

# JURY POOL NEWS

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

## NATIONAL DIALOGUE CENTERS ON SALVAGING TROUBLED YOUTH

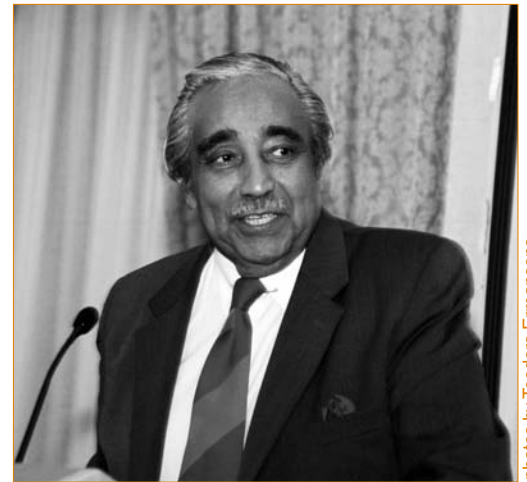
**E**arly intervention. Community involvement. Alternatives to detention. These were some of the remedies discussed to counter juvenile delinquency at a Brooklyn conference sponsored by the National Consortium on Racial and Ethnic Fairness in the Courts during May.

Hosted by the New York state courts' Judicial Commission on Minorities and drawing over 250 judges and other members of the court community, the conference—called "Saving Our Children"—also focused on reducing the disproportionate number of minority youth in our juvenile and criminal justice systems, with a portion of the talk centered on ways to fight gang-related violence and crime. Active in less than half the country a generation ago, gangs today operate in all fifty states, luring youngsters in rural and suburban areas as well as inner cities who crave a sense of belonging and security.

### Fostering Tolerance and A Sense of Purpose

"You do get a family when you join a gang, but you have to commit a crime. Ninety percent [of youngsters in gangs] would be out in a heartbeat if we could provide a safe haven for them," said Robert De Sena, a former gang member and founding president of the not-for-profit Council for Unity, created in 1975 to provide young people with the skills necessary to promote safety, toler-

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photos by Teodora Ermansons

U.S. Rep. Charles Rangel of New York addresses participants during last May's "Saving Our Children" conference in Brooklyn.

## NY Courts Debut Youth-Tailored Web Site

A COMPREHENSIVE WEB SITE INSPIRED BY THIS YEAR'S LAW DAY THEME—LIBERTY UNDER LAW: EMPOWERING YOUTH, ASSURING DEMOCRACY—was launched last April by the New York state courts, connecting young people to relevant court- and law-related resources and programs.

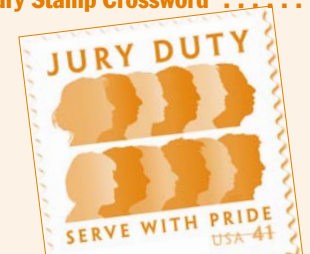
Designed with input from high school students, the new "My-Courts NY" site provides information about the New York state courts, proceedings and laws that involve and affect youngsters, also linking visitors to a wide range of local and statewide law-related initiatives for young people, from internships and mentor programs to art and essay competitions.

"This is an important development in our work to provide young people greater access to the state's judiciary. The Web site will help them develop a commitment to civic engagement and a

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## NEW YORK STATE JUDICIAL PAY AT NATION'S BOTTOM RUNG, SAYS REPORT

Judicial salaries in New York rank 48th in the nation when adjusted for the state's high cost of living according to an independent assessment of the impact of the state's judicial pay freeze, now in its ninth year. Of all 50 states, New York's judges have gone the longest without a pay raise, forcing a record number of jurists to borrow against their pension funds, the study found.

*The cost of living has risen some 20 percent since New York judges received their last pay raise nine years ago.*

Chief Judge Judith Kaye asked the National Center for State Courts—which has monitored judicial salary trends nationally for more than three decades—to conduct the landmark study last April, after a new budget was passed that did not include a salary increase for New York state judges.

