House Regulations of the Penitentiaries, March 4, 1899.

Stuttgart, Ministry of Justice.

First Division.

Reception, assignment and supervision of prisoners.

1. Reception of prisoners.

§ 1. The reception of prisoners into the institution occurs upon the ground of a written authorization of the board of execution of punishments, certificate of delivery of the authorization of the Ministry of Justice in relation to the execution of punishments ordered by the civil courts, and military orders.

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

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

§ 2. Next the prisoner will be carefully inspected and cleansed, bathed and supplied with uniform of the house, unless there is evidence that the physician should at once examine him. Male prisoners will be shaved and when desire-
ble the hair of the head will be cut short. The physical examination and cleansing, before which the prisoner must be undressed, occurs under the supervision of a female assistant if the prisoner is a woman.

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

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

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

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

S. 7. In the record of reception and discharge will be
The recipe for the yeast will be our guide. Any examination and preparation before making the mixture must be understood, because when the ingredients are mixed it may be unexpected, and the yeast will change if the mixture is not made properly.

Select the yeast to be used. If the yeast is the right type and the recipe is followed, the mixture will be successful. If the mixture is not made properly, the yeast will change.

1. The mixture is to be prepared at the correct temperature. This requires careful measurement and correct timing. If the mixture is not made properly, the yeast will change.

2. A mixture must be made in a suitable material. This requires careful measurement and correct timing. If the mixture is not made properly, the yeast will change.

3. Care must be taken to ensure the yeast is not damaged. This requires careful measurement and correct timing. If the mixture is not made properly, the yeast will change.

For safety, the mixture must be stored properly. If the mixture is not made properly, the yeast will change.
entered the day and hour of the reception, the name of
the person, the contents of the certificate and sentence,
the punishment assigned and its period, the day hour and
ground of discharge.
S 8. The clothing and other effects found in the pos-
session of the prisoner at his reception will be held for
him by the institution. If the articles are not suitable
for keeping in the institution for any cause, they may be
sold on order of the director for the benefit of the
prisoner or by permission sent to the relatives. Articles
preserved by the institution will be recorded and the list
signed by the prisoner.
S 9. In the case of redelivery of prisoners released for
atime or escaped, the same regulations are to be followed,
unless departure from them is advisable in the nature of
the case.

II. Assignment and supervision of the prisoner.
S 10. The penitentiary sentences will be served in
special buildings. Where such an arrangement is not prac-
ticable, the living, work, sleeping and recreation rooms for
penitentiary prisoners will be kept entirely separate
from those of other prisoners. All communication between
prisoners of different classes is forbidden. This applies
particularly to common worship and school instruction.
S 11. Female prisoners will be placed in special divi-
sions.
S 12. The placing of prisoners in isolated cells or in common rooms, and the transfer of isolated prisoners to congregate rooms is in the competence of the director alone. The last form of action is to be communicated to the conference of officers of the prison.

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

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

S 15. The cellular treatment is to be chosen when: (1) the person is not yet 25 years of age; (2) when he has never before served a term in penitentiary, common prison or seious confinement (jail). In general those prisoners are suitable for cellular treatment who are regarded as capable of improvement and in danger of contamination in congregate rooms. The cellular treatment is also applicable to those who are dangerous to their fellow prisoners, or through excitability, viciousness, bad temper, ostrenchy, etc. disturb community life. Those who would suffer unusually from association with criminals, owing to their previous conditions of life, are also to be placed in cells.
S 16. Every prisoner in a cell is to be visited at least four times daily; visits of persons not officers of the prison are to be counted. Visits must be made by the director and the house physician to each prisoner at least once in each month, by the chaplain of his confession and the teacher (if he is at school) at least once in 14 days, and by the overseer of the cell house at least once in each week. In addition the attendants of the ward are required to make visits to the cell several times each day.

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

S 18. Prisoners must be constantly watched. For congregative rooms there will be at least one guard for each sleeping or work room. For the immediate supervision of female prisoners women alone shall be employed. Trusted prisoners
The body is prone to a cell if it is at the expense of its own.

