TEXTE 11

WikiLeaks founder Julian Assange has agreed to plead guilty to a felony charge related to his alleged role in one of the largest US government breaches of classified material, as part of a deal with the Justice Department that will allow him to avoid imprisonment in the United States, according to newly filed federal court documents.

5 Under the terms of the new agreement, Justice Department prosecutors will seek a 62-month sentence – which is equal to the amount of time Assange has served in a high-security prison in London while he fought extradition to the US. The plea deal would credit that time served, allowing Assange to immediately return to Australia, his native country.

The plea deal must still be approved by a federal judge, but as of Monday morning, Assange had

10 been released from a UK prison, according to WikiLeaks.

“Julian Assange is free. He left Belmarsh maximum security prison on the morning of 24 June, after having spent 1901 days there. He was granted bail by the High Court in London and was released at Stansted airport during the afternoon, where he boarded a plane and departed the UK,” WikiLeaks said a Tuesday statement.

15 A video uploaded by the group showed a black van traveling on a motorway followed by footage of Assange boarding a plane.

A federal judge in the Northern Mariana Islands set a plea hearing and sentencing for Wednesday morning, according to the US District Court there. Justice Department prosecutors had asked the court for the proceedings to take place on the same day because Assange was resistant to setting

20 foot in the continental US for his guilty plea, according to a letter from prosecutors.

The court on the islands is near Australia, where Assange is a citizen and is expected to return to after the court hearing, prosecutors said.

Prosecutors told the judge they “anticipate that the defendant will plead guilty to the charge … and be sentenced by the Court for that offense.”

25 Assange was being pursued by US authorities for publishing confidential military records supplied by former Army intelligence analyst Chelsea Manning in 2010 and 2011. He faced 18 counts from a 2019 indictment for his alleged role in the breach that carried a max of up to 175 years in prison, though he was unlikely to be sentenced to that time in full.

US officials alleged that Assange goaded Manning into obtaining thousands of pages of unfiltered

30 US diplomatic cables that potentially endangered confidential sources, Iraq war-related significant activity reports and information related to Guantanamo Bay detainees.

President Joe Biden in recent months has alluded to a possible deal pushed by Australian government officials to return Assange to Australia.

FBI and Justice Department officials have opposed any deal that didn’t include a felony guilty plea

35 by Assange, people briefed on the matter told CNN.

Last month, a UK court ruled that Assange had the right to appeal his final challenge against extradition to the US, dealing a win to him in his years-long fight to avoid prosecution in the States for his alleged crimes.

MAIN IDEAS

THE SUIT

Assange is being pursued for publishing confidential military records provided by Army intelligence analyst Chelsea Manning in 2010 and 2011. He faced 18 counts for his alleged role in the breach, with a maximum sentence of 175 years in prison3.

PLEA BARGAINING

Julian Assange, the founder of WikiLeaks, has agreed to plead guilty to a felony charge related to his alleged role in one of the largest breaches of classified US government material. Under the terms of the new agreement, Justice Department prosecutors will seek a 62-month sentence, which is equal to the amount of time Assange has already served in a high-security prison in London. This would allow him to immediately return to Australia, his native country1.

RELEASE FROM PRISON

Assange was released from Belmarsh high-security prison on June 24, after spending 1901 days there. A federal judge in the Northern Mariana Islands has set a plea hearing and sentencing for Wednesday morning. Prosecutors requested that the proceedings take place on the same day because Assange was reluctant to set foot in the continental US for his guilty plea2.

DEAL BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS

President Joe Biden recently mentioned a possible deal pushed by Australian government officials to return Assange to Australia. FBI and Justice Department officials insisted that any deal include a felony guilty plea by Assange3. Last month, a UK court ruled that Assange had the right to appeal his final challenge against extradition to the US3.

**Le plan historique**

Première technique : une date importante. – Le plan historique consiste à choisir une date importante pour le problème juridique posé par la décision (ex. date d'une réforme législative ou d'un revirement jurisprudentiel), et à traiter la question avant (première partie) et après (seconde partie) cette date charnière.

