LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS

Summary of Annual Reports for 1940/41
prepared by the Secretariat

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Reports on traffic in women and children have been submitted by, or on behalf of the following countries, dependencies, protectorates, colonies, mandated territories, etc.:

Union of South Africa.
United States of America.
British Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Mandated Territories:
   Europe: Cyprus.
   Asia: Aden, Hong-Kong, Federated Malay States, Unfederated Malay States (Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Brunei), Mauritius, Sarawak (Borneo), Straits Settlements.
   Africa: Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Gambia, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Uganda, Zanzibar.
   America: Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands (Virgin Islands), Turks and Caicos Islands, Windward Islands (Dominica and St. Lucia).
   Oceania: Fiji Islands, British Solomon Islands.
   Mandated Territories: Palestine, Tanganyika and Trans-Jordan.

The Secretariat has received "nil" reports concerning the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, British Honduras, Unfederated Malay States (Trengganu), New Hebrides, Southern Rhodesia and Windward Islands (St. Vincent).

Canada.
Ireland.

1 Paragraph (I) of the introductory remarks to the questionnaire on traffic in women and children (form of annual reports) (see C.L.35.1940.IV) reads as follows:
   "Governments are requested to send their annual reports on or before November 1st of each year. The report should relate to the twelve months ending on June 30th, except for the purpose of the statistical information asked for in questions 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, in which cases the calendar year immediately preceding the date of the report should be taken as the basis of the annual report."
2 A summary of the report for the year 1939/40 is included in this document.
3 Reports for the calendar years 1940 and 1941 are included in this document.
4 The report refers to the calendar year 1941.
5 The report refers to the calendar year 1940.
6 The report refers to the year 1939/40.
QUESTION 1

NEW MEASURES

Please give a description of any new measures, either legislative or administrative, taken during the year which are concerned directly or indirectly with the prevention or repression of traffic in women and children. The answers should include any measures of a social character.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.


Additional limitations on the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors or their purchase by minors were provided in Arkansas, California, Maine, Maryland, Montana and Washington.

Maine adopted the Uniform Narcotics Act.

Indiana and Washington provided for further regulation of public dancing in places where intoxicating liquor is sold.

In Hawaii, the provision making it unlawful for unmarried girls under 16 to loiter on the streets of Honolulu between 8 p.m. and 4 a.m. was extended to apply to Hilo.

In Arkansas, the minimum marriage age was raised to 16 for girls and 18 for boys, parental consent being required for girls under 18 and boys under 21. Issuance of a licence if either party is under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a drug is prohibited.

Alaska broadened the definition of kidnapping to include acts causing a person to be sent or transported against his will from one place to another within the territory.

In Arkansas, the operation of a house of prostitution was declared to be a public nuisance and measures were provided for the suppression of such places as nuisances. In California, a psychiatric examination was required before release on suspended sentence of any person convicted of committing any lewd or lascivious act upon a child under 14 years of age and the existing law for control and care of psychopathic delinquents was amended and strengthened. In Hawaii, increased punishment (fine and imprisonment) was authorised for persons guilty of lascivious conduct, but the death penalty for carnal abuse and knowledge of a female under 12 was repealed. In Idaho, the minimum punishment for rape was reduced from five years to one year. In New Mexico, the provision making it an offence to contribute to the delinquency of a person under 16 was extended to cover persons under 18 and the penalty for such offence was increased.

The New Jersey commission on juvenile delinquency was extended for another year. In Illinois and Maryland, juvenile delinquency commissions were created. In Vermont, a commission was set up to study, with a view to revision, laws relating to children, child-welfare services, the family, and the home.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.

Unfederated Malay States: Kelantan. — A new Enactment (No. 24 of 1940), to amend the Mohammedan Offences Enactment Act of 1938, was passed by the Sultan on December 3rd, 1940. This Enactment provided for Police action against : (1) Mohammedan men committing the offence of "kheluat" with Mohammedan women and also non-Moslems (Section 10(a)) ; (2) Mohammedan women who committed the same offence with Mohammedan men (Section 10(b)) ; and (3) Mohammedan women who committed this offence with non-Moslems (Section 10(h)).

This Enactment dealt, except where expressly provided otherwise, with persons professing the Moslem faith. Prosecutions were brought before the Court of a Kathi or Chief Kathi except in cases in regard to which it was expressly provided that they could be heard by a Magistrate of the 1st Class.

1 The replies are arranged alphabetically according to the French names of countries. Negative answers are not included in this summary, except under Questions 2, 3, 4 and 5. An exception was made for these questions in order to show as completely as possible the extent to which prostitution is regulated, the incidence of national or international traffic in women and children and the frequency of communications between central authorities.
INDIA.

1939/40 : Madras. — Sections 6 and 14 of the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1930, were amended so as to enable Police officers, empowered under those Sections, to remove not only the girl authorised by competent authority to be so removed, but also any other girl coming within the purview of those Sections found in the premises.

Bihar. — To some extent, the work done by the "Anath Alay" and "Hindu Sabha" at Katihar in the district of Purnea helps towards preventing helpless widows and homeless women from becoming prostitutes. These institutions provide women with shelter and protection.

Delhi. — The Bengal Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1933, was extended to the Delhi Province. The Delhi "Asra Ghar" (Rescue Home) was opened during the year.

1940/41. Punjab. — The provisions of the Punjab Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1933, with the exception of those contained in its Section 4, were extended to the following areas: (1) Municipal area of Lyallpur; (2) Municipal and Cantonment areas of Muree; (3) Municipal and Cantonment areas of Cambellpur and certain other places in Attock district.

Delhi. — The Delhi Suppression of Immoral Traffic Rules, 1940, were enforced from March 26th, 1940.

The Bombay Children Act, 1934, which was extended to the Delhi Province on October 15th, 1940, was brought into operation in the Municipalities of Delhi and New Delhi and in the Notified Areas of the Fort and the Civil Station on February 1st, 1941.

QUESTION 2

LICENSED OR RECOGNISED BROTHELS

If any system of regulation exists in your country, please give:

(a) The number of brothels which are licensed or recognised;
(b) The number and nationality of the prostitutes who are inmates of these brothels; and
(c) The number and nationality of the other prostitutes who are inscribed or registered.

The following countries stated that there were no licensed brothels in their territory:

Union of South Africa.

British Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Mandated Territories:

Aden, Mauritius, Bahamas, Nigeria, Barbados, Palestine, Basutoland, Sarawak (Borneo), Bechuanaland, Sierra Leone, Cyprus, British Solomon Islands, Fiji, Straits Settlements, Gambia, Swaziland, British Guiana, Tanganyika, Hong-Kong, Trans-Jordan, Jamaica, Turks and Caicos Islands, Kenya, Uganda, LeeWARD Islands (Virgin Islands), Windward Islands (Dominica and Federated Malay States, St. Lucia), Unfederated Malay States (Johore, Zanzibar, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Brunel).

Ireland.

The following include also answers received from countries mentioned in the above list, in so far as additional information concerning the position in these countries is contained in the replies.

Replies.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

(a) There are no licensed brothels in the Union of South Africa, but there are a number of buildings in the larger centres which are used by prostitutes individually from time to time.
These places are continually under Police observation and adequate measures are taken to cope with this class of offence.

(b) Prostitutes frequenting unauthorised brothels are mostly European and coloured women of South-African nationality.

(c) There are no registered prostitutes in the Union of South Africa.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Brothels are not generally recognised or licensed in the United States. No statistics are available on the number that are so recognised.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.

Aden. — Whilst an attempt is made to safeguard British troops who frequent an area in Maala where there are brothels, which are neither licensed nor controlled by Civil Authority, it is felt that the nature of the safeguards is such that they do not come into the category envisaged by the questionnaire.

Jamaica. — There are no licensed or recognised brothels; but there are, of course, a number which are not recognised officially.

INDIA.

1939/40.

(a) United Provinces.

Dehra Dun 3
Agra 1
(b) Dehra Dun 103 (Indians)
Agra 4 Bernies (Indians)
(c) Naini Tal 16 Naik girls (Indians)

IRAQ.

There are 98 registered houses in brothel areas in Iraq.
The number of prostitutes who are inmates of these is 518, of whom all are Iraqis.
There are believed to be some 80 persons within the Police area of Baghdad Liwa who live by procuration or brothel-keeping or on the immoral earnings of other persons.

QUESTION 3

Convictions.

Please give the number of persons convicted (during the calendar year immediately preceding the date of this report) of all offences connected with traffic in women and children, specifying the offences and indicating the nature of the penalties imposed in typical cases.

It is particularly requested that the figures should include all those convicted of any form of procuration, brothel-keeping 1 or living wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of another person.

The following countries stated that no persons were convicted of offences connected with traffic in women and children, or answered " Nil ".

British Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Mandated Territories:

Aden, Mauritius, Niger, Sarawak (Borneo), British Solomon Islands, Swaziland, Tanganyika, Trans-Jordan, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uganda, Windward Islands (Dominica and St. Lucia), Zanzibar.

Bahamas, British Guiana, Jamaica, Kenya, Leeuward Islands (Virgin Islands), Unfederated Malay States (Perlis and Brunei).}

1 This applies only to countries where it is an offence to keep a brothel.
Replies.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The number of persons convicted in the Union of South Africa for offences connected with the traffic in women and children during the calendar year 1940 is given in the following schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of Offence</th>
<th>Number of Convictions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Keeping a brothel</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living on the proceeds of immorality</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procuring for prostitution</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soliciting for prostitution</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>438</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nature of penalties imposed in typical cases:

1. European male and 1 European female were convicted for brothel-keeping; each was sentenced to imprisonment for three months with hard labour.
2. European male and 1 European female were convicted for brothel-keeping; the male was sentenced to imprisonment for four months with hard labour and the female to imprisonment for four months with hard labour, two months of which was suspended for two years on condition of good behaviour.
3. European male and 1 European female were convicted for brothel-keeping; the male was sentenced to imprisonment for four months with hard labour, suspended for two years, and the female to imprisonment for two months with labour, suspended for two years.
4. 2 European males were convicted for living on the proceeds of prostitution and each was sentenced to imprisonment for six months with hard labour.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Bureau of Prisons, United States Department of Justice, has prepared for the year ending December 31st, 1940, a table showing violations of the Mann ("White Slave") Act relating to the transportation of women from one State to another, or to or from a foreign country, for immoral purposes. (The figures are estimates based on the cases for the fiscal years ending June 30th, 1940 and 1941).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of Cases</th>
<th>Number of Defendants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminal prosecutions instituted</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal prosecutions terminated</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convictions</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases pending at close of the year</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate amount of fines, forfeitures and penalties imposed</td>
<td></td>
<td>$34,588</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Federal sentenced prisoners received from courts by institutions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution Type</th>
<th>Number of Defendants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal institutions</td>
<td>308 (of whom 285 males), 1 female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City and county institutions</td>
<td>59 (of whom 46 males), 1 female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State institutions</td>
<td>1 male</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Federal prisoners committed to jails:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of Defendants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total held for trial</td>
<td>433 (of whom 360 males), 33 (of whom 25 males)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not under sentence</td>
<td>397 (of whom 324 males), 44 (of whom 36 males)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Held and sentenced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not held for trial, sentenced</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.

Cyprus. — 1 woman was sentenced to imprisonment for two years for attempting to procure her daughter, aged 9, to have unlawful connection with a male person.

