

## 1: Sentencing, Incarceration, & Parole

*Penal labour is a generic term for various kinds of unfree labour which prisoners are required to perform, typically manual labour. The work may be light or hard, depending on the context. Forms of sentence involving penal labour have included involuntary servitude, penal servitude and imprisonment with hard labour. The term may refer to several related scenarios: labour as a form of punishment, the prison system used as a means to secure labour, and labour as providing occupation for convicts.*

The Netherlands[ edit ] Hard penal labour does not exist in the Netherlands, but a light variant Dutch: The maximum punishment is hours, according to article 22c, part 2 of Wetboek van Strafrecht. Reclassering Nederland keeps track of those who were sentenced to taakstraffen. FPI is restricted to selling its products and services, which include clothing, furniture, electrical components and vehicle parts, to federal government agencies and has no access to the commercial market. The 13th Amendment of the American Constitution in explicitly allows penal labor as it states that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for a crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Convicts leased to harvest timber in Florida, circa The " convict lease " system became popular throughout the South following the American Civil War and into the 20th century. Since the impoverished state governments could not afford penitentiaries, they leased out prisoners to work at private firms. Reformers abolished convict leasing in the 20th-century Progressive Era. At the same time, labor has been required at many prisons. In , federal prison officials concerned about growing unrest in prisons lobbied to create a work program. Private companies got involved again in , when Congress passed a law establishing the Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program which allows employment opportunities for prisoners in some circumstances. Strike leaders have been punished with indefinite solitary confinement. In particular, inmates objected to being excluded from the 13th amendment which forces them to work for pennies a day, a condition they assert is tantamount to "modern-day slavery. In the case of any enactment in force on 5 August the date on which section 1 of the Penal Servitude Act came into force whereby a court had, immediately before the commencement of the Criminal Law Act , power to pass a sentence of penal servitude, the maximum term of imprisonment may not exceed five years or any greater term authorised by the enactment. Imprisonment with hard labour was abolished by section 11 3 of that Act. Gulag and Population transfer in the Soviet Union Another historically significant example of forced labour was that of political prisoners and other persecuted people in labour camps , especially in totalitarian regimes since the 20th century where millions of convicts were exploited and often killed by hard labour and bad living conditions. For much of the history of the Soviet Union and other Communist states , political opponents of these governments were often sentenced to forced labour camps. The Soviet Gulag camps were a continuation of the punitive labour system of Imperial Russia known as katgora , but on a larger scale. Most inmates in the Gulag were ordinary criminals: In the s, many ordinary criminals were guilty of crimes that would have been punished with a fine or community service in the s. They were victims of harsher laws from the early s, driven, in part, by the need for more prison camp labor. It should now be known to all serious scholars that the camps began under Lenin and not Stalin. It should be recognized by all that people were sent to the camps not because of what they did, but because of who they were. Some may be surprised to learn about the economic function that the camps were designed to perform. Under Stalin, the camps were simply a crueler but equally inefficient way to exploit labor in the cause of building socialism than the one practiced outside the camps in the Soviet Union. Yet, even this economic role of the camps has been exposed before. For decades, academic historians have gravitated away from event-focused history and toward social history. Yet, the social history of the gulag somehow has escaped notice. Compared with the volumes and volumes written about the Holocaust, the literature on the gulag is thin. This may serve several purposes. One goal is to give an inmate a meaningful way to occupy their prison time and a possibility of earning some money. It may also play an important role in resocialisation: It may also have an important penological function: This has diversified into areas such as engineering, furniture making, desktop publishing, repairing wheelchairs and producing traffic signs, but such

opportunities are not widely available, and many prisoners who work perform routine prison maintenance tasks such as in the prison kitchen or obsolete unskilled assembly work such as in the prison laundry that is argued to be no preparation for work after release. They are not only investing in prisons but in the future of their companies and the country as a whole. I urge others to follow their lead and seize the opportunity that working prisons offer. The advent of automated production in the 20th and 21st century has reduced the availability of unskilled physical work for inmates.

