

GANDHI IN SOUTH AFRICA



1893 -

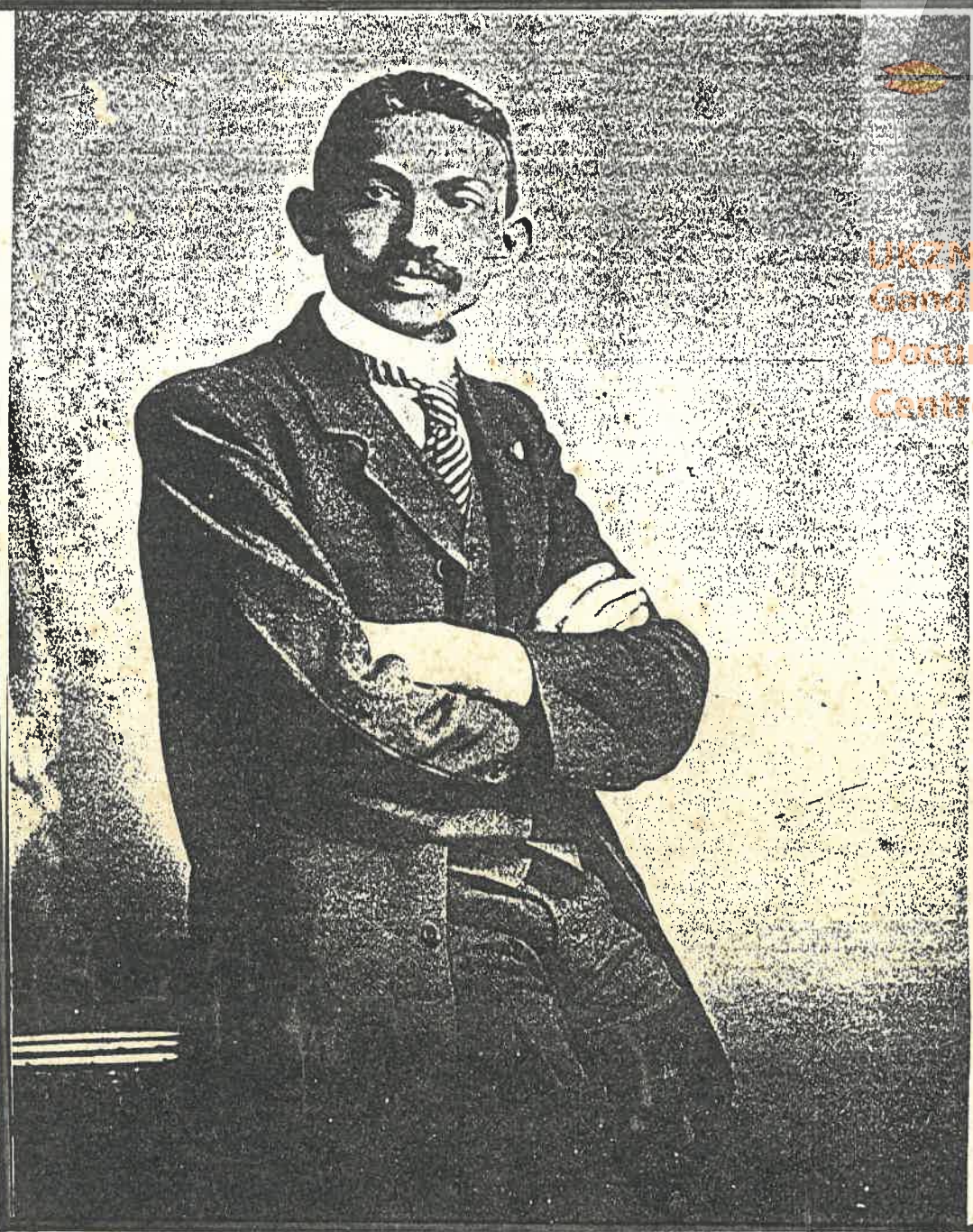
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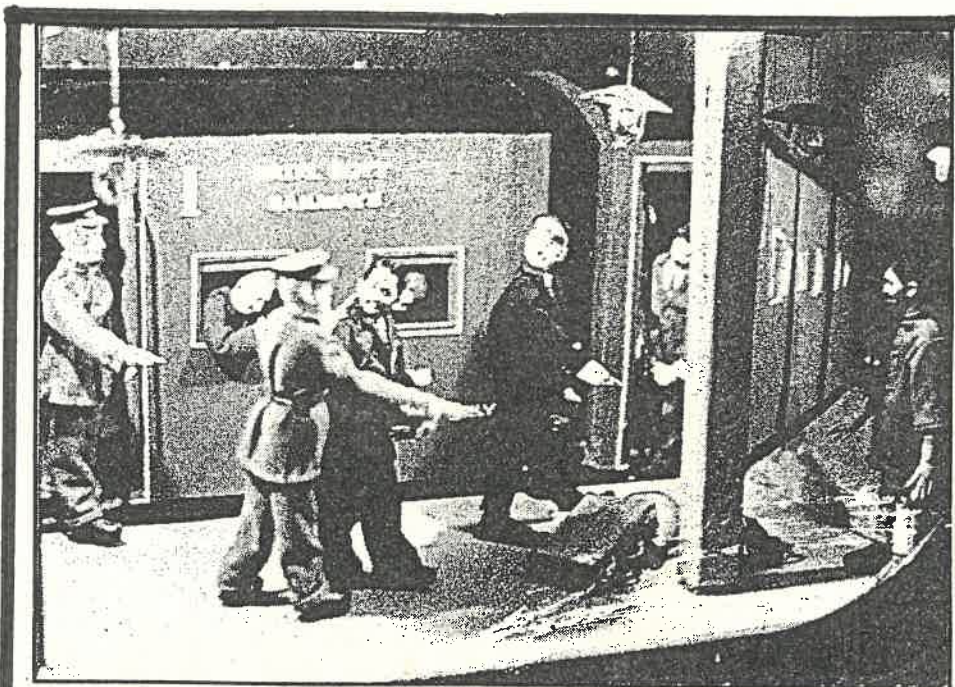
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MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND GANDHI,

who was born at Porbandar (Sudamapuri) in India on 2 October 1869, qualified as a barrister in England in 1891. Two years later his professional services were engaged by Abdul Karim Jhaveri, a Durban trader, in a £40,000 lawsuit against a rival firm in Pretoria.

The young, inexperienced barrister was completely ignorant of conditions in South Africa he came for a few months yet stayed for twenty one years, during which time he was to become one of the outstanding figures in South African political history.



A recreation of Mahatma Gandhi being evicted from the train at the Pietermaritzburg station on June 7, 1893. This model is in the Gandhi museum in Bombay

UKZN Special Collections Gandhi-Luthuli Documentation Centre

Accession No. DOC 1381/60

BRN

Class No

Natal Indian Congress

1894 -

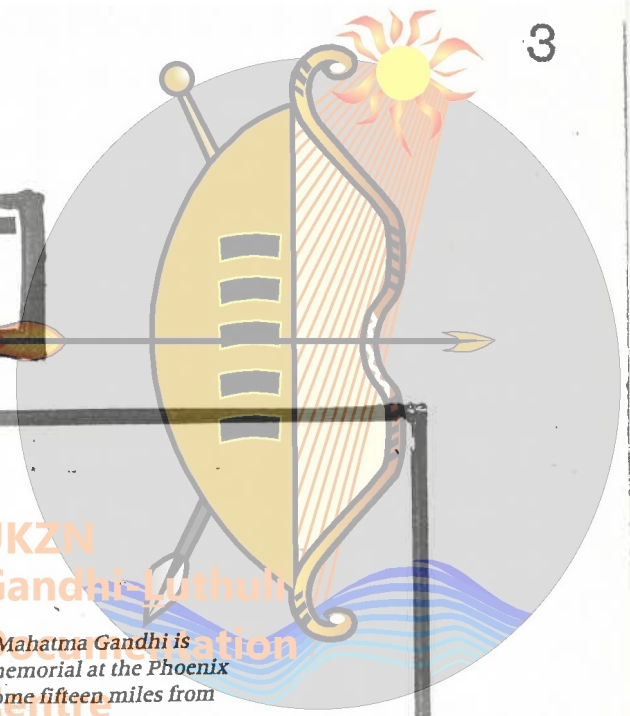
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A BILL introduced in 1894 sought to DISENFRANCHISE Indians in NATAL. GANDHI organised a protest meeting whereby a PETITION of 1000 signatures was obtained & forwarded to the COLONIAL SECRETARY. The Ad Hoc Committee formed at the meeting was constituted into the NATAL INDIAN CONGRESS.
- Its aim, to strive for DEMOCRACY and EQUALITY for local INDIANS.

