

Meiji University's One Hundred Years-The History of The School of Law-

| | |
|-------|--|
| メタデータ | 言語: eng 出版者: FACULTY OF LAW,MEIJI UNIVERSITY 公開日: 2011-02-28 キーワード (Ja): キーワード (En): 作成者: 吉田, 善明 メールアドレス: 所属: |
| URL | http://hdl.handle.net/10291/9378 |

MEIJI UNIVERSITY'S ONE HUNDRED YEARS

THE HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW

Yoshiaki Yoshida

(Prof. of Constitutional Law)

1 The Birth and Hardships of the School of Law

The School of Law was founded 113 years ago in 1881 as the Meiji Law School. In that year, the People's Rights Movement, as it was called, was spreading like wildfire. The founder of the Law School, who had studied in France and observed the flourishing study of law and the universalization of the concept of human rights there, established the school to teach such legal thought and practices in order to lay the foundation for a modern Japan and to train the future leaders of Japan. The fact that Meiji University was founded with a spirit of "rights and liberty," the underlying principles of the civil rights concept, reflects these early circumstances.

The description on the permit for the establishment of the Meiji Law School, we know a little about the early coursework. The requirement was for two hours a day for three years with each term being twenty weeks long. Any male at least sixteen years of age could enter the school and there were 500 students and seven faculty members.

The curriculum was as follows.

First year students:

1st term:

Legal Science (13 hours per week)

French Civil Law:

Human Affairs Section

Japanese Criminal Law

2nd term:

French Civil Law:
Property Section
Japanese Penal Code

Second year students:

1st term:

Legal Science (13 hours per week)
French Civil Law:
Inheritance Section
Bequeathal Section
French Civil Procedure Law

2nd term:

Legal Science (12 hours per week)
French Civil Law:
Evidence Section
Contract Section
French Civil Procedure Law
Management

Third year students:

1st term:

Legal Science (12 hours per week)
French Civil Law:
Conjugal Property Contracts Section
Exchange Section
Leasing Section
Corporations Section
Debits and Credits Section
French Commercial Law:
French Corporation Act Section

MEIJI UNIVERSITY'S ONE HUNDRED YEARS

Bills and Checks

Marine Insurance

French Constitutional Law

2nd term:

French Civil Law:

Committal Section

Contingent Contracts Section

Representation Section

Settlement Section

Pawning Special Right of Preoccupancy

French Commercial Law

Shipping Law

Bankruptcy Act

Commercial Court Law

French Administrative Law

Economics

The founder of the school, Dr. Tatsuo Kishimoto, taught commercial law, while Kouzo Miyagi taught Japanese criminal procedure and Misao Yashiro taught French Civil Code. Duke Kinmochi Saionji, who had just returned from France, taught French Constitutional Law and French Administrative law. At the same time that he worked at Meiji as an instructor, Saionji was also founder and president of the Toyo Jiyu Shinbun (Oriental Liberty Newspaper) where he wielded his mighty pen in writing about liberty. The following year, in 1882, he resigned to join Hirobumi Ito's Constitutional Research Commission. He returned to Japan in 1884, but did not take part in drafting the Meiji Constitution.

The Meiji Constitution was enacted in February, 1889, but instead of following French legal concepts, it was influenced by German (Prussian) Law and was tinctured by the strong nationalism of a monarchist system. The Civil Law System was established in 1890, but it set off a debate between advocates of German and British law on one side and

advocates of French law on the other. The former argued for postponing the code's implementation, while the latter was determined to see its implementation. The Meiji Law school served as the center of the latter group. The constitutional scholars at the Imperial University argued for postponing implementation under the slogan of "the propagation of the Civil Code will destroy loyalty and filial piety in our country." In the end, the French faction was defeated, and liberalistic law in Japan was dead.

