



# **ODUMUNC 39**

Her Majesty's Loyal Council on Africa, 1880

Britain's Scramble for Africa

By: Sean McGuffin



**ODUMUNC 2016**  
**Issue Brief for Her Majesty's Loyal Council on Africa**



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*Old Dominion University Model United Nations Society*

A letter from Sean McGuffin, your Crisis Manager,

Welcome to Her Majesty's Loyal Council on Africa, 1880. Before we begin, or you start your research, I wanted to give you some information on how the committee will function and what you should expect.

While we will be starting in 1880, do not expect history as we know it to unfold. Whether it be a person's death or an event that historically starts on a date that corresponds with the committee, history after 1880 has no bearing on this committee. This will also be a very flexible committee. Africa is very big, and while we will try to stay within its confines, almost anything can happen inside of it. If the committee wishes to focus on a certain part of the map that was historically ignored, then we will do our very best to accommodate whatever direction the committee decides. Finally, this is a time period where many of the people who were colonizing Africa held beliefs and biases that would be seen as disgusting to us over 100 years later. Some amount of this bias is reflected in the issue brief and is expected to be seen the committee, we should all remember to keep in mind to not be intentionally offensive throughout the conference, and that the committee also only a mock representation of what it was like during the colonization of Africa. Accordingly so, this issue brief, and any character portrayed in this committee, are done in character and are simply to immerse delegates in the time period.

I hope you all enjoy the committee, and if you have any questions I will be happy to answer them at [smcgu007@odu.edu](mailto:smcgu007@odu.edu).

For Crown and Country,

Sean McGuffin.



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Dear members of the Council,

As the year turns to 1880 Great Britain's empire has never seen so much opportunity or been under so much threat. As the glorious borders of our realm expand we increase the prosperity, security, and prestige of our realm, and in doing so we bring civilization, commerce, and Christianity to peoples whom before had none. While this expansion is unequivocally a positive both for the country and the people it now encompasses; this type of success naturally breeds envy and mistrust from those who want to replicate it. Ministers and councilmen, your mission is to defend the uneasy peace, protect the lands of the empire, to expand its domains, and bring glory to Queen and county!

**Why**

Britain has been building her empire since 1585, first in America, then in India, and now in Africa. This fresh continent offers brave new possibilities for the empire to grow and profit. Africa's wealth is still mostly untapped, and using the latest technology of the 19<sup>th</sup> century like the railroad, steamship, and dynamite, Britain can bring the continent into the modern age. The lands of Africa are ripe for taking and can bring untold wealth. If we do not take advantage of this fortune Britain runs the

risk of falling behind the other powers that seize this opportunity. These other powers could use this new wealth to do us harm. It is not only foolish to let this slip through our grasp, but quite possibly dangerous!

As we incorporate lands into our domain we must keep in mind the people who we incorporate as well. It is absolutely essential that Britain does not only conquer, but also civilize. This civilizing effort will be the gift we bring to the natives, and will come in many different forms. The first of which is religion. Many of the first European explorers in Africa were missionaries themselves; they would wander in uncharted sections of the map to preach to the natives. We should look to their example and continue this tradition. Commerce is also essential to bringing civilization to Africa, for with commerce comes many of the other benefits. Once we open trading posts can bring our technology and way of business to the resources of Africa. With this trade things like education and technology will follow, therefore bringing the people out of their current impoverishment.

Europe has more to offer than her religion and technology, she also can spread her ideals. European culture is the most advanced in the world, and is far superior to anything outside of its borders. By colonizing and bringing our customs with us, we can assimilate the natives into our way of thinking and of life. We must teach them things like good governance, civil



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administration, philosophy, and business. Just as important, our morals need to be instilled as well. Evils such as the slave trade, which Britain outlawed in 1807, are still prevalent in places like Zanzibar and the Congo, and need to be eradicated. This over a long time can revolutionize the continent, and possibly, in time, turn the indigenous people into a group that can be trusted with self-rule; however it is doubtful that will happen in our lifetime.

**Why now?**

Africa's wealth has been known ever since the legendary king Masa Musa left from Timbuktu on pilgrimage to Mecca in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. On his way he brought with him tens of thousands of followers who each carried four pounds of gold. He spent gold so lavishly that its value went down dramatically and took 10 years to recover. Stories like this and others about mountains of ivory or fields of cotton have fueled the European desire to colonize Africa for centuries. One should be aware the reason we are convening to finally take on this task now,; it is because until now we did not have the power to colonize so easily. This is primarily due to three separate breakthroughs: medicine, guns, and steamships.

