



## TRANSCRIPT OF ORAL HISTORY RECORDING

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<b>Interviewer</b>	Green, Susan
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<b>Description</b>	Victor Carlisle Jackson as a private, Volunteer Defence Corps, interviewed by Susan Green for The Keith Murdoch Sound Archive of Australia in the War of 1939-45.

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BEGIN TAPE 1, SIDE A.

Identification: This is Tape 1, Side 1 of an interview with Mr Victor Carlisle Jackson, recorded by Susan Green on 27th March 1990. End of identification.

Mr Jackson, I wonder if you could start by telling us where you were when war broke out in '39.

I was working in the Great Boulder Mine, no, sorry, South Kalgoorlie Goldmine when war broke out, in 1939, I think it was, yeah.

How old were you at that time?

At that time I was twenty-four, yeah, at that time.

What was your reaction when war broke out? How did you feel about that?

Well, I'd never experienced anything like it before. I was just nonplussed, didn't have a clue, although I'd read and heard that it was on the cards as it could happen, you know.

And so did it have an effect on what you were doing then? Did you carry on with your job with the mining company?

Oh yes, we had to carry on at that time. Immediately the Commonwealth Government took over and Manpower and they wanted to keep the gold comin' just the same because they were gonna need it.

Were you working underground?

Yes, I was workin' underground on machines at that time.

Now, how long did you stay in Kalgoorlie?

Well, at that time I was there from 1935 up till we left in, what, 1941 I think. In the meantime we'd got married on December 23rd, 1939.

And why did you choose to leave Kalgoorlie ... in '41, or '42?

Well, it looked as though one way or the other I had to go into the forces. Like I'd either have to go into the AIF or be conscripted, you know, so I decided I'd try for the air force. And that's how I come to be, finish up in the air force.

Okay, so this, in Kalgoorlie you decided against the idea of enlisting in the army and chose to come to Perth instead to get into the air force, is that correct?

Yeah. Well, I applied to get into the air force in Kalgoorlie because they had the recruiting station was at the technical school in Kalgoorlie. But at that time recruiting was very slow 'cause it was only the start of the war and I got talked into, by them, to come down into

munitions. So I agreed to do that, temporarily, and then I finished up gettin' into the air force but it wasn't so easy.

Who talked you into coming into and getting into munitions as a means of getting into the air force?

Oh, in the um, ah, well, Commonwealth Manpower mob in Kalgoorlie, they were lookin' for recruits to go into munitions and the recruiting was very slow. I think, the only thing I could've got in was as a cook or a potato peeler or somethin' like that, at that time, and of course I didn't want that.

And there was no pressure on you to remain in the mines?

Oh, they didn't want me to go, but the mines were no longer actually counted. If you wanted to stay you could, till you .... A lot of blokes got called up after see. They wanted to stay in the mines but they got called up and once you got called up, well, you couldn't do anything else about it.

So how did you manage to get into the munitions area, which you were advised to do?

Oh, I came down here and reported to the Manpower down here.

This is to Perth?

To Perth, yeah. And then they put me in for a technical training course.

When did you first hear about the VDC?

Now, wait a minute, that's when I would have to wait and find out when I went to Welshpool munitions, 'cause that's when I got in touch with Ron Battersby, wasn't it?

(5.00) So you were, could you describe what was your first job when you came to Perth in 1942?

My first job, oh well, I had to do a course at the Perth Technical College and then they sent me up to Midland Junction workshops where I stayed for, oh, I couldn't tell you how many months now. But then I arranged to get a transfer out to the Welshpool munition works, in the maintenance department. And that was where I run into Ron Battersby. And he asked me about goin' into the VDC with him.

And he was already a member of the VDC?

He was already a member in the VDC and he asked me about going in, yeah. And at the same time before that, we were living in Victoria Park and I was also in this, oh, what was that bloomin' thing they called it? Goin' out at night-time, checkin' the lights .... Yes, well I was in the ARP at the same time I was in the VDC and of course then I didn't have such a helluva lot to do with the VDC because I had to work overtime because munitions had the first call on me. But every time I had the opportunity, nearly every Sunday, I used to go down to the VDC.

And what first attracted you to joining the VDC, other than the approach from your friend, Battersby?

I didn't know there was any such thing at the time, but when he asked me, I said, 'Yeah, I'll be in it'. So that's how it came about.

So what was the first sort of training that you got with the VDC?

