

Maintenance§37. Extent of maintenance1. Provisions from the institution.

As a rule the institution supplies to the prisoner only that which is necessary to support life, to preserve health and maintain industrial efficiency.

The minister of the interior fixes by regulations what further is to be given to the sound and to the sick.

2. Further grants beyond what is regularly given or varies therefrom, is only exceptionally permissible according to the rule in §40.3. The supply of ones own food or apparel or bed clothing may be permitted only in ordinary prisons and only to prisoners in cells, who belong to the first or second disciplinary class, and who have not lost civil rights, with the understanding that the permission is not inconsistent with order and security in the institution, that further, there are special reasons

Chapter 12

General remarks

1. The object of the present chapter

is to show that the

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in the habits and relations of the
person on account of which the denial
of the favor would make the punishment
unusually severe for the individual,
and that in addition the increased cost
shall be secured in advance. This supply
is permitted only when it comes from
without through the institutions, and
may not exceed the limits of moderate

enjoyment
~~The prisoners of this run~~
direct,

the use of one's own clothing
and bedding may be permitted separately
or in connection with each other.

The director may withdraw the
privilege at any time, but in such
cases report the action to the minister
of the interior. In cases of youthful
prisoners this privilege is not ordina-
rily suitable and must be reserved for
exceptional cases instances. Where
there is a saving to the institution in
the cost of diet, clothing etc. the
prisoner is not to be credited with
it.

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furnace as a means of the
of the power and under the
invariably occurs in the industrial
and that in addition the increased cost
that is incurred in advance. This supply
is furnished only when it comes for
without changing the conditions and
may not reach the limits of production

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the use of resources clothing
and looking may be furnished separately
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knowledge at any time but in such
cases of the order to the
of the interest in the
business the knowledge is not
any suitable and must be secured
expensive and time consuming. This
there is a saving in the
the cost of the
business is not to be neglected in the

1. Regulations of food will determine for each diet class (sane and sick) and meal time the kind and quantity of food.
2. Bread portion. The regulations of food determine the maximum bread portion which may be given the prisoners. The determination of the bread portion for each individual, up to the regulation maximum, is made by the director with due consideration of the physical strength and the labor of the prisoner; but the counsel of the physician must be heard, and he may make suggestions. Additions to the bread portion beyond the food regulations at cost of the institution are not permitted.
3. Meal times. The prisoners, so far as they are not in separate cells, eat together, each one at a seat assigned him. In taking ~~these~~^{three} meals, including the time given to desserts, one and one-half hours are daily set apart. To consume a second breakfast and vesper bread, for which a part of the daily bread portion may be kept, each prisoner can have a quarter-hour. The time of the meals is fixed by the director.

1891

My dear Sir,
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst.

in relation to the application of the provisions of the Act of March 3rd, 1879, relating to the registration of the names of the owners of the several parcels of land in the town of ...
I have the honor to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. ...

§ 39. Clothing, washing and bed.

1. Regulations for clothing and bed contain the rules for clothing, the distinguishing marks for each disciplinary class, the ^{underclothings} ~~laundry~~ ~~clothes~~ of all sorts and the articles which belong to the bed; and also the number of each kind which must be supplied, how many may at the same time be given out to the prisoner, and how often they may be changed.
2. The giving out of ^{fresh} ~~under~~ clothing is made according to rules of the director.

§ 40. Special allowances to prisoners who are not sick, in relation to diet.

1. Special grants of food may consist of sick diet of the first class, bread for the sick, special delicacies. Sick diet and bread for the sick may be granted by the director, but only on the advice of the physician. ^(§ 47) The expense is borne by the institution. Special delicacies are usually comprised to butter or fat, milk or beer, and may be approved by the director only when (a) as reward to prisoners of the first and second disciplinary class (§ 23); or (b) on medical advice, with anxious gain. The expense is now to be borne by the institution, but must be met either from the savings account of the prisoner (§ 8, 1-2) or

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quite exceptiorially from the general savings fund (56 § 7). The grant from the director must always be for a limited period, but never longer than fourteen days. Repetition on the advice of the physician presupposes a new medical opinion and reasons for it.

2. Special articles of clothing and bedding.

Allowances by the director may be made only upon medical advice for a period, or, under some circumstances also for the duration of the imprisonment (§ 47). The expense can never be borne by the institution, but from the savings of the prisoner (§ 4, 1-2) or, quite exceptiorially, from the general savings fund (§ 9, 2).

§ 41 Cleanliness.

1. Rooms and objects. All rooms, clothing, bedding and other articles for the use of the prisoners to be aired and cleansed as often as necessary according to regulations made by the director.
2. Cleansing of the body.

Every prisoner in the morning must wash the upper parts of the body, and comb the hair or arrange it according to prescribed rule. Face and hands are

to be washed also before the noon and evening meal.

Once a week the must thoroughly wash the entire body, for which warm water is to be provided. Prisoners of the penitentiary and correctionals, whose beard has been removed at reception, are to be shaved as often as necessary, and their hair shorn.

In the case of convicts in ordinary prisons the beard must be shaved and the hair cut as often as is required for tidiness.

^{Each} Every prisoner receives a certain amount of soap for bathing purposes and must use it exclusively for this purpose. The quantity may be in individual cases increased.

3. Responsibility of the older prisoners.

Those older prisoners who are charged with the oversight of cleanliness have to supervise the prisoners under their care, to help the aged and infirm, to examine all untidiness, and to report at once all instances of neglect in this matter, under penalty of punishment and loss of their trust.

4. Those who are infected with vermin are to be subjected to thorough cleaning

together with all articles used by them
which are likely to harbor the vermin. 88

5. Baths. Prisoners shall as a rule
take a bath once a month. In the
summer the baths of the male prisoners,
when this is practicable in local conditions
and seems to be adapted to the health of
the individual, may take place according
to circumstances in a stream or tank.

1. Duration and time of day.

At least one hour a day shall be set apart for exercise in the open air, for ~~the same~~ prisoners in health who are not occupied out doors. The hours for this are selected according to conditions.

Prisoners not engaged out doors, but still in fresh air, for example in ^{ventilated} drying rooms and the like, as well as those whose occupation is not regularly but only in part in the fresh air, for example ~~while~~ the work is at some distance away, may have the time thus passed in the fresh air reckoned as exercise in the open, so far as the physician does not object. Exercise in the open may be divided into shorter periods for the individual prisoner so far as the physician approves.

2. Exceptions to the foregoing regulations may be permitted only so far as is required by the weather, as judged according to the condition of the individual prisoner, and during the infliction of punishment under the

1. Duration and time of day.

It has been a day which is not up
for exercise in the open air, but
exercise in the hall, and the
exercise is not done. The time for
exercise is not up to the standard.

Exercise not stopped, but
it is not up to the standard.

Exercise not up to the standard, as
the exercise is not up to the standard.

Exercise not up to the standard, as
the exercise is not up to the standard.

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the exercise is not up to the standard.

3. Form. ~~The Exercise in the open air~~
~~may be connected with gymnastics~~
 may, ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~connected with~~ ^{approved by the physician,}
 with gymnastic exercises, especially in
 institutions for youthful prisoners, ^{and} with
 occupation at light work, chiefly in the
 open air, which demands rather exercise
 than a strain of the physical powers, and
 therefore have the character of an
 occupation which assists the
 purpose of the movement out of doors.

3. The first of these is the fact that the
the mind is not a passive organ, but an active one.
It is not merely a mirror, reflecting the world as it is,
but a power which can create its own world.
This is the first of the great principles of philosophy.
It is the principle of the soul, the principle of the
spirit, the principle of the mind.
It is the principle of the universe, the principle of
the world, the principle of the human race.
It is the principle of the eternal, the principle of the
infinite, the principle of the absolute.
It is the principle of the good, the principle of the
beautiful, the principle of the true.
It is the principle of the life, the principle of the
death, the principle of the resurrection.
It is the principle of the love, the principle of the
hate, the principle of the passion.
It is the principle of the joy, the principle of the
sorrow, the principle of the pain.
It is the principle of the hope, the principle of the
despair, the principle of the faith.
It is the principle of the courage, the principle of the
cowardice, the principle of the bravery.
It is the principle of the strength, the principle of the
weakness, the principle of the power.
It is the principle of the wisdom, the principle of the
foolishness, the principle of the knowledge.
It is the principle of the virtue, the principle of the
vice, the principle of the morality.
It is the principle of the honor, the principle of the
dishonor, the principle of the respect.
It is the principle of the glory, the principle of the
shame, the principle of the fame.
It is the principle of the wealth, the principle of the
poverty, the principle of the riches.
It is the principle of the health, the principle of the
disease, the principle of the medicine.
It is the principle of the life, the principle of the
death, the principle of the resurrection.

§ 43. Rest at night

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1. Duration. The prisoners shall enjoy at least six and at most nine hours of nightly rest, according to their occupation and the season.
2. Time. The hour at which the prisoners retire in the evening and at which they rise in the morning is determined by the director.

213. But at night

1. Mountain. The fountain is situated
at foot of and at west end of
highly and across in this direction
and the river.

2. River. The river is situated at
foot of the mountain and at west
end of the river. The river is
highly and across in this direction
and the river.

Chapter VII.

Care of health and disease. Cases of Death.§ 44. ^{Sanitary} General Conditions. §

1. Reports to the director. Whatever ^{actions} have any bearing on the conditions of health in the institution, are to be ^{promptly} made known to the director by the physician and other officers.
2. Information in relation to such matters, as well as of outbreaks of epidemics, ~~is~~ to be given to the Minister of the Interior as early as possible, together with an account of the immediate measures which have been employed.

§ 45. Notification of illness.

1. Medical relief. When a prisoner reports himself to the warden as needing medical help, this fact is to be made known to the physician in writing, and the physician at the proper time makes an examination and ^{uses} ~~takes~~ the necessary means.
2. Cases of urgent need. When there is sudden and severe illness or accident, suicide or attempts at suicide, the physician is to be

Chapter VII

Case of the

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1. Report

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Called at once and to render better his efforts⁷³
as far as may be.

3. Simulation. When a prisoner is suspected
of simulation he is to be carefully observed by
the physicians, and if the suspicion is well
founded, it is to be reported to the director.

Physicians are also to report on ^{cases} diseases which had
an earlier origin and which might have influenced
previous judgments of him.

§ 46. The sick.

1. Idea of sickness. The sick person in the
meaning of the regulations is only that prisoner
who, upon medical order, is sent to the infirmary.
The director may send a sick man to a cell
for care and treatment, for reasons of security
or on other grounds; but in this case, so long as
the prisoner is in need of medical relief, the cell
is ~~not~~ reckoned part of the infirmary.

2. Disposition and separation. The physician
decides ^{as to} the transfer to the infirmary what
place shall be assigned. Surgical cases,
epileptics and those affected with contagious
diseases are to be separated from other
sick persons on medical advice.

1871
The first of the year was a very dry one
and the crops were much injured
by the drought. The wheat was
very poor and the corn was
also much injured. The
cattle and sheep were
also much injured by the
drought. The people were
very poor and the
country was very dry.
The first of the year was a very dry one
and the crops were much injured
by the drought. The wheat was
very poor and the corn was
also much injured. The
cattle and sheep were
also much injured by the
drought. The people were
very poor and the
country was very dry.

The physician decides how far the articles 74 which have been in contact with such ~~sick~~ diseased persons ^{may} be ~~can~~ ^{used} after careful disimposition on whether they shall be destroyed.

3. Treatment and care. All the ^{measures} ~~rules~~ for the treatment, care and nursing of the sick are to be ~~made by~~ ^{fixed} and supervised by the physician. He must use all proper remedy and keep the diet within the limits of the regulations.

4. Designation of the sick bed. Over the bed of every patient a tablet is to be placed, on which shall be inscribed the clothing number of the patient, the day he went to bed and the diet prescribed by the physician.

5. Attendants of the sick. For nursing the sick, so far as employees are not assigned to the task, the director may detail a proper number ^{suitable} of prisoners, and the reasonable wishes of the physician are to be regarded. Male prisoners are to be attended by men & female prisoners by women.

6. Cases of immediate notification. When a patient desires the Communion or wishes

The following table shows the results of the experiments conducted in the laboratory of the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C., during the year 1901. The table is divided into two parts, the first showing the results of the experiments conducted in the laboratory, and the second showing the results of the experiments conducted in the field.

The first part of the table shows the results of the experiments conducted in the laboratory. The experiments were conducted in the laboratory of the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C., during the year 1901. The results of the experiments are shown in the following table:

Experiment	Results
1. Experiment on the effect of temperature on the growth of fish.	The growth of fish was found to be directly proportional to the temperature of the water. The higher the temperature, the faster the growth.
2. Experiment on the effect of light on the growth of fish.	The growth of fish was found to be directly proportional to the intensity of the light. The brighter the light, the faster the growth.
3. Experiment on the effect of food on the growth of fish.	The growth of fish was found to be directly proportional to the amount of food consumed. The more food consumed, the faster the growth.
4. Experiment on the effect of oxygen on the growth of fish.	The growth of fish was found to be directly proportional to the amount of oxygen consumed. The more oxygen consumed, the faster the growth.

The second part of the table shows the results of the experiments conducted in the field. The experiments were conducted in the field during the year 1901. The results of the experiments are shown in the following table:

Experiment	Results
5. Experiment on the effect of temperature on the growth of fish in the field.	The growth of fish was found to be directly proportional to the temperature of the water. The higher the temperature, the faster the growth.
6. Experiment on the effect of light on the growth of fish in the field.	The growth of fish was found to be directly proportional to the intensity of the light. The brighter the light, the faster the growth.
7. Experiment on the effect of food on the growth of fish in the field.	The growth of fish was found to be directly proportional to the amount of food consumed. The more food consumed, the faster the growth.
8. Experiment on the effect of oxygen on the growth of fish in the field.	The growth of fish was found to be directly proportional to the amount of oxygen consumed. The more oxygen consumed, the faster the growth.

to speak with the director or chaplain, ⁷⁵
the attendant must consult his notice
forthwith with the overseer. When there is imme-
diate prospect of death, due notice must be
given to the chaplain.

