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為
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あつた。

同文會之記

神と曰交會の誕生は、當時軍閥は
 億の勢力を暴風風の如くすすましく吹き
 まくる、昭和十六年十一月十日、議事
 席と有せる同志三十有年名が故
 國の執事息に起つて我が帝國國議會
 に交渉団体結成の奮出と一なるが

反軍的言辭ありとし軍務多よ
 り遠況終了後抗議あり。遂に
 議會の内外に文貝女將君の議員を
 日ここと除名せよとの議論多し行
 生心るん事なり。
 即ち該回期と中心に替りん二論
 議論百出せり。考ふ村馬政先は何

故に其の君と稗臣的の接護
 行動に出でず道に奉命諷に於て
 多敷と以つて同君は徳田訓委員
 會に附せられたるなり。即ち此
 の間には其の礼儀と稱せり。六平
 季名の有り志代諷士が起つて勅
 々我か憲法に誠命會に於ける言を諒
 の保證、自由と主張し其の君と其の

君の和議は一般國民の望みなり
 及軍事的諒議とて判すべきにあらず
 の旨と説き極力反對運動と
 なし。若しまれば如斯く國民の聲と
 議場に移り及軍事的言と物なりと
 して亦對其が止むるに及ばず
 は言はざる諒議の利とてこの自殺なりとの
 理由の下に極力軍閥加担者の及

東と罷他に退き金之政治行勳を

展開し昭和十六年二月二十三日

第一回近衛内閣が去政お望み

會を組織し之が運進勳資金を

八百廿五円と議會に提出せり

と概し會の猛烈な反對運動

と概し且つ之が豫算の内容宛と更

I.R.A.A.

口大政お望賛一尋の申候よりき鏡
 きてメスと加へ激しく主水か及敷を
 なし、毒害等の減合等通過を阻止
 せよ。最爲に小敷と以て互決さ
 せり。

併し小敷は破れをりと兼も同志の間
 志意を盛んをより、此の結果はより
 更に同志的結束は強固なる事あり

全国志の元意に依り 昭和十六年
 土月十日 世耕社一石坂堂一
 のこゝ君が 代表して 泉海院に参
 り 大市書記官長に 會見し
 同是會の名称の事と 文海園と
 之を産出せしむる事あり。

東條内閣は 昭和十六年十一月五日

せよとの存るが 素條内閣士現に及
 多を民族の歴史縮減行ふに在り
 此に同交會同志は此の暴風
 の内にあつて徳閣と續ぎ、素條内
 閣が議會に横土せり 戦時特別刑
 法或は言ふ論古 **戦** 律社 集合結
 法等の取締法案と對し **自由** 國心 権

とひつぎ、この勅令の遂行と強行
 此の昭和十七年四月、東條内
 閣による憲法議院の總選挙施行
 せらるゝ及此、東条内閣、大干渉
 と受け、遂に同志議員三十五
 名中、總選挙の結果、東条内閣選せし

菅 鳩山一郎 尾崎行雄 北
 吟 吉 阪 末 幸 太 郎 安 井 蔭 正 氏
 芝 田 均 川 崎 克 田 中 亮 一
 星 馬 二 郎 の 九 君 が 憲 兵
 教 官 高 木 仁 彦 の 極 刑 あゝ平上河岡
とぬけてかろうとて 書 者 送 せ る べ し
 幸 あり。 以上 如 き 物 兎 の 下 に 復

送るは終末と告げたるもの高来條
 中國は田支會同志に對する追撃
 急するに過ぎぬ其之如散散と
 字議をきくは急ぐ一の各自の自
 由行動にするにせんとし過に田支
 會は其^高其解散するに急ぐなり。

同文會(帝國議會交海國舞) 田中
昭如 十五年 上月十日 原中 芳村 三 甚

世耕 新一 石坂 豊一 福田 園次郎 安藤 正純

大石 倫次 田川 大去郎 川崎 克 岡本 久治郎

桂原 悦三郎 二井 啓鐵男 鈴木 文治 丸山 兼三郎

石川 侃市 片山 哲 若宮 良夫 板倉 昭助

岡崎 憲 森 幸太郎 北 吟吉 宮 脇 長吉

田中 亮一 大野 伴睦 原口 初太郎 林 讓信

邊島^島二部 本橋高部 及事妻老部 牧山耕藏

白^白波 香南徳部 一和定老 杉市弘

和尾孝之 收却若吉 芝田均 以上三十五名

附記

一、昭和十六年十二月十四日付安井麻正氏並三川崎克

二、君^君

鳩山一部 尾崎行徳 二名、入寄牛續

一、考、 昭和十七年三月廿八日一和定老君より

昭和十七年

一、昭和十七年三月廿八日一和定老君解散ス

#2323

#2323

Translation of Extracts,
by Toshio TOMISHIGE,
Room 365.
6/27/46.

