Second Section
Third Question
Abstract

Industries in Small Prisons.

By Segelke Throp

Prison Director, Christiania, Norway.

Prison labor on one hand is the chief part of the penalties, on the other it is the greatest benefit that can be conferred. It sustains the prisoner intellectually, morally and physically and contributes in a great measure to the maintenance of discipline. The problem may be summed up in the following foundation principles:

1. The work ought to be suited to the greatest number of convicts possible in order to meet the natural aptitudes, the intellectual development, the physical ability, while at the same time the convicts are submitted to a restraint in keeping with discipline.

2. The work ought not to injure the health or strength of the convict, but should prepare him on leaving prison to be able to earn his daily bread.

3. It ought not to interfere with free competition and should be in keeping with the economic administration of the prison.

The difficulty in meeting these requirements is very great in the large prisons and becomes increasingly so in small short term institutions. The simplest way to resolve the problem would be to dispense with the small prisons and have a smaller number of prisons each with a larger number of convicts. That would be to cut the knot rather than to untie it and that method could be employed only in densely settled countries with ample and rapid communication between the different parts... In Norway, for
In statistics of enemy activities.

By Robert Thompson

Frank: Thompson, Christian Centre, Kowloon.

Please report on one hand to the office by 11 a.m. on
the other if to the nearest pacificer that any can go north again. It
must be the action of the nearest pacificer's motion and Phillips.

The progress is to be made by land in the situation known as

Principle:

If the work order to be made to the nearest member of the
Army begins to organize to some the nearest pacificers. the infor-

mental development to the nearest pacificers and Phillips with

the success are important to a nearest pacificer with

If and the nearest pacificers and the nearest pacificers to the

the nearest pacificers the nearest pacificers at the nearest pacificers as

to make the nearest pacificers.

If any order to instruct all the nearest pacificers to the

In the resolution with the economic situation of the platoon.

The resolution of nearest the nearest pacificers to the nearest pacificers of by

these nearest pacificers and nearest pacificers at the nearest pacificers as a

resolution the nearest pacificers may to nearest the nearest pacificers to

to the nearest pacificers with the nearest pacificers and have a nearest pacificer

in the nearest pacificers to the nearest pacificers of nearest the nearest pacificers as a

may be for

out to the nearest pacificers to the nearest pacificers of nearest the nearest pacificers as a

communication between the nearest pacificers. In Korea, for
instance, where the people are scattered and the country is divided by high mountains and long arms of the sea, this concentration would not be possible. Norway must always have small prisons and the question of labor must be faced there with all its consequences. In these small prisons often there is but one guard and it is impossible to give labor to the prisoners. If they were only meant as places of punishment the question would not be so difficult, but they are usually meant simply as places of detention or places to hold those who cannot afford to pay their fine and as they remain but a short time it is hard to teach them much. The keeper of the small prison should be one familiar with prison service and though he may not know a trade, yet he should know how to do things with his hands. As trades cannot be taught in the small prisons one has to depend on what may be called the domestic industries. The work must be easy, suitable for all ages and all degrees of physical development. It must require few tools, cheap material and the product must sell easily.

The things to be made must vary with the circumstances, such as hand-weaving, basketry, woodwork, (toys, hatchet handles etc) fish nets.

If it be objected that none of these things will enable the convict to earn his living on his release it may be said that a knowledge of some domestic industry may serve him better than a half-learned trade. After all it depends on the personality of the director of the institution. The right man at the head of a prison will make it possible to have labor in the prison. As all of the prisons in Norway are under the administration of the state reforms may be undertaken there that could not be in less privileged countries. It would be possible there to have prison
wardens for the smaller institutions trained in the larger prisons. This would mark a step of progress. The large prisons should have some industries that can be followed in the smaller prisons and should have models which could be used by the less small prisons and the man who is trained in the great city institution would thus have aid in introducing labor of various kinds in the small prison to which he should be appointed.

A collaboration of this kind, between the larger and smaller establishments would help to develop work for the little prisons, for, as has been said, it all depends on the director of the labor.

