***Miranda* v. *Arizona* (1966)**

**Background Summary**

Ernesto Miranda was a poor Mexican immigrant living in Phoenix, Arizona, in 1963. Miranda was arrested after a crime victim identified him in a police lineup. Miranda was charged with rape and kidnapping, and interrogated for two hours while in police custody. The police officers questioning him did not inform him of his Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination or of his Sixth Amendment right to the assistance of an attorney. As a result of the interrogation, he confessed in writing to the crimes with which he was charged. His written statement also included an acknowledgement that he was aware of his right against self incrimination.

During his trial, the prosecution used his confession to obtain a conviction, and he was sentenced to 20 to 30 years in prison on each count, the sentences to run concurrently. Miranda appealed his case to the Arizona Supreme Court. His attorney argued that his confession should have been excluded from trial because he had not been informed of his rights, nor had an attorney been present during his interrogation. The police officers involved admitted that they had not given Miranda any explanation of his rights. They argued, however, that because Miranda had been convicted of a crime in the past, he must have been aware of his rights. The Arizona Supreme Court denied his appeal and upheld his conviction.

The case comes down to this fundamental question: what is the role of the police in protecting the rights of the accused, as guaranteed by the Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the Constitution? The Fifth

Amendment states that no person "shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself…." The Sixth Amendment states that, "In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right . . . to have the assistance of counsel for his defense." The United States Supreme Court had made

previous attempts to deal with these issues. In *Brown* v. *Mississippi* (1936), the Court had ruled that the

Fifth Amendment protected individuals from being forced to confess. In *Gideon* v*. Wainwright* (1963), the

Court held that persons accused of felonies have a fundamental right to an attorney, even if they cannot

afford one. In 1964, after Miranda's arrest, the Court ruled that when an accused person is denied the

right to consult with his attorney, his or her Sixth Amendment right to counsel is violated (*Escobedo* v.

*Illinois*). But do the police have an obligation to ensure that the accused person is aware of these rights?

If so, at what point in the criminal justice process must the defendant learn of these rights?

In 1965, the United States Supreme Court agreed to hear Miranda's case. At the same time, the Court

agreed to hear three other similar cases, *Vignera* v. *New York*, *Westover* v. *United States*, and *California*

v. *Stewart*, and the cases were combined. Since *Miranda* was listed first among the four cases

considered by the Court, the decision came to be known by that name. The decision in *Miranda* v.

*Arizona* was handed down in 1966.