4. Treatment of sick prisoners outside the
institution of punishment or correction.

When the condition of a sick prisoner indicates the
need of a special medical treatment which
cannot be afforded in the institution, notification
and recommendation is to be sent to the Minister of
the Interior. (In relation to the insane, see § 49).

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In respect to the tuberculosis the following
measures of the National Medical College are to
be observed:

1. As far as practicable these prisoners who
are affected with tuberculosis, especially those
who are not yet in an advanced stage of the
disease, are to be separated from the
healthy men, and the physician is to take
particular pains in watching for such
cases.

1870
The first of the year
was a very dry one
and the crops were
very poor.

The second of the year
was a very wet one
and the crops were
very good.
The third of the year
was a very dry one
and the crops were
very poor.

The fourth of the year
was a very wet one
and the crops were
very good.
The fifth of the year
was a very dry one
and the crops were
very poor.

The sixth of the year
was a very wet one
and the crops were
very good.
The seventh of the year
was a very dry one
and the crops were
very poor.

2. Thorough disinfection of the clothing and bedding of those affected, after every use, according to methods determined by the physician;
3. The vessels used for expectoration are daily to be filled with water;
4. The cells and rooms are to be cleaned and disinfected at every change of inmates, when there are cases or suspected cases of tuberculosis.
5. Prisoners who are thought by the physician to be affected shall not be employed in making articles for use.
6. Prisoners who ^{are} coughing shall not expectorate in handkerchiefs nor in ~~the~~ ^a room, but only in receptacles ~~filled~~ which contain water.

Siphilitis. The transfer of siphilitic patients to the infirmary simply for the sake of their isolation from the other prisoners to avoid contagion, is not recommended in all cases, unless the condition of the patient requires him to be kept. In case the patient is able to work he shall be kept busy, apart from others of the physician's regard if necessary. All this must be considered ^{when} a suspension of punishment of a siphilitic prisoner is ~~proposed~~ ^{proposed}.

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§47. Consideration of work and maintenance under medical suggestion.

1. Procedure of the director. Those prisoners, and especially convalescents, who, without being actually ill, seem to require special attention in relation to ^{or food} labor, on account of health, may receive it from the director, when this does not conflict with the purpose of punishment and the order of the institution.
2. Procedure of the physician. On the other hand the physician must keep in mind that such considerations may be admitted only when the health is seriously in danger, and never solely for the sake of convenience and lightening of the penalty.

§48. Female prisoners ~~also~~ about to become mothers, and children born in the institution.

1. Those about to become mothers. In the institutions for female prisoners the arrangement is to be made, so that women on the approach of their confinement, when assistance is not suspended in anticipation, ^{which} ~~as~~ should be done so far as possible, may be given proper accommodations.
2. Children born in the institution.

98

The director may determine, upon understanding with the physician, ~~in~~ after carefully considering the personal situation of the mother and child, and putting aside all reference to the labor value of the mother, determine in relation to the weaning and removal of the child out of the institution.

In the record of the birth all allusion to the fact that the mother was in prison when the infant was born shall be omitted, so that the child in after years shall not be compelled to sustain the stigma.

§ 49. The Inmate.

1. Medical examination.

Prisoners in respect to whose mental condition awaken doubts, are, so far as necessary, to be subjected to isolated and seclusion, until a medical judgment can be based on observation.

2. Medical recommendation. As soon as the presence of mental disturbance is beyond question, the physician is to render an opinion on the following points:

a) whether a recovery is to be expected; ~~in~~ and when this is not the case:

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b) Whether a punishment is likely to 99
affect its purpose;

c) Whether the prisoner seems, on account of
his mental condition to be dangerous to
others, and therefore should be held in an
asylum;

d) Whether the prisoner may be cared for
by private ^{persons} or poor relief officers;

e) Whether the prisoner may be transported.

If the physician is not able within a month
from the beginning of his observation to reach
a decision judgment, he must at any rate
formulate a statement to the director.

3. Reports. The medical opinion is then
laid at once before the Ministry of the Interior.
If afterwards the cure of the mental disturbance
seems improbable, then the director is to
recommend, (a) whether the purpose of punish-
ment is likely to be effected, (b) whether the patient
can safely be left to private or public charity.
These recommendations of the director are not
based solely on the medical opinion, but
also on the words of the case, on his own
observations of the prisoner, on his previous
life and personal character, & especially

1872

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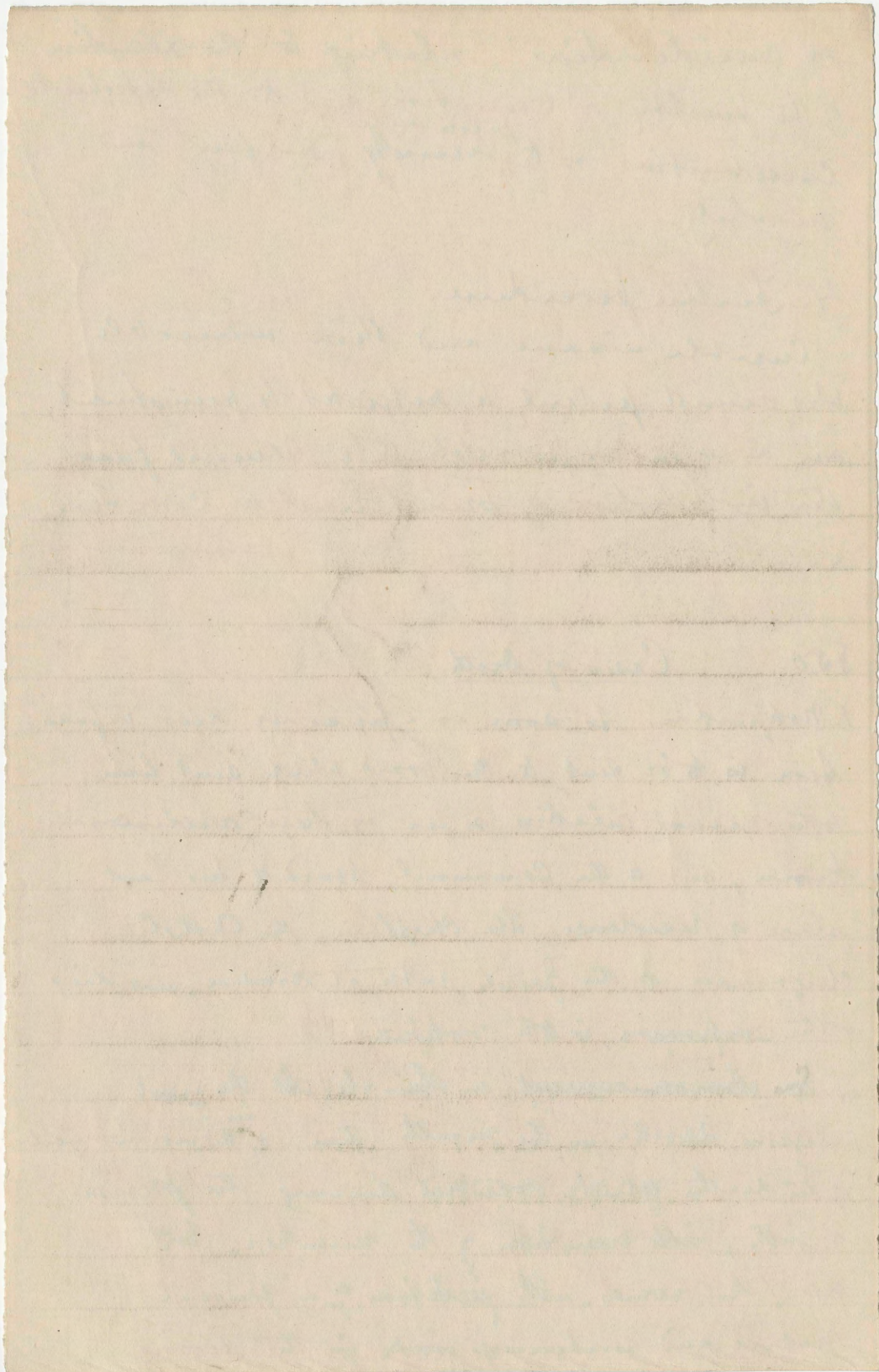
on consideration relating to the execution¹⁹⁰
of the penalty or correction, and to the appropriate
considerations as to ^{public safety} security, welfare and
morality.

4. Further procedure.

Curable insane and then incurable
who cannot properly be subjected to punishment,
as as soon as possible to be removed from
the institution of punishment or correction.

550. Cases of Death.

1. Notification. As soon as a prisoner dies informa-
tion is to be sent to the board which sent him,
to the nearest relations, so far as their residences are
known, and to the Communal board of his last
place of residence. The Chaplain, the Catholic
clergyman or the Jewish rabbi at Dresden, according
to the confession, is to be notified.
2. ~~See~~ Announcement in Church. At the first
religious service in the month there is ^{an} announcement
of the deaths which occurred during the previous
month, with mention of the number, but
not of the names, with petition of a general
nature and awakening words for the living.



No specifications which distinguish persons ^{of} shall be given.

3. Delivery for anatomical study. The bodies of the penitentiary convicts, of criminals who have been delivered on the basis of § 362 of the imperial penal code, and such prisoners of ^{ordinary} prisons as have already served sentences in a penitentiary or ^{as they had} Correctional supplementary ~~and~~ sentences, will, if the season permit, be given over to the anatomists, from ~~whose~~ ^{the} ~~results~~ ^{case} will be reported to the director. Exceptions may be made by the director in suitable cases, if the burial expenses are provided for.

4. Autopsy. Every corpse which is not given to the anatomists shall be opened by the physician.

In cases when the interests of the institution or of science may be served, the autopsy may be held before surrender. The results shall be recorded.

5. Surrender of bodies of prisoners to relatives. On request of relatives the corpse may be given up by the director, but all special ceremonies outside of the institution must be omitted. The institution may not incur any expense for transportation. The police authorities of the locality where the burial is to take place are to be notified

1870

1. The first of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

2. The second of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured by the rain.

3. The third of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

4. The fourth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured by the rain.

5. The fifth of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

6. The sixth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured by the rain.

7. The seventh of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

8. The eighth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured by the rain.

9. The ninth of the year was a very dry one, and the crops were much injured by the drought.

10. The tenth of the year was a very wet one, and the crops were much injured by the rain.

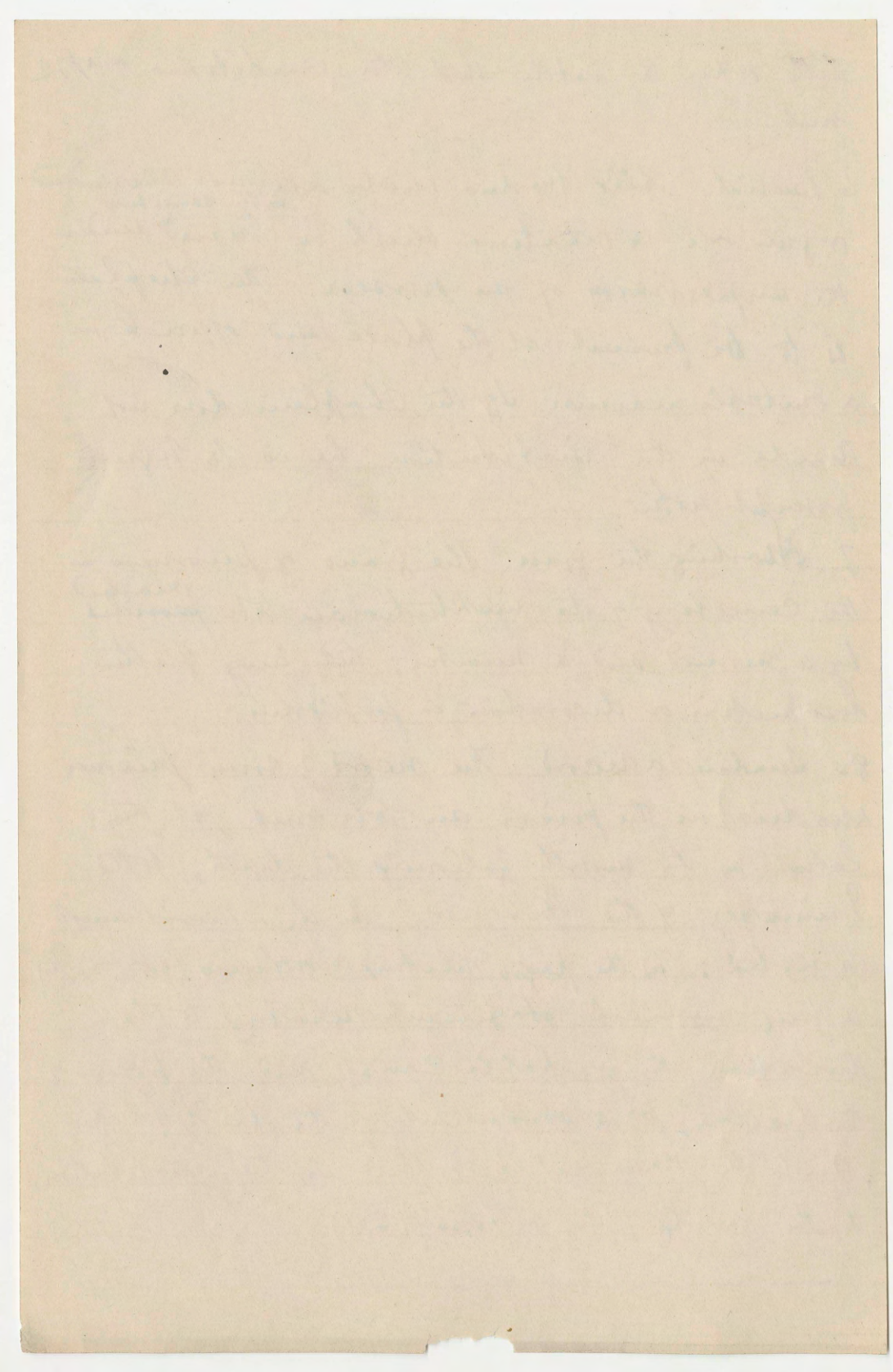
with order to watch that the conditions are ^{not} ~~not~~ met.

