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House Regulations of the Penitentiaries, March 4, 1899.

Stuttgart, Ministry of Justice.

First Division.

Reception, assignment and supervision of prisoners.

I. Reception of prisoners.

S I. The reception of prisoners into the institution

occurs upon the ground of a written authorization of the board of execution of punishments, certificate of delivery.

Compare the authorization of the Ministry of Justice in relation to the execution of punishments ordered by the civil courts, and military orders.....

Every new prisoner is brought before the director of the prison, and the director immediately upon examination of the certificate and assurance of the identity of the person, orders his reception, if there is no reason for refusal

At his reception the prisoner is assigned his moral class, his occupation, and, so far as practicable it will be decided whether he is to go to a cell or to congregate incarceration. The prisoner is instructed to observe the house rules and told that he will find a copy of them in the room assigned him, and he is warned of the consequences of an attempt to escape. The extent of his term will be made known to him. Finally the prisoner is introduced to his guard.

§ 2. Next the prisoner will be carefully inspected and cleansed, bathed and supplied with uniform of the house, unless there is evidence that the physician should at once examine him. Male prisoners will be shaved and when desira-

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house rules and told that he will find a copy of them in

his room assigned him, and he is warned of the consequences

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be made known to him. Finally the prisoner is introduced

to his guard.

2. Next the prisoner will be carefully inspected and class-

ed, and then will be assigned to his work, unless

there is evidence that the physician should at once exam-

ine him. In this case the prisoner will be kept in the

ble the hair of the head will be cut short. The physical examination and cleansing, before which the prisoner must be undressed, occurs under the supervision of a female assistant if the prisoner is a woman.

S. 3. Within 24 hours the house physician is to investigate the condition of health of the prisoner. When the prisoner is a woman, a female assistant must be present. A brief medical opinion in respect to the physical and mental state, health, previous life, heredity, development of youth, etc., and whether the person may properly be placed in a solitary cell, is to be attached to the personal record of the prisoner.

S 4. The director is to be informed of the results of this double inspection, which must be made in a suitable place, propriety being observed, if there is anything which calls for attention or if disease is manifest. If there is any special mark of distinction which had not hitherto been noticed it shall be marked upon the record of the person. Before the inspections the person delivered is not to be brought in contact with other prisoners.

S 5 Every new prisoner within eight days after his admission into the prison shall be introduced to the chaplain of his confession.

S 6 According to the results of the previous inspections the director will take occasion to bring the prisoner before him and make the proper orders.

S 7 In the record of reception and discharge will be

be the hair of the head will be cut short. The physical examination and observation, before which the prisoner must be undressed, occur under the supervision of a female

assistant if the prisoner is a woman.

2.3. Within 24 hours the house physician is to investigate the condition of health of the prisoner. When the prisoner is a woman a female assistant must be present. A brief medical opinion in respect to the physical and mental state, health, previous life, heredity, development of youth, etc., and whether the person may properly be placed in a solitary cell, is to be attached to the personal record of the prisoner.

2.4. The director is to be informed of the results of this double inspection, which must be made in a suitable place, properly being observed, if there is anything which calls for attention or if disease is manifest. If there is any special mark of distinction which has not hitherto been noticed it shall be marked upon the record of the person. Before the inspection the person delivered is not to be brought in contact with other prisoners.

2.5. Every new prisoner within eight days after his admission into the prison shall be introduced to the physician of his conviction.

2.6. According to the results of the previous inspection the director will take occasion to bring the prisoner before him and make the proper orders.

2.7. In the record of reception and discharge will be

entered the day and hour of the reception, the name of the person, the contents of the certificate and sentence, the punishment assigned and its period, the day hour and ground of discharge.

S 8. The clothing and other effects found in the possession of the prisoner at his reception will be held for him by the institution. If the articles are not suitable for keeping in the institution for any cause, they may be sold on order of the director for the benefit of the prisoner or by permission sent to the relatives. Articles preserved by the institution will be recorded and the list signed by the prisoner.

S 9. In the case of redelivery of prisoners released for a time or escaped, the same regulations are to be followed, unless departure from them is advisable in the nature of the case.

II. Assignment and supervision of the prisoner.

S 10 The penitentiary sentences will be served in special buildings. Where such an arrangement is not practicable the living, work, sleeping and recreation rooms for penitentiary prisoners will be kept entirely separate from those of other prisoners. All communication between prisoners of different classes is forbidden. This applies particularly to common worship and school instruction.

S 11 Female prisoners will be placed in special divisions.

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§ 9. In the case of redelivery of prisoners released for crime or escaped, the same regulations are to be followed unless departure from them is advisable in the nature of the case.

II. Assignment and supervision of the prisoner.
§ 10. The penitentiary sentences will be served in special buildings. Where such an arrangement is not possible the living, work, sleeping and recreation rooms for penitentiary prisoners will be kept entirely separate from those of other prisoners. All communication between prisoners of different classes is forbidden. This applies particularly to common worship and school instruction.
§ 11. Female prisoners will be placed in special buildings.

S 12 . The placing of prisoners in isolated cells or in common rooms, and the transfer of isolated prisoners to congregate rooms is in the competence of the director alone. The last form of action is to be communicated to the conference of officers of the prison.

S 13 The cellular treatment is to be carried out so that the prisoner is kept alone in his cell separate from all other prisoners. The separation must be carried out so far as possible in taking exercise outdoors, in school and church, and whenever the person is not in his cell. Isolation cannot be continued more than three years without consent of the prisoner (Penal Code S. 22).

S 14. The cellular treatment may not be applied or must be broken off, if there is danger of injury to the physical or mental health of the prisoner.

S 15. The cellular treatment is to be chosen when: (1) the person is not yet 25 years of age; (2) when he has never before served a term in penitentiary, common prison or serious confinement (jail). In general those prisoners are suitable for cellular treatment who are regarded as capable of improvement and in danger of contamination in congregate rooms. The cellular treatment is also applicable to those who are dangerous to their fellow prisoners, or through excitability, viciousness, bad temper, obstinacy, etc. disturb community life. Those who would suffer unusually from association with criminals, owing to their previous ^{educational} conditions of life, are also to be placed in cells.

2.12 The placing of prisoners in isolated cells or in common rooms, and the transfer of isolated prisoners to congested rooms is in the competence of the director alone. The last form of action is to be communicated to the conference of officers of the prison.

2.13 The cellular treatment is to be carried out so that the prisoner is kept alone in his cell separate from all other prisoners. The separation must be carried out as far as possible in taking exercise outdoors, in school and church, and whenever the person is not in his cell. Isolation cannot be continued more than three years without consent of the prisoner (Penal Code 2.22).

2.14 The cellular treatment may not be applied or must be broken off, if there is danger of injury to the physical or mental health of the prisoner.

2.15 The cellular treatment is to be chosen when: (1) a person is not yet 25 years of age; (2) when he has never before served a term in penitentiary, common prison or serious confinement (italics). In general these prisoners are suitable for cellular treatment who are regarded as being a improvement and in danger of contamination in congested rooms. The cellular treatment is also applicable to those who are dangerous to their fellow prisoners, or those who are violent, vicious, or dangerous, or who are a community life. Those who would rather murder than associate with criminals, owing to their previous conduct, or those of life, are also to be placed in cells.

S 16. Every prisoner in a cell is to be visited at least four times daily; visits of persons not officers of the prison are to be counted. Visits must be made by the director and the house physician to each prisoner at least once in each month, by the chaplain of his confession and the teacher(if he is at school) at least once in 14 days, and by the overseer of the cell house at least once in each week. In addition the attendants of the ward are required to make visits to the cell several times each day.

S 17. In congregate imprisonment the prisoner is regularly at least by day kept with other prisoners. Separation of prisoners at church services and school, and during exercise is not excluded. In the division of prisoners in rooms for work and sleep, assignment of places at divine service, during instruction and mealtimes, consideration must be had for the personal character of the prisoners, and the separation of those not spoiled from those who are likely to exert a depraving influence. In this connection should the recidivists, especially offenders against property, should be separated as far as may be in special rooms. During the night prisoners must be kept apart unless there is some special reason for keeping them together.

S 18. Prisoners must be constantly watched. For congregate rooms there will be at least one guard for each sleeping or work room. For the immediate supervision of female prisoners women alone shall be employed. Trusted prisoners

2.16. Every prisoner in a cell is to be visited at least

four times daily, visits of persons not officers of the

prison are to be counted. Visits must be made by the

director and the house physician to each prisoner at least

once in each month, by the captain of his confession and

the foreman if he is at school, at least once in 14

days, and by the overseer of the cell house at least once

in each week. In addition the attendants of the ward

are required to make visits to the cell several times each

day.

2.17. In congested imprisonment the prisoner is required

to be kept by day kept with other prisoners. Separation

of prisoners at church services and school, and during exercise

is not excluded. In the division of prisoners

in rooms for work and sleep, assignment of places at exercise

services, during instruction and meetings, consideration must

be had for the personal character of the prisoners, and the

separation of those not spoiled from those who are likely

to exert a depraving influence. In this connection thought

the necessities, especially of older prisoners against property,

should be regarded as far as may be in special rooms.

During the night prisoners must be kept apart unless there

is some special reason for keeping them together.

2.18. Prisoners must be constantly watched. For congested

rooms there will be at least one guard for each sleeping

or work room. Further instructions supervision of female

prisoners must be given. Prisoners must be kept apart unless there

may be selected to assist the guards.

Second Division.

Treatment of Prisoners.

I. General directions.

S 19. All prisoners must be treated according to common principles. Assistants and directors are forbidden to give arbitrary advantages to some prisoners over others.

S 20. The treatment of prisoners shall be at once strict but also justly and humanely. The purpose of improvement shall not be forgotten in carrying out the punishment. Regard must be had for the health of the prisoner so far as is consistent with the ends of punishment and the order and discipline of the prison.

