



和

本國政府へ傳送し位くべきの御景響は政略する、位間に

の政治により重要した調で

存は動物代表と

をくつて表現に

楽したるにシャム代表デヴァクル

であるため勢力しもし一方。事件は成るべく和郷で感がは本機政権がこのたびの

総會、勸告書を採擇 表堂 票

【ジユネーヴ特派員二十四日發至急報】 設顔惠慶氏が報告書受諾の演説をなすごころあり、 臨時総會はいより して異常の緊張裏に開會された、議觴は瀟貴の盛況である、まづ議長イーマンス氏の関會演説あつて後、臨時總會はいよく〜二十四日午前十時四十九分(日本時間午後六時四十九分)ペルギー代表イーマンス氏を ・後七時三十三分)かくて演説は前後四十六分間の長きにわ 日支給争問題に關する第十五條第四項の動告を含む報告案を 次いて我が松岡代表登壇して演説を開始した 代表イーマンス氏を 支那代

後、更に會議を續け、豫て發言を通告せるり (日本時間午後九時三十分)採擇後経岡代表は報告書反對の聲明をなし、 県(シャム代表)をもつて塗に探決された、 るを待ち愈午後一時廿五分(日本時間午後九時廿五分)動告を含む報告案の表決に移 ここを要求する』こ結び、正午を過ぐる十 九分降壇した スアニア、 即ち反對は日本のみで全會一致の可決である、 ヴエネズエラ、カナダ三國代表の演説が行はれ 表の英語演説は直に通譯によつて佛譯さ 午後一時四十六分代表部を率ゐて退協し

(ジュネ・ た【寫眞上から松岡、顔、イ ・ヴ特派員二十四日發至急報】 ーマンス三氏】 松間代表はその劈明を終り演壇を下るや佛譯を待たず着席せずにそのま

名の拍手が起つた

ま長間、佐藤その他の代表部文武官を從へ議場を去つた、

溝塲寂さして聲なくたゞ後方傍聽席の 日本人間より數



JAPAN WALKS OUT OF GENEVA SOLUTION ASSEMBLY

Projects	Details	Shotlist	Storyline	Categories
Project				Go to top ^
None				
Details				Go to top ^
Japan Walks Out Of Geneva Assembly				
Story No.:	BM2272			
Restrictions:				
Duration:	00:02:36:00			
Source:	British Movieto	ne		
Dateline:				

AP

AP ARCHIVE

02/27/1933 12:00 AM

to the englack of most favored nature, either for commercial or for other lawful purposes, they shall enjoy full executly of person and property, and shall in all respects be treated in from and equilable.

The further details contening their mather what he lift to be regulated by future agreement between the two Dowers.

The present declaration what he natified and the natifications exchanged at Toke as some as possible and at the latest within four smooths from the date of regulative.

In whees where of the respective Here.

potentiances have rigued the rame and affect think

their respective reals

god month of the 20th year

Inagaki Manjirō (1861–1908): First Minister in Siam 1897–1907

many men of the mult assympamies of the year thingth death 1299 of the homes whether monneal bear corresponding to 26th Leptunber 1887 year of Christ

Lingo all Steaming



Aoki Shūzō (1844–1914): in Berlin 1880–4, Vice MFA 1887–89)



Prince Prisdang (1851–1935): 1881-86 in Europe incl. Berlin



Prince Devawongse (1858–1923): MFA 1885 –1923



Sir Ernest Satow (1843–1929): In Jp. 1862–83, in Bkk 1884–85.

Arts Chula



The Siam Observer.

MONDAY, JULY 28, 1913.

Notification.

