S 3 Prisoners in transit should not as a rule be held in the jails.
S 4 If on account of crowding of a jail the transfer of prisoners to another prison, especially of a neighboring magistracy, necessary, the college of prisons is to be informed. In urgent cases the director of a prison, by consent of the judge in case of prisoners on trial, may send a convict provisionally to a near jail, after communication with the director of the jail in question, and the college of prison must be informed at the same time.
S 5. In jails particular rooms must be set apart for:
(I) persons on trial; (2) Prisoners under sentence, with separation by rooms, so far as possible; or persons condemned to prison punishment, simple incarceration, and qualified incarceration (Penal Code § 361, 3-5; Art. 10, I-4 of Penal Code of the police of the state).
S 6. The jails must be kept in good repair and in a condition which will not endanger the health of the prisoners. In the building of new jails the use of cells for individuals must be preferred. For the individual cell for day and night, there must be regularly provided air space of 23 cubic meters; only in exceptional cases may this space be reduced to 22 cubic meters.
Common rooms are to be provided only for those prisoners who are not fitted for solitary confinement, for those who are under medical care and those who are doing work inside the institution which cannot be done in cells. The windows are ordinarily so to be arranged that the
that the transom can be opened and closed. The window of a solitary cell shall have a surface for light of at least one square meter. Special cells may be made with deeper windows and larger space. In every jail there shall be at least one such bright and roomy arrest room. In addition each jail shall have one or more specially strong cells.

S 7. At no time shall more prisoners be confined in a jail than it has capacity to accommodate. Rooms which are fitted up for common confinement by day and night shall not regularly be occupied by more persons than can have air space of 16 cubic meters. The cells and rooms are to be marked with consecutive numbers.

S 8. In every jail must be a room large enough for exercise in open air. So far as possible the jails are to be provided with encircling walls. In the courts should be places for work in open air, and here protecting roofs may be provided. Swine sties and manure places shall be outside the prison and in separated court. Wooden supports and trellis work or easily climbed buildings shall not be attached to the prison walls. Trees shall not be grown near the wall.

S 9. Each prison shall have as many beds as prisoners to be accommodated. The beds shall be single. In providing new beds those of wood shall be avoided, and in their place iron bedsteads which can be shut up against the wall shall be furnished. For each bed a sack of chaff, or straw or hay, of bleached ticking, and a bolster of chaff, hay or dry moss of the same stuff, two linens, toweling, and two woollen
The window of the
suffice can be opened and glazed.

of the
suffice may be made with care.

and notice space in every fifth and tenth extruded room.

If it is convenient to communicate by gay and by night and

necessary to occupy an extra in the main that can have the

inside with consecutive numbers.

If in each field must be a wall to every line that is to be

in the order of the field and these proportions can be

notated. When and may become visible the

place of work and in expressing what.

the method and in selecting what.

The window weather. Once again and as long as the

on paper or steel and may become visible as the

on paper and steel or paper as the

in the main, that can have the

as to much and not more than or

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of the same matter, that flourish with the

impressed. In every state or
the latter however during the warm weather only to be used part of the time. By special permission of the college for prisons and by special directions India fibre mattresses and bolsters may be provided. Prisoners who are very dangerous may be provided with beds on the floor.

S 10. In addition to the beds there shall be an adequate supply of lead, earthen or wooden water cans and cups, lead spittoons (to prevent spread of tuberculosis) wash basin, wooden clothes press, clothes and shoe brushes, night vessel. So far as there is no danger of misuse the prisons will furnish table and place to sit down.

S 11. Authority is retained to change the obsolete regulations of 1830 in respect to building prisons... Mode of reckoning cost of building and repairs...

Second Division.

Direction and Oversight.

I. The Direction of the Prisons.

S 12. The direction of the jails, so far as the prisoner is not expressly placed under the justice by the ordinances shall be given to the justice who has charge of the service or to a magistrate who acts in his place.... This officer acting as director is responsible for the entire conduct of the service and must see to it that the regulations are carried out. He must watch over all affairs of prisons and prisoners so far as they are not assigned to some other officer or belong to the judge of trial courts as having charge of persons under trial.

S 13. The director must give special attention to the
treatment of prisoners.Suitable orders which affect the persons under trial are to be given in agreement with the justice. The director of the prison must extend his supervision also to the division of the prisoners in the cells, to the food, clothing, beds, and other treatment of the prisoners (as sending and receiving letters, religious service, giving out books). Particular attention must be given to the employment of prisoners from the local courts. The director must occasionally examine the bread and other food furnished the prisoners, and assure himself that the prisoners receive in quantity and quality what belongs to them. In cold weather he must see that the heating is adequate, and for this purpose must inspect all rooms.

S 14 At least twice in each month the director, together with a clerk of court, will visit the prison at times not announced, and at such times and at others receive statements from prisoners in the absence of the guard in respect to their treatment. A record of these visits and observations will be made.

S 15 All assistants and guards, inspectors, overseers, military guards, cooks, servants etc., are under orders of the director....

Exercise of disciplinary punishment belongs to the directing justice even there where the business of the prison is assigned to another justice, the power being given by order from the Ministry of Justice. The power to exercise disciplinary punishments to guards, overseers, military
watchmen, cooks, servants, etc. may be punished with simple incarceration.... All such disciplinary punishments must be reported to the college of prisons....

S 16. As immediate director of the service the superintendent must in fulfillment of his duties carefully inspect the service, instruct the assistants in respect to their duties and, if necessary, warn and correct them. Where there are several assistants in the institution the director assigns the duties of each and gives them their instructions. The records made by the guard shall be examined at least once each fortnight and a certification made on the list. He must see that the diet list is sent to the clerk of court and see that no abuses occur. Complaints of prisoners against the assistants shall be sent to the director for his decision.

S 17. The clerks of the court are to aid the director in this service.

S 18. The director must see that the buildings are kept in repair and that a sufficient stock of all utensils and materials is kept. The regulations in respect to cleanliness must be carried out with great care. For cases of necessity the director must keep duplicate keys to the prison.

S 19. In respect to important events in the prison, as mutiny, escapes, suicide, attempts at suicide, etc. notice is to be sent at once to the college of prisons.

