

be established in the context of the specific characteristics of Asia Pacific and must respond to the specific needs of Asia Pacific.

"We believe that any such process of an Asia Pacific political dialogue should have at least the following purposes:

-guided by the aspirations of the Bangkok Declaration and the Kuala Lumpur Declaration, the desire to enhance regional resilience and strengthen the foundation for peace, stability and constructive cooperation, ASEAN should aspire to secure the accession of other regional states to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation for Southeast Asia that was adopted at the first ASEAN summit held in Bali in 1976;

-just as ASEAN should initiate the process of constructive Asia Pacific political dialogue, the Association should initiate at the appropriate time the process of constructive dialogue among all the signatories of the treaty;

-whilst ASEAN must not become a military or security pact, we also believe that it is both appropriate and necessary to expand and enrich the ASEAN process into the appropriate fields of politics, security and defence issues.<sup>118</sup>

## Japan

Since the end of the Pacific War, Japan has relied exclusively on the United States for its security. The Japanese economic miracle was a direct result of enlightened Occupation policies and the economic benefits of supplying material and entrepot facilities to UN forces in Korea. Japan, not Korea or the Philippines (certainly not Thailand or Vietnam), was the essential component of United States security policy in Asia Pacific.

Every aspect of Japanese Asia Pacific foreign policy is related to maintaining harmonious relations with the United States. Although there are serious economic and trade difficulties between the two countries, both Tokyo and Washington have striven to keep the security relationship beyond reproach. (The Toshiba-COCOM scandal and the FSX imbroglio of the late Eighties did much to damage this aspect of bilateral relations.)

Japanese views of the various regional security proposals were almost uniform in their disapproval. Suggestions from Mongolia and Korea were commented on favourably but not pursued. Tokyo dismissed the Soviet proposals as self-serving and hollow, and criticised Australia and Canada for their naïveté in appearing to follow the