KEIO University, Tokyo

Hajime Yoshino's Logical Jurisprudence

Visualisation by Friedrich Lachmayer

3rd July 2007

based on:

The Structure of Legal System - in Terms of Logical Jurisprudence

2007/02/22 IRIS 2007, Salzburg, Austria by Hajime Yoshino Meiji Gakuin University

based on:

Logical Structure of Change of Legal Relation and its Representation in Legal Knowledge Base System

June 4 – 8, 2007, Stanford, California 11th International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Law by Hajime Yoshino Meiji Gakuin University

Textuality \rightarrow Visualisation1D \rightarrow 2D

Textuality \rightarrow Visualisation \rightarrow Virtualisation1D \rightarrow 2D \rightarrow 3D/nD

Logical FormalisationImage: Colspan="3">Image: Colspan="3" Image: Colspan="3" Im

Every Day Life Situations

Stage of Rights and Duties

Every Day Life Situations



Stage of Rights and Duties

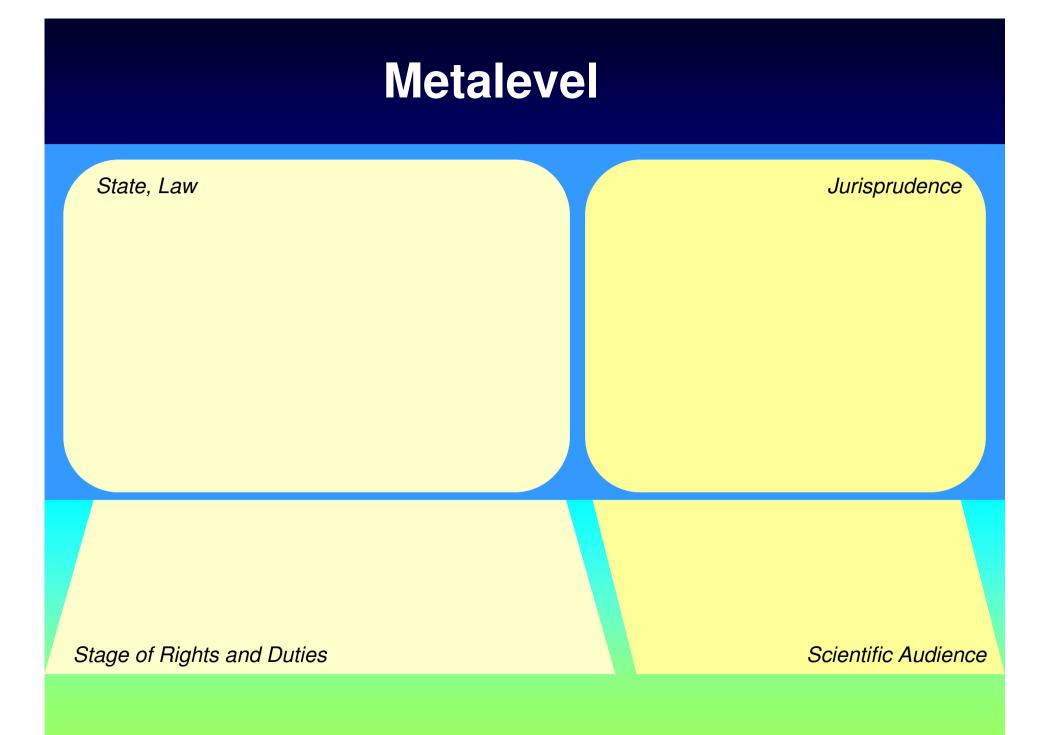
Introduction to the Visualisation-Schemata

