

JURY POOL NEWS

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

NY COURTS' RESEARCH ARM SURVEYS COURT INNOVATIONS WORLDWIDE

WITH THE CENTER FOR COURT INNOVATION (CCI)—the New York state courts' 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.

COURT HEROES HONORED ON 9-11 ANNIVERSARY

MARKING THE FIFTH-YEAR ANNIVERSARY OF 9-11, THE NEW YORK COURTS PAID HOMAGE TO THE SELFLESS COURT OFFICERS who took part in the World Trade Center evacuation in the wake of the attacks—three of whom perished in the collapse of the center's south tower—also recognizing the heroic acts of their peers in the days since the tragedy.

The three officers who gave their lives saving others were Captain William Harry Thompson, a 27-year court veteran and inspirational presence at the court officers'



Retired New York State court system Major Reginald Mebane, flanked by officers who took part in the World Trade Center rescue efforts, at the 9-11 tribute.

Inside

- Queens is Model Site for Jury Reform* 3
- New Grand Juror Handbook* . . . 4
- Expanding Free Legal Services for NY's Poor* 5
- Pilot Programs Enhance Online Access for Case Files* 6
- Panel Looks at Simplifying Court Structure* 7
- Spotlight on Judge Marilyn O'Connor* 7
- Puzzle Fun* 8

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.

continued on page 2

continued on page 7

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



South African attorneys Shamila Batohi (center) and Sunil Printhipal (left) with Center for Court Innovation Deputy Director of Technical Assistance Chris Watler at the Midtown Community Court earlier this year.

SHARED ELEMENTS OF COMMUNITY COURTS WORLDWIDE

The community justice concept—the idea that the justice system should actively engage the participation of the community and employ creative strategies to better address those problems that have an impact on local crime—is proving a success across the globe. Unlike traditional models of justice, which can vary significantly from country to country, community justice initiatives throughout the U.S. and abroad are strikingly similar, typically sharing these basic traits:

- **AN EMPHASIS ON LOW-LEVEL OFFENSES** such as vandalism and prostitution that negatively impact local residents' quality of life
- **COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**
Community courts and prosecution programs are characterized by their strong reliance on the involvement of local stakeholders
- **COMMUNITY RESTITUTION**
Offenders are typically required to participate in community improvement projects as part of their sentence
- **CREATIVE PROBLEM-SOLVING**
These initiatives go beyond resolving cases, exploring the root causes of low-level crime and seeking ways to solve quality-of-life problems plaguing the community
- **INTEGRATED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEMS** that allow for more informed decision-making and better monitoring of offenders
- **REHABILITATION**
Many of these programs link offenders to a range of social services to help get them back on track

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.COURTINNOVATION.ORG. ■

QUEENS COUNTY SERVES AS MODEL FOR STATEWIDE JURY REFORM

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



Queens County Administrative Judge Leslie Leach and jury commissioner Gloria D'Amico enjoy the cozy armchairs in the county's newly refurbished jury assembly room. Standing (left to right) are Queens County Supreme Court Chief Clerk Anthony D'Angelis, statewide jury manager Anthony Manisero, Second Deputy County Clerk Alexis Cuffee and statewide court facilities coordinator Thom Lotito.