2 The Meiji Law School in the Early 1900s

For a look at the Meiji Law School in the early 1900s we turn to "The Guidebook of Nine Legal Studies Schools" (1898) and "Meiji University School Regulations" (August, 1904). At this time the minimum number of years needed to complete the course was three years. To be eligible to take the judicial service examination, one had to be an adult male who "has a document signifying completion of at least three years of studying law at a government school or a public or private school that has been authorized by the Minister of Justice." At that time, the schools that had received such authorization by the Justice Ministry were Kansai, Nippon, Tokyo Hogakuin (now Chuo), Dokkyo, Tokyo Senmon Gakko (now Waseda), Meiji, Keio, Senshuu, and Wafutsu Horitsu Gakko (now Hosei). To enter Meiji, one had to be a graduate of a Normal Middle School or a higher institution. The school year ran from September to the following July and was divided into two terms. The curriculum was organized as follows.

1st year:

Introduction to Legal Science

Civil Law:

General Provisions, Real Rights, Family Relations Section

Criminal Law : general

Criminal Procedure Law

Economics

Economic Principles

MEIJI UNIVERSITY'S ONE HUNDRED YEARS

History of Economics

Applied Economics

Banking

Currency

Foreign Trade

2nd year:

Constitutional Law

Administrative Law:

General

Particulars

Civil Law:

Real Rights II

Obligations

Commercial Law

General Provisions

Commercial Acts

Civil Procedure Law

Itemized Discussions of Criminal Procedure

Administrative Law:

General

Particulars

Legal Philosophy

3rd Year:

Civil Law:

Obligations (remaining portion)

Succession

Commercial Law

Insurance

Bills and Checks
Marine Commercial Law
Civil Procedure Law
Bankruptcy Law
International Public Law
International Private Law
Public Finance:
 Introduction to Annual Expenditures and Revenues
 Taxes
 Government Bonds
 Annual Accounting
Mock Criminal trial
Mock Civil Cases trial
Procedure Law Seminar

The instructors in charge of the main courses were Giichi Fukushima (constitutional law), Shoichi Inoue (civil law), Fujio Itagaki, Takekuma Kakihara, Ritsuo Tashiro, Mihomatsu Komiya, Ikuwaka Sakakibara, Tetsusaburo Kinoshita, Shikoroku Morozumi, Shotaro Tomiya (commercial law), Tatsuo Kishimoto, Kotaro Shida, Yoshimasa Matsuo-ka, Nobuyuki Imamura (bankruptcy law and civil procedure law), Takashina Maeda, Kansaburo Katsumoto (criminal law), Renzo Koga, Tomosaburo Kinoshita (administrative law), Saiichi Jindo (international public law), and Takenosuke Nozawa (international private law).

The courses and names above reveal that the school focused on positivistic law as its “Law School” name suggested. The civil procedure seminar of the time reflects this nature more explicitly.

In order to acquire skills in the application of the study of law, a [civil procedure seminar] will be conducted once each month for either criminal or civil cases. There will be judges, associate judges, prosecutors, defense counsels, witnesses,

MEIJI UNIVERSITY'S ONE HUNDRED YEARS

plaintiffs, court attendants, and police officers to create an atmosphere of an authentic court of justice. Students will take these roles and their schoolmates will play supporting roles. In addition, an instructor will be the presiding judge, a position through which he will intimately provide guidance and instruction by commenting on each person's speech and behavior. (*Hogaku Kyoiku*, p. 96)

The Meiji Law School was viewed as having “the simplicity of country warriors zealously studying law.” It should also be mentioned that around this time, the school had the largest number of students who passed the qualifying examinations for judges, public prosecutors, and lawyers.

3 The Meiji University School of Law under the University Ordinance of 1918

With the passing of World War I, there appeared a party cabinet at the head of the government and labor and social movements were at their peak. This was the period of the “Taisho democracy”.

In 1918, the University Ordinance was promulgated. Meiji University, which had previously been regulated by the Professional School Ordinance, was elevated to university status in 1920 and made a fresh start in both name and reality under a new set of school regulations.

