

JURY POOL NEWS

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

New York Conference Promotes Tribal-State-Federal Court Cooperation

JUDGES AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF NEW YORK'S STATE, FEDERAL AND NATIVE AMERICAN COURTS MADE HISTORY LAST APRIL, convening in Syracuse for The First New York Listening Conference, a two-day forum promoting open dialogue and cooperation among the different justice systems.

There are nine Native American nations and tribes in New York—the Cayugas, Oneidas, Onondagas, St. Regis Mohawks, Senecas, Shinnecocks, Tonawanda Senecas, Tuscaroras and Unkechaugs—with a mix of traditional and Western-style tribal court and justice systems among them. Although Native nations and tribes have long relied on consensus and other traditional methods to resolve disputes and address criminal actions, formal court institutions are a fairly recent development.

“This program is the first of its kind . . . encouraging mutual understanding and creating ways to share information about the different court and justice systems in New York in order to minimize and prevent conflicts . . . As some of the nations and tribes transition to written law systems from oral traditions or create new courts, the state and federal courts will be confronted with complex new issues of jurisdiction,” said New York State First Deputy Chief Administrative Judge Ann Pfau, in her welcoming remarks to participants of the Syracuse event.



Manhattan Supreme Court Justice Marcy Kahn and Unkechaug Nation Chief Harry Wallace enjoying the sounds and rhythms of the Niagara River Iroquois Dancers on the opening morning of the Listening Conference. Also pictured is Syracuse University School of Law Professor Robert Odawi Porter, a Seneca Nation member and one of the conference panelists.

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DRUG COURT GRADUATE TAKES FRESH START

Christina Perkins Sherow's radiant smile belies a painful past, a roller-coaster journey fueled by desperation and drugs. The drug abuse was triggered by a 1973 car accident that put an abrupt end to her exciting dance career, explains the recent Poughkeepsie Drug Court graduate, now 53 and a counselor at a Dutchess County drug treatment facility for teens.



Christina Perkins Sherow

“I was shattered,” says Christina, who though still able to dance following the accident, lacked the leg strength required for her demanding classical routines as a member of George Balanchine's New York City Ballet, turning to a variety of street drugs for solace.

Incredibly, Ms. Sherow managed to earn a nursing degree during those difficult years. “School always came easy,” says Christina, who quickly realized that nursing wasn't her passion and over the years has studied criminal law and computer technology, also earning a degree in alcoholism counseling from Dutchess Community College.

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ROCHESTER HALL OF JUSTICE COURTS LOCAL TEENS

Everyone knows how hard it is to get—and keep—the attention of teenagers these days, but several judges and court administrators did just that on a recent Friday, captivating some 100 young visitors to Rochester's Hall of Justice with their insights on the jury system, public service and other relevant topics.

Administrative Judge Thomas VanStrydonck, who oversees court operations for the judicial district that includes Rochester, kicked off the high school student-gearred event, providing an overview of our state court system and inviting youngsters to explore career options in New York's state courts. "There are many jobs in the system," he emphasized, describing some of the essential duties carried out by court clerks and other personnel.

Teens Hold Q & A with Judges

The teens also heard from two other Monroe County jurists: Supreme Court Judge Evelyn Frazee and Family Court Judge Sidney Farber, who also serves as a Penfield Town Court justice, presiding over certain criminal proceedings and a range of civil matters, including landlord-tenant disputes.

Encouraging the students to ask questions, Judge Frazee, a former teacher, sparked a flurry of inquiries from the at-first reticent teens, with the youngsters looking for answers on everything from what makes a good judge to what she and Judge Farber find most difficult about their work. "Custody dispute decisions," Judge

Frazee replied instinctively, in response to the latter. Having to send defendants to jail is always a dreaded task, Judge Farber informed the students, adding, "Sometimes, there's just no way around it."

Educating Future Jurors

Monroe County Commissioner of Jurors Charles Perreaud presented a brief history of our nation's jury system. "Trial by jury was one of the nonviolent ways the colonists fought the Revolution and won," he told the youngsters, also pointing out the shortcomings of America's early juries, such as their exclusion of non-whites, women and those who didn't own property.

