

## PRESENTATION OF THE EDITION

**Gino Osellame R.**

UMECIT, Panama

Editor of Cathedra Journal

[ginoosellame@gmail.com](mailto:ginoosellame@gmail.com)

[ginoosellame.blogspot.com](http://ginoosellame.blogspot.com)

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5925-5479>

DOI: 10.37594/cathedra.n19.875

*“A thing is not just because it is law.*

*It must be law because it is just.”*

***Cesare Beccaria***

## LEARNING ABOUT LAW

Law as a science is the gathering of concepts resulting from the observation of human conduct and its consequences. From the latter, also this noble science, is the foresight of conducts, before the possibility of acts of the human being, that will be executed in a direct or indirect way in favor, or to the detriment of another.

The results of human conduct, will not always be material, and therefore, some of these results will be taken into account, because it had relevance, for someone other than the one who gave genesis, and thus having, then, more than one person participating in the same result, the interpretation that each party involved, have of such act, will be different.

The act will be nourished, not only by the appreciations, but also by the determined historical moment, within which it was generated, as a transitory conditioner, as well as the causes that forged it, the personal will of the one who did it, and the acceptance or rejection of the one who passively received it or ended up being a victim of it.

The rules of conduct, which according to our democratic system, are not made by jurists, but by citizens who represent their peers, also have on people in general, the burden of aligning their social interactions, and define their consequences.

In short, law in society is everything. Hence the radical goal of training jurists, who, by learning this human science, cultivate the art of interpreting it, and break it down to put it in the hands of the members of society.

Justice is not generated spontaneously, justice as the end of law, must be created, and it is up to jurists in general, to look for it under the shadows of ignorance, in order to reveal it.

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

Influenced by her vocation as a teacher, and by her great talent as a lawyer, this journal is honored to once again have an article by Magister Stella Escala. In this opportunity she offers us light in relation to a topic of Administrative Law, interesting and written in such a way that allows us to understand clearly the basis that sustains the whole structure of this branch of Law. We appreciate and recommend the reading of the article entitled **THE PRINCIPLE OF LEGALITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE DISCRETION IN THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**.

From the sister Republic of Colombia, Dr. Jose Gregorio Noroño Sánchez and researchers Jose Delio Giraldo Jaramillo and María Fernanda Gutiérrez Martínez contribute in this edition, with a historical legal approach to the unions of this nation and the influence they have had on their development. After reading **HISTORY OF THE TRADE UNION IN COLOMBIA, LAWS AND SOCIAL IMPACT**, we can take a broad look at the trade union movements in each of the countries where this edition is read, and analyze the influence of trade unions in society and in their social and political movements.

Next, we have the collaboration of Dr. Joel A. De León Quintero, who offers us a research article of great interest for the legal sciences. The article is entitled **ANTI-CORRUPTION FIGHT AND HUMAN RIGHTS: A SINGLE AGENDA REINFORCED BY SPECIALIZED CONVENTIONS** and explains that indeed, the anti-corruption fight does give positive results, but it requires state encouragement, setting policies that are common to the interests, to eliminate this scourge, which goes against human rights.

The jurist and expert in criminal sciences, namely: the lawyer, teacher and public defender, Saima Yodalis Pitti Saira, with the subject **POWERS OF THE PLAINTIFF UNDER ARTICLE 341 OF THE CURRENT CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE**, offers us in her essay a list of actions that the procedural subjects must and can perform within the adversarial justice system, known in Panama as the Accusatory Criminal System. Topics like this are a must read, since we are only seven (7) years away from its implementation, and not everything is known in our legal

forum. We need more articles like this one, to complement the gaps that we can find in our rules.

Finally, from the Province of Veraguas, Republic of Panama, we are pleased to welcome the jurist Luis Gabriel Peñalba Rios, who through his manuscript entitled **PRINCIPLE OF LEGALITY IN THE ACCUSATORY CRIMINAL SYSTEM**, allows us to analyze one of the guiding and most relevant principles of our criminal procedure. The interesting thing about this essay is that through the quantification of data and a scientific methodology, conclusions are drawn that explain the reality of contemporary criminal procedure.

May this issue be of interest to all our readers.