

2005 () 6 - 40



International | **Crisis Group**
WORKING TO PREVENT
CONFLICT WORLDWIDE

مقدمة «مركز لؤلؤة البحرين للدراسات والبحوث»

تتميز ثورة البحرين بعمق جذورها التاريخية، والتي تمتد لأكثر من قرنين هي تاريخ قدوم عصابة آل خليفه لحكم البحرين بمساندة الإستعمار البريطاني؛ إضافة إلى انها تغطي مساحة شاسعة من المفاهيم والاسباب تعدى الفساد المستشري في البلاد او انتهاك حقوق العباد، والتي من اجلها كانت ازمة ثقة حادة بين العصابة الحاكمة والشعب، مما ادى لإستحلاب الأول للمرتقة في كافة اجهزته القمعية.

قدم المعارضة البحرينية من جهة، وتمتع شعبه باعلى المستويات الاكاديمية من جهة اخرى كانت رافداً لإثراء المكتبة العربية بالكثير من الكتب والصادر، والتي تُمنع باجمعها في البحرين ضمن سياسة تكميم الافواه وإزهاق الأرواح، ومن أجل هذا يقوم «مركز لؤلؤة البحرين للدراسات والبحوث» المنبثق من «إئتلاف شباب ثورة 14 فبراير» بنشر نسخة رقمية مصورة من تلك المصادر والتعريف بها وما تحويه اولاً، إضافة لتعاونه مع كافة المراكز والمؤسسات المعنية بالأبحاث السياسية والاجتماعية والتاريخية في مجاله لاحقاً.

هذا الكتاب

Title: Bahrain's sectarian challenge

Author: Crisis Group

الكتاب: التحدي الطائفي في البحرين

المؤلف: Crisis Group

سنة النشر: 2005 م

تعريف:

على الرغم من العنوان الزائف للتقرير، فإن النص الداخلي له (كونه موجهاً لمراكز إتخاذ القرار) لا يسعه إلا الاعتراف بحقيقة وضع البحرين من حيث العلاقة بين عصابة آل خليفه (الحكومة) والمواطنين ككل، حيث يصرح صراحة بـ:

«إن مشاكل البحرين تتجاوز التمييز العنصري لتشمل الصراع المطول بين الحكومة والمعارضة والبطالة المتزايدة

ومعدلات الفقر المرتفعة وغلاء المعيشة المتصاعد: إن إقامة نظام سياسي مستقر **يقضي تعديل العلاقة بين الحكومة**

والمواطنين ككل.» (ص أ).

ويبقى الكتاب في جميع الحالات شهادة حية على ممارسة الإبادة الجماعية بكل الآليات، ومن ذلك التلاعب بالبنية الديموغرافية عبر التجنيس السياسي، والذي يُعد مع يرافقه من تمييز ضد المواطنين الاصليين في التعليم والتوظيف، تطبيقاً للبند (ج) من اتفاقية مناهضة الإبادة الجماعية، والذي ينص على أن ممارسة «احضاع الجماعة، عمداً لظروف معيشية يراد بها تدميرها المادي كلياً او جزئياً» جريمة دولية لا تبطل بالتقادم.

ليس للتقرير إلا ان يعترف بأن هذا التجنيس السياسي هذا ليس إلا آلية من آليات اضعاف الشرعية على توظيف المرتقة في الأجهزة القمعية، فهو يقر بأن:

«انه قد تم اتخاذ إجراءات استثنائية لمنح الجنسية للاردنيين والسوريين واليمنيين الذين وظفتهم الأجهزة الأمنية» ص

9؛ و «جهاز الأمن القومي والمكون إلى حد كبير من موظفين أجانب» ص 2؛ و «إن قوات الأمن، ومعظمهم

مجنودون من منطقة بلوخستان [=بلوشستان] في الباكستان وضباط من الأردن والدول العربية الأخرى، قاموا بمحاصرة القرى وأغاروا على بيوت الناشطين المعروفين، وقد تم اعتقال وتعذيب الآلاف من البحرينيين» ص 3.

نهایة، مع ان هذا التقرير يحاول تخفيف معاناة الشعب نصرة للعصابة الحاكمة -كونها حليف للاستعمار والامبريالية العالمية-، الا انه يبقى يجوي الكثير من الحقائق الواضحة الغير قابلة للإنكار؛ كما يجوي عدة مغالطات وأكاذيب، فمثلاً يكتب في «اسس انعدام الثقة» ص 14:

«فأن معظم الناس متفقون على أن الفروقات بين الشيعة والسنة قد تفاقمت وأصبحت مؤسسية فقط، فقط أعقاب الثورة الإسلامية في إيران عام 1979م، التي أدخلت الراديكالية على المجتمعات الشيعية على امتدان بلدان الخليج»

بينما الحقيقة هي أن إضطهاد الشعب الأصلي بدأ منذ أن احتلت عصابة آل خليفة البحرين، وقامت بمجازر جماعية رهيبة كان من نتائجها المهجرات الجماعية لكافة دول الجوار؛ وكان منها الثورات الجماهيرية في كل عقد منذ 1920م، إضافة لكل حركات المقاومة المحلية، والتي كانت تُقمع كلها بواسطة المرتزقة «البلوش» و «الهنود»؛ او عبر البدو المستقدمين لخدمة الإقطاعيين من العصابة.

