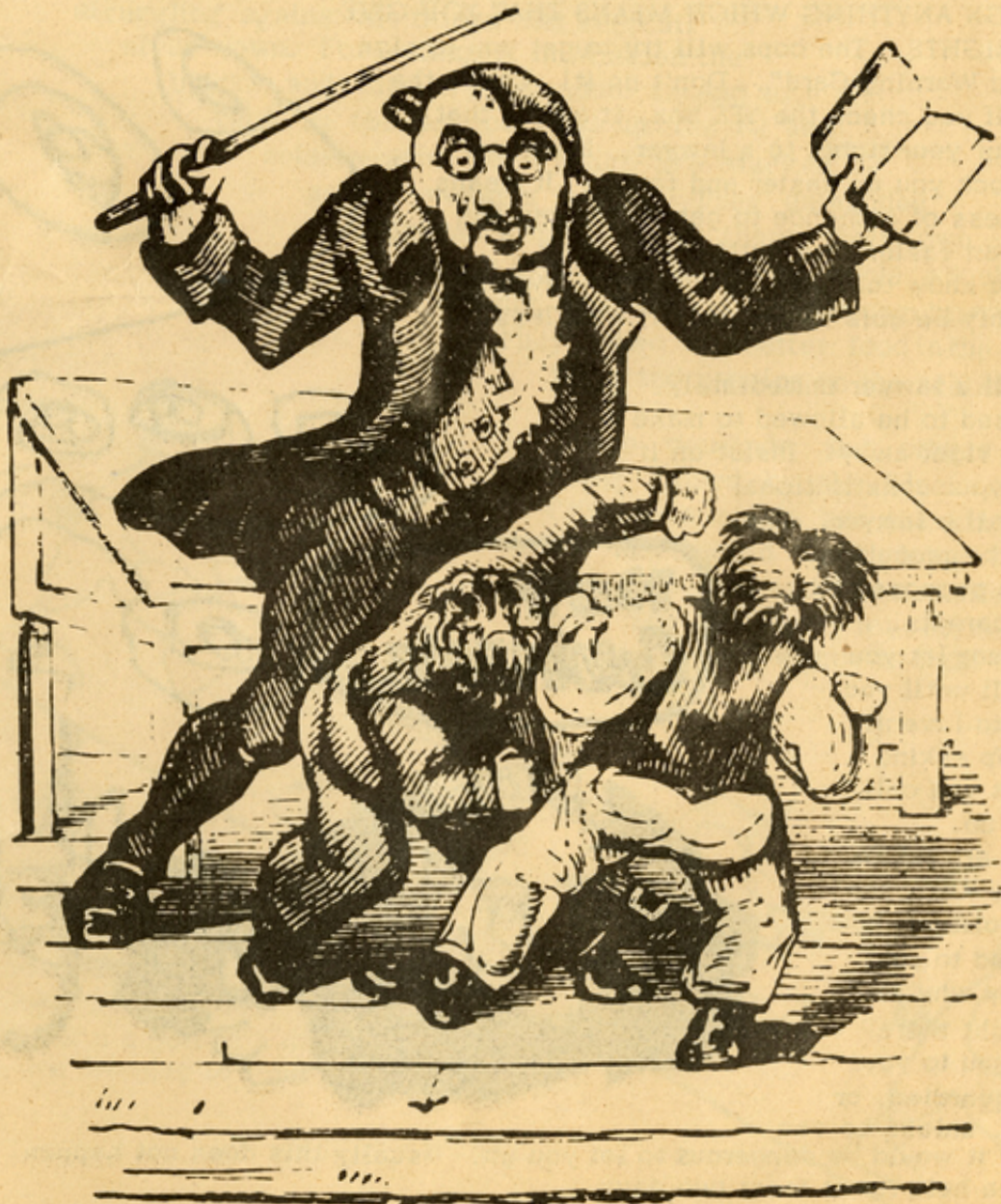


rise up



GET THE MAN OFF YOUR BACK!

