

# Standard Forms of Laws

For The Repression of Prostitution, The Control  
of Venereal Diseases, The Establishment and  
Management of Reformatories for Women  
and Girls, and Suggestions for a Law  
Relating to Feeble-Minded  
Persons



*Statement of General Pershing, in a  
Letter to Lord Milner, May 7, 1918:*

"Many of us who have experi-  
mented with licensed prostitution  
or kindred measures, hoping there-  
by to minimize the physical evils,  
have been forced to the conclusion  
that they are really ineffective.  
Abraham Flexner has argued the  
case so convincingly that on the  
scientific side it seems to me there  
is no escape from the conclusion  
that what he terms 'abolition' as  
distinguished from 'regulation' is  
the only effective mode of com-  
bating this age-long evil."

19-25152

WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS  
COMMISSIONS ON TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES  
Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES  
INTERDEPARTMENTAL SOCIAL HYGIENE BOARD  
WASHINGTON

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December 14, 1918.

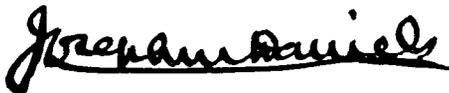
Chairman,  
Commission on Training Camp Activities,  
War and Navy Departments,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

It is the opinion of the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board that it would be of great value if the achievements of the country in combating prostitution and venereal disease, since the mobilization of the armed forces, could be conserved. Success in this matter depends very largely upon the enforcement of well-conceived laws and the existence of proper institutional facilities. Much could be accomplished if the several States of the Union should adopt standard forms of laws for the repression of prostitution, the control of venereal disease and for the rehabilitative and curative treatment of sex offenders and of actual and potential carriers of venereal disease.

It is requested, therefore, that the Law Enforcement Division of the Commission on Training Camp Activities prepare and submit standard forms of laws covering these subjects, which can be transmitted to the legislatures of the various States for their consideration.

Very truly,



Secretary of the Navy,  
Chairman, Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board.

D. O. F. D.  
AUG 20 1919

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*Compiled by*  
THE LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION  
*of the*  
COMMISSIONS ON TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES  
*of the*  
WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS  
*and approved by*  
THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL SOCIAL HYGIENE BOARD

## Index to Forms

	PAGE
1. Standard Form of Law for the Repression of Prostitution.....	9
2. Standard Form of Law on Fornication...	11
3. Standard Form of Injunction and Abatement Act.....	12
4. Standard Form of Law for the Control of Venereal Disease.....	18
5. Standard Form of Law for the Removal of Officers Guilty of Non-feasance or Misfeasance in Office.....	20
6. Standard Form of Law for the Establishment and Management of Reformatories for Women and Girls.....	24
7. Suggestions for a Standard Form of Law concerning the care of the Feeble-minded.	29

## Preface

“The federal government has pledged its word that as far as care and vigilance can accomplish the result, the men committed to its charge will be returned to the homes and communities that so generously gave them with no scars except those won in honorable conflict.” These are the words of President Wilson. Since the beginning of the mobilization of the armed forces the government has carried out a program for combating prostitution and venereal disease without parallel in any other country.

That prostitution and venereal disease at the beginning of the period of mobilization presented the greatest single menace to military efficiency can not now be doubted. That prostitution and venereal disease can be greatly reduced, has been demonstrated by the combined experience of the country in the past eighteen months. If these twin evils menace the efficiency of the military forces in time of war they present a constant menace to the whole population in times of peace. If it is a military necessity to combat them to keep the soldier and sailor fit to fight, it is equally as vital that in times of peace, society meet and defeat these greatest of all foes to civilian happiness and efficiency.

The Standard Forms of Laws herein presented have been prepared by the Law Enforcement Division of the Commission on Training Camp Activities for presentation to the legislature of the various States for their consideration. They are drawn with a view of furnishing legal machinery for the protection of society against both the moral and physical hazards incident to prostitution and also for the rehabilitative treatment of sex offenders themselves. In the preparation of them the combined experience of the country in its fight on vice and venereal disease since the beginning of the period of mobilization has been taken into account. The provisions of the suggested forms are directed at that class of persons who willingly engage in illicit sex indulgence, and at the allied class of persons who take advantage of that willingness to obtain profit or indulgence for themselves.

No attempt has been made herein to touch the following classes of sex crimes: those which contain the elements of violence or deceit; those involving

unnatural practices; those designed chiefly to protect the marriage relation, as bigamy and the like. Each of these classes present subjects which, for the most part, are quite removed from what is commonly regarded as prostitution and which are very generally covered by existing statutes in most states, though not as well in some as in others.

Statutes similar to the forms here presented, or similar to parts thereof, prevail in many States. In States where this is the case, it is suggested that the particular form, or portion thereof, dealing with a subject adequately covered by existing law, be omitted from a legislative program designed to cover the whole subject.

*Before any of the forms are introduced as bills they should be carefully examined by an attorney in the state concerned in order that such changes may be made therein as will bring them into harmony with the legal usage and procedure in that state.*

Form Number 1 is designed to meet prostitution in the various forms which it has lately assumed and to suggest a method of dealing with convicted persons. The attempt has been made so to arrange section one as that any one of the items covering a subject already adequately covered by existing law in a particular state may be stricken out. Section five has been so arranged so that a reference may be made in item "e" thereof to a section or sections of existing law in a particular state, and that the method of dealing with convicted sex offenders which is suggested in the form may be made applicable to persons convicted of violating such sections. The form is designed to penalize male as well as female offenders.

Form Number 2 deals with fornication. While adultery is penalized in practically every state in the Union, there are some states in which fornication as such is not a crime. Any series of laws designed to repress prostitution and which overlooks the basic offense of fornication would fail of its full purpose.

Form Number 3 is the well-known Injunction and Abatement Act. Acts similar to the form presented prevail in at least thirty-one states of the Union, but some of the Acts are so worded as to rob them of their full force. In a state where an injunction and abatement act prevails, it is necessary only to examine its provisions in connection with the provisions of the form presented here with a view

to making such amendments as will cure the defects, if any, in the existing Act.

Form Number 4 is a standard form of law for the control of venereal disease. The form is approved by the Surgeons General of the Army, Navy and the United States Public Health Service. It declares the basic principles of venereal disease control and invests the health authorities with power to promulgate rules and regulations in furtherance of its purpose.

Form Number 5 is a form of "Ouster Law." It is designed to give to the public officer the protection of a judicial inquiry into his conduct and at the same time to provide an orderly method of removal of corrupt or incompetent officers.