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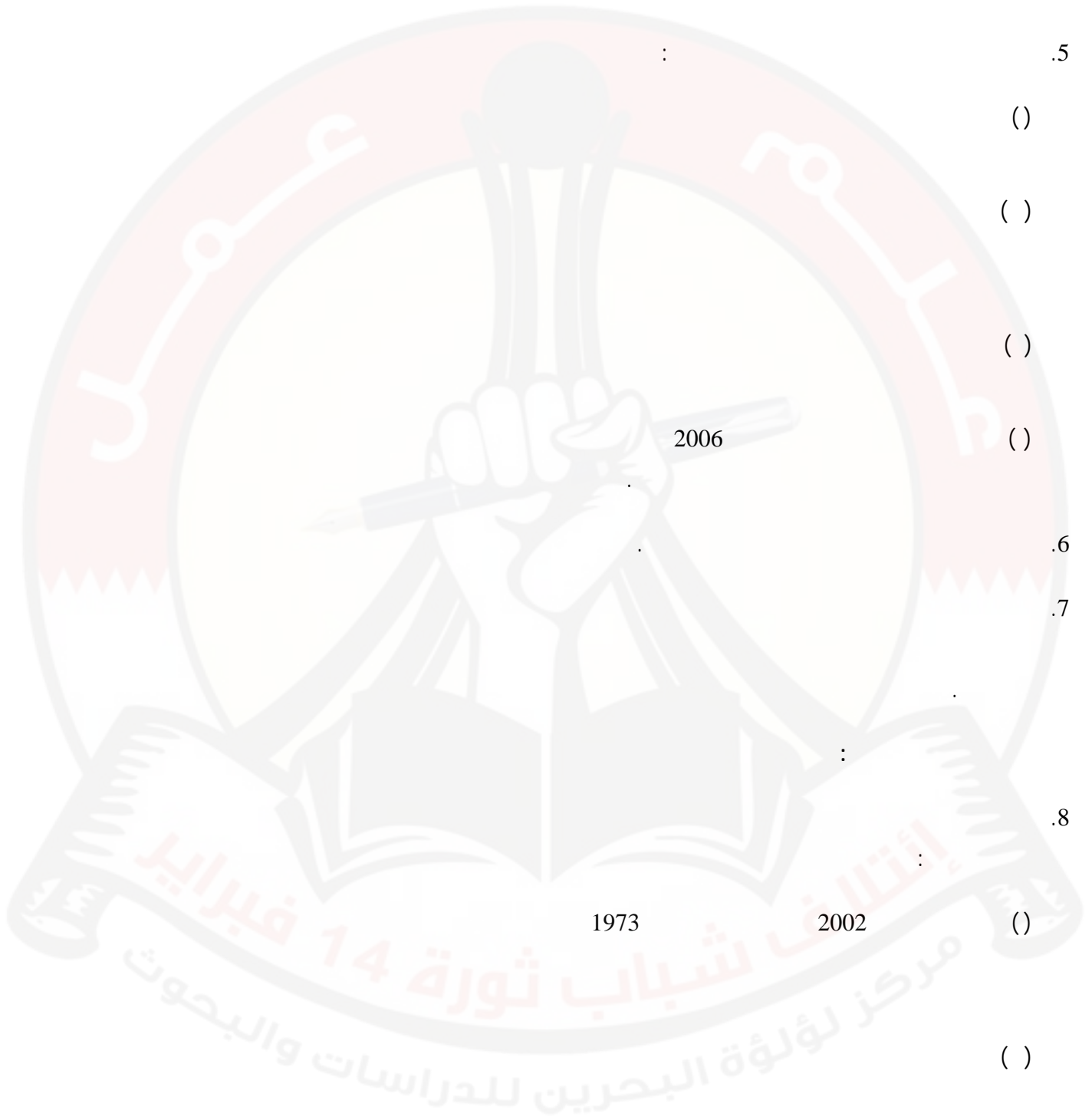
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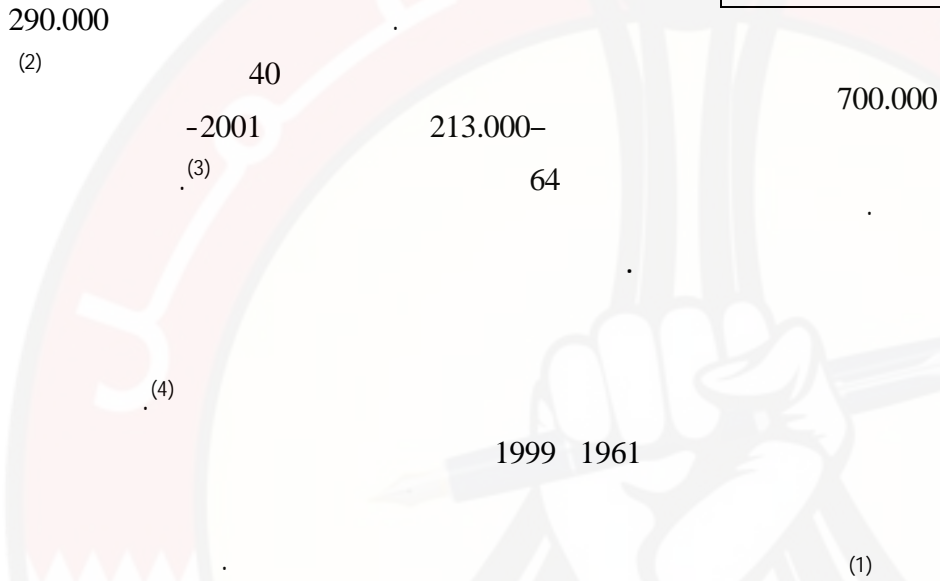
