## National Museum of the Pacific War

Nimitz Education and Research Center

Fredericksburg, Texas

Interview with

**Mr. Charles E. Thorney** Date of Interview: November 18, 2016

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## Interview with Mr. Charles E. Thorney

Interview in progress.

Mark Cunningham:	This is Mark Cunningham. Today is November the 17 18 <sup>th</sup> , 2016.
	Today I'm interviewing Mr. Charles Edward Thorney from his home in
	the Woodlands. This interuh, this interview is in support of the Nimitz
	Education and Research Activities and archives for the National Museum
	of the Pacific War, the Texas Historical Commission, for the preservation
	of historical information related to this site.
	Mr. Thorney, the first thing I'd like to thank you for your service to
	your country, and I'd also like to thank you for doing the interview on
	behalf of the on behalf of the the Museum.
Mr. Thorney:	My pleasure entirely.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay. Let's start at the beginning of your military career. When and
	where did uh, well, when and where where were you on Jan on
	December 7 <sup>th</sup> , 1941 when the war broke out, Pearl Harbor Day?
Mr. Thorney:	I was at Northwestern University at uh, in Illinois; had just recently,
	about a month or so earlier, joined the NROTC at Northwestern and was
	officially in the Navy at the time of Pearl Harbor.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay, had you taken any training at that point?
Mr. Thorney:	Not naval training at all.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay.
Mr. Thorney:	No.
Mark Cunningham:	So, what happened after that?
Mr. Thorney:	Well, after that, uh, those of us in the ROTC were left to stay in
	school and get more schooling, and then just prior to Pearl uh, just
	prior to the the invasion in Europe, they were running short of

	personnel apparently because they commissioned our entire class almost a
	year ahead of time.
Mark Cunningham:	Wow! That was in 1941?
Mr. Thorney:	Well, after it was ca uh, in 1941 I was officially in the Navy.
Mark Cunningham:	Ah!
Mr. Thorney:	But did not get a commission itself until 1944.
Mark Cunningham:	Alright. And what did you do between '41 and '44? Were were you
	in school?
Mr. Thorney:	What what?
Mark Cunningham:	What did you do between 1941 and 1944, were you in school?
Mr. Thorney:	I stayed in uh, Northwestern at still in the NROTC in their training
	program there for those months. And then then was commissioned
	in September 1944 which was almost a year early.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay. And when you got commissioned when when did you start
	your active duty in '44?
Mr. Thorney:	When did it start?
Mark Cunningham:	Act active duty in '44?
Mr. Thorney:	Active duty; I started actually in 1943 when they changed our
	situation; kept us still in school but was not commissioned until later in
	the year.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay. What did you do during that period of time; what kind of work
	were you doing?
Mr. Thorney:	Well, I was in engineering school.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay.
Mr. Thorney:	At Northwestern.
Mark Cunningham:	But when you started doing when you got when you finished
	engineering school, what did you do?
Mr. Thorney:	Uh, I (unintelligible).
Mark Cunningham:	When you finished engineering school what did you do then?
Mr. Thorney:	Well, I was still in engineering school when we were commissioned in
	in

Mark Cunningham:	Okay. But when did you really start doing the active stuff in the Navy?
Mr. Thorney:	The the active stuff in the Navy was when we were commissioned early
	which would have been September of 1944.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay, and where did you go to do that?
Mr. Thorney:	That was
Mark Cunningham:	What was your first post?
Mr. Thorney:	Uh, my first assignment was really a training program for small ship
	duty and was occurred over a period of about two months at North
	Carolina, South Carolina and most most predominately at Miami,
	Florida at Subchaser Training School.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay, now you said that you you told me when we talked that you had
	kind of an unusual
Mr. Thorney:	Sorry?
Mark Cunningham:	you told me when we talked that you had kind of an unusual career
	in the Navy.
Mr. Thorney:	Really did.
Mark Cunningham:	Why don't you start telling me about that.
Mr. Thorney:	Well, I was assigned to the USS PGM-2.
Mark Cunningham:	PGM-2; what does that mean?
Mr. Thorney:	Nobody ever heard of it; it's Patrol Gunboat Motorized. Now, I didn't
	think we had a sailing Navy, but that was part of our title, and we were a
	converted subchaser.
Mark Cunningham:	Did you wait a minute; back up. Did you say sailing? Not with a sail?
Mr. Thorney:	Well
Mark Cunningham:	It was a motorized boat?
Mr. Thorney:	It was a motorized boat, yeah.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay, okay (chuckles).
Mr. Thorney:	Yeah. That's always been strange. But the we We I picked up
	the ship in September of 1944 in in the Solomon Islands, South Pacific
	as the Executive Officer on the PGM-2. We were uh, just eight ships in
	the whole Navy were were this category of ship. And we were