Discussing some of the challenges faced by today's jury administrators, Mr. Perreaud asked the teens for advice on how to deal with citizens who are summoned for jury service but don't show up. "They should be fined," several students responded, calling for monetary penalties ranging from 50 to several thousand dollars. "Simply imposing fines on them would allow rich people to buy their way out of jury service. We want people to be here, participating," Mr. Perreaud countered, advising the students that those who don't show up for service are brought before a judge, fined up to \$250 and ordered to appear at a later date if found qualified to serve.

Seeing is Believing

Ending with a light lunch and tips on how to embark on a court career,



Monroe County Commissioner of Jurors Charles Perreaud addresses local high-schoolers during their visit to the Rochester Hall of Justice.

the Courts 101 session appeared to be a hit with students and faculty alike. "I really enjoyed hearing from the judges and learning about the jury system," said Adriana Howard, a tenth-grader at Rochester's John Marshall High School with an interest in family law.

Commenting on the courthouse visit, attorney-teacher Jack Hurley, coordinator of a Rochester high school law program targeting inner-city youths, observed, "Teens are fascinated by court cases. They see them as life stories, as morality plays with many of the issues they're currently working out for themselves. It's good for the students to have an opportunity to see firsthand that our system is based on fairness . . . Such programs expand their horizons and possibilities."

A joint effort of the Hall of Justice and the court system's Office of Public Affairs, the interactive Rochester courtroom session was enthusiastically received several weeks later by a fresh group of students, with plans to expand such teen-tailored outreach programs to other court sites around the state. ■

NEW YORK TASK FORCE ON WOMEN IN THE COURTS CELEBRATES 20 YEARS



Chief Judge Judith Kaye (second from right) is joined by (left to right) Rochester attorney Sharon Kelly Sayers, Monroe County Family Court Judge Marilyn O'Connor and Monroe County Court office stenographer Judy DiPaola at the April forum commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the New York Task Force on Women in the Courts.

IN 1986, THE NEW YORK TASK FORCE ON WOMEN IN THE COURTS released a report documenting gender bias within the court system, providing recommendations to help level the playing field for female litigants, attorneys and court employees. Making the front page of the *New York Times* and the *Wall Street Journal*, the report served both as a blueprint for change within the New York state courts and a catalyst for the creation of similar task forces in other states. Additionally, it led to the formation of the New York State Judicial Committee on Women in the Courts, charged with carrying out changes to help eliminate gender bias in the courts.

Members of the New York State Judicial Committee on Women in the Courts and the courts' local gender bias committees gathered at the April forum to celebrate the progress made since the 1986 report's release, also discussing the work that lies ahead. The meeting focused on gender segregation and the earnings gap in today's labor market as well as financial hardships faced by women affected by family violence and divorce. ■

New Brochure Educates Youngsters About Jury Service

Designed with middle and high school students in mind, *Democracy in Action: The Jury System and Jury Service in New York* aims to acquaint future jurors with our prized jury system and raise awareness about the importance of serving as a juror. Providing historical background on our nation's jury system and helping to prepare young citizens for their future role as jurors, this lively brochure also features puzzles with a jury theme, like the criss cross below.