The School of Law was formed from the Law Course and the Politics Course (the latter became independent in 1925 as the School of Political Science and Economics). To enter the university, one needed to graduate from the School of Law's preparatory course, be recognized as having achieved the scholastic level of an advanced course of an upper secondary or higher school, or have completed a two-year preparatory course at Meiji's professional school. The following is a description of the curriculum and list of faculty that were submitted to the Minister of Education when the school was petitioning for university status.

The Legal Science Course was distinctly divided into required courses and elective

courses. The seven required courses were Constitutional Law, Civil Law, Commercial Law, Criminal Law, Civil Procedure, Criminal Procedure, and Foreign (British, German, and French) Law. The elective courses available were History of Laws, Management, Bankruptcy Law, Economic Policy, Social Policy, and Seminar. Because of the establishment of seminars, the system of mock trials with judgement and debate was discontinued. The faculty at the time included Fusaaki Uzawa (Dean of the School of Law), Tetsu Izumi, Asataro Okada, Shosaku Okada, Etsusaburo Uehara, Shigetoshi Matsumoto, and Tatsuzo Fujimori. In addition, there were seven part-time instructors. ("Introductory History I", Meiji University One Hundred Year History Vol. 3)

Although the school of Law initiated the above curriculum under the new school regulations, a portion of the student body in response to the lack of courses (especially in the Political Science Course) and classrooms provoked a distance. The credibility of the school was called into question and the incident (known as the Uehara-Sasakawa Incident) became a serious affair that was closely scrutinized by the public.

Elevation of schools to university status at that time meant that they were subject to official requirements, which in turn allowed the government to exert more direct authority over them. Consequently, the concepts of autonomy and independence for private schools tended to be diluted. However, the spirit in effect at Meiji University's founding was still healthy. Former Prime Minister Takeo Miki, who was a student in the late 1920s recalled:

What I liked was the atmosphere of freedom that Meiji had. This feature was true to the words of the school song. There were few worldlywise students with careerist or utilitarianist ideas. No one toiled like slaves; everyone went at their own pace. This atmosphere of freedom was a most favorable environment to cultivate the spirit of independence and self-initiative. My Meiji days gave me opportunities to think about many things. (Meiji Daigaku Syakunen no Kao, p. 104)

In April of 1929, the Women's Department (predecessor of the Junior College) was established alongside the law and commerce curriculums of the professional department.

MEIJI UNIVERSITY'S ONE HUNDRED YEARS

Its prospectus proclaimed “it must be stated that the age indeed demands that [women’s education], aside from developing good wives and wise mothers, impart basic learning - especially in law, economics, and commerce - needed for their professions.” It also said “Meiji University has taken the initiative to establish a Women’s Department and is working to contribute to a national society blessed with heaven-sent happiness through the development and improvement of the natural talents of women.” (“Historiographical Materials II”, p. 312, *Meiji University One Hundred Year History* Vol. 2). The Women’s Department was the first institution of higher learning to be established for the purpose of providing specialized learning in law and commerce for women in Japan. Graduates of the Women’s Department went on to make their name as pioneer members of the women’s legal profession in Japan.

4 The School of Law under the Wartime Structure

From the Sino-Japanese War to the end of World War II when Japan turned toward militarism and ultranationalism, there were few private universities that possessed the authority or presence of mind to deal with the situation as institutions independent of nation and society. Many private universities placed priority on conforming to the times instead of on independence in scholarship and fundamental research. Even Meiji University was no exception. In 1933, the “Meiji University Ordinance” was enacted and included in it was the following statement: “Meiji University has as its mission, contribution to the development of human culture by cultivating the character of students and scholars, fostering a national ideology, and extending spiritual doctrines.” Meiji University’s founding spirit of “rights and liberty” and “independence and autonomy” were shelved to make way for a mission fostering a national ideology. To see that it accomplished that mission, the university set up an Asian Development course to produce individuals to carry national policy in 1940, a motion to “revise the school regulations to conform to the new order” was approved at the school’s board meeting.

