

**THE REPORT BY LAW STUDENTS NAGOYA UNIVERSITY
ON
THE INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY EXCHANGE SEMINAR**

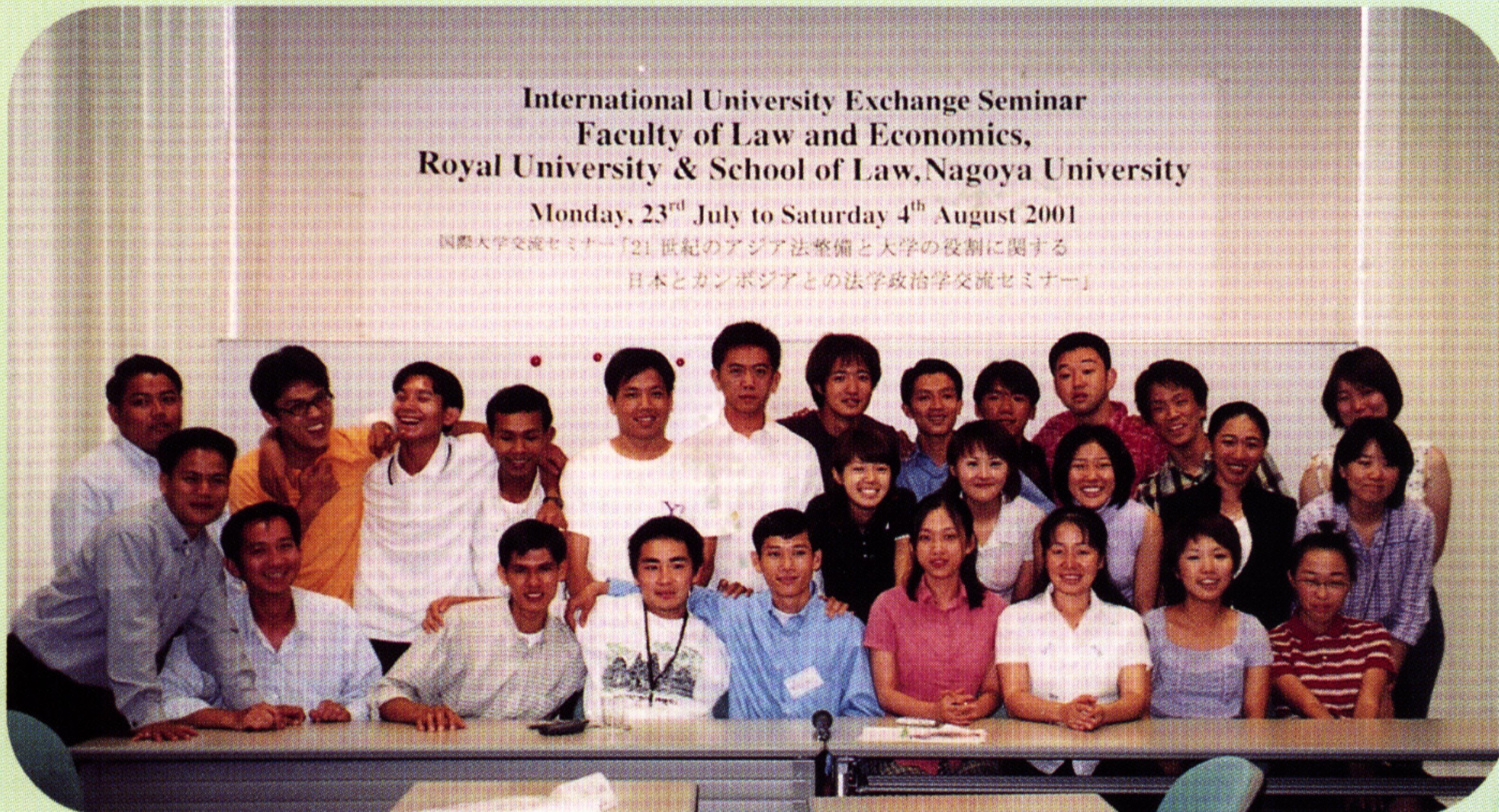
— Understanding the Japanese Legal System & Its Role in Legal Assistance to Cambodia —

23rd July to 4th August 2001

Royal Phnom Penh University Faculty of Law & Economics, Cambodia

&

Nagoya University School of Law, Japan



Written & Edited by Law Students of Nagoya University School of Law

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DECEMBER 2002
NAGOYA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

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PREFACE

*- A lively discussion with invited Cambodian students on legal and political systems
at the School of Law, Nagoya University -*

OKUDA Saori
International Student Advisor
Nagoya University School of Law

The Nagoya University School of Law invited 13 students and 2 lecturers from Phnom Penh Royal University Faculty of Law and Economics, as a partner in an ongoing educational exchange, to a seminar entitled, 'International University Exchange Seminar- Understanding the Japanese Legal System and Its Role in Legal Assistance to Cambodia.' It was held at the Nagoya University School of Law from the 23rd of July 2001 for a period of over 13 days. During the seminar Cambodian students and students from our school learned much about the legal and political systems of both countries.

The purpose of this seminar was firstly, to bring the law students of both universities together, to attend talks by legal experts, to compare the systems of both countries and to discuss each other's problems. Secondly, to offer students an opportunity to promote a mutual understanding of each other's country, to consider ways in which the state and citizens can cultivate a functioning legal and political system, and to ponder what kind of society we should be trying to create. Lastly, it was considered important to give Cambodian students, potential future leaders, and a chance to experience Japanese society in a real way.

To achieve the purpose of the seminar, namely, to expose the students to multifaceted learning experiences, we set up the program to consist of a series of lectures from a broad range of speakers in the fields of law and politics and of study tours

to legal and commercial institutions, along with a one-day sightseeing excursion to Kyoto. A special feature of the program was that the students from our school drew up an independent student exchange plan, which included a panel discussion and group discussions between students from our school and Cambodia.

How were the results of the seminar? From the recorded impressions of students from our school and from the Cambodia school who took part, we detected a common feeling about this Seminar, which was that it was significant not only in terms of deepening the relationship between both schools but also at the general level of Japanese-Cambodian relations, as shown in this report. Also, looking at the final impressions of the Cambodian students upon leaving, spending time with Japanese students and participating in home stays left a lasting feeling of warmth and friendship. For the students from this school, it was an invaluable learning experience in terms of discovering the importance of knowing Japan itself as shown when trying to respond to the Cambodian students who in their vigorous thirst for knowledge asked many penetrating questions about the country. The experience of a global cosmopolitan milieu of friends surely aroused in these students a greater appetite for learning.

In this way providing opportunities for short-term research, such as this international university exchange seminar, for all these young students who hold the future in their hands, is a

matter of great significance. Strong hopes have risen that this kind of students exchange seminar will continue, since occasions, such as this, that bring many short-term students here increases the number of students who have a highly developed sense of international awareness.

And this year, we are planning to visit Cambodia for a similar seminar, taking place at the Faculty of Law and Economics, where the staff and students are now actively collaborating to organize this seminar. This trip is part of the student overseas field trip programs, which since 2000 our school has been organizing in cooperation with our partner universities in various countries. This program offers the chance for intercultural experiences in foreign countries to students of our school as they take their place. We strongly believe that the trip to Cambodia will promote student mutual understanding in both universities in this global world.

Lastly, we want to express our special gratitude to Professor Yuok Ngoy, dean of the Faculty of Law and Economics, as well as staff of the faculty.

Without their sincere cooperation, it would have been impossible to hold this very fruitful seminar. The seminar was also possible, thanks to the financial assistance of AIEJ (Association of International Education, Japan), the support of lecturers from in and outside the school, the Nagoya Bar Association, people in various enterprises, the students in SOLV (School of Law Volunteers) of our school who accompanied the Cambodians throughout the stay from early morning to late evening, the tireless interpreting for the whole 13 days by Cambodian students and the families in the Hippo Family home stay program.

With the aim of presenting an overall reflection of this Seminar, we have published this report on the Seminar. It has been put together totally by students connected with this seminar. We hope that the report will stimulate the interest of as many people as possible, so that we can create even more fruitful seminars in the future to attain our purpose of mutual understanding among students of all universities.

(December 2002)



DIARY OF THE SEMINAR

FROM MONDAY JULY 23 TO AUGUST 4, 2001

MONDAY 23, JULY

WELCOME CEREMONY

8:30 Arrival at Nagoya Airport

It was a great pleasure for us to welcome 13 students and 2 professors from the Faculty of Law and Economics, Phnom Penh Royal University, Cambodia. Professor *FURUICHI Kenichi* of our School, Assist. Prof. International students advisor *OKUDA Saori*, Researcher *Koung Teilee*, and *SUGIYAMA Naoyuki*, student of our school met them at the Nagoya Airport. They left for Nagoya University by a chartered bus.

10:10 Arrival at Nagoya University

SOLV (*School of Law Volunteers*) members welcomed Cambodian students at the **CALE** (*Center for Legal Exchange, Nagoya University*). Students from the both universities were hopeful of the success of the seminar.

11:00 Orientation

Students enjoyed an orientation on study life at our School by Researcher *Matthew Linley* at the CALE. *Koung Teilee* gave information about this seminar in Khmer for Cambodian students. For Japanese, it was their first experience to hear Khmer language.

12:00 Lunch at University Cafeteria

It is the first time for Cambodian students to eat Japanese food. SOLV members, who joined lunch with them, wondered what they thought of Japanese dishes?

13:00 Welcome Ceremony hosted by Professor *KITAZUMI Keiichi*, Dean of the School of Law

14:15 Lecture I -1: Japanese Judicial System by Professor *SUGIURA Kazutaka*

16:30 Campus Guidance

MAKINO Eni, *MASUDA Shota*, and *SAEKI Kanako* guided Cambodian students around the school. It was a very hot and humid day. All the students were walking around in a sweat.

17:40 Welcome Party

The party started with welcome addresses by Professor *ITO Masayuki*, Vice president of Nagoya University, Mr. *KOYAMA Takashi*, former President of the *Toyota Boshoku Corporation* and alumni of our School and Mr *KAKUTANI Masaya*, Vice president of Nagoya Bar Association. Students had an exciting time, listening to *Koto* (traditional Japanese instrument) by *UTO Akemi*, violin played by *TAMADA Yuko*, and chorus by SOLV members.

20:00 Students left University to Youth Hostel.

It was the first day of the seminar with tight schedule. We were too shy to communicate frankly with Cambodian students, but the interaction with each other was surely successful. One thing we concerned about was that it was quite a tiring day for the Cambodians.

TUESDAY 24 JULY

LECTURES & STARTING HOME STAY

08:45 Start from Youth Hostel by taxi

10:20 Lecture I -2: Japanese Political System by Professor *USHIRO Fusao*

12:30 Lunch at University Cafeteria

13:15 Lecture I -3: Japanese Constitutional System by Professor *MORI Hideki*

16:00 Meeting with host family (HIPPO)

Cambodian students were introduced to host families.

From this day the students stayed with their host families, so all of them were very nervous. But these host families looked very kind. They must have had a memorable time with the host family.

17:00 Students moved to host family

WEDNESDAY 25 JULY

LECTURE & TOUR TO NAGOYA DISTRICT COURT

8:00 Leave the host family's house for University

The Cambodian students had to learn how to take a bus and subway to Nagoya University. As it was the first experience for them to take public transportation in Japan, SOLV members picked them up and went to school together.

09:00 Arrival in University

09:30 Lecture I -4:: Japanese Criminal Law by Professor ITO Kensuke

11:15 Lunch at University Cafeteria

12:10 Study Tour to the Nagoya District Court

We went to the Nagoya District Court by subway,

accompanied by Professor FURUICHI Kenichi and Students Advisor OKUDA. On the way, we talked a lot about what is the difference between judicial system in Cambodia and that in Japan?

15:30 Meeting with lawyers at the Nagoya Bar Association Office

Cambodian students were very active in participating in discussions with lawyers.

17:30 Leave Nagoya Bar Association Office

18:15 Arrival at Motoyama subway station near to Nagoya University

THURSDAY 26 JULY

LECTURE & TOUR TO NAGOYA PRISON

08:00 Leave the House

09:00 Arrival at University

09:30 Lecture II -1:: the Legal System of Cambodia by Professor Kong Saphan

This lecture is very valuable for Japanese students. Japanese students wanted to know more about legal system of Cambodia and the problems with it.

11:30 Lunch at University Cafeteria

12:00 Leave the University

13:30 Study tour to the Nagoya Prison

We moved to the Nagoya Prison by the university bus accompanied by Professor ISHII Mitsuki and Students Advisor OKUDA.

17:00 Return to University

FRIDAY 27 JULY

REPORT ON EDUCATIONAL LIFE & EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

08:00 Leave the House

09:00 Arrival at University

09:30 Lecture II -2: the Political System of Cambodia by Professor Peou Saroeun

We, Japanese students learned that in Cambodia peace is the most important issue.

11:30 Lunch at University Cafeteria (HOKUBU)

13:30 Reports on educational life in each university presented by both students

Students from each university presented on this theme.

YOUK Panhatey and UN Heang made presentations from Faculty of Law and Economics and WATANABE Kyoko and SAEKI Kanako from our school.

15:30 Students Exchange Activities – Enjoying ORIGAMI - Japanese traditional paper craft and the Dance of Cambodia

17:30 Barbecue party and firework

In front of the building of the law faculty, at KAINO garden, we ate, drank, talked, sang, danced and enjoyed fireworks. It was great fun.

SATURDAY 28 JULY

ONE-DAY TRIP TO KYOTO

07:45: Gathering in front of the Building of School of

Economics for a trip to Kyoto

International University Exchange Seminar 2001

08:00 Start for Kyoto

All students accompanied by Professor ISOBE Takashi and Student's Advisor OKUDA started by a chartered bus to Kyoto, a very famous city with full of Japanese culture and history. On the way to Kyoto in the bus, Cambodian students enjoyed singing Cambodian songs, which were very interesting for us.

11:00 Arrival at Kyoto

Visit to the famous temple: *Kiyomizu dera* (temple) Cambodians were very interested in Japanese traditional buildings, especially temples and shrines and a lot of souvenir's shops.

13:00 Lunch at the Hotel -Chinese food

This lunch was very satisfactory, delicious!

15:00 Visit to *Kinkaku-ji* (temple of the Golden Pavillion)

This golden temple was built by The third *Shogun* ASHIKAGA Yoshimitsu in the Muromachi era in the 14th century.

16:30 Walking around *Arashiyama*

We had free time here at *Arashiyama*. There were a lot of temples around here. The scenery from *Togetsu* Bridge was beautiful. We took many photos.

17:30 Leave Kyoto

20:00 Dinner at *Suisho Goya Restaurant*

21:45 Arrival in University

SUNDAY 29 JULY

Free exchange time with host families. Each Cambodian student enjoyed Japanese culture and life with his/her Japanese father and mother.

MONDAY 30 JULY

LECTURES

09:00 Arrival at University

09:20 Lecture III -1: The Present Situation and Agenda of Legal Assistance Projects in Asia by Professor MORISHIMA Akio

12:20 Lunch at University Cafeteria with Professor MORISHIMA

13:00 Lecture III -2: Legal Assistance Projects in Cambodia by Professor SATO Yasunobu of Graduate School of International Development, Nagoya University

15:00 Lecture III -3: Development Assistance Projects in Cambodia by Ms AMAKAWA Naoko, Researcher, Institute of Developing Economies, Japan External Trade Organization.

17:30 Dinner Party & Lecture III -4: Guest Speaker: Mr. UEYANAGI Toshiro, Attorney-at-law in Tokyo.

We had lectures all day long,. They were very interesting, because the lecturers concentrated on the practice of legal assistance in Southeast Asia.

TUESDAY 31 JULY
TOUR TO TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION

09:00 Study tour to TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION accompanied by Professor Frank Bennett and Students Advisor OKUDA

Presentation by Mr. MAKINO Junji, General Manager of the Legal Division of TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION

Lunch at the Toyota Kuragaike Memorial Hall

Mr. MAKINO invited us to lunch with delicious dishes. After the lunch, we had a discussion time. Students were very active in asking the staff of the legal division about the issues on legal affairs, which Toyota, one of the most famous and multinational Japanese companies, was dealing with.

Visit to the Takaoka Plant of Toyota

WEDNESDAY 1 AUGUST

DISCUSSIONS BY STUDENTS

09:30 Panel Discussion

We had five panelists and discussed about the following subjects: Constitution, Judicial System, Political System and Legal Assistance Projects

12:00 Lunch at University Cafeteria

13:00 Group Discussions

Both students were separated into four groups and discussed about legal assistance projects, the issues with the legal system of each country and the difference between Japan and Cambodia.

16:00 free time

THURSDAY 2 AUGUST

REPORTS ON GROUP DISCUSSIONS & STUDENTS EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES

09:30 Arrival at Nagoya University

09:30~12:00 Reports of Group discussions

12:00 Report Drafting

12:30 Lunch at University Cafeteria

13:00 Report Drafting

14:00 Move to Nagoya Students' Youth Center

The home stay program ended and Cambodian students moved to the residence close to university.

15:00 Students Exchange Activities (KARAOKE, supper, Firework, Football)

We sang many songs and played table tennis. It was a very exciting time. We also had supper together.

FRIDAY 3 AUGUST

PRESENTATION, QUESTIONNAIRE, CLOSING CEREMONY & FAREWELL PARTY

10:00 Summary presentation

Every student reported his/her impressions about this seminar. Japanese students thought they had to study more and to know more about Cambodia.

12:00 Lunch at University Cafeteria

13:50 Closing Ceremony

Cambodian students were awarded a Certificate of Completion of the seminar by Professor KITAZUMI Keiichi, Dean of the School of Law

14:30 Questionnaire on Seminar

15:00 Farewell party

All the people connected the seminar attended the farewell party at the university. The 13 host families were also invited to the party. We knew that Cambodian students spent good time with them, who were very kind to them. We all danced Cambodian and Japanese dance, *Bon-odori*. After the party, we, the students only had a pleasant time in chatting at the *KAINO* Garden in front of the School and singing many songs at KARAOKE. It was the last night to join together. We wanted this time to be endless.

SATURDAY 4 AUGUST

DEPARTURE

07:30 Leave Nagoya Students' Youth Center

All the host families, SOLV members, Professor ISOBE Takashi and Advisor OKUDA Saori came to see students and professors from Cambodia off at the Nagoya Airport.

08:30 Arrival at Nagoya Airport

We were very sad to say good-bye each other. But we surely knew that our friendship will be forever and this seminar should be continued, because we learned a lot from it.

10:10 Departure

AFTER THE SEMINAR

We have often contacted each other via e-mail. It makes us feel that Cambodia is quite close to our country. We all hope to see them soon in Cambodia.

CHAPTER I: THE REPORTS

- REPORTS ON EDUCATIONAL LIFE PRESENTED BY STUDENTS -

INTRODUCTION

On July 27, four students gave a speech. It was a great opportunity for both Cambodian and Japanese students to have a glimpse of the college life of each other's country.

The speech for the first speaker, *Youk Panhatey*, was about the life of Cambodian students. She explained the history of Faculty of Law and Economics in Phnom Penh, its students' regular life style, the structure of the class and the situation after graduation such as employment and further education. Her speech was so organized that we could have a better understanding of the system of Cambodian university education.

The second speaker, *Kyoko Watanabe* talked about her every day life in terms of her curriculum, the activities and hobbies. She also introduced the activities of SOLV. She said that as she was helping foreign students as SOLV member, she had been helped by them and learned many things. Cambodian students were interested in her hobby, *sadou*, which is Japanese traditional tea ceremony.

The third speaker, *Un Heang* gave a speech about daily life of Cambodian students. He divided his speech according to the history of recent education in Cambodia (1970-2001), the personal life of a student and the educational life. The difference between the history of Cambodia and that of Japan reflects the difference in educational system.

As the fourth speaker, my topic for this speech was about my reason to study law and my future career decision. Since I attend the university for only four months, my determination was influenced mostly by my high school days. It was a great experience for me to express my opinion in front of a large audience.

After the speech, we had a question time. Many questions were asked by Cambodian students. These questions were about the details of Japanese students' speeches, how students manage the tuition and other expenses, the part-time job and how we think about exchange students. How we think about money, especially about the tuition, was so different. Cambodian students most likely try to manage it by getting scholarship and to be independent from their parents. Japanese students asked Cambodian students what their future dreams were. Most of them seek their career as lawyer and diplomat so as to work for their country.

Exchanging our opinions gave us many outcomes. I believe that knowing the differences enabled us to look over our own life and come to have better college life.

(SAEKI Kanako)



LIFE OF A LAW STUDENT AT THE FACULTY OF LAW AND ECONOMICS, PHNOM PENH, CAMBODIA

by Youk Panhatey, student of Faculty of Law and Economics

Distinguished guests

Ladies and Gentlemen

Colleagues

It is a great pleasure and honor for our group to come to participate in this International Exchange Program. On behalf of my colleagues, allow me to introduce my Faculty of Law and Economics in Phnom Penh. We have reasons to be proud of the past in the field of legal education in Cambodia. The National Institute of Law, Politics and Economics was the first institute of higher education in Cambodia to be established in 1948. In 1957, the institute was later incorporated into the Royal University of Phnom Penh as the Faculty of Law and Economics. Later, the faculty was closed because of the Pol Pot (Khmer Rouge) regime from 1975 to 1979. It is only in 1992 that the Faculty of Law and Economics was reopened.

The Faculty has two departments - Law and Economics. Besides a building for each department, we have another two large lecture rooms. Today, one more building is under construction. So, we expect we will have enough rooms to respond to the increasing needs of education.

The Faculty of Law is run by the state. Students must pass the national entrance examination in order to become the first year students at the Faculty. They are all on Scholarship, so they do not have to pay tuition. However, since 1997, the Faculty has accepted students who failed the entrance examination and want to become law students. This kind of student has to pay tuition.

