

SPECIAL CENTENARY NUMBER

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and Aborigines' Friend

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*The Centenary of British Emancipation*  
*(The Parliamentary Decision to*  
*Emancipate all Slaves in*  
*British Territories)*

**1933 — 1934**



**OUR OBJECTIVE : THE TOTAL SUPPRESSION OF  
SLAVERY IN ALL ITS FORMS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD**

Published under the sanction and at the offices of  
**The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society,**  
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# ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER AND ABORIGINES' FRIEND.

JULY 1933.

*[The Editor, whilst grateful to all correspondents who may be kind enough to furnish him with information, desires to state that he is not responsible for the views stated by them, nor for quotations which may be inserted from other journals. The object of the Journal is to spread information, and articles are necessarily quoted which may contain views and statements for which their authors can alone be held responsible.]*

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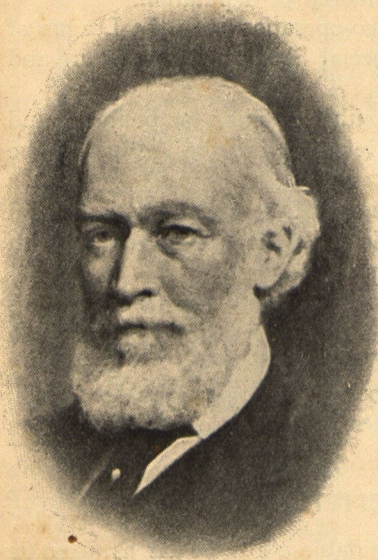
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# The Centenary 1933-34.

## HISTORICAL NOTE.

THE Aborigines Protection Society was founded in 1837, mainly through the efforts of Thomas Hodgkin and Thomas Fowell Buxton, as the outcome of a Parliamentary Committee of 1835, which dealt with the natives of British Colonies.



*The Late* SIR T. FOWELL BUXTON, BART.  
G.C.M.G. (President, 1899-1915.)

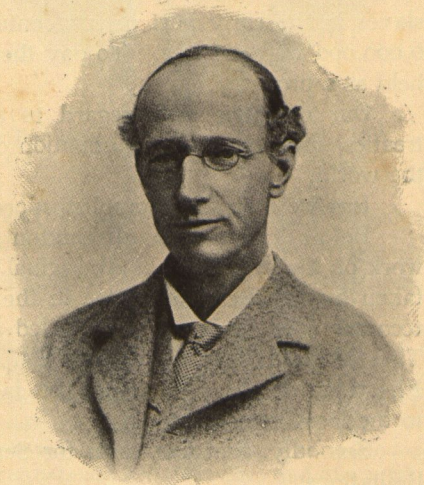
with the League of Nations, the Society's work and influence may be said to have increased tenfold.

Native conditions in British Colonies are the primary object of the Society's work, our main objective being to prevent any taint of slavery creeping into British administration.

Secondly, the Society feels that the territories for which Great Britain has definite Treaty obligations, have special claims upon it, e.g., the Portuguese West African Colonies and the New Hebrides Islands.

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society was founded in 1839, with the object of securing "universal extinction of slavery and the slave trade," and the protection of freed slaves in British possessions. The two Societies, so similar in their aims, worked separately until 1909, when they were amalgamated.

During the last twenty years the growth of the Society, both in educating public opinion and in propagating its principles, has been clearly demonstrated, and, especially during the years since the war, and in connection



*The Late* SIR T. F. VICTOR BUXTON, BART.  
(President, 1915-1919.)



Thirdly, the Society recognizes its responsibility in territories where British subjects and British capital are employed, or those from which British subjects draw their raw material. The successful agitation against the cruelties in the Putumayo district of Peru in 1910-1912 is an example of this branch of the Society's work.

The Society regards as its first duty to inform and arouse public opinion in this country, to put questions in Parliament, and to approach the Government, where necessary, by memorial or deputation.

The Committee works constantly in co-operation with the League of Nations, under which there is now a special Slavery Commission, and also with the League of Nations Union.

The Society is free from party ties, either religious or political, and appeals for co-operation to all who are interested in the welfare of the weaker races of the world.

The Committee numbers among its members and officers several former Colonial Administrators of experience, besides members of both Houses of Parliament, who belong to all parties.

The Society keeps in touch with organizations and responsible persons throughout the world. In some places organizations similar to its own are in being, e.g. in Australia, Switzerland and South Africa. The Society is also fortunate in having a large number of correspondents in foreign countries and in the Dominions and Colonies, who take an active interest in its work.

### I. OUR OBJECTIVES.

The task before civilization is a formidable one. So far as accurate figures are available, it would seem probable that there were 10,000,000 slaves in the early part of last century. During last century more than 6,000,000 were set free. To-day there are at least 5,000,000 persons still held as a property.

Our objective with regard to slavery is that of the International treaties, namely, the total abolition of slavery in all its forms throughout the world.

