

# Bulletin européen

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Special issue

## THE MADRID CONFERENCE

*USA Embassy Madrid*

*26th November 1980*

*Mr Max Kampelman, Chief of the  
American Delegation to the Madrid  
conference on the  
Helsinki Convention*

The three aspects of human rights (a: the human rights of individuals; b: the rights of the nations to which the individuals belong, implying respect for national self-determination; c: the rights of the corresponding national state to be sovereign and not to be submitted to any other state or superpower) cannot be separated, since these are the very rights of man to live in freely accepted organisations. All these rights are in flagrant contradiction to the division of the world's states into zones of influence by the USA and USSR by means of secret agreements that are still today maintained and respected by the USA. Stop.

The Helsinki convention has confirmed the status quo by not increasing but by decreasing European Security, by the Russian military occupation of a number of countries in their zone of "influence". Stop

President Roosevelt, in his letter of February 20, 1943 to Messrs Zabrowsky and Weiss, with message directed to Stalin, offered the latter a free hand in Europe and a port in the Mediterranean (probably a Syrian one, and with what right?)

What else has been agreed to and offered in Asia? Afghanistan? Pakistan? Iran? an offer to Russia of a port in the Indian Ocean?

First of all, the USA has to be fair: it must openly denounce these secret agreements, give freedom to peoples so they can fully realise their

human rights: the world's balance of power is the result of a freely accepted coalition among states under the United Nations Organisation. Stop (The Security Council veto also diminishes the value of this organisation.)

The USA, an ex-British colony, now a free and powerful state, cannot become a new dominator of other states and cannot become associated with Russian imperialism and allow them to create new colonies in Europe, Asia and Africa. Stop

This expected fair-play can come to be now or with the new administration, but anyhow now in Madrid. It is certain Russia will reduce its pressure on and the insecurity in Europe today. Stop

That is the opinion of the European readers of the Bulletin Européen, which has been published in Rome and distributed to all the politicians of Europe for the past 31 years.

Founder and Director  
*Professor Dr. J.C. Dragan*

Dragan European Foundation



**Memoirs of  
the Chevalier d'Eon  
Captain of the dragoons  
knight of Saint Louis  
plenipotentiary minister for France at the  
court of England**

**Volume One**

**Paris  
Editions de Saint-Clair**



*Together with Elisabeth's act of reunion with the Treaty of Versailles, the Chevalier d'Eon had brought with him a precious document, the discovery of which he attributed to his boundless intimacy with, and unchecked investigations of the most secret archives in the Czar's palace.*

*This document, which everyone has been talking about ever since, the existence of which was acknowledged, but which no-one possessed or could reproduce, was entrusted, in confidence, by the Chevalier d'Eon, together with a special work on Russia, to the safe keeping of the Abbé de Bernis, Louis XV's Minister of Foreign Affairs, in 1757. It is a literal, faithful copy of the will and testament bequeathed by Peter the Great to his descendants and successors to the Muscovite throne. Now this document seemed to us not only an exceptional curiosity but also, we may say, an object of the highest historical and political moment. Far from fading and ageing with the passing of the years, its importance has augmented and, so to speak, has been rejuvenated with the present times. The work contains a general exposé of the views of the founder of the Russian Empire; it unveils his far-sweeping predictions and his gigantic hopes, and reveals the plan of the path traced by Peter which was intended to lead to the colossal dream edified in the future by the brain that had brought about such sublime things in the present. As we shall see, only the mind of a Peter I could have engendered such a dream. The man and the thinking are scaled to each other. Conquest of Europe! universal dominion! this is the horizon swept by the power of his foresight, the space that this monstrous ambition covets and devours in anticipation. The Eagle of the North had by no means enough Arctic shores to build his eyrie; by no means enough space from Poland to Siberia, from Turkey to Persia, through Europe to Asia to take wing. He found himself cramped for room in his vast steppes. With his eye fixed on the sun at its zenith, he erected a throne of his own dimensions above the world and desired no less than the universe to take of in flight and develop his wings.*

*And here is the document: we regret that the Chevalier d'Eon should have mutilated the preliminary considerations.*

# Testament

*Copy of the plan for the domination of Europe, left by Peter the Great to his successors to the throne of Russia and lodged in the archives of the Peterhof Palace near St. Petersburg*

«In the name of the most Holy and Indivisible Trinity, we, Peter, Emperor and Autocrat of all Russia, etc., to our descendants and successors to the throne and government of the Russian nation.

