

18 ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

Bertram E. Stillwell of the Interstate Commerce Commission.
Fredric T. Suss of the Small Business Administration.
Joseph C. Swidler¹⁴ of the Federal Power Commission.
Earl J. Thomas of the Department of the Interior.
Cyrus R. Vance, Secretary of the Army.
John H. Wanner of the Civil Aeronautics Board.
Howard C. Westwood of the firm Covington & Burling, Washington, D.C.
Edmund H. Worthy of the Securities and Exchange Commission.
Joseph Zwerding of the Federal Power Commission.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

Everett McKinley Dirksen, Senator from Illinois.
Philip A. Hart, Senator from Michigan.
Edmund S. Muskie, Senator from Maine.
John B. Bennett, Representative from Michigan.
Oren Harris, Representative from Arkansas.
Walter Rogers, Representative from Texas.

ALTERNATE CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

Thomas B. Collins of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.
Franklin B. Dryden of the Senate Committee on Appropriations.
Cornelius Kennedy of the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure.
Kurt Borchardt of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
Charles P. Howze of the House Special Subcommittee on Regulatory Agencies.
Andrew Stevenson of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

CONSULTANTS

Robert M. Benjamin of the firm Parker, Duryee, Benjamin, Zunino & Malone, New York, N.Y.
Kenneth Culp Davis of the University of Chicago Law School.
J. Forrester Davison of the George Washington University School of Law.
Roger S. Foster of Westinghouse Air Brake Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Louis L. Jaffe of the Law School of Harvard University.
John D. Millett, President of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.
J. Lee Rankin of New York, N.Y.
Robert L. Stern of the firm Mayer, Friedlich, Spiess, Tierney, Brown & Platt, Chicago, Ill.

Judge PRETTYMAN. The problems at which this bill is aimed are the delay, the expense, the needlessly voluminous records, the technicalities, the cumbersome redtape, which plague so much of the proceedings before administrative agencies in the Federal Government. These problems have engaged the attention of the public, particularly the bar, the Congress, the executive branch of the Government, the judiciary and special commissions and committees for many years. Many devices have been designed and tried. Many improvements have been made. But as we all know, these problems still persist in troublesome measure.

I find myself repeating a considerable portion of what Senator Long has said in his opening statement, but since I have prepared it this way, and it is not very long, I will repeat it.

The importance of the matter arises from the fact that these agencies touch every phase of American economic life. A businessman scarcely make an important move in his business today without coming at least to some degree within the regulatory authority of a Federal agency. Except for the universal unpopularity of taxes, a natural human trait, I suspect that businessmen complain about nothing

¹⁴ Succeeded Jerome K. Kuykendall of the Federal Power Commission.