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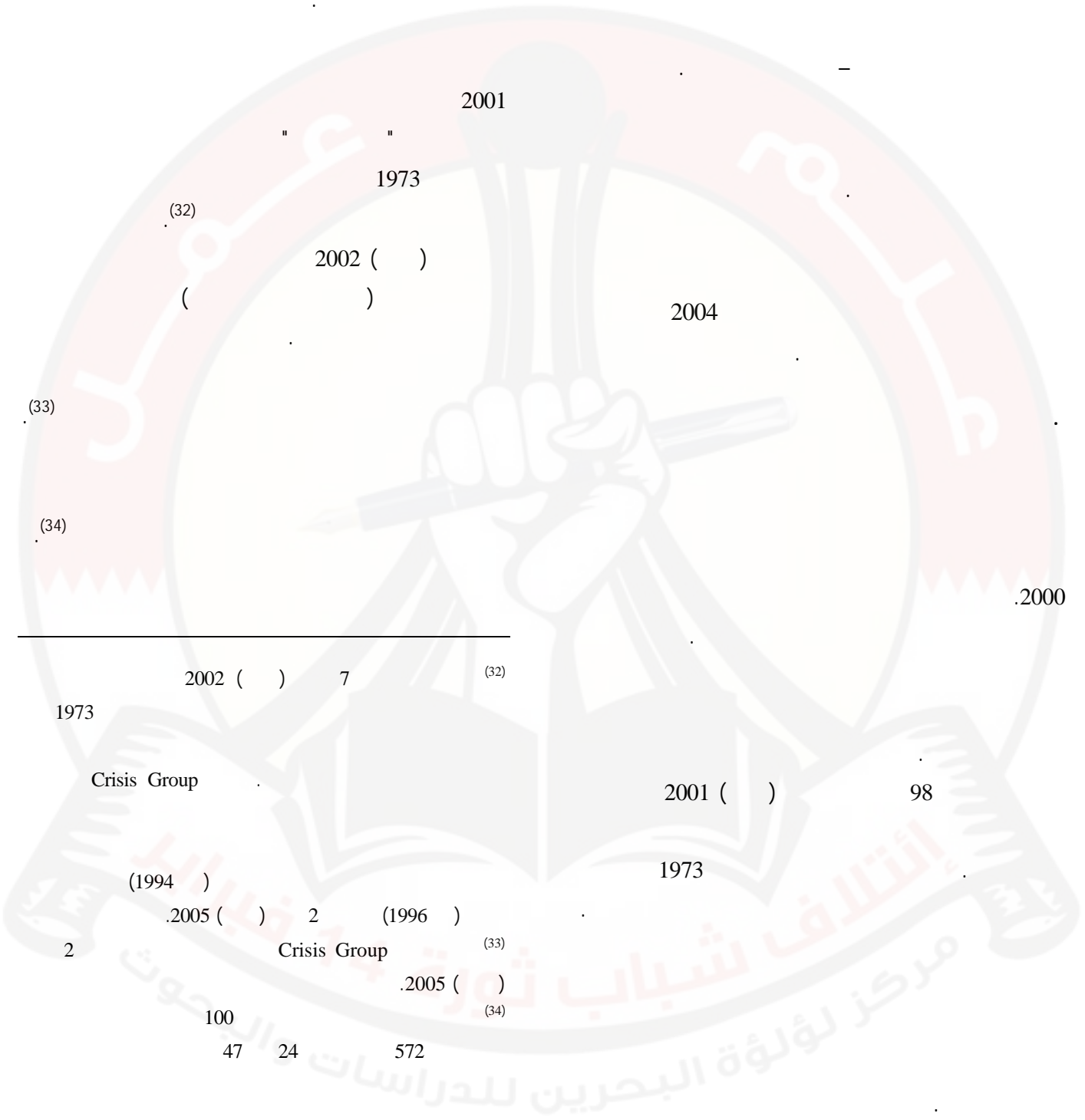
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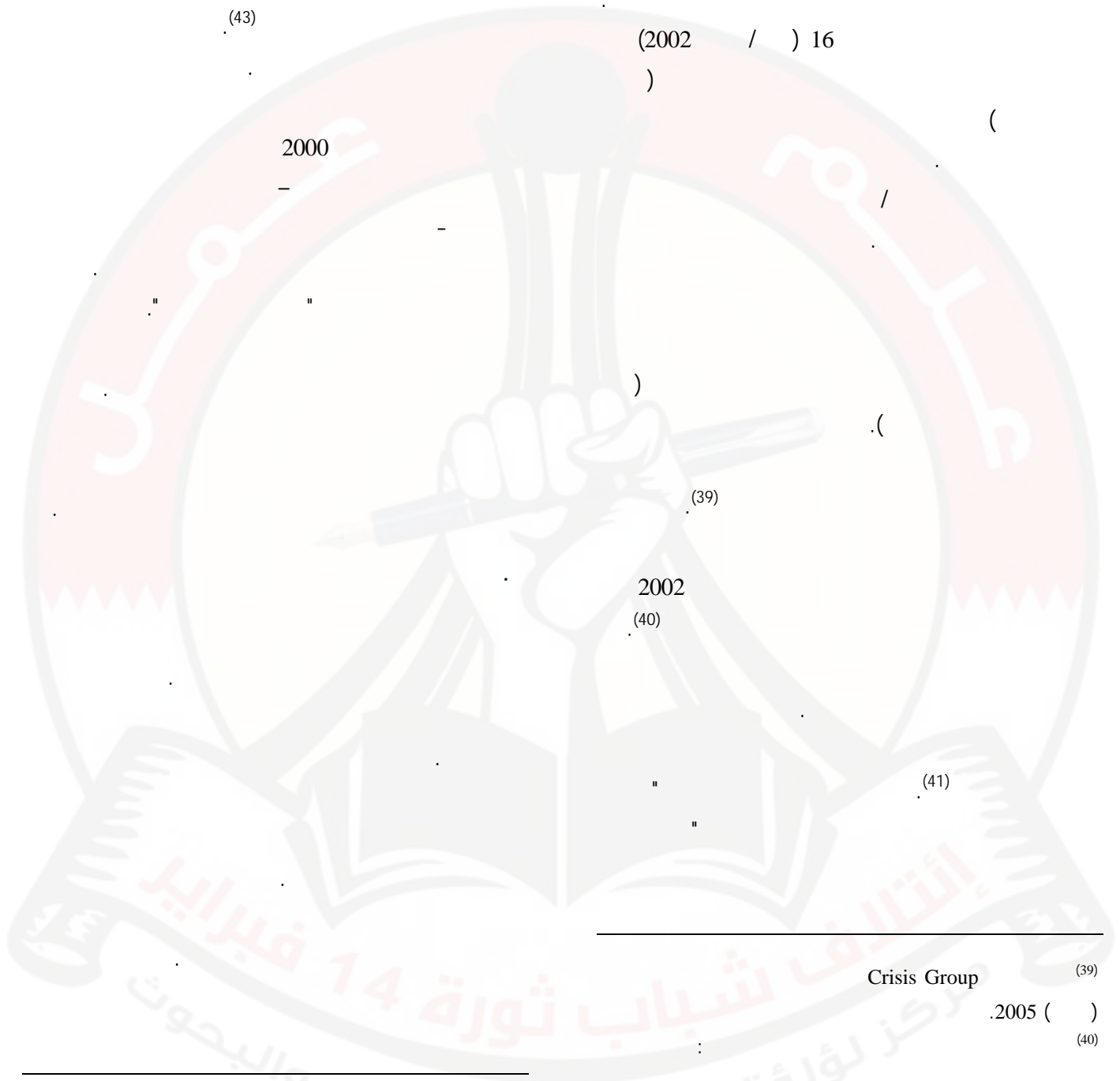