The diseases of Europe have not decimated the native populations of Africa like they did in the Americas. This is because they have been in contact with

European diseases for years and have developed the same immunities that we Europeans have. Furthermore, Africa has deadly diseases of its own. Yellow Fever, Malaria, and Sleeping Sickness have killed more Europeans in Africa than any sword or spear. In addition, ailments like Nagana, which killed horses, made it, until recently, impossible for Europeans to penetrate the interior. Discoveries like quinine medicine, often taken via tonic water mixed with gin, to prevent Malaria and other diseases opened up Africa from what was once known as "The White man's grave."

It has always been difficult to move inland from the coast of Africa due to thick jungles, vast deserts, and scarcity of beasts of burden, but this has been changed recently. The steamship has allowed Europeans to move up the many navigable rivers to parts until now unknown. Several explores have even began to bring small steam boats that can be taken apart and then put back together again on the other side of a treacherous waterfalls or swamps. These deconstruct-able steam ships along us to journey deeper and further than ever before to take full advantage of the continents rivers and waters.

The final important breakthrough is the emerging modern military tactics and technology. Unlike the American natives, Africans have had metal weapons and some firearms for a very long time. Despite this advantage, Europe has by now far surpassed



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their weapons and tactics. Quick firing rifles, large caliber artillery, and self-contained cartridges have all made it so that no African force could hope to stand up against well led British red coats.

## **Methods**

The modern empire is a different one than the empire that was built in India and America. This African empire was and is going to be the result of several different methods of expansion, each of which has their place. Territorial annexation is undoubtedly the oldest method of expansion. This is what gave much of South Africa to Great Britain today. However; it has its limitations. This method often requires expensive armies to conquer and occupy an area, and victory can be hard to come by. In 1842 Britain was soundly defeated by local forces in Afghanistan, and in only last year by a Zulu army that crushed a British force in South Africa. Annexation does though bring complete and direct control of an area in the quickest manner.

There are also more diplomatic methods of expansion. Trading posts are by themselves a peaceful and profitable venture, especially after local chiefs are convince to sign treaties that guarantee exclusive trading rights to that region, but can also turn into a full-fledged colony if done correctly. As time goes on political control of the area can shift from the chiefs

to the colonial power. This can happen as chiefs die, are forced out, or they become so dependent on European trade they are unable to resist domination. The Portuguese were the ones who used this method of colonization of its fullest extent, and created an empire of trading posts. They created fortified trading posts called Feitorias that served to control local trade, and acted as a market, embassy, way station, and military outpost all at the same time.

Another method is to divide and rule, as was done in India, by playing warring factions off one another. In India, Great Britain made alliances to assist one small kingdom against another, and allowed each small kingdom to do the fighting for us. In return we would give them out dated weapons, goods, or even send a small amount of troops to act as an elite force in their army. After the conflict some territory could be gained or certain trade or political rights guaranteed. At times the allied kingdoms would become a dependency of Great Britain as their security would be continually tied to Britain's good will. This was known as indirect rule, or "Rule though and by the natives." There the rulers would maintain their status, lands, and to a lessened level autonomy, but Britain would have control over taxation, foreign affairs, military, and major polices.

## **Current Situation**



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Britain has many interests throughout the continent that the council should be aware of before making important decisions.

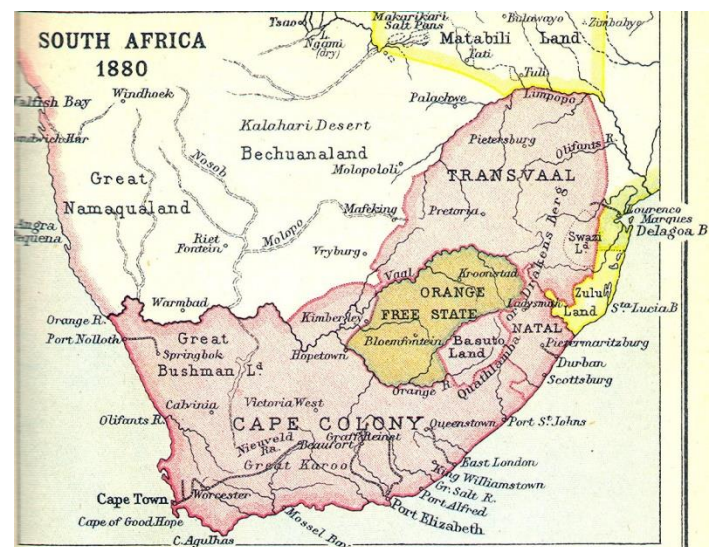
#### **South Africa: the Boers and the Zulu**

Britain has for many years controlled much of the coast of South Africa in two separate colonies called Cape Colony and Natal. Both of these colonies were taken rather bloodlessly from the Dutch. Cape Colony was ceded to Britain by treaty in 1807, and Natal was annexed from its Dutch inhabitants in 1843. While this expansion was done relatively easily, it left a sizeable Dutch population under British domain.

