Chapter VI

Maintenance

§ 34. Extent of maintenance

1. Provisions from the institution.
As a rule the institution supplies to the prisoner only that which is necessary to support life, to preserve health and maintain industrial efficiency. The minister of the interior fixes by regulations what further is to be given to the sound and to the sick.

2. Further grants beyond what is regularly given or varies therefrom, is only exceptionally permissible according to the rule in § 40.

3. The supply of one’s own food or apparel or bed clothing may be permitted only in ordinary prisons and only to prisoners in cells, who belong to the first or second disciplinary class, and who have not lost civil rights, with the understanding that the permission is not inconsistent with order and security in the institutions. That further, there are special reasons
in the habits and relations of the
person on account of which the denial
of the favor would make the punishment
unusually severe for the individual,
and that in addition the increased cost
shall be secured in advance. This supply
is permitted only when it comes from
without through the institutions and
may not exceed the limits of moderate
enjoyment.

Lastly, the use of one's own clothing
and bedding may be permitted separately
or in connection with each other.
The director may withdraw the
privilege at any time, but in such
cases report the action to the minister
of the interior. In cases of youthful
prisoners this privilege is not ordina-
arily suitable and must be reserved for
exceptional cases, instances. Where
there is a saving to the institution in
the cost of diet, clothing, etc. the
prisoner is not to be credited with
it.
§ 38. Diet.

1. Regulations for food will determine for each diet class (poor and rich) and meal time the kind and quantity of food.

2. Bread portion. The regulations for food determine the maximum bread portion which may be given the prisoners. The determination of the bread portion for each individual, up to the regulation maximum, is made by the doctors with due consideration of the physical strength and the labor of the prisoner; but the Council of the physicians must be heard, and he may make suggestions. Additional to the bread portion beyond the good regulation, at the physician's suggestion an up to permitted.

3. Meal times. The prisoners, so far as they are not in separate cells, eat together, each in his assigned room. In taking their meals, including the twice grain and desserts, one and one-half hours on daily basis open. To consume a second breakfast and proper bread, for which a part of the daily bread portion may be kept, each prisoner can have a quarter-hour. The time of the meals is fixed by the director.
§ 39. Clothing, washing and bed.

1. Regulations for clothing and bed contain the rules for clothing, the distribution of marks for each disciplinary class, the number and description of all sorts and the articles which belong to the bed; and also the number of each kind which must be supplied, how many may at the same time be given and how frequently, and how often they may be changed.

2. The giving and changing of individual clothing is made according to rules of the director.

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

1. Special grants of food may consist of sick diet of the first class, bread for the sick, special delicacies. Sick diet and bread for the sick may be granted by the director, but only on the advice of the physician.

The expense is borne by the institution. Special delicacies are usually confined to butter or fat, milk or beer, and may be approved by the director only when (a) as reward to prisoners of the first and second disciplinary class (§ 23); or (b) on medical advice with reasons given. The expense is then borne by the institution, but must be made either from the hospital account of the prisoner (§ 12) or
§ 37. The grant from the director must always be for a limited period, but never longer than fourteen days. Repetition on the advice of the physician presupposes a new medical opinion and reasons for it.

2. Special articles of clothing and bedding. All articles by the director may be made only upon medical advice for a period, or, under rare circumstances also for the duration of the imprisonment (§ 47). The expense can never be borne by the distribution, but from the earnings of the prisoner (§ 41, 1-2) or, quite exceptionally, from the general destitute fund (§ 9, 2).

§ 41. Cleanliness.

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

2. Cleansing of the body. Every prisoner in the morning must wash the upper parts of the body, and comb the hair or arrange it according to prescribed rules. Face and hands one
to be washed also before the noon and evening meal.

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

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

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

3. Responsibility of the older prisoners.

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

4. Those who are infected with vermin are to be subjected to thorough cleaning
6. Baths. Prisoners shall as a rule take a bath once a month. In the summer the baths of the male prisoners when this is practicable in local conditions and seems to be adapted to the health of the individual, may take place according to circumstances in a stream or tank.
§ 42. Enjoyment of open air.

1. Duration and time of day.

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

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

2. Exceptions to the foregoing regulations may be permitted only so far as is required by the weather, as judged according to the condition of the individual prisoners, and during the infliction of punishment under the
rules found in §19.

3. Form. The Exercise in the open air may then, approved by the physician, be connected with gymnastic exercises, especially in institutions for youthful prisoners, with occupation at light work, chiefly in the open air, which demands rather exercise than a strain of the physical powers, and therefore have the character of an occupation which assists the purpose of the moment out of doors.
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$43. Rest at night

1. Duration. The prisoners shall enjoy at least six and at most nine hours of nightly rest, according to their occupation and the season.

