With the Center for Court Innovation (CCI)—the New York State court’s independent research and development arm—celebrating its tenth anniversary this fall, its newly published international overview of nontraditional, community-based approaches to low-level crime, many inspired by CCI initiatives, couldn’t be more timely.

“The body of literature about community justice has grown in recent years, but little has been done to survey developments across international boundaries,” notes author and CCI Communications Director Robert Wolf in this comparative analysis spanning four continents and appearing in Crime & Justice International, an acclaimed journal read widely by policy-makers and academics, among others. Mr. Wolf’s study highlights community justice initiatives in seven countries, some in operation and others still in planning, that address a rise in petty crime and an increase in the number of repeat offenders.

Different Cultures, Similar Approaches

From Scotland to South Africa, these programs have several elements in common, including a focus on “quality-of-life” crimes such as vandalism, petty theft and prostitution; sentences that combine punishment with drug treatment, job training and other rehabilitative services; integrated technology systems that allow for better monitoring of defendants; and strong justice system-community partnerships.

One such initiative—which takes its lead from the six-year-old Red Hook Community Justice Center in Brooklyn, a Center for Court Innovation project and the nation’s first multi-jurisdictional community court—is England’s Liverpool Community Justice Centre, opened in December 2004. Like its Brooklyn predecessor, the Liverpool tribunal has a single judge who presides over a dedicated courtroom, interacting personally with offenders. “It’s the continued involvement with the judge which is really making a difference. When I don’t speak to their lawyer and just speak to them, you see a look of surprise. I think the vast majority [of defendants] have training academy in lower Manhattan, Senior Court Officer Thomas Jurgens, a newly married certified EMT and volunteer firefighter, and Senior Court Officer Mitchel Wallace, also a certified EMT, who looked forward to his upcoming wedding.

“We acknowledge and welcome family and friends of our dear, departed heroes as well as their many colleagues who served shoulder-to-shoulder with them over the years,” Chief Administrative Judge Jonathan Lippman told a crowd assembled at Manhattan Supreme Court, just blocks from Ground Zero, on a clear, sunny day eerily reminiscent of September 11, 2001.
found it useful because they can tell me what’s on their minds,” says the Liverpool center’s judge, David Fletcher.

Reporting a small decrease in local crime between January and June 2005 compared to a similar period the previous year, Britain’s Department of Constitutional Affairs will continue to assess area crime in relation to what’s being done at the Liverpool center, which will serve as a model for community courts in other parts of the country.

The Liverpool center and its Brooklyn forerunner have also spawned a soon-to-open justice center oceans away, in a disadvantaged neighborhood near Melbourne, Australia’s central business district. The first of its kind on the continent—which already has multi-jurisdictional family violence and other so-called problem-solving courts—the neighborhood justice center will merge various family, housing, guardianship, civil and criminal matters under one roof and is expected to handle about 1,200 cases annually.

Commenting on the neighborhood justice center for The (Melbourne) Age, Australian Attorney General Rob Hulls, who as one its architects studied community courts in the U.S. and Great Britain and paid a visit to Brooklyn’s Red Hook Community Justice Center, said, “At the moment, courts are seen to be reactive—a defender comes before the court, and the court actually reacts to the circumstances. This will be far more proactive. The court will seek to address the underlying causes of offending through the use of a new screening, assessment and case-management mode.”

A Community Court Movement Grows in South Africa

In South Africa, there is a strong community court movement, spurred both by a rise in petty crime and this nascent democracy’s strong commitment to innovation and improving access to justice. In fact, following the opening of the nation’s first community court in April 2004, President Thabo Mbeki, in his state of the nation address, called for the establishment of two community courts in each of the country’s nine provinces. By May 2005, there were 13 such courts in operation nationwide.

The South Africans developed their prototype community court—the Hatfield Court—on their own, after learning about community courts piloted by CCI, reports Mr. Wolf. “It’s exciting to see people taking these ideas and moving forward on their own,” he says, adding that there has since been a good deal of communication between CCI and South Africa’s criminal justice community, with the CCI communications director interviewing several of the country’s criminal justice experts for his article during their visit to the Midtown Community Court earlier this year.