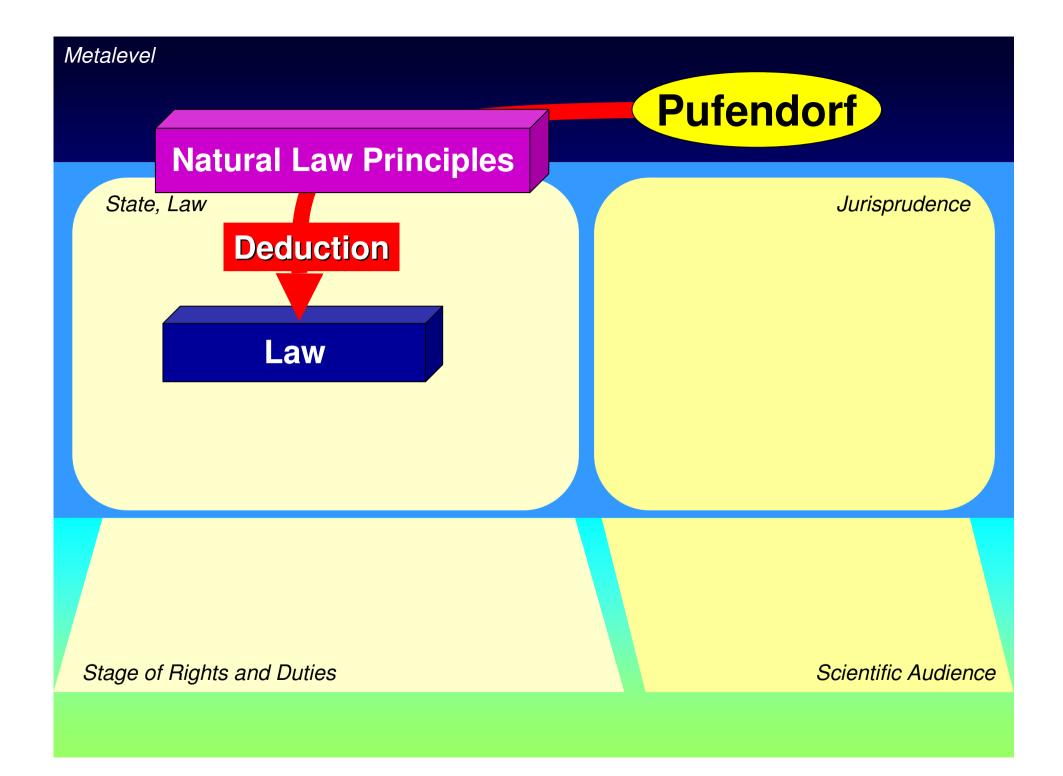
State, Law

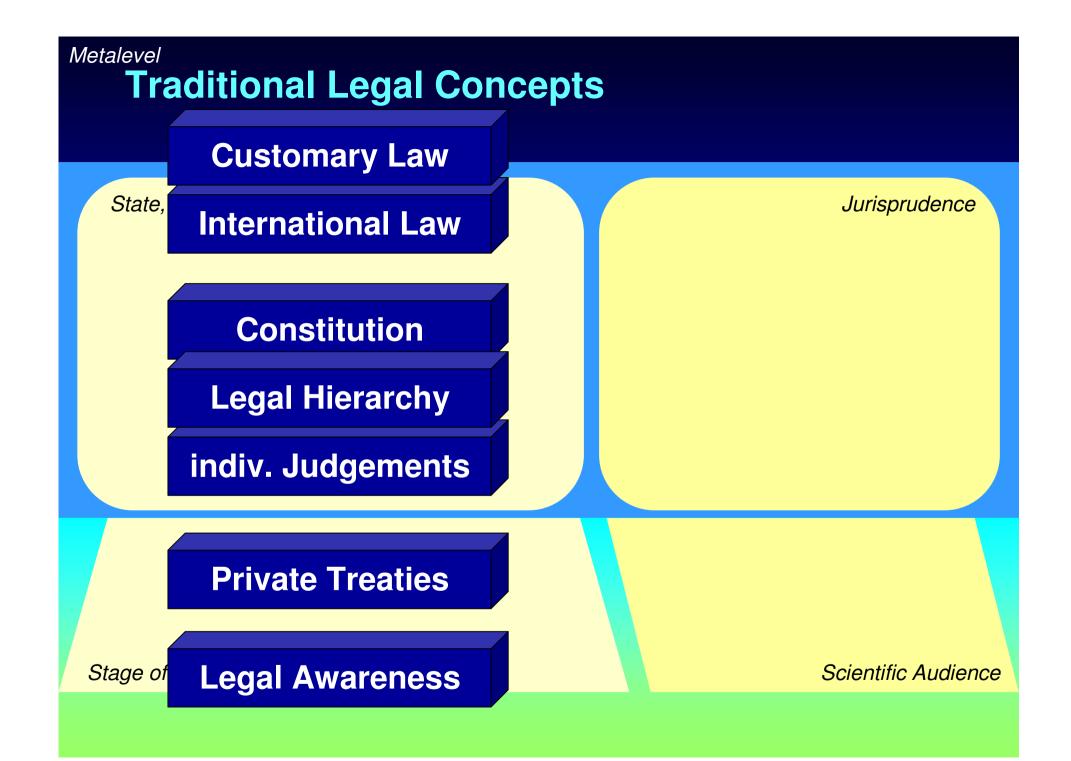
Legal Science Jurisprudence

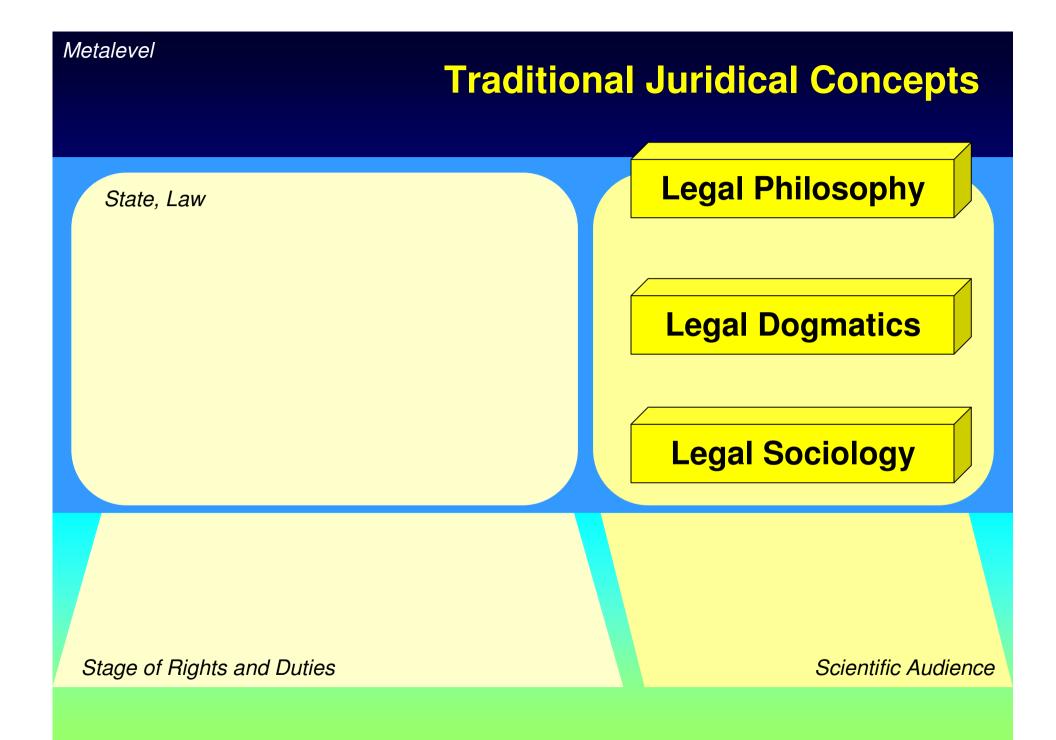
Stage of Rights and Duties

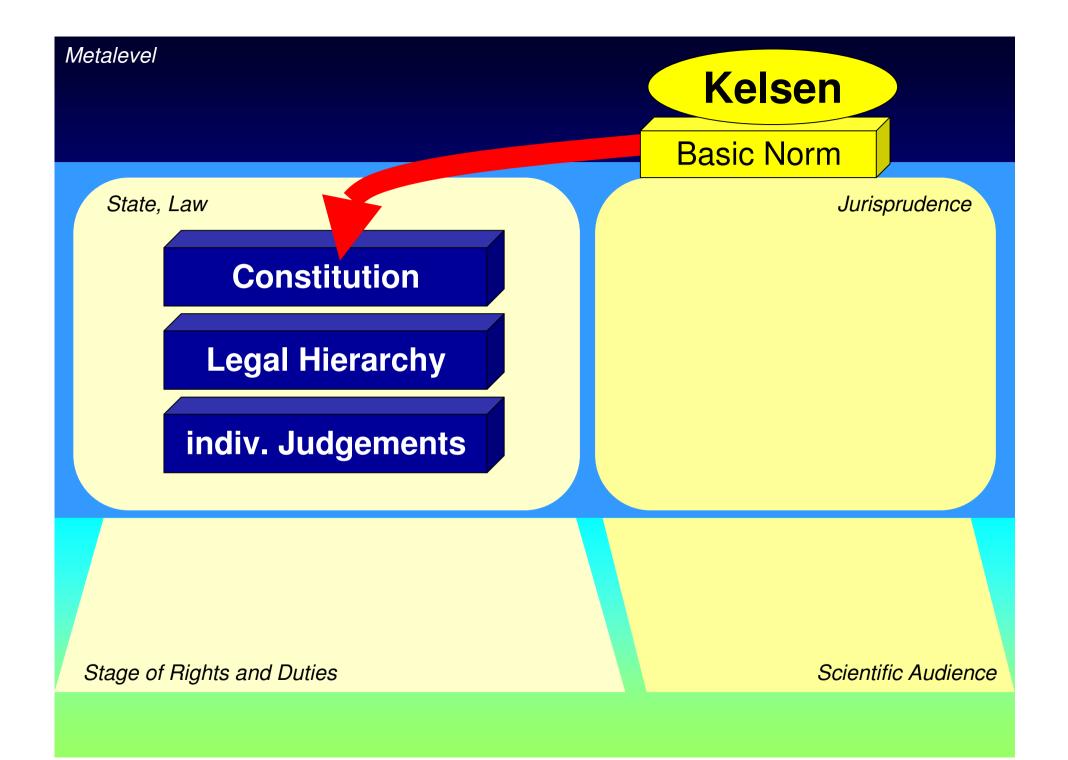
Scientific Audience Applications

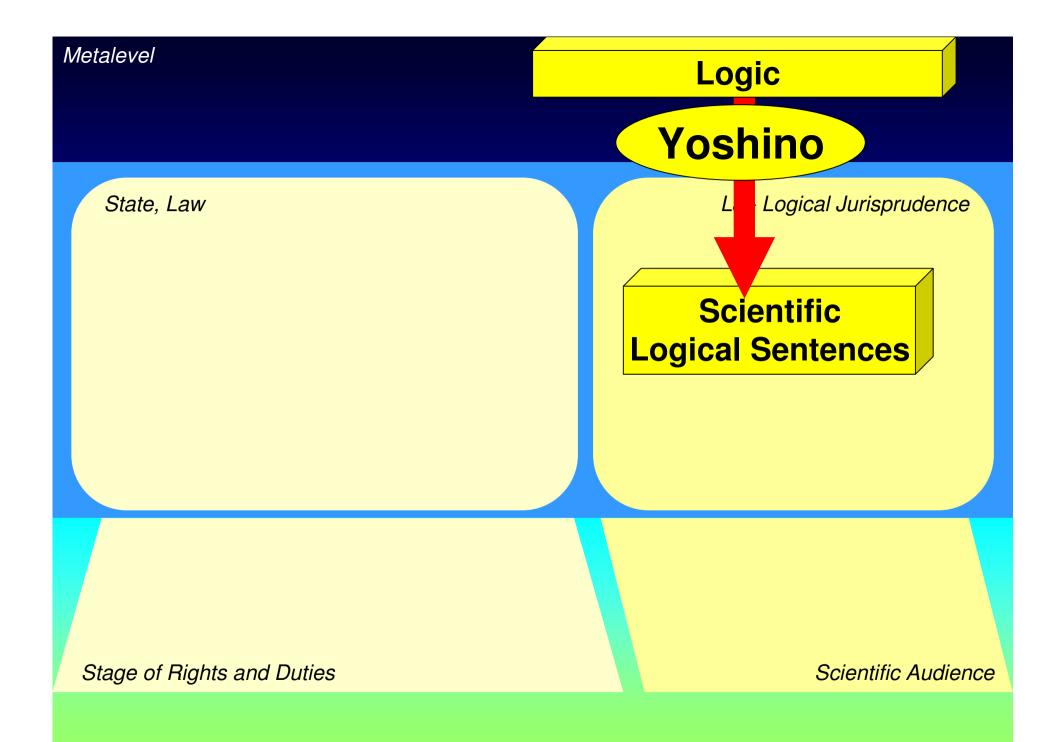


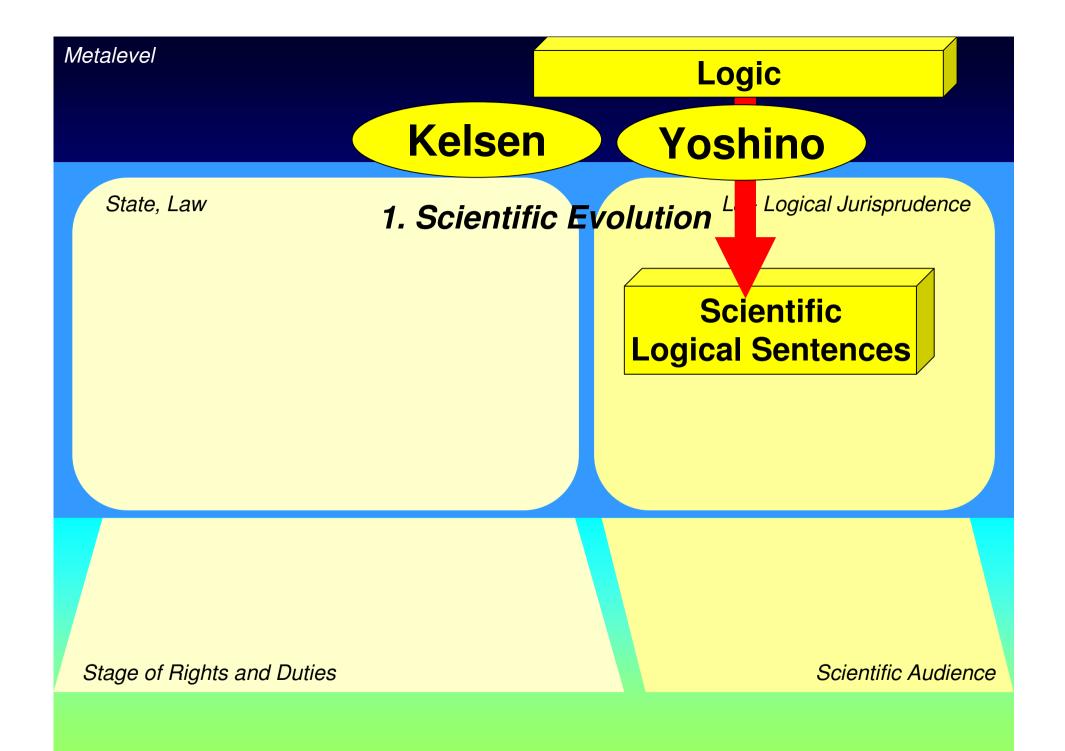


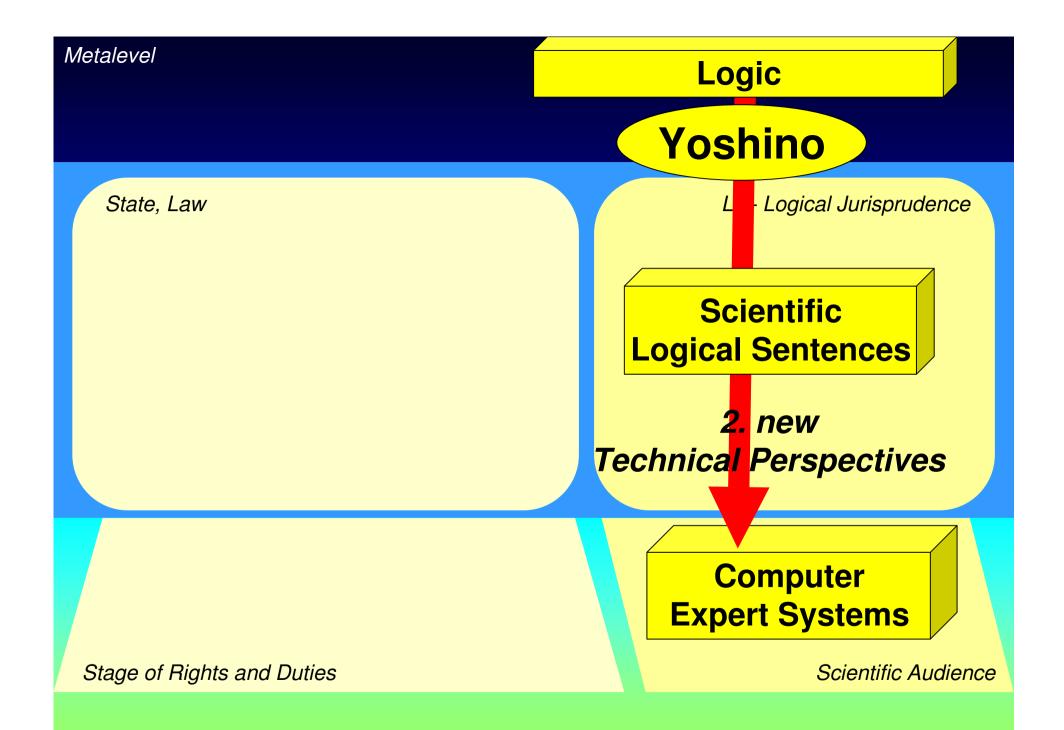


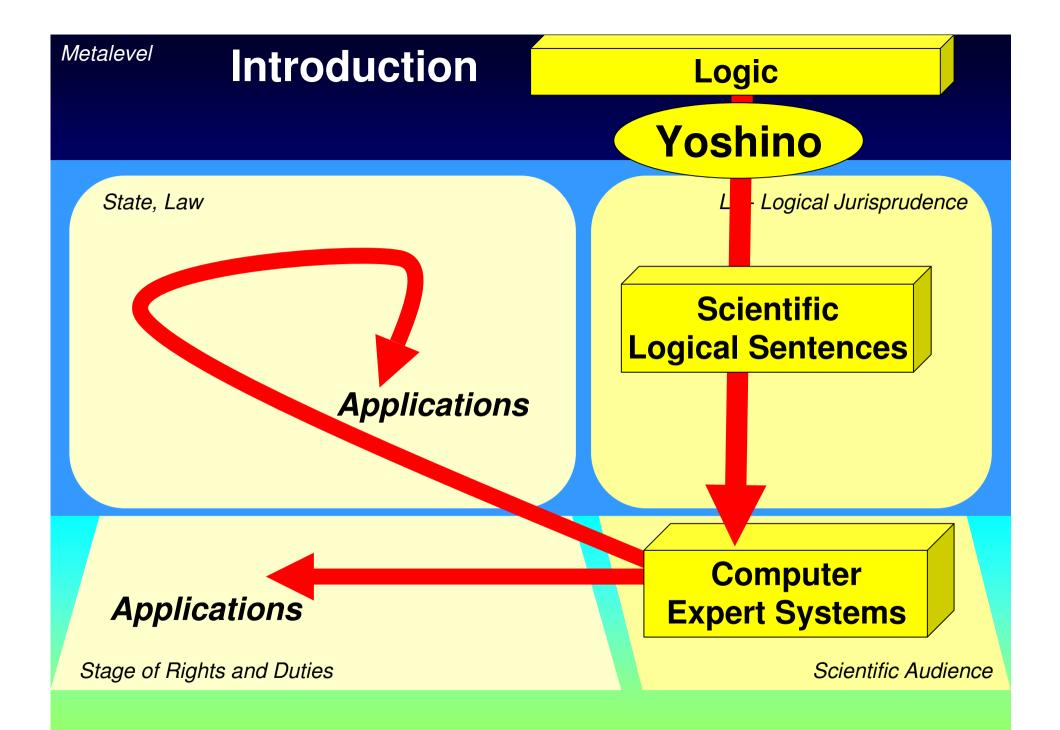






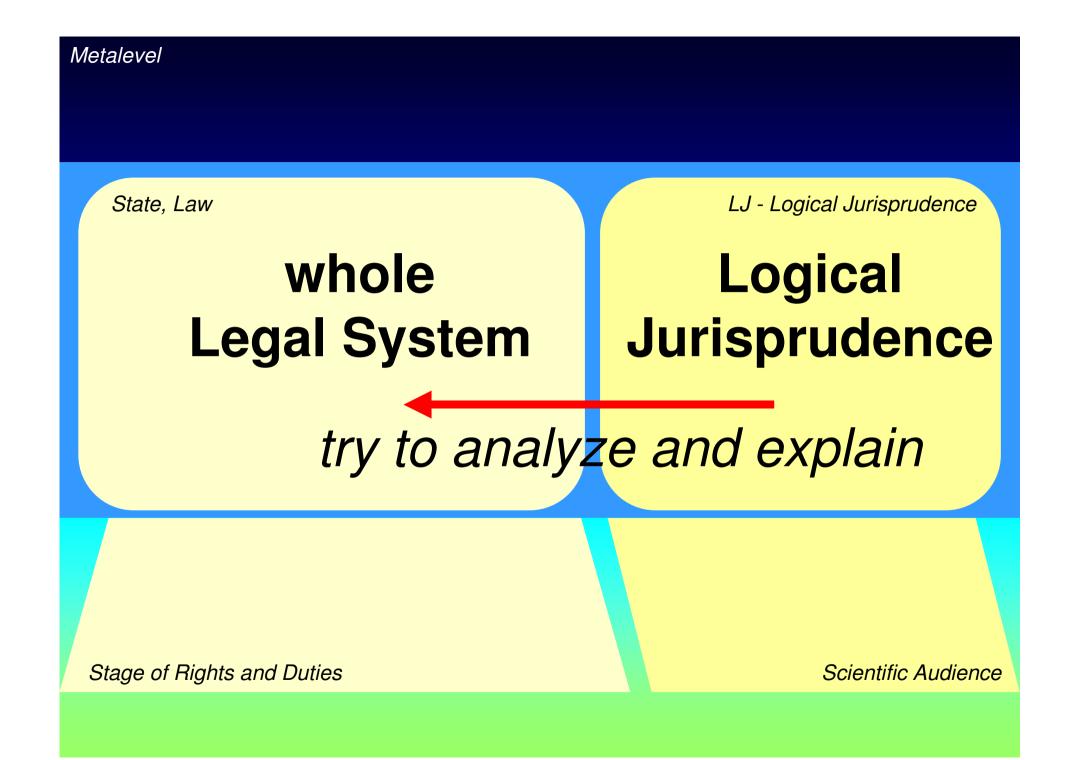








Logical Jurisprudence





