

COLABORADORES

RAÚL AVILA ORTIZ

Doctor en Derecho por la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México y Maestro en Estudios Latinoamericanos por la Universidad de Texas en Austin. En los últimos catorce años, se ha desempeñado como profesor en diversas universidades públicas y privadas del país. Actualmente es Secretario Técnico del Comité Académico de Tutoría de Derecho Constitucional, Administrativo y Amparo, del Programa de Doctorado en Derecho por Investigación de la Facultad de Derecho de la U.N.A.M.. Asimismo, es Presidente de la Academia Mexicana para el Derecho, la Educación y la Cultura, A.C. y autor de la obra "El Derecho Cultural en México: Una propuesta académica para el proyecto político de la modernidad" (en prensa).

ANTONIO DÍAZ PIÑA

Doctor en Derecho por la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Es autor de la obra "La Constitución y las políticas públicas en materia educativa" y colabora como articulista en el diario El Sol de México. Es Secretario Académico de la Academia Mexicana para el Derecho, la Educación y la Cultura, A.C.

RAYMUNDO GIL RENDÓN

Doctor en Derecho por la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Tutor Académico en el Programa de Doctorado en Derecho en la propia U.N.A.M. y profesor de la Universidad de las Américas (Ciudad de México). Es autor de la obra "Las transformaciones del Ombudsman" (en prensa). Es Secretario Ejecutivo de Relaciones Públicas de la Academia Mexicana para el Derecho, la Educación y la Cultura, A.C.

JUAN LUIS GONZÁLEZ ALCÁNTARA CARRANCA

Doctor en Derecho por la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Es investigador titular del Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas. Profesor a nivel posgrado y autor de múltiples artículos y ensayos académicos, así como de la obra "La enseñanza del Derecho".

DIONISIO ZABALETA LÓPEZ

Profesor normalista y abogado. Es Secretario Ejecutivo de Proyectos y Programas de la Academia Mexicana para el Derecho, la Educación y la Cultura, A.C.

PEDRO G. ZORRILLA MARTÍNEZ (Q.P.D.)

Doctor en Derecho por la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México y Doctor en Administración Pública por la Universidad de París. Dentro de su fecunda y laureada carrera académica y política, se destacó como Jefe de la División de Estudios de Posgrado de la Facultad de Derecho de la U.N.A.M. y profesor en la misma por más de treinta años.

GUILLERMO FLORIS MARGADANT S.

Doctor en Derecho por la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, catedrático de la Facultad de Derecho de la U.N.A.M. e investigador. Es miembro del Consejo Editorial de la Academia Mexicana para el Derecho, la Educación y la Cultura, A.C.

SUMMARY

In this posthumous text, read by professor Pedro Zorrilla during the ceremony of creation of the Mexican Academy for the Law, Education and the Culture on September 26, 1999, the professor distinguished from the Department of Third Cycle of the Faculty of Law of the Autonomous National University of Mexico City underlines with an exemplary simplicity and relevance the role of the Law as a catalyst of the values and the culture. While insisting on the necessary moralization of the Law, the author, while recognizing that the final objective of the legal system is the protection of man and his dignity, explains that it is urgent to reverse inequalities in education and culture as well as the socio-economic disparity "which crushes most of Mexican people".

In the essay of Professor Gonzalez Alcántara, we find deep thoughts about values and their function in the society and in the Law. We will notice the distinction he makes between universalism and relativism ethics, explained by the concept of "universal diagram of the culture", proposed by the sociologist Clark Wissler, diagram which "includes all the common elements of all cultures of the world, although each one of them adopts particular concrete forms in each culture in particular". The observations of the author about the social standards (popular habits, manners and legal rules), religion and arts, are a tool for the understanding of social axiology and its links with culture and law.

Professor Avila's essay introduces in a synthetic way the concept of Cultural Law starting from two different but complementary angles which are the legal analysis of the Culture and the cultural analysis of the Law. Partly on the basis of his work, the author shares with us his new thoughts on this subject and draws the broad outline of a research project which characteristics are the width and the opening to criticism. The ultimate goal of this program is to constitute a new university field likely to create, in an interdisciplinary direction, public and relevant policies of research.

Professor Diaz Piña, in his analysis of the new law which controls scientific and technological research in Mexico, underlines the importance of research and science in the context of globalization, explains which are

the antecedents of the referred law, specifies the differences existing between the point of view of the public policies and the economic analysis of the Law, and concludes insisting on the fact that “ the law, however good it is, cannot by itself solve the problems. Only their implementation will allow us to see whether new attributions of the CONACYT produce effective results “.

The test of Professor Gil approaches the historical antecedents and the general legal characteristics of Ombudsman and its insertion in the Mexican constitutional system including the corresponding proceedings aspects. By analyzing the reform of article 102-B of the Constitution in 1999, which contained the substitution of the holder of the National Commission of the Humans Rights, the author criticizes some assertions and errors of the reform itself.

Professor Floris Margadant shares his thoughts with us concerning the historical synthesis between the exact and social sciences, the latter determined by the notorious convergence of two «cultures», which for long were thought to be incompatible.

Professor Avila Ortiz and Professor Zabaleta López examine some of the main arguments in favor and against the controversial idea of creating a Ministry of Culture in Mexico and reach the conclusion that a scientific debate on that subject is still valid.