

# The Truth About Circumcision - MTP451

Scot McKay: Live from the mist and shrouded mountaintop fortress that is X and Y Communications headquarters, you're listening to the world famous Mountain Top Podcast. And now here's your host, Scot McCab. Aw. how's it going, gentlemen? You are tuned in to yet another episode of the world famous Mountain Top podcast. I am your host, Scot McKay, and today we're going to talk about a topic that, well, frankly guys, is going to probably make your groin hurt even to think about. But it's very important and it has never been talked about on this show. Although I have to admit I feel a little bit apologetic in that this is indeed a cause that has been near and dear to me for, oh, you know, at least 17 years now since my u, son was born. And we don't talk about it nearly enough on this show and we're going to clear that up today for sure. But before we introduce our guest, I want to remind you that I'm at Scot McKay on twtwitter, which is now called X, of course, u, YouTube, Truth Social, and also TikTok, which is still alive and well out there. Good for them. And I'm at real Scot McKay on both Instagram and threads. Al right, enough about me already. My guest today is named Geor Jan Chapin, and she is without a doubt the absolute best expert to invite to talk about this subject today. After all, she is the found\_ing executive director of IntactAmerica.org comm which is an activist group trying their best to encourage moms and dads, especially here in the United States of America, to stop circumcising our infant sons. I do want to mention also before I let George Ann take it away, that this particular podcast was inspired by an email I got from an organization called podcast Thon, who has just about 15, 500 registered podcasts from at least 45 different countries participating in raising awareness for the podcasters charity of their choice u this very week. So I was proud to be a part of that. And of course, my charity of choice is Intact America. Without anything further. Georgian Chapin from Terrytown, New York, welcome to the show for the first time. Glad to have you.

George Ann Chapin: Thank you so much, Scot, for inviting me on your show and hello to all of your listeners.

Scot McKay: Yeah, well, back at you. You know, you wrote a book which is wildly popular called this Penis Business, a social activist memoir. Now that's a provocative title on the surface at least, but you're down to business indeed in that book. What inspired you to write it? And what's the book about? George Ann?

George Ann Chapin: I was inspired to write my memoir, this Penis Business, by all the people who asked me the question, how did you ever get into this? What made you interested in circumcision, and why are you talking about it? And I looked back on my. I really had thought about writing my memoirs for a long time. I realized I could look back on my life from when I was a child. And, that the issue of the problem of infant circumcision, had been in my awareness since my baby brother was born. When I was 10 years old, he had a complication, which, of course, I didn't know was a complication of circumcision at the time. I saw his bloody penis when he came home from the hospital, and my mother brought him home from the hospital and thought it was strange. And then a few days later, he had to be taken back to the doctor to have, as they said, the hole in his penis reopened because it had closed up. And that was a horribly traumatic event for him and for my mother. And I, at the age of 10, just started wondering, like, why newborn boys needed to be surgically corrected or surgically changed. So this just stuck with me. And then I would kind of talk about it. And when I was born in 1951, and then, in the early 70s when the country. I was an anthropology student in college, and then I went to public health, and female genital mutilation was a topic of conversation. I remember the first time I heard about it, I said, but we do that to boys. And the reaction among my public health and feminist friends was mostly like, oh, that's. That's completely irrelevant. It's got nothing to do with what they do to girls. And I

just didn't buy that. then in 1980, my son was born. You mentioned your son, Scot. and it would no more have occurred to me to

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George Ann Chapin: cut his penis than it would have occurred to me to cut off one of his ears or poke out one of his eyes. And I talked more and more about it. I talked to my cousins and my friends and would encourage them to keep their. Their sons intact as nature had made them. And then one day, I was with my son. We were driving, on a road trip. And a conversation had taken place the day before that I had overheard. And he told me that it was about circumcision. And he had been standing up with this, waving his arms when I walked into the room, saying, you guys just don't know what you're missing. And Then he turned to me and he said, you know, Mom, I never thanked you and dad for not having me circumcised. And I want to thank you so much. And until that time, I thought of circumcision as a dumb thing to do, an unfair, painful thing to do to a baby. I knew there was no medical reason for it. I knew no baby would ever agree to it. We like to say 10 out of 10 babies say no to circumcision. But him thanking me made me realize that this decision that parents were making, usually with pressure from others, had lifetime consequences for the baby. It wasn't just a momentary disturbance of his newborn peace. So when he thanked me, that was the late 90s. And just coincidentally, I was enrolling in law school as a part time student. My day job was being the CEO of a, nonprofit healthcare organization called Hudson Health Plan. And my four years in law school just was one thing after another that increased my interest in this weird phenomenon of cutting baby boys genitals. A few years later, I was part of a group of people. We found it in Tact America. And that was already 17 years ago. But you asked me why I wrote my book, and that's kind of the history of why I wrote my book. I began writing it, a, a couple years, I guess, a year

