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SQUARE CH.M.WISER, 13/2 - 1040 BRUSSELS  
TEL: (32-2) 230 34 72 - DEPOT LEGAL: 2198  
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## MASS ARREST OF WORKERS LEADERS ON 1st MAY IN TURKEY

ISTANBUL (ITA) - Before the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, on May 10, 1979, Turkish Prime Minister Bülent Ecevit was asked to answer the following question:

"Considering the information recently published in the world press about the imprisonment of patriots, democratic trade unionists and workers on the evening of 1st May, whether the Prime Minister of Turkey considers that these decisions constitute democratic behaviour?"

The reply of the Prime Minister of Turkey was rather a demagogy than expressing the truth. According to Mr. Ecevit, the celebration of 1st May was not forbidden in Turkey except some provinces under martial law; although some people were arrested for having dared disobey to the prohibition in Istanbul, they were already freed. (See: Minutes, 6th Sitting, 10 May 1979).

Whereas, at that moment, 728 persons were in military prisons of the Istanbul Martial Law Command. Among them were also the leaders of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DISK) and the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP).

While the Turkish Prime Minister was speaking at rostrum, the European Committee for the Liberation of the 1st May Prisoners in Turkey distributed an illustrated leaflet showing the arrest of Mrs. Behice Boran, President of the TIP and Mr. Abdullah Baştürk, President of the DISK by the police and the military.

Under the headline "Democratization of the political life in Turkey?", the leaflet said: "The actual government of Turkey came to power with the promise of putting an end to political violence and of democratizing the political life. But the political terror is still going on with a monthly rate of about 100 assassinations. Notwithstanding some people have been detained on the charge of having committed political murders, the planners and organizers of the political

violence, namely the chiefs of the para-military "Grey Wolves" commandos of the Nationalist Action Party are still free and pursue their plots against the process of the democratization of the political life. Ceding to their pressures, the government proclaimed martial law in 19 out of 67 provinces of Turkey and again the military took over the control in most populated areas. The progressive intellectuals are still tried according to antidemocratic articles of the Turkish Penal Code which envisage prison terms up to 15 years.

"Recently, the celebration of the May Day in Istanbul, principal industrial center of the country, was forbidden by the martial law authorities and about 1700 persons were detained that day and gathered in the city stadium. Many of them were beaten and maltreated by the security forces. The eight leaders of the DISK and 330 Workers' Party of Turkey members are still in military prisons. This is the balance-sheet of a 17-month period of the democratization of the political life in Turkey."

#### Two sided attack on a fundamental right of the working class

The celebration of 1st May had been officially forbidden by the Turkish authorities more than half a century. It is in 1976 that the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DISK) defied this interdiction and celebrated the 1st May as the "Solidarity and Struggle Day of the Working Class" in the Taksim Square of Istanbul, with the participation of more than half a million workers. Even the "Nationalist Front" Governments of rightist parties dared not prevent the celebration of 1st May after that year. Only in 1977, as a result of some provocations, happened some bloody incidents claiming 36 lives. The 1st May celebrations in 1978 were held without any incident.

But in 1979, the martial law commander of Istanbul, despite the fact that the duration of martial law was not yet extended by Parliament, declared that if the emergency regime is maintained, he will forbid the celebration of 1st May.

Thereupon, Mr. Abdullah Bağtürk, President of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions (DISK) and his secretary general Fehmi Işıklar stated that the celebration of 1st May is the indispensable right of the workers obtained after a rather long prohibition, and as in all democratic countries, it is not a matter of getting permission from any authority. The Council of the Presidents of the affiliated trade unions too unanimously decided on April 17, 1979 that the celebration of the 1st May is not among the subjects concerning the proclamation of martial law and the direction of the confederation should make all preparations for the celebration. This decision was supported by other democratic organizations.

The 1st May is also the anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) and the party leadership asked permission to celebrate this event in the Sport and Exposition Palace of Istanbul in the evening of that day. The TIP called also all socialist and democratic forces to participate in the 1st May celebrations to be held under the authority of the DISK.