Founders of the Natal Indian Congress.

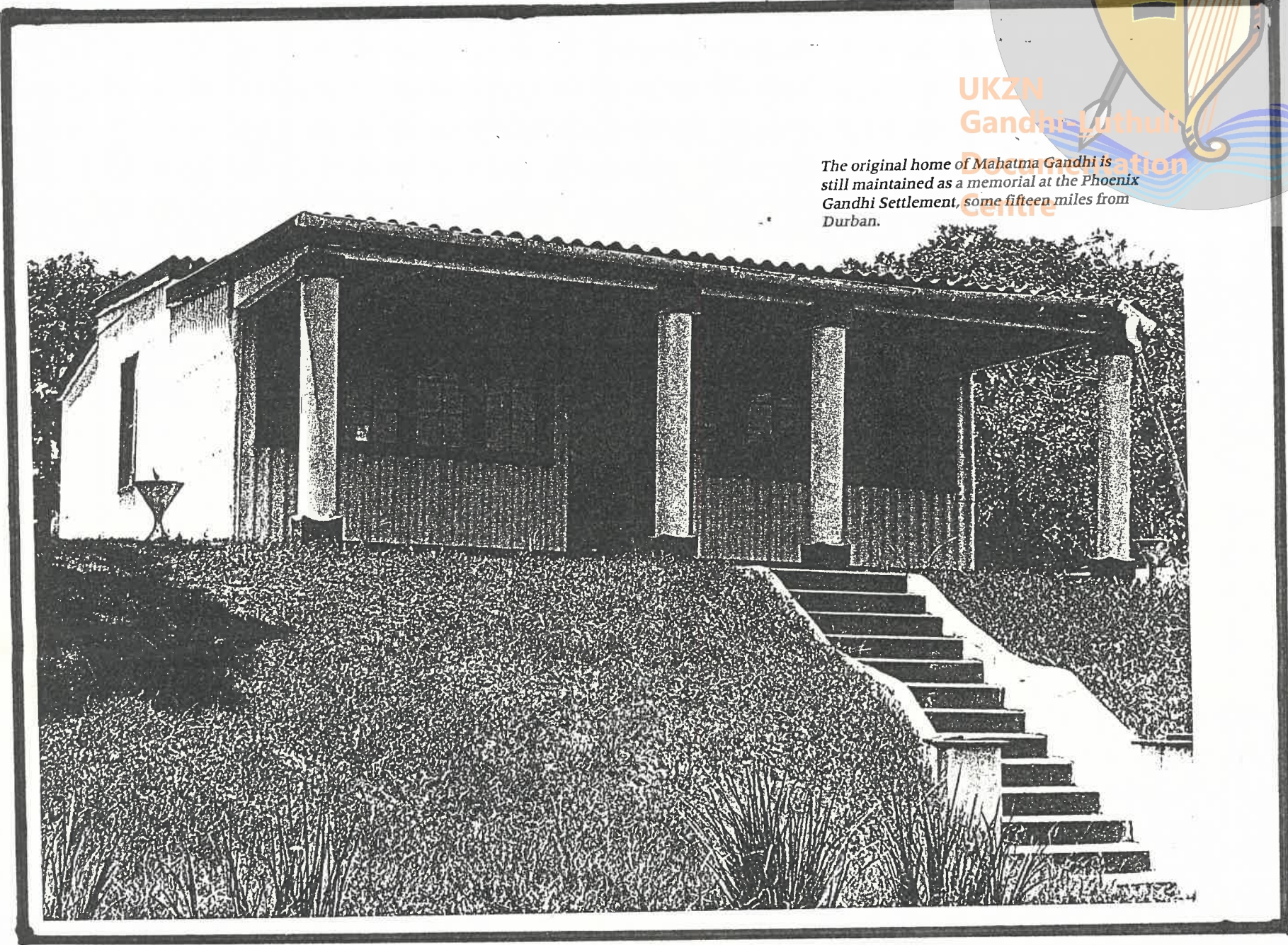


PHOENIX SETTLEMENT

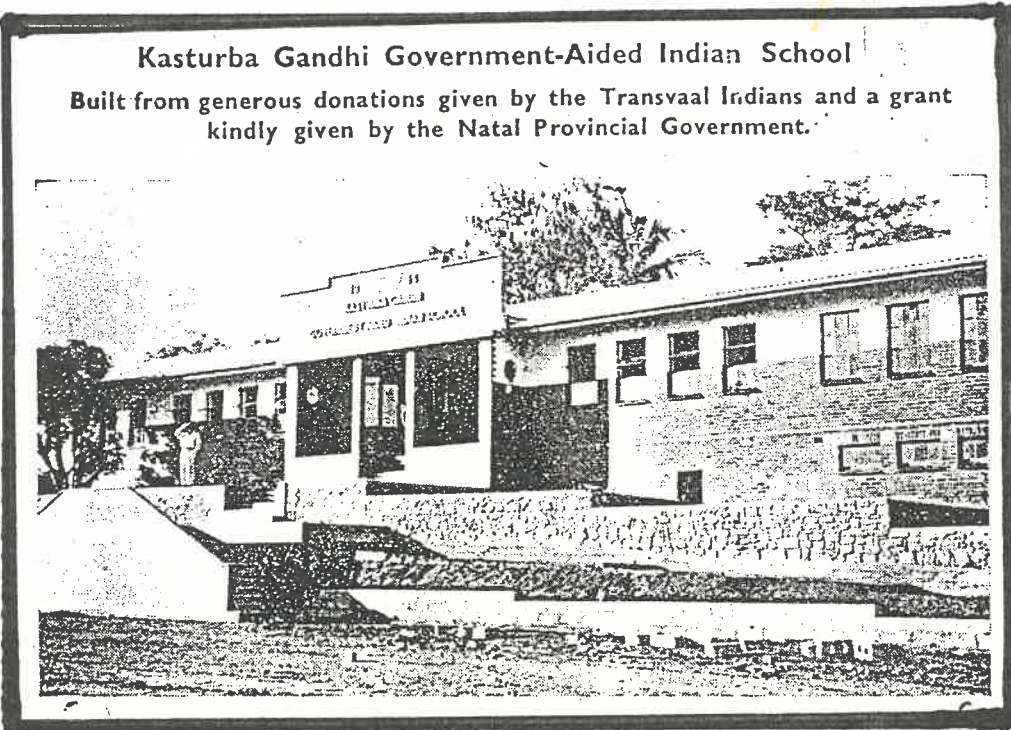


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The original home of Mahatma Gandhi is still maintained as a memorial at the Phoenix Gandhi Settlement, some fifteen miles from Durban.



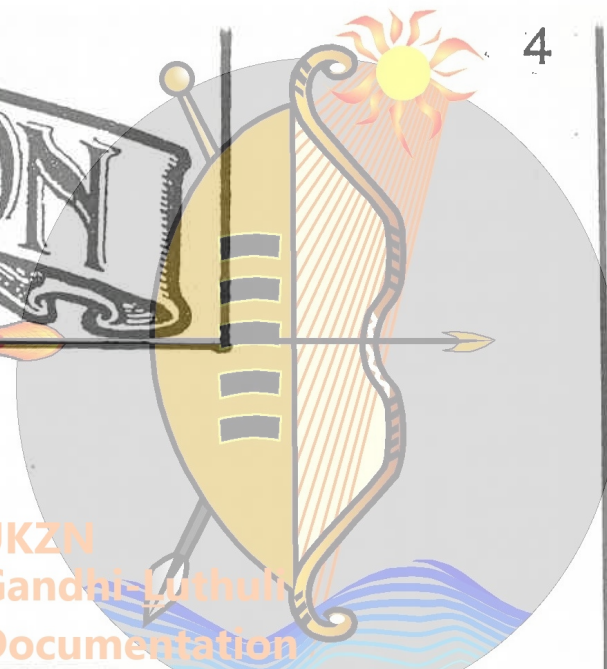
The PHOENIX Settlement was founded in 1903, when the INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESS which printed the OPINION was moved to Phoenix. The farm was founded on the ideal of all workers receiving equal wage. The needs of the PRESS were attended to during spare time. GANDHI spent much of his time here.



INDIAN OPINION

Founded by
MAHATMA GANDHI
- IN 1903 -

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THE
INDIAN OPINION.