before the pandemic. And it, was published in February 2024. Again, the title is this Penis Business A Social Activist Memoir. And it talks about my own personal history and how it, intertwined with my interest in circumcision. And then the second half of the book really talks about my experiences leading intact America and everything I have learned since then about how deeply this impacts not just boys and not just men, but the people who love them. and I'm thrilled to be able to talk about this on a show about relationships. So thank you again for having me on the program.

Scot McKay: Oh, you're quite welcome. Of course. I guess the baseline question there really should have been how did you get interested and become an activist towards this cause to begin with? And, I think you answered that very eloquently and beautifully. Yes. And by the way, gentlemen, you can go to [mountaintoppodcast.com](http://mountaintoppodcast.com) Amazon if you're listening to this particular show within a few days of its release and grab a copy of George Ann's book, this Penis Business. of course, and we'll repeat that again at the end of the show. When we think about circumcising Boys, it's kind of something we really don't think about, we consider it normal in the United States of America. You have a baby boy, the doctor cuts his junk, and the way you go, and we're told it's because of cleanliness and health and something we just ought to do. Meanwhile, I don't think a lot of Americans realize the rest of the world, apart from the Muslim and Jewish faith, of course, don't do this. I mean, as far as the rest of the world's concerned, it's not even a thought. Why are we so, for lack of a better word, special Georian.

George Ann Chapin: Who wants to be that kind of special? Right?

Scot McKay: Exactly.

George Ann Chapin: Well, you know, circumcision in the English speaking countries,

the US And Britain, Australia, began in the Victorian era, in the second half of the 19th century. Victorian doctors believe that masturbation in boys or girls was a threat both to their morals and their health, physical health. And so they started circumcising adolescent boys as a way to stop them from masturbating. Of course, it didn't work. and over time, more and more claims for circumcision being healthy and curing or preventing all kinds of diseases that doctors at the time didn't know what they were caused by. Tuberculosis and hip dysplasia. Ah. And the claims made for circumcision are laughable, except that so many boys suffered as a result of those myths. By the 20th century, specialization of doctors,

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George Ann Chapin: you had obstetricians now delivering babies instead of midwives.

Scot McKay: Not to mention germ theory.

George Ann Chapin: Not to. Germ theory was unknown in the 1860s and 70s. Absolutely. In the 20s, they started circumcising infants who had the distinct advantage of not being able to run away or kick the doctors between the legs who were trying to cut off their foreskins. And by the mid-1940s, circumcision was becoming much, much more common. And by the 50s, it was basically ubiquitous. Very, very few men born, born in the United States after World War II were allowed to keep their foreskins. And at that time, no kind of consent, not even a signed consent from the mother was required. They would simply pick up the baby and take him and, cut off part of his penis. And that means that even now, 75 years later, the vast majority of men in the United States are missing their forekins, which is the most sensitive part of the penis and a part that is essential for the full pleasure and sexual experience.

Scot McKay: I think that last part that you just mentioned is what most men don't realize is what happened to them. I Mean, walking back through history. Somebody must have realized that, because if your agenda is to keep young adolescent boys from masturbating and you're cutting off that part of their penis, that's the desired result is to make them want to rub one out less. So there had to be some semblance of consciousness that that was what was going on, because it seems like that was the purpose of the operation of the surgery at that point. Right?

George Ann Chapin: Yes. What you're saying is really interesting because the same rationale for starting circumcision is now completely repudiated by those who say that there's absolutely no difference since the sexual experience between circumcised men and men who have their complete penises.

Scot McKay: Well, how would we really know?

George Ann Chapin: Right.

Scot McKay: We don't know what we're missing. Know.

