

# DOWNLOAD PDF AGE OLD PIMPING : EXPLOITATIVE REPRODUCTIVE POLICIES : FURTHER READINGS

## Chapter 1 : The difficulties of "living while girl"

*Six Age Old Pimpin': Exploitative Reproductive Policies 77 Further Readings 85 Part 3 Emanpaci etd Not Lberi eatd Reproductive Policies Further.*

There are parental notification or consent laws on the books in 38 states. How are these robbing young people of their bodily autonomy? The article focuses on a few young men who went to jail and wound up on sex offender registries ostensibly for having sex with their teenage girlfriends. While the young men were teenagers themselves, at 18 the law considered them adults whereas their girlfriends at 14 and 15 were under the legal age of consent. Not only did they spend time in jail and postpone any future plans, their names now sit on sex offender registries alongside those of serial rapist, child pornographers, and pedophiles. And as is human nature, all I could think about was my own life story. Once upon a time, a couple of decades ago or so, I was in one of those not unusual relationships between a sophomore girl and a senior boy. In true high school style, we were fixed up by friends at the beginning of my sophomore year and had an on-again-off-again flirtation throughout the fall and winter too much of which involved me watching from a distance as his relationship with a perky senior named Suzanne played out in the halls between classes. But by spring they had broken up and one fateful Wednesday he called. From there we began what would be my first serious and my first sexual relationship. Years later as a sexuality educator, these are among the litmus tests I would suggest to teens. Get the facts, direct to your inbox. Subscribe to our daily or weekly digest. In Massachusetts—which has one of the least nuanced laws regarding age of consent—a person under 16 cannot give consent, and I was three months shy of my 16th birthday that summer. So, though I saw it as a normal and mostly positive sexual experience, had authorities been notified of it for whatever reason, they would have declared it a crime. This realization had my head swimming with questions. Should we really treat teenagers who have sex with other teenagers as criminals? Is there a way to protect teens from exploitation without making them vulnerable to unnecessary prosecution? And what does all of this say about how society handles teen sex? Later laws reduced this age to 10 or 12. The result was that an underage girl did not have to show that she had struggled in order to prove that she had not given her consent as her older friends did. Age of consent laws, therefore, made it easier to prosecute a man who sexually assaulted an underage girl. Though they remained largely unchanged for several centuries, the laws began to morph in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as other aspects of societies and the role of women changed. European nations and U.S. In the 19th and 20th centuries as the modern concept of the teenager began to emerge and movements formed to fight child prostitution and exploitation, the age of consent in most states was raised to 16 or even 18. Armed with the statistic that half the children born to adolescent women are fathered by adult men and that many of these children end up on welfare, some state and federal lawmakers began to argue that stricter enforcement of statutory rape laws would deter older men from having sex with teenage girls and would, therefore, solve the teen pregnancy problem. While some law enforcement officials thought this was the right approach, many advocates for adolescent health were skeptical at best. The problem is much more complicated than simply older men preying on younger women. The question remains, however, how do these laws distinguish between exploitative relationships and consensual relationships between young people? The laws are certainly more nuanced than I had expected, though above anything else, these laws are complicated. This is the age at which an individual can legally consent to sexual intercourse under any circumstances. Minimum age of victim. This is the age below which an individual cannot legally consent to sexual intercourse under any circumstance. If the victim is above the minimum age but below the age of consent, the age differential is the maximum age difference between the victim and the perpetrator where an individual can legally consent to sexual intercourse. Minimum of age of defendant in order to prosecute. This is the age below which an individual cannot be prosecuted for engaging in sexual activities with minors. Anyone else confused by these distinctions? Only 12 states have a single age of consent below which an individual cannot consent to sexual

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intercourse and above which they can. As I mentioned earlier, Massachusetts is one of those states where the age of consent there is simply 16. That leaves 39 other states where the laws are more complicated. I found that the only way I could follow them was to look at some specific examples. These particular examples were spelled out in a report prepared for the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services in 2002 so there is possibility that some laws have changed since. In most states, the law takes into account both the age of the victim and the difference in ages between the victim and the perpetrator. In fact, some states focus on the age difference between the two individuals. But other states like to make it even more complicated by taking into account the age of both parties. Other states, however, focus on the age of the perpetrator either on its own or along with the age of the victim. But wait, it gets even more complicated than that because many states make a distinction between sexual contact and sexual intercourse. In Connecticut, for example, engaging in sexual intercourse with someone who is less than 16 is legal under certain circumstances but sexual contact with someone who is less than 15 is illegal regardless of the age of the perpetrator. So are we supposed to give our teens law books or maybe decoder rings as they head out on a weekend date? Elizabeth Schroeder, the executive director of Answer Line, a national sexuality education organization that serves young people and the adults who teach them, explains: We can all agree that, say, 11 or 12 is far too young to be in a sexual relationship, but as we get into the teen years, opinions vary. Dennis Fortenberry, a professor of pediatrics at Indiana University who researches adolescent sexual behavior said: One study found that 23 percent of 13-year-olds, 34 percent of 14-year-olds have had vaginal intercourse. Teens are in many ways at the mercy of an enraged parent or an over-eager law enforcement official. The incident was brought to the attention of a guidance counselor who reported it to the authorities because she was under 16. Everyone involved in the case—both teens and both sets of parents—agreed that the sex was consensual and that if anything the girl was the aggressor in the incident. It is these registries that have experts most alarmed and upset because they have lifetime implications. States began to create such registries in the 1990s with the intention of protecting community members from violent sex offenders who were at a high risk of reoffending. Despite the fact that the majority of individuals do have sex at some point during their teenage years, adults continue to treat it as a problem that needs fixing rather than a normal part of growing up. And the application of these laws to teenage relationships seems like a natural—if not extreme—example of this. These laws are based on the assumption that teens are incapable of giving consent and that adults need essentially to protect them from themselves. Fortenberry, for one, disagrees with that premise: The laws perpetuate the age-old stereotypes of men as predators and women as helpless victims. As written modern laws are meant to be gender neutral, but Haffner points out that: We assume anything they do until a certain age has got to be victimization. Other Implications We also have to remember that these laws have implications beyond the obvious ones for the young people involved. Reproductive health care providers, for example, fear the impact of these laws on their relationships with young people because in some states certain professionals, including educators and providers, must report any act or suspected act of statutory rape. What does this mean for the health care provider whose client tells them of a much older boyfriend? Mandatory reporting laws are perhaps even more complicated than age of consent laws because this is often covered not in the statutory rape laws but in the child abuse laws and while some states declare statutory rape to be child abuse, others do not. The HHS report explains: In some states the laws seem to contradict themselves. In Utah sexual conduct with someone who is between 16 and 18 is only illegal if the defendant is 10 or more years older than the victim. However, sexual abuse includes all acts of sexual intercourse, molestation, or sodomy with someone under 18 regardless of the age of the defendant and sexual abuse is a reportable offense. Needless to say, health care providers are confused at best when it comes to their responsibilities and such confusion works its way into the exam room. What are health care providers supposed to do when a young woman reports being in a consensual relationship with an older male? Are they better off telling their client to keep the age of her partner to herself? The fear of course is that in either case young women will be deterred from seeking the reproductive health care they need. It is also worth noting that certain far right groups have used the reporting of relationships between younger women and older men as a

