**Canadian Homefront**

Economy

* Higher production - manufacturing
* Shortage of labour
* More work – longer hours, 7 days
* Women were mobilized
* “Rosie the Riveter” becomes a famous icon (propaganda)
* Government began to provide daycare for women who work in factories (social security)
* More work and production = more money
* However, most goods sent overseas so lower supply leads to inflation/ price increases
* Government promoted Victory Bonds to save money and battle inflation
* Victory Bonds to help finance the war
* Result: buying war bonds did not slow inflation
* Money was raised for the war
* Increase income tax
* Wartime Prices and Trade Board freezes prices and wages (1941)
* 1942 food rationing – people are limited to certain amount of goods per week

Demand for social change

* Power of trade union was limited (because of the price and wage freeze)
* But unions had an advantage because of the worker shortage so they ignored restrictions to strike
* Federal government allows certification of unions (1944)
* Wartime Labour Relations Board
* CCF made up the opposition party in Ontario 1943 – sign of Canadians wanting change
* 1940 unemployment insurance under King
* 1945 Family Allowance program
* for children under age 5 = $5/ month
	+ 6-9 years = $6
	+ 10-12 years = $7
	+ 13-15 = $8
* 1946 Saskatchewan Hospital Insurance Plan for all residents (Healthcare)
* (Old Age Pension in 1927 by the Progressive Party)
* Result= Canada is moving towards more of a social security ideology (left on the political spectrum), aka “cradle to grave” social security

Conscription Crisis

* National Resources Mobilization Act – government had special powers to mobilize resources in the nation’s defence

Conscription Crisis 1942

* Conservative government pressures King to conscript
* Plebiscite held 1942 – majority of provinces voted yes
* Pop vote 63% YES
* Quebec 72% NO
* Bill is put forth to repeal certain sections of the NRMA to allow for conscription
* King didn’t really want to send conscripts because he knew there would be resistance
* Therefore there was a delay until 1944 to actually sending conscripts
* Resistance to sending conscripts from Quebec
* in the end, only 2463 Canadian conscripts fought (12,908 sent overseas from home conscripts)\*
* Over the course of the war, the army enlisted 730,000; the air force 260,000; and the navy 115,000 personnel = 1.1 million Canadians\*

[Japanese Canadian Internment](Japanese%20Canadian%20Internment.pptx)

* 22,000 Japanese Canadians in BC, some of whom fought in WWI for Canada (Many were second generation)
* After Pearl Harbour, Japanese CPR workers were fired
* 2000 Canadians killed or captured by the Japanese in Hong Kong (1941 just after Pearl Harbor)
* January 14, 1942, 100 mile strip along the coast was designated the protected area and Japanese Canadians aged 18-45 were removed and put in camps in the interior.
* March 4, 1942, **all** people of Japanese origin were told to leave the protected area
* 1943 January, Canadian government sold all the seized Japanese property
* At the end of the war, Japanese were given a choice to be deported to Japan (some had never been there) or move east of the Rockies
* 1948 Japanese Canadians allowed to vote
* 1949 Canada stopped deportations and regained their right to live anywhere in Canada
* 1988 $21 000 awarded to those wronged in the internment