

東洋英和女学院大学大学院

2006年度前期入学試験

秋季選抜 問題

国際協力研究科 修士課程

英語

東洋英和女学院大学大学院 国際協力研究科

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注意

1. 問題用紙は 3 枚（この用紙を含む）、解答用紙は 1 枚です。
2. 英英辞書、英和辞書及び電子辞書の使用を許可します。
3. 解答には、所定の解答欄に記入すること。
4. メモ用紙は自由に使ってよい。

冷戦後の国際安全保障について米国の国際政治学者の間で活発な論議が繰り広げられている。9・11テロ事件以後、とくに注目を浴びているのが、新現実主義学派(neorealist)のジョン・ミヤシャイマーの見解である。彼の学説を紹介した次の英文を全訳に近い形で要約しなさい。解答は、段落ごとに所定の欄に記入しなさい。

- (1) In a widely discussed essay John Mearsheimer takes up the neorealist argument of Waltz and applies it to both the past and the future. He says that neorealism has continued relevance for explaining international relations: neorealism is a general theory that applies to other historical situations besides that of the Cold War. He also argues that neorealism can be employed to predict the course of international history beyond the Cold War.
- (2) Mearsheimer builds on Waltz's argument concerning the stability of bipolar systems as compared to multipolar systems. Waltz claims that bipolar systems are superior to multipolar systems because they provide greater international stability and thus greater peace and security. There are three basic reasons why bipolar systems are more stable and peaceful. First, the number of great power conflicts is fewer, and that reduces the possibilities of great-power war. Second, it is easier to operate an effective system of deterrence because fewer great powers are involved. Finally, because only two powers dominate the system the chances of miscalculation and misadventure are lower.
- (3) The question Mearsheimer poses is: What would happen if the bipolar system is replaced by a multipolar system? How would that basic system change affect the chances for peace and the dangers of war in post-Cold War Europe? The answer Mearsheimer gives is as follows: "The prospects for

major crises and war in Europe are likely to increase markedly if . . . this scenario unfolds.”

(4) What is the basis for that pessimistic conclusion? Mearsheimer argues that the distribution and nature of military power are the main sources of war and peace and says, specifically, that ‘the long peace’ between 1945 and 1990 was a result of three fundamentally important conditions: the bipolar system of military power in Europe; the military equality between the United States and the Soviet Union; and the reality that both of the rival superpowers were equipped with an arsenal of nuclear weapons. The withdrawal of the superpowers from the European heartland would give rise to a multipolar system consisting of five major powers (Germany, France, Britain, Russia, and perhaps Italy) as well as a number of minor powers. That system would be ‘prone to instability’.

(5) Thus, according to Mearsheimer, the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union ‘was principally responsible for transforming a historically violent region into a very peaceful place’. Mearsheimer even argues that the demise of the bipolar Cold War order and the emergence of a multipolar Europe will produce highly undesirable return to the bad old ways of European anarchy and instability and even a renewed danger of international conflicts, crises, and possibly war. By way of conclusion, his hypothesis seems to be confirmed by the outbreak of conflict and war in the former Yugoslavia (Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Kosovo in Serbia) and in the former Soviet Union (Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, and Russia itself—in Chechnya).

(注) ‘long peace’ は「長い平和」と呼ばれている。