

JURY POOL NEWS

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

JURY POSTAGE STAMP UNVEILED AT STAR-STUDED NY JUROR TRIBUTE

A POSTAGE STAMP CELEBRATING AMERICA'S JURY SYSTEM was released nationwide by the U.S. Postal Service on September 12, 2007—Juror Appreciation Day in Manhattan—with the majestic State Supreme Court rotunda in lower Manhattan the site of a star-studded first-day-of-issuance ceremony that paid tribute to jurors throughout New York and the nation.

The Jury Duty Social Awareness 41-cent commemorative postage stamp, designed by Lance Hidy with art director Carl T. Herrman, depicts a diverse group of 12 jurors in colorful silhouette, highlighting the importance of jury service and emphasizing the U.S. Constitution's guarantee to citizens of the right to a trial by a jury of their peers. The U.S. Postal Service has produced 40 million of these commemorative stamps, which are available for purchase online, by phone and at postal centers across the nation.

JURORS LAUDED FOR THEIR SERVICE

"The stamp says it all: jury duty—serve with pride," said New York Chief Judge Judith Kaye, addressing the standing-room-only crowd minutes before the stamp's *continued on page 4*



photos by Teodora Ermansons

Chief Judge Judith Kaye (second from right) joins (left to right) news anchor Sade Baderinwa, U.S. Postal Service Senior Vice President Mary Anne Gibbons and former American Bar Association President Robert J. Grey Jr. for the September unveiling of the Jury Duty Social Awareness commemorative stamp at New York County Supreme Court.



JURY SYSTEMS EMERGE IN EAST ASIA



LAY JUDGES CALLED "PEOPLE'S JURORS" CAN NOW DECIDE CERTAIN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL CASES jointly with professionally trained judges in the People's Republic of China, with new jury trial systems on the horizon in South Korea and Japan.

Whether or not these systems genuinely promote democracy remains to be seen, though their emergence suggests that reformers see political benefits to incorporating citizens into the legal decision-making apparatus, observes Cornell Law School Professor Valerie Hans, a leading jury expert and organizer of the school's recent conference on the introduction of lay judges into the legal systems of Japan, Korea and other east Asian nations. "Likewise, the appearance of these jury-like systems indicates that reformers perceive political hazards in limiting legal decision-making to a narrow, elite, professionally trained slice of the public," adds Professor Hans.

TRACING THE ROOTS OF CHINA'S NEW SYSTEM

While for the first time in its history South Korea will be calling on jurors to help determine innocence or guilt in serious criminal cases, both China and Japan have employed lay judges in the past. According to a research paper on China's new jury system prepared by Calvin Chai, a former student of Professor Hans, the country's jury trial system can be traced back to the Qing dynasty, which just before being overthrown by the Nationalist Party in 1911 revised its legal code to include lay judges for both civil and criminal proceedings.

Mr. Chai also writes that in the 1920s China's ruling communist party adopted a system of mixed jury panels, comprising professional judges and "lay assessors," to hear civil and criminal cases. During World War II, all criminal and civil cases, except *continued on page 5*

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THE CITIZENS JURY PROJECT: VOLUNTEERS LEND AN EAR TO NY JURORS

This article was written for Jury Pool News by David Pengel, an Adelphi University alumnus and recent Citizens Jury Project volunteer.

STELLA REYTER NEVER IMAGINED THAT JURORS WOULD LOOK SO POSITIVELY ON SERVING until she stepped into a New York City courthouse for the first time. “I was pleasantly surprised to learn how many jurors feel proud to serve on a jury and also by how accommodating the court clerks and officers were to the jurors. They were informative, collegial, eager to help and genuinely interested in making sure that jurors were as comfortable as possible,” observes Stella, who with ten other college students and recent graduates spent a good part of last summer as interns for the Fund for Modern Courts’ Citizens Jury Project.

Stella and her fellow interns staffed the project’s Ombudservice booths that operate in jury assembly rooms in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx. “The Ombudservice booths collect comments and complaints and answer questions about jury duty,” explains Citizens Jury Project acting director Lee Chabin, adding that the project sends detailed reports of its work to each county’s jury office and to New York state court system administrators for review.

