

# JURY POOL NEWS

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

## JURY SERVICE EXHIBIT DRAWS CROWDS AT STATE FAIR

**FROM BENGAL TIGERS TO CHOCOLATE-COVERED CHEESECAKE ON A STICK**, you could find it all at the 2005 State Fair, with the New York state court system among the hundreds of exhibitors at this annual 12-day extravaganza—now in its 159th year—held in Syracuse from August 25th through Labor Day.

High humidity and the threat of thunderstorms weren't enough to keep the crowds away on the first Monday of the fair, with many folks stopping by the courts' exhibit booth, where they could chat with judges and court employees, view a film on jury service, or pick up a copy of *Jury Pool News* as well as other print materials on jury service and the courts.

Perusing the informational handouts at the jury system booth, Syracuse resident Diane Kobuszewski told others gathered at the exhibit how much she enjoyed her recent grand jury service. "It was so much better than I'd expected. I'd be happy to do it again," she responded, as Bonnie Gold, one of the court employees on duty at the booth that morning, thanked her for serving.



*Office of Court Administration employee Bonnie Gold (far right) poses outside the courts' jury booth with State Fair visitors Ann Chin and Ida Gaspe. Ms. Chin, who traveled from Long Island to attend the Syracuse event, and Ms. Gaspe, a local resident, had numerous questions about jury service for Ms. Gold, including how one can volunteer as a juror.*

Minutes later, recent juror Robin Shorter was sharing her thoughts on jury service with several State Fair attendees. Though she wasn't selected for a trial, Ms. Shorter found jury service to be both educational and rewarding. "I loved it. You learn a lot. I hope I get picked next time," said the Oneida County resident.

Some who made their way to the booth had specific questions about jury service. "Can your employer prohibit you from serving?" asked one woman, who was quickly informed that it is illegal to

discharge or penalize an employee for serving as a juror, with employers who do so facing prosecution by the state's Attorney General.

Several visitors to the exhibit early that Monday had recently completed juror qualification questionnaires and were wondering when and if they would be called to serve. That depended on a variety of factors, including the trial needs of their particular county, they were told.

By noon, a number of people showed up at the booth eager to volunteer for jury service. "I've never been called, and it's something I've always wanted to do," explained one gentleman. All those who expressed an interest in signing up to do their civic duty were instructed to contact their local jury commissioner, call **1-800-NYJUROR** or visit [www.nyjuror.gov](http://www.nyjuror.gov) to request a juror qualification questionnaire.

By the close of the Labor Day weekend, some 960,000 people had come from near and far to visit the State Fair, many leaving the event feeling happy, tired, very full and hopefully a bit more knowledgeable about jury service in New York. ■

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### 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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# BRONX COURT TAKES AIM AT HOMELESSNESS



The Bronx Housing Help Program team: Judge Jaya Madhavan with court clerk Anibal Perez and court attorneys Vanessa Diaz (left) and Kamella English

Serving a Bronx neighborhood with one of the highest homeless rates in New York City, Judge Jaya Madhavan's courtroom quickly fills up one Friday morning as litigants facing the prospect of eviction await their appearance before the bench. Unlike a conventional housing court, here tenants—most without a lawyer and a couple of thousand dollars behind on their rent—are linked to employment, health and other services to help them avert a possible slide into homelessness.

## A Holistic Approach

Delving deeper than his counterparts at traditional housing courts, Judge Madhavan not only asks tenants if they understand the terms of the landlord-tenant deals hammered out in court but also how they plan to come up with the rental payments stipulated in these agreements.

When a middle-aged, out-of-work man informs Judge Madhavan that a friend will help him pay the \$1,200 he owes his landlord, the jurist wonders aloud what will happen if the litigant's pal doesn't come through. "Have you spoken to anyone at public assistance?" he inquires, directing the litigant to the court's Help Center next door to find out if he's entitled to any financial aid until he can get back on his feet.

