

Captions:

## MANY STATISTICS, ONE FACE!

Photography report by

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Photo 01 - **Lyon, March 30, 2010.**

Florence, Guilherme's companion, in front of Gilber-Dru, the school where their children were educated. The school will become the « meeting point » for the mobilization to prevent Guilherme joining 28 000 people driven to the border, the objectif for 2010 announced by Eric Besson, Minister of Immigration.



Photo 02 - **Lyon, March 31, 2010.**

A protest in support of Guilherme, place des Terreaux.

Guilherme was arrested in January 2010, put in prison for two months for having refused deportation because he did not want to leave his wife and children. After four attempts to deport him between 31<sup>st</sup> January and 8<sup>th</sup> April 2010, Guilherme stayed in France thanks to the area's mobilisation, numerous supporters all over France and the initiative of the pilots who refused his departure under duress.



Photo 03 - **Lyon, March 31, 2010.**

For over six days, the school of Gilbert-Dru was occupied by student's parents who supported Guilherme. The occupation of the premises was part of the media coverage that led to public awareness of the case



Photo 04 - **Lyon, April 1, 2010.**

In front of the Gilbert-Dru school, every evening, the group of supporters lead actions to create awareness and reminders that all the children on French land must be educated regardless of the legality of their parents stay or their legal responsibilities, nor their families conditions of entry and settlement.



Photo 05 - **Lyon, 4 April 2010 (Easter Sunday)**

District court hearing for the demand of Guilherme's freedom, which the judge accorded due to the documents in his file. The jurisdiction; however, appealed the decision. Guilherme stayed in the retention centre until the appeal hearing on Tuesday 6th April



Photo 06 - **Lyon, April 4, 2010.**

In front of the Saint-Exupery retention centre in Lyon, Florence waits to see Guilherme. This centre is among those that welcome families.

The administrative retention centres (CRA) were officially created the 29th October 1981. They do not depend on the penitentiary administration. The deprivation of liberty does not serve as a form of punishment linked to the decision made by a judicial authority, but is the result of an administrative decision.



Photo 07 - **Lyon, April 7, 2010.**

Once the "expulsion procedures" have been confirmed by the court of appeal, the support group believe that Guilherme will be deported by plane leaving Paris at 10:05PM. They Christian it the "flight of shame", and use all means to meet the Pilot's Union to explain the situation to them.



Photo 08 - **Lyon, April 7, 2010.**

Florence collapses when she learns that Guilherme has boarded a plane to Roissy directed from the ministry. The prefecture was concerned that there would be too big a protest on a flight leaving from Lyon. At Roissy, the captain on board the Air France flight refused to board Guilherme handcuffed and gagged.



Photo 09 - **Lyon, April 7, 2010.**

The children of the Gilbert-Dru school were present at every protest. Animated by a strong sense of injustice, they could express their anger, fears and grief.



Photo 10 - **Lyon, April 7, 2010.**

In front of the Prefecture, the protesters met with a riot police barrier and couldn't get a meeting with a representative of the prefect.

They continued to protest in front of the Gilbert-Dru school whilst consulting the Air France website to find out which flight Guilherme was to board. After the flight left with a delay of an hour and a half, a politician confirmed that Guilherme was not on board.



Photo 11 - **Paris, April 8, 2010.**

Florence leaves the retention centre at Bobigny after being refused a visit with Guilherme. Only his lawyer (on the right), was allowed meet him to get his statement on the violent attempt to deport him the day before. After her visit, Guilherme boarded a military plane whose destination was not divulged.



Photo 12 - **Paris, on the night of 8 to 9 April 2010.**

Guilherme leaves the retention centre at Bobigny. He would have been one of the 29 796 people deported that year. The prefecture justifies his release by their inability to carry out the expulsion procedures within the statutory period.



Photo 13 - **Lyon, April 9, 2010.**

On his return to Lyon, Guilherme responds to the press. His first words were of prefect Jacques Gerault, whom he thanked for having making him a free man. Despite his comments which were far from polemical, the headline the following day read "*the illegal immigrant who defies the State*".



Photo 14 - **Lyon, April 9, 2010.**

Guilherme meets his children from school whom he hadn't seen since 18th January, the date of his first arrest following an identity check. 31st January, he was condemned to two months imprisonment for refusing to board during the first attempt to deport him.



Photo 15 - **Lyon, April 10, 2010.**

Guilherme, surrounded by his family and friends, before the republican sponsorship of his children.

The notion of republican sponsorship came about in 1793, when two citizens whilst sponsoring a third, welcomed him into the Republic of France.



Photo 16 - **Lyon, April 10, 2010.**

Guilherme and his son Gael, surrounded by Pierre-Alain Muet and Jean-Louis Touraine, politicians from the Socialist Party (PS) in Rhone. Despite the Government's directives, certain politicians were at the ceremony to appeal the deportation.

Despite this support Guilherme feared the police would interfere. Article 78-1 of the criminal code states that any person on national territory must accept an identity control check. However, the enforcing of the identity checks is subordinate to legal terms. Identity checks are according to Article 78-2 carried out "on the initiative" of the police officers faced with a situation that seems to constitute an infraction.



Photo 17 - **Lyon, May 11, 2010.**

Guilherme left Lyon after his republican sponsorship ceremony. Despite his leaving, the rallying continued, particularly on the website Gmain.fr that provides daily updates on Guilherme's struggle.

Here the members of the support group reunite in front of the school to hear Florence and her children read a letter addressed to the prefect.



Photo 18 - **Lyon, May 25, 2010.**

A demonstration in support of Guilherme, bringing to the prefecture 5, 210 letters of support that were gathered across France.

The prefect once again refused to meet with the members of the support group. By way of protest, they left all 800 meters of letters in front of the prefecture.

The organisers of the demonstration were called to the commissionership to be reminded of the law, they were warned they could be punished for restricting public circulation.



Photo 19 - **Lyon, June 9, 2010.**

In front of the administrative tribunal hearing in Lyon to demand a lift of Guilherme's OQTF (obligation to leave French territory). Those who are asked to leave French territory have one month to request a cancellation from the head of the administrative tribunal. In 2008, 97 515 people received a OQTF.



Photo 20 - **Lyon, June 20, 2010.**

In order to continue to be visible, the support group made a giant banner that they regularly display in the streets of Lyon and at cultural events.



Photo 21 - **Paris, September 4, 2010.**

Guilherme in the metro gare de Lyon, where he meets his children to take them to the national demonstration against racism and xenophobia.



Photo 22 - **Paris, September 4, 2010.**

A media campaign organised by RESK. Jane Birkin, Josiane Balasko, Jeanne Cherhal, Agnès Jaoui, Régine and Dan Franck came to sing “Les Petits Papiers” in front of the Minister of Immigration, before the commission was received by the Minister’s Office. Anabelle Bilaud from the support group, was part of the commission to defend Guilherme’s case and returned the 5 210 letter that the prefect of Rhone had refused in May.



Photo 23 - **Paris, September 18, 2010.**

A “Rock sans papiers” at Bercy-Paris. Guilherme joined the artists on stage.



Photo 24 - **Lyon, December 8, 2010.**

Guilherme is still waiting for his papers. Currently, no more regulation procedures are in process. The issue will be regulated based on humanitarian reasons, that only the prefect can deliver through his own discretion.