Form Number 6 is a standard form of law for the establishment of Reformatories for women and girls. While the methods employed in dealing with women and girls in the foremost reformatory institutions of the country are essentially the same, it is desirable that they be committed to separate institutions. The form has been so drawn as that it can be adapted for use in establishing a reformatory for either women or girls. The age limits have been so stated as to overlap by two years in order that the accelerated or retarded physical or mental development and the needs of particular subjects may be taken into account in commitments.

Following form Number 6 are suggestions for a law for the examination and commitment of feeble-minded persons and for the establishment of institutions for the custodial care of such persons. The suggestions have been drawn by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 50 Union Square, New York City. It is essential that in any program for the repression of prostitution, that sex offenders who are feeble-minded should be given such care as will protect them from the stronger wills of vicious persons against which they are powerless, and will protect society against the constant menace which their unrestrained activity presents. Experience has shown that large numbers of prostitutes are mentally abnormal. This group requires an entirely different type of control from that required for the average sex offender. It is hoped that in states where provision has not already been made for this group that advantage will be taken of the generous offer of assistance on the part of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene as contained herein.

Prostitution cannot be repressed nor venereal disease controlled by the passage of laws alone, however well conceived the laws may be. Constant enforcement of law must be maintained in order that even a measure of success may be attained. Money must be available in order to make law enforcement and disease control possible. And finally the general citizenship must furnish a vigorous and healthy public opinion to support the general movement to grapple with and solve the problem presented.

RAYMOND B. FOSDICK, *Chairman.*  
Commission on Training Camp Activities.

Jan. 1, 1919.

## Form Number 1

### Standard Form of Law for the Repression of Prostitution

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this Act it shall be unlawful:

(a) To keep, set up, maintain or operate any place, structure, building or conveyance for the purpose of prostitution, lewdness or assignation;

(b) To occupy any place, structure, building or conveyance for the purpose of prostitution, lewdness or assignation or for any person to permit any place, structure, building or conveyance owned by him or under his control to be used for the purpose of prostitution, lewdness or assignation, with knowledge or reasonable cause to know that the same is, or is to be, used for such purpose;

(c) To receive or to offer or agree to receive any person into any place, structure, building or conveyance for the purpose of prostitution, lewdness or assignation or to permit any person to remain there for such purpose;

(d) To direct, take or transport, or to offer or agree to take or transport, any person to any place, structure or building or to any other person with knowledge or reasonable cause to know that the purpose of such directing, taking or transporting is prostitution, lewdness or assignation;

(e) To procure or to solicit or to offer to procure or solicit for the purpose of prostitution, lewdness or assignation;

(f) To reside in, enter or remain in any place, structure or building, or to enter or remain in any conveyance, for the purpose of prostitution, lewdness or assignation;

(g) To engage in prostitution, lewdness or assignation or to aid or abet prostitution, lewdness or assignation by any means whatsoever.

SECTION 2. That the term "prostitution" shall be construed to include the offering or receiving of the body for sexual intercourse for hire, and, shall also be construed to include the offering or receiving of the body for indiscriminate sexual intercourse without hire. That the term "lewdness" shall be construed to include any indecent or obscene act. That the term "assignation" shall be construed to include the making of any appointment or engagement for prostitution or lewdness or any act in furtherance of such appointment or engagement.

SECTION 3. That in the trial of any person charged with a violation of any of the provisions of Section 1 of this Act, testimony of a prior conviction, or testimony concerning the reputation of any place, structure or building and of the person or persons who reside in or frequent the same and of the defendant shall be admissible in evidence in support of the charge.

SECTION 4. That any person who shall be found to have committed two or more violations of any of the provisions of Section 1 of this Act within a period of one year next preceding the date named in an indictment, information or charge of violating any of the provisions of Section 1 of

this Act shall be deemed guilty in the first degree. That any person who shall be found to have committed a single violation of any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty in the second degree.

SECTION 5. (a) That any person who shall be deemed guilty in the first degree, as set forth in Section 4, shall be subject to imprisonment in, or commitment to, any penal or reformatory institution in this state for not less than one nor more than three years; Provided, That in case of a commitment to a reformatory institution the commitment shall be made for an indeterminate period of time of not less than one nor more than three years in duration, and the Board of Managers or Directors of the reformatory institution shall have authority to discharge or to place on parole any person so committed after the service of the minimum term, or any part thereof, and to require the return to the said institution for the balance of the maximum term of any person who shall violate the terms or conditions of the parole.

(b) That any person who shall be deemed guilty in the second degree, as set forth in Section 4, shall be subject to imprisonment for not more than one year; Provided, That the sentence imposed, or any part thereof, may be suspended, and Provided further that the defendant may be placed on probation in the care of a probation officer designated by law or theretofore appointed by the Court upon the recommendation of five responsible citizens.

(c) That probation or parole shall be granted or ordered in the case of a person infected with venereal disease only on such terms and conditions as shall insure medical treatment therefor and prevent the spread thereof, and the court may order any convicted defendant to be examined for venereal disease.

(d) That no girl or woman who shall be convicted under this Act shall be placed on probation or on parole in the care or charge of any person except a woman probation officer.

(e) That persons convicted of violating sections————  
————of the Criminal Code 191— of this State shall be dealt with as provided in this Section, and in the prosecutions of such persons the provisions of Sections 2, 3, 4 and 6 shall be applicable.

SECTION 6. That prosecutions for the violation of any of the provisions of Section 1 of this Act shall be tried in the courts of this state wherein misdemeanors (offenses) are triable except as to such courts the jurisdiction of which is so limited by the Constitution of this State as that the said jurisdiction cannot by statute be extended to include criminal actions of the character herein described.

SECTION 7. That the declaration by the courts of any of the provisions of this Act as being in violation of the Constitution of this State shall not invalidate the remaining provisions.

SECTION 8. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

## Form Number 2

### Standard Form of Law on Fornication

SECTION 1. That any unmarried person who shall have sexual intercourse with a person of the opposite sex shall be deemed guilty of fornication, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment for not more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment; Provided, That the sentence imposed or any part thereof may be suspended with or without probation in the discretion of the court.

### Form Number 3

#### Standard Form of Injunction and Abatement Act

This form is based largely on the law of Minnesota, but contains provisions taken from the laws of a number of other states.

SECTION I. *Terms Defined.* For the purpose of this act the terms place, person, nuisance are defined as follows: place shall include any building, erection, or place or any separate part or portion thereof or the ground itself; person shall include any individual, corporation, association, partnership, trustee, lessee, agent, or assignee; Nuisance shall mean any place as above defined in or upon which lewdness, assignation, or prostitution is conducted, permitted, continued, or exists, and the personal property and contents used in conducting or maintaining any such place for any such purpose.

