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# Odd Bedfellows? US Pub(l)ic D and Sex Tourism in Cartagena

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## Abstract

The abstract is published online only. If you did not include a short abstract, the first few lines of the chapter will be displayed here. If possible, please provide us with a short abstract.

The informal economy, public diplomacy, sexualized nation branding are synchronizing in a misogynistic, exploitative context in Cartagena de Indias. This odious mixture needs critique and is widely recognized, many analysts and people in power connections derive from decades of imagery sexualizing the United States in particular in the Colombian imaginary as a result of military interventions in the region. The mixture of these forms of masculine desires to commit statutory rape.

## Introduction

“Explotación sexual comercial de niños, niñas, y adolescentes)<sup>1</sup> in Colombia is one of the principal issues confronted with numerous agencies and resources dedicated to opposing

actions, for there is a link between these crimes, official nationhood derives from: decades of imagery sexualizing young women in the Colombian imaginary as a desired source of men and nation in the region. The mixture of these forces and tensions makes the case for statutory rape.

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The backdrop to this is a nation emerging from extraordinary violence. The Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (Armed Revolutionary Forces of Colombia) that has claimed hundreds of thousands of lives and displaced millions of people. For secondary accumulation, the country is supposed to be a source of investment, extraction, construction, and natural and human capital. The federal government in 2012, “La Respuesta es Colombia” (The Answer is Colombia) the conceit that it is instead a solution—rebranding the country for development has been twinned with a wish to improve the nation based on an extraordinary climate, ecology, and heritage. Such a nation is alike.

Our contention in this chapter is that the informal economy, the nation’s tourism industry through rebranding are synchronizing a cocktail of promotional campaigns and child sex-trafficking. The inequalities and destructive impact are widely recognized (Bianchi 2017). ~~n.d.~~2017).

We focus on the coastal Caribbean city of Cartagena de Indias as well as a key figure in its history, symbolism, and diplomatic analysis, political economy, gender and ethnic studies, and etymology of public diplomacy, then consider Colombia’s social structure, these topics and sexual exploitation, and implications for the

## The USA and Public Policy

We write in the early days of an unprecedentedly chaotic and misunderstood the light and dark arts of international relations, diplomacy or foreign policy towards Latin America, and Colombia (currently trading as Donald Trump) in his presidential meeting towards Venezuela (Sancho 2017). Tiberius’ vows to diminish the Pentagon appear to bode ill both in terms of diplomacy and

however, provide some historical perspective. This must begin with imperialism at a distance, as opposed to classic colonial occupation.

Yanqui imperialism has always differed from the classic nineteenth-century dependent, client, or invaded states to gain independence from. Yanqui imperialism began at a well-developed stage of industrial capitalism. Unlike conventional European colonialism in order to control labor and resources, it has been characterized by complexities for opponents, analysts, and fellow travelers alike (Cuba); temporary occupation and permanent militarization (Japan); and a cloak of anti-imperialism (Franklin Delano Roosevelt).

As part of Yanqui imperialism, Latin America is subject to the Monroe Doctrine. President James Monroe in opposition to European intervention in the Americas are the business of the USA. Over two centuries, not only has it been a pastime, to be indulged in as desired. For example, the last two decades of drug trafficking via Plan Colombia. Under the Plan, the repression has been drawing on, reinforcing, and sustaining the Colombian military. The reconstruction has seen a proliferation of opportunities for the military (Lindsay-Poland and Tickner 2016).

This loose model of control has suited Washington. And the military has been firmly re-established by the 1990s as rhetorical tropes in the discourse of domination, with economic power underwritten by militarism and governmentality without government, as it were. As a consequence, the military struggle.

It is fitting that the exchange of people, from artists to everyone else, was against Nazism and Sovietism; in the case of the Americas, for example (Yúdice 2004). When the Republican Party took control of Congress, it dramatically diminishing funding and staffing for culture in Latin America in response to the end of anti-Sovietism (Miller 2000).

But the demise of Ronald Reagan's Cold War II was soon followed by the September 11 attacks, which suddenly appealed to the federal government, which sought a desperate survivor of the attack. The White House Office of Communications were created to build trust in the USA over the world.

Almost simultaneously, the former National Intelligence Council coined the embarrassingly penile metaphor "soft power" to describe the military and financial dominance. Soft power, as per the new foreign policy and corporate expropriation by fostering communication.

