

of this ferment was recorded in Senate Report 108 filed by this subcommittee with the Committee on the Judiciary on April 3, 1963. Therefore, I shall not repeat it in detail at this time.

The latest and most important impetus has come, however, from the temporary Administrative Conference which expired on December 31, 1962.

Shortly before it expired, that Conference made a final report to the President containing 30 recommendations for action. In an accompanying letter, it recommended to the President that a Conference be established on a permanent basis by legislation. The bill which is introduced is directed to that end.

The problem is not a lack of knowledge of procedural problems within the administrative agencies. There have been two Conferences within the past 10 years. Much work has been done in the Congress and in the bar to isolate problems and to obtain improvements in practice and procedure.

The principal problem has been, and is, that there is no stimulation and no continuing effort on the part of any group in the Government effectively to encourage the agencies to make the necessary reforms and to implement the recommendations which have been made by the two previous Conferences and by others.

S. 1664 would establish an Administrative Conference with responsibility cooperatively to study problems of the agencies, to develop recommendations for action to protect private rights, and to help accomplish the purposes and responsibilities of the agencies expeditiously and in the public interest.

The Conference would be composed of a Chairman, a Council, and an Assembly.

The Chairman would be appointed by the President for a term of 5 years. It would be his job to serve continuously in encouraging the agencies to act in accordance with the general purposes of the Conference and to put into effect recommendations which had been made by the Conference.

The Council would consist of 11 members appointed by the President, including the Chairman. To assure adequate reflection of diverse experience and public interest, the Council would include some agency personnel, some members of the bar and, in all likelihood, some scholars in the field of administrative law.

The members of the Assembly of the Conference would be from the agencies, the practicing bar, scholars in administrative law and government and others specially qualified to serve.

It is most encouraging to note that the idea of a permanent Administrative Conference has the almost unanimous support of the bar—National, State, and local.

After extensive work in revising draft legislation and coordination by the various interested sections and committees of the American Bar Association, its house of delegates on February 5, 1963, adopted a resolution in support of a bill to establish a permanent Administrative Conference and authorized three sections and one committee to coordinate their efforts in obtaining passage of that bill or a bill equivalent in purpose and effect. The action of the house of delegates represented greater unanimity on this project than on any other proposal in the field of administrative law in the recent history of the