

NEVER DOCILE

The Free Speech Gain-of-Function Fanzine

ENGLISH VERSION

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#04

Voices That Refuse to Shut Up

Four European activists
against censorship,
the courts, and
the official story

HIT BOLT
FREE SPEECH MFKER
EST. 2K25

Europe in Dispute

When talking about identity, borders and immigration becomes a crime

In recent years a handful of European activists have dragged into the open what governments and platforms preferred to keep buried: the demographic, cultural and security impact of mass immigration, the breakdown of social cohesion, and the right of European peoples to decide their own future. The response has been the same across countries — fines, account suspensions, entry bans, trials, and the forced dissolution of organisations. This fanzine presents four of those voices.

Eva Vlaardingerbroek, Tommy Robinson, Thaïs d'Escufon and Martin Sellner hold no official power. They operate from the street, social media, courtrooms and alternative media. All have faced legal, digital or travel restrictions that they and their supporters see as an attempt to discipline speech. The common thread is the defence of European cultural continuity against what they call an elite consensus that prioritises open borders and identity relativism. The following pages cover their trajectories, their arguments, and the price they have paid for making them.



Eva Vlaardingerbroek

The Dutch lawyer who turned criticism of immigration and the “Great Reset” into public discourse

TRAINED IN LAW AND LEGAL PHILOSOPHY, EVA VLAARDINGERBROEK WENT FROM ACADEMIA AND FORUM FOR DEMOCRACY TO BECOME ONE OF THE MOST VISIBLE CONSERVATIVE VOICES IN EUROPEAN MEDIA AND INTERNATIONAL TELEVISION. HER MESSAGE IS STRAIGHTFORWARD: EUROPE IS SURRENDERING DEMOGRAPHIC AND CULTURAL SOVEREIGNTY, AND THOSE WHO POINT IT OUT GET PUNISHED.

Born in Amsterdam in 1996, Vlaardingerbroek studied law in Utrecht, Munich and Leiden, writing her thesis on the “contractualisation of sex.” After a short stint in the European Parliament and Forum for Democracy (which she left in 2020), she became a full-time commentator and presenter. She has openly attacked contemporary feminism, asylum policy, and especially the Dutch nitrogen crisis, which she frames as a pretext to strip farmers of land and make room for more immigrants.

Her vision of Europe rests on three pillars: national sovereignty against supranational institutions, defence of the demographic continuity of European peoples, and rejection of the historical guilt narratives that shut down honest talk about security and cohesion.

She has appeared on international outlets including Fox News, linking climate and migration policies to global agendas.

In January 2026 the UK revoked her Electronic Travel Authorisation, declaring her presence “not conducive to the public good.” She replied that the ban came days after she criticised Prime Minister Keir Starmer and proved that “the United Kingdom is no longer a free country.” The episode fits the usual pattern for those who challenge the migration consensus from the right: travel bans, media pressure, and accusations of extremism. Vlaardingerbroek’s point is simple — the price of speaking is high precisely because the issue is real.

EVA IN THE MEDIA



SAFE EUROPE ACT INITIATIVE





Tommy Robinson

The British activist cleared of terrorism charges after refusing to hand over his phone PIN

STEPHEN YAXLEY-LENNON, BETTER KNOWN AS TOMMY ROBINSON, HAS SPENT MORE THAN A DECADE DOCUMENTING WHAT HE SEES AS THE FAILURES OF THE BRITISH SYSTEM ON IMMIGRATION, CRIME AND SOCIAL COHESION.

IN NOVEMBER 2025 A JUDGE ACQUITTED HIM OF A TERRORISM-RELATED CHARGE AND CRITICISED THE POLICE FOR ACTING ON "HIS POLITICAL BELIEFS."

Robinson first became known for campaigning against so-called no-go zones, grooming gangs and the influence of political Islam in the UK. He has faced repeated court cases, contempt convictions and movement restrictions. His style — direct, often confrontational, focused on concrete cases — has won him a large popular following and near-total institutional hostility.