But we seek to accomplish more than this.

Before Thomas Fowell Buxton passed away he concluded his great work on the protection of Aboriginal native races. This work was undertaken by a Select Committee in the House of Commons, and its report recommended what might be called a General Charter for Native Rights. This included, first, that protection of natives' rights devolves upon the Executive . . . and that this is not a trust which could be confided to the local legislatures.

Secondly, that Contracts for Service should be subject to legislative limitations.

Thirdly, Land Policy under which the protection of native rights to their land devolved upon the Executive.



Finally, the maintenance of a high standard of justice.

To the foregoing the Society has recently added:

The maintenance of the policy of common citizenship resting upon a common standard of civilization.

The general acceptance of the doctrine that the child races of the world constitute for the stronger races a Sacred Trusteeship.

## II. PUBLIC CELEBRATIONS.

### LORD IRWIN AT YORK.

The York Committee, with its energetic Secretary, Mr. Leslie Gilbert, secured for the purpose of its Centenary meeting the right to use York Minster. It had been arranged for Sir John Simon to address this meeting, but at the last moment he was prevented from doing so, and his place was taken by the Rt. Hon. Lord Irwin.

The congregation included the principal citizens of York, with the Lord Mayor and Corporation. The services were conducted by the Very Rev. the Dean of York.

Sir John Simon telegraphed:

I greatly regret my absence from Wilberforce commemoration in York Minster to-morrow. The overwhelming importance of my immediate duty at Geneva will be fully understood, but the significance of the centenary you celebrate is in my thoughts and the advancement of the abolition of slavery all over the world is a fixed purpose of British policy at Geneva.

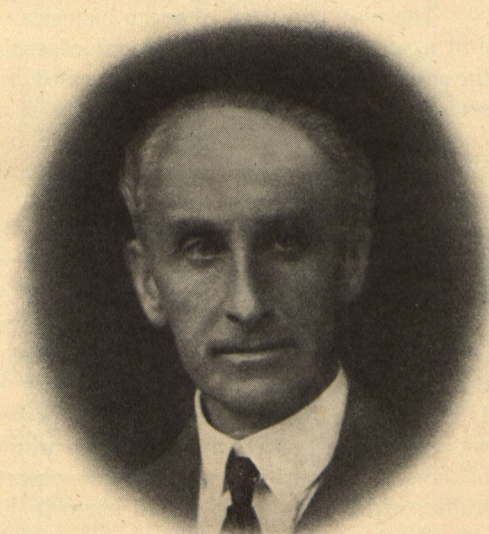
Lord Irwin in his eloquent speech said of Wilberforce, who had been a Member of Parliament for York,

"They could scarcely measure his full greatness unless they recalled the difficulties by which he was confronted. . . .

"It was no exaggeration to say that the great victory won by Wilberforce and his friends had left no part of our national thought untouched." . . .

"To-day," Lord Irwin said, "the crusade was no longer one to be continued by isolated nations. It called for international collaboration, and the international instrument was at hand in the League of Nations." . . .

"Just as the conscience of England was aroused by Wilberforce, it was now necessary to arouse and stimulate the international conscience of mankind."



THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF LYTTON, K.G.,  
G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (*Joint President.*)



## PAGEANT PLAY AT BAGSHOT PARK.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught very graciously placed Bagshot Park at the disposal of the League of Nations Union and The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society for the purpose of presenting to the people of Hampshire, Sussex and Berkshire an opportunity to see the pageant play.

The centenary pageant play, which was written for the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, was produced by Miss Diana Carroll, and the cast was composed of members of the Surrey Federation and the Berkshire Federal Council. Between the scenes negro spirituals were rendered by a choir, the music having been arranged by Mr. Garfield Howe, L.R.A.M., of Reigate.

The play consisted of seven historical scenes, together with a prelude, and a scene representing a record of various slave and free States. All the characters were realistically dressed in the fashion of the period presented, and their acting was generally of a very high standard.

The opening speeches were made by Lady Stewart and Mr. Alec Wilson, with Mr. R. Bray in the chair. The Chairman said that though the League was passing through difficult times, they did not despair.

There was also the work which the League had done in attempting to abolish slavery, but there were still 5,000,000 slaves in the world. Surprising progress had been made, and 465,000 slaves had been set free since the League took up its work. It was a remarkable instance of the influence of Geneva with even the most backward countries; he cited the case of Abyssinia, which applied for election to the League in 1926. If the League had not existed on a powerful focus of world opinion, it was extremely unlikely that Abyssinia would have undertaken the abolition of slavery. It was also the League's object to abolish the opium and drug traffic, which was doing untold harm in Egypt and other countries.

