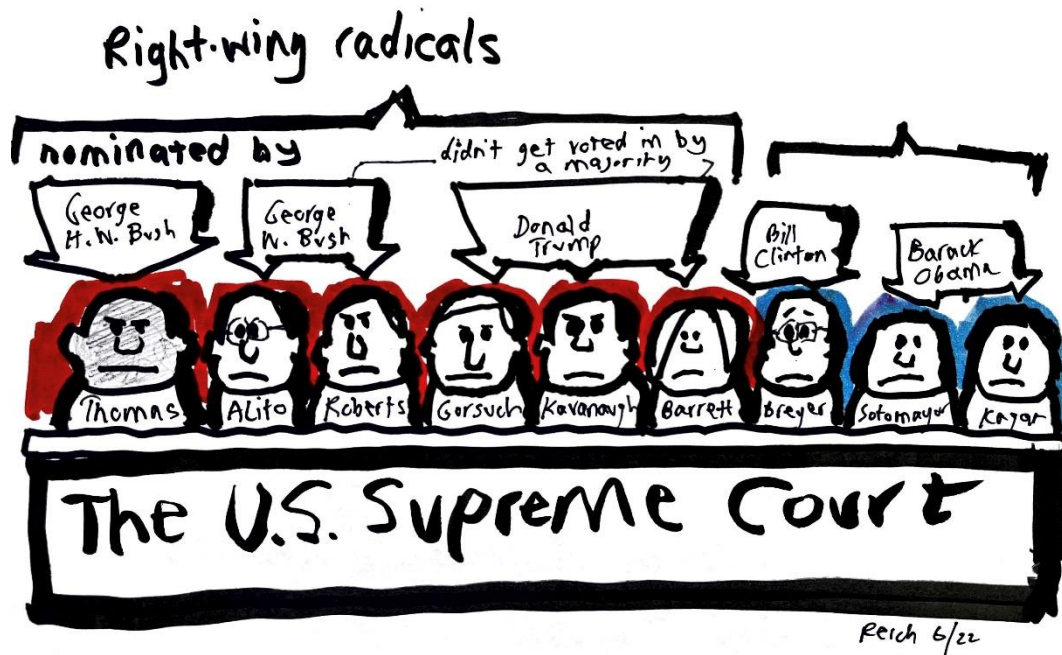


SUPREME COURT TURNOVERS OF 2022

During 10 days, the Supreme Court of the United States sat in June in order to state on four symbolic issues of the life of the country: the right to bear arms, abortion, climate change and religion in politics. Each of those statements has been led by a conservative wind and for some, they are marking a turnover which is a frank flashback to half a century ago.

These decisions, though fiercely answered, were expected since 2020 when Justice Ruth Bader Ginsberg passed away and Amy Coney Barret was nominated by Donald Trump, giving a majority to the Conservatives within the Supreme Court (six out of nine). It is the first time since fifty years that the Conservatives have a majority.



On the 23th of June, the Justices invalidated the legislation in the state of New York that did not permit for people to go out of their domicile carrying a gun. This is a huge win for the pro-gun lobby, and also a tremendous flashback in a country that already is highly archaic on this matter. In 1939, the Supreme Court stated that the 2^d amendment did not give the right for people to use arms to protect themselves, and in 2008, they already permitted self-defense. Progressist Justice Stephen Breyer reminded that 45 222 Americans were killed by firearms in 2022.

A few days after, the Supreme Court also limited the federal means to fight against global warming with a decree writing that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) could not rule against coal factory emissions.

Eventually, religion was given the opportunity to interfere with political spheres more and more with the right to give taxpayer's money to religious schools or impose religious banners on public institutions.

On the 24th of June, the Supreme Court annulled the historic landmark decision of *Roe v. Wade* of 1973 in which the Justices ruled that the Constitution generally protects the

liberty to choose to have an abortion¹, and the landmark case of *Planned Parenthood v. Casey* in 1992 too. This abrogation is now called *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*. A few states immediately illegalized abortion, such as Mississippi for instance.

Dernières actualités :

- ➔ Les nouveaux statuts de la Cour Suprême font qu'elle s'est prononcée très récemment sur le droit de porter des armes. Le statut précédent a quinze ans, et celui d'avant, presque quatre-vingt-dix.
- ➔ L'armée ukrainienne résiste à l'invasion russe : Kiev a été repris par l'Ukraine qui réaffirme sa souveraineté territoriale sur les régions septentrionales. L'Union européenne accorde de façon exceptionnelle le statut de pré-candidat à l'Union au pays, une décision purement symbolique. Il est estimé que l'Ukraine pourrait devenir membre de l'UE d'ici 15 à 20 années (ex-président de la Commission européenne Jean-Claude Juncker).
- ➔ Nouvelle fusillade à Chicago aux États-Unis, pendant la parade de la fête nationale, moindre que celle de l'école élémentaire au Texas en mai... Mais il y en aura sûrement une nouvelle d'ici la semaine prochaine !

¹ The case was brought by Norma McCorvey — known by the legal pseudonym "Jane Roe" — who in 1969 became pregnant with her third child. McCorvey wanted an abortion, but she lived in Texas where abortion was illegal, except when necessary to save the mother's life. Her attorneys, Sarah Weddington and Linda Coffee, filed a lawsuit on her behalf in U.S. federal court against her local district attorney, Henry Wade, alleging that Texas's abortion laws were unconstitutional. A special three-judge court of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas heard the case and ruled in her favor.^[4] The parties appealed this ruling to the Supreme Court.