6. Burial. All bodies which are ^{not} ~~not~~ ^{in the cemetery} surrendered or given up to relatives shall be buried, under the supervision of an overseer. The Chaplain is to be present at the place and officiate in a suitable manner. If the Chaplain does not reside in the institution he is to give prompt notice.

7. Marking the grave. The graves of prisoners in the cemetery of the institution are to be ^{marked} ~~marked~~ by a mound and a number; but any further designation or decoration is forbidden.

8. Sending a record. The record of every prisoner who dies in the prison are to be sent, at the latest in the month following the death, to the Minister of the Interior. In this record must be noted: (a) the pages relating to notices (§52, 2); (b) a brief medical statement relating to the duration, the probable cause and the progress of the disease; (c) a statement of the kind of labor which the deceased had done in the institution; (d) the results of the autopsy (§3, 4).

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§ 51. Articles left by the deceased.

1. Articles belonging to the deceased which are left in the institution belong to it.
2. Savings of the deceased, so far as they are his own means (§ 8, 1a), and property outside of that left in the institution will ^{be put into the general fund;} _{be} in so far as they are not claimed for expenses of maintenance or for indemnifications (§ 7, 2), ~~and~~ ~~the~~ when there is ~~any~~ heir; in case the amount, ^{including} ~~including~~ cost of finding, is 1 M or over, ~~the~~ In respect to the amount of labor compare § 28, 1a + 2.

§ 52. Medical notices.

1. Schedule of the sick. Every sick person (§ 46, 1) is to be registered ^{after} ~~in~~ a prescribed form in the list.
2. Sick record. An account of each patient is to be kept according to prescribed forms.
3. Summaries. The physician shall make this record complete and it shall be sent, after being signed by the director, to the Minister of the Interior.

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Chapter VIII

Release. Parole and Provisional Release. Petitions for Remission of Penalty, Parole and Provisional Release.

§ 53. Preparation for releases from prisons when police supervision is admissible.

When the court has declared that police supervision is legally admissible, the director, upon the approach of the day of release, is to give notice, with his own recommendation, to the ~~local~~ county board in whose district the authority ~~to~~ is to receive him has its seat. To this report the records of the prisoner are added. If the county board decides to place the released man under police supervision, the director informs him in accordance with the communication of the county board.

§ 54. Provisions in case of release of Convicts.

1. Duration of the Conviction.

The convict's supplementary sentence is not to be extended beyond two years, nor beyond ^{any} shorter term fixed by the police board. The time of the release is not to be counted in the two years nor in the shorter term. Faithful persons, who are not

These two are separated by a
thin layer of sand and gravel.

200. The same as the one above.

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105

serving supplementary sentence, but on the basis of §56 of the penal code, or in consequence of being transferred from the institution of the district for normally imperilled children, or otherwise, ^{said} on order, may not be retained in the institution beyond the 20th year of age.

2. ~~At~~ Shortening of the Correctional Term.

The decision in respect to the release of a Correctional, before the term named in 1 has expired; (a) in case of supplementary correction belongs to the County Board on whose order the prisoner was sent; (b) in other cases to the Minister of the Interior.

Therefore the director, when he regards the time come for the release of a Correctional, either after a previous release, or ~~exceptionally~~ without such, upon the time mentioned in No. 1, after hearing the Council, shall send a report and recommendation, together with the records of the Correctional, to the appropriate authority (a or b). In this connection regard is had to the conduct and disposition of the Correctional, as well as to attending circumstances, season of year, prospects of employment, etc.

The duration of the Correctional supplementary sentence will not be reduced below half the time fixed by the police authorities of the district,

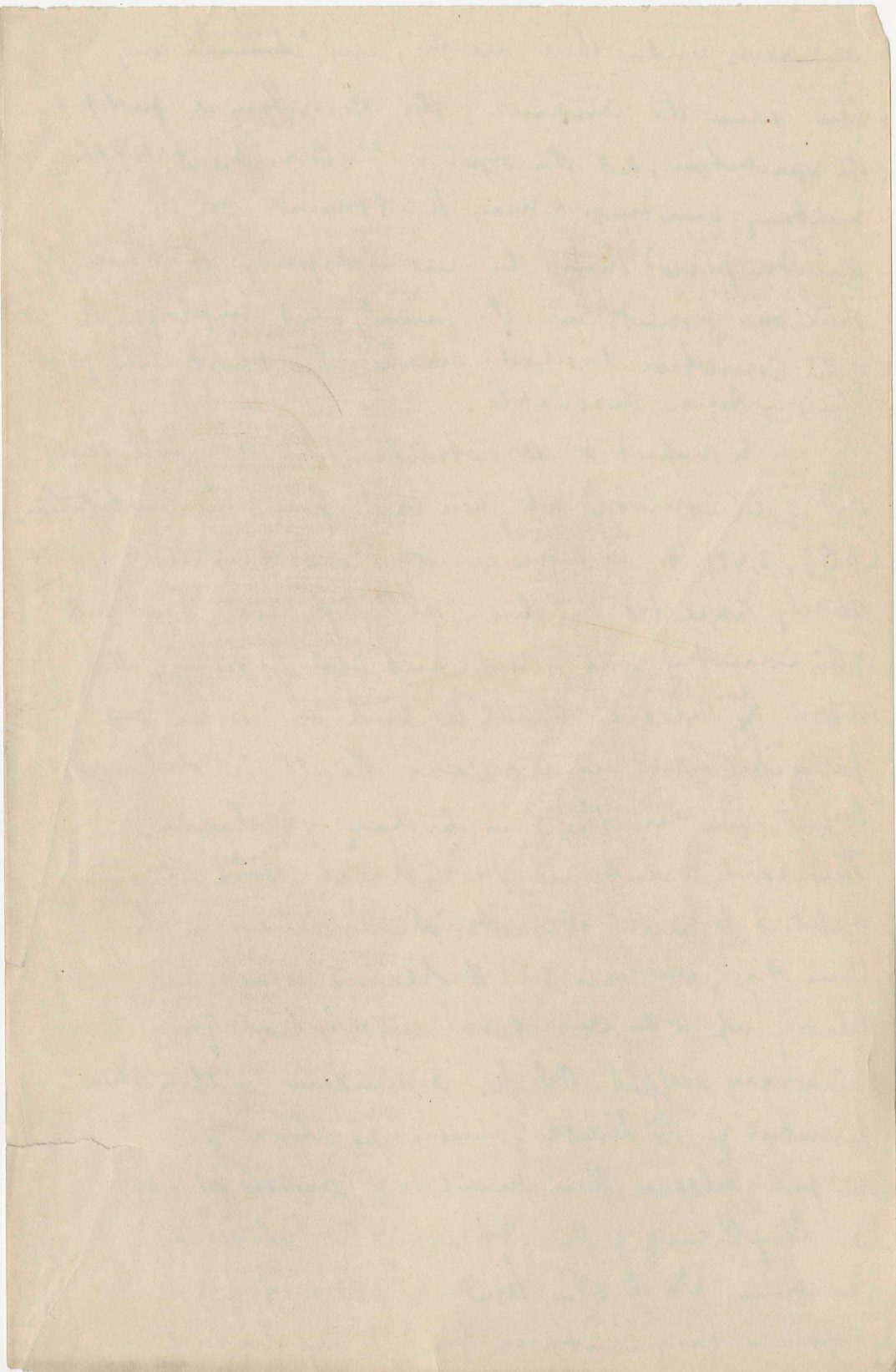
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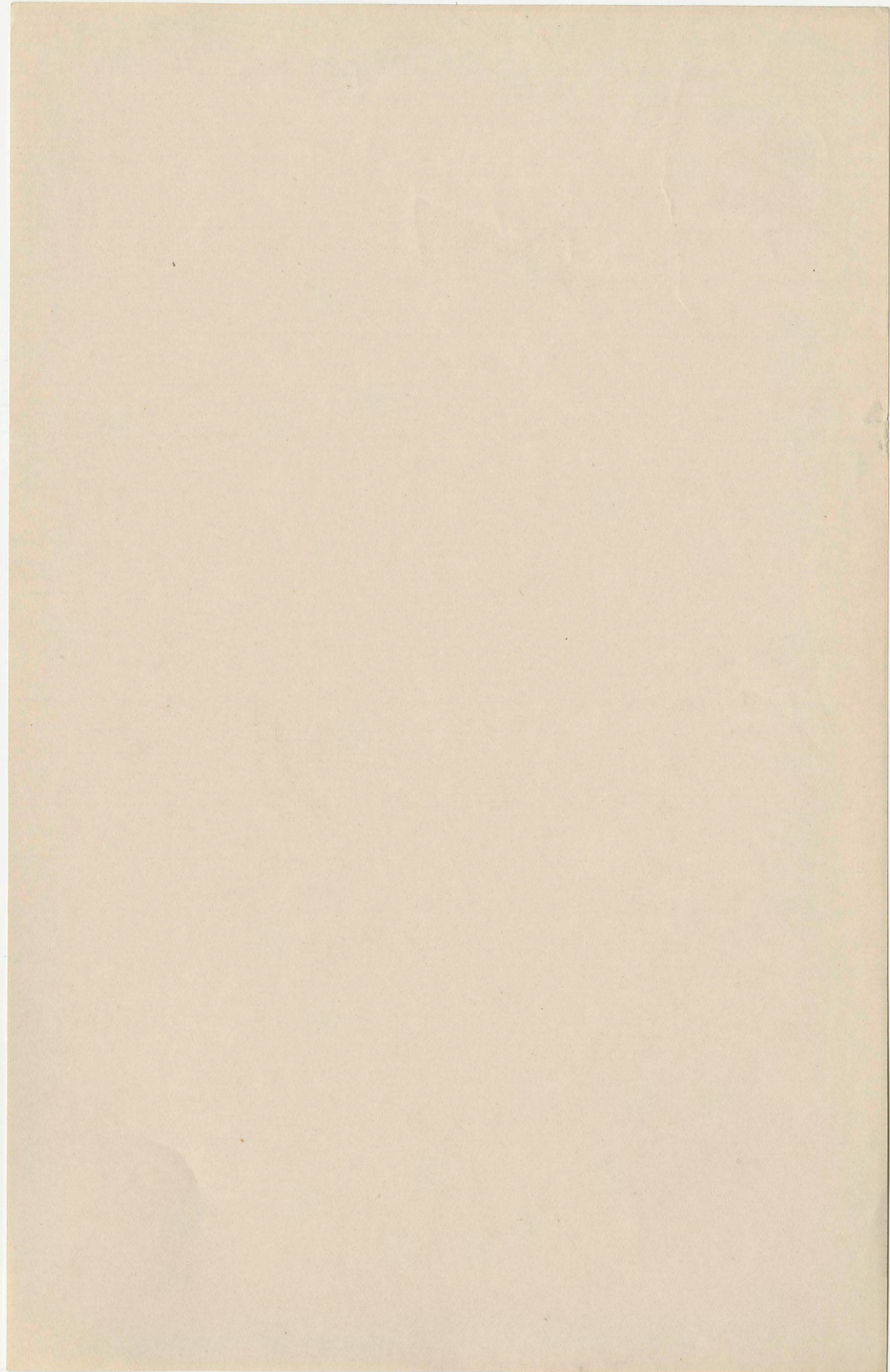
and never under three months, and ^{in some} ~~usually~~ only
then, when the conduct of the Correctional justifies
the expectation, that the object of the Correctional suppli-
mentary sentence may be attained in a
shorter period than the one assigned, or when
there are grounds in the family and employment
of the Correctional which make the shortening of
the sentence desirable.

