

BAHRAIN

Issued by the "Bahrain Freedom Movement" to promote human and constitutional rights

Bahrain's dictator; Falsifying history at his own perils

Demographic, social and ideological engineering have become an intergarl part of the Bahrain's regime as it seeks to fundamentally alter the balance of power in the country to its advantage. In the past, the regime's crimes were largely confined within the human and political rights domains. But the absence of international mechanisms to stop what are generally known as "crimes against humanity" has encouraged rogue states and regimes to engage in more serious abuses of the natives people. Since 1971 when the British withdrew from Bahrain, the rulers have adopted new policies of targeting the native population. At no time in their tenure as occupiers of the land did they ever feel that their political dominance would be guaranteed especially as the people became more pro-active in seeking political rights and democratic transformation. In addition to their bleak record on human and political rights, the khalifi dictators have engaged in a new form of repression, ultimately adopting a policy of demographic changes.

Since the present ruler took power in 1999 following the demise of his father he has exhibited callous regard to the notions of rights of the natives. He began his programme of demographic change by importing new "citizens" from various parts of the world in the hope that ultimately the natives would lose their majority status and succumb to the khalifi rule. Thousands were brought into the country, settled and granted Bahraini citizenship, as the natives were systematically oppressed are marginalised. Thousands were jailed, torture and killed. Many had their citizenship revoked while others were banished. Today, dispora Bahrainis have formed their own communities in several countries. These policies are continuing and have become weapons against people calling for human or political rights. The situation is becoming more dire as the geopolitical realities change. The recent rapprochement between regional states that culminated in the Saudi-Iranian relations, the re-embracement of Syria within the Arab League and the attempts to forge better relations with Qatar, the UAE and Oman have given the khalifi regime a new motive not only to continue its original plan to achieve demographic transformation in the country, but to extend this to other areas in order to entrench its occupation and alter the facts of history.

Among the recent policies being rigorously enforce are three: changing the historical facts about Bahrain, altering the historical names of the towns and villages and introducing changes to the text books that support their version of history and culture. In recent months the regime's actors have highlighted what they call "the need to adapt to the new cultural realities", hinting to the need to change the names of places to fall in line with their political intentions. While the majority of the towns and villages have Arabic names, some had held non-Arabic names for centuries, dating back to the times of the Persians and Ottomans. This conflicts with the dictator's recent false assertion that Bahrain had no history before the khalifi occupation in 1783. This fallacy is not supported by any evidence. The native Bahrainis have undisputed record of cultural heritage including major scholars, books and archaeological history. One of the major religious figures whose name stand out at seminaries is Sheikh Maitham Al Bahraini who lived in the 13th century AD (1238-1280), 400 years before the khalifa aggression on Bahrain. The native Bahrainis have their roots in major Arab tribes; Wa'il and Abdul Qais. Several Bahraini men participated in the battle of Karbala in the year 680 AD alongside Imam Hussain and were martyred with him. The khalifis are investing heavily in their attempts to falsify facts of history.

Their recent attempts to falsify the names of historic towns and villages indicate the extent of their bankrupt cultural heritage. History did not record any serious addition by the khalif tribal rule to the rich cultural heritage of the country. Their present attempts cannot be considered positive additions to that heritage. These can only be described as cultural vandalism. This is in line with their history as bandits and pirates, rather than history makers. In recent decades several native Bahraini historians began to add to the rich historical and cultural documentation. This has upset the regime that has had no link with arts or culture. The dictator is trying to make for the lost opportunities to add value to the rich heritage of the country they occupied. They failed even to establish a school until 1919 when they built the khalifi Hidayah School. Seven years later the native Shia population collected money and built the

first school under the name "the Ja'afari School" which is now called "Ahmed Al Omran School". The khalifis have never been known for their love of knowledge, arts or innovation. They were functionaries for the British who wanted to continue their influence in the region after their withdrawal in 1971. Despite winning the war, they had emerged from the Second World War with heavy debts and losses. They hoped to continue their legacy through local actors and rulers such as the khalifi dictatorship. The success of that legacy is questionable. In fact the wrong-footed policy has contributed to the downturn in their relations with the natives.

