims and rights and the pursuit for historical truth about this time.

CLAMOR had great impact over that time (period of military dictatorships) and within a culturally specific area in the world - South America, more specifically in the Southern Cone countries (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay and also Bolivia). The Committee was associated with dozens of human rights groups in the Americas and Europe. Just to cite a few examples, the group maintained close contacts with Amnesty International and the World Council of Churches as well as human rights groups in the different Southern Cone military dictatorships.

Therefore, it can be stated that the Comitê de Defesa dos Direitos Humanos para os Países do Cone Sul (CLAMOR) had a positive influence on the course of the history of South America.

CLAMOR was able to act as spokesman for refugees from the neighboring countries between 1978 and 1985 in a positive way.

Its influence was positive in the course of the history of Argentina, Chile and Uruguay, especially in the search for and recovery of disappeared children in joint actions with the Association “Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo”, in its publicising of the conditions of political prisoners. In Paraguay, its influence was felt through its campaigns for political prisoners and denunciations of the repression of the general Stroessner government, and in Bolivia, after the 1980 military coup, it was one of the first organisations to provide detailed information on the human rights crimes being carried out.

5.3 Comparative criteria:

Does the heritage meet any of the following tests? (It must meet at least one of them.)

1 Time

Is the document evocative of its time (which may have been a time of crisis, or significant social or cultural change? Does it represent a new discovery? Or is it the "first of its kind"?

Yes, the CLAMOR Fond evokes the era of military dictatorships from 1970 to 1990 experienced by many countries of the Southern Cone – a period of political crisis and social conflicts, of institutional violence and struggle for freedom. Also a period of transition from authoritarian regimes to democracies, of solidarity between countries, and of the rebuilding of democratic institutions. Documents produced and accumulated by the Committee evoke all these historical facts and changes in the Southern Cone countries of South America.

2 Place

Does the document contain crucial information about a locality important in world history and culture? For example, was the location itself an important influence on the events or phenomena represented by the document? Does it describe physical environments, cities or institutions that have since vanished?

Yes, the CLAMOR's documents contain crucial information about places which are important to the history and culture of Latin America as a whole, and especially to the region called the Southern Cone (Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay), revealing the close articulation between social movements of this region. The documents also reveal the locations of clandestine detention centers where detainees were interrogated, tortured and often killed and the location of prisons, scenes of massacres, extra-judicial killings and clandestine cemeteries. Many of these have since vanished.
3 People

Does the cultural context of the document's creation reflect significant aspects of human behaviour, or of social, industrial, artistic or political development? Or does it capture the essence of great movements, transitions, advances or regression? Does it illustrate the lives of prominent individuals in the above fields?

Yes, the CLAMOR's documents reflect the behavior of important resistance movements of Southern Cone countries, providing evidence of torture, abductions, and forced disappearances and deaths of young people, adults and children, men and women, ordinary and prominent individuals. They reveal the pain and struggle of a society, families and friends of prisoners / dead / missing persons in search of information or even a body to bury. The documents disclose the violation of human rights of the citizens of the various countries of Latin America, and the transformation of some of these citizens into refugees in neighboring countries, mainly in Brazil. They show the extraordinary courage of ordinary men and women in the face of the overwhelming brutality, cruelty and repression of the military dictatorships which overthrew democratic governments, and often in the face of the indifference of institutions like parliaments and churches which should have listened to them.

Faced with so many facts and evidence, the CLAMOR Fond reflects important aspects of human behavior in a period of national crisis (and why not international?), of political and therefore social development in each of the countries.

The CLAMOR Fond also captures the essence of the movement in defense of human rights in these countries and Brazil's own transition to a democratic state.

4 Subject and theme

Does the subject matter of the document represent particular historical or intellectual developments in the natural, social and human sciences? Or in politics, ideology, sport or the arts?

The CLAMOR Fond represents a particular development of the intellectual and ideological basis of contemporary human rights movements in the Southern Cone countries, which have experienced periods of the same type of political regime, suffered the same kind of arbitrary government, the same human rights violations, persecutions, murders and disappearances: Argentina (1976-1983), Brazil (1964-1985), Chile (1973-1990), Paraguay (1954-1989) and Uruguay (1973-1985).

5 Form and style

Does the document have outstanding aesthetic, stylistic or linguistic value? Or is it a typical exemplar of a type of presentation, custom or medium? Is it an example of a disappeared or disappearing carrier or format?

No.

6 Social/ spiritual/ community significance:

Application of this criterion must reflect living significance – does documentary heritage have an emotional hold on people who are alive today? Is it venerated as holy or for its mystical qualities, or reverenced for its association with significant people and events?

(Once those who have revered the documentary heritage for its social/ spiritual/ community significance no longer do so, or are no longer living, it loses this specific significance and may eventually acquire historical significance.)
**Social Significance:**
First, the founders of the Committee and other members, with the exception of the Rev. Jaime Wright, are alive. The CLAMOR archive is significant because later generations in Brazil know little about the period which the documents cover, and therefore it is an important source of history for them. It is regularly consulted by researchers, academics or not, lawyers, etc.

Second, for the families of dead / disappeared persons named in CLAMOR records, who seek to assert their rights in their respective countries in the Southern Cone, the documents are an important source of information.

Third, the archive is also an important source for governments and religious and human rights organisations seeking historical verification of facts.

The Committee was respected not only for its actions that brought solidarity to so many refugees, and helped return missing children to their families, but also for the seriousness and commitment of its members in matters of human rights. The existence of the CLAMOR Fond represents a documentary heritage that evokes the possibility of courage and solidarity in dark times, and the preservation of a memory that strengthens human rights in modern culture.

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**6.0 Contextual information**

**6.1 Rarity**

By the very nature of archival collections, the CLAMOR Fond is unique, organic and naturally accumulated while maintaining the integrity of its documents.

**6.2 Integrity**

The CLAMOR Fond consists of all documents produced and accumulated by the Comitê de Defesa dos Direitos Humanos para os Países do Cone Sul (producer) in the course of its existence (1978-1991), during the development of its activities.