S 21. The prisoners must abstain from all conversation which is not necessary for common life and work. Immoral communications which look to punishable acts are forbidden. Intercourse of prisoners with officials shall be restricted to what is necessary.

S 22. The prisoners are to be addressed by all officers and servants with "Sie" (respectful address), and only when several persons are spoken to together may "Ihr" be used instead of "Sie".

S 23. Questions and requests of a prisoner are to be orally communicated to the guard or over officer. When a prisoner will apply to the director with a question, request or complaint, he applies to the guard who must report it. The director must at furthest the next day hear him. Only in urgent cases may the request be sent before the hour for reports.

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4. The prisoners must abstain from all conversation

which is not necessary for common life and work. Immoral

communications which look to punishment shall be forbidden.

Interference of prisoners with officials shall be resisted

to what is necessary.

5. The prisoners are to be addressed by all officials

and servants with "Sir" (respectful address), and only with

several persons are spoken to together may "Ist" be used

instead of "Sir".

6. Questions and requests of a prisoner are to be only

communicated to the guard or over-officer. When a

guard will apply to the director with a question, request or

complaint, he applies to the guard who must report it.

The director must at least be kept informed of all that

happens in the prison.

If a prisoner wishes to send in his complaint in writing he shall be afforded the means, under the usual precautions

If the complaint of the prisoner is against the director himself, this official must send notice of it at least within a week to the board of supervision. The visiting inspectors representing the board of supervision at least once in two years shall give the prisoners opportunities of laying before them complaints or requests.

S 24. It is permitted prisoners to lay complaints before the board of supervision on account of neglect of the provision of the law of executing sentences--so far as judicial decision under S 490 of the Code of Penal Procedure is not to be introduced--in respect to illegal treatment or treatment contrary to the house and service rules, and in respect to infliction of disciplinary punishments. In these cases the prison college is to decide. Complaints reported more than a week later than the time affirmed of the act complained of will receive no notice. A complaint will not defer action. Against a decision of the prison college a prisoner can appeal to the Ministry of Justice within a week.

S 25 The permission of the director must be obtained for handing in complaints ~~through~~ to higher authorities, prepared by himself or an authorized person (not by a fellow convict), and the director may not refuse permission without good reasons. Petitions to the courts, state counsel and board of supervision must not be held back. Petitions to

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§ 24. It is permitted prisoners to lay complaints before the board of supervision on account of neglect of the provision of the law of executing sentences--so far as judicial decision under § 480 of the Code of Penal Procedure is not to be introduced--in respect to illegal treatment or treatment contrary to the house and service rules, and in respect to infliction of disciplinary punishments. In these cases the prison officer is to decide. Complaints reported more than a week later than the time affirmed of the act complained of will receive no notice. A complaint will not defer action. Against a decision of the prison officer a prisoner can appeal to the Ministry of Justice within a week.

§ 25. The permission of the director must be obtained for handing in complaints to higher authorities, or by himself or an authorized person (not by a fellow convict), and the director may not refuse permission without good reasons. Petitions to the courts, state counsel and board of supervision must not be made.

Petitions to other boards will be held back if they are of scandalous or punishable character. If a request is retained the prisoner must be informed of the fact and reasons for it.

S26. Permission to have oral or written communications with persons residing outside the prison is granted only when the director has information and gives consent, under the following rules.

S 27. To prisoners is permitted once in three months, as a rule, to receive visits from relatives in presence of an officer of the institution. The director may in special cases permit visits from other persons and without watching. Visits from persons of opposite sex are not permitted with the exception of near relatives. As a rule several prisoners shall not be together. On Sundays and holidays no visits, as a rule, are permitted.

S 28. Conversation is carried on in a place where visitors are separated from the prisoner. Conversation must be carried on in a voice and language which the guard can understand, and shall not continue, as a rule, over one-quarter of an hour. The guard must see that no improper communications are made in the conversation, and no money or other articles handed over. If the visitor wishes to give anything to the prisoner he must secure permission from the director.

S 29. A prisoner may send four letters in a year. After

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in violation of prison rules. If a request is re-

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stand, and shall not continue, as a rule, over one-quarter
of an hour. The guard must see that no improper conduct
occurs and make in the conversation, and no money or
other articles handed over. If the visitor wishes to give
anything to the prisoner he must secure permission from
the director.

239. A prisoner may send four letters in a year. After

securing permission from the director the prisoner writes his letter outside of work hours under supervision of a guard and on paper furnished by the institution. All written communications are subject to the director's inspection. If a letter sent is not delivered to the prisoner or one of his letters is not sent he must be informed of fact and reason. Letters to which objections are made are to be attached to the personal record. When a letter is received and objected to it may be returned with reason to the sender. In a similar manner other matters sent are to be treated, and also articles sent by the convict. The director determines whether the objectionable writing shall be returned to the prisoner after being read or whether it shall be preserved until he is released.

S 30. In urgent cases the regulations of SS 27--29 may be set aside by the director. It is also permitted to the director to increase the number of visits and letters where conduct shows the privilege is deserved. On the other side the director may for disciplinary reasons temporarily suspend the privilege of letters and visits or diminish them.

S 31. Prisoners are divided into three moral classes.

Prisoners recently received shall be placed in the second or third class according to the kind and circumstances of the crime for which they are sentenced and according to the character revealed by previous life and habits. If a person has not previously been punished for serious crime

he is at once to be placed in the second class unless there are reasons to suspect him of special depravity or of being dangerous. Promotion to a higher grade is conditioned on a long period of good behavior in the institution. Promotion to the first grade occurs only after the convict has behaved well in the second class for six months. A convict may be sent back to a lower class at any time for bad behavior. The director decides promotion and degradation of rank. In the officers' conference the transfers are to be made known.

S 32. From the first class as a rule the caretakers of rooms, court keeper, cleaner, nurses of sick and kitchen workmen are selected. In all cases in which the behavior of the prisoner is regarded under the house rules the class to which the prisoner belongs is to be considered.

S 33. The conduct of prisoners and the order of daily duties is prescribed in special house rules by the director. These rules are to be posted in the rooms and quarterly must be read.

S 34. The particular duties of officers and guards are contained in special service rules. The tasks of trusted convicts, nurses and court keepers are also prescribed by rules.

S 35. The prisoner is required to repay the cost of executing the sentence when he has property or means of earning income, so long as his family is not made to suffer thereby. Compare rule of Minister of Justice June 29, 1875.

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there are reasons to suspect him of special depravity
or being dangerous. Promotion to a higher grade is
granted on a long period of good behavior in the institution.

When promotion to the first grade occurs only after the
convict has behaved well in the second class for some time.
A convict may be sent back to a lower class of any class
for bad behavior. The director decides promotion and
degradation of rank. In the officers' conference the first
two are to be made known.

23. From the first class as a rule the assistants of the
court keeper, cleaner, nurses of sick and kitchen workers
are selected. In all cases in which the behavior of the
prisoner is regarded under the house rules the class to
which the prisoner belongs is to be considered.
23. The conduct of prisoners and the order of daily
duties is prescribed in special house rules by the director.
These rules are to be posted in the rooms and
publicly read.

24. The particular duties of each class and grade are
outlined in special service rules. The books of the
assistant, nurses and court keepers are also prescribed in
rules.

25. The prisoner is required to repay the cost of expenses
during the sentence when he has property or means of earning
his income, so long as his life is not made to suffer
thereby. Cases of those of Ministers of Justice June 22, 1925

II. Provision for the Prisoners.

Food.

S 36. Food is to be furnished so that health and industrial efficiency of prisoners is not diminished. For breakfast will be given to each prisoner four times each week 0.65 liter of water soup made of 125 grams of dark bread, three times weekly 0.5 liter of coffee and milk made from 5 grams of roasted coffee 0.1 liter milk together with 125 grams of dark bread, though it is permitted up to half of the regular coffee portion to give chicory or malted coffee instead. The dinner consists of 0.85 liter of Rumford soup, or flour food with broth, salad or cooked fruit, or of vegetables, the latter usually with addition of flour food or potatoes, and on Sundays and holidays, and once a week on other days 125 grams of meat (gross weight). It is left to the administration instead of the work day meat food of 125 grams weekly ^{to give} two portions of meat, of a cheap kind, of 75 grams, if a serious increase of cost is not thereby occasioned. Once in two weeks it is permitted to give cheap fish...orgiblets, lungs, heart, liver etc.,. Sometimes a soup may be added, of grits, barley, noodles, potatoes, rice, oats, etc. In the evening each prisoner receives five times weekly a water soup, as above, twice weekly a like quantity of roasted flour, potatoes, lentils, peas, in soup. In addition the prisoner may have with the water soup weekly 80 grams of cheese or 10 grams of butter; in summer radish may take place of cheese. Every prisoner has daily 500 grams baked dark bread. For drink

II. Provision for the Prisoners.

Food.

2. 30. Food is to be furnished so that health and industry

of efficiency of prisoners is not diminished. For prisoners

that will be given to each prisoner 100 grams each week

0.33 liter of water and 100 grams of dark bread

three times weekly 0.3 liter of coffee and milk made from

6 grams of roasted coffee 0.1 liter milk together with

100 grams of dark bread, though it is permitted up to 100

the regular coffee portion to give chicken or mutton

coffee instead. The dinner consists of 0.33 liter of

broth soup, or light food with broth, salad or cooked

fruit, or of vegetables, the latter usually with addition of

their food or potatoes, and on Sundays and holidays, and

once a week on other days 100 grams of meat (gross weight)

is left to the administration instead of the work day

meat food of 100 grams weekly two portions of meat, and a

cheap kind, of 75 grams, if a serious increase of meat is

not thereby secured and. Once in two weeks it is permitted

to give cheap fish... codfish, herring, liver, etc.

