

CHAPTER II

THE JAPAN PACIFISM POST SECOND WORLD WAR

This chapter emphasizes and targeted to explain the Japan Pacifism starting from the history of Japan Pacifism from Second World War until the forming of Article 9 of Japan Constitution, the implementation of Article 9 of Japan Constitution, the way Japan uphold and interpret the Article 9, Cooperation did by Japan during Pacifism and the advantages Japan got from pacifism also and about the responses of Japan Society toward Pacifism.

A. The History of War and Japan Pacifism

The History of Japan pacifism started from Japan involvement in Second World War. Second World War Starting from 1939 until 1945. There are a lot of people approximately over 100 million peoples from 30 countries involved in Second World War. Around 72 million peoples were killed and murdered in The Second World War (Second World War History).

With the leadership of its Emperor Hirohito, the Emperor Showa, Japan signing the strategic treaties Tripartite Pact with German Nazi and Italy forming Axis Power to fight Allies or Central Power (Aizawa). The Tripartite Pact signed on September 27, 1940, in Berlin with the agreement of German, Italy, and Japan to create cooperation in the military alliance. The treaty provides a military cooperation in term of mutual assistance when the countries inside of Tripartite Pact attacked by other countries who were not joining the world war. This Pact recognized the two sphere of power in influencing their territory. This Pact separated the power of German, Italy, and Japan. German and Italy have domination in establishing the new order in European countries, and Japan has domination in the leadership of the "Greater East Asia." Also, this Pact has the other purpose to made the United States think twice about

joining the Allies side (Staff, 2009). Tripartite Pact contains six articles (Yale Law School, 2018):

“ARTICLE 1. Japan recognizes and respects the leadership of Germany and Italy in the establishment of a new order in Europe.”

“ARTICLE 2. Germany and Italy recognize and respect the leadership of Japan in the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia.”

“ARTICLE 3. Japan, Germany, and Italy agree to cooperate in their efforts on aforesaid lines. They further undertake to assist one another with all political, economic and military means if one of the Contracting Powers is attacked by a Power at present not involved in the European War or in the Japanese-Chinese conflict.”

“ARTICLE 4. With a view to implementing the present pact, joint technical commissions, to be appointed by the respective Governments of Japan, Germany, and Italy, will meet without delay.”

“ARTICLE 5. Japan, Germany and Italy affirm that the above agreement affects in no way the political status existing at present between each of the three Contracting Powers and Soviet Russia.”

“ARTICLE 6. The present pact shall become valid immediately upon signature and shall remain in force ten years from the date on which it becomes effective. In due time, before the expiration of said term, the High Contracting Parties shall, at the request of any one of them, enter into negotiations for its renewal.”

Tripartite Pact

In that era, Japan has a high military power that could conquest many nations in Asia – Pacific. Japan did a high and aggressive aggression into Asia - Pacific Countries such as South East Asia countries, China, South West Pacific and Pacific Islands and created the war called Pacific War. Pacific

War happened between 1941 until 1945 (Williamson Murray, 2001). The countries conquest of Japan:

Picture 2.1 of Asia-Pacific Countries Colonized by Japan



<https://nhdthebattleofmidway.weebly.com/japanese-conquest-of-asia.html>

In Pacific War, Japan faced the power of United States in controlling the flowing of the fuel and oil. In the first place the United States did not agree with aggression and expansion did by Japan, but they could not settle this problem through diplomacy. The United States was threatening Japan with the embargo of trade and oil to Japan. Facing those embargo, Japan executes the military plan by Isoroku Yamamoto to attack United States Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor Hawaii and become the opening gate of United State Joining the Second World War as Japan enemy and the defeated of Japan in Second World War (History.com Staff, 2009).

After the attack on Pearl Harbor by Japan Empire, The United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt declared war on Japan at that date December 7, 1941. The war happened almost four years. Japan was announcing their surrender to the United States on August 15, 1945. On August 6, 1945, United State drops the Nuclear Bomb to Hiroshima and causing a lot of casualties approximately 80.000 deaths. Three days letter before Japan can manage their lost because of the Nuke from United State, the United States dropping the nuclear bomb once again on August 9 to Nagasaki and killed around 40.000 peoples. (History.com Staff, 2009).