Straits Settlements. 1939/40. — 16 persons were convicted of offences connected with the traffic in women and children. Particulars were as follows:

Singapore. — There was one case of procuring: the sentence imposed was a fine of $200 or simple imprisonment for one month.
3 persons were convicted for carnal connection with girls under the age of 16 years other than by way of marriage. The penalties imposed were a fine of $35 or rigorous imprisonment for one month, rigorous imprisonment for two months, and simple imprisonment for one day and a fine of $5 or simple imprisonment for five days, respectively.
1 person was convicted for trafficking and bringing persons into the Colony on false pretences. For the first offence he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months and a fine of $200 or rigorous imprisonment for two months in default. He was ordered also to pay compensation of $50 to each of the two girls or to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month in default. For the second offence, he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month. The accused appealed against the conviction and the appeal was allowed. 4 persons (2 on two charges) were convicted for bringing persons into the Colony on false pretences. Penalties imposed were respectively a fine of $20 or simple imprisonment for one month, $30 or simple imprisonment for six weeks, $15 or simple imprisonment for one week, and simple imprisonment for one month on each charge. The sentences to run consecutively and to be followed by banishment.

Penang. — 1 person was convicted for procuring and sentenced to a fine of $50 or rigorous imprisonment for six weeks; 1 for living on immoral earnings and sentenced to simple imprisonment for one day and a fine of $50 or rigorous imprisonment for one week. There were 2 cases of brothel-keeping. The penalties imposed were a fine of $50 or rigorous imprisonment for one month, and a fine of $100 or rigorous imprisonment for one month. To be followed in both instances by banishment.

Malacca. — 1 person was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months for brothel-keeping and to rigorous imprisonment for twelve months for living on immoral earnings, the sentences to run consecutively. The accused appealed and the sentence was reduced to a total of rigorous imprisonment for twelve months.

1 person was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months for living on immoral earnings and to rigorous imprisonment for six months for assisting in brothel-keeping; 1 to rigorous imprisonment for six months for brothel-keeping and to rigorous imprisonment for six months for living on immoral earnings. In both cases banishment was to follow.

1940/41. — 18 persons were convicted of offences connected with the traffic in women and children. Particulars were as follows:

Singapore. — 3 persons were convicted for persistently soliciting for an immoral purpose; each was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

1 person was sentenced to simple imprisonment for five months for importing for prostitution, to simple imprisonment for two months for procuring, the sentences to run concurrently, and to simple imprisonment for one month for living on immoral earnings, the sentence to run consecutively.

1 person was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for ten weeks for assisting in brothel-keeping; 3 were convicted for allowing premises to be used as brothels. The penalties imposed were, in 2 cases, a fine of $150 or rigorous imprisonment for ten weeks, in the third a fine of $100 or rigorous imprisonment for two months.

1 person was convicted for living on immoral earnings and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months and 10 strokes of the heavy rotan.

2 persons were convicted for living on immoral earnings and for keeping brothels. For the first offence, 1 was sentenced to a fine of $500 or rigorous imprisonment for six months, the other to rigorous imprisonment for six months; for the second offence, 1 to rigorous imprisonment for six months, the other to a fine of $400 or rigorous imprisonment for three months, the sentences in each case to run consecutively.

2 females were each sentenced to simple imprisonment for ten weeks for keeping a brothel jointly.

2 persons were convicted for keeping brothels and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and a fine of $500 or rigorous imprisonment for six months respectively, both being recommended for banishment.

3 persons were convicted for being occupiers of brothels and in each case sentenced to a fine of $30 or simple imprisonment for one month.

Federated Malay States: — 12 persons were convicted of offences connected with the traffic in women and children. Particulars were as follows:

Perak. — 1 person was convicted for assisting in the management of a brothel. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five months, which sentence, on appeal, was reduced to four months, and he was banished. 2 persons were convicted for permitting premises to be used for immoral purposes and sentenced to fines of $500 or rigorous imprisonment for six months, and $40 or rigorous imprisonment for forty days, respectively.

Selangor and Pahang. — 2 persons were convicted for trafficking. The penalties imposed were a fine of $50 or rigorous imprisonment for one month, and rigorous imprisonment for six months and banishment, respectively. In 2 cases, individuals convicted for living on the earnings of prostitution were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months and bound over in $100 for two years. 2 persons
who were convicted for permitting premises to be used for immoral purposes were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months and bound over in $100 for two years.

**Negri Sembilan.** — 1 person, convicted for permitting premises to be used for immoral purposes, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months, 1 convicted for having intercourse with a girl aged 14½ years when not married to her was sentenced to a fine of $50 or rigorous imprisonment for two months, 1 person convicted for abetment of the above offence was sentenced to a fine of $50 or rigorous imprisonment for two months. The person convicted was ordered also to pay $50 compensation to the girl concerned or, in default, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a further two months.

**Unfederated Malay States:**

**Johore.** — 2 Hokkien males were convicted, in separate cases, under section 7 (b) of Enactment 113, for being tenants of premises which they knowingly permitted to be used as brothels. One was sentenced to a fine of $100 or rigorous imprisonment for two months; the other to a fine of $25 or rigorous imprisonment for two weeks.

1 Tamil female, aged 55, was convicted, under section 5 (i) (a) of Enactment 113, for living in part on the earnings of prostitution. She was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

**Kedah.** — 1 person was sentenced, under section 5 (t) of Enactment 133 (Women's and Girl's Protection) to rigorous imprisonment for four months for living on the earnings of prostitution.

1 female Thai was sentenced, under section 7 (a) of Enactment 133, to rigorous imprisonment for three months for managing a brothel. One person was sentenced, under the same section, to rigorous imprisonment for three months for assisting in the management of a brothel.

2 girls, who were victims in these cases, were detained in the Po Leung Kuk, Sungai Patani. One of them was found to be a prostitute of mature years and, as she was a nuisance to the inmates of the Home, she was discharged. The other girl was detained.

**Kelantan.** — There were 2 convictions. 1 person was convicted, under section 25 (ii) of Enactment 8/38, for managing, or assisting in the management of, a brothel and sentenced to a fine of $50 or rigorous imprisonment for two months. The other was convicted for being the tenant or lessee or person in charge of premises which he knowingly permitted to be used as a brothel. He was sentenced to a fine of $25 or rigorous imprisonment for one month.

**Fiji.** — Procuration, brothel-keeping and living on the immoral earnings of another are offences of a highly unusual nature in Fiji.

**Hong-Kong.** — 337 males and 315 females were convicted for brothel-keeping, 4 males for living on immoral earnings and 27 males and 40 females for aiding and abetting prostitution.

**Palestine.** — 1940. There were 1 case (in Tel Aviv) of procuring, 14 cases of brothel-keeping (3 in Haifa, 4 in Tel Aviv, and 7 in Jaffa), 4 cases of living wholly or in part on the immoral earnings of another person (1 in Haifa, 2 in Tel Aviv, and 1 in Jaffa) and 10 cases of soliciting (5 in Haifa, 1 in Tel Aviv and 4 in Jaffa). Penalties ranged from ten days to six months of imprisonment and from £P.1 to £P. 50 in fines. In some cases the accused were bound over to be of good behaviour; in one case of soliciting, the female offender was exiled to another town to be under Police supervision.

1947. There were 1 case (in Jerusalem) of procuring, 22 cases of brothel-keeping (6 in Tel Aviv, 13 in Jaffa, 2 in Jerusalem and 1 in Haifa), 22 cases of living wholly or in part in the immoral earnings of another person (9 in Tel Aviv and 2 in Jerusalem) and 2 cases (in Haifa) of soliciting. Penalties ranged from three weeks to three months of imprisonment and from £P. 3 to £P. 50 in fines. In some cases, the accused were bound over to be of good behaviour.

**Sierra Leone.** — 1 male was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for five years with hard labour for keeping two girls (aged 12 and 13) in his house for the purpose of prostitution and living partly on their immoral earnings.

**India.**

1939/40.

**Madras.** — 244 persons were convicted for offences under Section 5, 8A, 9 and 12 of the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.
Of these, 33 were convicted for keeping a brothel or allowing premises to be used as a brothel (Section 5). 21 persons were fined amounts ranging from 5 to 75 rupees, 11 were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from one to six months, and 1 person was sentenced to simple imprisonment for one month.

8 persons were convicted for living on the earnings of prostitution (Section 8A). 4 were fined amounts ranging from 15 to 50 rupees; 4 were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from three to six months.

4 persons were convicted for importing women or girls for prostitution (Section 9). They were fined amounts ranging from 3 to 50 rupees.

8 persons were convicted for living on the earnings of prostitution (Section 5 of the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, XI of 1923). Sentences ranged from two to nine months of rigorous imprisonment and from 100 to 200 rupees in fines or to rigorous imprisonment for two to three months.

1 person was convicted for buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the purpose of prostitution and for rape (Sections 373 and 376 of the Indian Penal Code). He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years on each charge.

1 person was convicted for kidnapping and rape (Sections 366 and 376 of the Indian Penal Code). He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

Bengal. — 17 persons were convicted for kidnapping and abducting women for immoral purposes. Sentences ranged from three months to four years of rigorous imprisonment.

37 were convicted for solicitation (Section 7 of the Bengal Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1933). Sentences ranged from a fine of 8 annas to simple imprisonment for one week.


The following cases are given as examples:

1. In the district of Muzaffarnagar 10 persons were convicted under Sections 366/147/325. All were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years under Section 366, rigorous imprisonment for one year under Section 147 and to rigorous imprisonment for three years under Section 325; the sentences to run concurrently.

2. In the district of Basti, 6 persons were convicted under Sections 366, 366A and 363/366. Three were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years and fines of 25 rupees or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for three months; one to rigorous imprisonment for two years; and two to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

3. In the district of Bara Banki, 17 persons were convicted under Sections 363, 366, 368 and 376. Penalties imposed ranged from two to five years of rigorous imprisonment.


Central Provinces and Berar. — 1 person was convicted under Section 363 and 5 persons under Section 366 of the Indian Penal Code. They received sentences ranging from four months to three years of rigorous imprisonment. 1 was convicted for abducting a female to be seduced to illicit intercourse and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

North West Frontier Province. — 13 persons were convicted under Sections 363, 366A/34 and 372/373 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from one to three years.

Sind. — 4 persons were convicted under Sections 363, 366, 366/366A and 368/420. Penalties imposed ranged from ten months of rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 100 rupees to seven years of rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 100 rupees. 2 persons convicted under Section 5 of the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, XI of 1923, were sentenced to fines of 100 rupees, or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for three months.
Baluchistan. — 2 persons convicted under Section 367 of the Indian Penal Code were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and a fine of 350 rupees each.

Ajmer-Merwara. — 4 persons were convicted under Section 363. Penalties imposed ranged from three months of rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 50 rupees, or, in default, one month of rigorous imprisonment, to one year of rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 25 rupees or, in default, one month of rigorous imprisonment.

1940/41.

Madras. — 300 persons were convicted for offences under Sections 5, 8A, 9 and 12 of the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.

Of these, 40 were convicted for keeping a brothel or allowing premises to be used as a brothel (Section 5). 20 persons were fined amounts ranging from 5 to 75 rupees; 17 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ranging from one to nine months; 1 was sentenced to simple imprisonment for one month; 1 was sent to a Borstal school; 1 was released under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code and 1 was released on probation.

4 persons were convicted for living on the earnings of prostitution (Section 8A). 3 were fined 25 rupees each and 1 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

7 persons were convicted for importing women or girls for prostitution (Section 9). 1 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year; 6 were fined amounts ranging from 5 to 100 rupees.

