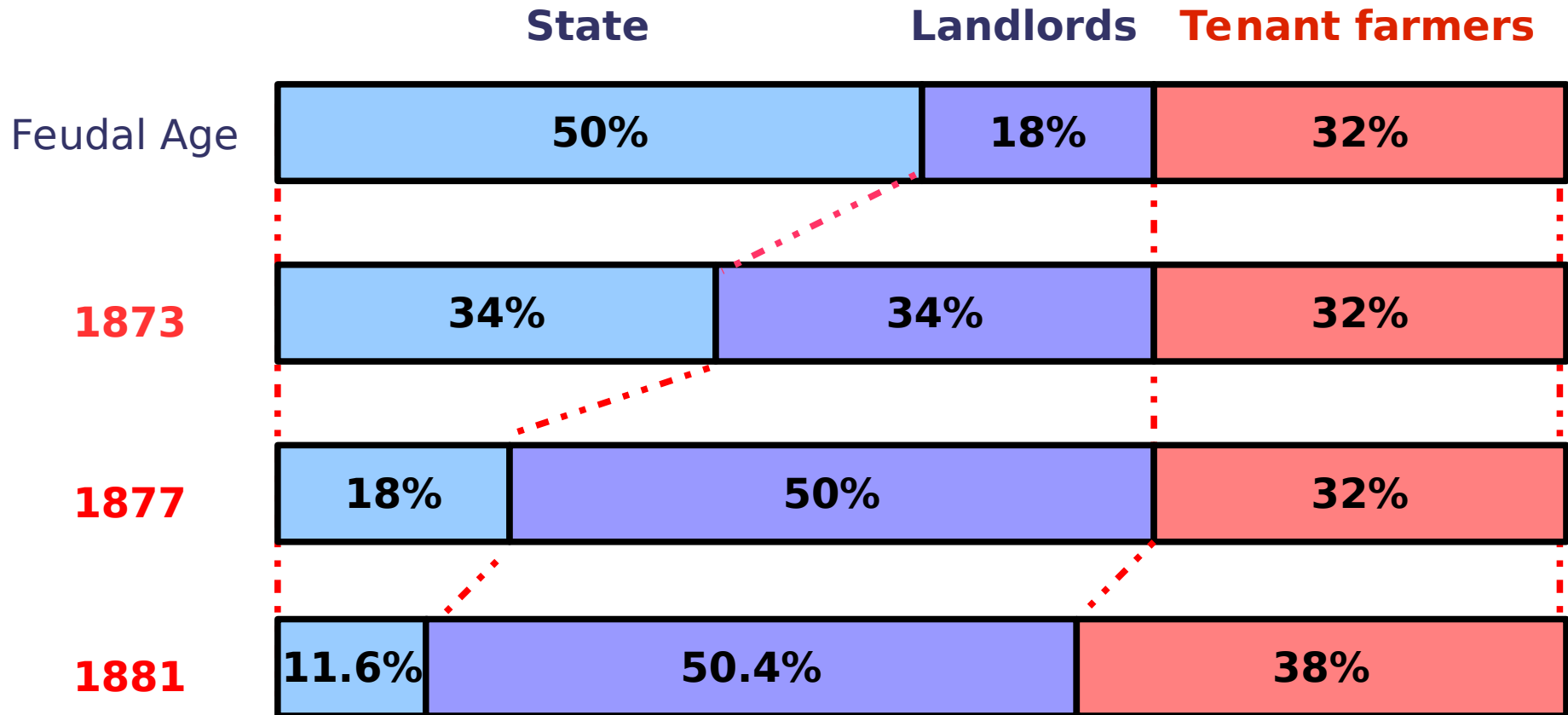


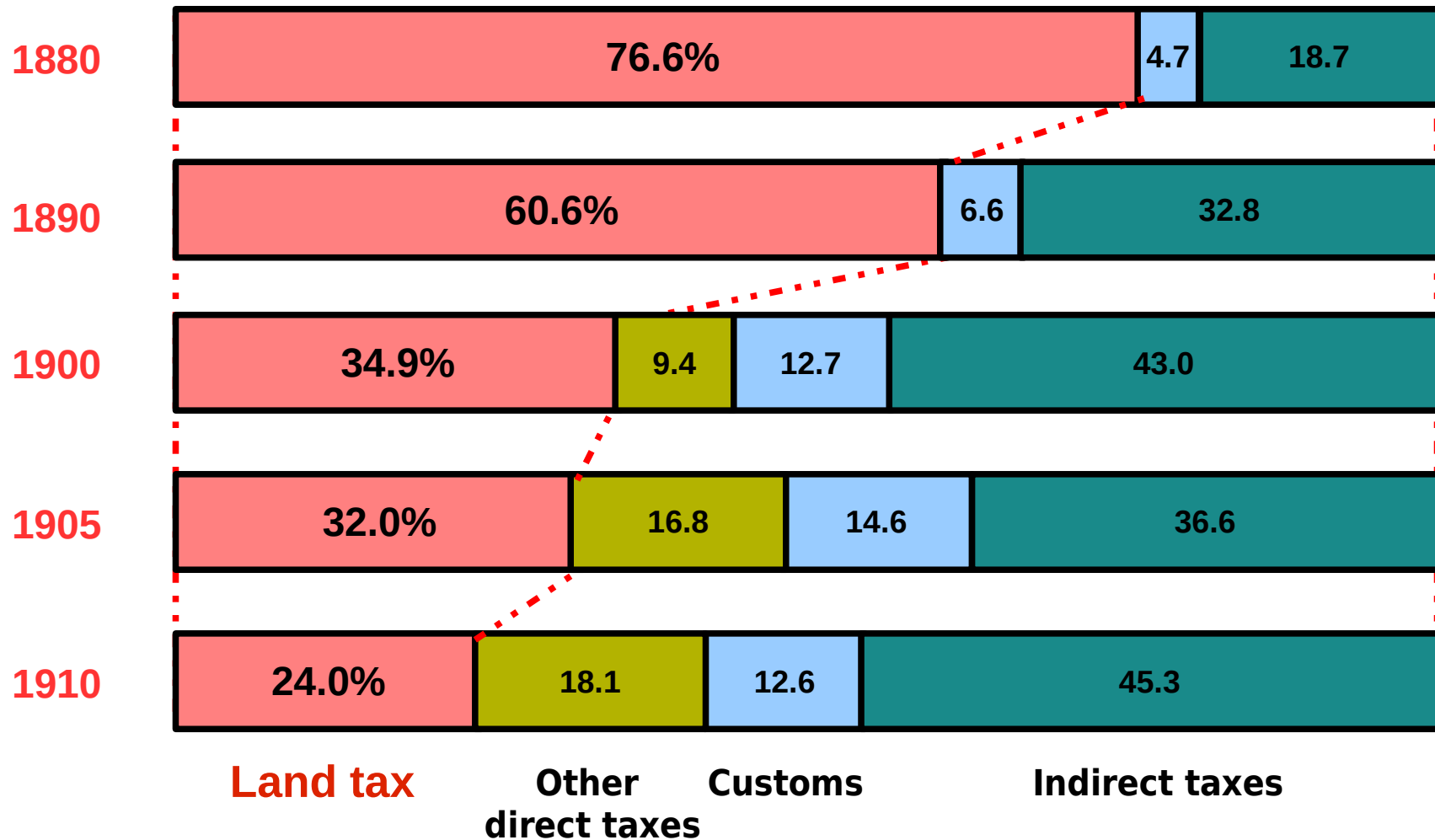
*Back to the Beginning of the Modernization - - -*