Another address was given later in the day by Mr. Charles Roden Buxton, who was introduced to the large audience by Lord Lugard, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., whose work in connection with the administration of Nigeria received special comment from Mr. Buxton. In his remarks, Lord Lugard drew the attention of his listeners to the commission recently appointed by the League of Nations to inquire into the slavery question, and hoped it would succeed in winning the confidence and the co-operation of the various powers and would really do something definite. In a reference to slavery in Arabia, Lord Lugard said a considerable number of slaves had been liberated by their taking refuge in the British Legation.

Mr. Buxton said they would see in the pageant no small part of the great drama of history. He was very proud indeed to hear that the question of slavery and the protection of the weaker races of the world was a subject which was to receive further consideration by the League. They could not abolish the slave traffic until they had abolished the slave.



Slavery was a hydra-headed monster, and the more they cut off, the more heads grew. Lord Lugard would take a place in history, because Nigeria had set the example to the Colonial powers of the world in the matter of slavery. In this question they were getting down to deep, simple and elemental human sympathies, and he thought his audience would agree with the Roman poet who said, "I am a human being; nothing that is human is foreign to me" (applause).

#### LADY SIMON AT CARDIFF.

Lady Simon addressed a crowded meeting at Cardiff on 29th March, the chair was taken by the Lord Mayor.

Lady Simon said during her speech—

"Slavery and the slave trade have desolated Africa, degraded Europe, and afflicted humanity.

"There are 5,000,000 people in bondage to-day—being held as a property—as you or I would own a horse or dog. They are looked upon as just ordinary beasts of burden."

She spoke of the granting of the first charter for the slave trade by Queen Elizabeth, and said that within thirty years the whole of the territory from Senegal to Sierra Leone was laid desolate. Children were torn from their mothers, families were separated, and the slaves were subjected to the most appalling brutality at the hands of the raiders.

"These people," she said, "were stolen for other men's greed, and treated with the most abominable cruelty. Almost everybody became engaged in the slave trade. Men grew rich on it, and actually built churches on the money they had gained by bartering in human souls."



[Elliott & Fry.

THE RT. HON. LORD MESTON,  
K.C.S.I. (*Joint President.*)

#### LADY SIMON AT BRADFORD.

On the 24th March Lady Simon addressed a crowded meeting in the Mechanics' Institute at Bradford, at which the chair was occupied by the Lord Mayor.

Lady Simon said,

"England had a black record in the past in regard to slavery, but it was to the everlasting glory of this country that we were the first people to end slavery."

She paid a high tribute to Wilberforce and those associated with him in their pioneer work in this direction, and declared that now we had arrived at the effort for the abolition of slavery throughout the world, the League of Nations being their instrument with the aid of public opinion.



" This great international crusade depends on your support of the League of Nations in that cause and I am going to call upon you to support that Convention by your public opinion. Although I say there are 5,000,000 human beings still in bondage, that may fall very short of the real number.

" We don't say for one moment that everyone treats their slaves badly. We say the system is wrong that turns men into beasts of burden and merchandise, and even if they are treated well it so degrades and brutalizes them that they become themselves accustomed to being treated as animals. . . . "

#### SIR JOHN HARRIS AT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, EDINBURGH.

During the sittings of the Assembly of the Church of Scotland, under the Chairmanship of the Moderator, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Lauchlan Maclean Watt, two important addresses were delivered by the Lord High Commissioner, Mr. John Buchan, C.H., M.P., and Sir John Harris ; Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, a Vice-President of the Society, read the Lessons.

The gathering was held in the Assembly Hall and was crowded by the public.

The High Commissioner spoke on the Centenary and the work of the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland.

To Sir John Harris was left the task of speaking upon a " Century of Emancipation " of Slaves in British territory, who pointed out that in 1807 William Wilberforce carried the first stage by securing the abolition of the slave trade, but it took Wilberforce, and after him, Buxton and his colleagues, another twenty-six years to convince our nation of the wickedness of slave-owning. The greatness of this moral victory could only be appreciated when they realized the nature of the evil of slavery, its ramifications, and the power wielded by its supporters. It was almost impossible for us to believe to-day the things that obtained one hundred years ago ; for although Great Britain decreed freedom for her 700,000 slaves in 1833, the total slave population even in the middle of last century must have been nearly 10,000,000, of whom more than 6,397,000 were held in bondage in Christian countries.

They proposed to celebrate during 1933-1934 this great work begun one hundred years ago. He suggested to them that there could be no more fitting method of celebrating the work of the abolitionists and the emancipators than to follow in their footsteps and in the same fervent spirit to complete the work both of abolition and emancipation.

In this Centenary year they were presented with a great opportunity. He had said that in 1823 the British resolution was handed to Mr. Speaker in the House of Commons. Nearly one hundred years later, in 1922, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland handed the President of the Assembly at Geneva that challenging resolution which launched the struggle—not this time nationally, but internationally—against slavery throughout the world.

#### LADY SIMON AT BARRY.

On 27th March Lady Simon, who was the guest of the Marquess and Marchioness of Bute at Cardiff Castle, visited Barry in order to address a meeting held in Memorial Hall. The Chairman at this meeting was Mr. J. C. Meggitt, J.P.