Today, the two sides are engaged in relentless cultural wars in addition to the political conflict that has raged for over a century. This time the regime has decided to involve the country in an all-out war. As its jails continue to hold over 1000 political prisoners as hostages as a bargaining chip with the people. For 12 years the present dictator has waged his war only to become weaker and less respected by his own allies. He was openly humiliated by the Saudi crown prince, Mohammed bin Salman (MBS) when he attended the Arab Summit in Jedda last month. MBS snubbed him openly when he refused to shake hands with his son, Nasser who was accompanying him. He is treated like a light weight political figure. Over the years, this caused him to develop serious inferiority complex that pushed him to enthrone himself as a king to fill the void in his personality. The native Bahrainis refused to support his move. Instead, they engaged in an endless revolt, raising the slogan "Down with Hamad". The outside world see him as a weak personality, devoid of value and lacking his people's support. He has cheapened himself and was forced to swallow his pride when he was humiliated by MBS. He refused to respect the Bahrainis and the world refused to respect him. It is a moral dilemma that is likely to haunt him for the rest of his life. With internal feuding among his children who fight each other for power, the khalifi regime has long lost the legitimacy to rule a sovereign people which has defended the country and sought to protect its pride and sovereignty.

Saudi regime beheads two Bahrainis, the HR world erupts in anger

Bahrain and its people were shocked to the core upon hearing the terrible news of the execution on Monday 28th May of two natives by the Saudi regime. Sadiq Thamer and Jaffar Sultan were brutally beheaded eight years after they had been detained by the Saudis while crossing the causeway linking the two countries. Neither the two men nor their families were told that the execution was imminent. Their families knew of the Saudi crime through the media only after it had been committed. The Saudi statement said that the notorious Specialized Criminal Court (SCC) had convicted the two men of belonging to a militant group spreading chaos and smuggling explosives to be used inside Saudi Arabia. The statement did not identify the group or their leader, though Saudi Arabia had told the UN previously the men had been sentenced to life in prison in Bahrain in absentia. They also had their citizenship stripped.

This heinous Saudi crime has been condemned by most decent people. Bahraini most senior religious leader, Sheikh Isa Qassim called their families to condole them. Massive protests erupted first in their town, Al Malkiyah and later spread to other towns and villages. The Bahraini scholars issued a statement condemning the Saudi crime and affirmed the people's commitment to achieve their political rights regardless of the cost.

The Saudi human rights body, also ALQST condemned the executions carried out by the Saudi authorities against two young Bahrainis, Jaafar Sultan and Sadiq Thamer. It said that they were sentenced at the judge's discretion after a grossly unfair trial, which relied on coerced confessions extracted under severe torture.

From the start, Amnesty had criticized their October 2021 trial and conviction, adding they also had faced charges for "participation in anti-government protests in Bahrain". Jaafar and Sadeq "had no access to legal representation through-

out their pre-trial detention and interrogations," the rights group said in a statement in May 2022. "According to court documents, they told the court that they were tortured and that their so-called confessions were extracted under duress."

It is clear that the Saudi regime has embarked on a killing spree with no regard to the sanctity of the human soul. Last week four Saudi natives from the Eastern Province were beheaded. On Tuesday 23rd May, Al Hassan Isa Al Muhanna, Haidar Hassan Mwais, Mohammed Ibrahim Mwais and Ahmed Ali AlBader were executed for taking part ten years ago in peaceful protests demanding political rights. The number of Saudi executions this year is set to be the highest in 30 years.

The arrest last week of senior Bahraini cleric, Sheikh Mohammed Sangoor, the Friday prayer leader at Al Sadeq Mosque in Duraz caused anger and frustration among the native Bahrainis. They staged large demonstrations demanding his release. He was set free four days later. But when he was granted a popular reception at Sanabis Matam (congregation hall) hun-

dreds gathered to greet the senior cleric. The khalifi dictator was furious that the man he had ordered to be jailed should receive such a great reception and greetings. The head of the Matam was subsequently summoned and interrogated. It is not clear if he would be charged by the increasingly vicious dictatorship.

Six years ago, Saudi human rights defender Mohammed al-Otaibi was arrested by the Qatari authorities, while trying to flee to Norway to avoid reprisals for his human rights work. After being forcibly returned to Saudi Arabia from Qatar, he was sentenced to 17 years in prison. In 2013 al-Otaibi co-founded the Union for Human Rights alongside Abdullah al-Attawi, who was sentenced to seven years in prison in the same case.

