General Establishment of the Federal District

Preliminary Title

Names and objects of the Penal Establishments of the District.

Art. 1° In the Federal District there shall be the following penal establishments:

I. A prison or detention in each one of the capitals of the outside Municipalities, with the exception of Toluca.

II. A municipal prison in the city of Toluca.

III. A city prison and a general prison in Mexico.

IV. A prison in the same city.

V. A house of correction for minors, divided into two departments: one for females and the other for males, in the same city.

Art. 2° The prisons of the capitals of the outside Municipalities will have for their object:

I. The detention of individuals apprehended for any class of crimes in the respective divisions, during the conduct of the first steps of the instruction by the authorities incumbent of the same.

II. The detention and preventive care of the individuals of whose suits the minor judges preside.
III. On the serving of penalties upon the persons exposed by the judicial and administrative authorities of the respective divisions.

Article 3°. The Municipal person of Télapam is not exempt for:
I. The detention of individuals apprehended for any class of crimes during the progress of the first steps of the investigation by the authorities whom the laws give jurisdiction, always (somking) that they reside in the City of Télapam;
II. The detention and pre-trial detention of those convicted of forsees proceedings being cited before a judicial or administrative authority of the City and Municipality of Télapam.

Article 4°. The person in the City of Mexico is not exempt for those who undergo a sentence of detention and minor arrest for misdemeanors in the jurisdiction of the administrative authorities of the City.

Article 5°. The General Prison of Mexico is not exempt for:
I. The detention of those convicted in offenses committed in offenses of a military character and whose punishment belongs to the authorities residing in the City of Mexico;
II. Those who have been sentenced to minor or major arrest by the judicial authorities residing in the City of Mexico, if they sentenced to imprisonment
III. Those who have been sentenced to ordinary imprisonment who should not go to the penitentiary, or who though having served their term are not able to be
exonerated immediately, because their is bond of
a poll.

Article 6°. The penitentiary of Mexico is reserved exclusively
for those who have been convicted of the crime of
and removed as follows:

I. Those condemned to ordinary imprisonment;
II. Accidents condemned to ordinary imprisonment;
III. Those condemned to ordinary imprisonment for the

time fixed by the regulations of the penitentiary;
IV. Those condemned to imprisonment by time of laws

the Act 71-73 2 of the Penal Code;
V. Those condemned to imprisonment, plus . for their

misconduct in the General prison an additional 30

Penitentiary by the Warden of said prison, with the

notification or counsel to the Governor of the District.

Article 7°. The house of Correction is denied to:

1. Boys who receive education in the Department of Correctional Education;

A. Male minors of 14 years old, being committed

offences without determination are subject to the same

measure to the Penal Code;
B. Male minors who are convicted of the as an admin-

istrative measure by the parents or as request of person,

author or guardian of the minors.

II. Those in the Department of Penal Correction

who are considered as male minors condemned by
penny.

In the Department of Criminal Education may be established special sections in which recidivists by payment of a monthly fee, jail or suspension of respect of fathers, brothers or guardians.

Article 8°. Those and others responsible for crimes provided for and penalized in Articles 376, 387 and 400 of the Penal Code, have their presence in the places designated by the Decentors and will be deprived of labor which he determines, according to the disposition of Articles 85-91 of said Code.

Article 9°. Each Municipality is under obligation to establish the person of its division and provide for all its expenses, corresponding to the provision of the present Article or relative order.

The Municipality will provide for the expenses of the prison of the city at the cost of its funds. The force which guards that prison shall be paid at the cost of the Government of the Federation, in which shall also be assigned a sum annually to determine the contributions of the expenses of said, in quality of a contribution.

Article 10°. The Penitentiary, the Prison of Mexico and the home of Convicts will be subject to the Secretary of Government, although in the exercise of the government of the District. The outside prisons will be under the respective judges.

The expenses of the Penitentiary and of the General Prison shall be considered in the proceeds of the exercise of the
Federación, the magistrates of Mexico are authorized to make
six hundred daily for each prisoner that it may
then in the General Prison. The magistracy will make a
complete for the fifteen
The cost of the Prison, the City shall be carried on their
ability by the magistrates of Mexico.

Table I.
Governor. Regulations common to all the penal establish-
ments of the Districts.

Chapter I.
Transportation, admission, transfer and deporation of
prisoners.

Article 11. Individuals apprehended shall be conducted
from the place of apprehension to the office of justice commanding,
according to the case, to the public prison, according to
regulations of the place.

Article 12. In each of the States of the District shall be
received all individuals apprehended according to the
orders of the respective departments, and their duly
competent authorities.

Article 13. In no prison shall children be received, unless
they are infants dependent on the mother when she is placed in
prison. When they pass from that state, unless the prisoner
drops a person to whom they are left consigned, they shall
be sent to the nearest infirmary, orphanage, or under six years,
and hospital 7 the Porto if one age and under ten years.
Article 14. The corresponding 7 prisoners to the prisoners shall always be accompanied by an order or document which contains the assignment of the prisoner to the Command of the authority which determined the apprehension.

Article 15. In these orders and documents referred to the preceding article, shall always be contained the description of the prisoner or the purpose which was the reason for arrest, in the form prescribed by laws or regulations.

Article 16. At the moment when the prisoner is received his admission shall be recorded in a book, and shall be taken objects noted in Articles 55, 57 and 58.

Article 17. On admission to a prisoner the gardian shall give a receipt to the person who conducted him, mentioning the hour of delivery.

Article 18. On no other condition shall any individual be received into the prisons.

Article 19. Prisoners shall be out from the penal establishment when they are freed only:

1. When the authority which holds them in control gives a written order placing them at liberty. When a prisoner shall be at the same time under control of various authorities, shall be released only as the prisoner order. 9. Encore 7. Thems.

2. When, in relation to persons detained or held, the authority which controls them gives written orders that they shall be
Article 10. When a prisoner is to be transferred from one prison to another, or from one place to another, the authority which has control of the prisoner shall, prior to the transfer or change, make a written order that he may deliver him to the keeper of the new or other place designated to receive him.

When the transfer is accomplished, there shall be made to the keeper or superior of the establishment from which the prisoner has been transferred, if it is from the same district, sheriff, or federal, or from a state or territory, a copy of the order of transfer and the latest ascertainments, or if it is a case of a person who has remained in the prison for more than one month, also then shall be recorded information on his conduct and condition.