The martial law was extended on April 26, 1979 by Parliament, and in addition to 13 provinces, six others of Eastern Turkey were placed under the emergency regime. Just after the prolongation and enlargement of the martial law, all martial law commanders issued communiques saying that the celebration of the 1st May was forbidden in the areas which they command.

On April 28, 1979 the security forces raided the seat of the DISK, confiscated all posters and tracts printed for the celebration of the 1st May and arrested Mr. Abdullah Bağtürk, President, Mr. Fehmi Işıklar, Secretary General, Mr. Rıza Güven and Mr. Kemal Nebioğlu, vice-presidents, and Mr. Tuncer Kocamanoglu, member of the executive committee. Besides, more than 150 militants and functionaries of the DISK were detained for having distributed tracts or having put posters on the wall.

Since five out of 7 members of the executive committee were detained and the two were already abroad, the executive functions were assumed by the presidents of three affiliated trade unions: Mr. Özcan Kesgeç, President of the Social Services Workers Union, Mr. Rıdvan Budak, President of the Textile Workers Union, Mr. Demirhan Tunçay, President of the Food Workers Union. But on April 30, 1979, they were also detained by the martial law authorities. /.

Alongside this open attack by the ruling circles on the working class, a treacherous move came from certain trade unions controlled by some scissionist trade unionists who were already expelled from the DISK. At the beginning, they had declared that they would participate in the May Day celebrations held by the DISK. But, when the martial law command forbade the celebrations in Istanbul and other cities under emergency regime, they declared that they would hold a separate rally in Izmir, a city which was not under martial law.

Benefitting from this scission within the trade union movement, the Martial Law Command of Istanbul declared that a 29-hour curfew was imposed in Istanbul on 1st May and all security forces were ordered to shoot down anyone who dares disobey to the curfew. The Martial Law Command expressed also in his communique his appreciations and congratulations for the scissionist trade union leaders who decided to hold a separate rally in Izmir, while their colleagues in military prisons.

#### Brutality of the security forces against the 1st May demonstrators

On 1st May, 1979, the most populated industrial center of Turkey, Istanbul turned into a ghost-city. All the entrances of the city were held by the armoured cars and commando units.

Despite these measures and the order to shoot down anyone disobeying to curfew, Mrs. Behice Boran, 69, President of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP) walked together with her 329 comrades to the seat of the DISK in the quarter of Merter. In her speech, Mrs. Boran stated that the martial law authorities did not permitted also to the celebration of the anniversary of the foundation of the party and protested against these prohibitions which she considered violation of fundamental rights recognized by the Constitution.

At the end of her speech, the military troops and police forces intervened in and ordered them to lay down. While they were on the ground, the police agents beat many demonstrators with clubs and wounded them. Later they were transferred by buses to the city stadium and interrogated there by the Concentration Camp Command which was formed that day. Alongside Mrs. Boran and her comrades, more than 1500 workers and youths were also arrested in mass in different quarters of the city for disobeying to the curfew and holding May Day rallies.

Similar measures were taken in other provinces under martial law and hundreds of people were arrested for the same reason. Furthermore, in Ankara, the security forces opened fire on the demonstrators and wounded some of them.

After the interrogation in the city stadium, just as seen after the military coup d'état in Chile, the detainees were transferred to the 66th Division of the 1st Turkish Army, later to the historic Selimiye Barracks. Among the detainees were Mrs. Boran and other leaders of the Workers' Party of Turkey (TIP), Mr. Can Açıkgöz, Mr. Yavuz Ünal, Mr. Orhan Yılmaz Silier, Mr. Dincer Dogu, Mr. Selim Mahmutoglu and the President of the youth section of the party, Mr. Abdurrahman Atalay.