SECTION II. *Who Are Guilty.* Any person who shall use, occupy, establish, or conduct a nuisance as defined in section I, or aid or abet therein, and the owner, agent, or lessee of any interest in any such nuisance together with the persons employed in or in control of any such nuisance by any such owner, agent, or lessee shall be guilty of maintaining a nuisance and shall be enjoined as hereinafter provided.

SECTION III. *Action to Enjoin and Abate and Who May Maintain Same.* Whenever a nuisance exists the attorney general of the state, the county attorney or any person who is a citizen of the county or has an office therein may bring an action in equity in the name of the State of ....., upon the relation of such attorney general, county attorney, or person to abate such nuisance and to perpetually enjoin the person or persons maintaining the same from further maintenance thereof.

SECTION IV. *Jurisdiction and Procedure—Temporary Injunction.* Such action shall be brought in the..... court of the county in which the property is located. At or before the commencement of the action a verified complaint alleging the facts constituting the nuisance shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county together with a notice of the pendency of the action, containing the names of the parties, the object of the action, and a brief description of the property affected thereby. Such notice shall be immediately recorded by the county clerk. After the filing of the complaint, application for a temporary injunction may be made to the..... court or a judge thereof who shall grant a hearing thereon within ten days thereafter. Where such application for a temporary injunction has been made, the court or judge thereof may, on application of the complainant, issue an *ex parte* restraining order restraining the respondents and all other persons from removing or in any manner interfering with the personal property and contents of the place where such nuisance is alleged to exist until the decision of the court or judge granting or refusing such

temporary injunction and until the further order of the court thereon. The restraining order may be served by handing to and leaving a copy of said order with any person in charge of said place or residing therein, or by posting a copy thereof in a conspicuous place at or upon one or more of the principal doors or entrances to such place, or by both such delivery and posting. The officer serving such restraining order shall forthwith make and return into court an inventory of the personal property and contents situated in and used in conducting or maintaining such nuisance. Any violation of such restraining order shall be a contempt of court, and where such order is so posted mutilation or removal thereof, while the same remains in force, shall be a contempt of court, provided such posted order contains thereon or therein a notice to that effect. A copy of the complaint together with a notice of the time and place of the hearing of the application for a temporary injunction shall be served upon the respondents at least five days before such hearing. If the hearing be then continued at the instance of any respondent, the temporary writ as prayed shall be granted as a matter of course. Each respondent so notified shall serve upon the complainant or his attorney a verified answer on or before the date fixed in said notice for said hearing and such answer shall be filed with the clerk of the court wherein such cause is triable, but the court or judge may allow additional time for so answering, providing such extension of time shall not prevent the issuing of said temporary writ as prayed for. The allegations of the answer shall be deemed to be traversed without further pleading. If upon the hearing the allegations be sustained to the satisfaction of the court or judge, the court or judge shall issue a temporary injunction without bond restraining the respondents and any other person or persons from continuing the nuisance. When the temporary injunction has been granted, it shall be binding on the respondents throughout the judicial district. Any violation thereof shall be contempt of court to be punished as hereinafter provided. If at the time of granting a temporary injunction, it shall further appear that the person owning, in control, or in charge of the nuisance so enjoined has received five days' notice of the hearing and unless such person shall show to the satisfaction of the court or judge that the nuisance complained of has been abated, or that such person proceeded forthwith to enforce his rights under the provisions of section XII of this act, the court or judge shall forthwith issue an order closing the place against its use for any purpose until final decision shall be rendered on the application for a permanent injunction. Such order shall also continue in effect for such further period the restraining order above provided if already issued, or, if not so issued, shall include such an order restraining for such period the removal or interference with the personal property and contents located thereat or therein as hereinbefore provided, and such restraining order shall be served and the inventory of such property shall be made and filed as hereinbefore provided; provided, however, that the owner or owners of any real or personal property so closed or restrained or to be closed or restrained may appear at any time between the filing of the complaint and the hearing

on the application for a permanent injunction and, upon payment of all costs incurred and upon the filing of a bond by the owner of the real property with sureties to be approved by the clerk in the full value of the property to be ascertained by the court or, in vacation, by the judge, conditioned that such owner or owners will immediately abate the nuisance and prevent the same from being established or kept until the decision of the court or judge shall have been rendered on the application for a permanent injunction, then and in that case, the court, or judge in vacation, if satisfied of the good faith of the owner of the real property and of innocence on the part of any owner of the personal property of any knowledge of the use of such personal property as a nuisance and that, with reasonable care and diligence, such owner could not have known thereof, shall deliver such real or personal property or both to the respective owners thereof, and cancel or refrain from issuing at the time of the hearing on the application for the temporary injunction, as the case may be, any order or orders closing such real property or restraining the removal or interference with such personal property. The release of any real or personal property under the provisions of this section shall not release it from any judgment, lien, penalty, or liability to which it may be subjected by law.

SECTION V. *Trial Proceedings, Permanent Injunction.* The action when brought shall be noticed for trial at the first term of the court and shall have precedence over all other cases except crimes, election contests, or injunctions. In such action evidence of the general reputation of the place or an admission or finding of guilt of any person under the criminal laws against prostitution, lewdness, or assignation at any such place shall be admissible for the purpose of proving the existence of said nuisance and shall be *prima facie* evidence of such nuisance and of knowledge of and of acquiescence and participation therein on the part of the person or persons charged with maintaining said nuisance as herein defined. If the complaint is filed by a person who is a citizen of the county or has an office therein, it shall not be dismissed except upon a sworn statement by the complainant and his or its attorney, setting forth the reasons why the action should be dismissed and the dismissal approved by the county attorney in writing or in open court. If the court or judge is of the opinion that the action ought not to be dismissed, he may direct the county attorney to prosecute said action to judgment at the expense of the county, and if the action is continued more than one term of court, any person who is a citizen of the county, or has an office therein, or the attorney general or the county attorney, may be substituted for the complainant and prosecute said action to judgment. If the action is brought by a person who is a citizen of the county or has an office therein and the court finds that there were no reasonable grounds or cause for said action, the costs may be taxed to such person. If the existence of the nuisance be established upon the trial, a judgment shall be entered which shall perpetually enjoin the respondents and any other person or persons from further maintaining the nuisance at the place complained of and the respond-

ents from maintaining such nuisance elsewhere within the judicial district.

