

JURY POOL NEWS

A NEW YORK STATE UNIFIED COURT SYSTEM PUBLICATION HIGHLIGHTING THE LATEST COURT INITIATIVES AND RELATED NEWS

Teens Explore *Brown v. Board of Ed* at 50

This past April, on the eve of the golden anniversary of *Brown v. Board of Education*—the landmark U.S. Supreme Court decision ending legal segregation in public schools—high schoolers around the state got a chance to pick the minds of legal experts in exploring the legacy of this historic ruling. The unanimous decision, delivered by U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren on May 17, 1954, declared racial segregation in public schools a violation of the equal protection rights guaranteed by our Fourteenth Amendment, laying the groundwork for the civil rights movement.

A distinguished panel that included New York State Chief Judge Judith Kaye, New York State Court of Appeals Associate Judge George Bundy Smith and Theodore Shaw, Director-Counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, a group that with Howard University guided the *Brown* legal team to victory, shared their reflections on *Brown* with students from 17 New York high

schools. The panelists and New York City high schoolers gathered at Manhattan Supreme Court where they were joined via videoconference by students and jurists from Long Island and upstate New York, with the dialogue broadcast live on the Internet.



NAACP Legal and Educational Fund Director-Counsel Theodore Shaw chats with New York City high schooler Sarah Trapido following the April 19th videoconference, which brought together teens from five judicial districts to discuss the landmark *Brown* decision.

Jurist Recalls a Youth Marked by Racism

Judge Smith, who attended segregated schools in Washington, D.C., through the eighth grade and was the sole African-American in his class at Massachusetts' prestigious Phillips Academy in the 1950s, recalled the segregated world he lived in as a youngster in the South.

"We knew the schools we were attending were not as good as the white schools," Judge Smith informed the students, recounting that only two of the 45 students in his junior high school science class got the opportunity to participate in laboratory experiments. To Judge Smith's good fortune, a scout from Phillips Academy visited his junior high school, convincing the future jurist to apply to the private, then-all boys' institution, where each student had his own microscope, among numerous other amenities.

"That occurred because of the leadership . . . at that school. Leadership is extremely important," stressed the judge, adding that it's more difficult to cross geographic boundaries in desegregating public schools, in response to a student's query on what can be done to minimize

the de facto school segregation that persists in our nation half a century after *Brown*.

Judge Smith, a member of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund litigation team from 1962-1964, also described how he had to keep from "shouting for joy" when first learning about the *Brown* decision in the school library while a student at Phillips Academy. His intense desire to participate in the struggle to integrate schools and other segments of society spurred his pursuit of the bench, he told the students.

A Mix of Hope and Caution

Addressing the teens, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund Director-Counsel Theodore Shaw reminded them there's still "a lot of work to do" despite the advances made since *Brown*. The civil rights attorney urged the students to "question segregation and inequality when you see it," then mixing hope with caution, added, "There's a lot to celebrate . . . more blacks in professions, in entertainment, in academia, but like

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Dickens' 'Tale of Two Cities,' we have all of that and we still have the effects of discrimination, and people who still today believe people of color are inferior."

Keeping the Struggle Alive

Fern Fisher, New York City Civil Court's first African-American administrative judge, told the teens the *Brown* decision—which came down the year she was born—enabled her to attend Harvard Law School. "I've lived the legacy of the decision," she said, before proposing some thought-provoking questions to the youngsters.

When asked what significance the *Brown* anniversary held for the students, one young man responded, "It's a celebration of tolerance."

On the subject of tolerance, the teens disagreed on whether the law, by demanding adherence to certain

"There's a lot to celebrate ... but like Dickens' 'Tale of Two Cities,' we have all of that and we still have the effects of discrimination, and people who still today believe people of color are inferior."

behavioral standards, could soften a bigot's stance on diversity. "People have to abide by the law, so little by little you get through to them," said one student. "If you change on a legal level, but not a social or cultural level, the work is not done," refuted another.