Besides, some other trade union leaders such as Mr. Burhan Şahin, President of the Printers Union, Mr. Mehmet Etilbil, President of Transport Workers Union, Mr. Yücel Tok, Mr. Hüseyin Ekinci, Mr. Selahattin Uyar, Mr. Mehmet Mihalacı, Mr. Kenan Budak, Mr. Nusret Aydın, Mr. Yücel Yaman, Mr. İsmet Cantekin, Mr. Burhan Çiftçi, Mr. Ali Rıza Gürkaya, Mr. Halis Düzgün, Mr. Mehmet Bulut, Mr. Hamdullah Güzel, Mr. İbrahim Çetkin, Mr. Osman Yalım, Mr. Orhan Çelikkaya were also detained by the martial law authorities. The presidents of two other left-wing parties, Mr. Ahmet Kaçmaz of the TSIP and Mr. Feridun Şakar of the VP were also detained but a few days later released.

The Military Prosecutor of the Martial Law Command of Istanbul decided that the 728 detainees be judged by the military tribunal under arrest on the charge of having violated the Law No.171 on Meetings and Rallies.

Meanwhile, Mr. Nihat Sargin, Secretary General of the Workers' Party of Turkey send Mr. Bülent Ecevit, Prime Minister, a telegram asking a medical control of the detainees who were beaten and maltreated by the security forces during the 1st May arrests. Among the tortured, the healths of Necdet Ceylan, Dincer Dogu, Haluk Umut, Abdurrahman Atalay, Sevinç Ünal, Meliha Boratav and Abdurrahman Diri were in a very anxious state. /.

The beaten detainees stated that some policemen, as attacking on them, cried: "We are idealist, fascist policemen. We shall revenge our friends and we shall send you to the hell!"

Despite these declarations and warnings, neither the government of Ecevit nor the martial law authorities have taken any measure to prevent mal-treatment and the demands for medical control remained without any answer.

#### The military tribunal ceding to the reaction of democratic forces

As the Ecevit's government was trying to present these violations of human rights in Turkey as an ordinary martial law practice, the democratic forces of Turkey and of the world manifested a big reaction against the interdiction of the celebration of the 1st May in Istanbul and expressed their solidarity with the arrested workers' leaders.

First of all, the World Confederation of Labour in Brussels and the World Federation of Trade Unions in Prag protested against the interdiction of the 1st May. On the mass arrests, other international organizations such as the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, the European Confederation of Trade Union, the deputies of European communist and social-democrat parties took part in the protest movement.

In Turkey, hundreds of democratic mass organizations protested against the arrest of the DISK and TIP leaders, some Republican People's Party deputies visited the detainees in the prison. Even some lawyers who are actually deputies of Ecevit's party assumed the defence of the prisoners of the 1st May.

On this public pressure, the Military Tribunal of Istanbul Martial Law Command was obliged to release many of the detainees including the TIP leaders and militants on May 16-17-18-19, 1979.

The determined resistance of the DISK and TIP leaders proved once more that the just struggle of the working class can overcome all bloody repression of the ruling class and all treacherous manoeuvres of the scissionist elements infiltrating into the workers' movement. (C-M-Y-DG-19/5)

#### MONTHLY POLITICAL ASSASSINATION RATE REACHED 149 IN TURKEY

ANKARA (ITA) - Despite the emergency regime applied by the martial law authorities in 19 out of 67 provinces of Turkey, the political violence has gained greater dimensions in last month and monthly murder rate reached 149 throughout the country. Hence, the total number of the political assassinations committed within 17-month period of Ecevit's government rose to 1350.

A well-planned assassination was committed on May 17, 1979 in Ankara and the "Grey Wolves" murdered seven progressive persons by raiding a coffee-house with automatic guns.

Besides, President of the Criminal Court of Mersin province, Mr. Halit Velioglu and his wife, Nuriye Velioglu, were shot dead by some terroristes claiming to be "revolutionaries" and resorting to terrorism. The violence acts of so-called "revolutionaries" were condemned by all working class organizations and democratic forces as provocations aiming at furthering the repression.