ENGLISH. GUJARATI. PUBLISHED IN. TAMIL. HINDI.
(12 Pages with Supplement). Durban, June 8th, 1903. No. 1.

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જાન્યારી ૨૦૧૩
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LOOK OUT


FOR

NEXT WEEK'S


INDIAN - - -
OPINION

WANTED.	GOOD MACHINE BOY.
GOOD WAGES	GOOD WAGES
for suitable person.	for suitable person.
Apply to	Apply to
PROPRIETOR "INDIAN	PROPRIETOR "INDIAN
Opinion."	Opinion."
WANTED.	WANTED.
VERY COMPETENT	VERY COMPETENT
MAN.	MAN.
WHO CAN READ AND WRITE	WHO CAN READ AND WRITE
HINDI THOROUGHLY.	HINDI THOROUGHLY.
MUST HAVE A GOOD KNOWLEDGE	MUST HAVE A GOOD KNOWLEDGE
OF ENGLISH.	OF ENGLISH.
Apply to	Apply to
PROPRIETOR "INDIAN	PROPRIETOR "INDIAN
Opinion."	Opinion."


Founder and First Editor of
'Indian Opinion.'



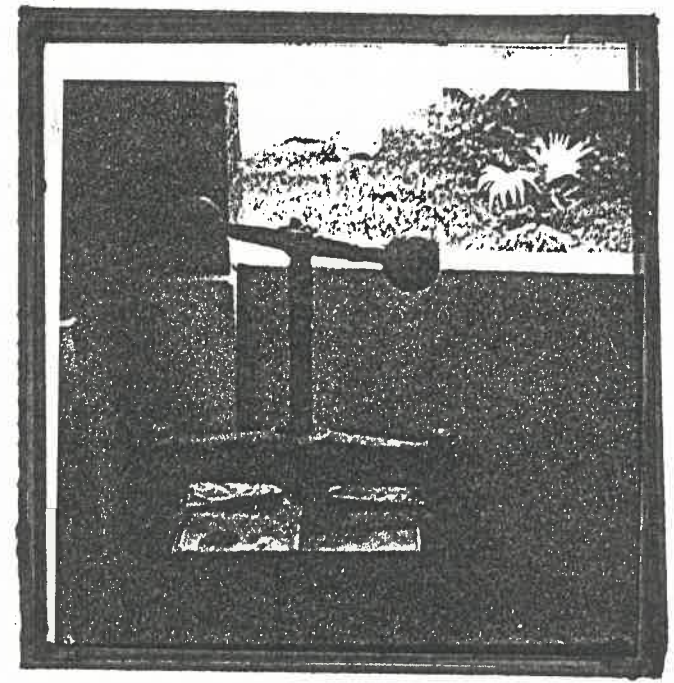
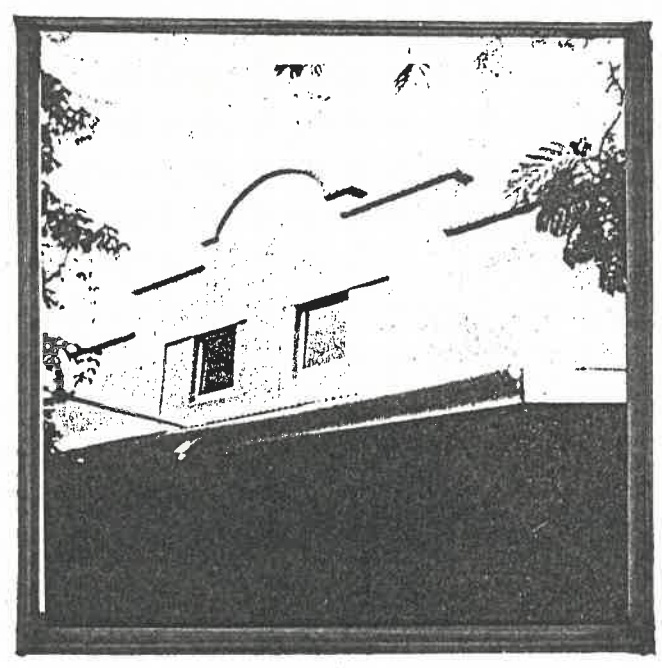
The Late Mr. V. Madanjit
Founder of the International Printing
Press and 'INDIAN OPINION' in
Durban in 1903



The Late Mr. M. H. Nazar
The first editor of 'INDIAN
OPINION' in 1903 who continued
editing till his death in 1906.



Mr. H. S. L. Polak
Editor of Indian Opinion, the organ of Passive Resistance. Went as
delegate to India in 1909 and 1911, and England on public work in 1911
and 1913. Served a term of imprisonment as a Passive Resister.



TOLSTOY FARM

Gandhi - Tolstoy - Lawley Farm near Lenasia, Jhb. - Tvl.

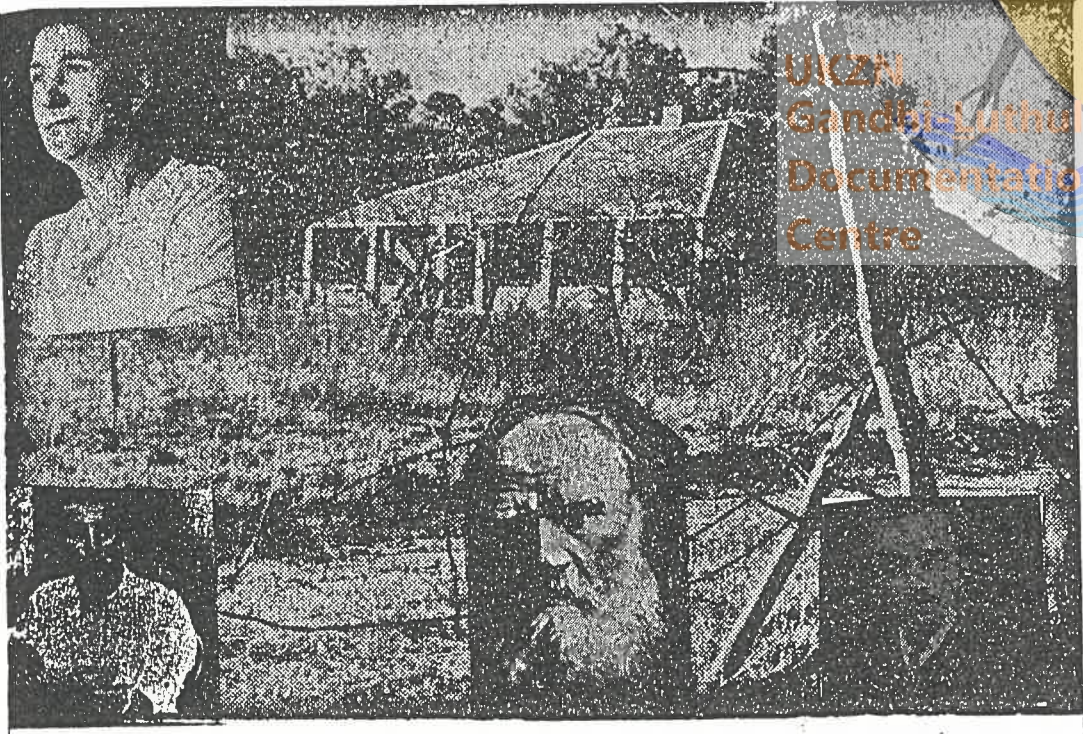
In one of the cottages in photo, is now (1969) occupied by Mrs. Ella de Bruyn (top inset) with 9 children.

"Every noble hearted person will welcome the idea of building a shrine to perpetuate the memory of the devoted people who sacrificed their lives for the righteous cause"

Mrs. Ella de Bruyn

Inset bottom from left

1. Mr. Kallenbach who who donated the farm
2. Count Tolstoy the great Russian Passive resister.
3. Mahatma Gandhi right the leader of the Sathya-graha Movement in S.A.