SECTION VI. *Order of Abatement.* If the existence of the nuisance be admitted or established in an action as provided in this act, or in a criminal proceeding in the ..... Court, an order of abatement shall be entered as a part of the judgment in the case, which order shall direct the removal from the place of all personal property and contents used in conducting the nuisance, and not already released under authority of the court as provided in section IV, and shall direct the sale of such thereof as belong to the respondents notified or appearing, in the manner provided for the sale of chattels under execution. Such order shall also require the renewal for one year of any bond furnished by the owner of the real property as provided in section IV, or, if not so furnished, shall continue for one year any closing order issued at the time of granting the temporary injunction, or, if no such closing order was then issued, shall include an order directing the effectual closing of the place against its use for any purpose, and so keeping it closed for a period of one year unless sooner released; *provided, however,* that the owner of any place so closed and not released under bond as hereinbefore provided may now appear and obtain such release in the manner and upon fulfilling the requirements as hereinbefore provided. The release of the property under the provisions of this section shall not release it from any judgment, lien, penalty, or liability to which it may be subject by law. Owners of unsold personal property and contents so seized must appear and claim same within ten days after such order of abatement is made and prove innocence, to the satisfaction of the court, of any knowledge of said use thereof and that with reasonable care and diligence they could not have known thereof. Every defendant in the action shall be presumed to have had knowledge of the general reputation of the place. If such innocence be so established, such unsold personal property and contents shall be delivered to the owner, otherwise it shall be sold as hereinbefore provided. If any person shall break and enter or use a place so directed to be closed, he shall be punished as for contempt as provided hereinafter. For removing and selling the personal property and contents, the officer shall be entitled to charge and receive the same fees as he would for levying upon and selling like property on execution; and for closing the place and keeping it closed, a reasonable sum shall be allowed by the court.

SECTION VII. *Duty of County Attorney—Proceeds.* In case the existence of such nuisance is established in a criminal proceeding in a court not having equitable jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of the county attorney to proceed promptly under this act to enforce the provisions and penalties thereof, and the finding of the defendant guilty in such criminal proceedings, unless reversed or set aside, shall be conclusive as against such defendant as to the existence of the nuisance. All moneys collected under this act shall be paid to the county treasurer. The proceeds of the sale of the personal property, as provided in the preceding section, shall be applied in payment of the costs of the action and abatement including the complainant's costs

or so much of such proceeds as may be necessary, except as hereinafter provided.

SECTION VIII. *Punishment for Contempt.* In case of the violation of any injunction or closing order granted under provisions of this act, or of a restraining order or the commission of any contempt of court in proceedings under this act, the court or, in vacation, a judge thereof, may summarily try and punish the offender. The proceedings shall be commenced by filing with the clerk of the court a complaint under oath, setting out and alleging facts constituting such violation, upon which the court or judge shall cause a warrant to issue, under which the defendant shall be arrested. The trial may be had upon affidavits or either party may demand the production and oral examination of the witnesses. A party found guilty of contempt under the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred nor more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three nor more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION IX. *Tax of \$300.00.* Whenever a permanent injunction issues against any person or persons for maintaining a nuisance as herein defined, there shall be imposed upon said nuisance and against the person or persons maintaining the same a tax of \$300.00; provided, however, that such tax may not be imposed upon the personal property or against the owner or owners thereof who have proven innocence as hereinbefore provided, or upon the real property or against the owner or owners thereof who shall show to the satisfaction of the court or judge thereof at the time of the granting of the permanent injunction, that he or they have in good faith permanently abated the nuisance complained of. The imposition of said tax shall be made by the court as a part of the proceeding and the clerk of said court shall make and certify a return of the imposition of said tax thereon to the county auditor, who shall enter the same as a tax upon the property and against the persons upon which or whom the lien was imposed as and when other taxes are entered, and the same shall be and remain a perpetual lien upon all property, both personal and real, used for the purpose of maintaining said nuisance except as herein excepted until fully paid; *provided* that any such lien imposed while the tax books are in the hands of the auditor shall be immediately entered therein. The payment of said tax shall not relieve the persons or property from any other taxes provided by law. The provision of the laws relating to the collection of taxes in this state, the delinquency thereof, and sale of property for taxes shall govern in the collection of the tax herein prescribed in so far as the same are applicable, and the said tax collected shall be applied in payment of any deficiency in the costs of the action and abatement on behalf of the state to the extent of such deficiency after the application thereto of the proceeds of the sale of personal property as hereinbefore provided, and the remainder of said tax together with the unexpended portion of the proceeds of the sale of personal property shall be distributed in the same manner as fines collected for the keeping of houses of ill-fame, excepting that ten per cent. of the amount of the whole tax

collected and of the whole proceeds of the sale of said personal property as provided in this act shall be paid by the treasurer to the attorney representing the state in the injunction action at the time of final judgment.

**SECTION X. *Imposition of Tax Against Property—Service on Owner.*** When such nuisance has been found to exist under any proceeding in the ..... court or as in this act provided, and the owner or agent of such place whereon the same has been found to exist was not a party to such proceeding, nor appeared therein, the said tax of three hundred dollars shall, nevertheless, be imposed against the persons served or appearing and against the property as in this act set forth. But before such tax shall be enforced against such property, the owner or agent thereof shall have appeared therein or shall be served with summons therein, and the provisions of existing laws regarding the service of process shall apply to service in proceedings under this act. The person in whose name the real estate affected by the action stands on the books of the county auditor for purposes of taxation shall be presumed to be the owner thereof, and in case of unknown persons having or claiming any ownership, right, title, or interest in property affected by the action, such may be made parties to the action by designating them in the summons and complaint as "all other persons unknown claiming any ownership, right, title, or interest in the property affected by the action" and service thereon may be had by publishing such summons in the manner prescribed by law. Any person having or claiming such ownership, right, title, or interest, and any owner or agent in behalf of himself and such owner may make, serve, and file his answer therein twenty days after such service and have trial of his rights in the premises by the court; and if said cause has already proceeded to trial or to findings and judgment, the court shall by order fix the time and place of such further trial and shall modify, add to, or confirm such findings and judgment as the case may require. Other parties to said action shall not be affected thereby.

**SECTION XI. *Other Provisions to Stand When One or More are Declared Unconstitutional.*** Should any provision or item of this act be held unconstitutional, such fact shall not be held to invalidate the other provisions and items thereof.

## Form Number 4

## Standard Form of Law for the Control of Venereal Diseases

SECTION I. That syphilis, gonorrhoea and chancroid hereinafter designated as venereal diseases are hereby declared to be contagious, infectious, communicable and dangerous to the public health. It shall be unlawful for anyone infected with these diseases or any of them to expose another person to infection.