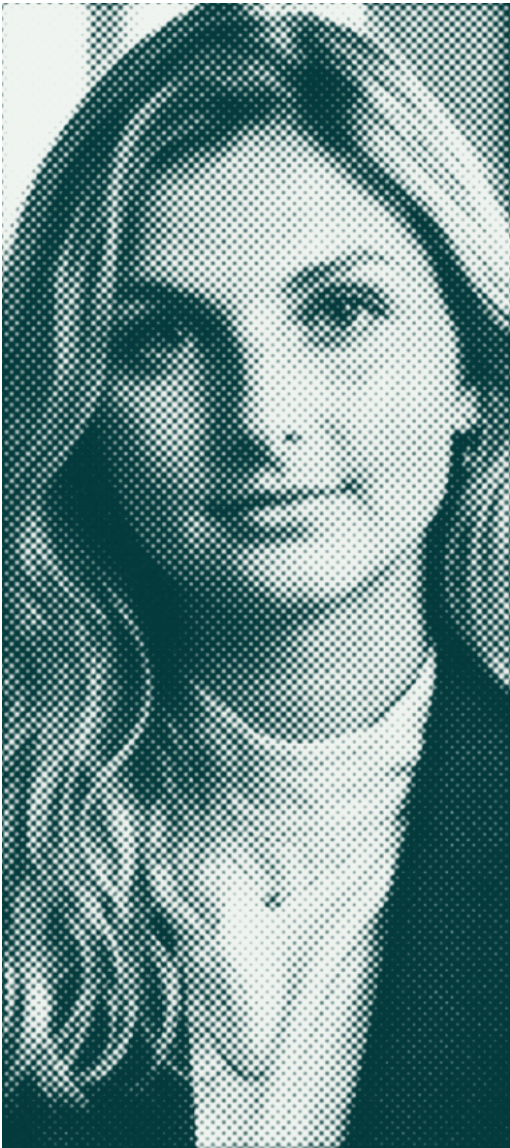
In July 2024 he was stopped at the Channel Tunnel while driving to Spain. Police demanded he unlock his iPhone under Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act. He refused, saying the device contained confidential journalistic material. Judge Sam Goozee ruled in November 2025 that the stop was motivated by Robinson's political views, not by any genuine terrorism intelligence.

He criticised the officers' selective memory and called the action discriminatory.

After the acquittal Robinson publicly thanked Elon Musk for funding his legal costs (around £100,000 according to him), though Musk's circle never confirmed it. The case reopened the British debate on the line between national security, free speech, and possible ideological bias in the application of anti-terror laws. Robinson presents his record as that of a man who pays a personal price for saying what many citizens see but are afraid to voice: uncontrolled immigration and failed integration produce insecurity and destroy social trust.

TOMMY IN THE MEDIA





Thaïs d'Escufon

Six years of legal and digital pursuit

FORMER SPOKESWOMAN OF GÉNÉRATION IDENTITAIRE, THAÏS D'ESCUFON HAS BECOME ONE OF THE MOST RECOGNISABLE FACES OF FRENCH IDENTITARIANISM. AFTER THE GOVERNMENT DISSOLVED THE MOVEMENT BY DECREE IN 2021 SHE HAS FACED CONVICTIONS, ACQUITTALS, REPEATED ACCOUNT BANS AND A MEDIA FIRING. HER MESSAGE IS CLEAR: FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION AND SPEECH IN FRANCE ONLY EXISTS AS LONG AS YOU DO NOT CHALLENGE THE DOMINANT MIGRATION NARRATIVE.

Born in Toulouse in 1999 into a Catholic family, d'Escufon joined Génération Identitaire at 18. She took part in street actions (including the Pyrenees operation) and became a media spokeswoman. The French government dissolved the organisation in 2021. She calls the decision purely political and insists the group never used violence.

Prosecuted for “public insults” and “incitement to racial hatred,” she was convicted at first instance and acquitted on appeal by the Toulouse Court of Appeal in September 2022. Parallel to the courts she has lost Twitter, TikTok and Instagram accounts one after another. In August 2024 she was hired as a columnist on Europe 1 and fired after her first broadcast.

In December 2021 she reported a sexual assault by a Tunisian immigrant who, according to her account, forced

his way into her home. She filed charges for sexual assault, home invasion and harassment, and used the case to link the daily insecurity faced by many women to immigration policy.

Her vision of Europe centres on the defence of cultural and demographic identity against what she calls “replacement.” She rejects the dissolution of organisations and digital censorship as tools to silence those who point out the loss of border control and social cohesion. “We don’t dissolve beliefs,” she says. In recent interviews she has described a European ideological convergence that pathologises any identitarian reaction and turns peaceful activism into the target of judicial and digital surveillance.