Affirmative action, resegregation of schools because of housing patterns, and socioeconomic barriers to a quality education were

among the topics that came up during the discussion, with the panelists imploring the youngsters to keep the dialogue—and fight for equality—going. At one point during the talk Judge Kaye declared to the teens, "The future is in your hands . . . You are the people who will implement, who will make real the hope, the promise, the forward motion of that spectacular national landmark that we celebrate in *Brown v. Board of Ed.*" ♦

VISIT US AT:

www.nycourts.gov/ip/Brown/index.shtml

for a list of *Brown* events held in New York last spring and links to related sites, and at:

<http://courtroomconnect.bxvideo.com/BrownvBoard> to view the courts' April videoconference commemorating *Brown*.

Brown v. Board of Education: Case Background

- ◆ Until *Brown* many public school systems had separate schools for whites and African-Americans, adhering to the "separate but equal" doctrine adopted by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896).
- ◆ *Brown* takes its name from Oliver Brown, who attempted to enroll his third-grade daughter Linda in an all-white school located several blocks from their Topeka, Kansas, home. His request was denied and so Linda had to trek across a railroad yard and busy street to catch the rickety bus for the mile-plus ride to the all-black elementary school.
- ◆ Oliver Brown sought help from the local branch of the NAACP, with the organization recruiting other African-American parents in Topeka for a class action suit against the local school board.
- ◆ In August 1951, a three-judge federal panel ruled against the plaintiffs. Although the judges agreed with expert witnesses that "segregation of white and colored children in public schools has a detrimental effect upon the colored children," the court felt compelled to follow the precedent set by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Plessy*.
- ◆ The NAACP appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, combining the *Brown* case with similar suits from Delaware, Virginia and South Carolina, and naming the joint case for the Kansas lawsuit to demonstrate the issue was not unique to the South.
- ◆ The Supreme Court heard oral arguments in *Brown* in 1952 and 1953, with NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund Chief Counsel Thurgood Marshall—who later became the first African-American to serve on the U.S. Supreme Court—arguing that segregation was unconstitutional because it denied African-Americans the equal protection guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. In its arguments and brief, the NAACP Legal Defense Fund provided testimony of some 30 social scientists affirming the harmful effects of segregation.
- ◆ On May 17, 1954, newly appointed U.S. Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren delivered the unanimous *Brown* ruling, declaring that "in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' has no place."
- ◆ Southern resistance to *Brown* was so intense that the Supreme Court, fearful of violence, delayed an order to implement the ruling until the following year. In its 1955 decision, the court ordered the desegregation of all public schools "with all deliberate speed."
- ◆ Southern opposition to *Brown* reached a peak at Arkansas' Little Rock Central High School in 1957, when the first African-Americans attempting to attend the school were mobbed by an angry crowd, with Governor Orval Faubus calling in the Arkansas National Guard to prevent their entry into the building. In response, President Eisenhower ordered federal troops to escort the students to school and patrol the grounds for the remainder of the school year.
- ◆ The following year, several Southern governors shut down certain public schools, depriving both black and white students of an education rather than allowing school integration to proceed. Unable to defy the federal government or keep the schools closed indefinitely, they would eventually yield to legal desegregation.

REFLECTING ON WOMEN'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS, STRUGGLES IN OUR COURTS

THE ANCIENT GREEKS MAY HAVE REVERED THEMIS as the goddess of justice, yet New York's Court of Appeals remained a male bastion until 1983, when Judith Kaye, now New York's chief judge, became the tribunal's first female associate judge. Thankfully, women in the legal profession have fared considerably better in the last 20 years, now constituting a majority on New York's highest court, a fact proudly noted by Appellate Division Justice and New York State Judicial Committee on Women in the Courts Chair Betty Weinberg Ellerin at the committee's annual meeting this past April.

An outgrowth of a task force whose two-year study concluded that gender bias was a reality in New York's state courts, the statewide committee was formed in 1986 to implement changes to help level the playing field for female litigants, attorneys and employees within New York's court system.

A Work in Progress

Citing the significant advances made since the release of the 1986 task force report, from an increase in the number of women judges to more sensitive treatment of domestic violence matters, Judge Ellerin lauded members of both the statewide committee and the courts' local gender fairness committees—which provide a forum for the informal resolution of gender bias complaints and training on gender fairness-related issues—for their diligence in “continuing the quest of equal treatment of women at every level of our justice system and in the greater community.”

