

HST 203: History of the United States Sp17 (Escobar Meta 41054 41053)

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Rights, Rights, and More Rights

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Forum 4

Rights, Rights, and More Rights

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Rights, Rights, and More Rights

by Joe Escobar - Saturday, May 27, 2017, 12:17 AM

This thread is for discussions on the Rights, Rights, and More Rights topic.

To make your POSTS, click the reply link in this, MY post. To reply to another student's post, be sure to click the reply link within in THEIR post.

IMPORTANT - SUBJECT LINES

BE SURE to use an informative subject line for your post, something that describes which question(s) you are addressing . Do NOT simply leave it RE: Rights, Rights, and More Rights

Sum of ratings: -

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The Pathos Argument

by Andrew Trott - Saturday, May 27, 2017, 2:26 PM

It can be difficult to make a case for “rights” using logos. Much of what is used in the debate over rights has to do with pathos and ethos. Using these it can be such easier to make a case that humans do have certain rights.

There seemed to be some inconstancies in the material provided for this forum. The first video with Walter Williams states “a right is something that exists simultaneously among people. A right does not confer any obligation on another.” (0:32). However I am not sure I accept this definition because I believe that as soon as a right is put in place that there will be conferred

obligations upon society to uphold those rights. It is also two different conversations to speak of equal rights or equitable rights. When speaking of equitable rights then it would be fair to take from some and give to others. When speaking of equal rights however this seems unjust to take from anyone unless everyone is being taken from. I don't agree with Williams however. I do think we have a fundamental difference in definition of what a right is. I believe one of the only rights that people are bestowed is the right to personal dignity and the right for this dignity to be upheld. I also think that with dignity being a right (although I'll concede it is not listed in the constitution) it is unavoidable that some will have to give up certain things for the good of others. In the case of the civil rights movement in the 50's & 60's many were denied things that were not a direct right but through these being denied were denied dignity. For instance there was a limited number of "colored" bathrooms so people would have to plan out when to drink water. And if they couldn't make it to a bathroom they would be forced to pee themselves or face jail time for public urination. This is denying someone there dignity.

When it comes to health care. If someone works full time and still cannot give their child the health care they need because it is out of their system this is denying them their dignity. The right is not the health care but the right to have their dignity upheld.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1

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Re: The Pathos Argument

by Caleb Pruitt - Wednesday, May 31, 2017, 6:48 PM

I find it interesting you choose to identify pathos, logos, and ethos into this discussion, because they contribute immensely. You say it is much easier to use pathos to make a case, but this method makes definitions and understanding of situations very muddled when you base everything on feelings; logos is an essential part of this discussion.

Is dignity truly a right? I don't know that dignity is something that the government can uphold. Albeit yes the colored bathrooms and all was a time where the rights of the blacks were being trampled on, especially since the 14th Amendment being passed in 1869 and ratified in 1870 (A-16 in textbook). Sure it was undignified of whites to treat them that way, but truly how it impedes their rights is that it lowered their quality of life significantly below that of the Whites, an example of a right not existing simultaneously among people (another example being the Jim Crow laws).

Overall I consider it important to paint clear lines between what is 'right' and what is 'ethical,' a discussion that only adds more complexities. Yes, it is unfortunate for people to live without healthcare, but when the government assists a certain group but not another, this is unequal treatment. Yes it would be great (ethical) if every person could be medically cared for, but it is not the federal government's job (right) to provide it for a select group.

All in all, living with one's dignity is a privilege but I think it is more of the individual's responsibility to keep that intact. Potentially if that is impeded there may be an impeding of one's rights, but I think that basing solely on one's dignity (pathos) I find it very easy to be misled concerning what is right versus what is ethical.

You have some good points and your references are all spot on, don't let me discourage or trample on you! Your thoughts just interested me.

Sum of ratings:3 (1)

3

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Re: The Pathos Argument

by Weichang Gu - Saturday, June 3, 2017, 8:38 PM

There are no human rights without obligation. Human rights are not inherently enforced, and human rights are not necessarily acknowledged. Generally, human rights can be put under the category of "items within a more idealized world." Pursuit of ideals and an ideal world can, in fact, be morally obligatory to pursue. Rights may not exist absolutely, but they may be morally obligatory to some physically capable extent. The question is better interpreted as "Are human rights ideals," not "Are human rights obeyed?"

