

(2) For the purposes of this section the term, 'offence' includes any act committed at any place out of Pakistan which would constitute an offence if committed in Pakistan.

45. Village-headmen, accountant, landholders and others bound to report certain matters. (1) Every village-headman, accountant, village-accountant, village watchman, village police-officer, owner or occupier of land, and the agent of any such owner or occupier in charge of the management of that land and every officer employed in the collection of revenue or rent of land on the part of the Government or the Court of Wards, shall forthwith communicate to the nearest Magistrate [or Justice of Peace] or the officer in charge of the nearest police-station whichever is the nearer, any information which he may possess respecting:

(a) the permanent or temporary residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property in any village of which is headman, accountant, watchman or police-officer, or in which he owns or occupies land, or is agent, or collects revenue or rent;

(b) the resort to any place within, or the passage through, such village of any person whom he knows, or reasonably suspects to be a thug, robber, escaped convict or proclaimed offender;

(c) the commission of, or intention to commit, in or near such village any non-bailable offence or any offence punishable under sections 143, 144, 145, 147 or 148 of the Pakistan Penal Code;

(d) the occurrence in or near such village or any sudden or unnatural death or of any death under suspicious circumstances; or the discovery in or near such village of any corpse or part of a corpse, in circumstances which lead to a reasonable suspicion that such a death has occurred or the disappearance from such village of any person in circumstances which lead to a reasonable suspicion that a non-bailable offence has been committed in respect of such person;

(e) the commission of, or intention to commit, at any place out of Pakistan near such village any act which, if committed in Pakistan would be an offence punishable under any of the following sections of the Pakistan Penal Code, namely, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 302, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 457, 458, 459, 460, 489A, 489B, 489C and 489D;

(f) any matter likely to affect the maintenance of order or the prevention of crime or the safety of person or property respecting which the District Magistrate, by general or special order made with the previous sanction of the Provincial Government has directed him to communicate information.

(2) In this section:

(i) 'village' includes village-lands; and

(ii) the expression 'proclaimed offender' includes any person proclaimed as an offender by any Court or authority established or continued by the Central Government in any part of Pakistan, in respect of any act which if committed in Pakistan, would be punishable under any of the following sections of the Pakistan Penal Code, namely 302, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 457, 458, 459 and 460.

(3) Appointment of village-headmen by District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate in certain cases for purposes of this section. Subject to rules in this behalf to be made by the Provincial Government the District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate may from time to time appoint one or more persons with his or their consent to perform the duties of a village-headman under this section whether a village-headman has or has not been appointed for that village under any other law.

CHAPTER V - OF ARREST, ESCAPE AND RETAKING

A Arrest generally

46. Arrest how made. (1) In making an arrest the police-officer or other person making the same shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be a submission to the custody by word or action.

(2) Resisting endeavor to arrest. If such person forcibly resists the endeavor to arrest him or attempts to evade the arrest, such police-officer or other person may use all means necessary to effect the arrest.

(3) Nothing in this section gives a right to cause the death of a person who is not accused of an offence punishable with death or with [imprisonment for life.]

47. Search of place entered by person sought to be arrested. If any person acting under a warrant of arrest, or any police-officer having authority to arrest, has reason to believe that the person to be arrested has entered into, or is within, any place, the person residing in, or being in charge of such place shall, on demand of such person acting as aforesaid or such police-officer, allow him free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

48. Procedure where ingress not obtainable. If ingress to such place cannot be obtained under section 47 it shall be lawful in any case for a person acting under a warrant and in any case in which a warrant may issue, but cannot be obtained without affording the person to be arrested an opportunity of escape, for a police-officer to enter such place and search therein, and in order to effect an entrance into such place, to break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place, whether that of the person to be arrested or of any other person, if after notification of his authority and purpose, and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Breaking open zanana. Provided that if any such place is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman (not being the person to be arrested) who, according to custom, does not appear in public such person or police-officer shall, before entering such apartment, give notice to such woman that she is at liberty to withdraw and shall afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, and may then break open the apartment and enter it.