In 1997, the Faculty of Law and Economics selected 240 students, which 120 students are for the department of Law and other 120 students are for the department of Economics.

I. STUDENT LIFE AT THE FACULTY OF LAW AND

ECONOMICS

Normally, there are thousands of students applying for a seat there, but only approximately 120 students are selected. So, those who fail need to take another exam next year.

Types of Classes - there are hall and group study, which covers the same subject.

Hall study having the maximum 120 students requires students from all groups to study together in a big hall. Each group contains 30 students. Teachers mainly use microphone to lecture while students just listen and take notes. Students can ask a few questions after lecturing. If they have more questions, they must wait to ask another lecturer who covers the same subject in group study session. The two lectures, sometimes teach in the different way because they are from different background.

Materials - We have enough tables and chairs for the present time, but we still lack electronic equipment such as overhead projector, power point projector, and have not enough copier.

Lecturers - Some lecturers graduate from France. Some are from Russia, France, American, Japan, and Australia. Those teachers do not teach only at our faculty, but also have other jobs. Therefore, they do not have enough time to prepare a good lesson plan.

Textbooks - We have a medium - sized library, which is about 200 meters square, where most of the books are written in French, some books are written in Khmer, and so few are written in English. It is difficult for students since they know English better than French. So, the students need to study both languages.

Can students work and study at the same time? It is somewhat difficult because the schedule is not fixed. Some days students have classes from morning till evening, but some other days, students

have classes for only a few hours. Schedules are made according to the available time for lecturers because they work outside. It is difficult for students to work. If they work, they miss the classes.

II. THE CURRICULUM

1. The course session and activities

Students usually have to attend two types of lectures. One is for all students held in a big class with the same lecturer. In this kind of class, attendance is not compulsory. Another is for each small group. For my promotion, there are about 120 students, which are divided into four small groups. This is because the first type of the lecture cannot give enough time for students to clarify their doubts. Therefore, in the second type, lecturer is able to explain problems again.

In the academic year, we have two semesters and students have to take two main examinations. The first semester starts from November in the previous year to February in the successive year. The students have to sit for the first Semester's exam in March.

Usually, during the exam, they are provided one week break for their exam preparation.

Then, the Second semester starts from April to July in the same year. However, if they fail to have the average, they can take supplementary test. In case they cannot pass that test, they have to repeat the year.

With regard to the system to record student's mark, our Faculty had not followed the unit/credit System until the year 2000. Since the academic year 2000-2001, the Faculty has done programme reform in accordance with the unit/credit system starting this academic year.

Students attend lecturing 15 weeks per semester for the first type of lecture and 13 weeks for the Second type.

Noteworthy is that when we are promoted to the fourth year, we have to choose our major or field, Public or Private Law. In the final year, students

join class only in the first semester and they have to take exam; and for the second semester, they do internship, write a research paper and defend it.

2. After graduation

After the second general election in Cambodia in 1998, the graduated students are no longer employed by the government. This is due to the surplus supply of workforce and contrary to the civil servant reduction policy of the government.

Therefore, they have to find their own jobs, which are sometimes different from their skills at School.

Our country at the moment is faced with high unemployment. We have many graduates every year and we do not have enough work for them. This is because the market supply of labor is imbalanced with the demand of work.

There is an obstacle for students who want to serve as lawyers. According to the regulation of Cambodian Bar Association, students must have at least two-year experiences in the field relating to law in consort with their LLB. in order to obtain the lawyer status. Most students cannot fulfill the requirement since they are fresh graduates.

3. To further education

For law students who want to further their education, they have to find a scholarship to study abroad. Fortunately, because of the sustainable cooperation between our Faculty of Law and other foreign universities, such as Nagoya University Graduate School of Law of Japan and Lyon 2 University of France, scholarships are provided to our Faculty, which pave the way for graduates to further their education.

In order to get scholarship, students have to take a challenging examination to become the one of the best candidates. Usually, they are required to have excellent English proficiency.

Recently, Japanese government has provided some scholarship to Cambodian graduate students through the Ministry of Education, Youth and

Sport (MEYS). Your government stands number 1 to developing the human resources in Cambodia including the continual assistance both technically and financially and especially, we still remember, your government provided aids worth of more than one hundred million dollar in the recent Consulting Group meeting in June 12 and 13. This kind gesture is valued most for Cambodian people. We hope that there will be more and more of Cambodian

students' presence here yearly.

In conclusion, on behalf of my group, I would like to express my sincere thanks to all of you, who patiently follow my presentation especially to the Dean KITAZUMI Keiichi and all law professors here for his most valuable lecturing and also to the Japanese friends who give us warm welcome in Japan. Will remember this forever.

Thank you!!!

LIFE OF A LAW STUDENT AT SCHOOL OF LAW, NAGOYA UNIVERSITY

By WATANABE Kyoko, student of the School of Law, Nagoya University

Hello. My name is Kyoko Watanabe. I'm happy to meet you all here in Nagoya. Today, I would like to introduce my university life. I hope it will help you know more about Japan.

Three years and three months have past since I entered Nagoya University and I realize how quickly time has flown. In the first year, we mainly study general subjects. Second year, we start to study basis of law and politics. And third year, we study majors more profoundly according to our interests and also, the seminar begins. Seminar is a class which we attend once a week to discuss and study our major in small number of people. It starts at 4:30 and is supposed to end at 6:00, but fortunately or not, the discussion often goes on until 7:00 or 8:00. I belong to a seminar in which we study international politics. I enjoy it very much.

I will like to talk about other things I also enjoy... to be honest, what I enjoy more than the studies. In our university, many students join clubs, for example, tennis club, basketball club, orchestral music club. I join a volunteer group that assists students from foreign countries. We go to the airport to meet students or have parties and picnics. Actually, I should say that they help us, to know other cultures. I enjoy the activity very much. I hope that our activity will deepen our mutual understanding.

Now, I want to tell more about myself. Some students live by themselves but I live with my parents and my dog. My older brother lives in

Tokyo and is working for a company. Although I live in Nagoya University, it takes me about 50 minutes to come to school by bus. Many students use subway and train, or come by bicycle. Bicycle is quite an important transportation method for students, because it is convenient and also because students have stamina but not much money!

As a hobby, I learn tea ceremony once a week. I learn how to greet the guests or how to behave as a guest in the tea ceremony. It sounds very ceremonious but the main point is to learn the consideration of the host and the guest. I hope to acquire this kind of thoughtfulness, but yes, I enjoy the green tea and the Japanese sweets the best. I also learn calligraphy using a brush and black ink. Most of the people who have learned calligraphy learn it while they are in the elementary school. I didn't have a chance, so I'm learning it now. I concentrate on it very much when I'm doing it. Nonetheless, I'm struggling to make progress.

As a part-time job, I teach elementary school children and junior high school student. Most of the university students do part-time job, for instance, tutor, supermarket clerk, or shop assistant. I spend the money to travel. In this four years, I traveled around in Japan and I also went to the US and China. I think we all like to travel. I want to see many places, meet many people and know more about my country and the world which I live in. I wish to visit Cambodia some day.

If you would like to know more about our university life, please don't hesitate to talk to me when you see me in campus. I would be walking around here. I hope you would have a wonderful,

meaningful time in Japan. And I hope that our friendships will lead the development of our two countries' relationship. Thank you.

DAILY LIFE OF CAMBODIAN STUDENTS

By *Un Heang*, student of Faculty of Law and Economics

I. History of recent education in Cambodia (since 1970-2001)

After independence in 1953, the school system expanded rapidly. Unfortunately, in 1970, the war was started by *Marshall Lon Nol* and it blighted education. Schools were destroyed, refugees flooded into city and teenagers who mostly are students were drawn into army.

Formal education in Cambodia was abandoned during the period of *Pol Pot* return to year zero in 1975-1979. Only the most basic literacy and numeracy classes were conducted. Much of the education was related to the teaching of ideology. Books and equipment were destroyed and the physical plant and facilities were neglected or used for other purposes. For example, the National Library became a stable. This is the general policy of the Khmer Rouge to formal education.

Recent research identifies the regime's ambivalence to education. An Asian Development Bank Report cites an estimate that some 75 to 80 percent of Cambodia's teachers of higher education and students were massacred, fled or died in forced labor in the countryside. Other intellectuals suffered from a similar fate.

In 1979, it was estimated that there were less than 300 persons who had post-secondary education remaining in Cambodia. After 1979, re-establishment of schools and the training of teachers was clearly given priorities. Because of the shortage of financial and human resources during the 1980s, when the demand and volume of enrollment increased at all levels, quality improvement was inevitably sacrificed. At that

time, Cambodia was assisted by Vietnam, Soviet Union, and other Eastern bloc nations.

The Royal Government of Cambodia was established following the UNTAC-sponsored election in 1993. This period witnessed a massive expansion of aid to education and other social sectors from bilateral, multilateral and non-governmental organization sources. Many of the aid projects were untouched by any coordinative policy framework.

Education has a vital role to play in sustaining a more diversified and productive social system. The challenge of higher education reform is neither unique to Cambodia nor achieved once and forever. One fact is true for all countries planning and developing: effective education policies and other social reconstruction cannot be done by executive or ministry fiat.

II. Personal life of student:

Living Condition

There are two main groups of students whether they are from Phnom Penh or others provinces. Their lives are so different. The students from the countryside have many difficulties. At first, it is difficult for them to find where they want to go. Another problem is the accommodation. There is not enough dormitory space, so students need to stay with their relatives, friends or at the pagoda with the monks. They need to cook for themselves or pay monthly for their food. They have no one to look after them when they are sick and they do not have a motorbike or bicycle, so transportation can be a problem. In contrast, the students from the city already have place to live,

food to eat and the transportation

Social life outside school

After class, most students go back home to help their parents with their business or housework. Some students have part-time jobs as the volunteer staff for organizations or some other institutions while some others like entertainment. They sometimes go to play sports: volleyball, badminton, football or snooker. On Sunday, they are likely to stay at home in the morning.

In the evening, they get together with five of six of their friends and they travel along the riverside or to the suburb. A popular suburb that people usually go is *akeng* where they can get fresh air, see a lot of beautiful views and especially have boiled-corns. There are more than a hundred cottages where the boiled-corned are available along the street.

Other students enjoy meeting their friends at the library.

III. Educational life of students:

Universities follow various systems: French, American and Australian. Attendance is compulsory in most universities. Most students attend session only three or four hours a day, but some also extend in the afternoon.

Classrooms are normally arranged in rows of tables for two students or separate seats, and there are around forty or fifty students in each classroom. Overhead and Powerpoint projectors are rarely used in universities.

Qualified teachers are not enough; many university lecturers have only bachelor degrees, so their capability is just a little bit higher than their students. Teachers with master degrees are needed. Some teachers have good knowledge of their own. They hold master's degrees. However, the quality of their instruction suffers, because they are involved in teaching at several universities, working for NGO's or for the

government.

There are several classroom activities in Cambodia's universities: lecture, group discussion, group learning, consultation etc. Group discussion rarely happens, for the classes are too crowded and the seats are immobile, which naturally means it is hard for students to move into groups for discussion.

But, group discussion can be conducted at the Institute of Foreign Languages and Institute of Technology, where the numbers of student are small and the seats are movable. There are up to 80 or 100 students in one classroom at other institutes: the National Institute of Management, the Faculty of Law and Economic Science etc.

Money and other study supplies are sent to some students residing at the pagoda regularly - monthly or yearly - by their parents in the provinces. But still, these students have to work in some part-time jobs as those inhabiting at home do.

Since most universities are located just around the downtown or not far from the city, students can travel by cars and motorbikes. They can also ride bicycles or walk to schools.

Most universities practice mid-term and final exam yearly to promote all students excepts the Institute of Foreign Languages where students are required to do on-going assessment rather than mid-term to go on the next academic level.

IV. Conclusion:

The genocide two decades ago destroyed all kind of infrastructure. Many books, building, teachers, administrators and much more was destroyed and killed. Therefore, educational progress is done at a very slow pace. The educational life of Cambodian students would be improved, if we had enough dormitory, facilities, well prepared, qualified teachers and effective classroom equipment, such as overhead and power-point projectors. Moreover, it would be much appreciated if there are more scholarship for students to further their education and they can

bring back the new experience for the country. Surely that one person cannot make it different but together with the new generations, we can

move Cambodia to another step, a better step I mean.

MY FUTURE

By *SAEKI Kanako, student of the School of Law, Nagoya University*

Hello. I'm Kanako Saeki and I am a freshman of this university. I would like to talk about the reason why I decided to study law and my future career decision.

I believe that university is the ideal place for me to achieve my future career goals. Acquiring a legal mind is my academic objective in attending this university. My overall career goal is to work for people as a lawyer and to contribute my knowledge to the community. During my high school years, I learned the importance of responsibility, the significance of having broad perspectives, and the importance of philanthropy. This resolved me to choose law as my major.

First, individuals should be both responsible and independent. I got this idea while studying in the U.S. In my senior year, the presidential election of 2000 was a big political issue. In the U.S. everyone who is over the age of 18 can vote. I have seen many friends deeply concerned with who they should vote for and their future social conditions. I have been inspired by this responsible approach to citizenship. Taking responsibility as citizens leads us to live in a better community because our opinions are directly reflected in our government.

Second, having a better understanding of others is the best way to achieve this. While getting to know people from various backgrounds, I have noticed that many ordinary things for me are not always ordinary for others. This

requires the exchange of opinions to come up with mutual understanding. Having this in mind enables me to accept different points of view from those I used to take for granted.

Finally, contributing to the community can make for a better society as a whole. I belonged to some high school volunteer organizations and worked for my community by raising money, cleaning up the streets, and hosting events. Taking part in such activities, I felt that there were many social issues that needed handling. Government alone could not solve these issues so cooperation is necessary. At Nagoya University, I hope that being a member of SOLV gives me an opportunity to move one step closer to helping people at the global level.

I consider law as interesting career choice because I believe that; a responsible lawyer can guide people to take proper actions as citizens; a compassionate lawyer can understand people better in various situations; and a hard working lawyer for people can help them out of a concern for others. Furthermore, studying law allows me to make my own opinions based on logical reasoning skills and not to be swayed by empty rhetoric. This also makes me confident as a person. The facts freed from any biases need to be presented. I hope that my motivation and determination, which I have gained through the experiences of my life, will encourage me to successfully complete my education.

CHAPTER II: THE LECTURES AND THE STUDY TOURS

- LECTURE SERIES REPORTED BY LAW STUDENTS OF NAGOYA UNIVERSITY -

Please note that the articles on the following lectures are summaries of translated transcriptions of orally presented lectures written by students of our faculty. Please recognize the possibility of minor discrepancies between what is written here and what the original speakers may have at times fully intended to say.

LECTURE SERIES I: JAPANESE LAW & POLITICS

1 JAPANESE JUDICIAL SYSTEM JULY 23, 2001

by Professor SUGIURA Kazutaka, Nagoya University

Reported by MAKINO Emi

1. Basic characteristic of Japanese judicial system

After the defeat of Japanese aggression war in 1945, the occupation of Japan was carried out under the leadership of General Douglas MacArthur, who was appointed as the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP). SCAP conveyed orders to the Japanese government through General Headquarters (GHQ). The American-drafted 1947 constitution was a very different matter from the Meiji constitution. The basic principles of this new Constitution of Japan were sovereignty residing with the people, the renunciation of war and the inclusion of fundamental human rights and local autonomy.

The principles of organization of the governmental system are a parliamentary cabinet and the separation of powers. The constitution provides for the means of check and balances among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. The Diet is the highest organ of the state power and the sole law-making organ of the State. Concerning the relationship between the Diet and judiciary, the judiciary has the power to determine the constitutionality of a law. As to the relationship between the cabinet and judiciary, the cabinet has the power to appoint judges. On the other hand, the judiciary has the authority of judicial review over any executive orders, regulations, or Legislative acts.

The purpose of independent judicial power is to secure fair justice. The independence of judicial power means the independence of the whole court. In other words, courts have the power of judicial administration and rule-making power, courts are approved by self-governing council of judges, and the Supreme Court has the power to rule over inferior courts.

Concerning the element of democracy in the judicial

system, there is a popular review of the Justice of the Supreme Court and there is a Committee for Inquest of Prosecution. All lawyers are compelled to join the Bar Association which emphasize the mission of a lawyer as protecting the fundamental human rights and realizing social justice. The qualifications to be a lawyer is granted and registered by the Bar Association. The Bar Association has the authority to supervise lawyers and reprimand of them if necessary.

2. Constitution of Japanese courts

The judicial system of Japan is a three instances' system and is composed of the five types of court: the Supreme Court (the court of last resort) high courts (intermediate appellate courts) and district courts, family courts, as well as summary courts as courts of first instance. The respective courts have their own jurisdiction as provided for in law. It is prohibited to establish a court of administrative litigation outside usual courts and a as well as well as martial court.

3. Problems of Japanese judicial reform

Firstly, judicial democratization is pointed out as one problem for Japanese judicial reform. The self-government of judges should be strengthened and the unity of the bench and bar should be enforced. But, the written opinion of the council of reform of judicial system is inadequate in this regard.

Secondly, the personnel conditions of courts are insufficiency. Now, there is an effort to increase the number of judges. It is also said that the expenditure on courts should be increased. But, the published opinion of the council of reform of judicial system insists on a large increase in the population of the bench and bar

(really, large increase in number of lawyers). In connection with this, preparation for a new legal (i.e. a law graduate school) has been proposed.

The third problem is the participation in judiciary of the civil community. The introduction of a jury system is called for. Further discussion is needed concerning this matter. There is also a need to improve the system of popular review of the Justice of the Supreme Court. The published opinion of the council of reform of the

judicial system suggests the introduction of a system that would let in members of the public to participate as assessors in trials.

Lastly, conditions for the reality of the right of access to court leaves something to be desired. An adequate legal support system should be promoted. On top of that, it is noted that to be upgraded the right of the accused to council is needs. A public defense system for the accused should be established.

2 POLITICAL SYSTEM IN JAPAN JULY 24, 2001

by Professor USHIRO Fusao, Nagoya University

Reported by MAKINO Emi

1. From Meiji Constitution (1889) to the new Constitution of Japan (1947)

After 1945, under the occupation of the Allied Forces, Japan gradually came to be accepted into the community of democratic nations. The new the Constitution of Japan was dramatically different to the Meiji Constitution. *Tennou* or the Emperor was stripped of all powers, and designated as the 'symbol of state', rather than the 'head of state'. Sovereignty now rests with the Japanese people, who elected a parliament (known as the Diet). The execution of administrative powers is based on the "parliamentary cabinet system" in which the cabinet is organized by the Diet. The prime minister is designated by the Diet and the state ministers are chosen by the prime minister.

2. 1955 regime

Political parties play a very important role in parliament democracy.

The Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) stayed in the government for as long as 38 years from 1955 until 1993. This one party dominant regime was dubbed "the 1955 regime". Under the 1955 regime, there were four main opposition parties in Japan: the Japan Socialist Party (SDPJ) (which later changed its name to the Social Democratic Party of Japan, hence the abbreviation), the Clean Government Party (*Komieto*), the Japan Communist Party (JCP), and the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP). The most important was the Japan Socialist Party, which was by far the largest opposition party. Reflecting the East-West confrontation in international politics, confrontation between the conservative LDP and the socialists occurred in Japanese politics, which resulted in the long rule by the LDP.

The LDP, continuously in office for 38 years after 1955, was ousted from power in the general election of July 1993, and the Hosokawa coalition government was born. The Hosokawa government tried to reform both the economic system and the political system.

At the end of June 1994, the SDPJ formed an extraordinary new coalition government with the LDP and the small *Sakigake* Party. The LDP regained the premiership at the beginning of 1996, though the party remained reliant on support from the SDPJ and *Sakigake*. For a while it seemed that a new order was emerging, comprising at the LDP and a vaguely reformist conservative party: in effect, a two-party system of identical twins. The LDP was able to consolidate its position in the October 1996 lower house elections, coming close to regaining an overall majority. The LDP has continued to govern with minor parties up to today.

3. Political Reform of 1990's

Who holds power in Japan? Where does power reside? In general, most people might assume that power rests in the hands of the government of the day. But in the Japanese case, many scholars have disputed the extent to which politicians are really in effective control of the country. In theory, Japanese prime ministers are very powerful individuals. Yet in practice most Japanese premiers have found themselves heavily dominated and influenced the political, business and bureaucratic interest which provide their support. Factors producing weak prime ministerial leadership includes suspicion of 'aggressive' leadership styles, a tradition of 'consensus articulation' by prime ministers, the relative strength of the bureaucracy vis-a-vis the executive, and importance of international negotiating

skills as a qualification in obtaining the post. To solve this problem, a uninominal electoral system was adopted in 1994. Furthermore, the introduction of a public electoral system to choose the prime minister is argued for now in some circles. This system takes place in a presidential government system where legislative

power and administrative power are distinguished clearly. It is valued as result in a stronger leadership of the prime minister and a rise in political awareness of the nation. But, there are many contradictions in introducing this system in a parliamentary cabinet system.

3 JAPANESE CONSTITUTION JULY 24, 2001

by Professor MORI Hideki, Nagoya University

Reported by SAEKI Kanako

Modern Japan has had two constitutions: the Constitution of the Great Empire of Japan and the Constitution of Japan. The Constitution of the Great Empire of Japan was promulgated in 1889. This constitution is also called the *Meiji Constitution*. It was greatly influenced by the German Constitution of 1850. In it, the emperor is a sovereign ruler under an absolute monarchy system. The Constitution of Japan was introduced in 1947 after World War II. This Constitution was directly influenced by The General Headquarters (GHQ) of the Allies Powers under the direction of General Douglas MacArthur of the U.S. and was fundamentally influenced by the Constitutions of other modern constitutionalist countries (UK, France, USA, and Weimar-Germany) with minor influence from socialistic countries.

