

第6章 東日本大震災への対応と危機管理

2011(平成23)年3月11日(金)14時46分、三陸沖を震源とするマグニチュード9.0の地震が発生した。西千葉キャンパスからも視認されたJFEスチール東日本製鉄所方向に立ち上った塵煙、テレビ画面にも映し出されたコスモ石油千葉製油所のLPGタンクの火災等は、その場にいた人々にただならぬ事態の発生を強く感じさせた。

この地震によって引き起こされた東日本大震災は、千葉大学に発災直後の迅速な対応と長期におよぶ継続的な対策を迫った。①学生・教職員等の安否確認と支援、②帰宅困難者への対応や入学試験・授業等の実施方針の見直し、③原発事故への諸対応、④電力使用抑制をめぐる学内方針の策定、⑤被害が甚大だった遠隔地域への迅速・継続的な支援などである。

震災の深刻な被害が明らかになる中、千葉大学では3月16日、学長室において第1回災害対策本部会議が開かれた。会議には、学長、教育・組織・総務の担当理事ら計16名が出席、この会議を受けて災害対策本部の正式な発足が翌日の教育研究評議会等を通じて諸方面に周知されると、4月まで概ね週2回という頻度で災害対策本部会議が開催された。対策本部は千葉大学における震災対応の要として役割を果たしていった。

CHAPTER 6 RESPONSE TO THE GREAT EAST JAPAN EARTHQUAKE AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT

At 14:46 on March 11, 2011, a magnitude 9.0 earthquake struck with its epicenter off the coast of Sanriku. The dust plumes rising in the direction of JFE Steel East Japan Works, which could be seen from the Nishi-Chiba Campus, and the fire in the LPG tanks at the Cosmo Oil Chiba Refinery, which was shown on the TV screen, made those who were there feel strongly that something extraordinary had occurred.

The Great East Japan Earthquake forced Chiba University to respond quickly and to take ongoing measures as follows. (1) Confirmation of the safety of students, faculty, staff, and others, and support for them; (2) Responding to those unable to return home, review of policies for entrance examinations, classes, etc.; (3) Various responses to the nuclear accident; (4) Formulation of university policies for reducing electricity use; (5) Prompt and continuous support for remote areas that were more severely affected.

As the serious damage from the earthquake became clear, Chiba University held its first Disaster Control Headquarters Meeting on March 16, in the President's Office. A total of 16 people attended the meeting, including the president, the directors in charge of education, organization, and general affairs. Following this meeting, the formal establishment of the Disaster Control Headquarters was announced to the public through the Council of Education and Research on the following day, and meetings of the Disaster Control Headquarters were held approximately twice a week until April. The Disaster Control Headquarters played a key role in Chiba University's response to the earthquake.

こうした中で、福島第一原子力発電所で発生した重大事故は、千葉大学にも大きな影響を及ぼした。電力需給の逼迫により、3月16・17・18・22・24日に西千葉キャンパスで計画停電が実施され、大学運営・学術研究・被災地支援等に多大な支障をきたした。夏季に向けての節電要請等も続き、非常時においていかに電源を確保するのか、千葉大学にとって死活的に重要な課題であることが浮き彫りとなったのである。電力の問題に加えて、原発事故により大気中に大量に放出された放射性物質の問題への対応も大きな課題となった。西千葉キャンパスでは3月28日から毎日14時に積算放射線量の測定が続けられ、放射線のより大きな影響が懸念された柏の葉キャンパスでは、部分的に高い放射線量が計測された数か所の排水溝の泥土を除去する除染作業を職員らが行うなどの対応もとられた。4月27日には、千葉大学ユニオンからの要望で、講演会「放射線に関する基礎知識」が午前・午後の2回にわたりけやき会館で開催された。



ガラスが破損落下したるのはな記念講堂
Inohana Memorial Hall, where glass broke and fell

The serious accident that occurred at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant had a major impact on Chiba University. Due to tight power supply and demand, planned power outages were implemented at the Nishi-Chiba Campus on March 16, 17, 18, 22, and 24, causing significant disruptions to university operations, academic research, and support for the disaster-stricken areas. The ongoing request to conserve electricity highlighted the critical importance to Chiba University of how to secure a power supply in times of emergency. In addition, a major issue was dealing with the problem of radioactive materials released into the atmosphere in large quantities as a result of the nuclear power plant accident. At our Nishi-Chiba campus, the accumulated radiation level had been measured every day at 2:00 p.m. since March 28. Moreover at the Kashiwanoha Campus, where there were concerns that radiation would have a greater impact, staff members removed muddy soil from drainage ditches in several areas where high radiation levels had been measured. On April 27, at the request of the Chiba University Union, a lecture session entitled “Basic Knowledge about Radiation” was held twice at the Keyaki Kaikan.