Deuxième technique : un moment important du phénomène étudié. – Ce second plan historique-chronologique consiste à choisir un moment important puis à traiter le problème de manière chronologique, *i.e.* avant (première partie) et après (seconde partie) ce moment.

1. Before the PLEA BARGAINING
2. The suit
3. The bargaining
4. AFTER the PLEA BARGAINING
5. Free – Release from prison
6. Free – Return to Australia

**Le plan logique**

Ce type de plan revient à traiter, dans une première partie, l'origine d'un phénomène (conditions, causes, notion...), puis, dans la seconde partie, à en examiner le résultat (effets, conséquences...).

Il est possible de distinguer les plans logiques purs (les deux parties se situent dans une relation non conflictuelle) des plans logiques d'opposition (les deux parties se situent dans une relation d'opposition).

Inventaire indicatif des **plans logiques purs** :

* conditions/effets

1. The conditions of the release
2. The plea bargaining
3. The release
4. The effects
5. The Release from prison
6. The Escape to Australia

* domaine/portée.
* notion/Régime
* critères/conséquences.
* nature/objet.

Inventaire indicatif des **plans logique d'opposition**. –

* principe/exception.
* ressemblances/différences.
* avantages/inconvénients.
* intérêt/danger.
* volonté des parties/ordre public.
* droit/devoir/Obligation.

Bien sûr, les titres de ces parties doivent être complétés, ne serait-ce que pour respecter le principe du parallélisme des titres.

**Plans assimilés aux plans logiques**.

C'est dans cette rubrique qu'il faut rattacher les plans :

* présentant dans une première partie les solutions possibles et dans la seconde partie la solution retenue.
* décrivant dans une première partie les multiples aspects d'un phénomène et dans une seconde partie les effets du choix de l'un de ces aspects.

**Le plan distributif**

– **Plan distributif matériel.** – Ce plans envisage le problème posé par l'arrêt selon les deux parties en présence, les deux domaines dans lesquels il est apparu, les deux qualifications juridiques possibles... Ce plan répartit les idées selon les domaines d'intervention. Distinguer le droit interne et le droit international, la loi et la jurisprudence, le juge et la loi, le contrat et le juge, les sanctions civiles et pénales, le contractuel et le délictuel…

1. The Criminal End
2. The Charges
3. The End of the Charges
4. The Bargaining
5. Plea bargaining
6. Going back to Australia

– **Plan distributif personnel**. – Ce plan répartit la matière suivant les personnes présentes jouant un rôle juridique. Il s'agit, de manière générale, de tous les plans opposant le client et l'entreprise, le créancier et le débiteur, le demandeur et le défendeur, le salarié et l'employeur...

1. Freedom for Assange
2. Plea Bargaining
3. Release from prison

II. Discussion between the States

1. USA and England
2. Australia

## 12. Keir Starmer hails ‘sunlight of hope’ as Britain wakes up to Labour landslide

*The Guardian***,** 5 July 2024

Keir Starmer has said the “sunlight of hope” is now shining in Britain again as Labour won a landslide UK election victory, bringing a crushing end to 14 years of Conservative rule.

The Labour leader is expected to officially become prime minister later Friday after Rishi Sunak conceded, with voters giving Starmer a large mandate to bring about change in Britain. Speaking at

5 the Tate Modern in London, Starmer said people would be waking up to the news of a Labour victory and Tory defeat “relieved that a weight has been lifted, a burden finally removed”.

Sunak’s party is on track to record its worst performance in a general election, with a record number of cabinet ministers set to lose their seats and big names such as Liz Truss, Jacob Rees-Mogg, Penny Mordaunt and Grant Shapps ousted.

10 Labour had won 411 seats, while the Conservatives were on just 119, with five left to declare by

9.30am. The government’s likely majority is set to be about 170 seats. The party dominated in Scotland, with the SNP reduced to eight seats so far, while the Liberal Democrats gained at least 71 seats – their best performance ever.

A surge in votes for the Reform party suggested it would win at least four seats, with Nigel Farage, 15 the party leader, becoming an MP in Clacton on his eighth attempt to enter parliament.

