
Introduction.

S 1. The prisons of the Administration of Justice serve:

i. to receive persons on trial to whom belong in the meaning of the prison ordinances also persons provisionally arrested;

ii. for the execution of the penalties of simple incarceration (Haft) and imprisonment;

iii. the execution compulsory incarceration and punishments under ordinances (civil imprisonment);

iv. reception of prisoners in transit;

v. exceptionally for reception of police prisoners, especially of persons taken in charge for security and foreigners to be extradited, and for military prisoners.

Division I.

Prison Authorities and Officials.

S 2. In each prison the officers are: a superintendent, an inspector, and the required number of under officers (as superintendents, overseers of prisoners, and corresponding female officers for women).

In large prisons several inspectors and members of the clerical and bookkeeping department, as well as persons to direct the technical and housekeeping occupations may be appointed.

Clergymen, physicians and teachers will be appointed according to need, or an especially agreement may be made for very complex prisons a commission may be appointed for cooperation in administration whose composition and functions may be regulated according to circumstances.

A. Prison superintendent.

S 3. General rule. The prison superintendent is in the hands of: (i) the first state’s attorney in those places which are the seat of a state court or an outer chamber of punishment or state attorney, (ii) in other places the magistrate, and where there are several magistrates the one who has the supervision. For particular prisons of large extent the Minister of Justice may appoint special superintendents.


The superintendent has supervision of all officers in the prison and conducts the administration according to regulations made by the Ministry of Justice and the superior state’s attorney (S 24.).

S 5. Division of duties. If there are several officials of inspection, under officers and clerks and directors of the technical and housekeeping departments, the superior state’s attorney or the director under his orders will divide the tasks between them.

S 6. Prisoners. The director has to see that each prisoner is treated in accordance with the purpose of his incarceration and that the punishment is carried out according to the regulations of administration, with the effort so far
possible to further the moral welfare of the prisoner and preparation of him for return to orderly life after his sentence is served. The director arranges the prisoners' cells.

S 7. The director has every day to receive the list of the places occupied and the oral reports of the inspectors or foremen in relation to all noteworthy events.

S 8. The director has at least once a week, and occasionally at least semi-annually once—by night, to examine the prison, and to record the result in a book of inspection. Prisoners in solitary confinement he must visit at least once a month.

S 9. The director has the authority to administer disciplinary measures according to the rules S 96. He makes recommendations as to provisional release (S 33 of Penal Code).

S 10. The director has to observe the rules relating to military obligations (Reference to orders of state)....

S 11. The director must report at once to the superior attorney of state all important events, as mutinies, escapes, suicides, attempts at suicide, etc., with short account of the facts. At close of fiscal year he is to give an account of the cells, occupation of rooms and of the official persons. At request he must render a general report.

B. Prison inspector.

S 12. The business of the prison inspector shall be administered either by an official exclusively appointed for this task or by one appointed by the state attorney or judge of local court.

S 12. It is the special duty of the prison inspector: a) to care for the secure holding of prisoners, the inner order of the prison and superintendence of buildings; b) the reception and discharge of prisoners and preparation of notices and reports; c) provisional assignment of cells to prisoners; d) the special supervision of the overseers of prisoners, in which duty he will visit weekly at least twice, and occasionally—at least once in 2 months—by night the entire prison and write the results of his observations in the book of inspection; e) the management of the household and the estimates of cost of administration; f) keeping accounts of inventories and its improvement and completion; g) preparation for transfer of prisoners and their transportation; h) arranging employment for the prisoners and administration of the fund of reward for labor; i) conduct of books, lists, reports, etc.; j) administration of firearms and ammunition and care for their keeping. The prison inspector may have clerical help as needed. Inspectors employed exclusively at this work wear the uniform prescribed.
Guards, men and women.
S 14. The service of watching prisoners is entrusted to special officers, overseers, over, foremen, house fathers etc., only to court servants. In larger prisons with separate departments for women, the service shall be done entirely by women, in small prisons as far as possible. The court servants who are not appointed guards, are to act as such.

S 15. The duty of such overseers of prisoners is: a) immediate oversight of prisoners, b) fastening the outer doors of the prison and of the cells, c) conduct of business of the house, d) care of cleanliness in rooms, and of the utensils, bedding etc., e) care of the cleanliness of prisoners themselves, their underclothes, clothing, and of sick prisoners. The guards are also required to assist in the service at night under direction of the superintendent. In addition, nine duties of prison inspector may be assigned them with consent of the superintendent and of state. Excluded is administration of the fund for reward of work. Announcement and requests of the guards are usually to be conveyed to the superintendent through the inspector.

S 3. Hours of service. The service of guards is not defined by regular hours of the day. During the night he may not be away from his house without consent of the superintendent or inspector. The guard is not authorized to make orders in respect to work of prisoners nor to use their labor for his own convenience. The guard must wear the institution uniform inside as well as outside the prison. Assistants during service must wear the cap of service and the side arms.

D. Other officers of the administration.
S 17. If there are in larger prisons other officers in addition to the superintendent, inspectors and guards (82), their appointment, the circle of duties and particular assignments will be the object of special regulations for the particular prison.

E. General regulations relating to the conduct of officers of prison administration.

S 18. The officers of prison administration are required to be moral and sober in their behavior. They must perform their duties with fidelity, industry, and order, and even when they are not under inspection, must further the administration of the prison. They must make themselves acquainted with the industry carried on in the prison as far as possible. In all these tasks they must observe silence. It is their duty to be obedient to those placed over them, peaceful and ready for work, earnest but firm benevolent and just toward prisoners. Treatment of prisoners must accord with their personal peculiarities and civil position. Partiality is strictly prohibited. The adult prisoners are to be addressed
I have no further details to contribute at this time.
with "Sir" (title of respect). How far prisoners may work for officers must be determined in particular cases.

S 19. All communication with prisoners aside from that which belongs to the office is forbidden. Officers may not enter into any business transaction with prisoners, as selling and buying, lending or borrowing, nor act as middlemen in purchases, nor receive presents from them. Prison officers are to have no dealings with men who deliver goods, nor with business managers, to have loans from them or gifts or goods at lower prices than others, nor for any objects used in their office are they to receive rewards or advantages.

S 20. Officers are responsible for any trespass upon regulations by the members of their family, servants or visitors. He must see that they have no communication with prisoners. The employment of members of the family in prison service without express permission of the superintendent is forbidden.

S 21. Trespasses of the regulations will be punished according to the disciplinary laws.