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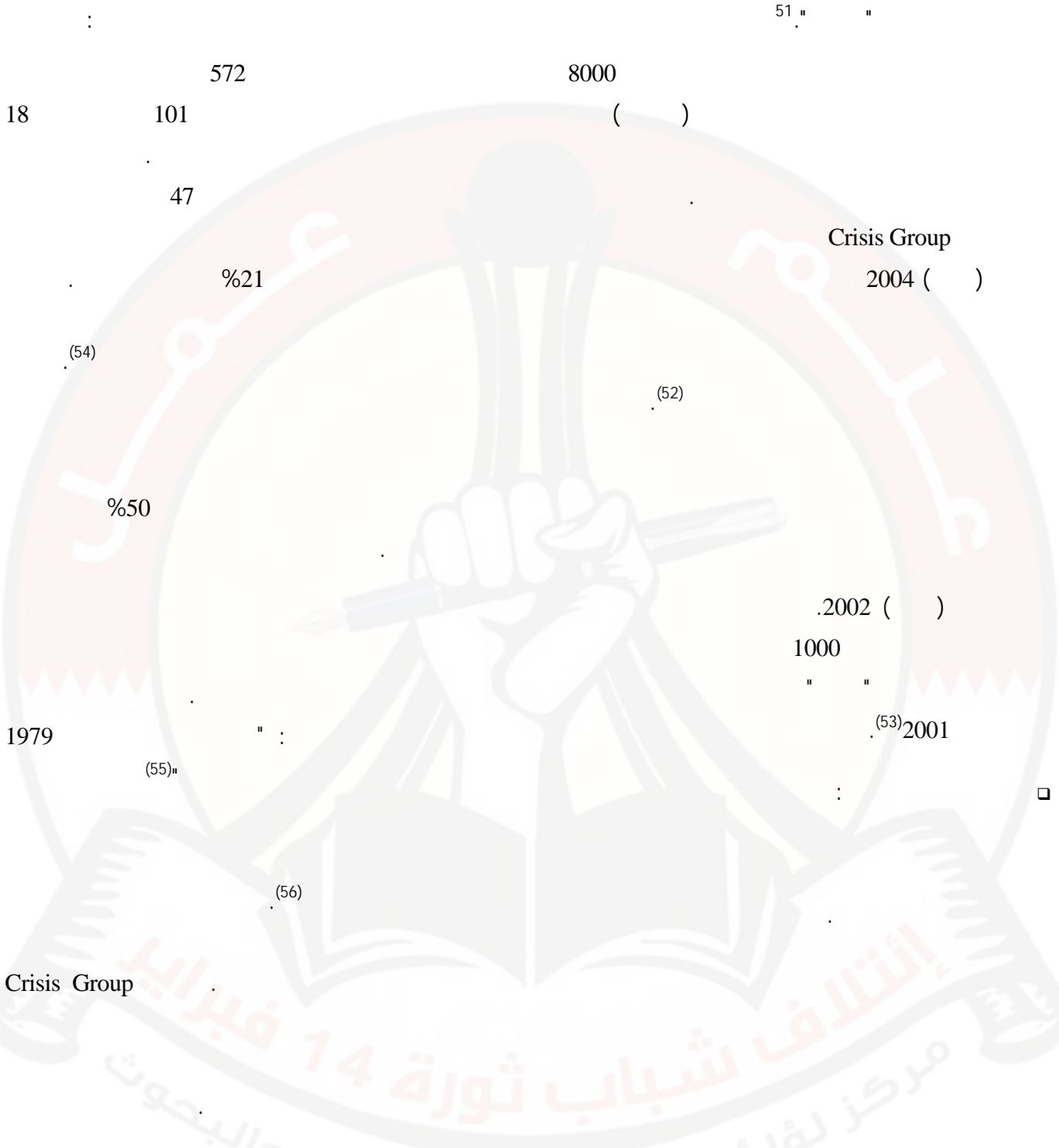
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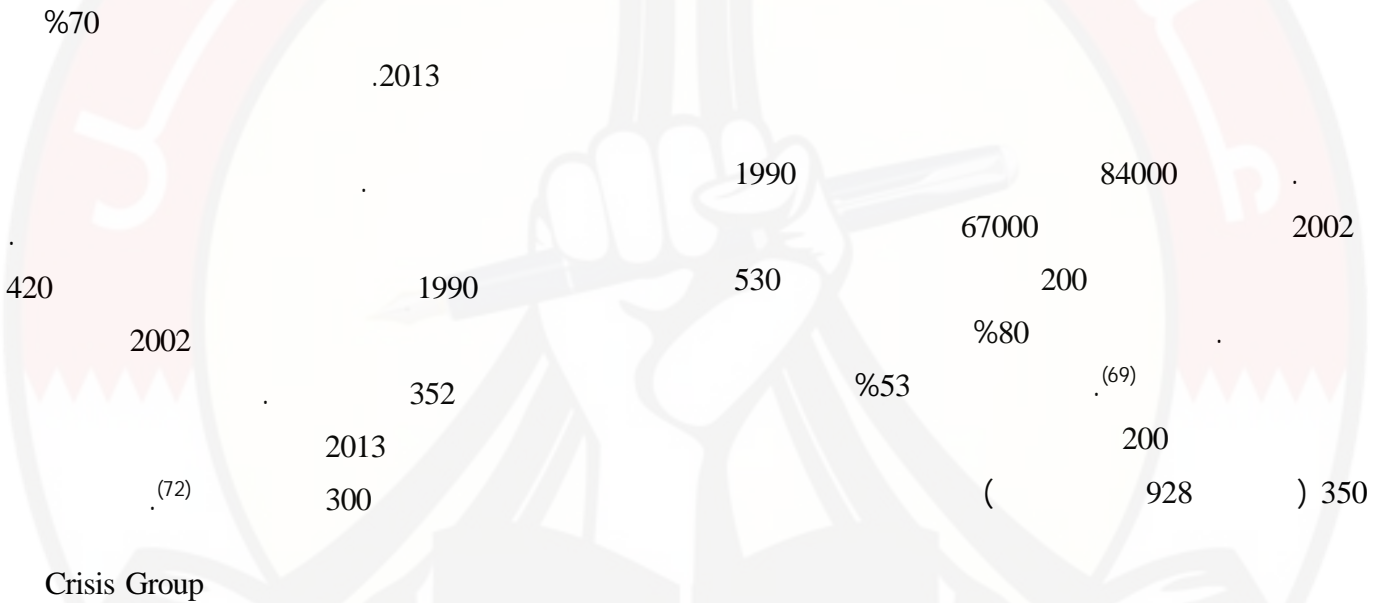
