



Doshisha Kyotanabe Kaido HIKARI-KAN Exhibition:
“Niijima Jō and Go Global: Crossing Borders”



Exhibition Details:

The exhibition is held at the Doshisha University Kyotanabe Kaido HIKARI-KAN from March 9, 2021 until the middle of September, 2021. Sponsored by the Doshisha University Center for Christian Culture and supported by the Doshisha Archives Center it presents documents related to Nijjima Jo and his international experiences.

Cover : "Landing in America," by Ono Isao (1965)

Greetings

To celebrate the dedication of the Doshisha Kyotanabe Kaido (Hikari-kan) in March 2015, we have sponsored an exhibition every semester. Over the next four years we opened eight different exhibitions -- the same number of semesters in a student's time at Doshisha -- and beginning in 2019 we have begun a second round of eight exhibitions. In this twelfth exhibition we are revisiting a theme we explored earlier: Nijijima Jō's "Go Global": Crossing the Seas. We examine the spirit of the school's founding, particularly the fundamental role of training the conscience in creating an international outlook.

In notes from a speech in the late 1870s, Doshisha's founder Nijijima Jō said "If you love people not just in one country, but throughout the whole world, you cannot be a narrow person." (see *Nijijima Jō: Collected Writings on Education and Religion*, 2010, p. 298). In the same way, Christianity as a global faith teaches us to love our fellow humans across all boundaries of country, race and ethnicity, and to remember that we are all united by our common humanity. Doshisha strives to contribute to nurturing this international outlook.

This twelfth exhibition focuses on the sea, showing what Nijijima learned and thought as he crossed the seas on a transnational journey of discovery. Much like university students today, Nijijima Jō went abroad at the age of 21. In his notes for "Hakodate Travel Diary" (replica) and in his "English Diary" (replica) written in America and Europe while he was in his twenties, Nijijima recorded things that surprised him about foreign things and ways. Through these impressions we really sense that Doshisha was born from these experiences across the seas.

I hope that this exhibition -- Nijijima's "Go Global" -- and the current pandemic crisis will help us all overcome an attachment to our own country first, and will encourage students to think globally.

Director, Doshisha University Center for Christian Culture
March, 2021

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Display Theme:

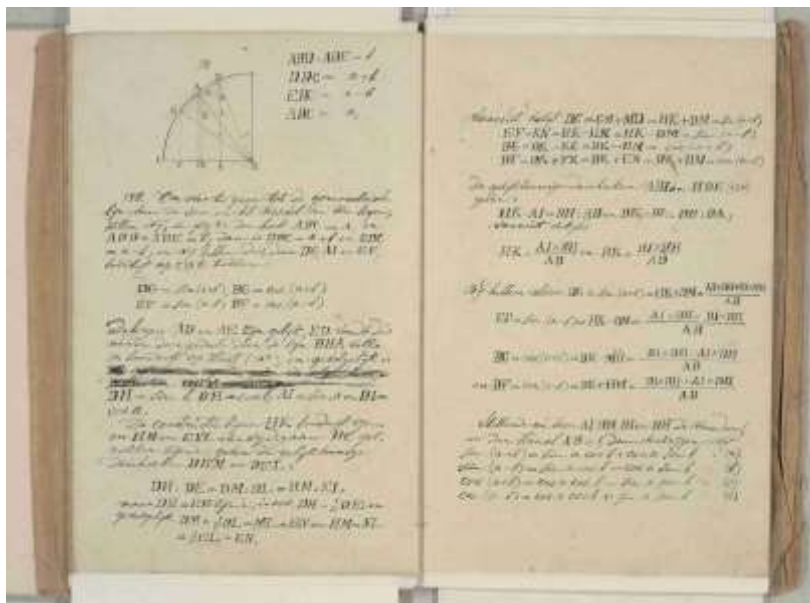
Encountering Foreign Cultures

Nijima was born at the Annaka domain's estate in Edo, and he lived his early life in the Japanese capital. Yet even as a youngster, he encountered ideas and objects that had crossed the seas to Japan. This portion of the exhibition highlights some of these encounters and how they shaped his understanding of the world.



