Transcription: Tim McCoy

Today is Thursday, May 21st, 2009, and my name is James Crabtree and I'm interviewing Mr. Tim McCoy in person at his office in Austin, Texas. This interview is being conducted in support of the Texas Veterans Land Board, Voices of Veterans Oral History Program. Sir, thank you for taking the time to let us interview you today and record some of your thoughts and experiences. Usually the first thing we always ask is to tell us a little bit about your background as a child and your family and that sort of thing.

Tim McCoy: Well I was born in San Angelo, Texas, and moved at an early age to Dalhart, and then from Dalhart to Lubbock, and then finally I graduated from high school in Dallas and that's where I joined the service when I was 17 years old in October of 1941.

October of '41. So you joined before –

Tim McCoy: Before December the 7th, yes.

What was it that inspired you or caused you to join the service at that time?

Tim McCoy: Well I believe as you very well know that I was born and came through the Great Depression and being a child of the Great Depression and jobs and situations a lot like we're facing right today with many people, that the service was a nice place to be able to go, to be able to support yourself and so forth. And so that was my reason for joining.

And at that age sir, did you have to have your parents' permission?

Tim McCoy: Yes I did. I had to have my mother's signature to be able to go into the service.

What did your parents think about you signing up at that young age?

Tim McCoy: Well, they gave permission for me to be able to do that, so they were in accord with that. I don't know if they had any visions about war or December the 7th at that time. I don't think I ever asked. But nevertheless, they signed without any reservations.

Yes sir. So where were you sir when Pearl Harbor was bombed?

Tim McCoy: I was in San Diego, and the minute that it was bombed, they moved us out from our basic training at the Naval training center in San Diego, California, loaded us aboard the cruise ship to Honolulu, and I got into Honolulu about five or six days after December the 7th.

So they basically told you your recruit training is done and –

Tim McCoy: It's done, and we hadn't even really finished it as you know, but it's done and we're loading you and moving you to Pearl Harbor immediately.

Wow. Tell us kind of what you were thinking when you heard that Pearl Harbor had been bombed and you were going to Hawaii, and what were the thoughts going through your head during those moments?

Tim McCoy: Well, I don't know that it was such a shock when you're 17 years of age and you've never been anywhere in your life and you've never done anything in your life. I don't think that the impressions of war and what really war is really daunts on you at that time. But at the moment when you get to Pearl Harbor and you see what had happened there, then you start to realize what the devastation is of war and so forth and what it really means, which was my case.

Yes sir. Well tell us what happened after you got to Hawaii.

Tim McCoy: Well I was, they asked for a volunteer crew for the USS Trout, and the reason they wanted a volunteer crew for the USS Trout is because they had a special mission for the Trout, and the Trout was to go to the Philippines and remove the treasury department of the Philippines prior to the Philippines falling. And so what they did was take out all of the torpedo skids and torpedoes that were in the rooms, in the forward torpedo room and the after torpedo room of that submarine, and they loaded aboard those two rooms, the after torpedo room and the forward torpedo room, 22 second AA shells which they needed tremendously bad in the Philippines. And so we had a reduced crew and we had reduced officers and away we went to the Philippines. We got to the Philippines about three days before the Philippines fell, and we were escorted into the Philippines by Lieutenant John D. Buckley, Jr., who was the skipper of the PT boat that evacuated MacArthur from the Philippines, and so we had to be escorted into the mine fields, and in the day time we laid out in the channel, and at night we moved alongside the docks at Corregidor, and at night we'd move alongside the docks and we offloaded those 22 second AA shells, and then they started bringing down station wagons and so forth, loading gold and silver and securities aboard our submarine. And so we did that for three days and then crept out of the channel and headed back to Pearl Harbor three days later. While we were there, we were under fire, not directly under fire, but the fire was off in the distance, and headed back to Pearl Harbor. When we got to Pearl Harbor, we pulled up alongside the cruiser Detroit and we offloaded the gold and silver and securities on the cruiser Detroit and the cruiser Detroit took the treasury department then to San Francisco.

How was it sir that you think that you were approached to be a volunteer for that mission?

Tim McCoy: Well I think the word went out that they were looking for a volunteer crew, and some people were already aboard the Trout and so forth, and so for some reason I just volunteered and away I went. After I came back off of that run, I felt uncomfortable for some reason, and I asked for a transfer, and of course I was transferred to the USS Grenadier, and really a strange thing about that. Of course the Grenadier, we were hit on April the 21st, 1944, in making a war patrol run, and I believe in February the next year, the Trout went down with all hands aboard. So if I had remained on the Trout, I wouldn't even be talking with you now.

