

Power-Dependence in Domestic Politics and Interdependence, Balance of Power and Soft Law in Diplomacy, Comparison of Bureaucracy in the History

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Abstract

This paper investigates Power-Dependence in Domestic Politics and Interdependence, Balance of Power and Soft Law in Diplomacy, Comparison of Bureaucracy in the History between the U.S., U.K., EU and Japan. This paper consists of four parts. First, this paper investigates the similarity and common factors of Power-dependence in Domestic Politics and Interdependence in Diplomacy. I consider the power-dependence theory in intergovernmental relations by Rhodes and the interdependence theory in international relations by Nye and Keohane have similarity and common factors. Second, this paper investigates the Bureaucracy of Power-Dependence. In Japan, the Bureaucracy and Government coordinate the politicians, interest groups and local government. On the other hand, Bureaucracy and Government have conflicted to take initiative of politics. This paper investigates the cooperation and conflict between bureaucrats and government in Liberal Democratic Party and Democratic Party in Japan. Third, this paper investigates the Soft Law and Balance of Power in U.S., U.K., EU and Japan focusing on the Bureaucracy and Government of Power-Dependence, and Interdependence in Diplomacy. The diplomacy of United States, United Kingdom and European Union is influenced by the Balance of Power and Collective Security. This paper investigates how the balance of power influences the diplomacy. Finally, in Japan, Bureaucracy and Official Residence have cooperated and fought to take initiative and leadership. This paper investigates the history of Bureaucracy between the U.S., U.K., EU and Japan.

Keywords: Power-Dependence, Interdependence, Linkage, Balance of Power, Soft Law

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Introduction

I have researched Power-Dependence, Interdependence, Linkage, Linkage Diplomacy, Bureaucracy and how Diplomacy and Domestic Politics are related each other.

I consider that power-dependence theory and interdependence theory have similarity and common factors.

I have researched the similarity and common factors between power-dependence of domestic politics and interdependence of foreign policy.

I think that Diplomacy and Domestic Politics are related each other.

Table 1 Comparison between Power-Dependence Theory and Interdependence Theory

	Power-Dependence Theory	Interdependence Theory
representative Researchers	R.A.W. Rhodes	Joseph Nye Robert Keohane
Research Area	Administration	International Relations
Objective	Intergovernmental Relations between Centre and Local	International Relations among States
Common Concept 1	Linkage between Centre and Local Connection between Organizations, Policy Networks	Linkage between States
Common Concept 2	Asymmetry between Centre and Local	Asymmetry between States
Common Concept 3	Cost Unilateral decision is not cost-free.	Cost Short-term sensitivity Long-term vulnerability
Law	Law, Statute	Treaty, Soft Law
Sanction	Law with sanction	Treaty and Soft Law without sanction
Stability	Principle of <i>Ultra Vires</i>	Collective Security and Balance of Power Alliance

This Table is made by the author based on Rhodes (1986a, 2006), Nye (2007), Keohane and Nye (1977), (Yoshihiro Nagata, Policy-Making Process of Education and Politics in the EU focusing on the Norm and Legalization, the Master's Degree Paper of Osaka Kyoiku University 2013), (Yoshihiro Nagata, Power-Dependence of British Central-Local Government Relations and Interdependence of International Relations in the EU, ACPEL2016)

Table 2 Comparison between Policy Networks and Linkage

	Policy Networks	Linkage
representative Researchers	Katzenstein R.A.W. Rhodes	H.Kissinger Joseph Nye Robert Keohane
Research Area	Administration	International Relations
Objective	Intergovernmental Relations between Centre and Local	International Relations among States
Common Concept	Linkages between governmental and other actors	Linkage between States
Actor	Bureaucracy, Central Government, Parliaments, Politicians, Interest Group Local Government	States International Organizations

