for the giver of a gift to expect that the recipient will feel morally bound to return a similar sentiment.

Accordingly, General Yee established the fellowships bearing his name to provide assistance to others. In keeping with the philosophy of reciprocity, recipients of Yee fellowships will be asked to acknowledge their moral obligation to contribute to the education of future law students. They will be asked to contribute to the Law School, once they have become established in their careers, in amounts at least equal to those they received.

This is a familiar form of aid at Michigan Law School, Sandalow said. For the past thirty years law students have been offered part of their financial assistance in the form of “moral obligation loans.” Many recipients have made gifts to the school well in excess of the amounts originally received, Sandalow said. Repayments by recipients of Yee fellowships will be used to replenish and augment the funds supporting the scholarships.

This gift comes at a particularly opportune time. Current reductions in federal loan programs, coupled with the rising cost of education, threaten the ability of many exceptionally able young people to attend law school. The magnitude and nature of General Yee’s gift, Sandalow said, make it “a magnificent contribution toward our efforts to assure that no meritorious person is denied a legal education at Michigan solely for financial reasons.”

The financial structure of the program, including payments to scholarship recipients through the law schools, will be administered by Irving Trust Company of New York, which has a long-standing relationship with General Yee and with the United Chinese Bank.

Coming to law school teaching from her service as chief counsel to the Urban Mass Transportation Administration in the U.S. Department of Transportation, Sallyanne Payton dramatically aware of the potentially close relationship between academic legal study and the practice of administrative law. She views the academy as a place in which scholars can do the long-term thinking necessary for the development of conceptually sound, farsighted public policy. Administrative law and regulatory policy are in a state of such constant flux, she believes, that legal scholars who are willing to develop usable ideas can have a large impact on public policy and the development of the law.

While much of her time is devoted to giving Michigan students insights into the intricacies of administrative law, Professor Payton also serves in three positions that illustrate how scholars can serve policymakers in administrative agencies and legislatures as well as assist in the development of court-created legal doctrine. On the Administrative Conference of the United States, Professor Payton serves as both public member and consultant. This year she began a term as member of the board of the Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies, and she is also a member of the American Bar Association’s committee on health economics.

Professor Payton has had considerable experience in working on problems of federalism and the administration of federal grant programs, subjects that have recently come into prominence as a result of the Reagan administration’s “New Federalism” proposals; it is on those subjects that she serves as consultant to the Administrative Conference of the United States. The Conference was established by Congress to exercise continual review of the federal administrative process; it is both a think tank for issues in administrative law and procedure and a deliberative body that makes recommendations for improvements. The Conference is composed of representatives of government agencies and a number of “public” members who are law professors or members of the private bar.

The Conference works through committees, which identify areas for study, hire consultants who are typically law scholars, and make recommendations to the Conference at large, which, in turn, makes recommendations to Congress and the agencies. Thus the Administrative Conference serves as a direct conduit for academic input into the policymaking process.

Agency administrators who participate in the Conference come into frequent contact with current scholarly thinking about procedure, which affords them a chance to explain and defend their existing practices while alerting them to potential objections and costs. Thus the Conference promotes discussion and reform from within.

Scholars who participate in the Conference are also influenced by the interaction. They are led to focus on practical scholarship, and come to appreciate the relationship between practice and theory in administrative law. Such
administrative law scholarship tends to be regarded as the best thinking in the field and frequently influences judicial decisions on administrative law issues.

In her work with the Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies, Professor Payton finds a balance for the nuts and bolts approach of the Administrative Conference. The Roosevelt Center is a non-partisan, privately supported think tank whose mission is to foster long-range contemplation of the issues which are likely to be before the American public in the decades ahead.

At the same time that the Roosevelt Center is more distanced from day-to-day decisionmaking than the Administrative Conference, it is under more pressure to prove its utility. Its aim is to offer politicians ideas based on long-range thinking that are also useful and sensible and can command a constituency. A Chicago-based group with a Washington presence, the Roosevelt Center will support research into such questions as the probable impact of the telecommunication explosion on the political process, long-term tax policy, or the implications for various policy areas of demographic change.

Since she has been at Michigan, Professor Payton has developed an interest in health care regulation, which has grown out of her teaching in the general field of regulatory law and policy. Her concern that health care regulatory problems are poorly understood and her sense of professional obligation have led Professor Payton to agree to serve on the ABA Committee on Health Care and to chair the subcommittee on Health Economics. In that setting her goal is to help those in the field to understand the structure of the health industry and to design laws and regulatory policies that will reduce the cost of health services while maintaining quality care. As a subsection of the Antitrust Section of the Bar Association, the ABA Committee on Health Care focuses primarily on antitrust issues involving the health care industry. One function of Professor Payton's subcommittee is to stimulate research and scholarship which will respond to the lawyers' pressing need for accurate descriptions of economic relations in the health care industry, now that the United States Supreme Court has decided that the antitrust laws will apply with full force to the health care sector.

The connections between scholarship and actual lawmaking which Professor Payton's activities demonstrate are reflected in her style of teaching. In her class on administrative law and her seminar on health care regulation this fall, Professor Payton conveys to students a vivid sense of how ideas and procedures shape both court-created legal doctrine and lawmaking by legislatures and administrative agencies.

Her goal, she says, is to encourage students to appreciate institutions and decisionmaking processes other than those centered on courts, which include legislatures and administrative agencies and private institutions exercising quasi-governmental functions.

The future belongs to lawyers who can deal with all sources of law. As a former federal official, Professor Payton admits that she would like to think that her students gain some appreciation also of the complexities and responsibilities of governance in a federal, plural, contentious and litigious political/governmental system.