

The CHAIRMAN. Well, did you mean the statement to be applicable to the other agencies of the Government, since you did refer to regulatory agencies as such?

Mr. MORGAN. To the extent that any agency has a lower level of qualified personnel at the top positions than is possible, my statement applies to them all.

The CHAIRMAN. Further, you say:

If our regulatory laws are not administered by men of the same character, courage, and outlook as the men who enacted the laws, we will surely find the regulated industries and companies successful in postponing or evading entirely the responsibilities which are supposed to accompany their rights.

Do you care to comment on what you meant by that?

Mr. MORGAN. Well, I think I have already covered that point. But that is simply an exercise in logic. I think that it is an easily demonstrable fact.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Chairman, would you yield before we leave this point?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, Mr. Bennett.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. Morgan, in respect to your statement that in the past year and a half you have felt that on some occasions that your fellow Commissioners had tendencies toward conformity, timidity, and personal security, what did you have in mind?

Mr. MORGAN. Well, let me make a general statement. But I assure you—

Mr. BENNETT. I would like you to be pretty specific about it, because that seems to me to be a serious charge against other Commissioners, whether they be on your Commission or some other Commission. And I would like to know what you had in mind specifically. I am sure you have got something in mind.

Mr. MORGAN. I don't want to be specific as to the case involved. But let me say this, that when in open Commission meetings—and I don't mean it is open to the public, but with the full Commission present and the staff department heads, the lawyers, the secretary, the executive director—the statement is made that we mustn't investigate the situation because it would disturb industry, and perhaps—

Mr. BENNETT. The statement made by whom?

Mr. MORGAN. By a Commissioner, and sometimes by the staff—and that statement is accepted and acted on, in the absence of any other reason for such an action, or usually inaction, then I would say this is an example of what I was talking about.

Mr. BENNETT. What would the statement be about? Specifically what was he talking about that the rest of the Commission accepted?

Mr. MORGAN. The case I have just discussed, Idaho Power Co., is a case in which that statement was made, and formed the basis for the Commission's refusal to investigate. And there have been others.

The Pacific Power & Light-Pacific Gas & Electric intertie proposed in California, which involved a financial issue of the Pacific Power & Light Co., was another situation in which the failure or refusal to investigate the matter to see whether it was consistent with the public interest was explained not in the Commission's order, but in—

Mr. BENNETT. I am not talking about the public interest now, I am talking about this charge that you made, the tendency of ordinary people—and you have narrowed that down to some of your colleagues