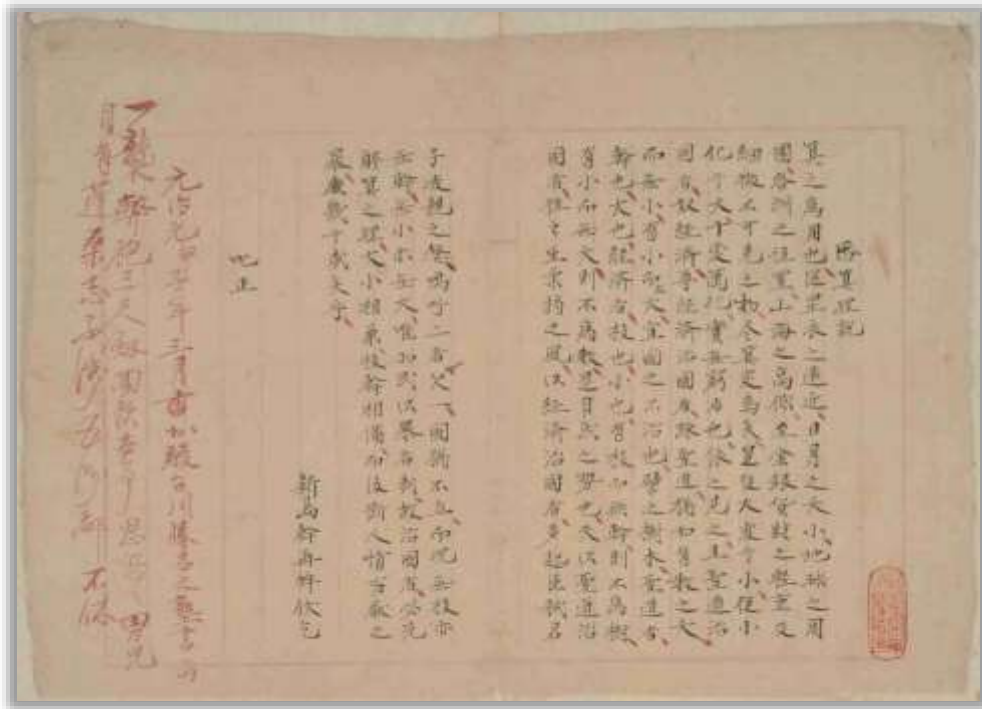
Diary of a Journey to Tamashima (copy) 1862 27×19cm

Beginning in November 1862 (Bunkyū 2), Nijima spent about two months aboard a western-style packet ship named the *Kaifūmaru*, which was owned by the Bitchū-Matsuyama domain and which traveled between Edo and Tamashima. During his time aboard, beginning in Hyogo, Nijima describes visiting many historic sites, including the graves of two legendary samurai: Kusunoki Masashige (1294-1336) and Taira Kiyomori (1118-1181). We can sense the impact of these historical figures on Nijima's own sense of himself.



Notes on Navigation (copy) End of the Edo period 25.5×20cm

These are Nijima's notes on navigation, which he wrote in Dutch. On exhibit here is a section on trigonometry and addition theorem. At age thirteen, Nijima began what was then called "Dutch studies" (*rangaku*), and following that he studied in both Dutch and English such subjects as physics and mathematics. When he was seventeen he was enrolled in the Shogun's Naval Training School, where he studied seamanship and navigation. At that time Japan was a "closed country," but Nijima nevertheless studied foreign languages and the products and ideas of foreign cultures.



Kansanrisetsu(Copy) 1864 26×37cm

On Nijijima's second voyage aboard the *Kaifūmaru* he reached Hakodate. The document here includes a classical Chinese-style poem (*kanshi*) Nijijima wrote to describe his feelings as he thought about crossing the ocean and meeting a new world. In a letter Nijijima wrote from Hakodate to his father, he describes his reasons for going to Hakodate, where he hoped to study at a leading Western-style academy, and his desire to better understand foreign learning. At the end he wrote this poem describing his feelings and his determination to seize his future.



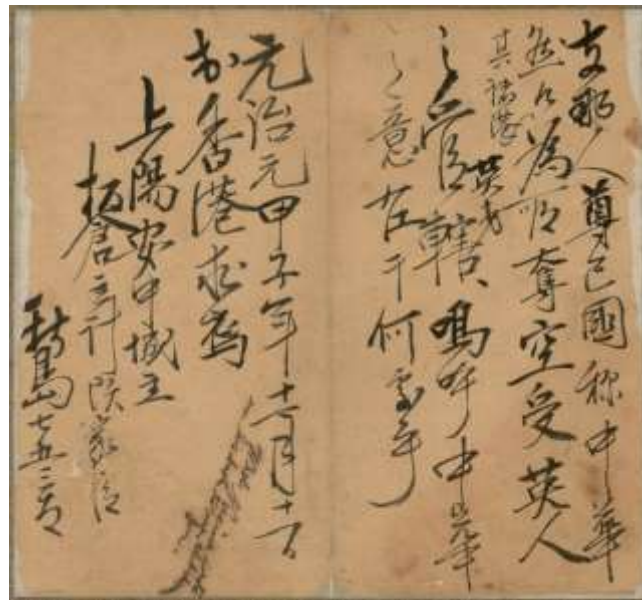
Hakodate Travel Journal (copy) 1864 16.5×22.5cm

Nijijima spent about two months in Hakodate, which was one of Japan's “open ports,” meaning it allowed foreigners to settle and conduct business. This gave Nijijima the opportunity to compare foreign peoples with the Japanese. Presented here are some of Nijijima's reflections from this period. In this section he writes his impressions of a Russian charity hospital, which he visited for an eye ailment. The hospital impressed him, and also led him to reflect on the differences between foreigners and the Japanese.



Portrait of Nijima Jō (copy) 1890 20×15.6cm

Portrait by Harada Naajirō, based on a photograph of Nijima taken shortly before he left Hakodate on June 13, 1864. The original photo was developed on a glass plate, which was then sent to Nijima's home. Later Doshisha received this original and has preserved it. In recent years it has been discovered that the photographer was Iosef Goshkevich (1814-1875), Russia's first diplomatic representative in Japan.