235 persons were convicted for soliciting for purposes of prostitution (Section 12). 215 were fined amounts ranging from 1 to 20 rupees; 13 were sentenced to terms of simple imprisonment ranging from one month to five weeks; 7 were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from one to two months.

14 persons were convicted for keeping a brothel or allowing premises to be used as a brothel and living on the earnings of prostitution (Sections 5 and 8A). 13 were fined amounts ranging from 15 to 25 rupees and 1 was released under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code.


Of these, 2 were convicted for kidnapping and abetment (Section 366/114) and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

1 was convicted for procuration of a minor girl (Section 366A); sentence—rigorous imprisonment for five years.

1 was convicted for kidnapping, wrongful confinement and abetment (Sections 366 and 342/109); sentence—rigorous imprisonment for three months under Section 366 and six months under Section 342/109, the sentences to run concurrently.

1 was convicted for kidnapping and abetment and wrongful confinement and abetment (Sections 366/109 and 342/109); sentence—rigorous imprisonment for two years under Section 366/109 and six months under Section 342/109, the sentences to run concurrently.

1 was convicted for kidnapping, rape and selling minor girls for the purpose of prostitution (Sections 366, 376 and 372); sentence—rigorous imprisonment for one year under Section 366, two years under Section 376 and eighteen months under Section 372; the sentences to run concurrently.

1 was convicted for kidnapping and rape (Section 366 and 376); sentence—rigorous imprisonment for three months under Section 366 and nine months under Section 376.

2 were convicted for buying a minor for the purpose of prostitution (Section 373); 1 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five months and a fine of 50 rupees or rigorous imprisonment for one month; the other to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

2 were convicted for buying a minor for the purpose of prostitution and abetment (Section 373/114); 1 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years; the other to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

8 were convicted for living on the earnings of a prostitute (Section 5 of the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act). Terms of rigorous imprisonment imposed ranged from one month to one year; in one case the penalty inflicted was rigorous imprisonment for six weeks and a fine of 500 rupees or, in default, imprisonment for a further six weeks.

2 persons were convicted for living on the earnings of a prostitute and abetment (Section 5 of the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act and Section 114 of the Indian Penal Code); penalties—1 was sentenced to a fine of 500 rupees or rigorous imprisonment for eight months, and one to a fine of 500 rupees or rigorous imprisonment for eight months.

1 person was convicted for importing a woman or girl for prostitution (Section 7 of the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act) and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months; 1 who kidnapped a girl aged 2 with the intention of selling her was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year.
Bengal. — 6 persons were convicted for kidnapping and abducting women for immoral purposes. The sentences imposed ranged from four months to four years of rigorous imprisonment.


The following cases are given as examples:

1. In the district of Munsiyari, 20 persons were convicted under Sections 366, 363 and 366/147/325. 3 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years and 6 to three years under Section 366; 1 to rigorous imprisonment for six months under Section 363 and 10 to rigorous imprisonment for five years under Section 366. to rigorous imprisonment for one year under Section 147; and to three years under Section 325, the sentences to run concurrently. Of 6 convicted under Sections 342, 363/366/368 4 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years under Section 366, 1 to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months under Section 368, and 1 to rigorous imprisonment for five years under Sections 368/376.

2. In the district of Dehra Dun, 4 persons were convicted under Sections 363 and 366. 2 were sentenced, under Section 363, to rigorous imprisonment for six months and a fine of 50 rupees, or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for three months; 1, under Section 363, to execute a bond of 500 rupees for one year or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for six months; 1 was sentenced, under Section 360, to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

3. In the district of Budaun, 16 persons were convicted under Sections 363, 366, 367 and 373. In 3 cases, under Section 363, sentences imposed ranged from nine months to two years of rigorous imprisonment; in 8, under Section 366, from four to five years of rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 200 rupees, or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for six months; in 3 cases, under Section 367, rigorous imprisonment for five years was imposed and in 2, under Sections 372/373, simple imprisonment for one day till the rising of the court and a fine of 200 rupees, or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for six months.


The penalties imposed ranged from nine months to seven years of rigorous imprisonment and in 1 case the accused was required to furnish a Surety Bond for 250 rupees for six months under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Bihar. — 3 persons were convicted under Sections 365/368 of the Indian Penal Code; 1 was sentenced to imprisonment for nine months and the others to one year.

Central Provinces and Berar. — 22 persons were convicted for offences committed.

In the Nagpur District, 1 person was convicted for inducing and taking a 10-year-old girl without the permission of her guardian. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months. 1 person was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year for kidnapping a boy aged 10 years.

In the Jubbulpore District, 1 person was convicted for enticing a minor with intent to marry her to someone. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months. 2 persons were convicted for abducting a girl to be seduced to illicit intercourse. 1 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and the other to three years.

In the Raipur District, 1 person was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eight months for inducing and enticing a girl with intent to convert and marry her. 2 persons were convicted for kidnapping a girl with the intention of converting and marrying her in order to gain money. 1 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and the other to eighteen months. 1 was convicted for enticing a minor girl with intent to convert her and keep her as a prostitute. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years. 2 persons were convicted for seducing a girl and kidnapping her with the intention of keeping her for immoral purposes. Each was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

In the Bilaspur District, 3 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years for carrying off and ravishing a girl aged 13 years; 1 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year for ravishing a girl aged 14 years.

In the Drug District, 1 person was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months for inducing a minor girl, with a view to seducing her to illicit intercourse and making money thereby.

In the Balaghat District, 3 persons were convicted for abducting a girl aged 14 years with intent to marry her. 1 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years and the other to rigorous imprisonment for nine months each. 3 were convicted for abducting a girl aged 15 years for illicit intercourse. Sentences imposed were imprisonment for three years, eighteen months and nine months respectively.

Orissa. — 1 person was convicted for kidnapping a girl aged about 14 years (Section 364 of the Indian Penal Code). He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fifteen months.
**Sindh.** — 1 person was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years for an offence under Section 373 of the Penal Code. 3 were convicted for living wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of another person (Section 5 of the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, XI of 1923) and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six, nine and fifteen months respectively.

**Ajmer-Merwara.** — 3 persons were convicted for kidnapping minor girls. Sentences imposed ranged from five to nine months of rigorous imprisonment with, in 2 cases, in addition a fine of 20 rupees, or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for one month.

**IRAQ.**

There were no convictions connected with the traffic in women and children. There were, however, minor offences committed by procurers and prostitutes.

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**QUESTION 4**

**Cases of International Traffic**

Please give particulars of any international cases of traffic, or attempted traffic, in women and children—that is to say, cases in which part of the offence was committed in another country—and state what action was taken in such cases.

The following countries either stated definitely that no cases of international traffic had been discovered or that no such traffic existed in the country or answered "Nil":

**Union of South Africa.**

British Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Mandated Territories:

- Aden
- Bahamas
- Barbados
- Basutoland
- Bechuanaland
- Cyprus
- Fiji
- Gambia
- British Guiana
- Hong-Kong
- Jamaica
- Kenya
- Leeward Islands (Virgin Islands)
- Federated Malay States
- Unfederated Malay States (Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Brunei)
- Mauritius
- Nigeria
- Palestine
- Sarawak (Borneo)
- Sierra Leone
- British Solomon Islands
- Swaziland
- Tanganyika
- Trans-Jordan
- Turks and Caicos Islands
- Uganda
- Windward Islands (Dominica and St. Lucia)
- Zanzibar

**India.**

**Iraq.**

**Ireland.**

**Replies.**

**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.**

No cases of international traffic in women and children have come to notice and there is no reason to believe that such traffic exists in the Union. Members of the Criminal Investigation Department attend the arrival and departure of all main-line trains and passenger ships at all ports and are in constant touch with Immigration Officials. Newspaper advertisements are scrutinised and records of Employment Agencies are periodically inspected.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

No data.
Straits Settlements. 1939/40.

**Singapore.** — 1. A Cantonese woman "A", with three boys, aged 10, 8 and 6 respectively, whom she claimed to be her natural sons, was detained on arrival from China. The boys were obviously not brothers and after enquiry it was found that they were victims of trafficking.

Further enquiries revealed that, in the last one and a-half years, "A" had brought fourteen children (twelve boys and two girls) into the Colony by false representations. No charges could be made against her in respect of the boys, but she was charged under Section 5A of the Women's and Girls' Protection Ordinance (Cap. 33) in respect of the two girls and was sentenced to simple imprisonment for two months.

It was contended by "A" that she had been acting as a passenger-broker, bringing children to Malaya to escape from the war in China and to join parents and relatives.

That this contention was false, at least in so far as some of the children were concerned, was amply proved by enquiries that were made. Efforts to trace the two girls mentioned in paragraph 2 at addresses given by "A" proved unsuccessful, while the persons to whom she said she had handed them over also could not be found.

Moreover, enquiries were made into the case of the last set of children, the three boys mentioned above, and it was established that these boys were the victims of trafficking, whilst in the case of two of them kidnapping also was suspected. Efforts to trace their parents in China proved fruitless and they were given in adoption to persons approved by the Chinese Secretariat.

2. A Cantonese girl "A", aged 28 years, was detained on arrival from China in the Po Leung Kuk Home under Section 24 of the Women's and Girls' Protection Ordinance (Cap. 33) pending enquiry into her case.

She was claimed by "B", a Cantonese female aged 50 years, as a relative but the latter, on being further questioned, stated that "C", another Cantonese female aged 30 years, had asked her to come to the Chinese Secretariat to try to get the girl out, for which she was to be paid some money.

"C" was arrested and together with "B" was charged under Section 5A of the Women's and Girls' Protection Ordinance (Cap. 33). Both were convicted and sentenced to a fine of $20 or simple imprisonment for one month and a fine of $30 or simple imprisonment for six weeks respectively. The real trafficker could not be traced.

Work was found for "A" with a respectable family, but she absconded after a fortnight.

3. A Cantonese woman "A" aged 40 years, with two boys aged 8 and 6 years respectively, whom she claimed to be the sons of her husband by his secondary wife, was detained on arrival from China.

On enquiry, it was found that she had returned several times to China and, on two occasions, had brought a girl back with her. Both these girls had been claimed by her as her natural daughters. She was charged under Section 5A of the Women's and Girls' Protection Ordinance (Cap. 33) in respect of the two girls and was convicted and sentenced to a fine of $15 or simple imprisonment for one week on each charge.

The case against her as regards the boys mentioned above was not pressed, as enquiries revealed that she was a passenger-broker and that the boys were in fact the sons of her husband by the secondary wife. They were released to their father.

4. Two Cantonese girls "A" and "B", aged 17 and 20 years respectively, complained to the 2nd Assistant Protector of Chinese that "C", a Cantonese female in whose house they were living, was trying to force them into prostitution.

"A" stated that she came from China at the age of 13 with a fellow villager and found work as a domestic servant. When she lost her job and went to visit "C's" servant, she alleged that "C" had taken a liking to her and had invited her to live there. "C" had paid for her dancing lessons, procured her an engagement and had kept all her earnings. Not content with this, the woman had told her she must prostitute for her benefit or she would be sold to a third party as a prostitute.

"B" stated that she came from China with a passage-broker and, on arrival in Singapore, went to live with a friend of her mother. This woman was a secondary wife of "C's" husband and, on her separation from the latter and subsequent return to China, "B" had stayed on with "C". "B" alleged that she was at first treated as a servant, but later "C" paid for her dancing lessons and procured her an engagement. She too had given all her earnings to "C", who also tried to make her prostitute.

