

Kleinöder, Nina; Todzi, Kim Sebastian

Article

Reassessing Germany's Colonial Economies: Actors, Dynamics and Legacies. An Introduction

Vierteljahrschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte (VSWG)

Provided in Cooperation with:

Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart

Suggested Citation: Kleinöder, Nina; Todzi, Kim Sebastian (2025) : Reassessing Germany's Colonial Economies: Actors, Dynamics and Legacies. An Introduction, Vierteljahrschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte (VSWG), ISSN 2365-2136, Franz Steiner Verlag, Stuttgart, Vol. 112, Iss. 2, pp. 148-157,
<https://doi.org/10.25162/vswg-2025-0005>

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/322013>

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

Terms of use:

Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.

You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.

If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.



<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

EINLEITUNG

VIERTELJAHRSSCHRIFT FÜR SOZIAL- UND WIRTSCHAFTSGESCHICHTE 112, 2025/2, 148–157
DOI 10.25162/VSWG-2025-0005, (CC-BY 4.0)

NINA KLEINÖDER / KIM SEBASTIAN TODZI

Reassessing Germany's Colonial Economies: Actors, Dynamics and Legacies

An Introduction

1. Introduction

Economic motives were central to the beginning of German colonial policy. In June 1884, Chancellor Otto von Bismarck made the following declaration to the German Reichstag on the question of German colonial expansion:

Our intention is not to establish provinces but rather to defend the free development of commercial enterprises, by which I mean the most advanced, including those that acquire sovereignty – a commercial sovereignty whereby the enterprise ultimately remains in a dependent relationship with the German Empire and stays under its patronage – and protect them against attacks from their immediate neighbors and from oppression and damage wrought by other European powers.¹

In Bismarck's view, these “most advanced” enterprises were key to the foundation of Germany's colonial empire. At the same time, they were enterprises and entrepreneurs who, by the end of the 19th century, were not merely pushing for unconditional global free trade, but calling increasingly for the empire to protect their economic interests in places such as the African West coast, for example, or arguing more or less openly for the economic advantages of a formal German colonization (Hübbe-Schleiden, Woermann, *inter alia*).² Yet despite booming interest in colonial history over the last twenty years, this economic cornerstone of German colonialism has long been sidelined by the research community.

Following the production of a large body of work in the 1960s and 1970s,³ including groundbreaking works on the economic history of colonialism, German colonial historiography from the late 1990s onward was nourished primarily by the perspectives of global history and postcolonial studies. Much of the work produced around this time was influenced by the cultural turn in the humanities. It explored, for example, “Co-

1 German Reichstag Session Reports. Legislative Period V, Session IV, Volume 2, Berlin 1884, p. 1062 [translation].

2 Cf. Bade (1975); Gründer (2022); Todzi (2021).

3 Cf. e.g. Drechsler (1966); Bley (1968); Hausen (1970); Wirz (1972); Stoecker (1977).

lonial Fantasies” or cultural manifestations of colonialism.⁴ More recently, numerous studies have begun to focus once again on the social and economic history of German colonialism, placing more emphasis on the materialistic foundations of German colonial rule and its consequences.⁵ With this in mind, we organized a panel at the German Historikertag in Leipzig in September 2023 in order to bring together current research strands.⁶ Some of the results are presented in this volume. Although the panel successfully assembled a range of exciting contributions to this dynamic field, the selection presented here represents only part of the discussions. Which papers could ultimately be included in this volume depended on various factors, including differing timelines and editorial processes. The chapters featured here, therefore, highlight specific aspects of the themes explored at the event, with a particular focus on the roles of companies, entrepreneurs, and labor in the colonies.

