

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

The United States took Japanese authority after Japan lost the World War II. The United States made Japanese arms defense was disable with drafted Article 9. It was called 'Pacifism'. Japan can use its military only for self-defense. The United States also drafted the Three Principles ban on arms export in 1967 which prohibited Japan to send arms to communist countries, countries under the United Nations embargo, and countries which involve or likely involve in the conflict. In 1976, the United States made total ban on arms export to Japan.

On November 27, 1978, the United States drafted the Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Cooperation. The 1978 guidelines focused on self-defense of Japan. The 1997 guidelines focused on the U.S.-Japan cooperation under normal circumstances in case of armed-attack toward Japan and focused area surrounding Japan. In 2011, Hillary Clinton stated about the new focus on the U.S. foreign policy is 'pivot' in Asia-Pacific area. Shinzo Abe as the Japanese Prime Minister announced that Japan left ban on arms export in 2014. The United States supported Japan left ban on arms export, but still implemented the Three Principles. In 2015, the United States created 'The New Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation'. That new guidelines showed the United States support to the development of Japan, especially on the defense equipment and technology development.

This research used the national interest and balance of power to answer the question of why the United States decide to create the 'The New Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation'. Jack C. Plano and Roy Olton stated that national interest is the fundamental purpose and also the important factors to determine the foreign policy, national interest also means general conception and an element which becomes a

vital requirement for the state included the survival of nation and state, independence, territorial integrity, military security, and economic prosperity. The concept of balance of power is a part of national interest in military security. Mohtar Mas'ood stated that balance of power is a policy of forming defensive alliances to prevent coalition from having a dominant position.

The grand strategy policy of the United States on rebalance Asia-Pacific made the economic system of the United States was decline. The United States need Japan's support to military expenses. It made Japan paid the remilitarization with shoring up the United States grand strategy agenda to face the rise-up China. The grand strategy policy made the United States was getting closer to Japan. Both countries strengthened their cooperation, especially defense cooperation.

'The New Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation' consisted of eight parts, they are defense cooperation and the aims of guidelines, basic premises and principles, strengthened alliance coordination, seamlessly ensuring Japan's peace and security, cooperation for regional and global peace and security, space and cyberspace cooperation, bilateral enterprise, and processes for review. The "strengthened alliance coordination" becomes a new part of 'The New Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation'. The establishment of the 'Alliance Coordination Mechanism' (ACM) part showed the United States wanted to build strong alliance cooperation with Japan to respond any contingency. The ACM was prepared to face the development nuclear and missile of North Korea.

The research concluded the reason of the United States decided to create the 'The New Guidelines for Japan-U.S. Defense Cooperation' were military security interest and economic prosperity interest. The military security interests were strengthened alliance coordination and made Japan's to increased its arms defense to balance of power to the rise of

China and development nuclear and missile of North Korea. China and North Korea became strong obstacles of the United States for doing grand strategy toward Asia-Pacific. The economic prosperity interest of the United States was cutting cost on defense development. The United States also joined defense equipment and technology development with Japan. Japan needed to supply components to the United States. The final product was sent to Japan and security partners both countries.