

# BAHRAIN

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

## **Bahrainis must be supported to achieve democratic transformation**

Five years of continuous repression on the part of Alkhalifa hereditary dictatorship and unyielding steadfastness on the part of the people have drawn the line between the two sides: There is no reconciliation, compromise or going back to the old status quo. A new dawn had arisen five years ago, and it will not be clouded by regime's tricks. This time there is unanimity among the pro-democracy activists that the future must be fundamentally different from the past and that the criminals will never again be given the tools with which they had killed, maimed, tortured and robbed the native people of the occupied island of Bahrain. The sacrifices have been enormous, and with them there has been significant shift in the level of people's awareness. They can no longer be easily deceived; neither will they be submissive to tyranny and dictatorship. This is the conviction of the vanguards of the Revolution; inside jail, in the streets or in the diaspora. Never again shall the will of the deviant, the robber, the torturer and the dictator be allowed to prevail. The blood of the martyrs, this time, has refused to dry up, and insisted on becoming an unstoppable tide that would uproot corruption, dictatorship and tribal rule from Bahrain.

People are aware that the regime depends for its existence on the help of foreigners; be them the Saudi army, Emirati troops, British politicians, the American navy or the mercenaries from Jordan and Pakistan. This reliance on the outside renders the regime unfit to rule the civilised natives. The Alkhalifa behaviour in the past five years has complimented that of their ancestors who had used violence to occupy the country. They have adopted policy of deception, coercion, extreme forms of censorship and repression to keep the lid on the popular anger sweeping the land. In recent months hundreds have been jailed for their peaceful expression of opinion, including the heads of political societies and several of their senior officials. Last month the Alkhalifa occupiers went further. Their cronies at the pseudo-parliament passed a law banning religious scholars from joining the political societies. This is yet another step on the path to rendition. These societies themselves are unable to function within a

civilised framework of pluralistic politics. They are there only to silence the critics of the occupiers and to give credence to their backers in London and Washington.

The policies of deception go further. Earlier this year the US State Department said that only five of the 26 recommendations by the Bissiouni Commission had been implemented. The regime has been accused on stalling on the implementation of those articles and has sought silence critical voices demanding this. To circumvent this, Western advisors plotted another ploy. The head of that commission, Cherif Bissiouni, was invited to the country and words were attributed to him that his recommendations had been implemented. He was prevented from saying a word while in Bahrain. He only said that there had been wrong translation of his unspecified words. There is widespread speculation that a deal had been struck to achieve what the regime and his Western backers wanted. They would say what they like but would not allow the others to contradict them. These ploys are among the reasons why the forces of revolution are insisting on regime change.

After decades of tension, instability and absolute dictatorship, the state has been reached where co-habitation with the tribal antiquated rule is not a viable option and that democratic transformation is the only acceptable alternative to the present status quo. The hate between the two sides has reached levels that cannot be bridged and could burst into bloody conflict. The Bahraini Revolution has been the most peaceful among the Arab Spring protests. Its leaders are committed to their programme of civil disobedience and will not budge from it under pressure. But the Alkhalifa are known for their mentality of blood, force, violence and revenge. There is serious fear that they would escalate their state-terrorism against the native Bahrainis in order to end the political strife. They are wrong. The people are adamant on achieving change with peaceful means. The will of the new generations of Bahrainis is much stronger than that of the ruling tribe and will not be compromised or crushed.

The Bahraini Revolution is characterised with patience and deep reasoning and logic. This is why it has lasted so long despite

the daily provocations by the regime and its allies. However the fear of sudden flare up of the tribal most hated nature of bloody revenge from enemies has become a source of anxiety. The Western powers especially the US and UK are not serving peace with their policy of condoning the criminal activities of the Al Saud and Alkhalifa dictatorships. The time is now ripe for changing that policy. It is clear that they have lost the initiative in Syria and Iraq and lost the war in Yemen. The international opinion is turning sharply against them and putting pressure on the Western governments to adopt new policies aiming at radical transformation of the Middle East. Democratic transformation is necessary, so is a serious approach against the terrorism sponsored by some of the GCC states. Bahrain can serve as a model of peaceful transition from absolute tribal dictatorship to modern statehood as demanded by the people. The Western dithering is encouraged those regimes to continue their antiquated styles of governance.

