

500 Right-Wing Political Arguments: A Reference Guide

Union of Saints

A comprehensive reference guide can organize 500 political arguments into 30 subject areas, covering constitutional rights, immigration, economics, national security, education, public safety, and social policy.

To keep the material useful for research, each entry can be phrased as an argument commonly associated with conservative, right-wing, libertarian, or national-conservative perspectives. These are not necessarily positions shared by every member of those groups, and the arguments can be evaluated against available evidence and opposing viewpoints.

1. Immigration and border security

1. A country should maintain effective control over its national borders.
2. Immigration laws should be consistently enforced.
3. Asylum applications should receive timely, individualized review.
4. Unauthorized border crossings should have meaningful legal consequences.
5. Immigration levels should reflect national economic capacity.
6. Employers should face penalties for knowingly hiring unauthorized workers.
7. Border security funding should be subject to public oversight.
8. Immigration agencies should have sufficient staffing and resources.
9. Immigration courts should reduce case backlogs.
10. Deportation priorities should be clearly defined by law.
11. Visa overstays should receive greater enforcement attention.
12. Immigration screening should identify legitimate security risks.
13. Human trafficking networks should be aggressively investigated.
14. Smuggling organizations should face serious criminal penalties.
15. Local governments should understand the fiscal effects of immigration policies.
16. Federal authorities should coordinate immigration enforcement with appropriate state agencies.
17. Legal immigration pathways should have transparent eligibility standards.
18. Immigration policies should consider housing and infrastructure capacity.

- 19. Refugee admissions should incorporate security screening and humanitarian obligations.
- 20. Immigration statistics should be published consistently and transparently.

2. National sovereignty and citizenship

- 21. National governments should retain authority over domestic laws.
- 22. Citizenship requirements should be clearly established in legislation.
- 23. Naturalization procedures should be transparent and consistent.
- 24. National interests should inform international negotiations.
- 25. International agreements should receive appropriate democratic scrutiny.
- 26. Elected representatives should remain accountable to domestic voters.
- 27. Foreign governments should not control domestic public policy.
- 28. National security decisions should remain subject to constitutional limits.
- 29. Governments should disclose significant international treaty commitments.
- 30. Citizens should have access to reliable information about national policy.
- 31. National infrastructure should be protected against foreign interference.
- 32. Strategic industries should be evaluated for national security risks.
- 33. Foreign ownership of sensitive assets should receive appropriate scrutiny.
- 34. Citizenship should carry clearly defined rights and responsibilities.
- 35. National identity should be compatible with equal protection under the law.
- 36. Government agencies should publish the legal basis for major actions.
- 37. National sovereignty should not eliminate international cooperation.
- 38. International organizations should be accountable for their use of public funds.
- 39. Foreign lobbying should comply with disclosure laws.
- 40. Domestic constitutional rights should remain enforceable during international crises.

3. Constitutional rights and the Second Amendment

- 41. Constitutional protections should constrain government power.
- 42. The Second Amendment protects an individual right to keep and bear arms, subject to applicable law.
- 43. Firearm regulations should be assessed against constitutional requirements.

- 44. Due process should precede government deprivation of protected rights.
- 45. Search warrants should satisfy applicable legal standards.
- 46. Unreasonable searches and seizures should be prohibited.
- 47. Freedom of assembly should protect lawful demonstrations.
- 48. Political speech should receive strong constitutional protection.
- 49. Criminal defendants should have access to legal representation.
- 50. The presumption of innocence should guide criminal proceedings.
- 51. Punishments should comply with constitutional prohibitions.
- 52. Government surveillance should have appropriate legal safeguards.
- 53. Property seizures should comply with constitutional requirements.
- 54. Religious exercise should be protected against unlawful government interference.
- 55. The right to petition government should remain meaningful.
- 56. Courts should independently interpret and apply the law.
- 57. Emergency powers should have legal limits.
- 58. Constitutional amendments should follow the established amendment process.
- 59. Government restrictions on speech should receive careful judicial scrutiny.
- 60. Civil liberties should be protected regardless of political affiliation.

4. Freedom of speech and religious liberty

- 61. Government should not punish lawful criticism of elected officials.
- 62. Religious liberty should protect people of different faiths and no faith.
- 63. Public institutions should respect constitutional limits on religious establishment.
- 64. Religious organizations should receive equal treatment under applicable laws.
- 65. Public employees should not be compelled to express personal political beliefs.
- 66. Peaceful protest should remain protected.
- 67. Political candidates should be able to criticize government policy lawfully.
- 68. Content moderation decisions by private platforms should be transparent where appropriate.
- 69. Government pressure on private speech platforms deserves public scrutiny.
- 70. Defamation law should balance reputational protection with free expression.

