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James A. Caudel
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Oral History Collection

J. A. Caudel

Interviewer: Dr. Ronald E. Marcello

Place of Interview: Houston, Texas Date: August 17, 1974

Dr. Marcello: This is Ron Marcello interviewing J. A. Caudel for the North Texas State University Oral History Collection. The interview is taking place on August 17, 1974, in Houston, Texas. I am interviewing Mr. Caudel in order to get his reminiscences and experiences and impressions while he was stationed at Ford Island during the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

 Now Mr. Caudel, to begin this interview will you just very briefly give me a biographical sketch of yourself? In other words, tell me when you were born, where you were born, your education--things of that nature. Just be very brief and general.

Mr. Caudel: I was born on May 28, 1915, at Kearney, Nebraska. I went to school at McPherson County High School. It's called Tryon, Nebraska. I completed my high school education in May, 1934. At that time I was already enlisted in the Navy. I was waiting call to go to the Navy, which I did on July 14, 1934.

Marcello: Why did you decide to enter the Navy?

Caudel: At that time it was during the depression. It was mighty hard to find a job. At that time I really wanted to get out of Nebraska, so I felt that this was a good way to go. I left for the Navy from Kearney, Nebraska. At that time I was visiting my uncle and aunt there, waiting call. They called me. I went from there to Omaha, Nebraska, and from there to San Diego, California, where I went through my boot training.

Marcello: Is there anything eventful from your boot training that you think needs to be a part of this record at this time, or was it simply the normal Navy boot camp that you went through?

Caudel: It was a normal boot camp. It consisted of three months of training which I enjoyed very much. Of course, at that time they gave you a rough time to see if you could take it--if you're a man. I made it through there very good--flying colors.

Marcello: Now the Navy was highly selective at that time, was it not? In fact, I guess most of the military services were, so far as whom they accepted and whom they rejected.

Caudel: Oh, yes, it was very hard to get in at that time. You had to be physically fit in every way to get in.

Marcello: I assume mentally as well.

Caudel: Oh, yes.

Marcello: From what I've heard, they would usually go so far as to go back into your past and see if you had a criminal record and anything of that nature.

Caudel: They definitely would. They checked you in every way because at that time they didn't want any riff-raff in the service. They wanted just good people. This is one thing I might mention. At that time you could . . . say you had a pocketful of money. You could lay your billfold on your bunk, and nobody would ever touch it. Later in years, after the war started, you no longer could do that.

Marcello: When did you go to Pearl Harbor?

Caudel: I left San Francisco on the tanker Brazos and reported to Pearl Harbor in September of 1938.

Marcello: You must have remained at Pearl Harbor for quite awhile then.

Caudel: I was there approximately four and a half years.

Marcello: Where did you go when you got to Pearl Harbor? Obviously, you didn't remain aboard the tanker Brazos during this entire period.

Caudel: No, I was on the Brazos only for transportation to Honolulu. It was going on to the Far East somewhere. At this time I can't recall just where it was going. But I reported there to Patwing One. At that time they did not have the aviation rates, but they did what they called "qual-air." In other words, you qualified in aviation. At that time there was no aviation rates whatsoever. Once you qualified in aviation, then they considered you an aviation man. Before I went to Pearl Harbor, I had been stationed on the old half-deck Langley, and that's where I gained my aviation qualifications. Then I continued on at Pearl Harbor. I reported to the station, not to a squadron.

Marcello: What was your particular rating while you were at Pearl?

Caudel: When I went out there to Pearl, I was a seaman first class. Then--I can't recall how soon--but after the aviation rates came up, sometime in later part of '38, I made third class petty officer which is an aviation rate in communications.

Marcello: What sort of training did you undergo or what was your routine while you were stationed at Ford Island?

Caudel: When I first went out there, I was assigned to the radio lab, which consisted of transmitters and repair of the equipment as it would break down. I stayed in the lab, oh, until what they called the Hawaiian Fleet came out there. I can't recall exactly what the name of it was, but it was a maneuver that came out there called the Hawaiian Fleet. At that time, then . . . I think it was in '40. I stayed in the lab there for several years. I think it was in '40 that I was finally transferred to the overhaul and repair unit on the island where we . . . I was still in radio and electronics at that time. What we would do is if any of the squadrons would bring their airplanes in for an overhaul, we would take all the communication and electronic equipment out of the airplanes. We would take it on our shop, and we would completely overhaul it. Then later on, after the war started . . . or is that getting too far ahead?

