

JURY POOL

NEWS

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

NYC Gathering Focuses on Jury Improvement Efforts Nationwide

WHILE JURY SYSTEM OPERATIONS AND PRACTICES IN NEW YORK and across the country have vastly improved over the past decade, more must be done to further enhance the jury experience, concluded participants of the 2008 National Symposium on the American Jury System, a two-day gathering held at New York City's Fordham University School of Law in October.

"We have to look at jury service not just from the perspective of lawyers, judges and court administrators, as we have traditionally done, but also through the eyes of the public, most especially through the eyes of jurors," said keynote speaker Chief Judge Judith Kaye, citing various jury service enhancements carried out in New York State in recent years—from improved juror facilities to a longer hiatus between terms of service for jurors serving on trials exceeding 10 days—spawned by juror feedback.

These days, Judge Kaye and her jury administrators receive overwhelmingly positive comments from jurors across the state. Three recent jurors—a shopkeeper, a general counsel of a global media services corporation and a young lawyer employed

by the court system—described jury service as among their most memorable life experiences to date, Judge Kaye recounted, adding, "All three made it onto juries. All three found the courthouse setting to be fully respectful of their time and service."

Expressing her dismay over the fact that only 18 percent of those summoned for service nationwide actually get the opportunity to serve on a trial, Judge Kaye also implored attendees of the conference to look at ways to significantly increase these poor juror utilization rates.

Jury Trial Innovations Skeptic-Turned-Advocate Shares His Experience

Judge Kaye's address was followed by a panel discussion, in which she also took part, exploring strategies to better prepare juries for the challenges of the 21st century. Among the panelists was Chief Judge of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois James Holderman, co-chair of an experimental project of the American Bar Association Commission on the American Jury Project—a sponsor of the symposium—permitting jury questions during trial and other practices designed to enhance juror recall and comprehension as prescribed in the commission's revised set of principles for juries and jury trials, adopted in 2005.

Initially concerned that it might be disruptive to allow jurors to submit for



Taking a break at the symposium are Anthony Manisero of the New York state courts' jury office (second from left) with Maurice Lauriano (second from right) and interns Kyle Antonelli and Reneé Moore of the Fund for Modern Courts' Citizens Jury Project (CJP). CJP operates jury booths in New York City courthouses where jurors can register their comments about jury service (see article on page 7).

TRIAL BY JURY:

BY THE NUMBERS

1.5 million

Number of jurors impaneled for service each year throughout the U.S.

148,558

Estimated number of jury trials conducted annually by state courts nationwide

5,940

Estimated number of jury trials conducted each year by federal courts

10,000+

Number of jury trials conducted annually by New York's state courts

37.6

Percentage of Americans likely to be impaneled as trial jurors over their lifetime

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NY COURTS BID SAD FAREWELL TO VETERAN JURY COMMISSIONERS

Jimmy Carter was president, Hugh Carey, New York's governor, and the disco era at its tail end when Irene Schech and Tom DeVivo first took the helm as jury commissioners in their respective counties of Putnam and Nassau, overseeing the process of qualifying and summoning potential jurors in fulfilling local trial demands. Ms. Schech became a jury commissioner in 1978 and Mr. DeVivo in 1980, with these two court veterans recently leaving their posts with great satisfaction and many memories, some of which they were kind enough to share in this issue of *Jury Pool News*.

Putnam Commissioner Reminisces About Changes, Recalls Highlights

Through the years, Ms. Schech has witnessed many changes that have broadened the jury pool, streamlined the summoning process and made jury service more convenient for the approximately 15,000 Putnam County residents—and some 600,000 New Yorkers—serving each year.

In fact, she owes one of the highlights of her career—welcoming juror George Pataki to the courthouse during his tenure as New York State governor—to one such reform, the lifting in January 1996 of automatic exemptions that previously excused individuals from a wide range of occupations from serving as jurors. “After receiving his juror qualification questionnaire, Governor Pataki sent me a letter and said he'd be delighted to be called. He served about a year later, went through the juror orientation but knew too many of the attorneys to be selected,” recalls Ms. Schech.

Describing how the process of summoning jurors has evolved since her early days as Putnam County jury commissioner, Ms. Schech says her office used to randomly select individuals for the jury pool from cards comprising one of several large Rolodex files.

