

PRESENTATION OF THE EDITION

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“The idea of rights is nothing other than the idea of virtue introduced into the political world. It is with the idea of rights that men have defined what licentiousness and tyranny were (...). There are no great men without virtue; without respect for rights there is no great people: one can almost say there is no society; for what is a gathering of rational and intelligent beings in which force is the only relationship?”

Giuseppe Chiovenda

SUPERLATIVE RIGHTS

In any society in which the human being develops, there are rules that shape behaviors, whether individual or collective. In turn, they generate a kind of rights and obligations that seek to give balance, not only to interpersonal interactions, but also to those that are external to the personality of the State.

The rules of law constitute the element of cohesion of each society, to such an extent that positive law even conditions the way in which citizens exercise their own benefits and risks with greater or lesser intensity. Therefore, these rules should not be static, but rather, they must be dynamic, and that is why the law is constantly evolving.

Centuries ago, prohibited conducts, through typification and consequent punishment, are no longer prohibited today, and therefore, what the classical doctrine preferred to call natural law, is no longer so, and is transformed to conform collective agreements, in different times of course, as for example, the whole theory of gender that has been developed in the last three decades.

When we analyze the goodness or harm of a norm, society tends to qualify it as just or unjust,

but in reality, the analysis must be done necessarily, focusing on the depth of the human being condition, that is to say, from the intimacy of the individual, because what affects him, will affect or benefit his fellow human beings.

For this reason, the effectiveness in the results of enacted norms, or that are in projects, really lies in the guarantee that they offer, within the Human Rights, either in private conducts, that is to say, between individuals, or in the relation of these with the public administration.

However, the efficiency of the rules that superlatively preserve guaranteeing principles, must be publicized, but it is no longer enough to appear in the official gazettes, but must be made known, since it is common that in the legislative debates of our representative democracies, the citizen is not allowed to participate fully, and the administered generally, between producing or simply living, does not know his rights until he collides face to face with a certain situation.

The rule of law is not above the nature of man, nor above his rights, which recognized or not as such, are human and require guarantees for coexistence in society.

With these brief words, about the need for more protective norms, I present on behalf of the Metropolitan University of Science, Education and Technology (UMECIT), **the 18th edition of the Cathedra Journal, corresponding to November 2022 to April 2023.**

The magazine begins, as usual, with the editorial of the Rector of UMECIT, José Alberto Nieto Rojas, as the highest authority of our university, in which he expresses his satisfaction with this edition and the continuity of our magazine, as a means of dissemination and contribution to the academy in the field of forensic sciences and law.

This issue is comprised of a research article and three essays and begins with the article by Public Defender and well-known university professor, Kriss Poveda Barrios, makes an important technical legal study, in relation to **THE INVESTIGATIVE ROLE OF THE TECHNICAL DEFENSE IN THE CRIMINAL ACCUSATORY PROCESS**, article thus titled, giving us the opportunity to understand the evolutionary step from the inquisitorial system to the adversarial, where the protagonisms, although, have not changed, the procedure if mutated thoroughly. By virtue of the foregoing, this article is a must read, both for criminal lawyers and for those whose curiosity is not limited to the study of a particular branch of law, because in a process that dates back to 2008, we can still ensure that we are in a learning and adaptation phase.

We now present the essay entitled **THE VALUE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS, WITHIN THE PARADIGM OF THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS IN POLITICAL MATTERS OF THE CITIZEN**, developed by the well-known jurist, teacher and writer Shanida Naruha López Barrios. In this work allows us to analyze the risks and benefits of social networks in our contemporary societies, underpinning above all, the fact that these technological networks not only allow the interconnection of individuals or groups of people, on specific issues, but really, its use as a source of increased digital criminalization, no longer has limits, having as an effective alternative to stop it, the proper management of information, knowledge of the dangers, but above all of the rights that we as citizens have.

Next, in forensic matters, we have the collaboration of Doctor Rubén Darío Collantes González, who offers us an essay of great interest for forensic and legal sciences. The article is entitled **REVIEW ON FORENSIC ENTOMOLOGY IN PANAMA**, where we can learn about the importance of this scientific discipline within the forensic sciences, and technically understand how the activity of some species of insects, allow us to assist in criminalistics, the state of decomposing bodies. We still have much to learn from nature.

Finally, the jurists Cynthia González and Rosa Idalí Castañea González, in their essay entitled **EVOLUTION OF THE TRAINING OF THE LAWYER IN PANAMA AND COLOMBIA**, propose the importance of the study of law, through a learning process, by means of research, analysis of jurisprudence and contemporary methods of study, such as trial simulators. Likewise, they introduce us to the responsibility of legal professionals within society, where they develop their professional activities, but above all the role of the lawyer in this era called modernity.

May this issue be of interest to all our readers.