

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE IMPACT OF THE SEX INDUSTRY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION JANICE G. RAYMOND

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*The Impact of the Sex Industry in the European Union Janice G. Raymond January 19, England Download Attachment Public Hearing on The Impact of the Sex Industry in the E.U.*

As the sex industry in Australia is regulated by State and Territory law, and each state has a different model of regulation, Australia can be considered a case study of the impact of various models of sex industry law. Scarlet Alliance, as the national peak sex worker organisation in Australia, with a membership of individual sex workers and sex worker organisations, networks, projects and groups is well placed to speak to the impact of such models on the personal and work life of our membership: Legalisation and decriminalisation are two separate regulatory frameworks with different outcomes and impacts on sex workers. In the Australian States that Raymond refers to as legalised, the industry is in fact regulated by a licensing framework. The licensing model includes the development of a Government body to regulate the licensing of sex industry businesses, operators, managers, and in some cases sex workers. This is a complex model which results in a small percentage of the industry operating legally with, in some cases, extreme and illogical conditions regulating day to day operation. In both States it is the regulations determined by the Government body regulating the licensing system which introduced the most problematic conditions. Any negative impact of this model of regulation does not signify proof that legalisation is not effective as there have been positive outcomes for sex workers operating in the legal sectors. The negative outcomes of licensing frameworks relate to regulations and conditions that are illogical and not evidence based. Many individuals have little choice but to operate outside of the licensed and therefore legal industry when the regulations over-regulate the industry. It must be noted that anti-sex work feminists have lobbied for heavy regulation of the sex industry and have played a role in creating the existing unworkable legal frameworks. Sex Industries when regulated by police are susceptible to police corruption. One of the main reasons New South Wales decriminalised the sex industry was to remove police as the regulators of the industry to diminish police corruption. Many sex workers from the time before decriminalisation saw police as the Australian equivalent of pimps. Decriminalisation has been effective in reducing police corruption in NSW. Within a decriminalised sex industry, sex industry businesses are regulated like other businesses eg. Businesses are authorised and zoning is regulated by councils. Sex workers are not criminals and their work places are not illegal. As such, sex workers advocate for, and expect to have, the same rights as other workers. The likelihood of crime being reported to police has increased. A strong and vocal sex worker rights movement has given a voice to the sex worker community in Australia for over twenty years, informing Government policy, addressing myths and stereotyping in the media and informing other sex workers of their human and civil rights. The formation of collectives and lobby groups and the "unionisation" of sex workers has seen a once isolated and segregated group of individuals become a community, coming together in local, national and international networks and advocating for rights as workers and as citizens, irrespective of the legal environments they work in. Other factors which have contributed to the empowerment of Australian sex workers include: Supportive legal frameworks that remove criminal sanctions against sex workers and our clients. This has enabled sex workers to openly discuss and negotiate sex with other consenting adults our clients which in turn reduces the possibility of conflict and has increased our ability to effectively introduce safer sex practices into our sexual encounters with clients, thereby reducing our risk of HIV and STI transmission. Funded sex worker community organisations that enable us to come together to have a voice on policy, inform Government, be represented on Government bodies, participate freely, and determine the key issues affecting sex workers with a high level involvement of sex workers, including consultation with sex workers who are unable to participate directly. It should be noted that the issues affecting sex workers in Australia as defined by sex workers are not reflected in the Raymond document. In fact, sex workers in Australia have openly questioned the agenda behind Raymond et al. Anti-discrimination legislation in three States of Australia has created a legal framework that supports sex workers to address