Below is the list of the political murders of the last month:

- APR 18: Religious school teacher Ferhmi Eriqli (Rize), teacher Mustafa Çelik (Ordu), rightist student Reşat Atalay (Izmir), policeman Sadık Kantekin and leftist student Azmi Akan (Adana)
- APR 19: Hüseyin Şahin (Adıyaman), student Süleyman Boran (Adana), Hüseyin Yıldırım (Kars), Village headman Bozan Kara (Nizip), İbrahim (Nazilli)
- APR 20: Prisoner Ahmet Durmuş (Trabzon), rightist Halil İbrahim Güler (Gaziantep), rightist İbrahim Ulus (Istanbul)
- APR 21: Rightist Nazif Madran (Aydın), rightist Mehmet Can (Ordu), soldier Mehmet Aydın (Antakya), leftist student Halil Turan (Manisa)
- APR 22: Leftist student Ersani Çelik (Istanbul), leftist student Aydın Efetürk (Ank.)
- APR 23: Leftist teacher Celal Çelik (Istanbul), student Mustafa Melhatun (Denizli)

- APR 24: Highschool student Vedat Ali Çetin (Ankara)
- APR 25: RPP official Mehmet Çuhadar and RPP sympathizer Ahmet Durak (Adana), leftist worker Recep Köse (Gaziantep), worker Dursun Ali Karagöl (Iskenderun), Mayor Seydo Kahraman and his friend Hacı Sitem İnce (Urfa)
- APR 26: Youth Yaşar Çelik, gendarmerie soldier Bayram Akkoyun and bus driver Abdullah Yılmaz (Diyarbakır), leftist student Eyüp Küçükpalamutçu (İstanbul)
- APR 27: Highschool director Adnan Beydilli (Elazığ), newspaper sellers Yusuf Akylıdız and Burhan Alkoç (Ankara), RPP's local chairman's brother Cabbar Kuşçu (Adana), leftist worker Ali mengüç (Gaziantep), rightist Oktay Orbey and leftist İsa Aydemir (Ordu), leftist trade unionist Mustafa Kula (Urfa)
- APR 28: Rightist Mehmet Yıldırım (Kars), rightist Hüseyin Ragıp Erdem (İzmir), an unidentified youth (Adana), peasants Selahattin Taşer, Zeynettin Taşer, Mehmet Koç, Zeki Taşer, Mehmet Kayra (Malazgirt), Yılmaz Doğan (İstanbul)
- APR 29: Worker Nurettin Vandaroglu (İzmit), leftist teacher Şener Usanmaz and leftist student Yaşar Özdemir (Bursa), leftist student Mehmet Arpacı (Tarsus), rightist Yücel Erson (Giresun), rightist Mehmet Yıldırım (Erzurum)
- APR 30: Farmer Mehmet Özyurt (Aydın), worker Müslim Şener (Adana), rightist worker Cemil Çiçek (Gaziantep), Nejat Çalışkan, a 10 years old boy, rightist Avni Degirmenci, worker Turgay Dumanlı (İstanbul), engineer Sefa Yılmaz (Adana), youth İbrahim Çali (Sivas)
- MAY 1: "Grey Wolf" Fikret Efe (İstanbul), leftist worker Mehmet Örs and leftist Bora Arslan (Gaziantep), rightist youth Erol Selçuk (Samsun), lawyer Yücel Ersoy (Ankara)
- MAY 2: Leftist teacher Murat Akın (Elazığ), Library employee Cihan Akkaş (İzmir), leftist worker Ali Yürekli (Kocaeli), 17-year old Tayfun Yaman (İstanbul)
- MAY 3: "Grey Wolves" chief Cuma Sani Tiryaki (Nizip), tractor driver Necip Yılmaz (Gaziantep), Abdurrahman Işık, Hasan Aslan and his wife Rabia Aslan (Diyarbakır), worker Halil İbrahim Uz (İstanbul), grocer Mahmut Özerkan (Adana), Ahmet Üksüz (Adapazarı)
- MAY 4: Grocer Necip Yıldız (Kilis), agricultural technician Mehmet Bultan (Urfa), Mustafa Döner (İslehiye), İsmail Evren (Trabzon)
