

MORAL AFTERMATH OF THE GREAT WAR

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

IN

Thirty-Seven

OF THE

United States of America,

INVOLVING THE

Compulsory Surgical Examination of Women.

With an Introduction containing the celebrated Protest of JOSEPHINE E. BUTLER against all Laws or Regulations throughout the world which involve the Compulsory Surgical Examination of Women.

The American Laws and Regulations have been mainly adopted since the Armistice. They are the Aftermath of the Great War. The methods indicated are even more injurious than the Maladies they seek to combat, and for the sake of the influence of America over the rest of the world, as well as for the best interests of their own country, every American should pray and work for their immediate Abolition.

Printed for the *Group Conference Meeting* on "*Morals and War*," held on the occasion of the "All Friends' Conference," at Devonshire House, London, on August 13th, 1920.

**Friends' Association for the Promotion of Social Purity,
26 Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2.**

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*Moral Aftermath
of the Great War
IN ENGLAND.*

THE following pages set forth the Moral Aftermath of the Great War in the United States. Members of the Conference are invited to apply to Maurice Gregory, Secretary of the Friends' Social Purity Association, 26 Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, for a set of photo-etched public and private documents and other matter showing the great danger that our own country of England is in from the work of the Committee of Lord Willoughby de Broke, who have induced fifteen Municipalities and County Authorities to more or less adopt a most corrupt system of Prophylaxis. Lord Willoughby de Broke's Committee hope to introduce their methods to the whole community.

INTRODUCTION.

**The Great International Campaign against the
Compulsory Surgical Examination of Women.**

This examination was first enforced during and after the great Napoleonic Wars throughout the Continent of Europe.

It was introduced in 1864 and 1866 in a small and hidden way into several of the military stations of England.

1869.

In 1869 a sudden attempt was made to enforce it upon the whole country. This did not succeed, but the 1869 Contagious Diseases Act was passed.

The National Association for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice was founded in the autumn of this year, immediately on the passing of the new law, at a public meeting at Bristol convened by Robert Charlton and Thomas Pease, two members of the Society of Friends of independent means, and Recorded Ministers of the Society. This meeting was convened in consequence of a great discussion at the Social Science Congress at Bristol in which two celebrated doctors, Dr. Bell Taylor and Dr. Hoopell, took part. The two "Friends," the two Doctors, Professor F. W. Newman, brother of the Cardinal, the Rev. William Arthur, President of the Wesleyan Conference, and author of "The Tongue of Fire," and several others, became the first officers of the new society, Robert Charleton being treasurer.

Josephine E. Butler, daughter of the famous John Grey, of Dilston, wife of Canon Butler, and sister-in-law of the Head Master of Harrow, was away on the Continent at the time, but was telegraphed for by the Doctors, and on her return had a consultation with Margaret Tanner and her two sisters, the Misses Priestman, all three "Friends," who said, "We must raise the country on this!" The Ladies' National Association was founded, of which Margaret Tanner became the Treasurer.

The centre of this campaign in England was against the compulsory surgical examination of women in the 1869 Act, a so-called "voluntary submission" under threat of imprisonment, which all the lawyers of that day, as of this, describe as "consent given under duress," and therefore compulsion from a legal point of view.

1875.

During the great agitation in England from 1869 to 1875 against the system, which shook the country from end to end, it was found that the great strength of the evil lay in its entrenchment in the whole of Europe ever since the Napoleonic Wars.

In 1875, at a small conference for prayer and consultation of the Northern Abolitionists in an upper room of the meeting house of the Society of Friends in the city of York, Josephine Butler decided to start on a campaign in Europe, and after two years of strenuous preparatory work on her part, the First Congress of the International Federation for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice was held at Geneva in 1877.

On pages 101-106 of Volume II. of the Official Report of the Proceedings of this Congress, which may be consulted at the British Museum Library, will be found in French the "Protest" of Josephine Butler on this occasion, of which the following is a verbatim translation, and speaks most eloquently for itself.

The PROTEST of JOSEPHINE E. BUTLER

against all laws throughout the world which involve the Compulsory Surgical Examination of Women. Delivered at the First International Congress at Geneva for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice.

MR. CHAIRMAN,—Kindly allow me to say a few words upon compulsory examination, an aspect of the subject which, more than any other, causes suffering to women.

Speaking for all women who are associated with me, I

(Josephine Butler's Protest.)

affirm that this deed, this forced examination, is an act of tyranny, of shame, and of indecency. In the name of all women, I denounce it in the presence of God and in your presence, gentlemen, as a deed which is an offence against every woman, against nature, and against God.

We consider that it is our solemn duty to declare to men, in the severest and most indignant manner, that this act is a sin and a crime, and that **your efforts for the moral improvement of society will have no success until you give up your manner of thinking upon this subject and have cleansed your conscience of all complicity with such an outrage upon woman the companion whom God has given you, not as a slave or victim, but as a help and a counsellor equal with yourselves.**

You may reply that these women upon whom you exercise this shameful power are creatures who have lost all modesty, but you must recollect that if these women had lost all feeling, we can say the same of immoral men.

But if it were true that a woman or a young girl who had once fallen into vice, on account, perhaps, of poverty or helplessness, had lost the most profound and deeply-rooted feeling which God had implanted in the feminine nature—if that were true, this act of tyranny to which you force her to submit would be none the less abominable, execrable, and criminal.

