


UNIVERSITY *of* HAWAII *at* MĀNOA
WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON
SCHOOL OF LAW

Mark A. Levin

**Japan's Earliest Women Pioneers
in Law Teaching**
Brief introductions of their stories

 ANJeL-in-Europe Symposium 2021
University of Pavia, Italy (don't we wish!)
10 July 2021

Japan's earliest pioneers as two cohorts

FIRST COHORT					
1944	立石美穂	Yoshie Tateishi	Mieppo / family law	Prof at Meiji Women's Law Division; later pres. of Meiji Univ. Div.	1
1954	本村静子	Shizuko Kimura	Criminal Law	Kyoto Univ. (1st woman there); longer career at Seikei (Ito Deans)	2
1954	中野静子	Kinuko Nakatani	Criminal Law	Kobe Univ.	3
1957	人見 美子	Yasuko Hitomi	Mieppo / family law	Kioto Univ.	3
1958	尾津静子	Teneko Yonetani	Commercial law	Kioto Univ.	5
1958	立石美穂	Takako Doi	Constitutional Law	Doshisha Univ.	5
1959	大塚明美子	Keisaku Kohda	Constitutional Law	Rikkyo Univ.; then Seijo Univ.	3
1959 (1958)	高田洋子	Juniko Torii	Int'l Law, Int'l Private Law, Comparative Law	Aichi Gakuin Univ.; then Seijo Univ.	8
SECOND COHORT					
early 1960s	渡辺道代	Sayoko Kodera	International Law, Peace Studies	Hiroshima Women's Univ.; then Kagoshima Univ.	9
Late 1960s or early 1971	藤本マユ子	Hatsuyo Suzuki	Mieppo / family law	Tohoku Gakuin Univ.	10
1971	三浦静子	Taeko Miki	Anglo-Am Law (UK), Mieppo / family law	Waseda Univ.	11
1972	林 弘子	Hiroko Hayashi	Labor Law	Fukuoka Univ.; later Pres. Miyazaki Municipal Univ.	12
1974	渡辺道代	Michiyo Hamada	Commercial Law	Nagoya Univ.	13

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We have identified eight women pioneers in Japan whom we would label as a first cohort entering law teaching between 1944 and 1960. We have not yet identified much information about these women as this calls for more substantial fieldwork to be carried out in Japan. That said, one common characteristic of all but Professor Torii is that they lived through Japan's wartime and early post-war years and witnessed as mature young adult women the profound difficulties of those times. One can not help but imagine this would have had a significant impact on their values and world views.

For example, Professor Takako Doi, who witnessed and escaped from the March 1945 Allied firebombing of her home city Kobe, later told of this experience influencing her to study constitutional law under the nation's new constitution.

Japan's earliest pioneers as two cohorts

FIRST COHORT					
1864	立石芳枝	Yoshie Tateishi	Mieppo / family law	Prof at Meiji Women's Law division longest career at Meiji Univ. (44)	1
1864	本村静子	Shizuko Kimura	Criminal Law	Kyoto Univ. (1st woman there); longer career at Tohoku (16 years)	2
1864	中野静子	Kinjo Natsukuni	Criminal Law	Kobe Univ.	3
1867	人見 静子	Yasuko Hitomi	Mieppo / family law	Kioto Univ.	3
1868	尾津静子	Yasuko Yonetani	Commercial law	Kioto Univ.	5
1868	立石静子	Takako Doi	Constitutional Law	Doshisha Univ.	5
1868	大塚静子	Kazuko Ohtsuka	Constitutional Law	Rikkyo Univ. then Seikei Univ.	32
1868 (1878)	高田静子	Junko Tachi	Int'l Law, Int'l Private Law, Comparative Law	Aichi Gakuin Univ., then Seijo Univ.	8
SECOND COHORT					
early 1880s	渡辺静代	Sayoko Kodera	International Law, Peace Studies	Hiroshima Women's Univ., then Kagoshima Univ.	9
Late 180s or early 1870s	藤本静江	Hatsuyo Suzuki	Mieppo / family law	Tohoku Gakuin Univ.	10
1871	三浦静子	Taeko Miki	Anglo-Am Law (UK) Mieppo / family law	Waseda Univ.	11
1872	林 静子	Hiroko Hayashi	Labor Law	Fukuoka Univ.; later then, Miyazaki Municipal Univ.	12
1874	渡辺静代	Michio Hamada	Commercial Law	Nagoya Univ.	13