An Account About "DOKOKAI."

(T. N. a brief history of a negotiating body (with the Diet) which was organized by 35 pacifist members of the House of Representatives on November 10th, 1941 when the severest pressure was brought, by the Army, upon speeches of anti-militarism. This article was written by Kōichi SEKŌ upon request by Mr. HATOYAMA, both of whom were the members of DOKOKAI, DOKOKAI literally meaning 'a club of persons of the same mind'.)

* * *

A Summary of the Account.

p. 1. DOKOKAI filed notification with the Diet as an

organized negotiating body for the purpose of saving

the state from danger of militarism when military cliques

and bureaucracy abused power.

Prior to this time —)

p. 2,

On February 3rd, 1940, after the Prime Minister YONAI and other ministers of his Cabinet made speeches

of administrative policy, TAKAO SAITŌ began to ask questions to a Minister of State, on behalf of

The MINSEITŌ Party.

p. 3.

After he finished his questions, the Military Authorities protested that he spoke anti-military words in his questions. The public opinion in and out of the Diet was at one time highly excited over that question, and many a man argued that he be expelled from the Diet.

p. 4. Strangely enough, the MINSEITŌ Party ^{itself} did not support him positively, and SAITŌ was finally referred to the disciplinary committee.

During this time, sixty and odd members of the Diet (They called themselves Blue Card Party) insisted upon Dietary guarantee on freedom of speech and that SAITŌ's opinion was to be considered as the national opinion — not at all — be construed as the anti-military opinion.

p. 5. They even argued as far as saying that it will be a suicidal act of the Imperial Diet,

if such pressure upon voices of the nation

should be admitted to win.

p. 6. Despite of their motion, their sound argument

was defeated by a majority vote at the disciplinary

committee, and the aged SAITŌ was expelled
from the Diet

by its decision, on March 7th, (1940)

Taking opportunity of the SAITŌ question,

these pacifists' group strengthened their union

and extended their political movement. Their

second fight began on February 22nd, 1941,

when the Second KONOYE Cabinet organized I.R.A.A.

and asked for a budget of eight million yens

p. 8. for campaign funds. Those pacifists' groups

staged a vigorous opposition and tried to

obstruct the passage of the budget ^{bill} by cross-

examining the essential character of I. R. A. A.

But their opposition was thrown out as its

supporters were in a minority.

to continue fight for freedom of speech,

p. 9. With intensified emotion) Kōichi SEKŌ

and 32 other members organized a negotiating

body by name of DŌKŌKAI and notified so

to the House of Representatives, on November

10th, 1941. (T.N. Ichirō HATOYAMA and Yukio

OZAKI joined them four days later)

p. 10. The TŌJŌ Cabinet made its appearance in

October, 1941 and brought heavier pressure

upon civil rights. The members of DŌKŌKAI,

however, continued vigorous fighting in this

stormy atmosphere, and strongly opposed

such governmental bills as Wartime Special

Criminal Law bill and Speech, Publication

and Meeting Control bill, from the stand-

point of liberty and civil rights.

p. 11. None the less, the TOJO Cabinet exercised

~~its power~~
its power in an unprecedented intervention

with the ^{electioneering} campaign of the members of DOKOKAI,

at the time of general election in March,

1942, and as a consequence, only nine of

thirty five members were elected Representatives.

p. 13.

And yet, ^{as} the TOJO Cabinet did not loose

the rein of pursuit, ^{after them,} DOKOKAI was ^{at last} compelled

to dissolve themselves on May 14th, 1942.

* * *

Reference

p. 14 & 15. List of the names of DOKOKAI members.

(The End)

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

EVIDENTIARY DOCUMENT NUMBER 2323

TITLE: Handwritten Account of DOKOKAI (A Pacifist Society) by
SEKO, Koichi

SOURCE: HATOYAMA, Ichiro

MICROFILMING

Document 2323 Source: HATOYAMA, Ichiro

has been microfilmed on 21 Oct 1948 for

permanent historical record.

(None) (Part) of this document had been extracted for court use.

F. MATTISON
Files Unit
Document Division

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. 2323

29 June 1946

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Handwritten account of DOKOKAI
(A Pacifist Society) by SEKO, Koichi

Date: Original Copy Language:
Japanese

Has it been translated? Yes No

Has it been photostated? Yes No

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: HATOYAMA, Ichiro

PERSONS IMPLICATED: TOJO, Hideki; HATA, Shunroku (only
insofar as War Minister at time)

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS

SEKO gives story of organization of the DOKOKAI, composed of thirty-three members of Lower House early in 1940, for the purpose of securing and maintaining freedom of speech in that body.