You have no right, gentlemen, to outrage any woman, were she the most guilty, the most fallen, and the most lost in the world. You have not the right to extinguish in the heart of a prostitute the last spark of womanly feeling, and the hope of restoration which is possible for the most fallen. But you say, "She is criminal." Certainly; in which case you have the right to punish her, and to imprison her, as you have with regard to criminal men; but *nothing*, absolutely nothing, can give you the right to violate the poor body of this criminal. Nothing can give you the right to force her to unveil her innermost physical nature. Torture for criminals is abolished in all civilized countries. We see in the fact of the examination a renewal of the most execrable torture.

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The reply will be made to me that it is not possible further to degrade women already so degraded.

I deny it. You do not speak thus of criminal men in your prisons, to whom, as much as possible, you allow every facility for recovery.

But suppose for an instant that it were true that you cannot further degrade a woman of this character. I ask, in return, What must be the direct and indirect influence upon the examining doctors of the habit of the practice of this outrage day after day? What must be the influence upon the men and upon the young boys who know only too well that this outrage is carried on with the aim of protecting immoral men? Some English doctors have told me that they were astonished that a doctor, worthy of being called a man, could impose by force such an outrage upon a woman, resisting or non-resisting.

I know well that there are respectable doctors (*d'honnêtes médecins*) who have assisted at the practices which I denounce, and who are not conscious of having done wrong. But gentlemen, that does not at all detract from the absolute truth of our judgment upon this subject. The saddest thing, perhaps, that we have to state with regard to this question, is the fact that some men, respectable, alas! (*honnêtes hélas!*) and some women also, have lost the feeling and the consciousness of modesty and of justice upon this subject.

The false judgments of society upon this act of corporal violence imposed upon women envelop you as a thick and dark cloud, through which the light can scarcely penetrate. It is especially in these last days that this darkening of the conscience has befallen you. I have read in a work by Baron Cuvier, that he had learnt that such an outrage was practised on the bodies of certain women in Turkey. He speaks of it with a profound horror, as of a sin against nature; but you!—who have become so accustomed to this horror that you speak of it as a natural and proper thing, and you have even legalized it!

I am told that there are virtuous women who submit themselves to this examination. That is quite another thing. When a woman, respectable or not, calls in a doctor to cure her or save her life, she can voluntarily and without loss of

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dignity submit herself to necessary treatment. The difference between such a case and her forced examination is as great as that which exists between the sacred act of marriage and rape.

The French language easily lends itself to the expression of false ideas and deceitful opinions. They call this act of violence and indecency "*La Visite!!!*" as though it were an affair of the custom house or of feeling the pulse of a patient.

Deceit is no longer possible on this subject. We women now know perfectly what this "visite" is. It is the pollution of the cradle of the human race by impious practices!

I repeat: You are outraging the source of human life.

Be sure that no act of sacrilege possible upon the body of a man is comparable to this act upon the body of a woman. I consider as a sacred thing the human personality of the man as well as that of the woman. But a much more profound sanctity surrounds the body of the woman, because of the dignity and the tenderness of the maternal functions which belong to her. The part of woman in the physiology of the race is infinitely higher and of much greater value than that of men.

The line of human descent is continued by corporal descent from the side of the mother. The inferiority of the physical strength of women arises from the fact that their strength is devoted from generation to generation to the sacred functions of motherhood. This very weakness, gentlemen, gives them, or ought to give them, a personal claim to respect, infinitely superior to that due to men, endowed with a physical strength which enables them to protect themselves. In saying this, I speak solely from the physical and material side of the subject. I demand this respect from the standpoint of the physical and material well-being of the human race.

Every woman is not a mother, but every woman, however lost she may be, possesses the capacity of maternity. These maternal functions ought to be profoundly respected by every man.

They ought to be revered by every man, not only in the person of the virtuous woman, of his mother, of his daughter, and of his sister, but also in the person of every

(Josephine Butler's Protest.)

creature who bears the semblance of a woman. There is nothing in the personality of a man which approaches the sacredness, the delicacy, and the reverence due to the nature of a woman.

The lack of chastity in the case of a man would not appear to you for a moment a reason for allowing an indecent assault upon his person. No more does the want of chastity in the case of a woman give you the right of daring to forget the sacredness of her person.

Every law, every ordinance, every regulation of the police, and every medical practice which permits this indecent assault, and which encourages the fatal blindness upon this subject, is of necessity morally criminal.

The man, be he a profligate, a drunkard, or a doctor of high degree, well salaried by the State for the execution of this outrage, the man who violates any woman, violates in her the motherhood of her who bore him.

Once more, gentlemen, I declare to you (it is a truth that you have too much lost sight of), that God has endowed the woman with a natural, inalienable right, the right of the sovereignty of her own person. It is an absolute sovereignty.

I speak, gentlemen, with a force of conviction which cannot be shaken, even if I found myself alone to-day, and if all the world, men and women, were against me. I am convinced that the words which I pronounce at this Congress of Geneva will be one day recognized as prophetic words, and that they will become the foundation on which all the efforts for the moral elevation of the man, and the rehabilitation of the fallen woman, will be based.

The men of every nation who continue to permit this outrage upon woman will eventually cease to be, as they are to-day, the masters and tyrants of women. The end of their tyranny will soon come. They will, in their turn, by a terrible law of retaliation which they cannot escape, become the slaves and victims of these women, or rather of these females. All that will be left in the end to these women will be maddening and poisoned passions. Having hunted from these poor feminine bodies the human soul, the men will become abject slaves, not of women, but of wild beasts, in

(Josephine Butler's Protest.)

which the instinct of revenge and the appetite of the animal alone are left.

