

■鼎談

# 未来を育む伝統的空間

関西学院 西宮上ヶ原キャンパスが「2017年日本建築学会賞」を受賞

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関西学院の西宮上ヶ原キャンパスが、1929年の創建以来の設計思想を継承しながら、現在の大学に求められる施設の機能向上を的確に行ってきたことが評価され、関西学院と設計業務を担ってきた株式会社日本設計が、2017年日本建築学会賞(業績部門)を受賞した。この受賞を機に、関西学院のキャンパスを見つめ直し、「関西学院のキャンパスが、いかに若者の育成に適した環境であるのか」という観点で、それぞれのキャンパスで教育・研究する3名に鼎談してもらった。

Three-Way Talk

## A Traditional Space Cultivating the Future

The Kwansei Gakuin Nishinomiya Uegahara Campus has received a 2017 Prize from the Architectural Institute of Japan

The Kwansei Gakuin Nishinomiya Uegahara Campus has continued to uphold the same design philosophy since its foundation in 1929, but also has precisely implemented functional improvements to its facilities to meet the requirements of modern universities. In recognition of this feat, the Architectural Institute of Japan awarded a 2017 Prize (Special Contributions Division) to Kwansei Gakuin and Nihon Sekkei, Inc., which undertook the design work.

We took this honor as an opportunity to take another look at the Kwansei Gakuin campuses. We asked three people who teach and research at Kwansei Gakuin to discuss the campuses from the perspective of their suitability for training young people.

President

*Osamu Murata*

(Business cycle theory, economics of education)

Professor, School of Science and Technology

*Noriko Nagata*

(Kansei informatics, media engineering, brain science, synesthesia)

Professor, School of Education

*Hitoshi Igashira*

(Biology education, science education, childcare contents and environment)





## 若者の育成に適した環境

●村田 このたび関西学院は、2017年の日本建築学会賞(業績部門)を受賞しました。1929年に上ヶ原に移転してから現在まで、当初の設計思想を脈々と受け継ぎながら、時代に合わせて発展させてきました。神戸三田キャンパスもトータルデザインで作られています。先日、神戸三田キャンパスで講演会があり、出席された他大学の先生方に「本当に美しいキャンパスで、素晴らしい環境ですね」と言っていました。西宮聖和キャンパスも丁寧に整備され、建物は

もちろん、自然の豊かさを感じます。

本日は、整備された空間が若者の心身の成長に与える影響や、教育にどう良い効果を生んでいるかなどを話しながら、関西学院のキャンパスについて改めて考えていきたいと思います。まずは、それぞれのご専門の視点からお聞かせください。

●井頭 私の専門は生物学です。地球上に人類が出現したのは今からおよそ500万年前であると考えられています。その大半は自然の中で生活してきました。現代のようにアスファルトとコンクリートに囲まれた生活に

なったのは、ほんの数百年前からです。このため、現代人の中にも自然を求める遺伝子が組み込まれているのではないのでしょうか。自然に触れることは、リラックスや心の安定といった精神面での効果があり、血圧の低下など身体にも様々な良い効果があるといわれています。日々の見えないストレスや疲労から解放してくれるのです。最近、都市部の人々を中心に、大自然の中で様々な体験や生活をするプログラムが人気を集めていることからわかるように、私たちは心のどこかで自然を求めており、コンクリートの街並みだ

けでは十分な安らぎを得ることができないのです。

関西学院で学ぶ人も多くの人々がコンクリートに囲まれた生活をしています。関西学院は自然が計画的に置かれており、心身ともに若者の学ぶ環境としてふさわしいと思います。

●長田 私は、色の効果と質感の効果をお話します。まずは色についてですが、「赤＝暖かい」など、私たちは色に対して様々なイメージを抱きます。井頭先生がおっしゃった「人には生命維持のため、自然を求める」という遺伝子があることと同様、私たちが色に抱くイメージも、

人類が進化の過程で共通に得た機能の一つです。人間が色に抱くイメージを研究によってまとめた「配色イメージスケール」で、関西学院のキャンパスを見てみましょう。

屋根の赤。壁のクリーム色。自然の緑。この3色の組み合わせは、「陽気な」「楽しい」「はつらつとした」「開放的な」といった印象を抱かせることが統計的にわかっています。関西学院のキャンパスの色は、児童から大学院生まで、若い人のためにあるような配色なのです。

