

Table of Contents

1	Introduction.....	15
1.1	Introduction to the Research Topic	15
1.2	Objective of the Thesis	21
1.3	Methodology	26
1.4	Hypotheses	32
1.5	Structure of the Paper	35
2	Theoretical Foundations	38
2.1	Governance: Concept Evolution/Theory	38
2.1.1	Governance in Economics	39
2.1.2	Governance in Political Science	42
2.1.3	Governance at Global Organisations	46
2.1.3.1	OECD	49
2.1.3.2	United Nations	51
2.1.3.3	World Bank	52
2.1.4	Governance Concepts of OECD, United Nations and World Bank in Comparison	55
2.1.4.1	Content Comparison of Governance Approaches	56
2.1.4.2	Conceptual Comparison of Governance Approaches	59
2.1.5	Conclusion	59
2.2	Corruption: A Term without Theory?	60
2.2.1	Correlation between Corruption and Governance	67
2.2.2	Theory of Corruption – Theory Formation Problems	67
2.2.3	Corruption Measurement at Transparency International	69
2.2.4	Conclusion	71
2.3	The Monopoly Concept in Economic Theories	71
2.3.1	The Importance of Monopolies in Classical Theory	72
2.3.2	The Importance of Monopolies in Neoclassical Theory	74
2.3.3	The Meaning of Monopolies in Marxist Theory	75
2.3.4	The Importance of Monopolies in Keynesian Theory	76
2.3.5	The Importance of Monopolies in Eucken's Theory	77
2.3.6	Conclusion	78

3	Developing a Catalogue of Criteria characterising the Existence of Political Corruption	80
3.1	Monopoly as a Power Structure fostering Corruption	82
3.1.1	The Importance of Economic Monopoly according to Klitgaard	82
3.1.2	The Meaning of the Social Monopoly according to Mannheim	83
3.2	The Definitions of Corruption by Transparency International and the International Monetary Fund	84
3.3	Characteristics of Political Corruption according to Rose-Ackerman and Höffling	85
3.4	Systemic Corruption according to Johnston	86
3.5	Summary	86
4	Identification of the Object of Investigation	88
4.1	Rule of Law: Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa compared	88
4.2	Selection of the Country by 'Rule of Law' and Other Criteria	91
5	Historical Analysis	96
5.1	1830–1885: Economic Liberalism and Its Consequences – Based on the Example of the Railway Mania	97
5.1.1	The Joint-Stock Company – the Corporate Form of Economic Liberalism	98
5.1.2	Railway Mania: Big Business and Big Fraud	101
5.1.3	The Varieties of the Railway Mania Corruption	103
5.1.3.1	Ten-and-six-penny-capitalists	104
5.1.3.2	Amicable Corruption	104
5.1.3.3	Retaining Fees	106
5.1.4	Promoters vs. Investors	106
5.1.4.1	The Role of Promoters	106
5.1.4.2	The Situation of Investors	107
5.1.5	The Regulatory Framework	109
5.1.6	The Emergence of a Crime and a Criminal of a New Type	111
5.1.6.1	White-Collar Crime	111
5.1.6.2	George Hudson (*1800–1871) vs. Bernard L. Madoff (*1938)	113

