

[001]障害史研究表紙奥付等

<https://hdl.handle.net/2324/2740985>

出版情報：障害史研究. 1, 2020-03-25. Faculty of Social and Cultural Studies, Kyushu University
バージョン：
権利関係：

『障害史研究』刊行にあたって

私たちは事故や疾病、あるいは高齢にともなう身心機能の低下や傷病・ストレスなどにより、誰もが障害を持つ状態になり得る。歴史的に見れば健康な心身をもって国家・社会への有益な働きが求められる近代以降に障害概念は成立したとされるが、近年、欧米では前近代をも射程に入れる人類史として、身心機能の損傷と社会文化的に構築された観念という二つの局面を複合させて障害を捉え、人種、性（身体）、民族などの差異よりも、障害の有無が人間の区別・差別においては決定的であるとの指摘がなされている。

日本社会をみるに、障害者差別解消法が定められ、障害者の国会進出が実現したものの、一方では障害者の社会的価値を否定する言動があり、少子高齢化で福祉問題の将来も懸念される。このようななか、人類史の射程で障害を捉える視角に学び、比較史的観点を踏まえた障害の総合的理解は喫緊の課題といえる。

以上の問題意識より、心身の毀損や機能不全から障害という、人としての根源的な差異認識が生じる経緯について、前近代から近代へと通時的に、また政治・社会・民俗・文化・医学など多様な観点から統合的に解析し、もって「障害史」を構想し、現代の障害問題の展望をひらくことを目的に、科学研究費助成事業（科学研究費補助金）として基盤研究（A）「障害の歴史性に関する学際統合研究 —— 比較史的な日本観察 ——」（研究代表者・高野信治）を応募し、申請1年目で採択された（2019～23年度）。障害問題に対する現代的な関心を反映したものとして、研究の社会的責務を自覚しなければならないだろう。『障害史研究』（以下、当誌）は、このような経緯のなか、障害をめぐる学際的な歴史研究のいわば先駆的な試みとして、九州大学大学院比較社会文化研究院（研究代表者所属機関）を発行元として刊行される。

障害研究は、人権の保護や侵害、さらには社会的な差別などの諸問題と関連し合う。したがって、研究方法、成果の公表方法などについては十分な配慮が必要である。当誌発刊に際しては、別紙「編集方針」にあるように、査読とともに研究倫理審査を軸とするルールを策定した。

しかし、研究の基本は、研究（者）の自立性が担保されることであり、それは各研究者の倫理観と社会的使命が問われるということでもある。いずれにしても障害史を主題とする当誌の刊行は、私たち科研メンバー（障害史研究会）の試みがこの領域を確実なものにする、その実践の場、このように考えたい。

2020年3月

「障害の歴史性に関する学際統合研究 —— 比較史的な日本観察 ——」

（障害史研究会）一同

（文責・高野信治）

Words of Introduction on *The Journal of Disability History Studies (Shōgaishi Kenkyū)*

Whether as a consequence of an accident or a disease; may it be caused by the gradually decline or even the loss of one's physical, cognitive, and/or mental capacities and functions, the inevitable process of aging brings about; in other cases, be it the result of temporary or permanent injury or illness, or be it due to stress: One cannot but to admit that anyone, at any time of life, can be (and very likely will be) affected by some form of 'disability'.

Putting it into historical perspective, although the concept of 'disability' has widely come to be regarded as a product of modern times, i.e. the modern nation-state that demanded for healthy bodies and healthy minds able to provide a workforce capable of being of sufficient use to state and society, in recent years, especially in Europe and the United States, in the quest for a *histoire totale* of 'disability', the focus of research has been shifting more and more to cast much further light also on the pre-modern ages. The concept of 'disability' came to be interpreted as consisting of two constitutive components: on the one hand, it refers to a medical condition, may serve as an indicator of whether or not someone is affected by physical, sensory, mental or some other impairment, and the second being 'disability' as a socially constructed condition, the result of social norms and social expectations, of socio-structural, attitudinal and other socio-environmental factors. Some scholars assume that the question of the sheer presence or absence of 'disability' in a person is likely to have, throughout history, been of equal if not even greater importance as a means of differentiating and hierarchizing human beings than the categories of gender, race or ethnicity.