SECTION II. Any physician or other person who makes a diagnosis in or treats a case of venereal disease, and any superintendent or manager of a hospital, dispensary, or charitable or penal institution in which there is a case of venereal disease, shall make a report of such case to the health authorities according to such form and manner as the State Board of Health shall direct.

SECTION III. State, county and municipal health officers, or their authorized deputies, within their respective jurisdictions are hereby directed and empowered, when in their judgment it is necessary to protect the public health, to make examinations of persons reasonably suspected of being infected with venereal disease, and to detain such persons until the results of such examinations are known, to require persons infected with venereal disease to report for treatment to a reputable physician and continue treatment until cured or to submit to treatment provided at public expense until cured, and also, when in their judgment it is necessary to protect the public health, to isolate or quarantine persons infected with venereal disease. It shall be the duty of all local and state health officers to investigate sources of infection of venereal disease, to cooperate with the proper officials whose duty it is to enforce laws directed against prostitution, and otherwise to use every proper means for the repression of prostitution.

SECTION IV. All persons who shall be confined or imprisoned in any state, county, or city prison in the state shall be examined for and, if infected, treated for venereal diseases by the health authorities or their deputies. The prison authorities of any state, county, or city prison are directed to make available to the health authorities such portion of any state, county, or city prison as may be necessary for a clinic or hospital wherein all persons who may be confined or imprisoned in any such prison and who are infected with venereal disease, and all such persons who are suffering with venereal disease at the time of the expiration of their terms of imprisonment, and, in case no other suitable place for isolation or quarantine is available, such other persons as may be isolated or quarantined under the provisions of Section 3, shall be isolated and treated at public expense until cured, or, in lieu of such isolation any of such persons may, in the discretion of the Board of Health, be required to report for treatment to a licensed physician, or submit to treatment provided at public expense as provided in Section 3. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with the service

of any sentence imposed by a court as a punishment for the commission of crime.

SECTION V. The State Board of Health is hereby empowered and directed to make such rules and regulations as shall in its judgment be necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of this Act, including rules and regulations providing for the control and treatment of persons isolated or quarantined under the provisions of Section 3, and such other rules and regulations, not in conflict with provisions of this Act, concerning the control of venereal diseases, and concerning the care, treatment and quarantine of persons infected therewith, as it may from time to time deem advisable. All such rules and regulations so made shall be of force and binding upon all county and municipal health officers and other persons affected by this Act, and shall have the force and effect of law.

SECTION VI. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act or any lawful rule or regulation made by the State Board of Health pursuant to the authority herein granted, or who shall fail or refuse to obey any lawful order issued by any state, county, or municipal health officer, pursuant to the authority granted in this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1000 or by imprisonment for not more than a year or by both such fine and imprisonment.

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SECTION VII. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved by:

Merritt W. Ireland, Major General, Surgeon General  
of the Army.

Wm. C. Braisted, Rear Admiral, Surgeon General of  
the Navy.

Rupert Blue, Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health  
Service.

## Form Number 5

Standard Form of Law for the Removal from Office  
of Officers Guilty of Mis-feasance or Non-  
feasance in Office, Based on the Law of  
Tennessee (Sections 1166 a-32 to 1166  
a-50, Tennessee, Code 1918)

SECTION 1. Every person holding any office of trust or profit, under and by virtue of any of the laws of the state of ....., either state, county or municipal office except such officers as are by the constitution removable only and exclusively by methods other than those provided in this Act, who shall knowingly or wilfully neglect to perform any duty enjoined upon such officer by any of the laws of the state, or any regulation or ordinance promulgated or passed pursuant to law, or who shall commit any act constituting a violation of any penal statute involving moral turpitude, shall forfeit his office and shall be ousted from such office in the manner hereinafter provided.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the attorney-general of the state, the district attorneys for the state, county attorneys and city attorneys within their respective jurisdictions on notice being received by them in writing that any officer herein mentioned has been guilty of any of the acts, omissions or offenses set out in section 1, of this act forthwith to investigate such complaint, and if upon investigation he shall find that there is a reasonable cause for such complaint he shall forthwith institute proceedings in the court of the proper county, to oust such officer from his office.

SECTION 3. The petition or complaint shall be in the name of the state of ....., and may be filed upon the relation of the attorney-general of the state or district attorney for the state, or the county attorney in the case of county officers, and of the city attorney, or the district attorney for the state, in case of municipal officers, and in all cases it may be filed without the concurrence of any of said officers upon the relation of ten or more citizens and freeholders of the state, county or city as the case may be upon their giving the usual security for costs. It shall also be the duty of the attorney-general of the state, in the case of state officers, and of the district attorney for the state and the county attorney if there be one for the county, in the case of county officers, and of the city attorney, or the district attorney for the state, in case of municipal officers to file such petition or complaint, upon being directed or requested in writing so to do by the governor.

SECTION 4. Such proceedings against state officers, when brought by or upon relation of the attorney-general of the state, shall be at the expense of the state; when brought against county officers by or upon the relation of any of the officers above named shall be at the expense of the county when brought against municipal officers by or upon the relation of the city attorney, or the district attorney for the

state they shall be at the expense of the municipality; and when brought by or upon the relation of citizens and freeholders, they shall be at the expense of relators; provided, that in all cases, where such proceedings are successful, full costs shall be adjudged against the defendant; and provided further that it shall be the duty of the attorney-general of the state upon request of relator citizens and freeholders, to aid and assist in the prosecution of such proceedings against county officers, and of city attorneys or the district attorneys for the state, upon like request, to aid and assist in the prosecution of such proceedings against municipal officers other than themselves.

SECTION 5. The governor shall have power, and it shall be his duty whenever he has knowledge that reasonable grounds exist for the proceedings authorized by this act against any state, county or municipal officer to direct the attorney general of the state or district attorney or county attorney or city attorney, as the case may be, to institute and prosecute the same against the offending officer. And the governor may in all cases employ on behalf of the state additional counsel to aid in the prosecution of such proceedings.

SECTION 6. The accused shall be named as defendant, and the petition or complaint, except when filed upon the relation of the law officers of the state, district, county or municipality, shall be verified by oath or affidavit, shall state the charges against defendant with reasonable certainty, and be subject to amendment as in other actions.

SECTION 7. Upon the filing of the complaint or petition for the writ of ouster, a summons shall issue for the defendant, and there shall accompany the summons and be served upon the defendant, a copy of the complaint or petition filed against him, and the defendant shall have the right to answer within twenty days from such service, but only upon his oath or solemn affirmation equivalent to his oath. The petition and answer shall constitute the only pleadings allowed, and all allegations in the answer shall be deemed controverted, and any and all questions as to the sufficiency of the petition or complaint shall be raised and determined upon the trial of the case, and if such petition or complaint is held to be insufficient in form, the same shall be amended at once, and such amendment shall not delay the trial of the case. The proceedings under this act shall be conducted in accordance with the procedure of courts of equity where not otherwise expressly provided herein, and all courts having cognizance of proceedings hereunder are hereby given the full jurisdiction and powers of equity with respect to such proceedings.