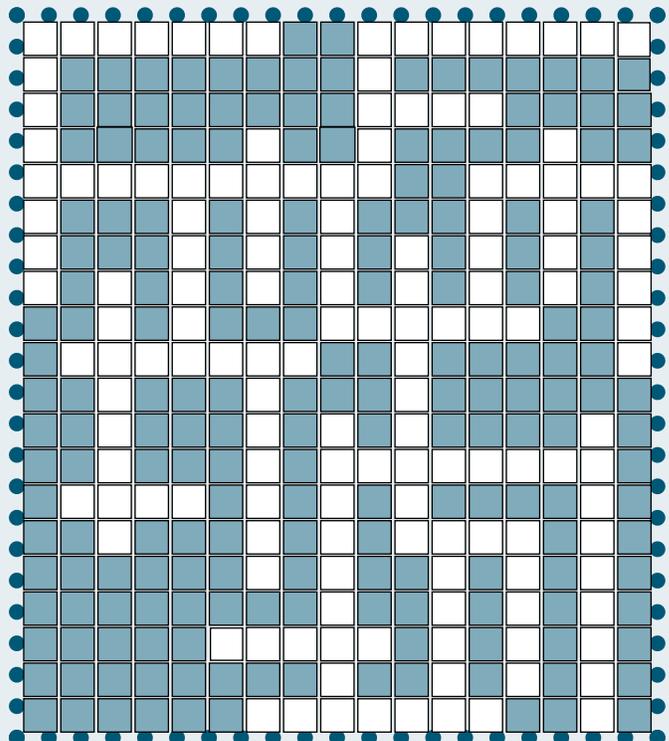
The new booklet is available online at www.nycourts.gov/admin/publicaffairs/democracyinaction.pdf.

For print copies, contact the court system's Office of Public Affairs at (212) 428-2116.

CRISS CROSS

Fit these jury-related words into the proper spaces in the diagram. Words are listed in alphabetical order according to the number of letters.

- Four letters:**
 - duty
 - fair
 - oath
- Five letters:**
 - civil
 - court
 - judge
 - juror
 - legal
 - right
 - trial
 - truth
- Six letters:**
 - accuse
 - burden (of proof)
 - liable
 - twelve
- Seven letters:**
 - citizen
 - summons
 - verdict
 - witness
- Eight letters:**
 - criminal
 - evidence
 - jury pool
 - voir dire
- Nine letters:**
 - defendant
 - plaintiff
 - testimony
- Ten letters:**
 - deliberate



“Listening Conference” continued

Calling the conference a “groundbreaking achievement,” New York State Supreme Court Justice Marcy Kahn, co-chair of the New York Tribal Courts Committee—established by New York Chief Judge Judith Kaye and one of the meeting’s sponsors—noted that a contact list was being developed to aid representatives of the different court systems in exchanging information and ideas.

Shedding Light on Various Tribal Justice Practices and Procedures

Kicking off the forum with a dinner program on Native restorative justice traditions, Akwesasne Community Justice Program Director Rena Smoke, whose program serves Native Americans in a territory that straddles the New York-Canadian border, addressed some of the philosophical differences between



Valerie Staats, president of the Native American Council on Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, discusses her work with tribal communities statewide, including the development of “healing courts” targeting Native teens with addiction issues.

this community- and restitution-based approach and the Anglo-American adversarial model of justice. “Going into the mainstream court system, offenders don’t have a direct voice; they speak through their lawyers. With restorative justice, they have a say in trying to make things right and are able to show their remorse,” she said, adding that the process emphasizes offender accountability.

Onondaga Nation general counsel Joseph Heath drove home this point the next morning at a talk on the state’s tribal justice systems. “For those who think restorative justice is not as good as punitive justice, [restorative justice] is not an easy system. It’s based on personal responsibility,” he said, explaining that the Onondagas, who follow an oral tradition of laws and practices passed down by their tribal elders, routinely depend on this method to settle disputes. “It’s an ancient system that works.”

While the Onondagas don’t have courts, the Oneidas, St. Regis Mohawks and Senecas each have distinct tribal court systems. Describing the latter nation’s system, Seneca Supreme Court Administrative Judge Robert Pierce said its court structure resembles that of New York’s state system. “We have peacemakers’ and surrogates’ courts for each reservation and 30 pages of judicial law,” he informed conference attendees.

An Historical Overview of Cross-Jurisdictional Issues

Much of the day’s discussion also centered on the history of U.S.-tribal relations—including shifting federal and state policies that over the years have alternately eroded or supported the inherent right of Native peoples to regulate their own affairs, making the determination of Indian country jurisdiction extraordinarily complex—as well as cross-jurisdictional issues

INTERESTED IN SHARING YOUR JURY EXPERIENCE WITH OUR READERS?

