

# Site To Download Liberties Our To Threats And Right The Left The On Taking Freedom Of Politics The

Getting the books **Liberties Our To Threats And Right The Left The On Taking Freedom Of Politics The** now is not type of inspiring means. You could not single-handedly going with book accretion or library or borrowing from your links to read them. This is an unconditionally simple means to specifically get guide by on-line. This online statement Liberties Our To Threats And Right The Left The On Taking Freedom Of Politics The can be one of the options to accompany you subsequently having other time.

It will not waste your time. undertake me, the e-book will categorically tone you supplementary issue to read. Just invest tiny period to door this on-line declaration **Liberties Our To Threats And Right The Left The On Taking Freedom Of Politics The** as without difficulty as review them wherever you are now.

## KEY=ON - RHETT COLTON

### THE POLITICS OF FREEDOM

### TAKING ON THE LEFT, THE RIGHT, AND THREATS TO OUR LIBERTIES

**Cato Institute** *One of the leading libertarian commentators in the nation, David Boaz offers his unique and often surprising views on such hot-button issues as the presidential race, individual rights vs. national security, drugs, immigration, the war on terror, school choice, and government intrusion into private lives.*

### PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

**Oxford University Press** *Readership: This book would be suitable for students, academics and scholars of law, philosophy, politics, international relations and economics*

### THE LIBERTY THREAT

### THE ATTACK ON RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN AMERICA TODAY

**TAN Books** *What happened to liberty and justice for all? Americans are losing what are supposed to be constitutionally promised rights at an alarming pace. The Founding Fathers understood the overriding essentiality of religious practice unimpeded by governmental authority, but time and vast cultural change has eroded this from the consciences of modern politicians. The struggle for the right to worship freely has been present since the time of the Holy Roman Empire. By looking at how the Ancient Christian world relates to the failures of our own Supreme Court, it is possible to see what has lead to so much government interference in personal religious beliefs in the name of "equality." As we watch America teeter ever closer to the brink of moral collapse and prejudice towards religion become ever more institutionalized, one question always surfaces: How can we stop this? In The Liberty Threat James Tonkowich explores the history of Christian philosophy from the Church's infancy through the birth of America and how it influenced religious liberty. With powerful examples fresh from today's courts, Tonkowich illustrates just how the rigid separation of Church and state has created a world that is hostile to true faith. The Liberty Threat is both a chilling wake-up call and a clear call to action for Christians everywhere.*

### WAIVING OUR RIGHTS

### THE PERSONAL DATA COLLECTION COMPLEX AND ITS THREAT TO PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

**Lexington Books** *The purpose of Waiving Our Rights: The Personal Data Collection Complex and its Threat to Privacy and Civil Liberties is to alert Americans to the erosion of our fundamental rights, and what to do about that. This book is not just about the right to privacy anymore.*

### YOU CAN'T SAY THAT!

### THE GROWING THREAT TO CIVIL LIBERTIES FROM ANTIDISCRIMINATION LAWS

**Cato Institute** *In a misguided attempt to eradicate every vestige of "discrimination" in our society, activists and courts are using antidiscrimination laws to erode civil liberties such as free speech, the free exercise of religion, and freedom of association. Civil rights laws today are being applied in ways that threaten free speech on campus and in the workplace, the right of local community activists to speak out against government policies, the rights of private associations such as the Boy Scouts to determine their membership policies, and even the rights of individuals to choose their roommates.*

