35. Cleaning the cell. Prisoners unless excused by the director, are obliged to clean the cell and its furniture.

Civil prisoners are excused from this obligation.

36. Prohibition of injury. The prisoner must refrain from injuring or making unclean the cell or its furniture. He must avoid injuring and must keep in order clothing, bedding, tools and materials for work. For injuries arising from viciousness, obstinacy or neglect restitution must be made.

Vicious or obstinate conduct will be punished.

37. Calling in help. If a prisoner requires help he must use the means appointed, or knock on the door of his cell, or call. But abuse of means will be punished.

38. Petitions and complaints. These must be brought to the attention of the director through the warden, or at times of visitations. Repeated and unfounded complaints are punishable.

39. As disciplinary means may be used: (1) Admonition; (2) withdrawal of reading matter, movement outside up to one week; (3) removal of permission to use extra earnings of overtime for food or snuff, or to provide his own food, up to six weeks; (4) reduction of food, by restriction of warm food to one midday soup without meat up to two weeks, or withdrawal of half the bread portion for one week, or restriction to bread and water every other day for one week; (5) arrest, consisting of solitary confinement with or without a task up to two weeks. This arrest may be sharpened by reduction of food, withdrawal of bed, darkening of cell,
but it is provided that on every fourth day the ordinary bed will be used, light restored, if food is reduced in addition to other modes of increasing the punishment, the ordinary diet is given. Several punishments may be joined. Corporal punishment is forbidden. Chaining and straitjacket as disciplinary punishments are forbidden.

§ 59. Management of discipline. Management of disciplinary measures belongs to the director; in case of prisoners on trial to the judge. The prisoner is to be heard before the order for punishment. Before order for increase of penalty the prisoner and the witnesses must be heard, and the physician must give judgment whether the person can endure the punishment. If there is reason to fear evil consequences even from reducing the food, the physician must give his opinion. The order must be recorded and orally communicated to the prisoner. The prisoner may enter his complaint, but the punishment will not be deferred.

Disciplinary punishments will be recorded in a book. The recorded items will be preserved by number by the director and added to the punishment book.

5. Ordinances in relation to household management.
§ 60. Order and cleanliness. Order and cleanliness must reign in all rooms of the prison. A number must be fixed upon the door of each cell. The furniture of each cell must be kept in good order. Cells, work rooms, sleeping rooms, are to be scrubbed at least once a week and as often as required for cleanliness. Where walls are marred or made
The Hospital is designed to occupy the entire first floor of the building. It will be necessary for the entire staff to be present at all times. The hospital will be divided into three sections: the outpatient department, the inpatient department, and the central administration office. The hospital will be equipped with modern medical equipment and will have a well-trained staff. It is expected that the hospital will be open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The hospital will be located in the center of the city, making it easily accessible to the public. The hospital will be managed by a board of directors, who will be responsible for the overall operation of the hospital.
unclean they must be made right at once. Rooms must always be thoroughly ventilated. Disinfection must be employed as needed. The night vessel must be carried out and cleaned every day.

S 61. Heating. On cold days the cells are to be warmed so far as required by the health of the convicts, regard being had for the season, weather and structure of the building.

S 62. In the prisons where arrangements are made to light cells, they will be lighted during the time of darkness, so far as house order permits. Lighting will not continue after 8 p.m. nor begin before 5 1-2 a.m. Exceptionally the director may permit lighting cells, at the request of prisoners, even where a general system does not exist, but not after 10 p.m. Means of building fires are not permitted in cells as a rule. In large prisons the stairs and passages are to be lighted during the dark hours.

S. 63. Supervision of fire and light. Every evening at close of the day's order an attendant must see that fire in the kitchen and cells, if there is any, is extinguished. He must also be certain that lights are extinguished in cells.

