

## STANLEY MAZAROFF RESUME

Mr. Mazaroff was born on November 24, 1938, in Baltimore, Maryland. Upon graduating from Baltimore City College High School, he enrolled in the University of Maryland, where he became President of his senior class, and President of the University's honor society. He also played a major role in ending discrimination against African American students. An article about the role that he played in prohibiting discrimination was published in November 1959 in Maryland University's *Diamondback Newspaper*.

In 1960, Mazaroff enrolled in the University of Maryland Law School, and finished first in his class. However, instead of reenrolling into his second year of law, he joined the Peace Corps and answered President J.F. Kennedy's call to: "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country." An article about his decision to join the Peace Corps and become one of the nation's earliest volunteers was published in the *Baltimore Evening Sun* on July 26, 1961.

Mazaroff became a volunteer leader of the Peace Corps, and, in writing, he was called upon "to serve our country in the interest of world peace." He became in charge of a program in the Philippines that was designed to teach English as a second language to children. While teaching others, he educated himself by living in a small bamboo house in a very old village of farmers who were without any electricity but enriched by the beauty of nature and the care that their families had for each other. Mazaroff used his small house not only as his class, but also as a congenial place to meet, socialize, and make friends for America. At the end of two years, on his very last day, Mazaroff found on the blackboard in his house a note of good-bye that simply stated: "Stanley is a very good American." Articles about Mazaroff and his experience in the Peace Corps have been published in *The Evening Sun*, "Peace Corps Trainees Thrilled at Challenge," July 26, 1961; *The Baltimore Sun*, "Corps Values," March 6, 2001; *The Baltimore Sun*, "A Full Life Inspired by the Peace Corps," June 13, 2010; and an article entitled "A Peace Corps

Memory” written by Mazaroff and published in 2011 in a book entitled *Answering Kennedy’s Call*.

Following two years in the Peace Corps, Mazaroff returned to Maryland law school, and became the Editor-in-Chief of the Maryland Law Review. Upon graduating in 1965, he received an honorary award from the Maryland Law School for his “outstanding qualities of both leadership and scholarship.”

In 1966, shortly after his graduation from Maryland Law School, Mazaroff was drafted into the United States Army. Following several months of military training, he became a tank commander. He also was elevated to Captain; he became a member of the Judge Advocate Generals Corps; and he was selected to serve as a legal advisor to an Assistant Secretary of the Army in the Pentagon. In July 1967, a lengthy article about Mazaroff entitled “An American Doer” was published in the U.S. Army *Pentagram News*.

While serving as a legal advisor in the Pentagon, Mazaroff obtained a master-of-law degree from George Washington Law School, and he also wrote three scholarly articles that were published in major law reviews. A lengthy article entitled “Exonerations from Liability for Damage Caused by Space Activity” was published in 1968 in the Cornell Law Review. Another article pertaining to international law was published in 1969 in the George Washington Law Review. And a book review pertaining to Supreme Court nominations was published in 1971 in the University of Maryland Law Review.

In 1969, when Mazaroff was completing his military service, Senator Joseph Tydings contacted Mazaroff and asked him to join his congressional staff on Capitol Hill. Most importantly, Tydings also requested Mazaroff to serve as a legal advisor on the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee. This position entailed the evaluation of nominees to the Supreme Court. In fulfilling this responsibility, Mazaroff played a pivotal role in the Senate's rejection of Harrold Carswell, an unqualified segregationist. Mazaroff also wrote a scholarly article about the

Senate's important role in evaluating nominees to the Supreme Court. His article was published on November 4, 1971 in the *U.S. Congressional Record*.

In 1971, Mr. Mazaroff joined the Baltimore law firm of Venable, Baetjer and Howard. He promptly became a partner, and subsequently the leader of the firm's employment law department. He became nationally recognized in *Best Lawyers in America*; and locally recognized as "Baltimore's Thirty Best Lawyers" in *Baltimore Magazine* on March 1995 and November 1998.

Mazaroff in 1980 also became an adjunct professor at Maryland Law School where he taught a course on equal employment law. Aside from teaching law students, in 1982, he wrote a book entitled *The Maryland Employers' Guide to Equal Employment Law* that was intended to educate employers about civil rights law and to voluntarily adopt affirmative action plans. Several years later, in 1990, Mazaroff also wrote a lengthy, 746-page book entitled *Maryland Employment Law* (published by Matthew Bender). It was the first scholarly law book of its kind that comprehensively brought the laws governing employment contracts, employment torts, and employment discrimination together. The scholarly book became a major source of employment law for both lawyers and judges, and it was frequently cited in judicial opinions.