Wow, yeah. And the Grenadier was also a submarine?

Tim McCoy: Yes it was. The Grenadier was a submarine and we drew a schedule of making a war patrol run from Singapore up to Raknoon, and we had been on patrol about 60 or 70 days and hadn't seen any enemy aircraft. So we were moving on the surface and on the night of the 21st, and finally saw a tanker, a Japanese tanker. And so we tried to close in close enough to fire but couldn't, and they realized we were in the area. When morning came, we dove and finally thought we could run ahead of 'em and get in a position to fire, but we weren't able to do that. We finally come to the surface and run on the surface at about 8 o'clock in the morning, spotted a Japanese airplane. We dove immediately. Our bow was about 80 feet under the water, our stern 20 or so feet under the water. The Japanese zero came in on our wake, dropped a bomb

that actually lit between our maneuvering room and the after torpedo room, and it just really blew us to kingdom come. It split us off back going down that maneuvering room where the ship is electrically controlled from, and where the screws are controlled from, and when that salt water hit that electric cage, it went up in smoke and fire, and water started coming in like standing under a shower, and then the after torpedo room, the same thing. And all of the hatches on that submarine was kind of lifted off of their seats. And the next thing anybody said well, how deep is the water here? And we found out 267 feet, and we went to the bottom immediately. Well, we had water in the batteries and we had chlorine gas and we had fire and so forth, but we went to work on that boat being hit at 8 o'clock in the morning. We finally got that boat light enough to get it to the surface at 9 o'clock that night. And then we ventilated that submarine and started to work on it, and we found that we would try to run a direct lead from the batteries to the screws. We tried that. One screw turned over 12 times and froze in its bearings. The other screw would not turn at all. So we were laying out there in the ocean, totally and completely helpless. We had no radio control. That had all been blasted, and the stern of the ship had been knocked up on an angle where the screw shafts were set into reduction gears that turn those screws on an angle, and so morning finally caught us, and when morning caught us, we saw a couple of ships coming over the horizon toward us, and in addition to that, they sent out a plane and peeled off and dropped a bomb on us, but it missed by a few hundred yards, and two ships coming in. Our commanding officer called us to quarters and said well, what would you like to do? Would you like to take the submarine down again? Or do you want to abandon ship? And we said well, we can't take it down again because we'd all be going to our death because we can't close the hatches and make 'em watertight, so it'll just be our doom. So what we did is we made that decision to abandon ship and we abandoned ship and the chief of the boat went down and pulled the vents, come back up and jumped over the side and swam out to where the rest of us was, and down the submarine went. We was in the water four or five hours and these ships pulled up and they were more interested in marking or putting down a buoy where we had stowed the ship, and they weren't picking us up. But finally they pulled alongside, put down a cargo net, and we scrambled aboard. And then the fun really began. We set on the deck of that ship and they took us into Penang, which is a little island off the Malay Peninsula. And they moved us into a Catholic girls' school that they had overrun, and set up their headquarters in. And it was a finishing school that had been run by the Catholic sisters before the Japanese overrun that area, and there they set their headquarters up and there's where they had us. So then they started their procedures for the next four months of torture, 24 hours a day for the next four months. People talk now about water boarding. Well, we didn't call it water boarding then. We called it the water cure. And so the Japanese did that to us, along with all the other tortures – a bamboo splint under the fingernails, a dialing or pencils between your fingers and your fingers in vises, 2x4's planed to a razor edge and you down on your knees with that board plane d to a razor edge cutting through and holding two coconuts out, and standing for seven days straight in a line with your shipmates and them falling out from fatigue and you picking 'em up and them sleeping on your shoulder, and then you had to sleep on their shoulder, and one spoonful of water a day. That's the way they started the first seven days that we were captured. And then they started working with us two and three and four and five a day, as it related to questioning. Now this school that the Japanese overrun was called the Light Street Convent. The Light Street Convent. Now you can pull that all up on Google. You can go to USS Grenadier, SS 210, and hit Google and page down to Penang, and there you will see the pictures of our submarine and you'll see blood on the walls, and kind of a little museum that was set up there for our crew, and some of our crews' names scratched into the walls, and that sort of thing. You can see that still today. Many Japanese still come there and visit that because I guess that it was quite a feat for them to be able to get a submarine crew and get it intact. We lost 52 submarines during World War II, and we had survivors off of only five submarines, but on my submarine they caught the

crew intact. On the other submarines, they may have had seven people or eight people or ten, just those that were on the bridge and being able to __.