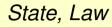
Three Primitives

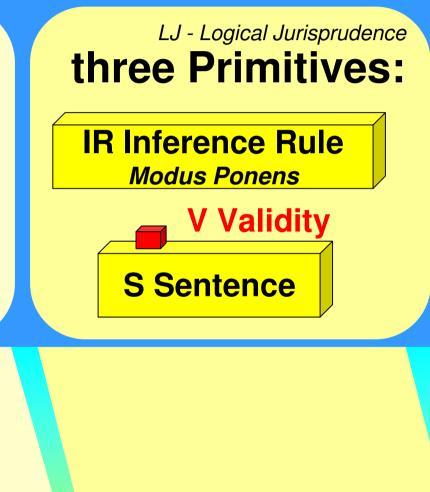
LJ

LJ try to analyze and explain the whole legal system

using minimum elements

Metalevel





Stage of Rights and Duties

Scientific Audience



LJ starts form three primitives:

(1) "sentence"

LJ consider that norm as a meaning does not exist. LJ starts from sentences.

(2) "validity" of sentence

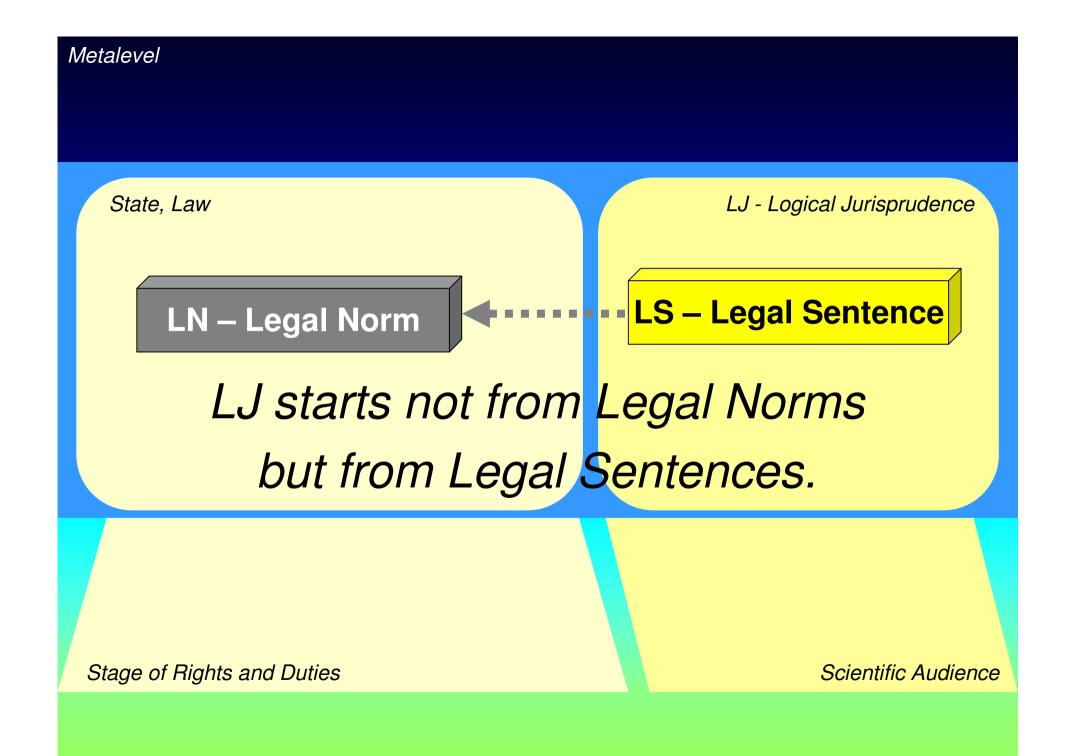
legal validity as legal truth
"is_valid(sentence1, goal1,time1)"

(3) "inference rule"

