

VOL. VI. No. 1701 TUESDAY DECEMBER 9, 1941.

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THAILAND'S NATIONAL DAILY

# NIPPON TROOPS HERE: SEQUEL TO AGREEMENT Britain & U.S. Declare War: Big Scale Hostilities

## U.S. Is Blamed For War Tojo Is Sure Of Victory Tokyo & Berlin War News

## OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCES DECISION SOLDIERS ENTER CITY

## U.S. Congress Votes For War, Churchill Is Cheered In Parliament: War News

(Domei Agency)  
Bangkok, December 9th.  
Buenos Aires: It is learned from Washington that the Japanese Ambassador, Admiral Nomura, has asked the State Department for passports for the Japanese diplomatic staffs.

(Domei Agency)  
Tokyo: The Foreign Office, in its fifteen-page memorandum released at 09.00, announced that the Japanese Government had considered it impossible to reach any agreement with the United States through further negotiations.

The Government of Thailand has agreed to allow the transit of Japanese troops through this country, according to an official communique issued yesterday evening. Today, Japanese soldiers were seen billeted at the Lumpini Park and the Royal Bangkok Sports Club.

(R. B. C. Radio)  
London, December 9th.  
President Roosevelt yesterday delivered in person a special message to both houses of Congress. He said: "Yesterday December 7th 1941, a date which will live in infamy, the United States was suddenly and deliberately attacked by the land, sea and air forces of the Japanese Empire. The United States were at peace with that nation, and we were still in conversations with their representatives regarding peace in the Pacific. Indeed, one hour after Japanese air squadrons began to bomb Hawaii, the Japanese Ambassador and his colleague delivered a reply to our recent message. This reply contained no threat or hint of war."

Tokyo: The Army Section of the Imperial Headquarters announced at 12.00— "Our air forces attached to the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in South China raided North Hong Kong, inflicting heavy damage on the enemy positions. Twelve out of the fourteen enemy planes on the ground were destroyed by the attacking forces.

The American proposal made by Secretary of State Hull, the memorandum explained, contained "certain acceptable items such as those concerning commerce including the conclusion of a trade agreement, the mutual removal of the freezing restrictions, the establishment of trade and dollar exchange and the abolition of the extraterritorial rights in China".

At 9 a.m. on December 8th Japanese forces landed by sea in the provinces of Songkhla, Pattani, Prachuab Kirikhandi, Nagorn Sri-Dharmraj, Saraburi, and Bangkok and also crossed the frontiers of Pipal Sanggram and Phra Tabong provinces.

In the central Pacific: American operations against the Japanese aircraft carriers and other naval units which made the original attack on American bases in Honolulu and elsewhere. The result of these earlier attacks was the sinking of one of our American battleships and a destroyer, while a number of other ships were damaged.

"Formations of Japanese army planes mass-raided the important bases of the Philippines, inflicting considerable damage."

On the other hand the proposal "ignores the Japanese sacrifices in the four years of the China Affair, menaces their existence and disparages its honour and prestige".

On almost all the points the Thai forces put up a severe resistance. Simultaneously it was reported by foreign sources that the Japanese navy attacked Hawaii and the Philippines and had landed troops at Kota Bahru in British Malaya and heavily attacked Singapore from the air.

"Hawaii is 3,000 miles from Japan, which means that for days or weeks beforehand preparations had been made for this cowardly attack."

Tokyo: The Navy Section of the Imperial Headquarters announced:—"Firstly, the results of the Japanese air attack on Hawaii thus far include two American battleships sunk, four battleships and four cruisers severely damaged and also a large number of enemy aircraft destroyed, while the Japanese air losses were slight.

The memorandum further revealed that the proposal made by the Japanese Government on November 20, preceding Hull's note, contained the following:—

Concerning this matter the Japanese Ambassador called at the Premier's official residence on December 7th at 22.30 o'clock and informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs that Japan had declared war on Great Britain and America but, however, did not consider Thailand as her enemy. Nevertheless, Japan had the necessity to ask for the transit of Japanese troops through Thai territory, the Ambassador pointed out.

"I secret to tell you that very many American lives have been lost. Many American ships have been torpedoed. Japan has also launched attacks on Malaya, the Philippines and Thailand. Japan has thus undertaken a surprise offensive which extends throughout the Pacific Ocean."

"Secondly a U.S. aircraft carrier was sunk by Japanese submarines off Honolulu, although this has not yet been confirmed.

Firstly, the Government of Japan and the United States undertake not to dispatch their armed forces into any of the regions excepting French Indo-China in the south-eastern Asia and the southern Pacific area.

H. M. Government has considered (Continued on page 6)

"The people of the United States have already formed their opinions and understood the situation. As Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army and Navy I have directed all measures to be taken for the defence of our shores."

