Freedom requires sacrifice. Sacrifice secures freedom. The ideal government protects one while minimizing the other. It is true that governments do have to sacrifice some freedoms to protect civilian life, but the ideal government must find an equilibrium between security and liberty. However, absolute rights, rights born unto all human beings, should not and must not be jeopardized.

If our absolute rights are jeopardized, then society and our lively-hood will crumble. Life itself is, in fact, our primary absolute right. The preservation of our very existence is essential to the protection of all of our rights. In other words, the protection of life is fundamental because, as we explained previously, an absolute right is a right born unto all human beings—life has to be protected and preserved for the continuation of the following. In addition to the preservation of life, the protection of our ideologies is an essential part of the development of society. This right binds individuals together creating these societies. For example, a shared belief in God, gods, or a philosophical or scientific notion allows individuals to seek out companions, develop relationships, and thus form communities. Additionally, the right to seek truth is paramount to individuals within a society. The lack of truth erodes the bindings that connect communities. Essentially, truth and the search for truth is a defining quality of the human condition. Human beings seek truth through interpersonal communication, religion, philosophy, etc. Finally, individuals have the right to freedom of person. Freedom of person is the right to self-ownership and equality. Specifically, no person, government, or corporation can own an individual. Moreover, a free person is justified in pursuing equality through social, educational, and occupational means.

In order to retain those absolute rights—the right to life, to belief, to truth, and to freedom of person—individuals must be willing to concede certain freedoms. The first of these freedoms is public privacy. Public privacy is actions and information displayed that others can see. Individuals should be willing to allow the government to monitor potentially harmful routines and cyber interactions. Additionally, individuals must allow the government to monitor and control access to information. For example, the government should monitor when individuals access guides on how to make explosives and other illegal substances. The government should also block dangerous and harmful articles. After all, as within the Patriot Act, this type of monitoring was enacted to protect the citizens of the U.S. from vicious acts against human life. The final freedom we must to concede is our personal actions that affect the absolute rights of others; such actions include bullying, theft, and murder. While conceding action can be a significant sacrifice, it is ultimately an act of selflessness. Human beings rely on interaction—both face-to-face and increasingly cyber-communication—sacrificing specific liberty to protect the rights of others helps to preserve and strengthen society. A government must foster this balance of freedom and sacrifice in individuals in order to protect both the state and its citizens.