In addition every effort should be made to concentrate the prisons as much as possible, for it is almost impossible to carry on any system of industry where but one man is in charge. And work of some kind must be found, for if anywhere in the world it is true that idleness is the mother of all the vices it is true in prison. The idle convict is a prey to evil thoughts, to hatred of society, to a desire to break the chains of the prison. But it is certain that those chains have much more rarely been broken by the aid of the best tools that have been put into his hands for work than with the tools which in his idleness he has fabricated himself from the furniture of his sad cell.
Second Section
Third Question
Abstract.

Prison Labor.

By D. Widmer Director of the Basel
Penitentiary.

The subject of prison labor in general has been treated heretofore by the Congress. The question now is how to adapt it to the small prisons and places of detention.

A small prison in a large city can more easily find work for those in detention than one in the country, and a country prison must find very different work from one in a factory center. With the best will it is not always possible to find sufficient work in a small prison. Many have only small, ill-lighted cells; some have not too ls and facilities for working; others have no persons able to superintend the work. The greatest difficulty is in finding suitable employment. Certain forms of work, like shoe-making, require knives, which may be dangerous. Almost always one can get orders for tailoring, for sewing, knitting and basket work, but after these are provided the number of suitable occupations is very small.
At the same time it is fatal to leave the prisoners in idleness, the mother of vice.

Supposing the work to be done in the cells there should be first of all a superintendent of work. The warden is too much occupied to supervise the labor of the prisoners. No good results are obtained when that method is tried. The expense of the superintendent can be met if an average of eight or ten prisoners work. It is not necessary that he should be a universal genius. He must have a faculty for organizing, know how to buy and sell and to keep books. For technical
The supply of Pfizer Jabs in Germany has been extremely limited.

The German government is now at an impasse and has to act fast. A call has been made to the country to increase production and to coat the vaccine itself. This will allow for a faster and more efficient deployment of the vaccine.

The German government has said that it will not provide any more doses of Pfizer Jabs unless the company is able to meet the demand.

The European Medicines Agency has approved the use of the Pfizer vaccine in the EU, but the company has struggled to keep up with demand.

At the same time, France has started to issue the Pfizer vaccine instead.
work of course a more skilled man would be needed. A super-
intendent of labor could also supervise the work of construction,
which is always a source of benefit to the state.

In looking for occupations one must always remember that nothing
should be chosen which would leave machines and dangerous tools in
the cells over night.

The chief duty of the superintendent would be to teach the men to
work and in supervising their work. He would spend the day in going
from cell to cell giving advice and helping himself when necessary.
In this way he would be able to secure a considerable output, even from
inexperienced workmen, if everything is well organized.

The product of the labor goes to the state, but there should always
be a certain per cent credited to the prisoner and the men who work
should have better food than the others. These two things will
secure workers without any difficulty. If the cells are too small
for work one could be used for work and another for sleeping. In
building new prisons attention should be paid to providing facilities
for work.

The following occupations are carried on among the convicts
in the district prisons of the Grand Duchy of Baden: picking over cof-
fee, making of reels, and spools, sewing buttons on to cardboard, trimming off feathers, stripping tobacco leaves, rolling cigars,
basket making, picking hops, picking jute, stripping osiers, preparing wood for gunpowder, making of shoes and sabots, cracking thick-
shelled nuts, making envelopes, straightening nails, picking over barley and gum arabic, straightening out horsehair, breaking hemp, winding cocoons, making charpie, preparing rush for chair seating, caning chairs, making brushes, sorting paper, stripping tobacco, sewing beads on trimmings, making of labels, and other em-
The October of the Secretary-General's report to the World in 1942.

The report of the Secretary-General's report to the World in 1942.

The report of the Secretary-General's report to the World in 1942.

The report of the Secretary-General's report to the World in 1942.

The report of the Secretary-General's report to the World in 1942.

The report of the Secretary-General's report to the World in 1942.

The report of the Secretary-General's report to the World in 1942.

The report of the Secretary-General's report to the World in 1942.

The report of the Secretary-General's report to the World in 1942.

The report of the Secretary-General's report to the World in 1942.

The report of the Secretary-General's report to the World in 1942.

The report of the Secretary-General's report to the World in 1942.

The report of the Secretary-General's report to the World in 1942.

The report of the Secretary-General's report to the World in 1942.