There are five principles in the current Japanese Constitution. First, sovereignty rests with the people. Second, Article 9 of the Constitution renounces war, declares a prohibition against war potentiality, and disrecognition of the right of belligerency. Third, fundamental human rights are guaranteed. They once were limited to being the rights of subjects under the Emperor under Meiji Constitution. The Fourth principle

is parliamentary democracy. Finally, local autonomy with direct election and referendum is respected. The constitution provides a checks and balances system between three institutions, the Diet, the Cabinet, and the Courts. The Diet is the highest organ of the state power and the sole law-making entity of the state. It splits responsibility in a bicameral legislature of the House of Representatives and House of Councilors. The reason for the Japanese bicameral system is for a double and careful consideration of legislate and the actualization of multi-democracy by different elections to two Houses. The Cabinet is the executive and administrative branch under the parliamentary government. It consists of one Cabinet Office and twelve Ministries. The Court is the judicial branch in which whole judicial power is vested. The constitution prohibits the establishment of extraordinary tribunals. There are five types of courts: Supreme Court, high courts, district courts, family courts, and summary courts. People can appeal to the high court twice. Reviewing the constitutionality of laws and administrative measures is another important function of the court. The Independence of judges is guaranteed to insure the fair and equal trial.

4 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN JAPAN JULY 25, 2001

by Professor ITOH Kensuke, Nagoya University

Reported by SAEKI Kanako

The current Penal Code of Japan (Law No. 45, 1907) has over two hundred years of history behind it. In Pre-Meiji Era, the Penal Code was influenced by the Chinese legal system. It was called the *Rituryo* System. Later, it shifted to Feudalistic case law. In Early *Meiji*, the Penal Code returned to a

Rituryo-based Penal Code. *Kari-Keiritsu* (1868: not promulgated), *Shintirsu-koryo* (1870), and *Kaitei-Rituryo* (1873) are the examples.

In 1880, the legal expert, Frenchman Gustave Emile Boissonade drafted the Penal Code. This old Penal Code was based on the civic-liberal thought of the

Enlightenment. It was adopted by the Senate with necessary modification in 1882. Boissonade also drafted the Criminal Justice Code. This later became the old-old Criminal Procedure Law or so-called Meiji Criminal Procedure Law, in 1890. The Penal Code at the time was influenced by German laws. Under a policy of enhancing the wealth and military strength of the country, the Prussia Penal Code was chosen as the model for the legislation.

In 1922, the old Criminal Procedure Law took effect. This law is also called the *Taisho* Criminal Procedure Law. During the *Taisho* Era and before World War II, the Penal Code Reform was introduced. In 1920, this reform was referred to the Reform Committee. In 1925, guidelines for the Penal Code Reform were brought out. Based on the guideline, a preliminary draft of the Penal Code was made out in 1926. In 1940, the temporary Draft of the Penal Code was written.

During World War II, under militarism, the Penal Code was not exercised. After the World War II, the legal reforms were led by the GHQ, which were influenced by the U.S. In 1948, the new Criminal Procedure Law was enacted. Due to resistance against the forced Criminal Procedure Law, this new law emphasized the continuity from the old Criminal Procedure Law.

The reform of the Penal Code activities resumed in 1956. In 1961, the preparatory draft of the Penal Code was published, and in 1974, the draft of the Penal Code was published. This reform is still ongoing with the partial amendments and the legislation of special criminal laws.

There are some general characteristics of criminal law in Japan. First, the general part of the Penal Code and the other Criminal Laws, especially the so-called Administrative Criminal Laws, have rapidly expanded. In addition, the functions of the administrative organs and the police are capacious. Second, the monopoly of the professional and their wide discretion exists in the criminal justice system.

The court judges a case without civil the participation of the general public. The alignment system and plea bargaining is strictly forbidden. Moreover, the function of interpretation is limited. Police first investigate a crime and detain the suspects and defendants. Prosecutors do further investigation if necessary and have discretion on indictment. Furthermore, quasi-adversary is sometimes criticized as a time-consuming system. Protection of victims' and witnesses' interest is a future task for the criminal justice system and should be respected. Third, the punishment of retributive crime in Japan is not only based on "an eye for an eye" principle but also as a correctional system.

Some aspects of the criminal justice system and its political implication should be reformed. First, for new legislation and the reforms of major law, reference to a Commission that consists of legal experts and advice from that Commission are necessary. Second, attempts for the comprehensive reforms have been failed. The reasons for this failed should be examined. Third, it is sometimes questioned whether incentives for amendments tend to be motivated by economic interests.

Some points can be listed about the current situation of Criminal legislations and enforcement. First, the internationalization and use of high technology have caused a gap between the modernization of crimes and the out-dated perspectives of the legislator. Lack of a clear criminal policy is also pointed out. Second, some experts make the point that the retrospective application of the criminal law against company executives prevents the Japanese economy from recovering from the aftermath of the so-called Bubble Economy.

Third, there is the problem of the disintegration of the social infrastructure in terms of crime prevention and the misguided attempts of its restoration by criminal legislations. The relationship between pornography and juvenile delinquency is an example.

The comment below is written by Born Sam Ol

Attending the seminar, I always listened carefully to each professor explaining the different subject matters of the seminar.

To solve a conflict in a society, it is necessary to have a conciliation system known as a court. It is different from one country to the others by the political system of that country. As a rule, its role is to protect the social security and justice. On the other hand, the preparation of a judicial system is a little bit of different for its formality. I think that the judicial system of Japan is far better than my country's, because judicial power is absolutely independent from the two other powers. Moreover, judges and lawyers are chosen by bar exams. And the applicants are from different places not just

only from faculty of law. That is an interesting point of judicial system in Japan.

The political system of Japan has been changing since 1950 till now. In history of Japanese politics, there was a political party (LDP) who ruled Japan longer. The reason is that LDP had its goal in economical development due to the purpose of Japanese people after Japan met its their Waterloo (lost) World War II. Since 1993, democracy has existed in Japan a hundred per cent by a peaceful delegation of power. The peaceful delegation is good for each political party to alter or reform itself according to the people's purpose and also to alleviate the corruption of a political party that is in power.

LECTURE SERIES II: CAMBODIAN LAW & POLITICS

1 LEGAL SYSTEM OF CAMBODIA JULY 26, 2001

by Professor Kong Saphan, Phnom Penh University Faculty of Law and Economics

Reported by MAKINO Emi

I DIRECTLY WRITEN SOURCE

1. CONSTITUTION

The constitution is the law superior to all regulations passed by the National Assembly. All court rulings and resolutions by government institutions must be in agreement with the constitution. The 1993 Constitution represented a fundamental change in the way Cambodia's government and legal system operates. It provided the principles and the framework for a constitutional monarchy, a multi-party liberal democracy and a free market economy. The new constitution clearly abolishes the old socialist system of state controlled prosecutors and the judiciary implementing state policy through forced confessions and show trials. However in practice, the transition from a 20 years socialist one-party legal system to a radically different liberal democratic system is likely to be difficult and slow.

2. LAW

The National Assembly is the only body with the power

to pass laws, but this process is subject to review by the Senate. Laws enacted by the National assembly, and reviewed by the Senate, are promulgated by the King or Head of State through a "kram" or Royal decree of Promulgation.

A article 158 of the Constitution effectively protects any old law which is not contrary to the spirit of the Constitution and which has not been specifically abrogated by a new law. The practice in Cambodia is that a new law does not specifically abrogate the previous law, even where the two laws deal with the same subject. Many new laws simply state that any previous provision that is inconsistent with the new law is nullified.

3. DIRECTIVE

A directive plays an important role as a complementary component of law. In Cambodia, the form of directive can be a royal kram, royal decree, sub decree, ministerial proclamations, decisions, and circulars. A royal kram is a standard document signed by the King to promulgate all laws passed by the National

Assembly and the Senate. Royal decrees are issued by the King in accordance with the exercise of his constitutional power.

4. INTERNATIONAL LAW

It is possible to argue that an international treaty or convention may be considered part of Cambodian law if it is approved by the National Assembly and the Senate, and ratified by the King, but it is doubtful that this procedure alone is sufficient to enable international law to be enforced in Cambodian courts on the same basis as if it were a domestic law. However, where recognition and observance of an international law is specifically required by an existing Cambodian law, then that international law is enforceable in Cambodia in the same way as a domestic law.

II. NO WRITING SOURCE

1.CUSTOMARY LAW

Before the establishment of the French protectorate, social relations in the countryside were governed by customary rules. These rules were developed over time by the Cambodians, generally by agreement among themselves at the local level, following their traditional values and norm. Today, the conciliation process operates at three local provincial levels: village, commune and district. From the district level appeals may be made to the courts of first instance. Many people, particularly in rural areas, still prefer this traditional non-adversarial method of dispute resolution and avoid the courts if at all possible.

2 POLITICAL SYSTEM OF CAMBODIA JULY 27, 2001

by Professor Peou Saroeun, Phnom Penh University Faculty of Law and Economics

Reported by MAKINO Emi

1. CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

The reverence for the monarch in the Kingdom of Cambodia resulted in the adoption of a Constitutional Monarchy. However, though the King of Cambodia is the Head of State, his power is limited in accordance with which the para.1 of the article 1 of the Constitution. Art.7 says clearly that the King of Cambodia shall reign but shall not govern.

2. THE STRUCTURE OF THE CAMBODIAN GOVERNMENT

A. THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The legislative branch of the Cambodian government is composed of two institutions; the National Assembly (NA) and the Senate.

The deputies are elected by universal election, through a free, equal, direct and secret ballot. The legislative term of the NA is five years. However, the King can dissolve the Assembly if the Royal Government is dismissed twice within a period of twelve months (Art.78). The Assembly must hold each year two "ordinary" sessions of at least three months (Art.83). The primary function of the NA is to make laws. Only the NA can pass legislation. Once the NA approves a law, it

passes it to the Senate for its consideration. The Senate can accept, reject, or propose amendments, but the Senate cannot force the Assembly to reject the law or to accept any of the Senate's amendments.

B. THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The executive branch of the Cambodian government is known as the Royal Government of Cambodia ("RGC"). The RGC is composed of Prime Ministers, State Ministers, and State Secretaries. The King asks the "dignitary" or leader of the winning party to try to form a government. The Assembly takes a vote of confidence, and if it approves the proposed government by a 2/3 majority vote, then the King will issue a decree appointing the new government.

After the 1993 election, FUNCINPEC, the "winning party", entered into a coalition with the Cambodia People's Party (CPP). King Sihanouk designated not one but two "dignitaries" to form the RGC, and the resulting coalition government structure was incorporated into the Constitution.

After the 1998 election, CPP and FUNCINPEC agreed to form a coalition government again. However, this time the executive branch was led by only one Prime Minister, the leader of the CPP party.

C. THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

The Constitution requires that the legal system must function independently of the other branches of government. Only judges have the right to adjudicate and judicial power can not be granted to the legislative or executive branches.

The judiciary includes the Supreme Court and lower courts of all sectors and at all levels. Cambodia has three levels of courts. Courts of first instance are one military, 19 provincial and two municipal courts. The military court judges cases involving military personnel

and concerns discipline within the armed forces or harm to military property. The provincial and municipal courts hear legal cases arising in the province or municipality in which the court is located. They can hear any type of case (except military case). The Appeal Court hears cases from all over Cambodia. The trial is conducted by three judges and attended by a prosecutor. The Supreme Court hears three kinds of cases; questions of law for cases appealed by the Appeal Court, upon a second appeal from the Appeal Court, and on a "Complaint to Review" by a convicted person.

LECTURE SERIES III: STUDY OF ASIAN LEGAL ASSISTANCE

1 JAPANESE COOPERATION IN LEGAL AND JUDICIAL REFORM JULY 30, 2001

by Professor MORISHIMA Akio, Director of the Geographical Environment Strategy Research Institute, Nagoya
University Prestigious Professor

Reported by Prof. MAKINO Emi

1. Asian Law before World War II

There is a lot of variation in Asia in terms of history, religion, and society. Not just one legal system exists. In the 19th century, China had a political system based on the '*rituryo*' codes, China in turn influenced other Asian countries. South Asia adopted an Islamic law system. Further various customs determined societal order. But, this condition changed completely on account of Western imperialism. England, France, Germany, Russia, the Netherlands and later the U.S. were the major players to snatch territory and create spheres of influence in Asian and African nations.

The year 1868 was one of the most important in modern Japanese history. It was the year Japan officially started to become a modern state. The new imperial government swept away all opposition still loyal to the old 'Tokugawa' government. At the end of the 18th century, U.S. put pressure on the Japanese government to open the country to the world. After long negotiations, the Tokugawa leaders finally decided to open their door again in 1854. They started trade relationships, first with the U.S., then with Russia, France, England and the Netherlands. However, these western nations concluded unequal treaties with Japan.

From the very begining of the Meiji Period, the government's main task was to change these unfair conditions. Japan introduced a European law system, and strengthened military power in order to be recognized as one of the world's strong powers. The government started the drafting of a civil law in 1871 and investigated European law systems under the guidance of G.Boissonade Fontarabie who was brought over from France to help with Japanese legal education and codifying laws. After ten years of serious controversies, the conservatives decided against the concept of French individualism, and the Japanese government put off putting it into operation. Referring to the German law system, the family law was ratilized by the Japanese government. In 1900, extremely Japanese-style civil law came into existence. Japan introduced European law system not by the will of the people but for changing unfair conditions. In order to avoid a direct application of Western rules to Japanese society, conciliation or mediation procedures were extensively utilized in and out of court reconciling Western rules with societal norms. Courts often interpreted provisions of law that had derived from Western rules in quite a different way from the original

concept, adjusting them to meet social needs.

2. Asian Law after World War II

In the 1960s, Asian countries won their independence. After this, generally the law system introduced by suzerain states was continued. In China, after a civil war, the political system was changed over to Mao Zedong's Communism from Chiang Kaishek's Nationalism. Indo-Chinese countries such as Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos influenced each other and formed communist governments.

3. The collapse of the Soviet Union and the transition to free-market system

After the collapse of the Berlin Wall and the Soviet Union, communist countries have made the transition from communist command economies to market-based economies. China started legal reforms as early as the beginning of the 1980s under the strong initiatives of the Communist Party. During the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s and 70s the law and lawyers were considered as counterrevolutionary and legal institutions were completely extinguished in China. Legal reforms and a rebirth of the rule of law to shift to a socialist-market economy, however, have been implemented by the Chinese government in order to avoid intervention from capitalist countries. While many foreign lawyers from capitalist countries have been invited and have provided technical information on market law, they have never been directly involved in the legislative process.

At the end of 1990s, legal assistance projects in Indochina which was undergoing a transition to the market economy started. In Vietnam, the Doi Moi policy started in 1986. The words Doi Moi describe several reforms. The objective of this reform renovation policy was to open the country to foreign investors in order to change from a planned and national system to a free trade economy. After the new constitution of Vietnam was adopted in 1992, legal assistance was

loudly argued for. In Cambodia, the concept of legal assistance was introduced after UNTAC's intervention. Recently, Laos has adopted an open-door principle. What we should consider seriously the most is which system former socialist countries shifting to capitalism should adopt.

4. The transitional countries and legal assistance

To assist the developing countries in economic transition, some Western governments, and international organizations, such as the World Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction of Development (EBRD), as well as private organizations started legal assistance projects in 1990s. Vietnam lacks money and human resources despite winning the Vietnamese War, but is abundant in resources. The United States directs its attention to Vietnam as a market. Adopting the open-door principle under the Doi Moi policy, legal assistance is carried out at a fast pace in Vietnam. The situation in Cambodia is more serious than in Vietnam. With all lawyers having been killed and legal institutions having been destroyed under the Khmer Rouge regime, Cambodia is not capable of reconstructing its legal system by itself. Cambodia asked France to draft the civil procedure law, but it failed because there were few who could understand French. Now Japan takes charge of drafting the civil law and the civil procedure law. We hold work shops and inquire Cambodian judges what Cambodia needs. A legal system in one society can hardly be transplanted to other societies with different cultures. A rule may not be accepted by another society. The legal system is a historical and cultural product of the society. It is dangerous to impose legal assistance without a determined strategy. Cambodians should think for themselves the criteria by which Cambodian society is advancing in the future.



2 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR LEGAL AID IN ASIA JULY 30, 2001

By Professor SATO Yasunobu, Nagoya University

Reported by MAKINO Emi

Professor SATO was working in Cambodia between 1992 and 1993 as a human rights officer of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). Human rights are the supreme and ultimate goal and value. But in order to achieve human rights, lawyers are involved in enacting new laws, interpreting new laws, and justice.

Between 1995 to 1997, he was in London, and worked for the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), which is supporting the former communist countries transition to free market economies. He worked as a lawyer advising these countries' governments in reforming the legal and judicial system. The EBRD is equivalent to the Asian Development Bank (ADB). ADB is for Asian countries, while the EBRD is covering Russia, Central and East Europe, and also Central Asia. Their purpose is not only development but also reconstruction. Some Eastern Europe countries, such as Czech, and Russia, which are already developed, no longer need development but need reconstruction from a communist command economy to free market capitalist system. More than 60% of whole budget of the EBRD is for the private sector because EBRD is supporting transition economies. Transition means that the economy will be handled by not government but by the private sector. In order to encourage private investment, the partner in money lending are also in the private sector. This is the EBRD strategy and total function.

EBRD conducted an extensive survey on the status of law relevant to private investment in its countries of operation and the results were published in its Transition Report in 1995. The legislation of each country was not only analyzed, but also rated in its extensiveness - how many laws were enacted for protecting private investment - and effectiveness - actual applicability and enforceability. The survey was based on answers to questionnaires distributed to government officials working in legal affairs, such as the ministers of justice, legal scholars, and practicing lawyers. The results were rated by scores from 1 as the lowest to 4 as the highest. The effectiveness of legal rules was examined with regard to the three branches.

One is how a law is executed, and how people use a law. Even though legislation existed, if it is not generally effective, it does not make sense. The second one is the administrative support of a law. Even though there may be a law, if the administration does not follow the law, the law does not make sense. The third one is how the judicial system actually uses the law. If a judge or the court does not know the law, it does not make sense. These three factors are important for analysis. Using these kinds of investigation or survey, we could give information to the countries. We also encouraged the government to change or reform the law to be more friendly for investors.

Which criteria we can use to evaluate the developing countries' law? How global standards be actualized? Unfortunately, the EBRD is dominated by Anglo-Saxon values. EBRD function is like an American investment bank, so neutrality is suspect. There are specific value systems, customs, and locality in region, including of course Cambodia. For instance, what is a law? Even the concept of law is not understood the same globally. American understanding, Japanese, Chinese understandings and so on are not identical. The common law system is used in the United States, the continental legal system is adopted in France, and there is the Asian tradition. Japan, together with China and other East Asian countries were influenced by Confucian philosophy. Law is always based on these kinds of philosophies, and depends on a country, culture, and ideology. How we can evaluate or rate, one law as good, and one law as bad? Globalization extending to law reforms might be viewed as a hidden form of colonization or as a new form of free-market imperialism. Understanding and respecting for the local culture and traditions should be the basic premise for any international cooperation.

The "Law and Development" movement which advocated law reform assistance for development in the 1960s failed as it was accused of being ethnocentric, imperialistic, atheoretical and naive. But, recently because of the tradition of economies and globalization, a new wave in Law and Development is emerging. This new law and development phenomena is called the "Washington consensus". This means that World Bank

and IMF put pressure developing countries to reform the law.

Even Japanese participation is advisable, and recommendable, we should not repeat same mistake we did so many years ago. At that time, the Japanese government and people just copied white western's ways. On the other hand, Japan also invaded and colonized Asian countries. We worry about same phenomena arising again. Japanese assistance in law reform technical cooperation is supporting the government but not the people. This is also dangerous.

According to a recent government announcement, law reform and financial reform in Asia has been listed as a priority for the next four year mid term in ODA policy. Law reform in this term should not be limited to enactment of commercial or financial laws promoting globalization of free market economies, which are demanded by the IMF and the World Bank. Developing countries including Cambodia should not have them independence undermind. It is a final goal that they can survive without any assistance.

3 A POLITICAL HISTORY OF CAMBODIA JULY 30, 2001

by Ms AMAKAWA Naoko

Researcher, Institute of Deeploping Economics, Japan External Trade Organization

Reported by MAKINO Emi

1. Sihanouk's Monopoly of Political Power, and His Fall

After World War II and Japan's surrender, French rule returned to Cambodia. In 1953 Cambodia gained independence from France and in 1955 Prince Sihanouk abdicated while still retaining his position as head of state. In 1960 Sihanouk's neutralist regime faced external pressure from the Vietnam War. The first of several turning points in Sihanouk's rule came in November 1963 when he halted the U.S. military aid program that had provided the expenses of his armed forces. In early 1965, to prevent the total collapse of the Saigon regime, the U.S. started regular intensive bombing of North Viet Nam and the dispatch of U.S. Combat troops into the South. Sihanouk tacitly permitted the Ho Chi Minh Trail (Trodden Path), which served as the primary artery for moving North Vietnamese supplies into South Vietnam. At the end of 1960s, Sihanouk was important for the Vietnam Labor Party. On the other hand, Pol Pot wanted to fight against the government using force of arms. The Cambodia and Vietnam Communist Parties cooperated with each other at minimum level, and were on bad terms.

2. The Conflict over the State

This situation was dramatically changed when a right-wing coup led General Lon Nol took place in 1970. By 1969, Sihanouk's political position had greatly deteriorated. In March 1970, while Sihanouk was on a

trip to France, Lon Nol and Prince Sisowath Matak, Sihanouk's cousin, deposed him as chief of state, apparently with U.S. consent. Lon Nol abolished the monarchy and founded the Khmer Republic. His government was encouraged by the U.S. in the same way as South Vietnam. On the other hand, Sihanouk took up residence in Beijing. After talks with Zhou Enlai and the Vietnamese premier, Pham Van Dong, he agreed to take command of a united front government, allied to North Vietnam. Pol Pot also joined it. This was a definitive moment in contemporary Cambodian history as the Khmer Rouge went into partnership with Sihanouk. As a result, the Cambodia Communist Party's interests were consistent with the Vietnamese Communist Party's one. In other words, Lon Nol became a common enemy of both Communist parties.