So your sub didn't lose any men during the initial bombing?

Tim McCoy: No, we didn't lose anybody. We lost four in prison camp. But there's only that nine of us that are still alive today, and I'm the youngest of the nine.

What type of information were they trying to get?

Tim McCoy: They were trying to find out what the name of our submarine was, where were we working from, were we working out of Australia, was we working out of Pearl Harbor? What was the name of our tender? How many boats was in our squadron? Did we have radar? What was the make and mod of our torpedoes? At what depth did we run at to avoid depth charge attacks, and so forth? That was the information that they needed and wanted to know. But I'm here to testify to you that through all of that four months of torture and water boarding if you want to call it that, we called it as I said before the water cure, not one man broke and gave aid and comfort to the enemy. But we lived in a different day and we lived in a different age than we do today because back then it was mom and Chevrolet and apple pie. And then finally when we go over into Korea, that was just a police action, and the average civilian here, all they ever thought about was they just saw what was going on on television. Same way was in Vietnam. The same thing is happening right now in Afghanistan and in Iraq. All we know is what we really see on television. There is nobody in America, none of the civilians are making any kind of sacrifice as it relates to what's going on and yet I'd say we are in a war time condition. But back in World War II, all of America was involved, and the civilians were involved. They were working in plants and Rosie the Riveter and we had to do without food. They had to do without food and just so much sugar and just so much oils, and you couldn't hardly buy automobile tires, and gas was rationed and everything. So everybody was affected in America in World War II, and that hasn't happened since. So you can see the difference between the time that I was a prisoner of war, than the prisoners that we had from Korea and Vietnam.

Sure. How did your men keep their morale up during that captivity?

Tim McCoy: Well, submarine crews are very close to one another and our commanding officer was with us at Penang for about seven or eight days before they flew him out, and they allowed him to take a shower before they got ready to move him out and fly him to Japan. And he had some sort of a nail or something and in the latrine, on the wall in the latrine, he scratched the words "fellas, keep your pecker up" and throughout all of our internment, that was the battle cry, "keep your pecker up." Now in Australian language, that means keep your spirit up. That's their lingo for keeping your spirit up, keep your pecker up guys, keep your spirit up, stay tough. And so that was the rallying cry for us from the time we were captured until we were released.

That's amazing. The commanding officer, after he went to Japan –

Tim McCoy: We never saw him again until after the war.

Did you find out then what they did to him or what his treatment was like in Japan?

Tim McCoy: Well, his treatment before he ever got to Japan was the most severe that I've ever seen because they worked on him seven days, night and day. They put him through the water

cure every day for seven days, three and four and five and six times a day, and we were over in those school rooms and we could hear those awful cries and we could hear those awful moans coming from him as they was working on him night and day, night and day, night and day. The same thing was true with our radioman that was aboard the ship. They did the very same thing to him. And so those two people endured a tremendous amount of torture. And then they moved us from Penang down to Singapore to Shangy, the famous prison camp down there, kept us separated though, and we was there for about two months. And then they loaded us aboard the Asahmum Maru, a luxury liner that used to run between San Francisco and Tokyo back before the war, and they had converted it over to a troop ship and they moved us from Singapore there to the lower island of Japan. There's three main islands. They moved us to Kyushu, and we wound up in Fukiyoka, and working in the second largest steel mill in the world. And so when we were aboard the Asahmum Maru, and locked down in the bottom of a hole in that particular ship, and it took us I don't know, 10, 12, 15 days running zig-zag courses and everything else, to finally get from Singapore to Japan, two days before we got into Yokuska, they dropped down in those holes where we were at, pulled a railing that went around that huge area, pulled a piece of railing off about 8 foot, and lined everybody up and beat them until almost every member of the crew was unconscious, on a number of men, three that I know of right now, was hit at the end of the spine, and from that time on never did hardly recover. One of those men is still alive today and is a cripple. He's two years older than I am. He is a cripple in Portland, Oregon, and can't walk because of it.

Yes sir. While all that was going on, enduring all that torture and confinement, did your family know at all where you were?

Tim McCoy: Not for about two years did they get word that possibly we were prisoners of war.

And how did they cope with your being gone? Did they tell you later that they presumed that you had been killed?