II. The Corps of Assistants.
S 20. As overseers in prisons, in which care of the prisoners is at cost of the state, shall be appointed prison inspectors especially supervisors from the rifle corps with military rank of superior officer of supervision, and in the larger prisons on state account, military overseers, with provision for female overseers and cooks and other helpers. The guard of the prison has also to attend to the duties of assistant in the justice's court. The prison guard and the military overseer are equal in rights and duties to the officers in the higher judicial prisons, save where some peculiar exception occurs in the service of the jail. In the jails without state account methods the service of the guard is united with that of the servant of the justice's court. To the prison guards in the sense of this regulation belong all the persons charged with oversight.

...  

27. The prison guard has to follow the directions of the prisons superintendent exactly and to observe all rules of service with which he should be acquainted. Without permission of the prison superintendent he may not go away from the location of the court. In general he is under the ordinary rules of furloughs. Where there are several officers the rank of each is determined and one chosen as superior.

S 22 It is the duty of the guard to keep safely the prisoners entrusted to him, to watch them and care for them, to prevent unlawful communication between them, cae
for the conduct of work, maintain order, cleanliness, in the
institution inclusive of all furniture, and to keep a care-
ful register of prisoners. Special attention is called to
the regulations of S 347 of the Penal Code in respect to
the punishment of permitting escapes through purpose or
neglect.

S 23 The service of the prison guard is not limited to
specified hours. During the night the officers who reside
in the prison enclosure may not remain outside without
permission of the superintendent according to regulations.

S 24 In certain household affairs of the prison the guard
may make use of the services of help or members of his
family, of course under careful supervision. But he remains
responsible for all, and may not permit either a member of
his family or a servant to have access to any prisoner, even
those under trial, unless accompanied by himself. In addi-
tion the guard may, where there are not several assistants,
in cases of need, e.g., night visits to the prison, visits to
dangerous prisoners or conveyance of such, appoint a suita-
ble man by previous consent of the superintendent who, if
there is no ground for objection may confirm and oblige
such person. Provision for a substitute for the guard.

Arrangements for other employees.

S 25. The smoking of tobacco in time of service is for-
bidden... The officers of the royal riflemen in the
jails with state account must wear uniform.

S 26. In relation to the prisoners the guard must observe
an earnest and firm but just and benevolent demeanor toward the prisoners. In the treatment of prisoners, consideration must be had for the personal nature, education and civil position of the individual. Partiality toward individuals is prohibited. It is the duty of the guard to see that the prisoners conduct themselves according to the regulations. Violations of order he must repress, but in general leave affairs to the decision of the superintendent to whom information must be given immediately or at the next report. If a prisoner makes complaint the guard under penalty of punishment for refusal must bring it to the attention of the superintendent as soon as possible.

S 27. All private and confidential communication of guard with prisoner is forbidden. In particular he must avoid all bying, exchanging or lending with the prisoners, under any pretext. It is expressly forbidden the guard to receive any kind of present from any side, especially from the prisoner his relatives or friends, without permission of higher authority, and under this prohibition fall the taking of gifts by members of the family of the guard. In the same way in the prisons with state account it is forbidden to all employees to accept presents from those who deliver wares or goods. The guard, outside the fees which belong to him in jails not under state account, may not derive any advantage from his office, and particularly may not use prisoners for his own benefit, without direct permission of the superintendent. (cf S 78.) For failure in these
directions the guard has to expect, apart from penalties of SS 331, 332, 358 of the imperial penal code, and so far as reparation through administrative rules is not exacted, immediate discharge or removal as punishment.... In relation to punishment of illegal violence against prisoners, and punishment of immoral relations with prisoners, reference is made to SS 339, 340 of the Penal Code, and S 174 no. 3 of Penal Code.

S 28. Silence and cautious conduct in the service generally are required of a guard, and reticence especially when he is present at the examination of a person on trial. It is forbidden to the guard to converse with a person on trial in respect to matters of the examination.

S 29. The guard is to see that the buildings of the prison are kept in good repair and as soon as defects are apparent to give notice to the superintendent. He must attend to provision of all furniture and equipment of the prison, clothing, bedding, cabinet work, locks, etc., and to keeping them all in good condition. He must keep an account of all the furniture which belongs to the institution according to prescribed forms..... and be responsible for all to the superintendent. For maintaining the greatest possible cleanliness in halls and furniture he must bestow the greatest care.... (Reference to orders of the Ministry of Justice).

The bedding after use is to be thoroughly aired and kept in a dry place; while chains and locks must be kept in a safe place not accessible to prisoners in case of
outbreak. The keys of the prisoners must be held by the gaoler on his person or locked up in his dwelling. In case of necessity he gives them to his substitute. If there are duplicate keys, aside from those in possession of the superintendent, (S 16, 3) the superintendent must give orders in relation to them. If articles are lost notice must be given to the superintendent.

S 20.
The guard is to give a verbal report to the superintendent each morning of work days in respect to the conduct and condition of the prisoners, as well as of events in the prison. The guard must report at once in respect to unusual occurrences, as attempts at escape, observations of improper communication between prisoners among themselves or with outsiders, sickness among prisoners.

S 31. The regulations in regard to use of weapons by the riflemen guards are made for them, and for overseers of the higher court prisons there are also suitable rules.

S 32. The guard must keep records according to formulas provided in relation to all prisoners. In the jails under state account this labor may be assigned to some other officer. In other magistrates' courts the guard must keep this accounts through others at his own cost unless he keeps them himself.

III. Boards of Supervision.
S 33. The College of Prisons is the board of supervision of jails. It has the duty of making the necessary rules for conduct of industry and order in the prisons, and in
individual cases officially or on complaint to take action.

S 34 The college of prisons is to satisfy itself in regard to the condition of the jails, not only by receiving reports but also by making periodical visits of inspection (under rules prescribed)..... At the close of each fiscal year a report respecting the prisoners and persons on trial confined in jails shall be laid before the supreme college of prisons by the superintendent in tabular form, together with a report upon observations and recommendations so far as they have not already been mentioned during the year..... In addition to the visits of inspection of the college of prisons others may be required of superintendents of the higher court prisons. On May 1 of each fiscal year the college of prisons is to render a report of all visits made during the last year to the Minister of Justice. Visits of inspection by the state courts are not excluded....... Of the results of such visitations the state court, so far as measures affecting the actions of the college of prisons are concerned or so far as important observations are made by the visitor, shall make communication to the college of prisons.

