§ 200.65
pursue and prosecute, vigorously and
diligently but at the same time fairly
and impartially and with dignity, all
matters which they or others take to
the courts for judicial review.

§ 200.65 Legislative proposals.
Members must recognize that the
changing conditions in a volatile econ-
omy may require that they bring to
the attention of the Congress proposals
to amend, modify or repeal the laws ad-
ministered by them. They should urge
the Congress, whenever necessary, to
effect such amendment, modification
or repeal of particular parts of the
statutes which they administer. In any
action a member’s motivation should
be the common weal and not the par-
ticular interests of any particular
group.

§ 200.66 Investigations.
The power to investigate carries with
it the power to defame and destroy. In
determining to exercise their inves-
tigatory power, members should con-
cern themselves only with the facts
known to them and the reasonable in-
ferences from those facts. A member
should never suggest, vote for, or par-
ticipate in an investigation aimed at a
particular individual for reasons of ani-
mus, prejudice or vindictiveness. The
requirements of the particular case
alone should induce the exercise of the
investigatory power, and no public pro-
nouncement of the pendency of such an
investigation should be made in the ab-
sence of reasonable evidence that the
law has been violated and that the pub-
ic welfare demand it.

§ 200.67 Power to adopt rules.
In exercising its rule-making power,
this Commission performs a legislative
function. The delegation of this power
by the Congress imposes the obligation
upon the members to adopt rules nec-
essary to effectuate the stated policies
of the statute, in the interest of all of
the people. Care should be taken to
avoid the adoption of rules which seek
to extend the power of the Commission
beyond proper statutory limits. Its
rules should never tend to stifle or dis-
courage legitimate business enterprises
or activities, nor should they be inter-
preted so as unduly and unnecessarily
to burden those regulated with onerous
obligations. On the other hand, the
very statutory enactments evidence
the need for regulation, and the nec-
essary rules should be adopted or modi-
fications made or rules should be re-
pealed as changing requirements de-
mand without fear or favor.

§ 200.68 Promptness.
Each member should promptly per-
form the duties with which he is
charged by the statutes. The Commis-
sion should evaluate continuously its
practices and procedures to assure that
it promptly disposes of all matters af-
fecting the rights of those regulated.
This is particularly desirable in quasi-
judicial proceedings. While avoiding ar-
bitrary action in unreasonably or un-
justly forcing matters to trial, mem-
ers should endeavor to hold counsel to
a proper appreciation of their duties to
the public, their clients and others who
are interested. Requests for continu-
ances of matters should be determined
in a manner consistent with this pol-
cy.

§ 200.69 Conduct toward parties and
their counsel.
Members should be temperate, atten-
tive, patient and impartial when hear-
ing the arguments of parties or their
counsel. Members should not condone
unprofessional conduct by attorneys in
their representation of parties. The
Commission should continuously as-
sure that its staff follows the same
principles in their relationships with
parties and counsel.

§ 200.70 Business promotions.
A member must not engage in any
other business, employment or voca-
tion while in office, nor may he ever
use the power of his office or the influ-
ence of his name to promote the busi-
ess interests of others.

§ 200.71 Fiduciary relationships.
A member should avoid service as a
fiduciary if it would interfere or seem
to interfere with the proper perform-
ance of his duties, or if the interests of
those represented require investments
in enterprises which are involved in
questions to be determined by him.