The health condition of Saudi citizen Sheikh Saleh Al-Shami, 88 years old, has deteriorated. He had spent 15 days in a hospital outside the prison. Last week he was returned to a hospital inside the prison, in an unstable condition. Fears are growing for his life, given his old age and lack of proper medical treatment.

Yesterday, The Los Angeles City Council voted to pass Council Resolution 23-0349, a bill designating a portion of Wilshire Boulevard from Centinela Avenue to McClellan Drive as "Jamal Khashoggi Way," said Democracy for the Arab World Now (DAWN) in its statement today. DAWN worked closely with city council representatives to secure the passage of the resolution to rename the street, located outside the Saudi Consulate in Los Angeles, in honor of the late founder of DAWN and Washington Post columnist Jamal Khashoggi. This follows on the organization's successful efforts to rename as "Jamal Khashoggi Way," the street in front of the Saudi Embassy in Washington, D.C.

Bahrain Freedom Movement
31st May 2023



Senior scholar detained in Bahrain, three executed by Saudi Arabia

On Monday 22nd May the khalifi regime of Bahrain committed another heinous crime by arresting a senior religious figure for peacefully expressing his opinion. Sheikh Mohammed Sangoor, 48 was summoned by the khalifi torture apparatus for interrogation about his call last Friday for the release of the native political prisoners. After hours of intensive questioning and intimidation he was remanded in custody for one week. Muhammad Sanqour, a senior religious leader at the Imam Sadiq Grand Mosque in the village of Diraz, was summoned by the Criminal Investigation Directorate (CID) on Monday. Immediately native Bahrainis understood that the dictator and his clique have escalated the situation. The people erupted in anger and took to the streets demanding the release of

this senior scholar. They also understood that the khalifis were acting on demands from the Israeli occupiers who were incensed by earlier remarks by the senior cleric in support of the Palestinians and condemning the vicious attacks by the Israeli forces. Thirty Bahraini scholars signed a statement calling for the immediate and unconditional release of Sheikh Sangoor. The most senior religious scholar, Sheikh Isa Qassim who was banished by the regime six years ago, criticized the arrest and insisted that the people cannot be subjugated by such repressive measures.

On 17th May Sir Peter Bottomley, MP met with Maryam Al Khawaja, daughter of Abdul Hadi Al Khawaja. Later he tweeted: "While chairing the AGM of APPG on Democracy & Human Rights in the Gulf, I

heard from Maryam Alkhawaja about the ordeal of her father, Abdulhadi, who has spent 12 years behind bars following democracy protests. A meeting between the UK, Denmark and Bahrain would be helpful."

On 17th May khalifi court issued one year prison sentence on detainee Hussain Ali Ibrahim Al Saari, brother of martyr Mohammed Al Saari, for taking part in the peaceful protests of 2011.

The conditions of the political prisoners continue to deteriorate. Hussain Abdulla Abbas has been waiting for months to receive medical treatment but it has not come yet. He has developed an illness that prevents him from swallowing food. Most of his teeth were removed, and a denture

End Bahrain's sponsorship at Windsor horse show, Saudi scrutinized on HR

Protests were held to coincide with the Royal Windsor Horse Show which began this week with several events sponsored by Bahrain's dictatorship. Richard Burdon MP said that he had launched a parliamentary motion calling on the organisers to end its relationship with Bahrain because of its ongoing human rights abuses. Several political and human rights activists organized a picket outside the main racecourse and informed the public of the khalifi links that undermines the morals and ethics of the race and smears the reputation of UK.

On Sunday 14th May two Bahraini death row inmates were assaulted by prison guards and hauled off to an unknown location. London-based rights activist Sayed Ahmed Al-Wadaei said that Mohamed Ramadhan and Hussain Marzouq sustained injuries and burns in the attack. The families of the victims have protested the attack on their sons by the torturers. They said: "We are very concerned that they continue to be ill-treated and tortured while being cut off from the outside world." They called on the khalifi ministry of interior and human rights GANGO institutions in the country to investigate the crime committed by the regime's thugs, bring those responsible to justice and enable the victims to contact their families. These calls will fall on deaf ears.

