

Mr. WAGNER. Generally they are people who have had experience which gives them a basis for determining the values of land.

Mr. SNYDER. What I got from Mr. Marquis, and he can correct it, but I understand that one is a practicing lawyer.

Mr. MARQUIS. I said one is a practicing lawyer and the other two are businessmen, farmers, possibly real estate men.

Mr. SNYDER. The same kind of people you have on the jury, Mr. Marquis.

Mr. MARQUIS. I would say it would be a blue ribbon type of jury.

Mr. SNYDER. That is exactly the type of term I was expecting, Mr. Marquis.

In legal parlance tell me what a blue ribbon jury is. You have heard the expression from practicing lawyers in Federal courts in certain jurisdictions that they have got a blue ribbon jury for a certain case.

Mr. MARQUIS. I am not too familiar with them. We do not have them in Tennessee.

Mr. SNYDER. You have never heard the expression?

Mr. MARQUIS. The expression of "blue ribbon jury"?

Mr. SNYDER. Yes.

Mr. MARQUIS. Yes.

Mr. SNYDER. What does it mean in your mind?

Mr. MARQUIS. The only basis on which I was using it here was to tell you—

Mr. SNYDER. Never mind the basis. I want to know what "blue ribbon jury" means in your mind. You tell me. You used the term. I didn't.

Mr. MARQUIS. Let me tell you the basis on which I used the term a moment ago. I was using it to indicate that I felt the Federal judges selected people in whom they can have confidence as having good qualifications.

Mr. SNYDER. Are you telling me that down in Tennessee you have never had an outstanding, spectacular murder case or rape case and local comment that we have a blue ribbon jury on it?

Mr. MARQUIS. I do not recollect the phrase in Tennessee, sir.

Mr. SNYDER. Where did you get it from?

Mr. MARQUIS. One place I remember was up in New York when Mr. Dewey was the prosecuting attorney up there.

Mr. SNYDER. I see. That is what "blue ribbon jury" means to you?

Mr. MARQUIS. The sense in which I used it is the one which I just described.

Mr. SNYDER. Now I will come back to Mr. Wagner. You made reference to the fact that I believe only 4 percent of your condemnation cases resulted in a disagreement on price.

Mr. WAGNER. That is correct.

Mr. SNYDER. Could you give us statistics on the number of cases in which there is no condemnation but in which there is a disagreement as to price and in which the people do not go to condemnation because of the fact that it would not do them any good because of the system or, No. 2, they cannot afford to have their property taken and wait until after it is taken and they have moved out and then they get their money some 2 or 3 years later without any home to live in, in the meantime.

Mr. WAGNER. To try to give you that kind of figure would be pure