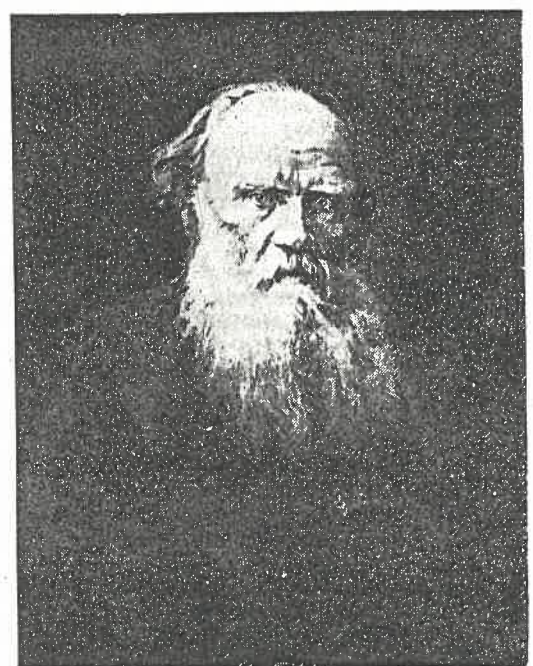


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Gandhiji with the pioneer settlers in Tolstoy



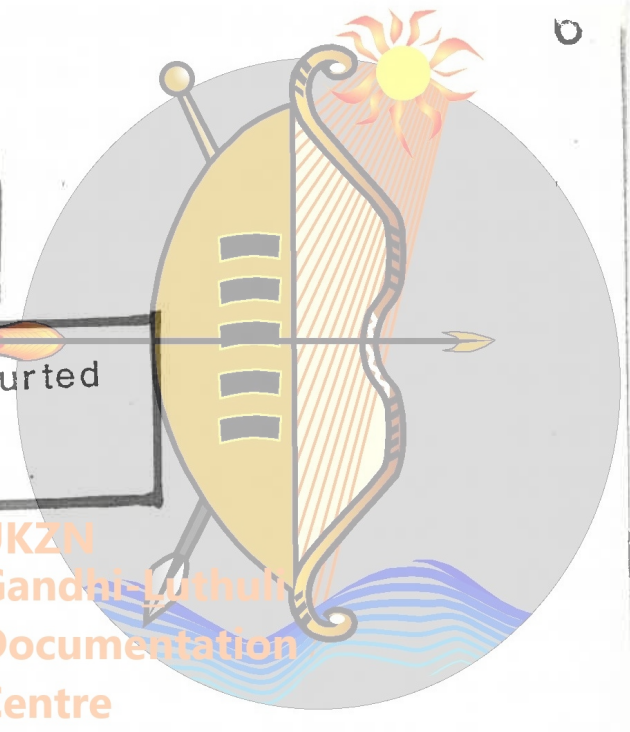
Mr. H. Kallenbach
the owner of Tolstoy Farm, helper of Indians in distress, joint organiser of the Strikers' Camp at Charlestown, who suffered imprisonment as a Passive Resister for conscience' sake



