

Form B-5

Date (日付)

2016/07/01

**Activity Report -Science Dialogue Program-**  
(サイエンス・ダイアログ事業 実施報告書)

- Fellow's name (講師氏名): RENAUDIE Maxime (ID No. P15309 )
- Participating school (学校名): Namiki Tsukuba City Ibaraki Prefecture
- Date (実施日時): (2016/07/01)
- Lecture title (講演題目): (in English) Law, Legal Globalization and Education  
(in Japanese)
- Lecture summary (講演概要): Please summary your lecture 200-500 words.

The legal rules in every country result from a specific history and social context that a particular group of people has faced. It reveals the nature, the identity, and the culture of a group of people and the way they perceive justice.

The first sources of law used to be oral. Then, Law has been written for better communication and information about rulings. The first written law ever made is the Code of the King of Mesopotamia Hammurabi (Middle East) almost four thousand years ago. Since then, Law has been written into Codes, Constitutions, and courts decision made by judges (what we call jurisprudence). One of the most famous legal text comes from the French Revolution in 1789. It is the Declaration of Human Rights (which contain important rights such freedom of expression, fair trial). That text has a very important historical role, because it is widely perceived as the first step to legal globalization. The French people considered those human rights are not exclusive to French people, but it concerns the whole humanity. It is the first time than a group of people considers their legal text contains a universal meaning.

Today, the challenge of legal globalization is highly pressuring for a very important reason: the globalization of trade. Trade needs international regulation by law. Some solutions might come from the Academic world, through the globalization of legal education. Before to conceive international legal rules, we should pay attention to the legal rules of the others. By comparing law and legal systems, we might be able to clear up the common sense of justice for common regulation.

The case of Japan is interesting because it has been a crossroad of European and American legal cultures. Gustave Boissonade was a French lawyer who came to Japan at the end of the 19th century, during the Meiji era. He comes from the University of Paris, and used to be a visiting scholar and professor at the University of Tokyo. He redacted the first Japanese civil code. He has a decisive influence for developing the Japanese legal system during the Meiji era.

In the field of constitutional law, the Japanese Constitution reveals the conception of the post-war order which has been settled under the influence of the United States of America. The article 9 of the Japanese Constitution mentions: « the Japanese people renounce to war .» There is a lot of debate about those matters, more specifically about this article's implications for the Japanese diplomacy and its relationship with other powers.

Today, Japanese law schools try to digest those different legal cultures. Some Japanese Law professors used to study in Europe and America. They can discuss in Japan about the pro and con of different legal systems, and to adapt their learning to the evolving Japanese context.

- Language used (使用言語): English

- Lecture format (講演形式):

◆Lecture time (講演時間) 45 min (分), Q&A time (質疑応答時間) 10 min (分)

◆Lecture style (ex.: used projector, conducted experiments)

(講演方法 (例: プロジェクター使用による講演、実験・実習の有無など))

Power Point Diaporama

◆Interpretation (ex.: assistance by accompanied person, provided Japanese explanation by yourself) (通訳 (例: 同行者によるサポート、講師本人による日本語説明))

Assistance by High School Teacher

◆Name and title of accompanied person (同行者 職・氏名)

SUGAYA Yutaka

◆Other note worthy information (その他特筆すべき事項):

- Impressions and opinions from accompanied person (同行者の方から、本事業に対する意見・感想等がありましたら、お願いいたします。):

**Here I copy the email from the accompanied person after lecture :** "Thanks you for coming and giving us a great lecture about France and law. The students seemed to really enjoy your lecture. Many of them said they could understand it very well and they were really glad that you mentioned some historical facts they had learned in world history class. Especially your talk about law was very easy to understand, very interesting to us. We tend to think that law is something some special people like lawyers or scholars should know, something we ordinary people have nothing to do with, except when we commit crime, so I was afraid your lecture would be too difficult for students to understand. But because of your cheerful personality and your good explanation, your lecture captivated their attention and interest. Thank you again and I hope you'll have a chance to visit our school again."