### 2: Penal labour - Wikipedia

*Acting United States Attorney Gregory G. Brooker today announced the sentencing of LILI HUANG, 36, for withholding documents as well as enslaving, starving and beating the victim in a forced labor case.*

**Punishment and Rehabilitation An Overview of Hard Labour** It was believed that prisoners should be put to work whilst in gaol but there was less agreement as to what the work should be. In the early days of the 19th century, after publication of the Howard Report, it was believed a criminal had to be shown the value of working for a living and in some prisons they did productive work. During the French Wars, prisoners of war in Dartmoor were allowed to make small tools and ornaments out of whalebone, to sell to passing visitors. Often prisoners worked for local businesses and were paid a small wage, so that they could buy a few items and save some money for their release. Prisoners in Bedford in the early 19th century were allowed to do this, with the prisoners earning small sums and the gaol taking a cut to pay for their keep. The authorities were always suspicious that the gaol keeper could be making his own profit from this. By the mid 19th century it was believed that prison was meant to punish, not provide an income and so penal labour was fashionable. Work was meant to punish and break the prisoners will. Therefore the tasks were hard, monotonous and often pointless. After , even those imprisoned for less than three months had to do hard labour. Not only the prisoners at Bedford, but also the gaol lost most of their income as a result of this. These worthless forms of punishment were not abolished until

**The Tread wheel of Treadmill** The Tread wheel was introduced in to provide useful employment for prisoners. The criminal, steadying himself by handrails on each side, trod on these, his weight causing the mill to revolve. Resistance was obtained by weights. Originally these mills were used to produce something to give the prisoners a "sense of purpose". In other prisons particularly after most treadmills had no purpose other than the effort required from the prisoners themselves to operate them. They were there to punish. Prisoners usually did ten minutes on and five minutes off the tread wheel for up to ten hours. The work was done in silence. Prisoners were medically examined before being put to the wheel. Male prisoners condemned to hard labour had to spend at least 3 months of their sentence on the Wheel or Crank see below. In Bedford the authorities thought the idea was a great success. In case they slacked, convicts had to take set numbers of steps before every meal: The prisoner had to lift a heavy iron cannon-ball, bringing it up slowly until it was on a level with their chest, then carry it a measured distance usually 3 steps to the right , put it down move back three paces and repeat the task with another one. Warders shouted orders while prisoners, sweating profusely, moved cannon-balls with precision from one pile to another. Robert Evan Roberts, keeper of Bedford Gaol in , complained that the shot drill and the crank see below were the only work he was allowed to give to out of prisoners passing through the gaol in the previous year. The Crank

**Crank labour** was introduced as the separate system spread, including Bedford Gaol. It was a pointless soul destroying form of labour but one that could be carried out in the cell. The Crank consisted of a large handle with a counter. The prisoner had to do many thousands of turns a day without any product of their hard work. Sand or gravel was simply churned around a drum. The crank handle was attached to a set of cogs, which pushed a paddle through sand, and Warders could tighten up the crank, making it harder to turn: Each turn of the handle was recorded. Most prisoners had to complete turns a day. Meals came to depend on a required number of turns being performed. A prisoner needed to get breakfast for dinner and supper and a further before they could go to bed. Crank labour was considered particularly suitable for prisoners confined in isolation in their cells. Picking

**oakum** Another type of hard Labour that could be carried out in solitary confinement was Oakum picking. To do this they had to pull apart tarred rope into its individual fibres so that they could be used again - hence the saying "money for old rope". Vast amounts were used to make ships watertight by the royal navy. This work made the hands bleed, and was very painful. Solitary prisoners also picked rags, separating different sorts of material and tearing them into strips. Labour

**Gangs** Another form of hard labour that did not involve pointless activity was work on public utilities. It was mainly carried out by Convicts sentenced to penal servitude or those awaiting transportation. From the first nine months of penal servitude was spent in solitary confinement and then the remainder labouring on public works. This involved a variety of tasks from breaking stone,

working in quarries and in the docks to building roads and even building new prisons.