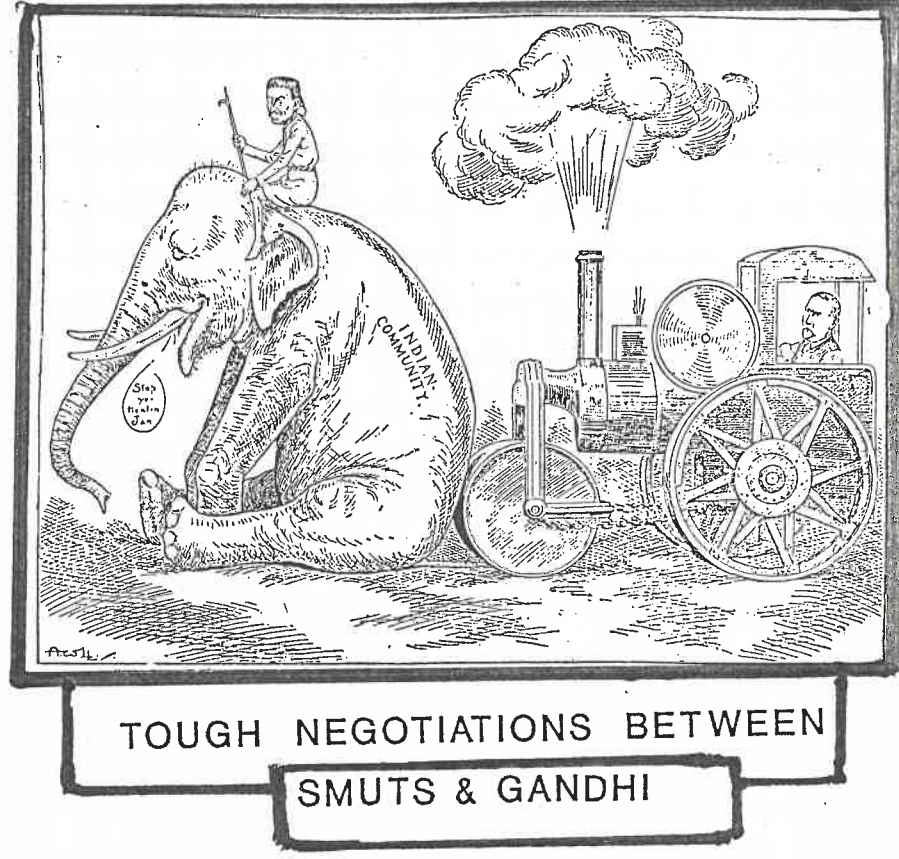
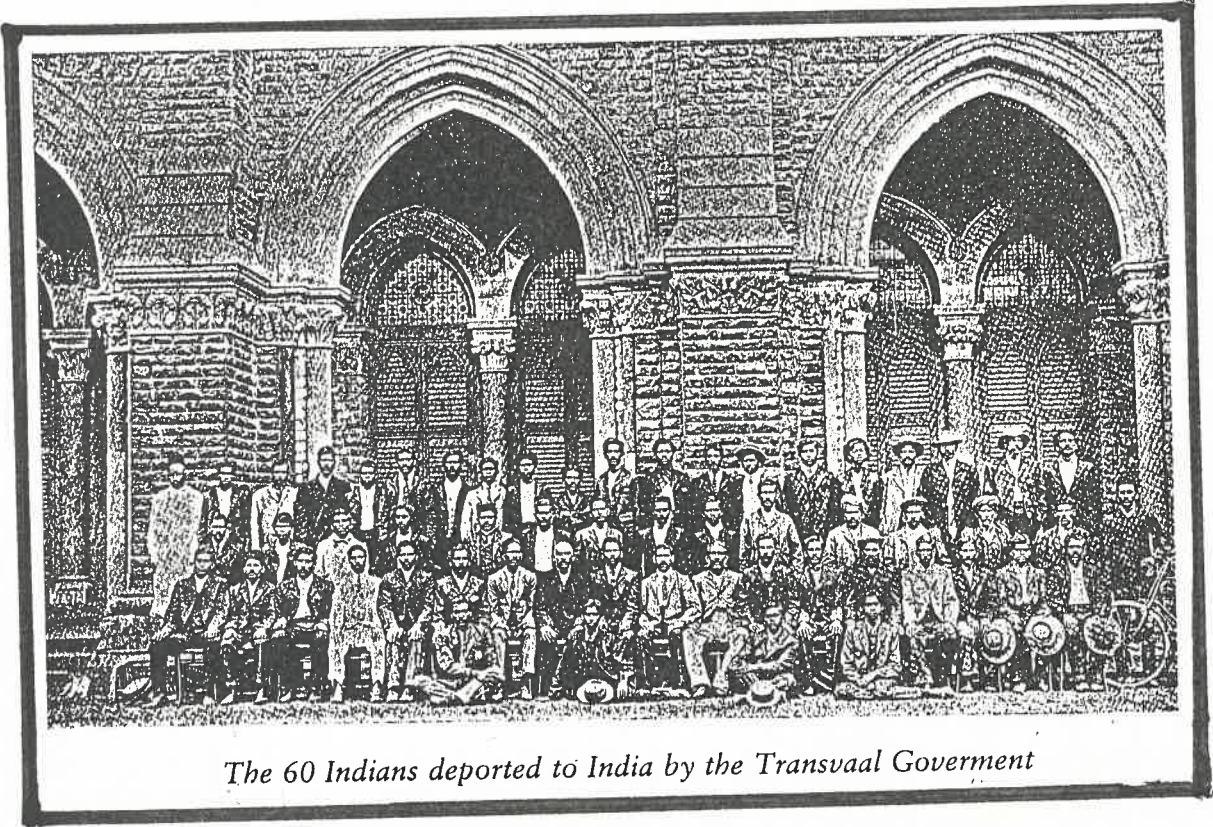
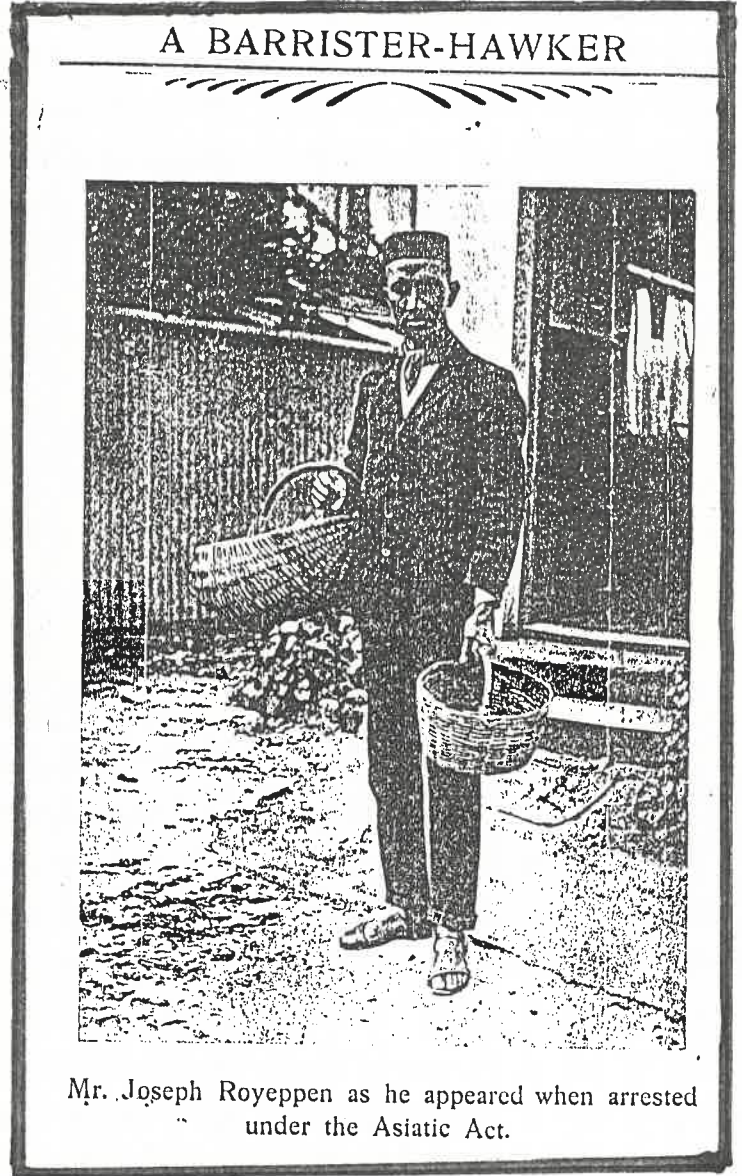
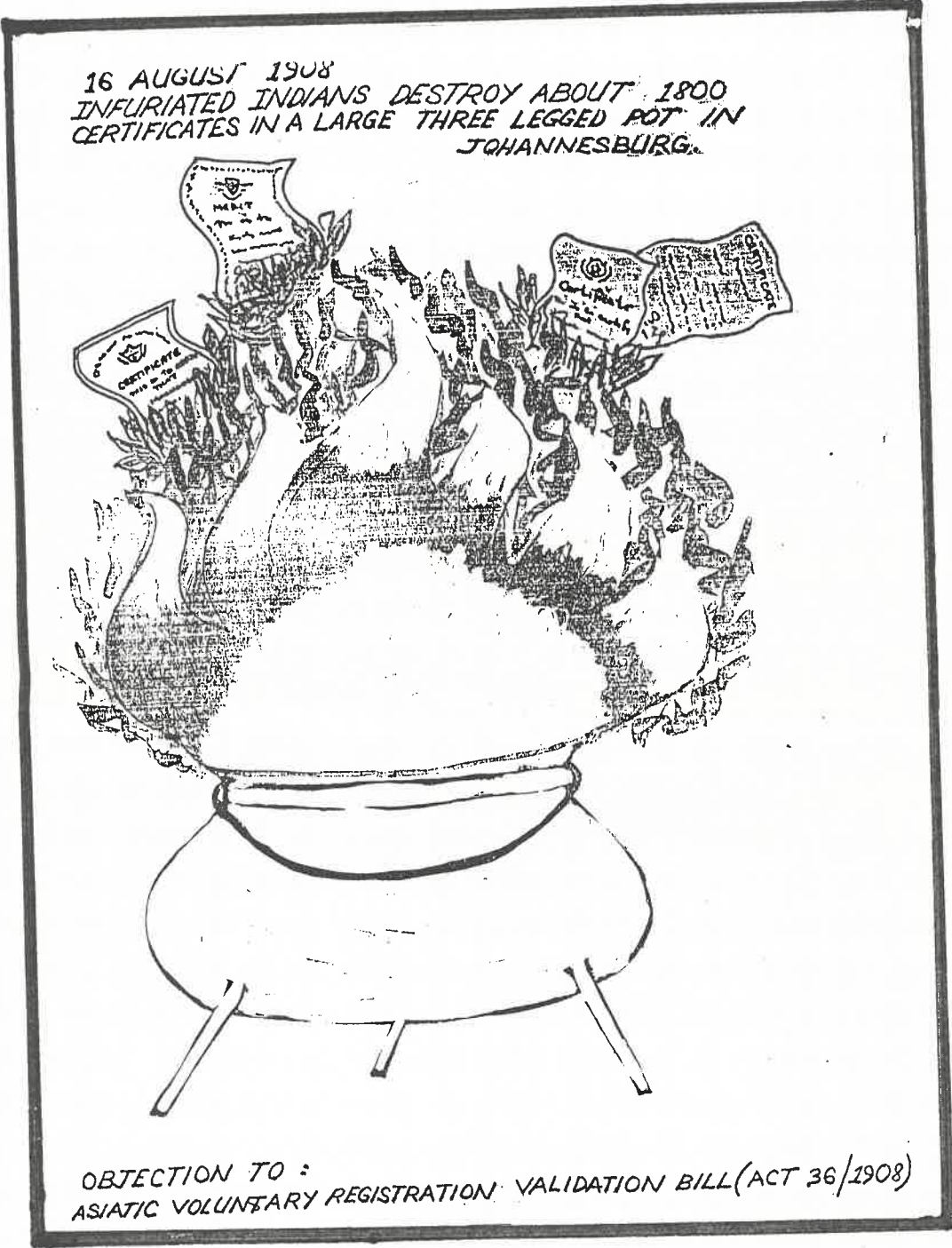
The late Count L. N. Tolstoy, the great Russian Passive Resister who was one of the foremost sources of inspiration of the struggle and who addressed a letter thereon to Mr. Gandhi.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE

Many resisters were hawkers and traders. They courted imprisonment, others were deported or fined.



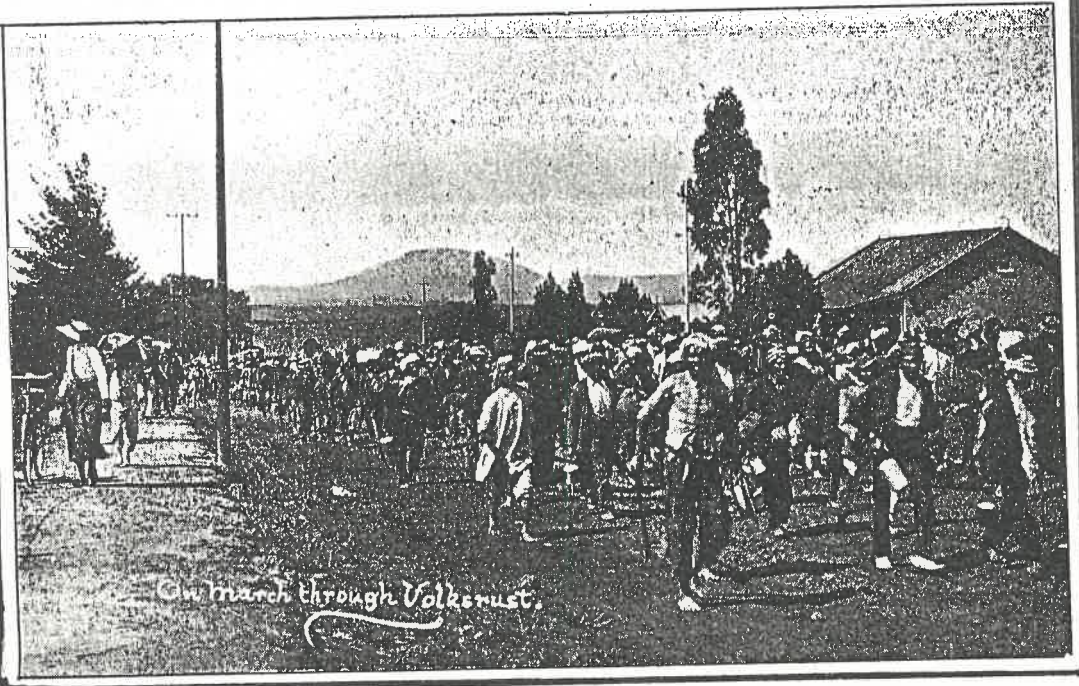
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PASSIVE RESISTANCE



THE GREAT MARCH TO THE TRANSVAAL



On march through Volksrust.