# Distribution of Rice Harvest among State, Landlords, and Farmers



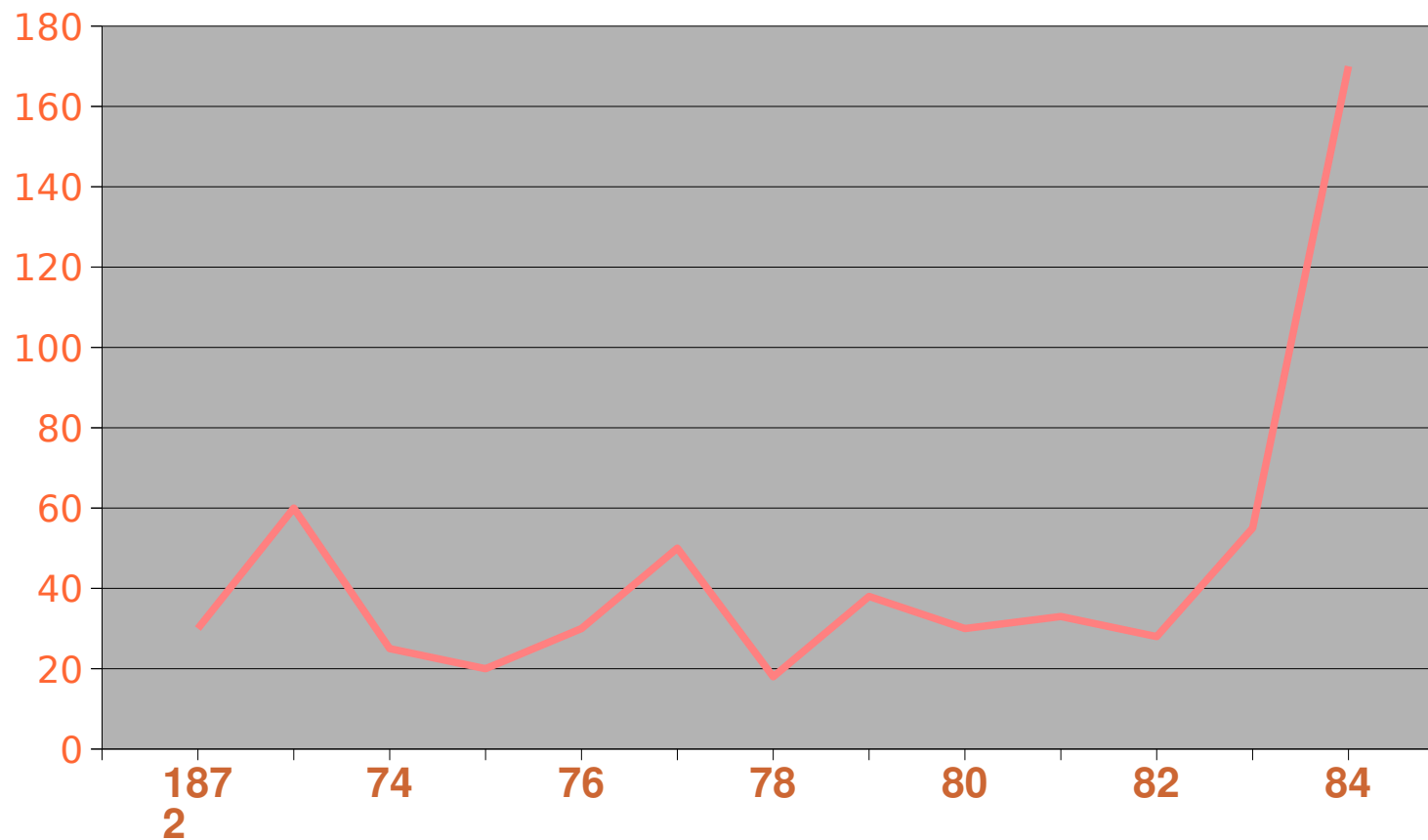
“ *Tenant Farmers, suffering from **Double Exploitation** ...* ”

