**PC\* DS type Mines 17– 03 – 2022**

**durée 1h30**

**💣 Merci de rédiger les parties 1 & 2 sur deux copies doubles différentes et de sauter des lignes.**

**Partie 1 - Traduction**

La créature a-t-elle fini par échapper à son créateur ?

Plusieurs centaines de documents internes à Facebook qui ont été révélés grâce à une lanceuse d’alerte, ancienne ingénieure du groupe, Frances Haugen, ont levé le voile sur la face sombre de la société fondée par Mark Zuckerberg, à qui l’on reproche de privilégier le profit au détriment de sa responsabilité sociétale et démocratique. Ces documents apportent de nouvelles preuves sur le rôle joué par Facebook le 6 janvier 2021, lorsque le Capitole a été pris d’assaut par des partisans de Donald Trump. A l’image des forces de polices mobilisées ce jour-là pour maîtriser les manifestants, le réseau social s’est révélé incapable de faire face au déluge de haine et de désinformation qui s’est propagé sur Internet. Qu’il s’agisse des messages affirmant que l’élection présidentielle américaine avait été truquée au profit de Joe Biden ou de ceux qui prétendaient que les émeutiers étaient des groupuscules d’extrême gauche, Facebook a laissé diffuser des contre-vérités qui ont contribué à encourager les émeutes et les violences. Il y a toutefois bien peu à attendre de la part de Facebook sur une éventuelle autorégulation sans cesse promise mais qui reste toujours à la marge.

Adapté d’un éditorial du Monde daté du 26 octobre 2021

**Partie 2 – Expression**

**Nobel Peace Prize for journalists serves as reminder that freedom of the press is under threat**

Thirty-two years ago next month, I was in Germany reporting on the fall of the Berlin Wall, an event then heralded as a triumph of Western democratic liberalism.

But democracy isn’t doing so well across the globe now. Nothing better underscores how far we have come from that moment of irrational exuberance than the powerful warning the Nobel Prize Committee felt compelled to issue on Oct. 8, 2021 in awarding its coveted Peace Prize to two reporters.

“They are representative for all journalists,” Berit Reiss-Andersen, the chair of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, said in announcing the award to Maria Ressa and Dmitry Muratov, “in a world in which democracy and freedom of the press face increasingly adverse conditions.”

The honor for Muratov, the co-founder of Russia’s Novaya Gazeta, and Ressa, the CEO of the Philippine news site [Rappler](https://www.rappler.com/), is enormously important. In part that’s because of the protection that global attention may afford two journalists under imminent and relentless threat from the strongmen who run their respective countries. “The world is watching,” Reiss-Andersen pointedly noted in an interview after making the announcement.

Equally important is the larger message the committee wanted to deliver. “Without media, you cannot have a strong democracy,” Reiss-Andersen said.

The two laureates’ cases highlight an emergency for civil society: Muratov, editor of what the Nobel Prize Committee described as “the most independent paper in Russia today,” has seen six of his colleagues slain for their work criticizing Russian leader Vladimir Putin. And Ressa, a former CNN reporter, is under a de facto travel ban because the government of Rodrigo Duterte, in an obvious attempt to bankrupt Rappler, has filed so many legal cases against the website that Ressa must go from judge to judge to ask permission any time she wants to leave the country.

Three decades after the downfall of totalitarian regimes in Eastern Europe, forces of darkness and intolerance are on the march. Attacks on journalists are becoming more brazen: whether it is the grisly dismemberment of Saudi dissident and writer Jamal Khashoggi, the grounding of a commercial airplane to snatch a Belarusian journalist or the infamous graffiti “Murder the Media” scrawled onto a door of the U.S. Capitol during the Jan. 6 insurrection.

Besides, what makes today’s threats to free expression especially insidious is that they don’t come just from the usual suspects – thuggish government censors.

They are amplified and weaponized by social media networks that claim the privilege of free speech protection while they allow themselves to be hijacked by slanderers and propagandists.

Ressa and Muratov represent “a golden standard,” she said, of “journalism of high quality.” In other words, they are fact-finders and truth-seekers, not purveyors of clickbait.

That golden standard is increasingly endangered, in large part because of the digital revolution that shattered the business model for public service journalism.

“Free, independent and fact-based journalism serves to protect against abuse of power,” Reiss-Andersen said in the prize announcement. But it is increasingly being undermined and supplanted by what’s called “content,” served up algorithmically from sources that are not transparent in ways that are designed to addict and that drive partisanship, tribalism and division.

This poses a challenge for public policymakers and the democracies they represent. How to regulate digital media and still protect free speech? How to support the labor-intensive work of journalism and still protect its independence?

[Kathy Kiely](https://theconversation.com/profiles/kathy-kiely-718371) , 8 October 2021, *The Conversation*

***Questions***

1. According to KK, why was it particularly important and significant to award this year’s Nobel Peace Prize to two journalists? Answer the question in your own words.

(80 words +/- 10%)

1. “Information is a public good”, the UN Secretary General said in May 2021.

Comment upon this sentence. (180 words +/- 10%)