“Of course, the biggest change was the introduction of computers. Today, the system is much more efficient and consistent. Judge Kaye has been a positive influence ... making things more comfortable and efficient for the juror. And that's one of the reasons, I think, people don't mind serving,” she says, alluding to the jury reforms championed over the past 15 years by Chief Judge Judith Kaye, who turned 70 in August and faces mandatory retirement at the end of this year. “I find the jurors in Putnam County very willing to serve. They're very polite and say they have a better appreciation of the court system after serving.”

Also adding to the comfort of Putnam County jurors was the move of Ms. Schech's office last January to the county's new courthouse in Carmel. Ironically, Ms.

“Now we have nurses, doctors, even lawyers serving. It's very, very good for the system.”

Schech retired just months after this long-awaited relocation to what she calls “a modern, functioning courthouse.” “People used to always tell me, ‘Irene, you're going to retire before they build a new courthouse,’” she laughs.

A Wonderful Run, With No Regrets, for Both Retirees

The former Putnam County jury commissioner hadn't really thought about retiring until one weekend last spring, when her brother approached her about making arrangements for their mom's upcoming 95th birthday, on July 12, just three days before Irene's own birthday. “That's when I started thinking, I'll be 72, I want to spend more time with my mom, why am I still working,” recounts Ms. Schech. That following Monday, she reported to the Putnam County Courthouse as usual but by morning was already



Outgoing Nassau County jury commissioner Tom DeVivo



Putnam County Commissioner of Jurors Irene Schech (right)

and Westchester County jury commissioner Frances Tursi at Ms. Schech's recent retirement party

consulting with the personnel office regarding her plans to retire.

“I loved every minute of it [my career], but it was time,” says this grandmother of eight, claiming to have no regrets about her decision. “I'm honored to have been a commissioner all those years ... It's been wonderful.”

Tom DeVivo shares similar sentiments about stepping down as jury commissioner of Nassau County, where 60,000 people report for jury duty—and 150,000 jury summonses are mailed—annually. While he's served as Nassau's jury commissioner since April 1980, Mr. DeVivo first joined the county's jury commissioner's office in 1972. He quickly became interested in the law, earning a degree from St. John's University School of Law in June 1978, passing the bar exam that July and serving as Nassau's deputy commissioner of jurors before assuming the commissioner's role.

Nassau Commissioner Discusses Impact of Jury System Reforms, Other Changes on Jury Pool

Like Ms. Schech, retiring Commissioner DeVivo notes that jury commissioner's office operations have changed dramatically across the state with the advent of computers. “In the old days, we had a big drum and I'd go out in open court, unlock the drum and hand each of my employees a ballot,” he explains, adding that all the

“NY Courts Bid Farewell to Veteran Jury Commissioners” continued

ballots would then be recorded and signed, and each summons prepared on a typewriter. “Today, we have such an advanced automated system—the Jury Management System—and the assistance of the court system’s Jury Support Office.” The office provides technical support to commissioners statewide, also conducting research to improve the jury system and coordinating efforts to enhance automation of jury system operations.

Mr. DeVivo also says that the elimination of automatic exemptions, expansion of potential juror source lists and changing demographics of the county have made for a more varied, ethnically

diverse and younger jury pool. “Now we have nurses, doctors, even lawyers serving. It’s very, very good for the jury system,” he notes. The media and Internet have also had an impact on juries, observes Mr. DeVivo, adding, “People are more aware of what jury service is, more informed about the system.”

Looking Ahead to New Challenges

He may be retiring as Nassau County’s jury commissioner, but Mr. DeVivo has no intention of slowing down. In addition to joining a private practice, he plans to continue teaching classes at Long

Island University’s C.W. Post Campus, where he’s served for many years as an adjunct professor in the criminal justice department. A considerable portion of the commissioner’s retirement will be devoted to a more recent passion, indulging his two grandchildren, ages one and four, to whom he refers as “the light of my and my wife’s lives.”

“I’m very blessed,” says Mr. DeVivo, adding that he’s met so many terrific people—and worked for “seven wonderful administrative judges”—throughout his years at the Nassau County Supreme Courthouse. ■

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the judge’s review questions for the trial witnesses, Judge Holderman said data collected from the 50 jury trials comprising the pilot project turned him into a “fervent advocate” for the use of this and other trial techniques tested. (Jurors, judges and lawyers who participated in a similar experiment conducted by the New York state court system found juror note-taking and other jury trial innovations of benefit; visit www.nyjuryinnovations.org to learn more about New York’s Jury Trial Project.)

