

C O N T E N T S

(LEAGUE OF NATIONS PUBLICATIONS ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS)

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ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS: SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS

1. FOR 1939-40 Traffic in Women and Children. (C.35.M52.1941.IV.  
Addendum. 1941.IV.4) 1-14 pp.
  2. for 1940-41 dto. (C.75.M.75.1942.IV.2.) 14-29 pp.
  3. for 1940-41 Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications.  
(C.69. M.69.1942.IV.3.) 30-33 pp.
  4. for 1941-42 Traffic in Women and Children. (C.33.M.33. 1943.  
IV.3.) 34-38 pp.
  5. for 1941-42 Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications.  
(C.32. M. 32. 1943. IV. 4.) 39-40 pp.
  6. for 1942-43 Traffic in Women and Children. (C.65. M. 65.  
1944. IV. 1.) 41-49 pp.
  7. for 1942-43 Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications.  
(C. 64. M.64. 1944. IV. 2.) 50-52 pp.
  8. for 1943-44 Traffic in Women and Children. (C. 112. M.112.  
1945. IV. 2. ) 53-60 pp.
  9. for 1943-44 Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications.  
(C. 113. M.113. 1945. IV.3.) 61-63 pp.
  10. for 1944-45 Traffic in Women and Children( C. 23. M. 23.  
1946. IV. 1.) 64-69 pp.
  11. for 1944-45 Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications.  
( C. 24. M.24. 1946. IV.2.) 70-71 pp.
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(Communicated to the Council  
and the Members of the League)

Official No. C.35.M.32.1941.IV.  
ADDENDUM

Geneva, November 20th, 1941.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1939/40 PREPARED  
BY THE SECRETARIAT.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Series of League of Nations  
Publications

IV. SOCIAL  
1941.IV.4.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

1. Since the publication of the main document,<sup>(1)</sup> the following countries have sent in annual reports:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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

Nigeria<sup>(2)</sup>

2. The Chargé d'Affaires of the Permanent Delegation of Turkey to the League of Nations, Consul-General of Turkey at Geneva, deposited with the Secretariat on March 19th, 1941, the instrument of accession of the President of the Republic of Turkey to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age.

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."

Reply.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.- Virginia adopted the uniform criminal extradition act.

The New Jersey Commission to study the causes of juvenile delinquency and the New York Children's Court and Juvenile Delinquency Committee were continued in existence for another year. In Louisiana, a new juvenile court commission was created. The Virginia Advisory Legislative Council was directed by the State Legislature to study problems in the State relating to matters affecting delinquent and neglected children. In Mississippi, a new and comprehensive State-wide juvenile court act covers minors under 18 and prohibits criminal prosecution except of those children over 14 years of age transferred by the juvenile court for such action.

The New York law prohibiting the sale or gift of alcoholic beverages to children under 16 years of age was extended to include children under 18 years. South Carolina made it unlawful to sell malt or fermented beverages to minors under 18 years of age.

In Mississippi, a new State training school was established for delinquent coloured youths between the ages of 7 and 18 years.

An amendment to the New Jersey law declaring juvenile truants and incorrigible, vagrant, vicious, or immoral pupils to be disorderly persons or juvenile delinquents made the upper age limit 16 years for all children. The limit was 16 for children not lawfully employed and 14 for others.

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(1) C.35.M.32.1941.IV.

(2) The reply from Nigeria is negative except in respect of questions 5, paragraph 1, and 7.

In Virginia, the requirement that a permit be secured from the circuit court for the operation of a dance hall was extended throughout the State, but the prohibition on admission of persons under 18 years unless accompanied by a specified relative or other adult was repealed.

In Louisiana, procedure was established by which any unmarried mother may surrender the legal care, custody, and control of her illegitimate child or children to an institution or agency approved by the State Department of Public Welfare. Included in the law is a requirement for notice to this department, within 30 days of the surrender, in cases in which the mother is under 21 years of age.

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."

Reply.

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.

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<sup>(1)</sup> or living wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of another person."

Reply.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The following tables show the violations of the White Slave Traffic Act relating to the transportation of women from one State to another, or to or from a foreign country for immoral purposes. (This part of the report has been established by the Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, for the year ending December 31st, 1939.)

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

Age of complaining witness (victims) and age and sex of defendants convicted under the Mann ("White Slave") Act, year ending December 31st, 1939.

Age of complaining witness	Total cases			Interstate cases involving commercialised vice			Interstate cases not involving commercialised vice			International cases involving commercialised vice		
	Complaining witness	Defendant		Complaining witness	Defendant		Complaining witness	Defendant		Complaining witness	Defendant	
	Female	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female
Total	378	363	55	292	276	52	85	86	3	1	1	--
Under 18 years ...	89	2	1	48	--	1	41	2	--	--	--	--
18 years..	26	1	1	19	1	1	7	--	--	--	--	--
19 and 20 years.	49	13	5	35	7	4	14	6	1	--	--	--
21 to 24 years...	114	45	11	101	29	10	12	15	1	1	1	--
25 to 29 years...	61	103	16	58	80	16	3	23	--	--	--	--
30 to 34 years...	24	69	7	22	59	7	2	10	--	--	--	--
35 to 39 years...	9	65	4	6	54	4	3	11	--	--	--	--
40 to 44 years...	3	43	4	2	30	3	1	13	1	--	--	--
45 to 49 years...	2	15	4	1	12	4	1	3	--	--	--	--
50 years and over.	--	7	2	--	4	2	--	3	--	--	--	--
Not reported...	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--

Age of complaining witness (victims), by type of sentence imposed upon defendants convicted under the Mann-"White Slave") Act, year ending December 31st, 1939.

Age of complaining witness	Total cases	Sentence imposed			
		Defendant sentenced to imprisonment <sup>1)</sup>	Defendant placed on probation	Defendant given suspended sentence	Defendant fined, no imprisonment <sup>2)</sup>
Total.....	378	330	44	2	2
Under 18 years	89	80	9	-	-
18 years.....	26	21	5	-	-
19 and 20 years	49	40	8	-	1
21 to 24 years	114	98	16	-	-
25 to 29 years	61	57	3	1	-
30 to 34 years	24	22	1	-	1
35 to 39 years	9	7	2	-	-
40 to 44 years	3	3	-	-	-
45 to 49 years	2	2	-	-	-
Not reported	1	-	-	1	-

1) The average term of imprisonment was 1 year, 10 months and 7 days. There were 43 cases in which fines were imposed as part of the sentence; the aggregate amount of the 43 fines was \$43,640.

2) The average amount of fine imposed was \$145.50.

Note.- The Bureau of Prisons, United States Department of Justice, has prepared for the year ending June 30th, 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. (Figures for the year ending December 31st, 1939 are not available.) The figures are given in the following tables:

	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Defendants</u>
(1) Criminal prosecutions instituted:.....	518	554
Criminal prosecutions terminated.....	510	681
Convictions.....	401	487
Cases pending at close of the year.....	156	224
Aggregate amount of fines, forfeitures and penalties imposed.	\$46,441	
(2) Federal sentenced prisoners received from courts by institutions:		
Federal institutions.....	310 (286 males)	
City and county institutions.....	68 (53 males)	
(3) Federal prisoners committed to jails:		
Total held for trial.....	471 (386 males)	
Not under sentence.....	414 (340 males)	
Held and sentenced.....	57 (46 males)	
Not held for trial, sentenced.....	45 (35 males)	

QUESTION 4

CASES OF INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC

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

Reply.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.- For cases of international traffic discovered in the United States, see information contained in the tables under Question 3.

QUESTION 5.

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CENTRAL AUTHORITIES

"Please give the name and address of the central 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."

Replies.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.-- The central authority for the United States is the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.

Communications have been sent to other central authorities in 80 cases, details of which are given below. These authorities were: the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa (42 cases); the Director General of Public Safety, Royal Ministry of the Interior, Rome (13 cases); the Commissioner of Police, New Scotland Yard, London (4 cases); the Comisionado de Inmigracion, Havana, and the Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior, Belgrade (3 cases each); the Director of the Sûreté nationale, Paris, the Department of Home Affairs, Tokio, the Policia de Vigilancia et Defeso do Estado, Lisbon and the Director of Public Health, Sofia (2 cases each); the Director of the Department of Justice, Batavia, Java, the Inspector of Police, Georgetown, British Guiana, the Inspector-General of Police, Kingston, Jamaica, the Minister of the Interior, Helsinki, the National Council for the Protection of Minors, Valencia, Spain, the Department for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women, Ministry for Internal Affairs, Warsaw, and the Commandant of Police, Nassau, Bahama Islands, (one 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. F.H.B., age 32; male; single; cost accountant. Entered the United States from Canada in August, 1938 and was deported in January 1939, 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 was convicted of fraud prior to his entry into the United States; that he entered by means of false and misleading statements; and that he imported a person for an immoral purpose. This alien, prior to his entry into the United States, had maintained an illicit relationship with a married woman separated from her husband and she joined him to continue the relationship.

2. D.M.E., age 24; female; married, prostitute and waitress. Entered the United States from Canada in 1932 or 1933 and was deported in January 1939, 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 subsequent to her entry into the United States. This alien had served a sentence in an industrial school prior to her entry. She was arrested three times in the United States on charges of prostitution and once was a material witness in a white slave case.

3. M.B.F.L., age 26; female; married; domestic and seamstress. Entered the United States from Canada in September 1937 and was deported in January 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that prior to her entry into the United States she had been guilty of prostitution and sodomy.

4. E.H.L.D., age 32; female; widow; prostitute. Entered the United States from Canada in 1930 and was deported in January 1939, 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; and that at the time of entry she was afflicted with syphilis. This alien had lived in the United States almost continuously for the last eight years; on the occasion of her last entry she was coming to resume her residence and continue the practice of prostitution.



5. D.E.W., age 27; male; single. Entered the United States from Canada in July 1935, and was deported in February 1939, 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 means of false and misleading statements; that he entered for an immoral purpose; that he imported or attempted to import a person for an immoral purpose; that he was convicted of housebreaking and theft prior to his entry into the United States; that, at the time of his entry, he was excluded by law being an alien who had been arrested and deported and had not been granted permission to apply for admission. This alien had a long criminal record; at the time of his entry he was accompanied by a married female, separated from her husband, with whom he maintained relationship as husband and wife.

6. R.P., age 31; female; single; buyer of linens and schoolteacher; Entered the United States from Canada in September 1938, and was deported in February 1939, 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 without inspection and for an immoral purpose; that, at the time of her entry, she was excluded by law, being an alien who had been arrested and deported and had not been granted permission to apply for admission. This alien had been apprehended in the company of a male citizen of Canada, with whom she was living as man and wife. The male alien was deported, after serving a sentence for counterfeiting, on the ground that he had entered without a visa and that he had imported a person for an immoral purpose.

7. E.L., negro; age 25; female; single; domestic. Entered the United States from Canada in February 1938 and was deported in February 1939, 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 by means of false and misleading statements; that she entered for an immoral purpose; and that, at the time of her entry, she was excluded by law, being an alien who had been arrested and deported and who re-entered the United States before the expiration of one year after the date of her deportation. This alien had been arrested twice and found guilty of disorderly conduct while living in the United States. She went through a marriage ceremony with an American citizen who was previously married and had not been divorced. Upon her re-entry into the United States after a previous deportation, she was accompanied by another man to whom she professed to be married.

8. G.T., age 22; female; single; waitress. Entered the United States from Canada in December 1938 and was deported in February 1939, 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 likely to become a public charge; and that she entered the United States for an immoral purpose. This alien was arrested as a suspicious person while in the company of another citizen of Canada, with whom she had been living as man and wife.

9. E.J.M., age 23; male; single; salesman or peddler. Entered the United States from Canada in August 1938 and was deported in February 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that at the time of his entry he was not in possession of an unexpired immigration visa and that he entered the United States for an immoral purpose. This alien, after his entry into the United States, took up residence with a married woman who was separated from her husband and they represented themselves as man and wife.

10. M.R.A.P., age 31; female; single; domestic. Entered the United States from Canada in 1935 and was deported in April 1939, 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, at the time of her entry, she was excluded by law,

being an alien who had been arrested and deported and who had re-entered the United States before the expiration of one year after the date of her deportation. This alien was previously deported for having been a prostitute at the time of her entry, for practice of prostitution after entry, for managing a house of prostitution, and for deriving benefits from the proceeds of prostitution. She had been arrested and fined for unlawful possession of liquor, for being lewd and wanton, and as a nuisance.

11. H.A.S., age 30; female; divorced, housekeeper and night-club hostess. Entered the United States from Canada in 1938 and was deported in April 1939, 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 by means of false and misleading statements; that she entered for an immoral purpose; that she returned to and entered the United States after having been excluded 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 had not been granted permission to apply for admission. This alien was first deported as she had entered the United States without a visa, without an inspection and for an immoral purpose. She entered with her husband, whom she left to take up residence with another man as his wife. She had been in the United States a large part of the time since her first deportation, during which time she practised prostitution, acted as hostess at dance halls frequented by prostitutes, and lived with a number of men.

12. J.A.A., age 23, female; single, laundry worker. Entered the United States from Canada in 1938 and was deported in March 1939, 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 by means of false and misleading statements; that she was a prostitute at the time of entry; that she entered the United States for an immoral purpose; and that she was in the United States in violation of law in that she entered within one year from the date of exclusion and deportation and had not been granted permission to re-apply for admission. This alien admitted the practice of prostitution in Canada prior to entry. At the time of her last entry, she was entering to resume residence with an American Negro, with whom she had been living as man and wife.

13. J.W., age 30; male; single; farrier. Entered the United States from Canada in 1934 and was deported in March 1939, 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 was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for having committed burglary subsequent to entry in the United States; that he entered for an immoral purpose; and that he entered by means of false and misleading statements. This alien entered the United States with a woman citizen of Canada, with whom he had been living as man and wife. He had been arrested and served sentence several times in Canada. He was apprehended in the United States in connection with a series of burglaries, which he admitted. He served sentence and was deported upon release.

14. L.E.H., age 28; female; married; housekeeper and maid. Entered the United States from Canada in 1937 and was deported in March 1939, 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 an immoral purpose; and that she entered by means of false and misleading statements. This alien, at the time of her entry, by prearrangement met a married citizen of the United States and took up residence with him as man and wife.

15. M.G.D., age 28; female; single; nurse. Entered the United States in 1928 and was deported in March 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that she was found managing a house of prostitution, or music

or dance hall or other place of amusement habitually frequented by prostitutes and that she was found assisting a prostitute. This alien was apprehended by local police, at whose request she procured a prostitute for them. She was arrested on a vagrancy charge and given a suspended sentence.

16. L.V.V., age 25; female; single; domestic. Entered the United States from Canada in December 1923 and was deported in May 1939, 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 subsequent to her entry into the United States.

17. J.A.F., age 33; male; married; accountant. Entered the United States from Canada in 1929 and was deported in May 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that at the time of his entry he was not in possession of an unexpired immigration visa; and that he imported a person for an immoral purpose. This alien was, at the time of his entry, joined by a woman who was a resident of Winnipeg and he lived with her as man and wife until his apprehension, although he had a wife and children in Canada.

18. B.A.L., age 40; female; married; nurse, housekeeper, prostitute. Entered the United States from Canada in September 1928 and was deported in May 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that she was found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States. This alien has practised prostitution for several years past. She admits several arrests for drunkenness with disorderly conduct, and for being an inmate of a house of prostitution and was recently arrested twice in different towns in the United States and found guilty on each occasion.

19. M.E.L., age 27; female; married; office worker. Entered the United States from Canada in 1916 and was deported in May 1939, 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 by means of false and misleading statements; that she 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 her entry she was excluded by law, being an alien who had been deported and who had not been granted permission to apply for admission. This alien was previously deported for accepting support from a girl whom she knew to be a prostitute. She re-entered the United States and lived as his wife with an American citizen, although she was still married to a Canadian citizen.

20. F.C.G., age 20; female; married. Entered the United States from Canada in November 1938 and was deported in May 1939, 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 by means of false and misleading statements; that she was a prostitute at the time of entry; that she 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 deported and had not been granted permission to re-apply for admission. This alien was previously deported as she was found to be engaged in the practice of prostitution. At the time of her last apprehension she had entered the United States to resume her relationship with a resident of the United States, where they were known as man and wife although she was not divorced.

21. I.L., age 21; female; single; prostitute. Entered the United States in November 1938 and was deported in May 1939, 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 an inmate of a house of prostitution; that she entered for an immoral purpose; that she entered by means of false and misleading statements; and that she was found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States. This alien

admitted the practice of prostitution in Canada prior to her entry into the United States. At the time of her entry she misrepresented her reason for entering, having made arrangements by mail to enter an established house of prostitution in the United States.

22. H.R.M., age 23; female; single; Concession manager. Entered the United States from Canada in 1936 and was deported in June 1939, 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 the United States for an immoral purpose. This alien was apprehended in the United States while living with a Canadian citizen as man and wife, although the male alien was already married.

23. L.K., age 25; female; married. Entered the United States about February 1921 and was deported in May 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that she was found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States. This alien admitted the practice of prostitution for the past three years. She has been regularly registered as a prostitute in various places.

24. J.L.C., age 21; female; separated or marriage annulled; prostitute. Entered the United States from Canada in May 1939 and was deported in June 1939, 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 by means of false and misleading statements; and that she was found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States. Immediately after her entry this alien entered a house of prostitution catering principally for negroes.

25. E.K.L., age 30; male; single; labourer. Entered the United States from Canada in October 1938, and was deported in June 1939, 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 means of false and misleading statements; and that he entered for an immoral purpose. This alien first entered the United States with another alien (see case I.C.),<sup>\*)</sup> having had adulterous relations with her for several years in her home. They continued to reside together during their stay in the United States. This alien was sentenced to one year for illegal entry. He was placed on probation on suspended sentence and remanded for deportation.

26. I.C., age 31; female; married. Entered the United States from Canada in October 1938, and was deported in June 1939, 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 by means of false and misleading statements; and that she entered for an immoral purpose. This alien entered the United States with another alien (see case E.K.L.),<sup>\*)</sup> with whom she was living, having had adulterous relations with him in her home for several years.

27. E.I.C., age 21; female; single; prostitute. Entered the United States from Canada in June 1937, and was deported in June 1939, 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 by means of false and misleading statements; and that she was found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States. This alien first entered the United States in 1936 and practised prostitution as a means of livelihood during her stay. She was arrested innumerable times and sentenced twice, once for soliciting and once as a common prostitute and was fined on both occasions.

28. D.S., age 32; male; single; butcher. Entered the United States from Canada in February 1938, and was deported in July 1939, 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 means of false

\*) See case No. 26. \*\*) See case No. 25.

and misleading statements; that he returned to and entered the United States after having been arrested and deported as having imported a person for an immoral purpose; that he was convicted on charge of false pretence prior to entry into the United States; and that, at the time of entry, he was excluded by law, being an alien who had been arrested and deported and had not been granted permission to apply for admission. This alien was first deported in 1936. After his re-entry into the United States he admitted that he had been arrested in Canada on charges of false pretence and sentenced. He was convicted and sentenced in February 1938 for violation of the immigration act in returning to the United States without permission after deportation.

29. M.B.C., age 39; female; divorced; housekeeper. Entered the United States from Canada about July 1938 and was deported in June 1939, 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 an immoral purpose; 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 first entered the United States in 1919 and was deported in March 1924. She re-entered in May 1924. She admitted living out of wedlock and that she re-entered the United States in July, 1938 to resume residence with a man not her husband.

30. G.W.E., age 38; male; married; truck driver. Entered the United States from Canada about December 1938, and was deported in August 1939, 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 means of false and misleading statements; that he entered for an immoral purpose; and that he admitted lewd and lascivious cohabitation prior to his entry into the United States. This alien was first admitted to the United States in 1926. He was excluded from admission in December 1937 and was last admitted in December 1938.

31. B.S., age 20; female; single; domestic. Entered the United States from Canada in August 1936 and was deported in August, 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that she remained in the United States for a longer time than was permitted under the law and that she was found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry. This alien admitted the practice of prostitution since her entry into the United States and that she was living as man and wife with a man not her husband. This alien admitted she was arrested on a charge of practising prostitution and was sentenced to a term in the penitentiary.

32. V.R., age 26; female; single; waitress. Entered the United States from Canada in September 1935, and was deported in August 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that she entered the United States within one year from the date of exclusion and deportation, consent to re-apply for admission not having been granted; that at the time of her entry she was afflicted with syphilis; that her ticket or passage to the United States was paid for with the money of another; that she was found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States; and that she was a prostitute at the time of her entry. This alien admitted the practice of prostitution prior to her entry into the United States and that she entered for the purpose of living unlawfully with a man not her husband.

33. M.E.E., age 23; female; single; prostitute. Entered the United States from Canada about April 1939 and was deported in September, 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that she was found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States, and that she was an inmate of a house of prostitution. This alien admitted the practice of prostitution, as her profession, in established houses of prostitution.

34. W.H.M., age 20; female; single; prostitute. Entered the United States from Canada in April 1939 (last arrival) and was deported in July 1939,

having been found subject to deportation in that she entered the United States for an immoral purpose, and that she had been found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry. This alien had lived in the United States almost continuously since 1924. She admitted that she was at various times an inmate of a number of houses of prostitution, that she practised prostitution in the United States, as a means of livelihood, for two years and that she re-entered in April 1939 for the purpose of practising prostitution. She lived as his wife with a man held in jail on a charge of pandering.

35. H.K.C., age 26; female; single; waitress. Entered the United States from Canada in December 1938 and was deported in October 1939, 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 by means of false and misleading statements; that she was an inmate of a house of prostitution; that she was found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States; that she was a prostitute at the time of her entry; that she returned to and entered the United States after having been deported as a prostitute or connected with the business of prostitution; 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 re-apply for admission. This alien was deported to Canada in 1935 on various charges connected with prostitution. She re-entered the United States in December 1938 and admitted that since that time she was an inmate of houses of prostitution.

36. I.M., age 26; female; single; prostitute. Entered the United States from Canada in February 1935 and was deported in September 1939, 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 a prostitute at the time of her entry. This alien admitted that she was arrested in 1932 in a house of prostitution in Canada and that she had practised prostitution as a profession since 1931.

37. G.J.W., age 30; female; single; waitress. Entered the United States from Canada in September 1936 and was deported in October 1939, 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 by means of false and misleading statements; that she was an inmate of a house of prostitution; that she was found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States; that she had been convicted of larceny prior to her entry into the United States 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 re-entered the United States before the expiration of one year after the date of her deportation. This alien was arrested on various charges during the period 1926 to 1938, including charges of illicit occupation and soliciting. She was deported to Canada in 1927, 1931 and 1936.

38. G.C., age 39; female; married. Entered the United States from Canada in November 1938 and was deported in October 1939, 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 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 as a prostitute in 1936. She admitted that, at the time of her last entry, she was living unlawfully as man and wife with a person of the African black race and that, since her entry, she had lived unlawfully with a white person and a person of the African black race.

39. M.M.H., age 21; female; married; waitress. Entered the United States from Canada in May 1919 and was deported in October 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that she was found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States. This alien admitted that she had practised

prostitution from December 1936 until August 1937; that she was arrested in 1939 and held as a witness in the case of a man arrested for robbery, with whom she had been living as man and wife; and that she is the mother of an illegitimate child.

40. E.G., age 24; female; married (separated); waitress. Entered the United States from Canada in July 1939, and was deported in November 1939, 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 by means of false and misleading statements; that she was an inmate of a house of prostitution; that she was a prostitute at the time of her entry; and that she was found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States. This alien entered the United States on July 5th, 1939, in company with another alien, who has also been deported (see case H.C.)<sup>\*)</sup> She admitted entering, on the night of her entry, an established home of prostitution, which was patronized almost entirely by negroes. She practised prostitution until July 1939, when she returned to Canada with a man of the African black race; she re-entered the United States on the same day and continued the practice of prostitution.

41. H.C., age 24; female; married (separated); houseworker. Entered the United States from Canada in July 1939, and was deported in November 1939, 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 without inspection; that she was an inmate of a house of prostitution; and that she was found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States. This alien admitted that, as an inmate of an established house of prostitution patronized almost entirely by negroes, she practised prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States.

42. E.M.H., age 21; female; single; child's nurse. Entered the United States from Canada in November 1939, and was deported in December 1939, 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 without inspection; and that she was a prostitute at the time of entry. This alien admitted that she had practised prostitution, as a means of livelihood, for two months immediately prior to her entry into the United States.

Director-General of Public Safety, Royal Italian Ministry of the Interior, Rome. 1. G.C., age 42; male; married; general contractor. Entered the United States from Italy in July 1920 and was deported in January 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that he was managing a house of prostitution; that he was an inmate of a house of prostitution; and that he was found deriving benefit from the earnings of a prostitute. This alien had been arrested repeatedly over a period of years for the operation of a house of prostitution. He was assisted in the management of the house by a woman, with whom he lived as man and wife, although he had a wife and four children.

2. S.B., age 42; male; married; publisher and hotel man. Entered the United States from Italy in January 1910 and was deported in February 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that he was found assisting a prostitute; that he was managing a house of prostitution; and that he was deriving benefits from the earnings of a prostitute. This alien had been arrested in 1930 on a charge of permitting his room to be used by a prostitute in which to practise her profession and also on a charge of procuring. He was found guilty on both charges and sentenced. He deserted his wife and made a second bigamous marriage. His entire record indicated a bad reputation.

3. A.P.M., age 39; male; married; cab driver and longshoreman. Entered the United States from Italy in 1908 and was deported in 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that he was sentenced to imprisonment because of conviction in this country of violation of the White Slave Traffic Act, and that he was deriving benefits from the earnings of a prostitute. This alien was

\*) See Case No. 41.

married to an American citizen, who practiced prostitution both before and after marriage. He was charged with the transportation of women in interstate commerce for the purpose of prostitution, was found guilty and sentenced to five years in a Federal Penitentiary.

4. I.T., age 48; female; divorced; housekeeper. Entered the United States from Italy in 1911 and was deported in February 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that she was found managing a house of prostitution; that she was deriving benefits from the earnings of a prostitute; and that she was assisting a prostitute. This alien admitted the management of a house of prostitution over a period of several years. She was arrested for operating a disorderly house and was fined upon a plea of guilty. She was arrested also on a charge of pandering, found guilty, and given a suspended sentence. She was again arrested for transporting women in interstate commerce for the purpose of prostitution, for which she was sentenced to the Federal Penitentiary.

5. P.M., age 43; female; married; rooming-housekeeper. Entered the United States from Italy in December 1908 and was deported in May 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that she was found managing a house of prostitution or music or dance hall or other place of amusement frequented by prostitutes. This alien was arrested in 1933 and charged with occupying a building for prostitutes. She was sentenced, but sentence was suspended and she was placed on probation for two years. Subsequently she was arrested on various charges and in 1938 was arrested for keeping a house of prostitution and was sentenced and fined.

6. R.C., age 41; female; married; hotelkeeper. Entered the United States from Italy in 1904 and was deported in May 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that she was found managing a house of prostitution or a resort frequented by prostitutes and that she was deriving benefits from the earnings of a prostitute. This alien was arrested for keeping a house of ill-fame and sentenced and fined. Sentence was suspended and she was placed on probation for two years.

7. P.M., age 65; male; married; labourer. Entered the United States from Italy in September 1912 and was deported in June 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that he was found managing a house of prostitution, and that he was found assisting a prostitute. This alien was previously arrested for maintaining a house of prostitution and was sentenced.

8. L.C., age 30; female; married; prostitute. Entered the United States from Italy in July 1913 and was deported in June 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that she was found practicing prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States. At the age of 13, this alien was sent to a State Farm for juvenile delinquents and remained there for one year. Later, she was again sent to such an institution, was paroled, and was returned for violation of parole. She admitted the practice of prostitution since 1930. Her husband, who was deported in June 1938, acted as her procurer, placing her in various established houses.

9. G.G., age 24; female; married (separated); domestic. Entered the United States from Italy in August 1916 and was deported in September 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that she was found practicing prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States. This alien admitted the practice of prostitution since her entry. In 1939 she was arrested four times on charges of soliciting on the streets, but the case was dismissed each time. She was arrested in 1933 on the charge of being a prostitute, but the case was dismissed.

10. M.C.G., age 48; female; married; housekeeper. Entered the United States from Italy in April 1906 and was deported in September 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that she was found practicing prostitution



subsequent to her entry into the United States. This alien was convicted and sentenced several times for offering to commit prostitution, and was also sentenced for disorderly conduct.

11. O.D.T., age 29; male; married; labourer and clerk. Entered the United States from Italy in November 1919 and was deported in September 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that he was found deriving benefits from the earnings of a prostitute and that he was found assisting a prostitute. This alien was sentenced and fined on various charges during the period 1926 to 1929; in 1930 he was sentenced to the county jail on a charge of fornication. Although he denied that he was the proprietor of a house of prostitution, that he assisted a prostitute and that he shared in the earnings of a prostitute, the testimony of two witnesses that they were inmates of a house run by this alien, that he brought men to the house with whom they committed acts of prostitution, and that a portion of their earnings was turned over to him, sustained the charges.

12. E.R., age 39; male; single; longshoreman; Entered the United States from Italy in July 1924, and was deported in November 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that he was found assisting a prostitute. This alien was arrested in 1930 and in 1935 on different charges. In 1935 he was arrested and sentenced on a charge of procuring. He admitted that he took a man to a house of prostitution, where an inmate offered to commit an act of prostitution.

13. F.F., age 41; male; married; steamfitter. Entered the United States from Italy in October 1906, and was deported in December 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that he was found managing a house of prostitution or resort habitually frequented by prostitutes; that he was found deriving benefits from the earnings of a prostitute; that he was found assisting a prostitute; that he was sentenced, subsequent to May 1st, 1917, to imprisonment of one year or more several times for transporting a woman or girl in interstate commerce for the purpose of prostitution, debauchery, or other immoral purpose. This alien was sentenced, upon a plea of guilty, to four years on each count for transportation, and two years on a conspiracy indictment on charges of transporting women in interstate commerce for immoral purposes. One witness testified that she was hostess and housekeeper in two separate houses of prostitution managed by this alien, that he was arrested once, but not sentenced, on condition that he leave the country, that he was arrested again and sentenced to four years in the penitentiary. The brother-in-law of this alien testified that his sister and the alien had operated a house of prostitution.

Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, New Scotland Yard, London, S.W.1.-

1. E.M.D., age 25; female; married; waitress. Entered the United States from England in 1920 and was deported in February 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that she entered by means of false and misleading statements; that she was afflicted with syphilis at the time of her entry; that she was a vagrant; that she was a prostitute at the time of her entry; and that she was found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry. This alien was committed to a State reform school about 4 years after admission to the United States. She was apprehended in 1932, after having broken parole from the reform school and again in 1938, at which time she admitted accepting support and gifts from men in return for acts of sexual intercourse.

2. C.S., age 35; male; married; freight checker, musician, steamfitter. Entered the United States from England in October 1938 and was deported in February 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that at the time of his entry he was supported by or received the proceeds of prostitution and that he had remained in the United States longer than was permitted under the law. This alien had a record of robbery, blackmail, violation of the liquor laws and operation of a house of prostitution, and was a deserter from the British Navy.

3. A.G., age 59; female; divorced; domestic, hotelkeeper. Entered the United States from England in 1925 and was deported in June 1939, 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 employed by, or in, or in connection with a house of prostitution or other place habitually frequented by prostitutes. This alien was, at the time of her apprehension, a chambermaid in an established house of prostitution.

4. F.R., age 50; male; married; Apartment-house manager. Entered the United States from Canada in December 1918 and was deported in September 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that prior to his entry into the United States he was convicted of inducing, enticing and procuring a woman for the purpose of prostitution and concubinage. This alien was first admitted to the United States in 1902 and lived here until 1910 when he returned to England. He again entered in 1913. He was convicted in 1915 of white slavery, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary. At that time, he was found deriving benefits from the earnings of a prostitute, his wife.

Commissioner of Immigration (Comisionado de Inmigracion), Havana.- I. M.A., age 48; female; married (common-law); rooming-house keeper. Entered the United States in 1924 and was deported in June 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that she was found managing a house of prostitution; that she was found assisting a prostitute; and that she was deriving benefits from the earnings of a prostitute. This alien was arrested in 1928 for permitting her rooms to be used for the purpose of prostitution and sentenced to 100 days in the workhouse. She was arrested on a similar charge in June 1937 and sentenced to six months in the workhouse; sentence was suspended.

2. G.S., age 28; female; single; prostitute. Entered the United States from Cuba in April 1939, and was deported in December 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that she was a prostitute at the time of entry and that she was found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States. This alien admitted that she was a prostitute at the time of her entry and that, subsequent to her entry, she was an inmate of a house of prostitution in which she practised prostitution as a means of livelihood.

3. V.B. de P., age 29; female; married; domestic. Entered the United States from Cuba in June 1936, and was deported in June 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that she was found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States. This alien admitted that she had practised prostitution in Puerto Rico and that she had lived unlawfully with a man not her husband.

Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior, Belgrade.- I. A.L., age 53; male; single; cook. Entered the United States from Yugoslavia in March 1905 and was deported in July 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that he was found connected with the management of a house of prostitution; that he was found deriving benefits from the earnings of a prostitute; and that he was an inmate of a house of prostitution. This alien admitted that he was living unlawfully as man and wife with a woman who was the manager of a house of prostitution, assisted her in the management of the house and accepted from her money which had been paid as room-rent by prostitutes. Deportation proceedings are being taken against the woman

2. D.N., age 23; female; married; prostitute. Entered the United States from Yugoslavia in August 1920, and was deported in November 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that she was found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States. This alien admitted that she practised prostitution for about a year, as a means of livelihood. Two police officers testified that she was known to them as a prostitute. She was arrested four times in 1938 on various charges; the case was dismissed each time, but at the

time of the last arrest she was ordered to leave the city.

3. E.M., age 44, male; divorced; cook-bartender. Entered the United States from Yugoslavia in September 1912, and was deported in November 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that he was found managing a house of prostitution. This alien was arrested and fined in 1924, as keeper of a house of prostitution; he was arrested in 1928 on a charge of selling liquor and served a sentence of six months; he was again arrested in 1933 as a keeper of a disorderly house, but the case was dismissed on the testimony of an employee to the effect that he was guilty of the charge and that this alien knew nothing of it; at a later hearing he testified that, at the request of this alien, he took the responsibility for the presence of a prostitute in the establishment. Two prostitutes testified that they had practised prostitution in this alien's establishment, one in 1924 and one in 1933. A police officer testified that the house was known to the police department as a house of prostitution.

Direction de la Sûreté Nationale, 11 rue des Saussaies, Paris.-

L. M.G.E.C., age 33, male; single, waiter. Entered the United States from France in April 1928 and was deported in January 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that he was found receiving, sharing in, or deriving benefit from the earnings of a prostitute and that he was found managing a house of prostitution or resort frequented by prostitutes. This alien was arrested twice in the United States on charges of offering a female person for the purposes of prostitution and receiving the profits of her acts. He maintained an apartment which he permitted prostitutes to use for the practice of their profession; in return, he received half of their earnings.

2. A.A.W., age 38; female; married; dressmaker; prostitute. Entered the United States from France in 1925 and was deported in March 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that she was found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States. This alien separated from her husband shortly after marriage and supported herself by practising prostitution in established houses. She had practised for about five years before her marriage.

Department of Home Affairs, Tokyo.- 1. C.R., age 64; male; married; hotelkeeper. Entered the United States from Japan in 1903 and was deported in May 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that he was found managing a house of prostitution and that he was found to be an inmate of a house of prostitution. This alien was arrested in 1937 for keeping a house of ill fame, and was convicted, sentenced and fined. He had previously been arrested for failing to keep a hotel register and for occupying and keeping a house of prostitution. At the same time, seven women and four men were arrested in his establishment, the women admitting that they were prostitutes accustomed to bringing their customers there.

2. M.H.A., age 18; female; single; domestic. Entered the United States from Japan in 1921 and was deported in May 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that she was an inmate of a house of prostitution, and that she was found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States. This alien was first arrested in 1936 when she was found practising prostitution in an established house. Deportation proceedings were instituted but were held in abeyance in an effort to rehabilitate her. She was placed on probation and employment and schooling were provided. She was again apprehended in 1939, was found to be associating with persons of questionable character and was deported.

Policia de Vigilancia et Defesa do Estado, Lisbon.- 1. J.F.F., age 34 or 35; male; single; waiter. Entered the United States from the Madeira Islands in June 1920 and was deported in June 1939 having been found subject to deportation in that he was found deriving benefits from the earnings of a prostitute

and that he was found assisting a prostitute. This alien was convicted in Buffalo, New York in 1937 for transporting a girl in interstate commerce for the purpose of practising prostitution. He admitted that on various occasions he had taken the girl to another State for the purpose of placing her in houses of prostitution; that he knew she was a prostitute, and that he had received and used for his own benefit money earned by her as a prostitute.

2. J.B.C., age 33; male; married; labourer. Entered the United States from Portugal in June 1920 and was deported in June 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that he was found managing a house of prostitution or resort frequented by prostitutes; that he was found deriving benefits from the earnings of a prostitute; and that he was found assisting a prostitute. He was sentenced to serve four years and deported upon release. This alien was arrested and convicted of keeping a house of ill-fame but received a pardon. Upon further evidence he was again arrested and, at the hearing, it was brought out that he was the proprietor of several houses of prostitution to which he took girls to work and collected their earnings.

Director of Public Health, Ministry of the Interior, Sofia.- 1. T.A., age 42; male; married (common law); millworker. Entered the United States from Bulgaria in December 1933 and was deported in August 1939, 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 pandering and violation of the Cheque Law; and that he returned to and entered the United States after having been arrested and deported as having been connected with the business of prostitution. This alien had been deported several times. He was convicted in 1920 and again in 1921 of pandering and was sentenced to the State penitentiary. In 1924 he was convicted and sentenced for issuing fraudulent cheques. In 1927 he was convicted and sentenced for violation of the Cheque Law. He admitted that he was, at the time of his arrest, living unlawfully as man and wife with a woman citizen of the United States.

2. N.S.D., age 50; female; married; housekeeper. Entered the United States from Bulgaria in October 1928, and was deported in December 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that she was found at the time of her entry not to be entitled to enter the United States, for the reason that the immigration visa she presented was not valid, having been procured by fraud or misrepresentation, and that she returned and entered the United States after having been arrested and deported as a prostitute. This alien was first deported in 1921 as a prostitute. At the time of her last entry, she was destined to a man not her legal husband, to whom she was married without obtaining a divorce from her lawful husband. After deportation proceedings were instituted, her lawful husband obtained a divorce and she remarried the man with whom she had been living.

The Director of the Department of Justice, Batavia, Java.- 1. K.R., age 29, male; single; seaman and restaurant worker. Entered the United States from Dutch East Indies in 1927 and was deported in February 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that he was found assisting a prostitute; that he was deriving benefit from the earnings of a prostitute, and that he had remained in the United States longer than the permitted period. This alien was arrested in 1938 on a charge of vagrancy, at which time he admitted that he had permitted prostitutes to use his apartment for the purpose of practising their calling and had been paid by them.

Inspector of Police, Police Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.  
1. D.I.P., age 48; female; married, housekeeper. Entered the United States from British Guiana in 1938 and was deported in April 1939, 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 into the United States; and that she was an inmate of a house of prostitution. This alien was apprehended and charged with being an

inmate of a bawdy house, convicted and fined.

The Inspector-General of Police, Kingston, Jamaica.- I. H.K.D., negress; age 26; female; married; dressmaker. Entered the United States from British West Indies in November 1920 and was deported in April 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that she was found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States. This alien solicited a police officer, was arrested and convicted of offering to commit prostitution and sentenced. She had separated from her husband and, at the time of her arrest, was living out of wedlock with another man.

Minister of the Interior, Helsinki.- I. L.S., age 42; male; single; bartender and seaman. Entered the United States from Finland in December, 1922 and was deported in July 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that he was found managing a house of prostitution. This alien was arrested on several occasions on charges of violating the National Prohibition Act and running a disorderly house.

National Council for the Protection of Minors, Valencia.- I. J.H., age 37; male; married; fireman-oiler. Entered the United States from Spain in July 1930 and was deported in July 1939, 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 sentenced to imprisonment for burglary; that he was found managing a house of prostitution; and that he was an inmate of a house of prostitution. This alien was the proprietor of a bar where, he admitted, prostitutes gathered to drink. He admitted that he had two waitresses employed there and that he lived there; also that he had lived illicitly with several women at various times.

Department for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women, Ministry for Internal Affairs, Warsaw.- I. H.W., age 33; male; single; salesman. Entered the United States from Poland in July 1920 and was deported in July 1939, having been found subject to deportation in that he was found assisting a prostitute. This alien was sentenced to the workhouse for assisting a prostitute in her profession. He also served a sentence for permitting his premises to be used for the purpose of prostitution. In 1934 he was sentenced to serve four years for inducing and procuring a female to live as a prostitute.

Commandant of Police, Nassau, Bahama Islands.- I. M.A., age 29; female; single; laundress. Entered the United States from the Bahama Islands in June 1923 and was deported in August 1939 having been found subject to deportation in that she was found connected with the management of a house of prostitution; that she was found practising prostitution subsequent to her entry; and that she was found managing a house of prostitution or place where prostitutes gather. This alien admitted the practice of prostitution subsequent to her entry into the United States; she denied that she was the manager of a house of prostitution or that she practised unnatural prostitution, but evidence obtained from the testimony of witnesses, including prostitutes who stated she rented them rooms, sustained the charge. She was found guilty in 1934 of being an inmate of a disorderly house and was fined and again in 1938 was sentenced for possession of whisky.

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

Nigeria.- The Chief Secretary to the Government, Nigerian Secretariat, Lagos.

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."

Reply.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.- The position regarding repatriation and deportation is shown in the following four tables, which have been prepared by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Labor.

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, 1939.

Country to which deported	Persons deported		
	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	78	71	7
Canada.....	6	4	2
Cuba .....	1	-	1
Finland.....	1	1	-
France.....	2	2	-
Greece.....	4	4	-
Italy.....	13	10	3
Japan.....	2	2	-
Mexico.....	31	30	1
Netherlands.....	1	1	-
Philippine Islands .....	7	7	-
Poland.....	1	1	-
Portugal.....	3	3	-
Roumania.....	1	1	-
Spain.....	1	1	-
Syria.....	2	2	-
Yugoslavia.....	1	1	-
Other European countries.....	1	1	-

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, 1939.

Age at time of deportation	Persons deported		
	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	78	71	7
Under 16 years.....	-	-	-
16 to 20 years.....	2	2	-
21 to 25 years.....	3	3	-
26 to 30 years.....	17	16	1
31 to 35 years.....	16	15	1
36 to 40 years.....	17	15	2
41 years and over.....	23	20	3

B. (1) Country to which prostitutes and other persons entering for immoral purposes were deported, year ending December 31st, 1939.

Country to which deported	Persons deported		
	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	171	55	116
United Kingdom.....	2	-	2
British Guiana.....	1	-	1
British West Indies.....	3	-	3
Bulgaria.....	2	1	1
Canada.....	47	11	36
Cuba.....	1	-	1
France.....	1	-	1
Germany.....	1	1	-
Italy.....	3	-	3
Japan.....	1	-	1
Mexico.....	105	39	66
Philippine Islands.....	2	2	-
Yugoslavia.....	2	1	1

B (2) Age at which prostitutes and other persons entering for immoral purposes were deported, year ending December 31st, 1939.

Age at time of deportation	Persons deported		
	Total	Male	Female
Total.....	171	55	116
Under 16 years.....	2	2	2
16 to 20 years.....	12	-	12
21 to 25 years.....	40	9	31
26 to 30 years.....	49	18	31
31 to 35 years.....	28	12	16
36 to 40 years.....	21	10	11
41 years and over.....	19	6	13

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.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.- The United States of America have no observations or suggestions.

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

Nigeria.- Representations have been made to the effect 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 to do so. Where persons are believed to be undesirable, Exit Permits are withheld. The widest interpretation is given to the term "undesirable" as used in this connection.

There is no evidence of any traffic in children.

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.)

Reply.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.- Measures taken to cope with venereal diseases were enacted in four States, as follows:

Laws requiring prenatal examinations for syphilis were enacted in Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts and Virginia.

The United States Public Health Service has supplied a statement of provisions for the control of venereal diseases in areas in which armed forces or national defence employees are concentrated. These provisions were agreed to by the War and Navy Departments, The Federal Security Agency, and State Health Departments and were adopted by the Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers in 1940.

The measures are intended to decrease as far as possible the opportunities for contacts with infected persons. The local



police department is responsible for the repression of commercialized and clandestine prostitution. The local health departments, the State Health Department, the Public Health Service, the Army, and the Navy will co-operate with the local police authorities in repressing prostitution.

The measures include an aggressive programme of education, both among enlisted personnel and the civilian population, regarding the dangers of the venereal diseases, the methods for preventing these infections, and the steps which should be taken if a person suspects that he is infected.

The local police and health authorities, the State Department of Health, the Public Health Service, the Army, and the Navy desire the assistance of representatives of the American Social Hygiene Association or affiliated social hygiene societies or other voluntary welfare organisations or groups in developing and stimulating public support for the above measures.

Geneva, November 5th, 1942.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS**

**Summary of Annual Reports for 1940/41  
prepared by the Secretariat <sup>1</sup>**

**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 <sup>2</sup>.

*Africa :* Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Gambia, Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Uganda, Zanzibar <sup>3</sup>.

*America :* Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands (Virgin Islands) <sup>4</sup>, Turks and Caicos Islands, Windward Islands (Dominica <sup>4</sup> and St. Lucia).

*Oceania :* Fiji Islands <sup>5</sup>, British Solomon Islands <sup>6</sup>.

*Mandated Territories :* Palestine <sup>3</sup>, Tanganyika <sup>3</sup> and Trans-Jordan <sup>4</sup>.

The Secretariat has received " nil " reports concerning the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, British Honduras, Unfederated Malay States (Trengganu), New Hebrides, Southern Rhodesia <sup>4</sup> and Windward Islands (St. Vincent).

*Canada.*

*India <sup>2</sup>.*

*Iraq.*

*Ireland.*

<sup>1</sup> 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 "

<sup>2</sup> A summary of the report for the year 1939/40 also is included in this document.

<sup>3</sup> Reports for the calendar years 1940 and 1941 are included in this document.

<sup>4</sup> The report refers to the calendar year 1941.

<sup>5</sup> The report refers to the calendar year 1940.

<sup>6</sup> 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.*

### Replies <sup>1</sup>.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Arkansas, Idaho, and South Dakota adopted the uniform intra-State Fresh Pursuit Act. Florida, Idaho and Iowa adopted the uniform inter-State Fresh Pursuit Act. Hawaii adopted the uniform Criminal Extradition Act. Idaho adopted the uniform out-of-State Parolee Supervision Act.

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 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(ii)).

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.

<sup>1</sup> 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, 1935, 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	
Brunei),	

*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)	<i>United Provinces.</i>	<i>Central Provinces and Berar.</i>	<i>British Baluchistan.</i>
	Dehra Dun 3	Jubbulpore 1	Sibi 1
	Agra 1		
(b)	Dehra Dun 103 (Indians)	Jubbulpore 8 (Indians)	Sibi 2 (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<sup>1</sup> 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,
Bahamas,	Nigeria,
Barbados,	Sarawak (Borneo),
Basutoland,	British Solomon Islands,
Bechuanaland,	Swaziland,
Fiji,	Tanganyika,
Gambia,	Trans-Jordan,
British Guiana,	Turks and Caicos Islands,
Jamaica,	Uganda,
Kenya,	Windward Islands (Dominica and
Leeward Islands (Virgin Islands),	St. Lucia),
Unfederated Malay States (Perlis and Brunei),	Zanzibar.

*Ireland.*

<sup>1</sup> 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 :

Keeping a brothel . . . . .	5
Living on the proceeds of immorality . . . . .	3
Procuring for prostitution . . . . .	5
Soliciting for prostitution . . . . .	425
Total . . . . .	438

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.

1 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.

1 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.

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).

	Cases	Defendants
1. Criminal prosecutions instituted . . . . .	486	556
Criminal prosecutions terminated . . . . .	500	648
Convictions . . . . .	390	467
Cases pending at close of the year . . . . .	139	196
Aggregate amount of fines, forfeitures and penalties imposed . . . . .		\$34,588
2. Federal sentenced prisoners received from courts by institutions :		
Federal institutions . . . . .	308 (of whom 285 males).	
City and county institutions . . . . .	59 (of whom 46 males).	
State institutions . . . . .	1 female.	
3. Federal prisoners committed to jails :		
Total held for trial . . . . .	435 (of whom 360 males).	
Not under sentence . . . . .	391 (of whom 324 males).	
Held and sentenced . . . . .	44 (of whom 36 males).	
Not held for trial, sentenced . . . . .	33 (of whom 25 males).	

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 14 ½ 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 (1) 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, Sungei 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.

1941. 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), 11 cases of living wholly or in part on 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.

183 persons were convicted for soliciting for the purpose of prostitution (Section 12). 159 were fined amounts ranging from 1 to 25 rupees; 19 were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from one week to two months; 4 to terms of simple imprisonment ranging from three days to one month; 1 was warned and let off.

16 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). They were fined amounts ranging from 25 to 75 rupees.

*Bombay.* — 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.

*United Provinces.* — 93 persons were convicted under the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code: 342/363/366/368, 363, 363/109, 363/170/384, 363/366, 363/372, 363/420, 366, 366A, 366/147/325, 366/376, 368, 372, 373, 376, and 1 under a Municipal Act.

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.

*Punjab.* — 81 persons were convicted under the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code: 363, 363/376, 365, 365/366, 366, 366/368, 366/376, 366/392, 366A, 419/420, and 366/419/420, as well as under Section 5 of the Punjab Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1935. The penalties imposed ranged from one to seven 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. 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.

*Bombay.* — 23 persons were convicted for offences under Sections 342/109, 366, 366A, 366/109, 366/114, 372, 373, 373/114, and 376 of the Indian Penal Code and Sections 5 and 7 of the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, XI of 1923.

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 200 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 800 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.

*United Provinces.* — 98 persons were convicted under the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code: 342/363/366, 363, 363/366, 363/366/376, 366, 366/147/325, 366/109, 366/363, 366/368, 366/420, 367, 367/377/224, 368, 369, 372/373, 376/366.

The following cases are given as examples :

1. In the district of *Muzaffarnagar*, 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 366, to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

3. In the district of *Budaun*, 16 persons were convicted under Sections 363, 366, 367 and 372/373. 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.

*Punjab.* — 74 persons were convicted under the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code: 363, 363/366/373, 363/366A, 363/368, 366, 366/368, 366/325/326/149, 366/392, 369/379 and 420.

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 2 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 363 of the Indian Penal Code). He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fifteen months.

*Sind.* — 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.

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

#### *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.

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

*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 19 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 two months and ordered to pay \$50 compensation to each girl or, in default, to undergo 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 35, 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) (j) of Cap. 33. She was acquitted on the first charge, but was convicted on the second charge and was sentenced to a fine of \$35 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 procuress. 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 admitted 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.

## 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.*

<sup>c</sup> 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,	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 (Kedah,	Zanzibar.
Perlis, Kelantan and Brunei),	

*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 Inmigracion, 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 or August 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 admitted that she was an inmate of various houses of prostitution in 1934 and that she was arrested in a house of prostitution and placed on probation for two years. 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 10th, 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 11th, 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 truancy. 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 at 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 the United States for an immoral purpose ; that she entered for the purpose of prostitution ; that she was a prostitute at the time of her entry ; and that she was found practising prostitution subsequently to her entry. This alien stated 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 1922 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 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 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 1923 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. F.E.B. ; age 29, female, single, prostitute. Entered the United States from Canada on March 23rd, 1940, 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 1935 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, and 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 admitted that she was a prostitute both subsequently and prior to her last entry into the United States.

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 the 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 theft, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to jail. 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 F.E.B.) <sup>1</sup> 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 Prohibition Law and completed the sentence previously imposed for pandering. He was again deported in March 1932, upon his release 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 entered 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

<sup>1</sup> See case No. 17.

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 1933 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 1937 (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.

*Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis, New Scotland Yard, London, S.W.1.*

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 5th, 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 1934 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 1938, 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 54, male, married, labourer. Entered the United States on June 6th, 1905, 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 deported 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 testimony 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.

*Direction de la Sûreté Nationale, Paris.*

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.

*Comisionado de Inmigracion, 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 1938 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.

*Bahamas.* — The Commissioner of Police, Nassau, N.P., Bahamas.

*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.

Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female
17	—	1	31	—	1
21	—	1	33	—	1
22	—	1	34	—	1
23	—	1	37	1	—
24	1	3	39	1	—
27	—	1	40	1	—
28	—	1	44	—	1
29	—	2	52	1	—
30	1	—			

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.

Country to which deported	Persons deported		
	Total	Male	Female
Total . . . . .	46	40	6
Argentine . . . . .	1	1	—
Canada . . . . .	3	3	—
Colombia . . . . .	1	1	—
Cuba . . . . .	1	1	—
England . . . . .	1	1	—
India . . . . .	1	1	—
Italy . . . . .	5	5	—
Japan . . . . .	2	2	—
Mexico . . . . .	22	16	6
Philippine Islands . . . . .	6	6	—
Scotland . . . . .	1	1	—
Spain . . . . .	1	1	—
Switzerland . . . . .	1	1	—

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.*

Age at time of deportation	Persons deported		
	Total	Male	Female
Total . . . . .	46	40	6
Under 16 years . . . . .	—	—	—
16 to 20 years . . . . .	—	—	—
21 to 25 years . . . . .	3	3	—
26 to 30 years . . . . .	4	4	—
31 to 35 years . . . . .	10	9	1
36 to 40 years . . . . .	4	4	—
41 years and over . . . . .	25	20	5

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

Country to which deported	Persons deported		
	Total	Male	Female
Total . . . . .	95	34	61
Canada . . . . .	25	7	18
England . . . . .	1	—	1
Mexico . . . . .	66	26	40
Scotland . . . . .	2	—	2
Sweden . . . . .	1	1	—

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

Age at time of deportation	Persons deported		
	Total	Male	Female
Total . . . . .	95	34	61
Under 16 years . . . . .	—	—	—
16 to 20 years . . . . .	7	1	6
21 to 25 years . . . . .	20	5	15
26 to 30 years . . . . .	27	4	23
31 to 35 years . . . . .	18	10	8
36 to 40 years . . . . .	11	8	3
41 years and over . . . . .	12	6	6

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<sup>1</sup> 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.)

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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### 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(b) (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.

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### 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.

*Bechuanaland.* — 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) Gonorrhœa 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. — Gonorrhœa 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 gonorrhœal 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 61% 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 gonorrhœa 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 gonorrhœal 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.

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ANNEX

A.

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<sup>1</sup>

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.

Country	International Convention of 1921 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children	International Convention of 1933 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age
Afghanistan . . . . .	r.	r.
Union of South Africa . . . . .	r.	r.
Albania . . . . .	r.	s.
United States of America . . . . .	—	—
Sa'udi Arabia . . . . .	—	—
Argentine Republic . . . . .	s.	—
Australia . . . . .	r. <sup>2</sup>	r. <sup>2</sup>
Belgium . . . . .	r.	r.
Bolivia . . . . .	—	—
Brazil . . . . .	r.	r.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . . .	r.	s.
Bahamas . . . . .	a.	
Barbados . . . . .	a.	
Basutoland . . . . .	—	
Bechuanaland . . . . .	—	
Bermuda . . . . .	—	
Burma . . . . .	a.	
Ceylon . . . . .	a.	
Cyprus . . . . .	a.	
Falkland Is. . . . .	a.	
Fiji . . . . .	a.	
Gambia . . . . .	a.	
Gibraltar . . . . .	a.	
Gilbert and Ellice Is. . . . .	a.	
Gold Coast . . . . .	a.	
British Guiana . . . . .	a.	
British Honduras . . . . .	a.	
Hong-Kong . . . . .	a.	
Jamaica . . . . .	a.	
Kenya . . . . .	a.	
Leeward Is. . . . .	a.	
Federated Malay States . . . . .	—	
Unfederated Malay States . . . . .	—	
Malta . . . . .	a.	
Mauritius . . . . .	a.	
Newfoundland . . . . .	—	
Nigeria . . . . .	—	
Nyasaland . . . . .	a.	
Palestine . . . . .	a.	
N. Rhodesia . . . . .	a.	
S. Rhodesia . . . . .	a.	
St. Helena . . . . .	—	
Sarawak . . . . .	a.	
Seychelles . . . . .	a.	
Sierra Leone . . . . .	a.	
British Solomon Is. . . . .	a.	
Somaliland . . . . .	—	
Straits Settlements . . . . .	a.	
Swaziland . . . . .	—	
Tanganyika . . . . .	a.	

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.

<sup>1</sup> Reservations made with regard to the application of the Conventions are not given.

<sup>2</sup> Including Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

Country	International Convention of 1921 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children	International Convention of 1933 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age
Trans-Jordan . . . . .	a.	
Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	a.	
Uganda . . . . .	a.	
Windward Is. . . . .	a.	
Zanzibar . . . . .	a.	
Bulgaria . . . . .	r.	r.
Canada . . . . .	r.	—
Chile . . . . .	r.	r.
China . . . . .	r.	s.
Colombia . . . . .	r.	—
Costa Rica . . . . .	s.	—
Cuba . . . . .	r.	r.
Czecho-Slovakia . . . . .	r.	r.
Danzig . . . . .	r.	s.
Denmark . . . . .	r.	—
Dominican Republic . . . . .	—	—
Ecuador . . . . .	—	—
Egypt . . . . .	r.	—
Estonia . . . . .	r.	—
Ethiopia . . . . .	—	—
Finland . . . . .	r.	r.
France . . . . .	r.	s.
Syria and Lebanon . . . . .	r.	—
Germany . . . . .	r.	s.
Greece . . . . .	r.	r.
Guatemala . . . . .	—	—
Haiti . . . . .	—	—
Honduras . . . . .	—	—
Hungary . . . . .	r.	r.
Iceland . . . . .	—	—
India . . . . .	r.	—
Iran . . . . .	r.	r.
Iraq . . . . .	r.	—
Ireland . . . . .	r.	r.
Italy . . . . .	r.	—
Italian colonies . . . . .	r.	—
Japan . . . . .	r.	—
Latvia . . . . .	r.	r.
Liberia . . . . .	—	—
Liechtenstein . . . . .	—	—
Lithuania . . . . .	r.	s.
Luxemburg . . . . .	r.	—
Mexico . . . . .	r.	r.
Monaco . . . . .	r.	s.
Netherlands (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) . . . . .	r.	r.
New Zealand . . . . .	r.	—
Nicaragua . . . . .	r.	r.
Norway . . . . .	r.	r.
Panama . . . . .	s.	s.
Paraguay . . . . .	—	—
Peru . . . . .	s.	—
Poland . . . . .	r.	r.
Portugal . . . . .	r.	r.
Roumania . . . . .	r.	r.
Salvador . . . . .	—	—
San Marino . . . . .	—	—
Spain . . . . .	r.	s.
Sudan . . . . .	r.	r.
Sweden . . . . .	r.	r.
Switzerland . . . . .	r.	r.
Thailand . . . . .	r.	—
Turkey . . . . .	r.	r.
U.S.S.R. . . . .	—	—
Uruguay . . . . .	r.	—
Venezuela . . . . .	—	—
Yugoslavia . . . . .	r.	s.

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.



B.

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 " ;<sup>1</sup>

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

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<sup>1</sup> See *Treaty Series*, Volume CLXXII, page 437.

Geneva, September 10th, 1942.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS**

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

**CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS**

1. Reports on the circulation of and traffic in obscene publications have been submitted by or on behalf of the following countries, dependencies, protectorates, colonies, mandated territories, etc.<sup>1</sup> :

*Union of South Africa.*

*United Kingdom.*

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

Aden (—).	Unfederated Malay States [Johore, Kedah (—), Perlis (—), Kelantan (—), Trengganu (—), and Brunei (—).]
Bahamas.	Mauritius (—).
Barbados.	New Hebrides (—).
Basutoland (—).	Nigeria.
Bechuanaland (—).	Palestine. <sup>4</sup>
Burma.	Southern Rhodesia. <sup>4</sup>
Cayman Islands (—).	Sarawak (Borneo).
Cyprus.	Sierra-Leone (—).
Falkland Islands (—).	British Solomon Islands <sup>5</sup> .
Fiji (—). <sup>2</sup>	Straits Settlements <sup>6</sup> .
Gambia (—).	Swaziland (—).
Gibraltar (—).	Tanganyika (—). <sup>2</sup>
British Guiana (—).	Trans-Jordan (—). <sup>3</sup>
British Honduras (—).	Turks and Caicos Islands (—).
Hong-Kong.	Uganda (—).
Jamaica (—).	Windward Islands [Dominica (—). <sup>3</sup> , St. Lucia, St. Vincent (—).]
Kenya.	Zanzibar (—). <sup>4</sup>
Leeward Islands (Virgin Islands) (—). <sup>3</sup>	
Federated Malay States (—).	