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Japan's first woman employed in law teaching was Professor Yoshie Tateishi, 立石芳枝, a specialist in the family law portions of Japan's Civil Code. The daughter of a Kyoto District Court chief judge born in 1910, Professor Tateishi was in the first graduating class of the women's law division of Meiji University in 1932, together with the three women who became Japan's first women lawyers and judges. She continued to Tokyo Imperial University for graduate studies as the law faculty's first woman graduate student, before accepting an Assistant Professorial teaching position back at the Meiji University Law Faculty's women's law division in 1944. Shortly thereafter, the women's law division was spun off into a junior college for women, and Professor Tateishi relocated her employment to continue her teaching in the women's college. Ultimately, Professor Tateishi became the president of the Meiji Junior College for Women. She passed away at age 73 in 1983.

Japan's earliest pioneers as two cohorts

FIRST COHORT					
1944	立石孝雄	Yoshiie Tateishi	Mimpo / family law	Prof at Meiji Women's Law Division later pres. of Meiji Univ. Div.	1
1954	木村静子	Shizuko Kimura	Criminal Law	Kyoto Univ. (1st woman there); larger career at Seikei Univ. (Seai)	2
1954	中野静子	Kinuko Nakatsuki	Criminal Law	Kobe Univ.	3
1957	人見 静子	Yasuko Hitomi	Mimpo / family law	Kobe Univ.	3
1958	尾津静子	Teruko Yonetani	Commercial law	Kobe Univ.	5
1958	立石静子	Takako Doi	Constitutional Law	Doshisha Univ.	5
1959	大塚静子	Kinuko Otsuka	Constitutional Law	Rikkyo Univ. then Seikei Univ.	9
1959 (1958)	高田静子	Junko Tachi	Int'l Law, Int'l Private Law, Comparative Law	Aichi Gakuin Univ., then Seigo Univ.	8
SECOND COHORT					
early 1960s	浜田静代	Sayoko Kodera	International Law, Peace Studies	Hiroshima Women's Univ., then Kagoshima Univ.	9
Late 60s or early 70s	鹿本静子	Hatsuyo Suzuki	Mimpo / family law	Tohoku Gakuin Univ.	10
1971	三浦静子	Taeko Miki	Anglo-Am Law (UK) Mimpo / family law	Waseda Univ.	11
1972	林 静子	Hiroko Hayashi	Labor Law	Fukuoka Univ.; later Pres. Miyazaki Municipal Univ.	12
1974	浜田静代	Michiyo Hamada	Commercial Law	Nagoya Univ.	13

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Roughly ten years passed before Japan increased its count of women law professors in the 1950s. In 1947, Shizuko Kimura, 木村静子, graduated from Japan Women's University in science and began law studies at Kyoto University the same year. In 1948, she passed the national bar exam to begin the three-year training for entry into the legal professions. In 1953, Professor Kimura obtained both a judicial appointment as a family law judge and accepted a position as an Appointed Lecturer (joshuu) at Kyoto University. One year later, she left the judicial track for an appointment as Kyoto University's first woman to become an Assistant Professor *in any field*.

Professor Kimura was the only woman in *the entire university's faculty* at the Assistant or Full Professor level for eight years until Shizue Yanagishima was appointed into the School of Education in 1962. The university had no women at the Full Professor level until Professor Yanagishima's promotion to full professor in 1970, by which time Professor Kimura had already moved on to another university.

