BARRIMORE BARRIMORE

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Seated: Joseph K. Pokempner 1984-1985; Hon. Lynn Stewart Mays 2010-2011; Kelly Hughes Iverson 2018-2019; Mary Alice Smolarek 2009-2010; Hon. Dana M. Middleton 2019-2020; Hon. Pamila J. Brown 1997-1998

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- Fellow, American College of Trial Lawyers
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- Dozens of acquittals in felony jury trials
- Frequently retained as a criminal law expert

David Moyse

- Washingtonian Best Lawyers, 2017-2022
- <u>Superlawyers</u> Best Lawyers, Maryland, 2014-2022
- Chair, Montgomery County Criminal Law Section
- Successfully handled 50+ jury trials
- Annually conducts mock cross-examination for police academy

Tamara Jezic

- Washingtonian Best Lawyers, 2015-2022
- Harvard Law School
- Has lectured around the country on asylum law to immigration lawyers
- Several precedentsetting Fourth Circuit decisions
- Barred in VA, DC, & MD

Himedes Chicas

- Washingtonian Best Lawyers, 2017-2022
- Maryland Federal Public Defender's oncall expert consultant
- Several precedentsetting BIA and Fourth Circuit decisions
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The Bar Association of Baltimore City's Barri & Membee Awards

The Bar Association of Baltimore City has created its first-ever Barri and Membee awards.

BABC Committees will make The Barrister a prominent publication by submitting articles that engage members while providing important content to support the profession.

BABC Members will support the organization by growing membership.



Barri Award

We need your help to increase publishable content for the Barrister, the Bar Association's quarterly journal. The Committee that provides the most published articles for the next three editions of the Barrister, shall win the award. The articles do not have to relate to the subject matter of the Committee.

Membee Award

The goal of the Membee is to increase membership in committees and in the Association at-large. Committees will be awarded points for their recruitment efforts and the Committee with the most points by March 31, 2022 will be awarded the Membee.



Good luck, and thank you for your support of the BABC. For more information, e-mail us at info@baltimorebar.org.



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The Baltimore Barrister

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What a Long, Strange Trip It's Been

The President's Report

The Honorable Anthony F. Vittoria, President, Bar Association of Baltimore City



What a long, strange trip it's been. — "Truckin" by the Grateful Dead.

That famous lyric sums up the story of my Presidential year perfectly. It started out with some hope: I look fondly back on the delightful orientation meeting in July which, practically speaking, was the start of my "administration." That orientation meeting was the first official in-person Bar Association function since the start of the pandemic. At that time, we were ex-

cited to put the pandemic behind us and were looking forward to many in-person meetings and events in the months to come.

Its nadir was around the New Year when the Omicron variant swept through the world and shut things down again for months. At that time, we had no idea when we would be able to meet again.

It ends with renewed hope. The May calendar is chock-full of in-person events, including the Government and Public Interest Lawyers Awards Reception and the Young Lawyer's Division's Spring

Social and Awards Reception. And then we have our Annual Meeting and the Bar Foundation's Annual Golf Tournament to look forward to in June.

Despite these ups and downs, the Bar Association moved forward. We made some incredible strides, we withstood the departures of two legends, and we had some fun while we did it.

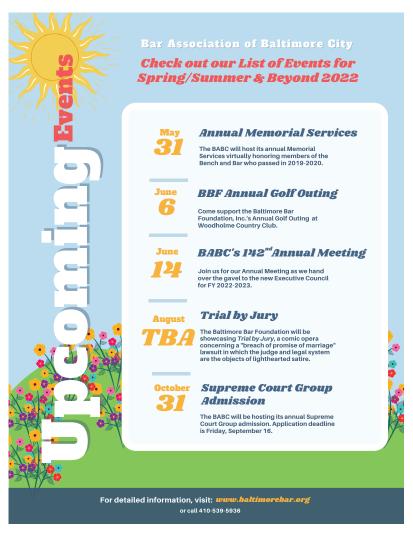
During the year, the Bar Association held over twenty virtual CLEs and programs, including a "Breakfast with the Bench" with Court of Appeals Judge Brynja Booth, the annual "State of the Orphans Court for Baltimore City and Register of Wills," a panel discussion on "Best Practices for Settlement Conferences," and a very interesting virtual tour of the Greenmount Cemetery. Meanwhile, the Young Lawyers Division held five in-person service events, including the YLD's Annual YLD Holiday Party for Children Living in Shelters, and a clean-up at the Filbert Street Community Garden.

Behind the scenes, we all worked hard on helping Karen Fast get her footing as our new Executive Director. We also revised the Employee Handbook and are almost finished with establishing a written policy regarding raises and bonuses for staff. Regarding membership, we worked hard to clean and organize the membership roll and we instituted a membership retention campaign. In regard to technology, the Bar Association has worked to upgrade its operating system, including the system used by Senior Legal Services and Lawyer Referral and Information Services. Finally, we worked very hard in supporting the Barrister, the quarterly journal of the Bar Association. Come June, we will have four very strong issues this year.

And did I mention fun? Despite the ebb and flow of the pandemic, we were able to have eight in-person social events, including an End of Summer Members' Reception, a wonderful Holiday Party, and two fantastic Sustaining Member appreciation events. Likewise, the YLD had three social events: including a "Yappy" Hour, and a Virtual Spirit Tasting. Overall, it was a very memorable year.

I would like to thank several people for their contributions to my year. First, I would like to thank my partner, Heather Harvison, who has been incredibly patient and supportive during this extremely busy year. I would also like to thank my staff, especially my Administrative Assistant, Tina Kessler. Thank you to our outstanding new Executive Director Karen Fast for all her hard work and innovative ideas. Thanks also to our Communications and Membership Manager, Sabina Mohan, for her diligence and dedication to the Bar Association. A special thank you to former Executive Director Kathy Sanzone for working with me to prepare me for my year as President. And special thanks as well to former Executive Assistant Patty DeGuilmi for being our rock during this tremendous year of transition. Finally, I would like to thank all of the Officers and Committee Chairs for all that they did this year. As we always say, it is through our committees that the Bar Association is able to do all that it does.

In parting, I wish nothing but the best to incoming President, The Honorable Myshala Middleton. I have no doubt that she is going to do a great job.



