

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Kent v United States (1966): minimum “essentials” of due process rights at waiver hearing

In re Gault (1967): due process rights including notice of charges, right to counsel, confront/cross-examine witnesses, etc.

In re Winship (1970): “beyond a reasonable doubt” standard of proof in juvenile cases

McKeiver v Pennsylvania (1971): juveniles do not have the Constitutional right to a jury trial

Breed v Jones (1975): can’t be tried in adult court if already tried in juvenile court....double jeopardy

Morgan v Sproat (1977): abuses at Mississippi training schools (Columbia/Oakley)

Fare v Michael C. (1979): parents/attorneys do not to be present for juveniles to waive their rights

Schall v Martin (1984): preventive detention is o.k. for juvenile defendants who are found to be “dangerous”

Eddings v Oklahoma (1984): age is a mitigating factor in capital crimes

New Jersey v T.L.O. (1985): school officials can conduct warrantless searches under “reasonable circumstances”

Roper v Simmons (2005): raised minimum age for capital punishment to 18 (age at which crime was committed)

K.L.W. v James (2005): Columbia Training School (Mississippi); must help children make legal requests/obtain legal assistance