Instead of staying some of the fiercely independent Dutch settlers rejected the idea of becoming British subjects and instead left to migrate to the uncolonized lands of the interior on an endeavor called the Great Trek. Those that stayed prospered and became prominent business leaders under British rule in both Cape and Natal, but their loyalty has always been questioned. Those that left on the Great Trek became known as the Boers, the Dutch word for farmer, and founded their own republics named the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

These Boer Republics were known to be poor and sparsely populated in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Although slavery has been illegal for some time now, many native South Africans were used for hard labor

with little pay, and subject to racially discriminatory laws. The republics' fortunes changed when diamonds were discovered in 1876. This dramatically increased the wealth of the country, and led to an uncomfortable rise in the number of foreigners living the country.



Despite this new wealth, the Transvaal Republic began to unravel. Financially the country was in ruin. Most of the independent minded Boers simply didn't pay their taxes, diminishing revenue. This along with blown investments tanked the economy of the Transvaal putting it on the verge of bankruptcy in 1877. To compound matters the county is divided politically three ways. One third is loyal to the president, whom wants to focus on improving the Transvaal and securing its territory against the native tribes, especially the feared Zulu. The second is loyal to Vice President Kruger; he is an ardent Boer nationalist who wants to expand Boer



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influence and protect its independence. The last portion is the smallest, and is comprised mostly of English foreign workers and businessmen. Seeing the weakness as destabilizing to British interests in the region, and as an opportunity to expand control over Southern Africa, the Commissioner of South Africa Lord Frere, with the permission of London, annexed the Transvaal in April of 1877.

For three years the Boers have been on the brink of rebellion. The English governor demands more troops and money to keep the territory, but some fear this may push them towards rebellion, not to mention intervention from the Orange Free State, or sympathetic Boers in Cape Colony.

### **Zulu**

One of the most important facets of Southern Africa are its native tribes and people. These groups outnumber the European population ten to one, and at times control their own armies and lands. These tribes each have their own interests and relations with European powers. Out of all, the tribe by far the mightiest is the Zulu, or at least they were. This was before 1879 when war broke out between Great Britain and Zululand, in a conflict that was mostly due to provocations by the new Boer subjects and the High Commissioner of South Africa. The conflict was short but intense as the over confident British army was ambushed and badly defeated at the

hands of the Zulu. Reinforcements were quickly sent and victory was achieved, but the defeat was a permanent blow to British prestige.

Instead of annexing Zululand the government decided to divide the Zululand into 13 smaller chiefdoms, deciding the Zulu would be easier to influence from afar than directly govern. In the meantime the Zulu king was captured and sent back to Britain as a prisoner, where he became something of a celebrity in his own right. However; the peace did not last long as the different chiefs quickly began to fight each other for control of a reunited Zululand. A united Zulu kingdom is a threat to British interests in the region, but the current chaos could be destabilizing for all of South Africa.

### **Egypt**

Egypt may have more value and more risk than any other place in Africa. It is home to such important assets like the Suez Canal and the mouth of the Nile. However; it is also home to disastrous finances, tricky political allegiances, powerful competitors, and an enthusiastic sense of nationalism fueled by 4,000 years of civilization.

One asset that Egypt has that is vital Britain's national interests ever since its opening in 1868 is the Suez Canal. This waterway is the fastest sea route to India, and has proven vital in times of crisis such as the Indian Rebellion of 1857. India has been the heart of British imperialism for years, and is



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the crown jewel of the empire. The canal assures prosperity and security for Britain by allowing efficient trade of goods and reinforcements to and from India. Any threat to the canal is a threat to India, and any threat to India is a threat to not just the empire, but Great Britain herself, which is wholly and completely unacceptable.