Recognition Where Recognition is Due

Young Lawyers' Division Update - May 2022

Samuel Pulver, Esq., YLD Chair



At the end of every bar year the Young Lawyers' Division (YLD) recognizes its

members who have demonstrated their commitment to the core mission and values of the YLD. Specifically, the YLD solicits nominations and presents three awards:

(1) the Rising Star



Award, (2) the Public Service Award, and (3) the

Sustained Leadership Award. While the criteria for receiving the enumerated YLD awards varies, the overarching theme is that each recipient has demonstrated a willingness to sacrifice their time and efforts to help their fellow colleagues and the greater Baltimore community. I am proud to announce this year's recipients of the YLD awards:

The Rising Star Award - Kendrick McLeod

The Rising Star Award recognizes a member of the YLD who recently has made significant contributions to the BABC and who shows promise as a future YLD leader. As the title implies, the purpose of the Rising Star Award is to honor a newer member who has taken initiative and demonstrated their willingness to take on responsibilities within the YLD. Kendrick McLeod, who is wrapping up his first year co-chairing the Public Service Committee, has certainly demonstrated his willingness to take on great responsibility, having successfully coordinated the YLD's Annual Holiday Party for Children Living in Shelters, which is no easy feat, even in non-pandemic times. In addition to his success with the Holiday Party for Children Living in Shelters, for two years now, Kendrick has been a constant presence at YLD events (social and community service) and exemplifies the values and work ethic of the YLD.

The Public Service Award - Sarah Belardi

The Public Service Award recognizes a member of the YLD who has dedicated significant time and energy to public service activities and/or other community service. There are several committees that comprise the YLD Council (Membership, Continuing Legal Education, Public Education, etc.). However, only Public Service has been elevated to the level of deserving its own award. While every YLD committee provides a valuable service, we hold public service paramount, as it is a noble calling to volunteer one's own time to selflessly help others in the community, often those less fortunate than lawyers. Sarah Belardi has shown a persistent dedication to helping the less fortunate in the Baltimore community. As a second-year chair of the Public Service Committee, Sarah has planned and participated in countless community service events, helping those who are food insecure or homeless and helping clean parks and gardens within the community to make Baltimore a lovelier and more comfortable place for its citizens.

The Sustained Leadership Award - Sara El-Shall

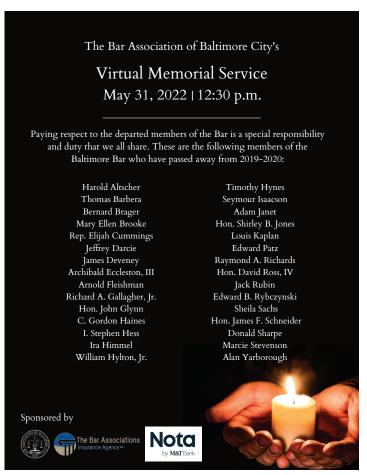
The Sustained Leadership Award recognizes a member of the YLD who has made significant contributions to the YLD through sustained service in a leadership capacity. The nominee shall have shown out-

standing dedication and made significant contributions to the YLD as a leader and mentor and supported the YLD Council and its programs.

The very first position I held within the YLD, back in 2016, was as co-chair of the Membership Committee, and I was fortunate enough to share that position with Sara. Over the years, Sara has demonstrated a longstanding commitment to the YLD, often being the first to volunteer to serve on a committee or spearhead a special assignment and being a consistent presence at YLD functions. Her leadership and dedication to the YLD are apparent to anyone

within the organization and she has been an invaluable asset over her many years of service.

On May 26, 2022 at 5:30 pm, we will be honoring our YLD Awards recipients at the annual Spring Social and Awards Reception at Guilford Hall Brewery. I invite and encourage everyone to attend and help us close out the bar year by recognizing the hard work and dedication of these individuals that has helped the YLD thrive over these past years. For registration, please email info@baltimorebar.org or call (410) 539-5936. You can also register at www.baltimorebar.org/calendar.



The Court of Appeals of Maryland: A Working Title

Derek M. Van De Walle, Esq.1



On Election Day, November 8, 2022, Marylanders will vote for federal, state, and local officials. In addition to these races, several referenda will be on the ballot. Included is a legislatively-referred constitutional amendment titled "Renaming of the Courts of Appeals and Special Appeals Amendment." If passed, the referendum would amend the Constitution to rename the Court of Appeals to the "Supreme Court of Maryland", and rename the Court of Special

Appeals to the "Appellate Court of Maryland."

Maryland's appellate courts are unique in their names. Of the fifty states, only Maryland and New York share the distinction of having their highest court named the "Court of Appeals." The remaining forty-eight states have some derivation of "supreme court" as its highest court. Meanwhile, the titles of intermediate appellate courts vary widely. Thus, the proposed amendment would bring Maryland's highest court in alignment with nearly every other state of the Union.

As we approach this potential turning point for the Maryland Judiciary, it is worth reflecting on the history of Maryland's highest court, and how the "Court of Appeals" came to be. Maryland adopted its first constitution in 1776 which established "a Court of Appeals, composed of persons of integrity and sound judgment in the law, whose judgment shall be final and conclusive, in all cases of appeal" That constitution also established the General Court, Court of Chancery, and Court of Admiralty. While these courts did not survive, the Court of Appeals was maintained in the Maryland Constitutions of 1851, 1864, and 1867.

Although officially established in 1776, the genesis of the Court of Appeals began over a century earlier, but placing an exact date on its foundation is difficult. Almost one hundred years ago, then-Chief Judge Carroll T. Bond summarized this problem:

To a question of the exact age of the Court of Appeals of Maryland the answer would not be easy. Except for an interruption of a few years during the Revolutionary War, there has been a tribunal of last resort in Maryland known as the Court of Appeals since the seventeenth century; but what was the beginning point in that century, and how far there has been a continuation of one and the same court through changes in subsequent centuries – those are debatable questions.⁸

The Provincial Charter of 1632 is a logical first step to answer this question. The Charter granted the Baron of Baltimore the authority to ordain "Judges, Justices, Magistrates, and Officers of what kind, for what Cause" as well as define their jurisdiction and manner of proceedings. PLord Baltimore exercised that authority in 1637 when he commissioned his brother, Leonard Calvert (in addition to being governor of the colony) as "Chancellor, Chief Justice and Chief Magistrate within our said Province, with power from time to time to appoint and constitute officers and ministers for the preservation of peace, administration and execution of justice" That same year, the Provincial Court, consisting of Governor Calvert and two members of his council, met for the first time in Saint Mary's, although it was commonly referred to as the "county court." The Act of 1642 designated it as the Provincial Court while maintaining its status as

the nisi prius court, and at the same time established a county court for each county then in existence.¹² The county courts were courts of record, from which an appeal would lie with the Provincial Court.¹³

Despite its limited appellate jurisdiction, the Provincial Court was not the court of appeals, but remained the Provincial Court until the Revolution. So when did the "court of appeals" first manifest? A fair argument can be made that it did so in 1649, since in that year, the colonial legislature split into two houses: the Upper House, consisting of the Governor and his Council, and the lower house, or House of Burgesses. The Upper House "developed a jurisdiction on appeal and ultimately became the Court of Appeals of the province[,]" while the House of Burgesses was limited to minor judicial matters.¹⁴ During the mid-seventeenth century certain records refer to the Upper House "as sitting as a 'Court of Appeals,'" but the term not official but descriptive only.15 This "court of appeals," consisting of the Governor and his Council, exercised legislative and judicial functions. This amalgam of roles was the rule, not the exception, and was borrowed from the English House of Lords. At this time, the Council numbered three members, increased to nine in 1681, to twelve in 1692, and ultimately capped out at fourteen by the mid-eighteenth century. 16

