



Kwansei Gakuin College Song “Sora no Tsubasa”

Lyrics : Hakushu Kitahara / Music : Kosaku Yamada

1
Kaze ni omou
Sora no tsubasa
Kagayaku jiyu
Mastery for Service
Seimei kokoni
Michi ari wagaoka
Kwansei Kwansei
Kwansei Gakuin.

Chorus

Popura wa habataku
Iza hibike warera
Kaze
Hikari
Chikara
Wakaki wa chikarazo
Iza, Iza, Iza
Uegahara Furue
Iza, Iza, Iza
Uegahara Furue

2

Mayu ni kazasu
Kiyoki Kabuto
Moetatsu midori
Mastery for Service.
Yaku yaku sarani
Hogarayo waga jichi.
Kwansei Kwansei
Kwansei Gakuin.

Chorus

3

Hata wa isamu
muko no heiya
Harukeshi riso
Mastery for Service.
Shingetsu kokoni
Saetari waga shiki
Kwansei Kwansei
Kwansei Gakuin.

Chorus.

1
Wafted on the air,
On the wings, of the wind,
Glorious Liberty !
Mastery for Service !
Pure, and ever upward
Lies our shining way,
Kwansei, Kwansei,
Kwansei Gakuin.

Chorus

Poplars flutter in the wind !
Join we now our voices,
The wind !
The Light !
The Power !
Youth is power
Iza, Iza, Iza
Uegahara Furue !
Iza, Iza, Iza, Iza
Uegahara Furue !

2

Our brows are helmeted,
Like Sacred Kabuto.
Clad in vivid green,
Mastery for Service !
Throbbing with life
Serene in self-control,
Kwansei, Kwansei,
Kwansei Gakuin.

Chorus

3

Our colors gallantly unfurl,
O'er Muko's (quiet) fields
Lofty our ideal
Mastery for Service !
Like the Crescent Moon.
Brightly shines our Spirit,
Kwansei Kwansei
Kwansei Gakuin.

Chorus.

Kwansei Gakuin College Song with a translation made by profs. Kanzo Hata and H.F. Woodsworth in the 1930s.

※Some lyrics have been changed to reflect present-day usage.



- ① Camouflaged Library ② School Motto Penned by President Bates
- ③ Aerial View: Uegahara Campus After Completion ④ Crescent Moon Symbol of K.G.
- ⑤ Branch Memorial Chapel ⑥ K.G. Rescue Mission at Kobe Refugee Camp, 1923
- ⑦ 1st Graduates & Faculty : Biblical Dpt.
- ⑧ School Emblem ⑨ President Bates's Christian Ethics Class
- ⑩ Founder Walter Russell Lambuth

Front page

Kagayaku Jiyu

輝く自由

The Spirit of Kwansei



Mission Statement



In 2019 we mark the 130th year since Kwansei Gakuin was founded at Harada-no-Mori (the present Oji Zoo and its environs), and the 90th anniversary of the relocation to Uegahara Campus. The journey to the present was by no means completely “smooth sailing.” We have only arrived at this present because the school has overcome the stormy seas of society countless times. And, we must not forget that behind it all were the prayers and dedicated labor of many precursors. To all of you who are learning and experiencing many encounters at Kwansei Gakuin, please have pride in your role in constructing the school’s history for the next generations, and let us joyfully recognize that we are blessed with the opportunity to create a new history. This booklet is a condensation of the essential ideals and traditions, which Kwansei Gakuin has cherished over the years. With these essentials as the foundation, I hope that we can cultivate the many possibilities each of us has been given, aware that we are mutually precious and irreplaceable, while seeking our individual life missions, and launch out as “World Citizens” from this harbor called “Kwansei Gakuin,” to create a world where the life and dignity of every person are protected.

Chancellor Jo Funaki

Mission Statement

Kwansei Gakuin, as a learning community based on the principles of Christianity, inspires its members to seek their life missions, and cultivates them to be creative and capable world citizens who embody its motto, “Mastery for Service” by transforming society with compassion and integrity.

By describing Kwansei Gakuin as a “learning community,” we understand that education and research are collaborative endeavors. KG was founded on “the principles of Christianity,” and these principles continue as the core of its existence. This refers to learning about the theological and cultural aspects of Christianity, including the significance of Jesus Christ, but it also means that all the goals and values of this community are firmly rooted in Christian ideals. Human rights, peace, respect for nature, social justice, and cross-cultural understanding are prime

examples of such values that guide our studies and life together.