### 3: Algeria: Prison for Criticizing Judiciary | Human Rights Watch

*Agustin Mendez-Vazquez pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to provide and obtain forced labor, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section (b), and was sentenced to 72 months' imprisonment.*

Origins[ edit ] The current state of prison labor in the United States has distinct roots in the slavery -era economy and society. Prison Labor Post 13th Amendment [ edit ] Immediately following the abolition of slavery in the United States and ratification of the 13th amendment , the slave labor-dependent economy of the South faced widespread poverty and market collapse. Inability to pay fees for vagrancy crimes resulted in imprisonment, during which prisoners labored in the very same wage-free positions held by slaves less than two years prior. Convict labor strayed from small-scale plantation and share crop harvesting and moved toward work in the private sector. States leased out convicts to private businesses that utilized the low-cost labor to run enterprises such as coal mines , railroads , and logging companies. The result was extremely poor conditions. Inadequacy of necessities like food, water, and shelter, was often exacerbated by unsafe labor practices and inhuman discipline. While incarceration rates continued to rise during Reconstruction, feeding the convict lease system, Union occupation in the South and national pressure began to change the laws by which African Americans were arbitrarily imprisoned. By , the last official laws of Black Code were repealed in most states. States configured legislation to more precisely target the poor, further criminalizing the vast majority of former slaves who had not yet adapted to a free market or accrued wealth. Violation carried a sentence of incarceration up to five years. Hired convict labor[ edit ] The earliest known law permitting convicts to be paid for their labor traces back to an act passed by New York governor John Jay in Tompkins , only to be repealed the following year. Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, held a conference on the "ruinous and unfair competition between prison-made products and free industry and labor" 70 Cong. Department of Justice for certification. In Mississippi, Parchman Farm operated as a for-profit plantation, which yielded revenues for the state from its earliest years. Many prisoners were used to clear the dense growth in the Mississippi bottomland, and then to cultivate the land for agriculture. In the late 20th century, prison conditions were investigated under civil rights laws, when abuses of prisoners and harsh working conditions were exposed. These revelations during the s led the state to abandon the for-profit aspect of its forced labor from convicts and planned to hire a professional penologist to head the prison. A state commission recommended reducing the size of acreage, to grow only what is needed for the prison. Prisoners are allotted to work up to 12 hours per day. FPI is restricted to selling its products and services to federal government agencies, [36] [37] with some recent exceptions. The PIECP, ALEC , and Prison-Industries Act were created with the goal of motivating state and local governments to create employment opportunities that mimic private sector work, generate services that allow offenders to contribute to society, offset the cost of their incarceration, reduce inmate idleness, cultivate job skills, and improve the success rates of transition back into the community after release. Before these programs, prison labor for the private sector had been outlawed for decades to avoid competition. Protests took place in three Alabama prisons, and the movement has smuggled out videos and pictures of abusive conditions, and authorities say the men will remain in solitary confinement indefinitely. The strike leaders argue that refusing to work is a tactic that would force prison authorities to hire compensated labor or to induce the prisoners to return to their jobs by paying a fair wage. All the work in prisons, from cleaning to cutting grass to working in the kitchen, is done by inmate labor. Without us the prisons, which are slave empires, cannot function. Prisons, at the same time, charge us a variety of fees, such as for our identification cards or wrist bracelets, and [impose] numerous fines, especially for possession of contraband. They charge us high phone and commissary prices. Prisons each year are taking larger and larger sums of money from the inmates and their families. The state gets from us millions of dollars in free labor and then imposes fees and fines. You have [prisoners] that work in kitchens 12 to 15 hours a day and have done this for years and have never been paid. We are not looking to politicians to submit reform bills. We will rely only on protests inside and outside of prisons and on targeting the corporations that exploit prison labor and finance the school-to-prison pipeline. We have identified this corporation to expose all the

others. There are too many corporations exploiting prison labor to try and take them all on at once. The goal should be for other nations to aspire to the quality of life that Americans enjoy, not to discard our efforts through a downward competitive spiral. He stated, "This has been ongoing for decades, with prison privatization contributing to the escalation of incarceration rates in the US. Strike leaders have been punished with indefinite solitary confinement. In particular, inmates objected to being excluded from the 13th amendment which forces them to work for pennies a day, a condition they assert is tantamount to "modern-day slavery. Their approach to abolition is a broad strategy since the prison-industrial complex maintains oppression and inequalities through violence, punishment, and control over millions of incarcerated individuals. The organization strives to build better models for future strategies and views abolition as not only a practical organizing tool but also a long-term goal.

