

JURY POOL NEWS

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

JURY REFORM IN NEW YORK ENTERS SECOND DECADE

JURY DUTY IS ABOUT TO GET EASIER for the 600,000-plus citizens who serve in New York each year as the court system embarks on its second phase of jury reform, with a focus on using jurors' time more effectively.

Based on the recommendations of a task force appointed last year by Chief Judge Judith Kaye, upcoming jury enhancements include lengthening periods between terms of service—from four years to six, with eight years off for those who serve more than ten days—and penalizing attorneys who consistently show up late at the courthouse, disrupting case schedules.

The New York state court system has significantly revamped the jury system over the past decade, eliminating automatic exemptions for lawyers, doctors and other professions, increasing juror pay and reducing the average term of service, among other improvements.

"We have achieved some important gains, but now is not the time

to sit back and recount our accomplishments. We must push forward to the next phase of jury reform in New York," Judge Kaye said in unveiling the new plan, adding that this latest effort was spawned by a study revealing that some 80 percent of New Yorkers summoned for jury duty are not selected to serve on a trial.

In formulating this newest series of reforms, the 29-member task force, dubbed The Commission on the Jury, held seven public hearings over the past year, gathering testimony from witnesses statewide about their jury experiences.

"Listening to the testimony, one of the things that struck me was that there were common elements in experiences throughout the state yet very different situations in different counties," notes veteran trial lawyer and Commission on the Jury chair Mark Zauderer (see inset), alluding to the varying demographics, court caseloads and other factors that exist among New York's 62 counties.

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VETERAN LAWYER LEADS LATEST JURY EFFORT



Commission on the Jury chair Mark Zauderer at his Manhattan law office

Veteran trial lawyer Mark Zauderer has long been fascinated by the jury selection process. "I appreciate the difficult job trial lawyers have in picking a jury and how we must always be conscious not to waste the valuable time of our citizens in the course of this challenging process," says Mr. Zauderer in a distinctive voice that once earned him a gig as a radio disc jockey.

In his more recent role as chair of The Commission on the Jury (see lead article)—a blue-ribbon panel charged with looking into ways to better utilize jurors' time and otherwise enhance jury service—the New York City attorney and his co-members held public hearings, traveling the state to hear what New Yorkers had to say about jury duty, also inviting citizens to write in about their jury experiences.

Forming subcommittees to address summoning, selection and other issues in developing measures to improve the jury system that could be readily implemented, the commission met numerous times throughout the year before announcing its recommendations last June in a comprehensive report.

The commission's work is not yet done, with the group continuing to explore issues relating to juror facilities and utilization as well as juror privacy in high-profile cases, reports Mr. Zauderer.

Noting that most juror dissatisfaction comes from those individuals who do not serve on a trial and that such dissatisfaction impacts juror participation in many ways, some of them unquantifiable, the commission chair, elucidating his 29-member task force's objective, adds, "Not every juror is appropriate to sit on every case, but what we want to eliminate is any sense of dissatisfaction that would discourage jurors from serving or encourage them to find reasons not to serve." ■

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DIVORCE COURT'S PHOTO GALLERY HELPS LIFT SPIRITS

From bucolic seascapes to gritty street scenes, the Nassau County Matrimonial Center's photo gallery transports the viewer to another realm, which in a courthouse that deals exclusively with marital breakups and the ugly battles that often ensue can be a very good thing.

"We were looking to create a lighter, less institutional atmosphere," explains Nassau County Administrative Judge Anthony Marano, the Matrimonial Center's former supervising judge, who worked with Matrimonial Center jurist Anthony Falanga, members of the Nassau County bar and the local chapter of the Family Law Inn of Court in gathering and installing the inspirational photos that have turned the court's once-drab corridors into a feast for the soul as well as the eyes.

Area lawyers with a photographic bent contributed to the nearly 200-piece display, which has helped in reducing some of the tension that typically pervades the court's hallways.

"We reviewed hundreds of photos before coming to a consensus as to what we were trying to accomplish and the kind of ambiance we were looking to create," says Judge Marano, adding that the process took about a year, with members of the local bar and Family Law Inn of Court picking up the tab for matting, framing and affixing the photographs.