S 35 The prison inspectors and military overseers of the jails, are subordinate to the college of prisons when they are simply occupied with prison service in all that relates to superior supervision. The appointment, transfer and discharge of military overseers will at present belong to the college of prisons.
The College at Princeton to be especially favored in the

report hereafter presented, with respect to the

subsequent and subsequent proposals, and

especially, with regard to the

inclusion of all such aforesaid, we shall endeavor to

the college of Princeton.
S 36. To the college of prisons and the superintendent belong the same authority to assess punishments in respect to the entire force of non-judicial assistants, as in respect to the officers in a prison. The college of prisons comes into the position of the superior board in case of complaints against the disciplinary measures, which are ordered by the justice or superintendent.

S 37. The highest authority over jails belongs to the Minister of Justice. Ordinances of a general nature for which the college of prisons finds occasion are first to be laid before the Minister of Justice before they are announced. The college of prisons shall make report to the Minister of Justice about unusual events. To the report made by the college of prisons to the Minister of Justice in relation to the condition of the higher court prisons shall be added a report on the jails.

Third Division.

Regulations relating to the conduct of prison service and order of the house.

1. Reception of prisoners.
S 38. The reception of prisoners is placed under the responsible supervision of the superintendent. It is the duty of the superintendent exclusively to finally order the reception of a person into a jail and so to execute the orders of the proper boards.

S 39. The proper judge or officer of the state's attorney has the duty of drawing up a brief written decree for the
None of the officers of the Board have been present at the meeting of the Board, which was held for the purpose of making reports of the officers to the Board. The officers have been absent from the meeting. The duties of the officers have been discharged by the Secretary of the Board, who has been present at the meeting. The Secretary has been present at the meeting. The officers have been present at the meeting. The meeting was held for the purpose of receiving reports of the officers of the Board.
reception of a prisoner, which the superintendent, so far as he has not himself made an order, shall validate for final reception. In the decree for the execution of a sentence the judgment or order for punishment, as well as the deed condemned to be described, also the kind and duration of punishment, and the beginning and end of the term of punishment. So far as beginning and end of the term of punishment at the time of decree could not be given, the order must be completed by the superintendent when he validates the order. If the sentence is already partially served or if the time in prison on trial to be counted in, a note to that effect must be added. The discharge of a prisoner is to be fixed according to the hour of admission. (§ 19 of Penal Code). If the expiration of term falls between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. the prisoner may be permitted to remain until morning.

S 40. On the basis of a written order of the judge or state's attorney the guard may take the prisoner in charge provisionally if the final reception by the superintendent is not at once practicable. Also persons called for the beginning of punishment may be provisionally received upon showing the document of call. Finally all prisoners who are delivered by a German board of police or security may be taken in custody provisionally by a guard even without a written order.

S 41. Those provisionally received will be reported to the superintendent with the papers in the case for a decision.
of a line, a point, or the surface of a plane.

As an example, consider a plane defined by the equation $ax + by + cz + d = 0$.

The normal vector $n = \langle a, b, c \rangle$ to this plane is perpendicular to every vector in the plane.

The distance from a point $P(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ to this plane can be calculated using the formula:

$$
d = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0 + d|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}
$$

In the case of a plane passing through the origin, the equation simplifies to $ax + by + cz = 0$, and the normal vector becomes $\langle a, b, c \rangle$.

This concept is fundamental in various fields, including computer graphics, where planes are used to define surfaces and polygons.
as to signal reception and for identification at latest on
the morning of the following day and in special cases
immediately, and if necessary must appear in person. In case
under S 40, the notice must be given at once. If a judge
orders the the release of the person arrested (Ss 128, 129,
of Code of Penal Procedure) he must at once give notice to
the superintendent, unless he acts as such himself.
S 42. At the reception of the prisoner the superintendent
gives the necessary directions in respect to placing,
occupation and security. To those serving term of punishment
information will be given as to the length of sentence.
The superintendent, whose duty it is to assign a place
must order in writing the number of the room in which the
prisoner is to be held, and to give instructions in respect
to his treatment. The guard, under penalty of disciplinary pun-
ishments must strictly observe these directions as to place
and method of holding the prisoner, and the division of the
prisoners in the various rooms, and must keep a careful
record, which may, in small institutions be kept on a slate.
S 43. Persons afflicted with a contagious disease danger-
ous to the inmates or officers of a prison, shall, if avoided
not be placed in the institution. This is applicable also
to females soon to be confined, at least after the seventh
month of pregnancy. (S 487 of Code of Penal Procedure).
of S 110, 111 below.)

Regulations for care of children born in prison or brought
with parents, orders of Minister of Justice.
§ 44 Each prisoner is to be inspected immediately after his reception. Male prisoners will be inspected by the guard, female prisoners by his wife or by a woman appointed by the guard or some woman overseer. The inspection must be conducted with propriety. In the interest of safety the superintendent may order that the prisoner be stripped to the shirt. Special attention must be given to discover signs of itch or vermin. Those who have the itch must be separated as well as others with infectious skin diseases, from other persons. Bedding never used by others must be kept in stock for such cases. When necessary the person is required to wash himself. If called for by their condition the clothing will be cleansed. If anything extraordinary is found notice shall be given to the superintendent. The superintendent or judge may excuse the prisoner from inspection in suitable cases.

§ 45 Before a prisoner is taken into the prison every thing which he might use for his own injury, or for improper communication or as means of escape, shall be taken from him. Articles taken from a prisoner are to be described in a list and kept safely from theft and injury. Only cash and other articles of value are to be deposited with the court. If the money or other articles are of small value they may be held in custody by the clerk of the court....

§ 46 After inspection the prisoner is to be informed about the regulations of the institution and a copy of these regulations is to be posted up in each room and the attention...
tion of the prisoner called for.

S 47. Every prisoner delivered for trial and prosecuted for a crime or misdemeanor, and of whom no description is given, must be described for the judge within 24 hours by the clerk or guard and entered in the record. If imprisonment is ordered on account of suspicion of trespass, a description is made only if required. Reference to regulation in respect to insurance rules for prisoners serving more than one month...

II. Accommodation and separation of prisoners.

S 48. For the classification of prisoners in the rooms, the following principles are to be observed: Prisoners of different sex must not be kept in one room. Youthful persons (S 36, 57 of Code of Penal Procedure) are to be separated from adults. In general, as far as practicable, the persons on trial shall be separated from those under sentence, and for those under sentence those simply under arrest from those under qualified sentence, and both these classes from those serving time for crime. Only by their permission may persons on trial be confined in the same room with those under sentence (S 116 of Code of Penal Procedure).