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means to attack reproductive health providers, such as Planned Parenthood, that provide abortion. In , for example , an anti-choice group, hired an actress to call abortion clinics across the country pretending to be a year-old girl who was pregnant by her year-old boyfriend. Other anti-choice organizations have used the cover of statutory rape laws to try and obtain health records of women who have gotten abortions. Amid all the outrage over these laws, the experts with whom I spoke all understood that we do have an obligation to protect young people from exploitation. Haffner likened this to the need for sexual harassment laws in the workplace: One place to start, however, would be to change the classification of statutory rape laws in order to make a distinction between the teen lover whose partner was legally too young and the serial rapist or child molester. As Schwartz put it: As educators, everyone I spoke to, wished for a national dialogue on these issues and for programs that would help teens handle consent issues. We suggested they take into account the relationship old friend, new acquaintance , the specific situation upstairs at a party, in a parked car , and their motivations to feel closer to a person, to gain popularity, to keep a partner from breaking up with them. But it is our responsibility as adults to teach them how to assess these situations. It is also our responsibility as adults to think critically ourselves about the benefits and risks of the laws we make and we how we apply them. No matter how good the intent behind it, there is something wrong with a law that forces a judge to brand a young man as a rapist thereby severely limiting his opportunities for housing and employment for the rest of his life simply for having sex with someone before her 16th birthday. And it is our responsibility as adults to fix it.

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### Chapter 2 : Black woman's burden : commodifying black reproduction (Book, ) [[www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)]

*BLACK WOMAN'S BURDEN Six Age Old Pimpin': Exploitative Reproductive Policies 77 Restrictive Reproductive Policies Further Readings*

Described as a political anthropologist for her keen ethnographic observation, Devi captures an ethnographic realism in her writing and a social conscience that have influenced all phases of her prolific career. Devi locates these gender violations in the rural areas where Adivasi women struggle daily to ward off physical thirst and hunger and male predatory advances against them and their children. In a July United Nations report entitled, Mary John establishes that India faces a crisis over the dwindling numbers of girls, and claims that the reduction in female birth rates has reached emergency proportions p. The report attributes the drop in birth rates to sex-detection technology, and the preference for sons, which according to the United Nations has fueled the increase in rape, abduction, and sex trafficking. Maria Mies points out a heading in an Indian newspaper which read: In her narrative accounts, women have affirmatively removed their future female offspring from a patriarchal system that denigrates and exploits them. In response to this continuing reproductive phenomenon, Lakshmi Puri, Deputy executive director of U. It is crucial to understand when reading this analysis that I consider each work as a narrative form of ethnographic reportage. Although delving into reproductive choices is often a difficult topic for Western feminists, these works offer a valuable venue to examine what Faye D. Within the specific historical regional positioning, Devi testifies to the struggle Adivasi women face in trying to retain control over their reproductive bodies and livelihoods. To husband or death. Her request for sterilization raises questions of reproductive control and incurs the wrath of her husband. The addresses they left are false. Here, we witness the drastic inner workings of a corrupt gendered economic structureâ€”the selling of young girls for survival. Devi observes that the police do little to help the mothers and young girls in these circumstances. Here, we co-witness how young girls have become alienated commodities to be bartered, bought, and sold as instruments of sexual labor. It is not until Giri has been duped into marrying her almost ten-year old daughter, Pori, off into what she believed at the time was a way to protect her from the same fate of her first daughter Bela that Giri begins to find another way out of her predicament. Unfortunately, the mother and father have been swept away by the desire to marry their daughters. Trusting Mohan, a family friend, to find her daughter a mate before Auchland intervenes, Giri, unknowingly, delivers her second daughter into a large-scale prostitution ring: It is for this reason, that Giri sterilizes herself and removes any future daughters from her womb to this fate. While Devi positions her protagonist in the act of patriarchal resistance, she more importantly unmasks the deep-rooted institutional relations, which sustain female vulnerability and sexual subjugation. What kind of woman would leave her husband of many years just like that? In this instance, Devi indicts the oppressive socio-political apparatuses at play within the community that bind women into their disposable second skin status. It is precisely this unrestrictive exploitative process of pushing women out of their domestic spaces and reproductive units that churns them into disposable commodities. Devi establishes that the sexual taking of young Dusad girls is nothing new in this village as the Misra2 landowners are accustomed to treating girls as chattel. If you want to take my honor, take it then. Here, again, we witness an affirmative attempt to remove the womb as a social factory for reproduction. After Dhowli gives birth, her mother and child are shunned and starved out of existence. Dhowli finally charges her deota god: Is it being rich that makes one so tender-skinned? Will she end up opening her door at night when the pebbles strike the door? For a few coins from one, some corn or a sari from another? Is that how she must live? Will she too become a prostitute in order to survive? Full of rage, she accusingly interpellates Misra: Dhowli is forced to prostitute her body in order to survive. When a suitor comes to the door, she lets him in. Just a scared worm! To prove his manliness, Misra takes charge of the situation and visits Dhowli at night. He affirms that she has indeed become a randi prostitute. She confirms this as her only way of surviving. How can I bring up your son? Dhowli admits that she had indeed entertained

