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3. Nature of material (<i>A concise account of the nature of the propaganda material filed</i>) Demonstration Announcement, Background Sheets, Press Release	

4. Title of material, if any NONE	5. Name of foreign principal on whose behalf this material was transmitted. Alliance of Yemeni Opposition Groups
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6. Means of transmission Mail/Delivery/FAX	7. Dates of transmission Jan. 22/23/24, 1990	8. Total copies transmitted 202
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9. List addresses from which this material was transmitted: 1899 L Street, N.W. #500 Washington, D.C. 20036	10. List states and territories of the United States to which material was transmitted: Washington, D.C.
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Date of report Jan 31, 1990	Name and title Paul F. Wagner, Chairman	Signature 
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ALLIANCE OF YEMENI OPPOSITION GROUPS
assembling for national salvation
P.O. Box 39112, Washington, D.C. 20016-3911

Wednesday, January 24, 1990

Rally and Demonstration on sidewalk in front of White House at
10:00 a.m.

Protest by Yemen Arab Republic students and others against the
White House visit of North Yemen's president-dictator, Col. Ali
Abdullah Salih.

Contacts: Mohammad Saeed 703/749-7727
 Ahmad Ali 703/749-1466

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Statement By
ALLIANCE OF YEMENI OPPOSITION GROUPS
Assembling for National Salvation

We are citizens of the Yemen Arab Republic living temporarily in the United States. Most of us are students but some live here because of their political views. We wish to return home to help build and modernize our country. We cannot go back, however, until the nightmare of military dictatorship created by Col. Abdullah Salih ends and basic human rights are established. We come from different parts of Yemen and we represent different socio-economic-religious-cultural sects. But we all agree on three basic objectives:

1. The dark ages Yemen suffered before establishment of the Republic in 1962 must never return.
2. The dark ages that Yemen suffers today under the military dictatorship of Col. Ali Abdullah Salih must end.
3. The future of Yemen must be decided through free democratic elections with the right for all to vote and seek public office without fear of punishment.

We demonstrate to remind the American people that democracy is a right of all people. The U.S. sacrificed scores of its soldiers in Panama in defense of democracy. Yet today President Bush is honoring in the White House the military dictator of Yemen who is no less a despot than Colonel Noriega. Col. Ali Salih rules Yemen with terror and brutal force. We welcome a close relationship and direct dialogue between the U.S. and North Yemen. We regret that today's dialogue occurs with the military dictator of North Yemen, who represents neither the people nor the country.

We call on the U.S., which is a model of democracy, not to forgo human rights in its foreign policy with military dictators.

We, sons and daughters of the Yemeni people, feel sorrow and bitterness when we witness dictator Ali Abdullah Salih being honored in the citadel of freedom. We fear this visit will tend to legitimize Col. Ali Abdullah Salih's use of terror and killing in North Yemen.

We remind people and organizations who strive to develop human rights and democracy in the world that the Yemeni people live under the same conditions as Panamanians did under Noriega and Romanians did under Ceaucescau.

In Col. Ali Abdullah Salih's dictatorship, we strongly object to:

1. Lack of political and civil freedoms: of speech, press and assembly.

2. Repeated infringement on basic human rights, as reported by Amnesty International and the U.S. State Department country report.
3. Pervasive bureaucratic corruption and bribery in government.
4. Financial policy that turns public property for private use by government leaders and drains natural resources of Yemen to buy cooperation of the military establishment.
5. Economic policy that stunts development, multiplies the national debt, increases inflation and allows only a select few who show their allegiance to the dictatorship to trade and prosper.
6. Deception of world opinion by proclaiming establishment of institutions that have no authority and have meaningless tasks.
7. Interference in the judicial system, which redefines justice according to the will of the colonel. Absence of citizen security; we are accustomed to political murders and security check points along major roads, which hinder freedom of movement and instill fear in the citizens.
8. Polluted environment in schools and universities where spies hamper academic activities by keeping students in constant fear.
9. Degrading and humiliating our diplomatic representatives by assigning national security office agents to embassies and consulates. Reports are kept on activities of students and expatriates so that "appropriate" measures can be taken against them upon their return to Yemen.