THAÏS IN THE MEDIA





Martin Sellner

Europe's leading promoter of the remigration concept

CO-FOUNDER OF THE AUSTRIAN IDENTITARIAN MOVEMENT, MARTIN SELLNER HAS MADE "REMIGRATION" – THE RETURN OF IMMIGRANTS AND OF INSUFFICIENTLY ASSIMILATED CITIZENS – ONE OF THE MOST CONTROVERSIAL AND WIDELY CIRCULATED IDEAS ON THE EUROPEAN RIGHT. HE HAS BEEN BANNED FROM SEVERAL COUNTRIES AND SUBJECTED TO INTENSE MEDIA AND POLICE SCRUTINY.

Born in Vienna in 1989, Sellner has acknowledged a youthful involvement with neo-Nazi circles and claims to have broken with them. From 2012 he built the Austrian Identitarian Movement and became a key figure of the German-speaking New Right. His discourse centres on the defence of a European ethnocultural identity and opposition to immigration that, in his view, irreversibly transforms host societies.

He is one of the main promoters of "remigration" and has popularised the "Great Replacement" thesis. Experts and official bodies describe him as ethnonationalist; he maintains it is a legitimate response to policies that prioritise the arrival of foreign populations over the continuity of native peoples.

His name gained international attention when it emerged that the Christchurch mosque attacker had sent him a donation in 2019. Austrian authorities investigated possible links; the terrorism organisation probe was closed and Sellner denied any involvement. He was expelled from the UK in 2018 and later banned on security grounds. In 2024 Germany tried to impose an entry ban linked to a Potsdam meeting; a court later overturned it.

Sellner holds no elected office. His influence rests on social media, publications and lectures. He presents censorship and travel bans as proof that the establishment fears open debate on demography, identity and sovereignty. For him the question is not only numbers — it is whether Europe still has the right to remain European.

