

that the relationship is set up here because I think it is somewhat vague and indefinite. I am not sure just how it would work out.

Mr. KASS. But in theory, even without the legislation, you could set up a form of ombudsman office under the Administrative Conference.

Mr. JERRE WILLIAMS. I certainly think this is so, and it might well be that the Chairman of the Conference would have to be viewed as something of an ombudsman, and then this creates problems because he is also the Chairman of the Conference, and it is a bifurcated set up.

Mr. KASS. Although the legislation clearly allows you to take complaints from outside the Government.

Mr. JERRE WILLIAMS. This is certainly true, that is right, but on the procedural basis.

Mr. KASS. Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions.

Senator LONG. Mr. Waters?

Mr. WATERS. Professor, it is a pleasure to welcome you to your new endeavor, and I wish you every success in it.

Mr. JERRE WILLIAMS. Thank you.

Mr. WATERS. I have no questions for you at this time except to wish you well, and I assume that you will be appearing before similar committees and subcommittees with equal profit in time to come. I look forward to the opportunity of discussing with you your new work in due course.

Thank you very much.

Mr. JERRE WILLIAMS. Thank you very much, Mr. Waters. I look forward to further appearance before this and other similar committees.

Senator LONG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We are grateful to you for appearing this morning. At this point in the record shall be printed a copy of Public Law 88-499 which created the permanent Administrative Conference.

(The information follows:)

[Public Law 88-499, 88th Cong., S. 1664, Aug. 30, 1964]

AN ACT To provide for continuous improvement of the administrative procedure of Federal agencies by creating an Administrative Conference of the United States, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Administrative Conference Act".

FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY

SEC. 2. The Congress finds and declares that—

(a) administration of regulatory and other statutes enacted by Congress in the public interest substantially affects large numbers of private individuals and many areas of business and economic activity;

(b) the protection of public and private interests requires continuing attention to the administrative procedure of Federal agencies to insure maximum efficiency and fairness in achieving statutory objectives;

(c) responsibility for assuring fair and efficient administrative procedure is inherent in the general responsibilities of officials appointed to administer Federal statutes;

(d) experience has demonstrated that cooperative effort among Federal officials, assisted by private citizens and others whose interest, competence, and objectivity enable them to make a unique contribution, can find solutions to complex problems and achieve substantial progress in improving the effectiveness of administrative procedure; and

(e) it is the purpose of this Act to provide suitable arrangements through which Federal agencies, assisted by outside experts, may cooperatively