Poem in a Chinese Translation of the Bible (copy) 1864 20.8×22.3cm

Nijima wrote this poem in his Chinese translation of the Bible. By this time Nijima had traveled to Shanghai and to Hong Kong following the period of the Opium War, and his poem laments the position of China under foreign domination.

Poster panel

<Nijijima Jō's "Go Global">



1



2

1. The two routes of the *Kaifūmaru* on Nijijima's voyage to Tamashima and Hakodate

2. The route of Nijijima's first departure from Japan (dotted line, 1864-1865) and the route of his second trip to the US and Europe (solid line, 1884-1885)

The capital city of Edo was Nijijima's home from his birth through his early years. There he encountered scientific knowledge in foreign countries through his Dutch studies, read the novel *Robinson Crusoe*, and learned about the United States through a translated work about American geography. This range of influences inspired Nijijima in his travels aboard the *Kaifūmaru* and, later, out into the wider world.

<Education in Edo>



Map of Edo

Nijijima Jō was born in 1843 (Tenpō 14) in the Edo compound of the lord of Annaka domain. Until the age of 21, when he went to Hakodate, Nijijima made his home here. During this period, Nijijima studied the Chinese classics, painting, Dutch studies and the natural sciences. In addition, he also enrolled for about two years in the Shogun's Naval Training School in Tsukiji and learned navigation and the mathematics necessary to plot a ship's journey.

Poster panel

<Leaving Edo>



Model of the ship Kaifūmaru



Model of the ship Wild Rover

Nijijima left Edo and ventured into the world on three different ships: the Kaifūmaru, owned by the Bitchū-Matsuyama domain, and two American ships: the Berlin and the Wild Rover. The Kaifūmaru made round-trip voyages between Edo and Tamashima (in modern-day Okayama Prefecture) and this was Nijijima's first introduction to the world outside Edo. He took the Kaifūmaru a second time, this time arriving at Hakodate, which at that time was one of Japan's open ports. From there Nijijima boarded the Berlin and the Wild Rover, which took him to the United States. During these voyages, Nijijima not only studied navigation and the natural sciences, he encountered an entirely new culture and way of thinking.

<Education in Hakodate>



Nijijima Jō's Hakodate Travel Journal (portion)



Harada Naojirō, Portrait of Nijijima Jō

When he was twenty one, Nijijima received permission from his domain to visit Hakodate. Nijijima hoped to study in Takeda-juku, a school of Western learning, and he also hoped to learn from the foreigners living in Hakodate. Unfortunately the school's head teacher was away in Edo, so in exchange for lessons in Japanese a Russian Orthodox priest named Nicolai allowed Nijijima to stay with him. During that time, Nijijima visited a charity hospital run by the Russians, and this made a strong impression on him. Free medicine, the most advanced methods, and good care for patients made him fear that the people of Hakodate would soon turn their hearts to the Russians. This further encouraged him in his decisive decision to leave Japan.

Poster panel

<Nijijima's First Glimpse of Asia>



Nijijima Jō's Overseas Travel Diary, 1864-1865

On June 14, 1864 (lunar calendar) (Genji 1), Nijijima left Hakodate and arrived in Boston on July 20, 1865. During the voyage he wrote many impressions and drew pictures in this diary. He writes, for instance, in detail about Saigon (contemporary Ho Chi Minh City) under French rule, including everyday life, gender roles, local resistance to French rule, and about French weapons as well.

Poster panel

<Landing in America>



“Landing in America,” by Ono Isao (1965)

Nijjima arrived in the United States on July 20, 1865 aboard the clipper ship the *Wild Rover*, but he had no one there to help him so for the time being he continued working and living on the ship. After about three months, Nijjima met the ship’s owner, Alpheus Hardy, who moved Nijjima to the Boston Sailor’s Home where during a three-day period Nijjima wrote an explanation of why he left Japan. After reading this document, titled “Why I Left Japan,” Hardy was moved and agreed to pay for Nijjima’s education. After about two weeks, Nijjima was enrolled at Phillips Academy and began his American education.

<Nijjima Jō while a student at Phillips Academy>



Phillips Academy



Nijjima Jō while a student at Phillips Academy (1866)

Nijjima began his American schooling at Phillips Academy. After enrolling on October 31, 1865, Nijjima studied at Phillips for approximately two years. During that time he focused on natural sciences, and he was also baptized as a Christian. He completed his studies at Phillips Academy in June 1867 and then enrolled at Amherst College.

<Doshisha's Spirit on the Basis of Christianity>



Diagram Showing the Relationship between Christianity and Doshisha's Educational Philosophy

Christianity is the central support of Doshisha's other pillars: liberalism, and internationalism. Together, these principles shaped the central character of Doshisha. Nijima respected each individual student as the unique creation of God. From that basis, Doshisha is committed to nurturing each individual student. As a result of this educational system, Doshisha has produced many talented people who have pioneered in various fields, and brought into their work the Scriptural commands to value each person as "the salt of the earth" (Matthew 5:13) and the "light of the world" (Matthew 5:14).