ある研究で、「色」と「作業効率」の関係を調べたものがあり

ます。この色に囲まれると誰でも作業能率が上がる、という特定の色はありませんでしたが、どんな色でも自身の好きな色に囲まれると作業能率が上がることが判明しました。例えば、緑が好きの人が緑に囲まれて課題に取り組むと、他の色に囲まれるよりも作業能率が上がるということです。

関西学院のキャンパスの「楽しい」色が好きだと感じる学生は多いのではないのでしょうか。日々、好きと思える色に囲まれて勉強、研究できれば、作業能率が上がります。学びの場として、理想的な配色ですね。

質感の視点で考えると、私はスタッコ壁が最も優れていると考えています。壁のテクスチャー(質感、模様)をよく見ると、模様の中に同型の小さな模様が続いています。このような模様は「フラクタル」とか「1分の1ゆらぎ」などの言葉でも表現されますが、海岸線や木々の枝ぶりにも見られる自然界のある種の秩序を含んでいます。私たちはスタッコ壁から無意識に自然らしさを感じていて、それが私たちに快感情を喚起しています。一方、私たちは、模様の複雑性を見て、高級感や重厚感も得ています。私は共感覚の研究



村田 治 学長  
President, Osamu Murata



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Professor, Hitoshi Igashira



## Environments suitable for youth development

► **Murata:** Kwansei Gakuin has recently been awarded a 2017 Architectural Institute of Japan Prize (Special Contributions Division). The original design philosophy has been upheld since the original campus relocated to Uegahara in 1929, while advances have been made to suit the times. The entirety of the Kobe Sanda Campus was also built using that design philosophy. There was recently a lecture given at the Kobe Sanda Campus, and I was told by attending professors from other universities that “[Kobe Sanda] truly has a beautiful campus and a wonderful environment.” The Nishinomiya Seiwa Campus has also been carefully developed, and in addition to its buildings, we can also feel the abundance of nature there.

Today, I would like to take time to think about the Kwansei Gakuin campuses again, as we discuss topics such as how these developed spaces influence the physical and mental development of young people, and what positive effects this brings to their education. First of all, please tell me what you think from your own expert viewpoints.

► **Igashira:** My specialization is biology. It’s thought that humans first appeared on Earth around 5 million years ago. For the majority of the time since, humans lived within nature. It was no more than a few hundred years ago when we began to live surrounded by asphalt and concrete as we do today. For this reason, I believe that modern humans also have genes that want

to be in nature. Coming into contact with nature affects us mentally, as it helps us to relax and steadies our spirit. It also has various beneficial effects physically, such as a lowering of blood pressure, and it frees us from the invisible stress and fatigue of each day. Programs that enable people to enjoy various experiences and lifestyles in nature have gathered popularity in recent years, especially among urban residents. As can be seen from this, there’s something in our hearts that seeks out nature. We aren’t able to find sufficient peace of mind in just a concrete cityscape.

Many of the people who come to learn at Kwansei Gakuin live their lives surrounded by concrete. Kwansei Gakuin has systematically positioned nature areas, and I believe that this makes it a suitable learning environment for both the minds and bodies of young people.

► **Nagata:** I’d like to talk about the effects of colors and textures. First of all, regarding colors, we all harbor various associations with colors, such as equating red with warmth. Just as Professor Igashira said that people have a gene that “seeks nature for life support,” the associations we make with colors are another function that we have all obtained during the progress of human evolution. Let’s look at the Kwansei Gakuin campuses using the “color image scale,” which has been summarized based on research into the associations that people have formed about colors.

The red of the roofs, the cream color of the walls and the green of nature; we know, statistically, that the combination of these three colors gives the impression of “cheerful,” “enjoyable,” “lively” and “open.” The colors of the Kwansei Gakuin

campuses are a color scheme for the sake of young people, for everyone from young children to postgraduate students.

One particular study has investigated the relationship between “color” and “working efficiency.” There were no particular colors found that led to improvements to the operating efficiency of every person surrounded by them. However, it was found that when people are surrounded by a color that they like, no matter the color, their operating efficiency improves. For example, if people who like green are surrounded by green when they approach a task, then their working efficiency will be higher than if they are surrounded by a different color.