Relating in each case the work on which he has been employed. The record of this information shall be made by the person who conducted the prisoner; or if this is not possible from lack of time, within five days by post, a copy of the communication which contains the information being retained.

Article 21. The conveyance of convicted persons to prison, imprisonment, or death, shall always be with a sufficient armed force. The conveyance of individuals not previously convicted, may be made in any way agreed by the authority entrusted to make the transfers of the prisoners, provided it is an armed guard except in the case mentioned in the previous article.
Article 22. Always being that there is no rescripting of articles 20 and 21, the wardens and assistants shall exercise strictly and under the supreme responsibility the orders of the person in charge of prisoners which are communicated by the supreme authority.

Article 23. The person in charge of the guard charged with conducting a prisoner has authority to dictate all the measures which he thinks proper for an efficient custody, and he should exercise special care with the individuals whom the warden or other authority designates as my dangerous. The person in charge of the guard charged with the prisoner is responsible, in the escape, for the prisoner, whether the escape is by positive acts or by omission to dictate prudent means to avoid it. In case of flight, arms may be used to prevent it or to secure the immediate capture of the fugitive.

Article 24. In the escape of prisoners, hand cuffs, batons, dogs, and other means may be employed, except if they are used to suspending flight of keeping the prisoner; but no injury shall be inflicted which could be called torture.

Article 25. The warden, at the delivery of a prisoner, shall require from the person charged with conducting the prisoner a statement which ascribes the delivery, and in which shall be noted if the prisoner has been designated as dangerous.

These statements to which have attached copies are kept in a book at the prison, in each prison.

Article 26. Wardens and others employed in the prison shall never take the charge of conducting persons outside the prison.
Article 27. Sick prisoners shall ordinarily be treated in the prison, in the department or hospital where they find themselves, and they shall be sent to a hospital or an infirmary only in case of absolute necessity.

Article 28. Prisoners who cannot be treated in the prison in which they belong may be sent to an infirmary. In this case an order from the physician or under the form of the judge, and with the judge's sanction. No prisoner shall remain in the infirmary longer than is necessary, so the physician shall determine when he ought to return to their department.

Article 29. All the sick who remain in the infirmary shall remain on their beds, and shall be permitted only to sit at the window or Corridor of the prison by order of the physician.

Article 30. The sick prisoners that are kept from Communion shall be assigned to a department where communion may be held, unless by absolute necessity, they are allowed to receive communion, precautions shall be taken before Communion.

Article 31. Transfer of prisoners Hospitals will require:
I. The order of the fever judge, dealing with those detained or in sick;

II. The order of the Governor of the district, if the patient is a convict, dealing with convicts already condemned. In any case the prison administrator shall transfer the certificate of the physician, or of each physician if there are several, with the transfer.
Article 32. When a physician or a physician makes it necessary to transfer a prisoner to a hospital, they shall file an order with the prison warden, with an accompanying certificate. The warden shall yield the prisoner to the person who designated as receiver-guard, and await his decision without disturbing measures of precaution.

Article 33. The authorities mentioned in article 31 may hear and take counsel so far as convenient, deciding whether the public safety permits it.

Article 34. If the public safety permits it, the warden may transfer any prisoner to a hospital for an infirmary ward or for illness which seems serious or in the judgment of the medical men indicates mental alienation.

Article 35. On the same day of leaving a prisoner from the hospital, the warden shall have the prisoner certified, taking care that the certificate is signed; or if the prisoner is signed, a signed note of the prisoner's arrest return to the prison.

Article 36. At transfer of a prisoner to another prison, the warden shall be made to the prison warden, on securing receipt for the object against in Article 60.

Chapter II
Of discipline and regulations within penal establishments.
Of the condition of the edifice and their division into departments.

Article 37. The edifices destined for penal establishments shall be always surrounded by walls that do not have windows or the inner spaces less than three meters above the public.
Article 38. In each of the prisons in the district there shall be at least two departments, absolutely independent each of the other, one for men and one for women.

Article 39. In all prisons destined for serious prisoners, if prisons detained or convicted, in which there are admittance more than 25 prisoners, there shall be distinct departments which shall be collected them designated by the proper authority.

Article 40. There will be no distinction in the department for those convicted prisoners.

Article 41. On the walls of the prison where the distinct departments established should be written in large characters articles 47 and 49.

Article 42. In all prisons there shall be baths and tubs for washing, when prisoners may bathe themselves and wash their clothing.

Article 43. All the walls of prisoners shall be painted a dark and uniform color (without drawing), as it was usual
half rulers aroo the curb of the building. Every bed matter, a
mari frequent if necessary, the wardor shall be renewed
and painted for purposes of discipline and adornment and
bottlenecks in patients and dressers.

Of the Entrance to Free Persons

Article 44. No man shall see the interior of prison with the
suit of visiting any employee. In respect to employees
who reside in the prison itself, there shall be special
permission to their demands, and in each case access to
such demands shall be regulated by particular rules,
forth by the authority on the prison for the purpose.

Article 45. Persons who come to visit a prisoner shall not
have further than the conversation room and chair for
their purpose.

Prohibiting Acceptance Gifts, Presents, etc.

Article 47. In no case of the present shall be
received for the prisoners resident in them.

Article 48. No officer or employee of a branch or the
prison shall receive anything from prisoners, nor their
families, as a payment, gift or present.

Article 49. The prohibition in article 47 includes the
case of a present.
Article 50. Prisoners who are detained in a Fort or
Establishment may have Communication with free
Persons; but the letters, whether such or received, shall
be opened and given up to the Commanding Officer of the
Establishment, who may direct the same to be speedily
forward to the prisoner, or to be retained for use or
sent if it is necessary to send them
and all the words to send it forward.

Article 51. In the case of the last part of the previous article,
the commandant, without sending any word, will open the letter of the proper judge, if it is
from a detained person, or an ad valorem, and forward it
with to the district of the City of Mexico, a proper letter to the
political authority or Commandant General of
prisoners, if it is from a Commanded person.

If only a few words are sufficient, an account of the
principal parts which relate to public justice or security, the letter
shall be sent to the proper authority, but he may take
conscience of it.