This Table is made by the author based on Rhodes (1986a, 2006), Nye (2007), Keohane and Nye (1977), (Yoshihiro Nagata, Policy-Making Process of Education and Politics in the EU focusing on the Norm and Legalization, the Master's Degree Paper of Osaka Kyoiku University 2013), (Yoshihiro Nagata, Power-Dependence of British Central-Local Government Relations and Interdependence of International Relations in the EU, ACPEL2016), (Yoshihiro Nagata, Policy Networks of Central-Local Government Relations in the UK and Japan and Linkage of International Relations in the EU, IICSSHawaii2017)

Table 3 Linkage in the History

Linkage			
1960s (1969)	James Rosenau	Linkage Theory	Domestic Politics and Foreign Policy
1970s	Henry Kissinger	Concept of Linkage, The Linkage Strategies	The concept to alleviate the conflict relations between the United States and the Soviet Union
1980s	Joseph Nye Robert Keohane	The concept of linkage	the relationships between the allies and the friendly nations

This Table is made by the author based on (Yoshihiro Nagata, Power-Dependence of British Central-Local Government Relations and Interdependence of International Relations in the EU, ACPEL2016), (Yoshihiro Nagata, Policy Networks of Central-Local Government Relations in the UK and Japan and Linkage of International Relations in the EU, IICSSHawaii2017), (Yoshihiro Nagata, Bureaucracy of Power-Dependence in Domestic Politics in Japan and Interdependence of International Relations in the UK, U.S. and EU, ECSS2017Brighton), (Yoshihiro Nagata, Policy-Making Process of Education and Politics in the EU focusing on the Norm and Legalization, the Master's Degree Paper of Osaka Kyoiku University 2013).

Table 4 Domestic Politics and Foreign Policy in the History

Domestic Politics and Foreign Policy			
1950s	Kenneth Waltz	The relationship between domestic politics and foreign policy is not found in Waltz's concept in 1959. Later, however, Waltz pointed out importance of domestic determinants of state action, such as leadership and bureaucracy. (Waltz 1979), (Katzenstein, Keohane and Krasner 2004, p. 653)	
1960s (1969)	James Rosenau	Linkage Theory	Domestic Politics and Foreign Policy
1970s	Henry Kissinger	Concept of Linkage, The Linkage Strategies	The concept to alleviate the conflict relations between the United States and the Soviet Union
1978	Peter Katzenstein	Peter Katzenstein presented a theory that domestic policy influences the foreign policy. In the preface of Katzenstein's literature, "it was to understand how "domestic structures" shape political strategies in the international political economy".	
1980s	Joseph Nye Robert Keohane	The concept of Linkage	the relationships between the allies and the friendly nations
1980s	Robert Putnam	Concept of two-level games	

This Table is made by the author based on (Yoshihiro Nagata, Power-Dependence of British Central-Local Government Relations and Interdependence of International Relations in the EU, ACPEL2016), (Yoshihiro Nagata, Policy Networks of Central-Local Government Relations in the UK and Japan and Linkage of International Relations in the EU, IICSSHawaii2017), (Yoshihiro Nagata, Bureaucracy of Power-Dependence in Domestic Politics in Japan and Interdependence of International Relations in the UK, U.S. and EU, ECSS2017Brighton), (Yoshihiro Nagata, Policy-Making Process of Education and Politics in the EU focusing on the Norm and Legalization, the Master's Degree Paper of Osaka Kyoiku University 2013).

Balance of Power in Japan Politics

Balance of Power is applied to Diplomacy and Domestic Politics.

I think the Balance of Power in Japan Politics was maintained in Liberal Democratic Party from the 55 system. After the Conservative Merger 1955 of Liberal Party of Prime Minister Yoshida and Japan Democratic Party of Prime Minister Hatoyama, the Balance of Power was maintained in several factions of Liberal Democratic Party.

Hashimoto Administration of the Liberal Democratic Party emerged change from bureaucratic leadership to official residence leadership. However, resistance of the bureaucracy is strong. Prime Minister Koizumi attempted to abolish special corporations but failed. However, Koizumi Administration succeeded realization of

Japan Post Privatization. Koizumi Administration also succeeded organization reform of every governmental department and agency.