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

2



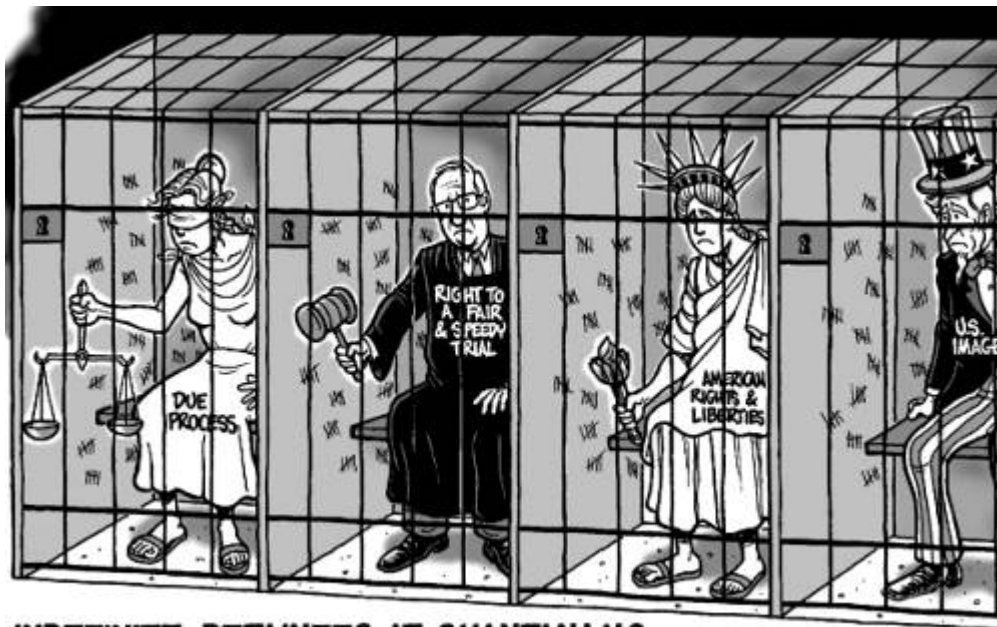
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Political (left leaning) cartoons

by Andrew Trott - Saturday, May 27, 2017, 2:31 PM

Here is some cartoons I found I thought were relevant in one way or another.



INDEFINITE DETAINEES AT GUANTANAMO

<http://blogs.VenturaCountyStar.com/vcs/greenberg>

steve@greenberg-art.com

VENTURA COUNTY STAR 2006

GREENBERG



KEVIN KIERS © 2001
THE CHARLOTTE OBSERVER
ZAP 100



Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Are they left leaning though

by Andrew Trott - Monday, May 29, 2017, 5:55 PM

I looked at the photos I posted a little more and I am not sure upon further consideration that they are actually left leaning.

Sum of ratings:0 (1)

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How should we then live?



by Caleb Pruitt - Sunday, May 28, 2017, 10:41 AM

I think Walter Williams's brief spiel concerning what rights are broke it down so simply. "A right is something that exists simultaneously among people. A right does not confer any obligation on another." As he says in the video we live in a society that feels so entitled to everything but has little understanding, let alone historical knowledge on the subject. In 2015 while studying Alexis de Tocqueville's *Democracy in America*, I interviewed a number of people asking various quasi-political questions, one being: "Is it the federal government's responsibility to provide for entitlements such as Social Security, Medicare, or Medicaid?" 1 out of three people said yes, that it was the government's responsibility, and broadly assuming from appearances, they appeared as the class of people who would be depending on those benefits. Regardless, this reminded me of the three brothers in the progressive tax video from forum 1. In both cases those who are lower class or struggling financially (Tom from the video and people depending on governmental financing) are quick to call foul when their "rights" are being impeded.