Article 52. Correspondence directed to prisoners by the
General Post shall be delivered to the chief of the
Establishment, in order that he may be able to give it to the
persons addressed, who shall give it in presence of the
Chief and shall give it of his being in possession of it,
according to the rules set forth.

The unregistered correspondence shall be received
in the presence of the Chief of the
Establishment and immediately opened, also in his
Article 53. The letters which prisoners and their advocates, or any other received from them, shall not be subjected to examination, and both may be sealed, as always by the permission of the Chief of the Establishment.

Article 54. Excepted from the rule of art. 53 are prisoners sentenced by the higher judicial or administrative authority, but they shall not hold communication. These persons are not able to communicate except with persons whom it is expressly permitted in writing by the authority which has interdicted communication.

Of things prohibited to be introduced or possessed.

Article 55. The following objects may not be introduced into the Penal Establishment;

I. Arms and ammunition or objects which serve as such;
II. Large knives, pliers, corks and other objects which may be used for cutting or other means; smoking or other narcotics or prison.
IV. Playing cards or other objects for gambling;
V. Violins, harmonicas and other instruments of music;
VI. Pianos and other appliances and objects accompanied with them;
VII. Money and bank bills;
VIII. Objects of value;
IX. Obscene and immoral books and pictures;
X. Personal and political and family;
XI. Other objects named by the Governor of the District.
Art. 56. The description of the previous article does not prevent, with the consent of the warden or chief, and subject to the current regulation dictated by the authority on whose the establishment depends, the introduction of tools and articles useful for work, although they might be used as weapons and of medicinal substances, although they might have narcotic and poisonous; yet in each case precautions must be taken that other is not disturbed and improper use is not allowed.

In exceptional and necessary cases those may allow the introduction of other prohibited articles, in the form and under the conditions of the previous clause, when such objects are not for the use or consumption of the prisoner.

Art. 57. No prisoner shall keep in the prison domestic animals.

Art. 58. No prisoner shall keep more than three complete birds.

Art. 59. Nothing may be in possession of the prisoner other than articles which they may bring in person in person.

Art. 60. The articles herein set forth under this regulation shall be taken away at their discharge, if a receipt is given by the warden or chief of the establishment, the objects shall be returned at the discharge, or laps of any person is designated to receive them.

The receipt, required under this article shall be signed in a certain order, with the name of the warden, and that shall appear the number of the prisoner from whom the articles have been taken, their quantity and quality, with all possible description.
When the articles are returned, the receipt shall be certified by the prisoner or the officer in charge. If the prisoner does not sign the receipt, the restoration shall be made in a separate document.

In case the death of a prisoner, if the articles are not reclaimed within 15 days after death, they shall be sold and the proceeds go to the improvement of the establishment.

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Article 61. For all cases to apply blank forges.

Article 62. When many are suspected or are tried may be committed to receive from one without supplied without being committed to persons within, if they desire.

Article 63. If convicted and reduced to arrest by force, it shall not be permitted to remain to receive other than the prison where the same will be received from the outside as before, then being a work.

Article 64. All prisoners, whether detained, on trial or convicted, shall be given equal quantity and quality, saving exceptions made in the regulations.

Article 65. Their food 7 their persons shall be:

1st meal: Indian corn, pork, and bread; 2nd meal: rice, meat, beans or other meat and bread; 3rd meal: beans and bread.

The quantity shall be that fixed by the Governor of the district in cases of the Prison of Yemas, by the Majors in other prisons. Cakes may be included for bread, and meal may be omitted, if it is difficult to obtain supplies.

Article 66. The first meal shall be distributed at 12 in the morning, the second at 12 and the third at 6½ of the afternoon.
Article 67. No prisoner shall be given more than the regular ration of food, medicine for prison service or for any other reason except the medical prescription for convalescents.

Of Cleanliness.

Article 68. The cleaning of the yard, one of the dungeons, and the penal establishments shall be done by the prisoners found in them, with the exception of persons for detained or criminal persons, which shall be cleaned by servants of the prison or by other persons in the same room. The warden shall make the most equitable division of these labor furnish.

Article 69. No prisoner shall be permitted to go from the place or department to which he belongs to another with the purpose of cleaning the other cells.

Article 70. The part of the penal establishment in which there are no prisoners shall not be cleaned by them but by free persons.

Of the Regimen.

Article 71. No prisoner, even if he be a detained person or an idiot, shall be permitted to go from his department, except upon affairs of honor or necessity or, in case of a visit or to perform necessary acts of service.

Article 72. The prisoners shall not have keys made or lose inside the door of their rooms.

Article 73. In the departments of women male prisoners shall not be permitted to visit, and when it is indispensable for making repairs or their same purpose, affectionate needs shall be taken to avoid communication with female prisoners. Women shall not enter the male departments.
Article 74. No account might be permitted in the
said united establishment, save as objects are admitted.
Neither shall persons be permitted among
themselves or with employees to sell, pledge or lend.

Article 75. Any contract which violates the present article shall
make the guilty person liable to criminal discipline
under the regulations, and the head of the establishment
shall present the findings to the Command.

Article 76. To be as compatible with the Regulations and the
order and discipline of the prison, in the judgment of the
warden or head of the establishment, the persons detained
and under trial shall be permitted to use furniture which is
their own property, and in other ways diminish the penalties of
incarceration.

Of the disciplinary faults and their penalties and
of the crime committed within the prison.
Article 77. The authority herein are committed the in-
struction of prisons under article 13, and the Committee of
Vigilance of Prisons may impose upon the prisoners by way of
military discipline, up to six months confinement, the
following (apparito):

I. Silencing and sleeping;
II. Drasticizing the mind;
III. Imprisonment for labor;
IV. Outside labor;
V. Absolute isolation with labor;
VI. Absolute isolation without labor;
VII. Absolute isolation without privation of labor.

Then on 60 years shall not be punished with
absolute isolation.
Article 78. Of the disciplinary faults of the prison, the
authorities referred to in the preceding article shall be informed,
for precaution and conformity to the regulations made with
their power. Once a resolution is directed by an
authority, it shall be accepted for all the time.

Article 79. The wardens or heads of an establishment,
upon any rule, may impose by way of correction, discipline
isolation for 24 hours, deprivation of liberty and writing
to 3 days and reduction of the hours of labor for the same
year. No other employee shall be imposed any penalty.

