RESÚMENES EN INGLÉS

BRUNORI, Luisa, "Símbolos de la abogacía y privilegio profesional en la Nueva España: el uso de puños o vueltas de gasa blanca en el traje de los abogados".

In 1553 Benvenuto Stracca, a renowned lawyer from the Italian city of Ancona, wrote his treatise "*De Mercatura*", considered to be the foundation stone of commercial law of "scientific" character, approached with rigour and systematized separately with respect to civil and canon law. For the writing of his work, Stracca relied on his experience as a lawyer. In his work it clearly manifests how much the lawyer profession of his had influenced the systematization efforts of commercial law. In his writings Stracca often evokes particular matters he personally dealt with as a legal practitioner. His frequent attendance at commercial courts and his regular judicial practice brings Stracca's work closer to the reality of business and enables it to be functional to the needs of the legal professionals of that time. Thus, doctrinal questions relating to relations between merchants, their liability, insurance, mandate, and commercial court proceedings come to life in Stracca's writings because they were matters dealt with by the aforementioned Ancona lawyer in the course of his professional career.

CRUZ BARNEY, Oscar, "Símbolos de la abogacía y privilegio profesional en la Nueva España: el uso de puños o vueltas de gasa blanca en el traje de los abogados".
Traducción de elaboración propia José Manuel Landa Llamas.

Lawyers in New Spain were granted the right to adorn their robes with bobbin lace cuffs, privileged reserved to high ecclesiastical magistrates, this tradition has since then been observed in ceremonial sessions at the bar.

The robe is a vestment distinctive to the professional in law, is the dressing code of jurists. Alphonso X imposed the use of the Spanish tabard without the aforementioned laced cuffs to be proper of the jurist's guild as a garment indicative of such undertaking at the *Jerez de la Frontera Courts* in April 1267.

Those cuffs remained reserved in Spain to members of the governing body of the Castilian law professionals' courts of inn and of judges.

The petition for the conceded privilege for the use of white laced cuffs was bestowed to the Royal Illustrious Bar of Mexico since its establishment and has then on enjoyed of the sort entitlements and prerogatives.

The common conception of an elite body distinguished such occupation in the XVIII century and is confirmed to us by the measures taken.

It was by the approaching means that it was intended to put to an end to the then prevailing confusion regarding the attire of law's practitioners from other cultivated fields: Therefore it bore a practicality, set aside legists from of other people of learned pursuits.

FONTAINE, Clotilde, "Símbolos de la abogacía y privilegio profesional en la Nueva España: el uso de puños o vueltas de gasa blanca en el traje de los abogados".

After the Devolution war, the southern part of the former Spanish Low Countries is attached to the French crown. In 1668, a *Conseil souverain* is established in Tournai and only 10 lawyers are received. They are 54 by 1692 and this number will double in 1714, following the establishment of the court at Douai. As the first lawyers to serve under the French crown are used to Flemish uses, they do not organize themselves into a guild or corporation. Even so Louis XIV had promised to keep the Flemish customs when he created this jurisdiction, regardless of such promise he tried progressively to enforce "French" law and procedure in the realm. Does that assimilation is of today's concern of legal professions, particularly lawyers?

MORALES MORENO, Humberto, "Los orígenes ideológicos del constitucionalismo social mexicano en 1917".
Traducción de elaboración propia J. M. Landa Llamas.

At the Constitutional Congress that Venustiano Carranza convened at the end of the armed phase of the Revolution, two lawyer deputies: Luis Manuel Rojas and José Natividad Macías, renovators of the group that engaged in discussions of form and substance to pass a reform, for the elaboration of a new Constitution, they agreed upon a modification to the philosophical basis of article 1 of the new Constitution.

The creation of the Conciliation and Arbitration Boards seems to have a great influence from the Catholic current. A justice of equity between unequals, although this welfare vision of the protection of the weak had in fact an older root in America.

The little-known project in which Pastor Rouaix had a remarkable intervention draws attention and helps to better understand his role in the founding nucleus of the Commission that created Article 123 of the new Constitution. Apparently by order of Carranza, Rouaix, Macías and Rojas elaborated on January 28, 1915, publishing it in the daily newspaper named *El Pueblo,* the draft of the Law on Minimum Wage and the Boards of Settlement, a direct antecedent of what was legislated in the Constituent Commission.