In 1998, Mazaroff expanded his law practice by becoming a national arbitrator. After attending a scholarly course on arbitration at Harvard Law School, he joined the American Arbitration Association, and he became - in the written words of the AAA - one of its "top" and "most skilled" arbitrators in Washington D.C., Virginia, and Maryland.

While actively engaged in his legal profession, Mazaroff also voluntarily served as a leader in the community. In the 1970s, he served as the President of the Bolton Hill Swim and Tennis Club. In 1981, he became the Chairman of the Board of the Baltimore Urban League - and was given an award for his "splendid and extraordinary leadership." In 1983, he became the Director of Baltimore's "Fair Election Campaign

Practices Commission.” Shortly thereafter, he also became the Chairman of the Board of the Voluntary Council of Equal Opportunity. In an article in *The Daily Record* dated September 7, 1983, Mazaroff was praised for his services. And in 1984, Mayor William Donald Schaefer honored Mazaroff with an “Award of Recognition.” It praised Mazaroff for his “outstanding contributions to Baltimore and Baltimoreans;” and it named Mazaroff as one of “Baltimore’s Best.”

As time passed, Mazaroff continued to participate in public service, especially art. In 1998, he became a Vice Chairman of The Contemporary Museum; shortly thereafter, from 2005 to 2012, he served as a member of the Board of Trustees of The Walters Art Museum; and more recently, he has served on the Accessions Committee of the Baltimore Museum of Art. Mazaroff has also was a member of the Johns Hopkins Sheridan Library Advisory Board, and a member of The Maryland Club Board of Governors.

At the age of 62, Mazaroff decided to retire from the active practice of law to become an art historian. In 2001, he enrolled as a special student in the art history department of Johns Hopkins University, and he remained at Hopkins for five years during which he studied in Florence Italy and focused on Italian Renaissance Art. In 2010, Mazaroff wrote a book entitled *Henry Walters and Bernard Berenson, Collector and Connoisseur* that was published by Johns Hopkins University Press. It involved Henry Walters marvelous collection of Italian Renaissance art that was presented to the public when Walters opened his museum in Baltimore in 1909.

In 2018 Mazaroff wrote another book that again was published by Johns Hopkins University Press. It was entitled *A Paris Life A Baltimore Treasure* and depicted the enormous collection of over 18,000 French nineteenth-century paintings that were acquired by the Baltimore Museum of Art. Both books have been reviewed and highly praised online. In addition to these books, Mazaroff wrote two scholarly articles that were published by the Walters Art Museum in its annual Journal. One was published in 2010 and entitled *Henry Walters’ Catalogue Paintings*

*Reconsidered*; and the other was published in 2023 and entitled *Saint Jerome in Fabriano*.

In connection with his interest in art, history, and nature, Mazaroff and his wife Nancy Dorman purchased a large, beautiful farm in Baltimore County that had been in existence since the 1830s. To preserve the house and barn, two superb architects were retained to renovate the house and barn into beautiful contemporary structures, and both received nationally recognized architectural awards. In July 2003, an article about the renovated barn was pictured and praised in “Architectural Record;” and one year later in 2004, the American Institute of Architects gave the barn an international “Honor Award for Architecture.” The farmhouse also received an architectural award given by the Maryland Architectural Association; and shortly thereafter, in March 2012, *SUN MAGAZINE* pictured the house and stated that: “Two art lovers have turned their historic Baltimore County farmhouse into a Modernist Masterpiece.”

Mazaroff and his wife Nancy became major collectors of modern and contemporary art. They donated many works of art to the Baltimore Museum of Art, and, more importantly, they played a significant role in the creation of a new, major section of the BMA that was named, “The Nancy Dorman and Stanley Mazaroff Center for the Study of Prints, Drawings and Photographs.”

Based on Nancy Dorman’s leadership, dedication, and philanthropy, the Enoch Pratt Free Library also named a section of the library the “Dorman-Mazaroff Fine Arts Department.” More recently, in 2023, Mazaroff and his wife donated six works of art to the Bolton Hill neighborhood, and two superb sculptures to the Maryland Institute College of Art.

Stanley Mazaroff

February 21, 2025.