Jurors bring a variety of concerns to the booths. Some are worried about being penalized by their employers for serving. The interns explain that employers cannot punish employees for serving nor force them to use vacation time during jury service. (To learn more about employers’ obligations and



Jury Pool News contributor and Citizens Jury Project volunteer David Pengel (left) with other recent project volunteers at the Fund for Modern Courts’ office in Manhattan.

employees’ rights and responsibilities regarding jury service in New York, visit www.nyjuror.gov or call 1-800-NY-JUROR for copies of the court system’s *Petit Juror’s Handbook* and *Jury Information for Employers*.)

“One juror came up to me with a list of issues. After spending ten minutes listening to her and taking notes and promising I’d raise the questions with the appropriate personnel, she thanked me for being available and helpful. A lot of times, the jurors just want to be sure they’re being heard, that the system isn’t taking them for granted,” says Elizabeth Yalkut, who attends New York City’s Barnard College and continued to serve as a Citizens Jury Project intern through the fall.

The interns say they walk away with a positive view of the jury system. Adds Stella, the CUNY law student, “I have always regarded jury service as a privilege, and my expectations have only been reaffirmed by my experiences at the Citizens Jury Project.” ♦



Beauty Queen A Role Model for Future Jurors

Miss New York USA 2007 Gloria Sophia Almonte recently visited the Bronx Supreme Court, where she spoke about the integral role of the jury in our democracy and encouraged young people to take their civic obligations seriously. “We are fortunate to live in a democracy, and we each have a responsibility,” said the 24-year-old Bronx native, inviting teachers and students to participate in the New York state courts’ Annual Media Contest to Promote Jury Service. Launched last year and open to middle and high school students in participating counties across the state, the competition gives youngsters a chance to use their artistic and technical skills to educate the public about our jury system and the importance of serving. For contest guidelines and other details, visit www.nyjuror.gov/contest.

Miss New York USA 2007 Gloria Sophia Almonte at Bronx County Supreme Court.

COURT HELPS LINK LAWYERS TO VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES



Deputy Chief Administrative Judge for Justice Initiatives Juanita Bing Newton (front, right) and New York City Civil Court Administrative Judge Fern Fisher (back, center) chat with attorneys about volunteer opportunities at the Civil Court's recent Pro Bono Expo.

Despite inclement weather, New York City Civil Court's recent "Pro Bono Expo"—part of a statewide initiative addressing the acute need for free civil legal services for poor and moderate-income New Yorkers—attracted nearly 100 attorneys, with many signing on to volunteer with one of several court-based programs assisting self-represented litigants with housing, small claims or other civil matters.

New York City Civil Court Administrative Judge Fern Fisher and Deputy Chief Administrative Judge for Justice Initiatives Juanita Bing Newton, whose office co-sponsored the event, welcomed attorneys and thanked them for braving the rain and wind to attend.

"Everyday people bring everyday problems to our court. Owners who can't collect rent may lose their property; tenants who can't pay their rent may become homeless ... we deal with issues so important to life in New York City," said Judge Fisher, asking attendees to participate in the court's volunteer attorney initiatives and get "the satisfaction of giving back to the City of New York."

continued on page 6

Did you know that...

Four out of every five civil legal needs of poor households statewide go unmet?

ATTORNEY VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES AT NEW YORK CITY CIVIL COURT

Volunteer Lawyers Project (Housing)

Attorneys provide advice to landlords or tenants on housing cases in any of the Civil Court's resource centers citywide. Volunteers must commit to a minimum of 12 hours of volunteer service over the course of a year, earning tuition-free CLE credit. For more information, call (646) 386-5412 or e-mail VLPhousing@courts.state.ny.us.

Volunteer Lawyers Project (Civil)

Attorneys provide advice to self-represented litigants on civil and small claims cases in the New York County Civil Court Resource Center. Volunteers must commit to a minimum of 12 hours of service over the course of a year, earning tuition-free CLE credit. For more information, call (646) 386-5304 or e-mail VLPcivil@courts.state.ny.us.