49. Power to break open doors and windows for purposes of liberation. Any police-officer or other person authorized to make an arrest may break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place in order to liberate himself or any other person who, having lawfully entered for the purpose of making an arrest, is detained therein.

50. No unnecessary restraint. The person arrested shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape.

51. Search of arrested persons. Whenever a person is arrested by a police-officer under a warrant which does not provide for the taking of bail, or under a warrant which provides for the taking of bail but the person arrested cannot furnish bail, and

whenever a person is arrested without warrant, or by a private person under a warrant, and cannot legally be admitted to bail, or is unable to furnish bail,

the officer making the arrest or, when the arrest is made by a private person, the police-officer to whom he makes over the person arrested, may search such person, and place in safe custody all articles, other than necessary wearing-apparel, found upon him.

52. Mode of searching woman. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made by another woman, with strict regard to decency.

53. Power to seize offensive weapons. The officer or other person making any arrest under this Code may take from the person arrested any offensive weapons which he has about his person, and shall deliver all weapons so taken to the Court or officer before which or whom the officer or person making the arrest is required by this Code to produce the person arrested,

B. Arrest without warrant

54. When police may arrest without warrant. (1) Any police-officer may, without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest:

Firstly, any person who has been concerned in any cognizable offence or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made or credible information has been received, or a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been so concerned;

Secondly, any person having in his possession without lawful excuse, the burden of proving which excuse shall lie on such person, any implement of house-breaking;

Thirdly, any person who has been proclaimed as an offender either under this Code or by order of the Provincial Government;

Fourthly, any person in whose possession anything is found which may reasonably be suspected to be stolen property and who may reasonably be suspected of having committed an offence with reference to such thing;

Fifthly, any person who obstructs a police-officer while in the execution of his duty or who has escaped, or attempts to escape from lawful custody;

Sixthly, any person reasonably suspected of being a deserter from the armed forces of Pakistan [****];

Seventhly, any person who has been concerned in, or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made or credible information has been received or a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in, any act committed at any place out of Pakistan which, if committed in Pakistan, would have been punishable as an offence and, for which he is, under any law relating to extradition or [****] otherwise, liable to be apprehended or detained in custody in Pakistan.

Eighthly, any released convict committing a breach of any rule made under section 565, sub-section (3);

Ninthly, any person for whose arrest a requisition has been received from another police officer, provided that the requisition specifies the person to be arrested and the offence or other cause for which the arrest is to be made and it appears there from that the person might lawfully be arrested without a warrant by the officer who issued the requisition.

55. Arrest of vagabonds, habitual robbers, etc. (1) Any officer in charge of a police station may, in like manner, arrest or cause to be arrested:

(a) any person found taking precautions to conceal his presence within the limits of such station, under circumstances which afford reason to believe that he is taking such precautions with a view to committing a cognizable offence; or

(b) any person within the limits of such station who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself; or

(c) any person who is by repute an habitual robber, house-breaker or thief, or an habitual receiver of stolen property knowing it to be stolen, or who by repute habitually commits extortion or in order to the committing of extortion habitually puts or attempts to put person in fear of injury.

56. Procedure when police-officer deposes subordinate to arrest without warrant (1) When any officer in charge of a police station or any police-officer making an investigation under Chapter XIV requires any officer subordinate to him to arrest without a warrant (otherwise than in his presence) any person who may lawfully be arrested without a warrant, he shall deliver to the officer required to make the arrest an order in writing, specifying the person to be arrested and the offence or other cause for which the arrest is to be made. The officer so required shall, before making the arrest, notify to the person to be arrested the substance of the order and, if so required by such person, shall show him the order.