The other great prize of Egypt is the Nile. Ever since her source was found in 1858 it has been confirmed as the longest known river in the world. Whoever can sail their ships up and down this massive waterway can influence and control an even more massive land area. The combined resources and commerce that could be developed from the surrounding countryside is unknown but surely vast. This is especially vital because marching through Africa's deserts, jungles, and savannas has proven a costly and dangerous task. The water on the other hand has proven to be an express way for exploring the interior, and could be easily provide unparalleled access.

The challenges in Egypt are great as well. The first of which is that Egypt still technically part of the Ottoman Empire, our ally. Nonetheless this sovereignty is almost entirely in name as Egypt has been self-governing for years, and has openly sought independence, handling its own finances and foreign relations independently. If any power were act against Ottomans here it's doubtful they, being the "Sick man of

Europe," would have the strength to oppose them.

Egypt in the meantime has been governed by the Khedives, or Viceroys, of Egypt. These men who have ruled like kings have tried to bring Egypt closer to Europe by investing in modern European factories and infrastructure, and adopting European styles of administration. While it has been a valiant effort to emulate European success, the most recent Khedive, Ismail, has mismanaged and ruined the finances of the country. His extravagant lifestyle and failed projects left Egypt in heavy debt to many foreign powers, including Britain. With a disaster looming, Great Britain and France stepped in to prevent a complete collapse by creating the "Caisse de la Dette", or the Public Debt Commission. This effectively took over the administration of Egypt from the Khedive, whom could not be trusted with it, and replaced many of the government ministers in the Egypt with British and French officials. This established dual control over Egypt keeping the interests both empires in check and the canal open.

This system has, as of very recently, broken down. In a fit of spontaneous violence a mob of dissatisfied officers of the Egyptian Army assaulted government offices and took hostage the British minister of finance and the French minister of public works. They were soon released, but the Khedive has since then abolished every foreigner from office in an attempt to





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appease the officers, or equally possible to take advantage of the situation. Whichever may be the case, this blatant act of disregard for the powers that be is a direct threat to the stability of the country and the security of the canal. The group of disaffected officers is led by a colonel named Ahmed Urabi. Urabi has also founded the Egyptian Nationalist Party, which calls for an end to foreign intervention, and a democratic form of government. Egypt is standing at a precipice that may be very costly to recover from, but if we intervene it may cause serious conflict with the French.

### **The Congo Basin**

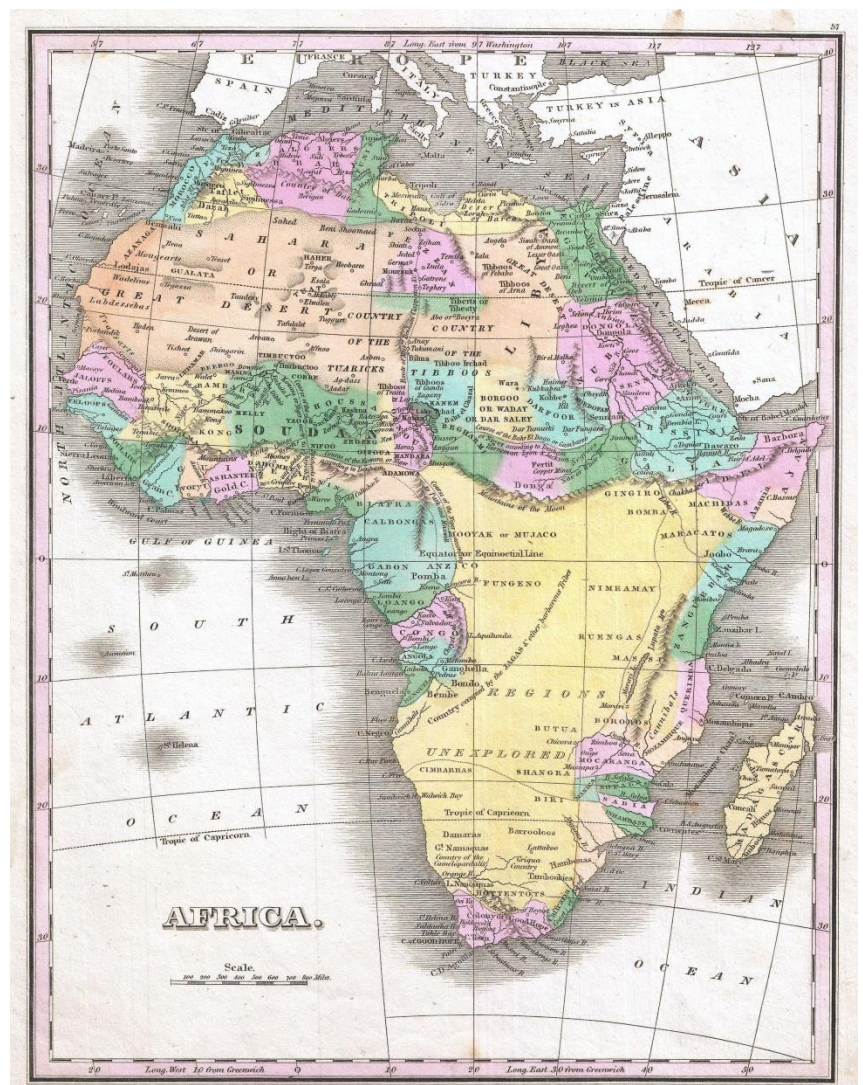
The Congo River basin is one of the most mysterious areas in the world, but news has been coming out of it recently that may fill in the blanks. The explorer James Cameron has recently come back from the first ever expedition from the Indian to the Atlantic ocean through the area. He reported back, "The interior is mostly a magnificent country... minerals such as gold, copper, iron, and silver are in abundance." This report sparked interest among some in London, but at the time was thought of as hyperbole. King Leopold II of Belgium however has since created the International African Association devoted to the exploration and civilization of the area, and has promised much of his personal fortune to help convert and

