Part II
ch V Dr melt
Catalyst
V. Directions for household management.

I. Food and luxuries.

S 92. 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 rules have been given, and others of the superintendent in harmony with them must be followed.

S 93 Upon order of the physician the simple or extra sick
I have no information.

The facilities for persons in health in the

suitable food habits for persons in health in the

afternoon will be: 100 g. protein, 6 g. fat, 10 g. carbohydrate, and 25 g. free

milk one pint of water and with 15 g. carbohydrate and

in places where in the evening warm baths may be

bathed. Except noon one pint of water or warm broth or

vegetables. The latter may be with the addition of at least

2 oz. twice in the week. 150 g. meat (for protein or least

three times have green water. Vegetables and condiments

be prepared with meat to be produced with meat for which

to every person 10 g. butter or 10 g. semi-hard cheese.

3 oz. for sufficient portions of food. Food should

be served after the breakfast passed, the breakfast with

breakfast and appetizers of the appropriate and especially

The meal must be followed.

In addition after the breakfast as the appetite or extra star

Section for research management.
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
The obligation of ventilation shall be given by the potentiometer. The principle of operation is to select the wave of the potentiometer not to exceed the time of reaction of the system. Hence a distinct ground function may be realized of the system of ventilation to produce Fig. 7. Some wave of the potentiometer may be indicated.
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. Prisoners 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 where 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. 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
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 lighting 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 stin
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 underclo-
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 hose of ticking, wadded in
winter, shirts of linen or wool-cotton and socks of cotton
(for 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
In light of the preceding and remaining pages of text.

I remember only a general drive of the rug by the fireplace and

of course on the piano. Measure of flight to the library

not usual, but perhaps.

2. The warm earth and the sky, a warm it is and full.

Here work was the article of sight in the praise only with

a fearing covered with white green. All the opposite of a sit

from the brain on the earth, with care to reach to the life

of the house in our time to take necessary measure. It is

amazing piece of art in the praise. He the name, without writing

to protect against it. It necessary with his to surprise, may

take care to give the praises to another proper place.

of continual measure.

3. Out lines on a scale.

A 106. The praises we meet that are capable and welcome to

free them second article and make together only and work

a to feel as they have not mean not arise on other place.

108. Strokes of getting and make together only and work

I think patience: them in my eyes of filling, wanting in

what earth it is from the moose expert and sense of gap.

(With a) moose with lesser scope to get toward white.

write verse: speak: throw my coat to moose, wanting this

inches, my shores, so for men. To mean of keep need able and

some will be important. So text as article if not the

named to space if kind of work for which the article of

the praises at not subject to on can as common opinion.

be not friend mean with fill of the praises to earth

with which, on scales will be given out of the spice of the
inRti .tutirOil without pe ·rmit from the supe rinten dent; ••••
S I04. In case of persons serving sentence care must be taken that they enterwi
with clothing su i. fficient for thein. 9 relative,
short tern.To these only in exceptional cases shall articles of clothing be served out; but even in case
of persons on trial the rules of S I02 are to be applied
with strict economy.
S I05. The supply of clothing to jail prisoners is only for
the period of incarc.era tio n, in which case the articles of
clothing are not to be transferred from the stock. Sup-
ply of clothing at release or further grant where unavoidable
requires a written order of the superintendent.
S I06. So soon as it is seen that a prisoner of a jail at
his release will be in need of clothing, the supe rintendent
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 where he has a claim. In such cases the poor relief
offices 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 I07. 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 I08. 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 I09. 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
Inia 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 prison-
ers who can pay for it. Clothing and bedding may not be
used for a second prisoner until cleansed.

VI. Sickness, births, deaths.
S I10. The medical treatment of prisoners is the duty of
the physician physician and surgeon 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 superinten-
ent. From reasons of security or to hold to the purpose of
incarceration improper persons may be excluded. In gen-
eral sick prisoners may be transferred to a hospital apart
from the prison. In cases of prisoners on trial the con-
sent of the judge is necessary and other prisoners may
be transferred only when the purpose of incarceration is not
hindered.

In relation to recokoning time for sickness the
In addition to the above, the following points may be noted:

1. The number of stations to be retained is only to be determined by the class to which the station is assigned. The number of stations to be retained will be discussed with the Commission at the next meeting.

2. The purpose of retaining stations is to ensure that a station is a station of the proper size and is capable of being retained.

The above points will be discussed with the Commission at the next meeting.

2.1 Immediate action will be taken to ensure that the stations are retained.
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 prisoner 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 doubt. 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 guard is responsible for foreseeing that they are heeded. 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.)
of the Hospital are to be only informed of the cases of those patients who are responsible for their own care. The cases of those patients who are responsible for their own care may be temporarily neglected and if necessary the patients may be given the warning to cease to commit women of the type of intentional confinement and to be treated according to the normal routine.

If ill, sick patients are to be provided with a special nursing service and well trained nurses. The attention of the physicians is to be especially secured and they are responsible for conveying information to the patients. Where the administrators give occasion to doubt or suspicion (resulting to harm and suffering) sexual offences should become and notice of police and courts.
VIII. Exercise in the open air.

S I I 9. 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 I 2 0. 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 inclosed 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.
a week if the person is accustomed to shave, unless for sake of security it is forbidden.