57. Refusal to give name and residence. (1) When any person who in the presence of a police-officer has committed or has been accused of committing a non-cognizable offence refuses, on demand of such officer, to give his name and residence or gives a name or residence which such officer has reason to believe to be false, he may be arrested by such officer in order that his name or residence may be ascertained.

(2) When the true name and residence of such person have been ascertained, he shall be released on his executing a bond, with or without sureties, to appear before a Magistrate [having jurisdiction] if so required:

Provided that, if such person is not resident in Pakistan, the bond shall be secured by a surety or sureties resident in Pakistan.

(3) Should the true name and residence of such person be not ascertained within twenty-four hours from the time of arrest or should he fail to execute the bond, or, if so required, to furnish sufficient sureties, he shall forthwith be forwarded to nearest Magistrate having Jurisdiction.

58. Pursuit of offenders into other jurisdictions. A police-officer may, for the purpose of arresting without warrant any person whom he is authorized to arrest under this Chapter, pursue such person into any place in Pakistan.

Explanation. In this section 'police officer includes a police officer acting under this Code as in Azad Jammu & Kashmir.]

59. Arrest by private persons and procedure on such arrest. (1) Any private person may arrest any person who in his view commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence, or any proclaimed offender, and without unnecessary delay, shall make over any person so arrested to a police-officer or, in the absence of a police-officer, take such person or causes him to be taken in custody to the nearest police-station.

(2) If there is reason to believe that such person comes under the provisions of section 54, a police-officer shall re-arrest him.

(3) If there is reason to believe that he has committed a non-cognizable offence, and he refuses on the demand of a police-officer to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence which such officer has reason to believe to be false, he shall be dealt with under the provisions of section 57. If there is no sufficient reason to believe that he has committed any offence, he shall be at once released.

60. Person arrested to be taken before Magistrate or officer in charge of police-station. A police-officer making an arrest without warrant shall, without, unnecessary delay and subject to the provisions

herein contained as to bail, take and send the person arrested before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case or before the officer in charge of a police-station.

61. Person arrested not be detained more than twenty four hours. No police-officer shall detain in custody a person arrested without warrant for a longer period than under all the circumstances of the case is reasonable, and such period shall not, in the absence of a special order of a Magistrate under section 167, exceed twenty-four hours exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's Court.

62. Police to report apprehensions. Officers in charge of police station shall report, to the District Magistrate, or, if he so directs, to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, the cases of all person arrested without warrant, within the limits of their respective station, whether such persons have been admitted to bail or otherwise.

63. Discharge of person apprehended. No person who has been arrested by a police-officer shall be discharged except on his own bond, or on bail, or under the special order of a Magistrate.

64. Offence committed in Magistrate's presence. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Magistrate within the local limits of his jurisdiction he may himself arrest or order any person to arrest the offender, and may thereupon, subject to the provision herein contained as to bail commit the offender to custody.

65. Arrest by or in presence of Magistrate. Any Magistrate may at any time arrest or direct the arrest, in his presence, within the local limits of his jurisdiction, of any person for whose arrest he is competent at the time and in the circumstances to issue a warrant.

66. Power, on escape, to pursue and retake. If a person in lawful custody escapes or is rescued, the person from whose custody he escaped or was rescued may immediately pursue and arrest him in any place in Pakistan.

67. Provisions of escape, to sections 47, 48 and 49 to apply to arrest under section 66. The provisions of sections 47, 48 and 49 shall apply to arrest under section 66, although the person making any such arrest is not acting under a warrant and is not police-officer having authority to arrest.

CHAPTER VII - OF PROCESS TO COMPEL THE PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS AND OTHER MOVABLE PROPERTY AND FOR THE DISCOVERY OF PERSONS WRONGFULLY CONFINED

A. Summons to produce

94. Summons to produce document or other thing. (1) Whenever any Court, or any officer in charge of a police station considers that the production of any document or other thing is necessary or desirable for the purposes of any investigation, inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code by or before such Court or officer, such Court may issue a summons, or such officers a written order, to the person in whose possession or power such document or thing is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce it, or to produce it, at the time and place stated in the summons or order:

Provided that no such officer shall issue any such order requiring the production of any document or other thing which is in the custody of a bank or banker as defined in the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891

(XVIII of 1891) and relates, or might disclose any information which relates to the bank account of any person except.