SECTION 8. Said proceedings in ouster shall be summary and triable as an equitable action, and shall have precedence over civil and criminal actions, and shall be tried at the first term after the filing of the complaint or petition herein named; provided the answer herein named shall have been on file at least ten days before the day of trial. A continuance or change of venue to another court or to the ..... court of another county may be granted on either side for good cause shown, but no continuance shall be granted by an agreement of the parties.

SECTION 9. If the defendant shall be found guilty, judgment of ouster shall be rendered against him, and he shall be ousted from his office.

SECTION 10. Either party may appeal or prosecute a writ of error to the supreme court, from the final judgment or decree, but such appeal or writ of error shall not operate to suspend or vacate the judgment or decree, but the same shall remain in full force until vacated, reversed or modified by the supreme court.

SECTION 11. Upon petition or complaint being filed praying for a writ of ouster against any of the officers herein named, the court, judge or chancellor may, on application, suspend such officer or officers so accused from performing any of the duties of their office, pending a final hearing and determination of the matter and thereupon the vacancy shall be filled as the law provides for the filling of vacancies in such office, and such person or persons so filling such vacancy shall carry on the duties of the office until such hearing shall be finally determined or until the successor of the officer so suspended shall be elected or appointed as provided by law, and shall have qualified. Such officer so temporarily filling the office shall receive the same salary and fees as are provided by law to be paid to the officer so suspended.

SECTION 12. No person shall be suspended under the provisions of this act until at least five days' notice of the application for the order of suspension shall be served upon him, which notice shall set forth the time and place of the hearing of said application, and said officer shall have the right to appear and make any defense that he may have and shall be entitled to a full hearing upon the charges contained in the complaint and upon the application for the order of suspension; and no order of suspension shall be made except upon finding of good cause therefor. If on final hearing of the complaint or petition herein provided the officer is not removed from office, he shall, if he has been suspended, be immediately restored to his office, and be allowed his full costs and the salary and fees of his office during the time of his suspension, as the case may be against the state, county or municipality, to be taxed and paid as in other cases.

SECTION 13. The attorney-general of the state, the district attorneys for the state, county attorneys and city attorneys shall have the power and they are hereby directed whenever complaint has been made and the names of the witnesses furnished them, or whenever they deem necessary, to issue subpoenas for such witnesses so furnished them and for such persons as they have reason to believe have any knowledge of the complaint made, to appear before said attorney-general of the state, district attorney for the state, county attorney or city attorney, at a time and place to be designated in the subpoena then and there to testify concerning the subject-matter set out in the complaint.

SECTION 14. Each witness shall be sworn true answers to make to all questions propounded to him, touching the matter under investigation and the testimony of each witness shall be reduced to writing and be signed by the witness. The attorney-general of the state, the district attor-

neys for the state, county attorneys and city attorneys are hereby authorized and empowered to administer the necessary oaths and affirmations to such witnesses. Any disobedience to such subpoena or refusal to answer any proper questions propounded by said officers at such inquiry, shall be a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 15. No person shall be excused from testifying before said attorney-general of the state, district attorney for the state, county attorney or city attorney at such investigation, or in any investigation, or be excused from testifying in any proceeding brought in any court of competent jurisdiction under the provisions of this act, on the ground that his testimony may incriminate him; but no person shall be prosecuted or punished on account of any transaction, matter or thing concerning which he shall be compelled to testify, nor shall such testimony be used against him for any crime or misdemeanor under the laws of this state.

SECTION 16. In all appeals to the supreme court, the supreme court may adopt any procedure not inconsistent with this act, which it may deem necessary for a full and final hearing and determination of the cause; and said court, on appeal shall either affirm the judgment or decree of the lower court or enter such final judgment as it deems that justice may require. On appeal, said cause shall stand for trial at the first term after such appeal is perfected and filed and shall have precedence over all civil and criminal cases.

SECTION 17. The attorney-general of the state shall, on his own initiative and without any complaint having been made to him or request made of him, institute proceedings in ouster against any of the state, county and municipal officers, under the provisions of this act, and the district attorneys for the state, county attorneys and city attorneys, within their respective jurisdictions, shall institute such actions without complaint being made to them or request made of them as they are authorized to institute upon request made of them or complaint made to them, when they have information that any officer described in Section 1 is guilty of any act of omission or commission described in Section 1.

SECTION 18. Nothing in this act shall be construed as repealing any law now in force in this state making it a crime or misdemeanor for said public officers to violate certain statutes of this state, and providing a punishment for said violation; and proceedings under this act shall not be a bar to proceedings under any criminal statute of this state now in force or which may be in force.

SECTION 19. If for any reason any section or part of this act shall be held to be unconstitutional or invalid, then that fact shall not invalidate any other part of this act, but the same shall be enforced without reference to the part so held to be invalid.

### Form Number 6

#### Standard Form of Law for the Establishment of a Reformatory for Women or Girls, Based Largely on the Connecticut Statute (Laws of Connecticut, 1917, Chapter 358)

It will be noted that the statute provides that at least three women shall be on the Board of Directors. Where, under the Constitution of a particular state, a woman cannot hold office the same purpose can be served by providing for a Board of Directors of four men and three women, the latter to serve as advisory members.

If any legal difficulty is anticipated from the provisions of discharge and parole on account of the fact that they would be construed as an attempt by the legislature to vest in the Board of Directors power to pardon (usually vested in the Governor of the state) the wording can be so changed as to permit the Board of Directors to recommend discharge and parole to the Governor.

SECTION 1. A State (reformatory for girls) (Reformatory for women) to be known as the (..... State Reformatory for Girls) (..... State Farm for Women) is established.

SECTION 2. The (..... State Reformatory for Girls) (..... State Farm for Women) shall be under the management of seven directors, who shall be appointed by the Governor, and at least three of whom shall be women. Within sixty days after the passage of this act, the Governor shall appoint one director for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, one for five years, one for six years, and one for seven; and one year from the first day of the next month after their appointment and annually thereafter, the Governor shall appoint one director for seven years. He shall also fill by appointment any vacancies that may occur for the unexpired term or terms thereof. The Governor shall have power to remove any of said directors, for cause. The directors shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be paid their necessary expenses incurred while engaged in the performance of their official duties.