The common law jurisdiction of this court of appeals was limited to appeals from the Provincial Court when it sat as court of first instance, and later had exclusive jurisdiction over appeals from the High Court of Chancery (organized in 1661).¹⁷ Appeals from the Provincial Court were limited to disputes in which the amount exceeded £50 sterling, or 10,000 lbs. of tobacco, the common currency of the time.¹⁸ In rare and exceptional circumstances, there was a further right to appeal from the Upper House to the King and Council.¹⁹

The first writ of error for review in the Upper House from the Provincial Court was not procured until 1664. Such appeals were scarce, however, as only eight cases were considered by the Upper House from 1666 to 1678. Although the Provincial Court still consisted of the Governor and Council, this did not prevent reversals of judgment rendered in the Provincial Court. During this time, there was, however, no law "directing how and in what manner writs of error shall be brought in Assembly against the judgment of the Provincial Court" In fact, the court's procedures – and name – lacked formality. That changed in the mid-1690s, as Chief Judge Bond explained:

The tribunal which thus proceeded with the appeals and writs of error appears to have been informally, from the first, the Court of Appeals, or High Court of Appeals, reminiscent of the High Court of Parliament. The first page of the docket, opened in May of 1695, was headed Court of Appeals; likewise acts of assembly and even writs now and then used the name Court of Appeals. But that was not the full, formal style of the Court, and as will be seen later, it did not become the formal style until some years after the Revolution. The formal records of proceedings opened at first with such expressions as, "At a Council," "At a Court held before Her Majesty's President and Honorable Council for hearing Appeals and Writs of Error," "At a Court of our Sovereign Lady Queen Anne of Great Britain, France & Ireland, defender of the faith, etc., held for hearing Appeals and regulating Writs of Error[.]²⁴

Spring Cleaning Tips from the Public Interest Perspective

Amy Petkovsek, Esq.



John Muir, the influential naturalist, remarked "Spring work is going on with joyful enthusiasm." Whether cleaning the windowpanes and deck chairs, planting flowers and vegetables, or returning to the bike trails, spring work is indeed happening around Baltimore City. As all things bloom, sprout and glisten once again, please take a moment to do some spring cleaning from the lens of public interest attorneys. As Leo Tolstoy affirmed, "Spring is the time of

plans and projects." What better plan than for attorneys in the Bar Association of Baltimore City to include a public interest project in their annual spring cleaning routines! Let's dust off the pro bono cobwebs, change the batteries to focus on prevention, organize the many client referral organizations, and open the windows to let in the newly passed legislation.

For many, spring is a time of renewal, new beginnings, and clean starts. Mahatma Ghandi confirmed that "The best way to find yourself is to lose yourself in the service of others." As each attorney emerges in their own way into a new phase of the COVID-19 pandemic, take a moment to contemplate what pro bono service looks like in your career, at this time. During the past two years, many public interest organizations have developed and perfected innovative ways of legal volunteerism, including virtual pro bono connections to homeless shelters and outdoor legal clinics. The American Bar Association's Center for Pro Bono offers a comprehensive online resource, "Making Pro Bono a Priority: A Bar Leader's Handbook," offering sample action plans and strategies from around the nation, encouraging replication and integration of pro bono service into the fabric of the practice of law. Government entities that practice in Baltimore City, such as the Maryland Attorney General's office and the Baltimore City Law Department, have developed internal policies that facilitate and empower their government staff attorneys to take on pro bono projects. In his recent book, "You, Happier: The 7 Neuroscience Secrets of Feeling Good Based on Your Brain Type," Dr. Daniel Amen discusses the satisfaction, increased happiness and sense of well-being that can come from showing empathy and kindness to others. By expunging a criminal record and listening to the client explain how remarkably their life will change, your own mental health might improve, simply from the evidence that kindness leads to happiness. Perhaps, as you clean out the pro bono cobwebs this spring, give this a try – spend an hour with an older adult, helping them prepare end of life documents and advanced planning materials – and listen to how calm, assured, and at peace your legal expertise makes that city resident. If your own sense of contentment has improved after that interaction, consider how incorporating a regular pro bono routine into each season might increase your happiness with the profession over the course of the next year.

Another common spring cleaning milestone often involves prevention and safety checkpoints – like changing the batteries in the smoke

detectors around our homes. Since 1983, the United States marks April as National Child Abuse Prevention Month. As the White House explained in its March 31, 2022 proclamation, "we raise awareness about the risk factors that can lead to child abuse and neglect; and we highlight the importance of supporting families to prevent child maltreatment." Many government and public interest attorneys throughout the Bar Association of Baltimore City spend countless hours involved in court actions that prevent abuse and support families in the child welfare system. If you find yourself less familiar with this area of practice, take some time this spring to dive a bit deeper into the field. Memoirs such as "Three Little Words" by Ashley Rhodes-Courter or "Hope's Boy" by Andrew Bridge, alongside policy perspectives such as "Torn Apart" by Dorothy Roberts or "The Poverty Industry" by Daniel L. Hatcher all offer interesting views on the complex legal systems surrounding child abuse prevention. The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development also commemorates National Fair Housing Month every April, recommitting to the mission of advancing equity and justice in the fight for housing for all. Many public interest attorneys across Baltimore City pass their days advocating for tenants in rent court, and listening in community meetings to amplify client voices. Take some time this spring to glimpse into their world, and see how you might be able to support the effort from where you sit.

Springtime calls for cleaning out gutters; clearing clutter and debris that has accumulated over the long winter. During your organizing spree, take a moment to visit the websites of the many public interest organizations that operate in Baltimore City. The Maryland Legal Services Corporation serves as a grantor to many of these entities, and their website, www.mlsc.org offers a great starting point to educating and involving your legal team in the ongoing efforts.

Finally, as you open the windows and let in the warmer air and light, take a look at the new legislation that many government and public interest advocates spent time in Annapolis fighting for during the 2022 legislative session. Specifically, in the housing arena, advocates successfully collaborated with legislators to allocate \$20.4 million in funding that will facilitate tenants having access to counsel in evictions cases in 2023 and 2024. More information on this progress and other important changes in laws that affect low-income Marylanders can be found within the Maryland Access to Justice Commission, at www.mdaccesstojustice.org.

Regardless of how you spend your time organizing, cleaning and welcoming spring – take a moment to recognize and support those colleagues working in the government and public interest arena. Their advocacy efforts, resilience, dedication and commitment to pursuing justice should be heralded, and welcomed into the fabric of our legal profession.