### THREATS TO OUR LIBERTY AND SURVIVAL

**Createspace Independent Publishing Platform** *Threats To Our Liberty & Survival is a Wakeup Call to America! That we live in an increasingly-dangerous world should not be a news-flash to anyone. A world made so by the very real and present threats of wars, the spread of nuclear weapons, foreign and domestic terrorism, ruthless dictatorships, tyranny, mass-murder, religious and ethnic persecution, mob-violence, economic chaos, disease, famine, nuclear facilities accidents, earthquakes, devastating wildfires, weather disasters, volcanism, cyber-attacks, and unsecured borders, etc. With our high-tech global/mobile communications, ever-expanding internet access, sky-rocketing social-media frenzy, and "constantly media-connected" mindset . . . highly-visible threat-awareness and very pro-active defensive measures should be high among the self-survival norms of our society. But, such are not the case! Not even regarding indisputable threats such as the methodical destruction of our U.S. borders, common-language English, culture, and economic system . . . all taking place right in front of our eyes and ears. Conspicuously missing self-survival measures. Hampered and road-blocked by an array of daunting obstacles, such as, self-serving career politicians, biased news reporting, and an ever-growing and out of control federal government. And, clearly enabled by the voter-ignorance, apathy, complacency, denial, greed, and counter-productive fears, of "we the people." America is truly at a crucial tipping-point! Rapidly disappearing are the enduring prospects of maintaining, and passing-on to future generations of Americans, the great nation of liberty, freedom, and opportunity that was gifted to the older generations of Americans blessed to be alive today! By way of a wide-ranging mix of very informative topics, presented in unique style, format, and outspokenness, Threats To Our Liberty & Survival not only draws much needed attention to many of our nation's too often overlooked and otherwise unattended threats. Even more importantly, it also strives to justifiably encourage more responsible-liberty and survival essential-attention to a most undeniable, universal, and ultimately inescapable, U.S. Citizens' duty. That being, to protect, defend, and preserve, our envy-of-the world heritage . . . this first and yet one-of-its-kind constitutional republic . . . this unique and hard fought for symbol of liberty and opportunity . . . our cherished United States of America!*

### HOW IS TERRORISM CHANGING US?

### THREAT PERCEPTION AND POLITICAL ATTITUDES IN THE AGE OF TERROR

**Springer** *This book examines how the perception of terrorism threat erodes civil liberties, sows doubt about the loyalties of immigrants, and heightens the left-right ideological divide. The book presents original analysis of survey data and experiments conducted in Australia, Europe and the United States. Research in the book posits questions that others have largely avoided: How does the threat of terrorist violence undermine multicultural democracies? What are the psychological and social mechanisms that explain how the threat of terrorism can change political attitudes? What is the relationship between terrorism and death threats? What is the role of media in shaping the perception of terrorism threat? And what are the ethical responsibilities of journalists? This book will help readers distinguish between groundless speculation and solid scientific knowledge of the topic. Moreover, it provides concrete recommendations on how to prevent the most negative consequences of the polarization of political attitudes, such as social divisions, exclusivism and conflict. Given the broad geographical scope of the research presented in the book, specifically North America, Europe and Australia, this book will appeal to broad scope of readers.*

### COLLECTIVE LAW-BREAKING - A THREAT TO CIVIL LIBERTY

**Acorn Independent Press**

### WAIVING OUR RIGHTS

### THE PERSONAL DATA COLLECTION COMPLEX AND ITS THREAT TO PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

**Lexington Books** *The purpose of Waiving Our Rights: The Personal Data Collection Complex and its Threat to Privacy and Civil Liberties is to alert Americans to the erosion of our fundamental rights, and what to do about that. This book is not just about the right to privacy anymore.*

### THE NSA REPORT

### LIBERTY AND SECURITY IN A CHANGING WORLD

**Princeton University Press** *"We cannot discount the risk, in light of the lessons of our own history, that at some point in the future, high-level government officials will decide that this massive database of extraordinarily sensitive private information is there for the plucking. Americans must never make the mistake of wholly 'trusting' our public officials."--The NSA Report This is the official report that is helping shape the international debate about the unprecedented surveillance activities of the National Security Agency. Commissioned by President Obama following disclosures by former NSA contractor Edward J. Snowden, and written by a preeminent group of intelligence and legal experts, the report examines the extent of NSA programs and calls for dozens of urgent and practical reforms. The result is a blueprint showing how the government can reaffirm its commitment to privacy and civil liberties--without compromising national security.*