"Thirdly, the U.S. minesweeper, the Penguin of one thousand tons, was sunk by the Japanese planes attacking Guam early in the morning of December 8th.

Secondly, both the Governments shall co-operate with a view to securing the acquisition in the N.E.I. of those goods and commodities, of which the two countries are in need.

"We will all remember the character of those whom we are now fighting against. No matter how long it takes us, the American people will win through to absolute victory."

"I believe that I interpret the will of Congress and the American people when I say that not only will we defend ourselves to the uttermost, but we shall make very certain that this sort of treachery can never again endanger us."

"Fourthly, many enemy merchant ships were captured in the Pacific.

Thirdly, the Government of the United States undertakes not to resort to measures and actions prejudicial to the endeavours for the restoration of general peace between Japan and China.

"With confidence in our armed forces and with the unbounded confidence of a free people, we will gain the inevitable triumph, as help us God."

"I ask Congress to declare that since this distinctly and unprovoked attack upon American possession, a state of war has existed between the United States and the Japanese Empire."

Tokyo: The Imperial Headquarters at 06.00 announced that the Japanese Army and Navy had entered into a state of war with the U.S. and British forces in the western Pacific from dawn today.

Fifthly, the Japanese Government undertakes to withdraw the troops now stationed in French Indo-China upon either the restoration of peace between Japan and China or the establishment of an equitable peace in the Pacific area, and it is prepared to remove the Japanese troops in southern Indo-China to the northern part upon the conclusion of the

President Roosevelt's message was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering, and within half an hour both Houses of Congress had unanimously approved a declaration of war.

The youth of America is flocking (Continued on page 6)

**NO PAPER TOMORROW**  
There will be no issue of the Chronicle tomorrow, being the anniversary of the Constitution Day.

# Famine Fear Threatening Europe, Asia

New York:—All over Europe and Asia this autumn there is fear of winter, for food is already scarce and winter approaches man's hunger while the soil has frozen and unproductive. No one in Europe will eat this winter as he did in winters before the war, consuming adequate quantities of the warming fats and energizing sugars of peace. Some will starve. Many will go hungry. Millions will exist on deficient diets which even in years far ahead will be recalled by a united body, disease and premature death.

Moral issues, and perhaps fears of what hungry populations may do or submit to in order to eat, have moved world leaders to demand measures which could at least alleviate the impending distress. Hoover, who directed the feeding of millions in world war days, is striving to find a way to do it again. Pope Pius XII is reported recently by Vatican observers to have urged upon Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's envoy to the Vatican, the necessity for active aid of the United States in solving Europe's food problem.

Propaganda is involved in the problem. The Germans blame the British blockade for hunger on the continent. The British blame the Germans for removal of food supplies from occupied countries.

While the debate rages, this is the food outlook for this winter in Europe and the Far East:

Britain—officially announced that there are now better resources of fats and sugar than at any time since the war began, but still needs bacon, eggs, milk and cheese, which are being received in increasing quantity from the United States. The outlook is for slightly better eating this winter than last, because of lend-lease supplies and increasing control of the U-boat menace.

Germany—no serious shortage in Germany proper. Meat and dairy rations decreased but far superior, in some cases double, those of occupied lands. Potatoes fairly plentiful but waterlogged, causing quick consumption to prevent spoilage. Prices of staples rising. Bread grain harvest officially classed as "good average" but fodder situation "especially acute."

Italy—will get through the winter with some pinching and scraping. Semirationing system just introduced for milk. Wheat and corn crop below normal, rice harvest above normal. Olive crop good. Good meat source. Fodder shortage apparent as dairy cattle moves to slaughter houses. Eggs becoming scarce. Potato crop reported exceptionally good but few in markets and Italians using chestnuts as substitute.

### HOW TO RALLY AFTER ILLNESS

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attitude. The occupied countries—the prospect is for severe hunger in Greece, Belgium and Poland, possibly outright famine in occupied Russia. Germany has drained France of meat, wine, olive oil and fruit. Continental grain crops below normal and even below last year's poor harvest. In some Serbian towns the situation is described as "almost catastrophic."

Holland about on a par with Belgium. Norway's food situation bad and getting worse.

The Far East—no serious food shortage impends for Japan, since abnormal rice crop has been blasted by imports from Indo-China, Thailand and Korea. The Pacific war would create a food shortage in occupied China. Chungking says Free China's domestic rice supply is larger than last year's and, since no exports have been permitted, there is no prospect of starvation.

In general, therefore, Britain, the Far East and the seats of the totalitarian powers anticipate only the food shortages which might be expected of any nation at war—diet deficiencies but no real starvation. The darkest picture is in the nations of continental Europe occupied by Germany, where hunger is already acute. The Far East, which has had experience in tightening its belt, will get by unless Japan becomes involved in a new war outside China.