### 4: Seven Myanmar soldiers sentenced to 10 years for Rohingya massacre | Reuters

*Efren Alvarez, 53, of Fresno, Ca, was sentenced Monday to eight years in prison in one of California's first farm labor trafficking cases. Judge says Alvarez turned three women into slaves.*

North Korea sentences U. The United States urges North Korea "to pardon him and to grant him special amnesty and immediate release on humanitarian grounds," Toner said. Read More Trial reportedly lasted one hour Warmbier had traveled to Pyongyang on a trip organized by Young Pioneer Tours, a China-based travel company. He was arrested on January 2, , as he was about to board a plane to leave the country, on the charge of committing a hostile act against the state. The North Korean government alleged that Warmbier was encouraged to commit the "hostile act" by a purported member of a church in his home state of Ohio, a secretive university organization and even the CIA. In court Wednesday, North Korean officials presented fingerprints, photos of a political banner and surveillance images -- proof, they said, that Warmbier committed crimes against the regime. The year-old student pleaded for mercy. Greg Scarlatoui, executive director for the Committee for Humans Rights in North Korea said he may be forced to work in agriculture, which happened with other American prisoners. It will be fairly grueling forced labor," Scarlatoui said. Emotional video confession In an emotional press conference last month, Warmbier admitted to attempting to steal a banner with a political slogan from his hotel in the North Korean capital. It is not known whether Warmbier made the admission under duress. Appearing to read from a statement, he said: I entirely beg you, the people and government of the DPRK, for your forgiveness. I made the worst mistake of my life! North Korea is politicizing arrests The tour company he traveled with said on its website it is aware of his sentencing and that it should "be viewed in similar context of previous cases of Americans being sentenced" in North Korea. Americans detained abroad Photos: A North Korean court sentenced Kim to 10 years in prison for what it called acts of subversion and espionage. North Korea watchers interpret the detainment of Americans and other foreign citizens as a collection of bargaining chips by the reclusive regime. Hide Caption 1 of 27 Photos: Americans detained abroad University of Virginia student Otto Frederick Warmbier was detained by North Korea after being accused of carrying out "a hostile act" against the government, state media reported. In March, he was sentenced to 15 years of hard labor for allegedly removing a political banner from a Pyongyang hotel. Hide Caption 2 of 27 Photos: Rezaian was reportedly facing up to 20 years, but the sentence was not specified. The journalist was taken into custody in July and later charged with espionage; the Post has denied all allegations against him. His wife, Yeganeh Salehi, also was detained in July but later released. Hide Caption 3 of 27 Photos: Americans detained abroad Saeed Abedini, a U. Abedini was sentenced to eight years in prison in January He was accused of attempting to undermine the Iranian government and endangering national security by establishing home churches. Hide Caption 4 of 27 Photos: Americans detained abroad Amir Hekmati, a former U. Marine charged with spying, was freed as part of a prisoner swap that included Washington Post journalist Jason Rezaian on January An Iranian court threw out a death sentence for Hekmati, but he was secretly retried in Iran and convicted of "practical collaboration with the U. He was sentenced to 10 years in prison, she said. Hekmati was detained in August during a visit to see his grandmother. His family and the Obama administration deny accusations he was spying for the CIA. Hide Caption 5 of 27 Photos: Americans detained abroad Siamak Namazi, a Dubai-based businessman with dual U. The Washington Post also reported his detention, citing a family friend who spoke on condition of anonymity. His detention would bring to five the number of Americans detained or unaccounted for in the Islamic republic. Hide Caption 6 of 27 Photos: He was captured while working for New Orleans-based Transoceanic Development, according to a source close to his family. Hide Caption 7 of 27 Photos: His family says he was working as a private investigator in Iran when he disappeared, and multiple reports suggest Levinson may have been working for the CIA. Hide Caption 8 of 27 Photos: Americans detained abroad Mothers Linda Boyle, left, and Lyn Coleman hold photo of their married children, Joshua Boyle and Caitlin Coleman, who were kidnapped by the Taliban in late Coleman was pregnant when she was kidnapped and is believed to have had a child in captivity. Hide Caption 9 of 27 Photos: Americans detained abroad Jailed since and sentenced to