MARTIN IN THE MEDIA



The Price of Speaking

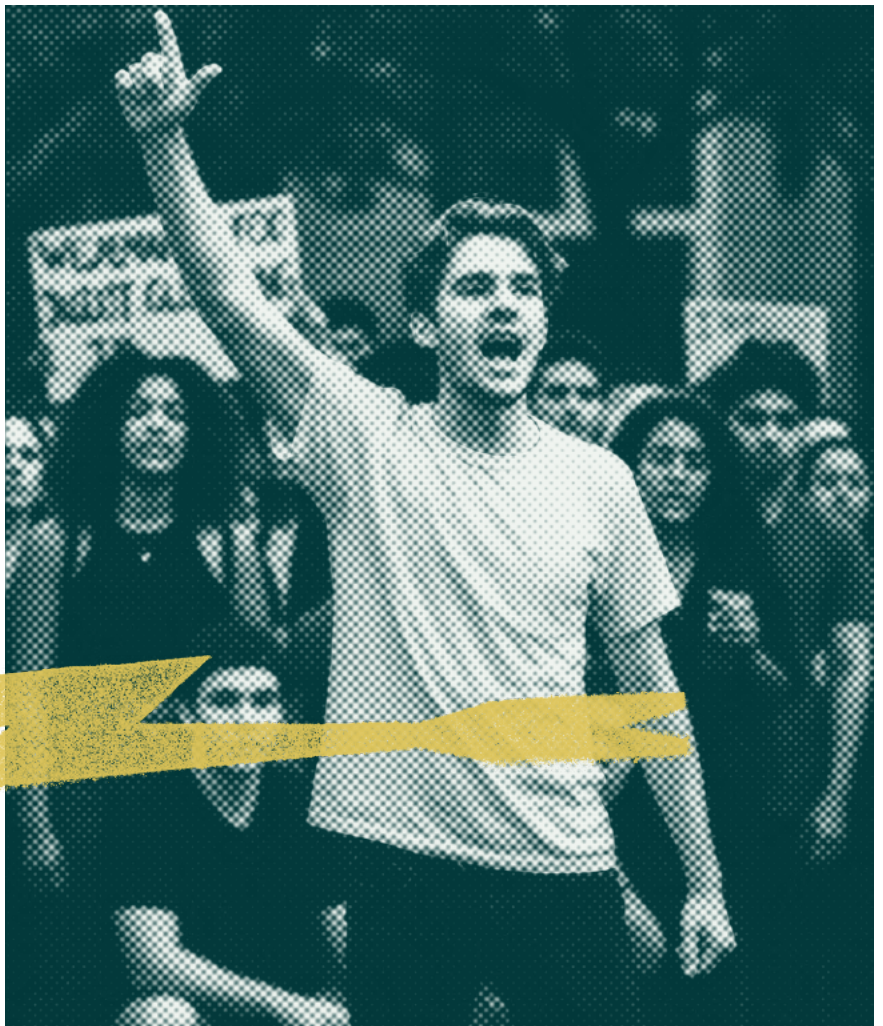
When dissent gets judicialised

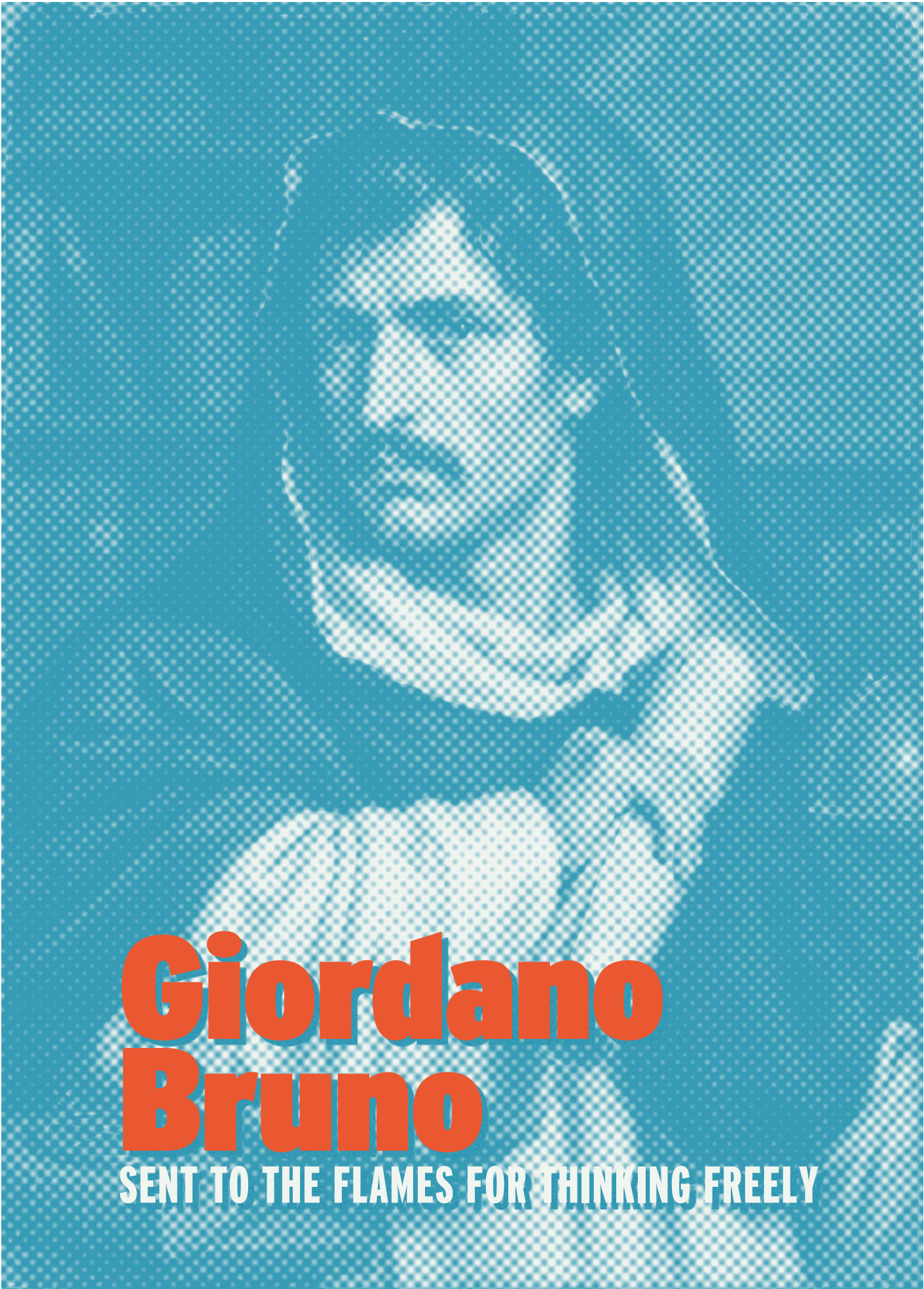
These four figures do not agree on every detail or every method. They do share a diagnosis: Europe is undergoing an accelerated demographic and cultural transformation that institutions would rather manage without real debate. They also share the consequences of saying so — closed accounts, closed borders, court cases and stigma.