	made they we were converted subchasers and took the place of a lot of the work that the the PT boats did 'cause PT boats, in the type of operation we had, had to have some staying time onsite in contact with the enemy and PTs just drank gasoline and didn't have storage for food or anything that would let them stay on a station much over a day.
Mark Cunningham:	Right. Now, what what kind of training did you have prior to the time
	you picked what kind of training did you have prior to the time you picked this boat up?
Mr. Thorney:	Well, the training was small craft handling, gunnery and uh, of course,
	traditions in all of the Navy. Mostly at night it ended up of of the
	entire time that I was on this ship which was well over a year
	probably only a couple of weeks were ever spent in contact with the
	enemy over a couple of weeks. We worked entirely at night the
	whole time.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay. Now, and what were you you were you were seeking out and
	destroying the enemy?
Mr. Thorney:	Uh, we started in the Solomon Islands.
Mark Cunningham:	Right.
Mr. Thorney:	And of course, if you're fam familiar with the Pacific at all, it's
	islands everywhere.
Mark Cunningham:	Right.
Mr. Thorney:	For instance, there's over seven thousand islands in the Philippine
	Archipelago; it's amazing, they're everywhere! And at this period of
	time, which was well, not too long after we invaded Guadalcanal, uh,
	the the Japanese were running a lot of ships down from the north at their
	main naval base at at Rabaul on New Britain, and we had control of the
	air at that time, so the Japanese could not move troops or equipment or
	men in the daytime at all 'cause air covered covered us. But at night,
	we couldn't operate our aircraft there, so they had our ships initially,
	they were PT boats, but PT boats had no staying power, and most of our
	operations were often well within three hundred miles from the closest

	American base, so we had to have staying power on station. And we
	could stay uh, we had diesel engines which were good, and food and
	drink or water was a problem for us, but we could stay on station
	about ten days.
Mark Cunningham:	Wow! Yeah, so
Mr. Thorney:	And this is this is three hundred miles inside of Japanese territory.
Mark Cunningham:	And okay, then you would work work your you were going out
	you were going out at night, right?
Mr. Thorney:	Sir?
Mark Cunningham:	You were going out at night?
Mr. Thorney:	We we worked only at night. And what we did we did most of our
	work outside, initially, outside of Rabaul which was three hundred miles
	from the closest American base, so we were three hundred miles from
	home with no friends around at all. So and we could only operate at
	night, so we would operate at night hunting the Japanese and they were
	hunting us and all of that. But in daytime, we would retire uh, just
	just outside of artillery range of Japanese shore installations. So,
	we're out we're over eight miles from the nearest Japanese artillery
	that could reach us, and we we would just be out there in the open in
	plain sight of the Japanese.
Mark Cunningham:	In open water?
Mr. Thorney:	In open water.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay, you didn't go to an island or something like that?
Mr. Thorney:	Couldn't, they were full of Japanese.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay.
Mr. Thorney:	Uh, Rabaul had reportedly fifty thousand troops, something like that,
	and there were Japanese troops everywhere. But they could not reach us
	in the daytime.
Mark Cunningham:	The patrol because of their
Mr. Thorney:	Because their artillery would not reach far enough.

Mark Cunningham:	Okay, but how but didn't they have some kind of small boats, too, that
	they could come out and get you?
Mr. Thorney:	We, well we were able to protect ourselves.
Mark Cunningham:	Right.
Mr. Thorney:	Our biggest hazard was uh, coral reefs and and and mine moored
	mines because to get there, we had to go through mine fields. But we had
	a very (unintelligible) draft about three and a half, four or five feet, and
	and we just went over the top of the mines; didn't even worry about them.
Mark Cunningham:	Wow! Wow.
Mr. Thorney:	And and we had engagements, of course, we were operating at night,
	and the Japanese were attempting to move troops and equipment and
	all, and and had escorts for that, and we're out there hunting for both
	of them, and they're hunting for us, and everything happened in a hurry.
	Radar surely was nowhere near what it is today, not even remotely so, and
	you all of a sudden, you on a dark, dark night you pass right
	alongside of them; you didn't even know they were coming. And
	everything happened in a hurry, everything happened in a hurry.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay, what size ships were you engaged with?
Mr. Thorney:	Uh, much much like what we were on. It was they were Japanese
	gunboats.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay.
Mr. Thorney:	Uh, and and about the same length and all, and armament as ours.
	And then they escorted all kinds of barges loaded with troops,
	equipment and food and things from station to station because all
	of these islands were held by Japanese.
Mark Cunningham:	Wow!
Mr. Thorney:	So, actually, I things really happened in a hurry. We we had to sleep
	at our battle stations because you you just passed each other. You
	neither one of you knew for a while sometimes that anyone else was there.
	And we almost rammed a Japanese ship, a Japanese gunboat, and we
	always worked in pairs not in that that case, I got I was in the