Thus for these nations the conclusion will be the bankruptcy of the whole of society.

A FRIENDLY MESSAGE FROM ENGLAND TO AMERICA.

How America has helped England in the Great Struggle against Regulated Vice.

The names of the two indefatigable and courageous American ladies, Elizabeth W. Andrew and Dr. Katherine Bushnell, are household words with the older generation of English "Friends" with whom they worked in the last decade of the 19th century heart-to-heart and hand-in-hand in the great campaigns against Government Regulated Vice in Asia; the traffic in Chinese, Japanese and Indian women for immoral purposes; and the traffic of the British Government in India in Opium with China and the Straits Settlements.

Elizabeth Andrew was called to the higher, yet not more honourable, service of the better land some years ago, but Dr. Bushnell has been spared to do a simply glorious service to our country during the years 1917, 1918, and 1919. She furnished English "Friends" with first-hand evidence, which they substantiated by scientific authority carrying weight on both sides of the Atlantic, of the terrible character of the examination of women practised under the new methods in America and in England.

Dr. Bushnell's description was sent forth by English "Friends" to some three hundred leaders of religious, scientific and social and political thought in this country. It was immediately given a further circulation of some 29,000 copies by some young university women, who sent it to selected names in labour, journalistic and other quarters.

This latter service led to a perfect deluge of letters being sent to Members of Parliament in protest against a "Regulation 40d" which had been imposed upon our country. One member received no less than 1,000 such letters. The final result was that the obnoxious Regulation was "wholly revoked" by an order of the King in Council, which was announced in the *London Gazette* of November 26th, 1918.

How the Documents that are Analysed on the following pages were obtained.

Since the Armistice one of the highest officials in the office at Washington of the Surgeon-General of the United States paid a kindly visit to Dr. Katharine Bushnell at her home in California. During the interview Dr. Bushnell suggested that he should write to "Friends" in England for copies of some of the standard works of English Abolitionists. This was willingly done, and led to further requests of a similar kind from the office of the Surgeon-General at Washington, which were also fully met. In return the office at Washington, entirely on their own initiative, furnished English "Friends" with a quantity of literature to show what they were doing, on a wide scale, in the United States.

Much of this literature was of an educational character, and most excellent, but there were also enclosed several of the recent Statutes of the States regarding the attempted eradication of V.D. founded on precisely the same lines as those which "Friends" in England had been combating vigorously and successfully throughout the war.

"Friends" had already, as requested, furnished Washington with a classical volume containing a collection of European laws on these subjects by the late Professor Sheldon Amos, of London University, and now asked Washington to let them have a complete set of the legislative enactments and regulations of the United States in force at the present time. This request was also acceded to at once.

How the Documents came to be Analysed.

Meanwhile the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, which is the successor in direct line of the National Association for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice, founded in 1869, as well as the Ladies' National Association founded shortly after, and which represents the cause before the English Parliament, had delegated its able Secretary, Miss Alison Neilans, to represent it at the great International Congress of Women's Suffrage Societies at Geneva at the beginning of June, 1920. A representative of the American Government, a lady doctor, was, they understood, to be present and defend the system represented by the documents. "Friends" at once saw how important it was that Miss Neilans should have specimen copies of these documents and a summary of the whole, which was prepared as set forth in these pages.

"Friends" and Modern Science.

To those who know English "Friends" it is quite needless to explain that they have no quarrel with science as such. From the poorest to the richest of their members, their aim is to give their children the best and widest education that can be afforded them, including the most recent discoveries in any department of scientific work. But they do feel most strongly that scientific knowledge is a blessing or otherwise, according to the way in which it is used. Nitrogen, for example, can be manufactured into the most powerful of fertilising agents, and form the basis of bounteous harvests, making a wilderness into a vast garden, and supplying a continent with need food. Or, on the other hand, it can be made into high explosives and dropped from air-craft in the form of bombs, and bring untold terror, suffering and death on sleeping towns.

So, with regard to the methods in the following pages. There may be, and probably is, a limited field of usefulness for such methods, in cases of extreme illness, and when

carried out under perfectly free conditions with the full consent of the patient, as is the case in all operations involving life and death.

But when applied without the patients consent, or when carried out with a *soi-disant* consent, obtained under conditions of "duress," such methods are as indefensible as the most hideous methods of modern, or any other, warfare.

State Documents Referred to in the Appended Extracts and Index of Subjects.

Alabama. "Extracts from the Public Health Laws of Alabama (H.B. 583) relating to Venereal Diseases." Reprint by Bureau of Venereal Diseases of State Board of Health and U.S.P.H.S. Montgomery, Alabama, the Brown Printing Company, printers and binders. 1919.

Arizona. "Amendment to Regulations providing for the Quarantine and Treatment of Venereal Diseases. Adopted Jan. 11, 1918."

Arkansas. "Rules and Regulations for the Control of Venereal Diseases, promulgated by the State Board of Health in Executive Session at Little Rock, Arkansas, Jan. 21, 1918."

California. "California State Board of Health, Special Bulletin No. 24 Regulations for the Prevention of Syphilis and Gonococcus Infections, adopted October 6, 1917, amended and added to March 2, 1918."

