

to these agencies, and to the President, the Congress, or the Judicial Conference, as may be appropriate.

The function of the Conference will not be to coerce. Its authority will derive from the knowledge, the eminence, the stature of its members, and from the thoughtful work and analysis they will bring to bear on the problems. Because of the high caliber of the members of the Conference, its recommendations are certain to be given great weight by those to whom they are addressed.

The Conference will also provide a forum for the interchange of ideas and information among the various agencies and those connected with and concerned with the agencies. The success of the Judicial Conference demonstrates clearly the desirability of this feature of the plan.

Like the two Conferences previously convened, it is envisioned that the permanent Conference would be composed of an Assembly, made up of the entire Conference membership, and a Council, which would do most of the initial groundwork, such as proposing bylaws and rules of procedure and committee organization, and which would receive and consider committee reports and transmit them to the members of the Conference with the Council's own views and recommendations.

As has been the case in the past, the committees would, with the help of a professional reporter, such as a law school professor, make the actual studies of the agencies' problems and attempt to find ways and means to solve them.

This, of course, is no small task. The problems facing the administrative process are immense. It will take years of continuous effort, patient determination, and dogged perseverance to achieve the goals we seek. This is not a starry-eyed attempt to perfect the process. It is an attempt to reach practical solutions to practical problems. It is a difficult job, but one which we believe, with the caliber of the men who will be involved, is a job capable of being accomplished.

That the problems exist and have existed for many years there can be no doubt. The report of the task force of the second Hoover Commission, the report of the first two Administrative Conferences, the 1960 report of Dean Landis, and the continuous work in this area by organizations such as the American Bar Association and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York have demonstrated the shortcomings of the existing system.

Over the years there have been many reports and many recommendations. And there have been many changes made—some successful, others not. But persistence of the problems in the face of continual efforts to solve them is no reason to abandon hope of solution. On the contrary, it is only a greater reason to press for new solutions.

The administrative process is likely to grow rather than diminish. As our population expands and the complexity of our already complex society increases, so too do our problems grow in number and intricacy. Now more than ever is there a need for a forum which will provide a fair, and yet speedy determination of the disputes engendered by these problems.

The Association of the Bar of the City of New York strongly urges that the Congress enact into law a bill establishing an Administrative Conference on a permanent basis.