In Re Taylor vs. In Re Wilson: The Plight of African Americans to Practice Law in 19th Century Maryland

Domonique Flowers, Esq.



Since its founding in 1984, the Museum of Baltimore Legal History has attracted countless individuals eager to learn about the history of the legal profession in Baltimore City. The collection cases that dot the landscape of the museum house a wide variety of legal artifacts and contain over 100 exhibits. Patrons to the museum may, however, overlook one dusty piece of parchment tucked away in the recesses of one of several collection cases. Upon a

closer inspection, most visitors would be intrigued to discover that this important document in fact contains the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City dated March 1885 that admitted the first African American attorneys to the practice of law in Maryland.

During the first half of the 19th century the various courts of Maryland essentially set their own standards that dictated the eligibility of lawyers in Maryland with one of the first state statutes in 1832 limiting admission to white males only. Courts at this time did not admit African Americans to the practice of law and wouldn't entertain the notion that black men were even capable of becoming lawyers until 1857. That year the Superior Court of Baltimore found that Edward G. Draper was deemed qualified to practice law.² After studying law at a firm in Baltimore, Draper was certified as the first black person to practice law in Maryland by Judge Zachias Collins Lee.3 Yet, this distinction was a far cry from actual admittance to any of the state courts of Maryland. Believing that a black man would never be allowed to practice law as a member of the state bar, Draper soon emigrated from Maryland to Liberia.4 His sentiment in many ways was reflective of the precedent established by the *Dred Scott* case decided that same year. In his opinion to the Court, Chief Justice Robert B. Taney declared that African Americas, both enslaved and free, were not citizens of the United States and were not entitled to the rights and privileges that came with citizenship.⁵

Following the Civil War, African Americans were continually banned from the practice of law in Maryland. In contrast to the refusal of the Maryland courts to openly admit black lawyers, the federal court system was more welcoming. After graduating from Harvard Law School in 1875, James Harris Wolke became the first black attorney admitted to the federal court in Maryland. The first significant challenge to Maryland's law banning black attorneys came from Charles Taylor, a black lawyer from Massachusetts who had moved to Maryland.6 Though he was able to gain admission to the federal bar in Maryland, his application to the state bar was denied.7 Undeterred, he then petitioned the Maryland Court of Appeals. During his argument in *In* Re Taylor, he claimed that under the Privileges and Immunities Clause of Article IV, Section 2 of the Constitution, "admission to the bar was a privilege of state citizenship that the state legislator could not abridge on the count of his race."8 In attacking the 1832 Maryland statute that limited the practice of law to only white male citizens of the state, Taylor argued that this was a violation of the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.⁹ At the time of the case, however, the Court had not fully defined the scope of the Privileges and Immunity

Clause, nor had it expanded the definition of equal protection to include the "privileges" under state law. In rejecting his rationale and denying his petition to practice law, the Maryland Court of Appeals in *In Re Taylor* upheld the state law arguing that the Fourteenth Amendment did not apply to admission to the bar.¹⁰

Between 1877 and 1885 numerous challenges to this prohibition were taken up, including by the Maryland legislature where several measures to strike the racial restriction ultimately failed.11 The next attempt to overturn the state law originated from the efforts of the Mutual United Brotherhood of Liberty, a civil rights organization formed by Reverend Harvey Johnson in 1884.12 Johnson convinced Charles Wilson, a black lawyer from Massachusetts who moved to Maryland to teach law, to act as a plaintiff in the test case In Re Wilson in order to overturn the law. 13 Represented by a white attorney named Alexander Hobbs, Wilson argued that racial discrimination violated the equal protection clause citing to several cases involving racial exclusion in the selection of jury members. On March 19, 1885, the Supreme Bench of Baltimore unanimously agreed that "if blacks cannot be discriminated against in jury selection, they cannot be discriminated against in the opportunity to become judges and lawyers." In overturning the Maryland Court of Appeals decision in In Re Taylor, the judges of the Supreme Bench in In Re Wilson held that the "racial exclusion provision of the 1832 state law was in fact a denial of equal protection under the Fourteenth Amendment."¹⁴ While this hurdle was over, the struggle continued as the state bar still found reasons other than race to deny Wilson's application. 15 While Wilson was never admitted to the bar, Johnson and the United Brotherhood of Liberty persuaded Everett Waring, a recent graduate of Howard Law School, to come to Maryland. Waring became the first black attorney to be admitted to the bar of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore on October 10, 1885. Along with the United Brotherhood of Liberty, Waring and other newly admitted black lawyers continued championing the expansion of civil rights for all black residents of Maryland. 16

- 1. David Bogen, "The First Integration of the University of Maryland School of Law," Maryland Historical Magazine. Vol. 84, No. 1, (Spring 1989), 39.
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- 3. J. Clay Smith, Jr., *Emancipation: The Making of the Black Lawyer 1844-1944* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 1993), 142.
- 4. Bogen, The Transformation, 941.
- 5. Steve Luxenberg, Separate: The Story of Plessy V. Ferguson and America's Journey from Slavery to Segregation (W.W. Norton & Company, Inc. 2019), 62-65.
- 6. David Bogen. "A Forgotten Era." (Maryland Bar Journal Volume XIX Number 4 1986). 10.
- 7. Smith, Emancipation, 143.
- 8. Bogen, The Transformation, 1032.
- 9. Smith, Emancipation, 143.
- 10. Bogen, The Transformation, 1033.
- 11. Bogen, The First Integration, 39.
- 12. Dennis P. Halpin, A Brotherhood of Liberty: Black Reconstruction and its Legacies in Baltimore, 1865-1920 (University of Pennsylvania Press, 2019), 47-48.
- 13. Smith, Emancipation, 143.

Your Legal Network: The Nurture vs. Nature Debate

Jacob Dorfman, Esq.



We've all heard the phrase, "It's not what you know, it's who you know." This notion pervades in many career fields, and the practice of law is no exception. Getting the dream job, receiving awards, or earning the admiration of your peers can seem like it only happens for those of us lucky enough to come from a powerful family, or to have been blessed with the right friends.

Here in "Small-timore," that feeling can be amplified. I remember at orientation be-

fore beginning my first year at the University of Maryland, Francis King Carey School of Law, Dean Tobin cautioned my class that the friends we made while in law school would likely have a large impact on the opportunities available to us to down the road. He encouraged us to invest in the relationships that we develop with our law school classmates, since those very same people would become our colleagues. Dean Tobin's practical advice left me with a feeling of anxiety as I hoped that my section would happen to have the most prestigious students, and prayed that my study group would contain the students who would go on to become the most successful attorneys.

What I came to learn is that the perception that you must be born into greatness or obtain it through a fortunate association with others is a false flag, a red herring, a convenient excuse for failing to achieve what any committed attorney is capable of. This is not to say that an influential network is not beneficial; quite the opposite, I believe that a healthy legal network can be a catalyst for success. However, when it comes to developing your legal network, you reap what you sow. My thesis is quite simple: creating a vibrant and helpful legal network for yourself is a worthwhile and a reachable goal for *any* young attorney willing to put in the effort.

