

rendering Art. 26, §148(b) unnecessary. Actually, since the District Court is a court of record; Const., Art. IV, §§1 and 148(b) is surplusage. A court of record has inherent contempt powers; Heininger v. Davis, 96 Ohio St. 205, 117 NE 229; Memorandum to Committee on Judicial Branch, Const. Convention of Maryland, 11/7/67.

The contempt authority of orphans' courts appears in Art. 93, §2-103.

Provisions for appeals from contempt convictions appear in §§12-304 and 12-402.

(B) ADJUDICATION OF CONTEMPT NO BAR TO RELIEF IN SAME PROCEEDINGS.

A PERSON WHO HAS BEEN ADJUDICATED GUILTY OF CONTEMPT FOR FAILURE TO PAY A MONETARY AMOUNT SPECIFIED IN A DECREE OR ORDER PASSED IN A CIVIL PROCEEDING IS NOT BARRED BY REASON OF THE ADJUDICATION OF CONTEMPT FROM FILING A PETITION FOR MODIFICATION OF THE DECREE OR ORDER, REQUESTING ANY OTHER RELIEF, OR PROCEEDING TO HEARING ON A PETITION, EVEN THOUGH THE CONTEMPT HAS NOT BEEN PURGED OR REMOVED. A PETITION FILED PRIOR TO ACTUAL ADJUDICATION OF CONTEMPT MAY BE CONSOLIDATED IN THE DISCRETION OF THE COURT AND HEARD WITH A CITATION FOR CONTEMPT, IF THE PETITION IS AT ISSUE AND READY FOR DISPOSITION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRACTICE IN THE COURT IN WHICH THE MATTER IS PENDING.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This section is new language derived from Art. 26, §5, slightly modified in style. Art. 26, §5, is proposed for repeal.

SEC. 1-203. PRACTICE OF LAW PROHIBITED.

(A) GENERAL RULE.

EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (B), NO JUDGE MAY DURING HIS TERM OF OFFICE PRACTICE LAW, MAINTAIN AN OFFICE FOR THE PRACTICE OF LAW, OR HAVE ANY INTEREST IN AN OFFICE FOR THE PRACTICE OF LAW, WHETHER CONDUCTED IN WHOLE OR IN PART BY HIMSELF OR BY OTHERS. A JUDGE MAY NOT ALLOW HIS NAME TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH A LAW OFFICE, NOR MAY HE PROFIT DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY FROM THE PRACTICE OF LAW.

(B) EXCEPTION.