- MAY 5: Muzaffer Yılmaz (Hendek), leftist student Erdinç Bayram (Samsun), worker Raşit Karakaplan (Adana)
- MAY 7: Judge Halit Velioglu (Hersin), leftist youth İbrahim Şerif Bakırcı (Antakya), İsmet Başmak, worker (Eskişehir), Ramazan İpek and his wife Seyhan İpek (Mardin), farmer Aslan Alp (Sürgücü), Tevfik Kaya (Malazgirt)
- MAY 8: Teacher Bekir Yücel, policeman Muammer Senver, leftist student Aydın Kam-buroglu (Bursa), rightist state employee Cumali Çavuşoglu (Urfa)
- MAY 10: Leftist tradesman İsmail Pehlivan and his two workers, Nuri Pehlivan and Ali Aykurt (Gaziantep), rightist student İsmail Göçer (Adana), worker Kasım Yücel (Eskişehir), students Bekir Şen and Rasim Altıntok (İstanbul)
- MAY 11: Leftist student Abidin Atılğan (Gaziantep), hairdresser Nuri Aktaş (Erzincan), tailor Bilal Karaköseli and Halittin Kafesoglu (Reyhanlı), an unidentified man (Adana), US serviceman Thomas Mosley and a member of an armed leftist group, Ömer Çimeken (İstanbul), leftist student Erdal Şahin (Ankara), rightist teacher Mehmet Altay (Urfa)
- MAY 12: Leftist militant Tamer Tabak (İstanbul), leftist worker Vakkas Kara (Gaziantep), student Mehmet Kayahan (Gaziantep), leftist student Necati Kutlu-can (Ankara)
- MAY 13: Rightist worker Eyüp Karakoç (Gaziantep), jobless Recai Keleş, leftist teacher Doğan Erdoğan and "Grey Wolf" Yusuf Bahri Genç (İstanbul), teacher Celal Üstel (Adana)
- MAY 14: Electrician Mustafa Eryigit (Gaziantep), student Fahri Öztürk (Samsun), rightist teacher Ali Çetin (Ordu), student Sırrı Gürsoy (Ankara), Günay Köreoglu, daughter of a leftist teacher (Adana)
- MAY 15: Worker Kemal Karaka (Kayseri), Mehmet Çolakfakioglu and Mehmet Güllü (Gaziantep), Nuriye Velioglu, wife of the assassinated judge (Ankara), leftist student Nazan Sezgir (İstanbul)
- MAY 16: Students Nurettin Çetin and Lütfi Özdemir (Ankara), Alaattin Öztürk (Kayseri)
- MAY 17: Mehmet Turan, Ahmet Turan, Erdoğan Doğan, Mizrap Taşkın, Hüsamettin Kurban, Tuncay Sarıkaya, Müslim Doğan (Ankara).

TERRORIST ACTIVITIES OF THE TURKISH FASCISTS IN BELGIUM

BRUSSELS (ITA) - The activities of the para-military militants of Turkey's neo-fascist party, Nationalist Action Party (MHP) of ex-colonel Alparslan Türkeş, who are responsible of the political terror in Turkey, have reached alarming dimensions in the West European countries.

Since there are more than one million Turkish workers in Europe, the neo-fascist militants who are known as "Grey Wolves" have been organized in the countries such as Federal Republic of Germany and Holland. Recently, the "Grey Wolves" have intensified their activities in Belgium.

Taking into consideration this situation, the Cultural Center of Turkish Workers in Belgium (TIKM) has appealed to the Turkish and Belgian authorities for taking adequate measures with the purpose of preventing the development of these fascist actions.