Article 80. Whenever any assault committed in a penal estab-
ishment, involve light, the warden or head shall notify immedi-
ately the public ministry or the public judge.

Article 81. In the infliction of disciplinary punishments consid-
ernate shall be taken for the particular circumstances of
such prisoners, the rules fixed in the following articles
shall be observed. In case not provided for in the authority
which imposes the penalty shall be doubled in
dawn 7 than mentioned in Article 77.

Article 82. The attempt to hold communication with
prisoners outside the prison, to procure means or other
with any other purpose contrary to order and
security shall be punished with absolute isolation
and work outside for one or two
months.

Article 83. In case of the present article of the prisoner has
succeeded in acquiring or giving an article forbidden, the
penalty shall be doubled.

Article 84. The violation of art. 74 by any prisoner
should be punished by the loss of the articles of trade, for the benefit of the person found, and with absolute isolation and work outside for 15 to 30 days.

Article 85. Violation of arts. 71, 72 shall be punished with isolation and labor outside for 4 to 8 days.

Article 86. A prisoner who, in the intervals of his work, abuses any person or takes part in it, or gives any ground for thinking, shall be punished with absolute isolation and labor outside for 2 to 4 months.

Article 87. The prisoner who attempts to escape shall be punished with absolute isolation and labor outside for 2 to 4 months.

Article 88. In case a prisoner who has escaped and has not been found, the procedure shall be given in art. 938 of the Penal Code.

Article 89. In case a prisoner, through negligence, hastens the escape or times the escape, with negligence, shall be punished with absolute isolation and labor outside for 8 days to 3 months.

Article 90. If the escape is in silence (without noise), the punishment may be prolonged 8 days.

Article 91. Always when a prisoner is sentenced for a new misdemeanor committed while in the prison, the sentence shall immediately be placed in absolute isolation.

Article 92. When a prisoner commits a disciplinary act of a kind when he has the privilege of receiving visits, there shall be suspended for 6 to 4 months.

Article 93. A prisoner who writes on the walls of the prison, or in any other manner, is technically detected, shall be punished with absolute isolation and labor 8 to 10 days.

Article 94. In case of the first repetition of isolation, shall be aggravated by destination for a second or labor.
reprieve, the absolute isolation will be aggravated further with deprivation of labor, but if he is then well conducted, labor outside may be assigned.

Article 96. The deprivation of reading and writing shall be assigned only for light faults not provided for in this Regulation, and when the prisoner is a person who cares for teaching.

Article 97. The prisoner in the house of labor shall be assigned for light faults not provided for in this Regulation.

Article 98. The deprivation of the food shall not be assigned save when in the judgment of the authorities the situation, the health of the prisoner or not in danger.

When this assignment has been assigned for 2 or more months it shall not be continued, except for alternating periods of one month.

Article 99. Persons isolated by any combination discipline shall be taken from their rooms or rooms that they may have occupied, all necessary precautions being taken that they do not hold communication with any one.

Chapter III

Of the Officers of the Prisons.

Article 100. The penal establishments of the Capital, dependent on the Governor of the district, shall have such employees, as this Regulation determines, and their superintendents.

The superintendents of the establishments, when approved at the expense of the Department, shall be annually determined by the adjournment of the Council.

Each one of the said superintendents, with the approval of the Governor of the district, shall fix the prices and incomes of the prisoners.

Article 101. The superintendents of the establishments, and their
Article 102. In the interior of the prisons the supreme authority is that of the warden, deputy or chief of the establishment; and consequently, no order shall be carried out without the communication of the same.

Article 103. The employees of the prison, the doctors and Commanders of the armed forces, shall be under the orders of the warden or head of the establishment.

Article 104. The warden is responsible for all the abuses or misdemeanors committed in the prisons, unless it is proved that they were done contrary to their express orders and without blame or neglect on their part.

Article 105. The duties of the warden or head of the prison establishment are:

I. To care for the security, health, hygiene, cleanliness, and general order of the prison. To join in the concern for abuses noted, to the supervisor of the district or director of prisons, and to perform means which he considers necessary.

II. To prevent abuses and disorders in the prisons, including in each case prevention and repression means as he judges suitable.

III. To visit the interior of the prison at least once a day, for the purposes referred to in the preceding clauses.

IV. To punish all the prison during all their terms, and at their times when necessary.
V. To keep records and on it the witchcraft suspects; their
residence and land relating to their duties;
VI. To keep a detailed inventory of the furniture and their articles
in the house and belonging to it;
VII. To lose or the possession, whether his residence or not;
VIII. To deliver personally, prisoners who are to be transported to
another person or to a hospital;
IX. To care personally for articles taken from prisoners and,
put. 60;
X. To be present at the distribution of food to the prisoners. In
the absence of the keeper, the warden may direct his distribution.
 XI. To prepare for the Collection of Statistical Data;
XII. To report to the Commissioner of police for his authority in the
authorities within from.

Article 106. If the warden or chief of an establishment
routinely fails to fulfill an order of a competent authority, he
shall be deposed (of office), and the authority to whom the com-
manding officer shall act. In case the misconduct constitutes a misdemeanor, he shall be liable to a punishment
according to law.

Article 107. The warden or chief of a prison desk
routinely fails to perform his legal requirements.
Shall receive a personal from any person, or keep
the connection longer than permitted by the Constitution,
without giving notice to the person with political authority,
without giving notice to the person with political authority,
without giving notice to the person with political authority,
without giving notice to the person with political authority,
without giving notice to the person with political authority,
without giving notice to the person with political authority,
Article 108. On no account may wardens and other officers keep prisoners for personal service, and even if they consent and receive pay for it, no such a prisoner be considered as held in a house.

Article 109. Warden and other officers of penal establishments shall not take for their own use or for their families any food destined for use of prisoners.

Article 110. Violation of arts. 108 or 109 shall be punished by way of discipline with a fine of 10 to 25 per cent of the monthly pay of the offender.

Article 111. The authorities under whose direction and care the penal establishments remain may confine the wardens and other officials, in case of serious faults or urgent necessity, decide the measures to punish injury to the service, referring to the proper authorities that this vacancy may be filled.