I think that there are perhaps many students who feel that they like the “enjoyable” colors of the Kwansei Gakuin campuses. If we’re surrounded by a color we think we like as we

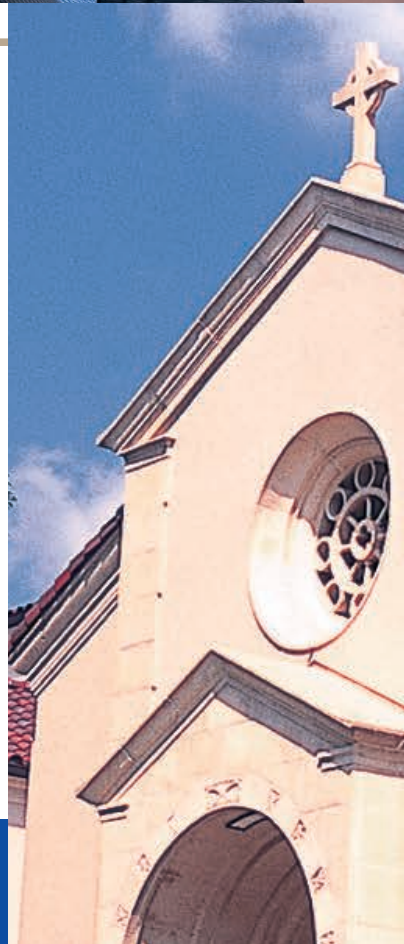
perform our study or research each day, then our working efficiency will rise. It’s truly an ideal color scheme for a site of learning.

When we look at the campus from the perspective of texture, I think that stucco walls are the absolute best option. If we examine the texture (the feel of the material and its patterns) closely, we can see that inside the patterns, there are smaller patterns of the same type. These types of patterns are also described with phrases such as “fractals” and “1/f fluctuations.” They include a type of order that is also observed in the natural world, in things like the coastline and the branching of trees. We unconsciously feel something natural in the stucco walls, and this rouses pleasant feelings within us. On the other hand, we also view the complexity of the patterns and obtain a sense of high quality and a profound feeling. I’m

currently researching synesthesia, and in terms of synesthesia, we feel the sound of a violin from that wall. The order of the symmetry in the Kwansei Gakuin campuses combines with the naturalness and complexity of the stucco walls, and sound to us like a violin concerto.

► **Murata:** I see. A space that feels natural and has a sense of high quality lends itself to flexible thinking, mental room to operate and a spirit of playfulness.

► **Igashira:** There are other effects from coming into contact with nature. Let’s consider the growth and development of kindergarten and school children, and consider the items that those children use in their everyday lives. If we were only to prioritize functionality, then it would be acceptable if all these items were just made from plastic. That would make them cheap, lightweight and





I will lift up mine eyes  
unto the hills —

(Psalm 121)

目を上げて、  
わたしは山々を仰ぐ——

(詩編121)

をしています、共感覚的にいうと、あの壁からはバイオリンの音色を感じます。関西学院のキャンパスのシンメトリーの秩序と、スタッコ壁の自然性と複雑性が相まって、バイオリン協奏曲となって聞こえてきますね。

●村田 なるほど。自然らしさや高級感のある空間は、心のゆとりや遊び心など柔軟な思考にもつながってきますね。

●井頭 自然と触れる効果は他にもあります。園児や児童などの成長に目を向けると、子どもが日常生活で使用するものは、機能だけを重視すればすべてプラスチック製で良いはずですが、安くて軽いし、なかなか壊れま

せん。しかし、そうではなく、木のおもちゃや箸、土が素材である陶器など自然の素材のものに触れることにより、五感を使って手触りや重さ、色合いなどを感ずることが出来ます。人工物だけでなく、自然そのものも同様です。形や大きさ、匂い、手触りなどの違いを体験することを通して多様な感覚を身につけるのです。

### 神戸三田、西宮聖和には独自の魅力も

●村田 話は変わりますが、私立大学には不本意入学者の割合の高さが現実としてあります。各大学では、学生が母校を誇り

に思えるように取り組んでいます。関西学院大学においては、このキャンパスが母校の誇りの一つになっていると思います。

1929年に関西学院が上ヶ原に移転した際に、西宮上ヶ原キャンパスは、甲山から時計台、中央芝生、正門につながる借景で作られました。その結果、もともと甲山には甲山大師という土着信仰がありましたので、甲山を取り入れることで、畏怖なるものという多神教的な自然信仰の形で、日本人にも違和感なく浸透していきました。また、詩編121編にある「目を上げて、わたしは山々を仰ぐ」にもあるように、聖書の内容を反映して