Sometimes a soup may be added of gutta, barley, mutton,

potatoes, rice, etc. In the evening each prisoner

receives five times weekly a water soup, as above, and

receives five portions of roasted fish, potatoes, lentils,

and in cold weather the prisoner may have with the

water soup weekly 50 grams of cheese or 10 grams of butter

in summer instead may take place of cheese. Every

prisoner has daily 200 grams of dark bread for drink

fresh pure water is given daily.

S 37 Departures from the prescribed diet, outside of sick diet, are permitted in the following cases.

1. Prisoners who are set to work at heavy tasks may, upon their request, be furnished with an addition of 250 grams of bread per day, on work and holidays, at cost of the institution.

2. The administration of the prison is authorized to give to prisoners employed upon certain kinds of work designated by the college of the institution, a larger portion of breakfast and evening meal, and if this is not enough, in the judgment of the physician, to maintain the health of the person, a reasonable quantity of milk, fruit sauce, or beer may be added (cf. S 47).

Those prisoners who should have, according to the physician, a change of food, especially sickly or weak prisoners, who cannot bear the ordinary diet, may have instead of breakfast 0.5 liter ^{and 125 gr. white or dark bread} warm milk; instead of the dinner a like quantity of milk and bread or a light soup, and white bread for the day's portion. In special cases on recommendation of the physician a meat soup with 125 grams of meat may be given. But the addition of meat is permitted only when there is manifest danger of physical disturbance.

4. The Hebrew prisoners must use the ordinary food; but during the Easter festival food ritually correct may be enjoyed, in measure similar to the regulation food, in form approved by a neighboring Jewish ecclesiastical, precautions being observed.

S 38. Prisoners may, at their own expense, procure means of

fresh pure water is given daily.

3. 375 grams from the prescribed diet, outside of which

diet, are permitted in the following cases:
1. Prisoners who are not to work at heavy tasks may, upon

their request, be furnished with an addition of 250 grams
or more per day, on work and holidays, at cost of the diet.

2. The administration of the prison is authorized to give

to prisoners employed upon certain kinds of work

by the college of the institution, a larger portion

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of 250. 5 liters. ^{and 1.5 liters} ~~of the dinner~~ ^{of the dinner} a liter

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for the day's portion. In special cases, on recommendation

of the physician, meat may be given with 125 grams of meat may be

given. But the addition of meat is permitted only when

is manifestly a great physical disturbance.

4. The prison physician must use the ordinary food

during the winter festival food, usually consumed

enjoyed, in as far as possible, the regular food

approved by a neighboring Jewish ecclesiastical, Protestant

being observed.

5. 22. Prisoners may, at their own expense, procure means of

providing relish in white or dark bread, sweet or sou milk, eggs, cheese, butter, bacon, fruit to the cost of 15 pfennige a day. This privilege is extended to the prisoners of the first class daily, to those of the II class on Sundays and holidays and three times a week besides, to those of III class on Sundays, holidays and twice a week besides. The director has the right, in cases of bad behavior, to withdraw the privileges named above (37) for a time; not beyond one month.

S 38. At the beginning of each fiscal year the administrations of prisons must lay a dietary before the college of prisons; in this dietary all forms of food which are to be furnished must be recorded and the amount of nourishment accurately given. All foods must be properly prepared and cooked. Care must be given to seasoning of foods and supply of fats, and variety must be sought. Salt in proper quantity must be supplied. Bread must not be given out until it is 24 hours old. The extra luxuries are furnished by the institution, and prices must be certified from time to time and made known to the prisoners.

B. Clothing.

S 40. The prisoners wear uniform which is given out with underclothing by the administration. The uniform of penitentiary men must be different from that of men in ordinary prisons or jails.....

C. Beds.

S 41. Each prisoner has a bed furnished according to the regulations.

providing relief in white or dark bread, sweet or sour milk,
eggs, cheese, butter, bacon, fruit to the cost of 10 pence
a day. This privilege is extended to the prisoners of

the first class daily, to those of the II class on Sundays
and holidays and three times a week besides, to those of
III class on Sundays, holidays and twice a week besides.
The director has the right, in cases of bad behavior, to
withdraw the privileges named above (27) for a time, not
less than one month.

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of prisons must lay a dietary before the college of
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must be supplied. Bread must not be given out until it is
hours old. The extra inmates are furnished by the board.
Lard, and butter must be certified from time to time and
made known to the prisoners.

29. Clothing.
The prisoners wear uniform which is given out with
underclothing by the administration. The uniform of prisoners
must be different from that of men in ordinary
clothing or habits.

30. Beds.
Each prisoner has a bed furnished according to the
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D. Care of health. Cleanliness.

S 42. All spaces, passages, courts and furnishings are to be kept as clean as possible. Work and sleeping rooms must be swept daily and often washed. Rooms used by prisoners are to be whitewashed as often as necessary, and must be dry before they are used by the prisoner. Especial attention must be given to ventilation and suitable temperature and to keeping the water closet clean.

S 43. Prisoners are required to keep their bodies, clothing, beds and rooms clean. Male prisoners are shaved twice a week. Wearing beard is allowed only upon medical advice; in addition prisoners who have behaved well may be permitted to let their beard grow several weeks before leaving the prison. Hair must be cut and nails trimmed as often as necessary. The prisoners will have several times in the year, in summer at least monthly full baths, spray baths or foot baths as required. In addition young and vigorous prisoners in the warm season must wash the entire body often in cold water. Baths are omitted when there is danger to health, and the physician is consulted in cases of doubt.

S 44. Prisoners may enjoy open air once a day. When practicable they will be taken to the place of exercise under suitable guard. At least half an hour daily must be passed in the open air. Prisoners sentenced to dark arrest may not enjoy the open air. Those shut up alone have applied to them rules in S 72. Prisoners assigned to confinement on trial are to be given open air exercise, separate from others.

2.42. All spaces, passages, corridors and furnishings are to be kept as clean as possible. Work and sleeping rooms must be swept daily and often washed. Rooms used by prisoners are to be whitewashed as often as necessary, and must be kept before them are used by the prisoners. Personal attention must be given to ventilation and suitable temperature and to keeping the water clean.

2.43. Prisoners are required to keep their bodies, clothing, beds and rooms clean. Male prisoners are shaved twice a week. Wearing beard is allowed only upon medical advice. In addition prisoners who have beards will may be permitted to let their beard grow several weeks before leaving the prison. Hair must be cut and nails trimmed as often as necessary. The prisoners will have several times in the year, in summer at least monthly full baths, spray baths or foot baths as required. In addition young and vigorous prisoners in the warm season must wash the entire body often in cold water. Baths are omitted when there is a risk to health, and the physician is consulted in cases of illness. 2.44. Prisoners may enjoy open air once a day. When practicable they will be taken to the place of exercise under suitable guard. At least half an hour daily must be passed in the open air. Prisoners are not to be kept in any hot or dry open air. Those that are ill are to be taken to their rooms in 2.45. Prisoners assigned to confinement on trial are to be given open air exercise, separate from

S 45. No prisoner whose health permits may be excused from taking exercise in open air. But the director may release prisoners from this obligation who work in the open and may permit those whose inside occupations are exhausting to sit down outside in the place of exercise. For bad behavior a prisoner may be denied the privilege but not longer than one week.

E Care of sick.

S 46. Treatment of sick prisoners is usually inside the prison. If the condition of the patient demands his transfer to a special institution the consent of the college of prisons must be obtained. The infirmary of a prison must be properly furnished for care of the sick. Special care must be given to ventilation, cleanliness, sunlight and proper temperature.

S 47. For maintaining order in these rooms a special guard (a woman in case of female wards) is appointed. The immediate care of patients shall be entrusted to attendants chosen from among the prisoners, under the direction of a guard, and subject to the physician. These nurses receive a daily addition of 125 grams of meat to their diet, and if there is extra strain they may have on order of the physician during 24 hours 1-4 liter of wine or 1 liter of beer at cost of the institution.

S 48. Patients will be transferred to the infirmary unless the illness is trifling and not serious enough to interfere with work.

§ 45. No prisoner whose health permits may be excused from

taking exercise in open air. But the director may re-

lease prisoners from this obligation who work in the open

and may permit those whose inside occupations are sedentary

to sit down outside in the place of exercise. For

bad behavior a prisoner may be denied the privilege of

not longer than one week.

E. Care of sick.

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prison. If the condition of the patient demands his transfer

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§ 47. For maintaining order in these rooms a special

(a woman in case of female wards) is appointed. The

State care of patients shall be entrusted to attendants

chosen from among the prisoners, under the direction of a

guard, and subject to the physician. These nurses receive

a daily addition of 125 cents of wages for their diet and

if there is extra service they may have an order of the

physician during 24 hours 1-4 times of value of 1 dollar

of food at cost of the institution.

§ 48. Patients will be transferred to the infirmary

the prison is filling and not serious enough to

leave with work.

All needless intercourse of prisoners must be avoided.

Patients are under the direction of the physician, and he is to observe the regulations.

S 49. If a prisoner is ill he must give notice to the guard. The guard must give notice to the physician. The physician determines whether a medical treatment and transfer to infirmary or cessation of work is required. In urgent cases the person may be taken to the infirmary without previous order of physician. The physician decides how long the prisoner is to be treated. If a person becomes insane he is to be transferred to an asylum for the insane.

S 50. Female prisoners about to be confined may be permitted to give birth outside the prison if there is no fear of escape or other objection. If the sentence is not for more than three years the college of the prison decides, and in other cases the Ministry of Justice. If a child is born in the prison it remains with its mother until danger of separating it has passed. The physician decides according to circumstances of individual cases. The regulations of the Ministry of Justice and of the Interior decide in relation to sending the child to its place of settlement....

F. Death.

S 51. When a prisoner dies the corpse is taken to a special place as soon as the physician thinks right. The chaplain makes a record and sends notice to the proper board, under regulations..... Notice is also sent to relatives.