*India<sup>6</sup>.*

*Iraq (—).*

*Ireland (—).*

2. The United Kingdom Government has informed the Secretariat that the address of the central authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications is now : The Under-Secretary of State, Drugs Branch, Home Office, Meyrick Cliffs Hotel, Beacon Road, Bournemouth, Hants.

<sup>1</sup> Countries which sent in reports on obscene publications, but stated either that there were no cases or that the trade in and production of obscene publications did not exist, are marked thus : (—).

<sup>2</sup> The report refers to the calendar year 1940.

<sup>3</sup> The report refers to the calendar year 1941.

<sup>4</sup> Reports for the calendar years 1940 and 1941 are included in this document.

<sup>5</sup> The report refers to the year 1939/40.

<sup>6</sup> A summary of the report for the year 1939/40 also is included in this document.

## QUESTION 1

### OFFENCES DISCOVERED

*Please give full information as to offences discovered during the year and of the action taken. It should be stated whether the cases relate (a) wholly to your own country or (b) partly to another country (giving the name of the country).*

### Replies.<sup>1</sup>

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. — The editor of a publication issued at Johannesburg was, on June 2nd, 1941, sentenced to a fine of £25 or imprisonment for one month with hard labour, in respect of obscene matter appearing therein.

UNITED KINGDOM. — During the year ended December 31st, 1940, criminal proceedings were taken in 19 cases of trafficking in obscene wares. Particulars of these cases are given below<sup>2</sup>.

(14)<sup>3</sup> The proprietor of a bookshop was sentenced to imprisonment for three months for selling an obscene book; his assistant received a sentence of imprisonment for one month for aiding and abetting. A large number of obscene photographs and books found on the premises were also ordered to be destroyed. (France, Great Britain, United States of America.)

(15) A person was fined £10 for selling obscene prints and the Court made an order for the destruction of a number of obscene photographs and magazines seized on the premises. (Great Britain, United States of America, unknown.)

(16) and (17) The proprietor of a bookshop was summoned to show cause why a number of obscene books seized on his premises should not be destroyed, and the Court made an order for the destruction of four such books. A fine of £10 was also imposed on the printer of one of the books condemned by the Court. (Great Britain, United States of America.)

18. A shopkeeper was fined £3 for selling obscene postcards and the Court also made an order for the detention of a number of obscene photographs and magazines seized on the premises. Costs amounting to 8s. 6d. were also imposed. (France, United States of America, unknown.)

19. A person was fined £10 and costs of £5 5s. were imposed by the Court for publishing obscene photographs. The Court also ordered the destruction of a quantity of obscene photographs and apparatus for use in connection with sexual perversions found on the defendant's premises. (Great Britain.)

\* \* \*

In addition to the foregoing cases, the postal authorities detained 17 packets, etc. (all of which, except 4, came from abroad) containing indecent wares, and Customs seizures totalled 11. A number of catalogues and letters relating to obscene wares was also detained by the postal authorities<sup>4</sup>.

The matter stopped in the post consisted of :

- (a) 6 packets, etc., containing obscene books.
- (b) 5 " " " " obscene periodicals.
- (c) 6 " " " " obscene photographs or films.

The countries of origin of the packets included under (a) to (c) were as follows :  
United States of America 1, France 8, Great Britain 4, India 4.

Customs seizures comprised 36 books, 7 photographs or films, and 1 book of photographs. In addition, 3 parcels of albums and 9 packages of obscene magazines were seized.

<sup>1</sup> The replies are arranged alphabetically according to the French names of countries.

<sup>2</sup> The country of origin of the goods, where known, is shown in brackets.

<sup>3</sup> Cases (1) to (13) were included in the annual report for 1939/40 (see document C.73.M.70.1941.IV, pages 5 and 6, cases (4) to (16)). In regard to case (4) (case (7) of the 1939/40 report), it was stated that, as a result of enquiries made with a view to discovering the source of certain obscene magazines, it had been ascertained that a number of them had been printed in Great Britain.

<sup>4</sup> The total number of offences discovered during the year was 47. The publications, etc., came from abroad in 36 cases. Both figures include packets, etc., stopped in course of transit by the postal and Customs authorities.

In several cases, attempts to obtain obscene wares through the post were frustrated and in 29 cases a suitable explanation or warning was given to the sender by the postal authorities.

In a number of instances, persons attempting to obtain goods through the post from dealers in obscene wares were interviewed by the Police and severely cautioned.

**BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.** *Burma.* — During the year under review, 10 cases were detected by the Customs authorities and in each case the offending goods were confiscated. The country of origin was India and 14 books and publications and 111 pictures and postcards were destroyed by the Superintendent, Preventive Service. No prosecutions took place. Seven cases were detected by the Rangoon City Police : altogether 17 persons were prosecuted under Section 292 of the Penal Code in respect of 7 Burmese novels printed and published in Burma and all the accused were convicted.

*Cyprus.* — Two persons were bound over in the sum of £20 for one year for publishing and selling an obscene printed matter — *i.e.*, a newspaper tending to corrupt morals. The case related wholly to Cyprus.

*Straits Settlements.* 1939/40. — Three offenders were convicted and prosecuted. The obscene matter was destroyed.

*Unfederated Malay States. Johore.* — One case was discovered. A Chinese was found in possession of 5 pictures of naked women. He was convicted and sentenced to a fine of \$10 or rigorous imprisonment for one week.

*Hong-Kong.* — The report gives details of 12 cases. In each, the publication exposed indecent pictures to the public view. The country of origin was China. One case was dismissed. In the others, sentences passed ranged from hard labour for one week to fines of \$100 or hard labour for two months.

*Kenya.* — One case was discovered. An Indian was convicted for being in possession of obscene photographs for the purpose of distribution. He was sentenced to a fine of 200 shillings, or, in default, imprisonment for six weeks. The fine was paid.

*Palestine.* 1940. — One case was discovered in Jaffa. The accused was fined £P.2. Three cases were discovered in Tel Aviv. In 2, the accused were bound over in the sum of £P.50 to be of good behaviour for one year ; in the other, the accused was sentenced to a fine of £P.5 or to imprisonment for one month. 1941. — Two cases were discovered in Tel Aviv and one in Gaza. In one, a fine of £P.3, or imprisonment for one month was imposed ; in another, a fine of £P.2, or imprisonment for ten days. In the third, the accused was bound over in the sum of £P.5 to be of good behaviour for one year.

*Southern Rhodesia.* 1940.<sup>1</sup> — In the one case reported, the person concerned was prosecuted and convicted.

**INDIA.** 1939/40. *Madras.* — The report of the Collector of Customs states that 2 offences were discovered in the *Chief Port*. The offensive matter, consisting of 25 obscene pictures, came from the Straits Settlements. In one case, 9 pictures were confiscated under Section 167(8) of the Sea Customs Act and destroyed ; in the other, 16 pictures were confiscated under the same Act and destroyed and a penalty of 20 rupees was imposed.

In the *Outports*, 96 offences were discovered. The offensive matter came from abroad [Straits Settlements (80 cases), French possessions in India (12), Ceylon (3) and United Kingdom (1)]. The seizures were from passengers. All the pictures were confiscated under Section 167 (8) of the Sea Customs Act and in 79 cases were destroyed. The remaining 17 were to be destroyed in due course. In 93 cases the passengers also were fined. In one, the passenger was prosecuted and convicted under the Land Customs Act. The report adds that there is no reason to believe that any organised plan existed for the importation of such articles.

*Bombay.* — The report of the Criminal Investigation Department states that one case, in which the offensive matter did not come from abroad, was discovered. An advertisement of a Kannad book, dealing with methods of sexual intercourse, etc., appeared in a paper of Gadag, in the district of Dharwar. Three persons were prosecuted under Section 292 and one under Section 292, read with section 109, of the Indian Penal Code. The offenders were being tried by the Honorary Magistrate, First Class, Dharwar.

According to the report of the Commissioner of Police, 2 offences were discovered. In one case, two persons accused were acquitted by the Court ; one accused died during the trial. In the other, the prosecution was pending.

<sup>1</sup> The report for the calendar year 1941 states that no prosecutions have taken place.

The report of the Collector of Customs gives details of 138 offences discovered. In 7 cases, in which the country of origin was not known, the offensive matter arrived as luggage and was dealt with under the Sea Customs Act. As in previous years, the seizures consisted mostly of obscene pictures imported in small lots by passengers for private use. In 131 cases, of which in 128 the obscene matter came from France, in 1 from Japan, and in 2 from Kathiawar, the goods arrived by post. In 122 cases they were confiscated and, in the remaining 9, penalties were imposed ranging from 5 to 50 rupees.

*Bengal.* — The report of the Criminal Investigation Department mentions one case, in which the offensive matter did not come from abroad. The accused was fined 100 rupees; in default, simple imprisonment for three weeks.<sup>1</sup>

*Calcutta.* — The Collector of Customs states that 14 offences were discovered. In all the cases the offensive matter came from abroad [United States of America (9), France (4), United Kingdom (1)]. The articles were confiscated and destroyed. It is believed that they would not be regarded as obscene in the country of origin. There was no case of any importance.

*Punjab.* — The report of the Criminal Investigation Department states that 7 offences were discovered. Six cases in which prosecution took place ended in conviction; one case was still under investigation.

*North West Frontier Province.* — The previous year's report mentioned that there had been one offence in 1939 and that the case was pending<sup>2</sup>. The accused has been sentenced, under Section 292 of the Indian Penal Code, to a fine of 20 rupees. The offensive matter, consisting of 1,188 obscene photographs, came from France, or some other foreign country.

*Karachi.* — The Collector of Customs gives details of 5 offences. In 3 cases, the offensive matter came from France; in 2, the country of origin was not known. The offensive matter, consisting of magazines, obscene pictures, books and films, was confiscated in every case<sup>3</sup>.

• 1940/41. *Madras.* — The report of the Collector of Customs gives particulars of 5 cases discovered in the *Chief Port*. The obscene matter, consisting of 98 obscene photographs or pictures, came from abroad [United States of America (56), South Africa (24), Japan (12), Straits Settlements (6)]. It was confiscated and destroyed. Penalties of 10 and 20 rupees were imposed under Section 167 (8) of the Sea Customs Act in 3 and 2 cases respectively.

In the *Outports*, 85 offences were discovered. The offensive matter came from Straits Settlements (66), French possessions in India (10), and Ceylon (9). The seizures were from passengers. All the pictures were confiscated under Section 167 (8) of the Sea Customs Act and in 67 cases they were destroyed. In the remaining 18 cases they were to be destroyed in due course. In 82 cases the passengers also were fined. The report adds that there is no reason to believe that any organised plan existed for the importation of such articles.

The Criminal Investigation Department reports that a weekly paper published an obscene advertisement. The Magistrate held that no case was made out but, on appeal to the High Court, the order of acquittal was set aside.

*Bombay.* — The Commissioner of Police reports 4 offences. Two prosecutions ended in conviction; one accused person was discharged and one prosecution is pending.

The report of the Collector of Customs gives details of 11 offences discovered. In 6 cases, in which the country of origin was not known, the offensive matter arrived as luggage, and, as in previous years, all the matter seized was dealt with under the Sea Customs Act. The seizures consisted mostly of obscene pictures and obscene literature. In 5 cases, of which in 3 the obscene matter came from France, in 1 from the United Kingdom, and in 1 from Kathiawar, the goods arrived by post. The goods were all confiscated, and no penalties were imposed.

*United Provinces.* — One case is reported by the Criminal Investigation Department. The accused was prosecuted under Section 292/500 of the Indian Penal Code for having written a vulgar pamphlet.

*Punjab.* — Four offences were reported by the Criminal Investigation Department. All four cases ended in conviction.

*Assam.* — In the one case reported by the Criminal Investigation Department, in which the offensive matter did not come from abroad, action under section 292 of the Indian Penal Code has been started.

<sup>1</sup> This case was mentioned in the annual report for 1938/39 (see document C.27.M.24.1940.IV, page 4).

<sup>2</sup> See document C.27.M.24.1940.IV, page 4.

<sup>3</sup> Three of these cases were mentioned in the annual report for 1938/39 (see document C.27.M.24.1940.IV, page 4).

*Karachi.* — The Collector of Customs reports 2 cases, in one of which the offensive matter came from the United States of America, in the other from Bahrein. In the first case, the offensive matter, consisting of 20 copies of a publication, was confiscated. The Central Board of Revenue allowed the re-export of the books to the sender; they had not as yet been re-shipped. In the second case, the offensive matter, consisting of 7 obscene pictures, was confiscated. No prosecutions were initiated.

*Sind.* — The Criminal Investigation Department reports 3 offences. No foreign country was concerned in the matter. In the three prosecutions which took place, all the accused were convicted and fined, two on March 6th, 1940, and one on March 19th, 1941. The last offence was discovered on October 15th, 1940, and proceedings were instituted in January 1941.

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## QUESTION 2

### COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CENTRAL AUTHORITIES

*Please give particulars of any cases during the year in which communications have been sent to or received from other central authorities, giving the name of the central authority.*

#### Replies.

UNITED KINGDOM. — During the year ended December 31st, 1940, no cases relating to the traffic in obscene wares were reported to the Central Authorities of other countries; 2 cases were reported by the Central Authorities of other countries :

(1) (This case, relating to a report from the Central Authority for India, was mentioned in the report for 1939/40<sup>1</sup>. See also below under India, 1939/40.)

(2) The Central Authority for Uganda reported that obscene gramophone records manufactured by a firm in England were being sold in Uganda. Investigation showed that the recordings were made locally, the records merely having been processed in England, and arrangements were made to censor such foreign recordings in future.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. *Nigeria.* — During the year, a communication was received stating that a letter, sent by a reputable firm in England and addressed to a known dealer in indecent wares in Paris, was observed in course of transmission by post. It contained an order for one year's issue of a magazine to be sent to an address in Nigeria.

INDIA. 1939/40. — The following case was brought to the notice of the Home Office, London, by the Director, Intelligence Bureau of the Home Department :

Four books were sent by packet post from Paris, addressed to Pandit Durga Prasad, Royal Book Depot, Agra. The packet bore the label of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son, Ltd., Export Book Department, London, and appeared to have been despatched by one " M. Dass ". Since the books contained obscene matter, they were confiscated. It was suggested that the attention of the firm should be drawn to the fact that their labels were being used for the despatch of this kind of literature from Paris.

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## QUESTION 3

### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

*Under this heading shall be given an account of any changes in legislation, difficulties experienced, new questions arising, etc.*

#### Replies.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. — There is little traffic of this nature in the Union and such as there is originates from seamen on visiting ships. This of course is difficult to detect and, when it does come to light, is usually the result of search conducted by Customs officials.

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<sup>1</sup> See document C.73.M.70.1941.IV, page 11.

UNITED KINGDOM. — There has been no new legislation during the year ended June 30th, 1941. A decision in the Courts, which was upheld on appeal, made it clear, however, that obscenity can exist in a document by suggestion, although no actual obscene words are used, and a person publishing such a document was convicted (see the reply to question 1 in the annual report for 1939/40, case (9))<sup>1</sup>.

The interruption of communication with most of the Continent of Europe has caused the almost complete cessation of the external traffic in obscene wares, though a certain increase in the number of letters, etc., relating to obscene or vulgar wares has been observed in course of transmission by post in this country.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. *Bahamas.* — There is no known traffic in obscene publications in the Bahamas.

*Barbados.* — So far as is known or suspected, there are no dealings in obscene publications and consequently no difficulties have been experienced.

*Burma.* — All cases detected by the Customs were postal cases; the decline in the number of cases detected suggested that this form of offence had decreased as a result of the vigilance of censorship, etc.

*Straits Settlements.* — The postal authorities considerably curtailed the flow of obscene literature. With the outbreak of war in 1939, the enforcement of strict censorship very effectively dealt with the transmission by post of obscene literature and thereby closed the main avenue for its dissemination.

*Unfederated Malay States. Johore.* — There was no evidence of any traffic in obscene literature in Johore.

*Palestine.* — Obscene publications published abroad are excluded from Palestine by order of the High Commissioner under section 20(i) of the Press Ordinance.

*Sarawak.* — There were no changes in legislation with regard to obscene publications, censorship of literature being carried out according to the policy in Malaya.

*British Solomon Islands.* — Traffic in obscene publications was unknown in the Protectorate.

*Windward Islands. St. Lucia.* — There is no circulation of obscene literature in the Colony.

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<sup>1</sup> Document C.73.M.70.1941.IV, page 6.

ANNEX

TABLE SHOWING THE POSITION WITH REGARD TO RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURES OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS<sup>1</sup>

- a. signifies that the Convention applies to colonies, oversea possessions, protectorates or territories under the sovereignty or authority of a State which has adhered to the Convention on their behalf as provided in Article XIII.  
 r. indicates ratification or definite accession.  
 s. indicates signature or accession not yet perfected by ratification.

Afghanistan . . . . .	r.	Colombia . . . . .	r.
Union of South Africa . . . . .	r.	Costa Rica . . . . .	s.
Albania . . . . .	r.	Cuba . . . . .	r.
United States of America . . . . .	—	Czecho-Slovakia . . . . .	r.
Argentine Republic . . . . .	s.	Danzig . . . . .	r.
Australia . . . . .	r. <sup>2</sup>	Denmark . . . . .	r.
Belgium . . . . .	r. <sup>3</sup>	Dominican Republic . . . . .	—
Bolivia . . . . .	—	Ecuador . . . . .	—
Brazil . . . . .	r.	Egypt . . . . .	r.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . . .	r.	Estonia . . . . .	r.
Bahamas . . . . .	a.	Ethiopia . . . . .	—
Barbados . . . . .	a.	Finland . . . . .	r.
Basutoland . . . . .	a.	France . . . . .	r.
Bechuanaland . . . . .	a.	Morocco . . . . .	a.
Bermuda . . . . .	a.	Germany . . . . .	r.
Burma . . . . .	a.	Greece . . . . .	r.
Ceylon . . . . .	a.	Guatemala . . . . .	r.
Cyprus . . . . .	a.	Haiti . . . . .	s.
Falkland Islands . . . . .	a.	Honduras . . . . .	s.
Fiji . . . . .	a.	Hungary . . . . .	r.
Gambia . . . . .	a.	India . . . . .	r.
Gibraltar . . . . .	a.	Iran . . . . .	r.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands . . . . .	a.	Iraq . . . . .	r.
Gold Coast . . . . .	a.	Ireland . . . . .	r.
British Guiana . . . . .	a.	Italy . . . . .	r.
British Honduras . . . . .	a.	Japan . . . . .	r.
Hong-Kong . . . . .	a.	Latvia . . . . .	r.
Jamaica . . . . .	a.	Liberia . . . . .	—
Kenya . . . . .	a.	Liechtenstein . . . . .	—
Leeward Islands . . . . .	a.	Lithuania . . . . .	s.
Federated Malay States . . . . .	a.	Luxemburg . . . . .	r.
Unfederated Malay States . . . . .	a.	Mexico . . . . .	—
Malta . . . . .	a.	Monaco . . . . .	r.
Mauritius . . . . .	a.	Netherlands (Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) . . . . .	r.
Newfoundland . . . . .	a.	New Zealand . . . . .	r.
Nigeria . . . . .	a.	Nicaragua . . . . .	—
Nyasaland . . . . .	a.	Norway . . . . .	r.
Palestine . . . . .	a.	Panama . . . . .	s.
N. Rhodesia . . . . .	a.	Paraguay . . . . .	r.
S. Rhodesia . . . . .	a.	Peru . . . . .	s.
St. Helena . . . . .	a.	Poland . . . . .	r.
Sarawak . . . . .	—	Portugal . . . . .	r.
Seychelles . . . . .	a.	Roumania . . . . .	r.
Sierra Leone . . . . .	a.	Salvador . . . . .	r.
British Solomon Islands . . . . .	a.	San Marino . . . . .	r.
Somaliland . . . . .	a.	Sa'udi Arabia . . . . .	—
Straits Settlements . . . . .	a.	Spain . . . . .	r.
Swaziland . . . . .	a.	Sudan . . . . .	—
Tanganyika . . . . .	a.	Sweden . . . . .	—
Trans-Jordan . . . . .	a.	Switzerland . . . . .	r.
Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	a.	Thailand . . . . .	r.
Uganda . . . . .	a.	Turkey . . . . .	r.
Windward Islands . . . . .	a.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . . .	r.
Zanzibar . . . . .	a.	Uruguay . . . . .	r.
Bulgaria . . . . .	r.	Venezuela . . . . .	s.
Canada . . . . .	r.	Yugoslavia . . . . .	—
Chile . . . . .	—		
China . . . . .	r.		

<sup>1</sup> Reservations made with regard to the application of the Convention are not given.  
<sup>2</sup> Including Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.  
<sup>3</sup> Including the Belgian Congo and mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi.



Geneva, November 15th, 1943.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS**

**Summary of Annual Reports for 1941/42<sup>1</sup>  
prepared by the Secretariat**

**TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

Paragraph (I) of the introductory remarks to the questionnaire on traffic in women and children (form of annual reports)<sup>2</sup> reads: "Governments are requested to send their annual reports to the Secretary-General 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".

This year, owing in particular to difficulties in regard to communications, reports have been received from or on behalf of only the following countries, dependencies, protectorates, colonies, etc.:

*Australia*<sup>3</sup>.

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

*Europe:* Cyprus.

*Africa:* Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Gambia, Gold Coast, Kenya, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone, Swaziland.

*America:* Bahamas, British Guiana, Windward Islands (St. Lucia).

"Nil" reports have been received concerning the Falkland Islands and British Honduras.

*Ireland.*

**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.*

**Replies<sup>4</sup>.**

**AUSTRALIA.**

1940/41. Additional legislation was introduced in Victoria in 1940 (Police Offences Act 1940, No. 4776), concerning the activities of brothels. The relevant sections of the Act read:

<sup>1</sup> Certain reports for the calendar year 1941 were included in the summary for 1940/41 (document C.75.M.75.1942.IV).

<sup>2</sup> See Circular Letter 35.1940.IV.

<sup>3</sup> A summary of the report for the year 1940/41 also is included in this document.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

“ Any person who,  
“ (a) being the tenant, lessee, or occupier, or person in charge of any premises, uses such premises or permits any part thereof to be used as a brothel, or for the purposes of habitual prostitution (whether of one woman or more);  
“ (b) being the owner or lessee of any premises, or the agent of such owner or lessee, lets or sublets the same or any part thereof, with the knowledge that such premises or some part thereof are or is to be used as a brothel, or for the purposes of habitual prostitution, or is wilfully a party to the continued use of such premises,  
“ shall be liable to a penalty of not more than £20.”

## 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 stated that there were no licensed brothels in their territory :

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

Bahamas,	British Guiana,
Basutoland,	Kenya,
Bechuanaland,	Nyasaland,
Cyprus,	Sierra Leone,
Gambia,	Swaziland,
Gold Coast,	Windward Islands (St. Lucia).

*Ireland.*

### Replies.

#### AUSTRALIA.

*New South Wales*<sup>1</sup>. — No system of regulation exists. The exploitation of prostitution is illegal in this State.

*Western Australia*<sup>1</sup>. — There are no licensed brothels in Western Australia, but there are 12 reputed brothels. There are 40 prostitutes of British nationality in the brothels.

*South Australia.*

1940/41. There are no recognised brothels, and action by the police is such as to prevent the operation of persons suspected of soliciting.

1941/42. There are no recognised brothels and there is little prostitution carried on, as police surveillance impedes it.

*Queensland.* — In Queensland there are no licensed brothels<sup>1</sup>.

- 1940/41. (a) 65 recognised brothels.  
(b) 108, all of British nationality.  
(c) 24, all of British nationality.

- 1941/42. (a) 33 recognised brothels.  
(b) 80 of British nationality; 1 of French nationality.  
(c) 10, all of British nationality.

*Tasmania.*

1940/41. There are no licensed or recognised brothels.

1941/42. There are no licensed or recognised brothels and, from police observations, there is nothing to suggest the operation of white slave traffic in this State.

<sup>1</sup> The replies for the years 1940/41 and 1941/42 are identical.

### 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<sup>1</sup> or living wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of another person.*

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

#### *British Colonies, Possessions, Protectorates and Overseas Territories:*

Bahamas,	Kenya,
Basutoland,	Nyasaland,
Bechuanaland,	Sierra Leone,
Cyprus,	Swaziland,
Gold Coast,	Windward Islands (St. Lucia).
British Guiana,	

*Ireland.*

#### Replies.

#### AUSTRALIA.

##### *New South Wales.*

1940/41. 2 males were charged with "living in part on the earnings of prostitution". 1 was sentenced to imprisonment for 3 months with hard labour. In the second case there was insufficient evidence to substantiate a prosecution.

1941/42. 1 male was arrested and charged with "living in part on the earnings of prostitution". He was remanded. 1 female offender was fined on various occasions for "suffering prostitution on the premises".

##### *Victoria.*

1940/41. There were 32 convictions and fines amounting to £185 were imposed.

1941/42. 21 persons were convicted during the year for "keeping a brothel" and fines amounted to £265. 3 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, two for one month and the third for three months.

*South Australia*<sup>2</sup>. — No convictions were recorded in this State.

##### *Western Australia.*

1940/41. 7 women were convicted for soliciting in the vicinity of brothels. 4 women were convicted for keeping brothels and 5 men for living on the proceeds of prostitution.

1941/42. 4 women were convicted for soliciting, 1 man and 2 women for keeping brothels.

##### *Queensland.*

1940/41. No convictions were recorded in this State.

1941/42. There were 15 convictions. 6 females were prosecuted for keeping premises for prostitution and fines amounting to £38 were imposed. 9 males were prosecuted. 8 were arrested on charges of vagrancy and fines amounting to £8 were imposed in two cases. In other cases, sentences of imprisonment for one to three months were imposed.

##### *Tasmania.*

1940/41. No convictions were recorded in this State.

<sup>1</sup> This applies only to countries where it is an offence to keep a brothel.

<sup>2</sup> The replies for the years 1940/41 and 1941/42 are identical.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND OVERSEAS TERRITORIES :

*Gambia.* — 1 person was sentenced to imprisonment for three months with hard labour for aiding and abetting in the keeping of a brothel. He was also charged in four cases with living on the earnings of prostitution, but, for lack of evidence, the charges were withdrawn. 1 person was charged once for keeping a brothel and four times for living on the earnings of prostitution. He was sentenced to imprisonment for three months with hard labour in each case and recommended for repatriation to Sierra Leone.

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

*Australia.*

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

Bahamas,  
Basutoland,  
Bechuanaland,  
Cyprus,  
Gambia,  
British Guiana,

Kenya,  
Nyasaland,  
Sierra Leone,  
Swaziland,  
Windward Islands (St. Lucia).

*Ireland.*

Replies.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND OVERSEAS TERRITORIES :

*Gold Coast.* — Measures to cope with the traffic from Nigeria to the Gold Coast are still under consideration and it is probable that legislation will be introduced shortly which will effect the necessary control.

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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 gave no instance of any communication, or answered " Nil ".

*Australia.*

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

Bahamas,  
Basutoland,  
Bechuanaland,  
Cyprus,  
Gambia,  
Gold Coast,

British Guiana,  
Kenya,  
Nyasaland,  
Sierra Leone,  
Swaziland,  
Windward Islands (St. Lucia).

*Ireland.*

**Replies.**

AUSTRALIA.

Lieut.-Colonel E. H. Jones, O.B.E., V.D., Investigation Branch, Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, Canberra.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND OVERSEAS TERRITORIES :

*Bahamas.* — The Commissioner of Police, Nassau, N.P.

*Basutoland.* — The Government Secretary, Maseru.

*Bechuanaland.* — The Government Secretary, c/o The Resident Commissioner's Office, Mafeking.

*Cyprus.* — The Commissioner of Police, Nicosia.

*Gambia.* — The Superintendent of Police, Bathurst.

*Gold Coast.* — The Commissioner, Gold Coast Police, Accra.

*British Guiana.* — The Commissioner of Police, Police Headquarters, Georgetown.

*Nyasaland.* — The Chief Secretary, Zomba.

*Sierra Leone.* — The Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone.

*Swaziland.* — The Government Secretary, Swaziland.

*Windward Islands: St. Lucia.* — There is no recognised central authority in the colony.

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**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.**

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND OVERSEAS TERRITORIES :

*Gambia.* — (b) One ; 39 years of age ; Sierra Leone.

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**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.**

AUSTRALIA<sup>1</sup>.

No cases of traffic in women and children have been observed and the existing legislation in the several States is regarded as adequate provision for the repression of offences. The Child Welfare Department, in conjunction with the police, gives every possible protection to children to safeguard them from exploitation for immoral purposes. The several State Authorities have no suggestions to offer.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND OVERSEAS TERRITORIES :

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

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<sup>1</sup> The replies for 1940/41 and 1941/42 are identical.

*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.

*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.

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

*Swaziland.* — No difficulties have arisen.

*Windward Islands: St. Lucia.* — The only additional observation to previous reports is that there is now considerable prostitution in Vieux Fort.

#### IRELAND.

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

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### 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.

#### AUSTRALIA.

1940/41. In all States, the administration of the Venereal Disease Act by the Minister for Public Health provides wide powers for dealing with treatment at clinics, examination and prevention of the disease. Heavy penalties are provided under various State Acts for failure of persons to submit themselves for curative treatment.

1941/42. In all States, the administration of the Venereal Disease Act by the Minister for Public Health provides wide powers which cover treatment at clinics and hospitals.

In New South Wales and South Australia, the National Security (Venereal Diseases and Contraceptives) Regulations give additional powers not available under State Acts for the compulsory examination of suspected sufferers. Victorian State Law compels all persons suffering from the disease to report for treatment at hospitals and clinics.

#### BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES AND OVERSEAS TERRITORIES :

*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.

*Basutoland.* — Syphilis and gonorrhœa are widespread throughout the territory. In 1941, 7,774 cases of syphilis and 1,853 cases of gonorrhœa were reported. Among the Basuto, the term "venereal" for syphilis is generally a misnomer because in the majority of cases transmission is by eating-utensils and not sexual contact. Free treatment is provided at Government and Mission hospitals, the latter possessing the necessary drugs and receiving an annual subsidy from public funds. In 1941, there were 23,781 attendances at the clinic for treatment.