On 17 April 1975, Phnom Penh surrendered to the Khmer Rouge. Two weeks after that, Saigon fell to North Vietnam, and the Vietnamese War was brought to an end. After the war, Vietnam and Laos started to establish socialist states; meanwhile, the conflict over the state continued in Cambodia. The Communist Party dominated by the Khmer Rouge could not gain the backing of public opinion because even their basis in the party was unstable. Pol Pot purged people whose ideas were different from his from the party. The Khmer Rouge implemented one of the most radical and brutal restructurings of a society ever attempted. The entire population of the capital and provincial towns was forced to march out to the countryside and placed

in mobile work teams to do slave labour for 12 to 15 hours a day. It is still not known how many Cambodians died at the hands of the Khmer Rouge over those four years. On 25 December 1978, Vietnam launched a full scale invasion of Cambodia, toppling the Pol Pot government two weeks later. The Vietnamese installed a new government led by two former Khmer Rouge officers Hun Sen, who had defected to Vietnam in 1977, and Heng Samrin, who had done the same in 1978. The Heng Samrin government came to power in a revolutionary uprising against the Pol Pot regime.

3. The Internationalization of the 'Cambodian Problem'

Before the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) backed by Vietnam captured Phnom Penh, Pol Pot requested that the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) to hold an urgent conference. The UNSC demanded the withdrawal of the Vietnamese military and approved that the Pol Pot was the only legitimate government. The United Nations General Assembly agreed to UNSC's proposal. There were three streams of thought about it in the world. Vietnam supported the PRPK; China supported Pol Pot who was anti-Vietnamese. The countries of the ASEAN demanded the establish of a new government but approved of Pol Pot.

In 1982, Sihanouk agreed under pressure from China to head a military and political front opposed to the Phnom Penh government. The three factions - FUNCINPEC which comprised a royalist group loyal to Sihanouk; The Khmer People's National Liberation Front, a non-communist grouping formed by the former prime minister and banker Son Sann; and the Khmer Rouge, officially known as the Party of Democratic Kampuchea - established the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. The problem of who would govern Cambodia was internationalized. Khmer Rouge had been approved to a represent of Cambodia by UN since 1979. But representation of Cambodia was shifted to the coalition government in 1982. In practice, the PRPK governed Cambodia, while in theory it was not approved by the UN so it could not gain UN's aid. That was a serious problem, because Cambodia needed to be rehabilitated from the social chaos and devastation caused by civil war.

4. The Significance of Paris Peace Agreement

This problem was solved by decisions made at the international conference on Cambodia that convened in Paris in October 1991. According to the agreement reached in Paris, the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) was to supervise of the administration of the country. There were three points of significance of the Paris Peace Agreement. Firstly, the diplomatic problem was solved. A lot of countries were concerned in the "Cambodian Problem". Under the terms of the agreement, related countries were not to interfere. After the establishment of a new government, the argument between the four factions should be solved by themselves without from foreign interference. Secondly, this agreement was brought out under the fear that each faction would feud regardless of who governed Cambodia in practice. In other words, the election conducted by UNTAC aimed a solving the conflict among four factions not militarily but politically. Thirdly, Cambodia was to adopt a liberal democratic policy based on pluralism. Meanwhile, the agreement determined all the required principles of the future Constitution of Cambodia. Four factions were approved of their activities legalized.

5. The Remaining Issues after the Domestication of the 'Cambodian Problem'

UNSC accepted the result of the election in 1993 and declared their wholehearted support for the Supreme National Council (SNC) formed under the presidency or Sihanouk in accordance with the Paris Peace Agreement. The "Cambodian Problem" was already solved for foreign countries, however the conflict over the state was still unsettled in Cambodia. There were three problems which remained at that time. Firstly, there was a contradiction between the result of the election and the ruler. The result was far from decisive. Despite the fact that led by Prince Norodom Ranariddh won the election, an administrative organ was built by The Cambodian People's Party (CPP), which represented the previous communist government. As a result, Cambodia ended up with two prime ministers; Norodom Ranarihh as first prime minister and Hun Sen as second prime minister. Secondly, the Khmer Rouge boycotted the election and did not join the election campaign, so the a confrontation among the four factions was left unsolved. This failure of the Khmer Rouge led to a later civil war. Thirdly, Cambodia was to shift from a political system based on military conflict to party politics. It is not easy for

factions which have engaged in with each other to change to a system based on a party.

6. The End of the Conflict over the State

The conflict over the state has gone on since independence. It is thought that the conflict ended in the end of 1990s for two reasons. Firstly, the Pol Pot as an anti-government force disappeared. In December 1998 almost all remaining Khmer Rouge guerrillas turned themselves over to government forces in return for an amnesty and the Khmer Rouge effectively ceased to exist as a military organization. However, the big three figures, Khieu Samphom, Ieng Sary, and Ta Mok, continued to remain at large with an increasingly small number of soldiers, numbering perhaps only several hundred. Secondly, a new government was built in accordance with the election in 1998 whose process was free and fair in the view of both local and foreign electoral observers. The Khmer Rouge was roundly ignored and fortunately its threats to destabilize the election were reduced. Each faction has followed

patterns of behavior based on a party system and a democracy. The result gave the CPP 64 seats, FUNCINPEC 43 seats and the Sam Rainsy Party 15 seats. Arrangements were made between the CPP and FUNCINPEC to govern the country in a genuine coalition. However, this time the executive branch is led by only one prime minister, Hun Sen, the vice-chairman of the CPP. In 1999, in order to create the Senate the Constitution was greatly amended. This amendment was performed not to redress a defect in the Constitution but for political interests.

7. Social Issues of Cambodia

Cambodia has experienced conflicts for a long time since independence. The damage remaining is serious. The biggest problem is that military power is accepted in general. To Get rid of military power, Cambodia needs political stability and a chance to claim legitimacy such as judicial system and freedom of the press to form public opinion.

4 FOUR ELEMENTS OF LEGAL SYSTEM:

A LESSON FROM ASIAN RARE EARTH CASE JULY 30, 2001

Mr. UEYANAGI Toshiro, Attorney - at - Law (Tokyo)

Reported by MAKINO Emi

Each country has its own laws and judicial system. Developed countries, including Japan sometimes do wrong by using these as advantages over developing countries. There are a few cases reminiscence of this which were solved in cooperation with Japanese and developing countries' lawyers.

The local chemical joint venture Asian Rare Earth, in which Japan's *Mitsubishi* Chemical Co. has an equity interest, was contaminating the local environment. ARE, 35 percent owned by *Mitsubishi* with the remaining 65 percent owned by local business, is an ore refining company. It has been extracting rare earth since 1982 in the suburbs of Ipoh, Perak province in *Mitsubishi*. Rare earth is used in color TV tubes and is contained in monazite which is found in tin ore. ARE handled radioactive substances improperly and damaged residents' health and properties. Local residents filed a lawsuit at the regional high court.

Japan had similar problems in industrial cities in 1960s. In 1967, the Environmental Pollution

Prevention Act which regulates pollution went into effect. *Mitsubishi* Chemical intended to carry out a project in Japan, but they gave up their idea because the law made things more severe than before 1968. Therefore they decided to commence a project in Malaysia. In 1979 they started building their factory in Ipoh whose population was about ten thousand, even though they knew carrying out this project was dangerous. The reason why they chose this town was that they had easy access to. In addition, the Malaysian government offered this land at a low price. In 1982, three years after building a factory, rare earth was brought into production. 90 percent of products were exported to Japan. *Mitsubishi* Chemical purchased them from a joint venture at a low price, and sold them at a high price. The only risk was taken in Malaysia, while the profit was brought back to Japan. There are many cases where companies in developed countries carry out unfair practice by using differences in legal systems. It is remarkable that local residents discovered ARE's unfair practice

by themselves, and that they filed a suit with the court and appealed to the mass media.

In July 1992, the high court ordered ARE to suspend operations. ARE then appealed the case to the Supreme Court seeking to overrule the lower court's injunctions. The Malaysia's Supreme Court ruled in December 1993 that there was no evidence that ARE was contaminating the local environment and rejected a high court ruling that the firm cease operations. However, in 1994 ARE and Mitsubishi Chemical decided to close down the factory.

Why did the company close a factory despite local residents losing their suit? One primary factor was that residents gained their case at high court. Malaysia adopts British legal system. There was a judgment one hundred years ago in United Kingdom that the complainant could suspend it, when an anarchy thing came into his property. People can use their land as they like, but they should not put someone else to trouble. The high court adopted this judgment. Secondly attorneys for the plaintiff were highly effective. Canadian doctors and later Japanese make an intensive investigation of miscarriage and leukemia which was caused by ARE. In 1987 this affair was reported in Japan for the first time, when one of the attorneys for the plaintiff was arrested.

Japanese lawyers including Mr. Ueyanagi, gathered evidence; especially concerning the history of Mitsubishi Chemical in Japan. Such kinds of materials were almost all written in Japanese. They claimed that company could not do such a project contaminating the environment in Japan because of regulations by law. The defendant lodged an objection because it was impossible to read documents written in Japanese. This was solved by calling in Japanese as witnesses in at the high court. Moreover Japanese lawyers appealed to Japanese media. Public opinion made ARE decide to close a factory.

It has been said that the residents have complained of Japanese corporations' export of pollution and destruction of the environment to the Third World for several years. Although Japanese citizens' organization and scholars support their complaints and media reports present situation, most problems are left unsolved. In this case, it was the movement of residents against ARE's project for a long time that drove ARE into closing a factory. This case was significant from various points of view; especially in term of the local residents' campaign in a developing country and the support they got in Japan where Mitsubishi Chemical is achieved from.



STUDY TRIP

FIELD TRIP TO NAGOYA DISTRICT COURT

JULY 25, 2001

We visited the Nagoya District Court and the Nagoya Bar Association. The purpose of this field trip was to have a better understanding of judicial system of Japan by means of hearing a trial and meeting lawyers.

To begin with, we watched a video about the daily work of the people who work at court. The film took place at the Supreme Court and showed us some parts which were not open to the public. Cambodian students actively asked questions about the structures of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court was established under the Constitution of Japan as a highest court of Japan. Under the Supreme Court, the Court Organization Law establishes four types of courts: High Courts under the Supreme Court, District Courts and Family Courts under High Courts, and Summary Courts at the bottom.

At the Nagoya District Court, one of the 50 District Courts of Japan, in the courtroom No. 902, *Masanori Ito* and two Cambodian students heard a criminal trial about illegal drug usage. The accused was Chinese Malaysian who could speak only Chinese and was with the translator. The brief explanation written in English was given to Cambodian students to understand the procedure of the court held in Japanese. Since we rarely have a chance to hear the court, it was a precious experience for us.

After that, we meet the lawyers at the Nagoya Bar

Association. The President of the Nagoya Bar Association and the lawyer who is in charge of public relation talked about current judicial issues. At the question time, Cambodian students asked many questions, such as about the system of public legal aid for the poor, and about ethics of lawyers. All the questions were carefully answered by lawyers, which made this meeting very meaningful.

By attending this field trip, *Masanori Ito* said, "This field trip was very successful and significant. But I wonder if Cambodian students could fully understand the contents of the trial because it was difficult even for me whose mother tongue is Japanese. Language barrier is one of the big obstacles to live in the foreign country. I thought joining SOLV activities are very important to ease these difficulties for international students."

(ITO Masanori & SAEKI Kanako)



TOUR OF NAGOYA PRISON

JULY 26, 2001

We visited Nagoya Prison as a field trip on July 26th 2001.

When we arrived at the prison, *Alisa Chobisara*, the second year student of our School from Thailand, was

surprised by the beautiful and luxurious look of the office. Her thought reflects one of the characteristics of the Nagoya Prison. According to the handout: The prison perched on the western edge of *Sanage* hill,

conforms to the urban planning of the local district by harmonizing itself within surrounding ambiance of urban tranquility. Indeed, it is an institution born and molded by its being from the "*midst of the forest*" to the "*midst of the town*."

The chief explained to us about the place in brief and guided us around the prison. We were warned not to talk to each other or to the inmates during the walk, which made us think seriously about this field trip.

The chief of the prison led us to see inside. At first, we visited the lodgings where inmates spend their nighttime. There are 167 rooms with many sizes; the big one is for 6 or 3 people, and the small one is for one person. Inside the room, there are television, blanket, pillow, table, and toilet. These rooms can accommodate 1,924 people. From her Thai point of view, *Alisa Chobisara* said, "As I'm not used to *tatami*, I was surprised that every room has *tatami*. It was amazing that the room is very clean and neat. But supposing I must stay in those rooms, I can't imagine myself how I could bare sleeping with the toilet near my head. That was a terrible thought for me that time."

Later, we went to the factory where inmates work. The inmates start to work at 8 a.m. Work for prisoners is obligatory; however, this plays an important role to reach corrective behavior through the promotion of a sturdy work ethics and the learning of new skills. There were many kinds of works such as woodcraft, ironworks, furniture making, printing, and stained-glass work. When they are out of the prison, they can use their skill in their occupation. Inmates receive bonus money calculated according to their work-performance. This money is provided as a rehabilitation fund when they leave prison.

We saw the table tennis and volleyball equipments. The chief explained us about the life guidance and

recreational activities. Inmates can participate in haiku, tanka, calligraphy, and poetry classes. During their free time, the inmates enjoy reading books, listening to music, watching entertainment shows, and playing sports.

Then, we saw the cafeteria where inmates were cooking and preparing for the meal. There is a strict guide of the meals. For example, a staple diet of rice (70%) and wheat (30%) is provided in three categories (1,600 kcal, 1,300 kcal, and 1,200 kcal) according to the amount of daily activity.

We also visited the hall, the library, the bathroom, and the medical center. The Nagoya Prison is an amalgamation of a documentation center and a medical center as well as being a regular prison. This medical center is a facility for inmates who suffer from physical and mental illness, disability, drug abuse. It has a surgery, dialysis department, dentist, radiology, cardiology, neurology, and aural optical department.

The correctional facilities and correctional educational activities for prisoners are provided for the purpose of ensuring a smooth return to society. The prison also collaborates with ex-inmates and their probation trustees after release. The prisoner's own effort and awareness are essential to reform and return as new members of society. In addition, understanding, warmth, and help of the community members are vital to their amelioration.

(*Alisa Chobisara (Thailand) & SAEKI Kanako*)



TRIP TO KYOTO

JULY 28, 2001

Kyoto, it was a capital of Japan in the past and a city that preserves the traditional atmosphere of this country. Such a tradition remains, but it is not so close for us as Japanese. That is why it was important for both the Japanese and the Cambodian students to understand Japanese culture in Kyoto.

We left for Nagoya University in the early morning. In the bus, we enjoyed talking and Cambodian students sang with *karaoke* tape. We had to spend a long time on the seat but felt it not so long.

Kiyomizu Temple was our first place to visit. According to a legend, it was built with the private financial support of General *Sakanoue no Tamuramaro* in the 8th century. The most famous place of *Kiyomizu* Temple is the so-called "*Kiyomizu-no-butai*" (veranda of *Kiyomizu*) that is built out over a cliff, and we can have a panoramic view of the city of Kyoto. The *Otowa-no-taki* is waterfalls whose water is said to be a universal remedy. The waterfall is divided into three falls. Each falls symbolizes human's hopes, "money, study, and love." If we choose one among

the three and drink the water, it is said that the hope will be fulfilled. The most popular choice among us was the love fall. Its may be an evidence of our youth.

After the lunch, we went to the *Kinkaku-ji* that was the temple gilded with gold. It is also called formally *Rokuonji* Temple and Golden Pavilion in English. It is typical architecture of the *Muromachi* Period (1333 - 1573). It was built by the third *Muromachi* shogun *Ashikaga Yoshimitsu* as his villa. After his death, it was converted into a Zen-sect temple with the Zen master *Muso Soseki*. Beautiful sight to see the temple was across the pond named *Kyokochi* Pond. We took many pictures there, and Cambodian students seemed to be impressed with the solemn building.

The last spot we went was *Arashiyama*. There are very beautiful mountains. The colored leaves are very famous there; however, it was the midsummer, and mountains were covered with deep green leaves. The grandeur of nature moved us so much.

(SAOTOME Teruyoshi & SAEKI Kanako)

How was the trip to Kyoto?

Saotome Teruyoshi

"In the bus on the way back, we enjoyed talking and sleeping. I preached to them about love. One of the lessons was on romantic phrases in Japanese. We could deepen our friendship. It is the most important thing for this program, isn't it? Later, a Cambodian student said to me that the greatest thing I got in Japan was the best friends. It must be same for Japanese students."

Japanese and Khmer Language Class

Japanese

konnani munega kurushiinoha kimino seida
translation: My heart hurts so much because I love you.

TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION
JULY 31, 2001

Departure from Nagoya University

Arrival at the Toyota Kuragaike Commemorative Hall

Seeing Toyota Exhibition Hall, Pictures of good sight around Japan, Movie about Sakichi Toyoda; founder of TMC and starting TMC.

Presentation and Q&A: About the International Legal Affairs Division of the Toyota Motor Corporation

Lunch

Move to one of the Toyota Plants - A guided tour to Takaoka Plant

Back to Nagoya University

As usual all Cambodian students got interested in everything. There were a lot of questions after the presentation. They included all range of things about TOYOTA company. In fact it seemed that a lot of Cambodian students wanted to know much more about TOYOTA company itself than about the International Legal Affairs Department. So it was sometimes difficult for the presenter to answer questions because almost all things in TOYOTA side

came from the International Legal Affairs Dept. In addition, some questions which Cambodian student asked were perfectly unfamiliar to Japanese from quite a new point of view. If he or she were Japanese, they never came into his or her mind. How the presenter could have imagined that he would answer such a question?

During a guided tour of the TAKAOKA Plant, we could not close our mouth because of surprise and admiration. The perfectly smooth assembly-line system made up many kinds of cars more and more. That was a great sight. And at last, we came back to school while (as you know) we had been singing songs

At the end, I can bet that this lunch at TOYOTA was the most expensive in this seminar. That was because it was French. At least it was the first experience for me.

(YAMAMOTO Yoshimi)

Let's study Toyota Motor Corporation.

The Toyota Motor Co. Ltd, which is currently known as the most famous car maker in Japan, was established in 1937 as a spin-off company from Toyoda Automatic Loom Works, one of the world's leading manufacturers of weaving machinery. Toyota launched its first small car (SA model) in 1947. Production of vehicles outside Japan began in 1959 in Brazil, and continued with a growing network of overseas plants. Today, there are many production bases all over the world (in 24 countries) and they are producing in total more than 5.8 million vehicles per year, equivalent to one every six seconds. In the time it has taken you to read this paragraph, they will have produced at least other three or four cars! Toyota is the world's third largest manufacturer of automobiles now. The annual world sales are about 15 trillion yen and the net profit has just achieved 1.1 trillion yen last year. (No company in Japan had experienced over 1 trillion yen as the net profit.) Like this, Toyota is a truly global company, accelerating further its overseas businesses. It is aimed by 2010 to boast a market share of 15% in the world, especially expanding the market of compact cars for Europe is regarded as an urgent matter. In addition that, tackling over a environmental pollution is also very important problem, so it is a pressing need to mass-produce hybrid automobiles which utilize clean energy; electricity, natural gas, hydrogen and so on.

CHAPTER III: THE DISCUSSIONS

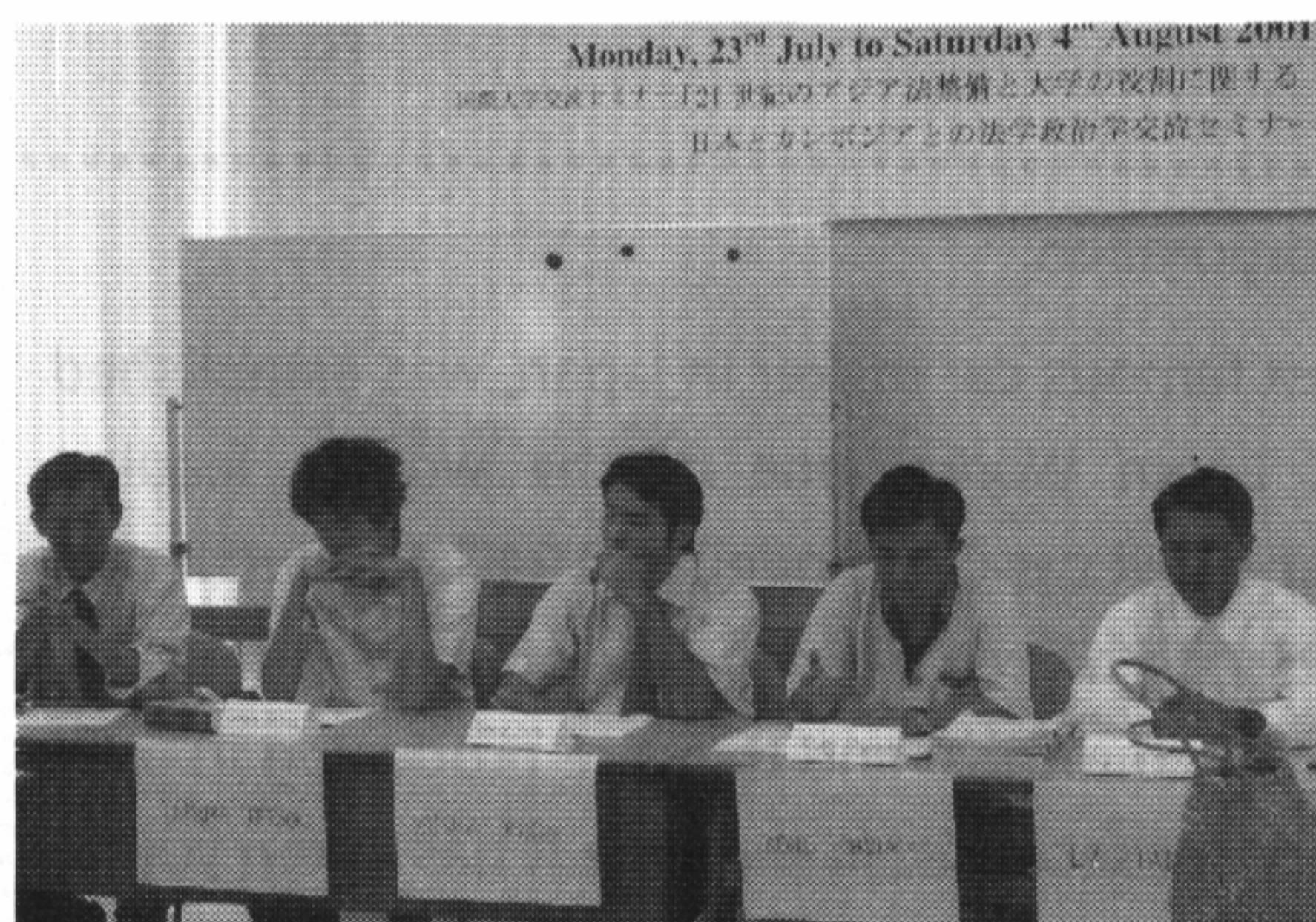
PANEL DISCUSSION

JULY 30, 2001

As part of the International University Exchange Programme, a panel discussion session was organized on July 30th, 2001 for students from the Faculty of Law and Economics, Phnom Penh University, and students from the School of Law, Nagoya University. Four themes were submitted for the discussion. They were:

- Political system
- Legal assistance,
- Constitutional system
- Judicial system

Panelists included two Japanese scholars and two young Cambodian scholars from the Nagoya University, they were: Associate Professor Tamura Tetsuki, Mr. Yamada Yoichi, Mr. Kong Phallack, and Mr. Ly Tay Seng. Mr. Kuong Teilee was the moderator of the Programme.