life for supporting the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt, Mohamed Soltan was eventually released, the U. Embassy in Cairo said in May Soltan had been a dual U. Hide Caption 10 of 27 Photos: Americans detained abroad U. Hide Caption 11 of 27 Photos: Fowle was accused of leaving a Bible in a hotel where he was staying. North Korea claimed Bae was part of a Christian plot to overthrow the regime. In a short interview with CNN in September , Bae said he is working eight hours a day, six days a week at a labor camp. After months in detention, he and fellow American detainee Matthew Todd Miller were released in November. Hide Caption 13 of 27 Photos: The year-old was accused of tearing up his tourist visa and seeking asylum upon entry to North Korea. Hide Caption 14 of 27 Photos: He is believed to have been captured in October and held by the al-Nusra Front, a Syrian rebel group with ties to al Qaeda.

### 5: Being Sentenced to Hard Labor in Louisiana - Law Office of J. Bradley Cockrell

*Woodbury Woman Sentenced To Prison In Labor Trafficking Case. Judge also ordered the defendant to forfeit her house and pay more than \$, in restitution.*

Resentencing of juvenile offenders serving a life sentence without the possibility of parole. Determinate sentencing covers sentencing guidelines, mandatory minimum sentences, and enhanced sentences for certain crimes. Sentencing guidelines allow judges to consider the individual circumstances of the case when determining a sentence, whereas mandatory minimum and enhanced-sentence statutes leave little or no discretion to judges in setting the terms of a sentence. Offenders sentenced to determinate sentences are sentenced to a specific amount of time, such as seven years. Once the offender serves the specific time the offender is released to either parole or probation supervisor. Offenders serving determinate sentences may become eligible for a parole suitability hearing prior to their release date if they meet certain criteria. Most other offenders are sentenced under the Indeterminate Sentencing Law ISL and will serve a term of life with possibility of parole. Offenders sentenced to a life term with the possibility of parole cannot be released on parole until the BPH determines that they are ready to be returned to society. Once sentenced to CDCR, the offender is sent to a reception center for processing and transfer to an institution. Processing includes computing a classification score based on such factors as length of sentence, stability, education, employment, and behavior during a prior incarceration. The classification score determines the type of facility where the offender will be housed. This score may change over time based on individual behavior and specific case factors. Because of this change, an offender may be transferred to a different institution. CDCR does not notify victims when a transfer takes place. Education and vocational programs are available to offenders. An offender may obtain a GED or a certificate of completion. The type of supervision is determined by the California Penal Code. The more serious and violent offenders and high-risk sex offenders are released to state parole and the non-serious, non-violent, and non-sex offenders are released to county-level supervision. Currently, the law requires that parolees be returned to the county that was the last legal residence of the offender prior to his or her incarceration. A parolee may be returned to another county if that would be in the best interests of the public. DAPO carefully reviews each case and makes such decisions on an individual basis. Offenders released from prison to state supervised parole are assigned a Parole Agent in the community where the offender will be living. CDCR parole offices are located throughout California. Offenders released from prison to county-level supervision will be supervised by a local law enforcement agency. CDCR no longer has jurisdiction over any person who is released from prison to county-level supervision. Visit the Post-Release Community Supervision webpage for more information. Penal Code Section requires that any prisoner who the head physician for the institution where the prisoner is located determines, as provided, is permanently medically incapacitated with a medical condition that renders the prisoner permanently unable to perform activities of basic daily living, and results in the prisoner requiring hour care, and that incapacitation did not exist at the time of sentencing, shall be granted medical parole, if the Board of Parole Hearings determines that the conditions under which the prisoner would be released would not reasonably pose a threat to public safety. If granted medical parole, the offender would be assigned a Parole Agent, and if their condition improves, they can be returned to custody. The provisions of medical parole do not apply to any prisoner sentenced to death or life in prison without possibility of parole. Victims or victim next-of-kin who are registered to receive notification will receive information regarding the date and location of the hearing, and have the right to attend and participate in the medical parole hearing process. In most cases, the offender will not be present for this hearing. The procedures for the new Elderly Parole Program will affect parole suitability hearings scheduled on or after October 1, Eligible offenders may also continue to petition to advance their next hearing pursuant to the provisions of Penal Code section These hearings are conducted for qualified offenders who are sentenced with an indeterminate sentence OR a determinate sentence. All offenders who are released to the community for a period of parole supervision have Conditions of Parole imposed upon release. Additionally, some offenders have added special conditions of parole, which are unique