"Rather than simply deciding a case and then shutting our eyes to what happens after a family leaves the doors of our courthouse, it's time to think about future outcomes," states Administrative Judge of New York City Civil Court Fern Fisher, architect of the new Bronx Housing Help Program.

The on-site center provides tenants legal and other help to address the imminent threat of eviction, while a nearby program offers more in-depth services, such as family and substance abuse counseling, to prevent a future housing crisis and hopefully bring

## The New York State Courts: An Introductory Guide



## NEW AND IMPROVED: GUIDE TO NY COURTS GETS FRESH LOOK

Newly revamped, *The New York State Courts: An Introductory Guide* is a handy primer for those seeking general information about the work and organizational structure of the New York State Unified Court System.

This user-friendly brochure provides the reader an overview of the court system's trial and appellate courts, also containing important information about court programs and resources, from services for self-represented litigants to assistance for jurors. Other features of the guide include a statewide directory of the courts' administrative offices and a list of helpful online court- and law-related links.

Visit [www.nycourts.gov/whatsnew](http://www.nycourts.gov/whatsnew) to view or download the new guide. Copies of the publication may also be obtained by calling the court system's **Office of Public Affairs at (212) 428-2116**.



## FAMILY AFFAIR

Following the footsteps of older brothers (from left to right) Jack, Mark and Matthew, James Vobis marked the start of his career as a New York state court officer at a graduation ceremony held at Brooklyn Supreme Court last August. James will be assigned to Manhattan Criminal Court, where brother Mark also serves. Sibling Matthew works at Manhattan Supreme Court, while Jack, a sergeant, is the security detail for Chief Judge Judith Kaye (center), who delivered the oath of office to the 99 men and women inducted as court officers at the August ceremony.

long-term stability to the tenant and other household members.

Vanessa Diaz, one of Judge Madhavan's court attorneys, says having services that are easily accessible to these tenants makes all the difference. "Many have kids and are worried about becoming homeless. Some are elderly and can't manage their finances," she explains, lauding the court's holistic approach.

### Focusing on the Long Term

Administrative Judge of New York City Civil Court Fern Fisher, who oversees the city's housing courts, is the architect of this innovative Bronx court launched last January with funding from the United Way. With a significant portion of those litigants facing eviction citing unemployment, substance abuse and depression among the reasons they can't pay their rent, Judge Fisher thought the court could play an active role in addressing these core issues.

"Rather than simply deciding a case and then shutting our eyes to what happens after a family leaves the doors of our courthouse, it's time to think about future outcomes-what best serves the needs of the litigants and society in the long run," she says.

Dubbed the Housing Help Program, the Bronx initiative, whose other partners include Legal Services for New York City-Bronx and Women in Need, expects to provide 650 families with short- and long-term services during the first year, also tracking outcomes. ■

## THE BRONX HOUSING HELP PROGRAM: HOW IT WORKS

- The Bronx Housing Help Program is the first court-based initiative in the country to offer short- and long-term services to families on the verge of eviction, and part of a citywide five-year community action plan to end chronic homelessness.
- The Housing Help Program targets cases from the borough's Mott Haven community, where last year 5,000 eviction cases-compared to 23,000 citywide-were filed. Approximately 20 percent of all shelter entries in the area are the direct result of eviction.
- The specialized judge handles eviction cases from the target area exclusively.
- Litigants can access a range of services-including legal representation or advice-right at the courthouse, with the judge and other members of the court team also referring tenants to a nearby community program to address health, economic and other issues underlying the individual's inability to pay the rent. These community-based services are available to the tenant and tenant's family as long as they are needed.
- United Way of New York City, which is investing one million dollars per year for the three-year pilot program, estimates the cost for preventative services to keep a single family housed and prevent future eviction at about \$1,538. The average daily cost of sheltering a family in New York City is approximately \$87, which amounts to \$32,000 a year.