<Chapel Hour (Sponsored by the Center for Christian Culture)>



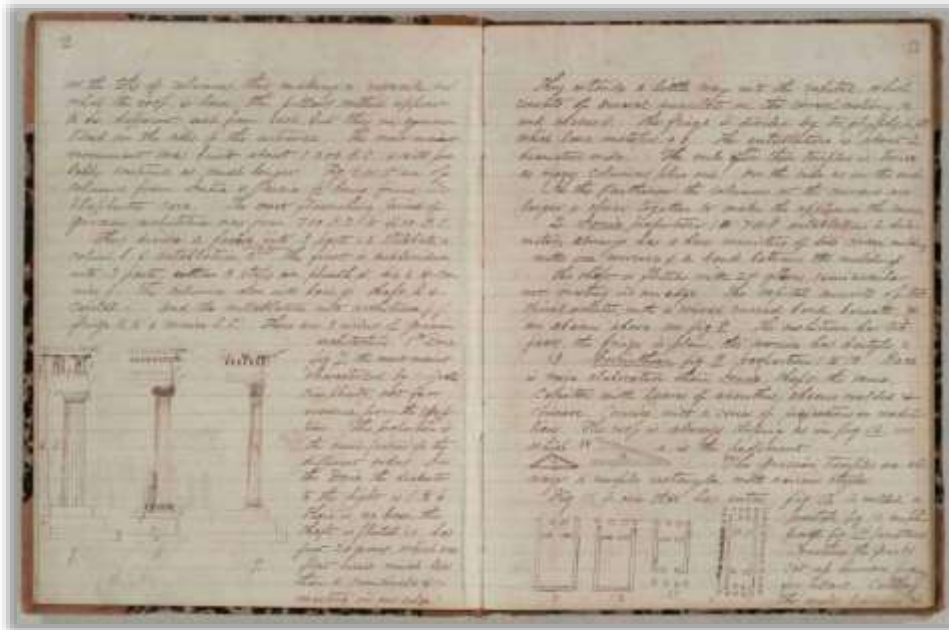
Doshisha Kyotanabe Kaido KOTOBA-KAN

To encourage spiritual reflection, the Center for Christian Culture holds three weekly Chapel Hour worship services during the spring and fall semesters in different chapels on the Imadegawa and Kyotanabe campuses. The services feature messages of Christian reflection and thoughts on the problems of contemporary living from ministers, professors and other guests, and congregants share hymns, prayer, Bible reading, blessings and encouragement. Everyone is welcome, whether student, staff, faculty or community member.

	Imadegawa Campus	Kyotanabe Campus
TUE	17 : 30~18 : 10	Lunch time (12 : 35~13 : 00)
WED	10 : 45~11 : 30	
FRI	Lunch time (12 : 35~13 : 00)	

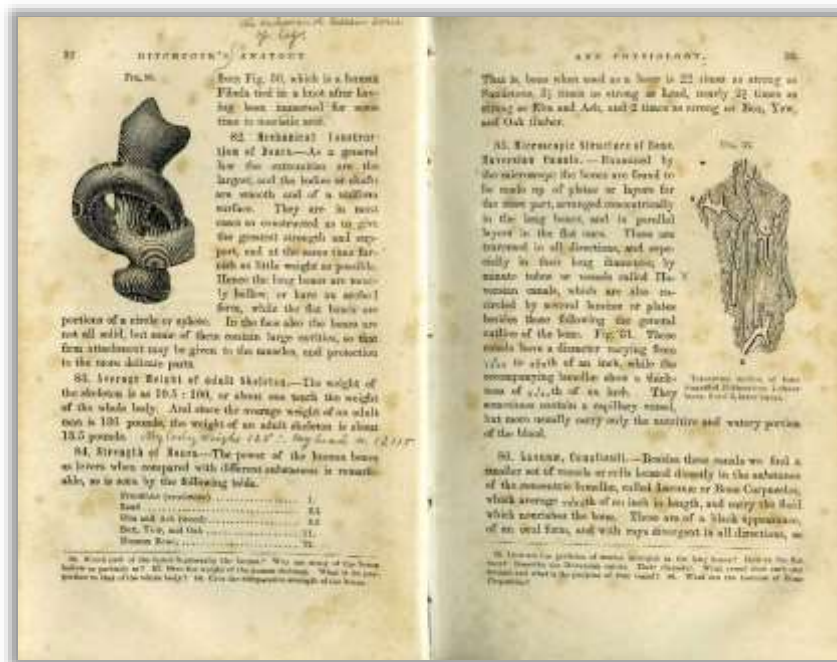
Display Theme: Realizing Education

In the nearly ten years Nijima spent in the United States, he studied in several schools of higher education. In addition, during this time he also traveled to Europe and studied the educational systems of countries there. Through his experiences in America he learned the vital importance of education, and in Europe he further understood the importance of the ethical and moral values taught, rather than just a society's exterior skills and knowledge. From these realizations, Nijima understood that Christianity was a central pillar of education. With this in mind, Nijima opened Doshisha Academy, and the materials in this portion of the exhibition show how Nijima's educational philosophy developed.