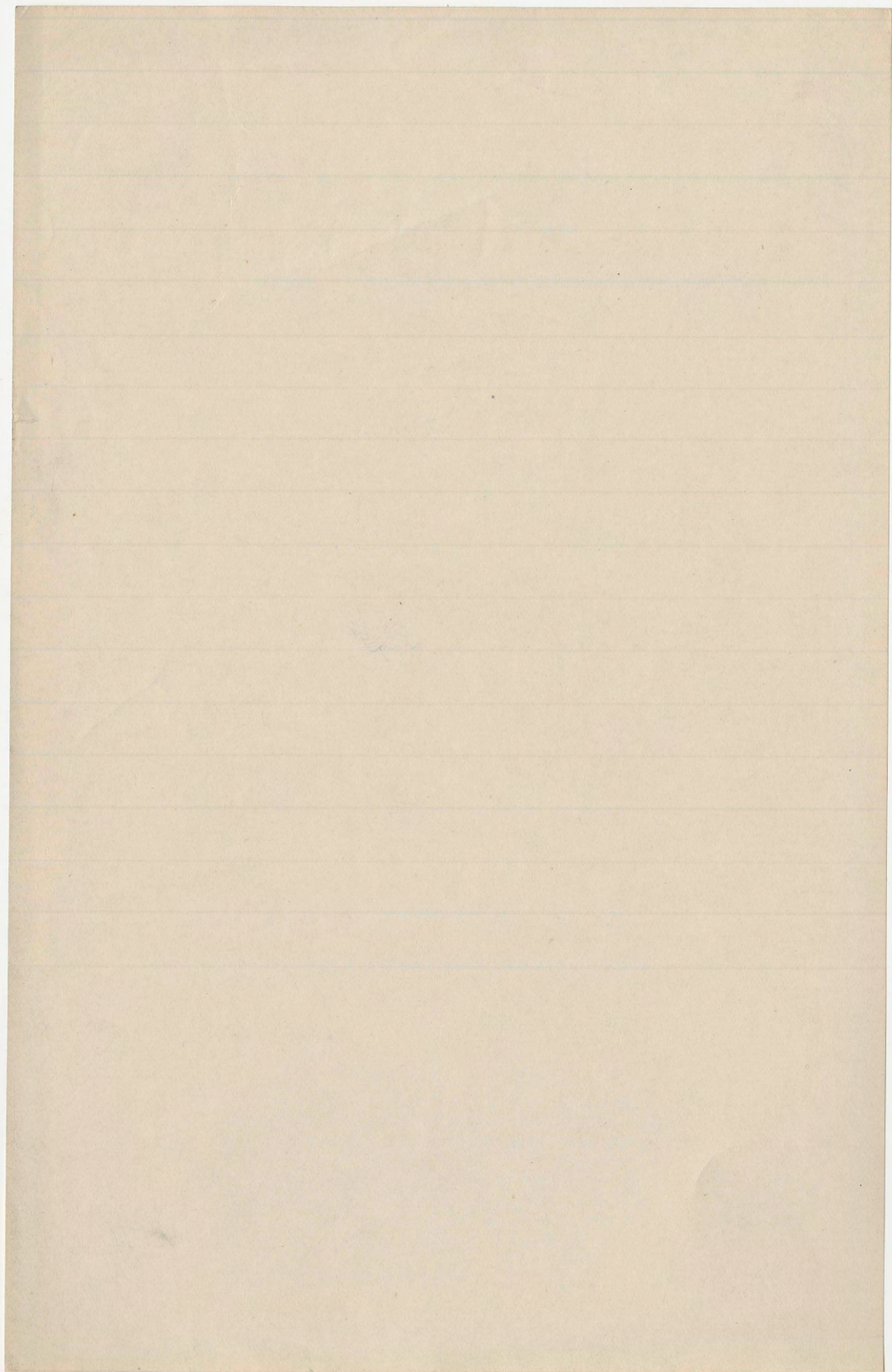
In respect to Correctionals who are to be sent
out of the Country at their exit from the institution,
(§ 57, 3, 45) or in reference to whom it is the
specially expected that they, although not sent out
of the Country will go out and not return, the
report ^{of} ~~an~~ release shall be sent as soon as
possible and in no case shall be delayed
beyond three months from the day of release.

This last mentioned procedure ^{may} ~~can~~ also be
applied to such Correctionals as being in the
Country, who have been sentenced to secure
delivery up to the Correctional institution for
temporary support. Only here it remains within the
discretion of the director, whether in place of
a report of release there shall be a parole at once.

3. Lengthening of the Correctional supplementary
sentence. On the other hand the Correctional
supplementary sentence fixed by the district







187

police authorities at less than two years, in case of bad conduct during the period of sentence or of parole, may be extended upon advice of the director. If the director regards such extension as necessary, he is to recommend it to the district police board.

4. Release without previous notification.

If the convict reaches his 20th year during the correctional sentence, before the end of the two years term or of the shorter term fixed by the police board of the district, or in case of youthful persons who have not served a correctional supplementary sentence, then the convict is to be released without previous notification, and report this fact to the country authority where it is a case of supplementary sentence, otherwise to the Minister of the Interior (see 2).

§ 55. Release.

1. Time of release. The prisoner will be released on the morning of the day on which his sentence expires, & receives on this day only his customary breakfast. When several are released on one day, an exception to the foregoing rule may so far be made in respect to the time of day, as is

118

necessary to ^{reduce} ~~make~~ difficulties for the police on account of the number. And in general, so far as possible, ^{through} the time of ~~the~~ discharge of a prisoner shall not be ^{made} known to other prisoners.

2. Warning. Before his release the prisoner is to be warned of the consequences of a repetition of his offence. In the case of men who are let out of the country (§ 57, 3-5), it is to be indicated in the certificate of release that, in case of violation of rule and return to Saxony, the penalty ~~then~~ denounced in § 361, 2 of the penal code is to be expected.

3. Ability to travel. The physician is to decide in each case before release whether the prisoner can travel on foot or whether he can or should be transported.

4. Sick prisoners not capable of travelling remain in the institution until they can travel, shall be removed from the list of prisoners and no longer treated as such; but they are subjected to no restraint upon freedom, ~~as~~ so far as the director thinks necessary. If then arises any injury out of a neglect of the prescriptions in § 39 ff of the poor relief orders of 22 October, 1840,

109

those officials are held responsible who know of the sickness of the prisoner, but fails to give timely notice to the director.

5. Savings, articles, personal certificate;
~~The~~ account of procedure with the recorded
monies & labor to be compared with § 56. Savings
made from their own means, and property held
by the institution for the prisoner, so far as not
required to cover the cost of maintenance
or indemnities (§ 7, 2), are to be handed over to the
prison released; but when there is transportation
to the transportation authority, or in presence of
the released person to the carrier. Articles in
respect to whose restoration to the released
there is occasion for doubt for reasons of
safety or morality, are to be handed over to
the police board of the place where the institution
is situated, with an inventory of the articles.

The personal certificate of the person to be
released, kept in the institution, in case
there is a compulsory pass, are to be sent to the
police board of the place of destination, with
direction in case of order ~~for~~ or through Austria-
Hungary to the ^{the prison} home police; but if there is
transportation to the carrier, perhaps by the

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hand of the transporting officials.

110

6. Money for Travel. So far as the means of the prisoner to be released do not suffice to cover the cost of the journey & the immediate support, there will be given a lump sum according to § 8,4; and, so far as this also is insufficient out of the general savings fund; but if there is transportation, it will be paid to the transportation official, or, in prisoner of the prisoner, to the carrier.

7. Clothing. If the released prisoner neither possesses sufficient clothing himself, nor means to buy them, the necessary aid will be given out of the general savings fund (§ 9,2).

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§ 56. Procedure with the Reward of Labor.

1. Sending to proper place. At the release of the prisoner the reward of labor to his credit (§ 8,16), so far as it is not already expended to cover the expenses of travel or required for immediate maintenance (§ 55,5,6) is to be sent, in the discretion of the director according to circumstances, to a suitable place (Society for Aiding Discharged Prisoners, local clergy or other reliable persons), or to the magistrate of the

1870

Received of Mr. J. H. [illegible]

the sum of [illegible]

for [illegible]

on the [illegible]

of [illegible]

at [illegible]

for [illegible]

the sum of [illegible]

for [illegible]

the sum of [illegible]

for [illegible]

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for [illegible]

the sum of [illegible]

for [illegible]

the sum of [illegible]

for [illegible]

place of destination, that it may be expended according
to the needs of the prisoner or given into his hands.

At the same time it is to be distinctly told the
prisoner that he has no claim on this fund, but
so far as it is not given him or expended for him,
remains in the control of the director. Consequences
of refusal to tell his future residence, of § 28, 1c.F.

2. Payment to the discharged person himself. When
the disposition ~~of~~ of the discharged prisoners is such
that there is no reason to fear an improper use of the
money on the journey, the reward of labor may be
handed to him directly.

3. Extra gift when one is sent out of the country.
Those prisoners who are about to be discharged and
sent beyond the border, especially if they go to their
legal settlement or maiden home outside the
Kingdom of Saxony, receive ~~also~~ all their savings
and reward of labor (§ 8, 1a, 6). In case of transportation
him the reward of labor, with the other savings, is
paid over to the transportation official or in presence of
the released person to the carrier.

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§ 57. Future Residence.

1. Assignment. A place of residence is to be assigned to the prisoner, ^(penitentiary case, common prison or Conventinal) before his discharge, so far as practicable and is not already fixed by 3, 4, 5, with consideration of his own wishes.
2. Requirement to go to a certain place occurs only when the released person is placed under supervision of police (§ 53), except in the cases 3, 4, 5. Released prisoners who under police supervision will ^{when another is not assigned} be assigned ^{sent} to the place of legal settlement, and, in lack of such place, to that locality in which he lived before being sent to the institution; or, when this delivery was preceded by a ^{former} ~~sentenced~~ pending trial, in the place of residence before that time began.

At the time of release the prisoner is warned that there is a penalty up to 14 days incarceration for neglecting to announce his presence to the police in his new place of residence as soon as he enters it, or within 24 hours, and that he is liable to the same penalty if he leaves ~~the~~ place without informing the police of the place to which he is going, or in this last place fails to notify the police.

3. ~~Prisoners~~ ^{of others} (penitentiary, common prison or Conventinal prisoners) who do not belong to the

1877

I have been thinking of you
very much lately, and wondering
how you are getting on. I hope
you are well and happy. I am
still in the same old way.

I have been thinking of you
very much lately, and wondering
how you are getting on. I hope
you are well and happy. I am
still in the same old way.

I have been thinking of you
very much lately, and wondering
how you are getting on. I hope
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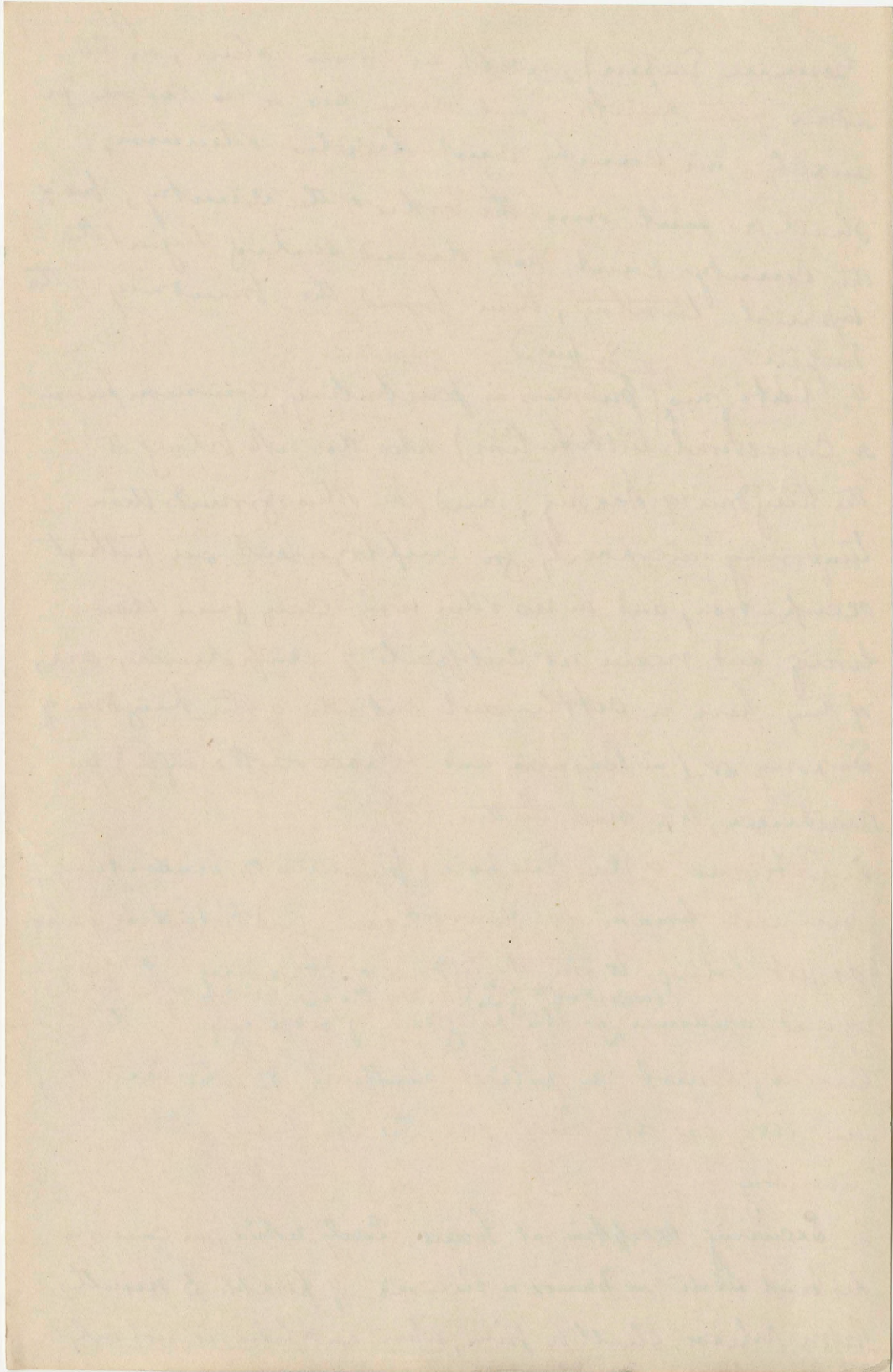
143

German Empire), except in cases when, on the advice of the director, and when there is no reason for anxiety, the County Court decides otherwise, shall be sent over the border of the County; but if the County Court has decreed sending beyond the Imperial territory, then beyond the boundary of the Empire.

4. Citizens ^{of the Empire} (prisoners in penitentiary, common prison or correctional institution) who do not belong to the Kingdom of Saxony, and, on other grounds than temporary incapacity for employment or without occupation, and in no other way can gain their living and receive no certificate of confidence, are, if they have a settlement outside of the Kingdom of Saxony or (in Bavaria and Alsace-Lorraine) a residence, to be sent thither.