Like any pursuit, the outcome is driven by effort and dedication. If you wanted to improve your golf skills, you would start at the driving range and ask one of the regulars to check out your swing and give you some pointers. If you wanted to lose some weight, it be a good idea to go to the gym and ask someone in better shape how to take your workout to the next level.

While the concept of asking for help seems rudimentary, I bet that many of us would be hesitant to actually approach a stranger for help. It is uncomfortable to approach a stranger for help or advice. Feelings of doubt going into such an interaction are only natural, as asking others for help exposes us and makes us vulnerable. It demonstrates loudly and clearly a truth that is sometimes hard to admit; we are in many ways dependent upon others for our success.

Ironically, there are a plethora of situations where even the shyest and most introverted among us are comfortable asking for help. For example, if a person wanted a good book to read or needed help with a research question, most of us would likely feel comfortable asking a librarian for suggestions. If a person could not find what he or she was looking for at the grocery store, most of us would likely be comfortable asking an employee for some direction. When seeking advice or help making trivial decisions, we do not expose a weakness or insecurity that may otherwise prevent us from seeking help at all.

To successfully build a network geared towards launching a suc-

cessful legal career, a young attorney need only apply this same willingness to step outside his or her comfort zone, and ask for help. When you give someone the opportunity to help you in a clear and appropriate fashion, it is amazing what types of connections you can build. It is still a shock to me how much people want to help others. All you have to do is show up and ask for help.

I attribute the success that I have had here in the Baltimore legal community in large part due to my willingness to ask for help and get involved in the community as much as possible. Growing up I had no lawyers in my immediate family to learn the trade from. In addition, I am a transplant to Maryland from New York, lured down to Baltimore by a full scholarship to the University of Maryland, Francis Scott Key School of Law. When I first arrived here, the only connections I had were to a Rabbi I had met years ago, and to the parents of one of my former teachers.

However, I knew that building a network was the only way that I would be successful, so I wasted no time looking for opportunities to get involved and meet new people. I quickly got involved in Business Law Society and several other student organizations during my first year of law school, and then branched out to join the Mediation Clinic, the Employment Law Trial Team, the Transactional Law Team, and the Maryland Journal of International Law in my second year.

One of my teammates on the Employment Law Trial Team, Tim Scott, happened to also be the Student Liaison to the Bar Association of Baltimore City, Young Lawyers' Division. Tim was getting ready to graduate when he approached me about taking over his role with the YLD. I really did not know much at that time about what it would mean for my network or my career to be a part of this group, but boy am I glad that I jumped at the opportunity. I have been actively involved ever since this first position. Throughout the course of my involvement I have helped put on several events, including two years' worth of Breakfast with the Bench presentations, networking events at the Law School, panels on election law and work life balance, and actively participated in much more than that.

I do not believe that I did anything that anyone reading this article is not capable of; I saw an opportunity to get involved, jumped on it, and I haven't looked back. The network I have built is incredibly supportive. My Bar Association involvement stood out on my judicial clerkship applications, helped me find my first job at a firm, and when I realized that I needed to switch practice areas, my network was there for me as I navigated the tough decision of what to do next. I always have someone to call when I have questions, and I have even participated in the BABC's mentorship program, so I have a designated mentor from the larger Bar Association of Baltimore City community to turn to as well. I hope to continue my journey in the same way that I started it; with excitement for what the future holds, and a willingness to pitch in and help however I can.

Networking doesn't just mean schmoozing with colleagues at a bar or social event. I recommend living your everyday life with excitement and openness about who you are and what your career goals are. When I was applying to judicial clerkships, I went to the dentist for a routine visit. After the appointment, I wound up talking with the dental assistant for several minutes. I shared what I was doing, and how

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Is Bar Etiquette Still a Thing?: Opinions of a "Pandemic Associate"

J.R. England-Caesar, Esq.



Disillusionment – "noun; a feeling of disappointment resulting from the discovery that something is not as good as one believed it to be."¹

Presumably every attorney experiences some degree of disillusionment about the legal profession at some point, but should it be expected to settle in as quickly as the first year of practice? And should the triggering cause be the bullying and overly abrasive behavior of a senior attorney in a deposition?² Or that same attorney making unvet-

ted representations to the court?3

By now, it is well known that the COVID-19 pandemic forced so many staples of society to change virtually overnight. Some changes relating to the practice of law, however, were long overdue. For attorneys who began their practice career in 2020, only pandemic practicing and remote lawyering is familiar. A lucky few may have clerkships or summer associateships to harken back to for memories of "normal lawyering." For those who began practicing in the B.C. times (Before COVID-19) the shift to this new normal came with a flood of new technological tools, social distancing and isolation, and good grief Zoom depositions. Nevertheless, even amid broad sweeping change, some things should remain constant; among those things: mutual respect and civility.

Practicing law is inherently social, and at every turn and task, attorneys must engage with multiple people and should be expected to encounter a varying range of personalities in co-counsel, opposing counsel, legal assistants, court reporters, clerks, and judges. But it seems that remote lawyering because of the pandemic has given way to a relaxed standard of how attorneys ought to treat one other.

Now that spring is springing and the legal community is thawing from the pandemic winter of the last two years, it is a great time to be reminded of some tenets of professional conduct that can make practicing law a bit more civil for all attorneys involved:

"An attorney should aspire ... to preserve the dignity and the integrity of the profession by his or her conduct, because the dignity and the integrity of the profession are an inheritance that must be maintained by each successive generation of attorneys."

As every attorney knows, a good reputation of dignity and honor is hard established but can be eroded overnight – especially in "Small-timore." There are countless misconceptions and negative feelings towards attorneys among lay people. Unfortunately, many of these feelings about attorneys come from a direct interaction with attorneys or a shared experience of another person, and it is fair to say that every attorney has encountered at least one attorney who "gives all attorneys a bad name." It is the charge of each attorney to positively contribute to how members of the legal community feel about the profession and how lay people view the legal system. The law touches every aspect of society and is far too important and holds such a great impact for its dignity and integrity to be compromised by the same people who have taken vows to uphold it.

"An attorney should ...(2) understand that an excess of zeal may undermine a client's cause and hamper the administration of

justice and that an attorney can advocate zealously a client's cause in a manner that remains fair and civil;(3) know that zeal requires only that the client's interests are paramount and therefore warrant use of negotiation and compromise, when appropriate, to achieve a beneficial outcome, understanding that yelling, intimidating, issuing ultimatums, and using an "all or nothing" approach may constitute bullying, not zealous advocacy..."⁵

"An attorney should understand that: ... (6) hostility between clients should not be a ground for an attorney to show hostility or disrespect to a party, an opposing attorney, or the court; (7) patience enables an attorney to exercise restraint in volatile situations and to defuse anger, rather than elevate the tension and animosity between parties or attorneys..."