She later moved to be a full professor of law with a specialty in criminal law at Seikei University. Dean Kimura was also later the dean of the law faculty at Seikei, the first woman to serve as a law faculty dean in Japan and served as a member of several national public policy commission. She retired with *emerita* status as Seikei University in 1996.

Japan's earliest pioneers as two cohorts

FIRST COHORT					
1864	立石英娘	Yoshie Tateishi	Mieppo / family law	Prof at Meiji Women's Law Division later pres. of Meiji Univ. Div.	1
1864	本村蘭子	Shizuko Kimura	Criminal Law	Kyoto Univ. (1st woman there); longer career at Tohoku (1st Dean)	2
1864	中野蘭子	Keiko Nakano	Criminal Law	Keio Univ.	3
1867	久我 蘭子	Yasuko Kitano	Mieppo / family law	Keio Univ.	3
1868	久我蘭子	Yasuko Yonetani	Commercial law	Keio Univ.	5
1868	立石英子	Takako Dui	Constitutional Law	Doshisha Univ.	5
1868	久我蘭子	Keiko Kitano	Constitutional Law	Rikkyo Univ. then Seikei Univ.	9
1868 (1878)	高橋蘭子	Junko Tani	Int'l Law, Int'l Private Law, Comparative Law	Aichi Gakuin Univ., then Setyo Univ.	8
SECOND COHORT					
early 1880s	浜田蘭代	Sayoko Kodera	International Law, Peace Studies	Hiroshima Women's Univ., then Kagoshima Univ.	9
Late 180s or early 1870s	藤本ハコ江	Hatsuyo Suzuki	Mieppo / family law	Tohoku Gakuin Univ.	10
1871	三浦蘭子	Taeko Miki	Anglo-Am Law (Int'l) Mieppo / family law	Waseda Univ.	11
1872	林 兰子	Hiroko Hayashi	Labor Law	Fukuoka Univ.; later Pres. Miyazaki Municipal Univ.	12
1874	浜田蘭代	Michiyo Hamada	Commercial Law	Nagoya Univ.	13

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In 1950, Keio University’s law department graduated three women who set out on academic careers and ultimately joined the ranks of leading law professors in Japan. This early measure towards gender equity presents the school consistently with the school’s position today of Keio’s law faculty’s gender balance standing above and apart from its peers and we believe being the closest to parity in the nation. All three women graduated together and took on post-graduate research fellow positions to begin their career tracks.

Japan's earliest pioneers as two cohorts

FIRST COHORT					
1864	立石英娘	Yoshie Tateishi	Mimpo / family law	Prof at Meiji Women's Law Division later pres. of Meiji Univ. Div.	1
1864	本村静子	Shizuko Kimura	Criminal Law	Kyoto Univ. (1st woman there); longer career at Tohoku (1st Dean)	2
1864	中谷瑾子	Kinko Nakatani	Criminal Law	Kioto Univ.	3
1867	人見 善子	Yasuko Hitomi	Mimpo / family law	Kioto Univ.	3
1868	尾津静子	Yasuko Yonetzu	Commercial law	Kioto Univ.	5
1868	立石久子	Takako Dui	Constitutional Law	Doshisha Univ.	5
1868	大塚由緒子	Kazuko Yukio	Constitutional Law	Rikkyo Univ. then Seikei Univ.	9
1868 (1878)	高田洋子	Yuko Tani	Int'l Law, Int'l Private Law, Comparative Law	Aichi Gakuin Univ., then Seto Univ.	8
SECOND COHORT					
early 1880s	浜田清代	Sayoko Kodera	International Law, Peace Studies	Hiroshima Women's Univ., then Kagoshima Univ.	9
Late 180s or early 1871	藤本フツ子	Futayo Suzuki	Mimpo / family law	Tohoku Gakuin Univ.	10
1871	三浦静子	Taeko Miki	Anglo-Am Law (UK) Mimpo / family law	Waseda Univ.	11
1872	林 三子	Hiroko Hayashi	Labor Law	Fukuoka Univ.; later Pres. Miyazaki Municipal Univ.	12
1874	浜田清代	Michiyo Hamada	Commercial Law	Nagoya Univ.	13

