

NORTH TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY
ORAL HISTORY COLLECTION
NUMBER
222

Interview with
Hedwige Kaczanowski Gray
July 5, 1974

Place of Interview: El Paso, Texas
Interviewer: Dr. Ronald E. Marcello
Terms of Use: Open
Approved: Hedwige Kaczanowski Gray
Date: 5 July 1974

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Oral History Collection
Hedwige Gray (Kaczanowski)

Interviewer: Dr. Ronald E. Marcello

Place of Interview: El Paso, Texas

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Dr. Marcello: This is Ron Marcello, interviewing Hedwige Gray for the North Texas State University Oral History Collection. The interview is taking place on July 5, 1974, in El Paso, Texas. I'm interviewing Mrs. Gray in order to get her reminiscences and experiences and impressions while she was an Army nurse stationed at Schofield Barracks during the Japanese attack there on December 7, 1941.

Now Mrs. Gray, to begin this interview, why don't you first of all give me a very brief biographical sketch of yourself. In other words, tell me where you were born, when you were born, your education--things of that nature. Just be very brief and general.

Mrs. Gray: Oh, you'd be surprised. I was born in 1914 in Detroit, Michigan. I went to school there and worked in Veteran's and got drafted in Fort Custer and went to Hawaii. It was interesting. I'm from a family of nine. They all are well-educated now.

Marcello: Let me just go back here a minute. I gather that after you graduated from high school, you went on into nursing training.

Gray: Nursing school, yes.

Marcello: Did you do that in Detroit?

Gray: In Detroit, Michigan. Yes, sir.

Marcello: Now I think also for the record we should mention that at that particular time your name was not Gray.

Gray: No.

Marcello: Your maiden name was . . .

Gray: Kaczanowski.

Marcello: Kaczanowski.

Gray: A very famous name.

Marcello: Now you also mentioned awhile ago that you were drafted into the Army.

Gray: Yes.

Marcello: I don't understand this procedure, and I think it needs to be a part of the record.

Gray: Well, I volunteered for the Red Cross while I was at Veteran's in Fort Custer. Two weeks later . . .

Marcello: When you say you were with the Veteran's, you mean the Veterans Administration?

Gray: The Administration. I took the civil service examination and passed it, and they were drafting nurses or asking them to sign for the Red Cross. Two weeks later I moved across the street to Fort Custer, Michigan.

Marcello: When did this take place?

Gray: I took my oath of office on March 6, 1941.

Marcello: Was this unusual to draft nurses?

Gray: No, no, because we were all willing to do our part. I think once you're a nurse, either it's motherly instinct or to help others. It was a life of excitement. We were looking forward to it--a life of being helpful, a life being with the boys, patients, I should say.

Marcello: But the point I want to get is that you were drafted, and this was not necessarily voluntary.

Gray: Well, I volunteered for the American Red Cross in case of an emergency, so two weeks later I was in the Army, taking the oath of office.

Marcello: I see. When did you go to Pearl Harbor?

Gray: I left on the 3rd of October, 1941.

Marcello: So in other words, you were there approximately two months before the actual attack took place?

Gray: Yes, professor.

Marcello: When you got to Hawaii, did you go directly to the Army facilities at Schofield Barracks?

Gray: Yes. I was assigned to the Army Nurse Corps at Schofield Barracks.

Marcello: Describe what Schofield Barracks looked like as best you can remember it.

Gray: Oh, it was heavenly! The island, the moon. There was a shortage of nurses. We used to hide away from dates (chuckle). We had our manners. We had to dress up after dinner. The people . . . you'd have . . . almost like a European setting. You were treated almost like a queen because you were an officer. They brought your food, the beautiful silver, calling cards, Officers' Club. Then there were riding facilities.

Marcello: I gather that the life of an officer in those pre-Pearl Harbor days was a rather formal affair, was it not?

Gray: Yes, professor, it was.

Marcello: I understand that there were a lot of dinner parties, and usually the women would be in long dresses and things of this nature.

Gray: Yes, yes, yes, you're right.