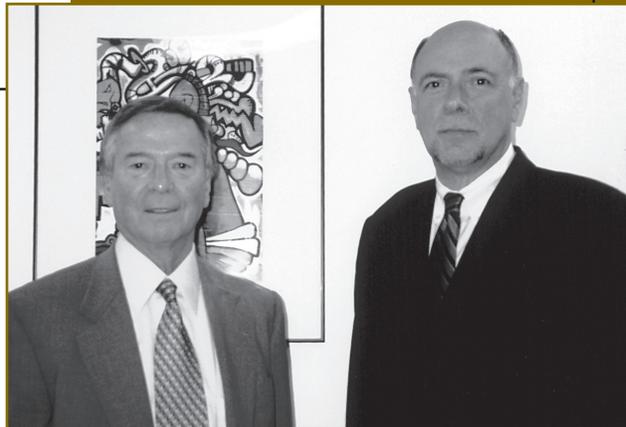
A FOCUS ON CHILDREN

Noting that most of the works submitted by the lawyers captured floral and other picturesque scenes, Judge Marano made a point to include portraits of children—the focus of much of the litigation that takes place here—in the display.

"I hope our inclusion of these photos will cause people to reflect on what it is they're battling over and serve to heighten parents' awareness that what they do in court really affects the lives of their children," he muses.

OFFERING A RESPITE FROM FAMILY WOES

Judge Marano credits matrimonial lawyer and accomplished photographer Carol Eisenberg—who donated hundreds of hours and many of her lovely works to the project—with transforming the beautiful images into a series of thematic, aesthetically pleasing groupings. "The images have to work with each other," explains Ms. Eisenberg, who meticulously organized the pieces by subject matter, color scheme and size.



Nassau County Administrative Judge Anthony Marano (right) and family law attorney Robert Broderick posing before one of the donated works comprising the court's impressive photo display. Mr. Broderick was among the lawyers who helped launch the exhibit, which features nearly 200 photographs.

The shutterbug and former layout designer says the overwhelmingly positive reaction to the photo exhibit from litigants, their attorneys and those who work at the Matrimonial Center was well worth her painstaking efforts.

Particularly moved upon meeting a colleague's client whose teen daughter took comfort in the photographic display, Ms. Eisenberg recounts, "The client, who was going through the worst custody case, told me her daughter was terrified of being interviewed by the judge but calmed down after looking at the pictures."

The mix of vibrant landscapes, touching family portraits, poignant urban and other scenes appeared to be having a similar effect on a litigant and his lawyer as the two made their way through several sections of the Matrimonial Center's photo gallery on a recent Thursday morning.

"It keeps your focus off what's going on here. The pieces are very creative and artistic," the client, a soft-spoken man with a boyish face, said of the exhibit. "This is beautiful. It doesn't even look like a courthouse," added his attorney enthusiastically.

Kathryn Cunningham, chief clerk of Nassau County Court whose travel scenes grace the court exhibit, says many viewers find the collection, especially the wall devoted to children and families, uplifting.

A former art student and divorce attorney who hopes to see more such visual displays adorning our nation's courthouses and municipal offices, Ms. Cunningham comments, "The Matrimonial Center collection provides the weary litigant and counsel pause to reflect . . . When I was in private practice, it was more often than not acrimonious in the court corridors. I wish we had pictures like these on the walls back then." ■

"The Matrimonial Center collection provides the weary litigant and counsel pause to reflect," says Nassau County Court Chief Clerk Kathryn Cunningham, an avid photographer whose travel scenes grace the photo display.

JURIST GROUP KEEPS DIVERSITY AT THE FOREFRONT

AFRICAN-AMERICAN JURISTS WERE PRETTY MUCH AN ANOMALY IN 1978, THE BIRTH YEAR OF JUDICIAL FRIENDS, a support group for New York state judges of color that today focuses on community outreach and enhancing the diversity of the legal profession in New York and beyond.

“Especially in New York City, with its sizable minority population, African Americans and other people of color are underrepresented on the bench and bar,” laments Brooklyn Supreme Court Justice Yvonne Lewis, the organization’s current president and a judge since 1987.