5. Citizens of the Empire (prisoners of penitentiary, common prison or correctional institution) who do not belong to the Kingdom of Saxony ^{& who are} refused residence ^(according to § 3, Art. 2 of the law relating to foreign travel) in the Kingdom of Saxony by the County Court as police authority of the County, are likewise to be sent over the border of the County.

6. Securing Reception at home. Early notice, in case of a distant State, as France or Russia, if possible 5 months before release, shall be given, when an alien is not only



114

to be sent away but referred to a particular place.
The record is to be sent to the local authorities,
and an effort made to secure the reception of
the prisoner.

7. Compulsory. The ~~act~~ act of sending (exile), as indicated
under 2-5, takes place, when transportation is not
necessary, without further interference of the director,
save as much as a compulsory pass; and the
certificate of release serves as such pass when it
prescribes the route (§58, 1). To the compulsory pass,
when exile is to or through Austria-Hungary, is to be
affixed an ^{authentic} copy of the proof of date and settlement
connections, and of the foreign home authorities.
If transportation is necessary, this is to be left to the
police authority when the institution is; or, in case
of convicts, to the board which delinquent the
prisoner.

§ 58. Certificate of Release.

115

1. Certificate. Every one released receives a document ^{in pursuance of} in evidence of having served his sentence or ^{in prison} conditional institution. On the certificate is ^{also} inscribed the amount of money given to the prisoner or his transporter (§ 55, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9), as well as the money in hand (§ 57, 7). If a certificate of confidence is granted or police supervision decreed, the fact must be noted on the certificate of release, & the extent of supervision described. If a prisoner refuses to accept such a certificate of release, one must ^{acquire} ~~obtain~~ but the police authorities which, according to § 59, are to be notified, are to be informed of the facts.

2. Certificate of confidence. To those prisoners whose conduct in the institution justifies the director in expecting them to avoid conflict with the penal code, will be granted a certificate of confidence, whose value is that it secures for the released person the right to reside in a given place without removal by the police (§ 55, 2).

3. Certificate of character ^{in pursuance of} given to one who can not be granted a certificate of confidence, but whose conduct in the institution has been satisfactory; and this document will contain an opinion as to his conduct in the institution,

1877. July 15. To the Editor

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. in relation to the matter of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of New York, and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
J. B. [Signature]

as well as a ^{general} description of his character and
moral condition. 116

§ 59. Notification at Release.

In case of Release of prisoners from the institution —
(not parole — § 60, 8) — notification is given to:

1. In all cases to the authority which committed the prisoner & to the police board of Dresden, Leipzig, Chemnitz and Zwickau; and also
2. To the local police authority of the selected place of residence, and the district magistracy (in the city of Dresden, both the magistracies):

(a) in case of penitentiary convicts, when certificates of confidence are not granted, and yet police supervision is not ordered and exile not ordered; (b) in case of penitentiary convicts and men in common prisons, when police supervision is ordered & exile is not ordered; a certified copy of the notice of commitment with its full record, and of the decree of the police authority of the country ordering supervision;

3. To the local police & county magistrates of those

22. *Thymus* *serpyllifolius*

Thymus serpyllifolius L. is a small, branched, perennial herb with opposite, lanceolate leaves and small, tubular flowers. It is native to Europe and Asia, and is commonly found in dry, open areas. The plant is known for its strong, aromatic odor and is used in traditional medicine for its antispasmodic and antiseptic properties. It is also a common component of many essential oil blends.

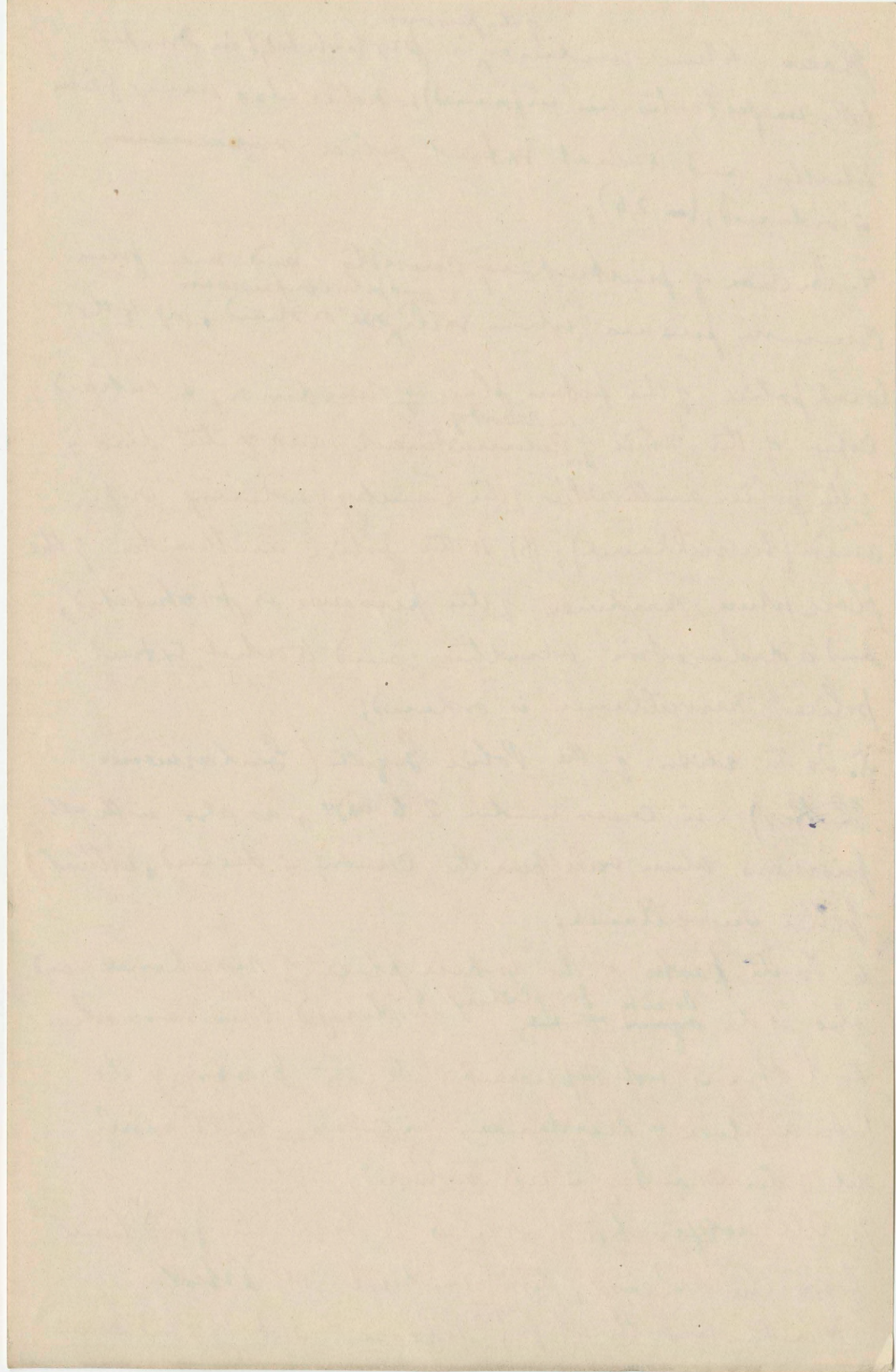
places where residence ^{of the prisoner} is prohibited, (in Dresden 117
both magistrates are informed); notice also being given
whether and to what extent police supervision
is ordered, (see 2, 6);

4. In case of penitentiary convicts and men from
Common prisons where exile ^{and police supervision} is ordered; (a) to the
local police of the future place of residence, a certified
copy of the notice ^{the record of} of commitment and of the decree
of the police authorities of the country ordering super-
vision (surveillance); (b) to the police authorities of the
place where residence of the prisoner is prohibited,
and a declaration whether and to what extent
police surveillance is ordered;

5. In the edition of the Police Gazette (Landarmen-
blätter) in cases under 2 b and 4, as also with all
prisoners where exile from the country is decreed ~~without~~ without
police surveillance;

6. To the pastor of the future place of residence and
also to the ^{body for} ~~organ of the~~ Discharged Prisoners when
the latter is not represented by the pastor of the
future place of residence, in cases where exile
out of the country is not ordered.

7. All notifications are to be sent in good time
before the release, then under 6 at least
a half month before ^{the} release and by means



of tabular notices.

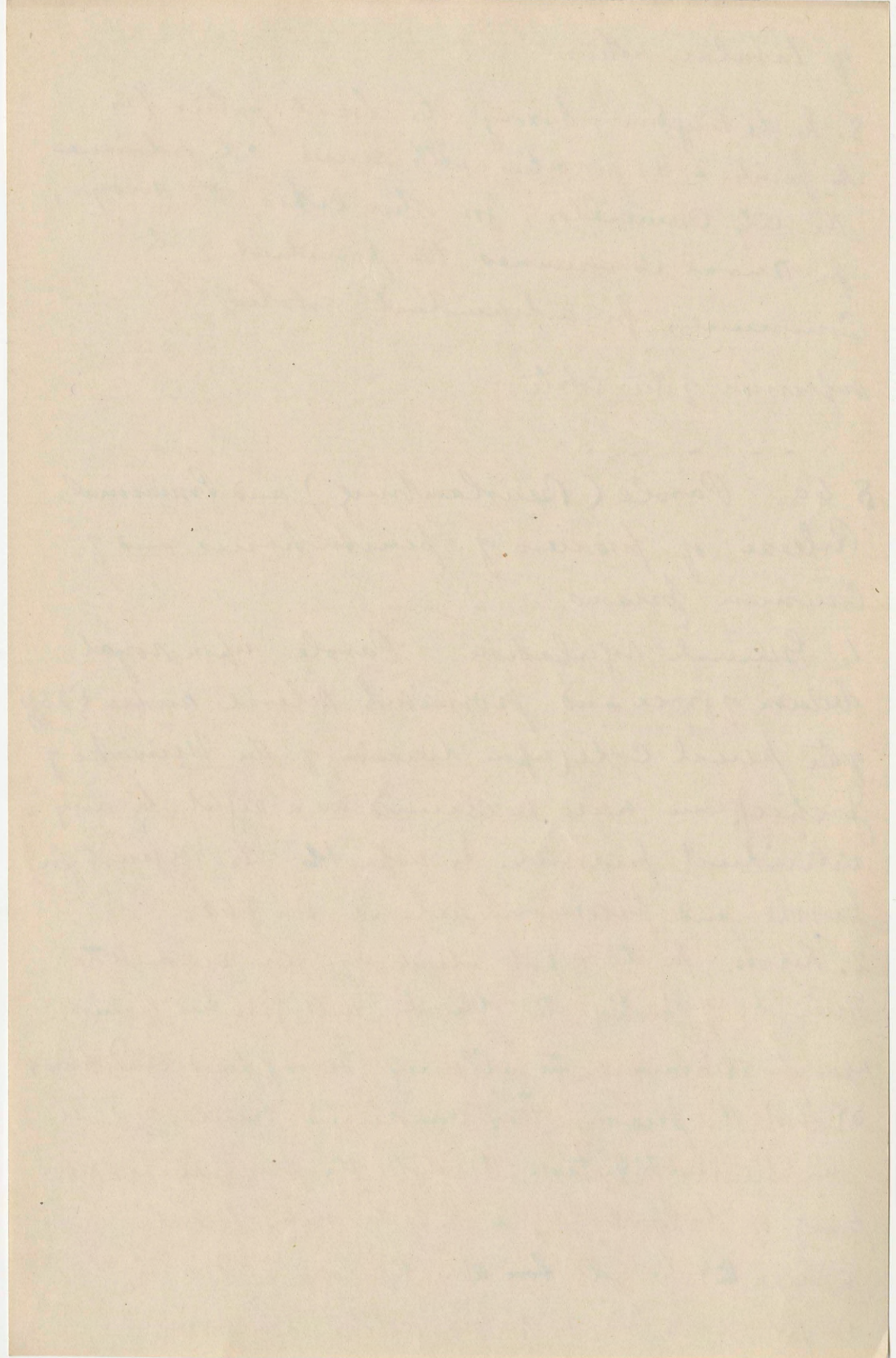
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8. In the kingdom of Saxony the local police (in the parts 2-4) for cities with revised city ordinances, the city Councillor, for other cities the mayor, for Rural Communes the president of the Commune, for independent estates the supervisor of the state.

§ 60 Parole (Beurlaubung) and Provisional Release of prisoners of penitentiaries and of common prisons.

1. General regulation. Parole upon royal decision of grace and provisional release under § 233 of the penal Code (upon decision of the Minister of Justice) can never be claimed as a right by any individual prisoner. In respect to the request for parole and provisional release see § 62.