Because of The Potsdam Declaration on July 26, 1945, before the nuclear bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan pushed to surrender by Allies. Potsdam Declaration contains the threat of total destruction to Japan when they not surrender. The nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki became a succession backing the Potsdam Declaration to succeed to push Japan to surrender into Allies Power. On August 15, 1945, Japan announced the surrender in the war and became the closing of the Second World War (Kingston, 2016).

The Japan surrender formally accepted by the signing of Japanese Instrument of Surrender on September 2, 1945, in Tokyo Bay on the deck of USS Missouri by Japan Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu. Japanese Instrument of Surrender also signed by the representative of United States, China, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Canada, Australia,

New Zealand, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France Republic and Netherlands (Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1949). Japan Instrument of Surrender confirmed the surrender of Japan Imperial General headquarter and all military forces into Allied Power (Oettinger, 2011).

A year after the legitimation of Instrument of Surrender, Japan promulgating the Japan Constitutions. Japan Constitution promulgated precisely on November 3, 1946, by Japan Cabinet and the effect came on May 3, 1947. Japan Constitution contains the post-war military pacifism ideology hold by Japan that stated in Their Article Nine. This constitution became the evidence of Japan embracing the pacifism system (Library of Congress, 2015). This Japan Constitution give pacifist system effect starting from the effective of Japan Constitution. The effect of this constitution starting to fade from 2014 when Prime Minister Shinzo Abe was pursuing the change of interpretation of Article Nine of Japan Constitution.

After Japan embrace Pacifist System, Supreme Commander of Allied Powers (SCAP) took a control over the military base, flight installation, military laboratory, and also arsenal, the place to create, maintain, stores arms and ammunition in public or private ownership. Japan is allowed to develop their industrial activity but without producing weapons (Samuels, 1994). This allowance to develop the industrial activity lead Japan to become a strong country in economics. The development of Japan industry cannot separate from their creativity and innovation. In the 2017 Japan become a big country thanks to their economic development through technological industry (Hiroyuki Odagiri, 1996).

On September 8, 1951, in San Francisco, Japan signed a treaty with United States of America about security and defense. This treaty called "The Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States and Japan" or "Nihon-koku to Amerika-gasshūkoku to no Aida no Sōgo Kyōryoku oyobi Anzen Hoshō Jōyaku" in Japanese. This treaty contains five articles about cooperation in military, economic and peace (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 2018).

By this treaty, United States is becoming Japan alliance in security and helping Japan when they are in danger. The United State of America granted permission the use of their land, air, and naval force facility in Japan territory. Because of this treaty, there are about 50.000 US troops in Japan and occupy 89 facilities. In exchange for the United States get permission in using their military forces in Japan territory, United States should guarantee the Japan security. This treaty also supported by the newest Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and success to increase the cooperation in increasing the capability and flexibility of Japan military (Chanlett-Avery, The U.S.-Japan Alliance , 2016).

B. Japan Pacifist Constitution

Japan using pacifism system starting from the legitimation of Japan Constitution. Japan Constitution signed on November 3, 1946, and took effect on May 3, 1947. Article Nine is one of the articles from Japan Constitution controlling the system of the Japan military. This Article Nine said that Japan would leave and avoid anything about war and choose to emphasize the peace in struggle and to pursue their goals. Article Nine said:

“ARTICLE 9.

Aspiring sincerely to an international peace based on justice and order, the Japanese people forever renounce war as a sovereign right of the nation and the threat or use of force as means of settling international disputes. In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea, and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognized” (Cabinet, Prime Minister of Japan, 1946).

This Japan Constitution is known as Pacifist Constitution protecting the peace of Japan in the post Second World War. In this constitution, Japan affirmed that Japan would create a

peaceful cooperation with the other nations in creating and maintaining peace without pursuing and threatened by war. That word shows on the preamble of Japan Constitution in the first paragraph:

“We, the Japanese people, acting through our duly elected representatives in the National Diet, determined that we shall secure for ourselves and our posterity the fruits of peaceful cooperation with all nations and the blessings of liberty throughout this land, and resolved that never again shall we be visited with the horrors of war through the action of government, do proclaim that sovereign power resides with the people and do firmly establish this Constitution” (Cabinet, Prime Minister of Japan, 1946).