Judge Lewis and the group’s present membership—which exceeds 100 judges statewide, mostly African Americans along with a mix of other minorities and several Caucasians—participate in a variety of speaking engagements, also working with minority students to raise awareness about attorney and non-attorney career opportunities that exist in our courts, among other activities.

Judge Lewis joined Judicial Friends soon after taking the bench because she felt a need to share her experiences and knowledge with other African-American jurists and vice versa. A petite and charismatic woman, the judge says that she’s been “tested” by lawyers on occasion because of her race and gender. “Though I’m not so bothered by it as I used to be,” admits the jurist.

Quality Education is Key

Regarding the low percentage of African Americans on our state and federal benches relative to their numbers in the general commu-

nity, Judge Lewis points to the need for a more equitable education system in helping to bring these ratios into balance.

“We just commemorated the fiftieth anniversary of *Brown v. Board of Educa-*



Supreme Court Justice and Judicial Friends President Yvonne Lewis at her Brooklyn chambers

tion (the landmark decision ending legal segregation in public education) and still there is no equality of education. If minority students are not given

Law-related internship programs must be combined with employer outreach by law firms and legal organizations in encouraging minority participation on the bar and bench, emphasizes Judicial Friends member Lewis Douglass, a Supreme Court justice in Brooklyn.

a decent education, they’re behind from the beginning,” says this education major who wound up pursuing a dual social work-law degree as a postgraduate because of a scarcity of jobs for history teachers at the time she completed her undergraduate work.

Since taking the helm at Judicial Friends three years ago, Judge Lewis has harnessed the group’s resources in providing ongoing

support to minority students with an interest in the law, recruiting high school, college and law students for court internships and offering career-related guidance to African-American and Latino law students, also helping the latter group to prepare for the bar exam.

Law student Chevone Toscano spent eight weeks this past summer under Judge Lewis’s tutelage, observing court proceedings, conducting legal research and writing summary judgments. “I’m considering applying for a court position,” says the graduating City University of New York Law School senior, who’s already turned several of her friends onto court internships and careers.

A Multifaceted Approach

Law-related internship programs must be combined with employer outreach by law firms and legal organizations to encourage minority participation and increase the number of minority lawyers and judges, says Brooklyn Supreme Court Justice Lewis Douglass, a Judicial Friends member who chairs the New York state courts’ Judicial Commission on Minorities, an organization formed in 1991 to address issues affecting minority employees and litigants of New York’s court system.

“Our job is to keep minority inclusion on the front burner so that today’s administrators, who have to juggle competing interests, don’t lose focus on diversity-related issues,” says Judge Douglass, explaining the mission of groups such as Judicial Friends and the Judicial Commission on Minorities.

“There are realities, certain disparities, that have to be addressed . . . the power brokers, the decision makers have to determine there has to be a change if we are to even the playing field,” reiterates Judge Lewis. ■

Sixth Graders Pen Their Thoughts on Jury System

Gracie Dreher became something of a jury expert in her final weeks as a sixth grader, thanks to an essay contest she entered and won last May, in which she explained the juror's role and why it's important to do one's civic duty.

"We should never forget that it is our duty to uphold our system of justice by serving as jurors when we are called," wrote the twelve-year-old from Troupsberg, New York, one of eight winners in the writing competition, sponsored by the Allegany County Bar Association in southwestern New York and open to sixth graders in school districts throughout the region.



Winners of the Allegany County Bar Association's essay contest during their visit last May to the Allegany County Courthouse, where they were honored for their stellar efforts. Pictured here are (front row, left to right): Gracie Dreher, Alan Busby, Rachel Hotchkiss, Lindzey Chamberlain; and (back row, left to right): Christine Crowe, Randi Matteson, Zoie Presutti and Sarah Haggerty.

Starting out with a strong curiosity about the roots of our jury system and "what it is that adults do in court," Gracie, whose social studies teacher

turned the contest into a classroom project, took copious notes on the judicial system in gathering the facts and ideas she would need in crafting a persuasive and detailed essay.

