

2

MONEY & POWER

**COMMERCIAL SEXUAL
EXPLOITATION IN SCOTLAND
SUPPORTING MATERIALS**

Z

ZERO TOLERANCE



**WOMEN'S
SUPPORT
PROJECT**

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ABOUT THIS PACK

A collection of writings on Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSE) have been include in this pack. It is not an exhaustive reading list but some of the key texts and articles that may support you feel more confident in leading an awareness raising session or discussion on CSE. You are not expected to read, memorise and be able to regurgitate it all verbatim!

We have a resource/reading list which may also provide some more ideas on reading:

www.womenssupportproject.co.uk/content/resources/184,182,239/Commercialsexualexploitation.html

Many thanks are given to the following organisations for their permission to reproduce their materials.

Object: www.object.org.uk

Demand Change: www.demandchange.org.uk



HARDCORE
THRILLS!!!

SECTION 1

COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION INFORMATION

1.1 WHAT IS COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (CSE)?

Commercial Sexual Exploitation¹ is part of the spectrum of men's violence against women and children, which includes incest, rape, sexual harassment and domestic abuse. There are clear links between issues such as childhood experience of abuse and neglect, domestic abuse, poverty, homelessness and addiction with women's involvement in prostitution, pornography and the sex industry.

Commercial sexual exploitation is ...

"A practice by which a person achieves sexual gratification, financial gain or advancement through the abuse or exploitation of a person's sexuality by abrogating that person's human right to dignity, equality, autonomy, and physical and mental well-being; i.e. trafficking, prostitution, prostitution tourism, mail-order-bride trade, pornography, stripping, battering, incest, rape and sexual harassment. Sexual exploitation preys on women and children made vulnerable by poverty and economic development policies and practices; refugee and displaced persons; and on women in the migrating process. Sexual exploitation eroticizes women's inequality and is a vehicle for racism and "first world" domination, disproportionately victimizing minority and "third world" women. Sexual exploitation violates the human rights of anyone subjected to it, whether female or male, adult or child, Northern or Southern."

'Pimps and Predators on the Internet, Globalizing Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children', Donna M Hughes:

<http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/pprep.pdf>

¹ <http://www.womenssupportproject.co.uk/content/commercialsexualexploitation/173,172/>

There is no fixed or legal definition of CSE. Indeed there has been limited public debate on the difference between something being sexually explicit and sexually exploitative. The sex industry tends not to distinguish between these and attacks campaigners against sexual exploitation as being moralistic and 'anti-sex'. The Women's Support Project does not object, for example, to sex education materials that include explicit images nor to nudity per se in film or theatre.

It is our view that commercial sexual exploitation includes, but is not limited to:

- stripping
- pole dancing
- lap dancing¹
- massage parlours / saunas
- brothels
- escort agencies
- prostitution²
- phone sex lines
- internet sex chat rooms
- pornography³
- trafficking
- forced marriage
- mail order brides
- sex tourism

¹ <http://www.womenssupportproject.co.uk/content/lapdancing/204,172/>

² <http://www.womenssupportproject.co.uk/content/prostitution/205,172/>

³ <http://www.womenssupportproject.co.uk/content/pornography/206,172/>



1.2 WHAT ARE THE IMPACTS

CSE commodifies women and girls and supports a culture that views women as objects – more a 'sum of body parts' than a whole being. It eroticises men's violence and their perceived 'right to buy' whatever acts they have sexualised.

This negative impact on our culture affects all of us. Whilst sexual exploitation mainly involves the abuse of women and girls, men and boys are also affected. Firstly some men and boys are directly abused and exploited through prostitution and pornography, overwhelmingly for use by men. Secondly men who buy porn, sex or other 'adult entertainment' are financially exploited by the sex industry – they are paying to access something that should be free, equal and respectful. Whilst the vast majority of men who buy sex are in a position to choose – unlike the women and children who are prostituted – nevertheless we are concerned at the normalisation of the sex industry and the pressure on men, especially young men, to be consumers within the sex industry.

It is our view that CSE is inextricably linked with both the prevalence and the acceptability of sexual violence within our society. Any work towards gender equality and the elimination of male violence against women is undermined so long as the abuse of women and children through CSE goes unchallenged. The objective of work around sexual violence must be the eradication of rape and this will not be achieved until we tackle the root causes of this violence – namely structural inequality, negative attitudes to women and society's tolerance and acceptance of these attitudes.



SECTION 2

COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION STRATEGIC CONTEXT

This section gives a brief introduction to some key strategic developments, which affect work on CSE in Scotland.

2.1 SAFER LIVES

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/06/02153519/5>

This new approach towards Violence Against Women (VAW) in Scotland was launched in June 2009 and aims to provide a shared understanding and approach to guide the work of all partners to tackle violence against women in Scotland. It defines VAW as: *“Actions which harm or cause suffering or indignity to women and children, where those carrying out the actions are mainly men and where women and children are predominantly the victims. The different forms of violence against women - including emotional, psychological, sexual and physical abuse, coercion and constraints - are interlinked. They have their roots in gender inequality and are therefore understood as gender-based violence.”*

The Safer Lives Changed Lives approach is informed by the definition developed by the National Group to Address Violence Against Women. This is based on the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (1993) which says: *“Gender based violence is a function of gender inequality, and an abuse of male power and privilege. It takes the form of actions that result in physical, sexual and psychological harm or suffering to women and children, or affront to their human dignity, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life. It is men who predominantly carry out such violence, and women who are predominantly the victims of such violence. By referring to violence as 'gender based' this definition highlights the need to understand violence within the context of women's and girl's subordinate status in society. Such violence cannot be understood, therefore, in isolation from the norms, social structure and gender roles within the community, which greatly influence women's vulnerability to violence.”*

Safer Lives, Changed Lives states that VAW encompasses but is not limited to:

- Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, within the general community or in institutions, including: domestic abuse, rape, incest and child sexual abuse;
- Sexual harassment and intimidation at work and in the public sphere; *commercial sexual exploitation, including prostitution, pornography and trafficking*
- Dowry related violence
- Female genital mutilation
- Forced and child marriages
- Honour crimes.

The shared approach states that *“Activities such as pornography, prostitution, stripping, lap dancing, pole dancing and table dancing are forms of commercial sexual exploitation. These activities have been shown to be harmful for the individual women involved and have a negative impact on the position of all women through the objectification of women's bodies. This happens irrespective of whether individual women claim success or empowerment from the activity. It is essential to separate sexual activity from exploitative sexual activity. A sexual activity becomes sexual exploitation if it breaches a person's human right to dignity, equality, respect and physical and mental wellbeing. It becomes commercial sexual exploitation when another person, or group of people, achieves financial gain or advancement through the activity.”*

This clearly puts the emphasis on the greater cultural impacts of CSE and so, if VAW is to be addressed, addressing CSE must form part of that approach.

BARELY
LEGAL
Willing
girls

2.2 STREET PROSTITUTION

The Expert Group on Prostitution was set up by the Scottish Executive in 2003 to review the legal, policing, health and social justice issues surrounding prostitution in Scotland and to consider options for the future. The Group decided that its initial priority should be street based prostitution involving women. The fundamental principles were to provide greater protection and support for women involved in street prostitution - many of whom have experienced poverty, high levels of physical and sexual abuse, and the additional problem of drug addiction. This should be balanced with the need to offer adequate support to those communities, which suffer from the serious and detrimental consequences of street prostitution.

The Group recognised that street prostitution is overwhelmingly an urban phenomenon, concentrated in the four large Scottish cities – Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dundee. The numbers of women involved are difficult to quantify but informed estimates have been made, which shows a Scotland-wide total of about 1,400 women of whom about 180 are likely to be on the streets of the four cities each night.

Being Outside - Constructing a Response to Street Prostitution:
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/12/20410/48751>



Key common factors in street prostitution across Scotland were identified:

- Street prostitution is overwhelmingly a survival behaviour for the women involved, who have an accumulation of serious personal difficulties and few resources with which to develop a less damaging way of life.
- Poverty, drug misuse, and to a lesser extent alcohol misuse, are intrinsically linked to most street prostitution in Scotland.
- Redevelopment is affecting the context of street prostitution - and complicating the capacity to respond effectively.
- Service responses which are deployed need to be specific to the task of tackling street prostitution if they are to work.

There was also the recognition that whilst street prostitution could be seen as mainly an urban issue, there is likely to be some activity in many of our towns and cities.

“Furthermore the individuals who are involved in street prostitution - whether as **purchasers or sellers** - may come from across Scotland and beyond. **Many may travel considerable distances from where they live in order to sell or purchase sex.** All local authorities, therefore, have a part to play in a Scotland-wide strategy to reduce, and ultimately eradicate, street prostitution. They all have a role in **preventing vulnerable women** in their area becoming involved in street prostitution. Equally all local authorities have a role in **challenging the attitudes** that lead men to use women in prostitution, thereby **creating the demand.**”



2.3 HUMAN RIGHTS

The UK has historically failed to deal with the far-reaching human rights implications of prostitution and commercial sexual exploitation. Despite the intrinsic harm of prostitution and the vulnerabilities of the women exploited through it, current legislation does not effectively challenge men's demand to buy sexual acts and exploit vulnerability. Logically, there is no viability to supply without demand, and it is undoubtedly the demand for sexual services from the empowered buyer that fuels sexual exploitation and the proliferation of the sex industry. Yet the UK has multiple international and domestic obligations to tackle demand for prostitution:

- Council of Europe's Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (2005)
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
- UN Slavery Convention (1926)
- Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery (1956)
- European Convention of Human Rights (1950)
- International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (1966)
- UN Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (est. 1975)
- UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1994)
- UN Fourth Conference on Women (Platform for Action) (1995)
- UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol) (1998)
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1971) and the Optional Protocol to the Convention (1999)
- European Union Council Framework Decision on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (2002).

