

NOTE DE SYNTHÈSE

Proposition d'entraînement, à rendre au plus tard à la fin du mois d'avril 2008 et à partir de maintenant.

Consigne : vous ferez une synthèse des documents ci-dessous

Document 1 : Source : <http://newsinfo.iu.edu/news/page/normal/978.html>

"The U.S. Supreme Court on June 23 announced its decisions in two lawsuits involving the University of Michigan and its collegiate admissions policies. Below is information about Indiana University faculty, staff and students who are available to offer perspectives, based on their expertise in law, political science and education. You are invited to contact them directly."


The impact of the decisions in the University of Michigan affirmative action cases will tell us a lot about the morals, values and the heart of American society, said Kevin Brown, professor of law at IU Bloomington. The consequences of these decisions for America's minorities, particularly African Americans and Latinos, will be tremendous. "Despite the tremendous successes of some members of the various minority communities, all important social statistics -- including life expectancy, wealth, income, education and political power -- reveal that the African-American and Latino communities do not participate in the bounties of American society in numbers anywhere reflecting their percentage of the population," Brown said. "The cause of this present-day reality is obvious. For the first 335 years of the experience of blacks in America, their desire to participate in the advantages of this society were confronted not by glass ceilings, but by outright concrete social barriers. This was true despite the fact that three amendments, including the 14th Amendment, which will be used to decide these cases, were added to the Constitution after the Civil War; the pervading purpose of which was to protect the freedom and rights of blacks." Brown said it has only been in the last 50 years that race discrimination has been considered problematic, and only in the last 40 years has race been employed to dismantle the "structures of discrimination that were built over three centuries of racial oppression." He said, "the ultimate irony could be that one of the very amendments added to the Constitution to protect the rights of blacks becomes interpreted in such a way that it is used to reduce the opportunities for their descendants." Brown is the author of the forthcoming book, *Race, Law and Education in the Post-Desegregation Era*. He can be reached at 317-272-0125 (h) or at brownkd@indiana.edu.

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Document 3 : Source : <http://www.doa.state.nc.us/cia/fact05a.pdf>

CAUSE OF DEATH	American Indian	White	African American
Chronic Conditions			
Heart disease	282.7	236.3	293.6
Cancer	158.8	193.7	242.2
Stroke	71.4	66.7	95.4
Diabetes	53.2	21.8	56.2
Chronic lung disease	38.8	50.5	31.5
Kidney disease	20.9	13.5	34.8
Chronic liver disease	8.1	8.9	10.2
Infectious Diseases			
Pneumonia/influenza	24.7	25.3	25.0
Septicemia	14.7	12.3	23.9
HIV disease	3.4	1.6	21.0
Injury and Violence			
Motor vehicle injuries	39.5	19.3	20.3
Other unintentional injuries	20.9	24.3	22.8
Homicide	17.0	4.6	16.5
Suicide	6.5	13.2	5.5
*Rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population and are expressed as deaths per 100,000 population.			

Document 4 : Source : http://zena.secureforum.com/cartoons/by_artist.cfm?artist=7



"This is a multi-racial neighborhood, but only until the help goes home."

Document 5 : Source : <http://www.signonsandiego.com/news/nation/20061022-9999-1n22tohono.html#>

"Carol* Simpson is the artistic team of Estelle Carol and Bob Simpson. We fire off cartoons aimed at America's corporate establishment and its wholly owned subsidiary the U.S. Government. You can find our work in labor, alternative and business publications across North America and beyond."

A Nation divided

The Tohono O'odham have lived in the desert of present-day Arizona and northern Mexico for thousands of years. After the Mexican-American War, the northern edge of the tribe's traditional lands became the border between the United States and Mexico. Six years later, the Gadsden Purchase moved the border farther south.