Marcello: That's okay, go ahead.

Caudel: . . . we would take the . . . they would bring the airplanes out there that had been disassembled, and then they would bring them into O & R to be assembled to be sent on out farther in the Pacific. At that time we would assemble the equipment in the airplanes. At that

time I was the test radioman to go along with the test pilot to check out the airplanes and make sure everything operated in flight.

Marcello: As one got closer and closer to Pearl Harbor, how did your routine change? Or didn't it change any? In other words, were there certain alerts or maneuvers or things of that nature that took place as one got closer to Pearl?

Caudel: Well, at that time . . . you mean prior to the bombing?

Marcello: Oh, yes, sure.

Caudel: Oh, okay. At that time, if I recollect right, there were four squadrons of PBV's on the island. They would go out each day in a certain direction. We didn't know which way, but they would go on a flight out for reconnaissance and to look over the area . . . see what was going . . . then the carriers would come in. They would have what they called mock bombings. We never really knew when they were going to come in or how they were going to do it or anything like that. But I do recollect these mock bombings that we used to have on the island there.

Marcello: What was the social life like for a sailor on the Hawaiian Islands?

Caudel: Oh, it was good. It was very good. We had a wonderful time. That was the best duty, I believe, I ever had in my life.

Marcello: What were some of the activities in which you engaged while you were at Honolulu?

Caudel: My wife was out there at this time. We first lived in an apartment on Winat Street. That was in the northeast part of Honolulu. Then later on, finally, I made second class petty officer, so we got real ritzy. We moved to Waikiki Beach. I lived on Kalaulani Street. It was just a block and a half from Waikiki Beach. It was down by the Moana Hotel. Let's see, we moved down there in 1940. We lived down there until finally, after the war started, I took my wife back to the mainland--as it was called then--on Christmas Day of 1941.

Marcello: Were you married before you went over to the Hawaiian Islands, or did you get married after you got there?

Caudel: No, I got married before I went over there. In fact, I got married on July 14, 1938, just four years after I joined the Navy.

Marcello: I gather from what you said that this housing that you had there was not necessarily military housing.

Caudel: No, this was . . . at that time that she came out there . . . my wife came out there, I believe, in February of

'39 because I went in '38. I believe it was February, 1939. At that time they did not have military housing. You had to find your own house. My first rent at that time was \$25 a month. When we moved to Waikiki, my rent went up to \$37.50.

Marcello: That was still a substantial amount of money, was it not, considering the pay that you were receiving at that time?

Caudel: You bet it was! At that time when she came out there, I was only making \$60 a month. Of course, we went and traded at the Army commissary. If there was anything left over, why, we went to a movie, or we would have an ice cream cone or something like that. We didn't have much. We struggled along at that time.

Marcello: In other words, I gather that most of your social life probably centered around your home or Waikiki Beach or something of this nature.

Caudel: Most of it was. We'd go over to see friends, or friends would come see us or something similar to that. Then like I say, once in awhile we'd go to a movie if we had enough money left over. But it was . . . we survived. It was kind of hard, but we made it.

Marcello: I gather, then, that as a married man you probably had all of your evenings off and most weekends, probably.

Caudel: At that time we would have the duty every fourth day, and we were off the other three days. Of course, at that time, it wasn't too difficult to . . . there was lots of fellows out there that was bachelors, and if they weren't going to go ashore, why, they'd take your duty for you. You could go in . . . a lot of times we'd go quite some time before we'd have a duty.

Marcello: How about weekends? How did your weekend liberty run?

Caudel: It ran the same as . . . you'd get a rotation every fourth weekend.

Marcello: How did this routine change any at all as one gets closer and closer to Pearl Harbor?

Caudel: Not till after the Pearl Harbor bombing. Then it changed immediately. It was several days after . . . when I finally got back, it was several days before I even got back to see my wife. I didn't know if she was alright or anything. But then our duties changed drastically. We were off every fourth day and had to stay aboard the other three days.

Marcello: During those months immediately prior to Pearl Harbor, how closely were you keeping abreast with world affairs?

Caudel: Out there in the islands you weren't too concerned over world affairs because as . . . as it is called "the Paradise of the Pacific," and you just enjoyed your life. It just seemed to be carefree.

