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Contributors to the Winter Issue

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Hon. Pat McCarran, United States Senator from Nevada since 1932. Presently Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Former Chief Justice of the Nevada Supreme Court, 1917-18. Vice President, American Bar Association, 1922-23. The present article, *Total Justice and Administrative Law*, was delivered as a speech at the Annual Senior Banquet of the Notre Dame Law Club on January 14, 1949.

Jack R. Miller, Assistant Professor of Law, University of Notre Dame. A. B. Creighton University; A. M. Catholic University of America; LL.B. Columbia University. Member of the Iowa, Nebraska, and D. C. Bars. Member of Commission on Income Taxes, Taxation Section, American Bar Association.

Alfred Long Scanlan, Professor of Law, University of Notre Dame. A. B. Columbia University, 1941; LL.B., LL.M., 1947. The George Washington University School of Law; Attorney Federal Power Commission, 1946-47. Contributor *George Washington Law Review*, *Rocky Mountain Law Review*. Faculty Adviser, Notre Dame Lawyer.

THE SECOND ANNUAL NATURAL LAW INSTITUTE.—The Second Annual Natural Law Institute was held at the University of Notre Dame on December 10 and 11, 1948. This Institute was devoted to tracing the growth of the concept of the Natural Law from the early Greek period to present day American Jurisprudence. The Honorary Chairman of the Institute was The Most Reverend Paul C. Schulte, Archbishop of Indianapolis, while The Reverend John J. Cavanaugh, President of the University, was Chairman.

Speakers were Dr. Maurice Lebel, of Laval University, Quebec, who spoke on the Greek period; Dr. Ernst Levy, of the University

of Washington, whose topic was the Roman period; Dr. Gordon Hall Gerould, of Princeton University, who discussed the Renaissance period; Dr. Heinrich A. Rommen, of St. Thomas College, St. Paul, Minnesota, who traced the Natural Law through the Medieval period; and Judge Robert N. Wilkin, of the Federal District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, who spoke on the Natural Law in American Jurisprudence.

THE NOTRE DAME LAWYER regrets that space prevents publication of all the addresses of this Institute. Judge Wilkin's address, however, will be published in the forthcoming Spring issue, and all of the speeches will be published in the second volume of the Proceedings of the Natural Law Institute, to be published as soon as the addresses are prepared for final publication.

In thus perpetuating the program which was begun in 1947, the College of Law of the University of Notre Dame has begun what may well herald a new epoch in American Jurisprudence. The Institutes have been eagerly received by those who have long sought a basic interpretation of the epistemological meaning of law, and the imposing list of speakers who gave their time and labor to the Institute shows that men are not wanting who are willing to assist in this project. The desire of these men for an implementation of their beliefs has, it is hoped, been answered in the foundation and implementation of these Institutes.

In a day which has seen the law, even in America, swing from earlier Natural Law concepts to more pragmatic and materialistic ideas, the renewed interest in Natural Law, as reflected in the Institutes, may mean a new approach to Jurisprudence. Certainly, as was pointed out above, the reception of the First and Second Institutes has established that there is indeed a firm foundation for the building of this new approach.

Certain it is also that this new revival of Natural Law, centered as it is in a Catholic university, has nothing of the reactionary, time-serving aura about it which featured an earlier "revival" of psuedo-Natural Law in the Nineteenth Century. A reading of the proceedings of the Second Institute will convince all who wish to be convinced that the principles of the Natural Law are not necessarily those of the legal status quo, and indeed, may in many cases be diametrically opposed to it. As Ben Palmer, who graciously consented to keynote the Second Institute, so well has said, an association of the Natural Law with the status quo in the late Nineteenth Century was one of the greatest causes for the popular decline of Natural Law ideas. But this association arose because the Natural Law was mistaken for its illegitimate relation, psuedo-natural law; for the true Natural Law certainly is no protector of injustice, no matter how long it has been