---



---

## RIGHT-WING COLLECTIVISM

---



---



---

### THE OTHER THREAT TO LIBERTY

---

**Foundation for Economic Education** *The rise of the so-called alt-right is the most unexpected ideological development of our time. Most people of the current generation lack a sense of the historical sweep of the intellectual side of the right-wing collectivist position. Jeffrey Tucker, in this collection written between 2015 and 2017, argues that this movement represents the revival of a tradition of interwar collectivist thought that might at first seem like a hybrid but was distinctly mainstream between the two world wars. It is anti-communist but not for the reasons that were conventional during the Cold War, that is, because communism opposed freedom in the liberal tradition. Right-collectivism also opposes traditional liberalism. It opposes free trade, freedom of association, free migration, and capitalism understood as a laissez-faire free market. It rallies around nation and state as the organizing principles of the social order-and trends in the direction of favoring one-man rule-but positions itself as opposed to leftism traditionally understood. We know about certain fascist leaders from the mid-20th century, but not the ideological orientation that led to them or the ideas they left on the table to be picked up generations later. For the most part, and until recently, it seemed to have dropped from history. Meanwhile, the prospects for social democratic ideology are fading, and something else is coming to fill that vacuum. What is it? Where does it come from? Where is it leading? This book seeks to fill the knowledge gap, to explain what this movement is about and why anyone who genuinely loves and longs for liberty classically understood needs to develop a nose and instinct for spotting the opposite when it comes in an unfamiliar form. We need to learn to recognize the language, the thinkers, the themes, the goals of a political ethos that is properly identified as fascist. "Jeffrey Tucker in his brilliant book calls right-wing populism what it actually is, namely, fascism, or, in its German form national socialism, nazism. You need Tucker's book. You need to worry. If you are a real liberal, you need to know where the new national socialism comes from, the better to call it out and shame it back into the shadows. Now." - Deirdre McCloskey*

---



---

### LIBERTY IN THE AGE OF TERROR

---



---



---

#### A DEFENCE OF CIVIL LIBERTIES AND ENLIGHTENMENT VALUES

---

**A&C Black** *"The means of defence against foreign danger historically have become the instruments of tyranny at home." James Madison Our societies, says Anthony Grayling, are under attack not only from the threat of terrorism, but also from our governments' attempts to fight that threat by reducing freedom in our own societies - think the 42-day detention controversy, CCTV surveillance, increasing invasion of privacy, ID Cards, not to mention Abu Ghraib, rendition, Guantanamo... As Grayling says: 'There should be a special place for political irony in the catalogues of human folly. Starting a war 'to promote freedom and democracy' could in certain though rare circumstances be a justified act; but in the case of the Second Gulf War that began in 2003, which involved reacting to criminals hiding in one country (Al Qaeda in Afghanistan or Pakistan) by invading another country (Iraq), one of the main fronts has, dismayingly, been the home front, where the War on Terror takes the form of a War on Civil Liberties in the spurious name of security. To defend 'freedom and democracy', Western governments attack and diminish freedom and democracy in their own country. By this logic, someone will eventually have to invade the US and UK to restore freedom and democracy to them.' In this lucid and timely book Grayling sets out what's at risk, engages with the arguments for and against examining the cases made by Isaiah Berlin and Ronald Dworkin on the one hand, and Roger Scruton and John Gray on the other, and finally proposes a different way to respond that makes defending the civil liberties on which western society is founded the cornerstone for defeating terrorism.*

---



---

### THE HUMAN RIGHT TO A GREEN FUTURE

---



---



---

#### ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS AND INTERGENERATIONAL JUSTICE

---

**Cambridge University Press** *This book presents an argument for establishing environmental human rights as the legitimate possession of both present and future generations. It uses these rights - to clean air, water, and soil - to make an argument for justice across generations, that is, for recognizing the obligation that present generations have to preserve the environment and natural resources for future generations.*

---



---

#### PROPOSED GROVE CITY LEGISLATION, RELIGIOUS LIBERTY, AND PRIVATE EDUCATION

---



---



---

#### HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES, UNITED STATES SENATE, NINETY-NINTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION, ON EXAMINING THE SUPREME COURT'S DECISION IN GROVE CITY V. BELL, RELATING TO EDUCATIONAL DISCRIMINATION ON ACCOUNT OF SEX, RESTRICTED ITS COVERAGE TO THE PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY RECEIVING FEDERAL ASSISTANCE UNDER TITLE IX, FOCUSING ON S. 272 AND S. 431, JULY 17 AND SEPTEMBER 20, 1985

---



---



---

### TERROR, INSECURITY AND LIBERTY

---



---



---

#### ILLIBERAL PRACTICES OF LIBERAL REGIMES AFTER 9/11

---

**Routledge** *This edited volume questions the widespread resort to illiberal security practices by contemporary liberal regimes since 9/11, and argues that counter-terrorism is embedded into the very logic of the fields of politics and security. Although recent debate surrounding civil rights and liberties in post-9/11 Europe has focused on the forms, provisions and legal consequences of security-led policies, this volume takes an inter-disciplinary approach to explore how these policies have come to generate illiberal practices. The book argues that policies implemented in the name of protection and national security have had a strong effect on civil liberties, human rights and social cohesion - in particular, but not only, since 9/11. The book undertakes detailed sociological enquiries concerning security agencies, and analyses public discourses on the definition of the terrorist threat. In doing so, it aims to show that the current reframing of civil rights and liberties is in part a result of the very functioning of both the political and the security fields, in that it is embedded in a broad array of domestic and transnational political, administrative and bureaucratic stakes.*