Volunteer Lawyer for the Day (Housing)

Attorneys help landlords or tenants negotiate settlements in nonpayment cases in any of the Civil Court's housing parts citywide. Volunteers must commit to a minimum of two days of service over the course of a year, earning tuition-free CLE credit. For more information, call (646) 386-5400 or e-mail VLFDhousing@courts.state.ny.us.

Guardian Ad Litem (Housing)

Attorneys advocate on behalf of mentally or physically impaired litigants facing eviction in landlord-tenant cases in any of the Civil Court's housing parts citywide. Volunteers must commit to a minimum of three pro bono appointments over the course of a year, earning tuition-free CLE credit. For more information call (646) 386-5408 or e-mail GALcivil@courts.state.ny.us.

Small Claims Arbitrator

Attorneys hear and decide small claims disputes, choosing which evenings and how often they wish to sit in any of the Civil Court's small claims parts citywide. Volunteers earn tuition-free CLE credit. For more information call (646) 386-5420 or e-mail jgebbia@courts.state.ny.us.

For more information on volunteer opportunities for attorneys in **BUFFALO** and neighboring areas of **WESTERN NEW YORK**, e-mail awarner@wnycl.com or call (716) 847-0662.

Individuals employed by corporations or law firms interested in learning more about the **KINGS COUNTY FAMILY COURT PRO BONO INITIATIVE** may e-mail dcostanzo@courts.state.ny.us for further details.

For Information on Pro Bono Opportunities and Free Civil Legal Services in New York State

Lawyers interested in learning more about pro bono opportunities or upcoming court-sponsored pro bono events throughout the state may visit: www.nycourts.gov/attorneys/probono/index.shtml.

Self-represented litigants seeking courthouse information, court forms, links to legal sites and services or other help may visit: www.nycourthelp.gov.

“Jury Stamp” continued



Singer Mariah Carey with Judge Kaye following the stamp's unveiling

unveiling. Thanking the thousands of New Yorkers who each year set aside their personal and business affairs to serve as jurors, Judge Kaye added, “Jury service is the most immediate, visible and tangible way for a citizen to participate in our democracy. Every juror is a significant player in reaching a decision that affects the lives of their fellow citizens.”

U.S. Postal Service Senior Vice President Mary Anne Gibbons was also on hand to express her gratitude to jurors,

calling them “everyday heroes.” Singling out the jurors in the audience, she said, “Without you, our jury system could not continue.”

“Thank you to anyone and everyone who’s ever served,” reiterated Grammy award-winning singer-songwriter Mariah Carey, one of several celebrities recently called for jury service in New York who participated in the event.

“The voice of the people should always be heard in the courtroom. We’re here to ensure people get a fair trial. Hopefully, they get a fair trial,” added Broadway star Bernadette Peters.

Critically acclaimed actor Richard Thomas, who has never actually served as a juror but plays one on stage in the gripping courtroom drama “Twelve Angry Men,” said the ability of a diverse group of individuals serving on a jury “to overcome their differences and strive to do the right thing ... is a true miracle of social justice.”

Others who spoke at the event were WABC-TV Eyewitness News co-anchor Sade Baderinwa, who served as emcee, New York Post columnist Cindy Adams, model-actress Paulina Porizkova and attorney Robert J. Grey Jr., a former American Bar Association president who during his tenure led a campaign to educate the public about our jury system and encourage citizens to serve. ♦

For more information about the Jury Duty Social Awareness 41-cent commemorative stamp, visit the U.S. Postal Service online at www.usps.com.



JUROR MAILBOX

Erie County Judicial Hearing Officer John Lane received this kind note from Cheektowaga resident Claudette Matuszewski following her recent jury service in Buffalo, New York.

I just wanted to let you know what a pleasure it was to serve on a recent jury in your courtroom. The court clerk, court officer and everyone else that we came in contact with in your courtroom were extremely respectful and helpful. I found that you gave the jury very clear instructions and that you were very fair and professional.

I didn’t have too much apprehension about serving as I’d been on a jury in the past (1998) and came away from that experience feeling proud to have done my civic duty. As the attorney for the plaintiff during my jury service this time around explained to the jury: “[Serving as a juror] is one of the best ways to serve your country.” After being in your courtroom and reaching a verdict with the other five jurors, I feel we did just that.

