

**(APPENDICES)**  
**APPENDIX A**  
**THE WASHINGTON POST ARTICLES**

**ARTICLE 1**

**Obama budget: Price tag for Wall Street bailout goes up**

The Washington Post - Washington, D.C.

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The Obama administration has repeatedly boasted how the historic rescue of Wall Street will cost taxpayers far less than originally expected. But the budget proposal released Monday came with some unwelcome news: The price tag of the bailout is suddenly going up.

As a result, the administration said it will seek twice as much money from its proposed bank tax compared with last year, \$61 billion vs. \$30 billion.

A main reason for the increased bailout cost is that the government's stock holdings of companies rescued by taxpayers have fallen in value. Insurance giant American International Group's stock has fallen 36 percent in the past year while General Motors's has tumbled 30 percent.

In 2011, the administration put the cost of the government's financial rescue at \$28 billion. Now, it's expected to reach \$54 billion.

The proposed "Financial Crisis Responsibility Fee," which would charge big banks \$61 billion over 10 years, would square with President Obama's political strategy to harness the anger against Wall Street in his reelection campaign. It also would cover the cost of one of his ideas to boost the economy, a program to refinance mortgages for struggling homeowners.

Republicans pledged to oppose the tax, which has never been passed by

Congress. But Obama's team may see political advantage in its proposal, especially if Mitt Romney, with his background in private equity, winds up being the Republican nominee.

The tax would apply to J.P. Morgan, Goldman Sachs and other banks with more than \$50 billion in assets, even though these firms have generally repaid their bailouts to the Treasury with interest. Taxpayers may lose far more money in companies, such as the automakers, which won't have to pay the fee.

"Despite claims to the contrary, the facts on [the federal rescue] are very clear: Taxpayers have profited \$13 billion from their investments in banks through the program and Treasury predicts they will see a lifetime positive return of more than \$20 billion," Frank Keating, president and chief executive of the American Bankers Association, said Monday.

He added, "This would simply be an arbitrary tax with no regard to where losses actually occurred."

The bailout's costs continue to shift. Shares of AIG and GM, for instance, are above what they were at the end of November, when the budget was tabulated. That means the rescue program is slightly less expensive than the budget suggests.

What's more, the bailout also sets aside \$46 billion for programs to help homeowners. But only \$3.3 billion has gone out the door for this purpose, and it is difficult to know how much will ultimately be spent.

The bright spot of the financial rescue is the program to aid banks, the core of which was called the Troubled Assets Relief Program, or TARP. The administration's budget said the Treasury had reclaimed \$258 billion from the banking sector at the end of last year, \$13 billion more than was handed out. Administration officials note that, under the law that created TARP, they are required to recoup the costs of the financial bailout from the financial industry. The bank tax first appeared in Obama's 2011 budget and was projected to raise \$90 billion in 10 years

## ARTICLE 2

# The recession's gender gap: from 'man-cession' to 'he-covery'

Posted by [Suzy Khimm](#) at 12:12 PM ET, 09/06/2011

The "man-cession" may be improving.

Men were hit harder and earlier by job losses than women in the downturn. As of last month, the unemployment rate for adult men was 8.9 percent, versus 8 percent among women. But men are also recovering faster and have made back about 28 percent of the 6.1 million jobs they've lost; women have regained about 10.8 percent, according to an analysis of data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Institute for Women's Policy Research.

The hiring gap is partly attributable to this fact men and women are concentrated in different industries. Men were particularly hard hit by the early contraction in construction and manufacturing, but the worst in those sectors seem to have passed. Women, by contrast, hold an outsize number of public-sector jobs that have only recently begun to feel the brunt of budget cuts. But there's also evidence that women lost jobs at a higher rate than men in certain sectors of the economy. After the jump is a chart from the Economic Policy Institute looking at these differences.

Some advocates argue that to help more women get back into the workforce, investments and opportunities need to go beyond the "physical" infrastructure projects that have been at the heart of most Democratic recovery plans. A group from the Institute for Women's

Policy Researchers has proposed providing state and local aid to save public-sector jobs and extending the school day, Nancy Folbre, an economist at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst, wrote in the New York Times. Folbre and other scholars argue that “human infrastructure” is equally important and can create jobs more effectively than building bridges or roads--and can better address the gender disparity in employment. They explained:

According to the Levy Economics Institute of Bard College, investing in social sector jobs, such as early childhood education and home-based care, generates the most jobs per \$1 invested and also provides the most jobs to the most vulnerable groups of unemployed. Investing in care jobs creates twice the number of jobs as the same investment in physical infrastructure and 1.5 times the number of jobs as the same investment in green energy. The Levy Institute recommends grants to state and local government enabling them to increase funding for teaching, child care and home health care.

