



# Excerpt from "Al-Qaida in Yemen" Official Magazine "Sada al-Malahim" January 12, 2008

## "Al-Qaidat al-Jihad Organization in the Arabian Peninsula / Jund al-Yaman Brigades": "Sada al-Malahim" Magazine #1: "Men on the Road: Yasser al-Hamiqani." Released: January 12, 2008



[This document is the translation of an Arabic-language magazine obtained by NEFA investigators and translated into English by ceifIT LTD on behalf of the NEFA TerrorWatch subscription service. On two separate occasions—in March and September 2008—the U.S. Embassy in Sana'a was the target of suicide bombers, killing a total of more than 18 people. On April 8, the U.S. government ordered non-emergency diplomatic employees to leave the country due to concerns about "possible attacks by extremist individuals or groups against U.S. citizens, facilities, businesses, and perceived interests."]

"Praise to Allah, Lord of the Worlds. These are glowing words of loyalty and love and out of agony of the departure of a great man... The conduct of such people increase our enthusiasm and drive us towards action. They are among the best of the Islamic nation's prophets, its vanguard, and its pioneers—who sacrifice their lives in order so that the Islamic nation may live in confidence and self-assuredness, enjoying the rule of Shariah law."

"Among these [people] is the hero, the martyr Yasser Nasser al-Hamiqani, from the tribes of the Hamiqan family in the Al-Bayda province. This individual was a flame of passion. Everyone knew him as having great devotion for his religion, which led him to undertake great risks—no matter how much he was criticized by his brothers, he paid them no heed. He sought knowledge in the Dawa Center in Sana'a. He incited his colleagues to fight, and when the crusader campaign commenced against Islam in Afghanistan, he attempted to answer the call of Islam. However, between him and the chance [to fight stood the crusader-allied rulers, the surrender of his fellow brothers, and the publication of false news by deviants."



"Then the crusaders came to confront Islam in Iraq, and he prepared his passport and his equipment, and swore to his brothers to help save Islam and its faithful in Iraq. The slaves of Al-Aswad Al-Ansi [the government of Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh] and his police showed up and captured him at a hotel in the Sana'a province. They took him to the dungeons of the crusader security [forces], where they beat him and tortured him—merely because he had sought [to go] to Iraq. He remained for three years under their blazing whips, solely due to this allegation. May he rest in peace, he was brave and did not fear their retributions, and he publicly accused the government and the president of apostasy, despite being held in their custody. He

prayed to Allah to provide him a means to escape from prison without managing to owe favors to anyone—and Allah answered his prayers, and he managed to escape through tunnels which were dug by the mujahideen.”

“After escaping [from prison], he suffered a great deal because he was ill and needed surgery. He faced many temptations and motivations, and almost turned himself in, but overcame the desire. When the crusaders attacked Somalia, he prepared himself to take revenge against the Ethiopians on behalf of Islam at their consulate in the Al-Bayda province. He set out to prepare himself, and was on his way—when he was discovered by the crusader guards and engaged in a fight with them at a checkpoint in the Al-Bayda province. He managed to safely withdraw, and kept on his way to his brothers. In the Sabah region of the Abyan province, he once again engaged in a fight with the same scum at a checkpoint. He killed a few of them, before they finally killed him, and he willingly accepted martyrdom, that which he had sought throughout his entire life. I was surprised that this ‘Al-Ansi’ [Yemeni government] gang would dare to kill a son of the tribes without any reaction on their part...”