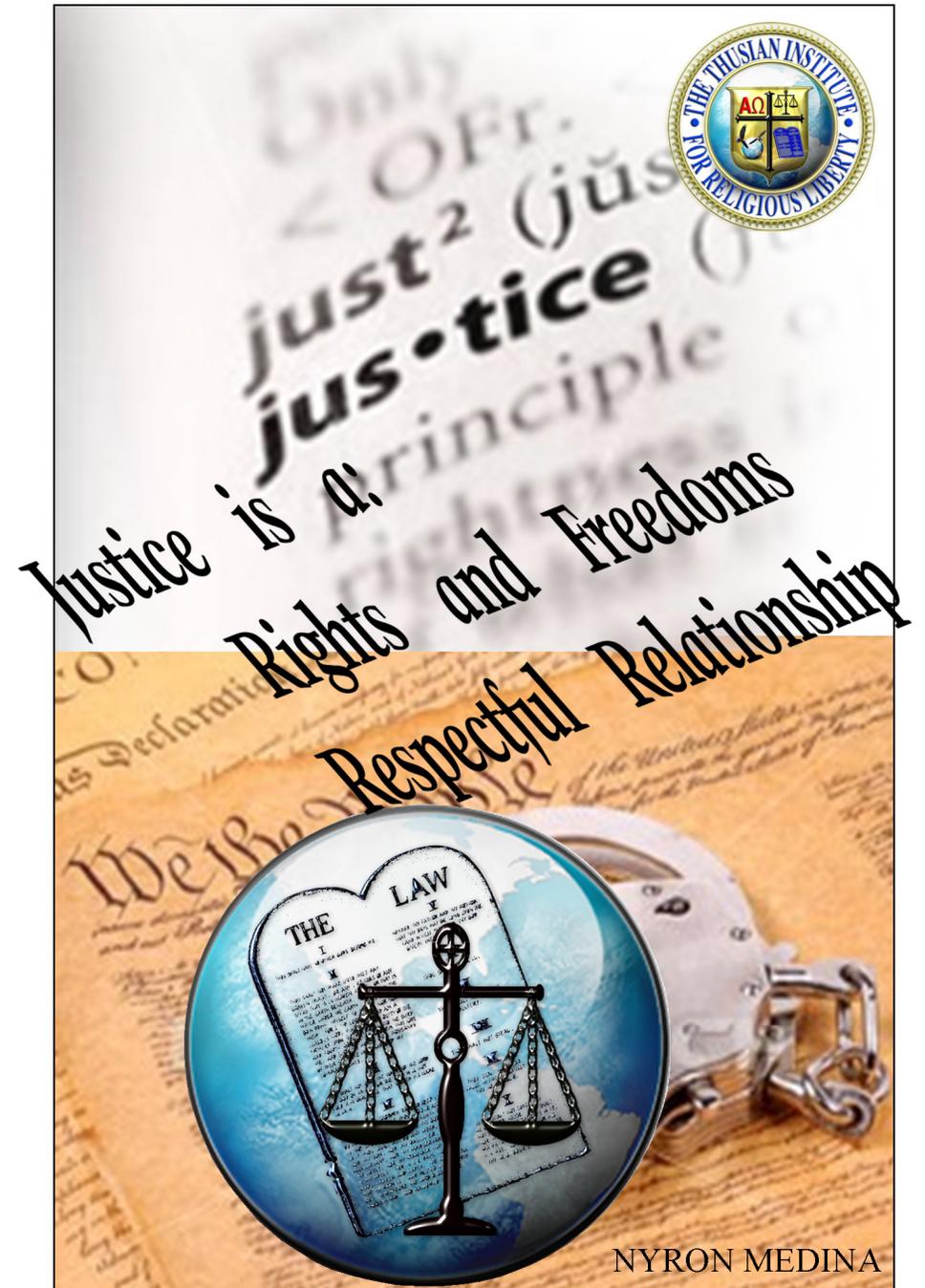




The Thusian Institute for Religious Liberty®
PO Bag 59 Lady Young Road Morvant,
Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
www.FirstFreedomTHINK.com
religiousliberty@diplomats.com
(868)625-0446

Your human rights education services provider



NYRON MEDINA

Justice is a Rights and Freedoms Respectful Relationship

1. When the term justice is use to mean “just recompense” for wrongs done, or a satisfaction of the sense of equity or quid pro quo (so much for so), we have to look at a rights and freedoms definition of the concept of justice.

First of all, all human beings have three basic rights.

They are as follows:

- (1) The Right of Religious Liberty,
- (2) The Right to Life, and
- (3) The Right to Private Property.

2. To practice and enjoy these rights all men have been given eight basic Personal Freedoms. They are as follows:

- (1) Freedom of Thought,
- (2) Freedom of Belief,
- (3) Freedom of Conscience,
- (4) Freedom of Choice,
- (5) Freedom of Opinion,
- (6) Freedom of Speech,
- (7) Freedom of Expression and
- (8) Freedom of Movement.

3. These rights and freedoms have a certain psychological and emotional dimension to them that need to be carefully considered.

- (a) The adequate pursuit of them without outside interference bring mental and emotional satisfaction because of the sense of mental fulfillment that attends their practice.
- (b) A sense of “freedom” as a pleasing experience attends the fulfillment of rights and freedoms in a person.

(c) This means that a sense of justice when related to with respect for the individual rights and freedoms, palliates the conscience.

4. This brings us to a better definition as to what constitutes justice.

- (a) Justice is the Law of God (Ten Commandments) as the source of good relations to humanity.
- (b) Justice is therefore a “*rights and freedoms respectful relationship*”, it is a right relationship which is in accordance with rights and freedoms.
- (c) The idea of justice in a person’s mind is an idea of a relationship that *respects* rights and freedoms.
- (d) Since injustice occurs when a person/s rights and freedoms are attacked, transgressed or disregarded, then it follows logically that justice must be a respectful, non-transgressive relationship of rights and freedoms to one’s fellowmen.

5. Thus when the satisfaction of justice is expressed; it is as follows:

- (a) Penalty as just recompense for infractions of other persons’ rights and freedoms.
- (b) The satisfaction of the sense of equity due to penalty meted out for the infraction committed upon the rights and freedoms of others.

Conclusion. Justice and injustice is therefore defined in terms of individual rights and freedoms.