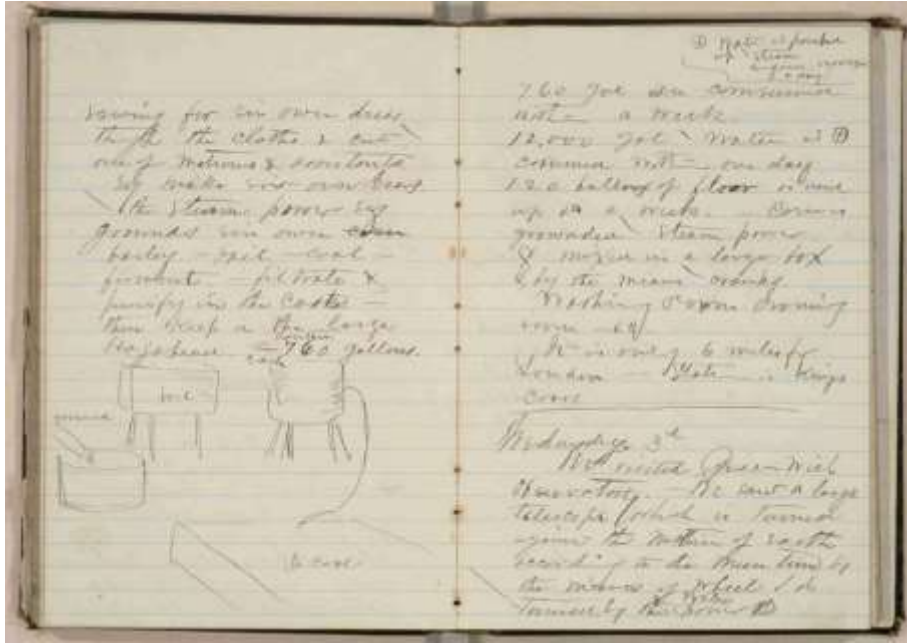
Architectural History Note (Copy) Late 1860s 26.5x20cm

Notes Nijijima took while a student at Amherst College. In them he inserted various illustrations. These notes demonstrate the wide range of subjects Nijijima studied in the natural sciences.



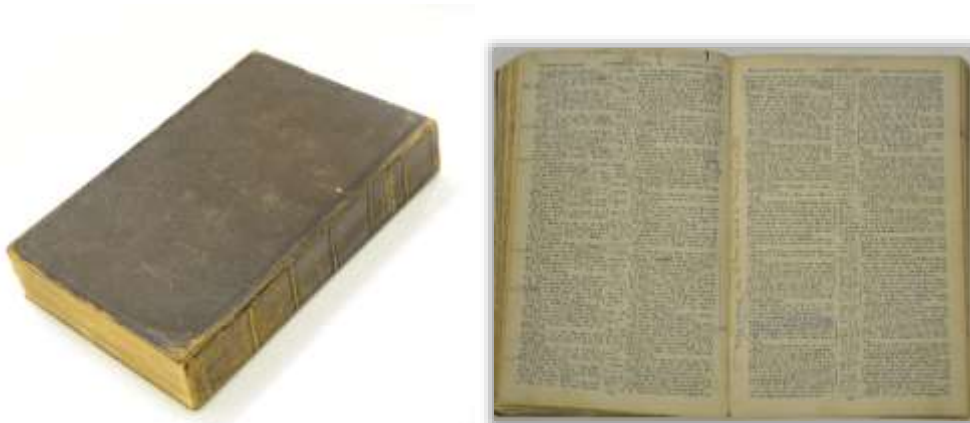
Elementary Anatomy and Physiology (copy) 1860 20x12.4cm

This is an anatomy and physiology textbook Nijijima used while studying at Amherst College. On the page opened here, section 83 describes the bone mass of a person of average weight. Nijijima then writes in a note that he weighs 125 pounds (56.7 kg) and calculates his bone weight at 13.125 pounds (5.95 kg).



English Diary (Copy) 1872 19.8×13cm

In 1872, while a student at Andover Theological Seminary, Nijima became a member of the Iwakura Embassy. The Embassy was sent by the Meiji Emperor's government to study modern conditions in the United States and Europe. For approximately three months Nijima traveled with the Embassy throughout England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Russia, the Netherlands and Denmark. He was responsible for helping the Embassy study educational systems in these various countries. During his travels Nijima kept a detailed diary, and besides recording observations about education, he also wrote about the life, history and culture of the places he visited, as well as the science museums, the art museums and the other notable places he saw. He also visited the Greenwich Observatory in England, which is now a famous museum.