"I was surprised to learn that to reach a verdict in a criminal case all 12 jurors must agree," says the preteen, who in her essay instructs those headed for jury service "to keep an open mind . . . listen carefully in the court and pay close attention."

Positive Connections

"It's so refreshing to read what these youngsters, who are just beginning to articulate their ideas and are still idealistic, have to say," comments lawyer Marc Woltag, who

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JURY REFORM- *continued from page 1*

Averting a one-size-fits-all approach, the commission members sought solutions that not only addressed the system's weaknesses but also were practical to implement, given the resources available to the courts.

"These are common-sense operational measures that can be instituted immediately," Chief Administrative Judge Jonathan Lippman said of the commission's proposed reforms, which are outlined in an interim report released by the blue-ribbon panel this past June and available online at: www.nycourts.gov/press. ■

JURY REFORM IN NEW YORK: PHASE TWO

Among the recommendations proposed by The Commission on the Jury are

- Increasing the length of time between successive calls to jury service, including additional time off for individuals who serve on longer trials
- Implementing a stand-by call-in system for jurors who agree to be available within two hours if contacted via beeper or cell phone
- Sanctioning lawyers who have multiple unexcused latenesses to help ensure that cases are heard on schedule
- Requiring that mandatory settlement conferences take place before parties are permitted to pick a civil jury, in order to prevent use of jurors as bargaining tools in negotiations
- Developing new guidelines to help jury commissioners and judges better estimate the number of jurors to call
- Requiring that a judicial officer be present while all civil juries are being selected to resolve disputes, oversee the questioning of jurors by attorneys and ensure the appropriate treatment of jurors during voir dire
- Promoting efficient and dignified voir dire proceedings
- Expanding the use of juror questionnaires to facilitate voir dire
- Offering free Internet access to jurors in every facility where possible for use during waiting periods

LANDMARK COURTHOUSE GETS MUCH-NEEDED MAKEOVER

The Long Island City Supreme Courthouse may no longer be the hub of the Queens County criminal justice system it was back in the days when notorious bank robber Willie Sutton was tried here, though its rich history and architectural beauty earned the Renaissance-style structure landmark status in 1976.

Enthralled by the court's majestic arched entrance, ornate carvings and other rich details when he arrived at the Long Island City landmark over two years ago as a newly elected Supreme Court justice, Sidney Strauss was dismayed to discover that this historical treasure had fallen into disrepair.

From numerous leaks to a highly visible crack in the magnificent stained-glass skylight crowning the building's cavernous third-floor courtroom, Judge Strauss drew up a list of items in need of repair and restoration in bringing the 1908 building back to its former glory.

"We've since had the original stained-glass panel from the skylight soldered," notes the judge proudly, reporting plans are also under way to restore the mural and upgrade the lighting and acoustics in the court's ceremonial third-floor courtroom, the site of some of the past century's more notable trials.

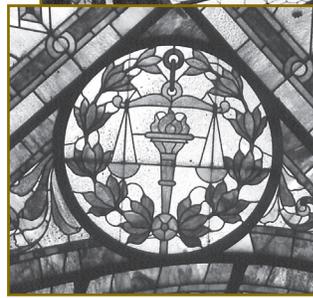
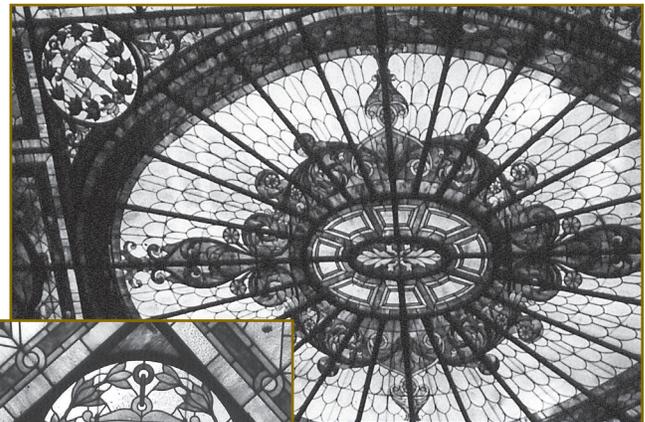
Preserving a Rich, Sometimes Colorful History

This is where Ruth Snyder and her lover, Henry Gray, were convicted in 1927 for the murder of Ruth's husband, the motive being \$97,000 worth of life insurance policies she managed to trick him into signing. The trial began on Easter Monday, attracting a throng of curious observers, including some 120 news reporters from around the country.