Democratic Party Administration cannot make use of the bureaucracy. However, In Abe Administration of Liberal Democratic Party, the official residence leadership is remarkable. The bureaucracy become to be controlled by the government, because Abe set the bureau of personnel at Cabinet Office and this bureau decides personnel above the assigned rank at every governmental department and agency. At the same time, the domestic interest group became to influence the foreign economic policy, and the self-regulation at Japan side disappeared.

(Yoshihiro Nagata, Bureaucracy of Power-Dependence in Domestic Politics in Japan and Interdependence of International Relations in the UK, U.S. and EU, ECSS-Brighton2017)

Bureau of personnel at Cabinet Office(Naikaku-Jinjikyoku) in 2014 strengthened the power of Official Residence and changed bureaucrat-led politics to politician-led politics.

Bureau of personnel at Cabinet Office(Naikaku-Jinjikyoku) was by Cabinet Act.

Administrative Reform of Hashimoto cabinet reduced ministries and strengthened power of bureaucracy. Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications(Soumu-sho) revived power as Home Ministry(Naimu-sho) because Ministry of Home Affairs(Jichi-sho), Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications(Yusei-sho) and Soumu-cho ministry had merged.

Cabinet Act and Central Government Reform 2001 strengthened the power of Official Residence beyond the wall of ministries.

Ministry of Finance(Okura-sho) and Ministry of International Trade and Industry(Tsusan-sho) maintained main actor of politics. Home Ministry(Naimu-sho)(1873-1947) which was established by Lords of Home Affairs, Toshimichi Ohkubo, de facto Prime Minister had been strongest actor of Japan politics including police and local government.

Prime Minister Aritomo Yamagata, Taro Katsura, Keigo Kiyoura and minister Judo Saigo built bureaucracy. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce (NoShomu-Sho)(1881-1925) was also strong ministry.

From Bureaucratic Leadership to Official Residence Leadership

Katzenstein pointed out that Japanese foreign economy policy is supported by the business, especially big companies to which economic interest serves. He also insisted that Japanese foreign economy policy is facilitated by the high centralization between state and society (Katzenstein, 1978).

Since the 70s, the foreign economic policy is forwarded between the United States and Japan in place of the security and political issues between them. Its beginning is Japan US textile negotiation. In May, 1969, United States Security of Commerce,

Stans, required self-regulation of Japanese textile product export. In March, 1971, Federation of Japanese textile announced self-regulation, and on October, memorandum of understanding of US-Japan textile problem was agreed. Japan government decided emergency loan (75.1 billion Japanese yen) and relief financing (128.7 billion Japanese yen). The resolution by the self-regulation is characterized by the following points. First, the self-regulation of Japanese textile product exports is derived from asymmetry between the United States and Japan at that time. Second, the political process of US-Japan textile negotiation is owed to the initiative of Minister of Trade and Industry, Tanaka, but its political process is cooperation between politician and bureaucrats rather than official residence leadership. The self-regulation is a cooperative work of the politician and bureaucrats.

After the US-Japan textile negotiation, the US-Japan car negotiation (ended self-regulation at Japanese side), the US-Japan semi-conductor negotiation in the 80s continued. Triggered by Plaza Accord (1985), the Structural Impediments Initiative (1989-90) and Japan-United States Framework for new Economic Partnership in the 90s continued. In each negotiations, the main actors were bureaucrats.