The argument they repeat is simple and explosive: free speech cannot be limited to opinions that do not inconvenience power. If criticising mass immigration, demanding border control or defending cultural continuity systematically becomes grounds for punishment, then the problem is no longer just these four people. It is the democratic quality of Europe's public space.

This fanzine does not seek to canonise anyone. It seeks to document a tension: the one between those who believe certain ideas must stay outside the debate and those who insist that precisely those ideas are the ones that most need to be discussed.

“free speech cannot be limited to opinions that do not inconvenience power.”





Giordano Bruno

SENT TO THE FLAMES FOR THINKING FREELY

On 17 February 1600, in Rome's Campo de' Fiori, a fifty-two-year-old man was tied to a stake, his tongue was pierced so that he could not speak, and he was set on fire. His name was Filippo Bruno, better known as Giordano Bruno. His crime was not a blood offence or a political conspiracy. It was having defended, until the very end, the right to think and to say what the authorities of his time considered intolerable.

Born in Nola, near Naples, in 1548, Bruno entered the dominican order and received a rigorous theological education. He soon rebelled against it. He abandoned the habit, travelled across Europe —Geneva, Paris, London, Prague, Frankfurt— and wrote works in which he proposed an infinite universe populated by countless worlds, together with a pantheistic vision in which God was not an external judge but the very substance of reality. He maintained that the Earth did not occupy a privileged place, that the Sun was merely one star among many, and that truth did not depend on the number of people who believed it or on the authority that decreed it.

His best-known statements remain a programme of intellectual dissent: «Truth does not change whether or not it is believed by a majority of people.»

Bruno did not confine himself to speculation about the cosmos. He attacked the principle of authority head-on. He considered that custom, tradition and institutional power could be as oppressive as they were liberating, and that free thought required them to be questioned. That attitude earned him enemies everywhere. In 1591 he returned to Italy at the invitation of a Venetian nobleman. He was denounced to the Inquisition. During eight years of imprisonment and trial he was repeatedly offered the chance to recant. He refused. On 8 February 1600 the sentence of heresy was read to him. According to tradition he replied: «Maiori forsan cum timore sententiam in me fertis quam ego accipiam» —«Perhaps you pronounce this sentence upon me with greater fear than I receive it». Nine days later he was burned alive.

What makes Bruno a symbol is not only the martyrdom but the coherence. He preferred to die rather than renounce the freedom to examine and to express. His case summarises a tension that runs through European history: when power feels threatened by challenging speech, it does not debate—it punishes. The Inquisition did not burn bodies for pleasure; it burned bodies to intimidate the other minds of its time.

That same logic reappears, mutated, in the twenty-first century. Eva Vlaardingerbroek, a Dutch jurist, has seen the United Kingdom revoke her electronic travel authorisation after she openly criticised migration policies and the “Great Reset”. Tommy Robinson has been arrested, imprisoned and acquitted of a terrorism-related charge after refusing to hand over the PIN of his phone, in a process that the judge himself described as motivated by the defendant's political beliefs. Thaïs d'Escufon, after the dissolution of Génération Identitaire, has accumulated convictions, acquittals, account closures and a media dismissal for insisting that France's cultural and demographic identity is not a taboo subject. Martin Sellner,

the leading European proponent of the concept of remigration, has been expelled from countries, placed under surveillance and turned into a proscribed figure for defending Europe's right to remain European.