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the idea of suicide, but later questioned why she, the woman, mother of his child should have to die. She is forced to leave her village and travel to Ranchi to register as a prostitute. If she remains, the community threatens to burn down her home Devi, , p. Dhowli is banished from the village, leaving her mother in charge of the baby son Devi, , p. In a declaration of self-determination, Dhowli ruminates on her socio-economic positioning. What has transpired in the lives of the Dhowlis of the Global South is an illusory concept of freedom of choice and freedom to make individual decisions concerning physical, sexual, and emotional needs. Instead, Dhowli will serve many masters. In Devi most troubling inquiry, she asks, Has nature too gotten used to the Dhowlis being branded as whores and forced to leave home? Or is it that even the earth and sky and the trees, the nature that was not made by the Misras, have now become their private property? Devi, , p. This provocative rhetoric raises questions about the naturalization of gendered commodification of reproductive systems, according to the logic of bourgeois patriarchy. I proffer that readers must look past the metaphorical constructions of parable to witness how Devi narrates the epistemic gendered violence of decolonization in which fathers unknowingly and knowingly sell their wives and daughters into bonded sex labor to pay off their debts. After their women are sold off in the city, they have only paid off the interest on their loans, never fully able to free themselves from upper-caste moneylenders. In both instances, the protective structure of the family is abandoned. Again, we see women caught within a pervasive system of slave relations that shapes all its members. Reduced to sexualized body parts, women become dissociated from their reproductive systems , p. In this context, the social researchers become part of the problem by blaming the victims for their circumstances. Moreover, she questions whether the law itself can offer a viable solution when corrupt patriarchal institutional arrangements fail to enforce the law. Can it subvert the value systems that have women internalizing their victimhood? It also raises the question, which Spivak addressesâ€”that of personal agency. It is within this space that the inscriptions on the subaltern womb are made visible. It is also a space to recognize the hegemonic internalization of gendered violence, in which reproductive systems have disappeared and collapsed onto the map of India itselfâ€”a complicit space in which wombs, hymens, breasts, and other reproductive organs occupy marginalized emblematic territories where individual women become subsumed as allegorical byproducts of its creation. Vandana Shiva is correct in arguing that NRTs are a strategic form of femicide to reduce the number of female fetuses and in turn reduce female population. Shiva quotes Vibhuti Patel who contemplates an advertisement promotion for amniocenteses: Like Shiva and Patel, I argue that it is imperative we recognize how the systematic exploitation of the female reproductive body is directly related to low female birth rates. Current research by ActionAid and the International Development Research Centre IDRC demonstrates plummeting female birth ratios since and approximately 10 million aborted female fetuses during the last twenty years Disappearing daughtersâ€”sex selection in India 18 June In so doing, she attempts to expose the myth by which her female protagonists grow to embody the meaning of human disposability. In this patriarchal insurgency, women are bought and sold, desecrated, raped, and disposed of when their reproductive bodies are no longer fruitful. I have proffered that persistent layers of patriarchal oppression and exploitation have doubly marginalized Adivasi women; moreover, I have examined some of the reasons why women have affirmatively removed their future female offspring from a patriarchal system that denigrates and exploits them. Funding This work was supported by globalmother. References References Banerji, R. Why is the annihilation of Indian Women A Genocide? India faces crisis over dwindling numbers of girls. Imaginary Maps by Mahasweta Devi. An anthology of recent criticism p. Of women, outcasts, peasants, and rebels. Dust on the road: The activist writings of Mahasweta Devi. Conceiving the new world order: The global politics of reproduction. University of California Press. Introduction to the power of women and the subversion of the community. Inside the business of modern slavery. Women in the international division of labour. Rethinking modernity, post-colonialism and representation. An anthology of recent criticism. Justice, sustainability, and peace. Outside in the Teaching Machine. Share â€” copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format. Adapt â€” remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor

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### Chapter 3 : pimp | Definition of pimp in English by Oxford Dictionaries

--Age old pimpin': exploitative reproductive policies --Labor in the industrial age --Becoming a social problem --Morons, mental defectives, prostitutes, and dope fiends: restrictive reproductive policies --Global capitalism in the electronic age --Pathologizing the black woman --She's out of control: controlling reproductive policies.

Sign up for Take Action Now and get three actions in your inbox every week. You can read our Privacy Policy here. Thank you for signing up. For more from The Nation, check out our latest issue. Support Progressive Journalism The Nation is reader supported: Travel With The Nation Be the first to hear about Nation Travels destinations, and explore the world with kindred spirits. Sign up for our Wine Club today. Did you know you can support The Nation by drinking wine? One of the enduring, cruel legacies of British colonialism was that, even decades and centuries after nations threw off British rule, there remained a chilling similarity to the experience of boys and men with same-sex desires in places as far flung as India and Nigeria, Australia and Uganda, Pakistan and the United States. Ad Policy As a child of affluent, cosmopolitan parents in s Calcutta, I learned to feel like a criminal long before I knew what homosexuality was. In my seven years there, I was subjected to unrelenting sexual assaults because of my pretty-boy looks and condemned for my femininityâ€”often by the very boys who assaulted me. Like my father and brothers before me, I went on to St. In this adult world, I had to confront a nullifying silence about homosexuality, which left me desperately fearful that there was no one else in the world with my sick longings. The silence was punctuated only by incidents that revealed an intense homophobia. My father and his friends spoke of men rumored to be homosexual in hate-filled tones that they did not use even when talking about the most vile politician or corporate swindler. Strikingly, they never mentioned lesbians. I was too unsure of myself then to wonder why homosexuals were the objects of such revulsion when there seemed to be no openly, avowedly gay men in India. The upshot of all this was that by the time I had reached adulthood I was certain that homophobia was an Indian tradition, an immutable feature of our ancient civilization. This belief persisted even after I learned, while studying in the United States in the mids and hungrily reading the pioneering works of Western gay scholarship, that the Indian law criminalizing same-sex relations had been inherited from the colonial-era Indian Penal Code of . It persisted despite the knowledge that Britain, arguably more than any other country, from the 16th century onward had developed a national mania for persecuting and killing homosexual men, and that criminal laws embodying this hatred had been exported to its colonies. All the gay men and women I met, however privileged, lived in apprehension. Many were in sham marriages in a desperate attempt to hide their orientation. In the public parks, where gay men went to meet others and find sex or love there being no gay bars , blackmail and beatings by the police were a constant danger. These signs of danger were a disquieting reminder of why my father had pleaded with meâ€”when I was debating whether to return to Indiaâ€”to remain in the relative safety of the United States. I knew we could be arrested and imprisoned, even sentenced to life imprisonment, the harsh maximum sentence. And then one night in , when I was aged 27, the worst of my fears became a reality. Thus, I saw that my aunts and other less Anglicized relatives in small towns handled the fact that I was gay in the most natural, constructive way I could have hoped forâ€”as an unremarkable matterâ€”rather than reacting with the homophobia I had initially encountered with my father. I saw that many men and women treated same-sex desire as acceptable to an astonishing degree, very different from the bigotry displayed by Anglicized Indians or the antigay violence I had seen erupting regularly in the United States and Britain. Even the grounds given for persecuting homosexuals or trans women lacked the bred-in-the-bone vehemence I had seen in the United States and Britain. Over the years, while documenting the extraordinary changes sweeping India, I saw gay men and women, as well as hijras and modern-day trans women, striving to build families and safe communities for themselves, often in shanty towns and slumsâ€”and that in many cases their families, friends, and neighbors defended and supported them, certain that they had an equal right to love. The Anglicized class to which my family and I belonged had an outside