Lack of energy and pace are not of the advantag of any

Alternatively, the human body is too important to care about the

great deal of the human body, for the sake of the convenience and

more. In some ways, this struggle for the full extension of the


In the foreground of this view

As for the development of the science, little is known of the progress and the

and the development of the connection through

the two parallel processes, especially the connection of the

progress of the entire system, as they may be in the next moment.

Dr. Smith's work was the foundation of modern psychology.
may be selected to assist the guards.

Second Division.
Treatment of Prisoners.
I. General directions.
S 19. All prisoners must be treated according to common principles. Assistants and directors are forbidden to give arbitrary advantages to some prisoners over others.

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

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

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

S 23. Questions and requests of a prisoner are to be orally communicated to the guard or over officer. When a prisoner will apply to the director with a question, request or complaint, he applies to the guard who must report it. The director must at the earliest the next day hear him. Only in urgent cases may the request be said before the time for reports.
If a prisoner wishes to send in his complaint in writing, he shall be afforded the means, under the usual precautions.

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

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

§ 25. The permission of the director must be obtained for handing in complaints thought to higher authorities, prepared by himself or an authorized person (not by a fellow convict), and the director may not refuse permission without good reasons*. Petitions to the courts, state counsel and board of supervision must not be held back. Petitions to
If a postmaster wishes to change to the competitive list, in whole or in part, he shall be allowed to make the necessary financial adjustments. The postmaster shall be responsible for the proper administration of the agency and for the proper execution of the duties of his office.

The postmaster must keep a record of the post office, and the office of the postmaster must be kept open for public inspection. The postmaster shall be responsible for the proper execution of the duties of his office.

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

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

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

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

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

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

S 31. Prisoners are divided into three moral classes. Prisoners recently received shall be placed in the second or third class according to the kind and circumstances of the crime for which they are sentenced and according to the character revealed by previous life and habits. If a person has not previously been punished for serious crime
I.

The text is not fully readable due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a page from a document discussing some form of communication issue, possibly related to a letter or letter of intent. The text is fragmented and parts are not clear enough to provide a coherent summary. The beginning of a sentence suggests the topic may involve effective communication or response to a letter. However, due to the quality of the image, a precise interpretation is not possible.
he is at once to be placed in the second class unless
there are reasons to suspect him of special depravity or
of being dangerous. Promotion to a higher grade is condi-
tioned on a long period of good behavior in the institu-
tion. Promotion to the first grade occurs only after the
convict has behaved well in the second class for six month.
A convict may be sent back to a lower class at any time
for bad behavior. The director decides promotion and
degradation of rank. In the officers' conference the trans-
fers are to be made known.

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

S 33. The conduct of prisoners and the order of daily
duties is prescribed in special house rules by the direc-
tor. These rules are to be posted in the rooms and quar-
terly must be read.

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

S 35. The prisoner is required to repay the cost of execu-
ting the sentence when he has property or means of earn-
ing income, so long as his family is not made to suffer
thereby. Compare rule of Minister of Justice June 29, 1875.
II. Provision for the Prisoners.

Food.

S 36. Food is to be furnished so that health and industrial efficiency of prisoners is not diminished. For breakfast will be given to each prisoner four times each week 0.65 liter of water soup made of 125 grams of dark bread, three times weekly 0.5 liter of coffee and milk made from 5 grams of roasted coffee 0.1 liter milk together with 125 grams of dark bread, though it is permitted up to half of the regular coffee portion to give chickory or malted coffee instead. The dinner consists of 0.85 liter of Rumford soup, or flour food with broth, salad or cooked fruit, or of vegetables, the latter usually with addition of flour food or potatoes, and on Sundays and holidays, and once a week on other days 125 grams of meat (gross weight). It is left to the administration instead of the work day meat food of 125 grams weekly two portions of meat, or a cheap kind, of 75 grams, if a serious increase of cost is not thereby occasioned. Once in two weeks it is permitted to give cheap fish...orgiabets, lungs, heart, liver etc. Sometimes a soup may be added, of grits, barley, noodles, potatoes, rice, oats, etc. In the evening each prisoner receives five times weekly a water soup, as above, twice weekly a like quantity of roasted flour, potatoes, lentils, peas in soup. In addition the prisoner may have with the watersoup weekly 50 grams of cheese or 10 grams of butter; in summer radish may take place of cheese. Every prisoner has daily 500 grams baked dark bread. For drink
fresh pure water is given daily.