None of them has been condemned to the stake. The methods have changed: now fines, censorship algorithms, entry bans, proceedings for “hate” or “disinformation” and constant media stigmatisation are used. Yet the pattern is recognisable. When dissent challenges the official narrative of the moment—immigration, identity, borders, social cohesion—the elite does not answer with arguments but with exclusion. The difference in the degree of the penalties applied does not cancel the underlying similarity: once again it is a matter of restricting speech.

Bruno maintained that freedom of thought is not a privilege granted by power but a right prior to it. The four contemporary activists, each from their own country and in their own style, repeat that same affirmation in practice. They do not coincide in every nuance or every method. They do coincide, however, in the diagnosis that Europe is undergoing an accelerated demographic and cultural transformation that institutions would prefer to manage without real debate, and in the experience that putting it into words carries a price.

The homage to Giordano Bruno does not consist in turning him into a secular saint or in forcing exact parallels. It consists in remembering that freedom of expression has always been costly precisely when it is most needed. Bruno died because he refused to accept that truth should submit to authority. Today, when criticism of mass immigration is judicialised, accounts are closed for pointing out problems of cohesion, or entry to a country is forbidden for having spoken of “remigration”, the question he raised remains open: who decides which ideas may circulate and which must be silenced?

In the Campo de' Fiori, where Bruno's statue stands looking towards the Vatican, an inscription recalls his sacrifice for freedom of thought. That reminder is not archaeology. It is a warning. As long as there are ideas that power considers too dangerous to be discussed, the temptation to punish those who utter them will exist. The difference between 1600 and 2026 is not one of nature but of instruments. And until that difference becomes a real guarantee of open debate, the figure of Giordano will continue to be, for those who refuse to be silent, both a mirror and an example.

HIT BOLT

FREE SPEECH MFKER

EST. 2K25

**SPEAK
YOUR
MIND**



HIT BOLT

FREE SPEECH MAKER

EST. 2K23

Watch it, read it, think it... and pass it on

Murray and Kisin: Countercurrent discourses

Douglas Murray and Konstantin Kisin share with Eva Vlaardingerbroek, Tommy Robinson, Thaïs d'Escufon and Martin Sellner the central diagnosis of this fanzine: Europe is undergoing an accelerated demographic and cultural transformation driven by mass immigration, the failure of multiculturalism and an elite that prefers to manage the change without real debate. All six coincide in defending European cultural continuity, the need for border control and freedom of expression against censorship, cancellation and stigmatisation.

Murray and Kisin act primarily in the intellectual and media sphere: books, columns, podcasts and public debates. They have not suffered the same degree of judicialisation or mobility restrictions, although they do face smear campaigns and media pressure. Their tone is more analytical and, in Kisin's case, often satirical. They represent a more "salon" or digital route of cultural influence rather than street protest, yet they reinforce the same front of ideas.



Douglas Murray.