To learn more about community justice initiatives in South Africa and other parts of the globe, log onto www.courtinnovation.org/_uploads/documents/C&J%20International.pdf for a copy of Mr. Wolf’s full-length article, “Community Justice Around the Globe: An International Overview.” For more information about Center for Court Innovation projects, visit the Center online at www.courtinovation.org.
From catching up on their e-mail to checking out the latest mortgage interest rates online, a dozen Queens jurors were making productive use of their downtime—and the newly installed computers in the county’s beautifully refurbished central jury room—on a recent Wednesday morning.

“The computers are a very good addition. The new facility makes it [jury service] much more tolerable, if you will,” said juror Lawrence Punter, admiring the jury assembly room upgrades, which also include comfy new armchairs, flat-screen TV monitors, improved lighting and overall aesthetics.

The Queens jury enhancements go deeper than meets the eye, with the county—one of the state’s busiest and most diverse—named a model for the implementation of more efficient juror qualification, summoning and utilization procedures to be incorporated statewide, notes jury expert Anthony Manisero, of the courts’ Office of Jury and Data Services.

Discussing the county’s improved juror qualification process, Mr. Manisero explains, “If potential jurors don’t respond to the questionnaire we send out to determine their eligibility to serve, we send a second notice several weeks later. If there’s still no response, a third notice will go out, and if we don’t hear back, it’s followed by a subpoena to appear at the courthouse.”

Consequently, there’s been a substantial reduction in the county’s non-response rate as well as an increase in its juror qualification rate, with the responsibilities of jury service now more equitably distributed among Queens County’s eligible citizens.

Less Time Spent Waiting

The county has also been able to reduce the number of jurors summoned weekly while keeping up with trial needs—based on careful analysis of juror utilization patterns and with better coordination between courtroom and jury staff—cutting down on jurors’ waiting time. Additionally, Queens jurors now report in at 8:30 a.m., undergoing their orientation within the hour, with some 60 percent called for voir dire by lunchtime.

“These enhanced tracking and screening methods make the system so much more efficient, plus the comfortable surroundings add to the dignity of the process, putting our jurors in a much better frame of mind,” observes Queens County Administrative Judge Leslie Leach, also lauding Commissioner of Jurors Gloria D’Amico, Second Deputy County Clerk Alexis Cuffee and their diligent staff members for carrying out the Queens jury reforms “without missing a beat.”

These improvements—some of which are already being implemented in other counties—are among the reforms proposed by the Commission on the Jury, a 29-member task force appointed by Chief Judge Judith Kaye to examine how to better utilize jurors’ time and otherwise enhance the experience for the 600,000-plus New Yorkers summoned for jury service each year.

Other jury reforms recommended by the blue-ribbon panel now in place in Queens and some other parts of the state include lengthening periods between terms of service; holding mandatory settlement conferences prior to picking a civil jury in order to prevent the use of jurors as bargaining tools in negotiations between the parties; expanding the use of juror questionnaires and other tools in facilitating the voir dire process; and offering potential jurors the option of responding to qualification notices online.

For more information about the Commission on the Jury, visit the court system’s juror Web site at www.nyjuror.gov.
A handy primer on grand jury service will now be distributed to the thousands of New Yorkers selected as grand jurors each year. The court system’s Grand Juror’s Handbook explains the role and basic elements of the grand jury and includes answers to frequently asked questions about grand jury service.

Unlike petit jurors, who sit on criminal or civil trials, grand jurors decide whether or not there is enough evidence to charge an accused person with a crime.

There are many other differences between petit and grand juries, as outlined in the chart here, which also appears in the newly published Grand Juror’s Handbook.

To view or download a copy of the Grand Juror’s Handbook, visit the New York State court system’s juror Web site, www.nyjuror.gov, where you can also order free copies of the new booklet. Copies of the Grand Juror’s Handbook may also be obtained by calling 1-800-NYJUROR.