*Bechuanaland.* — 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.

*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 gonorrhœal 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 disease 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 61% 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 gonorrhœa 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.

*Sierra Leone.* — Venereal disease clinic at Connaught Hospital.

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

*Windward Islands: 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.

## 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

A.

TABLE SHOWING THE POSITION WITH REGARD TO RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS <sup>1</sup>

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

r. indicates ratification or definitive accession.

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

Country	International Convention of 1921 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children	International Convention of 1933 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age
Afghanistan . . . . .	r.	r.
Union of South Africa . . . . .	r.	r.
Albania . . . . .	r.	s.
United States of America . . . . .	—	—
Sa'udi Arabia . . . . .	—	—
Argentine Republic . . . . .	s.	—
Australia . . . . .	r. <sup>2</sup>	r. <sup>2</sup>
Belgium . . . . .	r.	r.
Bolivia . . . . .	—	—
Brazil . . . . .	r.	r.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . . .	r.	s.
Bahamas . . . . .	a.	
Barbados . . . . .	a.	
Basutoland . . . . .	—	
Bechuanaland . . . . .	—	
Bermuda . . . . .	—	
Burma . . . . .	a.	
Ceylon . . . . .	a.	
Cyprus . . . . .	a.	
Falkland Is. . . . .	a.	
Fiji . . . . .	a.	
Gambia . . . . .	a.	
Gibraltar . . . . .	a.	
Gilbert and Ellice Is. . . . .	a.	
Gold Coast . . . . .	a.	
British Guiana . . . . .	a.	
British Honduras . . . . .	a.	
Hong-Kong . . . . .	a.	
Jamaica . . . . .	a.	
Kenya . . . . .	a.	
Leeward Is. . . . .	a.	
Federated Malay States . . . . .	—	
Unfederated Malay States . . . . .	—	
Malta . . . . .	a.	
Mauritius . . . . .	a.	
Newfoundland . . . . .	—	
Nigeria . . . . .	—	
Nyasaland . . . . .	a.	
Palestine . . . . .	a.	
N. Rhodesia . . . . .	a.	
S. Rhodesia . . . . .	a.	
St. Helena . . . . .	—	
Sarawak . . . . .	a.	
Seychelles . . . . .	a.	
Sierra Leone . . . . .	a.	
British Solomon Is. . . . .	a.	
Somaliland . . . . .	—	
Straits Settlements . . . . .	a.	
Swaziland . . . . .	—	
Tanganyika . . . . .	a.	

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.

<sup>1</sup> Reservations made with regard to the application of the Conventions are not given.

<sup>2</sup> Including Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.



Country	International Convention of 1921 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children	International Convention of 1933 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age
Trans-Jordan . . . . .	a.	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.
Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	a.	
Uganda . . . . .	a.	
Windward Is. . . . .	a.	
Zanzibar . . . . .	a.	
Bulgaria . . . . .	r.	r.
Canada . . . . .	r.	—
Chile . . . . .	r.	r.
China . . . . .	r.	s.
Colombia . . . . .	r.	—
Costa Rica . . . . .	s.	—
Cuba . . . . .	r.	r.
Czecho-Slovakia . . . . .	r.	r.
Danzig . . . . .	r.	s.
Denmark . . . . .	r.	—
Dominican Republic . . . . .	—	—
Ecuador . . . . .	—	—
Egypt . . . . .	r.	—
Estonia . . . . .	r.	—
Ethiopia . . . . .	—	—
Finland . . . . .	r.	r.
France . . . . .	r.	s.
Syria and Lebanon . . . . .	r.	—
Germany . . . . .	r.	s.
Greece . . . . .	r.	r.
Guatemala . . . . .	—	—
Haiti . . . . .	—	—
Honduras . . . . .	—	—
Hungary . . . . .	r.	r.
Iceland . . . . .	—	—
India . . . . .	r.	—
Iran . . . . .	r.	r.
Iraq . . . . .	r.	—
Ireland . . . . .	r.	r.
Italy . . . . .	r.	—
Italian colonies . . . . .	r.	—
Japan . . . . .	r.	—
Latvia . . . . .	r.	r.
Liberia . . . . .	—	—
Liechtenstein . . . . .	—	—
Lithuania . . . . .	r.	s.
Luxemburg . . . . .	r.	—
Mexico . . . . .	r.	r.
Monaco . . . . .	r.	s.
Netherlands (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) . . . . .	r.	r.
New Zealand . . . . .	r.	—
Nicaragua . . . . .	r.	r.
Norway . . . . .	r.	r.
Panama . . . . .	s.	s.
Paraguay . . . . .	—	—
Peru . . . . .	s.	—
Poland . . . . .	r.	r.
Portugal . . . . .	r.	r.
Roumania . . . . .	r.	r.
Salvador . . . . .	—	—
San Marino . . . . .	—	—
Spain . . . . .	r.	s.
Sudan . . . . .	r.	r.
Sweden . . . . .	r.	r.
Switzerland . . . . .	r.	r.
Thailand . . . . .	r.	—
Turkey . . . . .	r.	r.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . . .	—	—
Uruguay . . . . .	r.	—
Venezuela . . . . .	—	—
Yugoslavia . . . . .	r.	s.

B.

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 " ;<sup>1</sup>
- (2) British Colonies, etc. : Insert " Burma " after " Barbados ".

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<sup>1</sup> See *Treaty Series*, Volume CLXXII, page 437.

Geneva, November 15th, 1943.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS**

**Summary of Annual Reports for 1941/42<sup>1</sup>  
prepared by the Secretariat**

**CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN OBSCENE  
PUBLICATIONS**

1. Owing, in particular, to difficulties in regard to communications, reports on the circulation of and traffic in obscene publications have this year been submitted by or on behalf of only the following countries, dependencies, protectorates, colonies, mandated territories, etc. :<sup>2</sup>

*United Kingdom.*

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

Bahamas.	British Guiana (—).
Basutoland (—).	British Honduras (—).
Bechuanaland (—).	Kenya (—).
Cyprus (—).	Nyasaland (—).
Falkland Islands (—).	Sierra Leone (—).
Gambia (—).	Swaziland (—).
Gold Coast (—).	Tanganyika (—) <sup>3</sup> .
	Windward Islands (St. Lucia).

*Canada<sup>4</sup>.*

*Ireland (—).*

2. The United Kingdom Government has informed the Secretariat that the address of the central authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications is now : The Under-Secretary of State, Drugs Branch, Home Office, Cornwall House, Waterloo, London, S.E.1.

**QUESTION 1**

**OFFENCES DISCOVERED**

*Please give full information as to offences discovered during the year and of the action taken. It should be stated whether the cases relate (a) wholly to your own country or (b) partly to another country (giving the name of the country).*

<sup>1</sup> Certain reports for the calendar year 1941 are included in the Summary for 1940/41 (document C.69.M.69.1942.IV).

<sup>2</sup> Countries which sent in reports on obscene publications, but stated either that there were no cases or that the trade in and production of obscene publications did not exist, are marked thus : (—).

<sup>3</sup> The report refers to the calendar year 1941.

<sup>4</sup> The report refers to the year 1940/41.

**Replies.**

UNITED KINGDOM. — During the year ended December 31st, 1941, criminal proceedings were taken in twenty cases of trafficking in obscene wares. Particulars of these cases are given below<sup>1</sup>.

(1) The proprietor of a Book Exchange, upon two charges of uttering obscene books, was sentenced to imprisonment for six months and three months, consecutively, and fined £100. He was also summoned to show cause why obscene books should not be destroyed. An order was made for destruction. This was a very large seizure of obscene books and photographs. (France, United States of America, Great Britain.)

(2) A shopkeeper, charged with unlawfully procuring and selling obscene photographs to be published, was fined £30. (Great Britain.)

(3) A shopkeeper, charged with unlawfully publishing obscene photographs, was fined £30. (Great Britain.)

(4) A bookseller, charged with keeping obscene books for sale and also procuring books with intent to publish, was fined £5 with two guineas costs. An order for destruction was made. (France, United States of America, Great Britain.)

(5) A collector of obscene books was summoned to show cause why they should not be destroyed. He agreed, after a warning, to the destruction of the books. (France, United States of America, Great Britain.)

(6) For publishing obscene pictures, a shopkeeper was sentenced to imprisonment for one month with hard labour, and for selling obscene pictures to imprisonment for two months with hard labour, the sentences to run consecutively. On a further charge of publishing obscene pictures, he was sentenced to imprisonment for one month with hard labour, the sentence to run concurrently with the preceding sentences. Also an order for destruction was made. (Great Britain.)

(7) A person publishing and selling obscene photographs and books from two different premises was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for one month, for selling an obscene book to imprisonment for one month, and for selling obscene photographs to imprisonment for one month, and was ordered to pay £3 7s. costs. Also an order for destruction was made.

(8) For selling obscene periodicals, a shopkeeper was fined £5 with 5 guineas costs. An order for destruction of indecent periodicals was made. (United States of America.)

(9) A seizure of 852 prints and 7 books upon the premises of a shopkeeper resulted in the whole of the prints and books being destroyed by order of the court. The offender was sentenced to a fine of £10, imprisonment for two months and payment of 5s. 6d. costs. (Great Britain.)

(10) A supplier of art studies was summoned to show cause why indecent photographs seized on his premises should not be destroyed. An order for destruction was made. This same person in the earlier part of the year was convicted for dealing in obscene books.

(11) The secretary of a limited company was summoned for publishing a well-known periodical on five different dates and for the five offences he was fined £40 in respect of each offence with 20 guineas costs, making £220 in all. Also an order for destruction was made. These five issues were thoroughly dépraved and were obviously written for perverted readers, or those likely to be interested in perversions. (Great Britain.)

(12) A bookseller was fined £5 for selling an indecent magazine. An order was made for the destruction of a number of magazines. (United States of America.)

(13) A person was summoned to show cause why a number of obscene prints should not be destroyed under the Obscene Publications Act 1857. An order was made for the destruction of the prints.

(14) From a small room, a person sent by post grossly indecent photographs of both sexes; he conducted his business through the small-advertisement columns of a nudist magazine. For selling obscene photographs he was fined £20; he was also fined £5 for sending indecent objects through the post. (Great Britain.)

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<sup>1</sup> The country of origin of the goods, where known, is shown in brackets.

(15) A grocer was fined £50 with 5 guineas costs for exhibiting an indecent film, and the manager of an hotel, summoned for aiding and abetting, was also fined £50 with 5 guineas costs. This film was not exhibited for gain but gratuitously at a country hotel. (France.)

(16) A shopkeeper pleaded guilty to four sex offence cases, also to sending indecent matter through the post in 28 cases and was sentenced to penal servitude for three years. He had for some time been answering advertisements in a nudist magazine and sending obscene photographs through the post to all parts of England. In consequence of correspondence found on the premises, some of the persons involved have since been prosecuted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. (Great Britain.)

(17) A person was sentenced to penal servitude for four years for offences of indecency. This sentence was inclusive of a charge for sending obscene matter through the post and attempting to procure a boy to send obscene matter through the post. (Great Britain.)

(18) Summoned to show cause why indecent prints should not be destroyed, a person was unsuccessful and an order for destruction was made.

(19) A publisher, who has on several occasions appeared in Criminal Courts upon summonses and charges relating to obscene matter, was summoned to show cause why 1,942 copies of a book should not be destroyed. An order was made for the destruction of these obscene books and for the payment of 10 guineas costs. (Great Britain.)

(20) A shopkeeper was warned by the Royal Ulster Constabulary for being in possession of indecent magazines and they were confiscated. (United States of America.)

\* \* \*

The General Post Office made no seizures, the war having caused an almost complete cessation in the traffic in indecent wares with places abroad.

Customs report two seizures comprising one book — a private importation — and one case of books which formed part of a diverted cargo outward bound from France.

CANADA. — The Customs Division, Department of National Revenue, reports that 11 books, magazines, etc., were prohibited entry into Canada during the year 1940, on the grounds that they were considered to be immoral or indecent in character. All of these originated in the United States.

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## QUESTION 2

### COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CENTRAL AUTHORITIES

*Please give particulars of any cases during the year in which communications have been sent to or received from other central authorities, giving the name of the central authority.*

Only negative replies have been received to this question.

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## QUESTION 3

### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

*Under this heading shall be given an account of any changes in legislation, difficulties experienced, new questions arising, etc.*

#### Replies.

UNITED KINGDOM. — There has been no new legislation during the year ended June 30th, 1942. Because no obscene photographs came into this country from abroad, a few perverts, for financial gain or through contacts with other perverts, produced some home-made obscene photographs and either sold or circulated them through the medium of advertisements in nudist publications.

The war has caused an increase in the number of cheap paper-backed novels of a low character. Some which were obscene formed the subject of proceedings referred to earlier in the report.

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. *Bahamas.* — There is no known traffic in obscene publications in the Bahamas.

*Windward Islands: St. Lucia.* — There is no circulation of obscene literature in the colony.

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ANNEX

TABLE SHOWING THE POSITION WITH REGARD TO RATIFICATION  
AND SIGNATURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION  
FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC  
IN OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS<sup>1</sup>

- a. signifies that the Convention applies to colonies, oversea possessions, protectorates or territories under the sovereignty or authority of a State which has acceded to the Convention on their behalf as provided in Article XIII.  
r. indicates ratification or definitive accession.  
s. indicates signature or accession not yet perfected by ratification.

Afghanistan . . . . .	r.	Colombia . . . . .	r.
Union of South Africa . . . . .	r.	Costa Rica . . . . .	s.
Albania . . . . .	r.	Cuba . . . . .	r.
United States of America . . . . .	—	Czecho-Slovakia . . . . .	r.
Argentine Republic . . . . .	s.	Danzig . . . . .	r.
Australia . . . . .	r. <sup>2</sup>	Denmark . . . . .	r.
Belgium . . . . .	r. <sup>3</sup>	Dominican Republic . . . . .	—
Bolivia . . . . .	—	Ecuador . . . . .	—
Brazil . . . . .	r.	Egypt . . . . .	r.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . . .	r.	Estonia . . . . .	r.
Bahamas . . . . .	a.	Ethiopia . . . . .	—
Barbados . . . . .	a.	Finland . . . . .	r.
Basutoland . . . . .	a.	France . . . . .	r.
Bechuanaland . . . . .	a.	Morocco . . . . .	a.
Bermuda . . . . .	a.	Germany . . . . .	r.
Burma . . . . .	a.	Greece . . . . .	r.
Ceylon . . . . .	a.	Guatemala . . . . .	r.
Cyprus . . . . .	a.	Haiti . . . . .	s.
Falkland Islands . . . . .	a.	Honduras . . . . .	s.
Fiji . . . . .	a.	Hungary . . . . .	r.
Gambia . . . . .	a.	India . . . . .	r.
Gibraltar . . . . .	a.	Iran . . . . .	r.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands . . . . .	a.	Iraq . . . . .	r.
Gold Coast . . . . .	a.	Ireland . . . . .	r.
British Guiana . . . . .	a.	Italy . . . . .	r.
British Honduras . . . . .	a.	Japan . . . . .	r.
Hong-Kong . . . . .	a.	Latvia . . . . .	r.
Jamaica . . . . .	a.	Liberia . . . . .	—
Kenya . . . . .	a.	Liechtenstein . . . . .	—
Leeward Islands . . . . .	a.	Lithuania . . . . .	s.
Federated Malay States . . . . .	a.	Luxemburg . . . . .	r.
Unfederated Malay States . . . . .	a.	Mexico . . . . .	—
Malta . . . . .	a.	Monaco . . . . .	r.
Mauritius . . . . .	a.	Netherlands (Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) . . . . .	r.
Newfoundland . . . . .	a.	New Zealand . . . . .	r.
Nigeria . . . . .	a.	Nicaragua . . . . .	—
Nyasaland . . . . .	a.	Norway . . . . .	r.
Palestine . . . . .	a.	Panama . . . . .	s.
N. Rhodesia . . . . .	a.	Paraguay . . . . .	r.
S. Rhodesia . . . . .	a.	Peru . . . . .	s.
St. Helena . . . . .	a.	Poland . . . . .	r.
Sarawak . . . . .	—	Portugal . . . . .	r.
Seychelles . . . . .	a.	Roumania . . . . .	r.
Sierra Leone . . . . .	a.	Salvador . . . . .	r.
British Solomon Islands . . . . .	a.	San Marino . . . . .	r.
Somaliland . . . . .	a.	Sa'udi Arabia . . . . .	—
Straits Settlements . . . . .	a.	Spain . . . . .	r.
Swaziland . . . . .	a.	Sudan . . . . .	—
Tanganyika . . . . .	a.	Sweden . . . . .	—
Trans-Jordan . . . . .	a.	Switzerland . . . . .	r.
Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	a.	Thailand . . . . .	r.
Uganda . . . . .	a.	Turkey . . . . .	r.
Windward Islands . . . . .	a.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . . .	r.
Zanzibar . . . . .	a.	Uruguay . . . . .	s.
Bulgaria . . . . .	r.	Venezuela . . . . .	—
Canada . . . . .	r.	Yugoslavia . . . . .	r.
Chile . . . . .	—		
China . . . . .	r.		

<sup>1</sup> Reservations made with regard to the application of the Convention are not given.

<sup>2</sup> Including Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

<sup>3</sup> Including the Belgian Congo and mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

Geneva, November 15th, 1944.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS**

**Summary of Annual Reports for 1942/43  
prepared by the Secretariat**

**TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

Paragraph (I) of the introductory remarks to the questionnaire on traffic in women and children (form of annual reports)<sup>1</sup> reads: "Governments are requested to send their annual reports to the Secretary-General 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."

This year, owing in particular to difficulties in regard to communications, reports have been received from or on behalf of only the following countries, dependencies, protectorates, colonies, mandated territories, etc.:

*Australia.*

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

*Europe:* Cyprus.

*Asia:* Aden<sup>2</sup>, Ceylon<sup>2</sup>, Mauritius<sup>2 3</sup>.

*Africa:* Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Gambia, Gold Coast, Kenya, Nigeria<sup>2</sup>, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Zanzibar<sup>4</sup>.

*America:* Bahamas, Barbados<sup>5</sup>, Cayman Islands<sup>2 3</sup>, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands (Virgin Islands), Turks and Caicos Islands<sup>5</sup>, Windward Islands (Dominica<sup>4</sup> and St. Lucia).

*Oceania:* Fiji Islands<sup>5</sup>.

*Mandated Territories:* Palestine<sup>4</sup>, Tanganyika<sup>4</sup> and Trans-Jordan<sup>4</sup>.

The Secretariat has received "nil" reports concerning the Falkland Islands, New Hebrides<sup>2 3</sup> and Southern Rhodesia<sup>4</sup>.

*India*<sup>5</sup>.

*Ireland.*

<sup>1</sup> See Circular Letter 35.1940.IV.

<sup>2</sup> Reports for the year 1941/42 are also included in this document.

<sup>3</sup> The reports for the years 1941/42 and 1942/43 are identical.

<sup>4</sup> The report refers to the calendar year 1942.

<sup>5</sup> The report refers to the year 1941/42.

## 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.*

### Replies <sup>1</sup>.

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

##### *Ceylon.*

1941/42. 1. During the year the Venereal Diseases (Gonorrhœa) Regulations were promulgated whereby it is made an offence for any woman suffering from this infectious disease not to take medical treatment. It is also an offence for any woman who knows that she is infected to pass the disease on to any other person. The effect of these regulations cannot yet be judged.

By proclamation dated December 7th, 1942, the provisions of Section 2 of the Venereal Diseases Ordinance (No. 27 of 1938) were extended to the whole of Ceylon—*i.e.*, no person other than (a) a registered medical practitioner, (b) a practitioner of indigenous medicine who has been specially thereto authorised in writing by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Committee for Health shall, for fee or reward either direct or indirect, treat any person for venereal disease.

2. Legislation for the State Control of Orphanages, which has been on the Statute Book for some months, has been held up owing to administrative difficulties.

1942/43. In October 1943, were promulgated the Defence (Venereal Diseases) Regulations which amended the Vagrants Ordinance (Cap. 26) by prohibiting soliciting for immoral purposes in the vicinity of barracks, parade grounds, recreation grounds and other such places reserved for the use of His Majesty's forces. The Regulations also provide for the compulsory examination of diseased persons, the detention of prostitutes convicted of loitering, women convicted of soliciting for immoral purposes and persons found in a brothel.

*Gold Coast.* — On March 20th, 1943, came into force Ordinance No. 7, 1943, making it an offence :

- (a) To loiter and solicit passers-by for the purpose of prostitution ;
- (b) To encourage prostitution of girls under 13 years ;
- (c) To allow persons under 13 years to be in brothels ;
- (d) To trade in prostitution or live on the earnings of prostitution ;
- (e) To keep brothels.

Penalties for these offences range from a pecuniary fine to imprisonment for two years and, in case of offences (b), (c), (d) and (e), to deportation if the offender is a non-native of the Gold Coast.

*British Guiana.* — Under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940, the Defence (Offences against Morality) Regulations, No. 4 of 1943, were gazetted and came into force on January 31st, 1943. These Regulations provide for the following :

- (a) Peremptory imprisonment of from six months to two years or, in special cases, fines up to \$2,000 for persons found guilty of managing or assisting in managing brothels ;
- (b) A similar penalty for tenants, lessees or occupiers of premises knowingly permitting them to be used as brothels ;
- (c) A similar penalty for lessors, landlords or agents letting premises with the knowledge that they are to be used as brothels ;
- (d) The issue by the Governor of " Prohibition Orders " against premises believed by him to be used for any immoral or unlawful purpose ;
- (e) Fines up to \$1,000 or imprisonment for six months, or both such fines and imprisonment, for occupiers of " Prohibited Premises " permitting any members of the Services to enter or remain on such premises, except on lawful business ;

<sup>1</sup> 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.



(f) Powers of entry to prohibited premises to members of the Police Force ;

(g) " Members of the Services " to mean any members of the armed forces of His Majesty, of any Dominion or of any nation allied to His Majesty in the present war, and any members of the crew of any merchant vessel.

*Nigeria.* — 1941/42. Some young women of Nigeria travel to the Gold Coast for the purposes of prostitution. They go entirely of their own volition, and this is not therefore strictly a " traffic in women ", but it has been alleged to be such by persons unaware of the facts. All possible measures are being taken by the two Governments to stop this travel, and legislation is being considered.

#### INDIA.

The provisions of the Punjab Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1935, were extended to certain villages in the Kangra District.

### 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 :

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

Aden,	Gambia,	Palestine,
Bahamas,	Gold Coast,	Sierra Leone,
Barbados,	British Guiana,	Swaziland,
Basutoland,	British Honduras,	Tanganyika,
Bechuanaland,	Jamaica,	Trans-Jordan,
Cayman Islands,	Kenya,	Turks and Caicos Islands,
Ceylon,	Leeward Islands (Virgin Islands)	Windward Islands (Dominica
Cyprus,	Mauritius,	and St. Lucia),
Fiji,	Nigeria,	Zanzibar.

*India.*

*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.

##### AUSTRALIA.

*New South Wales.* — No system of regulation exists. The exploitation of prostitution is illegal in this State.

*Western Australia.* — There are no licensed brothels in Western Australia, but there are 10 reputed brothels. There are 40 prostitutes of British nationality in the brothels.

*South Australia.* — There are no recognised brothels and there is little prostitution carried on, as Police surveillance impedes it.

*Queensland.* — In Queensland there are no licensed brothels.

- (a) 35 recognised brothels.
- (b) 109, all of British nationality.
- (c) 15, all of British nationality.

*Tasmania.* — There are no licensed or recognised brothels and, from Police observations, there is nothing to suggest the operation of white slave traffic in this State.

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

*Aden.*

• 1941/42. 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.

1942/43. There are no licensed brothels. A Committee under the chairmanship of the Governor is now investigating the question of venereal disease and the question of brothels is also under consideration.

*Ceylon.*

1941/42. No licensed or recognised brothels are established in Ceylon. The arrival in the island of large bodies of troops—British, African and Indian—and the non-existence of such brothels have caused a large amount of casual prostitution with, in some cases, serious infection to the men concerned. The legislation mentioned in paragraph 1 of the reply to Question 1 should lead to a diminution of infection, and the Civil Police are co-operating with the Military Authorities in dealing with casual prostitution.

1942/43. There are no licensed brothels in Ceylon, but brothels are continually springing up and only the vigilance of the authorities keeps them in check. When one brothel is successfully raided, the women frequently move to another. The casual prostitution mentioned in the last report is not decreasing, nor has there been any decline as yet in the incidence of venereal diseases.

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

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### 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<sup>1</sup> 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,	Leeward Islands (Virgin Islands),
Bahamas,	Mauritius,
Barbados,	Nigeria,
Basutoland,	Sierra Leone,
Bechuanaland,	Swaziland,
Cayman Islands,	Tanganyika,
Cyprus,	Trans-Jordan,
Fiji,	Turks and Caicos Islands,
Gambia,	Windward Islands (Dominica
Jamaica,	and St. Lucia),
Kenya,	Zanzibar.

*Ireland.*

#### Replies.

##### AUSTRALIA.

*New South Wales.* — 1 male was arrested and charged with "living in part on the earnings of prostitution". He was remanded. 1 female offender was fined on various occasions for "suffering prostitution on the premises".

*Victoria.* — 19 persons, including 13 women, were convicted during the year for "keeping a brothel" and fines up to £25 were imposed. 1 man was sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

*South Australia.* — No convictions were recorded in this State.

*Western Australia.* — 5 women were convicted for soliciting, 3 for keeping brothels. 1 man was convicted for living on the proceeds of prostitution.

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<sup>1</sup> This applies only to countries where it is an offence to keep a brothel.

*Queensland.* — 17 convictions took place. 15 females were prosecuted for keeping premises for the purpose of prostitution, and fines ranging from £3 to £20 were imposed. 2 males were prosecuted. 1 male, convicted for procuring a woman to become a prostitute, was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty months; 1, convicted for knowingly living on the proceeds of prostitution, was sentenced to imprisonment for three months.

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

##### *Ceylon.*

1941/42. 39 cases are reported in which persons were prosecuted for procuring, or offering to supply women and girls for immoral purposes, for soliciting, for living on the earnings of prostitution, or for brothel-keeping.

18 Sinhalese, 2 Malays, 1 Eurasian, 4 Muslims and 2 Tamil males were convicted of procuring or offering to supply women and girls or youths to soldiers or sailors for immoral purposes, or of offering to take soldiers to brothels. In 7 cases, the accused were discharged—in 4 of these for lack of evidence. In the remaining cases, penalties inflicted included terms of rigorous imprisonment for from one to six months, and fines of from Rs. 30 to 75.

A Sinhalese man who procured a Sinhalese girl of 17 to be employed as a domestic servant and later induced her to have sexual intercourse with persons visiting him was prosecuted, together with his wife. The case is pending.

Two Sinhalese men who offered to supply for immoral purposes a Sinhalese girl, aged 16 years, were charged but escaped punishment for want of evidence. A third, who offered to supply a woman aged 20 for immoral purposes, was convicted and bound over. The woman was charged with wandering about and was convicted.

A Sinhalese lad of 22, who solicited soldiers for illicit sexual intercourse, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months. Another, who was in the company of 2 Sinhalese girls aged 17 and 10 respectively, was charged with soliciting. He was fined Rs. 5. A Sinhalese woman was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months for offering herself for sexual intercourse with a soldier, and another Sinhalese woman who committed an act of gross indecency with a man in public was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two weeks.

A Sinhalese man was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months for living on the earnings of prostitution by conducting a house of ill-fame. Another Sinhalese man was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months for conducting a brothel in which he harboured 3 Sinhalese girls between the ages of 16 and 21.

Particulars of a number of selected cases are given below :

1. A Sinhalese woman, aged 27, on the pretext of obtaining shelter for a night for a Sinhalese woman, aged 25 years, took her to the house of a Sinhalese man, aged 25, who raped her. The accused were prosecuted but discharged by the Court, as the victim in the case went back on her statement.

2. A Sinhalese woman, aged 23 years, was found in the night on the sea beach in the company of a Sinhalese youth of 20 years. Enquiries revealed that the woman had been taken there to be offered for immoral purposes to soldiers and sailors. The woman was charged and convicted. She was ordered to be detained in the House of Detention. The man, however, was not prosecuted, as the evidence against him was insufficient.

3. Two Sinhalese women, aged 28 and 18 years respectively, were kept in a rest-house, ostensibly as servants, by the Sinhalese rest-house keeper, aged about 57 years. The women were, in reality, kept there to be supplied to visitors for immoral purposes. The rest-house keeper was prosecuted and fined Rs. 250.

4. A Sinhalese man, aged 35 years, was charged with soliciting a Sub-Inspector of Police, who was new to his station area. The man offered the Police Officer a young Sinhalese woman, aged 21 years, for immoral purposes. He was fined Rs. 50. The woman also was prosecuted but escaped punishment.

5. Two Sinhalese women, aged 22 and 35 years respectively, were found loitering after hours in the company of their brother, aged 25 years, for the purpose of offering themselves for illicit intercourse. The two women were prosecuted and sentenced to fines of Rs. 7 1/2 and Rs. 5 respectively. The man escaped punishment.

1942/43. 65 cases are reported in which persons were prosecuted for procuring, for soliciting, for living on the earnings of prostitution or for brothel-keeping.

1 Sinhalese man and 1 Sinhalese woman were charged for procuring women to a Sinhalese man and to a decoy. One case was withdrawn; in the other a fine of Rs. 25 was imposed. 2 Sinhalese men, charged with procuring 2 women for soldiers for immoral purposes, were acquitted.

32 Sinhalese men, 1 Sinhalese woman, 2 Tamil men and 1 Tamil woman, 2 Moormen and 2 Mohammedans were charged with soliciting soldiers or sailors. Penalties inflicted included terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from one to four months and fines of Rs. 25 to 75. In one case, the accused was bound over in Rs. 200 for three years; in another, he was fined Rs. 50 and bound over in Rs. 100. In 8 cases, the accused were discharged—in 1 for lack of evidence. 2 cases were dropped, the soldiers concerned having left the island before the trial took place.

6 Sinhalese and 1 Mohammedan were charged with soliciting. Sentences imposed included terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from one to two months and a fine of Rs. 5. In 1 case, 3 Sinhalese were fined Rs. 50 and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months. One accused was discharged.

1 Sinhalese, charged with soliciting and living on the earnings of prostitution, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months. A Tamil man, convicted of living on the proceeds of his wife's prostitution, was fined Rs. 25.