The cost of living has risen some 20 percent since the judges received their last pay raise. While both the Governor and the Legislature have expressed support for raising judges' pay, judicial salary hikes have traditionally been tied to pay increases for lawmakers, with the Governor opposing salary

raises for legislators unless they agree to other reforms.

"Such a comprehensive look at the history and current state of judicial pay in New York within the national context offers the most compelling evidence to date of the dire need for judicial raises, and for a new system—one without ties to politics—for establishing judicial pay. After careful examination of our current system, and its persistent failure to provide judges with fair and competitive compensation, the National Center strongly supports our proposal to create a permanent nonpartisan commission to regularly review and adjust judicial pay," said Chief Judge Kaye upon the report's release in late May. Currently, many states rely on such independent bodies to set judicial salaries.

Among other findings, the study revealed that New York state court system judges earn substantially less than many other public sector employees as well as new law school graduates hired by New York's largest law firms, warning that current judicial pay levels are inadequate to the point they compromise the ability to attract and retain the most qualified judicial candidates, threatening the future of New York's bench.

The full text of the National Center's report is available online at [www.nycourts.gov/whatsnew](http://www.nycourts.gov/whatsnew).

## Wi-Fi Now Available at Numerous Court Sites

FREE WI-FI ACCESS IS NOW AVAILABLE IN OVER 50 COURTHOUSES AROUND THE STATE, enabling jurors, litigants, attorneys and others with laptops and other wireless computing devices to connect to the Internet while in and about the courthouse, with plans to expand this courtesy service to courts in all 62 counties of New York.

"We're focusing on high-traffic public areas, with jury assembly rooms a top priority," says New York State Unified Court System Chief Technology Officer Sheng Guo, noting that besides the added convenience and mobility offered by Wi-Fi, this fast-growing technology doesn't take up extra room, unlike public access terminals, which can pose space challenges for the courts.

With more and more people today owning laptop

computers, the free Wi-Fi service is intended to supplement the public access terminals already in place in jury waiting rooms and other courthouse areas statewide, adds Mr. Guo.

Albany County Commissioner of Jurors John Diamond believes these added services make for happier, more productive jurors. "Jurors most often complain about what they perceive as time wasted while they await the commencement of court proceedings. Work stations situated in a secure, private setting as well as free Wi-Fi service allow jurors to tend to business and personal matters while fulfilling their civic obligation," he says.

The Wi-Fi service is part of the courts' sophisticated, high-speed telecommunications network, CourtNet, which supports a wide range of critical audio, video and Web functions, from

*"We're focusing on high-traffic public areas, with jury assembly rooms a top priority."*

*Court System Chief Technology Officer Sheng Guo*

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## JURY MAILBOX

*The following letter, written by Chestertown, New York resident and recent juror Robert McDermott, also appeared in the "Letters to the Editor" column of the Glens Falls Post Star on May 30, 2007.*

**I WAS JUROR NO. 12** in the case of the People of New York State vs. Brian Hodges, the man accused, and eventually convicted, of burning down the Brant Lake General Store in August of 2006. I have some thoughts I'd like to share.

The trial service of us jurors lasted for a week and a half. Many of us experienced this obligation as a major inconvenience. Our lives were interrupted in substantial ways. We could not go to work or pick up our children from school or even make definite plans for the immediate future. Among ourselves we complained about this every day.

We wished for the trial to be over quickly. I worried that we might rush to judgment and that Mr. Hodges might not get the fair and impartial assessment of his actions that he and every American deserve and are entitled to by law.

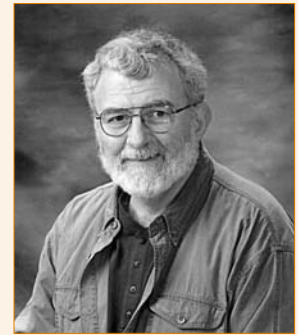
However, when deliberations began, something wonderful and magical happened that not only allayed my fears but rekindled my pride in being American. When deliberations began, all complaining ended. Every juror immediately accepted the burden of responsibility that our system of jurisprudence placed upon him. Although Brian Hodges is likely unhappy with the verdict that was determined, he should not at any time worry that he was not given the benefit

of every doubt, not heard in his own defense, not given all the time that a careful evaluation of the evidence required. Justice was done by a jury of his peers.