As the stimulus revealed, physical infrastructure projects often proved to be daunting logistical endeavors, some of which were not as “shovel-ready” as promised. There may be more direct ways to create jobs by injecting money in health-care and education, though any proposal to support the public-sector is bound to be politically contentious as well.

### ARTICLE 3

# National Book Festival draws thousands to National Mall

By Luz Lazo, Published: September 21, 2013

Thousands of book enthusiasts flocked to the Mall on Saturday to experience the small but exuberant world of literature, where they heard their favorite authors read from their most recent works and discuss a range of topics at the 13th annual National Book Festival.

The event, organized by the Library of Congress, has become a must-go-to event in Washington, drawing area book lovers and out-of-towners alike who started lining up in the early morning. They waited excitedly at standing-room-only readings and packed author appearances, hopping from event to event.

Illustrator and author Kadir Nelson told a crowd of young readers about memorizing the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech when he was 9, and how that experience inspired him to work on a book about the speech.

"I like telling stories with my artwork that are about the power of transformation," said Nelson, whose work focuses on African American culture and history.

Singer and songwriter Linda Ronstadt discussed her new book, "Simple Dreams: A musical Memoir," and weighed in on the debate over immigration, encouraging acceptance and the welcoming of immigrant children.

The two-day festival continues Sunday with book signings and live interviews, including an appearance by Khaled Hosseini, the best-selling author of "The Kite Runner."

The event is even popular with young readers. Tania Mendez-Lopez, 11, of the District said she enjoyed interacting with famous costumed characters such as PBS's WordGirl, "the girl who knows all the words in the dictionary."

Tania and her three younger siblings also listened to Nelson talk about his illustrated book and the story of what it was like to be on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial during the March on Washington 50 years ago, when King gave his powerful speech.

Canadian novelist Margaret Atwood drew laughs from the audience when she talked about the competition between e-readers and paper books. When asked to list the five books she would bring with her if she were sent to a desolate island, Atwood asked why she would have to settle on only five when she could bring a Kindle.

“In a perfect world they are complimentary, and there is room for both,” she said.

Novelist Don DeLillo described the art of finding a story as a mystery. DeLillo, whose 1985 novel, “White Noise,” won the National Book Award, is being honored this year as the first recipient of the Library of Congress Prize for American Fiction.

“All I needed was an old typewriter and some paper and my imagination. Nothing else,” he said. “It took two years before I was convinced that I was a writer.”

DeLillo will receive the award at a public ceremony on the Mall on Sunday.

Dianne Whitaker, a librarian in Montgomery County, said she looks forward each year to meeting her favorite authors and listening to their stories.

“She’s incredibly witty. She’s an intelligent speaker and yet mixes her comments with humor,” Whitaker said about Atwood. “It is wonderful to see a celebration of books and stories and for all ages.”

Her friend Maria Pedak-Kari said she left the Atwood appearance thinking about the evolution of the e-book, a topic she could take up with her communications students at Montgomery College.

It is wonderful to see wonderful diversity. “Thousands of people enjoying books and literature and everything that goes along with that.”

## ARTICLE 4

# Suitland High School Football Coach

## Nick Lynch Dies in Car Accident

By Josh Barr

Washington Post Staff Writer

Thursday, January 1, 2009

Suitland Head Coach Nick Lynch gets after his defense during action against Bowie. Coach Lynch, died this morning in a car accident, he was 43. (Jonathan Newton - The Washington Post )

Nick Lynch, the Suitland High School football coach and athletic director and one of the most respected figures in Prince George's County athletics, was killed early yesterday morning in a two-car collision about a mile from his Brandywine home.

Lynch -- known as "Nick," even though his given name was David -- was traveling south on Branch Avenue about 2:30 a.m. when he attempted to turn left onto Brandywine Road, said Trooper Wesley Brown of the Maryland State Police. Lynch's car, a 2008 Dodge Magnum, was struck by a 2000 GMC Sierra traveling north on Branch Avenue, Brown said.

