

INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM

LA LIBERTÉ INDIVIDUELLE

25

our hard-won
liberties

nos libertés
durement gagnées

No other country puts as much emphasis (*n'attache autant d'importance*) on "freedom" as the United States. Patrick Henry demanded "liberty or death". The national anthem (*hymne*) calls America "the land of the free". Great reformers from Abraham Lincoln to Martin Luther King have urged America to live up to (*être fidèle à*) its ideal of "freedom". When a group of French Americanophiles wanted to flatter the United States, they sent the Statue of Liberty. And no other country boasts (*se vanter*) as much about its mission to give freedom to the rest of the world.

The Economist, May 8th, 2008

freedom of speech, free speech,
freedom of expression

la liberté d'expression, de parole

freedom of the press

la liberté de la presse

a free press

une presse libre

freedom of worship ['wɜːʃɪp]

la liberté de culte, la liberté religieuse

Habeas corpus (a Latin phrase meaning "You shall have your body") emerged in English law first with Magna Carta (1215) and expresses the notion that every citizen is protected against arbitrary imprisonment. More precisely, it is an order (*ordonnance*) issued by a court to the authorities detaining someone to produce the detainee so that the legality of his detention can be established: no-one can be detained without being charged (*être inculpé*). This essential right was enshrined in the Habeas Corpus Act of 1679.

arbitrary power

le pouvoir arbitraire

a lettre de cachet

une lettre de cachet

to infringe (on) people's rights

empiéter sur les droits des gens

an infringement on sb's rights

une atteinte, une entorse aux droits de qn

to encroach on basic liberties

empiéter sur les libertés fondamentales

an encroachment of the state

un empiètement de l'État

to restrict free speech

restreindre, limiter la liberté d'expression

to erode ['rəʊd] individual freedoms

rognier sur les libertés individuelles

to detain a suspect without charge

détenir un suspect sans l'inculper

to be held without charge

être détenu sans être inculpé

to remand sb in custody

placer qn en détention provisoire

to jail sb, to imprison sb [ɪm'prɪzn]

emprisonner qn

the right to vote

le droit de vote

basic rights

les droits fondamentaux

basic / individual liberties
to be enshrined in the constitution
civil liberties
to censor ['sensə']
censorship

les libertés fondamentales / individuelles
être garanti par la constitution
les libertés civiles
censurer
la censure

Britain's Home Secretary first raised the notion of an **identity-card scheme** shortly after the terrorist attacks in New York City in 2001. Unlike French people, the British have never had identity cards and many see them as "intrusive" (*indiscret*). However the government vindicated (*a défendu*) its scheme (*projet*) by saying it was an indispensable tool in the fight against not only terrorism but also illegal immigration, crime, identity theft and benefit fraud (*fraude du système d'allocations*). In the face of continuing opposition from the other two main parties and a large section of the public, however, the government finally decided not to force British nationals to carry them.

surveillance [sɜ:'veɪləns]
a surveillance society
a police state
the police force
to stop and search
to arrest sb
privacy ['praɪvəsi, 'praɪvəsi]
sb's private life
to breach [brɪtʃ], to violate ['vaɪəleɪt]
sb's privacy
a breach of privacy, an invasion
of privacy, a privacy violation
to intrude upon sb's privacy

la surveillance
une société surveillée
un État policier
la police, les forces de l'ordre
interpeller et fouiller
arrêter qn
(le droit à) la vie privée, l'intimité
la vie privée de qn
violer la vie privée de qn
une atteinte à, une violation
de la vie privée
porter atteinte à la vie privée de qn

The **American Civil Liberties Union** (or ACLU) is a lobbying organization whose objective is to "defend and preserve the individual rights and liberties guaranteed to every person in this country by the Constitution and laws of the United States". It has been influential in the promotion (*défense*) of religious liberty, separation of church and state, free speech, reproductive rights (access to contraception and abortion), civil rights for LGBT people, the right to privacy as well as the abolition of capital punishment and the decriminalization of drugs.