## NY Courts Lend Support to Hurricane Victims

**NEW YORK STATE COURT SYSTEM OFFICIALS WHO GOT THE COURTS UP AND RUNNING** in the aftermath of 9-11 are working with court leaders in the Gulf Coast areas affected by the devastation of Hurricane Katrina, lending expertise they gained from the terrorist attack to help their Gulf Coast counterparts struggling with such issues as extending court orders, establishing temporary court sites and recreating lost files. The Louisiana and Mississippi courts, especially, were hit hard by the disaster, with countless court employees and their families dislocated from their homes, some court personnel reported missing, and court-houses and records destroyed or severely damaged.

Along with providing technical advice on records management, security and other areas critical to court operations, the New

York court system stands ready to donate essential equipment to the recovering court communities and has set up a recovery fund for court employees and their families. The New York State Unified Court System Katrina Courts and Families Recovery Fund will provide Gulf Coast region court employees and their families with financial assistance to help them through this crisis, with fund proceeds distributed to pay for

necessary expenses associated with food, shelter and medical care, and for other purposes such as counseling and funeral services.

"Our hearts go out to the millions suffering the effects of the Gulf Coast disaster," states New York Chief Judge Judith Kaye. "The New York State court system stands ready to assist the recovering court communities in any way we can." ■

### THE UNIFIED COURT SYSTEM KATRINA COURTS AND FAMILIES RECOVERY FUND

was established in cooperation with the Fund for the City of New York, which is a 501(c)(3) organization. This means that all donations are tax deductible. You may contribute to the fund by making a check payable to the UCS Katrina Recovery Fund/FCNY and mailing it to: **UCS Katrina Courts and Families Recovery Fund**, Office of Court Administration, 25 Beaver Street, 11th Floor, New York, NY 10004. For additional information about the fund, please contact Barry Clarke at [bclarke@courts.state.ny.us](mailto:bclarke@courts.state.ny.us) or (212) 428-2127.

## EMPLOYERS NATIONWIDE POLLED ON JURY SERVICE

**WITH ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE WORKFORCE COMPRISING THE MAJORITY OF JURORS** nationwide, representatives of 995 U.S. companies answered questions about their jury service policies in two separate polls conducted by the American Bar Association's (ABA) Commission on the American Jury, a group co-chaired by New York Chief Judge Judith Kaye that earlier this year launched a national education campaign on the jury system.

Although jurors have been polled in the past about their employers' payment and other practices with respect to jury service—exit questionnaires of New York jurors reveal that approximately two-thirds of employed jurors receive full pay while serving—this is the first time employers were surveyed directly regarding such policies.

### Many Industries Represented

Partnering with the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the ABA Commission on the American Jury polled managers from companies across the country representing a range of industries, with more than half of the 600-plus respondents falling into manufacturing, construction or retail and over 80 percent of those participating in the survey employing fewer than 50 people.

In another poll conducted jointly with the Association of Corporate Counsel, the ABA surveyed 394 in-house attorneys on behalf of their employers, with over half of the respondents employed in finance, information technology or manufacturing and two-thirds working for companies with more than 1,000 employees.

The good news: combining these two surveys, 45 percent of respondents said they continue to pay employees' salaries for at least some part of their jury service, with half of these employers

paying their employees for the full length of service.

Not surprisingly, companies with more than 100 employees were more likely than smaller employers to pay their workers' salaries for some or all of their jury service. And with the average length of jury service in New York and the country significantly reduced in recent years, many companies who continue to pay employees while they're on jury duty are often relieved that the financial burden is not nearly as great as initially feared.

Though much less burdensome on employers than in years past, jury service is still a disruption, hampering productivity and otherwise causing hardship, according to more than half of those surveyed. "Senior-level employees cannot find someone to take over their job responsibilities during jury duty," complained one respondent.