S 22. The board of supervision (S 24) may permit the use of fire arms to officers according to circumstances, to inspectors and guards. Officers are required to observe the following rules in respect to use of fire arms or clubs: i) when one of them or any other person is attacked or threatened with assault, ii) when a prisoner has taken up a tool with which he may make a dangerous assault and refuses to lay it down upon demand, iii) when prisoners form a mob to escape and resist the officers in their attempt to stop them, iv) when a prisoner in flight refuses to stop after repeated order to do so, the weapons may be used.

Weapons may be used only so far as is necessary to suppress mutiny, hinder escape, repel assault and overcome opposition. Fire arms shall be used only to repel dangerous attack after warning and only then if other means are not sufficient. Whether fire arms shall be used in case of mutiny, aside from cases of direct assault, the superintendent or in his absence the inspector determines. Overseers of men working outside may use clubs or fire arms to prevent flight if necessary. In any case of fire arms or clubs the superintendent is to be notified at once, and he will inform the superior attorney of state of all the facts.

F. Clergymen, physicians and teachers.

S 23. These officers are under directions of the superintendent so far as order of the house is concerned.

C. Superior direction, oversight and discipline.

S 24. To the superior counsel of state belongs the control, under the supervision of the Minister of Justice,
the direction of the prisons of the upper district courts. He has power to issue regulations for the conduct of business and order in the prisons and to give special directions in the routine of office or on complaint. The prisons will be inspected once in two years by the superior counsel of state or by his representative according to regulations of the Minister of Justice.

S 25. In respect to oversight and discipline the officials of the prison administration, in case they hold other offices also, are to conform to regulations made for them. Officers exclusively devoted to service in the prisons are subject to the regulations made for assistants of the attorney of state. If a magistrate is over the prison the rules for officers of courts apply. Special superintendents appointed under S 3 are directly accountable to the superior counsel of state. They are authorized to discipline the officials under them by warnings, reprimands and fines to 9 marks, and under officers with arrest for 3 days.

Division II.

General regulations in respect to the conduct and order in the prisons.

A. Reception of prisoners.

S 26. Reception of a prisoner is made on the ground of a written order of a magistrate or of the state attorney. The reception of prisoners under sentence is upon the word of a written order to receive from the board for executing sentences, the reception of police prisoners on the ground of a written order of a police board. Persons who are delivered by a public board or by officers of the police or security service may be received, but only provisionally without written order, if their condition (drunkenness, illness, sickness etc.) does not forbid. The superintendent is to be notified at once in such cases. If, on the ground of an order of arrest, a warrant of capture, a warrant for punishment or other occasion, a provisional arrest is accepted, the board of execution or other authority will be notified immediately. Persons brought for punishment as a rule will not be received except on work days, and not before 7 in the morning or after 6 in the evening.

S 27. The prisoner is to be notified at his reception of the term for which he is imprisoned.

S 28. Sick persons must at once be placed under medical care, and, if they are not sent to a hospital, shall be kept in separate rooms. Persons with contagious diseases are not to be received into the prisons. This holds of women with child, if the condition is in the seventh month;
unless the reception is seriously demanded for executing the sentence.

S 29. Prisone rs are not permitted to bring their children into the prison. An exception is made in the case of a sucking infant with the mother. If children are brought under other conditions they may be held only until the police can take them away.

S 30. Where the circumstances permit a separate cell is to be set apart for the first entrance. The prisoners are to be carefully examined, person and goods, by an officer, by the house father if such an officer is present. Female prisoners are examined by a woman guard or other suitable person. Where needful the prisoner may be required to clear the person. During the incarceration (haft) all superficial articles, money, jewels, papers, orders and medals, extra clothing, and all instruments which might aid flight, will be taken from prisoners. Whether clothing for head and feet, and suspenders shall be taken away depends on the danger of the case.

Civil prisoners and other still possessing civil honors may remain in possession of articles which persons of their social possession need for their convenience.

S 31. Money and other articles taken from prisoners are to be recorded in a book and a receipt signed by the person who made the examination. Money, valuable papers and jewels are to be delivered to the superintendent for further disposition. He will decide whether the articles are to be delivered to the court or whether they are of such trifling value that they may properly be kept in the prison. In the latter case a record is made the articles are kept in a proper room. They are to be protected from injury and theft. The board for executing sentences is to be informed by the superintendent of the fact that the prisoner owns money or other articles good for security. The superintendent must monthly assure himself that the articles are safely kept. If there is a fund for reward of work this inventory is connected with the other. The result is recorded; the list certified. In some prisons the delivery of articles to the court is not usual.

S 32. A description of every person on trial and of everyone serving sentence must be made within 24 hours after reception, the person serving sentence must be in for more than one month term. Whether a photograph shall be taken is determined by the judge, state attorney or superintendent. Books are to be kept separately, after a model, for persons on trial, prisoners serving civil sentences, criminal sentences or under police arrest. For prisoners on a term o
one year the personal record must contain at least a certified copy of the sentence; description of the person, list of disciplinary punishments, remarks upon previous punishments and conduct. If the same prisoner is sent to serve a further term in another prison the record shall be sent to that prison.

S 33. For every prison there shall be a set of regulations approved by the superior attorney of state which shall regulate the treatment of prisoners. Especially there shall be thus set down the rules for rising and retiring, meal times and work hours. Each prisoner on admission will be told the essential contents of the rules and be informed that he will find a copy in his room.

S 34. For the assignment to rooms the following rules apply:
I. -Prisoners are to be separated according to the kind of incarceration. Where the arrangement of buildings compels persons of different classes to be kept in one building they shall be assigned different rooms if possible, for persons on trial, prisoners under sentence, with separation of those condemned to prison, simple incarceration, and intensified incarceration (S 361 of Penal Code), civil prisoners, police prisoners, prisoners condemned to fortress incarceration but not yet sent forward.
II. Prisoners of different sex must never be placed in the same cell. Where the arrangements do not permit placing men and women in separate houses the women must be kept in separate cells and all communication prevented.
III. Prisoners under 16 are to be kept apart from adults and all communication between them prevented. For serving terms of over one month separate institutions or divisions are as a rule to be used. Youthful offenders may thus be kept to the 20th year and to end of term if that do not exceed three months more.

S 36. If these principles must be temporarily transgressed on account of crowding notice must be given at once to the superior attorney of state by the superintendent and if relief can not be found in the district notice shall be sent to the Minister of Justice.

B. Solitary confinement. Community confinement.

S 36. Persons on trial are to be separated so far as possible from other prisoners, and conspirators as far as possible from each other in cells.

S 37. The punishment of imprisonment (Gefängnisstrafe) may be wholly or partially served in solitary cell. In such cases the prisoner is in a cell by night.
The importance of proper nutrition cannot be overemphasized as it forms the foundation of healthy living. A well-balanced diet provides the body with the essential nutrients required for growth, energy, and overall well-being. It is crucial to consume a variety of fruits, vegetables, whole grains, lean proteins, and healthy fats to ensure a diverse intake of vitamins, minerals, and other nutrients.