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

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

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

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

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

§ 38. Prisoners may, at their own expense, procure means of
I cannot hear what you say.

The explanation of the process of contamination to these new generations.

They are capable of living, reproducing, and growing.

This is the only way they can be understood.

Let us never be unaware of the importance of this.

If you have any questions, feel free to ask me.

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

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


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

C. Beds.

S 41. Each prisoner has a bed furnished according to the regulations.
...
D. Care of health. Cleanliness.
S 42. All spaces, passages, courts and furnishings are to kept as clean as possible. Work and sleeping rooms must be swept daily and often washed. Rooms used by prisoners are to be whitewashed as often as necessary, and must be dry before they are used by the prisoner. Special attention must be given to ventilation and suitable temperature and to keeping the water closet clean.
S 43. Prisoners are required to keep their bodies, clothing, beds and rooms clean. Male prisoners are shaved twice a week. Wearing beard is allowed only upon medical advice; in addition prisoners who have behaved well may be permitted to let their beard grow several weeks before leaving the prison. Hair must be cut and nails trimmed as often as necessary. The prisoners will have several times in the year, in summer at least monthly full baths, spray baths, or foot baths as required. In addition young and vigorous prisoners in the warm season must wash the entire body often in cold water. Baths are omitted when there is danger to health, and the physician is consulted in cases of doubt.
S 44. Prisoners may enjoy open air once a day. When practicable they will be taken to the place of exercise under suitable guard. At least half an hour daily must be passed in the open air. Prisoners sentenced to dark arrest may not enjoy the open air. Those shut up alone have applic to them rules in S 72. Prisoners assigned to confinement on trial are to be given open air exercise, separate from others.
S 45. No prisoner whose health permits may be excused from taking exercise in open air. But the director may release prisoners from this obligation who work in the open and may permit those whose inside occupations are exhausting to sit down outside in the place of exercise. For bad behavior a prisoner may be denied the privilege but not longer than one week.

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

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

S 48. Patients will be transferred to the infirmary unless the illness is trifling and not serious enough to inte-
...
All intercourse of prisoners must be avoided. Patients are under the direction of the physician, and he is to observe the regulations.

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

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

F. Death.

§ 51. When a prisoner dies the corpse is taken to a special place as soon as the physician thinks right. The chaplain makes a record and sends notice to the proper board, under regulations. Notice is also sent to relatives.
Whether the body is to be delivered to the anatomical laboratory is fixed by regulations.... If not delivered to a laboratory the body is buried in the prison cemetery of the commune where the prison is situated. A relative may take care of the burial if there is no reason for objection and he bears the expense. The effects of the prisoner are disposed of by decision of court (cf. S 59).

III. Occupation of prisoners.

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

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

S 54. The assignment of kinds of work is made by the director acting in concert with the underofficers. Consideration must be given to the previous occupations of the prisoner.
So far as necessary the prisoner shall be instructed in his work by a guard. For household tasks suitable prisoners shall be selected. For clerical work properly trained prisoners may be employed, under suitable precautions.

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

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

S 57. The labor shall be apportioned to each prisoner so that he will, in the judgment of the guards, considering his skill be required to exert his powers. The completion of
his task does not free the prisoner from further work during the day. If the nature of the work does not permit the fixing of a specific task his work must be so planned that he will be required to exert his powers, consideration being had of his physical condition, capacity and practice.