«Great God, from whom we derive our existence and our crown, having constantly illuminated us with his lights and having upheld us with his divine support, etc.»

And here, Peter I establishes how, according to his views, which he considers to be the views of Providence, he regards the Russian people as being called upon, in the future, to dominate all Europe. He bases this idea on the fact that, in his opinion, the European nations have, mostly, reached a state of age approaching decrepitude, or that they are marching towards it in full swing; whence it follows that they must easily and undoubtedly be conquered by a young, new nation, once this latter has attained full strength and is fully fledged. The Russian monarch regards this future invasion of the western and eastern countries by the north as a periodical movement decreed in the designs of Providence who thus, he says, regenerated the Roman people with the invasion of the barbarians. He compares these emigrations of the polar men to the flooding of the Nile which, in certain epochs, comes to fatten up the thinned lands of Egypt with its silt. He adds that Russia, which he found as a *stream* and was to leave as a *river*, will, under his successors, become a great *sea* destined to fertilise impoverished Europe, and that its tides will overflow in spite of all the dykes that enfeebled hands might build up against them, on condition that his descendants know how to direct its course. Which is why he bequeathes to them his teachings, the purport of which follows, and which he recommends to their constant attention and observation, in the same way as Moses had recommended the tablets of the law to the Jews.

## I

«Keep the Russian nation in a permanent state of war so that the soldier may remain well seasoned and always on the alert: let him repose only to improve the finances of the state, to remake armies and to choose the opportune moments to attack. Thus make peace serve war and war serve peace in the interests of the enlargement and growing prosperity of Russia.

## II

«Use all possible means to call in, from the most highly educated peoples of Europe, captains in times of war and wisemen in times of peace so as to enable the Russian nation to profit from the advantages of the other countries without having it lose any of its own.

## III

«On every occasion, participate in any of Europe's affairs and contentions whatsoever, and above all in those of Germany which, being closest, is of greater direct interest.

## IV

«Divide Poland, sustaining trouble and continuous jealousies there; win over the powerful



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with gold; influence Diets and corrupt them so as to intervene in the election of kings; have partisans nominated there, protect them and have Russian troops enter and stay there until they actually live there. If the neighbouring powers cause difficulties, appease them momentarily by carving up the country until what has been given can be taken back.

## V

«Take from Sweden as much as possible, and know how to be attacked by that country so as to have a pretext for subjugating it. For this purpose, isolate it from Denmark and isolate Denmark from Sweden and sustain their rivalries carefully.

## VI

«Always take the spouses of Russian princes from among the princesses of Germany so as to multiply family alliances, to bring interests together and to unite Germany itself to our cause while multiplying our influence there.

## VII

«Preferably seek the alliance of England for trade and commerce, since that is the power which has the greatest need of us for the development of our own. Exchange our wood and other products for its gold and establish between its merchants and seamen and our own lasting relationships which will help to prepare our country for shipping and trade.

## VIII

«Reach out without respite towards the north, along the Baltic, as well as towards the south, along the Black Sea.

## IX

«Approach Constantinople and India as much as possible. Whoever reigns there will be the true sovereign of the world. Consequently, stir up continual wars as much against the Turk as against the Persian; establish shipyards on the Black Sea; gradually get a hold on that sea and on the Baltic as well, *for this is the twofold point that must be achieved if the project is to succeed*; speed up the decline of Persia; penetrate as far as the Persian Gulf; re-establish, if it is possible, by means of Syria, the ancient trade and commerce of the Levant, and advance to India, which is the warehouse of the world.

«Once there, one will be able to do without the gold of England.

## X

«Seek and carefully maintain the alliance with Austria; appear to support its ideas of future royalty over Germany and arouse against it, underhand, the jealousy of the princes.

«Attempt to have help solicited from Russia by the ones and the others, and exert on the country a kind of protection that will provide the bases for future domination.

XI

«Make the House of Austria interested in chasing the Turk away from Europe, and neutralise its jealousies at the moment of the conquest of Constantinople either by stirring up a war between it and the ancient states of Europe, or by giving it part of the conquest, which will be taken back from it later.