S 49. So far as there is a supply of solitary cells, and the bodily and mental conditions of the prisoner admit, they shall be used by preference to the common rooms. Solitary cells are to be preferred for persons on trial (S 116 of Code of Penal Procedure). Further the solitary cells are to be preferred for youthful persons, for prisoners whom
exercise a specially bad influence on others, or who are thought to be dangerous, and finally all prisoners for whom common imprisonment would be unusually hard. Sentences to simple confinement may be served in solitary cells when the prisoner will not continuously thereby be separated from other prisoners.

§ 50. The cells for common imprisonment, so far as space permits, shall provide at least for three persons. Exceptionally two persons may be in one room, if sickness makes it advisable. The occupation of a cell by an adult and a youthful person is in any case to be avoided. In the case of persons on trial, so far as common confinement of several together cannot be avoided, it is not permitted to place accomplices together in a cell, but rather should those charged with complicity in an offense be placed as far from each other as possible. In general the decision as to the placing of prisoners in a cell together shall be made with reference to the charge, age, social position and education. Prisoners who serve sentences of simple arrest, and prisoners of intermediate prisons, so far as the latter have civil rights, of honor still, and have not previously served in a penitentiary nor a term in an intermediate prison more than two weeks, or repeated term in intermediate prison, nor a severe sentence of arrest, are to be separated from other prisoners so far as possible.

III. Locking and safety of the prison. House orders in general.
S 51. The guard is strictly held responsible for keeping locked the principal doors of the prison, doors to the furnace chimneys, sewer openings, curtain locks, etc. In visit to the prison which are to occur only during the time when the men are exercising outside and the cleansing is going on under supervision, the doors must be closed beforehand which lead to the outer part of the prison. The keys must be carefully kept. They may not be left in the lock or lying down, much less given to a prisoner; even for so much as to be handed to another official. In the case of prisoners who require special watching, especially persons on trial, the guard must frequently examine the cell itself, in all parts, the bedding and utensils of prisoners in order to discover whether there is any plan of escape or tools for such purpose. From dangerous prisoners may be taken during the night the outer garments and the shoes.

S 52. The guard by daily visitations at different times must satisfy himself that the window gratings, locks of doors, walls, floors, stoves, and utensils are uninjured, and that in the bedding and corners nothing suspicious is hidden. For the same purpose the clothing of the prisoners may be examined, that of female prisoners by a woman. The best time for inspecting cells is when the prisoner is not present. Where there is not a regular night watch the guard during the night must look about at unsuspected moments and examine the surroundings. In case of the discovery of facts which indicate an attempt at escape, the guard must
The band is especially proud of the brass section to the
extent of doubling some parts, including the entire of the
upper part of the work, but we are able to maintain the
sound position, and still give the parts an even and
phrased quality. The arrangement of the parts is
such that the timpani are not left out, and there is an
attractive balance between the brass and the woodwinds.

The woodwinds are also very much admired, and the
ensemble is particularly fine. The string section is
composed of four violins, two violas, one violoncello,
and one double bass. The sound is warm and rich,
with a good balance between the different voices.

The percussion section is well represented, with
three timpani, a bass drum, a side drum, and a snare
drum. The effects are well executed, and add to the
mood of the piece.

The overall impression is one of a well-balanced and
coherent work, with a strong musical language and
an expressive and emotional quality.
take necessary precautions to prevent it and at once give notice to the superintendent. Such notice must be given instantly when a prisoner has escaped, and the guard must see that before the inspection nothing of the marks of escape have been changed. If the guard thinks that his entrance into the cell of dangerous prisoners alone might give occasion for escape, he may take an assistant with him.

S 53. Chains may not be used as disciplinary punishments, but may be laid on only when danger is feared, for the security of others, or preventing injury to furniture, or when the prisoner has made an attempt at suicide or preparations for such act. Permissible forms of using chains are: laying on of hand and foot rings with chains attached, fastening to a wall or floor, in extraordinary cases the application of hand bars. In stead of chains in case of necessity the strait jacket may be employed. With female prisoners hand or foot rings are to be used only when the chains permit walking. If there is question of the effects or use of chains on health the physician must be consulted. The so-called doubling short and crooked is under no circumstances permitted.

S 54. If an assistant employs chains in urgent cases the fact must be reported to the superintendent at once. A judge must give the order for chaining persons on trial. The guard must supervise the chaining and see that while the chain does not press into the flesh that it fits closely, and he must see by frequent inspection
inspection that the chains are secure.

S 55. In conducting the prisoners the guard must require them to move some steps in advance, in mild offenses the supervision may be carried out with less conspicuous method. Dangerous prisoners on trial, even when not chained in prison, to be under lock when conducted outside, if the judge order it so. Whether the person on trial at his hearing is to be free from chains the judge decides, but on the principal trial he must be unbound, according to S 776 of the Code of Penal Procedure.

S 56. The guard must see to it that the prisoners who are separated from each other do not communicate, and do not have communication with persons outside by signs or calls.

S 57. In the treatment of prisoners the existing orders, especially the legal regulations of execution, to be strictly observed. The prisoners are subject to these regulations; they are required to treat the officials and assistants with respect, to obey their orders and maintain a decent behavior.

All singing, whistling, crying is forbidden. With other prisoners the prisoner may not communicate by writing, sign knocking etc. Playing cards and dice, and all games for wagers are forbidden. The superintendent determines how far other games are to be permitted.

S 58. The guard must see that the prisoners keep their bodies and clothes clean, wash face and hands every morning, and comb the hair, clothe themselves properly by day and lay aside their clothing when they go to sleep. The beard is to be combed twice a week.
a week if the person is accustomed to shave, unless for sake of security it is forbidden.

§ 59. The guard is to carefully look after the maintenance of cleanliness in rooms, passages, and furniture. Where night vessels are used, they must be emptied once a day and, for sick persons, oftener and made clean. Covers of night vessels must fit closely. During hours of work the beds may not be used.

§ 60. The prisoner must refrain from injuring or soiling rooms and utensils. Contrary conduct exposes one to reparation and disciplinary punishment.

IV Work.