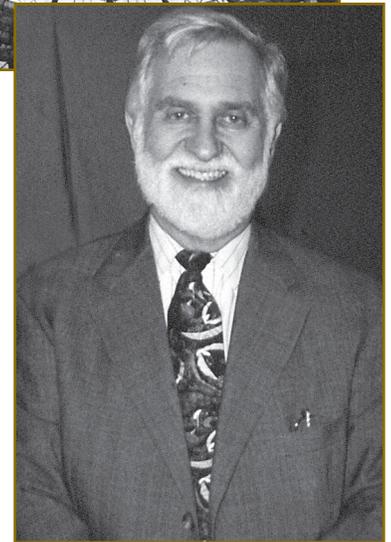
The grand third-floor courtroom also provided the setting for the trial of a Stork Club waiter who because of a mistaken identification was prosecuted for a robbery he never committed. The case was the basis for Alfred Hitchcock's 1956 film, "The Wrong Man," with the renowned director shooting the drama's trial scenes at the courthouse.

Several other movies, and more recently the short-lived TV series "Queens Supreme," were also filmed in and around the neoclassical structure, built on the foundation of Long Island City's 1877 courthouse, a two-story brick building gutted by fire in 1904.

The late nineteenth-century French Empire Style courthouse was rebuilt by prominent Long Island City architect Peter Cocco,



Queens County Supreme Court Justice Sidney Strauss, (right) led the effort to restore the landmark Long Island City courthouse's magnificent stained-glass skylight (pictured above), among other repairs.



who retained the building's burnt-out shell, adding two stories to the structure and paired Ionic columns to either side of its entrance, among other enhancements.

Reminiscent of a Simpler Time

A recent move to Supreme Court in Jamaica, Queens, has in no way diminished Judge Strauss' enthusiasm for the restoration efforts at the 1908 courthouse, where some 8,000 jurors are called each year to sit in the court's civil and criminal parts, and satellite offices for Queens County Family Court and the Center for Court Innovation—the New York state courts' research arm—are located.

"While I was in private practice, I always heard that no judge who works at the Long Island City courthouse ever wants to leave. Now I know why. We've got about 75 employees in the building, and it's like one big, happy family, like a throwback to another era," says the jurist, who remains committed to reviving this historical gem. ■

PRETEEN PEN THOUGHTS- *continued from page 4*

chairs the Allegany County Bar Association's Law Day Committee and with Allegany County court attorney Warren Emerson came up with the topic for the May 2004 essay competition.

Like Mr. Woltag, family law attorney and essay contest judge Carolyn Kellogg Jonas believes writing contests and other such activities can be invaluable in getting youngsters to connect with their legal system and analyze topical law-related issues.

"As a law guardian I have to explain court procedures to children all the time. Not only can they grasp this information—though as adults we may think it's too complicated for them—they have a genuine interest in learning how the courts work," observes Ms. Kellogg Jonas, adding that the essay winners impressed her with their ability to view the jury system as a way of protecting the rights of citizens from all walks of life.

"When you do your duty by serving on a jury you could be making your community and country a safer and more just place," penned Wellsville Middle School student Sarah Haggerty in her winning essay.

Learning about the contest from her social studies teacher, Sarah surfed the Web and queried her parents for information on the U.S. judicial system. "Juries are a very important part of the system," says the youngster, who thinks it's a good idea for students to learn more about the role of the jury as part of their required studies.

• "When you do your duty by serving on a jury you could be making your community and country a safer and more just place," wrote one of the eight finalists.

An Emphasis on Educating Our Youth

In late May Sarah Haggerty, Gracie Dreher and the other finalists paid a visit to the Allegany County Courthouse, where they were honored for their stellar efforts.