In addition to diet, regular physical activity is equally important. Exercise helps in maintaining a healthy weight, improving heart health, and reducing the risk of chronic diseases. It is recommended to engage in at least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity aerobic activity or 75 minutes of high-intensity aerobic activity per week, in addition to muscle-strengthening activities on two or more days a week.

By focusing on both diet and exercise, individuals can achieve optimal health and longevity. It is essential to consult with a healthcare provider or a registered dietitian to develop a personalized nutrition and exercise plan tailored to individual needs and goals.

In conclusion, a balanced diet and regular physical activity are the cornerstone of a healthy lifestyle. By making these habits a priority, individuals can enjoy improved quality of life and reduced risk of disease.
night and day entirely removed from other prisoners. Not
more than one prisoner may be placed in one cell. Prisoners
may be kept from all communication during exercise outside
at worship, in school and by all work outside of the cell.
Solitary confinement can not be extended beyond three years
without consent of the prisoner. The consent must be recor-
ded. Prisoners under 18 are not to be confined in a cell
more than three months without consent of the attorney of
state. Sentences to incarceration (haft) may be served in a
cell.
S 33 Solitary confinement. The superintendent decides wheth-
er the prisoner is to be placed in solitary cell. Where the
local conditions permit the term of sentence shall be giv
with solitary confinement. This will be applied when: I. the
punishment does not exceed a term of three months; ii. when
the prisoner is not over 20 years of age; iii. when the
prisoner has never served a sentence in the penitentiary,
common prison or in intensifled (gescheerite Haft straf) in-
carceration. The wish of the prisoner who has not lost
civil honors is to be consulted as far as practicable.

S 39. Exclusion of solitary confinement. Solitary confinement
is excluded when there is danger to the physical or mental
health of the prisoner. The superintendent, in case the
term is for more than three months, to take the advice of
the physician.

S 40. Visits. Every prisoner must be visited daily several
times by officers and monthly at least once by the super-
intendent and physician.

S 41. The cells for congregate imprisonment must have room
for at least three persons. Exceptionally two persons may
be placed in one cell, especially if the health of the
prisoner requires it. The placing of adults and minors to-
egether is forbidden. In congregate confinement the separa-
tion at worship and times of exercise out of doors is not
prohibited. During the night the prisoners must be sepa-
rate as far as practicable, unless the condition of particu-
lar persons makes it advisable to place two or more to-
egether. When several persons are placed in the same room
consideration must be given to age, social condition, edu-
cation and the nature of the offense, as far as may be.
Prisoners who undergo sentence to simple incarceration,
or common prison, so far as they still possess civil honors
and have not previously served a term in the penitentiary,
naa sentence of more than two weeks in a common prison,
naa intensified incarceration, should be separated as much
as possible from other prisoners.

C. Closing and security of prisons. House police.
S 42. Closing. The entrances to the prison buildings and
courts, the doors which confine entire divisions,
null
as well as the doors of rooms in which prisoners are placed, especially the doors to prison cells and the wicket in them must be locked. Only during exercise hours and when the rooms are cleansed, the guard being on duty, may the doors be left open. The stove and chimney doors are to be fastened after heating. Keys must be carefully kept. They may never be left lying down, nor may they be given to a prisoner even so much as to carry to another officer. Keys used only temporarily must be carefully locked up. The superintendent and inspectors, or if they do not reside in the prison, the guard who resides there, keep a master key to the prison, of which use may be made only in urgent cases, as fire or serious danger. In every prison the superintendent organizes service to extinguish fires.

§ 43. Ladders or other objects which might be used for climbing or escape may be used in the courts only with strict care. Fire ladders and hooks must be kept fastened.

§ 44. The guards must daily assure themselves that the window gratings, locks, roofs, walls, floors, stoves, and utensils are uninjured, and that nothing suspicious is to be found in the straw sacks and corners of the prison. They must examine the clothing of the prisoners with the same object, and if the persons are chained must see that chains are sound. For inspection of cells the hours of freedom are to be used. The guards must see at night when the prisoners are shut in and in the morning when doors are opened that the prisoners entrusted to them are all present. In the work shops the implements must be laid upon the work table after end of work, and their number and kind noted according to the inventory. From prisoners at work in their cells the tools must ordinarily be taken away from them after work. Prisoners temporarily out of the prison upon return must be examined.

§ 45. Free laborers and persons delivering wares within the prison are to be carefully watched to avoid unlawful communication with prisoners. All intercourse with the outside world, especially with persons of the neighborhood is to be prevented with care.

§ 46. Prisoners known to be dangerous or described as such and those intended to be sent away are to be given special care. Those who are dangerous may be chained at night or their clothing taken away. If the measure touches a person on trial his judge is to be notified and his consent gained.

§ 47. Prisoners who disturb order and heed not the warning of the guard may be at once placed in an arrest cell, in which case notice must at once be given to the superintendent or judge.
I am writing to inform you that I am unable to attend the scheduled meeting due to unforeseen circumstances. I hope that this does not cause any inconvenience.

Please let me know if there is anything else I can assist with.

Thank you for your understanding.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
S 48. For temporary constraint of actual violence and to secure the prisoner when otherwise fail, chains and straight jacket may be employed. Chaining is also permissible in case prisoners are to be transported or brought before a court. This is to be admitted by superintendent or judge only when after careful inquiry it seems in the individual case indispensable.

S 49. In respect to unusual events in the prison, as attempts at escape, flight, assaults, serious vicious treatment and wounds, suicide, attempts at suicide, discovery of conspiracy or dangerous tools in possession of prisoners, fire, accidents and the like the superintendent is to be notified at once.

D. Discipline.

I. Rules of conduct for prisoners.

S 50. Every prisoner must obey the rules of order and special regulations of the prison, the orders of all prison officers and guards, and be careful to behave himself politely. All singing, whistling, crying, shouting, is forbidden with penalty. All acts of violence among prisoners will be punished. With other prisoners may no prisoner have communication by writing or signs, knocking, etc.

S 51. Without permission may no prisoner leave the room assigned him for staying, no his place at work, table or elsewhere. If several prisoners are taken out together they shall march in pairs or singly and avoid all crowding. Flight and attempts to escape are serious offenses against the order of the prison and will be severely punished.

S 52. Playing cards, dice and the like games, and the use of distilled liquors are forbidden. The same holds of smoking or chewing of tobacco or stuff taking, unless exceptions are permitted on special grounds by the superintendent.