Carolina (North). "An Act for the Repression of Prostitution." Cap. 215, Public Laws of 1919. Furnished by the North Carolina State Board of Health, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Carolina (South). "Act No. 31 of the General Assembly of South Carolina, 1919, for the Control of Venereal Diseases." Issued by the State Board of Health of South Carolina, Columbia. Cary Printing Company, Columbia, South Carolina.

Colorado. "Regulations of the Division of Venereal Disease adopted by the Colorado State Board of Health, June 30th, 1919." Venereal Disease Department, S. R. Kelvey, M.D., Director, Capitol Building, Denver, Colorado. Eames Brothers, State Printers, Denver, Colorado, 1919.

Dakota (North). "Venereal Diseases, Syphilis and Gonorrhœa." Issued by the Bureau of Venereal Disease, North Dakota State Board of Health, Bismarck, North Dakota.

Dakota (South). "Bulletin of State Board of Health, South Dakota. Venereal Disease Edition. Public Health Laws of South Dakota. Cap. 1, sec. 7667, South Dakota Revised Code, 1919, as amended by the Session Laws of 1919." Sherman Lull, Director of Venereal Disease Control, Waubay, South Dakota.

(State Documents.)

Delaware. "Circular No. 3, May, 1919. State Laws and Rules and Regulations for the Control of Venereal Diseases, adopted by the State Board of Health of Delaware, on May 1, 1919."

Georgia. "Health Laws passed by the Georgia Legislature, 1918." "Amendments to existing Rules, also Additional Rules and Regulations for the Prevention of Venereal Diseases, passed by the Georgia State Board of Health in Regular Session, Jan. 14, 1919." Byrd Printing Company, State Printers, Atlanta, Georgia, 1919.

Illinois. "Rules and Regulations of the Illinois Department of Public Health, for the Control, Suppression and Eradication of Venereal Diseases. Revised and in force, August 1, 1918." Illinois Department of Public Health, Springfield, Illinois.

Indiana. "A Bulletin to the Physicians of Indiana on Venereal Disease Control, issued by the Bureau of Venereal Diseases, Indiana State Board of Health, co-operating with the United States Public Health Service. 1919."

Iowa. "Law on Venereal Diseases, cap. 299, Acts of the 38th General Assembly. Relating to the Public Health, and for the control and treatment of Venereal Infections. Effective April 26th, 1919. Published by the State of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa. 1919."

Kansas. "Laws, Rules, and Regulations relating to Public Health." Bulletin of the Kansas State Board of Health, November, 1919. Kansas State Printing Plant, Topeka, Kansas, 1919.

Kentucky. "Campaign for Venereal Disease Control in Kentucky." Regulations of Kentucky Board of Health for Control of Venereal Diseases, adopted May 12th, 1919.

Louisiana. "Act No. 61, approved June 27, 1918." Reprint from Quarterly Bulletin Louisiana State Board of Health, September, 1918.

Maryland. "Venereal Disease Regulations, passed by the State Board of Health, July 18, 1918."

Massachusetts. "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, State Department of Health, April 1, 1919." Regulations Governing the Reporting of Venereal Disease.

Michigan. "Laws and Regulations on Venereal Diseases, including Laws passed by the 1919 Legislature." Michigan Department of Health (Bureau of Venereal Diseases) Lansing, Michigan, October 1st, 1919.

Minnesota. "Minnesota State Board of Health: Regulations relating to Venereal Diseases. October 21st, 1919."

Mississippi. "Rules and Regulations for the Control of Venereal Diseases." State Board of Health, Jackson, Mississippi. March 28th, 1918.

Missouri. "Regulations for the Prevention of Venereal Diseases, as revised by the Sessions Acts of 1919." Issued by the Missouri State Board of Health, 1920.

Montana. "Montana State Board of Health. Laws and Regulations for the Control of Venereal Disease." January, 1920. Issued in co-operation with the United States Public Health Service.

Nebraska. "Rules and Regulations for the Control of Venereal Diseases." Issued by the Division of Venereal Diseases, Lincoln, Nebraska.

New Jersey. "Department of Health of the State of New Jersey. Cap. 233." "An Act for the Control and Prevention of Infectious Venereal Diseases." Approved March 4th, 1918.

New York. "A Compilation of the Laws and Regulations relating to Syphilis, Gonorrhoea and Chancroid. New York State Department of Health, Albany, New York. Albany, J. B. Lyon Company, Printers, 1919."

Oklahoma. "Relating to Venereal Diseases. An Act to Stamp Out Venereal Diseases (Senate Bill No. 43). Approved this 19th day of March, 1919." "Printed and for distribution by the State Board of Health." Oklahoma, U.S.A.

Oregon. "Laws of Oregon and Rules and Regulations relating to Venereal Diseases." Chapter 264, Laws of 1919. Issued by the Oregon State Board of Health.

Tennessee. "State of Tennessee State Board of Health. Rules and Regulations for the Control of Venereal Diseases." Adopted June 23rd, 1919.

Texas. "Law relating to Venereal Diseases. Chapter 85, General Laws, Fourth Called Session, 1918." Texas State Board of Health, Austin, Texas.

Utah. "Rules of Utah State Board of Health and Laws relating to Venereal Diseases. Laws of 1919, chapter 52. Utah State Board of Health, Salt Lake City, Utah."

Virginia. "Virginia Health Bulletin, April, 1918. Published Richmond, Virginia." "Statute Laws and Regulations of the State Board of Health for the Control of Venereal Diseases, and legal forms for their enforcement."