### GRAND JURIES AND CRIMINAL TRIAL JURIES COMPARED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QUESTIONS</th>
<th>GRAND JURY</th>
<th>FELONY TRIAL JURY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How many jurors?</td>
<td>23 jurors and no alternates</td>
<td>12 jurors plus alternates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How long does the jury serve?</td>
<td>Two weeks to three months or more depending on the county</td>
<td>Length of one trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For how many days do the jurors report?</td>
<td>From every day for two weeks or more to a couple of days a week for several months</td>
<td>Every day until the trial is completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many cases does the jury hear?</td>
<td>Usually hears many cases</td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who presents evidence?</td>
<td>The prosecution</td>
<td>In addition to the prosecution, the defense may present evidence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is a defense attorney present?</td>
<td>A defense attorney is present only if the accused person chooses to testify. The defense attorney is not permitted to ask questions, make objections or speak to the grand jury.</td>
<td>Yes. The defense attorney is present throughout the trial except in cases where the defendant is acting as his or her own lawyer. The defense attorney takes an active role in the trial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is a judge present?</td>
<td>A judge may be present to select the jurors but is not present during presentation of evidence. The judge is available to answer grand jurors’ questions as needed.</td>
<td>Yes. The judge must be present in the courtroom throughout the trial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many jurors must be present to hear evidence?</td>
<td>At least 16</td>
<td>All 12 jurors (and alternates) must be present throughout the trial.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What does the jury decide?</td>
<td>Whether or not to formally charge the accused person with a crime</td>
<td>Whether or not the prosecutor has proved the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How many jurors decide?</td>
<td>16 jurors must be present to deliberate. 12 jurors who have heard all the essential and critical evidence and the legal instructions must agree.</td>
<td>To find a defendant guilty or not guilty a unanimous vote of the 12 jurors is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are the proceedings open to the public?</td>
<td>No. A grand jury's work is done in secret. Only specific individuals with a role to play in the proceedings may be present.</td>
<td>Yes. A jury trial is a public proceeding. Only the jury’s deliberations are conducted in secret. In rare instances a judge may close the courtroom to the public.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STATEWIDE ACTION COMMITTEES HELP EXPAND FREE LEGAL SERVICES FOR NEW YORK'S POOR

Part of a national crisis fueled by drastic funding cuts in civil legal service programs for the poor in recent decades, some 80 percent of low-income New Yorkers with acute housing, family, consumer and other civil matters are left to navigate these challenging legal arenas on their own. To help narrow this severe justice gap, the court system has partnered with New York’s bar, legal educators and service providers, forming a network of pro bono action committees across the state to boost the overall percentage of lawyers who provide free legal services for the poor, which over the years has remained more or less stagnant in many parts of the state.

This stagnation is due in part to the high degree of specialization characteristic of today’s legal profession, surmises Assistant Deputy Counsel John Ritchie of the courts’ Office of Justice Initiatives, who played a key role in organizing the pro bono committees and continues to work closely with them as they develop and carry out their objectives. “Many attorneys are very seriously interested in doing pro bono work but lack expertise in the area of law required. We must provide the necessary training and mentoring,” emphasizes Mr. Ritchie, reporting that several of the committees have already begun attracting volunteer lawyers via such efforts.

A continuing legal education seminar hosted last spring by the Fifth Judicial District’s pro bono committee, located in central New York and chaired by Administrative Judge James Tormey, proved an effective recruiting tool, drawing 185 attorneys willing to take on pro bono work. “The idea is to make them aware of the need and offer training to enable them to provide meaningful representation to the client,” says attorney Michael Klein, Judge Tormey’s law clerk.

Managing Stepped-Up Activity

Also thanks to the committee’s efforts, a pro bono coordinator—working under the aegis of a local legal services agency—has been hired to manage the process of screening cases for eligibility, matching volunteer attorneys to appropriate assignments, and overseeing the provision of training and other support to the volunteers as their cases progress. “I’m working with the committee members to determine the best way to utilize volunteers’ time,” reports attorney Esther Weingarten, discussing her new role as pro bono coordinator.

Hiring a pro bono coordinator is high on the wish list of western New York’s Eighth Judicial District pro bono action committee, says Administrative Judge Sharon Townsend, one of the committee’s three co-chairs. “That’s a critical part of this effort,” the judge emphasizes, adding that the committee—which will initially focus its pro bono efforts on eviction and divorce cases, based on an assessment of local needs—also hopes to involve local law students, under an attorney’s guidance, in pro bono assignments.