Dealing with the Anti-Slavery activities of recent times, Lady Simon explained that the League of Nations had taken the question of slavery from Britain's shoulders and put it on the world's.

"There was an Anti-Slavery Society formed long ago," she said, "and in 1885 there was a big congress at Berlin in which Prince Bismarck was interested.

"But the effective movement in recent years began in 1922, when Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland moved a resolution making the fight against slavery the concern of the League of Nations. Forty-seven nations then responded to the appeal to suppress slavery."

#### THE CATHOLIC COMMEMORATION.

A crowded meeting organized by the Catholic Council for International Relations was held in Kensington Town Hall on 12th April to celebrate the emancipation of the slaves in 1833-1834.

His Grace the Archbishop of Liverpool presided, supported by a large number of clergy of the Roman Catholic Church.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF LIVERPOOL said:

"It would come as a shock to many living in freedom and comfort to hear that one hundred years after the formal abolition, there were at least 5,000,000 slaves in the world. Many of these were women and children."

After emphasizing that all agreed on the influence for good conveyed by the foreign missionaries, who were accus-

tomed both to knocks and shocks, and so sought no "Black Utopia," the Archbishop closed by reminding his audience of the leading part taken by England in promoting the universal brotherhood of man. It was an Englishman who had penned the fine sentence, "Negroes are the images of God carved in ebony"; and it was yet another Englishman—William Wilberforce—who had freed the slaves from their fetters. It was for us to-day to see that the work was completed, and that slavery in all its ugly forms was wiped off the fair face of God's earth.

Father A. Hughes, M.A.S., surveyed in detail the history of negro slavery especially since the discovery of America. After showing that to Sir John Hawkins belonged the unenviable distinction of being the first British slave-trader, in 1558, he showed that the slave-trading carried on by British seamen was not confined to transporting negroes from Africa



RT. HON. LORD NOEL-BUXTON.  
(Joint President.)



for sale in America, but also reached the point of exploitation of the evil commerce in England, especially at the ports of London, Bristol and Liverpool, and that Liverpool became the chief slave-trading port of England. . . .

Father Hughes closed by saying that the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church towards slavery was always that, not only as to the benefits conferred upon the freed subject, but in everything done to attain that end, the act was primarily an act of piety towards Almighty God.

LADY SIMON AT THE MINERVA CLUB, 9TH MARCH.

Lady Simon spoke to the Women's Freedom League at a meeting held in the Minerva Club under the Chairmanship of Miss Underwood.

Lady Simon said

"Slavery has existed from the lowest to the highest civilizations: it began with the lowest and rose to the highest. England has been one of the greatest slave trading countries of the world. 1585 Queen Elizabeth gave the first slave trading charter to Richard Rainoldo, of Exeter, and Thomas Darsal, of London. Later a charter was given to Sir John Hawkins, who, in the *Jesus of Lubeck*, sailed from West Africa to America with his pitiable cargo of human flesh.

"So lucrative was the trade that every nation engaged in it. A small band of British men including Clarkson, Wilberforce and Buxton, recognized the crime their country was committing at a time when 8,000,000 (manacled) slaves were being carried across the sea by the then notorious 'Middle Passage.' So closely packed were they in the hold of the vessel that they tore one another to pieces in their agony. Survivors were brought on to the deck and for exercise were made to dance under the lash of the whip. If they refused to eat, hot cinders were forced down their throats."

SIR JOHN HARRIS AT LYME REGIS, 4TH APRIL.

At a meeting held in the Church Hall, Lyme Regis, Mr. Innis occupying the chair, supported by Mrs. Synge, Messrs. Cox, Fowler and G. B. Geake.

Sir John Harris said:

"He hoped to get everyone interested in the subject. This being the centenary year of the abolition of slavery in British Dominions they were making a special effort. During the last ten years, there had been liberated nearly half a million slaves, and they hoped to maintain the driving force which had brought about this success."

SIR JOHN HARRIS AT BRIDPORT, 23RD MAY.

By the kindness of the Rector a large open-air meeting was held in the Rectory grounds at Bridport under the Chairmanship of Major J. Gundry, D.L., J.P. Those supporting the Chairman were the Mayor, Lady Harris, E. W. Stone, E. S. Reynolds, Admiral Glossop and Colonel Wright.

Sir John Harris said

"It took Wilberforce and Buxton forty-six years to bring the British Parliament to a decision, so great were the vested interests in the trade, while it had taken ten years to bring the League of Nations to agree to attempt world abolition and emancipation. He agreed, however, that there were many difficulties to be overcome and that it might be many years before the recent decisions were carried into effect.



"According to Lady Simon, there were still 5,000,000 men, women and children in the world who continued to be saleable property."

#### MR. AMMON AT CHIPPING NORTON.

Mr. Charles Ammon, formerly Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Admiralty, visited Chipping Norton on Sunday, the 26th March, in order to speak upon the Centenary of the Abolition of Slavery.