## Declarations Of Masewen Welcomed In Fr. Indochina

(Reuter Wireless) London, December 6th.

Hanoi: The greatest interest has been aroused throughout Indochina by the reported declarations of Captain Masewen in the House of Commons, advocating a reorientation of the British attitude towards France.

The declarations are the subject of long editorials in the Indochina press, welcoming "the first reasonable voice from England since many months", while very intense indignation was aroused recently by the seizure near the Cape of Good Hope of five French ships going home to Indochina. There is no basic hostility among Indochina's French population against Britain, although many individual acts affecting French ships and territory are resented.

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## Record Shows Success Of British Air Force During Month Of November

(Br. Off. Wireless) London, December 6th.

In all the R. A. F. offensive operations over Germany and the enemy occupied territory during the month of November and in the defence of the British Isles, including day and night bombing operations and fighter sweeps and escorts, the R. A. F. has destroyed a total of 40 enemy aircraft, 28 of which were destroyed by day and 12 by night.

In the course of these operations which include 19 raids, some upon the heart of Germany often on the heaviest scale, the R. A. F. has lost a total of 136 aircraft, 46 of which were lost by day and 90 by night. These figures are compiled from the daily communiqués.

In the Middle East where the operations have included 211 air attacks on enemy targets, the R. A. F. has lost 93 of their aircraft in combats and has destroyed 215 enemy aircraft, 106 in the air and 109 on the ground. During November the R. A. F. in all its operations in all the theatres of war lost 235 aircraft in combat and has destroyed 255 Axis aircraft, 146 in combat and 106 in the air and 109 on the ground.

The Bomber Command during November operated over Germany on ten nights involving 19 attacks upon the heaviest scale, on twelve targets including ports, dockyards and centres of war industry and transport. During the ten nights upon which the weather permitted operations over Germany, Hamburg was

attacked four times and Essen twice, whilst considerable attacks have also been made upon Berlin, Bremen, Bremerhaven, Cologne, Guxhaven, Quiseldorf, Lubbock and Mannheim.

On the enemy occupied territory the R. A. F. during November attacked on 38 occasions by day and by night, making 38 attacks upon 16 different targets, including four attacks upon Bres, seven on Dunkirk and six on Ostend, while Berck, Calais, Cherbourg, Le Havre, St. Nazaire have each been attacked twice. In addition Bergamo, Oberberg, Lorient, Marok, Morlaix, St. Pol and a target near Lens have each suffered attack.

In the Middle East during November our air forces have made 211 attacks upon 59 different targets largely in direct or indirect support of our ground operations in Libya and Abyssinia. These targets included 18 on Derna and 10 each upon Gazala and Naples. The R. A. F. has maintained its vigorous attack upon the enemy shipping both in the north-east waters off the Atlantic coast and in the Mediterranean.

It is understood that the figures of the Axis shipping losses for November will be issued shortly.



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(Owing to the present international situation in some of these programmes are subject to alteration.)

Tonight's Programme

Thai Stations

- H.S. & P.J. (868 m. & 49 m.)
6.00 p.m. Opening announcements—Weather report.
6.10 p.m. News.
6.30 p.m. Play.
7.00 p.m. Food for Thought.
7.35 p.m. Topical talks.
7.45 p.m. Music.
8.00 p.m. Timesignal—Market report.
8.05 p.m. News.
8.30 p.m. Folk Songs.
9.30 p.m. News—Market report.
10.00 p.m. Close down.

SHORT WAVE

- HBPS. 35.6 m 11.715 mc.
6.30 p.m. National Song—Opening Announcements.
6.35 p.m. Reading of the prize winning essay on "The Promotion of National Culture."

- 7.00 p.m. Weather Report—News in English—Market Quotations.
7.15 p.m. Thai Music on Stringed Instruments—A Nana Doriyachiwini.

- 7.35 p.m. News in Thai.
7.45 p.m. Lute Solos—Aep Yuwanant.

- 8.00 p.m. Bangkok Calling! (Programme Announcements.)

- 8.05 p.m. Press Review.
8.15 p.m. Musical Interlude.
8.20 p.m. Late Wireless News.

- 8.30 p.m. Lute Solos—Chalern Boathang Dulcimer Solos—Seri.

- 9.00 p.m. Closing Announcements—National Anthem.

This programme is subject to last minute alteration.

Singapore

- ZHL 1,333 kc/s (225 m.)
ZHP1 9.69 mc/s (30.96 m.)
ZHP3 7.25 mc/s (41.38 m.)

Transmission A.