On their refusing to prostitute, both girls were driven out of the house by "C". They reported the matter to the manager of the cabaret in which they worked and he found lodgings for them and brought them to the Chinese Secretariat to make their complaints.

"C" was charged under Section 4(1) (b) of Cap. 33, convicted and sentenced to a fine of $200 or in default, simple imprisonment for one month.

A young child of 7, also found living with the accused and claimed by her to be an adopted daughter, was placed on bond under Section 13(1) of Cap. 33.
5. Two Cantonese girls "A" and "B", aged 14 and 21 respectively, came from Hong Kong to Singapore to join a male cousin "C". Teochiu, aged 29. They claimed to be refugees from the war in China and "C" guaranteed to give them a home and support them; the 2nd Assistant Protector of Chinese released both girls to "C" and gave instructions for them to be visited.

It was later found that they were both not living with "C", who claimed that they had gone to a relative in Ipoh. Eventually both girls were discovered, one in Singapore and the other in Malacca. Both girls were prostituting and both alleged that "C", who they said was not related to them, had sold them into prostitution.

"C" was arrested and charged under Section 5(1) and 5(a) of Cap. 33. On the first charge, he was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months and fined $200 or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for one month. On the second charge, he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month, the sentences to run concurrently. Accused appealed against the conviction and his appeal was allowed.

Both girls were detained in the Po Leung Kuk pending the completion of the case and later released.

6. The Assistant Protector of Chinese raided a house in Singapore and removed "A", a Cantonese girl aged 14, and "B", a Cantonese female, aged 37, the alleged servant.

"A" stated that she came from China alone to join an "aunt" who had a man for her to marry. She alleged that her husband died after a few months and that she had started prostituting on her own. The woman "B" had accompanied her when she went out to look for clients. "A" absolutely refused to reveal the identity of her procuress.

"B" was charged under Section 6(1) of Cap. 33 and with abetting the offence under Section 4(1) (f) of Cap. 33. She was acquitted on the first charge, but was convicted on the second charge and sentenced to a fine of $25 or, in default, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one month.

"A" was detained in the Po Leung Kuk under Section 24(2) of Cap. 33, but was later released in marriage to a man of her choice.

Penang. — 1. "A", a Cantonese girl, aged 14, was found in Kedah and sent to Penang by the Protector of Chinese. She stated that she formerly lived in a lodging-house in Bangkok, Thailand, together with her alleged mother "B", Cantonese, age unknown, her elder brother "C", Cantonese, age unknown, and her elder sister "D", Cantonese, aged 20. In Bangkok she was deflowered by "C". Her elder sister was said to be a prostitute. "B" brought "A" and "D" to Penang. After two days, "B" and "D" went to Ipoh and left "A" in Penang. "A" was looked after by the chief tenant of the house but, after about a month, she ran away. She had in her possession money previously given to her by an uncle in Bangkok and she used this to pay her fare to Kedah.

"A" was committed to the Po Leung Kuk under Section 16(1) (b) of Cap. 33, as her lawful guardian could not be found.

2. "A", a Cantonese female aged 17, was found by the Police together with three Cantonese males in one of the rooms of an hotel. She stated that she was born in China and had been in Malaya for about a year. She was brought from China to Ipoh by "B", a Cantonese female, age unknown, at the request of her mother, as things were bad in China and she wanted "A" out of the way. She worked in a tobacco factory in Ipoh for six months. "B" disappeared from Ipoh and, as she could not make a living by working in the factory, she decided to prostitute. She had been in Penang about a week and was sent for to this hotel by an old customer from Ipoh. She said that she wanted to turn over a new leaf and to look for a husband.

"A" was committed to the Po Leung Kuk under Section 16(1) (b) of Cap. 33, as her lawful guardian could not be found.

1940/41.

Singapore. — 1. In October 1940, a Cantonese girl "A", aged 17 years, was brought into the Colony by "B", a Cantonese female aged 37, who claimed to be her mother.

After enquiry, the girl was made the subject of a cash bond of $100 under Section 13(2) of the Women's and Girls' Protection Ordinance (Cap. 33), with "B" as principal and her husband as surety.

In January 1941, "A" was found prostituting by the Police in a house in Singapore. As a result of a visit to "B's" place of abode, another girl "C", aged 18 years was found. "C" stated that she also was a daughter of the woman "B". "C" admitted prostituting and stated that she gave from $15 to $20 of her earnings to "B".

"B" was charged under Section 5(1) of the Women's and Girls' Protection Ordinance (Cap. 33) with trafficking in "A" and, under Section 6(1) of the same Ordinance, with living on the earnings of prostitution. She was convicted on both charges and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months on each charge, the sentences to run consecutively.

"D", a Cantonese female, aged 40, was convicted at the same time, under Section 6(1) of the same Ordinance, of living on the prostitution of "A", for whom she acted as maid-servant and procurers. She was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

Both women were recommended for deportation on completion of their sentences.
"A" and "C" were both committed to the Po Leung Kuk Home under Section 15(2) of the Women's and Girls' Protection Ordinance (Cap. 33).

2. "A", a Cantonese girl, aged 18 years, complained to the Police that "B", a Cantonese female aged 39 years, who had bought her from her father in China for $200 Chinese currency to be her daughter, had made her prostitute shortly after her arrival in Malaya.

"B" was arrested and charged: (1) under Section 5(1) of Cap. 33, with trafficking in "A"; (2) under Section 4(1) (b) of the same Ordinance, with procuring her for the purpose of prostitution; and (3) under Section 6(1) of the same Ordinance, with living on the earnings of her prostitution. She was convicted on all three charges and sentenced to simple imprisonment for five months on the first charge; to simple imprisonment for two weeks on the second charge (sentence to run concurrently with that of the first charge) and to simple imprisonment for one month on the third charge (sentence to run consecutively with that of the first charge).

"A" was committed into the Po Leung Kuk Home pending the result of the case and later released.

Penang. — "A", a Cantonese female, aged 40, brought here from China two Cantonese girls "B" and "C", both aged 3 years. She claimed that the children were twins by her former husband; they did not look alike. They were suffering from malnutrition and scabies. The woman was asked to furnish a good surety for a bond. She could not find it, so both children were committed to the Po Leung Kuk under Section 13(3), Chapter 33, till proper provision could be made for their protection.

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QUESTION 5

Communications between Central Authorities

Please give the name and address of the authority in your country.

Please give particulars of any cases during the year in which communications have been (a) sent to or (b) received from other central authorities, giving the name of the central authority. In order to give a general picture of the extent to which central authorities of the different countries have communicated with one another, negative answers to this question have been included.

The following countries either stated that no communication had been exchanged between central authorities, or give no instance of any communication, or answered "Nil".

Union of South Africa.

British Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates, Overseas Territories and Mandated Territories:

Aden, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Cyprus, Fiji, Gambia, British Guiana, Hong-Kong, Jamaica, Kenya, Leeward Islands (Virgin Islands), Federated Malay States, Unfederated Malay States (Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Brunei), Mauritius, Nigeria, Palestine, Sarawak (Borneo), Sierra Leone, British Solomon Islands, Straits Settlements, Swaziland, Tanganyika, Trans-Jordan, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uganda, Windward Islands (Dominica and St. Lucia), Zanzabar.

India.

Iraq.

Ireland.

Replies.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The central authority for the United States is the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalisation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Communications have been sent to other central authorities in 41 cases, details of which are given below. These authorities were: the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa (26 cases); the Commissioner of Police, New Scotland Yard, London (5 cases); the Director-General of Public Safety, Royal Italian Ministry of the Interior, Rome (4 cases); the Department of Home Affairs, Tokio (2 cases); the Direction of the Sûreté nationale, Paris, the Public
Prosecutor of the Swiss Confederation, Berne, the Comisionado de Immuniciacion, Havana, and the Inspector-General of Police, Madras (1 case each). 

(The cases have been grouped according to the foreign central authorities which were notified by the United States central authority.)

Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa.

1. J.E.S.; age 59, male, widower, store owner. Entered the United States from Canada in July of 1936 (last entry) and was deported on January 4th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that he was found guilty prior to entering the United States of keeping a disorderly house and operating a house for the purpose of prostitution or lewdness. This alien was convicted in April 1915 of falsely testifying in the trial of two men for white slavery and was sentenced and fined. He was also convicted in 1920 for violation of the liquor laws, and was fined and sentenced; in 1922, he was fined and sentenced for violation of the liquor laws and for keeping a disorderly house; in 1926, he was sentenced on a charge of maintaining and operating a house for the purpose of prostitution and lewdness; and, in 1938, he was convicted and sentenced on charges of gross lewdness.

2. B.A.D.; age 26, female, divorced, prostitute. Entered the United States from Canada in August 1926 and was deported on January 5th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that at the time of her entry she was not in possession of an unexpired immigration visa; that she was an inmate of a house of prostitution; and that she was found practising prostitution subsequently to her entry into the United States. This alien was arrested and sentenced upon conviction of accosting and soliciting. She denied that she had ever practised prostitution, but evidence fully sustained the charge that she was found practising prostitution subsequently to her entry into the United States; and that she was a prostitute at the time of her entry. She disappeared and was apprehended only recently for execution of the warrant of deportation.

3. R.C.; age 23, female, married (separated), prostitute. Entered the United States from Canada on January 9th, 1938, and was deported on January 27th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that at the time of her entry she was not in possession of an unexpired immigration visa; that she was an inmate of a house of prostitution; that she was found practising prostitution subsequently to her entry into the United States; and that she was a prostitute at the time of her entry. This alien was arrested in 1938 on a charge of loitering for the purpose of prostitution, but the case was dismissed.

4. J.J.R.; age 30, male, divorced, specialty salesman. Entered the United States from Canada in August 1933 and was deported on February 13th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that he was found deriving benefit from the earnings of a prostitute and that he was an inmate of a house of prostitution. This alien admitted that he paid for the transportation from one State to another of a woman with whom he lived unlawfully as man and wife; that she practised prostitution, at his suggestion, in various cities at established houses of prostitution, and that he accepted money from her earnings as a prostitute. He also admitted that he had lived subsequently with another woman as man and wife.

5. G.W.R.; age 29, female, single, clerk. Entered the United States from Canada in August 1937 (last entry) and was deported on February 17th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that she was found practising prostitution subsequently to her entry into the United States. This alien was arrested and was the subject of investigation several times subsequently to 1932 and, in March 1939, she was arrested and sentenced, upon conviction of accosting and soliciting. She denied that she had ever practised prostitution, but evidence fully sustained the charge that she was found to be practising prostitution subsequently to her entry into the United States.

6. E.F.L.B.; age 24, female, married, prostitute. Entered the United States from Canada on September 19th, 1939, and was deported on March 8th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that at the time of her entry she was not in possession of an unexpired immigration visa; that she was a prostitute at the time of entry; that she entered the United States for the purpose of prostitution; and that she was found practising prostitution subsequently to her entry into the United States. This alien admitted that she was a prostitute at the time of entry into the United States and that she entered for the purpose of prostitution; also that she was a prostitute prior to her entry. She stated that she had been arrested a number of times for prostitution prior to her entry.