George Ann Chapin: Yeah, the rationale was exactly what you're saying, that it would limit sexual pleasure. And of course. Right. If an adult man has never had a foreskin, he might not know. But actually, my experience in leading Tact America and talking to really thousands of men over the years is that on some level, more and more men are aware that they have sexual problems that worsen with age and are coming to realize that the reason for this is probably that an important part of their penis was removed when they had no say in the matter.

Scot McKay: Now, women, on the other hand, can freely experience sexual intercourse with uncut men and cut men and compare the two.

George Ann Chapin: Correct.

Scot McKay: What do they have to say?

George Ann Chapin: Typically, women were also relatively ignorant about the foreskin. American women, and many of them still are. Many of them have never seen an intact male penis, unless maybe they got a little glimpse of it in their newborn baby before they were convinced to allow a doctor to cut it off. With travel, with people experiencing, having sexual relationships, maybe with men from different.

Scot McKay: Countries, from Europe, lots of immigrants, of.

George Ann Chapin: Course, lots of immigrants. everybody is becoming more aware and the conversation is out there. However, the reasons for the difference between men being cut and uncut is something that's still not talked about a lot. And many American adults still don't realize that some of the dysfunction in their sexual relationships, some of the complaints that women have about their male partners really are probably not, not the fault of the men, that they are directly related to this essential part of the penis being missing.

Scot McKay: Well, I'll tell you what I've heard. After 19 years as a dating coach, the jury's still out. Different women think different things. Some women think, uncircumcised, uncut penises are weird and ugly. Some other women think that, having sex with an uncut man actually is a better experience from the perspective of pure

sexual pleasure. That's what I've heard. Of course, it's all anecdotal. I've talked to plenty of women and, gotten opinions one way or the other from them on this subject.

George Ann Chapin: It's possible for all of this to exist at the same time. Right? So a woman might say, oh, I like having sex with a man who's not circumcised, but might not realize that some of the problems they've experienced with men who are circumcised are due to the fact they're missing the foreskin. Or they can say,

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George Ann Chapin: I think circumcised penises are gross and not real. That some of the sexual problems they're having with their circumcised husbands or lovers have to do with the fact that 40, 50 years earlier, those men lost their foreskins and their penises, over time have lost sensitivity and become callous. We don't still have a lot of information about the impact of circumcision. It does remain, as you say, anecdotal. What is known, though, is that Americans, people from the US Consume lubricants, sexual lubricants, at rates vastly, in excess of any other part of the world. And that erectile dysfunction, same thing with erectile dysfunction, drugs. Can I tell a little anecdote, Scot?

Scot McKay: Sure.

George Ann Chapin: Talking to a friend of mine the other day, male friend of mine who immigrated to the US from South America in the late 60s. He told me that, and he's intact. And he told me that, he worked as a photographic developer. And he would sit around the lab and listen to the older man. This was when he was 25. The guys who were 45, 50, 55, talking among themselves about not being able to get it up. And he

was trying to figure out what they meant. And one of the guys said to him, you just wait till you're in your 40s and you'll figure it out. You'll see. You'll see. And, he's uncut. And he said that at the age he's in his mid-70s. And he says he has the same sensitivity in his penis. Says his libido has lessened, his lust has lessened, but he has the same sensitivity in his penis that he did when he was a teenager. And you'll never meet a cut man who's going to tell you that.

Scot McKay: That's interesting. I guess I haven't reached that age yet I still feel pretty much the same. But, you know, thanks for making my day.

George Ann Chapin: Yeah, sorry. the reason that's true is that the foreskin protects the head of the penis. That of the penis is meant to be a, moist internal organ. And of course in a baby, the forest skin is attached to the head of the penis and to remove it, it has to be pried away from the head of the penis and cut off. In, an intact man, that separation that allows the forestskin to be retracted occurs over time and usually not until puberty. People are freaking out because their 4 year old can't retract his foreskin if he's intact, but he doesn't need to. you only need to be able to retract your foreskin if you're having sexual relations. The foreskin as it separates from the head of the penis and can pull back in an intact man as soon as it can be replaced and the head of the penis remains moist. The head of the penis is called the glans G L A N S. So men who lack their foreskins, by the time they're know, just a few years old, the head of their penis is rubbing against their underwear and begins to lose sensitivity.