- On ZHL, ZHP1 & ZHP2.
4.30 p.m. Commentary Singing by Tong Lok Songsters.

- 5.15 p.m. News in Cantonese Dialect.
5.30 p.m. Mandarin Newsletter relayed from London.

- 5.45 p.m. News in Amoy dialect.
5.58 p.m. Singapore Calling. Warning to Mariners.

- 6.00 p.m. News in English relayed from London.
6.15 p.m. War Commentary. (London.)

- 6.25 p.m. Listening Post (London.)
6.30 p.m. Children's Programme Radio Play.

- 7.00 p.m. Hawaiian Orchestras Grand phone recs.
8.00 p.m. News and News Commentary in English (London.)

- 8.15 p.m. Play—'Governor De Witt's'.
8.30 p.m. Symphony Concert including Symphony No. 4 in D Major by Mendelssohn.

- 9.30 p.m. Headline News.
9.35 p.m. News Talk in English.
9.45 p.m. Dan's Music played by Jo. Lass and his Orchestra and Sung Intended by Helen.

Transmission B.

- 4.30 p.m. Tadao Waku. Lagu Lagu Padang.
4.45 p.m. 'Malay Variety' by H.S. Police Depot Kanchang Peray (Studio).

- 5.45 p.m. News in Tamil.
5.55 p.m. Malayalam Songs.
6.15 p.m. 'Talking of Figures' or, Mattematics for the young. Talk in Malayalam by K.M.R. Menon.

- 6.30 p.m. Songs from the Hindus.

- 9.30 p.m. "We Speak to India."
10.00 p.m. "Through the Eastern eyes."

- 10.12 p.m. Closing Announcements.
10.15 p.m. Close down.

Nirom

- YDB 15.31 mc/s (19.91 m.)
YDO 15.15 mc/s (19.80 m.)
YDP 11.00 mc/s (27.27 m.)
YDM 10.26 mc/s (29.24 m.)
YDE 8.85 mc/s (33.41 m.)
YDD 6.04 mc/s (49.67 m.)

- 4.45 p.m. The Brandaris, relay from London.
5.00 p.m. Tea concert.
5.30 p.m. Malay tuition.
6.00 p.m. Polipourris.
6.30 p.m. The news and news commentary.

- 6.45 p.m. Variety.
7.10 p.m. Evening devotion.
7.30 p.m. The Nirom Orchestra conducted by Frits Hinze.

- 8.15 p.m. The Eleven Provinces. Mario Malin's Orchestra.
8.45 p.m. Mozart Cycles; second concert.

- 9.30 p.m. Timesignal. The news and quotations. Various orchestras.
9.40 p.m. For the mariners.
10.15 p.m. Close down.

Tokyo

- JZJ 25.42 m.
JWV 25.50 m.
6.30 p.m. Report in Standard Chinese.
6.40 p.m. Music.

- 6.45 p.m. News in Cantonese Dialect.
7.00 p.m. Music.
7.03 p.m. Report in Cantonese Dialect.
7.13 p.m. Music.

- 7.18 p.m. News in Pokenese Dialect.
7.25 p.m. Music.
7.30 p.m. News in Japanese.
7.45 p.m. Report in Japanese.
7.55 p.m. Talk in Japanese.
8.05 p.m. Music.
8.25 p.m. News in French.
8.40 p.m. Report (every Monday, Tuesday and Thursday).

- Tuesday and Thursday. Talk (Friday) in French or Music.
8.60 p.m. Music.
9.00 p.m. News in Thai.
9.20 p.m. Report (every day except Monday) or Talk (every Monday) in Thai.

- 9.30 p.m. Music.
9.35 p.m. Concluding Announcement—KIMIGAYO.
9.40 p.m. Close down.

Hongkong

- One of the following frequencies will be used.
ZBW2, 8.00 Mc/s (49.38 m.).
ZBW3, 9.52 Mc/s (31.49 m.).
ZBW4, 15.19 Mc/s (19.75 m.).
ZBW6, 17.75 Mc/s (16.90 m.).

- 5.30 p.m. Stock Quotations—Music.
6.00 p.m. London—The news.
6.15 p.m. London—Topical talks.
6.30 p.m. Music.
6.00 p.m. Time signal—Announcement.
7.03 p.m. Music.
8.15 p.m. Topical Talks on Matters of the Moment—Music.
10.00 p.m. Close Down.

- Delhi
VUD2 9.62 mc/s (31.5 m.)
VUD3 15.29 mc/s (19.56 m.)
VUD 11.94 mc/s (24.7 m.)
VUD4 11.94 mc/s (24.7 m.)
VUD5 3.45 mc/s (86.34 m.)