All needles instruments of prisoners must be avoided.
Patients are under the direction of the physician, and he
is to observe the regulations.

24. If a prisoner is ill he must give notice to the
guard. The guard must give notice to the physician. The physician
also determines whether a medical treatment and medicine
is necessary or cessation of work is required. In writing
order the person may be taken to the infirmary without
previous order of physician. The physician decides how
long the prisoner is to be treated. If a person becomes
insane he is to be transferred to an asylum for the insane.

25. Female prisoners about to be confined may be per-
mitted to give birth outside the prison if there is no
fear of escape or other objection. If the sentence is not
for more than three years the delivery of the prison de-
cides, and in other cases the Ministry of Justice. If a
child is born in the prison it remains with its mother
until danger of separation is passed. The physician
decides according to circumstances of health and cases.
The regulations of the Ministry of Justice and of the
prison are in relation to sending prisoners to the
place of settlement.

26. When a prisoner dies the corpse is taken to a special
place as soon as the physician thinks right. The chaplain
makes a record and sends notice to the proper authorities.
Under regulations... Notice is also sent to the family.

Whether the body is to be delivered to the anatomical laboratory is fixed by regulations....If not delivered to a laboratory the body is buried in the ~~prison~~ cemetery of the commune where the prison is situated. A relative may take care of the burial if there is no reason for objection and he bears the expense. The effects of the prisoner are disposed of by decision of court (cf. S 59).

III. Occupation of prisoners.

S 52. Prisoners capable of labor are required to work at tasks carried on in the institution. The mode and measure of work must be suited to the physical condition of the prisoner.

S 53 The kinds of industry will be fixed by the college of prisons in correspondence with the administration. The work for the institution shall be done by the prisoners themselves as far as possible. In general the selection of occupations shall be based on considerations not only of income but also the improvement of the prisoner and fitting him for industry after discharge. The sale of products must be so conducted as to do the least harm to private industry. Especially there must be an effort to limit the contracting of labor as far as practicable, to divide the industry among many kinds, and to employ the products for state uses, and always to avoid underbidding free labor.

S 54 The assignment of kinds of work is made by the director acting in concert with the ^{occupational} ~~under~~ ^{consideration} ~~officer~~ ^{career} ~~prison~~ ^{prison} must be given to the previous occupations of the prisoner

...the body is to be delivered to the...
laboratory is fixed by regulations... it not delivered to
a laboratory the body is buried in the prison cemetery or
the common where the prison is situated. A relative may
take care of the burial if there is no reason for objec-
tion and he bears the expense. The value of the property
was disposed of by decision of court (S. 59).

III. Occupation of prisoners.
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tasks carried on in the institution. The mode and measure
of work must be suited to the physical condition of the
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private industry. Especially there must be an effort to

limit the contracting of labor as far as possible.
to divide the industry among many kinds, and to employ the
prisoners for state work, and always to avoid underemployment
from labor.

S. 64. The assignment of kinds of work is made by the director
for acting in concert with the...
must be given to the... of the prisoner.

So far as necessary the prisoner shall be instructed in his work by a guard. For household tasks suitable prisoners shall be selected. For clerical work properly trained prisoners may be employed, under suitable precautions.

S 55. Usually prisoners will be set to work only in the buildings, gardens and courts of the prison. For the immediate tasks of the institution male prisoners may also be employed outside the institution so far as they can be watched and kept apart from free laborers. Prisoners may be employed by outside public boards or private persons only on recommendation of the college of prisons and when the circumstances of the institution make it proper. Prisoners thus employed must work in large divisions, not less than ten together, be sufficiently guarded and kept apart from free workmen. Prisoners may be employed outside only when their previous behavior and the time before expiration of sentence give no occasion to fear attempt to escape.

S 56. On Sundays and holidays the prisoners are free from work. The daily time of work on work days will be from October 15 to March 15 ten, at other seasons eleven, and on holidays five hours. Time for worship and instruction is deducted from regular time.

S 57. The labor shall be apportioned to each prisoner so that he will, in the judgment of the guards, considering his skill be required to exert his powers. The completion of

So far as necessary the
shall be instructed in his work by a guard. For
hold tasks suitable prisoners shall be selected. For
electrical work properly trained men may be employed
under suitable precautions.

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state of the institution male prisoners may also be
employed outside the institution so far as they can be
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be employed by outside public works or private persons
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the circumstances of the institution made it proper. Prisoners
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than ten together, be suitably guarded and kept apart
from free workmen. Prisoners may be employed outside
only when their previous behavior and the time before
expiration of sentence give no occasion to fear attempts to
escape.

26. On Sundays and holidays the prisoners are free from
work. The daily time of work on work days will be from
October 15 to March 15 from 8 am. to 11 am. and
on holidays five hours. Time for washing and instruction
is deducted from regular time.

27. The Inspector will be appointed to each prison so
that he will, in the judgment of the board, conduct
will be required to exert his power. The conditions of

his task does not free the prisoner from further work during the day. If the nature of the work does not permit the fixing of a specific task his work must be so planned that he will be required to exert his powers, consideration being had of his physical condition, capacity and practice.

S 58. He who refuses to work or neglects to complete his task will be liable to disciplinary punishments. The product of the labor goes into the funds of the institution. As a gratuity and reward a part of the reward of labor, the supplementary earning, shall be given to industrious prisoners. This additional earning may not exceed 20 pfennige a day. It will be graduated by the administration according to the measure of industry, the behavior and the efficiency of the individual prisoner. The additional earning shall not exceed the fourth part of the entire earning of the prisoner, but may be 7 pfennige if the earning is not over 28 pfennige. Increase of supplementary earning above 20 pfen. daily is permissible with consent of college of prisons if the unusual industry of the prisoner raises the amount above 20 pfen. For work which falls below the regular daily task no additional earning will be credited. For bad behavior and idleness the additional earning may be refused, up to four weeks.

S 59. From this additional earning of the prisoner must at least so much be deducted that he will have enough at discharge to pay his way home. If necessary a part will be reserved to buy him clothes at discharge.

the task does not free the prisoner from further work on
that day. If the nature of the work does not permit the
finishing of a specific task his work must be so planned that
he will be required to exert his power, control, and initiative
in the performance of his physical condition, capacity and productivity.
2. He who refuses to work or neglects to complete his
task will be liable to disciplinary punishment. The
product of the labor goes into the funds of the institution.
As a gratuity and reward a part of the reward of labor
the supplementary earnings shall be given to industrial
prisoners. This additional earnings may not exceed 20 pence
per day. It will be graduated by the administration
according to the measure of industry, the behavior and the
efficiency of the individual prisoner. The additional earnings
shall not exceed the fourth part of the entire earnings
of the prisoner, but may be 5 pence if the earnings
are not over 20 pence. Increase of supplementary earnings
above 20 pence daily is forbidden with consent of the
Director of the institution in the measure of industry of the prisoner.
If the earnings are above 20 pence, the work which the prisoner
the regular daily task no additional earnings will be given
for. For bad behavior and idleness the additional earnings
may be reduced up to four weeks.
3. From this additional earnings of the prisoner must be
paid so much as is deducted as will have enough of this
amount to pay his way home. If necessary a part will be
reserved to pay him clothes at his charge.

From the further savings, so far as they are not required to meet obligations during the term of sentence, or are not used for luxuries, (S 38), the prisoner may, with permission of the director, procure useful articles, means of instruction, clothing, tools, books etc, or send money to his relatives. The remainder is to be used to give a respectable outfit and means of success after discharge. A legal right to these funds does not belong to the prisoner, and therefore he cannot mortgage them. If the prisoner dies in the institution his effects belong to the poor fund of the institution. In special cases the institution may give the property left by a prisoner to some person outside the institution, at the request of the prisoner, or to a court with probate powers.

S 60. An account will be kept in the institution of all savings of each prisoner and all his expenditures with consent of the director. Prisoners are permitted to have information as to the state of their account and semi-annually a copy will be given. Each prisoner must certify in the book that the statement is correct. Monies at disposal of prisoners must be placed at interest.

IV. Worship, care of souls, religious and school instruction.

S 61. Each Sunday and on the church festival days, and on the birth days of king and queen, there will be a service in the chapel for evangelical and catholic

From the further savings, so far as they are not required
to meet obligations during the term of sentence, shall
not used for luxuries, (S 28), the prisoner may, with the
permission of the director, procure useful articles, means of
instruction, clothing, books, necessaries, or send money to his
relatives. The remainder is to be used to give a respectable
and useful and means of support after discharge. A right
right to these funds does not belong to the prisoner, but
therefore he cannot mortgage them. If the prisoner desires
the institution his efforts belong to the poor fund of the
institution. In special cases the institution may give
the property left by a prisoner to some person outside the
institution, at the request of the prisoner, or for a contract
with private powers.

S 30. An account will be kept in the institution of all
savings of each prisoner and all his expenditures with
consent of the director. Prisoners are permitted to have
information as to the state of their account and balance
usually a copy will be given. Each prisoner must certify
in the book that the statement is correct. Monthly at the
close of prisoners must be placed at the disposal of the institution.

IV. Visitation, care of bodies, religious and school instruction.
S 31. Every Sunday and on the general festival days, and on
the fifth days of King and Queen, there will be a service
in the chapel for evangelists and Catholics.

and catholic prisoners with sermon, in the forenoon, and in the afternoon of Sundays and holidays, if it is practicable under local conditions, Christian teaching or a devotional exercise conducted by the clergyman of the confessions.

Quarterly confession and communion will be given. In addition once a week an hour of religious instruction will be given by the chaplain. All prisoners not hindered by sickness are required to attend the services and the religious instruction. In exceptional cases the prisoner may be excused by the director. No external constraint to observe the sacrament is permitted.

S 62. Prisoners are accompanied to chapel by guards. Outside persons are permitted to enter only by permission of the director.