A long time ago we Americans decided as a people that we would live in a nation of laws and not of men. How else could liberty and freedom be preserved? This liberty is a gift we have given ourselves, a gift that must be jealously guarded if it is to endure. One of the ways that we citizens accomplish this preservation is by serving. When the trial of Brian Hodges concluded, every one of the 12 jurors who had determined his fate felt privileged to have been empaneled.

Friends, when the clarion call reaches your mailbox, when the invitation to do your duty comes, do not decline. Instead, embrace your responsibility and smile knowing that when you perform jury duty you protect a way of life that is the envy of much of the world.

How fortunate we are.



*Jury Pool News is published quarterly by the New York State Unified Court System's Office of Public Affairs. Send juror anecdotes, story ideas and suggestions to [ahackel@courts.state.ny.us](mailto:ahackel@courts.state.ny.us).*

## Study Reports Steep Rise in Percentage of Americans Now Serving as Jurors

**MORE THAN A THIRD OF ALL AMERICANS WILL LIKELY SERVE AS JURORS AT SOME POINT IN THEIR LIVES**—a dramatic increase from 1977, when just six percent of Americans served as jurors—according to a report released last May by the National Center for State Courts' Center for Jury Studies.

This increase is most probably the result of more inclusive master jury lists, shorter terms of jury service and other jury reforms put into place in recent years by courts across the nation, concludes the report. New York's state court system, under the direction of Chief Judge Judith Kaye, has been a leader in the country's jury reform movement.

*The study found that state courts conduct approximately 149,000 jury trials annually, a number substantially larger than previous estimates.*

The study also found that state courts conduct approximately 149,000 jury trials annually—nearly 8,600 last year in New York alone, not counting the state's local town and village courts—a number substantially larger than previous estimates.

Additionally, the survey revealed that 38 states and the District of Columbia initiated some type of statewide jury improvement effort over the past decade, with judges and lawyers in the majority of trials reporting that jurors were allowed to take notes and given written copies of instructions. In approximately one in seven trials, jurors were also permitted to submit written questions to witnesses, cites the report.

In conducting the survey—the most comprehensive study of jury policies, operations and practices to date—the Center for Jury Studies documented jury improvement efforts for all 50 states and the District of Columbia, polled 1,396 state trial courts about the terms and conditions of jury service in those localities, and compiled trial reports submitted by judges and lawyers describing the practices employed in nearly 12,000 jury trials conducted in state and federal courts between 2002 and 2006.

Founded in 1971 by the Conference of Chief Justices and U.S. Chief Justice Warren Burger, the National Center for State Courts is a non-profit organization that provides training, technology, research and other services to state courts nationwide.

**For a full copy of the Center for Jury Studies' "State-of-the States Survey of Jury Improvement Efforts" report, visit the National Center for State Courts online at [www.ncsconline.org](http://www.ncsconline.org).**

*“Dialogue on Youth” continued*

*“You do get a family when you join a gang, but you have to commit a crime. Ninety percent [of youngsters in gangs] would be out in a heartbeat if we could provide a safe haven for them.”*

*Council for Unity founder and former gang member Robert DeSena*

ance and achievement in their schools and communities.

Mr. De Sena, who joined his first gang at 13 but with help was able to turn his life around and eventually earn two master’s degrees, also said a “huge vacuum” exists in our communities when it comes to protecting the best interests of our youth. “Our children have intense needs that we are failing to address. We have to do a lot of self-examination as a culture in terms of our priorities.”

Mr. De Sena also introduced attendees to two former rival gang members brought together by the Council for Unity who today are not only best friends but also model students on a career path. “I wouldn’t be alive if it weren’t for the Council for Unity,” said one of the young men, recounting his harrowing journey from gang life to mainstream life.

