

B.1. Subject

Interesting
1st time
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"The Effects of the 1939 - 1945 War"

As we know, in the world things take place from time to time. If we refer to the records of past events of the world we find that there are many remarkable events that have taken place. Among the notable events which occurred in the first part of this century was the Second world war which took place from 1939 to 1945. Everything has some effects as it occurs, so the effects of the Second world war will be expressed in the next paragraphs as it occurred in Tanganyika. (Tanganyika being my particular part in the British Commonwealth).

The Second world war caused great misery and death of millions of people in many parts of the British Commonwealth. Many people were killed mostly through bombing and shooting, some of them suffered indirectly from hunger because the food that the soldiers had was sometimes finished on the way and it took them some time before getting food to make them survive. In some places where the soldiers passed as they were fighting they got some tropical disease and some of them were killed by such disease. In Tanganyika the only people who died because of war were some of the soldiers who went to take part in the war, for there was no bombing or shooting as it happened in other places like Germany and Malaya. There was no such misery in Tanganyika during the war, but some people were frantic because when they heard that the war was approaching they were horrified by the news and threats. Some of them were quite unsettled and feared much whenever they heard bombs being dropped at a certain place for some destruction or whenever they heard anything concerning the war. They thought their death was near.

The news and especially the sound made when some bombs were dropped somewhere made people very frightened, thinking that the war was near. My sister, for instance, fell down and broke a pot full of water because of excitement when she heard a certain town near Kenya being bombed. During this war people like the English and the Germans used many destructive things. Ammunition was mostly used during the war. On account of this Tanganyika had to worry because she did not have such things nor did she know how they were used in fighting. So her people were unsettled because of fear, and they did not know whether they would be plundered if the war happened or not, for they had only knives, bows and arrows which could do nothing to either a bomb or a gun.

Many soldiers were taken from different places and some of them died in the war. Some people were taken from Tanganyika to be trained as soldiers and then take part in the war. My uncle was the first man to be taken from our village to take part in the war after being broken in as a soldier. This ^{caused} many people to run away from their homes to some hiding places so that they would not be easily captured.

In some other countries food had to be transported to help in the war if the food was finished. But in Tanganyika if there was transportation of food for helping in the war that was done along the coast but not from the interior or from the heart of the country. My father had once been working along the coast and when he came home when the war was about to end he told me that if you bought a bag of maize flour from the coast you had to pay through the nose or rather it would cost you much because of the transport that was done. Other things were also very expensive during this time and people had to buy them at a very high price.

Many towns in some countries were ~~totally~~ totally destroyed during the war. Most of them were completely destroyed and after the war perhaps the owners had to make new ones altogether. Some large and beautiful buildings, too, in those cities and towns which were destroyed were broken into pieces by the bombs and guns which were dropping on them regularly.

Tanganyika never suffered from this devastation at all. There was no bombing, shooting or ~~some~~ anything of the sort that interfered with her affairs. Ammunition was mostly the thing that caused much destruction in many countries so since there ~~was~~ ^{were} no such things dropped and aimed at destroying anything in it everything remained safe after the war. Lives of people were spared and their fear of being plundered was finished. The towns and the few factories she had remained as they were and all the other things she had were safe except one thing as it will be noted in the other paragraphs. However it seemed as if nothing happened in Tanganyika as compared to what happened in either Malaya or Germany because there almost everything had to be remade after the war had ended and the population of these places had much decreased. The farms and the other things were completely destroyed during the war and thus they had to be remedied after the war while in Tanganyika the population and the farms as well as the other things remained as they were before. We shall later see how she suffered in another way but not as much as what happened in the other countries which suffered much during the war.

In many countries where there was fought ruthlessly and fiercely during the war many people lost their lives and everything was devastated. Many towns and villages were totally destroyed; farms were left without men or cattle, roads, bridges and railways were smashed, factories were burnt and their machines were broken. Tanganyika never suffered from any of these at all when the war was in session. But she suffered from another type of war, cold war, which was known as "Prices Of Things". So far we have seen that she never suffered from destruction of lives of her people nor did she suffer from destruction of other things during the war. But something made it suffer after the war and that was the raising of Prices of things.

In spite of being a very young boy during that time I saw a piece of cloth which used to cost about one shilling a yard before the war, but after the war the same piece of cloth cost about five shillings a yard. This difference was caused by the war because after it had ended everything had to be remedied and so if the sellers found that they got a great loss they had to sell their things at a high price in order to recover. There was a tremendous change as far as prices of things were concerned during that time and this was the way in which Tanganyika suffered mostly. Like any other country which was safe during the war Tanganyika owes a great deal of thanks to the gracious God and Saviour who protected her from this terrible event. She ought to be grateful because of having been protected so much during the war.

Books of References:

Tropical Africa In World History Book Four
By Batterton.

A Miniature History of The War
By. R. C. K. Ensor.