Intimidation and the Strike.

Verulam Views.

Dispersal of the Mob.

As soon as the relations applied to the strikers by Gandhi on Saturday morning and the strike will collapse.

Sympathy with Mr. Gandhi.

Meeting of Durban Indians.

A special meeting of Indians under the auspices of the Natal Indian Association, was held at 110, Strand Street, Durban, yesterday afternoon, when there were over 500 people present.

15/11/1913
The Indian Strike.

THE CAPE COOLIES' STRIKE

Exaggeration of Reports.

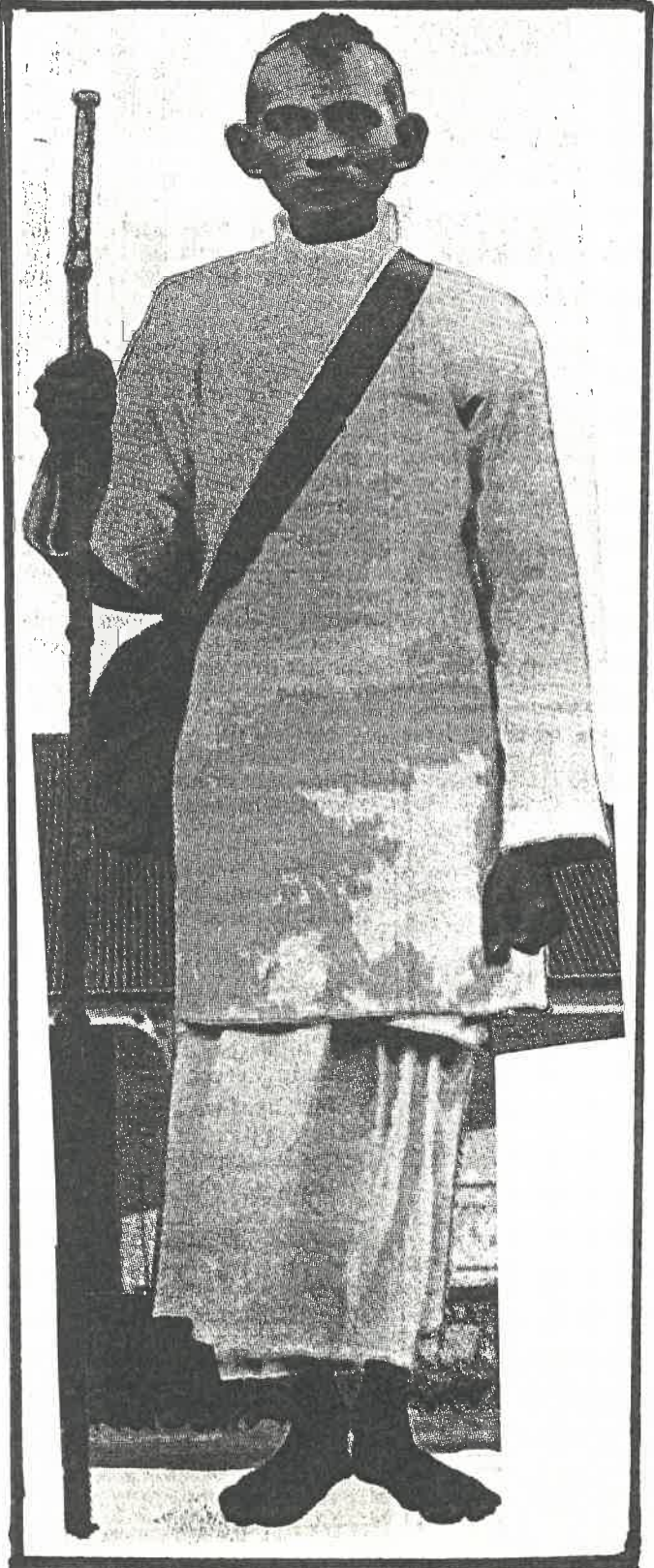
In some quarters, there seems to be a desire to exaggerate the conditions of the Cape coolies. In a number of instances it happens that the reports are quite false, and there is no question of their having taken place on the strike.

Messrs. Kallenbach and Polak.

Proceedings at Volksrust.

Bail Again Refused.

Volksrust, Nov. 13 (Special).—The increasing number of immigrants who had been remanded from Volksrust, appeared before Mr. Justice, the resident magistrate, yesterday.



GETTING ARRESTED

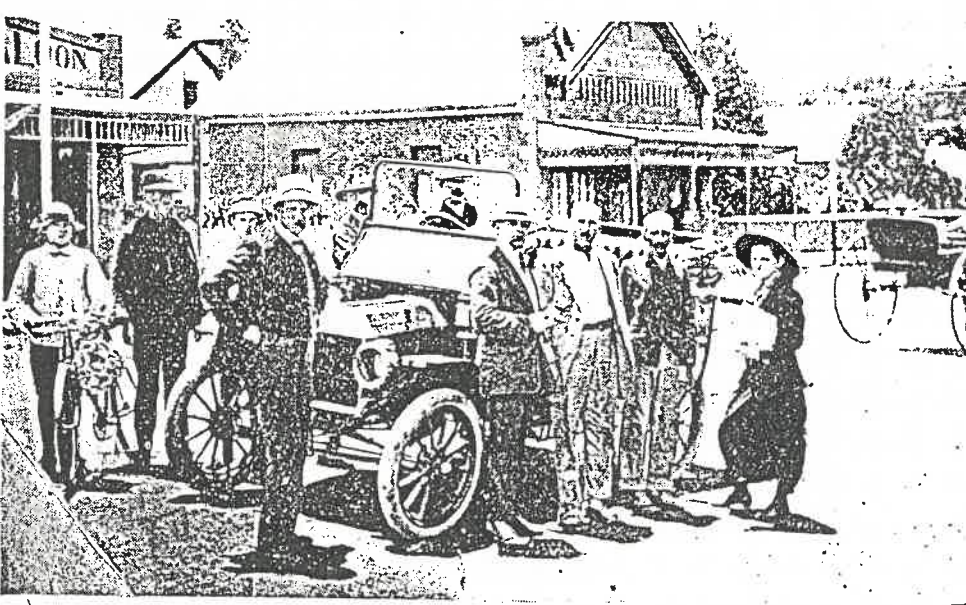
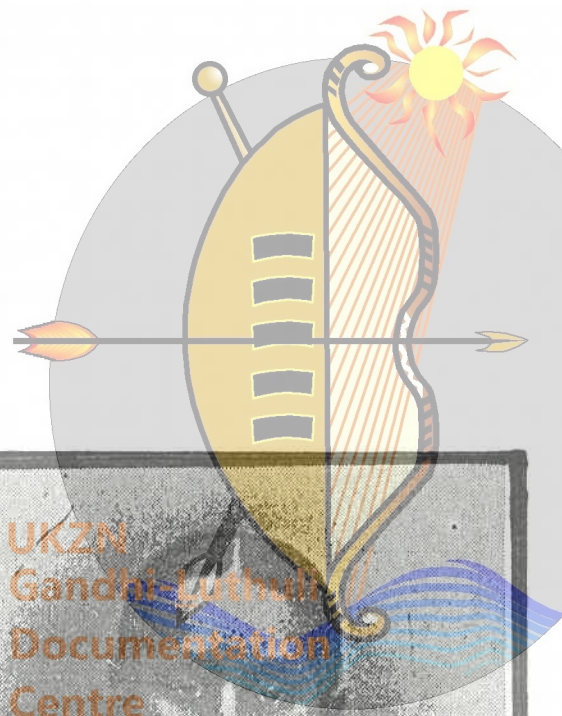


Photo of Gandhiji taken in Volksrust at the time of his arrest in connection with the 1913 strike. On his right is Miss Schlessin and on his right is Mr. Kallenbach, two of Gandhiji's staunch co-workers.