2. Time. The hour at which the prisoners retire in the evening and at which they rise in the morning is determined by the director.
Chapter VII.
Care of health and disease. Cases of death.

§ 44. General Conditions.

1. Reports to the director. Whatever may be happening on the condition of health in the institution, and by
means known to the director by the physician and other physicians.

2. Information in relation to newly admitted, as well as
outbreaks of epidemics, to be given to the
Minister of the Interior, as early as possible,
together with an account of the remedial
measures which have been employed.

§ 45. Notification of Illness.

1. Medical relief. When a prisoner report himself to the surgeon as needing medical help, this
fact is to be made known to the physician in
writing, and the physician at the future time
makes an examination and uses the necessary
means.

2. Cases of urgent need. When there is sudden
and severe illness or accident, suicide or
attempt at suicide, the physician is to be

Called at once and to render assistance his efforts as far as may be.

3. Isolation. When a prisoner is suspected of infection he is to be carefully observed by the physician, and if the suspicion is well founded, it is to be reported to the Director.

Cases of infection are also kept from all diseases which had an earlier origin and which might be influenced by previous judgments of them.

§ 46. The sick.

1. Illness of sickness. The sick person in the meaning of the regulations is any that prisoner who, upon medical order, is sent to the infirmary. The Director may send a sick man to call for care and treatment, for reasons of security or on other grounds, and in this case, so long as the prisoner is in need of medical relief, the cell is reckoned part of the infirmary.

2. Disposition and separation. The physician decides after the transfer to the infirmary what place shall be assigned. Surgical cases, syphilis, and those afflicted with contagious diseases are to be separated from other sick persons in medical adviser.
The physician decides how for the articles 74 which have been in contact with such diseased persons may be disposed after careful disinfection or whether they shall be destroyed.

3. Treatment and care. All the work for the treatment, care and nursing of the sick are the responsibility and supervision of the physician. He must use all proper economy and keep the sick within the limits of the regulations.

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

5. Attendants of the sick. In nursing the sick, so far as it employs an untimely or tache, the director may detail a proper number of prisoners, and the reasonable wishes of the physician are to be regarded. Male prisoners are to be attended by men or female prisoners by women.

6. Cases of immediate notification. When a patient claims the Communion or Visits
to speak with the director or chaplain. The attendant must ensure six notices forthwith to the viceroy. When there is immediate prospect of death, due notice must be given to the chaplain.

4. Treatment of sick prisoners outside the institution of punishment or correction. When the condition of a sick prisoner indicates the need of special medical treatment which cannot be afforded in the institution, report and recommendation is both made to the Ministry of the Interior (in relation to the insane, see 849).

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

1. As far as practicable these prisoners who are affected with tuberculosis, especially those who are not yet in an advanced stage of the disease, are to be separated from the healthy men, and the physician is at the particular pains in watching for such cases.
2. Through disinfection of the dressing and bedding of those affected, after every use, according to methods determined by the physicians;
3. The vessels used for expectoration are daily to be filled with water;
4. The cells and rooms are to be cleaned and disinfected at very change of inmates, when there are cases of suspected cases of tuberculosis.
5. Persons who are brought by the physician to the affected shall not be employed in washing articles for use.
6. Persons who complain shall not expectorate in handkerchiefs nor in the room, but only in receptacles fitted which contain water.

Sepsis. The treatment of septic patients. The infirmary simply for the sake of their isolation from the other prisoners to avoid contamination, is not recommended in all cases, unless the condition of the patient requires him to be kept the case the patient is able to work he shall be kept busy, apart from those of the physician, regard it necessary. All this must be ordered before a suspension of punishment.

A septic prisoner is...
§ 47. Consideration of work and maintenance under medical supervision.

1. Procedure by the director. Those prisoners, and especially convalescents, who, without being actually ill, seem to require special attention in relation to labor on account of health, may receive it from the director, when it does not conflict with the purpose of punishment and the order of the institution.

2. Procedure of the physician. On the other hand, the physician must keep in mind that such considerations may be admitted only when the health is seriously in danger, and even then for the sake of convenience and lightening the penalty.

§ 48. Female prisoners, about whom women inmates, and children born in the institution.

1. Females about whom mothers. In the institution for female prisoners the arrangement is to be made so that women in the approach of their confinement, when annexed is not suspended in anticipation, which should be done so far as possible, may be given proper accommodations.

2. Children born in the institution.
The doctor may determine, upon understanding with the physician, to operate carefully considering the personal situation of the mother and child, and putting aside all reference to the labor value of the mother, determine in relation to the weaning and removal of the child out of the institution.

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

§ 49. The insane.

1. Medical examination.

Prisoners regardless to whose mental condition, a doubt exists as to so far as necessary, the subject is isolated and shielded, until a medical judgment can be formed on examination.