### Surveys Reveal a Lack of Knowledge

The surveys also revealed a lack of knowledge about employer obligations and employee rights and responsibilities as they pertain to jury service, indicating a need for enhanced communication between employers and their local jury administrators along with other efforts to educate employers and prospective jurors about the jury system.\*

Overall, though, the survey results are encouraging, with many of the participating companies having policies reflecting their support for our nation's jury system. ■

*\* In New York, jurors and their employers with questions about juror pay or other aspects of jury service may consult Jury Service in New York State: A Guide for Employers & Employees, a handy publication available at courthouses and online at [www.nyjuror.com](http://www.nyjuror.com).*

### Survey Highlights

- Representatives of 995 U.S. companies were polled about their jury service policies.
- Nearly half of the survey respondents pay employees' salaries for some number of days of jury service, though only 10 percent of respondents are located in states that require employers to pay some part of their employees' jury service. (Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Tennessee and Washington, D.C., require employers to pay for their employees' jury service.)
- Half of the companies who pay jurors' salaries, pay for the full length of the trial.
- Not surprisingly, payment of jurors' salaries is related to the size of the firm, with 33 percent of employers with fewer than 100 employees paying for their workers' jury service and nearly double—64 percent—of employers with more than 100 employees paying for their workers' jury service.

**QUESTIONS, COMMENTS OR SUGGESTIONS ABOUT THE JURY SYSTEM?**  
Call 1-800-NY-JUROR, e-mail us at [nyjuror@courts.state.ny.us](mailto:nyjuror@courts.state.ny.us) or write to Chief Judge Judith Kaye, Continuing Jury Reform, 25 Beaver Street, New York, NY 10004

## Judges' Group Proposes Broader Use of Jury Innovations

After testing a variety of jury innovations in their courtrooms over the past two years, a group of New York judges is calling for wider use of trial practices designed to enhance juror participation and comprehension, including giving jurors permission to take notes and submit written questions for witnesses. Participants in a field experiment known as the Jury Trial Project, these jurists outlined their recommendations in a recent report based largely on data gathered from 112 civil and criminal trials around the state involving 926 jurors and 210 attorneys.

### Jurors Gain from Note-taking

Juror note-taking was put to the test in 91 of these trials, with the majority of those judges who incorporated the practice finding it beneficial. Though long permitted in New York State, juror note-taking is not widespread and still raises skepticism among many judges and attorneys who fear that it will distract jurors, making them less attentive to the evidence presented during the trial.

“To the contrary, it seemed to aid them in following the testimony . . . A welcome surprise . . . was that jurors seemed to be using the notes as tools during delibera-

**Judges who allowed note-taking observed that it enhanced jurors' attentiveness, while jurors who could take notes reported that the practice improved their ability to recall evidence, understand the law and reach a decision.**

tions. Read-back requests were much more specific than usual, including the date and approximate time of the testimony,” concluded Bronx Supreme Court Judge Margaret Clancy—who once believed that juror note-taking would be a distraction—in the Jury Trial Project's May report.

Judges who allowed note-taking also noted that it enhanced jurors' attentiveness throughout the trial, while jurors who could take notes reported that the practice improved their ability to recall evidence, understand the law and reach a decision. About 60 percent of jurors who participated in the project but were not permitted to take notes said they would like to have the opportunity to do so in future trials.

### Juror Questions Prove Valuable

Probably the most controversial trial innovation tested by the group is allowing jurors to submit written ques-

**Both the majority of judges and jurors who participated in trials where jurors were allowed to ask questions considered the practice useful, with many of the judges believing this jury innovation had a positive effect on the fairness of the trial.**

tions for witnesses, with many trial lawyers fearing the practice has the potential to turn jurors into advocates or otherwise derail their trial strategy. However, there was no evidence of this in any of the 74 Jury Trial Project trials that permitted the procedure. In fact, the average number of questions was low—2.5 for civil trials and 4.7 for criminal trials—with jurors rarely submitting questions deemed improper by either the judge or attorneys.

Overwhelmingly, jurors given the chance to ask questions considered the practice helpful, and the majority of judges who tested this jury innovation said it had a positive effect on the fairness of the trial, with many believing it made jurors more attentive.