We seek the basic rights, freedoms and liberties that every human being is entitled:

1. To become free citizens in a free Yemen with dignity and justice enjoyed by all under protection of a government elected by the people.
2. Abolishment of Colonel Salih's national security apparatus and political freedom for every citizen.
3. Justice for those responsible for torturing political prisoners and terrorizing the public.
4. An independent and sovereign judiciary.
5. Free elections to choose a national assembly; to create a national constitution that will accomplish the nation's will and direction in justice, security, modernization and equality.
6. Free and direct election of the President of the Republic.
7. Return of the military establishment to its proper purpose of defending the land and not ruling it.
8. The right of political parties to participate in national debate and salvation of Yemen.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC
(North Yemen)

The Yemen Arab Republic, land of the legendary Queen of Sheba, lies at the southern tip of Saudi Arabia. Its western border is the Red Sea. To the south and east is the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen), once a British protectorate, now a Marxist government created when the British withdrew in 1967.

North Yemen is slightly smaller than South Dakota with 14 percent arable land. High grade oil was discovered in 1984 with U.S. oil companies participation. So far, however, production has been small. The country is dependent on imports; large trade deficits are made up by remittances from Yemenis working abroad and by foreign aid. Its gross domestic product was \$4.5 billion in 1987; per capita income was \$690; inflation rate was 21.7 percent and unemployment rate was 13 percent. Military budget was \$358 million in 1987, which was 31.3 percent of the central government budget.

North Yemen's population in 1989 was 6,942,202. Ethnic divisions are 90 percent Arab, 10 percent Afro-Arab. Religion is 100 percent Muslim (Sunni and Shi'a). Language is Arabic. Its capital is Sanaa in the central region.

The current president, Col. Ali Abdullah Salih, became president in 1978 with strong military support. At the time Colonel Salih was deputy chief of staff of the army. He succeeded two previous presidents who were assassinated.

Not long after his appointment as president by the Peoples Constituent Assembly, a coup to remove Colonel Salih failed. According to the U.S. Department of Army area handbook series, THE YEMENS, "...the Salih regime undertook the bloodiest purge since the civil war (1970 treaty). Nine army officers, the ministers of labor and social affairs and numerous collaborators were arrested. Something approaching 100 individuals were executed during the next two months and thousands were imprisoned."

FROM: Alliance of Yemeni Opposition Groups
P.O. Box 39112
Washington, D. C. 20016-3911

CONTACT: Mohammad Saeed 703/749-7727
Ahmad Ali 703/749-1466

January 24, 1990

Yemeni Group Protests White House Reception
for North Yemen President

Students from the Yemen Arab Republic attending American schools Wednesday protested the White House reception for North Yemen President Col. Ali Abdullah Salih, who they describe as a military dictator ruling Yemen with terror and brutal force.

They are a part of an affiliation of Yemenis, living outside Yemen, who are opposed to the dictatorship of Col. Salih's government.

Mohammad Saeed, spokesman for the AYO, said the U.S. should not forgo human rights in its foreign policy with military dictators.

"The U.S. sacrificed scores of its soldiers in Panama in defense of democracy," Saeed said, "yet today President Bush is honoring in the White House the military dictator of North Yemen who is no less of a despot than Colonel Noriega.

"Colonel Salih rules Yemen with terror and brutal force.

"...We, sons and daughters of the Yemeni people, feel sorrow and bitterness when we witness dictator Ali Abdullah Salih being honored in the citadel of freedom,. We fear this visit will tend to legitimize Col. Ali Abdullah Salih's use of terror and killing in North Yemen."

Saeed said students and political refugees want to return to North Yemen, but said they cannot return "until the nightmare of military dictatorship created by Col. Ali Abdullah Salih ends and basic human rights are established."

Saeed said the Yemeni people live under the same conditions as Panamanians did under Noriega and Romanians did under Ceauscescu.

In the U.S., Yemenis have settled in Dearborn and Detroit, MI., Lakawanna, Buffalo and Brooklyn, NY., and Modesto and San Francisco, CA.

(end)

Tomorrow in the White House

Introducing the Dictator of Yemen

Mr. President:

Before shaking hands with Colonel Ali Abdullah Salih, please remember that at this very moment thousands of human beings in Yemen, even women and children, cringe in dark cells awaiting their torturers...

Yemenis Assassinated or Killed Under Torture for Political Reasons by Government Forces of Colonel Salih