5.1.7 The Consequences of the Railway Mania	114
5.1.8 First Hypotheses Test	115
5.1.9 Digression: Changes in Social Legislation according to Marx	118
5.2 1886–1899: The Royal Niger Company – a Corporation conquers Nigeria	119
5.2.1 The Role of Corporations in Establishing the British Empire	119
5.2.2 Company Rule in the Protectorate of Nigeria – a Systematisation of Central Concepts	123
5.2.2.1 The Concept of Company Rule	124
5.2.2.2 Morphology of Company rule: Direct, Indirect and Colonial Company Rule	124
5.2.3 The Royal Niger Company – a Chartered Company	127
5.2.4 The Monopoly of the Royal Niger Company	128
5.2.4.1 The Construction of the Monopoly	128
5.2.4.2 The Defence of the Monopoly	130
5.2.4.3 Securing and Expanding the Monopoly	131
5.2.4.3.1 Royal Charter and the Final Act of the Berlin West African Conference	131
5.2.4.3.2 The Use of the Royal Niger Company Army	134
5.2.4.3.3 ‘Treaties of Protection’ with Local Chiefs	137
5.2.5 The Business Model of the Royal Niger Company	139
5.2.5.1 The Economic Practice of the Royal Niger Company	139
5.2.5.2 The Rule of Law of the Royal Niger Company	141
5.2.6 The End of the Royal Niger Company	143
5.2.6.1 The Elevation of the Brassmen	143
5.2.6.2 The Royal Niger Company at its Military Limits	144
5.2.7 Second Hypotheses Test	145
5.2.8 Digression: Hobson’s Theory of Imperialism in Retrospect	148
5.3 1900–1960: The Power Structures of the Colonial Rule in the Protectorate of Nigeria	150
5.3.1 Colonial Rule in the Protectorate of Nigeria – a Systematisation of Central Concepts	150
5.3.1.1 The Concept of Direct Rule	151
5.3.1.2 The Concept of Indirect Rule	152
5.3.1.3 Summary and Systematisation of the Concepts	157
5.3.2 Description of the Economic and Institutional Power Structures	161
5.3.2.1 Company Rule: Economic Power of the Niger Company and the United Africa Company	161

5.3.2.2 Direct Rule: The Monopsony of the Marketing Boards	164
5.3.2.2.1 Indirect Rule: The Monopoly Power of the Native Administration – Illustrated by the Example of the Rule of Law	171
5.3.3 Third Hypotheses Test	176
5.3.4 Digression: A Reflection of Lenin's Imperialism Theory based on the Protectorate of Nigeria as an Example	181
5.4 1960–2007: Break or Continuity of Colonial Forms of Domination?	184
5.4.1 Nigeria after Independence: The Continuation of the Systematisation of Central Concepts	185
5.4.1.1 Concept of the Nigerian State Marketing Boards	185
5.4.1.2 Concepts of State Capitalism and the Foreign Company Rule	186
5.4.1.3 Concept of Public Goods	187
5.4.1.4 Nigeria after Independence – a Systematisation of Central Concepts	189
5.4.2 Description of the Economic and Institutional Power Structures in the Federal Republic of Nigeria	189
5.4.2.1 Nigerian State Marketing Boards: The Monopsony of the Young State and the Revenue Imperative	189
5.4.2.2 State Capitalism and Foreign Company Rule: Joint Ventures between Nigerian State Group and Foreign Partner Companies using the example of the Shell Group	191
5.4.2.3 Public Goods: Monopoly Power on the Example of the Rule of Law	199
5.4.3 The Fourth Hypotheses Test	204
5.4.4 Digression: Nigeria from the Perspective of the Dependency Theory	210
6 Summary	214
6.1 The Hypotheses on the Test Bench	214
6.2 Nigeria – a Failed State?	219
6.3 The History of Nigeria – a Retrospective	223
6.4 The Lasting Effect of the Berlin West Africa Conference	227

6.5 Comparison: Botswana vs. Nigeria	230
6.5.1 Botswana – A Historical Overview	230
6.5.2 1885: The Land of Tswana becomes the Bechuanaland Protectorate	231
6.5.3 1966: Botswana gains Independence	235
6.5.4 Botswana and Nigeria: Differences and Parallels – a Retrospective	240
7 Conclusion	250
7.1 The Need for the Concept of Power	250
7.1.1 The Concept of Power by Weber	250
7.1.2 The Concept of Power by Foucault	252
7.2 Questioning the Governance Concept of the World Bank	255
7.3 The Need for a New Ethic	258
7.4 The Synthesis of Governance and Ethics: Ethical Governance	260
8 Outlook	273
8.1 Land Grabbing – the Fourth Wave of Exploitation of Nigeria ante portas?	273
8.2 Key Essentials and Next Steps	281
9 List of References	285
9.1 Monographs	285
9.2 Articles from Miscellany, Journals and Newspapers	296
9.3 Online Sources	311
9.3.1 Authors	311
9.3.2 Organisations	316
9.4 Other Sources	321