It is a job hazard for attorneys to adopt their client's position as the gospel truth to the point where the attorney is willing to attack any notion that does not align with their views of the case or, to the extent that an attorney becomes unnecessarily hostile to another attorney, a person, just because they view the facts of the case from a different perspective. This is not to say attorneys should not zealously advocate for their clients – they absolutely should. Rather, it is a cautionary reminder that attorneys should be weary of descending into a state of guerrilla warfare in the course of representing clients. While attorneys necessarily work for opposing teams, there is no need to incite sports team-fan level of riotous behavior. Scorched earth tactics are unproductive and prove to be a disadvantage to the instigator because people will always remember how they were treated.

"An attorney should reflect a spirit of respect in all interactions with opposing attorneys, parties, staff, and the court ..."8

A wise person once said, an honorable person will treat the doorman and janitor with the same level of respect as the president or CEO. Paralegals, courtroom clerks, new associate attorneys, and other legal support staff have common stories about being treated in a less than respectful manner by an attorney. Putting any other bias that may be present aside for the purpose of this discussion, attorneys should be mindful that their role as an advocate is not more important than any other role. Without the courtroom clerk or court reporter, how will the case record be created? Without the paralegal or administrative staff, who will organize the calendar, make sure things are filed properly, or monitor overwhelming amounts of correspondence? Everyone deserves respect, not just those with an attorney title.

"An attorney should understand that: ... courtesy does not reflect weakness; rather, it promotes effective advocacy by ensuring that parties have the opportunity to participate in the process without personal attacks or intimidation; maintaining decorum in every venue, especially in the courtroom, is neither a relic of the past nor a sign of weakness; it is an essential component of the legal process..."

As elementary as these "Ideals of Professionalism" may sound, there is a clear need for this reminder. Attorneys are called on to resolve the legal ramifications of what often amounts to their client's most difficult circumstances. While being an attorney does not necessarily require the physical strength of a body builder, it does require

Is Bar Etiquette Still a Thing?

Continued from page 11

the mental and emotional equivalent, and this consideration does not even begin to touch the personal challenges an attorney may face. Treating others with respect and civility does not require one to be a door mat, and will not determine the outcome of a case on its merits. It can determine who a client chooses to represent them and why, and any future referrals they make, how co-counsel or opposing counsel will regard one in present and future cases, and one's general reputation as a person with integrity and dignity.

There is more power in an open hand than a closed fist.

- Herbert Newton Casson

The opinions expressed in this article belong to the author alone and should not be interpreted as the official position or opinion of the author's employer, or any organization to which the author is a member.

1. Disillusionment, Google Search Dictionary,https://www.google.com/search?q=disillusionment&rlz=1C1CHBF_enUS955US955&o-

q=disillusionment+&aqs=chrome..69i57j0i433i5 12j0i131i433i512j46i512j0i51216.10775j1j15&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8 (last visited Apr. 30, 2022).

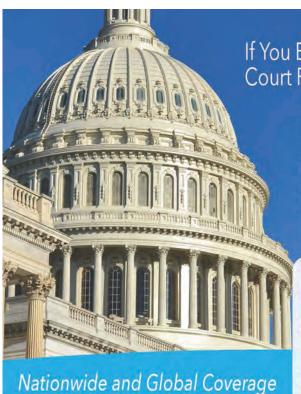
- 2. See generally Md. R., Att'ys., 19-202.4, Md. R., Att'ys., App. 19-B, Fairness, Civility, and Courtesy.
- 3. See Md. R., Att'ys., 19-303.3(a)(1), (b).
- 4. Md. R., Att'ys., App. 19-B, *Ideals of Professionalism*.
- 5. Md. R., Att'ys., App. 19-B, Fairness, Civility, and Courtesy.
- 6. *Id*.
- 7. I William Wan & Amy Ellis Nutt, *Why do fans riot after a win? The science behind Philadelphia's Super Bowl Chaos*, Wash. Post (Feb. 5, 2018), https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/to-your-health/wp/2018/02/05/why-do-fans-riot-after-a-win-the-science-behind-philadelphias-super-bowl-chaos/
- 8. Md. R., Att'ys., App. 19-B, A Calling to Service.
- 9. Supra n. iv.

Your Legal Network: The Nurture vs. Nature Debate

Continued from page 9

and how I would love to work for a Judge, and wouldn't you know it, she was close family friends with a Baltimore County Circuit Court Judge. She took out her phone and texted him immediately, letting the Judge know to expect my application soon. I wound up getting a different clerkship entirely soon thereafter, but I learned an important lesson from this interaction: The more open and excited I was about who I am and what I would like to accomplish, the more people will go out of their way to help me reach that goal.

We started this article with a simple thesis: creating a vibrant and helpful legal network for yourself is a worthwhile and a reachable goal for *any* young attorney willing to put in the effort. Looking for the right people to turn to, and being willing to actually ask for help is the best way to receive the direction you need. If you are willing to get involved with the Bar Association, I promise that there is a role for you. If you are willing to share your experiences and future goals with the people around you, I promise that they will offer you help in ways you can't even imagine.



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The Court of Appeals of Maryland

Continued from page 6

The first legislation concerning appellate jurisdiction of the court of appeals was enacted in 1694 at the behest of Francis Nicholson, the royal governor who had instructions from the King. Appeals from the Provincial Court were to be made to the Governor and his Council, and although the legislation, by its language, only applied to civil cases, writs of error were granted for criminal cases as well. Its jurisdiction over appeals from the Chancery Court, also established at this time, was limited to decrees in suits to relieve judgments at law. Thus, 1694 notes the first official use of the designation "Court of Appeals" for the Upper House. The support of the Upper House.

