

TABLE 11.1**Supreme Court Cases and Juvenile Rights**

COURT CASE	FINDING
<i>In re Gault</i> (1967)	Juveniles have the right to an attorney in juvenile proceedings. If a minor cannot afford an attorney, he or she has the right to be represented by a state-appointed attorney. A juvenile must be provided with notice of the delinquency charges he or she faces.
<i>In re Winship</i> (1970)	Juveniles must be proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.
<i>McKeiver v. Pennsylvania</i> (1971)	The right to a jury trial is not required by the U.S. Constitution in delinquency cases, although a state could provide a jury if it wished.
<i>Breed v. Jones</i> (1975); <i>Swisher v. Brady</i> (1978)	The Constitution's double jeopardy clause prevents a juvenile court from transferring a youth to a criminal court after previously finding him or her delinquent.
<i>Fare v. Michael</i> (1979)	A youth's Miranda rights regarding self-incrimination are not invoked by his or her request to see a probation officer during custodial interrogation by the police.
<i>Schall v. Martin</i> (1984)	A youth can be subjected to "preventive detention" while awaiting trial.