S 53. All financial transactions of officers with prisoners especially trade in clothing and food, receiving and giving presents and lending or borrowing, either with each other or with officers is prohibited. It is forbidden the prisoners, except by permission of the superintendent, to receive anything from visitors.

S 54. The prisoner must in the morning as soon as the signal is given, rise at once, make his bed, wash his face, neck and hands, comb his hair, brush his clothes and dress himself. At night he must hang his clothes in the proper place and lie down without his clothing.
S 55. The prisoners are required, unless excused by the superintendent, to keep their cells and furniture clean.

S 56. The prisoner must refrain from injuring or soiling the room where he is confined or the furniture. He must handle his clothing, bed, work materials, and tools carefully and guard himself against bad temper, obstinacy or heedlessness. For all injuries recompense must be made. For injuries done by the prisoner in attempts to escape, upon walls or ramparts or other parts of the building, or through his vicious or ill tempered acts the amount credited to reward or work will first be drawn on for restoration.

2. Requests and complaints of prisoners.

S 57. Requests and complaints of prisoners are to be brought to the notice of the guards by the inspectors. If they can not at once be disposed of, or if they affect the inspector himself, they are to be laid before the superintendent. Requests may also be laid before the superintendent or inspectors immediately. Every complaint must be brought by the inspector in urgent cases at once, and generally within 24 hours to the attention of the superintendent by the inspector. Repeated complaints from frivolity or ill temper shall be punished.

3. Disciplinary punishments.

S 58. As disciplinary punishments are permissible: i. Reprimand; ii. Withdrawing of privileges permitted by the regulations; iii. Withdrawing of books and writing materials for 4 weeks; iv. In cellular confinement; withdrawing of work for one week at most; v. Withdrawing of right to exercise in open air to one week; vi. Withdrawing of bed for one week maximum; vii. Reduction of food, in one of these ways: a) Withdrawing of bread at breakfast, dinner and supper; b) Withdrawing of soup at breakfast, dinner, and supper; c) Withdrawing of meat; d) Withdrawing of meat, in addition to withdrawing of soup and bread either in the morning, noon or evening; e) Restriction of food to bread and water. 3. Solitary confinement (Areth) up to the limit of 6 weeks. The means 1-7 may be employed alone or in connection with each other.

Solitary confinement may be intensified by: a) Withdrawing of privileges granted by the house rules; b) Withdrawing of books and writing; c) Work; d) Bed; e) Reduction of food; f) Darkening of cell. Intensification of punishment may be by one form or by several in connection, for the entire duration or for a part of the term, except that intensification by darkening of cell may not be prolonged over four weeks. If solitary confinement continues longer than one week, then the forms of intensification d, e, f, be omitted on the fourth, eighth and afterwards on the third day.
Intensification of solitary confinement by darkening cell is forbidden in case of prisoners who are under eighteen years of age. But the same disciplinary measures used in the common schools for persons of the same age and sex are permitted.

S 59. The assignment of disciplinary punishment, after hearing the prisoner is the duty of the superintendent, board of supervision, or, in case of persons on trial, the judge or the court. Usually the punishment will be inflicted forthwith. Competence is determined with reference to a prisoner under sentence according to the time and place of the trespass. So far as measures not mentioned under S 58, I-4, the physician must be informed that he may give his opinion to the superintendent, if he has objections to the enforcement of the sentence. The infliction of a disciplinary punishment must be recorded in a book. The prisoner may enter objection to the punishment, but not on that account will it be delayed.

E. Regulations pertaining to household affairs.
I. Order and cleanliness.
S 60. The rooms of the prison are to be designated by numbers in order. On each door of cell or hall must be affixed the number and the contents (cubic meters). By the letters U, S, C, and P is to be made known that in the cells are found persons on trial, under sentence, civil or police case. Inside the cell is a table with the name of the prisoner and the day of admission into the prison, and in case of prisoners for punishment the day of release and the act for which he is sentenced. The division of the prison into divisions must be made when possible. In all rooms order and cleanliness must be maintained. The prison cells, work and sleeping rooms are to be scrubbed once a week. Marks of injury and defilement of walls are to be removed as quickly as possible. Adequate ventilation of rooms must be secured. The night vessel is to be carried out and carefully cleansed daily, the closet once a week cleaned, and the night vessel daily disinfected.
S 61. All the utensils, tools, materials for work, books, clothing, bedding etc. entrusted to prisoners must be carefully kept. The dishes for eating and drinking must be kept always clean.
S 62. The prisoners are to be bathed as often as required. Hair and beard will be cut as often as necessary, but shall not be changed in appearance more than is necessary for cleanliness and appearance neatness. Prisoners on trial are not to be changed in appearance. Those under sentence of more than one week to prison or incarceration (Casaengnice, ordal) so far as they desire or cleanliness demands, to be shaved once a week. No prisoner shall have a razor unless
The maximum anticipated production of the equipment will be
as follows: 100 units per week for the first six months, increasing
to 200 units per week for the next six months, and finally to 300
units per week thereafter. This increase in production will be
accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of
employees, with the goal of reaching a total of 500 employees
during the last six months of the project.

The project team is composed of experienced engineers and
technical experts, who will be responsible for designing, building,
and testing the equipment. The team will be led by a project
manager who will be responsible for ensuring that the project
meets its goals and objectives.

The project budget has been set at $10 million, with a total
period of 18 months. The budget includes all costs associated
with the project, including materials, labor, and overhead.

The project will be monitored regularly to ensure that it is
progressing as planned. Any deviations from the planned
schedule or budget will be reported to the project manager for
immediate action.

In conclusion, the project is a significant undertaking that
will require the full cooperation of all involved parties. With
a clear plan and well-defined goals, we are confident that the
project will be a success and will contribute significantly to
the company's growth and success.

Yours sincerely,
[Signature]

[Name]
[Position]
express permission.
S 63. The underclothing and the towel given each prisoner are changed weekly, the bed clout has monthly. The ticks are to be repaired or refilled as required. Underclothing and bed clothes must be washed before being used again by another prisoner. Beds are to be removed from a cell during the day, if occupied day and night, unless the bed can be fastened up to the wall.

2. Clothing.
S 64. Prisoners have a uniform house suit to wear given by the administration of the prison, when they are not permitted under the regulations to furnish their own clothing. In outside work the house uniform is always to be worn. All further matters are regulated by the house ordinances for clothing.