SECTION 3. The directors are authorized to purchase in the name of the state as a site for said farm, not less than two hundred acres of suitable land. The board of directors is authorized to use, if practicable, for the purpose of said institution, any site owned by and not already used by the state.

SECTION 4. The directors shall cause to be prepared plans and specifications for remodeling or erecting on such

site necessary buildings for a suitable plant for the institution, which plans shall provide for cottages to be arranged for the proper classification of inmates as to the character and needs of such inmates. The directors shall furnish and equip the same ready for use. Contracts shall be made by the directors and those calling for an expenditure of over five hundred dollars shall be duly advertised and competitive bids received thereon. When such buildings have been prepared and equipped, and the necessary staff of officers has been organized, the directors shall so certify to the Governor, who thereupon shall issue a public proclamation that the institution is ready for the reception of inmates.

SECTION 5. The sum of ..... dollars is appropriated for the purchase of a site for the institution and for the preparation of the buildings necessary to start the institution and to make it ready for the reception of inmates and for the payment of salaries and running expenses for ..... fiscal year—after the passage of this Act.

SECTION 6. The directors shall have control of the institution, determine the policy of the same and make necessary rules for the discipline, instruction and labor of inmates; form a board of parole and discharge; cause to be kept proper records, including those of inmates; fix salaries of the officers of said institution, appoint from their number a president and a secretary who shall hold office for such length of time as the board may determine; hold meetings at least quarterly at said institution and audit the accounts of the superintendent quarterly. They shall report annually to the governor the general and financial condition of said institution, with such recommendations as they may desire to make.

SECTION 7. The directors shall appoint and remove at discretion, a superintendent of said institution who shall be a woman, not of their number, and who, before entering upon the duties of her office, shall give a bond to the state, with sufficient surety in the sum of five thousand dollars and shall be sworn to a faithful performance of her duties. The superintendent shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by the directors and shall reside at said institution.

SECTION 8. The superintendent shall manage said institution and have control over the inmates thereof, and shall make rules and regulations for the administration of said institution, subject to the approval of the board of directors. The superintendent shall, also, subject to the approval of the board of directors, determine the number, select, appoint and assign duties of all subordinate officers of said institution, who shall be women as far as practicable, and shall be sworn to a faithful performance of their duties.

SECTION 9. (a) Any girl not less than ten nor more than eighteen years of age who, upon conviction of the commission of any crime under the laws of this State, may be sentenced for a maximum term of imprisonment of not less than one year, and any girl not less than ten years nor

more than eighteen years of age who may, by reason of incorrigibility or delinquency be taken into custody by the Juvenile Court and committed to an institution under the laws of this State.

(b) Any woman above the age of sixteen years who, upon conviction of the commission of any crime under the laws of this State, may be sentenced for a maximum term of imprisonment of not less than one year.

May be committed to the (a) (..... State Reformatory for Girls) (b) (..... State Farm for Women).

All commitments shall be for an indeterminate period of time not to exceed three years, except where the maximum terms specified by law for the crime for which the offender was sentenced shall exceed that period in which event such maximum term shall be the limit of detention under the provisions of this Act, and in such cases it shall be the duty of the trial court to specify the maximum term for which the offender may be held under such commitment. No (a) (girl) (b) (woman) shall be transported or conveyed to the said institution by any male officer unless she also be accompanied by a woman. Authority is given to the Board of Directors to receive and detain as an inmate of institution any (a) (girl) (b) (woman) who may be sentenced by any court of the United States to a term of imprisonment of not less than one year.

SECTION 10. Said board of directors shall constitute a board of parole, and discharge. Any inmate of the institution who has been in confinement within said institution, may, upon recommendation of the superintendent, be allowed to go on parole in the discretion of a majority of the board.

SECTION 11. While upon parole, each inmate of said institution shall remain in the legal custody and under the control of the board of directors, and subject at any time to be taken back to said institution for any reason that shall seem sufficient to said board. Whenever any paroled inmate of said institution shall violate her parole and be returned to the institution, she may be required to serve the unexpired term of her maximum sentence, computed from the date of her parole, in the discretion of the board of directors, or she may be paroled again if said board of parole so decides. The request of said board of directors, or of any person authorized by the rules of said board shall be sufficient warrant to authorize any officer of said institution or any officer authorized by law to serve criminal process within this State, to take any inmate on parole into actual custody; and it shall be the duty of police officers, constables and sheriffs to arrest and hold any paroled inmate when so requested without any written warrant, and, for the performance of such duty, the officer performing the same, except officers of said institution, shall be paid by the board of directors of said institution out of the institution's funds such reasonable compensation as is provided by law for similar services in other cases.

SECTION 12. If any inmate shall escape from said institution or from any keeper or officer having her in charge

or from her place of work while engaged in working outside of said institution, she shall be returned to said institution when arrested, and may be disciplined in such manner as the board of directors may determine. All the provisions of Section eleven relating to the arrest and return of paroled inmates shall apply to the arrest and return of escaped inmates.

SECTION 13. The board of directors may return to the committing court or other appropriate court any inmate committed to said institution with recommendations for the transfer of such inmate to a prison, jail, hospital for the insane, institution for the care of the feeble-minded or other appropriate institution to which such inmate might have been committed in the first instance, and thereupon the said court may cause such inmate to be committed to an appropriate institution or dealt with according to law.

SECTION 14. If it shall appear to said board of directors that any inmate on parole, although not having completed her maximum term, has maintained a satisfactory record, and will continue to lead an orderly life if discharged, said board, by a unanimous vote of all the members present at any stated meeting thereof, may discharge such inmate from said institution.

SECTION 15. If any woman committed to said institution is, at the time of her commitment, the mother of a child under one year of age, such woman may retain such child in said institution until it attains the age of two years, when it shall be removed therefrom. The board of directors may cause such child to be placed in the care of a suitable agency for the care of children in this State and pay for the care and maintenance of such child at the rate fixed by law until the mother of such child shall be discharged, or may commit such child to the care and custody of some relative or proper person willing to assume such care and pay for such child at the same rate, if deemed necessary. Any child of a woman committed to said institution who is over one year of age at the time of its mother's commitment, and which might otherwise be left without proper care and guardianship, shall be committed by the trial court, upon the same terms as to payment as herein provided, to a suitable agency for the care of children in this State, or the care and custody of some relative or proper person willing to assume such care. If a child be born to any woman while an inmate of such institution, such child may be retained in said institution until it shall be two years of age, when it shall be removed therefrom. The board of directors may cause such child to be placed in the care of a suitable agency for the care of children in this State, and pay for the care and maintenance of such child at the rate fixed by law until the mother of such child shall have been discharged, or may commit such child to the care and custody of some relative or proper person willing to assume care, and pay for such child at the same rate, if deemed necessary.