キャンパスがデザインされています。また正門から甲山までの主軸をもとに、対称性が保たれています。これは極めて数学的な美しさを保っています。お二人に話していただいた要素も含めて、この構成された美しさは、学生がキャンパスを誇りに感じることのベースにあるのかなと考えています。

神戸三田キャンパスに勤務する長田先生は、日々の中でどのような点が学生に良い影響を与えていると感じますか。

●長田 美しさや落ち着いた空間というのはもちろんですが、アカデミックコモンズのオープンな、大きな変化ですね。二つ

の学部の核ができ、インタラクティブが活発になっています。確実に学生に変化がありますね。

●村田 アカデミックコモンズは、神戸三田キャンパスの中心に位置していますからね。井頭先生、西宮聖和キャンパスはいかがですか。

●井頭 西宮聖和キャンパスの長い歴史の中で、これまで多くの先輩の先生方が「将来教師を志す者として知っておいたほうがよい」という植物をたくさん集めて植えられて発展してきたという経緯があります。私は3年前にキャンパスの植物について調査しましたが、西宮聖和キャンパスには約150種類



神戸三田キャンパス Kobe-Sanda Campus



西宮聖和キャンパス Nishinomiya Seiwa Campus



unlikely to be broken. However, by using items made of natural materials, such as wooden toys and chopsticks and earthenware pottery, instead of just plastic, children are able to use all of their senses to experience the feel, weight, coloration and other aspects

of the items. In addition to man-made objects, this also applies to actual items from nature. By experiencing differences in aspects such as shape, size, smell and feel, the children develop a wide range of senses.

### The charm of each campus

▶ **Murata:** This is a different topic, but a reality of private universities is that a high proportion of the newly enrolled students did not really intend to enroll there. Each university makes efforts to ensure that the students can feel proud of their alma mater. At KGU, I believe that the campuses are one aspect of our students' pride in their alma mater.

When Kwansei Gakuin relocated to Uegahara in 1929, the Nishinomiya Uegahara Campus was made using

the landscape leading from Mount Kabuto to the clock tower, central lawn and main gate. There was already an indigenous faith called “Kabutoyama-daishi” at Mount Kabuto. As a result of the incorporation of Mount Kabuto into the landscaping, which made the mountain an awe-inspiring object in polytheistic nature worship, the design was comfortably accepted even by Japanese people. Furthermore, as it says in Psalms 121 that “I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills,” the

campus was also designed to reflect the contents of the Bible. Symmetry has also been maintained across the main axis that runs from the main gate to Mount Kabuto. This has an extremely mathematical beauty. I believe that this composed beauty, as well as the elements that you two have discussed, may be at the base of what the students feel proud of with regard to the campus.

Professor Nagata, you work at the Kobe Sanda Campus. What points do you think have a good effect on the students there each day?

▶ **Nagata:** Of course, it's a beautiful and calm space, but also the opening of the Academic Commons has been a big change. This has formed the core for two schools and we are seeing lively interaction. There has definitely been a change in the students.

▶ **Murata:** It is true that the Academic Commons is right in the center of

the Kobe Sanda Campus. Professor Igashira, how about the Nishinomiya Seiwa Campus?

▶ **Igashira:** During the long history of the Nishinomiya Seiwa Campus, there have been many past professors who have come together to raise plants which they felt people aiming to become future teachers should know about. The campus has grown along with this history. I conducted an investigation of the plants at the campus three years ago, and found that the Nishinomiya Seiwa Campus has around 150 tree types planted within it. I have brought several types of plant at the campus here with me today. This is Callistemon speciosus, the “bottlebrush tree.” It got this name because the flowers look like a brush used for cleaning. This is a leaf from the “Goldfish Camellia,” whose leaves are shaped like a goldfish. Others have various aromas, such

as the camphor tree, which smells of menthol when rubbed. There are also the leaves of laurel (bay leaves), which are put into dishes like curries and stews. The plants at the campus have various appearances and characteristics, and we are almost spoiled for choice regarding materials. However, if we do not make a specific effort, then students, in their day-to-day lives, are likely to only think things like “the flowers have bloomed” or “the greenery is pretty.” They hardly ever pay more attention than that. However, if we give just a brief explanation, then the expressions of the students change. They gain a great interest in the topic, and start to pay more attention to nature. This is probably helped by the fact that there are many students who want to become teachers. It will definitely become necessary for them in the future when they are instructing

children. However, I believe that it is also important for the students themselves that they learn how interesting nature is, and how it relates to their lives.