Marcello: And as you mentioned, I suppose with the large influx of servicemen to the islands that it was a rather ideal place for a young Army nurse.

Gray: Yes, and we were treated with the utmost respect, and there was a law that we couldn't go with enlisted men, only with officers and civilians. There was Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. I got a chance to meet a lot of civilians.

Marcello: What sort of quarters did the nurses have here at Schofield Barracks?

Gray: Oh, we had beautiful quarters! Our room overlooked . . . well, you could see the moon. You have to go to Hawaii to see the moon. At that time we had two hotels. There was the Royal Hawaiian and Moana. A lot of palm trees.

Marcello: But did you stay right at Schofield Barracks?

Gray: Yes, right at Schofield Barracks. We nurses had probably seven, eight, nine, ten wards, and you had to have a good man . . . to be a corporal . . . it meant so much then to have a rank.

Marcello: Why do you say that?

Gray: Well, there were men that respected rank. You had to depend on a good man because our tour of duty . . . we worked

thirty days a month. We worked maybe from seven o'clock to one o'clock, and then we had off from one o'clock to five o'clock, and then we worked again at five o'clock. Sometimes on night duty, you went from seven till seven.

Marcello: So would you put in a twelve-hour day?

Gray: A twelve-hour day, yes, and we had one day off a month.

Marcello: This was all . . .

Gray: Pre-Pearl Harbor.

Marcello: . . . pre-Pearl Harbor days?

Gray: Yes. See, the nurses did not have their rank. It was a courtesy rank.

Marcello: What exactly was this courtesy rank?

Gray: A courtesy rank was that you were treated like an officer, but they didn't have the privileges of an officer, like a male officer then. But there were certain rules you had to abide by. They were more of a Florence Nightingale status (chuckle).

Marcello: About how many nurses were there here at Schofield at this time?

Gray: Let's see. On the ship that I came in, there were seventeen . . . let's see, seventeen and then most . . . and

then we were all at Schofield. Captain Clearwater was the highest ranking captain. She must have been about sixty. I'd say there were about seventy-two nurses.

Marcello: Were the hospital facilities rather extensive here at Schofield Barracks?

Gray: Oh, yes. That was the only hospital. They used to come from all over the other islands. Tripler was just a dispensary, I think, then.

Marcello: Now at that time, Schofield Barracks was a relatively new facility, was it not? Or was it pretty old?

Gray: No, it was old.

Marcello: I've got it confused with . . .

Gray: Tripler . . .

Marcello: . . . Hickam Field. Hickam Field was relatively new.

Gray: Hickam Field, yes, yes. No, it was old. It was built like some of the buildings at Fort Bliss--the old buildings. They had a certain origin, mostly like the colonial style. They were clean.

Marcello: Generally speaking, what was the social life like for a young, single nurse in the Hawaiian Islands in those pre-Pearl Harbor days? Why don't you describe the social life.

Gray: You had flowers--orchids. You had . . . we had dates. We had to hide (chuckle) because the officers . . . sometimes they made you feel like a queen because they would . . . those that were married would show us pictures of their family, and the single ones wanted a nurse because the white woman was very valuable, to be seen with her. The white woman there, they had names for the gringos then.

Marcello: Generally speaking, what sort of social activities did you engage in?

Gray: Horseback riding. That was my favorite. I loved horses. I used to ride for hours through the pineapple fields and sugar cane fields. They had horse paths there, and I loved that. Then they had bowling. They had swimming, and they had evening social hours.

Marcello: As we mentioned awhile ago, I understand that formal dinner parties and things of this nature were quite frequent in those pre-Pearl Harbor days.

Gray: Yes, you had to have a calling card, and you had to call on your C.O., make a date with the adjutant, spend twenty minutes, call on your chief nurse--protocol to follow.

Marcello: And this was standard operating procedure at that particular time?

Gray: Standard procedure, yes, sir.

Marcello: Now as a nurse in those pre-Pearl Harbor days . . . we know that relations between the United States and Japan were worsening as time went on. How closely did you keep abreast with world events?