S 61. Bedding. A separate bed is given to each prisoner. If mattresses are not present, or if care must be taken to keep a bed clean, straw sacks may be used. Bedding which may be used to help escape is not permitted prisoners who are thought to be planning flight. Bedsteads which are arranged for the purpose will be fastened to the wall during the day; in other cases the bedding if possible will be taken out doors.
mistaken for the true, the right, and the good. The right answer must be obtained and confirmed by evidence and reason. Every day we can learn from the mistakes and to avoid them in the future. If we are not careful, the mistakes we make may have serious consequences. Therefore, it is important to be cautious and to think critically. The mistakes we make today can be the lessons we learn for tomorrow. We must remember that mistakes are part of the learning process. The wise person learns from their mistakes, while the foolish person repeats them.
A judge may permit a prisoner on trial to furnish his own bedding. In exceptional cases the same favor may be shown prisoners sentenced to short term. Civil prisoners may furnish their own bed. Where the circumstances permit convict in congregate rooms may be assigned separate cells.

S 65. Clothing. As a rule the prisoner wear their own clothing and underclothing so far as they are clean and sufficient. Not more than a complete suit is permitted. Prisoners on trial may upon order of a judge be obliged to wear prison clothing, even if their own clothing is adequate. Prisoners who have not sufficient clothing will be provided by the prison. For use at work clothing may be furnished others. When the judge requires it the prisoner is to be brought before him in the clothing which he wore when he was sentenced. A towel is furnished each prisoner.

S 66. The underclothing and towels of prisoners are to be changed each week. The bedding once a month. The clothing which can be washed shall be cleaned as often as required. The woollen articles are to be beaten in the open air at least once a month, and from time to time fullled. The strawticks must be filled afresh as often as necessary. The ticks are to be washed as often as required for cleanliness. The cleaning of clothing of prisoners must be done within the prison or under care of the warden. Clothing used by one prisoner must be washed before it can be used by another. Bedding, if not clean, must be washed before it is given out again. Defective pieces must be repaired. Articles of clothing not in use
well ventilated rooms.

S. 67 Food. The prisoners receive food according to regulated diet. Food materials must be of good quality. For drinking only water is supplied. This is given fresh to prisoners three times a day. Prisoners who cannot, according to advice of the physician, endure the prison diet, on account of their bodily condition or previous habits, receive a diet prescribed by the director as they need. The regulations of sick diet are to be observed. The facts will be entered in a book used for the purpose.

S. 68. Self-Provision by the prisoner himself. It may be permitted to prisoners on trial, to those on short sentences, civil prisoners and police cases, which have not been referred to the state police, to furnish their own food. This concession is granted by the director, or, in case of the prisoners on trial, by the judge. The privilege may be withdrawn in case of abuse. To other prisoners, especially to prisoners on longer sentences, this privilege is not given. Food must be within the limits of moderate enjoyment. Spirituous drinks may not exceed one litre of beer or 1-2 litres of wine per day. Strong drink is forbidden. To prisoners for serious offenses all spirituous drinks are forbidden.

Food is usually to be supplied from a source designated by the director. It is forbidden the warden to provide supplies on his own account. Exceptionally may prisoners to whom this privilege is accorded, also be granted permission to provide for themselves arti-
cles not included in the regular diet. Articles brought from without, together with the vessels in which they are conveyed, are to be thoroughly examined, and baked food are to be cut open.

S. 69. Dishes. Dishes used by prisoners for food and drink are to be kept clean. Prisoners are to use knife and fork in eating flesh, unless there is danger of abuse. Where these utensils are forbidden the meat must be cut fine when served. Dishes must be removed from the cell immediately after meal time.

S. 70. Supplementary diet. Prisoners who are permitted to supply their own food may pay for extra dishes out of their reward of labor. Purchase or preparing of food must be through the warden. In each prison a list of permitted food must be set up with a rate of prices. This is done by the superior counsellor of state on the motion of the prison commission. Beer may not be granted beyond 1-2 litre per day.

S. 71. Hair cutting and shaving. Hair and beard of male prisoners shall be cut as often as necessary. Prisoners may be shaved once a week if they desire or cleanliness requires. In the case of prisoners on trial hair and beard must remain as at arrest, unless the judge decides otherwise. No prisoner, without express permission, shall be in possession of a razor.

