
The jurists' war

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LOI réprimant les indiscretions de la presse en temps de guerre.
Le Sénat et la Chambre des députés ont adopté.
Le Président de la République promulgue la loi dont la teneur suit :
Art. 1^{er}. — Il est interdit de publier, par l'un des moyens énoncés à l'article 23 de la loi sur la presse du 29 juillet 1881, des informations et renseignements autres que ceux qui seraient communiqués par le Gouvernement ou le commandement, sur les points suivants :

[15 June 2023](#)

[November 2023](#)

[15 June 2023](#) [November 2023](#) [Des facultés sur le front du droit](#) [The press was](#)

[le front du droit](#)

Jules Jacquy (1852-1927) : Can the occupying forces be fought with the law ?

The
reflections

Jules Jacquy's career was coming to an end when the war broke out, a career that had taken place exclusively in Lille since he was appointed there in 1885, the year following his success at the aggregation. This anchoring was quite rare for a native of another region, in this case Haute-Saône. No doubt we must see the effect of his marriage, celebrated in Bergues in 1885, as the bride came from a family rooted in Flanders. At the end of the summer of 1914, frightened by the rumors of barbarism peddled by the refugees from Belgium, the jurists – magistrates, lawyers and professors -, took, in large numbers, the path of exodus. In October, only four of the sixteen law school professors remained or returned to Lille : [pour lire la suite...](#)

of a
Bordeaux

law
professor

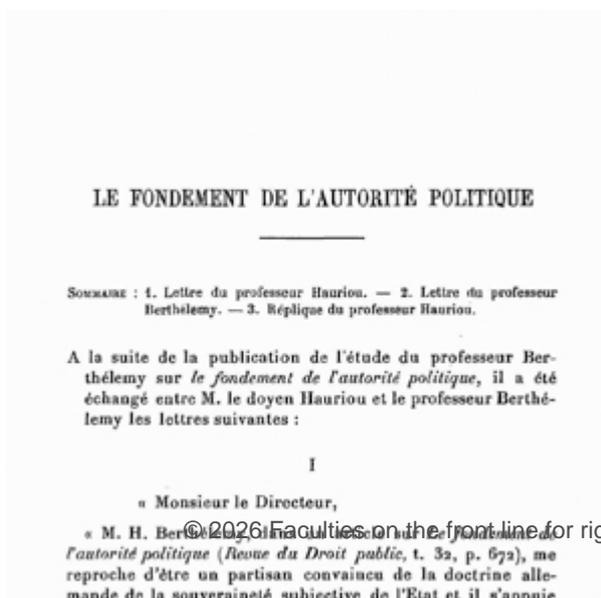
on
freedom of

opinion :
Duguit and

press
censorship

during the
1914-

1918 war



Propaganda occupied a prominent place in the history of