The objectives of holding this panel session were manifold. They included (1) to give a clue to the students on the latest issues in these four areas, in Japan and in Cambodia; (2) to enable the students to develop a comparative view on the situations in two countries; (3) to create an environment for students to reflect on the lectures which they had taken earlier in the program, while also having them focus on more

specific issues; (4) to help the students prepare for the group discussions which they would have to participate and to present their individual and group positions on the following day.

Specific issues raised by the panelists may be summed up in the following terms:

- (1) Political system: The latest Japanese political trend. The differences between the two large political camps represented by the LDP, on the one hand, with the new agenda of reform proposed by Prime Minister KOIZUMI Junichiro of Japan, and the LDP (Liberal Democratic Party), on the other, with its own vision of the future reform of Japanese political and social system.
- (2) Legal assistance: The philosophy of legal assistance to developing countries. Why is it necessary? And how should it be conducted? The role of legal education.
- (3) Constitutional system: The focus was on the difference between the constitutional provisions related to Cambodian King and the imperial system under Japanese constitution.
- (4) Judicial system: The discussion focused on the way the judicial systems were structured and institutionalized. The advantages and disadvantages of the two systems were analyzed, reflecting the realities of the two countries.

Students asked series of questions to the panelists after the discussion. Most of the questions were on the issue of legal assistance. After the session the students chose four topics for their group discussions. The topics were:

- (1) Direct and indirect elections of the Prime Minister

- (2) Japanese legal assistance to Cambodia
- (3) Comparative systems of succession to the throne
- (4) Comparative systems of judicial review over constitutionality of laws

Personal remarks:

Through the panel discussion, students were supposed to hold a better understanding of the four issues presented as the topic of the program. It enabled them to examine single issues in details and to discuss those details among themselves as well as with Japanese counterparts. The process showed that in a short international exchange program like this one, it is still possible to expect the students to

acquire something useful. By making them participate in panel discussions which are arranged along the line of the themes of the lectures, the students can work on the lectures they have taken in order to understand and to think about some specific issues concerning the two countries. Moreover, the event also showed that the topic of legal assistance was new to both Japanese and Cambodian students. They had virtually no chance to even discuss or talk about it until they came to join this program. A future mobilization of more academic as well as public interests in this subject, particularly inside Cambodia is necessary.

(Koung Teilee)

GROUP OF CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM

-Comparison of Japanese Emperor & Cambodian King-

Group members: Ing Kerya, Sophea Chhourn, Kim Kiri, Born Sam Ol, MASUDA Shota, KAMIO Masashi,
NAGATA Kazuki, SAEKI Kanako

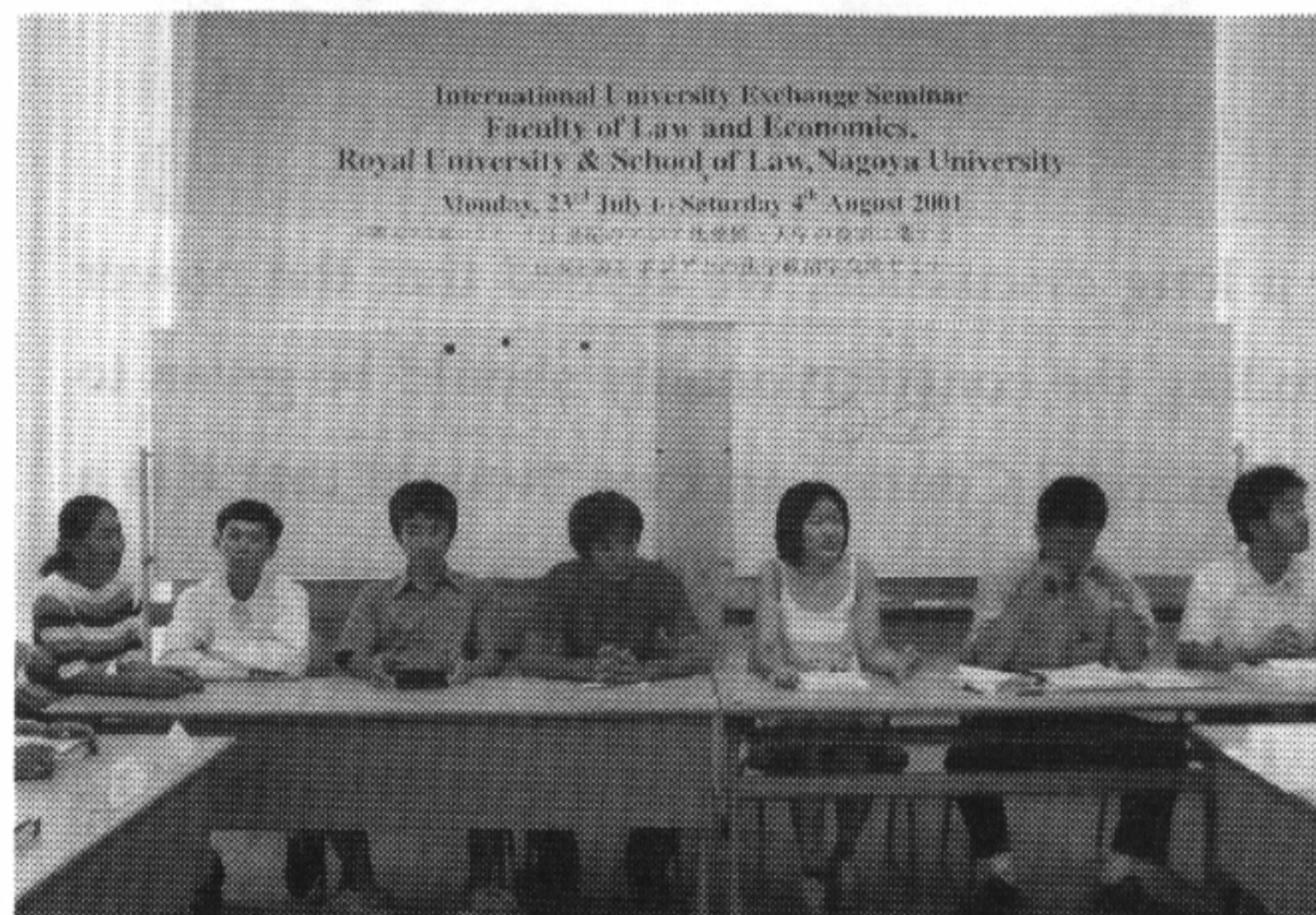
Our topic is related to the power of Cambodian King and Japanese Emperor stated in Constitution and their influence in democracy of our countries.

To begin with, the group took an interest in Article 23 of Cambodian Constitution. The reason is that the provision of Article 23 is similar to Article 11 of the Constitution of the Great Empire of Japan, or Meiji Constitution. The Japanese students thought that the provision has a problem because it gives the privilege to the king. Also, they wondered whether this article is necessary or not.

As an answer, it is not a problem because the king of Cambodia does not have an actual political power and his job is just appointing a Commander-in-Chief. Then, the new question arose. If so, this article is not necessary and can be eliminated. In fact, it is not necessary, but this article gives a kind honor; therefore, Cambodia needs it in order to protect its dignity.

In conclusion of this discussion, we found the different perspectives toward Cambodian King and Japanese Emperor. In Cambodia, all the people

respect the king. On the other hand, not all Japanese respect or admire the emperor. Moreover, in Cambodia, king is the head of state, or sovereign. But in Japan, we can't say that the emperor is the head of state. In other words, the provision for this is too ambiguous.



At last, Article 7 and 113 of Cambodian Constitution says that the king is the protector of human rights and freedom and the guarantor of independence of judiciary. Accordingly, if the king was not elected democratically, the legitimacy of the constitution will not be clarified.

(SAEKI Kanako)

GROUP OF JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Group members:SUN Samnang, SENG Hun, YOUK Panhatey
NISHIZAWA Tamiyuki, ANJIMA Chiaki, TAMADA Yuko

The topic is related to the role of Japanese Supreme Court that has much more power than Cambodian Supreme Court. In Japan, power to control constitutionality is given to the Supreme Court, whereas this power is not given to this judicial organ in Cambodia. The ways of controlling constitutionality in Japan and Cambodian are completely different. In Cambodia, the power is given to a separate, independent organ called the "Constitutional Council." Accordingly, a question was raised "Should the constitutionality be controlled by the Supreme court as in Japan or the Constitutional Council like in Cambodia?" and "Between the two ways, which one is the best and the most effective way?"



After a long discussion, we agreed that the power of controlling the constitutionality should be given to the Constitutional Council and we thought that it is a good idea if a country practices this system. We strongly believed so because we had many reasons.

First of all, it is the matter of the effectiveness of controlling the constitutionality. According to the article 119 of the Cambodian Constitution, "Member

of the C.C shall be selected among the dignitaries with a higher education degree in law, administration, diplomacy or economics and who have considerable work experience" and again if we looked at the article 118: we can see that 3 members of the C.C are appointed by the King, 3 by Supreme court of Magistracy. These people come from different background of knowledge and aspect; thus, it is clearly understood that what they interpret is the most comprehensive. With more people, more aspects, and the more possibilities, the better decision will be made. However, in Japan, there is only one organ to control constitutionality, as a result, it might not have a good image as the institution consisting of many experts at all. Judges might see only one aspect which they usually deal with, so it is uncertain that he or she can make a proper decision related to society where a variety of problems exists.

Secondly, it is related to the responsibility and concentration. When the power is given to an independent institution, it will be responsible for doing this task; thus, the people in charge would pay all their attention to work well. Nonetheless, in Japan, the Supreme Court has to do two important tasks at the same time, as the result, it cannot pay all its attention to those things.

Finally, controlling the constitutionality is an indispensable task; it should be given to the expert so that we will not waste time, and decision will be made according to the situation of society.

GROUP OF LEGAL ASSISTANCE OF JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO CAMBODIA

Group members: SOK Sam, BORN Sam Ol, CHAN Borasy, SAR Senera,
YAMAMOTO Yoshimi, NISHIDA Fumi, MAKINO Emi

We discussed legal assistance of Japanese Government to Cambodia. Japanese government via JICA provides legal assistance both financially and humanly to Cambodia. Its purpose is to promote the effective legal system by making new civil code; for example, land title and investment law. That will make both investors and ordinary people satisfied, and Cambodia will be able to grab more attention of foreign investors; therefore, we think legal assistance can promote Cambodian economy.



But there are some hardships. First of all, assistants who are concerned in legal assistance have different

background so that they lead to the varied ideas on this code. Some laws are adapted from or influenced by Common Law but the others are not. Secondly, the deprivation of power of high ranking officials by this law leads to objection from them. Thirdly, there is difficulty in reducing corrupt people's benefits.

We discussed whether it is enough just to provide Cambodia with new code or not. We concluded that it was not yet enough just to give a code. We should teach the recipients how to practice it. There is no pressure on government and no effective implementation now.

And we also discussed how to make this law be effectively enforced. We have two ideas. One is to introduce this law to all people so that they can avoid being exploited and check the government process. The other is that JICA should still play important role as an observer of the practice of the government and to cooperate with the government to proceed this new law. We named it check system.

(MAKINO Emi)

GROUP OF JAPANESE POLITICAL SYSTEM

Group members: SOK Lor, UN Heang, EAN Pharin
TERADA Kyohei, NAGAKURA Yuki, HORIUCHI Yohei, NAKAO Kaname

At first, we introduced the basic political system of each country, such as the government structure and the election system, and exchanged views with each other on a subject "Should Japan adopt the direct election system of the prime minister?"

Japanese Prime Minister is appointed by the Diet. People cannot take part in a process of decision, except for the general election. Cambodia has a similar system, although there are differences to some extent. In such a way, this subject was taken as an

object of the discussion with a big concern for both Cambodian and Japanese students.

Advantages, as follows, would be considered.

- (1) More people would be expected to participate in elections because they can choose the Prime Minister directly.
- (2) Everybody can run for the Prime Minister, so that people would be given an incentive to take part in politics.
- (3) The Prime Minister would do his or her best to

meet the demand of public opinion, because he/she is elected by people not by Diet.

The other hand, disadvantages are as follows.

- (1) A large scale of national election in addition to general election requires much time and lots of money. Besides, there would be the possibility that people regard election as a nuisance on account of increasing the number of election times.
- (2) Elections might be a popularity vote or a candidate who comes up with a policy impossible to practice, for example, abolition of income taxes, might be elected.
- (3) The Prime Minister possibly shifts the responsibility for not being able to carry out the policy because he/she is elected by people.

Advantages might be disadvantaged when we see it from a different angle. Finally, we concluded that Japan should not adopt the direct election of the Prime Minister.

Indeed, in Japan people have a tendency not to be interested in politics and to rather let the professionals take care of politics, as a decline of the voting rate shows. Considering this phenomenon, we except the direct election system would be effective. But, one of the reasons why people are not interested in politics is that politicians' conduct is unattractive and they do not satisfy people. Adopting the direct election system corresponds to a means of escape. They have not revised their policy and considered disadvantages.

By the reason mentioned above, we concluded Japan should not elect the Prime Minister directly.

(TERADA Kyohei, translated by MKINO Emi)



INTRODUCTION TO CAMBODIA - STUDYING CAMBODIA BEFORE THE SEMINAR -

Civil war, starvation, poverty, landmines, refugees, and so on. Talking about Cambodia, gloomy images come to Japanese mind at first. Japanese students had a study meeting once a week before the Seminar in order to understand Cambodia. Students from Cambodia gave them useful lectures. That was their first time to learn about Cambodia.

1. Introduction of Cambodia (June 19, 2001) By Pen Pichsaly

Cambodia lies at the heart of Indochina, bordered by Thailand to the West, Laos to the North, and Vietnam to the East. Its area is approximately 181,035 square kilometers, about half as large as

Knowing about the history and political system of Cambodia was very helpful for the group discussion. Coming in touch with Cambodian culture helped Japanese students to make conversation with Cambodian students; especially learning Khmer language was useful. Every time, there were about 25 participants.

Japan. The official name is the Kingdom of Cambodia. The system of government is a Constitutional Monarchy. The population is 11.5 million. The majority of the population lives in

rural areas. Cambodia has a tropical climate with two distinct seasons. The raining season lasts from May to November, and the dry season lasts from December to April. The average annual temperature is 21 to 35 degrees. The official language is Khmer which is spoken by the entire native population, although a little English, French and other minority languages such as Vietnamese,

and Chinese are also spoken. Around 95% of the population is Buddhism, and the remainder is Muslim and animist. The education system is similar to the Japanese one; 6 years of primary school, 3 years of lower secondary school, 3 years of upper secondary school, and 4 years of university. Present problems are landmines, infrastructure, education and poverty.

2. History of Cambodia (June 26, 2001) By Kuong Teilee

Funan Kingdom was flourished from 1st to 6th century in the area that is present-day Cambodia. After Funan's decline, the Chenla Kingdom came into existence.

The kingdom was nearly annihilated by Thai and Vietnamese invaders. Its power steadily diminished until 1863, when France took over Cambodia. King Norodom Sihanouk took the throne in 1941 while Japan had control in Indochina. Cambodia officially gained independence from France in 1953.

In 1970, pro-American General Lon Nol organized a coup d'etat during Sihanouk's absence from Cambodia. He abolished the monarchy and renamed the country the Khmer Republic. That was the beginning of civil war in Cambodia. In 1975, Lon Nol government was overthrown by Pol Pot, leader of the Khmer Rouge forces. Under the new

regime the country was renamed Democratic Kampuchea. The four years of Khmer Rouge rule led to the extermination of millions of people. Vietnamese forces expelled the Democratic Kampuchea from Cambodia and established the People's Republic of Kampuchea in 1979. A Peace process began in the end of the 80's. In 1990, the UN agreed on a political settlement, and a peace treaty was signed in Paris in 1991. In 1992 the UN established the United States Transitional Authorities in Cambodia (UNTAC). The general election in 1993 established the Kingdom of Cambodia. Hun Sen and Sihanouk's son, Prince Norodom Ranariddh acted as co-prime Ministers. In the 1998 election, Hun Sen's CCP Party won the majority of seats, it did not need to form a coalition with Ranariddh's FUNCINPEC Party.

3. Politics in Cambodia (July 3, 2001) By Hor Peng

In the May 1993 elections Cambodia became a constitutional monarchy. Prince Sihanouk accepted the crown and rules as a constitutional monarch. The constitution of 1993 theoretically allows for the separation of powers between the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government. The parliament of Cambodia is made up of the National Assembly and the Senate. The former consists of 122 members elected by the people, while the latter consists of 61 members nominated by the King, the National Assembly, and with the rest variously elected. Both houses are directly responsible to the people through the election process. The National congress meets each year.

The party that wins the election forms the Royal Government, which must be approved of the National Assembly. The Royal Government is composed of Prime Ministers, State Ministers, Ministers, and Senate Secretaries. The judiciary; the Supreme Court and lower courts exercise judicial power. The deputy of public prosecution files criminal suits.

Cambodia's second election in 1998 took place, and the Cambodia People's Party (CPP) was declared the victor, taking 64 seats in the assembly, while FUNCINPEC took 43 and the Sam Rainsy Party (SRP) 15.

4.The daily life of Cambodian people (July 10,2001) By Sopheak

Khmer language

Chum Riep Sour	Good morning Good afternoon Good evening
Knhom Chhmu... ...	My name is ...
Or Kun	Thank you.
Chum Riep Lear.	Good bye.

Cambodian food is similar to Thai when it is spicy and similar to Chinese food when it is plain. It is eaten with a spoon. Chopsticks are used when eating noodles. There are only a few supermarkets and one shopping mall. This is only for well-off. Ordinary people go to markets. People go shopping there every day for fresh meat, fish and vegetable. The Cambodian day starts early. People get up 6:00

and go to bed at around 21:00. Government offices, universities, high schools start at 7:00 or 7:30. The high school uniform is just a white shirt and black or blue pants. Cambodian enjoys eating together at weekends in restaurants and going on picnics on holidays. Eating together at a friend's house or a relative's house is common way of having fun too.

In the rural area, people get up 4:00 or 5:00. 80% of farmers are poor. They make rice by hand and rear animals. Many farmers' children can not go to school because they are needed at home to help the parents. The literacy rate in Cambodia in 1998 was 67%.

5.A Glance on Cambodian Culture (July 17, 2001) By Prum Virak

Cambodian people have black eyes and curly hair. They are neither black nor white. There are more and more mixed Cambodian-Chinese young people now.

Cambodia respects women's right as a matter of principle. So in the wedding process the man must accept some compulsory requirements before he is accepted by the women's parents. In some official meetings, Cambodians use different colors for each day of the week [red for Sunday and so on]. Cambodians dress like the King and Queen during wedding ceremonies.

More than 80% of the people are Buddhist. The

Constitution in Article 43 recognizes Buddhism as the State's religion. There are other religious organizations such as Christianity and Islam. Buddhism has a big influence on Khmer way of thinking and law.

The official language and system of writing is Khmer. Many traditional dances are enjoyed by both young and aged people. We can see such performances in official ceremonies. Cambodian people love songs very much. There is much Karaoke now.

(MAKINO Emi)



CHAPTER VI: THE FUN - EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES -

1 REGARDING THE STUDENT EXCHANGE

Actually, this year's international student exchange aimed at making the Cambodian students learn about Japan's politics, economics and culture. But moreover, I think that during the seminar, the Japanese students also have learnt many things. Such as, through the Panel Discussion and the Group discussion concerning the constitution, the politics system, the judicial system, and the support of maintaining the law, the Japanese students have used their invaluable time knowing more about Cambodia and comparing their system with the Cambodians'. In addition, we could improve our relations with the Cambodian through the barbecue party, Kyoto sightseeing, TOYOTA visiting, and the farewell party. However, the thing I want to concern here isn't the story about the student exchange program that we have planned, but the unplanned ones.