§ 61. In all jails there must be a regular system of work, which must include all needful household labor, and other industry, on state account or on order. The superintendent is responsible for arranging suitable occupation, while the immediate supervision of work is the task of the guard.

§ 62. In order to lighten the burden of maintaining suitable and constant employment of prisoners, the superintendents may ask the aid of the administration of the higher judicial prisons and these are directed to give them help. In consequence of a notification of the Minister of the Interior and of Finances the superior officers, chamber, forest officials, hunting officials, officers of the circle and street construction inspectors be asked for aid. In proper cases the communal boards may be asked for help.

§ 63. Occupations which threaten health are excluded.

§ 64. As occupations suitable for inside work are: culling coffee beans and other imported wares, handling guns,
A new system of education to replace the old...

It is the grand plan to establish a new system of education which will...

The system aims to improve the current education system by...

The new system will incorporate the following features:

1. A comprehensive curriculum that...
2. A focus on practical skills training...
3. Enhanced teacher training...

The implementation of this system will...

We are looking forward to the positive impact it will have on...

In brief, the new education system aims to...

Thank you for your attention.
making envelopes, paper bags, spinning, winding, sewing on buttons, preparing feathers, weaving baskets and straw, making tufts for mats, box making, picking hops, wool, horse hair, sea grass, etc. stripping, willow and ornamenting with it, stripping tobacco, washing and other work not requiring much training, and for female prisoners especially, mending stockings, sewing, repairing clothes, making linen, handkerchiefs, shirts, etc. mending, repairing bedding, and for those already educated, copying and attending to accounts. Handworkers (tailors, shoemakers etc.) may be busy with their crafts.

S 65. For work in courts or outside may be used cutting wood, breaking coals, breaking stone. Since work outside must be avoided as far as possible it must be considered whether it will be more economical to bring material for wood cutting into the institution and carry it out again rather than have the work done outside, with cost for supervision. Under paper circumstances improvement of roads and simple forest industry may be used.

S 66. In addition to employing prisoners in cleansing the prison they may be employed in the service of the local court buildings especially in scrubbing.

S 67. Preference is ever to be given to work for the state and communities. Prisoners who have trades, as tailors and shoemakers must first of all be employed in the service of the institution.

S 68. In the case of outside occupations when the forest or road officials are not made overseers, and the contract covers cost.
temporary officers may be appointed, and belong to the
department of Justice. . . .
§ 69. Outside work for private persons is only exception-
ally and only for prisoners under punishment permissible,
and strict supervision is required. Occupation in factor-
ies outside the prison is not permitted.
§ 70. Public advertisement of offers of labor must be avoid-
In the larger prison populations not too many persons
are to be employed at one trade. In labor for private per-
sions competition with the poorest status of population is
to be avoided.
§ 71. It is recommended to make contacts with managers for
suitable work, as sewing on buttons with button factories.
§ 72. In reference to applying labor these rules are to be
observed:
Those serving sentences in jails may, according to § 16 of
the Penal Code, be employed at suitable labor carried on
in the jails, at their request they are to be so employed.
Occupation outside is forbidden, and without their con-
sent, and if employed in this way they must be kept apart
from free laborers. Those condemned to qualified incar-
ceration, according to regulations, may be employed at work
suited to their capacity, inside the prison, and, if kept
apart from free laborers, outside. It is not necessary to
interpret the expression, "suitable to his capacity," as
meaning exclusively that work which he has previously
learned.
§ 73. Excuse from labor suited to capacity and nature may
be given by the director only under peculiar circumstances
which justify it. Such excuse is proper especially with the
sickly, feeble, and infirm prisoners. It is especially desirable where enforcement of compulsory work, considering the nature of the person and the offense for which he is punished, might appear to be an unusual hardship. Excuse from compulsory labor for the sake of self-employment (S 77) may be made by the director dependent upon the payment of a sum by the prisoner to go to the fund for reward of work. (S 74.) All other prisoners, not mentioned in S 72, cannot be required to work, their voluntary labor in the prison is however to be promoted as far as possible. The occupation of persons under trial is at the choice of the judge. This permission may generally be given in advance, with the understanding that it may be recalled in particular cases. (S 75.) The daily time of labor shall not exceed nine hours.

On Sundays and on those festivals and holidays legally recognized, work in jails ceases, except that which is necessary for the order of the house. On such days the Israeli-tish prisoners may be permitted to work, so long as they do not disturb others, and do not require the supervision of officials. (S 76.) The superintendent decides how the prisoners shall be employed. In this matter the wishes of the prisoner are to be consulted as far as practicable. Especially is this the case with those who work voluntarily. Constant consideration must be had for the health, age and sex, capacities and knowledge, education, habits of life of the prisoner. In work the youthful prisoners must be separated from adults and persons on trial as a rule from those under sentence. The judge decides in respect to work of...
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THE WIDE ENTRANCE OF COMMUNITY WORK, ENGAGING IN

the reorganization of the factory and the office for which I

imparted much about.


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CONCLUSION:

The same as COMMUNITY WORK.


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3.5

IN ORDER TO INCREASE OUR REVENUE.


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EARN.


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IN ORDER TO INCREASE OUR REVENUE. If it is possible to

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in respect to the work of persons on trial. So far as the nature of the work permits the task assigned shall be so great that it can be performed only by industry and persistence. It is recommended to set a task for the days, so that ordinarily each prisoner will be required to finish his task, while the weak and infirm are excused from some part of it. In the latter case the day's work may be less than nine hours.

Special attention is to be given to the measure of the task of voluntary laborers. The completion of the task does not excuse the person from working during the rest of the working hours. If the nature of the occupation does not permit the assignment of a definite task measures are to be taken to secure steady labor during the entire day, according to the physical power, capacity and skill of the prisoner. The working prisoners must be obedient to the orders regulating labor. Refusal to work, as well as unsatisfactory and incomplete results expose the prisoner to disciplinary punishments. The other prisoners have in this case to expect exclusion from prison work.

§ 77. To these prisoners who are not required to work upon the occupations of the institution, and to those who do not participate in these voluntarily, suitable employment at their own cost may be permitted, suited to their social status and means, so far as this occupation is not inconsistent with the purpose of incarceration and does not disturb the order and security of the prison. To a prisoner serving a sentence such self-employment is per
mitted only when they are in possession of citizen rights and have not served a term in a penitentiary. For granting this privilege the consent of the college of prisons is requisite.

