

## E 本 候月下節 軍

# 公卿年法元 明諸三御の 國話十場二 見ば窓四の月

ばり、出明欽日 さ開御治定本 机圆公元意起

決廣

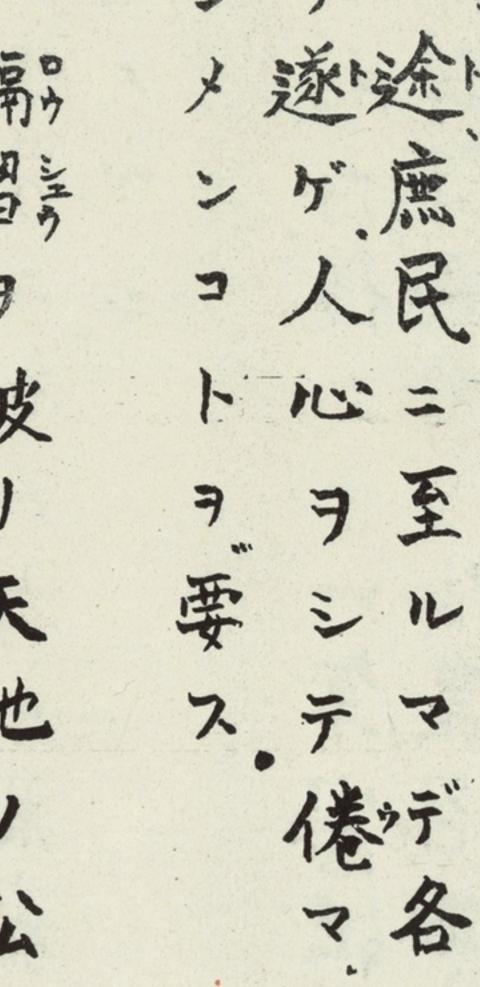
スク

~"會

相对



可心 道落 が其常 -1, ク隔り ンゲ、庶 一智等







を國今職に戰しら決に運決也公と 同の背籍指を取れし、最隆し、う春、雪 和じ士の三き馴染す人近人人化翌は ふの感回奉致制的性才萬はた。二世 世みにのるし獨等甚三國天政十分 年方な堪紀甚た、断泛天年に敗來三れ 紀るうへ元しの構織萬仰を五年た 一个生生中国日子里一个一张小小人生中国的人

7 50 振識 起习 ス世

AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL

The festival day of Kigensetsu is at the same time the commemoration day of the granting of the Constitution. On March 14th of the first year of the Meiji era (1868) the Emperor, in the presence of the court nobles and the daimyo, worshipped in the Hall of Ceremonies of the Imperial Palace and promulgated the Charter Oath of five articles, which embodied the national polity of the opening of the country. They read as follows:-

- 1. Assemblies shall be established on a (nation) wide basis and all matters of importance be decided after open discussion.
- 2. The governing and the governed shall henceforth of one heart actively engage in the promotion of the national welfare.
- 3. It is necessary that Court and Camp and the whole of the nation be given scope and that thus mental weariness shall be prevented.
- 4. Old ways and habits which are out of date and unsuitable, shall be abolished and everything shall be based upon broad principles of heaven and earth.
- 5. Knowledge shall be sought for all over the world and the Imperial foundation thereby strengthened.

Twenty-one years later the Constitution was promulgated and in Meiji 23, the following year, the first Diet was convoked. Since then, for fifty years matters of importance were decided after open discussion and scope was given to each individual to fulfill his destiny according to his talents. The nation flourished and was respected by other peoples.

However, in the last thirteen years important matters have been decided by clan opinions (group opinion; minority opinion) and people have been deprived of scope. Troubles were started abroad, frequent recourse was had to unjustified military force, assassination and killing became the order of the day. Moreover, an alliance was concluded with the dictatorial rulers of Nazi-Germany and Fascist-Italy, and finally the G.E.A. war brought about. The acts committed are in flagrant conflict with the high and benevolent intentions of Emperor Meiji.

As we are approaching the third commemoration of Constitution day since the start of the G.E.A. War, those genuine patriots who have the real welfare of their country at heart are mourning the present, whilst remembering the past. If you contemplate matters you will certainly share their feelings.

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