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Kinko Nakatani's, 中谷瑾子, research area was in criminal law, as her *sempai* Shizuko Kimura was also working on at Kyoto University. Online information indicates her taking on a post-graduate research fellow position upon graduation before obtaining promotion to a tenure track Assistant Professor position in 1956. She was then promoted to Full Professor in 1962. In 1987, Professor Nakatani moved to Kyorin University's School of Social Sciences, before returning to a law faculty full professor position at Daito University in 1991. Professor Nakatani passed away in 2004.

Japan's earliest pioneers as two cohorts

FIRST COHORT					
1864	立石英枝	Yoshie Tateishi	Mieppo / family law	Prof at Meiji Women's Law Division; later pres. of Meiji Univ. Div.	1
1864	本村静子	Shizuko Kimura	Criminal Law	Keio Univ. (1st woman there); longer career at Seikei (Ito Dreas)	2
1864	中野静子	Kinjo Nekatani	Criminal Law	Keio Univ.	3
1867	人見 康子	Yasuko Hitomi	Mieppo / family law	Keio Univ.	3
1868	尾津静子	Teneko Tometsu	Commercial law	Keio Univ.	5
1868	立石静子	Takako Dui	Constitutional Law	Doshisha Univ.	5
1868	大塚静子	Kasuko Kikuta	Constitutional Law	Rikkyo Univ.; then Seikei Univ.	9
1868 (1878)	高田静子	Junko Tani	Int'l Law, Int'l Private Law, Comparative Law	Aichi Gakuin Univ., then Seijo Univ.	8
SECOND COHORT					
early 1880s	浜田静代	Sayoko Kodera	International Law, Peace Studies	Hiroshima Women's Univ., then Kagoshima Univ.	9
Late 180s or early 1870s	鹿本フツ子	Hatsuyo Suzuki	Mieppo / family law	Tohoku Gakuin Univ.	10
1871	三浦静子	Taeko Miki	Anglo-Am Law (Int'l Mieppo / family law)	Waseda Univ.	11
1872	林 弘子	Hiroko Hayashi	Labor Law	Fukuoka Univ.; later Pres. Miyazaki Municipal Univ.	12
1874	浜田静代	Michiyo Hamada	Commercial Law	Nagoya Univ.	13

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Yasuko Hitomi, 人見康子, similarly took on a post-graduate research fellow position at Keio upon graduation, with her specialty, like Meiji Women's Junior University Professor Yoshie Tateishi's, in the family law portion of Japan's Civil Code. Professor Hitomi obtained a post as a jyoshuu at Keio in 1955, and was promoted to Assistant Professor in 1962. She continued teaching while earning a Ph.D. in law from Keio in 1962. In 1970, she earned the title of Full Professor, continuing at Keio through to her retirement with *emerita* status in 1992, before passing away in 1998. A prolific scholar, her book "Women and Rights," a memoir while addressing a wide range of issues from marriage, to employment, to disability, was published posthumously in 1999 and remains in print.

