First of all, I would like to define several terms.

Observation 1:

John David Lewis, a professor at Duke university writes,

rights as the right to liberty, versus rights as the rights to things -- cannot coexist in the same respect at the same time. If I claim that my right to life means my right to medicine, then I am demanding the right to force others to produce the values that I need. This ends up being a negation of personal sovereignty, and of individual rights.

The value of this round will be morality as implied through the use of the word ‘ought in the resolution. The rights and duties of the United states is derived from the consent of the governed through the constitution. Since the word ought relates to duties, my value criterion is deontology

**Contention 1: Universalized healthcare is tantamount to forced taxation.**

**Subpoint A**

After all**, if one person is either unwilling or unable to obtain health insurance, there is no reason that another individual ought to be forced to provide for the former. If others have to pay for somebody’s healthcare, they are essentially forced to do so. This is a violation of the categorical imperitive because people are being treated as merely a means to an end. So it is categorically immoral.** As Robert Nozick explains,

-Robert Nozick, *Anarchy, State, and Utopia*

**Subpoint B**

Noizic futher explains how this does not respect a person’s worth

There are only individual people, different individual people, with their own individual lives. **Using one of these people for the benefit of others, uses him and benefits the others. Nothing more. What happens is that something is done to him for the sake of others.** Talk of an overall social good covers this up. **To use a person in this way does not sufficiently respect and take account of the fact that he is a separate person, that his is the only life he has.** He does not get some overbalancing good from his sacrifice, and **no one is entitled to force this upon him--least of all a state or government that claims his allegiance** (as other individuals do not) and that therefore scrupulously must be neutral between its citizens."

**Subpoint C**

Finally, Noizick explains how taxing somebody for something that he or she does not want is a form of slavery.

Seizing the results of someone's labor is equivalent to seizing hours from him and directing him to carry on various activities. If people force you to certain work, or unrewarded work, for a certain period of time, they decide what you are to do and what purposes your work is to serve apart form your decisions. This process whereby they take this decision from you makes them a part-owner of you; it gives them a property right in you.”

Contention 2:

By guaranteeing universal healthcare, the US government will cause the destruction of private sector jobs. It creates monopolies, which are bad b

The government’s initial step in attempting to create a government-run healthcare monopoly has been to propose a law that would eventually drive the private health insurance industry out of existence. Additional taxes and mandated costs are to be imposed on health insurance companies, while a government-run “health insurance” bureaucracy will be created, ostensibly to “compete” with the private companies. The hoped-for end result is one big government monopoly, which, like all government monopolies, will operate with all the efficiency of the post office and all the charm and compassion of the IRS.

This encourages monopolies that are dangerous to the economy because they cause un-competitiveness. Also, people ought to have the freedom to pursue life, liberty, and happiness. A monopoly stops that.

Contention 3:

Our government cannot afford to bring up another expensive health care plan which will continue to raise our debt. It is unfortunate that as we strain under record debt we are being led by the most fiscally irresponsible administration in American history. This year they will run up a deficit of more than $2 trillion, which is five times the previous record of $454 billion set by Bush in 2008. It is no surprise, then, that the Congressional Budget OFfice (CBO) projects a rapid growth of the national debt int he years ahead. In its June 2009 report, the CBO projected that the debt held by the public will jump from 40 percent of GDP in 2008 to over 60 percent of GDP in 2010. In other words, there will be an increase of 50 percent in the first two years of Obama Administration. These projections may be high, but they do not factor in the cost of healthcare and other costly programs the president is seeking to implement.

*Menzel, Joseph (Universal Health Care will Bankrupt America, July 14, 2009)*