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discrimination under the Anti-Discrimination Act. Inclusion in anti-discrimination legislation has begun to address systemic discrimination sending a clear message to Government agencies, service providers, police and the general community. Whilst CATW members have suggested that they support decriminalisation of sex workers, the group has NOT taken any public action in Australia to support the calls by sex workers in Australia for decriminalisation of sex work. This has included a request by sex workers for a member of the CATW to sign a petition supporting decriminalisation of sex workers in Western Australia, reversing laws which heavily criminalise women. The request was refused. Scarlet Alliance believes that the "support for decriminalisation of women in prostitution" is a public line by CATW to gain support from women generally. However, there has been no active action or support from CATW to progress decriminalisation, even though CATW has lobbied strongly for other sex industry law changes in Australia. The stereotypes relating to underage sex workers, pimps and drug use have been used to justify further criminalisation or regulation of the industry. Often these issues are focused upon at the expense of occupational health and safety. There is no evidence that sex trafficking is increased in jurisdictions with either a legalised or decriminalised sex industry. In fact, New Zealand and Australia have a low incidence of sex trafficking. As Australia has several different sex industry regulatory frameworks, including the criminalisation of sex industry businesses in three large States, any sex trafficking that does occur can not be attributed to legalisation or decriminalisation. It expands it Raymond, The size of the Australian Sex Industry has not expanded in the States and Territories that have a decriminalised or legalised sex industry. A clarification needs to be made that decriminalisation and legalisation as sex industry regulatory models do not seek to control the industry but rather to regulate the sex industry. Like other businesses and workplaces, sex industry businesses need to be regulated. The sex industry does not need or require extra regulation. When the sex industry is singled out as needing extra regulation over other businesses, it is usually because regulators are attempting to affect prohibition rather than legalisation. Indeed, extra regulation often simply enacts systemic discrimination against sex workers, and their workplaces. Sex workers benefit from a diverse choice of workplaces. Sex workers are not a homogenous group and like all other workforces, individual sex workers have varied requirements for suitable workplace arrangements. Australia has a culture of small home based businesses that operate with little to no impact on the rest of the community and provide smaller, sex worker controlled, workplaces. Larger sex industry businesses often have a higher turnover of clients are busier and suit sex workers who may prefer not to be responsible for managing a business advertising, phone enquiries, overheads, etc. New Zealand decriminalised the sex industry in As New Zealand is the only country to decriminalise the entire industry, it creates a good example for a case study of the outcomes of decriminalisation. The legalisation framework Raymond refers to is a licensing framework. A licensing framework, by its intention, divides the industry into illegal and legal operations. In this way it is the licensing framework itself which makes sex industry operations including many individual sex workers working privately illegal. This is not an outcome of legalisation but is the outcome of an over-restrictive licensing model. In , the numbers of brothels in Sydney had increased exponentially to The vast majority have no license to operate. To end endemic police corruption, control of illegal prostitution was taken out of the hands of the police and placed in the hands of local councils and planning regulators. NSW does not have a system of licensing brothels or individuals. It took a pragmatic approach that sought to minimize future potential for further corruption by government officers and unworkable over regulation. In significant law reforms were introduced through the Disorderly Houses Amendment Act. These reforms were a direct result of the Wood Royal Commission into the NSW Police Service that identified pervasive police corruption in respect to among other areas, the sex industry. The amendment to the Disorderly Houses Act abolished the common law offence of keeping a brothel. Councils have sufficient powers to regulate sex industry businesses - they have the same powers as they have to regulate all industries land usage. Legalization of prostitution and decriminalization of the sex industry increases child prostitution Raymond, Of all the states and territories in Australia, the highest number of reported incidences of child prostitution came from Victoria. ECPAT reported that for their "national inquiry"