(Yoshihiro Nagata, Bureaucracy of Power-Dependence in Domestic Politics in Japan and Interdependence of International Relations in the UK, U.S. and EU, ECSS2017Brighton)

Degree of Influence of the Domestic Interest Group to the Bureaucracy

I will explore degree of influence of the domestic interest group to the bureaucracy in the negotiation of the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP), especially between Japan and U.S. and the negotiation of the Economic Partnership Agreement between Japan and the EU. (Yoshihiro Nagata, Bureaucracy of Power-Dependence in Domestic Politics in Japan and Interdependence of International Relations in the UK, U.S. and EU, ECSS2017Brighton)

Focusing on the tariff of the Japan-EU EPA, I consider the national interest, the interest group and the asymmetry between states. Though Japan guarded the tariff of the cheese in the TPP negotiation, Japan accepted the reduction and elimination of the cheese tariff in the Japan-EU EPA. From this fact, I can obtain the following results of the foreign economy policy. First, Japan and the EU had to make hurry to raise the flag of the free trade against Trump's protectionism. Second, Japan had to set the tariff reduction ration which cannot be accepted more, for the coming bilateral Japan-US FTA. Third, though the asymmetry exists between Japan and the United States, the asymmetry does not exist between Japan and the EU. However, the reason why the import tariff ration of some issue in the Japan-EU EPA is lower than that in the Japan-US agreement of the TPP is due to the above situation of Japan and the EU. Fourth, because this basic agreement is derived from the national interest of Japan and the EU, the domestic agricultural interest group cannot sufficiently influence its allegation and is sacrificed for the national interest of Japan. (Yoshihiro Nagata, Bureaucracy of Power-Dependence in Domestic Politics in Japan and Interdependence of International Relations in the UK, U.S. and EU, ECSS2017Brighton)

Audit Commission

I have researched Audit Commission.

The principles of Audit Commission are applied to not only the UK but also Japan.

Extension of Layfield Committee

The Audit Commission can be addressed as an extension of the Leyfield Committee which published the Leyfield Report in 1976, which evaluated the finance of the local government in comprehensive manner and gave advice to the central government. The Leyfield Committee raised a question whether the central government or local government should take responsibility for the local finance reform, In response to this question, the Green Paper 1977 concluded that the local government should take responsibility (Hepworth, p.293, Travers, pp.71-78).

Value for Money strategy

The Audit Commission inherits its strategy, Value for Money, from the rationalization strategy by Macfarlane Report in 1980. Based on the rationalization of the education in the 1970s, the Macfarlane Report (Education for 16-19 year Olds) emphasized rationalization and cost effectiveness of the education at the local authority (Ranson, p.188). Furthermore, the background of Value for Money strategy is increasing total spending, in addition to the increasing spending of the social security, which mainly consists of the welfare, health care and education. For example, the welfare spending increased from £ 6.6 billion (1975) to £ 17.9 billion (1981) and the total spending increased from £ 51.5 billion (1975) to £ 116.1 billion (1981) (Yoshihiro Nagata, The Audit Commission of Local Government in the UK, ACEID2016)

Limitation of the Circular

One of the reasons why the Audit Commission was established is considered due to the limitation of the Circular. The Circular is the control tool for the administration by the central government. The role of the Circular is the recommendation by the central government for the administration. However, it is clear that the Circular is not effective especially in the financial policy. In the 1980s, the Conservative Administration intended to take financial control using the block grant to reduce expenditure of the local government. Though this measure was exercised using the Circular and the legislation (Local Government, Planning and Land Act 1980, Section 48), the result was not effective. The rate-capping was newly legislated in the Local Government Finance Act 1982, but it was abolished in 1985 (John, p.11). (Yoshihiro Nagata, The Audit Commission of Local Government in the UK, ACEID2016)

Balance of Power in the Diplomacy

In 1648, The Peace of Westphalia was signed by Westphalian sovereignty, and the Balance of Power occurred. Cardinal Richelieu, Cardinal Armand Jean du Plessis made the Balance of Power.

The Peace of Utrecht in 1713 made the Balance of Power as Soft Law and Norm. Treaty of London, Quadruple Alliance, the Alliance between Great Britain, Austria, the Habsburg Monarchy(Holy Roman Empire), France and Netherlands in 1718 and the Peace of Vienna, the Anglo-Austrian Alliance in 1731 were Alliance and the Balance of Power. I think that Quadruple Alliance by Vienna System in 1815 was reincarnation of Quadruple Alliance in 1718.