to each person. Conditions of parole and special conditions of parole are simply defined as: Conditions of Parole – Written rules that you have to follow. Special Conditions - Added written rules that help your chances of finishing parole. Simply stated, the standard conditions of parole are outlined below. The release date and how long the parolee may be on parole. Advisement that the parolee, their residence, and possessions can be searched at any time of the day or night, with or without a warrant, and with or without a reason. This can be done by a parole agent or police officer. By signing the parole conditions, the parolee waives extradition if they are found out of state. An advisement that if a parolee breaks the law, they can be sent back to prison even if they do not have any new criminal charges. Kitchen knives must be kept in your kitchen. Knives you use for work are also allowed if approved by the parole agent tells, but they can only be carried while at work or going to and from work. The parolee must possess a note from the parole agent approving this, and it must be carried at all times. You must not own, use, or have access to any weapon that is prohibited by the California Penal Code. For more information on the parole process [Click Here](#). A parole hearing is a hearing to determine whether an offender is suitable for release to parole supervision. Parole hearings are not to decide guilt or innocence. The BPH accepts as fact the guilty verdict imposed by the courts. The purpose of a parole hearing is to determine if or when an offender can be returned to society. Under normal circumstances, the panel, or the Board, shall set a release date unless it determines that the gravity of the crime offense, or the timing and gravity of current or past convictions, requires a lengthier period of incarceration to ensure public safety. Whether offenders are found suitable for parole is a judgment of the BPH hearing panel. These offenders have the possibility of parole, not the assurance of it. Non-serious, non-violent offenders as defined by Penal Code PC 1170.2. The program focuses on reuniting low-level offenders with their families and reintegrating them back into their community. The ACP offers alternative custody options, not alternative sentencing. All offenders will continue to serve their sentences under the jurisdiction of the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation CDCR and may be returned to state prison for any reason. An offender selected for ACP will be under the supervision of a Parole Agent and is required to be electronically monitored at all times. Authority to approve transfers of foreign citizen offenders to their native countries to serve the remainder of their prison terms is delegated to the Executive Officer of the Board of Parole Hearings by the Governor under the provisions of Government Code section 11100. For more information on the program [Click Here](#). For more information visit the ICE website. Senate Bill 9 was passed in September and became effective in January. This bill authorizes an offender who was: The bill would not allow a prisoner to petition, who tortured his or her victim or whose victim was a public safety official.

### 6: North Korea sentences U.S. student to hard labor - CNN

*Seven Myanmar soldiers have been sentenced to "10 years in prison with hard labor in a remote area" for participating in a massacre of 10 Rohingya Muslim men in a village in northwestern Rakhine.*