---



---

#### HOW THE EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE CASE "RIGHT TO BE FORGOTTEN" CAN BE RELEVANT FOR CYBERSECURITY

---

**GRIN Verlag** *Research Paper (undergraduate) from the year 2018 in the subject Law - European and International Law, Intellectual Properties, grade: 5/5, Tallinn University (TTÜ Tallinn - University Of Technology), course: Cybersecurity Law, language: English, abstract: The Internet is overwhelmed by personal data, that are massively collected and traded, and it is quite common in our everyday life to hear news concerning cyber-attacks, or generally cyber-threats that, increasingly, have the purpose of violating users' data. Moreover, States on an international level have shown serious difficulties in creating binding treaties to protect efficiently the data subjects as some recent scandals proved. In fact, with the growing importance and involvement of personal data it will be difficult to think at all the authorities to prevent or to countercheck efficiently the future cyber-threats and so I would like to show in the following chapters how the right to be forgotten might become the crucial factor with which individuals can protect themselves and their rights. Furthermore, I will try to analyze the right to be forgotten and its relevancy for cybersecurity within three fundamental aspects. Firstly, how EU citizens may use appropriately the right to be forgotten to prevent the harmfulness of cyber-attacks; secondly, which are the limits of this right in order not be itself prejudicial for cyber-security, eventually the tensions among citizens, governments and enterprises in ensuring protection and security. The right to be forgotten has been analyzed by the European Court of Justice in "Google Spain Case" taking as a reference point the directive 95/46. In the judges' opinion, Google and the other search engines must be considered as "the controllers" and they have the duty to erase those data that have not any more a public interest that justifies them, and if there is an order laid down by a judge. In this research I am taking into account some issues of Italian National Law, that can be useful to extend the reasonings analogically to other Countries. Furthermore, to analyze the digital education of the data subjects I am taking as an example Singapore.*

---



---

#### STATE OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN THE UNITED STATES

---



---



---

#### HEARING BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ONE HUNDRED TWELFTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION, OCTOBER 26, 2011

---



---



---

#### SECURITY V. LIBERTY

---



---



---

#### CONFLICTS BETWEEN NATIONAL SECURITY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES IN AMERICAN HISTORY

---

**Russell Sage Foundation** *In the weeks following 9/11, the Bush administration launched the Patriot Act, rejected key provisions of the Geneva Convention, and inaugurated a sweeping electronic surveillance program for intelligence purposes—all in the name of protecting national security. But the current administration is hardly unique in pursuing such measures. In Security v. Liberty, Daniel Farber leads a group of prominent historians and legal experts in exploring the varied ways in which threats to national security have affected civil liberties throughout American history. Has the government's response to such threats led to a gradual loss of freedoms once taken for granted, or has the nation learned how to restore civil liberties after threats subside and how to put protections in place for the future? Security v. Liberty focuses on periods of national emergency in the twentieth century—from World War I through the Vietnam War—to explore how past episodes might bear upon today's dilemma. Distinguished historian Alan Brinkley shows that during World War I the government targeted vulnerable groups—including socialists, anarchists, and labor leaders—not because of a real threat to the nation, but because it was politically expedient to scapegoat unpopular groups. Nonetheless, within ten years the Supreme Court had rolled back the most egregious of the World War I restrictions on civil liberties. Legal scholar John Yoo argues for the legitimacy of the Bush administration's War on Terror policies—such as the detainment and trials of suspected al Qaeda members—by citing historical precedent in the Roosevelt administration's prosecution of World War II. Yoo contends that, compared to Roosevelt's sweeping use of executive orders, Bush has exercised relative restraint in curtailing civil liberties. Law professor Geoffrey Stone describes how J. Edgar Hoover used domestic surveillance to harass anti-war protesters and civil rights groups throughout the 1960s and early 1970s. Congress later enacted legislation to prevent a recurrence of the Hoover era excesses, but Stone notes that the Bush administration has argued for the right to circumvent some of these restrictions in its campaign against terrorism. Historian Jan Ellen Lewis looks at early U.S. history to show how an individual's civil liberties often depended on the extent to which he or she fit the definition of "American" as the country's borders expanded. Legal experts Paul Schwartz and Ronald Lee examine the national security implications of rapid advances in information technology, which is increasingly driven by a highly globalized private sector, rather than by the U.S. government. Security v. Liberty shows that civil liberties are a not an immutable right, but the historically shifting result of a continuous struggle that has extended over two centuries. This important new volume provides a penetrating historical and legal analysis of the trade-offs between security and liberty that have shaped our national history—trade-offs that we confront with renewed urgency in a post-9/11 world.*