Virginia (West). "West Virginia Laws and Rules and Regulations for the Control of Venereal Diseases." State Department of Health, Masonic Temple, Charleston, West Virginia, 1919.

Washington (State of). "Circular of information issued by the State Department of Health, Seattle, State of Washington. 6th day of June, 1919. Chapter 114. Hutchinson Bill. Act relating to the detection, control, prevention and spread of venereal diseases." Approved by the Governor, March 14, 1919.

Wisconsin. "The Law and the Rules and Regulations of the State Board of Health Governing Venereal Diseases." Issued by the Wisconsin State Board of Health, Madison, Wisconsin.

Wyoming. "Rules and Regulations adopted by the Wyoming State Board of Health, for the Control of Venereal Diseases. At a Regular Meeting of the State Board of Health, September 16, 1918." The Commercial Printing Company, Casper, Wyoming.

Legislation or Administrative Rules which involve:

- I. Compulsory Examination of Women and Girls of Actual or Suspected Immoral Life.
- II. Compulsory Examination of Women or Girl Prisoners.
- III. Compulsory Examination of either
 - (a). Women Vagrants.
 - (b). Women Paupers.
 - (c). Women Inmates of City or County Charitable Institutions.
- IV. Compulsory Notification of V.D.
- V. Compulsory Detention and Treatment for V.D.
- VI. Official Placarding in large letters of Houses of Ill-fame as Dangerous, the inmates of which will not submit to the Health Regulations. This will eventually result in houses not so placarded being considered more or less certified and protected by the State.
- VII. The necessity of Official Permits before those notified under these laws can remove from one State to the other. Rules of this kind in other countries have eventually led to the International White Slave Traffic, whatever may have been the original intentions of those who framed such legislation.
- VIII. Special exemption of Wealthy People.
- IX. Private Denunciation of Cases of V.D., a great weapon in the hand of the Seducer.

I. Compulsory Examination of Women and Girls of Actual or Suspected Immoral Life.

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| Alabama. 716, 15, 27. | Kentucky. Rule 60. |
| California. Rule 5a. | Louisiana. Section 2. |
| Carolina, North. Section 5c. | Maryland. Section 16. |
| Carolina, South. Section 3, 4. | Michigan. Regulation 2, |
| Dakota, South. Regulation 236a. | page 9. |
| Delaware. Section 3; Rule xiv., 3, 4. | Minnesota. Regulation 254, |
| | 257c. |
| Georgia. Section 3, page 5; Rule 3, p. 8. | Mississippi. Sec. 3, p. 4; s. 14-16, p. 12. |
| Illinois. Rule 17, 6; 19, 4. | Missouri. Rule 3, page 4. |
| Indiana. Section 4, page 9. | Montana. Section 3, page 4. |
| Iowa. Section 9a. | Nebraska. Page 7. |
| Kansas. Rule 36a, pages 51-52. | New Jersey. Section 1. |
| | New York. Regulation 243m. |

Oregon. Section 58; 49d.
 Texas. Section 4.
 Utah. Rule 2a.
 Virginia. Sec. 1, p. 28; Rule 3,
 page 35.
 Virginia, West. Reg. 3,
 page 12.

Washington, State of. Sec. 2,
 p. 22.
 Wisconsin. Sub-section 1,
 page 3.
 Wyoming. Rule 3.

II. Compulsory Examination of Women or Girl Prisoners.

Alabama. 716, 16.
 Arizona. Paragraph 15.
 Carolina, South. Section 4.
 Dakota, South. Section 4.
 Delaware. Section 4,
 Rule xiv., 4.
 Colorado. Section 6, page 22.

Georgia. Section 4, page 5.
 Maryland. Regulation 15.
 Montana. Section 6, page 5.
 Nebraska. Section 9, page 10.
 Oklahoma. Section 8, page 5.
 Oregon. Section 59.

III. Compulsory Examination of either:

- (a). Women or Girl Vagrants.
 (b). Women or Girl Paupers.
 (c). Women or Girl Inmates of City or County Charitable
 Institutions.

Arizona. Paragraph 15.
 Delaware. Rule xiv., 4;
 Rule xvii.
 Maryland. Regulation 16.
 New York. Regulation 343n,
 page 10.

Utah. Rule 4.
 Virginia. Rule 3, page 35.
 Washington, State of. Section
 3, p. 23.
 Wisconsin. Rule 2, s. 4, p. 8;
 Rule 9, p. 11.

IV. Compulsory Notification of V D.

Alabama. 714, 716, 12 and 13.
 Arizona. Paragraphs 3, 5.
 Arkansas. Section 1.
 California. Rule 1.
 Colorado. Regulation 2;
 Section 3, p. 20.
 Dakota, North. Sec. 2; R. 251.
 Dakota, South. Sec. 2;
 Reg. 232.
 Delaware. Page 6.
 Georgia. Rule 1, p. 7; Rule 5,
 p. 10.

Illinois. Rule 3.
 Indiana. Page 8.
 Iowa. Section 2.
 Kansas. Rule 36a, pages 51-52.
 Kentucky. Rule 58.
 Louisiana. Section 4.
 Maryland. Regulation 2, 15.
 Massachusetts. Regulation 1.
 Michigan. Section 2, page 4.
 Minnesota. 250, 251.
 Mississippi. Section 1, page 9.
 Montana. Section 2, page 3.