In 1943, a “School Synthesis and Reorganization Summary” was released as part of a plan to reorganize the School of Law, School of Commerce, and School of Political Science and Economics into a single School of Law and Economics. The Summary also

stated: “Professors shall be selected from among persons of noble character who also have a correct understanding of the state of affairs and profound learning.” The call for a person who had “a correct understanding of the state of affairs” meant that the school would not accept anyone who held ideals other than nationalistic ones. However, perhaps because there was resistance from teachers and students – the circumstances of the time remain unclear – this School Synthesis and Reorganization plan was never implemented. In the following year, 1944, in a move to adapt to the prevailing state of affairs, a Technical College (the present School of Science and Technology) was built and opened. (“Historiographical Materials II”, p. 657, Meiji University One Hundred Year History Vol. 2)

5 The School of Law in the Post-War Reformation Period

The Second World War ended and with the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration came a popular-based government and the sanction of respect for basic human rights. The ideas of liberty and rights were the same that had been loudly championed and fought for by the founders of Meiji University. Sixty-five years after the founders had put them forth, these ideas were finally being accepted as reality by Japanese society.

On September 1, a few weeks after the Japanese government accepted the terms of the Potsdam Declaration and before the Constitution of Japan was enacted, the university’s president at the time, Fusaaki Uzawa, who was also the leader of the defense team at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, in a conversation with Meiji University students expressed his wish to introduce respect for humanity and “the historic obligation for peace that the Japanese race holds into education and to meet the needs of the new age by instilling a doctrine that was consistent from junior high school (Meiji University Attached Junior High School [author’s note]) to the end of the university course.” His message for Meiji University students was that making contributions to the development of society was necessary on the road toward peace. His words even predated those ideas in the Constitution of Japan. The enactment of the Constitution, the Fundamentals of Education Act, and the School Education Act in 1949 stimulated the university’s reformation and new school regulations were introduced. The goals of education were expressed

MEIJI UNIVERSITY'S ONE HUNDRED YEARS

in the Fundamentals of Education Act as follows: "Education aims to perfect human character and must ensure the nurturing of healthy citizens filled with a spirit of independence who, as builders of a peaceful nation and society, love truth and justice, respect the value of the individual, and attach importance to labor and responsibilities." Based on the Fundamentals of Education Act and the School Education Act, Meiji University's educational concepts and goals were "to contribute to the advancement of human culture by dispensing and providing knowledge related to law, politics and economics, literature, commerce, and industry that is necessary for the builders of national society and at the same time, extensively teaching and carrying out research in art and science and developing intellectual, moral and practical abilities in each field." According to the "New-System University Establishment Application (1949)," the Law School's required curriculum included at least 10 general education courses (40 credits), at least 15 major courses (80 credits), and at least four credits in physical education. One hundred and twenty-four credits were needed to graduate.

The major courses available included:

Basic Category:

- British & American Law
- German Law
- Law Philosophy
- Law History
- Roman Law
- Economics
- Public Finance
- Politics

Public Law Category:

- Constitutional Law
- Administrative Law
- International Law

Labor Law

Economic Law

Public Law Seminar

Civil Affairs Category

Civil Law

Commercial Law

Code of Civil Procedure

International Private Law

Bankruptcy Law

Civil Procedure Seminar

Criminal Law Category

Criminal Law

Code of Criminal Procedure

Criminal Procedure Seminar

Criminal Policy

The professors at the time included Kiichiro Yasuzawa, Junjiro Yamada, Takaaki Noda, Renji Koide, Kumasaburo Matsuoka, Tamio Kondo, Shigeru Noma, Hioki Norio, Genroku Endo, Masami Suzuki, and Yasuyoshi Kaburagi. The assistant professors were Yoshie Tateishi, Mitsuo Miyahara, Isao Kondo, Masaru Hisano, Tatsuhiko Tateishi, Masao Shimada, Mannosuke Sekine. In addition to the 18 listed above, there were also 15 other instructors who held posts concurrently at Meiji and elsewhere.

