ANDREW SULLIVAN

A READER

PRO AND CON

MARRIAGE: SAME-SEX

PP 353-361
FROM
California law, California validation policy is so strong that the San Francisco same-sex marriages which were concluded in 1996 under the California self-marriage law, would probably have a strong argument for invalidating the policy of the policy making the law. The problem is that the policy is not legal in terms of state law, without regard for the question of the validity of the policy making the law. The problem is that the policy is not legal in terms of state law, without regard for the question of the validity of the policy making the law.

There is a strong case for interpreting the policy as invalid under state law. There is a strong case for interpreting the policy as invalid under state law.

The policy making the law is invalid under state law. The policy making the law is invalid under state law.

The policy making the law is invalid under state law. The policy making the law is invalid under state law.

Marriages of California law. California validation policy is so strong that the San Francisco same-sex marriages which were concluded in 1996 under the California self-marriage law, would probably have a strong argument for invalidating the policy of the policy making the law. The problem is that the policy is not legal in terms of state law, without regard for the question of the validity of the policy making the law. The problem is that the policy is not legal in terms of state law, without regard for the question of the validity of the policy making the law.

There is a strong case for interpreting the policy as invalid under state law. There is a strong case for interpreting the policy as invalid under state law. The policy making the law is invalid under state law. The policy making the law is invalid under state law. The policy making the law is invalid under state law. The policy making the law is invalid under state law.
The Supreme Court of the United States has ruled that same-sex couples have the right to marry, thereby extending marriage equality to all Americans. This decision overturns previous bans on same-sex marriage and affirms the fundamental right of all adult, consensual couples to marry, regardless of their sexual orientation.

The Court's ruling is based on the principles of liberty and equality, recognizing that all individuals are entitled to equal protection under the law. This means that the government cannot discriminate based on sexual orientation and must treat all married couples equally.

The decision has significant implications for the rights of same-sex couples, including the right to adopt children, the right to make medical decisions for their partners, and the right to receive spousal benefits such as Social Security, health insurance, and retirement plans. It also paves the way for continued legal challenges to other discriminatory practices and policies.

This landmark decision is a victory for equality and a step forward in the ongoing struggle for civil rights and social justice. It serves as a reminder that the Struggle for Equality is ongoing and that there is still more work to be done to ensure that all individuals are treated with dignity and respect.
In 1974, over the following two years, more than thirty states passed anti-birth control laws. In the courts, however, the broad, deeply held beliefs of the majority of the justices were overturned. The courts are the ultimate judges of the laws, of course, and the excesses of the laws have not, and of course, have not. The courts are the ultimate judges of the laws, of course, and the excesses of the laws have not, and of course, have not. The courts are the ultimate judges of the laws, of course, and the excesses of the laws have not, and of course, have not. The courts are the ultimate judges of the laws, of course, and the excesses of the laws have not, and of course, have not.

In 1975, the Supreme Court held in Reed v. Reed, 405 U.S. 628, that a state cannot discriminate on the basis of sex in the determination of custody of children. The Court held that the law was unconstitutional because it was motivated by an impermissible purpose. The Court also held that the law was unconstitutional because it was motivated by an impermissible purpose. The Court also held that the law was unconstitutional because it was motivated by an impermissible purpose. The Court also held that the law was unconstitutional because it was motivated by an impermissible purpose.

In 1976, the Supreme Court held in Privacy v. United States, 422 U.S. 1, that the Fourth Amendment, which provides that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated," does not apply to the use of national security information by the government. The Court held that the government's actions in this case were reasonable and did not violate the Fourth Amendment. The Court held that the government's actions in this case were reasonable and did not violate the Fourth Amendment. The Court held that the government's actions in this case were reasonable and did not violate the Fourth Amendment. The Court held that the government's actions in this case were reasonable and did not violate the Fourth Amendment.
The same sympathetic motives as the forty-nine senators who voted in favor of the Kennedy-discrimination bill, echoed by Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, have been heard before. In the 1950s and early 1960s, a national consensus emerged that the negative consequences of discrimination could not be legally compensated. Instead, the courts should be used to address the issues, relying on existing law to resolve disputes. The same sentiment has been expressed today, with some arguing that a constitutional right to same-sex marriage has been established.

The debate over same-sex marriage has sparked a national conversation about the role of the courts in addressing social issues. Some argue that the courts should play a proactive role in shaping social policy, while others believe that the court system should remain neutral in matters of discrimination.

In conclusion, the debate over same-sex marriage is a complex and multifaceted issue, with no easy answers. The Supreme Court's decision to hear the case of Obergefell v. Hodges is a significant step in the ongoing conversation about equality and justice in America. As the court weighs the arguments presented by both sides, the nation looks to the court's decision to guide future discussions on same-sex marriage and other issues of discrimination.
same-sex marriage: pro and con

Hawaii could not in deciding their "discrimination" legislation

filed.

sented a destructive and unnecessary conflict.

spend a destructive and unnecessary conflict.

those feelings, the more likely it is that American society will be

those feelings, the more likely it is that American society will be

own the courts with the power and importance of legal and political power. This means that the courts have to strike a balance between the interests of the states and the interests of the federal government.