Eighth Judicial District Administrative Judge Sharon Townsend, who presented the students their awards, says getting a chance to meet these outstanding youngsters was well worth the 150-mile round-trip from Buffalo. "I was so taken with the quality of their work and relished the opportunity to tell them so in person," she adds.

Looking forward to next year's contest and the insightful submissions to come, court attorney and Allegany County Bar Association President Leo Murphy, Jr., says, "The emphasis is on reaching our youth, with endeavors like these encompassing a broad range of law-related issues and yielding remarkable results." ■

NATIONAL POLL SHOWS SUPPORT FOR JURY SYSTEM

An American Bar Association survey conducted this past July shows that, contrary to popular belief, the vast majority of Americans have a positive outlook on jury service. Eighty-four percent of those polled agree that jury service is a vital civic responsibility—even if it is inconvenient—with 58 percent of respondents reporting they look forward to the opportunity to serve on a jury.

The national telephone poll of 1,029 adults, age 18 and over, also revealed that

- More than three in five have been called for service, with those who've been called for service having a more positive view of jury duty than those who have not been called
- Three out of four Americans do not consider jury service a burden to be avoided
- Seventy-five percent of those surveyed would want a jury, rather than a judge, to decide their case if they were ever a participant in a trial
- Seven in ten believe they know enough to be able to serve as an effective juror

Despite Americans' deep trust and belief in the jury system, courts throughout the country report serious problems with low response rates to juror summonses.

"If we are to improve the response rate to summonses, we must work to strengthen Americans' understanding that the system they so respect works only when they are actively involved," American Bar Association President Robert J. Grey, Jr. emphasized at a news conference announcing the survey findings.

The American Bar Association has appointed a blue-ribbon commission—with New York Chief Judge Judith Kaye as one of its co-chairs—to help achieve this goal and also is developing a model set of jury standards "to move the jury experience into the 21st century," as Mr. Grey puts it. ■

JAPAN REVIVES JURY TRIALS, REVAMPS LEGAL SYSTEM

AFTER A 60-PLUS YEAR HIATUS, Japan's jury system is about to make a comeback.

Last May Japanese legislators passed a judicial reform bill instituting a quasi-jury system in which mixed panels of jurors and professional judges will deliver joint verdicts in serious criminal cases. Japan last held jury trials from 1928 to 1943, suspending the jury system in part because of a lack of eligible males to serve as jurors during World War II.

Under the new system, to be launched in 2009, Japanese citizens 20 years or older will be randomly selected as jurors, with an estimated 25,000 serving each year in an effort to make the criminal trial process both more fair and efficient.

Currently, the scales of justice in Japan tip heavily in favor of the prosecution, with dubious evidence-gathering and other procedures resulting in a nearly 99 percent conviction rate.

A Major First Step

"I believe this is a great step forward in enhancing our democracy," says Satoru Shinomiya, a professor at Japan's Waseda Law School, referring to the revival of jury trials in Japan as well as other reforms in the country's judicial and legal education systems proposed by the Justice System Reform Council, a government task force appointed in 1999. The overall goal of the reform movement is to make Japan's judiciary and legal services more accessible to the public.

"Not only will this new jury system empower our citizens, it will also help them realize the importance of fulfilling their civic responsibilities, thus changing our judiciary and society as a whole," predicts the law professor, who studied the American jury system in the mid-1990s as a visiting scholar at the University of California, Berkeley, and helped write the law reintroducing jury trials in Japan.

Offering a similar prognosis in announcing the bill's passage at a news conference this past May, Japanese Justice Minister Daizo Nozawa said, "The lay judge system is the most important pillar of the current judicial reform because it can affect Japanese society."

The justice minister also informed attendees that teams of experts would be working to enlighten citizens about the new system and their role as jurors, and to establish detailed rules for implementing jury trials in Japan in the next five years.

A Period of Adjustment

Citing a survey of 1,868 people taken by the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, one of Japan's major dailies, Professor Shinomiya reports that approximately 70 percent of respondents expressed some reticence to participate in jury trials.