Gray: We knew something was going on, but we had . . . Filipinos used to wait on us at tables, and the Japanese girls would wait on us in their beautiful costumes. The Japanese were very polite people, as you know. If there was something going on . . . we sensed it, but we couldn't describe it. We knew there was tension, but we were so busy with our patients.

Marcello: When you say there was tension, you mean tension between the Filipinos and the Japanese?

Gray: Yes. Yes, you could feel it in the mess hall, in the dining room.

Marcello: At the time that you volunteered for military service, did you have any idea at that time that the nation might possibly be getting into war?

Gray: No. They were going to send me to the Philippines, but somehow the orders were changed, and I landed in Hawaii. I wasn't afraid of anything--I'm not.

Marcello: I assume that you were quite happy to receive duty in the Hawaiian Islands.

Gray: Oh, yes! Oh, those islands were so different! The people . . .

Marcello: When you say they were so different, you mean different from what they are now?

Gray: Oh, yes. Two years ago . . . the islands have changed. Their luaus have changed. We ate a dog. Now I think they eat a pig (chuckle).

Marcello: As a nurse, and as the country got closer and closer to war, how did your particular routine change?

Gray: It couldn't. I was doing . . . I was so busy, and if I had a chance, sometimes the officers would come in, and we'd sing and played. They played _____ or records if there was several nurses in quarters and they didn't want to go out. We had beautiful quarters. The Army gave us everything. Beautiful facilities. So it was social.

Marcello: But how about in a professional sense? Was there any more of an urgency or anything of this nature so far as your work was concerned?

Gray: No. The Army knew we were nurses, and I had a very good training in Detroit in St. Mary's Hospital. You just did your work. You did the best.

Marcello: In other words, your routine did not change any right up until Pearl Harbor.

Gray: No. I was trained. Wherever they needed me, I was to go. That was my training I received. The Army gave me an indoctrination. If they needed a nurse anyplace, I could've . . . at that moment . . . I could have replaced her.

Marcello: But it was business as usual right up until Pearl Harbor.

Gray: Business as usual, yes.

Marcello: But how about your routine? Did your routine change any at all as one got closer and closer to Pearl Harbor?

Gray: No! No, because they had a party for the . . . a big party in Hawaii for the naval officers, a big party at the club, and I was scheduled for duty, so the next morning . . . so I was going to mass. I didn't go out. We stayed in the nurses' quarters and talked to some officers.

Marcello: So in those immediate pre-Pearl Harbor days then, you put in your usual type of day. You worked the same number of hours and so on.

Gray: The same hours, yes.

Marcello: And again, how did those hours operate?

Gray: We would work sometimes nine o'clock to one o'clock off, and then you'd go on at a quarter to seven. Then you might work till nine o'clock, and then you'd have nine o'clock to one o'clock off, and then you'd come on from one o'clock to five o'clock. Then you'd have off at five o'clock, or you could have nine o'clock to two o'clock off and come back at two and work till seven o'clock. And another nurse took over then.

Marcello: But a twelve-hour day was a rather common thing.

Gray: For us, an eight-hour day . . . yes, if necessary . . . when necessary. If somebody wanted a day off, for that there was a courtesy. We helped each other out.

Marcello: Normally though, it was a regular eight-hour day.

Gray: Eight-hour day with split shifts.

Marcello: And that continued right up till Pearl Harbor.

Gray: Yes.

Marcello: Now as we mentioned awhile ago, the Hawaiian Islands had a relatively large number of people of Japanese ancestry. Did any of the nurses ever talk about these Japanese in your conversations. In other words, were they considered a potential source of danger?

Gray: No.

Marcello: Could they have been spies or fifth columnists or anything of this nature?

Gray: No, and if they were, we were unaware that they were because later the patients told us that some of our best friends . . . the place where we used to eat right across from Schofield had a radio. Well, there was a lot of gossip, but those that we came in contact with were polite, sociable. I even worked in a Japanese hospital after Pearl Harbor, and I couldn't ask for nicer people. We had a typhoid epidemic there.

Marcello: So were there very many Japanese civilians who worked here at your particular hospital?