The environment for this has already been prepared at Kwansei Gakuin. All that is necessary is for us, as the lecturers, to just provide little triggers for the students. This makes it possible for the students to make use of this environment and learn a great variety of things.

▶ **Murata:** This is not only at the University, but also at the Kwansei Gakuin Kindergarten. An environment has been well prepared there to make contact with nature possible and the education that the teachers provide makes use of that environment. It is an excellent environment for the growth and development of the children.





西宮聖和キャンパス内で見られる植物  
Plants that can be seen within the Nishinomiya Seiwa Campus



の樹木が植えられています。今日はキャンパス内にある何種類かの植物を持ってきました。これは「ブラシノキ」。花が掃除をするブラシに似ていることでそう呼ばれています。これは葉の形が金魚に見える「キンギョツバキ」の葉です。他にもこすると、メントールの臭いがするクスノキや、芳香がありカレーやシチューなどに入れるゲッケイジュの葉（ペイリーフ）など、見た目も性質も様々な植物があり、贅沢なくらい素材があります。しかしそのままでは学生は日々、「花が咲いているな」「緑がきれいだな」と感じる程度です。それ以上の関心を持つことは、ほとんどありません。ところが、教師を目指す学生が多いこともあって、ほんの少し説明するだけで、彼らの表情が一変し、とても興味を持って自然に目を向けるようになるのです。将来、子どもを指導するときにも必要ですが、学生自身が自然の面白さや生活との関わりを知っておくことが大切だと思います。環境がそろっている関西学院では、私たち教員が学生に少し

のきっかけを与えるだけで、学生はこの環境を生かして、たくさんのことを学ぶことができるのです。

●村田 大学だけでなく、関西学院幼稚園でも自然と触れる環境がしっかりと整備されており、先生方がそれを生かした教育をされています。園児の成長にとって素晴らしい環境ですね。

### 愛校心を育む変わらない風景

●村田 関西学院の同窓生は、愛校心が強く、「関学のことが大好き」という方が多い。先日、そのことについて、他大学出身のある職員の方と話しまして、その方は「キャンパスの風景が変わらないこと」が愛校心を強くする大きな要因ではないかとおっしゃっていました。私は関学出身ですので、キャンパスの風景が変わらないのは当たり前だと思っていました。しかし、日本の多くの大学では、卒業後、5年や10年たつと、風景が様変わりしていることが多くらしい。その職員の方も母校の風景が様変わりしていたとのことで

す。ところが、関西学院大学には変わらない風景があります。同窓生がいつ帰ってきても、学生時代を思い出せるのです。今回、日本建築学会賞（業績部門）をいただいて改めて確認すると、1929年と2014年の風景は一緒なんですね。もちろん、建物や木々の数は変化していますが、正門からの光景は同じです。これが同窓生へのインパクトとなり、ノスタルジックにつながっていると考えています。知れば知るほど、ここまで考え抜かれたキャンパスは、他にはないと確信しています。

●井頭 私は、初めて西宮上ヶ原キャンパスに来た時、外国の大学に来たような気分になりました。今日話していて、最初に抱いた感動を思い出しました。どの方も最初に抱いた感動は、忘れられないのではないのでしょうか。

●長田 心の拠りどころというのは、何歳になっても目には見えない様々な効果があるのでしょうね。学問・研究の場としては、重要なことだと思います。

●村田 毎日生活していると当

たり前に感じるキャンパスですが、改めて恵まれていることを感じましたし、これまでキャンパスの発展に関わってきた関係者の方に感謝したいですね。

### オンキャンパスの重要性

●村田 AIの時代がすでに始まっています。今後さらに加速するでしょう。いくつかの大学では、長期のビジョンとして、AIやIoT等を念頭に置き、オフキャンパスでの授業の促進が明記されています。私は、超長期ビジョン「KWANSEI GRAND CHALLENGE 2039」を作成している中で、考えていることがあります。AIの発達により、現在の仕事のある部分がなくなっていくと予想されています。おそらく、職業そのものがなくなるのではなく、その職業の一部分がAIに変わるということになるでしょう。その中で、人間にしかできない仕事として、美的センスや感性を必要とするもの、コミュニケーション能力を必要とするものが残ると考えられています。これらの能力を高めるには、オンキャンパスで、