Thinking back to the video, Williams's example about the healthcare (1:07) goes right along with this theme. He says that we don't have a right to healthcare, because that imposes others to financially support us rather than each supporting oneself. Harry, from the brothers video, wants to split the bill evenly between the three since they are each profiting equally from it while Tom wants to pay according to income levels. The same is with healthcare, those well off know they work hard and deserve their benefits; those who struggle see the possibility of governmental provision and thrive off that. De Tocqueville would say that governmental entitlements pose a dangerous threat to democracy by making the central government increasingly bigger. The real question is, Is there any way that we can retract these entitlements or can we somehow phase Social Security and other unconstitutional provisions out?

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

2

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Do we actually have rights?

by Brandon Gericke - Monday, May 29, 2017, 4:06 PM

When i think about our rights as American citizens I think about all the things I kind of take for granted. Such as freedom of speech, the right to live where I want for the most part, the right to go where I want for the most part, and other things. Then I think about the internment camps of Japanese and Asian American citizens during WWII. I also think about the retaliation that producers and actors in Hollywood faced as a result of the "red scare" All these people had the same rights that you and i claim, until something happened and they were stripped for supposedly national security reasons. This brings me to the conclusion that none of us actually has rights that cannot be infringed upon, since they can be taken away. I would consider most of these rights a privilege. As for illegal immigrants in the United States, I wouldnt be able to say that they possess any rights that a legal citizen has. I can say that i think they do have the same moral rights as any human being does, but are those really rights? I believe that a persons duty or responsibility is to uphold the moral and legal rights of citizens and non-citizens.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

2

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Re: Do we actually have rights?

by Weichang Gu - Saturday, June 3, 2017, 8:12 PM

Human rights exist, but they can be violated Fundamental human rights exist, but they aren't necessarily respected. Just as legal rights can be ignored, so can human rights. But if we take this to mean that human rights simply don't exist, the platform on which all of human civilization rests simply collapses. Society must exist because we want to provide for basic human rights. We create laws and religions around human rights. Sure, different groups have different ideas, but usually most people are more or less the same page. Human rights are the foundation of human civilization and human social rules.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Rights and Thinking

by Weichang Gu - Monday, May 29, 2017, 6:33 PM

Start with any historical example we've covered in the last half of this course (from WWII forward). Use these sources to discuss the points of agreement and disagreement in defining what "rights" are.

In the standard historical usage of the term, a "right" is something that exists simultaneously among people. As such, a right imposes no obligation on another. For example, the right to free speech is something we all possess. My right to free speech imposes no obligation upon another except that of noninterference. Similarly, I have a right to travel freely. Again, that right imposes no obligation upon another except that of noninterference. (video Walter E Williams - What is a Right? 1:31)

An historical example - gender issues.

An Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) to the Constitution continued to be debated both within Congress and around the country. Should the Constitution guarantee women "equal" status with men, or should the law continue to allow women some kind of "protected" status in view of their special vulnerability to exploitation? The war raised but did not settle this issue, over which even women's advocates were split. (textbook P.875) Agreement: Gender equality Disagreement: Use law to protect female (unfair)

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Rights and Thinking

by Weichang Gu - Monday, May 29, 2017, 6:40 PM

Public policy-making sometimes worked to reinforce gender divisions. The military assigned most of the women who joined the armed services to stateside clerical and supply jobs. Day-care programs for mothers working outside their homes received reluctant and inadequate funding. The thousands of child-care centers set up during the conflict filled only a fraction of the need and were swiftly shut down after the war. Social scientists oftentimes blamed mothers for an apparent spike in rates of juvenile delinquency and divorce during the war years." (textbook P.875)

Does any human actually possess any of these things called “rights”?

Yes, every human have rights, but people have to fight for it, because some people don't respect others rights.

What about citizens of the United States, or those who are not legally citizens?