§ 748. In connection with the industries of the prison a moderate clear profit is, so far as practicable, to be gained, and this profit flows into the state fund. The rate of wages, the prices of products, etc. will be fixed by the superintendent after consulting the guard. Underbidding free labor is forbidden. Only for public authorities may in case of necessity work be done at a price which will in any event secure this profit. In extreme instances work may be done for public authorities gratis, if other occupation cannot be found. In case of work for daily wages which are paid for out of the local magistrates' funds, (as splitting office wood, clerical labors, etc.) the daily wage for men is reckoned at 80 pfennig and of women at 40 pf. Work for the jails alone is gratis. The superintendent is empowered in suitable situations to permit the guard to employ prisoners in house work connected with the prison, which is helpful to the guard, without requiring payment from the guard. But payment by the guard may in some instances be required. In the employment of prisoners on work in the buildings of the court which are not connected with the prison industry, and which the officer of the court must attend to at his cost, (as cleansing and heating the halls of the offices) the officer must himself pay.
S 79. In every jail an account will be kept of the earnings of labor.
S 80. From this fund the costs of the industry will be first met. After this rewards and premiums may be paid out of this fund to prisoners. The superintendent may pay according to industry and achievement as reward of labor 1 to 15 pfennig a day. For overtime work a corresponding increase of at most 10 pfennigs may be made. Prisoners occupied with very heavy work may also be allowed an extra bread portion up to 250 grams. Such extra portion of bread may be allowed in suitable cases instead of money premium. Work done for the prison itself may have extra reward. As a rule the premium will be paid at release or sent afterwards. Control over the premium during term of confinement is permitted only on order of the superintendent.
S 81. Rewards may be paid out to those who have deserved extra allowances, and these come from the fund kept for the purpose, regard being had for the clear profit to the institution. These rewards to the guards are to be paid after the end of the fiscal year for such special desert in connection with the industry. The superintendent is to offer the proper payments when the accounts are finished, and in making the account the extent to which the guard has had the service of prisoners must be counted in. If there is no profit then there will be no reward to the guard.
S 82. The surplus left in the fund for reward of work is to be paid into the fund for the costs of inquisition, or in
prisons kept on state account into the prison fund, from which funds the necessary payments and additions to the reward of work must be met.

S 83. In prisons where there is separate fund and accounts the clerk of the magistrate will keep accounts, and at Stuttgart and Ulm the jail inspector. The money belonging to the reward of work fund is to be kept in the vault of the magistrate's court. . . . . . (Details about accounts).

S 84. (Details of directions to bookkeepers).

S 85-87 the same.

V. Directions for household management.

1. Food and luxuries.

S 82. All prisoners are to be supplied with sufficient and suitable food. Regular diet for persons in health in the jails will be: 1) 500 gr. baked dark bread; 2) morning and evening one-half liter of water, soup, with 125 gr. dark bread, in place of which in the evening warm potatoes may be supplied; 3) at noon one liter of soup or flour pudding or vegetables, the latter usually with flour or potatoes, and also twice in the week 125 gr. meat; 4) for drink at least three times pure fresh water. Vegetables and soup, if not prepared with meat, are to be furnished with fat, for which to each person 10 gr. butter or tallow shall be allowed.

See S 80 for additional portions of food. Food provided for prisoners must be good in quality and carefully and with cleanliness prepared, for which end the prescribed rule has been given, and others of the supervintendent in harmony with them must be followed.

S 83. Upon order of the physician the simple or extra sick
diet shall be given. The latter is to be furnished without regard to cost, but the former, while regarding directions of the physician must not cost more than half more than regular diet for persons in health. If simple or extra sick diet is given, the written order of the physician must be sent to the bookkeeper, and in case of extra diet for the sick the details of directions shall be given.

S 94. All inmates of jails, with the exception of those condemned to qualified incarceration, are permitted to obtain food at their own expense, either by declining the state provision or in addition to that provided by the institution. In either case moderation must not be overpassed. The use of distilled liquors is forbidden. The limit of beer or cider for men is 1 liter, and for women 1-2 liter daily. Wine must not be more than 1-2 liter daily. Only wine or beer or cider can be given on the same day to the same prisoner. The privilege of providing his own food may be temporarily taken away by the superintendent, or in case of persons on trial by the magistrate. Prisoners serving sentence of qualified incarceration may be permitted by the superintendent to provide their own food up to 20 pfennige daily.

S 92. Prisoners who thus provide food for themselves must procure it from outside through the mediation of the guard. In prisons with state account the food may be supplied by the prison administration. The guard himself may not supply the food, unless in special cases where he is authorized...
by the superintendent. In exceptional circumstances when permitted by the superintendent victuals are delivered from a third party the dishes are to be carefully examined as well as the materials, and baked food should be cut apart.

S 96. Persons on short fare as discipline receive on alternate days simply a bread portion of 625 gr. and water.

On those days when they receive ordinary fare it is not permitted to let them supply their own wants. The guard is responsible for seeing that these rules are observed.

S 97. Persons on trial usually are not permitted to have knife or fork, and therefore their food must be cut up for them. Dangerous persons on trial are to have their food cut by a machine into small pieces. The same rules are to be observed when desirable under direction of the superintendent of prisons.

S 98. Tobacco is forbidden to all prisoners, both for smoking and chewing. The use of snuff may be forbidden, especially to persons on trial, where security requires.

2. Heating and lighting.

S 99. Heating of prisons is required ordinarily from Oct. 15 to April 15, at other seasons only by reason of unusually cold weather or on order of the physician. The degree of temperature is regulated according to the condition of the air, and no reasonable grounds shall be given the prisoners for complaining at the cost of it. Every evening after the close of day's work the guard must satisfy himself that fire is extinguished in the range and kitchen.

S 100. So far as lighting for purposes of the industry does not find place the use of light
of light by the prisoners and harmless persons on trial
is permissible only by consent of the superintendent and
at cost of the prisoners. Means of firing in the cells are
not usually permitted.
S 101. The guard must ever be watchful over fire and light;
he must make his visits at night in the prison only with
a lantern covered with wire gauze. At the outbreak of a str
storm the guard or his assistants, with keys, be ready in the
buildings or near them, to take necessary measures. If fire
should break out in the prison the guard, without waiting
for special orders, if necessary with aid of suitable men,
take care to bring the prisoners to another proper place
of confinement.