Modus Ponens: A



Legal Sentences

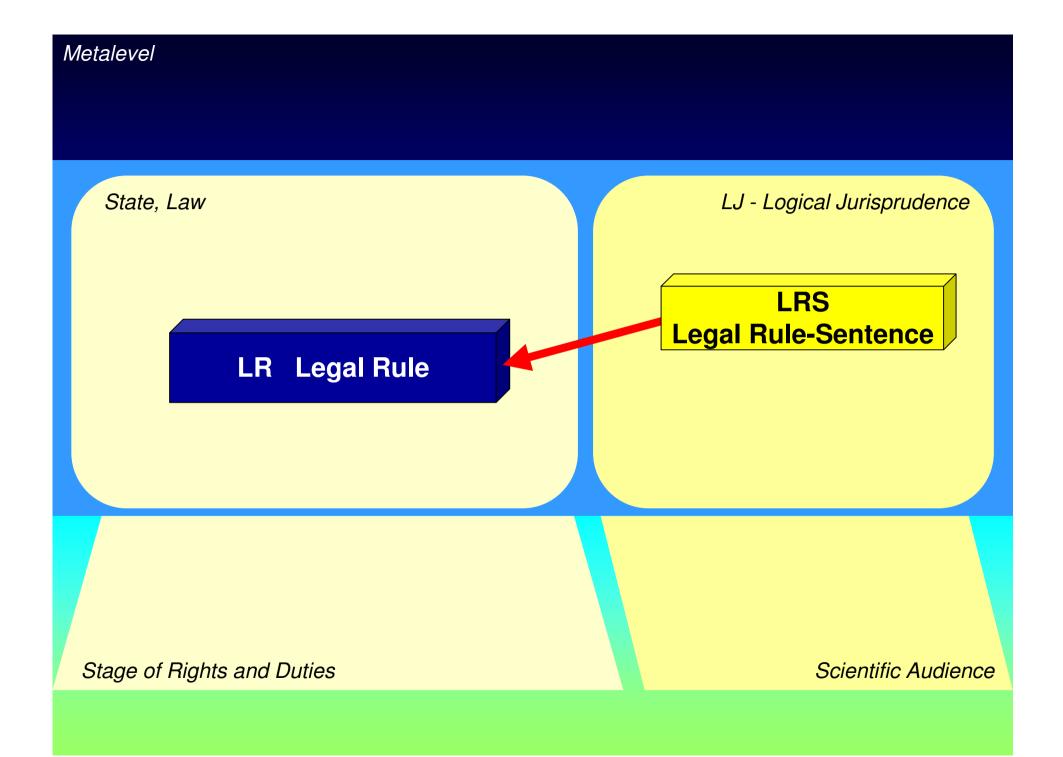




Three Types of Legal Sentences

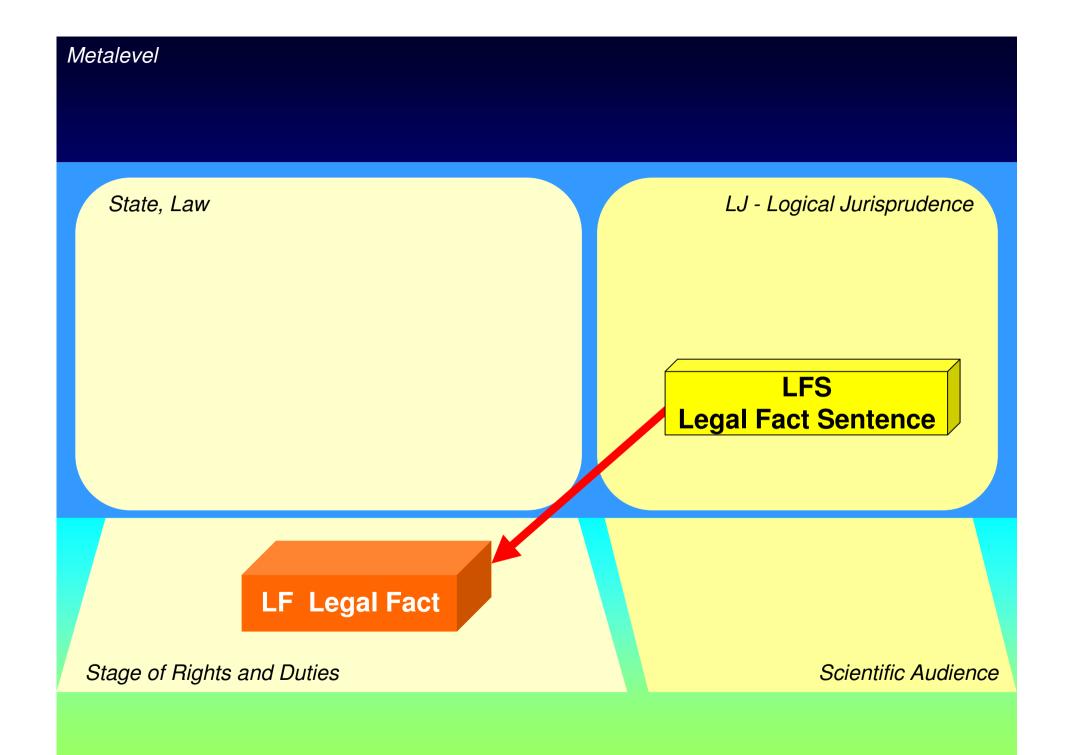
LRS Legal Rule Sentence

describes Legal Rules



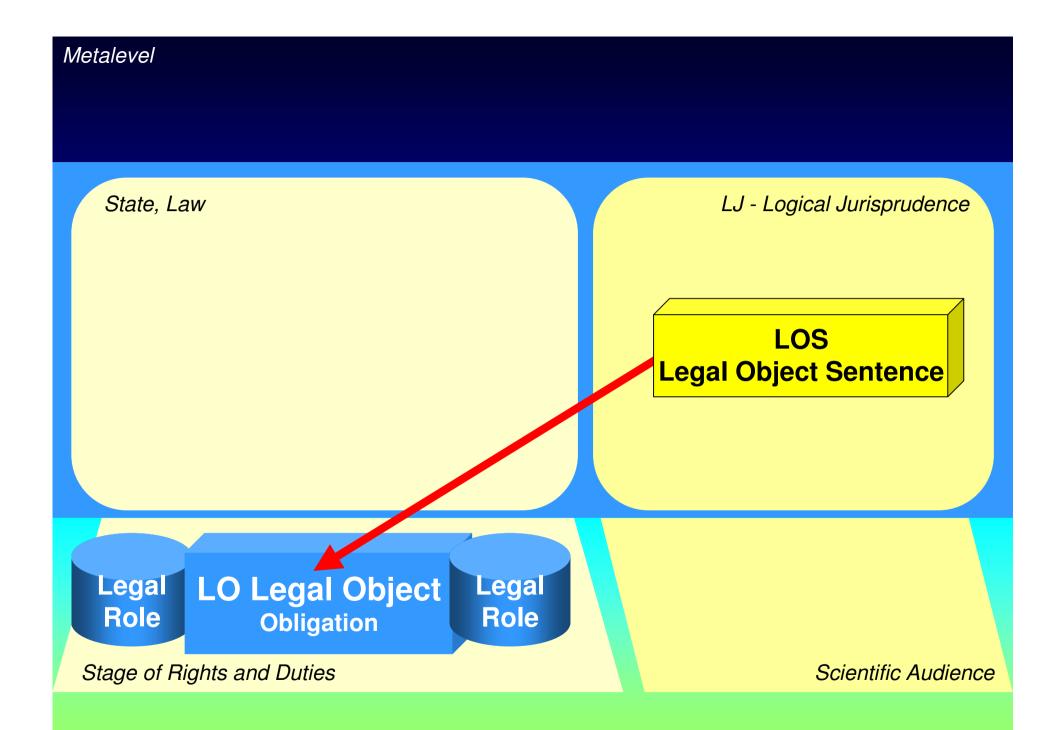
LFS Legal Fact Sentence

describes Legal Facts



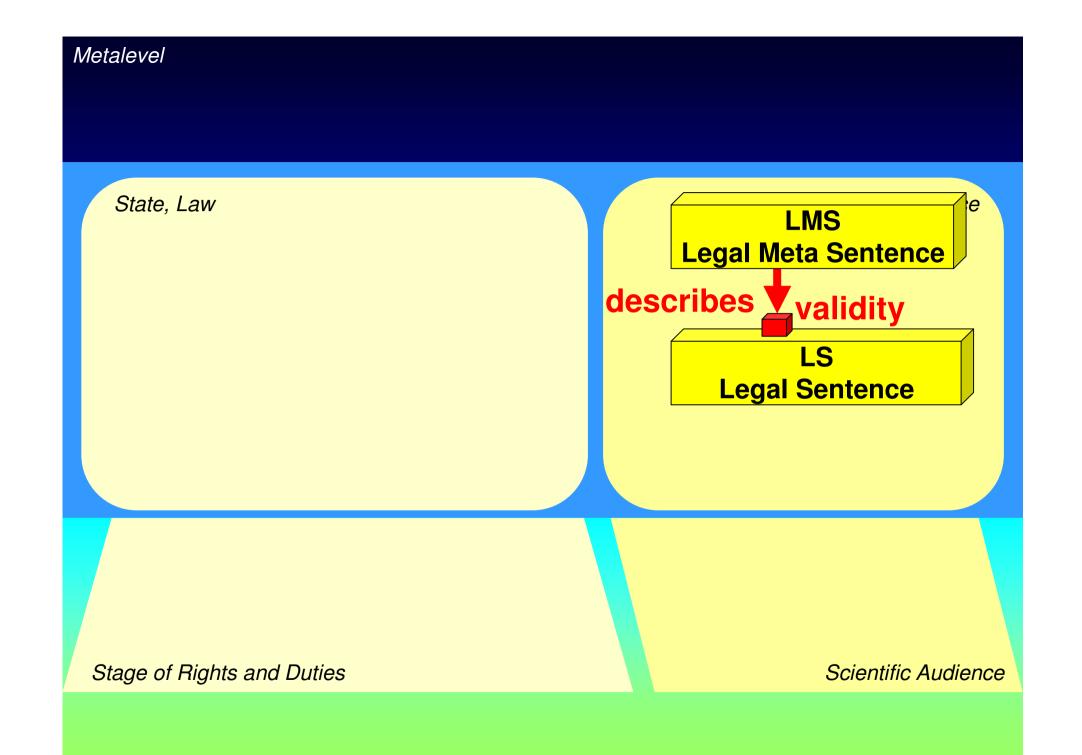
LOS Legal Object Sentence

describes Legal Objects, especially Obligations



LMS Legal Meta Sentence

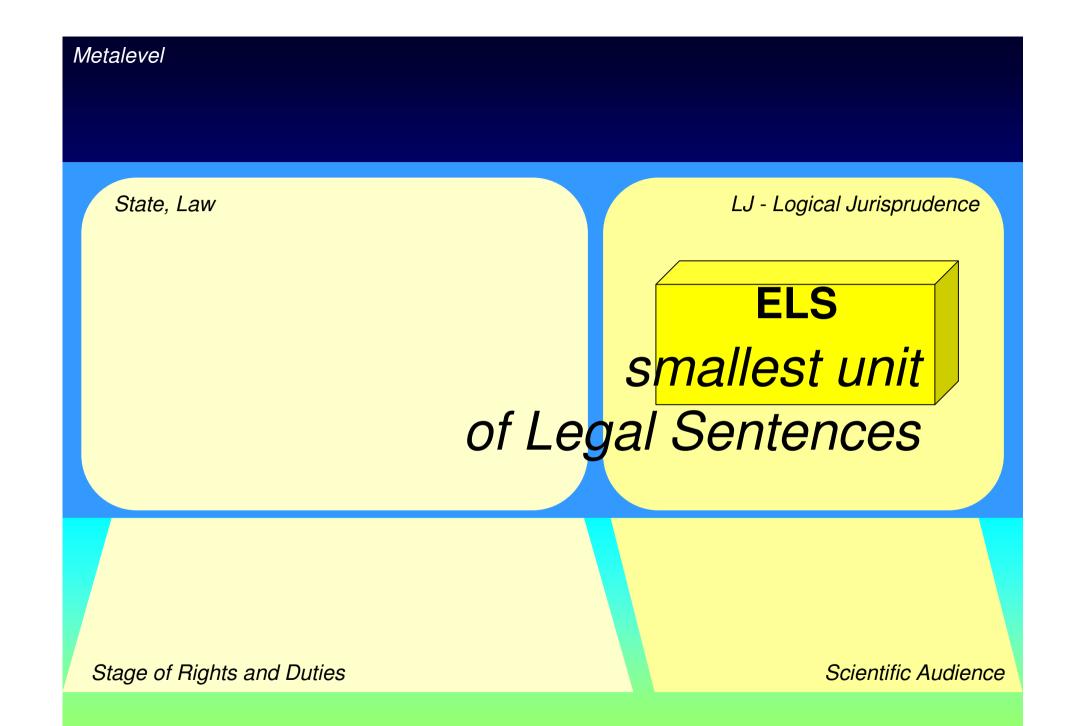
describes about the validity of legal sentences



ELS Elementary Legal Sentence

is the smallest unit of legal sentences.

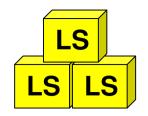
"One must drive a car under 100 km /hour on a highway"



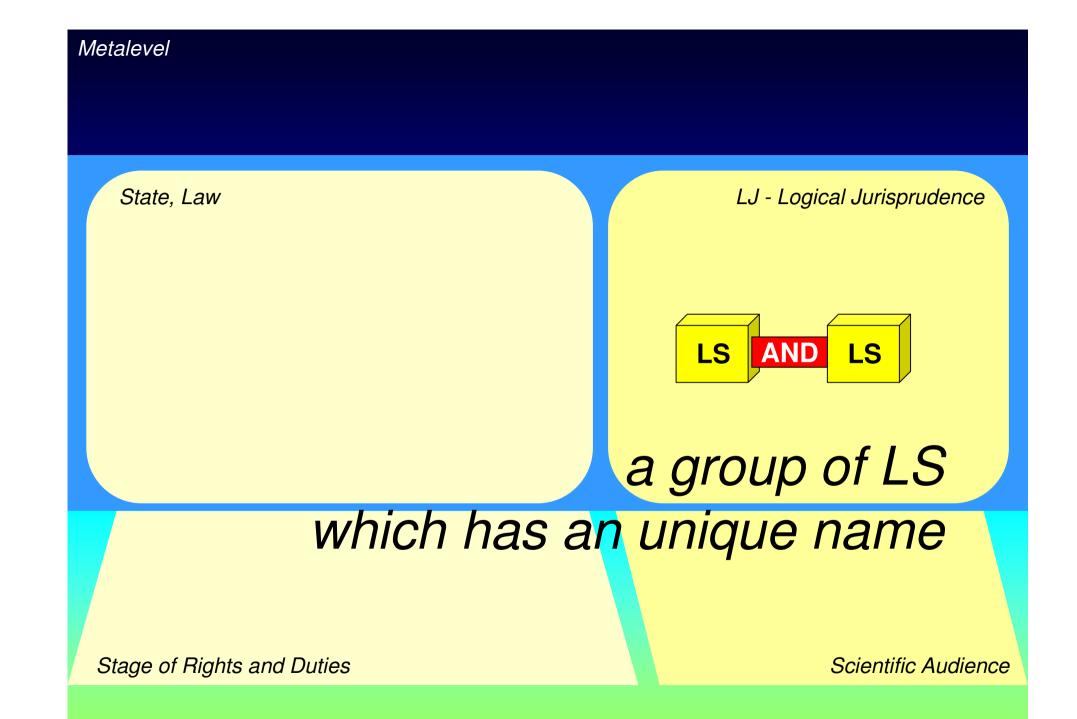
Structure of Connection of Legal Sentences

(1) "And" Structure of the Connection
(2) Connection in Complex Sentence
(3) Connection of LOS with LMS
(4) Connection of LMS with LMS

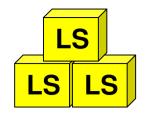
Structure of Connection of LS: (1)



"And" structure of the connection of LS



Structure of Connection of LS: (2)



Connection in Complex Sentence

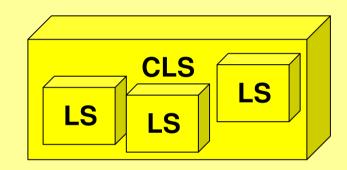
CLS Complex Legal Sentence

includes Legal Sentences



State, Law

LJ - Logical Jurisprudence

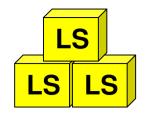


a group of LS which has an unique name

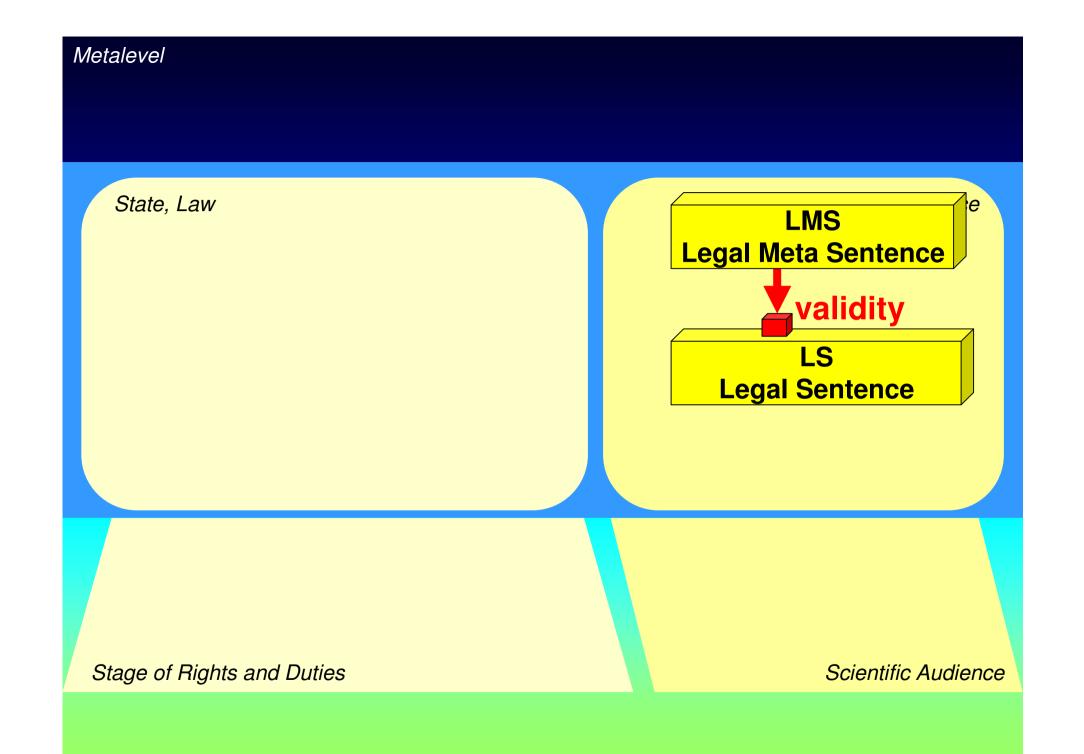
Stage of Rights and Duties

Scientific Audience

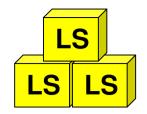
Structure of Connection of LS: (3)