"Grey Wolves" in Germany and Holland

Since the beginning of 1970s, the "Grey Wolves" have formed different sections in Germany and Holland. The Turkish law on political parties forbids the organization of any political party abroad. In accordance with this law, the Turkish progressives asked the Court of Constitution to intervene in the case. Thereupon, the supreme court warned the MHP that if it does not stop organizing abroad, it will be closed down in Turkey.

On this warning, since 1977, the "Grey Wolves" liquidated their party sections, but this time formed parallel organizations such as "Ideal Clubs" (İlkü Ocakları). Particularly after 1978 when a government with social-democrat tendency was formed in Turkey, the "Grey Wolves" searched for armed actions by the security forces fled the country and demanded political asylum in the FRG. These refugees have been very active in the organizations of "Grey Wolves". But these activities have seen a great reaction from German and immigrant progressives and democrats, trade unions and even the SPD. Then, some of the "Grey Wolves" have transferred a part of their activities to Belgium and France.

"Grey Wolves" in Belgium

The neo-fascist organization of "Grey Wolves" in Belgium has two aspects:

- To constitute openly "Ideal Clubs" and "Turkish Cultural Clubs" (İlkü Ocakları and Türk Kültür Ocakları)
  - Exploiting the religious sentiments of the Turkish citizens, to constitute "Islamic Cultural Associations" or to infiltrate into the ones already constituted.
- The organization activities either in the form of "Ideal Clubs" or "Islamic Cultural Associations" are led by a group of "Grey Wolves" in the city of Namur. It is widely known that this group of "Grey Wolves" is supported by certain rightist elements of the Turkish consulates and by some Turkish intelligence officers charged in the NATO Headquarters in Mons.

This group started to propagate the fascist outlook in Brussels in April 1978. The chief of this group, Hasan Bilge organized the first meeting on April 8, 1978 at the cinema Rex in Schaerbeek with the participation of some other "Grey Wolves" groups which came from Holland and Germany. This meeting was held clandestinely under the cover of a religious talk. At the end of this meeting, the first Turkish neo-fascist organization was formed under the name of "Turkish Cultural Association of Brussels - Ideal Club" (Brüksel Türk Kültür Ocağı - İlkü Ocağı).

This fascist organization rented a local at Rue Verte, No.30 in St. Josse and issued its first communiqué on April 18, 1978. From time to time it has also published some other communiqués with the signature of "Grand Ideal Association - Turkish Club" (Büyük İlkü Derneği - Türk Ocağı).

Hasan Bilge has visited very often other Belgian cities where live the Turkish immigrant workers by travelling by a blue Ford Taunus registered BAZ 354 and supervised the activities of other "Grey Wolves".

Government, some of these elements went on to keep their positions. They participate openly in the meetings of Islamic cultural associations and Turkish cultural clubs, and with their speeches they create an image that the Turkish Government are not against these associations. The warnings and appeals of the anti-fascist Turkish workers against this practice have remained without answer. Turkish daily newspaper Milliyet of November 8, 1978 reported that "the activities of idealists (Grey Wolves) among Turkish workers have been intensified. The Turkish workers stated that they did not have any confidence in the Turkish authorities. They claimed that the appeals and warnings they sent to the Turkish authorities were photocopied and distributed in the coffee-houses. They said: 'we cannot send anymore our written complaints to the Turkish authorities, because our lives will be then in danger.'"

Using as a pretext the exchange bottleneck of Turkey, some representatives of the Turkish Government in Belgium have launched an intense campaign for encouraging the Turkish workers to send their savings to Turkey and to place them in private sector or public sector enterprises. They do not hesitate to get in touch also with the organizations controlled by the "Grey Wolves". To the progressive workers who criticize this attitude, they said: "Since they send their moneys to Turkey, we cannot take them against us."

The Turkish workers in Genk have appealed many times to the Prosecutor of the King and to the Police Department for intervening in the activities of the "Grey Wolves", but until today they have not received any answer.