Judicial Leadership Plays Key Role in Effecting Change

Both Judges Holderman and Kaye underscored the role of judicial leadership in encouraging judges, who are trained to follow legal precedent, to incorporate such innovative jury trial practices. They and others at the conference also pointed to peer influence as a way of convincing judges of the benefits of such trial practices in appropriate cases, with panelist Paula Hannaford-Agor, director of the National Center for State Courts’ Center for Jury Studies, reporting that a nationwide survey of jury improvement efforts recently conducted by the center found that judges typically look to their colleagues on the bench when considering the application of jury trial innovations.

Symposium participants also examined challenges posed by complex civil and high-profile jury trials. During a talk on the latter, panelist Mary Jo White, a partner at the

law firm of Debevoise & Plimpton LLC and former U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, said she believed there is such a thing as “the celebrity factor.” “As a system we help [the jurors] not to be influenced by the fact that it is high profile,” she added.

Asked how well jurors perform in high-profile cases, Ms.

White responded that “they get it right almost all the time”—a

view expressed numerous times over the course of the two days and the optimistic note on which this assemblage of jurists, academics and others from around the U.S. and beyond ended.

Other conference sponsors included the New York State Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the New Jersey Bar Association. Plans for the next national jury symposium are already under way, with the meeting scheduled for 2010, the five-year anniversary of the adoption of the American Bar Association’s Principles for Juries and Jury Trials. ■



Law professor Satoru Shinomiya traveled all the way from Tokyo, Japan—where mixed jury panels of professional judges and citizens will decide serious criminal cases starting this spring—to attend the symposium.

“We have to look at jury service not just from the perspective of lawyers, judges and court administrators, as we have traditionally done, but also through the eyes of the public, most especially through the eyes of jurors.”

LANDMARK STUDY URGES OVERHAUL OF NY'S LOCAL JUSTICE COURTS

A landmark report issued on September 17 by a court-appointed commission calls for consolidation of and other reforms to New York's 1,250-plus justice courts to increase their efficiency and quality. Serving towns and villages in the 57 counties outside New York City, these centuries-old tribunals—which handle a range of civil and criminal matters and collect over \$210 million in fines and fees annually—have historically operated with limited state oversight and support. However, in recent years it has become apparent that some localities lacked the financial and other resources to adequately maintain their justice courts.

The Special Commission on the Future of the New York State Courts, a blue-ribbon panel originally convened by Chief Judge Judith Kaye to study and propose reforms to the state court system, began its review of New York's local justice court system in April 2007, conducting site visits of town and village courts across the state, meeting with local justices, officials and residents and holding public hearings in Albany, Ithaca, Rochester and White Plains. Among the problems revealed by this extensive study were a redundancy of justice courts in certain areas and a scarcity of them in others as well as deficiencies in courtroom facilities, security and record-keeping.

“While some justice courts (particularly those in more populous and affluent areas) convene in modern courtrooms that are well-equipped to handle large dockets and complex court proceedings, most are housed in multi-use municipal offices and some (particularly those in rural areas) sit in extremely rudimentary locations such as town barns and highway garages, in circumstances that are lacking in basic resources and which bear no resemblance to a court at all,” states the report.

Proposals Expand on Court System's 2006 Action Plan

In addition to consolidating some justice courts, the commission, whose members included town and village court justices, proposes establishing minimum standards to improve the quality of justice court facilities and resources; requiring new town and village justices—who do not have to be lawyers—to have at least two years of college; stepping up training programs

for justices; allowing criminal defendants to “opt out” of appearing before non-attorney justices and have their cases heard by an attorney judge; and increasing state funding for justice courts via the expansion of the Justice Court Assistance Program, an application-based grant program administered by the Office of Court Administration. Several of these measures, such as the consolidation of some justice courts and the implementation of more stringent eligibility requirements for town and village justices, would require legislative approval to go forward.

Some of the commission's recommendations expand on those put forth in the *Action Plan for Justice Courts*, an ambitious blueprint devised by the Office of Court Administration in November 2006 to provide immediate assistance and resources to the justice courts, without the need for a fundamental restructuring of the system. The plan targeted

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improvements in four key areas: court operations and administration; education and training; fiscal practices; and facilities and court security. Along with the commission's study, the Chief Judge announced the release of the *Action Plan for the Justice Courts: A Two-Year Update*, which documents the progress of the Office of Court Administration plan.