2. State of Research, Topics and Recent Approaches

After a long phase of culture-focused studies, scholars of German colonial history are now returning to economic themes; similarly, economic and business history scholars are once again addressing colonial contexts, prompted not least by the dynamic of the new history of capitalism, recent perspectives on global value chains and questions of global entanglements more generally, such as the concept of multinational enterprises (Jones, Wilkins, *inter alia*) or emerging markets (e.g. Harvard Business School).⁷

This topic is especially prominent in the dynamic field of global labor history, which has lately contributed numerous publications on German colonial rule and labor relations and offers insights into the practical organization of labor in colonial contexts. Inspired by concepts such as *agency* and *Eigen-Sinn* or self-will,⁸ these studies focus on labor relations in order to shed light on the balance of power and authority under German colonization while also explicitly addressing the individual agency of the various players including, not least, the colonized people. They broaden the perspective to encompass other forms of labor beside European contract labor, taking into account forced labor

4 Kundrus (2003); Langbehn (2012); Zantop (1997).

5 Kleinöder/Todzi (2024). See also approaches centring on commodity chains, “commodity frontiers” and colonial/imperial entanglements, especially in global history, e.g. Beckert (2015); Linneweh-Kaçmaz (2024); Rudolph (2025); Commodity Frontiers. Arenas in Global History (ed. By Sven Beckert et al.), Journal of Global History 16 (2021).

6 Mathias Hack, conference report: HT 2023: German imperialism revisited, in: H-Soz-Kult, 09.12.2023, <https://www.hsozkult.de/conferencereport/id/fdkn-140453> [05.02.2025].

7 E.g. Wilkins (1970, 1974); Jones (2005, 2013); da Silva Lopes/Lubinski/Tworek (2021); Austin/Dávila/Jones (2017); Beckert/Rockman (2016); Beckert/Desan (2018); for a critical approach to commodity chains, global value chains and business history, see Hesse/Neveling (2019).

8 Lüdtkke (1993).

and informal types of labor as well as recruitment, education, training, and the mobility of the workforce in colonial and imperial contexts.⁹

A further and in some respects closely connected dynamic field that is emerging is that of infrastructure and logistics, particularly in relation to colonial railway construction, but also more generally to logistics and port connections as well as roads, contracting, electrification and so on. Based on “tools of empire”¹⁰ and the narrative of “railway imperialism”¹¹, a broad field of research has become established in recent years dedicated to the study of colonial “development” beyond the aspect of military and political authority and control and focusing also and especially on German colonies.¹²

By contrast – and following the trend of earlier studies – the wider implications of colonialism in terms of its embedment in and effects on the national economy are still relatively under-researched. Building on some instructive initial studies by Francesca Schinzing in the 1980s¹³ and notably Boris Barth (including cases beyond the bounds of formal colonialism, such as South America and especially Brazil),¹⁴ scholars have recently begun to take a fresh look at the interrelationship of the state and business sector, outside the context of political agitation,¹⁵ a notable example being the role of Deutsche Bank and others as funders of German expansion.¹⁶ New in this respect is the perspective on the role of taxation, which serves to highlight not just German fiscal policy but also practices of domination and rule of German colonialists.¹⁷ Contextualized within the so-called “first wave of globalization”, the reach and positioning of the German colonial economy are also considered, for example by broadening the circle of protagonists beyond the limits of direct foreign trade relations, for example.¹⁸ Following the shift to a global historical perspective, issues of ethical consumption and moral conflict are now also being explored in the context of colonial trade and economic activity.¹⁹ At the same

9 Cf. in recent years e.g. Haschemi Yekani (2019); Röscher (2024); Oestermann (2022); Lyon (2024); Rudolph (2025); Kreienbaum (2019); Kleinöder (2022c); Press (2021).

10 Headrick (1981).

11 Davis/Wilburn/Robinson (1991).

12 Cf. Decker/Aselmeyer (2019): SHOT Panel “Railway Imperialism Reconsidered: Colonialism, Infrastructure, and Power”, Milan; e.g. Röscher (2024); Greiner (2022); Todzi (2023); Kleinöder (2020, 2022c); Kalb (2022); J. Decker (2020); Beese (2021); Drengk (2022); van der Straeten/Hasenöhl (2016).