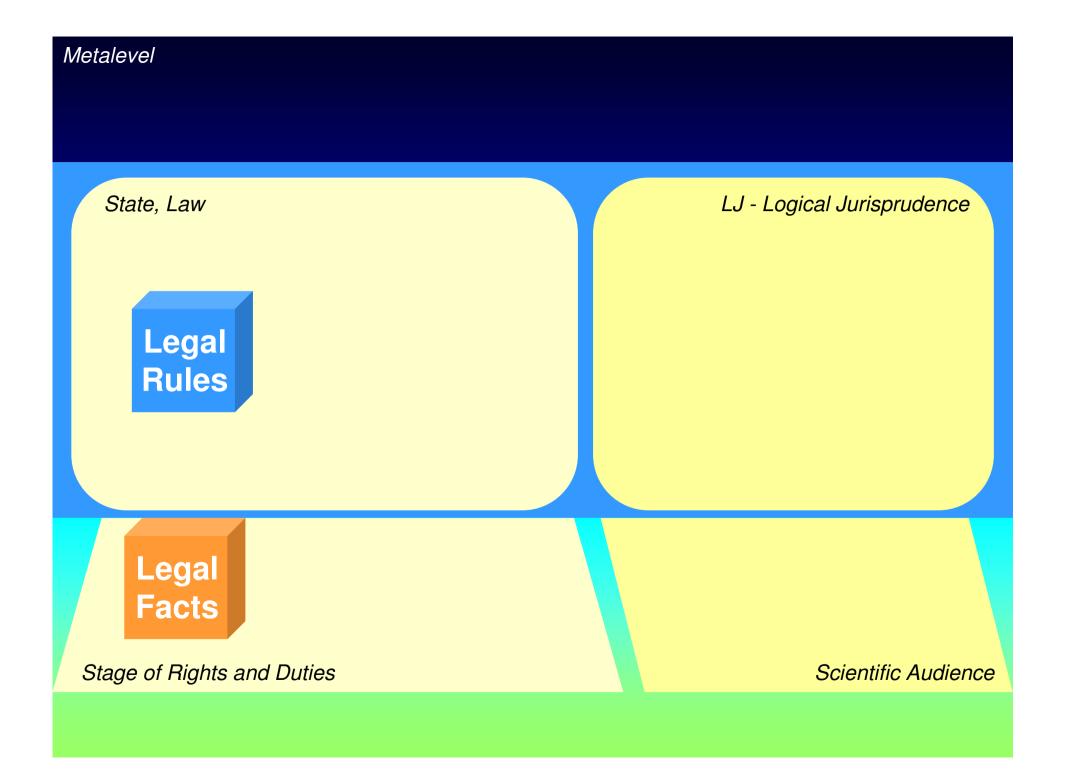
Connection of LOS with LMS

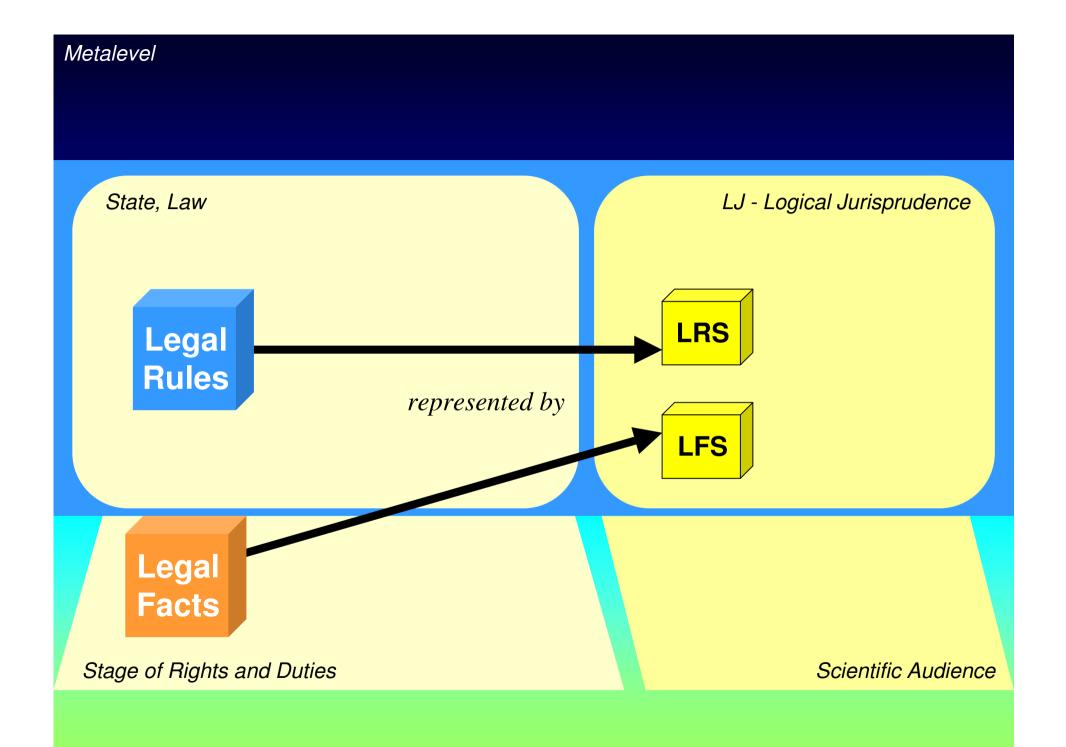


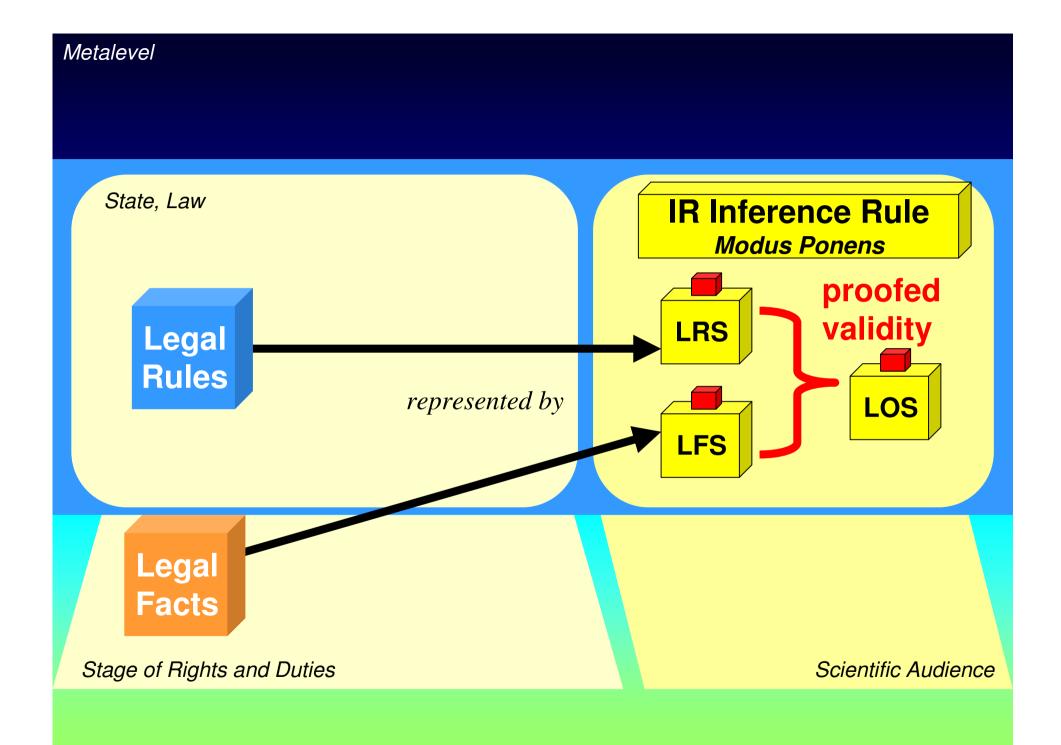


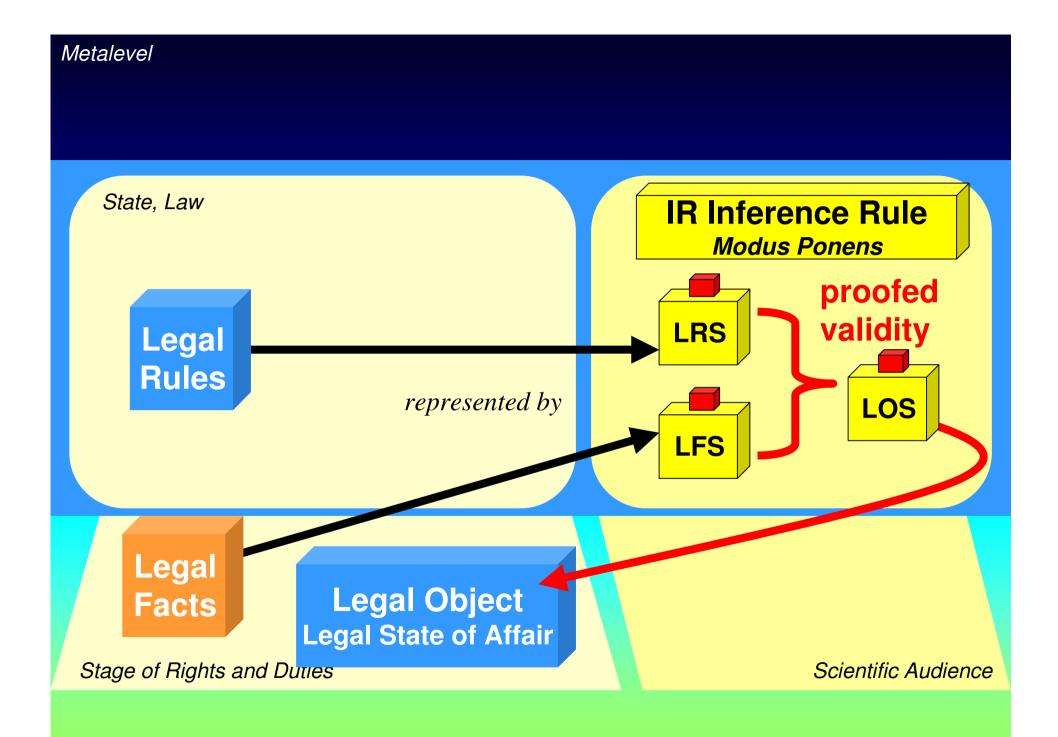


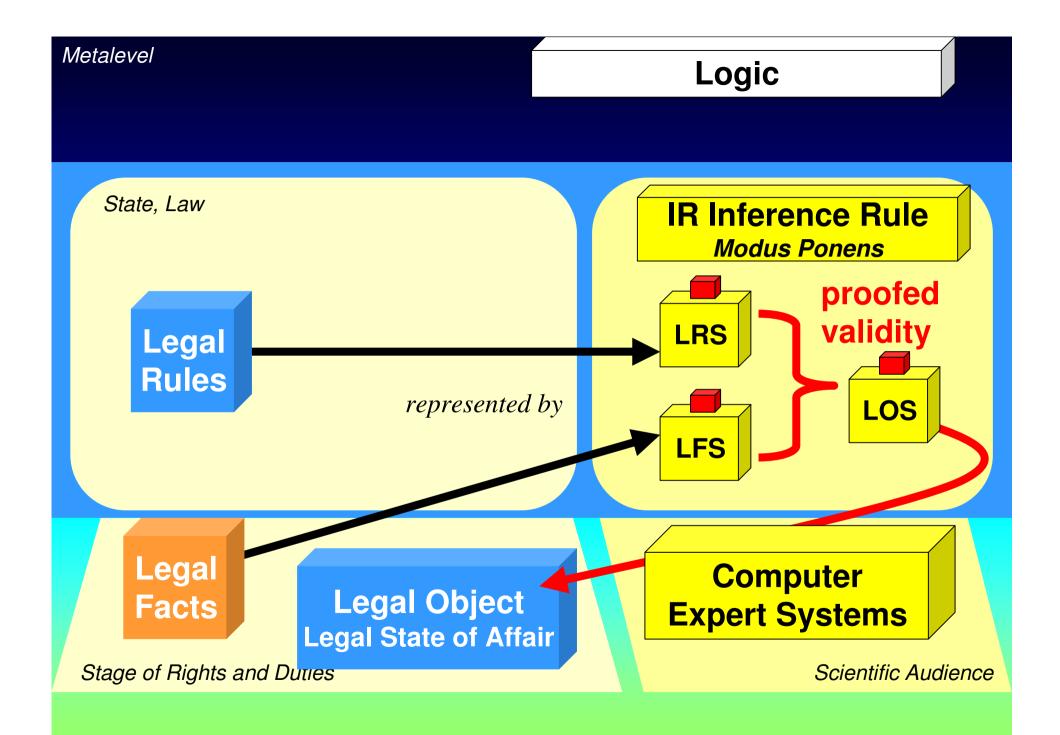
Legal Inference







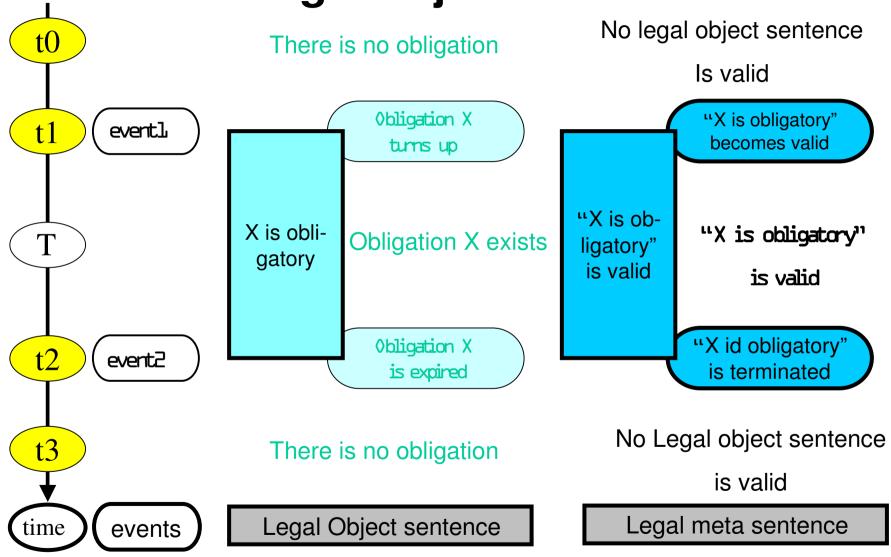






Time-Structure of Legal Objects

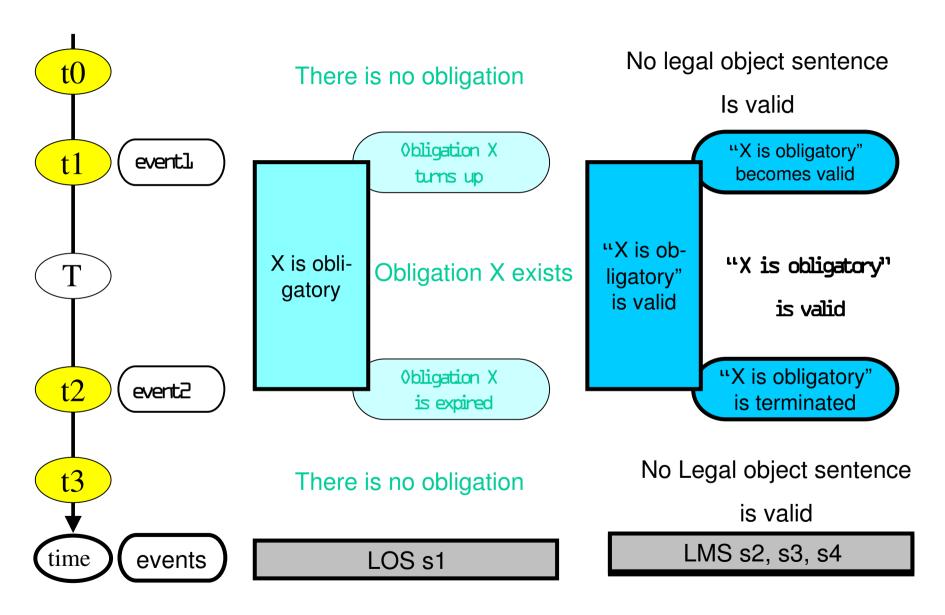
The existence of obligation and the validity of legal object sentence



Formalization of connection of LOS with LMS

- For example: "It is obligatory for Anzai that Anzai deliver the goods to Bernard' is valid at time 15.04." is formalized as follow:
- S1: is_obligatory('Anzai',deliver('Anzai','Bernard',goods)).
- S2: is_valid(s1,t04_15).
- It is to be noted here that the object sentence is formalized as an entity which has it unique name.
- Anzai's obligation to deliver the goods to Bernard turns up at time 04_09 " means
- "It is obligatory for Anzai that Anzai deliver the goods to Bernard" becomes valid," which is formalized:
- S2: become_valid(s1,t04_09).