---



---

#### DECRYPTING THE ENCRYPTION DEBATE

---

---

## A FRAMEWORK FOR DECISION MAKERS

---

**National Academies Press** Encryption protects information stored on smartphones, laptops, and other devices - in some cases by default. Encrypted communications are provided by widely used computing devices and services - such as smartphones, laptops, and messaging applications - that are used by hundreds of millions of users. Individuals, organizations, and governments rely on encryption to counter threats from a wide range of actors, including unsophisticated and sophisticated criminals, foreign intelligence agencies, and repressive governments. Encryption on its own does not solve the challenge of providing effective security for data and systems, but it is an important tool. At the same time, encryption is relied on by criminals to avoid investigation and prosecution, including criminals who may unknowingly benefit from default settings as well as those who deliberately use encryption. Thus, encryption complicates law enforcement and intelligence investigations. When communications are encrypted "end-to-end," intercepted messages cannot be understood. When a smartphone is locked and encrypted, the contents cannot be read if the phone is seized by investigators. Decrypting the Encryption Debate reviews how encryption is used, including its applications to cybersecurity; its role in protecting privacy and civil liberties; the needs of law enforcement and the intelligence community for information; technical and policy options for accessing plaintext; and the international landscape. This book describes the context in which decisions about providing authorized government agencies access to the plaintext version of encrypted information would be made and identifies and characterizes possible mechanisms and alternative means of obtaining information.

---

## WHAT PRICE LIBERTY?

---

**Faber & Faber** Individual liberty will be the defining issue of the twenty-first century, while fear of terrorism, crime and social chaos has put our ideas of liberty into retreat in recent years. It is clear that there is not just a crisis of liberty, but a crisis in the way people talk about liberty. How do we, as individuals, negotiate the maximum amount of freedom in such a complex world? How can we resist the growth of intrusive authoritarianism without exposing ourselves to crime, terrorism and other risks? Even those who instinctively support social freedoms are losing confidence when confronted with such hard truths. History provides a guide to answering these questions. We have a rich legacy to draw upon to help define our approach to current problems. Yet it is a history which we are in danger of forgetting or misreading. In *What Price Liberty?* Ben Wilson travels through four centuries of British, American and European history, elaborating not just how civil liberties were constructed in the past, but how they were continually re-thought -and re-fought - in response to modernity. The last chapters put into context the controversies of the last decade or so-the threat of terrorism and the rise of the database nation. If liberty is to survive now it must, like it did in the past, adapt to new circumstances. But to do this we need to agree about the value we place on liberty.

---

## FREEDOM IN THE WORLD 2018

---



---

### THE ANNUAL SURVEY OF POLITICAL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

---

**Rowman & Littlefield** *Freedom in the World* is the standard-setting comparative assessment of global political rights and civil liberties. The methodology of this survey is derived in large measure from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and these standards are applied to all countries and territories.

---

## INTELLECTUAL LIBERTY

---



---

### NATURAL RIGHTS AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

---

**Routledge** Considering the steady increase in intellectual property rights in the last century, does it make sense to speak of 'user's rights' and can limitations on intellectual liberty be justified from a rights-based perspective? This book philosophically defends the importance of the public domain and user's rights through the use of natural-rights thought. Utilizing primarily the work of John Locke, it contends that considerations of natural justice and human freedom impose powerful constraints on the proper reach and substance of intellectual property rights, especially copyright. It investigates both the internal and external natural-rights constraints on intellectual property, and argues in particular for the importance to human freedom of the right to intellectual liberty - the right to inform one's actions by learning about the world. It concludes that respect for fundamental freedom-based interests require a balanced approach to the scope, strength and duration of intellectual property rights.