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role in perpetuating archaic Victorian beliefs long after the ending of the British Raj. Unsurprisingly, the ascendant men who dominate the Hindu-supremacist Bharatiya Janata Party and its allied groups have also readily embraced the homophobia, pretending ignorance of its origins in the despised British Raj—conservatives are invariably homophobic, misogynistic, and indeed opposed to freedom for all but themselves. The positive result has been that not just on matters of same-sex desire but also on concepts of masculinity, gender expression, and intimacy, both authentic Indian traditions and contemporary grassroots trends are vastly more humane than the backward Victorian notions absorbed by influential sections of Indians. But while India is belatedly setting right archaic wrongs, the troubling truth is that Western nations have scarcely heeded the pointed lesson that applies to them: Ever since the days of President George W. Bush, the United States has been the worst offender, doing damage worldwide on everything from reproductive rights to the well-being and rights of sex workers and drug users. To submit a correction for our consideration, [click here](#). For Reprints and Permissions, [click here](#).

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### Chapter 4 : Legislating Teen Sex: What's (Terribly) Wrong With Our Age of Consent Laws - [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*The myth of the "angry Black woman" has been built over generations through clever rhetoric and oppressive social policy. Here, Rousseau explores the continued impact of labeling and stereotyping on the development of policies that lead to the construction of national, racial, and gender identities for Black women.*

It suggests that if a man is bothered by a woman talking, he should have her give him a blow job to shut her up. It makes a special detour to patronize "library chicks" for daring to "think for themselves. It seems to say: I dare you to call this out for the heinous, hateful garbage that it is. The "Ode to Women" music video In the s, the right wing launched a concerted campaign to convince people that we live in a post-sexist age, and we ought to move on to post-feminism as well. But the conservatives are savvy enough to avoid explicit arguments for the subjugation of women. Instead, a rising tide of sexually exploitative images and ideas about women has played an increasingly central role in maintaining a cultural justification for the inequality faced by women in the United States. I want to know, when are we current? But that lie is given away when "sexy" sexism combines with more straightforward sexism, like having women mouth the words "Bitch, shut your mouth," while dancing right out of their clothes. The objectification of women only exacerbates the very real daily encounters with harassment, violence and discrimination that women endure. As Hugo Schwyzer lays out in a recent article for online magazine Jezebel: Most harassers know damn well that shouting sexual slurs is a lousy seduction strategy. What they want is the thrilling reminder of their own masculine power. That violence is rampant. Nearly one in three women experience a physical assault from an intimate partner in adulthood. The Justice Department estimates that one in five women will experience rape or attempted rape during their youth, with some studies estimating one in four women survive rape in their lifetime. As of , the National Crime Victimization Survey conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics found that more than women are raped or sexually assaulted in the U. The Journal of Adolescent Health reports that 81 percent of year-olds are "afraid of being fat. In fact, women are increasingly encouraged to participate in their own exploitation. Only 30 years my lifetime ago, our mothers were "burning their bras" and picketing Playboy, and suddenly, we were getting implants and wearing the bunny logo as supposed symbols of our liberation. How [has] the culture shifted so drastically in such a short period of time? These are of course equally alien to both women and men. But these are stultifying, alienated concepts constructed not for satisfaction but for an endlessly expanding market. British socialist Judith Orr explains how raunch culture results from a "seepage" from a growing, enormously profitable, notoriously dangerous and unambiguously exploitative sex industry into the mainstream --but nonetheless claims to be empowering to women: This is what marks the new sexism from the old. Raunch culture is sold to us as a liberated way to express our sexuality and so, paradoxically, it has persuaded us to accept being objectified in ever more crude and shocking ways. This has led to a relentless seepage of values, images, behavior and dress from the world of selling sex for money into mainstream culture and society. But that argument gets credence not only from sex industry tycoons but also from some "feminist" camps as well. The Times interview of MacKinnon cited above gives the final word to one of her critics, Katie Roiphe, who accuses MacKinnon of suffering from a "vivid pornographic imagination Women have become a majority of the U. And areas of job growth for women have largely been confined to lower-paid, more precarious, traditionally female-dominated fields. And the current onslaught of attacks on public-sector unions threatens to slash wages, benefits and even bargaining rights of teachers, nurses and clerical workers--unions that are mostly made up of women. Our political rights are under sustained fire as well--and have suffered from decades of legislative backsliding.