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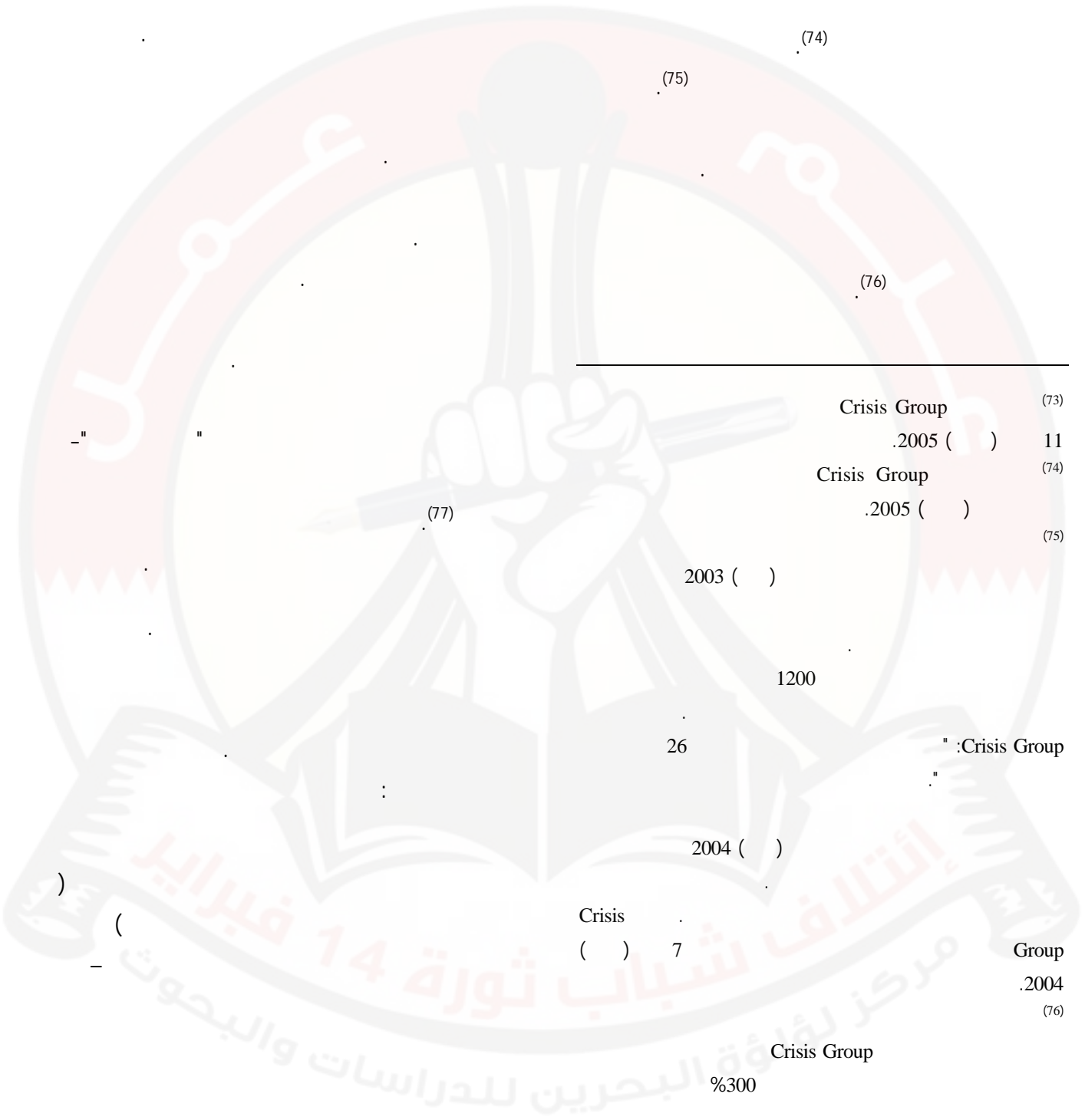
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