- 6.30 p.m. News in English.
6.40 p.m. News in Telugu.
6.45 p.m. News in Tamil.
6.55 p.m. News in Marathi.
7.00 p.m. News in Gujarati.
7.15 p.m. News in Bengali.
7.30 p.m. News in English.
7.35 p.m. News in Hindustani.
8.30 p.m. News in Punjabi.
8.50 p.m. News in Hindi.
9.05 p.m. News in Urdu.
9.25 p.m. News in Sinhalese.
9.40 p.m. News in Gujarati.

- 10.15 p.m. News in Bengali.
10.30 p.m. News in Hindustani.
10.50 p.m. News in English.
11.00 p.m. B.B. News (Relay).
12.15 p.m. News in English and Close down.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Area Sitrin is no longer in the employ of this Company as from the 1st December 1941.

The Company is therefore not responsible to anybody for any transactions or dealings which the Area Sitrin may have on or after the date.

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## Tin Control Scheme To Be Extended No Participation Yet By Thailand

London. The International Tin Control Scheme is to be renewed for a further five years from Jan. 1 next but Thailand has not yet signified her intention of participating in the scheme. Hopes are expressed that she will eventually join the scheme but if she does not certain alterations will be made in the scheme. The standard tonnages have been revised and Malaya's standard is now 95,474 tons and Netherlands Indies 55,113 tons while it is suggested that Thailand will retain a standard of 18,500 tons.

Tonnages for the other signatories which were recommended by the International Tin Committee, but which confirmation is not available this morning, were Belgian Congo, 18,000; Bolivia, 48,000 and Nigeria 14,000. Standard tonnages under the present agreement were:—Belgian Congo 15,035; Bolivia 46,027; Malaya 77,836; Netherlands Indies 59,055; Nigeria 10,890 and Thailand 18,628.

The exportable allowance for the first half of next year has been fixed at 105 per cent of standard tonnages, compared with 130 per cent of standard tonnages which has operated since July last year. The export allowance will permit Malaya to export at the rate of 8,854 tons a month, compared with 8,378 tons as at present. Malaya's cumulative deficit in export, compared with quota, at the end of October was 21,854 tons.

A United Press message from London states:— The International Tin Committee today issued a communique stating that Bolivia, the Belgian Congo, Netherlands Indies, Nigeria and Malaya have accepted the standard tonnages recommended by the committee

and also agreed to the proposed draft agreement regulating tin control for a further five years from Jan. 1, 1942.

Thailand however, has not yet accepted the agreement and has rejected the committee's tonnage-making alternative proposals which the committee is unable to recommend for acceptance. The committee recommended that tin control continue in accordance with the agreement even if Thailand is finally unable to accept the agreement and tonnages.

However, the hope was expressed that Thailand will accept before December 31 or later rejoin the Control.

The committee pointed out the accepting countries represent approximately 98 per cent of recent tin production. If Thailand eventually declines to join the control, the committee suggested certain alterations to the scheme to safeguard members.

The committee fixed the exportable quota for the period Jan. 1 to

### "Whom the Gods Deny" by PHRA SARASAS

"In the novel Mr. Phra Sarasas sets out to write a romance of the East, colourful and authentic in detail, and thus far he had succeeded in his object; but, for the rest, he appears to have wasted his manifest literary ability on material that does him little justice.

Mr. Sarasas, so manifestly a scholar with a perfect grasp of English, would do better to seek a more worthy sphere for his literary activities." (ASIATIC REVIEW)

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## French Railway Passenger Traffic Will Be Reduced

(Trans-Ocean News)  
Berlin, December 8th.

Violy: "Owing to the shortage of coal, the railway passenger traffic in France will be reduced to ten percent from December 15th onwards, while from the same date trains will be heated only if the thermometer falls to five degrees centigrade," the Minister of Communications, Jean Berthelot, announced in a broadcast speech on Friday evening.

The Minister pointed out that France suffered from a great scarcity of coal. Whereas before the war, twenty million tons of fuel were imported annually from abroad, France now depended exclusively on her own output of coal. The passenger traffic under such circumstances must be reduced before any reduction of the goods traffic was contemplated.

The Minister went on to say that up till now, France was consuming one hundred thousand tons of coal monthly for passenger trains. If ten thousand tons were saved, this would all be for the benefit of the goods traffic. It was indispensable to take measures for the safeguarding of the transport of raw materials and food in order to enable the population to get through the winter satisfactorily. Too many unnecessary journeys were still taken in France. The Government did not intend for the present to introduce travel cards.

The Minister emphasised the great difficulties confronting the French railways which had to be

June 30 1942 at 105 per cent of standard tonnages, including Malaya 95,474, Netherlands Indies 55,113 and Thailand 18,500 tons.