Article 112. The wardens and heads of outlying posts shall annually draw up a plan of regulation for the employment of the prisons under their charge, specifying in detail the duties of each, and all that relates to economic service. These plans shall be sent to the authority to the Governor of the district before December 1, and he shall return them with the changes which he thinks proper, before January 1, the date at which they shall go into operation.

Chapter IV.

Of the Records.

Article 113. In each establishment shall be kept at least one book or register in which shall be noted the admission of prisoners or detained persons, besides that issued for in Dec. 25th, their Regulations.

Article 114. For each prisoner or detained person
Shall be kept a record noting:

I. Name and title.
II. The sex, and race, and birthdate of the prisoner, and the surname or nickname (alias).
III. Nationality and place of birth, naming the district and state or country.

IV. His civil status;
V. His vocation, profession or trade or occupation;
VI. His years or age;
VII. His religious;
VIII. His birthplace;
IX. His race, if a Negro;
X. His grade of literacy, the saying whether he can read; or if he can read and write; or if he has received complete primary or superior instruction;
XI. The crime or misdemeanor charges against him;
XII. The day and hour of his release;
XIII. The authority which sends him;
XIV. Article 115. Only those individuals will be recorded in the book who are actually received in the establishment as prisoners or detained persons; then those that leave him and by the authority which directs it, the individual or their places, as prisoners, shall all the individuals in the meantime be duly enrolled into the establishment.

Article 116. Exemptions to the record provided for in art. 114 shall be observed, following as far as possible, following the rules for the enrolling and data in the statistical method, fixed by arts. 120 and 126.

Article 117. The person under custody, the persons of prisoners to a hospital or to another prison, his sickness or health, and any information relating their health, time, and duration; and his condition (food, clothes, and exercise, etc.) shall be recorded in the register of the record.
Chapter V.

Of Prison Establishments.

Article 117. All the wards and heads of each establishment shall receive this Governor of his district in the first 3 months of each month detailed notice of admissions and conditions in the establishment of prisoners during the previous month. Said notice shall contain: I. Admissions; II. Personal qualities of the persons entering; III. Conditions.

Article 119. The notice of admissions shall then be for

columns: Day of the week; Day of the month; Sex (distinguish men & women); Age, distinguishing those ten years, between 9-14 years, from 14-18 years, from 18-21 years, from 21-30 years, from 30 to 40 years, from 40 to 50 years, from 50-60 years, over 60 years; Civil State, distinguishing, Bachelor, Widower, and Widows; Religiosity, distinguishing Mexican, the Federal District, Mexicans outside the Federal District and aliens; Office, profession and principal occupation, including Thomatifs, tailor, messenger, laborers, employees, carpenters, day laborers, without occupation, and columns left blank for occupation with specific; Grade of instruction; distinguishing; Can read, Can write, Can read and write, Can read, Can write, Can read and write, Can read, Can write, Superior education, Inadequate education; Social class, distinguishing: First Class (individuals of position elevated in both Indian Code), Second Class (individuals of medium condition who wear blouses, jackets and pullovers), and Third Class (individuals of inferior condition who ordinarily wear a shirt or blanket); Religion, distinguishing Catholic, Protestant, Other religions and Without religion; Race of Mexican, distinguishing Indians, Mixed, White, and Other races. In the last horizontal line this notice is repeated the total of each quality.

Article 521. The guard of the conditions, under the rubric of "Name of establishment, Number of inmates in the week,"—17—will record of entrance and discharge, will contain with specification, sex, date of condition, of deceased persons and names of communicable disease, the name and daily discharge, and the condition, distinguishing those detained at the discretion of the political authority, those detained and as such at the discretion of the judicial authority, and those convicted, distinguishing them into convicts for a lesser crime, greater crime, ordinary imprisonment,
Article 120. The Deeds Relating to the Prison Concerning shall be decided upon in two parts, having reference to the department of correctional education and the
department of juvenile correction, and be subject to the following rules:

I. Article of the admissions and personal data of those admitted.

Department of Correctional Education: Confiscation. Cause of admission, distinguishable by conduct and
misdemeanors, with such records as it is; Authority which
orders the admission, distinguishes the offenses and governs the
district, verifying if the noncompliance was decided by the
office or by the solicitation of the parish, offices or
jurisdictions of the counties, age, distinguishable less than
9 years, 9-14 years, 14-18 years, 18-21 years; Nationality;
Office, profession or principal occupation; Gender of
occupation; Soil Class; Religion and Race, having the
division and classification related to judicial capacity
or Art. 120.

Department of Juvenile Correction: Confiscation. Cause of
admission, with distinguishable misdemeanors; Age, distinguish-
9 years, 9-14 years, 14-18 years, Nationality, Office,
Profession, principal occupation, gender, instruction,
Socioeconomic Class, Religion and Race, as per Art. 120.

II. Record of Conditions. This includes the condition of
the beginning of the month, admissions and discharges of the
month and the data that the beginning of the month. Classifying those
incarcerated in the department of education with reference
to the authority which committed them and distinguishing when
the Governor of the district is concerned, whether
the decision was dictated from the desk of a particular
parent, after discussion, and then recorded
in the Department of Penal Correction, then continued
for one year, for one to two years, for two to five years, for five to ten years
and more than ten years.

Article 123. The judgment of the court and
original of admission shall also be required to make the rec
of admission and of the personal qualities of the
admit, at least that the official regulations of the establishment
be followed as to the work of other employees,
candidate.

Article 124. The judgment of the State:
shall be the duty of the warden or head of the establishment,
or at least the internal regulations shall be completed by
other employees.

Article 125. The statistical data shall be read and
exhibited at least of the persons and the employees charged with
the duty shall not leave until the work is completed.

Article 126. In making the record the following shall be
observed in addition to the established rules:

I. The classification of the charge (misdemeanors v. crimes)
shall be made to conform to the legal nomenclature of the
Penal Code. In doubtful cases, in the Register or the
Columns in which the entry is made, there shall be indicated
the kind of the charge which indicates the extent of the crime, and if
necessary its part or order shall be marked in a similar notary.

II. The charge shall be printed according to the declaration of
the individuals; but if they are manifestly ignorant or unable
to draw an apt, certain, and clear description, the clerk
shall fill the blank with his discretion without the entry.

III. The classification of civil status shall read only
the civil marriage and not the civil marriage.
Therefore, their social and economic activities shall be recorded as such.

