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When did prisons start wearing orange

The color orange radiates warmth and happiness, combining the physical energy and stimulation of red with the cheerfulness of yellow. The color psychology of orange is optimistic and uplifting, rejuvenating our spirit. Psychologists insist that orange is so optimistic that we should all find ways to use it in our everyday life. Orange brings spontaneity and a positive outlook on things and is a great color to use during tough times, keeping us motivated and helping us to look on the bright side of life. With its enthusiasm for life, the color orange relates to adventure and risk-taking, inspiring confidence and independence. Those inspired by orange are always on the go! This point of views seems to be common in Europe and America where orange and yellow are the colors most associated with amusement, frivolity and entertainment. As a historic example, Toulouse-Lautrec used a palette of yellow, black and orange in his posters of Paris cafes and theatres, and Henri Matisse used an orange, yellow and red palette in the Joy of Living. Regarding religions and ancient cultures associated with orange, in Confucianism the philosophy of ancient China, orange was the color of transformation. In Buddhism orange was about illumination, the highest state of perfection. The orange colors of robes to be worn by monks were defined by the Buddha himself and his followers in the 5th century BC. The robe and its color is a sign of renunciation of the outside world and commitment to the order. In modern times of 20th century orange turned to be used in more practical aspects. The high visibility of orange made it a popular color for certain kinds of equipment. Orange was also widely worn by workers on highways and by cyclists to avoid being hit by cars, and for the flights suits of the crews of the Space Shuttle and the International Space Station during the 1980s. During the Second World War, U.S. Navy pilots in the Pacific began to wear orange inflatable life jackets, which could be spotted by search and rescue planes. A herbicide called Agent Orange was widely sprayed from aircraft by the Royal Air Force during the Malayan Emergency and the U.S. Air Force during the Vietnam War to remove the forest and jungle cover beneath which enemy combatants were believed to be hiding, and to expose their supply routes. Orange also had a political dimension. In Ukraine in November–December 2004, it became the color of the Orange Revolution, a popular movement which carried activist and reformer Viktor Yushchenko into the presidency. Prisoners are also sometimes dressed in orange uniforms since 1970s — usually only in special detention situations as for example in transit. Sheriffs sometimes put prisoners in orange during perp walks in front of reporters, and prisoners often wear orange in court. Detainees held at the US-run Guantanamo Bay detention camp are typically issued one of two uniforms, either a white jumpsuit if the prisoner has been labelled "compliant", or an orange jumpsuit if the detainee has been labelled "non-compliant". The orange jumpsuits of detainees is supposed to be the main reason why ISIS put orange clothes on people before beheading them, as a propaganda tool against Guantanamo Bay. It is a symbolic gesture of the militant rage against the detention and torture of terror suspects in Guantanamo. The US seems to have always had suspects wear orange, and soon Al Qaeda and other militant groups took to dressing their captives in it too. Simultaneously, orange because of its visibility in dim light or against the water, is consequently known as safety orange, the colour of choice for life-jackets apparently the most necessary items of the equipment of refugees hoping to reach Europe by sea. During the refugees crisis the Turkish police have uncovered a factory producing fake life-jackets, shining a light on a booming cottage industry that has emerged as a by product of the refugee crisis. Police allegedly seized 1,263 life-jackets filled with non-buoyant materials from an illegal workshop in Izmir that employed two Syrian children. It seems like in a way Syrian people produce their life-jackets by themselves. In the same period bodies of people washed up on turkish and greek beaches, having drowned in their attempt to reach freedom. Safety orange does not seem to be safe any more. Unified outward appearance of detainees in a situation of imprisonment Striped prison uniform, contemporary design as used in the United States and other countries Inmates outfitted in common present-day prison uniforms (gray-white), US Prison uniforms, India (museum exhibit) A prison uniform is the unified outward appearance of detainees in a situation of imprisonment. It is typically adapted under constraint. Usually a prison uniform consists of a visually distinct garment, which must be worn by an incarcerated person instead of their individual civilian clothes. In most cases it is purposefully designed to establish a visual contrast to the outward appearance of prison officers and set up a clear distinction from civil clothing. A prison uniform serves the purpose to make prisoners instantly identifiable, to limit risks through concealed objects and to prevent injuries through undesignated clothing objects. It can also spoil attempts of escape as prison uniforms typically use a design and color scheme that is easily noticed and identified even at a greater distance. A conception for a prison uniform can further purposefully exclude items of otherwise standard clothing as a discrete identifier. This often includes a restriction in terms of footwear, hereby forcing prisoners to remain barefoot as a part of their dress code.