13 Cf. Schinzing (1995, 1984); Schinzing/Zapp (1979).

14 Cf. Barth (1999, 1995).

15 Cf. Kleinöder (2020); Todzi (2021).

16 Cf. e.g. recently in the abstract, but without specific new studies Plumpe/Nützenadel/Schenk (2020), pp. 79–164.

17 Cf. Döllefeld (2024), as well as the current project “Die Konturen des Kolonialstaats. Steuer- und Haushaltspolitik in den deutschen Kolonien (1884–1914)” (Marc Buggeln, University of Flensburg), URL: <https://www.uni-flensburg.de/ices/projekte/history-of-interconnectedness-migration-integration/die-konturen-des-kolonialstaats-steuer-und-haushaltspolitik-in-den-deutschen-kolonien-1884-1914> [15.01.2024].

18 Cf. also new database and reflections on the globalization of foreign trade under the German Empire published by Hungerland/Lampe (2021). On the topic of suppliers, construction firms, etc., see Kleinöder (2020, 2022a).

19 Lentz (2020); Todzi (2022).

time, scholars are looking outside the colonial metropolises of Berlin and Hamburg to places such as the Rhineland or the southwest of Germany.²⁰

Such research focuses not least on how colonial revisionism and the German colonial economy beyond formal colonialism continued to resonate after the rupture caused by the First World War. Topics include continuities with colonial actors in the post-war period,²¹ the relationship between colonialism and national socialism,²² or the conditions and implications of integration into a colonial world order prior to the formal colonial period of the German Empire, as in the study of European regions as “slavery hinterlands”.²³ Colonial legacies are examined not least as reflected through entrepreneurial activity after 1945, and increasingly in conjunction with it.²⁴

At the same time, interest in colonial issues is also growing among (German) business history scholars.²⁵ Such discussions recently gave rise to the DFG network (*Post-Colonial Business History (PCBH)*),²⁶ whose aim is to facilitate an exchange on methodology and theory and a broadening of perspective in terms of the overlap between two distinct research fields and approaches: on the one hand, (global) historical approaches to imperial and post-imperial entanglements, and on the other, business history, or the history of organized business and business activity more generally. This network highlights dynamics that are becoming increasingly prominent within the various research fields in the German-speaking world and addresses the international trend reflected in the growing number of English-language studies in the intersection between the two fields.²⁷ In this way, it supports the attempt to research and systematize the links between economic and colonial history, taking into account the dynamic and complex nature of the connections between European and non-European areas and analyzing the mutual interactions of businesses within these contexts.²⁸

3. Aim, Scope and Contribution

The essays in this volume are intended to stimulate a more connected approach to the study of colonial history, global history and economic history within this research field. To this end, the role of various actors and their interactions within the colonial economic system are analyzed. The picture that emerges shows that German colonialism in-

20 Cf. e.g. Bechhaus-Gerst/Michels/Fechner (2022); Gißibl/Niederau (2021).

21 Cf. e.g. Authaler (2018); Kleinöder (2022b); Todzi (2024).

22 Cf. e.g. Zimmerer (2023); Gordon/O’Sullivan (2022); Matheis (2024).

23 Brahm/Rosenhaft (2016).

24 Cf. e.g. Lubinski (2023); Faust (2020); Kleinschmidt/Ziegler (2018).

25 Cf. e.g. Linneweh-Kaçmaz (2024); S. Decker (2022); Lubinski (2023); Faust (2021).

26 Cf. PCBH Network at GEPRIS <https://gepris.dfg.de/gepris/projekt/527592545?language=en>; PCBH Network Blog <https://pcbh.hypotheses.org/> [24.01.2025].

27 Hopkins (2020, 2024); Austin (2017); Roy (2018); S. Decker (2022); Gardner/Roy (2020) (including in new edition).

28 On this aspect, see e.g. contributions by network members such as Linneweh-Kaçmaz (2024); Oestermann (2022); Röscher (2024); Rudolph (2025); Todzi (2023).

volved not only exploitation, oppression and even destruction, but also complex interactions and negotiation processes between Africans and Europeans according to their respective aims and strategies.