教員と学生や学生同士といった“face to face”の授業をすることが大切です。今後も学生はキャンパスで学ぶことがますます重要になります。本日お聞きした整備された自然、空間や色合いなど関西学院のキャンパスは、ここで学ぶ人々にとって、良い影響を与えているんだなど改めて感じました。



●長田 今後どれだけデジタルが発達しても、実際の自分の体を使ったコミュニケーションや感性を高めることは大事です。身体性こそが人間らしさであるわけで、心身の両方の発達のバランスが、人間をさらに高度に発達させるのです。その発達が実現できる関西学院のキャンパスを、私たちは大切にしてい

なければいけないと思います。●井頭 「孤独は喫煙よりも害」。こう例えられるほど、孤独は人に良い影響を与えないといわれています。これは子どもでも高齢者でも同じです。キャンパスという場で、多くの人が関わる。さらに四季や自然を感じることができる。一見大したことではないですが、日々の一つひとつ

の触れ合いが人間形成にはとても大事なことであると思います。

●村田 今、世界が抱えている高等教育の課題は、AIの発達した時代にどのような教育で、どのような能力をつけるかです。ようやく見えてきたのが、知

識や技能だけではなく、経験やコンピテンシーなど肌で感じないと身につかない資質です。ビル群に囲まれたキャンパスを持つ大学が増える中、様々な好影響を与える要素が整う関西学院大学のキャンパスは、大きな財産です。私たち教職員が今後も意識し、大切にしていかなければいけませんね。

## Unchanging scenery that nurtures a love of the school

▶ *Murata*: The former students of Kwansei Gakuin have a strong love for the school, and many say that they “love Kwansei Gakuin.” Recently, I was talking about this to a staff member who graduated from a different university. That staff member suggested that maybe the fact that the “campus scenery never changes” is a major factor behind the strong love for the school. I am a graduate of Kwansei Gakuin, so I had just thought it natural that the campus scenery never changes. However, it is apparently common at many universities in Japan for the scenery to take on a new appearance just five or ten years after a student graduates, which had already happened to the alma mater of the staff member whom I had been talking to. However, KGU’s scenery is unchanging.

Alumni can come back at any time and remember their student days. When we checked again in connection with the receipt of the Architectural Institute of Japan Prize (Special Contributions Division) this time, the scenery in 2014 was the same as it had been in 1929. Needless to say, the numbers of buildings and trees has changed, but the view from the main gate remains the same. I think that this has a big impact on the alumni and leads to them becoming nostalgic. The more I found out about this, I become certain that there is no other campus that has been so well thought out.

▶ *Igashira*: When I first came to the Nishinomiya Uegahara Campus, it felt like I had arrived at an overseas university. Through our discussions here today, I have remembered the deep impression I got that first time.

I think that probably everybody remembers their first impressions of it.

▶ *Nagata*: Having something that we can rely on no doubt has various unseen effects on us no matter what age we become. I think that this is very important for a site of study and research.

▶ *Murata*: When we are living our lives here each day, we tend to take the campus for granted. However, I have been reminded of how blessed we are and would like to express my gratitude to the various parties who have been involved in the development of the campus so far.

## The importance of being on campus

▶ *Murata*: The era of AI has already started. It will no doubt accelerate from now on. With matters such as AI and the IoT in mind, several universities have stated that their long-term vision is to promote classes

that will be taken off-campus. There is one thing that I have been thinking about when I am creating our long-term vision, the “KWANSEI GRAND CHALLENGE 2039.” It is predicted that the advances in AI will mean that some parts of the jobs that currently exist will disappear. It is unlikely that those occupations will disappear completely, but parts of those occupations will probably be moved to AI. In this situation, it is thought that jobs which require aesthetic sense and sensibility and jobs which require communication skills will remain as jobs that can only be performed by humans. To improve these skills, it is important that the classes are held on campus with “face to face” interaction between the lecturer and the students and between the students themselves. From now on, it will become increasingly important for the students to learn in a campus. From what you have discussed today about the Kwansei

Gakuin campuses and their well-prepared natural setting, spaces and coloration, I have been reminded of how the campuses are having a positive effect on the people who learn here.