"The global fight against fascism proved helpful to movements working for greater racial equality in America. Nazism, based on the idea of racial inequality, exposed the racist underpinnings of older social science research. The view that racial difference was not the result of biology gained wider acceptance during the war. “ (Textbook P.878) Some people are not friendly to colored people that is ture, but United States is developing, so I believe discrimination or unfair are decreasing.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

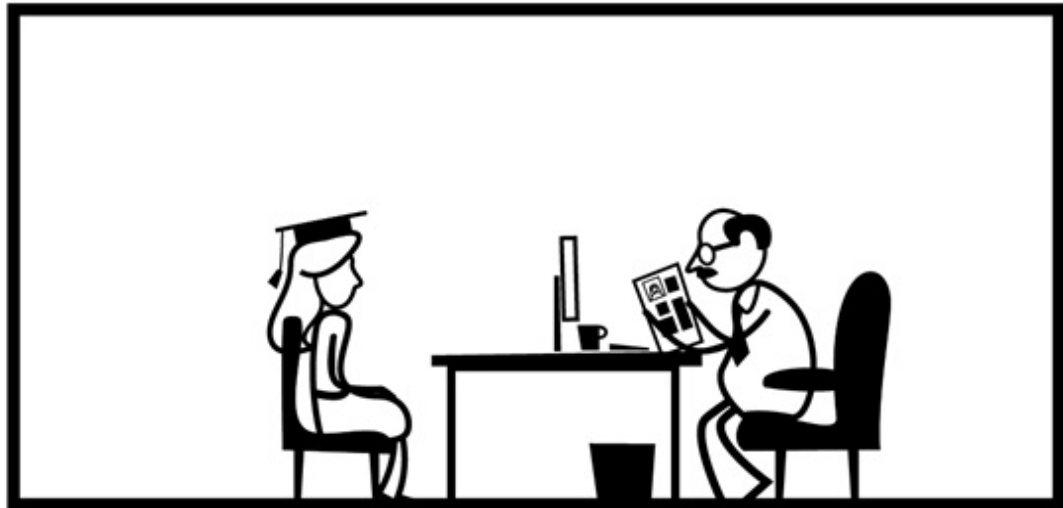
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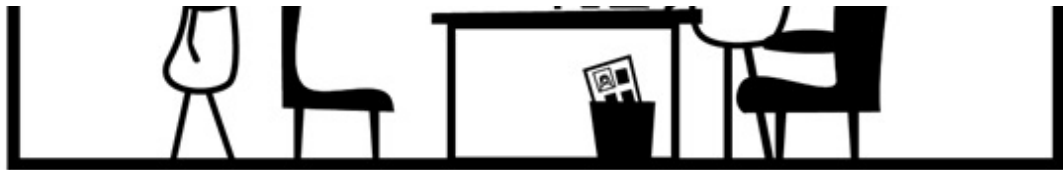


Re: Rights, Rights, and More Rights

by Weichang Gu - Monday, May 29, 2017, 6:49 PM

Women are always going to have a physiological disadvantage in they they have children. This is often seen as limiting, because if you hire a woman with no children there is always the possibility that she will get pregnant and have them. If the woman already has children, they might be a distraction. Rights serve as rules of interaction between people, and, as such, they place constraints and obligations upon the actions of individuals or groups (for example, if one has a right to life, this means that others do not have the liberty to kill him). (A right is not a “duty” or a “privilege”) Women have right to have children; The company can't refuse their Job search or pregnancy.





Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1

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Human Rights from the Bible and the United States

by Branden Long - Monday, May 29, 2017, 7:46 PM

I believe one true human right is the right of thought because if you become enslaved your right of freedom is gone. Freedom allowed you to choose what you would do with your life. There are many different things that we can call rights that have been given to us by different people or religions. An example is the bible passages "Marriage (Genesis 2:24), Family (Psalm 127:5), Opportunity to work (2 Thessalonians 3:10), To be part of a group for safety and identity (Numbers 33:54), To not be murdered (Exodus 20:13), To not be robbed (Exodus 20:15), To not be insulted (Matthew 5:22), To not be kidnapped/enslaved (Exodus 21:16), To