Accomplishments outlined in this status report include the appropriation of \$10 million from the judiciary's budget to fund the purchase of computers and security equipment, the expansion of basic training programs for novice non-attorney justices, and the integration of local justice court judges and staff into the New York state court system's e-mail system.

To improve the cash flow of justice courts and reduce the administrative costs associated with generating payment reminders for the collection of fees and fines, the Office of Court Administration also worked with the offices of the state comptroller and governor to make credit card services available to justice courts at no cost to either the municipalities or court users. By 2009, all justice courts are expected to have credit card services, according to the progress report. “I am pleased that our aggressive action is paying dividends in ways that the courts and the public they serve can feel,” said Judge Kaye, upon release of the two-year update. ■

HEROIC DEEDS OF COURT OFFICERS RECALLED AT 9/11 COMMEMORATION



MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STATE COURT OFFICER CORPS recite the “Pledge of Allegiance” at a Bronx Hall of Justice ceremony marking the seven-year anniversary of 9/11. The event paid tribute to those New York State court officers who assisted in

the World Trade Center rescue efforts in the wake of the attacks—three of whom perished in the collapse of the center’s south tower—also recognizing the dedicated service of the many uniformed men and women who protect our state court facilities throughout New York.

The three court officers who gave their lives saving others at Ground Zero were Captain William Harry Thompson, a 27-year court veteran and inspirational presence at the court officers’ training academy in lower Manhattan; Senior Court Officer Thomas Jurgens, a certified EMT and volunteer firefighter; and Senior Court Officer Mitchel Wallace, also a certified EMT. In 2006, a lower Manhattan intersection—the corners of Leonard, Franklin and White streets at Lafayette Street—was named in honor of the heroic trio. ■

NEW YOUTH COURT MODEL OPENS IN WHITE PLAINS

A NEW COURT IN WHITE PLAINS WILL TARGET TEENS WHO HAVE CASES PENDING IN BOTH CRIMINAL COURT AND FAMILY COURT, taking a collaborative approach aimed at improving outcomes for these youngsters, their families and communities. The first of its kind in the state, the Westchester County Integrated Youth Court (IYC) will hear cases involving youngsters who are both misdemeanor defendants in criminal court and respondents in juvenile delinquency and Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS) cases in Family Court.

The concept for this innovative court model, which includes such features as a single presiding judge and access to various rehabilitative services, began with discussions among the county’s judges, district attorney and probation commissioner regarding the potential for harmonizing the differences

in dispositions and services between criminal court and Family Court for a particular class of adolescent offenders.

“Perhaps with a full array of criminal court and Family Court resources that will be available in the Integrated Youth Court in addressing this person’s multiple cases, we can address not only the person’s offenses and the legal issues at hand but also the underlying problems that brought this youth before the courts. That, indeed, will lead to better outcomes for the individuals, and I am convinced, better outcomes for all of us and for all of society,” said Chief Judge Judith Kaye at the court’s opening this fall.

“We’re going to be looking at kids differently ... and do everything we can to provide them a fighting chance.”



Judge William Edwards explains the elements of the new Integrated Youth Court model to a local television reporter at the court’s September opening.

Westchester County probation commissioner Rocco Pozzi, on hand for the court’s launching, promised to give Judge William Edwards, who will preside over the new court, “every resource we have in the probation department.”

“We’re going to be looking at kids differently ... and do everything we can to provide them a fighting chance,” he said, referring to the court’s range of services and also underscoring the urgency of getting these youngsters back into school.

Judge Edwards, speaking at the opening, said the new court provides “an opportunity to actually habilitate” young offenders. “We want to rehabilitate ... kids who have never even been habilitated. They don’t know what it’s like to go to school, to have jobs. Hopefully, we can catch them early and turn their lives around,” he said, also warning that those who don’t abide by the court’s rules will face detention. ■

VOLUNTEERS SERVE AS EXTRA VOICE FOR CHILDREN IN COURT

Five youngsters from southwestern New York's Chautauqua County—a once-homeless girl and four siblings who were living in squalor and being sexually abused—can now look forward to a more hopeful future, thanks in large measure to the efforts of Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Brenda Johnson.

A Much-Needed Sense of Continuity

In courthouses across New York and the country, CASA volunteers like Ms. Johnson serve as another voice for children who have fallen victim to abuse or neglect, bringing critical facts about their health, safety and well-being to the court's attention to help determine if these youngsters should be placed in foster care, reunited with their parents or guardians, or for those already in foster care, freed for adoption. These specially trained community volunteers are often the sole constant in the life of a youngster moving through the child welfare system, with their intervention typically resulting in shorter foster care stays.