Marcello: How secure or safe did you feel out there in the Hawaiian Islands?

Caudel: At that time I felt real safe. I never gave it a thought that anything like that would happen.

Marcello: I would assume that if the country did get into war with Japan most of the people stationed there would have felt the Philippines would have been the scene of most of the action rather than Pearl Harbor itself, since the Philippines would have been much closer to Japan.

Caudel: Yes, yes, I believe there was a feeling of that there. I can't recall back that far. Of course, we did have radios that we listened to, and I had built a radio myself that I could pick up the stations on the mainland.

Marcello: When you thought of a typical Japanese during that pre-Pearl Harbor period, what sort of an individual did you usually conjure up in your own mind?

Caudel: Well, at that time the islands were--which they still are--the population of the islands is approximately 75 per cent Japanese. We had Japanese living around us there. There was no indication of anything that . . . they were just as friendly as anybody else to us.

Marcello: Now I do know that during those months immediately prior to Pearl Harbor there was a rapid build-up of the military on the islands, and in particular there was an influx of reserves. Did Ford Island receive very many of these reservists coming in during this period?

Caudel: No, not to my recollection. Most of the build-up as far as Ford Island was concerned was . . . the fleet would come in and anchor around Ford Island, but we didn't increase our personnel to my recollection too much. But we would have drills and things like that that . . . to prepare, you know, like the military does. They try to be prepared for things. Of course, we didn't ever expect anything like this.

Marcello: In general, then, right up until the actual attack itself, your routine did not vary very much?

Caudel: No, no, it stayed the same.

Marcello: Okay, I think this more or less brings us up to the actual attack itself. Before we start talking about this, I do have just a few more general questions. How would you describe the morale in this pre-Pearl Harbor Navy?

Caudel: Oh, I think the morale was quite high because of the facilities that we had. We had . . . on the island

there we had a nice, big, beautiful swimming pool. We had what they called . . . how should I say? I don't want to say . . . we had places where we could go drink beer which was . . . as long as you were off-duty. In other words, all the facilities were right there on the island. You didn't even have to go ashore to enjoy yourself. They had a pool hall. They had a bowling alley. They had a theater. We had the latest movies. Everything was real good there.

Marcello: I'm sure that the fact that everybody was a volunteer also helped explain the high morale. In other words, everybody was there because they wanted to be there.

Caudel: Yes, I would say that's true.

Marcello: How would you describe the training that you received while you were at Ford Island? Do you think it was thorough? Intensive? Adequate?

Caudel: Yes, yes, I do. We would have all these alerts, and we . . . on Saturday morning we used to go out for drills--practically the same thing that we got in boot camp. Squadrons would go out, and they would have their drills, their flights. I used to fly quite a bit. I would . . . at that time I was stationed on the . . . with the station itself, not the squadron. But I did go out and fly with some of the fellows that I knew in order to keep my training up.

Marcello: I would assume that there was a great deal of experience in the Navy at that time. A lot of those petty officers and so on had been in the service for years and years and years.

Caudel: Oh, yes. It was . . . when I reported to the island out there just . . . I'd like to bring this out. The commander of the Patwing One was a wonderful fellow by the name of Captain Whiting, and he . . . while I was there he was relieved of his command. When he left the islands--I can't recall who relieved him--but when he left the islands, all the squadrons flew over the ship which took him back. He was that well-liked. Well, he would come down to the lab where I worked at that time, and he would come in there. He had on an old pair of dungarees or something like that. If you didn't know the man, you wouldn't know who he was. But he'd come in . . . he was electronically-minded. He liked to fiddle with that stuff. He would come in there and have a cup of coffee with you. He was just a wonderful man. I can say that.

Marcello: I think this was also indicative of the high morale that existed there on Ford Island during this period.

Caudel: That is correct. He would go around to all the squadrons and talk to the men. He was just a wonderful man. That's all there was to it.

Marcello: As one gets closer and closer to Pearl Harbor, did you and any of your buddies ever talk about the possibility of a Japanese attack when you perhaps socialized with your friends off base and this sort of thing?

Caudel: No, we never gave it one thought. I can't ever recall of even thinking of it.

Marcello: Okay, this brings us up, I think, to the days immediately prior to Pearl Harbor. What I'd like you to do at this point is to describe as best you can what your routine was on Saturday, December 6, 1941. Then from there we'll go into the 7th itself. But let's start with the Saturday, December 6, and go into as much detail as you can remember in relating what you did that particular day.