SECTION 3 COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION LEGAL CONTEXT

3.1 PROSTITUTION – SOLICITING

In Scotland¹, prostitution itself (the exchange of sexual services for money) is not illegal but associated activities (such as public solicitation, operating a brothel or other forms of pimping) are outlawed.

Street prostitution is dealt with under the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982², section 46(1), which states that: a prostitute (whether male or female) who for the purposes of prostitution either

- *loiters in a public place*
- *solicits in a public place or in any other place so as to be seen from a public place or*
- *importunes any person in a public place*

shall be guilty of an offence.

Kerb crawling³, soliciting a prostitute for sex in a public place and loitering for the same purpose are also illegal. This was introduced in the Prostitution Public Places act 2007. Prostitution Public Places Act⁴. The maximum penalty for which is a £1000 fine. This came into force on 15 October 2007.

¹ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scotland>

² http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civic_Government_%28Scotland%29_Act_1982

³ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kerb_crawling

⁴ http://www.opsi.gov.uk/legislation/scotland/acts2007/asp_20070011_en_1

3.2 PROSTITUTION – BROTHELS

Procurement or running a brothel is covered under the Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995 (c. 39).

Operating a brothel is illegal in Scotland. A brothel is understood to be more than two women operating out of the one house / flat at the same time. A person can be found guilty if they:

- *knowingly permits premises or any part thereof to be used as a brothel or for the purposes of habitual prostitution; or*
- *(c) being the lessor or landlord of any premises, or the agent of such lessor or landlord, lets the same or any part thereof with the knowledge that such premises or some part thereof are or is to be used as a brothel, or is willfully a party to the continued use of such premises or any part thereof as a brothel,*

shall be guilty of an offence¹.

Other forms of pimping are also illegal².

3.3 PROSTITUTION – CHALLENGING THE DEMAND

In 2010, a plan to criminalize the purchasers of sexual activity was rejected by Scottish MSPs. There still remains a focus in Scotland on ensuring that those who choose to buy sex from another must take responsibility for their part in this ongoing sexual exploitation.

^{1, 2} <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1995/39/contents#pt1-pb3-l1g11>

3.4 PORNOGRAPHY

CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

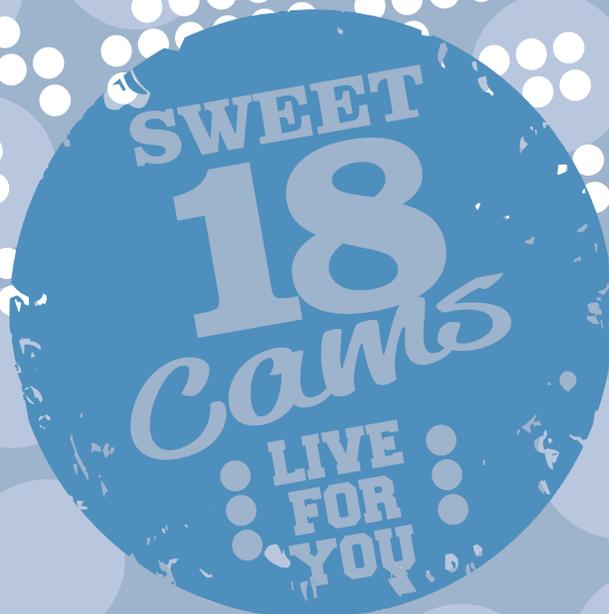
All movies distributed or sold in UK MUST be classified by the British Board of Film Classification (BBFC). Explicit adult movies are classified R18. Go to BBFC's website to see R18 regulations - www.bbfc.co.uk

DISTRIBUTION

The Video Recordings Act 1984 states that R18s can only be sold in licenced premises. Therefore all retail establishments wanting to sell R18 (hardcore) movies need a Sex Shop / Establishment licence from the Licensing Dept. at the Local Authority. Each Local Authority has different rules and regulations and these differ greatly from area to area.

Mail Order of R18 titles within UK is illegal. This means R18 material cannot be sold via the net or via catalogues etc. The sale of non classified titles is strictly prohibited in UK and liable to a fine of £5000 per R18.

There appear to be no regulations that prevent video being sold in this way within the UK at present. This means that other regulations around classified and unclassified materials are difficult to enforce online.



3.5 SEX SHOPS

Sex Shops must be licensed under the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1982.

A sex shop is a premises used for a business which consists to a significant degree of selling sex articles. What amounts to a 'significant degree' has to be judged in each case from the individual facts and circumstances. Licensing of sex shops can cause particular offence within some cultures and there are objections due to the links between pornographic material and violence against women.

3.6 EXTREME PORNOGRAPHY

The new law is included in Section 34 of the Criminal Justice and Licensing bill, and covers images which realistically depict^{1, 2}.

- (a) an act which takes or threatens a person's life,
- (b) an act which results, or is likely to result, in a person's severe injury,
- (c) rape or other non-consensual penetrative sexual activity,
- (d) sexual activity involving (directly or indirectly) a human corpse,
- (e) an act which involves sexual activity between a person and an animal (or the carcase of an animal).

¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Section_63_of_the_Criminal_Justice_and_Immigration_Act_2008#cite_note-23

² http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Section_63_of_the_Criminal_Justice_and_Immigration_Act_2008#cite_note-24



3.7 CHILD PORN

Child pornography is a problem of international proportion. The global community has recognised that children are at risk from those who engage in the production, exhibition, distribution, and consumption of child pornography and that children can suffer serious negative effects as a result of pornographic exploitation. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child ("UNCRC"), which has been ratified by an overwhelming majority of the nations of the world, identifies child pornography as a violation against children and requires that nations who are parties to the convention take measures to prevent the exploitative use of children in pornographic materials. Despite the notable efforts of many nations, child pornography remains a serious issue

In Scotland, similar provision is to be found in sections 52 and 52A of the Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982, which was also amended by the 1994 Act and by the Protection of Children and Prevention of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2005..Child pornography, ss.52 and 52A of Civic Government (Scotland) Act 1982¹ (c.45).

It's against the law to take, possess, show, distribute or advertise indecent images of children. This mainly means any images of children who seem to be under 18 years of age and who are involved in sexual activity or posed in such a way as to be sexually provocative. It's against the law to download these images from the internet and also to store them or print them out.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN AND PREVENTION OF SEXUAL OFFENCES (SCOTLAND) ACT 2005

- It introduces new offences of causing, inciting, controlling, arranging or facilitating the provision of sexual services by children or child pornography;
- It removes the statutory time limit for prosecution of the offence of unlawful intercourse with a girl between 13 and 16;
- It amends current legislation criminalising the taking, possessing and distribution of indecent images of children so that it applies to images of people under 18 rather than only to images of those under 16.

¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civic_Government_%28Scotland%29_Act_1982

3.8 LAP DANCING CLUBS

Clubs offering 'adult entertainment' have to apply to the local authority Licensing Board for a public entertainment license in order to legally operate. Although current activities are much more explicit and sexualised than even stripping was previously, the legislation has not been updated to take this into account. Furthermore most people do not realise that lap dancing and similar activities are licensed in the same way as non-sexual, non-exploitative activities, such as comedians or karaoke.

Entertainment licenses in Scotland are currently regulated under Section 41 of the Civic Government Scotland Act 1982¹.

The Licensing Board of each local authority has to make objective decisions on applications, based on this legislation. There are a limited number of valid grounds for objecting, e.g. premises are not suitable for sale of alcohol or proposed use, or undue public nuisance or threat to public order and safety. Currently it is not possible for a local authority to object on the grounds of the nature of the entertainment in itself. This means that it is not possible for a Local Authority to impose a blanket ban on lap dancing and similar clubs, even if the Council holds policies that identify these activities as sexual exploitation and as contributing to gender inequality.

Conditions can be applied to the license— such as workers conditions, the advertising and promotion of the venue, it's outside appearance and customers behaviour. These conditions are regularly breached with clubs licenses suspended; see for example, 'Lap dancing venues and pub fall foul of licensing laws'². Bindel 2004 also found this was a regular occurrence with none of the clubs in the study adhering fully to license conditions.

The current legislation also sets limits on who can oppose licenses; 'relevant objectors' being only the police, the Local Authority and people who live or have businesses beside the proposed club. Other individuals or organisations do not have a right for their opposition to be taken into account in the decision-making.

¹ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2004/12/20391/48560%29>

² <http://www.heraldscotland.com/lap-dancing-venues-and-pub-fall-foul-of-licensing-laws-1.911630>

SECTION 4

COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION FACTS AND STATISTICS

4.1 PROSTITUTION

For women in prostitution 75 per cent started selling themselves for sex when they were under 18 and most of the teenage prostitutes work on the streets - on their own, without any protection - and their lives are said to be ten times more dangerous than girls who work from houses and flats.