CASA volunteers usually carry a case or two at a time, meeting with the child, the biological and foster parents, case-workers, teachers and others to gather information for the status reports they are expected to submit to the judge prior to each court proceeding. Ms. Johnson took on her first case, the once-homeless girl, after retiring as an elementary school principal three years ago. She first met the girl just before her retirement, when the 10-year-old walked into and was later enrolled in her school.

"It was very sad. She was separated from her sister, living with a single aunt. She disappeared after eight weeks," recounts the former principal, who later managed to track down the girl in the foster care system and upon completing her 30-hour CASA training asked to be assigned to this youngster's case. The girl and her mother, who is bipolar and successfully underwent drug treatment, were reunited a year later, Ms. Johnson reports.

Making A Difference, in Ways Big and Small

In the case of the four siblings, Ms. Johnson found them living amid bugs, rodents and feces when she initially visited their home two years ago. All four children had lice, she learned from their respective schools. "We got that part cleaned up, but then I found out from the kids about the sexual abuse," says Ms. Johnson, adding that the abuser is now in jail.

The youngsters' biological parents recently gave up their parental rights, with the children, currently ages five to 13, in the process of being adopted by their foster mom, whose biological children happen to be former students of Ms. Johnson's. "I recognized her name," explains the retired educator, who will stay on the case until the adoption is finalized. "I've grown attached to these kids and will really miss them."

Anne Kohl's diligence as a Chautauqua County CASA volunteer has also made a positive—albeit more subtle—impact on the lives of the teen siblings whose case she's been assigned to over the past two years. Both this brother and sister have severe learning disabilities and are on the verge of aging out of the foster care system.

Ms. Kohl has been working with the girl's guidance counselor to attain academic support in bringing up the 17-year-old's first-grade reading level, also arranging for the two siblings, who live in separate homes but are quite fond of each other, to spend more time together. "I tried to convince the brother to go to school, but he was rebelling at the children's home," says Ms. Kohl, explaining that the youngster has lived in multiple foster homes.

Taking Strength from A Wide Support Network

Continuing to intervene on behalf of these teens, Ms. Kohl says she counts on "the great support of the wonderful people at CASA." "This is a rural area. We're dealing with issues of poverty, domestic violence, substance abuse," says Chautauqua County CASA executive director Jean Ingerson, underscoring the challenges posed by these cases.

The county, with a population of about 135,000, has between 120 and 130 children living in foster care on average, according to Ms. Ingerson. Since the start-up of the county's CASA program four years ago, 59 volunteers have undergone training. "That's a huge feat for a rural area. The local response has been overwhelming," she says.

There are currently 24 programs like Ms. Ingerson's serving 36 of the state's 62 counties. They rely on a mix of public and private funds, with the New York state courts' CASA Assistance Program managing nearly \$1 million in annual funding to support these initiatives.

The Rewards of Helping A Child Beat the Odds

In 2007, 834 CASA volunteers served 3,720 children statewide, reports Darlene Ward, manager of the courts' CASA Assistance Program, which also provides training and technical oversight to local programs statewide. "Judges may assign CASA volunteers to address specific issues,

"Judges sometimes report they assign CASA volunteers to the most challenging cases, ones that have lingered in the system or involve complex issues, to provide an extra set of eyes and ears."

continued from previous page

such as a child's health or education needs, or to focus on specific age groups like infants in foster care or children aging out of the system. Judges sometimes report they assign CASA volunteers to the most challenging cases, ones that have lingered

in the system or involve complex issues, to provide an extra set of eyes and ears," she notes.

The satisfaction of navigating such challenges and at times helping to overcome them appears to be a driving force for these

volunteers. Says Ms. Johnson, the retired principal, of her role as a CASA, "It's been the most rewarding experience of my life. I feel like I've had more of an impact as a CASA volunteer than as an educator. It's like these are *my* kids. It's more personal." ■

DONATED ART ADDS *Aesthetic Touch* TO GRAND JURY WAITING ROOM

An eclectic collection of paintings, photographs and mixed media now brightens the walls of the grand jury assembly room and its adjoining hallways at One Hogan Place in lower Manhattan, compliments of the Art for Healing NYC Organization, a not-for-profit organization dedicated to helping artists share their work with the local community.