Mark Cunningham: Mr. Thorney:	<ul> <li>lead ship and radioed our counterpart behind us, and they they sunk that one, but but you had to sleep at your battle stations, rain or shine, because things happened so fast.</li> <li>Alright. Now, give me an example of a typical engagement.</li> <li>Typical engagement; well, a lot of times, contrary to a lot of things the Navy does, we would just totally stop and and try to ambush them as they came by. In in a typical operation, you'd be going a little while and you you'd just stop and wait wait for them to come by or not come by as the case may be.</li> </ul>
Mark Cunningham:	And you would torpedo these guys or torpedo or uh, use gat guns?
Mr. Thorney:	We we did not carry torpedoes. Our
Mark Cunningham:	Okay, then let how was the ship armed?
Mr. Thorney:	The ship was armed with three-inch, fifty caliber rifle of one forty
	millimeter, uh, gun; twelve machine guns, an Army mortar because we
	got close enough to Japanese stations we were shooting mortars at them.
	What else did we have? Well, that was pretty much it.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay, what's what's what was the size of the crew?
Mr. Thorney:	We had twenty-five, routinely. Uh, twenty-five enlisted men and three officers.
Mark Cunningham:	Now, was the were the accommodations as they this was a
	bigger ship than a PT boat?
Mr. Thorney:	Yes, PT boats, uh, depending on who made it, were about seventy-eight to
	eighty feet long, and then we were a hundred and ten feet long.
Mark Cunningham:	How were the accommodations?
Mr. Thorney:	Far better than on a PT boat. Everybody had a their own their own
	bunk, but back to combat (unintelligible) times, you had to sleep at
	your battle stations
Mark Cunningham:	Right.
Mr. Thorney:	because things happened so fast.
Mark Cunningham:	Is that everybody on the ship?
Mr. Thorney:	Everybody.

Mark Cunningham:	Everybody (unintelligible) at their battle stations?
Mr. Thorney:	If you happened to be the cook in the back in the stern of the ship, and
	your battle station was up at the bow, you had to sleep, rain or shine, at
	your battle station. So, the cook would have to go have to be at that
	sight, his combat sight, when things happened. Because they happened so
	fast you, wouldn't have any time to get to your battle station.
Mark Cunningham:	Speaking of the cook, how was the food?
Mr. Thorney:	Good question (chuckles). Uh, I I we we ate well, but a lot of
	dehydrated dehydrated scrambled eggs, by the ton, and and uh,
	very rarely fresh food. It was all nourishment; we ate had adequate
	food to eat, but no goodies, no fresh fruit or vegetables unless you
	happened to come to a friendly island and and get some there.
Mark Cunningham:	Alright. Now, you said that you were you spent most of the day just
	idling around?
Mr. Thorney:	Uh, actually that; you just you want to conserve fuel, so you're just
	well, limping along like
Mark Cunningham:	That's kind of what that was kind of boring duty during the day, wasn't
	it?
Mr. Thorney:	Well, that's when you slept.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay.
Mr. Thorney:	'Cause literally, when you sleep at your battle station
Mark Cunningham:	'Cause you actually sleep at
Mr. Thorney:	if your battle station is outside, you're outside in that weather, rain or
	shine, and you slept on the deck, right beside your battle station. So, you
	did not get much sleep at night.
Mark Cunningham:	Did you get much sleep during the day?
Mr. Thorney:	Yeah, (unintelligible), fairly, fairly much.
Mark Cunningham:	It's the weather was hot and humid, right?
Mr. Thorney:	It's what?
Mark Cunningham:	Hot and humid?

Mr. Thorney:	Oh yeah! And wet! That that part of the world is wet an awful lot of
	the time rain.
Mark Cunningham:	So, you guys were out in the elements most of the time?
Mr. Thorney:	Is what?
Mark Cunningham:	You were out in the elements most of the time?
Mr. Thorney:	Yes, that is correct.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay. And okay, then you I think I heard you say early on you were
	out for ten days and then you would go in?
Mr. Thorney:	We would have to return to our base or
Mark Cunningham:	And how far how far out were you?
Mr. Thorney:	We our our patrol station as largely three hundred miles into Japanese
	territory.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay. And and what did you do when you went in? Did you get leave?
Mr. Thorney:	It got to stay in for a couple or three days and and refuel and
	replenish your supplies and then it's back out again.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay. And again, how long were you in this in this role?
Mr. Thorney:	How long did I what?
Mark Cunningham:	How long were you in the on the ship? How how many how
	what length of time?
Mr. Thorney:	Oh, my whole time on the ship was uh, a little little bit over a year,
	yeah.
Mark Cunningham:	That's a long time.
Mr. Thorney:	It is on a hundred and ten foot of wooden boat, I'll tell you (laughter),
	especially when you run into weather.
Mark Cunningham:	Right.
Mr. Thorney:	And we <i>really, really</i> ran into some bad weather at times.
Mark Cunningham:	Right. How did you what how did you handle that? Did it bot did
	the bad weather bother you?
Mr. Thorney:	It was the most scared I was ever in my life in a typhoon at Okinawa
	and unbelievable. It had a hundred and fifty knot winds, so those winds