- 71. Journalists should be able to investigate government misconduct.
- 72. Whistleblowers should have lawful channels to report wrongdoing.
- 73. Academic freedom should protect legitimate scholarly debate.
- 74. Religious schools should be able to teach their traditions within applicable law.
- 75. Public funding programs should follow neutral eligibility standards.
- 76. People should not face government discrimination for lawful religious beliefs.
- 77. Peaceful disagreement should not automatically be treated as extremism.
- 78. Restrictions on public demonstrations should be content-neutral where legally required.
- 79. Government officials should distinguish criticism from credible threats.
- 80. Free speech protections should apply consistently across ideological viewpoints.

5. Taxation and government spending

- 81. Tax rates should be evaluated for their economic effects.
- 82. Government spending should undergo regular audits.
- 83. Public budgets should identify major spending commitments.
- 84. Taxpayers should be able to understand how revenue is allocated.
- 85. Tax codes should be simplified where practical.
- 86. Government programs should publish measurable performance outcomes.
- 87. Tax exemptions should receive periodic review.
- 88. Public agencies should identify unnecessary administrative costs.
- 89. Emergency spending should include appropriate oversight.
- 90. Public contracts should be awarded through fair procedures.
- 91. Governments should disclose significant budget overruns.
- 92. Tax policy should consider effects on small businesses.
- 93. Taxpayers should have accessible procedures for challenging errors.
- 94. Public pension obligations should be reported transparently.
- 95. Government grants should have clear eligibility rules.
- 96. Fraud involving public funds should be investigated.
- 97. Tax incentives should be evaluated against their actual results.

- 98. Spending proposals should identify recurring costs.
- 99. Legislatures should examine unfunded mandates.
- 100. Public debt should be considered when evaluating long-term spending.

6. Free-market economics and private enterprise

- 101. Competition can encourage innovation.
- 102. Entrepreneurs should be able to establish businesses without unnecessary barriers.
- 103. Regulations should be evaluated for their costs and benefits.
- 104. Small businesses need predictable legal requirements.
- 105. Private investment can expand productive capacity.
- 106. Consumers benefit when markets offer meaningful choices.
- 107. Antitrust enforcement should address unlawful anticompetitive conduct.
- 108. Government contracts should not unfairly favor politically connected businesses.
- 109. Bankruptcy laws should provide predictable procedures.
- 110. Occupational licensing should be justified by legitimate public interests.
- 111. Business formation procedures should be accessible.
- 112. Property rights can support long-term investment.
- 113. Regulations should distinguish substantial risks from minor administrative issues.
- 114. Competition policy should examine market concentration.
- 115. Trade associations should comply with antitrust law.
- 116. Economic regulations should be periodically reassessed.
- 117. Public-private partnerships should disclose financial risks.
- 118. Businesses should remain accountable for unlawful conduct.
- 119. Government subsidies should be evaluated for market distortions.
- 120. Economic policy should consider productivity and living standards.

7. Socialism and communism

- 121. Private property rights should receive legal protection.
- 122. Centralized economic planning can create information and coordination problems.
- 123. Government ownership should be evaluated against alternative delivery models.

- 124.Economic concentration in government institutions can create accountability risks.
- 125.Political leaders should not be exempt from financial scrutiny.
- 126.Public enterprises should disclose their operating costs.
- 127.Economic policy should protect opportunities for private entrepreneurship.
- 128.Government price controls should be evaluated for possible shortages or distortions.
- 129.Public ownership proposals should identify who bears financial losses.
- 130.Nationalization should receive legislative and public scrutiny.
- 131.Economic planning should incorporate local information and consumer demand.
- 132.State enterprises should be subject to appropriate independent oversight.
- 133.Government allocation of resources should have transparent criteria.
- 134.Public benefits should be evaluated for effectiveness and sustainability.
- 135.Economic freedom can be considered alongside social welfare goals.
- 136.Political pluralism should be protected regardless of economic system.
- 137.Historical communist governments should be studied for their economic and human-rights records.
- 138.Socialist policies should be evaluated individually rather than treated as interchangeable.
- 139.Public services should be assessed using cost, quality, and access measures.
- 140.Political labels should not substitute for examining specific policy proposals.