Japan's earliest pioneers as two cohorts

FIRST COHORT					
1944	北石美穂	Yoshie Tateishi	Mimpo / family law	Prof at Meiji Women's Law Division; later pres. of Meiji Tetsu Doi	1
1954	本村節子	Shizuko Kimura	Criminal Law	Kyoto Univ. (1st woman there); longer career at Joshi (Jo Doin)	2
1954	中野節子	Kinuko Nakutani	Criminal Law	Keio Univ.	3
1957	人見 暎子	Yasuko Hitomi	Mimpo / family law	Keio Univ.	3
1958	米津昭子	Teruko Yonetsu	Commercial Law	Keio Univ.	5
1958	志保久小子	Takako Doi	Constitutional Law	Doshisha Univ.	5
1959	大塚節子	Kinuko Kikuta	Constitutional Law	Rikkyo Univ.; then Seikei Univ.	7
1959 (1978)	島田節子	Junko Tani	Int'l Law, Int'l Private Law, Comparative Law	Aichi Gakuin Univ.; then Seijo Univ.	8
SECOND COHORT					
early 1960s	渡辺道代	Sayoko Kodera	International Law, Peace Studies	Hiroshima Women's Univ.; then Kagoshima Univ.	9
late 1960s or early 1970s	藤沢心子	Hatsuyo Suzuki	Mimpo / family law	Tohoku Gakuin Univ.	10
1971	三木節子	Tsukiko Miki	Anglo-Am Law (UK Mimpo / family law)	Waseda Univ.	11
1972	林 弘子	Hiroko Hayashi	Labor Law	Fukuoka Univ.; later Pres. Miyazaki Municipal Univ.	12
1974	渡辺道代	Michiyo Hamada	Commercial Law	Nagoya Univ.	13

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Finally among the three in Keio's class of 1950, Teruko Yonetsu, 米津昭子, worked in the field of corporate and commercial law. Professor Yonetsu's post-graduate research appointment commenced with her graduation, where she was recognized with two successive special national Ministry of Education scholarships. She moved up to an joshuu position in 1956, after which she secured an Assistant Professor slot in 1962. Keio promoted Professor Yonetsu to Full Professor in 1970, in the same year as Yasuko Hitomi. Just before her retirement with *emerita* status in 1993, Professor Yonetsu served for one year on Keio University's Governing Committee (評議会). She passed away in 2010.

Japan's earliest pioneers as two cohorts

FIRST COHORT				
1944	北石美穂	Yoshie Tateishi	Mimpo / family law	Prof at Meiji Women's Law division; later pres. of Meiji Taka-Dai
1954	本村幸子	Shizuko Kimura	Criminal Law	Kyoto Univ. (1st woman there); longer career at Josai (Ito Univ)
1954	中野幸子	Kiniko Nakayagi	Criminal Law	Meiji Univ.
1957	人見 幸子	Yasuko Hitomi	Mimpo / family law	Koto Univ.
1958	永津幸子	Teruko Yamatsu	Commercial law	Koto Univ.
1958	土井たか子	Takako Doi	Constitutional Law	Doshisha Univ.
1958	久保岡幸子	Kyoko Kubo	Constitutional Law	Rikkyo Univ. then Seijo Univ.
1958 (1978)	島田幸子	Junko Tani	Int'l Law, Int'l Private Law, Comparative Law	Aichi Gakuin Univ., then Seijo Univ.
SECOND COHORT				
early 1960s	渡辺清代	Sayoko Kodera	International Law, Peace Studies	Hiroshima Women's Univ., then Kagoshima Univ.
late 1960s or early 1971	藤沢心子	Hatsuyo Suzuki	Mimpo / family law	Tohoku Gakuin Univ.
1971	三木幸子	Taeko Miki	Anglo-Am Law (UK Mimpo / family law)	Waseda Univ.
1972	林 心子	Hiroko Hayashi	Labor Law	Fukuoka Univ.; later Pres. Miyazaki Municipal Univ.
1974	渡辺清代	Michiyo Hamada	Commercial Law	Nagoya Univ.

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Takako Doi, 土井たか子, another member of this earliest cohort, did not continue her career in the academy and instead moved to attain success at the highest level of Japan's political world. We view Professor Doi as reminiscent of Professor Hillary Rodham (later, Clinton), the Yale Law School graduate of the class of 1973 who had an early career placement in a tenure track position at the University of Arkansas Law School before stepping away to government and politics, where we know she more notably earned great fame. Professor Doi graduated first from Kyoto Women's University and then enrolled as a matriculated 3rd year law student at Doshisha University's Law Faculty, graduating from there in 1950. She earned a doctorate at Doshisha in 1956 specializing in constitutional law, and took on a jyoshuu position in 1958, teaching constitutional law in that role for nearly 10 years, while picking up adjunct lectureships at Kwansai Gakuin University and Seiya Women's University. Politics ultimately drew her attention. She left teaching after election to the National Assembly in 1969, rising to national leadership positions including serving as Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1993 to 1996. Speaker Doi was hugely influential in bringing about Japan's ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and in the enactment of the nation's first gender equity law in employment.

