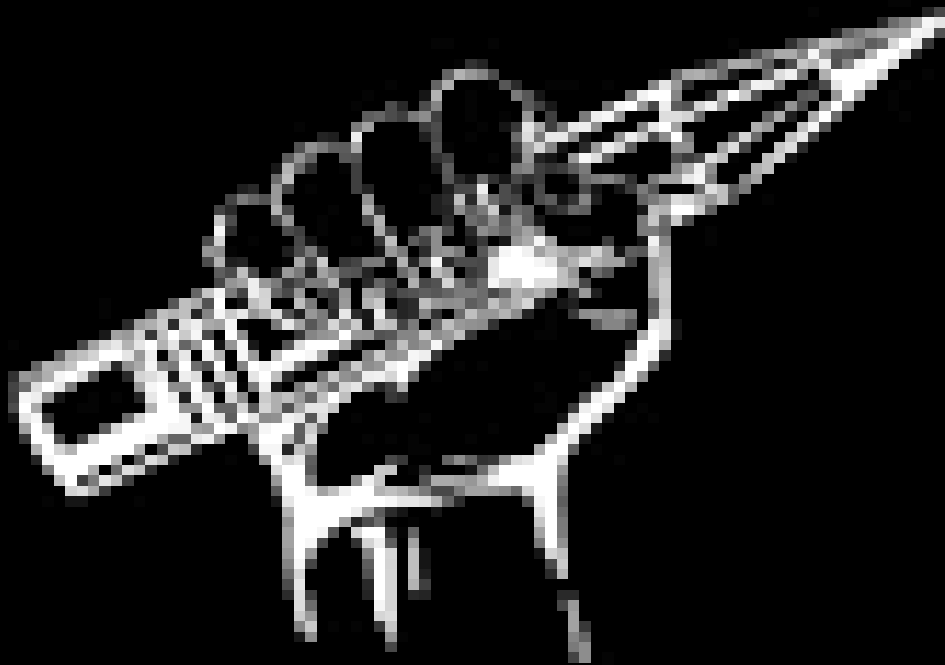


JE SUIS
CHARLIE



The massacre

- 7 January 2015 massacre: twelve people were killed at the offices of the French satirical weekly newspaper Charlie Hebdo in Paris, France. It identifies a speaker or supporter with those who were killed at the Charlie Hebdo shooting, and by extension, a supporter of Freedom of Speech and resistance to armed threats.

JE SUIS
CHARLIE

How the slogan started

The slogan was first used on Twitter and spread through the Internet at large. The website of *Charlie Hebdo* went offline shortly after the shooting, and when it returned, it bore the legend *Je suis Charlie*. On a black background, a pdf containing translations in seven languages was added shortly thereafter.

**IDEAS
ARE
BULLETPROOF**



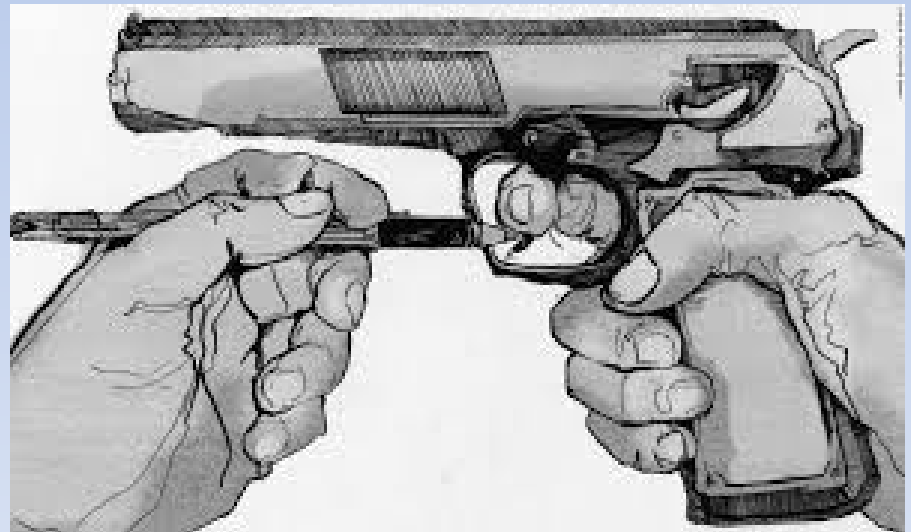
Why “Je suis Charlie”?

- About one hour after the attack, an image of the slogan was posted on Twitter by Joachim Roncin, a French artist and music journalist. The slogan is intended to evoke solidarity with the victims, as other similar phrases have done. Such "I am" and "We are" slogans express empathy, outrage, and horror by subsuming ourselves into victims' identities.

The front cover of edition of 14 January 2015, with a cartoon in the same style as 3 November 2011 cover, uses the phrase "*Je suis Charlie*".



Many pictures show that the event was a battle between pencils and guns.



After the massacre all the world has been on the side of the magazine *Charlie Hebdo* and of course of *Je suis Charlie*.



THE END

ION VASSILIADIS