Punjab Amendment: [Provided that no officer shall issue any such order requiring the production of any document or other thing which is in the custody of a bank or banker as defined in the Banker Books Evidence Act, 1891 (XVIII of 1891) and relates or might disclose any information which relates, to bank account of any person except with the prior permission In writing of the High Court or the Sessions Judge within whose jurisdiction such bank or banker, as the case may be, is situated or carries on business.]

(2) Any person required under this section merely to produce a document or other thing shall be deemed to have complied with the requisition if he causes such document or thing to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the Evidence Act, 1872, section 123 and 124, or to apply to a letter, postcard, telegram, or other document or any parcel or thing in the custody of the Postal or Telegraph authorities.

(a) for the purpose of investigating an offence under sections 403, 406, 408 and 409 and section 421 to 424 (both inclusive) and section 465 to 447-A (both inclusive) of the Pakistan Penal Code, with the prior permission in writing of a Sessions Judge; and

(b) in other cases, with the prior permission in writing of the High Court.

95. Procedure as to letters and telegraphs. (1) If any document, parcel or thing in such custody is, in the opinion of any District Magistrate, High Court or Court of Sessions, wanted for the purpose of any investigation, inquiry trial or other proceeding under this Code, such Magistrate or Court may require the Postal or Telegraph authorities, as the case may be to deliver such document, parcel or thing to such person as such Magistrate or Court directs.

(2) If any such document, parcel or thing is, in the opinion of any other Magistrate, or District Superintendent of Police, wanted for any such purpose, he may require the Postal or Telegraph Department, as the case may be, to cause search to be made for and to detain such document, parcel or thing pending the orders of any such District Magistrate, or Court.

B. Search warrants

96. When search warrant may be issued. (1) Where any Court has reason to believe that a person to whom a summons or order under section 94 or a requisition under section 95, sub-section (1), has been or might be addressed, will not or would not produce the document or thing as required by such summons or requisition.

or where such documents or thing is not known to the Court to be in the possession of any person,

or where the Court considers that the purposes of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code will be served by a general search or inspection.

it may issue a search-warrant; and the person to whom such warrant is directed, may search or inspect in accordance therewith and the provisions hereinafter contained.

(2) Nothing herein contained shall authorize any Magistrate other than a District Magistrate to grant a warrant to search for a document, parcel or other thing in the custody of the Postal or Telegraph authorities.

97. Power to restrict warrant. The Court may, if it thinks fit, specify in the warrant the particular place or part thereof to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the person charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search or inspect only the place or part so specified.

98. Search of house suspected to contain stolen property, forged documents, etc. (1) If a District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, or Magistrate of the first class, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property,

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, false seals or counterfeit stamps, [bank notes, currency notes or coins, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coins stamps, bank notes or currency notes] or for forging,

or that any forged documents, false seals or counterfeit stamps [bank note currency notes or coins or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coins, stamps, bank notes or currency notes] or for forging, are kept or deposited in any place.

or for the deposit, sale, manufacture or production of any obscene object such as is referred to in section 292 of the Pakistan Penal Code or that any such obscene objects are kept or deposited in any place;

he may by his warrant authorize any police-officer above the rank of a constable-

(a) to enter, with such assistance as may be required, such place, and

(b) to search the same in manner specified in the warrant, and

(c) to take possession of any property, documents, seals, stamps, [bank notes, currency notes] or coins therein found which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, unlawfully obtained, forged, false or counterfeit, and also of any such instruments and materials or of any such obscene objects as aforesaid, and

