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**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.