18 Sinhalese men, 7 Sinhalese women and 1 Burgher woman were prosecuted for keeping or managing, or assisting in the management of, brothels. The Burgher woman, charged with assisting in the management of a brothel, was fined Rs. 500 and bound over for 1 year in Rs. 500. In other cases, penalties imposed included terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from two weeks to one year and fines of Rs. 30 to 150. In 1 case, a man who was living entirely on the earnings of two young women, whom he employed as prostitutes, was bound over for twelve months in addition to being fined Rs. 100. In 4 cases, the accused were discharged—in 3 for lack of evidence.

1 Sinhalese woman convicted of wandering abroad, in company with a Sinhalese man charged with soliciting, was bound over for one year in Rs. 100. 1 Sinhalese woman, a notorious prostitute, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months for an act of gross indecency on a public highway.

Certain selected cases are given below :

1. A Sinhalese man solicited 2 airmen for an immoral purpose and took them to a house and supplied each of them with a woman. The men were Police decoys. The Sinhalese was charged with soliciting and living on the earnings of prostitution and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months. The 2 Sinhalese women, mother and daughter, aged 40 and 18 years, were examined, on an application to the Court, for venereal disease. They were found to be suffering from the disease and were charged under Section 17 (1) of the Defence Regulations and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

2. A Sinhalese man, found on the high road with a Sinhalese woman, aged 28 years, asked 2 European soldiers whether they required a woman for an immoral purpose. He was charged with soliciting and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month. The woman was charged with wandering abroad and was bound over for one year in Rs. 100.

3. Information was received from a gunner of the Royal Artillery that a Burgher woman procured for an immoral purpose another woman, aged 40 years, from whom he contracted venereal disease. The Burgher woman was charged with assisting in the management of a brothel. She was fined Rs. 500 and bound over for one year in Rs. 500.

4. A Sinhalese man, aged 24 years, was charged with soliciting a soldier for the purpose of sexual intercourse. When arrested, he stated that there was a soldier in the house. The Police raided the house and found a soldier and a Sinhalese man with two women. The accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months. The soldier, when questioned, stated that he had paid Rs. 15 to a man who was the chief occupant of the house and who had bolted at the time of the raid. This man was later identified by the soldier. He was charged with managing a brothel and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months. The women also were prosecuted but the cases were withdrawn, the Police being unable to maintain a charge against them.

5. 7 young men, well-known pimps, were arrested in the bazaar by the Military Police for soliciting. 6 of the accused pleaded guilty. They were very leniently dealt with by the Magistrate and were warned and discharged. The seventh pleaded not guilty. By the time the trial was to begin, the soldiers concerned had left the island. This case was therefore dropped. The Police appealed for an enhancement of punishment on revision in the 6 cases already decided, but the Attorney-General disallowed the application.

6. Two young women were found in a brothel. The owner of the brothel claimed one woman as his mistress and the other, aged 25 years, as his servant. He had allowed the latter, who had been brought from her home on the pretext of being employed as a servant, to have intercourse with a sailor. The owner of the brothel was charged with conducting a house of ill-fame, and was convicted and fined Rs. 150.

7. A Sinhalese girl was enticed by a Sinhalese man of an adjoining village on the pretext that he wanted to marry her. She was removed to a house where he had sexual intercourse with her. A couple of days later, she was taken by him to a notorious brothel, where a Sinhalese man had access to her. The Police found her there and restored her to her parents. The Sinhalese man was charged and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year. He, however, appealed against the sentence and, after re-trial, was acquitted.

*Gold Coast.* — 263 persons were convicted as follows :

- (i) 17 women were convicted for soliciting passers-by for the purpose of prostitution ;
- (ii) 6 women were convicted for allowing persons under 13 years of age to be in brothels. 2 were bound over for two years and 4 were fined £30 each ;
- (iii) 1 man was convicted for living on the earnings of a prostitute ;
- (iv) 239 women were convicted for keeping brothels.

The following penalties were inflicted on the 263 persons convicted—viz. :

91 women were fined £5 each ;  
29 women were fined £10 each ;  
2 women were fined £15 each ;  
1 woman was fined £20 ;  
1 woman was fined £25 ;  
4 women were fined £30 each.

The remainder were fined various sums below £5 each.  
134 of the women convicted are natives of Nigeria.

*Fiji.* — The offences of procuration and brothel-keeping are, up to the present, non-existent in Fiji and very few cases of living on the immoral earnings of another are even suspected to exist.

*British Guiana.* — 7 persons, all females, were convicted as follows :

5 for " keeping common bawdy houses ". The then maximum fine of \$100 was inflicted in each case.

2 for " keeping disorderly houses ". Each was fined \$10.

*British Honduras.* — 1 person was convicted<sup>1</sup>.

*Palestine.* — 20 cases are reported. 3 persons were convicted in Tel-Aviv for brothel-keeping, 1 (in Jerusalem) for living wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of another, and 16 (12 in Jaffa, 3 in Tel-Aviv and 1 in Haifa) for soliciting.

Penalties imposed ranged from £P. 1 to £P. 100 fine and imprisonment for from one week to two years. In minor cases and in cases of juvenile offenders a bond of good behaviour was imposed by the Court.

## INDIA.

*Madras.* — 167 persons were convicted for offences under Sections 5, 8A and 12 of the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.

Of these, 24 were convicted for keeping a brothel or allowing premises to be used as a brothel (Section 5). 8 persons were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from two months to one year, 1 person was sentenced to simple imprisonment for one week and 15 persons were fined amounts ranging from 5 to 45 rupees.

5 persons were fined amounts ranging from 15 to 75 rupees for living on the earnings of prostitution (Section 8A).

1 person was sentenced to a fine of 10 rupees or, in default, simple imprisonment for one week for importing women or girls for prostitution (Section 9).

127 persons were convicted for soliciting for the purpose of prostitution (Section 12). Of these, 83 were fined amounts ranging from 4 annas to 50 rupees and 44 received sentences ranging from admonition until the rising of the Court to rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.

9 persons were fined amounts ranging from 35 to 100 rupees for keeping a brothel or for allowing premises to be used as a brothel, and for living on the earnings of prostitution (Sections 5 and 8A). 1 person was sentenced to a fine of 50 rupees or, in default, simple imprisonment for four months.

<sup>1</sup> No details are given in the report.

*Bombay.* — 18 persons were convicted for offences under Sections 366, 366A, 372, 372/114, 373 and 373/114 of the Indian Penal Code and under Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, XI of 1923.

1 person was convicted for kidnapping (Section 366 of the Indian Penal Code) and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

1 person was convicted for the procurement of a minor girl (Section 366A). He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fifteen months and a fine of 200 rupees or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for six months.

1 person was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months for selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution (Section 372).

1 person was convicted for buying a minor for the purpose of prostitution (Section 373). He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months and a fine of 150 rupees or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for one month.

1 person was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months for buying a minor for the purpose of prostitution, and for abetment (Sections 373/114).

7 persons were convicted for living on the earnings of a prostitute (Section 5 of the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, XI of 1923). Penalties inflicted ranged from rigorous imprisonment for three months or a fine of 100 rupees to rigorous imprisonment for fifteen months and a fine of 100 rupees or rigorous imprisonment for three months.

2 persons were convicted for living on the earnings of a prostitute and importing women or girls for prostitution (Sections 5 and 7). Sentences of rigorous imprisonment were imposed, on each charge, on one for one year, on the other for six months, the sentences to run concurrently.

1 person was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months for importing women or girls for prostitution (Section 7).

2 persons were convicted for procurement and unlawful detention for prostitution (Sections 6 and 8). One was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months on each charge, the other to rigorous imprisonment for two months, the sentences in both cases to run concurrently.

1 person was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months and a fine of 200 rupees for selling a minor for purposes of prostitution, and for abetment (Sections 372/114 of the Indian Penal Code).

*Bengal.* — 5 persons were convicted for kidnapping. Sentences of rigorous imprisonment were imposed for terms ranging from six days to five years.

1 person was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years on a charge of abduction.

*United Provinces.* — 55 persons were convicted under the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code : 147/323/365, 363, 363/368, 363/376, 366, 366/363, 366/363/376, 366/368, 366/376/363, 366/376/511, 368, 372/420 and 376/366 ; 4 also under Section 120 of the Railway Act and 1 also under Section 5 of the Child Marriage Restraint Act.

These convictions took place in the districts of *Meerut, Gonda, Bulandshahr, Muzaffarnagar, Jhansi, Basti, Dehra Dun, Bahraich, Naini Tal, Saharanpur, Budaun* and *Bara Banki*.

The following cases are given as examples :

1. In the district of *Gonda*, 6 persons were convicted under Sections 147/323/365, 363/376, 366/368 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 120 of the Railway Act. 4 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months under Sections 147 and 365 of the Penal Code, the sentences to run concurrently. They were also sentenced to fines of 120 rupees under Section 120 of the Railway Act or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for three months, and to fines of 25 rupees under Section 323 of the Penal Code or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for three months. 1 person was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years on each of two convictions under Sections 363 and 368 of the Penal Code ; and 1 person to rigorous imprisonment for three years under Section 363 and for four years under Section 376, the sentences to run concurrently.

2. In the district of *Bulandshahr*, 9 persons were convicted under Sections 363/368, 366, 368 of the Penal Code, and 1 also under Section 5 of the Child Marriage Restraint Act. The sentences imposed included terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from nine months to two years and a personal bond and two sureties of 250 rupees each.

3. In the district of *Budaun*, 20 persons were convicted under Section 366 of the Indian Penal Code. Penalties of rigorous imprisonment were inflicted for terms ranging from two to five years with, in three cases, a fine of 50 rupees or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for six months.

*Punjab.* — 48 persons were convicted under Sections 363, 363/368, 365, 366, 369/392, 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code and under Sections 3, 5 and 6 of the Punjab Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1935. Penalties of rigorous imprisonment imposed ranged from one to seven years.

*Bihar.* — 1 person convicted under Section 366 of the Indian Penal Code was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

*Central Provinces and Berar.* — 26 persons were convicted for offences committed.

In the *Bilaspur* district, 1 person was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months for having raped a minor girl; 2 to rigorous imprisonment for four months for having kidnapped a minor girl. Of 3 convicted for having kidnapped a minor girl for marriage, 1 was sentenced to four months and 1 to six months of rigorous imprisonment; the third was detained in a Borstal Institute for two years.

In the *Raipur* district, 1 person was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year for having kidnapped a girl aged 15 years with the intention of retaining her as his wife; 1, who had kidnapped a girl, received a sentence of rigorous imprisonment for eight months and 2, who had kidnapped a girl with the intention of converting her and marrying her in order to gain money, were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one and a-half and two years respectively. 1 person, who had kidnapped a male child aged 8 months, with a view to keeping him as her adopted son, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months; 2 persons, who were convicted for having kidnapped a girl with the intention of using her for immoral purposes, were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years. 1 person, who enticed a girl with intent to convert her and keep her as a prostitute, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years, and 2 persons, who kidnapped a girl for the purpose of marrying her to someone, received sentences of rigorous imprisonment for one year.

In the *Balaghat* district, 2 persons convicted for having kidnapped a girl aged 16 years for the sake of her ornaments were sentenced, under Sections 363 and 392 of the Indian Penal Code, to rigorous imprisonment for one year on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

1 person was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for having kidnapped a girl aged 16 years with the intention of marrying her. 1 person, who had kidnapped a girl aged 14 years and committed rape, was sentenced, under Sections 366 and 376 of the Penal Code, to rigorous imprisonment for three years for each of the offences, the sentences to run concurrently.

In the *Saugor* district, of 3 persons convicted for having entered into a conspiracy to kidnap a girl aged 13 years with the object of selling her, 2 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years and the other was released and bound over in a sum of 200 rupees for two years.

In the *Nagpur* district, 1 person, convicted for having kidnapped a Hindu woman with a promise to arrange for her marriage, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year. Of 2 persons who had kidnapped a girl and arranged for her marriage to someone on receiving 75 rupees, 1 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months, the other for two years.

*North-West Frontier Province.* — Of 3 persons convicted under Sections 372/373/366 of the Indian Penal Code, 2 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years and fines of 1,000 rupees each, and 1 to rigorous imprisonment for two years and a fine of 200 rupees. 1 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years and was fined 200 rupees for an offence under Section 373 of the Indian Penal Code.

*Ajmer-Merwara.* — 2 persons who had kidnapped a girl aged 9 years were required, under Section 363 of the Indian Penal Code, to furnish bail bonds of 100 rupees each to be of good behaviour for one year.

#### 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 either stated definitely that no cases of international traffic had been discovered or answered "Nil":

*Australia.*

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

Aden,  
Bahamas,  
Barbados,  
Basutoland,  
Bechuanaland,  
Cayman Islands,  
Ceylon,  
Cyprus,  
Fiji,  
Gambia,  
Gold Coast,  
British Guiana,  
British Honduras,  
Jamaica,

Kenya,  
Leeward Islands (Virgin Islands),  
Mauritius,  
Nigeria,  
Palestine,  
Sierra Leone,  
Swaziland,  
Tanganyika,  
Trans-Jordan,  
Turks and Caicos Islands,  
Windward Islands (Dominica  
and St. Lucia),  
Zanzibar.

*India.*

*Ireland.*

**Replies.**

BRITISH COLONIES, POSSESSIONS, PROTECTORATES, OVERSEAS TERRITORIES AND MANDATED TERRITORIES. — *Fiji.* No case of international traffic in women and children has come to light during the twelve months. War-time restrictions in emigration and immigration ensure that such a traffic could not exist at present.

**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 gave no instance of any communication, or answered " Nil ".

*Australia.*

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

Aden,  
Bahamas,  
Barbados,  
Basutoland,  
Bechuanaland,  
Cayman Islands,  
Ceylon,  
Cyprus,  
Fiji,  
Gambia,  
Gold Coast,  
British Guiana,  
British Honduras,  
Jamaica,

Kenya,  
Leeward Islands (Virgin Islands),  
Mauritius,  
Nigeria,  
Palestine,  
Sierra Leone,  
Swaziland,  
Tanganyika,  
Trans-Jordan,  
Turks and Caicos Islands,  
Windward Islands (Dominica  
and St. Lucia),  
Zanzibar.

*India.*

*Ireland.*

**Replies.**

AUSTRALIA.

Lieut.-Colonel H. E. Jones, O.B.E., V.D., Investigation Branch, Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, Canberra.

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

*Aden.* — The Commissioner of Police, Aden.

*Bahamas.* — The Commissioner of Police, Nassau, N.P., Bahamas.



- 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.  
*Cayman Islands.* — The Commissioner, Cayman Islands.  
*Ceylon.* — There is no central authority in Ceylon.  
*Cyprus.* — The Commissioner of Police, Nicosia, Cyprus.  
*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.  
*Leeward Islands: Virgin Islands.* — There is no specific body for such traffic. The Virgin Islands administration is responsible.  
*Mauritius.* — The Commissioner of Police, Police Headquarters, Port Louis, Mauritius, Indian Ocean.  
*Nigeria.* — The Chief Secretary to the Government, Nigerian Secretariat, Lagos.  
*Sierra Leone.* — The Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone.  
*Swaziland.* — The Government Secretary, Swaziland.  
*Trans-Jordan.* — The Officer Commanding the Arab Legion, Amman.  
*Windward Islands: St. Lucia.* — There is no central authority in St. Lucia.  
*Zanzibar.* — The Zanzibar Government.

#### INDIA.

- Bombay.* — Mr. J. M. Sladen, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, Bombay.  
*Bengal.* — The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

### 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.

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

*Gold Coast.* — (b) 94 women, all over 21 years of age, who are of Nigerian origin, are being deported to their homes in Nigeria following their conviction for keeping brothels.

*Fiji.* — (a) At the end of June 1942, arrangements were in course of being made for the deportation to Samoa of a female juvenile delinquent who had been living by prostitution. This girl is of Samoan race and parentage but was born in Fiji. At the age of 13 she was a common prostitute and was beyond parental control. (The deportation was carried out soon after June 1942.)

*Palestine.* — (a) 26 females were deported—1 to Egypt, 10 to the Lebanon and 15 to Syria.

### 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.**

**AUSTRALIA.**

No cases of traffic in women and children have been observed and the existing legislation in the several States is regarded as adequate provision for the repression of offences. The Child Welfare Department, in conjunction with the Police, gives every possible protection to children to safeguard them from exploitation for immoral purposes. The several State Authorities have no suggestions to offer.

**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, 1942.

*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.

*Gold Coast.* — Apart from the problem of obtaining transport for deportees, there are no difficulties at present in operating the new legislation described in the reply to Question 1.

*Fiji.* — There is as yet 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.* — The new regulations mentioned in the reply to Question 1 are proving effective as a deterrent to would-be brothel-keepers.

*Palestine.* — This is the problem of the urban areas, and the Police have been using all their vested powers in order to nip in the bud this menace to public morals.

The Police in urban areas have been confronted with the problem of prostitutes operating singly. These prostitutes meet their clients in public places of entertainment and lead them to privately-rented premises. In such cases, conviction cannot be obtained for lack of evidence and the only means at the disposal of the Police is to catch such females red-handed in the act of soliciting.

On the other hand, it may be stated that most brothels in towns are hotels and a close check is being kept on them. In order to defeat Police supervision, entrances to such hotels are obstructed by the erection of heavy iron doors, invariably on the stairway leading to the hotel. These doors are capable of being locked from the inside. When Police visit the premises for inspection, the door-keeper, in order to give warning of the approach, shouts for the key and it is not uncommon for the Police to be kept waiting for 5 or 10 minutes, during which interval the house is put in order.

In recent judgments in cases of brothel-keeping, Courts have ruled that evidence of sexual intercourse with the knowledge of the owner of the premises should be proved. This evidence is difficult to obtain without the assistance of agents, whose employment is in any case deeply mistrusted by the Courts.

Finally, it may be stated that prostitution generally is practically all voluntary and/or is due to economic reasons and the presence of troops in the country.

*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 a great increase in prostitution in all towns and villages accessible by road, as a result of the increase in Services personnel. This applies particularly to young girls of 16 years and under. Prosecutions are ineffective as the girls are unable to pay substantial fines and it is not deemed advisable to send them to prison. A corrective institution is therefore necessary. This applies equally to the large number of boys and youths whose main source of livelihood is pimping and procuring.

*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.

#### 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.

#### AUSTRALIA.

In all States, the administration of the Venereal Disease Act by the Minister for Public Health provides wide powers which cover treatment at clinics and hospitals.

In New South Wales and South Australia, the National Security (Venereal Diseases and Contraceptives) Regulations give additional powers not available under State Acts for the compulsory examination of suspected sufferers. Victorian State Law compels all persons suffering from the disease to report for treatment at hospitals and clinics. In Western Australia, preventive and curative measures are carried out in military and public hospitals.

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

*Aden.* — 1941/42. 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.

Propaganda against venereal disease continues to be made through all available channels.

1942/43. As stated in the reply to Question 2, a Committee, under the chairmanship of the Governor, is now investigating the question of venereal disease.

*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.* — Syphilis and gonorrhœa are widespread throughout the territory. In 1942, 7,078 cases of syphilis and 1,858 cases of gonorrhœa were reported. Among the Basuto, the term "venereal" for syphilis is generally a misnomer because in the majority of cases transmission is by eating-utensils and not sexual contact. Free treatment is provided at Government and Mission hospitals, the latter possessing the necessary drugs and receiving an annual subsidy from public funds. In 1942, there were 27,238 attendances at the clinic for treatment.

*Bechuanaland.* — 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.

*Ceylon.* — 1941/42. As stated in the reply to Question 1, Venereal Diseases (Gonorrhœa) Regulations have been promulgated and the provisions of Section 2 of the Venereal Diseases Ordinance (No. 27 of 1938) extended to the whole of Ceylon.

*Cyprus.* — No new measures have been taken.

*Fiji.* — Venereal disease, notification of which is compulsory, has been carefully watched by both the civil and the military authorities during the year. Despite war conditions, the incidence of venereal disease continues to be low. Civil and military centres for treatment exist at principal centres of population throughout the Colony.

*Gambia.* — Treatment, which is available to all, may be free according to circumstances. Draft legislation under the Public Health Ordinance, 1935, designed to control venereal disease, has recently been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for consideration. A clinic for the treatment of venereal disease has recently been opened at Baku village in the Kombo St. Mary Province, close to the military lines.

*British Guiana.* — Treatment of venereal disease is on a voluntary basis and its efficiency is impaired by lack of legal power to compel sufferers to accept treatment or to persist until cured. Treatment is given at 7 public hospitals and 13 Government dispensaries. A full-time Venereal Diseases Officer is in charge of the Social Diseases Clinic at Georgetown. In 1942, the Clinic dealt with 4,492 patients, with 33,197 attendances at clinic sessions and 38,136 attendances for intermediate treatment. The possibility of improving control measures is receiving earnest attention.

*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 gonorrhœal ophthalmia.

*Nigeria.*

1941/42. — Legislation to control the spread of these diseases is under consideration.

1942/43. — The Venereal Diseases Ordinance 19 of 1943 was enacted. Lack of staff, equipment and other facilities has prevented the Ordinance being brought, as yet, into operation.

*Palestine.* — There is nothing to add to the report for 1941, which read: 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.

*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 diseases 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.

*Trans-Jordan.* — The necessity for special measures to cope with the problem of venereal disease has not arisen.

*Turks and Caicos Islands.* — Efforts are made to trace the carriers of venereal disease and to induce them to take treatment.

*Windward Islands.*

Dominica. — No measures exist at the present time.

St. Lucia. — There appears to be some progress in breaking down the disinclination of members of the public to attend the venereal-disease clinic, where treatment and medicine are free. The U.S. authorities are very interested in the matter, particularly from the point of view of their men, but no legislation exists whereby they have the right to assist outside their own leased areas.

*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.

*Punjab.* — Any person suffering from venereal disease who is unable to pay for treatment is given free treatment at a Government hospital or dispensary. In the large Government Mayo Hospital at Lahore, there is a venereal department under a whole-time specialist which, besides treating patients, affords training facilities for medical students. In the large Government hospital at Amritsar, a venereal clinic for out-patients is held twice a week. The number of in-patients treated in all Government and aided institutions during 1941 was 1,604, the number of out-patients 25,681.

There exists a Provincial Act for the suppression of immoral traffic. In Lahore there are rescue homes for both European and Indian girls. There is also a non-official Social Hygiene Council.

## 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 to be made available for the treatment of persons suffering from the 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 fifteen counties. Where approved schemes are not in operation, arrangements exist for the supply free to medical practitioners of approved remedies for their patients suffering from the disease if the Minister is satisfied as to the qualifications of the medical practitioners to treat such patients. Free pathological examinations are also available for such practitioners.

Facilities are also available for the treatment free of charge of seamen visiting the ports of Cork, Dublin, Dundalk, Galway, Limerick, Waterford and Wexford. In addition, certain medical supplies necessary in connection with the treatment to be followed on the voyage to the next port of call are also given.

75% of the expenditure incurred by local authorities in connection with the approved schemes is recouped to them from a State grant.

## ANNEX

## A.

TABLE SHOWING THE POSITION WITH REGARD TO RATIFICATION  
AND SIGNATURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS  
ON TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES  
OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS <sup>1</sup>

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

r. indicates ratification or definitive accession.

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

Country	International Convention of 1921 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children	International Convention of 1933 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age
Afghanistan . . . . .	r.	r.
Union of South Africa . . . . .	r.	r.
Albania . . . . .	r.	s.
United States of America. . . . .	—	—
Sa'udi Arabia . . . . .	—	—
Argentine Republic . . . . .	s.	—
Australia . . . . .	r. <sup>2</sup>	r. <sup>2</sup>
Belgium . . . . .	r.	r.
Bolivia . . . . .	—	—
Brazil . . . . .	r.	r.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . . .	r.	s.
Bahamas . . . . .	a.	
Barbados . . . . .	a.	
Basutoland . . . . .	—	
Bechuanaland. . . . .	—	
Bermuda . . . . .	—	
Burma . . . . .	a.	
Ceylon . . . . .	a.	
Cyprus . . . . .	a.	
Falkland Is. . . . .	a.	
Fiji . . . . .	a.	
Gambia . . . . .	a.	
Gibraltar . . . . .	a.	
Gilbert and Ellice Is. . . . .	a.	
Gold Coast . . . . .	a.	
British Guiana . . . . .	a.	
British Honduras . . . . .	a.	
Hong-Kong. . . . .	a.	
Jamaica . . . . .	a.	
Kenya . . . . .	a.	
Leeward Is. . . . .	a.	
Federated Malay States . . . . .	—	
Unfederated Malay States . . . . .	—	
Malta . . . . .	a.	
Mauritius . . . . .	a.	
Newfoundland . . . . .	—	
Nigeria . . . . .	—	
Nyasaland . . . . .	a.	
Palestine . . . . .	a.	
N. Rhodesia . . . . .	a.	
S. Rhodesia . . . . .	a.	
St. Helena . . . . .	—	
Sarawak . . . . .	a.	
Seychelles . . . . .	a.	
Sierra Leone . . . . .	a.	
British Solomon Is. . . . .	a.	
Somaliland . . . . .	—	
Straits Settlements . . . . .	a.	
Swaziland . . . . .	—	
Tanganyika . . . . .	a.	

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.

<sup>1</sup> Reservations made with regard to the application of the Conventions are not given.

<sup>2</sup> Including Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

Country	International Convention of 1921 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children	International Convention of 1933 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age
Trans-Jordan . . . . .	a.	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.
Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	a.	
Uganda . . . . .	a.	
Windward Is. . . . .	a.	
Zanzibar . . . . .	a.	
Bulgaria . . . . .	r.	r.
Canada . . . . .	r.	—
Chile . . . . .	r.	r.
China . . . . .	r.	s.
Colombia . . . . .	r.	—
Costa Rica . . . . .	s.	—
Cuba . . . . .	r.	r.
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	r.	r.
Danzig . . . . .	r.	s.
Denmark . . . . .	r.	—
Dominican Republic . . . . .	—	—
Ecuador . . . . .	—	—
Egypt . . . . .	r.	—
Estonia . . . . .	r.	—
Ethiopia . . . . .	—	—
Finland . . . . .	r.	r.
France . . . . .	r.	s.
Syria and Lebanon . . . . .	r.	—
Germany . . . . .	r.	s.
Greece . . . . .	r.	r.
Guatemala . . . . .	—	—
Haiti . . . . .	—	—
Honduras . . . . .	—	—
Hungary . . . . .	r.	r.
Iceland . . . . .	—	—
India . . . . .	r.	—
Iran . . . . .	r.	r.
Iraq . . . . .	r.	—
Ireland . . . . .	r.	r.
Italy . . . . .	r.	—
Italian colonies . . . . .	r.	—
Japan . . . . .	r.	—
Latvia . . . . .	r.	r.
Liberia . . . . .	—	—
Liechtenstein . . . . .	—	—
Lithuania . . . . .	r.	s.
Luxemburg . . . . .	r.	—
Mexico . . . . .	r.	r.
Monaco . . . . .	r.	s.
Netherlands (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) . . . . .	r.	r.
New Zealand . . . . .	r.	—
Nicaragua . . . . .	r.	r.
Norway . . . . .	r.	r.
Panama . . . . .	s.	s.
Paraguay . . . . .	—	—
Peru . . . . .	s.	—
Poland . . . . .	r.	r.
Portugal . . . . .	r.	r.
Roumania . . . . .	r.	r.
Salvador . . . . .	—	—
San Marino . . . . .	—	—
Spain . . . . .	r.	s.
Sudan . . . . .	r.	r.
Sweden . . . . .	r.	r.
Switzerland . . . . .	r.	r.
Thailand . . . . .	r.	—
Turkey . . . . .	r.	r.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . . .	—	—
Uruguay . . . . .	r.	—
Venezuela . . . . .	—	—
Yugoslavia . . . . .	r.	s.

B.

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 " ;<sup>1</sup>

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

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<sup>1</sup> See *Treaty Series*, Volume CLXXII, page 437



Geneva, November 15<sup>th</sup>, 1944.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS**

**Summary of Annual Reports for 1942/43  
prepared by the Secretariat**

**CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN OBSCENE  
PUBLICATIONS**

1. Paragraph (ii) of the introductory remarks to the questionnaire on obscene publications (form of annual reports)<sup>1</sup> reads: "Governments are requested to send their annual reports to the Secretary-General on or before November 1st in each year. The report should relate to the twelve months ending June 30th, except for the purpose of the statistical information asked for in questions 1 and 2, in which cases the calendar year immediately preceding the date of the report should be taken."

2. Owing, in particular, to difficulties in regard to communications, reports on the circulation of and traffic in obscene publications have this year been submitted by or on behalf of only the following countries, dependencies, protectorates, colonies, mandated territories, etc.:<sup>2</sup>

*United Kingdom.*

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

Aden (—) <sup>3 4</sup> .	Leeward Islands (Virgin Islands) (—).
Bahamas.	Mauritius (—) <sup>3 4</sup> .
Barbados <sup>5</sup> .	New Hebrides (—) <sup>3 4</sup> .
Basutoland (—).	Nigeria <sup>3</sup> .
Bechuanaland (—).	Nyasaland (—).
Cayman Islands (—) <sup>5</sup> .	Palestine <sup>6</sup> .
Ceylon (—) <sup>3 4</sup> .	Southern Rhodesia (—) <sup>6</sup> .
Cyprus (—).	Sierra Leone (—).
Falkland Islands (—).	Swaziland (—).
Fiji (—) <sup>6</sup> .	Tanganyika (—) <sup>6</sup> .
Gambia (—).	Trans-Jordan (—) <sup>6</sup> .
Gold Coast (—).	Turks and Caicos Islands (—) <sup>5</sup> .
British Guiana (—).	Windward Islands (Dominica (—) <sup>6</sup> , St. Lucia).
British Honduras (—).	Zanzibar (—) <sup>6</sup> .
Jamaica (—).	
Kenya (—).	

*India<sup>5</sup>.*

*Ireland (—).*

3. The United Kingdom Government has informed the Secretariat that the address of the central authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of and Traffic in Obscene Publications is now: The Under-Secretary of State, "N" Division, Home Office, Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London, S.E.1.

<sup>1</sup> See Circular Letter 35.1940.IV.

<sup>2</sup> Countries which sent in reports, but stated either that there were no cases or that the trade in and production of obscene publications did not exist, are marked thus: (—).

<sup>3</sup> Reports for the year 1941/42 are also included in this document.