Both Manama and Riyadh must be told in unambiguous terms that time has come for political settlement in the Middle East based on people's rule, pluralism, rule of law and representative regimes chosen by the people. They will refuse. But the World's interests cannot be sacrificed for the sake of handful of enemies of change and democracy. Bahrainis will continue their peaceful protests but will refuse any settlement with the Alkhalifa tyranny short of handing power back to the people. It is politically and morally wrong for the West to side with dictators and tyrants against those men and women who are struggling to transform their societies from old-style oligarchies into civilised entities governed by the rule of law. The past five years have shown the sour consequences of such policies. Bahrainis have averted similar fate befalling their countries but had to pay dear price. The West must stand in appreciation of Bahrain's peaceful and civilised Revolution and stop supporting the enemies of change. Modern statehood notions mean that hereditary rule is out of fashion and cult-building by rulers cannot be tolerated anymore. That must be the Western message to the Gulf dictators.

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## UK to investigate Saudi cluster bombs, regime's crimes continue

Britain is investigating reports that cluster munitions have been used by a Saudi-led coalition during the ongoing war on Yemen, Foreign Secretary Philip Hammond told parliament on Tuesday 24th May. Saudi Arabia and its Gulf Arab allies have been mercilessly bombing Yemen illegally and in criminal ways. "The MoD (Ministry of Defence) is now urgently investigating the allegations that have been made," Hammond told parliament. He said the weapons described in Amnesty's report were decades old, and that it was now illegal to use or supply such bombs under British law. Amnesty International said on Monday it had documented Saudi use of cluster bombs in Yemen that had been manufactured in Britain. Banned UK-manufactured cluster bombs have been found in Yemen leading to calls for the UK to come clean on its weapon sales and military support to Saudi Arabia. An unexploded BL-755 cluster bomb, designed to be dropped from the UK-made Tornado aircraft used by the Saudi Air Force was found in a village in the north of Yemen. Several NGOs confirmed that Saudis had committed war crimes in that country..

A district judge in London has refused to allow the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) to appeal against the acquittal of eight anti-arms trade activists including one Bahraini victim of repression, who were charged with blockading the Defence and Security Equipment International (DSEI) arms fair in London last September. In April, the campaigners were cleared after district judge Angus Hamilton at Stratford magistrates' court accepted their defence that they were taking action to prevent a crime because of the possibility that illegal weapons were being

sold. The five men and three women argued they had been trying to stop the sale of weapons to regimes accused of human rights abuses when they were charged with wilful obstruction of the highway after blocking military vehicles from entering the ExCel centre in east London. Hamilton accepted this defence, saying: "[There is] clear, credible, and largely unchallenged evidence from the expert witnesses of wrongdoing at DSEI and compelling evidence that it took place in 2015." The ruling has wider political significance, because MPs from the committee on arms export control have confirmed illegality at arms fairs which will now become part of an inquiry into the trade.

Another native Bahraini has been persecuted by Alkhalifa tribal rule. Senior lawyer, Taimoor Karimi has been ordered by their court to leave the country. His nationality had been revoked earlier, together with more than 250 native Bahrainis. Yesterday Amnesty International (AI) issued an Urgent Action about Mr Karimi's case. It said: The 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness also prohibits, bar a very small number of tightly drawn exceptions, any loss of nationality which results in statelessness. Subsequently, the obligation to avoid statelessness has been recognized as a norm of customary international law. International human rights law and standards also prohibit arbitrary deportation and the exiling of persons from their own country. AI urged people to write immediately in Arabic English, or your own language: Urging the Bahraini authorities not to proceed with the expulsion of Taimoor Karimi; Urging them to rescind the decision to strip him of his nationality. Yesterday Alkhalifa court passed one year

jail sentence on Sheikh Mohammad Al Mansi for criticising Alkhalifa tribal dictatorship. He has been in detention for the past two months. The verdict came amid growing institutionalised repression by the regime. Last week a new draconian law, proposed by the royal court and endorsed by regime's cronies at the powerless parliament bans religious scholars from membership of political societies. On 16 May 2016, members of Alkhalifa parliament were ordered to pass a draft amending article 5 of the Political Societies Law (2005), which prevents any religious figure who delivers a sermon from joining political societies or from participating in political activities. This is another example of the harassment the regime exercises on opposition members based on their religious beliefs. On 19th May five native Bahrainis from Sitra were sentenced to seven years: Sayed Hussain Abdulla Alawi AlAlawi, Mansoor Abdul Karim AlTawq, Ahmad Mohammad Ain Draboh and Mahmood Jassim AlTawq. Five others from Sanabis Town were given similar sentences: Ammar Mirza AlSadiq, Qassim Mohammad Ahmad, Mohammad Abdul Shahid Ibrahim and Sayed Jaffar Al Falla.