not be cheated on in one's marriage (Exodus 20:14), To not be lied about (Exodus 20:16), To not be disrespected by children (Exodus 20:12), To not be cheated in business (Proverbs 16:11), To not be victimized by society such that one's life is threatened (Deuteronomy 14:29;24:17), To not be raped (Deuteronomy 22:25-27), To not be denied access to a place to worship God (John 2:11-12), To not be defenseless (Exodus 22:2-3), To not be denied reconciliation after apologizing for an offense (Matthew 18:22), To not to be barred from entering a land that is safe (Leviticus 19:34), and To learn about God (Deuteronomy 6:7)" (<https://www.compellingtruth.org/human-rights.html>). There are many rights for people in created by the bible. Many of these rights are not followed in the bible anymore, yet some of these rights carried over to human rights today. In our government we believe that they are "shared values of freedom, liberty, and equality". The right the United States has given it citizens are "Freedom to express yourself, Freedom to worship as you wish, Right to a prompt, fair trial by jury, Right to vote in elections for public officials, Right to apply for federal employment requiring U.S. citizenship, Right to run for elected office, Freedom to pursue "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness". in comparison to the bible that has given 19 rights and the United states which gives 7 rights, but "Life, Liberty, the pursuit of Happiness" cover a lot of the bible rights. From the bible rights the only rights not covered by the United states rights are "To not be insulted, To not be cheated on in one's marriage, To not be lied about, To not be disrespected by children, To not be victimized by society such that one's life is threatened, and To not to be barred from entering a land that is safe". All of these are not included in human right in the United States.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1

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A hard lesson to learn

by Eric Walston - Monday, May 29, 2017, 9:24 PM

One of the hardest life lesson I am thankful to have learned as a child, was the difference between a right and a privilege. After listening to Mr. Williams, I have to say that thankfully he gets it. His speech was so eerily close to what I was taught as a child, that it made me almost nostalgic listening to it. However, I would take it a step further, rights are a fallacy altogether. We would like to believe that we have certain inalienable rights, but if that were the case then every person in the world would have those same "rights". Take the right to free speech, here we can speak fairly freely without repercussion (there are a few exceptions), but in North Korea..well good luck with that. If a right can swiftly be taken away by someone who is perceived to be stronger than you, then is it truly a right to begin with. This of course leads me to the real reason for my post, Brown vs. the Board of Education. I strongly hold the conviction that education is a privilege and not a right, therefore I can understand why Brown V Board went the way it did. Do not mistake my intent, I am elated that schools today are integrated, and that chapter of of history still casts a long dark shadow over this country. However, it just simply goes back to a basic understanding of the fundamental difference between a right and a privilege.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

2

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language and law

by Edward Billings - Monday, May 29, 2017, 11:00 PM

I believe that there are too many different understandings of words to have a complete understanding of what many laws/rights actually mean to achieve. This can either be due to some deception or as I believe it to be from a lack of knowledge in terms. In Walter E. Williams "What is a Right" he states this concept clearly by defining a right as "a right does not impose an obligation on someone else" (video 54sec) he then goes to give some specific examples that are great representations of this statement. I believe that this simple misunderstanding has been the source of many frustrations which leads me to my next topic involving a verbiage misunderstanding. In section #5 the political cartoons make some assertion to this misinterpretation of words that create an argument that one its own has no merit to the discussion at hand, therefore, no real solution can be reached. For example, this image their right should warrant supersede the breaking of law, but the right is unalienable and God given by our own constitution.(now I am doing it) You see there is so much latitude unless there is a clear understanding.

In the next Toon the misinterpretation seems to be flagrant, or completely oblivious to the law and order of this country, but once again I am drawn to the wording of our Declaration of Independence which states "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness." I don't believe there is any mention of citizenship, but this is where my lack of knowledge of the complete document lies. I don't believe this to even be a valid argument as this document was originally a contest of peoples right to self-govern before being oppressed by a tyrannical government, so I would have to say that many of these situations are a production of ignorance and misunderstanding the verbiage and meaning behind the laws that give an order the processes that our forefathers developed to maintain peace and prosperity for themselves. This has been the best model for over two hundred years in my understanding of the world today and it is not by any means perfect, but that's the beauty of it there are laws and processes that allow us to change how it affects our peace and prosperity.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