Well, the training we got was, well, there was a parade ground, you had to do your drill, your rifle drill, your marching and learn how to handle a rifle, present arms, all what goes with soldiering from the first part.

Where did you do that?

Down at Buckland Hill, on the parade ground at the top of the hill.

Oh, right, so you did the training at Buckland Hill, or did you ...?

It was all, mostly training at Buckland Hill, yeah.

Right. Yeah.

And the gun emplacements were underground up in that big limestone hill, and all the, everything was underground. What was I going to say, er .... It was all tunnels, the mess and ammunition storage and everything, it was all underground, carved out in its ... it's like that today still up there.

And how did you get down to Buckland Hill on Sundays?

Well, we had to find our own way but we used to get a lift. This Dick Lockwood, he used to take us down in his car and trailer and he was able to get some, a grant of some petrol tickets 'cause it was all rationed then. We had some petrol tickets through the army to convey us down and back.

He was also a member of the VDC?

Oh yes, yes. He's in that photo.

Right. Did you find that through the VDC there were things like extra petrol coupons or extra things that you could get, that if you hadn't been a member wouldn't have been available to you?

No. Unless you had a vehicle and you had a good excuse to apply for 'em, you wouldn't get 'em. No, it was all pool petrol, controlled by the Commonwealth Government and it was rationed all the time.

Did you find that most of the people that were working at the Welshpool munitions factory, or many of the people, were they also members of the VDC?

Not to my knowledge, no. I didn't know of anybody else there bar Ron Battersby and meself.

And what was your feeling about the sort of training that you were getting for the VDC? Was it fairly rigorous? Did you feel that it set you up with a good idea of how you might be able to help defend?

Oh yeah, well, when you do your rookies in the air force at Busselton, they sure hammered you there. They don't let up on ya.

But this was a different sort of training, wasn't it, for the VDC?

Oh yes. But you still had to do your marching and your drill and exercises, and of course then you had to do your, learn how to use your rifle, how to take it apart, how to clean it. We had the old .310 rifles at that time. They were issued by the army. Oh, and you had to do everything. You still had to peel your spuds and had to do whatever chores you were allocated.

By that time you would have been issued a uniform, too.

Oh yeah. We were issued uniforms. I got a uniform practically straight away.

(10.00) Was it frustrating not being in one of the main forces such as the air force, or even the army at that time?

Well, it was. But, well, you had to look on it this way, that you were workin' in munitions and they were turnin' out millions of cases of ammunition a year for the armed forces. If they hadn't had those, well they wouldn't have been able to shoot anybody, would they?

Did you feel that you were contributing more to the war effort through your work with the munitions and through your main day to day work, or through the VDC work?

Oh, with me work, yes, through the munitions, of course I was. I was flat out and workin' shift work and overtime and everything to keep the plant running and that. Oh yeah, it was a very busy job there.

How was the organisation of the No. 2 or the B Company? Can you remember how it was divided up?

No, not really. I know there was our group. I don't know whether there was any other groups or not, I couldn't tell you now. But that bloke we were talkin' about, Captain Arney, geez, he was a solid man. He was only four foot high but boy, gee, he was a good soldier, yeah. I don't know whether he was actually allocated to the VDC from the army, because he had plenty of decorations though he never got 'em from the VDC. And there was other lieutenants and other officers that were, used to come down and train us.

This is from the regular army?

Yeah, yes. And I didn't get down to any of 'em but I know they used to send trucks down to Buckland Hill and they'd take the VDC men away up into the Bushmead, or somewhere up the hills and they'd carry on with training and bush training and shooting and everything where they used to use the live ammunition up there. There was target practice and everything.

Why was it that you didn't manage to get on any of those sort of exercises?

I never had time with me work.

Right. So that was very full-time ...

Oh yeah.

... the work for the munitions factory.

Yes. Yes. We'd go to work in the mornin' and if the machines broke down you didn't know what time you were gonna get 'ome.

So there was a lot of overtime, was there?

Oh yes, a lot.

So how much time did you give to the VDC each week?

Oh, practically every Sunday, mm.

And any of the nights of the week?

No. No, I never did any night training. The only night work I did was goin' round the streets with the ARP. You know, just checkin' to make sure ... keep the lights out and if people had curtains open or blinds open and you could see lights, well, you had to warn 'em to keep 'em ... because it was a real blackout.

