

A REVISIONIST NEEDS HELP - update June 2007



[Georges Theil](#)

Update on French author George Theil's legal battle

Georges Theil – a 67-year-old retired senior executive of a large state corporation and from 1998 to 2004 an elected community politician of the Rhône-Alpes Regional Council – was sentenced in 2005 in Limoges and in 2006 in Lyon for openly engaging in revisionist activities.

The Limoges court case was about a few dozen copies of Theil's 2002 published autobiography *Un cas d'insoumission – Comment on devient révisionniste*, written under the pseudonym Gilbert Dubreuil with a preface by renowned French Revisionist Robert Faurisson.

Theil has since published the book in English under his real name as *Heresy in 21st Century France: a case of insubmission to the "Holocaust" dogma*.

In the book Theil describes his intellectual journey through life beginning with his grandfather's death during World War One in Indochina. His grandfather had been sent there to train Tonkinese riflemen and to make good >Boche (German) killers< out of them. Next Theil was confronted with the death of his father, an engineer slain in unclear circumstances in 1944.

Theil relates how what started as an intellectual curiosity – or perhaps filial devotion – quickly changed into a well-grounded conviction that a gigantic global lie had been perpetrated about matters concerning historical facts of World War Two whose consequences are still with us to this day. These slanderous and criminal allegations of inexact >facts< has enslaved the Western World to such an extent that any pursuit and public expression of historical truth has been made illegal. In France since July 14 1990 such questioning of historical facts is pursued as a criminal matter, while in some neighbouring countries, such as Austria, Belgium and Germany, it is still worse. The 2005 Limoges court of appeal sentenced Georges Theil for publishing his book to six months prison without prospects of gaining parole, and a €30,000 fine. As well, the court ordered that he pay €12,000 in damages to an individual plaintiff, who was a communist during World War Two, and to two >remembrance< associations.

In December 2006 the Cour de cassation - Superior Appeals Tribunal, France's highest court, quashed that conviction. As the statute of limitations for publications had not been applied the court ordered that the matter be retried. This is in spite of the fact that as early as 2003 the book was known to have been in circulation, as attested to by the text of an article in Rivarol, dated January 16, 2003. Nor did it matter that the 3 months statute of limitation had been extended to one year by the new >Perben II< law.

The 2006 Lyon case is closely linked to the 2005 Limoges case. In October 2004 two journalists from the local television station, TV8-Mont Blanc, were in the foyer of the Charbonnières regional council chambers. There they asked Georges Theil what he thought of local Front National head, Bruno Gollnisch's recent statement that the estimated number of French war-time victims of deportation was a matter for specialists, historians and researchers.

This off-the-record interview with Georges Theil and the two reporters also raised the matter of the >murder weapon - gas chambers< allegedly used for the genocide that official historians maintain occurred during World War Two. He explained how such slaughter was physically, chemically, logistically and architecturally impossible. Theil concluded that anyone who believed this official version would also believe that Germans had the diabolical capacity to achieve the impossible, i.e. they, the >Nazis< were >technical wizards<. It is like believing in Martians who have unimaginable technical capacities...

Theil's comments were broadcast on TV8 Mont Blanc and a few days later he was before the Lyon court where he was once more harshly dealt with. He was sentenced to another six months prison without any allowance made for parole, a fine of €10,000, an order to pay €4,500 in damages to each of nine >remembrance< associations that had joined their suits to the prosecution, and the obligation to pay for the publication of the judgment in two newspapers at an estimated cost of over €8,000.

The presiding judge in this case, like his colleague at Limoges, refused to enter into any discussion about the substantial matter before him. Nor was the manager of the television station prosecuted for having broadcast Theil's comments, i.e. he repeated the offensive allegations.

Finally, although it was being held under seal in the clerk's office, it proved impossible to find and view the recording of the incriminating remarks!

This Lyon judgment has now been dismissed by the Cour de cassation, and so the six months prison sentence and fines stand awaiting execution.

Prison does not frighten Georges Theil because he is aware of what Ernst Zündel and Gernar Rudolf are enduring. However, the financial burden of having to pay over €100,000, not including legal fees, will ruin him and his family. It must indeed be acknowledged that, amongst our inquisitors, a deep contempt for historical exactitude holds sway, along with a desire to put those to death who refuse to submit.

Georges Theil has done nothing more than dare to write and speak out about the sufferings of our nations in the West and of the Palestinian people, which he deems intolerable in a civilised world. He has dared to do it, for an internal force, his own courage, orders him not to give in, not to resign himself, and to bear witness. It is a matter, in effect, of life or death for us. His sacrifice is that of us all, whether we like it or not.

Readers may express their sympathy and, henceforth, come to his aid by writing to the following address:

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His book in French is available from the above address for €13 per copy, including postage to all European Union countries (+ Switzerland and Norway). Likewise the English version, the price of which, postage outside Europe included, is €20 or \$US25.