2

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Walter Williams on rights

by Julia Tomlinson - Wednesday, May 31, 2017, 1:45 PM

I completely agree with Walter William's stance on what is currently thought of as a right is realistically more of a wish. The mentality that a right, such as healthcare, is something that people are deserving of, has gotten widely out of hand. In his four minute podcast Walter Williams states, "when you allow a government to say well we're gonna create this right and we're gonna create that right even though people don't have the money , than it's taken away rights from other people. Is that fair?" I believe that it needs to be more clearly realized that when assistance programs are implemented by the government, the money required to fund these programs comes from the people that are making money and paying taxes, whether they need these programs or not. There is no such thing as a free lunch... or free healthcare. I agree with William's explanation as to what a right really is. "A right is something that exists

simultaneously among people. A right does not confer any obligation on another." The word right has been morphed into something that people have come to expect whether they have earned it or not.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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A clear definition is a must

by Eric Walston - Thursday, June 1, 2017, 7:21 PM

1.

In order to have a well rounded discussion on rights, we must first clearly define what a right is and conversely what a privilege is. Oxford dictionary list a right as

1. 1.

that which is morally correct, just, or honorable.

"she doesn't understand the difference between right and wrong"

2. 2.

a moral or legal entitlement to have or obtain something or to act in a certain way.

"she had every right to be angry"

and privilege as

1.

a special right, advantage, or immunity granted or available only to a particular person or group of people.

so to give an example , here in the United States we have the right to unrestricted free travel. However Driving a car is not a right it is a privilege. Unfortunately in this day and age we Americans assume that many of the privileges we have are rights, education, healthcare, voting. These are in no way shape or form a right, no matter how badly we want them to be. This is one of the reasons older generations cast remarks about us such as we "feel entitled" To be honest, they are correct. Every since Johnson's Great Society programs went into effect, the American people have become entitled. Our Grandparents generations did not have the wide sweeping social programs we do today, and as such they did not take for granted the rights and privileges they were allotted. Please understand i am in no way saying that we do not need social" programs, i am instead suggesting we need to reevaluate our ideas of what is "owed" to us. Learn the difference between right and privilege. I truly believe Mr Williams in the video summed it up best when he said 'A right is something that exists simultaneously between people" Ergo if not everyone has said right, then it isnt a right at all.

Sum of ratings:3 (1)

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Re: A clear definition is a must

by Weichang Gu - Saturday, June 3, 2017, 7:27 PM

you have a interesting explanation for right and privilege, but I have some different ideal with your opinion. You said "In the United States we have the right to unrestricted free travel. However Driving a car is not a right it is a privilege. Unfortunately in this day and age we Americans assume that many of the privileges we have are rights, education, healthcare, voting." I think driving a car is not a privilege that is a right. Free travel is a right, but people have to respect private territory (Equivalent exchange,keep law could exchange free travel); Every people have right to get driver's license, and driving.(Equivalent exchange,keep law could exchange driving) In my opinion, right is under law, keep law to exchange right.

Sum of ratings:0 (1)

0

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Social contract theory

by Eric Walston - Friday, June 2, 2017, 9:11 PM

The issue of rights has always been important to me. Because of this, the Hobsonian "Social Contract Theory", has always bothered me. The basic explanation is that wherever you are born, you surrender a certain amount of your rights, in order to receive protection from whichever authority you preside under. The problem that I find with this, is that there is no say in this. While theoretically, in our current time frame, we have a say in our politics. However, that is not always the case. There is still a concern with the tyranny of the majority. As we see in every presidential election, if you are from a state that usually goes democrat, or republican, your vote can be useless. Most people look at legislature, and think of it as being a good idea, but do not think about whether someone should be able to tell you what to do. For example, seat belt laws: while I think that it is generally a good idea to try to remain safe, they can actually cause more damage (small percentage), but also, you as an adult are not allowed to make the choice for yourself. Seat belts are not required on buses or motorcycles, is that to say that if a bus rolls four times, the seat belt would not be safe?