Japan's earliest pioneers as two cohorts

FIRST COHORT					
1944	立花実雄	Yoshie Tateishi	Mingo / family law	Prof at Meiji Women's Law division; later pres. of Meiji Tokei Dai	1
1954	水村静子	Shizuko Kimura	Criminal Law	Kyoto Univ. (1st woman there); longer career at Tokei (Da Univ.)	2
1956	中野静子	Kinuko Nakatani	Criminal Law	Kioto Univ.	3
1957	人見 美子	Yasuko Hitomi	Mingo / family law	Kioto Univ.	3
1958	美濃静子	Teruko Nonaka	Commercial law	Kioto Univ.	5
1958	上野和子	Takako Ue	Constitutional Law	Doshisha Univ.	5
1959	久保田きぬ子	Kinuko Kubota	Constitutional Law	Rikkyo Univ. then Seijo Univ.	7
1959 (1976)	高田洋子	Junko Torii	Int'l Law, Int'l Private Law, Comparative Law	Aichi Gakuin Univ., then Seijo Univ.	8
SECOND COHORT					
early 1960s	浜田清代	Sayoko Kodera	International Law, Peace Studies	Hiroshima Women's Univ., then Nagasaki Univ.	9
late 50s or early 70s	藤本ハツ子	Hatsuyo Suzuki	Mingo / family law	Tohoku Gakuin Univ.	10
1971	三津静子	Tsuko Mitsu	Anglo-Am Law (Int'l Mingo / family law)	Waseda Univ.	11
1972	林 広子	Hiroko Hayashi	Labor Law	Fukuoka Univ.; later Pres. Miyazaki Municipal Univ.	12
1974	浜田清代	Michiyo Hamada	Commercial Law	Nagoya Univ.	13

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Another remarkable member of this cohort in the 1950s was Kinuko Kubota, 久保田きぬ子, a specialist in constitutional law, including American constitutional law, a topic of compelling concern for legal scholars in Japan in the early post-war years. Professor Kubota was born to a local political family on Sado Island in 1913 and graduated from Japan's Women's University in 1935. Experiencing the wartime years led her to choose to go back to school for law studies at age 34 and she graduated the Todai's undergraduate law faculty in 1949 at age 37. Upon graduation she obtained a short-term special researcher appointment at Todai, employed also from 1950 as an adjunct professor at Nihon Women's University and then traveling to the U.S. to study Princeton University (all male in its undergraduate enrollment at the time.) Sometime in the 1950s she obtained a post-graduate research fellow position at Todai under the tutelage of Japan's foremost constitutional law scholar Professor Toshiyoshi Miyazawa. By the time she obtained her first tenure-track appointment at Rikkyo University in 1959 to lead the school's U.S.-Japan Comparative Constitutional Law field, she had already, *inter alia*, been a co-author with University of Tokyo Professor Kazushi Kojima of a treatise on the new constitution and published a Japanese-language translation of U.S. Supreme Court Justice and former Nuremberg War Crimes Trials Chief Prosecutor Robert Jackson's 1955 work *The Supreme Court in the American System of Government*.

In 1961, Professor Kubota also served as a Special Representative for the Government of Japan to the United Nations General Assembly, likely in conjunction with Attorney Ai Kume's post to the U.N. at the same time. In later years in her career, she moved to Seikei University and Tohoku Gakuin University, though the details are unclear in our present research. Professor Kubota passed away in 1985.