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. ■

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

Jury Pool News is published quarterly by the New York State Unified Court System

PRIMER ON GRAND JURY SERVICE NOW AVAILABLE

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*. ■

GRAND JURIES AND CRIMINAL TRIAL JURIES COMPARED

QUESTIONS	GRAND JURY	FELONY TRIAL JURY
How many jurors?	23 jurors and no alternates	12 jurors plus alternates
How long does the jury serve?	Two weeks to three months or more depending on the county	Length of one trial
For how many days do the jurors report?	From every day for two weeks or more to a couple of days a week for several months	Every day until the trial is completed
How many cases does the jury hear?	Usually hears many cases	One
Who presents evidence?	The prosecution	In addition to the prosecution, the defense may present evidence.
Is a defense attorney present?	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.	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.
Is a judge present?	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.	Yes. The judge must be present in the courtroom throughout the trial.
How many jurors must be present to hear evidence?	At least 16	All 12 jurors (and alternates) must be present throughout the trial.
What does the jury decide?	Whether or not to formally charge the accused person with a crime	Whether or not the prosecution has proved the defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt
How many jurors decide?	16 jurors must be present to deliberate. 12 jurors who have heard all the essential and critical evidence and the legal instructions must agree.	To find a defendant guilty or not guilty a unanimous vote of the 12 jurors is required.
Are the proceedings open to the public?	No. A grand jury's work is done in secret. Only specific individuals with a role to play in the proceedings may be present.	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.

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.

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



Eighth Judicial District Administrative Judge
and pro bono committee co-chair
SHARON TOWNSEND

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." ■



New & Noteworthy

NY COURTS EXPAND ONLINE ACCESS TO CASE RECORDS

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 online 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. ■

SPECIAL PANEL TO FOCUS ON MODERNIZING NY'S ARCHAIC COURT STRUCTURE

BRINGING THE NEW YORK STATE COURTS' ANTI-QUATED 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. ■

SPOTLIGHT ON JURIST-CUM-CELEBRITY MOM MARILYN O'CONNOR

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. ■



Monroe County Family Court Judge
MARILYN O'CONNOR

"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

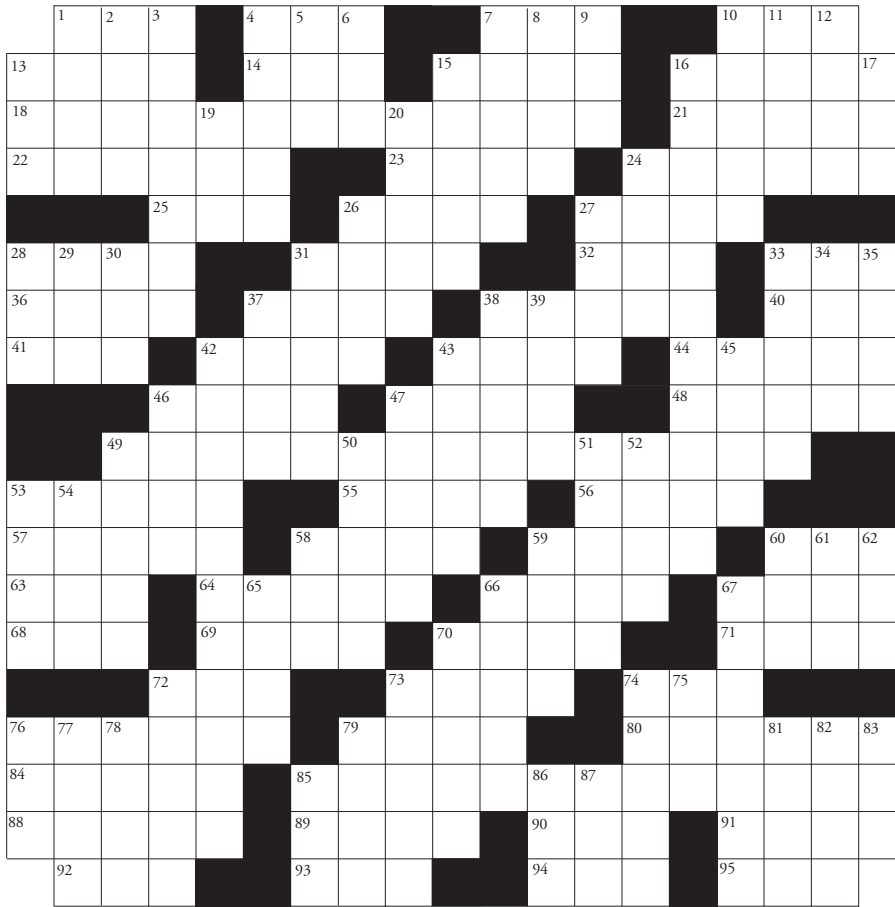
Court of Claims courtrooms and offices.