Now, to argue against my own beliefs. One could say that because the founding fathers, in their own wisdom, did not believe that all men should be given a say in the making of legislature. They believed it should purely be kept for the educated man. So that would mean, that in our time, I don't always have a say in what law is made, but remain required to follow each said law, if I choose to remain in my sovereign nation.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

2

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What is a Right and why we should care

by Jeff Johnson - Friday, June 2, 2017, 11:03 PM

I completely agree with the first video way to many people believe that they are entitled to things and decide that they have a right to them. I like the way Mr. Williams describes the difference " a right does not confer any obligation"(video :37). If u believe things like u are

entitled to health care then what u are going to get is exactly what happened when the government tries to run health care like we see with veterans. If anyone does not understand what I am talking about here are a few quotes from the link below.

<http://www.foxnews.com/us/2017/02/09/vets-continue-to-die-phoenix-hospital-at-center-va-scandal-ranked-among-nations-worst.html>

Three years after at least 35 veterans died waiting for care at the Veterans Affairs hospital in Phoenix, sparking a firestorm of demands for reform across the nation, the facility has been ranked one of the nation's worst -- and whistle-blowers are frustrated.

"After the scandal hit in 2014, money poured into this place like there was no tomorrow. The annual budget was increased more than \$100 million per year and yet wait times continue to get worse. Veterans continue to die," he said.

Speaking in historical context if we look back I don't think we have had a true conservative president since Hoover when he refused to use the federal government to help during the depression. I think every president since then has expanded the role of the federal government through either war or social programs. One thing that surprised me that we learned in class was how the apex of liberalism was with LBJ I would have always though Eisenhower.

I believe we should be careful about what we call rights and even the rights we believe we have only exist when everyone helps in guaranteeing them. Nothing in life is free and if it is don't be surprised when it falls apart. As far as the whole immigration thing goes I don't want to really get into that one but I think it comes down to a failure to pass appropriate laws and then once u have laws that make sense u have to enforce them.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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Re: What is a Right and why we should care

by Weichang Gu - Saturday, June 3, 2017, 7:48 PM

"I believe we should be careful about what we call rights and even the rights we believe we have only exist when everyone helps in guaranteeing them. " This is absolutely right. People should be careful about right that for government or citizen. Edward Snowden: Leaks that exposed US spy programme (<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-23123964>)

The NSA's domestic spying program, known in official government documents as the "President's Surveillance Program," ("The Program") was implemented by President George W. Bush shortly after the attacks on September 11, 2001. the government convinced the major telecommunications companies in the US, including AT&T, MCI, and Sprint, to hand over the "call-detail records" of their customers. According to an investigation by USA Today, this included "customers' names, street addresses, and other personal information." In addition, the government received "detailed records of calls they made—across town or across the country—to family members, co-workers, business contacts and others."(<https://www.eff.org/nsa-spying/how-it-works>) Spiderman say "With great power comes great responsibility". People give right to government; government should respect.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1



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Rights By My Definition

by Jaclyn Bahn - Saturday, June 3, 2017, 12:13 AM

I disagree with the definition of a right being restricted to Walter Edward Williams explanation that, "A right does not confer any obligation on another" (0:35), I feel instead rights are something that are agreed upon by a society to provide to its citizens equally. The conditions for a service to become a right is no more than a common agreeance to provide it as such, a modern day example would be one's right to an attorney which does take tax payer dollars to fund. Using this logic we could as a society agree to provide healthcare too all.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1



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One man's trash

by Tyler Ingram - Saturday, June 3, 2017, 1:00 AM

The idea of what rights are have certainly evolved throughout our study of history, as well as where we are in the modern era. Relating to one example, I think we can all agree that fighting for equal rights and abolishing segregation of schools and busses were not only the right thing to do, but were a crucial part of giving our citizens of color the **rights** they deserve. Although many (particular southern) states disagreed, and wanted to exercise their state **rights**, they were overruled by the federal government and forced to desegregate (or close down).

What is interesting here is that the rights of these two conflict with each other. However, in both cases, the idea of 'what rights are' refers to what an person or group requires to exercise what is granted to them by a governing document or ideology.