The instructors of the Liberal Arts Course did not belong to the School of Law and were instead employed specially to teach arts and science courses. The number of students for the fulltime and parttime sections combined was 280.

6 Expansion and Reformation of the School of Law

Meiji University reached its seventieth anniversary in 1950 and by then had become one

of Japan's leading universities. However, the university's rapid growth revealed contradictions in its administrative system. In 1955, the Meiji University Full-Time Professors' Association and school employees who wanted reform began a struggle for democracy of its administrative structure and the establishment of the rights of educators. Their actions were also an expression of their intention to make the social responsibility of the university clear and coincided with other campus disputes throughout the world during the late 1960s and early 1970s based on the demand for structural reform in universities.

Although it would have been all right for the School of Law to accept these demands individually, the university opened itself up to structural improvements as a total educational body. The university organized a University Reform Preparatory Committee which included teachers and employees from each School. The Committee studied the reform of the educational and research structure, university administration and management, and the status and role of students. An interim report was made and efforts were made to realize changes.

The student population in the School of Law swelled in the first half of the Sixties. The School studied curriculum-centered reforms with the expectations of its students and their futures in mind. A two-course system (First Course and Second Course) was adopted in 1963. Curriculum that corresponded to each course was put together and a wide range of instructors were assembled. The First Course was the 300-student Law Profession Course designed for students aiming to enter the legal profession or public service in traditional occupations, such as judges, prosecutors, or defense counsels. Consequently, the basic curriculum of the First Course focused on fundamental statute laws. The required curriculum included constitutional law, civil law, criminal law, and seminar subjects and was also accompanied by elective and free-elective courses. On the other hand, the 300-student Industry and Economic Law Course (the Second Course) took into consideration the fact that the majority of students would enter the business world and thus aimed at cultivating future business leaders. The required subjects for the Second Course included those for constitutional law, civil law, commercial law, international law, labor law, seminar, readings in foreign essays, research in foreign literature, and thesis guidance. Elective courses included the traditional legal science curriculum along with courses with an

emphasis on economics. The major curriculum instructors were Saburo Matsuoka (Dean), Kenji Koide, Takaaki Noda, Kiichiro Yasusawa, Masao Shimada, Hideo Wada, Shigeru Noma, Tatsuhiko Tateishi, Hajime Nabeta, Shin'ichi Yamamoto, Shigeki Miyazaki, Masao Usune, and Kameji Kimura. Assistant professors were Yujiro Nakamura, Masayoshi Ohtani, Yoshitaka Kaji, Hirotake Tamada, Shinzan Hayashi, Itsuo Emori, Toshimitsu Suzuki, and Shoichi Hozumi. Full-time lecturers were Kenichi Yamazaki, Toshio Ogara, Toshio Komatsu, Mitsuo Matsudaira, Shokitsu Tanakadate, Keihitsu Ichige, and Yoshia-ki Yoshida. For general education and foreign language courses, the professors were Isamu Soneyama, Yoshio Koseki, Kyuichiro Machida, Yasushi Minami, Ichiro Ishi, Kenjiro Okamoto, and Osamu Nishigaki. Assistant professors were Fujio Kitano, Kazuo Sakamoto, Koichi Yamazaki, Akimasa Kanno, and Yoshio Shimizu. Full-time lecturers were Shinjiro Mineshige, Takeo Yui, Tetsujiro Murayama, and Hideo Shinozawa. In all the staff included forty-four names.

However, having two different courses may have been at the very root of problems in the separate course system. Problems may also be attributed to the contents of the separate curricula or the way they were administered. Furthermore, most of the applicants flocked to the First Course. At any rate, by 1970 the separate course system was gradually dissolved.

From that time on, the School of Law has added revisions to its curriculum to meet the needs of society and has worked to bring education and research to an even higher level. The staff (as of 1993) includes 75 full-time instructors. In order to respond to students who aspire to work in the legal profession, the School of Law has undertaken the task of increasing the number of students who pass the State Law Examination by improving its Law Research Center. Also, for students aiming to enter diplomatic service or other international public service careers in recent years, the School has established an International Public Service Guidance Center in an effort to produce successful applicants for those fields.