This seminar has been neatly arranged and since we have aimed at using the time as valuable as possible, we have added many programs and almost no free time was being prepared. Especially, in the first half, we were filled by many plans so all we could do was just strong in the planned time. Probably because of that, we didn't have time to exchange with the Cambodian quite much. Even though we have done many things together, shoulder-by-shoulder, we still felt some distance between us.



However, in the latter half, as the Cambodians began to get used to the Japanese lifestyle and the Japanese began to have their own free time, we can see that we could get closer to each other more and more. We think this began from the Kyoto trip. We have made their friendship during the

Kyoto trip. As they had known each other already, they could talk and exchange their words. The Japanese students taught Japanese, learned Cambodian and Chinese (there was some Cambodians who can speak Chinese), sang together. Those things have made their friendship grow. Probably because we are in the same age, we can quickly break the wall of language and culture to know the true nature of each other. Even though there was also some of the conversations that both of them didn't understand due to the language problem, it didn't obstruct them from opening their hearts to each other.

In the last 2 days of the seminar, we had more leisure comparing to the first half. The Cambodian have moved from the home-stay to the student center. They can stay late at night and enjoy their time with us. For me, this last 2 days of out-planned exchange have become my memorable time. August 2nd, at 3 o'clock, we have put the luggage at the student center and began enjoying our free time. We went to karaoke instead of going to play badminton because the gymnasium was booked. We walked sweating to Motoyama station under the hot summer sun. It seemed to be far for the Cambodian. They asked us many times 'How many more minutes will it take?'. As we had reached the karaoke, we were made to wait for about 30 minutes. So we used it by playing table tennis and taking the photo sticker together there.

In karaoke, most of the songs were English songs. Some of the Cambodian danced and everyone enjoyed it very much. Until that time, I have only the image of the quiet and serious students who will be Cambodia's hope in the future. But as we were singing karaoke together, I realized that we were not different and that was just because they will be serious when they have to. After that, we have had our dinner and walked back to the university together. The breeze wind of the beautiful night made us feel fresh as we were walking and talking loudly to each other. Then, when we had reached the university, we thought that it would be too boring to get home then since we just have enjoyed our

nice time together. So we decided to play the fireworks and there were some fireworks left from the barbecue party. In front of the Law faculty, we could enjoy the fireworks even more than the barbecue party itself, because in that time, we have opened our hearts to each other already. Walking around with the fireworks in our hands, throwing and waving them up and down, using five of them together. Later, we began playing football. Shooting the balls, sweating, baring our upper part and baring our feet, then went on our bare feet to the convenience store to buy something to eat. It was a really wonderful time. We even wanted to spend all our nighttime there. At last, until about 12 o'clock at night, we must stop that for our next day. Now, I think that night was just like the night festival before the farewell party in the day later.

Like this, August 2nd 's night was such a very wonderful night for us. And then, it was August 3rd 's night. There was some of the Cambodians said that, since tomorrow they must get back to Cambodia by plane, they want to spend all their night time enjoying their last time in Japan. That night was just like the climax of this seminar. There was the farewell party and after that was free time. We enjoyed it the same way as we did in the day before.



At first, we sit in circle in front of the law faculty with the party's leftover, enjoyed talking and talking ... I have observed that the Cambodians haven't ever drunk any alcohol. They said that it was banned for the students in Cambodia. I was so surprised at the way they obey the rule. But even though they didn't drink any alcohol, they always looked merry that I think alcohol not need by them. Later, we decided to go to sing the karaoke. We had no choice except to walk along to the Kawana station. Some of them stayed there and sang all night long, however I don't know much about them because I should take ones who

want to go back to the student center first to their place. However, I have heard that the atmosphere at karaoke seems more interesting than the day before. They did sing many songs they had sung the day before and copy the movie 'Titanic' s action too.

So, I will write about what we did after we were back to the student center instead. We were walking slowly along the road at about 2 o'clock in the night, back to the student center. Along the way, we also rode bicycles 2 peoples. And then when we reached, we played cards. It was silent joy different from karaoke. I didn't know the rule of the game so I have been taught in English and try playing for about two times. Even though I didn't quite understand the rule, it was fun just to play the same game as they did, to have our nice time doing something together. And I could understand the rule more and more as I was playing it. After for a while, the other ones came back from karaoke so we added them to our card game. It began to be bright outside, making us realize that the farewell time has come. The tiring 13 days, the tiring nights and the atmosphere of separation kept us in silence for a while ...

In the morning, the farewell time, at first, there was almost no one in the planning list willing to go to see them off at the airport, and so was I. However, in that time, the desire to go did came into my mind and everybody's. All of us went to the airport either by the host family's car or by themselves.

And as we must say good-bye to each other, I burst into tears, what I have never done for a long time. I have felt something difficult since we got into the airport. So I couldn't do even just to say good-bye to all of them. I still regret for that until now. (Pardon me for writing about my private thoughts) And the plane crossed the sky to the south as we were waving our hands from the observatory.

Like this, the things that have been left in my mind for the most is the last two day's time. Probably, it was just because the separation sets near, but I don't think that all of this consequences form that. Out of many kinds of event, the Cambodian could find the Japanese's nature in their 'free time'. Because during those times, we could become one. I don't think that this wonderful time must last longer than this. The more important thing is just when it will happen. I think that we could create a wonderful student exchange because we did have our free time together after we have

used our first half of time knowing each other gradually. So, I owe the success in this seminar to the planning of our program that added the last two days as free time. And that

means much not only to the Cambodians, but also to all of us too.

(NISHIZAWA Tamiyuki)

2 STUDENT EXCHANGE

In the afternoon of August 2 and after the farewell party of August 3, the students had some free time. This informal free time actually deepened our friendship and made this seminar really unforgettable.

On August 2, we took the baggage to the student center and put all the bags in one room. At this time, we didn't know that this would cause a big trouble later. We went to karaoke. We sang a lot of English and Japanese songs, which were like a musical with chorus and dance. Meanwhile some took pictures or stickers with print club, some played table tennis, and some left to see his or her friends.



After karaoke, we had a dinner at The Don where we tasted one of Japanese food. Then, we went back to the university while enjoying nice conversations. We did fireworks at the university. Gradually, the students who went to other places came back and joined us.

As time passed by, a problem arose. The person with

the key for the baggage room didn't come back. Some students want to go back and sleep; however, they can not do it without the baggage. They were annoyed to be kept waiting for the key. Their anger was directed to Japanese students. As a matter of fact, we had a little quarrel. But we have been reconciled with each other at the airport with a big hug. This incident became one of the good memories. Other than that, we had a wonderful time until almost 1 o'clock in the midnight.

After the farewell party, some girls tried to wear each other's traditional cloth. It was another great opportunity to get first-handed experience of culture. We talked at the garden until 12 o'clock. August 4 was Senera's birthday. We cerebrated his birthday together.

In addition to that, we went to all night karaoke party. Some Cambodian exchange students of Nagoya University joined with us this time. We were back to the student center in the middle of the night. Most of the students stayed up all night as we were feeling that the time to get apart and leave is coming. At the airport, it was a great farewell. We felt so sad, but at the same time, all of us thought that this seminar was successfully completed. We promised to see each other in the near future. I hope that this friendship will last forever.

(SAEKI Kanako)

I WILL REMEMBER YOU. WILL YOU REMEMBER ME?

**-CLOSING CEREMONY, FAREWELL PARTY, EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES,
AND AT NAGOYA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

Closing ceremony

Closing ceremony was held on August 3, 2001. All the Cambodia students received certificate of completion from Dean *Kitazumi*. In addition, it was awarded to two Japanese students, *Shota Masuda* and *Kanako Saeki*, and SOLV. *Seng Hun* and *Kanako Saeki* gave a speech as a closing. All of us valued our close friendship that we have built during the seminar.

Farewell Party

Farewell party started on August 3 at 6 o'clock. That night was just like the climax of this seminar. This time, HIPPO family as well as Professors, Cambodian students, and SOLV members participated in. We had a nice conversation and took many pictures. Dancing Khmer dance which Cambodian students taught Japanese students was a fun. In return, Japanese students showed how to dance Japanese traditional dance, *Tango-bushi*. Cambodian students were good at dancing.

Some of the Cambodian students said that since tomorrow they must get back to Cambodia by plane, they want to spend all their nighttime enjoying their last time in Japan. At the party, we have observed that the Cambodians have never drunk any alcohol. They said that it was banned for the students in Cambodia. The way they obey the rule was very surprising for Japanese students. But even though they didn't drink any alcohol, they always looked merry. Alcohol is no need for them.

After the farewell party, some girls tried to wear each other's traditional cloth. *Sophea Chhuorn* and *Kanako Saeki* have exchanged their clothes. "As wearing her cloth, I was so glad to meet her this seminar. Not that we know each other a lot, I felt so hard to say good-bye to her," *Kanako Saeki* said. *Sophea Chhuorn* said "Kanako was always close to me at the seminar. She helped me all the time. She and I enjoyed HIPPO family. She is so kind and friendly. I love her because she is my best friend." It was

another great opportunity to get first-handed experience of culture. Also we were joking around by saying, "who will go back to Cambodia or stay Japan?"

Extra Curricular Activities.

In the afternoon of August 2 and after the farewell party of August 3, the students had some free time. This informal free time actually deepened our friendship and made this seminar really unforgettable.

Actually, this year's international student exchange aimed at making the Cambodian students learn about Japan's politics, economics and culture. The Japanese students also have learned many things. We could improve our relations through the barbecue party, Kyoto sightseeing, TOYOTA visiting, and the farewell party. This seminar has been neatly arranged. Since we have aimed at using the time as valuable as possible, we have added many programs and almost no free time was being prepared. Especially in the first half, we were filled by many plans, so all we could do was just to control it to be in the planned time. Even though we have done many things together, shoulder-by-shoulder, we still felt some distance between us. However, in the latter half, as the Cambodian began to get used to the Japanese lifestyle and the Japanese began to have their own free time, we can see that we could get closer to each other more and more. We think this began from the Kyoto trip which made our friendship grow rapidly. Probably because we are in the same age, we can quickly break the wall of language and culture to know the true nature of each other. The language barrier didn't obstruct us from opening their hearts to each other.

Cambodian students have moved from the home-stay to the student center. They we can stay late at night and enjoy the time together. "For me, this last 2 days of out-planned exchange have become

my memorable time," *Tamiyuki Nishizawa* said.

On August 2, we took the baggage to the student center and put all the bags in one room. At this time, we didn't know that this would cause a big trouble later.

We went to karaoke. We have walked sweating to *Motoyama* station under the hot summer sun. It seemed to be far for the Cambodian. They asked us many times "How many more minutes will it takes?" We sang a lot of English and Japanese songs, which were like a musical with chorus and dance. *Tamiyuki Nishizawa* recollects "Until that time, I had only the image of the quiet and serious students who will be Cambodia's hope in the future. But as we were singing karaoke together, I realized that we were not different and that was just because they will be serious when they have to."

We had a dinner and walked back to the university together. The breeze wind of the beautiful night made us feel fresh as we were walking and talking loudly to each other. When we had reached the university, we thought that it would be too boring to get home. We just have enjoyed our nice time together. In front of the Law faculty, we could enjoy the fireworks very much because by that time, we have opened our hearts to each other already. We walked around with the fireworks in our hands, threw and waved them up and down. Later, we began playing football. Shooting the balls, sweating, baring our upper part, and baring our feet. We even went on our bare feet to the convenience store to buy something to eat.

As time passed by, a problem arose. The person with the key for the baggage room didn't come back. Some students want to go back and sleep; however, they can not do it without the baggage. They were annoyed to be kept waiting for the key. Their anger was directed to Japanese students. As a matter of fact, we had a little quarrel. But we have been reconciled with each other at the airport with a big hug. This incident became one of the good memories. Other than that, we had a wonderful time until almost 1 o'clock in the midnight.

In the night of August 3, we went to all night

karaoke party. The atmosphere at karaoke was more interesting than the day before. Some of them copied the action from the movie "Titanic". We were back to the student center in the middle of the night. Meanwhile some of the students stayed at the student center and played cards. It was silent joy that is different from karaoke. *Tamiyuki Nishizawa* said, "I didn't know the rule of the game so I have been taught in English and try playing about twice. Even though I didn't quite get the rule, it was a fun just to play the same game as they did, to have our nice time doing something together. I could understand the rule more and more as I was playing it." Most of the students stayed up all night as we were feeling that the time to get apart and leave is coming.

At Nagoya International Airport

It began to be bright outside, which made us realize that the farewell time has come. The atmosphere of separation kept us in silence for a while... In the morning, the farewell time, at first, there were almost no Japanese students in the planning list willing to go to see off at the airport. However, the desire to go did come into our mind "As we must say good-bye to each other, I burst into tears, which I haven't done for a long time. I have felt something difficult since we got into the airport. I couldn't do even just to say good-bye to all of them. I still regret for that until now," *Tamiyuki Nishizawa* said. The plane crossed the sky to the south as we were waving our hands from the observatory. We did not expect all of these consequences at all.

It was a great farewell. We felt so sad, but at the same time, all of us thought that this seminar was successfully completed. We promised to see each other in the near future.

(SAEKI Kanako & NISHIZAWA Tamiyuki)

AT THE AIRPORT, FOR WHOM DID YOU CRY?

Sun Samnang

"I cried for all my Japanese friends. I had thought I could help crying, but at the airport, I felt that I would leave my friends who seemed to have been friends to me for long time, so I could not help crying at all."

Ean Pharin

"Actually, strong should not cry (*Love Story*). But, I did have a deep feeling for my host family and all of you, especially when I saw all of you standing at the airport building. Even though you were in the distance, I did see you. I like all of you."

Sok Sam

"It is not easy to say whom I cried for, but I can say that I cry for all of Japanese people. I know as myself told me that in just a short time I will leave them and the land I had been staying for nearly 14 days and not sure when I have time to see them again. Actually because everyone is nice and hospitable to me."

Tamiyuki Nishizawa

"My heart was filled with sorrow or something. I made desperate effort not to cry and could not talk with anyone. When Mr. Kong Phallack asked me for whom I cry, tears rose to my eyes. I didn't know why I'm so sad and for whom I have this feeling. I cried for everyone including Mr. Kong Phallack."

Nishida Fumi

"When I had to say good-bye, I thought that I wanted to talk more. I didn't cry very much, but I remember Mr. Sugiyama was crying, which surprised me a lot."

Horiuchi Yohei

"I could participate in this seminar merely last two days, but I felt like we were close friends for such a long time. I was so sad to say good-bye to those dearest friends. It was a little error that I saw off the

Cambodian student of Nagoya University. I was made to do so by force of circumstances. Any way, I cried for unspecified people. But I think I cried for my group discussion members. Especially *Borasy's* back made me cry."

Saeki Kanako

"I simply felt so sad. I asked so many times in my heart why they had go back to their country in two week. I now think that I did not want to accept the fact that my close friends are leaving. I cried naturally. If I were forced to, I would say I cried for myself. I am the person who is easily moved to tears. I had already cried at the closing ceremony when Ms. *Seng Hun* made a speech. I still remember that *Nan-chan* and *Makoto* was giggling by noticing me crying."

Terada Kyohei

"I didn't involved in activities very much, but I felt really sad. They motivated me in numerous ways so I wanted to say "thank you" from bottom of my heart. Needless to say, I cried for everyone. But it was specially hard for me to say good-bye to *Senera*, *Seng Hun*, *Samnang*, *Humio*, and *Borasy*."

MAKINO Emi

"It was a hard time for me to say good bye to all Cambodian friends. I cannot help crying. I cried a lot for my all friends. After their leaving, face appeared in my mind. I decided to go to Cambodia.



CHAPTER V: THE MEMORIES

IMPRESSION OF CAMBODIAN STUDENTS

MESSEAGE FROM

SOK SAM

First of all I'd like to say that I really appreciate this International University Exchange Seminar as well as its interesting and thoughtful programs. I'm so lucky to get the chance to participate this meaningful seminar, which I had never even thought of before. The followings are the reasons why I say I am lucky.

Having learnt a great deal of Japanese legal system and especially the actual political situation of Japan.

Getting to know Japanese students and understanding their daily livings and study.

Knowing about Japanese society, culture, daily lives the way of living by staying with host family which is one thing I appreciate most as well as by joining Hippo activities which are full of funs and allow me to know many more people.

Getting some more experiences by visiting Nagoya court, prison and TOYOTA factory.

It is a great pleasure to be able to go to see some sight-seeing areas such as Kyoto, castle, aquarium… etc.

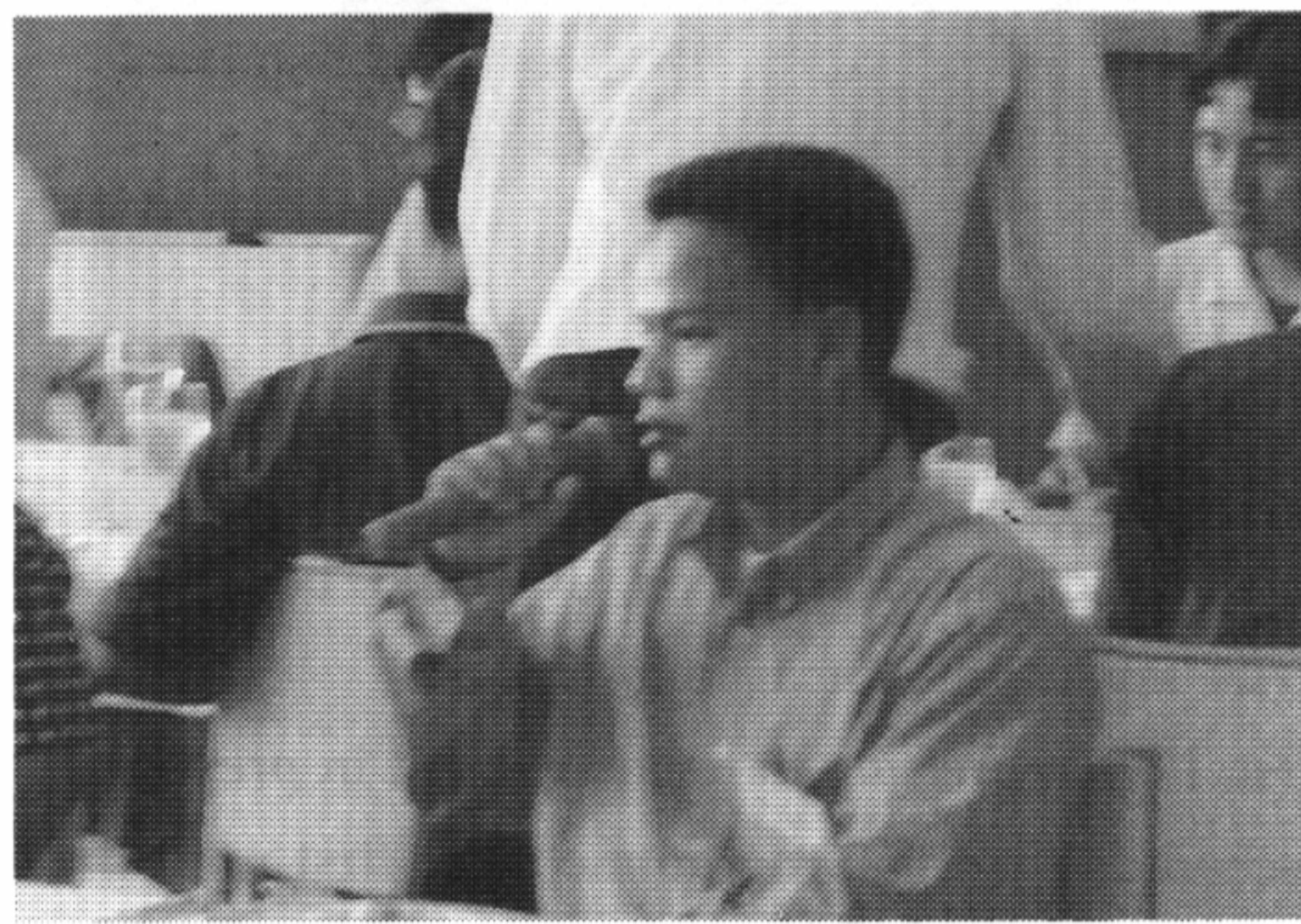
For more detail about what I've learnt here concerning Japanese law.

Constitutional systems: Article 9 and the difference between Cambodian King and Japanese Emperor in term of political power.

Judicial system: The difference in controlling constitutionality of law to which is the role of Japanese Supreme court and Cambodian constitutional council.

Legal Assistance: The difficulties of Japanese lawyers, experts, who go to help Cambodia in legal field.

Political system: Direct and indirect system of vote and many other legal knowledges which are so useful



and important to me.

Finally I feel grateful and thankful for Dean of the School of Law, professors, SOLV members as well as Japanese host family I stayed with for the past 9 days and other Japanese people who give us warm welcome and hospitality as if we are the same nation and family. I will tell and teach other Cambodians what I have learnt from this seminar when I return home.

The last sentence I want to say is friendship between Cambodia and Japan will be immortal and stay forever.

MESSEAGE FROM

SAR SENERA

What I'm going to write about is my real impression on this programme, not just to flatter at all. So far, I have dreamt to have a chance to visit Japan and to study here. At last, my dream partly becomes true. I do feel very proud and honored for everything of this programmers well organized and appealing.

Of course, high tech equipment are not so fantastic for us, since we've already known about the ability of this country, but I am so much interested in the environment of the school and very proud of having visited such many places which provided us a lot of

know ledges. As well, I am extremely delighted to meet so many top people.



According to my description, I would be able to describe my impression as follow.

First, I do appreciate the management in preparing the schedule for this programme since first until the last day. It's well prepared. We have time to relax to eat and to study clearly. Everything followed the schedule precisely.

Second, is about the accommodation. I feel a lot of comfortable with it, though it is not my home, where I live. Youth Hostel, though we had to walk miles, was so comfortable and I could relax peacefully after a long tired trip. Furthermore, the home stay is an interesting programme, which I have never experienced before. It has helped me to learn more about Japanese culture, lifestyle and everyday activities. I have been able to see the reality of Japanese life. So I do not just come to participate in the seminars, but also to learn about the inside fact of this society.