7. M.F.G.; age 22, female, married, houseworker-prostitute. Entered the United States from Canada on March 13th, 1939 (last entry) and was deported on March 17th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that at the time of her entry she was not in possession of an unexpired immigration visa; that she had been convicted of theft prior to her entry into the United States; that she was a prostitute at the time of entry; that she was supported by or received the proceeds of prostitution; that she was afflicted with gonorrhoea at the time of her entry; that she was found practising prostitution subsequently to her entry; and that she entered the United States for an immoral purpose. This alien stated that she was in an industrial school in Canada at two different periods, having been sent there for training. She was convicted of theft and sent to a reformatory in Canada. Subsequently to her release from the reformatory, she practised prostitution, entering the United States on various times for that purpose since 1937. She was an inmate of various houses of prostitution in different cities in the United States and admitted that she had lived unlawfully with a man, re-entering the United States in 1939 to continue the relationship.

8. J.R.; age 24, female, married, carnival worker. Entered the United States from Canada on June 30th, 1935, and was deported on March 18th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that at the time of her entry she was not in possession of an unexpired immigration visa and that she was found practising prostitution subsequently to her entry into the United States. This alien admitted that she practised prostitution in Canada prior to her entry into the United States and that she also practised prostitution after her entry; also that she was living with a man not her husband.
9. M.M.M. ; age 33, female, married, houseworker. Entered the United States from Canada on February 15th, 1939 (last entry) and was deported on March 18th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that at the time of her entry she was not in possession of an unexpired immigration visa; that she returned to and entered the United States after having been arrested and deported as a prostitute; and that at the time of her entry she was excluded by law, being an alien who had been arrested and deported and who had not been granted permission to apply for admission. This alien was first deported in 1938 on the ground that at the time of her entry she was a prostitute; that she was found to be practising prostitution subsequently to such entry; and that she was an inmate of a house of prostitution.

10. B.T.R. ; age 24, female, divorced, prostitute. Entered the United States from Canada on September 19th, 1937 (last entry) and was deported on March 19th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that at the time of her entry she was not in possession of an unexpired immigration visa; that she entered for an immoral purpose; and that at the time of entry she was excluded by law, being an alien who had been arrested and deported and who had not been granted permission to apply for admission. This alien was first deported in 1938 on the ground that at the time of her entry she was a prostitute; that she was found to be practising prostitution subsequently to such entry. This alien testified that she first began to practise prostitution in the United States in 1937 and that she had practised prostitution as a means of livelihood continuously from that date.

11. C.E.R. ; age 28, female, married, beauty operator. Entered the United States from Canada on May 27th, 1939 (last entry) and was deported on March 26th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that at the time of her entry she was not in possession of an unexpired immigration visa and that she entered for an immoral purpose. This alien admitted that, while in the United States illegally, previous to her last entry, she had lived illicitly with a man and that, when she re-entered in 1939, she was returning to continue her illicit relationship with this man. She had a husband and children in Canada.

12. E.W.T. ; age 39, male, married, seaman and mechanic. Entered the United States from Canada on April 17th, 1929 (last entry) and was deported on May 8th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that at the time of his entry he was not in possession of an unexpired immigration visa; that he returned to and entered the United States after having been arrested and deported, as having been connected with the business of prostitution; and that at the time of entry he was excluded by law, being an alien who had been arrested and deported and who had not been granted permission to apply for admission. This alien was convicted of pandering in 1942 and sentenced to imprisonment. He was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in 1926 for automobile theft. He also admitted the commission of bigamy prior to his entry into this country. One of the charges in the warrant for deportation in 1928 was that he was found receiving the earnings of a prostitute.

13. L.G.W. ; age 17, female, single, houseworker. Entered the United States from Canada on November 18th, 1939, and was deported on May 14th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that at the time of her entry she was not in possession of an unexpired immigration visa; that she was a prostitute at the time of entry; and that she was found practising prostitution subsequently to her entry into the United States. This alien admitted that she had had immoral relations with several men for payment subsequently to her entry and that she practised prostitution for a time prior to her entry.

14. D.C.A. ; age 26, female, married, prostitute. Entered the United States from Canada on June 2nd, 1939 (last entry) and was deported on May 14th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that at the time of her entry she was not in possession of an unexpired immigration visa; that she was a prostitute at the time of her entry; that she returned to and entered the United States after having been excluded and deported as a prostitute; and that at the time of entry she was excluded by law, being an alien who had been arrested and deported and who had not been granted permission to apply for admission. This alien was first deported in December 1937. She remained out of the United States about two months and was again deported in March 1938 on the grounds that she was a prostitute at the time of her entry; that she was an inmate of a house of prostitution; and that she was found practising prostitution prior to her entry into the United States.

15. N.E.A.T. ; age 44, female, married, rooming-house operator. Entered the United States from Canada in 1933 and was deported on May 27th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that she was found practising prostitution subsequently to her entry into the United States. This alien admitted that she was arrested as a prostitute in 1934 and fined. She further admitted that she was the proprietress of an hotel where prostitution was practised, but denied that she herself had practised prostitution there.

16. C.E.R.B. ; age 34, female, married, waitress. Entered the United States from Canada on October 3rd, 1937 (last entry) and was deported on July 20th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that at the time of her entry she was not in possession of an unexpired immigration visa; that she returned to and entered the United States after having been deported as a prostitute and as connected with the business of prostitution; and that at the time of entry she was excluded by law, being an alien who had been arrested and deported and who had not been granted permission to apply for admission. This alien was deported in 1932 as a person who was a prostitute at the time of her entry and who was found to be practising prostitution subsequently to her entry into the United States.

17. P.E.B. ; age 29, female, single, prostitute. Entered the United States from Canada on March 23rd, 1939, and was deported on July 22nd, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that at the time of her entry she was not in possession of an unexpired immigration visa; that she entered the United States for the purpose of prostitution; that she was a prostitute at the time of entry; that she was found practising prostitution subsequently to her entry; and that she admitted having committed theft prior to her entry. This alien admitted that in 1938 she was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in Canada for the crime of theft and that she had been arrested "ten or fifteen" times for loitering and vagrancy. She testified that she had practised prostitution for ten years, both prior and subsequently to
her entry into the United States and that it was her intention when she came to the United States to enter a house of prostitution.

18. B.B.; age 31, female, single, domestic. Entered the United States in December 1939 (last entry) and was deported on August 16th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that at the time of her entry she was not in possession of an unexpired immigration visa; that she was a prostitute at the time of her entry. This alien was arrested on eighteen occasions for accosting and soliciting, loitering in a house of prostitution, and being a common prostitute. On seven of these occasions she was found not guilty on one occasion she was found guilty and fined. In April 1936 she was sentenced to probation for one year and in the same month she was sentenced to a fine or imprisonment; and again in August 1939 she was sentenced to imprisonment. All of these sentences were results of convictions as a common prostitute or for loitering in a house of prostitution. She had testified that the alien knew that she was a prostitute.

19. H.W.H.; age 37; male; married (separated); accountant. Entered the United States from Canada in June 1939 and was deported on September 16th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that at the time of his entry he was not in possession of an unexpired immigration visa; that he imported or attempted to import a person for an immoral purpose; and that he entered the United States for an immoral purpose. This alien admitted that he entered the United States in 1939, accompanied by a woman with whom he was living illegally, whom he represented as his wife. He was separated from his lawful wife and had lived with this other woman since 1937, a child having been born to them in Canada in 1938. This woman was deported to Canada on February 14th, 1940.

20. V.N.D.J.M.; age 24, male, single, labourer. Entered the United States from Canada on March 23rd, 1940 (last entry) and was deported on October 5th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that at the time of his entry he was not in possession of an unexpired immigration visa; that he imported a person for a purpose of prostitution; that at the time of his entry he was supported by or received the proceeds of prostitution; and that prior to his last entry he had been arrested and deported in pursuance of law and had not received permission to apply for admission. This alien was arrested on April 4th, 1940, for the purpose of prostitution. He admitted he was accompanied by a woman at the time of his entry and had lived with her as man and wife. This woman (case P.E.R.) was also deported. She had testified that the alien knew that she was a prostitute.

21. C.T.E.; age 52, male, married, cleaner and presser. Entered the United States from Canada on March 14th, 1932 (last entry) and was deported on October 22nd, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that at the time of his entry he was not in possession of an unexpired immigration visa; that he had been arrested and deported in pursuance of law and had re-entered the United States before the expiration of one year after the date of his deportation; that prior to his entry into the United States, he had been convicted of pandering; that he returned to and entered the United States after having been deported as having been connected with the business of prostitution; and that he had been sentenced to imprisonment because of conviction in this country within five years after entry, of counterfeiting and possession of altered obligation of the United States. This alien was first deported from the United States in March 1924, upon his discharge from prison, where he had served a term for pandering. He was again deported in October 1929 upon his discharge from prison, where he served a term for violation of the Immigration and Nationality Act and completed the sentence previously imposed for pandering. He was again deported in March 1932 upon his discharge from the U.S. penitentiary where he had served a term for violation of the immigration laws. He was convicted, after re-entering the United States in March 1932, of possession of counterfeit money and violation of the immigration laws and sentenced to the U.S. penitentiary.

22. H.R.H.; age 40, male, married, labourer. Entered the United States from Canada on June 2nd, 1937, and was deported on October 22nd, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that at the time of his entry he was not in possession of an unexpired immigration visa; that he imported a person for an immoral purpose; that he was a person likely to become a public charge at the time of entry; and that prior to entry he had been convicted of burglary, shop-breaking, larceny, theft, and uttering. This alien admitted that he was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in Canada on many charges over a period of years; he also admitted that he brought into the United States a woman with whom he had been living unlawfully as man and wife in Canada and who had a child by him. After their entry into the United States they continued to live together.

23. C.R.; age 31, female, married, prostitute. Entered the United States from Canada in December 1930 (last entry) and was deported on November 20th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that she was an inmate of a house of prostitution; that she was found managing a house of prostitution; that she was a prostitute at the time of entry; that she was found practising prostitution subsequently to her entry into the United States; and that she was receiving benefit from the earnings of a prostitute. This alien admitted that she had been arrested more times than she could remember for being a prostitute and had paid fines and served sentences in jail; that she had been arrested for buying stolen goods and for vagrancy and had served sentence in each case. She also admitted that she had practised prostitution in different States and that she had managed a house of prostitution from 1935 to 1939 and had practised prostitution at the same place.

24. R.M.J.; age 44, male, married, hotel clerk. Entered the United States from Canada on October 12th, 1938, and was deported on December 5th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that at the time of his entry he was not in possession of an unexpired immigration visa; that he entered by land at a place other than a designated port of entry for aliens; and that he was found receiving benefit
from the earnings of a prostitute. This alien admitted that, while he was employed as a page-boy in hotels in two different States, he had procured prostitutes for patrons of the hotels and had received a percentage of their earnings as such. He also admitted having lived with a woman over a period of years before he was divorced from his lawful wife.

25. E.E.; age 42, female, married, manicurist. Entered the United States from Canada in October 1929 and was deported on December 26th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that she was found practising prostitution subsequently to her entry. This alien admitted that she had practised prostitution from 1936 to 1939 in two different States. She stated that she also lived unlawfully with "a few men" who had supported her. She was arrested and sentenced in 1943 for carrying a revolver and was also arrested for practising prostitution, but was released. She admitted having been arrested five or six times for being drunk, and once for investigation.

26. M.M.K.; age 28, female, married, domestic. Entered the United States from Canada in November 1939 (last entry) and was deported on December 28th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that at the time of her entry she was not in possession of an unexpired immigration visa, that she was a person likely to become a public charge at the time of her entry: that prior to her entry she had been convicted of shop-lifting and theft; that she was a prostitute at the time of her entry; and that she was an alien excluded by law. Having been arrested and deported in pursuance of law, and had re-entered the United States before the expiration of one year after the date of her deportation. This alien was deported to Canada in July 1937 and re-entered the United States in November 1937. She had been arrested numerous times in Canada for attempted suicide, contributing to the delinquency of a juvenile, theft, and shop-lifting. She admitted the charges and that she had served time in prison in Canada. At the time of her arrest in the United States, she was living unlawfully as the wife of a negro.


