
Faculty Profiles

The *Colonial Lawyer* began a new department with this issue. The Faculty Profile is intended to present to the members of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law community the fact that many new and interesting professors come to the school to teach as the school expands in size and ability. This issue will introduce two of the six professors which arrived this year. They are Jerome Leavell and Henry Hutchinson. The remaining four new professors will be included in the following two issues of the *Colonial Lawyer* this school year. The other four professors include Anthony Fitch, Michael Madison, Scott Whitney and Walter Williams. An expansion program includes more than just quantity; it is also measured by the quality of the members which are included in the quantity. It is hopeful that this Profile will show this quality, in relation to the development of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law.

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JEROME F. LEAVELL

As the Marshall Wythe School of Law expands, many new students and professors come together to "discover" the law. Doctor Leavell is one of six new professors which became a part of the law school this year.

Doctor Leavell received his J.D. Degree from the University of Mississippi in 1951 and his L.L.M. from Yale in 1965. In 1969 Doctor Leavell received



a Ford Foundation Fellowship to Oxford University, Balliol College. After studying in Oxford, Doctor Leavell returned to the United States and earned his J.D.S. Degree from Yale in 1972. Doctor Leavell, also has had several years of practical experience in the practice of law, including membership on the U.S. Supreme Court Bar and the Bars of several states, namely, New York, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Georgia.

Doctor Leavell is married and has 2 children. He is a member of Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity, The Oxford University Law Society, the American Society for Legal History and the American Society of International Law.

As can be seen from the above facts, Doctor Leavell has qualifications to suggest that he is a legal scholar, but all the degrees that one can earn doesn't show that the person holding the degrees is a good teacher. But this is not the situation in Doctor's Leavell's case. Doctor Leavell believes that the primary role of a teacher is to stimulate, to provoke, and to inspire. In discussing the Socratic Method as used in our law school, Doctor Leavell quotes Eugene Ionesco, who said, "a work is not a series of answers, it is a series of questions. It is not the answer that enlightens but the question." When Doctor Leavell states "the unexamined thought is not worth thinking," one realizes that Doctor Leavell is a teacher who wants his students to "discover" the law rather than to be told the law.

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T. Henry Hutchinson

Marshall-Wythe is the site of a legal experiment this year—one that reaches to Boulder, Colorado. Teaching at the Law School this semester is T. Henry Hutchinson, senior member of the firm of Hutchinson, Black, Hill, Buchanan and Cook. The experiment: Professor Hutchinson is on a one year extended leave from his firm—with pay.

Professor Hutchinson is teaching Commercial Law and Business Organization this fall semester. He says he enjoys both the contact with the students and talking and working with the faculty. Yet Hutchinson did not originally plan to teach this year — he had planned to be taught.

The mechanics of the extended leave program are particularly well suited to Hutchinson's firm, due to its size: 8 members are involved in the program. While this calls for each of the remaining seven members to absorb one-seventh of the work load of the absent member, such an additional load



is not burdensome. And while the financial load is equally increased, it is, as Hutchinson observes, "just the cost of doing business. It's no different than carpeting on the floor or paintings or other niceties you can put on the wall." Furthermore, Hutchinson notes, once the program is started, the load will become less noticeable since there will always be one man out of the firm.

If an extended leave program can be undertaken, it should, Hutchinson says, be seriously considered. There are substantial benefits both to the firm and the individuals. The sabbatical is not — or should not — be a "glorified vacation." The firm benefits from the experiences, the different perspectives brought back to the office.

Finally, the personal benefits are the best reason for the installation of such a plan. Professor Hutchinson said that after twenty years of practice it was "good to go back to school and study law," adding that it was really the first time he had been able to do so since taking the bar exam. The sabbatical year is a complete severance from practice — "you virtually quit for a year" — and such a change takes a bit of adjustment. "For the first couple of months," Hutchinson said, "you still think of things that should have been done or someone you have to call, before you realize the situation."

Not to be minimized is the theory that such leave "prepares the person for retirement; it teaches you how to retire." This might be particularly important for members of the legal profession. But even more important, as Professor Hutchinson concludes, the sabbatical will give him the "chance to enjoy the practice of law for the next twenty years."