Up to 70% of women in prostitution spent time in **care**, 45% report **sexual abuse** and 85% **physical abuse** within their families (Home Office 2006)

50% of women in prostitution have been coerced into the sex industry while under the age of consent. (Coalition for the Removal of Pimps (CROP) and EXIT, UK)

In the "Uncovering Women's Inequality In The UK" survey issued from the Women's Resource Centre, 74 % of the women cited poverty, the need to pay household expenses and support children as the main reason they became sex workers. (Melrose 2002)

Of 100 women who were arrested in London's King's Cross in 2001 - 95 per cent have drug or alcohol problems a notorious red light district - 53 used heroin and 73 used crack cocaine. Almost half of these women were either homeless or living in temporary accommodation. The addiction to crack cocaine is on the increase in women involved in street prostitution. (Home Office 2004a)

More than half of UK women in prostitution have been raped and/or seriously **sexually assaulted**. At least three quarters have been physically assaulted. (Home Office 2004b)

Of 115 prostitutes questioned in one study, 81 per cent had experienced some sort of violence, 50 per cent had been slapped, punched or kicked, 37 per cent had been robbed, 28 per cent had suffered attempted rape and 22 per cent had actually been raped. (Church, Henderson, Barnard & Hart 2001)

Women in prostitution are 18 times more likely to be murdered than the general population. (Hard Knock Life, New Philanthropy Capital 2007)

68% of women in prostitution meet the criteria for **Post Traumatic Stress Disorder** in the same range as torture victims and combat veterans undergoing treatment. (Ramsey et al 1993)

Four out of five women working in London brothels are thought to be **foreign nationals**. (Dickson 2004)

The **mortality rate** for women in prostitution in London suffer is **12 times** the national average. (Home Office 2004a)

A global study of prostitution found that **9 out of 10** women in prostitution would like to exit if they could. (Farley, 2003)

Ten years ago it was estimated that around **80,000 women** were in prostitution in the UK. (Kinnell 1999) Many experts believe the number to be far higher now.

PROSTITUTION – VIEWS AND EXPERIENCES

**PUNTERS GLASGOW AND EDINBURGH 2006/7
(TAKEN FROM THE CHALLENGING DEMAND REPORT WSP 2008):**

"It's like if you're very hungry you're not bothered with where you buy food. So if you want sex, are you that bothered with where you get it?"

"Prostitution is just like emptying yer baws".

"They know what they're there for. You get what you pay for without the 'no'."

"It depends on if the woman has track marks on her vagina. That's a real turn off."

"Part of my regret is my lack of certainty that the woman wants to do it."

"I wouldn't encourage prostitution – it's someone's mother or daughter. It's an empty experience. It sounds enjoyable at the beginning but it's just horrible, degrading."

"In order to really enjoy prostitution you need to know how to control them."

"Prostitution's exciting to the extent you know you've got control."

WOMEN IN PROSTITUTION

"Every day I was witness to the worst of men. Their carelessness and grand entitlement. The way they can so profoundly disconnect from what it is they're having sex with, the way they think they own the world, watch them purchase a female. There was a system in place that was older and stronger than I could begin to imagine. Who was I? I was just a girl. What was I going to do about it? If I had any power I would make it so that nobody was ever bought or sold or rented ..."

WSP Michelle Tea, 2004

"I would numb my feelings. I wouldn't even feel like I was in my body. I would actually leave my body and go somewhere else with my thoughts and with my feelings until he got off me and it was over with. I don't know how else to explain it except it felt like rape. It was rape to me."

Woman involved in Prostitution quoted in Ross et al 2003

"I decided to leave prostitution when I got attacked by a punter. He raped me, he bugged me. Every pain that any man had ever done to me all my life had been done to me in one night by him. He took away every little confidence that I could ever possibly ever have. He gave me a disease, he ruined me, he poisoned my insides, he almost prevented me from having children."

Charlotte, involved in Prostitution at 13 cited in Taylor-Browne 2002

REAL
TEENS

"I was 18 when I met him, and he was just telling me to start with the drugs, the heroin, have a little bit, and then I formed a heroin habit, and he said to me you've got to start making money. So he put me on the beat... every single day I was out on the beat, earning money for his crack, his heroin and my heroin. That's how it started, but he got violent."

Sinead, involved in prostitution at 18, cited in Taylor-Brown 2002

"You just close your eyes and think of something totally different. You think of the money you are going to get afterwards and when you're going to go score. That's all you think about and where your next bag's coming from, your next rock pile, whatever. You just think about that the whole way through."

Belinda, involved in prostitution at 15, cited in Taylor-Brown 2002

"For my second pimp there was no way I could finish work without having at least two hundred pounds every day. I got cigarettes and condoms and nothing else. I didn't have a penny of it. He chose my clothes, he chose my knickers, he chose my food, he told me when to eat, when to sleep, when to work, when to go home, when to speak. I just could not do anything without his permission."

Frances, involved in prostitution at 14, cited in Taylor-Brown 2002

100%
PRIVATE
VIDEOS

4.2 LAP-DANCING

STATISTICS

Approximately half of lapdancing club customers interviewed in Glasgow went to clubs looking for sex. 25% claimed they had had sex with a dancer on the premises. (Bindel 2004)

Recent investigations into sexual exploitation in lapdancing clubs found that between 50-80% of the women working in the clubs were of Eastern European origin and many were unable to provide documentation. (Lilith Project 2007)

Dancers in lapdancing clubs in Glasgow face threats of physical violence from customers and demands for sex. No dancer who was interviewed was happy with her working conditions. (Bindel 2004)

Recent research in 4 Glasgow lapdancing clubs found that no club adhered to the terms of their licences; security was inadequate and the 'no touching rule' was broken in all clubs. In some clubs bodily contact and sexual services were offered and/or requested. (Bindel 2004)

Many dancers in Glasgow began working in lap dance clubs through lack of choice. Some are in debt to the club and they are all self-employed with no employment rights. They pay a fee to work in the club. (Bindel 2004)

The opening of lapdancing and striptease clubs in London boroughs has been connected with up to a 50% increase in reported rape amongst local women and increased harassment and fear of violence. (Lilith Project 2003)

The UK's first lap-dancing club opened in 1995. In 2004 there were an estimated 150 licensed clubs. By 2008 that number had more than doubled. (Object 2008)

Scottish research with 110 men who had bought sex in prostitution found that 31% of the men had accessed prostitution through a lap dancing club. (Women's Support Project 2008)

QUOTES

"As someone who has worked in the industry in recent times, I know that the vast majority of women who do this aren't happy doing it at all (no matter what the smile on their face says as some complete stranger puts money down their knickers!). They eventually end up trapped to the industry, controlled by others (usually violent men) and emotionally screwed up and loathing themselves for many years to come."

(Natalie, London cited in Elliot 2008)

"The job is about constantly selling yourself as a product which represents a very particular, very limited aspect of what it is to be a woman. You are essentially totally and utterly objectified. This feeds a perception that this is what men want from women. It begins to cement the belief that men are interested in women only as sexual objects, and that perfect sexual object is a compliant one."

(Lucy Brown, a woman previously in lap dancing, Object 2008)



LESBIAN
CAMS

4.3 PORNOGRAPHY

STATISTICS

781 complaints to Internet Watch Foundation resulted in the removal of 2000 items of child pornography since 1996. Six percent of the illegal material originated from British Internet sites, 63% from the US. ("Child sex images removed by watchdog":

http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/english/sci/tech/newsid_61000/61740.stm, 3 March 1998)

The BBC recently estimated Scotland's pornography industry to be worth £38 million.

The UK has become the porn capital of Europe, with access to 27 porn television channels. Germany, our nearest rival, has just five. (<http://www.ofcom.org.uk/>)

Of the UK's 10 million regular Internet users, more than a third log onto porn sites (Nielsen Net Ratings).

Studies show that after viewing pornography men are more likely to: report decreased empathy for rape victims; report believing that a woman who dresses provocatively deserves to be raped; report anger at women who flirt but then refuse to have sex; report decreased sexual interest in their girlfriends or wives; and report increased interest in coercing partners into unwanted sex acts. (Pamela Paul 2005)

The vast majority of mainstream porn includes violence against women. In a recent study of 50 best-selling adult videos over 88% showed physical aggression. 70% of aggressive acts were perpetrated by men, and 87% of acts were committed against women. By far the most common responses victims expressed when aggressed were either pleasure or neutrality. (Wosnitzer & Bridges 2007 cited in Bridges n.d.)

Worldwide, the pornography industry generates \$57 billion. (Internet Filter Review)

The pornography industry produces more than 11,000 pornographic “adult entertainment” movies per year, more than 20 times the number of mainstream Hollywood movies. (LA Times Magazine 2002 Stop Porn Culture)

55% of the movie rentals in hotel chains are pornographic “adult entertainment” movies. (Adult Video News)

90% of 8 – 16 year olds have viewed porn online (most while doing homework). (Nielsen Net Ratings 2006)

Between 2000 and 2006, the number of men in the UK using internet pornography increased by over 400% to around 40% of the entire male population. (Nielsen NetRatings for Independent on Sunday, 2006)

A recent UK report states that a third of 14- to 16-year-olds had first seen sexual images online when they were 10 or younger – 81% of those polled looked at porn online at home, while 63% could easily access it on their mobile phones.