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they "surveyed agencies, and of those were aware of incidences of young people engaging in csa [commercial sexual activity]. This inquiry did not, for ethical and resource reasons, speak to or interview any young people directly. Clearly this methodology can not be relied on to provide reliable numbers. Nor does this report make any link between numbers of youth providing sexual services and the legalisation of the sex industry. It boosts the motivation of men to buy women for sex in a much wider and more permissible range of socially acceptable settings Raymond, Results of a large representative study of Australian adults, published in found that An earlier study, at which time the sex industry was illegal in every state, found that This compares to studies in populations of European men, where from 6. Clearly, the legalisation or decriminalisation of sex work in Australia has not created increased demand. In fact, advertising is heavily regulated under the licensing framework in Victoria and would still be regulated under decriminalisation. Advertisements for sex industry businesses in Victoria are few and their depiction of women is far more discreet than advertisements for cars, chocolates, ice-creams, hair products etc. In our networks and communications with sex workers from Sweden, we have built an increasing awareness of the negative impact that the criminalisation of clients has had on sex workers. As clients will not attend an indoor establishment or visit a home which might easily be under surveillance, sex workers must now organise to meet clients in a public place or a hidden or quiet street or place determined by the clients. To sex workers in Australia, this means the usual control that sex workers have in determining where and when the interaction takes place would be removed and the clients demanding control of the service location in order to protect themselves from prosecution. Clearly this outcome is not a positive outcome for sex workers. Sex workers have spoken out strongly against the Swedish model of sex industry legislation for a number of years now. The fact that Janice Raymond is advocating for the same is in direct opposition to what sex workers in Sweden say they need to protect their safety. Sex workers in Australia report very high rates of condom use. How can women feel they have equal rights to anything when they and their workplaces are criminalised with no recourse to the legal justice? Many sex workers in Australia have described their decision to work as a sex worker as a decision made after considering a range of options. To many, sex work offers greater flexibility of hours and the ability to earn larger amounts of money in a shorter amount of time – allowing single parents and students, for example, to devote extra time to their children or studies without sacrificing their income. However, as sex workers are not an homogenous group, our motivations for entering the industry are diverse and uniquely individual. Raymond misrepresents the interaction between sex workers and their clients by her statement "Her compliance is required by the very fact of having to adapt to conditions of inequality that are set by the customer who pays her to do what he wants her to do. In a national talkfest of sex workers in Australia, sex workers described the initial negotiation as a time to set boundaries with a client, determine the price, introduce safer sex discussions and make the choice to agree to a booking or not. Sex workers regularly determine not to do certain activities or to refuse unsafe services because, like most people, their incentive to stay healthy is strong. This is evidenced by high rates of condom use amongst sex workers and low rates of STIs. A characteristic of contemporary anti-sex work writings is the use of terminology that is both repugnant and derogatory toward sex workers. Raymond and other CATW members, including Sheila Jeffreys, use the term "prostituted women" even though sex workers have pointed out the disempowering impact of the term and state that they feel its use is highly stigmatising. Women in systems of prostitution do not want the sex industry legalized or decriminalized. In Australia, sex workers have publicly called for the sex industry to be decriminalised and have done so consistently since the mid s. Sex workers and our organisations and regional and international networks are advocating for the decriminalisation of the sex industry.

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## Chapter 2 : The impact of the sex industry in the European Union. | calendrierdelascience.com

1 1 Ten Reasons for Not Legalizing Prostitution And a Legal Response to the Demand for Prostitution Janice G. Raymond (Published in simultaneously in hard copy in *Journal of Trauma Practice*, 2, pp.