The committee also recommended continuance of the buffer stock scheme for five years.

(Straits Times)

operated with inadequate supplies. He concluded by expressing his confidence that it would be possible to increase the number of passenger trains at the beginning of next March.

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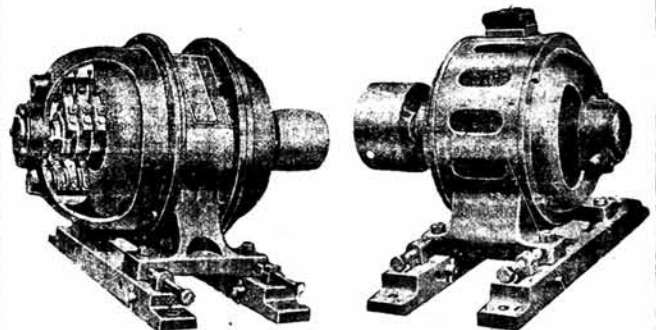


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# The Bangkok Chronicle

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TUESDAY DECEMBER 9, 1941

## Big Scale War In Pacific Tokyo And Berlin Reports

(Continued from page 1)  
in Bangkok.

(Domei Agency)  
Domei, December 8th  
Tokyo: The Parliament has been summoned for December 15th for an extended sabbatical session lasting for two days.  
The Parliament's consent to the war measures is to be obtained.

Tokyo: The Japanese troops carried out an attack on Hongkong this morning, it is reported by the Army Section of the Imperial Japanese Headquarters at noon today.

(Trans-Ocean News)  
Berlin, December 8th  
Stockholm: "Trans-Ocean" received the following cable from New York—

The United States Pacific Wake Island is said to have been occupied by the Japanese, according to unconfirmed reports.

This tiny island of 7.5 square kilometres lies halfway between Guam and the Hawaii Islands, and is administered by one official of the Department of Navy.

Stockholm: The Netherlands East Indies Government, according to unconfirmed reports from Batavia, has declared war on Japan, it is learnt by "Trans-Ocean" from Washington.

(Domei Agency)  
Domei, December 8th.

Tokyo: For the first time in history the Japanese cities are experiencing war-time blackouts under gorgeously starlit skies.

Most of the Tokyo populace seemed to remain indoors, the streets were deserted save the downtown districts, but dimly shaded tram-car and motor-car traffic is functioning almost as usual.

Tokyo: The Berlin radio reports from Havana that the United States Government on the night of December 7th ordered the wartime requisitioning of all types of civilian planes in the United States.

(Trans-Ocean News)  
Berlin, December 8th.

Stockholm: "Trans-Ocean" learns from a New York cable—

By the request of the Department of Navy, an order was given to all American armament factories over the wireless on Sunday night to take immediate measures for quelling acts of sabotage.

Similar expressions of concern after the outbreak of the hostilities with Japan are noticeable. The Head of the New York Fire Brigade, for instance, ordered special preparedness duty and took steps for blacking-out the city.

Burgomaster Fiorello LaGuardia warned the population of New York not to feel too secure because they lived on the Atlantic coast.

Stockholm: "Trans-Ocean" learns from a Washington cable—

The fate of the Japanese in the United States had not yet been decided. The Burgomaster of New York, Fiorello LaGuardia, told all Japanese residents in New York to remain in their apartments until steps concerning their future had been decided.

The Secretary of State for Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, forbids all Japanese to leave the United States territory and forbids them also to

undertake any financial transactions.

Stephen Early, the Secretary of the White House, was asked whether Japanese correspondents would be treated. He stated that this was a matter concerning the military authorities.

From the Panama Canal zone it is reported that the authorities there have arrested all Japanese of which twenty were put into prison and the remaining sixty to eighty were placed under police supervision.

Shanghai: The first attempt by the Japanese troops to land was made in the north of the Malayan Peninsula at Kota Bharu, near the Thai border, at 01.00 o'clock (E.S.T.) it is reported from Singapore at noon today.

This attempt is said to have been thwarted off, whereupon the Japanese enforced a landing at 04.15 o'clock at Sabak which is about fifteen miles distant from Kota Bharu. The Japanese forces are marching towards the airport of Jota Bharu. Fighting is reported to be taking place on land and in the air.

Stockholm: "Trans-Ocean" received the following cable from Washington—

The United States Government has informed all other American Governments of the Japanese attacks, it was announced by authoritative quarters on Sunday night.

In reply the United States received "very heartening messages of support" from some of the Ibero-American Governments, it was stated.

President Roosevelt was in extraordinary conference with the United States cabinet and the party leaders late Sunday night. There was a rumour that Congress would be summoned even for Sunday night, but the White House Secretary, Stephen Early, discounted them.