Scot McKay: How about that? Yeah, I think at least if men don't understand and feel the difference between, cut penis and an uncut penis. And of course we're talking from a perspective of heterocentrism here, guys, men who sleep with women, they can at least see the difference because of the proliferation of broadband pornography from Russia

and the Czech Republic, et cetera, where none of the men are cut when they see them banging the chicks on screen. So we can at least see what the difference looks like, but we really can't feel or comprehend the difference that being circumcised is made.

George Ann Chapin: There's absolutely no way you could understand that if you've been missing your foreskin for your whole life. Right?

Scot McKay: Yeah. I think a lot of guys may have heard the stories we're talking about, and may be familiar with the notions we're talking about. So I want to throw a little bit of a curveball at you real quick on the circumcised penis of us as grown men. Those railroad tracks at the bottom where our urethra is, that's a scar, isn't it? Yep, that's where you got sawed off.

George Ann Chapin: One of the things I hear so commonly from men is when I first heard about circumcision or when I asked my mom I heard something about circcision. I asked my mom what it was, and she said, well, that's when. When they cut off part of a boy's penis because it's cleaner. And then I thought to myself, well, I'm really glad that didn't happen to me. And then I looked down and realized that that ring is a scar.

Scot McKay: Yeah. Up and down the shaft on the underside where the urethra is.

George Ann Chapin: Yeah.

Scot McKay: And, you know, you just get to know your body by exploration when you're a preteen. Right. And you don't even consider that that's not natural.

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George Ann Chapin: Right. Some of the scarring is much, much, worse. Depending on circumcision, complications are not infrequent.

Scot McKay: And many doctors can botch this, can't they?

George Ann Chapin: Of course, I believe every circumcision is a botched penis, but some are worse than others. And so all kinds of things that men who have experienced them but don't really realize that abnormal, will have skin bridges or they will have a penis that's bent in one direction because more foreskin was removed from one side very tightly than the other side, so their penises go at an angle.

Scot McKay: is that what causes the bent carrot thing that there's drugs for? Nowadays?

George Ann Chapin: The, pyro s disease that you see advertise on TV is different, an internal issue. But it definitely, can cause a bent penis throughout a man's life. Also, too much skin being removed. I mean, any amount of skin being removed is too much. But a very tight circumcision can and does result in inability to have a complete erection.

Scot McKay: Yeah. Diminish erections, it would just limit.

George Ann Chapin: Get painful. And men get very painful erections. A lot of boys will complain when they reach adolescence that when they get spontaneous erections, it's very painful. And I do know men have, of course, you can imagine the head of an organization that works against circumcision. I've talked to literally thousands of men and women, and people will say to me that they have not been able to have a normal sex life ever. And, we have subscribers to Intact America who've talked about the ongoing grief from what happened to them not being able to have normal relationships

because they really cannot have normal sexual relations.

Scot McKay: Man, I'd be so pissed off if that had happened to me. Yeah, I guess I just got lucky. I mean, the way to mitigate this for good is to just not freaking do circumcision.

George Ann Chapin: Correct.

Scot McKay: Yeah. Then you don't get the complications of circumcision because well, hey, there was no circumcision. Another thing, you talk about hearing the baby's cries quite often in your work. They don't, use any kind of anesthesia on these children, do they?

George Ann Chapin: This is changing for many, many, many decades. They use nothing, no anesthetic at all.

Scot McKay: Because the kid will forget or something like that. Yeah, yeah'a traumatized experience right after birth. What are they, nuts?

George Ann Chapin: Well, people used to say babies don't feel pain. And I said, talk to mother. Back in the day where you used diaper pins and if you'd accidentally prick your child with a diaper pin and they screamed, are you going to say babies don't feel, at what magical age do they stop feeling pain?

Scot McKay: That's such a cop out. We know that's a lot.

George Ann Chapin: So, that was the myth that the babies didn't feel pain. And then, well, okay, well, they feel pain, but they won't remember. But we know that infant trauma

is real. And also that same argument they won't remember has been used actually to defend, defend rape. Defendants have claimed that the girl was drunk, so she wasn't going to remember. So it wasn't rape, it wasn't a crime. And, babies do remember. These things are laid down in their brains. And I've talked to enough men who can talk about the trauma that haunts them and that in many times they, they really weren't aware of what it was. Genital pain, pain during a massage. They would have a kind ah, of a flashback. So infant pain is remembered.

Scot McKay: That's some massage.

George Ann Chapin: Well, no, just went in a relaxed state. In a relaxant state. Somebody would have a flashback.