Among the main reasons given for their reluctance to serve were a lack of confidence in their ability to accurately judge the guilt or innocence of a defendant and concerns about keeping up with demanding work schedules. When

asked what should be changed to make them more eager to participate in the jury system, over half of those surveyed said they'd like to see trial and court procedures made more comprehensible to the lay person.

Along with its campaign to foster public understanding of and confidence in the jury system, the government will be seeking solutions for making the trial process more amenable to juror participation. Presently, trials in Japan can drag on for years, with the country's highly complex, segmented trial process and severe lawyer shortage—just one attorney to every 6,500 people—among the causative factors.

In helping to alleviate this dearth of lawyers, the Justice System Reform Council has proposed sweeping changes in Japan's legal education system, including establishing postgraduate professional law schools in turning out better trained, more versatile lawyers, altering admissions standards at law schools to enable students from a wide range of academic and social backgrounds to enroll, and revamping the way the bar exam is administered in boosting the annual number of newly admitted lawyers—from 1,200 to 3,000—by the year 2010. ■



Japanese law professor and jury advocate Satoru Shinomiya, who helped write the new law reintroducing trial by jury in Japan.

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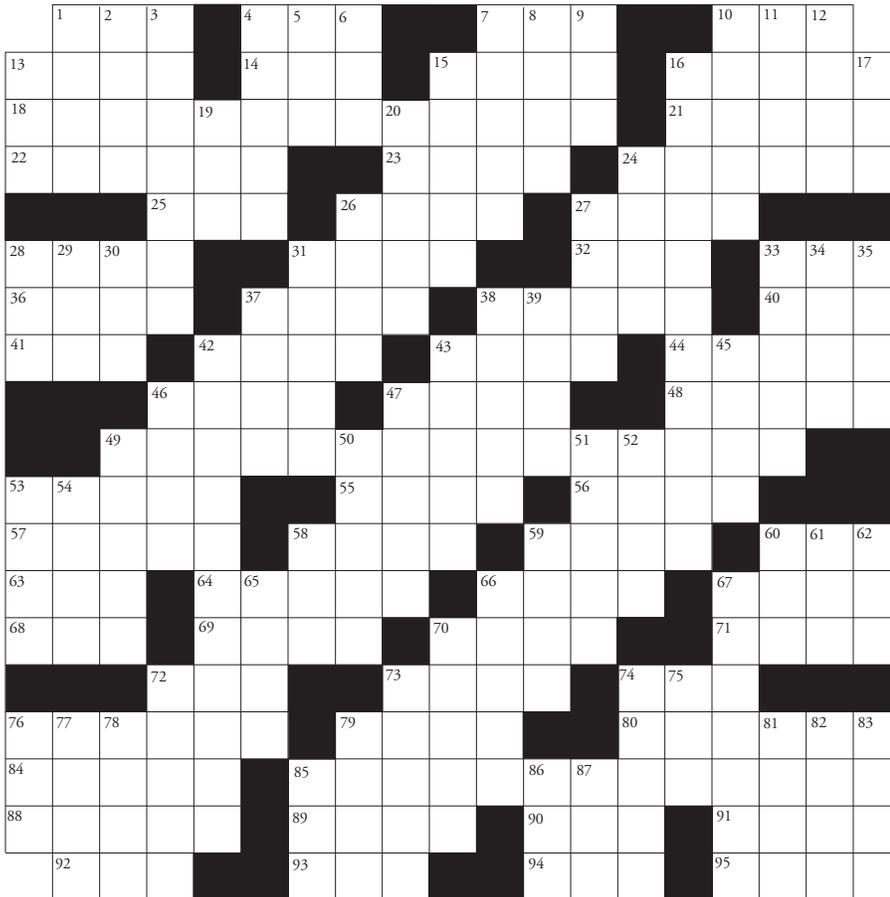
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COURTSIDE CROSWORD