Raymond, Coalition Against Trafficking in Women International CATW , March 25, Summary The following arguments apply to all state-sponsored forms of prostitution, including but not limited to full-scale legalization of brothels and pimping, decriminalization of the sex industry, regulating prostitution by laws such as registering or mandating health checks for women in prostitution, or any system in which prostitution is recognized as "sex work" or advocated as an employment choice. As countries are considering legalizing and decriminalizing the sex industry, we urge you to consider the ways in which legitimating prostitution as "work" does not empower the women in prostitution but does everything to strengthen the sex industry. Legalization of prostitution and decriminalization of the sex Industry increases child prostitution. It boosts the motivation of men to buy women for sex in a much wider and more permissible range of socially acceptable settings. Women in systems of Prostitution do not want the sex industry legalized or decriminalized. What does legalization of prostitution or decriminalization of the sex industry mean? In the Netherlands, legalization amounts to sanctioning all aspects of the sex industry: Ordinary people believe that, in calling for legalization or decriminalization of prostitution, they are dignifying and professionalizing the women in prostitution. CATW favors decriminalization of the women in prostitution. No woman should be punished for her own exploitation. But States should never decriminalize pimps, buyers, procurers, brothels or other sex establishments. Legalized or decriminalized prostitution industries are one of the root causes of sex trafficking. One argument for legalizing prostitution in the Netherlands was that legalization would help end the exploitation of desperate immigrant women trafficked for prostitution. The government of the Netherlands promotes itself as the champion of anti-trafficking policies and programs, yet cynically has removed every legal impediment to pimping, procurement and brothels. In the year , the Dutch Ministry of Justice argued for a legal quota of foreign "sex workers," because the Dutch prostitution market demands a variety of "bodies" Dutting, Also in the year , the Dutch government sought and received a judgment from the European Court recognizing prostitution as an economic activity, thus enabling women from the EU and former Soviet bloc countries to obtain working permits as "sex workers" in the Dutch sex industry if they can prove that they are self employed. NGOs in the Netherlands have stated that traffickers are taking advantage of this ruling to bring foreign women into the Dutch prostitution industry by masking the fact that women have been trafficked, and by coaching the women how to prove that they are self-employed "migrant sex workers. Forty-three municipalities in the Netherlands want to follow a no-brothel policy, but the Minister of Justice has indicated that the complete banning of prostitution within any municipality could conflict with "the right to free choice of work" Bureau NRM: In January, , prostitution in Germany was fully established as a legitimate job after years of being legalized in so-called eros or tolerance zones. Promotion of prostitution, pimping and brothels are now legal in Germany. After the fall of the Berlin wall, brothel owners reported that 9 out of every 10 women in the German sex industry were from eastern Europe Altink, The sheer volume of foreign women who are in the prostitution industry in Germany - by some NGO estimates now up to 85 per cent - casts further doubt on the fact that these numbers of women could have entered Germany without facilitation. As in the Netherlands, NGOs report that most of the foreign women have been trafficked into the country since it is almost impossible for poor women to facilitate their own migration, underwrite the costs of travel and travel documents, and set themselves up in "business" without outside help. The link between legalization of prostitution and trafficking in Australia was recognized in the U. In the country report on Australia, it was noted that in the State of Victoria which legalized prostitution in the s, "Trafficking in East Asian women for the sex trade is a growing problem" in Australiaâ€¦ lax laws - including legalized prostitution in parts of the country - make [anti-trafficking] enforcement difficult at the working level. Contrary to claims