Gray: Yes, along with Filipinos.

Marcello: What sort of work did these Japanese civilians usually do there at the hospital?

Gray: They would wait on us at the tables, and they would clean your room. They'd do manual work.

Marcello: As one got closer and closer to Pearl Harbor, did you continue to get more nurses coming in?

Gray: No. No nurses, no WACs, nothing.

Marcello: In terms of numbers, were there a sufficient number of nurses at Schofield Barracks by December 7, 1941?

Gray: No.

Marcello: In other words, there was a shortage?

Gray: A shortage.

Marcello: How do you account for this?

Gray: Because when the patients start coming in, everybody started working, and we could have used nurses, and they said, "They're coming," after the Pearl Harbor attack. They told us the war was on and that the President declared a war, that there was a station hospital coming. Then the nurses from Schofield had to go to the big island and set up a hospital there. They took barges over. They had us set up a hospital on Maui for the Navy to train. So one nurse . . . we could have used many more.

Marcello: Again, I'm going back again and ask my original question. At the time prior to the attack, was there a sufficient number of nurses at Schofield to do the routine jobs at that time?

Gray: Oh, yes, to do the routine, yes.

Marcello: Quite obviously, there would not have been enough nurses there after the attack had taken place.

Gray: No, no. But routine, yes.

Marcello: Now this more or less, I think, brings us up to the actual Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor itself, and what I want you to do at this point is to describe in as much detail as you can exactly what your routine was on Saturday, December 6, 1941, and then from there we'll go into and talk about Sunday, December 7, 1941.

Gray: On the 6th, I think I was off at two o'clock. I shined my shoes, put my hair up, and got dressed for dinner. Then my roommate, Lorena Eisch, and I came down and entertained. There were several officers. Then we went up, put our hair up to get ready for mass. It wasn't very . . . we didn't go out that night because we had duty.

Marcello: What time did you turn in that night?

Gray: About ten o'clock or 10:30.

Marcello: Was this your usual routine on a Saturday night?

Gray: No! But I had to go on duty the next morning.

Marcello: I see. What time would you go on duty the next morning?

Gray: Let's see. I was scheduled at seven o'clock, but Miss Clearwater said we could go to mass. The night nurse would cover. The mass was at eight o'clock. So

I started . . . now I could go to seven o'clock mass, I remember that. Okay, about 7:30 I put on my cap, a fresh uniform, and started for mass.

Marcello: Okay, let's just stop here because I'm not through with the Saturday of December 6 yet.

Gray: Well, I don't know much about the Saturday. It was just another Saturday!

Marcello: But normally on a Saturday, if you didn't have the duty the next day, would you usually stay out later?

Gray: Oh, till midnight or one o'clock or two o'clock. You see, I don't drink much, and that's where (chuckle) . . . but I don't object to drinking, but I just . . . I think I'm allergic to a lot of drinks. I can't take it.

Marcello: Now since you did quite a bit of socializing on the weekends while you were stationed here in Honolulu, let me ask you this. In general, were these Saturday nights a period when there was a lot of drinking and partying and things like this going on normally?

Gray: In some places, yes, but I was dating General McKay's nephew, Patrick Gibbons. He was a civilian engineer. We'd go to the Hickam Club.

Marcello: This was . . . do you mean the Hickam Officers' Club?

Gray: Hickam. Or sometimes the Navy officers would ask us to Pearl Harbor. They had delicious dinners. We'd go for a walk downtown--there were so many beautiful things to see--or we'd go to the beach and hear the waves come in or have beach parties.

Marcello: But the point I'm trying to make is--and this is a very important question, and I want you to think about it--on a Saturday night was there a lot of drunkenness and things like this so far as the officers were concerned? I think you can speak probably about the officers since you came in contact with them quite a bit.

Gray: Well, yes and no. There were some who couldn't handle their drinks, and some remained gentlemen at all times.

Marcello: But would you say the greater percentage of them remained gentlemen at all times, to use your words?

Gray: Yes. I don't know how they were with others, but with us they were gentlemen. Remember, they were gentlemen by the act of Congress, and they remained gentlemen.

