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## PEARL HARBOR COMMITTEE BEGINS HEARINGS



REPRESENTING BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS, members of the bi-partisan Pearl Harbor investigating committee are shown in Washington as they assembled for their first public session. Those pictured are (l. to r.) Senators Scott W. Lucas of Illinois, Walter F. George of Georgia, Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Homer Ferguson of Michigan and Representative Jere Cooper of Tennessee. (International Soundphoto)

### Kimmel at Hearing



## Pearl Harbor Attack Conceived By Tokyo In Early Part 1941

### Japs Wanted Immediate Sea Battle If Sneak Raid Had Been Failure

Washington, Nov. 17.—(AP)—Japanese naval leaders planned to seek an immediate, decisive sea battle with the American fleet if the raid on Pearl Harbor failed, Congressional investigators were told today.

Rear Admiral T. B. Ingles, presented to the Senate-House Pearl Harbor inquiry committee a naval report on the Japanese plans which said Tokyo's war aims conceived December 7, 1941, attack in the first part of January, 1941, trained for it in the summer, and ordered it into effect December 2.

In testimony yesterday, Ingles had said the United States Pacific fleet was numerically inferior to the Japanese in December 1941. That it might have faced defeat had the Japanese brought it to battle.

#### Gives Japanese Side

The report was based on translations of captured documents, questioning of war prisoners and questionnaires which General MacArthur submitted to former members of the Japanese naval high command after the occupation.

The reports said the Japanese made no plans to follow up the Pearl Harbor attack with landings in Hawaii because a transoceanic transport train would have increased the possibility of detection of the striking force and because of the supply problem that landings would have presented.

Expressing belief that the complete plan was not known throughout the top ranks of the Japanese government, the report said:

"It is recorded that the emperor knew in advance only the general outline of the plan so that none of the Japanese officials who were in the United States including Ambassador Nomura and Kurusu, knew anything about the plan in advance."

#### G.O.P.'S To Challenge

Republican members of the investigating group told reporters they would challenge Ingles' navy report, should evidence Ingles' navy report, side of the story.

Senator Owen Brewster, Maine Republican, who had been in possession of Ingles' summary since Thursday, expressed the opinion it was designed to show former United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull was "not responsible for the war."

Brewster said the summary attempts to prove that the Japanese decision to attack Pearl Harbor was made long before Hull's negotiations with Nipponese "peace" envoys reached their climax with the presentation of final American proposals on November 25, 1941.

The prosecution called the witness, Lt. Gen. Tomonji Yamashita with atrocities in Manchuria during the latter stages of the American campaign received a set-back today when a Japanese army commander asserted naval forces waged most of the battle in the capital's streets.

The prosecution called the witness, Lt. Gen. Shizuo Yokoyama, after informing the commission trying Yamashita on war crimes that it wished to establish limits of command between Yamashita as overall commander and Yokoyama as leader of the Manila defenses.

#### Told to Move Out.

Yokoyama testified, however, that naval forces defended the city despite his orders they move to the outskirts. His command included Manila, he said, while Yamashita transferred to Baguio.

The city's defenders, Yokoyama testified, were "virtually on their own."

Communications were unreliable.

Yokoyama also rejected the prosecution's contention that Yamashita was responsible for atrocities in the prisoner of war camp when he said that prior to Nov. 17, 1944, Count Torauchi commanded the entire southern regions including the Philippines.

In response to a question as to what orders he had received about killing Filipino civilians, Yokoyama said he had received instructions from Yamashita to "kill with all Filipino people and handle them with caution."

#### Lint Futures Up 35 Cents At End

New York, Nov. 17.—(AP)—Lint futures opened 15 to 35 cents a bale lower, and closed 20 cents a bale lower to 35 cents higher.

Open	Close
December, 1944	24.08
March	24.05
May	23.93
July	23.75
October	22.95
December, 1946	22.87

Middling spot 24.79, up 2.

## Krupp Won't Stand Trial For Father

### Tribunal Session Lasts 21 Seconds; Will Open Tuesday

Nuremberg, Nov. 17.—(AP)—The international war crimes tribunal ruled today against the indictment of Alfred Krupp as a substitute for his senile father and ordered the trial of other Nazis to start Tuesday as scheduled.

Under another ruling Martin Bormann, missing since he left Hitler's side during the battle for Berlin, is to be tried in absentia with court-appointed German attorneys to defend him.

The fate of Rudolf Hess, one of the 24 top Nazis originally indicted, remained in question. Two of his former secretaries were ushered into his presence today by authorities studying his story of amnesia, but Hess professed not to know them.

The request of Justice Robert Jackson, chief United States prosecutor, that 38-year-old Alfred Krupp be tried in place of his father, was disposed of in a session which lasted exactly 21 seconds.

#### Motion Considered

Justice Govind Laxman, the British champion, said:

"The motion to amend the indictment by adding the name of Alfred Krupp has been considered in all its aspects and rejected. The tribunal will now adjourn."

The decision means that no family representatives of the Krupp armament and steel empire, taken over yesterday by the British military government, will be in the dock at the initial hearing.

The decision to try Bormann, Hitler's deputy, and closest henchman during the final hours of Nazi Germany, was made upon recommendation of Sir David Maxwell-Fyfe, British deputy prosecutor. The British report said there was no doubt whether he was dead.

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## New Political Crisis Looms In France

Paris, Nov. 17.—(AP)—The Communist party refused today to join in a three-party appeal to General Charles DeGaulle to reconsider his resignation as interim president of France.

The deadlock over allotments of principal cabinet posts appeared no nearer solution following a meeting this morning of a 30-member committee representing the three major parties in the assembly.

Delegates of the Christian Democratic Popular Republican movement reaffirmed their party's determination to accept only DeGaulle as president.

Socialists, still trying to mediate the dispute, suggested that the committee ask DeGaulle to reconsider but the Communists rejected the proposal and the meeting ended without a decision.

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Premier To Be Present

Present will be young premier Georges Pompidou, described as a moderate and his chief lieutenant, Simeon.

The announcement came as the British reported a fall in the fighting at Soraesia, where the Indonesians fell back before the British Indian advance after putting the torch to warehouses.

The official British casualty report listed 14 killed and 59 wounded in Soraesia from November 10 through 14. Casualties for the British since troops landed at the naval base now total 465.

Officially it was said the losses since Wednesday were "light."

After reviewing the successful prosecution of the war in the Pacific Nimitz said:

"It is clear from this brief sketch of the last year that many operations by many forces—land, sea and air—were closely integrated in our strategy. It is also clear that the defeat of the Japanese sea power and the preponderance of our sea power played a tremendously important part in the results. I feel that the successes which led to this result are convincing evidence of the merits of the system under which they were accomplished."

Three resolutions now are before the executive committee, all endorsing collective bargaining but in three shades of opinion.

Management offered a proposal

for this year which would rule out any conference deliberation on national wage levels. John L. Lewis put in another supporting free bargaining without regard to the President's policy of raising wages generally

without raising prices.

methods of reducing industrial strife.

But on the hot issue of the national wage increase policy, the conference was more divided than ever before.

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