S 63. Before beginning of work, before the midday meal, and evening meal a common prayer will be offered, which will be pronounced aloud by a trusted prisoner selected for the purpose. On Sundays and holidays the time which is not set apart for work or exercise in the open air shall be used for reading books from the library, preparation for instruction or reading aloud of suitable books. It is left to the discretion of the director to permit prisoners who have conducted themselves properly to work at noiseless tasks. The product falls to the prisoner.

S 64. Prisoners are placed under the spiritual care of a chaplain of their own confession, who is required to inform himself of their religious knowledge and state of mind that

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the afternoon of Sundays and holidays, it is provided

under local conditions, Christian teaching or a devotional
exercise conducted by the chaplain or the confessor.

Quarterly confession and communion will be given. In addi-
tion once a week an hour of religious instruction will be

given by the chaplain. All prisoners not hindered by other
duties are required to attend the services and the religious

instruction. In exceptional cases the prisoners may be excu-
sed by the director. No external constraint is to be used.

The sacrament is permitted.
§ 63. Prisoners are accompanied to chapel by guards. Other

side persons are permitted to enter only by permission
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evening meal a common prayer will be offered, which will

be pronounced aloud by a trusted prisoner selected for
the purpose. On Sundays and holidays the time which is

not set apart for work or exercise in the open air shall
be used for reading books from the library, prepared in order

instruction or reading aloud of suitable books. It is left
to the discretion of the director to permit prisoners who

have conducted themselves properly to work at suitable
tasks. The product falls to the prisoner.

§ 65. Prisoners are placed under the spiritual care of a
chaplain of their own confession, who is required to inform
himself of their religious knowledge and state of mind.

he may influence them for good. For this purpose the chaplain is to visit the men in their work rooms and infirmary and in suitable cases talk with them alone.

S 65 Israelites are permitted and the Sabbath and on the 13 high festivals to enjoy their devotions in a room set apart for the purpose. On these days they are relieved of work but must labor on Sundays and Christian holidays, but in a way not to disturb others. At the request of Israelite prisoners a rabbi may be brought once a year for religious instruction and counsel.

S 66. In case of death and before burial the chaplain shall make an address or offer prayer in presence of the prisoners or room mates.

Sp67o the thirtieth year a prisoner is required to attend school if he needs instruction. Whether this is necessary the director determines with advice of the chaplain. Instruction is given in those branches which are taught in the common schools. Older prisoners may receive instruction if it is thought they will profit by it. The school is divided into classes as required. The lower classes receive instruction each work day one hour, the better educated two or three hours of school in the week.

S 68 .Each year an examination will be held by both chaplains in presence of the director and a report made to the college of prisons as to results.

S. 69. For the use of the prisoners there will be kept a supply of books of a religious, instructive and entertain

It may influence them for good. For this purpose the chaplain is to visit the men in their work rooms and infirmary and in suitable cases talk with them alone.

2. 62. Inmates are permitted on the Sabbath and on days of high festivity to enjoy their devotions in a room set apart for the purpose. On these days they are relieved of work and must leave on Sunday and Christian holidays in a way not to disturb others. At the request of prisoners a rabbi may be present at once a year for religious instruction and counsel.

2. 63. In case of death and before burial the chaplain shall make an address or offer prayer in presence of the prisoner or room mates.

Every the thirtieth year a prisoner is required to attend school if he needs instruction. Whether this is necessary the director determines with advice of the chaplain. Instruction is given in those branches which are taught in the common schools. Older prisoners may receive instruction if it is thought they will profit by it. The school is divided into classes as required. The lower classes receive instruction every week day one hour, the higher educated two or three hours of school in the week.

2. 64. Each year an examination will be held by the chaplain in presence of the director and a report made to the college of prisoners as to results.

2. 65. For the use of the prisoners there will be a supply of books of a religious, instructive and literary

ing character. Prisoners can take books only from this collection. In exceptional cases the director may extend the range of selection. Additions to the library are made by order of the director on the college of prisons, on the advice of both chaplains. The books are given out under the direction of the chaplains, and with the assistance of the teacher. On account of bad behavior the privilege of receiving books and papers may be taken away, for not longer than four weeks.

V. Disciplinary punishments, rewards.

S 70 Lapses of prisoners in relations to rules of the institution will be reproved by the supervising board, in lighter offenses by the director. In addition to reproof and removal or diminution of regular privileges and pleasures: -- S 30 (visits and letters), S 38 (luxuries), S 45, (exercise outside), S 58 (additional earnings), S 63 (extra occupation on Sundays and holiday), S 69 (books and papers), --- other forms of discipline are:

1. solitary confinement up to six weeks, 2. diminution of food every other day, but not longer than one week, 3. dark room, not longer than one week continuously, 4. chains.

S 71. Diminution of food. a) withdrawal of midday meal, b) restriction of bread portion to 625 grams a day with water. Those who are given diminished diet must work and eat or at least eat apart so that they cannot procure food from others.

S 72. Solitary confinement may be ordered by the director of a prison for one month, by the college of prisons six weeks. Solitary confinement will be in a lighted cell and work will be carried on. It may be made more sharp by denying work and giving a hard bed for one week. The prisoner is excluded from the religious service and instruction, and permitted exercise in the open air only so far as the physician declares is necessary for health.

S 73. Dark arrest is carried out in a cell fitted for the purpose and without bed. No work is done.

S 74. Chains may be used only where there is danger of escape, resistance, violence and threats against others, or for similar reasons. The use of chains is applied with the following grades of severity: a) Rings may be applied to the lower leg in such a way that walking is not rendered impossible, for a period of four weeks. b) Fastening close, either alone or with solitary or dark cell, during three days, but only six hours in 24. c) Laying on of iron rod for not more than three days. d) Fastening to the wall for 14 days at most. The above for male prisoners. In case of female prisoners permissible methods of using chains are the laying on of iron chain connecting arm rings, or foot fetters so connected with light chains that walking is not made impossible. For temporary restraint of actual resistance, when other means are not sufficient, the strait jacket or chaining may be used.

S 75. The infliction of disciplinary punishment must be

2. The solitary confinement may be ordered by the director
for a period of one month, by the college of prisoners and
weeks. Solitary confinement will be in a lighted cell and
work will be carried on. It may be made more sharp by
daying work and giving a hard bed for one week. The
order is extended from the religious service and
other and permitted exercises in the open air only as far as
the physical desire is necessary for health.
2. The dark arrest is carried out in a cell fitted for
purpose and without bed. No work is done.
2. The chains may be used only where there is danger of
escape, resistance, violence and threats against others,
or similar reasons. The use of chains is applied with the
following grades of severity: (a) Chains may be applied to the
lower leg in such a way that walking is not rendered
impossible, for a period of four weeks. (b) Restraining chains,
either alone or with solitary or dark cell, during three
days, but only six hours in 24, allowing an 18 hour rest
not more than three days. (c) Restraining to the wall for 14
days at night. The above for male prisoners. In case of
female prisoners, the restrictive method of chain is not
the lying on of iron chain connecting the wrists to the
feet is considered as light chains for women and
not as restrictive. For temporary restriction of walking
restriction, when other means are not sufficient, the
jacket or chain may be used.
2. The infliction of disciplinary punishment may be

a summary trial in which the prisoner shall have an opportunity to answer to the accusation. It is left to the discretion of the director or proper supervising board to decide what measure to apply, taking into account the circumstances of the lapse, the degree of guilt and the disposition of the prisoner. Several disciplinary punishments may be used together. In relation to measures which may affect the health of the prisoner, particularly those mentioned in SS 71 to 74, the physician must be heard before the sentence is carried out. In cases where delay is not possible the recommendation of the physician may be made during the infliction of the sentence.

S 76. Prisoners may appeal from the director against the penalty and against any of his decisions, according to S 24, to the college of prisons, or can appeal from the college of prisons to the Minister of Justice. But an appeal will not delay the infliction of punishment. If a prisoner after the course of his punishment has still a disciplinary penalty to endure, this must be undergone in the arrest cell of the prison. Every punishment will be recorded in the personal record of each prisoner.

S 77. No right to order punishment belongs to other officers or guards. Yet a house master or foreman may place a prisoner in an arrest cell for direct resistance, but notice must be given at once to the director.

S 78. Prisoners who have conducted themselves particularly well may receive extra encouragements and rewards:

...shall have the right to answer to the accusation. It is left to the discretion of the director or proper authorities to decide what measures to apply, taking into account the circumstances of the case, the degree of guilt and the situation of the prisoner. In order to insure that the prisoner is not subjected to unnecessary delay, the physician must be heard before the sentence is carried out. In cases where delay is not possible the recommendation of the physician may be made during the infliction of the sentence.

2. 26. Prisoners may appeal from the director against the sentence and against any of his decisions, according to 2. 24, to the college of prisons, or an appeal from the college of prisons to the Minister of Justice. But an appeal shall not delay the infliction of punishment. If a prisoner after the course of his punishment has still a grievance, he may apply to the Minister of Justice, who must be satisfied in the exercise of his power. Every punishment shall be recorded in the personal record of each prisoner.

2. 27. No right to order punishment belongs to other officials or persons. A house factor or other person may, however, in an arrest call for direct assistance, but the latter must be given at once to the director.

2. 28. Prisoners who have committed excessive punishment shall be given a special reward.

1. Transfer to a higher moral class, with permission to procure luxuries;

2) Increase of privileges of receiving ~~letters~~ visits and sending letters; 3) Employment upon more agreeable work;

4) Higher rates of reward for work, within fixed limits;

Agreed
5) A prisoner who has served three-fourths, at least one year of his time, and has behaved well in this period, may, with his consent, be provisionally released according to the terms of S 23 of the Penal Code. This provisional release, whose grant comes from the Ministry of Justice, may be proposed by the director of the prison, after conference with the officers, or by the college of prisons, only when, in addition to other conditions, the prisoner has shown during his time by good behavior that moral improvement has begun and that confidence may be reposed in him in the future, and in forming a judgment the entire conduct of the prisoner during the term of punishment, his previous life and his entire character must be taken into account..