Caudel: On December 6, 1941, I was off duty, and I was home at Waikiki Beach there with my wife. As I recall, some friends came over, and we decided to go to Trader Vic's, which we did. We went out to eat that evening. I can't recall where we went to eat, but . . .

Marcello: Did you go to Trader Vic's?

Caudel: Oh, yes. Yes, we went to Trader Vic's, which was a real nice place. But we ate somewhere else which I can't

recall. Then we went to another nightclub. I can't recall which one that was. But I remember we did go to another nightclub. We were out quite late that night. It seems to me it was two or three o'clock in the morning, something like that.

Marcello: Was this more or less a standard routine for married couples, let's say, on a weekend, or was this the exception rather than the rule, that is, staying out to the early hours of the morning?

Caudel: It was sort of routine for couples to get together, but normally you wouldn't really stay out that late.

Marcello: So you said that on that particular Saturday you did not get in until about two or 2:30 on Sunday morning. At that point did you go straight to bed?

Caudel: Oh, yes. Yes, I did.

Marcello: Generally speaking, what would be the physical condition of the military personnel on a Sunday morning? Many people get the idea that Saturday nights were a time of debauchery and parties and drunkenness and things of this nature. I'm sure there was some of this, but was this more or less the exception rather than the rule?

Caudel: It seems like on this particular day--now why, I don't know--but it seems like it was a party night

because there were a lot of people out. Now what particularly brought that on, I can't explain. I don't know why.

Marcello: Okay, so pick up the story from that point then. I guess we can go into Sunday, December 7, then.

Caudel: Okay. Sunday morning then, of course, I was at home at that time. I had a cousin who was on the Astoria, and he was out at that time, but his wife lived in an apartment house approximately half a block from us. All at once we heard somebody pounding on the door. She'd gotten up, see. She came down and was pounding on the door. My wife asked her, "Who's there?" She said, well, this was Alma. Her last name was Kyne. She says, "Get up! Get up! I've got the radio on! They're bombing Pearl Harbor!"

Marcello: You heard no noise from bombs or anything of that nature at this point?

Caudel: Oh, no. No, we was too far from Pearl Harbor there. My wife says, "Oh, you're just fooling. You're just kidding us. It's a practice run again. Go on back to bed." She said, "No, it isn't! Come on, get up!" So then we finally got up and turned the radio on and there it was. We were getting it over the radio then.

At this time, of course, being a lonely, little, old third class radioman, I didn't have money for a car, so we called the fellows that I rode with and who were in the squadron. Pretty soon here he comes by. By that time I'd gotten dressed and was ready to go back.

Marcello: Your first reaction was that you had to get back to your base?

Caudel: Oh, yes. Well, they were announcing on the radio for everybody to come on back. So naturally, as soon as we possibly could get back, why, we were right back over there.

Marcello: How shortly thereafter did your buddy pick you up?

Caudel: Oh, I would say approximately thirty minutes. He was there to pick me up, and we . . .

Marcello: What thoughts were going through your mind in the meantime while you obviously had time to wait?

Caudel: You still couldn't believe it because you couldn't visualize that this was going on. But as we got closer to the base, we could see it was going on.

Marcello: Did anything eventful happen while you were driving from your home over to the base itself?

Caudel: No, nothing at all because they were strictly . . . of course, we didn't get back until the second wave. We

didn't get back for the first one. Nobody . . . it was quite a ways from there--approximately twenty miles, I guess. By the time we got back there, why, the second wave was coming in then. Of course, we had to park in the shipyard like we always did. We had to take a motor launch across to Ford Island.

Marcello: Was it tough to get a motor launch at that time to get over to Ford Island?

Caudel: No, it wasn't too . . . they had them right there ready to take anybody back. But at this time, see, the oil had spread through the docks and in front of the barracks and everything there. You couldn't get in that way at all. In fact, it was all fire. It was all . . . but they took us down, and they landed us at the seaplane ramp which is an incline where they pull the seaplanes out or put them in the water. Well, we had to jump in the water which was about waist deep there and slide our way up through the moss and everything to get up on the ramp there. Of course, then immediately we reported to our respective stations. It was the normal thing to do. Of course, it was mass confusion as you know.

