

Armed Services Board of Contract Appeals, and elimination of subsidiary boards, reexamination by agencies of their procedural rules, and creation of machinery within the agencies for continuous observation of procedures, delegation of final decisional authority, subpoena practices, licensing of truck operations by the Interstate Commerce Commission, right to counsel of persons compelled to appear, improper ex parte representations, statistics on administrative proceedings (1962), judicial enforcement of orders of the National Labor Relations Board, ratemaking procedures, Civil Aeronautics Board procedures for the consideration of domestic route applications, Federal Communications Commission procedures for the consideration of mutually exclusive applications for broadcast facilities in the same community, Federal Communications Commission procedures for broadcast licensing, right to counsel of persons who appear voluntarily, continuing statistical study, advanced training of agency professional personnel; examiners; legal career service, debarment of contractors, discovery in administrative proceedings."

The Conference met in six plenary sessions. The first was held on June 27, 1961. The five later sessions convened on December 5 and 6, 1961, April 3, 1962, June 29, 1962, October 16, 17, and 18, 1962, and December 4 and 5, 1962. The first session was attended by 76 members, the second by 74 members, the third by 77 members, the fourth by 69 members, the fifth by 81 members, and the final session by 72 members.

The nine standing committees met for the first time immediately following the first plenary session. During the 18 months which followed there were a total of 93 such committee meetings.

Initial arrangements for the operation of the Conference included the establishment of an interagency group fund, pursuant to authority contained in the Executive order and 31 U.S.C. 691. In this way \$60,000 was made available for the first few months of Conference operation. In September 1961, Congress added an appropriation of \$150,000 for Conference operations during the remainder of the fiscal year 1962, and in October 1962 an additional \$100,000 was appropriated for the 6 months of fiscal year 1963 in which the Conference would be in operation.

At the end of fiscal year 1961, \$28,018.09 of the funds contributed to the interagency group fund remained unobligated. At the end of fiscal 1962, \$57,543 remained unused from the total funds available. These unobligated balances were released to the Treasury of the United States.

The Conference rendered a final report of its activities under date of December 15, 1962. The report was made public.

At the same time, under date of December 17, 1962, the Conference, pursuant to section 2 of Executive Order 10934, reported its suggestions of appropriate means to be employed in the future for the purpose of improving the processes of administrative agencies. It said, in part:

"We recommend the establishment of means by which agencies in the Federal Government may cooperatively, continuously, and critically examine their administrative processes and related organizational problems. Believing that the main sources of information as well as the resolve to couple fairness with efficiency lie within the agencies themselves, we urge that the proposed organization be composed largely of governmental personnel, but with a sufficient infusion of outside experts to assure objectivity and variety of views."

It recommended the creation, on a permanent footing, of an Administrative Conference of the United States, to be composed of a council and an assembly. The Council, it said, should consist of a Chairman and 10 other members, the Chairman to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of 5 years, and other councilors to be appointed by the President to serve 3-year terms.

The Assembly, the Conference said, should be composed of the members of the Council and, in addition, not more than 80 members, to be named preponderantly from among Government personnel by the heads of agencies designated by the Council, and, in lesser numbers, chosen by the Council from the bar, the universities, and other sources. The Administrative Conference, the recommendation said, should have power to inaugurate and conduct studies of any phase of any agency's procedures, giving "procedures" the broadest meaning, and should have power to submit recommendations to the President, the Cabinet departments, the administrative agencies, the Congress and its committees, and the Judicial Conference of the United States.