

**JEAN MAXIME CHARRIER**

*(Historian)*

As a historian and Breton militant as well, I have been very especially touched and sensitized by the attacks of the French justice system against Philip Savage, whom I have met many times within the Breton Movement, on the one hand, and due to his Healing Ministry, on the other.

Even though the conspiracy of the French Marxist government organized against him is blatantly motivated by political purposes, a similar conspiracy has essentially been launched from the centralist and totalitarian country, France, who, from her earliest beginnings, never ceased to annihilate any form of ethnic specificity, whether cultural, linguistic or religious.

Therefore, he, who has long since been a leading figure in the cultural and economic revival of Brittany, and who, as the very heir of an historical lineage of Breton Healing Ministers, happens to be also the very symbol of Celtic Spirituality, Philip Savage was logically the "ideal French public enemy."

In fact, France, who shamelessly dares to proclaim herself the very country of human rights, is far from putting into practice her generous motto, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" where her ethnic minorities are concerned. Her totalitarianism has been ever worsened since France became a Socialist Marxist nation in 1981. France is based on a principle of Centralism. For centuries, she endeavored to put under the yoke all her linguistic, cultural and racial minorities, then to unify them by force and to make them speak the French official language and submit to French legislation. All that had been a terrible failure. Nowadays, we are facing the very same failure.

Brittany was associated with France in 1532 following the marriage of Anne of Brittany with Charles VIII. Such an

alliance granted by contract the political, cultural and juridical autonomy of Brittany. After Louis XIII violated this treaty for the first time by trying to impose taxes, the Breton Parliament refused. In retaliation until Louis XIV, France waged an economic war against the Bretons who eventually decided to fight against French tyranny. The repression was horrible: Hundreds of Breton towns totally wiped out and our churches destroyed. Following such repression and on grounds of her religious totalitarianism, France lost forever her intellectual elite when Louis XIV decided to deport by force the French Protestants (Huguenots).

Today, France is the direct offspring of the 1789 Revolution. The damages of two centuries of an abnormal ideology only matches the extent of the traumatism. Even before the revolution, France had originated the principle of a boulimia to drain out her vital energies toward Paris. It became much worse after 1789. Such a revolution sprang from the atheistic ideology of French philosophers such as Diderot, Pascal, Descartes, Rousseau and Voltaire. They were the forerunners of a new type of totalitarianism and almighty society in which "progress" should create a new artificial human being after one would have destroyed all former elements that might thwart the making of a like event.

To do so, at the outset the French republic endeavored to dismantle her own ancient provinces, to annihilate all religious beliefs and to destroy all her linguistic minorities (Bretons, Alsatians, Occitans, Basques, Corsicans, etc.) with a sick and terrible fanaticism ongoing, throughout these last two centuries. And, during the revolutionary period, the French republican armies were to lead an atrocious war of extermination in their western boundaries where the people remained true to their Christian Faith and to the principle of Royalty.

*230 Articles and Testimonies*

France, then populated by 25 million inhabitants, slaughtered at this time more than one million Bretons (and their allies of Vendee and Normandy). Only Napoleon (who was a Corsican) slowed down the genocide. At the end of the 19th century, peripherally to the cultural romantic movement, there appeared a global renewal of and search for ethnic identity.

In Brittany, such a renewal took place through new cultural and intellectual structures, for instance the "Druidical College of Brittany" (still very much alive) whose leader is by tradition the very Sovereign of the United Kingdom. The impact of like structures was ceaselessly increasing until the first World War. On the occasion of such conflict, France purposely drafted by force a disproportionate amount of people culled out of her ethnic minorities, especially from Brittany. Entire families (father and sons) were incorporated by force in the front lines of military divisions in which they were annihilated at a proportion of 85%. After the war, when overall "French" casualties amounted to 1,400,000, the Bretons had then lost more than 250,000 people, (French official figures being far removed from the grim reality\*) plus more than 180,000 atrociously mutilated people.

Once again, the French attempt to annihilate our people is clearly objectified. Before the second World War, the Bretons decided to react and extend their cultural struggle to a higher political and nationalistic perspective. In Brittany, in Corse and in the Flemish nations sprang a similar phenomenon against the deadly totalitarianism of Paris. Consequently, in the 30s, many supporters of like movements were heavily persecuted and sentenced by France to the point where international opinion accused the French for their "Stalinist methods" of justice and police.

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\*Translator's note.

During the second World War, while a small minority of Breton Nationalists sought the help of the Germans to allow the establishment of an independent Brittany, other Bretons opted for the armed resistance in the hope that De Gaulle would reward them with linguistic autonomy for their nation. Sheer illusion.

However, although an overwhelming majority within the Breton movement remained neutral at this time, under the fallacious pretext of "collaboration," up until 1947, the French endeavored to exterminate all the Breton patriots. They were arrested and tortured. In the schools, the new Marxist teachers were the gruesome providers for the "special Communist courts" by interrogating the children with violent means for them to reveal the Breton patriotism of their own parents. At this time, only the fact of being the reader of a Breton magazine was enough to drive you before the French firing squad. A wave of international protest (especially from our Celtic brothers of Wales, Scotland and Ireland), then occurred for the French to stop immediately the "Inquisition" and to free the Breton prisoners.

After such horrible trauma and all the persecutions, no wonder that the ethnic revendications died down in the years that followed the second War, for there only remained a very few surviving volunteers. During the 60s, while De Gaulle was to imagine he could dodge the issue with his "economic prosperity" and while France was confronted with the Algerian war, Brittany rose up again and started to attack the symbolic presence of French hegemony and colonialism in their country, such as their administrative buildings, etc. Meanwhile, the Corsicans, the Basques, the people of the Antilles, the New Caledonians started to wage war against their French oppressors by dynamiting official buildings.

France has to face the terrible failure of her cultural policy, but keeps denying any dialogue with her linguistic minorities. They only demand the right not to be deported

into a French urban environment where they lose their faith and their identity to become proletarians. It is the same France who while denying any kind of federalism, and while having just enacted a new law to forbid any English words in the official language, in any advertisement or in the press, France dares, however, to proclaim the right of the people to self-determination (let us remember the French aspirations to push Canadian Quebec to secede....). Meanwhile, they keep teaching, by force, the black children on the Antilles that their ancestors are actually the Gauls!

I apologize for such a long letter and lecture, but my point was to highlight that France is in no way a free country. Over here, one is victimized by totalitarian imprisonments and by police blackmailing. Many people who have testified on behalf of Philip Savage have been physically threatened by the French police if they will not withdraw their testimony. In the face of such danger, few people may have the courage to support him.

That is why I sincerely wish that such a country as the United States of America, who has constantly demonstrated throughout her history how much she values Freedom by welcoming the persecuted individuals or people, will grant her protection to Philip Savage.