“influence opinions and mobilize foreign publics” by “engage” (Foreign Relations 2003, p. 15; Gilboa 1998; Brown 2004). The

By 2003, the State Department’s cultural budget amounted to \$100 million. Initiatives were launched across a wide array of governmental agencies: the State Department, the Broadcasting Board of Governors, the Pentagon, the National Endowment for Democracy, the Department of State 2005; Government Accountability Office 2005; Government Accountability Office 2005. The Media Engagement created “regional media hubs” in the name of

Some optimistic analysts discern the potential to transcend the limitations of the cosmopolitan third-sector possibilities (Ang et al. 2015). But the propaganda that has long been crucial to imperial ideology also pushes US perspectives across the hemisphere.<sup>2</sup>

Within the sphere of public diplomacy, tourism holds a special place, and civil society incarnates the idea of an organic understanding of development. The suits plan to expand service industries and animate ecological development. To appreciate the real impact of such a strategy, one must consider which produces its own desires for just such an industry policy.

## Gender and Race in Colombia

Violence against women is more common in Latin America than in other regions (Survey 2016). The Instituto Colombiano de Medicina Legal (ICML) reported 1,100 cases of violence in 2014, with 85.05% of victims being women (2015). But, unlike women, generally not as a consequence of violence against men (Romero Quevedo 2016; Wonder Women and Macho Men 2016). The 2015 affected thousands (Alarma y repudio en Colombia por ataques sexuales). Meanwhile, public-health experts argue that a failure to consider the impact of violence (Urrego 2013). At the same time, there has been a wave of US intervention culminating in the defeat of the nation’s 2016 peace plebiscite.

Women’s health and participation in the workforce, education, and economic growth descending from the 22nd spot it attained in 2006 (World Economic Forum 2015). Growth and virtually zero inflation (Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo 2015). The Report’s index of gender inequality reveals that Colombian women have a higher unemployment rate: 11.5% for women as opposed to 6.9% for men in the secondary labor markets, especially if they are indigenous or Afro-Colombian (p. 34; Perazzi and Merli 2016; Cabezas Cortés 2016).

Colombian women have formed various social movements to (Villarreal Méndez 1994; Solano 2003). But state policies designed to be consistently applied and largely ineffective, as these figures show.

Of course, daily life in Colombia is subject to additional forms of discrimination differently from the norms of the Global North. The state could be disaggregated as indigenous, black, Asian, and so on in West and Central America as one despite being a blend of indigenous, Afro-Colombian, white and 49% *mestizo*—a distinction that is itself not always clear. Three minorities, comprising about a sixth of the population, live communally and use their original languages (3.4% of the population are indigenous (10.6%); and 5000 Gitano (Roma) (0.01%) (Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística 2017). Racial inequality based on skin color are rampant, with whites and blacks at the extremes.

## Cartagena

Founded in 1533 by the Spanish, Cartagena declared independence of withstanding naval assaults during colonialism and independence wars against the Spanish Empires (McNeill 2010). The city is filled with streets named after Spanish conquistadores and rulers. Pedro de Heredia, who fought against the British, are among the most prominent. The recent mayoral administration has celebrated Cartagena's colonial past by returning the city's logo (a celebration of the emblem of the Spanish colony (Abello 2016) and appealing to the eighteenth-century attempt to starve Cartageneros into submission.

Today's population is well over a million (Cartagena Cómo Vamos 2017), a mixed heritage from native peoples, Africans, Spaniards, and indigenous people.<sup>3</sup> Lighter-skinned *mestizo* oligarchs dominate the city and causes of racial inequality (Valle 2017). A third of the population suffer disproportionately from unemployment, while the informal economy grows (Cartagena Cómo Vamos 2017).

The decades-long conflict in Colombia has seen many internal wars and *narcotraficantes* (narcotraffickers) rarely focused their efforts on the state (the paramilitary forces), state proxies of the right. Now that the focus is towards economic development through tourism that draw on the nation's history. But those steps are radically disarticulated from the rest of the country. The image of the domestic nation is decoupled from the international imagery has on the local population, despite drawing on a code to ecology, peace, and pleasure that belies the country's history of conflict.