[1][2] The state of wearing a prison uniform in many cases provokes a distressful psychological response from the detained person, as unlike civilian clothes it is worn involuntarily, typically reluctant and is often perceived as stigmatizing. The imperative regulation of a person's outward appearance is typically perceived as a steep invasion into the autonomy of decision. As a consequence the loss of individuality particularly caused by having to wear a prison uniform can have a detrimental effect to a person's self-perception and self-esteem. Therefore, a prison uniform is often perceived as an implicit element of punishment and a stigma, while the level of psychological distress and humiliation caused by the garment is in large part determined by its characteristic and overall design. However, the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners first adopted in 1955 and amended in 2015 as "Mandela Rules" prohibit degrading or humiliating clothing, requiring in Rule 19 that: Every prisoner who is not allowed to wear his or her own clothing shall be provided with an outfit of clothing suitable for the climate and adequate to keep him or her good health. Such clothing shall in no manner be degrading or humiliating. All clothing shall be clean and kept in proper condition. Underclothing shall be changed and washed as often as necessary for the maintenance of hygiene. In exceptional circumstances, whenever a prisoner is removed outside the prison for an authorized purpose, he or she shall be allowed to wear his or her own clothing or other inconspicuous clothing.[3] Using some manifestation of a prison uniform for incarcerated individuals has become the standard within the penal system of most countries. Some facilities may however not issue designated uniform garments to the inmates as such. Primarily depending on the economical conditions a unified dress code is sometimes specified in facilities of different countries, which typically includes confiscating and withholding certain items of otherwise standard clothing. This way the required distinctive appearance to tell inmates apart from regular civilians is obtained in a similar way to uniform garments. This commonly occurs for financial reasons, as this option is naturally free of cost. In this regard especially wearing shoes is often disallowed within penal institutions of various countries, primarily exploiting the socially uncommon semblance of a fully shoeless person, which provides for a sufficiently noticeable visual appearance in most situations. This condition also employs the sociocultural connotation of this attribute as wearing individuals barefoot has served as an indicator for their absence of personal freedom in large parts of history (see subchapter Early prison uniforms and (Barefoot) Imprisonment and slavery for historic background).[4][5][6][7][8][9][10][11][12][13][14] Early prison uniforms Prisoners in bare feet next to shod visitors. Cornelis de Wael; Italy c. 1640 Female prisoner seated in courtroom, chained and barefooted; Wales 19th century (museum exhibit) Incarcerated woman, bare feet exposed; Friedrich Gustav Schlick, Germany 1836 Before specific uniform garments came into use a common method to visually mark and identify prisoners consisted in primarily removing the shoes and keeping them barefoot during imprisonment. As wearing shoes has long been the usual form of appearance, and going unshod has become inadequate and socially unaccepted, the semblance of bare feet was avoided by society and rarely seen. The disreputable assessment of displaying bare feet is connected to the tendency for slaves forced to remain shoeless to display their inferior societal rank while regular citizens usually refrained from this form of appearance and resorted to footwear befitting their social status. As a practical objective the omitted protection of the feet naturally implicated different environmental obstacles for the detained individuals, which restricted their freedom of action compared to shod individuals, attempts of prison escape were hereby made more difficult. Bare feet also complemented the force of physical restraints which were often applied in the form of shackles or similar devices. Prisoners were rendered more vulnerable to outside influences when they had to remain barefoot, therefore acts of physical resistance were frustrated or more easily overcome as well. As the results were achieved with little effort, this method was common practice