How did you get involved with the ARP?

Oh, I think I was asked to go into that, too, by somebody at the recruiting. I think they came round and talked to us at the gate and you had to keep everything dark and no lights showin' and I must have talked to somebody at the gate and there was .... You used to always go around two at a time, like two together and just check because it was, well, you don't go on your own, you might get abused or something or other.

And that was a regular thing that you were inclined to do?

Oh that was regular thing yes. So, and there was a lot of women in that, too. Yeah, the Victoria Park ARP. We had one gang and they used to allocate two to go this way, two to go that way, two to go, cover over a fair sized area, you see. And then the next night there be others to take over. We used to do it about once or twice a week. But, really speakin' you were on that duty all the time, if you happened to be walkin' down the street and you saw whatsanames. You used to wear an ARP arm band and that.

You mentioned Arney who was one of the company commanders. Can you remember any of the others?

No. I think there was one bloke named Beall or somethin', yes. But I know there was other sergeants and things but I wouldn't know their names but they were from the regular army. But they weren't there all the time, see. They'd come up one weekend and then it would be probably some other from some other unit would come up another Sunday. And we never .... But Arney, he was there all the time, every weekend anyhow.

So you never had much communication with any of these others, other than Arney.

No.

Right. And how did this affect your home life at this stage? You obviously were fully committed with working quite a bit of overtime, I gather.

Yes.

Is that so?

Oh, that's right, yeah.

And then going off on Sundays.

Well, I don't think it was too, Mum was too happy about it at times, no, but it was somethin' I committed meself for, well, I decided, you know, I had to keep it goin'.

Yes, yeah.

Same thing with me mate, Ron Battersby and Dick Lockwood. And they were there every Sunday, every Sunday without fail, yeah.

(15.00) And can you remember any of the other sort of arms that you were trained with? You said you had .310s at the start, what other sort of arms were available for you to practise with?

Nothin'. None, only the big guns.

The big guns, right.

Yeah. The, they were fixed guns at the .... I don't think I've ever fired a shot, only for training because the other big guns were at Rottnest, you know, and of course all this was all done with dummy ammunition. Like, they used to fly the drogues as the planes pulled them past.

And who taught you to use these guns and know how to put the ammunition in and so on?

What, the big guns?



Put the charges? Yes.

Oh well, that was by the officer in charge of us. He'd show you how to do it and tell you how to do it, or others down, corporals, sergeants'd tell you how to do it, show you how to do it.

These were regular army people, were they?

No, not necessarily, no, no, the top blokes sergeants and other officers were army people.

Right. But you actually had your instruction by people who were in the VDC at the time.

Yes, yes.

Right. Were you ever given any other sort of duties, other than just the gun duty?

No.

Or did you use any other weapons, for example, say trench mortar, or ...?

No.

Grenades?

The only grenades we ever, I ever used were down at Busselton in the air force. We used to have, go out to what they called a bivouac and we used to throw grenades out there and we used to use live ammunition and the .310s out there 'cause it was all bush, you know. And we used to have to go through assault courses and things like that, you know, obstacle courses and what they call assault courses, climb under barbed-wire and over a trapeze and bushes and down holes and everything.

This is with the air force, you're talking about now?

Yes.

What about, going back to the VDC though, did you have any training, say, in demolition or any sort of use of explosives and so on?

No, not down there, nope.

So did you feel that you were less involved with the VDC than some of the other people?

Well, because of me work I was, yes. Well, the same thing with Ron Battersby, he could only go of a Sunday. He was a turner in the munitions and, oh, he had a lot of overtime the same, all of us did, you know, because labour was hard to get then. You know, a lot of blokes had gone into the army and air force and things and it was hard to get enough in the crew at the munitions to keep all the plant machinery workin', yeah.

What was the sort of feeling from the people in the community towards you? I mean, how did you feel about being one of the people left behind and not going overseas and fighting? Was that a problem?

Nope. No, I did what I wanted to do. Had I been afterwards, sent overseas, I'd have had to go.

Were there any sort of cutting remarks or anything like that from people around you, or just being around, say, particularly if you were either not in uniform or if you were in the VDC uniform that you were here and perhaps not doing your bit as much as some others might be?

No, I never had any problems, I never had any problems. Nobody said to me 'white feathers' or asked me why I wasn't in the army. They knew people that knew me and that, and they knew where I was workin' and well, you know, it's no good havin' an army if they haven't got ammunition.