Tim McCoy: Yes they did, they presumed. Now my dad always said that he had a feeling that I was alive. But you know, when you don't hear from anybody and you're aboard a submarine, and the thing about a submarine is that you know, you used to think, or at least I thought aboard submarines, man, this is the safest place I can be during the war because I'm submerged and we can see the enemy but the enemy can't see us. And who would've ever thought that you would wind up being a prisoner of war on a submarine. If you get hit by a depth charge, it should be all over and almost instantly, that's the end of it, you know.

Yeah, amazing. Sir, what type of role did religion or spirituality play for you and your men during that confinement?

Tim McCoy: Well I can tell you for me it played all the, it played a major part in my life because from an early age, 9 years of age, I believed in God and a future existence, and put my faith and trust there, and was in church most of my life when I went into the service. And so things that you learn from the Scripture as you were being tortured and so forth ran through my mind over and over again. As you're being tortured and the pain is so severe that it's unbelievable, you can revert back to the Scriptures and the Scriptures say well, I'll never leave you, I'll never forsake you, I'll never put more on you than I can stand, and so those great verses in the Bible sustains you, and so forth.

Would the men pray together when they could? Or was there anyone that was a chaplain or spiritual leader for the men?

Tim McCoy: We did not have that in our camp, no. Because we worked, we worked every day of our life, and we only had just one day off about every three or four months, and that was to take a shower, and even then the Japanese put us on the parade ground in our camp and the sergeant major in that camp, the Japanese sergeant major kept us bound and so forth to him all morning long, and so we didn't really have that type of a spiritual situation within that prison camp, and each one of us I guess was left alone to our own spiritual upbringing if we had. But I believe that, you know, the Scripture says that faith is the substance things hope for, the evidence of things not seen, and I know there was a lot of people in prison camp that would set a date that the war would be over, and that date would come and go and the war wasn't over and two weeks later they'd be dead, and so because they'd lost faith. As long as you have faith, you're gonna keep on truckin'.

Yes sir. So tell us about the day you were finally liberated, how that came about and what -

Tim McCoy: Well we were at the factory and had gone to work, and that factory was so huge it covered miles, and ship building and making iron and the whole bit. And they called us out to these huge parade grounds and there were loudspeakers all over that factory and they assembled us and all of the civilians under those loudspeakers, and the emperor himself came on the radio and announced to everybody that the war was over. Senso si agidiska, the war is over, it's finished. And when that happened, the Japanese people absolutely just kind of lost it because they had been so much propaganda about the Yanks and tanks coming in and going to rape their children and their wives and kill people off, which really never happened, and they just started running and leaving and just going in every direction like a bunch of sheep.

So you didn't think that they were going to execute you at that point?

Tim McCoy: Oh no, because they had already taken the opportunity to execute us. At every one of the prison camps, they had done various things like tunneling into the side of a mountain to run everybody in there and to execute 'em and shoot 'em and so forth if we invaded Japan. They were set to kill every prisoner of war the first time an American set a foot on their land.

Where were you when the first atomic bomb was dropped and did you know about it at all?

Tim McCoy: Oh yeah, we knew about it almost shortly thereafter. It's amazing how the word spreads here and there, but the minute that that bomb was dropped at Hiroshima, yes we knew that something awful had taken place, and many of us could start speaking a little bit of Japanese and they were communicating, some of the Japanese people where we worked in the factory, some of the civilians, about something awful had taken place and this huge bomb going off and so forth. Now Fukiyoka where we were at and Seteksu was scheduled for the second atomic bomb. And they came over us and we were fogged in, and so they went to their secondary target.

Nagasaki.

Tim McCoy: Nagasaki, and dropped it. But we were the primary target for the second atomic bomb.

So you feel in a lot of ways that you escaped death by not being on board the Trout that one time, and then the atomic bomb not being dropped –

Tim McCoy: Absolutely correct. It's just amazing, but I guess you can go into any war, or you can go into any type of situation like that, and many men today will say why me, and why did my buddy go? There's just no rhyme or reason. I guess the Scriptures say that God has a plan for each one of us and that we have a plan and we should seek that plan, and He knows of that plan just like He knows of every hair that's on our head, so it's just amazing, so He must have had a plan for those of us who have remained. I know in my own case I've had the ability to be able to touch many, many lives and to speak all over the United States, but more especially have I enjoyed speaking throughout our school systems because in the school systems when you're in the 8th and 9th Grade, they are studying World War II history and if they can find a World War II veteran to come and speak to 'em, they love it. So the point of the matter is, you're able to go in and speak and you're able to impress some youngsters at that age that freedom is not free.