to display the state of captivity in most civilizations of the past. The method of keeping prisoners uniformly barefoot is common practice in several countries to this day, mostly complementing specific prisoner's garments but also as a standalone routine. The psychological effect of having to remain barefoot as part of a prisoner's dress code is comparable to the effect of specific prison garments, as it is an uncommon state in any civil society just as wearing salient uniform clothing and carries a similar denotive connotation. This situation can however have an additional unsettling effect on a detained person as the heightened vulnerability of shoeless feet typically provokes feelings of insecurity. Hereby a prisoner often perceives the reluctant and unaccustomed visual exposure of their bare feet as a palpable element of degradation and punishment in itself. Being forced to remain barefoot for a prison uniform is often experienced as intimidating and oppressive, which is an effect also used to further emphasize the overseers' command and authority over the prisoners.[15] During the Victorian era when prison sentences of prolonged duration were implemented in the judicial system of several countries, actual garments were conceived to be worn specifically by prison inmates, which developed to the various types of prison uniforms presently in use.[16] Prison uniform by naton Germany See also: Nazi concentration camp badges Dutch Jews wearing vertically striped uniforms at the Buchenwald concentration camp during World War II. During the Nazi period of Germany, interned people in the concentration camp system were often made to wear prisoner's uniforms. In today's Germany, inmates may wear regular civilian clothing in some prisons. In other prisons clothing issued by the prison is compulsory. If a prisoner cannot afford to have his own clothing cleaned and/or replaced, they may be issued with clothing. There are also facilities with no prison uniforms.[17][18] The prison uniforms are officially referred to as Anstaltskleidung (literally: "institutional clothing"), not as "uniforms". They are usually similar to the type of clothing generally worn for manual work, and not necessarily recognizable as prison clothing. When prisoners are allowed to temporarily leave prison, they may generally wear private clothing to avoid being recognized as prisoners.[19] United Kingdom 19th century British prison uniform, 19th century Emmeline and Christabel Pankhurst wearing British prison uniforms stamped with the broad arrow In the United Kingdom, prison uniforms formerly consisted of a white jacket, trousers and pillbox hat, all stamped with the broad arrow to denote crown property. The idea of covering the uniforms of Penal Servitude prisoners with the broad arrow was first introduced by Sir Edmund Du Cane in the 1870s after his appointment as Chairman of Convict Directors and Surveyor-General of Prisons. Du Cane considered the broad arrow to be a hindrance to escape and also a mark of shame. It was certainly unpopular with the convicts. "All over the whole clothing were hideous black impressions of the Broad Arrow", wrote one prisoner [20] Another considered the "hideous dress" to be "the most extraordinary garb I had ever seen outside a pantomime".[21] Men sent to public-works prisons were issued with boots. One prisoner, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, left this description: "Fully fourteen pounds in weight. I put them on and the weight of them served to fasten me to the ground. It was not that alone, but the sight of the impression they left on the gutter as you looked at the footprints of those who walked before you, struck terror to your heart. There was the felon's brand of the "broad arrow" impressed on the soil by every footstep... the nails in the soles of your boots and shoes were hammered in an arrow shape, so that whatever ground you trod you left traces that Government property had travelled over it." [22] The broad arrow markings were used until 1922.[23] 21st century Currently prisoners are clothed in a standard issue prison uniform, which consists of a blue t-shirt, a grey jumper (sweater), and grey soft trousers (jogging bottoms/pants). All male prisoners must wear the uniform during the first two weeks of their sentence.[24] and are then entitled to wear some of their own clothes if they choose to after obtaining a higher enhanced reward level, for doing things such as performing their prison chores and keeping good behavior, etc. This does not include dangerous criminals, usually those held in Category A maximum security prisons, who are assessed as having a high escape attempt risk; they are required to wear yellow and green boiler suits with the words 'HM PRISON' ('HM' standing for His/Her Majesty) printed on the back in black capital lettering on a permanent basis whilst in custody. This uniform is known as an "Escape list suit". Such prisoners are also handcuffed and sometimes fitted with a leather belt chain when moved outside of prison to places such as court buildings. Remanded prisoners in the UK who have not yet been sentenced may wear their own clothing [25] Prisoners in Category D open prisons can also wear their own clothing to prepare them for their eventual release, but not anything that resembles a prison officers uniform. All non-prison issue personal clothing sent in must be approved before it can be used by prisoners. Although female prisoners are not subject to the same rules and do not have to wear uniform under government legislation, individual female prisons are able to set their own regulations regarding uniforms.