Such student participation leads “to a culture of acceptance of pro bono activity as a professional responsibility,” says committee co-chair Kenneth Manning, a partner at the Buffalo law offices of Phillips Lytle LLP, which regularly donates its services to a variety of pro bono projects. Among the pro bono projects Mr. Manning’s firm participates in is an Erie County Bar Association Volunteer Lawyers Project (VLP) program offering free legal representation to Buffalo City Court litigants facing eviction.

While Buffalo has a support system in place for such litigants, VLP managing attorney and pro bono committee co-chair Bob Elardo points out that in the district’s small towns—where most of the lawyers are solo practitioners who can’t afford to devote extensive time to nonpaying clients—many of those facing eviction have nowhere to turn. “Most of these litigants have very valid defenses . . . but without a lawyer they really don’t have much hope of winning the case, and we’re trying to address that as well,” says Mr. Elardo, referring to the committee’s goal to enhance the delivery of pro bono services in the district’s rural areas.

New Westchester Program Aids Tenants Facing Eviction

The Ninth Judicial District pro bono committee is also looking to expand pro bono services for tenants in eviction proceedings. Serving Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland and Westchester counties, the committee recently launched a pilot program in Westchester County’s Mount Vernon area, joining with the county’s bar association and local service organizations to recruit and train attorneys to provide free legal representation to low-income tenants faced with the possibility of becoming homeless. Additionally, the committee is working to broaden the range of pro bono services available to the poor in matters involving domestic violence and child support.

“There is clearly a very strong need for pro bono services . . . I’m grateful for the response we’ve gotten from the bar association and attorneys who’ve risen to the occasion to meet this important need,” says Ninth Judicial District Administrative Judge and committee co-chair Francis Nicolai. “I am confident that in the very near future we’ll have an effective program in place to meet the needs of our citizens.”
Come this fall in Manhattan and Broome County, the New York State court system is making several types of court records easily accessible on the Internet, with plans to expand these “virtual” case file programs throughout the state.

“For the first time in history, the New York State court system will make case files available on the Internet, along with court decisions and dockets. This will mean an enormous boost in convenience and savings in time and money for litigants and their attorneys,” says New York Chief Administrative Judge Jonathan Lippman, adding that the groundbreaking initiative will help the courts keep pace with technology and provide open access to public records, also ensuring that confidential information is shielded from disclosure in protecting individuals’ privacy.

In Manhattan, the public will have free online access to pleadings, court orders and decisions as well as case activity information, such as a record of all court appearances, in all civil cases in Supreme Court. The Broome County pilot will incorporate criminal and civil case files in Supreme Court, with the entire file in civil cases—including affidavits and other supporting motion papers—available to the public, subject to privacy restrictions.

The two programs have been designed to implement the recommendations of the Commission on Public Access to Court Records, a panel appointed in 2004 by Chief Judge Judith Kaye and chaired by nationally renowned First Amendment lawyer Floyd Abrams to examine open access and privacy issues relating to court records.

In addition to these newly launched initiatives, briefs filed in the Appellate Division, Second Department, and calendar information on pending Family Court cases statewide will now be accessible to the public via the Internet.

Bringing the New York State courts’ antiquated trial court structure—a cumbersome maze of overlapping courts—into the 21st century is the mission of the Special Commission on the Future of the New York State Courts, a panel of respected lawyers, jurists and community leaders recently appointed by Chief Judge Judith Kaye and chaired by Carey Dunne, a partner at the law firm of Davis Polk & Wardwell. The newly formed commission will assess New York’s current court structure, as prescribed by the State Constitution, also looking at court systems nationwide in proposing reforms that will enable the courts to more effectively meet the needs of New Yorkers in the years and decades ahead.

“The basic court structure we have today was fixed in the State Constitution of 1962, nearly two generations ago. For more than three decades now, my predecessor chief judges and I have urged a revision of this structure so as to make the courts more efficient, accessible and understandable to the public and to improve the delivery of justice for all New Yorkers. I have no doubt that the work of this commission will finally provide the foundation for the kind of landmark reform long needed in this state,” said Chief Judge Kaye in announcing the formation of the blue-ribbon panel.