Judge Kaye, who received a special award at this year's meeting for her leadership in effecting the recommendations set forth by the task force 18 years ago, emphasized that despite

the improved status of women in the courts “there is so much to be done to realize the lofty American ideal of freedom, justice and equality.”

Reflecting on her childhood in Monticello, New York, in the '40s and '50s, Judge Kaye told the group, “It never occurred to me that women could be judges, let alone presiding or chief justices.” The chief judge also recounted that it was “no picnic for women lawyers or would-be lawyers in vibrant, sophisticated, open-minded New York City” when she arrived to attend Barnard College in the '50s, and even into the '60s and '70s.

A Hectic Year for Committee Members

New York State Judicial Committee on Women in the Courts Vice Chair Fern Schair, a senior vice president for the American Arbitration Association, gave attendees an overview of the local gender fairness committees' initiatives last year, which included a range of educational

programs for both members of the court community and local residents as well as food and clothing drives for needy women and children.

Summing up the past year, Ms. Schair described it “as the best of times and the worst of times,” explaining, “We've got more women in the system, more leaders and a general education

of women and the public at large on the issues, but still there are transport and child care issues for litigants.” Also falling into



Judge Kaye displays gift presented by Women in the Courts Committee Chair Betty Weinberg Ellerin for the chief judge's leadership role in helping to level the playing field for female judges, court employees and litigants.

the “worst of times” category were incidents reported by several committee members involving the defacement and removal of posters announcing domestic violence awareness programs, underscoring the need for ongoing anti-bias outreach and education.

Looking Forward to an Even Better Future

Along with reporting on their latest initiatives, committee members were asked to comment both on the progress made by women in their local districts in recent years and the problems female litigants, attorneys and employees continue to grapple with.

Gender fairness committee members from the Sixth Judicial District, comprising ten counties in central New York, noted that today women represent 18 percent of the district's judicial population compared to zero percent in 1984. Though still far from representative of the local female population, it's “a good beginning,” they said, adding that women are now highly visible in the legal community, heading local bar associations and chairing legal committees.

On the downside, the members reported that domestic violence remains a pressing problem for women in the district. The good news: specialized courts that take a holistic approach to this scourge have greatly enhanced victim safety, also making

“We've got more women in the system, more leaders and a general education of women and the public at large on the issues, but still there are transport and child care issues for litigants.”

- FERN SCHAIR
Vice Chair, Women in the Courts Committee

Student-Jurist Dialogues Enhance Collegians' Study of Courts

SEVERAL JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SENIORS had their day in court last spring, visiting New York City courtrooms to observe and report on proceedings as part of an advanced study of the role and administration of our judicial branch. The students also participated in classroom dialogues with local jurists and court administrators, discussing a range of topical issues, from juvenile delinquency to judicial selection, via a speakers program that began as a pilot at the school in 1999.

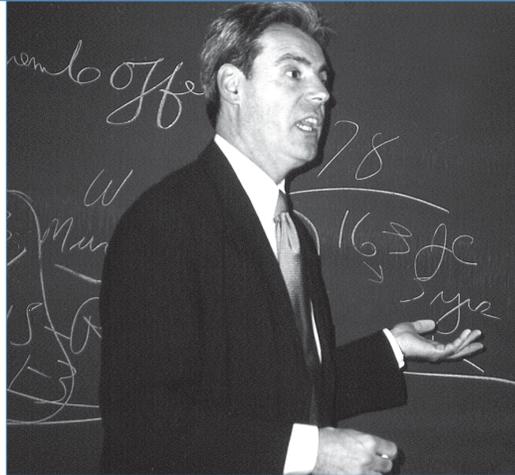
It's a unique opportunity for the students, providing "a measure of reality" for seniors interested in pursuing court-related careers, says Professor Gila Liska of this mix of fieldwork and conversation with judges offered by her "Contemporary Administration and the Judiciary" course. The Fund for Modern Courts, a nonprofit organization dedicated to improving the administration of justice, oversees the course's court monitoring component, with Professor Liska arranging guest speakers from the New York state courts to address the students this past spring.