In a serious blow to the khalifi regime, six UN Special Rapporteurs have written to Bahrain's dictator condemning their terrorism law. They expressed dismay that it is used to target human rights activists. They also protested the regime's policy of revoking the citizenship of hundreds of native Bahrainis, outlining some of the impact of this policy on the children of the victims of this policy.

Fourteen human rights organisations have

called on the Bahrain regime to release Abdulhadi Al Khawaja who has spent 12 years behind bars for his human rights and political stands. They include CIVICUS, Danish PEN, IFEX, Front Linde Defenders, The Martin Ennals Foundation, BIRD, Front Line Defenders, DIGNITY and Freedom House. The signatories call on the Government of Bahrain to: Immediately and unconditionally release human rights defender Abdulhadi Al-Khawaja, as well as all other prisoners of conscience, ensure that he is taken to the necessary medical appointments for diagnostics and treatment and ensure that Abdulhadi Al-Khawaja obtains the requested documents related to the UN communication and that he is allowed a written response.

Since 4th May, the political prisoners at Bloc 6 of the notorious Jau Prison, have been subjected to various acts of revenge including confinement within the cells for the whole day, denial of visits and contacts with family members and other forms of abuse. The khalifi dictatorship uses the natural rights of the prisoners as weapons to subdue them.

The regime has continued to target the vast majority of the native Bahrainis and their sacred places. A historic shrine of a prominent religious figure has been targeted for attacks and closure. The mosque of Sa'sa'a ibn Sawhan, one of the close companions of Imam Ali which is located at a small island off the main cost of Bahrain has been desecrated for almost a decade. Now the khalifi regime has closed it and banned worshippers from entering it. This is another attack on the religious rights of the majority population.

A new campaign to save the lives of two native Bahrainis condemned by death by the Saudi authorities is underway. The two, Jaffar Sultan and Sadiq Thamer, were detained several years ago as they were crossing the causeway linking the two countries and falsely accused of plotting terrorist acts.

They were severely tortured, abused and denied access to lawyers and family members. The two face an imminent execution.

In Saudi Arabia Shadli al-Huwaiti has been on hunger strike for over 10 days protesting torture and ill-treatment in jail, including solitary confinement. Along with other Huwaitat tribe members, he faces the death penalty for peacefully opposing eviction to make way for Saudi Arabia's Neom. This is not the first time that Shadli, the brother of Abdul Rahim al-Huwaiti who was shot dead by Saudi security forces in April 2020, has undertaken a hunger strike in a bid to secure his basic rights.

An independent transparent investigation is needed into why a Lebanese man died shortly after being detained by United Arab Emirates authorities, with indications that he may have been tortured. Euro-Med Monitor reviewed reports regarding the death of Ghazi Fadel Ezzeddine, a man in his fifties, less than two months after being detained, alongside two of his brothers, by UAE authorities. The three brothers were taken into custody on 22 March and transferred to a security facility in Abu Dhabi without being told of the grounds of their detention.

More than 50 people sentenced for "plotting to overthrow the United Arab Emirates government" are being held months and years after their jail terms have ended, family members and rights activists said this week. The dissidents are part of the so-called "UAE94" - a group of 94 lawyers, human rights defenders and academics tried in 2013 and whose jail terms began expiring in 2019. A list compiled by Emirates Detainees Advocacy Center (EDAC) seen by Reuters showed 51 people being held beyond their terms. The UAE had previously said such allegations were false and unsubstantiated.

Bahrain Freedom Movement

17th May 2023

was made for him, but he was not taken to the hospital for this to be fitted. Another Bahraini political prisoner is facing serious health risks due to the denial of medical treatment. Fadel Abbas Abdel Rasoul is on the verge of losing his eyesight but he has not been treated. Political prisoner Abdul Jabbar Isa Abdulla Hassan, from Nuwaidrat town, is suffering excruciating pain resulting from an earlier operation. He needs a special diet as a result, but that is not provided by the prison authorities. Haider Mulla was only 16 years old at the time of his arrest in 2015. He struggles to eat, regularly vomits blood, and is routinely being denied medical treatment for breathing difficulties and chronic stomach pain despite BIRD's complaints to the regime's Ombudsman and the National Institute for Human Rights.