Article Nine controlling the military system through limiting the military armament and involvement in the war. Through Article Nine Japan also have Japan Self Defense Force (JSDF) which is comprised of Maritime SDF, Ground SDF, and Air SDF. However, those JSDF cannot give an offensive attack because Article Nine prohibit war and military armament. As its name "Self Defense Force" only have right to defend their self from the attack from outsiders. This Japan Self Defense Force established in 1954 or eight years after Japan Constitution was signed. Japan forever renounce the war for their country by this Article in Their Constitution (The Law Library of Congress, 2015).

Starting from the legitimacy of Japan Constitution the aggressiveness of Japan became under control. Japan choose to use diplomacy to settle the problems and avoid war. The existence of JSDF also become the evidence of Japan upholding their Japan Constitution even though it has pros and contrast. Japan not allowed to dispose troops outside their sovereignty to do an offensive attack but to wait until the enemy attacking their territory first (Kawasaki, 2007).

C. Japan Pacifist Treaty and Policies in Upholding The Pacifism

The Article Nine makes Japan become a pacifist country. Japan is prohibited to develop their military forces. The developing of military forces in weaponry is also prohibited. This article prevents Japan from joining or creating any war. As the punishment for Japan, Japan must obey what is written in Article Nine. There are several events shows Japan obey the Article Nine:

1. Declaration of Human Right

Japan is a country that respecting human right of an individual. This is shown in the Universal Declaration of Human Right that adopted and proclaimed on General Assembly resolution 217A (III) on 10 December 1948. Japan see the shape of freedom peace, and justice of the global peace is when the human right is recognized. Because of that human right should be protected by law. If not protected by law, the human right will be degraded and violated by peoples and create tyranny and oppression to the other peoples. Beside that all human regardless of their caste, all equal under the law and also all equal to be protected by law in the case of discrimination and violence. "All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination"- Article 7 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 2018).

In 1979, United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) adopted Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) for the human right of the woman. The state which ratified this convention has committed to protect the woman and end the discrimination to the woman. This convention gives the basic equality between man and woman trough ensuring the equality of access, to vote or to be voted,

gain opportunity, education and political and social life. Three things should be committed by the state who ratify this convention:

- “to include the principle of the equality of man and woman in their legal system, erasing discrimination of woman in their laws and adopt appropriate laws that prohibiting discrimination;”
- “to establish institutions to ensure the effectivity of woman protection against discrimination; and”
- “to ensure the elimination to all kind of discrimination to woman from all layer of society.” (UN Woman, 2018)

In the field in enforcing the human right, Japan ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1985. From those convention Japan implementing efforts to increase the activity and involvement of the woman. This effort lead Prime Minister Shinzo Abe in 2013 outlined his believe of the balance of man and woman on work and rising-child. The rate of woman get a higher education is always increase year by year. The increasing of the rate of the woman in getting a higher education is higher than man (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 2014).

Table 2.1 of Japan Higher Education Rate**5. ENROLLMENT RATE IN HIGHER EDUCATION**

	UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOLS (1)			UNIVERSITIES (2)			JUNIOR COLLEGES (3)		
	TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE
2006	96.5	96.8	96.2	45.5	38.5	52.1	6.8	12.4	1.5
2007	96.4	96.6	96.1	47.2	40.6	53.5	6.5	11.9	1.4
2008	96.4	96.6	96.2	49.1	42.6	55.2	6.3	11.5	1.3
2009	96.3	96.5	96.2	50.2	44.2	55.9	6.0	11.1	1.2
2010	96.3	96.5	96.1	50.9	45.2	56.4	5.9	10.8	1.3
2011	96.4	96.7	96.2	51.0	45.8	56.0	5.7	10.4	1.2
2012	96.5	96.8	96.2	50.8	45.8	55.6	5.4	9.8	1.2

SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, CULTURE, SPORTS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(NOTES):