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### Chapter 5 : The Strange, Long Afterlife of an Inhumane Colonial Law | The Nation

*A year old girl is befriended by an older boy or man. He starts by showering her with gifts and attention, so she becomes infatuated with him. He encourages her to tell her parents she's staying over with a friend, and to truant from school.*

The federal welfare reform law calls for the reduction of adolescent pregnancy rates through aggressive enforcement of statutory rape laws at the local and state level. Anonymous surveys were mailed to all Kansas district attorneys in ; 92 surveys were returned. In-depth telephone interviews were conducted with seven of the attorneys. Fifty-seven percent supported the current legal age of consent in Kansas 16 years. Fifty-three percent thought the law should not specify age differences between the partners. The potential impact of statutory rape prosecution on reproductive and psychological health should be considered in each case. Family Planning Perspectives, , 30 4: When a person has sex with someone who is younger than the age of consent, legally valid consent cannot be obtained, and that person has committed rape. In the United States, individual state legislatures usually determine the age of consent. As reported by one study in , the age of consent in 28 states was 16 years; in most of the remaining states it was 17 or 18 years, although in one state it was 15 years, and in another, 14 years. When the age difference is about years, prosecution may be unlikely, either because of prosecutorial discretion or because the case does not meet the legal standard of statutory rape. Larger age differences are a target of special concern for both the criminal justice system and the reproductive health community, however. One in five mothers aged has a partner who is six or more years older, according to one study on the age of U. Congress made the prevention of teenage pregnancies a major objective of the federal welfare reform law,<sup>3</sup> which recommends that "the states and local jurisdictions should aggressively enforce statutory rape laws" as one way to achieve this end. Nor is there consensus on what would be the likely impact of enforcement. The views of legal experts range from the risks of selective enforcement and racial discrimination to the benefits of protecting girls from "depression, disease and pregnancy. While federal welfare reform policy argues that it can,<sup>7</sup> many recent studies and commentaries<sup>8</sup> either suggest that it cannot or show no consensus on this topic. Moreover, enforcing such laws without considering the needs of women, children and fathers may inadvertently damage those whom the law is meant to protect. For example, an year-old male, branded a sex offender after impregnating his year-old girlfriend, may suffer employment discrimination as a result of his criminal status, thereby lowering the financial support available to the child. Some researchers have argued that targeting "older, predatory males" with statutory rape laws is unlikely to address more than a small share of the adolescent birth rate. Given the key role of district attorneys in determining which cases to prosecute, their opinions on statutory rape enforcement are an important part of the debate. We report the results of a opinion survey of Kansas district attorneys on statutory rape laws and on issues pertinent to their enforcement. Background Kansas has an adolescent pregnancy problem similar to that of other states, as well as interventions to reduce teenage pregnancy. In , there were 52 births per 1, women aged , compared with 57 per 1, nationally. In addition, a number of Kansas communities conduct peer education programs on pregnancy prevention, using trained peer educators in schools and other public settings. There are counties in Kansas, most of which elect county attorneys. In the five most densely populated counties, however, the legislature has created a district attorney system. While there are some differences between the county and district attorneys,<sup>16</sup> for our purposes these differences are minimal, and we refer to both as district attorneys. Kansas courts have long recognized that decisions about whether to file charges, to engage in plea bargaining or to reduce or dismiss charges are at the discretion of the prosecutor. While the title and powers of the district attorney may vary from state to state, the authority granted Kansas district attorneys is typical. We also circulated drafts of this questionnaire to public health and legal professionals for their comments. The questionnaire was mailed in May to all Kansas district attorneys. A preaddressed, stamped return envelope was also enclosed. A cover letter from the executive director of the Kansas District and County Attorneys Association stated that the information was needed for policy and

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research purposes, and defined statutory rape in Kansas as felony-level sexual intercourse with a child under the age of 16 who was not the spouse of the perpetrator. This mailing included a new cover letter written by an assistant attorney general from the Kansas Office of the Attorney General. The letter stated that the survey was anonymous, and requested a response if the first questionnaire had not been answered. Because we censused the attorneys-rather than sampling them-confidence intervals were not used. In addition to the survey findings, we also report in this article some of the comments made on returned surveys by a minority of the respondents. To add further detail, we also conducted qualitative interviews by telephone with seven of the district attorneys. These attorneys were asked to articulate their rationale for statutory rape law enforcement, to characterize their definition of aggressive enforcement and current practices, and to share their perceptions about the consequences of enforcement. None of the district attorneys whom we interviewed suggested that aggressive enforcement would reduce adolescent pregnancy rates. Instead, they focused on the immediate issue of protecting young women from exploitative relationships. All of the interviewees said that they considered statutory rape to be a serious crime, that they had a duty to protect children from harm and that it was a priority to prosecute statutory rape over lesser crimes such as disorderly conduct. The law was seen as necessary to "protect [juveniles] from making choices they are not mature enough to make. Seventeen percent agreed or strongly agreed that enforcement will discourage teenagers from obtaining reproductive health care, for fear sexual partners will be prosecuted. Thirteen percent anticipated that enforcement would decrease the emotional and financial support that young mothers receive from their partners. However, one respondent commented that it is "tough to decrease the nonexistent," indicating a perception that support in these instances is uncommon, regardless of enforcement practices. The district attorneys we interviewed mentioned as negative consequences of aggressive enforcement the possibility of breaking up a caring relationship or making felons of year-old males in similar-age relationships. They said they hoped to avoid these outcomes through use of prosecutorial discretion. None mentioned as a potential consequence the possibility that aggressive enforcement would deter teenagers from seeking reproductive health care. In the interviews, none of the attorneys indicated that statutory rape enforcement would aid in establishing paternity or in gaining financial support for children. Rather, they stressed their need for evidence of sexual intercourse including acknowledgment of paternity as one of the criteria necessary to prosecute a case. Public support was seen as conditional: Among the interviewees, there was general agreement that the public would be less likely to support enforcement if the individuals had a caring relationship or if the partners were within years of one another in age. One district attorney believed her community would be supportive of aggressive enforcement because of strong feelings about "protecting our children. Two of the attorneys we interviewed mentioned a Wisconsin case in which a prosecutor had been subjected to public criticism for prosecuting the year-old boyfriend of a year-old girl, in what was apparently a supportive relationship. This was viewed as a cautionary tale, exposing the limits of public support for prosecution. Several respondents went beyond objective age standards in their comments. One suggested that the determination of statutory rape be made according to the "maturity of the individual. One interviewee stated, "To protect young children-whether 15, 16, or 12 [years old]-the legislature [has] determined [that] they were not mature enough to make decisions regarding sexual relationships. One suggested, "Leave it to the discretion of the prosecutor. Two of the attorneys who held this opinion suggested that the law should specify a misdemeanor offense if the age difference was less than years. According to the attorneys we interviewed, age differences between the partners are a major consideration in deciding whether to prosecute. In general, the attorneys said they were less likely to prosecute in cases where the partners were close in age and the young woman was close to age. Indeed, when the age difference was less than three years, prosecution was the exception. The district attorneys said they were also less likely to prosecute when the partners had a long-standing, caring relationship or when the parents approved of the relationship. They also noted that less egregious cases were sometimes diverted out of the criminal justice system and into the civil law system for dealing with children in need of protection. Age differences mattered much less if the victim was mentally disabled, or if there was evidence that the relationship had been forced,