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These notes may be freely circulated with reference to the full paper linked above

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FIRST COHORT					
1844	北石英娘	Yoshie Tateishi	Mimpo / family law	Prof at Meiji Women's Law Division; later pres. of Meiji Toshi Dai	1
1854	本村静子	Shizuko Kimura	Criminal Law	Kyoto Univ. (1st woman there); longer career at Joshi (Jo Doin)	2
1854	中野静子	Kiniko Nakunagi	Criminal Law	Meiji Univ.	3
1857	人見 静子	Yasuko Hitomi	Mimpo / family law	Koto Univ.	3
1858	永津静子	Teruko Nomatsu	Commercial law	Koto Univ.	5
1858	志摩久小子	Takako Doi	Constitutional Law	Doshisha Univ.	5
1858	志摩静子	Shizuko Shizuka	Constitutional Law	Keio Univ. then Joshi Univ.	7
1858 (1878)	島田静子	Junko Tani	Int'l Law, Int'l Private Law, Comparative Law	Aichi Gakuin Univ., then Seijo Univ.	8
SECOND COHORT					
early 1860s	渡辺静代	Sayoko Kodera	International Law, Peace Studies	Hiroshima Women's Univ., then Kagoshima Univ.	9
late 1860s or early 1870s	藤本心子	Hatsuyo Suzuki	Mimpo / family law	Tohoku Gakuin Univ.	10
1871	三木静子	Taeko Miki	Anglo-Am Law (UK) Mimpo / family law	Waseda Univ.	11
1872	林 乱子	Hiroko Hayashi	Labor Law	Fukuoka Univ.; later Pres. Miyazaki Municipal Univ.	12
1874	浜田静代	Michiyo Hamada	Commercial Law	Nagoya Univ.	13

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We have not documented Professor Kubota as the first woman to graduate from the University of Tokyo's undergraduate law faculty, but we presume her to be among the first. In any case, she was the first woman graduate of the law faculty to go on to an academic law teaching career.

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FIRST COHORT				
1944	北石美穂	Yoshie Tateishi	Mimpo / family law	Prof at Meiji Women's Law division; later pres. of Meiji Tokai Univ.
1954	本村幸子	Shizuko Kimura	Criminal Law	Kyoto Univ. (1st woman there); longer career at Seikei (1st Dean)
1954	中野幸子	Kiniko Nakayama	Criminal Law	Meiji Univ.
1957	人見 幸子	Yasuko Hitomi	Mimpo / family law	Kobe Univ.
1958	永津幸子	Teruko Yamatsu	Commercial law	Kobe Univ.
1958	志摩久子	Takako Doi	Constitutional Law	Doshisha Univ.
1958	大塚昭幸子	Shizuko Kohno	Constitutional Law	Rikkyo Univ. then Seikei Univ.
1958 (1978)	鳥居淳子	Junko Torii	INT. Law, INT. Private Law, Comparative Law	Aichi Gakuin Univ., then Seijo Univ.
SECOND COHORT				
ca.1960s	渡辺清代	Sayoko Kodera	International Law, Peace Studies	Hiroshima Women's Univ., then Kagoshima Univ.
late 1960s or early 1970s	藤沢心子	Hatsuyo Suzuki	Mimpo / family law	Tohoku Gakuin Univ.
1971	三木幸子	Taeko Miki	Anglo-Am Law (UK Mimpo / family law)	Waseda Univ.
1972	林 弘子	Hiroko Hayashi	Labor Law	Fukuoka Univ.; later Pres. Miyazaki Municipal Univ.
1974	渡辺清代	Michiyo Homada	Commercial Law	Nagoya Univ.