Thank you for your guidance and for the experience we gained from serving as jurors in your court. I hope someday to have the opportunity to serve again.

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:

*Arlene Hackel, NYS Unified Court System
25 Beaver Street, Suite 867, New York, NY 10004
E-mail address: ahackel@courts.state.ny.us*

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“East Asian Jury” continued

counter-revolutionary matters, were tried with lay judges selected from labor unions, farm associations, women’s and other groups. Generally, lay assessors could express their opinions on questions of both fact and law, recommending a ruling to a professional judge, notes Mr. Chai.

Though China’s 1954 constitution provided for a jury system, the role of jurors was ambiguous, with the system dissolved during the country’s Cultural Revolution (1966-1976). The people’s jury system remained pretty much in limbo until the National People’s Congress Standing Committee approved a resolution in August 2004 to revamp it, improving the juror qualification and selection process, among other enhancements.

The new system was launched in May 2005, with people’s jurors now randomly selected from local court lists to five-year terms of duty and required to undergo training prior to their service. Those with a criminal record or who have been expelled from public positions are disqualified from serving.



University of California
Professor and jury
scholar Hiroshi Fukurai

While ambiguity and controversy still surround such issues as the qualification requirements of people’s jurors and their power in relation to professional judges, Mr. Chai describes China’s new jury trial system as being “off to a promising start.” By providing a bridge between the public and

the legal system and introducing China’s citizens to the legal decision-making process, the new jury system “will move China closer down the road of democratization,” he predicts.

A NEW CONCEPT FOR SOUTH KOREANS

Starting in January 2008, citizens of South Korea will have the opportunity to serve as jurors, participating in serious criminal cases in which the defendant agrees to a jury trial. While jurors will act in an advisory capacity, with their verdicts non-binding, the new system is intended to enhance the fairness and transparency of criminal proceedings and the public’s trust in the judiciary. The program will be implemented on a five-year pilot basis, with South Korea’s Supreme Court—the nation’s highest tribunal—already holding mock trials to prepare its citizenry for this

novel role and also to solicit public feedback regarding the new system.

JAPAN REVIVES JURY SYSTEM AFTER 60-YEAR HIATUS

Japan’s Saiban-in Seido Act, authorizing the establishment of a system in which mixed panels of professional judges and citizens chosen by lottery will decide serious criminal cases, was passed in May 2004, with plans to roll out the new system by 2009. Japan last held jury trials in 1943, suspending the jury system during World War II, partly because of a shortage of eligible males to serve.

The initial call to revive Japan’s jury system came from the country’s economic sector, with business leaders looking to expand the nation’s judiciary and speed up the litigation process, says jury scholar and University of California sociology professor Hiroshi Fukurai, describing the evolution of the country’s new “quasi-jury” system.

In a newly published article Professor Fukurai points out that the introduction of Japan’s quasi-jury system coincides with the enactment of a new law giving the country’s Prosecutorial Review Commission (PRC)—which functions similarly to our grand jury—legally binding status. He predicts that the latter will have an even greater impact than the former in democratizing the criminal process and building broader public confidence in Japan’s justice system. “While under the petit quasi-jury system, both lay and professional judges have a role in deciding the final verdicts and appropriate sentences, the PRC is composed solely of eleven randomly chosen citizens from the local community,” he writes.

Professor Fukurai recently surveyed individuals in Japan who served on the country’s PRC as well as people who served on juries in the U.S. to examine the effect of that experience on what he calls their “legal consciousness,” finding that civic legal participation increases people’s willingness to participate in the legal system.