Always looking to enhance the experience of New York County's grand jurors, Senior Court Officer and grand jury warden Michael Siano approached Fund for Modern Courts' Citizens Jury Project (CJP) Director Lee Chabin several months ago with the idea for such a display. CJP operates service booths in jury assembly rooms in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan and Queens—where jurors can register their comments about jury service—also working with the court system to improve amenities for jurors.

Following his conversations with Officer Siano, Mr. Chabin reached out to the Art for Healing NYC Organization, with artist-director Loren Ellis eager to help.

"Because art is an expression of one's soul, we support visual and performing art that is spiritually healing. With our donated, eclectic mixed media art installation, we strive to represent the taste of the varied people of our country. We all need inspiration and peace that is often attained by being with art. Our goal is to brighten this jury

"Our goal is to brighten this jury assembly room and inspire jurors to do their best civic duty."



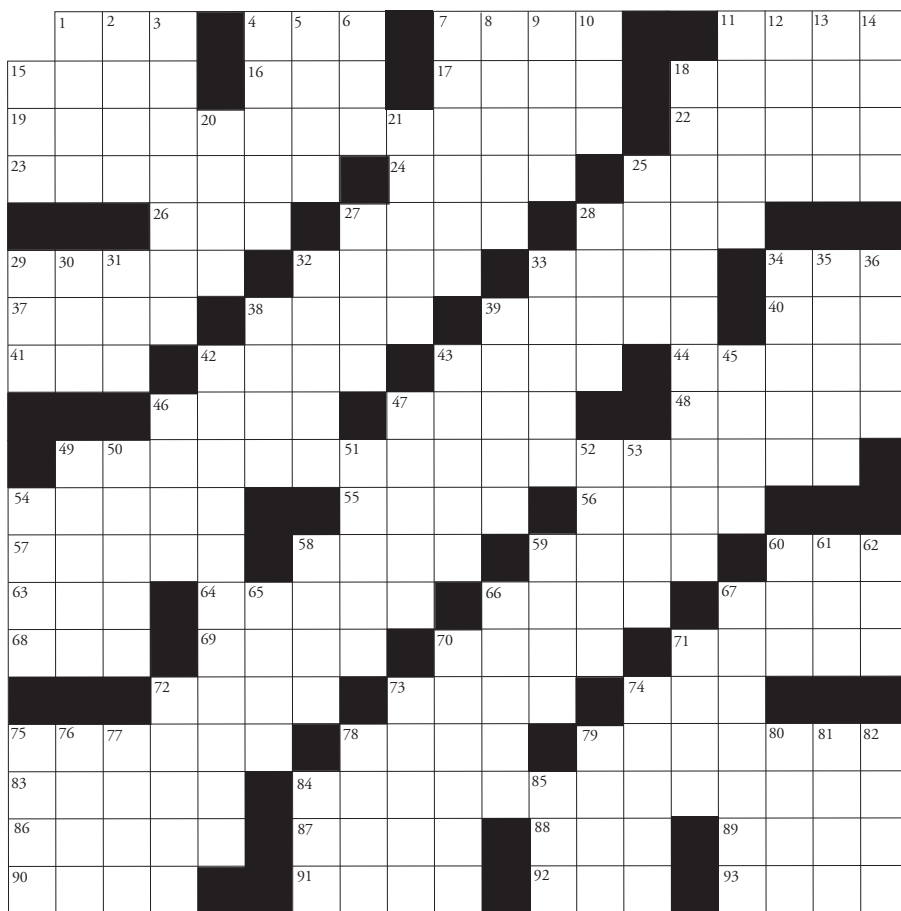
(Left to right) Sgt. Daniel Foley, Senior Court Officers Michael Siano and Michael Napolitano pose in front of one of the pictures on display at the lower Manhattan grand jury assembly room.

assembly room and inspire jurors to do their best civic duty," stated Ms. Ellis in a September news release announcing this gallery of some 25 works to which she personally contributed.

Grand jurors are already taking note of the display, which includes an original 1946 photograph of Albert Einstein taken on the Princeton University campus. "We have seven grand juries a day, sometimes nine or ten. Our grand jurors settled in Manhattan from all over the country and the world. They tell us that they appreciate the art," reports Sergeant-grand jury warden Daniel Foley. "There are 92 people on a given day, just in this [grand jury assembly] room," adds Officer Siano, who's now working with Ms. Ellis to expand the art collection to the county's other grand juror waiting areas.