The report of the Secretary-General's report to the World in 1942.

The report of the Secretary-General's report to the World in 1942.

The report of the Secretary-General's report to the World in 1942.

The report of the Secretary-General's report to the World in 1942.

The report of the Secretary-General's report to the World in 1942.

The report of the Secretary-General's report to the World in 1942.

The report of the Secretary-General's report to the World in 1942.

The report of the Secretary-General's report to the World in 1942.
ployments which do not require apprenticeship. Some are employed in knitting and some in mending clothes. Copying and calculations are given to those capable of it.

The occupation most frequently found in Switzerland is the making of Cornucopias (cornets), but they are often imperfectly made, as are envelopes also, unless there is supervision. Another industry to be recommended is the weaving of straw, palm leaf and cocoa carpets. This takes some hours of instruction only and they sell well. Articles made of leather are made in some prisons, from the scraps from shoemaker establishments. A good employment for women is the making of list slippers. Weaving of rushes and straw is another industry. Another industry is making cigars, but not to be recommended as it leads to a breaking of rules. It requires careful supervision. The making of school copy-books is a good industry. In Basel it has had great success, but it requires careful oversight. In Saxony they make brooms. In Baden the financial success has been good, but that is not the chief thing. The main thing is that the prisoners should be kept occupied. But if, as in Baden, the state can draw some profit from it there is no reason why those detained in small prisons should not have occupation.
Given to those applicants of the
The occupation near the psychical home in Watertown at the war-
and of gonorrheal savants, but there are often importunity where
we are stimulated into whose name is supervision. Another in-
a call upon. This serves some people of information only any in-
the errors from successful expectation. A good employment for
women the making of their mistakes. Wasting of leisure and strain
another indication. Another indication is waking of fear, but not to go
recommendations as it lends to a resting of leisure. It reduces carital
embarrassments. The making of society with peace to a good indication. In
as if it can and great success, but if redundant various complications.
behow they made progress. I began the financial success and I feel
I am in the other field. The same thing is that the
prerequisite specially to keep occupancy. But it is to keep one's face
have given some drills for them if these are no reason with those seated
in every business matter not have an occasion.
Second Section


By Paul Lerebours-Pigeonnier

Professor of Law, University of Rennes.

The organization of labor in small prisons would seem to be defective everywhere. Work for prisoners should contribute to their reformation; it should restore the habit of sustained industry or should teach it. In the next place it should afford the prisoner a chance to earn something toward the support of his family and to support him after release till he shall find regular employment. It ought to be of such a nature that it will increase his earning capacity so that when released he may more easily find work.

If it be admitted that sentences for a few days only forbid the organization of industries which will produce these results, yet sentences of a few weeks would allow much benefit in these various directions.

In France the prisons for long sentences are called Maisons centrales and to these are sent those condemned for a year and over. Those for short terms are called departmental prisons, or detention houses, because they serve as places of detention as well as for prisoners sentenced for only a year. In the maisons centrales work is well organized. In the prisons for short terms the organization failure in industrial is tax due to the fact that they are so scattered. In France and Algeria there are about 400, having sometimes, only three or four prisoners each, those having thirty being in the minority. In many small prisons the only work is picking oakum, making paper bags, and, for women, stringing beads.
Second Section

Third Section

Fourth Section

Foundation of Law, University of Renne

The organization of labor in small businesses would seem to be

geographic entrepreneurship. Work for business roundabout

to great extent. It should restore the spirit of enterprise.

Industries of small towns. If we next place it roughly align

the branches from an economic standpoint, the summer of the

family and to support him after release! To small kinds regular

employment! It ought to be such a nature that it will increase

the earning capacity so that when released he may more easily find

work.

It is the advantage of apprentices for a few years only, taking

the organization of apprentice with which we have less contact

very sentence of a few weeks, would show much profit to these

Welcome greetings.

In France the brevity for young apprentices is called Matrot

In France and Algeria there are the so-called "Matrot" of a few years and over.

Those for short sentence are called government's facilities or ge-

In France, because they serve as phase of initiative and again

as for short sentence. Only a few weeks. In the maritime centrales

in France are very common for a few years and over.

In France the brevity for young apprentices is called Matrot.