Yet, "[t]here was no official title for members of the Court of Appeals other than of councilors, but they were commonly called judges while mentioned in connection with their judicial work, and the Governor was sometimes referred to as the Chief Judge." Meanwhile, the titles of "Chief Justice" and "Justices" were reserved for members of the Provincial and county courts. ²⁹

By 1715, a statute set the maximum fees an attorney could charge based on the court level. For cases in the Court of Appeals, as well as the Admiralty Court and Court of Chancery, an attorney could charge no more than 600 lbs. of tobacco. A limit of 400 lbs. of tobacco applied for cases heard in the Provincial Court, and practice in the county courts warranted no more than 100 lbs. of tobacco.³⁰ An attorney could be disbarred for receiving a larger fee than allowed by law.³¹

In 1720, an official form for the court was adopted and was titled: "At a Court of Appeals (or Appeals & Errors), held before his Excellency the Governor and his Lordship's Honorable Council for hearing Appeals and Writs of Error in the Council Chamber in the Port of Annapolis, Etc."³² This form was used, with only slight variations, through 1776.³³ In 1728, a fee schedule created by then-clerk William Cumming made reference to the "High Court of Appeals" – the fees are not listed as pounds sterling, but as pounds of tobacco: for example, it cost 24 lbs. of tobacco to record a writ of error.³⁴ This pre-Revolution Court of Appeals, still consisting of the Governor and Council, sat for the last time on May 21, 1776.³⁵

In 1776, Maryland declared its independence from Great Britain, and so Maryland needed a state constitution. One of the first decisions of the provincial convention of 1776 was to declare that "the legislative, executive and judicial powers of government, ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other."36 Article LVI of the Maryland Constitution of 1776 established the Court of Appeals, whose judges were appointed by the governor "with the advice and consent of the Council" and who held their positions "during good behaviour, removable only for misbehaviour, on conviction in a Court of law."37 The number of judges was not provided for, nor were there any geographical requirements for their appointment. Although the houses of the General Assembly agreed that five judges should be appointed to the Court of Appeals, no decision was made as to who should fill those seats until 1778.³⁸ The Court of Appeals underwent numerous changes through subsequent constitutional amendments and the Constitutions of 1851, 1864, and 1867. Despite these constitutional metamorphoses, encompassing appointment, election, geographic selection, and term limits, the title of "Court of Appeals" and its role as the highest court in Maryland remained unchanged.³⁹

While a "Court of Appeals" of Maryland has undoubtedly existed since 1776, an argument can be made that it formed as early as 1649 when the Upper House of Assembly took on appellate jurisdiction and became, albeit informally, the "court of appeals." Under this theory, the Court of Appeals would be almost three hundred and seventy-three years old – meaning the Court of Appeals could claim the title of oldest appellate court in the United States. This "debatable question[]"

as Chief Judge Bond phrased it almost one hundred years ago, may center on the continuity of the designation as "court of appeals."

Although we may not be able to provide an exact origin for the Court of Appeals, the year 1649 provides as much satisfaction as one can hope for. On November 8, 2022, we will decide whether to change the name of the Court of Appeals to the "Supreme Court of Maryland." Should that referendum pass, the "Court of Appeals" will cease to exist, adjourning a nearly four-century history of that designation. That much is certain.

- 1. Derek Van De Walle is an attorney in the Litigation Practice Group at Semmes, Bowen & Semmes.
- 2. Those sitting on the New York Court of Appeals are also titled "judges." The New York Judiciary further bears distinction in that its trial court of general jurisdiction is the "New York Supreme Court," with its judges designated as "justices."
- 3. Nearby West Virginia straddles the line, its highest court is named the "Supreme Court of Appeals."
- 4. Connecticut and Illinois provide a glimpse into Maryland's possible future, using "Connecticut Appellate Court" and "Illinois Appellate Court" for their intermediate appellate courts. Alabama and Oklahoma divide their intermediate appellate courts into "civil" and "criminal" divisions. Seven states have a "superior court"; four states use "district court"; Louisiana, South Dakota, West Virginia use "circuit courts"; and much of the remainder use the simple "court of appeals." Again New York stands out, as its intermediate appellate court is the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division.
- 5. Until second half of the twentieth century, the use of "supreme" to designate a court was reserved by the "Supreme Bench of Baltimore City," consisting of the Criminal Court of Baltimore City, the Court of Common Pleas, the Baltimore City Court, the Superior court of Baltimore City, and the Circuit Court of Baltimore City. *See, generally*, Histories of the Bench & Bar of Baltimore City, Baltimore Courthouse and Law Museum Foundation (1997).
- 6. See MD. CONST. of 1776, art. LVI.
- 7. See MD. CONST. of 1851, art. IV, §§ 1, 2; MD. CONST. of 1864, art. IV, §§ 1, 3, 17; MD. CONST. of 1867, art. IV, §§ 1, 14.
- 8. Carroll T. Bond, <u>The Court of Appeals of Maryland</u>, at 1 (1928) (hereinafter, "Bond").
- 9. Provincial Charter, § VII.
- 10. Conway W. Sams & Elihu S. Riley, <u>The Bench and Bar of Maryland, A History 1634-1901</u>, Vol 1, 38 (1901) (hereinafter, "Bench and Bar").
- 11. James Walter Thomas, <u>Chronicles of Colonial Maryland</u>, 118 (1900) (hereinafter, "<u>Chronicles</u>").
- 12. Chronicles, at 119, 143; see also Bond, at 3-4.
- 13. Chronicles, at 127.
- 14. Bond, at 3.
- 15. *Id.* at 7.
- 16. Id. at 11.
- 17. Chronicles, at 150-51.
- 18. *Id*.
- 19. That appeals could only be made when, for civil cases, the amount in controversy exceeded £300 sterling, and in criminal cases, the fine exceeding £200 sterling. Additionally, the appeal must have been made within fourteen days and a bond was required. Id. at 151 n.2.
- 20. Bond, at 5-6.
- 21. Id. at 6.
- 22. Id.
- 23. Archives, Proc. Assembly, 1678 to 1683, 224.
- 24. Bond, at 33.
- 25. See Act of 1694, Chapter 18.
- 26. Bond, at 27.
- 27. The court of appeals did garner some official recognition in 1676 when the Governor (Charles Calvert, 3rd Baron Baltimore) and his Council relayed to the Privy Council that the Assembly was the highest court in the Colony, followed by the Provincial Court. Bond, at 2 (citing Maryland Archives, Proceedings of the Council, 1667 to 1687-8, 128 and 264).
- 28. Bond, at 51-2.

The Court of Appeals of Maryland

Continued from page 14

- 29. Id. at 52.
- 30. Chronicles, at 148; see Act, 1715, C. 14
- 31. *Id.* Prior to 1715, attorneys could be admitted to the county courts by the judges thereof, and could practice in the Provincial Court and Court of Chancery only when "admitted, nominated, and sworn" by the Governor. *Id.* at 148 n. 1.
- 32. Bond, at 34.
- 33. Id.
- 34. Id. at 29.
- 35. Id. at 57.
- 36. See MD. CONST. of 1776, Declaration of Rights, art. VI.
- 37. See MD. CONST. of 1776, art. XLVIII, XL.
- 38. Bond, at 62-3.
- 39. The proposed constitution of 1968 similarly would have kept the Court of Appeals. *See* Constitution of 1967-68, art. V.
- 40. For further reading on which court claims that title, please refer to Michael Wein, "What was the "First" Appellate Court in Colonial Americas?, Maryland Appellate Blog (Dec. 28, 2017) available at https://mdappblog.com/2017/12/28/what-was-the-first-appellate-court-in-the-colonial-americas/# edn1.

In Re Taylor vs. In Re Wilson

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- 14. Bogen, The Transformation, 1039-1040.
- 15. Smith, Emancipation, 144.
- 16. Bogen, A Forgotten Era, 10.



