partly because of changes in its domestic policies, the government has embarked upon an ambitious legislative program. It seems generally to be accepted that lawyers are needed to draft and to administer the new legislation. The government officials and legal scholars with whom I met were, however, candid in admitting that China confronts an acute shortage of lawyers. During the Cultural Revolution—from 1964 to 1977—all law schools were closed. As a result, China, whose population is approaching one billion, has only 3,000 lawyers—and virtually none who are under the age of 45.

"With so few lawyers, it's obvious that many jobs that we are accustomed to having performed by lawyers are, in China, being done by people who have no formal legal education. Although the government appears determined to increase the number of lawyers substantially, continued reliance upon individuals who lack formal legal training seem inevitable for the foreseeable future."

One manifestation of the Chinese government's renewed interest in legal education and research is the desire, expressed by several officials, to enable Chinese lawyers to study the legal systems of other nations, including the United States, said the dean. The Law School is eager to receive Chinese lawyers who wish to study or do research in the U.S., Sandalow said, but "language is as formidable a barrier for the Chinese as it is for Americans who might wish to study or do research in China. Just as there are very few American lawyers who know Chinese—Chris Whitman is the only member of our current faculty who does—there are very few Chinese lawyers who know English well enough to do work here."

Two students from the People's Republic of China have been studying at U-M Law School during the past year. They are Tingyun Sun, an employee of the Wuhan Heavy Machine Tool Works, and Keyu Peng, a staff member of China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the fall, 1981, Miss Ai-lin Wan, who earned the equivalent of a law degree from Beijing Institute of Foreign Trade, will be the third student from China at U-M Law School. Sandalow estimates there are some 60 students from the People's Republic of China presently studying at U-M in various fields.

Among general observations about China, Sandalow said a lasting impression was that of the high population density. Also, he noted, each city visited by the U-M delegation seemed to have distinctive characteristics, especially with regard to the apparent economic status of the population and the availability of consumer goods. By contrast, American and European cities seem much more homogeneous, he said.

Almost everywhere the U-M group went, said Sandalow, "we were greeted on the street by Chinese who wanted to practice their English." The American visitors were permitted to walk throughout the cities at will, and Sandalow said the only time he was prohibited from taking photographs was when one hotel guard carrying a rifle and bayonette declined to have his picture taken.

The U-M delegation were guests at many banquets hosted by Chinese officials. "To my astonishment," said Sandalow, "I found that I liked cooked eels—and even had a second helping."

**Edward H. Cooper Named Associate Dean**

Edward H. Cooper, U-M law professor since 1973, has been appointed associate dean of the Law School. The appointment, for a three-year term beginning July 1, 1981, was approved by U-M Regents.

"Prof. Cooper has written extensively in the field of civil procedure and is widely regarded as one of the nation's leading authorities on that subject," said Terrance Sandalow, dean of the Law School. "In addition to his work in civil procedure, Prof. Cooper has made important contributions to scholarship in the field of antitrust law."

"During his years at the Law School, Prof. Cooper has served on and chaired a number of important committees. He has earned the respect of his colleagues for the intelligence, sound judgment, and efficiency with which he has handled these assignments."

Prof. Cooper, after receiving his undergraduate degree from Dartmouth College and his law degree from Harvard University, served as a law clerk to Judge Clifford O'Sullivan of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.

Following private practice in Detroit, Prof. Cooper began his academic career in 1967 as a member of the University of Minnesota law faculty, and then joined Michigan's Law School in 1973.

James J. White, who has been associate law dean for the past three years, was due to step down in July, but his term was extended by U-M
Eric Stein Receives von Humboldt Award

Prof. Eric Stein of U-M Law School is one of five American professors named to receive awards from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation of Bonn, West Germany, to pursue scholarly research in that country. ‘The award is available to scholars in social sciences and humanities of any nation,’ noted the award announcement. ‘The prize entails an invitation to conduct scientific work of the recipient’s own choice at German research institutions.’

Prof. Stein was nominated for the award by co-directors of the Max Planck Institute for foreign and private international law in Hamburg, where he will conduct research from January through April, 1982. His work will also be done at a second Max Planck Institute in Heidelberg.

Stein’s research will contribute to an ongoing project by European and American scholars analyzing the trend toward uniform foreign affairs and policies of European nations, as a byproduct of their uniformity of economic and trade policies. The project is sponsored by the European University in Florence.

Other of Stein’s research work will deal with the problem of prohibition of racist propaganda under American law, in certain European countries, and under international treaties. The work is being carried out in conjunction with research by U-M law Prof. Lee Bollinger, who is writing a book about U.S. First Amendment free speech questions.

Prof. Stein, who holds the Hessel E. Yntema Professorship at the U-M, is a specialist in international and comparative law. He is author or co-author of books on European Community law, test ban negotiations, and harmonization of international business law.

Other winners of 1981 von Humboldt Research Awards and their scholarly fields: Prof. Richard A. Musgrave, Harvard University (finance); Prof. Walter H. Sokel, University of Virginia (literature); Jacob Neusner, Brown University (Semitic studies); and Prof. Robert S. Weyer, University of Illinois (psychology).

Kamisar Argues For “Exclusionary Rule”

Abandonment of the so-called “exclusionary rule,” which prohibits police from using illegally gained evidence in criminal trials, could open the floodgates to widespread abuse of constitutional guarantees by law enforcement authorities, warns a Michigan law professor.

Yale Kamisar, criminal law specialist, defended the long-standing exclusionary rule in remarks in June, 1981, before the Attorney General’s Task Force on Violent Crime which met in Los Angeles.

The exclusionary rule, which has been criticized recently by Chief Justice Warren Burger of the U.S. Supreme Court and other members of the legal profession, was adopted by the federal courts in 1914. It has also been imposed on the states since 1961 as a result of the widely known Supreme Court case, Mapp v. Ohio.

Kamisar told the federal task force that abolition of the rule by the courts would provide the tacit message to police that they could return to pre-1961 policies under which constitutional guarantees—particularly the Fourth Amendment protection against “unreasonable search and seizure”—were not seriously upheld.

He cited the disclosures of one New York City police official, who described the effect of the 1961 Mapp ruling this way: “The Mapp case was a shock to us. We had to reorganize our thinking, frankly. Before this, nobody bothered to take our search warrants. Although the U.S. Constitution requires warrants in most cases, the U.S. Supreme Court had ruled (until 1961) that evidence obtained without a warrant—illegally if you will—was admissible in state courts. So the feeling was, why bother?”

Kamisar noted that one recurrent criticism of the exclusionary rule is that it handcuffs police in their fight against crime. But, argued the professor, those restraints against illegal police activity are already set forth in the U.S. Constitution, and the exclusionary rule merely serves to remove incentives for violating those guarantees.

“The exclusionary rule says nothing about the content of the law governing police,” said Kamisar. “The rule merely states the consequences of a breach of whatever principles control law enforcement”—namely, that evidence gained illegally cannot be admitted in a criminal trial.

But the professor acknowledged the difficulty in gaining strong public