The present constitutional system comprises 11 separate trial courts—the Court of Claims, Supreme, County, Family, Surrogate’s, City, District, New York City Civil, New York City Criminal, Town and Village Courts—creating jurisdictional boundaries that can prevent litigants from obtaining complete relief in one court. For example, divorce litigants may be required to appear in Supreme Court to resolve the marital issues of the case and in Family Court for any child custody and visitation issues.

Pending a constitutional overhaul of the current court structure, in recent years the court system has taken a series of operational measures to address the obstacles that can result from these jurisdictional barriers, including the implementation of integrated domestic violence courts that allow victims of family violence—who typically have multiple proceedings in multiple courts—to litigate all their matters in one court before a single judge.

The Special Commission on the Future of the New York State Courts is expected to report its findings and recommendations to Judge Kaye early next year.
MONROE COUNTY FAMILY COURT JUDGE MARILYN O’CONNOR has been getting a bit more attention than she’s accustomed to since her son, the critically acclaimed actor Philip Seymour Hoffman, earned an Oscar earlier this year for his lead performance in the biopic “Capote,” paying homage to Mom—and singling her out in the audience—during his moving acceptance speech.

“Now I get noticed more often. Phil calls it a sighting,” laughs Judge O’Connor, a former teacher who was in her late thirties and the mother of four youngsters, ages six to fifteen, when she enrolled in law school back in the 1970s. “At first, I thought, ‘I can’t do that,’” says the judge, emphasizing that she grew up at a time when women were teachers and nurses but not attorneys.

Judge Notes Changes in Legal World, Society

Following her admission to the bar in 1979, Judge O’Connor was hired by the Monroe County Public Defender’s Office, assigned to Family Court, where the caseload comprises juvenile delinquency, paternity, child neglect and custody matters. Comparing her early days at the courthouse with her past five years as a Family Court judge, she observes, “It’s different now. The impact of alcohol and drugs in our society has really taken hold . . . but the biggest change is the enormous amount of child custody and visitation cases that we have today.”

Over the years, Judge O’Connor has also witnessed changes—for the better—for women in the legal profession. While noting that law firms are much more accepting of women these days, she also points out that female attorneys continue to be overlooked for partnerships and choice assignments. “Things are better than they used to be, just not as good as we think they are,” says the jurist, who in the early 1980s founded the Greater Rochester Association for Women Attorneys (GRAWA) to address gender bias in the legal profession.

Recounting GRAWA’s origins, Judge O’Connor explains, “Somehow, when I first began to practice law, women attorneys came to me with their problems. They were not being treated the same as their male colleagues. GRAWA has been enormously instrumental in their support of women in the profession, in making the presence of women known.”

The judge is also a member of the New York State Judicial Committee on Women in the Courts, established in 1986 to eliminate gender bias in the courts and ensure equal treatment and access to justice for female litigants as well as equal opportunities for women attorneys and court employees. “We explore case-related issues affecting women such as immigration, international human trafficking and domestic violence in facilitating their access to the courts,” she says, citing some of the committee’s present-day concerns.

On the subject of gender-based inequities, Judge O’Connor says women are still held to a higher standard when it comes to child rearing, with mothers more routinely charged with child neglect because the social services department doesn’t file charges against fathers who don’t live in the home with the children, a criterion she finds objectionable. “Even if the father is not living in the home, he’s still responsible for his children,” asserts the judge, whose current chambers are the first she ever walked into as a Buffalo University School of Law intern. “I really do think I was destined to be on the Family Court bench,” she muses.

Along with Judge O’Connor’s passion for the law and Family Court is her love for her family—as reflected by son Philip’s Oscar night tribute—which now includes nine grandchildren and another on the way. Her eldest granddaughter, a University of Rochester freshman, is exploring the idea of a legal career, reports Judge O’Connor, also admitting that she spoils her younger grandchildren. “They’re all being raised wonderfully well, so I can indulge as grandparents do,” jokes this dedicated public servant, without a trace of guilt in her voice.

"Court Heroes Honored” continued

“It doesn’t get easier. We’re still healing. We lost three excellent officers that day,” said retired Major Reginald Mebane, who participated in the 9-11 evacuation efforts and knew each of the fallen men very well, following the ceremony. A strapping man with a booming voice, the retired major had taken the podium moments earlier to acknowledge all the court officers who rushed to Ground Zero to help others that fateful day. Five World Trade Center was once home to several of the state’s Court of Claims courtrooms and offices.