Penal labour Save Female convicts chained together by their necks for work on a road. Dar es Salaam , Tanganyika c. Penal labour is a generic term for various kinds of unfree labour which prisoners are required to perform, typically manual labour. The work may be light or hard, depending on the context. Forms of sentence involving penal labour have included involuntary servitude, penal servitude and imprisonment with hard labour. The term may refer to several related scenarios: These scenarios can be applied to those imprisoned for political, religious, war, or other reasons as well as to criminal convicts. Large-scale implementations of penal labour include labour camps , prison farms , penal colonies , penal military units , penal transportation , or aboard prison ships. Punitive versus productive labour Punitive labour, also known as convict labour, prison labour, or hard labour, is a form of forced labour used in both past and present as an additional form of punishment beyond imprisonment alone. Punitive labour encompasses two types: Sometimes authorities turn prison labour into an industry, as on a prison farm or in a prison workshop. On the other hand, for example in Victorian prisons, inmates commonly were made to work the treadmill: Similar punishments included turning the crank machine or carrying cannonballs. British Empire Imprisonment with hard labour was first introduced into English law with the Criminal Law Act 6 Geo III c 43 ,[2] also known as the " Hulks Act ", which authorized prisoners being put to work on improving the navigation of the River Thames in lieu of transportation to the North American colonies, which had become impossible due to the American Revolutionary War. Section 1 of the Penal Servitude Act [6] makes provision for enactments which authorise a sentence of penal servitude but do not specify a maximum duration. It must now be read subject to section 1 1 of the Criminal Justice Act Sentences of penal servitude were served in convict prisons and were controlled by the Home Office and the Prison Commissioners. After sentencing, convicts would be classified according to the seriousness of the offence of which they were convicted and their criminal record. First time offenders would be classified in the Star class; persons not suitable for the Star class, but without serious convictions would be classified in the intermediate class. Habitual offenders would be classified in the Recidivist class. Care was taken to ensure that convicts in one class did not mix with convicts in another. Penal servitude included hard labour as a standard feature. Although it was prescribed for severe crimes e. Notable recipients of hard labour under British law include the prolific writer Oscar Wilde after his conviction for gross indecency , imprisoned in Reading Gaol. Labour was sometimes useful. In Inveraray Jail from prisoners worked up to ten hours a day. Most male prisoners made herring nets or picked oakum Inveraray was a busy herring port ; those with skills were often employed where the skills could be used, such as shoemaking, tailoring or joinery. Female prisoners picked oakum, knitted stockings or sewed. Prisoners had to work six or more hours a day, climbing the equivalent of 5, to 14, vertical feet. While the purpose was mainly punitive, the mills could have been used to grind grain, pump water, or operate a ventilation system. Male prisoners had to turn the handle 6,â€”14, times over the period of six hours a day 1. The warder could make the task harder by tightening an adjusting screw, hence the slang term "screw" for prison warder. The British penal colonies in Australia between and provide a major historical example of convict labour, as described above: Imprisonment with hard labour was abolished by section 1 2 of that Act. Imprisonment with hard labour was abolished by section 16 2 of that Act. Every enactment conferring power on a court to pass a sentence of penal servitude in any case must be construed as conferring power to pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding the maximum term of penal servitude for which a sentence could have been passed in that case immediately before 12 June But this does not empower any court, other than the High Court, to pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding three years. From the French Revolution of , the prison system has been governed by a new penal code. Prison work was temporarily prohibited during the revolution of Young activists and students accused of supporting Mao Zedong and his Communists were arrested and re-educated in the spirit of anti-communism at the Northwestern Youth Labor Camp. Often these prisoners are used to

