



## 北里柴三郎の訓言

### ——「終始一貫」

Kitasato Shibasaburo's motto

**“Remain true to your ideals.”**

北里柴三郎は学生時代の演説「医道論」の中で、「医者之道とは病気を未然に防ぐこと」と主張し、「予防衛生・国利民福」を生涯の目標として邁進しました。研究の方向、研究成果の実践、後進の育成、社会活動などのいずれをとっても初心を貫いています。まさに、終始一貫、国の衛生事業に生涯を捧げました。

In a speech given when he was a student, called “Thoughts on the Way of Medicine,” Kitasato Shibasaburo argued that “it was the mission of the physician to prevent illness before it occurred,” and he sought throughout his life to do his utmost for “the good of the country and the happiness of the people.” Whether in his orientation toward research, in the application of research results, in the education of following generations, or in his involvement with society, he never forgot his fundamental commitments. He remained true to his ideals, devoting his life to the health of the nation.



## ■北里柴三郎略歴

### Kitasato Shibasaburo chronology

- 1853** 1月29日、肥後国(現在の熊本県)阿蘇郡小国郷北里村に生まれる。  
Born January 29th in present-day Oguni-machi, Aso-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture.
- 1871** 熊本医学校に入学。生涯の恩師・オランダ人医師マンスフェルトに出会い、指導を受ける。  
Enters Kumamoto Medical School and studies under the Dutch physician C. G. van Mansveldt, who Kitasato regarded as his lifelong mentor.
- 1883** 東京大学医学部卒業。同年、内務省に勤務。  
Graduates from the Faculty of Medicine, the University of Tokyo, and assumes post at Ministry of Home Affairs.
- 1885** ドイツ留学。  
Departs to study in Germany by order of Japanese government.
- 1886** 結核菌の発見者ローベルト・コッホ博士に師事。ベルリン大学コッホ研究室にて、本格的に細菌学を学ぶ。  
Studies under Dr. Robert Koch, discoverer of tuberculosis bacilli. Begins the study of Bacteriology in Koch's laboratory at the University of Berlin.
- 1889** 破傷風菌の純粋培養に成功。  
Succeeds in producing a pure culture of the tetanus bacilli.
- 1890** 破傷風免疫体(抗毒素)を発見。血清療法の基礎を築く。  
Discovers antitoxic immunity against tetanus which led to the establishment of Serotherapy.
- 1892** ドイツより帰国。福澤諭吉、森村市左衛門らの援助により伝染病研究所が設立され、所長として細菌学の研究と指導にあたる。  
Returns from Germany. With the backing of Fukuzawa Yukichi and Morimura Ichizaemon, establishes the Institute for Infectious Diseases and, as the director, begins doing research, and directing the work of others, in Bacteriology.
- 1894** 香港へ派遣され、ペスト菌発見。  
Is dispatched to Hong Kong, where he discovers the bubonic plague bacillus.
- 1901** 先の血清療法の発明により、第1回ノーベル生理学・医学賞の候補にあがる。  
For his discovery of serum therapy, is nominated for the first Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.
- 1914** 私立北里研究所を創立し、所長に就任。  
Founds The Kitasato Institute (a private organization) and serves as its president.
- 1917** 慶應義塾大学医学科を創設、初代医学科長となる。  
Establishes the School of Medicine of Keio University and directs it as the dean.
- 1923** 日本医師会設立により、初代会長となる。  
Officially founds the Japan Medical Association and serves as its president.
- 1931** 6月13日、東京麻布の自邸にて逝去(享年78歳)。  
Passes away on June 13th at his home in Azabu, Tokyo, at age 78.