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that legalization and decriminalization would regulate the expansion of the sex industry and bring it under control, the sex industry now accounts for 5 percent of the Netherlands economy Daley, Over the last decade, as pimping became legalized and then brothels decriminalized in the Netherlands in , the sex industry expanded 25 percent Daley, At any hour of the day, women of all ages and races, dressed in hardly anything, are put on display in the notorious windows of Dutch brothels and sex clubs and offered for sale -- for male consumption. Most of them are women from other countries Daley, There are now officially recognized associations of sex businesses and prostitution "customers" in the Netherlands that consult and collaborate with the government to further their interests and promote prostitution. As prostitution has been transformed into "sex work," and pimps into entrepreneurs, so too this potential "solution" transforms trafficking into voluntary migration for "sex work. Whereas there were 40 legal brothels in Victoria in , in there were 94, along with 84 escort services. Other forms of sexual exploitation, such as tabletop dancing, bondage and discipline centers, peep shows, phone sex, and pornography have all developed in much more profitable ways than before Sullivan and Jeffreys: Prostitution has become an accepted sideline of the tourism and casino boom in Victoria with government-sponsored casinos authorizing the redeeming of casino chips and wheel of fortune bonuses at local brothels Sullivan and Jeffreys: The commodification of women has vastly intensified and is much more visible. Brothels in Switzerland have doubled several years after partial legalization of prostitution. Most of these brothels go untaxed, and many are illegal. In , the Zurich newspaper, Blick, claimed that Switzerland had the highest brothel density of any country in Europe, with residents feeling overrun with prostitution venues, as well as experiencing constant encroachment into areas not zoned for prostitution activities South China Morning Post: Legalization was supposed to get prostituted women off the street. And many women choose street prostitution because they want to avoid being controlled and exploited by the new sex "businessmen. Thus, the majority of women in prostitution still choose to operate illegally and underground. Members of Parliament who originally supported the legalization of brothels on the grounds that this would liberate women are now seeing that legalization actually reinforces the oppression of women Daley, The argument that legalization was supposed to take the criminal elements out of sex businesses by strict regulation of the industry has failed. The real growth in prostitution in Australia since legalization took effect has been in the illegal sector. Since the onset of legalization in Victoria, brothels have tripled in number and expanded in size - the vast majority having no licenses but advertising and operating with impunity Sullivan and Jeffreys: In New South Wales, brothels were decriminalized in In , the numbers of brothels in Sydney had increased exponentially to The vast majority have no license to operate. To end endemic police corruption, control of illegal prostitution was taken out of the hands of the police and placed in the hands of local councils and planning regulators. The council has neither the money nor the personnel to put investigators into brothels to flush out and prosecute illegal operators. Legalization of prostitution and decriminalization of the sex industry increases child prostitution. Another argument for legalizing prostitution in the Netherlands was that it would help end child prostitution. In reality, however, child prostitution in the Netherlands has increased dramatically during the s. The Amsterdam-based ChildRight organization estimates that the number has gone from 4, children in to 15, in The group estimates that at least 5, of the children in prostitution are from other countries, with a large segment being Nigerian girls Tiggeloven: Child prostitution has dramatically risen in Victoria compared to other Australian states where prostitution has not been legalized. Of all the states and territories in Australia, the highest number of reported incidences of child prostitution came from Victoria. The Coalition Against Trafficking in Women International CATW has conducted 2 major studies on sex trafficking and prostitution, interviewing almost victims of commercial sexual exploitation. In these studies, women in prostitution indicated that prostitution establishments did little to protect them, regardless of whether they were in legal or illegal establishments. The violence that women were subjected to was an intrinsic part of the prostitution and sexual exploitation. Pimps used violence for many different reasons and purposes. Violence was used to initiate some women into prostitution and to break them down so that they would do the sexual acts. Of the women who did report that sex establishments gave

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some protection, they qualified it by pointing out that no "protector" was ever in the room with them, where anything could occur. One woman who was in out-call prostitution stated: Protection of the women from abuse is of secondary or no importance. With the advent of legalization in countries that have decriminalized the sex industry, many men who would not risk buying women for sex now see prostitution as acceptable. When the legal barriers disappear, so too do the social and ethical barriers to treating women as sexual commodities. Legalization of prostitution sends the message to new generations of men and boys that women are sexual commodities and that prostitution is harmless fun. As men have an excess of "sexual services" that are offered to them, women must compete to provide services by engaging in anal sex, sex without condoms, bondage and domination and other proclivities demanded by the clients. Once prostitution is legalized, all holds are barred. A whole new group of clients find pregnancy a sexual turn-on and demand breast milk in their sexual encounters with pregnant women. Specialty brothels are provided for disabled men, and State-employed caretakers who are mostly women must take these men to the brothels if they wish to go Sullivan and Jeffreys: Advertisements line the highways of Victoria offering women as objects for sexual use and teaching new generations of men and boys to treat women as subordinates. Businessmen are encouraged to hold their corporate meetings in these clubs where owners supply naked women on the table at tea breaks and lunchtime. A Melbourne brothel owner stated that the client base was "well educated professional men, who visit during the day and then go home to their families. They have the choice to accept that their male partners are buying women in commercial sexual transactions, avoid recognizing what their partners are doing, or leave the relationship Sullivan and Jeffreys: Sweden believes that "By prohibiting the purchase of sexual services, prostitution and its damaging effects can be counteracted more effectively than hitherto. A legalized system of prostitution that mandates health checks and certification only for women and not for clients is blatantly discriminatory to women. It is argued that legalized brothels or other "controlled" prostitution establishments "protect" women through enforceable condom policies. Some women said that certain establishments may have rules that men wear condoms but, in reality, men still try to have sex without them. Most guys expected blow jobs without a condom Raymond and Hughes: I was looking for the extra money. So called "safety policies" in brothels did not protect women from harm. Even where brothels supposedly monitored the "customers" and utilized "bouncers," women stated that they were injured by buyers and, at times, by brothel owners and their friends. Although 60 percent of women reported that buyers had sometimes been prevented from abusing them, half of those women answered that, nonetheless, they thought that they might be killed by one of their "customers" Raymond et al: Most women in prostitution did not make a rational choice to enter prostitution. They did not sit down one day and decide that they wanted to be prostitutes. Rather, such "choices" are better termed "survival strategies. Her compliance is required by the very fact of having to adapt to conditions of inequality that are set by the customer who pays her to do what he wants her to do. Most of the women interviewed in CATW studies reported that choice in entering the sex industry could only be discussed in the context of the lack of other options. Most emphasized that women in prostitution had few other options. Many spoke about prostitution as the last option, or as an involuntary way of making ends meet. The distinction between forced and voluntary prostitution is precisely what the sex industry is promoting because it will give the industry more security and legal stability if these distinctions can be utilized to legalize prostitution, pimping and brothels. Women who bring charges against pimps and perpetrators will bear the burden of proving that they were "forced. If prostituted women must prove that force was used in recruitment or in their "working conditions," very few women in prostitution will have legal recourse and very few offenders will be prosecuted. Women in prostitution must continually lie about their lives, their bodies, and their sexual responses. Lying is part of the job definition when the customer asks, "did you enjoy it? There is no doubt that a small number of women say they choose to be in prostitution, especially in public contexts orchestrated by the sex industry. In the same way, some people choose to take dangerous drugs such as heroin.