We’d like to hear from you. We also welcome any comments about the newsletter as well as story ideas for future issues.

Please send juror anecdotes, newsletter suggestions and story ideas to:

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relating to child welfare and criminal cases involving Native Americans.

Historically, Natives have struggled to maintain their culture and traditions. In recognizing “that there is no resource more vital to the continued existence and integrity of Indian tribes than their children,” the federal Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) was passed in 1978, granting exclusive tribal jurisdiction in child welfare cases involving Indian children living on the reservation, and concurrent tribal and state court jurisdiction if the child is living off the reservation. A segment of the Syracuse conference was devoted to enhancing understanding of the ICWA and its application in New York State, with a separate session focusing on the effect of federal law on the jurisdiction of state courts over crimes committed in Indian country. Depending on the nature of the offense, where it occurred and whether the perpetrator or victim is Native American, jurisdiction may be exercised by the tribal, federal or state justice system.

Closing on an Upbeat—and Rhythmic—Note

Ending the forum on a hopeful note, attendees discussed strategies for overcoming cross-jurisdictional challenges, also enjoying the sights and sounds of Native dancers from the Oneida Nation. Expressing this same optimism earlier in the day, attorney and Unkechaug Nation Chief Harry Wallace described the Listening Conference as “significant and long overdue.” “I’m an advocate of this conference,” he said, urging the executive and legislative branches to follow suit. “Good things will come of it.”

Along with the New York Tribal Court Committee, conference sponsors included the New York State Judicial Institute; Syracuse University College of Law Center for Indigenous Law, Governance and Citizenship; University of North Dakota School of Law Tribal Judicial Institute; and the U.S. Department of Justice. ■

JURY MAILBOX

The following is from an e-mail sent to Jury Pool News by Chinese-American filmmaker and recent New York City juror Shumin Ma.



Filmmaker and recent New York City juror Shumin Ma

What does it mean to be an American? Is it speaking “American?” Eating American food? Wearing American clothes? I often ask myself these questions because I’ve spent much of my life on the road. My traveling days began at age six, when my family and I migrated from our native China to the United States. I grew up in a

predominantly Chinese and Hispanic neighborhood in lower Manhattan, went away to college and for the past few years have divided my time between New York City and Europe, recently serving in the former as a juror.

I reported for service at the 60 Centre Street courthouse that I’d passed countless times as a child. This would be my first time inside this majestic building with its Greek-style columns. I was directed to the court’s jury assembly room, which quickly filled with a diverse mix of people. Besides viewing an interesting film on the importance and history of jury service, it was an uneventful morning, with some of the scheduled cases settling. Knowing that there is a roomful of jurors available for trial can sometimes encourage the parties to resolve their differences out of court, I learned.

Things picked up after that, and by the next day I’d been selected to sit on a civil jury. I felt excited and was looking forward to this new, important role. The parties ended up settling, which left me a bit disappointed, I’ll admit. Even so, I came to realize what a privilege it is to participate in our jury system. Jury service gives us a voice as citizens, something I appreciate even more now that I spend part of my time abroad, where I don’t have the right to vote or sit on a jury.

Though I used to dread the idea of being called for jury duty, now that I’ve served I understand the importance of participating in our justice system firsthand. For this, I am grateful to be an American. ■

“Drug Court Graduate” continued

Hooked on heroin when she met her first husband in 1977, Christina was determined to kick the habit on her own. “The day after we married, I stopped using,” says Ms. Sherow, who that year also became a corrections officer, staying clean until she suffered a back injury on the job in 1988. Christina became addicted to painkillers, resorting to cocaine and heroin when she could no longer get her hands on the prescription drugs. “I discovered crack. It’s a very expensive habit. It was a living hell,” she recalls.

