



[柱 ( 標題紙のみ)]  
日本語 : MS 明朝、英数字 : Century 9pt

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[タイトル] MS 明朝(太字) : 14Pt  
MS 明朝 : 10pt 2行

# 「乗り物」を介した被爆体験の想起とトラウマの実証的考察

[名前] MS 明朝 : 12Pt  
\* 姓と名の間は全角「・」(全カタカナ表記の場合)

ファンデルドゥース・ルリ [名前] MS 明朝 : 12Pt

[所属] MS 明朝 : 10Pt  
大学院生、または常勤職以外の研究者等が  
著者となる場合、所属組織に加え、現在の  
地位(博士後期課程、特別研究員など)を  
表記。また、当センターの客員研究員の場  
合はその旨を記載。  
広島大学平和センター  
川野 徳幸 \* 姓と名の間は一文字空け(日本語)  
広島大学平和センター

## An Empirical Study of the Atomic-bomb Survivors' Trauma and the "Vehicles" for Recollection

[英文タイトル] Century (太字) : 14Pt  
MS 明朝 : 10pt 2行

[名前・英語] Century : 12Pt  
氏名については原則大文字、但し、正式な表記がある場合はそれに従う。  
Luli van der DOES  
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[Abstract] Century (太字) : 11Pt  
MS 明朝 : 10pt 3行

**Abstract**  
MS 明朝 : 10pt 1行

This empirical, cross-disciplinary study examined possible triggers of traumatic memories in the two sets of atomic-bomb survivors' testimonies that were collected in 1985 and in 2005. When the survivors recall the "scenes of hell", a specific type of vehicle is often used to express an emotional response to their traumatic experience which they lived immediately after the atomic bombing. This study examines the relationship between the strong conceptual association between a specific kind of vehicle and a traumatic experience, and the linguistic intensity in describing death and physical injuries in the two datasets despite the twenty-year gap between them. However, in the latter set of testimonies, linguistic intensity in describing death and physical injuries were somewhat attenuated when the memories are associated with a specific type of vehicle, even though the contents and the

[Abstract・英語] Century : 10Pt  
\* 250 ワード程度  
\* 段落の初めは文字を空けない

flow of narrative remained the same.

MS 明朝 : 10pt 4 行空け

[章タイトル] MS 明朝 (太字) : 10Pt

\* 章番号、ピリオドは半角。  
ピリオドの後に半角スペースを空ける。

ただし、Abstract が前のページに綺麗に収まった場合は 4 行を空けず、本文を 1 行目から始める。

### 1. 研究の背景と目的～トラウマと記憶を形成する対象物

MS 明朝 : 10pt 1 行空ける (章タイトルから本文書き出しまで)

本研究は、未来へ向けた被爆体験の記憶継承のあり方を探るプロジェクトの一環である。原爆による被害は、75 年を経ても尚、科学的な知見や、政治、社会、経済的な研究成果、被爆者による証言など、それぞれの領域で蓄えられず、手以上を懸けて少しずつ、薄紙を剥がすように新事実を表面化しにくいもの、たとえば被爆者の心への長期

【本文】日本語 : MS 明朝 10pt  
英数字 : Century 10Pt  
\* 段落の初めはインデント(日本語は全角 1 文字、英語は半角 5 文字)を行う。

トラウマに関する初期の代表的な参与研究に、精神科医のリフトンが著した 1968 年発行の *Death in Life: Survivors of Hiroshima*<sup>1</sup>がある。リフトンは 1962 年の広島滞在中、被爆者を対象に綿密な聞き取り調査を行い、被爆の精神面への影響を、エリクソンのアイデンティティ理論の枠組みで解明することを試みた。前後して、日本では 1965 年、当時の厚生省公衆衛生局が、被爆者援護措置に向けて、被爆者の健康・生活状況を調査した。この「昭和 40 年度原子爆弾被爆者実態調査」の実施に関わった経験から、石田忠は、「人が人として生きる権利を奪う」原爆による被害の反人間性を訴えた。そして、被爆に関する物理的、身体的、および社会経済的な側面のみならず、心理的

【章・節などの書き方と行間あけについて】  
\* 章タイトルの後ろは 1 行、各章の終わりは 2 行あける。  
\* 節以下のタイトルの後ろは行間あけしない。

この視点を受け継いで、原爆被害を人間に対する影響の視点から調査する試みがあった。1985 年の 11 月から 1986 年の 3 月にかけて被団協が実施した全国的アンケート調査「原爆被害者調査」である<sup>2</sup>。・・・

各章の間 : MS 明朝 : 10pt 2 行空ける (ただし前の章が頁の最終行に綺麗に収まる場合は各章 1 行目から書き始めてよい)

### 5. 分析

MS 明朝 : 10pt 1 行空ける (章の中に節を設ける場合)

#### 5-1. 分析対象の特定と仮説

被爆者の自由回答 (証言、以下文

【脚注について】  
日本語 : MS 明朝、英数字 : Century 9pt  
(段落>インデントと行間隔>間隔>「1 ページの行数を指定時に文字を行グリッド線に合わせる」のチェックを外す)  
\* 各ページの最後に脚注を付すか、文末脚注にするかは筆者に委ねる。

<sup>1</sup> 『死の内の生命』(原著 1968 年、邦訳 1971 年)、朝日新聞社

<sup>2</sup> 同年に、当時の厚生労働省の健康局総務課が行なった「原子爆弾被爆者実態調査」の調査票の最終ページには自由記述欄があり、被爆者の思いや考えを問うているが、テキストのデータは公開されていない。

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[Title] Century (bold) : 14Pt

Century : 10pt 2 lines

# The Civil Engineers' Unfinished Business: Japan's Commitment to the Development of the Cambodian Prek Thnot Project

Century : 10pt 2 lines

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[Name] Century : 12Pt

Write your surname in capital letters. Or state your full name pursuant to the way you think formal.