ACROSS

- 1. Automobile
- 4. Land parcel
- 7. Forensic evidence
- 10. A Little, for short
- 13. Dice, as meat or vegetables
- 14. ___ de France
- 15. Raised platform
- 16. The ones over there
- 18. ___ of the evidence, standard of proof in civil cases
- 21. Places a value on
- 22. Assault
- 23. The start of many a fairy tale
- 24. Football's Titans, formerly
- 25. "___ A Wonderful Life," film classic
- 26. Memo
- 27. Friendly talk
- 28. Lion's sound

- 31. Scholarly book
- 32. Suffer poor health
- 33. Consumer-oriented group: abbr.
- 36. Enjoys lunch
- 37. Bok ___, Chinese fare
- 38. Chocolate substitute
- 40. Charlotte, of TV and stage
- 41. Word with "test" or "fix"
- 42. Goatee site
- 43. Handle roughly
- 44. Pine (for)
- 46. Easier said ___ done
- 47. Type; kind
- 48. Wynona and Ashley
- 49. Judge's instructions in certain trials: 4 words
- 53. Moses' brother
- 55. Nothing more than
- 56. Rome's last emperor
- 57. The father of psychology

- 58. Surveyor's measure
- 59. Remain
- 60. Half a pair
- 63. Banking convenience: abbr.
- 64. Ms. DeGeneres
- 66. Viewed
- 67. "___ Misbehavin'," Fats Waller musical
- 68. Cereal grain
- 69. Horse's gait
- 70. Headliner
- 71. Defendant's admission in open court
- 72. Actress Farrow
- 73. Laurel or Musial
- 74. Viper
- 76. Move like an out-of-control car
- 79. What pugilists do
- 80. Did a gardener's work
- 84. Transparent
- 85. Tribunal for suits against the state: 3 words

- 88. Desires
- 89. Brad Pitt, to many fans
- 90. River, to Juan
- 91. Café au ___
- 92. Popular sauce for stir-fried dishes
- 93. Member of a certain fraternal order
- 94. Canadian province, for short
- 95. Type of camera: abbr.

- 39. Novelist, for short
- 42. Ballroom lights
- 43. Michael, of documentary-making fame
- 45. Currency in Ireland, France and other countries of that continent
- 46. "O Brother, Where Art ___," offbeat comedy-adventure
- 47. "Shock jock" Howard
- 49. Request of a Parisian coffee-drinker, perhaps
- 50. Master of ceremonies
- 51. Go in
- 52. The late Ms. Harlow
- 53. A great distance
- 54. Like showy theater folk
- 58. Rugged mountain
- 59. Actor Penn
- 60. Dressing ingredient
- 61. Compass point
- 62. Plane or train scheduler's concern: abbr.
- 65. Mortgage
- 66. Begin
- 67. Takes to a higher court
- 70. Barren
- 72. Substantial
- 73. Mettle
- 74. Type of neckwear
- 75. Pepper's "mate," in France
- 76. In the opposite direction of the hands on a watch: abbr.
- 77. Woe is me!
- 78. Nevada city
- 79. James Brown genre
- 81. Feature of 76-Down
- 82. Middle Eastern title
- 83. For most of the U.S., it begins at 2 a.m. on the first Sunday in April: abbr.
- 85. Cuba's Ernesto Guevara
- 86. Gold, in Madrid
- 87. Fish propellant

DOWN

- 1. Brusque
- 2. Help a thief
- 3. Fixes
- 4. Chain segments
- 5. Aged
- 6. Letter that follows 17-Down
- 7. Do the tango
- 8. Pleasant
- 9. Suffix for some enzymes
- 10. "Thou ___ not steal," the Eighth Commandment
- 11. Carry
- 12. Manipulative sort
- 13. Tax expert: abbr.
- 15. "The Divine Comedy" creator
- 16. A right guaranteed by the Sixth and Seventh Amendments: 3 words
- 17. It precedes 6-Down
- 19. Halloween month, for short
- 20. Spacious
- 24. Akron's state
- 26. Middy
- 27. Rob Reiner's dad
- 28. Assembly member: abbr.
- 29. Rowing need
- 30. Grabbed a bite
- 31. Object
- 33. Name of a '70s TV family
- 34. Shakespeare, e.g.
- 35. Franklin and Stiller
- 37. Burn
- 38. A la ___, phrase for a waiter