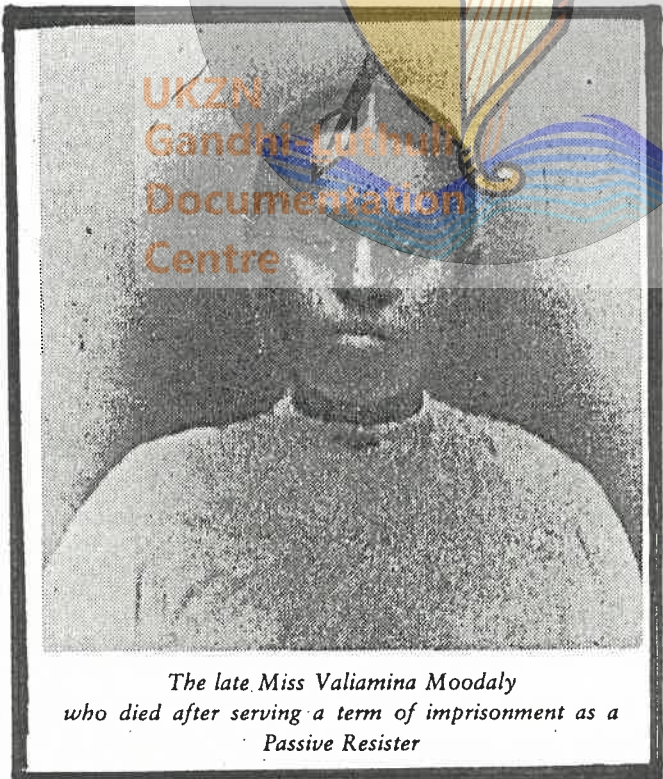
PASSIVE RESISTERS



Widow and Sons of Selvan, a free labourer, shot dead during the strike. The eldest son, Antonimuthu, received three bullet wounds.



The late Naryasamy who was deported to India as a Passive Resister and who died at Delagoa Bay after being hunted from Port to Port in South Africa by the Union Government



The late Miss Valiamina Moodaly who died after serving a term of imprisonment as a Passive Resister

DIED FOR A CAUSE. . .



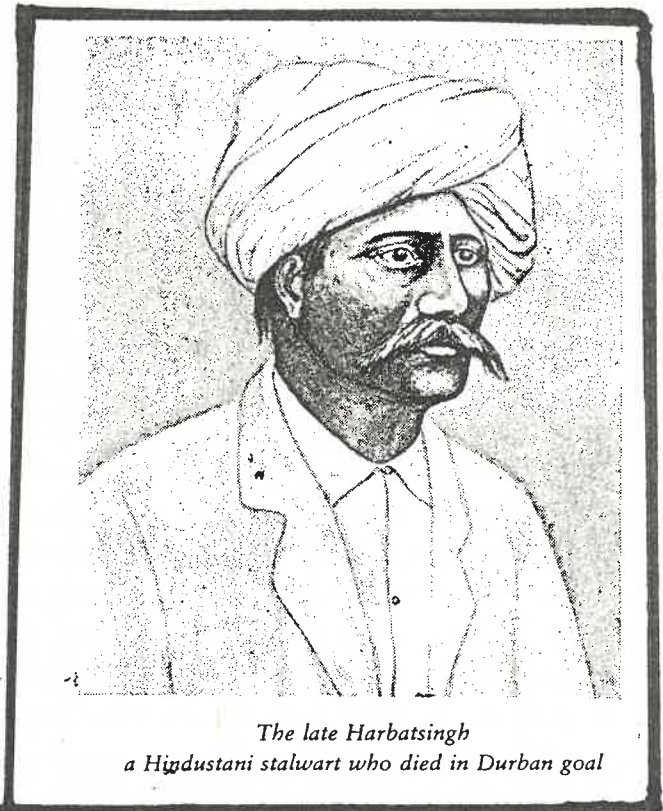
The late S. Nagappen who died after release from the Johannesburg Prison Road-Camp as a Passive Resister.



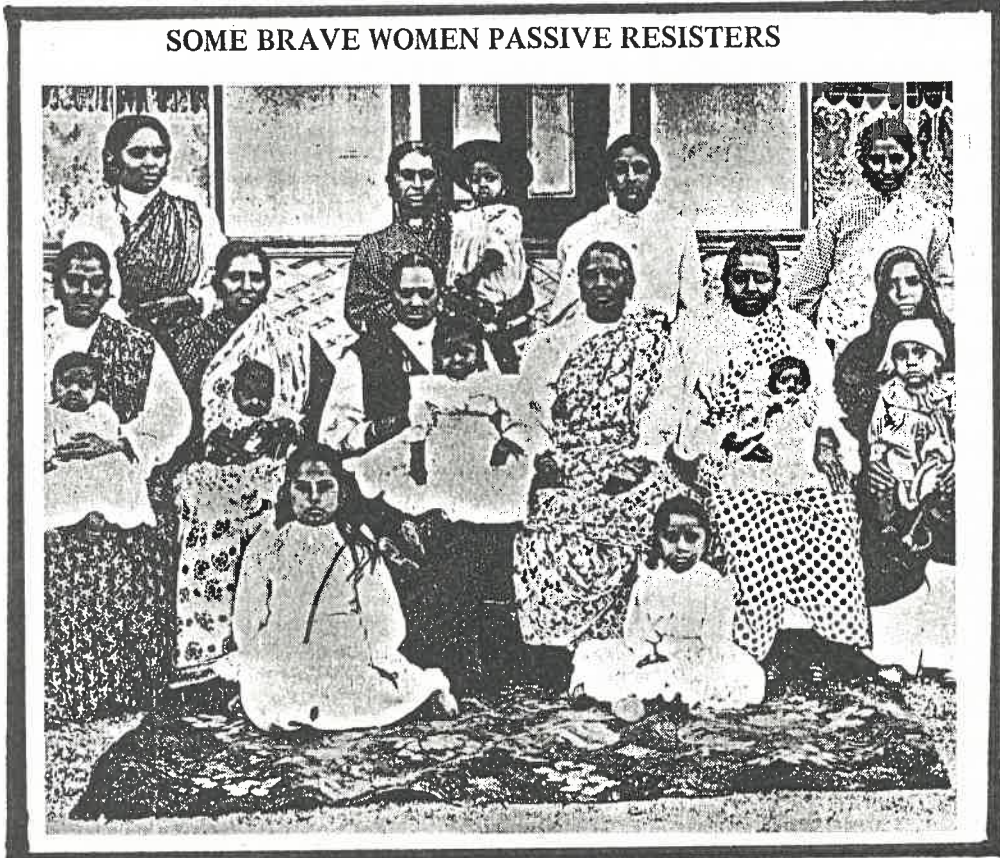
The late Soorai, with his wife and child. Soorai was one of the Strike victims.



Widow and Orphan of Pachappan, an Indian Striker on the Coast, shot dead during the strike