# Tourism and Cartagena

Domestic tourism in Colombia, much of it dedicated to return Mompox, has been a feature of national life for decades (Esc ~~(Eseovar 2012)~~). Instead, resources and images alike focus on many more tourists than any other country (Oficina de Estudi

Even before the nation's great conflict began seven decades ago to stereotypical femininity. The formulation of tourism policy (Board) coincided with the first Concurso Nacional de Belleza. The Concurso has played a crucial role ever since in constructing through its annual coronation. The Concurso is celebrated in commemorates the city's status as the first province to free it emblematic event that brings all the regions of the country to resources (CO 2017).

David Letterman distinguished himself on network television skills the capacity to swallow 50 kg of heroin (Miss Colombi arrogance of US public figures towards the region, and the w risk. That particularly applies to Cartagena's image.

Named the Distrito Turístico y Cultural de Cartagena de Indias, the city is well known for beautiful colonial architecture, varied Cartagena's world heritage status derives from its place in the fortifications are the largest in South America and one of the remarkable testimony to faith and craft alike, and zones with artisans, and the occupying elite. UNESCO values these qualities are imperiled by tourism's impact on the natural and built environment based in colonial architecture characterize a racially divided

Some date the exploitation of the local population through to 1950s, Cartagena was designated as the nation's major tourist as a "*ciudad turística con un ambiente alegre y múltiples diversiones* many pleasurable activities for visitors). The first National Concurso attract visitors from the USA and western Europe and the corridor *como hoteles con aire acondicionado, piscinas olímpicas, sal de caballos*" (an elegant international casino with every imaginable dance halls featuring international acts, festivals, marinas, and

Two decades later, a World Bank economic commission study diversifying the economy through tourism. As per the 1950s, region's comparative advantages: proximity to the USA, reve

Cartagena would convert itself into a paradise of “*sol y playa*” have been called the four Ss sought by US visitors: sea, sand, exchanges by the beach or bed.

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In response to the Bank’s report, and various studies produce (Fedesarrollo) (Center for Economic and Social Research) and provision of “*exenciones e incentivos claros y atractivos*” (clearly acknowledged that this would not necessarily be a boon for the country to produce “*una distorsión social de consecuencias imprevisibles*” (p. 140). The report expressed anxiety that a service class of visitors created by an influx of tourists, and ordinary people would be

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Those predictions proved to be prescient. The sector’s growth led to unemployment, under-employment, social clearances, and severed relations with the USA, inter alios (Bernal-Camargo et al. 2001).

The city prioritizes the interests of tourists above those of its residents, increasing, teen pregnancy cresting, and education faltering, lives by contrast with most other Colombian city dwellers (Carrero et al. 2008). The city assiduously with chorine academics to negate bad news, lest Pan et al. 2011).

## National Imagery and Gender

Tourism campaigns have long placed great emphasis on Colombia. Tourism campaigns have included: “*Turista satisfecho trae más turistas a Colombia*” (Fall in Love with Your Colombia) (1975); “*Por la Colombia Para amarla, hay que andarla*” (Colombia: To Love Her, You must walk her) (1975). The campaigns highlighted the country’s diverse regions and peoples as essential to the national identity alongside products, places, and objects such as fruit, landscape, and the national economy in the 1990s came increased violence; the new century brought a new nation: “*Vive Colombia Viaja por Ella*” (Colombia Lives; Walk with her) (1995). The campaign was a response to a nation of desperation from a nation dominated by armed conflict (Torres et al. 2005). The association of beauty, nature, and light-skinned femininity.

The nation’s 2005 branding exercise took “*Colombia es Pasión*” (Colombia is Passion) and highlighted coffee, gems, and geography, feminizing the image of Colombia and trafficking and violence. The campaign’s signature feminine





Less conventionally, glamorously, legally, and legitimately, tourism, which has accelerated since its first spike from soldiers involved in World War I, has been recoded through informal tourism strategies the same way as flora and fauna.

Sexual tourism and exploitation are a blight on many tourist communities. The Fundación, the Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar (ICBF) demonstrate the seriousness of the problem in Cartagena (Grais 2005; Londoño et al. 2014).<sup>10</sup> Their research suggests that boys are victims of commercial sexual exploitation since the expansion of tourism.

