

## 論文の内容の要旨

論文題目                    Military Threat Perception in Postwar Japan: the Soviet Union,  
China and North Korea  
(戦後日本における軍事脅威認識：ソ連、中国、北朝鮮)

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Threat perceptions are of crucial importance to international security yet they remain understudied both generally among political scientists and particularly among Japan scholars. The few studies that did tackle the phenomenon of Japan's perceptions of threat as a dependent variable suffer from weaknesses such as poor conceptualization of 'threat-perception' as well as limited methodology and data. This study aims to fill this gap by employing an eclectic approach which combines different methods and analyzes both macro and micro data. I examined postwar perceptions of military threats associated with the Soviet Union, China and North Korea across five decades and four units of analysis: the defense and political establishments, the media and the general public. The empirical findings of this study indicate that contrary to earlier findings, both the Soviet Union and China were perceived by some domestic actors in Japan as significant military threats during the postwar period (1950 - 1991), although with fluctuations over time, context, intensity and distribution. This study also finds that while both the Soviet Union and China were not fully securitized as military threats among the general public and the mainstream political leadership in the postwar period, North Korea was securitized successfully as a military threat in the late 1990s. Based on the evaluation of the empirical record, I argue that the

observer's *pre-existing* attitude toward security shapes to a large extent the process of threat-assessment. I further identify two "interpretive-codes" which informed how Japanese actors perceived threat in the postwar period, thus contributing to the literature about Japan's postwar security and to the theorizing of the phenomenon of threat perception in general.