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YLD PSC Event at the Filbert Street Community Garden

March 19, 2022

The YLD's Public Service Committee went to the Filbert Street Community Garden to clean up and make some new animal friends!



Baltimore Bar Foundation's Spaghetti Opera Nights

March 23-24, 2022

Missed this year's Spaghetti Opera nights? Here are some photos for you to enjoy. Thank you to all who came out to support the Baltimore Bar Foundation. Special thank you to our performers Claire Iverson, Randy Ho, Ethan Burck and pianist Kim Xinyue Zhang for the incredible performances. Special thanks to all of our sponsors for your support and for Chiapparelli's restaurant for hosting us both nights. And a big THANK YOU to Kelly Hughes Iverson for her coordination and help in making this a success every year.









26th Annual Past Presidents' Luncheon

March 31, 2022

This year's Past Presidents' Luncheon, held at the Maryland Club, was a wonderful afternoon of celebration and recognition. Congratulations to our Presidential Award recipients Robert Anbinder and Lauren Lake, our Margaret Brent-Juanita Jackson Mitchell Award recipient, The Honorable Lynn Stewart Mays, and to all the recently appointed and recently retired Judges of the Bench for their service to the City and State.





































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YLD PSC Event at the Daily Bread Employment Center

April 9, 2022

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Thank you to all who came out to assist with meal prep.





to the
Supreme Court of
the United States





Monday, October 31, 2022

COST PER APPLICANT: \$375

Court allows one guest per applicant. Registration fee for Guests is \$100



- Roundtrip Bus Fare
- Breakfast at the Supreme Court
- Swearing-in
- Oral arguments
- Group photo
- Supreme Court lecture



*REGISTRATION IS LIMITED TO 12 APPLICANTS

Completed applications are due no later than **Friday, September 16.** To obtain an application package, contact BABC Headquarters at **infoebaltimorebar.org**, or call 410–539–5936.

*To qualify for admission to the Supreme Court, you must have been admitted to the practice of law for three years prior to the date of application.



hank you

Senior Legal Services would like to take a moment to thank the following attorneys for their pro bono service:

Michelle Aspen Marie-Yves Nadine Jean-Baptiste Lu Carlson Liang Vei-Chung Geraldine Delambo David L. Dirks Manuelletta Dominique William H. Edwards Karen Giardello Michael Goldstein Sara E. Gross Kay N. Harding Tanisha Harding **Daniel Hatcher** Nancy C. Hudes Susan Jameson Leigh Jones Nicholas Jordan **Heather Krick**

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Senior Legal Services 29th Annual Law Day

April 30, 2022

After a two year hiatus, Senior Legal Services hosted its Annual Law Day for Seniors at at Our Lady of Victory School. Thank you to all our panelists, vendors, volunteers and coordinators for making this year's law day a success!

Special thanks to Jacqueline Jones, SLS Paralegal, for putting this event together every year.



























BALTIMORE BAR FOUNDATION, INC'S

ANNUAL GOLF OUTING

JUNE 6, 2022

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AND SNACKS AND GIFTS FOR EVERYONE!

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REGISTER AT WWW.BIRDEASE.COM/BBFGOLF

YLD Spring Happy Hour at Little Havana

May 12, 2022

Thank you to all who came out to our Spring Happy Hour at Little Havana. Special thanks to our YLD Membership chairs, Derek Van de Walle and Meryl Seidel for putting this together.



15th Annual Government & Public Interest Reception

May 16, 2022

Thank you to all who came out for the Government and Public Interest Awards Reception at the Ritz Carlton Residences.

Special congratulations again to the 2020 and 2022 Government and Public Interest Award recipients:

2020 GPIL Recipient: Kurt Heinrich, Esq.,

Baltimore City Law Department

2022 GPIL Recipients: Ryan Dietrich, Esq. (not pictured) Office of the Attorney General of Maryland

Amy P. Hennen, Esq.

Maryland Volunteer Lawyers Service

Special thank you to our guest speaker, Isabel Cumming, the Inspector General for Baltimore City, for taking the time to speak to us; our YLD Elected member Rachel Samakow for providing us with the space; and to our Government and Public Interest Committee Co-Chairs, Ilya Altman and Amy Petkovsek, for organizing this reception.



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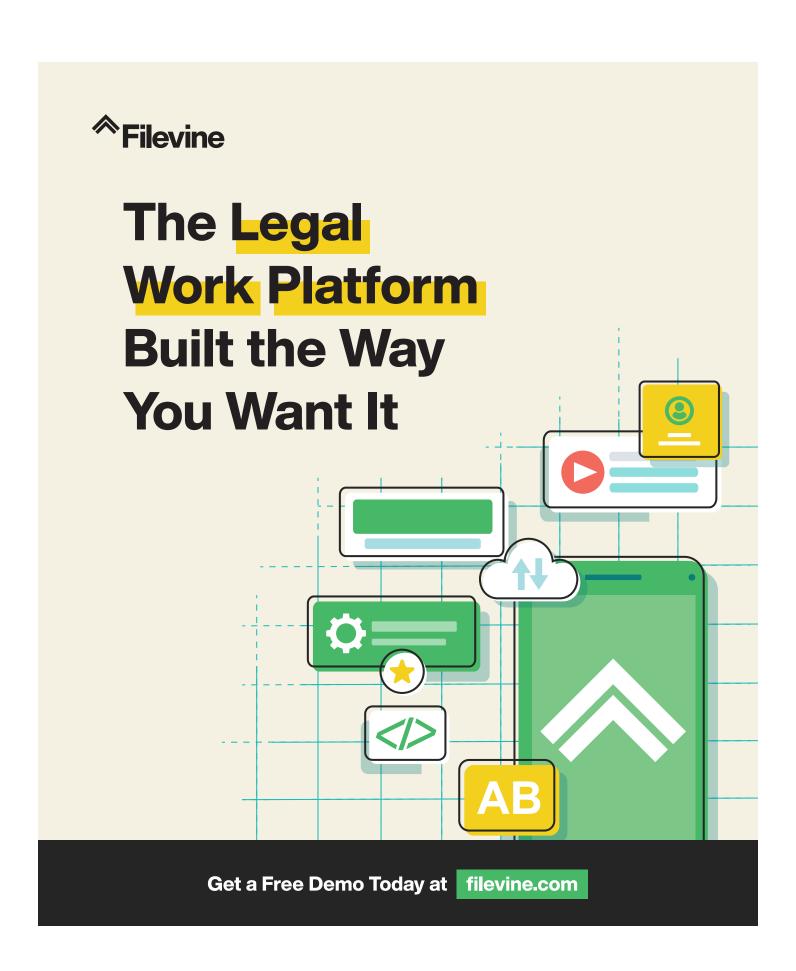


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