• ALI MUHAMMED BIN MUHAMMED HAMID • ABDURRAHMAN AZUBAIR • AMO MASAAD AL KHADASH • AHMED MUHAMMED AL HASAN • SALIH AHMED SALIH • RASHID SAIED RASHID • AHMED AL DAWANI • ABDO AHMED AL KHADEM • HAMMOMD MURSHED • MUHAMMED ABDOULREZK • ABDOULLAH MASAAD • WAZIR HAMMOUD • HASAN YAHYA SALIH • SALIH HUSAIN BIN HUSAIN • MUHAMMED AHMED MAHMOUD • MUHAMMED KAREM MURBIN • ALI AKLAN AHMED • ALI SALIM ALI • MUHAMMED AHMED SAADAT • MUHAMMED NATHAN ALKALBI • AHMED BIN AHMED ALQUADI • TAWFIQ ALI QURASHI • MUHAMMED HASAN ALMUNTASER • ABDOULLAH AHMED ALDHRAN • MUHAMMED ABDOULLAH ALI • HAYTH AHMED ALBAHSHI • HASAN ALISA • ALI SAIED ALMASHRIKI • ABDOULLAH TAHER ALRASHI • MUHAMMED ABD ALAKA • SALIH NOBAN SAIED • AHMED HAMMOUD ALBAHSHI • HAJR ABDOULLAH THABET • MUHAMMED ALI YAHYA ALMABEEN • ABD MUHAMMED AKHADASH • AHMED MUHAMMED SHABAN • ALI TAHAR MUHAMMED • MUHAMMED ALSAAD ALBAHSHI • ALHARID ALSALAM • HASAN ALAMARI • ABDO SANINA • HAMMOUD ABDURRAB ALMANUSUB • MUHAMMED YAHYA NASHIR • MASAD ALI FADEL ALSHAWKI • MUHAMMED AHMED KAREM • ABDO KAREM ALKHADEM • YAHYA MUHAMMED SALIH ALMAZANDER • ABDOULLAH SAIED SALAM • TAHER ALMARI • ALI SAIF MASHED • SAAD ALBAKAL • ALI SAIF ALSHREI • SALIH AHMED ALSHREI • HASAN ALI CHALD • ABDOHABER SHAHER • MASAD HUSAIN DAFULLAH • ABDO KAREM AZZAKI • ABDO NABIASH • HASAN AHMED MUHAMMED • MUHAMMED SUFIAN TUKHA • SALIH ALI SAIF • ALI ALKALBI • ALI SALIH ABBAS • WIFE • NEZAM ALMASHREZI • ALI SALIH ALHAIJ • SAIED ALI FADEL ALSHAWKI • ALHAIJ PARTI KASHI • KAREM KASIM ALJAMAR • MAHMOUD KASHI AHMED • HAMMOUD ABDOULLAH HASAN • ABDO KASIM CHANIM • ABDOUKADR KAREM ALI • ALI KAREM ALI • MAHMOUD KAREM ALI • MUHAMMED ABDO MURSHED • YAHYA ABDO MURSHED • HAJR ABDO MURSHED • MONSOOR ALI SAIN • AHMED ALBALEH • MUHAMMED HASAN ALSHAJA • AHMED HASAN ALSHUAJA • AHMED ABDOULMALIN HADSH • MUHAMMED HASAN ALHA • AHMED HASAN ALSHUAJA • AHMED ABDOULMALIN HADSH • SON OF AHMED ABDOULALIM • FATHER OF AHMED ABDOULALIM • MUHAMMED AHMED ABDOULLAH HADSH • ABDO KASIM MURSH • MUHAMMED ABDO MURSHED SAIED • HAMMOUD ABDO AHMED MAAMAN • HASAN YAHYA • ABDO KAREM KHALID • ABDOULLAH ALI QARINI • MUHAMMED ABDO ALAMIRI • WIFE OF MANSOUR CHAILAN • MANSOUR CHAILAN • QAIED ALI SHARIF • IBN ALJOUDEH • AHMED SALIH HASAN • WIFE OF ABDO YAHYA • CHANIM MUHAMMED HATIM • RASHID ALI ALDHR • ALI AHMED MURSH • RASHID ALI HASAN • THABET SAID ALHAIJI • SAIF HASAN YAHYA • SALIH ALI AHAD • MUHAMMED HASAN ALMUNTASIR • SAIED MUHAMMED HADHARA • ABDOUKAREEM FAKH • ALI AHMED MURSH • RASHID ALI HASAN • THABET SAID ALHAIJI • SAIF HASAN YAHYA • SALIH ALI AHAD • MUHAMMED HASAN WARISHAM • FARI HANM ALHADQAD • ALI MUHAMMED ALKHADEM • SAAD RASHID ALCHOUK • NASER ALI MUHAMMED ISMAIL • ALI MASOUD ALKALBI • WIFE OF SARI MUHAMMED • ALMAZOOM CHALED • AMEEN SAIED GHALAL • MUHAMMED SALH AHMED • ALI THABT ABDOULLAH ASHSHAN • ALI MURSH ALMURSHAN • ALI MUHAMMED SHARAF • SAIED MUHAMMED AZZAMARI • AHMED SAIED ALBAJLI • MAHDI MASAD ALJARAMI • SALIH MUHAMMED RAGHEBA • ABDO THABT ALMUTRI • ALI AHMED MURSH • RASHID MUHAMMED HASAN ALSHSHABI • AMJ ALI AHMED • MUHAMMED ABDOULLAH ALFURATI • MUHAMMED HASAN ALI HAJR • ZAHRA YAHYA ALKALBI • AHMED ABDOULLAH ALREZK • MOJANED SALIH ALSHABAN • YAHYA MUSLIM USMAN • ALI MASSAD HIZAN • ABDOUKAREEM ASSALIM • MASAAD BIN MASOUD MAHMOUD • AHMED MUHAMMED SHAN • ABDO ALI CHANIM • BETHA MAHDI AHMED • SALEM MAHDI ALURFI • AHMED SAIED ALI • ABDOULLAH NASHIM ALQADI • MUHAMMED MAHMOUD ALHARES • ABDOULLAH MUHAMMED JAMAR • MAFER ALI ALKADIR • ABDOUKATTAN MAHARI • ALSHARAFI MUHAMMED FARI • MUHARRAM FARI ALI • ALI AHMED NASER ALMURA • ABDOULLAH HASAN ALATMI • SALIH HUSAIN SARIM • AHMED MURSHED ALRAMBI • SALIH HASAN ALMANUSUB • ALI MASSAD ALSAWRAT • AHMED MURSH ALDOOMANI • MUHAMMED AHMED ANNA • ABDOULLAH MUTTAHANA ALGHARBEEN • ABDO HASAN ALMATHAN • ALI MUHAMMED SHARAF • MURSHED ABDOULMUNEED ASSOOFI • THABET SAIED ALHAIJI • SALIH AHMED ALJARAZI • ALI BIN ALI MURSH • MURSH MOHID • AHMED ALI SAID • AHMED QAIED HADAR • MUSLIM HADI DAWHAS • AHMED YAHYA AZZUBAIRI • RANAF YAHYA KHUDAR • AMINA MUHAMMED RASHID • ZARRAH ALKUTERI • MURSHED QAIED HADAR • MURSHED ABDOULLAH ABDOLEADER • IDRES MUHAMMED ABBAS • ABDOULLAH HASAN ABDOULRAHMAN • THABET ALI CHALES • ABDOULLAH QASHI AHMED • ABDOUSALAM ALI • SHARAF ALI CHALES • AHMED QASHI ALSHABBI • HASAN QAIED ALSHABBI • ABDOULLAH MUHAMMED SAIF • RIYAT ALI MURSHED • AHMED ABDOULLAH ALFURATI • SALMA MUHAMMED KAREM • BABOOL ALHAD • SALIH ALI AHAD • SAIED ALI FADEL ALSHAWKI • HASAN SAIED ALBAZESI • HASAN SALIM ALMURSHI • AHMED HASAN ALSHUAJA