Marcello: Did anything eventful happen while you were going in the launch from shore out to Ford Island?

Caudel: Well, it's only a little crossing approximately 300 yards from the main part of the island over to Ford Island.

Marcello: Now was this during the lull between the two attacks that you journeyed from the dock out to Ford Island?

Caudel: No, this was the . . . they were attacking on the second wave when we went over to Ford Island.

Marcello: I gather that your launch wasn't the target or any of the Japanese planes, either through strafing or any other way.

Caudel: No, they were still shooting at the ships that were docked around Ford Island.

Marcello: Describe what the scene looked like before you as you were in this launch going towards Ford Island.

Caudel: The ships were . . . at that time they had their guns ready and they were firing. It was just one big mess. That's what I'll tell you. Of course, there was fire all over. Some of the ships were sunk. If I remember right, it was the old Utah which had . . . they had . . . the night before they had pulled the Utah--I'm sure that's the ship--had pulled it into the place of the Saratoga. The Saratoga had gone out to sea. They just bombed . . . of course, there was nothing on the Utah. It was just a hull. But they just bombed the

dickens out of it because it was supposed to have been the Saratoga.

Marcello: Were you actually witnessing it as you were driving across on the launch?

Caudel: No, this had already happened. This had already happened. Now we did, of course, recover some of the Japanese airplanes. Most of them were intact. They weren't too bad. But, of course, they came in on that second wave, and they ran out of fuel. They had to land somewhere, but they landed in the water, is what they done. We pulled them out and recovered them. If I recall right, we did take maps out of those airplanes. They had exact locations of the entire fleet as anchored in Pearl Harbor.

Marcello: Did you notice anything else peculiar about the Japanese pilots or planes?

Caudel: No, they looked very similar to our . . . what the airplanes at that time . . . the Navy version was the SBD, the dive bomber. They looked very similar to them.

Marcello: I've heard it said that some of these Japanese pilots had on civilian clothing, and the assumption is that if they did have to make a forced landing or bail out, they could possibly blend in with the population on the island

itself. I was wondering if these Japanese pilots had had military uniforms on or if they were in civilian clothing.

Caudel: I don't believe I saw any of the pilots. There were some captured, but I don't believe I saw them. Of course, we had Marines on the island there. I assume they took care of most of that.

Marcello: Okay, so what happened when you finally got over to Ford Island? Now the second attack had already begun, as you mentioned. Pick up the story from this point.

Caudel: Well, of course, I reported right to my area which was the laboratory where we had the communication equipment, the transmitters. I reported in there right away. At that time everything was operating alright.

Oh, this is something now. We had what they called a high frequency direction finder. That is a radio unit that you can take a bearing on a certain signal if you get it in. I've been . . . that used to be my station to maintain and keep up and keep clean. As I recall now, I was ordered to go down and man this high frequency direction finder. It was, oh, approximately . . . it was out in the open maybe 100 yards off the runways. I went down and operated that thing for the rest of that day. That night . . . of course, I

went up for food and all later on. But they sent me back down there that night and gave me a Browning Automatic Rifle. I was supposed to patrol the runways along with operating that high frequency direction finder. If I recall, I spent most of the night down there.

Marcello: During the attack itself, how would you describe the reaction of the men that you observed? Was it one of fear? Panic? Perplexity? Frustration? How would you describe their reaction?

Caudel: Well, you always have fear in something like that. There's no . . . I don't care. The biggest, strongest, bravest man there is, when your life is in danger, he's going to be afraid. I don't care who it is. But there wasn't too much mass confusion after everybody realized what was going on and everything settled down. Everybody had been trained to do their job.

Marcello: In other words, professionalism took over after a very short period of time.

Caudel: That is correct.

Marcello: Did you witness any individual acts of bravery at this particular time?

Caudel: I do recall of one man. We had antennas high above our laboratory there. I do recall one man during the

attack. We had one antenna get shot down, and he went up there. A fellow by the name of McCormick did climb up there and install a new antenna while this attack was going on. Later on, he was given a promotion. He was made warrant officer.

Marcello: What did the island look like in the aftermath of the attack?

Caudel: The island didn't look too bad. Of course, they weren't really after the island. They dropped a couple of bombs in the hangars, but they were sort of a phosphorus bomb. They didn't do too much damage. They did shoot up the airplanes so that very few of them could get out. But they were after the ships more than anything else--not the island really.