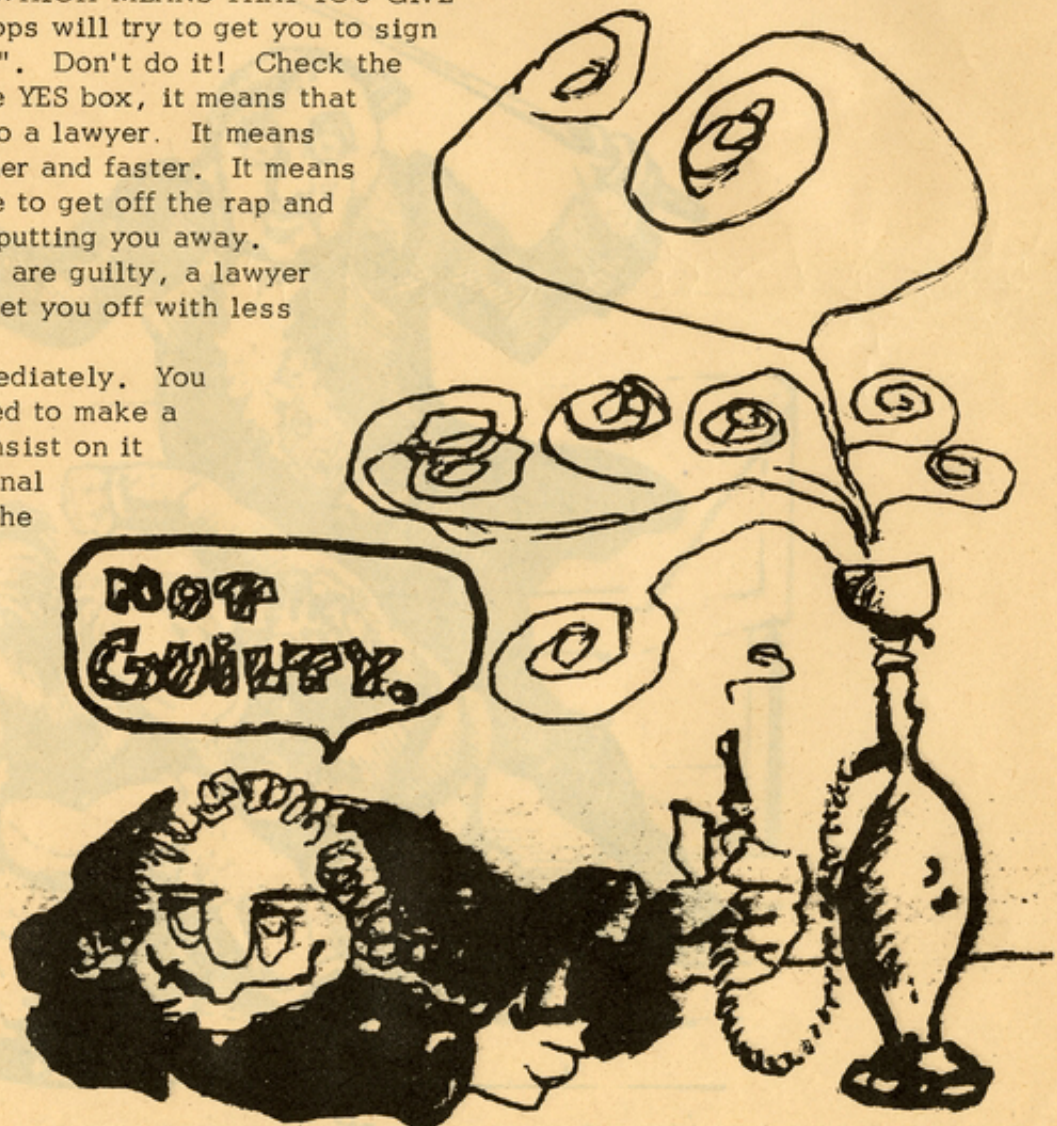
Kids are hassled all the time by teachers, principals, cops, probation officers, and judges. We don't have too many rights, but we should use all the ones we've got. The name of the game is "getting the man off your back". Most of the time that means staying real cool and calling a lawyer.