The past week has seen many arrests and home raids. Yesterday ten people were detained in house raids in Sitra. On 20th May, Mohammed Ahmed AbdulAdheem was arrested in Manama. Alkhalifa added. From Sitra Ahmad Abdul Sadiq, 22, was snatched from his father's house. Prisoners at the notorious Jaw Prison have begun hunger strike to protest the criminal treatment by Alkhalifa mercenaries of native Bahrainis.

**Bahrain Freedom Movement**  
25th May 2016

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## Saudi credit worthiness erodes, UK criticised for embracing Alkhalifa

The Saudi regime is set for more troubles to come. In addition to its ill-fated adventures in Iraq, Bahrain, Syria, Lebanon and Yemen, the US Senate yesterday passed a law allowing families of victims of 9/11 to sue the Saudis. Riyadh had earlier threatened to withdraw its estimated \$750 billion of assets if this bill was passed. Another trouble comes from Moody's Investors Service, which cut its credit rating for Saudi Arabia, Oman and Bahrain. Saudi Arabia saw its credit rating slashed by one notch from Aa3 to A1. "A combination of lower growth, higher debt and smaller domestic and external buffers leaves the kingdom less well positioned to weather future shocks," Moody's said on May 14. On 16th May Belkis Wille who is the Yemen and Kuwait researcher with Human Rights Watch published a report titled: "Saudi Spokesman Denies Human Rights Watch's Yemen Findings." She refuted a claim by Saudi military spokesman Gen. Ahmad al-Assiri who had told National Public Radio (NPR) "There is no team from Human Rights Watch on the ground," She said that al-Assiri's state-

ment was laughable. But she continued: "Nothing laughable about the situation in Yemen. Over the course of my trips, I've investigated dozens of airstrikes by the coalition that have killed at least 670 civilians, as well as other serious abuses by all the parties to the conflict. We and other human rights groups have been on the ground investigating them. Saudi Arabia and its coalition partners have an obligation under the laws of war to investigate alleged violations by their forces – but there's no indication they've done so."

The downgrading by Moody's Investors Service of Government of Bahrain's long-term issuer ratings to Ba2 from Ba1 and assigning it a negative outlook is a blow to the embattled Alkhalifa regime. Moody's rating action concludes the review for downgrade which it initiated on 4 March 2016. The main driver for the rating downgrade is Moody's view that the credit profile of the Bahraini government will continue to weaken materially in the coming years, despite its fiscal consolidation efforts. In particular, the rating agency expects Bahrain's government debt burden

and debt affordability to deteriorate more. On 9 May 2016, Bahrain's dictator and his clique attempted to deceive the world that the implementation of all recommendations of the Bahrain Independent Commission of Inquiry (BICI) had been completed. However, the Bahrain Center for Human Rights (BCHR)'s independent report, issued together with other Bahraini NGOs, has proven that Bahraini authorities had only implemented two out of 26 recommendations, 16 were partially implemented and eight were not implemented. The dictator awarded Professor Mahmoud Cherif Bassiouni a Bahrain Medal of the First Degree, the same one that had been granted to Ian Henderson. State media reported that Bassiouni said the government of Bahrain had implemented the recommendations – a statement that he later said was inaccurate.

In the week 9-15th May at least 24 native Bahrainis were arrested by Alkhalifa occupiers, including an under-aged boy. They attacked most of the 30 protests that were held in various towns of the country.