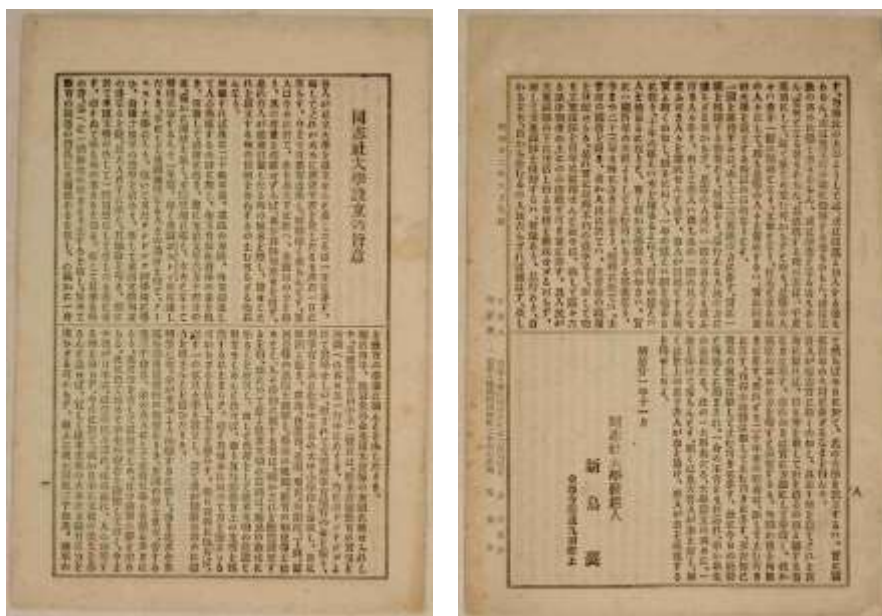
Nijima Jō's Bible (Copy) date unknown 21×14cm

In the year after Nijima arrived in America, Alpheus Hardy became the guardian of a young man named Joshua Montgomery Sears (1854-1905) who gave Nijima this Bible. Nijima already had a condensed Bible translated into Chinese, so the English Bible was the first time he had ever seen the full text. In this Bible we see Nijima's many handwritten notes, indicating his deepening curiosity and faith.



Branch of Chastisement (Copy) date unknown the largest 60 cm

In April 1880, senior students led sophomores in a protest against the school, leading Doshisha into turmoil. On the 13th of April Nijijima addressed the students at the morning chapel hour, telling them that the troubles were the result of his poor leadership, rather than their disobedience. To punish himself for this failure, Nijijima used this cane to repeatedly strike the palm of his hand. The incident deeply impressed the students with Nijijima's integrity and deep Christian faith and became a lesson passed down to subsequent generations of Doshisha faculty and students.



The Purpose of the Foundation of Doshisha University (Copy) 1888

21.5×14.8cm

This is a pamphlet distributed beginning in November 1888 (Meiji 21). Nijijima articulated the founding principles, while the journalist and intellectual Tokutomi Sohō wrote the contents. It was printed in magazines and newspapers throughout the nation and was thus widely seen. The central principle for the founding of the new school was to train citizens to become “the conscience of the nation,” an idea Nijijima took directly from his experiences in Europe and the United states.

Poster panel

<Nijijima Jō at Amherst College>

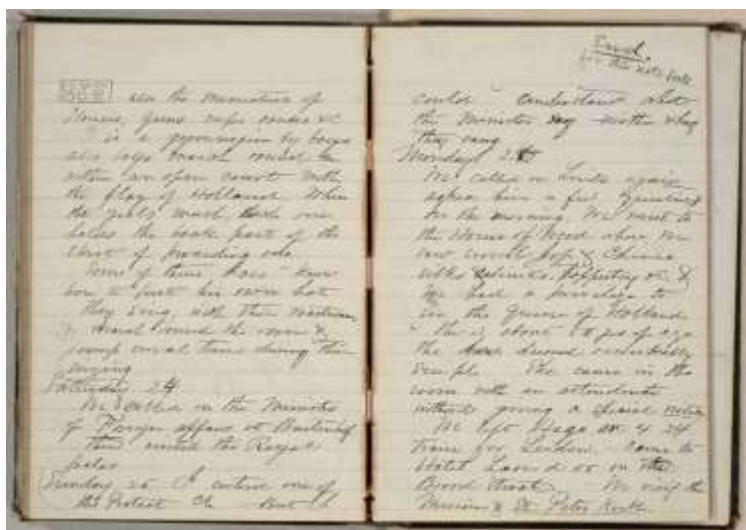


Nijijima's dormitory, North College (in the center) and Johnson Chapel.

Interior of Johnson Chapel

Nijijima finished his studies at Phillips Academy in June 1867. Approximately three months later he enrolled at Amherst College. During his three years at Amherst, he concentrated his studies on the natural sciences, and he studied with sons of many prominent American families. At his graduation he received the degree of Bachelor of Science, and he then enrolled in Andover Theological Seminary to study theology.

<Nijijima's First Trip to Europe>



1

1. English Journal (1872) recording a chance encounter with the Dutch Queen

2. Nijijima while a student at Andover Seminary



2

Nijijima first visited Europe as a member of the Iwakura Embassy. He was assigned to assist Tanaka Fujimaro, who was investigating modern education in Europe and the United States. In major cities in England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Russia, the Netherlands and Denmark, they toured important educational institutions, while also learning about the culture of the places they visited. They inspected, for instance, the Greenwich Observatory in England, and had a chance meeting with the Queen of the Netherlands. Altogether these experiences convinced him that it was not enough to simply learn a society's surface-level skills and achievements. Instead, one must also learn at a deeper level, and this realization played an important role in Nijijima's thinking when he established his own school.