6 Work.

S. 72. General rules. In the prisons of courts care must
be taken to provide occupation for the convicts. Work required by the house itself will be done by prisoners. So also the preparation of clothing and repairing of clothing underclothing and utensils shall be done by prisoners as far as possible. In all state prisons, in magistrates’ prisons which are used for permanent state prisons, and as far as feasible in the other magistrates’ prisons work consistent with order and not injurious to health shall be introduced. In the court prisons work shall be done only on orders. Exceptions are permitted only upon order of the royal Minister of Justice. Materials usually will be supplied by the one who gives orders. For damages and losses to the materials or implements supplied, if they occur through bad temper, heedlessness or awkwardness of prisoners or attendants, indemnity will be paid with right of regress. Continuous employment will be secured as far as possible by contract with managers.

S 73. Work outside the prison. Work under regulation may be permitted outside, but prisoners must be kept apart from other workmen. Such outside employment of prisoners requires the consent of the royal Minister of Justice. The employment of prisoners to carry goods into or out of the institution may be ordered by the director, if attention is not called to the acts.

S 74. Employment. Prisoners in the common prison may be employed at any work suited to them, at their request they may be so employed. Employment outside is permitted only
to take to bringing about the desired results will be found of value and effective. The process of the development of stability and prosperity is only one of the phenomena of the world, and the more this becomes apparent, the more it is imperative that we face the facts and take action. It is my firm belief that any movement of stability and prosperity can only be accomplished by taking a practical and rational approach to the problem.

In the past, the emphasis has been placed on theoretical and philosophical aspects of the problem, but it is necessary that we now shift our focus to the practical aspects. It is not enough to merely discuss the problem; we must act to solve it. The time has come for us to take decisive action and work towards the goal of stability and prosperity for all.

The need for action is urgent, and we cannot afford to delay any longer. The consequences of inaction are too grave to ignore. The stability and prosperity of our society depend on our ability to act effectively and with determination.

In conclusion, I urge all of us to recognize the importance of this issue and to take a proactive role in bringing about the desired results. By working together, we can overcome the obstacles and achieve the stability and prosperity that we all desire. Let us not be deterred by the challenges, but let us instead embrace them and work towards a brighter future for all.
Prisoners confined under § 367 of the Penal Code may also be set at suitable work, and this may not be of necessity trades to which they are accustomed.

...Persons of this class can only exceptionally be excused from labor by the director. Other prisoners may not be compelled to labor, but at their own request they may be employed at work carried on in the prison. Prisoners on trial can be employed only with consent of the judge. The assignment of work is made by the warden. The preferences of prisoners are to be considered. The director decides whether the form of labor is suited to the prisoner.

Work which requires tools which may be used to aid escape shall be given only to prisoners who are not likely to attempt escape. In work outside the institution only those prisoners are to be employed who are not likely to seek to escape nor to have forbidden intercourse with strangers.

Prisoners under § 362, I of Penal Code are not to be employed on such work. Burdens shall be carried outside only by adults.

§ 45. Labor hours, supervision. The hours of daily labor in the months November, December, January and February shall not exceed 9 hours, and in other months 10 hours. Every prisoner has a task assigned him which he is to finish in the time. When this is completed he is not free to be idle the other hours. Labor will be supervised by attendants. Prisoners outside must be accompanied by an attendant and continuously watched. The working prisoners must give prompt obedience to the orders of the guards. Prisoners may not be appointed to supervise other prisoners. Male and
prisoners may not be permitted to work together in the courts or outside. At the close of work all tools, materials, and products of labor will be taken from the prisoners. The director may permit these articles to remain in the cells to a suitable time.

S 76. Days of rest. On Sundays and general holidays all compulsory labor ceases, with the exception of necessary house work. Prisoners of Jewish birth may rest on their Sabbath and on the following holidays of their confession: Passover, (two days) Feast of Weeks (two days), New Year (two days), Feast of Atonement (one day), Feast of Tabernacles (two days). Prisoners who are legally free to rest may work on rest days if they do so without disturbing others.

S 77. Deduct. The product of labor flows into the treasury of the reward of labor. The money must be kept apart from that which belongs to the prisoners as individuals. Out of this fund shall be paid for the cost of the industry, materials, utensils and implements, etc. After such deduction the net balance shall be kept, a part for reward of the work of prisoners, part for the wardens for their work in directing the labor and keeping accounts, and the remainder to the fund of the prison for other use.