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The youngest member of this group was Junko Torii, 鳥居淳子, who ultimately made her career as a specialist in international and comparative law at Seijo University Law Faculty. Professor Torii was born in 1935 and graduated from the Nagoya University Faculty of Law in 1958, to begin graduate work as a post-graduate research fellow there. In 1961, she moved her graduate research affiliation to Aichi Gakuin University and then the University of Tokyo's Law Faculty in 1962. Maintaining her association with Todai until 1976, she furthered her studies with overseas research in the Netherlands and France, and taught as an adjunct at Kokugakuin and Dokkyo Universities, before gaining full-time tenure-track appointment at Seijo University as an Assistant Professor in 1976. In 1983, she earned promotion to Full Professor, and served as Director of Legal Studies, counterpart to the Associate Academic Dean at a U.S. law school, for the 1992-1993 academic year. She continued her teaching at Seijo through retirement with *emerita* status in 2006, while also carrying adjunct positions at Hosei University, International Christian University, and Tsuda Women's University.

We have chosen to include Professor Torii in the first cohort in recognition of her completing her schooling in the 1950s and commencing her scholarly career at that time. She does not appear to have secured a tenure-track appointment however until 1976.

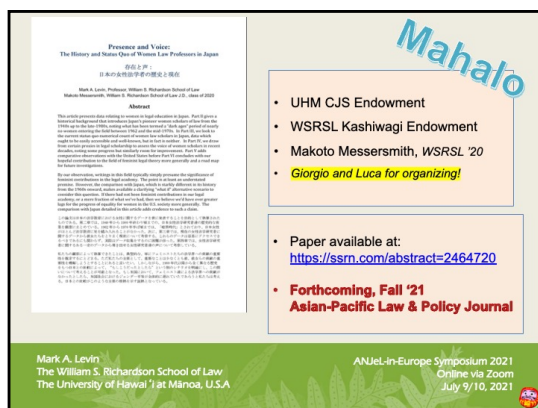
Japan's later pioneers
 Total – just 25 women in law teaching up to 1988

THIRD COHORT				
1977	坂井実子	Yoshiko Iwai	Criminal law, Criminal policy	Kiungawa J. College, later Kansai Univ. F. 12
1982	鎌倉 美子	Misako Kamiya	Anglo-Am Law	Hokkaido Univ., then Gakushuin Univ. *
1983	辻村あゆ子	Miyoko Tsujimura	Constitutional Law, Gender and Law	Saijo Univ., Tohoku Univ., Meiji Univ. F. 20
1983	穂崎 美子	Yoshiko Kubohira (Terao)	Anglo-Am Law	Tokyo Univ. F. 18
1983	森紀美子	Kiyoko Kojio	Women in Law (法立女性学) Bonhwa (伝言伝書)	Tokyo Keio Univ., later Tsuda Univ., Nippon Univ. F. 11
1983	水野紀子	Noriko Mizuno	Family Law	later Chiba Univ. (formerly Dean) *
1984	渡邊 紀子	Mutsuko Asakura	Labour law, Gender and Law	Tokyo Metro Univ., Waseda Univ. F. 19
1985	高野祥由紀子	Yuko Haasbe	Civil Procedure, ADR	Selkirk Univ. *
1985	角 紀代美	Kiyoe Kado	Mispro (trusts and property law)	Toyama Univ., later Rikkyo Univ. F. 20
1985	高川 理恵子	Rieko Takikawa	Common Law, International Transaction, International Private Law	Keio Univ. *
1987	神泉 百合子	Yurika Kamnaga	Gender and Law	Toho Gakuin School of Music, Jr. College, later Sendai Univ. F. 14
1988	渡藤 弘子	Hiroko Goto	Gender, Juvenile Law, DV, Crim	Fuji Jr. Col. Econ Dept., later Chiba Univ. (currently Dean) *

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Kamiya sensei – 15th woman in law teaching in Japan – a star in our midst!



Presence and Voice:
The History and Status Quo of Women Law Professors in Japan
存在と声:
日本の女性法学者の歴史と現在

Mark A. Levin, Professor, Wm. S. Richardson School of Law

Makoto Messersmith, Wm. S. Richardson School of Law J.D., class of 2020

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