---

## NOT SO COMMON SENSE

---

**MavenMark Books** On January 10, 1776, at the dawn of the American Revolution, Thomas Paine first published his famous pamphlet, *Common Sense*. This treatise was designed to provide American colonists with an argument for freedom from British rule. Paine's essay came at a time when the very notions of liberty and freedom, the right to self-govern, and independence were still relatively new and undecided. His goal was to keep his argument simple, and as a result, it was highly effective. Despite the best efforts of our Founding Fathers, we find ourselves living in an era in which government oppression and usurpation of our liberty and freedom are as real today as they were at the time Paine wrote *Common Sense*. Whether by design or by chance, the consolidation of power given or taken by the federal government has stripped millions of Americans of many of their most basic liberties-the liberties upon which our nation was founded and for which many patriots have given their lives to protect. Author Brian A. Peters sadly believes that the idea of freedom and liberty are lost on many Americans today, hence the title "Not So Common Sense." Many have been content trading their liberty for a false sense of security, which modern-era government officials have promised but FAILED to provide. This book offers a brief historical perspective, a summary of current American state of affairs, and a few simple suggestions for changing the course back to true liberty, justice, and the pursuit of happiness.

---

## THE ASSAULT ON LIBERTY

---



---

### WHAT WENT WRONG WITH RIGHTS

---

**HarperCollins UK** An urgent and necessary polemic on the government's assault on our fundamental freedoms and the proliferation of Human Rights.

---

## RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AND THE BILL OF RIGHTS

---



---

### HEARINGS BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ONE HUNDRED FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION, JUNE 8, 10, 23, JULY 10 AND 14, 1995

---



---

## PROTECTING THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION UNDER THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

---



---

### A HANDBOOK FOR LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

---

**Council of Europe** *European Convention on Human Rights - Article 10 - Freedom of expression 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart information and ideas without interference by public authority and regardless of frontiers. This article shall not prevent States from requiring the licensing of broadcasting, television or cinema enterprises. 2. The exercise of these freedoms, since it carries with it duties and responsibilities, may be subject to such formalities, conditions, restrictions or penalties as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society, in the interests of national security, territorial integrity or public safety, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, for the protection of the reputation or rights of others, for preventing the disclosure of information received in confidence, or for maintaining the authority and impartiality of the judiciary. In the context of an effective democracy and respect for human rights mentioned in the Preamble to the European Convention on Human Rights, freedom of expression is not only important in its own right, but it also plays a central part in the protection of other rights under the Convention. Without a broad guarantee of the right to freedom of expression protected by independent and impartial courts, there is no free country, there is no democracy. This general proposition is undeniable. This handbook is a practical tool for legal professionals from Council of Europe member states who wish to strengthen their skills in applying the European Convention on Human Rights and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights in their daily work.*

---

## LAST CALL FOR LIBERTY

---



---

### HOW AMERICA'S GENIUS FOR FREEDOM HAS BECOME ITS GREATEST THREAT

---

**InterVarsity Press** The American republic is suffering its gravest crisis since the Civil War. Will conflicts, hostility, and incivility tear the country apart? Os Guinness argues that we face a fundamental crisis of freedom as once again America has become a house divided. This grand treatment of history, civics, and ethics in the Jewish and Christian traditions represents Guinness's definitive exploration of the prospects for human freedom today.

---

## THE ADMINISTRATIVE THREAT

---

**Encounter Books** Government agencies regulate Americans in the full range of their lives, including their political participation, their economic endeavors, and their personal conduct. Administrative power has thus become pervasively intrusive. But is this power constitutional? A similar sort of power was once used by English kings, and this book shows that the similarity is not a coincidence. In fact, administrative power revives absolutism. On this foundation, the book explains how administrative power denies Americans their basic constitutional freedoms, such as jury rights and due process. No other feature of American government violates as many constitutional provisions or is more profoundly threatening. As a result, administrative power is the key civil liberties issue of our era.