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## USCIRF: Saudi is as repressive as ever; Alkhalifa not faring better

Last week the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF) released its annual report detailing the state of religious freedom in the world. It said that "Saudi Arabia remains uniquely repressive in the extent to which it restricts the public expression of any religion other than Islam, and a number of high profile cases during the past year demonstrated the government's continued disregard for freedom of thought, conscience, and religion or belief. The government continues to prosecute, imprison, and flog individuals for dissent, apostasy, blasphemy, and sorcery, and a 2014 law classifying blasphemy and advocating atheism as terrorism has been used to prosecute human rights defenders and others. In addition, authorities continue to repress and discriminate against dissident clerics and members of the Shi'a community who criticize the government and call for equal rights. Based on the Saudi government's systematic, ongoing, and egregious violations of religious freedom, USCIRF again recommends in 2016 that Saudi Arabia be designated a "country of particular concern," or CPC, under the International Religious Freedom Act (IRFA). The State Department has designated Saudi Arabia a CPC repeatedly since 2004.

The chapter on Bahrain details the ongoing abuses by the government against a large portion of the kingdom's population. Currently, the majority Shia population in Bahrain continues to experience increased interrogations, detentions, and arbitrary arrests by the government. In an effort to criminalize dissent, the government targets Shi'a Muslims, including clerics, "for peaceful protests and criticizing the government's human rights and religious freedom record." It added that Bahrain had failed to meet some of its own self-imposed deadlines on the implementation of the recommendations from the Bahrain Independent Commission of Inquiry (BICI). Additionally, the Shia population continued to face cultural, economic, educational, and social discrimination in 2015. Meanwhile Saudi Arabia has been given the rank of 165 by Reporters Without Borders in its "2016 World Press Freedom Index". This reflects the nature of what is commonly called "Kingdom of Silence" which condemns its opponents to executions and beheadings if they speak out against the most reactionary regime in the world.

A scandalous behaviour has exposed the reality of the Alkhalifa ruling tribe. Cherif Bassiouni visited Bahrain this week to assess how much of his commission's 26 recommendations have been implemented. He had headed the Bahrain Independent Committee of Investigation (BICI) in 2011 charged with investigating regime's

crimes in March and April 2011. For the past five years; torture, sectarianism, repression have continued unabated. Last week the US Commission on International Religious Freedom said in its 2016 Annual Report said that: "Bahrain had failed to meet some of its own self-imposed deadlines on the implementation of the recommendations from the Bahrain Independent Commission of Inquiry (BICI)." Yet the regime claimed that Dr Bassiouni "Praised" it for implementing the recommendations. This caused an outcry among the people who have witnessed sharp deterioration in Alkhalifa treatment of the native majority. When pressed about what he said he replied: "The English is wrong," he wrote in an email sent in the early hours of Tuesday, adding: "I have asked them to correct it." Bassiouni was given the same medal that had been bestowed by the dictator on Ian Henderson in 2001.

Meanwhile the regime has escalated its attacks on natives. On 9<sup>th</sup> May Moosa Jaffar, from Dair Town was arrested in a vicious raid on his house. Last week at least seven people were arrested from the Town of AlGhuraifa: Jassim Ahmad Abdulla, his brother, Abdulla, Sayed Mohammad Sayed Saleh Sayed Khalil, Sayed Mohammad Sayed Habib, Sayed Ahmad Sayed Hadi Alawi and his two brothers, Sayed Baqir and Sayed Hassan. Yesterday regime's courts issued terms sentences of ten years on six natives. A child was given three years for protesting against the regime. On 5<sup>th</sup> May regime's courts sen-

tenced three natives to life in jail for opposing the hereditary dictatorship. Six others were given ten years each. Three more were sentenced to three years. In a separate case, two natives were sentenced to three years; Sadiq Jaffar AShoor and Ahmad Ali Khamis.

Pressure is mounting on the regime to release Zainab AlKhwaja, one month after its foreign minister promised to do so. He was speaking on 7<sup>th</sup> April with visiting American Secretary of State, John Kerry when he said that she would be released on "humanitarian" grounds. After a month, Zainab remains behind bars. She has written an open letter from her cell calling for people's freedom from this criminal regime.

While people were happy to see Rayhana AlMousawi released from her three year incarceration for protesting against Formula 1 blood race in Bahrain, new shocking revelations have caused anger against the regime. It has now been confirmed by Rayhana that she had been subjected to severe torture including sexual harassment. She was ordered to take off her clothes on two separate occasions while police officers were watching. She was also subjected to various forms of torture including beating, swearing and deprivation of sleep. There are calls for the UN Human Rights Commissioner to take the case personally.