Each prison must keep an adequate supply of garments for those who are not permitted to wear their own clothing. Clothing not in use must be kept in a well aired room. Worn garments must be cleansed and repaired before then can be given out again. The superintendent is required to examine the clothing, and he alone can declare garments unfit for use. Articles of clothing taken from a prisoner at admission, so far as necessary, shall be cleansed, ticketed, and kept safely in a well ventilated room, to be handed over to the prisoner at his discharge. Prisoners who furnish their own clothing shall not usually be permitted to have more than one suit at a time at their disposition. Washing of clothing of prisoners shall be done only through the medium of officers.

3. Beds.
S 65. Each prisoner has a separate bed. As a rule all prisoners must use the beds provided by the institution. A prisoner may sometimes obtain the permission of the superintendent to furnish his own bedding.

4. Food.
S 66. Food is furnished either by the administration of the prison at state cost or by the prisoner himself at his own cost. The food must be such that the working efficiency and health of the prisoner shall not suffer. Work may be adapted to the individual prisoner but must be uniform in other respects. Whether exceptions may be made on grounds of health the superintendent decides on advice of physician.
S 67. Whether a prisoner may be permitted to supply his own food is decided according to SS 94, 98, 102, 103, 104—6. Food supplied at cost or prisoners must be furnished by an authorized dealer according to regulations made by the superintendent. If a judge exceptionally permits food to be brought from without it must first be inspected. Baked goods must be cut through. If food is supplied to Jewish prison-
the articles may be prepared with respect to the rules of
food recognized by the Jews. Such food may not go beyond
moderation. Spirituous liquors are altogether prohibited.

S 66. In each prison there will be exhibited a list of
articles of food which may be purchased out of the labor
reward fund of the prisoner in addition to that furnished,
and the prices shall be shown. The sale of these articles
is limited to the officers of administration. The written
permission of the superintendent must be had in each case.
The price list shall be posted in every cell.

5. Heating and lighting.
S 69. The rooms must be warm enough to protect the health.
Before locking up the guard must be sure that fire in the
furnace and kitchen is extinguished.
S 70. In the night rooms which have 12 or more inmates shall
be lighted, and also stairs and corridors, while it is dark.
Prisoners of good behavior may be permitted to have light up to
10 o'clock. The superintendent decides further questions on
the subject. Heating appliances in cells are not permitted
as a rule.

F. Work.
S 71. Useful work is to be introduced into every prison.
It may be permitted to individual prisoners to work at
other than the customary occupations of the place. The
superintendent decides in each case. Work not consistent
with health and order shall not be introduced nor permi-
ted. Employment at writing or accounts shall not be per-
mitted unless the prisoner is in solitary cell and the
work does not threaten the good order of the prison. Work
which is connected with the personal relations of prisoners
and officers shall not be imposed on prisoners. Con-
sideration must be had in the selection of tasks, to the
health, capacity, education, calling and future prosperity
of the prisoner. Regularly a certain amount of labor must
be fixed and its performance watched. If the work is neg-
lected on purpose punishment must follow. The work assigned
youthful offenders must be educational in character.
All clothing, bedding, and other articles of use in the
prison, and raw materials when possible, shall be prepared
by labor of prisoners. Household work for the prison must be
done by prisoners. So far as possible the regular industries
of the prison shall be for state use. Where this is not possible private industry shall be protected as far
as practicable. The work shall be divided among many traders
and paid for by piece price or day wages. Underbidding of
free workmen must be avoided, the special conditions of
prison labor being taken into account.

S 72. Prisoners may be employed outside especially upon
public works; but they must be kept separate.
free workmen. (S 16 of Penal Code).
Forest and agricultural labor may be considered, if the purpose of punishment is not defeated.

S 73. How far compulsion to labor and how far voluntary participation in employment is decided by SS 92, 96, 100, 103-106.

S 74. Any person who works under the prison office whether voluntarily or compulsorily, must obey the regulations. Workers masters of managers from outside may be admitted only under the regulations of the prison service.

S 75. On Sundays and Christian holidays work ceases. Prisoners of the Jewish faith cannot be required to labor on the Sabbath or on one of the following holidays: Purim, Passover, Feast of Weeks, Feast of Atonement, Feast of Tabernacles, but such persons may work on Christian holidays if the work does not cause disturbing noise.

S 76. Prisoners not required to labor may work at occupations permitted by the superintendent. Exceptionally may prisoners who have been used to mental employment be in possession of civil honors and have not served a penitentiary sentence, by permission of the superior attorney of state employ themselves on their own account. The consent is liable to recall and an equivalent may be required. The product of the labor is not to be kept in the state fund. The product of employment of a prisoner on his own account is his own, so far as he is not required to pay an equivalent.

S 77. The product of the labor required or permitted flows into the state fund. The product of employment of a prisoner on his own account is his own, so far as he is not required to pay an equivalent.

G. Exercise in the open air.

S 78. All sound prisoners who are not employed in court or garden or labor outside, are not in arrest, are to be given at least a half hour of exercise out of doors daily, when practicable and the weather permits. They must then be constantly watched. Persons under trial are also to be given this privilege, but they must not mingle with other prisoners. This exercise must not be before day light nor after dark, nor on hot summer days between 11 and 2 o'clock.

H. Communication of prisoners with the outside world.

S 79. Persons who are not officially employed in the prison shall not communicate with outside persons without express permission. There must be inquiry whether there is any ground for suspicion against a person who seeks to visit a prisoner. Permission is granted to persons on trial by the magistrate, and to others by the superintendent. As a rule each prisoner may receive one visit a month from rela-
tives and in special cases from others. Prisoners of good conduct may be permitted to receive visits at shorter intervals. Visits shall not usually be in cells but in an office or room set apart for the purpose. Exceptionally sick persons may be visited in the infirmary. Conversation of visitors with persons on trial must be in hearing of the magistrate or of his representative, with prisoners on sentence only in hearing of a prison officer, and in both cases in a language understood by the official. In particular circumstances the superintendent may permit visits without a witness. Any abuse of the privilege results in the immediate removal of the visitor, and the prisoner may afterwards be deprived of receiving other visits. The attorney of a person on trial may consult him, the superintendent decides as to time and place. So long as the chief process has not yet begun visits are permissible only after the judge has decided whether a representative of the court must be present.

§ 80. Written communication is permissible to persons on trial, with permission of the judge, and with persons convicted by consent of the superintendent. Letters coming in or going out must be laid before the judge (in case of persons on trial) and before the superintendent (in case of other prisoners), must be stamped with approval, and letters without postage are to be refused, unless the prisoner has means and agrees to pay. Letters may be forwarded only when approved by the official charged with examining them. If a person on trial wishes to send a letter sealed to the judge he may do so according to a form, and the judge then decides whether it shall be seen by the superintendent. No prisoner shall be furnished writing materials without approval of superintendent. Persons on trial may have means of writing, but must be carefully watched.