<sup>4</sup> The reports for the years 1941/42 and 1942/43 are identical.

<sup>5</sup> The report refers to the year 1941/42.

<sup>6</sup> The report refers to the calendar year 1942.

## QUESTION 1

### OFFENCES DISCOVERED

*Please give full information as to offences discovered during the year and of the action taken. It should be stated whether the cases relate (a) wholly to your own country or (b) partly to another country (giving the name of the country).*

### Replies.

UNITED KINGDOM. — During the year ended December 31st, 1942, criminal proceedings were taken in twenty-seven cases of trafficking in obscene wares. Particulars of these cases are given below<sup>1</sup>.

(1) A boy was brought before the Juvenile Court for sending obscene communications through the post. He was bound over in the sum of £5 for two years and placed under the supervision of the Probation Officer. (Great Britain.)

(2) A shopkeeper was summoned to show cause why books and magazines seized should not be destroyed. An order was made for destruction. (United States of America.)

(3) Four persons were charged with sending indecent photographs and communications through the post. Each was fined £10, and an order was made for the destruction of all the obscene letters and photographs. (Great Britain.)

(4) A person summoned for selling indecent photographs was fined £5, and the photographs and negatives were ordered to be destroyed. (Great Britain.)

(5) A bookseller was summoned to show cause why 41 copies of two books should not be destroyed. An order for destruction was made. (Great Britain.)

(6) A person summoned for publishing and selling indecent photographs was sentenced to imprisonment for four months. (Great Britain.)

(7) A shopkeeper was fined £4 4s. on each of four charges for publishing four obscene books. (Great Britain.)

(8) Seven persons were summoned on a charge of sending or soliciting obscene matter through the post. In one case a sentence of hard labour for six months was imposed, and in another a fine of £10 was inflicted. In five cases the offenders were bound over in the sum of £10. (Great Britain.)

(9) Four persons were charged with sending obscene matter through the post and with publishing obscene photographs. Sentences of imprisonment ranging from eight months to two years were imposed, and an order was made for destruction. (Great Britain.)

(10) and (11) Two publishers and two authors were found guilty of publishing obscene books. The publishers were fined £100 each and were each ordered to pay £50 costs. The authors were fined £100 each. (Great Britain.)

(12) A firm of book suppliers was summoned to show cause why two books should not be destroyed. An order for destruction was made. (Great Britain.)

(13) A person charged with sending an indecent communication through the post was bound over in the sum of £5 for twelve months. (Great Britain.)

(14) A person was summoned on two charges of selling indecent photographs and on one charge of procuring the sending of indecent photographs through the post. He was fined 40s. on each charge. (Great Britain.)

(15) A person was charged with sending obscene photographs through the post. He was sentenced to a fine of £200 and £50 costs. The photographs were seized by the police. (Great Britain.)

(16) A bookseller charged with being in possession of obscene books and offering them for sale was fined £5, and an order for the destruction of the books was made. (Great Britain.)

(17) A person was convicted for sending an indecent and obscene communication through the post. He was fined £10 on each of two charges. (Great Britain.)

(18) A bookseller charged with the sale of indecent matter was fined £20 and all the publications seized were ordered for destruction. (Great Britain, United States of America.)

<sup>1</sup> The country of origin of the goods, where known, is shown in brackets.

(19) A person was fined 40s. on each of three charges for sending obscene communications through the post. (Great Britain.)

(20) A bookseller was fined £5 for selling an obscene publication. (Great Britain.)

(21) A person charged with sending an obscene communication through the post was sentenced to a fine of £10 and 13s. costs. (Great Britain.)

(22) A bookseller was sentenced to a fine of £10 and 3s. costs for selling an obscene book, and an order was also made for the destruction of magazines and photographs. (France, Great Britain, United States of America.)

(23) A bookseller charged with selling three obscene books was convicted on all three charges and was sentenced to pay a fine of £30 on each summons, £5 5s. solicitor's fees, and 18s. the cost of the purchase of the books by the police. (Great Britain.)

(24) A company of book publishers and the directors (man and wife) were summoned on five charges of procuring and publishing obscene books. One charge was withdrawn and on the other four defendants pleaded "guilty". The company was fined £100 and was ordered to pay £100 costs. The male prisoner was also sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months (concurrent) on each of 4 charges. (Great Britain.)

(25) A person charged with sending an indecent communication through the post was fined £1 os. 9d. and ordered to pay £1 19s. 3d. costs. (Great Britain.)

(26) A person was sentenced to hard labour for twelve months—to run concurrently—on five charges of sending obscene matter through the post. (Great Britain.)

(27) The proprietor of a bookshop charged with publishing obscene photographs was fined £100 and ordered to pay £10 10s. costs. The prints were seized and destroyed. (Great Britain.)

\* \* \*

The General Post Office made no seizures during the period under review.  
The Customs made no seizures during the period under review.

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

##### *Nigeria.*

1941/42. While a search for stolen property was being carried out in a house in Sabon-Gari, Kano, 4 obscene photographs were found in a box belonging to one of the occupants. He stated that he had picked them up in the street. He was not prosecuted because the photographs were not published, but they were destroyed by the police.

1942/43. Two cases are reported. In one, as a result of information received, a police officer went to a photographer in Kaduna Township and bought an obscene photograph, obviously of Nigerian origin. The photographer was prosecuted and fined. He was ordered to leave the Township. The photograph was destroyed. In the other case, a native was fined for exposing obscene photographs in a public place at Baro, Niger Province. The origin of the photographs was unknown and it is doubtful whether the offence related wholly to Nigeria. It is presumed that the photographs were destroyed.

*Palestine.* — One case was discovered in Jaffa. The accused, who was found in possession of a book of obscene pictures, was fined £P. 4 and the book was destroyed by order of the Court.

##### INDIA.

*Madras.* — The report of the Collector of Customs states that 4 offences were discovered in the *Chief Port*. The offensive matter came in 2 cases from the Straits Settlements, in 1 from Portugal (Lisbon) and in the other from Calcutta in a foreign vessel. All the seizures, except one which was made from a passenger from the Straits Settlements, were made from the crews of the vessels concerned. All the articles were confiscated under Section 167 (8) of the Sea Customs Act and destroyed. The offenders were fined.

• In the *Outports* 42 offences were discovered. In 13 cases the offensive matter came from Ceylon and in 29 from the Straits Settlements. The seizures were from passengers. The pictures were confiscated under Section 167 (8) of the Sea Customs Act and were to be destroyed in due course. The passengers were fined in every case.

• The report adds that there is no reason to believe that any organised plan exists for the importation of such articles.

The Criminal Investigation Department reports the discovery of 8 offences. Prosecutions were instituted in each case.

*Bombay.* — The Collector of Customs reports the discovery of 9 offences. The offensive matter came in 1 case from Alexandria, in 1 from Kharamshahr, in 6 from Africa and in 1 from Suéx. It arrived as luggage and was dealt with, as in previous years, under the Sea Customs Act. The seizures consisted mostly of obscene pictures imported in small lots by passengers for private use. No prosecutions took place.

6 offences are mentioned by the Commissioner of Police. 6 prosecutions ended in convictions. In 1 case, which gave rise to 6 prosecutions, 1 of the 2 persons accused died during the trial.

*Bengal.* — The Criminal Investigation Department reports the discovery of 1 offence. As the result of the prosecution which took place, 1 person was sentenced to a fine of 50 rupees or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for 15 days; 1 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months and to a fine of 20 rupees or, in default, further rigorous imprisonment for three weeks under Section 292 of the Indian Penal Code.

*United Provinces.* — The Criminal Investigation Department states that 1 offence was discovered. The accused read aloud and distributed on the occasion of Holi an obscene pamphlet urging the audience to condone obscene excesses at Holi time.

*Punjab.* — 4 offences are reported by the Criminal Investigation Department, all of which ended in conviction.

*Sind.* — In the 1 case discovered the 3 accused were convicted under Section 292 of the Indian Penal Code and were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months. A fine of 250 rupees was also imposed or, in default, a further term of rigorous imprisonment for three months.

*Karachi.* — The Collector of Customs gives details of 3 offences. In 2 cases the offensive matter came from abroad (Shanghai and Basrah) and in the third from Cutch. It consisted of 72 obscene pictures—52 in the first case, 15 in the second and 5 in the third—and was found in the possession of passengers and crew. The pictures were confiscated. No prosecutions took place.

## QUESTION 2

### COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CENTRAL AUTHORITIES

*Please give particulars of any cases during the year in which communications have been sent to or received from other central authorities, giving the name of the central authority.*

Only negative replies have been received to this question.

## QUESTION 3

### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

*Under this heading shall be given an account of any changes in legislation, difficulties experienced, new questions arising, etc.*

### Replies.

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

*Bahamas.* — There is no known traffic in obscene publications in the Bahamas.

*Barbados.* — So far as is known, there are no dealings in obscene publications and consequently no difficulties have been experienced.

*Nigeria*<sup>1</sup>. — Traffic in obscene publications is extremely rare in Nigeria.

*Palestine.* — Obscene publications published abroad are excluded from Palestine by order of the High Commissioner under section 20 (i) of the Press Ordinance.

*Windward Islands: St. Lucia.* — There is no circulation of obscene literature in the colony.

<sup>1</sup> The replies for 1941/42 and 1942/43 are identical.

ANNEX

TABLE SHOWING THE POSITION WITH REGARD TO RATIFICATION,  
AND SIGNATURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION  
FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC  
IN OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS<sup>1</sup>

- a. signifies that the Convention applies to colonies, oversea possessions, protectorates or territories under the sovereignty or authority of a State which has acceded to the Convention on their behalf as provided in Article XIII.  
r. indicates ratification or definitive accession.  
s. indicates signature or accession not yet perfected by ratification.

Afghanistan	r.	Colombia	r.
Union of South Africa	r.	Costa Rica	s.
Albania	r.	Cuba	r.
United States of America	—	Czechoslovakia	r.
Argentine Republic	s.	Danzig	r.
Australia	r. <sup>2</sup>	Denmark	r.
Belgium	r. <sup>3</sup>	Dominican Republic	—
Bolivia	—	Ecuador	—
Brazil	r.	Egypt	r.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	r.	Estonia	r.
Bahamas	a.	Ethiopia	—
Barbados	a.	Finland	r.
Basutoland	a.	France	r.
Bechuanaland	a.	Morocco	a.
Bermuda	a.	Germany	r.
Burma	a.	Greece	r.
Ceylon	a.	Guatemala	r.
Cyprus	a.	Haiti	s.
Falkland Islands	a.	Honduras	s.
Fiji	a.	Hungary	r.
Gambia	a.	India	r.
Gibraltar	a.	Iran	r.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	a.	Iraq	r.
Gold Coast	a.	Ireland	r.
British Guiana	a.	Italy	r.
British Honduras	a.	Japan	r.
Hong-Kong	a.	Latvia	r.
Jamaica	a.	Liberia	—
Kenya	a.	Liechtenstein	—
Leeward Islands	a.	Lithuania	s.
Federated Malay States	a.	Luxemburg	r.
Unfederated Malay States	a.	Mexico	—
Malta	a.	Monaco	r.
Mauritius	a.	Netherlands (Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)	r.
Newfoundland	a.	New Zealand	r.
Nigeria	a.	Nicaragua	—
Nyasaland	a.	Norway	r.
Palestine	a.	Panama	s.
N. Rhodesia	a.	Paraguay	r.
S. Rhodesia	a.	Peru	s.
St. Helena	a.	Poland	r.
Sarawak	—	Portugal	r.
Seychelles	a.	Roumania	r.
Sierra Leone	a.	Salvador	r.
British Solomon Islands	a.	San Marino	r.
Somaliland	a.	Sa'udi Arabia	—
Straits Settlements	a.	Spain	r.
Swaziland	a.	Sudan	—
Tanganyika	a.	Sweden	—
Trans-Jordan	a.	Switzerland	r.
Trinidad and Tobago	a.	Thailand	r.
Uganda	a.	Turkey	r.
Windward Islands	a.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	r.
Zanzibar	a.	Uruguay	s.
Bulgaria	r.	Venezuela	—
Canada	r.	Yugoslavia	r.
Chile	—		
China	r.		

<sup>1</sup> Reservations made with regard to the application of the Convention are not given.

<sup>2</sup> Including Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

<sup>3</sup> Including the Belgian Congo and mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

Geneva, November 15th, 1945.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS**

**Summary of Annual Reports for 1943/44  
prepared by the Secretariat**

**TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

Paragraph (I) of the introductory remarks to the questionnaire on traffic in women and children (form of annual reports)<sup>1</sup> reads: "Governments are requested to send their annual reports to the Secretary-General 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".

This year, reports have been received from or on behalf of the following countries, dependencies, protectorates, colonies, mandated territories, etc.:

*Australia.*

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

*Europe:* Cyprus.

*Asia:* Aden, Mauritius.

*Africa:* Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Gambia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Zanzibar<sup>2</sup>.

*America:* Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, Windward Islands (Dominica<sup>3</sup> and St. Lucia).

*Mandated Territories:* Palestine<sup>2</sup>, Tanganyika<sup>2</sup> and Trans-Jordan<sup>2</sup>.

The Secretariat has received "nil" reports concerning the Falkland Islands, New Hebrides and British Honduras.

*India*<sup>3</sup>.

*Ireland.*

<sup>1</sup> See Circular Letter 35.1940.IV.

<sup>2</sup> The report refers to the calendar year 1943.

<sup>3</sup> A report for the year 1942/43 is also included in this document.

## 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.

#### Replies<sup>1</sup>.

INDIA.

1942/43.

*Bombay.* — A new Section (9A) has been added to the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, 1923 (Bombay Act XI of 1923). The amendment empowers the Police to take action against landlords deliberately allowing their premises to be occupied for the purpose of prostitution (*vide* Bombay Act VII of 1943).

*Punjab.* — The provisions of the Punjab Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1935, were extended to the municipal area of Sargodha.

## 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:

*Australia.*

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

Aden,	Gold Coast,	Swaziland,
Bahamas,	British Guiana,	Tanganyika,
Barbados,	Mauritius,	Trans-Jordan,
Basutoland,	Nigeria,	Windward Islands (Dominica
Bechuanaland,	Nyasaland,	and St. Lucia),
Cyprus,	Palestine,	Zanzibar.
Gambia,	Sierra Leone,	

*India.*

*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.

AUSTRALIA.

There are no licensed brothels in Australia.

There are reputed brothels to a total of 52 in the whole Commonwealth; about 154 reputed prostitutes frequent such places.

## 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

*It is particularly requested that the figures should include all those convicted of any form of procuration, brothel-keeping<sup>1</sup> 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,  
Bahamas,  
Barbados,  
Basutoland,  
Bechuanaland,  
Cyprus,  
Gambia,  
Mauritius,  
Nigeria,

Nyasaland,  
Sierra Leone,  
Swaziland,  
Tanganyika,  
Trans-Jordan,  
Windward Islands (Dominica  
and St. Lucia),  
Zanzibar.

*Ireland.*

### Replies.

#### AUSTRALIA.

*New South Wales.* — 1 female was sentenced to hard labour for two years for procuring a female under 21 years of age ; 1 male was sentenced to hard labour for six months for suffering the premises of which he was the occupier to be used for the purposes of prostitution.

*Victoria.* — 13 convictions were obtained in cases of " keeping a brothel ". In 2 cases sentences of imprisonment for three months were imposed and, in the others, fines averaging £25 were inflicted. 13 women were convicted of habitual prostitution and 2 males were convicted of living wholly or partly on the earnings of prostitution. Fines ranging from £2 to £20 were imposed. In some instances gaol sentences of from one to three months were imposed.

*South Australia.* — No convictions were recorded during the twelve months.

*Western Australia.* — 1 female was convicted of soliciting ; 1 male and 1 female of keeping brothels ; and 2 males of living on the proceeds of prostitution.

*Queensland.* — 7 females were convicted of keeping premises for the purposes of prostitution. Fines of up to £10 were imposed in 5 cases and, in 2 cases, a fine of £40. 1 male was prosecuted as the occupier of premises knowingly permitted to be used for the purposes of prostitution ; a fine of £10 with costs was imposed.

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

*Gold Coast.* — 73 persons were convicted for keeping brothels.

*British Guiana.* — 3 cases are reported. 1 was withdrawn, the other 2 are awaiting trial.

*Nigeria.* — 36 persons were convicted of brothel-keeping and 2 of living on the immoral earnings of prostitution. Examples of sentences imposed for brothel-keeping were fines of up to £20 or imprisonment for six months for the first offence.

*Palestine.* — 25 cases are reported. There was 1 case (in Jaffa) of procuration ; 7 of brothel-keeping (2 in Haifa, 2 in Tel-Aviv, 2 in Jaffa and 1 in Acre) ; 1 (in Jaffa) of living wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of another person ; 14 of soliciting (8 in Jaffa and 6 in Tel-Aviv) ; and 2 (in Tel-Aviv) of indecency in public.

Penalties imposed ranged from £P.1 to £P.50 fine and imprisonment for from one week to nine months. In 1 case, where the offender was a juvenile, the Court ordered detention for two years in a Reformatory School.

#### INDIA.

1942/43.

*Madras.*

139 persons were convicted of offences under Sections 5, 8A, 9, 11 and 12 of the Madras Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.

<sup>1</sup> This applies only to countries where it is an offence to keep a brothel.



Of these, 14 were convicted of keeping a brothel or allowing premises to be used as a brothel (Section 5). 3 persons were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from three to six months, 8 were fined amounts ranging from 10 to 200 rupees and 3 were convicted and bound over to be of good behaviour for one year.

1 person was sentenced to a fine of 20 rupees or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for one month, for living on the earnings of prostitution (Section 8A).

Of 3 persons convicted of importing women and girls for prostitution (Section 9) 1 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month, 1 for six months and the third fined 5 rupees.

101 persons were convicted of soliciting for purposes of prostitution (Section 12). 84 were fined amounts ranging from 4 annas to 30 rupees and 17 received sentences ranging from simple imprisonment for three days to rigorous imprisonment for two months.

10 persons were fined amounts ranging from 25 to 50 rupees and 1 person was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months for keeping a brothel or allowing premises to be used as a brothel, and for living on the earnings of prostitutes (Sections 5 and 8A).

10 persons were fined amounts ranging from 5 to 10 rupees for inducing "a woman or girl to go away from any place with intent that she may, for the purposes of prostitution, become the inmate of or frequent a brothel" (Section 11).

#### *Bombay.*

*Bombay City.* — 12 persons were convicted of offences under Sections 5 and 6 of the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, XI of 1923 and under Sections 366, 366A/373 and 372/114 of the Indian Penal Code.

1 person, convicted of living on the earnings of a prostitute and procuring a woman or girl for prostitution (Sections 5 and 6 of the Prevention of Prostitution Act) and of rape (Section 376 of the Indian Penal Code) was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months on each of the first two charges and to rigorous imprisonment for four years on the last.

1 person was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year for kidnapping (Section 366).

In the case of 7 persons convicted of living on the earnings of a prostitute (Section 5 of the Prevention of Prostitution Act), sentences imposed ranged from terms of rigorous imprisonment for from two to eighteen months and fines of 100 rupees (or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for three or four months).

1 person charged with procuring a minor girl and buying a minor for the purpose of prostitution (Sections 366A and 373 of the Penal Code) was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently. Of 2 convicted of selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution and of being accessories thereto (Sections 372 and 114 of the Penal Code), 1 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and the other to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

*Bombay Suburban District and Dharwar.* — 1 person convicted of buying a minor for the purposes of prostitution was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months. Of 4 persons convicted under Section 6 of the Prevention of Prostitution Act and Section 366A of the Indian Penal Code (procurement of minor girls and women), 3 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one day and a fine of 25 rupees (or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for one month), the other to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

#### *Bengal.*

11 persons were convicted of kidnapping. Sentences of rigorous imprisonment imposed ranged from one month to two years.

The trial of 1 person charged with abduction is pending in the Sessions Court.

#### *United Provinces.*

36 persons were convicted under Sections 363, 363/366/368/342, 363/420, 365/366, 366, 366/368, 366/368/342, 366A, 366/376, 368 and 372 of the Indian Penal Code (kidnapping, rape, selling a minor for the purposes of prostitution). 1 person was admonished under Section 342 of the Penal Code; 4 were ordered to execute personal bonds of 200 rupees each to be of good behaviour for two years. 31 were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from two months (or, in default, a fine of 20 rupees) to seven years.

#### *Punjab.*

50 persons were convicted under Sections 363, 363/342, 363/366, 363/377, 365/366, and 366 of the Indian Penal Code. 1 person was fined 20 rupees; 2 were bound over for one year in 1,000 rupees. 47 were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from three months to five years. In 2 cases, fines of 50 and 100 rupees (or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for three months) were imposed in addition.

*Central Provinces and Berar.*

12 persons were convicted.

*Raipur district.* — 2 persons charged with kidnapping girls were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

*Balaghat district.* — In 1 case of rape, the offence is under investigation by the Circle Inspector.

*Bilaspur district.* — 3 persons were convicted of kidnapping a girl with intent to procure her marriage and obtain her ornaments. A case in which two girls and a boy were kidnapped for the purpose of being sold to third parties (Article 363 of the Indian Penal Code) is under investigation.

*Nagpur district.* — 3 alleged cases of kidnapping, in which 7 persons were involved, are reported. In 1 case, the offenders were discharged; the other 2 are pending.

*North-West Frontier Province.*

7 persons were convicted under Sections 363/366 and 363/372 of the Indian Penal Code. Penalties of rigorous imprisonment imposed ranged from eighteen months to five years.

*Sind.*

3 persons were convicted under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code. 1 man was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years, 1 for one year and a woman to simple imprisonment for six months.

*Ajmer-Merwara.*

2 persons were convicted of kidnapping two children, aged 8 and 14 years respectively. 1 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months and a fine of 20 rupees; the other to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

1943/44.

*Madras.*

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

Of these, 33 were convicted of keeping a brothel or allowing premises to be used as a brothel (Section 5). 13 were fined amounts ranging from 5 to 65 rupees; 3 were sentenced to terms of simple imprisonment ranging from two weeks to six months; 11 were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from one to six months; 1 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month and fined 50 rupees; 1 was bound over for one year with two securities of 300 rupees each; 4 were released under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

1 person convicted of keeping a brothel and importing women or girls for prostitution (Sections 5 and 9) was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months on each charge.

Of 8 persons convicted of keeping a brothel and infringement of the rules relating to minor girls committed to their charge (Sections 5 and 8), 2 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six weeks and three months respectively, 5 were fined 50 rupees each and 1 was fined 40 rupees.

1 person convicted of living on the earnings of prostitutes (Section 8A) was fined 50 rupees.

Of 6 persons convicted of importing women or girls for prostitution (Section 9), 1 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month, 1 for four months and 4 for one year each.

139 persons were convicted of soliciting for purposes of prostitution (Section 12). 83 were fined amounts ranging from 3 to 50 rupees; 21 were sentenced to terms of simple imprisonment ranging from one week to six months; 30 to terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from one week to one year; 3 to fines of from 40 to 50 rupees (or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for one month); and 2 were released under the Probation of Offenders Act.

*Bombay.*

• *Bombay City.* — 16 persons were convicted of offences under Sections 5, 7 and 8B of the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act and Sections 114, 363, 366, 366A and 373 of the Indian Penal Code.

Of 2 persons convicted of kidnapping (one under Section 366, the other under Sections 363 and 366) one was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years, the other to rigorous imprisonment for three years on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

2 persons convicted of procuring a minor girl, living on the earnings of prostitutes and of being accessories thereto (Section 5 of the Prevention of Prostitution Act and Sections 114 and 366A of the Penal Code) were each sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

Of 2 persons convicted of buying a minor for the purpose of prostitution and of being accessories thereto (Sections 114 and 373 of the Penal Code), one was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three, the other for four years.

4 persons were convicted of living on the earnings of prostitutes (Section 5 of the Prevention of Prostitution Act). Terms of rigorous imprisonment imposed ranged from two to nine months. In 1 case a fine of 200 rupees (or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for two months) was inflicted in addition.

4 persons were convicted of living on the earnings of prostitutes and of being accessories thereto (Section 5 of the Prevention of Prostitution Act and Section 114 of the Penal Code). Sentences imposed included rigorous imprisonment for three months, rigorous imprisonment for six months and a fine of 200 rupees (or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for three months), rigorous imprisonment for nine months and rigorous imprisonment for nine months and 10 stripes.

1 person convicted of importing women or girls for prostitution (Section 7 of the Prevention of Prostitution Act) was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine months.

1 person convicted of permitting the use of premises as a brothel (Section 8B of the Prevention of Prostitution Act) was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month and a fine of 75 rupees (or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for three weeks).

*Poona.* — 1 person convicted of buying a minor for purposes of prostitution (Section 373 of the Penal Code) was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

*Dharwar.* — 2 persons were convicted under Sections 366 and 366A of the Penal Code read with Sections 109, 368 and 372, and under Section 373 (kidnapping, abetment, selling and buying a minor for purposes of prostitution). One was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years under each of the Sections, the sentences to run concurrently; the other to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

#### *Bengal.*

*Calcutta.* — 1 person convicted of kidnapping was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years. 1 accused of abduction was discharged. 3 convicted under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from six months to one year.

#### *United Provinces.*

22 persons were convicted of offences committed.

*Muzaffarnagar.* — 4 persons were convicted under Sections 363, 366 and 366/307 of the Indian Penal Code (kidnapping; kidnapping, abducting or using constraint upon a woman with intent to compel her to enter into marriage against her will; attempt to murder). Sentences imposed ranged from the execution of bonds of 200 rupees (or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for one year) to rigorous imprisonment for from three to ten years.

*Basti.* — 2 persons convicted under Section 363 of the Penal Code were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year each.

*Meerut.* — 7 persons were convicted under Sections 363, 363/420/75 and 366 of the Penal Code. Sentences imposed included the execution of bonds of 250 or 500 rupees for six months or one year respectively, fines of 100 rupees (or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for six months) and terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from eighteen months to three years.

*Bahraich.* — Of 4 persons convicted under Sections 342/363 and 366 of the Penal Code, 2 were ordered to execute a bond of 100 rupees for one year and 2 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years.

*Bulandshahr.* — Of 4 persons convicted under Sections 363, 366/368 and 366/368/376 of the Penal Code (kidnapping, wrongfully concealing a kidnapped person, rape), 1 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years and a fine of 20 rupees (or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for two months), 1 to rigorous imprisonment for three years and 2 to rigorous imprisonment for three years on two charges, the sentences to run concurrently.

*Budaun.* — 1 person convicted under Section 366 of the Penal Code was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

#### *Punjab.*

77 persons were convicted under Sections 363, 363/149, 363/342, 363/368, 366, 366/354/342, 366/379, 366/420, 367, 368 and 369/379 of the Penal Code (kidnapping, kidnapping a woman with intent to cause her to marry against her will, kidnapping a child with intent to steal from its person, kidnapping in order to subject to hurt, wrongfully concealing a kidnapped person). Sentences imposed ranged from terms of rigorous imprisonment for from three months to seven years with, in 2 cases, fines of 100 and 250 rupees respectively (or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for three months).

*Central Provinces and Berar.*

*Raipur district.* — 1 person was charged under Sections 363/366 of the Penal Code for kidnapping 3 minor girls, with the intention of getting them raped. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year and a fine of 10 rupees in each case. 6 persons were prosecuted under Sections 366/342 of the Code for kidnapping a minor girl with intent to marry her. They were acquitted.

*Bilaspur district.* — In 2 cases, 2 persons were charged with using constraint upon girls of 11 and 12 years with intent to compel them to enter into marriage against their will. A sentence of rigorous imprisonment for one year was imposed in each case.

A Ganda who had abducted a 14-years-old girl for the purpose of marriage was fined 15 rupees under Section 342 of the Penal Code.

2 cases in which 12 persons were accused of having abducted 10 young girls for prostitution and a Musulman of kidnapping a 13-years-old girl with intent to make her his wife are pending.

*Nagpur district.* — A case in which 2 persons were arrested for kidnapping two girls, aged 12 and 13 respectively, was pending for investigation. Another case, in which the accused was alleged to have kidnapped two girls of 15 and 20 years, was dismissed for want of evidence.

*North-West Frontier Province.*

*Peshawar district.* — 22 persons were convicted under Sections 363/366, 366, 366/511, 368 and 376 of the Penal Code. Sentences imposed included in 4 cases imprisonment until the rising of the Court and fines of from 50 to 200 rupees, in 1 case a fine of 250 rupees and rigorous imprisonment for seven years, and in 16 cases rigorous imprisonment ranging from terms of one to seven years. In 1 case, a person was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years under Section 366, to five years under Section 392 and to two years under Section 324 of the Penal Code, the sentences to run concurrently.

*Mardan district.* — Of 3 persons charged under Section 366 of the Penal Code, 2 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years and fines of 100 rupees each (or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for three months) and 1 to rigorous imprisonment for one year and a fine of 50 rupees (or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for three months).

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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 either stated definitely that no cases of international traffic had been discovered or answered "Nil" :

*Australia.*

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

Aden,	Nigeria,
Bahamas,	Nyasaland,
Barbados,	Palestine,
Basutoland,	Sierra Leone,
Bechuanaland,	Swaziland,
Cyprus,	Tanganyika,
Gambia,	Trans-Jordan,
Gold Coast,	Windward Islands (Dominica
British Guiana,	and St. Lucia),
Mauritius,	Zanzibar.

*India.*

*Ireland.*

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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 gave no instance of any communication, or answered " Nil ".

*Australia.*

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

Aden,  
Bahamas,  
Barbados,  
Basutoland,  
Bechuanaland,  
Cyprus,  
Gambia,  
Gold Coast,  
British Guiana,  
Mauritius,

Nigeria,  
Nyasaland,  
Palestine,  
Sierra Leone,  
Swaziland,  
Tanganyika,  
Trans-Jordan,  
Windward Islands (Dominica  
and St. Lucia),  
Zanzibar.

*India.*

*Ireland.*

**Replies.**

**AUSTRALIA.**

The Director, Investigation Branch, Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, Canberra.

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

- Aden.* — The Commissioner of Police, Aden.
- Bahamas.* — The Commissioner of Police, Nassau, N.P., Bahamas.
- 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.
- Gambia.* — The Superintendent of Police, Bathurst, Gambia.
- British Guiana.* — The Commissioner of Police, Police Headquarters, Georgetown, British Guiana.
- Mauritius.* — The Commissioner of Police, Police Headquarters, Port Louis, Mauritius, Indian Ocean.
- Nyasaland.* — The Chief Secretary, Zomba.
- Sierra Leone.* — The Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone.
- Swaziland.* — The Government Secretary, Swaziland.
- Trans-Jordan.* — The Officer Commanding the Arab Legion, Amman.
- Windward Islands: St. Lucia.* — There is no central authority in St. Lucia.
- Zanzibar.* — The Zanzibar Government.