3月から4月にかけては、学生・教職員の安否確認も大きな課題となった。連日のように確認件数の報告がなされたが、全学生の安否が確認されたのは4月5日夜のことだった。千葉大学では、2010(平成22)年度在学生在にこそ死傷者は出なかったが、4月から新入生として理学部・看護学部に入學予定だった2名の方が震災により命を落としている。一方で、被災した学生に対する支援も進められ、「千葉大学緊急奨学金支援」のほか、千葉大学SEEDS基金より1人30万円を給付する「東日本大震災被災学生支援金(給付型)」の募集が行われた。

附属病院では、3月11日の震災発生直後から災害対応の活動を開始した。同病院に3隊あるDMAT(Disaster Medical Assistance Team、災害派遣医療チーム)は、茨城・宮城・岩手各県で救急医療活動に従事し、これに医療救護班の活動が続いた。また、医学研究院では延べ22日間にわたって、被災地での遺体検案にあたった。

被災地支援に関しては、「千葉大学ボランティア活動センター」が設置され、翌年3月2日までの約1年間で419名が登録、延べ1,122件の活動を実施した。ボランティア学生は、岩手県(81件)、宮城県(907件)、福島県(73件)、千葉県(52件)などで活動し、被災地での泥かきや瓦礫撤去、家屋の清掃・片付け、避難所支援、さらには、町家からの歴史的資料の搬出・整理といった活動も行った。



南三陸町での薬剤仕分け作業
Medication sorting work in Minamisanriku Town

Confirming the safety of students, faculty, and staff was also a major issue during March and April. Although the number of confirmed cases was reported daily, it was not until the evening of April 5 that the safety of all students was confirmed. Although there were no casualties among the undergraduate students of 2010 at Chiba University, two students who were scheduled to enter the Faculty of Science and the School of Nursing as new students in April lost their lives as a result of the earthquake. On the other hand, support for students affected by the disaster was also promoted. In addition to the “Chiba University Emergency Scholarship Support”, the “Chiba University SEEDS Fund for Students Affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake (Grant Type)” was offered.

Chiba University Hospital began disaster response activities immediately after the disaster. The hospital's three DMATs (Disaster Medical Assistance Teams) were engaged in emergency medical activities in Ibaraki, Miyagi, and Iwate prefectures, followed by the Medical Rescue Team. The Graduate School of Medicine also provided support for a total of 22 days by conducting autopsies of bodies discovered in the affected areas.

In terms of support for disaster-affected areas, the “Chiba University Volunteer Activity Center” was established, and by March 2 of the following year, a total of 419 students had registered and conducted a total of 1,122 activities in one year. Volunteer students worked in Iwate (81 cases), Miyagi (907 cases), Fukushima (73 cases), Chiba (52 cases), and other prefectures, shoveling mud and debris, cleaning and clearing houses, and supporting evacuation centers.

東日本大震災は、千葉大学に多くの課題を突きつけたが、震災発生後緊迫感をもった対応がなされ、諸問題への様々な対策が練られた。加えて、来るべき災害への備えとして防災体制の整備、各種シンポジウムの開催等も続けられ、千葉大学が擁する多様な分野の研究室もその専門性を活かした被災地支援に取り組んできている。こうした被災地支援や防災の取り組みを千葉大学として一層推進すると同時に、千葉大学が積み重ねてきた経験・取り組みの記録を整理し公表の環境を整えることが、今後に向けて求められる。遠くない将来発生が想定される大規模災害に対して、千葉大学が果たすべき役割は何か。困難な状況が続く今こそ、東日本大震災の経験を見つめ直す時である。

The Great East Japan Earthquake posed many challenges to Chiba University, but the university responded with a sense of urgency and developed various countermeasures to deal with the various problems. In addition, Chiba University has continued to develop a disaster prevention system and hold various symposiums in preparation for future disasters, and its laboratories in various fields have been working to support the affected areas by utilizing their expertise. Chiba University must further promote its efforts to support disaster-stricken areas and disaster prevention, while at the same time, it is necessary to organize records of its accumulated experiences and efforts and create an environment for publicizing them. What role should Chiba University play in the event of a large-scale disaster that is expected to occur in the near future? Now is the time to rethink the experience of the Great East Japan Earthquake as the difficult situation continues.



震災後の掲示板
Bulletin board following earthquake