Lynch was taken to Southern Maryland Hospital in Clinton, where he was pronounced dead, Brown said. The driver of the Sierra suffered a broken leg. The accident remains under investigation.

Lynch, 43, carried an immense stature in the District Heights community. He took over a Suitland program in 1996 that had never made the playoffs and turned it into a state power, winning two Maryland championships and qualifying for the playoffs nine times in his 13 years. He also never stopped doing the little things; he usually collected yard-markers and goal-post

pads after home games and occasionally could be found making sure the bathrooms were clean.

"This is a tough one," Suitland Principal Mark Fossett said. "He's had an impact on so many people's lives -- not only football players, but students in general. It wasn't like Nick was just the head coach of football. This is a devastating loss to our community, to our family. I can't tell you how much of an impact it's going to have. It's one of those things you don't even fathom."

Stefan Gansert, division chief at Chapel Oaks Volunteer Fire Department, was the first responder on the scene. Gansert, a former head football coach at Fairmont Heights and now an assistant at Eleanor Roosevelt in Greenbelt, was less than a mile away after leaving a house fire and heading home when the call came over the radio.

"It was an accident that I deal with all the time in my career," said Gansert, who was unaware until later yesterday morning that the person he pulled from one of the vehicles was Lynch. "I just worked it as a scene. I thank God [for] not knowing it was him. He didn't let me recognize it was him because then I don't think I would have been able to do my job."

Lynch grew up in Glenarden and was the second youngest of eight siblings. He played wide receiver at Eleanor Roosevelt and East Tennessee State University and returned to Prince George's, where he eventually became a coach and special-education teacher. He spent nine years as an assistant coach before becoming head coach.

His teams went 117-33, winning state championships in 2004 and 2006. The Rams were state runners-up on two other occasions under Lynch. This season's team qualified for the playoffs for the fifth consecutive season and finished 8-3.

"The football players had great respect for him," said Lynch's brother, Keith, who worked as an assistant coach at Suitland for



several years. "Where other people gave up on kids, he didn't. He was there for them. A lot of them, man, he was a father to a lot of them. A lot of them grew up in broken homes."

Lynch had a knack for connecting with his players, whether through pep talks or funny antics. At one practice in 1999, when his players seemed wound too tight, he suited up in helmet and pads and joined the reserves on the field to face off against the starters. He occasionally quarterbacked the scout-team offense.

He tried to give his players a family atmosphere that some of them may have lacked at home. His players regularly joined Lynch for services at the Ebenezer AME church in Fort Washington, and he held postgame meals for his team in the school gymnasium.

Lynch didn't hide his emotions. In a 2003 playoff loss to Eleanor Roosevelt, he pulled his team off the field with 1 minute 29 seconds remaining to protest the officiating; that earned him a suspension from the Rams' 2004 playoff opener. He also occasionally wore a pink shirt on the sideline in remembrance of his mother, Doris, who died of breast cancer.

"Out of all the people, it's just crazy . . . so many people depend on him. The kids depend on him," said Eric Wade, the former Largo High head coach who grew up with Lynch and was an assistant coach at Suitland for the past five seasons. "You live with every single kid. You just don't understand how hard it is... and how much he cared. Cared enough to give a kid hard discipline when he needed it, and give him love when he needed it."

Said senior defensive end Anthony Thomas, a three-year varsity player: "As a father figure, he was tough. But at the same time, he looked out for your best interests. He always said there is nothing promised. You can never replace Coach Lynch in any way. He's a stand-up guy and a good person to look up to, in my eyes."

News of Lynch's death started a chain of phone calls yesterday morning among coaches around the state.

"He was truly a leader of Prince George's County coaches," said Crossland High Coach Eric Knight, who was an assistant coach at Roosevelt during Lynch's sophomore and junior years of high school. "He was unselfish with his time. If it needed to be done, Nick was the kind of guy who would do so. It's truly a loss for everybody. He's going to be sorely missed."

Eleanor Roosevelt Coach Tom Green said Lynch's standing in the county was the reason he went to Suitland as an assistant coach earlier this decade.

He was a unique guy for Suitland. It takes a special guy to work at Suitland and be effective at Suitland. And he was the guy."

Lynch became adept at helping his team deal with grief, starting with the 2003 shooting death of former standout Raheem Lewis. In October 2007, former player Eric Allen, who was a recruit for the D.C. Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department, collapsed and died during a training exercise. And later that same month, Ramon D. Ware, a 2007 graduate and varsity offensive lineman, was fatally shot outside an apartment complex in District Heights.