Both the Japanese and Americans surveyed by Professor Fukurai were more willing than people without such experience to serve on juries and also more confident in the ability of ordinary people to make a fair and just decision. Contrary to past research indicating that Japanese citizens share a strong sense of obedience to legal authority and prefer a bench trial to an adversarial jury trial, Professor Fukurai’s findings indicate that Japan’s jury system may be here to stay. ◆

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COURTS' FALLEN HEROES REMEMBERED

AT A CEREMONY MARKING THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF 9/11 HOSTED BY THE RICHMOND COUNTY SUPREME COURT,

Chief Administrative Judge Ann Pfau acknowledged the extraordinary efforts of court employees statewide in keeping the courts up and running in the aftermath of the 2001 tragedy. Judge Pfau and court officials also paid tribute to three fallen court officers who perished at Ground Zero: Captain William “Harry” Thompson, a 27-year court veteran and mentor to many; Sergeant Thomas Jurgens, a newly married certified EMT and volunteer firefighter; and Sergeant Mitchel Wallace, also a certified EMT who was looking forward to his upcoming nuptials. Last year, a lower Manhattan intersection—the corners of Leonard, Franklin and White streets at Lafayette Street—was named in honor of the heroic trio. ◆



Photo: Rohanna Mertens

Chief Administrative Judge Ann Pfau at the Richmond County Supreme Court's 9-11 tribute



Members of the New York State court officers' color guard at the 9-11 ceremony

“Volunteer Opportunities” continued

Noting the tremendous need for attorney services in a law-based system such as ours, Judge Newton encouraged those at the event to donate their time and talent in helping to close the critical gap in legal services for the poor that currently exists throughout New York and our nation. “We will be judged by how we treat those less fortunate among us,” she said.

The Joy of Giving Back

Representatives of the civil court's various volunteer initiatives were available to provide information on their respective programs and answer questions from potential volunteers. Among them was Anne Levin, a contract attorney and volunteer at the court's housing clinic. “We deal with back-rent issues, landlord maintenance. There was even a situation where an individual was subleasing an apartment and we had to establish what that person's rights were,” she told a group of prospective volunteers.

Ms. Levin, who in her volunteer capacity also instructs litigants on which forms they need to submit to the court and makes referrals for those interested in

retaining the services of an attorney, described the experience as “very interesting and rewarding,” adding, “It's important to give back to people who are less fortunate; you're not only giving, you're getting a lot back.”

The New York City courthouse event was one of numerous gatherings held recently statewide to increase attorney participation in pro bono work. Supported by action committees around the state comprising local members of the bar and bench, these events have helped link hundreds of volunteer attorneys to civil legal services programs for New Yorkers in need.

Other court-sponsored pro bono initiatives include a new program started by the local action committee serving the Buffalo, New York area to recruit attorneys from the area's largest law firms to provide low-income individuals free legal help on matrimonial matters, and a pilot program in Kings County Family Court that relies on volunteer attorneys from participating corporations and law firms to assist self-represented litigants on matters of child support, custody and visitation, guardianship and paternity. ◆

Court Talk Examines Impact of Cultural Differences on Conflict

With the Big Apple long the world's melting pot, the State Supreme Court's jury assembly room in lower Manhattan provided an apt setting for a recent talk open to court employees and the public on how to interact with greater sensitivity in a culturally diverse environment.

Integrating Multiple Identities

"What's culture?" began Bridget Regan, director of the New York Tolerance Center, which conducts interactive workshops exploring

"Even the idea of conflict is cultural," noted New York Tolerance Center Director Bridget Regan, asking audience members to take cultural differences into account when trying to resolve personal and work conflicts as well as legal disputes.

issues of prejudice, diversity, tolerance and cooperation in the workplace and greater community. Though the term "culture" is most often used to categorize people by their common ethnicity, religion, national dress or other social customs, it can also refer to members of a group with other characteristics in common such as age, gender, socioeconomic status or profession, noted Ms. Regan. "We all have multiple identities and belong to multiple cultures," she said.

A lawyer-mediator who teaches educators, students and others how to resolve conflicts in ethnically and otherwise diverse environments,

Ms. Regan also discussed how culture often shapes our understanding of relationships and how we deal with conflict.