**INDIA.**

- Bengal.* — The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
- Bombay.* — The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, Bombay.

**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.**

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

*Gold Coast.* — (b) 71 women, who are of Nigerian origin, were deported to their homes in Nigeria following their conviction for keeping brothels.

*Nigeria.* — 5 women<sup>1</sup>.

*Palestine.* — During the year, 43 persons were deported: 14 females to Syria (ages between 18 and 45 years); 10 females and 1 male to Lebanon (ages between 17 and 25 years); 18 females to Trans-Jordan (ages as above).

**INDIA.**

1943/44. *Bihar.* — 6, aged from 25 to 30 years.

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**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.**

**AUSTRALIA.**

No cases of traffic in women and children have been observed and the existing legislation in the several States is regarded as adequate provision for the repression of offences. The Child Welfare Departments, in conjunction with the Police, give every possible protection to children to safeguard them from exploitation for immoral purposes. The several State Authorities have no suggestions to offer.

**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, 1944.

*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.

*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.* — The Regulations introduced in January 1943 have continued to prove effective as a deterrent to brothel-keepers, while the successful opposition by the Police to applications for the registering of a number of low-class hotels and boarding-houses has also proved effective.

*Palestine.* — To obtain a conviction for keeping or managing a brothel, actual evidence of sexual intercourse is required. It is difficult to provide such evidence without the employment of agents, whose evidence is viewed with suspicion by the courts and is often the reason for acquittal. In many cases, hotels where brothels are run are operated by women. As a result of Police vigilance over hotels suspected of being operated as brothels, the majority of common prostitutes have now opened private houses where they operate singly.

*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.* — The situation remains unchanged. If anything, the number of girls of about the age of 16 years who are confirmed prostitutes has increased.

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<sup>1</sup> The report gives no details.

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.

AUSTRALIA.

In all States, the administration of the Venereal Diseases Regulations gives wide powers to the Chief Health Officers, including that of enforcing compulsory treatment.

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

*Aden.* — Proposed measures are under Government consideration.

*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.* — Syphilis and gonorrhœa are widespread throughout the territory. In 1943, 8,356 cases of syphilis and 1,782 cases of gonorrhœa were reported. Among the Basuto, the term "venereal" for syphilis is generally a misnomer because in the majority of cases transmission is by eating-utensils and not sexual contact. Free treatment is provided at Government and Mission hospitals, the latter possessing the necessary drugs and receiving an annual subsidy from public funds. In 1943, there were 26,181 attendances at the clinic for treatment.

*Bechuanaland.* — 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.

*Cyprus.* — No new measures have been taken.

*Gold Coast.* — Steps have recently been taken to advise the public to report cases of infection to Medical Officers.

*Gambia.* — Treatment, which is available to all, may be free according to circumstances. Draft legislation designed to control venereal and other diseases has recently been approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and will be brought before the Legislative Council at an early date. A clinic for the treatment of venereal disease has recently been opened at Baku village in the Kombo St. Mary Province, close to the military lines.

*British Guiana.* — Treatment is given at 6 public hospitals and 13 Government dispensaries. A full-time Venereal Diseases Officer is in charge of the Social Diseases Clinic at Georgetown. In 1943, the Clinic dealt with 4,652 patients, with 35,173 attendances at clinic sessions and 26,566 attendances for intermediate treatment. Treatment of venereal disease is on a voluntary basis. Two field officers have recently been appointed who are engaged in case-finding and follow-up work in Georgetown. The incidence of venereal disease showed a decline during the year.

*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 gonorrhœal ophthalmia.

*Nigeria.* — The Venereal Diseases Ordinance was enacted on April 24th, 1943, but has not yet been made active legislation. On July 1st, 1943, an Anti-Vice Squad drawn from personnel of the Lagos Police was formed for the purpose of dealing with prostitution and kindred offences. 1,050 convictions were obtained under the Unlicensed Guides Prohibition Ordinance of 1941. This Ordinance makes it an offence for a person not being a licensed guide authorised by the Police to guide tourists, travellers or other persons. It may safely be assumed that the majority of these unlicensed guides were acting as touts for the purpose of leading persons to brothels or houses of ill repute. The majority of the persons accosted are unwilling to assist the Police by giving evidence and therefore it is seldom possible to determine the actual purpose for which the tourists were accosted.

*Palestine.* — 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.

Section 195 of the Criminal Code Ordinance, 1936, provides that " a person doing certain acts which are likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life is guilty of a misdemeanour ". This section of the law was invoked in the trial in the Magistrate's Court, Haifa, of a woman who was charged with the spreading of an infectious disease, the complainant being a member of His Majesty's forces. The woman pleaded guilty and she was sentenced to imprisonment for three months and her medical practitioner was informed of the facts.

*Sierra Leone.* — Venereal-disease clinic at Connaught Hospital.

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

*Tanganyika.* — All Government and Native Authority hospitals give free treatment to Africans suffering from venereal disease. As a rule the African has less hesitation than the European and Asian, on moral or sociological grounds, in making use of this facility.

The curriculum of training for senior African medical staff includes instruction in the recognition and treatment of venereal diseases. A Kiswahili pamphlet dealing with venereal diseases is published by the Government printer and copies are available at medical centres throughout the Territory.

*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. — Slow progress is being made in persuading persons suffering from venereal disease to attend the clinics. It is anticipated that, when the measures for more numerous and improved hospitals, health centres, etc., proposed by the Colonial Development and Welfare Commission have been carried out, these attendances will become the rule rather than the exception. The United States authorities continue to take active measures on behalf of their personnel.

## INDIA.

1942/43.

*Bihar.* — To combat the spread of venereal disease amongst troops, certain areas have been closed to them.

*Punjab.* — Any person suffering from venereal disease who is unable to pay for treatment is given free treatment at a Government hospital or dispensary. In the large Government Mayo Hospital at Lahore, there is a venereal department under a whole-time specialist which, besides treating patients, affords training facilities for medical students. In the large Government hospital at Amritsar, a venereal clinic for out-patients is held twice a week.

There exists a Provincial Act for the suppression of immoral traffic. In Lahore there are rescue homes for both European and Indian girls. There is also a non-official Social Hygiene Council.

1943/44.

• *Bengal.* — Clinics have been opened in Calcutta and propaganda on a large scale is being carried on.

*Punjab.* — Recent enquiry has shown that treatment facilities for venereal diseases at Government hospitals are possibly insufficient, and that the prevention of these maladies



has never been considered. A joint Medical and Public Health Department survey in an area of suitable size in Lahore City has now been ordered. It will be based on the venereal clinic at the Mayo Hospital and will perhaps be finished by the spring. When the report on the survey is received, the question of treatment and preventive measures in towns generally will be considered.

So far as the rural area is concerned, all District Medical Officers of Health have been instructed to report, after consultation with Civil Surgeons and the private medical profession, whether there is any appreciable amount of venereal disease and, in particular, a case for a survey, in any area.

There is a Provincial Act for the suppression of immoral traffic of which, when the report of the Lahore survey above mentioned is received, it will be advisable to make more use than has been the case in the past.

In Lahore there are rescue houses for both European and Indian girls and women. There is also a non-official Social Hygiene Council.

#### 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 to be made available for the treatment of persons suffering from the 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 sixteen counties.

75% of the expenditure incurred by local authorities in connection with the approved schemes is recouped to them from a State grant.

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ANNEX

A.

TABLE SHOWING THE POSITION WITH REGARD TO RATIFICATION ,  
AND SIGNATURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS  
ON TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES  
OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS <sup>1</sup>

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

r. indicates ratification or definitive accession.

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

Country	International Convention of 1921 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children	International Convention of 1933 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age
Afghanistan . . . . .	r.	r.
Union of South Africa . . . . .	r.	r.
Albania . . . . .	r.	s.
United States of America . . . . .	—	—
Sa'udi Arabia . . . . .	—	—
Argentine Republic . . . . .	s.	—
Australia . . . . .	r. <sup>2</sup>	r. <sup>2</sup>
Belgium . . . . .	r.	r.
Bolivia . . . . .	—	—
Brazil . . . . .	r.	r.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . . .	r.	s.
Bahamas . . . . .	a.	
Barbados . . . . .	a.	
Basutoland . . . . .	—	
Bechuanaland . . . . .	—	
Bermuda . . . . .	—	
Burma . . . . .	a.	
Ceylon . . . . .	a.	
Cyprus . . . . .	a.	
Falkland Islands . . . . .	a.	
Fiji . . . . .	a.	
Gambia . . . . .	a.	
Gibraltar . . . . .	a.	
Gilbert and Ellice Islands . . . . .	a.	
Gold Coast . . . . .	a.	
British Guiana . . . . .	a.	
British Honduras . . . . .	a.	
Hong-Kong . . . . .	a.	
Jamaica . . . . .	a.	
Kenya . . . . .	a.	
Leeward Islands . . . . .	a.	
Federated Malay States . . . . .	—	
Unfederated Malay States . . . . .	—	
Malta . . . . .	a.	
Mauritius . . . . .	a.	
Newfoundland . . . . .	—	
Nigeria . . . . .	—	
Nyasaland . . . . .	a.	
Palestine . . . . .	a.	
Northern Rhodesia . . . . .	a.	
Southern Rhodesia . . . . .	a.	
St. Helena . . . . .	—	
Sarawak . . . . .	a.	
Seychelles . . . . .	a.	
Sierra Leone . . . . .	a.	
British Solomon Islands . . . . .	a.	
Somaliland . . . . .	—	
Straits Settlements . . . . .	a.	
Swaziland . . . . .	—	
Tanganyika . . . . .	a.	

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.

<sup>1</sup> Reservations made with regard to the application of the Conventions are not given.

<sup>2</sup> Including Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

Country	International Convention of 1921 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children	International Convention of 1933 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age
Trans-Jordan . . . . .	a.	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.
Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	a.	
Uganda . . . . .	a.	
Windward Islands . . . . .	a.	
Zanzibar . . . . .	a.	
Bulgaria . . . . .	r.	r.
Canada . . . . .	r.	—
Chile . . . . .	r.	r.
China . . . . .	r.	s.
Colombia . . . . .	r.	—
Costa Rica . . . . .	s.	—
Cuba . . . . .	r.	r.
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	r.	r.
Danzig . . . . .	r.	s.
Denmark . . . . .	r.	—
Dominican Republic . . . . .	—	—
Ecuador . . . . .	—	—
Egypt . . . . .	r.	—
Estonia . . . . .	r.	—
Ethiopia . . . . .	—	—
Finland . . . . .	r.	r.
France . . . . .	r.	s.
Syria and Lebanon . . . . .	r.	—
Germany . . . . .	r.	s.
Greece . . . . .	r.	r.
Guatemala . . . . .	—	—
Haiti . . . . .	—	—
Honduras . . . . .	—	—
Hungary . . . . .	r.	r.
Iceland . . . . .	—	—
India . . . . .	r.	—
Iran . . . . .	r.	r.
Iraq . . . . .	r.	—
Ireland . . . . .	r.	r.
Italy . . . . .	r.	—
Italian colonies . . . . .	r.	—
Japan . . . . .	r.	—
Latvia . . . . .	r.	r.
Liberia . . . . .	—	—
Liechtenstein . . . . .	—	—
Lithuania . . . . .	r.	s.
Luxemburg . . . . .	r.	—
Mexico . . . . .	r.	r.
Monaco . . . . .	r.	s.
Netherlands (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) . . . . .	r.	r.
New Zealand . . . . .	r.	—
Nicaragua . . . . .	r.	r.
Norway . . . . .	r.	r.
Panama . . . . .	s.	s.
Paraguay . . . . .	—	—
Peru . . . . .	s.	—
Poland . . . . .	r.	r.
Portugal . . . . .	r.	r.
Roumania . . . . .	r.	r.
Salvador . . . . .	—	—
San Marino . . . . .	—	—
Siam . . . . .	r.	—
Spain . . . . .	r.	s.
Sudan . . . . .	r.	r.
Sweden . . . . .	r.	r.
Switzerland . . . . .	r.	r.
Turkey . . . . .	r.	r.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . . .	—	—
Uruguay . . . . .	r.	—
Venezuela . . . . .	—	—
Yugoslavia . . . . .	r.	s.

B.

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 " ;<sup>1</sup>

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

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<sup>1</sup> See *Treaty Series*, Volume CLXXII, page 437.

Geneva, November 15th, 1945.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS**

**Summary of Annual Reports for 1943/44  
prepared by the Secretariat**

**CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN OBSCENE  
PUBLICATIONS**

1. Paragraph (ii) of the introductory remarks to the questionnaire on obscene publications (form of annual reports)<sup>1</sup> reads: "Governments are requested to send their annual reports to the Secretary-General on or before November 1st in each year. The report should relate to the twelve months ending June 30th, except for the purpose of the statistical information asked for in questions 1 and 2, in which cases the calendar year immediately preceding the date of the report should be taken."

2. Reports on the circulation of and traffic in obscene publications have this year been submitted by or on behalf of the following countries, dependencies, protectorates, colonies, mandated territories, etc.:<sup>2</sup>

*United Kingdom.*

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

Aden (—).	New Hebrides (—).
Bahamas.	Nigeria.
Barbados.	Nyasaland (—).
Basutoland (—).	Palestine. <sup>3</sup>
Bechuanaland (—).	Sierra Leone (—).
Cyprus (—).	Swaziland (—).
Falkland Islands (—).	Tanganyika (—). <sup>3</sup>
Gold Coast.	Trans-Jordan (—). <sup>3</sup>
British Guiana (—).	Windward Islands (Dominica (—). <sup>3</sup> St. Lucia).
British Honduras (—).	Zanzibar (—). <sup>3</sup>
Mauritius (—).	

*India.*<sup>4</sup>

*Ireland (—).*

<sup>1</sup> See Circular Letter 35.1940.IV.

<sup>2</sup> Countries which sent in reports, but stated either that there were no cases or that the trade in and production of obscene publications did not exist, are marked thus: (—).

<sup>3</sup> The report refers to the calendar year 1943.

<sup>4</sup> A report for the year 1942/43 is also included in this document.

## QUESTION 1

### OFFENCES DISCOVERED

*Please give full information as to offences discovered during the year and of the action taken. It should be stated whether the cases relate (a) wholly to your own country or (b) partly to another country (giving the name of the country).*

### Replies.

UNITED KINGDOM. — During the year ended December 31st, 1943, criminal proceedings were taken in 11 cases of trafficking in obscene wares. Particulars of these cases are given below.<sup>1</sup>

(1) A person summoned on 8 charges — 5 of committing acts of gross indecency and 3 of sending obscene communications through the post — was sentenced to penal servitude for three years on all 8 charges. (Great Britain.)

(2) A woman charged with sending an obscene communication through the post was sentenced to a fine of £3 or imprisonment for twenty-one days. (Great Britain.)

(3) A bookseller summoned on 2 charges of selling and unlawfully exhibiting for sale indecent magazines was fined £5 on the first charge and £2 on the second charge. (United States of America.)

(4) A shopkeeper was summoned on 3 charges — one for selling obscene books, one for exhibiting indecent books for sale, and one for exposing to view in a shop an album containing obscene pictures. He was fined £25 on the 3 charges. (United States of America.)

(5) A bookseller was sentenced to hard labour for six months on 4 charges of selling obscene magazines, and an order was made for the destruction of 170 magazines. (United States of America.)

(6) A shopkeeper was summoned for offering for sale indecent prints. An order was made for destruction. (Great Britain.)

(7) A newsagent was charged with offering for sale indecent magazines. An order was made for destruction. (United States of America.)

(8) A bookseller summoned on 2 charges of selling obscene books was fined £5 on each charge and £2 costs. An order was made for the destruction of 231 copies of the books. (Great Britain.)

(9) A woman was fined £5 and £1 2s. 6d. costs on 3 charges of sending obscene letters through the post. (Great Britain.)

(10) 2 persons were summoned for sending obscene communications through the post. Each was fined £5. (Great Britain.)

(11) A person was sentenced to imprisonment for six months on each of 6 charges of sending obscene communications through the post, the sentences to run concurrently. (Great Britain.)

In addition to the foregoing cases, the postal authorities detained 4 packets (none of which came from abroad) containing indecent wares. In one case, the proprietor of a printing press which produced indecent cards was traced, and he consented to all the cards in his possession, together with blocks and plates, being destroyed. In the remaining cases, a suitable warning was given by the police to the senders.

The Customs report 3 cases which resulted in the seizure of 7 books — 2 found in passengers' luggage, and 5 sent by registered letters to this country by a member of the British North Africa Forces.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The country of origin of the goods, where known, is shown in brackets.

<sup>2</sup> The total number of offences discovered during the year was 18. The publications came from abroad in 5 cases. Both figures include packets, etc., stopped in course of transit by the postal and Customs authorities.

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

*Gold Coast.* — 3 cases were reported, resulting in the conviction of 4 persons. 2 were sentenced to fines of £20 and £25 respectively, or, in each case, imprisonment with hard labour for three months.

*Nigeria.* — 3 photographs were taken from a small Nigerian boy who escaped. They appeared to be of French origin and were very old.

INDIA.

1942/43.

*Madras.* — The report of the Collector of Customs states that 2 offences were discovered in the *Outports*. The offensive matter came from Ceylon in both cases and the seizures were from passengers. The articles were confiscated under Section 167 (8) of the Sea Customs Act and the passengers were fined. The pictures concerned have been, or will be, destroyed. The report adds that there is no reason to believe that any organised plan exists for the importation of such articles.

The Criminal Investigation Department states that 1 prosecution took place.<sup>1</sup>

*Bombay.* — The Commissioner of Police states that 3 prosecutions, all of which ended in conviction, took place in connection with a book published in Pondicherry (French East India).

*United Provinces.* — The Criminal Investigation Department reports 3 offences. In the first case, in which the accused published a pamphlet, the charge against them was dropped by the City Magistrate on receipt of an order from the United Provinces Government. In the second case, the Government ordered prosecution of the author, publisher and seller of an obscene Urdu book. The accused were convicted and were each sentenced to a fine of 100 rupees (or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for three months). In the third, a medical practitioner was prosecuted for advertising some of his medical preparations by means of free distribution of pamphlets containing obscene matter. He pleaded guilty and was admonished for the offence.

*Punjab.* — The Criminal Investigation Department reports 3 offences, all of which ended in conviction.

*Sind.* — In the 4 cases reported by the Criminal Investigation Department, the 4 accused were convicted and sentenced to fines of 5, 20, 30 and 75 rupees respectively.

1943/44.

*Bombay.* — The Commissioner of Police reports 21 prosecutions in connection with a book published in Karachi. All ended in conviction, with the exception of one which is pending before the Court, the accused having absconded.

*Poona.* — The Criminal Investigation Department states that, in the 1 offence discovered, 3 persons were prosecuted under Section 292 of the Indian Penal Code for publishing obscene pictures and literature in a Marathi monthly magazine. 2 were convicted and fined 100 rupees each; 1 was acquitted.

*Calcutta.* — The Commissioner of Police states that, in the 1 offence discovered, 3 persons were prosecuted under Section 292 of the Indian Penal Code for having in their possession 152 copies of an obscene book. The case is *sub judice*.

*Punjab.* — The Criminal Investigation Department reports that the 3 cases discovered are pending before the Court.

*Orissa.* — The Criminal Investigation Department states that enquiries made at the instance of the local Government in December 1943 revealed that 9 obscene books were on sale at bookstalls at Balasore and Cuttack railway station. This information was given to the local Government, which issued orders to the proprietors to take steps to withdraw the books from sale within this province.

*Karachi.* — The Collector of Customs reports 1 case in which the offensive matter came from New York. It consisted of 10 pictures, found in the possession of a crew. The pictures were confiscated.

<sup>1</sup> No details are given.

*Sind.* — The Criminal Investigation Department reports 2 offences. In the 2 prosecutions which took place, the accused were convicted. One was fined 50 rupees and sentenced till the rising of the Court ; the other was sentenced to a fine of 20 rupees or rigorous imprisonment for one month.

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## QUESTION 2

### COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CENTRAL AUTHORITIES

*Please give particulars of any cases during the year in which communications have been sent to or received from other central authorities, giving the name of the central authority.*

Only negative replies have been received to this question.

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## QUESTION 3

### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

*Under this heading shall be given an account of any changes in legislation, difficulties experienced, new questions arising, etc.*

### Replies.

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

*Bahamas.* — There is no known traffic in obscene publications in the Bahamas.

*Barbados.* — So far as is known or suspected, there are no dealings in obscene publications and consequently no difficulties have been experienced.

*Palestine.* — Obscene publications published abroad are excluded from Palestine by order of the High Commissioner under section 20 (i) of the Press Ordinance.

*Windward Islands: St. Lucia.* — There is no circulation of obscene literature in the colony.

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ANNEX

TABLE SHOWING THE POSITION WITH REGARD TO RATIFICATION  
AND SIGNATURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION  
FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC  
IN OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS<sup>1</sup>

- a. signifies that the Convention applies to colonies, oversea possessions, protectorates or territories under the sovereignty or authority of a State which has acceded to the Convention on their behalf as provided in Article XIII.  
r. indicates ratification or definitive accession.  
s. indicates signature or accession not yet perfected by ratification.

Afghanistan . . . . .	r.	Colombia . . . . .	r.
Union of South Africa . . . . .	r.	Costa Rica . . . . .	s.
Albania . . . . .	r.	Cuba . . . . .	r.
United States of America . . . . .	—	Czechoslovakia . . . . .	r.
Argentine Republic . . . . .	s.	Danzig . . . . .	r.
Australia . . . . .	r. <sup>2</sup>	Denmark . . . . .	r.
Belgium . . . . .	r. <sup>3</sup>	Dominican Republic . . . . .	—
Bolivia . . . . .	—	Ecuador . . . . .	—
Brazil . . . . .	r.	Egypt . . . . .	r.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . . .	r.	Estonia . . . . .	r.
Bahamas . . . . .	a.	Ethiopia . . . . .	—
Barbados . . . . .	a.	Finland . . . . .	r.
Basutoland . . . . .	a.	France . . . . .	r.
Bechuanaland . . . . .	a.	Morocco . . . . .	a.
Bermuda . . . . .	a.	Germany . . . . .	r.
Burma . . . . .	a.	Greece . . . . .	r.
Ceylon . . . . .	a.	Guatemala . . . . .	r.
Cyprus . . . . .	a.	Haiti . . . . .	s.
Falkland Islands . . . . .	a.	Honduras . . . . .	s.
Fiji . . . . .	a.	Hungary . . . . .	r.
Gambia . . . . .	a.	India . . . . .	r.
Gibraltar . . . . .	a.	Iran . . . . .	r.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands . . . . .	a.	Iraq . . . . .	r.
Gold Coast . . . . .	a.	Ireland . . . . .	r.
British Guiana . . . . .	a.	Italy . . . . .	r.
British Honduras . . . . .	a.	Japan . . . . .	r.
Hong-Kong . . . . .	a.	Latvia . . . . .	r.
Jamaica . . . . .	a.	Liberia . . . . .	—
Kenya . . . . .	a.	Liechtenstein . . . . .	—
Leeward Islands . . . . .	a.	Lithuania . . . . .	s.
Federated Malay States . . . . .	a.	Luxemburg . . . . .	r.
Unfederated Malay States . . . . .	a.	Mexico . . . . .	—
Malta . . . . .	a.	Monaco . . . . .	r.
Mauritius . . . . .	a.	Netherlands (Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) . . . . .	r.
Newfoundland . . . . .	a.	New Zealand . . . . .	r.
Nigeria . . . . .	a.	Nicaragua . . . . .	—
Nyasaland . . . . .	a.	Norway . . . . .	r.
Palestine . . . . .	a.	Panama . . . . .	s.
Northern Rhodesia . . . . .	a.	Paraguay . . . . .	r.
Southern Rhodesia . . . . .	a.	Peru . . . . .	s.
St. Helena . . . . .	a.	Poland . . . . .	r.
Sarawak . . . . .	—	Portugal . . . . .	r.
Seychelles . . . . .	a.	Roumania . . . . .	r.
Sierra Leone . . . . .	a.	Salvador . . . . .	r.
British Solomon Islands . . . . .	a.	San Marino . . . . .	r.
Somaliland . . . . .	a.	Sa'udi Arabia . . . . .	—
Straits Settlements . . . . .	a.	Siam . . . . .	r.
Swaziland . . . . .	a.	Spain . . . . .	r.
Tanganyika . . . . .	a.	Sudan . . . . .	—
Trans-Jordan . . . . .	a.	Sweden . . . . .	—
Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	a.	Switzerland . . . . .	r.
Uganda . . . . .	a.	Turkey . . . . .	r.
Windward Islands . . . . .	a.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . . .	r.
<sup>o</sup> Zanzibar . . . . .	a.	Uruguay . . . . .	s.
Bulgaria . . . . .	r.	Venezuela . . . . .	—
Canada . . . . .	r.	Yugoslavia . . . . .	r.
Chile . . . . .	—		
China . . . . .	r.		

<sup>1</sup> Reservations made with regard to the application of the Convention are not given.

<sup>2</sup> Including Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

<sup>3</sup> Including the Belgian Congo and mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

Geneva, April 20th, 1946.

**LEAGUE OF NATIONS**

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS**

**Summary of Annual Reports for 1944/45  
prepared by the Secretariat**

**TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN**

Paragraph (I) of the introductory remarks to the questionnaire on traffic in women and children (form of annual reports)<sup>1</sup> reads: "Governments are requested to send their annual reports to the Secretary-General 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".

This year, reports have been received from or on behalf of the following countries, dependencies, protectorates, colonies, mandated territories, etc.:

*Australia.*

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

*Europe:* Cyprus.

*Asia:* Mauritius.

*Africa:* Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Gambia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Zanzibar<sup>2</sup>.

*America:* Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, Windward Islands (Dominica<sup>2</sup> and St. Lucia).

*Mandated Territories:* Palestine<sup>2</sup>, Tanganyika<sup>2</sup> and Transjordan<sup>2</sup>.

The Secretariat has received "nil" reports concerning New Hebrides and British Honduras.

*India.*

*Ireland.*

<sup>1</sup> See Circular Letter 35.1940.IV.

<sup>2</sup> The report refers to the calendar year 1944.

## 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.

#### Replies <sup>1</sup>.

##### INDIA.

*Bengal.* — The Bengal Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act (Amendment Act, 1945) has been introduced.

## 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:

##### *Australia.*

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

Bahamas,	British Guiana,	Tanganyika,
Barbados,	Mauritius,	Transjordan,
Basutoland,	Nigeria,	Windward Islands (Dominica and St. Lucia),
Bechuanaland,	Nyasaland,	Zanzibar.
Cyprus,	Palestine,	
Gambia,	Sierra Leone,	
Gold Coast,	Swaziland,	

##### *India.*

##### *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.

##### AUSTRALIA.

There are no licensed brothels in Australia;

There are reputed brothels to a total of 20 in the whole Commonwealth; about 60 reputed prostitutes frequent such places.

## 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.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

*It is particularly requested that the figures should include all those convicted of any form of procuration, brothel-keeping<sup>1</sup> 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:*

Bahamas,	Nyasaland,
Barbados,	Sierra Leone,
Basutoland,	Swaziland,
Bechuanaland,	Tanganyika,
Cyprus,	Transjordan,
Gambia,	Windward Islands (Dominica
Mauritius,	and St. Lucia),
Nigeria,	Zanzibar.

*Ireland.*

**Replies.**

**AUSTRALIA.**

*New South Wales.* — 1 male was charged with living partly on the earnings of prostitution, but, on his conviction for assault and robbery, the first charge was not proceeded with.

*Victoria.* — Out of 6 cases for "keeping a brothel" brought before the Courts, 3 convictions were obtained and fines totalling £60 were imposed. Of 3 men charged with living on the earnings of prostitution, 2 were convicted and sentences of imprisonment for three months were imposed. 10 women were charged with habitual prostitution; 8 were convicted and sentenced to fines ranging from £5 to £20. 94 cases relating to street prostitution were brought before the Courts and conviction was obtained in every case. Penalties imposed consisted for the most part of fines ranging from £3 to £15; in the remaining cases, sentences of imprisonment for from one to three months were imposed.

*South Australia.* — No convictions were recorded during the twelve months.

*Western Australia.* — 1 female was convicted of soliciting; 2 females of keeping brothels; 2 females of assisting in keeping brothels and 1 male of living on the proceeds of prostitution.

*Queensland.* — 3 persons were convicted of unlawfully keeping premises for the purposes of prostitution. Fines imposed totalled £68. 1 male was convicted and was fined £20 for living on the proceeds of prostitution.

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

*Gold Coast.* — 13 persons were convicted of soliciting for the purpose of prostitution and 1 person of keeping a brothel. In the latter case, a fine of £30 was imposed (or imprisonment for three months with hard labour) and the accused, a female, was deported to her home in Sierra Leone after she had paid the fine.

*British Guiana.* — 2 cases were brought before the Courts and a conviction was secured in each. Of the 2 cases pending from the previous year, one was dismissed and the other withdrawn.

*Nigeria.* — 37 persons were convicted of brothel-keeping and 4 of living on the immoral earnings of prostitution. Examples of sentences imposed for brothel-keeping were fines of up to £10 or imprisonment for three months.

*Palestine.* — 36 cases are reported. There was 1 case (in Jaffa) of procuration; 12 (in Haifa), of brothel-keeping; 1 (in Haifa) of living wholly or partly on the immoral earnings of another person; 22 of soliciting (13 in Jaffa, 8 in Haifa and 1 in Tel-Aviv).

Penalties imposed ranged from £P.1 to £P.50 fine and imprisonment for from four days to six months. In 1 case, where the offender was a juvenile, the Court ordered his detention for three years in a Reformatory School. In 2 other cases where juveniles were concerned, the Court released them on a bond of £P.20 to be of good behaviour for a period of six months and one year respectively.

<sup>1</sup> This applies only to countries where it is an offence to keep a brothel.

## INDIA.

### *Maaras.*

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

Of these, 18 were convicted of keeping a brothel or allowing premises to be used as a brothel (Section 5). 10 were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from two to nine months, 1 was released under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 7 were fined amounts ranging from 20 to 100 rupees.