Marcello: But the point I'm trying to make is this: when they left you, were they sober or were they drunk?

Gray: If they were drunk, the other officers would step in and put them aside so he wouldn't abuse or use harsh words. There was always a buddy who would come in and substitute and talk.

Marcello: But again, the question I'm asking is this . . .

Gray: You wonder if they're drunks, and I don't know!

Marcello: Yes.

Gray: They might have been, but as far as we would go or the nurses . . . some nights we'd have a long table, and there might be thirty people and maybe four or five nurses. If they were drunk, there was always someone that would say, "Time for you to go, buddy." But they were very nice to us. I can't complain.

Marcello: Okay, this is precisely what I wanted to know because a great many people assume that Saturday night was always a night of debauchery and things of this nature at Pearl Harbor and that many of those officers would not have been in shape to fight on a Sunday.

Gray: I was at Schofield. Schofield is quite a distance from Pearl Harbor.

Marcello: Well, any of the facilities here at . . . I don't care which one, whether we're talking about a ship or where it would have been.

Gray: Yes.

Marcello: From my interviews, I get the general impression that Saturday nights were not necessarily a night of debauchery and that these officers usually did not return to their quarters drunk and this sort of thing . . .

Gray: No! Well, I guess . . .

Marcello: . . . and that they would be in shape to fight the next morning if that occurred.

Gray: Yes, yes. I can't vouch for the whole island . . .

Marcello: Sure.

Gray: . . . but I could vouch for those that were near me. There was artillery and infantry and medics. We did meet some Air Force personnel. As I said, they were always gentlemen. I don't know how they were on the outside, but in front of us there was always somebody that would take care of the buddy that was drunk.

Marcello: Okay, so as you mentioned on that particular Saturday night then, you turned in about 10:30 since you had the duty the next day?

Gray: Yes, I had a duty.

Marcello: Let's talk then about Sunday, December 7, 1941, and I want you to go through your entire routine that you followed on Sunday.

Gray: Okay. Well, you know, years ago we girls tried to look pretty because the first thing the patients would see . . . it would be the girl back home, the sweetheart or somebody they left behind. We were there to take their mother's place, their sweetheart, their

wives, and we also had dependents. So Army nurses had to look chic. I think at that time the Army had beautiful women.

Marcello: So what exactly was your routine on Sunday morning?

Gray: So I got up. I fixed my hair. I shined my shoes, put on that ugly uniform they have! Then I started for mass. It was about 7:30. Mass was at eight.

Marcello: Where was the church . . .

Gray: And mass was . . .

Marcello: . . . from . . . so far as your barracks was concerned?

Gray: Okay. The permanent buildings, I lived here (gesture) on the left side, and there was some wooden buildings on the right side, and there was this beautiful courtyard that I would have to cross. My room was on the second floor. I'd come down and I'd go through the corridor, and I stopped. It was odd to see somebody coming and . . . they were close! They were so close!

Marcello: These are planes coming in.

Gray: Planes! And you could see their funny teeth smiling at you, but . . .

Marcello: They were that low that you could actually see the pilot?

Gray: Yes! And they would wave, and I'd see the red sun. I said, "My lord! No, Germans are blond! Our men don't

have planes like that!" And they had come through Wheeler Field and come down . . . they had come so low and then wave and go on.

Marcello: But they actually waved at the people down below?

Gray: They waved and I saw . . . then I looked and I saw flames, and I thought, "My God! Hickam Field! Something happened!" So instead of going to church, I went back and I said, "Captain Clearwater!" In the meantime somebody had got her up, our chief nurse. "There's flames and there's funny-looking planes, and these guys are waving, just smiling at you! They're not ours!" And she says, "I'll call." And before you know it, there was chaos, an emergency, and planes were taking off, and people were running. Our chief nurse says . . . I've got to show you. I'll probably never do it like Captain Clearwater (gesture) . . .

Marcello: She had her glasses on the end of her nose, and she pulled her ear?