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## Chapter 3 : - The Australian response to "10 Reasons for Not Legalising Prostitution"

*from the European Union and former Soviet bloc countries to obtain working permits as "sex workers" in the Dutch sex industry if they could prove that they are self employed.*

Table of contents for Gender violence: Schiffman, and Margie L. Bibliographic record and links to related information available from the Library of Congress catalog. Contents data are machine generated based on pre-publication provided by the publisher. Contents may have variations from the printed book or be incomplete or contain other coding. Conceptualizing Gender Violence Laura L. Kiter Edwards Part I: Visit from the Footbinder? The Construction of Masculinity and the Triad of Men? The Socio-Cultural Context of Rape: A Chorale for Black Woman Voices? Sexual Terrorism Carole J. Forms of Sexual Coercion and Violence Section 1: Sexual Harassment Suggestions for Further Reading ? Changed Women and Changed Organizations: Gutek and Mary P. Sexual Harassment in Organizations: The Confluence of Race and Gender in Women? Rape Suggestions for Further Reading ? Violence in Intimate Relationships: A Feminist Perspective bell hooks Violence, Gender, and Elder Abuse: Domestic Violence Policy in the United States: Contemporary Issues Susan L. Miller and LeeAnn Iovanni Section 4: Locating a Secret Problem: Men, Masculinity and Child Abuse: Child Sexual Abuse and the Regulation of Women: Variations on a Theme Carol-Ann Hooper Commodifying Bodies Suggestions for Further Reading ? Pornography and Black Women? Sex Trafficking and Ethnography Anastasia M. Social Change Section 1. Beyond the Masculine Mystique Myriam Miedzian Supplanting Linguistic Violence William C. Women -- Violence against.

## Chapter 4 : 10 Reasons for Not Legalizing Prostitution | Vancouver Rape Relief & Women's Shelter

*The impact of the sex industry in the European Union / Janice G. Raymond 10 things men can do to prevent gender violence / Jackson Katz Action / Elizabeth Ward.*

## Chapter 5 : The Nordic Model | Task Force on Human Trafficking and Prostitution

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## Chapter 8 : Table of contents for Gender violence

*Janice G. Raymond. Worldwide, millions of women and children are receiving funding from the European Union (EU) Mafiya has also trafficked women into the sex industry in the United.*

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