

Proposals:

Summary

Mr. Mordrel is a Breton and French author, he has some knowledge of German and English. As an architect he came from the “School of the Fine Arts” in Paris. His role in Brittany can be summarized as follows:

Primary driving force and doctrinaire of the national Breton movement since 1920; director of “Breiz Atao” since 1922; Founder and director of the journal “Stur” in the year 1936.

Since 1935, Mr. Mordrel has seized the initiative for an intellectual movement that benefits race and nordic studies, as well as national socialism (“Saga” campaign). His journal “Stur” has taken an interest in publishing works by Hermann Wirth, O. Spengler and Nietzsche. It commanded a worthy group of colleagues including Allbrogat, Calvez, Glémarec, who collectively lean toward German culture. In the journal “Stur”, the theories of the Breton racial thought and the Celtic-German brotherhood in a broadened concept of Nordic and Celtic paganism are explored.

The journal “Stur” has helped to bring together the first elements for the basis of a Breton cultural renaissance (linguistic studies, bibliography of Breton ethnology).

Mr. Mordrel was sentenced to a year in prison for the crime of leading a campaign against “the war for the Czechs”. He was sentenced to death for siding against France during the war.

When he left Brittany in December 1940, he was the leader of the national Breton party and director of the newspaper “L’Heure Bretonne”.

Opportunities:

- 1.) Support and advice, eventual participation and leadership, by German individuals who go to Brittany
- 2.) Establish an alliance between German science and the interested Breton groups (both public and specialist)
- 3.) Gather the scattered specialists in Brittany together as a group to give them a push to found an active scientific journal
- 4.) Commission the depiction and racial studies of Brittany, which have never been seriously conducted, preferably with German collaboration
- 5.) Create a small Breton research hub in Bonn to serve a dual purpose:
 - a. Create an lobby in Germany
 - b. Enable specialists to come regularly to Germany as well as students for the purpose of education

Practical Implementation:

- 1.) Mr. Mordrel will live a few more months in Berlin, while his family stays in Brittany, until the position in Bonn is resolved. The family will receive sufficient means on which to live.
- 2.) Mr. Mordrel will immediately seek out a German colleague to serve him as secretary and write the German translations of his work as well as his letters.
- 3.) A Breton secretary is additionally necessary, already needed to keep up with business during the absence of Mr. Mordrel.
- 4.) Question of space and resources
- 5.) Question of postal communication with the occupied territory.

Immediately Necessary Work:

Mr. Mordrel proposes to complete without delay:

- 1.) A comprehensive report on the Breton question and the possibilities, in particular as seen from a cultural point of view
- 2.) A report on the current situation in Brittany, in particular the state of the Breton movement in all its forms. This report requires a trip to Brittany, which would last 10 – 15 days.
- 3.) A report on the state of the research regarding the national origin, including what exists as well as the possible collaborations. The groundwork for this report can be conducted during the aforementioned trip or during a second trip.

Political Viewpoint

Mr. Mordrel made it a condition of his coming to Germany that he will under no circumstances quit playing a political role in Brittany and that he reserves the right to return to his homeland if he deems his presence necessary. In order that Mr. Mordrel maintain his role and influence in Brittany, it is necessary that he retains his position and his freedom of action. That is only possible grant him a certain degree of consideration.

Mr. Mordrel asks that it be noted that the very rude way in which he was pressured to leave the country had extraordinarily negative consequences for German influence and that since his departure dangerous elements have won a decisive influence on the Breton movement.

Berlin, 2. Febraury 1941

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