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

a) Whether a recovery is to be expected; and
b) When this is not the case.
6) Whether a punishment is likely to affect its purpose;
7) Whether the prisoner deserves, on account of his mental condition, to be dangerous to others, and therefore should be held in an asylum;
8) Whether the prisoner may be cared for by private or by public means;
9) Whether the prisoner may be transported.

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

3. Reports. The medical opinion is to be laid at once before the Ministry of the Interior. If approved, the case of the mental disturbance seems improvable, then the director is to recommend, (a) whether the purpose of punishment is likely to be effected, (b) whether the patient can safely be left to private or public charity. These recommendations of the director are not based solely on the medical opinion, but also on the words of the case, on his own observations of the prisoner, on his previous life and personal character, especially...
in consideration relating to the execution of the penalty or confinement, and to the appropriate considerations as to security, relief, and morality.

4. Further procedure. Curable insane and their insaneable who cannot possibly be subjected to punishment, as soon as possible to be removed from the institution of punishment or constrain.

§ 50. Cases of Death.
1. Notification. As soon as a prisoner dies information is to be sent to the board which sent him, to the nearest relation, so far as their residence is known, and to the Communal Board of his last place of residence. The Chaplain, the Catholic Chaplain, or the Jewish Rabbi, as the case may be, is to be notified.
2. See Announcement in Church. At the first religious service in the month, there is an announcement of the death, which occurred during the previous month, with mention of the name, but not the names, with petition of a general nature and awaking words for the living.
No specifications which distinguish persons or shall be given.

3. Delivery for anatomical study. The bodies of the penitentiary convicts, of convicts also have been defined in the basis of 5362 of the general penal code, and such persons in ordinary prisons as have already been sentenced in a penitentiary or a convivial supplementary act annuities, will, if the reason permit, be given over to the anatomists, from which the results will be reported to the director. Exceptions may be made by the director in suitable cases if the burial expenses are provided for.

4. Autopsy. Every corpse which is not given to the anatomists shall be opened by the physician. In cases where the interests of the institution of science may be served, the autopsy may be held before surrender. The results shall be recorded.

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

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

7. Marking the grave. The graves of prisoners in the cemetery of the institution are marked by a mound and a number, but no further inscriptions or decoration is forbidden.

8. Keeping a record. The record of every prisoner who dies in the prison an both out, at the latest in the month following the death, by the Minister of the Interior. In this record must be noted: (a) the pages relating to victims (852) (c); (b) a brief medical statement relating to the duration, the probable cause and the process of the disease; (c) a statement of the kind of labor which the deceased had done in the institution; (d) the result of the autopsy (3, 4).
§ 51. Articles left by the deceased.

1. Articles belonging to the deceased which are left in the institution belong both.

2. Savings of the deceased, so far as they can be said to be his own means (§ 8, 1a), and property outside of that left in the institution will be so far as they are not claimed for purposes of maintenance or for indemnifications (§ 7, 2), to be paid to the amount, including cost of medical, is left or may be. In respect to the amount, See also § 46, 1a and 2.

§ 52. Medical Notice.

1. Schedule of the sick. Every sick person (§ 46, 1) shall be registered as a prescribed form in the list.

2. Sick record. An account of each patient is kept according to prescribed forms.

3. Summaries. The Physician shall make this record complete and it shall be sent, after being signed by the director, to the Minister of the Interior.
Chapter VIII

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

§ 53. Preparation for Release from Prisons

When police supervision is admissible.

When the court has decided that police supervision is
legally admissible, the director, upon the approach of the
day of release, is to give notice, with his own recommen-
dation, to the County Board in whose district the
authority to this is exercised, and has its seat. To this
report, the records of the prison are added. If the
County Board desires to place the released man
under police supervision, the director informs him
in accordance with the communication of the County
Board.

§ 54. Misapprehension in case of Release

Cornellis.

1. Power of the Commissioner.

The cornelis is supplementary sentence, is not to be
extended beyond two years, nor beyond a shorter term
fixed by the police board. The time of the release is
not to be counted in the two years nor in the
shorter term. Faithful persons, who are not
Denying supplementary sentence, but on the basis of §56 of the penal code, or in consequence of being transferred from the institution of the district for morally unregenerate children, or otherwise, in order, may not be retained in the institution beyond the 20th year of age.

2. **Shortening of the Comenstrial Term.**

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

Then for the Director, when he regards the time line for the release of a Comenstrial, either after a personal release, or exceptionally with all such, before the time mentioned in No.1, after hearing the Council, shall send a report and recommendation, together with the record of the Comenstrial, to the appropriate authority (a or b). In this connection regard is had to the conduct and disposition of the Comenstrial, as well as to attending circumstances, reason of age, prospects of employment, etc.