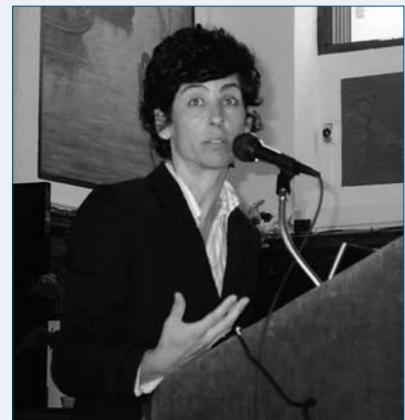
Considering Others' Perspectives

"Even the idea of conflict is cultural," Ms. Regan said, citing a Canadian study in which a 70-year old respondent of Chinese descent reported never having experienced conflict. Surprised by the man's response, researchers conducting the survey decided to probe further,

learning that the man was a follower of Confucianism—which emphasizes societal harmony and interdependence—said Ms. Regan, asking audience members to take such cultural differences into account when trying to resolve personal or work conflicts as well as legal disputes.

According to Ms. Regan, there are five basic responses to conflict or "conflict styles": directing—taking a "my way or the highway" approach to a dispute—avoiding the conflict altogether, harmonizing or putting aside one's own needs to keep the peace, compromising and cooperating.

Although one's response to conflict is to a large extent culturally rooted, an individual's conflict style may vary depending on the nature of the dispute as well as the context, Ms. Regan pointed out, giving as examples the necessity for an individual to employ a directing style in an emergency in order to save time and possibly lives, with that same person playing the role of compromiser in seeking a more beneficial

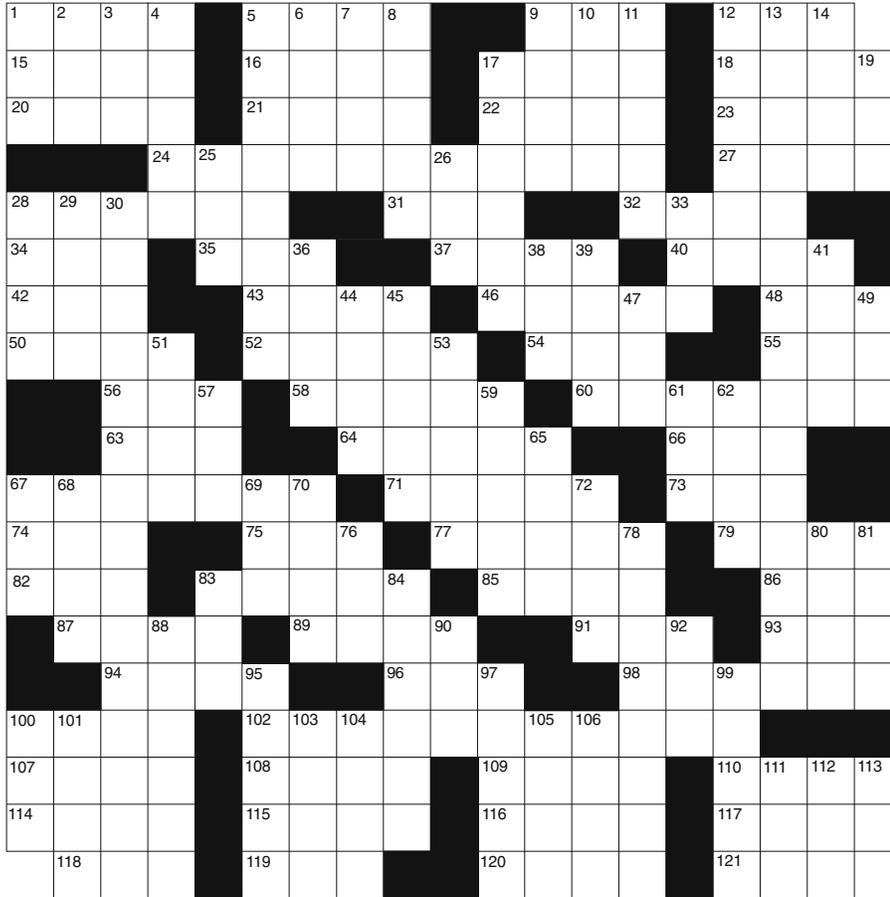


New York Tolerance Center Director Bridget Regan dispenses tips on how to interact with greater sensitivity in a culturally diverse environment at a recent talk sponsored by the New York County Supreme Court's anti-bias committee.

outcome in a business dispute or workplace conflict.