civilize the area. To meet this goal he has hired the famous explorer Morgan Stanley to help him do so.

Outside of this information we do not know much about the area. We know that the Congo is a large and navigable river, and that the tribes in the area can prove to be very fierce. Whether or not Cameron's report is correct no one yet knows.

### **The Zambezi & Central Southern Africa**

In addition to the Congo there is another great river of Southern Africa, the





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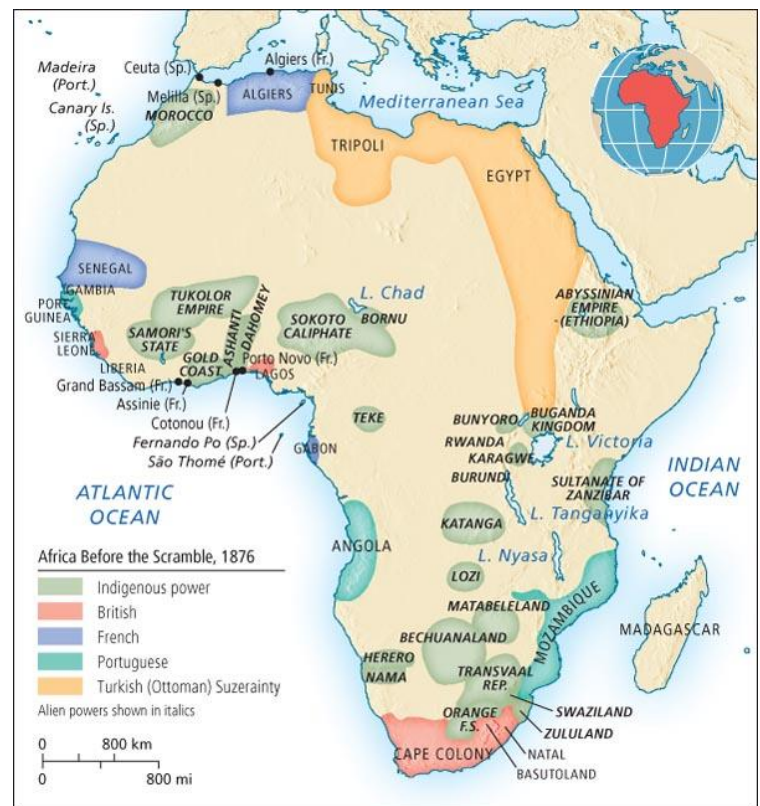
Zambezi. This river dominates Central Africa from the east, and could grant access to the proven wealth of minerals of the interior. The Zambezi, like the Congo is untouched and surrounded by wilderness, but unlike the Congo, explorers have begun to chart large swaths of the area and have shown there to be deposits of rich minerals. The tribes in the region hold territory of moderate size, but are constantly in conflict with one another. However; the tribe under the King Lobengula, a descendant of the great Shaka Zulu, holds a territory roughly the size of the American state of Wyoming. The Empire does not have many resources to devote into this area, but several British business men have voiced interests in expanding British interests into the area.