Scot McKay: not necessarily a happy ending or anything, just Norl massage. Okay, Right.

George Ann Chapin: Yeah, I've talked to, I've heard many, many of these stories. I've also talked to many men who say they have no memory of it. And that's good, fine. But all of these things are thrown out there as sort of ways to make ourselves feel better about the fact that we cut off a part of a baby's body when he's born and nothing makes me feel better about it. I'm happy when I meet a man who says that he enjoys sex and is not traumatized by it and has a normal sex life and partners are happy with it. That's great. But it's not, ah, the case with everybody. All.

Scot McKay: right, here's another point blank curveball question, definitively speaking. Okay, I mean, if there's some wiggle room here, which will sound like a funny Pun. Once I complete the questionct.

George Ann Chapin: Again, all of our puns, Right?

Scot McKay: Yeah. Right. I don't want to go off half cocked here. Right.

George Ann Chapin: Yeaheah. We could cut this conversation short.

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Scot McKay: Oh, boy. That's exactly what I'm about to ask. Can you definitively say that circumcision absolutely, positively affects penis size overall every time?

George Ann Chapin: Let me ask.

Scot McKay: Sometimes or not at all.

George Ann Chapin: Let me ask you a question, Scot.

Scot McKay: Okay.

George Ann Chapin: You have a baguette. You have a loaf of French bread, right?

Scot McKay: I do, yeah. Well, I don't actually. I. I'm not that French. But imagine it, what I'm feeling. Okay. I can imagine it.

George Ann Chapin: And you take, a knife and cut. You peel off the outer layer. You cut off the. Or you take a vegetable peeler and you shave the bread crust off, or you shave off the outside. You shave off the potato skin.

Scot McKay: Yeah, I see where you're going here.

George Ann Chapin: Yeah. Is it going to be the same size as it was before?

Scot McKay: Well, it affects the thickness of it. How about the length?

George Ann Chapin: Isn't that the size thickness?

Scot McKay: O. Yeah. fair enough. Okay.

George Ann Chapin: And yes, intact penises are a bit longer than circumcised penises. And I'm not just talking about the length of the foreskin. So what you've done by removing the foreskin, which makes up, from a third to a half of the skin in a natural penis. By removing that, you are interfering with the development of the penis by depriving it of blood flow. And the whole neural and blood circuitry in the penis and musculature is all impacted by that very live organ that you remove. The forecekin contain blood vessels. Many, many, many nerve endings. People argue over whether it's 10,000 or 20,000 or 30,000, but many nerve endings and muscle. The darta'muscle on the foreskin is what keeps it from just flopping around. It pulls the foreskin down the frenulum, which is the most sensitive part. The frenular scar where the frenulum is removed, that's on the underside of the penis, is many men say the most sensitive part of their penis. All of that is compromised in a circumcision. So, yes, circumcision makes the penis smaller. Period.

Scot McKay: All right, so let's go ahead and land the plane here. For lack of a better way to put it, we have debunked the notion from antiquity. Right. That circumcised boys will masturbate less. Okay, we've debunked that, Right?

George Ann Chapin: Correct.

Scot McKay: Okay. At the same time, we've realized, wait, A minute, though. We're decreasing the sensitivity and potential sexual pleasure of men who are circumcised. We've established that, Right?

George Ann Chapin: Correct.

Scot McKay: Now, Sometime in the 20th century, circumcision was continued based on a perceived need for greater cleanliness. In other words, smegma is going to gather under the foreskin and create infections and dirty stuff that, you know, no woman's ever going to want to touch and it's just nasty and let's just get rid of it and that way you don't have to deal with it. But we've debunked any kind of health issue related with an intact penis also, because after all, that's how God created us. Correct?

George Ann Chapin: Yep.

Scot McKay: So we don't have the puritanic reason to circumcise boys. We don't have a reason to circumcise boys anymore related to cleanliness and health either. Also, correct?

George Ann Chapin: Correct.

Scot McKay: The only rationale that's left, which is especially poignant considering we're pretty much one of the only nations left on earth without single payer healthcare, is that this is a billable procedure and they want the money. Yes or no?

George Ann Chapin: Yes. However. However, it is a little bit more complicated than that.

Scot McKay: Do tell.