.....6) In relation to prisoners whose sentence states that supervision by the police is allowed, a remanding to the local police may be ordered after a hearing of the prison administration. (SS 38, 39 of Penal Code of Empire). The prison administration may give a recommendation to the police in respect to the supervision some time before discharge on the ground of observation of his conduct by the officers during his sentence. Conduct in the prison will be a decisive factor in respect to police supervision.

Transfer to a higher moral class, with permission to
procure luxuries;
2) Increase of privileges of receiving letters and
sending letters, 3) Employment upon more agreeable work,
4) Higher rates of reward for work, within fixed limits;
5) A prisoner who has served three months, at least, and
year of his time, and has behaved well in this period, may
with his consent, be provisionally released according to
the terms of 23 of the Penal Code. This provision may be
made, whose grant comes from the Ministry of Justice,
be proposed by the director of the prison, after consultation
with the officers, or by the college of prisoners, only when
in addition to other conditions, the prisoner has shown
during his term of good behavior that he is fit for removal
from prison and that confidence may be reposed in him in
the future, and in forming a judgment the entire conduct
of the prisoner during the term of punishment, his behavior
life and his entire character must be taken into account.
..... 8) In relation to prisoners whose sentence states
that supervision by the police is allowed, a provision to
the local police may be ordered after a hearing of the
prison administration. 23, 24 of Penal Code of Russia.
The prison administration may give a recommendation to the
police to respect to the supervision after this hearing
where in the ground of supervision of the prisoner and
the officers during the sentence. Conduct in the prison
will be a decisive factor in respect to police supervision.

7) A prisoner who has long conducted himself well may be recommended to grace. The praiseworthy actions of each prisoner, as well as his faults and punishments, his transfers from class to class, shall be entered in his personal record.

Third Division.
Discharge of Prisoners.

S 79. At least four weeks before discharge the police board of the place of settlement shall be informed by the director of the prison of the coming discharge, if he is a citizen of the Kingdom of Wuerttemberg. The board of police shall be notified of the personal nature and conduct of the prisoner, his bearing in prison, how he was there employed, and how far and in what way he will require aid after discharge. At the same time the police board is to give necessary notice to the clergy. Also notice is to be sent to the central committee of the society for aiding discharged prisoners in respect to prisoners who have claim upon their care. The foregoing directions also apply in a measure to prisoners who are citizens of other states. Regulations relating to care of persons under police supervision, those transferred to a workhouse or needing assistance... .. Reference is made to regulations in case the prisoner is not a citizen of the German Empire... ..

S 80. On the day before discharge the physician shall make a careful examination of the prisoner and order what is necessary. The account of the prisoner will be made up and

The prisoner who has long asked himself well may be
recommended to Greece. The prisonworthy actions of such
prisoners, as well as his family and possessions, his
leave from class to class, shall be entered in his
record.

Third Division.
Discharge of Prisoners.
2. 28. At least four weeks before discharge the police board
of the place of confinement shall be informed by the director
of the prison of the coming discharge, if he is a citizen
and of the Kingdom of Westphalia. The board of police
shall be notified of the personal nature and conduct of
the prisoner, his standing in prison, how he was there
employed, and how far and in what way he will require aid
after discharge. At the same time the police board is to
give necessary notice to the clergy. Also notice is to be
sent to the central committee of the society for aiding
the discharged prisoners in respect to prisoners who have
claim upon their date. The committee mentioned shall also
be requested to prisoners who are citizens of other states
to be taken into consideration by the police board. The
prisoner is not a citizen of the German Empire.
2. 29. On the day before the discharge the physician shall
make a careful examination of the prisoner and other who
may be necessary. The record of the prisoner will be made up.

his effects given to a guard. Next the prisoner will be brought before the director who will say farewell in a suitable manner, and warn him against falling back into evil ways. If the prisoner has not money to carry him to his home it will be furnished (S 59). according to a schedule. Finally a certificate of discharge will be given the person and when required a certificate for transportation. On request of the prisoner a certificate of having served out his sentence will be given the person.

S 81. On the day of discharge, which will always be in the morning without regard to the hour of entrance, the prisoner will be taken into the room of visitation (S 4), where the uniform of the house will be taken from him and his own clothing given. If his clothing are not adequate he will be furnished at the cost of his account, or even at cost of the institution if his own means fail. At this time he is to be searched to see whether other prisoners have secretly given him any articles. The change of clothing and examination of female prisoners are made by women.

S 82. When the prisoner is sent out free his money, so far as is necessary to carry him to his destination, and his other property are to be given to him. together with his certificate of discharge. If the prisoner possesses more money than is necessary to carry him to his destination, it remains in the power of the director to pay it over to him, or to a board of his place of residence (supervisor, officer of the commune, poor relief officer) or in suitable conditions.

the director will be given to a guard. Next the prisoner will be
brought before the director who will say farewell in a
polite manner, and warn him against falling back into
evil ways. If the prisoner has not money to carry him to
his home it will be furnished (S. 22). According to a
rule finally a certificate of discharge will be given the
prisoner and when required a certificate for transportation
to a region of the prisoner a certificate of having served
out his sentence will be given the person.
S. 21. On the day of discharge, which will always be on the
morning without regard to the hour of entrance, the prisoner
will be taken into the room of visitation (S. 23), where the
wishes of the house will be taken from him and his own
clothing given. If his clothing are not adequate he will
be furnished at the cost of his account, or even at cost of
the institution if his own means fail. At this time he is
to be permitted to see whether other prisoners have any
to give him any articles. The change of clothing and ex-
change of linen is permitted and made by women.
S. 22. When the prisoner has sent out from his money, he is
is necessary to carry him to his destination, and his other
property is to be given to him. To the wife his property
and of discharge. If the prisoner possesses more money
than is necessary to carry him to his destination, he
shall in the power of the director to pay it over to him
to a board of his place of real residence, and if he
in coming, poor relief officers will be consulted.

to the society for aiding discharged prisoners or other trustworthy person. In sending money the receiver must be informed of the regulations (S 59). If the prisoner cannot be sent out free, then his discharge is made by transferring him to a superior officer. A delay of discharge contrary to law will be punished by judicial punishment or disciplinary measure. The director of the prison is responsible for the right reckoning of the term of sentence.

S 83. Prisoners whose return home is delayed by sickness may at their request remain in the institution until convalescent. The expense, unless it is under 2 marks, must be paid out of the means of the person. In absence of means the poor relief office of the place of settlement is to pay.

S 84. In respect to prisoners released provisionally (S 23-26 of Penal Code) the ministerial regulations are to be followed.... When the term is broken by transfer to a trial prison the usual order is followed....

Appendix.

Conference of Officers.

S 85. According to need, but at least once in two weeks the conference of the officers of the prison under the presidency of the director shall take place. In these conference which are composed of the director, chaplain, physician, teacher, and, in Ludwigsburg the inspector, the observations upon individual prisoners and on the general condition of the institution, as also regulations and propositions,

to the society for adding to the list of prisoners or other
transferring person. In sending money the receiver must be
informed of the regulations (S 23). If the prisoner is
sent out free, then his discharge is made by transfer
ing him to a superior officer. A delay of discharge con-
tributes to law will be made by judicial committee with-
out delay. The director of the prison is responsible
also to the right reckoning of the fact of sentence.
S 23. Prisoners whose return home is delayed by sickness
may at their request remain in the institution until
convalescent. The expense, unless it is under S 23, must
be paid out of the means of the person. In absence of funds
the poor relief office of the place of settlement is to
pay.
S 24. In respect to prisoner released provisionally S
23-26 of Penal Code; the ministerial regulations are to
be followed. When the term is broken by transfer to a
trial prison the usual order is followed.

Appendix.
Continence of Officers.

S 23. According to need, but not less than once in two years the
examination of the officers of the prison should be made
by or for the ministerial committee. The first examination
which are composed of the director, the prison physician,
the minister, and the representatives of the public, and one
upon individual prisoners and on the general condition of
the institution, as also regulations and provisions.

and various forms of business proper for such conference will be considered. In proper situations other officers of the institution and assistants may take part .

Stuttgart, March 4, 1899.
Royal Minister of Justice,
Breitling.

Additional regulations.

House Rules for prisoners in penitentiaries.

penitentiaries.

1. Every prisoner has the duty to subject himself to the order of the house and other regulations, to treat the officers with respect and obey their commands without question and follow the instructions of guards.

2. Prisoners must refrain from all conversation, communication by signs or gestures, which are not required by the common work and life. Immoral talk or communications which relate to punishable acts are entirely forbidden. intercourse with officers is restricted to what is entirely necessary.

3. Prisoners are to live in peace, refrain from all abuse, strife, cursing, and violence, and not disturb each other at work, rest at night, prayer or reading.

4. When a prisoner wishes to offer a complaint, request or inquiry, he must ask permission to speak by a sign to his guard, and when this permission is given must lay his request before the officer in few words and modest manner.

5. All must rise in the morning and retire at night at the signal.

6. The prisoners must keep their bodies, clothing and beds work and sleeping rooms clean, as well as other rooms of the institution. They must wash their faces and hands in the morning, rinse out the mouth, comb the hair, make the bed, clean and ventilate the room, empty and cleanse the wash vessel.

7. In going into the work room, sleeping room, church, school, and recreation grounds, the prisoners must walk in the prescribed order, one behind the other, and none may go out of the ranks. The same order is to be observed in returning.

8. No prisoner may leave the place assigned him without permission of the guard, cases of necessity excepted. The privy shall not be entered by more than one prisoner at a time.

9. The work which is assigned to a man to do must be completed correctly in the time, and no one may permit another to do his work for him.