Marcello: Were you able to observe any of the action that was taking place around the ships from your particular station?

Caudel: No, not too much, no. Not too much because I was on the inside of a building, and they did drop one bomb. Now I recall that. They did drop one bomb. The dispensary was built in a square with an open patio in the center. They did drop one bomb right in the middle of the dispensary. It didn't damage it too bad because the concussion, with the opening there, went up. It was still in operation. I do recall that now.

Marcello: During this period did you have very much time to think about the welfare of your wife?

Caudel: Not at first, no. No, we were worried about our stations. Of course, then finally after about five days, I did get over to see my wife. She was fine. Like I say, most of the operation was around the ships out there. That's the ones they wanted to get.

Marcello: During the aftermath of the attack, there were all sorts of rumors floating around as to what was going to happen next. Can you remember any of the rumors that you possibly heard?

Caudel: Well, we heard a couple rumors that they had troopships out there and that they were going to invade. But after everything was squared away, we were prepared for that then.

Marcello: Did you believe most of the rumors that you heard?

Caudel: You heard so many that you didn't know which ones to believe (chuckle).

Marcello: Can you think of any of the other wild rumors that you possibly heard?

Caudel: No, not really.

Marcello: Also, I gather that in the aftermath of the attack, and especially that night, there were a lot of trigger-happy servicemen around. You could hear sporadic gunfire here, there, and everywhere.

Caudel: No, not too much. I can't recall that. I do recall though--it seems to me about ten or eleven o'clock--one of the carriers sent some planes in to land on Ford Island. They didn't identify themselves right. There was quite a little blast at that time.

Marcello: Did you actually witness that?

Caudel: Yes.

Marcello: Can you describe that particular scene?

Caudel: Well, at that time I was out patrolling on the runways and manning my high frequency direction finder. I do recall seeing--seems to me like--about five or six planes heading toward Ford Island. All at once all guns let go. I can't recall . . . I heard later on that a couple of them were shot down, but I can't recall . . . I can't verify that at all. I don't know. But anyway, they left. I guess they went back to their carrier or something. I don't recall them coming back that night. They were coming in to land there at Ford Island.

Marcello: Also, in the aftermath of the attack how did your attitude towards the Japanese change?

Caudel: Well, after what they had done to us, you naturally didn't want nothing to do with them at all whatsoever.

Marcello: Did you take this same attitude toward the Japanese who lived in the Hawaiian Islands--those who lived around you and so on?

Caudel: Oh, yes. In fact, they were--if I remember right--they were restricted to their houses. They couldn't come out of their houses.

Marcello: Is it safe to say that you became very, very suspicious of these people?

Caudel: Oh, yes, definitely, because the rumors and things we . . . we had heard rumors of different Japanese on the island that worked on the bases that had given away the secrets. If I recall one incident--I can't verify it, but I heard that rumor--that the milkman on Kaneohe had a transmitter in a milk can. At the proper time that the attack was supposed to take place, naturally, he set the transmitter out so they could home in on it.

Marcello: Incidentally, did you have very many Japanese who worked at Ford Island?

Caudel: Oh, yes. There was quite a few who worked there. They worked as maintenance people and groundskeepers and things like that.

Marcello: How do you think the Japanese were able to pull off this attack? What do you think was the key to their success?

Caudel: Well, I really couldn't say because I don't know. But I'm quite sure this was planned for years and years. They worked on it . . . naturally, they made a lot of mistakes. That's what their biggest downfall was. If they'd had . . . in the beginning, if they'd had two transports ready to land there on Ford, they could have come in and took that island right over. I think that's . . . that's my opinion of their first big mistake.

Marcello: A lot of Pearl Harbor veterans are of the opinion that Pearl Harbor was deliberately set up or was not kept abreast with everything that was taking place diplomatically in the hopes that Japan might perhaps launch the first blow. Did you ever speculate about this, or did you have any ideas about this?

Caudel: No, I don't. In the position I was in . . . of course, I was a lower peon. Stuff like that wouldn't be available to me. That would be to the higher-up officers and commanders. That information . . . of course, normally, we would never know anything like that.

Marcello: In the aftermath of the attack, did you perhaps try to find any scapegoats, that is, did you blame any of your officers or anybody else for what happened?

Caudel: Oh, no. Not on Ford Island, no.