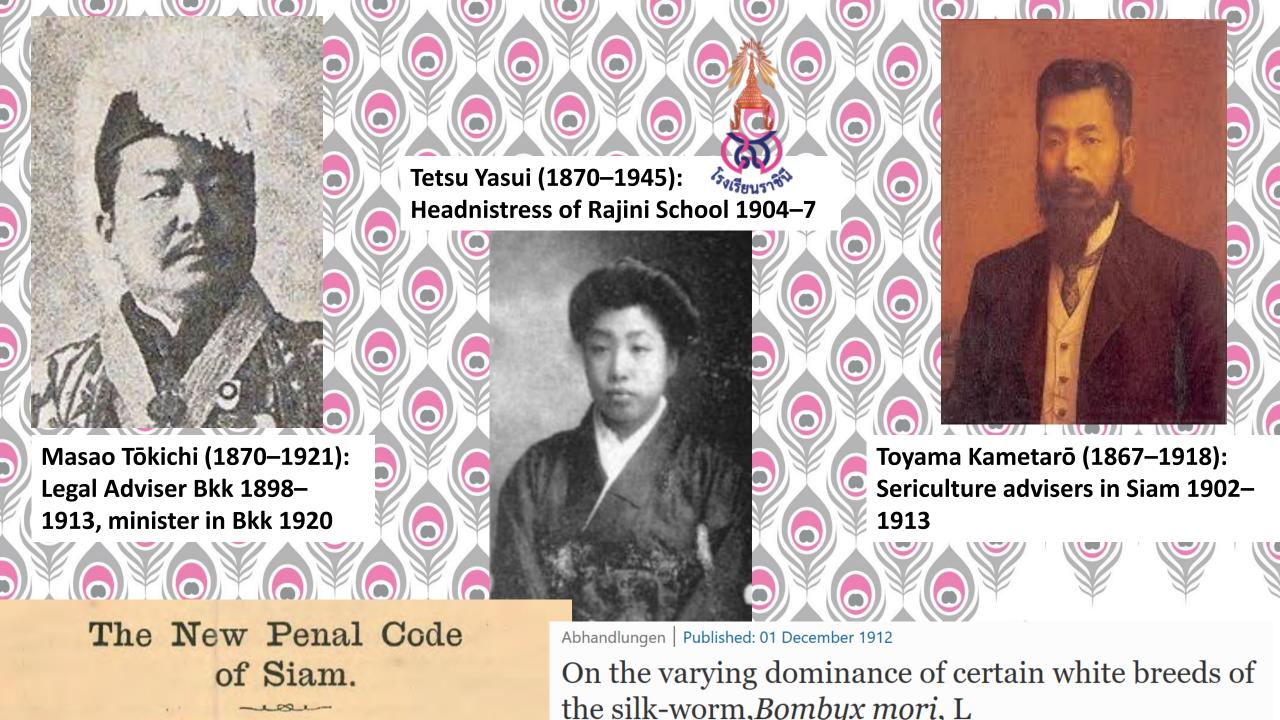
Notice is hereby given that any claims against Mr. Y. Yamamoto alias Yamato Shokai, New Road, in respect to his property in Bangkok will not be entertained unless they are presented to this Consulate within 8 days, commencing this day, the 28th, of July 1913.

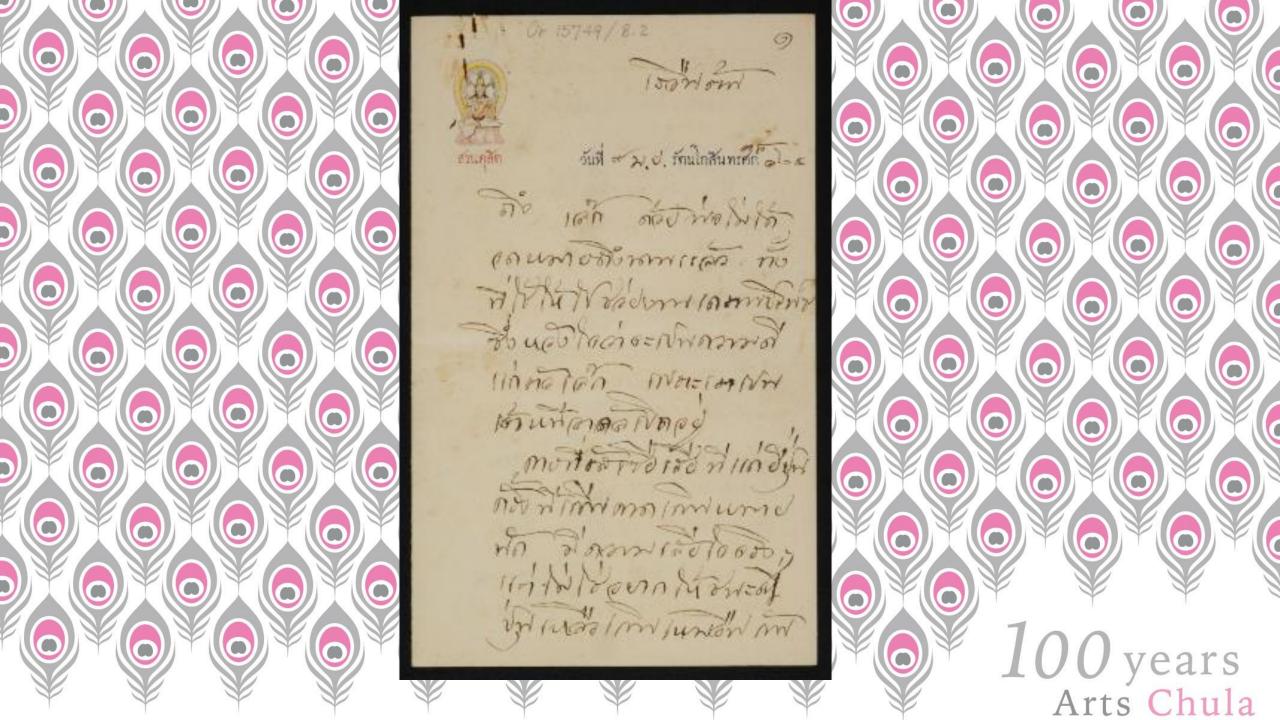
THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE CONSULATE.