2. Reports. In the reports which are to be made to the Minister of Justice the director will give his opinion upon the existence of the following presupposed conditions, a) that the prisoner has conducted himself well in the institution; (b) that the prisoner has given proof of betterment, so that he may be released in hope that he will ~~live~~ obey the law and win ^{again} the confidence of his neighbors; (c) that the prisoner



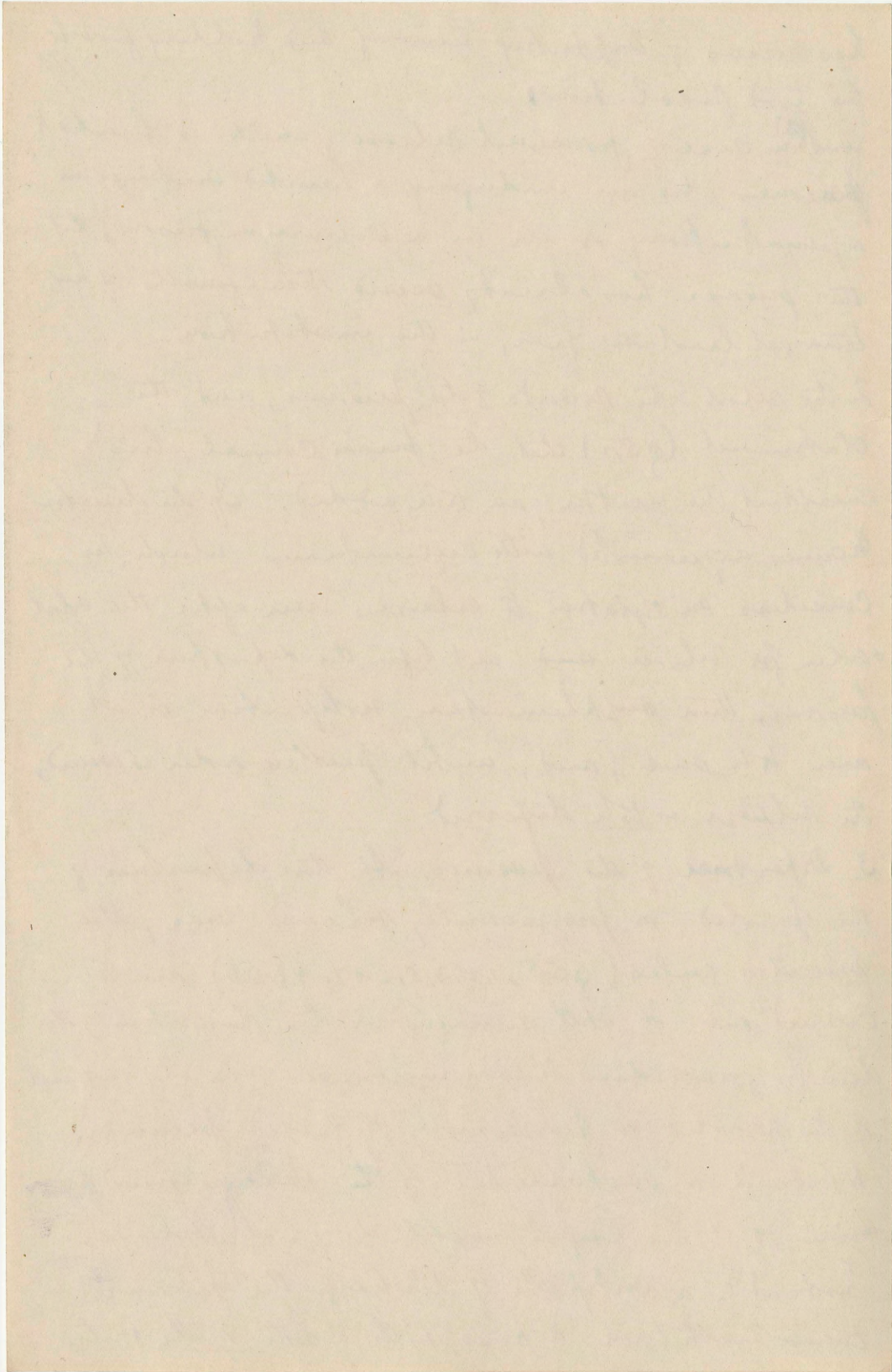
has means of supporting himself and holding fast to
his good resolutions.

And ^(d) in case of provisional release, which is limited to
prisoners who are undergoing a limited sentence in
a penitentiary or are in a common prison, that
the prisoner has already served three-fourths of his
term, at least one year, in the institution.

In the report the records of the prisoner, and the
statement (§5, 2) that the prison council has
considered the matter, are to be added. If the director
becomes acquainted with circumstances which he
considers an objection to release, even after the order
for release and before the departure of the
prisoner, then supplementary notification is at
once to be sent, and, until further order is issued,
the release is to be deferred.

3. Departure of the prisoner. At the departure of
the paroled or provisionally released man, the
prescribed rules (§55, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 & 7, & §56) are to be
carried out. It still remains in the discretion of the
director, according to circumstances, in the interest
of the paroled or provisionally released prisoner,
to retain a suitable part of ^{his} ~~the~~ earnings fund for a
time, & at the longest, until the final release.

Instead of a certificate of discharge the prisoner
takes with him a pass, with a note of the route



he is to take to his place of residence, on a prescribed form. The directions on the form are to be distinctly explained to him.

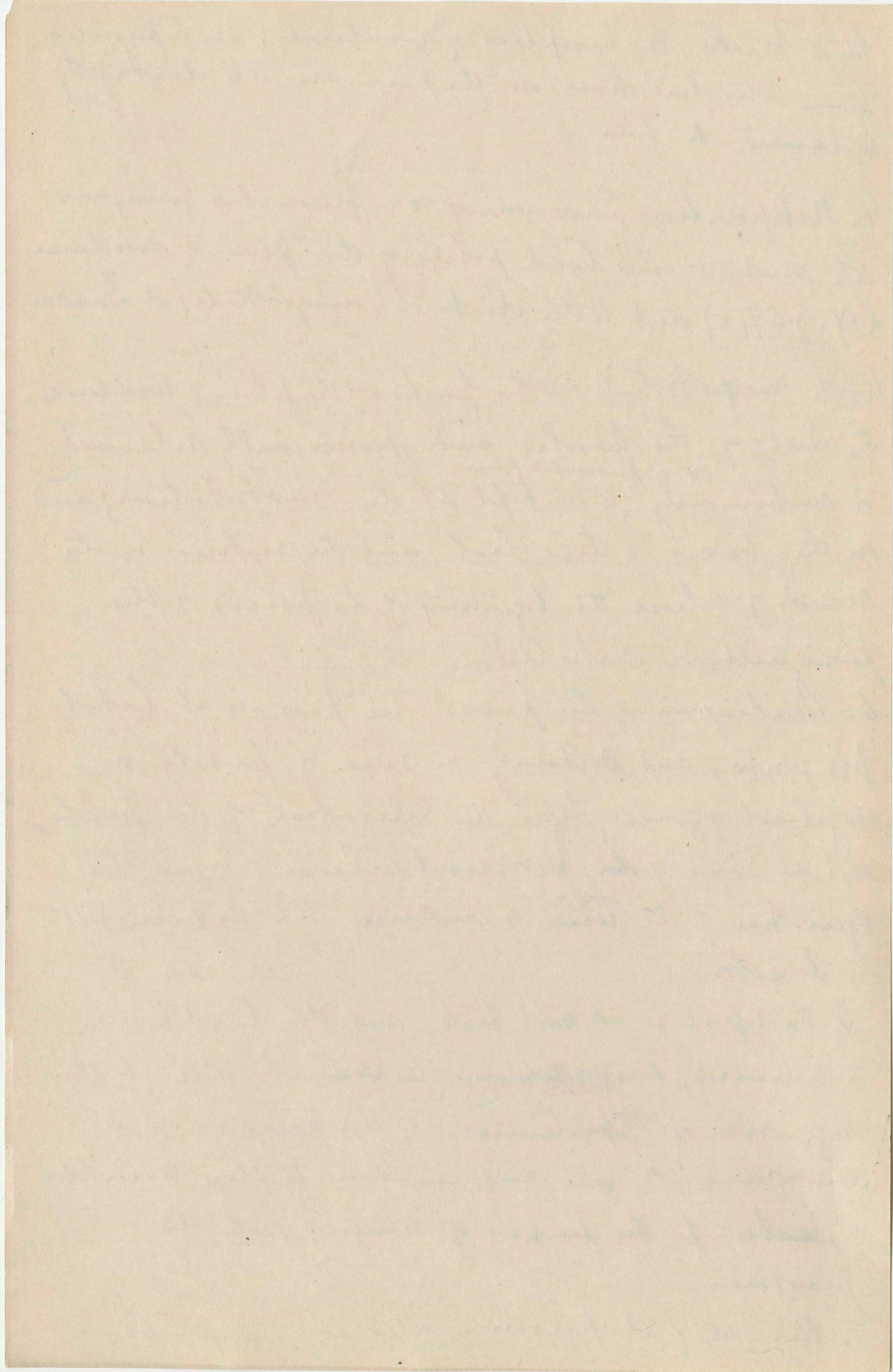
4. Notifications, according to a prescribed form, are to be sent to the local police of the place of residence (cf. § 59, 8) and to the district magistrate (at Osnabrück, to both magistrates), & to the pastor of the place of residence.

5. List of the paroled and provisionally released is continuously ^{& on prescribed form} kept at the institution; and on the basis of this list and the entries in the record of release the beginning of the period of the pass will be controlled.

6. Sending in of the pass. The pass is at least for work, and certainly in case of parole or royal act of grace, before the expiration of the parole, and in case of ~~the~~ provisional release before the expiration of the term of sentence to be returned to the director.

If the report is not sent back and the local police is reminded, it is necessary to proceed with it the suggestion of apprehension of the prisoner; & in any case to give information to the Minister of Justice for the purpose of bringing back the prisoner.

7. Recall. A prisoner who is brought back



121

from parole or provisionally release is at once,
after his acceptance into the institution, be
informed of the reasons.

The cost of supplying the prisoner may be
paid out of the savings (§ 8, 2, 3), or out of the general
fund.

8. Final ^{discharge} ~~release~~ of a period and provisionally
released prisoner. When a recall is not ordered,
the Minister of Justice up to the expiration of the
sentence, or in case of parole or royal act of
grace to the end of the parole, then the final discharge
follows, with entire removal of the obligations to
the institution & the sending of the certificate of
discharge, as well as of the certificate of confidence
& the savings, so far as the latter remains, to the
police of the place of residence (§ 59, 8), who hands
on to the prisoner. The ordinary notifications
may be omitted ~~when~~ the person released is
provided with a certificate of confidence.

§ 61. Parole of Convicts.

1. Parole as ~~provisional~~ condition of release. The con-
victs have ordinarily to pass through an interme-
diate stage, the term of parole, during which they
are subjected to the discipline of the institution.

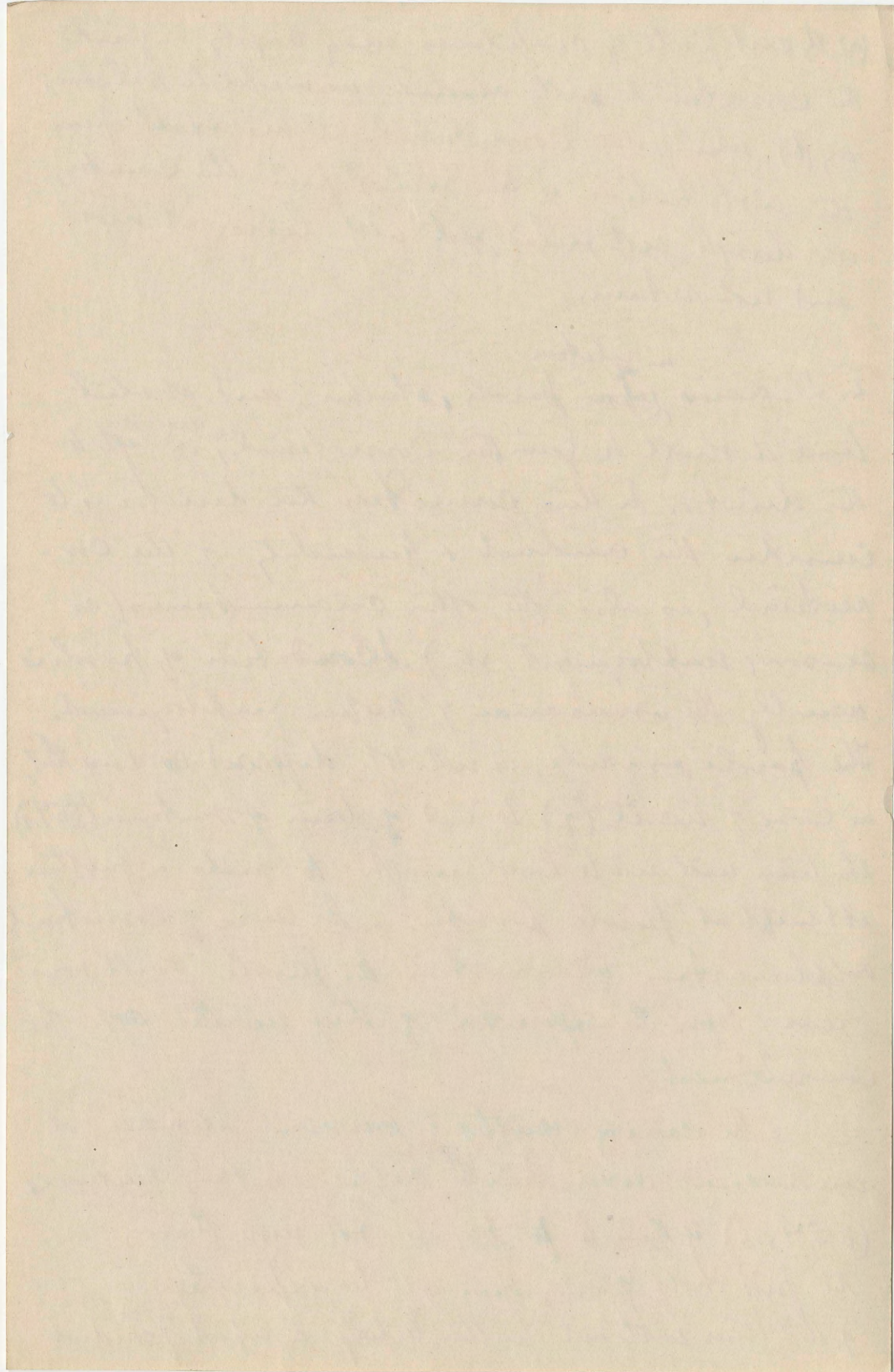
Exceptions are permissible only when:

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(a) A certificate of confidence may easily be granted
the Correctional with absolute immediate release;
or, (b), when the Correctional is let out from
the institution is let out from the country,
or, though not let out, yet will leave at once
and not return.