*Mr. Ammon* said:

"It was of remarkable significance that in this Centenary year the League of Nations had passed a resolution that they would take steps to make it world-wide. Last October the League passed the convention formally committing itself to the suppression of slavery in all its forms throughout the world. This," he thought, "was the crowning-stone of the work begun one hundred years ago. He warned them, however, that it was necessary to continue to be on the alert. They must keep men's and women's minds keen on this thing, otherwise there was a danger of lapsing back into those very conditions from which we had only recently emerged."

Vested interests, wherever they were or whatever they might concern, would always put up a fight to try to maintain their position, even if it should be to the hurt of the moral or spiritual well-being of human life. It was known that there were 5,000,000 chattel slaves in the world at the present time, so that the task before them was one of considerable magnitude. He appealed for their interest and support to the movement which must inevitably lead to the total abolition of the terrible traffic.



MR. CHARLES ROBERTS.  
(Chairman of General Committee.)

#### SIR JOHN HARRIS AT CROUCH END.

Under the Chairmanship of the Mayor of Hornsey, Alderman J. W. Reynolds, Sir John Harris spoke at a public meeting on Slavery.

*Sir John Harris* said that this year, the centenary of the abolition of Slavery in the British Empire, the League of Nations was embarking upon its undertaking to secure the total abolition of slavery in all its forms throughout the world. Thus the policy of the British Foreign Office of the last hundred years in endeavouring to encourage the whole world to co-operate in the abolition of slavery has been brought to fruition through the League of Nations. Every man and woman could take a part in the task of freeing the 5,000,000 slaves in the world by helping to create an international conscience prepared to accept the view that slavery in all its forms was a crime against the human race.



## III. DATES TO REMEMBER.

## MEETINGS.

- July 2nd. Chichester Cathedral. Special Centenary Service. Sermon to be preached by Bishop Hamilton Baynes.
- July 5th. Salisbury. Fête with Pageant Play. Speaker: Lady Harris.
- July 6th. Bedford. Meeting at Physical Training College. Speaker: Lady Simon, D.B.E.
- July 8th. Badminton School, Bristol, 6 p.m. Pageant Play.
- July 8th. Birmingham. The University, 3 p.m. Speakers: Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland and Lady Harris.
- July 10th. Bath. Guildhall, evening meeting. Speakers: Lord Noel-Buxton and Sir John Harris.
- July 12th. St. Edmund's Church, Lombard Street, E.C.3. Centenary Service 1.10 p.m. Speaker: Lord Noel-Buxton.
- July 12th and 13th. Saffron Walden. Friends' School. Speaker: Sir John Harris.
- July 15th. Bournemouth. Winter Garden, afternoon and evening. Pageant Play. Speaker: Lady Simon, D.B.E. For particulars apply to Col. C. F. Dobbs, C.I.E., C.B.E., D.S.O., 68 Wellington Road, Bournemouth.
- July 16th. Bristol. The Bishop of Bristol will preach on Slavery at Nave Service in the Cathedral, 7 p.m.
- July 16th. Tunbridge Wells. Open air meetings with local speakers.
- July 18th. Bingley. League of Nations Union evening meeting. Speaker: Sir John Harris.
- July 26th. Pocklington School (Wilberforce's School), York, 2.30 p.m. Speaker: Lady Simon, D.B.E.
- July 28th. Hull celebrations. Speaker: Viscount Cecil.
- July 30th. Hull celebrations. Speaker: Lady Simon, D.B.E., 8.15 p.m.
- July 30th. B.B.C. National broadcast, 8 p.m. Speaker: The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Durham.
- Aug. 6th. Malvern Summer School. Speaker: Sir John Harris.
- Sept. 10th. Mundesley. League of Nations Union week-end meetings. Speaker: Lady Harris.
- Sept. 28th. Great Eastern Hotel. Rotary Luncheon. Sir John Harris.
- Oct. 11th. Liverpool. League of Nations Union meeting. Speaker: Sir John Harris.
- Oct. 12th. Hoylake. League of Nations Union meeting. Speaker: Sir John Harris.
- Oct. 13th. Sale. League of Nations Union meeting. Speaker: Lady Simon, D.B.E.
- Oct. 16th to 22nd. Aberdeen and Edinburgh. League of Nations Union meetings. Speaker: Lady Harris.