### Attaining Marketable Skills

Panelist James O’Neal, a Harvard Law School graduate who works with students in Harlem and other underserved communities in New York City, stressed the importance of skill development in keeping at-risk youngsters on the right side of the law and improving their life chances overall.

“It’s not enough to provide our kids with a vision. They’ve got to have writing, college preparation and other programs,” said Mr. O’Neal, co-founder of Legal Outreach, Inc., an after-school law education program that hones youngsters’ academic skills, also helping

them to address issues that have an adverse impact on their communities.

At first targeting high school students, Mr. O’Neal quickly realized that earlier intervention was needed if youngsters were to attain the skill level required for entry into college and law school, helping develop a successful law-related program for middle-schoolers and a rigorous summer law program for motivated eighth-graders.

### Earlier Intervention

“They felt if they could be part of [the legal system], they could change things,” said Mr. O’Neal, describing students’ reaction to the law-based curriculum. All but one of a recent group completing the organization’s summer law and follow-up “College Bound” programs have gone onto college, with many accepted at some of the country’s most prestigious universities, he reported, generating a round of applause.

Others at the conference shared insights on how imprisonment by itself has been ineffective in breaking the cycle of crime and violence, also voicing dismay over our nation’s rising incarceration rates—the highest in the world—particularly for blacks and Latinos charged with drug-related offenses.

Federal Judge Dora Irizarry, a former state jurist and New York City prosecutor specializing in narcotics cases, touted the rehabilitative model adopted by our nation’s drug courts, where addicted offenders may opt to complete a rigorous, court-monitored treatment

program to avoid serving jail time. “I was reluctant about the drug court idea at first, but you can’t argue with success. As I watched defendant after defendant successfully re-enter society drug-free, employed, reunited with his or her family and often volunteering—giving back to the same program—I became not only a believer but an advocate for these programs,” said the judge, calling the state courts leaders in launching these specialty tribunals, some of which are tailored exclusively to teens.

Special guest Charles Rangel, the veteran congressman whose Manhattan district comprises Harlem, attributed childhood violence and crime to poverty—a baby is born into poverty in the U.S. every 36 seconds—and the lack of education and self-esteem that typically ensue. “Our children have no dreams,” he lamented, also urging attendees to focus on programs that rehabilitate, not simply punish, youthful offenders.

### Our Nation’s Promise

Of the conference theme, New York Chief Judge Judith Kaye said she could not imagine a better subject. “It’s their [our children’s] future, but it’s our future and our nation’s future, too. We must make a promise to our nation’s youth to stand with them, to fight for them, to keep their dreams alive,” said Judge Kaye, who was honored by the Commission on Judicial Minorities for her efforts to promote diversity on the bench and in the courts’ workforce.

Visit [www.nycourts.gov/ip/minorities/index.shtml](http://www.nycourts.gov/ip/minorities/index.shtml) for more information about the history and mission of the New York state courts’ Judicial Commission on Minorities and the National Consortium on Racial and Ethnic Fairness in the Courts.

*“Youth Web Site” continued*

fundamental understanding of their rights and responsibilities within the court system,” said Chief Judge Judith Kaye, who responds to actual questions from teens in the site’s “Q and A with the Chief Judge” feature (see below).

**To visit the new “My-Courts NY” site, log onto [www.nycourts.gov/youth/](http://www.nycourts.gov/youth/).**

**The following are excerpts from the new “My-Courts NY” site’s Q and A with New York Chief Judge Judith Kaye:**

**Q. What made you decide to study law?**

When I was in high school, I decided I wanted to be a journalist. Journalism was a male-dominated profession at the time I graduated from college (1958), and the only job I could get was working on the social page of a small newspaper. That was not my ambition. I had dreams of becoming an international reporter, working in the world’s capitals, influencing world opinion. I decided to study law because I thought it would help me get a better job in journalism. But as it turned out, I loved the law and stayed with it.

