Minor's Admissions to Juvenile Court Excluded From Trial in Adult Court

Mario L. Clinco
John L. Cole
Charles H. Woodmansee

Follow this and additional works at: http://repository.uchastings.edu/publicity

Part of the Judges Commons, and the Legal Ethics and Professional Responsibility Commons

Recommended Citation
Mario L. Clinco, John L. Cole, and Charles H. Woodmansee, Minor's Admissions to Juvenile Court Excluded From Trial in Adult Court (1972).
Available at: http://repository.uchastings.edu/publicity/83

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Judicial Ethics and the National News Council at UC Hastings Scholarship Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Publicity & News Clippings by an authorized administrator of UC Hastings Scholarship Repository. For more information, please contact marcusc@uchastings.edu.
MINOR'S ADMISSIONS TO JUVENILE COURT EXCLUDED FROM TRIAL IN ADULT COURT

In Bryan v. Superior Court (July 1972), 7 Cal.3d 575, the Supreme Court ruled that admissions made by a minor to a juvenile court judge or a juvenile probation officer may not be used against him in subsequent adult criminal proceedings ordered by the juvenile court.

Although there is no statute governing the question, the Court reasoned that to allow evidentiary use of such admissions would frustrate the protective and rehabilitative purposes of the Juvenile Court Law and would deny to the minor the protection of exclusionary rules* applicable to adults in comparable circumstances.

*See People v. Harrington (1970) 2 Cal.3d 991, 999; People v. Hicks (1971) 4 Cal.3d 757, 762.