In 1756, Diplomatic Revolution, the Alliance between France and Austria was signed by the Treaty of Versailles. Prince of Kaunitz-Rietberg and Friedrich Wilhelm von Haugwitz achieved Diplomatic Revolution.

King Frederick II developed Oblique Order in the Seven Years' War(1756-1763).

As Gaius Julius Caesar in Battle of Alesia, Gallic Wars and Battle of Pharsalus, Great Roman Civil War, the Peace of Westphalia, Peace of Utrecht, Diplomatic Revolution had influenced Balance of Power.

In 1795, Jay Treaty was signed.

In 1815, Vienna System, the Concert of Europe(Metternichsches System) was settled by Prince von Metternich-Winneburg. The Balance of Power in Vienna System, the Concert of Europe included the Holy Alliance, Quadruple Alliance and Quintuple Alliance. The Balance of Power in Vienna System made Soft Law, Norm.

The Holy Alliance, Quadruple Alliance and Quintuple Alliance by Prince Metternich-Winneburg, Habsburg Monarchy, Talleyrand-Périgord and Castlereagh in Vienna System made peace and stability.

I think the Balance of Power is very artistic theory. I think that the Balance of Power is based on legitimacy, legitimacy of the Absolute Monarchy.

The Dual Alliance, Austria-Germany Alliance in 1879 and the Triple Alliance, Austria-Germany-Italy Alliance in 1882 were signed.

Japan-United Kingdom relations remains de facto alliance or quasi-alliance traditionally. In 1902, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance (Japan-UK alliance) was signed and started in London. In the present era, Japan and UK started to strengthen linkage and partnership in diplomacy, economic fields and cultural fields.

(Yoshihiro Nagata, Bureaucracy in the Power-Dependence of Domestic Politics and Linkage in Foreign Policy, IICSS2017Dubai)

In 1902, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was achieved by Lord Lansdowne. The Balance of Power of Vienna System and Japan-UK Alliance was artistic. I like the Balance of Power of Vienna System and Anglo-Japanese Alliance. My family and I live in Kyoto and once lived in Vienna (Wien), Austria.

In 1904, The Entente Cordiale was signed. In 1907, Japan and France signed Franco-Japanese Treaty. In 1920, League of Nations was founded by Treaty of Versailles, and League of Nations was characteristics of collective security. Before League of Nations, the Balance of Power by Great Britain and Austria has brought peace of the world.

In Washington Naval Conference, US-UK-France-Japan Treaty was signed on December 1921. I think US-UK-France-Japan Treaty 1921 is alliance, quasi-alliance. In 1975, G6 Summit was held. I think G6 Summit includes alliance, quasi-alliance of collective security as reincarnation of US-UK-France-Japan Treaty 1921. (Yoshihiro Nagata, Bureaucracy of Power-Dependence in Domestic Politics, and Diplomacy of Linkage, Interdependence and Soft Law between U.S., U.K., EU and Japan, ECSS2018Brighton)

I think that G6 Summit is reincarnation of US-UK-France-Japan Treaty 1921.

G6 Summit is de facto new US-UK-France-Japan Treaty 1921.

By Atlantic Charter in 1942 and Dumbarton Oaks Conference in 1944, the United Nations was founded. Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin D. Roosevelt contributed to the United Nations.

In 1947, the Treaty of Dunkirk, UK-France Alliance was signed. In 1948, the Treaty of Brussels was signed, and Western Union(WU) was signed. I think that Western Union(WU) is linked with NATO(OTAN), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. After Western Union, WU(1948-1954), Western European Union(WEU) was founded in 1954. WU and WEU have characteristics of both alliance and collective security.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO(OTAN) was founded by The Treaty of Brussels(1948) and The North Atlantic Treaty on April 4 1949. NATO(OTAN) is typical collective security and brings peace.