Missouri. Rule 1, page 3.
 Nebraska. Page 4.
 New York. Regulation 343m,
 page 10.
 Oklahoma. Section 7, page 4.
 Oregon. Section 57; 49a.
 Tennessee. Section 1.
 Texas. Section 2.
 Utah. Rule 1.

Virginia. Rule 1, pages 34-35.
 Virginia, West. Regulation 1,
 page 11.
 Washington, State of.
 Reg. 37a, p. 29
 Wisconsin. Sub-sec. 1, p. 3;
 Rule 2, s. 1, p. 7.
 Wyoming. Rule 1.

V. Compulsory Detention and Treatment of V.D.

Alabama. 714.
 Arizona. Paragraph 4.
 California. Rule 5b, d; Rule 7.
 Carolina, South. Sections 3, 4.
 Colorado. Section 6, page 22.
 Dakota, North. Regulation 254.
 Dakota, South. Sec. 3, 4;
 Reg. 236b.
 Delaware. Section 4, page 11.
 Georgia. Section 3, page 5.
 Illinois. Rule 17; 19, 4.
 Indiana. Section 5a, page 9.
 Iowa. Section 9a; 9b.
 Kentucky. Rule 62a.
 Louisiana. Section 3.
 Maryland. Regulation 12.
 Michigan. Sections 2 and 3,
 p. 4.
 Minnesota. Regulations 254,
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Mississippi. Section 2, page 3.
 Montana. Section 4, page 4;
 Sec. 6, p. 5.
 Missouri. Rule 4, page 4.
 New Jersey. Section 3.
 New York. Regulation 243o,
 page 10.
 Oklahoma. Section 8, page 5.
 Texas. Section 5a.
 Utah. Rule 2b, 4.
 Virginia. Section 2, page 28.
 Virginia, West. Page 12.
 Washington, State of. Sec. 3,
 page 23.
 Wisconsin. Sub-sec. 4, p. 4;
 Rule 2, s. 4, p. 8.
 Wyoming. Rule 4a.

VI. Official Placarding in Big letters as Dangerous, of Houses
 of ill-fame the inmates of which will not submit to the
 health regulations. This is futile from a scientific point
 of view. The sterilised inmates of a house that does
 submit to the regulations may be just as "Dangerous"
 the day after months of Treatment, through "Mediate
 Contagion."

Arkansas. Section 9.
 Delaware. Rule xv.
 Illinois. Rules 20 and 21.
 Minnesota. 257f.

Mississippi. Sec. 9, page 11.
 Tennessee. Section 7.
 Wisconsin. Rule 7, page 11.

VII. The Necessity of Official Permits before those notified under these Laws can remove from one State to another.

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| Arkansas. Section 10. | Kansas. Rule 35a, page 50. |
| Arizona. Paragraph 12. | Michigan. Page 10. |
| Colorado. Page 13. | Mississippi. Section 10, p. 11. |
| Illinois. Rule 23. | Montana. Rule II., page 11. |
| Indiana. Page 8. | Tennessee. Section 8. |
| Iowa. Section 9b. | |

VIII. Special Exemption of Wealthy People, and of men as compared with women.

Practically all are exempted who are able to afford private physicians in all the States. In Iowa (Section 17) there is a bond of 1,000 dollars for those out on parole. This kind of legislation works in America just as in Europe in this respect. A republic may, or may not, be a free form of Government. The tendency is to let the men out on parole in 999 cases out of a 1,000, and intern the women and girls. See the fifth "Law enforcement Measure" recommended by the Treasury Department of the United States Public Health Service in their Pamphlet, "How to Fight Venereal Diseases in your city." **There are 288 words in this Section 5 devoted to the question of the detention of women and girls, to fifteen words on the similar detention of men! This is absurdly unscientific, but intensely human!** It must always be remembered that it is the men who carry the maladies into family life.

IX. Private Denunciation of cases of V.D., a great weapon in the hands of the seducer.

Many of the States have sections enjoining official searching out of cases of V.D. Several go so far as to invite private denunciation. A clause of this kind in the Defence of the Realm regulations caused an immense storm of indignation throughout England, on account of what was considered in this country its cowardly meanness.

Legal Disabilities of those coming under these Laws.

It is stated in the Indiana document, pages 10 and 11, that persons arrested under these laws have no legal rights, neither under writ by *habeas corpus*, trial by jury, or assistance of lawyers.

Montana. On page 14, lawyers are specially warned off in these cases as having no *locus standi*, and therefore dishonest in taking fees from those who wish their help.

Nebraska. Supreme Court decided that there was no appeal from the decision of the Health Department. See Indiana, page 10.

Ohio. The Court of Common Pleas denied the right of trial by jury and an application for writ of *habeas corpus* in these cases. See page 11, Indiana.

Indiana, page 11, states that similar decisions have been given in many States.

It must be remembered that Julius Cæsar laid the foundation of the very word "Cæsarism" in the heart of a Republic. God grant better things than that of the United States!

The Compulsory Surgical Examination.

The exact wording of the Statutes and Regulations of the United States in 1918, 1919, and 1920 for the Compulsory examination of women and girls for the discovery of the presence or absence of the Gonococcus.

(It is important to point out that the repetition in the following paragraphs is necessary. American delegates to the Conference are coming from many different States. It is important that each reader should know what his own State is doing.)