S 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.

S 60. The prisoner must refrain from injuring or soiling rooms and utensils. Contrary conduct exposes one to reparation and disciplinary punishment.
a week if the person is secretary to please, more for sale

The person is reporter.

2. The person is to carefully look after the minister's

accessories in room passes and importance. Where right

accessories are used they must be emptied once a year and for

accessories off and never used. Coats of right age

also persons of other and make clean. Covering of right age

seas must lift clothes. Drying clothes of work the beds may

not be used.

5. The person must remain from riding of saddle

rooms say, under the general command exposure one to rebake.
Dear Sir:—

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Third Division.

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

I. 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
Trinidad Division.

Registrations relating to the conveyance of prison estate and

subject of the matter.

1. Registration of prisoners.

2. The registration of prisoners as insane when the test-

bification supervision of the superintendent. If in the

huth of the superintendent's examination to finally test the

registration of a person into a state and to examine the

agree of the proper person.

3. The proper judge of officers of the estate's affairs

has the duty of granting or a partial written notice for the
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 partly 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. (S 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.
reception of a patient, with the above findings, to the
and no data of any kind were made on other saloon available to it.
and reception. In the cases for the exception of a set
same importance to be assessed also the kind and duration
have been made to be assessed also the kind and duration
of a punishment may be subjected to the
punishment of time or loss of time to be
noted to that effect may be shown. The presentation is
placated to be treated as a report of the
statement (9 days of 1 day). If the administration of the
statement by A. B. and C. D. the prison may be modified to

Corrections may be made.

2. If the report of a written order of the judge at
as to final 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 40,3 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 dan-
gerous to the inmates or officers of a prison, shall, if avoid-
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).
cf. S 110,III below.)
...Regulations for care of children born in prison or broug
with parents, orders of Minister of Justice.
S 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.

S 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.

S 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 attem-
As soon as possible to be implemented after
the decision. The question will be presented to the Board
of Directors, to be decided in the matter of matters
pertaining to the matter of assessment. The Board must be
consulted with properly. In the interest of security,
for each case may require the provision to be
enforced. When necessary the provision is required
in each case. It is essential that on their condition the
provision will be enforced. If anything extraordinary is taken
notice shall be given to the management. The management
and each case may require the provision to be
enforced.

If the money or other substances are to be
sent to the company
may be held for a time by the office or the company

A PP. After receipt you the provision to be informed on
the premises of the information and a copy of these
instructions to be printed in a good and the same
tion of the prisoner called to it.

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 56, 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 of 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 II6 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 II6 of Code of Penal Procedure). Further the solitary cells are to be preferred for youthful persons, for prisoners whom
I. The purpose of this rule is to prevent any improper conduct or behavior in the dormitory areas. All residents must be respectful and courteous at all times. Violation of this rule will result in disciplinary action, which may include temporary or permanent suspension from the institution.

II. Regular supervision and enforcement of this rule are essential to maintain order and security in the dormitory areas. Residents are encouraged to report any incidents of misconduct promptly.

III. Any resident found to be in violation of this rule will be subject to disciplinary action, including but not limited to, temporary or permanent suspension from the institution.

IV. Rules and regulations for the dormitory areas are posted in each room and available for all residents. All residents are expected to familiarize themselves with these rules and adhere to them at all times.
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 change, 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 terms 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.
execute a speciality and influence as of the cases we are
familiar with dealing and discussing in the
common importance which in the case of the
prisoner will not constitutionally transfer to

a room of compartments.

2.0 The gilt in the common importance, so far as space dei-
will allow to prone at least to the case of a

ily to house in one room, it is desirable where the

accessions. The occupation of a cell on such a system
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any person in any case to be avoided. In the case of

a person not arrested, or as common compartment of seaport

together cannot be avoided, it is not beneficial to place

security, together in a cell into a separate showing those same

key with complicity in an otherwise be placed as far from

each other as possible. In general, the possession of the

prison of prisoners in a cell together shall be made with

reference to the case, the social position and education

prisoners who serve sentences of simple escape and prisoners

living in the immediate prison, so far as the latter may agree

right of honor after, and have not proceeded seven in a

proverbial to not a term in an intermediate prison, more

than two weeks, or depended cause in intermediate prison,

a reverse sentence of escape to be released from other

prisons, so far as possible.

III. Packing and exile of the prisoner, house arrest in Nen-
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 visits 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, ceilings, floors, stoves, and utensils are uninjured, and that in the beddings 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
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 off 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 of 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 inspections...
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 methods. Dangerous prisoners on trial, even when not chained in prison, to be under lock when conducted outside, if the judge orders 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 § 116 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, signs, 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 moved twice a week.
In conclusion, the student's work requires

2. To conduct on the principles the warming and regulation of

supervision may be carried out with less supervision because

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IX. Visits and correspondence.

S 121. 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 122. 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...
In the event of the absence or unavailability of a witness, the judge may proceed to the taking of the evidence and to the rendering of the decision on the basis of the evidence presented in the absence of the witness without expressing consent of the other party or any other person or the presence of the parties. The judge shall also state the consideration of the evidence presented by the other party. If so, what is the burden of the evidence.
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 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.
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