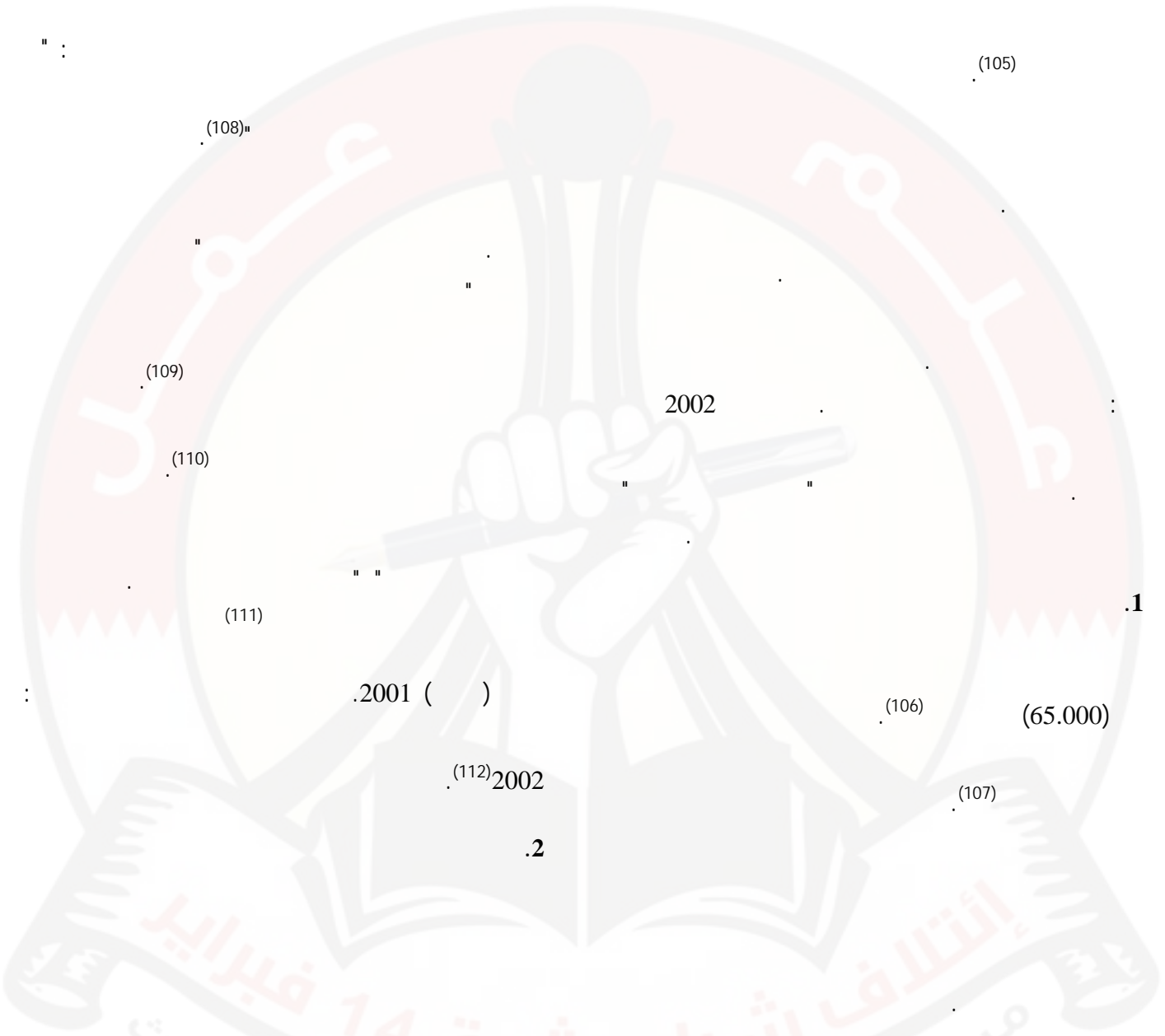
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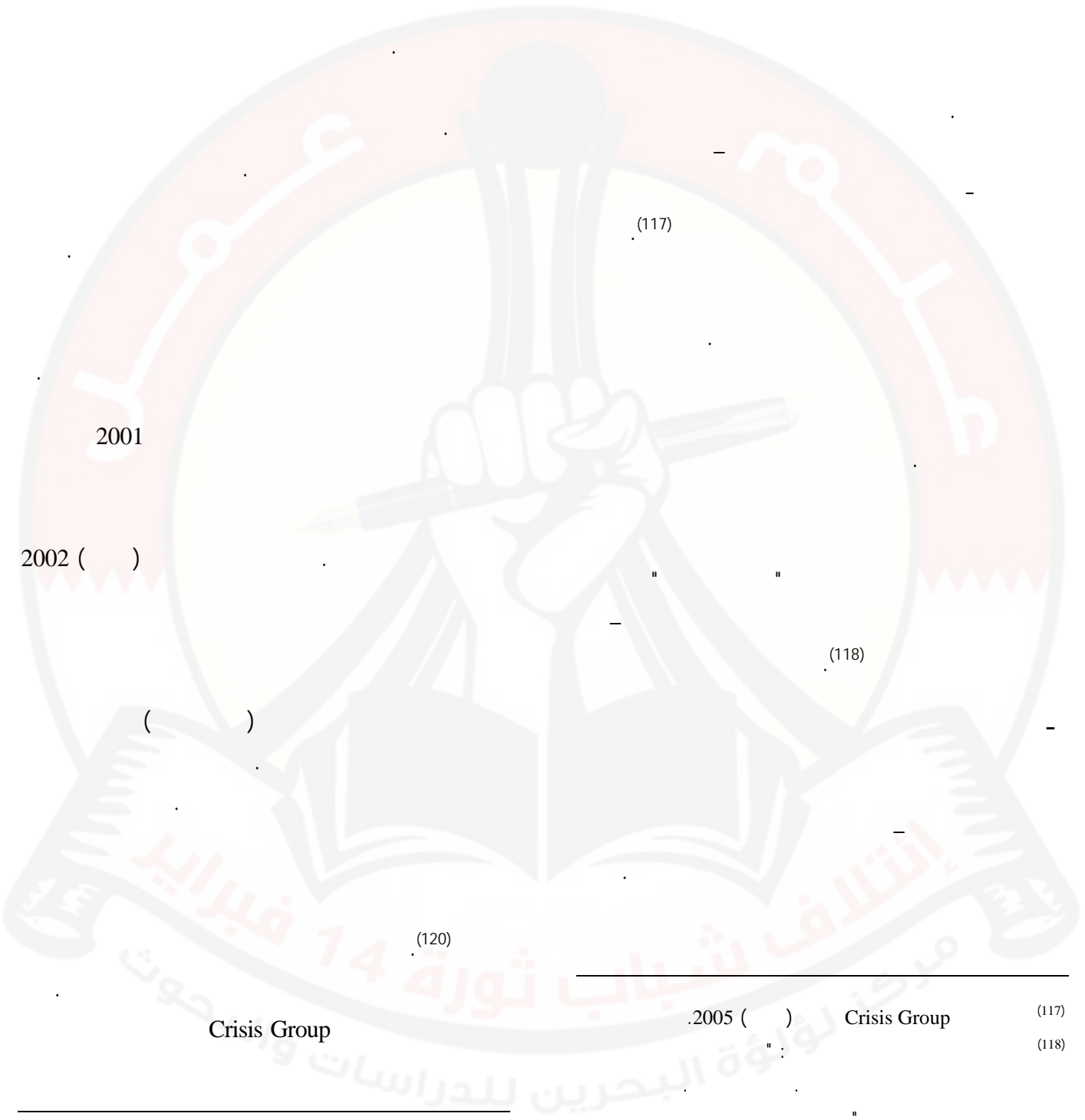
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