§ 4206  TITLE 18.—CRIMES AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

and within the maximum term or terms for which he was sentenced. The unexpired term of imprisonment of any such prisoner shall begin to run from the date he is returned to the custody of the Attorney General under said warrant, and the time the prisoner was on parole shall not diminish the time he was sentenced to serve. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 854, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
This section consolidates said section 723c with the provision of said section 717 which provided the time limit within which retaking warrants might issue. The remaining provisions of said section 717 are obsolete. Minor changes were made in phraseology.

§ 4206. Officer executing warrant to retake parole violator.

Any officer of any Federal penal or correctional institution, or any Federal officer authorized to serve criminal process within the United States, to whom a warrant for the retaking of a parole violator is delivered, shall execute such warrant by taking such prisoner and returning him to the custody of the Attorney General. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 855, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
Second sentence of said section 718 of title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., was omitted as obsolete. Minor changes were made in translations and phraseology.

§ 4207. Revocation upon retaking parolee.

A prisoner retaken upon a warrant issued by the Board of Parole, shall be given an opportunity to appear before the Board, a member thereof, or an examiner designated by the Board. The Board may then, or at any time in its discretion, revoke the order of parole and terminate such parole or modify the terms and conditions thereof.

If such order of parole shall be revoked and the parole so terminated, the said prisoner may be required to serve all or any part of the remainder of the term for which he was sentenced. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 855, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
The last paragraph was rewritten to clarify and ratify existing administrative practice and construction.

Last clause of said section 719 of title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., "and the time the prisoner was on parole shall not be taken into account to diminish the time for which he was sentenced." was omitted as covered by an almost identical clause in section 4205 of this title.

Chapter 313.—MENTAL DEFECTIVES

Sec. 4241. Examination and transfer to hospital.
4242. Retransfer upon recovery.
4243. Delivery to State authorities.

§ 4241. Examination and transfer to hospital.

A board of examiners for each Federal penal and correctional institution shall consist of (1) a medical officer appointed by the warden or superintendent of the institution; (2) a medical officer appointed by the Attorney General; and (3) a competent expert in mental diseases appointed by the Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service.

Such board shall examine any inmate of the institution alleged to be insane or of unsound mind or otherwise defective and report their findings and the facts on which they are based to the Attorney General.

The Attorney General, upon receiving such report, may direct the warden or superintendent or other official having custody of the prisoner to cause such prisoner to be removed to the United States hospital for defective delinquents or to any other institution authorized by law to receive insane persons charged with or convicted of offenses against the United States, there to be kept until, in the judgment of the superintendent of said hospital, the prisoner shall be restored to sanity or health or until the maximum sentence, without deduction for good time or commutation of sentence, shall have been served. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 855, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
Changes were made in phraseology and surplusage omitted.

§ 4242. Retransfer upon recovery.

An inmate of the United States hospital for defective delinquents whose sanity or health is restored prior to the expiration of his sentence may be retransferred to any penal or correctional institution designated by the Attorney General, there to remain pursuant to the original sentence, computing the time of his detention or confinement in said hospital as part of the term of his imprisonment. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 855, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY
Minor change was made in phraseology.

§ 4243. Delivery to State authorities on expiration of sentence.

The superintendent of the United States hospital for defective delinquents shall notify the proper authorities of the State, Territory, District, or Possession where any insane prisoner has his legal residence, or, if this cannot be ascertained, the proper authorities of the State, Territory, District, or Possession from which he was committed, of the date of expiration of sentence of any prisoner who, in the judgment of such superintendent, is still insane or a menace to the public. Such superintendent shall cause such prisoner to be delivered into the custody of the proper authorities of such State, Territory, District or Possession. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 855, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)
Chapter 315.—DISCHARGE AND RELEASE PAYMENTS

Sec. 4281. Discharge from prison.
4282. Arrested but unconvicted persons.
4283. Probation.

§ 4281. Discharge from prison.
A person convicted under the laws of the United States shall, upon discharge from imprisonment, or release on parole, be furnished with transportation to the place of conviction or bona fide residence within the United States at the time of his commitment or to such place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General.

He shall also be furnished with such suitable clothing as may be authorized by the Attorney General, and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of money not to exceed $30. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 856, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

This section represents a consolidation of sections 721 and 746 of title 18, U. S. C., 1940 ed., with such changes of phraseology as were necessary to effect consolidation.

These changes were made after consultation with the Director of the Bureau of Prisons.

§ 4282. Arrested but unconvicted persons.

On the release from custody of a person arrested on a charge of violating any law of the United States or of the Territory of Alaska, but not indicted or informed against, or indicted or informed against but not convicted, and not admitted to bail, or a person held as a material witness and unable to make bail, the court in its discretion may direct the United States marshal for the district wherein he is released, pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Attorney General, to furnish the person so released with transportation and subsistence to the place of his arrest, or, at his election, to the place of his bona fide residence if such cost is not greater than to the place of arrest. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 856, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

The phrase "informed against" was inserted in two places in view of the fact that under the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure the use of informations may be expected to increase. See Rule 7 (b).

The section was extended to cover a person held as a material witness and unable to make bail. His predicament obviously calls for the relief afforded by the revised section.

Changes were made in phraseology and surplusage omitted.

§ 4283. Probation.
A court of the United States when placing a defendant on probation, may direct the United States marshal to furnish the defendant with transportation to the place to which the defendant is required to proceed under the terms of his probation and, in addition, may also direct the marshal to furnish the defendant with an amount of money, not to exceed $30, for subsistence expense to his destination. In such event, such expenses shall be paid by the marshal. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 856, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

The sum "$50" was substituted for $30 to conform to section 4281 of this title.

Minor changes were made in phraseology.

Chapter 317.—INSTITUTIONS FOR WOMEN
Sec. 4321. Board of Advisers.

§ 4321. Board of Advisers.

Four citizens of the United States of prominence and distinction, appointed by the President to serve without compensation, for terms of four years, together with the Attorney General of the United States, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons and the warden of the Federal Reformatory for Women, shall constitute a Board of Advisers of said Federal Reformatory for Women, which shall recommend ways and means for the discipline and training of the inmates, to fit them for suitable employment upon their parole or discharge.

Any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the citizen whom he shall succeed. (June 25, 1948, ch. 645, § 1, 62 Stat. 856, eff. Sept. 1, 1948.)

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

The provisions relating to the appointment of the board in the first instance were omitted as executed.

"Warden" was substituted for "superintendent" and "Federal Reformatory for Women" for "United States Industrial Institution for Women" to conform to existing administrative usage.

Minor changes were made in translation, phraseology, and arrangement.

Part IV—CORRECTION OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS

Chap. 401. General provisions. 5001
405. Juvenile delinquency. 5031

Chapter 401.—GENERAL PROVISIONS
Sec. 5001. Surrender to state authorities; expenses.
§ 5001. Surrender to State authorities; expenses.

Whenever any person under twenty-one years of age has been arrested, charged with the commission