The main emphasis in this special issue is on the business history perspective. In this respect, these essays are a contribution toward overcoming the “monolithic concepts” of businesses as actors that have dominated German colonial historiography to date:²⁹ Here, businesses are understood as diverse organizational units that not only differed from each other but were also in many cases more internally heterogeneous than they appear from the outside. The present essays represent a step toward opening the black box of the business and analyze its multilayered meanings in colonial contexts.

Geographically speaking, the papers focus on a representative selection of different types of colonies.³⁰ German South West Africa is an example of a settlement colony, characterized chiefly by the acquisition and settlement of land by Europeans. Cameroon, on the other hand, was an exploitation colony, dominated by economic exploitation in the form of plantation management and trade.³¹ Considering these two specific cases allows a better understanding of the general dynamics of German colonialism and an analysis of the various consequences of settler and exploitation colonialism.

In terms of timeline, the focus is on the period of German formal colonial rule from 1884–1919, with some references to the years preceding and following it. In this way, attention is drawn to the formal dimension of German colonialism, as well as to issues such as cooperation and conflict between various state and private actors within these specific colonial situations.

In the first paper, Kim Todzi presents a programmatic refinement within the field of (post-)colonial business history. The growing research impetus and increasing number of case studies and accessed sources have made it both possible and necessary to take a more nuanced approach to business activity in colonial contexts. The proposed working definition of expatriate colonial businesses as firms that exhibit a specific set of characteristics – including the seat of control and business activities, the beneficiaries of colonial structures, and active contributors to the establishment and maintenance of the colonial order – opens up a broader range of empirical contexts. According to Todzi, businesses functioned as products and producers of political-economic and hence also colonial relations. By adopting a long-term perspective on the development of the Wermann group from pre-colonial times into the post-war period, it is possible to extend our understanding of German colonial history beyond the limits of formal colonial rule by a nation state, as exemplified by the continuity of the group’s business activity in these contexts.

In the second paper, Nina Kleinöder examines the role of the Gutehoffnungshütte (GHH) within German colonialism, notably in the context of bridge building in Cameroon. Drawing on company archive material, her essay shows how the GHH, a key play-

²⁹ Kleinöder/Todzi (2024).

³⁰ Cf. Osterhammel/Jansen (2012), pp. 15–18.

³¹ Cf. in the abstract, Conrad (2012), pp. 28–34.

er of German industrialization in the mining and mechanical engineering sector whose activities included operating its own mines and steel mills as well as turning their output into steam engines, bridge components or rails, also played a significant role in colonial contexts. Kleinöder considers the GHH's strategic expectations with regard to colonial markets and explains how the company actively helped to shape colonial relations by using knowledge transfer and technical adaptations to local conditions to strengthen its position in this market. The case study of bridge building along Cameroon's Central Railway shows how research into the reach of Germany's colonial economy can be extended beyond the narrow consideration of macroeconomic profit and loss accounts by means of concrete business examples. Ultimately, these colonial enterprises were part of a wider internationalization strategy on the part of the GHH.

In the third paper, Tristan Oestermann examines the role of African traders as economic intermediaries in Cameroon's rubber trade during the German colonial period. Oestermann argues that colonial rule opened up new opportunities for profit and social advancement that were exploited by some African (sub-)entrepreneurs. Drawing on biographical examples, Oestermann demonstrates how these traders used their positions to maximize profits, often by means of violence, fraud and deception. Oestermann emphasizes that the rise of African traders highlights the limits of colonial rule and shows how Africans influenced the development of colonial capitalism, often acting contrary to the colonial power's agenda. His essay thus underlines the complexity of the colonial economy, in which African actors were not just victims, but also active participants.