All works on display are available for sale by the Art for Healing NYC Organization (www.ArtforHealingNYC.org). Proceeds from all sales will fund workshops and other projects to support the work of visual and performing artists around the country, with any works that are sold replaced by other pieces on loan from the Art for Healing NYC Organization. ■

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



ACROSS

- 1. Alphabetical sequence
- 4. Regulatory group: abbr.
- 7. Bridal gown feature
- 11. Haiku
- 15. Drudge
- 16. Member of Congress, for short
- 17. Singles
- 18. Jinx
- 19. Does a trial lawyer's work: hyphenated word
- 22. Speak pompously
- 23. Like some restaurant orders: hyphenated word
- 24. Mr. Redding
- 25. Item on a breakfast menu
- 26. Do bookkeeping

- 27. Joint
- 28. Ready for market
- 29. ___ la vista
- 32. Max, of boxing
- 33. Auction off
- 34. Enjoy a meal
- 37. Eye part
- 38. Word following "grand" or "petit"
- 39. Organization for brainy types: abbr.
- 40. Fuss
- 41. Fix, as bail
- 42. Stir up
- 43. Word on some traffic signals
- 44. "A Doll's House" author
- 46. Struggle
- 47. Precious metal
- 48. Mr. Coward and namesakes

- 49. With 71-Across, standard of proof for certain jury trials: 4 words
- 54. Security feature
- 55. German title of address
- 56. Competes in a marathon
- 57. "___ Theme," part of the Dr. Zhivago movie soundtrack
- 58. Golf pegs
- 59. Sediment
- 60. Sandwich order, for short
- 63. Teaching specialty: abbr.
- 64. Allen, of the Green Mountain Boys
- 66. Coat fabric
- 67. Mr. Laurel
- 68. Pig's pen
- 69. Highway

- 70. Restraining influence
- 71. See 49-Across
- 72. The Bard's river
- 73. Contact by phone
- 74. Debt
- 75. Writing tool
- 78. Certain rooms
- 79. ___ one's money, keen competition: 3 words
- 83. Impassive
- 84. What 38-Across is expected to do: 3 words
- 86. Positively charged electrode
- 87. And
- 88. Hillary Clinton's title, for short
- 89. Russian-born French designer
- 90. Beach "souvenirs"
- 91. Sailor's landing
- 92. Word with "kindergarten"
- 93. ___ Moines, IA

- 31. Perch
- 32. Erect
- 33. Mails
- 34. Artist's stand
- 35. Woman's name
- 36. Enormous weights
- 38. Combine
- 39. Dentist's concern, at times
- 42. Hotel amenity: 2 words
- 43. Active ones
- 45. Certain hairstyles
- 46. Ms. Banks
- 47. Blue and yellow
- 49. What 62-Down can produce
- 50. Before the expected time
- 52. In front
- 52. Hunter of Greek myth
- 53. Invalid
- 54. Pub orders
- 58. Compared to
- 59. Gardener's concern
- 60. Abbreviation associated with air conditioners

DOWN

- 1. Word in a Doris Day hit title
- 2. Seized
- 3. Removes from office
- 4. Father of psychoanalysis
- 5. Book's main body
- 6. Tax expert: abbr.
- 7. Hang around
- 8. Hit musical of the 1970s
- 9. Certain letters
- 10. Curve
- 11. Blender speed
- 12. Spoken
- 13. Direction of the Orient, to Juan
- 14. Encounter
- 15. Portion, for short
- 18. Plaintiff
- 20. Beverage choice
- 21. Cash
- 25. Lubricates
- 27. Lagerfeld or Malden
- 28. Tenant's payment
- 29. Belonging to that man
- 30. Exist

- 61. Place for scientific research
- 62. Explosive
- 65. Hammer or wrench
- 66. Language of Wales
- 67. Signaled, as 54-Across
- 70. Enmity
- 71. Sullen
- 72. Corrosive substances
- 73. Stop
- 74. Ms. Dunne
- 75. Practice exam for future collegians: abbr.
- 76. Sicily's volcano
- 77. 12:00 p.m.
- 78. Sandwich shop
- 79. Assert
- 80. Blaze
- 81. Fall month: abbr. (plural)
- 82. 69-Across, for short
- 84. Hip-hop
- 85. Viper

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

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