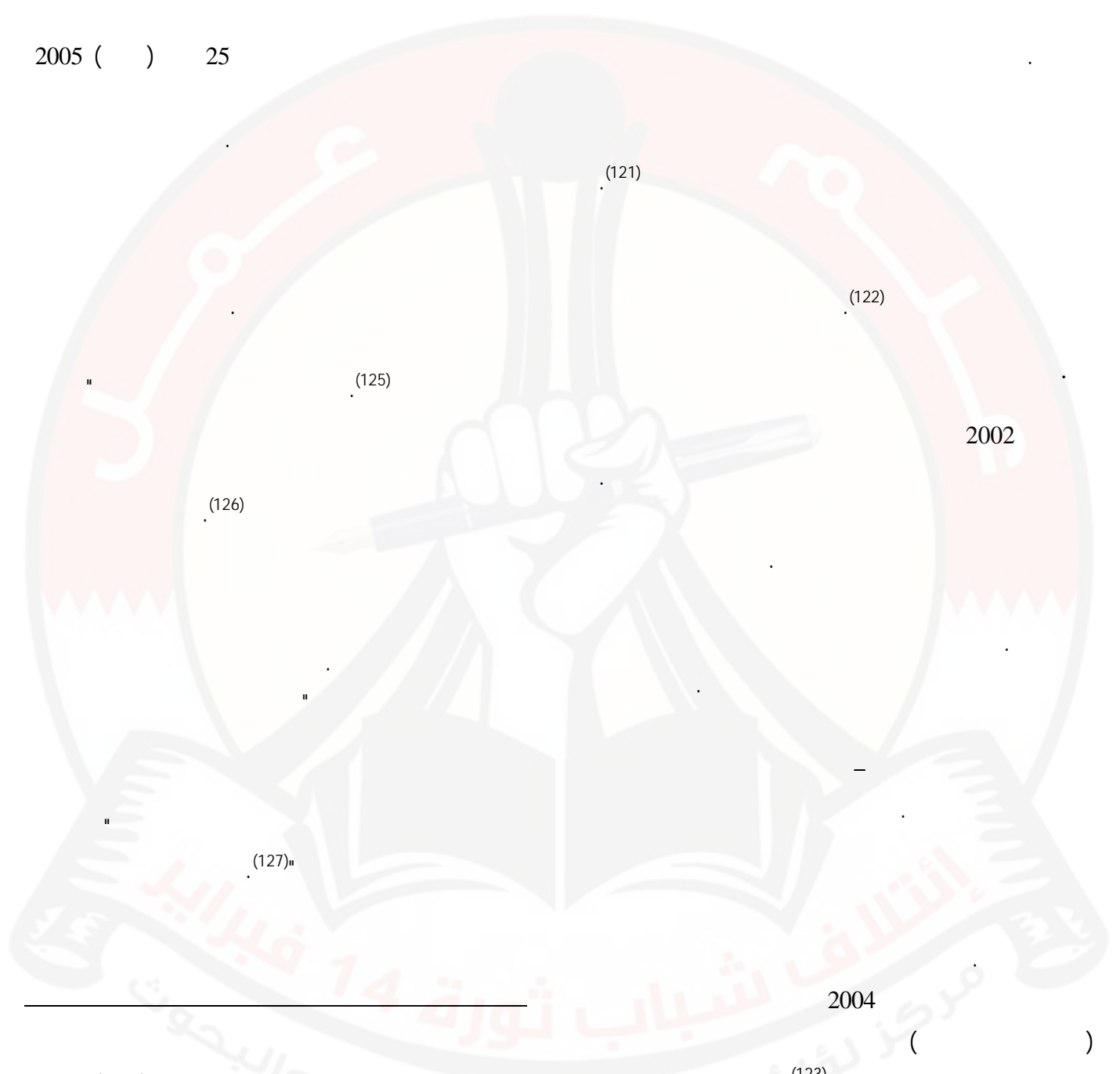
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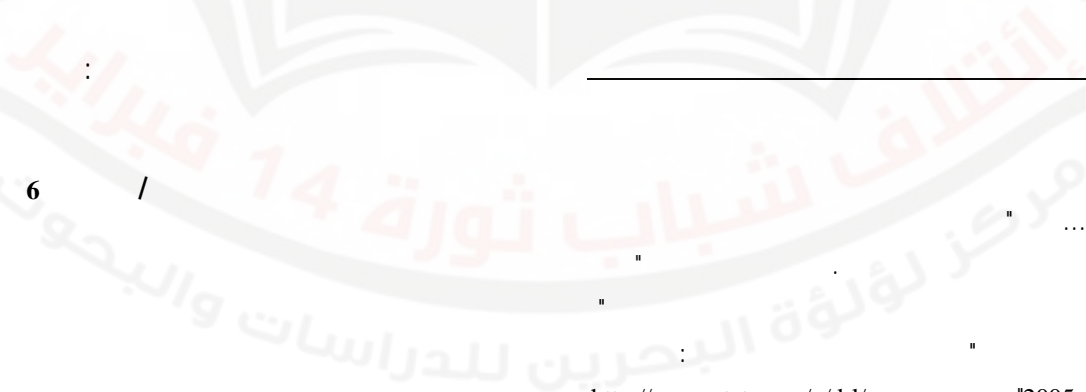
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