And what about the relations with the army, the regular army, between the VDC and them? Was that a good sort of set-up or you know, what were the relations there?

Well, I wasn't involved with that, but as far as I know that's .... I know a lot of the stuff that we used was provided by the army, you know, that was it - our tucker and all that, that was all supplied by the army and when we finished trainin' every Sunday we used to have a, they used to open up a keg of beer. And we used to come from the Red Castle Brewery here down to [inaudible] and there was only, had an ice pack on it and it was the worst tastin' beer I've ever tried in my life, specially after Kalgoorlie beer.

And how did you get the beer? Was there no sort of rationing or anything with beer?

Oh, there was rationing. Red Castle bottles you could buy them anywhere more or less but ....

They were so bad.

Yeah. And of course here durin' the war years the pubs closed at six o'clock, sometimes ... actually you could get a drink durin' the day but it was rationed. It was rationed down there. I don't know who got it all, but it was cut down a lot anyhow.

Were you ever sent on any sort of guard duty, anywhere on those Sundays that you went down, or any sort of observation works, security?

No, only guard duties at the Buckland Hill, that's the only place we were guarding.

(20.00) And what was that? What sort of, when you say guard duty there, what did that mean?

Well, you'd just stand up at the sentry box and make sure that no unauthorised person comes in or goes out.

Right. That's essentially an entry point.

Yeah.

Yeah. And how long would that last for?

Oh two hours on and somebody else would come and do your two hours, do theirs. Not like in the air force, in the air force you did your four hours on and four hours off around the clock for a week, at Ultimo I did. And the same with Oakey, we had to do four hours on and four hours off all the time for seven days.

And what were the other sort of people who were in the VDC, particularly in the B Company that you knew? I mean, what were they like?

Oh, a bunch of good blokes, I reckon, yeah. Come from all walks of life, you know, carpenters, Ron was a turner and I was doin' fitting and there was, all different because a lot of the jobs had stopped. You had bricklayers and plumbers and God knows what, doing jobs that ... and then putting in their volunteer time with the VDC.

Was there any sort of ranking in terms of those people that had had experience in military training before, that they tended to be the ones that took the leadership?

Well, I couldn't tell you just how the ranking was done, no. I never had a clue. All I knew, they used to come down there and tell us what to do of a Sunday and that was it.

And in your work place, what were the sort of areas where the war had a real impact? I mean, you were working in munitions anyway but ....

That's right.

But where were the bad shortages of materials and things? What were you particularly, do you remember, were in short supply at that time?

In what respect? For the work?

Yes.

Well, I don't know. The Commonwealth Government got the first bite of the cherry so we didn't go short of anything, more or less.

So as far as you were concerned your work was not concerned by particular sort of shortages?

No, no. No, we always had plenty of lead and plenty of oxygen and welding gear and stuff like that. We never went short of anything like that. The only place they would have been short of stuff was up in the canteen. You couldn't buy tobacco, you were battlin' to buy cigarettes, yeah. But that was just the same as ... everything was rationed, tea and well, you

used to, even clothing. You used to get ration cards. You'd have to take a ticket off to get a couple of, get a packet of tea or a pound of butter and stuff, yeah.

Were you aware of any sort of plan that would go into operation in case of invasion, say a demolition plan, or what might occur, if there was an invasion?

Nope. No, I don't know what we would have done here really. I mean, they built a lot of air raid shelters around the munition works and in town and that, they had air raid shelters but I don't think there was anything you could have stopped anything with. Even when they did come to Darwin, they didn't have much up there either to stop 'em.

Not any sort of evacuation plans that might have been current?

Not that I know of, nope. We used to do air raid drill at the munition works, and they used to do that every, oh, you know, every few days. And they'd send a notice around that it would be on. And then they'd blow a special siren and everybody'd rush to the shelters, and that. And then they'd blow the siren that it was all clear again, you see. And you'd go back to your job. That was just a practice to know what to do and where to go if there was an air raid.

What was the feeling about Western Australia's position if there had been an invasion? Was there a feeling that West Australia was not so well protected because we were so far away from the east and from the main part of the population?

I don't know what the general idea was there. I know they had troops up north and, but, just what they could have really done, I wouldn't have known. I think the place that was more or less, as the war went on, that was prepared for it was up in Queensland. This Oakey fighter station I was on, they had a lot of Americans coming in there, too, with the Mustang series aircraft. And I've seen them come in, oh, ten, fifteen, twenty at a time with holes like a colander in them.

