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REMISSION OF SENTENCES
SEPT., OCT. 1943

I have gone into Italian system with Dr. Colombo and provides that the method is speeded up it seems to suit the people equally as well as the British. Further inquiries to be made of legal to ascertain if the power of Rome to grant remission has been transferred to Judicial Courts in Sicily.

P.A. for a week to 30¹⁰ for further consideration

20¹⁰

This matter is well in hand and working under Italian system
See Page 1.

5800

Notes -

Could be worked in a "ONE" mark
and a "TWO" mark system. This would make
it easier to operate.

It is very welcomed by all delectors who thought
it a wonderful idea, and hope it can be
introduced and soon.

9/15/43.

WVH

1 + 2 MARKS SYS.
less chance FOR WRONG ADDITIONS OR
SUBTRACTIONS, THAN WITH 5 + 6. OK

Done. 10 OCT 1943

5799

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION.

ROUTING SLIP.

TO SEE :-

Runk

*Noted
8/2/10*

~~C.P.S.~~.....

~~D.C.P.S.~~.....

B.F. on

~~PRISON SECTION~~.....

8 Oct. 43

~~CIVIL POLICE SECTION~~.....

MLA

~~FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE SECTION~~.....

pk

~~LICENSING AND REGISTRATION SECTION~~.....

29 September 1943.

REMISSION OF SENTENCES.

1. There is no real system of Remission for Italian Prisoners. An old system appears to have been in the form of application made by a Prison Director on behalf of a prisoner with sentence over 2 years for any period up to half of sentence. This application was made to the Local Police who frequently turned down the proposal no matter how well the prisoner might have been reported upon. If the report on the other hand was favourable the application might finally reach ROME for consideration.
 2. In order to bring about an up-to-date system which will encourage behaviour and industry I would recommend the adoption of granting one sixth remission on all sentences of 1 year up to 5 years and beyond 5 years a quarter remission.
 3. This would entail operating a Mark Scheme for Conduct and Industry allowing for prisoners of 1 year to five years 6 marks per day and for prisoners of 5 years and over 8 marks per day. Mark sheets to be kept for all convicted prisoners and marked up daily.
 4. Marks would only be forfeited by the Director when a prisoner is reported for any act of misconduct or idleness at work.
 5. A prisoner will ~~be~~ required to be given on admission 2 dates of Liberation - The Earliest Date and The Latest Date, both of which will be entered on his Work Sheet. As, and if, marks were deducted so the Earliest Date would be altered.
 6. EXAMPLE.
 - (a) A prisoner sentenced on 1 Jan 1943 to 1 year imprisonment would be liberated before midnight 31 Dec 1943. If he earned full remission i.e. 61 days he would be due for liberation on 31 October 1943 - his Earliest Date.
 - (b) A prisoner sentenced on 1 Jan 1943 to 5 years imprisonment would be liberated before midnight 31 December 1947. If he earned full remission i.e. 15 months he would be due for liberation on 30 September 1946.
- NOTE : A Ready Reckoner can be worked out and kept at all prisons for calculation of the Earliest Date.
7. It would be the duty of a prison to notify the Police at least 14 days before date when a prisoner will be liberated.

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M. J. Latham

Major,
DEPUTY SUPT. OF PRISONS.

Seen by Suplt. No comments.

20/9/43 MTL

C.P.S. This is based on the British system & works
surprisingly well. Whether we can authorize such a
scheme is doubtful & requires checking by Legal Dir.
I understand it will be discussed at Prison Conference
on 6 Oct. 2/10/43
Reply 1/10 Noted Release 1050

0316