Attorneys who participated in trials where jurors were able to ask questions concur that it enhanced their attentiveness. These lawyers also say that the questions provided them with valuable insight on jurors' thinking, a view reflected in the commentary Jury Trial Project member Donna Siwek, an Erie County judge, shared in the project's report. Says the Judge, “Despite their initial skepticism, the lawyers were pleasantly surprised at how smoothly the process worked and how insightful most of the questions were . . . Very often, when I read the submitted question with the attorneys at sidebar, we all agreed, ‘Good question.’”

Other jury innovations tested by the Jury Trial Project include giving substantive instruction on elements of claims or charges at the outset of the trial, allowing each counsel to give a short statement about the case at the start of voir dire and providing written instructions to the deliberating jury. To view or download the Jury Trial Project's full report, visit the project's newly launched Web site at [www.nyjuryinnovations.org](http://www.nyjuryinnovations.org). ■

## INTERNS EDUCATE PEERS ABOUT THE COURTS

Inner-city teen Damise Paraison used to think of judges as autocratic, humorless types but quickly changed her mind after interning at the Bronx Family Court last spring as a participant of the New York state courts' Student Ambassador Program, a newly launched initiative open to civic-minded high-schoolers and collegians.

"I got to interview judges and observe their styles. It was nice to see that they really care about children," says the spirited Ms. Paraison, one of several students to spend part of their semester learning about the courts—from court operations to social issues having an impact on the court system—knowledge they would pass on to their peers and other members of the community.

"The students had many misconceptions about Family Court going into the program," observes Bronx Family Court attorney Ronald Cohen, mentor to Ms. Paraison and the other student ambassadors assigned to the court this past spring. "We spent the first half of the program educating them about the court's mission, before each youngster identified a message that they wanted to deliver to the other students at their school."

### Sharing Insights

After working with a variety of Bronx Family Court professionals, Ms. Paraison and three of her classmates at the Bronx High School for Law, Government and Justice shared their insights at the school via skillfully crafted presentations that shed light on the roles of key court players and also on some of the intricacies of our juvenile justice system.

Ms. Paraison easily won the crowd over with a hip-hop style delivery of her "Judges are People, Too" monologue, which she penned to help youngsters see beyond the celluloid images of jurists and get a sense of what it's really like to preside over a courtroom. "I'm an average person . . . My job is to maintain order . . . to set a balance, make sure all sides play evenly," she informed the teens in her animated characterization as a member of the judiciary.

Preceding Ms. Paraison, schoolmate Richard Frias discussed what happens when a juvenile is arrested, focusing on his experience shadowing a law guardian. "Law guardians are there to help the juvenile understand what's happening in court . . . They

believe teenagers deserve second chances . . . The system has its flaws, but we have to work together to rehabilitate teens," he noted.

Bronx Family Court student ambassador Rigoberto Borjas created a PowerPoint presentation for the teens, with information about the court and Corporation Counsel, New York City government's corps of attorneys, some of whom prosecute cases involving juvenile crime. "It's not all about locking kids up and throwing away the key. These attorneys look to alternative

programs for troubled teens with the goal of making them productive members of society," said Mr. Borjas, an aspiring lawyer.

Having examined the role of probation officers during his semester at the Bronx Family Court, Bronx High School for Law, Government and Justice student Mohammed Usman explained to youngsters at his school, "Probation officers do an amazing amount of work. The officer I worked with helped me understand that the focus is on rehabilitation. For the juvenile offender, the next step after Family Court is Criminal Court. The whole idea is to avoid Criminal Court."

### Building Bridges

"Each of these teens captured a certain part of what happens in Family Court, some of it very insightful. The student ambassadors expanded our horizons, bringing the court a little closer to the community," acknowledged Bronx Family Court Supervising Judge Clark Richardson, who was on hand for the student presentations and is looking forward to working with a new

**"I got to interview judges and observe their styles.**

**It was nice to see that they really care about children," says high-schooler and recent Bronx Family Court student ambassador Damise Paraison.**

group of student ambassadors over the next school year. "Their enthusiasm and talent is an inspiration," he added.