Veteran Jurist Gets Up-Close and Personal with Students

On a misty morning last May, a small group of seniors filed into a classroom at the mid-Manhattan college to await the arrival of Manhattan Supreme Court Justice Michael Corriero, a former prosecutor and criminal defense lawyer who since 1992 has presided over the court's Youth Part, where adolescents as young as 13 are tried as adults for serious crimes.

It was a hectic morning at the courthouse for the judge, who began his talk discussing the difficulties of trying children—who rarely act alone and typically end up committing a crime in response to peer pressure—as adults.

"How do you determine who goes to jail and who gets a second chance?" asked the jurist, who has the authority to hold off sentencing for youngsters he deems "malleable," placing them in alternative programs that require they attend school, observe strict curfews and report to his courtroom regularly, among other demands. If a youngster successfully completes such youthful offender treatment, Judge Corriero has the discretion to seal the child's record.



Judge Michael Corriero at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, where last May he spoke to a group of seniors about the challenges of working with juvenile offenders.

"I want somehow to affect them, to help them see what can be rather than doom them to a life of delinquency, but they have to demonstrate they're willing to change," emphasized the judge, adding that he has no problem putting individuals in jail who deserve to be there.

Loretta, a 14-year-old girl accused of robbery in the second degree, struck the jurist as a viable candidate for youthful offender treatment, he told the students.

For one thing, she'd never been in trouble before. Also, it appeared the robbery was her friend's idea, even though Loretta helped her pal carry

it out by blocking the victim. The judge saw yet another glimmer of light in Loretta's case: perhaps her talent as a dancer could serve as a catalyst in turning her life around.

"It's the lack of a dream that often makes kids more vulnerable to peer pressure," the judge pointed out, informing the John Jay seniors that Loretta is now in juvenile offender treatment and so far has been sticking with the educational, curfew and other requirements of her program.

Such programs seem to be more effective than prison sentences in keeping juvenile offenders out of future trouble, said the judge, noting that 60 to 80 percent of youthful offenders sent to jail end up being rearrested within 36 months of their release, compared with 17 percent of youngsters who complete youthful offender treatment.

Replacing Despair with Hope Is Key, Stresses Judge

The daughter of a crack addict and granddaughter of a recovering drug abuser, Loretta, like most of the adolescents who wind up in his courtroom, is nonwhite and grew up in a world of poverty, violence and despair, Judge Corriero also observed.

"These youngsters come from the poorest neighborhoods in the city. I think the door to the American dream has been closed since the days when our prison population was made up of mostly white immigrants. Also, the legacy of slavery is something we have not satisfactorily addressed in our society," the judge remarked, responding to a student's question on how to approach the racial and socioeconomic inequities in



This Judge is the Marrying Kind

There are those who say marriage is on the wane, though you'd never know it from Surrogate's Court Judge James Pagones's hectic wedding calendar. Affectionately dubbed "the marrying judge" by his staff, the jurist united 56 couples in 2003—the first year he started counting—and will very likely exceed that number this year.

By day, the Dutchess County surrogate, also an acting Supreme Court justice, spends his time resolving disputes over wills and estates and presiding over divorce, medical malpractice, breach of contract and other civil proceedings. On evenings and weekends, he can be spotted—usually sporting a heart-themed tie—at local town halls, catering establishments and other indoor and outdoor venues, easing couples through their "I do's."

"Marriage seems to be back in vogue these days, even with the high divorce rate," muses the former Family Court judge, who began performing weddings in 1993 and has since earned a reputation for accommodating couples looking to get hitched, sometimes on short notice.

Memories, Both Tender and Amusing

These days, the judge gets many referrals from couples he's married as well as requests from witnesses who would like him to officiate at their own weddings. "You've got all ages, all cultures. People are happy, they're nervous, but never indifferent," notes the judge, who over the years has collected many a sweet memory and some pretty colorful anecdotes, too.