Exactly. It's better than anything they could ever read in a text book.

Tim McCoy: Exactly, exactly.

So tell us about what it was like after you were finally liberated. I imagine American units finally showed up.

Tim McCoy: They did, but I was not there. Myself and two other of my ship mates after about five days after the war was over, we went across from Kyushu to Honshu, rode the ferry over, headed on a train to Tokyo, and we got to the docks at Hiroshima, and a war correspondent by the name of Bob Taylor from the New York Times was standing out there on the train platform when we pulled in. We threw up a window and we said are you American? And he said yes. He had a couple of guns on him and a sack on his back and pencils and this, that, and the other, and so he said that he was the first correspondent in the area, and he asked if we could speak a little Japanese, and we said yes. He said well if you will stay with me for a couple of weeks, he said when we get to Tokyo I will see that you are well taken care of. And so we did that and he was aboard that train which stopped. He would arrange to get food and so forth, and so he did just that. We stayed with him and interpreted for him to some degree at Hiroshima and down at Nagasaki, and we pulled into Tokyo and we stayed there for one night at the First Cavalry, the First String they called it, the First in Manila. The commanding officer of that group was Major General Chase. We spent the night there and the next morning, a station wagon pulled up and took us to Yokohama. We crawled on a plane and they flew us to Guam. And so there's where many of the prisoners of war coming back out of Japan went through Guam before they took 'em on in to Oak Knoll Hospital in San Francisco, because they gave us evaluations, treated us for dysentery, amoebic dysentery and this and that and the other, and we stayed there for two weeks or so until they loaded us on a transport and then took us on into the Oak Knoll Hospital. Once you got into the Oak Knoll Hospital, then they treated you there for two weeks or three weeks, and then transferred you to the hospital nearest your home.

Was that the first, at that time you got to see your parents is when you got transferred to the hospital nearest your home?

Tim McCoy: That's right, which I was transferred from the Oak Knoll Hospital down to the Naval hospital in San Diego. That's where my parents lived.

Is that Balboa?

Tim McCoy: Yeah, Balboa Naval Hospital. And you know a funny thing about Balboa Naval Hospital, the lieutenant whose name was Markovich, eventually wound up as an admiral, and was the officer in charge of the Balboa Naval Hospital.

Oh really? He was with you?

Tim McCoy: In prison camp he was a lieutenant.

That's amazing. So I take it when the war was announced it was over, over the PA system, the speakers, that they just simply let you go at that point?

Tim McCoy: The guards at our camp, they made the scene, they were nowhere to be seen, nowhere to be seen. And the only person that stayed was the commanding officer, the Japanese commanding officer. And so when we came in from the factory, right away we came in the factory, got back in there about 10 o'clock in the morning or whatever, that Japanese commander called our senior officer and to the parade ground and so forth, and presented his sword to our senior commanding officer who was an Australian colonel. And our senior officer took that sword and handed it back to him and he said to him you have given us lectures here for over two years about that you, nor no Japanese would ever be taken a prisoner of war, that you would commit hari kari before you would be taken as a prisoner of war. Sir, I hand you back your sword, follow it.

What happened at that point?

Tim McCoy: He didn't.

Wow.

Tim McCoy: And I have a picture at home of that incident, of that sword being handed back to him.

Who was it that took the photo?

Tim McCoy: I don't know now. It's been so many years and how I wound up with that picture is more than I know.

That's amazing though. So then at that point sir, did the Australian officer basically tell all the POW's you're now free?

Tim McCoy: Well no, that didn't happen that way. We got a radio set up and got in communications with Tokyo and Tokyo is saying to us, hey now fellows, all of ya'll stay in your prison camps and we want you to go up on top, get paint, white paint. Go on top of all your buildings, put PW up there, and we're gonna fly, we'll fly over all of those camps and we'll start dropping food supplies and medical supplies and clothes and shoes and everything to you, and that is what they did. They came over with big B-29's and they came over areas that were clear next to those prison camps, and they had two 50-gallon oil drums welded together. And nylon parachutes, various colors of nylon parachutes, and they started dropping supplies like you have never seen in your life – medical supplies, food, clothing, shoes, and you name it. In fact, they

were dropping supplies and I'll tell you about our own camp. One guy run out there and started grabbing food and wolfed down a couple of cans of spam and died. Dr. Markovich did an autopsy on that man, and what happened, they found that his stomach erupted because the stomach had shrunk to such a size of about a golf ball because we had so little to eat. There wasn't anybody in our camp that weighed over 100 pounds that I know of, and if the war had have continued for another two or three or four months, we'd all been dead I believe.