Average age of first internet porn exposure is 11 years old. (Internet Filter Review – www.internetfilterreview.com)

Largest consumer group of internet pornography is the 12 - 17 year old age group. (Internet Filter Review – www.internetfilterreview.com)

25% of all search engine requests are for pornography. (Internet Filter Review – www.internetfilterreview.com)

At a 2003 meeting of the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers, two thirds of the 350 divorce lawyers who attended said the Internet played a significant role in the divorces in the past year, with excessive interest in online porn contributing to more than half such cases. Pornography had an almost non-existent role in divorce just nine or ten years ago. (American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers)

QUOTES

"A new generation is being raised on porn. Young men are getting their sex education from pornography –an industry whose product is overwhelmingly violent and degrading towards women- and this must be seen in the context of our society where one in five teenage girls have been hit by a boyfriend."

Matt McCormack Evans - Anti-Porn Men Project

"One of the things about today's porn and the extreme market, the gonzo market, so many fans want to see so much more extreme stuff that I'm always trying to figure out ways to do something different. But it seems everybody wants to see a girl doing a d.p. (double penetration) now or a gangbang. For certain girls, that's great, and I like to see that for certain people, but a lot of fans are becoming a lot more demanding about wanting to see the more extreme stuff. It's definitely brought porn somewhere, but I don't know where it's headed from there."

Porn producer, AVN p. 46, 2003

"People who raise critical questions about pornography and the sex industry often are accused of being prudish, anti-sex, or repressive, but just the opposite is true. Such questions are crucial not only to the struggle to end sexual and domestic violence, but also to the task of building a healthy sexual culture. Activists in the anti-violence and anti-pornography movements have been at the forefront of that task."

Robert Jensen 2004

"Mine is the last female generation to experience that sense of sexual confidence and security in what we had to offer. Our younger sisters had to compete with video porn in the eighties and nineties, when intercourse was not hot enough. Now you have to offer—or flirtatiously suggest—the lesbian scene, the ejaculate-in-the-face scene. Being naked is not enough; you have to be buff, be tan with no tan lines, have the surgically hoisted breasts and the Brazilian bikini wax—just like porn stars."

Naomi Wolf

Read more: Naomi Wolf on Why Porn Turns Men Off the Real Thing – New York Magazine:

http://nymag.com/nymetro/news/trends/n_9437/#ixzz10BVnDzh5

"When I got on the set I felt really sick to my stomach. I wanted to turn around and run when I walked through the door and saw all the male porn stars and film crew standing there. I zoned out and wanted it to be over. I kept saying to myself, "this is going to be over in an hour. You can do it.". I wanted to break down and cry but I hid behind my fake smile. During the movie I mentally and emotionally checked out and felt like I died. I lied to my fans. I led them to believe I lived a fantasy life which was far from the truth. I fed into their fantasies. I said I wanted sex 24/7 and made it seem like I absolutely loved what I did and was living this happy life."

Jan, formerly known as Elizabeth Rollings

"Guys punching you in the face. You have semen from many guys all over your face, in your eyes. You get ripped. Your insides can come out of you. It's never ending."

Jersey Jaxin

"My first scene was one of the worst experiences of my life. It was very scary. It was a very rough scene. My agent didn't let me know ahead of time... I did it and I was crying and they didn't stop. It was really violent. He was hitting me. It hurt. It scared me more than anything. They wouldn't stop. They just kept rolling."

Sierra Sinn

4.4 SEXUALISATION

STATISTICS

Girls and women are 10 times more likely than boys and men to suffer from anorexia or bulimia (The Royal College of Psychiatrists 2008).

66% of teenage girls would consider plastic surgery and 20% would do it right now (mykindaplace.com 2005).

A recent survey of 1,000 15-19 year-old girls found that 63% considered "glamour model" their ideal profession. One quarter said that they thought lap dancing would be a good profession. Only 4% choose teaching (LabTV 2005).

In 2003 the BBC launched an online guide into becoming a table dancer. In 2006 Tesco marketed a 'pole-dance at home' kit complete with toy money, and the Job Centre advertised lap dancing vacancies (Lilith Project 2007).

54% of women around the world say they first became aware of the need to be physically attractive between 6 and 17 years of age (Dove 2004).

One in three people believe a woman is responsible for violence committed against her if she is wearing 'revealing clothing' (Amnesty International UK 2005).

66% of young people learn about sex and relationships through the media (Buckingham and Bragg 2003).

44%-81% of music videos contain sexual imagery. Women are far more likely than men to be presented in provocative or revealing clothing and sexually objectified – often through imagery linked to the sex industry, such as pole/ lap dancing (Object 2009).

In 2008 the UN expressed its concern about gender stereotyping and the portrayal of women in the UK media and popular culture and called for action to be taken by the UK Government (UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women 2008).

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SECTION 5

GLOSSARY / TERMS

5.1 IT'S ALL IN A NAME

PROSTITUTE

In Scotland – we prefer to say “a prostituted woman” or a woman in prostitution. We do not apply the label “a prostitute” to denote the person.

PUNTER JOHN TRICK CLIENT CUSTOMER HOBBYIST

In Scotland those who pay for sexual activity are referred to as punters.

The name “John” is used generically but originally was what most men gave as their name when booking escorts.

Some men describe their use of women in prostitution as a hobby similar to other leisure activities.

PIMP

The term Pimp used as a verb, meaning to act as a pimp, first appeared in 1636 in Massinger's book, *The Bashful Lover*¹. In the 18th and 19th centuries, the term was commonly used to refer to informers². More lately it is used to refer to those men who manage/control women.

CALL GIRL

This refers to women who are booked over the phone and generally operate on a “outcall” basis ie – they will see punters at their home or another venue such as hotels.

¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pimp#cite_note-slate-1

² http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pimp#cite_note-2

ESCORT

This term usually refers to women in prostitution who are paid for the time they spend with punters. This time is likely to include sexual services which are marketed as something that *may* happen between the escort and paying client but in reality it is the expectation of the punters that sexual services will be included.

HOOKER

A synonym for prostitute. The term became popular during the Civil War. The women involved were camp followers. General "Fighting Joe" Hooker approved their presence in order to boost the morale of his men.

This is reflected in the experience of "comfort" women: about 200,000 Asian women were forcibly drafted into sexual servitude by the Japanese Imperial Army from 1928 until the end of WW2.

WHORE

"Whore" is thought to derive from the Old English ¹ *hōra*, from the Indo-European root *kā* meaning "desire". Use of the word *whore* is usually used as a negative term for women for both women prostituted and women in general, especially in its modern slang form of *ho'*.

COURTESAN

This term used to apply to women who were involved in a royal or noble court and very often referred to a mistress of a royal or noble. It was also used to label a woman who was prostituted by high-status or wealthy clients.

¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_English

SEX WORKER

"Sex worker" was coined in 1980 by activist Carol Leigh¹. Its use became popularized after publication of the anthology, *Sex Work: Writings By Women In The Sex Industry* in 1987^{2,3,4}.

The term "sex worker" has since spread into much wider use, including in academic publications, by NGOs⁵, labour unions and by governmental and intergovernmental agencies, such as the World Health Organisation^{6,7}. The term is usually used in reference to those in the sex industry that actually provide such sexual services, as opposed to management and staff of such industries. The International Union of Sex Workers (IUSW) however is open to anyone who is involved in the sex industry including brothel owners, producers, support workers and managers.

WORKING GIRL

This term is very often preferred by the women themselves who are involved in street prostitution. It is important to remember that whilst women directly involved may use this term – agencies and services should not further normalise and hide the harm.

**SAUNA
MASSAGE PARLOUR**

These are businesses which operate under licenses from local authorities but in reality are brothels where sexual activity is sold.

¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carol_Leigh

² http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sex_worker#cite_note-sex-work-3

³ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sex_worker#cite_note-4

⁴ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sex_worker#cite_note-whores-and-other-5

⁵ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NGO>

⁶ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Health_Organization

⁷ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sex_worker#cite_note-6

SECTION 6 PUBLIC OPINION

A C.A.T.I. (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing) survey conducted in January 2008 revealed the following answers:

- ***Paying for sex exploits women and should be a criminal offence:*** 44% of the total respondents agree (65% of those aged 18–24 agree; 48% of all women agree, 39% of men agree)
- ***Paying for sex exploits women but should not be a criminal offence:*** 21% of the total respondents agree
- ***Paying for sex does not exploit women and should not be a criminal offence:*** 17% of the total respondents agree
- ***Paying for sex does not exploit women but should be a criminal offence:*** 8% of the total respondents agree.

http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/shared/bsp/hi/pdfs/20_01_08_ps_sexsurvey.pdf

An Ipsos-Mori poll conducted in July and August 2008 showed that 61% of women and 42% of men thought that paying for sex was "unacceptable". 65% of women and 40% of men said selling sex was "unacceptable". Young people were the most opposed to prostitution: 64% of the youth said that paying for sex was "unacceptable" and 69% believed that selling sex was "unacceptable"; older people had more relaxed attitudes about prostitution (men over 55 were the most accepting of buying sex). 60% of all the people who were questioned would feel ashamed if they found out a family member was working as a prostitute. 43% thought it should be illegal to pay for sex, however 58% would support making it illegal to pay for sex if "it will help reduce the numbers of women and children being trafficked into the UK for sexual exploitation".