### **The Gambia**

Quite possibly one of the smallest territories of the British Empire, the Gambia River region has been occupied by the British troops since 1816. It is comprised of several forts in the area primarily around Banjul, and continues down the Gambia River almost 200 miles. First established as a way station for ships, and as a trading post for gold, ivory, and slaves the colony has proven profitable. It is however very close to the much larger French Senegal that flanks the territory to the north and to the south. The colony of Portuguese Guinea also lies to the South down the coast. In the past other British governments had attempted to trade away Gambia to the French, but to no avail.

This river colony grants us access to possibly expand into Western Africa, but it would be in close competition with the nearby French.

This is nothing to mention the very formidable kingdoms that lie in the center of the continent including the Toucouleur Empire and the Wassoulou Empire. Both of these states have already resisted French expansion as they attempt to construct a rail



road from the coast in Senegal to the upper reaches of the Niger River. These states could prove a powerful ally or a threatening enemy, depending on what suits their interests, to our efforts in the area around both the Gambia and on the West Coast of



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Africa. If we are able to expand into this region the rewards could be worth the risk yet. The gold mines of Mali and the city of Timbuktu have brought enormous wealth to whomever controlled them for hundreds of years, and this area is where the legendary Mansa Musa created his kingdom.

### **West Coast of Africa**

The West Coast of Africa has been the location of an "Informal British Empire," for years. Goods like ivory, gold, and especially palm oil have flowed down the Niger and other rivers for years proving itself at times very profitable to British traders. This trade network is scattered across the coast from in places like Sierra Leone, which the British established in 1787 for freed slaves, the towns of Lagos and Bonny that act as the major trading depots near the Niger River, and also the Gold Coast, a valuable series of forts that controls the flow of gold out of the hinterlands of the Ashanti Kingdom.

The French in their new found patriotism see this as an area to expand. They too control many. If they are allowed to establish treaties with the local chiefs they will cut the region off to British Trade by installing high tariffs on British trade. They have already sent gunboats near the Niger Delta in an attempt to extort a treaty of compliance from the native, and have reoccupied the fort at Port Novo to establish a greater presence in the area. This river has proven to be one of the most challenging

places for Europeans to inhabit however, even with our modern medicine, 1 in 11 visitors die in the first two weeks.

### **Other Foreign Powers**

**France:** Is one of the great powers of Europe, and has controlled parts of Africa for quite some time. Currently French possessions are the entire Algerian coast, and Senegal stretched around the Senegal River and the city of Saint-Louis. The French have been busy though. They began the exploration of the Congo River, and have been pushing further down the Senegal River in an attempt to build a railroad and an accompanying line of forts up to the Niger River. Ever since France lost their war with the Germans they have feared falling behind, becoming a second rate power like that of Spain. It is for this reason that their government has been particularly suspicious of Great Britain in recent years, seemingly gripped by an Anglophobia, and manifesting itself by beginning to challenge British supremacy in Africa. One place where we do expect the French to expand is in Tunisia. After the 1878 Congress of Berlin, in return for the British taking over Cyprus we swore to turn a blind eye to their seizure of Tunisia if they wished it.

**Germany:** The Germans are a new nation and new to colonialism. Germany just recently became a country in 1871, and has not shown much interest in colonization at this time, rather focusing on European



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affairs. This may be changing however. The German public has been pushing colonial expansion for the honor of Germany, and it may be enough to motivate this European powerhouse to join the race for Africa.

**Portugal:** With one of the oldest empires in Africa, Portugal has long been established on the continent as a trade power; ruling colonies in Portuguese Guinea, Angola, Cape Verde, and Mozambique since the 16<sup>th</sup> century. These places have mostly been used as trading posts and resupply bases on the way to India. Recently the Portuguese have shown renewed fervor for their African possessions, and there have been hints that they may want to unite their holdings in Angola and Mozambique across Central Africa in a proposal called the Pink Map. This would be a threat to British interests in South and Central Africa, but if this area was to be ruled by a foreign power, Portugal would not be much a threat. There is also the Anglo-Portuguese alliance to keep in mind, which is the oldest active alliance in history.

**Spain:** Along the same level of influence as Portugal, Spain has a long history in Africa, but little to show for it. Once the ruler of a breathtaking empire, Spain is now left with only Spanish Guinea and the Canary Islands in Africa, and only the Philippines and Cuba outside of that. Spain does want to show that it has some place on the world stage through increasing its presence in Africa. The most logical

place for Spain to expand would be in Morocco, as it is located directly across the strait of Gibraltar from the Spanish mainland. This would have the added benefit of putting them at odds with French influence in Algeria.