Lynch ordered stickers with each young man's jersey number and told his players to display the stickers on the front of their helmets, where they would be most visible.

"The love of the kids and showing them direction and just being there for them, that is what motivates me," Nick Lynch told The Post in a 1999 profile. "I just want to see the happiness on young men's faces when they accomplish their goals. It can't be measured."

Lynch is survived by his wife, Ivornette, and a son, David Jr., as well as seven siblings and other relatives.

## APPENDIX B

### ARAB NEWS ARTICLES

#### ARTICLE 1

# Saudi budget 2014 and economic performance

ABDEL AZIZ ALUWAISEH

Published — Sunday 29 December 2013

Last Monday (Dec. 23), Saudi Arabia announced its 2014 budget. For the coming fiscal year, it projected a balanced budget of \$228 billion. This is the sixth budget since the global financial crisis. It continues the expansionary path the Kingdom has taken since then, with substantial additional outlays for education, health and infrastructure, despite the decline in oil revenue.

Together with the 2014 budget, the government issued the most detailed statement to date about actual performance of both government finances and the economy as a whole during 2013. Government expenditure rose in 2013 to \$247 billion, an increase of 15 percent over 2012. Spending went over budgeted outlays by about 13 percent. Remarkably, however, despite lavish government expenditure, the economy did not heat up. Inflation was kept at around three percent (3.35%), only slightly over the 2012 level of 2.9 percent.

Actual revenue in 2013 exceeded budgeted revenue by a massive 34 percent. However, the government statement reveals a substantial drop in actual oil revenue from the previous year. While oil revenue hit the record level of \$1,140 billion in 2012, it has declined to \$1,017 billion in 2013, a drop of about 11 percent.

While government finances remain solid, we see the first signs in years of a slowdown in oil revenue that led directly to a drop in government revenue of 9 percent during 2013. At the same time, expenses rose by 8 percent. Obviously, if the two trends continue in future years, we can expect to see a budget deficit before too long. However, since Saudi Arabia has accumulated a healthy public reserve fund of about \$700 billion, deficits would not represent a problem for a while. The sharp drop (11%) in oil revenue was accompanied by a healthy increase (14%) from non-oil sources, which now represent about 10 percent of government income. Those sources have to be developed further to guard against future deficits due to fluctuations in oil prices.

Looking at the big picture, in 2013 Saudi gross domestic product (GDP) registered a record level of \$745 billion, by far the largest GCC and Arab economy, making it the 19th economy in the world in GDP size, ahead of Switzerland, Sweden, Norway and Iran. However, it is notable that due to the drop in oil revenue in 2013, there was only a modest growth in GDP of only two percent, compared to double-digit growth rates in previous years.

Looking at GDP components, we see that oil GDP in fact declined in 2013 by nearly four percent, while non-oil sector grew by over 9 percent. The healthy growth in the private sector moderated the impact of the oil sector decline, pointing again to the significance of economic diversification and the need for encouraging the private sector to have a larger share in the GDP. When that happens, the private sector would be able to better cushion the impact of volatile oil prices.

Looking at the trade side of things, we also see a drop in the overall value of exports to \$367 billion, down from \$396 in 2014, a decline of 7 percent. However, looking at trade more closely, we see a more pronounced drop in the value of oil exports of about 9 percent, but an increase of non-oil exports by about 7 percent. This is another indicator that points out the potential role of non-oil exports in moderating the impact of oil price volatility.

Over the past eight years (2006-2013), Saudi Arabia has spent over \$1.36 trillion in its general budgets, plus scores of billions more in special additional programs. It is planning to

spend another \$228 billion during 2014. During those years, it launched thousands of projects. In 2013 alone, the Ministry of Finance reviewed 2,330 projects valued at \$48 billion.

With so many projects started, administrative and technical capacities of both government agencies and the private sector have been stretched to the limit and beyond. As results, hundreds, perhaps thousands, of project are running behind schedule. There are no published precise figures for the number of unfinished projects, and that is one of the main complaints of Saudi economists and other professionals trying to assess the pace of implementation of government plans. Slow implementation has been the bane of many ordinary Saudis who want to see ambitious development programs and projects actually completed in their regions of the continent-like country.

Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah has several times publicly admonished ministers and other officials about unfinished projects. His budget statement last week reflected the frustration many feel about the slow pace of implementation of his instructions.

