

synagogue, was where the Young Turk conspirators met, and where the 1908 Young Turk revolution was planned. It was an affiliate of the Italian Grand Orient run by the heirs of Mazzini, itself formally subordinate to the United Grand Lodge of England.

Carasso's family ran the B'nai B'rith in Salonika, the nominally Jewish freemasonic organization that had been created by Britain in 1838. Carasso later emerged as the leading patron of B'nai B'rith and Zionist circles generally under the Young Turk regime. Among his close associates were Alexander Helphand Parvus, the British agent who funded the Russian revolution, and Vladimir Jabotinsky, the British agent who founded the most expansionist wing of modern Zionism. Both Parvus and Jabotinsky were also leaders of the Young Turks.

Despite its chauvinist ideology, the Young Turk revolution was supported by Bulgarian, Armenian, Arab, Kurdish,

and related ethnic minority national liberation movements, who saw in the revolt a means of achieving their own chauvinist aims. "All men are brothers," was the euphoric slogan of the "flowery revolution," as it was called. The first foreign minister of the new regime was an Armenian affiliated with the Armenian Revolutionary Committee (Dashnag); in the Balkans, the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization and diverse liberation movements began establishing above-ground organizations. In order to acquire the broad base to succeed, the Young Turks had promised these movements a free hand, at least in achieving ethnic autonomy.

Once in power in 1908, however, the party rapidly moved to suppress its former allies, and to implement its pan-Turkic program. The Turks were to be the ruling race of the empire, and the non-Turks forcibly assimilated or suppressed. Non-Turkish languages, family names, dress, customs, and the like, were banned. This was the policy of "Turkification"

## How the British ran the Sarajevo murder

On June 28, 1914, Archduke Ferdinand and his wife were gunned down in Sarajevo, Bosnia, providing the convenient incident that triggered World War I. In March 1917, the trigger-man Gavrilo Princip and his accomplices, Nedjelko Chabrinovitch and Tryfon Grabez, were put on trial in a Serbian court. All proudly confessed to the murders, saying that it was necessary to kill the archduke since he was an opponent of Greater Serbia. They reported that they were members of the Black Hand, and that their superior in that society, Milan Ciganovitch, directed the murder. Interrogation of the accused reveals aspects of how the murder was organized:

**President [of the court]:** "Did you speak to Ciganovitch about Freemasonry?"

**Princip:** "Why do you ask me?"

**President:** "Because I want to know."

**Princip:** "Yes, Ciganovitch told me he was a Freemason. . . . On another occasion he told me that the heir apparent [Archduke Ferdinand] had been condemned to death by a Freemason's lodge."

Defendant Chabrinovitch was then examined. He stated that the lodge official who organized the murder was Dr. Radoslav Kazimirovitch.

**Chabrinovitch:** "He is a Freemason, in some ways one of their heads. He travelled off at once [so soon as Chabrinovitch et al. agreed to the murder] and travelled the continent. He was in Budapest, Russia, and France.

Whenever I asked Ciganovitch about our affair [the planned murder] he replied: 'When that man comes back.' Then he told me that the Freemasons had condemned the archduke to death two years before but that no people would carry out the sentence. Afterwards, when he gave the Browning and the cartridges, he said, 'That man came back from Budapest last night,' I knew the journey had been made in connection with our affair and that he had conferred with certain circles abroad."

**President:** "Are you telling us fairy tales?"

**Chabrinovitch:** "No. It is the plain truth—a hundred times truer than your documents about the Black Hand."

In 1917, British author C.H. Norman reported that the Grand Orient Masons were behind the murder of the archduke, in his pamphlet "Some Secret Influences behind the War":

"Somewhere about the year 1906 I was invited to attend a meeting of Englishmen for the purpose of discussing a proposal to form an English lodge of the Grand Orient. . . . The lodge was 'to be engaged in propaganda on behalf of the Entente Cordiale' . . . with this apparently innocent object I found myself in sympathy. But, nevertheless, I decided to discover whether it was all its benevolent program pretended.

"To my astonishment I found the Grand Orient was about to embark upon a vast political scheme in alliance with the Russian Okhrana, which could only be brought to fruition by a terrible European war."

Norman reported that the Grand Orient included many leading Frenchmen, notably "M. Poincaré, Combes, Delcassé, Briand, Viviani, Millerande." He further reported that the London agent of the Grand Orient was involved in planning the murder of the archduke.—*Joseph Brewda*