Japan-U.S. alliance is essential for Japan-U.S. Diplomacy. Security Treaty Between the United States and Japan on September 8 1951 were achieved by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. President Dwight David Eisenhower signed Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United States and Japan in 1960.

In 1951, the European Coal and Steel Community(ECSC) was founded by the Treaty of Paris. ECSC was interdependence of Coal and Steel of the Europe. French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman stated the Schuman Declaration on May 1950. French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson contributed foundation of ECSC. The Treaty of Paris in 1951 was signed. The political institutions of ECSC was founded, (1) High Authority, The European Commission, (2) Parliamentary Assembly, The European Parliament, (3) Council, The Council of the European Union, (4) Court of Justice of the European Union.

I think the relations between the United States, UK, France and Germany in 2010s are reincarnation of relations between the U.S., UK, France and West Germany from 1950s to 1960s. I think that the relations between the U.S. President Donald Trump and French President Emmanuel Macron are reincarnation of the relations between President Dwight David Eisenhower and President Charles de Gaulle.

In 1952, Treaty establishing European Defence Community(EDC) was signed, and vetoed by Gaullism. I think that European army by French President Emmanuel

Macron is reincarnation of European Defence Community(EDC), de facto new EDC.

Hungarian Revolution(1956) and Berlin Crisis(1958-63) changed the U.S.-UK-France relations. The U.S. and UK strengthened U.S.-UK Special Alliance and agreed Nassau Agreement in 1962. President de Gaulle decided withdrawal from NATO integrated military command in 1966. France returned NATO integrated military command in 2009.

Franco-German Treaty on January 22 2019 is reincarnation of Elysee Treaty 1963.

The Treaty of Rome(The Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, TFEU) was signed on March 1957. The objectives of Treaty of Rome were establishment of single market, common market, economic development in EEC and unified Europe. The Treaty of Rome came into force on January 1 1958. The European Economic Community(EEC) and The European Atomic Energy Community(EURATOM) were established. The European Coal and Steel Community(ECSC), The European Economic Community(EEC) and The European Atomic Energy Community(EURATOM) shared Parliamentary Assembly.

The Merger Treaty called Brussels Treaty was signed on April 8 1965. ECSC, EEC and EURATOM were merged and called The European Communities(EC). After Veto by Charles de Gaulle to the UK's membership of EEC in 1963, Participation of UK to the European Community in 1973 was achieved.

European Political Co-operation(EPC) was adopted in 1970.

Nye's belief about power of the sovereign is the military power, economic power and soft power. Nye proposed the soft power by the warning that the use of force might jeopardize economic objectives (Nye, 1986, p.10). In this context, Keohane and Nye called the concept of the interdependence the overall structure approach which does not differentiate among issue areas in the world politics. These issue areas includes not only the political issue, for example the nuclear disarmament negotiation resulted in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks 2 (SALT II), which was signed in 1979 between USA and USSR but not ratified, but also the global environment issue represented by a report 'Limit to Growth' published by Club of Rome in 1972. (Yoshihiro Nagata, Power-Dependence of British Central-Local Government Relations and Interdependence of International Relations in the EU, ACPEL2016)

The European Council Copenhagen(1982), the European Council Fontainebleau(1984) and Delors speech in parliament(1985) were Internal market as EC grand strategy.

The Single European Act(SEA) was signed on February 17 1986. SEA was Constitutional foundation. The Single European Act(SEA) revised the Treaty of Rome, strengthened the authority of the European Parliament and introduced Qualified Majority Voting.

The Treaty of Maastricht (The Treaty on European Union, TEU) was signed on February 7 1992. The Treaty of Maastricht founded the European Union (EU). The Treaty of Maastricht consists of the three pillars of European Union. The first pillar is

European Communities. The second pillar is Common Foreign and Security Policy. The third pillar is Cooperation on Justice and Home Affairs.

The Common Foreign and Security Policy was related with European Political Cooperation(EPC).

