

An American Is Not Required To Show Identification!

"There is a difference between an 'accosting' and arrest. One may be approached by an officer and questioned about his identity and actions." "However, failure to carry 'papers' and/or identification, or refusal to answer questions is not an arrestable offense."

-*Cornish vs. State*, 215 Md 64, 137 A2d 170, 173

NOTE: Logic dictates that if refusal to answer questions and/or show identification is not an arrestable offense, it is also not a criminal act!

THAT: HOWEVER, DOES NOT ALWAYS STOP THE POLICE.

Read [this](#) opinion from a 1959 Supreme Court case ...

"Though the police are honest and their aims worthy, history shows they are not appropriate guardians of the privacy which the Fourth Amendment protects."

-*Jones vs. U.S.*, 362 US 257, 273 (1959)

The best -maybe the *only* -guardian of your privacy and your rights is YOU!

Here are some more cases you should be familiar with:

Brown vs. Texas

Davis vs. Mississippi

Terry vs. Ohio

Miranda vs. Arizona

The four cases above also deal with the right of an individual to *not be questioned* by a police officer or government agent. You Do Not Have To Answer Their Questions!

Refusing to answer questions is NOT a crime... it's a *PROTECTED RIGHT!*

IT CANNOT BE HELD AGAINST YOU!

CANNOT BE VIEWED AS AN ADMISSION OF GUILT!

Educate Yourself

Go to a law library and have the clerk pull the above cases. Make copies of the pertinent parts. You do not have to spend hours, day-after-day in study, to gain a workable knowledge of law. Read just a few cases that apply to situations you might find yourself involved in - being questioned by a police officer, for example. As you read the cases over a few times (maybe two or three times a week) you will begin to recall more and more. Develop a general understanding of the case and learn the case names.

COMMENT: Violations of any of the above are violations of privacy. They can be treated as a tort, and also a crime. If the conduct of the officer (or government agent) is unlawful, neither good faith, nor provocation, **nor ignorance of the law**, is a defense to the person or officer committing the wrong. They can be sued in their private capacity.

A Title 42 Civil Rights law suit in federal court should also be considered.