The duration of the Comenstrial supplementary sentence will not be reduced below half the time fixed by the police authorities of the district.
and never under three months, and especially only then, when the crafty is the Commitorial justifies the expectation, that the object of the Commitorial supplementary sentence may be attained in a shorter period than the one assigned, or when there are grounds in the family and employment of the Commitorial which make its shortening the sentence desirable.

In respect to Commitorials who are lost and out of the country at their own, from the institution, (§ 57, 346) or in preface to whom it is very likely expected that they, although not and out of the country will go out and not return, the report of release shall be made as soon as possible and in no case shall be delayed beyond three months from the day of release.

This last mentioned procedure also be applied to such Commitorials as belong in the country, who have run business to secure delivery up of the Commitorial restitution for temporary support. Only here it remains within the discretion of the director, whether in place of a report of release there shall be a parole at once.

3. Lengthening of the Commitorial supplementary sentence. On the other hand the Commitorial supplementary sentence fixed by the district
police authorities at less than two years, in case 2 had conduct during the period of sentence or if people may be extended upon advising the director. If the director regards such extension as necessary he is to recommend it to the district police board.

4. Release without previous notification.

If the condemned reaches his 20th year during the condemnal sentence, before the end of the two years his or of the shorter term fixed by the police board of the district, or in case of youthful persons who have not served a condemnal supplementary sentence, than the condemned is to be released without previous notification, and report the fact to the county authority, unless it is a case of supplementary sentence, after which the Minister of the Interior (Sec. 2).

§55. Release.

1. Time of release. The prisoner will be released on the morning of the day on which his sentence expires, + occurs in this day only his customary breakfast. When several are released on one day, an es. the foregoing rule may be made in respect to the time of day, the
necessary to work difficulties for the police on account of this remnant. And in general, so far as possible, the duty of state discharge of a prisoner shall not be known to other prisoners.

2. Warning. Before his release the prisoner is to be warned of the consequences of a repetition of his offense. In the case of men who are old and war of the country (§57, 35), it is the indication in the certificate of release that in case of violation of rule and return to Saxony, the penalty then denounced in §361, 2 of the penal code is to be exacted.

3. Necessity to Brand. The physician is to decide in each case before release whether the prisoner can brand as fort or whether he can or should be transported.

4. Sick Prisoners not Capable of Travelling remain in the institution until they can brand, shall be removed from the list of prisoners and no longer treated as such, but they are subjected to restraint upon freedom, to as far as the dictator thinks necessary. If this arises any injury out of neglect or the prescriptions of §39 of the poor relief order of 22 October, 1840,
Three officials are held responsible who
knew it the sickness of the prisoner, but fails
to give timely notice to the director.

S. Sanjog, articles, personal certificate;
As annull 7 pounds with the needed
round 2 lots 10h. compared with £ 56. Sanjog
found from their own means, and partially held
by the institution for the prisoner, as far as was
required to come the cost of maintenance of
the prisoner (57, 2), an 6h. handed on to the
person released, but when there is transportation
of the transportation authority, or in presence of
the released person to the carrier. Articles in
respect to whom notification letter released
then is occasion for doubt for reasons of
deputy or record, are to be handled on to
the police board of the place when the institution
is notified, with an inventory of the articles.

The personal certificate of the person 6h
released, kept in the institution, in case
there is a compulsory force, are 6h. sent to the
police board of the place of destination, with
direction in case of order for or through Austrian-
Hungary to the home police; but if there is
transportation to the Carrier, perhaps by the
6. Money for Travel. So far as the means of the person the released do not suffice to cover the cost of the journey & the immediate support, then will be given a lump sum according to § 8, 4; and, so far as this also is insufficient out of the second Carriage Fund; but if then is transportation, it will be paid to the transportation fund, or in prison to the prison, to the Carrier.

7. Clothing. If the released person neither possesses sufficient clothing himself, nor means to buy them, the necessary aid will be paid out of the second Carriage Fund (§ 9, 2).

§ 56. Procedure with the Returning Labor.
1. Sending to proper place. At the release of the prisoner the reward 2 labor their credit (§ 8, 16), so far as it is not already refunded from the expenses of travel or required for immediate maintenance (§ 55, 56) is left to the discretion of the director, according to circumstances, to a suitable place (hospice for needy discharged prisoners, local office or other suitable persons), or to the magistrate of the
place of distinction, that it may be (transferred) according to the will of the prisoner, or given into his hands. At the same time it is distinctly told the prisoner, that he has no claim on this fund, but as far as it is not given him or transferred for him, so far as it is not given him or transferred for him, it is not given him or transferred for him. Anonymous

2. Payment to the discharged person himself. When the disposition of the discharged prisoner is such that there is no reason for an imposition upon the money on the journey, the reward of labour may be handed to him directly.