### Bahrain Freedom Movement

11<sup>th</sup> May 2016 ([info@vob.org](mailto:info@vob.org), [www.vob.org](http://www.vob.org))

## The Times: Fury as Bahrain's king is given seat beside Queen

By Valentine Low, The Times May 17

The Queen was at the centre of a row over human rights last night after criticism of the decision to sit her next to King Hamad of Bahrain at her 90th birthday celebrations in Windsor.

Human Rights Watch said that it was an "error of judgment" to place the Queen next to the head of a country "with a grisly human rights record".

The celebration, which featured 900 horses from around the world and was hosted on ITV by Ant and Dec, was also attended by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Cornwall, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Prince Harry.

During the celebration the King of Bahrain was seated on the Queen's right, with the Duchess of Cornwall on his other side. The Bahrainis have a close relationship with the Royal Windsor Horse Show.

The Gulf state has been widely criticised for serious human rights abuses ever since the regime used violence to put down pro-democracy protests during the Arab Spring of 2011.

Nicholas McGeehan, from Human Rights Watch, said: "Whoever made the decision to place the king next to her either wasn't aware of or didn't care about Bahrain's grisly human rights record."

A report by Amnesty International last year found that the Bahraini regime continued to curtail freedom of expression and that its security forces used "excessive force to disperse protests".

Bahrain rejected the report while the Foreign and Commonwealth Office said that Britain was "working closely" with Bahrain to strengthen human rights and the rule of law. King Hamad and his son, Prince Salman, have also been seen with the Queen in the royal box at Ascot.



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## Impassionate plea for democratic transformation from jailed mother

As Hadi dozes off, I quietly get out of bed. I put my folded prayer mat by the bars of my cell so I can get some light to finish reading my book. I underline: "Power in defense of freedom is greater than power on behalf of tyranny and oppression, because power, real power comes from conviction which produces action". As I finish underlining I remember— no, I close my eyes and relive a memory, as prisoners often do. I had spent months and months worrying about how my arrest would affect my 6-year-old daughter Jude; and the day had finally come. The police were at the door to take me away. I sat her on my lap and told her that when you do what's good and right, you don't need to be afraid. I told her that I would go to prison but I would be carrying her with me in my heart, and that I would stay in hers. She stared at me silently, her eyes welling up. I got up thinking that I must go fast before they break in. When my husband opened the door, I was glad Jude didn't get a glimpse of how many police officers stood there. What I didn't expect was that, as I was about to leave, my little Jude got up and said "I'll walk you out". She came by my side and held my hand. I walked out the door carrying my baby Hadi on my hip and holding my daughter's hand. As we walked down the stairs, it was hard to be fully aware of all the police walking around us. They were armed and they carried video cameras. Yet they looked so small with their downcast eyes, so weak, so helpless. I looked at Jude; she was the biggest person there. Her eyes wide open, her head held high, going down each step with such determination. Is that the power of truth? That a beautiful, tiny, skinny six-year-old can be towering over dozens of armed men and women in uniform?

"Prison guard Shaikha report to the officer in charge!" I open one eye hoping the loudspeakers didn't disturb Hadi's sleep. He rolls over and continues sleeping. I keep reading my book until I can't sit on the floor any longer. I smile at Hadi; as usual, he takes over the whole bed and leaves me the edge. I get under the cover and curl down beside him, kiss his chubby cheeks and think to myself: "now that's the most adorable cellmate ever," and fall asleep.

I hear banging, very loud voices, orders, and see florescent lights in the cell. I look at Hadi, he's wide awake too. I can tell he's scared; he's not making a sound. I go to the metal bars, but can't see anything except things being thrown out into the corridor from the cell next to mine. It's I am. I hug Hadi and sing "you are my sunshine" to calm him down. Then, they get to my cell. "OPEN! CELL 19!" and the electric cell opens. "Whats going on?" I ask. Officer replies "TAFTEESH!" I feel Hadi gripping my clothes. "At this hour?" I pro-

test. "You're scaring my baby". Five prison guards walk by me into the cell, crowding the place.