(25.00) And those pilots'd get out and go up to the headquarters and they'd be, have a shower and shave and cleaned up and a night's sleep and the next morning they'd be takin' another thirty or forty planes out. And we used to sack ... they used to take the ones that gotten back, they used to take the instruments out of 'em and then they'd take 'em out into a storage paddock and they used to stand them on the end nose to make room for ... stand them on the nose to make room for 'em to stack 'em. That's how many there was.

And do you remember particularly when the Americans arrived in Fremantle, and particularly, well, in Perth, and the introduction of the American forces into Western Australia?

Oh yes, I remember when they came here.

Yes. What was the sort of impact that that had, particularly on the feeling about what would happen in the war?

Oh, I wouldn't have a clue. I know the girls liked it. A lot of the girls liked it and that.

You never had any sort of connection with them?

No, no. We didn't have any connection with them at all. No, they were here, navy, oh, used to meet some now and again, you know and talk and that, but nope.

You never felt that Western Australia would be left out on a limb essentially by the rest of the country if there was, if the Japanese came down from the north?

Oh, we could have been, I think, yeah, we could have been.

You don't remember at that time feeling that this was likely to happen?

No. I wasn't concerned, you know, if it happened, it happened. If they got here, they got here, if not well, good luck to us. But I don't think we could have done anything about it because at the time there was supposed to have been what they call a Menzies Line. They nicknamed it the Brisbane Line, and that, and, er, that was as far as they were gonna go with the defence of the country more or less.

This is the end of Tape 1, Side 1 of the interview with Mr Victor Jackson. End of the Side 1.

END TAPE 1, SIDE A

BEGIN TAPE 1, SIDE B

Identification: Tape 1, Side 2 of an interview with Mr Victor Carlisle Jackson, recorded by Susan Green on 27th March. End of identification.

Could you tell us a bit more about the Brisbane Line, and the effect that had on people in West Australia?

Well, I don't think anybody was really happy about it over here because it appeared that the government was prepared to defend the north of Queensland and well, take a punt on what happened to the rest of the country. And well, that was it as far as I know. There'd been a lot of controversy over it for years and years after, that they only intended to defend the north of Queensland. And it was only for the fact that they had that big sea battle up there and well, that fixed the Japanese, and of course that was our lifesaver. Otherwise I think we'd have been gone by now, long before now, yeah.

How did that affect the work of the VDC, do you think?

Oh, I don't know.

Did it give more incentive do you think to people within the VDC to train and perhaps become a very fine force?

Oh, I think it did. I think they would have definitely, if they had the gear to do it with it, they'd have fought to the last if it happened that way. But it didn't so, you know, they were .... But everybody was pretty apprehensive at times, 'specially when they bombed Darwin and, you know, everybody was gettin' a bit on ... a lot of people were gettin' a bit edgy.

Do you remember at times like that, was there any more pressure to perhaps be more vigilant and put more effort into your work in the VDC?

Well, there was only a certain amount you could. You could do your training and be prepared more or less, like a boy scout, and you couldn't do much more.

Was there a feeling that the VDC was prepared enough? Did you think that you could do anything really worthwhile if it came down to it?

Well, with the facilities and equipment that they had, I don't think they could have done any better. I think we could have gone in for more intensive training and more actual, you know, combat duties, more or less, if the gear was there but the gear wasn't there. We had obsolete stuff, not as obsolete as some of the regular army blokes though. My brother went away with a wooden gun. That's what he had when he was training with. Then he went away to the Middle East, yeah. And he finished up in the machine-gun corps over in El Alamein and that's where he copped his lot, there.

Was the B Company seen particularly as a very good company in the VDC, do you remember?

Well, I didn't know anything about any other company, so I think it was a pretty ... they were a good mob of chaps and I think they were all pretty dinkum. Oh yes, I don't think I would have been in it if they hadn't have felt the same way.

Do you remember any occasion of coming in contact with, in any sort of exercise at all, with other groups from the VDC?

No, no.

No marches, no gatherings of any sort that you ever got together?

No, not as far as I was concerned, no. Whether they did have any, I wouldn't know. But I was never involved anyhow.

Right. So you then left the VDC in 1944 and went into the air force, is that right?

Yes, oh yes. Yes, I had to leave that.

