

The Supreme Court ruled Wednesday that investigators may resume questioning a suspect who has invoked his Miranda right to remain silent and have a lawyer present if at least 14 days have passed. The 7-2 decision scales back a 1981 case safeguarding rights established in the landmark 1966 *Miranda v. Arizona* ruling.

Wednesday's case involved a Maryland man accused of sexually abusing his son. Michael Shatzer was in prison on a different offense in 2003 when a police detective tried to question him about the sexual abuse allegations. Shatzer invoked his right to have a lawyer present during the interrogation, and the detective ended the questioning.

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