"Do you have something we can throw your stuff on?" The female officer asks. I look at my father's picture that I stuck with toothpaste on the wall. "Do whatever the hell you want, we're used to your riot police attacking our homes". Hadi stares at a prison guard going through the few baby books that he has, wearing plastic gloves. I look at the colorful pages that I've memorized and see her flipping through them like evidence at a crime scene. My one-year-old hides his face in my neck. I carry him and walk out of the cell. I stand in the corridor whispering prayers into Hadi's ears. The officer tells me "we know you don't have anything". I stare at her. They know that the only things that don't belong in this cell are my child and I.

As they leave, memories of my father's arrest flash before my eyes. I rock Hadi back to sleep. He falls asleep and I sit by the metal bars to write this letter.

My name is Zainab Al-Khawaja. I am the daughter of a political prisoner and the mother of a political prisoner. But my story was never about my family, and the pain I carry is not the pain of a family but the pain of a people.

During a visit a couple of weeks back, my husband told me that the Bahraini regime had announced that they would release me and my child for humanitarian reasons. I didn't know how to react, but my first feeling was one of failure. For if all I have achieved is to somehow save myself and my child, while the regime uses my case to come off as "humanitarian," then I have failed. As I thought of that again later in my cell, I remembered the bodies I had seen of protesters killed. Where was the regime's humanity when they shot a 13-year-old child? I heard the cries of mothers as they call out to their children's graves. I have kept those cries in my heart. I recalled the voices of the torture victims, describing the horrors one would not even believe possible. Remembering how their voice would soften, how their voices would crack. How at some instances they would stop speaking, unable to put into words what happened next. I used to bury myself in my notes, unable to look the person in the eye, unable to see all that pain. I remembered the blood, my father's blood, the hundreds of injured protesters' blood, the blood left in the homes of those arrested. I saw all the innocent people, in handcuffs, I saw the anger in their eyes as they sat before a judge with no soul. I heard the pleading in their lawyers' voices: "He is just a child, there is no evidence against him, let him go back to his family before Eid". I looked at the judge's frozen eyes and thought of how many innocent people he had sentenced, how many prisoners he had kicked out of court as soon as they described the torture they were subjected to. I saw a child, who placed her tiny finger

on a glass partition separating her from her father. I saw the longing in her father's eyes as he reached out to touch his daughter, holding back tears.

I carried their pain, I still carry their pain. My cause is the cause of my people. If nothing changes for the people of Bahrain, then my staying in jail or release is not of great consequence. I am a mother with a job. I will carry my baby with me and continue on my path, so that I can clothe him in resilience and feed him in dignity.

I think of all those western governments between us and our freedom; those governments who see us suffer for democracy and still support dictatorships in our countries. I remember another line I underlined in my book "She preaches one thing while deceitfully practicing another". As for people who are trying to help anyone who is oppressed, I send my love and gratitude from behind bars.

**Zainab Al-Khawaja**

Cell 19, Isa Town Women's Prison  
Bahrain, 20th April 2016

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### Saudi credit worthiness erodes

*Continued from page 2*

Regime's kangaroo courts passed prison sentences amounting to 228 years on 31 native Bahrainis for taking part in anti-regime protests. On 16th May regime's forces arrested native handicapped youth, Sadiq Al-Qamar, 22, from Dar Kulaib. His family stated that they had medical reports proving he is of special needs and his hands cannot function normally. A judge ordered his detention on charges of taking part in anti-regime protests. On 15th May, Sayed Hussain Sayed Amin AlWadaei, from Ras Rumman District of Manama was detained at a check point and transferred to one of the torture centres. On 12th May under-aged Hassan Al Samei' was snatched by regime's forces as he left Sheikh Abdul Aziz school, having finished some of his final examinations. He is the brother of Abbas Al Samei' who had been sentenced to death by Alkhalifa occupiers. Three other brothers, Mohammad, Hussain and Ali are serving long prison sentences for their anti-regime protests.

Queen Elizabeth and organisers of her 90th birthday extravaganza have been criticised by a leading human rights organisation for the decision to seat her next to the King of Bahrain. Human Rights Watch said the decision to place the Queen next Bahrain's head of state was an "error of judgement". Amnesty International UK's head of policy and government affairs Allan Hogarth told The Independent: "the disturbing reality for people back in Bahrain is a never-ending cycle of arrests, tear-gas raids, torture in detention and long prison sentences for peaceful protesters."

**Bahrain Freedom Movement**  
18<sup>th</sup> May 2016