▶ *Nagata*: No matter how far digital technology develops in the future, it is important that people improve their sensibility and their communication by actually using their own bodies. Our humanity is embodied by physicality, and balanced development of both the body and mind leads to further human development. I think that we must treasure the Kwansei Gakuin campuses as places where that development can be realized.

▶ *Igashira*: “Loneliness is more harmful than smoking.” Loneliness is said to have such an adverse effect on people that we use comparisons such as this. This applies equally to both children and the elderly. Many people interact on the campus, where it is also possible to experience the four

seasons and nature. These interactions may not seem to be particularly important on the surface, but I believe that the individual events of contact that we have from day to day are extremely important for character-building.

▶ *Murata*: One of the issues that the world is currently facing regarding higher education is the question of what kinds of skills must be learned in what kind of education when we reach the era of advanced AI. We have finally come to see is that this does not only mean knowledge and skills, but also things like experience and competency, which are qualities that we can only acquire directly. There are an increasing number of universities whose campuses are surrounded by buildings, and the campuses of KGU and the various beneficial elements they contain are big assets. As faculty and staff, we must continue to be conscious of this fact and value the campuses.



# 伝統的キャンパスの 発展的整備

## 関西学院・西宮上ヶ原キャンパスの トータルデザイン



西宮上ヶ原キャンパスは、1929年の創建以来の設計思想を継承しながら、施設・設備の近代化・高度化の中でスパニッシュ・ミッションスタイルという様式を確立し、緑等の周辺環境とともにトータルで調和したたたずまいを保ってきた。これは、学校と設計者の永年に渡る協働の成果であり、この歴史ある美しいキャンパスが私立学校のアイデンティティを体現していることのみならず、良質な文教住宅都市として発展した地元・西宮地域の象徴ともなっている。

このことが高く評価され、このほど本学と日本設計は2017年日本建築学会賞（業績部門）を受賞した。日本建築学会賞は、建築に関する学術・技術・芸術の進歩発達と、日本の建築文化を高めることを目的に、特に優れた「論文」「作品」「技術」「業績」の4部門に分けて授与される。今年は、論文部門10件、作品部門2件、技術部門2件、業績部門4件（本学含む）が受賞した。

西宮上ヶ原キャンパスの原形は、W. M. ヴォーリズの設計によるもので、本学の主なる歴史的建築はヴォーリズの代表的作品として知られるものである。そして

「垣根なきキャンパスとして」市民にも広く開放されている

The campus is wide open to the public as a "campus without fences."

## Progressive improvements to the traditional campus

### Nishinomiya-Uegahara Campus, Total Design

The Nishinomiya Uegahara Campus has worked to modernize and improve its facilities and equipment, while continuing to uphold the design philosophy that has continued since its foundation in 1929. Through the establishment of its "Spanish Mission" style together with the greenery and other aspects of the surrounding environment, it has retained an atmosphere of total harmony. This is the result of the many years of cooperative work between the school and the designers. This historic and beautiful campus not only embodies the identity of the private school, but has also come to symbolize of the local Nishinomiya area, which has developed into a high quality city for living,

culture and education.

These achievements have been rated very highly, and the University and Nihon Sekkei were recently awarded a 2017 Architectural Institute of Japan Prize (Special Contributions Division). The Architectural Institute of Japan Prizes are given for the purpose of encouraging the progress and development of scholarship, technology and arts that are related to the field of architecture, and to raise the level of the building culture in Japan. These prizes are awarded for particular excellence in four categories. "Research Theses," "Architectural Design," "Building Engineering" and "Specific Contributions." This year there were ten prizes

in the Research Theses Division, two in the Architectural Design Division, two in the Building Engineering Division and four in the Specific Contributions Division (including to this University).

The original form of the Nishinomiya Uegahara Campus was designed by Mr. W. M. Vories, and most of the historic structures at the University are known as representative creations of Vories. The original constructions have been preserved in the groups of buildings on the left and right, with the clock tower in the center. Some of these buildings have been extended and renovated in recent years, but the overall layout and scenery has been maintained in a mostly unchanged state from the time of establishment. On the other hand, the university developed greatly under the post-war educational system, and Kwansei Gakuin has become a university with approximately 24,000 students.