3. Extra gift when one is sent out of the country. Those prisoners who are about to be discharged and sent beyond the border, especially if they go to their legal settlement a distance outside the

Kingdom of Saxony, receive all their fare and reward of labour (§8, 1a, 6). In case of transportation the reward of labour, with the other expenses, is paid on the transportation official or in presence of the released person to the carrier.
§ 57. Future Residence.

1. Assignment. A place of residence is to be assigned to
the prisoner, before his discharge, as far as practicable and
is not already fixed by § 3, 4, 5, with consideration of
his own wishes.

2. Requirement to go to certain place occurs only when
the released person is placed under supervision of police
(§ 53), except in the cases 3, 4, 5. Released prisoners
who under police supervision will by a sentence to the
place of legal settlement, and, in lack of such place,
be that locality in which he lived before being sent to
the institution; or, when this delinquency was preceded
by a sentence pending trial, in the place of residence
from that trial began.

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

3. (Penitentiary, Common prison or
Correctional prison who do not belong to the
German Empire), except in cases where, on the advice of the doctor, and where there is no reason for anxiety, the County Court decides otherwise, shall be kept upon the border of the country; but if the County Court has deemed sending beyond the imperial territory, then beyond the boundary of the Empire.

4. Citizens (prisoners in penitentiary, criminal prison, or correctional institution) who do not belong to the Kingdom of Saxony, and, on other grounds than temporary incapacity for employment or internment, and in no other way can earn their living and receive as compensation, and, if they have a settlement outside of the Kingdom of Saxony or (in Bavaria and Alsace-Lorraine) a residence, as such there.

5. Citizens of the Empire (prisoners in penitentiary, criminal prison or correctional institution) who do not belong to the Kingdom of Saxony, and who are required to register in the Kingdom of Saxony by the County Court as police authority of the country, can likewise live and on the borders of the country.

6. Securing residence at home. Early notice, in case of a different state, or France or Russia, if possible, 5 months before arrival, shall be given, where an alien is not only
6. Send away all required ten particular place.
The record is to be sent to the local authorities, and an effort made to secure the reception of
the prisoners.

7. Confiscation: The act of sending (exile), as indicated under 2-5, takes place, when transportation is not
necessary, without further interference of the director, and only as a compulsory pass, and the
certificate of these terms or such fees when it
prescribes the Route (558, 1), to the compulsory pass, when exile is to be or through Austria-Hungary, is to be
affixed an copy of the pass of State and settlement
annexation, and of the foreign home authorities.

If transportation is necessary, this is the law to the
police authority when the confiscation is; or, in case
of Convicted, to the board which decided the
prisoners.

1. Certificate. Every one released receives a certificate, as evidence of having been his sentence of criminal punishment. On this certificate is to be inscribed the amount of money given to the prisoner or his Assureur (§ 55, s. 6. §§ 56, 57, 61) with the money in hand (§ 57, 8). If a certificate of confidence is granted or police supervision ordered, the fact must be noted on the certificate of release, so the actual or supervision is described. If the prisoner refuses to accept such a certificate of release, one must approach the police authorities which, according to § 59, can be notified for the enforcement of the facts.

2. Certificate of Confidence. To those prisoners whose conduct in the institution justifies the director in requiring them to serve conflict with the said code, will be granted a certificate of confidence, whose value is that it becomes for the released person the right to reside in a safe place without regard to the police (§ 55, 2).

3. Certificate of Character. Given to one who cannot be granted a certificate of confidence, but whose conduct in the institution has been satisfactory; and this document will contain an opinion as their conduct in the institution,

§ 59. Notification at Release.

In case of release of prisoners from the distribution (Art. 60, 8) notification is given at:

1. In all cases to the authority which sentenced the prisoner, or to the police boards of Dresden, Leipzig, Chemnitz and Zwickau, and also

2. to the local police authority of the elected place of residence, and the district magistracy (in the city of Dresden, with the magistrates):

a) in case of penitentiary courts, when certification of confidence or not granted, and yet police supervision is not desired and exile not ordered; b) in case of penitentiary courts and non common prisons, when police supervision is ordered and exile not ordered; a certitude on the justice condemned with the full record, and a decree of the police authority of the county ordering supervision;

3. to the local police and county magistrates of the
places where resisters is prohibited (i.e. Sweden, where registration an informed); notice also being given when continual and watchful police supervision is ordered, (\ref*{26});

4. In case of persecuting curiosity and men from clandestine police informer, common prisoners when escape is ordered: (a) to the local police at the future place of residence, a certified copy of the notice of commitment and of the decree of the police authorities of the country ordering supervision (surveillance); (b) to the police authorities of the place where residence of the prisoner is prohibited, and a declaration of watchful and watchful external police surveillance is ordered;

5. In the edition of the Police Gazette (Gendarmerie Blank) in cases under \ref*{26}, as also with all prisoners when exile from the country is deemed without police surveillance;

6. In the edition of the future place of residence is also the record for listing Discharged Prisoners when the latter is not represented by the future of the the future place of residence, in cases where exile out of the country is not ordered.