The late Harbatsingh a Hindustani stalwart who died in Durban goal



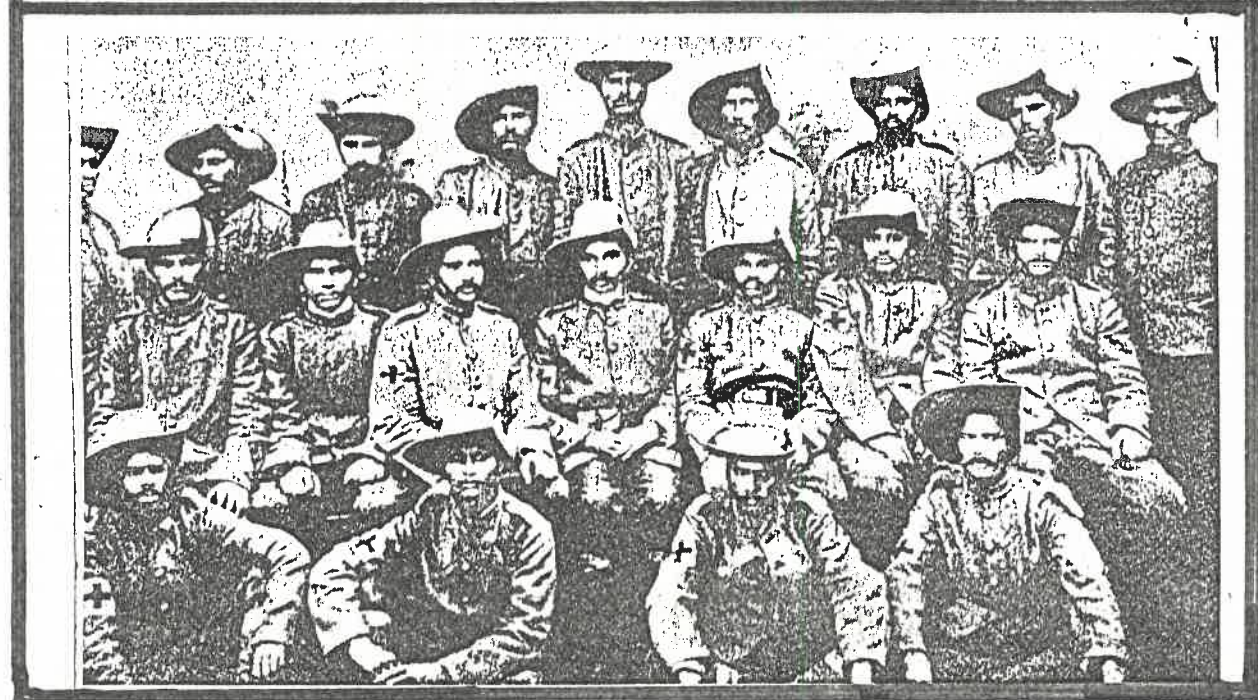
SOME BRAVE WOMEN PASSIVE RESISTERS

- ACHIEVEMENTS :**
- 3 POUND TAX Abolished
 - INDIAN MARRIAGES Legalised
 - RESISTERS Pardoned

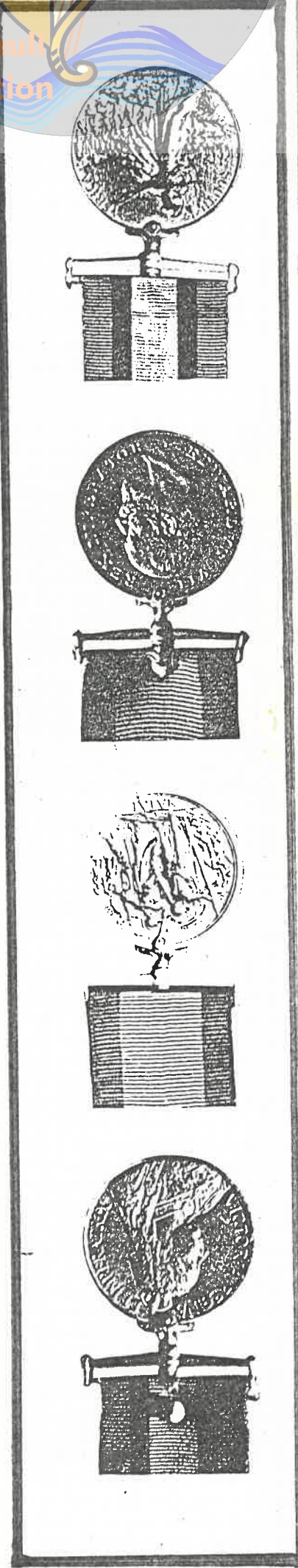
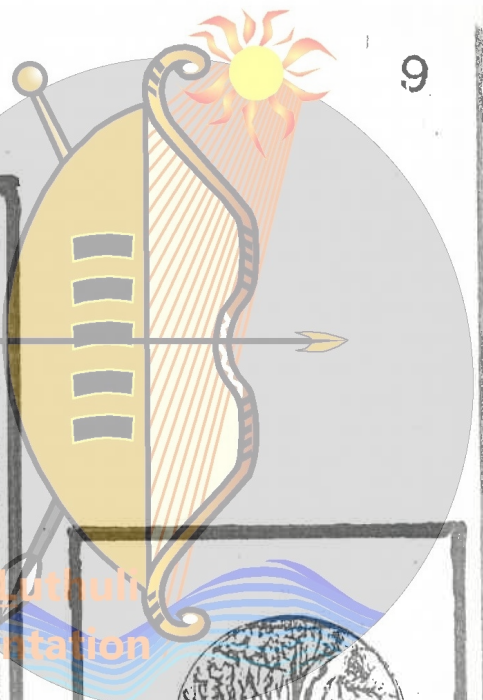
DEPARTURE



Photo by] Mr. Gandhi addressing farewell mass meeting at Durban. B Gabriel



During the Boer War and the Zulu Rebellion
(Above) With the Indian Ambulance Corps during the Boer War, 1899
(Below) With the Indian Stretcher-bearer Corps during the Zulu Rebellion, 1906
(Left) In the uniform of a group-leader of the Stretcher-bearer Corps
(Right) Medals awarded to Gandhiji for his services during the two campaigns

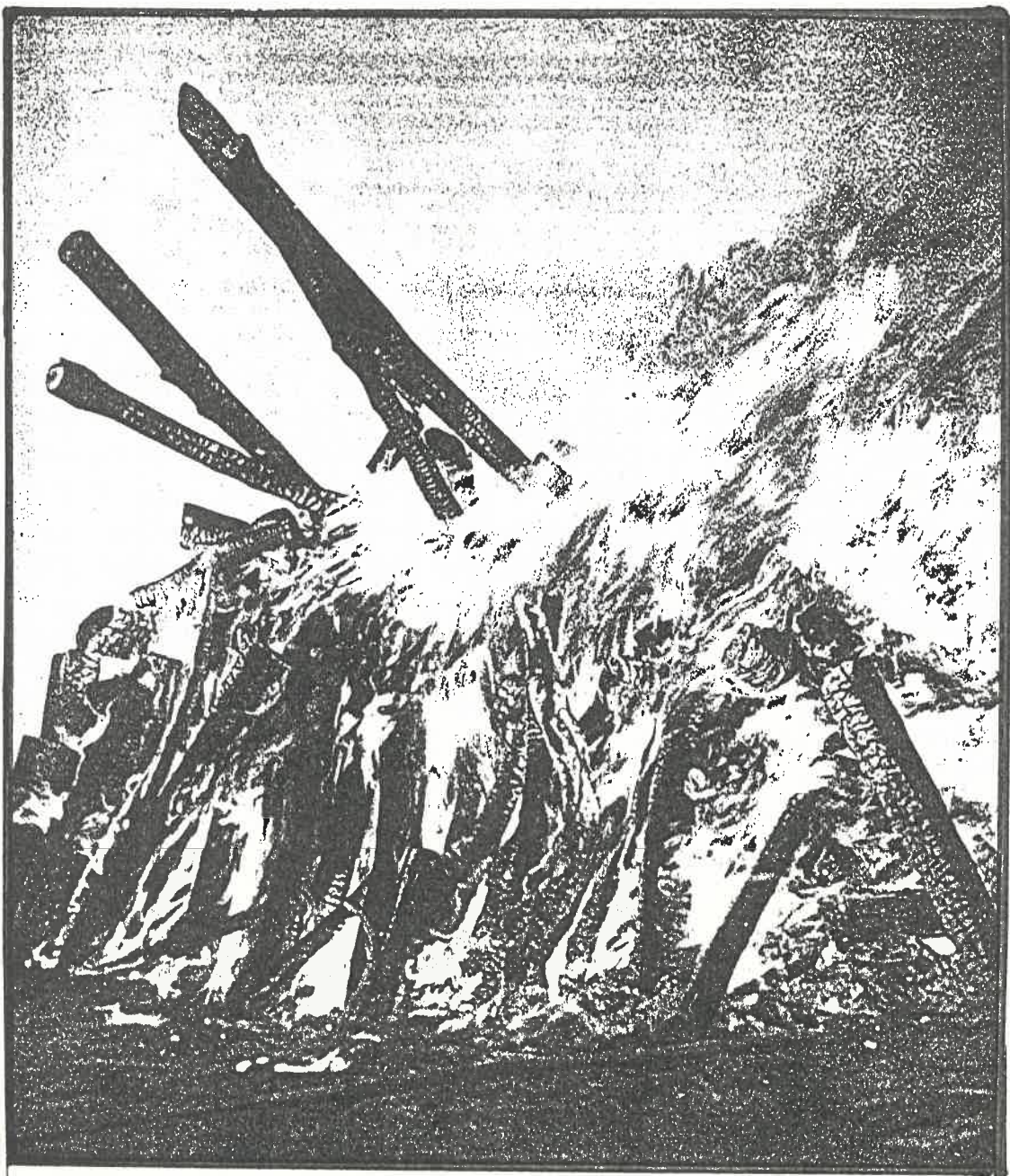


GANDHI IN TIME

Gandhiji at the age of seven



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The funeral pyre at Rajghat; 4-55 p.m., January 31, 1948