Through this educational environment, all the members, who include students and their families, faculty, staff, and alumni, are motivated to seek new knowledge, and the full life that is most suited to each, based on individual talents, interests, and abilities, as well as social needs. “Life missions” also include vocations in Christian Ministry, one of the original courses at Kwansei Gakuin, and this training continues as an important element of the Christian principles. The content of a KG

education nurtures people to develop social, moral, and academic skills that allow them to participate creatively around the world, and take leadership as agents of change in the societies where they live, thus actualizing the ideal of “world citizen”. Like Kwansei Gakuin’s founder, Walter R. Lambuth, world citizens have the skills to communicate and empathize with others, and then take responsibility for creating a better world. KG’s motto, “Mastery for Service,” is explained further by emphasizing that its motivation must be the care and concern for others.

World Citizen

The Founder, Walter Russell Thornton Lambuth (1854-1921) His Footsteps around the World



Walter Russell Lambuth, founder of Kwansei Gakuin, was an American missionary from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was born in 1854 in Shanghai, where his parents served as missionaries. After studying medicine and theology in the United States, he returned to China to serve as a missionary while practicing medicine. He then came to Japan in 1886 at the age of 32.

In 1889, Lambuth made plans to establish a boys’ school, with the aims of training ministers and educating young people based on the principles of Christianity. A wooden school building was built in Harada-no-mori (located in the present-day Nada Ward of Kobe) and the school was named Kwansei Gakuin. At the start, the small school had only five teachers and nineteen students.

During his four-year stay in Japan, Lambuth left a major mark on the country by engaging in the establishment of many churches and schools. Even after leaving Japan, this remarkably committed man continued to pursue his mission actively, traveling to various places around the world, including South America, Cuba, Africa, Europe, Siberia, China, and the Korean Peninsula. He was particularly passionate about serving as a medical missionary in Africa, because he considered it to be his most important life work.

W. R. Lambuth

A monument in the Lambuth family’s hometown in the state of Mississippi commemorates his distinguished service. The following inscription honors Walter Lambuth : “World Citizen and Christian Apostle to many lands.”

- World Missionary Conference
- Medicine bottles he brought with him
- Mission in Africa
- Suzhou Hospital
- Beijing Union Medical College Hospital
- Edinburgh
- London
- Belgium
- Paris
- Poland
- Czech Republic
- Siberia
- Beijing
- Suzhou
- Shanghai
- Yokohama
- Kobe
- Mission in Asia
- Pearl River Church
- New York
- Virginia
- Tennessee
- Mississippi
- Mexico
- Cuba
- Brazil
- Kwansei Gakuin in Harada-no-mori
- The Lambuth family in Kobe

※ These are places where Dr. Lambuth left his footsteps.

School Motto



C. J. L. Bates

Cornelius John Lighthall Bates (1877~1963)

The Fourth Chancellor, the First Dean of Kwansei Gakuin College Department

C. J. L. Bates, the fourth chancellor of Kwansei Gakuin, was a missionary from the Methodist Church of Canada, born in Ontario, Canada in 1877. He graduated from Queen's University in 1901, and received a doctorate in theology at the Wesleyan Theological College in Montreal in 1918. In 1902, he came to Japan to devote himself to mission work in Asia.

In 1910, when the Methodist Church of Canada joined in the management of Kwansei Gakuin, Dr. Bates was assigned to that educational institution. Two years later, he became the dean of the newly established Kwansei Gakuin College Department, and in 1920, he assumed his post as the fourth president of the entire Kwansei Gakuin Institution.

"Mastery for Service," which he had proposed as the dean of the College Department, was adopted as the group-wide motto of all Kwansei Gakuin when he assumed the presidency. He was committed to the development of the group as its president for 20 years. Notably, when Kwansei Gakuin decided to obtain university status, which had been an earnest desire of both students and board members, Bates went all the way to the United States and Canada to gain the approval of the North American Joint Educational Commission, as well as the American and Canadian Mission Boards. His efforts led to the establishment of Kwansei Gakuin University in 1932, and the further development of the institution.

"Mastery for Service" —Truth, Independence, and Service—

Today, "Mastery for Service" is recognized as the school motto of Kwansei Gakuin. Since it was proposed in 1912 by C.J.L. Bates, the first Dean of Kwansei Gakuin College Department, this motto has been passed down throughout the years. It is also sung in the school song "Sora no Tsubasa" and engraved on the school emblem exhibited on the clock tower on campus.

Through the school motto, all members of Kwansei Gakuin are encouraged to acquire knowledge and skills (mastery) to make full use of their God-given talents and to develop their moral character. And equally important, the ultimate goal of their efforts is to serve their neighbors, society and the world, thus contributing to the well-being of humanity (service).