3. Clothing and beds.
S 102. The prisoners wear their own clothes and underclot-
thes. They receive clothing and underclothes only when and
as far as they have not means nor claims on other per-
sons or funds. When necessary clothing will be furnished.
S 103. Stocks of clothing should be kept for need, including
1) female prisoners: jackets and coats of ticking, wadded in
winter, shirts of linen or wool-cotton and socks of cotton
(less winter) of wool, along with leather shoes. 2) for female
prisoners: smock-frock and coat of wool, wadded, shirts, stock-
ings, and shoes, as for men. In cases of need wash cloths and
combs will be furnished. So far as clothing is not fur-
nished for special kinds of work for which the clothing of
the prisoners is not adapted, or so far as temporary clothing
is not given merely while that of the prisoner is being
washed, no articles will be given out of the stock of the
institution without permit from the superintendent... S 104. In case of persons serving sentence care must be taken that they enter with clothing sufficient for their relatively short term. To those only in exceptional cases shall articles of clothing be served out, but even in case of persons on trial the rules of S 102 are to be applied with strict economy.

S 105. The supply of clothing to jail prisoners is only for the period of incarceration, in which case the articles of clothing are not to be transferred from the stock. Supply of clothing at release or further grant where unavoidable requires a written order of the superintendent.

S 106. So soon as it is seen that a prisoner of a jail at his release will be in need of clothing, the superintendent shall make at once inquiry to find whether he can supply them out of his own means or with help of some person or fund on which he has a claim. In such cases the poor relief officers should be required to give help out of local funds as such relief is not the duty of the state but of the commune and place of settlement.

S 107. Prisoners who are sent to a prison of higher order may retain their clothing provisionally and these may be returned to the jail by the administration of the higher prison.

S 108. Each prisoner will have assigned him a separate bed. Ordinarily the bed clothes will be supplied. In general prisoners are permitted to provide their own bed clothes if they have the means.

S 109. Fresh underclothing is to be given each prisoner each week. The sheets shall be changed once in six weeks, the ticking of beds and pillows once in eight months when in use. Straw is to be changed once in two months. Where India fibre is used for mattresses they must be repaired or renewed as required. In general the more frequent change of underclothing and bedding is permitted to prisoners who can pay for it. Clothing and bedding may not be used for a second prisoner until cleansed.

VI. Sickness, births, deaths.

S 110. The medical treatment of prisoners is the duty of the on physician. Physicians and surgeons of the court. But prisoners may call for and pay their own physicians. Prisoners on trial must have consent of the judge for this privilege, and ordinary prisoners that of the superintendent. For reasons of security or to hold to the purpose of incarceration improper persons may be excluded. In general sick prisoners may be transferred to a hospital apart from the prison. In cases of prisoners on trial the consent of the judge is necessary and other prisoners may be transferred only when the purpose of incarceration is not hindered.

In relation to reckoning time for sickness the
S 493 of Code of Penal Procedure is decisive. The authorities of the hospital are to be duly informed of the term for which the prison is responsible. Where there is no fear of escape the sick prisoner may be temporarily released and preference is to be given this method in case of convict women prisoners approaching confinement are to be treated according to the foregoing rules.

S III. Sick prisoners are to be treated so far as practicable in separate and well situated rooms. The directions of the physician are to be carefully executed and the ward is responsible for seeing that they are observed. Where the sickness gives occasion to doubt or anxiety the judge or superintendent is to be informed... (Reference to laws and ordinances about records and notices of births and deaths.)

VII. Religious care and libraries.

S II2. The prisoners shall not be refused access to a clergyman of their own faith. Ordinarily it is not permitted to call in clergyman from without at state cost, but in urgent cases of sickness or long confinement on trial the superintendent may take this step. Care must be taken that regular religious care is supplied and the wants of youthful persons are to be especially met. In any cases youth of school age must share in this benefit. Generally participation in religious exercises is voluntary. The judge has power to regulate these exercises so as to carry out the purpose of the confinement of persons on trial. The superintendent has similar authority in case of other prisoners.

S III3. In accordance with the agreement of the evangelical consistory, the episcopal ordinary and the Israelitish superintendent board the religious care given as far as practicable is to be gratuitous. The church authorities will furnish to the superintendent the names of clergyman assigned to this duty. If the clergyman so designated not at the same time the clergyman of the residence of the prisoner, and if the latter desires to visit the prisoner, this wish is to be communicated to the superintendent by the chaplain of the prison.

S III4. Among the cases of exceptional call of an outside clergyman at state cost comes the request of a Catholic prisoner who must pass the entire time when he has Easter duties to fulfill in the jail, and when the jail at this time has no regular religious care. Such costs are reckoned among the 'general criminal costs'.

S III5. Ordinary religious care consists in visits of the clergyman to prisoners of their own confession. It is better for the superintendent to have an agreement with the clergyman as to the particular day of the visits. A list of the prisoners and persons on trial is to be furnished the clergyman at his request. The visits to youthful persons and to other prisoners who may not refuse to receive visits shall be in a cell or, where there is congregate imprisonment, in
a room set apart for the purpose. The presence of a overseer is in order only when ordered by the judge or superintendent or is requested by the clergyman himself. Any improper conduct of the prisoner is to be reported to the superintendent by the clergyman for the sake of further treatment.

S II6. The clergyman has no claim to inspect the records of prisoners, and yet their may be permitted in suitable case of prisoners under sentence if there is no ground for question.

S II7. Congregate worship is permitted in jails only by special order of the prison college.

S II8. Books of religious and instructive character must be supplied in adequate number for all jails. The prison college decides upon the selection of new purchases. The reading of other suitable books in addition to those in the library may be permitted. The prison college will see that several copies of the Bible, of the New Testament, in the Lutheran and Catholic versions, and of the evangelical and Catholic hymn books shall be supplied, as well as other devotional publications. The prison chaplains may suggest titles of other books for purchase. The judge retains the authority to direct the reading for persons under trial.

VIII. Exercise in the open air.

S II9. Prisoners serving a term shall be permitted to take exercise out of doors at least one hour each day. Also persons under trial are to be given opportunity to enjoy fresh air so far as practicable, supervision being strict.

S I20. The movement of prisoners outside is to be watched by the guard under directions of the superintendent. Court spaces about the prison are to be used for this purpose. In absence of such enclosed space the prisoners may enjoy fresh air elsewhere under guard and according to regulations of the superintendent. In case of persons on trial it must be seen that no intercourse with outside parties is allowed to occur.