**Q. How long did it take you to become such a high-ranking person?**

I was a lawyer for 21 years before becoming a judge. I loved every minute of my practice as a lawyer—well, not every minute—but I began yearning for the bench. I think that happens to a lot of trial lawyers. So when opportunities opened for judicial appointments I applied. This time around, being a woman was—thankfully—not a disqualification. In fact, it was somewhat helpful. There had never before been a woman on the state’s highest court. That became irresistible.

**Q. What made you decide to go from being a lawyer to becoming a judge—and what steps did you take?**

I was a commercial litigator, which meant that most of my cases involved business disputes. Then, after 21 years of practicing law, I began applying for the bench. I describe my success as a miracle—and I am very grateful to Governor Cuomo for appointing me to the court and making me chief judge. I’m very grateful to Governor Spitzer for recently reappointing me. But you should know that, for a miracle to happen to you, you have to be out there, and you have to persevere. So I did a lot of bar association and public interest work to enhance my credentials.

**Q. What is the most enjoyable part of your job?**

I love the judging part—studying the cases and the law, and trying to figure out the right result, then explaining it fully and convincingly in a written opinion. And I love the executive part, trying to bring new ideas to the court system generally, so that it better serves the public—like jury reform, specialized drug courts, domestic violence courts, community courts, mental health courts. The most enjoyable parts of my job unquestionably are seeing that something good has been accomplished—like this Web site—and working with terrific colleagues.

**Q. How long does it take for a case to reach the highest court?**

On the average it takes a few years for a case to reach us from its very beginnings. You first have to go through a trial court and an intermediate appellate court. Once an appeal is taken to our court, we hear and decide it as promptly and efficiently as we can. Usually a case argued one session is decided with a written opinion the very next session, which is usually less than a month. You should definitely come visit our court in operation. We love having visitors.

## NY TEENS HONORED FOR PROMOTING JURY SERVICE

**E**leven high school students from Brooklyn and Queens were honored on Law Day for their respective borough's winning entries in the New York state courts' Media Contest to Promote Jury Service. Launched on a pilot basis last fall in several parts of the state, the contest invited high school students, with the guidance of their teachers, to submit creative entries—from posters and videos to interactive electronic jury summonses—highlighting the importance of our jury system and encouraging people to serve.

"It's a unique experience to get this type of assignment," said Forest Hills High School junior Yuliya Aksakalova, who with classmates Andrew Shamsheer and Ashley Velasquez placed first in the county in the contest's "Hard Copy Redesign Jury Summons" category. "Many of my relatives complained about having to do jury service. I always wondered why. Many people don't understand the importance of it. I learned a lot about the jury system and why it's important for citizens to serve."

Yuliya's teacher, Carrie Sanchez, said the competition does more than teach students about our jury system. "It's a good way to teach them citizenship and responsibility, how to make and shape policy and encourage others to serve," noted Ms. Sanchez, who beamed as nine of her students, counting Ms. Aksakalova and her two teammates, were presented awards by Queens County Commissioner of Jurors Gloria D'Amico and Second Deputy County Clerk Alexis Cuffee for their outstanding submissions in either the "Hard Copy Redesign Jury Summons" or "Juror Orientation Video" category.

Kings County Commissioner of Jurors Nancy Sunshine and Assistant Deputy Chief County Clerk Loretta Argiro awarded Leon M. Goldstein High School seniors Michael Parker and Michael Gorelik first place certificates for their "Interactive Jury Summons" entry, produced with direction from teacher Stephen Ryan.

Along with certificates, the students received prizes and the opportunity to participate in court internships as well as have their winning entries displayed in venues statewide. The next Media Contest to Promote Jury Service will be launched in the fall. Visit [www.nyjuror.gov/contest](http://www.nyjuror.gov/contest) for details.



Three of the winners of the courts' 2007 Media Contest to Promote Jury Service (left to right): Yuliya Aksakalova, Andrew Shamsheer and Ashley Velasquez of Queens County's Forest Hills High School

## LI Court Internship Provides A Window into NY's Jury System

**IT CAME AS A SURPRISE TO LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY (LIU) SENIOR CHRISTINA COMPANARIA** that hundreds of jurors report daily to Nassau County's jury assembly room, one of the many things she learned over the course of a semester as part of a trio of "student ambassadors" working under the wing of Nassau County Commissioner of Jurors Thomas DeVivo.