A closer look on the Japanese society reveals that, despite the Government of Japan signed into law the "Act for Eliminating Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities" (*Shōgaisha sabetsu kaishō-hō*), and, for the first time in its history, citizens with disabilities have been able to win parliamentary seats and were permitted to become Members of the National Diet, on the other hand, attitudes and behaviors denying 'disabled' people's full recognition as equally valid and valuable members of society continue to be quite common, which, to some extent, appears to be related to the persistent concern about how the future of social welfare will be affected by the existing trend of an aging population with a declining birthrate.

Against such a background, one might state that there is an urgent need for such studies, which, by examining it through a global-historical lens, would enable us to gain a better knowledge of the phenomenon of 'disability' throughout the course of human history and across different cultures, and, by adopting a comparative historical perspective, could provide a deeper and more comprehensive understanding of the possibilities of its significance and resonance in response to differing historical contexts.

Out of an awareness of the necessity of the above-mentioned research issue, we intend to explore further what leads to the point by which, in explicit reference to some form of physical or mental damage, or to lacks or deficits in one body's functional capacities, one human being comes to be perceived (and to be marked and

treated) as different and deviant, as being ‘other’, belonging to a different category of human beings, comparing premodern and modern conceptions and perceptions, representations and meanings, attitudes towards and experiences of ‘disability’ by means of diachronic analysis, looking for historical (dis)continuities and (dis)connections across their larger political, social, cultural, ethnic, medical etc. contexts and implications by undertaking an integrated analysis. By doing so, we seek to provide a comprehensive and coherent ‘*Disability History*’ through which we hope to shed further light also on the many issues and problems related to ‘disability’ human societies are facing these days. With such a research design in mind, we have been successful in gaining research funding from the Japanese Ministry of Education, Science and Culture at the very first attempt, provided for a project period from 2019 to 2023. As researchers, we have to be conscious about the role and responsibility of research towards society, which also consists in the obligation to reflect on and be responsive to the level of attention and interest, the range of issues and problems associated with ‘disability’ continue to receive since the advent of modern times. Owing to the circumstances described above, in an effort to, in some respects, pioneer research in the field of interdisciplinary studies on the history of ‘disability’, *The Journal of Disability History Studies* (*Shōgaishi Kenkyū*) is being published by the Graduate School of Social and Cultural Studies of Kyūshū University.

Research on the topic of ‘disability’ is closely related to a broader range of subjects and problems such as the protection and violation of human rights, social inequality and discrimination, and so forth. Therefore, due consideration and care should be given not only when it comes to deciding on which methodological approach might be appropriate, but also to the subject of presenting one’s findings and results to a wider audience, i.e. the manner, style, and language such a presentation would be carried out. As specified in the Editorial Policy attached to this journal’s current issue, besides a thorough examination of each article in queue for publication through peer-review, we consider it mandatory to carefully evaluate whether or not contributions by researchers and scholars can be considered to be in accordance with the general principles of research ethics.

However, research should be based upon respect for and has to be anchored on the principle of independence and freedom of research (and the researcher), which also includes to question the ethical standards of researchers and to reflect on their obligations towards society. Anyhow, we would like to emphasize that the coming into being of this journal, which specifically focuses on the history of ‘disability’, ought to be understood as an attempt by us group of researchers, *The Society for Disability History Studies* (*Shōgaishi Kenkyūkai*), to consolidate this field of research; as a space, where such studies can take place.

March 2020,

Title of Research Project: “An Interdisciplinary and Comparative Approach
to the Study of the Historicity of Disability:
Reflections on Japan from a Comparative Historical Perspective”
On behalf of the members of *The Society for Disability History Studies*,
Takano Nobuharu