7 Toward Further Development of the School of Law

With the twenty-first century nearing, I would like to talk about the School of Law's

MEIJI UNIVERSITY'S ONE HUNDRED YEARS

responsibilities and outlooks for its development. When thinking about the future of the School of Law, the first thing that comes to mind is the need to follow the traditions of the School while responding to “internationalization” and “informationalization.” To do this, we must first take another look at the School’s ideas and mission and try to perfect our educational curriculum in accordance with them. The educational ideas that existed at the birth of the School of Law’s predecessor, the Meiji Law School, are those we can still be proud of in the present. It is appropriate that we keep this viewpoint while looking closely at our curriculum to see that it conforms to the present needs of this society and of the wider international community.

Second is the matter of guaranteeing scholars freedom in research. “Independence and autonomy” are extolled as being part of the school’s founding spirit. Let us take these words to mean the autonomy of a university that can guarantee freedom in research and education. This is because ensuring freedom in research, reporting research results and teaching is fundamental for scholars. However, to protect our university’s autonomy, we cannot use it as a place of refuge where the attitude of “training oneself with great efforts in research” is forgotten. It is imperative that we keep in mind that behind the recent clamor for faculty “self-evaluation and self-study” is the public’s severe criticism of faculty. In the U.S. and Canada, universities or departments are evaluated not by students’ scores on standard tests, but by the quality of their personnel. The time for such a system will come to Japan. In the twenty-first century, the life or death struggle of a university may depend on the quality of its teachers. From the beginning, security in education and research is possible only in the right surroundings and it is the university authorities who are responsible for guaranteeing such surroundings.

It is only through teachers’ self-conscious sense of responsibility in research and education and their fervent training of students that the School of Law will make forward progress. New pages in the tradition-filled history of the School of Law will contain the fruit that we cultivate in the coming years.

The teaching staff and subjects are:

GENERAL EDUCATION

Humanities

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Philosophy | Tatsuro IWANAGA |
| Ethics | Susumu YAMAIZUMI |
| Logic | Tatsuro IWANAGA |
| History of Modern Social Thought | Susumu YAMAIZUMI |
| History | Makoto OKANO Norio CHIBA |
| Japanese | Nobuhiro KAWASAKI Takeshi TOKUDA Masahiko HAYASHI Takahito MOMOKAWA and Others |
| Japanese Literature | Nobuhiro KAWASAKI Takahito MOMOKAWA Masahiko HAYASHI |
| Western Literature | Akira YAMAJI Masayuki INUI |
| Fine Arts | Seiichi YAMAGUCHI |

Social Sciences

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Law | Yoshiaki YOSHIDA Shuichi NOGAMI Keiichiro TSUCHIYA Hiroyuki HIRANO |
| Economics | Susumu MIZUKAWA Shigeru OKABAYASHI |
| Political Science | Tadanori MORIO |

MEIJI UNIVERSITY'S ONE HUNDRED YEARS

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Sociology | Mitsuhiro KIYA |
| Geography | Hiromichi NAGASHIMA |
| Social Psychology | Naofumi SAKURAI |

Natural Sciences

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Mathematics | Setsuo FUKUTOMI |
| Physics | Koichi NAKAMURA |
| Chemistry | Fumitaka HAYASE |
| Psychology | Mareaki NAKAMURA |
| Biology | Fumio NAKAZAWA |
| Introduction to Natural Science | Toru NISHIGAKI |
| Statics | Isao NITTA |
| Introduction to Computer Science | Kazuo SAKAI |
| | and others |

Health & Physical Education

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Theory & Practice | Tetsujiro MURAYAMA |
| | Nobuo HIRAKAWA |
| | Masanobu YAMAGUCHI |
| | and Others |

Foreign Languages

| | |
|---------|-----------------|
| English | Kazuo SAKAMOTO |
| | Koichi YAMAZAKI |
| | Takeo YUI |
| | Yoshiaki MIZUNO |
| | Iwao YAMAGIWA |