(d) to convey such property, documents, seals, stamps, [bank notes, currency notes], coins, instruments, or materials or such obscene objects before a Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offender is taken before a Magistrate, or otherwise to dispose thereof in some place of safety, and

(e) to take into custody and carry before a Magistrate every person found in such place who appears to have been privy to the deposit, sale or manufacture or keeping of any such property, documents seals, or stamps, (bank notes, currency) notes coins, instruments or materials [or such obscene objects] knowing of having reasonable cause to suspect the said property to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained, or the said documents, seals, stamps, bank notes, currency notes, coin, instruments or materials, to have been forged, falsified or counterfeited, or the said instruments or materials have been or to be intended to be used for counterfeiting coin, stamps, bank notes, or currency notes or for forging 2o[or the said obscene objects to have been or to be intended to be sold, let to hire, distributed, publicly exhibited, circulated, imported or exported].

(2) The provisions of this section with respect to:

(a) counterfeit coin,

- (b) coin suspected to be counterfeit, and
- (c) instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin. shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply respectively to:
 - (a) pieces of metal made in contravention of the Metal Tokens Act, 1889, or brought into Pakistan in contravention of any notification for the time being in force under 21 [section 16 of the Customs Act, 1969].
 - (b) pieces or metal suspected to have been so made or to have been so brought into Pakistan or to be intended to be issued in contravention of the former, of those Acts, and
 - (c) instruments or materials for making pieces of metal in contravention of that Act.

99. Disposal of things found in search beyond jurisdiction. When, in the execution of a search-warrant at any place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued the same, any of the things for which search is made, are found, such things, together with the list of the same prepared under the provisions hereinafter contained, shall be Immediately taken before the Court issuing the warrant, unless such place is nearer to the Magistrate having jurisdiction therein than to such Court, in which case the list and things shall be immediately taken before such Magistrate; and, unless there be good cause to the contrary, such Magistrate shall make an order authorizing them to be taken to such Court.

99-A. Power to declare certain publications forfeited and to issue search-warrants for the same. (1) where:-

- (a) any newspaper, or book as defined in the 2[West Pakistan Press and Publication Ordinance, 1963, or any other law relating to press and publications for the time being in force] or
- (b) any document.

Wherever printed, appears to the Provincial Government to contain any treasonable a seditious matter or any matter which is prejudicial to national integration or any matter which promotes or is intended to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of the citizens of Pakistan or which is deliberately and maliciously intended to outrage the religious feelings of such class by insulting the religion or the religious beliefs of that class, [or any matter of the nature referred to in clause (ii) of subsection (i) of S. 24 of the W.P. Press and Publication Ordinance. 1963) that is to say, any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 123A or section 124A or section 154A or section 295A [or S. 298A or S. 298B or S. 298C] of the Pakistan Penal Code, the Provincial Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, stating the grounds of its opinion, declare every copy of the issue of the newspaper containing such matter, and every copy of such book or other document to be forfeited to Government and thereupon any police-officer may seize the same wherever found in Pakistan and any Magistrate may by warrant authorize any police-officer not below the rank of sub-inspector to enter upon and search for the same in any premises where any copy of such issue or any such book or other document may be reasonably suspected to be.

(2) In sub-section (1) 'document' includes also any painting, drawing or photograph, or other visible representation.

99-B. Application to High Court to set aside order of forfeiture. (1) Any person having any interest in any newspaper, book or other document, in respect of which an order of forfeiture has been made under section 99-A (or any other law for the time being in force) may, within two months from the date of such order, apply to the High Court to set aside such order on the ground that the issue of the newspaper, or the book or other document, in respect of which the order was made, did not contain any treasonable or seditious or other matter of such a nature as is referred to in sub-section (1) of section 99A.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to a case where the order of forfeiture has been made

(a) in respect of a newspaper, book or other document printed outside Pakistan; or

(b) in respect of a newspaper, book or other document, on the conviction, in respect of such newspaper, book or other document, of the author or editor thereof for any of the offences referred to in sub-section (1) of section 99A.]