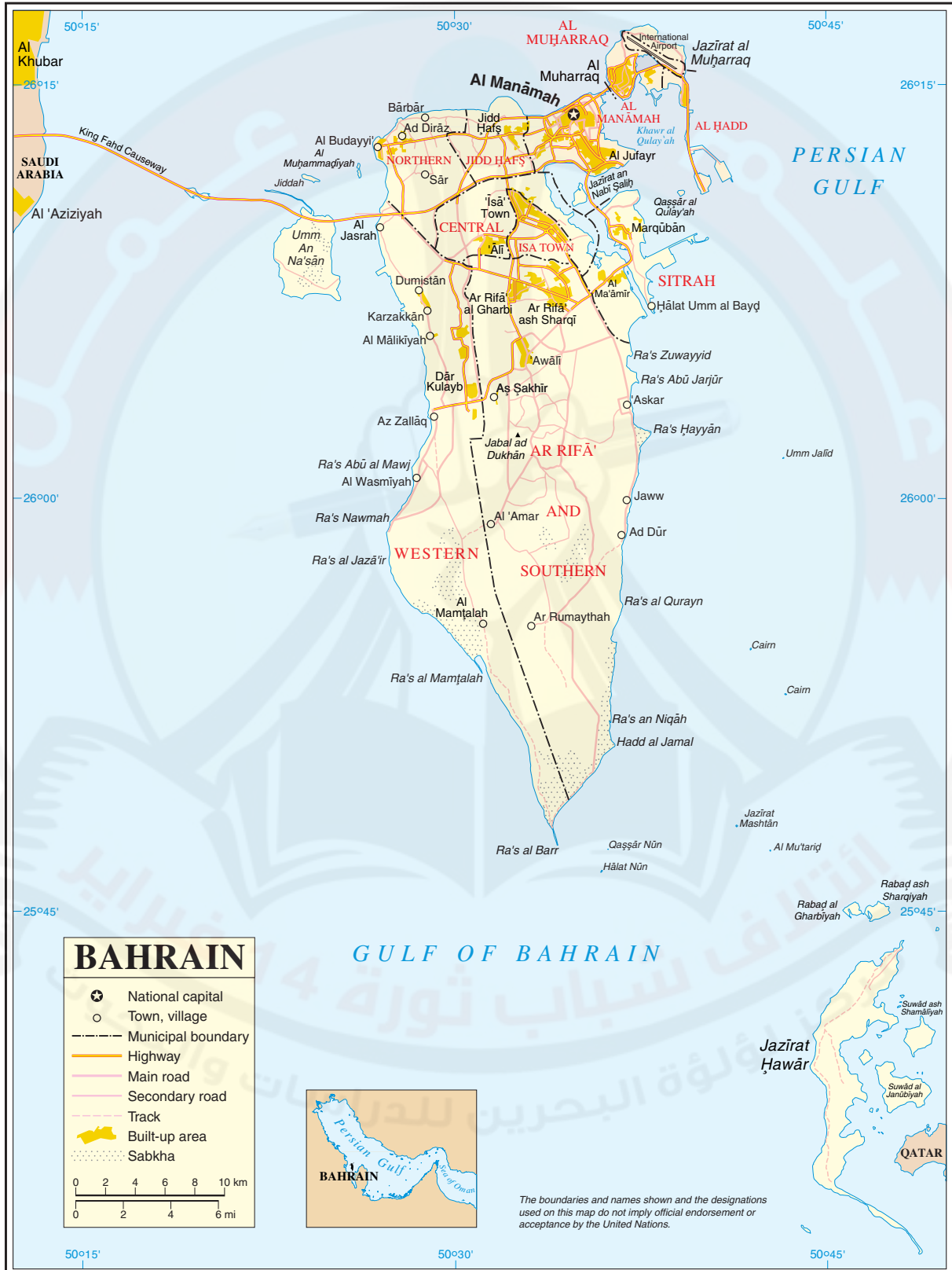
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إئتلاف شباب ثورة 14 فبراير
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