<Rutland Speech>



Oil Painting of Niijima's Rutland Speech



Grace Church

Ordained by the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions as a missionary to Japan, Niijima made a dramatic speech at the Board's 65th annual meeting at Grace Church in Rutland, Vermont. For the first time Niijima talked about his dream to build a Christian school in Japan. His audience was captivated and he quickly collected around \$5,000 to further his plan. These donations provided the financial foundation for Doshisha.

<The Imadegawa Area at the end of the Edo Period>



Map showing the Imadegawa Area, 1863. On loan from the National Diet Library Digital Collections

At the end of the Edo period, the current Imadegawa Campus area was home to the Satsuma domain estate as well as the estates of court nobles. To the north was the great Rinzaï Zen temple Shōkokuji and to the south was the Imperial Palace and more noble estates. In short, the Imadegawa area was in many ways the heart of traditional Japanese culture. In this singular place Doshisha set up its new campus in 1876 (Meiji 9).

Six years before Niijima opened Doshisha, massive changes were unleashed by the end of the Edo period and the beginning of the Meiji era. The Emperor and the court moved to Edo, which left the elegant old noble estates and the imperial palace neglected. The Buddhist temples as well, under the influence of new government policies and a lack of popular support, began to weaken. It was in this context that Doshisha – a Christian school – moved into its new surroundings.

<Nijijima's Second Journey to Europe and the United States>



English Journal (1884) Section from Nijijima's stay in Torre Pellice, and Sketch of Sinai Island, Egypt

In 1884 (Meiji 17), ten years after returning to Japan, Nijijima took a second journey to Europe and the United States. He aimed to gather cooperation and donations to establish a university, and to recuperate his health. He left from Kobe in April and reached Italy in May, then visited Rome, the Vatican, Florence, Genoa, Turin before continuing to Torre Pellice for his health. Here he spent about five weeks and then traveled by way of Milan through the Gotthard Pass where he became deathly ill, before recovering and arriving in Switzerland. He continued through Lucerne, Zurich and Basel. He then left for America where he spent most of his time in the Boston area fishing, meeting old friends and professors from his student days, and visiting with Doshisha students studying abroad. Having spent one year and eight months away, Nijijima returned to Japan in December 1885 (Meiji 18).

<Establishing Doshisha University>



1



2

1. Draft of "the Founding Principles of Doshisha University" (first portion), 1882
2. List of Major Donors (1888) from "The Purpose of the Foundation of Doshisha University"

The push for a university got its start in 1882 (Meiji 15) from a ¥5000 donation from Dogura Shōzaburō of Nara Prefecture, on the condition that a Faculty of Law be founded. Six years later, beginning in November 1888 (Meiji 21), Nijijima published in several newspapers and magazines around Japan an announcement titled "The Purpose of the Foundation of Doshisha University." This was around the same time that the new Meiji Constitution was promulgated in 1889 (Meiji 22), and the new National Assembly opened in 1890 (Meiji 23). In this context Nijijima proposed the basic principles for his university, as a place to train people of conscience, secure their independence, and to train healthy citizens with a unified spirit, who would become a pillar of the nation's conscience. These principles, Nijijima urged, were to be carried out in every department at Doshisha, and to earn the public's trust he vowed that the university would emphasize equally both moral and intellectual training, which would ensure students avoided falling into wrong thinking.

Poster panel

<Doshisha Spirit Week (Sponsored by the Center for Christian Culture)>



Doshisha University Pep Squad



Lecture



Campus tours

The founding spirit and educational philosophy of Nijima Jo has been passed down to successive generations. Begun in 2003, Doshisha Spirit Week is dedicated to keeping alive the Christian spirit of Nijima Jo and the school's identity. Every year for one week in the spring semester (from the end of May to the beginning of June), and one week in the fall semester (from the end of October through early November) guest speakers from outside the university provide lectures, and the campus hosts exhibitions on the history and spirit of Doshisha. In addition, there are campus tours, dance performances and activities by the Doshisha Pep Squad.

<Activities of the Center for Christian Culture Student Staff>



Short course on making Christmas wreaths



Chapel Hour

The Center for Christian Culture engages in a wide range of campus activities, involving staff, faculty and student staff. Previous student staff activities include leading campus Chapel Hour, Christmas candlelight services, Christmas wreath workshops, and various worship services. More recently the Center for Christian Culture has begun using SNS to reach a wider audience, including its free paper “YES!!!” Recruitment of student staff and students occurs throughout the year. Those interested should please direct inquiries to the Center for Christian Culture’s office on the Imadegawa or Kyotanabe Campus.