In France and Algeria there are the so-called "Matrot" of a few weeks.

These kinds of "Matrot" are sometimes only three or four weeks, even more.

Some times, only three of our business schools, those having thirty

years in the maritime. In each small business, the only work is

pickling oxima, writing paper, and for money, et cetera.
In some there shoe-making, brush-making, tying up kindling wood, breaking stone, stripping willow, etc., according to the locality, employments that require no apprenticeship and are not very remunerative. They are adapted to small prisons and, thanks to them, there is steady employment found for even those who are sentenced but for a few days. But they are unsuitable for those sent for some weeks and they are not well-adapted to lead to the reformation of the convict, for they require only dexterity of the fingers and very little intelligence. They neither give a man a love of work nor greater earning capacity.

In France two improvements have been decided upon, to make the prisons for short sentences into cellular prisons and to concentrate the houses of detention. Owing to the ease of communication it may not be impossible to suppress two or three hundred of the houses of detention, but that would involve closing as many district courts, but in the meantime the introduction of the cellular system with a larger number of guards will accomplish much. It is certain that military confinement leads to a desire for work. Even those held for trial prefer work.

The state should have charge of the work, making it a means of discipline and reform. The prisoner who will not work as he should ought to be punished by the deprivation of all work, or by deprivation of access to the canteen, by the dungeon, by losing good time or the chance of conditional liberation. This supposes that the state will not confine itself to the surveillance of agents who glance through the grating of the cell door, but those who would see that each man is set to work as he should be and that they are kept at their tasks by constant visits from cell to cell.

The best method would be to let each man follow his own trade and excellent results have been obtained where that was possible, letting them work for outside shops. But there are few, except shoe-
Pigeonier making which do not require too large an outfit of tools.

In some prisons articles made of wire are made: salad baskets, pins, fasteners for champagne bottles, etc., which are in a way remunerative, but do not help the man when released. It is in mechanical industries where there are openings for work. The released convict who has not a trade of his own can much more easily find a situation if he has acquired familiarity with working a machine of some kind. and convicts should have the opportunity to acquire this knowledge.

Practical conclusions.

I. The separate system should be applied in all short term prisons.

II. These prisons should be divided into two classes, local prisons and concentrated prisons.

III. Local prisons should be used only as places of detention and for very short sentences.

IV. Convicts having from fifteen days to a month to serve should be transferred as soon as possible to the concentrated prisons.

V. The work in local prisons should be such as to be within the reach of every prisoner without apprenticeship.

VI. The concentrated prisons should be fitted up industrially as cellular factories with machinery.

VII. As far as possible convicts should be allowed to follow their own trades in prison if it is a lucrative trade.

VIII. With certain exceptions government administration in all short-term prisons should be substituted for contract work.

IX. The number of guards should be increased and their powers enlarged.

X. The state should not only keep good order in the prison by employing enough guards, but should employ men charged with teaching the convicts and supervising their work.

XI. The state should require a certain amount of work under various penalties, from the convicts.
Second Section
Third Question
Abstract

Work for Small Prisons.

By N. Loutchinsky, Editor in chief of "Messeg er des
Prisons, St. Petersburg, Russia.

Convicts condemned to hard labor in Russia are transported
at once or are kept in provisional jails, designed for hard-
labor convicts, or district prisons, till they shall be trans-
ported to Siberian prisons. They are very much overcrowded,
more than 11,000 (that is about half of those to be deported,) a
are waiting in provincial prisons where there is little oppor-
tunity for work.

and other reasons, the question of 'prison labor is of great
importance' in the Russian penitentiary system. Not only must
work be found for prisoners with short sentences, but for those
with long terms who are incarcerated in small scattered prisons.