This motto contains the significant contrast between "master" and "servant." Specifically, one is required to become a master to serve, that is, a master of necessary knowledge and skills and a controller of

oneself in order to be a servant who can contribute to the world. The paradoxical words of Christ in the Bible share the same spirit—"whoever wants to become great among you must be your servant, and whoever wants to be first must be your slave" (Matthew 20:26-27).

To be a true servant requires being a person of freedom who is not bound by conventional wisdom, and an independent person who does not constrain himself/herself. As expressed in the motto with an even longer history, "The truth shall make you free and Master of yourself"(Bates), Kwansei Gakuin understands that by pursuing the truth written in the Bible, one can become a person of freedom who is able to be a true servant. The Kwansei Gakuin that proclaims, "Glorious Liberty, Mastery for Service," will continue to pursue this very type of whole-person education.

"Mastery for Service"
the school motto of Kwansei Gakuin reflects the ideal
for all its members to master their abundant
God-given gifts to serve
their neighbors, society, and the world.

Our College Motto

*"Mastery for Service"
C. J. L. Bates*

Our College Motto "Mastery for Service"

Dean C.J.L. BATES, M.A.

Human nature has two sides, one individual and private, the other public and social. There is a life which each man must live alone, into which no one else can enter. That is his personal individual life. But a man's life is more than that. It has another side, which it shares with other men. And it is our duty and privilege to keep before our minds these two sides of our nature. There is an ideal of life corresponding to each side. One is self-culture, the other, self-sacrifice. These ideals are not contradictory, however, but complementary. Neither is complete by itself, nor independent of the other. Self-culture pursued for its own sake produces selfishness. Self-sacrifice as the only rule of life leads to weakness. But self-culture as a basis for self-sacrifice is not only justifiable, but necessary. And self-sacrifice on such a basis is truly effective.

Now these two phases of our nature are implied in our college motto "Mastery for Service". We do not desire to be weaklings. We aim to be strong, to be masters - masters of knowledge, masters of opportunity, masters of ourselves, our desires, our ambitions, our appetites, our possessions. We will not be slaves whether to others, to circumstances, or to our own passions. But the purpose of our mastery must be not our own individual enrichment, but social service. We aim to become servants of humanity in a large sense. In England the officials are called civil servants, and the highest officials Ministers of State. That implies a true conception of the nature of the work of an official. His duty is not to command, but to serve. In fact, a man is great only to the extent to which he renders service to society.

This then is our college ideal, to become strong, effective men, not weak incompetents; men who will be recognized as masters. But having become masters we desire not to inflate, and enrich ourselves for our own sake, but to render some useful service to humanity in order that the world may be better for our having lived in it.

Our ideal business man is neither a gambler nor a miser, but a man who succeeds because he is a master, a man who understands the fundamental principles of business, who knows what to do, and who by industry and honesty is able to succeed where other men might fail—a man whose object in life is not merely to increase his credit balance in the bank, but to use his financial power to improve the condition of society; —a man who has public spirit, and a keen sense of social duty. Such a man will be revered by his employees, and respected by his customers.

Our ideal of the scholar is not a kind of intellectual sponge that always takes in, but never gives out until it is squeezed; but it is a man who loves to acquire knowledge not for its own sake, much less for the sake of his own fame, but whose desire for knowledge is a desire to equip himself to render better service to humanity.

It is said that on the monument of a certain man there were cut the words "Born a man and died a carpenter." We desire no such fate. For such an end is failure. Nor would it be any greater success if it were written "Born a man and died a merchant" - or "a millionaire" - or "a politician." To be a man, a master man and at the same time a true servant of humanity is our ideal.

This essay was published in 1915 when Kwansei Gakuin was an all-male school.

History

Founding of Kwansei Gakuin (1889)

The origin of Kwansei Gakuin can be traced back to the Methodist movement in England in the 18th century. John Wesley, the founder of the movement, said, "I look upon all the world as my parish." Based on John Wesley's teachings, Walter Russell Lambuth, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South (MEC-S), USA, carried out missionary work around the world, and in 1889, founded Kwansei Gakuin in Harada-no-mori in Kobe, Japan. At the time of founding, it was a small school with only five teachers and 19 students.



Original Constitution of Kwansei Gakuin

Education Based on Principles of Christianity (1899)

As described in the words of the Kwansei Gakuin Constitution "the intellectual and religious culture of youth in accordance with the principles of Christianity," the objective of the school was to provide whole person education for students, with Christianity as its founding spirit, so that they could serve the world. The issuance of Education Ministry Decree No. 12 forbidding religious education in 1899 endangered the existence of Kwansei Gakuin, but the second president, Yoshikuni Yoshioka firmly maintained the school's conviction saying,

"Without Bible or Chapel Service, Kwansei Gakuin will lose its *raison d'être*." Thus, since the founding of Kwansei Gakuin, education based on the principles of Christianity has been highly valued and passed down to the present.



