

	World War 1	World War 2
Enemy aliens	<p>People who had been born (or whose parents or grandparents had been born) in one of the enemy nations, particularly Germany and Turkey. There was a fear that these people may actually be spies for the enemy. In 1915, naturalised British subjects of German descent were also categorised as enemy 'aliens'. According to the 1911 census, there were over 33000 people of German origin living in Australia. These people had to report to their local police stations on a regular basis. In many cases they were locked up at Internment camps.</p> <p>Due to the heavy anti-German propaganda at the beginning of the war, there was a strong anti-German attitude in the population. Australia would avoid German-owned shops, German dogs such as dachshunds were kicked, and there was verbal abuse and physical attacks against Germans in the streets.</p>	<p>With the coming of the war, nationals of countries at war with Australia were deemed 'enemy aliens'. As soon as war was declared in 1939, more than 1000 German men were arrested and interned in special camps for the rest of the war. When Italy entered the war, thousands of resident Italians were also interned. Similarly, Japanese nationals were later detained. During the war, as many as 7000 Australian residents were held in internment camps across Australia and approximately 8000 people were sent to Australia to be interned. The camps were generally located away from major cities to ensure that the 'spies' were isolated from the enemy.</p>

	<p>People of Germanic origin were encouraged to anglicise their names and even the town of Hahndorf in South Australia changed its name to Ambleside. It was changed back in 1935.</p>	
Manpower controls	<p>WW1 didn't have any since the world was not prepared for all the events that had happened since they were lured into a false sense of adventure and excitement.</p>	<p>During the course of the war certain occupations were classified as reserved occupations; people employed in these industries could not enlist because their occupations were deemed to be too important. Occupations that fell under this category were medical practitioners and certain types of miners and engineers essential for the supply of equipment for the war.</p>
Rationing	<p>Food and water was often in short supply depending on the ability of the support to move supplies up to the front. Hot meals were supplied whenever possible but often troops ate tinned food like corned beef. Fresh water was not always available and usually had to be rationed. People suffered from dysentery</p>	<p>Food was rationed progressively from June 1942. Butter was the first item to be rationed, as Australia struggled to meet its commitments to Britain and the troops in the Pacific. Consumption was limited to one pound (454 grams) per adult per week, reduced to eight ounces in July 1943 and six ounces in 1944. The ration in</p>

	<p>due to poor diet and sanitation.</p>	<p>Britain at the same time was only four ounces. Housewives were advised to substitute dripping (the fat rendered from mutton or lamb) wherever possible and many children of this era were fed bread and dripping - a staple in poor diets for years. Margarine was also recommended, though many cooks disliked it.</p>
<p>Censorship and use of government propaganda</p>	<p>Propaganda was used in the form of posters which appeared in the press. It invoked a sense of mateship, fear, self-respect, community esteem and hatred for the Germans. It also took the form of newspaper editorials, speeches by prominent people in towns and communities, and local events held to support the war efforts.</p> <p>Censorship was the process by which information released to the public was controlled and limited by the government. They did this by only allowing positive information about the Australian involvement in the war to be made public. The most obvious of this</p>	<p>Propaganda was formalised in the Department of Information created by the Australian government's <i>National Security Act 1939</i>, and guided by the Director-General of Information, Keith Murdoch. The department produced propaganda in the form of posters, news articles, radio programs and films shown before movies. Propaganda exaggerated positive events, actions and thoughts while negative events were minimised or ignored. This extended to manipulating the public using emotion and fear. In the early stages of the war, propaganda vilified</p>

	<p>censorship was by reading through soldier's letters by their commanding officers to ensure that it wouldn't contain information that would reflect badly on the war effort.</p>	<p>the Germans and Italians . The Japanese were vilified to the point of stereotype and racism.</p> <p>The Australian government amended the National Security Act so that radio, film and all printed materials could be regulated. The Department of Information was granted significant powers to withhold or release information to the public. The government even had the power to force newspapers to print the government's 'views' on issues. The government used these powers to suppress information that might cause panic among the public or turn public support against the war effort. Telephone calls were also monitored and could be cut at any point during this war.</p>
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