Incom ing letters are received by persons on trial only by permission of the judge and those for prisoners on sentence with consent of superintendent. If consent is refused the letters after they have been read shall be taken from the prisoner and preserved for him till his discharge, while persons on trial may first seal them. Letters approved for delivery are to be given to persons on trial as quickly as practicable. While further permission may be granted the rule is that only once in four weeks may a prisoner under sentence receive or send letters. More frequent letters and those objectionable will not be distributed. If a letter or package is not delivered the fact and reason will be told the prisoner. Permission may be withdrawn to receive or send letters if it is abused. Permission to address communications to a court, state attorney and board of supervision is not subject to other limitations. Such communications will not be withheld and those to other boards only if the contain contents which are abusive or actionable for any reason. A person on trial may communicate with his counsel. So long as the prim
principal process has not begun it remains with the judge to decide whether communication may be permitted without examination of contents by the judge. In general the person on trial shall not be subjected to further restrictions than are necessary for the purposes of the incarceration and the order of the prison.

S 81. All official communications to a prisoner are delivered in presence of a prison official.

J. Religious service. Instruction. Reading.
S 82. No prisoner shall be refused interview with a clergyman of his faith. For all prisons which contain at least 10 prisoners on the average, of the same faith, provision must be made for appointing a religious teacher and for regular service. As a rule prisons with numbers not exceeding 50 of the same faith shall have service once in 4 weeks, with larger prisons once in 14 days, and prisons which have their own clergyman once a week. When this is not practicable, devotional exercises may be substituted. Also in the smaller prisons thought shall be given to the spiritual welfare of prisoners as far as can be done. Persons on trial with exception of those merely arrested on suspicion of a trespass, may be admitted to the public service only by permission of the judge. Prisoners under sentence are required to attend services unless they are sick or are excused by the superintendent on particular grounds. Civil prisoners are free to attend or remain absent. Participation in the ecclesiastical means of grace is to be accorded prisoners, but no compulsion may be used. Jewish prisoners on their Sabbath and on Jewish holidays may hold suitable devotions in a room set apart.

S 83. In institutions for youthful offenders all receive religious instruction and instruction in the branches of knowledge taught in the public schools. Whether a school shall be provided for a prison of adults shall be decided in particular cases by the Minister of Justice. All under 30 years who require instruction are required as a rule to attend. Older prisoners may be admitted on their request.

S 84. In every cell must be placed a Bible or Testament or suitable book of devotions. Also other religious and instructive books must be provided. The books will be given with reference to the needs of the individual prisoner and in part to his expressed wishes. In rooms where several prisoners are confined provisions may be made for reading aloud during free time. The guard must see that the books are not injured. Prisoners who are undergoing jail sentence or aggravated incarceration may take books only out of the institution collection. In exceptional cases the privilege may be extended by the guard. Other prisoners may have other book and publications, and if in cells alone newspapers as ex-
I
options to the rule. Permission is given by the superintendent.

K. Sickness, Births and Deaths.

S 85. Sickness. When sickness occurs the physician is to be informed, or in urgent cases one can outside may be called. Where the circumstances are serious the superintendent is to be informed, and if the person is on trial the judge. The police board is to be informed according to health regulations of the presence of communicable disease. Persons on trial with the consent of the judge, and prisoners under sentence with that of the superintendent may at their own cost employ a physician from outside. Sick prisoners are to be treated in a large and well ventilated room, by preference one set apart for an infirmary. The order of the physician are to be carefully followed, and the watchmen are to see that the orders are observed. The medicines ordered are to be recorded in a book. Only when his condition requires may a sick prisoner be sent to hospital outside designated by the superior attorney of state. The board of executing sentences shall be informed of such order.

Women approaching delivery shall be placed in a public maternity hospital or let go free temporarily.

If a prisoner when taken to a hospital is not at once freed from incarceration, in respect to which each case shall be considered thoroughly, then the superintendent must inform the hospital when the prisoner ceases to be under the charge of the court (S 87). In case of sick prisoners the principles of S 34 governing separation are not applicable.

S 86. Births and deaths are to be reported to the Register according to law.... A child born in prison is to be given over to the family or to the police board of the place for care, as soon as practicable. Sickness of a dangerous character is to be made known at once to relatives. With notice of death the family is to be asked whether they will within 24 hours or so care for the burial. The body is to be delivered to them if requested. If they do not attend to burial within the time given the body will be given to the local police board. The superintendent must give notice to the police board where the prisoner lived and to the board for executing sentences, in case of death.

L. Discharge of prisoners. Transfer to another establishment. Suspension and division of the execution of sentence.

S 87. The discharge of persons on trial may occur only on written order of the judge or state attorney. Before the end of sentence no prisoner may be discharged except by special order. In the order the reason for discharge or transfer shall be noted.
After expiration of the term of sentence prisoners under punishment are to be discharged without special order. To this end the term is to be recorded in the calendar. A day is reckoned 24 hours, a week 7 days, and the term begins with entrance into the prison, unless some other terminus is named in the order. Time spent in a hospital, unless release from incarceration is ordered at the same time, will be counted part of the term of sentence. The other course can be only by judicial order (Code of Penal Procedure § 493).

The inspector and superintendent are required to see that a prisoner does not stay longer than the term fixed in verdict. If the end of the sentence expires between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m. then the release must be on the previous evening at 6 o'clock. The prisoner may be permitted to remain until morning on his request. This rule is applicable to persons on trial and civil prisoners. The superintendent may consider the railroad connections in fixing the time of discharge. The notice of discharge must be in writing. In case of civil prisoners who are confined on demand of a creditor, it must be considered that their release may occur when the creditor requests it, when the security for expenses is exhausted; when the confinement has reached 6 months. Prisoners held on ground of § 367, I-3 of the Penal Code to serve sentence, as well as those under police supervision, are to be notified to the police in good time before discharge. These prisoners receive a certificate showing what offense had been charged, the term served and the conduct in prison. If the person is a proper subject of police supervision this fact is to be entered in the certificate. Such a certificate is to be given other prisoners if they request it. Youthful offenders who are released on the order to transfer them to a reformatory or educational institution (§ 56 of Penal Code) shall be made known in good time to the police board. Dangerous insane persons are to be made known to the police board. At discharge the person is to receive his own clothing, cash and other articles and his share of the labor fund, and receipt therefor. Prisoners must be clothed in such a manner as is required by the season of the year, health and propriety, and if they are transferred to another institution the length of travel must be considered.

S 88. In the discretion of the superintendent the money for transportation which remains to the credit of the person may be sent to a police board or a society for aiding discharged prisoners, to be handed him as required........