FROM LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER TO INMATE

In order to support her costly lifestyle, the former corrections officer took up shoplifting and by 1993 was convicted for felony drug possession, serving two years at Bedford Hills Correctional Facility in Westchester. Ms. Sherow would spend the next decade in and out of jail.

“At that point, I just didn’t care anymore. I’d lost everything I ever worked for,” she says, referring to the successful restaurant she’d launched while still working as a corrections officer and the home that she so painstakingly decorated. “By the time of my last arrest, I was so tired, so sick of who I was. I was hurting other people, but I couldn’t see that.”

LOOKING AHEAD TO A BETTER FUTURE

So instead of another jail stint, Ms. Sherow opted to enroll in drug court. Drug court defendants must admit to their crimes, then sign a contract promising to comply with the court’s treatment, job training and other requirements in order to have the charges reduced or dismissed. “It was a humbling experience. The judge had a way of mixing compassion, justice and discipline,” notes Christina, discussing the sixteen months she spent under the court’s careful watch, up until her graduation last February.

Despite the recent loss of her mother and the discovery last fall of a malignant tumor in her right eye—followed by a rigorous course of radiation therapy that controlled the cancer but left her without sight in the eye—Christina has stayed the course and looks forward to a brighter future. She hopes one day to return to drug court, but this time as a counselor. “I’ve seen both sides . . . the street and the law. I’ve done a lot in my life,” she muses, then adds, “If not for drug court, I wouldn’t be here today.” ■

QUESTIONS, COMMENTS OR SUGGESTIONS ABOUT THE JURY SYSTEM?

Call 1-800-NY-JUROR, e-mail us at nyjuror@courts.state.ny.us or write to Chief Judge Judith Kaye, Continuing Jury Reform, 25 Beaver Street, New York NY 10004

New York Courts Aim to Lessen Language Barriers for Non-English Speakers

In New York—home to some 160 languages and countless dialects—ensuring litigants with language barriers equal access to the courts can be a challenge. Currently providing court interpreting services in over 100 languages, from Albanian to Yoruba, the New York State court system recently unveiled a comprehensive plan designed to most effectively meet the needs of non-English-speaking litigants in a state where roughly five million people primarily speak a language other than English at home and over two million don't speak English at all.

Among the new plan's key initiatives are the expansion of online programs that help court managers quickly identify and schedule qualified interpreters as well as the increased use of remote interpreting, enabling interpreters to provide translation services to a remote location via video conference or telephone when they can't come to court. Such technologies are particularly useful in accommodating non-English-speaking litigants in jurisdictions outside New York's metropolitan areas, where interpreting resources are limited.

Commenting on the new plan, Chief Administrative Judge Jonathan Lippman said, "Equal access to justice demands effective communication between our courts and the people they serve. Especially in so diverse a state as New York, this commitment must rise above hurdles that language differences and hearing impairments present. The initiatives unveiled in this plan and the future ones that will follow in its wake will help ensure that New York is second to none in providing all parties to our justice system with the complete and unfettered access to the courts that our Constitution and laws require."

Although in New York the legal right to interpreting services is reserved for parties to criminal actions, the New York State court system has viewed this obligation more broadly, also offering these services to parties in civil proceedings as well as to witnesses and crime victims. ■

KEY COMPONENTS OF THE COURTS' INTERPRETING ACTION PLAN

Among the major initiatives of the newly unveiled program are:

- Statewide expansion of e-scheduling, an online program to help court managers quickly find and schedule qualified interpreters in any of over 100 languages.
- Statewide expansion of remote interpreting, in which interpreters provide services via video conference or telephone from a remote location, making effective interpreting possible when an interpreter can't come to court—especially for less prevalent languages.
- Expanded recruitment and improved retention of interpreters—including increasing the pay rate for private (per diem) interpreters to \$250 a day from \$125 per day, a rate that had not been revised since 1994 and is less than half the federal rate.
- Enhanced testing and assessment of prospective interpreters, including development of examinations in more languages and improved certification procedures for less prevalent languages.
- Expanded assistance to upstate Town and Village Courts, which are financed and administered by their local governments, to improve interpreting services for defendants.
- Enhanced community outreach and education to raise awareness about court interpreting services available to litigants and others.