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according to the interviewed attorneys. In addition, the attorneys said they were more likely to prosecute when there was a larger age difference between partners—such as when a year-old associates with a year-old, or if they judged the younger partner to be lacking in emotional maturity. Prosecution was also more likely in the absence of a prior romantic relationship between the partners when a juvenile had been approached on the same day for sexual intercourse only, for example. While technically, "consent" is not an issue for underage juveniles, as a practical matter the attorneys said they also took this issue into consideration. For example, three of the attorneys noted behavior that might be considered legal among adults, such as furnishing a woman with alcohol before "consent" is obtained, may be seen as exploitative enough to justify a statutory rape charge when a juvenile is involved. Policies Related to Enforcement All of the attorneys whom we interviewed said that when they had good evidence, they prosecuted statutory rape as aggressively as they could. Sexually transmitted diseases STDs were mentioned by four attorneys, two of whom also cited pregnancy. Lack of attorneys, personnel or funds were not noted as significant barriers to enforcement by the district attorneys we interviewed. Discussion The finding that Kansas district attorneys do not believe that aggressive enforcement of statutory rape laws will reduce adolescent pregnancy rates is consistent with results from earlier qualitative studies,<sup>20</sup> including a recent American Bar Association ABA study<sup>21</sup> that was based on qualitative interviews with prosecutors from 48 of the largest U. In comparison, our study was weighted toward less populated and often rural counties. Both studies, however, show agreement on several key findings. In keeping with the first recommendation of the ABA study and welfare reform, three-fourths of the attorneys we surveyed agreed that law enforcement officials need training on the problem of statutory rape. In addition, both our study and the ABA study found the following: Despite their skepticism about the potential impact of enforcement on teenage pregnancy rates, most of the attorneys we surveyed nevertheless believed that the laws should be enforced. Belief in protecting children from a variety of harms and deference to legislative policy on the age of consent seemed to underlie these attitudes. While statutory rape laws were originally intended to protect the chastity of young women,<sup>22</sup> Kansas district attorneys reject limiting protection only to young women who had not had intercourse prior to the incident in question. This position fits squarely with both the renewed interest in protecting the state from financial claims and the objective of protecting juveniles, their parents and their potential offspring from the harms associated with early childbearing. Since reducing pregnancies, STDs and psychological harm are important objectives,<sup>23</sup> discouraging sexual relationships between adults and juveniles and promoting abstinence should not exclude those juveniles who were already sexually active. Leaving the age of consent below age 18 decreases the negative consequences of inappropriately criminalizing males and disrupting relationships that have the potential to develop into normal families. However, the Congressional intent of using statutory rape laws to reduce adolescent pregnancy rates will be much less sweeping if year-old women are excluded, as these are high-risk years for adolescent pregnancies. Nearly half of the Kansas attorneys surveyed believe that statutory rape laws should specify an age differential between the partners. They also report that the magnitude of the age difference is a major factor in the decision to prosecute: They tend not to prosecute cases in which the partners are close in age. The attorneys believe in slightly narrower age differences years than do members of the public and policymakers, as noted elsewhere three years or more. About one-third of the attorneys believe that the public would support aggressive enforcement of statutory rape laws. However, more research is needed to determine how the public defines aggressive enforcement and to what extent it will support such a policy. Because district attorneys have discretion to consider the policy implications of prosecution decisions, their views on how these policies are affected by their actions are important. The majority of Kansas district attorneys perceive no negative impact resulting from aggressive statutory rape enforcement on other state policies, such as controlling STDs. Acknowledgment of paternity and child support enforcement are probably topics about which the attorneys are better informed, however. This suggests that they may have weighed the facts and rated the objective of prosecuting statutory rape cases as the priority. Most likely this attitude is due to the perception that the individuals prosecuted for statutory rape will not provide much child support anyway. In addition, it may

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increase the probability that the child will have a relationship with his or her father.

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### Chapter 6 : Prostitution law - Wikipedia

*In Case You Missed It. New York's Paid Family Leave Policy Faces Uncertain Stardom It is being hailed as the most progressive state policy so far, going further than New Jersey, California and Rhode Island in various respects.*

Yet never before have I been as struck by the senseless disregard for human dignity as I have been these last two years while researching this book [on the new global sex trade]. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, it has one and only one meaning: You can only deal or trade in things that you have the power of ownership over. Ownership of another human being is slavery. Under international law, human trafficking is a serious crime and a gross violation of human rights and not an immigration issue. This UN human rights treaty was ratified by the UK in 2003, which means we have a binding obligation to implement its terms. The following infographic provides a summary of the definition. There are three elements: Any one of the acts listed is sufficient to fall under the definition if any one of the means is used for the purpose of exploitation. The elements of the international definition of human trafficking

**Sex trafficking** Notice there are four different types of exploitation. It is this first type of exploitation that we are concerned with here. For convenience and simplicity, we refer to human trafficking for this type of exploitation as sex trafficking. In other words, simply profiting from the prostitution of a woman is sufficient to meet the definition of this type of exploitation. Examples of sex trafficking A year old girl is befriended by an older boy or man. He starts by showering her with gifts and attention, so she becomes infatuated with him. He may give her cigarettes, alcohol or drugs, hoping she gets addicted. He may use pornography to soften her up to exploitative sex. He initiates sexual contact. Soon he starts demanding she perform sexual acts for others. If she resists, he threatens her – perhaps using physical violence, perhaps by threatening to publicise photos taken of her during sexual acts or to tell her school or parents she truanted. She may or may not be aware that money changes hands for the sexual acts. He abused his power and her vulnerability as a child, and he coerced and threatened her. He recruited her in order to exploit her prostitution – to freeload off her. She may consider him to be her boyfriend. But we can see that he is in fact her pimp – and under the international definition he is a human trafficker. Now suppose she manages to break free and get away from him. He goes looking for another meal ticket. He repeats the script. He quickly starts a sexual relationship with her and soon coerces her into prostitution and lives off her earnings. He recruited her, abused his power and her vulnerability, and used coercion, all so he could freeload off her prostitution. This again fits the international definition of sex trafficking.