The ceremony also paid tribute to seven court officers who received the courts’ prestigious Merit Performance Award for Heroism for their acts of courage and sacrifice in the years following the 9-11 attacks. Among the court officer honorees was a trio who administered lifesaving aid to an attorney who’d collapsed at the courthouse, a vacationing officer who risked his life to save a drowning girl and her would-be rescuer, a pair who helped evacuate tenants from a burning building, and another who intercepted a carjacking, apprehending the suspect.

First Deputy Chief Administrative Judge Ann Pfau, who hosted the 9-11 tribute, announced that a nearby intersection—the corners of Leonard, Franklin and White Streets at Lafayette Street—is being co-named Captain Thompson, Officer Jurgens and Officer Wallace Corners in memory of the fallen trio, and that Lafayette Street from White to Leonard Streets will be co-named Court Officer Memorial Way in honor of the courts’ entire officer corps.
ACROSS
1. Number of commandments
2. Psychics have it: abbreviation
3. Archer’s need
4. Barrel
5. Judge’s attire
6. Hampers
7. Did the work of 49-Across: hyphenated word
8. Teacher, at times
9. __ 500, racer’s event
10. Matter for Surrogate’s Court
11. Decorative feature of some garments
12. Teacher, at times
13. Skin opening
14. Central place
15. Judge’s attire
16. Judge’s attire
17. Skin opening
18. Romantic deity
19. Gets cozy
20. __ so often, occasionally
21. Reed instrument
22. School group: abbreviation
23. Part of many investment portfolios
24. Matter for Surrogate’s Court
25. Word with “over” or “away”
26. No ifs, __ or buts
27. Stem parts
28. Land measure
29. Miner’s find
30. Judge’s attire
31. Miner’s find
32. Word sometimes found in newspaper articles
33. Shows audience disapproval
34. Woe is me!
35. Cleaning utensil
36. Tooth specialists’ group: abbreviation
37. The Big Apple’s late Mayor Beame
38. Abba, of Israel
39. Smile
40. Type of duck
41. The Three Musketeers
42. Reference book
43. Courtroom player in certain trials: 2 words
44. Legal outline
45. Cereal grains
46. Space
47. Della, of singing and acting fame
48. Smell
49. Mode of transport for some
50. Beard
51. Industrious insect
52. “Seinfeld” co-creator
53. Stimulate the appetite
54. Type of duck
55. Palmer or Taylor
56. The Three Musketeers
57. Reference book
58. Courtroom player in certain trials: 2 words
59. Legal outline
60. Cereal grains
61. Space
62. Della, of singing and acting fame
63. Smell
64. Mode of transport for some
65. Beard
66. Industrious insect
67. Type of duck
68. Palmer or Taylor
69. The Three Musketeers
70. Reference book
71. Courtroom player in certain trials: 2 words
72. Legal outline
73. Cereal grains
74. Space
75. Della, of singing and acting fame
76. Smell
77. Mode of transport for some
78. Beard
79. Industrious insect
80. Type of duck
81. Palmer or Taylor
82. The Three Musketeers
83. Reference book
84. Courtroom player in certain trials: 2 words
85. Legal outline
86. Cereal grains
87. Space
88. Della, of singing and acting fame
89. Smell
90. Mode of transport for some
91. Beard
92. Industrious insect
93. Type of duck
94. Palmer or Taylor
95. The Three Musketeers
96. Reference book
97. Courtroom player in certain trials: 2 words
98. Legal outline
99. Cereal grains
100. Space
101. Della, of singing and acting fame
102. Smell
103. Mode of transport for some
104. Beard
105. Industrious insect
106. Type of duck
107. Palmer or Taylor
108. The Three Musketeers
109. Reference book
110. Courtroom player in certain trials: 2 words
111. Legal outline
112. Cereal grains
113. Space
114. Della, of singing and acting fame
115. Smell
116. Mode of transport for some
117. Beard
118. Industrious insect
119. Type of duck
120. Palmer or Taylor
121. The Three Musketeers
122. Reference book
123. Courtroom player in certain trials: 2 words
124. Legal outline
125. Cereal grains
126. Space
127. Della, of singing and acting fame
128. Smell
129. Mode of transport for some
130. Beard