7. All notifications are to be made in good time before the release, then under \ref*{6} at latest a half month before release and by means
§ 60. Parole (Befrauung) and Provisional Release of prisoners of penitentiaries and of Commune prisons.

1. General Regulation. Parole upon royal decision of grace and provisional release under §237 of the Penal Code (upon decision of the Minister of Justice) can now be claimed as a right by any individual prisoner. In respect to Requests for parole and provisional release see §62.

2. Requests. In the reports which are the most to the Minister of Justice the director will give his opinion upon the existence of the following favorable conditions:
   a) that the prisoner has conducted himself well in the institution; 
   b) that the prisoner has given proof of improvement, so that he may be released in hope that he will live by the law and win the confidence of his neighbors; 
   c) that the prisoner
has means to supporting himself and holding fast to his God and resolutions.

In the case of provisional release, which is limited to prisoners who are undergoing a limited sentence in a penitentiary or are in a Common prison, but the prisoner has already served three-fourths of his term, at least one year, in the institution.

In the report of the Second Prisoner, and the statement (§ 5.7) that the prison council has considered the matter, an objection is added. If the director becomes acquainted with circumstances which he considers an objection to release, even after the order for release and at the departure of the prisoner, then supplementary justification is ordered, and, until further order is issued, the release is deferred.

3. Departure of the prisoner. At the departure of the prisoner or provisionally released man, the prescribed rules (§ 55, 12, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 56) are to be carried out. It still remains in the discretion of the director, according to circumstances, in the interest of the parole, or provisionally released prisoner, to obtain a suitable place for the prisoner for a time, or at his request, until the final release. Instead of a certificate of discharge, the prisoner takes with him a pass, with a note of the date.
4. Notification, according to a prescribed form, an
6th month to the local police of the place of residence
(cof § 59, 8) and to the district magistrate (at Daudn,
(cofe magistrates), to the postman of the place of residence.
5. List of the persons, and personally released
6th month from the institution and on the basis of this list and the entries in the
record where the beginning of the period 7 the
pass will be reviewed.
6. Issuing of the pass. The pass is at least
6th month, and certainly in case of people or
6th month, before the signature of the pass, and
in case of the tobacco license, before the
signature of the tobacco license. It returned to
the director.
If the report is not sent back and the local police
remains, it is necessary to consult with the
suggestion of the minister of the prison, it in
any case to give information to the minister
of justice for the purpose of bringing back the
prisoner.
7. Recall. A prisoner who is brought back


from parole or provision made release is at once, after his demerit into the institution, the
informed of the reason.

The cost of supplying the prisoner with
food and the services (§ 8, 1, 3), or part of the second
fund.

§ 5. Discharge. In case of released or provision
released prisoners. When a recall is not ordinarily
the Minister of Justice up to the expiration of the
sentence, or in case of parole or grant of a
grace by the end of the parole, then the final discharge
follows, with entire removal of the obligations to
the institution, and sending of the Certificates of
Discharge, as well as the Certificates of Permission to
the parole, as far as the latter concerns, to the
police of the place of residence (§ 59, 8). A handing
over the parole prisoner. The ordinary notification
may be divided partly when the person released is
provided with a certificate of parole.

§ 61. Parole of Condemneds.

1. Parole as qualification of release. The Condemneds
have ordinarily to pass through an interme-
soiate stage, the true of parole, during which they
are subjected to the discipline of the institution.

Excepting an irremissible act when.
(a) A certificate of commitment may simply be signed by the Connected with absolute immediate release. or, (b) when the Connected is to be expelled from the institution or the asylum from the country, or, though not expelled, yet will leave at once and not return.

2. Decisions upon parole, election and at what time it shall be granted. Connected, is left to the discretion. In this connected the discretion is to consider the conduct and personality of the Connected, as also the other circumstances (as illness, employment, etc.). A condition of parole is usually the assurance of proper employment. The parole, as a rule, is not to exceed three years, or, in case of recall (7) to end of term of sentence (86%) the term will not be long enough to make a further attempt at parole possible. In case of Connected supplementary circumstances the parole shall not occur before the expiration of three months after the commitment.