**Belgium:** Belgium is the smallest country to be mentioned, but is ruled by a crafty king. Leopold the 2<sup>nd</sup> is one of the wealthiest men in all of Europe, and has of late been showing increased interest in Africa, especially in the Congo. He created the International African Association in 1876 to push forward development and exploration. To this end he has hired the famous explorer Henry Stanley to move up the Congo River and create trading posts along the way. While Britain has no objections to developing and exploring, because there may be more to this region than meets the eye.

**Italy:** Like Germany, Italy is a young country, only forming in 1861. Yet unlike Germany still need to prove it's self on the world stage. Unfortunately for Italy, it does not have economic or military strength to pursue its dream of a new Roman Empire in Africa to the extent it would like to. These limitations are unlikely to stop them from trying, and they may prove a nuance after all.

**Abyssinia (Ethiopia):** As one of the strongest native African states, Abyssinia has repelled invasion for thousands of years,



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and has remained one of the only Christian states on the continent. Located in the mountains at the exterior of the Horn of Africa, Abyssinia has favorable geography for defense, and their isolation has allowed them to form a strong state. Its rulers have had contact with Europeans for years, but

their relations with Great Britain have been stressed at times. After they took several English hostages 1867 Britain invaded the Abyssinian capital, took several hostages, and burned down their fortress only losing two men in the process.

## **Members of the Council**

To best serve the empire this council is comprised of experts from the field, members of the cabinet, and key figures in British society.

**First Lord of the Admiralty, William Henry Smith:** As First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Smith has the ultimate responsibility for the Royal Navy, and through that the ultimate defense of Great Britain. In recent years there has been compounding public opinion that the Navy has grown soft due to inaction and over confidence, and there are several people who ask if Sir Smith is up to the task of maintaining Britain's fleets. However; no matter what the navy's state of readiness is, naval superiority will be crucial throughout our mission.

**Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, The Marquess of Salisbury, Robert Gascoyne-Cecil:** As Foreign Secretary, Lord Salisbury has the duty of managing the diplomatic affairs of Great Britain with the other powers. Salisbury has served as Secretary of State for India in two separate terms where he deeply mourned the governments' inaction to assist in a plague that stuck parts of India. He also developed a reputation for zealous expansion of the empire in all directions.

**Chancellor of the Exchequer, Stafford Northcote:** The Chancellor of the Exchequer has the powers of the purse over much of the British government. The Chancellor has power over the fiscal policy by controlling spending and sets budget limits over many of the departments. He also has control over the monetary spending of the country, including its interest rates, and making foreign loans. Due to this position, Sir Northcote is keenly aware of the cost of sending expensive expeditions to invade other parts of the world.

**Secretary of State for War, Frederick Stanley:** Formerly a captain in the Army, Mr. Stanley now has the highest rank in the army. He is responsible for their equipment, leadership, composition, tactics, and much more not here mentioned. Stanley has always been a great



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organizer, and while not a fanatical imperialist he has shown he is willing to expand the borders of the empire when the time is right. Stanley has also been known for his love of the outdoors and of hunting big game, but knows the importance of not overhunting.

**Home Secretary, Richard Assheton Cross:** As Home Secretary, Mr. Cross is responsible for some of the affairs of the home islands. These include policing, immigration, and citizenship. It also encompasses the covert intelligence of Great Britain. The final powers also include control of the prisoners and prisons of the home islands, as well as granting a wide variety of powers to influence policies in creative ways. R.A. Cross as he was known, was a cool administrator, and saw the growth of the empire as natural and healthy for the world.

**Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Buchanan:** Sir George is the foremost expert in the medical practice and policy in all of the British government, so much so that he is in a way the closet Minster of Public Health. As many of the African diseases have been known to decimate the European populations in Africa, this role can easily tip the balance between successes and failure of any expedition or colony. Sir Buchanan has in his private life shown brilliance in fighting against several ailments, and with the latest medicines of the day could prove essential.

**Secretary of State for the Colonies, Michael Hicks Beach, 1st Earl St Aldwyn:** The Secretary of Colonies is responsible for overseeing the most of internal workings of the colonies. This includes who is the governor of the territories and how many of the smaller internal affairs are handled. Sir Carnarvon, Sir Beach's predecessor, had been forced to resign, as he had been responsible for allowing Sir Frere in South Africa to annex Boer territory which caused the current unrest in South Africa. This leaves Sir Beach in an uncomfortable position, but still able to wield great influence over the empire.