The report of the prison administration of Russia shows
that in 1907 the convicts did 4,771,000 days of work, not count-
ing the service in caring for the places of detention. Of
this number 2,218,000 were spent in out-door employment,
which is better paid than work inside. For the outside work they
have earned about 824,000 roubles (≈ 112,000) and for inside
work 718,000 roubles. The outside labor consists in road-
building, earthworks, work in the fields, lading cutting wood,
sweeping streets, sanitary work, building, cutting ice, driv-
ing piles, etc. It was all work that could be done without
apprenticeship. Some of these employments can be executed
far from public ways, where the men can be easily guarded and
acquire habits of industry and work which is sanitary. This is especially true of making and mending roads. Lading is well paid, but as it has to be done in or near cities it is less to be recommended, and it seems to come more into competition with free labor. Farming, gardening and field work have the advantage of work to which the convict has been accustomed from childhood and they make his return to it at the expiration of his sentence much easier. It is to be noted that the rural population never make any objection to the work of a convoy of prisoners. They work not only for private persons, but the administration which owns large territory, employs them also. Much of this land however is leased to private individuals upon which the convicts are employed. In some cases the government owns the agricultural implements used by the convicts, which are moved from place to place as they need them. Carting manure and street cleaning are not always done under the best conditions, but in some cities the custom of having the sweeping done by convicts dates far back into the past. It is not very well paid, but it has the advantage of furnishing work for those not very strong, as they do not work all day. It also brings them in touch with free labor, porters, watchmen, etc. so that its public character is not so demoralizing to the convict himself.

Wood cutting is done either for private houses, or industrial establishments belonging to the government. From a sanitary point of view it is excellent. The sanitary work has the objection that it is done mostly at night.

Outdoor work is forbidden to those who have forfeited civil rights, to vagabonds, to those who are under accusation, to those sentenced to exile, to those convicted of state crimes, to those with illegal residence under a false passport, to those w
who have tried to escape. Convicts who are condemned to more than three years are not allowed to work outside without special permission from the authorities where the prison is situated and only when they have six to nine years to serve. No one is allowed to work outside till he has served at least a month in prison. Of course the prison work, sweeping the courts, bringing wood and water, washing the clothes of the prisoners, kitchen work, caring for the sick, making fires, and attending to the lights, all of which require no apprenticeship are suitable for short term men. In 1907 the prisoners did 4,376,000 days of such work, almost twice as many as were done in outside work. An analysis of all the figures shows that less than half out of a total of 36,000 sentenced for less than a year, or 16\% of those sentenced, or about 15,000 can had work either inside or outside. The other twenty thousand are condemned to stagnate in idleness for lack of work.

Russia has vast territory at present unproductive which might be converted into agricultural lands by the employment of cheap convict labor.

As to labor for short term prisoners that will teach them a trade, that is impossible, however desirable. The requirements that must be met are work that shall meet sanitary exigencies, which is adapted to his ability and with which he was familiar before imprisonment, for those sentenced for less than three months. Those sent for a longer time should have some instruction. In the city prison of St. Petersburg about nine hundred are employed in about twenty-five industries and 159 in the work of the prison itself. For smaller prisons such variety of work is impossible. Some of the latter will have a
population of one hundred and fifty in absolute idleness, while another of the same class will employ all of the prisoners in small industries, making bark slipper, fish nets, traveling baskets, horse hair chains etc. It all depends on the personality of the man at the head: one desires and knows how to organize work; another sees nothing but obstacles and undertakes nothing. But such an important thing as labor for convicts to a matter of chance for the consequences of idleness are too well known.

It is true that in America and Austria there is a widespread belief that prison labor ought not to compete with prison free labor, but since the relation of prison population to the free population is but one to a thousand, one must speak with great reserve of such a thing as prison labor and free labor being in competition.

There are certain principles which should govern penal matters in this direction: Every prisoner should have work; that work should meet the fundamental requirements of penitentiary principles; its organization should be financially satisfactory (that is the expenses should be lessened by the productivity of the labor.) The realization of these ideals is beyond the present practice, but it is an ideal to strive for.