George Ann Chapin: Because it has become. Circumcision has become so mainstream. Right. So if it was just a matter of saying profit motive, which definitely is part of it, but it has become so entrenched that people will shrug their shoulders and say, well, that's not why I do it. I do it because parents want it, I do it. So there are a lot of things that are done in medicine that are unnecessary and cost us a lot of money. And the reason they continue is because they are sold, as a desirable thing, for the child, for the person. Right.

Scot McKay: Any patient, really. Yeah.

George Ann Chapin: Right. Right. there's one other thing though that I think we didn't talk about explicitly and that is the health of circumcised versus intact men. And there had been very little research. It was all speculative that circumcision made boys healthier, that they got fewer infections and they didn't get penile cancer. All of that is garbage.

Scot McKay: Debunked.

George Ann Chapin: Yep. there's a fairly recent study that was done in Canada where 1,700,000 men were studied. Half were intact

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George Ann Chapin: and half were circumcised boys. I'm sorry? The records of 1.7 million boys were compared and it was found that circumcised boys had nearly three times the rate of penile complications than intact boys. What Was not studied, was the course of this over a lifetime. But there's a natural phenomenon that you can look at, which is that the European countries that don't circumcise and have similar socioeconomic status to the United States do not have problems with all these supposedly dreadful, things that can happen to boys who are kept intact. So there's also absolutely no health reason that we should be doing this to our boys.

Scot McKay: Well, I respect the fact that you don't want to overstate the matter, but since I'm not sitting in the chair you're in and I'm sitting in mine, I'm going to let the fur fly here. I believe it absolutely, positively is about being a billable medical procedure, because first of all, doctors will happily tell us, well, check that. Strike that, and change it to warn us about all the crazy things that could happen to us if we don't take their drugs, don't do their procedure, et cetera, et cetera. But they won't cure our diabetes, they won't cure our blood pressure, because, hey, they can put us on pills for the rest of our lives and keep us sick but managed. And I always follow the money when it comes to any kind of medical procedure I'm being told that I need or anyone who's close to me needs. And I. You know, I have been bombarded with pharmaceutical commercials on television like everybody else, for diseases I didn't even know had been invented yet. And I have talked to my fair share of parents who weren't even given the option, weren't even talked to about their male infant with regard to circumcision before. They just simply did it and build it. And if the medical community is aware of what's going on here, and I don't think they have an excuse for not knowing. I mean, we know so much about how the body functions. We're unraveling the genome, for God's sakes. So I think a responsible doctor owes it to a parent to tell them what's going on and what the potential pros and cons at least, are of circumcing their infant, male child before it

happens. But to this very day, Georgian, I mean, I don't know if it's regulated from state to state, but I know parents here in Texas who weren't even given an option. It just showed up on the bill, and their kids showed up cut.

George Ann Chapin: That's illegal, and that should not ever be happening. Now, I, am the last one to say that parental consent is sufficient because the baby's not sick. And nobody has the right to acquiesce to the removal of a body part from somebody else who's not sick.

Scot McKay: I would agree.

George Ann Chapin: But if you actually talk to a parent of a newborn these days and they never signed a consent form, they have an open and shut lawsuit. The dot.

Scot McKay: I know plenty.

George Ann Chapin: What you see is. What you see is more likely to be. Or what you hear is that. Ah, the consent was so cursory. Right, Right. They put an iPad in front of you and you have to check off four things, you know, five things. One says whether you. I don't know what I'TO say. Something silly like, you know, want a vegetarian lunch or a meat lunch.

Scot McKay: Right. The doc slid it under the doors. What they do.

George Ann Chapin: Yeah, yeah, but parents are asked. Well, parents are asked. Parents are pressured to sign those forms. Right. We inectact. America has done studies, surveys, and we found that the average number of times that moms are asked

if they plan to circumcise their sons, if they want to circumcise their sons, why don't they want to circumcise? In other words, some kind of solicitation is 8.4 times during the perinatal experience. So before the birth and immediately after the birth. And if mothers say no, sure enough, when the shift changes, the next nurse will ask. It's a machine. It's an absolute machine that pressures, parents, usually the mom, to sign off on circumcising their sons. You know, again.