XII

«Gather and reunite around Russia all the divided and schismatic Greeks wherever they may be spread, in Hungary, in Turkey or in Southern Poland; become their mainstay, support them and, in anticipation, establish a universal prédominance over them by means of a kind of royalty or sacerdotal supremacy: thus we shall have a great number of friends among each of our enemies.

XIII

«With Sweden dismembered, Persia vanquished, Poland subjugated, Turkey conquered, our armies united, the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea guarded by our ships, then one must, separately and very secretly, propose, first at the Court of Versailles and then at the Court of Vienna, to share the empire of the Universe with them.

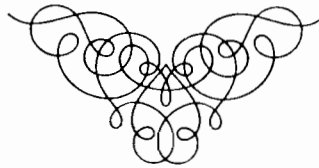
«Should one of the two accept, which is inevitable, flatter its ambition and pride and use it to crush the other; then, in turn, crush the remaining one by engaging a struggle with it whose outcome could leave no doubt, since Russia already possesses all the East and most of Europe.

XIV

«If, which is most improbable, both should refuse Russia's offer, one will have to be able to arouse enmities between them and have each exhaust the other. Then, taking advantage of the decisive moment, Russia will launch its already assembled troops on Germany, and at the same time, two sizeable fleets manned by Asiatic hordes will set sail, one from the Sea of Azov and the other from the port of Archangelsk, under the convoy of the armed fleets of the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea. Advancing through the Mediterranean and across the Ocean, they will flood France on one side and Germany on the other, and once these two countries are vanquished, the rest of Europe will come under our yoke, easily and without a single blow.

«Thus Europe can and must be subjugated.»

ST. PETERSBURG, 1724



«This document» said the Chevalier d'Eon; «was regarded as being of no importance by the ministers at Versailles; the plans were considered impossible and the views fanciful. In vain, on my bed of suffering, did I write and despatch special memoranda to the King, to M. le Maréchal de Belle-Isle, to M. l'Abbé de Bernis, and to M. le Marquis de l'Hospital, who had just been appointed ambassador at St. Petersburg, replacing the Chevalier Douglass, and finally, to M. le Comte de Broglie, ambassador in Poland, explaining to them that the secret intention of the Court of Russia was, on the imminent death of August III, to occupy Poland with its troops so as to make itself the absolute master of the election with the plan of Peter the Great; all of my overtures were deemed unworthy of serious attention, no doubt because they came from a young man; but today [1778], the grim effects of the prejudice then shown against my age are being felt (1)»

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(1) These words are virtually literally reproduced in the *Vie Politique* of the Chevalier d'Eon, published in 1779 by Lafortelle and based on notes made by the Chevalier d'Eon himself.

# PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

## His nefast rôle at the Yalta Conference

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The weakness of President Roosevelt is a well known fact as indeed is his complete irresponsibility as regards Stalin's demands. His nefast rôle at the Yalta Conference is acknowledged. One further confirmation - were one necessary - may be seen in the letter of 30th February, 1943 sent by

Roosevelt to the leaders of the Sionist movement Zabrousky and Weiss. The text of this letter was first published in "Le Figaro" of 7th February, 1951; using this original translation, we have attempted to reconstruct the text to bring it to the attention of our readers.

B.E.

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"Dear Zabrousky,

As I told you when I spoke with you and with Mr. Weiss, I was deeply moved by the fact that the National Council of Young Israel was so kind as to offer himself as middleman between myself and our common friend Stalin at such a delicate moment, when any possibilities of friction within the UNO - created at the cost of so many sacrifices - might have fatal consequences for us all, particularly for the Soviet Union.

Consequently, it is in your and our interests to attenuate any friction whatever. This will be difficult with Litvinov, whom I had to warn, much to my displeasure, that the people who most frequently come into contact with Uncle Sam must also bear unwelcome circumstances. And this warning regards both home and foreign affairs. Soviet claims, when it is a question of Communist activities in the countries of the American Union, are doubly intolerable.

Timocenko has shown himself to be much a more reasonable during his short but more fruitful stay here. And I should like a further conversation with the Marshal which could be a rapid step towards an exchange of ideas with Stalin. I consider this exchange of views extremely urgent, especially when I think of the good coming from the Stalin-Churchill meeting.