To view a detailed copy of the courts' new interpreting services action plan, visit

http://www.nycourts.gov/courtinterpreter/action_plan.pdf

New Aid Simplifies Divorce Process for the Self-Represented

New Yorkers seeking an uncontested divorce without the assistance of an attorney will now have an innovative new tool to help them: a user-friendly booklet designed to simplify the complex legal process and prepare self-represented litigants to complete the required forms.

The court system's new uncontested divorce packet, devised for self-represented litigants seeking uncontested divorces that do not involve children, features step-by-step instructions and a set of practice forms. Approximately 50,000 uncontested divorces are filed each year in New York, many by litigants without attorneys.

New York State Chief Administrative Judge Jonathan Lippman predicts that the packet, with its easy-to-follow instructions, will be a tremendous help to divorce litigants without attorneys. "New York's divorce process can be complicated, even when no children are involved, and self-represented litigants could easily become confused or feel overwhelmed. This new booklet leads litigants by the hand, step by step, through the whole process. In this way, the new uncontested divorce packet can hopefully help lessen the stress of what for many might already be a very trying period in their lives," he says.

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NASSAU COURTHOUSE HONORS VETERAN COURT REPORTER

Serving the Nassau County courts for more than half a century, newly retired chief court reporter Arnold Cohen not only earned a special place in the hearts of those who've worked with him over the years but also a prized spot on the Nassau County Supreme Court's portrait gallery. Of the 78 subjects whose likenesses now grace the walls of the Mineola court's first-floor picture gallery, the octogenarian is the only non-judge.

"Arnold Cohen represents the best of the court system in every aspect, not just his exceptional skills and ability as a court reporter but also his extraordinary character," says Nassau County Administrative Judge Anthony Marano, explaining the court's decision to add Mr. Cohen's portrait to the once all-judges' gallery. Through the years, the veteran court reporter has worked with all but three of the judges whose portraits comprise the picture display, the judge points out.

A gift from his colleagues, Mr. Cohen's portrait was unveiled at a well-attended ceremony last May that included the honoree's twin brother William, also a retired court reporter. Hired by the



Veteran court reporter Arnold Cohen with Nassau County Administrative Judge Anthony Marano at Mr. Cohen's recent portrait ceremony.

Nassau County courts the same year as Arnold—1949—William left in 1973 to become a federal court reporter in Manhattan. Motivated by their father, a lawyer who later took up teaching, the Cohen twins honed their stenographic skills side by side. "He [the elder Mr. Cohen] thought it was a good idea that we learn," recounts Arnold, who early on proved a fast and accurate typist.

Described by courthouse associates as an inspiration, Arnold Cohen served as a stenographer for the U.S. Air Force and an English verbatim reporter for the United Nations prior to joining the Nassau County courts,

witnessing numerous changes in the profession—most notably, the introduction of computers—over the course of his tenure.

Although officially retired from the Nassau County courthouse in February 2005, Mr. Cohen has since returned to the court on a part-time basis, providing his expert services as needed. "He very graciously agreed to help us out. Arnold Cohen is just a wonderful person. He brings such dignity to the courthouse," adds Judge Marano. ■

NY COURTS TO EXPAND USE OF "MINI" JURY TRIALS

An efficient, economical way to resolve simpler civil suits, the summary jury trial—which typically lasts a day and is already proving a success in New York's Eighth Judicial District—is now an option for Bronx litigants, with plans to make these mini-trials more widely available throughout the state.

While summary jury trials have all the elements of a regular trial, phases such as voir dire, testimony, arguments and deliberation are shortened, saving litigants time and money and freeing up court calendars for the more complex cases. Jurors also benefit by being able to fulfill their civic duty with a minimum of inconvenience.

"It's a win-win situation for all involved," says Bronx Administrative Judge Barry Salman, predicting the borough's pilot mini-trial program will help reduce the backlog of pending civil cases.