8. Law enforcement and criminal justice

- 141.Police departments should receive appropriate training and equipment.
- 142.Criminal laws should be enforced consistently.
- 143.Violent crime should receive appropriate investigative resources.
- 144.Police misconduct allegations should receive impartial review.
- 145.Prosecutorial decisions should follow established legal standards.
- 146.Criminal penalties should reflect offense severity and applicable law.
- 147.Victims should have access to support services.
- 148.Witness protection can help safeguard criminal proceedings.
- 149.Courts should resolve cases without unnecessary delays.
- 150.Police departments should publish reliable crime statistics.

- 151.Community policing can improve communication between officers and residents.
- 152.Law enforcement should have clear use-of-force policies.
- 153.Evidence handling should preserve chain of custody.
- 154.Officers should be accountable for unlawful conduct.
- 155.Repeat-offender policies should consider public safety and due process.
- 156.Rehabilitation programs should be evaluated for effectiveness.
- 157.Jails should meet legal and safety requirements.
- 158.Criminal justice reforms should be evaluated using measurable outcomes.
- 159.Organized crime investigations should target financial networks as well as direct perpetrators.
- 160.Public safety policy should distinguish proven evidence from anecdotal claims.

9. National defense and military readiness

- 161.National defense planning should address credible threats.
- 162.Military readiness requires appropriate training and maintenance.
- 163.Defense procurement should be subject to financial oversight.
- 164.Military personnel should receive promised benefits.
- 165.Veterans should have timely access to eligible services.
- 166.Defense contracts should be reviewed for waste and conflicts of interest.
- 167.Military installations should maintain appropriate cybersecurity.
- 168.Intelligence agencies should comply with applicable legal restrictions.
- 169.Classified information should be protected from unauthorized disclosure.
- 170.Intelligence failures should receive appropriate review.
- 171.Military families should receive adequate support.
- 172.Defense budgets should identify long-term obligations.
- 173.Military equipment should undergo appropriate safety testing.
- 174.Service members should have lawful channels for reporting misconduct.
- 175.Defense strategy should consider allied capabilities.
- 176.Cybersecurity should be treated as a national security priority.
- 177.Critical defense supply chains should be assessed for vulnerabilities.

- 178. Military interventions should have clearly defined objectives.
- 179. Congress should exercise its constitutional oversight responsibilities.
- 180. National defense decisions should account for financial and human costs.

10. Foreign policy and international organizations

- 181. Foreign aid should have defined objectives.
- 182. International assistance should be evaluated for measurable results.
- 183. Diplomatic agreements should be reviewed for strategic consequences.
- 184. Sanctions should have clear legal foundations and policy objectives.
- 185. Trade agreements should be assessed for domestic economic effects.
- 186. Alliances should have clearly understood commitments.
- 187. International organizations should disclose their budgets.
- 188. Foreign policy should account for civilian harm.
- 189. Diplomatic negotiations should protect legitimate security interests.
- 190. Human-rights abuses should be documented consistently.
- 191. Foreign governments' influence operations should be investigated.
- 192. International development programs should include anti-corruption safeguards.
- 193. Military aid should have appropriate monitoring procedures.
- 194. Foreign policy decisions should receive legislative scrutiny.
- 195. Refugee policy should consider humanitarian and security obligations.
- 196. International disputes should be addressed through appropriate diplomatic channels.
- 197. Sanctions should be evaluated for unintended consequences.
- 198. Foreign investment screening should consider national security.
- 199. International cooperation should respect applicable domestic law.
- 200. Foreign policy should be evaluated using outcomes rather than slogans.

11. Energy independence and environmental regulation

- 201. Reliable energy supplies are important to economic stability.
- 202. Energy policy should consider electricity affordability.
- 203. Grid infrastructure requires sustained investment.

- 204. Energy security should account for imported fuel dependencies.
- 205. Environmental regulations should be supported by evidence.
- 206. Pollution controls should consider public health.
- 207. Energy projects should comply with applicable environmental reviews.
- 208. Nuclear power should be evaluated using safety, cost, and emissions data.
- 209. Renewable energy projects should be assessed for reliability and land use.
- 210. Fossil-fuel policies should consider economic transition costs.
- 211. Energy subsidies should be evaluated for effectiveness.
- 212. Mining regulations should protect public health and natural resources.
- 213. Water quality monitoring should be transparent.
- 214. Governments should publish reliable environmental data.
- 215. Infrastructure permitting should have predictable timelines.
- 216. Energy storage research can improve grid flexibility.
- 217. Climate adaptation should address foreseeable infrastructure risks.
- 218. Land conservation policies should consider property rights and ecological effects.
- 219. Environmental enforcement should apply consistently.
- 220. Energy policy should account for costs, reliability, security, and environmental impacts.

