

東京帝国大学柳島セツルメント医療部の活動の展開

—— 関東大震災の体験に注目して ——

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Abstract

This paper examines the process that the medical student of the University of Tokyo began to be involved in medical activities in Yanagishima after the Great Kanto earthquake. By focusing on the movement of medical students after the Great Kanto earthquake, this paper looks into the medical environment in the 1920s, especially the reason why medical reception was a social issue in the 1920s, and whether movement to realize a state where anyone can get health care fairly was activated all over Japan.

As a result of the analysis, the following consideration was obtained. In the 1920s, in addition to the spread of diseases such as tuberculosis by urbanization, many people suffered trauma due to the Great Kanto earthquake occurred, and in particular the spread of infectious disease further damaged in the affected areas. However, medical treatment as a means to improve this situation was not fairly provided among sufferers, as was the case of relief goods. As a result, the disparity in survival rate and quality of life appeared among the affected people. The medical students in The Tokyo Imperial University who began medical rescue activities to respond to such a situation had technical knowledge of epidemic prevention, made sanitary conditions including measures against infectious diseases. As a result, their perspectives expanded from university premises to "society", and after opened to the social issue, they developed local activities in Yanagishima.

At the same time, the students finally adopted the form of medical association in Yanagishima. In the 1930s, medical associations rapidly expanded the movement in rural areas and it became clear that this movement was involved in the development of the national health insurance system. On the other hand, in urban areas there are many unclear points on how the movement seeking medical care has developed. Although the health association of this paper was a small scale, it supported

the health of the poor people who lives in Yanagishima based on consumption association in urban areas.

要 旨

第一次世界大戦後に医療は「社会問題化」したと指摘されている。この風潮のなか「医療の社会化」を求める動きが活発化し、医師や医学生もその一端を担った。本稿では東京帝国大学医学部関係者が関東大震災後に地域での医療活動を開始した経緯とその内実について検討した。

分析の結果、次のような考察が得られた。1920年代には結核等の疾病の広がりに加えて、関東大震災を契機として外傷を被った人びとが数多く発生し、伝染病の発生がさらに被害を拡大させた。しかし状況を改善する手立てとしての医療が公平に提供されたとは言い難く、人々の間に生存率や生命／生活／人生の質の格差が存在することが剥き出しになって現出した。東京帝国大学医学部関係者は、衛生状態の改善に取り組むことで、視野が大学構内から「社会」へと広がり「社会問題」への開眼を経て地域での活動へと繋がっていった。

さらに活動のなかで医療利用組合に相似した「健康会」という形式を採用していたことに注目したい。1930年代に農村部で医療の利用に関する運動が拡大したことは明らかになっているが都市部での展開については不明な点が多い。今回検討した「健康会」は消費組合を基盤にしながら生活困窮者の健康を支えていたことを指摘したい。

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