	got up to about a hundred seventy, seventy-five miles an hour, and <i>that</i> is
	a lot of storm!
Mark Cunningham:	Particularly in a small boat.
Mr. Thorney:	We we had an inclinometer which shows you how much you have
	rolled at a given time, and we showed seventy degrees. Now, I won't
	vouch for its accuracy or not, but if you roll seventy degrees, your ship is
	about like that (showing the ship's roll).
Mark Cunningham:	Wow!
Mr. Thorney:	Scary, scary
Mark Cunningham:	How did you hang on?
Mr. Thorney:	Sir?
Mark Cunningham:	How did you hang on; what'd you grab anything you could hold onto?
Mr. Thorney:	I ended I was the Executive Officer and without going into details, I
	stayed at the bow at the bridge right in the front in in the open
	and actually tied myself to a uh, a light post to keep from getting
	swept over side. We we lost, I think as I recall, some sixty-five ships,
	major ships in that typhoon alone right at Okinawa.
Mark Cunningham:	Is that the only typhoon you went through?
Mr. Thorney:	Sir?
Mark Cunningham:	Is that the only typhoon or were there more?
Mr. Thorney:	Uh, that's the only big one I was in, and it we had the eye pass right
	over us. It's really fascinating because you've got big, big winds coming
	at you from this direction and all of a sudden, they stop. I mean, just a
	calm, and you could actually see stars overhead. And then just as quickly,
	it's going that direction because of the circular well, circular uh, storm.
Mark Cunningham:	Right. Okay, now tell me a little bit about your Captain.
Mr. Thorney:	Sir?
Mark Cunningham:	Tell me a little bit about your Captain.
Mr. Thorney:	My Captain? Uh, was Lieutenant Junior Grade; he was from Milwaukee,
	Wisconsin area anyhow was a musician and and a good
	musician with with instruments; he wasn't wasn't a singer. And

	(chuckles) he he did everything to do that he possibly could do to to stay out of harm's way (chuckle), but he wasn't necessarily successful.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay, now you there were three officers – the Captain, you were the
	Exec and what was the other officer?
Mr. Thorney:	Sir?
Mark Cunningham:	You said you had there you were one of three officers.
Mr. Thorney:	Yeah, I was the Executive
Mark Cunningham:	You were the Exec.
Mr. Thorney:	Executive Officer, Second
Mark Cunningham:	Who was the third guy?
Mr. Thorney:	Uh, he was an Ensign. He was Supply Officer primarily, uh,
	Entertainment Officer that's where were a bad word; he had nothing
	to entertain with anyhow (chuckle).
Mark Cunningham:	Right.
Mr. Thorney:	But primarily Supply Officer which is pretty full-time job.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay, I I imagine that, or I'm guessing that if you you were on that
	ship for a year, same crew?
Mr. Thorney:	Largely so. Uh, we had one in particular, young man all he had to do
	was look at water and he got sea sick, I mean genuinely got sea sick. We
	we had to release him. We had no casualties; we were very fortunate
	there's no casualties at all. So, generally speaking, other than routine
	advancements in the rank or so, we had the same crew at the end that we
	had at the beginning.
Mark Cunningham:	I would imagine in that length of time you probably made some pretty
	pretty close friends.
Mr. Thorney:	Yes, you do. Uh, my you mentioned friends, uh, of course, we were a
	division of eight ships, and and you do make good friends. And there
	were three of us that were very close be after the war – an Irishman, as
	Irish as they come from New Jersey, a a Cajun from Opelousas,
	Louisiana and me from the middle west. But we we got they were
	good friends.

Mark Cunningham:	And you kept
Mr. Thorney:	Yes, we
Mark Cunningham:	you kept in touch after the war?
Mr. Thorney:	Yeah.
Mark Cunningham:	Yeah, that's I I I would say that a lot of guys don't don't have
	that
Mr. Thorney:	No.
Mark Cunningham:	that I've talked with
Mr. Thorney:	Yeah.
Mark Cunningham:	that I've interviewed; they I
Mr. Thorney:	Yeah, that's
Mark Cunningham:	when I ask that question say, "No, I never had much contact with
	anybody after the war." That's great though that you do!
Mr. Thorney:	Yeah, yeah.
Mark Cunningham:	Yeah. Are they still alive?
Mr. Thorney:	As certain
Mark Cunningham:	Are the two the other two still alive?
Mr. Thorney:	Uh, I've lost track of one; the other one has died. Uh, my Cajun friend
	from Opelousas
Mark Cunningham:	Right.
Mr. Thorney:	uh, has died. I lost track of my New Jersey friend because after
	the war, a large group of young naval officers were not re allowed to
	to resign after the war. You you were forced to stay in the Navy; you
	had three options when the war was over. You could join as a regular;
	we were reserve, of course. Uh, you could join the Navy as a regular
	officer at the rank you were at the time or you could go into the the
	reserve, inactive reserve, uh, and and well all of us chose to go in the
	reserve because we we did not have a desire at that time to go into
	the regular Navy.