Scot McKay: Well, I'm going to say the quiet part out loud, okay? Because I don't care. I'm a honey badger about this. I am really upset at the medical industrial complex in this country and big pharma. I think people need to wake the heck up. And to me, the idea of casually presenting circumcision as if it should be a done deal and you really don't have an option. You'd be silly not to because I can build. This is not unlike what happened with the COVID vaccine and not like what happens with young women who are scared and pregnant and when they're talked to about abortion. I mean, your viewpoints may be different than mine on those particular issues, but I think when you look with a measure

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Scot McKay: of sober judgment at what happens in this country, particularly with the medical profession, people are literally sold a bill of goods that may or may not be in the best interest of their health because, well, it's billable. I mean, my own doctor's office will code simple visits in the way that brings them the most money from the insurance company, whether what happened is what was coded or not or they can just get away with it. I mean, we took our daughter who bumped her head on a coffee table at age two or three to a night clinic and basically they didn't even give her stitches. They just taped it shut and said out, she'll be okay. And they billed it to the insurance company as

surgery and tried to bulk 5,000 bucks out of them when it would have been 290 nines out of pocket.

George Ann Chapin: Right.

Scot McKay: And of course, you know, with my copay, I had something to say to them and they said, all right, okay, may I copay us like 200 bucks and we'll strike it from the record. So I mean, this is not anything new. This is a game that the medical profession plays here in the United States. And I and in my not so humble opinion, I think they look for any excuse to get away with it. And this is, well, for lack of a better way to put it, low hanging fruit. We owe it to ourselves, Georgeanne to listen to your words today. Gentlemen, if you're listening to this, go to [mountaintoppodcast.com](http://mountaintoppodcast.com) intact which will take you to [intactamerica.org](http://intactamerica.org) and just look at the evidence. Look at the work of George Ann Chapin and her team. Look at what this organization is doing and the urgency with which they do it. Read the stories from people who've been hurt by this. Gentlemen, listen, I'm cut. If you're cut listening to this, it's not the end of the world. I hope you haven't suffered any of the traumatic effects too towards saying can happen. God bless you if you have. I don't think we should feel shamed for being circumcised. After all, we got lots of good company with other men our age out there. But I'll tell you something else. Once our midwife who helped us with the home birth of our son educated us on the kind of truth that George Ann is promoting here for anybody who has ears to hear, it was a no brainer not to cut our son. And he's intact. And we're glad that's the way that sorted itself out. But I'll tell you what, ever since my eyes were open to what's going on here that I just took for granted u literally for my entire adult life until I was 40. Once that veil was lifted, I'll tell you what, I became an intactivist myself. I just think, you know, if we're going to go off the deep end with complete charities around female genital mutilation, which is euphemistically called female circumcision, amongst

some African cultures and elsewhere around the world, and say how bad that is. I mean, you know, what's literally good for the goose is good for the gander. We're talking about sexual mutilation here also for no darn good reason other than to build the insurance company. And that's my little rant here at the end. George Ann, you've been very measured and very diplomatic as someone who runs a charity of this magnitude probably should be. And therefore, I thank you for the opportunity to have this platform, to present this subject to these guys today and the way we ought to have probably years ago. I really thank you for your work and indeed, I want to send these guys to your website once again, which is mountaintoppodcast.com intact. The whole URL for that, of course, is intactamerica.org. I know before we close, you have a couple of events that are coming up that you want to inform these guys about, especially if they're listening to this podcast within a few weeks or a month of its release. What do you guys have going on? What should these guys know about.

George Ann Chapin: George Ann Scot, I'm going to tell you in a second that. But I would like to also say a couple of sentences about the profit motive in circumcision, which is the selling of the foreskins to medical research and commerc.

Scot McKay: No, you got to be kidding me.

George Ann Chapin: Can I do thatct.

Scot McKay: Sure, yeah. No, no, I'm not saying. You got to be kidding me about your idea of telling us that. I'm already just loathing what you're about to say, but we need to hear it. Go for it.

George Ann Chapin: So when talking about the profit motive, and as I have said, it's not

necessarily that the doctors, that the nurses are promoting circumcision and they're not getting paid for it. So it's the whole complex, the whole medical\_al, complex that pushes this phenomenon. The part that we have not mentioned is that foreskins are a huge commodity. So at the same time that we tell parents they're useless, we're encouraged to think that they're dirty and they need too much trouble to try and keep them clean. We have companies, commercial companies, scrambling to collect infant foreskins to turn them either into artificial skin products or cosmetic, products. So face creams and other kinds of cosmetics are made from fibroblasts, from Infant foreskins. So we've not been able to track

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George Ann Chapin: this all down very well. But we do know that many large teaching hospitals take the foreskins to the labs to be analyzed. And the only reason they would be doing that to test them would be because they're going to be, I don't know, given to or sold to, commercial, enterprises for further processing and exploitation. And of course, those are. That'pirated tissue.