2. Decisions ^{in relation} ~~upon~~ parole, whether and at what
time it shall be granted the Correctional, ^{are} left to
the director. In this connection the director is to
consider the conduct & personality of the Cor-
rectional, as also the other circumstances (as
season, employment, etc.). A condition of parole is
usually the assurance of proper employment.
The parole, as a rule, is not to be deferred so long that,
in case of recall (7) to end of term of sentence (§ 54, 1)
the time will not be long enough to make a further
attempt at parole possible. In case of Correctional
supplementary incarceration the parole shall never
occur before the expiration of three months after the
commitment.

In case of youthful persons who are not
undergoing Correctional supplementary sentence
(§ 54, 3) if there be for parole not more than
the first half year, then at its expiration
of that time without further delay a report of conduct



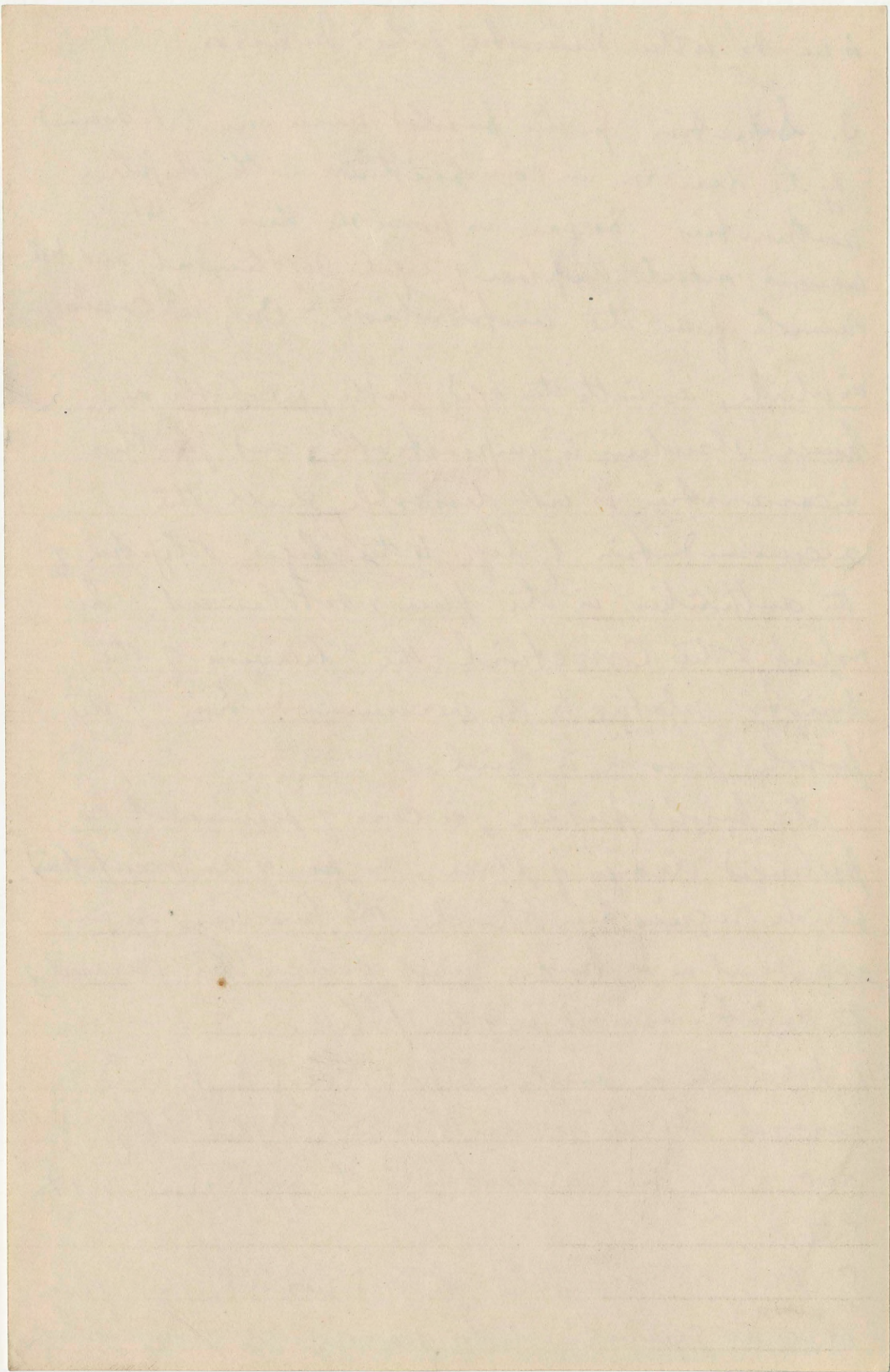
is made to the Minister of the Interior. 123

3. Situation In the paroled man must be secured by the director in correspondence with the police authorities. So far as possible this is to be secured outside the place of legal settlement and not remote from the institution. Only in cases in which, as with the aged, feeble, incapable or lame, elsewhere is impracticable, and further incarceration is not desirable, shall the accommodation be left to the legal obligation of the authorities in the place of settlement. In respect to the Correctional the decision of the director relating to the accommodation of the paroled person is final.

The paroled prisoner, in case of permanent or prolonged change of place, or for of an occupation which requires him to travel on business or as assistant in a trade, must secure the consent of the director as well as of the police.

4. Departure on parole. Reports. List of paroled persons. All these matters are regulated by § 60, 3, 4, 5 in connection with § 55, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 & § 56.

5. Duration of parole. This is usually one year. If at the expiration of the parole neither discharge



124
No recall is advisable, the director can extend
the parole from year to year or for a shorter
time. The director in such cases must
set down on the pass the proper additions and
send notifications as at the original parole.

6. Procedure when the ^{parole} pass is held back.

When the pass of a paroled man on the 28th day
before the expiration of the parole has not come in,
the director proposes to the police of the place of
parole the immediate redelivery of the paroled man
in case the holding back of the pass is due to his
fault, and, at the same time, propose an
apprehension of the man, if he should remove
from the place of parole by his own device.

7. ^{The} Recall of a paroled person may occur when
his conduct does not agree with the conditions of
the parole. The decision belongs to the director.
This applies in particular when the paroled
man has a term of imprisonment to serve
during the period of parole. If this happens to be in
an institution of the country, then the decision
relating to subsequent recall is to be based on
an opinion furnished by the director of the prison.
The recall thus decided upon is accomplished
by the request of the appropriate police authority.

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8. Breach of parole. The recalled person is
to be informed by the director of the reasons. The
person recalled may be subjected to disciplinary
punishment for violations of prescribed rules
during his parole. The expenses for providing
for the paroled person outside the institution
are to be paid by the director out of the savings (§ 8, 23)
or, according to need, out of the general savings fund.

9. Release of paroled persons. The ~~discharge~~ ^{discharge} of
the paroled person (cf. § 54) is accomplished
by entire removal from the list of prisoners of
the institution, and by sending the certificate of
release, as well as the certificate of capture and
the remainder of the savings credited, to the local
police authority of the place of residence, to be
handed over to the discharged person. If the
paroled prisoner is nearer to the prison than to the
police office, or not further, the director may
himself hand over the documents & savings
and convey the usual warning. The local
police of the place of residence is then to be in-
formed of the discharge.

In other cases the notification will be sent only to
the board which committed and to the police
of the cities of Dresden, Leipzig, Chemnitz and
Zwickau; but when a youthful offender who

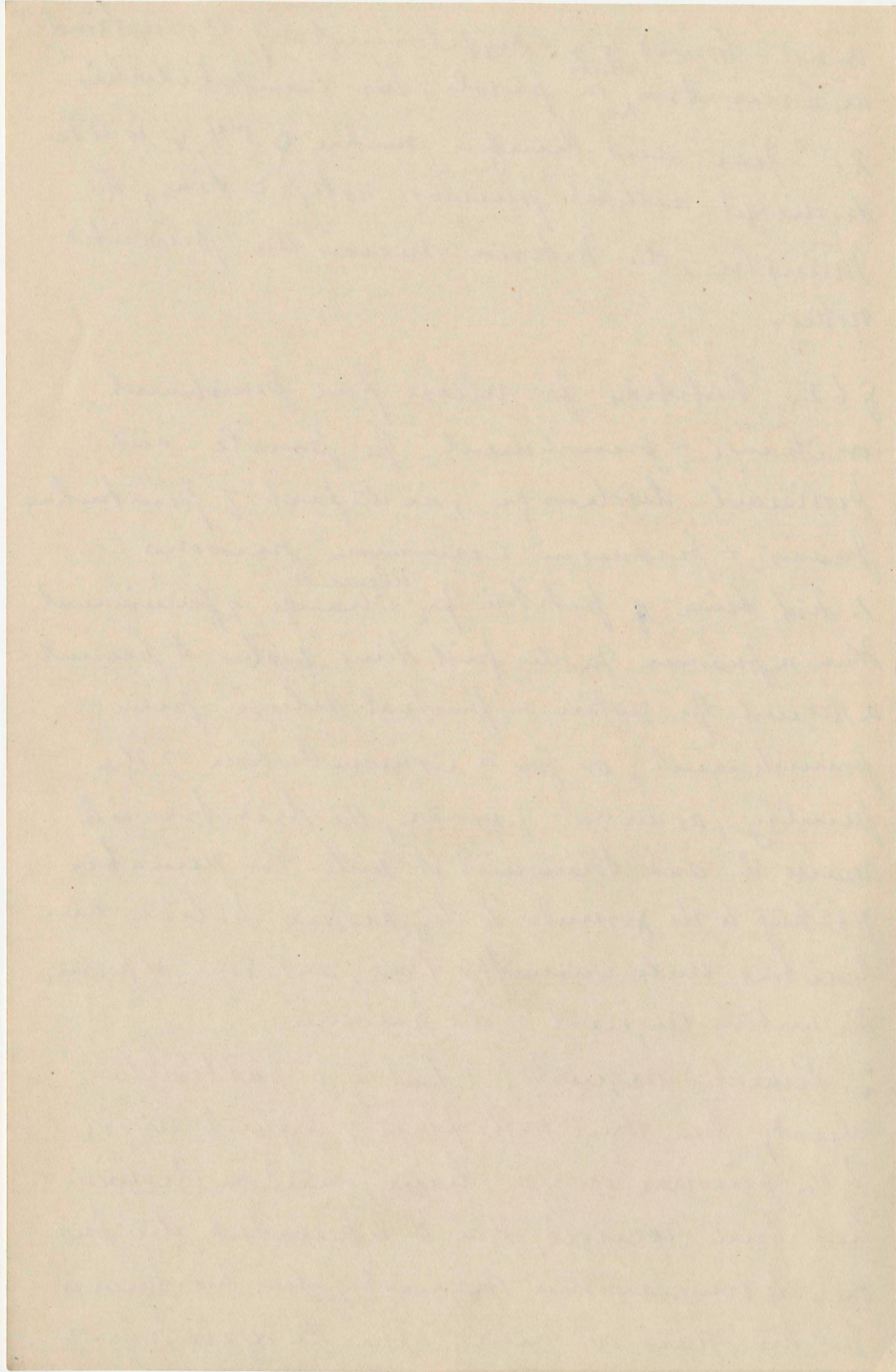
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is not bound by a supplementary conditional
incarceration, ^{while} on parole, has completed his ¹²⁷
20th year, and therefore under § 54, 4 is to be
discharged without previous notification, the
Minister of the Interior receives the prescribed
notice.

§ 62. Petitions for release from punishment
or change of punishment, for parole and
provisional discharge, on the part of penitentiary
prisoners + persons in common prisons.

1. First time of petition for ^{release} change of punishment.
When a prisoner for the first time wishes to present
a request for either a partial release from
punishment, or for a commutation of the
penalty, as an act of grace, the director is to
receive it and transmit it with the minutes
relating to its grounds to the proper police au-
thorities who committed him, and soon, if proper,
the written request of the prisoner.