The US and Great Britain are willing, with no moral reservations, to concede to the Soviet Union absolute voting equality in the future World Organisation that we shall have after the war. The USSR will be a member (as the British Prime Minister announced at Adana as he delivered his

ante-project) of the leadership of the Council of Europe and of the Council of Asia. It has a right to this, not only because of its intercontinental extension, but also because of its grand fight against fascism which will bring so much praise from the historians.

We desire to see these continental Councils (I am speaking in the name of my country and of the British Empire) composed of all the relevant independent states, with, of course, equitable proportional representation.

At the same time, you can ensure Stalin, my dear Mr. Zabrinsky, that the Soviet Union will be present in the leadership of these Councils (of Europe and of Asia) on an equal footing and with equal voting rights to the US and to Great Britain, and will belong to the High Court that will have to be created in order to solve disputes among nations; that it will intervene in the selection and preparation of the international armed forces and in the control of these forces which, under the orders of the Continental Council, will be active within each and every state, their purpose being the laws worked out so wisely for the maintenance of peace, in the spirit of the old League of Nations, may not be violated; these institutions, which govern relations among nations and among their armies, may impose their decisions and make themselves respected. In these conditions, enjoying such a high position in one universal tetrarchy, Stalin should be happy and should have no further reason to renew his claims, which cause insoluble problems (however, the Secretaryship goes to France, with consultative and not deliberative voting rights, as a recompense for her resistance and also as a form of punishment for her past hesitation). So, the American Continent will be beyond the reach of any Soviet propaganda and under the exclusive influence of the US, as we promised our continental Allies; France shall remain in the British sphere, but with widescale autonomy and with a right to the Secretaryship of the tetrarchy. Under the protection of Britain, Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece will move towards a modern form of civilization which will remove them from their traditional lethargy. Furthermore, a Mediterranean port will be given to the Soviet Union. We give in to its desires as far as Finland and the Baltic zone are concerned; we shall ask Poland to be reasonable and to base their behaviour on comprehension and compromise. Stalin still has plenty of room for expansion in the smaller Eastern countries. Naturally, we have to consider the rights of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, two loyal nations, and not forget the full recovery of the territories temporarily taken from Great Russia.

After the Reich has been dismembered and after various zones have been annexed to other states, to create new nationalities, the German peril will exist no longer either for Russia, for Europe or for the whole world.

As for Turkey, Stalin must understand the necessary assurances that Churchill gave President Inonu in his and in my name. For Stalin, the port in the Mediterranean will have to suffice.

As for Asia, we agree with his claims, with reservations about certain ulterior complications. As for Africa, what can I say? Something will have



to be given to France as indemnity for the losses in Asia and something to Egypt, as promised to the waldists. Spain and Portugal will have to receive compensation for what they have renounced and in order to achieve a better balance in the world. The US will have a foot in as conqueror's rights and will obviously ask for certain vital points for their zone. This means doing justice. Lastly, we shall have to concede to Brazil the small-scale colonial expansion it has been promised.

Please, Mr. Zabrowsky, convey to Stalin that, for the general good and for the rapid destruction of the Reich, all these are but general ideas to be studied; he must receive concessions as regards the colonisation of Africa but he must stop his propaganda in America and must end his intervention in labor.

Convey to him also the assurance of my total comprehension, my sympathy and my desire to help solve these problems.

To this end, the meeting we propose would offer a practical interest.

I was pleased to read, as I said, the general terms of the message, with which I was informed of your decision to offer me, in the name of the National Council, a copy of the greatest treasure of Israel, a scroll of the Torah. This letter proves that I accept. To your loyalty, I respond with the utmost confidence.

I beg you to convey my thanks to the high organisation you preside; and also the fact that I warmly remember the banquet offered on the occasion of your 31st anniversary.

I wish you good luck.

Yours

*F.D. Roosevelt*

Moskow, 9th October 1944

*The time was right for negotiating. So I said: "Let's settle our affairs in the Balkans. Our forces are in Romania and Bulgaria. We have interests there, missions and agents. There must not be any misunderstanding among us over little things."*

*As for England and Russia I asked Stalin: "Would you agree to your having 90% control over Romania, our having 90% control over Greece and fifty-fifty over Yugoslavia?" While these things were being translated, I wrote this on half a page:*