Adds Lucindo Suarez, the courts' newly appointed statewide coordinating judge for summary jury trials and a former presiding appellate term justice, "These mini-trials



Judge Lucindo Suarez, the courts' newly appointed statewide coordinator for summary jury trials, at his Bronx chambers.

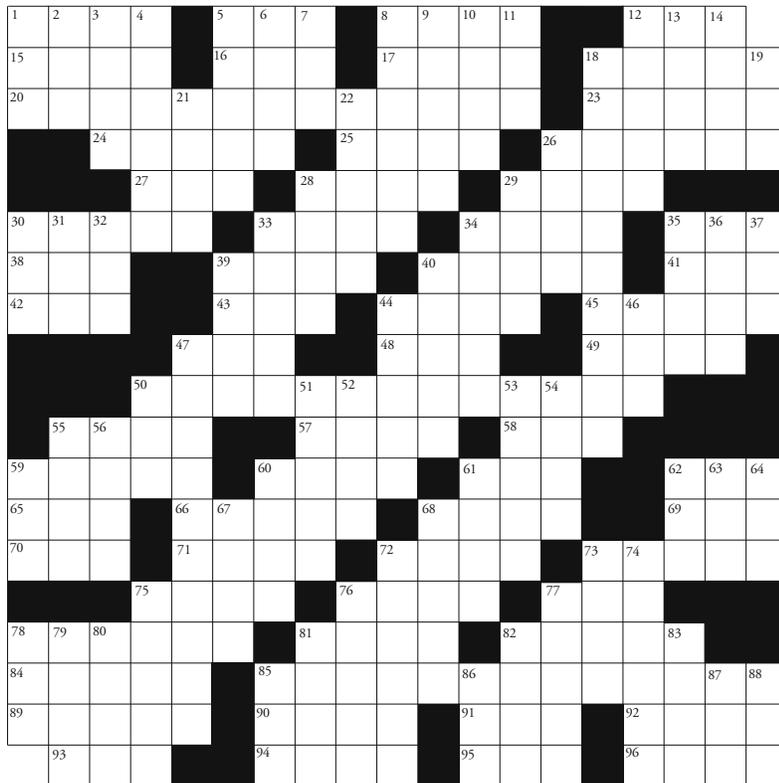
provide a streamlined alternative to the traditional civil lawsuit, which can take many months to go to trial. The goal of the statewide program is to facilitate the use of this time- and cost-effective alternative dispute resolution technique to assist in disposing of suitable civil cases in each of the court system's twelve judicial districts."

Former Supreme Court Justice Joseph Gerace, who introduced summary jury trials in Chautauqua County, reports that in the last six years the resolution rate for cases submitted for this accelerated trial process is 100 percent, with most of these suits settling before the trial date.

"Although a large percentage of cases scheduled for full trial also settle, the summary jury trial's one-day format allows cases to be processed much earlier and at less cost to the parties and court system," he emphasizes.

Consequently, these truncated trials are gaining popularity throughout the nation, notes Justice Suarez, who looks forward to overseeing the expanded use of this innovative dispute resolution tool in courts statewide. ■

C O U R T S I D E C R O S S W O R D



ACROSS

- 1. Ship ___
- 5. Fall behind
- 8. Possible item on 15-Across
- 12. Part of a spa treatment, perhaps
- 15. Bill of fare
- 16. Word with "port" or "plane"
- 17. Fork part
- 18. Dealt (with)
- 20. ___ of the evidence, standard of proof in civil cases
- 23. Court's command
- 24. Curry or nutmeg
- 25. Spoken
- 26. Charles Schulz creation
- 27. Island, to a Parisian

- 28. Rowing need
- 29. Philadelphia's state is named for him
- 30. Currency
- 33. Word in this publication's title
- 34. Prefix with "how" or "where"
- 35. "Brokeback Mountain" director
- 38. Pub order
- 39. Taps
- 40. Impassive
- 41. Group whose members include U.S., Chile and Peru: abbr.
- 42. Still
- 43. Actor Harris et al.
- 44. Burn
- 45. Part of a breakfast order, perhaps