In addition to the Bronx Family Court, student ambassadors served in courthouses and court offices in other parts of the state, including Rochester, with plans to extend this pilot program to other court sites. ■



*Bronx Family Court Supervising Judge Clark Richardson with students (left to right) Richard Frias, Mohammed Usman, Rigoberto Borjas and Damise Paraison. The four high-schoolers are holding up certificates they received for sharing with their peers knowledge they acquired about the courts and juvenile justice system as student ambassadors.*

## COURTHOUSE MURAL REFLECTS COUNTY'S RICH LEGAL HERITAGE

**WITH ITS LIFELIKE IMAGES OF HYDE PARK NATIVE FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT AND OTHER NOTABLES** with ties to New York's Dutchess County, the Dutchess Courthouse Heritage mural is a majestic tribute to the rich legal history of the county and the landmark Poughkeepsie courthouse it adorns.

Court of Appeals Associate Justice Albert Rosenblatt, a history buff whose home chambers are in the 1902 courthouse, was looking to dress up a large, barren wall at the building's back entrance when he came up with the idea for the mural. However, once he and members of the Dutchess County Historical Society—which sponsored the mural through a private grant—set their eyes on the stately work, they agreed it would be a perfect fit for the court's main lobby.

"It was so stupendous," says the Judge, recalling his initial reaction to the piece, painted by a local artist and depicting a dozen historic figures. They include New York's first Chief Justice, John Jay, founding father Alexander Hamilton, who played a key role in the ratification of the U.S. Constitution at the very site where the Poughkeepsie courthouse now stands, Gaius Bolin, Sr., the first African-American attorney to practice in the county, and his daughter, Poughkeepsie native Jane Bolin, our nation's first black female judge, appointed to the Domestic Relations Court (now Family Court) in 1939 by then-New York City Mayor Fiorello La Guardia.

### Descendants on Hand for Unveiling

Adding to the fanfare of the mural's debut last May at the courthouse was the presence of descendants of seven of the 12 history-makers featured in the work. Judge Rosenblatt helped locate some of these relatives, who gathered in his chambers



*The Dutchess Courthouse Heritage mural pays tribute to the rich history of the county and landmark courthouse (pictured here), depicting a dozen notables with ties to the region (left to right): Charles Ruggles; Smith Thompson; Anna G. W. Dayley; Gaius Bolin, Sr.; Franklin Delano Roosevelt; Thomas E. Dewey; John Jay; Egbert Benson; Alexander Hamilton; Melancton Smith; James Kent; and Jane M. Bolin*

prior to the unveiling ceremony to exchange accounts about their noteworthy ancestors.

David Roosevelt, a grandson of the late president, was quite impressed by the mural, calling it "marvelous," while Lionel Bolin expressed delight that his grandfather, Gaius Bolin, Sr., and aunt, Jane Bolin, were among those being honored for their contributions to justice in the county and beyond.

"A lot of people today may not realize what a risk my grandfather took to open a law practice in the town back in 1895," said Bolin, a retired attorney.

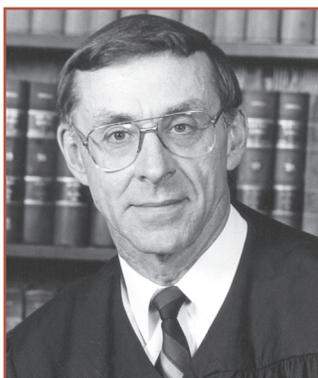
He fondly remembers the time he spent as a youngster at his grandfather's law office, located across the street from the Poughkeepsie courthouse, which the elder Bolin then shared with Lionel's dad. Lionel's granddad managed to build a lucrative practice with a largely white clientele, also becoming the first

black president of the Dutchess County Bar Association in 1945, a year before his death at age 81.

As for Lionel's pioneering Aunt Jane, who at 97 is the sole living person to appear in the mural, Bolin reports that she is very pleased to be part of the preeminent group depicted in the work.