SECTION 16. The board of directors, in making rules and regulations for the government of said institution, shall make provision, for a broad system of hygiene (in-

cluding informational hygiene, health advice, and physical training), for a system of general and vocational instruction, including useful trades and domestic science; for agricultural work; and for proper recreational facilities.

SECTION 17. This Act shall take effect from its passage, except such provisions as provide for the commitment, custody and treatment of inmates, which shall take effect upon issuance of the proclamation by the Governor as provided for in Section four.

Suggestions for a  
Standard Form of Law for the Examination and  
Commitment of Feeble-minded Persons and for  
the Establishment of an Institution for the  
Custodial Care of Such Persons

No standard form of law on this subject is available at present. As any law on this subject in a given state must be so worded as to conform to the general acts or to provisions in the constitution of that state, it is recommended that any person desiring advice or help in formulating a law to meet the needs of the feeble-minded in any given state, shall write to The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 50 Union Square, New York City. This organization has a special fund for use in helping to secure institutional care for the feeble-minded throughout the country. Through its special Committee on Mental Deficiency, of which Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Superintendent of the Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded is Chairman, The National Committee for Mental Hygiene is in a position to give advice and can, on occasion, even send special representatives to states to help in framing and securing legislation needed for the proper care of the feeble-minded. It may be added that Dr. V. V. Anderson, former Medical Director of the Municipal Court of Boston, who has had wide experience in dealing with phases of the problem of feeble-mindedness, especially that relating to the defective delinquent, has recently been appointed Psychiatrist in charge of the Mental Deficiency Work of The National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Inquiries sent to the office of this National Committee will receive the attention of Dr. Fernald or Dr. Anderson, or other persons actively connected with the work.

Though no standard form of law for use in the various states is presented here, owing to the difficulty of drafting a law to meet local conditions, without a special study of each state's need, the fundamental points to be covered in such a law can be listed as follows:

1. Administration and Supervision.
  - General. By some State Board or Commission.
  - Special. Boards of Trustees for each institution.
2. Care.
  - a. In special institutions such as State Schools for the Feeble-minded.

- b. In general institutions, having Departments for Defective Delinquents.
    - c. In families.
  3. Commitment.
    - a. Persons committed (defining the type of persons who are committable).
    - b. Legal procedure (stating what court or courts shall have power to commit and designating the procedure necessary for commitment).
    - c. Medical qualifications of persons given authority to sign commitments.
  4. Conveying Patients to the Institution.  
(Designating a state or local official or unofficial person authorized to apprehend and convey a feeble-minded person to the institution to which he has been committed).
  5. Transfer of Patients.  
(Designating the condition under which an inmate of one institution may be transferred to another, or from one place to another within the state, or from one State to another).
  6. Parole and Discharge of Patients.
  7. Cost of maintenance.
  8. Guardianship and Supervision.
  9. Special Education.
  10. Marriage.
  11. Sterilization.
  12. Defective Delinquents.  
(It is a matter of the greatest importance that cognizance be taken of this special group, especially when the problem of venereal diseases is being studied in relation to the problem of feeble-mindedness).

In general, laws relating to the problem of the defective delinquent should provide that the court, upon the certification of two physicians, may commit the "case" to a Department or Institution for Defective Delinquents when it appears that the offender is mentally defective and not a proper subject for a School for the Feeble-minded. In this way these offenders, instead of being placed in penal and correctional institutions, jails, houses of correction and the like, will receive care and treatment suited to their condition.

In conclusion, it is again recommended that persons desiring detailed information regarding laws on the subject of feeble-mindedness shall communicate with The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, 50 Union Square, New York City.

*Statement of Major General William C. Gorgas,  
Surgeon General, U. S. Army, October 19, 1917:*

"The venereal diseases present the most serious communicable disease problem with which the nation has to deal and are the greatest single factor in the non-effective sick rate of our armies. \* \* \* I desire to emphasize the point that there is no basis for difference of opinion between the man who wants to conserve health and the one who wants to conserve morals. Since the great majority of persons who contract venereal disease are infected through promiscuous sexual intercourse, it follows that everything that can be done by education, persuasion, and legal control to prevent such intercourse is the logical first step from the point of view of both the sanitarian and the social welfare worker."

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*Statement of Brigadier General Charles Richard,  
Acting Surgeon General, U. S. Army, October  
19, 1918:*

"During the fifty-three weeks ending September 27, 1918, there have been 178,204 venereal disease cases reported under treatment in the United States Army in this country. Reports indicate that approximately 85% of the number entered the Army already infected, and that approximately 15% of all cases reported were contracted after enlistment. \* \* \* The annual venereal disease rate per 1000 in the United States (new infections) has dropped from 83.60 per 1000 in 1915 to approximately 20 per 1000 in 1918. In the American Expeditionary Forces the annual venereal disease rate has varied from twenty to forty per 1000. Many of these cases are traceable to the French licensed houses of prostitution which have now as far as possible been placed out of bounds to the United States troops."

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*Statement of Honorable Josephus Daniels, Secretary  
of the Navy, December, 1918:*

"From statistics published by the Surgeon General of the Navy it appears that the annual admission rate per 1000 for venereal disease in the Navy was reduced during the year ending July 1, 1918, to about one-half of the annual rate for the previous eight years."

NOTE.—The "annual rate" per 1000 for venereal disease in the Army or Navy is arrived at by multiplying the number of cases by 1000 and dividing the result by the total strength.

*Extract from letter to Civil Authorities from W. G. McAdoo, in behalf of the United States Public Health Service:*

November 20, 1918.

“Under the protection of the military authorities four million soldiers and sailors received greater protection against venereal diseases than they received before the war in civil life. The cities and towns through which they go and to which they will return upon demobilization must be made safe. The fight \* \* \* must be vigorously continued.”

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*Extract from telegram to Governors from Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War:*

November 13, 1918.

“Signing of armistice in no way lessens responsibility of civil communities for protection of soldiers from prostitution and sale of liquor. Our states and cities ought never to lose the control which has been established or stop so vital a work. \* \* \* War Department is determined to return soldiers to their families and to civil life uncontaminated by disease.”

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*Extract from statement by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy:*

November 20, 1918.

“One of the compensations for the tragedy of war is the fact that an enlightened opinion is behind the organized campaign to protect the youth against venereal disease. The campaign begun in war to insure the military fitness of men for fighting is quite as necessary to save men for civil efficiency.”