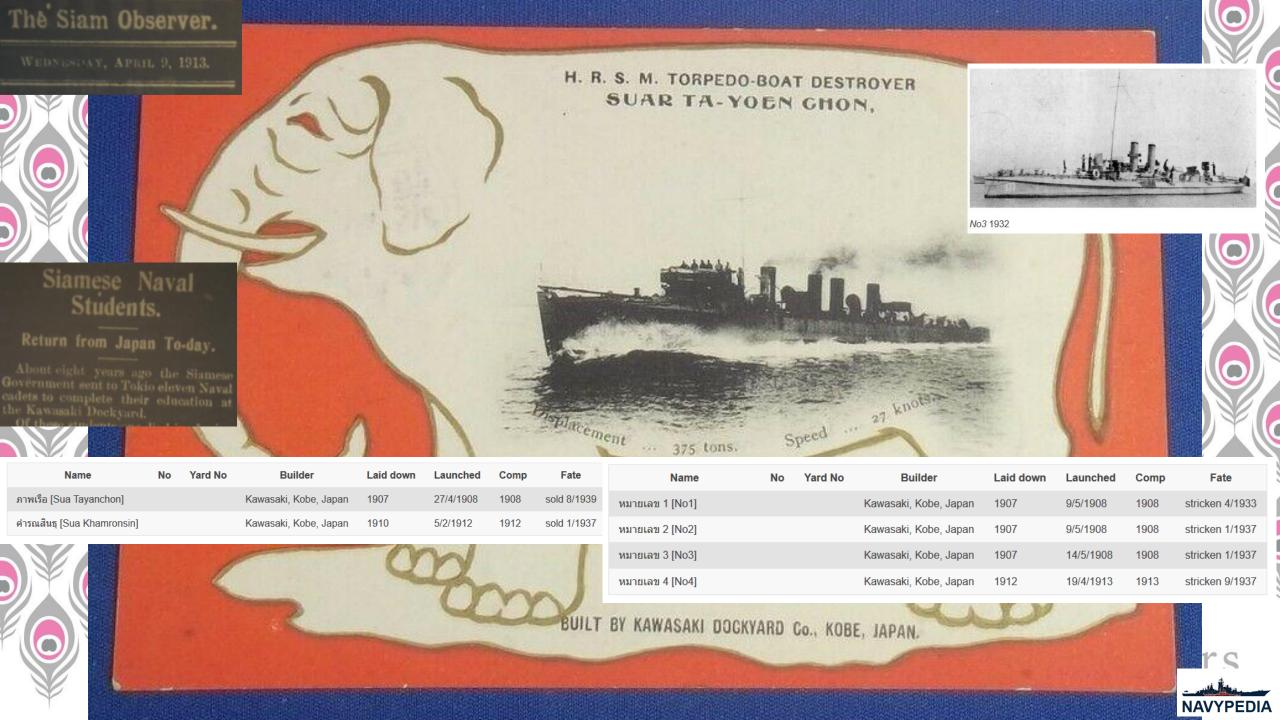
Bangkok.