LE MARC'HADOUR, Tanguy "Avocats, juges et professeurs dans la codification du droit pénal classique (France et Belgique)".

Codifications of the 18th and 19th centuries are political and legal works that required the participation of governments and jurists. But what jurists are we talking about, university or doctor´s degree scholars and among these, magistrates or lawyers? Taking French and Belgian examples in the 19th century, the study attempts to determine the role of different professional groups in codification and penal reform (1810, 1832, 1867). In a tradition that goes back to the monarchy and against revolutionary experience, the Napoleonic penal codification is worked by high magistrates close to power, responsible for giving legitimacy to said code. Lawyers were excluded from this process. They only reappeared with the romantic liberal movement of the 1830s, but this politically active professional group did not impose new codes and was satisfied with simple device-based reforms, this happened in both France and Belgium independently. To achieve a new code (1867) a scholar will be called to intervene whose stature is grown both by him and political power; it is about imposing a codified, scientifically validated system to overcome the political dissensions inherent in a liberal political organization. Finally, even if different professional groups are never entirely excluded (these groups are also porous), their role and importance vary according to political regimes and government objectives.

LEKEAL, Farid, "Les juristes français et la naissance du droit social".

It was not until the end of the Second World War that the French legal corpus defined vocabulary more precisely the content of the concept of "social law". The establishment of a Social Security system by the Government Ordinance 4 /10/ 1945 contributed to this to a very large extent. From that time on, French jurists considered that this law covers all legal rules, both individual and collective, which organize labour relations as well as standards related to social protection.

However, before it became a legal reality with well-defined contours, social law suffered from a long semantic indeterminacy. Lawyers, however, had spared no effort to clarify it. They have endeavored to study its sources, to question its foundations, to clarify its scope of application and to decipher its possible logic. This reflection began in the second half of the 19th century. It was a few years after the adoption of the first so-called "workers' laws" in France, whose particularism did not take long to be questioned by legal experts' close scrutiny.

Social law thus suffered from a veritable polysemy which the adoption of the law of 22 March 1841 on child labour helped to deepen. This Act is generally regarded as the birth certificate of French social law, which at the time appeared to be a sectorial legislation with a limited scope of application since it was aimed exclusively at a fraction of the social body.

In the second half of the nineteenth century, however, the content of this social law was to develop and attract increasing attention from French jurists, who were to accompany its birth, initially, and its academic consecration, subsequently. This article sets out to describe the stages and particularities of this law.

CROCHEPEYRE, Nathalie, "L'accès de l'ouvrier à la justice et à la défense de ses droits au XIXe siècle: de l'exclusion à l'admission quasi-automatique".

In France, access to justice for the poor has long been based in the *good will* of lawyers. By proclaiming the equality of citizens in terms of rights, the revolutionaries opened the path to an egalitarian access to justice. For the worker, whose economic situation is often close to poverty, this right will only have become a reality at the end of the 19th century. The creation of industrial tribunals in 1806 marked a first step to achieve the facilitation of dispute resolution between a worker and his employer. However, this court did not deal with all of workers' disputes, since those relating to accidents at

the workplace were still dealt with by ordinary courts, which were much more expensive.

The adoption of the 1851 legislation on legal aid will not smooth the way to justice access for injured workers. The system favoured "good causes" (those relating to civil status and the family, although did not completely eliminate legal costs) over others. The worker had to wait until 1898 and for the Law on industrial accidents to be totally exempted from administrative formalities imposed by the law of 1851 therefore to gain full access to court in order to obtain compensation.

ENCISO CONTRERAS, José, "La apelación de Judas: litigio, tortura y penas en el distrito de la Au-diencia de Charcas, siglo XVIII".
Traducción de J. M. Landa Llamas.