This volume as a whole, then, is intended as an opening gambit, and constitutes an attempt to bring together the latest research in this field within the German context. It has a deliberately interdisciplinary focus, with the aim of linking together the different sub-disciplines and perspectives of historical scholarship – in this case global (labor) history, colonial history and business history – and spark a dialogue between them. Furthermore, it shows how studying businesses and business activity can offer a very practical way of analyzing imperial metropolises and colonial periphery within a single analytical field as per Cooper and Stoler, uncovering instances of mutual interaction, and placing greater emphasis on the “coloniality” of the imperial economy.³² As such, its aim is not least to provide impetus for future research in the field of social and economic history in order to make the explicitly colonial dimension more central to our understanding of the German Empire, foreign trade in the 19th and 20th centuries, and issues around the first wave of globalization.

Translation by Sharon Howe

32 Kleinöder/Todzi (2024); Stoler/Cooper (1997).

References

- Austin, Gareth (2017): African Business History, in: John F. Wilson et al. (eds.): *The Routledge Companion to Business History*, Abingdon/New York, pp. 141–158.
- Austin, Gareth / Dávila, Carlos / Jones, Geoffrey (2017): The Alternative Business History. Business in Emerging Markets, in: *Business History Review* 91, pp. 537–569.
- Authaler, Caroline (2018): *Deutsche Plantagen in Britisch-Kamerun. Internationale Normen und lokale Realitäten 1925 bis 1940*, Wien.
- Bade, Klaus J. (1975): *Friedrich Fabri und der Imperialismus in der Bismarckzeit. Revolution, Depression, Expansion*, Freiburg i.Br./Zürich.
- Barth, Boris (1995): *Die deutsche Hochfinanz und die Imperialismen. Banken und Außenpolitik vor 1914*, Stuttgart.
- Barth, Boris (1999): Banken und Konzessionsgesellschaften in den deutschen Kolonien. Betriebswirtschaftliche Kalkulation und deutscher Imperialismus, in: *Annali dell'Istituto storico italo-germanico in Trento* 24, pp. 191–215.
- Bechhaus-Gerst, Marianne / Michels, Stefanie / Fechner, Fabian (eds.) (2022): *Nordrhein-Westfalen und der Imperialismus*, Berlin.
- Beckert, Sven (2015): *Empire of Cotton. A Global History*, New York.
- Beckert, Sven / Desan, Christine (eds.) (2018): *American Capitalism. New Histories*, New York.
- Beckert, Sven / Rockman, Seth (eds.) (2016): *Slavery's Capitalism. A New History of American Economic Development*, Philadelphia.
- Beese, Sebastian (2021): *Experten der Erschließung. Akteure der deutschen Kolonialtechnik in Afrika und Europa 1890–1943*, Paderborn.
- Bley, Helmut (1968): *Kolonialherrschaft und Sozialstruktur in Deutsch-Südwestafrika 1894–1914*, Hamburg.
- Brahm, Felix / Rosenhaft, Eve (eds.) (2016): *Slavery Hinterland. Transatlantic Slavery and Continental Europe, 1680–1850*, Woodbridge.
- Conrad, Sebastian (2012): *Deutsche Kolonialgeschichte*. 2. revised ed., Munich.
- da Silva Lopes, Teresa / Lubinski, Christina / Tworek, Heidi J. S. (eds.) (2019): *The Routledge Companion to the Makers of Global Business*, Routledge.
- Davis, Clarence B. / Wilburn, Kenneth B. / Robinson, Robin E. (eds.) (1991): *Railway Imperialism*, New York.
- Decker, Julio (2020): Lines in the Sand. Railways and the Archipelago of Colonial territorialization in German Southwest Africa, 1897–1914, in: *Journal of Historical Geography* 70, pp. 74–87.
- Decker, Stephanie (2022): *Postcolonial Transition and Global Business History. British Multinational Companies in Ghana and Nigeria*, New York.
- Döllefeld, Cedric (2024): Steuererhebung mit der Nilpferdpeitsche. Vorarbeiten zu einer Geschichte des Steuerrechts der deutschen Kolonien, in: *Steuer und Wirtschaft* 101, pp. 354–379.
- Drechsler, Horst (1966): *Südwestafrika unter deutscher Kolonialherrschaft. Der Kampf der Herero und Nama gegen den deutschen Imperialismus (1884–1915)*, Berlin.
- Drengk, David (2022): Instandhaltung und Reparatur als Rückgrat kolonialer Eisenbahnen. Zentrale und mobile Werkstätten und Krankenstationen im ivorischen Wald, in: *Technikgeschichte* 89, pp. 149–180.
- Faust, Julian (2020): Filling a Colonial Void? German Business Strategies and Development Assistance in India, 1947–1974, in: *Business History*, pp. 1–25.
- Faust, Julian (2021): *Spannungsfelder der Internationalisierung: Deutsche Unternehmen und Außenwirtschaftspolitik in Indien von 1947 bis zum Ende der 1970er Jahre*, Baden-Baden.
- Gardner, Leigh A. / Roy, Tirthankar (2020): *Economic History of Colonialism*, Bristol.
- Gißibl, Bernhard / Niederau, Katharina (eds.) (2021): *Imperiale Weltläufigkeit, koloniale Inszenierungen. Theodor Bumiller, Mannheim und der deutsche Kolonialismus um 1900*, Göttingen.