Meiji Law Journal

| | |
|--------|---------------------|
| | Sakae OKUMA |
| | Taizo KATO |
| | Akio KANEYAMA |
| | Michael W. MAKSIMUK |
| | Eiji SAITO |
| | and Others |
| German | Fujio KITANO |
| | Shin NAGAO |
| | Hiroshi SUZUKI |
| | Tatsuro IWANAGA |
| | Tshuneo SUNAGA |
| | Tepei YAMADA |
| | and Others |
| French | Akira YAMAJI |
| | Koichi IJIMA |
| | Takeshi KAMAYAMA |
| | Masayuki INUI |
| | and Others |

Special Courses (for Foreign Students Only)

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Japanese Language | Masamitsu SATO |
| | Kayo TOMURA |
| Japanese Culture & Society I | Naotake KIRYU |
| | Fumio TAMAMURO |
| Japanese Culture & Society II | Susumu YAMAIZUMI |
| | Yukihiko TOJO |

SPECIALIZED SUBJECTS

MEIJI UNIVERSITY'S ONE HUNDRED YEARS

| | |
|---|---|
| Constitution | Masayoshi OTANI Yoshiaki YOSHIDA Shuichi NOGAMI |
| Introduction to Civil Law | Toshio TSUBAKI Yoshiro MIZUBE |
| Real Property I | Shin'ichi YAMAMOTO Kimiaki FUJIMOTO |
| Real Property II | Hirotake TAMADA Toshio TSUBAKI |
| Obligations & Torts | Susumu ITO Hiroyuki HIRANO |
| Family Law | Yoshikata KAJI Masaaki TAKEDA |
| Inheritance | Yoshikata KAJI Toshio TSUBAKI |
| Introduction to Criminal Law | Teishi KOMAZAWA Hiroshi KAWABATA |
| Specialized Topics in Criminal Law | Hiroshi KAWABATA Yutaka MASUDA |
| Principles of Commercial Law & Commercial Acts | Shoichi HOZUMI Mitsuo SAKAGUCHI Katsumi NANPO |
| Corporate Law | Shoichi HOZUMI Kazuo SAIGUSA |
| Negotiable Instruments | Toshio KOMATSU |
| Insurance Law | Mitsuo SAKAGUCHI |
| Marine Law | Mitsuo SAKAGUCHI |
| Civil Procedure I | Toshimitsu SUZUKI Shigeyo TAKACHI |
| Civil Procedure II | Hiromi NAYA |

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| | Shigeyo TAKACHI |
| Criminal Procedure | Teishi KOMAZAWA |
| | Michio YAMADA |
| Introduction to Administrative Law | Shokitsu TANAKADATE |
| Specialized Topics in Administrative Law | Shokitsu TANAKADATE |
| International Law I | Shigeki MIYAZAKI |
| | Yoshihito SUMIYOSHI |
| International Law II | Yoshihito SUMIYOSHI |
| | Isamu MAMIYA |
| | Fumio IKEDA |
| International Civil Law | Makio YOKOYAMA |
| Bankruptcy Law | Hiromi NAYA |
| Labor Law | Keikichi ICHIGE |
| | Takayuki MURATA |
| Social Security Law | Ken'ichi KAWAI |
| Law & Society | Tetsumi KATO |
| Taxation | Hirokazu KOYAMA |
| Comparative Constitutional Law | Akimichi IWAMA |
| Legal Philosophy | Keiichiro TSUCHIYA |
| Japanese Legal History | Hajime NABETA |
| | Kazuhiro MURAKAMI |
| Chinese Legal History | Makoto OKANO |
| European Legal History | Norio CHIBA |
| History of Japanese Legal Thought | Yujiro NAKAMURA |
| History of European Legal Thought | Sadayuki ISHIMAE |
| Modern Japanese Legal History | Hiroshi ASAKO |
| | Takehide GOTO |
| Anglo-American Law I | Mitsuhisa MATSUDAIRA |
| Anglo-American Law II | Reijiro MOCHIZUKI |
| French Law I, II | Takehisa UEI |