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

S 59. From this additional earning of the prisoner must at least so much be deducted that he will have enough at discharge to pay his way home. If necessary a part will be reserved to buy him clothes at discharge.
From the further savings, so far as they are not required to meet obligations during the term of sentence, or are not used for luxuries, (§ 38), the prisoner may, with permission of the director, procure useful articles, means of instruction, clothing, tools, books etc., or send money to his relatives. The remainder is to be used to give a respectable outfit and means of success after discharge. A legal right to these funds does not belong to the prisoner, and therefore he cannot mortgage them. If the prisoner dies in the institution, his effects belong to the poor fund of the institution. In special cases the institution may give the property left by a prisoner to some person outside the institution, at the request of the prisoner, or to a court with probate powers.

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

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

§ 61. Each Sunday and on the church festival days, and on the birth days of king and queen, there will be a service in the chapel for evangelical and catholic
and Catholic prisoners with sermon, in the forenoon, and on
the afternoon of Sundays and holidays, if it is practicable
under local conditions, Christian teaching or a devotional
exercise conducted by the clergyman of the confessions.
Quarterly confession and communion will be given. In addi-
tion once a week an hour of religious instruction will be
given by the chaplain. All prisoners not hindered by sick-
ness are required to attend the services and the religious
instruction. In exceptional cases the prisoner may be ex-
cused by the director. No external constraint to observe
the sacrament is permitted.

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

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

S 64. Prisoners are placed under the spiritual care of a
chaplain of their own confession, who is required to inform
himself of their religious knowledge and state of mind that
any conflict between the services and practices of the hospital in
the treatment of injuries and fatalities. It is necessary
immediately to consider, with the assistance of the board of the
executive committee of the hospital, the possibility of
the extension of the hospital's services and practices to
cover "downtown." All information and findings in this
matter should be made available to the board of the
executive committee of the hospital as soon as possible
in the interest of the hospital's efficient functioning.

In the meantime the personnel of the hospital
are dependent on the downtown service for the delivery of
the patients. A special committee of the board of the
goal of the hospital should be formed to investigate the
possibility of extending the hospital's services and practices
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in the interest of the hospital's efficient functioning.
he may influence them for good. For this purpose the chap-
lain is to visit the men in their work rooms and infirmary
and in suitable cases talk with them alone.

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

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

Up 67e the thirtieth year a prisoner is required to attend
school if he needs instruction. Whether this is necessary
the director determines with advice of the chaplain. Instruc-
tion is given in those branches which are taught in the
common schools. Older prisoners may receive instruction if
it is thought they will profit by it. The school is divided
into classes as required. The lower classes receive instruc-
tion each work day one hour, the better educated two or
three hours of school in the week.

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

S 69 For the use of the prisoners there will be kept a
supply of books of a religious, instructive and intertain
Prisoners can take books only from this collection. In exceptional cases the director may extend the range of selection. Additions to the library are made by order of the director on the college of prisons, on the advice of both chaplains. The books are given out under the direction of the chaplains, and with the assistance of the teacher.

On account of bad behavior the privilege of receiving book and papers may be taken away, for not longer than four weeks.

V. Disciplinary punishments, rewards.

S 70. Offenses of prisoners in relation to rules of the institution will be reproved by the supervising board, in lighter offenses by the director. In addition to reproof and removal or diminution of regular privileges and pleasures—

S 30 (visits and letters), S 38 (luxuries), S 45 (exercise outside), S 58 (additional earnings), S 63 (extra occupation on Sundays and holidays), S 69 (books and papers).---other forms of discipline are:

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

S 72. Diminution of food. a) withdrawal of midday meal, b) restriction of bread portion to 625 grams a day with water. Those who are given diminished diet must work and eat or at least eat apart so that they cannot procure food from others.
S 72. Solitary confinement may be ordered by the director of a prison for one month, by the college of prisons six weeks. Solitary confinement will be in a lighted cell and work will be carried on. It may be made more sharp by denying work and giving a hard bed for one week. The prisoner is excluded from the religious service and instruction, and permitted exercise in the open air only so far as the physician declares is necessary for health.