- Anzai's obligation to deliver the goods to Bernard is expired at time 05_01 means "It is obligatory for Anzai that Anzai deliver the goods to Bernard' is terminated at t05_01," which is formalized:
- S2: is_terminated(s1,t05_01).

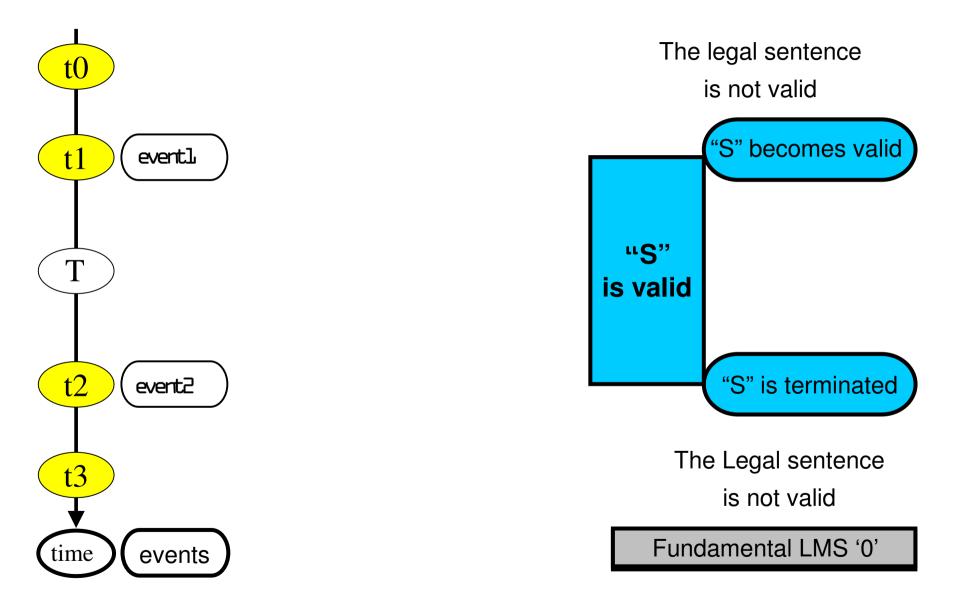
Formalization of a change of legal relation



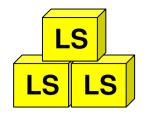
Legal State of Affairs are represented with legal object sentences whose validity are proved.

- The legal meta sentences which describe the validity of object sentences are to be proved through legal reasoning.
- The whole legal object sentences, the validity of which are proved, represent the whole legal obligations.
- The legal reasoning to decide the validity of legal sentences is called legal meta inference, because it infer the validity "about" legal sentences.
- In legal meta inference, legal meta rule sentences are to be applied.
- What is legal meta rules sentences which decide the validity of legal sentences?

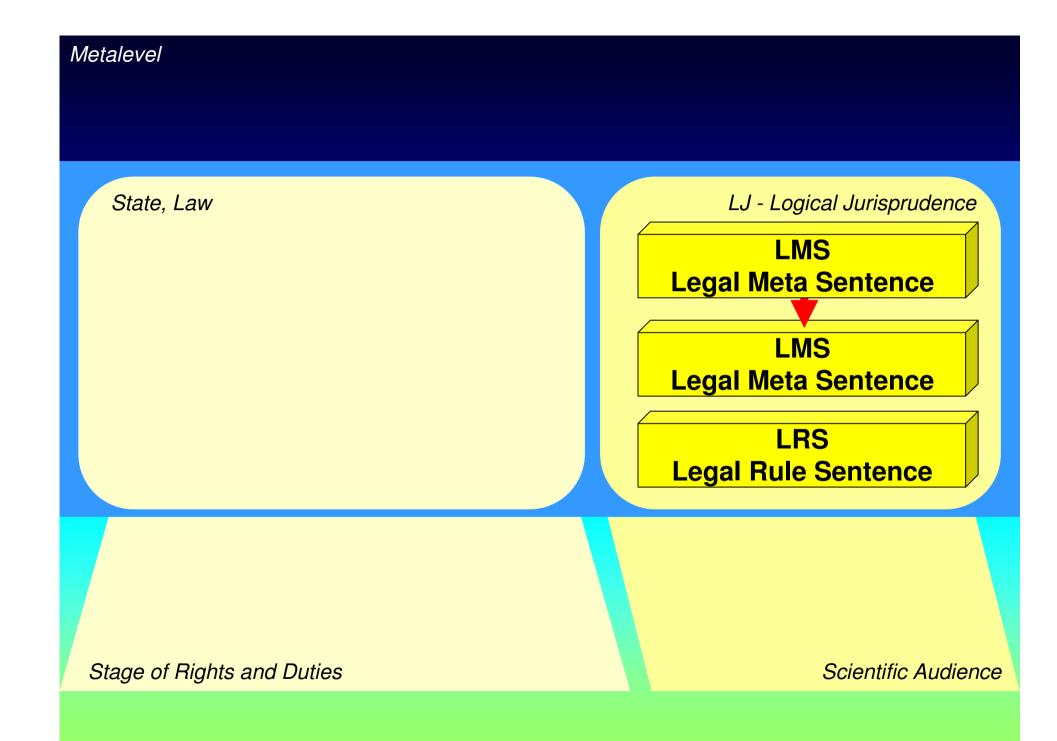
Formalization of decision that a LS is valid



Structure of Connection of LS: (4)