- Oct. 18th. Hoddesdon. Adult School. Speaker: Sir John Harris.
- Nov. 8th. London Missionary Society lunch. Speaker: Lady Simon, D.B.E.
- Nov. 9th. Shepherd's Bush Baptist Tabernacle Branch, League of Nations Union, 8 p.m. Speaker: Sir John Harris.
- Nov. 21st. Ilford. Vine Memorial Congregational Church Women's League, afternoon meeting. Speaker: Lady Stewart.
- Nov. 21st. Steyning. League of Nations Union meeting. Lady Harris.
- Nov. 29th. Wilmslow. Sir John Harris.
- Nov. 30th. Bristol. Meeting at the Victoria Rooms. Speakers: The Earl of Lytton, K.G., and Sir John Harris.
- Newport. Meeting of all the Churches.  
Speaker: Lady Simon, D.B.E. (Date not yet fixed.)
- Brighton. Meeting in the Dome. (Date not yet fixed.)
1934. Jan. 24th. Ealing. League of Nations Union exhibition to be opened by Lady Simon, D.B.E.

The City of Hull, under the leadership of the Lord Mayor, has organized celebrations covering a wide area. We append below some of the principal features of the arrangements.

Sunday, 23rd July, 10.45 a.m. Civic Commemoration Service, Holy Trinity Church, Hull. Preacher: His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York. This service will be broadcast in the National Programme.

Friday, 28th July, 8 p.m. Ceremonial Civic tribute at Wilberforce Monument, City Square, Hull. Address by the Rt. Hon. Viscount Cecil. The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Hull will take part in the proceedings. The Lord Mayor and Viscount Cecil will lay wreaths at the Monument.

Sunday, 30th July. Special Commemoration Services at all places of worship throughout the day.

do. 8.15 p.m. United meeting in the City Hall. Address by Lady Simon, D.B.E.



MR. CHARLES RODEN BUXTON.  
(Vice-Chairman of General Committee.)



## PAGEANT BOOKINGS.

7th July. Bristol.	Autumn. Knutsford.
15th July. Bournemouth.	11th Oct. Reading.
12th Sept. Comrie.	18th Oct. Wisbech.
21st, 22nd and 23rd Sept.	18th Oct. Liverpool
Coventry.	13th Nov. Ipswich.
Autumn. St. Albans.	2nd Dec. Finsbury.

## BROADCASTING.

The British Broadcasting Corporation has arranged the following broadcast talks:

- July 23rd. His Grace the Archbishop of York, from Hull.  
 July 30th. National Broadcast, 8 p.m. The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Durham.

## IV. PUBLICATIONS.

" A CENTURY OF EMANCIPATION " by Sir John Harris. Price 5s.

What the Press says:

*Sunday Times* : If any reader, confronting the problems of to-day, is tempted to despair of human nature and of its spiritual progress, he will find a salve for pessimism in this volume.

*Christian World* : Sir John Harris has written this epic of emancipation with so perfect a mingling of fire and facts—of crusading fire and facts both terrible and glorious—that no Englishman, we imagine, will be able to read it without deep emotion.

*Truth* : The hundred years' campaign against slavery is a story supremely worth telling and reading, and it has been told in a manner worthy of the theme of Sir John Harris's " A Century of Emancipation " (Dent 5s.). In this book there is much to depress us, but there is also much to redeem our belief in the essential goodness of mankind.

*Time and Tide* : I make no apology for giving so much space to one chapter only of Sir John Harris's book. He tells the story of a fine struggle for emancipation eloquently and hearteningly ; but I think we have no right to congratulate ourselves so long as we remain ignorant or indolent under the facts in his chapter on slavery of to-day.

*The Friend* : Such a complete, yet brief and succinct, summary has never been attempted before. We see, in their due relation to one another, the continuance of slavery under foreign flags after 1833, Indian coolie labour, Kanaka labour in the South Seas, the Congo, the Putumayo, Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, Kenya, the various forms of land confiscation, and so forth. Economic exploitation, in all its manifold forms, as we see it to-day, is merely the modern form of a tendency which formerly took the crude shape of slavery.



" WILBERFORCE " by Travers Buxton. Price 2s. 6d. net.

This little book presents in an attractive form a short story of the life of William Wilberforce, under whose leadership the great fight in Parliament was carried on for the abolition of the slave trade and for putting an end to slavery.

Sir Herbert Wilberforce, a descendant of the Liberator, has written a foreword, reminding the public of to-day that the question of slavery is still a live issue. (See Review below.)

" LIBERTY TO THE CAPTIVES " by Maurice Watts. Price 1s.

This little book, by the Rev. Maurice Watts, B.D., of Coventry, is a striking story written for young people ; one of its most attractive features is the biographies given by Mr. Watts of the Abolitionists and Emancipationists, beginning with John Woolman and including William Wilberforce, Thomas Clarkson, Livingstone and others.

" THE BROKEN BONDS " by  
Miss K. S. Malden.  
Price 2s. net.

This deals with the S.P.G. and the interest which that Society has taken in negro welfare both before and after emancipation. It is a missionary book specially written for this centenary.

" THE BRITISH ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT " by Professor Coupland.  
Price 2s. 6d.

Professor Coupland, who has rendered such great service to the cause of emancipation and whose *Life of Wilberforce* is a standard volume, has placed before the public in this concise account, the authoritative story of the movement against both the slave-trading and the slavery systems. (See Review below.)