**International sex trafficking** There have been reports in the media of women being auctioned off in pubs and airports on arrival in the UK; her ownership being transferred from one criminal to another. The criminals who brought her to this country and sold her to the highest bidder are usually recognised as sex traffickers, but those buying her are less commonly recognised as such. It should be clear by now that both the buyer and the seller at such an auction would fit the international definition of sex traffickers. In practice the debt bears little relationship to the actual costs and is invariably vastly inflated. She cannot refuse customers, sex acts, or sex without a condom. The trafficker may arbitrarily increase the debt at any time as punishment for resistance. This is debt bondage, a recognised form of slavery, prohibited under international law. Note that she is being trafficked and her trafficker makes vast profits from the exploitation of her prostitution. It would be incorrect to describe her situation as having been trafficked into prostitution – because she continues to be in a state of being trafficked. The deception can be about the conditions as well as the type of work. She may have known she would be involved in prostitution but she expected to live in a nice flat, make good money, have two days off a week and work out of a bar where she could choose her clients. Inadequacies of the sex trafficking law in England and Wales

The human trafficking legislation for England and Wales is defined in the Modern Slavery Act. Shamefully, it does not use the Palermo Protocol definition of human trafficking. This is entirely inadequate. This obscures the structural and cultural power inequalities within society that make it so easy for those in more favourable positions within those hierarchies for example, adult

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males to take advantage of those in less favourable positions for example, poor young females. This makes it hard to get convictions and for officials and the media to recognise the true extent and nature of the problem. We call on the UK government to address these shortcomings as a matter of urgency. Estimated worldwide sex trafficking statistics We believe that the National Referral Mechanism NRM “ the framework for identifying and supporting victims of human trafficking ” is also in urgent need for review. It also needs to be brought into line with our binding international obligations and to be firmly separated from the immigration authorities. Misleading research findings Given that even Westminster lawmakers appear not to understand the international definition of human trafficking, it should come as no surprise that many researchers suffer from similar misconceptions. He appears to have taken what the women said at face value, and made no effort to measure their experiences through the lens of the international definition, nor to have explained what trafficking actually means before asking them whether they felt it applied to them. This may not be apparent to the person being taken advantage of. It helps to maintain the hope and sense of control without which life becomes intolerable or even impossible.

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### Chapter 7 : COLUMN: Gov. Holcomb's greatest challenge - Indiana Daily Student

*Studies suggest that a healthy, year-old woman trying to get pregnant has about a 20 percent chance of becoming pregnant every month. By age 40, that chance declines to about 5 percent per month. "So when you look at the demographics and what's happened in terms of fertility potential, you have the perfect storm of fertility chances.*

Often the sex trade is seen as a violation of human dignity, moral or religious beliefs. Russia [27] Also known as "criminalization". Solicitation is also often prohibited. Whilst this model recognises prostitutes may choose work in the trade, it is morally wrong. Laws are designed to stop prostitution impacting on the public. England [26] Neo-abolitionism Neo-abolitionists believe there is no free choice for people entering prostitution, it violates their human rights and that prostitution is the sale and consumption of human bodies. Whilst prostitutes themselves commit no crime, clients and any third party involvement is criminalised. Sweden [26] Also called the "Swedish model" or "Nordic model". The Netherlands [26] also called "regulationist". Decriminalizing sex work The decriminalization of sex work is the removal of criminal penalties for sex work. Removing criminal prosecution for sex workers creates a safer and healthier environment [32] and allows them to live with less social exclusion and stigma. In Vienna, in April, there were 1, female and 21 male prostitutes officially registered. Thus, it is a fact that more women than men are arrested, and the true extent of the crime is underreported. James reports that, in the United States, the arrest ratio of women to men was 3: With particular reference to children, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child creates specific obligations. Article 34 stipulates that: State Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, State Parties shall, in particular, take all appropriate national, bilateral, and multilateral measures to prevent: The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity. The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices. The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials. As of, twenty four countries had enacted legislation criminalising child sex tourism, e. Laws with extraterritorial application are intended to fill the gap when countries are unwilling or unable to take action against known offenders. The rationale is that child-sex offenders should not escape justice simply because they are in a position to return to their home country. There is little research into whether the child sex tourism legislation has any real deterrent effect on adults determined to have sex with children overseas. It may be that these people are simply more careful in their activities as a result of the laws. There are three obvious problems: Views of prohibitionists See also: Feminist views on prostitution and International Abolitionist Federation In most countries where prostitution is illegal, the prohibition of the sex trade is subject to debate and controversy among some people and some organizations, with some voices saying that the fact that prostitution is illegal increases criminal activities and negatively affects the prostitutes. Those who support prohibition or abolition of prostitution [35] argue that keeping prostitution illegal is the best way to prevent abusive and dangerous activities child prostitution, human trafficking etc. They argue that a system which allows legalized and regulated prostitution has very negative effects and does not improve the situation of the prostitutes; such legal systems only lead to crime and abuse: In these jurisdictions, there is a specific law, which explicitly allows the practice of prostitution if certain conditions are met as opposed to places where prostitution is legal only because there is no law to prohibit it. The degree of regulation, however, varies very much by jurisdiction. Such approaches are taken with the stance that prostitution is impossible to eliminate, and thus these societies have chosen to regulate it in an attempt to increase transparency and therefore reduce the more undesirable consequences. Goals of such regulations include controlling sexually transmitted disease, reducing sexual slavery, controlling where brothels may operate and dissociating prostitution from crime syndicates. In countries where prostitution is legal and regulated, it is usual for the practice to be restricted to particular areas. In countries where prostitution itself is legal, but associated activities are outlawed, prostitution is generally not regulated. In Nevada, state law requires that registered brothel prostitutes be checked weekly for several sexually

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transmitted diseases and monthly for HIV; furthermore, condoms are mandatory for all oral sex and sexual intercourse. Brothel owners may be held liable if customers become infected with HIV after a prostitute has tested positive for the virus. Labour laws The regulation of prostitution is problematic because standard labor regulations cannot be applied to prostitution. The typical relation between employer and employee where the employer is in a position of authority over the employee is, in the case of prostitution, viewed by many as contrary to the physical integrity of the prostitute. It is forbidden to order a person to have sex on a given moment at a given place. Many sex operators also do not want to pay social security contributions, which comes with paid labor. Therefore, many prostitutes, in countries where prostitution is regulated, are officially listed as independent contractors. Sex operators typically operate as facilitators only and do not interfere with the prostitutes. Status of unregulated sex work The existence of regulated prostitution generally implies that prostitution is illegal outside of the regulated context. For example, Nevada has laws prohibiting the following: The punishment for prostitution varies considerably:

