**WHAT HAPPENED? WHAT IS THE STORY BEHIND THE CASE?**

Dollree Mapp was convicted of possessing obscene materials after an admittedly illegal police search of her home for a fugitive. She appealed her conviction on the basis of freedom of expression.

**HOW DID THE SUPREME COURT RULE IN THE CASE?**

In an opinion authored by Justice Tom C. Clark, the majority brushed aside First Amendment issues and declared that all evidence obtained by searches and seizures in violation of the Fourth Amendment is inadmissible in a state court. The decision launched the Court on a troubled course of determining how and when to apply the exclusionary rule.

Justices Black and Douglas concurred.

Justice Stewart concurred in the judgment but agreed fully with Part I of Justice Harlan's dissent and expressed no view as to the merits of the constitutional issue.

Justice Harlan, joined by Justices Frankfurter and Whittaker, wrote a dissenting opinion.

Illegal searches could not be used for evidence in court/evidence cannot be obtained illegally

**NAME OF CASE**

Mapp v. Ohio

**YEAR OF CASE**

**1961**

**INVOLVED (ex. people, states, amendments, laws)**

Fourth Amendment, Dollree Mapp, Ohio, Mapps’ House,

**WHAT IS THE CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE IN THIS CASE?**

Were the confiscated materials protected from seizure by the Fourth Amendment?