IV. The office, profession, or occupation shall be recorded according to the principal means of subsistence, and any

V. Whenever no provision is made in this Republic for the advice or instructions of the Government to other districts, the

Article 127. The Governor of the district shall ensure that the

When the Governor considers that a record is not

Article 128. The Governor of the district may order

Article 129. The Governor of the district shall ensure

The publication shall be on the 31st March of the year following that

Annotated
Chapter VI.

Of Hospitals for Receiving Prisoners.

Article 130. The Executive shall decide which
hospital shall be selected for giving medical aid to prisoners.

Article 131. The admission of prisoners into hospitals
shall be subject to the following rules:

I. They shall be received as decided upon by military
officers or employees of the police, who, as a general rule, are charged
directly with the hospital care as requiring immediate medical help
in cases of serious injuries;

II. The transfer of prisoners from one establishment to a
hospital shall be regulated by Art. 81.

Article 132. The transfer of prisoners when the Wren or
superintendents of police have an interest in hospitals shall be
accompanied by the police of the in which is
stated that it is in a misdemeanor which occasioned the
appearance, and its authority, for the establishment. When
such prisoners have left a prison their shall be observed at
transfer of them to the prison to which are Art. 20.

Article 133. In all hospitals which receive prisoners the
Regulations in force in regards grieve in Chapter IV, their
rules shall be observed.

Article 134. When a prisoner shall die or be released who
has been treated in a hospital without previous permission or a
prison, the fact shall be communicated to the warden or
head that the corresponding department may be reported.

Article 135. Prisoners during their stay in the hospital
shall remain subject to the same regimen as that of
the penal establishment, and in general shall the
provisions of this Regulation which are applicable to
them, with the exception of modifications which, in the
judgment of physicians and the doctors of the hospital, as necessary for treatment and care. In relation to the
prisoners, the administrators and managers of the hospital shall have the same power and duties which their respective
courses in wardens & heads of penal establishments.

Article 136. In hospitals in which there are one hundred
more than 3 prisoners, they shall be collected in a hall or
special department and if necessary a separation shall be
made of minors, defective and insane.

Article 137. In the usual hospitals shall be observed
the precautions of this chapter so far as compatible with the
nature of their establishment.

Article 138: Administrators and managers of hospitals
shall send to the governor of the district the statistical
report made by them and this shall be included in the prison
population.

Chapter VII.
Of the Inspection and Examination of
Penal Establishments.

Article 139. The periodic inspection and examination of
penal establishments shall be exercised simultaneously:
I. By each establishment, by the authority in which it
depends or reports to higher, according to art. 10;
II. The outside prisons, by the Governor of the
corresponding district;
III. That all the penal establishments by the Governor
of the district. The authorities mentioned shall exercise
their inspection and examination in conformity with their
own rules, yet in every case, except when the powers of
one exclude those of the others, without considering the
other directed by a superior authority, in such cases
the other shall be sustained and regards by all inferior authorities.
When two or more authorities take cognizance of a case, the superior in the hierarchy shall decide.

Article 140. In all economic matters the penal establishment shall be subject to the authorities on which they depend or that have control of them, according to art. 10, the power of the inspecting authorities being limited to care for the execution of the laws and rules, and to preventing and correcting the abuses and to exercising the powers which this Regulation expressly confers.

Article 141. The Governor of the district of the project, in each case, may visit the penal establishments at any day or hour, to consider the conditions, inspect the books and records and make such investigations as they deem necessary; is talk to any day of hour with the prisoners, who an under a rule of silence by judicial order, when their complaints, and dictate the report of necessary means for correcting abuses which they find; suspending or discharging employees, when, this is in his judgment indispensable; and dictating all kinds of orders in the security of the establishment.

When he notices any infractions of this Regulation or the special rules of the establishment in any of the municipal prisons, he shall inform the proper authority, to require the most speedy possible correction of the fault.

Article 142. The Governor of the district may exercise his powers by visiting the penal establishments, making investigations, talking with prisoners, by means of special commissions; but these shall limit themselves to giving the results of their inquiry, without dictating to them any resolution.

Article 143. The forms of inspection of prisoners and employees of the establishments shall be regulated by their Inspector Directors of prisons, unless some contrary order is issued.

Article 144. The Board of Supervision of Prisoners Ship...
Exercize the functions assigned by this Regulation and subject it to penalties.

Article 476. The judicial authorities shall direct themselves in their visit, inspections, or correcting abuses which may occur, by making the prompt and complete adminstration of justice. In relation to discipline and correction, they shall communicate their observations to the authority on the person, which shall direct measures in their person.

Chapter VIII.
Execution of the Penalty of Death.

Article 476. There is no authority under art. 240 of the Penal Code, who, except and judicially, the courts that are designated for the execution of the penalty of death, may place on or in the interior of the person, the sentence of death, that is, in which the court is, shall direct himself to delivering the same to the person designated by the legal authority in the terms 7 and 28, with the obligation declaring that the council is dangerous.

Article 477. Where the execution is the sentence is the person, the following rules shall be observed:

I. The place which is exposed for execution shall be difficult to access, distant from the entrance of the person, the department or constituent unit, except a person being there that there is certain security, and that the council be kept during all communications.

II. From the moment that the council is placed in the death chamber until his body is removed, no visitor shall be permitted to enter the person, not seen unless provided with a permit, except as provided in the following paragraphs.

III. The council may be visited in the death chamber by members of his family who have permits from the authority which ordered the sentence, and such
Article 149. In each such establishment shall be made a plan, or at least a sketch, which the warden or head shall keep in his possession, in which the arrangement of the buildings shall be indicated, with a statement of the purpose of each part. This description shall be made for the superintendence of the keeper and for the superintendents, or where the establishment is responsible, on the superintendent or head.
punished by a fine equal to the half of a month's salary, the warp and the head.

Article 150. The Governor of the district shall always keep a collection of the local plans and edicts approved for the penal establishments, and when a requisition has been made, an arrangement shall be made by the Governor.

Article 151. In all penal establishments shall be kept a book in which shall be copied all orders for their service, complimentary to the Regulation or to permanent authority.