Mark Cunningham:	Okay. Where now, where refresh my memory if I ask you again if
	I've asked you this before, I'm sorry, but where did you where were
	you when the war ended?
Mr. Thorney:	When the war was ended, I was at Okinawa which one of my hobbies
	since I was that high, very low, very, very young, I've had an interest in
	the in the Navy and and sea ships. I I've got a library of about, I
	would guess, at least a hundred books about naval history and all back to
	the days when they used oars and all of that just always fascinated me
	as a kid. And so where where am I?
Mark Cunningham:	Yeah. Okay, at the end of the war
Mr. Thorney:	Oh, at well, at the end of the war, uhm, this large group of young naval
	officers were not allowed to resign, and we had quite a session with
	that.
Mark Cunningham:	Now, were you were you allowed to resign?
Mr. Thorney:	No. I was not. I couldn't get I could not resign from the Navy until
	1954.
Mark Cunningham:	Wow!
Mr. Thorney:	Yeah well, that's a long story in itself. Moving, jumping on to Korea in
	in the early 1950s we were getting badly beaten by the Korean troops
	that were reinforced by the Chinese, and they had driven uh, our
	forces down to Busan which is at the very southern tip of Korea and
	uh, they introduced what I figure from a military point of view is really
	smart thinking, too, that they formed a mobilization navy, and I don't
	know whether the other services did it or not.
Mark Cunningham:	Was that what's called MacArthur's Navy?
Mr. Thorney:	It was what?
Mark Cunningham:	Was that what was called MacArthur's Navy?
Mr. Thorney:	No, no, that was not Mac no, we were in MacArthur's Navy and we
	didn't like that. But no, this this was after this was 19 or 1950, I
	guess, uhm, the the Koreans were about to wipe us out of the
	Korean peninsula, and they formed a mobilization force, and in 1950

	very few people knew of this uh, and I I've got papers to prove it.
	They formed a mobilization force and you got mobilization orders which I
	received, as did my friends, that call for what the name just implies
	mobilization in a hurry. We received orders that we had to be aboard ship
	now, you're not in the Navy, you're in the you're civilian now, but
	you're still in the Navy got orders that within three days, including
	travel time, no matter where you are, you had to be aboard a specific ship
	at a spec a specific location with specific job to do. I got orders to go
	a aboard a search and rescue PCER, uh, boat which was somewhat
	bigger than I had served on. I knew what my job would be; I knew what
	my rank would be, and I had three days to boarded. Also had
Mark Cunningham:	What is the name of that ship?
Mr. Thorney:	Uh, the name of the ship, I don't know. It was a PCER which is Patrol
	Search and Rescue.
Mark Cunningham:	Oh, another patrol boat?
Mr. Thorney:	Yeah, but but a bigger one
Mark Cunningham:	Bigger.
Mr. Thorney:	than I had been on. And I also had a three-year-old daughter and a
	one-year-old son, and it for about four or five years, I had those orders
	that had they been called MD, mobilization day, uh
Mark Cunningham:	But you were you
Mr. Thorney:	I had to be in Orange, Texas in three days.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay, but you were still in the Navy at that time, right?
Mr. Thorney:	Sir?
Mark Cunningham:	You were still active duty or were you uh
Mr. Thorney:	I was inactive duty.
Mark Cunningham:	Inactive duty?
Mr. Thorney:	Yeah.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay, but you were under orders to report within three days of call?
Mr. Thorney:	Under written orders.
Mark Cunningham:	Wow! And and you didn't have to do it?

Mr. Thorney:	Didn't have to do it; they never they never called MD because we
	began to strengthen our forces in the Korean peninsula and they never had
	to call MD.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay. When'd you get out of the Navy '54?
Mr. Thorney:	When did I get?
Mark Cunningham:	When'd you get out?
Mr. Thorney:	Yeah, I think it was '54.
Mark Cunningham:	So, you went in
Mr. Thorney:	It was either '54 or '55 because while , and of course, we were
	talking to I I still have a lot of service to do, in a sense. Backing up
	to when the war ended and I was at Okinawa, we were transferred
	to China to to sweep mines in the Yangtze River because the mouth of
	the Yangtze River was one of the most heavily mined areas in the world,
	and they were our mines that we were sweeping. And, of course, these
	mines are moored, many of them, a lot of them were not, were moored by
	cables. And a mine sweeper, if you're not familiar with them, uh, you
	you work in teams, and you have the sweepers that cut cut these
	cables and they float. This is about six hundred pounds worth of
	explosive, and then if you hit them, you're history for sure. So, you
	have one series of ships that are sweeping these mines, cutting them
	lose, and then a a second series of ships behind them, at a reasonable
	distance, trying to detonate them which is <i>really</i> hard to do.
Mark Cunningham:	Right.
Mr. Thorney:	You talk about try to hit something about that big, and uh, you can't
	get too close to it six hundred pounds worth of explosive is is a
	bunch! And but we were in this in the shoot-em up group, and you
	didn't you didn't sink many of them; couldn't get close enough.
Mark Cunningham:	Right. Okay, in 1954 what what what pr you'd been in the Navy
	for ten years?
Mr. Thorney:	What pro?
Mark Cunningham:	You'd been in the Navy for ten years with

Mr. Thorney: Uh, active and inactive, yeah.