*Romania: Russia takes 90%; the others take 10%*

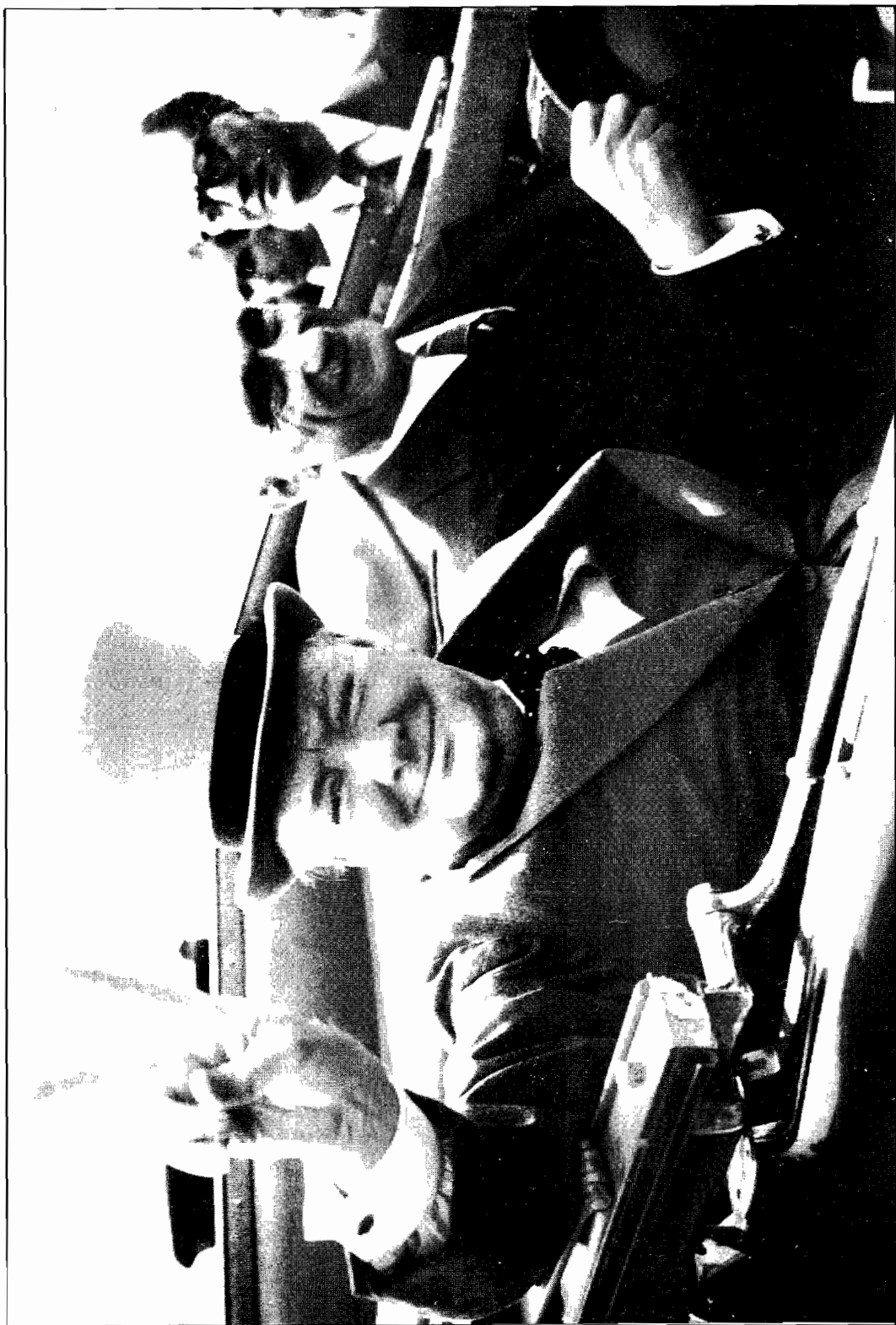
*Greece: Great Britain (in agreement with the United States) takes 90%; Russia takes 10%*

*Yugoslavia and Hungary: 50% - 50%*

*Bulgaria: Russia takes 75%; the others take 25%.*

Winston Churchill  
"The Second World War"





44. Attached is Inghelbrecht's translation. (Red  
into added later).

Roumania

Russia 90%

The Allies 10%

Greece G. Bourgeois  
- in accord with USA.

90%

~~The Allies~~  
Russia

10%

Yugo Slavia

50/50%

Hungary

50/50%

Bulgaria

Russia 75%

The Allies 25%