Saudi Arabia has executed three men in the eastern region of the country, without having previously published any information on their cases. On Monday 22nd May the interior ministry released a statement confirming that Saudi na-

tionals Hassan bin Issa al-Muhanna, Haidar bin Hassan Muwais and Mohammed bin Ibrahim Muwais had been put to death. The regime justified the cold-blooded killings by falsely accusing the victims of possessing arms and smuggling individuals outside the country. "The three cases were not monitored at any of the judicial stages, as the Saudi government did not publish any official news about the arrest or their being wanted," the European Saudi Organisation for Human Rights (ESOHR), an NGO with offices in London and Berlin, said in a statement.

According to Amnesty's latest annual death penalty report, 196 individuals were executed in Saudi Arabia in 2022. This marks the largest number in decades and is even more than the 2022 figure previously monitored.



On 16th May Mary Lawlor UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders tweeted: I've received disturbing news that the trial on new charges of Saudi HRD Mohammad Al-Qahtani has been adjourned twice due to his absence and that his family and lawyer have no information about him. His 10-year jail term ended 6 months ago. He should be released.

Saudi Arabian civil society organizations, activists, and dissidents should be able to freely articulate their vision and agenda for a rights-respecting future for their country without fear of reprisals, Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International said on 17th May. The two organizations stand in solidarity with Saudi people demanding a future for their country that prioritizes respect for human rights. "At great personal risk, brave Saudi people have put forward a vision for reform that prioritizes respect for human rights," said Joey Shea, Saudi Arabia Researcher at Human Rights Watch. "The Saudi government should heed these calls."

Bahrain Freedom Movement

24th May 2023

Profile in Persecution: Sheikh Mirza Mahroos

Abdullah Isa Abdulla Mahroos is a Bahraini Shia religious figure known as Sheikh Mirza Mahroos who was arrested in 2011 for his political activism. He has been subjected to multiple human rights violations, including torture and unfair trial, and was charged in multiple cases. He is currently serving his sentence at Jau prison.

Sheikh Mahroos was first arrested in August 2010 after authorities had fabricated charges against him in what was known as “the Terrorist Cell case”. He was brutally tortured in Al-Qalaa prison by National Security Agency (NSA) officers. He was then transferred to Dry Dock prison where the torture continued for approximately six months. On 23 February 2011, he was released, only to be arrested 20 days later on the same fabricated charges for which the government could not find compelling evidence. On 17 March 2011, Sheikh Mahroos’s house was violently raided by the National Security Forces and forces from the Ministry of Interior, who smashed the doors and damaged some of the family’s belongings.

On 1 April 2011, Sheikh Mahroos was arrested from his home by masked security forces from the Ministry of Interior without a search or arrest warrant. His hands were tied, his eyes covered, and he was beaten and kicked all over his body during the 30-minute drive to the National Security Agency (NSA) Headquarters in Al-Qalaa in Manama. Sheikh Mahroos was disappeared for a month, during which time he endured all forms torture and abuse. Once they arrived, Sheikh Mahroos was kept in the basement for six days, during which he was blindfolded and constantly guarded. Sheikh Mahroos was taken into an alley along with other detainees, where they were all tortured one by one. Four to five security officers beat Sheikh Mahroos with sticks and pipes all over his body. When he fainted multiple times from the pain, the security officers threw him to the ground and kicked him repeatedly. The security forces threatened to rape and kill Sheikh Mahroos. He was hung and beaten all over his body, and during this beating security officers tied his hands and stripped him naked. He was also sexually assaulted and forced to stand for several hours where he was beaten for moving. Sheikh Mahroos had difficulty sleeping due to the constant torture. Additionally, officers verbally abused him, insulting his religious beliefs.

Six days later, Sheikh Abdullah was transferred to a military prison in Bahrain. The officers lied to him and told him he would be sent to Saudi Arabia to be executed, so Sheikh Abdullah believed he was in Saudi Arabia for two months. Sheikh Mahroos was tortured again at the military prison. He was beaten with plastic pipes on his head and all over his body. Security forces threw cold water on him and on his head, turned the air conditioner to very cold temperatures and sometimes forced him to lie down in the swamp of water that formed in the cell. Sheikh Abdullah was also forced to lie on the ground face down, during which time

officers would then step on his face and his sides and make him kiss the shoes of all of the guards. Throughout the entire period of interrogation, his lawyer was not allowed to attend and he was completely cut off the outside world.

