

Kagayaku Jiyu

# 輝く自由

The Spirit of Kwansei



# Mission Statement



Since Kwansei Gakuin was established in 1889, we have experienced wars, natural disasters, and economic and social crises. At times, we have been forced to make major changes in the twinkling of an eye. No doubt we will continue to experience various crises and changes that will threaten the foundations of our lives. For Kwansei Gakuin to survive in this environment, we must transform ourselves; however, unless we also retain our unique Kwansei Gakuin identity at the same time, we will cease to be Kwansei Gakuin. Everyone gathered at Kwansei Gakuin must unite in order to confront these two conflicting challenges. The mission that has been given to Kwansei Gakuin is to maintain our uniqueness, designate the course of action for transformation, and bring us all together as one. Dr. C.J.L. Bates, fourth President of Kwansei Gakuin, expressed this fact by saying that Kwansei Gakuin is a school with a mission. Our mission is for the entirety of Kwansei Gakuin to embody "Mastery for Service."

This booklet contains our mission statement—our promise to society—and stories of our mission, which has been accomplished in each era. Please read this booklet to get a sense of the fact that everyone connected to Kwansei Gakuin is a part of these mission stories. Going forward, we hope to weave new stories of our mission together with all of you.

Chancellor Motoo Nakamichi

## 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 toward an inclusive community. 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



*W. R. Lambuth*

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.

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
- Japan
- Yokohama
- Kobe
- Mission in Asia
- Kwansei Gakuin in Harada-no-mori
- The Lambuth family in Kobe
- Mission in Asia
- Pearl River Church
- Congo
- Tennessee
- Virginia
- Mississippi
- Mexico
- Cuba
- Brazil

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

## School Motto



*C. J. L. Bates*

**"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.

### Cornelius John Lighthall Bates (1877~1963)

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

C. J. L. Bates, the fourth president 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.

## 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 (1910)

In 1910, 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 Kwansei Gakuin school 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 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.



Radical Students' demonstration

## 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 and Seiwa Kindergarten. In 2010, three schools (Middle and High Schools of Senri International School, and Osaka International 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.



Kobe - Sanda Campus

## A Comprehensive Educational Institution (2014~)

In 2019, the Nishinomiya-Kitaguchi Campus was established (the relocation site for the Law School), and at present, Kwansei Gakuin is a comprehensive educational institution which spans eight campuses, with about 30,000 students at schools ranging from kindergarten to graduate schools. 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 (Senri International High School was also chosen in 2015), and Kwansei Gakuin was selected for the Top Global University Project funded by the Japanese government. In 2019, the Senior High School was selected as a hub school for the Worldwide Learning Consortium (the follow-up project to the Super Global High School Program), and Kwansei Gakuin is aiming to further develop as an educational institution which nurtures people who can contribute as world citizens.



Senri International Campus

Additionally, the Kobe-Sanda Campus underwent reorganization in April 2021, based around the "Be a Borderless Innovator" concept, and began its new journey as a campus with five schools: Science, Engineering, Biological and Environmental Sciences, Architecture, and Policy Studies.

# 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.

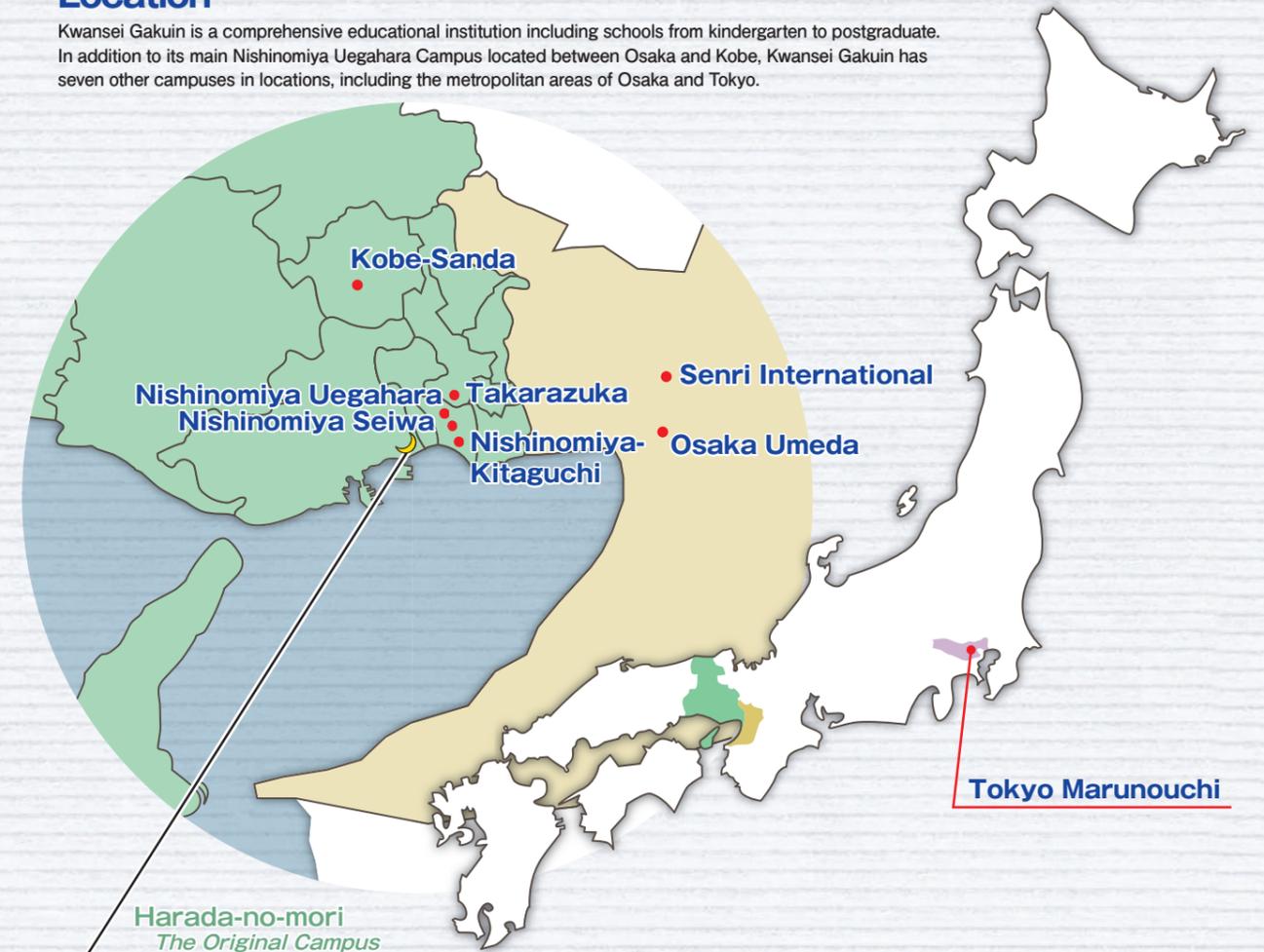


## School Emblem

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 seven other campuses in locations, including the metropolitan areas of Osaka and Tokyo.





## 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, 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.

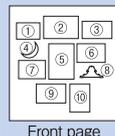
1  
 Wafted on the air,  
 On the wings, of the wind,  
 Glorious Liberty !  
 Mastery for Service !  
 Pure, and ever upward  
 Lies our shining way,  
 Kwansei, Kwansei,  
 Kwansei Gakuin.  
 Chorus  
 Poplars flutter in the wind !  
 Join we now our voices,  
 The wind !  
 The Light !  
 The Power !  
 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



KWANSEI GAKUIN

<https://global.kwansei.ac.jp/>