Mark Cunningham:	active and inactive. And what prompted you to get out?
Mr. Thorney:	Well, of the three very close friends, and I'm changing the subject a
	little bit, we all had got these mobilization orders, but very few people
	ever heard of them, but by that time, you had close to eight years in
	in active service, I mean, you were on on the payroll anyhow, or on
	occasion, and of the three, uh, I never heard anything. My friend from
	Opelousas, Louisiana uh, did not hear anything. My friend from uh,
	the east coast got called up. So, when the when the whole thing shook
	out, he had so much time in, and he had the option of really getting out or
	not, uh, at the end, uh, he had so much time in service, he went into the
	active Navy. It just made sense, because he had a lot of all this time
	built up for it.
Mark Cunningham:	And you didn't have that much time?
Mr. Thorney:	I had about as much time, but I did not have any desire to
Mark Cunningham:	No, no desire to be a Navy
Mr. Thorney:	to go permanently.
Mark Cunningham:	Yeah.
Mr. Thorney:	Uh, nor did my friend from Opelousas.
Mark Cunningham:	Right.
Mr. Thorney:	So, our other friend from New Jersey, I lost track of him entirely, and then
	Johnny Swallow (sp?) has since died. (Pause)
Mark Cunningham:	Okay, there's one thing (pause) on here we didn't talk about. You have
	something, I think it says prisoners.
Mr. Thorney:	Sir?
Mark Cunningham:	You have a note here that says prisoners?
	5 1
Mr. Thorney:	Yeah, we well
Mr. Thorney: Mark Cunningham:	
-	Yeah, we well
Mark Cunningham:	Yeah, we well That was tell first off give me a little background. Where

Mr. Thorney:	Yeah, yeah, but let's let's see, the question was?
Mark Cunningham:	About the prisoners.
Mr. Thorney:	Oh, the prisoners! Uh, this was when we were up in the Philippines. We
wii. Thorney.	we went from our duty in the Solomon Islands north to the Philippine
	Islands doing the same type of operation, but uh, in the Philippine
	Islands, we made contact with the our guerilla forces which were
	Americans that were not captured by the Japanese when
Mark Cunningham:	Right.
Mr. Thorney:	when they took the Philippines. Uh so, they had guerilla forces
	which were harassing the Japanese all the time, and we we were
	when we got to the Philippines, we were hunting them, and and they
	were hunting us. But they, on occasion, uh, did take prisoners alive, but
	they had to get them up to uh, farther north into friendly territory.
	So, we had two Japanese prisoners on our ship, little old wooden ship, and
	there's no brig or jail on the on the ships like that. You don't know
	what to do with them, so and one one happened to be a Korean and
	the other one was Japanese we kind of figured that out. And so the
	only thing we could do was put them on the bow of the ship under
	armed guard; didn't tie them up or anything; figured if they wanted to
	escape, let them jump over side because you're you're (chuckle) way at
	sea anyhow. So, that that was an interesting experience really was.
Mark Cunningham:	They probably got better treatment on that ship than they got in their own
	navy.
Mr. Thorney:	They what?
Mark Cunningham:	They probably got better treatment on your ship than they got
Mr. Thorney:	Very very possibly, very possibly. Then when when we got up uh,
	into the central Philippines, we turned them over to the to the Army.
	And and they didn't choose to jump over side, over the side, but they
	had the opportunity if they wanted to.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay tell me did we talk about you working with the coast watchers
-	and the guerillas?
	~

Mr.	Thorney:	Working with what?
1111.	morney.	working with what:

Mark Cunningham: Coast watchers and guerillas.

Mr. Thorney: Well, the coast watchers were back ... back to the Solomon Islands. Uh, a lot of coconut plantations down there, and of course, when the Japanese took over all those islands, they ... they got rid of the ... operators and all, but most of them escaped, and they were Australians and New Zealanders for whom I have a lot of respect, an awful lot of respect. The ... now, you ever hear of the slough?

Mark Cunningham: No.

Mr. Thorney: Well, we ... you can't see it on here, but ... there's ... there's just a ... a whole string of ... parallel islands in the Solomon Islands, and the Japanese would send their ... ships down at night, uh, in this ... chan ... channel might be a couple of bows wide, but most of these ... uh, ex-employees of the ... coconut plantations stayed behind with radios, big, bulky things, and I've got pictures of them in fact. And ... and they would stay there and ... and ... escape ... constantly from the Japanese and radio ... uh, what our ... what the enemy ships were doing at night, not well described but ... they ... they were ... fantastic guys. A number of books have been written about the, and ... and that was in the ... uh, Solomon Islands. Then in the ... Philippines, we had a lot of guerilla forces in little bands throughout the Philippines of ... of men that had escaped ...