"I didn't know there were so many trials every day.\* I was also unaware of the amount of work that goes into selecting a jury. You don't see that part on TV. You'll see jurors in the courtroom, but you don't realize how they got there," says the aspiring attorney, who with her two classmates clocked some 700 hours at Nassau County's central jury room, assisting staff with juror summoning and orientation and also observing jury selection, court hearings and trials.

"You never see that part on TV," echoes LIU senior and future lawyer Rosanna Ramcharran, discussing her study of jury selection as another of Mr. DeVivo's student ambassadors last spring. "I found the process very interesting, particularly the types of questions the attorneys asked prospective jurors."

"It reinforced a lot of what we learned in school about the jury system and also changed my perception of jury service for the better," adds the third member of the student ambassador trio, LIU senior Michael Taskov, another aspiring lawyer.

"The ambassadors all had the opportunity to interact with jurors and gain hands-on knowledge of the jury system," says Commissioner-student adviser DeVivo, an attorney and adjunct professor at LIU,

adding that the three were also required to submit written reports to him on a variety of court-related issues in order to earn college credit for their court-based assignments. "To have young people be here and see what the court system is really like—not what you see on TV—is so rewarding. They're terrific young adults. It's a win-win for the courts and for the students."

\* The Nassau County courts summon approximately 200,000 people for jury service annually, of which 60,000 actually serve as jurors. Almost 1,600 juries were picked in Nassau County last year, with settlements or plea bargains attained in some of these cases after the jury was selected.



Long Island University seniors and "court ambassadors" (left to right) Michael Taskov, Christina Companaria and Rosanna Ramcharran with mentor Thomas DeVivo at the Nassau County jury assembly room

To learn more about the Student Ambassador Program, call the courts' Office of Public Affairs at **(212) 428-2116**.

Electronic inquiries may be sent to [dpatero@courts.state.ny.us](mailto:dpatero@courts.state.ny.us).

## Communication, Other Aids Enhance Court Access for Those with Disabilities

A LAPTOP-COMPUTERLIKE DEVICE originally designed by an upstate businessman for students attending Rochester's National Institute of the Deaf is now being installed in jury offices and other court sites around the state, enabling hearing- and speech-impaired individuals to more easily communicate with court personnel. These new aids—called Interprettype (ITY™) devices—comprise a keyboard and small screen, allowing users to send and display typed messages and still maintain eye contact.

### A Supplemental Tool

While the New York State court system provides sign-language interpreters for jurors, litigants and others with hearing and speech difficulties, the newly installed ITY™ devices are proving useful at clerk's office counters and for other suitable exchanges where a sign-language interpreter is not readily available or an individual in need of assistance doesn't know how to sign.

"This equipment is not meant to replace sign interpreters. It's a tool that permits a court to effectively communicate with court users who are deaf, hard of hearing or speech-disabled when either sign-language interpreters are not available or a sign-language accommodation is not appropriate," explains Nancy Mangold, director of the New York courts' Division of Court Operations, which oversees court accommodations for individuals with disabilities in accordance with federal guidelines. Feedback from the courts where the equipment is being used has been positive, says Ms. Mangold, noting that the court system also purchased a Spanish-language component of the communication aid and is looking into compatible software for other foreign languages as it becomes available.

"This type of face-to-face text messaging is a great breakthrough. In the past, when a hearing-impaired individual showed up at the clerk's office, that person would end up passing written notes back and forth to the staff," says Rochester-based Monroe County Commissioner of Jurors



A woman seeking assistance at a courthouse counter uses the ITY™ device to send a text message to a court employee. The devices, which have recently been installed in numerous courts around the state, were designed to help individuals with a hearing or speech impairment communicate more easily in various customer-service settings.