# Percentage of Land Tax in the Total Tax Revenues



*“ Tenant Farmers, carrying Burden of the Modernization ... ”*

# Increase of Violence Cases of Farmers against the State



# Popular Movement for Freedom and Democracy (1870s - 80s)

Alliance of rebellious *Farmers* and disappointed *Former-Samurais*

Petition for *Constitution, Parliament, and Voting Rights*

Founding first *Political Parties* in Japan

# Countermeasures against Political Parties

Establishment of *supreme decision-making organs outside the reach of political parties*

(Cabinet, New Peer, Privy Council) **as "Imperial Matters"**  
**under the exclusive authority of the Emperor**

Separation of *supreme command and military affairs* from conventional political affairs

**as "Imperial Matters"**

Establishment of *supervision and direct control over the population exercised by Imperial Army and Navy* (National Shintoism, ideological education and military training in school)

# Limited Competence of Prime Minister

## Who is the leader, Prime Minister or Emperor?

### Article 11

The Emperor has the *supreme command* of the Army and Navy.

### Article 55

The *respective Ministers of State* shall give their advice to the Emperor, and be responsible for it.

### Imperial Appointment of Ministers of Army and Navy



*Tight connection between the Emperor and Imperial Army and Navy outside of constitutional democracy*

**Constitutional Democracy**

**Emperor**

Prime Minister

Ministers of State

House of Representatives

Political Parties

Landlords

**Army & Navy**

**Population**

**Totalitarian Power Structure**



# Initial Stage of the Japanese Imperialism

1874 Taiwan Expedition

1876 Unequal Treaty of Commerce with Korea  
Beginning of intervention in internal affairs

1879 Annexation of the Kingdom of Ryukyu

1888 Reorganization of Imperial Army and Navy  
for foreign expedition

*With consent and support of democratic wings ...*

# Second Stage of the Japanese Imperialism

1894 - 95	Sino Japanese War Colonization of Taiwan
1904 - 05	Russo Japanese War
1910	Annexation of Korea
1914 - 18	World War I
1918 - 22	Siberian Intervention

