

paid except the Executive Secretary and his staff and experts employed to make special studies. Would all these people give the required effort without compensation? Would such a body really produce worthwhile results, or would it be merely a debating society? And so, the President wisely set the Conference up on an experimental basis. He instructed it to work at its task for 18 months and at the end of that time to report to him what it had accomplished. And he instructed it to report to him also what these people, after this period of experimentation, thought ought to be done as a long-range program. What did they think was the best means and method for achieving the ends sought—the reduction of delay and expenses, the increase in efficiency; accuracy and fairness?

That Conference was composed of 88 members, including the council. The assembly held six plenary sessions. Its 9 committees held a total of 93 meetings. The council of 10 met 15 times. The Conference adopted 30 recommendations and launched several additional projects.

The recommendations varied in importance and in the complexity of their respective subjects. They concerned on the one hand rate-making proceedings, ex parte contacts, the debarment of contractors from Government business, the problems of hearing examiners, the delegation of decisional authority, and at the same time, on the other hand, they concerned such matters as language in the Federal Register, economical reproduction of briefs and such, subpoena practices, and other similar matters. It procured the preparation of a number of studies in depth by outstanding authorities of specific phases of agency procedures. It accumulated much in valuable data about agency processes. The report reflects a feeling that the Conference had only begun on the work to be done.

I believe I speak accurately when I say it was the unanimous opinion of those who participated in the Conference and those who observed it, that the plan would work, that it would produce results, that its potential was tremendous and that the doubts and fears about its feasibility were unwarranted.

I hope this committee will deem it advisable to direct that the report of that Conference on its work be printed.

The Conference of 1961-1962 not only reported to the President the results of its experimental operation, but, as he had instructed it to do, evaluated the need for further studies and suggested "appropriate means to be employed for this purpose in the future." In other words, the Conference advised the President what it thought should be done as a long-range program. And because of the importance of that recommendation to the present consideration of this committee, I ask you to consider the personnel of the Conference and its associated consultants.

The general counsel of almost every Federal administrative agency was a member, as were the general counsel of the executive departments. Members of a majority of the larger commissions were members of the Conference. In all 46 general members were from the agencies.

The general counsel of a number of important regulated industrial and business organizations were on the roll. Outstanding practitioners of administrative law were members. Also included were senior