video surveillance
CCTV, closed circuit television
to record [rɪ'kɔ:d]
to monitor sb's movements
to keep tabs on sb, to keep an eye on sb
to spy on sb, to snoop on sb
to track sb

la vidéosurveillance
télévision en circuit fermé
enregistrer
suivre de près les mouvements de qn
avoir qn à l'œil
espionner qn
suivre la trace de qn

On this year's Sept. 17 Constitution Day, the U.S. Constitution marked its 230th anniversary at a time of intense debate about the meaning of the First Amendment. On campuses and in cities across America, online and in the workplace, there are calls

to balance the First Amendment's protections for hate speech against other values, such as dignity or avoiding emotional injury. In the courts, however, there is no similar debate about the meaning of the First Amendment. On all sides of the spectrum, justices and judges agree that hate speech must be protected in America unless it is intended to and likely to cause imminent violence.

If America is to remain free, it is essential for us to protect even hateful speech from those who would censor or silence it. This freedom—with the other First Amendment freedoms of conscience and assembly—is part of the bedrock (*base*) of American liberty.

Jeffrey Rosen, *The Washington Times*, Wednesday, October 25, 2017

to monitor a border / sb's mail	surveiller une frontière / le courrier de qn
a bug	un micro caché
to bug a room	placer des micros dans une pièce
to (wire)tap sb's phone	mettre qn sur écoute téléphonique
phone tapping, wiretapping	les écoutes téléphoniques
to eavesdrop on sb's phone conversations	écouter les conversations téléphoniques de qn
to pry into sb's personal life	mettre son nez dans la vie personnelle de qn

Big Brother is a character in George Orwell's science-fiction novel entitled "1984" and published in 1949. Big Brother is the dictator in the totalitarian state where every single citizen is constantly under surveillance, mainly by telescreens. The name was adopted by a popular reality television show in which participants are continuously watched by cameras.

data ['dɛɪtə]	des données, des informations
personal data, personal details	des informations personnelles
sb's contact details	les coordonnées de qn
biometric [ˌbaɪə'metɹɪk] data	des données biométriques
sb's banking details	les informations bancaires de qn
a medical record / a school record	un dossier médical / scolaire
a criminal record	un casier judiciaire
a telephone bill	un relevé de téléphone
a bank statement	un relevé bancaire
to collect, gather data	rassembler, recueillir des informations
to glean information [ɡliːn]	glaner des informations
to record, store, retain data	enregistrer, conserver des données
to retrieve data	rechercher et extraire des données
to put a suspect on file	ficher un suspect
a database	une base de données
a DNA database [ˌdiːnə'et]	une base de données ADN
a DNA print, genetic print	une empreinte génétique
to be DNA-swabbed	subir un test ADN

In a sense, this is a golden age for free speech. Your smartphone can call up newspapers from the other side of world in seconds... Anyone with access to the internet can be a publisher, and anyone who can reach Wikipedia enters a digital haven where

America's First Amendment reigns. However, watchdogs report that speaking out (*dire ce que l'on pense*) is becoming more dangerous. Free speech is under attack in three ways. First, repression by governments has increased... Second, a worrying number of non-state actors are enforcing censorship by assassination. Reporters in Mexico who investigate crime or corruption are often murdered... Jihadists slaughter those they think have insulted their faith... Third, the idea has spread that people and groups have a right not to be offended. This may sound innocuous (*inoffensif*). But if I have a right not to be offended, that means someone must police what you say about me, or about the things I hold dear, such as my ethnic group, religion, or even political beliefs. Since offence is subjective, the power to police it is both vast and arbitrary.