- Gordon, Michelle / O'Sullivan, Rachel (eds.) (2022): *Colonial Paradigms of Violence: Comparative Analysis of the Holocaust, Genocide, and Mass Killing*, Göttingen.
- Greiner, Andreas (2022): *Human Porterage and Colonial State Formation in German East Africa, 1880s–1914. Tensions of Transport*, Cham.
- Gründer, Horst (2022): *Geschichte der deutschen Kolonien*. 8th ed., Stuttgart.
- Haschemi Yekani, Minu (2019): *Koloniale Arbeit. Rassismus, Migration und Herrschaft in Tansania (1885–1914)*, Frankfurt/New York.
- Hausen, Karin (1970): *Deutsche Kolonialherrschaft in Afrika. Wirtschaftsinteressen und Kolonialverwaltung in Kamerun vor 1914*, Zurich/Freiburg.
- Headrick, Daniel R. (1981): *The Tools of Empire. Technology and European Imperialism in the Nineteenth Century*, New York.
- Hesse, Jan-Otmar / Neveling, Patrick (2019): Global Value Chains, in: Teresa da Silva Lopes / Christina Lubinski / Heidi J. S. Tworke (eds.): *The Routledge Companion to the Makers of Global Business*, Routledge, pp. 279–293.
- Hopkins, Antony G. (2020): *An economic history of West Africa*. Second edition, London/New York.
- Hopkins, Antony G. (2024): *Capitalism in the Colonies. African Merchants in Lagos, 1851–1931*, Princeton.
- Hungerland, Wolf-Fabian / Lampe, Markus (2021): Globalisierung und Außenhandel, in: Jan-Otmar Hesse et al. (eds.): *Deutschland 1871. Die Nationalstaatsbildung und der Weg in die moderne Wirtschaft*, Tübingen, pp. 335–358.
- Jones, Geoffrey (2005): *Multinationals and Global Capitalism: From the Nineteenth to the Twenty-First Century*, Oxford.
- Jones, Geoffrey (2013): *Entrepreneurship and Multinationals: Global Business and the Making of the Modern World*, Northampton, MA.
- Kalb, Martin (2022): *Environing Empire: Nature, Infrastructure, and the Making of German Southwest Africa*, New York.
- Kleinöder, Nina (2020): A «Place in the Sun»? German Rails and Sleepers in Colonial Railway Building in Africa, 1905 to 1914, in: *Zeitschrift für Unternehmensgeschichte* 65, pp. 9–31.
- Kleinöder, Nina (2022a): Eine rheinische Schwebobahn in Afrika. Rheinisch-westfälische Zulieferer im deutschen Kolonialbahnbau, in: Marianne Bechhaus-Gerst / Stefanie Michels / Fabian Fechner (eds.): *Nordrhein-Westfalen und der Imperialismus*, Berlin, pp. 90–109.
- Kleinöder, Nina (2022b): Kolonialwirtschaft ohne Kolonien?, in: Dieter Ziegler / Jan-Otmar Hesse (eds.): *1919 – Der Versailler Vertrag und die Deutschen Unternehmen*, Boston, pp. 311–342.
- Kleinöder, Nina (2022c): Skilled Labour in Colonial Economies. Recruitment, Education and Employment in Construction Companies in German Colonial West Africa, c. 1902–1912, in: *Labor History* 63, pp. 568–583.
- Kleinöder, Nina / Todzi, Kim S. (2024): (Post-)Kolonialgeschichte und Unternehmensgeschichte. Unternehmen in der kolonialen Globalisierung, in: Nina Kleinöder et al. (eds.): *Neue Perspektiven der Unternehmensgeschichte*, Paderborn, pp. 243–261.
- Kleinschmidt, Christian / Ziegler, Dieter (eds.) (2018): *Dekolonisierungsgewinner. Deutsche Außenpolitik und Außenwirtschaftsbeziehungen im Zeitalter des Kalten Krieges*, Berlin/Boston.
- Kreienbaum, Jonas (2019): *A Sad Fiasco. Colonial Concentration Camps in Southern Africa, 1900–1908*, New York.
- Kundrus, Birthe (ed.) (2003): *Phantasiereiche: Zur Kulturgeschichte des deutschen Kolonialismus*, Frankfurt a. M./New York.
- Langbehn, Volker (ed.) (2012): *German Colonialism, Visual Culture, and Modern Memory*, New York.
- Lentz, Sarah (2020): „Wer helfen kann, der helfe!“ Deutsche SklavereigegnerInnen und die atlantische Abolitionsbewegung, 1780–1860, Göttingen.
- Linneweh-Kaçmaz, Bastian (2024): *Formbarkeit von Globalisierung. Kautschuk, Warenketten und Marktinterventionen (1900–1965)*, Frankfurt.