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### Chapter 8 : Misogyny as "entertainment" | www.nxgvision.com

*Age of consent laws are meant to protect young people from exploitation by adults but in too many instances they send year-old boys to jail for having consensual sex with their year-old girlfriends.*

A variety of sources, including the I. O , and scholars Erin Kunze and D. Hughes, also contend that the increased use and availability of the Internet has served as a major resource for traffickers, ultimately increasing the incidence of child sex trafficking. Dart sued the owners of Craigslist , a popular online classifieds website, for its "allowance" and "facilitation" of prostitution, particularly in children. As the Protocol reads, "State parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that member of their armed forces who have not attained the age of 18 years do not take a direct part in hostilities. For example, the I. O has recently investigated the use of Afghan children in the heroin trade and child involvement in the drug trades of Brazil. Children are sourced from orphanages or kidnapped, or parents may be tricked, cajoled or coerced into relinquishing custody. The Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in regard to Intercountry Adoption is an international agreement designed to protect children from such exploitation and to assist in preventing such illegal intercountry adoptions. Economic factors[ edit ] Forced begging is a profitable practice in which exploiters are motivated by economic incentives. The business structures of major rings of children trafficked for the purpose of begging have been examined as comparable to a medium-size business enterprise. Capability deprivation, meaning the routine absence of adequate resources that serve in facilitating opportunities, may account for cross-generational begging practices within families. In Europe begging is found in a number of minority cultures, especially popular within Roma and nomadic communities. Trafficking Victims Protection Act of affirming "victims of severe forms of trafficking should not be inappropriately incarcerated, fined, or otherwise penalized solely for unlawful acts committed as a direct result of being trafficked. For many nations the first step is the criminalization of begging and trafficking. First, there is intervention on a community level with education on the validity of some of these Quranic institutions provided to rural villages that typically send their children there. This is supplemented by improved regulation of schools within the nation to ensure that they remain places of education, followed by a greater enforcement of preexisting laws banning trafficking and exploitative begging. Finally, rehabilitation services have been provided with the help of CSOs to recovered children to provide them with the capabilities they have been denied. Recently the department has instituted a hotline where the public dials to report suspected incidences of forced begging, which law enforcement officials are expected to investigate further. This policy instituted in April has since led to the recovery of 9, children. As recently reported by UNICEF "certain behaviors, such as giving money to child beggars can also indirectly motivate traffickers and controller to demand children. Their initiatives are focused on educating passersby on the forced begging of trafficked Cambodians within their country to decrease the likelihood of donations. This campaign has enabled at least six children to be recovered and reunited with their families. For talibes religious leaders have been asked to take a stance against begging using passages cited from the Quran, such as "Except paradise, you should not beg anything for the sake of Allah" 8: The orphanage then misrepresent them as "orphans", ensuring an income for the orphanages. Supply and demand framework[ edit ] Child trafficking is often conceptualized using the economic model of supply and demand.

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### Chapter 9 : Roots of the LGBT struggle | [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*in addition to basic health, among them sexuality, old age, anxiety, obesity, child development, alcoholism, and drug addiction We tolerate physicians to examine a wider range of issues because we hope that these experts can provide factual and effective cures to complex human problems, as they have to various infectious diseases.*

Forty-six years ago, another civil rights march brought a similar demand to Washington. They came, as Martin Luther King Jr. There has been years of organizing, with activists taking on difficult battles, fierce and bigoted opposition and discrimination, successes as well as setbacks, on the local level as well as the national--all of which informed the struggles to come. Before the rush of activism in the late s, courageous individuals organized where they could. But for the most part, their efforts were small and disconnected from one another. But the climate of intense hysteria and fear had an effect on activists, who chose to be measured in their demands--to appear to conform and refrain from too defiant a stance. The winds had shifted by the late s, as liberation movements took up slogans like "Black Power. The Stonewall Rebellion of marked the beginning of a new gay rights movement. They also gave voice to a long-brewing anger that was waiting to explode--and now that it had, no one could put a cap on it. The rebellion was sparked by a police raid--an everyday occurrence in gay bars--but the reaction it set off was not everyday, and offered a brand-new way of looking at the struggle for LGBT liberation. They spoke for people who were suffering similar situations in cities across the country. Suddenly, the daily humiliations and brutality were exposed for everyone to see--and they were being combated. The old ideas of moderation were thrown out the door. As Sherry Wolf, author of *Sexuality and Socialism*, put it: By the time the riots subsided, activists began distributing leaflets that read, "Do You Think Homosexuals Are Revolting? What began as an ad hoc committee of Mattachine-New York to organize a march in commemoration of the riots evolved into a full-blown organization, the Gay Liberation Front GLF. Looking back years later on the debates between the more conservative Daughters of Bilitis and Mattachine leaderships, and the new radicals, one prominent militant, Jim Fouratt, summarized the tensions of that time: We wanted them to join us in making the gay revolution. We were a nightmare to them. They were committed to being nice, acceptable status quo Americans, and we were not; we had no interest at all in being acceptable. LGBT people received little for their efforts. At a time when it was common knowledge that AIDS was ravaging the gay community and killing thousands, Democratic Party leaders distanced themselves from gay rights issues. The Democratic Party presidential nominee Michael Dukakis even voiced opposition to gay foster parents and a gay caucus in the party. Bill Clinton raised expectations when he took office--he had promised an end to the discrimination of gays and lesbians in the military among other changes. But while there was cheering in the streets over what signified a truly new era in American politics--the first African American elected president--there was also anger in the streets of California, when Proposition 8, the ban on same-sex marriages backed by religious conservatives, passed. Though the mass protests in California and elsewhere seemed to come from nowhere, they were a cumulative response to all the rotten compromises and broken promises of the past. And the mobilizations involved not only LGBT people, but straight people as well--young and old, men and women, Black, white, Latino, Asian. Despite what the Religious Right would have people believe, vast numbers of people today came of age knowing someone who is gay, lesbian or transgender--or are so themselves. When anti-gay attacks take place, activists rush to organize and oppose them. King said in , now is the time.