*"With these listening devices and other accommodations, we see more and more people with hearing and other impairments coming in for jury service."*

*Manhattan Chief Clerk of Jurors Vincent Homenick*

Charles Perreaud, who told Ms. Mangold of the device after reading about it in his local newspaper, thinking the invention would make a valuable addition to the courts' inventory of hearing and visual aids. Included among these tools are portable headset and amplifier units called assistive listening devices used in courthouses statewide, and visual presenters that can magnify presentations up to 18 times, projecting them onto a screen or monitor, and are now available in jury assembly rooms throughout New York City and 15 other counties around the state.

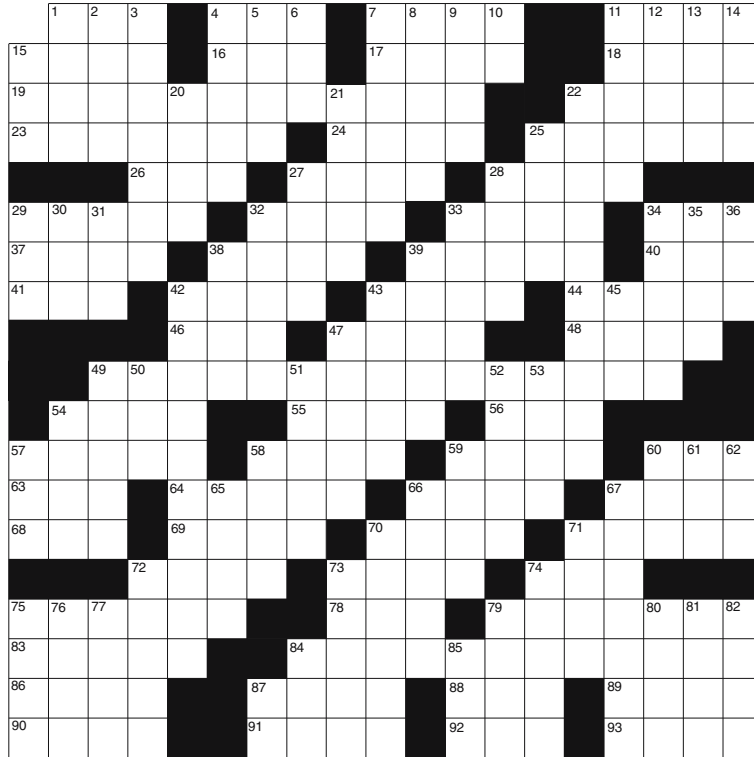
"With these listening devices and other accommodations, we see more and more people with hearing and other impairments coming in for jury service. They truly want to serve and make fantastic jurors," says Manhattan Chief Clerk of Jurors Vincent Homenick, co-chair of the Committee for Access to the Courts for People with Disabilities, which over the past decade has worked with judges and court staff to make the courts easier to navigate for jurors and others with disabilities. The committee, which also counts Monroe County Commissioner Charles Perreaud among its members, is currently gathering feedback from jurors who have a hearing, visual or other impairment to learn how the courts can better meet their needs.

### *"WiFi" continued*

e-mail to a statewide Internet-based security surveillance system to technology that makes it possible to conduct inmate court appearances and other court proceedings via videoconference, with the latter saving an estimated three million dollars a year.

"We can bring in up to 36 parties simultaneously," says Mr. Guo, who last May accepted a prized global technology award on behalf of the court system for what he calls its "all-in-one" network, which he proudly reports also allows for the streaming of live cable-TV newscasts to jury waiting rooms and other courthouse areas. Jurors in New York City and Long Island can also enjoy local cable news during their downtime, with Mr. Guo and his team now working to expand this service to court sites in Buffalo, Syracuse, the Hudson Valley and other areas of the state.

NOTE TO SOLVERS: This crossword contains entries relating to the commemorative jury postal stamp (pictured here), which will make its debut on September 12 at Supreme Court in lower Manhattan. Visit [www.nycourts.gov/whatsnew](http://www.nycourts.gov/whatsnew) for updates on this event.