時計台を中心とする左右の建物群は当初の建築が保存され、数棟においては近年増改築がなされているが、その全体構成と景観は創建時とほとんど変わらない姿を保っている。一方で、大学は戦後学制の下で大きく発展し、約24,000人の学生を数える総合大学となった。これに対応し、従来の施設を見直しながら整備するプロジェクトが1970年代後半から継続的に計画、実施されてきた。

この約40年にわたる建築計画の特色には次の3点が挙げられる。

- ①創建時の図書館を、時計台、そして大学博物館として活用し、旧教員住宅をゲストハウスとしたように昭和初期における主なる建築群の保存活用整備を進めた。とりわけ本学のシンボルとなっている歴史的な中央芝生周辺の景観維持と整備に努めている。
- ②新たな建築計画に際し、ヴォーリズが設計した最も初期のキャンパスとの連続性とデザイン秩序を保つことを追



1929年 上ヶ原キャンパス開設  
1929 the Uegahara Campus is Established

To deal with this expansion, projects to review and improve the existing facilities have been planned and implemented continuously since the late 1970s.

The following three points could be given as the distinctive features of this construction plan for over four decades.

- (1) The preservation, utilization and improvement of the main campus buildings from the early Showa Era has been promoted. For example, the library at the time of establishment is used as the clock tower and the university museum and the former lecturer housing was converted into a guest house. Most importantly, efforts have been made to maintain and improve the scenery around the historical central lawn, which has become a symbol of the University.
- (2) When new construction is planned, efforts are made to preserve the design system and continuity with the first campus design as

求し、歴史的キャンパスとの連続的にしてトータルな調和を達成してきた。その過程の中で本学独自の「スパニッシュ・ミッション・スタイル」を確立している。

③近年、キャンパスにおける建物占有率は格段に高まっているが、図書館周辺や新月池周辺のほか、樹木林によるポケットパークの連続的整備により、より美しく、魅力あるキャンパスへと成長を果たしてきている。

開設当時のおおらかで開かれたキャンパスは、現在目指している大学像である「垣根なき学びと研究の共同体」にも繋がる本学の姿勢の表れでもある。また西宮上ヶ原キャンパスは、文教住宅都市・西宮の都市ブランドの一端を担う代表的な景観となる一方、大きく開かれたキャンパスには多くの市民を招き入れ、地域にも貢献してきた。現在、西宮市は、市内初の景観地区を、西宮上ヶ原キャンパスを中心にした地域に設定しようと準備を進



2014年 創立125周年  
2014 The 125th anniversary of KG

planned by Vories. A total harmony has been achieved by maintaining this continuity with the historical campus. During those efforts, the unique "Spanish Mission Style" of the University has become established. (3) In recent years, the proportion of the campus occupied by buildings has increased greatly. However, it has managed to develop into an even more beautiful and charming campus, through the areas around the library and the Shingetsu Pond and through the continuous development of pocket parks with trees.

The laid-back and open campus at the time of opening represents the approach of the University, and connects to the "learning community without fences" image that the University is aiming for today. Furthermore, the scenery on the Nishinomiya Uegahara Campus has become part of the Nishinomiya brand as a city for living, culture and education. Many citizens have been invited to visit the



大学図書館  
University Library

めており、この策定には本学も深く関わっている。これはその景観や思想、そして本学の姿勢そのものが地域の貴重な財産として認められていることにほかならない。

今後も、時代や社会の要請によって、必要な機能を備えるために変化しながら、一方でどこを切り取っても関西学院のキャンパスと一目で分かるキャンパスポリシーと、その美しい景観を守っていかねばならない。変わっているけれども変わらない、そういったキャンパスであり続けるために、守るべきものを定め、より機能的で快適なキャンパス開発を続けていきたい。

（総務・施設管理部）

wide open campus, which has contributed to the local area. Nishinomiya City is currently preparing to designate the area around the Nishinomiya Uegahara Campus as the first "scenic zone" in the city, and the University is closely involved in that plan. This is a clear indication of how the scenery and philosophy, as well as the approach of the University itself, have been recognized as precious assets for the region.

The University will continue to make changes to prepare the functions necessary to respond to the demands of the era and society. However, at the same time, we must protect the beautiful scenery and the campus policy that whatever part is viewed, it is possible to recognize at a glance that it is a part of Kwansei Gakuin. In order to continue to be a campus where changes are made but things stay the same, I want to define what must be protected and to continue to develop a more functional and comfortable campus.

(General Affairs and Facilities Management Department)