- Lubinski, Christina (2023): *Navigating Nationalism in Global Enterprise. A Century of Indo-German Business Relations*, Cambridge.
- Lüdtke, Alf (1993): *Eigen-Sinn. Fabrikalltag, Arbeitererfahrungen und Politik vom Kaiserreich bis in den Faschismus*, Hamburg.
- Lyon, William B. (2024): *Forged in Genocide. Migrant Workers Shaping Colonial Capitalism in Namibia, 1890–1925*, Berlin/Boston.
- Matheis, Felix (2024): *Hanseaten im »Osteinsatz«. Hamburger und Bremer Handelsfirmen im Generalgouvernement 1939–1945*, Göttingen.
- Oestermann, Tristan (2022): *Kautschuk und Arbeit in Kamerun unter deutscher Kolonialherrschaft 1880–1913*, Göttingen.
- Osterhammel, Jürgen / Jansen, Jan C. (2012): *Kolonialismus. Geschichte, Formen, Folgen*, revised ed., Munich.
- Plumpe, Werner / Nützenadel, Alexander / Schenk, Catherine R. (2020): *Deutsche Bank. Die globale Hausbank 1970–2020*, Berlin.
- Press, Steven (2021): *Blood and Diamonds. Germany's Imperial Ambitions in Africa*, Cambridge.
- Rösser, Michael (2024): *Prisms of Work. Labour, Recruitment and Command in German East Africa*, Berlin/Boston.
- Roy, Tirthankar (2018): *A Business History of India. Enterprise and the Emergence of Capitalism from 1700*, Cambridge.
- Rudolph, Mona (2025): *Globale Diamanten. Warenwege aus dem kolonialen Namibia, 1908–1929*, Stuttgart.
- Schininger, Francesca (1984): *Die Kolonien und das Deutsche Reich. Die wirtschaftliche Bedeutung der deutschen Besitzungen in Übersee*, Stuttgart.
- Schininger, Francesca (1995): Die Bedeutung der Eisenbahnen in den deutschen Kolonien für die deutsche Wirtschaft, in: Wilfried Feldenkirchen (ed.): *Wirtschaft, Gesellschaft, Unternehmen. Festschrift für Hans Pohl zum 60. Geburtstag*, Stuttgart, pp. 360–376.
- Schininger, Francesca / Zapp, Immo (1979): Die wirtschaftliche Bedeutung der Kolonien für das Deutsche Reich, in: Harald Winkler et al. (eds.): *Probleme der wirtschaftspolitischen Praxis in historischer und theoretischer Sicht. Festgabe zum 60. Geburtstag von Antonio Montaner*, Herne, pp. 79–98.
- Stoecker, Helmuth (1977): *Drang nach Afrika. Die koloniale Expansionspolitik und Herrschaft des deutschen Imperialismus in Afrika von den Anfängen bis zum Ende des 2. Weltkrieges*, Berlin.