Poster panel

<Open Program (Sponsored by the Center for Christian Culture)>



Kyotanabe Campus, Introduction to Sign Language



Imadegawa Campus, Presentation of the Pipe Organ Class Students

In April 1958 the predecessor of the Center for Christian Culture established four study groups and began a Public Lecture series. In 1981, which was the International Year of Disabled Persons, courses were first offered in braille and sign language. In 2010, the Center changed to an “Open Program” format, extending educational opportunities beyond Public Lectures. At this point more than 9,000 students and members of the public have participated. For more information, please consult the website of the Center for Christian Culture: <http://www.christian-center.jp/>

Document list (All copies)

Title	Author	Date	Size (cm)	Owner
Display Theme: Encountering Foreign Cultures				
Diary of a Journey to Tamashima	Nijijima Jō	1862	27 × 19	Doshisha Archives Center
Notes on Navigation (Stuurmanskunst)	Nijijima Jō	End of the Edo period	25.5 × 20	Doshisha Archives Center
Kansanrisetsu	Nijijima Jō	1864	26 × 37	Doshisha Archives Center
Hakodate Travel Journal	Nijijima Jō	1864	16.5 × 22.5	Doshisha Archives Center
Portrait of Nijijima Jō	Harada Naojirō	1890	20 × 15.6	Doshisha Archives Center
Poem in a Chinese Translation of the Bible	Nijijima Jō	1864	20.8 × 22.3	Doshisha Archives Center
Display Theme: Realizing Education				
Architectural History Note	Nijijima Jō	Late 1860s	26.5 × 20	Doshisha Archives Center
Elementary Anatomy and Physiology	Edward Hitchcock, Jr	1860	20 × 12.4	Doshisha Archives Center
English Diary	Nijijima Jō	1872	19.8 × 13	Doshisha Archives Center
Nijijima Jō's Bible	-	-	21 × 14	Doshisha Archives Center
Branch of Chastisement	-	-	60	Doshisha Archives Center
The Purpose of the Foundation of Doshisha University	Nijijima Jō, Tokutomi Sohō	1888	21.5 × 14.8	Doshisha Archives Center

Photography list

Title	Photograph	Date	Owner
Display Theme: Encountering Foreign Cultures			
Nijijima Jō's "Go Global"	The two routes of the Kaifūmaru on Nijijima's voyage to Tamashima and Hakodate	1993	Doshisha Archives Center
	The route of Nijijima's first departure from Japan and the route of his second trip to the US and Europe	1993	Doshisha Archives Center
Education in Edo	Map of Edo	1854	Doshisha Archives Center
Leaving Edo	Model of the ship Kaifūmaru	modern time	Doshisha Archives Center
	Model of the ship Wild Rover	modern time	Doshisha Archives Center
Education in Hakodate	Nijijima Jō's Hakodate Travel Journal (portion)	1864	Doshisha Archives Center
	Harada Naojirō, Portrait of Nijijima Jō	1890	Doshisha Archives Center
Nijijima's First Glimpse of Asia	Nijijima Jō's Overseas Travel Diary	1864-65	Doshisha Archives Center
Landing in America	"Landing in America," by Ono Isao	1965	Doshisha Archives Center
Nijijima Jō while a student at Phillips Academy	Phillips Academy	modern time	Doshisha Archives Center
	Nijijima Jō while a student at Phillips Academy	1866	Doshisha Archives Center
Doshisha's Spirit on the Basis of Christianity	Diagram Showing the Relationship between Christianity and Doshisha's Educational Philosophy	2017	Center for Christian Culture
Chapel Hour	Doshisha Kyotanabe Kaido KOTOBA-KAN	modern time	Center for Christian Culture
Display Theme: Realizing Education			
Nijijima Jō at Amherst College	Nijijima's dormitory, North College (in the center) and Johnson Chapel.	modern time	Doshisha Archives Center
	Interior of Johnson Chapel	modern time	Doshisha Archives Center
Nijijima's First Trip to Europe	English Journal recording a chance encounter with the Dutch Queen	1872	Doshisha Archives Center
	Nijijima while a student at Andover Seminary	early 1870s	Doshisha Archives Center
Rutland Speech	Oil Painting of Nijijima's Rutland Speech	1960s	Doshisha Archives Center
	Grace Church	modern time	Doshisha Archives Center
The Imadegawa Area at the end of the Edo Period	Map showing the Imadegawa Area	1863	the National Diet Library Digital Collection
Nijijima's Second Journey to Europe and the United States	English Journal Section from Nijijima's stay in Torre Pellice	1884	Doshisha Archives Center
	English Journal Section from Nijijima's Sketch of Sinai Island, Egypt	1884	Doshisha Archives Center
Establishing Doshisha University	Draft of "the Founding Principles of Doshisha University" (first portion)	1882	Doshisha Archives Center
	List of Major Donors from "The Purpose of the Foundation of Doshisha University"	1888	Doshisha Archives Center
Doshisha Spirit Week	Doshisha University Pep Squad	2016	Center for Christian Culture
	Lecture	2016	Center for Christian Culture
	Campus Tours	2016	Center for Christian Culture
Activities of the Center for Christian Culture Student Staff	Short course on making Christmas wreaths	modern time	Center for Christian Culture
	Chapel Hour	modern time	Center for Christian Culture
Open Program	Kyotanabe Campus, Introduction to Sign Language	2016	Center for Christian Culture
	Imadegawa Campus, Presentation of the Pipe	2017	Center for Christian Culture



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Editor: Doshisha Archives Center

Publisher: Center for Christian Culture

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