

trative agencies was creating a serious problem. I think we began to realize that this administrative process as it was then expanding in the thirties and forties covered almost every important facet of our life. You look around you and you find again and again what I would call the material rights under which we live are guarded by the administrative process. The right of collective bargaining, the right to be assured of some degree of truth in the securities markets, the cost of electricity that is burning up here, the insurance of our savings bank deposits. Almost every facet of our life is tied up in some way with the administrative process.

I felt rather deeply at the start of this administration, even before the start of this administration, that generally, if we wanted to assure ourselves of economic growth such as we deserved, in large part the administrative process was the key to that growth.

An examination of the situation that I made a couple of years ago indicated too much in the way of things being held up by the failure of the administrative procedure to work smoothly. Take, for example, the situation 2 years ago in the Federal Power Commission. I think the figures would have shown—the figures did show—that there were over a billion dollars in rates that had not been settled or determined as of that period, and something close to a billion dollars in pending construction in the natural gas field for which permits were pending, which had been pending for quite some time. Whether all these projects should be constructed or not, nobody knows, but still decisions as to whether they should be should move fast so that people can get worthwhile projects underway. I say that because I would like to impress upon you the fact that this isn't a problem that can be solved at one session of a committee, but the questions involved present a continuing problem that will characterize the growth of the administrative process and its functioning over—certainly over the next few decades.

It was that thought that led to the development of the idea of the Administrative Conference of the United States, modeled appropriately upon the Judicial Conference, and this bill is the result of that thinking and also the result of practical experience with the operations of an actual conference built generally along these lines.

I would like to say a few words on the practical results of the Administrative Conference created under the Executive order of 1961. I happen to have been selected as a member of the Council of that Conference, and as such, of course, became a member of the Conference itself, and I assume that your committee has received the final report of the Conference contained—that was submitted to the President on December 15, 1962.

Senator LONG. You might be interested to know that that is being printed as a Senate document at this time.

Mr. LANDIS. Oh, I am very happy to know that.

A perusal of that report will show that the actual work in those 18 months by the Administrative Conference was very, very significant. Besides the recommendations that are contained there, some 30 in number, some very important studies were undertaken by that Conference, and I can say, without hesitation, that some of those studies are perhaps the finest work in their fields that has been done. I refer, for example, to some of the studies regarding licensing pro-