131. Industrious insect
132. Type of duck
133. Palmer or Taylor
134. The Three Musketeers
135. Reference book
136. Courtroom player in certain trials: 2 words
137. Legal outline
138. Cereal grains
139. Space
140. Della, of singing and acting fame
141. Smell
142. Mode of transport for some
143. Beard
144. Industrious insect
145. Type of duck
146. Palmer or Taylor
147. The Three Musketeers
148. Reference book
149. Courtroom player in certain trials: 2 words
150. Legal outline
151. Cereal grains
152. Space
153. Della, of singing and acting fame
154. Smell
155. Mode of transport for some
156. Beard
157. Industrious insect
158. Type of duck
159. Palmer or Taylor
160. The Three Musketeers
161. Reference book
162. Courtroom player in certain trials: 2 words
163. Legal outline
164. Cereal grains
165. Space
166. Della, of singing and acting fame
167. Smell
168. Mode of transport for some
169. Beard
170. Industrious insect
171. Type of duck
172. Palmer or Taylor
173. The Three Musketeers
174. Reference book
175. Courtroom player in certain trials: 2 words
176. Legal outline
177. Cereal grains
178. Space
179. Della, of singing and acting fame
180. Smell
181. Mode of transport for some
182. Beard
183. Industrious insect
184. Type of duck
185. Palmer or Taylor
186. The Three Musketeers
187. Reference book
188. Courtroom player in certain trials: 2 words
189. Legal outline
190. Cereal grains
191. Space
192. Della, of singing and acting fame
193. Smell
194. Mode of transport for some
195. Beard
196. Industrious insect
197. Type of duck
198. Palmer or Taylor
199. The Three Musketeers
200. Reference book
201. Courtroom player in certain trials: 2 words
202. Legal outline
203. Cereal grains
204. Space
205. Della, of singing and acting fame
206. Smell
207. Mode of transport for some
208. Beard
209. Industrious insect
210. Type of duck
211. Palmer or Taylor
212. The Three Musketeers
213. Reference book
214. Courtroom player in certain trials: 2 words
215. Legal outline
216. Cereal grains
217. Space
218. Della, of singing and acting fame
219. Smell
220. Mode of transport for some
221. Beard
222. Industrious insect
223. Type of duck
224. Palmer or Taylor
225. The Three Musketeers
226. Reference book
227. Courtroom player in certain trials: 2 words
228. Legal outline
229. Cereal grains
230. Space
231. Della, of singing and acting fame
232. Smell
233. Mode of transport for some
234. Beard
235. Industrious insect
236. Type of duck
237. Palmer or Taylor
238. The Three Musketeers
239. Reference book
240. Courtroom player in certain trials: 2 words
241. Legal outline
242. Cereal grains
243. Space
244. Della, of singing and acting fame
245. Smell
246. Mode of transport for some
247. Beard
248. Industrious insect
249. Type of duck
250. Palmer or Taylor
251. The Three Musketeers
252. Reference book
253. Courtroom player in certain trials: 2 words
254. Legal outline
255. Cereal grains
256. Space
257. Della, of singing and acting fame
258. Smell
259. Mode of transport for some
260. Beard
261. Industrious insect
262. Type of duck
263. Palmer or Taylor
264. The Three Musketeers
265. Reference book
266. Courtroom player in certain trials: 2 words
267. Legal outline
268. Cereal grains
269. Space
270. Della, of singing and acting fame
271. Smell
272. Mode of transport for some
273. Beard
274. Industrious insect
275. Type of duck
276. Palmer or Taylor
277. The Three Musketeers
278. Reference book
279. Courtroom player in certain trials: 2 words
280. Legal outline
281. Cereal grains
282. Space
283. Della, of singing and acting fame
284. Smell
285. Mode of transport for some
286. Beard
287. Industrious insect
288. Type of duck
289. Palmer or Taylor
290. The Three Musketeers
291. Reference book
292. Courtroom player in certain trials: 2 words
293. Legal outline
294. Cereal grains
295. Space
296. Della, of singing and acting fame
297. Smell
298. Mode of transport for some
299. Beard
300. Industrious insect

STUMPED? CHECK OUT 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