There was the terminally ill cancer patient whose fiancée called, asking if the judge could marry them as soon as possible. Judge Pagones showed up the next day to join the couple in matrimony, with the groom hooked to an

oxygen tank as he held his bride's hand. "The wedding took place on a Thursday, and the man died the following Monday. It was so bittersweet," he says sadly.

On a lighter note, Judge Pagones recounts a backyard wedding several summers ago where the bride and groom were impeccably dressed, notwithstanding their lack of footwear. The pair told the judge they wished to be married barefoot, that this held special significance for them. So the couple went shoeless, the ceremony went beautifully, and to this day Judge Pagones still doesn't know the reason for this pair's offbeat request.

A Family Affair, Literally

Be they traditional or otherwise, the weddings seem to come in clusters, says the judge. For instance, one Friday evening last March he performed three back-to-back ceremonies, with the mother of one of the brides informing him, "This is my third child you're marrying."

And speaking of keeping things in the family, Wendy Rubenstein was so taken with sister Shari's May 1994 wedding ceremony, performed by Judge Pagones, that five years later she approached him about officiating at her Poughkeepsie nuptials to John Bohlinger.

"I was so stressed out over all the details, but the judge put John and me at ease. It was such a beautiful ceremony, so personalized," says Wendy, now the mother of two who resides with her family in Walden, New York.

"We decided to ask Judge Pagones to marry us because we wanted the ceremony to be warm and meaningful, and it was everything we wished for . . . The judge was a very important part of our wonderful journey together," explains younger sister Shari, who met hubby Steven Pirone in college through Wendy.

Today, the couple share a home in Pennsylvania with their two sons.

With exceptions like the Rubenstein sisters, who are family friends and have known the jurist since they were toddlers, most of those who request the judge's services meet him for the first time on their wedding day. Naturally, with all the couples Judge Pagones has married to date, it's impossible for him to keep track of everyone. "Though of all the weddings I've performed, I don't ever recall seeing a couple I've married appear before me on a divorce matter," he adds proudly.

Maybe that's just some of the jurist's own good fortune—the father of two has been happily married for 22 years, and counting, to Fishkill Town Supervisor Joan Pagones—rubbing off. ♦



Dutchess County Judge James Pagones officiating at Shari Rubenstein and Steven Pirone's nuptials in May 1994, the judge's second year on the wedding circuit. The judge has since performed hundreds of marriage ceremonies, uniting 56 couples just last year.

STUDENT-JURIST DIALOGUES -
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our criminal justice system.

Throughout the discussion, Judge Corriero dispensed tips to the students on working with at-risk children and juvenile offenders. "You must never forget what it's like to be a kid. Educate yourself about children's culture, their music, their interests. You must take measure of each child, look at the individuality of that child," urged the Little Italy native who was the first in his family to attend college.

John Jay senior Dawn Materia, an aspiring inspector general, found Judge Corriero's talk inspirational, adding, "This class has allowed us to see the human side of judges, to view them as people, outside of the courtroom. The system lets a lot of people down, but meeting Judge Corriero and the other jurists, who've all been great, gives one hope." ♦

REFLECTING ON WOMEN'S
ACCOMPLISHMENTS-
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it easier for these litigants to navigate the legal system.

Syracuse Supreme Court Judge Deborah Karalunas, chair of the Fifth Judicial District's Committee on Women in the Courts and a former partner at a large upstate law firm, observed that even with women's enrollment at law schools at an all-time high, female attorneys don't fare as well as their male counterparts when it comes to being mentored or promoted.

As Judge Kaye pointed out early on in the meeting, things are definitely looking up but more work remains for our young women and men in "ensuring that we never return to the days of putting women on pedestals but not on benches or in boardrooms." ♦

NOVICE JUROR GOES FROM ANXIOUS TO FULFILLED

ANXIETY OVERTOOK FIRST-TIME JUROR AND ROCHESTER NATIVE SHARON MINIGAN as the day she was to report for grand jury service neared. "I felt like a hostage walking in, but by the end of my service I felt more like a vacationer," jokes the busy mother of four and executive assistant for a local Head Start program.