*Cabinet, Diet, Emperor, Army and Navy  
all banded together ...*

## ***Coincidence of Democracy and Imperialism (1870s – 1920s)***

Internally: ***“Progress to Constitutional Democracy”***

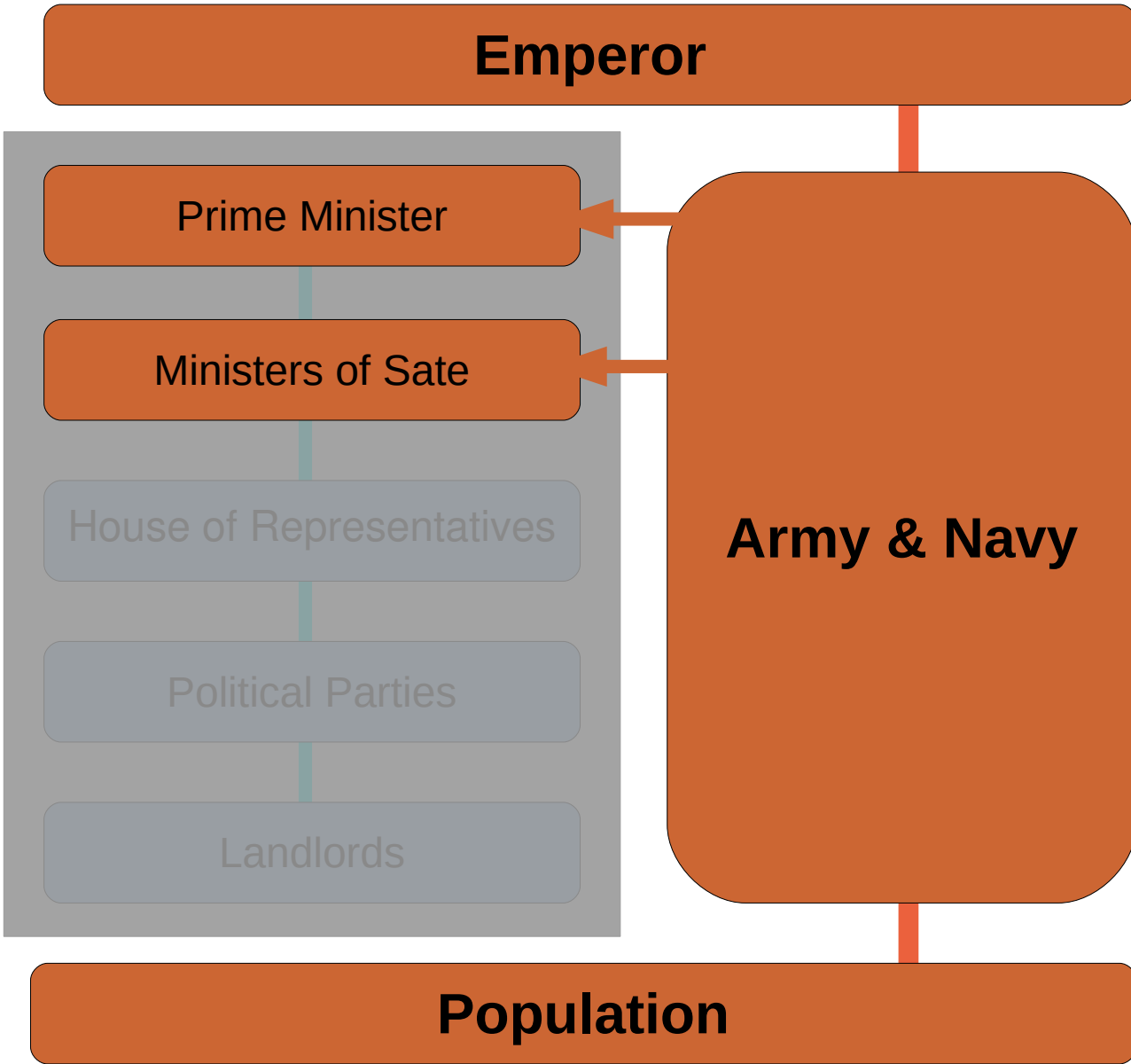
Externally: ***“Rise of Japanese Imperialism”***

# Final Stage of the Japanese Imperialism

- 1929 Beginning of the “*Great Depression*”
- 1931 Invasion in Manchuria
- 1932 Establishment of “*Manchukuo*”
- 1932 Attempted Coup of young officers of Navy  
→ ***End of Party Cabinet***

***Constitutional Institutions ceased to work ...***

**Constitutional Democracy**



**Totalitarian Power Structure**

# Estimated Numbers of Victims during the War in Asian Region

China	at least	10,000,000
Korea	at least	200,000
Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia	at least	2,000,000
Indonesia	at least	2,000,000
Philippine	at least	1,000,000
India	at least	3,500,000
Malaysia, Singapore	at least	5,000
Myanmar	at least	50,000
New Zealand		11,625
Thailand		unknown
Maldives		unknown
Polynesian islands		unknown
Sakhalin, Kuril islands		unknown
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**Total** at least **18,820,000**

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Japan at least 2,565,878

# Beginning of the Occupation (1945)



*General Douglas MacArthur*  
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP)

# Initial “Five Basic Reforms” commanded by GHQ (Oct. 1945)

Guarantee of political rights for women

Legalization of labor unions

Democratization of education

Elimination of political autocracy

Liberalization of economic powers



# Memorandum on Agrarian Reform by GHQ (Dec. 1945)

*“... The feudalistic social structure in rural areas was just the root of the Japanese militarism ...”*