---

## DO ASK, DO TELL: WHEN LIBERTY IS STRESSED

---



---

### UPDATES TO BILL OF RIGHTS II; ESSAYS ON CHALLENGES TO FREE SPEECH AND TO OTHER LIBERTIES

---

**iUniverse** As our culture has placed increasing importance on the individual, it may be time to consider reinforcing our rights. Individual liberties have recently come under severe stress; not only from the necessary war on terror but also from corporate misconduct and well-founded concerns about managing exploding technology, as well as a more traditional questions about culture and family values. Many of the affirmative protections in the original Bill of Rights are largely procedural. It would be well to list and review our fundamental rights with a conceptual bottom-up review. These rights would include psychological rights to express to others who we are as individuals and would invoke social rights to ensure basic fairness to all people. How do we reinforce individual rights and, simultaneously, maintain stability. Security and social justice in our society? With many issues, the free market provides a much more dependable means of regulation than can government. But there are some areas where law is essential to maintain real freedom. This book comprises ten essays about balancing individual liberties with increasing concerns about security and stability.

---



---

## DEMONSTRATING RESPECT FOR RIGHTS?

---



---



---

### A HUMAN RIGHTS APPROACH TO POLICING PROTEST SEVENTH REPORT OF SESSION 2008-09: VOL 2 ORAL AND WRITTEN EVIDENCE

---

**The Stationery Office** *Demonstrating respect for Rights? : A human rights approach to policing protest, seventh report of session 2008-09, Vol. 2: Oral and written Evidence*

---



---



---

## BIG DATA'S THREAT TO LIBERTY

---



---



---

### SURVEILLANCE, NUDGING, AND THE CURATION OF INFORMATION

---

**Academic Press** *Big Data permeates all aspects of modern life, and while there is no shortage of potential benefits resulting from this, author Henrik Skaug Sætra argues that we must also understand the threats Big Data poses to liberty. The issues discussed in Big Data's Threat to Liberty: Surveillance, Nudging, and the Curation of Information are related to how we are constantly under surveillance. Data is gathered from our homes, our cars, our smartphones, various devices around the house, and public sources such as facial recognition enabled camera surveillance and various websites and social networks. Furthermore, the information gathered is used to influence our actions. Detailed personality profiles are utilized in order to make us purchase products and services, or pay our taxes, through tailor-made nudges aimed at irrational and subconscious mechanisms, and delivered with a level of precision only possible with Big Data-driven algorithmic curation of data. Finally, the information we receive through various media is curated by algorithms, and even people are curated in order to satisfy our desires. By providing us with what the algorithm believes we want, we are spared from the exposure of unpleasant information, and even unpleasant people. The ideological landscapes we traverse are thus characterized by conformity, and a concomitant tyranny of popular opinion becomes ever more coercive as this occurs. The question is: How does being constantly watched, manipulated, and having our world-views shaped as just described affect our freedom? In this book it is argued that Big Data's threat to individual liberty is routinely misunderstood and underappreciated due to (a) vagueness resulting from the concept of liberty being used without it being defined, or (b) the use of definitions based on flawed understandings of what liberty is. In this new and unique contribution to the ethics of Big Data and artificial intelligence, both these challenges are thoroughly addressed. Explanation of key Big Data-related technologies and how they affect modern society, including explanation of surveillance technologies and nudging algorithms, and how Big Data, Machine Learning, and Artificial Intelligence algorithms are used to tailor and mold opinion. Conceptualization of the term liberty, making the concept tangible, as a clear understanding of various forms of liberty enables a proper debate about the effects of technology on liberty, and a debate about what sort of liberty we value. A thorough technical explanation of how Big Data influences individuals by way of surveillance that allows for detailed personality profiles, nudging, and the algorithmic curation of information.*

---



---



---

## "LIBERTY"

---



---



---

### THE IMAGE AND SUPERScription ON EVERY COIN ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

---

*Extracts on slavery.*

---



---



---

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

---



---



---

### PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE ... CONGRESS

---



---



---

## ON LIBERTY

---

**Createspace Independent Publishing Platform** *In his much quoted, seminal work, On Liberty, John Stuart Mill attempts to establish standards for the relationship between authority and liberty. He emphasizes the importance of individuality which he conceived as a prerequisite to the higher pleasures—the summum bonum of Utilitarianism. Published in 1859, On Liberty presents one of the most eloquent defenses of individual freedom and is perhaps the most widely-read liberal argument in support of the value of liberty.*