- Stoler, Ann L. / Cooper, Frederick (1997): Between Metropole and Colony. Rethinking a Research Agenda, in: Frederick Cooper (ed.): *Tensions of Empire: Colonial Cultures in a Bourgeois World*, Berkeley, pp. 1–56.
- Straeten, Jonas van der / Hasenöhl, Ute (2016): Connecting the Empire: New Research Perspectives on Infrastructures and the Environment in the (Post)Colonial World, in: *NTM Journal of the History of Science, Technology, and Medicine* 24, pp. 355–391.
- Todzi, Kim S. (2021): Der Imperialismus des Freihandels: Die Handelskammer Hamburg als (post-)kolonialer Erinnerungsort, in: Jürgen Zimmerer / Kim S. Todzi (eds.): *Hamburg: Tor zur kolonialen Welt: Erinnerungsorte der (post-)kolonialen Globalisierung*, Göttingen, pp. 31–47.
- Todzi, Kim S. (2022): Moralizing Liquor Trade in German West Africa 1884–1914, in: Eve Rosenhaft / Felix Brahm (eds.): *Global Commerce and Economic Conscience in Europe, 1700–1900. Distance and Entanglement*, Oxford, pp. 215–241.
- Todzi, Kim S. (2023): *Unternehmen Weltaneignung. Der Woermann-Konzern und der deutsche Kolonialismus 1837–1916*, Hamburg.
- Todzi, Kim S. (2024): Colonial Business in Postcolonial Germany: The Imperial After lives of C. Woermann, 1919–1945, in: *Contemporary European History*, pp. 1–14.
- Wilkins, Mira (1970): *The Emergence of Multinational Enterprise. American Business Abroad from the Colonial Era to 1914*, Cambridge (Reprint 2013).

- Wilkins, Mira (1974): *The Maturing of Multinational Enterprise: American Business Abroad from 1914 to 1970*, Cambridge.
- Wirz, Albert (1972): *Vom Sklavenhandel zum kolonialen Handel. Wirtschaftsräume und Wirtschaftsformen in Kamerun vor 1914*, Zürich.
- Zantop, Susanne (1997): *Colonial Fantasies. Conquest, Family, and Nation in Precolonial Germany, 1770–1870*, Durham.
- Zimmerer, Jürgen (2023): *From Windhoek to Auschwitz? Reflections on the Relationship between Colonialism and National Socialism*, Berlin/Boston.

NINA KLEINÖDER

Otto-Friedrich-Universität Bamberg, Am Kranen 12, 96047 Bamberg
 Nina.kleinoeder@uni-bamberg.de

KIM SEBASTIAN TODZI

Universität Hamburg, Arbeitsbereich Globalgeschichte, Von-Melle-Park 6 #5,
 20146 Hamburg
 kim.sebastian.todzi@uni-hamburg.de