12. Education, parental rights, and school choice

- 221. Parents should receive clear information about school curricula.
- 222. Public schools should publish measurable academic outcomes.
- 223. Students should have access to effective reading instruction.
- 224. Mathematics education should emphasize demonstrated proficiency.
- 225. Schools should have transparent disciplinary procedures.
- 226. Parents should have appropriate channels for raising concerns.
- 227. School spending should be subject to financial oversight.
- 228. Teachers should receive appropriate professional development.
- 229. School safety plans should be reviewed regularly.
- 230. Bullying allegations should receive timely attention.

- 231.Students with disabilities should receive legally required accommodations.
- 232.School choice policies should be evaluated for access and outcomes.
- 233.Charter schools should meet applicable accountability requirements.
- 234.Private-school funding programs should disclose eligibility standards.
- 235.Libraries should follow clear, lawful materials-selection policies.
- 236.Sex education should comply with applicable law and curricular requirements.
- 237.Schools should distinguish established facts from contested interpretations.
- 238.Academic standards should be transparent to families.
- 239.Education policy should consider local conditions and student needs.
- 240.School reforms should be assessed using evidence about student outcomes.

13. Family policy and traditional values

- 241.Family-support policies should consider children's well-being.
- 242.Parents should have access to reliable information about child development.
- 243.Adoption procedures should prioritize children's safety and welfare.
- 244.Foster-care systems should be accountable for placement outcomes.
- 245.Family courts should follow due-process requirements.
- 246.Child-support rules should be applied consistently.
- 247.Domestic violence allegations should receive appropriate investigation.
- 248.Marriage laws should be administered consistently.
- 249.Families should have access to affordable childcare options.
- 250.Tax policy should transparently explain its effects on households.
- 251.Paid-leave proposals should disclose their costs and eligibility rules.
- 252.Child welfare agencies should publish appropriate performance data.
- 253.Family separation decisions should follow legal safeguards.
- 254.Parents should have meaningful opportunities to participate in school decisions.
- 255.Children should be protected from exploitation.
- 256.Family policy should account for different household structures.
- 257.Religious families should receive equal protection under the law.
- 258.Childcare regulations should balance safety and affordability.