IX. Visits and correspondence.

S I21. The consent of the superintendent is required for visits to prisoners under sentence, and of the judge for persons on trial. Visits to convicted persons is permitted when there is serious reason for the privilege.

S I22. Under this rule the guard shall not admit visitors except to the sick and by the physician and visits of the clergyman without express consent of the superintendent or judge. The order must also state the duration of the visit and what person if any must be present at the interview. At visits to persons on trial the guard must
must ordinarily be present. In presence of an overseer the language used in conversation must be intelligible to the guard. In case the privilege is abused the visitor is to be removed at once and information given to the superintendent or judge. The visits, so far as the local arrangements permit, shall not be in the cells but in the room assigned to judicial investigations or in the business office of the guard.

S 123. Written intercourse with outside persons is permitted only 1) in case of persons on trial with consent of the judge, 2) in case of persons serving sentence, with consent of the superintendent. The superintendent may examine letters entering and going out. Letters to or from persons on trial are always to be laid before the judge. Letters to or from convicts serving sentence are to be laid before the superintendent.

Objections to sending or delivering a letter, with reasons, are to be made known to the prisoner. If a letter is received and found objectionable it is to be returned to the sender with reasons. Writing materials shall not be given a convict without permission of the superintendent, nor to a person on trial without permission of the judge. Incoming letters are not delivered without consent of the proper authority left in the hands of the person. If such permission is not granted the letter is to be taken from the prisoner after he has read it, and kept till he is discharged. In similar way other articles received or sent are to be treated.

S 124. Written and oral communication of the prisoner with his legal adviser is permitted. So long as the principal process is not completed against persons on trial the judge may send back written communications if their contents are not made known to him, and up to that time the judge may order, so far as the incarceration is not merely on ground of fear of flight, that the conversations of the prisoners with counsel be under the eye of a guard. (S 148 of Code of Penal Procedure).

X. Communications to Boards, requests and complaints.
S 125. Requests and complaints in relation to the treatment of prisoners are to be presented to the superintendent. The superintendent is to give an immediate hearing on request in urgent cases, otherwise on the next day. The superintendent is to remove the difficulty as far as possible, and promptly or to report to the proper authority.

Petitions and requests directed to the board of supervision of prisons or courts are to be forwarded at once, but they must not contain improper attacks. See S 116 of Code of Penal Procedure.) In required cases the prisoners is to be brought before the clerk of the court to record his complaint. If a person on trial asks for a hearing by the judge it is at once to be made.
Prisoners may give to the clerk of the court explanations which relate to legal means or to taking up anew the process for record. (S 341 and 405 of Code of Penal Procedure)

Requests to the courts, the state advocate and the board of supervision shall not be withheld. Petitions to other boards may be withheld if they contain injurious or actionable contents. If any communication is withheld notice of it is to be given the prisoner, with reasons. When the board of visitation is to come to the prison notice is to be given to prisoners and opportunity to lay before the board any requests, complaints or other representations. Against the decision of the prison college in respect to a complaint the prisoner may object to the Minister of Justice within one week.

XI. Means of Discipline.
S 126. Without prejudice to judicial penalties, after the withdrawal of privileges and luxuries, and where a reminder does not suffice, the following punishments may be employed: a) against persons on trial: fine to 100 marks; sharpening of the incarceration by giving a less comfortable bed for eight days; diminution of food every other day; b) against prisoners serving sentence: diminution of food every other day but not beyond one week. Some of these forms may be used together, the second and third...

S 127. A summary trial must be given before a disciplinary punishment is ordered, and the prisoner given information as to the charge and a chance to answer. The order for punishment and its reason must be recorded. The superintendent must keep a record in which he marks down orders from judge and other officials in relation to punishments. (Reference as to competence of judges)..... In respect to complaints against orders made by a judge the Code of Penal Procedure determines. In serious cases the college of prisons decides the punishment of prisoners under sentence, but usually the superintendent is competent... Complaints against the order of a superintendent goes to the college of prisons, but the punishment is not delayed.

XII. Discharge of Prisoners.
S 128. The discharge of prisoners is under the responsible conduct of the superintendent. The discharge of persons on trial is made only by written order of judge or state counsel. The order is to be laid before the superintendent, unless he has issued it himself, either before the end of sentence or at latest next day, for examination. After expiration of term the prisoner is to be discharged without express order, by the guard; if the prisoner is to be delivered to another authority the guard is to give timely notification. Of the discharge or delivery the superintendent is to have notice which shall be noted on the order if it is in written form. See S 110 in respect to discharge of sick prisoners.
S I29. On request the prisoner shall be given a statement that he has served out his sentence. This certificate is made out by the superintendent. For those persons released for whom protective oversight is appropriate it shall be supplied, and for this purpose the superintendent shall correspond in good season with the Society for Aiding Discharged Prisoners. Neglected youth are also to be specially watched over. Sick prisoners who are without means are to be referred for temporary or permanent help to the police authorities of the place of settlement.

X III. Particular regulations relating to treatment of persons on trial and of persons incarcerated.

S I30. In the treatment of persons on trial the directions of S II6 of the Code of Penal Procedure and the foregoing rules are to be strictly observed. It must not be forgotten that the persons on trial are not deprived of liberty as punishment, and that therefore they must not be more restricted of liberty than is necessary to retain them securely and maintain the order of the prison. Conveniences and occupation suitable to social position may be enjoyed by the prisoner at his own cost so far as the purpose of confinement and the order of the institution permit. The judge usually gives directions, but in urgent cases the superintendent.

S I31. (Directions for administration of separate jails for persons on trial. The usual rules apply...)

S I32. The penalty of incarceration (haft) consists in simple deprivation of liberty (S I8 of Penal Code)...

Addition, S I33, directions for placing certain military and other prisoners in jails. S I34. Provisions for punishment of light and civil offences. The civil prisoners are simply deprived of liberty; writing materials are given them; correspondence is not restricted; visits may be received without the presence of an officer, cleansing of cells is under direction of the administration; civil prisoners arrested at petition of a creditor are released when the creditor consents, or when the sum forwarded for maintenance is exhausted, or the period of six months has been reached.

Stuttgart, March 4, 1884.

Bretting.

Ministry of Justice.

Forms for use of officers follow.