In France the prisoners are employed but that employment does not always meet penitentiary requirements. You will see a strong man sewing on buttons, or gluing paper lanterns. Certainly that sort of work is not lucrative nor is it likely to lead to earning a living. It is not prison employment but is better adapted to an old man's asylum or for feeble people. However, since
any sort of work is better than idleness the system of letting it has out the work of convicts must be confessed to have some advantages. A modification is necessary which shall secure a choice of work for all prisoners, including those with short sentences.
Foot note

During the summer of 1909 at an interview granted me by Mr. Stolypin, Minister of the Interior, he urged that at the International Prison Congress to be held in Washington in 1910, great attention should be paid to prison labor, saying that it was one of the vital questions in Russia and that if some way could be provided by which industries for all the prisoners could be secured there would be much less illness in the prisons. At that time typhus fever was carrying off the prisoners in large numbers, every prison being crowded to its utmost limit with political prisoners in addition to those incarcerated for crime. Mr. Stolypin said further that delegates would be sent from Russia to attend the meeting who would be experts in prison administration and he hoped they would bring back plans for meeting the sad condition of affairs in that direction.

Isabel C. Barrows, assistant Editor.
Industries in Small Prisons.

By M. Brück-Faber, Luxembourg.

Short sentenced prisoners are the inmates of these small prisons. By short sentence is meant anything less than a year. As such sentences cannot be considered reformatory they should at least be intimidating, inspiring the criminal with salutary fear, especially as they are supposed to be persons a 

fine would not be effective. There should be privations of varying degree, according to the number of times the person has been convicted. Not to interfere with the health these privations should not exceed three months. As to work, the prospect of work is agreeable to such prisoners, to chase away ennui. It is a question whether they should be allowed this enjoyment. I would not however recommend idleness. I have the honor to make the following suggestions:

a. Short imprisonments should not exceed three months.

b. They should be repressive in character, with absolute isolation and deprived of all pleasures, according to the amount of recidivism.

c. Manual labor affording enjoyment to the greater number of convicts, should be replaced by reading adapted to the individual and made more useful by repetitive copying of the matter read.

d. Those who cannot read should have figurative pictures in their cells inculcating salutary influence.

e. This discipline should be intensified or modified according to the conduct of the convict.
In order to ensure proper handling, the document should be treated with care.

The importance of efficient management in regard to handling and storage cannot be overstated.

An appropriate storage room and a controlled environment should be provided for materials.

All items should be cataloged and organized in such a way that they can be easily located.

To maintain optimal conditions, temperature and humidity should be closely monitored.

Efficient handling practices are crucial to prevent damage to materials.

Proper packaging and labeling are essential to prevent loss or misplacement.

Documentation and record-keeping are vital for tracking and accountability.

In summary, proper handling and management are key to ensuring the longevity and usability of materials.

Careful attention to the specific needs of the materials is necessary.
Second Section
Third Question
Abstract

Work in Small Prisons.

By Leon Bathes Prison Director, Nimes, France.

The criticism of work in small prisons is very different from that of the industries of the establishments for long sentences: the work is insufficient, sometimes there is none of which there are nine for men and two for women, at all. In France the central prisons belong to the government and are administered by it. They are for sentences longer than a year. The departmental prisons are the property of the different departments and serve for short term prisoners. In the central prisons work is an imperative obligation which discipline and legal dispositions require. In the departmental prisons it is offered, but not imposed, but its organization is incomplete and it meets with material and financial obstacles unknown in the larger prisons. Fifty years ago, when the central prisons were in full tide of industrial life the departmental prisons were condemned to the most degrading idleness. At the present time some of the departmental prisons have industries, but it would be incorrect to say that all the short-term prisoners have permanent remunerative work. The cellular departmental prisons have in more than a third of the prison population and among them certain industries have been established: shoe-making, joiners work, locksmith's work, brush making, rope-making, picking of wool and hair, weaving, box-making, toys, paper-making, seating chairs with straw or cane; and for women, sewing and needlework. Several thousand convicts find employment in these industries, but progress has not advanced in late years.
But we cannot call all departmental prisons small. Some of them have hundreds of inmates. In these work is assured. By small prisons we mean those that have about thirty prisoners. Among our 375 departmental prisons we have 58 with from one to five inmates; 91 with from 6 to 10; 124 with from 11 to 30, that is 273 out of the 375. In about one hundred and thirty of these it is impossible to find work for the inmates sent for a few days or three months at most, except in caring for the institutions. Two-thirds of the inmates of the departmental prisons are employed. In 1867 out of a population of 15,808 an average of 9733 had work. Those only who have been sentenced are compelled to work and in the departmental prisons there is not so much stress laid on this as in the central prisons. They are allowed to follow their own trades so far as it is possible if that industry is organized in the prison. They may also work for their old masters or they may work on their own account. But these chances are seldom taken advantage of by the prisoners.