259. Family assistance programs should be evaluated for effectiveness.

260. Public policy should distinguish moral preferences from enforceable legal obligations.

14. Gender policy and religious objections

261. Anti-discrimination laws should be applied consistently.

262. Government agencies should clearly explain their definitions and procedures.

263. Medical decisions should be informed by reliable evidence and applicable consent requirements.

264. Privacy protections should be considered in intimate facilities.

265. School policies should comply with applicable civil-rights law.

266. Religious objections should be assessed under relevant constitutional and statutory protections.

267. Sports eligibility policies should clearly identify their governing criteria.

268. Government data collection should use transparent definitions.

269. Employment rules should provide clear procedures for resolving discrimination claims.

270. Harassment policies should distinguish misconduct from lawful disagreement.

271. Public institutions should explain how they balance competing rights.

272. Healthcare consent rules should be clearly communicated.

273. Minors' rights and parental responsibilities should be evaluated under applicable law.

274. Medical research should include appropriate safeguards.

275. Public accommodations policies should be clearly written.

276. Equal protection principles should guide government decision-making.

277. Institutional policies should be reviewed for unintended discriminatory effects.

278. Disputes over religious exemptions should receive consistent legal analysis.

279. Public debate should avoid treating all members of a group as identical.

280. Gender-related policy proposals should be assessed individually using relevant evidence.

15. Healthcare costs and government involvement

281. Healthcare pricing should be more transparent.

282. Patients should receive understandable information about treatment costs.

- 283. Insurance contracts should clearly explain coverage exclusions.
- 284. Competition among healthcare providers should be evaluated for its effects on access.
- 285. Medical licensing should protect patients while maintaining appropriate professional standards.
- 286. Drug approval decisions should use reliable safety and efficacy evidence.
- 287. Pharmaceutical pricing should be open to public scrutiny.
- 288. Hospital billing practices should be transparent.
- 289. Emergency care should follow applicable legal obligations.
- 290. Healthcare fraud should be investigated.
- 291. Public healthcare programs should report spending and outcomes.
- 292. Insurance regulations should be evaluated for effects on premiums.
- 293. Medical records should receive appropriate privacy protection.
- 294. Telehealth policies should consider access and safety.
- 295. Rural communities should have access to essential medical services.
- 296. Healthcare workforce shortages should be addressed through evidence-based policies.
- 297. Medical malpractice procedures should protect both patients and fair legal process.
- 298. Preventive-care programs should be evaluated for effectiveness.
- 299. Healthcare subsidies should have transparent eligibility rules.
- 300. Healthcare reforms should compare costs, access, quality, and patient outcomes.

16. Welfare, public assistance, and work requirements

- 301. Public assistance programs should have clearly defined eligibility standards.
- 302. Benefits should reach people who qualify under the law.
- 303. Fraud prevention should protect both taxpayers and legitimate recipients.
- 304. Administrative errors should be monitored and corrected.
- 305. Work requirements should be evaluated for their effects on employment and poverty.
- 306. Disability benefits should reflect applicable medical and legal eligibility standards.
- 307. Benefit applications should be accessible to eligible applicants.
- 308. Public assistance agencies should publish processing-time statistics.

- 309. Employment programs should be evaluated for sustained job placement.
- 310. Training programs should align with labor-market needs.
- 311. Housing assistance should be evaluated for effectiveness.
- 312. Food assistance should include appropriate safeguards against improper payments.
- 313. Welfare rules should consider caregiving responsibilities.
- 314. Benefit changes should be communicated clearly to recipients.
- 315. Public assistance should protect eligible people from arbitrary treatment.
- 316. Fraud investigations should include appropriate appeal procedures.
- 317. Poverty reduction policies should be assessed using reliable data.
- 318. Government programs should identify duplicated administrative functions.
- 319. Benefit cliffs should be examined for unintended disincentives.
- 320. Assistance policies should balance fiscal sustainability and basic needs.

17. Election integrity and voting laws

- 321. Election procedures should be transparent.
- 322. Eligible citizens should have meaningful access to voting.
- 323. Voter registration systems should maintain accurate records.
- 324. Ballot handling should follow documented procedures.
- 325. Election equipment should undergo appropriate testing.
- 326. Election audits should follow established standards.
- 327. Voting rules should be published before elections.
- 328. Election officials should receive adequate training.
- 329. Campaign finance disclosures should be accessible to the public.
- 330. Political advertising should comply with applicable disclosure rules.
- 331. Election disputes should be resolved through lawful procedures.
- 332. Candidates should have access to applicable recount processes.
- 333. Election cybersecurity should receive appropriate investment.
- 334. Voter intimidation should be investigated.
- 335. Election administration should protect ballot secrecy.
- 336. Absentee voting procedures should include appropriate verification safeguards.

- 337. Vote-counting procedures should be documented.
- 338. Election data should be released in a timely and understandable form.
- 339. Claims of election fraud should be evaluated using verifiable evidence.
- 340. Election reforms should be assessed for both security and voter access.

18. Federalism and states' rights

- 341. Federal agencies should act within their statutory authority.
- 342. States should retain powers reserved to them under the Constitution.
- 343. Federal and state responsibilities should be clearly defined.
- 344. Local governments should have appropriate authority over local matters.
- 345. Federal mandates should identify their funding implications.
- 346. State laws should remain subject to constitutional protections.
- 347. Intergovernmental disputes should follow established legal procedures.
- 348. Federal grants should disclose their conditions.
- 349. State regulatory differences can provide evidence about policy outcomes.
- 350. Federal agencies should explain the legal basis for major rules.
- 351. Local zoning decisions should follow transparent procedures.
- 352. State governments should publish accessible budget information.
- 353. Federal preemption should have a clear legal basis.
- 354. Emergency declarations should comply with statutory limits.
- 355. States should have appropriate input on federal programs affecting them.
- 356. Local public services should be evaluated against community needs.
- 357. Federalism should not eliminate protections guaranteed by federal law.
- 358. States should coordinate on shared infrastructure problems.
- 359. Intergovernmental agreements should identify accountability responsibilities.
- 360. The division of government authority should remain understandable to citizens.