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{NUMBER OF ENTRANTS TO UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING CORRESPONDENCE COURSES) (INCLUDING THOSE WHO ENTERED HIGHER-LEVEL SCHOOLS WHILE EMPLOYED)} \\
 (1) \text{ ENROLLMENT RATE IN UPPER SCHOOLS} &= \frac{\text{NUMBER OF ENTRANTS TO UPPER SECONDARY SCHOOLS (EXCLUDING CORRESPONDENCE COURSES) (INCLUDING THOSE WHO ENTERED HIGHER-LEVEL SCHOOLS WHILE EMPLOYED)}}{\text{NUMBER OF LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL GRADUATES AND NUMBER OF GRADUATES OF FIRST HALF OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS}} \times 100 \\
 & \text{NUMBER OF ENTRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES/JUNIOR COLLEGES} \\
 (2) \text{ AND (3) ADVANCEMENT RATE TO UNIVERSITIES AND JUNIOR COLLEGES} &= \frac{\text{NUMBER OF ENTRANTS TO UNIVERSITIES/JUNIOR COLLEGES}}{\text{NUMBER OF LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL GRADUATES AND NUMBER OF GRADUATES OF FIRST HALF OF LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOLS, THREE YEARS EARLIER}} \times 100
 \end{aligned}$$

Source: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology

2. Japan Arms Export Ban

Japan Pacifist Constitution took effect further about military arms export. Starting from 1967 Japan implemented export ban for military arms. This policy announced by Prime Minister Eisaku Sato. There are three principles of arms export ban. The first is Japan cannot do military arm export to the countries that using the Communist system or the country that join the Communist bloc. The second is Japan cannot do military arms export with countries under an arms embargo by United Nations Security Council, and the third is the

countries who have or involving in any international conflict (Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2018).

In the next Prime Minister on the leader of Prime Minister Takeo Miki this policy amendment on 1976. Those new amendment is giving new boundaries to the restriction of arms export ban. The scope of arms export ban was increasing not only for export but also a transfer of technology. The scope of the receiver of that restriction of export and transfer of weaponry is wider into those countries who not included into Three Principles of arms export ban (Sato, 2015).

3. Arms Control, Disarmament, and Non-Proliferation

The pacifist system leads Japan to prohibit the production of weaponry including of disarmament for the military. Every country understands the importance of military armament in maintaining their security. But the development of military armament can trigger the arms race between the countries especially the neighbor countries. That development of military armament creating mistrust among countries and creating an insecure condition. That prohibition of development of arms and weaponry lead Japan to give the contribution to peacekeeping in term of military armament (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 2012).

In the international context, Japan also active in initiating the Arms Control, Disarmament, and Non-Proliferation in the context of Weapon Mass Destruction (WMD) in the context of nuclear, chemical and biological weapon. Japan also did a great step in developing the trust of the international community by offering the knowledge about the chemical protection in Chemical Weapon Convention (CWC) by sending their expert on chemical weapon protection to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW). The Chemical Weapon Convention is a treaty in arms control and has aimed to erase the use of the

weapon of mass destruction (WMD). The erasing of the weapon of mass destruction is by prohibition in producing, developing and distributing the weapon of mass destruction in the states parties (Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, 2018).

4. Building Peace through Education

Knowledge is a fundamental of the behavior of people. When peoples are shaped by a good education, it can lead the peoples to drive a country into a better future. Education makes people live more humanize, active and creating a better understanding of each other. This also happened in maintaining the global peace when the peoples teach about peace in education. Japan educate their citizens to love peace. Peace here in term of avoiding and free from the violence called war (Toshio, 2009).

In developing Peace Education, Japan works together with NGOs, Museum, Schools and all citizens in Japan to create a mutual understanding of peace through peace education. This peace education also encourages the students to have humanitarian thinking such as helping each other. That peace education gives to Japan students since they are in elementary school. Since elementary school, they were taught about peace and manners so they can have a feel of humanity and good behavior in respecting each other. Japanese students did not have a test or homework in the school until they are in the fourth grade of primary school and only focusing on peace education and manners. This shows in the peace education in Nagasaki, one city that got nuclear bombed. According to National Awareness Survey, 90% of children think that helping and be kind to each other is necessary and they want to be useful for other peoples (Freeman Foundation, 2017)

The development of peace education is very important for the countries especially Japan. Japan has a bad history in the past where Japan is very aggressive

conquering the countries through war. Because of that, peace education is important in shaping Japan citizens thinking of peace where they love and helping each other and leave the war. When Japan leave war, Japan can focus on particular aspects such as education, infrastructure, technology, culture, and health. Rather than spending budget in the military, Japan will be benefited in allocating their budget in that field and become developed.