S 78. Shares of the prisoners. A part of the reward fund will be credited to each prisoner. Work for the institution may also be credited. Work done under disciplinary punishment receives no credit. The prison commission makes a rate sheet fixing the division of the fund. In case of piece
work the reward is according to task, and in other cases according to time. In fixing the rates the principles is fixed that no more than 40 per cent of the net product shall be set apart for labor reward, and that not more than 25 Pfennige shall be paid for a day's work of 9 or ten hour of labor of ordinary skill and industry. Where the reward is set for time work the warden is to credit reward by the value of the labor, but the prisoner may appeal to the director. The product is measured at the time it is taken from the prisoner and his credit is told him. The rate sheet is to be posted up in each cell, and the notice must state the rate for work done by time. Rates not stated in the sheets are to be fixed by the director on the same principles.

§ 79. Application of the credited sum. Prisoners who are not obliged to work may use the sum credited for extra food. It is permitted, by consent of the director, to let the others use half their credit for this purpose. Those who use snuff may employ their earnings in this way under the same conditions. ...Cost for damages arising from vicious acts, obstinacy or neglect, or for stay in flight, must be covered by these credits. At the close of every month and at discharge the account will be given to each prisoner. In case of doubt the director decides. When a prisoner is discharged he receives what is left to his credit, and if he is delivered to another board the sum is sent to that board.

§ 80. Share of the warden. The share of the warden is deter-
mined according to the annual net income. The share of the
warden of the magistrates' prisons, in which there are no
assistants, is 50 per cent of a net income up to 500 marks,
and of any further net income up to 1000 marks, 20 per cent
and above that 10 per cent, for the other assistants (wardens)
20 per cent in net income up to 500 marks, up to 1000 marks
10 per cent, and above that 5 per cent. At the end of
each month the warden may take a twelfth part of the
probable product according to the reckonings, and in agree-
ment with the director. At the end of the year the share is
to be determined and the remainder due is to be taken, or,
if too much has been taken out it must be paid back.

§ 81. Work fund. At the close of each quarter the remainder
of net income is delivered to the income officer to credit
of work fund. But a sufficient sum must be retained for the
supplies of industry, in agreement of director with the fiscal
officer. In the larger prisons with important industries
the director in agreement with the fiscal officer may or-
der monthly settlements.

The work fund serves primarily
as a reserve for indemnities and losses, which occur in
the process of industry; the remainder is kept for the
reward of assistants for special services in the industry,
partly for furthering the work in the court prisons and
for the improvement of appliances used in the industry.
Control of the work fund belongs to the royal Ministry of
Justice in agreement with the royal Ministry of Finance.
For the purpose of rewarding the assistants a sum will be placed at the disposal of the superior counsellor of state, and from this sum, on the recommendation of the director, rewards will be paid at suitable times.

S 62. Assistants who have previously received sums out of the net income may be permitted still to draw from the fund.

S 63. Voluntary occupation. It is permitted to prisoners who are not compelled to labor at the occupations carried on in the prison to choose employment of their own. They must select work which will not conflict with the order of the institution. The director decides for the ordinary prisoner and the judge for persons on trial.

7. Exercise in the open air.

S 84. Prisoners in health are to be given exercise in the open air daily from 1-2 to 1 hour, when they are not already employed outdoors, or not liable to seek to escape, or are not under disciplinary punishment which interferes with outdoor exercise, and when the weather permits. The director determines for prisoners who are likely to try to escape, and the judge decides for persons on trial. When it is impracticable to permit all to exercise at once, then they must be divided in companies, and those prisoners are to be given the preference who have the longest terms of sentence. During the stay outdoors all prisoners must be guarded. Prisoners of different sex must not be brought together. Persons on trial must not be brought in contact with prisoners from whom they should be separated in cells, unless
and the picture has become a fact...

An experiment in the garden to give an example of the

On the hard clay I've been told that the

any of their minds, not to mention the

any of their minds, not to mention the

the judge permits an exception. Exercise in the open air must not be before daylight nor after dark, nor, in hot summer days between 12 and 3 o'clock.

8. Order of the day.
S 85. In every prison the time of rising, retiring and eating is fixed by rules. The time for housework, labor in shop or cell and exercise in the open air must be fixed by rule. The time between beginning and close of labor must be interrupted in a proper manner by exercise and meal times. Period for rest may also be fixed. Regular work does not extend beyond 7 p.m. The order of the day is posted in each cell.