28-29

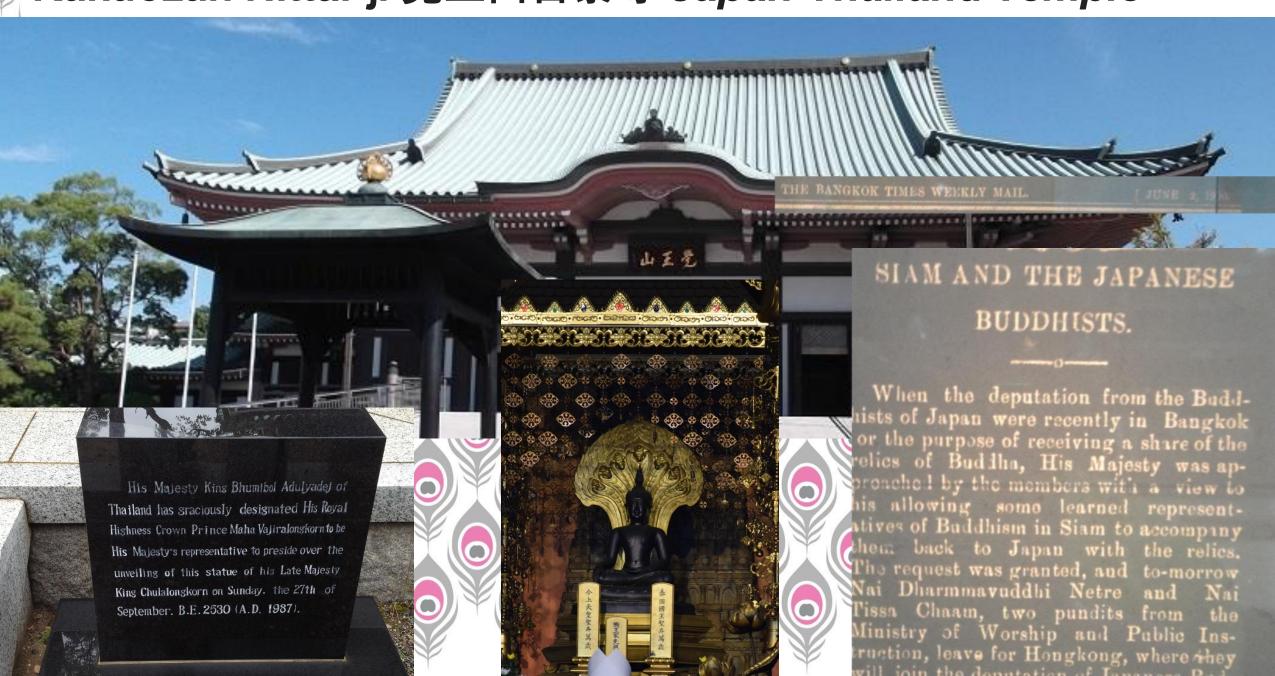




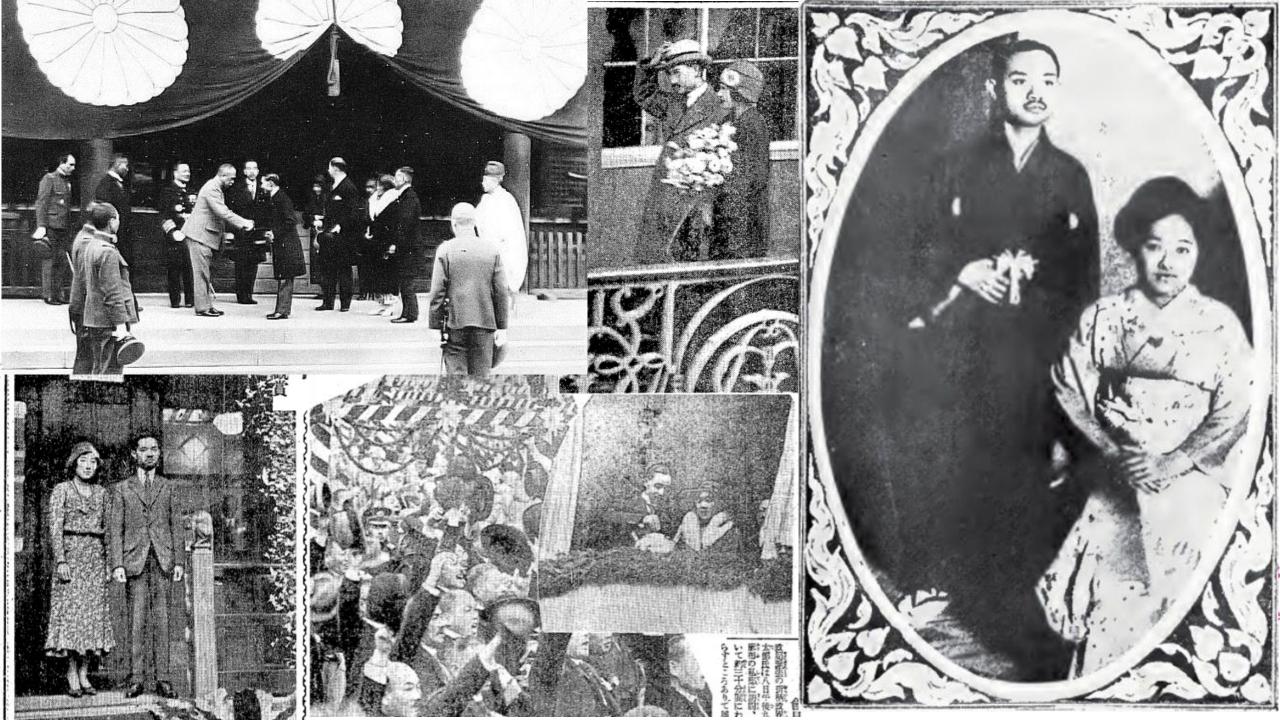


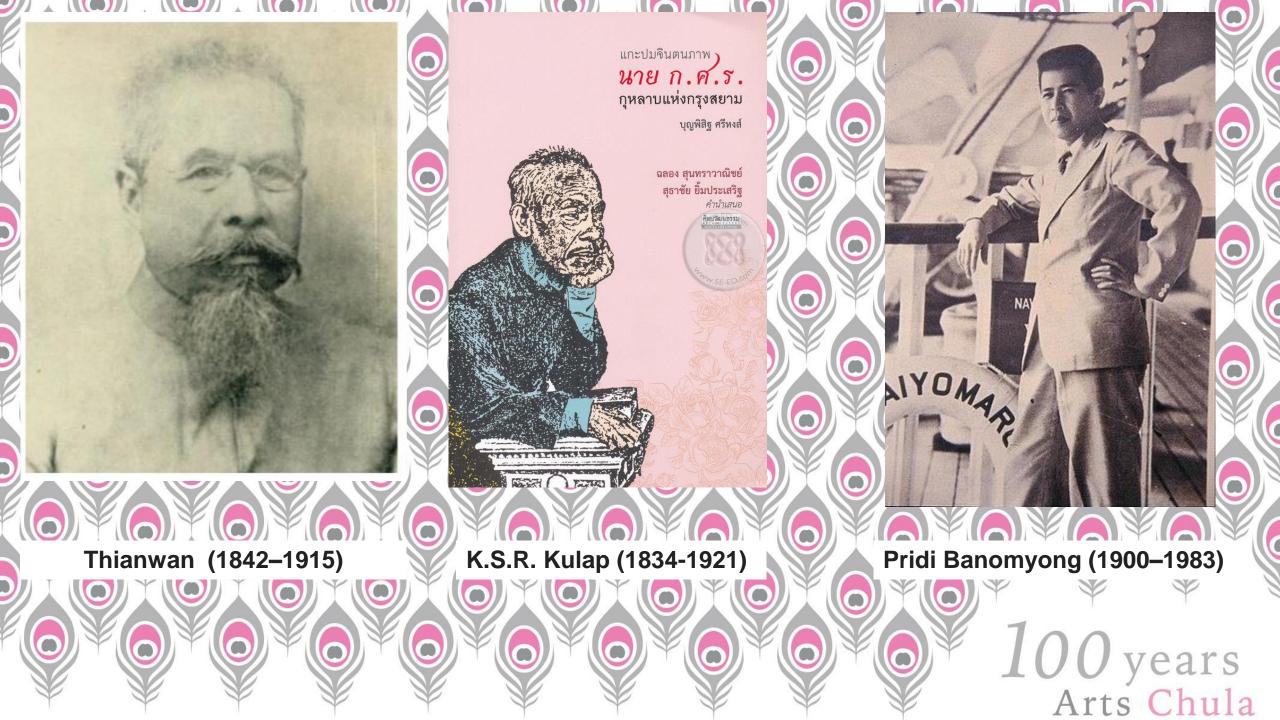


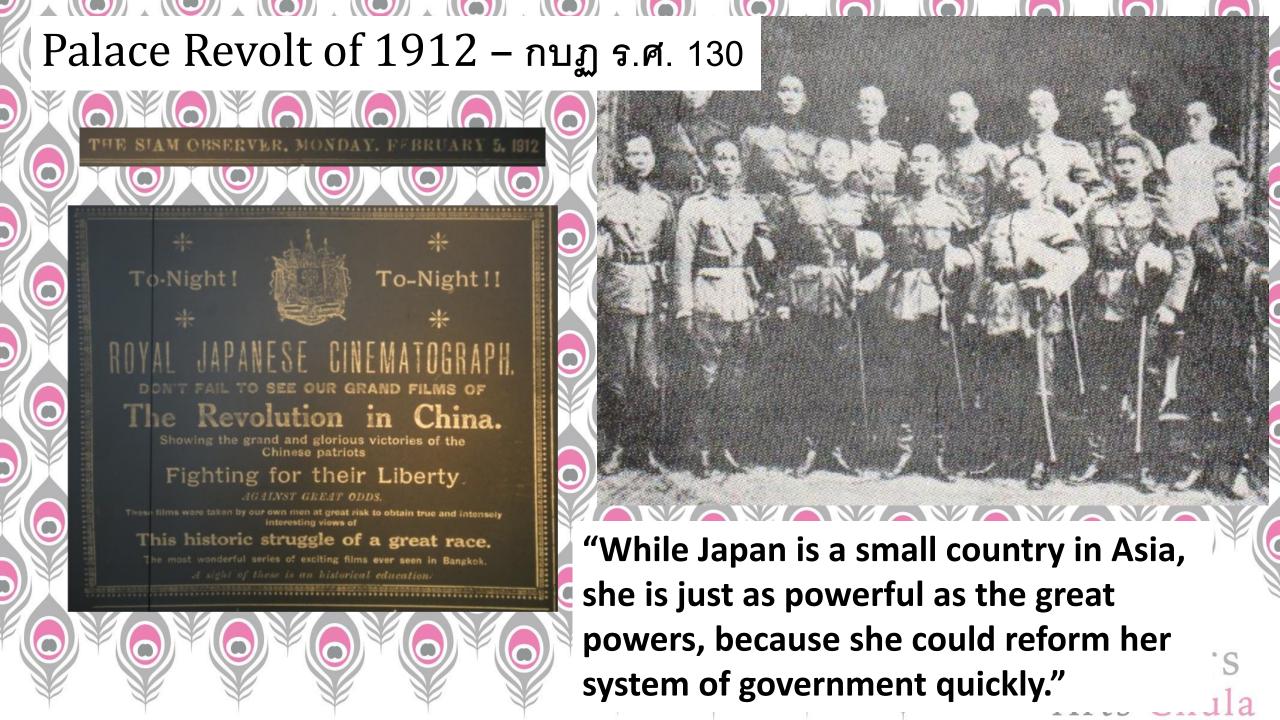
Kakuōzan Nittai-ji 覚王山日泰寺 Japan-Thailand Temple













ban. W. baba "ASVABAHU"

A TRAVELLED SIAMESE

Pro Mongket Klar, King of Thoiland, 1880

A reprint of Articles written by "ASVABAHU" to the "Siam Observer" and appearing in its columns during the period August 5, to December 31, 1912.]

Price: One Salung.

BANGKOK: "Siam Observer," Printing Office, Oriental Avenue.

A SIAM MISCELLANY.

13: JAPAN FOR EXAMPLE.