Movement originated from incident involving SAITO, Tokao, who was accused of anti-militaristic sentiments in February 1940 in questions to YONAI Cabinet) Military (army) clique put such pressure on SAITO that MINSEITO (party) expelled him.

DOKOKAI, a protest to such restriction, included OZAKI, Yukio, and HATOYAMA, Ichiro, and fought such government bills as Speech, Publication, and Meeting Control bills.

Dissolved early 1942 under pressure from TOJO Group.

Analyst: W.H.Wagner

Doc. No. 2323

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

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2323

Date 28 June 1946

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Has it been translated? Yes No *Japanese*

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Document Division.

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PERSONS IMPLICATED:

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CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

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(cont. p. 2)

Analyst: W. Wagner

Doc. No.

Movement originated from incident involving SAITŌ, Takao, who was accused of anti-militaristic sentiments in February 1940 in questions to YONAI Cabinet. Military (Army) clique put such pressure on SAITŌ that MINSEITŌ (party) ~~was forced~~ expelled him.

~~DoKōKai~~ DoKōKai, ^a protest to such restriction, included OZAKI, Yukio, and HATAYAMA, Ichiro, and fought such gov't bills as Speech, Publication, and Meeting Control bills.

Dissolved early 1942 under pressure from TOJO Group.

Doc No. 528

(A.P.S. Doc No. 2323)

Envelope / account of
Hyl SE 150

Translated by NISHIMURA

Checked by J. Livingston

Done OK

Text / Account of DOKOKAI

DOKOKAI ~~was~~ found its birth when

~~about~~ thirty members of the House of Representatives ~~crossing~~ ~~forming~~ with ardent

desire to save the state ~~and~~ filed a

notification with the Diet regarding its

~~formation~~ ~~organization~~ ^{negotiating} as a bargaining body ~~on~~

^{on} November 10th, 1941, ~~with the objective~~ ^{at a time when the power} ~~of the military~~

clique ~~and~~ ~~bureaucratic~~ ~~elements~~ whose

~~powerful typhoon~~ ~~power~~ ~~was~~ threatening like a typhoon

On February 3rd, 1940, it can be

recalled

that it was on February 3, 1940, that ~~the~~

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recollected, after the Prime Minister YONAI

and other ministers of his Cabinet made
in the Diet ~~the~~
speeches declaring its administrative policies,
that

Mr. SAITO, TARAO ^{representing} spoke on behalf of the

MINSEITO Party, ~~posing~~ ^{made a speech asking the} Ministers of State ~~with~~

questions. After he finished his speech,
there was
a protest ~~was made~~ ^{from} by the military authorities
charging

that ~~he had~~ ^{there were} ~~used~~ anti-military words

in his speech. ~~And finally discussion~~
At last there was heard,

requesting the expulsion of Mr. SAITO from the Diet
in and out of the Diet, so much argument

~~was~~ ^{to be} began to circulate widely in and out of the Diet
about necessity of expelling him from the Diet.

H. typist - new paragraph

~~for other words~~, centering around this question
Accordingly

3
there were endless disputes ^{from one side} for and

^{him} against on this question. Strangely enough,
for this time, for some unknown reason,
the MINSEITO Party itself did not support

him positively ~~at that time~~, and finally ~~he~~
by a majority in the session he
was referred to the disciplinary committee.

by majority at the plenary session of the Diet.
Meanwhile,

Interested
Meanwhile, about sixty ^{or interested} members of the Diet

known as ^{the} Blue Card Group ^{got up} ~~appeared on~~

~~the platform~~ one after another and ^{openly} ~~credibly~~
asserted the

argued, insisting on guarantee of freedom

of speech ^{which is laid down in} granted ⁱⁿ the Diet ~~by~~ the Constitutional

~~has~~ ^{argued} and claiming that ^{what} Mr. SAITO ^{had} ~~stated~~ ^{stated} ~~was~~ ^{was} the general public's opinion ~~was~~ ^{was} just in accord with national ~~and that it~~
~~public opinion~~ but should never have
 been considered as ^{an} anti-military ~~opinion~~ ^{argument}.

^{opposition}
 A strong campaign against the punishment
 of Mr. SAITO was carried out. They earnestly

^{requested}
~~demanded~~ the reconsideration of ^{the} ~~these~~

^{the}
 supporters of military clique on the ground

that if ^{popular} ~~that~~ ^{people's} opinion ~~was~~ ^{such as} this ~~was~~ ^{was} going to be ~~judged~~

^{judged}
~~punished~~ ^{at} the Diet as anti-military thought ~~and~~

~~and~~ ^{would be} ~~the~~ Imperial Diet should be said to have

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committed suicide as the center of ^{discussion} speech.

But their sound argument was defeated
by ^{the} majority at the ~~plenary~~ session and ^{in the} disciplinary

committee, and Mr. SAITO was expelled from

the Diet by its decision on March 7th, despite

^{traces} his friends' efforts, it was decided
the decision to expel Mr.
SAITO from the Diet.