10. Prisoners must treat the utensils of the room and work, and all articles entrusted them with care, and must be careful with fire and light.

and various forms of business paper for each conference
will be considered. In proper situations of the office
the institution and assistance may take part.

Stuttgart, March 2, 1898.
Royal Minister of Justice,
Berlin.

Additional regulations.

These rules for prisoners in general

1. Every prisoner has the right to object himself to the
order of the house and other regulations, to treat the
cells with respect and obey their commands without exception
and follow the instructions of guards.

2. Prisoners must refrain from all conversation, especially
from any signs or gestures, which are not required by the
common work and life. Unnatural talk or communication
relative to punishable acts are entirely forbidden. Inter-
course with officials is restricted to what is entirely
necessary.

3. Prisoners are to live in peace, refrain from all quarrels,
fight, cursing, and violence, and not disturb each other
work, rest at night, prayer or reading.

4. When a prisoner wishes to offer a complaint, request or
inquiry, he must ask permission to speak by a sign to the
guard, and when this permission is given must lay his
request before the officer in few words and modest manner.
5. All must rise in the morning and retire at night at
the signal.

6. The prisoners must keep their bodies, clothing and hair
work and sleeping rooms clean, as well as other rooms of the
institution. They must wash their faces and hands in the
morning and evening and the mouth, come to the wash
clean and wash into the room, emptying it into the
sewer.

7. In going into the work room, sleeping room, church, school
and the recreation ground, the prisoners must walk in the
quietest manner, and behind the other prisoners and not
in front. The same order is to be observed in returning.

8. No prisoner may leave the place assigned him without
permission of the guard, except of necessity. The
guard shall not be entered by more than one prisoner at
a time.

9. The work which is assigned to a man he must do to the
best of his ability in the time, and no prisoner shall
excuse his work for him.

10. Prisoners must treat the guards in the room and
and all articles entrusted them with care, and must not
play with them and fight.

One who injures property out of malice or recklessness must make reparation.

11. During the work hours no prisoner may be idle even if he have completed his task.

12. No prisoner may hold anything in his possession aside from the clothing and utensils assigned him, but must give up everything to the house master. Especially is the possession of money, jewels, knives, ropes, files, hammers and other tools forbidden.

13. All trading with food, clothing or other articles, all lending and borrowing, all giving and receiving, is forbidden to prisoners among themselves and with officers.

14. Prisoner may not take food away from the dining room. The use of tobacco in all forms is forbidden.

15. Playing with cards and dice, and all playing for stakes is prohibited. The director decides how far other amusement may be permitted.

16. Prisoners must refrain from all attempts to communicate with persons outside, unless the director is informed and consents.

17. Strangers who come into the institution may not be greeted, addressed, nor requested, and without permission of the director may not give or receive from prisoners.

18. Prisoners who seek to stir up other prisoners to disobedience to officers or to other trespasses against house rules, or to induce flight, riot or mutiny, must expect severe punishment, while those who give timely information in respect to such instigations will be suitably rewarded.

Violations of these regulations will be punished in accordance with law.

Appendix II. Regulations for clothing of penitentiary inmate

I. Clothing given out by the institution consists of:

a) For male prisoners, jacket, vest and trousers of natural hemp ticking, and in addition for winter a jerkin and trousers of napped fustian or tricot. These articles must be furnished in duplicate for each prisoner.

To the above are added: 3 shirts of linen or cotton, 3 pairs of socks, for the summer of linen or cotton, for the winter of wool, 2 neck cloths, 3 handkerchiefs, 2 suspenders, 1 cap, 1 pair leather shoes.

b) For female prisoners: coat and jacket of dark brown color for the summer of cotton, for winter of wool (beaver). Undercoat of ticking, waist, Each article in duplicate. Also, 2 chemises of ticking or cotton, 3 shirts of linen or cotton, 3 pairs stockings, for summer of linen or cotton, for winter of wool, 2 neck cloths, 3 handkerchiefs, 2 hoods, 1 pair leather shoes. In special cases woollen underclothes may be given if health requires. In addition will be given out in cold weather for church attendance or exercise out of doors, in case of need, an over jacket for men and a cape for women.

- Each prisoner who has not brought them with him receives also 3 wash cloths, 1 comb, 1 wash basin, 1 clothes brush, 2 shoe brushes, vessel for fat (butter) 1 spoon.
2. According to the needs of the occupation prisoners will receive in addition to or instead of some of the above mentioned articles work shirts, boots, gloves, hoods, clothes of wool. Clothing of wool may be given on the recommendation of the physician to those who need them. On the same ground sheltering of wool may be used beyond the winter period by certain prisoners.
3. Changes will be made every 3-4 weeks of the underclothes and of the other clothing once in 6-8 weeks, unless cleanliness and health require more frequent change. Clothing thus changed is sent to the laundry,.
4. All clothing which belongs to a prisoner will be marked with the number by which he is registered.
5. There must be a reserved stock of all clothing ready for use.

Appendix III. Regulations relating to bedding of penitentiaries.

The bed of a prisoner consists of a mattress and a head bolster of unbleached ticking, with straw, Indian fibre, sea grass or other suitable vegetable filling.; 2 linen sheets, 1 wool cover in summer, 2 for winter. Further supplies are given only on order of the physician for reasons of health. The linen sheets are usually changed each month, the straw twice a year, if necessary oftener. Repair of Indian fibre, sea grass and other materials of mattresses must be carefully attended to. The coverings must be taken out for beating and cleaning each week and occasionally filled. All articles of bedding must be kept in stock and supplies furnished as needed. The bedding is marked with the same number as the clothing.

Appendix IV. Grades of sick diet.

Four grades of diet for the sick are determined:

In the first grade the sick receive at noon meal 1-2 liter thin soup with meat boiled, morning and evening 1-2 liter water or cream soup or according to circumstances instead of morning soup 1-2 liter of milk. *We begin with this grade.*

The second grade consists of the foods just mentioned, but at noon light vegetables and 125 grams of white bread.

In the third grade the sick receive in addition to soup and vegetables each day once, either noon or evening, 65 grams of meat, the bones being removed, and 250 grams daily of white bread. In fourth grade daily two times meat, once beef, once veal, and 500 grams white bread.

Also the physician is empowered to order extra diet for special cases, but is limited in choice to articles approved by the college of prisons, save in cases of necessity.

(Ed of Wuesttberg rules for Zuchthaus).

Each prisoner who has not brought down with him necessary
 also 3 wash cloths, 1 comb, 1 wash basin, 1 clothes brush,
 2 shoe brushes, vessel for latrine, 1 spoon.
 2. According to the needs of the occupation prisoners will
 receive in addition to or instead of some of the above
 mentioned articles work shirts, socks, gloves, hood, or other
 or wool. Clothing of wool may be given on the recommendation
 of the physician to those who need them. On the same
 ground clothing of wool may be used beyond the winter pro-
 vided by certain prisoners.
 3. Changes will be made every 2-4 weeks of the underclothing
 and of the outer clothing once in 2-3 weeks, unless other-
 wise and health requires more frequent change. Clothing
 thus changed is sent to the laundry.
 4. All clothing which belongs to a prisoner will be marked
 with the number by which he is registered.
 5. There must be a reserved stock of all clothing ready
 for use.

Appendix III. Regulations relating to bedding of prisoners.
 The bed of a prisoner consists of a mattress and a feather
 bolster of unbleached flannel, with straw, Indian fibre,
 sea grass or other suitable vegetable filling. 2 linen
 sheets, 1 wool cover in summer, 2 for winter. Further supplies
 are given only on order of the physician for reasons of
 health. The linen sheets are usually changed each month.
 The straw twice a year, if necessary of other. Repairs of beds
 of straw, sea grass and other materials of mattresses must be
 carefully attended to. The coverings must be taken out for
 beating and airing each week and occasionally washed.
 All articles of bedding must be kept in stock and ready
 to be used as needed. The bedding is marked with the name of
 the prisoner.

Appendix IV. Grades of sick diet.
 Four grades of diet for the sick are determined.
 In the first grade the sick receive at noon meal 1-2 liter
 this soup with most boiled, mashing and evening 1-2 liter
 water or cream soup or something to the same amount. In the
 morning soup 1-2 liter of milk or cream. In the second grade
 the second grade consists of the food just mentioned, but
 at noon light vegetables and 100 grams of white bread.
 In the third grade the sick receive at noon 1-2 liter of
 vegetable soup each day once, either noon or evening, 50 grams
 of wheat, the bones being removed, and 200 grams daily of
 white bread. In the fourth grade the sick receive at noon
 soup, once daily, and 200 grams of white bread.
 Also the physician is expected to order extra diet for
 special cases, but is limited in order to obtain
 by the college of physicians, some in cases of necessity.
 (In the West German rules for hospitals.)

House Regulations for the State Prisons (Landesgefängnisse)
March 4, 1899.

This document is in most paragraphs word for word the same as the regulations for the Penitentiary (Zuchthaus). Nothing more is necessary than to call attention to the differences noted in comparison of these two documents. Practically all of the differences arise from the fact that an attempt is made to make the penal life in the Zuchthaus more severe than the life in a Landesgefängnis.

S 2. The requirement of a thorough cleansing is not made in the milder document. Clothing in the uniform of the prison is omitted. Instead of requiring that the beard of male prisoners should be shaved, it is said: "Hair and beard shall not be altered except so far as required by cleanliness or convenience".

S 14. Solitary confinement. The provision is added: Solitary confinement is employed if the sentence does not exceed 3 months."

S 17. The reference to recidivists is omitted and the words inserted: "Prisoners who still possess civil honor, and who have never served time in a penitentiary, nor more than two weeks in a common prison, nor a heavy sentence for simple confinement (Haft), are so far as practicable to be separated from prisoners of another kind."