S 89. If persons on trial or prisoners under sentence are to be transferred the physician must examine them and certify that they are able to travel. If the prisoner has been some time in the institution without showing signs of sickness this examination may be omitted. In this case the
A full explanation of the nature of the phenomenon, which I am sure the reader is familiar with, was the subject of our last correspondence. The reason for this delay in communication is due to the fact that I have been engaged in other matters which have taken precedence. In my last letter, I mentioned the possibility of a new development in the field of physics, which I believe will be of great importance. Since then, I have been working on this project, and I am confident that it will yield significant results. In the meantime, I would like to update you on some of the progress I have made.

The nature of the phenomenon was first discovered by a team of researchers who were studying the properties of certain materials. They noticed that when these materials were subjected to a particular type of stress, they exhibited unusual electrical properties. This led to further experiments, which confirmed the initial observations.

The implications of this discovery are vast, and I believe it will have a profound impact on the field of technology. It is possible that these materials could be used in a variety of applications, from energy storage to advanced electronics. I am currently working on developing prototypes, and I am optimistic about the prospects.

In my next letter, I will provide more details on the project and the progress we have made so far. In the meantime, I would like to invite any interested parties to join our efforts. Together, we can make a real impact in this field.

Thank you for your continued support, and I look forward to updating you on our progress soon. If you have any questions or comments, please do not hesitate to reach out.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
superintendent decides. If there is doubt or if the prisoner thinks he is not able to travel then the physician shall make an examination. When a prisoner is delivered for transfer a certificate must accompany him that he is free from venin and infectious disease.

S 90. Neither the superintendent nor any other officer of the prison administration has power to decide in respect to the suspension or division of the sentence or the release of a prisoner.

Division III.

Special Regulations in respect to the Treatment of Persons on Trial.

S 91. Persons on trial are always to be thought of as those whose guilt has not yet been proved. Comforts and employment suitable to their means and position may be given them at their own cost, so far as consistent with security and order. Chains may be used only to prevent assaults or personal injury to the prisoner, and in the principal process he must be brought without manacles.

S 92. Persons on trial cannot be compelled to labor. Voluntary labor in the occupations of the institution may be permitted by the judge, under direction of the superintendent. In this case they come under S 96-7,9-10, with the provision that the judge decides as to the duration of the reward of labor, removal of privilege and placing of the reward.

S 93. Persons on trial may use their own clothing so far as it is sufficient and suitable. In other cases clothing will be furnished, but then they may be required by the judge in the clothing in which they were arrested. The clothing of persons on trial shall differ from that of prisoners under sentence according to the regulation.

S 94. Food is supplied to persons on trial according to the diet regulations. They may be permitted, under S 67, to supply their own food. This privilege may be taken away if abused.

S 95. Regulations of the prison apply to persons on trial save when the judge makes other rules. But in no case can order and security be jeopardized. The fixing of disciplinary punishments for persons on trial belongs only to the judge or court, who are in authority for the purpose (S 116,124 of Penal Procedure).

If prisoners under sentence are placed upon trial for another cause, or if a person on trial is deprived of liberty for another cause, then, until expiration of term, the rules applying to prisoners under sentence
with the addition that prisoners of both classes must be kept apart. and persons on trial must be employed in cells. The regulations for persons on trial in relation to communication are decisive. Prisoners who have been convicted but not transferred to the institution where the penalty is inflicted are treated as persons on trial.

Division IV.
Secual Regulations for the Treatment of Prisoners serving Sentence.

A. Treatment of persons condemned to jail (Gefängnisstrafe)

S 96. Persons under jail sentence are usually to be employed at work suited to their capacity and relations; and at their request are so to be employed. But it is not necessary that the work should be one they have previously learned. The superintendent decides whether the work is suitable, in doubtful cases. If such work is at hand the prisoner must be required to perform it, and the superintendent may excuse him only for good reason. The work is assigned by an inspector, with appeal to the superintendent; the wishes of the prisoners are to be considered. The superintendent may excuse from house work prisoners of higher education and manner of life who have not lost civil honors on account of dishonorable conduct. Prisoners cannot be employed outside the prison without their consent (S 16 of Penal Code), the declaration is to be recorded, and held permanently for the kind of work designated, unless there are modifying circumstances. As a rule the hours of work on work days will be at least ten and not more than eleven. A task must be done within the hours as assigned, but completion of a task in less time does not free from further labor. In exceptional cases the superintendent may shorten the hours and diminish the task.

Prisoners may be credited with reward for completed tasks and over tasks, but not more in all than 30 Pfennigs a day. Only exceptionally may the superior attorney of state permit a credit of one-third of the day's wages. Division of wages is made by the superintendent for each task. Under these rules, no legal claim can be made for such credits. Prisoners can control during the term one-half the credit for reward of labor with consent of the superintendent, over the other half they have no control without consent of the superior attorney of state (or of the supervising commission if such exists).

In case of bad conduct the privilege may be withdrawn for two months and with consent of the superior attorney of state for a longer time, by act of the superintendent.
S 97. Those sent to jail for sentence, who are not condemned at the same time to lose civil honors, may during their terms use their own clothing, underclothes and bedding, under the house rules if these are suitable and sufficient, otherwise they are to be supplied by the institution. Prisoners whose sentence includes loss of civil honors must wear the prison garb and use prison beds.

S 98. Those condemned to jail sentence are to be provided with food according to the prison rule for diet. Such prisoners may provide their own food only when the physician prescribes it and the prison diet is not suitable. Outside of cases permitted to provide their own food, such persons may not purchase other articles from without. Jewish prisoners at Passover are permitted to enjoy ritual food and that furnished by the church, but the administration is not to bear the cost. On such days these prisoners are separated from others.

S 99. Those condemned to a long sentence may, when at least one year has been served, and they have conducted themselves properly, be conditionally released, (S 23, 26 of Penal Code).

B. Treatment of those sentenced to simple incarceration (einfacherhaft).

S 100. Those condemned to simple incarceration (with exception of those who under S 307, 3-8 of the Penal Code must serve a sentence of incarceration) can not be compelled to labor. They are permitted to work in a way not disturbing to the order, security and purpose of the prison. Employment may be given them by agreement. Self-employment may not be made dependent on a payment of indemnification.

S 101. They keep their own clothing, underclothes and may use their own bedding, so far as the articles they furnish are sufficient, in order and suitable, in other circumstances the institution will supply their wants.

S 102. At their request they may provide their own food under S 67. If they do not choose to do this, or if the privilege is taken away on account of abuses, the prison administration meets their needs.