Yes. What occurred there that enabled you to then go into the air force which you hadn't been able to do previously?

Oh well, the, I got a, I had already registered like, and gone into the air force, or put me name down and volunteered for it but then I got a notification to report to the RAAF in Perth and that's how I got in there.

(5.00) So, up till then you had been essentially manpowered and had to stay in your job.

Oh yes, yes.

And then you got the notification that you could go off and you then went to Busselton for your training?

Yes, well, of course, as I said, I got in and then I got pulled out and, but then I got another notice so I didn't say anything ....

Could you tell me about that? Sorry, when did you get put in and pulled out?

Well, I went in and .... I got a notice to go into the air force and I went in and passed me medical and everything and got sworn in.

When was this?

Oh, oh, not long, oh it wasn't long after, before I went into the air force and then the manpower told me I had to go back to the munitions. So I went back and then I had an argument with the big manager out there at the munition works and I wasn't very happy about it. But then I got another call from the air force so I just walked, went straight in and by the time they woke up I was in and down at Busselton. And there was some, I heard that there was some talk about them pullin' me out again but the head engineer apparently, I was told, that he said, 'Oh, let the bugger stay there where he is. He's probably happier'. So that's how I come to get into the air force.

Can you explain what the argument was about at the munitions factory in Welshpool?

Oh, just, oh, high and mighty standover tactics, you know, more or less. They think they're ... they come from all walks of life some of these blokes and they didn't, wouldn't have a clue what was goin' on, and how to do the jobs themselves. I struck some real crook bosses there.

It was more to do with the personality thing ...

Yeah, yeah.

... than a concern about the way things were being done?

Oh yeah.

In the system?

Personalities more or less, yeah.

Right. You also had a stint with the Midland workshops before you moved to the Welshpool munitions factory, is that correct?

Yeah, that's right.

Yes. How could you compare those two work places during the war time, and how they operated? Was it pretty similar, I mean, you were then again working with making pieces for various weaponry, weren't you?

Well, there was a certain amount of that going but, of course, their main, their main thing was to keep the railways runnin'. They had to keep the trains runnin' across from here to the eastern states. And we still had to have goods shifted and everything like that. And of course, when a lot of the young blokes were taken out and volunteers went out, they still had to have a certain amount to try and keep the railways workin'. And that was the reason why I would say that the more pressure was on out at the munition works than there was in the railways. Yeah.

And you hadn't heard at all about the VDC when you were working out at Midland?

No, no.

Why did you move from Midland to Welshpool in your work place?

Oh, because of the distance. That's what I had the argument about, with that, with the manpower. The distance and the time I had to travel just to do a day's work. You know, havin' to travel from ... walk for, ride a bike from Vic Park to, from where I lived to Vic Park, friend's place, then walk to the station, then catch a train into East Perth and those days the trains used to run late and, oh, terrible, and then used to have to catch a train called the 'Rattler' up to Midland workshops and go to work and had to be there to start by half past seven. And if you had to work overtime a couple of hours, it used to be .... If I had to work till eight o'clock sometimes which they wanted me to do. Sometimes I'd knock it back because it got too much. And well, it used to be eleven o'clock by the time I got 'ome. By the time I got 'ome and had a feed and that it'd be midnight before I got to bed. And, of course the wife was up with a young baby all the time, too, in the house on her own. And I finally got out, through the manpower I finally got the okay to go Midland work... er, Welshpool where I could ride in twenty minutes on me bike.

Right. And there you stayed until you joined the air force in 1944, right?

That's right.

Yes. And as far as the VDC is concerned, was there ever any sort of wind up of the VDC? Did you ever get back in touch with the people of the company?

No.

Was there a kind of a finishing off of the VDC, or did it just, as far as you were concerned dwindle away?

Well there could have been, but I wasn't involved, no, could have been I wasn't involved, no. Once the war was over that was the finish as far as I was concerned.

Did you feel that the work of the VDC was recognised as being important and valuable?



Oh, I think so, I think so, yes. I think it was definitely important to have somebody, you know, that was prepared to go and help out if anything did happen, yeah. Apart from that well, that was the extent of my knowledge.

Mr Jackson thanks very much.

Okay. Right.

That's the end of Tape 1, Side 2 and the end of the interview with Mr Victor Carlisle Jackson, recorded by Susan Green on 27th March 1990.

END OF INTERVIEW