Connection of LMS with LMS



FLMRS

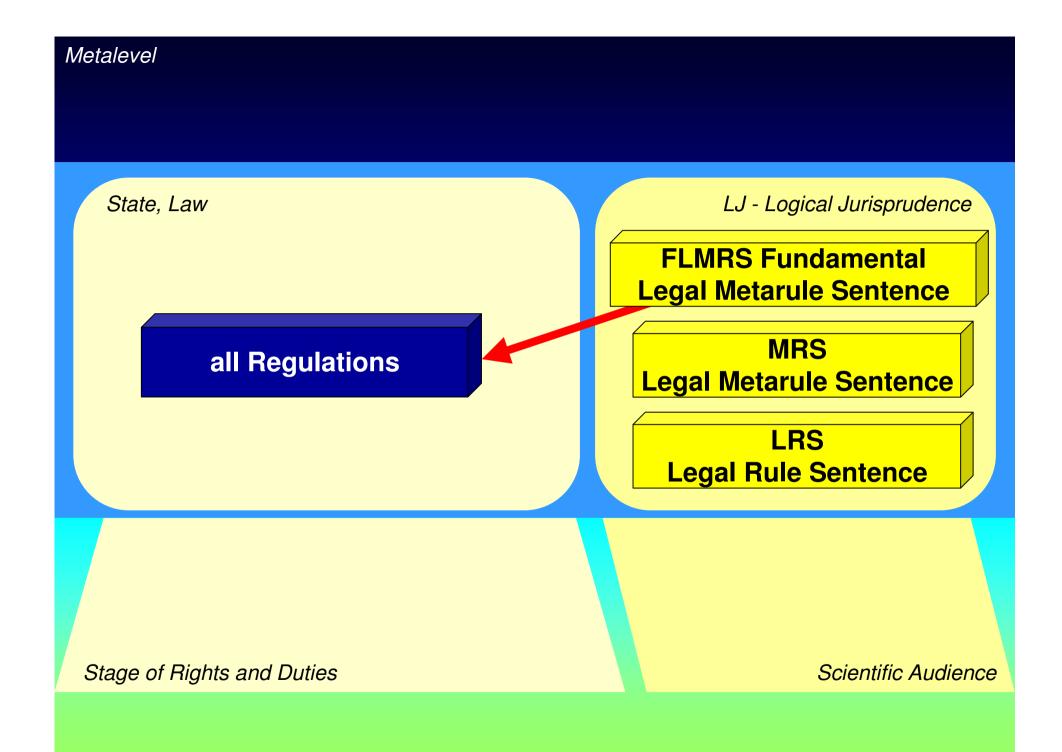
Fundamental Legal Meta Rule Sentence

Fundamental legal meta rule sentence - FLMRS

A legal sentence S is valid for a goal G at the time $T \leftrightarrow S$ S becomes valid for G at time T1 before T & not(S is terminated for G after T1 and before T).

This is a fundamental legal meta rule sentence implicitly taken for granted **all regulations**.

All other (positive) legal rule sentences regulate the fulfillment of the first requirement (S becomes valid) or the second requirement (S is terminated) of this rule.



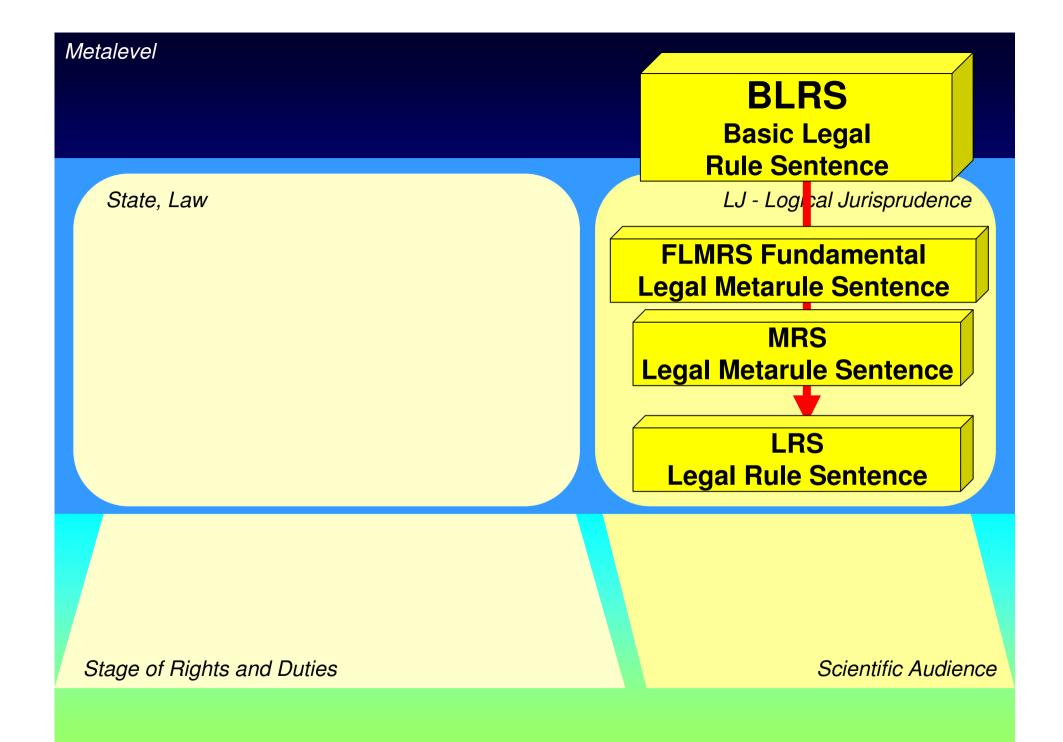
BLRS Basic Legal Rule Sentence

 \rightarrow Validity of the final highest legal meta sentence

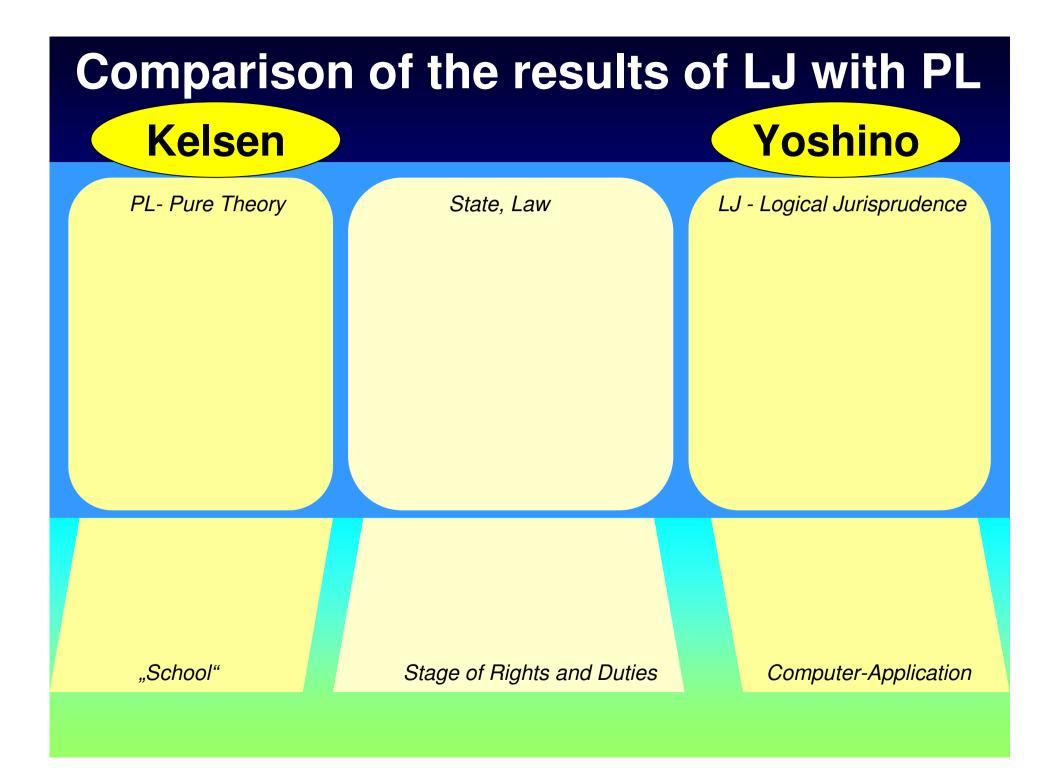
Final founding the validity LS law through Basic Legal Rule Sentence **BLRS**

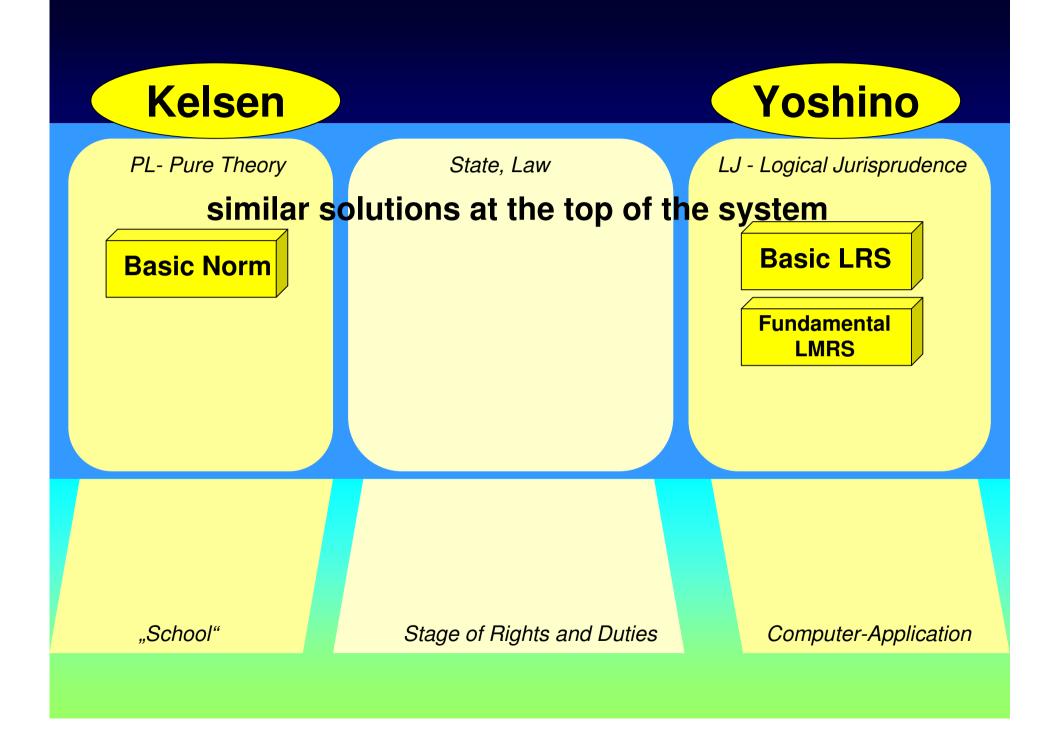
The validity of the final, highest legal meta sentence, whose validity can not be deduce through the application of legal meta rule sentences, is called the basic legal meta rule sentence (BLRS).

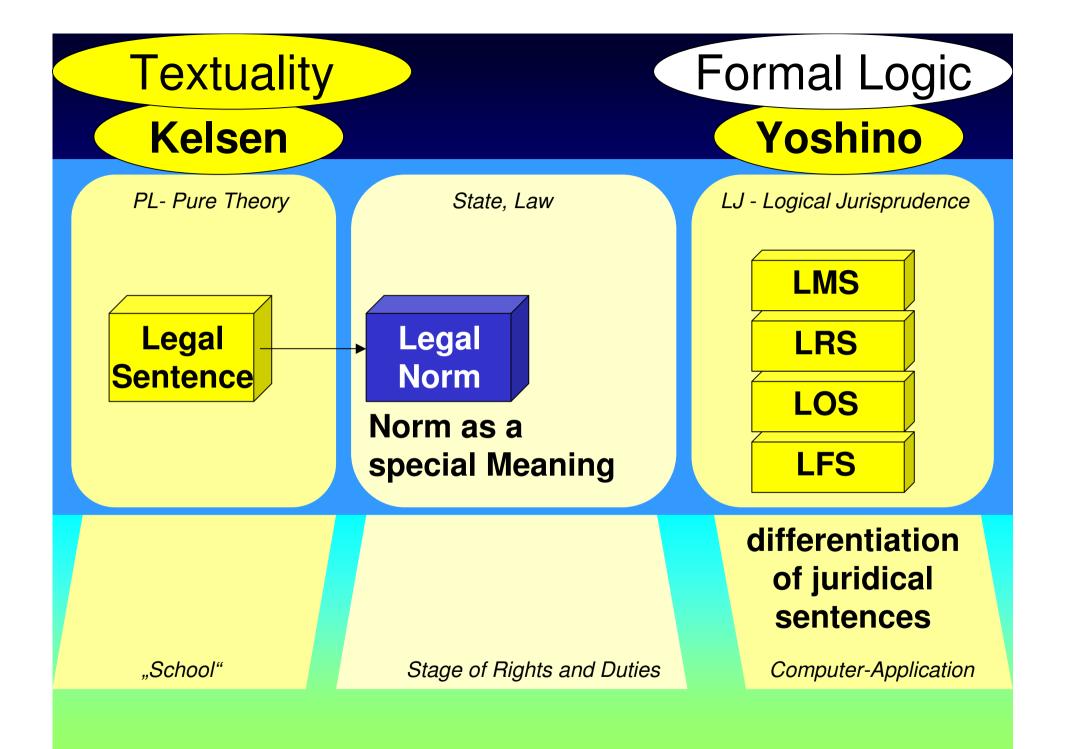
The validity of the basic legal meta rule sentence is to be presupposed, namely asserted as a fact sentence.