Arkansas. No case to be released "Until at least two successive smears taken not less than forty-eight hours apart fail to show gonococci, such an examination to be made by a bacteriologist approved by the State Board of Health." (Section 11.)

Arizona. Compulsory detention shall continue "Until all clinical evidences have disappeared and until three negative bacteriological examinations have been secured; the second test ten days after the first, and the third test ten days after the second." (Para. 6.)

California. No case to be released "Until at least two successive smears taken not less than 48 hours apart fail to show gonococci." (Rule 5d.)

Dakota (North). Release not to take place "Until two successive smears taken not less than 48 hours apart fail to show gonococci." (Regulation 254.)

Dakota (South). Release not to take place "Until at least two successive smears taken not less than 48 hours apart fail to show gonococci." (Regulation 236c.)

How the "Smears" are obtained.

Painful though it will be to the lay mind, it is a matter of vital importance that the following instructions to doctors should be carefully read. The work done in South Dakota, as well as in the rest of the United States, has been done in pursuance of "a definite plan of campaign in venereal disease control which is under the supervision of the United States Public Health Service (at Washington)"; (Page

6 of the South Dakota official statement.) The following is therefore representative of the whole scheme as carried out, and when carried out, in its entirety, in the United States. It is taken from pages 18 and 19 of the South Dakota statement.

"Technique for procuring smears from the cervix and urethra. Slides should be prepared from the secretions from the urethra and cervix, as well as from secretions which may be expressed from Skene's and Bartholin's glands. In preparing urethral slides the finger should be inserted in the vagina and expression made on the floor of the urethra from within outward, the cotton-tipped probe being then introduced well into the meatus. In procuring smears from the cervix a vaginal speculum should be introduced and the cervix well exposed. All secretions should be mopped away from the external os before taking the smear. After the cervix is well dried, a probe, tightly wound with cotton, should be inserted into the cervical canal and rotated several times. It is exceedingly important that the secretion from the cervix shall be in reality cervical secretion and not mucus or pus from the vagina."

Delaware. Page 12. Release not to take place until after "two successive negative examinations of secretions of the urethra, vagina and the cervix for gonococci, with an interval of 48 hours, and repeated on four successive weeks."

The Delaware statement also publishes the directions to the doctors as follows, on page 12.

"Technique for procuring smears from the cervix and urethra. Smears or slides should be prepared from the secretions procured from the urethra and cervix. In preparing urethral slides the finger should be inserted in the vagina and expression made on the floor of the urethra from within outward, the cotton-tipped probe being then introduced well into the meatus. In procuring smears from the cervix a vaginal speculum should be introduced and the cervix well exposed. All secretions should be mopped away from the external os before taking the smear. After the cervix is well dried, a probe, tightly wound with cotton, should be inserted in the cervical canal and rotated several times. It is exceedingly important that the secretion from the cervix shall be in reality cervical secretion and not mucus or pus from the vagina."

Colorado. The Colorado statement on pages 14 and 15 gives the central Federal authority for the statements made so far, as being extracted from the United States Public Health Reports, vol. 33, No. 29, July 19, 1918, pp. 1189-1190, and quotes once more as follows—that release is not to take place until after "two successive negative examinations for gonococci of secretions of the urethra, vagina, and the cervix, with an interval of 48 hours and repeated on four successive weeks." The additional note is quoted from the Federal documents at Washington, in this as well as several other of the State pamphlets we are dealing with, to the effect that this direction is only tentative and may have to be altered later on for more stringent methods.

"Technique for procuring smears from the cervix and urethra. Slides should be prepared from the secretions procured from the urethra and cervix, as well as from secretions which may be expressed from Skene's and Bartholin's glands. In preparing urethral slides the

finger should be inserted in the vagina and expression made on the floor of the urethra from within outward, the cotton-tipped probe being then introduced well into the meatus. In procuring smears from the cervix a vaginal speculum should be introduced and the cervix well exposed. All secretions should be mopped away from the external os before taking the smear. After the cervix is well dried, a probe, tightly wound with cotton, should be inserted in the cervical canal and rotated several times. It is exceedingly important that the secretion from the cervix should be in reality cervical secretion and not mucus or pus from the vagina."

Illinois. Page 9. No case to be released "Until at least three consecutive smears, taken at intervals of not less than twenty-four hours, are obtained from the cervix, vagina, and urethra."

Indiana. Section 5a, page 10. No case to be released until it is declared to be non-infectious "through the clinical examination and all necessary laboratory tests."

Iowa. No release to take place "Until at least two successive smears taken not less than forty-eight hours apart fail to show gonococci." Section 10, page 11.

Kansas. Another statement of importance is that contained on page 74 of the Kansas document. It is the "Directions for preparing specimens from a case of suspected Gonorrhœa." "With patient in dorsal recumbent position, wipe secretions from meatus or urethra with dry gauze, 'milk' urethra and collect discharge on sterile cotton swab, which may be inserted slightly into the meatus if necessary, and make two smears in the usual manner. Next, insert speculum, carefully wipe all secretions from the exposed cervix, insert sterile cotton swab into cervix to insure obtaining only the cervical discharges, rotate slowly two or three turns, withdraw and make two smears as before. Label each slide with patient's name and source of discharge from which smear is made. Do *not* submit smears from vagina, as the examination of such smears is seldom worth while."

Page 52. No release to take place "Until at least three successive smears taken not less than five (5) days apart fail to show gonococci. Smears taken for examination for release shall not be taken for at least 48 hours (forty-eight) following last local treatment, nor immediately following urination."