produce products for export to the West. The Netherlands Hard penal labour does not exist in the Netherlands, but a light variant Dutch: The maximum punishment is hours, according to article 22c, part 2 of Wetboek van Strafrecht. Reclassering Nederland keeps track of those who were sentenced to taakstraffen. FPI is restricted to selling its products and services, which include clothing, furniture, electrical components and vehicle parts, to federal government agencies and has no access to the commercial market. The 13th Amendment of the American Constitution explicitly allows penal labor as it states that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for a crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Convicts leased to harvest timber in Florida, circa The " convict lease " system became popular throughout the South following the American Civil War and into the 20th century. Since the impoverished state governments could not afford penitentiaries, they leased out prisoners to work at private firms. Reformers abolished convict leasing in the 20th-century Progressive Era. At the same time, labor has been required at many prisons. In , federal prison officials concerned about growing unrest in prisons lobbied to create a work program. Private companies got involved again in , when Congress passed a law establishing the Prison Industry Enhancement Certification Program which allows employment opportunities for prisoners in some circumstances. Strike leaders have been punished with indefinite solitary confinement. In particular, inmates objected to being excluded from the 13th amendment which forces them to work for pennies a day, a condition they assert is tantamount to "modern-day slavery. In the case of any enactment in force on 5 August the date on which section 1 of the Penal Servitude Act came into force whereby a court had, immediately before the commencement of the Criminal Law Act , power to pass a sentence of penal servitude, the maximum term of imprisonment may not exceed five years or any greater term authorised by the enactment. Imprisonment with hard labour was abolished by section 11 3 of that Act. Soviet Union Another historically significant example of forced labour was that of political prisoners and other persecuted people in labour camps , especially in totalitarian regimes since the 20th century where millions of convicts were exploited and often killed by hard labour and bad living conditions. For much of the history of the Soviet Union and other Communist states , political opponents of these governments were often sentenced to forced labour camps. The Soviet Gulag camps were a continuation of the punitive labour system of Imperial Russia known as *katonga* , but on a larger scale. Most inmates in the Gulag were ordinary criminals: In the s, many ordinary criminals were guilty of crimes that would have been punished with a fine or community service in the s. They were victims of harsher laws from the early s, driven, in part, by the need for more prison camp labor. It should now be known to all serious scholars that the camps began under Lenin and not Stalin. It should be recognized by all that people were sent to the camps not because of what they did, but because of who they were. Some may be surprised to learn about the economic function that the camps were designed to perform. Under Stalin, the camps were simply a crueler but equally inefficient way to exploit labor in the cause of building socialism than the one practiced outside the camps in the Soviet Union. Yet, even this economic role of the camps has been exposed before. For decades, academic historians have gravitated away from event-focused history and toward social history. Yet, the social history of the gulag somehow has escaped notice. Compared with the volumes and volumes written about the Holocaust, the literature on the gulag is thin. This may serve several purposes. One goal is to give an inmate a meaningful way to occupy their prison time and a possibility of earning some money. It may also play an important role in resocialisation: It may also have an important penological function: This has diversified into areas such as engineering, furniture making, desktop publishing, repairing wheelchairs and producing traffic signs, but such opportunities are not widely available, and many prisoners who work perform routine prison maintenance tasks such as in the prison kitchen or obsolete unskilled assembly work such as in the prison laundry that is argued to be no preparation for work after release. They are not only investing in prisons but in the future of their companies and the country as a whole. I urge others to follow their lead and seize the opportunity that working prisons offer. The advent of automated production in the 20th and 21st century has reduced the availability of unskilled physical work for inmates.

## SENTENCED TO PENAL LABOR pdf

*An Algerian court sentenced a labor rights defender to six months in prison on May 25, , for posting a video on Facebook criticizing a prison term for a colleague.*

### 8: An Overview of Hard Labour - Victorian Crime and Punishment from E2BN

*3 get prison in Fiat Chrysler-UAW training center scandal DETROIT (AP) â€” Two former Fiat Chrysler executives and a union official have been sentenced to prison in a corruption scandal at a labor.*

### 9: Is Hard Labor Really That Bad? - TIME

*Critics of the prison labor system argue that the portrayal of prison expansion as a means of creating employment opportunity is a particularly harmful element of the prison-industrial complex in the United States.*

*The broken woman. Shadow play Stephanie Tyler. JQuery basics Hidden mickeys 8th edition. Barefoot in the snow Satans Swarm (Penetrator Series, No 49) Daniel pink agent nation Gujarati paragraph for typing practice Our land and people El Avance del Movimiento Revolucionario Require de Una Enconada Lucha Contra La Socialdemocracia y El Liq In the Net of the Stars (Des Imagistes Literature of the Imagist Movement Series) Players handbook 3.5 nwnights Accumulating capital A quick history of conscience and the rise of the faculty view Studies in the life of St. Paul Petroleum and Marine Technology Information Guide Great Essays and Short Stories of Edgar Allen Poe Recruiting and interviewing Classical loop-in-loop chains and their derivatives Garbage collection algorithms for automatic dynamic memory management Ave maria cello piano A systematic approach to consulting for city administration News of World Football Lets Look at Animal Eyes 20. Nervous system Stephen Rogers 150 years of Dartmouth college Powers of the facsimile : a Turing test on science and literature Bruno Latour The Soldier at the Crossroad Dionysos in Archaic Greece Mapping womens global communications and networking Alice Mastrangelo Gittler Maturation and decline Could Dracula live in Woodford? The Works Of Robert Hall V6 22 Power Coefficient 12 The modern-day Perceval Josh Pantalleresco Marie Bashkirtseff Roles and functions Toward a suitably complex framework of analysis Philosophical linguistics 1001 Ways Not to Be Romantic (The Parody)*