There is no such thing as a universally, agreed upon idea for what rights are. This is because everybody lives in unique conditions, cultures, and ideologies. What is required for a properly functioning society, government, and for individual people varies based on these factors -- one

man's trash is another man's treasure. Therefore, the idea of rights varies in its very concept. It ultimately comes down to optimizing a governing body, which means optimizing the function of a society, which generally means optimizing the happiness of society members to as high of a degree as possible without conflicting with the government's interests.

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1

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Re: Rights, Rights, and More Rights

by Tanner Bull - Saturday, June 3, 2017, 5:00 PM

Discussing human rights can be complicated in the sense that depending on who's asking, you may be getting a different answer on who has a "right to what". Specifically speaking about the United States, the rights that are given to us as citizens and us only being a full citizen is from the constitution and any other formal government documents that establishes rights or laws that give action to those citizens under the power of the United States government. In section one when Walter Edward Williams discusses the most overused right of people, that the action of the government is to provide Health Care for all citizens, he gives some telling information. He explains that "a right is something that exists simultaneously among people" and "a right does not confer any obligation on another." (Audio Video) Mr. Williams gives great insight into the debate if Healthcare is a human right or not. His side points out how it's not fair to impose on someone else because you can't afford something. Walter begins to elaborate on when actions present themselves and that when something bad happens to look back at what was done first.

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Re: Rights, Rights, and More Rights

by Eric Walston - Saturday, June 3, 2017, 7:15 PM

I can say that as a diabetic, it's hard for me to admit it, but healthcare is only a priveledge. While I need healthcare to survive, it's a lofty idea to expect free coverage. It is not a right if you have to put upon others.

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1

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Re: Rights, Rights, and More Rights

by Tanner Bull - Saturday, June 3, 2017, 6:13 PM

In regards to what everyone believes they are entitled too, there are documents and legislations specify what is a right and who has the right to what. United Nations which has the first International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as well as the second International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights both ratified in December 16, 1966 offer a platform on an international stage to what rights human beings have. The first covenant described civil and political rights such as freedom of speech and rule of law. The second covenant focused on new ideas such as social and cultural rights like adequate standard of living, education, and family life. With these rights, comes responsibilities because rights require order in social interactions and institutions to govern them. Whereas responsibilities come from community, governance, and reciprocity.

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[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)**Re: Rights, Rights, and More Rights**

by Tanner Bull - Saturday, June 3, 2017, 8:56 PM

An impactful event from the 1950's that offered a relief to civil rights advocates soon realized that justice was not on their side. Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kans., case decided by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1954. Linda Brown was denied admission to her local elementary school in Topeka because she was black. When, combined with several other cases, her suit reached the Supreme Court, and broke with long tradition and unanimously overruled the separate but equal doctrine of Plessy v. Ferguson. Holding for the first time that de jure segregation in the public schools violated the principle of equal protection under the law guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. It had been determined at that time prior to separate but equal doctrine of Plessy v. Ferguson, was unconstitutional and therefore illegal. In relation to section #3, it illustrates that under the 14th amendment, "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside", the people born in this country shouldn't be denied equal opportunities as others solely based on someone's skin color. Relating to rights, the constitution and specifically the 14th amendment give all citizens the same rights and has agreement with source #3 and the outcome of the case that made segregation of schools illegal.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)**Rights and Responsibilities**

by Amelia Salzman - Saturday, June 3, 2017, 10:29 PM

It is hard to argue with Walter Williams. He gives a really clear well thought out statement. I strongly support the idea of free healthcare and other social programs provided by the government. but it is hard to say that they are truly rights. His point of Right not place obligations on others is a really strong point. I can't think of a good counter point against it. I also think that it is an interesting question of responsibility verses rights. I think that there is more legitimacy in the view that social programs by the government are a reasonability to the people (but even in this I can see the view that it is not directly in the constitution)

On the USCIS website under responsibilities it has "Participate in your local community" I see more possibility on a state level. I think that leave a lot gray area that could be used justify social Programs. If your community is struggling with poverty, it would seem to me that part of participating in your community could be supporting programs to help your neighbors and make you community a better place to live in. however, I think most people feel there is a lot more security in having a federal protection and/or programs standard everywhere in the U.S.

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