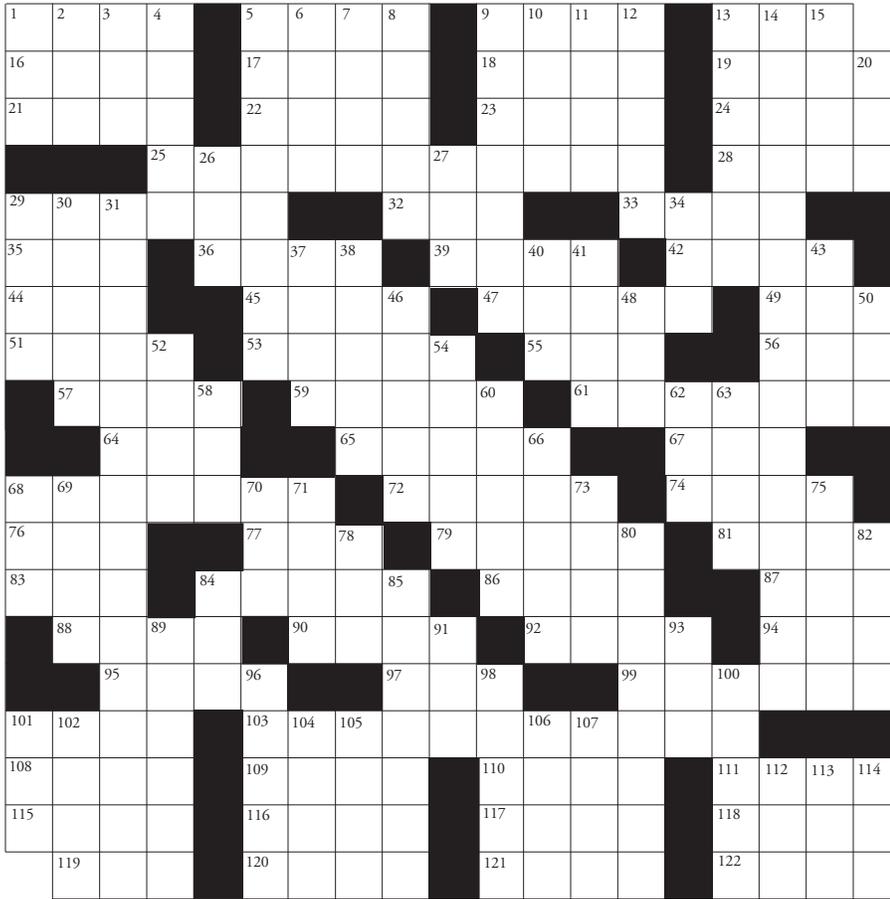
The remaining seven leaders and trailblazers whose likenesses grace the mural are Melancton Smith, who was instrumental in New York's ratification of the U.S. Constitution; Anna G. W. Dayley, Dutchess County's first woman lawyer; New York's first attorney general, Egbert Benson; James Kent, who served as Chancellor of New York; former New York Governor Thomas E. Dewey; Charles Ruggles, who in 1847 sat on the newly created Court of Appeals and later became the tribunal's Chief Judge; and former Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court Smith Thompson.

There's just one problem. Judge Rosenblatt is still left with that stark wall at the court's rear entrance, though he's already got an idea or two for beautifying the space. "Perhaps some vintage Poughkeepsie street scenes will work nicely," he says reflectively. ■



