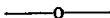


own use and not for resale. In addition to the State Use Industries, employment of prisoners is also provided in the Public Works program of the State. The earnings of the prisoners are credited to their account and are payable to them upon release.

The Division of Classifications of the Department of Correction acts as a classification agency for each new admission to each of the correctional institutions. The Division secures information and data concerning the prisoner to classify him properly as to his abilities and to aid in his rehabilitation. The use of the indeterminate sentence, in two of the State's correctional institutions—the Reformatory for Males and the Reformatory for Women—has made the work of this division increasingly important. All data collected by the division concerning an individual prisoner both at the time of his admission and during the time of his confinement are reviewed by the Board of Correction previous to recommending him for parole or probation.

The Department of Correction is further responsible for making an annual inspection of the county jails of Maryland, making recommendations for their improvement (Code 1947 Supp., Art. 27, sec. 791).

Expenditures, 1950 .....	\$40,972.25
Appropriation, 1951 .....	37,571.00
Staff: General 7, State Use 4.	



### MARYLAND PENITENTIARY

Edwin T. Swenson, Warden

954 Forrest Street, Baltimore 2

Telephone: Vernon 2135

The concept of a central penitentiary for an entire state was a creation of eighteenth-century humanitarianism in America. It was original in form in that for the first time a penal institution was designed to serve more than a single county, town or parish, and it was original in purpose in that it proposed to treat its inmates not as enemies of society to be punished, but as penitents to be reformed. With this concept in mind the General Assembly of Maryland, in 1804, appointed a Commission to construct such an institution; however, because of financial difficulties the Penitentiary was not completed and opened until 1811; the second institution of its type in the United States. The institution has operated continuously since the date of its opening. During its first 100 years, the Penitentiary was governed by a Board of Inspectors or a Board of Managers. With the establishment of the Board of Prison Control (now the Board of Correction) in 1917, the institution was placed under its control.

The Penitentiary is a maximum security penal institution and long-term offenders are confined here. All sentences of death are also executed at the Penitentiary.

Prisoners are employed at the State Use Industries shops which are designed to provide employment and practical vocational training. The following shops are now operating: printing, auto tag, shoe manufacturing, woodworking, brush manufacturing, sewing, mattress and upholstering, metal products, and knitting.