

Mr. SPRINGER. Would you say, Mr. Morgan, that any of these men have been guilty of writing opinions which contain platitudes instead of public protection, puff-jobs and image-building instead of principle, wall chart juggling and streamlining instead of hard work? These are your words, Mr. Morgan, not mine.

Mr. MORGAN. When you read those words, coupled with my statement that they were not intended to describe my colleagues and myself, why do you relate them to my colleagues?

Mr. SPRINGER. The whole tenor of your statement, the whole tenor of your letter—you are saying to the President that that is what is going on down in the Commission.

Mr. MORGAN. No; I did not say that, Mr. Springer.

Mr. SPRINGER. If anyone reads this letter he is bound to come to the conclusion—I don't care if it is Jack Kennedy—come to the conclusion that that is what is going on in his shop, and he had better get some better people down there.

Mr. MORGAN. I do not accept that.

Mr. SPRINGER. Let me ask you this. Would you say that these men down at the Commission other than yourself who have been rendering those decisions "have yielded to extraordinary pressures" of business?

Mr. MORGAN. There are all kinds of extraordinary pressures, Mr. Springer.

Mr. SPRINGER. I will rephrase the question. Would you say that any of these men who have been serving on the Federal Power Commission, the people who have been rendering decisions down there, have yielded to extraordinary pressures?

Mr. MORGAN. I would like to discuss with you one of these dissents I have here.

Mr. SPRINGER. First of all, would you answer the question yes or no. And I think legally, as in a court of law, you can then explain your answer.

Mr. MORGAN. I think that the majority have yielded to the pressure of the necessity, as they see it, to make area pricing work—this is a pressure generated within the Government and the general public, not by industry. And to the degree that they have imposed illegal price-fixing methods, coupled with impossible conditions on producers and consumers who wish to appeal those methods, and their failure to develop the formulas fixing rates, they have actually destroyed or invaded the legal and constitutional rights of both the producers in the gas fields and the consumers, each of whom are attempting to get just and reasonable rates fixed.

And I said so, and Commissioner Ross has said so in two or three dissenting and concurring opinions.

Now, there are all kinds of pressures, and the pressure to maintain a given institution and keep it from collapsing, keep it from falling apart, can be just as great as any other kind of pressure.

I believe that in these particular cases—and there have been several of them—violence has been done to legal rights of citizens of the country because the Commission unwisely and mistakenly yielded to the temptation to take the easy way out, to maintain the status quo; rather than face the very difficult task of attempting to find a workable substitute that would preserve the legal and constitutional rights of both consumers and producers.