SECTION 7

PROSTITUTION

7.1 THE FACTS

Thanks to Demand Change! Campaign.

Download the Demand Change! **PROSTITUTION: FACT OR FICTION?** Fact sheet: <http://www.demandchange.org.uk/files/Demand%20Change%20Fact%20Sheet%20FINAL%283%29.pdf>

FACT 1: PROSTITUTION IS NOT AN ISSUE OF 'CHOICE' - MOST WOMEN ENTER PROSTITUTION BECAUSE OF LACK OF CHOICE AND MANY ARE COERCED BY PIMPS OR TRAFFICKERS.

75% of women in prostitution became involved when they were children (Melrose, 2002); 70% spent time in care and 45% report experiencing sexual abuse during their childhoods (Home Office, 2006). Once in prostitution, 9 out of 10 surveyed women would like to exit but feel unable to do so (Farley et al, 2003).

It is the men who buy sex who are exercising free choice, and it is this 'choice' to purchase vulnerable women and girls that expands prostitution and fuels trafficking for sexual exploitation.

FACT 2: PROSTITUTION IS NOT ABOUT SEX. IT IS ABOUT EXPLOITATION, VIOLENCE AND ABUSE.

More than half of UK women in prostitution have been raped and/or seriously sexually assaulted at the hands of pimps and punters; up to 95% of women in street prostitution are problematic drug users (Home Office 2004); and 68% of women in prostitution meet the criteria for Post Traumatic Stress Disorder in the same range as victims of torture undergoing treatment (Farley, et al. 2003):

"I would numb my feelings... I would actually leave my body and go somewhere else with my thoughts and with my feelings until he got off me and it was over with. I don't know how else to explain it except it felt like rape. It was rape to me."

(Survivor of prostitution in Farley, 2003)

FACT 3: PROSTITUTION IS HARMFUL IN AND OF ITSELF: LEGALISATION OR COMPLETE DECRIMINALISATION OF THE ENTIRE INDUSTRY DOESN'T REMOVE THE HARM OF PROSTITUTION– IT SIMPLY MAKES THAT HARM LEGAL.

Legalisation or complete decriminalisation of the industry does not deal with the long term psychological and physical effects of having unwanted and often violent and abusive sex numerous times a day and having to act like you enjoy it. To cope with this, women in prostitution report having to disassociate and 'split off' in their heads often using drugs and alcohol to block out reality.

Legalisation or complete decriminalisation of the industry does not make women safer. Instead it expands a multi billion pound industry which profits from violence against vulnerable women and girls.

FACT 4: PROSTITUTION DOES NOT NEED TO BE LEGALISED OR COMPLETELY DECRIMINALISED TO PROVIDE BETTER PROTECTION FOR WOMEN.

A sympathetic response from police when women report rape or violence should be the norm for all women regardless of who they are or what they do. It is not necessary to legalise the sex industry in order to extend such basic rights and services to women in prostitution. In fact legalisation just serves to expand an industry in which violence against women is at its most extreme.

FACT 5: THERE IS BROAD CONSENSUS THAT THOSE WHO SELL OR ARE SOLD FOR SEXUAL USE SHOULD BE COMPLETELY DECRIMINALISED.

It is completely wrong for those who are exploited by the sex trade to be criminalised for the exploitation that they face. This means that all criminal records and ASBOs for being involved in prostitution should be wiped.

We call for the buying of sexual acts to be criminalised in order to tackle the demand for prostitution which expands the industry by drawing more women and children into prostitution and fuelling trafficking for sexual exploitation.



FACT 6: TREATING PROSTITUTION AS ORDINARY WORK DOES NOT REMOVE THE STIGMA.

Normalising prostitution makes the abuse, violence and exploitation invisible and turns pimps and punters into businessmen and legitimate consumers. Recognising prostitution as 'just a job' ignores the violence, poverty and marginalisation which drives women into prostitution, and means an end to services to support women out of prostitution - why would you need exit strategies for a 'normal' job?

FACT 7: LEGALISING INDOOR PROSTITUTION DOES NOT MAKE WOMEN SAFER.

It doesn't matter where prostitution takes place: the serious risks of harm are ever present. 48% of women in indoor prostitution have experienced violence from buyers (British Medical Journal 2001). In addition to physical violence, women in indoor prostitution report high levels of coercion and control from pimps and brothel owners, including being pressurised or forced not to use condoms, having to see more customers than women on the street, paying inflated charges and fines, and having to have sex with pimps or brothel owners, and/or their friends. The parents of Marnie Frey, a young woman murdered in prostitution, give their view:

"To think the best we can do for these women is giving them a safe place to sell their bodies is a joke. There is no such thing as a 'clean safe place' to be abused in. For a man to think he can buy a woman's body is insane...Marnie did not choose prostitution; her addictions did, and any man who bought her body for their sexual pleasure should go to jail for exploiting her desperation."
(Lynn & Rick Frey, 2008).



HARDCORE
THRILLS!!!

FACT 8: LEGALISING PROSTITUTION OR DECRIMINALISING THE ENTIRE INDUSTRY SENDS OUT A MESSAGE TO NEW GENERATIONS OF BOYS AND MEN THAT WOMEN ARE OBJECTS FOR SEXUAL USE AND THAT PROSTITUTION IS HARMLESS FUN.

Is this what we want, for generations of boys to grow up thinking that it is normal for men to have entitlement over women as sexual commodities? What is the meaning of our efforts to combat sexual harassment and male violence in the home, the workplace and the streets if men can buy the right to perpetrate these very same acts against women and children in prostitution?

Legalising or decriminalising the entire industry of prostitution normalises an extreme form of sexual subordination, it legitimises the existence of an underclass of women, it reinforces male dominance, and it undermines struggles for gender equality. It is time to start tackling the attitudes which say that it is acceptable to view and treat women as sexual objects by tackling the demand for commercial sexual exploitation.

FACT 9: LEGALISATION OR DECRIMINALISATION OF THE ENTIRE INDUSTRY EXPANDS PROSTITUTION AND TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION.

Legalisation and complete decriminalisation gives a green light to pimps and traffickers making it easier for them to operate. In New Zealand, complete decriminalisation has led to the illegal sector expanding to make up 80% of the industry (Instone and Margerison, 2007), and according to the Mayor of Amsterdam “it is impossible to create a safe and controllable zone for women that is not open to abuse by organised crime” (Bindel and Kelly, 2004).



FACT 10: TACKLING DEMAND FOR PROSTITUTION DECREASES PROSTITUTION AND TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION.

Criminalising the purchase of sex whilst at the same time decriminalising those who sell sexual acts and offering support services to people in prostitution is the only viable way to work towards an end to this exploitative industry.

Criminalising the purchase of sexual acts makes punters take responsibility for their actions and sends out a clear message that it is not acceptable for women to be treated as commodities to be bought and sold for sexual use.

Several countries throughout the world, including Sweden, Norway, Iceland, Lithuania, South Korea and Cambodia have successfully introduced legislation that tackles the demand for sexual acts. In Sweden, where this legislation has been in force since 1999, there has been a significant reduction in trafficking and prostitution with a halt in the recruitment of new women (Baklinski, 2007). Sweden is no longer an attractive destination for traffickers, and the number of men purchasing sexual services has fallen significantly – the law clearly works as a deterrent (Ekberg, 2008).

MYTH: MOST OF THE PUBLIC ARE IN FAVOUR OF LEGALISATION OF THE SEX INDUSTRY.

FACT: Whilst a minority of prominent voices are calling for legalisation, there is no evidence to support the claim that they speak either on behalf of society as a whole, or for the majority of the UK population. A survey (ICM 2008) commissioned by BBC1's The Politics Show in January 2008 found that **over half of the general public (52%) and three quarters of young people (73%) actually support the criminalisation** of the purchase of sexual services. Before sanctions were introduced in Sweden, public support for the bill stood at only 49%, rocketing to 82% following enactment.

MYTH: THE SWEDISH LAW APPROACH OF CRIMINALISING DEMAND HAS NOT PROVIDED SUPPORT SERVICES FOR THOSE INVOLVED IN PROSTITUTION OR FOR THOSE EXITING.

FACT: This is simply untrue. 70 million kroner (£6million) was invested in support services when the Swedish legislation criminalising the purchase of sex was introduced in 1999. Estimated numbers of people in prostitution consequently fell from around 25,000 to a current estimate of 2500. In July 2008, the Swedish government announced new funding of 210 million kroner (£20 million) for prostitute services, including the expansion of direct support and public sector training.

LEGALISATION OR DECRIMINALISATION EXPANDS PROSTITUTION AND TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION.

- In New Zealand, complete decriminalisation has led to the illegal sector expanding to make up 80% of the industry (Instone and Margerison, 2007).
- In Amsterdam after legalisation child prostitution increased by over 300% (ChildRight).
- In New South Wales (Australia), brothels were decriminalised in 1995. In 1999, the number of brothels had increased exponentially. The vast majority had no license to operate as there are always pimps who don't want to register their 'business' or pay taxes on their earnings as they can earn more operating outside the law. ('A Critical Examination of Responses to Prostitution in Four Countries', Bindel and Kelly, 2004)

CRIMINALISING DEMAND FOR PROSTITUTION HAS PROVED TO DECREASE PROSTITUTION AND TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION: THE SWEDISH MODEL.

