

London's 'Young Turks': Jabotinsky and Parvus

In supporting London's "Young Turk" plot against Turkey today, our modern Jabotinskyites are acting totally lawfully. For Vladimir Jabotinsky's career included joining with his fellow British agent, Alexander Helphand (aka Parvus), in the Young Turk movement at the beginning of the 20th Century.

Jabotinsky (1880-1940) and Parvus (1867-1924) came from Odessa families based in the grain trade. While Helphand/Parvus began his political career in the Okhrana-spawned Russian socialist scene, where he played the role of a radical provocateur, he escaped the subsequent police crackdown and ended up in Turkey in 1908. At this point Parvus's ties to the leading European "Venetian Party" factions would be publicly shown.

Parvus went to work as a journalist for the Committee for Union and Progress, otherwise known as the Young Turks, who had carried out a military coup, overthrowing the Sultan and seizing power over the Ottoman Empire. By their own accounts,

the Young Turks based their revolution on a version of Pan-Turkism that had been devised by an advisor to the Sultan in the 1860s who was, in fact, an agent of Britain's Lord Palmerston.

Parvus's Young Turk interlude earned him a large fortune. He had partnered with Young Turk financier and Macedonia Risorta Lodge founder Emmanuel Carasso, and had been given the contract to supply grain to the Turks during the Balkan wars of 1912-13. According to some accounts, Parvus also got into the tightly controlled arms business, probably under the patronage of Sir Basil Zaharoff of the Vickers Arms cartel, a prominent Anglo-Venetian enterprise.

The Young Turks, in power, made no secret of their London ties. In 1909 the Ottoman Navy was put under the command of a British admiral; the British Royal Family's own banker, Ernst Cassel, established and managed the National Bank of Turkey; and British officials advised the Ministry of Finance, the Interior Ministry, and the Ministry of Justice.

After the Young Turks were defeated by Turkish nationalist leader Kemal Ataturk, seasoned British agents Jabotinsky and Parvus were available to deploy elsewhere: Both became outright fascists.

years, it became the blueprint for Vice President Dick Cheney and his cabal of neocon advisors in the George W. Bush Administration.

The 1996 document called for Israel to cultivate closer ties with Turkey as part of a new strategic axis in the region. Soon after the report was released, there occurred what the Turkish media have referred to as the "post-modern" coup of 1997, when the military forced then-Prime Minister Necmettin Erbakan and his Islamic-oriented Welfare Party out of power.

The "Prince of Darkness" is still at it, more than ten years later. On July 27, the *Wall Street Journal* reported that Perle was cashing in on a war that he helped start, when it revealed that he is seeking oil concessions in northern Iraq, near the Kurdish city of Arbil. His partners are the same as those he has been working with on the Turkish file for more than two decades. His key partner is the Turkish company AK

Group International, which is headed by Aydan Kodaloglu. Kodaloglu was a leading light in the Turkish American Council, which was established with Perle's help as the new U.S.-Turkish lobby group. She is part of Perle's Young Turk apparatus and a leading advocate of Turkish-Israeli relations. She also has written for the Jerusalem Center for Public Affairs, which is headed by Dore Gold, the advisor to Bibi Netanyahu.

The AK Group International's representative in the United States is Phyllis Kaminsky, who serves with Gaffney's Center for Security Policy, and is associated with the right-wing Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs. The AK Group's representative in Israel is Avi Kalstein, a member of the extreme right wing of the Likud, who in 1999 was the press spokesman for Defense Minister Moshe Arens. The latter virtually created Netanyahu in the 1980s, when he took him out