Article 152. When a director or person, a representative or a Governor of a district shall approve a measure for a worker or head of an establishment, the proposal as well as the objections agreed upon shall be certified in writing. The measure proposed by the director, the approved as well as the unapproved order, should be placed, properly, in the Office 7 in the presence of the heads.

The offices of approval shall keep carefully in special binders for this object, that they may serve for the justifying of the worker or head of the establishment, in the event of a copy in a book or ordered in the presence of the articles.

Article 153. We are shall they write orders. The worker and heads shall notify the chief communicant in writing. Yet in cases of urgency, telephonic orders may be and, but the same day these must be confirmed by writing.

Article 154. When a death occurs, the heads of the penal establishments shall act according to art. 124 of the Civil Code.

Art. 155. In no penal establishment shall there be permitted religious instruction in any form. The inmates of may receive in these establishments in extreme necessity the spiritual help of their religion.
which they propose. They may also receive moral instruction and render respect to any cult and be visited by the priests of their religion, so far as compatible with the order of the establishment, previous permission from the administrative authority having been obtained. Such permits shall not be canceled for a first time and may be recalled by the authority which issues them.

The visits of the priests shall be made in the place designated for them, and denial or refusal shall not be visited as the same time by a priest.

Social conversations may be held simultaneously by several persons, but there shall be no direct communication between them. For the purpose of this article it shall be considered the religion of the prisoner which he professes in his entrance.

(Article 155. This Regulation 7 this Title shall be observed in all the penal establishments of the district. In the General Prison, in the Penitentiary of Mexico and in the house of Convicts, shall be observed also the special directions contained in Table II of this Regulation. For the former, and these duties better contained in their respective regulations.

(Article 157. When a rule is not given in this Regulation, or in those of the Penitentiary and the House of Convicts, the authorities in which the penal establishments depend may regulate the service as also the distribution of labor among the prisoners.
Title II.

Of the General Prison.

Chapter I.
Preliminary Directions.

Article 158. The General Prison shall be established in the city of Albany, shall be under the Secretary of the Government and in immediate charge of the Surgeon General.

Article 159. This prison shall be divided into two departments, one for men and one for women.

Chapter II.

Of the Department of Men.

Article 160. The general department of men shall be subdivided into the following sections:
I. Of those sentenced (Sentenciados);
II. Adults on trial (Encausados);
III. Youths;
IV. Under arrest (Detenidos);
V. Isolated (Aisolados);
VI. Political prisoners, when no other building is assigned.

Article 161. To the sections enumerated in the previous article shall be assigned:
I. To the sentenced, criminals condemned to imprisonment or detention (sentenciados);
II. To adults on trial, those over 18 years of age who have fled from Ireland;
III. To adults under 18 years, whether detained or on trial;
IV. To the detained, all individuals who must be kept. 
An act to pass a certain department, to mention
an act declared partially in the previous.
V. To that for the isolated time prisoners who are to
be kept entirely or partially from communication.
W. To that for political prisoners, all those who have been
detained, held for trial or confined otherwise for
political reasons, some of under 18 years; during the
time of detention to remain without instruction or
they remain in the department for the isolated.

Article 162. Only them shall go to the section for the
sentence (sentenced) who are confined for an irreparable
sentence, that is, for a sentence from which the law permits
an appeal.

An appeal for mercy shall not suspend the sentence of a criminal of this section, unless there has been
a change in suspension of the act appealed.

Article 163. Prisoners aged under 18 and sentenced shall
be placed in the section for sentenced criminals.

Article 164. Pedestrians, of minority age, and children detained,
under trial or sentenced, shall remain in each case
subject to the rules of partial isolation, and for this reason
shall be confined to the section for the section 2 the Ripper.

Article 165. Convicts condemned to death for sentences
punishment, execution, shall be assigned to the section of the
violated, until the execution is ordered by a decision of court
upon the appeal for pardon or grace, if they have been appealed.

Article 166. The execution of the section in which the
prisoners shall be assigned, shall be in the presence of the warden,
and may be revoked by the Governor of the district, on the pro-
hibition of the prisoner or upon order.

Article 167. To assign to or maintain a prisoner in a
section which is not public will be treated as a grave offense,
even
unless special circumstances justifying for the same.
Chapter III.
The Section of the Sentenced

Article 168. The section of the sentenced shall be in two divisions; one for those condemned to major or serious crimes, and the other condemned to prison.

Article 169. For all persons in the section for the condemned shall be shown their hats, and each shall have a cap marked with a number. Those condemned to prison shall use a red cap, those condemned to work a blue cap.

Article 170. The warden shall collect and deposit the hats of the condemned, marking them with a number corresponding to that of the corpses, so that they may be properly returned at discharge.

Article 171. The schools of arts 71, 72, 74, 75, 80, 85, 88, 91, 90, 96, 100 to 157 of the Penal Code shall be hung up in the place of common work or distributed in separate classes to the convicts.

Of Labor.

Article 172. Where a prisoner faces to the section of the condemned, he shall be assigned work by the warden under arts. 774, 775 of the Penal Code.

Article 173. Labor is obligatory for convicts condemned to prison or a capital; it being their duty. If anyone does not perform the administration can not, or is not ready to perform, the warden is authorized to allocate them to work, to authorize them to work outside the quarters of the prison, or to order them to work at work contracts to them, by authorizing it the warden, or always by command of the administration.

Article 174. Violence to compel convicts to work is prohibited. Their work stops until justification shall be given for a period more than 7 days of refusal. The conduct of prisoners shall be recorded in a book.
Article 175. To carry out the end of the preceding article, whenever a convict refuses to work, he shall be isolated, and every day he shall be asked if he is willing to labor. When he refuses a willingness to work, he shall be left for 2 weeks near the alone for a similar work. This refusal.

Article 176. The convicts condemned to remain arrested or merely exclusion for political offenses, may engage themselves, if they request, with other of their choice, by authorization of the Warden and counsel, to administrative work. The work of the Warden shall be according to the previous article, shall be communicated to the Governor 2 the district, who may authorize or modify it.

Article 177. The prisoners shall work in their respective places, unless the refusal of the work assigned them requiring that they do it in another place.