The Greens also won four seats, after surprise victories in Waveney, North Herefordshire and Bristol Central, as well as holding on in Brighton.

There were five shock victories against Labour for pro-Palestine independent candidates, with

Jonathan Ashworth, one of Labour’s election chiefs, voted out in Leicester South, and the former

20 Labour leader Jeremy Corbyn winning in Islington North. Plaid Cymru was expected to win four seats.

Labour’s huge majority was gained despite a 34% share of the vote that was only slightly higher than their performance in 2019 and less than Corbyn’s 40% in 2017. The Conservatives’ vote share plummeted by 20 percentage points to 24%, while Reform came third on 14% with the Liberal 25 Democrats just behind on 12%.

Starmer promised an “age of national renewal” in which Labour would “start to rebuild our country” but he also acknowledged that change would not be easy. The Labour leader said the “sunlight of hope was … shining once again in a country with an opportunity after 14 years to get its future back”.

30 In remarks conceding Labour had won, Sunak said power would “change hands in a peaceful and orderly manner, with goodwill on all sides. That is something that should give us all confidence in our country’s stability and future.” In a speech at his election count, the prime minister said it had been a “difficult night” for his party and there was lots to reflect on.

Reform’s wins in four seats came as the hard-right party squeezed the Conservative vote across the

35 country. Lee Anderson, the former Labour councillor and ex-Tory MP, became Reform’s first confirmed MP after winning Ashfield. Farage won the seat of Clacton in Essex, pledging to take the fight to Labour next. “We’re coming for Labour, be in no doubt about that,” he said. The Reform chair, Richard Tice, won in Boston and Skegness, previously the second safest Tory seat in the country.

40 The rise of Reform, which split the rightwing vote, could pose a major challenge for an incoming Starmer government, which will have to devise a strategy to fight the rise of the hard right, a trend mirrored across Europe.

MAIN IDEAS

1. THE VICTORY OF THE LABOUR PARTY
2. THE LOSS OF THE TORIES/ INDEPENDENT
3. THE SUCCESS OF LIBDEM / FARAGE
4. THE CONSEQUENCES OF THIS VOTE

**Le plan historique**

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1. BEFORE THE GENERAL ELECTION
2. The SUCCESS OF THE LABOUR
3. The MAJORITY IN PARLIAMENT
4. AFTER THE GENERAL ELECTION
5. OTHER SUCCESSES
6. THE SIGNIFICATION OF THIS SUCCESS

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Il est possible de distinguer les plans logiques purs (les deux parties se situent dans une relation non conflictuelle) des plans logiques d'opposition (les deux parties se situent dans une relation d'opposition).

Inventaire indicatif des **plans logiques purs** :

* conditions/effets

1. The conditions of the success
2. SUCCESS OF LABOUR
3. TORIES ARE LOST
4. The conditions of the success
5. SUCCESS OF GREEN/FARAGE
6. EFFECTS OF THI CHANGE

* domaine/portée.
* notion/Régime
* critères/conséquences.
* nature/objet.

Inventaire indicatif des **plans logique d'opposition**. –

* principe/exception.
* ressemblances/différences.
* avantages/inconvénients.
* intérêt/danger.
* volonté des parties/ordre public.
* droit/devoir/Obligation.

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1. The POLITICAL ASPECTS
2. The END OF TORIES
3. The END OF INDEPENDENT SCOTS

II.THE POLICY ASPECTS

1. THE SUCCESS OF LABOUR
2. THE SUCCESS OF GREEN/LIBDEM

– **Plan distributif personnel**. – Ce plan répartit la matière suivant les personnes présentes jouant un rôle juridique. Il s'agit, de manière générale, de tous les plans opposant le client et l'entreprise, le créancier et le débiteur, le demandeur et le défendeur, le salarié et l'employeur...

I.THE TRADITIONAL OPPOSITION TORIES/LABOUR

A.LOST TORIES

B.WINNING LABOUR

II. THE EMERGENCE OF NEW PARTIES

1. LIBDEM
2. OTHERS