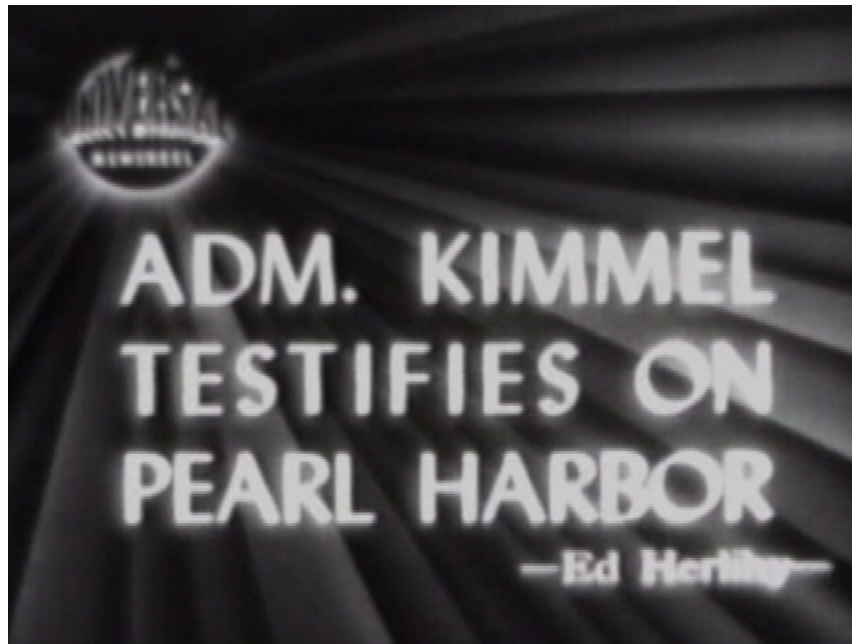


Admiral Testifies to Congress About Pearl Harbor Attack

<https://archives.nbclearn.com/portal/site/k-12/browse/?cuecard=1287>



General Information

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Description

A Universal newsreel plays the testimony of Admiral Husband Edward Kimmel before the Pearl Harbor Investigating Committee. Kimmel was Navy Admiral at Pearl Harbor at the time of the Japanese attack.

Keywords

World War II, Pearl Harbor, Declaration of War, Admiral Kimmel, General Short, Investigation, Committee

Citation

MLA

"Admiral Testifies to Congress About Pearl Harbor Attack." Ed Herlihy, correspondent. *Universal Newsreel*. 14 Jan. 1946. *NBC Learn*. Web. 6 April 2015

APA

Herlihy, E. (Reporter). 1946, January 14. Admiral Testifies to Congress About Pearl Harbor Attack. [Newsreel]. *Universal Newsreel*. Retrieved from <https://archives.nbclearn.com/portal/site/k-12/browse/?cuecard=1287>

CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE

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Transcript

Admiral Kimmel Testifies to Congress About Pearl Harbor Attack

ED HERLIHY: The Pearl Harbor investigating committee, hears the testimony of Admiral Kimmel, who was Navy Head at Pearl Harbor at the time of the Japs sneak attack. The Admiral, who, along with General Short, was removed from his command, has this to say.

Admiral KIMMEL: We needed one thing, which our own resources could not make available to us. That vital need was the information available in Washington, from the intercepted dispatches, which told when and where Japan would probably strike. I did not get this information. Another course of action then remains, that was to issue an order which would have directed this positions of the fleet to guard against an attack on, in Hawaii. The message of June 17, 1940 'Be on the alert against hostile overseas red,' was such an order. It would have had the same effect in December of 1941, as it had in June of 1940. Such an order was not given. It is my conviction, that actions by the Navy Department, at any one of these significant dates, in furnishing me the information from the intercepted messages, would have altered the events of December 7, 1941.