19. Government transparency and corruption

- 361. Public officials should disclose relevant financial conflicts.
- 362. Government procurement should be open to appropriate scrutiny.

- 363.Ethics rules should apply consistently.
- 364.Public records laws should support legitimate access to government information.
- 365.Whistleblower complaints should receive appropriate review.
- 366.Auditors should have sufficient independence.
- 367.Lobbying disclosures should identify relevant clients and interests.
- 368.Government grants should identify recipients and purposes.
- 369.Officials should disclose required outside financial interests.
- 370.Investigations should follow evidence and legal standards.
- 371.Political appointees should comply with ethics requirements.
- 372.Public contracts should include appropriate performance standards.
- 373.Government databases should maintain reliable records.
- 374.Procurement exceptions should be documented.
- 375.Public agencies should explain significant policy changes.
- 376.Allegations of misconduct should not substitute for verified findings.
- 377.Inspector general offices should have appropriate investigative authority.
- 378.Public spending dashboards should use understandable categories.
- 379.Anti-corruption laws should be enforced without partisan favoritism.
- 380.Government accountability should include effective appeal and complaint procedures.

20. Media bias and freedom of the press

- 381.News reporting should distinguish facts from opinion.
- 382.Journalists should correct material errors transparently.
- 383.Sources should be identified when doing so is safe and appropriate.
- 384.Headlines should accurately represent the underlying reporting.
- 385.Polling reports should disclose methods and sample limitations.
- 386.Media ownership should be transparent.
- 387.Public broadcasters should explain their editorial standards.
- 388.Political coverage should accurately represent competing policy positions.
- 389.News outlets should distinguish allegations from established findings.

- 390. Investigative reporting should be protected from unlawful retaliation.
- 391. Corrections should be accessible to readers.
- 392. Statistics should be presented with appropriate context.
- 393. Social media platforms should clearly communicate moderation policies.
- 394. Government officials should not use public authority to unlawfully suppress reporting.
- 395. Anonymous sources should be evaluated according to journalistic standards.
- 396. Opinion columns should be distinguishable from news articles.
- 397. Media criticism should be supported by specific examples.
- 398. News consumers should compare original documents with secondary reporting.
- 399. Political claims should be checked against primary sources where possible.
- 400. Media literacy should include evaluating evidence and source reliability.

21. Public debt and fiscal responsibility

- 401. Government budgets should disclose long-term liabilities.
- 402. Debt-service costs should be included in fiscal planning.
- 403. Deficit projections should identify their assumptions.
- 404. Pension obligations should receive realistic actuarial assessments.
- 405. Public borrowing should identify its intended purpose.
- 406. Temporary spending programs should have clear review dates.
- 407. Tax cuts should be assessed alongside their revenue effects.
- 408. Mandatory spending should receive regular fiscal analysis.
- 409. Government agencies should report unfunded commitments.
- 410. Infrastructure projects should include life-cycle cost estimates.
- 411. Fiscal forecasts should consider economic uncertainty.
- 412. Public-private financing should disclose contingent liabilities.
- 413. Debt limits should be assessed for practical consequences.
- 414. Budget negotiations should identify major trade-offs.
- 415. Government borrowing should consider interest-rate risks.
- 416. Fiscal rules should account for economic downturns.
- 417. Spending reductions should be evaluated for service impacts.