S 29. While prisoners in the Zuchthaus may write only four letters in a year those in the Landesgefängnis may write

March 4, 1885

This document is in most paragraphs word for word the same as the regulations for the

for (Zuchthaus), nothing more is necessary than to call attention to the differences noted in comparison of the two documents. Especially all of the differences arise from the fact that an attempt is made to make the provisions in the Zuchthaus more severe than the law in the Landesgefängnis.

2. The requirement of a thorough examination is not made in this latter document. Clothing in the uniform of the prison is omitted. Instead of requiring that the beard of male prisoners should be shaved, it is said: "Hair and beard shall not be altered except so far as required by cleanliness or convenience."

3. Solitary confinement. The provision is added: Solitary confinement is employed if the sentence does not exceed 2 months.

4. The reference to residents is omitted and the word inserted: "Prisoners who still possess civil honor, and who have never served time in a penitentiary, not more than once in a prison, have every reason for being considered (Halt), and so far as possible to be separated from the mass of a common kind."

5. While prisoners in the Zuchthaus may write only letters in 4-year terms in the Landesgefängnis they may

12.

S 31. While prisoners in the Zuchthaus are divided into three moral classes, in the Landesgefängnis there are only two such classes. Persons who have a fairly good record and possess civil honor are placed in the first class on admission. They may be reduced to the second rank at any time for bad conduct.

S 38 Prisoners may ~~receive~~ buy extra food to the value of 20 pfennige per day (only 15 in Zuchthaus.).

S 40 Prisoners receive from the institution a form of clothing prescribed in the house rules, but different in appearance from that used in the Zuchthaus. Prisoners who possess civil honor and are serving their first sentence may be permitted to wear their own clothing and underclothing if it is in suitable condition for use.

S 41 Prisoners in possession of civil honor and serving their first sentence may be permitted by the director to use their own bedding, if this is in harmony with their previous conditions of life and is required by health and not a means of disturbing the order of the house.

S 50. The shorter term is noted.

S 52. The requirement that the work done must be within the prison is omitted.

S 54. More attention is paid to the wishes of the prisoner in respect to work,.

S 55. Prisoners may be employed outside the prison if there is no danger of escape or other objection, and they are willing.

§ 31. While prisoners in the Zuchthaus are divided into

three moral classes, in the Landesschulhaus there are

only two such classes. Persons who have a fairly good record

and possess civil honor are placed in the first class, and

admission. They may be returned to the second class at any

time for bad conduct.

§ 32. Prisoners may receive any extra food for the value of

30 pfennigs per day (only 15 in Zuchthaus).

§ 33. Prisoners receive from the institution a form of civil

status prescribed in the house rules, but different in degree

from that used in the Zuchthaus. Prisoners who

possess civil honor and are serving their first sentence

may be permitted to wear their own clothing and underclo-

thing if it is in suitable condition for use.

§ 34. Prisoners in possession of civil honor and serving

their first sentence may be permitted by the director to

use their own bedding. If this is in harmony with the gen-

eral conditions of life and is reported by medical and

a record of the order of the house.

§ 35. The visitor's term is noted.

§ 36. The retirement fund for the poor is maintained by the

prison is noted.

§ 37. More attention is paid to the wishes of the prisoners

in respect to work.

§ 38. Prisoners may be employed outside the prison at their

own request, or at the request of the prison, and they may

S 56. The privilege of working at their own trade on their own account is given to those who have civil honor, by permission of the board of supervision, if it can be done without inconvenience to the order of the house. The product belongs to the prisoner, except that which is necessary for the expense of the institution.

S 59. The prisoner may earn extra reward of 30 pfennige a day (instead of 20 in the Zuchthaus).

S 61. The right to see his account more frequently is a privilege.

S 67. Some extension of school privileges.

S 70 No chains (as in Zuchthaus) used in discipline.

S 74. Chains may be used only to prevent actual violence.

S 79 ff, slight changes in subject of release.

Other slight differences of language do not seem to involve principles of great moment.

House regulations for the Department of youthful prisoners

in the prison for female prisoners at Götteszell.

1. The rules for the Landsgefängnisse are applicable to the prison for female prisoners, division for youthful offenders, at Götteszell, *with following modifications,*

2. Youthful prisoners must be kept separate from adults at all times, and especially in instruction, worship, work, and exercise outside, so that there shall be no communication between them.

3. Preferably the youthful prisoners will be kept in solitary cells. In case of prisoners not over 18 years old the solitary confinement shall not be extended beyond 3 months without consent of the college of prisons. Those who work in common rooms during the day time are to be in cells apart at night, unless there is reason for making exceptions.

4. An extra reward for work (S 59 of house rules) is not allowed, but the director may, upon recommendation of the assistant grant quarterly a sum up to 4 marks for unusual industry, usefulness and good conduct, where the

2. The privilege of working at their own trade on their own account is given to those who have civil honor, by permission of the board of supervisors, it can be done without inconvenience to the order of the house. The privilege belongs to the prisoner, except that which is necessary for the expense of the institution.

3. The prisoner may earn extra reward of 50 cents a day instead of 20 in the institution.

4. The right to see his account more frequently is a privilege.

5. The extension of school privileges.

6. No chains (as in Zuchthaus) used in discipline. 7. Chains may be used only to prevent actual violence. 8. No exchange in subject of release.

9. The different languages do not seem to involve principles of great moment.

10. House regulations for the Department of Youthful Prisoners.

11. In the prison for female prisoners at Gefterszell.
1. The rules for the Landstättungsanstalt are applicable to the prison for female prisoners, Division for Youthful offenders, at Gefterszell.
2. Youthful prisoners must be kept separate from adults at all times, and especially in institution, work, and exercise outside, so that there shall be no communication between them.
3. Prisoners in the youthful prison will be kept in solitary confinement. In case of prisoners not over 18 years old the solitary confinement shall not be extended beyond 3 months without consent of the board of prisoners. Those who work in common rooms during the day time and at night shall be kept at night, unless there is reason for releasing them.
4. An extra reward for working 50 or more minutes will be allowed, and the prisoner may, without restriction, the assistant guard, possibly a sum up to 4 marks for unusual industry, sobriety and good conduct, when the

person is already in the 17th year.

5. Furnishing luxuries (S 38 of rules) is not permitted. But the director may on festival days add to the ordinary fare (S 36 of rules) an addition of evening soup, meal, some fruit, milk, butter, a glass of beer or ~~port~~ ^{sauf} at cost of the institution.

6. Instruction is given according to a plan drawn up by the prison college. The form of work will be made as educational as possible. School examination occurs with youthful prisoners semi-annually.

7. Prisoners under 16 years of age may not be subjected to solitary punishment more than eight days. Dark room punishment may not be used with prisoners under 18 years of age.

Stuttgart, March 4, 1888. Royal Ministry of Justice.
Breitling.

Person is already in the 17th year.
3. Prisoners' Inquiries (25 of rules) is not permitted.
The Director may on festive days add to the ordinary list
(25 of rules) an additional special one.
Milk, butter, a glass of beer or juice at cost of the inmate.
4. Instruction is given according to a plan drawn up by the
Prison College. The form of work will be made as efficient
as possible. School examination occurs with youthful
prisoners semi-annually.
5. Prisoners under 16 years of age may not be employed.
6. Prisoners' punishment more than eight days. Work room punishment
may not be used with prisoners under 16 years of age.

W. J. Fox, March 4, 1893. Royal Ministry of Justice.
Greeting.

Regulations of Service and House for the Prisons of the Magistrates (Jails) in The Kingdom of Wue^xtemberg, March 4, 1899.

Note.--The word "jail" will be used in translating this document because it is brief and comes near expressing the right notion to an American reader.

First Division.

Purpose of the jails and their establishment.

S 1. There must be a jail in connection with every justice's court. In these will be executed: (1) Sentences of short duration decreed by the civil courts; (2) the sentences to incarceration decreed by the civil courts so far as they are not required by certain laws to be executed in Prisons of the Country (Landesgefängnisse). (3) The jails are also used for persons on trial. (There follows reference to the text of legal decisions). Among the persons reckoned as on trial in the sense of the following rules belong those who have been arrested provisionally and delivered to the magistrate's court.

S 2. In application of S 163 of the imperial law for the constitution of courts a punishment decreed outside of Wue^xtemberg by a civil court of ~~the~~ another German state, which does not exceed a term of 6 weeks, may be executed in Wue^xtemberg if the convicted person is found in the kingdom. (Further reference to text of law). In all other cases there is need of consent of the Ministry of Justice if a sentence is executed in a jail of Wue^xtemberg at the request of a non-Wue^xtemberg board of execution of sentences.

Regulations of Service and Honor for the Prisoners of the
Magistrate (Jails) in the Kingdom of West Bengal, March
4, 1889.

Note.--The word 'Jail' will be used in translating this
document because it is brief and conveys more expressing
the right notion to an American reader.

First Division.

Purpose of the Jails and their establishment.

1. There must be a Jail in connection with every Magistrate's

court. In cases where it is not possible to have a Jail in

connection with the court, the Jail must be situated in the

immediate vicinity of the court, and the Jail must be

not separated by any wall or fence from the court, and the

of the Country (Land Revenue Officer). (2) The Jail must be

used for persons on trial. (3) There follows reference to the

text of legal decisions. Among the persons reckoned as

on trial in the sense of the following rules below, those

who have been arrested provisionally and delivered to the

Magistrate's court.

2. In application of S 163 of the Imperial law for the

constitution of courts a punishment decreed outside of

West Bengal by a civil court of the British Government shall

which does not exceed a term of 6 weeks, may be executed in

in West Bengal in the court of the Magistrate in the

Kingdom. (4) Where reference is made to the text of law, it will refer

cases there is need of consent of the Magistrate of the

if a sentence is executed in a Jail of West Bengal.

the request of a non-West Bengal court of execution of

sentences.