[Affiliation] Century : 10Pt

Here must be an affiliation of the time of writing an article. Non-tenured instructors or professors may add their job titles such as an adjunct professor. If you are an affiliated researcher at our center, state this here.

Century : 10pt 3 lines

## Abstract

Century : 10pt 1 line

Between the 1950s and 1960s, a comprehensive development plan existed concerning the Lower Mekong River Basin. Questions revolved around who devised what concept for the development of the Lower Mekong River, and how these concepts were implemented. In this article, we first analyzed the processes leading to Japan's participation in the comprehensive development plan. Next, as part of the tributary development plan for this initiative, we analyzed the processes of the formation and subsequent development of the catchment area's development plan for the Kingdom of Cambodia's Prek Thnot River by multilateral development assistance as led by Japan. The development of the Prek Thnot River Power and Irrigation Project stopped as a result of the 1970 Cambodian Civil War and remains incomplete. Therefore, we analyzed the planning potential of the Prek Thnot River's development plan from current viewpoints. What is made clear from the analyses is that both the basic philosophy and design philosophy behind the Mekong River Basin's development initiative is relevant to today, and the development should not be conducted as a domestic matter, but should be conducted in continuation of its conceptual framework of international significance, as it concerns the suburb countries of the Mekong River.

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[Chapter title] Century (Bold) : 10Pt

## 1. Introduction

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In the post-WWII era, the Lower Mekong River Development was not only a consequence of the attempts by major Japanese construction companies and engineers to tap into a new market, but also proof of the cooperative spirit that the Japanese engineers tried to show toward their neighboring countries in Asia. Yet how did Japan conceptualize the development of the Lower Mekong River, and how was it carried out? By examining the evolution of the Japanese development concept, this article shows the Japanese commitment to the creation of the comprehensive development of the Lower Mekong River Basin. In the first half of this article, we shed light on the Prek Thnot Project in Cambodia (hereinafter the Prek Thnot Project) in the latter half.

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The Prek Thnot Project was the hallmark of Japan's involvement in the Mekong River Basin project in the 1950s and 1960s (which involved a development plan using multilateral development assistance), with Japan taking initiative as the largest donor country. As the initiators of the construction work, the Japanese companies' evaluated the feasibility and then began the work. Yet the project was indefinitely suspended because of the Cambodian Civil War in the 1970s. After the conflict ended in the 1990s, a revitalization of the project was proposed several times, but was not completed until today.

While our forthcoming article focuses on the diplomatic interactions and negotiations on the Prek Thnot Project in conjunction with the dynamics of the regional and global politics during the Cold War, this article also shows how the Japanese engineers designed a development plan and struggled to implement it. Sections two and three describe the development of the Mekong River Basin and its use under French colonial rule. Section four discusses the initial international attempts to explore the development of the Lower Mekong River after WWII. Section five analyzes the Japanese development concept through the evolutionary process of the Lower Mekong River Basin. Sections six to nine consider how the Prek Thnot Project, as a tributary development, was incorporated into the entire development concept of the Mekong River Basin. The final section assesses the achievements of the Prek Thnot Project and considers the challenges for Japan in using this historical legacy as an asset to reinvigorate its commitment to the related regions.

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## 2. Geographical Features of the Mekong River Basin

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The Mekong River flows from the Tibetan Plateau through to Yunnan Province, passes

through the continental part of Southeast Asia, and feeds into the South China Sea. According to the most recent estimation by the Mekong River Commission, the River is 810,000 square kilometers and has a total length of 4,763 kilometers. The Mekong River is usually divided between its upstream and downstream regions near to Chang Sen, and changes from the Myanmar/Laos border to the Thai/Laos border<sup>1</sup>. Its upstream basin countries border China and Myanmar, and its downstream catchment area borders Laos, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam...

...This was the crux of the integrated development concept that the Japanese team conceived of, and Kubota, as the leader of the Japanese team, expounded his views on the development concept of the P:

There is a great necessity to improve ship transportation and control floods in the Mekong River. Since it seems almost impossible to increase the water depth by dredging a long waterway in such a large river, you should instead think about adjusting the annual flow rate as much as possible and improving the water depth every season to let the deep-draft ships pass through smoothly. For this purpose, we should detect appropriate spots in the flow path, install shallows to increase the water depth, and discharge water in the drought seasons. At the dykes, we shall construct sluice gates as well as sluice gates to let vessels go upstream and downstream. Fortunately, because the average river gradient is moderate, even [average sized] dykes can store a large volume of water; the flow volume control and power generation are tremendously effective because the backwater can reach distant locations. In conjunction with the development of agriculture, forest industry, and mineral resources promoted by ship transport, we can make the best use of generated electric power for industrialization along with an easier supply of raw materials and delivery of products in the related areas.

Indent by five spaces from the left margin to create a block quotation leaving a single blank line above and below the block.

Block quotations need not be italicized nor do they require quotation marks.

【Footnotes】 Century: 9pt

<sup>1</sup> Takashi Kawai, “Mekon Gawa Sogo Kaihatsu no Doko, Zantei Mekong Iinkai no Doko” (Direction of Mekong Basin Development-Aspect of Interim Mekong Committee during 15 Years 1978-92). *Nettai Nogyo* 37(3), 1993, pp.241-242.

<sup>2</sup> Kubota Yutaka, Tounan asia suiryoku kaihatsu kyouryoku no jittai, *Asia mondai*, Novemver 1957: p.39.