A responsible of the Belgian National Security Department declared that the activities of the Turkish extreme-rightists in Belgium have increased and if they turn into terrorist acts dangerous not only for the Turkish community, but also the Belgian society in general, serious measures will be taken. (Daily Milliyet, December 8, 1978)

#### Some terrorist actions of the "Grey Wolves" in Belgium

SEPTEMBER 1977: Two "Grey Wolves" named Mustafa Aslan and Halil Önder attacked on a coffee-house in Gent owned by a progressive, Muharrem Avci, and destroyed all posters on the walls and the cassettes and records of a Turkish popular singer. They wounded Avci in the foot with a knife when he opposed to their actions.

APRIL 22, 1978: About 20 "Grey Wolves" attacked with iron and wooden bars on the youths who distributed the tracts for the 1st May celebrations in Brussels. Ten persons were gravely wounded.

OCTOBER 5, 1978: The "Grey Wolves" coming from Frankfurt participated in a meeting organized by the Islamic Cultural Organization at the Galeries de City 2 in Eisden. When they started to distribute the photos of Türkeş, the MHP calendars and the brochures propagating fascism, the miners intervened in, then the Grey Wolves attacked on their opponents. The aim of this meeting was to collect money from Turkish workers with the purpose of buying arms for the "Grey Wolves" in Turkey. The collected money was later carried to Turkey by a responsible named Salahattin Şaygın. Two policemen in plain clothes witnessed the incidents.

DECEMBER 8, 1978: The daily Milliyet reported that in the region of Limbourg, the "Grey Wolves" organized meetings in Eisden, Waterschei and Beringen. At these meetings the standards, brochures and buttons of the MHP were sold and distributed. The "Grey Wolves" attacked on their opponents who tried to prevent the distribution of fascist propaganda material.

DECEMBER 26, 1979: The "Grey Wolves" distributing tracts and pamphlets in a coffeehouse in Heusden attacked on a worker named Mustafa Durmuş who opposed to this propaganda. Later, he was hospitalized.

This list is not limited with the mentioned above. The Cultural Center of the Workers of Turkey (TIKM) disposes detailed information concerning the violence acts of the "Grey Wolves" in various corners of Belgium.

#### "Grey Wolves" Organizations in Belgium

BRUSSELS:	Turkish Cultural Association of Brussels - Ideal Club Islamic Cultural Association of Brussels.
LIEGE:	Turkish Cultural Association of Liège Islamic Cultural Center of Liège
ANVERS:	Association of Turkish Nationalist and Idealist Workers

Activities under the religious cover

Exploiting the religious sentiments of the Turkish workers coming from a country of which the big majority of population is moslem, the "Grey Wolves" have carried on their activities also under the form of islamic cultural organizations.

In Brussels, they constituted an organization under the supervision of Hasan Bilge. This religious body is named "Islamic Cultural Association of Brussels" (Brüksel İslam Kültür Cemiyeti). About a hundred out of 500 members of this association are sympathizers of the MHP and the rest are the moslem believers who are not aware of the political questions. This association, with the purpose of exploiting more efficiently the religious sentiments of the Turkish immigrant workers, bought a building at Chaussée de Haecht, No. 80-82 in Brussels. This building of 1,5 million Belgian Francs was turned into a mosque.

The Turkish believers had been attending beforehand another mosque named "Ak Cami" at Rue Josaphat in Brussels. But the militants of the MHP claimed that this mosque was controlled by the Albanian moslems and the Turkish moslems should have their own mosque.

Using the name of the "Presidency of Religious Affairs of Turkey" they have gathered about 6 million Belgian Francs from the Turkish workers in Bruxelles. for buying the building and turning it into a mosque.

In the Islamic Cultural Association of Brussels, the photos of the fascist leaders have been put on the walls, the books, bands, records propagating fascism are sold or distributed to the believers.

The relations of this association with the MHP in Turkey is carried on by a person named İhsan Mordanoglu. Very often he comes from Turkey to Brussels by leading a 4-car convoy and brings in them fascist propaganda materials.