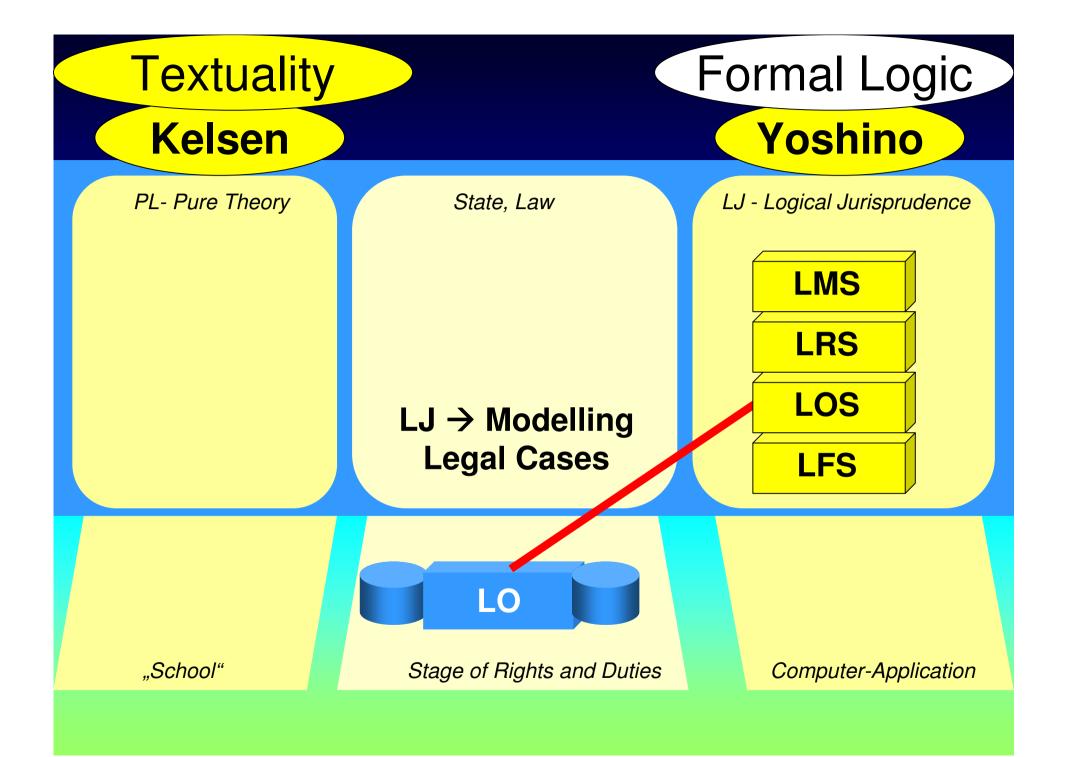


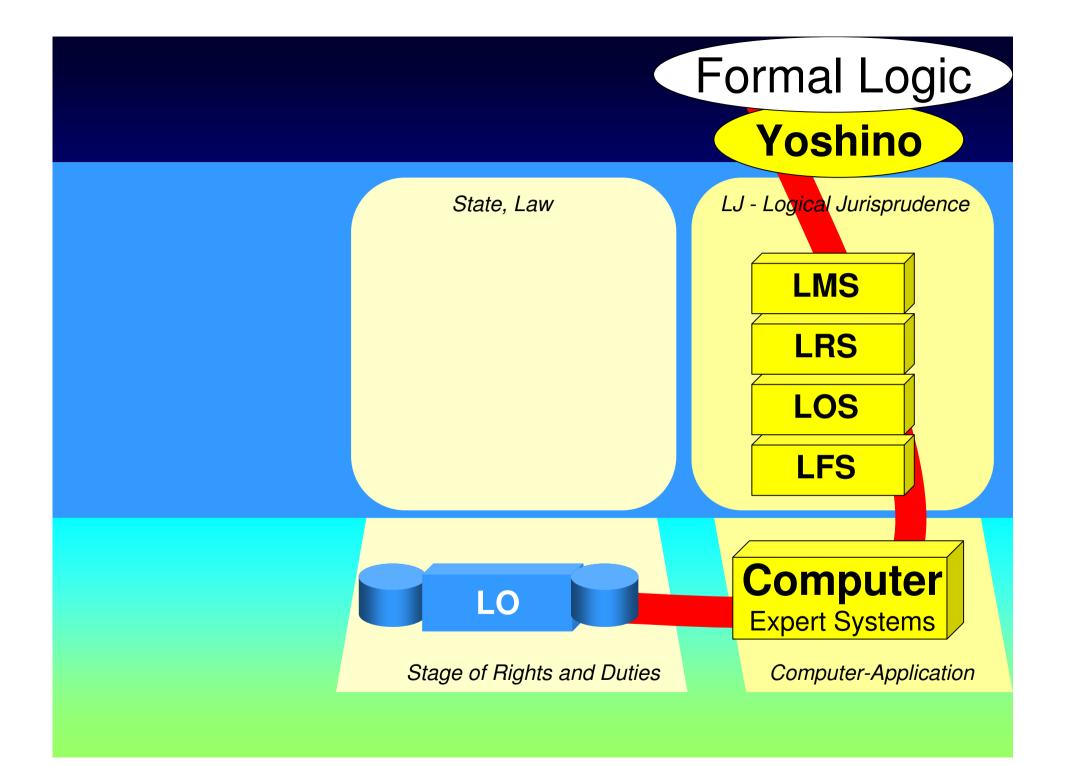
Comparison of the results of LJ with PL

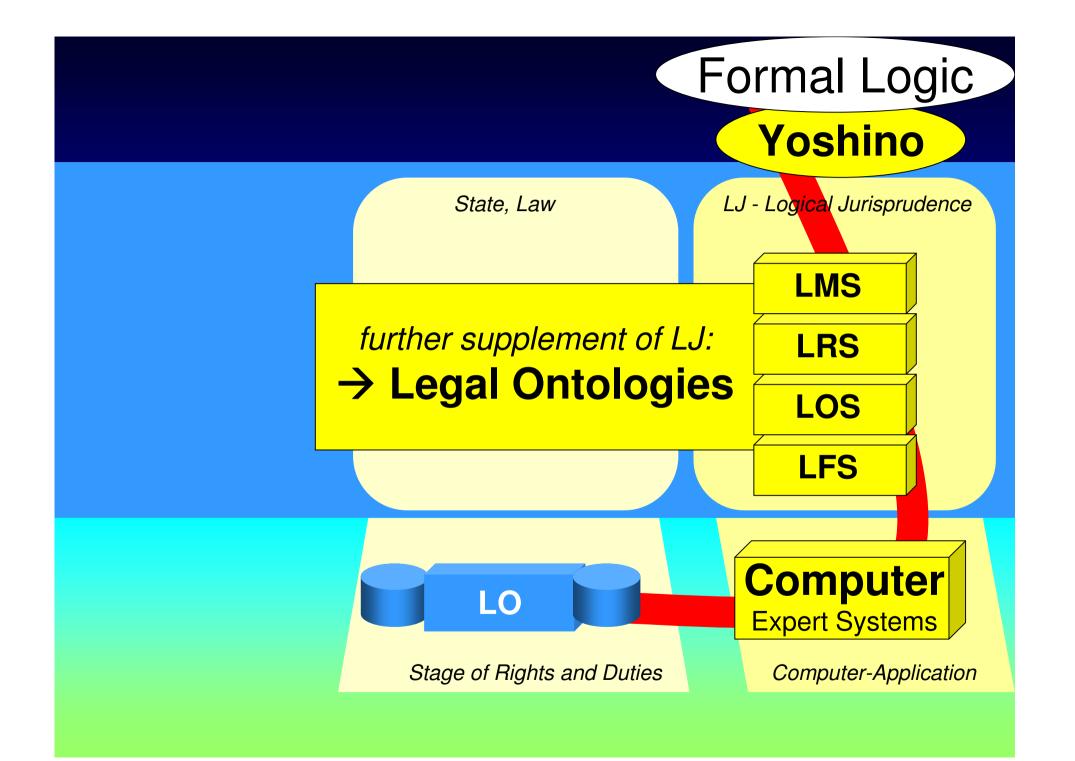






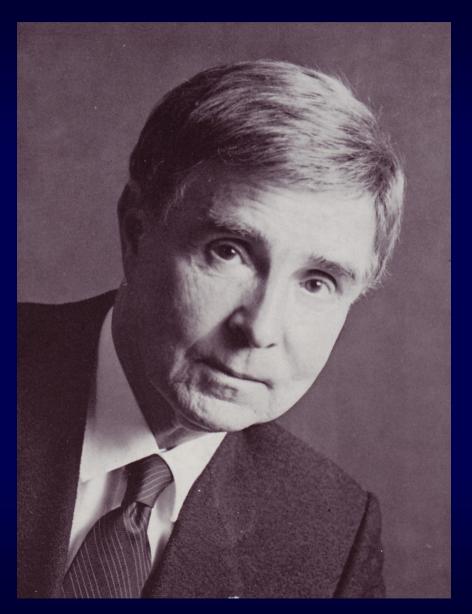






This lecture is dedicated to the memory of

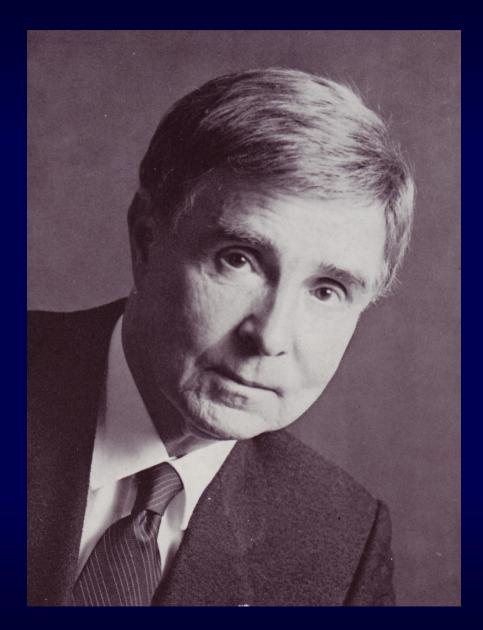
This lecture is dedicated to the memory of



the famous Estonian Legal Philosopher

Thank you for your Attention!

Lachmayer @ chello.at



Conclusion: Summary

LJ starts from three primitives (legal sentence, validity, inference rule) and analyze and construct a legal system in terms of thee types of alternative basic concept of legal sentence.

LJ insists that the systemicity of law is constituted through legal reasoning.

LJ provided a logical model according to which legal system is actually explained as a deductive system.

Conclusion: Summary

LJ clarified thereby not only 'basic rule sentences' but also fundamental legal meta rules sentences.

LJ make it enable to realize inference of validity relationship between legal sentences in terms of meta rule sentences and meta inference.

LJ contributes to develop a deductive legal knowledge base.

LJ may contribute to develop a true science of



Legal Reasoning

Annex: The Structure of Legal Reasoning as Developing Process of Legal Sentences (This scheme could also be visualized in the mentioned manner)