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

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

S 75. The infliction of disciplinary punishment must be
a summary trial in which the prisoner shall have an opportunity to answer to the accusation. It is left to the discretion of the director or proper supervising board to decide what measure to apply, taking into account the circumstances of the lapse, the degree of guilt and the disposition of the prisoner. Several disciplinary punishments may be used together. In relation to measures which may affect the health of the prisoner, particularly those mentioned in SS 71 to 74, the physician must be heard before the sentence is carried out. In cases where delay is not possible the recommendation of the physician may be made during the infliction of the sentence.

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

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

S 78. Prisoners who have conducted themselves particularly well may receive extra encouragements and rewards:
1. Transfer to a higher moral class, with permission to procure luxuries;
2. Increase of privileges of receiving visits and sending letters;
3. Employment upon more agreeable work;
4. Higher rates of reward for work, within fixed limits;
5. A prisoner who has served three-fourths, at least one year of his time, and has behaved well in this period, may, with his consent, be provisionally released according to the terms of S 23 of the Penal Code. This provisional release, whose grant comes from the Ministry of Justice, may be proposed by the director of the prison, after conference with the officers, or by the college of prisons, only when, in addition to other conditions, the prisoner has shown during his time by good behavior that moral improvement has begun and that confidence may be reposed in him in the future, and in forming a judgment the entire conduct of the prisoner during the term of punishment, his previous life and his entire character must be taken into account.

6. In relation to prisoners whose sentence states that supervision by the police is allowed, a remanding to the local police may be ordered after a hearing of the prison administration. (SS 38, 39 of Penal Code of Empire). The prison administration may give a recommendation to the police in respect to the supervision some time before discharge on the ground of observation of his conduct by the officers during his sentence. Conduct in the prison will be a decisive factor in respect to police supervision.
null
7. A prisoner who has long conducted himself well may be recommended to grace. The praiseworthy actions of each prisoner, as well as his faults and punishments, his transfers from class to class, shall be entered in his personal record.

Third Division.
Discharge of Prisoners.

§ 79. At least four weeks before discharge the police board of the place of settlement shall be informed by the director of the prison of the coming discharge, if he is a citizen of the Kingdom of Wurttemberg. The board of police shall be notified of the personal nature and conduct of the prisoner, his bearing in prison, how he was there employed, and how far and in what way he will require aid after discharge. At the same time the police board is to give necessary notice to the clergy. Also notice is to be sent to the central committee of the society for aiding discharged prisoners in respect to prisoners who have claim upon their care. The foregoing directions also apply in a measure to prisoners who are citizens of other states.

Regulations relating to care of persons under police supervision, transferred to a workhouse or needing assistance: .... Reference is made to regulations in case the prisoner is not a citizen of the German Empire: ....

§ 80. On the day before discharge the physician shall make a careful examination of the prisoner and order what is necessary. The account of the prisoner will be made up and
his effects given to a guard. Next the prisoner will be brought before the director who will say farewell in a suitable manner, and warn him against falling back into evil ways. If the prisoner has not money to carry him to his home it will be furnished (S 59), according to a schedule. Finally a certificate of discharge will be given the person and when required a certificate for transportation. On request of the prisoner a certificate of having served out his sentence will be given the person.

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

S 82. When the prisoner is sent out free his money, so far as is necessary to carry him to his destination, and his other property are to be given to him, together with his certificate of discharge. If the prisoner possesses more money than is necessary to carry him to his destination, it remains in the power of the director to pay it over to him, or to a board of his place of residence (supervisor, officer of the commune, poor relief officer) or in suitable conditions.
The document contains a passage discussing the discharge of prisoners and the responsibilities of the director of the prison. It mentions a delay of discharge contrary to law being punished by judicial punishment or disciplinary measure. The director is responsible for the right reckoning of the term of sentence. It also states that prisoners whose return home is delayed by sickness may at their request remain in the institution until convalescent. The expense, unless it is under 2 marks, must be paid out of the means of the person. In absence of means, the poor relief office or the place of settlement is to pay.