It is generally assumed that a formal declaration of war will be pronounced by Congress today.

The only comment to hand comes from Isolationist Senator Burton Wheeler, who said that following the Japanese attacks on the United States Pacific Islands, there was no other way for the United States, but an unrestricted war against Japan.

(Domei Agency)  
Domei, December 8th.

Shanghai: The thunder of cannons was heard from the direction of Mersing, it is reported from Singapore this noon.

As Mersing is ninety miles north-east of Malaya, it is not to be assumed that it has any connection with the Japanese fighting in northern Malaya.

(Trans-Ocean News)  
Berlin, December 8th.

Tokyo: The Naval Section of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters announced—

"During the Japanese air attacks on the Hawaiian islands two U.S. battleships were sunk, four U.S. battleships and four cruisers of the A class seriously damaged."

"The U.S. minesweeper, the 'Penguin', was sunk by the Japanese planes during their attack on Guam. Several enemy merchant ships were seized in the Pacific. No Japanese ships were lost."

## U.S. Is Blamed For War Tojo Is Sure Of Victory

(Continued from page 1)  
present agreement.

The memorandum charged both the U.S. and Britain for resorting to every possible measure to assist the Choungking regime so as to obstruct the establishment of a general peace between Japan and China, interfering with Japan's constructive endeavours towards the stabilization of East Asia, exerting pressure on the N.E. I. and meeting French Indo-China.

When Japan, in accordance with the protocol with France, took measures of joint defence both the Anglo-American Governments "willfully misinterpreted it as a threat to their own possessions" and incited the Netherlands Government to follow suit in enforcing the freezing order, "thus severing economic relations with Japan."

It is the inimitable policy of the Japanese Government to insure the stability of East Asia and promote world peace, thereby enabling all nations to find each its proper place in the world.

The memorandum stated that Japan continued her negotiations prompted by her "genuine desire to come to an amicable understanding with the United States in order that the two countries by their joint efforts might secure peace in the Pacific area." From the beginning of the negotiations the Japanese Government had always maintained an attitude of "fairness and moderation" but the American Government "was always holding fast to its theories in disregard of the realities and refused to yield an inch on its impractical principles, causing undue delay in the negotiations."

The U.S. Government "obsessed with its own views and opinions" may be said to be scheming for the extension of the war.

The Japanese Government cannot tolerate the perpetration of such a situation since "it runs counter to Japan's fundamental policy of enabling all nations to enjoy each its proper place in the world."

The Foreign Office charged that the American proposal that the six countries—Japan, the United States,

Britain, the Netherlands, China, Thailand—should undertake to respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of French Indo-China would be tantamount to placing the territory under the joint guarantee of the governments of these six countries, adding—

"Apart from totally ignoring the position of France, the proposal cannot but be considered an extension to French Indo-China of the system similar to the Nine-Power Treaty which is the chief factor responsible for the present predicament in East Asia."

All items demanded of Japan by the American Government in regard to China ignored the "actual conditions of China and were calculated to destroy Japan's position as a stabilizing factor of East Asia."

Concluding, the memorandum declared—

"The Japanese Government regrets to have to notify hereto the American Government that it cannot but consider that it is impossible to reach any agreement through further negotiations."

(Trans-Ocean News)  
Berlin, December 8th.

Tokyo: "I am firmly convinced of Japan's victory," the Japanese Prime Minister, General Tojo, stated in a broadcast speech to the Japanese nation.

Japan had been presented with perfectly unacceptable demands by the United States. The unconditional withdrawal of the Japanese military forces from China, for instance, had been demanded; furthermore the renunciation of the Nanking Government and finally the annulment of the Tripartite Pact. If Japan had submitted to these conditions the prestige and continuance of the Japanese Empire would have been endangered.

"My life," he continued, "belongs to the Emperor and I know that the entire Japanese people unconditionally stake all for the great objective of the Emperor's policy and for the sake of the Emperor's policy and for the sake of the Emperor's policy and for the sake of the Emperor's policy. Never has Japan suffered any defeat in its long history."

## Heavy Fighting In Far East London And Washington News

(Continued from page 1)  
of burning papers indicates that records have been burnt.

Washington: The immediate west expansion of the United States armed forces is regarded as certain in military circles. It is believed that this would mean the return to their army posts of those draftees recently discharged from active service because they are over twenty-eight years old.

Officials at Fort Lewis and Washington are reported to have already issued the call to such men, though members of the War Department state that the order calling in the reserves has not yet been issued.

With the declaration of war those between 28 and 35 registered under the Draft Act would be liable to an

immediate call for training. These were given the deferred classification under the War Act by Congress a few months ago.