He said, "We realize that what matters is not budget figures, but what they represent in reality as projects and services of quality that people can feel and enjoy. Therefore, all ministers and heads of government agencies have to implement the projects and programs for which they are responsible, and perform their duties, with precision and dedication, and without delay or dereliction of their duties toward the nation and the people." To make sure that he is made aware of any difficulties on the way, he added, "Supervisory authorities have to report to us regularly about the pace and quality of performance, and any impediments on the way."

## ARTICLE 2

# Unemployment and gender in Saudi Arabia

ABDEL AZIZ ALUWAISEH

Published — Sunday 12 May 2013

The Central Department of Statistics and Information (CDSI) of Saudi Arabia has just published quarterly unemployment indicators for 2012. There is some good news as well as bad in the new figures.

The indicators trace movement of unemployment rates during 2012, quarter by quarter. As expected in a segmented labor market, unemployment rates in Saudi Arabia are drastically different between Saudis and non-Saudis, as well as between men and women.

It is especially surprising that unemployment rates changed during 2012 in markedly different directions between the four groups (Saudi men and women; non-Saudi men and women). While unemployment rates for Saudi men moved slightly downwards between the first and fourth quarters, they declined dramatically for non-Saudi men and non-Saudi women. However, for Saudi women, unemployment rates continued their upward climb from previous years.

Let us look more closely at the unemployment rates for each of the four groups.

For Saudi men, unemployment declined from (6.9) percent in the first quarter of 2012 to (6) percent in the fourth quarter, or a (13) percent decline, thus reversing a decade-long trend of rising unemployment among Saudi males.

For non-Saudi men and women, unemployment also declined

at a much brisker rate during 2012. In the first quarter, the unemployment rate for men stood at (0.4) percent, dropping to almost zero (0.07 percent) in the fourth quarter, or a (83) percent decline. In other words, unemployment among non-Saudi males declined six times as fast as among Saudi males. For non-Saudi women, there was also a sharp decline in the unemployment rate from (0.9) percent in the first quarter to (0.2) percent, or (80) percent decline.

The only losers among the four groups were Saudi women. Their unemployment rate was already extremely high in the first quarter (34 percent), but it went up to nearly (36) percent in the fourth quarter, increasing by nearly five percent in that interval.

Unemployment among Saudi women has been on the rise for some time. In 1999, their rate of unemployment stood at (16) percent. It has since steadily climbed to reach (36) percent in the fourth quarter of 2012.

In other countries, such high rates of unemployment are associated with economic decline or deep recessions, but as the economy grows unemployment rates usually decline for all social groups, regardless of gender or national origin, even when there are differentials in their unemployment rates. However, that is not the case in Saudi Arabia, where the economy has been booming and new jobs are created daily, but unemployment rates keep rising as well. In 1999, when unemployment for Saudi women was at (16) percent, gross domestic product (GDP) was estimated at only (143) billion dollars. However, by 2012, GDP had risen by (410) percent, to (727) billion dollars. Yet, despite this five-fold increase in GDP over that period, unemployment for women more than doubled, reaching (36) percent in 2012.

The rate of unemployment published by CDSI is calculated by applying a STRICT DEFINITION. It takes into account only those unemployed women who have been seriously searching for work during the month preceding the survey. It thus does

not include in the rate those women who are not looking for work for whatever reason, such as full-time housewives or retirees.

Nor do CDSI unemployment figures for women include those who are not searching for employment because they are too discouraged, have lost hope that they would find suitable employment, or do not have the means to “seriously” or properly search for employment. Accordingly, unemployment figures do not include women who are merely waiting for a civil-service job to be advertised, despite the fact that those women are interested in finding work outside the house.

CDSI figures reveal that the total number of Saudi women working outside the house increased during 2012, but only slightly. In 2011, there were (604) thousand women employed, increasing during 2012 by (43) thousand to reach (647) thousand in the last quarter of 2012.

The number of employed Saudi women has risen by (300) thousand since 1999, when the number of employed women was only (347) thousand. However, the number of Saudi women employed now (647,000) represents only ten percent of Saudi women in working age.

This low rate of employment for Saudi women is quite low by international standards, where the rate of employment for women reaches an average of (57) percent in industrialized countries.