Section 84. In respect to prisoners released provisionally (Section 22-26 of Penal Code) the ministerial regulations are to be followed. When the term is broken by transfer to a trial prison, the usual order is followed.

Appendix.

Conference of Officers.

Section 85. According to need, but at least once in two weeks, the conference of the officers of the prison under the presidency of the director shall take place. In these conferences, which are composed of the director, chaplain, physician, teacher, and in Ludwigsburg the inspector, the observations upon individual prisoners and on the general condition of the institution, as also regulations and propositions,
and various forms of business proper for such conference
will be considered. In proper situations other officers of
the institution and assistants may take part.

Stuttgart, March 4, 1898.
Royal Minister of Justice,
Bretzing.

Additional regulations.

House Rules for prisoners in penitentiaries.
1. Every prisoner has the duty to subject himself to the
order of the house and other regulations, to treat the offi-
cers with respect and obey their commands without question,
and follow the instructions of guards.
2. Prisoners must refrain from all conversation, communica-
tion by signs or gestures, which are not required by the
common work and life. Immoral talk or communications which
relate to punishable acts are entirely forbidden. Inter-
course with officers is restricted to what is entirely
necessary.
3. Prisoners are to live in peace, refrain from all abuse,
stiffo, cursing, and violence, and not disturb each other at
work, rest at night, prayer or reading.
4. When a prisoner wishes to offer a complaint, request or
inquiry, he must ask permission to speak by a sign to his
guard, and when this permission is given must lay his
request before the officer in few words and modest manner.
5. All must rise in the morning and retire at night at
the signal.
6. The prisoners must keep their bodies, clothing and beds
and sleeping rooms clean, as well as other rooms of the
institution. They must wash their faces and hands in the
morning rinse out the mouth, comb the hair, make the bed,
clean and ventilate the room, empty and cleanse the wash
vessel.
7. In going into the work room, sleeping room, church, school,
and recreation grounds, the prisoners must walk in the pre-
scribed order, one behind the other, and no one may go out of
the ranks. The same order is to be observed in returning.
8. No prisoner may leave the place assigned him without
permission of the guard, cases of necessity excepted. The
privy shall not be entered by more than one prisoner at a
time.
9. The work which is assigned to a man to do must be com-
pleted correctly in the time, and no one may permit another
to do his work for him.
10. Prisoners must treat the utensils of the room and work,
and all articles entrusted to them with care, and must be care-
ful with fire and light.
One who injures property out of malice or recklessness must make reparation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix II. Regulations for clothing of penitentiary inmates

1. Clothing given out by the institution consists of:
   a) For male prisoners, jacket, vest and trousers of natural hemp ticking, and in addition for winter a jerkin and trousers of milled wool of flannel. These articles must be furnished in duplicate for each prisoner.
   To the above are added: 3 shirts of linen or cotton, 3 pairs of socks, for the summer of linen or cotton, for the winter of wool, 2 neck cloths, 3 handkerchiefs, 2 suspenders, 1 cap, 1 pair leather shoes.
   b) For female prisoners: coat and jacket of dark brown color, for the summer of cotton, for winter of wool (sweater), undercoat of ticking waist, Each article in duplicate. Also, 2 chemises of ticking or wool, 3 shirts of linen or cotton, 3 pairs stockings for summer of linen or cotton, for winter of wool, 2 neck cloths, 3 handkerchiefs, 2 hoods, 1 pair leather shoes. In special cases woolen underclothes may be given if health requires. In addition will be given out in cold weather for church attendance or exercise out of doors, in case of need: an over jacket for men and a cape for wom
Each prisoner who has not brought them with him receives also 2 wash cloths, a comb, a wash basin, a clothes brush, 2 shoe brushes, a vessel for fat (butter) and spoon.