In case of youthful persons who are not undergoing Connected supplementary sentence (854, 3) if then he for parole not more than the first half year, from the expiration of that time without further delay a report shall be made.
3. Situation. In the parcelled man must be con- 
yd by the director in close accordance with the police 
authorities. So far as possible this is the 
second point, excluding the place of legal settlement and 
remote from the institution. Only in cases 
which, as with the aged, half, incapable, a 
human element is unimportant, and further 
consideration is not desirable, shall the 
accommodation by left to the legal authorities of 
the authorities in the place of settlement. In 
respect to the correction the decision of the 
director relating to the accommodation of the 
parcelled person is final.

The parcelled prison, in case of personal or 
permanently change of place, or free of an occupation 
which require him stand to business as a 
assistant in a home, must secure the consent of 
the director as well as of the police.

women. All these matters are registered 
$60, 3, 4, 5 in connection with 555, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8. 

5. Duration of parcel. This is usually one year. 
Of the expiration of the parcel reinstate
For recall is advisable, the director can extend the parole from year to year or for a shorter time. The director in such cases must set down in the pass the further additions and send notification as of the original parole.

6. Procedure when the pass is left held back.

When the pass of a paroled man on the 28th day before the expiration of the parole has not been in the director's possession at the police of the place of parole the immediate re-delivering of the parole was in case the holding back of the pass is due to his fault, and, at the same time, perform an approbation of the man, if he should remove from the place of parole by his own choice.

7. Recall of a paroled person may occur when his conduct does not agree with the conditions of his parole. The decision belongs to the director. This applies in particular when the paroled man has a term of imprisonment remaining during the period of parole. If this happens to him in an institution of the Country, then the decision relating to subsequent recall is to be based on an opinion furnished by the director of the prison. The recall then decided upon is accomplished by the request of the appropriate police authority.
of their remains, of the supplementary penalties, fixed by the public authority of the country, and then, in
prison, at the recall from parole, so that these
would not be sufficient to cover the actual
fulfillment of the Criminal incarceration,
then the extension of the term is the necessary
measures to the district magistrate (§ 54).

If it appears that the recall from parole, in
the case of a youthful offender convicted for a supplementary Criminal sentence,
occur before the completion of his 25th
year, then it is considered whether it is
good advisable, on account of the brevity of the
sentence remaining for the conditional release of the
Criminal (§ 54, 1, 3), to such a case to
forego the recall.

When a paroled person does not retain the
employment secured for him in the country,
but goes outside the country, and it is probable
that he will not return to the country; then
the effort to recall him may be commenced, and
justification of his immediate conditional release.

Also, by consent of the local police, in cases
more than in no question, the execution of the recall
may be avoided.
8. Procedure after recall. The recalled person, as informed by the director of the Prison, is the person whom may be subjected to disciplinary punishment for violation of specified rules during his parole. The offenses for providing the institution for the parolee person outside the institution, as the paid by the director out of the national (§ 52) or, according to need, out of the general running funds.

9. Release of parolee persons. The release of the parolee person (cf. § 54) is accomplished by receiving removal from the list of prisoners of the institution, and by sending the Certificate of Release, as well as the Certificate of Confidence and the Certificate of the Parolee, credited, to the local police authority of the place of residence. It is handed over to the discharged person. If the parolee person is deceased to the prison than to the police office, or not present, the director may personally hand over the documents of parolee and carry the usual warning. The local police of the place of residence is then notified of the discharge.

In other cases the notification will be sent only to the board which committed and to the police of the cities of Dresden, Leipzig, Chemnitz and Zwickau; but when a youthful offender who
is not bound by supplementary conditional
incarceration on parole, his completion
2d year, and hence under § 54, is to be
discharged without further notification, the
Minister of Justice receives the prescribed
notice.

§ 62. Petition for release from punishment
or change of punishment, for parole and
provisional discharge, in the part of punishment
granted persons in common prisons.

1. First time of petition for change of punishment.

When a prisoner for the first time wishes to present a request for relief or partial release from
punishment, or for a commutation of the
penalty, as an act of grace, the Director is to
receive it and transmit it with the reasons
relating to its grounds to the proper justice au-
thorities with a written opinion, and some of these,
the written request to the prison.

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

half his sentence; and, if he is convicted upon
appearing, after the expiration of fifteen
years. If his sentence is for less than two
years, then it is left to the discretion of the
director whether a second petition may
be accepted after the expiration of one
half his sentence.
If under the foregoing rules it is per-
mitted bringing a second request, then the director
is to send a report with addition to the
records, and send it to the Ministry of Justice; but
when military stresses are involved, or
when military stresses are near the end,
then the request must go to the Ministry of
War.

3. Requests for parcel and personal release.
If a request is prepared by a prisoner for an
out of royal grace and parole, then the
presented rules 1, 2, are applicable; only with
this difference, that when requests in any case
shall be sent to the Ministry of Justice, the
rule 2, §60, 2 being followed.

