Know Your Fifth Amendment Rights

Precedent U.S. Supreme Court Case: Maness v. Myers, 95 S. Ct. 584, 419 U.S. 449 (1975).

"...where the Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination is involved...This Court has always broadly construed its protection to assure that an individual is not compelled to produce evidence which later may be used against him as an accused in a criminal action...The protection does not merely encompass evidence which may lead to criminal conviction, but **includes information which would furnish a link in the chain of evidence** that could lead to prosecution, as well as evidence which an individual reasonably believes could be used against him in a criminal prosecution. Hoffman v. United States, 341 U.S. 479, 486, 71 S. Ct. 814, 818, 95 L.Ed. 1118 (1951)."

"In Kastigar v. United States, 406 U.S. 441, 92 S.Ct. 1653, 32 LEd. 212 (1972), we recently reaffirmed the principle that **the privilege against self-incrimination can be asserted in any proceeding**, civil or criminal, administrative or judicial, investigatory or adjudicatory. Id., at 444, 92 S.Ct., at 1656; Lefkowitz v. Turley, 414 U.S. 70, 77, 94 S. Ct. 316, 322, 38 L.Ed.2d 274 (1973)..."

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