The Economist, June 4th, 2016

to sound, to ring the alarm bell	tirer la sonnette d'alarme
to blow the whistle on sb	dénoncer qn
a whistleblower	un lanceur d'alerte

Traduire en français

1. Over the past half century, it has seemed that the advance of democracy and basic freedoms—the right to speak without fear of persecution—was ineluctable.
2. No other country puts as much emphasis on “freedom” as the United States.
3. In the face of terrorist threats, democratic countries have had to reassess the balance between freedom and security.
4. Guantanamo was a place where human beings could be imprisoned for life without being charged or tried.
5. Agents armed with a court warrant can now eavesdrop on private telephone conversations or pry into bank statements and medical records.
6. It has become much more time-consuming to obtain information from the US Administration than it used to be.
7. The British government has vindicated its identity-card scheme by claiming it would help reduce crime and benefit fraud.
8. In June 2004, the ACLU filed a suit against a school that taught intelligent design, arguing this violated the First Amendment, which prohibits any religious teaching.
9. The phrase “big brother” was such a success that it has become synonymous with “surveillance society”—in French too, as a matter of fact.
10. Britain possesses one of the largest police DNA databases in the world, containing the records of over 4 out of 60m citizens.

Traduire en anglais

1. La raison pour laquelle les premiers colons sont partis en Nouvelle Angleterre, c'est qu'ils ne jouissaient pas de la liberté de culte en Europe.
2. C'est surtout depuis le 11 Septembre que les libertés individuelles ont été rognées.
3. Dans n'importe quel pays démocratique, un suspect ne peut être placé en détention provisoire plus de quelques heures.
4. Google a été accusé d'aider le gouvernement chinois à limiter l'accès à certains sites sensibles.
5. Il y a beaucoup moins de caméras de vidéosurveillance à Paris qu'à Londres.
6. Doit-on considérer la création de cartes d'identité comme une atteinte à la vie privée des Britanniques ?
7. Il est d'autant plus nécessaire de surveiller les frontières que le nombre d'immigrés clandestins est en constante augmentation.
8. Le président Nixon voulait que les locaux du parti démocrate dans l'immeuble du Watergate soient mis sur écoute.
9. Ce n'est qu'en 2005 que l'on a accordé le droit de vote aux femmes au Koweït.
10. Les tests ADN permettent parfois de retrouver la trace de dangereux criminels.

Questions

How has the attack on the World Trade Center affected American people's perception of their security?

Why are so many people in Britain opposed to identity cards?

Should we be scared of government-held DNA databases?

01. La traduction des mots suivants ne pose qu'un problème d'orthographe.

1. *restreindre (la liberté)* • 2. *censurer* • 3. *violer (la vie privée)* • 4. *arbitraire* • 4. *biométrique*

02. Compléter les phrases avec la particule ou préposition adéquate.

- Reporters Without Borders is a Paris-based NGO advocating freedom the press.
- Bureaucratic power has encroached the freedom of the individual.
- In some places the right vote was limited to people who had achieved a certain level of education.
- Wouldn't you mind being spied all day?
- Terrorist suspects may be remanded custody for much longer than ordinary criminals.

03. Donner la traduction correcte des faux-amis suivants.

to <u>erode</u> individual freedoms		<i>les libertés individuelles</i>
to <u>monitor</u> a border		<i>une frontière</i>
personal <u>details</u>		<i>personnelles</i>
a school <u>record</u>		<i>scolaire</i>
to <u>tap</u> sb's phone		<i>le téléphone de qn</i>

04. Trouver un synonyme pour les mots suivants.

1. to collect (data) • 2. a genetic print • 3. to keep tabs on sb • 4. a breach of privacy • 5. to jail sb

05. Associer les mots suivants pour former cinq noms composés et les traduire.

speech, society - liberties, DNA, state, civil, database, surveillance, police, free

06. Trouver le mot adéquat pour compléter les phrases suivantes.

- Freedom of includes the right for any individual to change religion or not to follow any religion.
- If the right to have an abortion was in the constitution, it would be extremely difficult for pro-life activists to challenge it.
- In a democratic country, it is impossible to detain a suspect without for more than a few hours.
- Its supporters say closed-..... TV has helped fight anti-social behaviour.
- All the men who had been in contact with the victim were DNA-.....

