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対日占領期(1945・1952)における傷痍軍人.

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[題目] Title

対日占領期（1945－1952）における傷痍軍人

Japanese Disabled Veterans during the Allied Occupation from 1945 to 1952

[キーワード] Keywords

傷痍軍人、身体障害者政策 連合国占領軍、日本

Disabled War Veterans, Physical Disability Policy, the Allied Forces, Japan

[要旨] Abstract

本稿は、対日占領期（1945－1952）連合国占領軍に導かれた障害者政策と日本の傷痍軍人の実態を検証する。日本の降伏後、民主化と非武装化という占領軍の二つの目標が、日本の傷痍軍人の取り扱いに決定的な役割を果たした。この二つの目標に従って、GHQの公衆衛生局は、傷痍軍人の優遇措置を禁止しようとした。公衆衛生局は、特に日本政府が傷痍軍人に特別措置を講じることにより公正な取り扱いを侵害した場合、積極的に介入した。傷痍軍人への優遇措置に代わる立法として、日本政府は、旧軍人軍属と一般市民を平等に取り扱う包括的な社会福祉法（1946年生活保護法）を策定した。また、GHQとPHWは、1949年身体障害者福祉法の施行、占領政策に合致すると同時に、日本人から要求に応えるものと考えた。しかし、多くの傷痍軍人は、生活苦に直面していた。

This paper explores the disability policy orchestrated by the Allied Forces and the lives of Japanese disabled veterans from 1945 to 1952. Following Japan's surrender, two principal goals of the Allied countries, democratization and demilitarization, played a decisive role for shaping the treatment of Japanese disabled veterans. In line with the twin goals, the PHW (the U.S.-led Public Health and Welfare Section (PHW) of General Headquarters(GHQ)) sought to forbid preferential treatments for disabled war veterans. PHW intervened at every turn particularly when the Japanese government violated fair treatment by making special provision for disabled war veterans. As alternative measures for preferential assistance to disabled veterans, the Japanese government adopted more inclusive welfare policies that provided equal assistance to veterans and non-veterans (1946 Daily Life Protection Law). Also with the introduction of the Law for the Welfare of Physically Disabled Persons of 1949, both GHQ and the PHW assumed that they would be consistent with the GHQ occupation policy, and would address desperate demands from Japanese citizens in the chaotic years. However, many Japanese disabled veterans still faced struggle to survive.