IF YOU ARE QUESTIONED BY A COP

1. Give your name and address or show an I.D. ANYTHING ELSE YOU SAY WILL BE USED AGAINST YOU. You have a constitutional right to refuse to answer all other questions. Use it!
2. Be cool. If you run away, fight back, or talk back, you can be charged with resisting arrest. Even if they can't put anything else on you, they can put you away for that.

IF YOU ARE ARRESTED OR HELD

1. Be careful what you say to cops. Anything you say can be used against you.
2. DON'T SIGN ANYTHING WHICH MEANS THAT YOU GIVE UP YOUR RIGHTS. The cops will try to get you to sign a "Specific Warning Card". Don't do it! Check the NO box. If you check the YES box, it means that you give up your rights to a lawyer. It means they can lock you up easier and faster. It means you have less of a chance to get off the rap and they have an easier time putting you away. Even if you know that you are guilty, a lawyer will probably be able to get you off with less time.
3. Ask to call a lawyer immediately. You are supposed to be allowed to make a phone call right away. Insist on it as one of your constitutional rights. Call a lawyer. The cops and the probation officer are supposed to call your parents. The man not let you make a call until you are taken to Juvenile Hall. Keep asking them to let you call until they do.
4. Once you are taken to Juvenile Hall, the probation officer (P.O.) is supposed to find out quickly why you were brought there and give you to your parents, guardian, or a relative, unless he can prove that it would be dangerous to let you go. Usually this does not happen. Chances are that you will be held for at least two days.
4. ANYTHING YOU TELL YOUR PROBATION OFFICER CAN BE USED AGAINST YOU AT YOUR HEARING. He will write the case against you. You don't have to talk to him unless your lawyer is with you.





you should call A LAWYER if

1. You are taken to the police station or juvenile hall.
2. You are told to appear before a probation officer.
3. You have a detention hearing.
4. You have a trial.
5. You are suspended from school for more than 3 days. (You have the right to a conference with the school with your parents and a lawyer there)
6. You are expelled from school. (You have the right to a hearing before the school board. You have the right to have a lawyer with you).

clip i save

FREE LAWYERS
Call: Juvenile Defense 387 3575
Legal Aid 564 0676

The probation officer will probably try to get you to tell him what happened. When he says it will speed things up, he probably means you'll be locked up faster. Usually you should refuse to say anything until you've talked to a lawyer.

5. **DON'T SIGN ANYTHING THAT SAYS THAT YOU GIVE UP YOUR RIGHT TO A LAWYER!**

IF YOU HAVE A DETENTION HEARING

1. If the probation officer wants you locked up, he will file a paper (petition) against you and you will have a detention hearing to decide whether or not you should be locked up until your trial.
2. You have a right to a lawyer at the hearing. If you don't have one when it begins, tell the judge you want the hearing put off until you can get one. (You have the right for it to be put off for 7 days.)
3. **DON'T LET THEM TALK YOU INTO GOING THROUGH THE HEARING OR THE TRIAL WITHOUT A LAWYER.** Again, they may try to get you to give up your rights (sign a waiver). Don't do it!
4. Don't admit anything at the hearing unless your lawyer tells you to.
5. Your parents can help a lot if they aren't totally against you and "want to teach you a lesson". The court thinks of itself as a Big Daddy and is more likely to let you go if they think your parents will "take care of you". (If your parents are against you, a relative or adult friend might be able to help).

IF YOU HAVE A TRIAL (ADJUDICATION AND DISPOSITION HEARING)

1. Don't go to trial without a lawyer. If you don't have one when the trial starts, tell the judge you want it put off until you can get one.
2. You have a right to witnesses. If you're innocent and you know that other people saw what really happened, get them to speak for you. Your parents and/or other adults who like you should be asked to speak for you whether or not you are innocent.