25 — INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM

Translation from English into French

1. Over the past half century, it has seemed that the advance of democracy and basic freedoms—the right to speak without fear of persecution—was ineluctable. **Au cours des cinquante dernières années, il a semblé que la progression de la démocratie et des libertés fondamentales (le droit de parler sans craindre la persécution) était inéluctable.**
2. No other country puts as much emphasis on “freedom” as the United States. **Aucun autre pays n’attache autant d’importance à la liberté que les États-Unis.**
3. In the face of terrorist threats, democratic countries have had to reassess the balance between freedom and security. **Devant les menaces terroristes, les pays démocratiques ont dû réévaluer l’équilibre entre liberté et sécurité.**
4. Guantanamo was a place where human beings could be imprisoned for life without being charged or tried. **Guantanamo, c’était un endroit où des êtres humains pouvaient être emprisonnés à vie sans être inculpés ni jugés.**
5. Agents armed with a court warrant can now eavesdrop on private telephone conversations or pry into bank statements and medical records. **Des agents armés d’un mandat peuvent maintenant écouter des conversations privées au téléphone ou mettre leur nez dans les relevés bancaires et les dossiers médicaux.**
6. It has become much more time-consuming to obtain information from the US Administration than it used to be. **Obtenir des informations de l’Administration américaine prend beaucoup plus de temps qu’autrefois.**
7. The British government has vindicated its identity-card scheme by claiming it would help reduce crime and benefit fraud. **Le gouvernement britannique a justifié son projet de carte d’identité en prétendant qu’il contribuerait à la lutte contre la criminalité et contre les fraudes en matière de prestations sociales.**
8. In June 2004, the ACLU filed a suit against a school that taught intelligent design, arguing this violated the First Amendment, which prohibits any religious teaching. **En juin 2004, l’ACLU a intenté un procès à une école qui enseignait le « dessein intelligent » en soutenant que c’était une violation du premier amendement, qui interdit tout enseignement religieux.**
9. The phrase “big brother” was such a success that it has become synonymous with “surveillance society”—in French too, as a matter of fact. **L’expression « big brother » a eu tellement de succès qu’elle est devenue synonyme de « société surveillée », en français aussi, d’ailleurs.**
10. Britain possesses one of the largest police DNA databases in the world, containing the records of over 4 out of 60m citizens. **La police britannique possède l’une des plus vastes banques de données ADN du monde, qui contient les empreintes de plus de 4 millions de personnes sur 60 millions de citoyens.**

1. La raison pour laquelle les premiers colons sont partis en Nouvelle Angleterre, c'est qu'ils ne jouissaient pas de la liberté de culte en Europe. **The reason why the first settlers left for New England is that they did not have freedom of worship in Europe.**
2. C'est surtout depuis le 11 Septembre que les libertés individuelles ont été rognées. **It is mostly since 9/11 that individual freedoms have been eroded.**
3. Dans n'importe quel pays démocratique, un suspect ne peut être placé en détention provisoire plus de quelques heures. **In any democratic country, a suspect cannot be remanded in custody more than a few hours.**
4. Google a été accusé d'aider le gouvernement chinois à limiter l'accès à certains sites sensibles. **Google has been accused of helping the Chinese government to restrict access to certain sensitive sites.**
5. Il y a beaucoup moins de caméras de vidéosurveillance à Paris qu'à Londres. **There are far fewer videosurveillance cameras in Paris than in London.**
6. Doit-on considérer la création de cartes d'identité comme une atteinte à la vie privée des Britanniques ? **Should the introduction of identity cards be viewed as a breach of British citizens' privacy?**
7. Il est d'autant plus nécessaire de surveiller les frontières que le nombre d'immigrés clandestins est en constante augmentation. **It is all the more necessary to monitor borders as the number of illegal immigrants is rising constantly.**
8. Le Président Nixon voulait que les locaux du parti démocrate dans l'immeuble du Watergate soient mis sur écoute. **President Nixon wanted the premises of the Democratic party in the Watergate building to be bugged.**
9. Ce n'est qu'en 2005 que l'on a accordé le droit de vote aux femmes au Koweït. **Only in 2005 were women granted the right to vote in Kuwait.**
10. Les tests ADN permettent parfois de retrouver la trace de dangereux criminels. **DNA tests sometimes enable the police to track down dangerous criminals.**