Back to the Beginning of the Modernization - - -
Distribution of Rice Harvest among State, Landlords, and Farmers

Feudal Age
- **State**: 50%
- **Landlords**: 18%
- **Tenant farmers**: 32%

1873
- **State**: 34%
- **Landlords**: 34%
- **Tenant farmers**: 32%

1877
- **State**: 18%
- **Landlords**: 50%
- **Tenant farmers**: 32%

1881
- **State**: 11.6%
- **Landlords**: 50.4%
- **Tenant farmers**: 38%

“Tenant Farmers, suffering from **Double Exploitation**...”
“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
Establishment of *supreme decision-making organs outside the reach of political parties* (Cabinet, New Peer, Privy Council)

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

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*
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 ...
Emperor

Prime Minister

Ministers of State

House of Representatives

Political Parties

Landlords

Army & Navy

Constitutional Democracy

Totalitarian Power Structure

Population
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Land</th>
<th>Estimated Number</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>at least 10,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>at least 200,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia</td>
<td>at least 2,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>at least 2,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philippine</td>
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<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>at least 3,500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malaysia, Singapore</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Thailand</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polynesian islands</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakhalin, Kuril islands</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>at least 18,820,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Japan</strong></td>
<td>at least 2,565,878</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

- Self-owned land: 52.3%
- Tenanted land: 47.7%

89.9% of land is self-owned, while 10.1% is tenanted.
Dissolution of the Japanese Imperialism

- Army & Navy
- Landlords
- Population
- Political Parties
- House of Representatives
- Ministers of State
- Prime Minister
- Emperor

Constitutional Democracy

Totalitarian Power Structure