11 persons were convicted of keeping a brothel and of infringement of the rules relating to minor girls committed to their custody (Sections 5 and 8). 4 were fined sums ranging from 50 to 700 rupees and 7 were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from one to six months.

1 person was fined 50 rupees for importing women or girls for purposes of prostitution (Section 9).

376 persons were convicted of soliciting for purposes of prostitution (Section 12). 161 were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from one week to two months and 215 were fined sums ranging from 2 to 50 rupees.

### *Bombay.*

16 persons were convicted of offences under Sections 5 and 6 of the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act and under Sections 366, 366/346, 373 and 373/114 of the Indian Penal Code.

1 person was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one year for kidnapping (Section 366).

2 persons were convicted of abducting women and wrongfully confining them in secret for the purpose of illicit intercourse (Sections 366 and 346). One was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months, the other to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

4 persons (involved in 2 cases) were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months and to fines of 150 rupees each (or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for a further three months) for buying a minor for the purpose of prostitution and for abetment (Sections 114 and 373 of the Penal Code).

1 person was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months for buying a minor for the purpose of prostitution (Section 373).

Of 3 persons convicted of living on the earnings of prostitution (Section 5 of the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act), 1 was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two months and a fine of 100 rupees (or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for two months), 1 to rigorous imprisonment for nine months, and 1 to simple imprisonment for one day and a fine of 200 rupees (or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for two months).

Of 3 persons convicted of living on the earnings of prostitution and of abetment (Section 5), 1 was sentenced to simple imprisonment for one day and a fine of 150 rupees (or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for two months), and 2 to rigorous imprisonment for three months each.

2 persons were convicted of procuring women and girls for prostitution (Section 6 of the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act). One was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months and the other to rigorous imprisonment for one year and to a fine of 50 rupees (or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for one month).

### *Bengal.*

4 persons convicted of kidnapping were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from nine months to three years.

624 persons convicted under the Bengal Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act were sentenced to fines of up to 200 rupees.

### *United Provinces.*

25 persons were convicted under Sections 363, 366, 366/366A, 366/366A/372, 366/368, 366/376 and 419 of the Indian Penal Code (kidnapping, procurement of a minor girl, wrongfully concealing a kidnapped person, rape, selling a minor for the purposes of prostitution).

In the case of 14 persons charged under Section 363, 9 were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from six months to three years; 2 were ordered to execute bonds of 350 and 300 rupees respectively with sureties of the same amounts for one year; 2 to rigorous imprisonment for three years and fines of 50 rupees each (in default, rigorous imprisonment for six months) and 1 to rigorous imprisonment for one year and a fine of 100 rupees (in default, rigorous imprisonment for three months).

Of 11 persons charged under Sections 366, 366/366A, 366/366A/372, 366/368/419 and 366/376, 6 were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from one to three years and 5 to terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from eighteen months to three years with fines of 10 rupees (or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for one month), 50 or 100 rupees.

*Punjab.*

34 persons were convicted of offences under Sections 363, 363/109/376, 363/366, 363/366A, 363/366/380, 363/380, 366, 369/379 and 376 of the Indian Penal Code and under Section 5 of the Immoral Traffic Act. 27 were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from three months to seven years; 4 were required to furnish security bonds of 500 or 1,000 rupees for six months or one year (or, in default, to undergo a term of rigorous imprisonment for one year) and 3 were fined 50, 70 and 200 rupees (or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for one year); in addition to rigorous imprisonment for four months, six months and four years respectively.

*Bihar.*

6 persons convicted under Section 366 of the Penal Code were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment ranging from two to four years.

*Central Provinces and Berar.*

1 case of kidnapping is under investigation.

*Mandla District.* — 2 persons were convicted of procuring a minor girl by deceitful means for the purpose of selling her. 2 cases of inter-provincial trafficking in women, involving 20 offenders and 2 victims, are pending before the Court. Of 6 persons charged with kidnapping minor girls, 4 were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months each and 2 to rigorous imprisonment for two and five years respectively.

*North-West Frontier Province.*

4 persons were convicted under Sections 363/511, 366A/34 and 366B of the Indian Penal Code (kidnapping, importing a girl for illicit intercourse, procuration). Penalties of rigorous imprisonment imposed ranged from one to three years.

*Sind.*

6 persons were convicted under Sections 363/366, 363/366/406, 366 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code (kidnapping, buying a minor for purposes of prostitution). 2 were sentenced to imprisonment until the rising of the Court, 1 to rigorous imprisonment for one year, 1 for four years and 2 for five years.

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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 either stated definitely that no cases of international traffic had been discovered or answered "Nil":

*Australia.*

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

Bahamas,  
Barbados,  
Basutoland,  
Bechuanaland,  
Cyprus,  
Gambia,  
Gold Coast,  
British Guiana,  
Mauritius,  
Nigeria.

Nyasaland,  
Palestine,  
Sierra Leone,  
Swaziland,  
Tanganyika,  
Transjordan,  
Windward Islands (Dominica  
and St. Lucia),  
Zanzibar.

*India.*

*Ireland.*

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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 gave no instance of any communication, or answered " Nil " :

*Australia.*

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

Bahamas,  
Barbados,  
Basutoland,  
Bechuanaland,  
Cyprus,  
Gambia,  
Gold Coast,  
British Guiana,  
Mauritius,  
Nigeria,

Nyasaland,  
Palestine,  
Sierra Leone,  
Swaziland,  
Tanganyika,  
Transjordan,  
Windward Islands (Dominica  
and St. Lucia),  
Zanzibar.

*India.*

*Ireland.*

### Replies.

#### AUSTRALIA.

The Director, Investigation Branch, Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, Canberra.

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

*Bahamas.* — The Commissioner of Police, Nassau, N.P., Bahamas.

*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.

*Gambia.* — The Superintendent of Police, Bathurst, Gambia.

*British Guiana.* — The Commissioner of Police, Police Headquarters, Georgetown, British Guiana.

*Mauritius.* — The Commissioner of Police, Police Headquarters, Port Louis, Mauritius, Indian Ocean.

*Nyasaland.* — The Chief Secretary, Zomba.

*Sierra Leone.* — The Colonial Secretary, Sierra Leone.

*Swaziland.* — The Government Secretary, Swaziland.

*Transjordan.* — The Officer Commanding the Arab Legion, Amman.

*Windward Islands: St. Lucia.* — There is no central authority in St. Lucia.

*Zanzibar.* — The Zanzibar Government.

#### INDIA.

*Bengal.* — The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

*Bombay.* — The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, Bombay.

## 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.

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

*Gold Coast.* — (b) 1 woman, aged 30 years. Country of origin : Sierra Leone. (See reply to Question 3.)

*Nigeria.* — 18 women : ages unknown. Country of origin : Nigeria.

*Palestine.* — (a) 35 females, aged between 17 and 36 years, were deported : 1 to Egypt, 10 to Syria and 24 to Lebanon.

(b) 8 males and 4 females, aged between 12 and 35 years, were deported : 1 to Egypt, 2 to Syria and 9 to Lebanon.

## 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.

### AUSTRALIA.

No cases of traffic in women and children have been observed and the existing legislation in the several States is regarded as adequate provision for the repression of offences. The Child Welfare Departments, in conjunction with the Police, give every possible protection to children to safeguard them from exploitation for immoral purposes. The several State Authorities have no suggestions to offer.

### 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, 1945.

*Basutoland.* — This 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.

*Gold Coast.* — The influx of military and air-force personnel, particularly of Allied Forces, at Accra, has led to a great increase in prostitution and soliciting for that purpose. The prostitutes are accompanied by "pilot boys" who attract the attention of soldiers or lead them to prostitutes, many of whom operate in streets adjacent to clubs, dance halls, etc. Police action has frequently been taken, but such action has only a temporary effect, and then only as regards public places. Many of the girls involved are quite young and a girl of 14 years of age has been known to be engaged in this form of prostitution.

*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.* — The Regulations introduced in January 1943 have continued to be of use, while the successful opposition by the Police to applications for the registering of a number of low-class hotels and boarding-houses has also proved effective. Commercialised prostitution, however (and also non-commercialised prostitution), is still existent in the city of Georgetown.



*Palestine.* — The history of most prostitutes indicates that they drift into the larger towns consequent upon their committing an indiscretion in their native town or village, where the rigidity of religious and social customs renders their continued presence at home dangerous to their lives or otherwise impossible owing to public execration.

These girls usually come under the "protection" of a male, who keeps them for a time in return for their favours. The second step is for them to fall into the hands of a pimp and thence to a brothel. In view of the religious and social customs of the country, it is extremely difficult for them to return to their homes and, in the large majority of cases, they prefer to continue a life of prostitution.

The imposition of fines on prostitutes is of little, if any, avail in stamping out the evil. Sentences of imprisonment, even if they do not bring about reformation, at least furnish an opportunity for medical treatment and the curtailment of the spread of venereal disease.

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

*Swaziland.* — No difficulties have arisen.

*Transjordan.* — 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. — Juvenile prostitution remains about the same and there seems to be some increase in female juvenile delinquency generally. This is probably attributable to a falling-off in "trade" for the young prostitutes, owing to the reduction of Service personnel.

#### 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.

#### AUSTRALIA.

In all States, the administration of the Venereal Diseases Regulations gives wide powers to the Chief Health Officers, including that of enforcing compulsory treatment. Naval, military and air-force authorities have notified names of suspects.

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

*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.* — Syphilis and gonorrhœa are widespread throughout the territory. In 1944, 7,056 cases of syphilis and 1,606 cases of gonorrhœa were reported. Among the Basuto, the term "venereal" for syphilis is generally a misnomer because in the majority of cases transmission is by eating-utensils and not sexual contact. Free treatment is provided at Government and Mission hospitals, the latter possessing the necessary drugs and receiving an annual subsidy from public funds. In 1944, there were 21,799 attendances at the clinic for treatment.

*Bechuanaland.* — 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.

*Cyprus.* — No new measures have been taken.

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

The Treatment of Diseases Ordinance (No. 16 of 1944), enacted in November 1944, and applied to the Island of St. Mary on April 1st, 1945, provides for the treatment and control of certain diseases, including venereal diseases, and makes it an offence for anyone knowingly to convey infection. Persons suffering from diseases to which the Ordinance applies are required to submit to treatment, either by a Government medical officer, or, if the patient so prefers, by a private practitioner, until cured or free from such diseases in a communicable form. Treatment by a Government medical officer or at a Government institution is free.

The Ordinance empowers magistrates to make such Orders as may be considered necessary to ensure that infected persons receive treatment until they are no longer a source of danger to others. It gives power to the Governor to order the examination of any person or persons residing in premises or localities where any disease to which the Ordinance applies is believed to be prevalent. It also contains provisions ensuring the secrecy of all reports, enquiries, legal proceedings and the like, while it empowers the Senior Medical Officer to establish, as may be necessary, places of accommodation and clinics for the examination and treatment of persons suffering from scheduled diseases. One such clinic for the treatment of venereal diseases was opened in Victoria Hospital, Bathurst, on April 3rd, 1945, and patients are seen on five days in each week.

*British Guiana.* — Treatment is given at 6 public hospitals and 13 Government dispensaries. A full-time Venereal Diseases Officer is in charge of the Social Diseases Clinic at Georgetown. In 1944, the Clinic dealt with 4,960 patients, with 39,269 attendances at clinic sessions and 13,925 attendances for intermediate treatment. Treatment of venereal disease is on a voluntary basis. Two field officers are engaged in case-finding and follow-up work in Georgetown. The incidence of venereal disease remains high, but it is apparent that more infected individuals appreciate the value of early treatment. A greater number of prostitutes have been treated, but delinquency with regard to treatment in this group is of frequent occurrence.

*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 gonorrhœal ophthalmia.

*Nigeria.* — The Anti-Vice Squad, which was formed for the purpose of dealing with prostitution and kindred offences, has obtained 1,353 convictions under the Unlicensed Guides Prohibition Ordinance of 1941. This Ordinance makes it an offence for a person not being a licensed guide authorised by the Police to guide tourists, travellers or other persons. It may safely be assumed that the majority of these unlicensed guides were acting as touts for the purpose of leading persons to brothels or houses of ill repute. The majority of the persons accosted are unwilling to assist the Police by giving evidence and therefore it is seldom possible to determine the actual purpose for which the tourists were accosted.

*Palestine.* — Section 195 of the Criminal Code Ordinance, 1936, was amended in December 1944 so as to impose a penalty on any person wilfully or negligently spreading the infection of venereal disease. The amendment was enacted too late in the year to permit of any comment on its enforcement.

*Sierra Leone.* — Venereal-disease clinic at Connaught Hospital.

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

*Tanganyika.* — All Government and Native Authority hospitals give free treatment to Africans suffering from venereal disease. As a rule, the African has less hesitation than the European and Asian, on moral or sociological grounds, in making use of this facility.

The curriculum of training for senior African medical staff includes instruction in the recognition and treatment of venereal diseases. A Kiswahili pamphlet dealing with venereal diseases is published by the Government printer and copies are available at medical centres throughout the Territory.

The Defence (Amendment : Compulsory Treatment of Venereal Diseases) Regulations, 1944, were enacted during the year and action under them was taken in 74 cases.

These Regulations provide that any police officer may without warrant arrest or cause to be arrested any person found loitering in or near any railway station or military camp who may reasonably be suspected of being a prostitute, and that any person so arrested shall be brought before a Government medical practitioner for examination. Any person found to be suffering from venereal disease in communicable form shall be required to submit to treatment and, if such person fail to comply, shall be reported by the medical practitioner to a magistrate who may order the detention of such person for treatment. Persons contravening or failing to comply with the Regulations shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand shillings or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months.

*Transjordan.* — 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.* — No improvement in previous conditions can be reported. The number of persons taking advantage of clinical treatment shows no material increase.

## INDIA.

*Bengal.* — The position remains the same as described in last year's report.

*Punjab.* — There is nothing to add to last year's report. The investigations referred to therein have not yet been completed.

## 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 to be made available for the treatment of persons suffering from the 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 sixteen counties.

75% of the expenditure incurred by local authorities in connection with the approved schemes is recouped to them from a State grant.

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## ANNEX

### A.

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 " ;<sup>1</sup>

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

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<sup>1</sup> See *Treaty Series*, Volume CLXXII, page 437.

B.

TABLE SHOWING THE POSITION WITH REGARD TO RATIFICATION  
AND SIGNATURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS  
ON TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES  
OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS<sup>1</sup>

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

r. indicates ratification or definitive accession.

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

Country	International Convention of 1921 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children	International Convention of 1933 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age
Afghanistan	r.	r.
Union of South Africa	r.	r.
Albania	r.	s.
United States of America	—	—
Sa'udi Arabia	—	—
Argentine Republic	s.	—
Australia	r. <sup>2</sup>	r. <sup>2</sup>
Belgium	r.	r.
Bolivia	—	—
Brazil	r.	r.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	r.	s.
Bahamas	a.	
Barbados	a.	
Basutoland	—	
Bechuanaland	—	
Bermuda	—	
Burma	a.	
Ceylon	a.	
Cyprus	a.	
Falkland Islands	a.	
Fiji	a.	
Gambia	a.	
Gibraltar	a.	
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	a.	
Gold Coast	a.	
British Guiana	a.	
British Honduras	a.	
Hong-Kong	a.	
Jamaica	a.	
Kenya	a.	
Leeward Islands	a.	
Federated Malay States	—	
Unfederated Malay States	—	
Malta	a.	
Mauritius	a.	
Newfoundland	—	
Nigeria	—	
Nyasaland	a.	
Palestine	a.	
Northern Rhodesia	a.	
Southern Rhodesia	a.	
St. Helena	—	
Sarawak	a.	
Seychelles	a.	
Sierra Leone	a.	
British Solomon Islands	a.	
Somaliland	—	
Straits Settlements	a.	
Swaziland	—	
Tanganyika	a.	

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.

<sup>1</sup> Reservations made with regard to the application of the Conventions are not given.

<sup>2</sup> Including Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

Country	International Convention of 1921 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women and Children	International Convention of 1933 for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women of Full Age
Transjordan . . . . .	a.	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.
Trinidad and Tobago . . . . .	a.	
Uganda . . . . .	a.	
Windward Islands . . . . .	a.	
Zanzibar . . . . .	a.	
Bulgaria . . . . .	r.	r.
Canada . . . . .	r.	—
Chile . . . . .	r.	r.
China . . . . .	r.	s.
Colombia . . . . .	r.	—
Costa Rica . . . . .	s.	—
Cuba . . . . .	r.	r.
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	r.	r.
Danzig . . . . .	r.	s.
Denmark . . . . .	r.	—
Dominican Republic . . . . .	—	—
Ecuador . . . . .	—	—
Egypt . . . . .	r.	—
Estonia . . . . .	r.	—
Ethiopia . . . . .	—	—
Finland . . . . .	r.	r.
France . . . . .	r.	s.
Syria and Lebanon . . . . .	r.	—
Germany . . . . .	r.	s.
Greece . . . . .	r.	r.
Guatemala . . . . .	—	—
Haiti . . . . .	—	—
Honduras . . . . .	—	—
Hungary . . . . .	r.	r.
Iceland . . . . .	—	—
India . . . . .	r.	—
Iran . . . . .	r.	r.
Iraq . . . . .	r.	—
Ireland . . . . .	r.	r.
Italy . . . . .	r.	—
Italian colonies . . . . .	r.	—
Japan . . . . .	r.	—
Latvia . . . . .	r.	r.
Liberia . . . . .	—	—
Liechtenstein . . . . .	—	—
Lithuania . . . . .	r.	s.
Luxemburg . . . . .	r.	—
Mexico . . . . .	r.	r.
Monaco . . . . .	r.	s.
Netherlands (including Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao) . . . . .	r.	r.
New Zealand . . . . .	r.	—
Nicaragua . . . . .	r.	r.
Norway . . . . .	r.	r.
Panama . . . . .	s.	s.
Paraguay . . . . .	—	—
Peru . . . . .	s.	—
Poland . . . . .	r.	r.
Portugal . . . . .	r.	r.
Roumania . . . . .	r.	r.
Salvador . . . . .	—	—
San Marino . . . . .	—	—
Siam . . . . .	r.	—
Spain . . . . .	r.	s.
Sudan . . . . .	r.	r.
Sweden . . . . .	r.	r.
Switzerland . . . . .	r.	r.
Turkey . . . . .	r.	r.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics . . . . .	—	—
Uruguay . . . . .	r.	—
Venezuela . . . . .	—	—
Yugoslavia . . . . .	r.	s.

Geneva, April 20th, 1946.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS**

**Summary of Annual Reports for 1944/45  
prepared by the Secretariat**

**CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC IN OBSCENE  
PUBLICATIONS**

1. Paragraph (ii) of the introductory remarks to the questionnaire on obscene publications (form of annual reports)<sup>1</sup> reads: "Governments are requested to send their annual reports to the Secretary-General on or before November 1st in each year. The report should relate to the twelve months ending June 30th, except for the purpose of the statistical information asked for in questions 1 and 2, in which cases the calendar year immediately preceding the date of the report should be taken."

2. Reports on the circulation of and traffic in obscene publications have this year been submitted by or on behalf of the following countries, dependencies, protectorates, colonies, mandated territories, etc.:<sup>2</sup>

*United Kingdom.*

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

Bahamas.  
Barbados.  
Basutoland (—).  
Bechuanaland (—).  
Cyprus (—).  
Gold Coast.  
British Guiana (—).  
British Honduras (—).  
Mauritius (—).  
New Hebrides (—).

Nigeria.  
Nyasaland (—).  
Palestine.<sup>3</sup>  
Sierra Leone (—).  
Swaziland (—).  
Tanganyika (—).<sup>3</sup>  
Transjordan (—).<sup>3</sup>  
Windward Islands (Dominica (—),<sup>3</sup>  
St. Lucia).  
Zanzibar (—).<sup>3</sup>

*India.*

*Ireland (—).*

<sup>1</sup> See Circular Letter 35.1940.IV.

<sup>2</sup> Countries which sent in reports, but stated either that there were no cases or that the trade in and production of obscene publications did not exist, are marked thus: (—).

<sup>3</sup> The report refers to the calendar year 1944.

## QUESTION I

### OFFENCES DISCOVERED

Please give full information as to offences discovered during the year and of the action taken. It should be stated whether the cases relate (a) wholly to your own country or (b) partly to another country (giving the name of the country).

### Replies.

UNITED KINGDOM. — During the year ended December 31st, 1944, criminal proceedings were taken in 4 cases of trafficking in obscene wares. Particulars of these cases are given below.<sup>1</sup>

(1) A dealer in secondhand wares was charged with selling indecent magazines. The court ordered the destruction of 17 magazines. (United States of America.)

(2) A firm of dealers in photographs was charged with selling indecent photographs, 49 of which, out of a total of 440, were ordered for destruction. (Great Britain.)

(3) A person charged with sending an indecent communication through the post was fined £1 and 13s. 2d. costs. (Great Britain.)

(4) A person charged with sending an indecent article and communication through the post was sentenced to a fine of £5 or imprisonment for 30 days. (Great Britain.)

In addition to the foregoing cases, the postal authorities detained 1 letter sent from a "poste restante" address, the sender of which could not be traced, and 1 parcel containing indecent photographs. There was no handwriting on the parcel and therefore no evidence on which proceedings could be based.

The Customs report 3 cases which resulted in the seizure of 5 books — 4 found in passengers' luggage and 1 sent by parcel post.<sup>2</sup>

### INDIA.

*Assam.* — The Criminal Investigation Department reports the putting on sale of an 'obscene book at Dinapur in November 1944. Copies in English and Hindi were seized and destroyed after the seller had been sentenced to a fine of 300 rupees or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for three weeks.

*Bengal.* — The Criminal Investigation Department reports 1 case involving 4 obscene books coming from another country. The name of the publisher and the place of publication not having been inserted, it was impossible to identify the country of origin. The accused was convicted under Section 292 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to a fine of 5 rupees.

*Bombay.* — The Commissioner of Police states that 1 prosecution, pending in Court, took place in connection with the publication of an obscene book in Bombay.

*Calcutta.* — 8 offences were discovered, all of them relating wholly to India. Of 11 persons prosecuted under Section 292 of the Penal Code for selling or possessing for sale obscene pamphlets and photographs, 4 were acquitted, 1 was sentenced to be detained till the rising of the Court and to a fine of 100 rupees or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for three weeks, 1 to a fine of 50 rupees or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for one month, and 1 to a fine of 200 rupees or, in default, rigorous imprisonment for three months. 2 cases, in which 4 persons are implicated, are pending. The trial of 7 persons prosecuted under Section 292/114 of the Penal Code is also pending.

*Karachi.* — The Collector of Customs reports 2 cases, in 1 of which the offensive matter came from the United Kingdom. No prosecutions took place. The publications, which were confiscated, consisted of a cyclostyled copy of an obscene book and of 4 post-cards found in the baggage of a crew.

*Madras.* — The Collector of Customs states that 1 offence was discovered in the *Outports*. The offensive matter, which came from Ceylon, consisted of 10 obscene pictures and was seized from a passenger. The articles were confiscated under Section 167 (8) of the Sea Customs

<sup>1</sup> The country of origin of the goods, where known, is shown in brackets.

<sup>2</sup> The total number of offences discovered during the year was 9. The publications came from abroad in 4 cases. Both figures include packets, etc., stopped in course of transit by the postal and Customs authorities.

Act and a fine of 10 rupees was imposed. The report adds that there is no reason to suppose that any organised plan exists for the importation of such articles.

• *Punjab.* — The Criminal Investigation Department reports the discovery of 2 offences, resulting in 10 prosecutions. All ended in conviction.

• *Sind.* — In the 1 case reported by the Criminal Investigation Department, the accused, found in possession of obscene photographs, was fined 50 rupees.

*United Provinces.* — The Criminal Investigation Department reports 2 offences, resulting in 2 prosecutions. In one case, the accused, charged with selling obscene pictures, was admonished by the Court; the other, brought under Section 292/293 of the Penal Code, is still pending.

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

*Gold Coast.* — 3 cases were discovered and brought before the Court. 6 persons were involved, all of whom were convicted. The cases related wholly to the Gold Coast.

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### QUESTION 2

#### COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CENTRAL AUTHORITIES

*Please give particulars of any cases during the year in which communications have been sent to or received from other central authorities, giving the name of the central authority.*

Only negative replies have been received to this question.

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### QUESTION 3

#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

*Under this heading shall be given an account of any changes in legislation, difficulties experienced, new questions arising, etc.*

#### Replies.

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

*Bahamas.* — There is no known traffic in obscene publications in the Bahamas.

*Barbados.* — So far as is known or suspected, there are no dealings in obscene publications and consequently no difficulties have been experienced.

*Gold Coast.* — Obscene publications are unknown in the Gold Coast. Those in respect of which proceedings were taken were imported, probably from South America, by African seamen.

*Palestine.* — Obscene publications published abroad are excluded from Palestine by order of the High Commissioner under section 20 (i) of the Press Ordinance.

• *Windward Islands: St. Lucia.* — There is no circulation of obscene literature in the colony.

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ANNEX

TABLE SHOWING THE POSITION WITH REGARD TO RATIFICATION  
AND SIGNATURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION  
FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF AND TRAFFIC  
IN OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS<sup>1</sup>

- a. signifies that the Convention applies to colonies, oversea possessions, protectorates or territories under the sovereignty or authority of a State which has acceded to the Convention on their behalf as provided in Article XIII.  
r. indicates ratification or definitive accession.  
s. indicates signature or accession not yet perfected by ratification.

Afghanistan	r.	Colombia	r.
Union of South Africa	r.	Costa Rica	s.
Albania	r.	Cuba	r.
United States of America	—	Czechoslovakia	r.
Argentine Republic	s.	Danzig	r.
Australia	r. <sup>2</sup>	Denmark	r.
Belgium	r. <sup>3</sup>	Dominican Republic	—
Bolivia	—	Ecuador	—
Brazil	r.	Egypt	r.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	r.	Estonia	r.
Bahamas	a.	Ethiopia	—
Barbados	a.	Finland	r.
Basutoland	a.	France	r.
Bechuanaland	a.	Morocco	a.
Bermuda	a.	Germany	r.
Burma	a.	Greece	r.
Ceylon	a.	Guatemala	r.
Cyprus	a.	Haiti	s.
Falkland Islands	a.	Honduras	s.
Fiji	a.	Hungary	r.
Gambia	a.	India	r.
Gibraltar	a.	Iran	r.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	a.	Iraq	r.
Gold Coast	a.	Ireland	r.
British Guiana	a.	Italy	r.
British Honduras	a.	Japan	r.
Hong-Kong	a.	Latvia	r.
Jamaica	a.	Liberia	—
Kenya	a.	Liechtenstein	—
Leeward Islands	a.	Lithuania	s.
Federated Malay States	a.	Luxemburg	r.
Unfederated Malay States	a.	Mexico	—
Malta	a.	Monaco	r.
Mauritius	a.	Netherlands (Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)	r.
Newfoundland	a.	New Zealand	r.
Nigeria	a.	Nicaragua	—
Nyasaland	a.	Norway	r.
Palestine	a.	Panama	s.
Northern Rhodesia	a.	Paraguay	r.
Southern Rhodesia	a.	Peru	s.
St. Helena	a.	Poland	r.
Sarawak	—	Portugal	r.
Seychelles	a.	Roumania	r.
Sierra Leone	a.	Salvador	r.
British Solomon Islands	a.	San Marino	r.
Somaliland	a.	Sa'udi Arabia	—
Straits Settlements	a.	Siam	r.
Swaziland	a.	Spain	r.
Tanganyika	a.	Sudan	—
Transjordan	a.	Sweden	—
Trinidad and Tobago	a.	Switzerland	r.
Uganda	a.	Turkey	r.
Windward Islands	a.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	r.
Zanzibar	a.	Uruguay	s.
Bulgaria	r.	Venezuela	—
Canada	r.	Yugoslavia	r.
Chile	—		
China	r.		

<sup>1</sup> Reservations made with regard to the application of the Convention are not given.

<sup>2</sup> Including Papua and Norfolk Island and the mandated territories of New Guinea and Nauru.

<sup>3</sup> Including the Belgian Congo and mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi.

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Union of South Africa	r.	Costa Rica	s.
Albania	r.	Cuba	r.
United States of America	—	Czechoslovakia	r.
Argentine Republic	s.	Danzig	r.
Australia	r. <sup>2</sup>	Denmark	r.
Belgium	r. <sup>3</sup>	Dominican Republic	—
Bolivia	—	Ecuador	—
Brazil	r.	Egypt	r.
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	r.	Estonia	r.
Bahamas	a.	Ethiopia	—
Barbados	a.	Finland	r.
Basutoland	a.	France	r.
Bechuanaland	a.	Morocco	a.
Bermuda	a.	Germany	r.
Burma	a.	Greece	r.
Ceylon	a.	Guatemala	r.
Cyprus	a.	Haiti	s.
Falkland Islands	a.	Honduras	s.
Fiji	a.	Hungary	r.
Gambia	a.	India	r.
Gibraltar	a.	Iran	r.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	a.	Iraq	r.
Gold Coast	a.	Ireland	r.
British Guiana	a.	Italy	r.
British Honduras	a.	Japan	r.
Hong-Kong	a.	Latvia	r.
Jamaica	a.	Liberia	—
Kenya	a.	Liechtenstein	—
Leeward Islands	a.	Lithuania	s.
Federated Malay States	a.	Luxemburg	r.
Unfederated Malay States	a.	Mexico	—
Malta	a.	Monaco	r.
Mauritius	a.	Netherlands (Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçao)	r.
Newfoundland	a.	New Zealand	r.
Nigeria	a.	Nicaragua	—
Nyasaland	a.	Norway	e.
Palestine	a.	Panama	s.
Northern Rhodesia	a.	Paraguay	r.
Southern Rhodesia	a.	Peru	s.
St. Helena	a.	Poland	r.
Sarawak	—	Portugal	r.
Seychelles	a.	Roumania	r.
Sierra Leone	a.	Salvador	r.
British Solomon Islands	a.	San Marino	r.
Somaliland	a.	Sa'udi Arabia	—
Straits Settlements	a.	Siam	r.
Swaziland	a.	Spain	r.
Tanganyika	a.	Sudan	—
Transjordan	a.	Sweden	—
Trinidad and Tobago	a.	Switzerland	r.
Uganda	a.	Turkey	r.
Windward Islands	a.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	r.
Zanzibar	a.	Uruguay	s.
Bulgaria	r.	Venezuela	—
Canada	r.	Yugoslavia	r.
Chile	—		
China	r.		

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