1. M.F.; age 30, female, married, waitress-prostitute. Entered the United States from Scotland on January 24th, 1939, and was deported on January 30th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that at the time of her entry she was not in possession of an unexpired immigration visa; that she was found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry; and that prior to her entry into the United States she was convicted of receiving stolen property. This alien admitted that she was arrested and placed on probation in Canada in 1931 for receiving stolen property. She also admitted practising prostitution both prior to and subsequently to her entry into the United States, stating that she was arrested in February 1939 as an inmate of a house of prostitution, that she had practised prostitution in established houses of prostitution in the United States, one of which was frequented exclusively by negroes. She admitted that she was living with a person of the African black race as his wife and was married to another man, also of the African black race.

2. M.L.W.; age 27, female, single, prostitute. Entered the United States from England on October 2nd, 1928, and was deported on February 9th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that she was found practising prostitution subsequently to her entry into the United States. This alien admitted that she was arrested in 1929 and sent to an industrial school for girls, and arrested again in March and October 1939, in each case on suspicion of prostitution. She admitted that she was sent to the industrial school for girls for running away from home, was paroled twice and sent back each time for disobedience. She became pregnant in 1934 and had an abortion performed. She further admitted that she began the practice of prostitution in 1938, before which time she had lived in common-law relationship with a man and that she practised prostitution in various hotels and houses of prostitution.

3. E.G.P.; age 49, male, married (separated), coal-miner. Entered the United States from Wales on January 9th, 1923, and was deported on February 9th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that he was found receiving, sharing in, or deriving benefits from the earnings of a prostitute. This alien admitted living unlawfully as man and wife with a woman who practised prostitution at his suggestion and that she gave him sums of money earned by her as a prostitute. He further admitted that he had on a few occasions sent men to her for the purposes of prostitution.

4. P.G.; age 41, male, single, tailor and taxicab driver. Entered the United States from Scotland on October 22nd, 1914, and was deported on February 28th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that he was sentenced to imprisonment subsequently to May 1917 for theft, stealing letters from the U.S. mail, and for forgery of a U.S. Treasury cheque, and that he was found receiving benefits from the earnings of a prostitute. This alien was convicted in 1933 on two counts of theft and sentenced to imprisonment on both charges. In 1936, he was convicted and sentenced on the charge that he lived with and derived support from two prostitutes. In 1939, he was sentenced to the federal penitentiary for forging a U.S. Treasury cheque and stealing letters from the mail.

5. M.M.; age 33, female, married (separated), waitress. Entered the United States from Scotland on September 18th, 1927, and was deported on February 28th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that she was found practising prostitution subsequently to her entry into the United States. In 1929 this alien was convicted on a charge of prostitution and fined. Later in the same year, she was sentenced on a charge of prostitution. The sentence was suspended and she was placed on probation.

Director-General of Public Safety, Royal Italian Ministry of the Interior, Rome.

1. N.C.; age 34, male, married, labourer. Entered the United States on June 6th, 1927 and was deported on April 13th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that he was found managing a house of prostitution and that he was employed in a house of prostitution. This alien was arrested and
sentenced in 1931 on a charge of breaking and entering. In 1935, he was arrested and sentenced for
keeping a house of ill fame. He was again arrested later in 1935 for being an inmate of a house of ill fame
and was fined and sentenced to imprisonment, having admitted this charge. In 1938, he was arrested and
fined and sentenced for keeping a house of ill fame.

2. E.B. ; age 42, male, married, cook. Entered the United States in January 1921 and was deported
on April 20th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that he was found receiving benefit
from the earnings of a prostitute; that he was found assisting a prostitute; and that he was sentenced
more than once to imprisonment for a term of one year, subsequently to entry, for commission of a crime
involving moral turpitude. This alien pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a Federal penitentiary on the
charge of transporting a girl or woman in inter-State commerce for the purpose of prostitution and other
immoral purposes and was also sentenced on several indictments of conspiracy to violate the White Slave
Traffic Act. In his sworn statement he pleaded guilty to the above charges on advice of his attorney and
not guilty to the charge of transporting. However, in a sworn statement before officers of the Immigration
and Naturalisation Service, a woman testified that she had paid this alien for each girl or woman booked
in her house to practise prostitution.

3. N.M. ; age 38, male, divorced, painter. Entered the United States from Italy on March 3rd,
1914, and was deported on May 4th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that he was found
receiving benefit from the earnings of a prostitute. This alien was convicted in 1939 on his plea of guilty
that he was living on the proceeds of prostitution and was sentenced to jail. He admitted under oath
that he had lived with a prostitute and that he had known she was a prostitute. She testified, in a sworn
statement, that she and this alien had lived together; that he had placed her in a number of established
houses of prostitution, and had taken all her earnings as a prostitute.

4. G.C. ; age 58, male, married, bar-tender. Entered the United States from Italy in 1896 and was
deporated on May 18th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that he was employed by or in
connection with a house of prostitution and resort where prostitutes gather and that he was found managing
a house of prostitution and resort habitually frequented by prostitutes. This alien stated at his preliminary
testimonial before the Immigration and Naturalisation Service that he rented rooms to girls for the purpose
of prostitution. He stated also that he had been the proprietor of a tavern and that he had
also kept girls there for the purpose of prostitution. In a later sworn statement he denied that he operated
or leased this place of business; the first statement made by this alien, however, was witnessed by two
officers of the Immigration Service who testified under oath that this statement was correct.

Department of Home Affairs, Tokio.

1. M.K. ; age 77, male, single, no occupation. Entered the United States from Japan in June 1901
and was deported on March 17th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that he was an inmate
of a house of prostitution; that he was employed by or in connection with a house of prostitution; and
that he was receiving benefit from the earnings of a prostitute. This alien admitted that he lived in a house
of prostitution for two years and that he often opened the door to men who patronised such house.

2. T.T. ; age 58, male, single, no occupation. Entered the United States from Japan on July 21st,
1928, and was deported on March 30th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that he was found
receiving benefit from the earnings of a prostitute; that he was employed by or in connection with
a house of prostitution or place habitually frequented by prostitutes; and that he was an inmate of a
house of prostitution. This alien admitted that he lived for a year in a house of prostitution and that he
knew the proprietress was a prostitute and ran a house of prostitution.


J.H. ; age 33, male, married masseur. Entered the United States from France on September 5th,
1935 (last entry) and was deported on January 27th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in
that at the time of his entry he was not in possession of an unexpired immigration visa; that prior to
his entry into the United States he was convicted of keeping a disorderly house; that subsequent to
his entry he was sentenced to imprisonment for violation of the Mann White Slave Act; that he imported
a person for an immoral purpose; and that he was found connected with the management of a house
of prostitution. This alien was convicted in 1938 and sentenced to imprisonment for two and a-half years
for violation of the Mann White Slave Act; having transported two girls from Canada to a
house of prostitution operated by himself and his wife. He admitted that he was arrested in 1929 for
operating a disorderly house and fined. He was arrested on several occasions for bootlegging and for
robbery with a gun. His wife was deported to France in February 1936.

The Public Prosecutor of the Swiss Confederation, Berne.

J.J.B. ; age 34, male, married, baker. Entered the United States from Switzerland on April 11th,
1925, and was deported on January 27th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that he
was found receiving the earnings of a prostitute; that he was found assisting a prostitute; and that he
was found managing a house of prostitution or place habitually frequented by prostitutes. This alien
was married without having first obtained a divorce from his lawful wife. He admitted having accepted
from his common-law wife money which had been earned by her as a prostitute. He was convicted of
pandering and sentenced to from two to five years in State prison.
Commissionado de Inmigración, Habana.

F.A.G.; age 50, male, married, saloon keeper. Entered the United States from Cuba on February 26th, 1911, and was deported on March 3rd, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that he was found managing a resort frequented by prostitutes and assisting a prostitute. In 1930, this alien was fined, on plea of guilty, for violation of the National Prohibition Law; in 1933, he was arrested for receiving stolen goods and found guilty; in 1935, he was sentenced to the Federal penitentiary for violation of the Internal Revenue laws; he was arrested again in 1936 and 1939 for violation of other laws. In his sworn statement under warrant of arrest, he stated that he was living with a prostitute; he also stated that prostitutes frequented his saloon and made appointments there with men customers. In a later sworn statement under warrant of deportation he entered an almost complete denial of this statement. Sworn statements by this alien's wife and daughters and by various Police officers seem to have established these facts beyond doubt.

Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

M.A.; age 32, male, married, missionary. Entered the United States from India on June 18th, 1937 and was deported on August 20th, 1940, having been found subject to deportation in that he was found assisting a prostitute and that he was found receiving benefit from the earnings of a prostitute. This alien admitted he had bought clothing and paid room-rent for a woman knowing she was a prostitute. He stated that he had done this in the belief that if she had clothing to give her a better appearance, she would be able to obtain a position and stop practising prostitution. However, both this woman and the alien's wife testified under oath that he had encouraged her to practise prostitution and had asked her to "break in his wife" as a prostitute.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.

Aden. — The Commissioner of Police, Aden.
Barbados. — The Commissioner of Police, Barbados.
Basutoland. — The Government Secretary, Maseru.
Bechuanaland. — The Government Secretary, c/o The Resident Commissioner's Office, Mafeking, South Africa.
Cyprus. — The Commissioner of Police, Nicosia, Cyprus.
Straits Settlements. — The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Malaya.
Federated Malay States. — The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Malaya.
Unfederated Malay States: Johore. — The Protector of Chinese, Johore, who was the central authority, was in constant communication with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Malaya. Movements of female and child immigrants (and, to a less extent, female emigrants) and of girls on security bonds under the Women's and Girls' Protection and the Mui Tsai enactments were regularly reported between the various Chinese Protectorates in Malaya. In suspicious cases, enquiries were undertaken by one Protectorate on behalf of another as a matter of routine.
Kelantan. — The British Adviser to the Government of Kelantan.
Perlis. — The British Adviser to the Government of Perlis.
Fiji. — The Colonial Secretary, Secretariat, Suva.
Gambia. — The Superintendent of Police, Bathurst, Gambia.
British Guiana. — The Commissioner of Police, Police Headquarters, Georgetown, British Guiana.
Jamaica. — The Commissioner of Police, Jamaica.
Mauritius. — The Commissioner of Police, Police Headquarters, Port Louis, Mauritius.
Indian Ocean.
Nigeria. — The Chief Secretary to the Government, Nigerian Secretariat, Lagos.
Sarawak. — The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Kuching, Sarawak.
Sierra Leone. — The Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone.
Swaziland. — The Government Secretary, Swaziland.
Tanganyika. — The Commissioner of Police, Dar es Salaam.
Trans-Jordan. — The Officer Commanding the Arab Legion, Amman.
Windward Islands: St. Lucia. — There is no recognised central authority in the colony.
Leeward Islands: Virgin Islands. — There is no specific body for such traffic. The Virgin Islands administration is responsible.
Zanzibar. — The Zanzibar Government.
Canada.

(a) No communications were sent by the central authority for Canada to other central authorities.

(b) Twenty-one cases of persons deported to Canada were reported by the central authority for the United States. Particulars of these are given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

India.

Madras. — The Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

Bombay. — Mr. J. M. Sladen, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, Bombay.