- 47. Sandra, of "Gidget" fame
- 48. That man
- 49. Uncertain
- 50. In a civil case, this rests with the plaintiff: 3 words
- 55. Liberate
- 57. Food shopper's aid
- 58. Fleming or McKellen
- 59. Shut-eye
- 60. Asian staple
- 61. Gymnast's need
- 62. Viper
- 65. Light brown
- 66. Highway
- 68. Son of Adam
- 69. Fib
- 70. Industrious insect
- 71. Look at greedily
- 72. House, in Mexico
- 73. Turn

- 75. Land measure
- 76. A Turner
- 77. Automobile
- 78. Bachelor of arts, e.g.
- 81. Lively
- 82. City inhabited by van Gogh in his latter days
- 84. Sediment
- 85. Sufficient legal reason to make an arrest: 2 words
- 89. Topic for an ear, nose and throat specialist
- 90. Nevada city
- 91. Height: abbr.
- 92. Accurate
- 93. Alphabet letter
- 94. Honest
- 95. Grain
- 96. Shoe part
- 30. Spring month
- 31. Spanish cheer
- 32. Tennis court feature
- 33. Dulled by experience
- 34. Post office purchase
- 35. Be idle
- 36. Simple
- 37. Guess, for short
- 39. Colleague
- 40. Change gears
- 44. Selected
- 46. Word with "hand" or "beat"
- 47. It includes the right to trial by jury: 2 words
- 50. Quilting event
- 51. Upper crust
- 52. French port
- 53. Lariat
- 54. It's taken by jurors
- 55. Custard
- 56. Tenant's payment
- 59. Depot, for short
- 60. Law
- 61. Table, to Juan
- 62. Boxing legend
- 63. Sibling, for short
- 64. Fido, for one
- 67. Shrek, for example
- 68. Xmas visitor
- 72. Coal component
- 73. Powder ingredient
- 74. Garland
- 75. Debate
- 76. Sierra ___, West Africa
- 77. Greek island
- 78. Credentials for a tooth specialist: abbr.
- 79. Guitarist Clapton
- 80. Actor Hackman
- 81. What surgeons do
- 82. Associate
- 83. Certain
- 85. Expert, for short
- 86. Legal profession
- 87. Take legal action against
- 88. Snake-like fish

DOWN

- 1. Electrical unit: abbr.
- 2. Pronoun
- 3. Singles
- 4. Well-to-do urbanite
- 5. Mr. Armstrong
- 6. Assistant
- 7. Test for those in pursuit of a master's degree: abbr.
- 8. ___ Night, work of 82-Across
- 9. Another Turner and namesakes
- 10. Addition to a letter: abbreviation
- 11. Tiny
- 12. Nincompoop
- 13. Elegant hairstyle
- 14. Profound
- 18. Relation
- 19. Dehydrated
- 21. Like some fast foods
- 22. Laughs noisily
- 26. Prefix for "half"
- 28. Ins and ___
- 29. Impoverished

STUMPED? CHECK OUT [HTTP://SOLUTION.NYJUROR.GOV](http://solution.nyjuror.gov) FOR SOLUTION TO PUZZLE

"Divorce" continued

"Clearly, given the complexity of the divorce process, it is always best to have legal representation and the packet indicates this throughout. However, for a large percentage of those seeking an uncontested divorce, this is not an option. The packet was designed with those litigants in mind," notes Deputy Chief Administrative Judge for Justice Initiatives Juanita Bing Newton, whose office collaborated with Administrative Judge for

Matrimonial Matters Jacqueline W. Silberman in creating the new packet.

Available at no charge in the New York Supreme Court in each of the state's 62 counties, the uncontested divorce packet can also be accessed online at www.nycourts.gov/litigants/divorce or www.nycourthelp.gov. The New York court system is in the process of developing a packet for uncontested divorces for couples with children. ■