S 86. Interviews with the clergyman may not be refused any prisoner. Opportunity to enjoy sacraments must be given in the prison on request. Where a clergyman makes regular visits special times shall be arranged between the director and the clergyman. In addition to these times the clergyman may have access to the prisoner at any time. Restrictions may be made by the judge in case of persons on trial. The clergyman is subject to rules of order made by the director. When a service is held of the confession to which any prisoner belongs he is required to attend unless he is sick or excused by the director. Persons on trial may attend such common service only by permission of the judge. Attendance of other prisoners is optional. Separation as sex is required.
It is permissible for Jewish prisoners, where the room will allow, to hold devotional services on their Sabbath and on festivals....

S 87. Reading. In the delivery of books consideration must be had for the individuality and wishes of the prisoner. There must be control of the circulation. The attendants must see that the books are not damaged. Prisoners in common rooms are to be encouraged to read aloud to each other at the hours designated. The superior counsellors of state may make further regulations. The director may permit the reading of books which do not belong to the library.
S 88. Visits. Visits from persons who have no official relations with prisoners may be permitted to see them only by special permission of the judge (for persons on trial) and of the judge (for ordinary prisoners). First there must be assurance that there is no cause for doubt in reference to the person. Visits of convicts are permitted only on very serious grounds. Permission is written and states the time allowed for interview. Visits are to be made, not in the cells, but in rooms used for the purpose, by preference those employed for judicial examinations, or the office of the warden. Sick prisoners may be permitted to receive visits in the infirmary. Conversation of the prisoner may be held only in presence of persons designated by the court, if it is a person on trial, or of an attendant, in case of ordinary prisoners before an attendant; and what is said must be heard by the person present.
Visits to civil prisoners may be made without the presence of a witness. The visitor may not without permission give or receive anything. If the privilege is abused by improper conversation or conduct the visitor is at once required to leave, and the prisoner may afterwards be refused this privilege. Oral communication with an advocate is permitted to persons on trial. The director decides time and place. So long as the principal process has not yet been opened visits are permitted only after the judge has decided whether a witness shall be present at conversation (S 148 of Criminal Procedure).

S 89. Communications. If a person under trial or another prisoner on trial requests a hearing through the judge, the judge is at once to be informed. Or if a prisoner in a trial asks for an explanation or a motion through the clerk of court, especially if he will offer a legal measure (complaint, appeal, revision) against a decision, or will give an explanation in respect to such legal measure, he shall instantly have a hearing of the clerk of court.

S 90. Letters. Exchange of letters with outside persons is permitted to persons on trial only by permission of the judge, to other prisoners by permission of the director. Without permission writing materials are not given prisoners. Costs of paper and postage is met out of the share of the prisoner in the fund of reward of labor. Letters and packages received for the prisoner are taken in charge by the warden, unless the director orders otherwise. Receipts for such articles are given by the warden.
An article of electronic equipment can be made without the physical presence of a human operator. This is the principle of remote operation, which allows equipment to be controlled from a distance. The equipment can be operated using a computer or a control panel, and the data can be transmitted via a network or a cable. This technology has revolutionized many industries, including manufacturing, healthcare, and transportation. It has also opened up new possibilities for automation and remote monitoring. However, it is important to ensure that the equipment is reliable and secure to prevent any accidents or data breaches.
When parcels are charged with postage due or other costs, they are to be refused unless the prisoner, previous to opening declares himself ready to pay the cost and shows that he is able to do so. The credited fund for work may be used for such payments. Parcels received are to be laid unopened before the director or judge. Letters received or sent are subject to such inspection. Letters are delivered to prisoners or sent away from them only when the contents give no reason for doubt. To ordinary prisoners frequent exchange of letters is not permitted. Permission of director or judge must be marked on the letter. Letters received but not given to the prisoner are to be preserved until his discharge. The letters which may be given to the prisoner are delivered only upon permission of director or judge; if no permission is given to retain them they are to be taken from him after he has read them and preserved for him. Letters sent by persons on trial to the court or board of supervision are not examined by the judge. In case of abuse of privilege it may be withdrawn.

