

becoming Deputy Director in March 1959. Before coming to the Bureau in 1939, he was with the Kansas Legislative Council in Topeka, Kans., and the Public Administration Service in Chicago.

Mr. Staats has been a member of the National Council of the American Society for Public Administration since 1957 and its president in 1961-62. He was chairman of the Conference on the Public Service in 1959-60. He is also a member of the advisory committee of the University of Chicago's Center for Programs in Government Administration, and a member of the Advisory Council of the Brookings Institution's Conference on Public Affairs.

He received an A.B. degree from McPherson College, McPherson, Kans.; an M.A. degree from the University of Kansas; and a Ph. D. degree from the University of Minnesota. He was a fellow of the Brookings Institution from 1938 to 1939. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and was a recipient of the Rockefeller Public Service Award in 1961.

He was born in Richfield, Kans., on June 6, 1914. He is married and has three children.

Mr. STAATS. Mr. Chairman, I have with me this morning on my left Miss Hazel Guffey, and on my right Harold Seidman of the Office of Management and Organization.

Mr. Chairman, I have a statement which with your agreement I would like read, and I will be happy to answer any questions which you might have.

I appreciate this opportunity to give you the views of the Bureau of the Budget in support of S. 1664. The bill would establish an Administrative Conference of the United States to study the administrative procedure used by Federal agencies and to make recommendations for improving the efficiency, adequacy, and fairness of that procedure.

The Conference would consist of a full-time Chairman, Federal officials and personnel from the agencies primarily concerned, members from the practicing bar, university faculties, and other persons especially informed with respect to administrative procedure. A Council, composed of the Chairman and 10 other members of the Conference, would provide a small Executive Board to guide the work of the Conference and its committees, subject to the ultimate authority of the Conference membership, acting in plenary session through the Assembly.

The creation of a permanent organization to provide for continuous study and improvement of administrative procedure has been advocated for many years by many different groups. Specific proposals have taken a variety of forms.

In 1941 the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure recommended establishment of a permanent Office of Federal Administrative Procedure, which the Committee compared to the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. The Office would have been headed by a board, one of whom would have been a Director of the Office. The Director would have devoted full time to studies and recommendations, assisted by an agency advisory committee and ad hoc study groups composed of agency personnel and private citizens.

In 1949 the First Hoover Commission recommended that the Bureau of the Budget, with the aid of carefully selected legal consultants, undertake the "continuous and painstaking effort" deemed necessary to eliminate cumbersome and costly administrative procedure.

Later in 1949 a Special Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives requested the Judicial Conference of the United States to recommend improved procedures for certain