

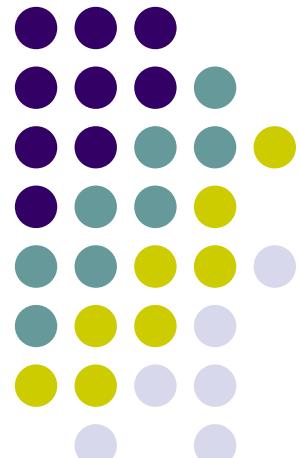
Meiji Reformers' Comparative Views of Administrative Machineries for Public Health

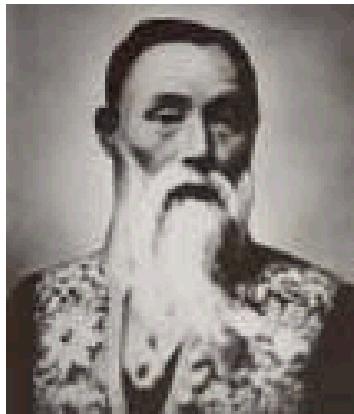
Nagayo Sensai's international comparison and the historiography of public health

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‘Transaction in Medicine & Heteronomous Modernization:
Germany, Japan, Korea and Taiwan’

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Sensai NAGAYO (長与専斎, 1838-1902)

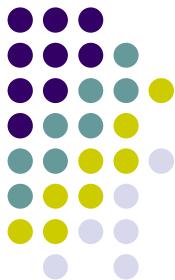
Visited the USA, England, Holland, Germany, 1871-73
The Head of the Sanitary Bureau, 1875-92

(‘Public health and self-government’, 1888)

England: ‘the home of local self-government’

France: ‘a well-centralized system’
but ‘absence of local self-government’

Germany: regional differences,
the tradition of autocratic ‘medical police’



Shimpei GOTO (後藤新平, 1857-1929)

The Head of the Sanitary Bureau, 1892-98

Attended the 7th International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, 1891

admired the 'English system'

- compromise between local self-government and central state intervention
- the role of the LGB
- interaction between individual and state efforts through the medium of local government and voluntary agencies

- 1879～: elective 'Local Sanitary Committees'
(「地方衛生会」「町村衛生委員」)



- mid-1880s～early 1890s: local government reform
 - The local sanitary committee system, abolished (1885)
 - Local public health ⇒ local police authorities (1893)



Nagayo's disappointment

- local public health movements were '**frustrated**' by the predominance of 'medical police'



Goto's concerns, in 1898

- Unsatisfactory local public health work
- Lack of cooperation between police officials and local citizens
- Absence of preventive medical experts, at the local level



‘Local self-government’ vs. ‘Medical police’?

- English public health administration
based on ‘local self-government’
advocated by Nagayo, Goto

(but, frustrated by the Japanese State which preferred...)

- German ‘medical police’
adopted by the authoritarian Japanese state
medical police → coercive, oppressive
persecution/discrimination of the poor

Question: Are they really counter-concepts?



What is 'medical police'?

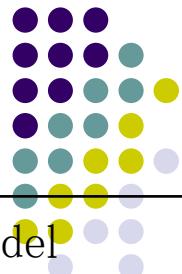
- Policing for public health (protection of health & safety), done by **anyone**
- Policing for public health, done by the **Police officers**
⇒ Nagayo, and some historians: 'oppressive character' of the police forces



Johann Peter Frank (1745-1821)
System of Complete Medical Police
(*System einer vollständigen medicinischen Polizey*)

a full range of the state's policy in relation to the health & safety of the population

The ‘classic model’



- G. Rosen:
‘medical police’= ‘cameralism’
paternalistic philosophy of
mercantilist states
(=authoritarian, absolute states)
- ⇒ the classic typification of
public health administration
(Rosen, Ackerknecht),
by
political, economic regimes

	Environmentalist model	Quarantinist model
England		European continental countries
Miasma theory		Contagion theory (→germ theory)
Environmental reform		Medical police
sanitary infrastructure		quarantine measures
liberal		autocratic, authoritarian
laissez-faire		interventionist
private > public		private < public
voluntary		compulsory, coercive
decentralized		centralized



Revisions of the 'classic model'

- Geo-epidemiological factors (> politico-economic regimes)
⇒ public health policy?
- German 'medical police' ⇒ English 'state medicine'
- Decentralized German public health (= local self-government) ?
- A rigorous execution of policing for the health & safety of the community, in England
(by Medical Officers of Health, Inspectors of Nuisances,
with the consent of the local councils)

'Medical police' and 'local self-government' can co-exist



Prevention of infectious disease

Japan

- The Provisional Regulations for Prevention of Cholera, 1877 「虎列刺病予防法心得」
- The Regulations for Prevention of Infectious Diseases, 1880 「伝染病予防規則」
notification, isolation (cholera, typhoid, dysentery, diphtheria, typhus, small-pox)
- The Infectious Disease Prevention Act, 1897 (「伝染病予防法」)
added scarlet fever, plague; effective until 1997

England

- The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889 [permissive]
- The Infectious Disease (Notification) Extension Act, 1899 [mandatory]