Written communication with advocates is permitted to persons on trial. So long as the principal process is not yet opened the decision of the judge must be had whether written communications of prisoner or advocate shall be sent back when the judge has not seen them (§ 148 , 2 of Code of Criminal Procedure). No control of correspondence of civil prisoners is required. Writing materials are to be furnished them.
When there is no answer with patience and perseverance, they may be deceived into the belief that the project is at an end, and they may fail to see that the opportunity for the project has not yet arrived. The opportunity to be neglected, patience bearing, and the patient waiting, are all essential to the accomplishment of the project. Patience alone is not enough, however, for the project requires more than mere patience. It requires the willingness to sacrifice, the ability to persevere, and the determination to achieve the desired result.

To improve on any new idea, the only way is to improve it. To improve, you must analyze it, find its faults, and make improvements. Analysis of the idea is the key to improvement, not the idea itself. The ideas can be analyzed, but the improvements must be made. Analysis of the idea requires critical thinking, and the improvements require creativity and innovation. Without these two elements, improvement is impossible.

The lesson is clear. Analysis is essential to improvement, and critical thinking is essential to analysis. Creative and innovative ideas are essential to improvement. Without these elements, improvement is impossible. Therefore, the key to improvement is critical thinking, creativity, and innovation.
S 91. All conveyance of articles to a prisoner must be in presence of an attendant.

II. Sickness, Births, Deaths.

S 92. Sickness. Prisoners who think they need a physician report the fact to the physician. In serious attacks the official physician is called, and in very urgent cases when he is not at hand another may be called. In cases of suspicion information is given the director or judge, or in case of prisoners forwarded to the forwarding board, where death seems imminent a clergyman should be called. Persons on trial may, with consent of judge, employ a physician of their choice at their own cost. This privilege may be extended to other prisoners by the director. Sick prisoners are to be treated in special rooms if practicable and these rooms should be adapted to the purpose, so far as possible. Prisoners who are isolated may be treated in their own cells. The rooms of confinement of sick prisoners may be lighted upon request of the official physician during the dark hours. The medical orders are to be carefully followed; their execution lies with the attendant. The medicines prescribed shall be entered in a dispensary book. The food supplied the sick must be regulated by the sick diet. These orders are recorded.

For nursing sick prisoners on or order of the director suitable prisoners of the same sex may be employed either those employed at house work or those who volunteer. Persons on trial may be so employed only with consent
of the judge. Persons on trial may be served by persons who are isolated only by consent of the court. Prisoner thus employed as men may receive a credit for at most 20 pfennige a day which may all be used to procure additional food. If the attendants and prisoners cannot furnish such service outside nurses may be employed by the director. In case of communicable diseases such outside nurses must be employed when no suitable prisoner volunteers for the purpose. Sick prisoners may be sent to hospitals if the director thinks it proper and safe. The order must be communicated to the board charged with execution of the law. If a prisoner must be removed from the prison on account of sickness the oboard which sentenced him must at once be informed.

S 93. Births and deaths. Births and deaths which occur in prison are to be reported to the registering office (....). In cases of deaths the police of the place where the prison is, and in countries on the Right of the Rhine also to the probate court must be notified. In case of death the board is to be notified on whose order the prisoner was sent to the prison. A child born in prison is, as soon as practicable, to be sent to the family or the local police for care. The relatives of the deceased prisoner are to be informed. At their request the body is given to them. If they do not provide for burial the local police must care for it in simple fashion.

S 94. Directions for discharge. The discharge or delivery of a person on trial shall not occur without written order of judge or state's counsel. Prisoners under sentence may not be discharged or delivered before the expiration of the term except upon a special order, and in this order the reasons must be given. After expiration of term prisoners may be released by the warden without special order, or a prisoner may be delivered over to an officer charged by a board with this duty. If a convict is sent to a hospital before expiration of sentence the time passed in the infirmary counts upon his term, unless there is a judicial order to the contrary (S 493 of Code of Procedure). If the end of term falls after seven in the evening the prisoner may be released or may remain till morning upon his request. A written notice is to be given of the discharge or delivery of a person on trial and of a convict, and attached to the order if one is made. The prescribed rules of disciplinary punishments apply in case of discharged persons. The rules for civil cases must be followed.

Police prisoners are delivered discharged on order of the police board. Notice is attached to order. Forwarded prisoners are delivered to the officer charged with duty of transportation on order of the forwarding board.