# Main Measures of Second Agrarian Reform (Oct. 1946)

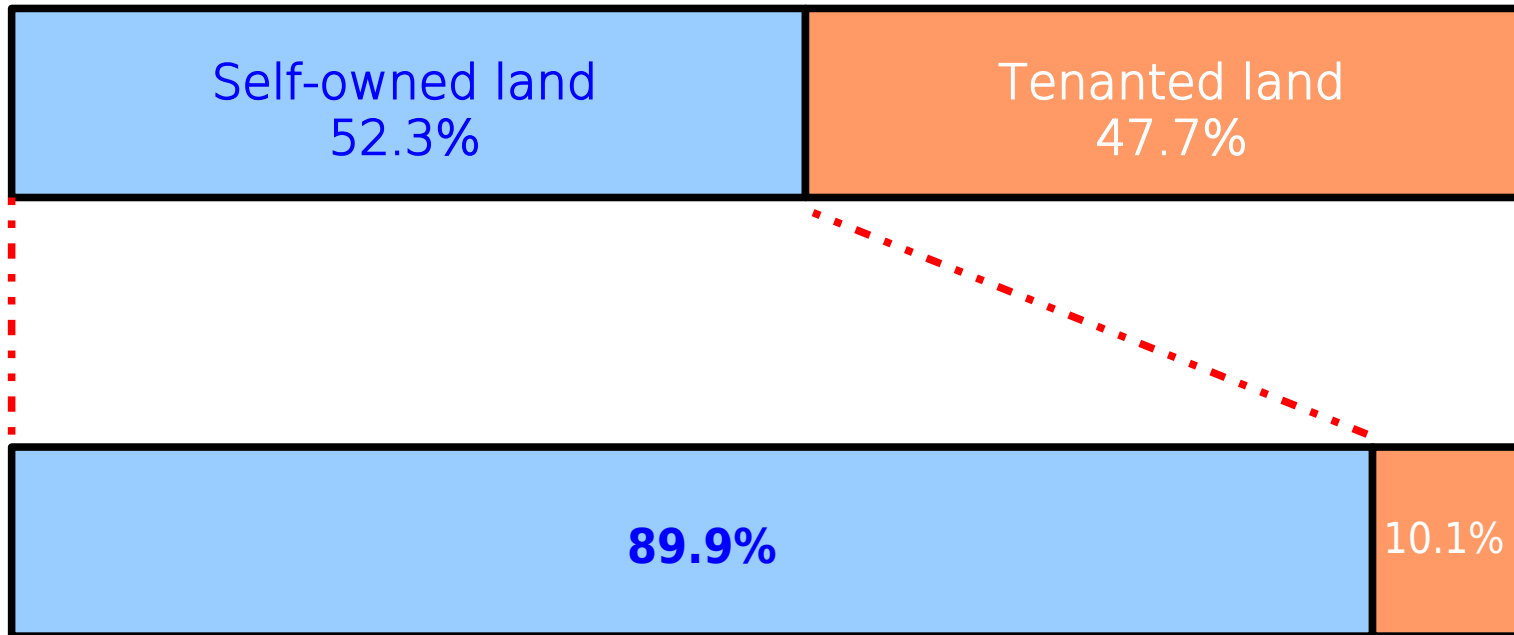
*Prohibition of landownership for absentee landlords* and restriction of tenanted land for farming landlords  
(maximal 2.45 acres in the mainland, 9.8 acres in Hokkaido)

*Compulsory acquisition of tenanted land by the state* and its distribution to former tenant farmers  
(up to 7.5 acres for each farming household)