*en Cartagena la ESCNNA está principalmente relacionada con los servicios sexuales de los menores, se encuentran indirectamente con el turismo, el valor de la oferta comercial del turista. Las víctimas de ESC son generalmente de grupos vulnerables: situación de pobreza y hambre, descuido o complicidad de la situación y no la denuncia.*

(in Cartagena, ESCNNA is profoundly connected to tourism. For children depends on age and the nationality of tourists. Factors propelling their participation include poverty and hunger in the community, which may know of the situation but fail to act.)

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This exploitation of minors is undertaken through networks that connect hotel check-in desks and taxi ranks are switching points between information about the trade and articulation into it. Such thin connections are the backbone of the industry.

Although the core of the industry is foreign adult men seeking sex, some of whom enter prostitution following familial rejection or similar trends, there is a high incidence of coercion and sexual abuse. Colombia has the highest rates of HIV/AIDS after sub-Saharan Africa (Baral et al. 2009).

Two examples from the region reflect the paradoxical, if not surprising, presence of US citizens. The first occurred during the summit servicing numerous Drug Enforcement Agency officials (on 11/11/12) (Ryan 2012).<sup>11</sup> The second was the capture of a web of prostitution on the Rosario islands, led by a 22-year-old former beauty queen (Barral 2012).

The local press viewed the Obama scandal as an isolated event, not the fault of authorities and the national government to promote it. The problem was away as the result of the character failings of a few secret-se-

Although the event was regarded as “quaint” and even “fun” America’s Bangkok. For despite diplomatic efforts to diminish city’s true level of sex tourism. It signaled that the image and custom—export materials—in a shocking link between public telling that the advisers on the “Colombia is passion” campaign make Colombia and Cartagena attractive places in the eyes of color, festivity, vibrancy and more ... its current realities emb

The Obama scandal dramatically illustrates the centrality of the 1950s as a destination oriented towards satisfying North American complex organizations of sex work have sprung up, involving particular to provide foreigners with the trade they are seeking

Both instances reference the centrality of the female body and working in the culture industries in the construction of gender world’s diplomatic underside and informal economy. Each ex world experience from US tourists, in contradistinction to the

## Conclusion

The international image of Cartagena is not as a site of light-paradise. It offers spectacular views of the Caribbean from the luxury hotels, street life, and a cornucopia of music and dance extreme Afro-Colombian poverty, and leftist intellectuals ass

Successive promotional campaigns designed to entice vast numbers governmental policies aimed at visitors and the US public in addition to attracting large numbers of people, these campaigns focus so beloved of development and diplomacy.

The industry incarnates and indexes a dark underside to Colombia the young and the extremely young in an accidental—but entrenched communication so beloved of the State Department and other instrument of sexual exploitation.

It is clear that state interdiction and public-health campaigns problem. Some strides have been made in that direction, than governing Pollyannaish fantasies stand in the way of resolving benefit to the Colombian economy that can be promoted with homologies between young women, male desire, nature, and curation of female imagery. The second fantasy is that the go

untrammeled interaction with folks from other, albeit strange of interests through their common humanity. How twee, when doctrines of national, racial, and gender superiority and cond

In short, the USA and Colombia must both revise their official poverty, and race in person-to-person links between the two nationally, and industry policy.

A serious shift in the rhetoric and imagery of development and tourism strategy, and rekindling its multicultural vision; and 1 Then we might see a reciprocal, realistic, and progressive bill rather than regarding them as aberrant accidents.

## Notes

1. The Ministry of Industry and Tourism has a site dedicated to exploitation: <http://escnna.mincit.gov.co/> .
2. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ime/americasmediahub/index.html>
3. [http://www.dane.gov.co/files/censo2005/PERFIL\\_PDF\\_COLOMBIA.pdf](http://www.dane.gov.co/files/censo2005/PERFIL_PDF_COLOMBIA.pdf)
4. <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/285> .
5. <http://www.icbf.gov.co/portal/page/portal/PortalICBF/materiales> .
6. <http://www.cartagenacomovamos.org/cartagena-entre-las-urbes>
7. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XEuYunbf8Ww> .
8. <http://www.procolombia.co/noticias/colombia-realismo-o-utopia>
9. A Latin American colloquialism for ‘the Giant of the North’.
10. <http://www.icbf.gov.co/portal/page/portal/PortalICBF/nuestro> .
11. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EaCaIPKbkf8> .
12. <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fuvMQAYhf48> .

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