Maryland. Regulation 7. No person to be released "Until two successive smears, 48 hours apart, prove to be negative for gonococci."

Massachusetts. No release to take place "Until two negative laboratory tests have been obtained from specimens, taken at least two weeks apart, from both the urethra and the cervix."

Mississippi. Section 11, page 11. No release to take place "Until at least two successive smears, taken not less than forty-eight (48) hours apart, fail to show gonococci, said examination to be made by a bacteriologist approved by the State Board of Health."

Section 18, page 13. No release to take place until after "Two successive negative examinations for gonococci in secretions of the urethra, vagina, and the cervix, with an interval of 48 hours, and repeated on four successive weeks."

Montana. "Two smears should be made, one from the urethral meatus and a second from the cervix. The vagina is not a suitable soil for the development of gonococci, and smears taken from this source contain an abundance of other organisms with frequently few pus cells. In chronic cases a small amount of pus may be expressed from the urethra by gentle massage or from the glands of Bartholin, smears made often show the presence of gonococci." Page 15.

Nebraska. Release after "Two negative laboratory tests made from discharge specimens taken at least forty-eight hours apart from the urethra and the cervix." Page 4.

New Jersey. Release after "At least two successive smears taken not less than forty-eight hours apart fail to show gonococci." Section 7.

New York. Page 37. "If no urethral discharge is evident, specimens shall be taken by compressing the urethra with the finger and stripping toward the meatus. Specimens of fresh exudate shall be taken from the cervix uteri, after careful cleansing of the os, and also from Bartholin's glands when it is evident that these are infected."

Page 39. Release after "Smears from the urethra, cervix uteri or other foci of gonorrhœal infection fail morphologically to show gonococci at two consecutive examinations made at an interval of not less than one week, the first smear to be taken at least one week after the last treatment."

Oregon. (Section 49j). "No release until at least three specimens submitted to an approved laboratory shall have been free from gonococci, and not less than 48 hours shall have passed between the taking of any two specimens."

Tennessee. No release "Until at least two successive smears taken not less than 48 hours apart fail to show gonococci upon examination of such smears by a bacteriologist approved by the State Board of Health."

Texas. No release of suspected persons until "Clinical examination and all necessary laboratory tests." Section 5a.

Utah. No release "Until at least four successive smears taken not less than 48 hours apart fail to show gonococci." Rule 2d.

Rule 11 repeats Rule 2d as follows: No release "Until at least four successive smears, taken not less than forty-eight (48) hours apart, fail to show gonococci, said examination to be made by a bacteriologist approved by the State Board of Health."

Virginia (West). Regulation 3a. Page 12. No release except "Through clinical examination and all necessary laboratory tests."

Virginia. Rule 4a, page 37. No release except "Through clinical examinations and all necessary laboratory tests."

Washington (State of, in North-West U.S.A.). No release "Until at least three specimens submitted to an approved laboratory shall have been free from gonococci, and not less than 48 hours shall have elapsed between the taking of any two specimens." Regulation 37j, page 34.

Wisconsin. Conditions of Release. Rule 3, section 1, page 9. "Two successive negative examinations for gonococci of the secretions of the urethra, vagina and of the cervix, with an interval of at least forty-eight hours (and repeated for four successive weeks). To collect these specimens a small cotton swab should be used and from this smears made on glass slides. The labia should be held apart and a swab applied so as to express any secretions from Skene's or Bartholin's glands, which is then taken up on the swab. In preparing urethral slides the finger should be inserted in the vagina and expression made on the floor of the urethra from within outward, the cotton-tipped probe being then introduced well into the meatus. In procuring a smear from the cervix a vaginal speculum should be introduced and the cervix well exposed. All secretions should be mopped away from the external os, before taking the smear. After the cervix is well dried a probe tightly wound round with cotton should be inserted in the cervical canal and rotated several times."

Wyoming. Rule 4a. No release "Until after clinical examination and all necessary laboratory tests."

Concluding Remarks.

Not only are these proceedings wrong from a social point of view, and unjust from a legal point of view, but absolutely futile from a scientific point of view. There is *no* method of stamping out V.D. It will cease only and when men and women cease the practice of fornication. It is not possible to intern the men concerned for weeks and months away from their work and daily occupations, and it is totally useless to intern the women. For after weeks and months of treatment, the very day they go out "cured," if they do not give up the life, they will become channels of mischief by means of "mediate contagion," that is the passing on of the poison from their first visitor (should he be affected), to their second and third visitors, without necessarily contracting the trouble themselves. There is **no way of escape but the moral way.** "They that sow to the flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption" in some way or other, if not this way.

We have been asked to point out the names of the States from which we have received no legislative enactments or administrative rules of this kind. They are Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Maine, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

So much for the moral aftermath of the Great War for the United States. In a separate set of papers will be found,

to those members of the Conference who will apply for it, an account of the great danger that our own country of England is in from the work of the Committee of Lord Willoughby de Broke, who have induced fifteen municipalities and county authorities to more or less adopt a most corrupt system of prophylaxis. This Committee hopes to extend their system to the whole country.

Quiet waiting upon God, with an earnest desire for the spiritual blessing and salvation of our opponents, will surely ward off the dangers that threaten our beloved nations on either side of the Atlantic, and once more, in the words of George Fox, "The ocean of death and darkness shall be overcome and overflowed by the ocean of light and life."