When 110 men, who had bought women in prostitution were asked what would deter them from buying sex, these were their answers:

- Being added to a sex offender registry: **89%**
- Having your picture and/or name on a billboard: **86%**
- Having your picture and/or name in the local newspaper: **84%**
- Having to spend time in jail: **79%**
- Having your picture and/or name posted on the internet: **78%**
- A letter being sent to your family saying you were arrested for soliciting a woman in prostitution: **77%**
- Greater criminal penalty: **72%**
- Having your car impounded: **70%**
- Higher monetary fine: **69%**
- Required to attend an educational program for men who buy prostitutes: **56%**

Challenging Demand Research report based on interviews with 110 men who bought women in prostitution, WSP, 2008:

<http://www.womenssupportproject.co.uk/content/publications/183,182,216/ChallengingMensDemandforProstitutioninScotland2008.html>

Criminalising the purchase of sexual acts makes punters take responsibility for their actions and sends out a clear message that it is not acceptable for women to be treated as commodities, to be bought and sold for sexual use.

Several countries throughout the world, including Sweden, Norway, Iceland, Lithuania, South Korea and Cambodia have successfully introduced legislation that tackles the demand for sexual acts.

In Sweden, where this legislation has been in force since 1999, there has been a significant reduction in trafficking and prostitution.

Jonas Trolle, an inspector with the Stockholm police unit dedicated to combating prostitution:

"We have significantly less prostitution than our neighbouring countries, even if we take into account the fact that some of it happens underground ... We only have between 105 and 130 women — both on the Internet and on the street— active (in prostitution) in Stockholm today. In Oslo, it's 5,000 ...

Another relevant aspect of the ban is the reduction of the number of foreign women now being trafficked into Sweden for sex. The Swedish government estimates that in the last few years only 200 to 400 women and girls have been annually trafficked into Sweden for prostitution, while in neighbouring Finland the number is 15,000 to 17,000".

'Swedish Prostitution Ban An Apparent Enormous Success', Thaddeus M.Baklinski, 2007



SECTION 8 LAP DANCING

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND LICENSING (SCOTLAND) BILL – STAGE 2, WRITTEN SUBMISSION FROM THE SCOTTISH COALITION AGAINST SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (SCASE)

SCASE is a coalition of individuals throughout Scotland, working to raise awareness of the harm caused to women through prostitution and other forms of commercial sexual exploitation, including stripping, lap dancing, pornography, sex tourism, mail order brides, and trafficking for the purposes of prostitution. It campaigns for legislative change necessary to: reduce the harm caused through prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation; remove current gender inequality in the law; challenge the behaviour of men who buy sexual services.

SCASE therefore supports any move which seeks to allow local authorities to apply a specific licensing regime to adult entertainment venues, including limiting the number of premises in the local authority area that are permitted to provide adult entertainment. In our view activities such as stripping, lap dancing, pole dancing, and table dancing are forms of commercial sexual exploitation. We are supporting this extremely important amendment, which would, amongst other things, empower Local Authorities to decide on a local level of provision for lap dancing clubs.

8.1 CURRENT LICENSING

Current licensing regulations do not provide sufficient controls for lap dancing and related activities. For example regulations limit both who is eligible to object to licensing applications, and the grounds on which objections can be made. This effectively means that it is not possible to object to the nature of the activity itself.

Since we view such activities as exploitative we are opposed to any regulation that condones or manages these activities. Local authorities should have the option of refusing to license these activities because they are exploitative. These activities are incompatible with work on gender equality and on violence against women. It makes no sense to sign up to prevention and awareness work on male violence against women, or to fight for improved protection for women from sexual assault and harassment, and then condone such behaviour under the guise of 'entertainment'. We cannot have an equal Scotland while women are abused and exploited in this way.

8.2 DEFINITION AND USE OF TERM 'ENTERTAINMENT'

Lap dancing is referred to in the amendment as a form of 'Adult Entertainment'.

There are forms of entertainment suitable for adults (as opposed to children), but we are strongly of the view that it is inappropriate to use the term 'entertainment' when referring to exploitation. Whilst we accept that 'adult entertainment' is the commonly used term, it should be made clear that this is a euphemism designed to disguise the true nature of these activities, and to normalise sexual exploitation. Activities such as lap dancing are harmful for the individual women involved and have a negative impact on the position of all women through the objectification of women's bodies. This happens irrespective of whether individual women claim success or empowerment from the activity. It is essential to separate sexual activity or 'titillation', from exploitative sexual activity. In our view a sexual activity becomes sexual exploitation if it breaches a person's human right to dignity, equality, respect, and physical and mental wellbeing. It becomes commercial sexual exploitation when another person, or group of people, achieves financial gain or advancement through the activity. The fact that there is a demand for sexually exploitative activities does not make these activities legitimate: for example there is also a demand for child pornography. On the contrary, once the idea exists there is pressure on women made vulnerable through poverty, financial hardship or reduced opportunities to become involved.

There is evidence that once involved, there is pressure on women to take part in further sexual activity. See, for example, the report 'Profitable Exploits: Lap Dancing in the UK':

[http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/Search/search.htm?Query=profitable exploits](http://www.glasgow.gov.uk/en/Search/search.htm?Query=profitable+exploits)



8.3 LAP DANCING AS GATEWAY TO PROSTITUTION

Scottish research with men who had bought sex in prostitution found that 31% of the men had located accessed prostitution through a lap-dancing club. 34% of the men interviewed in Edinburgh who bought sex indoors reported that they had located prostitutes in a lap-dancing club. Significantly fewer (13%) of the men interviewed in Glasgow had located prostitutes in lap dancing clubs. Edinburgh currently has seven lap dance clubs whereas Glasgow has four. Although Glasgow City Council considers lap dancing to be a form of sexual exploitation, current licensing legislation does not prohibit it.

<http://www.womenssupportproject.co.uk/content/publications/183,182,216/ChallengingMensDemandforProstitutioninScotland2008.html>

8.4 IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES

Women who live or work near lap dancing clubs have reported harassment and verbal abuse from men leaving / arriving at clubs. There can be no doubt that the mixture of explicit sexual 'dances', and the availability of alcohol creates an atmosphere, which is extremely unsafe for women, and that woman with children, and families will avoid such areas if possible. This effectively creates city centre areas which are 'no go' areas for women and children. Public attitudes to 'adult entertainment' are changing, partly due to the normalisation of prostitution and pornography in popular culture.

Findings show that younger people are more likely to be in favour of clubs opening in their neighbourhood than older people, and opposition to them is greater amongst women (63% opposed) than men (48%) (MORI/AEWG research). Research carried out by Glasgow Chamber of Commerce in 2003 found that three-quarters of city centre business believed that lap-dancing clubs would damage the reputation of the city; half were concerned about the safety of their staff in the vicinity of the clubs.

8.5 NEGATIVE IMPACT ON WOMEN 'DANCERS'

Women who have worked in clubs report assaults, attempted assaults and verbal abuse from men in the audience. Research has shown that a worrying number of women report being stalked by customers. (See 'Strip Club Testimony' by Kelly Holsopple, <http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/stripc1.htm>)

A report 'Violence and Stress at Work and in the Performing Arts', by Giga, Hoel and Cooper, University of Manchester, published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, 2004, states that "Some dancers, particularly those employed in "exotic dancing" such as stage dancing, table dancing and lap dancing report social disillusionment and increased health problems due to: costume and appearance restrictions, dirty work environments, coercion by management and customers to perform particular types of dance, sexual harassment, physical assault, forced sex and the effects of stigmatisation". Lap dancing has increased the vulnerability of all dancers. It presents a potential for direct skin to skin, genital-to-genital, or oral to genital contact in the guise of dancing. It increases the probability that dancers may be sexually coerced or assaulted and blurs the boundary between entertainment that relies on sexual fantasy and that which involves physical contact. Although many dancers were supportive of regulating lap dancing, regulations introduced to date have not helped in reducing the impact of lap dancing on the lives of dancers. The findings of this study suggest that there is a need for a change in policy regarding the regulation of strip clubs and their patrons. (From Erotic /exotic dancing: HIV related risk factors, Lewis & Maticka-Tyndale, University of Windsor, 1998)

Whilst the sex industry promotes lap dancing as a glamorous and lucrative dance form, the experience of women dancers is almost always very different. As one woman said, "If you're masturbating someone through his trousers with your arse then that's definitely a sexual service. It's outrageous that lap-dancing clubs are offering that kind of experience when they only need the same license as a café... No matter what the owners tell you, these places are 100% sex industry." (Jenni, quoted in Libby Brooks article, The Guardian, 19th March 2009)

Numerous articles and research studies have highlighted the poor working conditions for women, as for example Nadine De Montagnac reported at a Westminster parliamentary hearing: "I have witnessed a lot of things going on and the attitude towards women by the people in charge is appalling...the women entering the industry are vulnerable people...they think they will be protected and safeguarded but are being abused and brainwashed into it...It is a celebrity lifestyle which is sold to them and they think that being sexy is empowering. You are only empowered for three minutes when you are on stage; the rest of the time you are not empowered... you have no rights; there is no sick pay; if you do not like it you can leave, that is the answer to every complaint" (From House of Commons Minutes of Evidence taken before the Culture, Media and Sport Committee, Tues 25th Nov 2008, available at: <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm200708/cmselect/cmcmums/uc1093-iv/uc109302.html>).