Stirring up with the SAITO question as its focus,
the interested people who rose together in
these pacifists' groups later strengthened their
account of the SAITO problem.
union and extended their political ^{activities} movement.

They started a strong campaign against
When the
Second KONOE Cabinet ~~was~~ organized

Imperial Rule Assistance Association on
 to the Diet the request for
 February 22nd, 1941 and presented ~~the estimated~~
~~budget~~ ~~they took advantage~~ of the occasion to start a fierce
~~of~~ eight million yen as its campaign fund. ~~They~~
~~tried to obstruct the passage of this budget~~

bill by strongly opposing and cross-examining
 They sharply attacked and strongly opposed
 the substance of the budget and essential character
 and ~~thus~~ ^{thereby} obstructed the passage of the bill.
 of Imperial Rule Assistance Association, ~~but~~
 through the Diet but being a small group
 their motion was finally thrown out, because of
~~small majority~~
~~its supporters being minor~~

They were defeated due to their small number
 but their fighting spirit, however, became much
 increasingly
 stronger, despite their defeat due to minority and

And then
~~for their words~~, at the suggestion of all the
interested people, on November 10, 1941, 7
and as a result

Their union was further strengthened. Mr. SEKO,
for the same cause

Koichi and Mr. ISHIZAKA, Toyochi, as representatives,
went to the House of Representatives and after meeting with
~~whole group~~ Chief Secretary of the ~~House~~

House ŌHAKI, to ~~them~~ they filed a notification

of the organization of DOKOKAI as a ~~negotiating~~
~~body~~ negotiating

body, on November 10th, 1941.

The Tōjō Cabinet made its appearance
but with appearance of the Tōjō
in October 1941 ~~and its~~ brought stronger
cabinet, the compression of the people's rights
trample upon people's rights. The members of
was increasingly strengthened.

DOKOKAI, however, continued their vigorous fighting
carrying the banner of the rights of free people, triumphantly
in this stormy atmosphere, and ~~strongly~~ strongly

~~opposed~~ ^{opposed} to such ~~governmental~~ bills presented to the Diet as the ~~by the~~ TOJO Cabinet ~~Wartime~~ Special Criminal

Law Bill and Speech, Publication, and Meeting and Society ~~Control~~ Bill, ~~from the standpoint of freedom of free people,~~ ~~they prepared an imposing and rights of people.~~

But in the general election in April, 1942 brought about by the TOJO cabinet, in an unprecedented intervention with the general we received an unprecedented large amount of election in April 1942, in which out of thirty- intervention. And as the result of the general election five ^{Diet candidates from} ~~members of~~ TOKOKAI only nine persons, _(members who belonged to)

barely won the election despite violent intervention of the gendarmes and police authorities

Notification by
List of the Members of DOKOKAI

(a ~~negotiating~~ ^{negotiating} body). 35 ~~when~~ ^{members when}

the notification ^{was} notified on November 10th, 1941.
_{sent in}

SEKŌ, Kichi; ISHIZAKA, Toyochi; FUKUDA, Kenjiro;

ANDŌ, Seijun; ŌISHI, Rinji; TAGAWA, Deikichiro;

KAWASAKI, Katsun; OKAZAKI, Kyūjiro; UYEHARA,

Etsujiro; KUDŌ, Tetsumo; SUZUKI, Bunji; MARUYAMA,

Benjuro; NAKAWA, Gakuchichi; KATAYAMA, Tetsumo;

WAKAMIYA, Sadao; ITAYA, Junzuke; OKAZAKI, Kenji;

MORI, Kotarō; KITA, Reikichi; MIYAWAKI, Chōkichi;

TANAKA, Ryōichi; ŌNO, Benboru; HARAGUCHI,

Hatsutarō; HAYASHI, Jōji; HOSHIJIMA, Jirō; KOHINOKI,

Sanshiro; BANTO, Kotarō; MAKIYAMA, Kōzō,
 SHIRASE, Wataru; HONDA, Yūichirō, ICHIMATSU,
 Teikichi, MATSUKI, ^{Hironobu} Hiroshi, MATSUO, Te Kayuki,
 HATTORI, Iwakiichi, and ASHIDA, Hitoshi.

Total thirty-five members.
 Postscript addition

1. On November 14th, 1941 Mr. HATOYAMA, Ichiro and
 Mr. OZAKI, Yukio ^{to join the society} joined the body by introduction
 → Mr. ANDO, Seijun and Mr. KAWASAKI, Katsu,
 presenters introduction for

2. On March 28th, 1942 Mr. ICHIMATSU, Teikichi
 presented a report of secession from membership in by

3. On May 14th, 1942 DOKOKAI ~~was~~ dissolved.