Restriction of tenancy rent and prohibition of rent paid in kind

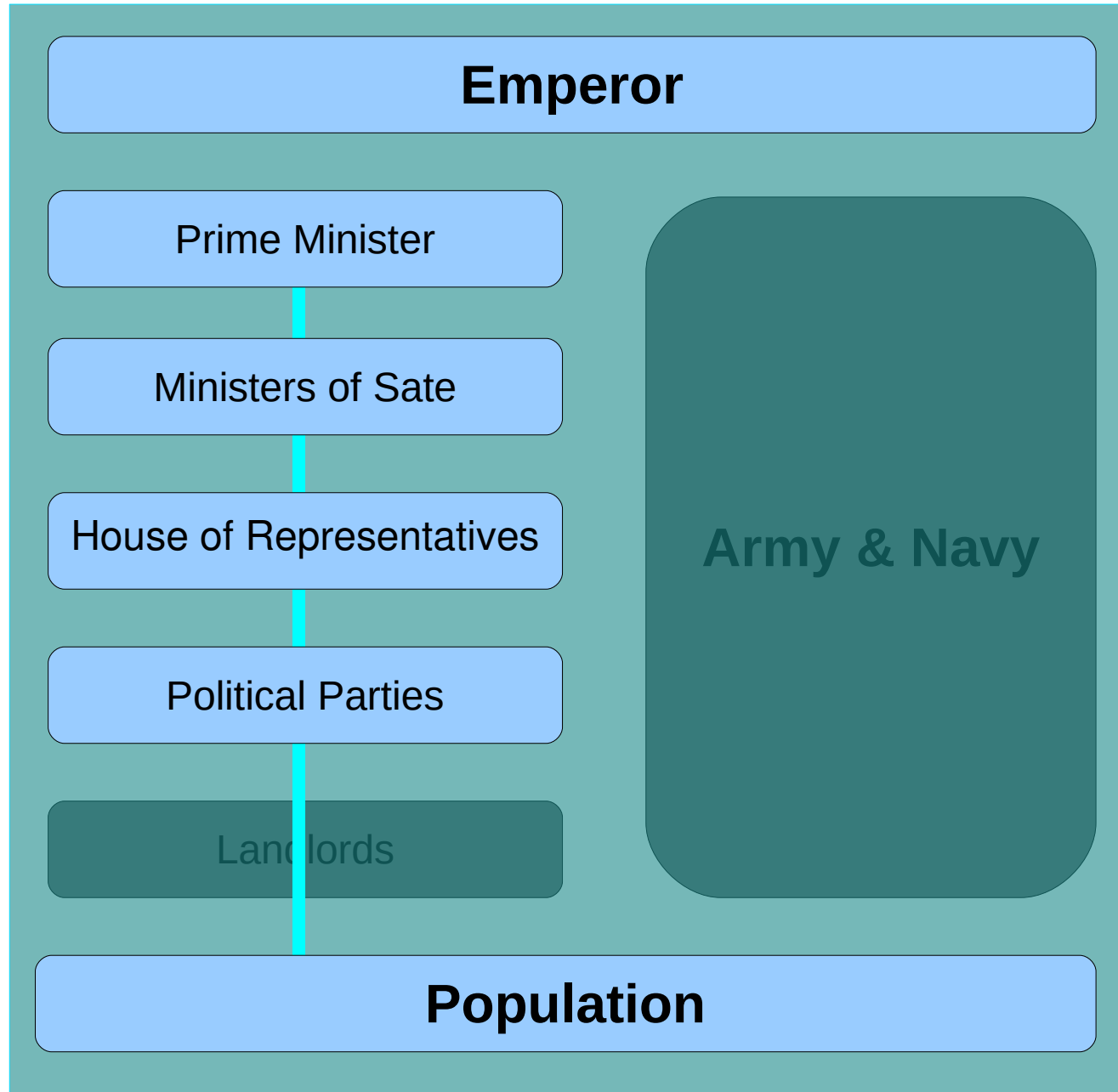
Contract in writing as a requirement for remaining tenancy relations

# Elimination of Tenant Farming through the Agrarian Reform



# Dissolution of the Japanese Imperialism

**Constitutional Democracy**



**Totalitarian Power Structure**