**Chief Explorer, Richard Francis Burton:** Mr. Burton is one of the many great explores of our age. He was the first European to visit Mecca, and was one of the two men to set out to find the source of the Nile. He fell ill during the trip and was forced to turn back, an unfortunate event he never quite lived down, but other members of his party would go on to complete the task. Burton is here to give us his expertise on how to explore many of the uncharted parts of the continent. He and his other explorer compatriots can be sent out into any section of the map to make treaties, and chart the great rivers of the interior. He is also a prominent member of the Royal Geographical Society which creates along with creating maps, surveys lands for its potential mineral benefits. Burton is a very capable explorer, but most uniquely he has shown a strange ability to understand and empathize with many of the native tribes of Africa.



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**President of the Board of Trade, Dudley Francis Stuart, Viscount Sandon:** The responsibilities of this position are to protect, promote, and regulate trade in the empire. One of the greatest values of colonies are that they are a place to extract raw resources and then sell them back as finished goods. This is known as a captive market, and is used by all great colonizers. In addition, the first steps in colonizing an area are often making treaties securing exclusive trade rights to the area. This along with the many lucrative trade resources in Africa, shows great opportunity for the expansion of British trade. Viscount Sandon was an avid imperialist and a good friend of the former Colonial Secretary Lord Carnarvon. He is also a veteran of both the Crimean War and the India Revolt.

**Chief Editor of *The Times*, Thomas Chenery:** Mr. Chenery has been chief editor of the time for some years now, and has a long history of studying the orient. Adept at languages, knowing five, he was idea as the correspondent for the east, a post he held for several years. In addition to this, Mr. Chenery was covered the Crimean war, from the front at times. The Times is one of the most important papers in the world it has swayed public opinion about individuals, treaties, and entire nations many times in the past. Leopold the 2<sup>nd</sup> of Belgium himself reads a special copy very day, and it has been newspapers that have sent men into the wilderness to chart new lands.

**Head Missionary of the London Missionary Society, Robert Moffat:** Mr. Moffat has been a missionary with the London Missionary Society for years. He has lived in Africa for most of his life, and was the first to translate the bible into Setswana. Quite possible the most experienced missionary in Africa, Moffat has spent years with many different native tribes. The connections he made with the tribes and other missions around Africa could, if used correctly, become a powerful tool; his son followed in his footsteps and his step-son was the famous explorer Dr. Livingston.

**Director of Military Intelligence, Sir Henry Brackenbury:** The Director of Military Intelligence has powers over many different types of intelligence and covert actions with in the Empire. These include code breaking, cyphers, counter intelligence, human intelligence, signals interception, and most other forums of espionage. Sir Brackenbury has had a long career of military service thought out the years. He served to put down the Sepoy Mutiny, observed during the Franco-Prussian War, fought during the Third Ashanti Campaign in the Gold Coast, and even just as recently in the Zulu War. Over this time Sir Brackenbury created a myriad contacts though out the British Military and government, and abroad that he has the power to call upon. He is also a scholar of military thinking and has written three books on military history and tactics showing himself a prominent mind in this field.



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**Postmaster General, Sir John Manners:** The Postmaster General is one of the Great Ministers of the English Government, and in charge of several important functions. Of course Sir Manners is in charge of the letters empire, but also ever since 1868 the Postmaster General has exclusive rights over telegraph and electronic communication in the British government. Lord Manners like some of his associates has been a civil servants for many years now, and has experience in public works.

**London, Brighton and South Coast Railway, William Stroudley:** Mr. Stroudley the superintendent of one of the most advanced and developed railroad companies in Briton; a fact predominantly due to the insight and ingenuity of Mr. Stroudley himself. During his tenure he has collected know about and contacts in several of the leading industries of our time. This company is here to provide private sector insight into the development of Africa's economy for the benefits of both the African and British people, and It is hoped that this technical expertise help us achieve this goal.

**First Commissioner of Works, Sir Gerard Noel:** Charged with carrying out all government construction and works projects Sir Noel is most likely going to be very busy. This office has the power purchase its own equipment, and hire its labor to fill out its' projects, which have filled a vast array of over civil and military needs over the years. Sir Noel has the Prime Ministers full confidence in this ability to accomplish this task based off his work in several other offices throughout the years.

**The Lord Chancellor, Hugh Cairns:** This is the most senior position in government besides the Prime Minister, and has considerable influence and resources. His primary responsibility is the managing of the courts and is senior to both the Attorney and Solicitor Generals. He is also the presiding officer in the House of Lords, and so can rally their support and resources to a multitude of projects.





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