Mark Cunningham: Right.

Mr. Thorney:	Bataan and all of that, and we made contact with them and and we
	supplied them with a lot with ammunition, food, information.
Mark Cunningham:	Did you do that at night?
Mr. Thorney:	Largely so. Here again, we were in Japanese territory.
Mark Cunningham:	Right.
Mr. Thorney:	But not as badly as uh, back in the Solomon Islands. So so, we had a
	lot of activity with them.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay.

Mr. Thorney:	Also had a really interesting situation as the war progressed. Uh, some of these islands, the Japanese just evacuated, and we were the first ship, since the war began, that landed at this little Japanese island, Kamigwa (sp?), and and when we got they knew we were coming, they had a band down there to greet us, and they we could have anything we wanted. I mean, just it a great well, a great welcome; they were so glad to see
Morte Curringhom	us, and we were glad to see them, too.
Mark Cunningham:	Just because these these were the ?
Mr. Thorney:	Sir?
Mark Cunningham:	Who were these, who were these folks? I missed something up front.
Mr. Thorney:	I I missed that.
Mark Cunningham:	Who were the who were the people that were so glad to see you?
Mr. Thorney:	Oh, all the all the uh, inhabitants of this island.
Mark Cunningham:	Ah okay!
Mr. Thorney:	It was a relatively small island, but everybody in town was there to greet
	us, and they greeted us with everything they could, flowers and food and
	band and the and the (unintelligible).
Mark Cunningham:	Now, had they been occupied?
Mr. Thorney:	Yeah.
Mark Cunningham:	Yeah, okay. And the Japs had already left?
Mr. Thorney:	Yes, oh definitely!
Mark Cunningham:	They were gone?
Mr. Thorney:	Int really interesting; it's really interesting.
Mark Cunningham:	Now, in in any of those islands did you get uh, were there still Japs
	left on some of them?
Mr. Thorney:	Oh yes! In fact, we were patrolling not too far from that particular island uh, our activities were the same as in the Solomons, but we were uh, patrolling Mindanao which is which is possibly the biggest island in the Philippine Archipelago and and the same thing hunting there traffic at night. We were shooting at trucks at times because they they

	ran their trucks right alongside of the ocean, and they had to have dim
	lights on, and you'd we were shooting at trucks and that's
Mark Cunningham:	Okay.
Mr. Thorney:	that's probably the closest we ever got to actually getting hit.
	Because, here again, you would
Mark Cunningham:	You were shooting from the ship?
Mr. Thorney:	the ship. The Japanese had midget submarines. Well, you've got one
	at uh, Fredericksburg. Never thought we'd get hit by a torpedo uh,
	we were too small for it, but typically, we were on patrol, but we just
	stopped, literally came to a dead stop, and just waiting for something to
	happen. And it happened that, on a pretty good moonlight night, you
	could see well, and of course, anything running in the water down in those
	waters just like the light, I mean the uh, the barnacle not
	barnacles, the uh
Mark Cunningham:	I know what you're talking about, I can't think of it.
Mr. Thorney:	well, what I'm talking about is is the the the trail, the path that
	something running through the water
Mark Cunningham:	Right.
Mr. Thorney:	just lights it up. And uh, we were in in station with other of our of
	our ships and we both looked up and at the same time, we saw these trails
	of coming straight at us, one for each boat with and they were
	torpedoes! You never torpedoed a ship of our size! We (chuckle) we
	were they were worth more than our torpedo, but they did, and they
Mark Cunningham	went right underneath us. Huh.
Mark Cunningham: Mr. Thorney:	And that darned thing just that close to me. But we we only drew
Wir. Thorney.	about three or four feet of water, so they just went right underneath us.
	That's that if, in fact, we were right and they were torpedoes, then we
	think we're sure that we're right, you'd never could have found pieces
	of that ship.
Mark Cunningham:	Now, was that a flat-bottom boat?
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Mr. Thorney:	It's not flat-bottomed, no. Uh
Mark Cunningham:	'Cause
Mr. Thorney:	Yep, oh yeah, the the
Mark Cunningham:	Okay, but it just didn't draw that much
Mr. Thorney:	Sir?
Mark Cunningham:	it just rode high in the water.
Mr. Thorney:	Yeah, yeah.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay. Alright, well when did you finally come home from your
	service in the Pacific?
Mr. Thorney:	Uh, when I when I came home from uh, (unintelligible), it was
	November
Mark Cunningham:	You were in Okinawa when the war
Mr. Thorney:	Christ is the 25 <sup>th</sup> . I guess it was November 22 <sup>nd</sup> that I got home with
	orders to go back out because I didn't have enough points to
Mark Cunningham:	Alright.
Mr. Thorney:	get released. And I was to re report uh, two or three days before
	Christmas of 19 '45. And had to go.
Mark Cunningham:	War was still going on in that time.
Mr. Thorney:	Well, no, the war was over.
Mark Cunningham:	No, no, no, that's right. '45 the war was over
Mr. Thorney:	Yeah, the war was over.
Mark Cunningham:	over in September.
Mr. Thorney:	So, I got out to San Francisco to report in to go back out overseas,
	not very happy about it, this this just a few days before before
	Christmas. And of course, I got out there and nobody was working or
	doing anything at all. And the receiving officer was amazed they'd
	even sent me back because I'd had enough points to to come right back
	again within a few weeks, so we we got to talking about it. And he
	said, "I'll take care of you." And he gave me orders, temporary duty at
	Treasure Island. I get treasure and treasury mixed up some times, at
	Treasure Island, San Francisco Bay.