**ACROSS**

- 1. Relating to us
- 4. Summit
- 7. Get ready, as a surgeon
- 11. Mimics
- 15. Dermatological condition
- 16. African dialect
- 17. Rowing need
- 18. Astronomer's sighting
- 19. Certain enthusiasts
- 22. Italian city
- 23. Completely
- 24. Editor's term
- 25. Majorettes' props
- 26. Monogram of a literary icon
- 27. Argued a case in court
- 28. See 54-Across
- 29. Cowboy's event
- 32. Like many colleges
- 33. Merit

- 34. Undergraduate degree: abbr.
- 37. Desertlike
- 38. Ready, in Paris
- 39. Suspect's excuse
- 40. King, in 38-Across
- 41. Show agreement
- 42. Spunk
- 43. Type style, for short
- 44. Brochure
- 46. Edge
- 47. Vending-machine feature
- 48. Has a craving
- 49. Passion of 19-Across: 2 words
- 54. The Iliad, for one
- 55. Like some exams
- 56. Film director Howard
- 57. It runs through the "City of Lights"
- 58. Mississippi senator
- 59. Sign of hunger
- 60. \_\_\_ Angeles, CA

- 63. Moose
- 64. Flunks
- 66. Refer to
- 67. Ms. Lollobrigida
- 68. Scientist's suffix
- 69. Employs
- 70. Courtroom matter
- 71. 61-Down, for one
- 72. Lena, of film
- 73. Shirley MacLaine role
- 74. Spanish preposition
- 75. Demonstrates displeasure
- 78. Observe
- 79. Adjective for some birthday celebrations
- 83. Cent
- 84. Issuer of the Sept. 2007 commemorative jury stamp (multiple-word answer includes abbr.)
- 86. Late fashion and stage designer

- 87. Actual
- 88. Attila, e.g.
- 89. Confront
- 90. Exit, usually
- 91. Singles
- 92. Curvy letter
- 93. Suffix with "legal"

**DOWN**

- 1. Eight, in Buenos Aires
- 2. Lesson segment
- 3. Connected by family
- 4. Category for a librarian
- 5. Follow the rules
- 6. Warsaw's country, for short
- 7. Sent a letter
- 8. Evaluated, in a way
- 9. Prefix with "while"
- 10. Addendum to 7-Down: abbr.
- 11. Singer Baker
- 12. Sport of the wealthy
- 13. Popular boy's name
- 14. Without, in Nice
- 15. Likely (to)
- 20. Too
- 21. Type of land formation
- 22. Exaggerating, as a problem
- 25. Insult
- 27. 26-Across, for one
- 28. Take a yacht
- 29. Participated in a marathon
- 30. Gold, to a Madrid native
- 31. Accomplished
- 32. Pinch together
- 33. Fill with joy
- 34. Carry
- 35. Adversaries
- 36. Atmosphere
- 38. Prudish
- 39. Coral island
- 42. Á la a ballerina
- 43. \_\_\_ ease, uncomfortable: 2 words

- 45. The late Mr. Bruce, for short
- 47. Does laundry
- 49. Sudden increase
- 50. Can material
- 51. What 79-Down does
- 52. Box for shipping
- 53. Sound quality
- 54. Snake-like fishes
- 57. Baltic or Caspian
- 58. Mortgage
- 59. Site of one of the world's leaning towers
- 60. Cover
- 61. Sean Lennon's mom
- 62. Carpentry tool
- 65. Without changes: 2 words
- 66. Brief movie appearance
- 67. Safari sight, perhaps
- 70. Fare in 38-Across: plural
- 71. Gulp (down)
- 72. Landlord
- 73. Distribute officially, as the Sept. 2007 commemorative jury stamp
- 74. Serfs in the Middle Ages, for example
- 75. Committed a moving violation
- 76. One minus one, in Barcelona
- 77. Aware of
- 79. They're used to measure an air conditioner's power: abbr.
- 80. Aunts, to Pedro
- 81. \_\_\_ homo
- 82. The late Sandra, of "Gidget" fame
- 84. Coffee dispenser
- 85. A pronoun
- 87. In the direction of