[26] Many female prisons still stock prison issue clothing items similar to those worn by male prisoners for women who don't have clothing of their own, and have regulations regarding what items of clothing can and cannot be worn are similar to those upheld by male prisons.[27] United States Prisoners in Utah c.1885 wearing the horizontally-striped prison uniforms devised at Auburn Prison. To make escape more difficult, prison uniforms in the United States often consist of a distinctive orange jumpsuit or set of scrubs with a white T-shirt underneath, as it is difficult for an escaped inmate to avoid recognition and recapture in such distinctive attire. Originally a horizontal white and black beep-striped uniform and hat was used. Striped prison uniforms commonly used in the 19th century (the Auburn system) began to be abolished in parts of the United States early in the 19th century because their continued use as a badge of shame was considered undesirable.[28] Throughout most of the twentieth century, attitudes were different towards philosophies of rehabilitation. Fair treatment of prisoners and a growing number of non-violent, working-class offenders prompted such a change in attitudes, and clothing and conditions changed to serve the concept of rehabilitation rather than punishment. As a result, work clothes were introduced, perhaps because of the concept of honest labor helping to turn an inmate into an honest citizen. Blue jeans and light blue denim or chambray work shirts became the norm, a tradition still followed in some state prison systems today. In federal prisons, this concept was introduced in the form of khaki pants and shirts, still in use. Prisoners held at Guantanamo Bay in orange jumpsuits Near the end of the 20th century, first orange jumpsuits, then orange scrubs, became commonplace.[29] In many cases, prison uniforms are better suited to the comfort and durability required for long term inmates, and these new uniforms are used mostly in local jails for short term inmates and offenders awaiting trial or transportation to a more permanent facility. Striped uniforms, in general, have made a significant comeback into the jail and prison system for a variety of reasons, such as mistaking jumpsuit-clad workers as inmates. False reporting of people in similar clothing has become a problem in some counties, so many have switched back to using striped uniforms (mostly orange and white) due to the unambiguous nature of these garments being associated with inmates.[30] In July 2014, because the popular television program Orange Is the New Black was making the orange jumpsuits of his prison fashionable, Saginaw County, Michigan Sheriff William Federspiel decided to replace them with traditional black-and-white-striped uniforms.[31] Color designations Inmate in striped uniform and restraints Different color designations are commonly used to indicate the status of the inmate.[32] The uniforms may be in plain colors or horizontally striped. In some cases the following color code is used: Dark red: supermax, or "worst of the worst" Red: high-risk Khaki or Yellow: low-risk White: segregation unit or in specific cases, death row inmates Green or blue: low-risk inmates on work detail (e.g. kitchen, cleaning, laundry, mail, or other tasks) Orange: unspecified, commonly used for any status in some prisons Black/Orange and White stripes: unspecified, commonly used for any status in some prisons Pink: used for special punishment in some prisons Other countries In Finland, inmates wear prison uniforms, unless they receive a special permission to use some of their own for sports training. Prison uniforms are red and grey.[33] In South Korea prison uniforms are also compulsory, often using a khaki color scheme.[34] In Spain prisoners wear their own clothes, as making them wear a prisoner uniform is seen dehumanizing and counterproductive.[citation needed] In Cuba, Political Prisoners wore Khaki uniforms with a P on the back, while common prisoners wore Blue uniforms. Many political prisoners stay in just underwear when they tried to force them to wear the blue uniforms. See also Prison officer Prisoner's rights Imprisonment Detention (imprisonment) Straitjacket Physical restraints Barefoot References Wikimedia Commons has media related to Prisoner uniforms. ^ Saidel, Rochelle G. The Jewish Women of Ravensbruck Concentration Camp. Retrieved March 26, 2013. ^ "Arbeitserziehungslager Fehrbellin:Zwangsarbeiterinnen im Straflager der Gestapo" (PDF). Archived from the original (pdf) on 2013-11-26. 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