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 were 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. ■

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



ACROSS

- 1. Number of commandments
- 4. Psychics have it: abbreviation
- 7. Archer's need
- 10. Central place
- 13. Skin opening
- 14. Barrel
- 15. Judge's attire
- 16. Hampers
- 18. Did the work of 49-
Across: hyphenated word
- 21. Decorative feature of some garments
- 22. Teacher, at times
- 23. ___ 500, racer's event
- 24. Matter for Surrogate's Court
- 25. Word with "over" or "away"
- 26. No ifs, ___ or buts
- 27. Stem parts
- 28. Land measure
- 31. Besides
- 32. Miner's find
- 33. Word sometimes found in newspaper articles
- 36. Shows audience disapproval
- 37. Woe is me!
- 38. Cleaning utensil
- 40. Tooth specialists' group: abbreviation
- 41. The Big Apple's late Mayor Beame
- 42. Abba, of Israel
- 43. Smile
- 44. Type of duck
- 46. Palmer or Taylor
- 47. The Three Musketeers
- 48. Reference book
- 49. Courtroom player in certain trials: 2 words
- 53. Legal outline
- 55. Cereal grains
- 56. Space
- 57. Della, of singing and acting fame
- 58. Unadulterated
- 59. Smell
- 60. Mode of transport for some
- 63. Industrious insect
- 64. "Seinfeld" co-creator David
- 66. Stimulate the appetite

- 67. What clocks keep
- 68. Aye
- 69. Three, in Madrid
- 70. Black: French
- 71. Loathe
- 72. Cooking utensil
- 73. Four minus four, in Acapulco
- 74. Kayak propeller
- 76. Permits
- 79. Notable periods
- 80. China cabinet
- 84. "The Power of Positive Thinking" author
- 85. Tribunal for lawsuits against the state: 3 words
- 88. More docile
- 89. Singles
- 90. Gehrig or Rawls
- 91. Journey
- 92. Acronym for a non-profit TV network
- 93. Renowned designer's monogram
- 94. Make a slip
- 95. Still
- 27. Blessing
- 28. Lawyers' group: abbreviation
- 29. Ear of corn
- 30. Caviar
- 31. Simple
- 33. Regrettably
- 34. Product of a brainstorming session
- 35. Another mode of transport: plural
- 37. Competent
- 38. London natives, for short
- 39. Tumult
- 42. Stop for many a visitor to Paris: 2 words
- 43. Prepare cheese as a pizza-topper
- 45. Detail
- 46. Majors and Marvin
- 47. All choked up
- 49. Counts calories
- 50. Goes bad
- 51. Court directive
- 52. Plant part
- 53. Donkey's cry
- 54. Russo, of film
- 58. It means "before"
- 59. Canton's state
- 60. By way of
- 61. Total, for short
- 62. Word in a marriage announcement, perhaps
- 65. The "A" in B.A.
- 66. Most unfavorable
- 67. A smoker's voice, maybe
- 70. Approaches
- 72. Warsaw natives
- 73. Vicious
- 74. Happen
- 75. Everything
- 76. Likely
- 77. Move like a frog
- 78. Gentle sort
- 79. Long periods
- 81. Royal title, once
- 82. Give out
- 83. Recipe abbreviation
- 85. Shy
- 86. Spanish cheer
- 87. In favor of

DOWN

- 1. Ripped
- 2. Romantic deity
- 3. Gets cozy
- 4. ___ so often, occasionally
- 5. Reed instrument
- 6. School group: abbreviation
- 7. Part of many investment portfolios
- 8. Follow the rules
- 9. Tie the knot
- 10. Suggestions
- 11. ___ Major
- 12. Borscht vegetable
- 13. Proportion, for short
- 15. Lemon peels
- 16. It's less serious than a felony
- 17. Canonized figure: French (abbreviation)
- 19. Body of water
- 20. Less
- 24. Widely used currency
- 26. Actor Alda

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