Honolulu: The Japanese planes sprayed bullets in the streets of Waiwai, a town north-west of Honolulu. The first reports show that ten or more persons were injured. The attack was aimed at points on the island of Oahu and the heavily fortified Pearl Harbour naval base.

The alarm ended at about 09.05 (local time). At least fifty planes participated in the first attack which started according to army officials, at 8.30 a.m. (local time).

Washington: Every one with whom the Reuter correspondents

## U.S. Congress Votes For War On Japan Churchill Is Cheered In Parliament

### Nippon Troops Enter Bangkok

(Continued from page 1)

the problem with all thoroughness and are of the opinion that the developments which have occurred were unavoidable, although Thailand has tried her best to do so.

Any resistance would mean loss of lives and blood on the part of the Thai people and would not be successful. The Government therefore has the necessity to consider the proposals set forth by the Japanese Government and allow the transit of Japanese troops.

The Japanese Government, on their part, have given the written assurance to Thailand to respect Thailand's independence, sovereignty and national honour. Therefore the Government has consented to the Japanese proposals and the fighting between the Thai and Japanese ceased.

The people are urged to refrain from getting excited and to try to continue pursuing their occupations as usual. The Government will try its best to minimise the seriousness of these developments and the Thai people are therefore urged to keep peace and follow the instructions of the Government in every way.

An extraordinary session of the National Assembly has been called for today at 2.00 p.m.

The Royal Decree concerning the extraordinary session was read over the radio last night.

It may be recalled that the extraordinary session of the Assembly, B.E. 2484, was prorogued only last Sunday.

The official holidays in connection with the Constitution Pledge have been called off by an order of the Government yesterday.

The officials therefore are at work as usual.

(Continued from page 1)

to the colour and huge numbers of recruits have joined the Navy, which is likely to see the most of the fighting.

Mr. Churchill began his speech in the House of Commons yesterday with a review of the events in the Far East which had led to the summoning of Parliament.

As soon as the attacks on American possessions began, Mr. Churchill talked to Mr. Roosevelt on the Trans-Atlantic telephone, in order to arrange for the timing of the declaration of war, for Britain had previously given a promise that she would declare war on Japan if America did so.

It soon became clear, however, that British possessions as well as American possessions were being attacked, so that there was no need to wait for the meeting of the American Congress, and a special meeting of the Cabinet authorised an immediate declaration of war.

Mr. Churchill commented on the fact that it was the Japanese High Command which had declared war on Britain and America, and that no formal declaration had been made by the Japanese Government.

Mr. Churchill mentioned that some of the finest British naval units had arrived in the Far East at a very convenient moment, and that there was no need to doubt of the justice of the British cause or of final victory, though the task would probably be long and hard.

Speaking of the Japanese invasion of Thailand, Mr. Churchill reveals that just before the Japanese operations began he sent the following message to the Prime Minister of Thailand—

"There is a possibility of an imminent Japanese invasion of your country. If you are attacked defend yourselves. The preservation of the full independence and sovereignty of Thailand is a British interest, and we shall regard an attack on you as an attack on ourselves."

(Reuter Wireless)  
London, December 8th.

Washington: Mr. Cordell Hull has released the text of his memorandum to Japan and the Japanese reply handed to him yesterday afternoon. Announcing this, Hull said—

"At the very moment when the representatives of the Japanese Government were discussing with the representatives of this Government at the request of the former, the principles and the course of peace, the armed forces of Japan were preparing and assembling at various strategic points to launch new attacks and new aggressions on the nations and peoples with whom Japan was professedly at peace, including the United States."

Referring to the interference with the Japanese envoys yesterday (Sunday) Mr. Cordell Hull continued: "Before the Japanese Ambassador delivered this final statement from this Government, the treasurer's attack on the United States had taken place. This Government has stood for all the principles which underlie a far-reaching peace and order and justice between nations, and has steadfastly striven to promote a state of relations between Japan and all other nations which is now apparent to the whole world that Japan in its recent professions of a desire for peace has been false and insidious."

It is learned that the trains to the south and east are able to go only up to Petchaburi and Krabi, respectively, while the northern and north-eastern lines are continuing the service as usual. A large crowd of people, including non-foreigners, left Bangkok for Bankeok this morning. The intercontinental express from Peking did not arrive today.

The B.O.A.C. and K.L.M. air services between Bangkok and neighbouring countries are understood to have been suspended.

talked, voiced the confidence that the United States with the assistance of other allies would be able to clean up the Japanese, while their mostly unprintable remarks left no doubt as to the American people's feelings towards Japan.

The radio commentators lost no time in reminding the listeners of Mr. Churchill's recent promise that Britain would declare war within the hour if the Japanese attacked the United States. They added that it is only required action by Congress tomorrow morning to bring a complete state of war into existence.