Many women have to resort to lap dancing out of desperation or insurmountable financial hardship – when she finds herself impoverished with children to care for but lacking viable job skills. It is not as the media commonly suggests – that these women are all supposedly involved because when presented with a wide variety of attractive options, they've decided the sex industry has the most to offer. These reduced economic options are exploited and the most vulnerable women - poor women, women of color, and women with few job skills are more likely to find themselves in situations in which commercial sexual exploitation are their only options. A woman might choose to become involved commercial sexual exploitation because of limited alternative options. Why should we be prepared to accept that women who are poor, vulnerable and homeless should be "made available" for sexual exploitation by men. SCASE questions why Scotland needs a "sex" industry where women's bodies and sexuality are aggressively commodified and exploited. This is a cultural phenomenon with the demand for a never-ceasing availability of women for men to use sexually. We believe this amendment goes some way in giving power back to local authorities and communities to oppose applications for commercial sexual exploitation venues in their areas and to highlight the fundamental problem in our culture where men's sense of entitlement and privilege for paid for sexual activity remains unchallenged.

Women's Support Project, Adult Entertainment or Exploitation:

<http://www.womenssupportproject.co.uk/userfiles/WSP%20%20Adult%20entertainment%20or%20exploitation%20-%20final.pdf>

8.6 STRIPPING THE ILLUSION ON LAP DANCING

Thanks to Object for permission to include this article.

http://www.object.org.uk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=6&Itemid=28

1. WHY DO YOU SAY LAP DANCING IS PART OF THE COMMERCIAL SEX INDUSTRY AND NOT THE LEISURE INDUSTRY?

Any industry that markets women as sex objects and in which the working practices of many clubs 'implicitly encourage men to expect and seek sexual services' is part of the sex industry and not the leisure industry. These working practices include very high ratio performer to male customer ratios and women paying rent to work in clubs. There is intense competition in many clubs between performers for the attention of customers and it is in this context that the buying and selling of sex occurs in some clubs. This is confirmed both by personal testimonies and research.

"The fact is that if you break the rules, you make more money. If one dancer starts breaking the rules then the pressure is on others to do the same. Otherwise a bloke would think, Well, that dancer charged me £20 and stayed three feet away, but that one charged me just the same and she put her breasts in my mouth and sat on my crotch. Once you've been there a while, you learn that certain things are profitable, and no contact is the first rule you learn to break. Eventually you start to wonder, what is the difference between me and a prostitute?"

'Elena' quoted in 'I was an Object, not a Person', The Guardian 19.03.08

100%
WAT

2. WHY AREN'T LAP DANCING CLUBS LICENSED AS PART OF THE SEX INDUSTRY THEN?

Good question. A sex encounter establishment is where performances for visual sexual stimulation are provided. The problem is that because lap dancing clubs sell alcohol and provide music they have to obtain a Premises Licence – a one size fits all license also used for cafes and karaoke. Once they have this licence they are exempted from the SEE category, despite being part of the sex industry.

3. WHAT WOULD RE-CATEGORISATION DO?

Re-categorisation would give power back to local authorities and residents by putting lap dancing clubs in the same category as sex shops and sex cinemas. It would allow for better monitoring as many local authorities have taken their lead from licensing laws and do not differentiate between lap dancing clubs and other venues licensed with a Premises Licence. As a result many no longer monitor lap dancing clubs and do not know how many are in their area. Local authorities would be able to take decisions relating to the distance between performers and customers, the presence of 'private booths' in clubs and the number of clubs that can be licensed in a particular area.

It would allow local people a greater say as they would no longer have to tailor their views to fit around 'one size fits all' criteria or live within 100-200m of a club to have a say in licensing. This is important as many people are affected by lap dancing clubs (for example near their workplace) but are currently unable to have a say in licensing. Re-categorisation would also challenge the way that the sex industries have become so mainstreamed and send out a crucial message that buying a lap dance is not the same as buying a cappuccino.

"In order to end social inequality and to give all residents, workers and visitors the same opportunities to thrive and to use the late night economy, the DCMS will need to change its stance to recognise that adult venues need to be treated differently, and carefully monitored."

Inappropriate Behaviour: Adult Venues and Licensing in London, Eaves Housing 2007

4. LAP DANCING IS HARMLESS. WHY AREN'T YOU WORRYING ABOUT MORE IMPORTANT THINGS?

Lap dancing clubs encourage their customers, and wider society to see women as sex objects. They reinforce the idea that women are always sexually available, as long as you've got a bit of cash to spare. This has to be seen in the wider context of a society in which men still dominate the positions of power and where violence against women is endemic, with 1 in 4 women facing rape in her lifetime and 1 in 2 women facing sexual harassment, stalking or domestic violence.

Those working with female victims of male violence believe that the mainstreaming of the sex industries legitimises the attitudes that ultimately lead to violence against women. The fact that we are bombarded with sexist images of women in poses which stem from pornography, depicting women as always up for sex, no matter what, cannot be disconnected from endemic violence against women, low conviction rates, and the fact that the majority of people still think that women are at least partly to blame if they are sexually assaulted (Amnesty International, Sexual Assault Research 2005).

For something to be harm/less it would need to be proven that it has no effect whatsoever on these worrying statistics. Can you say with confidence that this is the case?

"The use of women in degrading entertainment exacerbates violence against women...lap dancing and similar clubs be regulated to ensure that local crimes against women do not increase."

Women's National Commission (WNC) report to the UN Commission on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 2005



5. BUT ISN'T LAP DANCING EMPOWERING FOR WOMEN?

What kind of power are we talking about? Can sexual power get you equal pay, equal representation and an equal voice? You also have to look at *why* lap-dancing is seen as empowering. Why is it that in our society stripping off and posing to satisfy men is a key way we're told to empower ourselves? The porn industry has saturated mainstream culture so much that what is essentially a sexist and exploitative industry is now seen as 'normal' and 'empowering'. How can an industry which makes huge profits from manipulating men and sexually objectifying women be empowering?

The power relations inside lap dancing clubs aren't that simple either. Of course not every experience is the same, but if women have all the power in lap dancing clubs why do so many men admit that it is not just sexual titillation which keeps them coming to clubs but the power trip that they get from paying a performer to strip for them?

"Lap dancing is about creating a situation whereby the men feel they are doing you a favour – that's the way the game is set up, so all the power is with the customer... [she believes that] for men who visit lap dancing clubs, enjoyment derives primarily from handing over the money, not from the dance itself." 'Elena' quoted in 'I was an Object, not a Person', The Guardian 19.03.08

BE A
POLE
DANCER

6. AREN'T YOU BEING PRUDISH IN HAVING A PROBLEM WITH THE SEX INDUSTRY AND LAP DANCING?

Just like we don't accuse anti-McDonalds protestors of being 'anti-food', challenging the normalisation of the sex industry doesn't mean you have a problem with sex! We don't have a problem with nudity, we have a problem with how the mainstreaming of lap dancing clubs reinforces the idea that a woman can be bought and sold to provide sexual services of some kind.

Recent research into men who buy sex in East London highlighted that men were put off from sexually exploiting women when they started considering them as people. Viewing women as people and not as objects is a crucial step in changing attitudes. Challenging lap dancing is not about challenging sexual expression, it is about pointing out the danger of continuing to represent women as sex objects who are always gagging for it in a culture in which sexual violence is so common.

"The lack of respect paid to women who sell sex was evident in the negative and derogatory attitude of some of the buyers. Perhaps most interesting was the suggestion in one interview that viewing women as people was itself a deterrent. This illustrates conclusively that men can and do change their attitudes towards buying sex and a key avenue to achieve this is through recognition of women's subjectivity and the contributions men (even as individuals) can make to reducing gender inequality."

Coy, Kelly and Horvath (2007), *It's just like going to the supermarket: Men buying sex in East London*, Report for Safe Exit.

7. LAP DANCING CLUBS ARE ABOUT FANTASY, WE KNOW THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FANTASY AND REALITY SO WHAT'S THE PROBLEM?

When we are bombarded with images and messages from a young age that reinforce and legitimise one kind of 'fantasy' as if it represents the only way to view sex and sexuality, this has an impact on all sexual relations. When this 'fantasy' involves the buying and selling of women as commodities and reinforces the idea that women can be bought and sold as easily as a cup of coffee this impacts on the way that women are viewed in society. When we live in a society in which sexual violence against women is endemic, and women are not represented in positions of power and influence, this 'fantasy' becomes more disturbing. The levels of sexual harassment that occur in lap dancing clubs are well documented – and is evidence that this 'fantasy' sometimes hides a darker reality.

"I think every dancer has some kind of story to tell. It's that kind of environment where guys feel that they can. We're out there, we're vulnerable, and they can. We walk around by the customers and a lot of people would grab our arses, that happens constantly. There's rules there, but rules are always being bent."

Quoted in Wesley, J.K. (2002) Growing up sexualised: Issues of Power and Violence in the lives of Female Erotic Dancers, *Violence Against Women*, 8, 1182.