Part of Ms. Minigan's initial uneasiness about serving came from her lack of clarity about the role of the grand jury, whose job she quickly learned is to decide whether or not there is legally sufficient evidence and reasonable cause to charge the accused with a felony.

"I came in thinking grand jurors don't have a personal role in the process, but now I understand how much our legal system depends on them," says Sharon, who over the course of a four-week period listened to testimony on approximately 70 cases.

Sharon's grand jury experience has had a lasting impact, not only familiarizing her with the court process and various aspects of the law but also helping her focus more on the facts, and rely less on speculation, both at work and in her personal life. "Now I think, let's stop that bickering and get things done," she says.

Serving on a grand jury was also a real eye-opener for Sharon, putting her in closer touch with some of the social ills plaguing her community, particularly the drug-related crimes disproportionately committed by individuals in their teens and twenties.

"I came in thinking grand jurors don't have a personal role in the process, but now I understand how much our legal system depends on them," says Sharon, who over the course of a four-week period listened to testimony on approximately 70 cases.

"It's almost like there's a void early on in the lives of many of these young people that leads them to that way of life," surmises Ms. Minigan, adding that she no longer takes things for granted and now makes a point of telling her children how much she loves them.

The foreperson of her grand jury, Sharon says she actually felt sad the day the jurors parted ways. "We really bonded in those four weeks, often leaning on one another, with many of us exchanging phone numbers on our last day of service," she recounts.

In fact, Sharon was so taken with the whole experience that she's offered to spread the good word about jury service to others in the community. "No one can say it better than Sharon. She's a great partner in our ongoing outreach efforts to minorities and the community at large," says Monroe County Commissioner of Jurors Charles Perreaud.

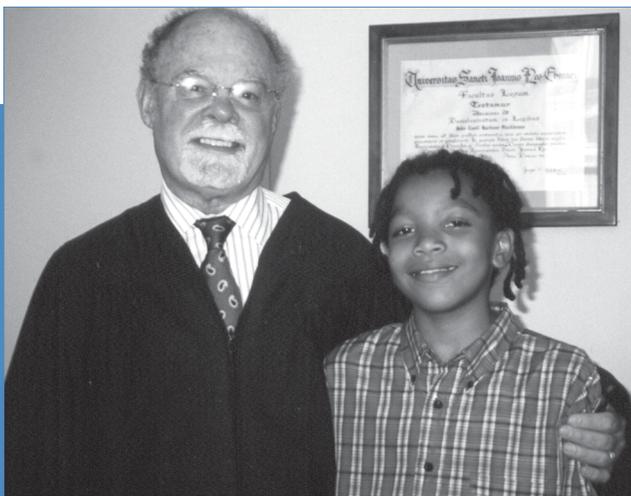
"Word needs to get out about the rewards of serving. I want to tell others that jury service is an educational experience that will help them in so many ways, also giving them that special sense of accomplishment that comes with doing one's civic duty," adds Ms. Minigan. ♦



Rochester native and recent juror
Sharon Minigan

Inner City Youngster and Jurist Form Special Bond

ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD JASON EDWARD CROWELL AND MANHATTAN SUPREME COURT JUSTICE JOHN E.H. STACKHOUSE regularly meet at the court—both the courthouse and basketball court, that is. The two, who enjoy a variety of activities together, met more than two years ago through Mentoring USA, a national program established by former First Lady Matilda Cuomo to help keep low-income youngsters in school and on track.



Judge Stackhouse and Jason Edward Crowell at the judge's Manhattan chambers

Jason and Judge Stackhouse are part of Mentoring USA's Mentors at Two Bridges program, formed in 2001 with the goal of diffusing negative stereotypes low-income youth may have about the judicial system and educating them about the law. The program pairs youngsters from a lower Manhattan housing project with judges, lawyers and others working for state and federal courts located nearby.

"It's cool having a judge as a friend," says Jason, an energetic sixth-grader and now-aspiring jurist who also has his eye on a

basketball career. "We truly are friends," adds Judge Stackhouse, who says the duo, though they don't always agree, love to tease each other and joke around in general.

During the first year of their friendship, the judge invited Jason to the courthouse for a mock trial. Jason took on the various courtroom roles, at one point playing a man accused of murder. He was particularly pleased upon being acquitted by the jury, all Mentoring USA participants.