Yemenis Abducted by Government Forces of Colonel Salih, Then Disappeared

NASER AHMED BIN AHMED ALJARADI • HASAN AHMED BIN AHMED • ABDOULLAH SALIH ALBARDAN • ABDOULLAH MUHAMMED YAHYA • YAHYA MUHAMMED YAHYA • ABDOULLAH MUHAMMED ALMAJRAM • MAHAR MUHAMMED ALMAJRAM • NASER AHMED ASACHEER • ALI MUHAMMED YAHYA

Yemenis Tortured and Became Disabled

• YASAN ALI HASAN • ABDUJABBAR ALI HASAN • ABDURRAHMAN ALNUWAIDRAN • ABDURRAHMAN SAIED NAFFER • JAMAL ALMUKHLAFI • AHMED ABDELWAHD • HAMMOUD ALI ALFATESH • MAHMOUD MUHAMMED ABDO ALFATESH

Source: Organization of Human Rights and Liberties in Yemen

“Occasionally Yemenis ‘Disappear’ as a result of being detained secretly by NSO (National Security Office, Secret Police of the President)”
U.S. Dept. of State Country Report on Human Rights Practices—N. Yemen

“Arrest of a 16-year old student in retaliation for the political activities of his father...”
Amnesty International Report on the Yemen Arab Republic

Today is the right day to remind the Dictator Colonel Salih that prisoners of conscience are never alone; there is always hope for them in the universality of human rights. Is there a difference between a dictator in Yemen and other dictators in Romania or Panama?



11 YEARS OF MILITARY DICTATORSHIP ARE ENOUGH

Sponsored by:
ALLIANCE OF YEMENI OPPOSITION GROUPS
assembling for national salvation
 P.O. Box 39112, Washington, D.C. 20016-3911

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