Gray: Yes, and she says, "I can't get Hickam Field! I can't get headquarters, but I think war's declared. Girls, you (knock) go to your assigned places." Our assigned places was our duty where we normally worked.

Marcello: What was your reaction when you saw these planes, and you heard the explosions, and when you knew that they were Japanese planes?

Gray: I wanted to know how many were hurt. In my mind it was, "They'll be coming here. Have I got enough supplies?"

Marcello: In other words, you thought in a professional sense.

Gray: Yes.

Marcello: There was no panic, no confusion or nothing.

Gray: No, no. So I went to my section and I . . .

Marcello: Where was your section?

Gray: Second floor. Well, we had everything--orthopedics, children, medical. It was one whole wing. The general came in and says, "We've got to evacuate the women and the children to make room for the airvacs." There was such chaos! We called the dentists, the officers, where everybody was coming in. They were calling. The mothers were crying, "Will they have enough milk?" They sent them to school. We stood and watched and saw more flames, more flames.

Marcello: You could see this from the hospital?

Gray: Yes, sir. Right from the porch, you could see it. The sky was red. You could see more flames. Then you stood and wondered, "Well, here I am. What can I do?"

Marcello: How soon was it until the casualties started coming in?

Gray: About eight o'clock. I think it was a few minutes after eight. They were on the floors, and they were all over. Some wanted cigarettes. We tried to look calm because we knew if we weren't, they wouldn't. One nurse had to take care of the mothers, and they sent them to school, and the husbands wanted to know if their mothers were safe, the children were safe. We couldn't drink water, milk. We didn't know whether they were coming back. The chief nurse told us, "Your duty is your patient now." So they started coming.

Marcello: Generally speaking, what sort of casualties were coming in? What form did the casualties usually take?

Gray: Burns. Some were without arms, they just dumped some of them in . . . we had to get pillowcases and try to see if this arm matches this body, if this hand matches that.

Marcello: All of the sudden, were the personnel at the hospital overwhelmed with the number of casualties that were coming in?

Gray: No, we were trying . . . we were ripping sheets and pillowcases and calling dentists to help. Everybody

worked. I think we worked three days. I'm sure we worked because we didn't know day or night. I know somebody handed us coffee, and I remember . . . I don't know when it was, but we slept on the floor in our uniforms, all on the living room floor, because the chief nurse says, "We don't know if they're going to come back or not, and you people be ready."

They dug trenches. Then they would shoot at each house and things. We didn't know . . . we didn't know . . . I think Japan would have had us because we didn't know whether . . . but we took a chance. This was life for me. I volunteered. Whatever was going to happen would happen. There was no panic.

Marcello: Did you receive very much civilian help here at the hospital while all these casualties were coming in?

Gray: No! The Filipinos took off.

Marcello: How about the Japanese?

Gray: They hid, but the Filipinos . . . one of them came in. He liked me very much. I won't say his name, but he was very nice because I think I could understand his broken English better than the others (chuckle). He said to me, "I have killed those that have captured my parents." He heard they were in Manila.

Marcello: In other words, he had killed a couple of Japanese civilians?

Gray: Yes, yes. Then Kemoo was interrogated . . . he was still there two years ago. He was at the place where we used to have . . . oh, he had the best fish!

Marcello: You might explain a little. Who was this Kemoo?

Gray: Kemoo had . . . was right outside the post . . . had a little restaurant and a gift shop.

Marcello: And I assume he was Japanese.

Gray: Japanese. They said he was a colonel in the army. Then you heard so-and-so, so-and-so. All these people that owned shops, they said they were . . . the Filipinos got them. I don't know. I shouldn't probably say this, but the Filipino told me, "I got even with those that killed my parents." But I wasn't afraid.

Marcello: I assume that there were all sorts of rumors being spread around those islands. What were some of the rumors that you heard?

Gray: Rumors?

Marcello: Yes.

Gray: On my island?

Marcello: Yes.