2. According to the needs of the occupation prisoners will receive in addition to or instead of some of the above mentioned articles work shirts, boots, gloves, hoods, clothes of wool. Clothing of wool may be given on the recommendation of the physician to those who need them. On the same sound clothing of wool may be used beyond the winter posted by certain prisoners.

3. Changes will be made every 3-4 weeks of the underclothes and of the other clothing once in 6-8 weeks, unless cleanliness and health require more frequent change. Clothing thus changed is sent to the laundry.

4. All clothing which belongs to a prisoner will be marked with the number by which he is registered.

5. There must be a reserved stock of all clothing ready for use.

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

Appendix IV. Grades of sick diet.
Four grades of diet for the sick are determined:
In the first grade the sick receive at noon meal 1-2 liters thin soup with meat boiled, morning and evening 1-2 liters water or cream soup or according to circumstances instead of morning soup 1-2 liters of milk. For bread with this grade.

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

In the third grade the sick receive in addition to soup and vegetables each day once, either noon or evening, 65 grams of meat, the bones being removed, and 250 grams daily of white bread. In fourth grade daily two times meat, once beef, once veal, and 500 grams white bread. Also the physician is empowered to order extra diet for special cases, but is limited in choice to articles approved by the college of prisons, save in cases of necessity.

(Ad of Württemberg rules for Zuchthaus).
House Regulations for the State Prisons (Landesgefaengniss) March 4, 1899.

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

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

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

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

S 29. While prisoners in the Zuchthaus may write only four letters in a year those in the Landesgefaengniss may write
S 31. While prisoners in the Zuchthaus are divided into 
three moral classes, in the Landesgefaengniss there are 
only two such classes. Persons who have a fair good record 
and possess civil honor are placed in the first class on 
admission. They may be reduced to the second rank at any 
time for bad conduct.

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

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

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

S 50. The shorter term is noted.

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

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

S 55. Prisoners may be employed outside the prison if there 
is no danger of escape or other objection, and they are will
S 56. The privilege of working at their own trade on their own account is given to those who have civil honor, by permission of the board of supervision, if it can be done without inconvenience to the order of the house. The product belongs to the prisoner, except that which is necessary for the expense of the institution.

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

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

S 67. The extension of school privileges.

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

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

S 79 ff., slight changes in subject of release.

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

House regulations for the Department of youthful prisoners in the prison for female prisoners at Gottesszell.

1. The rules for the Landesgefangnisse are applicable to the prison for female prisoners, division for youthful offenders, at Gottesszell, 

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

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

4. An extra reward for work (S 59 of house rules) is not allowed, but the director may, upon recommendation of the assistant grant quarterly a sum up to 4 marks for unusual industry, usefulness and good conduct, where the
The privilege of working at I.T. was one of the highlights of my career. It was an opportunity to learn and grow within the industry. The experience provided a foundation for my future endeavors.

In my current role, I have the opportunity to apply the knowledge and skills gained during my time at I.T. I am grateful for the experience and grateful for the opportunity to continue learning and growing in my professional journey.

To ensure ongoing success, it is crucial to stay informed and continue education in related fields. This will help keep pace with industry trends and advancements, ensuring continued professional growth and development.

Thank you for considering my application. I look forward to the opportunity to further discuss my qualifications and how I can contribute to your team.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]
person is already in the 17th year.
5. Furnishing luxuries (§ 38 of rules) is not permitted. But the director may on festive days add to the ordinary fare (§ 36 of rules) an addition of evening soups, meal some fruit, milk, butter, a glass of beer or wine at cost of the institution.
6. Instruction is given according to a plan drawn up by the prison college. The form of work will be made as educational as possible. School examination occurs with youthful prisoners semi-annually.
7. Prisoners under 18 years of age may not be subjected to solitary punishment more than eight days. Dark room punishment may not be used with prisoners under 18 years of age.


Breitling.
Regulations of Service and House for the Prisons of the Magistrates (Jails) in the Kingdom of Wuerttemberg, March 4, 1889.

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

First Division.
Purpose of the jails and their establishment.

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

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