99-C. [Omitted by Law Reforms Ordinance, 1972, item 39.]

99-D, Order of High Court setting aside forfeiture. (1) On receipt of the application, the [High Court] shall, if it is not satisfied that the issue of the newspaper, or the book or other document, in respect of which the application has been made, contained (1) treasonable or seditious or other matter of such a nature as is referred to in sub-section (1) of section 99A, set aside the order of forfeiture.

(2) (Omitted by Law Reforms Ordinance, 1972, item 40.).

99-E. Evidence to prove nature or tendency of newspapers. On the hearing of any such application with reference to any newspaper, any copy of such newspaper may be given in evidence in aid of the proof of the nature or tendency of the words, signs or visible representations contained in such newspaper, in respect of which the order of forfeiture was made.

99-F, Procedure in High Court. Every High Court shall, as soon as conveniently may be, frame rules to regulate the procedure in the case of such applications, the amount of the costs thereof and the execution of orders passed thereon, and until such rules are framed, the practice of such Courts in proceedings other than suits and appeals shall apply so far as may be practicable, to such applications.

99-G. Jurisdiction barred. No order passed or action taken under section 99A shall be called in question in any Court otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of sections 99B.

C. Discovery of persons wrongfully confined

100. Search for persons wrongfully confined. If any Magistrate of the first class or Sub-Divisional Magistrate has reason to believe that any person is confined under such circumstances that the confinement amounts to an offence, he may issue a search-warrant, and the person to whom such warrant is directed may search for the person so confined and such search shall be made in accordance therewith, and the person, if found, shall be immediately taken before a Magistrate, who shall make such order as in the circumstances of the case seems proper.

D. General provisions relating to searches

101. Direction, etc. of search-warrants. The provisions of sections 43,75,77,79,82, 83 and 84 shall, so far as may be apply to all search, warrants issued under section 96, section 98, section 99A or section 100.

102. Persons incharge of closed place to allow search. (1) Whenever any place liable to search or inspection under this Chapter is closed, any person residing in, or being in charge of such place shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant, and on production of the warrant, allow him free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities, for a search therein.

(2) If ingress into such place cannot be so obtained, the officer or other person executing the warrant may proceed in manner provided, by section 48.

(3) Where any person in or about such place is reasonably suspected of concealing about his person any article for which search should be made, such person may be searched. If such person is a woman, the directions, of section 52 shall be observed.

103. Search to be made in presence of witness. (1) Before making a search under this Chapter, the officer or other person about to make it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality in which the place to be searched is situate to attend and witness the search and may issue an order in writing to them or any of them so to do.

(2) The search shall be made in their presence, and a list of all things seized in the course of such search and of the places in which they are respectively found shall be prepared by such officer or other person and signed by such witnesses; but no person witnessing a search under this section shall be required to attend the Court as a witness of the search unless specially summoned by it.

(3) **Occupant of place searched may attend.** The occupant of the place searched, or some person in his behalf, shall, in every instance be permitted to attend during the search, and a copy of the list prepared under this section, signed by the said witness, shall be delivered to such occupant or person at his request.

(4) When any person is searched under section 102, subsection (3), a list of all things taken possession of shall be prepared, and a copy thereof shall be delivered to such person at his request.

(5) Any person who, without reasonable cause, refuses or neglects to attend and witness a search under this section, when called upon to do so by an order in writing delivered or tendered to him, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Pakistan Penal Code.

104. Power to impound document etc., produced. Any Court may, if it thinks fit, impound any document or thing produced before it under this Code.

105. Magistrate may direct search in his presence. Any Magistrate may direct a search to be made in his presence of any place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search-warrant.

PART IV - PREVENTION OF OFFENCES

CHAPTER VIII - OF SECURITY KEEPING THE PEACE AND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOR

A. Security for keeping the peace on conviction