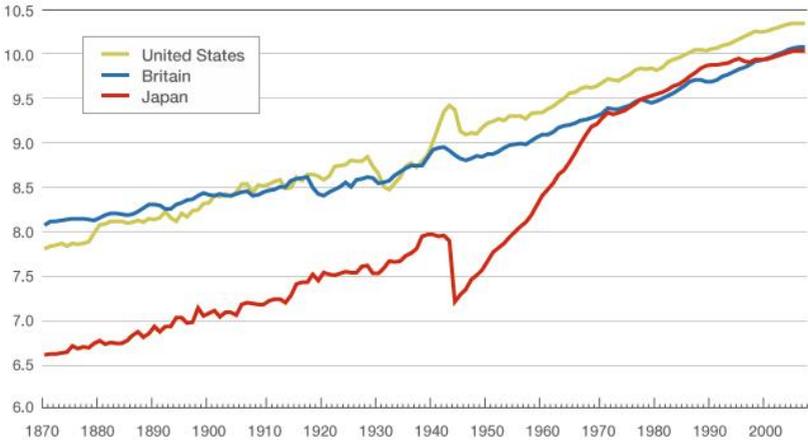
D. Development During Pacifist System

In implementing a system, Japan should understand about the benefits given by decision they take. Japan should consider the benefits they got after implementing Pacifist System since 1946. Those benefits can be in the form of economic stability, international position, technology advances, or even in their military. Japan shows that they can survive in international by using pacifist system because of the development of economy, infrastructure and technology advances that lead Japan got a good position in international. There are achievements achieved by Japan after implementing Pacifist Systems such as industrial technology and economic development.

Through industrialization, Japan achieves a significant growth in per capita and GDP income between the 1870s and 2008 and can be compared with Britain and the United States. That achievement through industrialization leads Japan to become successful industrial Non-Western Country. Japan has historical common in the development of economic such as human resource development, macroeconomic stability, and economic infrastructure (United Nations University - Kimura Fukunari, 2013).

Figure 2.1 Graphic Chart of Growth of GDP in Japan Britain and the US

Growth in Real Per Capita GDP in Japan, Britain, and the US, 1870–2008
(Natural log of per capita GDP in 1990 international Geary-Khamis dollars)



Source: The Maddison-Project
(<http://www.gdcd.net/maddison/maddison-project/home.htm>, 2013 version).

nippon.com

Source: The Maddison Project

<https://www.nextbigfuture.com/2017/03/gdp-and-gdp-per-capita-from-1700-to.html>

The success of industrialization not far from the development of Japan industrial product that can compete and establish a strong position in the foreign market. The ability to import raw materials is the key to the growth of Japan export and foreign trade. The trading companies or Shogo Sosha also have the important role in promoting business and economy by distributing promotion about the industrial products and also supported by Japan Policy (Kemp, 2018).

The development of economy and industry of Japan not just because of Japan policy but also because of the hard works of its peoples. The development cannot be separated from their unique ability. The unique ability of Japanese peoples is to invent trough imitate and improve the skills they learned and

apply it to their system. This unique ability is becoming a factor that leads Japan to expand their economy by importing new technologies to improve and make practical use of their technology (Smith T. C., 1988). The technologies also can be adsorbed with extraordinary speed through the competition of economy (Smith P. , 1997).

E. Japan-United States Security Cooperation

Japan-United States security cooperation start to conduct on 1951 in the signing of “Nihon-koku to Amerika-gasshūkoku to no Aida no Sōgo Kyōryoku oyobi Anzen Hoshō Jōyaku.” The United States is granted a permission the use of land, sea, and air as their bassist operations. In exchange, the United States providing security for Japan from any threat comings from outside (Chanlett-Avery, The U.S.-Japan Alliance , 2016).

The renouncing of military power lead Japan security is in danger. Without their military, Japan cannot survive any threat from the outsiders or even insiders. The United States takes the role in defending Japan from any threat because Japan cannot do an offensive attack. In the other place, United States force gains a base in Asia. The other reason Japan still depend on United States power is that of the missile threat from North Korea. The Japan military force still cannot maintain the security of their own country from North Korea missile. Because of that, Japan needs United State as a powerful country that leads in the military to protect Japan.