Third, I did enjoy the tour to Kyoto city, where I leaned more about Japanese tradition and I visited many ancient temples which have their history going back hundred years ago.

A part from that, I am rather keen on the atmosphere of the meetings in every session. Each of them is in the cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship. Moreover, the meeting is well organized and properly conducted even though we, both Japanese and Cambodian, have a bit of a difficulty in language. Anyway, body language is very useful and helpful for us all the time. Via such meetings, I have learned so much about the concept of Japanese

students as well as their lectures. In addition, the group discussion on the last day was so much more fantastic. I had an interesting my time with Japanese students, sharing whatever knowledge I have absorbed. I also learned of a lot from what they shared. It was so funny that we took so long hour to explain one another before we could reach the point. Finally, the study tour to TOYOTA COMPANY was so amazing. I felt that I am much luckier than some of my leaders in the country who never have such an opportunity like me. I, by the time, felt as if I were an important official talking and discussing on business issue with TOYOTA staffs.

In conclusion, I manage to say that this Exchange Program is so vital for me. It is very fruitful and helpful. I am quite sure that I will use whatever I have achieved from here to develop myself and my society. I would like to express my gratitude towards those Japanese students (SOLV members) for their contribution to us all. In addition, I would honestly appreciated Ms Coordinator OKUDA and her colleagues for her and their exertion to help make this programme appear.

I hope I would have chance to come and pursue my study here and to see you all again with such a mutual and sincere cooperation.

Thanks.

**MESSEAGE FROM
CHHOURN SOPHEA**

Dear friends,

I am CHHOURN SOPHEA, female, 20 years old. I am student of University of Law and Economy and am third year student of law.

Firstly, I would like to express my gratitude to dean, professors and students of Nagoya University, who have provided opportunities to 15 Cambodian students and professors to come and participate in the seminars in Nagoya city.

After my 10 days residing in Nagoya, I have found as following:

Nagoya is a beautiful and fresh city and the population in this city is not too crowded that makes the stay here very joyful. Japanese foods consist of

different taste from which I have ever tasted, but still they are not unacceptable to my appetite.



There have been favourable results from the studies here, especially, after having studied with Japanese professors here, I have understood a lot about Japanese legal system. Further, with Japanese understanding of Cambodian laws, I am able to make a comparison of legal systems of Japan and Cambodia. There is no much difference on characters of Japanese and Cambodian constitutional law though the compliance is not the same. It is different since the laws are better complied within Japan than in Cambodia. On the other hand, the understanding of the legal assistance is considered to be the most favourable knowledge to my friends and me. What is the most interesting to me is the trip to visit the prison. By which, I am able to find out the lives of detainee inside the detention. What is more is the Kyoto trip to visit Japanese ancient temples, the heritage from Japanese ancestors to all Japanese people. I am really attracted by all these ancient temples, because they look special and the structures are specifically essential, particularly the golden temple etc. Besides, I am also quite interested, during the trip to visit Toyota factory, on the great evolution of this cooperation in manufacturing Toyota vehicles and on the history of the establishment of this cooperation as well as the biography of the founder of this cooperation. The stay here is filled with much happiness, especially the stay with host family. They are very lovely. I love them. They are very kind and friendly. I love my host family a lot. (I love Audo family). Japanese friends are friendly, nice and likable.

In sum, from this first trip of mine to Japan, I have been able to adopt favourable knowledge and new experiences from the study.

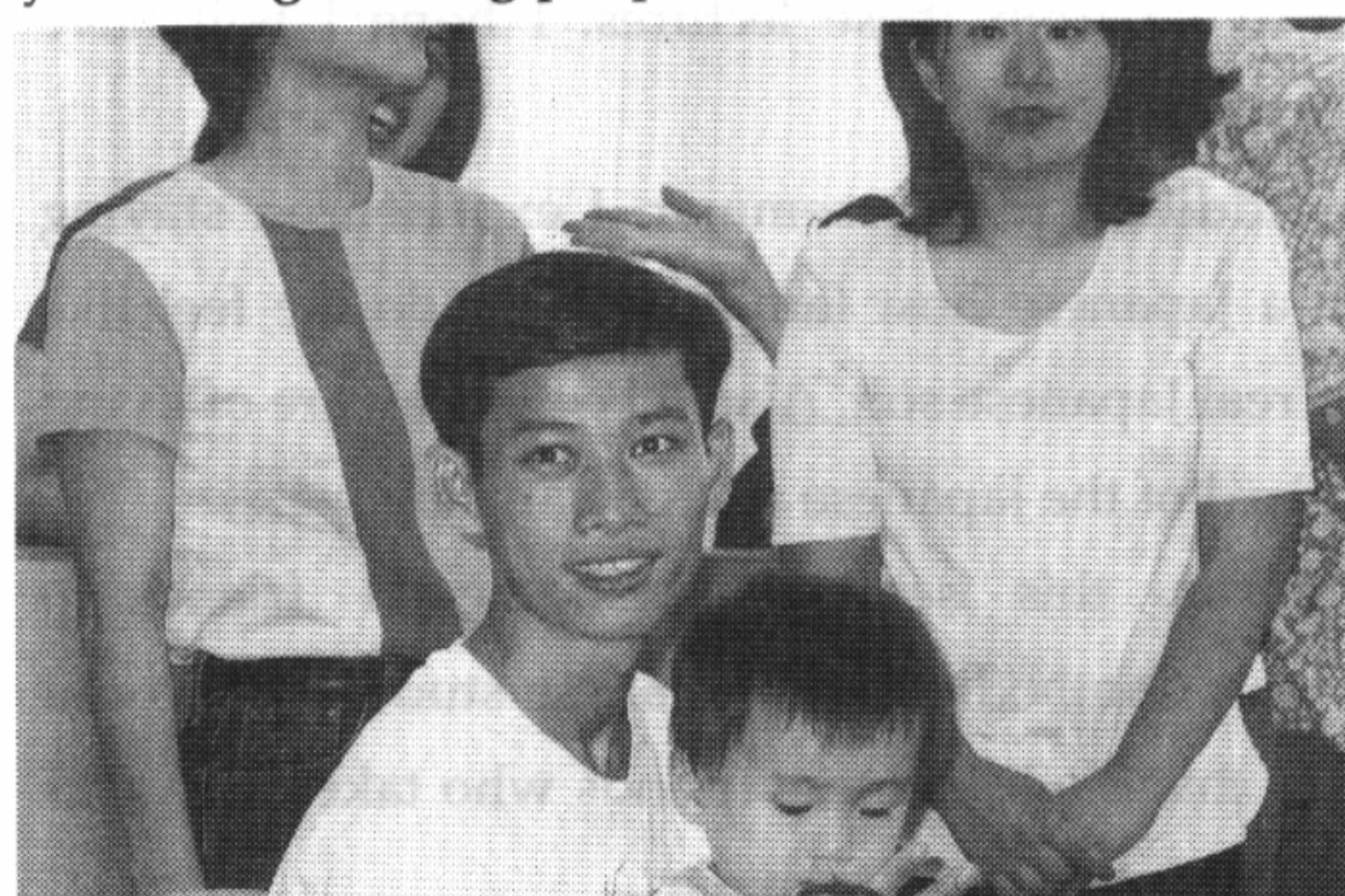
Finally, I would like to say that Japan is a country that has provided lots of assistance to Cambodia and Japanese are people who are both morally and behaviourally nice while the difficulties we are facing to be communication since we have different languages. I would like to thank for all the best that they have done for Cambodian professors and students. I think that it is an honour for us to come to this so nice country of Japan.

MESSEAGE FROM

KHIM KIRI

When I set foot in Japan, I was first impressed with modern social structures, which made me think that I was in a new planet that is why there are many people want to reside in this country.

Secondly I was impressed with the warm hospitality and friendliness of the Japanese professors and students toward Cambodian lecturers and students during the seminar period. We, Cambodian students learned a lot during this period not only laws but also daily routines of Japanese people. Although I stayed with my Japanese host family for nine days, I can conclude that Japanese people are friendly and helpful, especially Hippo club, which is a symbol of gathering people around the world to meet



each other. This seminar strengthened the relationship between our countries in particular our universities. I hope that Cambodia will have an opportunity to host such a seminar later on.

Finally, I would like to express my profound gratitude toward the dean of Nagoya University, Graduate School of Law for organizing this seminar.

**MESSEAGE FROM
EAN PHARIN**

First of all, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude and happiness for having an opportunity to participate in this exchange seminar between the Faculty of Law and Economics and Nagoya University, Graduate School of Law. This seminar is very significant not only for strengthening the cooperation between our universities but also building up a strong relationship between Japan and the Kingdom of Cambodia. It is a program for exchange opinions and knowledge of students in both countries.



I learned a lot after attending lectures offered by the Japanese professors and lawyers. I gained more knowledge from these lectures. I hope I will have more opportunity.

In addition to this seminar, I experienced staying with a Japanese host family who made me feel like their real Japanese son. Also, I became aware of living standard of the Japanese students in Nagoya.

Moreover, this seminar strengthened friendship between Cambodian and Japanese students. I would like to thank all Japanese friends who take care of us during this two-week seminar.

Finally, I would like to say thank you again to the dean of Nagoya University, Graduate School of Law, Japanese professors and all Japanese students and I wish you all had happiness, prosperity in families

and society and also success in your study. Thank you!!!!

**MESSEAGE FROM
ING KERYA**

First of all, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude toward the dean of Nagoya University, Graduate School of Law, Japanese people, SOLV members, and especially to the Japanese government for organizing this seminar during which we could exchange opinion and learn of each country's legal system such as Constitutional systems, Judicial systems, political systems and legal assistance that the Japanese legal experts are working with the Cambodian government.

After listening to the detail explanation of laws by both Cambodian and Japanese professors, we all were aware of legal texts and theirs good essence as well as gained a good experience. We hope that what we learned from here will add to an acute shortage of legal system and law in our country.

In relation to the Japanese society as well as Japanese culture, there were a good tradition and modernized society, which were great for me to see for the first time.



Japanese people are friendly. They smilingly help us when we wanted to do something. They respect each other and obey the laws. This proves that the Japanese government and people work together to develop their country toward number one in the world.

This seminar not only created a warm friendship between law students in Phnom Penh and law

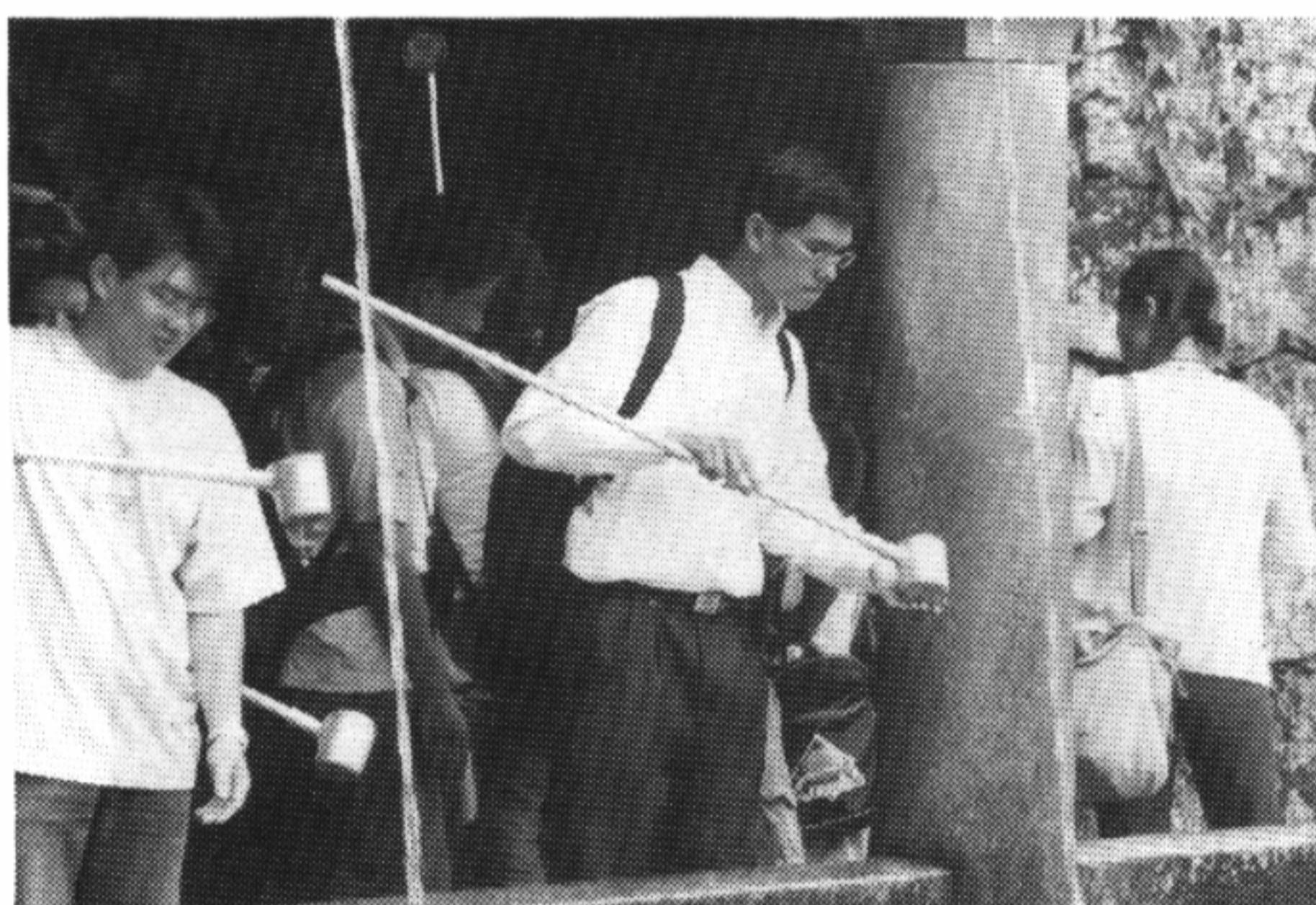
students in Nagoya but also made a good relationship between the Japanese government and the Royal Government of Cambodia.

Finally, I would like to say thank you to the dean of Nagoya University, School of Law, Japanese professors, friends, people and Japanese government for helping Cambodia with both experts and financial assistance. Thank you!!!

MESSEAGE FROM SOK LOR

This is my first time to come to Nagoya city of Japan. I cannot find words suitable to describe how glad I am. Everything is new for me: Japanese culture including the life style and the way the Japanese students study. My trip to Japan was to join the University International Exchange Program between Nagoya University and the Faculty of Law and Economics of Phnom Penh.

This seminar has provided to both Cambodian students and lecturers so much new knowledge. In other words, personally, I have gained some basic backgrounds related to the domain of law including the Japanese legal system too. By learning the



Japanese legal system, I have come to clearly realize the way to conduct the reforms of Cambodian legal system in which the main ones cover civil code, penal code, constitutional law and others. During seminars, much useful advice was given by famous Japanese professors over both the way to improve the laws in Cambodia at the present time and the means to make the law enforcement in Cambodia better.

On the other hand, by getting involved in the

Japanese culture I was so surprised. Living with Japanese family for 10 days has brought me close to both real Japanese life style and life standard. Moreover, by comparing the study life between Japanese and Cambodian students, it occurred to us that we have learnt a good lesson on how to use and to make our academic time useful. Modern materials have witnessed the great success of Japanese students in their studies. Unfortunately, Cambodian students still have limited use of facilities end materials. In a word, this Exchange Program on the legal system of our both countries held in Nagoya University has taught us many new fields of knowledge and has thus given to us, Cambodian students, a clearer mind. In the same way, living some days with Japanese family was a comfortable time to spend. And this owes so much to the good cooperation binding our both Universities and, more precisely, our both Governments.

Just like other Cambodian students, I strongly believe that the cooperation existing between us will always grow and we all deeply hope that Japanese Government will keep supporting Cambodia on its march toward the development in various domains especially the educational system.

MESSEAGE FROM CHAN BORASY

First of all, let me express my satisfaction at joining a 2-weeks seminar in Nagoya University of law. I have learned a lot from the seminar - Japanese political, judicial and constitutional system, and especially from the way of life of Japanese people.

I can't say how lucky I am to be in Japan for the first time. I wish to come to Japan many times, but now my dream comes true.

I'll tell Cambodian people about everything I see in Nagoya city and of course, I'll try to work harder to win scholarship for master degree in Nagoya University of law in the near future. I really want to see my purpose achieved and strongly hope to have more chance to be in Japan on behalf of my colleagues.



I would like to extend my sincere thanks to Japanese people and Government, and especially to Nagoya University of law and host family for giving me valuable occasion, warm welcome and special treatment to attend 2-weeks seminar here. I will never forget this kind assistance of Japanese people and Government.

I'm committed to fostering the fraternal ties between the two countries.

Finally, best wish to the people of both countries - Cambodia and Japan.

**MESSEAGE FROM
UN HEANG**

I was so happy to join this international university seminar. It was my great time staying here. Maybe my greatest time in my life. Everything was so wonderful such as interesting lectures, amazing life, nice people, beautiful view and good university.

Japanese people were so lovely especially students and my host family. I had a warm welcome from Japanese lecturers and students. They were very friendly, kind, cute, and very helpful. I knew that most of them were busy with their part time jobs, studies, and internships but they spent their valuable time with us. When we had any problems, they tried to manage to help us. I like them so much.

Moreover, I love my host family very much. They were very funny and very kind. They prepared a very nice room for me, cooked very delicious meals, took me to beautiful places and also took me to good restaurants. When I went somewhere, she always prepared me a snack. At home often I enjoyed playing

with them until late at night. Sometimes I enjoyed talking with my host sister and brother. I love them very much.

All lectures were very interesting and useful. Through the lectures, I knew many things about Japan. I learned the Japanese Constitution, Japanese judicial system, political system, criminal law and the present situation of legal assistance. I also went on a study tour to many places such as Nagoya district court, Nagoya prison institution and Toyota automobile company. We learned a lot from these. And we will introduce these ideas to Cambodia.

The life in Japan was really interesting. The life was very easy because most of things were automatic. The electronic system in Japan is really good. The food is very delicious. The food is quite different from Cambodia. Japanese People likes eating much food. At first, some food was not delicious for me but a few times later, I found that most of the foods were delicious. The transportation is convenient and quite. We can go anywhere by bus or subway. Most students use bicycles. I think it is a good idea because it is good for environment and good health for the rider.



Japan was a new country for most of us. Most of things were new and we were not familiar with so that we made a lot of troubles for Japanese students. They needed to take some of us home for many days but they never complained. I really appreciate their kindness and their great help. I love Japanese students. I will never forget them.

**MESSEAGE FROM
YOUK PANHATEY**

It is a great pleasure and honor for me to come to participate in this international exchange program. First of all, I would like to express my feeling. I'm very glad to be here and I can get a lot of benefit from this seminar such as Japanese constitutional system, criminal law, and so on. More over I have good opportunities to learn new things and know a lot of things that I've never heard before.

Secondly, I can get a good experience from study tour to the Nagoya district Court and Prison that is very important that related to my areas especially, I have a chance to learn a lot of things from the lecturer that is a very good qualification I would say that it is very important for me to get a lot of benefit by learning from them.

Thirdly, I had a good time to live with my host family that I can merge with the Japanese Culture they are very kind and helpful. However, I lived with them just a very short time, but I have a dept feeling like I'm the one person in their family.

Finally, I'm very happy to be here and I would like to express my sincere thanks to all of you, who are very kind, helpfully such as my host family, the Dean in the Nagoya university, Japanese students and all law professors here for his warm welcome and giving me the most valuable time in Japan.



**MESSEAGE FROM
SUN SAMNANG**



This is my first time to attend the International University Exchange Seminar, and also to go overseas. I always thought that coming here for the first time was a good, hard, difficult lesson for me, but since I first came here, I have realized it is the best experience I have ever had. What I would like to say is that this seminar is very important to me.

First of all, what is the most important to me is the knowledge I get from this seminar. After having attend many lecture given by Japanese professor from Nagoya University, I have learnt many things such as Japanese constitution, political system, legal assistance etc. it is very comprehensive that is because of the well qualified lecturers.

Secondly, what makes me happy is I can make many Japanese friends. After spending time with them, I see that Japanese students are very friendly, nice and helpful. What I would like to express my feeling about my Japanese friend is I would like to thank for their warm welcome and hospitality. I also learn students' life here including their personal lives as well as academic or educational lives. There are many things we have learnt from each other.

Thirdly, I really enjoy staying here with Japanese family. They are very nice to me and take a good care of me. What I've learnt from them is Japanese culture and the ways of life of Japanese people. I really had a great time with them, now I feel that I have Japanese family here, this is my home now. One of the happiest activities I enjoyed was Hippo activity with the Hippo

family club.

Finally, what I would like to say the most is I am profoundly grateful to Okuda sensei who spends her most valuable time to take good care of us, and I also thank Japanese students for their warm welcome and hospitality. Thank you for everything. I hope to see you all again in Cambodia or Japan.

**MESSEAGE FROM
BORN.SAM OL**

Finally, I would like to thank the Dear of Nagoya University, school of law for letting me to join in Seminar prepared by school of law within cooperation the Royal of Cambodia Faculty of Phnom Phen. I think that my first impression is that the Japanese students are very kind, and then the member of Hippo club who is my host family is very kind also. Everything in Japan is very interesting. This is the first time for me in Japan. Why this, I can learn a lot about the situation of Japanese students and the situation of Japanese study. I really want to join or participate in Seminar like this again, because of the participation I learnt a lot about Japan, even though I had only two weeks seminar. I hope Nagoya University school of Law will continue to cooperate with University in Phnom Penh, Once more again I would like to thank all Japanese students who participate in seminar. The next day I hope I will be here again, if I have a chance, Thank you very much



**MESSEAGE FROM
SENG HUN**

First of all, I would like to express my glad pleasure of having a chance to come to Japan in order to participate in the International University Exchange seminar, Royal University School of Law, Nagoya University with Faculty of Law and Economics of Phnom Penh.