The presentation, which included a question-and-answer segment, was sponsored by the court's local anti-bias committee, part of a statewide network of local court committees promoting tolerance and gender fairness through education and community outreach. ♦

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



ACROSS

- 1. Response to a joke: hyphenated word
- 5. Coffee servings
- 9. Postgraduate degree: abbreviation
- 12. Play a role
- 15. Work on a manuscript
- 16. Relating to 118-Across
- 17. Fly like an eagle
- 18. Do a laundry chore
- 20. Star of a 2003 Disney hit
- 21. Word with "second"
- 22. Part of TLC
- 23. Show contempt for
- 24. Belgium's neighbor
- 27. Certain Native Americans
- 28. Cabinetry finish
- 31. Annex
- 32. Identical
- 34. Street, for short
- 35. Young man
- 37. Gripe
- 40. Note
- 42. Fall behind
- 43. Name of a popular salad
- 46. Postal issue celebrated in current *Jury Pool News*
- 48. Layer of paper
- 50. Sufficient, once
- 52. Halloween offering
- 54. Boxing great
- 55. "Ess" follower
- 56. Article
- 58. Writer of fables
- 60. Pekingese and silky terrier: 2 words
- 63. Sir McKellen
- 64. Giant
- 66. Clumsy one
- 67. Eureka!: 2 words
- 71. "Tonight Show" host and kin
- 73. ___-tac-toe
- 74. Cereal grain
- 75. Curtain holder
- 77. Recipe direction, perhaps
- 79. Couch
- 82. Adam's mate
- 83. King of Judea
- 85. Gently persuade
- 86. "Ode on a Grecian ___"
- 87. East, in Costa Rica
- 89. Earl Grey and oolong
- 91. Prefix with "natal"
- 93. River, to a Madrid native
- 94. Prefix with "dynamics"

- 96. Me, in Paris
- 98. Ohio city
- 100. Vipers
- 102. It's guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment: 3 words
- 107. Stop
- 108. Sharp flavor
- 109. Chimney residue
- 110. Future attorney's exam: abbreviation
- 114. To ___, precisely: 2 words
- 115. County in western New York
- 116. ___ Stanley Gardner, Perry Mason creator
- 117. Expression of regret: 2 words
- 118. Hearing organ
- 119. Stoolie
- 120. New Jersey team
- 121. Like some signs
- 33. Electrical unit
- 36. Explorer, of children's TV
- 38. Scheduler's concern: abbreviation
- 39. Autumn
- 41. The late Mr. Cassini
- 44. Borscht vegetable
- 45. Part of the mint family
- 47. Ms. Farrow
- 49. Of course!
- 51. One of the Five W's
- 53. Symbol for 27-Across
- 57. Naval rank: abbreviation
- 59. Widespread fear
- 61. Kitchen item
- 62. Speaker's platform
- 65. Taboo: hyphenated word
- 67. Shoe part
- 68. Possess
- 69. Wrath
- 70. Type of lawsuit
- 72. Peruse
- 76. Female deer
- 78. Carries out
- 80. Cold, in Guadalajara
- 81. Soon, poetically
- 83. The girl over there
- 84. Cause injury
- 88. Teacher, at times
- 90. Sun, in Buenos Aires
- 92. Rowing need
- 95. Sea mammal
- 97. "A Doll's House" playwright
- 99. Stocking material
- 100. See 67-Across
- 101. Surfeit
- 103. ___ avis
- 104. Monogram component: abbreviation
- 105. Days of ___, olden times
- 106. Sudden feeling of shock
- 111. Pronoun
- 112. Year, to a Peruvian
- 113. 2,000 lbs.

DOWN

- 1. Coop resident
- 2. Fruit drink
- 3. That man
- 4. Make amends
- 5. Breach this and you may end up in court
- 6. Home of the Jazz
- 7. Evergreen
- 8. Win a point
- 9. Mortgage
- 10. Fat source
- 11. Type of garment
- 12. Undertake
- 13. Deliberate failure to obey a judge's order: 3 words
- 14. Honest
- 17. ___ of justice
- 19. Recipe abbreviation
- 25. Slippery type
- 26. Prerequisite for 9-Across: abbreviation
- 28. Low spot
- 29. Indiana's Senator Bayh
- 30. Does the work of the defense, perhaps: 3 words

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

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