*The man behind the mural: Court of Appeals Associate Justice Albert Rosenblatt*

COURTSIDE CROSWORD



ACROSS

- 1. Tardy
- 5. Three, in Madrid
- 9. Fisherman's catch, perhaps
- 13. \_\_\_ polloi, the masses
- 16. Defendant's response to criminal charges
- 17. "And summer's lease \_\_\_ all too short a date," a line from one of the Bard's sonnets
- 18. Sister of Zeus
- 19. Killer whale
- 21. Close
- 22. Poker stake
- 23. Prayer ending
- 24. Smell
- 25. Child's court-appointed representative: 2 words
- 28. Disputes over this lead to many a Housing Court case
- 29. Matters for Surrogate's Court
- 32. River, to Juan
- 33. 365 days
- 35. Rooster's mate
- 36. Sound, as a horn
- 39. Ms. Stefani
- 42. The Half Moon, for one
- 44. Peculiar
- 45. "Once \_\_\_ a time ..."
- 47. Venetian-blind parts
- 49. "Ready or \_\_\_, here I come," hide-and-seek player's warning
- 51. Has regrets
- 53. Name of a Wyoming mountain range
- 55. 16-ounce units: abbreviation
- 56. Prefix with "cycle" or "state"
- 57. Hollywood's Mr. Pitt
- 59. Relating to birth
- 61. Behaves like a hothead
- 64. Ostrich's cousin
- 65. Citrus fruit
- 67. Observe
- 68. Unspecified person
- 72. One of the French impressionists
- 74. Diplomacy
- 76. Pet-shop purchase
- 77. Unwell
- 79. It's used to make twine
- 81. Plant part
- 83. Monogram of a renowned fashion designer
- 84. Monastery head
- 86. Wickerwork material
- 87. One, in 5-Across
- 88. Ms. Spelling, of TV and film
- 90. Without changes: 2 words
- 92. Jacob's wife
- 94. Sleep stage marked by vivid dreams: abbreviation
- 95. Touristy English city
- 97. Brownies are part of this group: abbreviation
- 99. African fly
- 101. Gentle type

- 103. Stadium requirement for evening games: hyphenated word
- 108. Declare
- 109. Refine, as a speech
- 110. Concerning: 2 words
- 111. What a tailor might be asked to repair
- 115. The late Mr. Martin's birth name
- 116. She, to a Parisian
- 117. Mix
- 118. Singer-songwriter Guthrie
- 119. Filthy place
- 120. Protagonist of one of Shakespeare's tragedies
- 121. Pretentious
- 122. Mythical creature of the Himalayas
- 34. Curvy letter
- 37. Unbuttoned
- 38. Sum
- 40. Building extension
- 41. Apprehends
- 43. Skin opening
- 46. Eminent
- 48. Another monogram, this one belonging to a literary giant
- 50. "\_\_\_ the season ..."
- 52. Identical
- 54. Appoints
- 58. Pair
- 60. Reason
- 62. Appraisal: abbreviation
- 63. Rip
- 66. Like Fran Drescher's voice
- 68. 007, e.g.
- 69. Remove

Down

- 1. Certain member of the medical profession: abbreviation
- 2. Beer
- 3. Oolong, for one
- 4. Title for some nobles: plural
- 5. Defrosts: 2 words
- 6. Sounded, as a doorbell
- 7. "\_\_\_ Brute?": 2 words, another of the Bard's famous lines
- 8. Trim
- 9. Does a gumshoe's work
- 10. Prefix with "sphere"
- 11. Region
- 12. Actor Aiello
- 13. Expression of joy
- 14. Jurist's command, perhaps: 4 words
- 15. Helpful symbol for computer users
- 20. One of the humanities
- 26. Legal practitioner: abbreviation
- 27. Tractor-trailer combo
- 29. Norse god
- 30. Add (new dialogue) to a film a second time
- 31. Labor-related issue affecting many today
- 71. One of Napoléon's places of exile
- 73. Mentally balanced
- 75. Musical sounds
- 78. \_\_\_ Angeles, CA
- 80. Like weather-beaten skin
- 82. Scholarly work
- 84. Ventilate
- 85. More taut
- 89. Scottish hero played by Liam Neeson: 2 words
- 91. The Concorde, for example: abbreviation
- 93. Yet another monogram, of the presidential variety
- 96. Fall to one's knees
- 98. VIP roster: hyphenated word
- 100. Writing assignment
- 101. Boy
- 102. Rara \_\_\_, uncommon sort
- 104. Lazy
- 105. Name of an Arizona-New Mexico river
- 106. Commonly used preposition
- 107. Smile
- 112. Poet's "before"
- 113. Height: abbreviation
- 114. Me, in France