"The mock trial helped him to understand how the courts can help people. He got very interested in the law right then, I think," says the judge, a former Peace Corps volunteer who became a mentor following 9-11 to fulfill his need to "give back to the community in a very personal way."

The two get together every other Tuesday, going over Jason's homework before heading out to play basketball, pool, ping pong or video games. More often than not, Jason comes out the victor, the jurist admits.

The pair also attend sports events and visit museums and ethnic restaurants, Chinese fare being Jason's favorite. "Jason's a clever, funny kid, and a talented athlete with leadership qualities and lots of potential," notes Judge Stackhouse. "It's very rewarding spending time with him. He always brightens my day."

Jason, who claims to get his sense of humor from his mom, is equally grateful to the judge for helping him with his decimals and giving him the opportunity to find out what judges really do. "I learned judges have authority to make important decisions, and that juries make important decisions, too," says the engaging youngster, whose hope is "to become famous and have some sneakers named after me."

Whether Jason makes it big in basketball, goes on to law school or pursues another field entirely, the judge plans to stay in touch with him. "I'll be there for him. If he really wants to be a judge, I'll do my best to help him," adds Judge Stackhouse. ♦

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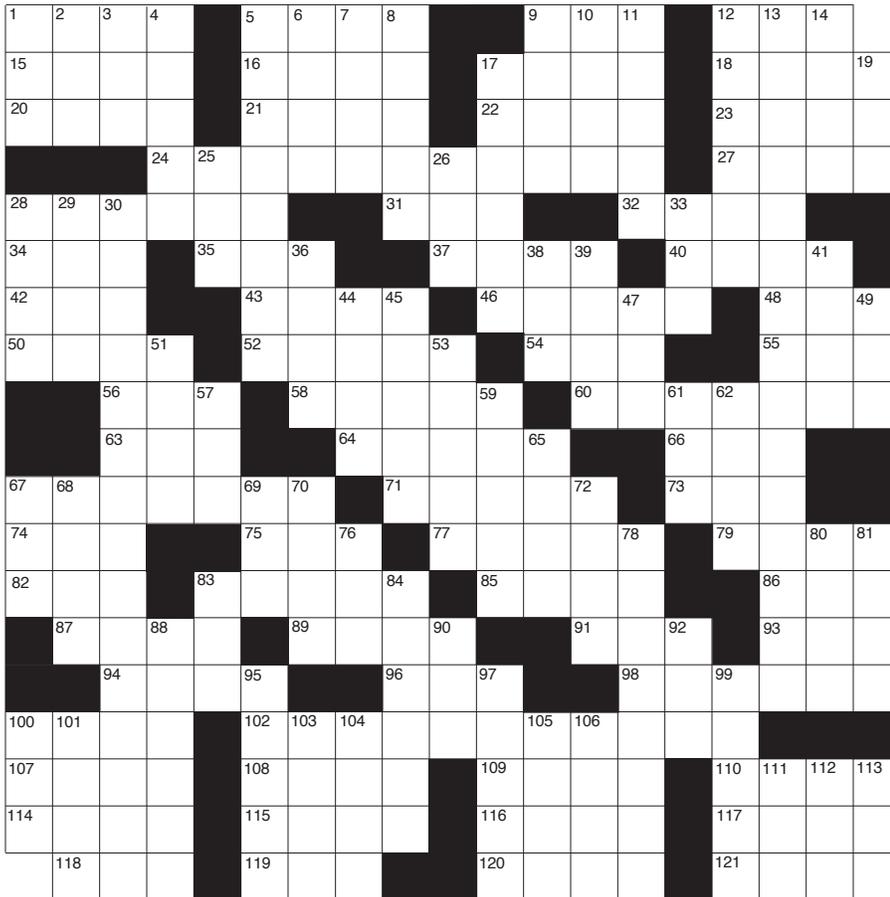
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COURTSIDE CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- 1. Winnie the Pooh, e.g.
- 5. Floating wooden structure
- 9. Gymnast's need
- 12. Caviar
- 15. Humorist Bombeck
- 16. Chief's title in Middle Eastern parts
- 17. Man
- 18. ___ Stanley Gardner, Perry Mason creator
- 20. Negative votes
- 21. Popular soft drink
- 22. Look at intently
- 23. Port in Yemen
- 24. The state, in a criminal case
- 27. Diamonds, rubies, etc.
- 28. Supplication
- 31. Prefix with "cycle"
- 32. Celebrity
- 34. Decay
- 35. Tooth specialist's degree: abbr.
- 37. Musical symbol
- 40. Woman's name
- 42. Dine
- 43. Spirit
- 46. Bedouin
- 48. Pen point
- 50. Pace of some race horses
- 52. Campaigned a second time
- 54. Umpire's call, maybe
- 55. ___-la-la
- 56. Kid
- 58. Currency in 23-Across
- 60. Stored in a secret place
- 63. Compass point
- 64. Out of style
- 66. Spelling contest
- 67. Place for a thespian
- 71. Lustrous fabric