MR. ALFRED BROOKS.  
(*Joint Treasurer.*)



"THE SLAVES OF ROSE HALL." Poem by Miss E. E. Stopford. Price 3s. 6d.

This is a story of a slave farm told in a narrative poem of great force and beauty.

The foregoing literature can be obtained from the offices of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Society, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.

#### LIST OF PAMPHLETS.

(1) "*Slavery—The Centenary of Abolition 1933/34.*" Reprint from the *Spectator*, price 1d.

(2) "*5,000,000 Slaves.*" Price 1d., 6s. per 100. This is an illustrated folder suitable for wide distribution, more particularly for young readers.

(3) "*Abolition of Slavery.*" Reprint from *The Times*. This is an article by Sir John Harris published in *The Times* last October in which we are told the story of an international movement. Free distribution.

(4) "*Slavery in Abyssinia.*" Price 2d. By the Rt. Hon. Lord Noel-Buxton. This contains an account of Lord Noel-Buxton's and Lord Polwarth's visit to the Emperor of Abyssinia.

(5) "*Slavery: World Abolition.*" This is a reprint of a broadcast on Slavery made at the luncheon at St. Ermin's Hotel by Lord Cecil on 28th November, 1932. Price 2d.

(6) "*Slavery: World Abolition.*" This pamphlet is a reprint of an article by Sir John Harris in the *Contemporary Review*. It is a short account of world slavery to-day. Price 2d.

(7) "*Slavery and the Churches.*" This pamphlet contains the resolution of the Church Assembly and speeches by the Bishop of Durham, Lord Daryngton, Mr. Albert Mitchell, Bishop Hamilton Baynes, and Mr. Alfred Fowell Buxton. It also contains a Resolution by the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches. Price 3d.

(8) *Debate in the House of Lords.* Reprint of Debate, 22nd July, 1931. Price 3d.

(9) "*Slavery as I saw it in Arabia.*" By Eldon Rutter. Price 3d.

#### V. FINANCE.

The Committee of the Society hopes to secure from the public the following assistance during the Centenary Year 1933/34.

(a) 1,000 Celebration members of the Society at 10s. 6d. each, also 10,000 Associate members at 2s. 6d.



It was estimated by the Treasurers that to carry through our programme during the next few years, the Society ought to obtain a fund of £20,000.

The completion of this fund would also permit of the creation of Lectureships, under which some eminent authority would deliver a lecture each year upon the possibilities and progress of "Backward Races." These lectures might be delivered in rotation in the Universities of cities with which the great Abolitionists were associated—London (Buxton), Hull (Wilberforce), Birmingham (Joseph Sturge), Edinburgh (Livingstone).

The amounts received or promised either (a) in cash, (b) under seven years' deed of gift, or (c) legacies, are as follows:

One Gift of	..	..	£2,000 by Legacy.
One Gift of	..	..	£400 by Deed of Gift.
One Gift of	..	..	£250 by Donation.
Four Gifts of £100	..	..	£400 by Donation.
Sums under £100	..	..	£396 in Cash and by Deed of Gift.

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£3,446

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We are in the happy position of having secured the consent of the Inland Revenue Authorities to treat any gifts to the Society as charity, which means that anything, for example, given under a seven years' deed would permit of our claiming about 4s. in every £1 from Inland Revenue (at the present rate of Income Tax).<sup>\*</sup> The Society will undertake all communications with the Inland Revenue Authorities.



SIR T. FOWELL BUXTON, BART.  
(Joint Treasurer.)

<sup>\*</sup> A donor willing to give 50 guineas (by seven instalments) would only pay £5 16s. 3d. per annum; the balance would come from Inland Revenue.

A donor of 100 guineas would only pay £11 12s. 6d. per annum spread over seven years.

A donor of 500 guineas would only pay £58 2s. 6d. per annum spread over seven years. (If donor's total income is £3,000 per annum, the annual payment would be only £53 8s. 9d.)

A donation of 1,000 guineas by seven instalments of about £90 would involve an actual total gift of only about £630, spread over seven years. (If donor's total income is £6,000 per annum.)



## The Centenary of Emancipation.

### RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY SOCIETIES.

#### CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

*Extract from Minutes of Committee, 25th April, 1933.*

The Secretaries having directed the attention of the Committee to the forthcoming commemoration of the Centenary of the Abolition of Slavery throughout British possessions, the following Minute was adopted:—

The intimate and historic association of the C.M.S. with the leaders of the liberation movement to counter the practice and the evil effects of slavery lead the Society to view with particular satisfaction the efforts made by His Majesty's Government to secure effective international action for the total abolition of slavery.

The permanent organization recently instituted by the League of Nations "for suppression of slavery in all its forms" throughout the world attests the success of these efforts and calls for sincere congratulations.