8. WHAT ABOUT CIVIL LIBERTIES? ISN'T IT OUR RIGHT TO GO TO LAP DANCING CLUBS IF WE WANT TO?

We are not calling for lap dancing clubs to be banned. We are calling for them to be recognised for what they are, which is part of the sex industry. This campaign is about *defending* civil liberties by taking the power out of the hands of the lap dancing clubs and putting it back into the hands of local people. The sex industry is a multi-billion pound industry with extensive access to the media and advertising. This campaign aims to give a platform to the voices not usually heard, voices which tell the story of the negative realities of lap dancing, the impact that sexist attitudes reinforced in lap dancing clubs have on performers, on women having to walk past clubs at night, women who work with colleagues who take clients to clubs and more generally how all women are viewed in wider society.

"Often client after-work meetings became visits to strip clubs and I knew senior guys who had told HR they wanted a new junior team member and that she must be slim, blond and pretty...one guy refused to work with me because he said my breasts were off-putting and management responded by asking me if I had done anything to provoke this."

Kate, Former City of London worker, Sexism and the City Manifesto, Fawcett Society 2008

ESCORTS
in your area!

9. POLE DANCING IS TAUGHT IN GYMS AND EVEN BY SOME COUNCILS AS A FORM OF EXERCISE. WHY THE FUSS ABOUT LAP DANCING?

Pole dancing is becoming normal because 'pornification' is happening so effectively. It has been very profitable for the sex industry to branch out through things like stripping and the marketing of pole dancing as exercise. The industry is very clever about its marketing and media promotion. Celebrity endorsement and media glamorisation have helped to disconnect pole and lap dancing from the sex industry in many people's minds. Object is re-connecting the two - we need to challenge the demand for objectifying women and girls at a younger and younger age.

10. SHOULDN'T PEOPLE BE ALLOWED TO MAKE THEIR OWN MORAL JUDGEMENTS ABOUT LAP DANCING?

Of course they should. But challenging the normalisation of lap dancing is a *social* issue, not a moral issue. Lap dancing clubs have a far reaching social impact and this gets overlooked in the debates which focus on the morality of lap dancing. Lap dancing clubs reinforce sexist attitudes, are linked to sexual harassment both in and out of clubs and run counter to efforts to promote gender equality. Talking about this is raising a social question, not a moral question.

2 Coy, Kelly and Horvath (2007), 'It's just like going to the supermarket: Men buying sex in East London', Report for Safe Exit.



**BARELY
LEGAL**

SECTION 9 PORNOGRAPHY

9.1 THE ANTI-PORN CHEAT SHEET¹

Composed by a consortium of feminist women and men.

IT'S JUST SEX!

If pornography is your definition of sex, then you need to kill your television. Pornography is not sex. Pornography is a medium that uses sex. It does so by equating women's bodies to sex, by distorting and dismantling women's sexuality to conform to a packaged and marketable product. It uses this pallid definition of sex for profit, to hawk products, to counter conservatism, and to subjugate women.

THIS REEKS OF CENSORSHIP!

"Constitutional" battle in the courts is indicative of the deep sexism and misogyny in our society. The First Amendment protects political speech, not pornography. It does not give anyone the right to debase and dehumanize women. There is no "freedom to objectify and sell women" clause in the First Amendment. When we clamor to protect freedom of speech within this argument, we clamor for the freedom to stomp all over women as a people. The fact that porn continues to be a running ?

ALL MEN USE PORN. IT'S ONLY NATURAL!

If all men are doing it, then all men are dupes. Besides, all men don't. Porn does not show up as 119 on the Periodic Table of Elements. It is neither a building block of life nor an essential to human survival. Lots of men make a reasoned choice to not allow their sexuality to be formed by distorted and stereotypical portrayals in porn. They also refuse to be complicit in an industry that exploits women, that debases human sexuality, that feeds on human vulnerability.

Thanks to Oneangrygirl for this cheat sheet. Composed by a consortium of feminist women and men:

¹ www.oneangrygirl.net/antiporn.html

BLAMING PORN FOR MISOGYNY IS LIKE BLAMING THE MEDIA FOR VIOLENCE.

How is criticizing pornography the same as blaming it for all the sexism in the world? Why can't people bear to allow critique of the culture of pornography without going completely berserk? Why can't we dialogue about how and why pornography has negative impacts on societies and how and why it's related to other forms of oppression? Pornography is just as subject to criticism as all other media.

YOU SOUND MORE AND MORE LIKE A RIGHT-WINGER EVERYDAY!

Right-wingers are anti-porn, not to protect women but to preserve male supremacy via family values. Right-wingers could not care less about women. Right-wingers care about maintaining the status quo, ie male-defined morality. Porn is seen as adultery and a threat to family values. I am anti-porn because it is anti-woman propaganda behind a façade of sexuality, a function of female exploitation.

THEY'RE JUST A BUNCH OF PICTURES.

Porn is an incubator for women's oppression. Depictions of subservience perpetuate subservience which in turn leads to workplace discrimination, domestic violence, assault and rape. Porn creates and maintains sex as a basis of social stratification. It systematically exploits and subordinates women via sexual imagery and the bigotry and contempt it produces, with the acts of aggression it fosters, harms women's opportunities for equality.

PORN IS ANTI-WOMAN PROPAGANDA. ¹

Porn takes its message of misogyny from its surrounding culture, distills it into media and then feeds it back to the culture, creating a positive feedback loop which amplifies the signal and reinforces a subservient image of women.

WOMEN BUY PORN, TOO.

"So why not pictures of gangs of women raping men, sticking broomsticks up their asses as they smile and ejaculate and say, "Encore," snipping their balls off with pliers, sticking wire up their penile openings? Why haven't pornographers saturated the market with these kinds of images to match what they've done to women? Isn't this evidence that porn is discriminatory?" ²

¹ Adapted from Judge Easterbrook's writing for the 7th Court of Appeals in *American Booksellers Association, Inc. v. Hudnut*.

² This quote from Dr. Diana Russell's article, "NADINE STROSSEN: The Pornography Industry's Wet Dream" can be found at www.dianarussell.com. Go there. Now.

PORN WAS MY SEX EDUCATION.

Porn is produced to the tastes of the men who buy it. So congrats: you've been educated in some guy's fantasy. And what other form of entertainment is confused as educational material? If I wanted to learn how to be an astronaut, I'd train with astronauts. I wouldn't rent Apollo 13 and then expect NASA to stick me on the next Shuttle. You might try talking to your lover, finding out what she or he likes and dislikes and working together to find what you can enjoy together.

Women's Support Project, 'Porn – the Reality Behind the Fantasy':

<http://www.womenssupportproject.co.uk/userfiles/WSP%20%20pornography%20booklet%20-%20final.pdf>



SECTION 10

USEFUL LINKS

The following websites provide helpful information on commercial sexual exploitation.

GENERAL

www.nostatusquo.com/ACLU/dworkin/

A selection of Andrea Dworkin's writing.

www.myrnabalk.com

Website of Myrna Balk, artist and campaigner against sexual exploitation.

www.cwasu.org

Training, consultancy and research from a feminist perspective.

www.sagesf.org/html/survivor_voices.htm

Standing Against Global Exploitation Project – or the SAGE Project – is a nonprofit organisation aiming to end the commercial sexual exploitation of children and adults (CSE/CSEC). SAGE is a unique collaboration between law enforcement, public health, social services, and private agencies. SAGE is also unique in that it is one of the few organisations that was created by and for CSE/CSEC survivors.

<http://www.object.org.uk/index.php/home>

OBJECT challenges 'sex object culture' – the ever increasing sexual objectification of women in the media and popular culture through lads' mags, advertising or lap dancing clubs. We raise awareness of the links between sex object culture and sexism because of the need to tackle the attitudes underpinning inequality and violence against women.

www.genderberg.com

Genderberg is intended to be a website resource for prostitution, pornography, trafficking and sexual exploitation activists and researchers.

PROSTITUTION

www.prostitutionresearch.com

This site offers information and research on women abused through prostitution. Highly recommended.

www.prostitutionrecovery.org

A website to help people escape the life of prostitution, survive, and recover from its long-term effects, and to provide education about the effects of prostitution on those used in it, and its effects on the larger community.

www.catwinternational.org

Information on prostitution and trafficking.

www.ecpat.org.uk

Website of End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes.

PORNOGRAPHY

<http://againstpornography.org>

Includes excellent list of links to other anti-pornography sites.

www.swapcampaign.co.uk

Information on the work of Scottish Women Against Pornography.

www.stoppornculture.org/home.html

An excellent website with research links, resources and advice on using anti-pornography resources.

<http://antipornfeminists.wordpress.com/>

Anti-Porn London: a group of feminists campaigning against pornography. Bin the Bunny (the protest against the Playboy store on Oxford St) was their first campaign.

<http://www.oneangrygirl.net/antiporn.html>

A collection of excellent anti porn resources, articles and links

**Resource pack developed by Linda Thompson –
Challenging Demand
Women's Support Project**

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Glasgow G1 4RZ
Tel: (0141) 552 2221
Email: lindawsproject@btconnect.com

www.womenssupportproject.co.uk



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The advert circles used in the design of this pack demonstrate the unacceptably 'acceptable' language employed by the mainstream commercial sex industry, when selling its product.

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girls*

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CAMS
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Hot girls!!!

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ON THE PHONE!
CALL NOW

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POLE
DANCER

dreams
sauna
hot and wet!