Even while I was writing my articles In spite of all the above, however, I do inviting your attention to the results not want my readers to think that I of constitutionalism on Orientals, as am laying any claims to superiority exemplified by the Turkish muddle, I over the aforesaid politician in the felt sure in my mind that the case of arm-chair, for it is from an arm-Japan would be brought up as an chair that most thinking is done, example and an argument against my assertion. I did not forget the case of Japan, but I maintain that Japan's case is an exceptional one. Moreover, I make bold to assert that Japan does not owe her present greatness to constitutionalism; on the contrary, Japan has attained her present position, not on account of constitutionalism, but

and the thinkers are undoubtedly the great ones of the earth. Has not a French philosopher remarked that " peu savoir c'est tout comprendre "? Who am I that I should dispute such words of wisdom? Besides, what possible good could I do even were I to try and convince by mere marshalling of facts? Fancies-especially those referred to by Irishmen as "agin"

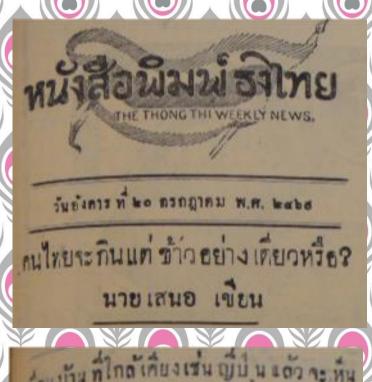
the govern ferred by th Clogs on Our Wheels. matter wha and fancies Foreword.

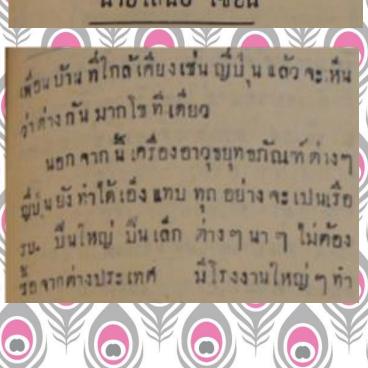
49

What about Siam ?

We deem it wiser to move with more ircumspection, and though our proress has been slow when compared with that of Japan, yet we have cerainly been less splashed, and our car progress still remains fairly clean, is far as its body is concerned. But what about its wheels?

Arts Chula





Minamin เการ์ม

วันที่ ๔ ถึงหาคม พ.ศ ๒๔๔๒

ประวัติการแห่งประเทศญี่บ่าน

(ก่อ จาก ม่า ๓)

หนังสือ พิมพ์ บางกรก เฮมวลด์

ข่าวสากล

ทางโทรเลขบริษัทรองเทอร่

(จาก กรุง ลอนคอน ลง วันที่ ๑๓ จันวาคม)

สัญญา จคุรมิตร์ เรื่อง มหา สมุท ปาซิพีต นั้น

มหาประเทศ ทั้งสี่ (อังกฤษ อะเมริกา สรั้งเศส

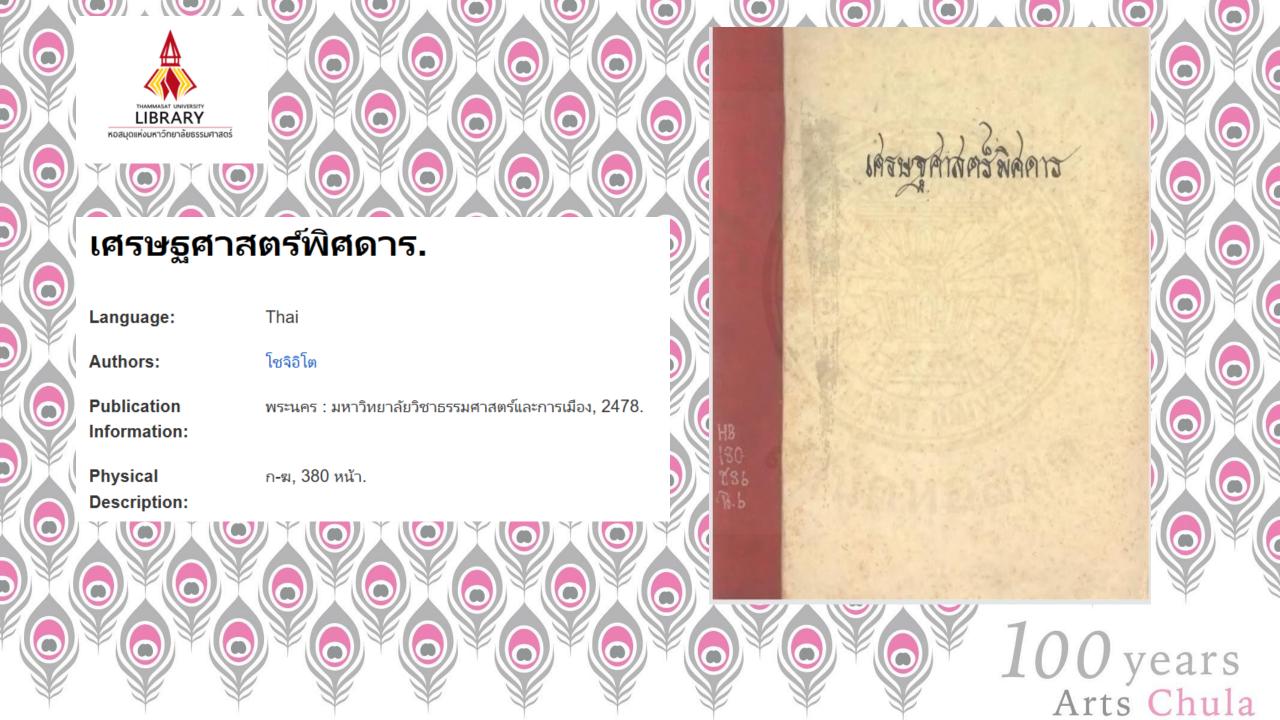
ยี่ปุ่น) ใต้ ถงนาม กัน ที่ กรุง วอชิงทัน แล้ว