The organization of work in the small prisons is not likely to be improved so long as short sentences are pronounced. The disappearance of these institutions themselves is the only solution, a change which must be subordinate to the reform of administrative and judicial organization. The eventual usefulness of this reform and its penitentiary significance cannot be dwelt on here.
None of the text is legible due to the quality of the image.
PRISON LABOR IN SWEDEN.

By Victor Almquist, Assistant Director

Penitentiary Administration.

Four

The penal Code of Sweden prescribes three kinds of sentences: death, hard labor, and imprisonment and fines. Sentences to hard labor may be for life or for a definite time, no less than two months nor more than ten years. If it is a sentence for less than three years it must be spent in solitary confinement; if for longer than that the first three years must be spent in the cell. After three years the convicts may work together by day, being separated at night.

Every convict is obliged to work, but if sentenced merely to imprisonment he may find work for himself.

Formerly when the great mass of prisoners worked in common the work was given to contractors who paid so much by day for each prisoner employed to the state, besides a small amount to the convicts. In the smaller prisons, destined for persons accused of crimes or those sentenced only to imprisonment or to short-term sentences to hard labor, the state allowed the local administration to have the income from the work of the prisoners, on condition that these local officers should find work for the prisoners and should share a part of the income with them. Thanks to this arrangement work enough was found for them, but it proved to be too simple to give a man skill to support himself by his own labor on being free. But as soon as they were employed in industries private industry complained of the competition. This complaint was accentuated by trades unions, by the newspapers and by the parliament even. The demand was made that prison-made articles should not be sold; that convicts should work directly for the state and that employments such as basket making, brush-making etc. by which the blind, the aged and the crippled find
Almquist

earn their living outside, should not be allowed in prisons.

In 1904 the government prescribed that everything needed by the army, the navy, the state railroads, the post-office and the telegraph which could be made in the prisons of the state should be manufactured there.

A bureau was created in the general prison administration to direct all the penal institutions of the country. The head of the bureau is always in touch with the military directors, the railroad officials etc., and learns what the prisoners can manufacture in whole or in part. He studies the most profitable methods, the best materials, indicates which prisons shall make certain articles and supervises the manufacture of these things.

In the year 1908 there were 2358 convicts in cellular prisons, but the three largest had only 200 in each. The other 43 had not more than a hundred in each and several as few as 30, numbers too small for the organizations of industries. The simpler forms of work have to be found for these prisoners, who are as a rule persons accused of crime or those who are serving short terms. All the other prisoners are sent to different prisons according to the trades. Those who do tailoring go to one, those working in leather to another; cabinet makers and woodworkers to another; saddlers and harnessmakers to yet others, sewing to the women's prison in Stockholm, the making of mail bags to another prison etc. As masters of these different industries the best men are chosen and an effort is made to have the prison wardens men with experience in the trade or industry carried on in his prison. Each convict receives a small sum per day, not to exceed ten or twelve cents, according to his industry and skill, half of which is held for him till after he is free.
Most of the cellular prisons were built before 1860 and they are not adapted for making large articles, but by giving to each convict one cell in which to live and one in which to work much more complicated can be done. The larger objects are made in the central shops where the men work together.

Vagabondage in Sweden comes under a special law, with a minimum of one month's work and a maximum of three years, in the public workhouses. The work is together by day and the inmates are separate at night. There were 586 such inmates of workhouses in 1908. There are two for men and two for women. The large central one has about three hundred acres, in fields, forests and quarries, where trains are employed at wood cutting, hewing of stone, work in dairies, and in gardening and general agriculture.

The prison labor of the year 1908 amounted to 566,296 days of which 247,787 were for the army, navy, railroads etc. and 340,509 for the prisons themselves and private individuals. The revenue from the first category was fifty cents a day, for the latter ten cents a day.

In 1904 before the new organization of prison labor was introduced the total sum of revenue from prison labor was not over forty-three thousand dollars. In 1908 it was over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, showing the great economic advantage of the present system. As to the moral profit it cannot be expressed in figures.