MEIJI UNIVERSITY'S ONE HUNDRED YEARS

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| German Law I, II | Hiroshi SHIMAMURA |
| Economic Law | Kinya KIMOTO |
| Law of Industrial Ownership | Takashi HONMA |
| Traffic Regulations | Shun'ichi SUMIDA |
| Social Policy | Hiroyuki KANEKIYO |
| Economic Policy | Shiro SHIRAIISHI |
| Criminal Policy | Koichi KIKUTA |
| Public Finance | Noriyuki SHIMIZU |
| International Relations | Satoe BAN |
| Management & Labor Relations | Keikichi ICHIGE |
| | Kazuo KAZUTA |
| Accounting | Masao UENO |
| Management Economics | Tsunehiko YUI |
| Principles of Political Science | Akira HASHIMOTO |
| Principles of Economics | Toshihiko MASUZAWA |
| Public Administration | Tetsuya OKITA |
| | Hirokazu IWANO |
| Special Lecture I, II, III, IV, V | Staff |
| Readings in Foreign Languages A | Staff |
| Readings in Foreign Languages B | Staff |
| Readings in Foreign Languages C | Staff |
| Current English | Staff |
| Thesis Writing | Staff |
| Seminar A | Staff |
| Seminar B | Staff |
| Seminar for Underclassmen | Staff |

FACULTY MEMBERS

Professors

| | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| Norio CHIBA | Hajime NABETA |
| Masahiko HAYASHI | Shin NAGAO |
| Nobuo HIRAKAWA | Koichi NAKAMURA |
| Shoichi HOZUMI | Yujiro NAKAMURA |
| Keikichi ICHIGE | Hiromi NAYA |
| Koichi IJIMA | Ikufumi NIIMI |
| Masayuki INUI | Toru NISHIGAKI |
| Susumu ITO | Shuichi NOGAMI |
| Akimichi IWAMA | Makoto OKANO |
| Tatsuro IWANAGA | Sakae OKUMA |
| Yoshikata KAJI | Masayoshi OTANI |
| Takeshi KAMAYAMA | Kazuo SAIGUSA |
| Akio KANEYAMA | Mitsuo SAKAGUCHI |
| Taizo KATO | Kazuo SAKAMOTO |
| Hiroshi KAWABATA | Yoshihito SUMIYOSHI |
| Ken'ichi KAWAI | Tshuneo SUNAGA |
| Nobuhiro KAWASAKI | Toshimitsu SUZUKI |
| Koichi KIKUTA | Hirotake TAMADA |
| Kinya KIMOTO | Shokitsu TANAKADATE |
| Fujio KITANO | Takeshi TOKUDA |
| Toshio KOMATSU | Toshio TSUBAKI |
| Teishi KOMAZAWA | Keiichiro TSUCHIYA |
| Yutaka MASUDA | Takehisa UEI |
| Mitsuhisa MATSUDAIRA | Michio YAMADA |
| Shigeki MIYAZAKI | Teppey YAMADA |
| Yoshiaki MIZUNO | Iwao YAMAGIWA |
| Takahito MOMOKAWA | Masanobu YAMAGUCHI |
| Tetsujiro MURAYAMA | Susumu YAMAIZUMI |

MEIJI UNIVERSITY'S ONE HUNDRED YEARS

Akira YAMAJI

Shin'ichi YAMAMOTO

Koichi YAMAZAKI

Yoshiaki YOSHIDA

Takeo YUI

Associate Professors

Hiroyuki HIRANO

Tetsumi KATO

Hirokazu KOYAMA

Michael W. MAKSIMUK

Kazuo SAKAI

Lecturers

Yoshiyuki ISHIMAE

Isamu MAMIYA

Kazuhiro MURAKAMI

Katsumi NANPO

Eiji SAITO

Shigeyo TAKACHI

Tamaki SHIMOKAWA