In case a request for personal
release (§237 Penal Code) the procedure is
simply according to §60, 2. But the director is
authorized to refuse such a request if it
does not meet the requirements of §60, 2 and 3.
If a petition for provisional release is made to the Director (cf. previous section) or by the Minister of Justice, and if upheld, then taken to royal force, the procedure is as in previous section.

4. Recommendations in forwarding the petition.

In ending up the petition, in all cases where the conduct of the prisoner gives occasion for special remark, or when the Director thinks there material considerations bearing on the decision, he is to add a report a statement suitable for the purpose.
Supplementary War.

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

1. Prisoners may be held out in particular cases for outside labor, without order from the Ministry: (a) on the premises on farms and the allocation at Dachsbau; except in cases mentioned below under 2; (b) on the women’s prisons and correctional institutions, and to men’s correctional institutions of Holstein and the auxiliary institutions of Ruhleben. The applications of landlords for hiring laborers are to be met as far as possible.

2. In the case of the men’s prisons and the allocation at Dachsbau former permission of the Ministry is required, unless the prison command has tonight outside the distribution of outsideвитоes.

3. In any case the director is held responsible for carrying out the provisions of the virtue or letter of correction, and, in particular, for the (a) the prisoners, working outside, must be kept apart from free laborers and women at work.

(Penal Code, §§15, 2, §516.3).
(c) unseparated sign in accordance with other
and reen silks and other disarming rules;
(c) no prisoners who are under suspension
may be employed;
(b) prisoners in common prisons may not
without their own consent be so employed.
(Civil Code § 16, 2). If the man over goes his
sentence he cannot recall it: but must work
the whole term for which he has offended.
4. In institutions, when special regulations
are necessary to maintain security, it is
understood that they will be carefully observed
when prisoners are tried for outside labor.
5. In hiring prisoners for any kind of outside
labor, they shall be divided in companies
not less than ten men shall be
under the supervision of one foreman.
Only in special cases can exception be permitted,
less than eight prisoners shall be used in such
work.
6. The hiring shall not exceed three years;
and, if there is a line contract, for
longer than eight months. The institution
has the right to hire the contract to instead
termination for any of the following
reasons:
a) When the employer is changed;
b) When the manager loses legal qualifications;
c) When the manager remains behind one period in payment;
d) When the wage labor has sued in a way superior to discipline;
e) When the manager makes an agreement with another party which might be construed as sub-lessee;
f) When the constitution is amended, or there are changes in its constitution, or there was or still makes the continuance of the work under the contract impracticable;
g) When the manager is disrespectful to an man of the constitution, or permits acts of disrespect on the part of his relations or employees;
h) When the manager or his representatives commit violence against a prisoner.

7. Wages are to be paid by check, not by piece, in case of forest administration piece work may be agreed upon; but in other cases the equivalent of daily wages must be stated.
8. A rate of wages shall not be exacted which will prevent the hiring of labor; but on the other hand no manager shall be permitted to hire prison labor at a lower rate than the equivalent of free labor is paid. The amount of the wages paid to the laborers, as well as the interest of free labor, to cost the laborer no more than the prison labor as demand justifies.

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

a) The rate of wages may not be lower than that which is customary for labor of the same kind, of the same kind of place for free labor (male, female, youth, adult);

b) The rate of wages shall be high enough to earn the same income for work outside as the prisoner would earn outside, if work outside can be permitted. The average volume of the labor may also be tested by the average in the last or second last year, for labor outside the institution by day labor.

... Under this minimum (b) the rate of wages shall not go, even when the customary local rate would be lower. If a higher rate can be earned this minimum is not considered.
10. Of supplies an prisoner by the employer
They can be furnished at the cost of the prisoners
at which it would be charged on the books of
the institution. If the prisoners
Cost more, the rule 11 6 (3) above applies.

11. Expenses for clothing guard and those
are not charged to the employer, but to paid
out of funds of the institution. In order to
such expenses as those for transportation,
shelter, philippus and medical care, for prisoners
as for Mears supplies of food for guard and for
prisoners on four days (12, 13), a contract shall
be made to claim the absolutely necessary.
The employer is as the claims will
from which the institution derives no
benefit. If the employer gives bread,
beer, coffee, butter or fats, which would add
grain without consent of the director, and an
not included in contracted prisoner supplies,
this expense will not affect the wages.

12. The employer of outside person labor must
pay for all the time of mere which is in
his disposal. Excepted is the time of regular
rest days or other that when the prisoner
is incapable of work. If the prisoner stays
13. Every case of outside employment is to be reported within fifteen days to the Interior Department.

14. Same rules applying to the Slesenburg.