Saudi Arabia has made great advances in educating women, but that has not enabled them to find gainful employment outside the house. In one generation, Saudi women went from having one of the lowest literacy rates in the world, to having one of the highest rates of university education. There are in fact more women university students than men in Saudi Arabia. However these significant achievements in educating women have not translated into significant employment opportunities. According to CDSI figures, nearly (80) of unemployed Saudi women hold university degrees.



### ARTICLE 3

# **21 nations take part in Riyadh International Book Fair**

RIYADH: ALI FAYYAZ

Published — Wednesday 5 March 2014

The Riyadh International Book Fair 2014 was inaugurated by Culture and Information Minister Abdulaziz Khoja under the theme, “Books: An Arch-Bridge Connecting Civilizations,” at the Riyadh International Convention and Exhibition Center (RICEC) on Tuesday.

Khoja expressed gratitude to Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah and welcomed Spain as the guest of honor for 2014.

The book fair focused on Saudi-Spanish relations, Arabic manuscripts in Spain and Arabic literary works that were translated into Spanish.

“The book fair aims to facilitate and promote exchange between professionals whose jobs depend on books and reading in congregation,” said Khoja. “The exhibition accommodates more than 900 publishing houses from 21 countries, represented by 400 exhibitors from within the Kingdom and 1,300 foreign exhibitors.”

A large number of senior Saudi officials, intellectuals, publishers, scholars and writers were present to boost nationalization initiatives by the Saudi government. The 11-day book fair will open its doors for visitors on March 5 and for

students between March 9 and 13.

The book fair aims to feature hundreds of national and international publishing houses, distributors and retail booksellers from Arab and non-Arab countries.

The book fair serves as a great networking platform for publishers, writers and scholars, as well as academic institutions.

A large number of books on Islam, Arab culture, medicine, law, science, technology and communication, in addition to biographical accounts, fiction and novels are available in the fair in Arabic, Persian, English, French, Turkish, Urdu and Spanish, among other languages.

Saleh Al-Ghamdi, director of the Riyadh International Book Fair, said: "There is a special pavilion for Saudis who wish to display and market their products."

This event is being held for the second time as a form of encouragement from the Ministry of Culture and Information for young authors, he said.

The Riyadh International Book Fair is the most prominent book fair in the Middle East.

ARTICLE 4

# Saudi Soccer Star Al-Dossary Dies in Car Accident

Mahmoud Ahmad, Arab News

Published — Friday 12 December 2004

JEDDAH, 31 December 2004 — Tragedy struck the Saudi sports world when national soccer team and Al-Hilal standout Saad Muhammad Al-Dossary died in a car accident yesterday.

In deference to his death the long-awaited clash between rivals Hilal of Riyadh and Al-Ittihad of Jeddah in the King Fahd Cup today in Riyadh was postponed to a later date.

According to police reports reaching Arab News, the veteran player died on the spot when the BMW car he was driving at top speed flipped over after the front tire burst throwing him 80 meters away from the scene of the accident.

One of his traveling companions, Khaled Al-Dossary, also died on the accident scene, and the third passenger Turki Al-Ammar was in serious condition and with broken ribs at the King Fahd Hospital in Al-Ahsa province where he was brought. The player died at 9:15 a.m.

According to traffic officials, Saad and his friends were coming from the Eastern Province to Riyadh traveling on the Dammam-Riyadh highway. The accident happened 180 kilometers away from Riyadh. Police theorized the accident could have been caused by a pointed object that punctured

the tire causing it to burst, and as a result the driver lost control of the wheel

The highway patrol turned over the dead bodies to King Fahd Hospital in Al-Ahsa.

According to doctors at the hospital, Saad died from head injuries which resulted in severe internal bleeding. The other casualty, doctors added, also died from similar injuries . The manager of the ambulance department at the hospital said that the final medical report would be released tomorrow.

Saad was last seen at Hilal club on Wednesday where he did training before taking permission from Hilal officials to drive his family to the Eastern Province. Saad participated in the last match against Al-Ansar of Madinah in Madinah, which ended 3-1 in favor of Hilal.

Al-Dossary began his professional career at Riyadh Club. In 2002 he transferred to Al-Ahli and helped the team win titles in the Crown Prince and Prince Faisal ibn Fahd cups, Sadaqa international tournament and Arab Championship. He transferred to Hilal in Riyadh in 2003 until he died. He played with the Saudi national team in many occasions including the Asian championship in Lebanon in 2000 and 17th Gulf Cup, which was held in Qatar recently.