In this centenary year of British abolition, the general Committee of the C.M.S. would urge all supporters of the Society to show their appreciation of the action of His Majesty's Government, by taking an active share in maintaining a vigorous public opinion, in furtherance of the purpose for which the permanent organization has been created.

W. WILSON CASH,  
*General Secretary.*

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#### LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, APRIL, 1933.

That the Directors of the London Missionary Society desire to associate themselves with other Christian organizations in celebrating the Centenary of the Abolition of Slavery in British possessions. They recall with pride and gratitude the great part played in the Anti-Slavery Movement by missionaries and officers of the Society in years gone by. They desire to express their great satisfaction with the step taken by the League of Nations in creating a permanent organization for the purpose of securing the suppression of slavery in all its forms throughout the world. They realize the steady effort which will be required to put this policy into effective operation and they call upon the missionaries and other supporters of the Society to help by supplying information on abuses, and in creating the public opinion necessary to sustain this effort. They desire to congratulate the Anti-Slavery and



Aborigines Protection Society for the services they have rendered in this connection and through the Conference of the British Missionary Societies they commend the whole matter to the watchful care of the Bureau of Industrial Research and Counsel of the International Council at Geneva.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF UNITARIAN AND FREE CHRISTIAN CHURCHES,  
3RD MAY, 1933.

That this meeting of the General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches desires to place on record its high appreciation of the efforts made by His Majesty's Government during the last ten years to secure official international machinery to bring about the abolition of slavery. It congratulates His Majesty's Government on having now obtained the creation of such permanent organization with the official object of securing the total abolition of slavery in all its forms throughout the world.

In view of the recommendations of the League of Nations Slavery Committee, upon the need of creating and sustaining a vigilant public opinion, and of the fact that the creation of a Permanent Slavery Commission to secure world-abolition coincides with the Centenary of British Abolition, we urge upon our ministers to use their best endeavours in pulpit and otherwise to direct public attention to the widespread evils of slave-owning, slave-raiding and slave-trading, and to consider the advisability of utilizing a Sunday in July, 1933, near to the centenary of the death of Wilberforce on 29th July, to emphasize the importance of this question.

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND, 10TH MAY, 1933.

SLAVERY.—The Assembly desires to place on record its high appreciation of the efforts made by His Majesty's Government during the last ten years to secure official international machinery to bring about the abolition of Slavery. It congratulates His Majesty's Government on having now obtained the creation of such permanent organization with the official object of securing the total abolition of Slavery in all its forms throughout the world.

In view of the recommendations of the League of Nations Slavery Committee, upon the need of creating and sustaining a vigilant public opinion, and of the fact that the creation of a Permanent Slavery Commission to secure world abolition coincides with the Centenary of British Abolition, the Assembly urges upon its Ministers and People to use their best endeavours to direct public attention to the widespread evils of slave-owning, slave-raiding, and slave-trading.



## CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, MAY, 1933.

SLAVERY.—The General Assembly direct the attention of ministers and congregations to the proposal to commemorate, in 1933, the centenary of the Abolition of Slavery in the British Dominions, and the great work accomplished by William Wilberforce.

The General Assembly place on record their high appreciation of the efforts made in recent years by His Majesty's Government to create an efficient international organization for the purpose of abolishing slavery throughout the world, and welcome the appointment by the League of Nations of a Permanent Slavery Commission.

The General Assembly believe that the centenary provides a fitting opportunity to direct public attention to the evils of slavery and slave-trading, and to commend the Slavery Commission in its work to the prayers and sympathy of the members of the Church.

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### Aborigines of South Australia.

#### REPORT OF CHIEF PROTECTOR.

THE number of the aborigines, given as 3,407 for the year ending 30th June, 1932, varies little from the previous year, but "population figures can only be taken as approximately correct." They are about equally divided into nomads and those living in camps, stations or farms, of whom less than half were in regular employment. Numbers of natives in the Government stations, who in good times could get work, are now said to be entirely dependent upon the department for maintenance. Full bloods and half-castes were also about equally divided.

The Point Pearce Government Station was found to be in a very unsatisfactory state early in the year, and investigation led to several changes in the staff and to improvements in sanitary conditions. The natives are said "to have caused very little trouble," and crime has not been prevalent. The agricultural work and livestock have been much more satisfactory, and share-farming was carried on with the natives on what is described as a very satisfactory system.

We note a reference to the kindly efforts of Mrs. W. T. Cooke, a member of the Advisory Council of Aborigines (and also a member and correspondent of our Society), in collecting a quantity of second-hand clothing for natives through the Girl Guides and members of the Women's Non-Party Association, which was much appreciated by the recipients.

One of the Protectors complains of the trouble caused by irresponsible and sensational newspaper statements, depicting "shrieking aboriginal women being chased all over the country by lustful and brutal white men." "I have never," he writes, "seen the blacks treated other than decently" and the statement is "absolutely untrue to fact" in his experience. "No aboriginal woman is molested unless she wants to be."