Yeah, no nutrition, yes sir. So how was it that you and those other people were able to get on that train to go to Tokyo? Did you get permission?

Tim McCoy: No, we didn't get permission from nobody. It was a funny thing. You did what you wanted to do and that was it. If you wanted to walk into one of their restaurants, if they had it, you sat down and you ordered your food and ate and got up and walked out. That's just the way it was.

Did you have any fear traveling aboard a train like that with your other sailors, POW's, that Japanese civilians would try to harm you?

Tim McCoy: None at all, none at all. They were frightened to death. And everywhere you went, because they would know that we were an American, and many of them knew that we were POW's, just everywhere you went and you saw any of the civilians, they were just bowing. The Japanese name for that is kay-ray, nor-ray, back at attention, kay-ray, bow, back at attention, kay-ray nor-ray, and so forth, and great respect.

Yeah, amazing.

Tim McCoy: It was a strange time.

When were you able to finally get word to your family that you were alive? Did that happen around that time when you were in Tokyo?

Tim McCoy: Well, there were a number of our crew that got home before we did because we were with the war correspondent from the New York Times. Well, a couple of the crew members got into Oak Knoll, and they called my mom and dad and told them that I was alive and that I'd be following behind and so forth. So they got the word.

So I imagine that's probably one of the best phone calls they ever got.

Tim McCoy: Oh, don't you know it.

Well, sir I really appreciate you taking the time to share –

Tim McCoy: I believe that if you will watch the deal Sunday morning at 6:30 and see that interview, you will pick up some other things that we probably haven't talked about if you would be able to incorporate into your deal.

Absolutely. And so at that point I guess sir, you got home after Balboa. Were you pretty quickly after that discharged?

Tim McCoy: Well, no I wasn't discharged. I stayed in the hospital for about 90 days and then I had 90 days' leave, and I re-enlisted, and I finished out a career of 24 years in the submarine force.

Oh yes sir, I didn't realize that. That's great.

Tim McCoy: Oh yeah. I retired in 1965 and came to Austin, Texas.

So you saw the submarines change quite drastically.

Tim McCoy: All the way from diesel to nuclear powered submarines.

Yes sir. And how many more submarines were you on during the course of your career?

Tim McCoy: I was on the Blueback, the Blower, and the Pomedon, after the war, and in 1958, I guess in 1958 I was commissioned and went back through deep sea diving school in Washington DC and then came back and was aboard a submarine diving vessel.

So you retired, sir, in 1965 from the Navy?

Tim McCoy: Yes. And I was the diving officer at the submarine base Pearl.

At Pearl Harbor.

Tim McCoy: And security officer diving and security officer.

What was your rank when you retired?

Tim McCoy: Lieutenant.

Lieutenant, yes sir. Well that is an amazing story, sir. It's just, I really feel honored you had the time to be able to record your story and save it for posterity. I know that Commissioner Jerry Patterson is a veteran, I myself am a veteran.

Tim McCoy: Yeah, I know you are.

So to us it means a great deal that we're able to speak to you today, and thank you for your service and your sacrifice to our nation, and one of the things we usually do towards the end of our interviews is ask you if there's anything you'd want to say to future generations, whoever might be listening to this years from now, any final thoughts or words of wisdom?

Tim McCoy: Well I think the only thought that I would have is that as I've said before, faith is the senses of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen, and you have to have faith and trust in something, and we are a nation that was formed under God, and you need to take Him with you everywhere you go.

Yes sir. Well sir again, thank you very much for letting us have some of your time today to record some of your stories about your time in the service.

Tim McCoy: Well, take some of the information off Sunday morning, and you can incorporate that, and in addition to that, you're gonna give me a copy of what you finally -

What we'll do is, well actually this is an interview –

Tim McCoy: As a matter of fact, if I need to make some corrections after you have written that and something else comes to mind, I can do that.

Well, what this is more than anything sir, it's not, I'm just writing notes for myself, but we have the recording and then we'll get a transcript made of it so we'll send you a copy of the transcript that you can look over before we post anything.

Tim McCoy: Sounds good.

All right sir, well thank you again.

[End of recording]