S 95. Return of effects of prisoner, clothing, certificate. Clothing, money, share of labor reward, so far as not used up, will be given to the prisoner upon discharge, and receipt taken. Prisoners to be delivered over, will
his clothing are fit for use, be cloted in them, his money and other effects will be transferred board which receives him onto the administrators of a prison or work house to which he is sent.

Prisoners whose clothing is not sufficient for health or propriety must be properly provided before discharge or delivery. If clothing is damaged and yet capable of repair the repairs must be made in good time before discharge.

When possible the mending must be done by prisoners. In case of prisoners from courts who are set free or sent forward by officers of transportation the duty of providing clothing falls to the director, and in case of police arrests forwarded persons to the police or forwarding board. The warden, if the clothing of a prisoner is defective, must give notice in order to procure the necessary order.

At discharge the prisoner on his request is to be furnished by the direction with a certificate stating the ground and termination of the imprisonment. In case of criminal offenses the offense for which the punishment was inflicted must be stated in the certificate.

S 96. Transportation. If there is any ground for doubt whether a prisoner should be transported, or if he objects, a medical examination shall be made. When a prisoner is delivered over to the officers of transportation a paper must be given showing that the prisoner is free from venereal and skin diseases.

13. Regulations for particular classes of prisoners.
S 97. Persons on trial. (Untersuchungsgefaengene).
In handling persons on trial it must be understood that
deprivation of freedom is not punishment. Conveniences and
occupations which are suitable to the social status and
means of the persons under trial they may obtain at their
own cost, so far as is consistent with the condition of
restraint of liberty and the order and safety of the in-
stitutions. (Code of Procedure, S II 6, 3). The rules of order
are applied to such persons only so far as other rules are
not legally given by a judge. Disciplinary punishments are
to be applied only by act of the judge. By "judge" is to be
understood the examining judge up to the time of opening
the principal process, if a preliminary trial has not been
begun or is entrusted to a magistrate, it is the magistrate;
and after the opening of the principal process the presi-
ding judge of the court of jurisdiction. The rules for
treatment of persons on trial are valid for persons on
trial who are being transported and are temporarily in a
prison of a court. In such cases the director of the prison
gives orders.

S 98. Convicts and persons deprived of liberty. Prisoners
who are serving sentence under S 362 of the Penal Code
undergo a more severe treatment when they have served a
previous sentence or been in a penitentiary, or when they
have committed an offense on purpose to secure lodging in
a prison, or when on other grounds they require more severe
handling. The proper measures will be ordered by the direc-
tor. Such persons are to be kept at labor, and of a severe kind, during the entire labor time, and particularly with house work. They are not to be employed in open courts unless there is not enough work for them inside the prison. They may not be employed outside the prison (S 73). Permission to earn money for additional food or snuff shall be given them only exceptionally for good conduct, and not more than one day of a week. During the first week they are not permitted to exercise outdoors. If they break prison rules the disciplinary punishments preferred are diminution of food, simple and intensified arrest (S 58).

S 99. Persons of the released class under punishment shall have applied to them the regulations of SS 24 to 26 of the Military Penal Code. (These rules require cellular confinement, three grades of arrest, dark cell and diminution of food being employed).

14. Registration.
S 100. Prison books. In every prison the following books are to be kept:
1) a list of all prisoners, according to formula; 2) a list of convicts; 3) a list of civil prisoners, 4) a calendar of the terms of expiration of sentences, 5) a list of the effects of prisoners; 6) a report book; 7) a punishment book.

Books kept in prisons which are at once magistrates' and state prisons or auxiliaries of state prisons, are to be simple. Formagistrates' prisons which receive police and transported men a special formula is used.

No record is to be erased. Necessary changes are to be so written that the first entry is illegible.
The volumes and parts not used shall be preserved for ten years.

S 107. List of prisoners. Sections 101 to 106 are merely detailed directions to the book keepers of the prisons, telling them how they must make the entries in the prescribed forms and make up their inventories and accounts.

S 107. S.107 is a note of the Ministry at Munich in relation to the time and manner in which the regulations go into effect.

The remainder of the document consists of forms for book keeping and special directions which do not relate to management of prisoners.