The criminal case initiated in Cochabamba around 1790 against Judas Tadeo Andrade (Creole or Spanish dedicated to various trades such as shoemaker, hairdresser, bleeding man, paper writer and verifier, in addition to tahúr), tends to become a classic subject of Bolivian legal historiography of the century XVIII. This is due to the original way in which that hard-working Buenos Aires appellant tried to support his writing of grievances by illustrating at full glance the passages of his stay in the Cochabamba prison. This original idea of plastically representing the legal arguments of a litigant, anticipate procedural uses and evidentiary versions that would be legitimized in the modern process, until reaching the contemporary means of evidence.

Given the singularities of this trial, the eccentric personality of Judas, his way of behaving in a social environment in which independence ideas matured rapidly, has also been reflected on. Both the process and its main protagonist-victim-litigant must be studied based on certain elements of the context that determined that painful situation.

A rich vein of historical information offers us the interrogation and litigation of the case on the prison institution and the criminal procedure in Cochabamba at the end of the 18th century.

BAI, Sonia, "Les défenseurs dans l'Algérie coloniale: un statut à la fois contrôlé et convoité (1830-1881)".

Justice administered in Algeria at the 19th century was one of the strongest symbols of the colonial system. Indeed, the shortage of personnel, the

vastness of the territories and the particular composition of the population comprising settlers, Europeans, Israelites, and those who were called "indigenous", were all elements that justified the adoption of an original judicial system. It was created from the very beginning of the conquest in 1830, a period impregnated by political instability in metropolitan France and with the willingness to let the executive control the judiciary overseas. This situation, which lasted until the beginning of the Third Republic, was particularly felt on the very sensitive issue of legal defence.

Thus, the legislator wanted to avoid the disadvantages of metropolitan defence. He thought that in a country where a new society was being established, where the problems of ownership of conquered territories were going to be acute, it was important to facilitate, more than elsewhere, the access to the courts by setting up "expeditious and prompt justice". To this end, it simplified the rules of procedure as much as possible, reduced the number of formalities, shortened time limits, and placed a single representative, the defender, between the litigant and the judge, combining the dual functions of solicitor and lawyer.

PÉREZ CUELLAR, Alfonso, "El Ilustre y Nacional Colegio de Abogados de México".

The presence of lawyers in New Spain was authorized by Emperor Charles V and they were initially grouped into a brotherhood that arose from the affiliation with the existing *Saint John Nepomucene* established at the Hospital of the Holy Spirit and Our Lady of Remedies.

The first meetings for the foundation of a Bar Association began on June 8, 1758, in order to assist lawyers in their illnesses and deaths, as well as their widows and orphans, who were begging for alms in the corridors of the Royal Audience of Mexico.

The corporation enjoyed important privileges, the exercise of mutualism and certain acts of piety, as well as raising the level of legal practice. Only those who were registered could practice the profession before the Royal audience and the Court of Mexico. Since 1760, it was necessary to comply with what was established for admission to the Madrid Bar Association.

Today the College maintains its tradition in defence of the legal profession and the rule of law, concerned with the excellence of the profession through mechanisms of ethical and technical control.

SALAZAR ANDREU, Juan Pablo, *Algunas consideraciones respecto al Juez Luis Castañeda.*

The importance of Luis Castañeda's work lies in the fact that he was a judge who acted with a deep knowledge of Latin and *ius commune*. Castañeda's work is of great relevance; for the light that he sought to contribute on the reception of Roman Law in the West, in his publications in "El Foro", one of the most relevant legal publications of his time, and in which he analyses and explains, with masterly pen, addressed to Scholars and Legos, the contributions of jurists such as Acursius, Alciatus, Cuiacius, Favre, Otomanus, Doneau, Leibnitz, Gravina, Pothier and Savigny. All this in a relatively short period of time, in between June 18 to November 1, 1873.

What is considered the main contribution of his work, is the result of the field study carried out in archives of both the State of Puebla and Tlaxcala, collected in the House of Legal Culture of the State of Puebla, where the sentences handed down are located , respectively, from the years 1884 to 1886; the Lafragua Library, where you can find articles written by Luis Castañeda in 1873 for the newspaper El Foro; and in the Library of the District Court of Tlaxcala, where details of the trials of the year 1878 are to be found.