

# 論文の内容の要旨

## Thesis Summary

論文題目: Historical Analysis of Higher Educational Campus Evolution in Kwantung  
Leased Territory and Its Influence on Urban Development  
(関東州高等教育機関のキャンパスの変遷と都市への影響)

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This study is about the higher educational campus in Kwantung Leased Territory (関東州), China, which was established by Japanese colonist in the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. Especially, it will focus on the campus of South Manchuria Industrial School(南満洲工業専門学校). 100 years ago, it was used as a Japanese higher education institution; nowadays it is used for a Chinese University, the Dalian University of Technology (大連理工大学) and is called Nanyuan (南院) Campus.

The purpose of this study is to clarify the historical facts of Nanyuan's establishment and evolution and to ascertain its influence on Dalian's urban development. This purpose can be divided into the steps as followed:

- Based on the first-hand literature research the historical facts of Nanyuan campus are clarified and the evolution details of campus site are retraced and illustrated step by step. By this step, the Nanyuan site plans and other design papers in each year could be obtained.
- Based on the retraced result of Nanyuan site plans the Evolution of Nanyuan Morphology can be identified. In this way the transition of its planning style and ideology is discussed.
- Based on the analysis of the Dalian historical planning documents and maps the interaction relationship between Nanyuan campus and Dalian Urban Development can be ascertained.
- Through a comparative analysis with two other campus sites the similarities and differences of these cases could be found. The characteristics of the higher educational campus in Kwantung Leased Territory and the relation with the urban surrounding could be assumed.

Although there have been various research studies on Chinese historical university campuses, most of them focus on the campus established by Chinese government or the western missionary, which means that not many researchers have studied the campus established by Japanese colonist, especially in Kwantung Leased Territory. And also there is no research done with the focus on the colonial campuses and their influence on urban development in Kwantung Leased Territory.

This dissertation consists of six chapters. Chapter 1 is the introduction, which mainly introduced the historical background of Nanyuan and the other comparative campuses. Nanyuan, as an important urban heritage of Dalian city was confirmed necessity to be researched. Not only the research purpose, methodology and logical structure of this dissertation are elucidated in this chapter, but also the research position and its originality are clarified. Besides a brief background of education policy of Dalian is introduced in order to understand the research objective easily. And it explains why Nanyuan was chosen as a research object: Clarify the historical facts in order to preserve this urban heritage in a good condition.

Chapter 2 arranges the historical facts of Nanyuan campus and assumes the transition progress of Nanyuan campus from 1914 when the campus was established until the year of 2000s in chronological order. Generally, it can be categorized in Japanese colony period and Chinese regime era. It also points out the key persons of the campus construction in each period. This chapter is the summary of the historical documents about the campus of Dalian University of Technology and serves as the basis of this research.

Chapter 3 as the core chapter of the dissertation focuses on the Nanyuan campus and its urban surrounding before 1945, including three parts of contents. Part 1: Through the literature review and the only two pieces of original Campus site plans, from 1922 and 1937, the campus planning papers and other evolutionary details are retraced year by year. These papers are research basement for the next step. Then the characteristic of Nanyuan campus transition progress is summarized in campus and building levels. Part 2: Through an architectural perspective study on the evolution of campus morphology, the campus axis system, the structure, the unit-space and the planning ideology are clarified. Not only the zoning system plan method and the 'Fishbone' style axis system were used for the Nanyuan planning, but the typical '日' unit style is also found in the Nanyuan campus. Moreover, the significant result is that the 3<sup>rd</sup> school chairman OKA Oji (岡大路) was a key person for Nanyuan campus evolution. This was concluded out of studies on who charged the campus planning and construction from 1912 to 1945. He maintained the campus plan style in uniformity for more than 30 years until the school closed in 1945. Part 3 focuses on Nan Yuan's influence on its urban surrounding. It is kind of 'Suburban-located campus', except for its contribution to the urban development, the most significant phenomenon is an education land-use belt which appeared around Nanyuan after it has been established. That means a higher educational campus has the function to encourage its located surrounding to change into the education and research zone of city.

Chapter 4 gives an analytical comparison for higher education campuses in Kwantung Leased Territory. The campus of Ryojun College of Engineering and the campus of Manchuria Medical College were analyzed by the same method that is used for Nanyuan campus. Also the same analysis has been used to identify the interaction between these two campuses and their urban surroundings. Based on the results from the above analyses, the similarities among them are the following: The zoning structure planning method, the '日' type unit space and the red-brick mansion structure, the campus axis system is orthogonal with the urban coordination system and others are conform. At the same time, the unique characteristics of Nanyuan campus, for example the Gothic-eclecticism building style is conformed as well. Finally, based on the social-political background knowledge this research would like to discuss the root reason for the establishment and development of higher education campus in Kwantung Leased Territory.

Chapter 5 briefly introduces the evolution progress of Nanyuan after 1945. From 1946 to 1950 it was used for 3 higher education institutions and afterwards as a part of downtown campus of Dalian University of Technology until today. Based on the historical documents review, the key persons who took charge in the campus evolution have been clarified: Prof. Wang Tan (汪坦) & Prof. Qu Bochuan (屈伯川). Their planning tactics are also explored in this dissertation. It focuses on the Nanyuan build out history and evolution progress within this period, especially to clarify what differences appeared under the influence of the change of the national regime and social-culture context changed. A distinct change that happened in the campus is, that the original building style and the campus function structure was disorganized by the number of newly erected buildings. Moreover, an unintended decision has been made: a new campus, more than 10km away from Nanyuan, located in the suburb area Lingshui Town, began to be constructed in the end of 1950, which used a totally new planning ideology: half-romanticism & half-socialistic nationalism, Also called 'the Soviet Pattern'.

Chapter 6 concludes that the research results of this dissertation can explain the present complex condition in Nanyuan campus and the special phenomenon of schools gathered around Nanyuan campus in Dalian city. As an important infrastructure in both the Japanese Colony period and the Chinese regime era, Nanyuan was given a different mission for a different purpose, which maybe led to the obvious difference in the evolution progress of the campus morphology in these two Periods. This dissertation examines the impact of Nanyuan campus' establishment and ownership change by social factors and explores the root reason for the campus evolution progress. Clearly it will help to preserve this urban heritage in a good condition.

The main subjects are to clarify the historical facts of Nanyuan campus and to identify its influence on Dalian's urban development. Therefore, the conclusions of this research are:

- Higher educational campuses in Kwantung Leased Territory have typically common characteristics. The Neo-Renaissance style was the common design style of that time. In the Manchuria region it transformed and developed to the Japanese Colonial Architecture style.
- Nanyuan is a typical Japanese-Chinese mixed style campus with many significant characteristics of two differences periods.
- Nanyuan, as a higher education campus, can be deemed to be one of the main influencing factors for urban development and one contributing factor for the set up of the education and research zone in its urban surrounding.
- The whole evolution progress of Nanyuan and interaction relationship with its urban surrounding is under the influence of the political sovereignty of its location.
- It has been proved that this is the first experimented and carried out the 'new' urban planning methodology that used the 'Suburban-located Campus' as one of the main influencing factors to encourage the urban development by Japanese designers in Kwantung Least Territory, but not in Japan main land.

The contribution of this research to the management the collation and classification of original documents of higher educational campuses in Kwantung leased Territory. Especially, the discovery of numerous design papers disclosed for the first time. Based on them, the campus planning papers and other evolutionary details have been retraced year-by-year, and can be easily used for future studies.