Scot McKay: So there's fore skin laundering and trafficking going on out therect.

George Ann Chapin: Tiss Trafficking, yes. Its tissue trafficking, absolutely not unlike what.

Scot McKay: Happens allegedly with unborn embryos who are aborted.

George Ann Chapin: Yeah, foreskins are trafficked, all with a, quasi legal framework, which is.

Scot McKay: And it's laundered.

George Ann Chapin: Yeah. Some consent forms will have some disclaimer sometimes where I understand that this tissue, may be used for whatever, but that's another part of the business of the foreskin business in the United States.

Scot McKay: Well, I'm all but sure they figured out how to carefully word that.

George Ann Chapin: yeah, and actually, South Korea, which the Americans taught to perform routine circumcisions during the Korean War because there was a huge medical presence of American medicine in South Korea. And South Korean babies are now a source of infant foreskins. For cosmetics, there's a podcast or a program. Ellen DeGeneres interviewed Sandra Bullock and they talked about her foreskin facial, which she referred to as, the product they put on her face was made from very young people's foreskins, body parts. And Ellen DeGeneres busted her and said it's made from baby boys foreskins. So that's now. Shall I mention our events that are upcoming?

Scot McKay: You shall.

George Ann Chapin: All right. In fact, America has a lot of different programs and campaigns right now. We have two really exciting events that are happening in spring 2025, forskin day, which this will be our third year. And it takes place the fourth day of April. Four, four. And that's going to be, if you go to the [intactamerica.org](http://intactamerica.org) website or if you go to Intact America's Facebook page, you'll see information on Foreskin Day. The other thing we have coming is we are going to be presenting the inaugural Skin in the Game award to actor Alan Cumming. And Skin in the Game is our campaign. the subtitle is Circumcision Cuts Through Us all. And the theme is we have a photo

campaign and stories from people who've been impacted by circumcision. And if you go to [skininaagame.org](http://skininaagame.org), you will be able to see that campaign and find out about our event honoring this famous, intactivist, Alan cumming, on April 30th in New York City.

Scot McKay: Well, there's an innuendo in that guy's surname.

George Ann Chapin: Yeah, he co owns a club in lower Manhattan called Club Comingg.

Scot McKay: Very good, very good. I'm, intrigued.

George Ann Chapin: Y so I want to thank you again, Scot, and thank all of your listeners for taking the time to think about this subject that hopefully will make them realize that they need to speak out and tell everybody about it, that there is absolutely no shame in talking about it. There's no shame in being a circumcised man if you have sexual complaints. And that talking about it is what's going to change the way this country treats its boys and men.

Scot McKay: And above all, please don't cut your infant sons.

George Ann Chapin: Never cut your baby.

Scot McKay: Yeah, yeah, well, you know, Georgian, obviously I share your passion on this subject and I thank you also for taking the time to come speak so passionately to this very well targeted audience about this. What we're going to do, gentlemen, is in addition to sending you to [moun.tooppodcast.com](http://moun.tooppodcast.com) intact, obviously this is a show built around a charitable cause. So I'm going to go ahead and put the URLs in the show notes not only for [skinandeame.org](http://skinandeame.org) and Forkin Day, but I've also been asked to add a

link to the book on Amazon for another book called Please Don't Cut the Baby, A Nurse's Memoir by Marilyn Fair Milos, who is the founder of the no Circque movement in general, the matriarch of the movement, if you will. She's in her, mid to late 80s now and a wonderful lady. And, it sounds to me like George Anne that she's passed the torch to you and you guys are, running with it. And so once again, thank you so much for this all important crucial podcast episode. I just appreciate you and your work so much.

George Ann Chapin: Thank you, Scot.

Scot McKay: Yes. And gentlemen, if you have not been to [mountainopodcast.com](http://mountainopodcast.com) lately, please check out our sponsors, Joaco Willink Co. Origin in Maine. Also [herossoap.com](http://herossoap.com) and the key port. When you purchase anything

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