Relations with the Islamic Cultural Center

Being depended on this association in Brussels, some other islamic cultural associations have been formed in other cities of Belgium. These associations are supported by the Islamic Cultural Center founded with the participation of 21 moslem countries. In fact, after the Belgian state recognized the Islam as one of the official religions in 1975, a committee formed by the ambassadors of the 21 moslem countries rented an oriental-style building in the Parc of Cinquanteaire of Brussels for 99 years and turned it into a mosque and an islamic cultural center.

This center was inaugurated in 1978 with a ceremony attended by the King of Saudi Arabia and the King of Belgium as well as the Turkish Ambassador in Brussels, Mr. Sulhi Dıglioğlu.

The chief imam of the Islamic Cultural Center, Mr. Mohammed Alouini was recognized the authority to give considerations, positive or negative, about the nomination of any teacher for the religious education of the children of immigrant workers. The Turkish islamic cultural associations under the control of the "Grey Wolves" are benefitted from the support of this multi-national islamic center.

On the other hand, the "Grey Wolves" are using the Koran courses in order to indoctrinate the Turkish children in Belgium. Under the pressure of the fanatics and the "Grey Wolves", many Turkish families are obliged to send their children to the Koran courses after their normal school hours or at the week-end.

Who supports the "Grey Wolves"?

First of all, the MHP, when it was in the "Nationalist Front" Coalition Government during three years, thanks to the fact that its chief Ex-colonel Türkeş was vice-premier, placed many of its militants and sympathisers in the foreign missions of the Republic of Turkey as labour attaché, press attaché, religious counsellor, employees and security agents of the Turkish consulates and embassies.

The ambassadors and consuls, in order not to lose their positions, closed their eyes to subversive activities of their elements.

Even some ambassadors and consuls having extreme rightist tendencies supported in a very open manner their activities. After the overthrowing of the "Nationalist Front" Government and the formation of social-democrat Ecevit's



EISDEN: Islamic Cultural Association  
 HEUSDEN-ZOLDER: Association for Construction and Protection of mosque  
 BERINGEN: Association for Construction and Protection of mosque  
 WATERSCHEI: Association for Construction and Protection of mosque  
 NAMUR: Association of Islam and Turkish Culture

The Turkish cultural associations are affiliated to the European Federation of Turkish Democratic-Idealist Associations (Türk-Federasyon) founded in 1977 in Frankfurt.

#### Claims of the Turkish community in Belgium

The Cultural Center of the Workers of Turkey in Belgium (TIKM) appealed to the Turkish and Belgian authorities as well as to the democratic forces of Belgium as follows:

"As seen above, the 'Grey Wolves' who have intensified their activities in Belgium with the aid and protection of Turkish and Belgian authorities constitute a real danger not only for the Turkish workers in this country, but also for the Belgian society in general. It will not be amazing to see one day that the 'Grey Wolves' start to commit political assassinations as they do always in Turkey.

"Taking into consideration all these facts, the TIKM appealed to the Belgian and Turkish authorities for taking adequate measures in order to prevent the development of these fascist actions and to eliminate the influence of the 'Grey Wolves' on the religious institutions.

"The TIKM demands that the religious problems and especially religious education be under the authority of the Presidency of Religious Affairs of Turkey and the principle of the secular state be entirely applied. The influence of the Islamic Cultural Center should be eliminated.

"We demand that all these problems find their solution in a commission composed of the secular state institutions and the democratic organizations of immigrant workers.

"The courses of Koran organized by the 'Grey Wolves' must be closed down and the control of the National Education Ministry must be applied on the religious education of Turkish children.

"Finally, all forms of fascist organization and association constituted by the Turkish fascists in Belgium must be forbidden in accordance with the principles and laws of a democratic regime."  
 (TIKM-DG-17/5)

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#### FOR BEING AWARE OF THE FACTS OF TURKEY

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