I am very proud of joining this activity with other Japanese students and very appreciated to join to listen the lectures of many honorary lecturers in Nagoya University. In my first trip to Japan, during two weeks, I would like to say I enjoyed it so much. I feel very excited and surprised to see such a lot of things that I've never seen before. Also, I meet lots of friendly and kind people in Japan, such as my host family (even, I had no much time to stay with them but I still enjoy the left and warm time with them. They are all kind to me. I will miss them so much) and Japanese students (even some of them do not speak well in English but we always do our best to communicate and have fun with each other. They are very friendly).

Moreover, during the time of staying, I got a lot of benefits from the seminar. I knew quite deep in Japanese law, politic, judicial system especially the standard living of Japanese people. Even I had read lots of books related to Japan but I feel that it was not clear as I come here and meet everything that I have never seen. In the other hand, I felt a bit tired and difficult to find the way to school and host family's house at the first day I arrived in Nagoya but it made

me know more new thing that I've never been doing before.

In addition, I want to say I can learn a lot from this seminar. However this seminar has been finished with the very fruitful result.

In conclusion, I would like to express my special thanks to the dean of Nagoya University and staff also to the SOLV student that welcomed warmly to us during this two weeks. And after going back to Cambodia, my home country, I will distribute all knowledge that I've just known to all of my citizens,

especially my next generation students at faculty of law. I hope that our two universities still keep in touch and the cooperation each other very warm and faithful. Also, I wish that I would be come to Japan again next year for continuing my master degree of law in Nagoya University if it were possible.

At the end, I would like to wish all of the staffs, students especially the dean of Nagoya University to have good heath, good success and best wishes including to all Japanese.

Thanks so much for everything.

IMPRESSION OF JAPANESE STUDENTS

MESSEAGE FROM SAEKI KANAKO

In this seminar, I have learned many things. As our friendship between Cambodian students and Japanese students deepened, I felt that I could have a glimpse of Cambodian culture, tradition, and history. The group discussion gave me various ways of thinking which I have never thought before. It is important for us to broaden our point of view by expressing and exchanging our opinions, because broad perspectives enable us to come up with the appropriate means or solutions in each case.

In my constitution group, I found it difficult to reach the conclusion that respects both sides because of the difference in basic ideas between the king and the emperor. Even though we couldn't come to the conclusion without compromise, the actual purpose of this discussion, which is to know the positions of each side, was fully accomplished. I believe that this experience will positively influence on our thinking process and our everyday life.

Thinking about legal assistance, I had been quite ignorant about Cambodia and not had any concrete ideas about this legal assistance. I think that the most important thing for me to do right now is to try to learn about Cambodia and other countries.

Moreover, giving a speech about my future career

decision in front of the large audience was such a precious experience and an unforgettable memory for me. These two weeks have passed so quickly. I consider it substantial and meaningful. I would like to actively participate in this kind of seminar if I have a chance. Until then, I'll try my best to acquire legal mind and improve my ability in language. Finally, I really appreciate everyone who gave me such a wonderful opportunity in this seminar.



MESSEAGE FROM MASUDA SHOTA

It is a great cause of joy to me to be allowed the opportunity of attending this seminar. Between us we finished the international exchange seminar successfully. We shared information about each country. This was a great opportunity for all of us to

find out how other countries are dealing with legal and political issues, and to hear the ideas that others have for meeting the challenges. I sincerely hope that those who participated in this seminar as delegates from Phnom Penh University will have something to offer regarding our study of the present situation of Japanese constitution, judicial system, politics and legal assistance program. I also hope that their visit here will help to build a bridge of friendship between Nagoya University and Phnom Penh University. I think this seminar will contribute to our mutual growth and progress. I would like to endeavor to deepen international understanding, making good use of the result of this seminar.

**MESSEAGE FROM
MAKINO EMI**



I really enjoyed participating in this seminar. This seminar was meaningful for me from two points of view. First of all, it gave me a great encouragement in my studying. I had a chance to join a discussion dividing into four groups (politics, legal assistance, Constitution, and judicial system). Our group's topic was legal assistance of Japanese Government to Cambodia. I had read only few articles about legal assistance before this discussion. In the beginning of our discussion, we, the Japanese students could talk nothing though Cambodian students asked some questions. But Cambodian students could speak English very well, and they knew a lot about it. I hope I could speak English better. As long as English remains the main vehicle for international exchange, I must master this language. I reflect on my studying

life, and I feel that I should study hard from now. Of course it can be said in regard to Japanese Culture. Sometimes I couldn't answer question of Cambodian students even though I live in Japan. And only a few students could show Japanese traditional entertainment such as playing the koto. I think it is important for Japanese students to deepen our understanding of Japan. International exchange is not only a good chance to understand other culture but also to think over Japanese culture.

Secondly, I could make many Cambodian friends during this seminar. Friendship is most important for me. At first, I was at a loss because I was not accustomed to interact with students from another country not living in Japan. There is difference of culture and a language barrier. But we went to Kyoto together and became friendly step by step.

Finally we overcame barriers and we could understand each other. I was really really happy to see them. At last night, we stayed up all night to go to Karaoke and talk with them. I enjoyed spending time with them. I didn't want to see the sunrise because it meant their leaving time was approaching. At the airport, we cried and cried and cried. I didn't think I felt so sad to say good-bye to everyone. I couldn't stop my tear. I hope that our relationship lasts forever. I'm looking forward to seeing them both in Cambodia and Japan. I'm really interested in Cambodia now. I decided in my mind to go to Cambodia next time. I hope to see them.

**MESSEAGE FROM
NAGATA KAZUKI**

I saw Cambodian students for the first time when I took them to and from Nagoya University. I couldn't speak English but I had to spend time with one of them when I walked with him/her. So I was very tired. Furthermore, he made me take pictures in *Imaike* Station in the morning. I was embarrassed to do that. Prison was interesting for me.

By the way, Cambodian students like water. And they like picture. Cambodian dance was difficult. I thought I enjoyed this summer vacation. I hope

Cambodian students live happily from now on

**MESSEAGE FROM
ANJIMA CHIAKI**



Although I could not participate in the latter half of this seminar with the intensive lecture, I learned a lot from that seminar.

First of all, I realized that how I did not know about Japan or Japanese culture. When I visited in Kyoto, we all went into partnership each other (one Japanese student by one Cambodian student). And I talked a lot with my partner, but I could not reply to her while she asked a lot about my country, Japan. Second, relating to above topic, visiting to Toyota motor company was really a great experience for me. You know, Toyota is one of the greatest international companies of all over the world, but I have never visited Toyota. So, I think this tour was also an important experience to learn about Japan (my hometown or Japanese major product or something like that).

Last, I think this is the most important, I realized truly that all of Japanese student, off course including me, must study English much harder. During the discussion about judicial system of each country, I could not express sufficiently my own opinion and could not tell precisely about Japanese judicial system to Cambodian student, so we could not have enough discussion...

Anyway, I think the international exchange is not just speaking in English with the people from other country but learning about different culture, self culture, or people getting know each other by

intercultural communication, so in this meaning, this successful seminar was really good experience for me.

**MESSEAGE FROM
YAMAMOTO YOSHIMI**

At first, all I can say that this International University Exchange seminar made me grow up much bigger and deeper. I got knowledge about not only Cambodia but also Japan through a lot of bland new points of view. All chances were brought by communicating with Cambodian students. In same way I got new ideas, chances to think about, and experiences, which moved me very much.

In the beginning, the Cambodian students were not used to acting in a group, even fifty-meter-walk from CALE, the way to the main building for lectures and to cafeteria. I can't remember how many times I count them. That was why I was sometimes anxious about a result of this seminar. But we have been making friends with each other day by day through some parties, day-trips, BBQ, fireworks, KARAOKE and discussion. When we saw them off at airport, nobody could hold back our tears. As for me, tears fell down only after all our friends passed through the gate.

There was a big difficulty to communicate because of my poor English. Especially during group discussion, it was really a big problem as well as lack of knowledge about the theme, Legal assistance for Cambodia. They caused misunderstanding, irritating, giving up and silence. Time just went by. I couldn't get exact meaning of what Cambodian students said and couldn't explain my opinion. However, it was the help of our translator with spelling and a little of courage that have been leading to one presentation little by little. Like this, the seminar told me to study much harder. I reflect my lack of English and all kinds of knowledge. In addition, I was motivated to study much. Some interests were expanding as I came across brand new ideas. On the other hand, other interests were taking aim as I talked over. That is because I could find what's the point more and more

clear.

Now I have to put these high motives into practice. That will make me grow up much bigger and deeper again. And I want the friendship between Cambodian and Japanese to grow up same as the cooperation between Royal Phnom Penh University and Nagoya University.

Last but not least, thank all those who gave me the great chance to join this seminar and who help and cooperate this seminar. I hope Legal Exchange Program comes to be more practical, important, and fruitful.



MESSEAGE FROM HATTORI YUKINO

All I knew about Cambodia is just there is "Angkor Wat", it was governed by totalitarianist Pol Pot absolutely. Before this seminar I learned a little about its culture, history and Khmer language from Cambodia students. I was looking forward to this seminar.

The first day I was surprised to hear that Cambodian hate to take pictures with three people. And thought I must be careful of it during this seminar. At welcome party I talked with Cambodian students. When I said "Orkun", Cambodian student said to me "Arigato". I was very happy. Concerning visiting Kyoto, to tell the truth, I was not so much interested in as tired. If I had been able to speak English well, the trip would have been more exciting for me. Seng Hun was very kind to this undependable partner.

Cambodian students eager look was very impressive. I felt keenly the importance of learning English. Study hard and I would like to visit Cambodia someday.

MY BRIDGE BETWEEN JAPAN AND CAMBODIA

TAMADA YUKO

I really had a wonderful time with students (no, I can say friends now) from Cambodia. Though more than a month has passed already since they had back to Cambodia, I still remember those two weeks clearly. Today I want to write about three things I was impressed the most.

The first day, I met Cambodian students at the welcome party for the first time. I felt so cheerful to welcome them and was also quite surprised to see many great seniors. I prepared Japanese chorus with other Japanese students and performed it. And I played the violin. What made me so happy was that one Cambodian student came up to me and gave me a present just after my performance. My music was "SALUT D'AMOUR", Love Greeting in French, so I felt so funny because he replied me so soon! I also enjoyed playing the violin with Ms. Uto on *koto*. It was the first experience for me to play the violin with Japanese music instrument. Welcome party was so exciting!

I was so shocked to know that there exists a military court in Cambodia. Our group discussed the judicial system at the time of group discussion. According to three students in our group, military court is not familiar to them. I understand that. Even for the student studying civil law, civil court is not so familiar at all in reality. But the existence of the military court itself means there are some problems which are dealing with military in Cambodia. I feel so sad. Who needs war? Now, the US is preparing retaliative war against terrorism. It is very difficult, maybe impossible, to judge which is right or not. I really hope not to make an attack each other.

Farewell party was endless!! To say the truth, I

was not planning to participate in farewell party at first (I don't know why, perhaps because of my little participation?), but intercultural exchange for two weeks made me to take part in the last party. What a nice party we had! Many many students, professors, and host families gathered, had plenty of foods and drinks, talked, and danced. And one friend from Cambodia lent me her Cambodian traditional clothes. I was so happy and felt like becoming to Cambodian girl. Of course, she liked *Yukata* very much, so she wore my *Yukata*. It really

suit her.

We could enjoy dressing each other. After farewell party, we went to karaoke. Then I gave up to back to my home that day. We spent whole night with them. It was so interesting. It is needless to say that this made us much harder to apart at the air port. Still now we exchange email continuously. I am so pleased to hear that they like Japan and had unforgettable memories. I hope our friendship is getting deeper and deeper in the future. May the time come soon when I can visit Cambodia!

QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT THE SEMINAR

Everyone Found Each Other Kind, Friendly, and Positive As First Impression.

Before seeing each other, both Cambodian and Japanese students had mixed emotion of excitement and anxiety.

Arrived at Nagoya Airport, Born Sam OI said, "When I know that I had been chosen to attend the seminar in Japan, I was very happy. I thought I would see the highest development country in Asia that I had dreamed to. When I arrived to Japan, I saw everything around me like a new planet. But that was not my impression. My first impression about Japan was unbelievable traffic by which I could estimate that the application of law and the law respect were nearly a hundred per cent." Ean Pharin thought that as far as the island country is concerned, Japan is attractive whose roads are complex but seems safe and smooth.

With the highest excitement, the entire SOLV members were looking forward to this moment to arrive. All of us couldn't hide it. But at the same time, we were so nervous and did not know exactly what we are supposed to do. We were running around the room for preparation. It perchance gave the Cambodian students their first impression. Sun Samnang recollects the first moment we met and says, "My first impression about Japanese students was that they were very friendly, polite, well prepared, and enthusiastic. What we received from Japanese

students when we first met them was very warm welcome and hospitality."

Some of SOLV members felt the language barrier at first. Fumi Nishida felt the difficulty to communicate in English, but her positive attitude to speak in English surely made an effect. Yoak Pahatey told us, "First of all my impression about Japanese students is they are very helpful and friendly. They have tried very hard to help even though some Japanese students couldn't speak English well. We understand each other by heart and feeling. Moreover they are very kind."

Who is the first person whom you talk with? "I still remember clearly the first time I talk with Seng Hun. She was so polite, and I instantly thought that we can be a good friend," said Kanako Saeki. Seng Hun said, "At the first time I met her, I knew she is Japanese, but I wondered why she can speak English so fluently like the American native while the other know more English but they had a bit difficult problem to speak it. Finally, she told me that she used to study in U.S.A. for 2 years and half. That sounds great · · she is so lucky. And I really want to listen Kanako speak English. It sounds nice and sweet. I wish to improve myself to speak fluently English like her too."

Cambodian students seemed very nice to Japanese

students. "They seemed earnest, matured. All the Cambodian students had composed manner. I have heard that they are same age as we are, but they

looked older than us," said Kyohei Terada.
Our seminar has started.

PARTNERSHIP

During the seminar, system of partnership had an important role. Every Cambodian student had a partner who picked him or her up to the host family's house. They conversed a lot on the way to school and back to home. There are some comments about partners.

Sophea Chhourn

My partner was Mr. Tamiyuki Nishizawa. He is so friendly and kind. He always helped me when I had problems. He was polite but shy of speaking.

Ean Pharin

My partner is Mr. Kazuki Nagata. He is helpful and kind. I remembered that first time I walked and took subway with him from Nagoya University to my host family. That is my first experience to see what is going on under the ground.

Un Heang

My partner is Mr. Shota Masuda. I called him Sho-Chan. He's really a nice guy. He's very gentle, hardworking, friendly, and helpful. He spent a lot of time helping me to understand how to use the buses and subway. He also taught me Japanese.

Tamiyuki Nishizawa

I was a little bit panicked in the bus because I couldn't think of any topic to talk. It was difficult for me to explain how to ride a bus, what stations to ride and get off, and which bus to take.

Kazuki Nagata

I had a hard time to be in the world of English with him. I was really helped by his patience when he didn't understand my English. He also tried to speak English slowly so that I could understand what he said.

Shota Masuda

My partner, Un Heang was such a nice person. I didn't have any problem to come to the school with him.

HOW DID THE SEMINAR AFFECTED IN YOUR LIFE?

Chhourn Sophea

The seminar made me understand well about law and general knowledge. I got a lot of experience that it can help me to do something better than before. I could know about the culture of Japan and Japanese. I have good friends. Specially, it taught me how to plan my study.

Sun Samnang

The seminar did influence my life lots! Applying for Japanese scholarship is my long-term ambition, so it will be very useful to me that I was able to learn about Judicial, Political, Constitutional system, and other things else of the country I want to go. Japan is leading donor country to Cambodia, especially in Legal assistance, so it is very important for me to learn the legal concept of this country so

that in the future I will be able to work in the project. Honestly speaking, I believe that this seminar will have more or least influence to my chance of winning Japanese scholarship.

Born Sam OI

This seminar influences my life a lot because I learned about Japanese even though not very much and I knew about political system of development country.

Youk Panhatey

This seminar influences some part of my life because I got a lot of experience that I never met before and those experience it was very good, which is useful for my life, especially I got many good friends in Japan, whom I never forgot in my life.

Even though we didn't have much time together, but our relationship seem very deep I cannot count how valuable our friendship.

Ean Pharin

It benefits me a lot both literally and culturally, in particular the life of Japanese student. Sometimes, I feel proud of myself to have had that valuable moment there. I do not know how describe it. But, I knew somehow, I am better than before.

Seng Hun

The seminar did influence my life. I could know deeply about Japanese Law. I could meet and make friends with the international students as Japanese students who are so friendly, especially the warm and so nice people as my host family. I could improve my English language when I chat with the Japanese students also I could learn Japanese language from them too. I could learnt how to be independent in life during I am far away from home. I could know the culture, tradition and the standard of living of Japanese people. I could learnt how to communicate and to be brave to give a speech in the public in foreign language

Un Heang

It's influence much in my life. I could have broader knowledge about law and politic. It makes me easier to be selected to work. I can get a job much easier.

Ito Masanori

I really felt the difficulty of communicating with the people from different countries and the importance of leaning foreign languages. I have corresponded with some friends a couple of times by e-mail. I enjoy it very much.

Yamamoto Yoshimi

I thought that I have to study more. This seminar encourages me both academically and socially. This also leads me to have better understanding of other countries. Now I feel the importance of computer because it is very useful to keep in touch with my Cambodian friends.

Saotome Teruyoshi

I now feel very close to my Cambodian friends. This seminar has broadened my horizon.

Masuda Shota

This seminar encourages me to study more. After the seminar I enjoy writing e-mails to my friends. I would like to join this kind of seminar again.

Nishizawa Tamiyuki

This seminar encourages me to study English because I really felt the importance of English. I thought that communication between the people from different countries would alleviate the tension between countries.

Horiuchi Yohei

I thought that I should actively participate in discussions. I am trying to do so right now. In addition, I felt the importance of learning English. It is hard to communicate with people from different cultural background, but this communication is very valuable if we can understand each other.

Terada Kyohei

I am no longer afraid to communicate with international students. I am sure that the important thing of communication is not a language but our heart and attitude.

Saeki Kanako

The seminar has inspired me to study English harder. I take two extra advanced English classes. In addition, I am a member of SOLV Debate team whose instructor is our Australian friend, I-ching. I would like to speak more fluent English and acquire more legal knowledge by the time we see each other again. I keep in touch with several friends by e-mail in theses days. The e-mails from Cambodia always teach me new things about Cambodia.

Makino Emi

This seminar was meaningful for both academic life and friendship. I get to be interested in legal and political system of Cambodia. And I should study English. Moreover I feel an importance of friendship. It was nice to get to know many Cambodian friends through the seminar

After the seminar

- This seminar has positively influenced our daily life. Japanese students have been inspired by Cambodian students' positive attitude toward studying. Our friendship is continuing by e-mail and is still growing. The most impressing thing is the foundation of FOLV, Faculty Of Law Volunteers in Cambodia. The friendship between SOLV and FOLV will help us when Japanese students visit Cambodia.

EDITORS NOTE

What I would like to say first of all is sorry for the time it has taken to bring out this report. It was a challenge for me to write in English, especially about legal and political matters. But I did my best with the editing and it has taught me be a thing or two.

First of all I want to say to the Cambodian professors and students thanks for visiting the School of Law, Nagoya University. We had such a good time together. Secondly, I also want to thank the professors who gave us lectures. All lectures were very useful for both Cambodian and Japanese students. Thirdly, I would like to express my gratitude to all of my fellows and SOLV members concerned with this seminar, especially Chairman Sugiyama Naoyuki, who spent lots of time helping out with the seminar, Saeki Kanako, who is always helpful, Uto Akemi and Nishizawa Tamiyuki, who took care of Cambodian students so much. Lastly, many thanks to Professor Okuda Saori for her effort. She did so much work to make this seminar such a success. Needless to say, we could not have succeeded without her.

I think this seminar is still in everyone's mind and is an unforgettable experience, because it was really meaningful for both our academic life and for the friendships it produced. We Japanese students felt acutely our poor English and inadequate knowledge of legal and political systems. We also found that friendship is the most important thing. For me, during the editing of this report, I had a chance to visit Cambodia privately. It was really a wonderful trip. I got a glimpse of the present situation in Cambodia. Moreover, I was much taken by the power of benevolence, as the Cambodian students went out of their way to look after me during my stay. I was so grateful for everything they did for me. It was such good luck for me to get to know Cambodian students through the seminar. I hope our friendship will be eternal. Next time, it is our turn to go to Cambodia. I hope the next seminar in Cambodia will also be a great successful.

(MAKINO Emi)

First of all, it is a great pleasure to see that this report has finally been published. Even though I sometimes moaned to myself about taking up so much free time and effort, now I am sure that it was all worth it in the end.

One and a half years have passed since the seminar, but those wonderful memories of the summer of year 2001 are still vivid and alive for me in so many ways. I look back at the seminar with a great sense of contentment. The outcome of the seminar surpassed my greatest expectations. I strongly believe that this seminar has accomplished many, many things and has continued to give me many positive influences on my college life.

I really want to thank the professors and my friends from both Japan and Cambodia for all the wonderful things about this seminar, summarizable in the buzzwords: broad perspectives, knowledge, experience, kindness, blend of cultures, and most importantly, FRIENDSHIP. I am sure that this book will show to what extent we have got so amazingly close to each other in such a short period. I hope this friendship will last forever and will some day become a bridge between our countries.

(SAEKI Kanako)

Editors:

MAKINO Emi, SAEKI Kanako,
SUGIYAMA Naoyuki, students of Nagoya
University School of Law

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