

bietet es denjenigen Lesern, die vertiefte Kenntnisse über den außenpolitischen Entscheidungsprozeß der USA suchen, nur ein unvollständiges (dominant "innenpolitisches") Bild.

*Karl-Dieter Hoffmann*

*Bernd Arnold*

**Steuer und Lohnarbeit im Südwesten von Deutsch-Ostafrika, 1891 bis 1916**

Lit Verlag, Hamburg, 1994, 415 S., Europa – Übersee, Bd. 4, DM 78,80

*Markus Boller*

**Kaffee, Kinder, Kolonialismus: Wirtschafts- und Bevölkerungsentwicklung in Buhaya (Tansania) in der deutschen Kolonialzeit**

Lit Verlag, Hamburg, 1994, 232 S., Studien zur Afrikanischen Geschichte, Bd. 11, DM 48,80

The two books both published by the Lit Verlag are regional studies of Mainland Tanzania during the German colonial period written either from an ethnological or social and economic history perspective, respectively.

The book by *Bernd Arnold* is on taxation and wage-labour in south-west of what was German East Africa, then known as Bezirk Langenburg what are today Mbeya and Iringa regions in Tanzania. The book which covers the period from 1891 to 1916 is based on a doctoral thesis which was submitted to the Humboldt University of Berlin in 1987 at that time in what was the German Democratic Republic. The thesis which is mainly a regional historical-ethnological study was revised in 1992 for publication. The work uses rich mission archival sources in the archives of the "Evangelische Brüder-Unität Herrnhut" available in Saxony, Germany and those of the "Berliner Missionsgesellschaft" in Berlin together with those of the "Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Bundesarchiv Potsdam". The two missionary societies did send missionaries to christianise the area of what are today the Moravian Church in south-west Tanzania and the Konde Diocese of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania. The book is further enriched by 56 photographs on missionaries and people of the area undertaking different economic or social activities during that period.

Although the publication is on the German colonial period, the author has written a whole chapter on the pre-colonial period discussing among other issues labour, exchange and surplus production. The study of the German colonial period is mainly on taxation and wage-labour and how these succeeded in turning the African into a "willing" labourer working for the Germans as compared to forced labour which was also at that time used to get labourers to historical analysis of the law introducing the different types of taxes which

were paid by Africans such as the "Hut Tax", "Head Tax" and "Livestock Tax". It goes further and discusses the practice and methods used in their collection.

The second part of the book also deals with forced labour which was one of the main reasons that led to the Maji-Maji uprising by natives in Tanzania between 1905 and 1907 against German brutal oppression and exploitation in cotton farming. The suppression of the uprising was later followed by public hanging of all chiefs and other people who suspected to have participated in it. The book focuses on employment at the mission stations and at the district level, while in the second part the author addresses himself on the question of migrant labour from south-west Tanzania who went to work in the plantations or in the building of the railway.

The book by *Markus Boller*, entitled "Coffee, children and colonialism dealing with economic and population growth in Buhaya, Tanzania during the German colonial period", is based on a master's dissertation which was submitted to the University of Hamburg in 1993. Although the book is a micro-historical study of the Bahaya people living in north-western Tanzania, bordering Rwanda and Burundi which were all part of the German East Africa and Uganda it offers some insights on the continuing "hamatic" myth of the Hima and the Tutsi by European ethnologist who went even further of trying to prove physical differences between the Hima/Tutsi who were pastoralist and the Iru/Hutu who were farmers.

Before discussing the impact of colonialism, and especially the introduction of cultivation of coffee as a cash crop for export, Boller makes a survey on the political and social system of Buhaya in the 19th century and their laws especially in land ownership and how they were later co-opted by the German colonial government.

One of the interesting theme discussed in this book is the effect of colonialism and introduction of export economy to the population growth of the Buhaya area. Boller concedes that it is difficult to undertake an accurate study on demographic growth during this period because of lack of accurate data, still he is convinced that as much as the colonial intervention initially led to dislocation of the population later it was one of the main factors for "population explosion" in this area.

*Palamagamba John Kabudi*