ดักจิกวาม เด่มอ ภาก ไม่ ดิมา ก็ยาก แท้ ถ้าไม่ ดิทำใน รัฐบาด ยิ่ปุ่นซึ่งนับ ว่า เปนมหา ประเทศ ที่ จำเริญ แด้ว คิ้ง จะ ยอม รับ ดัทจิ







Thailand and Japan

M. R. Seni Pramoj

Far Eastern Survey

Vol. 12, No. 21 (Oct. 20, 1943), pp. 204-208 (5 pages)

Published By: Institute of Pacific Relations



THAILAND AND JAPAN

BY THE HON. M. R. SENI PRAMOJ

Thailand, according to a Chungking report in *The New York Times*, March 3, 1943, "is afflicted with an economic crisis, inflation and a shortage of commodities. The Japanese who flattered that land into becoming an ally, now treat her peoples as slaves. Reliable reports, the details of which may not now be disclosed, describe an explosive situation needing only the match of the United Nations' support to touch it off. 'When the Japanese clear out of Burma we change sides' is the secret slogan agitating Thailand."

In gauging the attitude of the Thai people toward the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, no account can yet be taken of information received from certain sources inside the country. Until the Japanese are expelled from Thailand, it remains naturally undesirable to reveal any facts which would assist them in repressing the growing opposition of the Thai people. The following article is therefore confined mainly to such facts as have at various times been made known to the public.

In so far as the ordinary Thai people are concerned, Iapan has always been an object of fear and distrust. Early in the seventeenth century, Japanese nationals were expelled from the kingdom on the charge of plotting against the throne. Since then, until very recent times, there has been little intercourse between

The Hon. M. R. Seni Pramoj is Free Thai Minister to the United States.

the two countries. Until the year 1939, when the Japanese began to infiltrate into Thailand, there were never more than 400 Japanese nationals throughout the kingdom. It was an open secret among the Thai people that nearly all of these strangers from the north were engaged in espionage. Even before 1939, the practice had long been in Thailand for parents to forbid their children to buy snacks purveyed by Japanese hawkers. They said these were poisoned.

What was generally taken as the earliest indication of Thai-Japanese alignment was Thailand's abstention from voting at the meeting of the League of Nations in 1933 on the subject of Japan's guilt as an aggressor in Manchuria. It is a matter of history, however, that Thailand was at the time placed between the devil and the deep blue sea. Her statesmen felt that if Thailand voted for the imposition of sanctions she would offend Japan, an eminently powerful and threatening neighbor. If, on the other hand, she voted against the imposition of sanctions, she would offend not only the Chinese Government but also the Chinese nationals in Thailand.

Even in the year 1938-1939, when anxiety was expressed in democratic countries that Thailand was turning more and more to Japan for counsel and support, clashes actually occurred between Thai and Japanese nationals.

204

FAR EASTERN SURVEY