---



---



---

### LIBERTY (NOT THE DAUGHTER BUT THE MOTHER OF ORDER) ...

---



---



---

## FIGHT FOR LIBERTY

---



---



---

### DEFENDING DEMOCRACY IN THE AGE OF TRUMP

---

**Hachette UK** *Anne Applebaum, Garry Kasparov, Richard North Patterson, and a constellation of other thinkers make the urgent case for liberal democracy -- reinvigorating its central values in an age of doubt and discord. Liberal democracy is in crisis around the world, besieged by authoritarianism, nationalism, and other illiberal forces. Far-right parties are gaining traction in Europe, Vladimir Putin tightens his grip on Russia and undermines democracy abroad, and America struggles with poisonous threats from the right and left. But the defenders of democracy are strong too. Taking their cues from the 1788 Federalist Papers, the Renew Democracy Initiative is a collective of pro-democracy advocates from across the political spectrum, including Anne Applebaum, Garry Kasparov, Max Boot, Bret Stephens, Ted Koppel, and Natan Sharansky. This book is their foundational document, a collection of essays that analyze the multi-pronged threats to liberal democracy in the U.S. and abroad, and offer solutions based on fundamental democratic principles such as freedom of speech, a free press, and the rule of law. Fight for Liberty is a roadmap for the struggle against the rising tide of extremism and a cri de coeur in defense of the liberal world order, which sees itself threatened as never before today.*

---



---



---

## PREVENT STRATEGY

---

**The Stationery Office** *The Prevent strategy, launched in 2007 seeks to stop people becoming terrorists or supporting terrorism both in the UK and overseas. It is the preventative strand of the government's counter-terrorism strategy, CONTEST. Over the past few years Prevent has not been fully effective and it needs to change. This review evaluates work to date and sets out how Prevent will be implemented in the future. Specifically Prevent will aim to: respond to the ideological challenge of terrorism and the threat we face from those who promote it; prevent people from being drawn into terrorism and ensure that they are given appropriate advice and support; and work with sectors and institutions where there are risks of radicalization which need to be addressed*

---



---



---

## POSITIVE LIBERTY

---



---



---

### AN ESSAY IN NORMATIVE POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

---

**Springer Science & Business Media** *Liberty is perhaps the most praised of all social ideals. Rare is the modern political movement which has not inscribed "liberty," "freedom," "liberation," or "emancipation" prominently on its banners. Rarer still is the political leader who has spoken out against liberty, though, of course, some have condemned "license." While there is overwhelming agreement on the value of liberty, however, there is a great deal of disagreement on what liberty is. It is this fact that explains how it is possible for the most violently opposed of political parties to pay homage to the "same" ideal. From among the many ways liberty is understood, this essay will be concerned with only two. The first takes liberty to be the absence of human interference with the individual's actions. This is the way liberty has been understood by the Anglo-American "liberal" tradition from Thomas Hobbes in the seventeenth century to I. S. Mill in the nineteenth to such contemporary, and very dissimilar, political philosophers as John Rawls and Robert Nozick. The "absence of interference" school is far from monolithic in its understanding of liberty, but it is united in its opposition to a rival account on which liberty is not taken to be the absence of human interference but rather the presence of diverse possibilities or opportunities.*

---



---



---

### Q & A REVISION GUIDE: HUMAN RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES 2012 AND 2013

---

**Oxford University Press** *Q&A Human Rights and Civil Liberties offers a lifeline to students preparing for exams. It provides clear guidance from experienced examiners on how best to tackle exam questions, and gives students the opportunity to practise their exam technique and assess their progress.*

---



---



---

## LIBERTY FOR ALL

---



---



---

### RECLAIMING INDIVIDUAL PRIVACY IN A NEW ERA OF PUBLIC MORALITY

---

**Yale University Press** *In the opening chapter of this book, Elizabeth Price Foley writes, "The slow, steady, and silent subversion of the Constitution has been a revolution that Americans appear to have slept through, unaware that the blessings of liberty bestowed upon them by the founding generation were being eroded." She proceeds to explain how, by abandoning the founding principles of limited government and individual liberty, we have become entangled in a labyrinth of laws that regulate virtually every aspect of behavior and limit what we can say, read, see, consume, and do. Foley contends that the United States has become a nation of too many laws where citizens retain precious few pockets of individual liberty. With a close analysis of urgent constitutional questions—abortion, physician-assisted suicide, medical marijuana, gay marriage, cloning, and U.S. drug policy—Foley shows how current constitutional interpretation has gone astray. Without the bias of any particular political agenda, she argues convincingly that we need to return to original conceptions of the Constitution and restore personal freedoms that have gradually diminished over time./DIV*

---