Gray: Oh, that the Japanese . . . now let's see. What were they? "Oh, that the Japanese would be coming back. Well,

if they come back, they come back! They need nurses in prisoner-of-war camps just as well." They said that help would arrive. That's what we were waiting for the most because they sent us to the big island--and it rains there day and night--to get ready. We didn't know how many casualties there were or who it was going to be.

Marcello: What did you do between the two . . . in other words, let me ask you this: while the first attack was taking place here at Schofield, did you work during this attack, or were you seeking cover?

Gray: No, I stood . . . no! I stood and I think I was shocked. First of all, the plane came so low, and the guy's teeth fascinated me (chuckle). Then to figure this Jap out, and what they were doing on my island!

Marcello: In other words, would it be safe to say that you were more or less awe-struck?

Gray: Yes, yes, very much so.

Marcello: When you finally got over to the hospital, what did you do then during the attack itself?

Gray: We evacuated the children with the women and got as many beds ready as possible, and the litters, and got all the hydrogen and oxygen. The chief nurse said, "Half of you

will go with doctors and do surgery." They took . . . dentists had to help, the medics, and even patients that were able.

Marcello: You mentioned that you took the hydrogen and the oxygen. What did you do with it?

Gray: Hydrogen peroxide. We had to have . . . in case it was needed for wounds.

Marcello: Yes, I see.

Gray: And then we had some tea. We said, "Well, if they're burned, at least to get the pain out we'll use tea." Tea is very soothing for that.

Marcello: Did you have plenty of water if you wanted to use it?

Gray: Yes, but not to drink it. We had to drop chlorine or something in that because we didn't know. The whole island didn't know whether or not the water was safe. Wheeler was bombed. That wasn't too far from us, and then Hickam got it bad. Then we saw the flames around Pearl Harbor.

Marcello: Were all of the casualties coming in here to Schofield, let's say the casualties from Hickam and Wheeler and places like that?

Gray: I think they took them wherever they could . . . and Mr. Sell, he got there. He was the ambulance driver.

Marcello: How about during the second attack? Did you simply ignore the planes and so on when the second wave came over, as you were taking care of the casualties and this sort of thing?

Gray: Yes, we didn't care! As long as the patients . . . we wanted to help them as much as we could and hoping that there was room to transfer them someplace or hide them or something. We didn't worry about ourselves.

Marcello: Was the hospital hit at all?

Gray: No, it was strafed a little bit, but I think they knew there was a hospital.

Marcello: Was the hospital marked in any way that somebody from the air could see it?

Gray: No, but later they did. But I think they knew. They had plans because when this guy came by and waved, you stood there thinking, "What's he doing?"

Marcello: And as you mentioned awhile ago, you worked almost continually for three straight days with very, very little sleep.

Gray: I think it must have been three days because it was . . . I don't know. One doctor would grab you here, and then several of them would say, "Come on, Lieutenant, come on

here." "Lieutenant," they'd call us, "come on here."
You'd wrap wounds or leave it and say, "Now this is
the way I want it done," and go on and help this
doctor and help that doctor and see how they are and
give them morphine for pain and try to make them as
comfortable as we could.

Marcello: I assume that even as long as you'd been a nurse, you'd
never seen anything like this before.

Gray: No, sir.

Marcello: How did it affect you?

Gray: It didn't. I mean, I was mad at the Japs. Oh, I was
so mad because they could have given . . . especially
when later we found out they were talking peace.

Marcello: But you saw all these casualties coming in, what . . .
as you mentioned awhile ago, when you saw these casual-
ties you became very, very angry at least so far as the
Japanese were concerned.

Gray: Oh, yes! Temporarily, yes. To think that my patients,
our boys, were hurt, yes. Somebody's brothers and
sisters.

Marcello: In the aftermath of the attack, I assume that there were
a lot of trigger-happy servicemen around. Did you ever

hear shots ringing out in the middle of the night and things of this nature?

Gray: No.

Marcello: Did you ever have to treat any of the civilian casualties in the aftermath of the attack?

Gray: No, no. I just had the GI's.

Marcello: I'm sure they probably went to civilian hospitals in Honolulu.

Gray: Yes, they went at Waikapu, I think, Waikapu or Queens Hospital.