Teachers & Students

The Methodist Church of Canada Participates in the Management (1908)

In 1908, the Methodist Church of Canada began to participate in the management of Kwansei Gakuin. In 1912, Kwansei Gakuin College Department was established. Bates, the first Dean of the College Department and later the fourth president of the entire Kwansei Gakuin educational foundation, proposed the motto "Mastery for Service." These words were later adopted as the official Kwansei Gakuin motto, which has been cherished now for generations. In 1929, Kwansei Gakuin moved to Uegahara in Nishinomiya City, with the aim of establishing a university. In 1932, the Education Ministry approved the establishment of Kwansei



Aerial View : Uegahara Campus After Completion

Gakuin University, and in 1934, the two schools of "Law and Literature" and "Economics and Business Administration" were set up in the university. In 1933, the official school song, "sora no tsubasa" was adopted.

A New Integrated Education (1947)

After World War II, the education system was reformed in Japan. Under the new system, Kwansei Gakuin reopened its junior and senior high schools and university to provide a new integrated education for its students. In the high-growth period of the 1960s, an increasing number of students who felt dissatisfied with their situations started to struggle for change and held protests throughout Japan. Kwansei Gakuin University also underwent large-scale student protests in the period between 1967



Radical Students' demonstration

and 1969. The then acting president Takeshiro Kodera proposed various reform programs, including those to introduce small-group and inter-departmental courses, which resulted in a transformation of education at Kwansei Gakuin.

New Developments at Kwansei Gakuin (1995)

In 1995, a new campus was constructed in Sanda City, and the School of Policy Studies was established. In 2001, the School of Science was reorganized as the School of Science and Technology and moved to the Kobe-Sanda Campus. After that, professional graduate schools, such as the Law and Business schools, were established. In 2008, the Kwansei Gakuin Elementary School was established in Takarazuka, and the School of Human Welfare Studies was set up in the university. In 2009, the School of Education opened in the Nishinomiya Seiwa Campus together with Seiwa Junior College. In 2010, three schools (Middle and High Schools of Senri International School, and Osaka International



Kobe - Sanda Campus

School) became members of the Kwansei Gakuin educational foundation. In the same year, the School of International Studies, the 11th school of the university, was established.

A Comprehensive Educational Institution (2014~)

Presently, Kwansei Gakuin is a comprehensive educational foundation of schools ranging from kindergarten to graduate schools, with about 30,000 students and eight campuses. In 2014, the Senior High School was selected as a Super Global High School under the program launched by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (in 2015, Senri International High School was also chosen), and Kwansei Gakuin University was selected for the top Global University



Senri International Campus

Project funded by the Japanese government. Kwansei Gakuin is aiming to further develop as an educational institution nurturing people who can contribute as world citizens. In 2019, a new campus was constructed at Nishinomiya-kitaguchi, and the Law school moved to the Nishinomiya-Kitaguchi Campus.

Symbol & Location



School Seal

In 1894, a few years after the founding of Kwansei Gakuin, a committee consisting of both teachers and students was set up to determine the design of a school uniform and cap. In the committee, students and teachers proposed a pattern depicting a new moon and a stylized set of letters "K.G.," respectively, as a school seal to be attached to the uniform and the cap. As a result, the two proposals were combined into the current school seal. The school seal symbolizes our desire to reflect God's light, just as the moon glows because it reflects the sun's light, and our determination to make progress pursuing our ideals single-mindedly, just as the new moon gradually grows, aiming to be the full, perfect moon.



School Emblem

Placed on a base with the School Motto, "Mastery for Service," a cross at the center of a shield divides the emblem into four symbols. The upper right symbol has a new moon representing the Middle School; the upper left has a Bible, which represents the School of Theology; the lower right has the staff of Hermes, the god of commerce in Greek mythology, which represents the Commercial Course of the College Department; and the lower left has a torch with pens in the background symbolizing knowledge and culture, which represent the Literary Course of the College Department. This was designated as the official school emblem by the fourth president C.J.L. Bates, when Kwansei Gakuin moved its campus to Uegahara in 1929.

Location

Kwansei Gakuin is a comprehensive educational institution including schools from kindergarten to postgraduate. In addition to its main Nishinomiya Uegahara Campus located between Osaka and Kobe, Kwansei Gakuin has six other campuses in locations, including the metropolitan areas of Osaka and Tokyo.