C. Treatment of those condemned to aggravated incarceration (geschärfterhaft).

S 103. Those convicted under S 307, 3-8 of the Penal Code may be required to work at labor suited to their capacity and relations, under S 96, inside and, so far as they can be separated from free laborers, outside of the institution. Their employment outside the prison does not require their consent. They receive prison clothing and bedding. Their food is furnished according to the diet list of the prison.
I never meant to hurt you and I'm not apologizing for it.

I'm sorry for the pain I caused, but I didn't mean to. I've learned my lesson.

I won't do it again. I promise.
They are not permitted to supply their own food. Additional articles of food may only in exceptional instances be procured.

Division V.
Special Regulations relating to the Treatment of Civil Prisoners.
S 104. The rules governing the employment, clothing, bedding, and food of persons under simple incarceration sentences apply also to civil prisoners. (SS 100-102.) According to demand provision may be made for one or more cells, with large windows, furnished with bed, table, wash stand and chairs. Writing materials are not refused to civil prisoners. Written communications are not inspected. Visits without the presence of an officer are permitted. The cleaning of cells, night vessel etc. will be cared for by the prison administration.

Division VI.
Special Regulations for the Treatment of prisoners in transit, in charge of police and military prisoners.
S 105. Prisoners in transit are to be treated as provisionally arrested persons, or persons under trial or prisoners serving sentence, according to the facts. Persons arrested for security or for delivery, being foreign, are police prisoners. Discipline over them will be administered by the superintendent. Police prisoners are like those adjudged to simple incarceration. Those adjudged to care of police boards, after serving the judicially aggravated incarceration, until they are taken over by the police board to be treated as if in simple incarceration. The treatment of military prisoners is according to military regulations.

Division VII.
Special regulations for the treatment of those adjudged to incarceration in a fortress, whose transfer to the institution of punishment is not completed.

S 106. The rules for civil prisoners apply here. The time for outdoor exercise is increased, but not more than to 5 hours daily. Disciplinary measures are restricted to those in S 58, I-3 and 5.

Division VIII.
Care of buildings and stock. Keeping Books and Lists.
S 107. Prison edifices and stocks for work, beds and clothing are to be kept in good condition. Necessary repairs are to be brought to notice in writing by the superintendent.
The conduct of building operations and furnishing of tods clothing and bedding is according to existing rules. S 108. In every prison the following books and lists are to be kept:
An Amended Analysis of Self-Defense

In the event of emergency or conflict, the employable and non-employable alike may face situations requiring self-defense. This document aims to provide guidance on how to react in such scenarios.

I. Introduction

The analysis herein focuses on the application of self-defense principles in various contexts. It is intended to serve as a reference for individuals preparing for potential conflict.

II. Analysis

A. Self-Defense Principles

1. Assess the situation: Before taking any action, it is crucial to assess the situation accurately.

2. Determine the threat: Identify the nature and level of threat to ensure an appropriate response.

3. Use the least amount of force: Apply the minimum amount of force necessary to neutralize the threat.

B. Contextual Considerations

1. Legal implications: Understand the legal implications of self-defense actions to avoid potential consequences.

2. Physical readiness: Ensure physical readiness through training and preparedness to effectively respond.

Conclusion

An in-depth analysis of self-defense principles is presented, emphasizing the importance of strategic planning and adherence to legal guidelines. Individuals are encouraged to remain vigilant and prepared to respond in accordance with these principles.

Date: [Insert Date]
a) Four prison books (examples given in Appendix); b) admission books; c) list of articles taken from prisoners; d) punishment books; e) calendar for discharge terms; f) inventory of stocks; g) revision book. In prisons with inspection are also to be kept lists of prisoners coming and going. If other books are required the individual case will be considered.

S I 09. This Regulation comes into effect January 1, 1899 (in place of earlier documents).

Berlin, December 21, 1898.

The Minister of Justice, Schoenstedt.

Appendix with formulas of documents and books.
Arbeitshaus der Stadt Berlin zu Rummelsburg.

2. und 3. Wohnhäuser für je 6 Beamte, Assistenten u.s.w.
3. Wohnhaus für 8 Assistenten.
4. Lagern und Lagerhaus für 1,5 Tonnen.
5. Spritzenhaus und Abfalleinrichtungen.
7. Spritzenhalle und Abfalleinrichtungen.
10. Gebäude für weibliche Pflegekräfte (Krankenpflege) und Weiberspital.
11. Gebäude für weibliche Arbeitshäuser (Corrigendinnen).
13. Lagerhalle und Werkmeisterwerkstatt.
15. Wäschekollektiv (mit Dampfbetrieb).
18. Amtszimmer eines Oberbeamten und Anstaltsbibliothek.
22. Löschhalle für dieselben.
27. Leichenhalle.

Übersichtskarte von den auf den Rieselgütern der Stadt Berlin erbauten Häuslingsbaracken, in welchen männliche Corrigendens des Arbeitshauses zur Beschäftigung mit landwirtschaftlichen Arbeiten untergebracht sind.

1. Reinnersdorf
2. Arnebecken
3. Schenckendorf
4. Falkenberg
5. Helkersdorf
6. Malchow
7. Blankenburg
8. Wartenberg
9. Mühlenfelde
10. Rosenthal

Maßstab 1:500000.
Das Arbeitshaus der Stadt Berlin zu Rummelsburg.
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Hauptsatz für die Königliche Hofwelt Mission zu Berlin (1892).

Preface (addressed to the prisoner).

You are an imprisoned man! The rim bars of thy window, the closed doors, the color of thy clothing, all these have lost thy freedom, God knows. Thy soul is free, and thou hast lost thy freedom. How wilt thou bear to remain for a longer time in this prison, which wilt thou bear? For sin and wrong, and therefore be called to these for sin and wrong, and therefore be called to these.

Thus far and no farther! The punishment which thou hast received from the eternal Judge whose order thou hast disturbed from the eternal Judge whose order thou hast disturbed. Then and thenceover punishment thou hast suffered. Thou art here for punishment, and all punishment is in thee for the evil; never forget that no one is to blame but thyself.

But out of thy punishment a new man arise for thee. Thou shalt learn to rule thy passions, and for this, thou shalt learn to rule thy passions, and to lay aside vicious habits, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obey, to obe...
Bow myself under the regulations of this house, for what it commands must absolutely be done; but then I will not do it with a fond will, but in such a manner which God will should have to be broken.

In this way then shall I find it well for myself, and the truth of that saying will be kept for the Lord, that it is personal, seems to be personal, but precious. But afterward it yields the fruits of peace and righteousness to those who been favored thereby.

This may God grant!
The text on the page is not clearly legible due to handwriting style and quality. It appears to be a handwritten letter or note, but the content is not discernible from the image provided.