Article 178. Ushers 2 tools which may be used as long as necessary or as means of escape, if they bring, little piece of little convicts, shall be kept in charge of the same, the upper guardsmen, who shall keep a list of such ushers 2 tools. At the time of leaving work the guardsmen shall distribute the ushers 2 tools, and collect them at the prisoner's labor in the evening, comparing his list with the convicts who do not deliver any piece 2 tools, shall be punished by isolation for 6 days in 1 month, 0 huiles pay the value, if he is outside the period.

Article 179. All convicts condemned for crimes of offense, major arrest or 14 years shall be subject to isolation to the goods in their labor 2 articles 85 2 86 2 the Penal Code.

Article 180. In order to carry out arts. 85 2 86 2 the Penal Code, the warden, ascertaining exactly from information given by the convicts, shall decide what rights the convicts wish to deliver to their families, or within the administration, shall right to deliver the positive 2 their assigned to the family.
Article 181. Work is suspended on Sunday and on national holidays.

Article 182. All matters relating to work belong to the duty of the administrator.

Of Instruction

Article 183. The instruction given to pupils shall include reading, writing, the four first rules of arithmetic.

Article 184. Children who are ignorant of the mother, commented in the previous article, on entering the Debating Society, shall be aided in school.

Article 185. The masters who assist in the school shall, every four in the all working days, or three hours, as the master determines. This attendance is obligatory, yet the master may exempt any who are unable to attend for any reason, or who can receive no benefit from it.

Article 186. The work of the school shall not continue beyond 12 o'clock unless noon is necessary for the master or his assistants, in which case, after 5 o'clock.

Article 187. As soon as the master has acquired the knowledge required in art. 183, they shall cease their fixed school.

Of the Distribution of Time

Article 188. Pupils shall remain day and night in their rooms, under the following regulation:

I. From 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. the morning and from 6 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. they shall cleanse themselves, eat the double dinner and take the first meal;

II. From 6:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. they shall labor at the work assigned them;

III. From 7:30 p.m. to 10 p.m. they shall read or write their required books;

IV. From 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. they shall attend "extra" labor;
VI. At 5 p.m. they receive their third meal.
VII. After the hours' recreation, they shall be repaired, kept in order, and permitted to converse.

Article 189. From the hour of distributing the third meal to the time of rising the cells shall be locked, and no officer shall pass them without permission.

Article 190. Convicts who are to attend school, may do so at any hour, as assigned by lot, as determined in articles 195 and 196.

Article 191. The distribution of their food at 12.188 shall be interrupted when the convicts go to visit, but the officer shall remain present in the regulation, but when they return, their cells shall be taken up by order. The violation of this rule will incur a punishment of 37 weeks in prison.

Article 192. During the hours of work, convicts shall not converse with each other, or at their leisure only so far as the order is not disturbed, and others are not annoyed.

Article 193. From 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. the convicts shall be seen in their cells by groups of equal numbers for the purpose of cleaning the prison. Each convict shall remain only 7 minutes in each cell, and 7 minutes in the warder, not less than an hour, and 2 minutes of 2.

Of the Furniture, Tools and Other Articles for Prison.

Article 194. To each prisoner shall be given a fork, a knife, a wooden bowl, three ears of corn, one common meal, and 72 mares, as many as there are people, and 72 ears of corn, and 72 hens, as prescribed by the warder, and less than an hour, and 2 seconds of 2.

Article 195. To each prisoner will be given a pot to boil on.
Articles 285. Once a week, at least, the convicts shall be conducted to the washrooms of the department, to bathe themselves and their clothing. The washing and drying of clothing shall take at the latest two hours. For this purpose, the convicts shall be divided into groups according to security requirements, and each group will be assigned a day to bathe.

Article 286. All convicts shall have their hair cut. . . . the head. The cutting of the prisoner shall amount to no more than one inch at least.

Article 287. Of the . . . assistant.
In each cell, a prisoner and assistant shall be placed, under the title Cabo, who shall perform the duties of the head of the cell. He shall carry out the orders of the prisoner in maintaining order and discipline.

When in the same cell there are more than 22 convicts, there shall be one assistant for each 20 or portion of 20 or 10. The assistant shall follow the orders of the head.

Article 288. In the washrooms, assistant shall be therein, one for each 20 or portion of 20 or 10 persons. These assistants shall be under the full charge of the other, and in the absence of the latter, the assistant shall take charge of the other without the convicts.

Article 289. The head and assistant shall be named by the Warden, on suggestion from the monitor, with approval from the Governor of the district.
The warden has power to discharge them at any time, to keep samples for him so that he does not consider it prudent to keep them a charge, or he must secure them when they commit any foreign offense.

Article 200. For assistants in the classes the convict shall be selected by preference who do not hold vice or with any gross behavior.

Article 211. The heads shall keep lists in which they record all the prisoners under their care, noting care with all the dates of entrance of those consigned to the hall, [the] departure of those who go. In these lists, shall be noted daily the assignment of work to the several conduct of each convict, & in the favor of other special observations, all the particular acts of prisoners which signify good or bad conduct, to indicate the state of morality. These lists shall be revised by each monitor, this must satisfy within the vicissitudes of life, having been added to the conduct of assignment by the last day of each month.

Article 212. The head (Capt.) shall receive for their services $10 per month & the assistant $7 per month.

Classification of Convicts,

Article 213. Monthly & in view of the records of the conduct of prisoners, they shall be divided into five graduated classes, according to observations of the previous month, of which the last conduct will be placed in the first class; those remaining shall be distributed in the other classes, and the worst shall be in the fourth class.
The ascendant from one class to another shall be in regular order, but any person from one class may be dropped in the one immediately preceding.

Article 214. Persons distinguished from any class may be removed on the written determination of the person, or for any other reason consistent with the discipline of the person.

Viiets.

Article 215. Each person may be visited by his family or by persons interested in two or more days. The visit shall be received in the room in one hour. It shall continue at least in the afternoon, for a period of two minutes at the person. The visits shall be modified between 2 and 5 of the afternoon.

Article 216. To carry out the previous article, the sub-warden shall make lists which distribute the persons into 20 equal groups, in uniform alphabetical order, in respect of the day chosen, when the visits each person may be visited.

Article 217. Persons who have been convicted shall be counted in the number of visits which begin after their entrance.

Article 218. No convict who is under discipline or in solitary confinement may receive visits.

Article 219. Persons who are first convicted shall not come into conversation with the person, nor may he be solicited by the warders.