Mark Cunningham:	That's pretty good duty, right?
Mr. Thorney:	Oh yeah! Yeah, here again, though, I was working at night, on guard duty
	when it it's not the San Francisco today, it's pretty safe place.
Mark Cunningham:	Right, okay. Well, what uh, how do you want to end this thing? What
	you got anything else that we hadn't covered that you want to talk
	about?
Mr. Thorney:	That I want to talk about?
Mark Cunningham:	Yeah.
Mr. Thorney:	Well, on a happier note, in a sense, uh, got married July of 1944.
Mark Cunningham:	Okay.
Mr. Thorney:	And uh, lovely, lovely lady, but it almost didn't happen. I was at
	the when I got orders for a week, one week, leave, I was at Southport,
	North Carolina at a little Navy base there, and I had to get from South
	Carolina to Illinois and get married and then go on. And man,
	the airlines are not like they used to be! So, I in this little inky, dink
	town, (chuckles) in South Caro in North Carolina, I got on a a bus to
	an airport probably at Wilmington, North Car North Carolina, I don't
	recall, and airlines were just jammed. You couldn't get on an air
	airplane to save your life! But uh, the firstairline representative said
	what really defined trump find a a place for me to get to Chi
	Chicago, I was going there by air and he said, "Well, I could get you
	to Pittsburgh, but I can't get you past there." So, I flew to Pittsburgh, and
	they really took care of me; got the same treatment at Pittsburgh. It just
	welcomed me and did everything they could to get me to Chicago; no
	planes going to Chicago. And as I recall then, "But we can get you to
	Cincinnati," I'm inching closer all the time. Finally ended up with a flight
	to uh, the Chicago airport; O'Hare wasn't there I don't think at the time.
	So, they got me there, and I got there in time to have a one-day
	honeymoon at at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin (chuckles). And I had the
	good fortune, I was going to another leg of my training still, and we

	had a one-day honeymoon in Lake Geneva, but went to Miami together, so
	that worked out nicely.
Mark Cunningham:	Right, right. Kids? You have kids?
Mr. Thorney:	Oh yeah. I have three. I have two girls and one boy. Uh, they all are a bit
	older right now (chuckles), but my son, well my oldest is is a
	daughter and she has a a very high-powered job with Entergy, a
	power company, and she's in purchasing, but she does contract
	purchasing. And what she buys runs in the millions of dollars. This is not
	buying pencils and pens and all. She has a <i>real</i> high-powered job. Then
	my my son is a Presbyterian minister and just retired, and and he had
	been in the Air Force during the Korean War [ s/b maybe Vietnam], but
	had no problems there. And then my other daughter uh, let's see, uh,
	my other daughter went to work in uh, Memphis, Tennessee with the
	Tenn Tennessee Police Department.
Mark Cunningham:	Alright.
Mr. Thorney:	And as a as a worker, not as a president (chuckles).
Mark Cunningham:	Right.
Mr. Thorney:	So
Mark Cunningham:	Well good. Well, let's see, I think I'm going to go ahead and if it's
	okay with you, I think we've covered it pretty good.
Mr. Thorney:	Well, I think so. There's there's a lot that doesn't come come out,
	but uh, it was a great experience, a great experience!
Mark Cunningham:	Well, I want to, once again, say thank you for doing the interview and
	thank you for your service.
Mr. Thorney:	Well, I thank you for the privilege of of speaking to you. I hope it was
	not too disjointed, uh
Mark Cunningham:	Naw!
Mr. Thorney:	Naw.
Mark Cunningham:	No.
Mr. Thorney:	You're very kind.

Mark Cunningham:	Well, I'm I'm a pretty lose interviewer. I I kind of let let it go
	where where it where it goes; that's usually the best way to do it.
Mr. Thorney:	Yeah.
Mark Cunningham:	I have some a few things that I want to get out, but I think we've
	covered everything I wanted to get. So again, I'm going to go ahead and
	shut this down.
(end of interview)	
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