The Treaty of Amsterdam was signed on October 2 1997. The Treaty of Nice was signed on February 26 2001. The Treaty of Nice was Reform of European Parliament and European Commission.

Kyoto Protocol was signed in 1997.

The Treaty of Lisbon was signed on December 13 2007. The Treaty of Lisbon strengthened empowerment of European Parliament and established of the term of President of the European Council.

(Yoshihiro Nagata, (2013), Policy-Making Process of Education and Politics in the EU focusing on the Norm and Legalization, the Master's Degree Paper of Osaka Kyoiku University 2013)

On February 1 2019, President Donald Trump and Secretary of State Mike Pompeo announced suspension of Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty(INF).

Japan-EU EPA was basically agreed on July 2017 and signed on July 2018.

I hope U.S.-U.K.-EU-France-Austria-Japan strong interdependence, linkage and alliance.

Soft Law

Snyder defines Soft Law as “Among the most important of these means is Soft Law, rules of conducts which, in principle, have no legally binding force but which, nevertheless, may have practical effects. Such measures are frequent in Community Law. For example, according to Article 189 EEC, recommendations have no binding force.” (Snyder, 1993)

Abbott and Snidal define Soft Law as “The realm of ‘soft law’ begins once legal arrangements are weakened along one or more of the dimensions of obligation, precision, and delegation. This softening can occur in varying degrees along each dimension and in different combinations across dimensions.” (Abbott and Snidal, 2000)

The principle of subsidiarity and the Open Method of Coordination are linked with Norm and Legalization.

(Yoshihiro Nagata, (2013), Policy-Making Process of Education and Politics in the EU focusing on the Norm and Legalization, the Master's Degree Paper of Osaka Kyoiku University 2013, pp1-115)

Comparison of Bureaucracy in the History

	The UK	The U.S.	France	Japan	Austria
Characteristics Of Bureaucracy	Party Politics by politicians	Party Politics by politician and interest groups	High Bureaucracy	High Bureaucracy	High Bureaucracy
Degree of bureaucracy From 17 th century to 19 th century	Middle	Low	High	High	High
Degree of bureaucracy 20th century	Middle	Middle	High	High	High

Table 5 Comparison of Bureaucracy in the History made by the author
(Yoshihiro Nagata, Bureaucracy of Power-Dependence in Domestic Politics in Japan and Interdependence of International Relations in the UK, U.S. and EU, ECSS2017Brighton)

Conclusion

I think Diplomacy and Domestic Politics are related each other.

I have researched the similarity and common factors between power-dependence of domestic politics and interdependence of foreign policy.

I have researched Power-dependence, Interdependence, Linkage, Linkage Diplomacy, Soft Law and Balance of Power and Bureaucracy.

I think that Soft Law, Norm of the Balance of Power is very important for modern politics.

I have researched the U.S.-U.K.-EU-France-Austria-Japan relations, for example Japan-EU EPA, Japan-EU SPA, TPP, Japan-U.S. Alliance, Japan-UK Foreign and Defence Ministerial Meeting(Japan-UK 2+2) and Japan-France Foreign and Defense Ministers' Meeting(Japan-France 2+2).

The UK-Japan relations, EU-Japan relations and France-Japan relations are de facto alliance, quasi-alliance in diplomatic, political, legal and cultural areas.

I think that Japan-UK Foreign and Defence Ministerial Meeting(Japan-UK 2+2) is reincarnation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance(Japan-UK Alliance). Japan-UK Foreign and Defence Ministerial Meeting is de facto Anglo-Japanese Alliance(Japan-UK Alliance). Japan-France Foreign and Defense Ministers' Meeting is de facto Japan-France Alliance.

I hope the U.S., the U.K., EU, France, Germany, Austria and Japan make strong interdependence, linkage and alliance in diplomatic, political, legal and cultural fields.

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Japan-U.S. Security Treaty

Gov.UK

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

NATO(OTAN)

European Commission

CNN(February 1 2019)

BBC(November 6 2018, January 22 2019)

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