Sheikh Mahroos suffers from diabetes, and his condition worsened due to poor nutrition and mental stress from the military camp. Additionally, security officers stopped giving him his medication for a colon condition, which caused him internal bleeding. He also suffered from severe fatigue and headaches due to the torture and the security officers beat and threatened him whenever he asked for medicine. As a result of torture, Sheikh Mahroos suffers from internal bleeding caused by beating on the stomach, excessive pain in the back and thighs from standing for long periods of time, dizziness and loss of balance from getting hit on the head repeatedly, poor eyesight and foggy vision due to being hit on his eye, and loss of feelings and numbness in his hands.

After some time in prison, Sheikh Abdullah was taken to the military prosecution and threatened with torture if he spoke of the treatment he underwent in prison. During the interrogation at the military prosecution, the investigator constantly yelled at Sheikh Abdullah and threatened him with execution. The investigator also accused him of several charges that were made up by the National Security Agency and forced him to sign the statement written by them.

After two months at the military prison, Sheikh Abdullah appeared before the National Safety Court, a hybrid military-civilian court. There, Sheikh Abdullah met with his lawyer and family for the first time since his arrest. He was charged with planning to overthrow the regime, establishing an illegal group, spying for a foreign country, inciting hatred against the regime, disrupting public order, and working to change the Constitution. On 22 June 2011, the court sentenced Sheikh Mahroos to 15 years in prison. His appeals were denied, the Court of Causation upheld his sentence. He was then transferred to AlQurain Military Prison. For approximately four years, Sheikh Mahroos has suffered from severe pain caused by his colon condition. His condition has only worsened with time, and his pain has continued to increase. The prison administration refuses to provide him with the necessary treatment. Sheikh Mahroos has repeatedly told the prison clinic doctors that his conditions require an examination and treatment by a specialized doctor; however, he is only given painkillers, without refer-

ring him to a specialized doctor. Sheikh Mahroos and his family sent multiple letters to the Ombudsman and the prison administration asking them to transfer him to a hospital where he could be examined by a specialized doctor, but his requests have always been denied. Sheikh Mahroos also went on multiple hunger strikes in an attempt to receive proper treatment; however, the prison administration did nothing in response.

On 29 August 2019, Sheikh Mahroos’s family visited him in prison. He told them he was very sick and suffering due to the pain from his nervous colon syndrome and that he cannot sleep at night from the severe pain. He was sent to the prison clinic where he was only given painkillers once again. He has also requested an endoscopy to identify a wound in his colon that the clinic doctor found. After he was taken for a colonoscopy at the Bahrain Defence Force (BDF) Hospital, the doctor informed him that abrasions showed in his colon, likely due to the prison’s negligence in addressing his health concerns. Sheikh Mahroos was transferred to the BDF Hospital again, where he had an appointment with a specialist. However, despite waiting for multiple hours while handcuffed and shackled, the specialist did not see him.

To this day, Sheikh Abdullah still faces ill-treatment in prison. He is not allowed to meet with his son, who is in the same prison as him, and he is sometimes denied the right to call his family. Sheikh Abdullah underwent a surgery for his colon condition, but it was not successful after authorities did not take him to the doctor for follow-up and denied him the necessary medication. His health further deteriorated and he told the prison administration that he suffered from pain in his chest, but they neglected him. As a result, he suffered from a stroke on 31 January 2023. He was taken to Awali Heart Hospital where he had a catheterization. Sheikh Abdullah requires constant follow-up with his colon and heart doctors.

Sheikh Mahroos’s warrantless and arbitrary arrest, torture and unfair trial go against the Convention against Torture and Other Forms of Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT) and the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), both of which Bahrain is party to. Moreover, the ill-treatment and medical negligence he faces in prison violate the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules). As such, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain (ADHRB) calls on the Bahraini authorities to immediately release Sheikh Mahroos, who was not provided with a fair trial and due process rights and to investigate the allegations of torture and ill treatment and hold perpetrators accountable. Furthermore, ADHRB calls on the Bahraini authorities to provide Sheikh Mahroos with access to adequate medical care for his several health conditions.