Bengal. — The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Iraq.

The central authority responsible for suppressing traffic in women and children and controlling prostitution is the Directorate of Police under the Ministry of the Interior.

QUESTION 6

Repatriation and Deportation

Please give the number, age and country of origin of the following classes of persons who have been repatriated or deported during the year:

(a) Foreign prostitutes;

(b) Men or women found or believed to be engaged in any form of procuration, brothel-keeping, living wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of another person.

Replies.

United States of America.

The Immigration and Naturalisation Service of the Department of Justice has prepared the following tables:

A. (1) Country to which Persons engaged or believed to be engaged in Procuration or living on the Earnings of Prostitution were deported. Year ending December 31st, 1940.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country to which deported</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Islands</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. (2) Age of Persons deported who were engaged or believed to be engaged in Procuration or living on the Earnings of Prostitution, Year ending December 31st, 1940.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age at time of deportation</th>
<th>Persons deported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 16 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 20 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 to 25 years</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 to 30 years</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 to 35 years</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 to 40 years</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 years and over</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. (1) Country to which Prostitutes and Other Persons entering for Immoral Purposes were deported, Year ending December 31st, 1940.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country to which deported</th>
<th>Persons deported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>England</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. (2) Age at which Prostitutes and Other Persons entering for Immoral Purposes were deported, Year ending December 31st, 1940.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age at time of deportation</th>
<th>Persons deported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 16 years</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 to 20 years</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 to 25 years</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 to 30 years</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>31 to 35 years</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>36 to 40 years</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 years and over</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.

Straits Settlements: 1939/40. Singapore. — (b) 1 Cantonese female aged 42 years.
Penang. — (b) 1 Hokkien female aged 38 and one Hokkien male aged 44 years.
1940/41. Singapore. — (b) 1 Japanese and 1 Cantonese female, aged 54 years and 37 years respectively.

Federated Malay States. — (b) The following were repatriated or deported:
Perak. — 1 female Chinese aged 42 years.
Selangor and Pahang. — 1 female Chinese aged 36 years.

Unfederated Malay States: Johore. — (b) 1 Hokkien female, aged 38. (This is the wife of a man mentioned in the last report as convicted and deported. By the time she was arrested, evidence fit for a Court case had disappeared and she could not be convicted, but was banished.)

1 See document C.35.M.32.1941.IV. page 7 (Unfederated Malay States. Johore. para. (iii)).
Palestine. 1940. — (a) 9 females were deported, 7 to Syria and 2 to Transjordan.

1941. (a) 6 females were deported, 5 to Syria and 1 to Egypt.

CANADA.

No foreign prostitutes, or men or women engaged in any form of this traffic, were repatriated or deported during the year.

IRAQ.

(a) 11 foreign artistes were deported for practising secret prostitution.

QUESTION 7

Observations and Suggestions

Please give your observations as to any special difficulties which may have arisen in connection with the prevention and repression of the traffic in women and children and any suggestions which you desire to make.

 Replies.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.

Bahamas. — There is no traffic in women and children in the Bahamas.

Barbados. — There was no traffic in women and children during the twelve months ending June 30th, 1941.

Basutoland. — The Administration has no observations or suggestions to offer with regard to the prevention and repression of the traffic in women and children.

Cyprus. — No special difficulties have arisen in this connection. No suggestions.

Unfederated Malay States: Kelantan. — Although organised or commercialised prostitution was not in evidence, under the new laws mentioned in the reply to Question 1 quite a number of summons cases were heard in the first six months of 1941. (The answer to Question 3—Convictions—deals only with the calendar year 1940.) Organised traffic in women and children had not come to notice.

Fiji. — There is no problem in Fiji connected with the prevention or repression of traffic in women and children.

Gambia. — No observations, as the traffic in women and children in the sense of commercialised prostitution does not exist in the Gambia at present.

British Guiana. — No special measures are considered necessary.

Jamaica. — As there was no case of international traffic, no difficulties have arisen and there are no suggestions to offer.

Nigeria. — Representations have been made that young women natives of Nigeria have been sent, or proceed of their own volition, to the Gold Coast for the purpose of practising prostitution. The Gold Coast Authorities have been communicated with on this subject and the Nigeria and Gold Coast Police Forces are co-operating with a view to restricting any such traffic. Youthful females are not permitted to travel, but, unless there is adequate proof that Nigerian adult women travellers are undesirables, there is nothing to prevent them departing from Nigeria to some other West African Colony should they desire so to do. Where persons are believed to be undesirable, Exit Permits are withheld and the widest interpretation is given to the term "undesirable" as used in this connection. There is no evidence of any traffic in children.

Palestine. 1940. — The Police, especially those of urban areas, have been confronted with the problem of prostitutes operating singly. Their "modus operandi" is to accost prospective clients at bars and places of entertainment and to lead them to privately rented premises. Charges preferred under Section 163(6) (c) of the Criminal Code Ordinance were
difficult to prove, principally on account of lack of evidence and the undesirability of the agent provocateur system, which is, in any case, deeply mistrusted by the Courts. The only way the Police have for dealing with this menace is to endeavour to catch girls red-handed in the act of soliciting.

1941. — There is nothing to add to the comments in the report for 1940.

British Solomon Islands. — As traffic in women and children was non-existent in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, no special measures were necessary.

Sarawak. — No suggestions, since the difficulties in this country were negligible.

Sierra Leone. — No such traffic exists in the colony.

Swaziland. — No difficulties have arisen.

Trans-Jordan. — No difficulties have arisen.

Windward Islands: Dominica. — So far as is known, the traffic in women and children does not exist in Dominica.

St. Lucia. — There is nothing to add to the previous report.

Leeward Islands: Virgin Islands. — No specific difficulties have arisen in this Presidency resulting from traffic in women and children. This is a small Presidency off the shipping routes, so that it is affected little in this matter by outside influence.

IRAQ.

No serious difficulty has arisen during the period under review in connection with the prevention of the traffic in women and children.

IRELAND.

No special difficulties have arisen. There is no evidence of traffic in women and children in Ireland.

QUESTION 8

MEASURES RELATING TO VENEREAL DISEASE

Please give a description of any measures which are being taken to cope with the problem of venereal disease. (It is not intended that the reply should include information of a purely medical character.)

REPLIES.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Clinics for the free treatment of persons (European and coloured) suffering from venereal diseases are established at all large centres, and the Public Health Act has made provision for the punishment of persons who, on finding that venereal disease has been contracted, fail to obtain medical treatment.

Natives are medically examined before engagement through the Native Affairs Department.

All convicted persons sentenced to imprisonment are medically examined on admission to gaol and treated there when found to be suffering from venereal disease.

An understanding exists whereby naval ratings stationed at Simonstown have agreed to disclose the name of the woman responsible in every case where they have contracted a venereal disease, and this woman, if unable to satisfy the authorities that she is free from venereal disease, is required to undergo medical treatment therefor.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Measures taken to cope with venereal diseases were enacted in nine States as follows:

Laws requiring pre-natal examinations for syphilis or other venereal diseases were enacted in Connecticut, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Vermont and Wyoming.

Laws requiring pre-marital examination for venereal disease were enacted in Iowa, Maine, Ohio, Utah and Vermont.
The Vermont law requiring physicians and others attending persons afflicted with a venereal disease to report certain details to the State Board of Health has been amended by adding a provision making it compulsory for every person so reported to submit to regular treatment and providing prosecution for wilful refusal.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.

Aden. — The following Aden Settlement Rules deal with venereal and other infectious diseases in general:

1. **Rule 166**: If the Chairman has prima facie grounds for believing that any person is suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder, he may, by notice in writing, call upon such person to attend at a civil hospital to be indicated and at a time to be specified in the notice, and not to quit it without the permission of the civil surgeon in charge, unless and until such civil surgeon is satisfied, by examination, if necessary, that such person is not in fact suffering, or is no longer suffering, from such disorder.

2. **Rule 167**: A copy of the notice referred to in the above rule shall be sent by the Chairman to the civil surgeon indicated in the said notice. If the civil surgeon reports in writing to the Chairman that the person mentioned in such notice has refused or omitted to attend at the hospital, or that such person, having attended the hospital, has quitted it without his permission, the Chairman may direct such person to remove from the Settlement and prohibit such person from returning without his written permission.

3. **Rule 168**: If any person suffering from an infectious or contagious disorder who is required to attend the hospital is in poor circumstances, he shall be treated at the hospital as an in-patient free of cost and dieted gratuitously.

Bahamas. — As there is no traffic in women and children in this Colony, the problem of venereal disease has not arisen in relation to this question. However, should this occur, these individuals would be examined at the Out-Patients Department of the Hospital, and they would then be referred to the Venereal Disease Clinic for appropriate treatment.

Barbados. — There is a well-equipped venereal disease hospital attached to the General Hospital in Bridgetown, and a venereal disease clinic in each of the ten out-parishes where free treatment is given. Notification of the disease is not compulsory.

Basutoland. — Venereal disease is widespread throughout the Territory and a campaign against it is being undertaken. Persons suffering from venereal disease receive free treatment at the Government dispensaries.

Betsjanaland. — Every encouragement is given to people to attend the various Government and mission hospitals and dispensaries, where courses of treatment are given free. At the same time, opportunity is taken to impress upon them, not only the necessity for continuous treatment, but also the dangers and complications which may arise from these diseases. Children are taught hygiene and cleanliness in the schools. The chiefs also co-operate willingly with the Government in all measures taken to cope with the diseases.

Straits Settlements. — 1939/40. Twenty-seven clinics and Government dispensaries existed in the Straits Settlements. These were widely scattered throughout the country so that they were in easy reach of the population requiring assistance. Special centres existed in all three Settlements of Singapore, Penang and Malacca, where women and children could attend. All treatment was free and non-compulsory.

The Government, as a signatory of the Brussels Agreement, provided free hospital and out-patient treatment for sailors of all nationalities who cared to apply for assistance. In addition to treatment at clinics or hospitals, they were also supplied with drugs free of charge to enable them to continue treatment until they reached the next port of call where treatment was available.

The incidence of venereal disease in the Straits Settlements remained fairly high. 7,594 new cases of syphilis reported for treatment during the year (1939) as against 7,048 the previous year. The other types of venereal disease, however, showed a decline as compared with 1938. In this latter group there were 10,330 new cases this year as compared with 11,277 in 1938. The position was still far from satisfactory and it was not felt that conditions had altered much in the past twelve months.

Clinics for the treatment of women patients and children had been much improved recently and there were spacious waiting and treatment rooms at the General Hospital. There was also a separate entrance for the better class of patient who might wish to seek advice and treatment, with a private sitting-room. This feature had been much appreciated by European women who had applied for help and advice.

A close co-operation existed between the male and female clinics and in this way many infected wives and children were brought under treatment. In fact, about 40% of those under treatment were innocent infections.
1940-41. The Government of the Straits Settlements maintained twenty-seven clinics and dispensaries where sufferers from venereal disease could obtain both free treatment and advice. These centres were so placed as to be within a reasonably short distance of densely populated areas in the cities. The rural areas had their local dispensary, while more remote districts were visited by the "Travelling dispensary van".

The Ports of Singapore and Penang each had special facilities for treatment of merchant seamen of all nationalities. Singapore had an up-to-date building close to the dock area and the clinic was open at times to suit all comers.