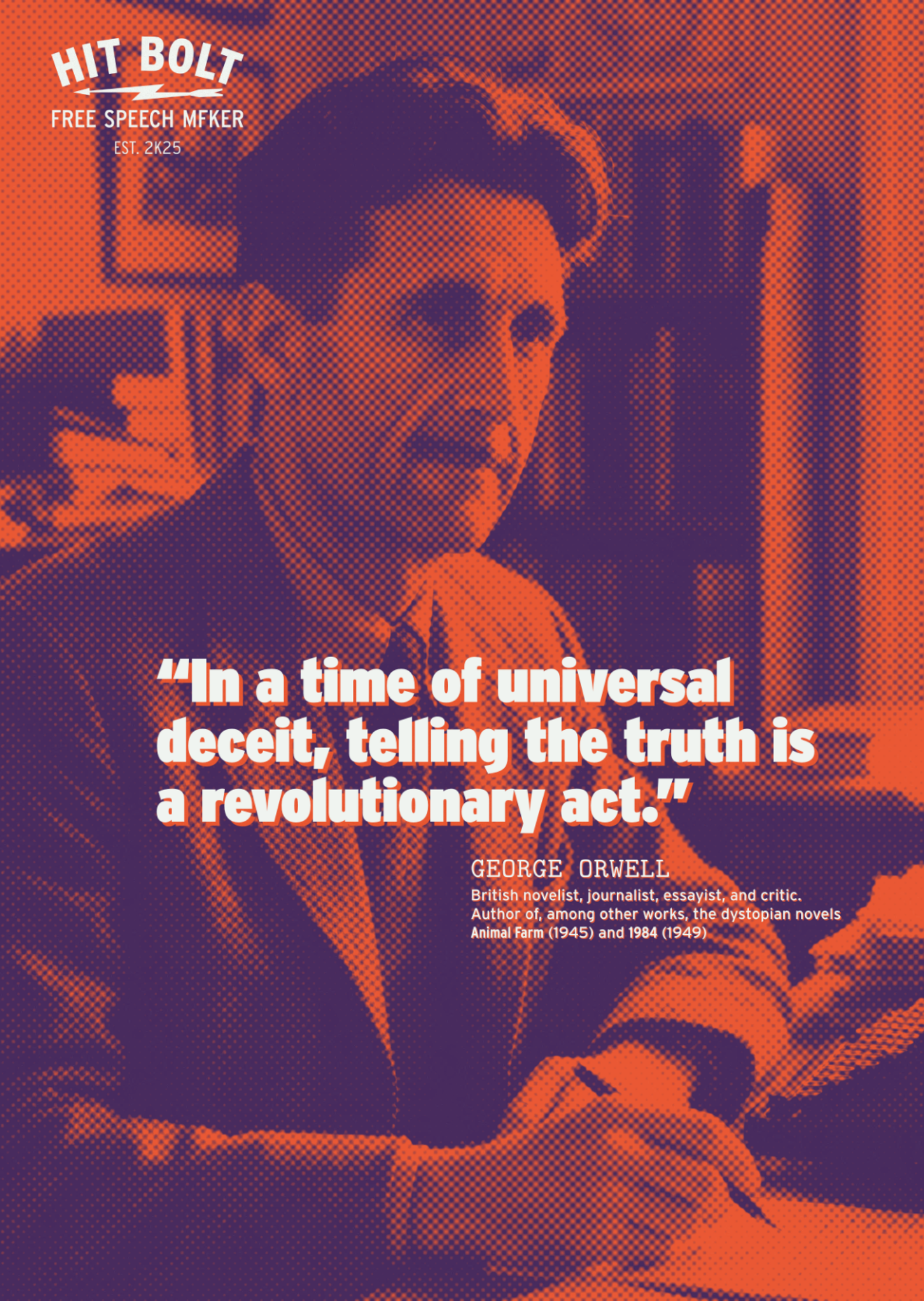
A British journalist and writer, Murray has become one of the most frequently cited voices of European intellectual conservatism on immigration and identity. His most relevant work for the theme of this fanzine is *The Strange Death of Europe: Immigration, Identity, Islam* (2017), a Sunday Times bestseller. In it he argues that the continent is in a process of self-destruction: very low European birth rates, mass immigration of populations with high birth rates, and a culture of historical guilt and self-distrust that prevents Europeans from defending their own continuity. He criticises multiculturalism as a failure, the lack of repatriations and the Western fixation on guilt. Other related works include *The War on the West* (2022), in which he analyses the ideological attack on Western civilisation from within. Murray does not propose "remigration" in the style of Sellner, nor street activism; his contribution is the documented diagnosis and the reasoned defence of Europe's right not to dissolve demographically and culturally.



Konstantin Kisin

Born in Moscow in 1982 and arriving in the United Kingdom as a teenager, Kisin brings the perspective of an immigrant who defends the West precisely because he knows what it means not to have it. His main vehicle is *Triggerometry*, the podcast and YouTube channel he has co-hosted since 2018 with comedian Francis Foster. What makes the podcast interesting to its audience is the combination of authenticity, humour and refusal of tribal polarisation: they challenge both the woke left and excesses on the right, prioritise curiosity and evidence over slogans. Kisin insists that multiculturalism (the coexistence of incompatible value systems without a common identity) has failed; that immigration must be selective and subordinate to democratic will; and that freedom of expression is a condition of any democracy, not a luxury of one side. In 2022 he published *An Immigrant's Love Letter to the West*, an explicit defence of Western liberal values against the culture of guilt and cancellation.





HIT BOLT

FREE SPEECH MFKER

EST. 2K25

**“In a time of universal
deceit, telling the truth is
a revolutionary act.”**

GEORGE ORWELL

British novelist, journalist, essayist, and critic.

Author of, among other works, the dystopian novels
Animal Farm (1945) and *1984* (1949)