

required not only to make a report of the activities of this proposed Conference but also show what the agencies have done about implementing the recommendations of the Conference.

I visualize that if this is not done, the Congress may just get a report which says how much money this Conference has spent and the recommendations it has made, but I think more important than that and of greater interest to Congress would be what the agencies of the U.S. Government have done about the work of the Conference and how many of the recommendations have been implemented.

I think this would go a long way toward furthering the work of the Conference and making it more effective.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to take this opportunity to commend you for your interest in doing something about the growing problems surrounding the administrative agencies. The business of trying to strengthen and reform the administrative process is frequently laborious and usually undramatic. Nevertheless, a solution to these problems is vital to the public interest and to the economic health of the Nation. I thank you for your interest in and support of this cause.

Senator LONG. Mr. Lane, thank you, and we thank you for the manner in which your report was submitted to us.

Any questions, Mr. Fensterwald?

Mr. FENSTERWALD. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator LONG. Mr. Kennedy?

Mr. KENNEDY. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman. It is a pleasure to see Mr. Lane here.

Mr. LANE. Thank you.

Senator LONG. Thank you.

This will conclude the hearing on Senate bill 1664. The record will be kept open until next Wednesday for any statements that we receive; they will be included in the record.

Thank you again for being here, gentlemen. Thank you all very much. The committee will be adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 1:22 p.m., the committee was adjourned.)

(The following statement from Prof. Earl Latham was received subsequent to the close of the hearings:)

STATEMENT OF EARL LATHAM

To identify myself, I should like to say that I am the Joseph B. Eastman professor of political science at Amherst College, and chairman of the department of political science. I was a member of the Executive Council of the Administrative Conference of the United States which was established by Executive Order 10934, April 13, 1961, and fully support the final recommendation of that temporary body for the creation by statute of a permanent Administrative Conference of the United States. Although there are doubtless many matters of word and phrase that merit comment in the consideration of S. 1664 and the proposals of the Special Committee on Legal Services and Procedure of the American Bar Association, I shall confine the following remarks to what I think are five principles that should govern the design of a permanent Administrative Conference.

The first is the principle of agency responsibility for the adoption of fair and efficient administrative procedures. This is so platitudinous as to be almost unworthy of remark, and it would go without saying, were it not for the fact that the corollaries of the principle are sometimes lost to view. One of these corollaries is that authority sufficient to the responsibility must also be vested in the agencies. Divided authority to achieve fair and efficient administrative procedures can tend to thwart the goal by enfeebling the means.