The total number of cases treated throughout the Colony during 1940 was 18,463 as against 17,890 in 1939. This showed a slight increase. This was accounted for mainly by an increase in the figures from Singapore, as Penang showed a slight fall, while Malacca had only 33 cases in excess of 1939. The attendances as a whole still continued to remain unsatisfactory and the defaulter rate was exceedingly high.

There was a small increase in the number of new female cases in 1940 as compared with 1939, both at Kandang Kerbau and at the General Hospital. This was due not so much to an increase in venereal disease as to better co-operation between the male clinics, the welfare centres and the female venereal disease clinics. The daily attendance was improving steadily. About 75% of the innocent cases attended regularly, whilst, of the other class, 40% were coming up regularly for supervision and treatment.

85% of the cases of gonococcal vulvo-vaginitis at the General Hospital were treated until three negative cultures were obtained and were under further supervision for six months in 1940, as compared with 50% in 1939. Only 50% of the congenital syphilitic cases came up for treatment regularly. At Kandang Kerbau there were 30% of cases of gonococcal vulvo-vaginitis in 1939 and 40% in 1940. 60% of the syphilitic infants showed a regular attendance as compared with 50% at the General Hospital.

Unfederated Malay States:

Kedah. — Free medical treatment was available for deserving cases—i.e., those who could not afford payment, at all Government hospitals, outdoor and travelling dispensaries.

Perlis. — Persons suffering from venereal disease were treated both as out-patients and as in-patients at the State Hospital, Kangar. Free treatment was given to indigent patients.

Kelantan. — (i) There was no reason to suppose that in Kelantan there was any organised traffic in women and children, such as was known in other parts of Malaya. Prostitution was very common throughout the State, but was individual and clandestine.

(ii) Gonorrhoea was exceedingly common, but was very mild and incapacitating complications were very rare. Very few cases of syphilis were reported in the State.

(iii) Out-patient cases of venereal disease were treated free of charge in all the hospitals and fixed and travelling dispensaries throughout the State.

Brunei. — Gonorrhoea was endemic and increasing numbers were attending hospital for treatment. The increase in new cases of syphilis, noted in the previous year's report, was continuing. Beyond free treatment at hospital, no special measures were taken.

Fiji. — Venereal disease, notification of which is compulsory, has been carefully watched by both the civil and the military authorities during the year, and the incidence of venereal disease remains low. Both civil and military centres for treatment exist in Suva and facilities for free treatment are available at all the principal hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Colony.

Gambia. — Treatment, which is available to all, may be free according to circumstances.

British Guiana. — Except for ophthalmia neonatorum, which is scheduled as a notifiable infectious disease, there are no effective means available to ensure control of any of the venereal diseases. Since gonorrhoeal ophthalmia is specifically scheduled as a "venereal disease", it follows that, unless ophthalmia neonatorum is so specified, it does not benefit from the strictures of compulsory control or treatment. While parents of children suffering from venereal diseases and similarly infected persons engaged in domestic service—the care of children and as food handlers—are prohibited from pursuing these forms of employment, there is no means whereby such persons may be compelled to submit to examination or to accept treatment. Voluntary notification of venereal diseases by physicians is impossible for various reasons.

Prostitution and promiscuity in this colony, as elsewhere, are probably a major source of infection. Whilst various persons so infected in the mining districts and elsewhere have notified the presumed source of their infection, in the absence of proof it is not possible to undertake drastic restrictive or therapeutic measures against such sources.
Treatment being on a voluntary basis, it is considered that under the present legislation it offers no valuable contribution towards control. It is doubtful whether public opinion at present would support rectification of this weakness in public health legislation.

Venereal diseases are subject to treatment at the seven public hospitals and thirteen Government dispensaries. A full-time venereal diseases officer is in charge of the venereal diseases clinic in Georgetown. Free arsenicals have been issuable to sugar estates since 1934 for the treatment of pregnant women suffering from syphilis. The last-named provision is not considered to be operating to the greatest advantage. The experience of the clinic in Georgetown, which was concerned with 4,534 patients in 1939, showed that 67% of the total number of persons treated were racially of African origin (the population of Georgetown and environs is approximately 53% African), that 56.6% of the infected female patients and 70.6% of the infected male patients were unmarried. 32.2% of the infected female patients were classified as domestic servants and 69.3% of the infected male patients were classified as general labourers.

Aboriginal Indians do not commonly present themselves for treatment. There were 8 cases of infection in this race, 3 syphilis, 3 gonorrhoea and 2 chancroid, these constituting 0.2% of the total treated in the clinic. No precise information is available with reference to the prevalence of the different forms of venereal diseases in this race.

Kenya. — The law relating to venereal diseases is contained in Part V of the Public Health Ordinance, Cap. 124, Laws of Kenya. Special clinics for the treatment of the disease have been established at a number of centres, and both in- and out-patients are treated free at Government hospitals. Facilities for treatment exist throughout the greater part of the Colony. The International Agreement, Brussels, 1924, has not yet been applied in Kenya, but in actual practice there is a close approach to its main provisions.

Mauritius. — There are no specific measures in force in Mauritius for coping with venereal diseases. These diseases have no stigma attached to them other than that associated with the acquirement of any communicable disease. Infected persons may obtain treatment at any Government hospital and the colony is a signatory to the International Agreement signed at Brussels in 1924 respecting Facilities to be given to Merchant Seamen for Treatment of Venereal Diseases.

In the absence of any official recognition and control of prostitutes, control of venereal disease in this part of the population is practically impossible. It is a routine practice in the colony to instil into the eyes of newly born infants a bland silver preparation for the prevention of gonorrhoeal ophthalmia.

Uganda. — In the Uganda Protectorate it is an offence for any person suffering from venereal disease to engage in any trade, profession or calling in which the handling of food for human consumption, food vessels or the care of children is entailed. It is also an offence for any person to employ anybody suffering from venereal disease in any such capacity. Provision is also made in certain circumstances for the summary dismissal of any employee who is found to be suffering from the disease and who is engaged as set out above. The publication and sale of any advertisement or statement in respect of medicines or treatment for venereal disease are prohibited, as is also the sale of drugs or medicines intended to be used in the cure of the disease. No person other than a registered or licensed medical practitioner is permitted to treat for reward any person for venereal disease or to prescribe any remedy for the disease.

Palestine. 1940. — Centres for the treatment of venereal diseases are to be found in the principal towns, where civilians report for examination and treatment by Government medical officers; there are, in addition, venereal disease clinics run by private practitioners.

1941. — The measures outlined in the report for 1940 apply.

Sarawak. — Free treatment for venereal disease was given in Government hospitals.

Sierra Leone. — Venereal disease clinic at Connaught Hospital.

Swaziland. — No measures other than of a purely medical nature are being taken.

Tanganyika. — Natives suffering from venereal disease are encouraged to attend Government and Native Administration hospitals and dispensaries where they receive free treatment. Instruction regarding venereal disease is included in the curriculum of the training classes for African Dispensers and Sanitary Inspectors. A pamphlet on venereal diseases has been printed in Kiswahili and widely distributed throughout the Territory and a Kishambala edition has been issued for use in the Usambara area.
Trans-Jordan. — The necessity for special measures to cope with the problem of venereal disease has not arisen.

Windward Islands: Dominica. — No measures exist at the present time.

St. Lucia. — Every encouragement is given to persons suffering from venereal disease to have their condition properly treated. There are clinics for both males and females where treatment, medicines, etc., are provided free of charge. The medical authorities are gradually breaking down the barrier of ignorance and faith in "bush" remedies.

Leeward Islands: Virgin Islands. — There are weekly clinics held at the Government hospital. Otherwise, beyond the usual Police surveillance, no measures have been deemed necessary to cope with the problem of venereal disease.

INDIA.

1939/40.

Punjab. — A special department for the treatment of venereal diseases both for males and females has been attached to the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, and in this department training is also given to all the undergraduates studying for the M.B., B.S. examination of the Punjab University and to a few post-graduates.

There is a branch of the Social Hygiene Council in Lahore. A rescue home for girls has been started here. A beginning has been made in the matter of imparting biological education to boys and girls.

United Provinces: Etawah District. — There is a local branch of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene to cope with the problem.

1940/41.

Punjab. — A description of the measures taken to cope with the problem of venereal diseases at the various institutions in the Punjab is given below:

(1) Memorial Hospital, Ludhiana. — With the extreme prevalence of venereal disease in all its manifestations, treatment is being carried out constantly in almost every department of the hospital. Particular attention is paid to the treatment of venereal disease in the ante-natal department. Efforts are made by individual doctors in suitable cases to get in touch with the husbands of patients suffering from this disease with a view to getting the husbands treated as well. The question of establishing a venereal disease department in connection with Ante-Natal Clinics is at present under consideration.

(2) Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Amritsar. — Out-patient venereal clinic is held at this hospital twice a week and necessary facilities are provided for the proper diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases. The cases which cannot be treated efficiently in the out-patient department are admitted in this hospital.

(3) Mayo Hospital, Lahore. — A special department opened at the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, for the treatment of venereal diseases, both for men and women, continues to do good work. In this clinic, in addition to the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases, training is given to students of the King Edward Medical College, Lahore (and of B.D.S. Class) in modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases, which includes examination of cases by the students, clinical demonstration of cases and lectures on venereal diseases. There is a rescue home for girls. Some steps were taken for the biological education of students in its preliminary stages in the training and teaching institutions, through the co-ordination and advice of the Moral and Social Hygiene Association.

IRAQ.

The responsible authorities are endeavouring to combat venereal disease on up-to-date principles. Apart from the measures for the examination of prostitutes and the opening of special dispensaries in and outside the brothels, they are distributing pamphlets giving the public advice and guidance with a view to avoiding the danger of such diseases. Furthermore, the special Committee appointed to study the problem of prostitution is endeavouring to lay the foundations of a practical scheme devised to treat successfully and ameliorate this situation. The responsible health institutions are making the required provisions and supplying a number of medical officers for combating venereal disease on the following lines: (1) treatment of sufferers; (2) regulation of prostitution on modern lines; (3) combating secret prostitution.
IRELAND.

Regulations have been made for the prevention and treatment of venereal disease in every area in which its prevalence has been ascertained. Under these regulations, local authorities are empowered, with the approval of the Minister for Local Government and Public Health, to adopt schemes providing for facilities being made available for the treatment of persons suffering from that disease. Examinations are made and treatment is given in all cases free of charge and without reference to means or place of residence of patients. Approved schemes for this purpose are in operation in four county boroughs and in fourteen counties. 75% of the expenditure incurred by local authorities in connection with the approved schemes is recouped to them from a State grant.
## ANNEX

### TABLE SHOWING THE POSITION WITH REGARD TO RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

a. signifies that the Convention applies to colonies, overseas possessions, protectorates or territories under the sovereignty or authority of a State signing or adhering to the International Convention of 1921 which has adhered on their behalf, as provided in Article XIV of that Convention.

r. indicates ratification or definite accession.

s. indicates signature or accession not yet perfected by ratification.

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1 Reservations made with regard to the application of the Conventions are not given.

2 Including Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.
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The signature given on behalf of the United Kingdom is also binding upon all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations.
The position regarding ratification of or accession to the INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC, signed at Paris, May 18th, 1904, and the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC, signed at Paris, May 4th, 1910, will be found in the Summary of Annual Reports for 1937/38, document C.68.M.30.1939.IV, on page 41. The only changes to be made are the following:

1. Australia (including Papua and Norfolk): Add "as well as the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru"; 1

2. British Colonies, etc.: Insert "Burma" after "Barbados".

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1 See Treaty Series, Volume CLXXII, page 437.