- 73. Aviators rely on this command center: abbreviation
- 74. Small body of water
- 75. Sharp sound
- 77. Existed
- 79. First course, perhaps
- 82. One's John Hancock, for short
- 83. Jean and Laurent de Brunhoff's lovable elephant
- 85. Effortlessness
- 86. Prefix with "lateral"
- 87. Ms. McEntire, of the entertainment world
- 89. Wallach and Whitney
- 91. Healthful place
- 93. Highway, for short
- 94. Screenwriter Ephron
- 96. Star of the 1959 film, "Gidget"
- 98. Head of a newspaper staff

- 100. Direction sometimes given by 98-Across
- 102. It's less serious than a felony
- 107. Pastry choice
- 108. Cain's brother
- 109. Musical group
- 110. The "A" in B.A.
- 114. Name of a Russian mountain range
- 115. Trigonometric function
- 116. East, to a Madrid native
- 117. Do a private eye's work
- 118. Pub order
- 119. The now-retired Concorde, for one: abbreviation
- 120. Changed the color of
- 121. TV award
- 38. Also
- 39. They're cousins of the ostrich
- 41. Dismal
- 44. Desert-like
- 45. Certain grandparents, familiarly
- 47. Command for a soldier: abbreviation
- 49. Evil
- 51. The legendary Ms. Turner
- 53. Relating to birth
- 57. Place a wager
- 59. Fasten again
- 61. Lawyer's organization: abbreviation
- 62. Fixes, as bail
- 65. Prima donna
- 67. Recipe measurement: abbreviation
- 68. Groundbreaking 1960s musical
- 69. Government arm: abbreviation
- 70. Jurist's attire
- 72. Suffix with "good"
- 76. Friend
- 78. Relied (on)
- 80. "Do ___ others ..."
- 81. Harbor
- 83. The legal profession
- 84. Puzzling question
- 88. Glass container
- 90. View
- 92. "Much ___ About Nothing," Shakespeare work
- 95. Accumulate
- 97. Surround closely
- 99. Livid
- 100. The Little family's adorable rodent, for short
- 101. Scarlett O'Hara's home
- 103. Wading bird
- 104. Mailed
- 105. Simple
- 106. Poker stake
- 111. Ewe's mate
- 112. Country music star McGraw
- 113. Like a fox

DOWN

- 1. Actor Affleck
- 2. Period
- 3. Jimmy Carter's daughter
- 4. Like a smoker's voice
- 5. Device for 117-Across
- 6. Hebrew prophet
- 7. Do a clerical task
- 8. Parcel of land
- 9. The Three Wise Men
- 10. Telephone greeting in Paris
- 11. Adolescents
- 12. Fortieth U.S. president
- 13. Judge's warning, perhaps: 4 words
- 14. Basic, for short
- 17. Application for a court ruling
- 19. Naval officer of a certain ranking: abbreviation
- 25. Bold color
- 26. Ornamental vase
- 28. Ready, to Pierre
- 29. Make a lion's sound
- 30. Eliot Spitzer holds this New York office: 2 words
- 33. Danson or Turner
- 36. Winter vehicle