

## Cause to Fear a Remilitarized Japan

Japan's doubling of its defense budget will make the world a more dangerous place – here's why

By [Ra Mason](#)

Asia-Pacific Research, May 16, 2022

The Conversation 11 May 2022

Region: [East Asia](#)

Theme: [Defence](#)

All Global Research articles can be read in 51 languages by activating the “Translate Website” drop down menu on the top banner of our home page (Desktop version).

To receive Global Research's Daily Newsletter (selected articles), [click here](#).

Visit and follow us on [Instagram](#), [Twitter](#) and [Facebook](#). Feel free to repost and share widely Global Research articles.

\*\*\*

*Japan is proposing to [double its defense budget](#) to around US\$106 billion, or 2% of its gross domestic product (GDP). This move – like recent pledges by Germany to [massively increase its military spending](#) in the wake of Russia's invasion of Ukraine – brings the country full circle since it was militarily neutered following defeat in the second world war.*

Japan's Liberal Democrat government said the decision, which it announced at the end of April, had been prompted by the conflict in Ukraine, but also reflected growing regional pressure from China, North Korea and Russia. Defense minister Nobuo Kishi said the increase in spending was designed to give Japan “counterstrike capabilities” to defend against aggression in the region.

The US has been pressuring Japan for some time to increase its defense spending to share the security bill in the Asia-Pacific region. Doubling its defense budget brings Japan in line with the [benchmark for NATO countries' military spending](#) and positions Japan increasingly more as a genuine ally, rather than dependent, of the US in the region – a position it has held since American occupation forces drafted a [“pacifist” constitution](#) to prevent any recurrence of Japanese imperial ambitions.

The constitution prohibited the use of force and the maintenance of armed forces, despite the later creation of Japan's Self-Defense Forces (JSDF). This was thereafter combined with a notional 1% of GDP cap on defense spending, as well as three [non-nuclear principles](#) banning nuclear weapons being “produced, possessed or permitted entry.”

To this day, the constitution and its anti-militarist Article 9 remain unchanged. But Japan is [pacifist in name only](#). The process of [Japan's remilitarization](#) has been going on since the immediate postwar period. But the timing and rationale behind this latest move are

significant.

Since its rise to international prominence after the Meiji Restoration and victory in the first Sino-Japanese war (1895), Japan has gone through a series of foreign policy shifts. These have fluctuated dramatically, from imperial aggressor (1930s) to pacifist (1950s) and [middle power](#) (2000s).

In the current era, relations with Washington have been paramount. But with America seemingly overstretched and in decline, Tokyo's move to strengthen its military and [deepen the alliance](#) poses questions about Japan's security identity.

It also raises concerns of entrapment into American proxy wars and increasing economic involvement in the US "military-industrial complex", the system by which the defense sector encourages arms spending and war.

## Dubious motives

The latest rise in defense spending is combined with deepening [interoperability](#) between US military units and the JSDF. It also paves the way for Japan to contribute billions of dollars to an arms and [security infrastructure industry that is booming](#) in the wake of Russia's invasion into Ukraine.

All this while Article 9 of the constitution remains unaltered in Japanese law. On paper this supposedly maintains a so-called "cap in the bottle" of militarisation. But since changes to the constitution's [interpretation ratified in 2015](#), Japan's foreign policy has increasingly resembled that of a [great power](#).



Japan's Special Defense Forces could become more offensive with a change of the constitution. Image: Facebook

Today, Japan is fervently supporting the Biden administration's package of punitive

sanctions against Russia and increased aid to Ukraine. This includes further [attempts to justify](#) what already seemingly amount to violations of Article 9.

Japan's military spending (already the [ninth-highest on the planet](#)) itself evidently contradicts the clause. Remarkably, the JSDF also now has permanent operations bases as far away as the [Horn of Africa](#). And the Japanese defense ministry is effectively [supplying logistical materials](#) to Ukrainian forces in a combat zone.

## Regional relations and US alliance

The key point of concern here is that Article 9, the 1% GDP defense budget cap and non-nuclear principles combined to allay the fears of regional powers that Japan might attempt to return to its colonial past.

[Domestic debate](#) over whether the clause should be reformed or scrapped has intensified, but Japan's former Asian conquests, including China, resolutely [oppose constitutional reform](#).

Article 9's malleable reinterpretation, therefore, reflects Japan's tricky position between Asia and the US. This is compounded by the political capriciousness of prime minister, Fumio Kishida. Touted as a liberal, his foreign policy has become [almost as hawkish](#) as his conservative predecessors. And he now leans towards a relationship so close to the US that it risks [entanglement](#) in overseas conflicts.

Tokyo's increasingly well-funded military, backed by a [coastguard](#) that rivals many national navies, leaves no doubt as to the robust transformation of Japanese forces in material terms. But the question remains as to whether China's rise and North Korea's saber-rattling really amount to the ["dangerous" and "dynamic" security environment](#) being used to justify these changes.

This is a question of identity as well as practicality. Japan should be clear about its regional and global roles. It has the third-largest economy, the ninth most expensive military and significant influence across many leading [international institutions](#), such as the UN and IMF.

Yet almost half the Japanese public are against revising Article 9. They are proud of Japan's peaceful society and certainly do not seek expansion or entanglement in American wars.

That was, at least, until now. By invoking suffering in Ukraine, Japan's government and mainstream media appear to have hit upon a means by which to [transform sympathy into action](#) backed by popular support.

Tokyo has ramped up [refugee intakes](#) to unprecedented numbers, donations to Ukraine have dramatically increased and military spending has reached a level comparable to western allies.

Intuitively, this may seem like a positive indicator of how Japan would respond to a contingency closer to home, such as [Chinese aggression directed towards Taiwan](#). In reality, however, this shift in Japan's foreign policy should be cause for concern, for it risks stoking future conflicts.

As Beijing stalks Taipei in the wake of Moscow invading Ukraine, Japan should be thinking earnestly about restoring its pacifist identity before the faded pages of its aging constitution

are torn up altogether.

\*

Note to readers: Please click the share buttons above or below. Follow us on Instagram, Twitter and Facebook. Feel free to repost and share widely Global Research articles.

**[Ra Mason](#)** is Lecturer in International Relations and Japanese Foreign Policy, [University of East Anglia](#).

*Featured image: Japan is moving to remilitarize despite its pacifist constitution. Image: Shutterstock via The Conversation*

The original source of this article is The Conversation  
Copyright © [Ra Mason](#), The Conversation, 2022

---

**[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)**

**[Become a Member of Global Research](#)**

Articles by: **[Ra Mason](#)**

**Disclaimer:** The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). Asia-Pacific Research will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. Asia-Pacific Research grants permission to cross-post Asia-Pacific Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Asia-Pacific Research article. For publication of Asia-Pacific Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: [editors@asia-pacificresearch.com](mailto:editors@asia-pacificresearch.com)

[www.asia-pacificresearch.com](http://www.asia-pacificresearch.com) contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: [editors@asia-pacificresearch.com](mailto:editors@asia-pacificresearch.com)