418. Revenue forecasts should be compared with actual collections.

419. Fiscal sustainability should be considered across generations.

420. Debt reduction proposals should identify measurable targets.

22. Trade policy and domestic manufacturing

421. Trade agreements should be assessed for their effects on workers.

422. Domestic manufacturing capacity can support supply-chain resilience.

423. Tariffs should be evaluated for effects on consumers and businesses.

424. Foreign subsidies can affect competition in international markets.

425. Trade enforcement should follow applicable domestic and international law.

426. Critical goods should have resilient supply chains.

427. Manufacturing incentives should have transparent eligibility requirements.

428. Workforce training should reflect changing industrial needs.

429. Export controls should consider national security.

430. Trade disputes should be assessed using reliable economic evidence.

431. Intellectual property theft should be investigated.

432. Industrial policy should disclose its fiscal costs.

433. Domestic procurement rules should comply with applicable trade obligations.

434. Port and freight infrastructure should support efficient commerce.

435. Small exporters should have access to understandable compliance guidance.

436. Supply-chain diversification can reduce dependence on individual suppliers.

437. Foreign investment in strategic industries should receive appropriate review.

438. Trade adjustment programs should be evaluated for effectiveness.

439. Consumer prices should be considered when designing tariff policies.

440. Manufacturing policy should assess productivity and employment outcomes.

23. Agricultural policy and food security

441. Agricultural subsidies should be evaluated for their economic effects.

442. Farmers should have access to reliable market information.

443. Food safety standards should be based on evidence.

- 444.Agricultural land ownership should be recorded transparently.
- 445.Foreign investment in agricultural land should be assessed for relevant security and economic risks.
- 446.Water rights should be administered under applicable law.
- 447.Rural infrastructure should receive appropriate planning.
- 448.Agricultural research should address productivity and resilience.
- 449.Farm insurance programs should disclose their costs and coverage.
- 450.Food supply chains should be monitored for vulnerabilities.
- 451.Antitrust enforcement should address unlawful concentration in agricultural markets.
- 452.Small farms should have clear access to applicable assistance programs.
- 453.Agricultural labor rules should protect workers and establish predictable requirements.
- 454.Pesticide regulation should consider scientific evidence and exposure risks.
- 455.Soil conservation programs should be evaluated for results.
- 456.Food labeling should be accurate and understandable.
- 457.Emergency food reserves should have clear management procedures.
- 458.Farm succession policies should consider ownership continuity.
- 459.Agricultural trade policy should account for export-market access.
- 460.Food security planning should consider affordability, availability, and distribution.

24. Property rights and land ownership

- 461.Property ownership should receive due-process protection.
- 462.Eminent domain should comply with applicable constitutional requirements.
- 463.Zoning rules should be transparent and consistently administered.
- 464.Property taxes should have accessible appeal procedures.
- 465.Land-use restrictions should identify their public purposes.
- 466.Land records should be accurate and accessible.
- 467.Government easements should be documented.
- 468.Private development should comply with lawful environmental standards.
- 469.Housing regulations should be assessed for their effects on supply.
- 470.Building codes should address legitimate safety concerns.

- 471. Property owners should receive clear notice of applicable restrictions.
- 472. Foreclosure procedures should follow legal requirements.
- 473. Landlord-tenant laws should clearly establish the rights of each party.
- 474. Housing discrimination should be addressed under applicable law.
- 475. Public land management should disclose significant decisions.
- 476. Conservation easements should have clear terms.
- 477. Property seizure laws should include appropriate safeguards.
- 478. Land-use disputes should have accessible resolution procedures.
- 479. Infrastructure planning should disclose effects on nearby property.
- 480. Property policies should balance individual rights with legitimate public interests.

25. Veterans' affairs and military benefits

- 481. Eligible veterans should receive benefits in accordance with governing law.
- 482. Veterans' claims should be processed within reasonable timeframes.
- 483. Disability ratings should reflect applicable evidence and legal standards.
- 484. Veterans should have access to clear appeals procedures.
- 485. Mental health services should be available to eligible veterans.
- 486. Housing assistance should address documented veteran needs.
- 487. Military transition programs should support civilian employment.
- 488. Veteran-owned businesses should receive accurate information about available programs.
- 489. Veterans' medical records should be handled appropriately.
- 490. Veterans' benefit decisions should provide understandable explanations.
- 491. Disability examinations should be conducted under applicable standards.
- 492. Homelessness among veterans should be monitored using reliable data.
- 493. Veteran suicide prevention programs should be evaluated for effectiveness.
- 494. Military retirement obligations should be reported transparently.
- 495. Veterans should have access to information about education benefits.
- 496. Government contractors serving veterans should be held to appropriate standards.
- 497. Veterans should have lawful channels to report poor treatment.

498.Care coordination should consider eligible veterans' documented needs.

499.Veterans' programs should publish useful performance measures.

500.Government agencies should be accountable for delivering legally promised veteran services.

How to use this reference guide

These 500 entries are a catalog of possible arguments, not a finding that each argument is correct or that every right-wing political group endorses it.

For research or debate, evaluate each argument using five questions:

- Claim: What exactly is being asserted?
- Evidence: What data, legislation, court decisions, or historical records support it?
- Assumptions: What must be true for the argument to hold?
- Counterargument: What is the strongest credible objection?
- Policy effects: Who benefits, who bears the costs, and what unintended consequences might arise?

This approach makes it possible to compare political arguments across ideologies without confusing a political position with a verified fact.