2. Repeated requests. But if a petition has
already been sent to the place of highest resort
by the prisoner or for him, and a decision
has been received, then it is permitted the pris-
oner to bring another request, when his term is
for two years or more, after the expiration of



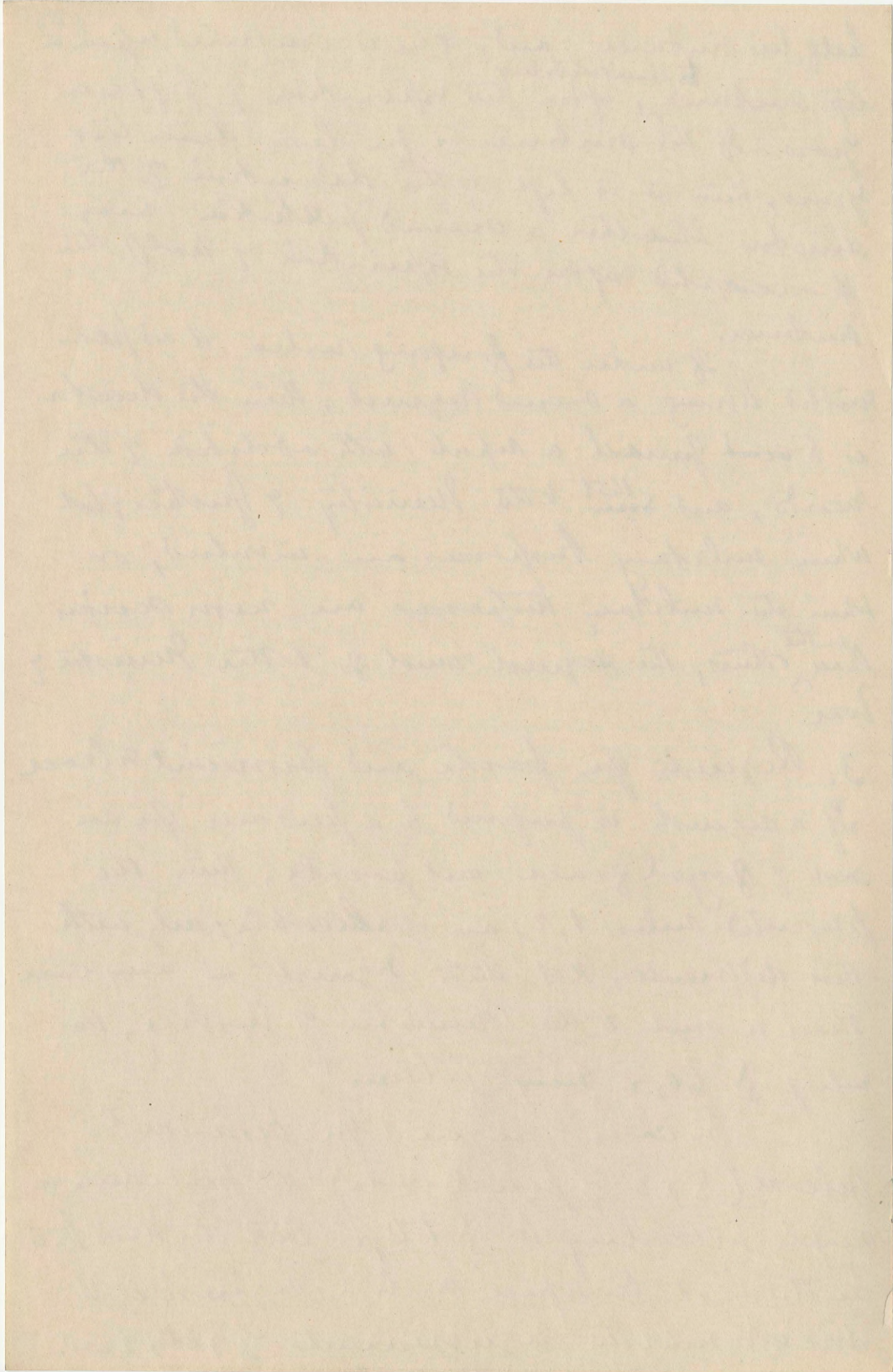
128

half his sentence; and, if he is comprised upon a
life sentence, ^{to penitentiary} after the expiration of fifteen
years. If the sentence is for less than two
years, then it is left to the discretion of the
director whether a second probation may
be accepted after the expiration of half the
sentence.

If under the foregoing rules it is per-
mitted to bring a second request, then the director
is to ~~send~~ furnish a report with addition of the
records, and ~~send~~ ^{that} to the Ministry of Justice; but
when military trespasses are involved, or
when the military trespasses are more serious
than ^{the} others, the request must go to the Ministry of
War.

3. Requests for parole and provisional release.
If a request is proposed by a prisoner for an
act of Royal grace and parole, then the
prescribed rules 1, 2, are applicable; only with
this difference, that these requests in any case
shall be sent to the Ministry of Justice, the
rule of § 60, 2 being followed.

In case of request for provisional
release (§ 23 of penal Code) the procedure is
simply according to § 60, 2. But the director is
authorized to refuse such a request if it
does not meet the requirements of § 60, 2 a-d.



129

If a petition for provisional release referred by the director (cf. previous section) or by the Minister of Justice, and if appeal is then taken to royal grace, the procedure is the same as in previous section.

4. Recommendations in forwarding the petition.

In sending up the petition, in all cases when the conduct of the prisoner gives occasion for special remark, or when the director thinks of any material consideration bearing on the decision, he is to add to the report a statement suitable for the purpose.

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The first of these is the
fact that the (1) human body is a
complex and is not a simple
machine. It is a machine with a
human mind.

The second is the fact that
the body is not a machine, but a
living organism. It is a machine
in the sense that it is a
complex of parts, but it is a
living organism in the sense
that it is a machine that
can think, feel, and act.

The third is the fact that
the body is not a machine, but a
living organism. It is a machine
in the sense that it is a
complex of parts, but it is a
living organism in the sense
that it is a machine that
can think, feel, and act.

Supplementary notes.

130

A. I. Regulations relating to hiring out prisoners for agricultural labor.

1. Prisoners may be hired out in particular cases for outside labor, without order from

the Ministry: (a) ^{from} ~~in~~ the prisons for men and the institution at Sachsenburg, except in cases mentioned below under 2; (b) from the women's prisons and correctional institutions, and the men's correctional institution of Holstein & the auxiliary institution of Radeberg. The applications of landlords for hiring laborers are to be met as far as possible.

2. In the case of the men's prisons and the institution at Sachsenburg previous permission of the Ministry is required, when the prisoners must pass the night outside the institution at outside stations.

3. In any case the director is held responsible for carrying out the provisions of the statute or letter of correction, and, in particular, for this: (a) the prisoners working outside must be kept apart from free laborers & women at work, (Penal Code, §15, 2, & §16.3);

12

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general consideration of the subject, and to a statement of the objects of the present inquiry.

2. The second part contains a description of the various species of the genus, and of the characters which distinguish them from each other.

3. The third part is devoted to a description of the habits and manners of the various species, and to a statement of the uses to which they are put.

4. The fourth part contains a description of the various diseases to which the genus is subject, and of the means of preventing and curing them.

5. The fifth part is devoted to a description of the various parts of the anatomy of the genus, and to a statement of the functions of each part.

6. The sixth part contains a description of the various parts of the system of the genus, and to a statement of the functions of each part.

7. The seventh part is devoted to a description of the various parts of the system of the genus, and to a statement of the functions of each part.

8. The eighth part contains a description of the various parts of the system of the genus, and to a statement of the functions of each part.

9. The ninth part is devoted to a description of the various parts of the system of the genus, and to a statement of the functions of each part.

10. The tenth part contains a description of the various parts of the system of the genus, and to a statement of the functions of each part.

(b) unmitigated rigor in requirements to work
and keep silent and ^{obey} other disciplinary rules;

(c) no prisoners who are ~~not~~ under suspicion
can be so employed;

(d) prisoners of common prisons may not
without their own consent be so employed.

(Penal Code § 16, 3). If the man over gives his
consent he cannot recall it but must work
the whole time for which he has agreed.

4. In institutions, where special regulations
are necessary in relation to security, it is
understood that there will be carefully observed
when prisoners are hired for outside labor.

5. In hiring prisoners for any kind of outside
labor they shall be so divided in companies
that not ~~more~~ ^{less} than ten men shall be
under the supervision of one ^{guard} ~~foreman~~.

Only in special cases can exceptions be permitted.
Less than 8 prisoners shall in no case be
under one guard.

6. The hiring shall not ~~be for longer than~~ ^{extend beyond the}
~~calendar~~ ^{the} year; or, if there is a time contract, for
longer than three months. The institution
has the right to bring the contract to instant
termination for any of the following
reasons:

1871

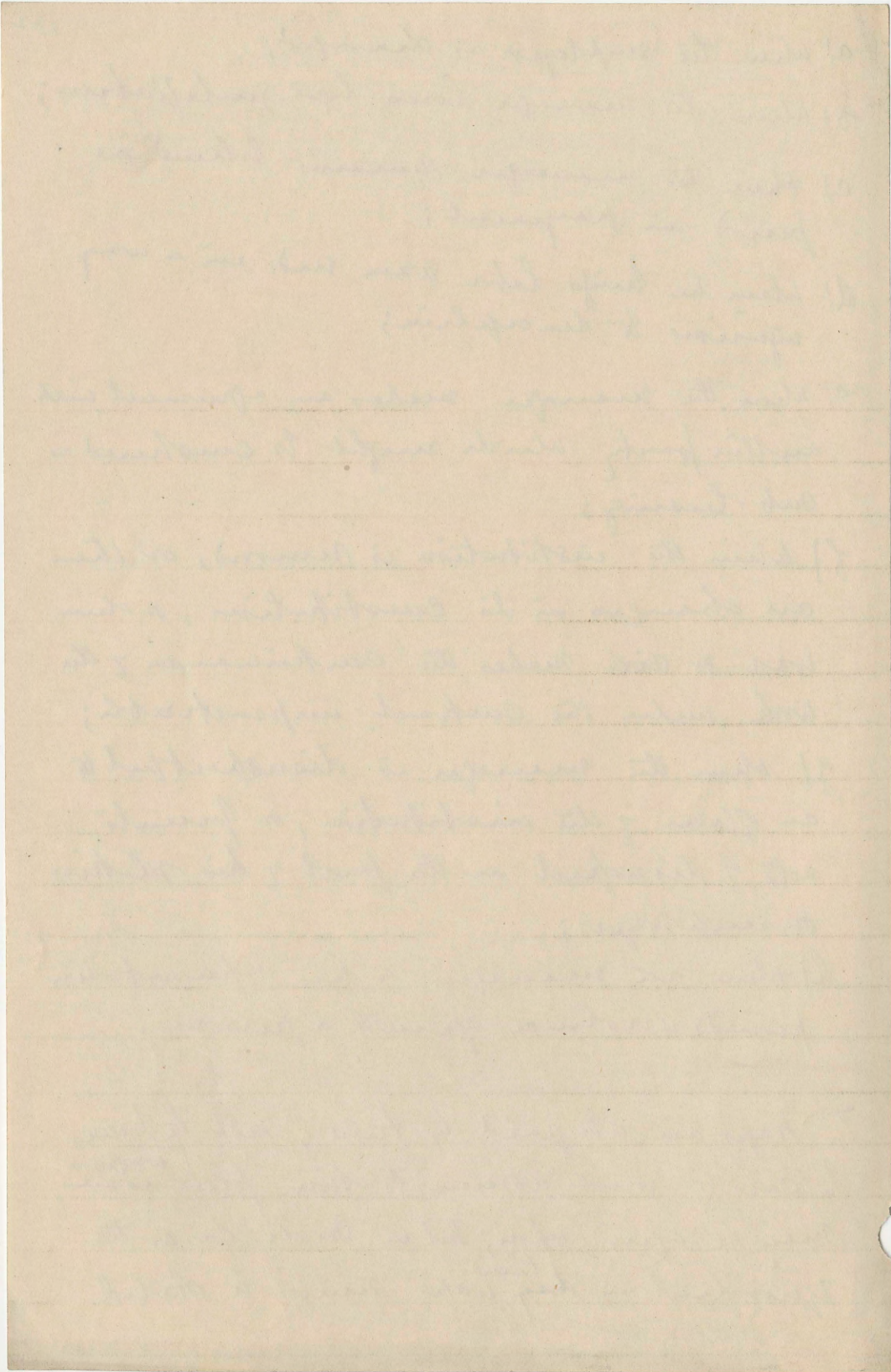
My dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. [Name]

- a) when the employer is changed;
- b) when the manager loses legal qualifications;
- c) when the manager remains behind one period in payment;
- d) when he brings labor to an end in a way injurious to discipline;
- e) when the manager makes an agreement with another party which might be construed as sub-letting;
- f) when the institution is removed, or there are changes in its constitution, or when war or riot makes the continuance of the work under the contract impracticable;
- g) when the manager is dismissed but is an officer of the institution, or prevents acts of disrespect on the part of his plebeians or employees;
- h) when a manager or his representative commits violence against a prisoner.

7. Wages are to be paid by time, not by piece. In case of first administration piece ^{wages} ~~work~~ may be agreed upon; but in such cases the equivalent in ^{time} ~~day~~ wages must be stated.



8. A rate of wages shall not be asked which will prevent the hiring of labor; but on the other side no manager shall be permitted to hire prison labor at a lower rate than its equivalent in free labor is paid. The interest of the treasury of the State requires, ~~that~~ as well as the interests of free labor, to set ~~at~~ ^a higher value on the prison labor as demand justifies.

9. In accordance with (8) above there is a twofold minimum limit:

a) The rate of wages may not be lower than that which is ~~usual~~ ^{customary} for labor of the same kind, at the same time & place for free labor (male, female, youth, adult);

b) The rate of wages shall be high enough to secure the same income for work outside as the prisoner would earn inside, - if work inside can be furnished. The average value of the labor may also be tested by the average for the last or next to the last ^{calendar} year, for labor inside the institution, by day & week.

----- Under this minimum (b) the rate of wages shall not go, even when the customary local rate would be lower. If a higher rate can be secured this minimum is not considered, ^{as the lowest limit.} ~~same as~~

10. If supplies are furnished by the employer they are credited to him at the ~~same~~ ^{prevailing} rate at which it would be reckoned on the books of the institution. If the provisions cost more, the rule 11 to (3) below applies.

11. Expenses for watching guards and officers are not charged to the employer, but are paid out of the funds of the institution. In respect to such expenses as time for transportation, shelter, clothing & medical care, for prisoners as for officers, supplies of food for guards and for prisoners on free days (12, 2, 3), a contract shall be made to cover what is absolutely necessary. The employer is not to be credited with items from which the institution derives no benefit. If the employer gives bread, beer, coffee, butter or fats, which would not be given without consent of the director, and are not included in ^{the} contracted prison supplies, this expense will not apply to the wages.

12. The employer of outside prison labor must pay for all the time of men which is at his disposal. Excepted is the time of regular rest days or other that when the prisoner is incapable of work. If the prisoner stays

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135

with the employer at his request, when he
could have rested in the institution, the
employer is not paid for the provisions
supplied. On the other hand the circumstances
are to be explained.

In outside labor without night
shelter, the employer has to pay for time
while the prisoner spends outside the institution.
There hours is counted $\frac{1}{4}$ of a day;

6	"	"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$	"
9	"	"	"	$\frac{3}{4}$	"
over 9 hours	"	"	"	1	"

13. Every case of outside employment is to
be reported to the Minister of the Interior,
on prescribed forms.

14. Same ~~rule~~ principles apply at Sachsenburg.

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